

We10-4

Real-time frequency measurement of CW-THz wave based on dual THz combs

**Kenta Hayashi¹, Shuko Yokoyama², Hajime
Inaba³, Kaoru Minoshima⁴, and Takeshi Yasui¹**

¹Univ. Tokushima, Japan

²Micro-Optics Co. Ltd, Japan

³AIST, Japan

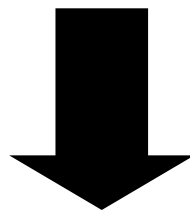
⁴Univ. Electro-Comm., Japan

IRMMW-THz2013@Mainz (2013.9.2)

Background

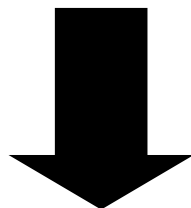
Frequency is a fundamental physical quantity of electromagnetic wave

THz frequency metrology is required for various THz applications



Advent of practical CW-THz sources (THz-QCL, RTD, photomixing sources)

Precise frequency measurement of CW-THz wave is required!

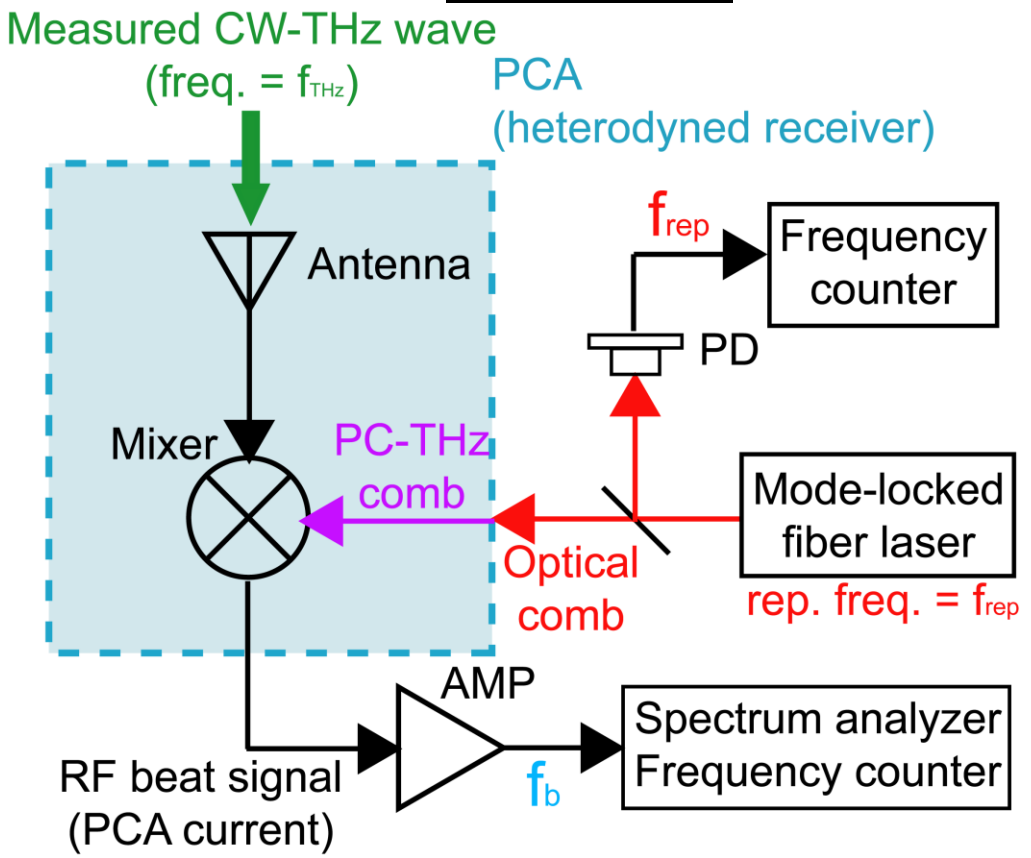


However, techniques of absolute frequency measurement for CW-THz wave are still immature!

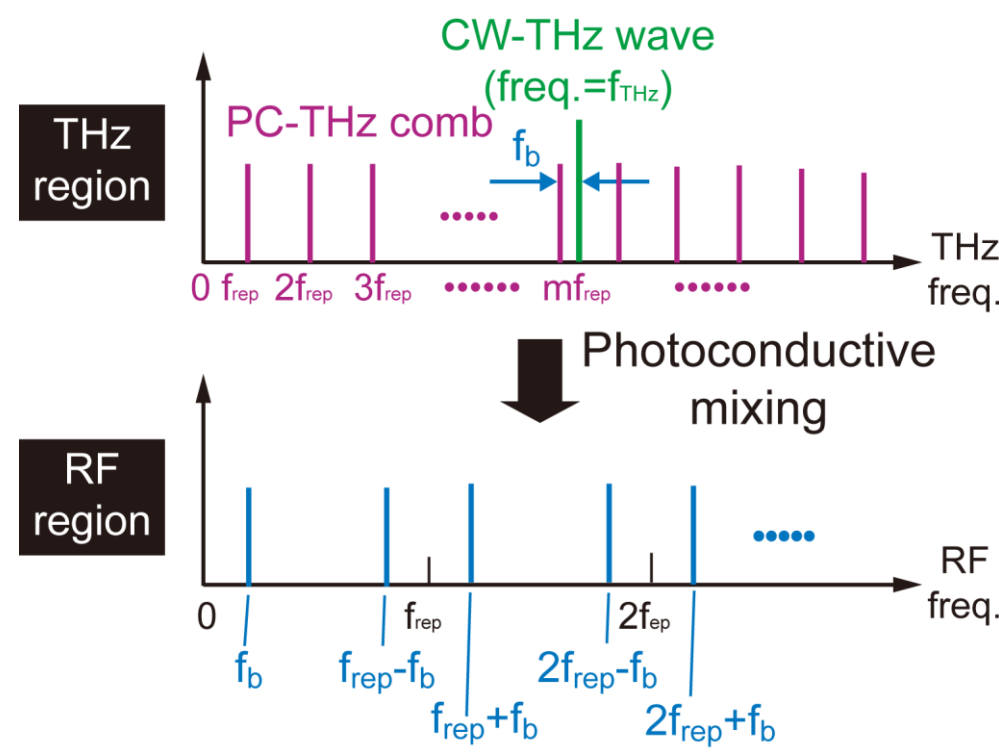
THz spectrum analyzer

OpEx 16, 13052 (2008).
OpEx 17, 17034 (2009).

Principle



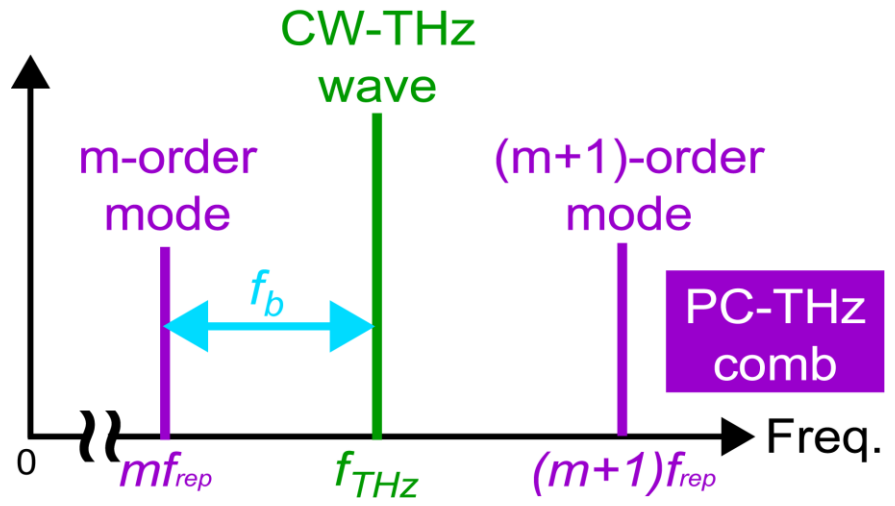
Freq. domain



$$f_{THz} = mf_{rep} \pm f_b$$

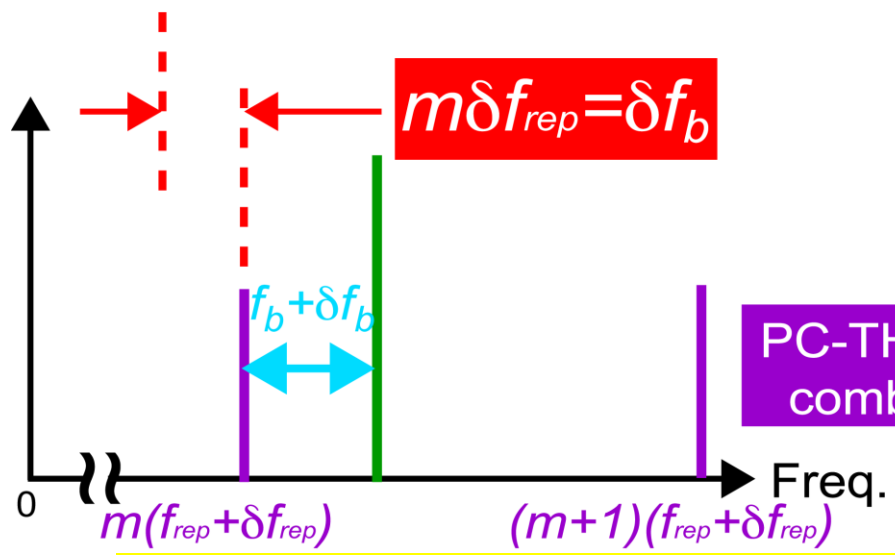
m : order of comb mode
 f_{rep} : repetition frequency
 f_b : beat frequency

Limit for practical use (1)



Shift of ML freq. f_{rep} by δf_{rep}
 $(f_{rep} \rightarrow f_{rep} + \delta f_{rep})$

$$m = \frac{|df_b|}{|df_{rep}|}$$

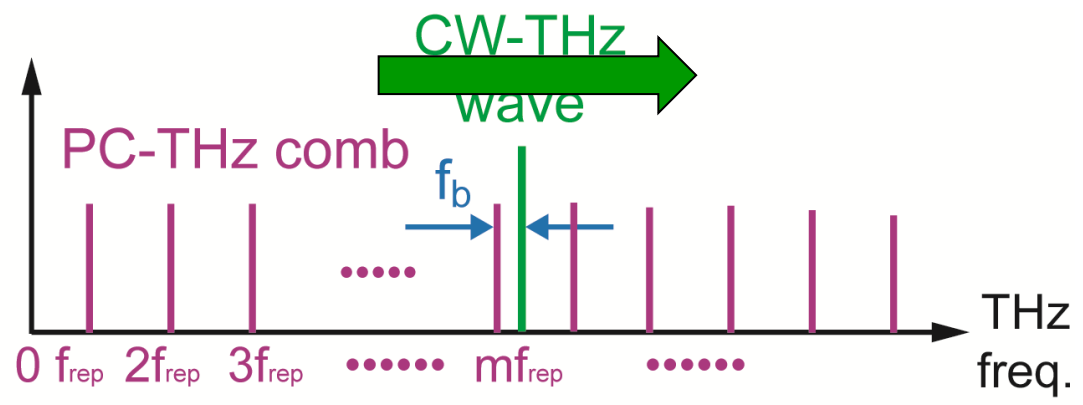


Change of beat freq. f_b by δf_b
 $(f_b \rightarrow f_b + \delta f_b)$

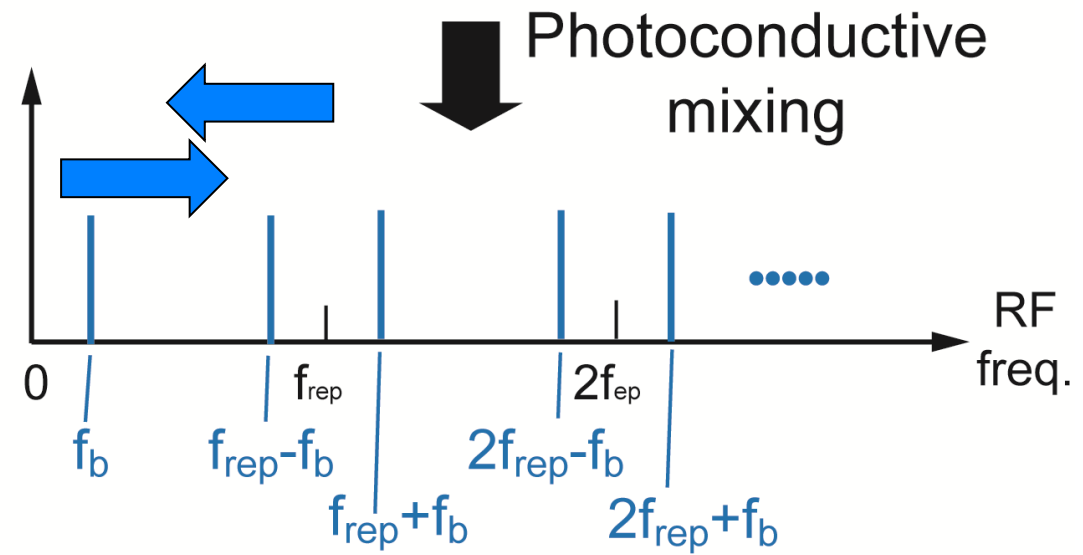
Two-step measurement of f_{rep} and f_b

Limit for practical use (2)

THz region



RF region



$f_{THz} = mf_{rep}$
 ☞ $f_b = 0$

$f_{THz} = (m+1/2)f_{rep}$
 ☞ $f_b = f_{rep} - f_b$

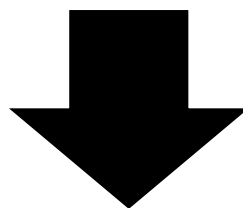
f_b can not be determined correctly

Tuning range of CW-THz wave is limited by a half of frequency interval in PC-THz comb



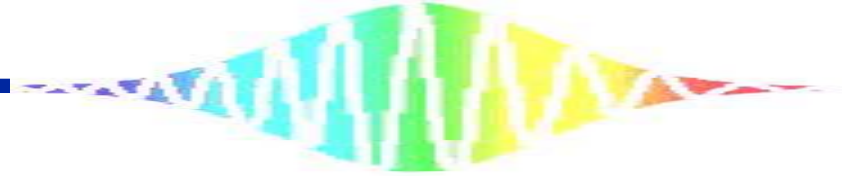
Problems of previous studies for practical use

- (1) Not real-time determination
- (2) Limitation for tuning range



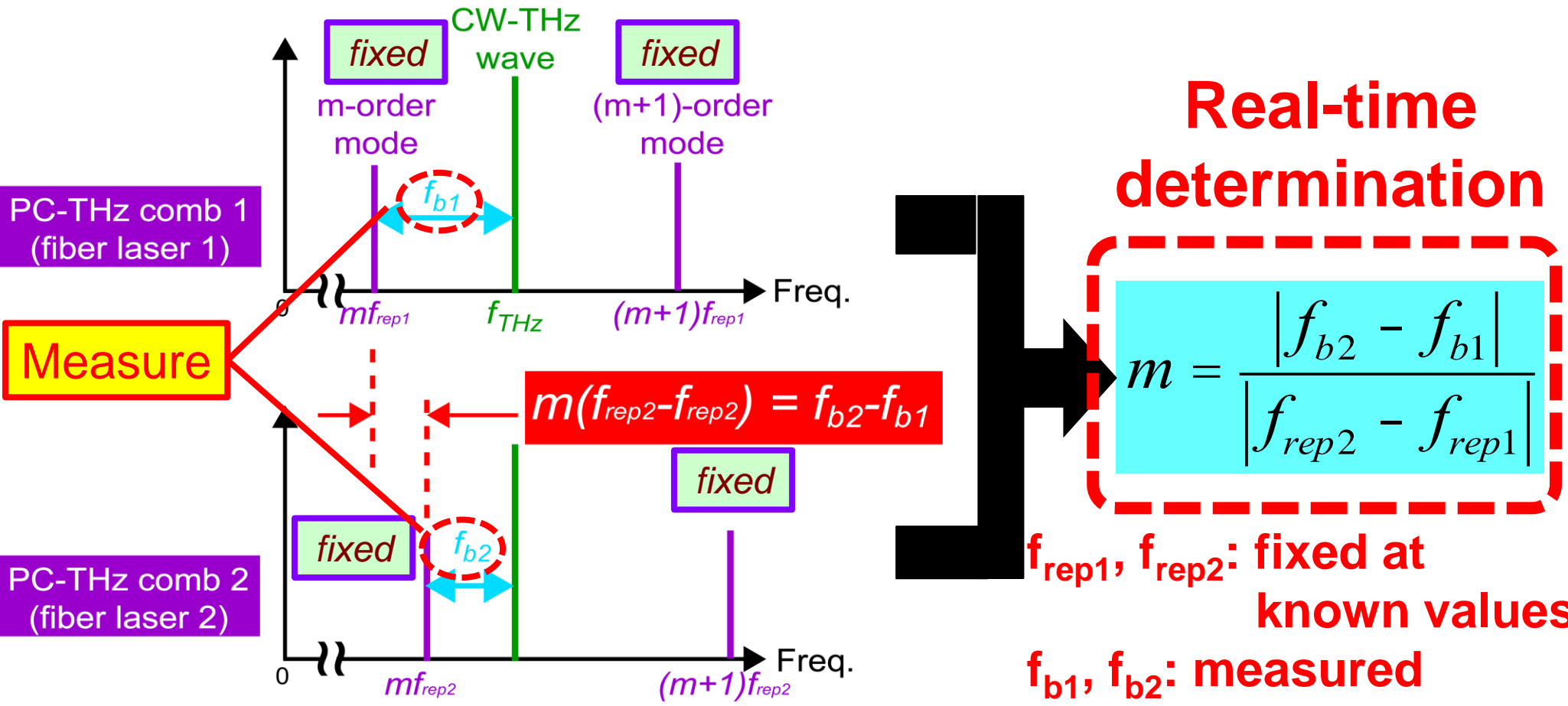
Present talk

- (1) **Real-time determination** of CW-THz wave using dual PC-THz combs
- (2) **Real-time monitoring** of CW-THz wave sweeping over frequency interval of PC-THz comb



(1) Real-time determination of
fixed CW-THz wave using dual
PC-THz combs

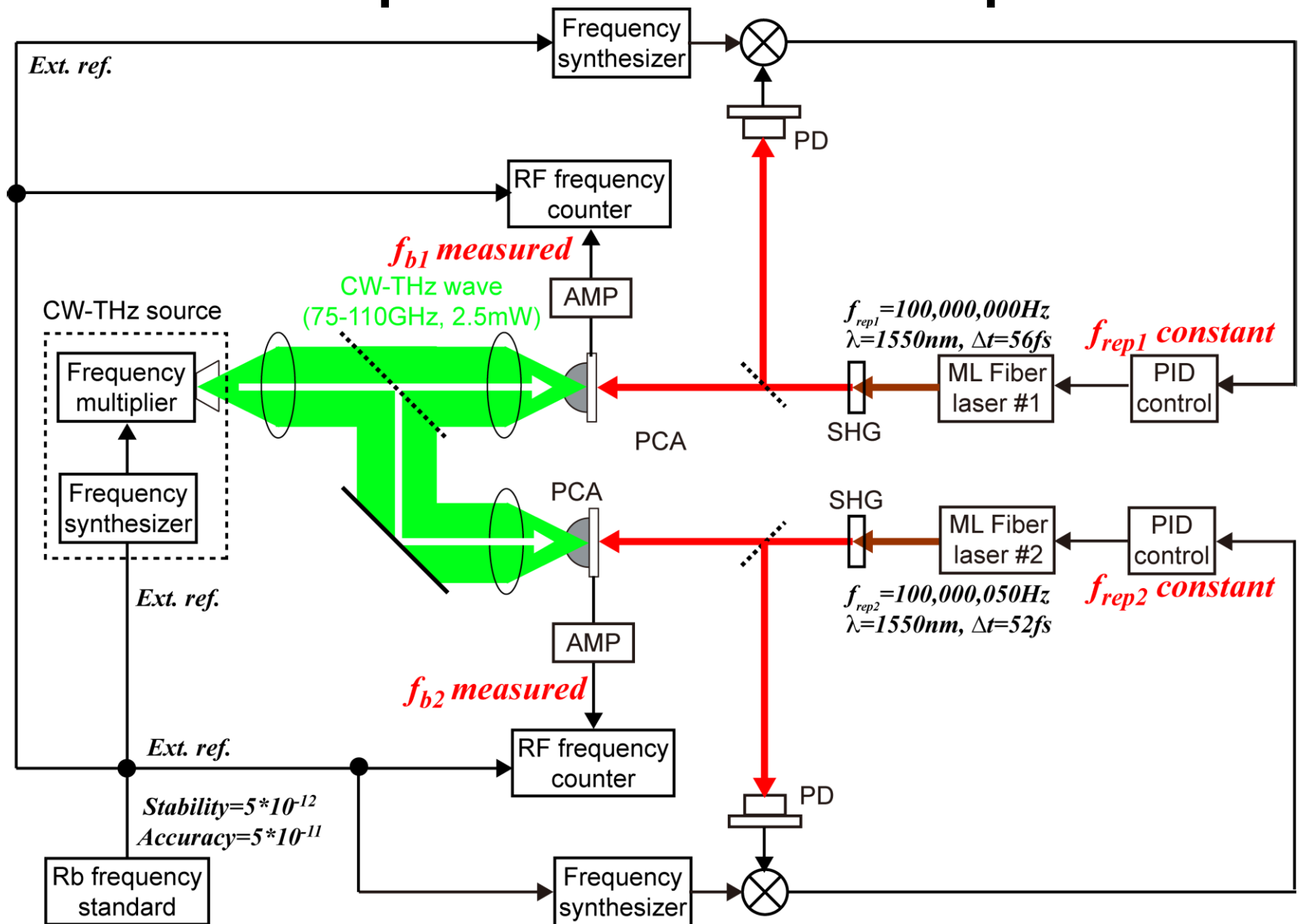
Use of dual PC-THz combs



$$f_{THz} = mf_{rep1} - f_{b1} \quad \text{if } (f_{b2} - f_{b1}) / (f_{rep2} - f_{rep1}) > 0$$

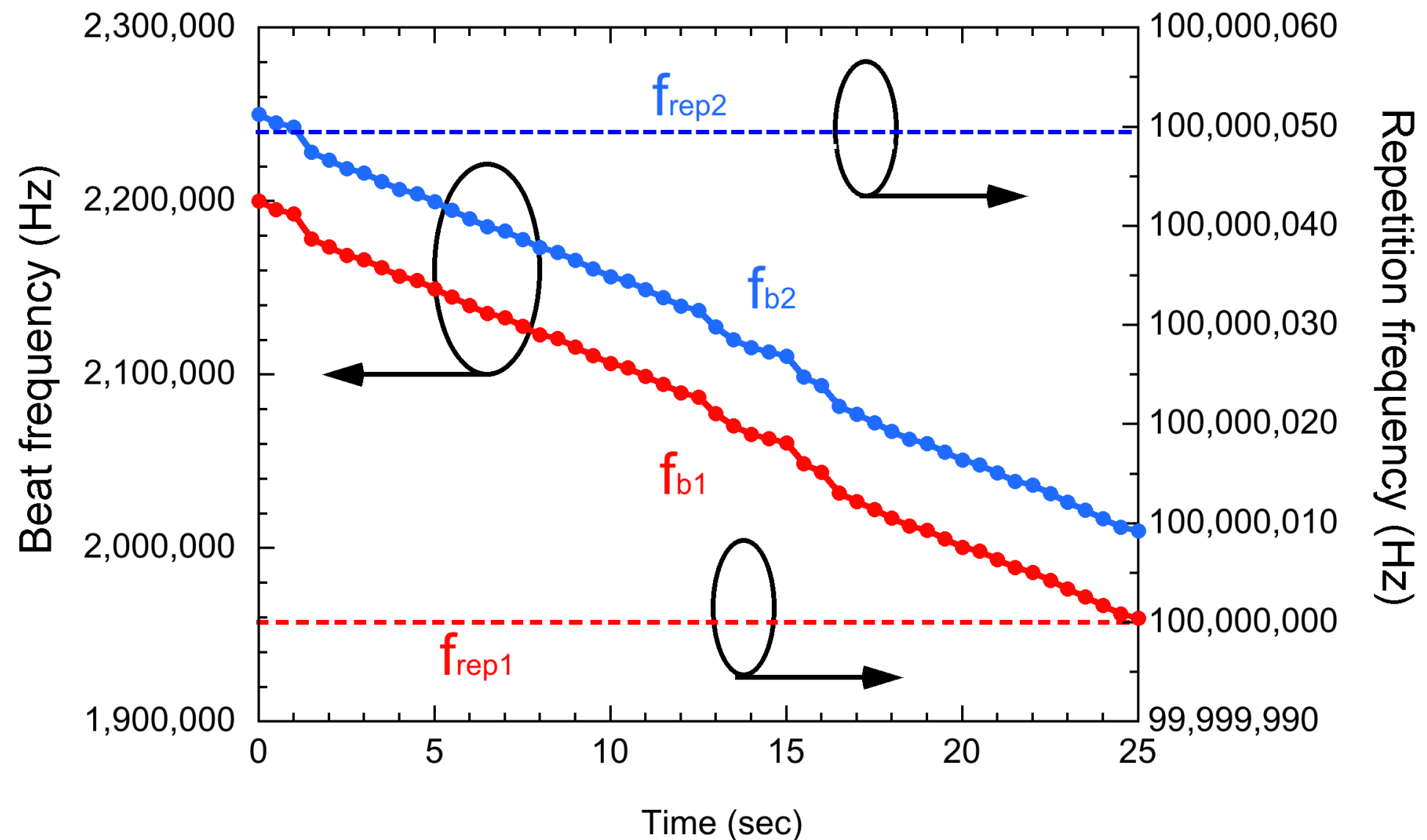
$$f_{THz} = mf_{rep1} + f_{b1} \quad \text{if } (f_{b2} - f_{b1}) / (f_{rep2} - f_{rep1}) < 0$$

Experimental setup

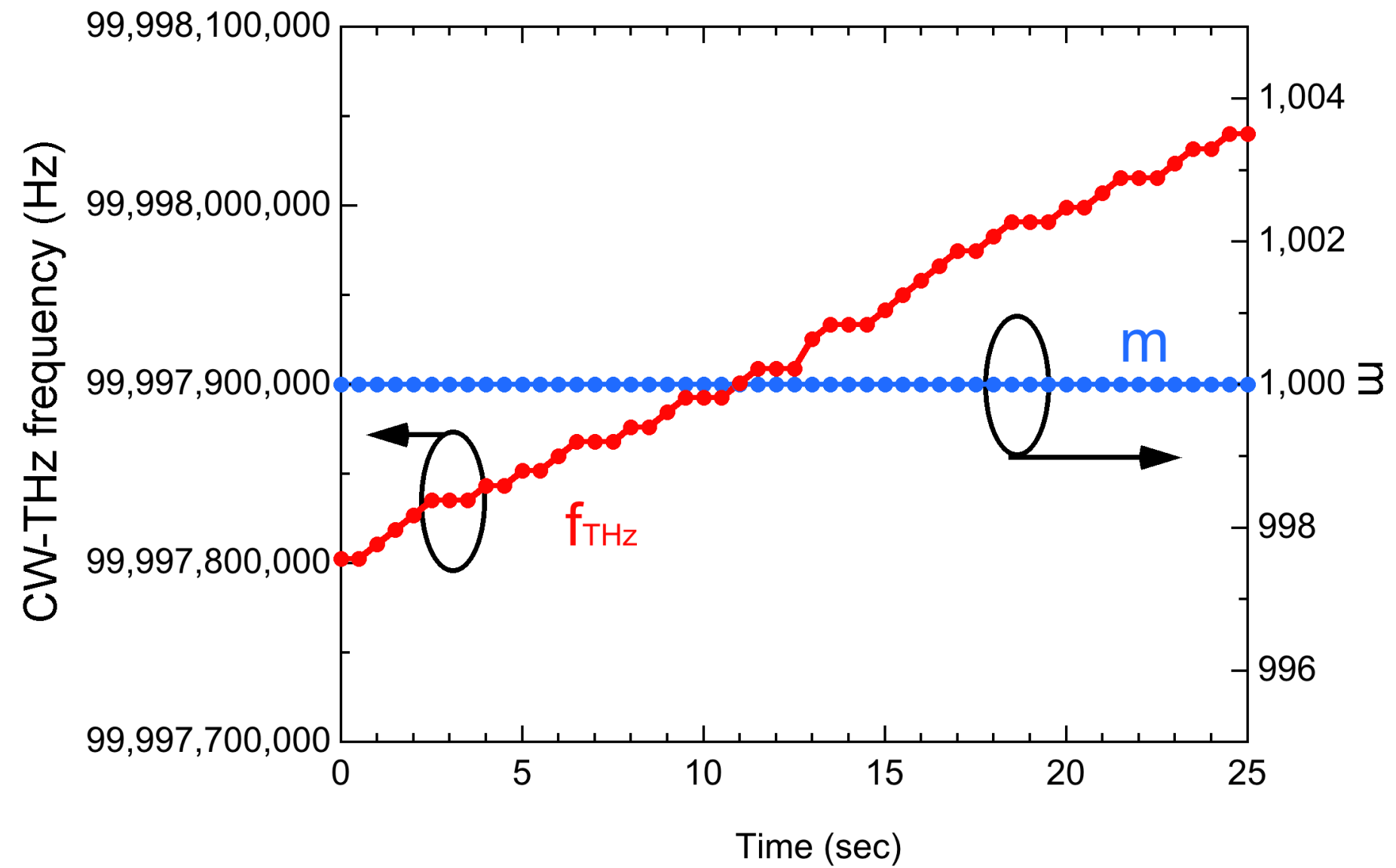




Real-time measurement of f_{rep} and f_b

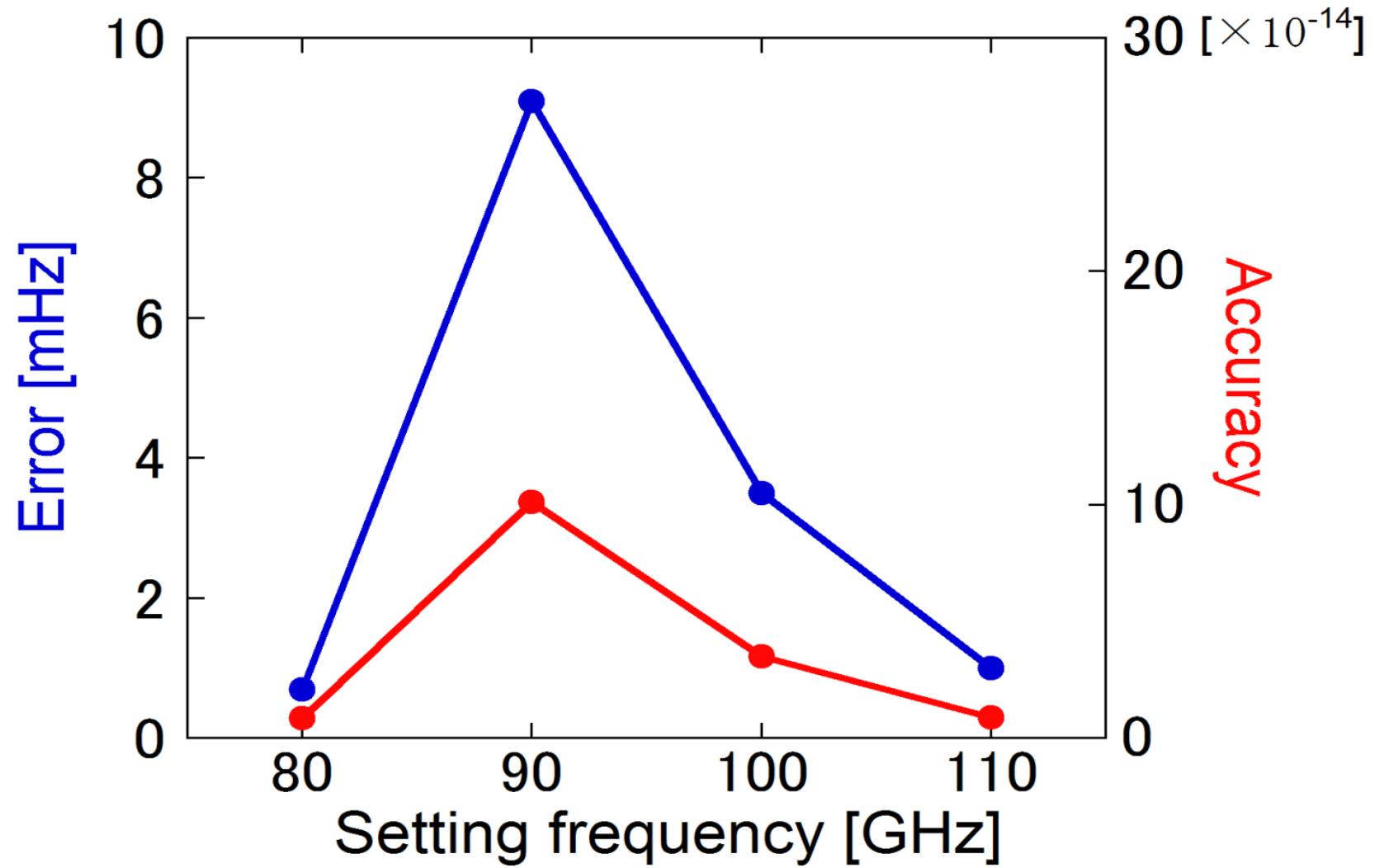


Real-time determination of m and f_{THz}

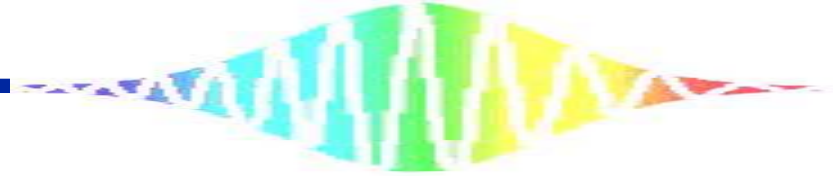




Accuracy of frequency measurement

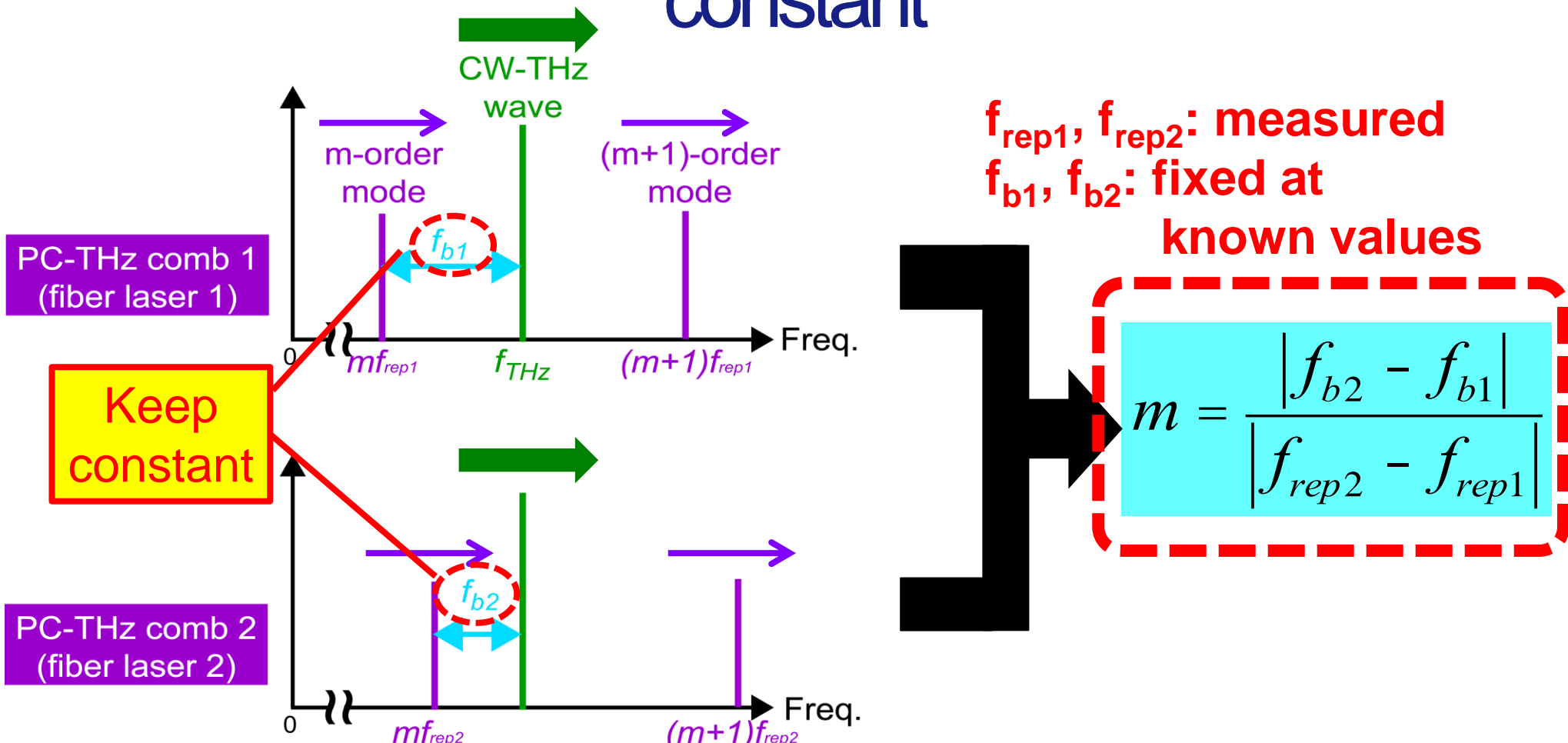


Mean precision= 3.8×10^{-14}



(2) Real-time monitoring of frequency-swept CW-THz wave over frequency interval of PC-THz comb

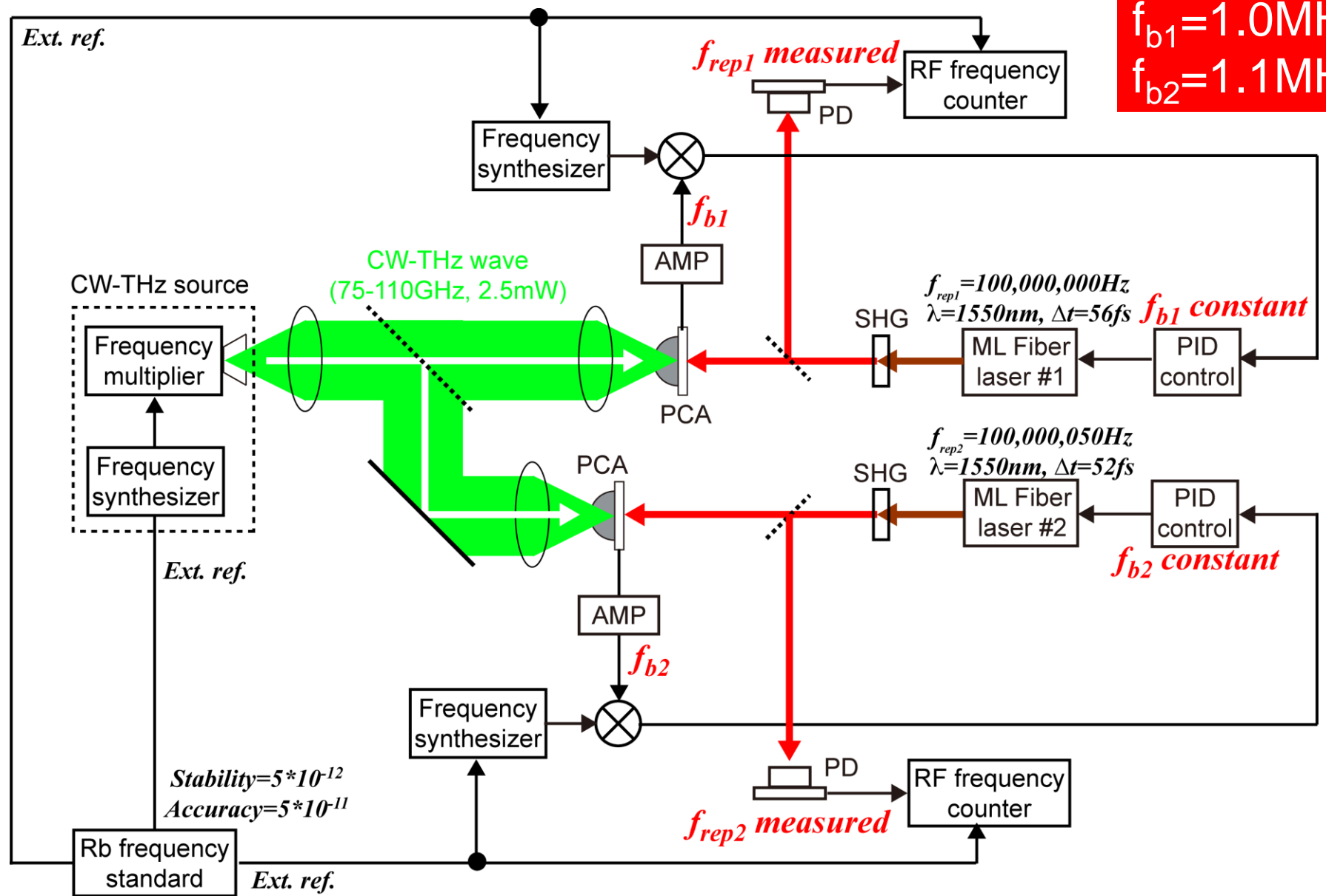
Adjustment of f_{rep1} and f_{rep2} to keep f_{b1} and f_{b2} constant



f_{b1} and f_{b2} are always constant even though f_{THZ} is tuned over f_{rep1} and f_{rep2}

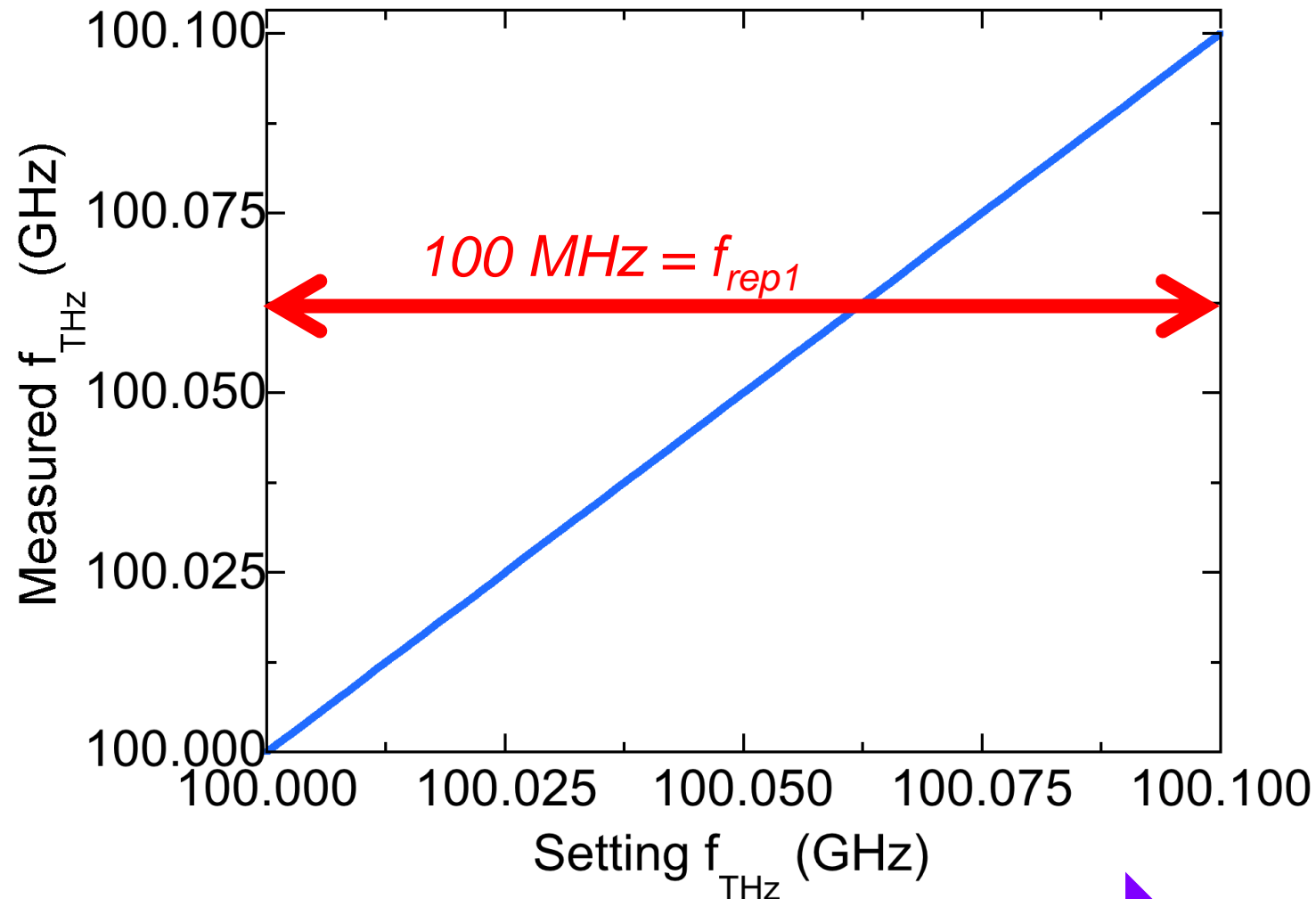
Experimental setup

$f_{b1} = 1.0\text{MHz}$
 $f_{b2} = 1.1\text{MHz}$

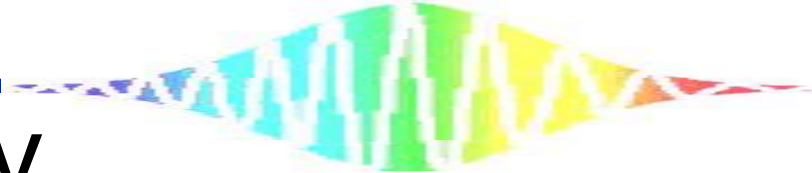




Real-time monitoring of linearly frequency-swept CW-THz wave



Linear sweep

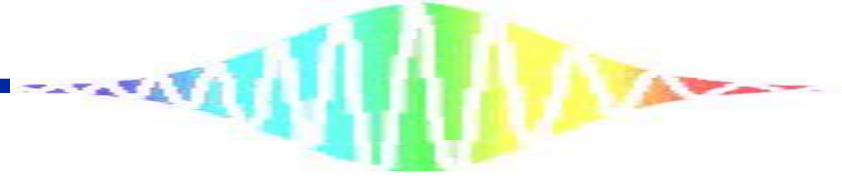


Summary

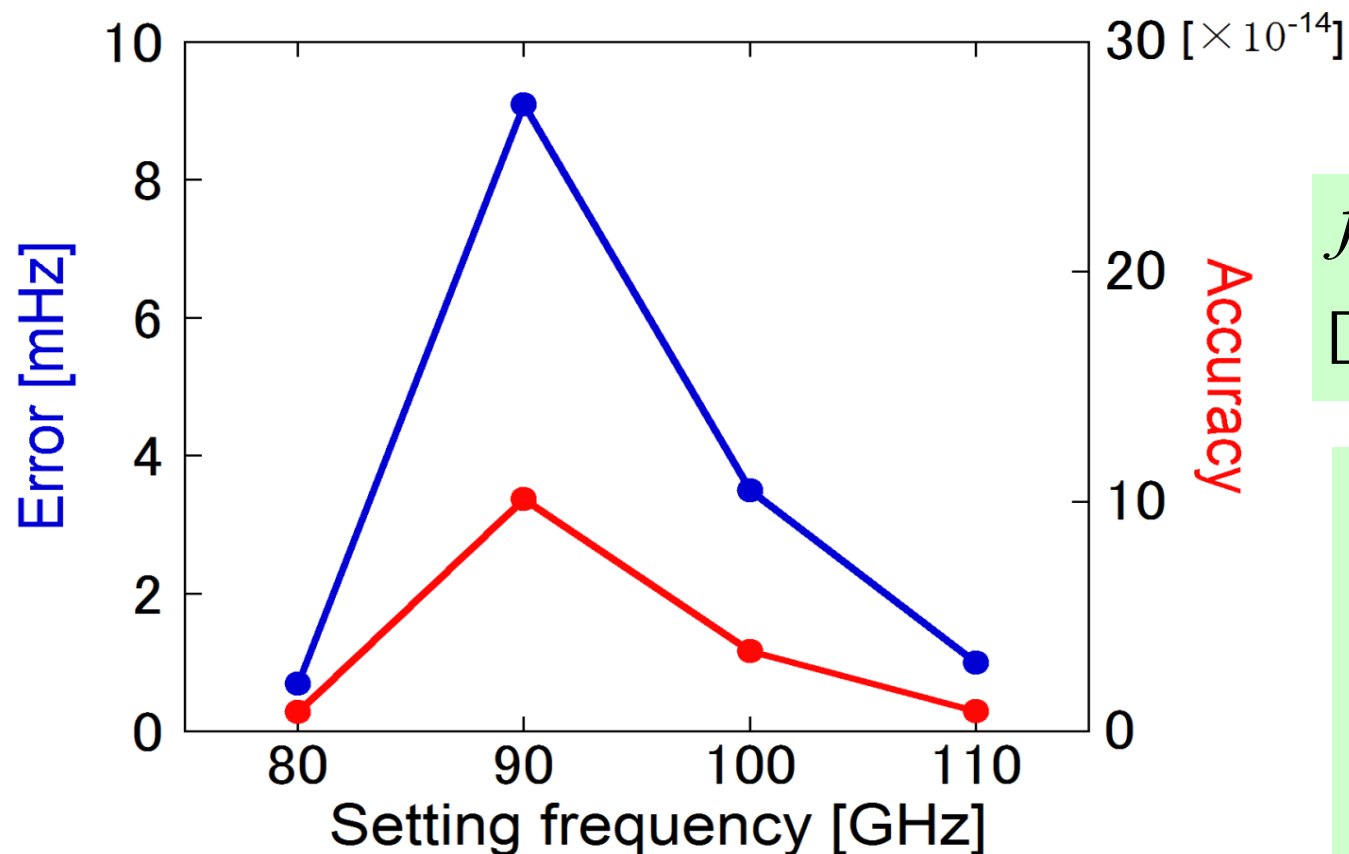
- (1) Real-time determination of absolute frequency of CW-THz wave using dual PC-THz combs
- (2) Real-time monitoring of CW-THz wave sweeping over frequency interval of PC-THz comb

Future works

- (1) Real-time determination of absolute frequency using a single PC-THz comb
- (2) Direct coupling of PCA with $1.5\mu\text{m}$ fiber lasers, enabling us to construct a portable system



Accuracy of absolute frequency measurement



Estimation of measurement error

$$f_{THz} = mf_{rep1} + f_{beat1}$$

$$Df_{THz} = mDf_{rep1} + Df_{beat1}$$

$$\Delta f_{rep1} = 400\mu\text{Hz}$$

$$\Delta f_{beat1} = 21\text{mHz}$$

$$m = 800 \sim 1100$$

↓

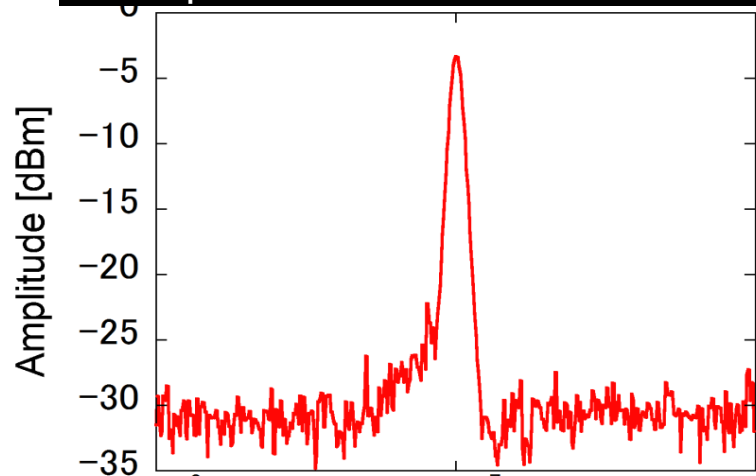
$$\Delta f_{THz} = 341 \sim 461\text{mHz}$$

Mean precision = 3.8×10^{-14}

Beat signals between CW-THz wave and dual PC-THz comb

PC-THz comb 1

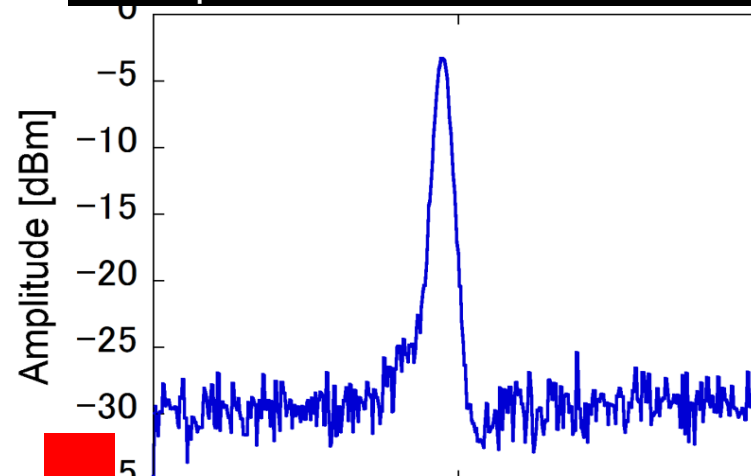
($f_{\text{rep1}} = 100,000,000$ Hz)



$f_{b1} = 10,004,000.01$ Hz

PC-THz comb 2

($f_{\text{rep2}} = 100,000,050$ Hz)



$f_{b2} = 9,953,700.002$ Hz

Real-time determination!

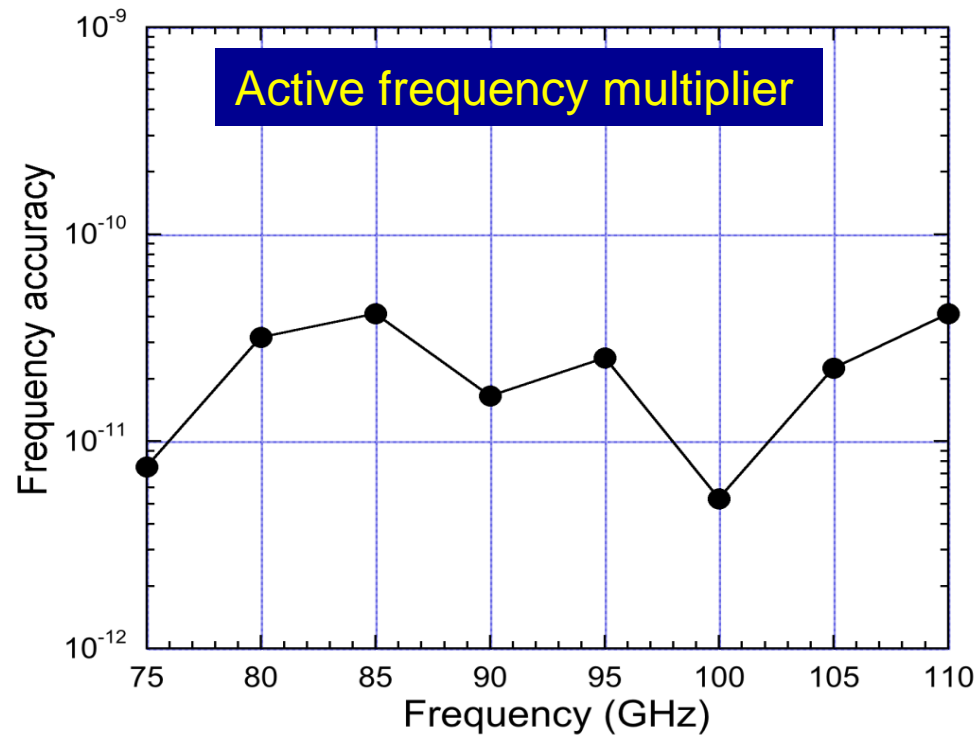
$$m = |f_{\text{beat1}} - f_{\text{beat2}}| / |f_{\text{rep1}} - f_{\text{rep2}}|$$

$$= |10,004,000.01 - 9,953,700.002| / |100,000,000 - 100,000,050| = 1006$$

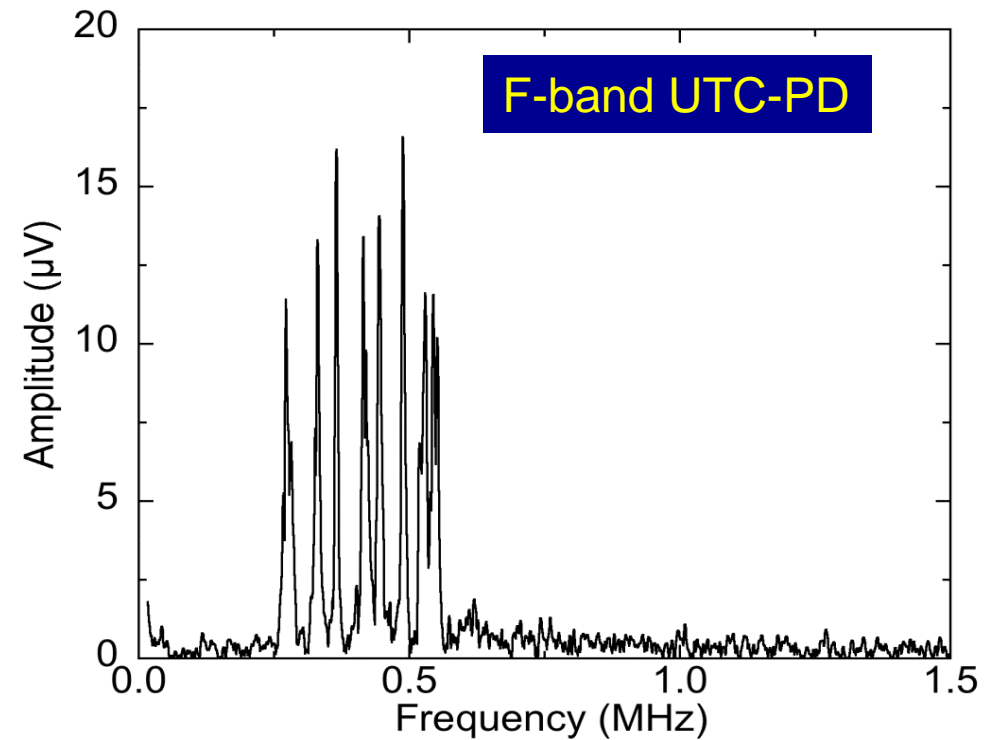
$$f_{\text{THz}} = m f_{\text{rep1}} + f_{\text{beat1}} = 1006 * 100,000,000 + 10,004,000.01 = 100,610,004,000 \text{ Hz}$$

Previous study

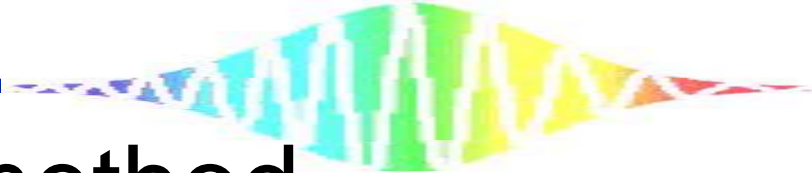
Absolute frequency measurement



Real-time monitoring of CW-THz wave

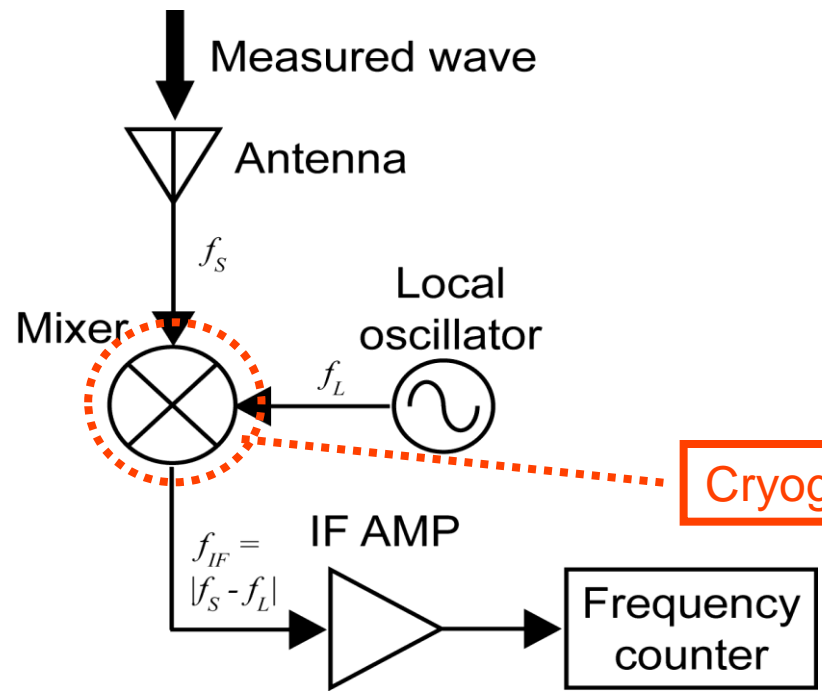


Ref) S. Yokoyama et al, *Opt. Express* **16**, 13052-13061 (2008).
T. Yasui et al. *Opt. Express* **17**, 17034-17043 (2009).

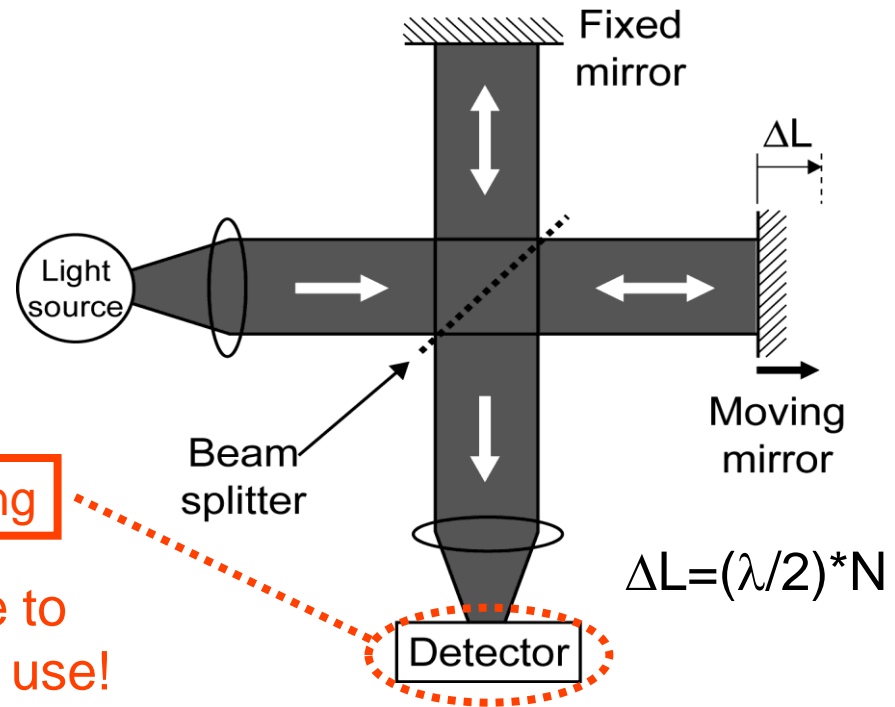


Conventional method

Electrical heterodyned method



Optical interferometric method

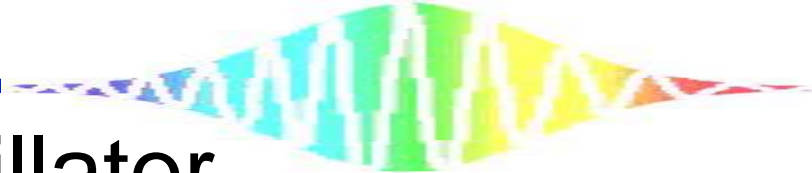


Cryogenic cooling

Obstacle to practical use!

Difficult to cover all frequency region of THz wave (0.1~10THz)

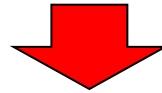
→ Requirement of new method optimized for THz wave!



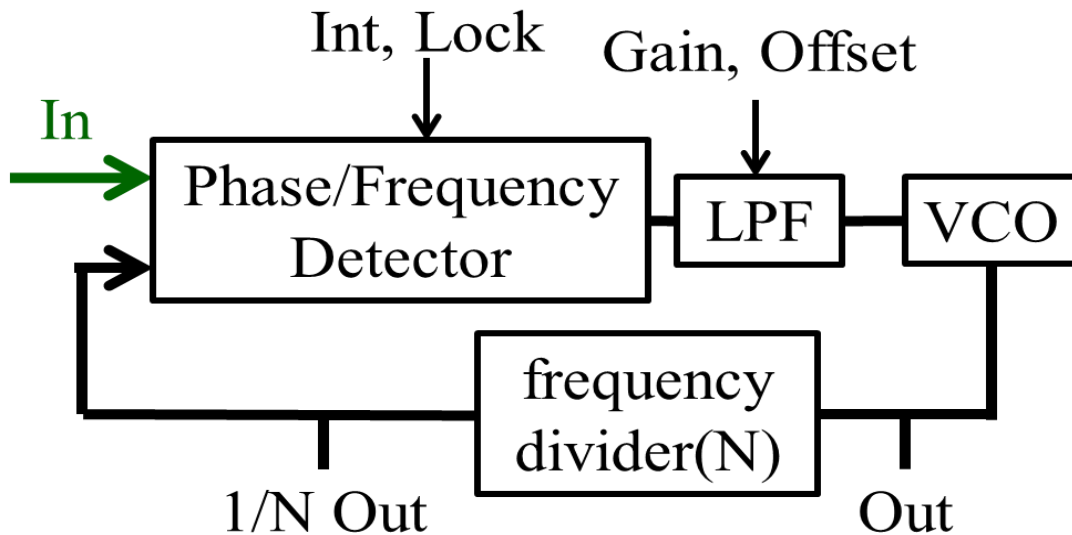
Tracking Oscillator

位相同期により入力信号を増幅

入力周波数の変動はVCOが
トラッキングし, 位相同期を
維持

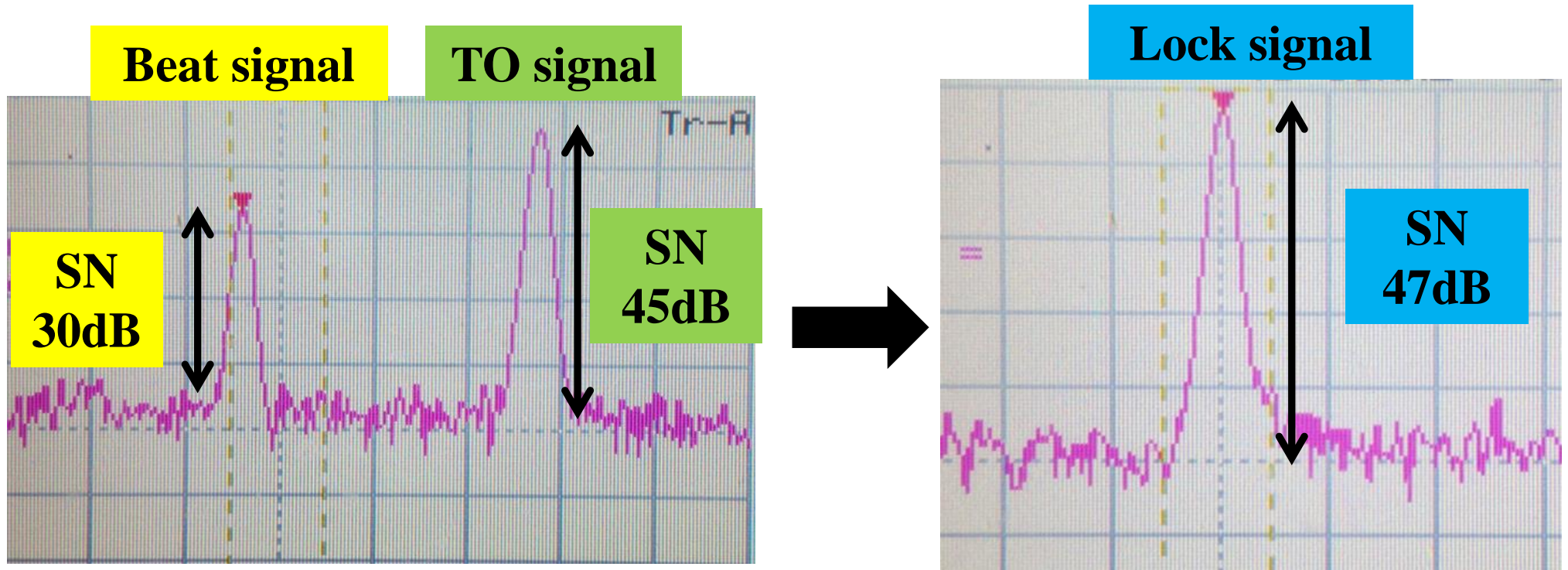


SN比の向上



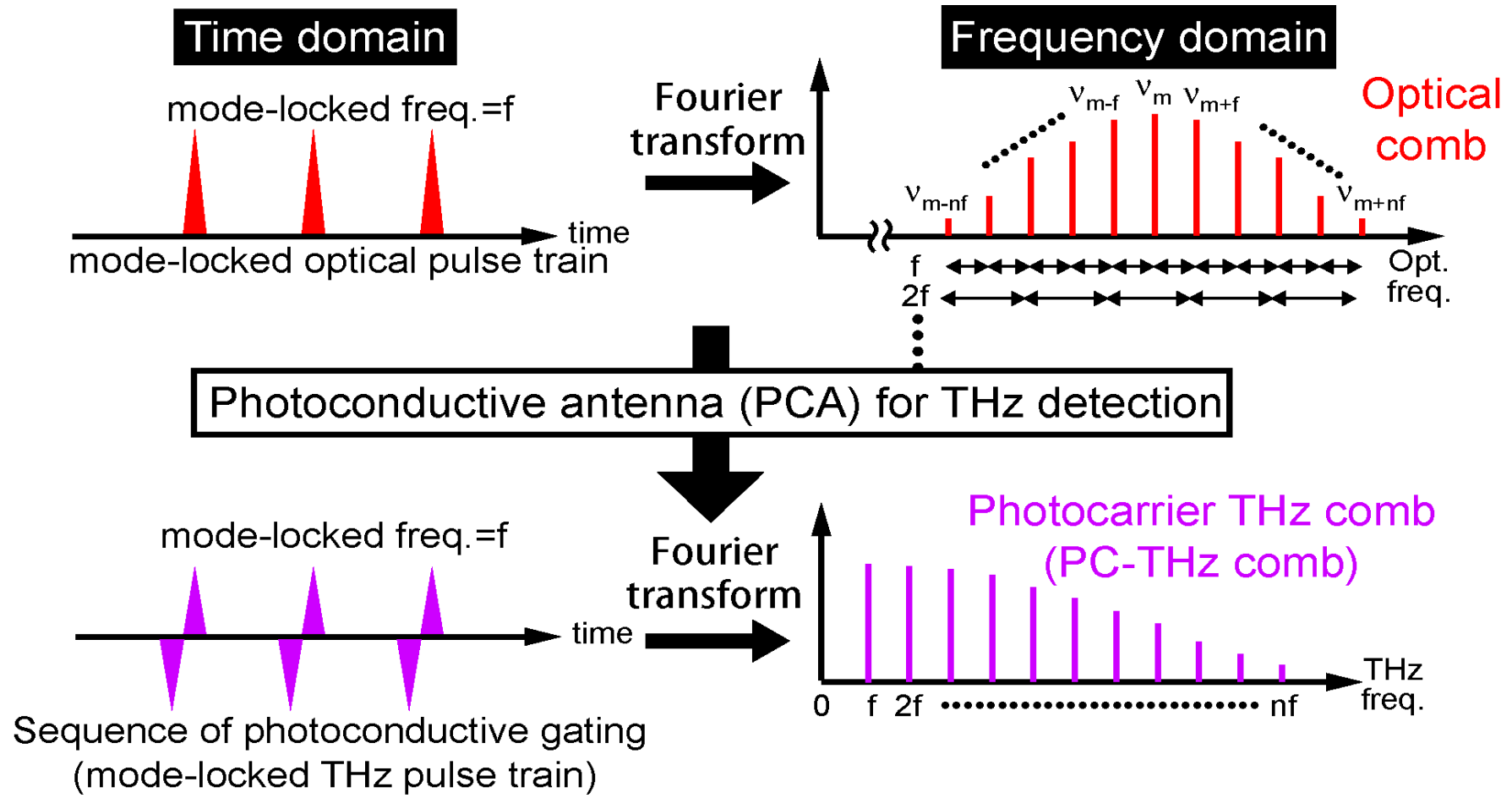
トラッキングオシレーターを
用いて絶対周波数の
リアルタイム測定を目指す

Tracking Oscillator の特性評価



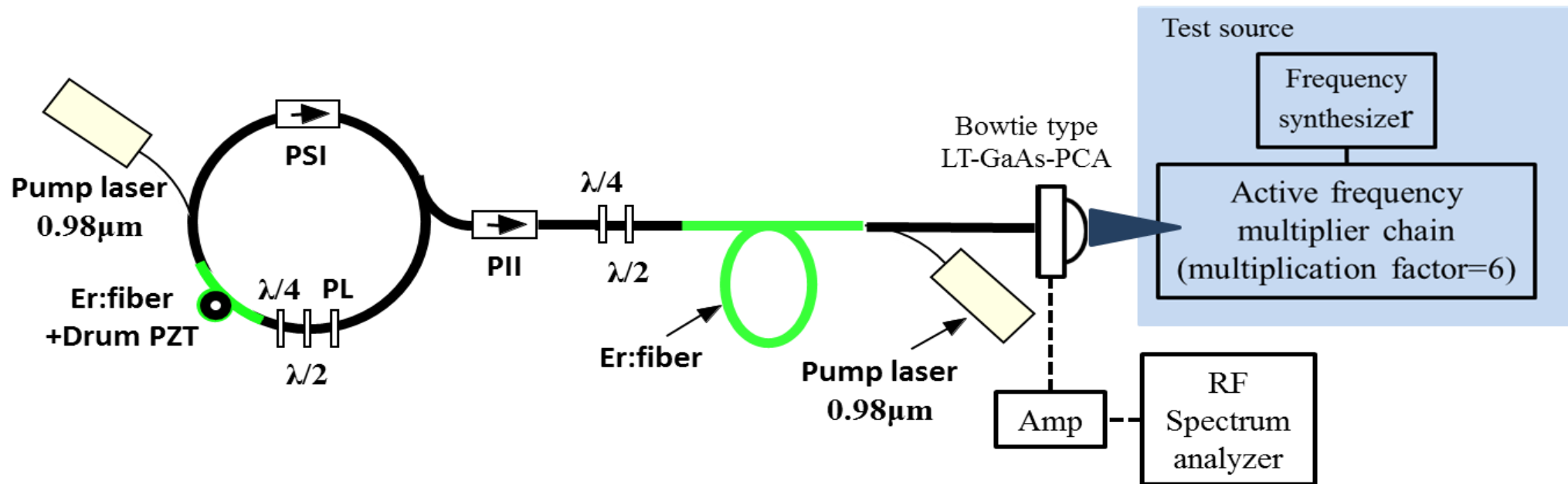
最低30dB (RBW10kHz) のビート信号においてトラッキングオシレーターでロック可能

Optical comb and THz comb



Simple, broadband selectivity, high spectral purity, offset free, and absolute frequency calibration

② Experimental setup



Er:fiber laser

Center wavelength 1550nm

Repetition rate 56MHz

Pulse width 47fs

Average power 189mW