



# Present status of the laser system

Ryota Nishiuchi, Ken-ichiro Suzuki University of Tokyo Photon Science Center Mio laboratory

# Outline

- Background
  - Laser system & Requirements
- Present setup
  - Fiber optics
  - Coherent addition
  - Solid-state amplifier
- Experimental results
  - High-power output of coherent addition
  - Long-term operation

- Intensity noise
- Frequency noise
- High-power output of solid-state amplifier
- Control system
- Summary & Future work

# Laser system & requirements





- MOPA
  - Fiber amplifier
  - Solid-state amplifier

- Coherent addition
  - Phase correction is maintained by fiber stretcher

### Present setup – fiber optics



#### Present setup – coherent addition



## Present setup – solid-state amplifier



# Solid-state amplifier



- 3 modules in the system
- One module has 2 YAG rods and 16 LD arrays
- 50 W amplification / module is expected

### Result High-power output of coherent addition

- 78.9 W was obtained by coherent addition
- This is instant value, not stable







Coherent addition
Fiber amplifier A
Fiber amplifier B

- Operation time was extended
  - $-5 \rightarrow 8$  hours
- Coherent addition power was declined after 4 hours operation
  - Due to amp A ?
- Temperature change

KAGRA collaboration meeting

# Result WF distortion

- Wave front distortion was measured before and after coherent addition
- Low-order components (0th,1st and defocus) of Zernike polynomials are eliminated



Distortion	А	В	80W A+B
Standard deviation [nm]	31.8	35.1	31.6

#### 2014/05/26

#### Result Intensity noise after coherent addition RIN1 0.01 Seed Fiber amplifier 40 W Coherent addition 80 W 0.001 0.0001 ←18 kHz RIN [1/rtHz] 1e-005 1e-006 1e-007

Intensity noise becomes worse after amplification and coherent addition

1000

freq [Hz]

10000

100000

100

• Bumping at 2-3 kHz is due to NPRO

1e-008

10

- Bumping at 8-10 kHz is due to fiber amplifiers
- Noise peak in 18 kHz on coherent addition signal

## Fiber stretcher

- Wide control range (max  $\pm 2240 \ \mu m @ \pm 400V$ )
- Using 2 stretchers differentially
  - Extend the dynamic range
- Mechanical resonance
  - Limit the control bandwidth



http://www.optiphase.com/data\_she ets/PZ2\_Data\_Sheet\_Rev\_F.pdf





# Result Phase noise

- Laser frequency was locked to rigid cavity with PZT on NPRO
- By using a vibration isolated table, seismic noise was declined
- By using vacuum chamber, sound noise was declined



- Noise floor was determined by NPRO
- Peak @ 18 kHz



Result Phase noise



## Result High-power output of solid-state amplifiers

- 210 W was obtained by solid-state amplifiers
- Adjustment of optics is not perfect
- It is difficult to realize good alignment
  - Dangerous due to its high power
  - When the input beam power changes, thermal lensing effect in the laser module also changes







- 18 kHz peak on noise of 200 W beam
- RIN of the 200 W beam is decreased at high frequency



## Result Control system



with old filter

with new filter

- Fiberstretcher + EOM
- Unity gain frequency is about 80 kHz



• Resonance peak was diminished

# Summary & Future work

- 78.9 W was achieved by coherent addition
- 210 W was achieved by solid-state amplifiers
- Coherent addition was maintained for 8 hours
- Output power changed in time
- Atmosphere temperature changed in time
- 18 kHz noise peak was diminished
- Stabilize output power, frequnecy
  - Stabilize temperature?
- Evaluate the noise of the 210-W beam
- Interlock