

813nm Magic Wavelength Trapping for Strontium Atom

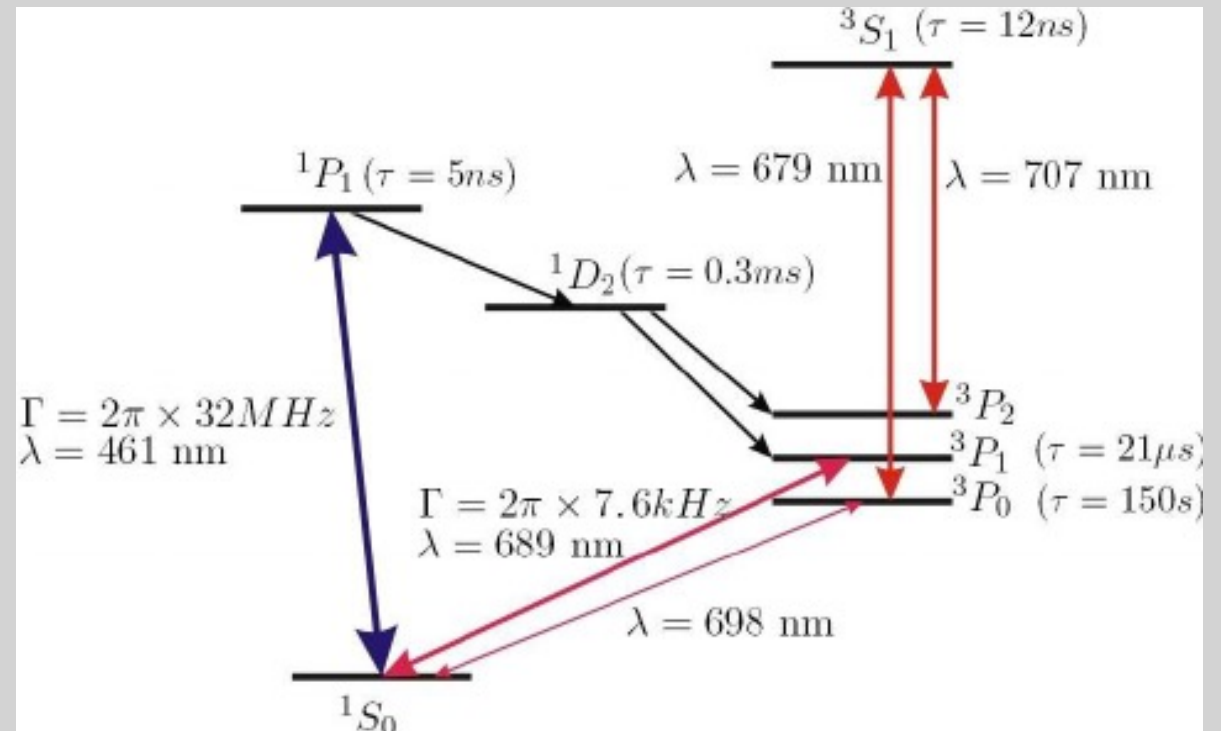
Tang Hin Fung

Purpose

- Continuous Bose Einstein Condensation
- Observe wave nature of atoms by cooling down the atoms
- Continuous: atom laser
- Goal: cool down as many as atoms possible

Cooling on Sr Atoms

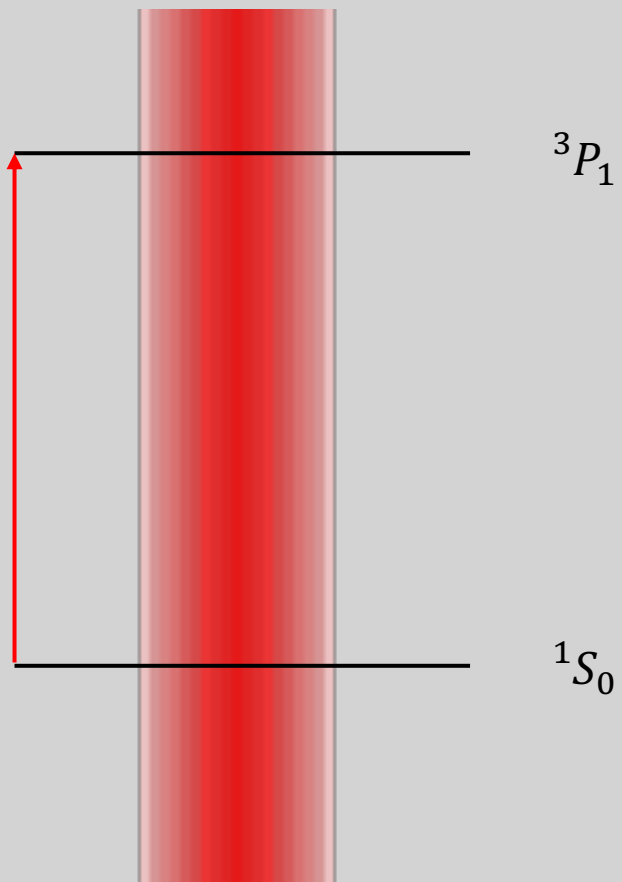
- Absorb photon to excite
- Atom slows down due to momentum change from photon
- Atom in excited state spontaneous decay
- Random direction
- Overall momentum change from scattering is balanced



Precision Spectroscopy of Cold Strontium Atoms, Towards Optical Atomic Clock

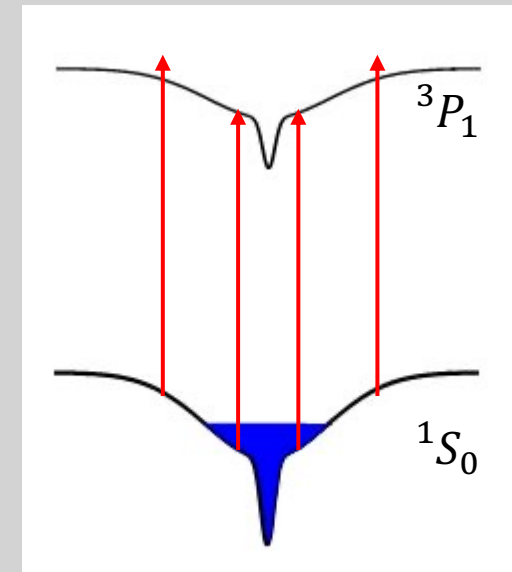
- $^1S_0 - ^3P_1$ transition ($689nm$)

$\lambda = 689nm$



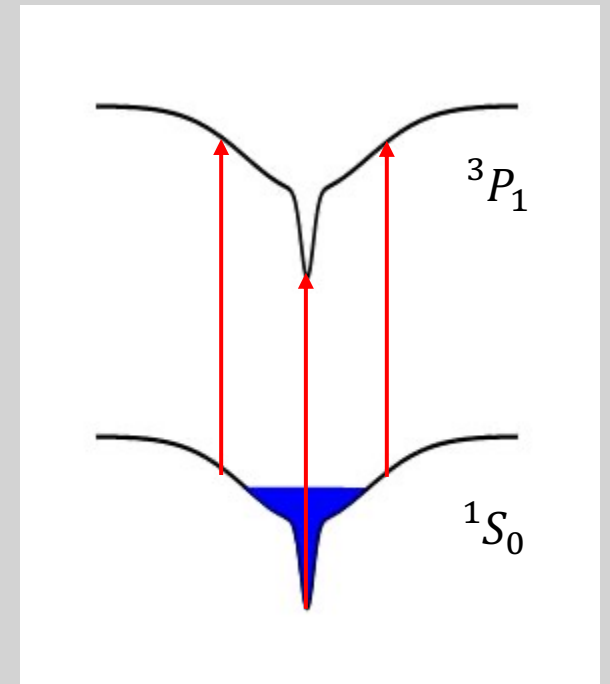
Light Shift on Two States

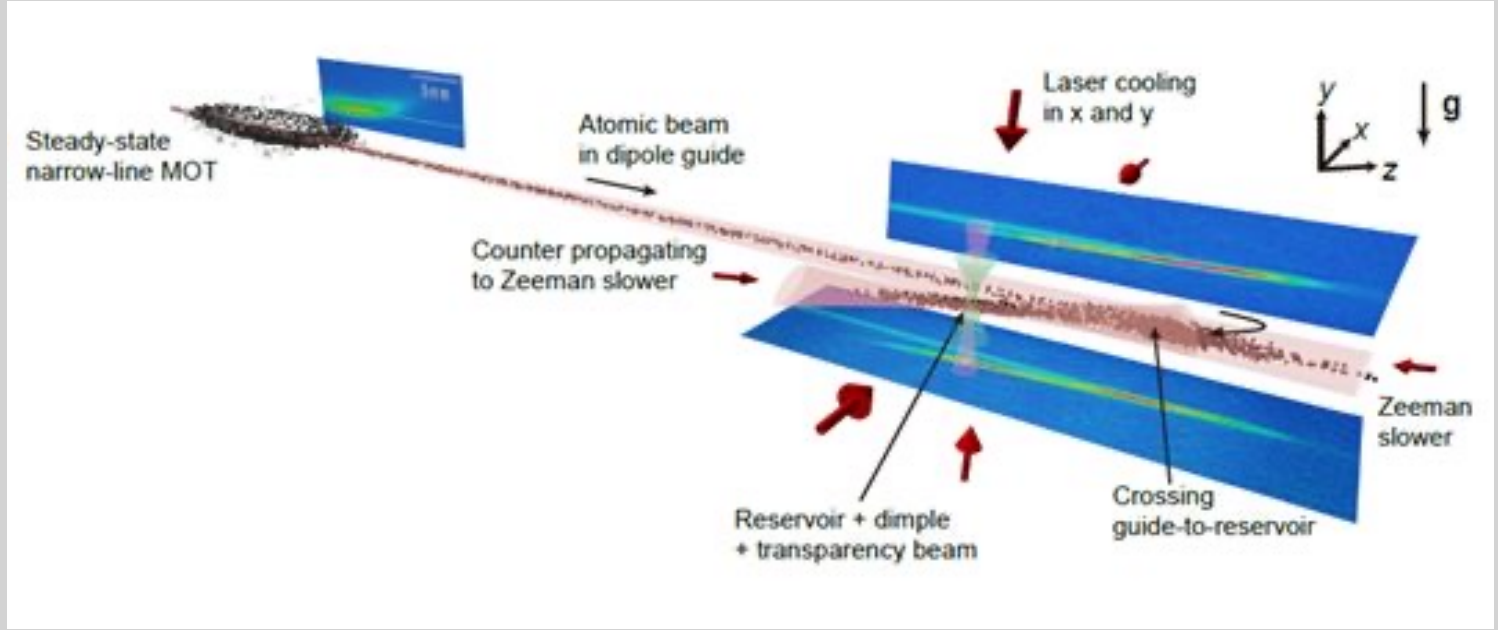
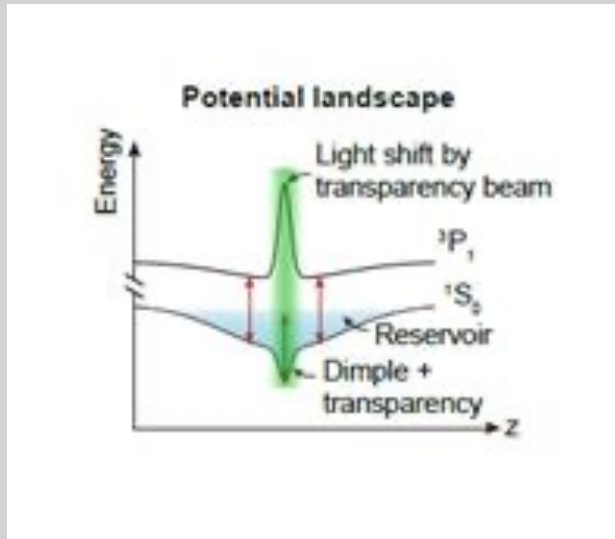
- Induce different trapping potential on the two cooling states
- Reduce cooling efficiency



Solution for Different Potential

- Solution: make the potential the same
- Magic Wavelength: induce the same potential for two states
- 813nm (through calculation)



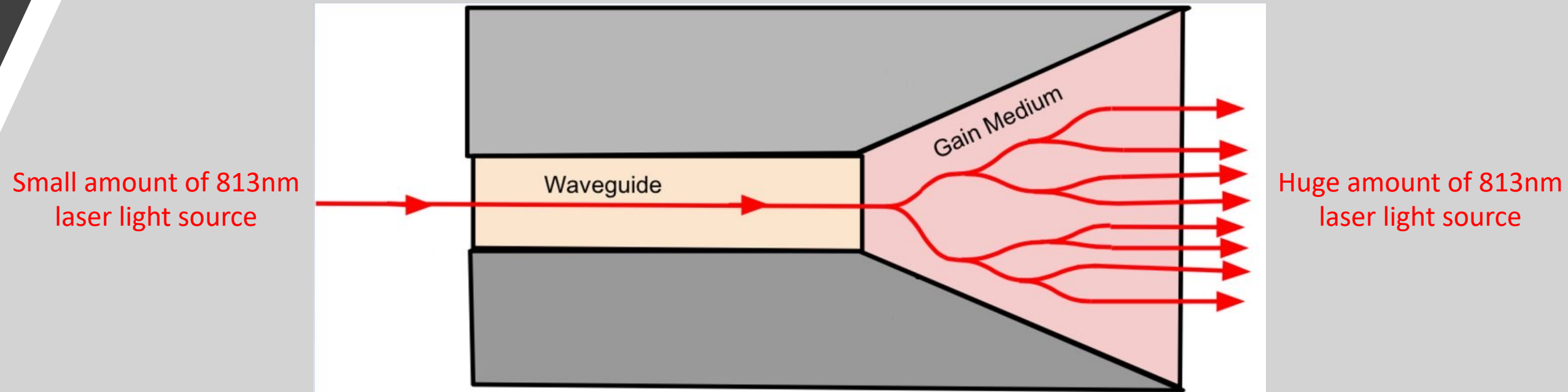


Requirement for Magic Wavelength Beam

- High power: $U \propto I$
Potential Intensity
- High power on normal laser: damage optical coating

Requirement for Magic Wavelength Beam

- Solution: Tapered Amplifier (TA)
- Larger cross section area \rightarrow smaller intensity \rightarrow protect optical coating



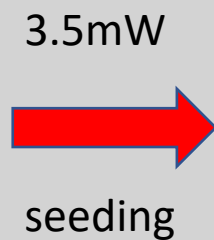
Difficulty on Seeding Power?

- Available input power:
~3.5mW
- Solution: Slave laser
Seeding a higher power
laser diode with a
source.

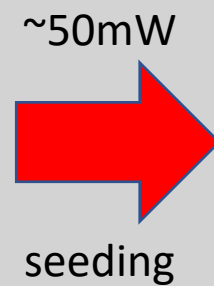
Recommended Operational Conditions

	Symbol	Unit	min	typ	max
Operational Temperature at Case	T_c	°C	5		40
Forward Current	I_f	A			4.0
Input Power	P_{input}	mW	10		50
Output Power	P_{opt}	W			2.0

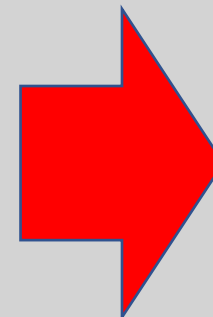
813nm laser source



Slave Laser



Tapered Amplifier

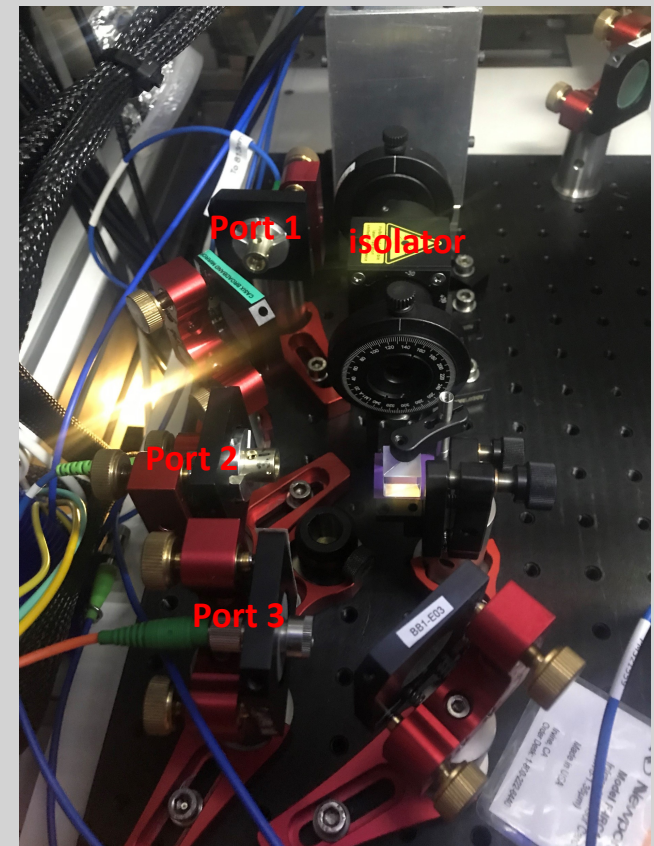


Output: ~1W

Slave Laser – Injection Lock

- Isolator
 - light cannot pass back from transmitted path
 - ensure same polarization for seeding
- Temperature: 23°C
 - Lower temperature, closer to 813nm
 - Further low temperature may cause dews
- Port 1: seeding port (~3.5mW)
- Port 2: Output for TA Seeding
- Port 3: fabry-perot cavity (check injection lock)

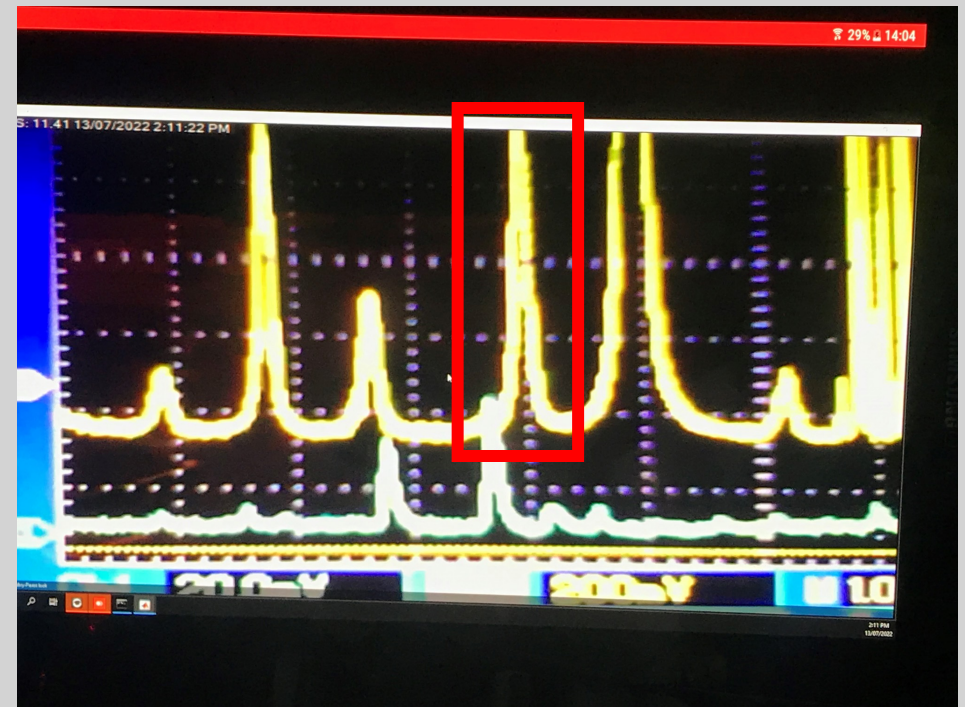
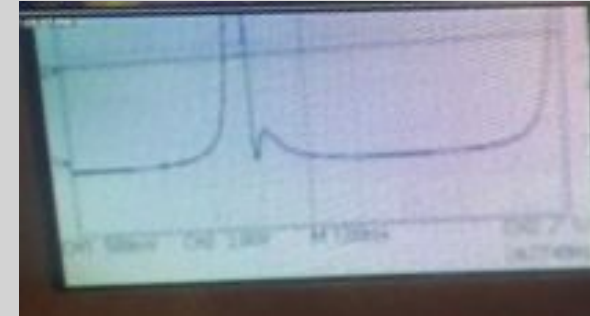
L820P100 Specifications				
	Symbol	Min	Typical	Max
Center Wavelength @ P _{op}	λ_o	808 nm	820 nm	828 nm
Output Power, CW	P _{op}	-	100 mW	-
Threshold Current	I _{TH}	-	40 mA	70 mA
Operating Current CW @ P _{op}	I _{op}	-	145 mA	210 mA



Slave Laser – Injection Lock

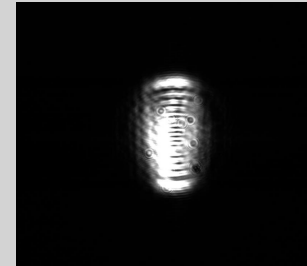
Seeding Power: 2.35mW
Single mode current range (mA)
45(threshold) - 100
114 - 121.5

Seeding Power (mW)	Single Mode Current Range (mA)	Power after Isolator(mW)
2.87	114 - 121.5	56
2.03	114.5 - 121	56
1.03	114.5 - 121	55.8
0.75	116.5 - 121	56
0.525	118 - 121.3	55.6
0.255	118.5 - 121.9	55.4
0.106	118.5 - 121.5	55.4
Lowest possible seeding power = 0.1mW		



Efficiency for the Output to TA Seeding

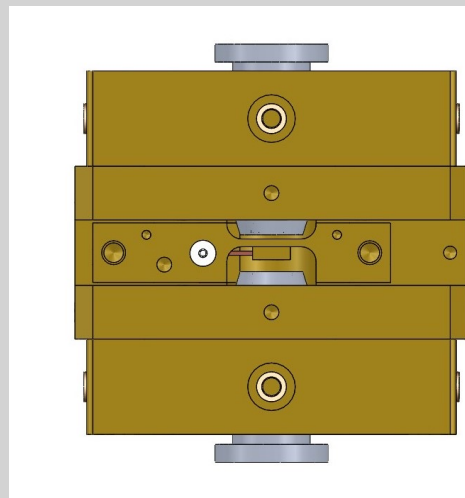
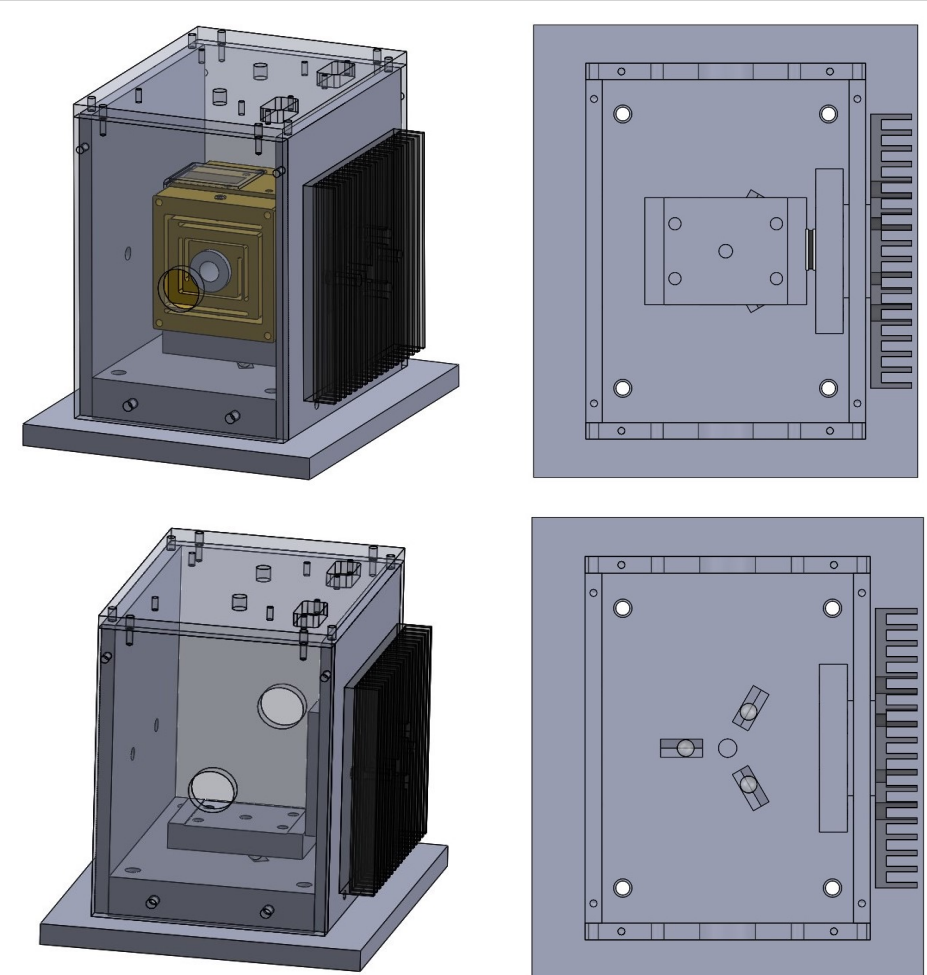
- Fibre coupling efficiency for TA seeding
= $31.33/55$
= 56.96%



- Low fibre coupling efficiency mainly due to bad beam shape
- TA seeding power: 31.33mW

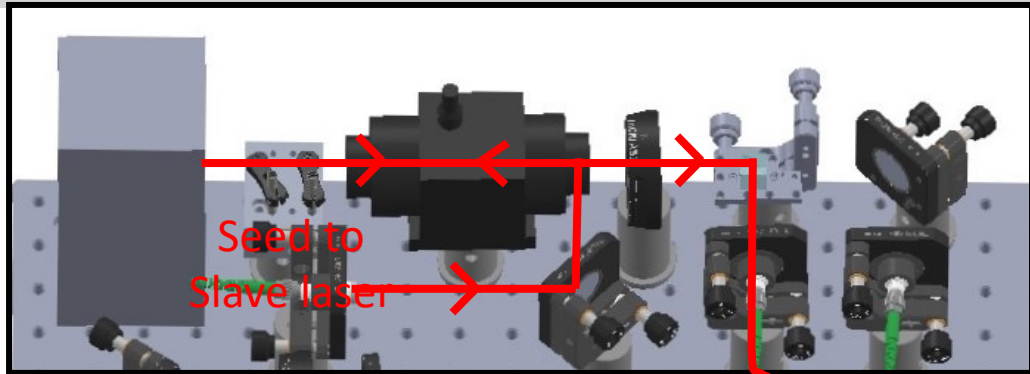
TA Box Design

- Heat sink on the wall
 - reduce direct heat to the table
- Three ball holder design
 - Thermal insulation
- Open holes on the sides of the box
 - Tunable alignment
- Common ground for the whole holder
 - avoid shorting when putting screw driver for adjustment

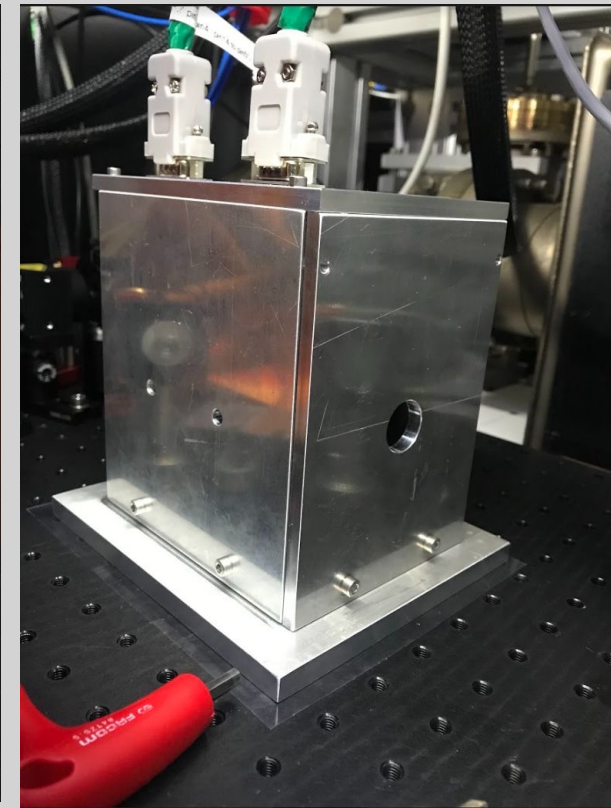
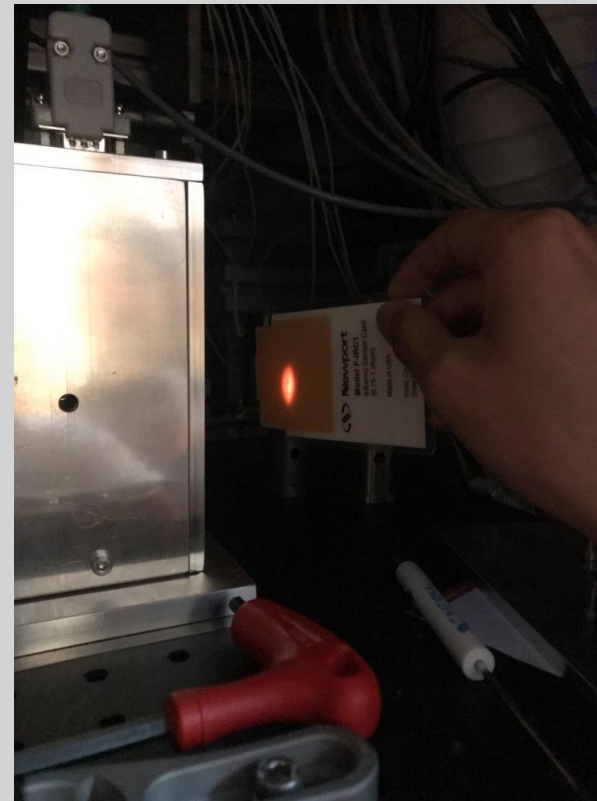
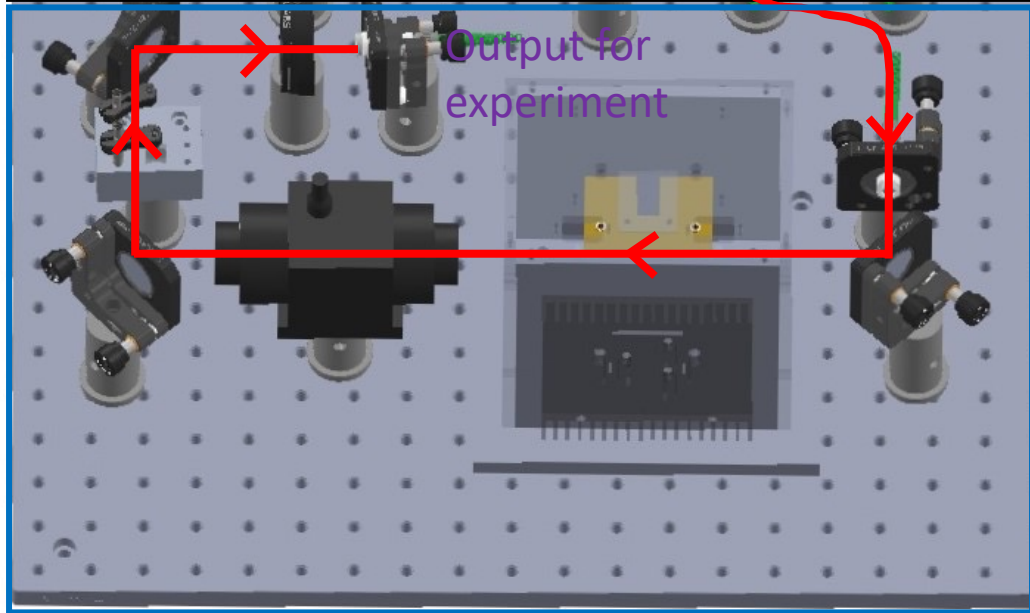


Optical Setup & TA Assemble

Setup of slave laser

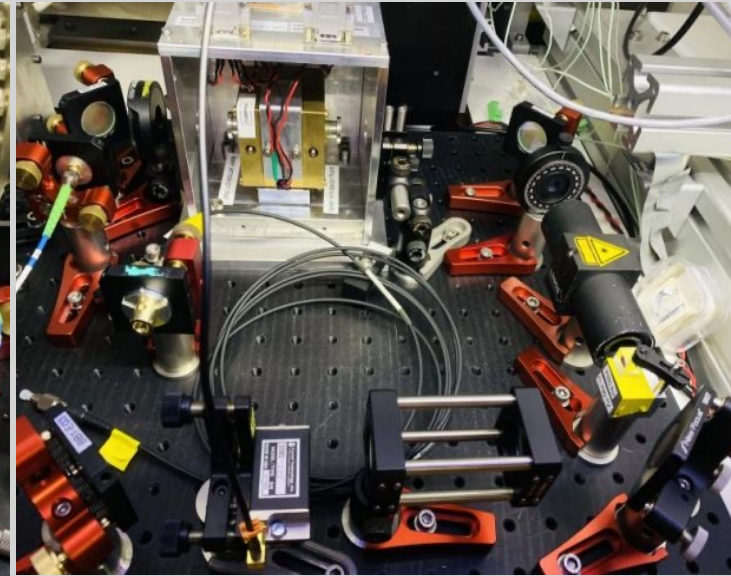
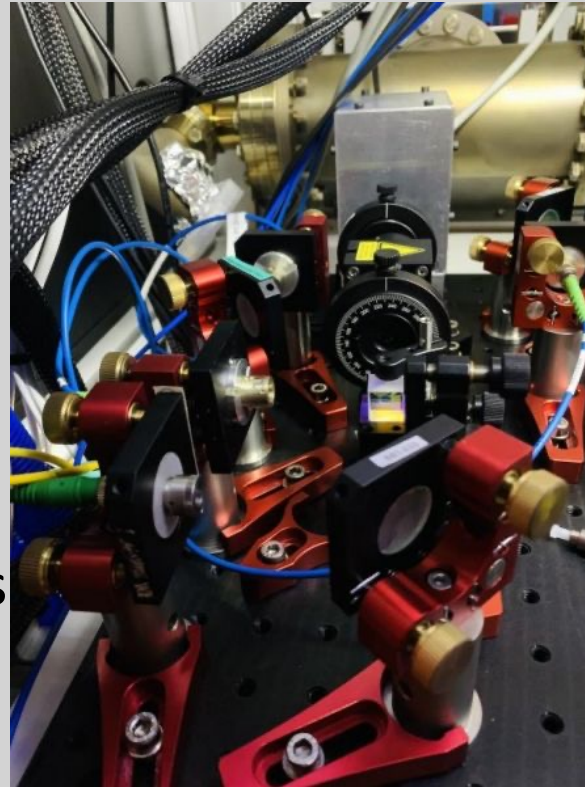


Setup of TA



Follow Up & Bugs

- Temperature not stable
 - Large box
 - Thermistor and TEC are far away
 - time difference in sensing the heat and responding the heat
 - Solution:
put thermistor closer to TEC
- Different beam focus for different axis
 - Astigmatism
 - One of the beam axis expand too fast
 - Lens cannot cover the whole beam
 - Solution:
put a post to hold the lens with smaller focus length inside the box



Acknowledgement

- Prof. Florian Schreck (UvA)
- Junyu He

- Prof. Dajun Wang (CUHK)

The slide features a white central area with the text "Thank You". The top-left corner is a dark grey triangle, and the top-right is a light grey triangle. The bottom-left is a light grey triangle, and the bottom-right is a yellow triangle. All triangles meet at a central white point.

Thank You