



### Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)

#### Repetition rate Independent Stabilization of Active Harmonic mode-Locked Fiber Laser IITM Technology Available for Licensing

##### PROBLEM STATEMENT

- **Mode locked lasers** have revolutionized various technologies, producing ultrashort optical pulses with pulse repetition rates between **50 MHz and a few gigahertz (GHz)**.
- **Active mode locking techniques** can generate GHz repetition rates without shortening the optical cavity length, while harmonic mode locking aims for higher pulse repetition rates using an RF source.
- However, **these lasers can be unstable in the long term** due to continuous fluctuations in the cavity's FSR due to environmental disturbances, temperature fluctuations, and vibrations.
- A control system is needed to stabilize active harmonic mode-locked lasers, maintain long-term operation, and enhance performance reliability, particularly for applications like photonic analog-digital converters, optical clock distribution, and microwave signal generation.

##### TECHNOLOGY CATEGORY MARKET

**Technology:** Stabilization of Active Harmonic mode-Locked Fiber Laser

**Category:** Electronics & Circuits / Photonics

**Industry:** Electronic System & Design Manufacturing (ESDM)

**Application:** Mode-locked lasers, Photonic analog to digital converter, optical communications

**Market:** The global market size valued at **USD 3.86 Billion in 2022** and is poised to grow from **USD 4.31 Billion in 2023 to USD 10.36 Billion by 2031**, at a **CAGR of 11.6%** during the forecast period (2024-2031).

##### INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

IITM IDF Ref. 2862 ,Patent No: IN 545507

##### TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

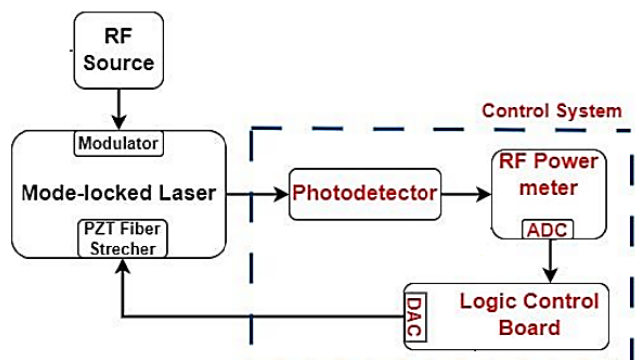
TRL- 3, Experimental Proof of concept

##### Research Lab

Prof. Deepa Venkitesh & Prof. Balaji Srinivasan,  
Dept. of Electrical Engineering

##### TECHNOLOGY

##### System for stabilization of the AHML



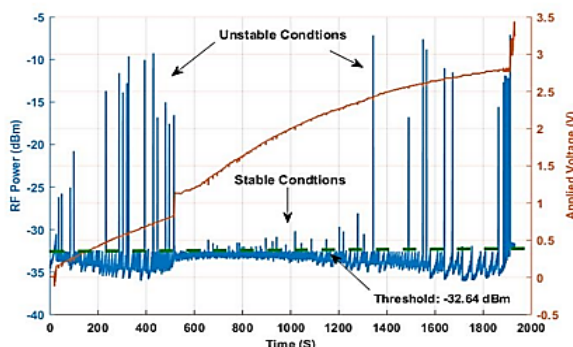
##### Specifications:

**InGaAs PIN Photodetector**  
Bandwidth: DC - 400 MHz  
Conversion Gain:  $9 \times 10^3$  V/W

**RF Power meter**  
RF range: 1 MHz- 8GHz  
Dynamic range: -58 dBm to - 1dBm  
ADC - 12 bit with SPI interface

**Logic Control Board**  
CPU: 1.2GHz Broadcom BCM2837 64bit, 40 GPIO pins  
DAC: 16 bit with SPI interface

The below graph shows a variation in RF power levels at the ADC as a function of time when a cumulative applied voltage is supplied to the PZT fiber stretcher under stable and unstable operative conditions of the AHML.



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#### Process flow for stabilization of the AHML

Monitoring an integrated optical power in the lower-order longitudinal cavity modes

Determining a threshold integrated power of the lower-order longitudinal cavity modes as an indicator of pulse stability

Converting the integrated optical power of the lower-order longitudinal cavity modes into an electrical signal

Receiving the converted electrical signal and determining an instantaneous RF power level at the RF power meter

Digitizing the instantaneous RF power level output of the RF power meter by the ADC

Generating a DAC correction voltage based on the instantaneous RF power level and a control logic

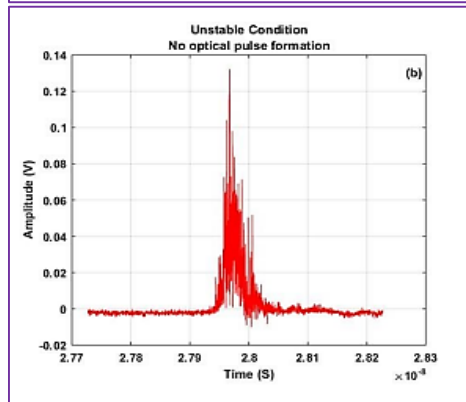
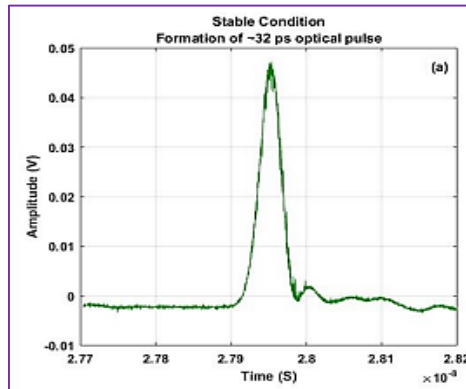
Generating a DAC output voltage as a feedback correction signal based on the control logic

Sending the DAC output voltage to a piezo electric transducer (PZT) fiber stretcher of the AHML

Controlling a cavity length of the PZT based fiber stretcher to achieve a longitudinal mode spacing as an integral multiple of a desired pulse repetition rate

Minimizing the integrated optical power of lower-order longitudinal cavity modes of the AHML

The below two graph shows the optical pulse generated by the AHML when mode-locked, under stable operative conditions of the AHML



#### Key Features / Value Proposition

##### ❖ Active Harmonic Mode-Lock Laser Operation

- Minimize integrated optical power of lower-order longitudinal cavity modes.
- Ensure reliable, stable operation for longer, uninterrupted duration.
- Maintain stability without performance impact from environmental disturbances.

##### ❖ Stabilizing Active Harmonic Mode-Locked Fiber Laser

- Functions regardless of repetition rates.
- Eliminates need for reconfiguration.
- Avoids cavity length and FSR variations.

##### ❖ Configuring ADC for RF Power Levels

- Receives instantaneous RF power levels.
- Determines desired RF power level.

##### ❖ Maintaining RF Power Level Threshold at ADC

- Maintains desired threshold for **1800s**.

##### ❖ RF Power Level Measurement

- ❖ Measures difference between instantaneous and desired levels.
- ❖ Determines desired RF power level threshold.
- ❖ Maintains instantaneous RF power level at determined threshold.

##### ❖ RF Power Level Monitoring

- Controls DAC output voltage and integrated optical power.

##### ❖ Terminates DAC correction voltage generation

- if ADC voltage reaches PZT limit.

##### ❖ Photodetector operates at

- bandwidth of **less than 400MHz**.

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