

# Vibration free laser via change of the cavity pulling sign.

Eugeniy E. Mikhailov, Savannah Cuozzo, Demetrious T. Kutzke,  
Owen Wolfe, Irina Novikova<sup>1</sup>,  
Simon Rochester, Dmitry Budker<sup>2</sup>,

1



WILLIAM & MARY

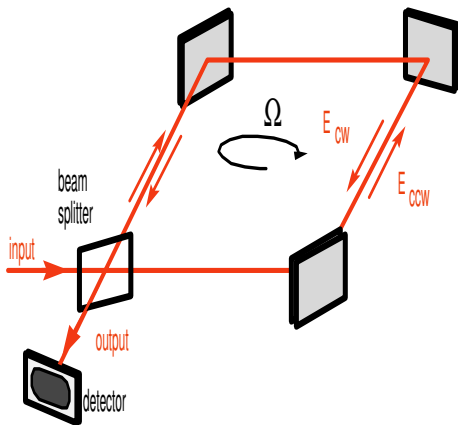
CHARTERED 1693

2



Photonics West, 01 February 2018

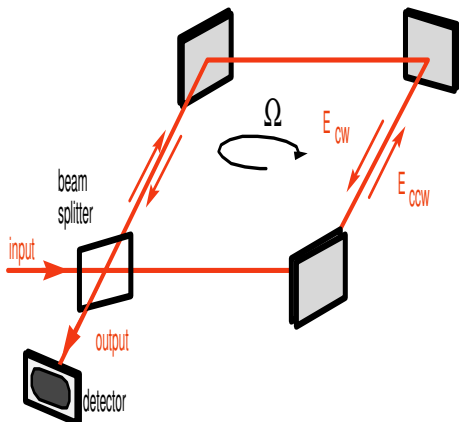
# Sagnac effect and cavity response



$$\Delta p = \pm \Omega R t = \pm \frac{2A\Omega}{c}$$

$$\Delta f = f_0 \frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

# Sagnac effect and cavity response



$$\Delta p = \pm \Omega R t = \pm \frac{2A\Omega}{c}$$

$$\Delta f = f_0 \frac{\Delta p}{p} \frac{1}{n_g} = \Delta f_{empty} \frac{1}{n_g}$$

Group index

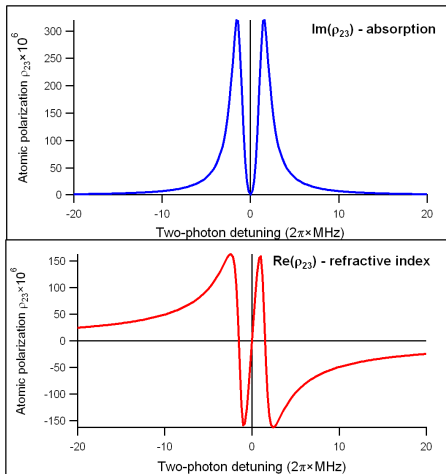
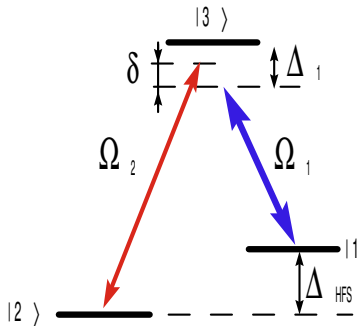
$$n_g(f) = n + f_0 \frac{\partial n}{\partial f}$$

$$v_g = c/n_g$$

Cavity response enhanced if  $n_g < 1$  i.e. under the **fast light** condition  
Shahriar et al., PRA **75**, 053807 (2007)

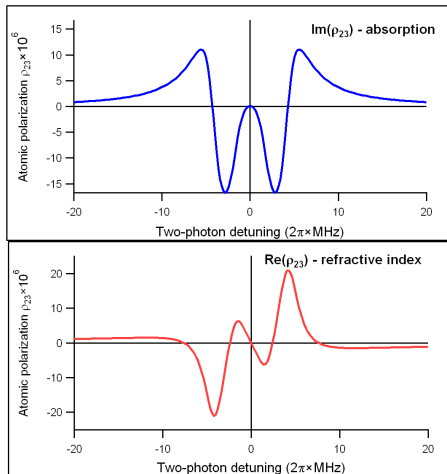
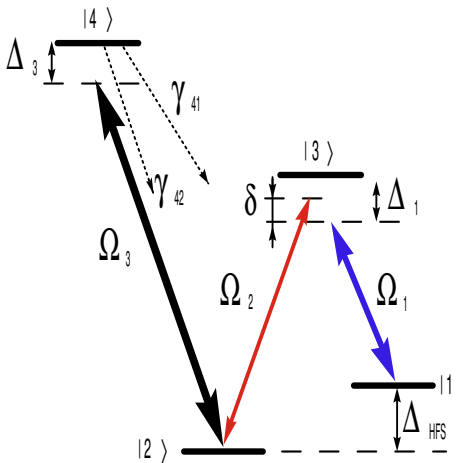
# EIT - slow light

$|4\rangle$



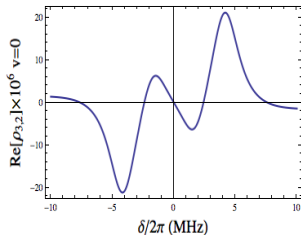


# N-bar with four-wave mixing - fast and with gain

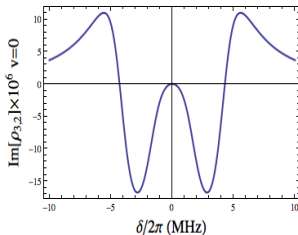


# N-bar with Doppler averaging

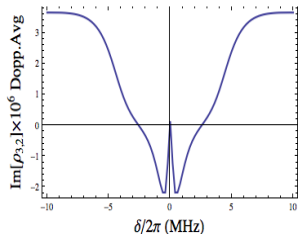
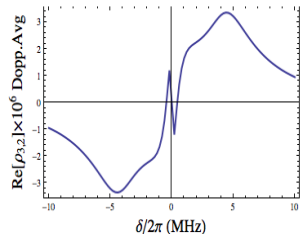
## Refractive index



## Absorption



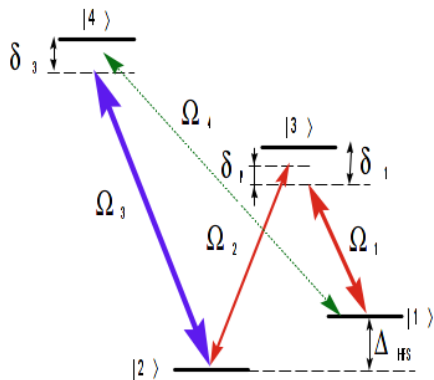
Stationary atoms



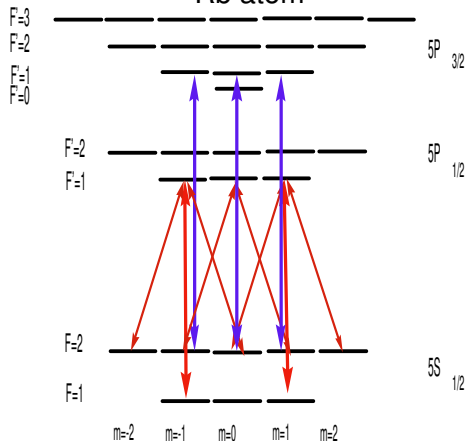
Room temperature  
Doppler averaged

# N-bar levels and fields diagram

Artificial atom

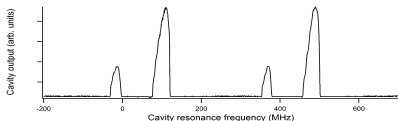
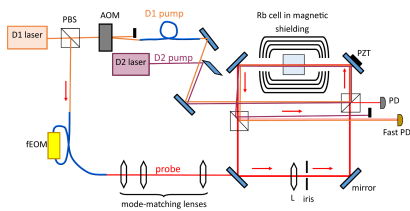


$^{87}\text{Rb}$  atom

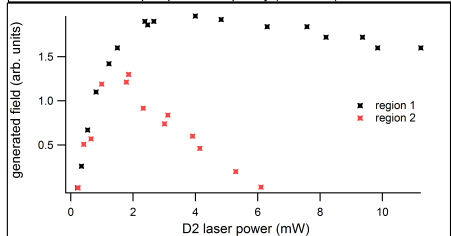
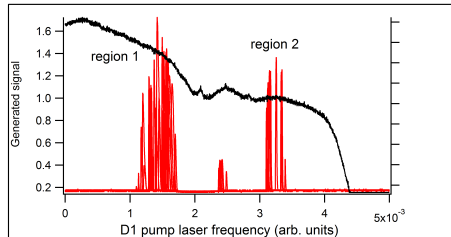


# The first gyro setup and its performance

$D_1$  tuned around  $F_g = 1 \rightarrow F_e = 1, 2$

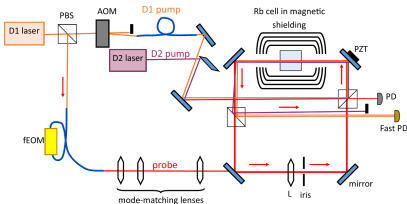


Finesse = 20



E. Mikhailov, *et al.* Optical Engineering, Issue 10, 53, 102709, (2014)

# The first gyro setup and its performance

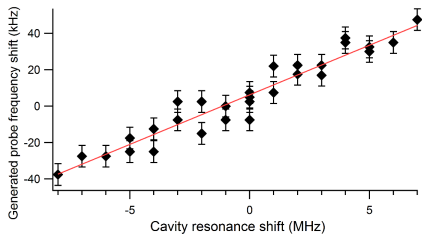
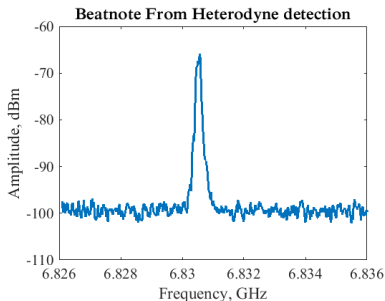


$$P.F. = \frac{\Delta f_{\text{dispersive}}}{\Delta f_{\text{empty}}} = \frac{1}{ng}$$

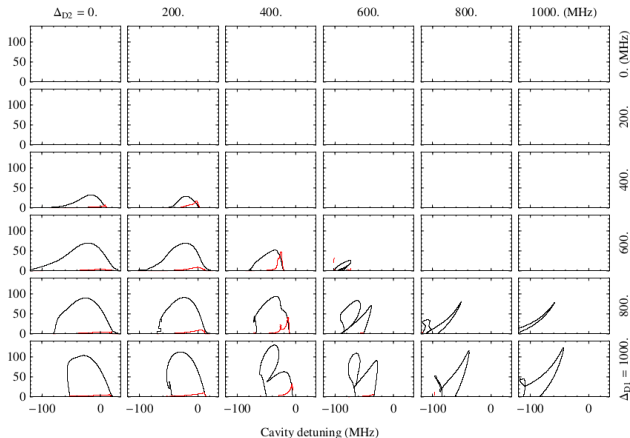
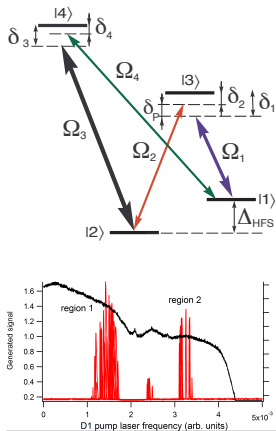
$$\Delta f_{\text{empty}} = f_0 \frac{\Delta p}{p}$$

Finesse = 20 → Pulling 1/200

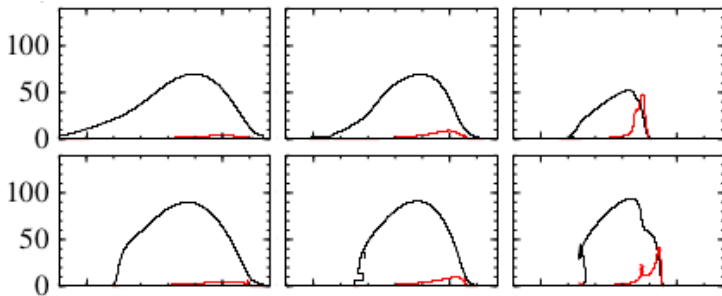
E. Mikhailov, *et al.* Optical Engineering, Issue 10, 53, 102709, (2014)



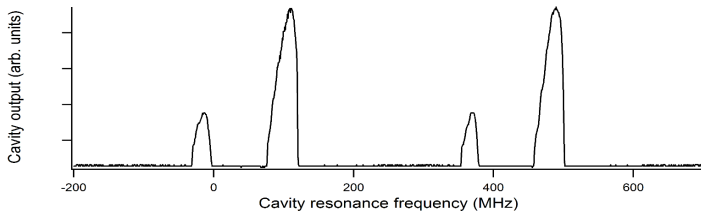
# Gyro lasing: theory vs. experiment



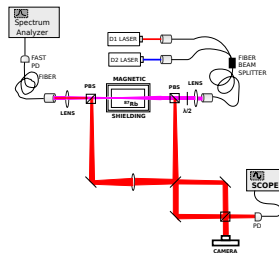
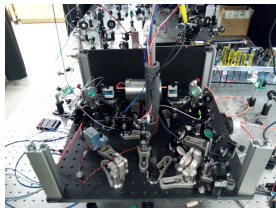
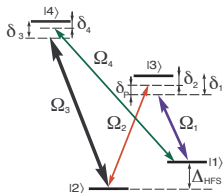
# Gyro pulling and amplitude vs. gyro cavity detuning



Cavity detuning span 150 MHz. Pulling  $\times 100$



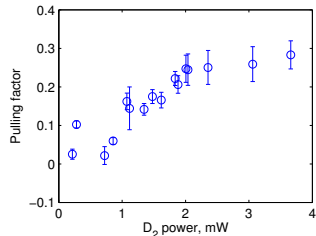
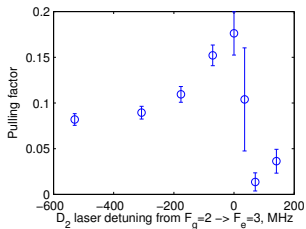
# Pulling factor with increased cavity finesse (20 $\rightarrow$ 70)



$$P.F. = \frac{\Delta f_{\text{dispersive}}}{\Delta f_{\text{empty}}}$$

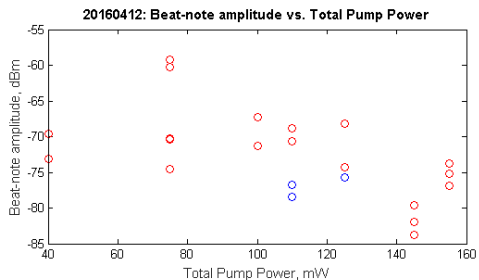
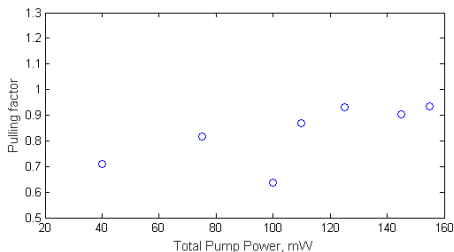
$$= \frac{1}{n_g}$$

$$\Delta f_{\text{empty}} = f_0 \frac{\Delta \rho}{\rho}$$

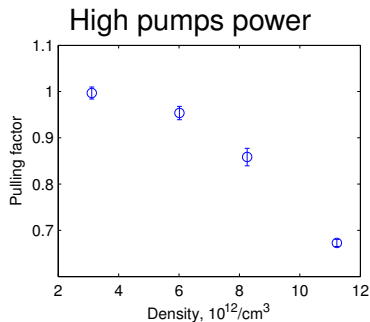
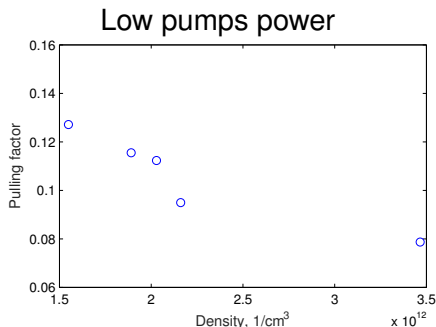




# Dependence on total pumps power



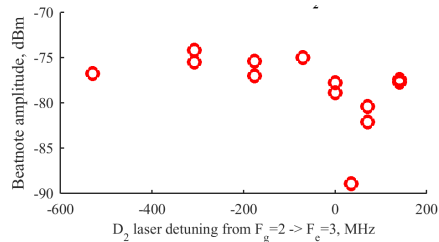
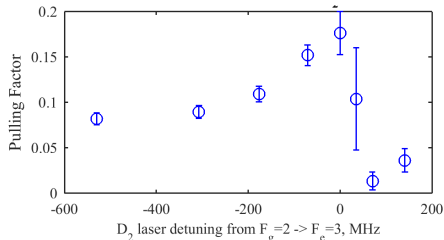
# Dependence on $^{87}\text{Rb}$ vapor density



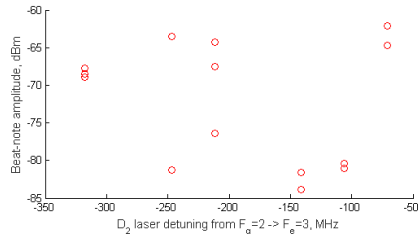
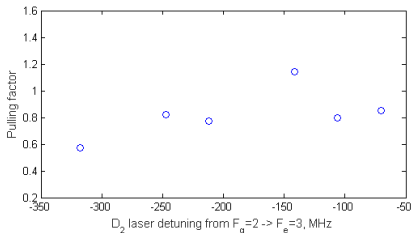
Demetrious T. Kutzke, Owen Wolfe, Simon M. Rochester, Dmitry Budker, Irina Novikova, Eugeny E. Mikhailov, "Tailorable dispersion in a four-wave mixing laser", *Optics Letters*, Issue 14, 42, 2846, (2017).

# High power regime: dependence on $D_2$ detuning

Pumps power  $\approx 6$  mW

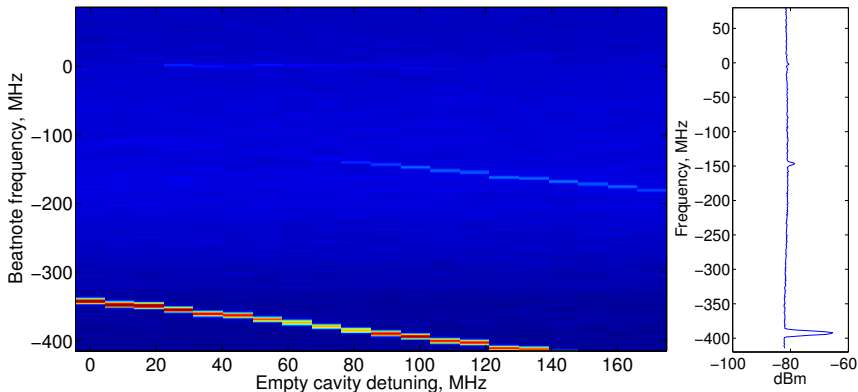


Pumps power  $\approx 180$  mW



# Gyroscope laser multi-mode structure

Gyro beatnote spectrum vs. empty cavity offset



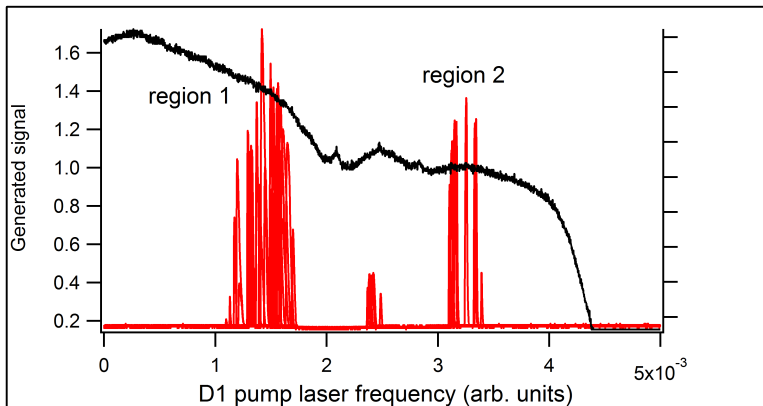
Cell temperature  $110^{\circ}\text{C}$ , total power 350 mW.

Modes pulling factors are 0.54, 0.45, 0.04.

# I do not believe in horoscopes

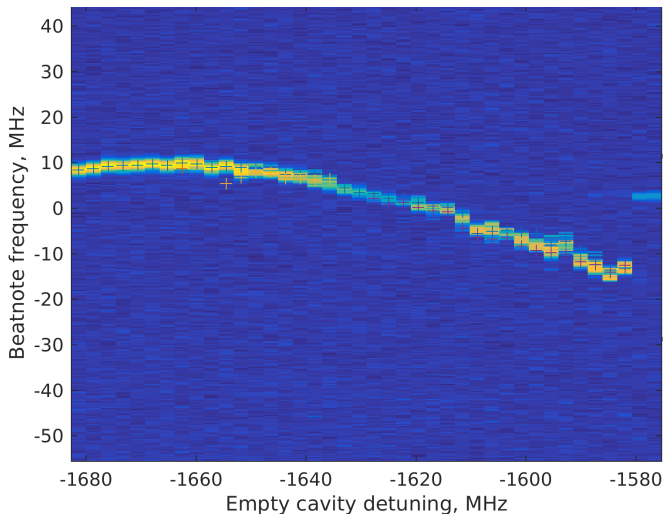


# Do you remember region 3?



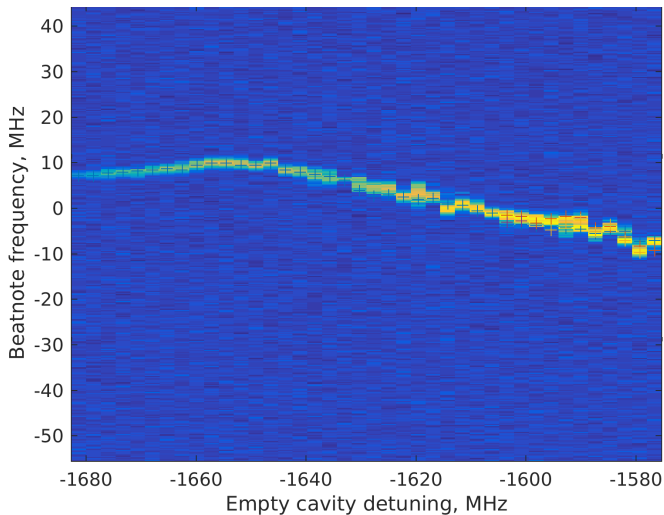
# Laser independence on cavity detuning

Pumps power  $\approx 60$  mW, cell temperature  $100$  °C



# Laser independence on cavity detuning

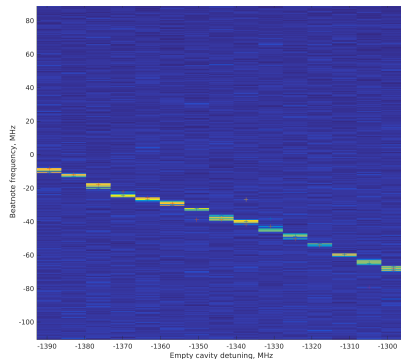
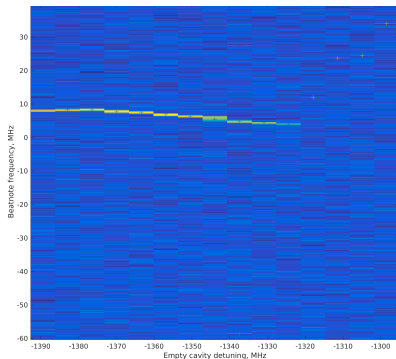
Pumps power  $\approx 60$  mW, cell temperature  $100$  °C



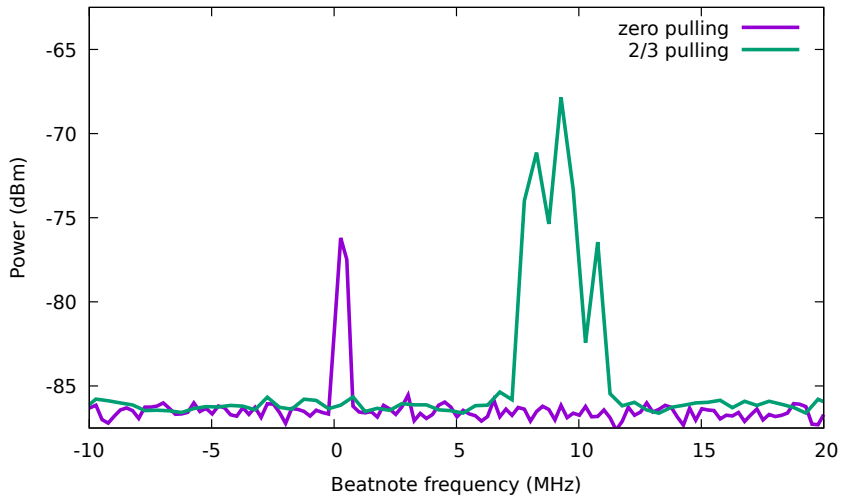


# Comparison: no pulling and high pulling regimes

Pumps power 38 mW,  $\approx 360$  mW, cell temperature 102 °C Most importantly different D1 detunings.



# Beatnotes width comparison

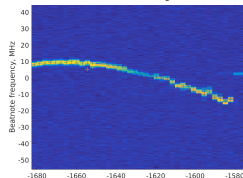
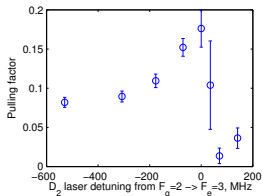
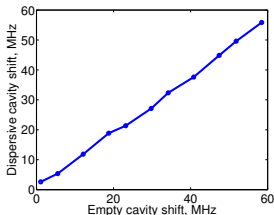


Do we have lasing linewidth narrowing by  $1/n_g^2$ ?



Irina Novikova, Owen Wolfe, Demetrious Kutzke, Savannah Cuozzo (WM),  
Dmitry Budker, Simon Rochester (Rochester Scientific).

# Summary



- Improved puling factor: 0.005 → 0.3 with increased finesse (20 → 70)
- Increased pump lasers power (6 mW → 200 mW) pushed the pulling factor to 1
- Setup has widely tunable response influenced by
  - pump lasers power and detuning
  - density of <sup>87</sup>Rb atoms
  - cavity finesse
- Under certain condition the laser output does not depend on cavity length

We are grateful for financial support to

