



MZM Laser Synthesizer Development

Version: February 11, 2011

Filename = MZM_LS_development

D. Kubo (Hardware/Test)

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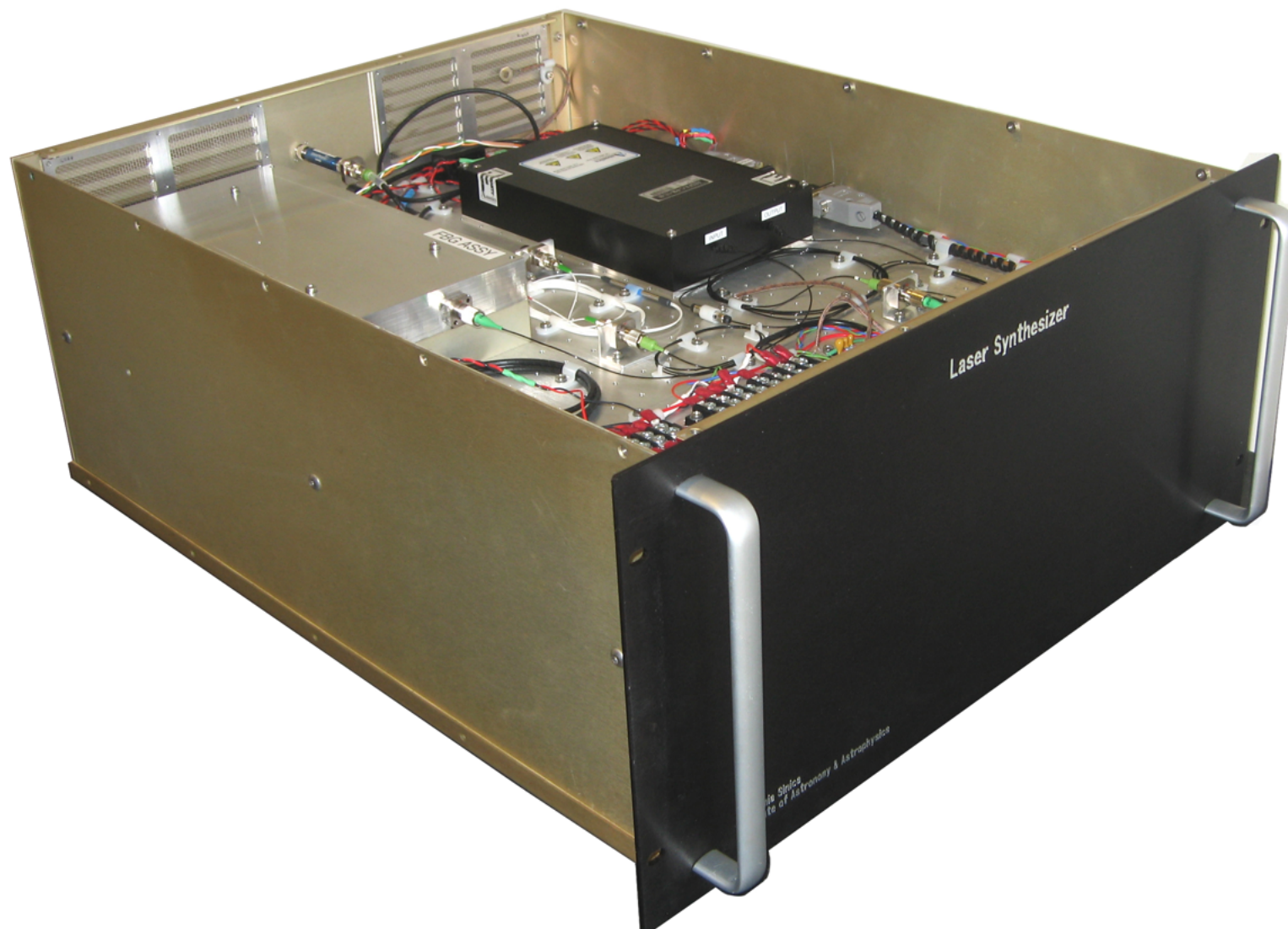
H. Kiuchi (NAOJ, MZM-LS Developer/Technical Consultant)



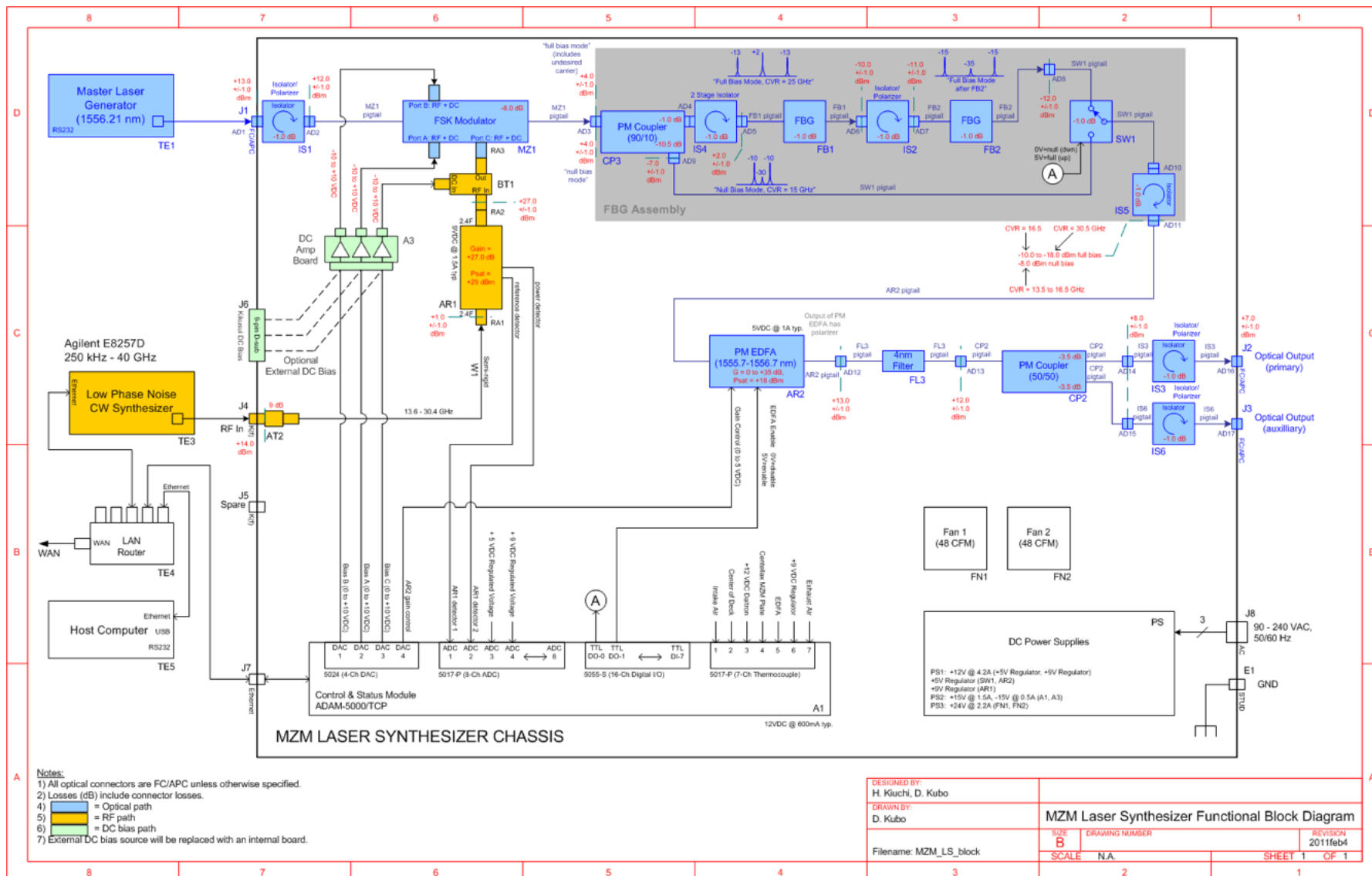
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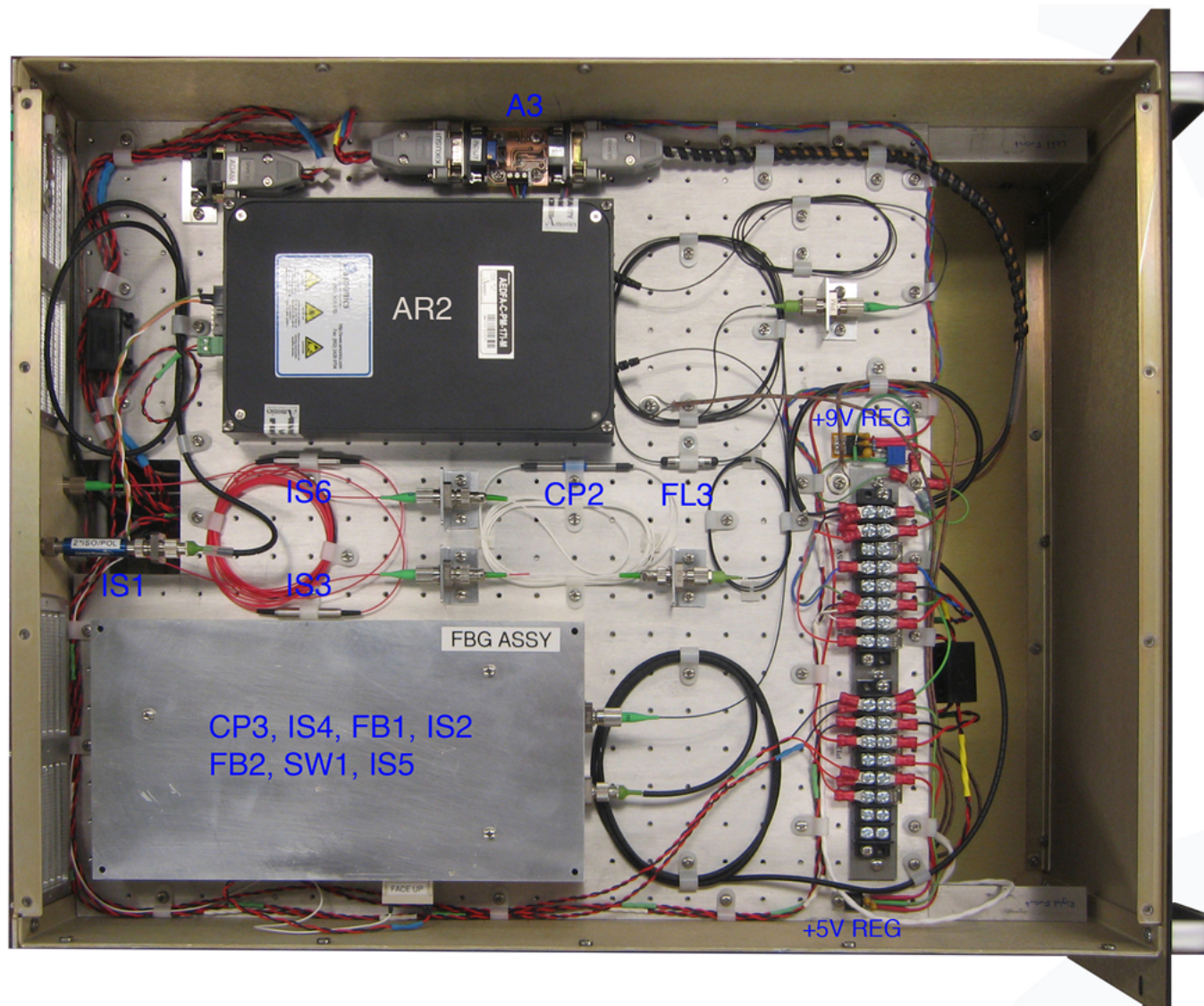
MZM Laser Synthesizer



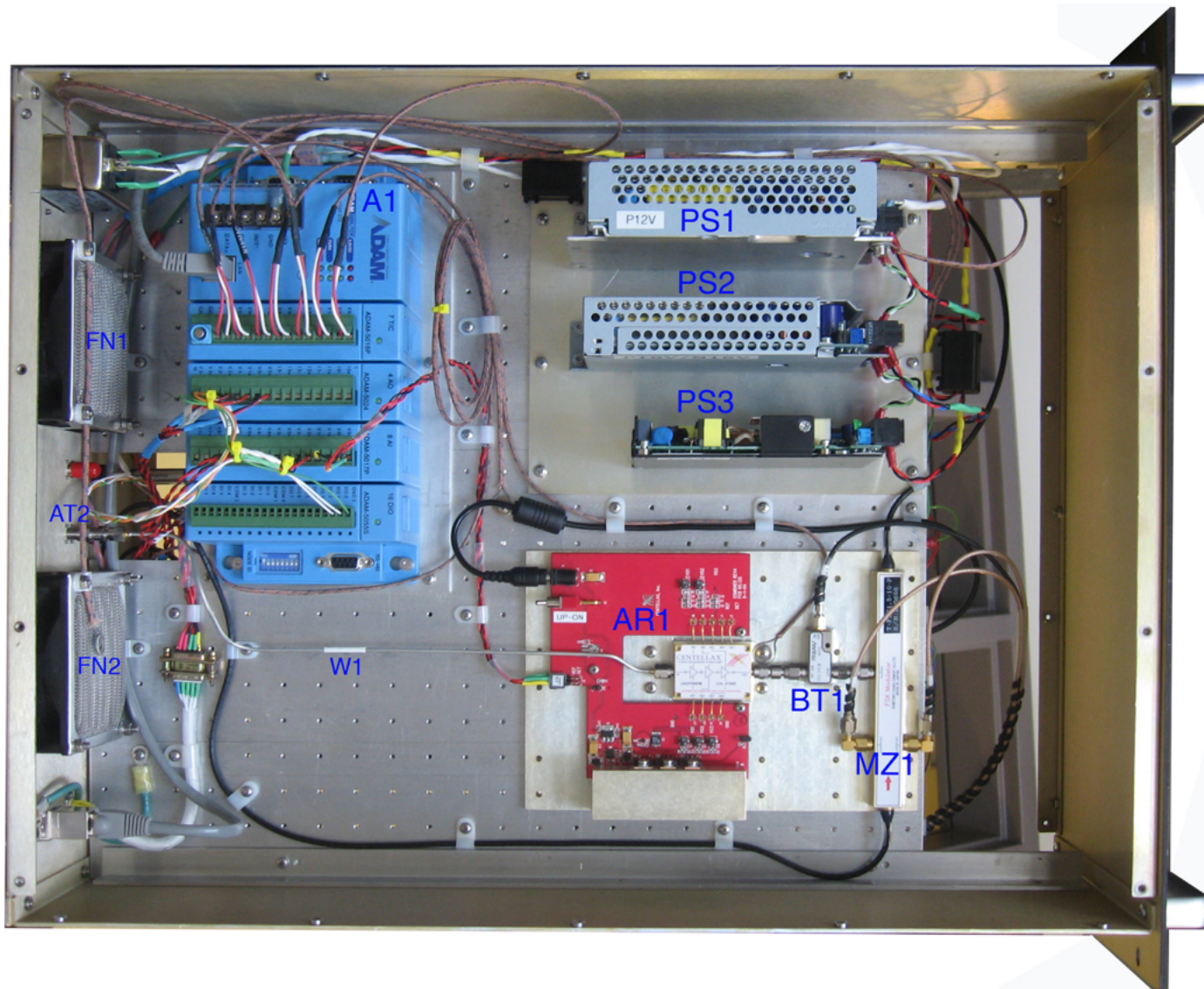
MZM Laser Synthesizer



MZM Laser Synthesizer



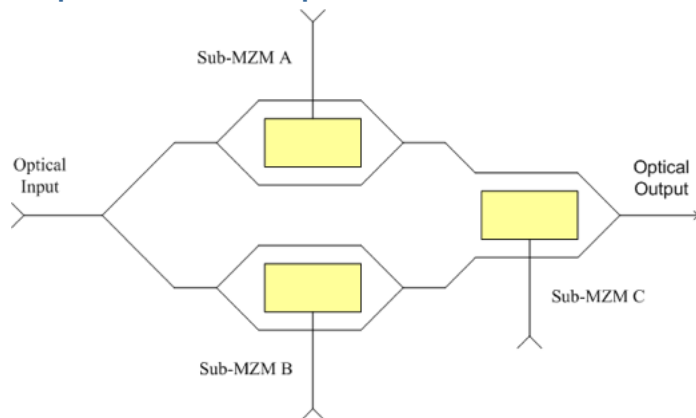
MZM Laser Synthesizer



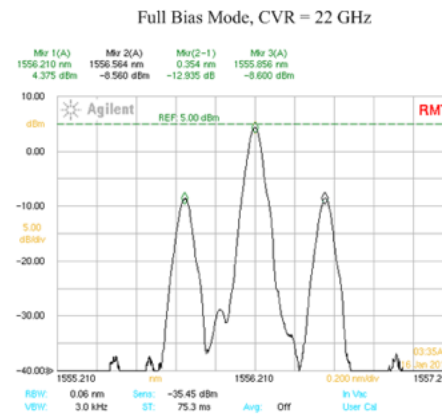
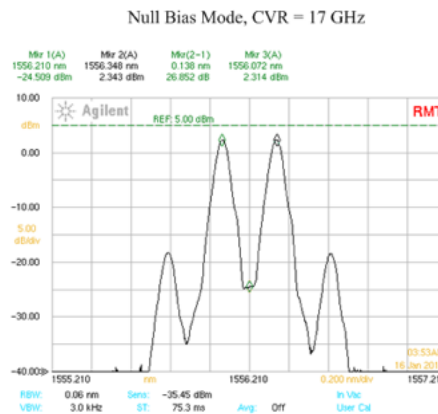
MZM Laser Synthesizer



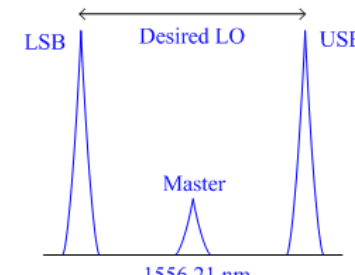
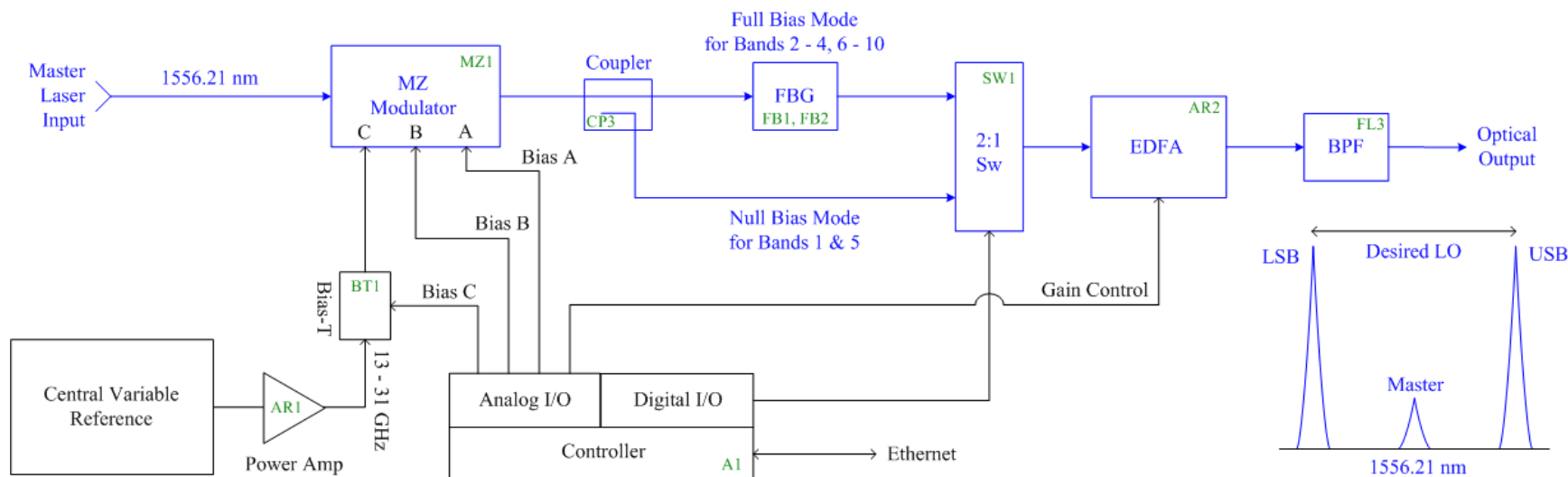
• Simplified Description of MZM-LS



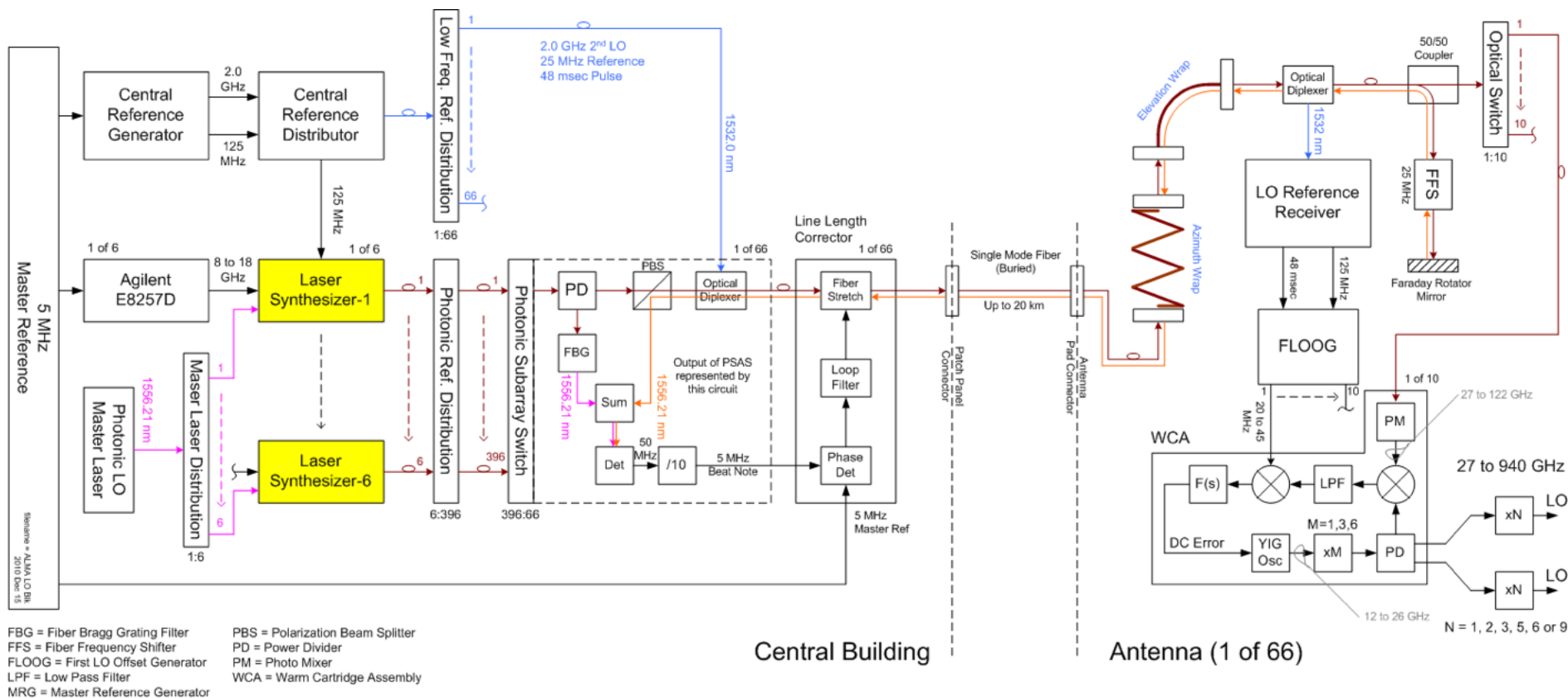
Sumitomo LiNbO3 MZ Modulator



Optical Output Spectra from MZ Modulator

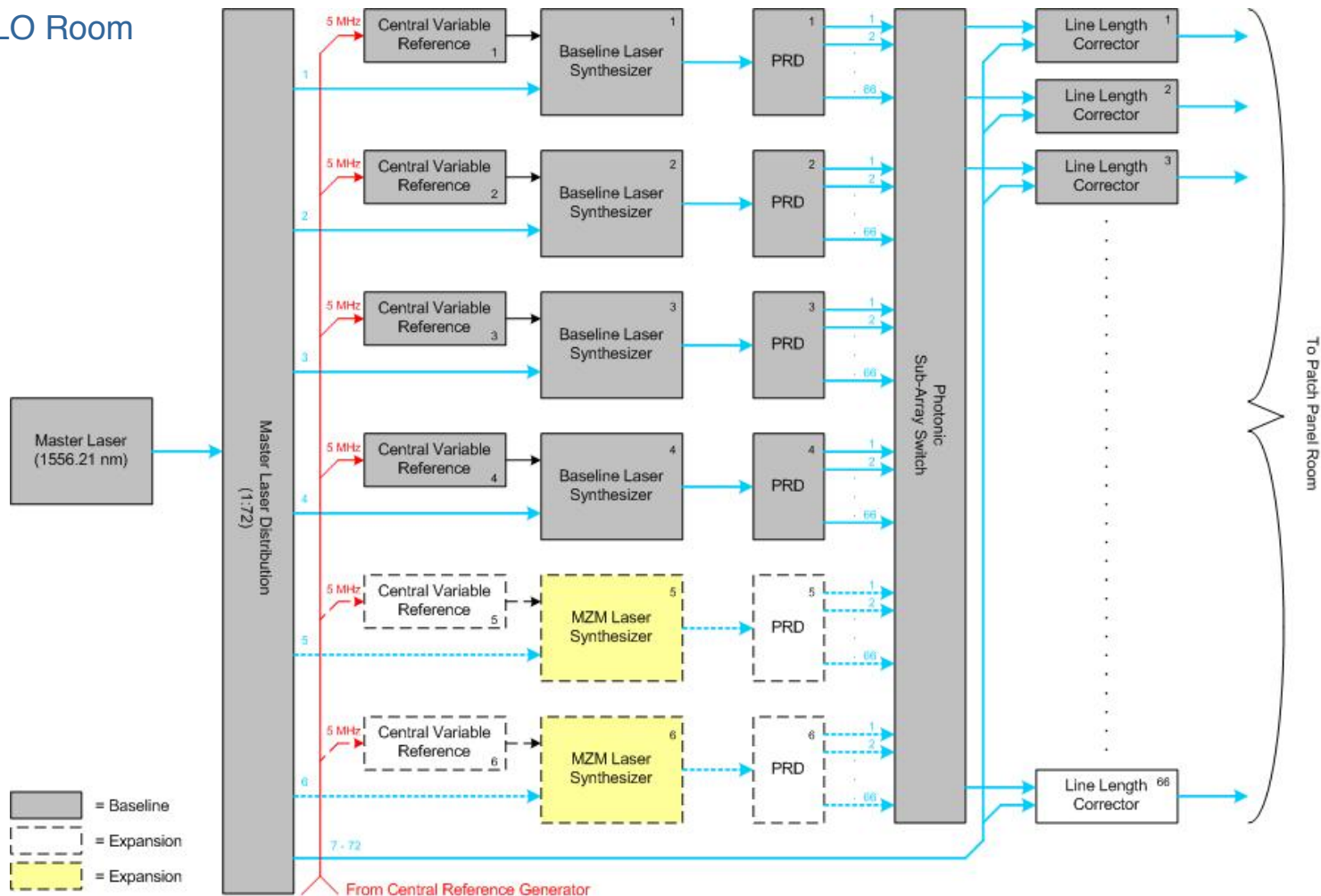


• Laser Synthesizer Application for ALMA Project



• MZM-LS Application for ALMA Project (continued)

– Diagram of LO Room





- Schedule

SCHEDULE, MZM LASER SYNTHESIZER	D. KUBO																							
TASK DESCRIPTION	2009												2010											
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Proposal & Design Study	█																							
Funding Approved			█																					
Requirement Review				█																				
Detailed RF & Optical Design			█	█	█	█	█	█																
Identify & Order Long Lead Parts					█	█	█																	
Identify & Order Long Lead Test Eqmt			█	█																				
ALMA CAN-bus Research							█	█																
Test Key Optical Components							█	█	█															
Software Development									█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
Integrate Components & Test on Bench									█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
Mechanical Chassis Design								█	█	█														
FBG Assembly Mechanical Design												█	█											
MZM Plate Mechanical Design													█	█										
Optical Design Iteration													█	█										
Identify & Order New Parts														█	█									
Integrate Hardware into Chassis															█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
Requirements vs. Capabilities Tests															█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
Modify Amonics EDFA																			█	█				
Ship MZM-LS to CV																				█	█			
Compatibility Tests in CV																					█	█		



MZM Laser Synthesizer

Material Costs

- \$54.1k USD
- Does not include:
 - Spares
 - Test equipment

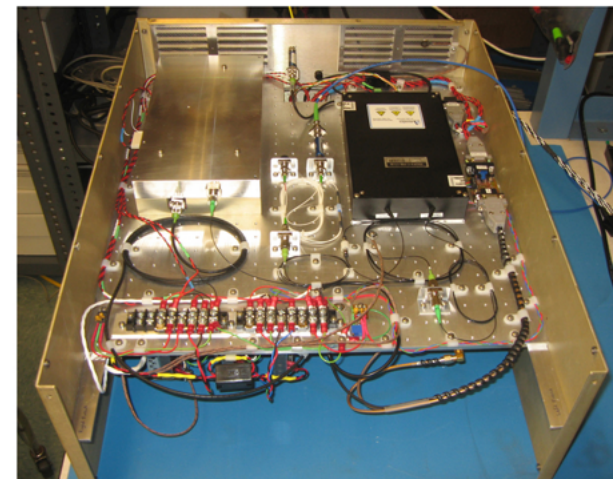
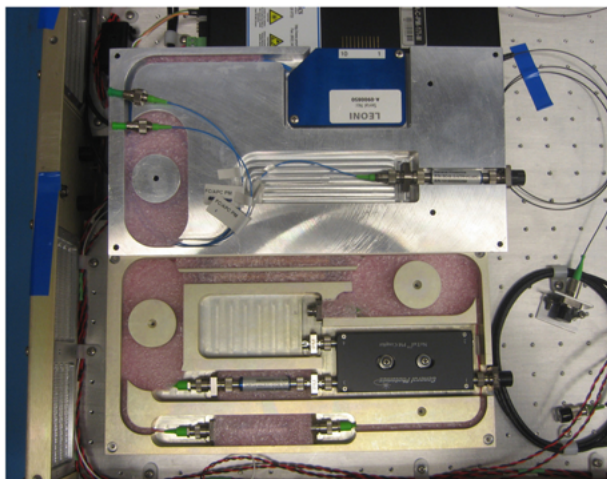
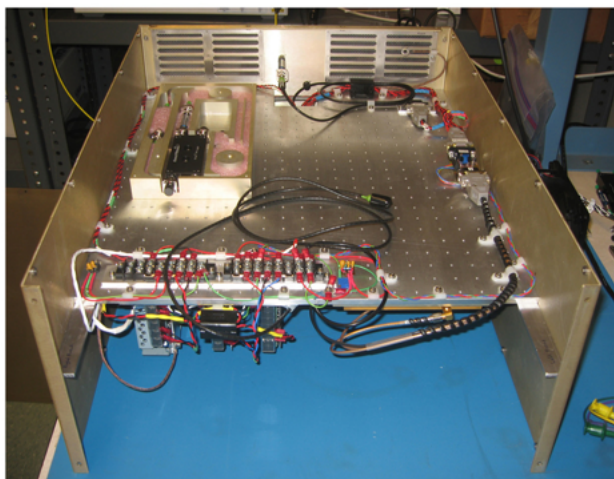
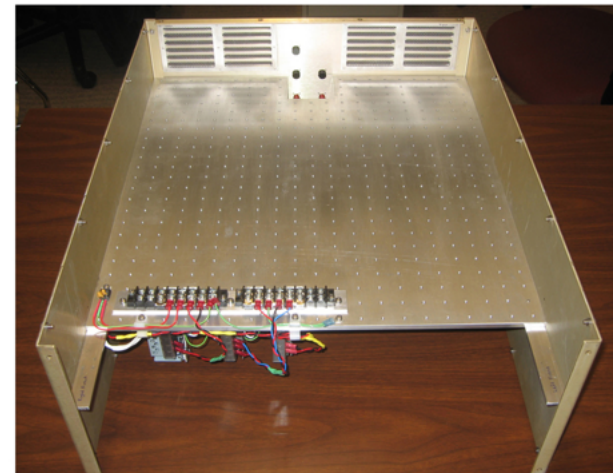
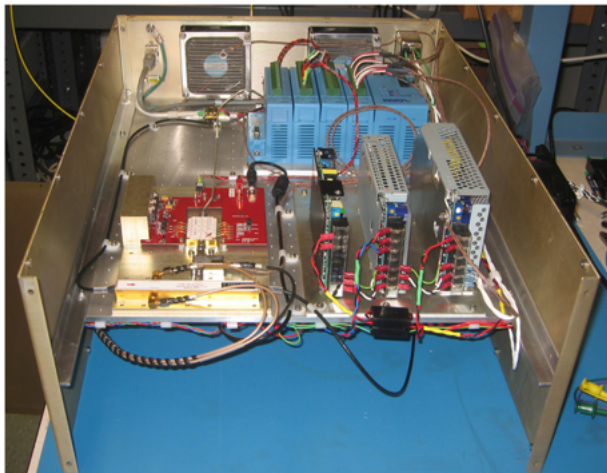
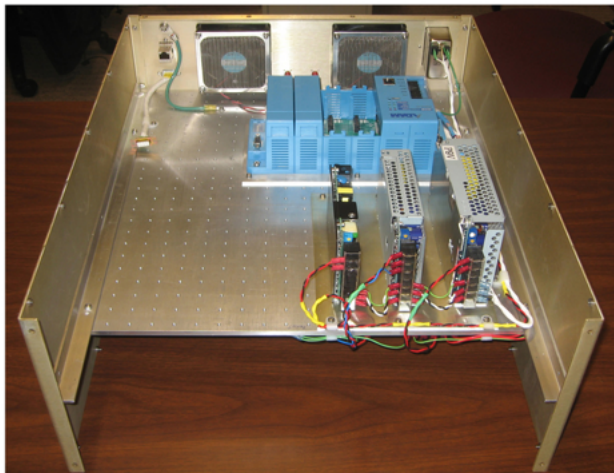
BOM, MZM LASER SYNTHESIZER		2011 FEBRUARY 8	D. KUBO					
ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PART NO.	SUPPLIER	REF. DES.	QTY/ ASSY	\$/EA. (USD)	TOTAL \$ (USD)	
1	PM EDFA, gain +35 dB, Psat +18 dBm	AEDFA-C-PM-171-M	Amonics	AR2	1	\$11,500	\$11,500	
2	RF power amplifier, 2 - 50 GHz, P1dBc +27 dBm	TA2U50HA	Centellax	AR1	1	\$9,568	\$9,568	
3	Optical Modulator	T.FSX1.5-10-P-FA	Sumitomo Osaka Cement	MZ1	1	\$9,500	\$9,500	
4	PM isolator/polarizer, notail	NISO-D-15-PP2-FC/APC	General Photonics	IS1, IS2, IS4, ISS	4	\$940	\$3,760	
5	PM Fiber Bragg Grating filter, custom	AT-FBGT3FXC4545 REV.00	Avensys	FB1, FB2	2	\$1,250	\$2,500	
6	PM optical bandpass filter	BPF1556.2-3.2n/2c-P/FA	Optoquest	FL3	1	\$2,250	\$2,250	
7	PM SPDT switch, pigtail	Custom	Leoni	SW1	1	\$2,082	\$2,082	
8	FBG assembly, custom	-	Bear Machinery, Inc	-	1	\$1,500	\$1,500	
9	PM isolator/polarizer, pigtail	ISO-S-15-PP2-FC/APC-90	General Photonics	IS3, IS6	2	\$710	\$1,420	
10	Centellax/MZM plate, custom	-	Bear Machinery, Inc	-	1	\$1,150	\$1,150	
11	Bias-T, 0.1 - 40 GHz, K-connector	K250	Anritsu	BT1	1	\$1,065	\$1,065	
12	PM coupler, notail, 90/10	NPMC-12-F-15-10/90-FC/APC	General Photonics	CP3	1	\$945	\$945	
13	PM FC/APC to FC/APC adapter	ADAF2-PMN	Thorlabs	AD1 - AD17	17	\$47	\$799	
14	Deck plate, custom	-	Dayton Jackson Machine Works	-	1	\$640	\$640	
15	PM coupler, pigtail, 50/50	PM-C-12-F-15-50/50-FC/APC	General Photonics	CP2	1	\$625	\$625	
16	Rear panel fabrication service	-	Dayton Jackson Machine Works	-	1	\$500	\$500	
17	Miscellaneous	-	-	-	1	\$500	\$500	
18	Front panel fabrication service	-	Bear Machinery, Inc	-	1	\$445	\$445	
19	Ethernet controller, 4-slot	ADAM-5000/TCP-AE	Advantech	A1	1	\$365	\$365	
20	Plug-in module, DAC	ADAM-5024	Advantech	A1-A2	1	\$285	\$285	
21	Plug-in module, thermistor	ADAM-5016-P	Advantech	A1-A1	1	\$270	\$270	
22	Plug-in module, ADC	ADAM-5017-P	Advantech	A1-A3	1	\$250	\$250	
23	DC power supply, +12 VDC, low noise	HFS50-12	Daitron	PS1	1	\$205	\$205	
24	DC power supply, +/-15 VDC, low noise	HFD30-15	Daitron	PS2	1	\$195	\$195	
25	Blank chassis, EMI, 19 x 22 x 8.75"	14-19225A	Par-metal	-	1	\$165	\$165	
26	Power supply plate	-	Bear Machinery, Inc	-	1	\$165	\$165	
27	ADAM plate	-	Bear Machinery, Inc	-	1	\$165	\$165	
28	Exhaust vent plate, custom	-	Dayton Jackson Machine Works	-	2	\$75	\$150	
29	Attenuator, 6 dB, DC - 40 GHz, 2.9(m/f)	40AH2W-06	Aeroflex	AT2	1	\$125	\$125	
30	Plug-in module, Digital I/O	ADAM-5055-S	Advantech	A1-A4	1	\$120	\$120	
31	Thermocouple	A6-2	Nanmac Corporation	-	7	\$16	\$112	
32	DC power supply, +24 VDC	RTW24-2R2	TDK/Lambda	PS3	1	\$110	\$110	
33	K connector (f/f), 4-hole flange, DC - 40 GHz	5344	Aeroflex	J4, J5	2	\$54	\$108	
34	DC amplifier, gain 2 V/V, -5 V offset, custom	Custom	ASIAA	A3	1	\$100	\$100	
35	RF adapter, 2.4(m) to 2.9(f), DC - 40 GHz	5153	Aeroflex	-	1	\$90	\$90	
36	Semirigid coax cable, 2.92(m) to 1.85(m), 15"	-	RFCoax, Inc.	W1	1	\$88	\$88	
37	FC/APC connector bracket	-	Jackson Machine Works	-	4	\$15	\$60	
38	Angle bracket, deck plate support	-	Dayton Jackson Machine Works	-	2	\$28	\$56	
39	DC fan, +24 VDC, 92 mm, 48 CFM	965-0346 (Allied Electronics)	Globe Motors	FN1, FN2	2	\$20	\$40	
40	RF adapter, 2.9(m) to 2.9(m), DC - 40 GHz	5171	Aeroflex	-	1	\$38	\$38	
41	+9 VDC regulator assembly	LM350T + caps + pot	ASIAA	-	1	\$20	\$20	
42	DC terminal block assembly	-	ASIAA	-	1	\$20	\$20	
43	Mesh guard, 92 mm	592-2122 (Allied Electronics)	Orion	-	4	\$4	\$16	
44	EMI line filter, switch, fuse	689-4318 (Allied Electronics)	Allied	J8	1	\$14	\$14	
45	Ethernet connector, bulkhead, EMI shielded	ECF504-SC5E	L-com Global	J7	1	\$11	\$11	
46	+5 VDC regulator assembly	LM7805 + caps	ASIAA	-	1	\$5	\$5	
47	Subminiature D-connector, 9-pin	-	-	J6	1	\$5	\$5	
48	Ground stud	-	-	E1	1	\$5	\$5	
	TOTAL						\$54,107	



- Chassis Description

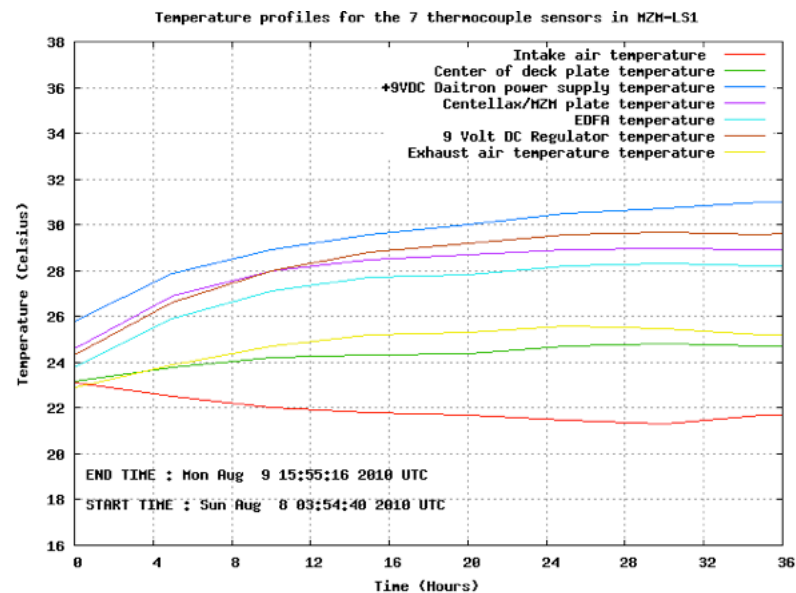
- Dimensions 19 x 22 x 8.75” (W x D x H), excluding front panel handles and rear panel connectors
- Rack mountable
- Weight 42 LBS (19 kg) with covers installed
- EMI Chassis (Par-metal Products Inc.)
- All components mounted onto a fixed aluminum deck plate (16.625 x 18.0 x 0.25 inches)
 - 483 M3 tapped holes
 - 20 mm spacing
- Power dissipation 58 W
- Forced air cooled

- Chassis Assembly

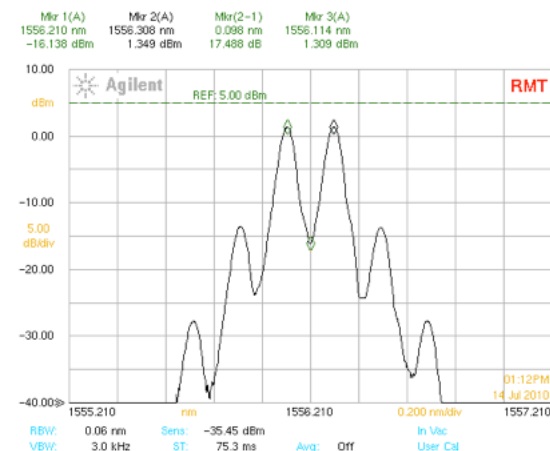
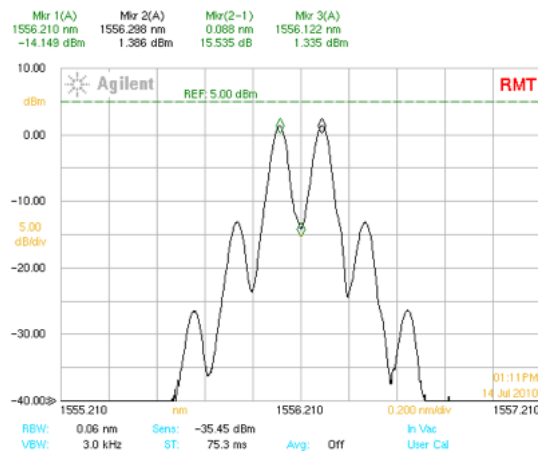
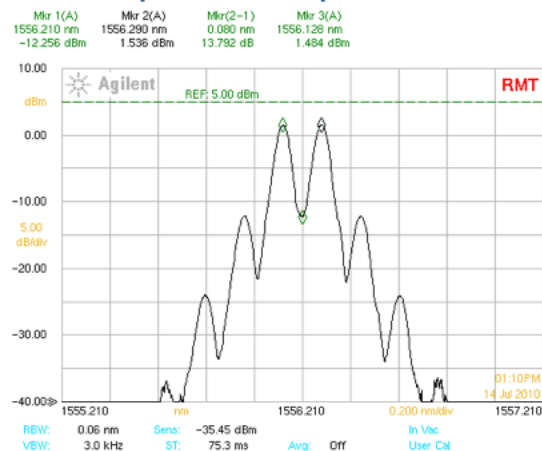


Thermal Design

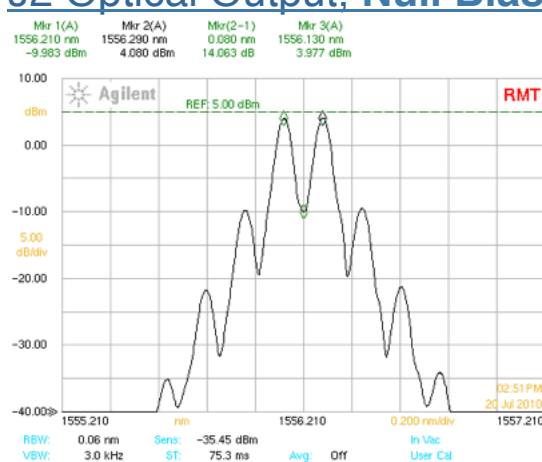
- 2 x 48 CFM fans powered from dedicated +24 VDC TDK/Lambda supply
- Fixed aluminum deck plate provides large thermal reference mass
- Observe an exhaust vs. intake air temperature difference of ~ 4 degrees C at sea level



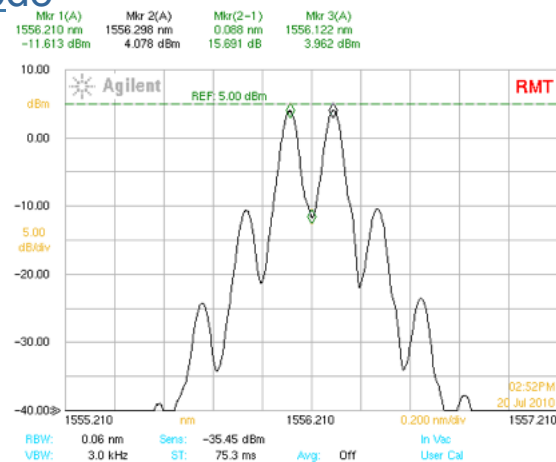
MZ1 Optical Output, Null Bias Mode



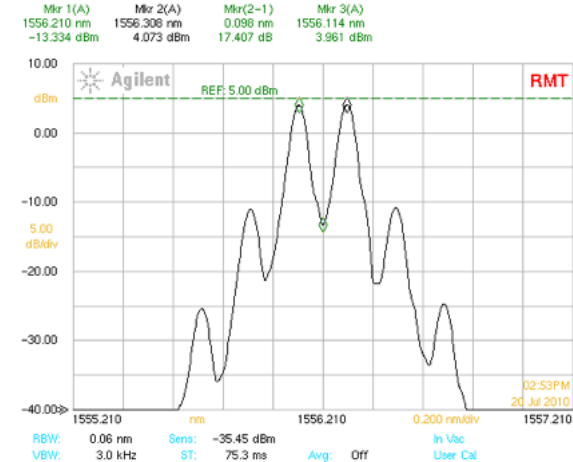
J2 Optical Output, Null Bias Mode



CVR = 10.0 GHz (LO = 20.0 GHz)

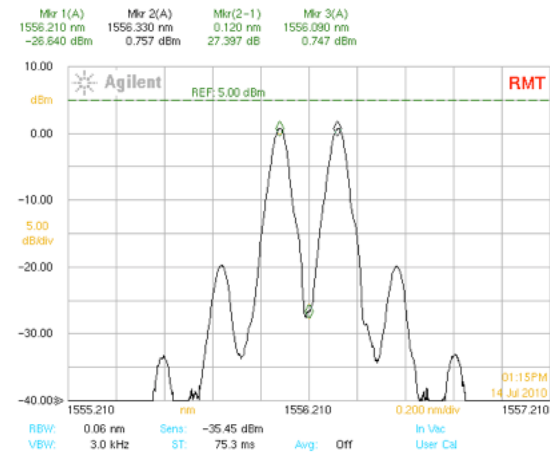
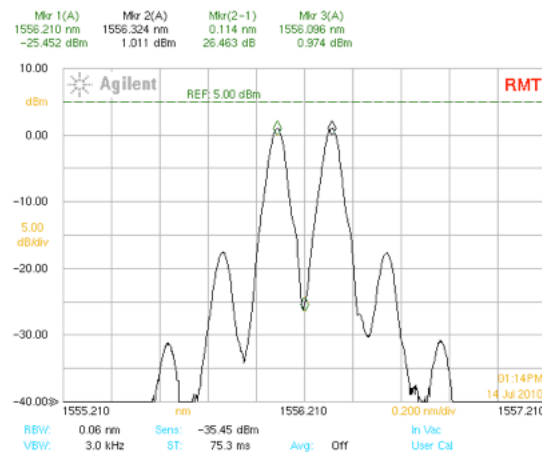
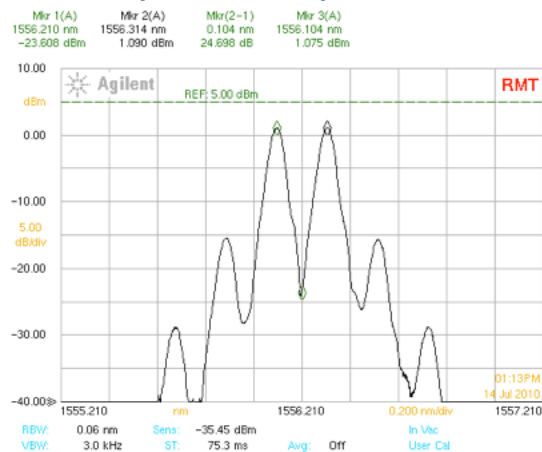


CVR = 11.0 GHz (LO = 22.0 GHz)

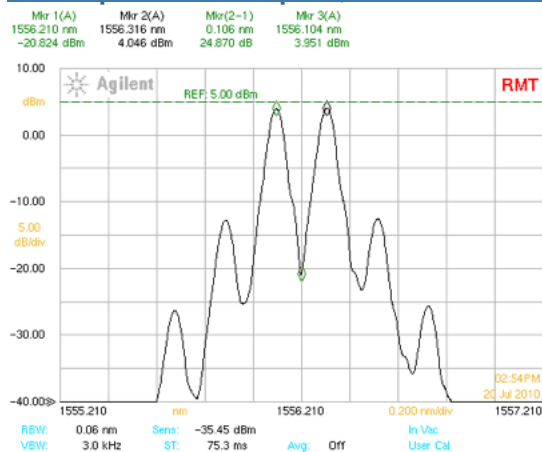


CVR = 12.0 GHz (LO = 24.0 GHz)

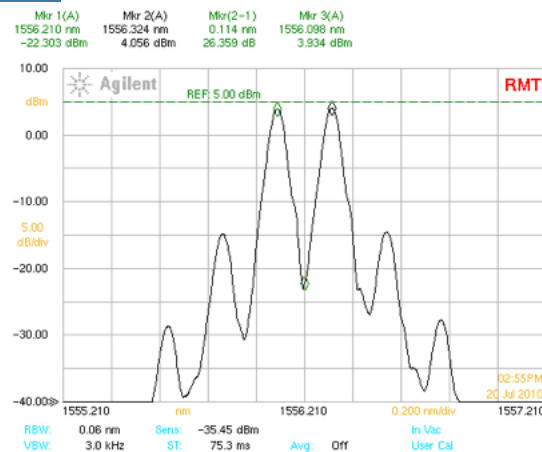
MZ1 Optical Output, Null Bias Mode



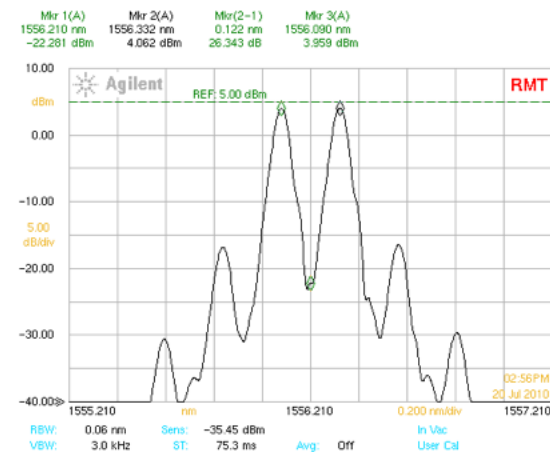
J2 Optical Output, Null Bias Mode



CVR = 13.0 GHz (LO = 26.0 GHz)

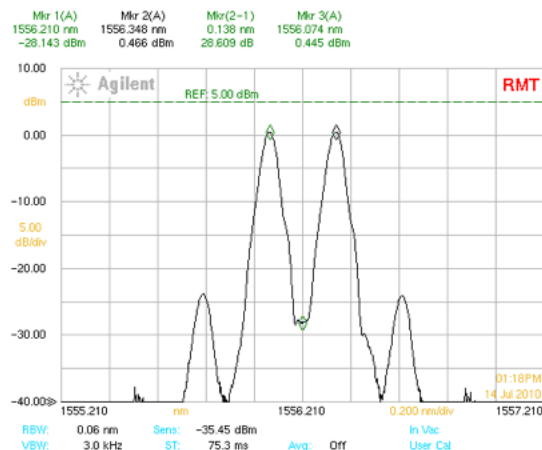
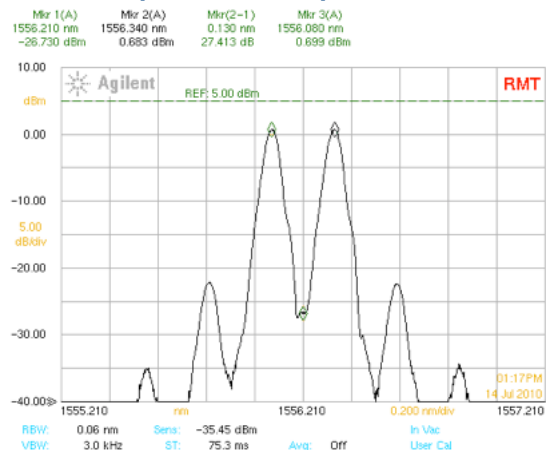


CVR = 14.0 GHz (LO = 28.0 GHz)

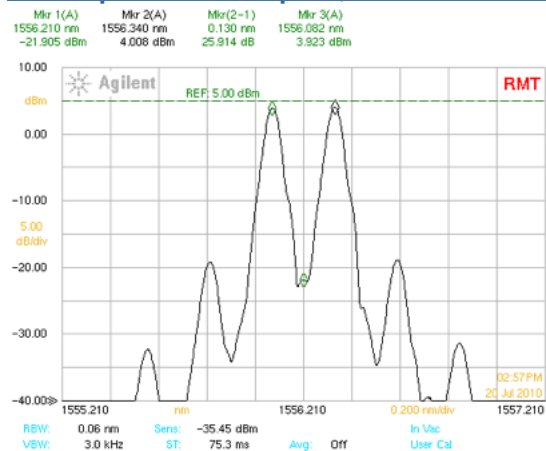


CVR = 15.0 GHz (LO = 30.0 GHz)

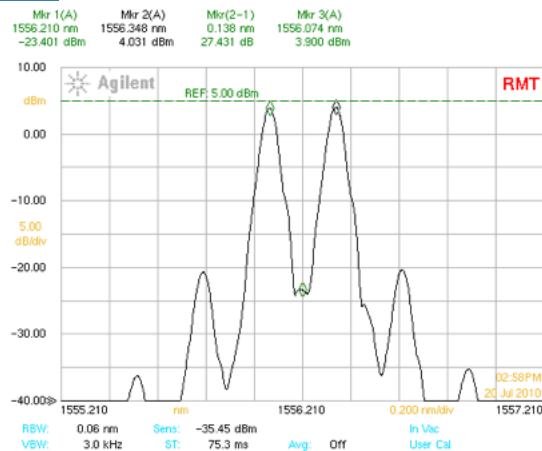
MZ1 Optical Output, Null Bias Mode



J2 Optical Output, Null Bias Mode

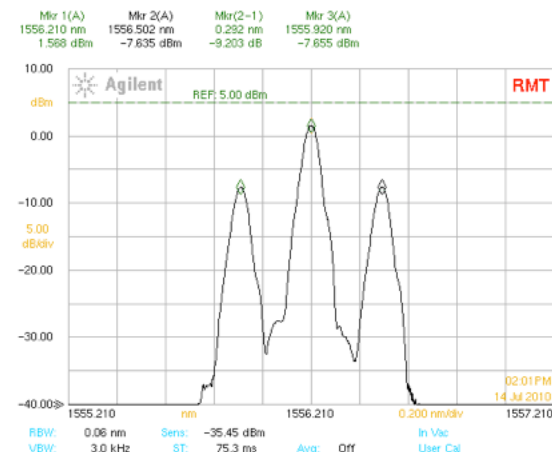
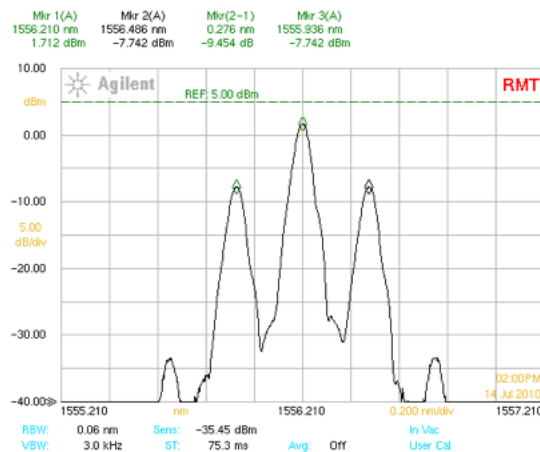
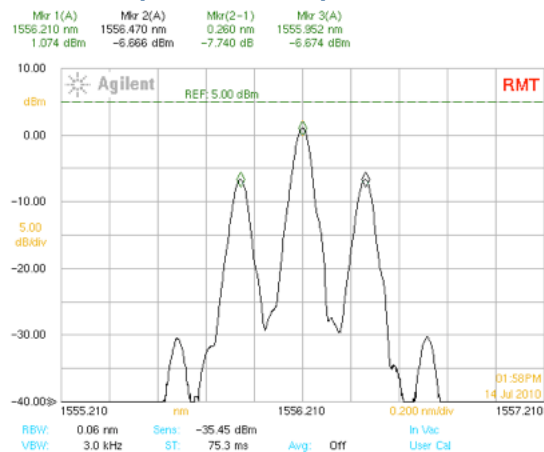


CVR = 16.0 GHz (LO = 32.0 GHz)

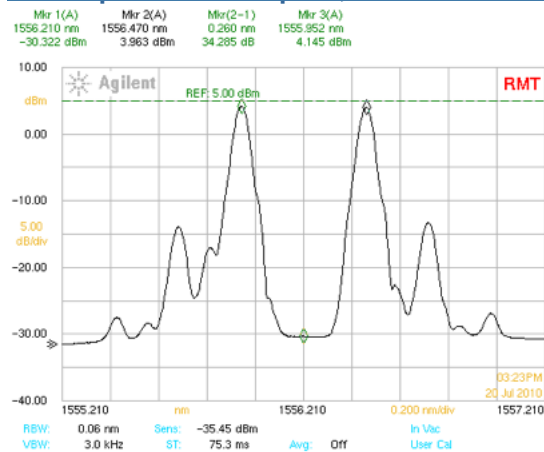


CVR = 17.0 GHz (LO = 34.0 GHz)

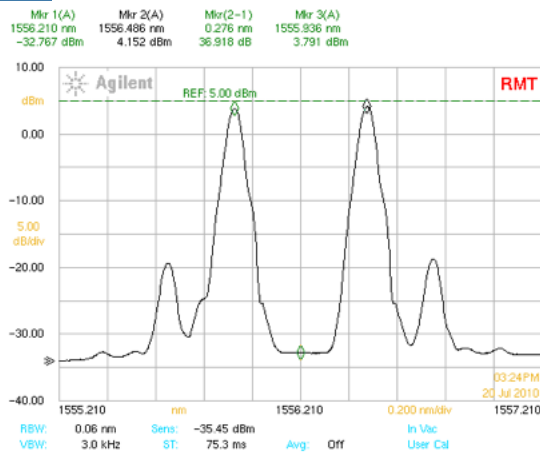
MZ1 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



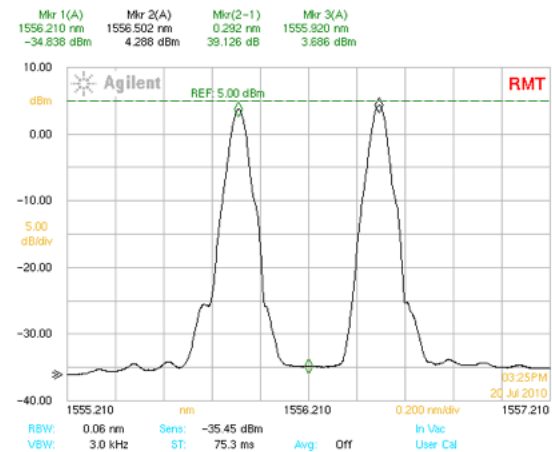
J2 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



CVR = 16.0 GHz (LO = 64.0 GHz)

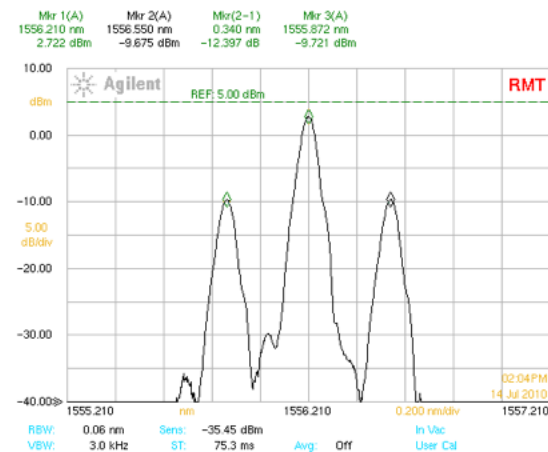
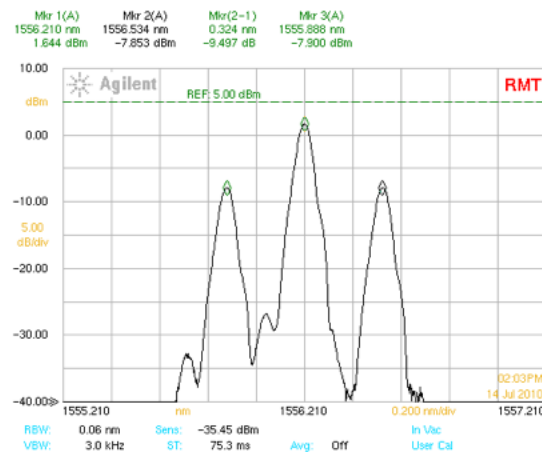
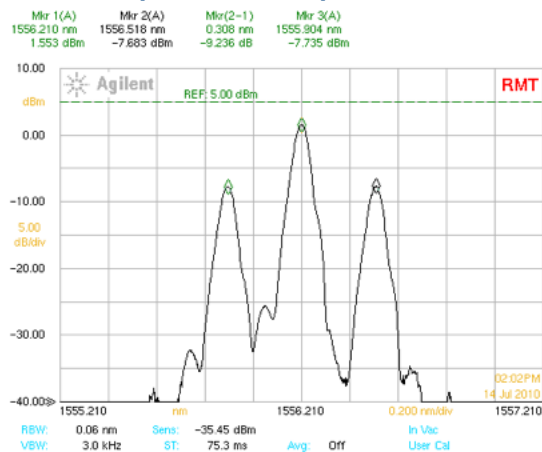


CVR = 17.0 GHz (LO = 68.0 GHz)

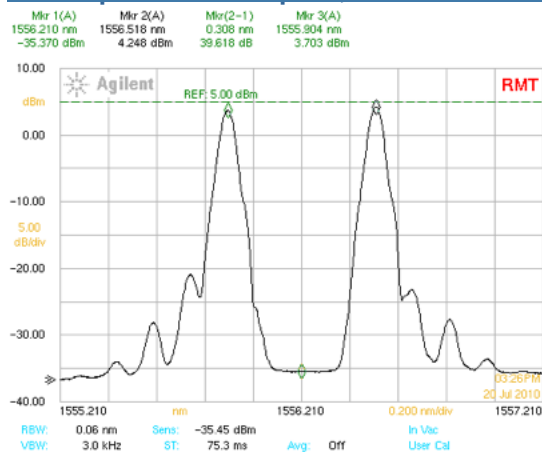


CVR = 18.0 GHz (LO = 72.0 GHz)

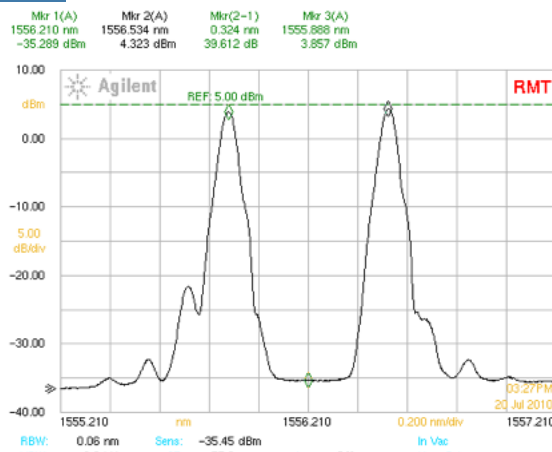
MZ1 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



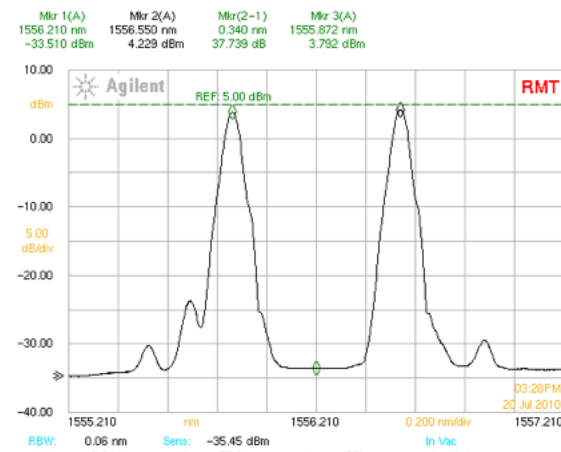
J2 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



CVR = 19.0 GHz (LO = 76.0 GHz)

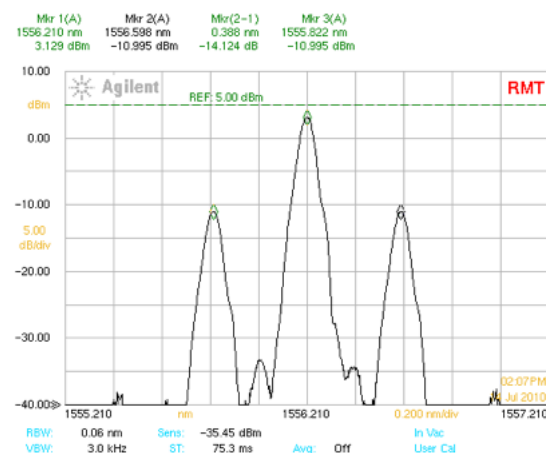
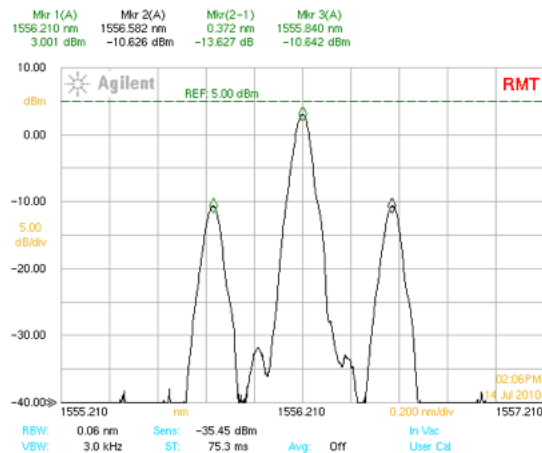
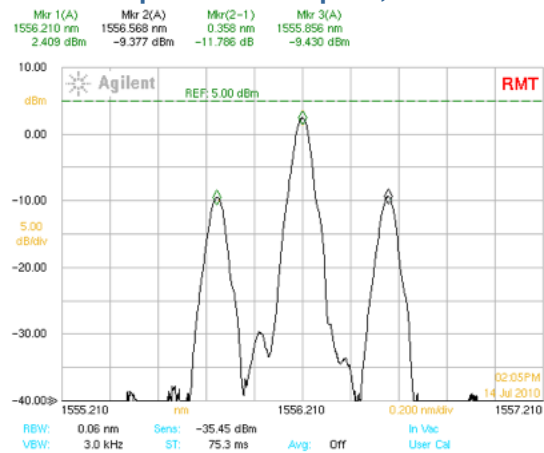


CVR = 20.0 GHz (LO = 80.0 GHz)

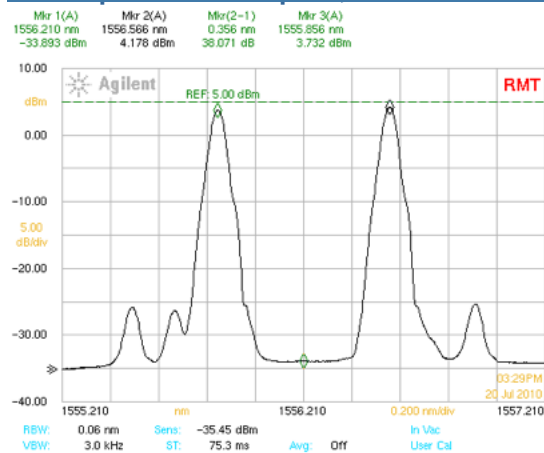


CVR = 21.0 GHz (LO = 84.0 GHz)

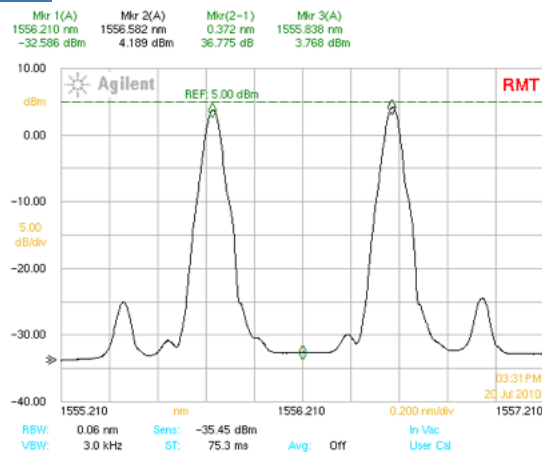
MZ1 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



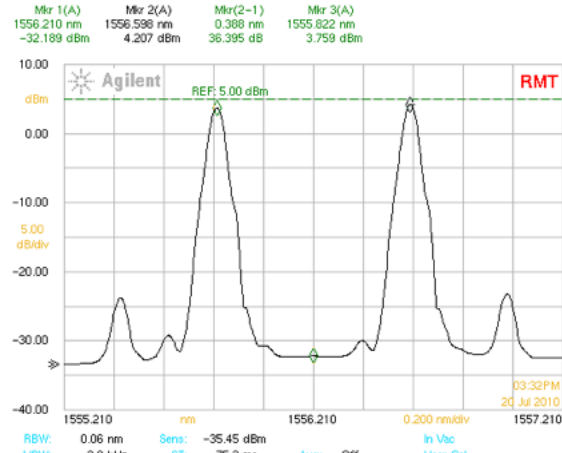
J2 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



CVR = 22.0 GHz (LO = 88.0 GHz)

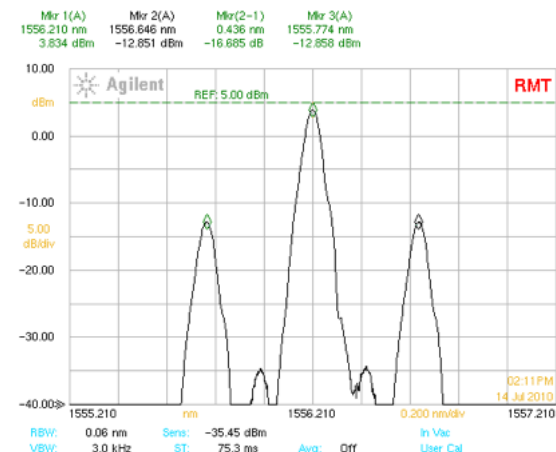
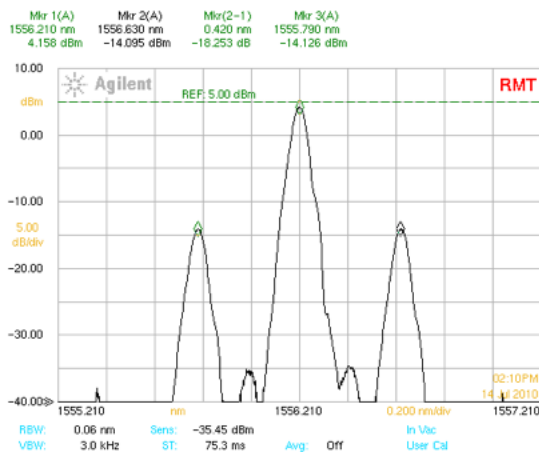
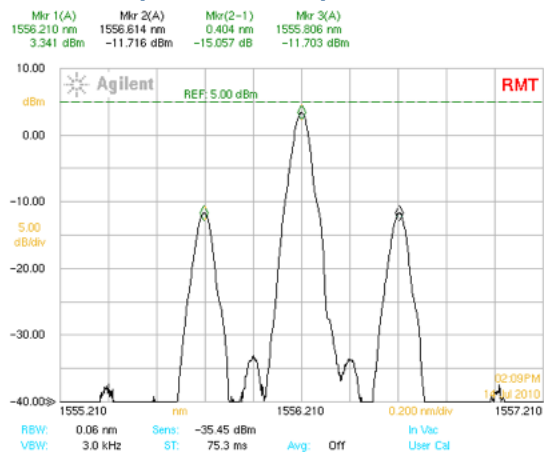


CVR = 23.0 GHz (LO = 92.0 GHz)

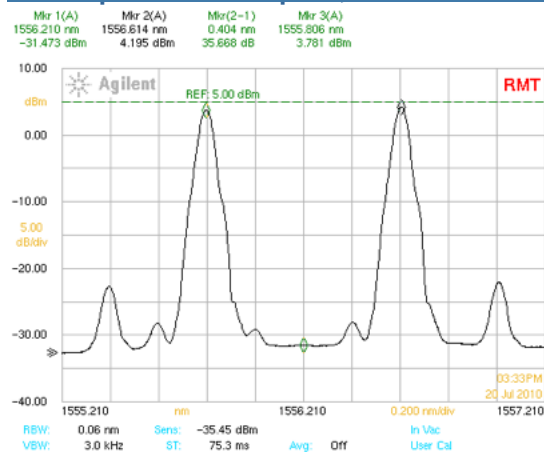


CVR = 24.0 GHz (LO = 96.0 GHz)

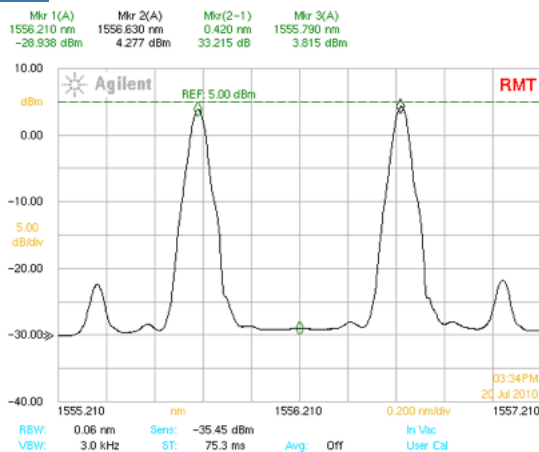
MZ1 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



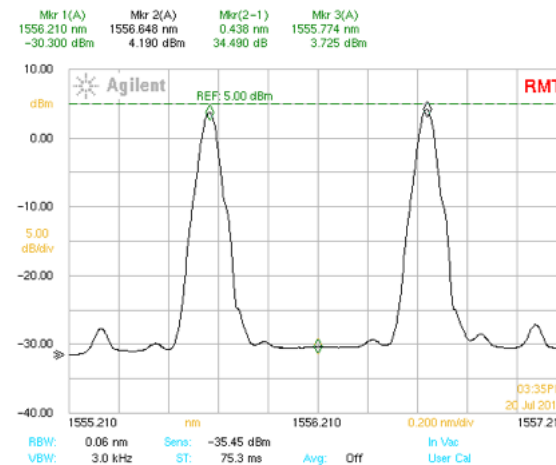
J2 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



CVR = 25.0 GHz (LO = 100.0 GHz)

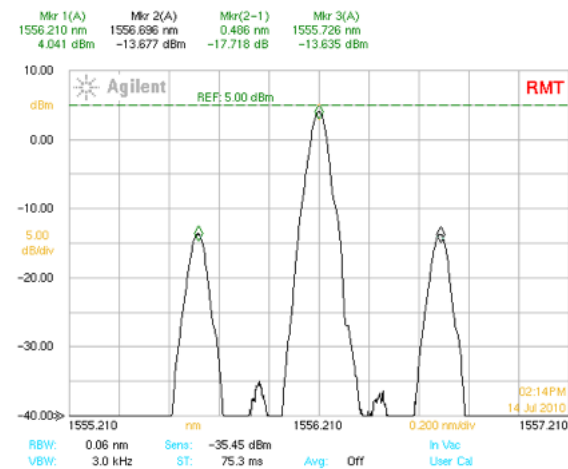
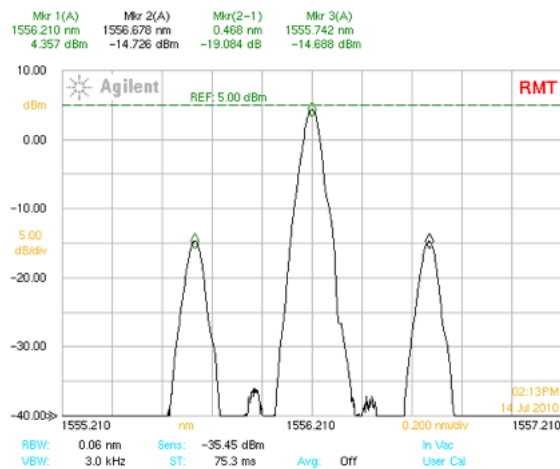
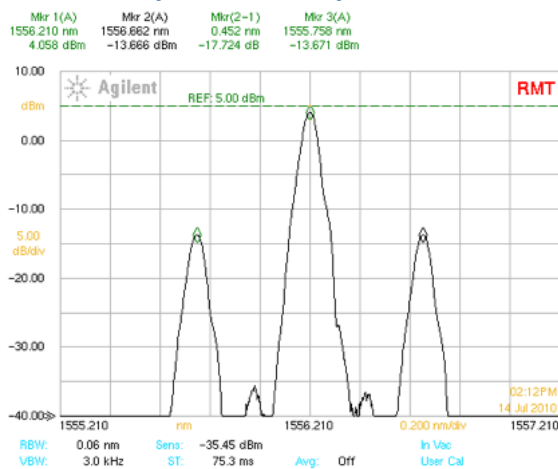


CVR = 26.0 GHz (LO = 104.0 GHz)

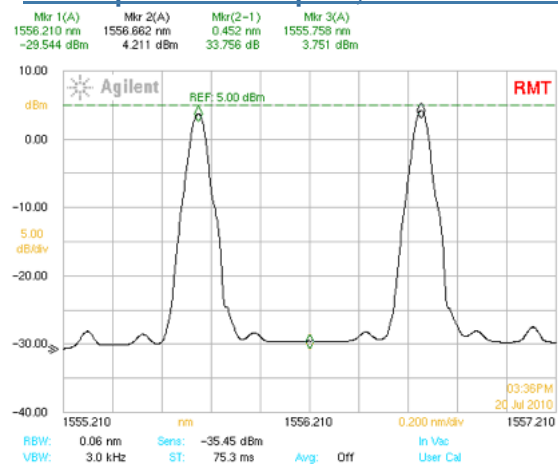


CVR = 27.0 GHz (LO = 108.0 GHz)

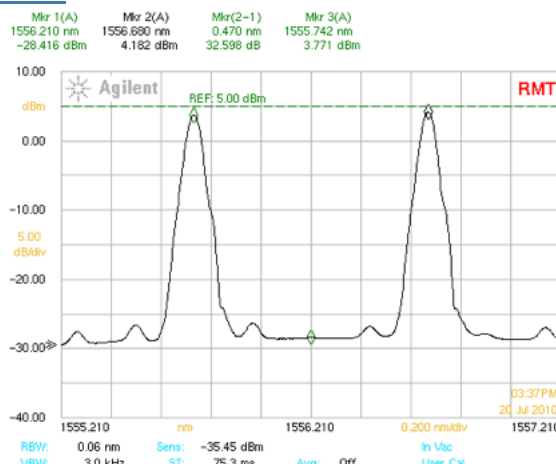
MZ1 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



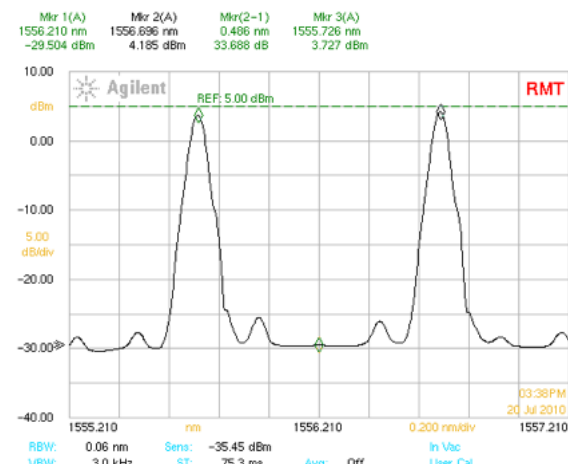
J2 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



CVR = 28.0 GHz (LO = 112.0 GHz)

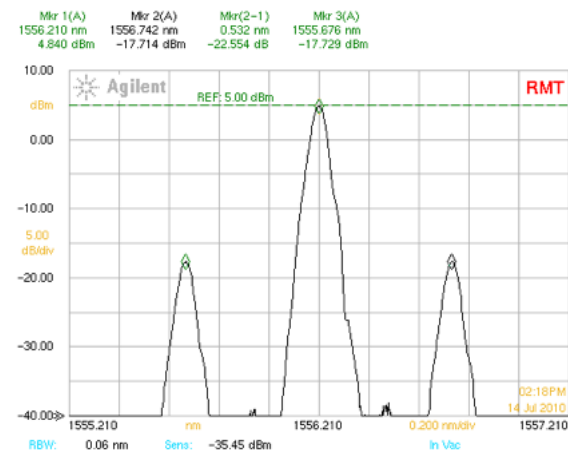
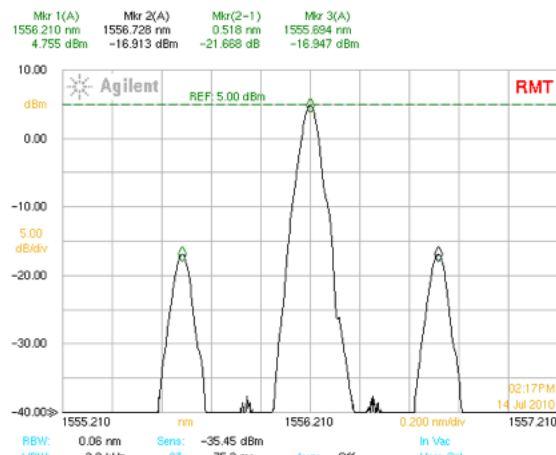
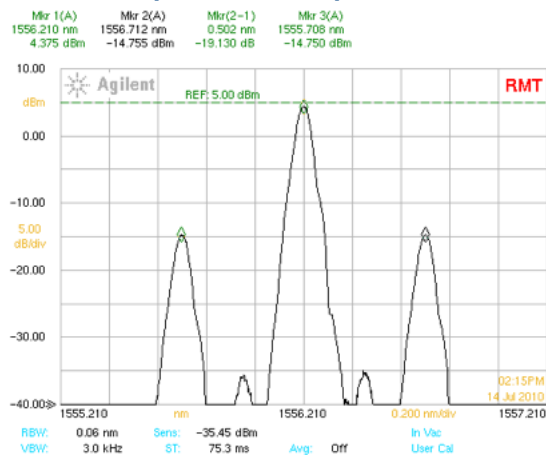


CVR = 29.0 GHz (LO = 116.0 GHz)

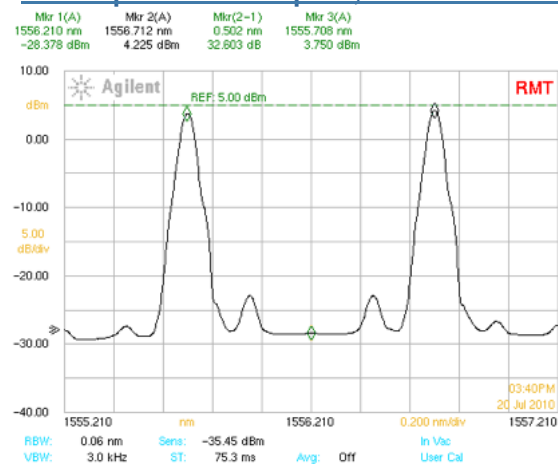


CVR = 30.0 GHz (LO = 120.0 GHz)

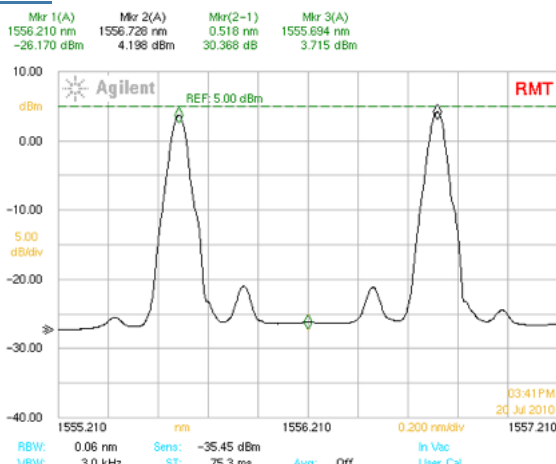
MZ1 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



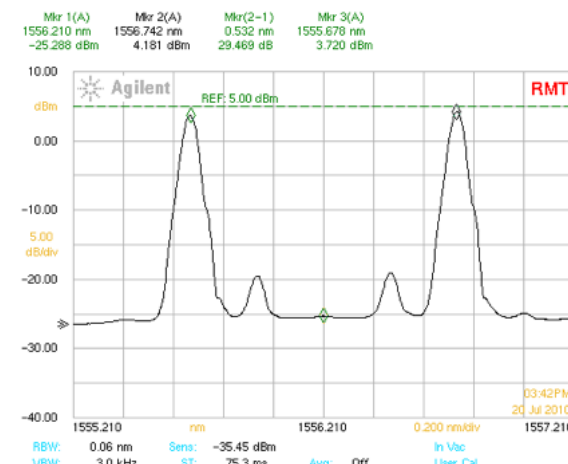
J2 Optical Output, Full Bias Mode



CVR = 31.0 GHz (LO = 112.0 GHz)



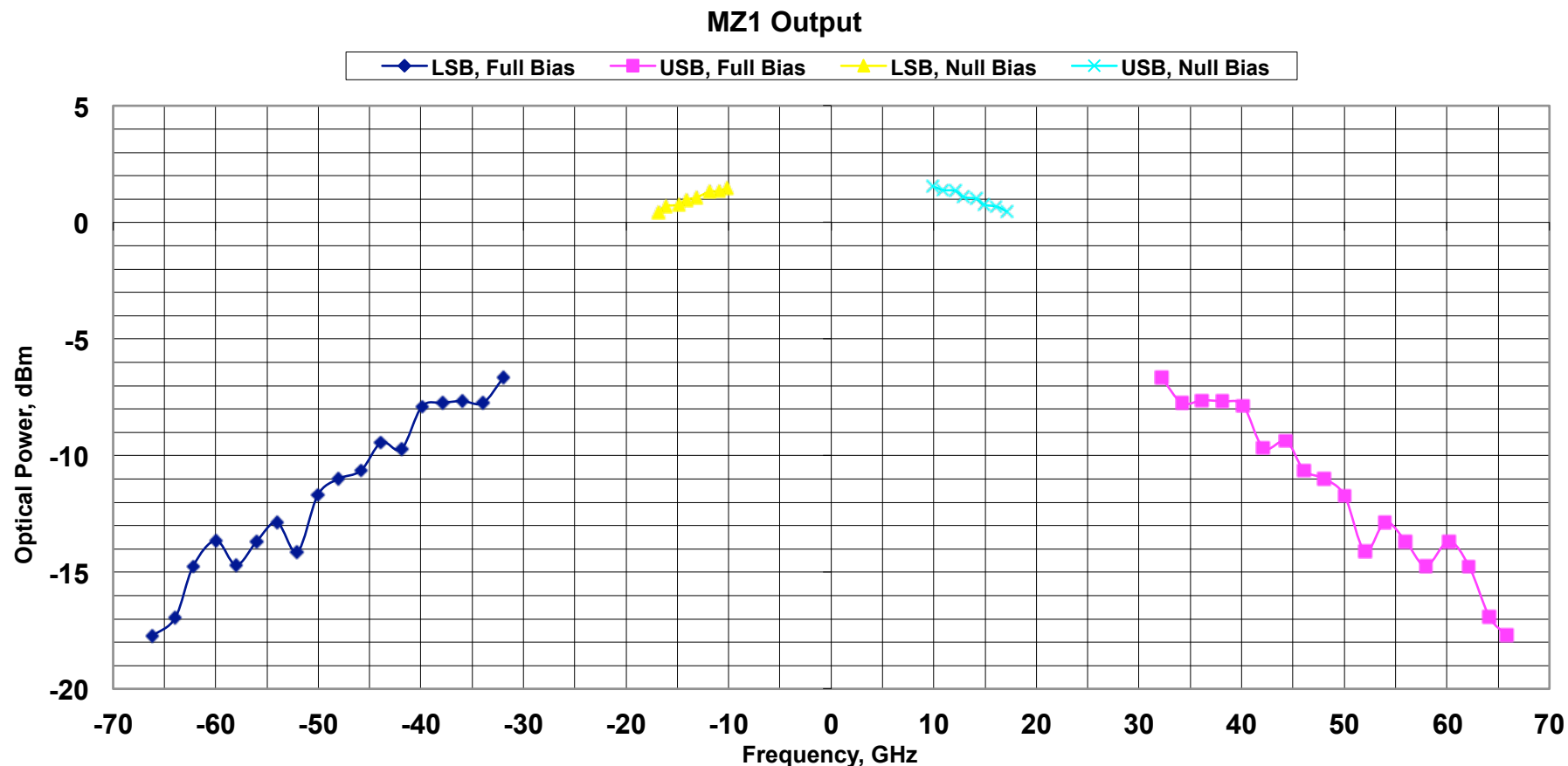
CVR = 32.0 GHz (LO = 116.0 GHz)



CVR = 33.0 GHz (LO = 120.0 GHz)

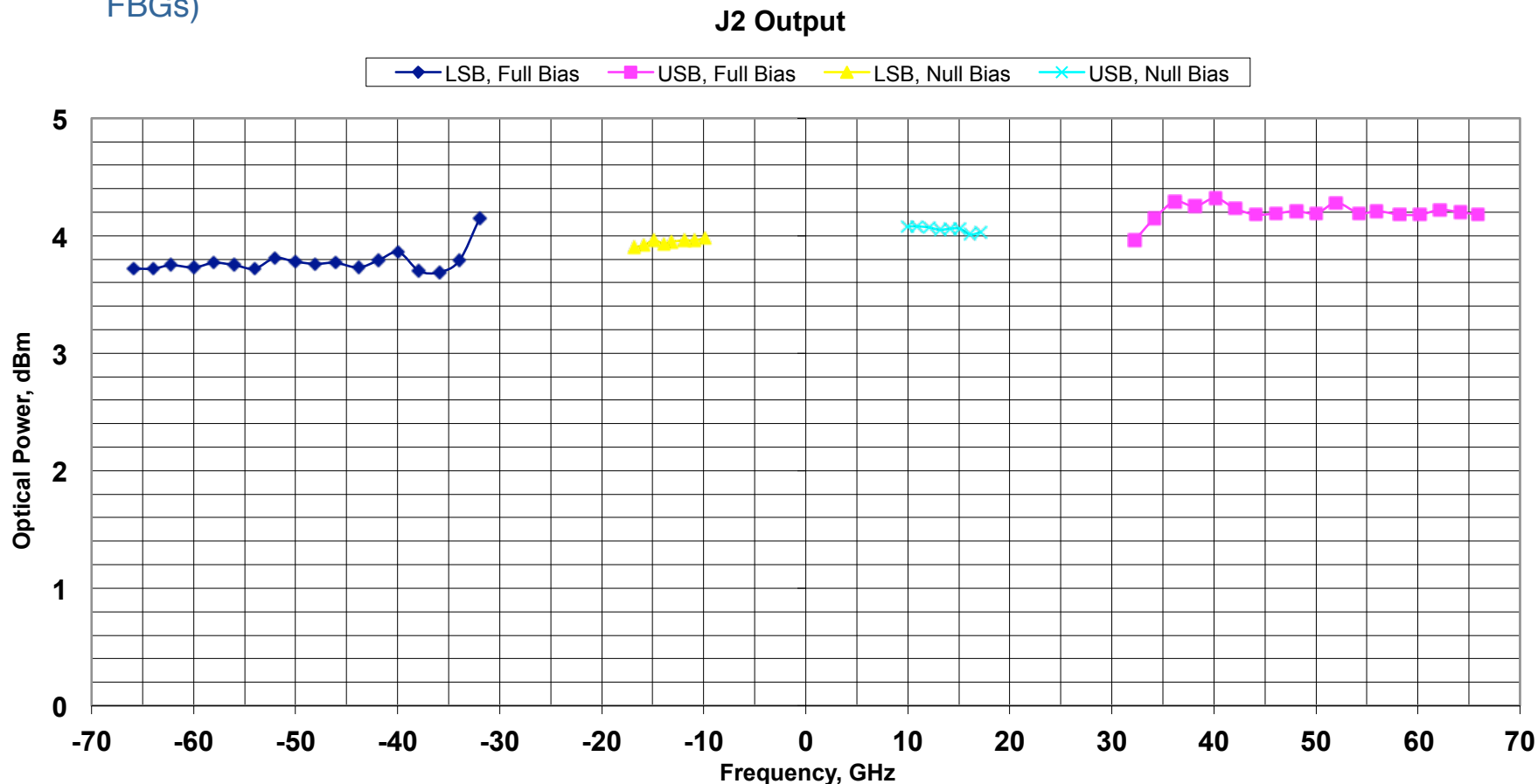
- Plot of MZ1 Optical Output Power vs. Offset Frequency

- 0 GHz represents 1556.21 nm master laser (192.642,702 THz)
- MZ1 modulation efficiency reduces with increasing RF frequency



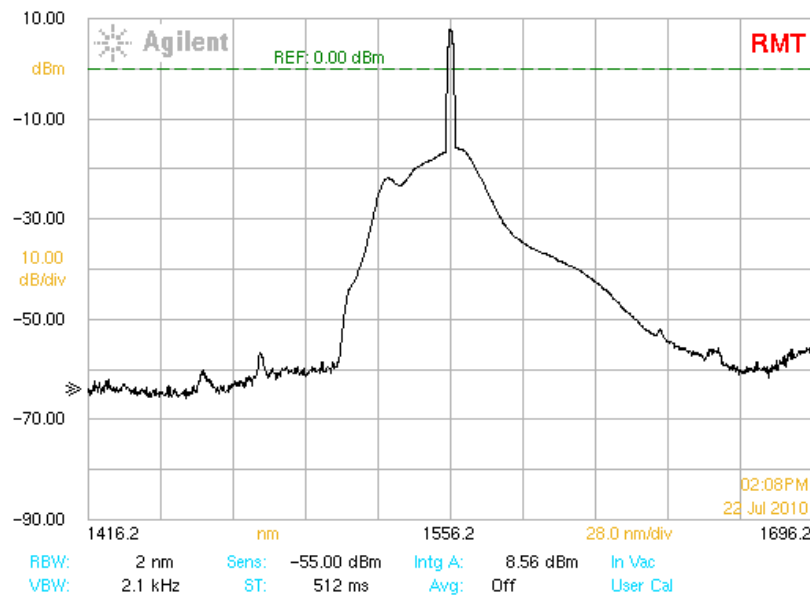
- Plot of J2 Final Optical Output Power vs. Optical Frequency

- AR2 EDFA gain is adjusted to compensate for MZ1 frequency roll-off
 - Upward/downward tails at +/- 32.5 GHz were caused by FBGs and are no longer present (replaced FBGs)

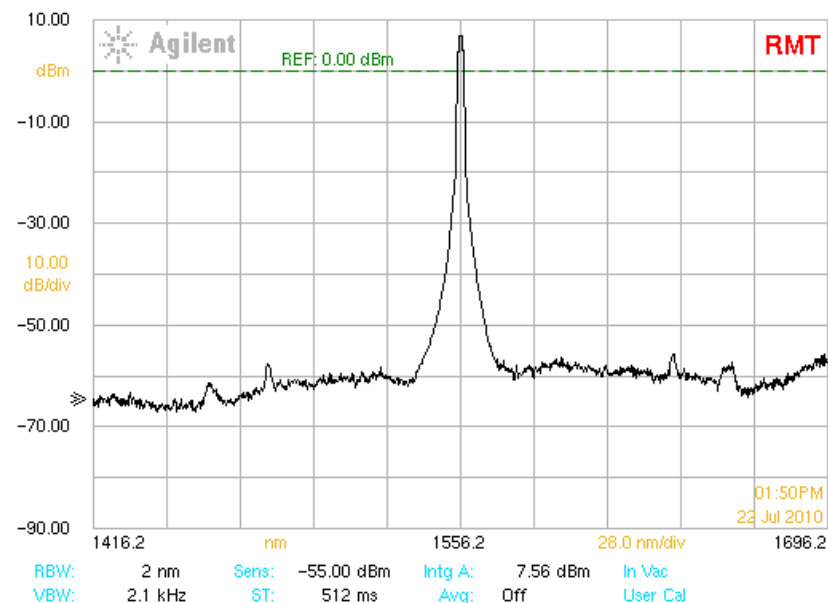


- EDFA Output Noise Pedestal Characterization at J3 (identical to J2)
 - FL3 optical filter removes ~80% of the EDFA ASE noise
 - Remaining ASE noise pedestal accounts for approximately -13 dBm
 - Desired tones +7 dBm, undesired noise -13 dBm → optical SNR ~20 dB

Output without FL3 (CVR = 25 GHz)



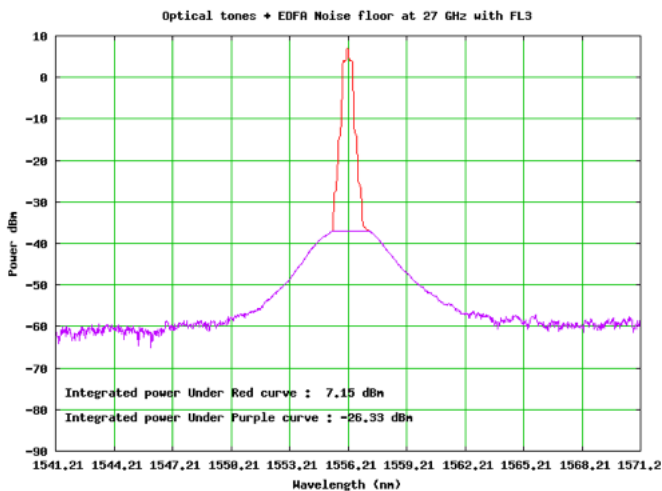
Output with FL3



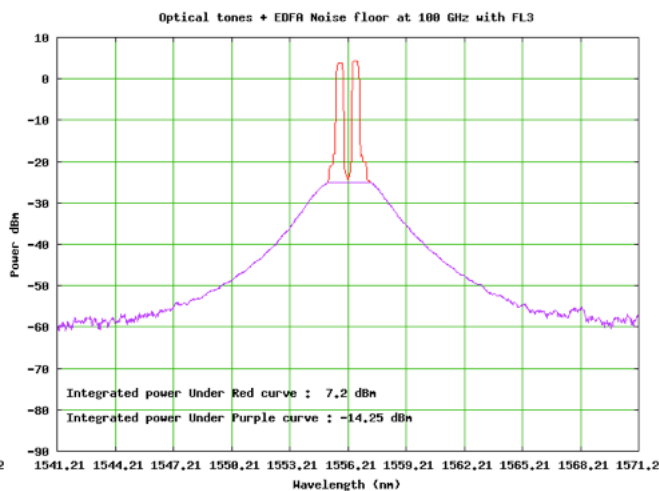
- EDFA Output Noise Pedestal Characterization (continued)

- Comparison of output SNR at 27, 100, and 124 GHz
- Higher EDFA gain is required at higher LO frequencies
 - Results in lower SNR at higher LO frequencies
 - Worst case optical SNR is 18 dB (spec is 10 dB)

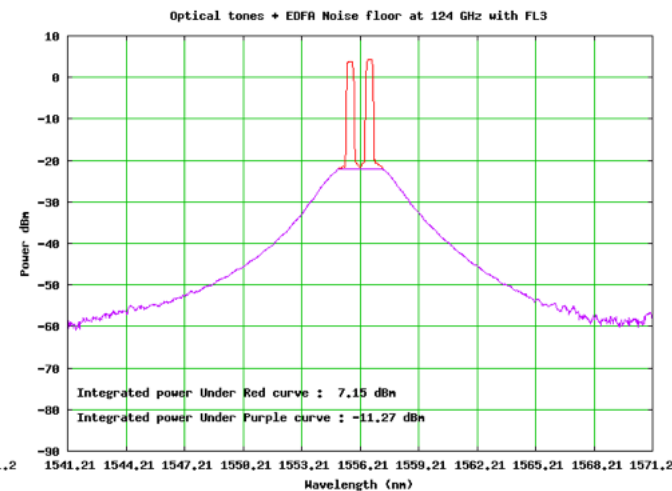
SNR = 33 dB @ LO = 27 GHz



SNR = 21 dB @ LO = 100 GHz

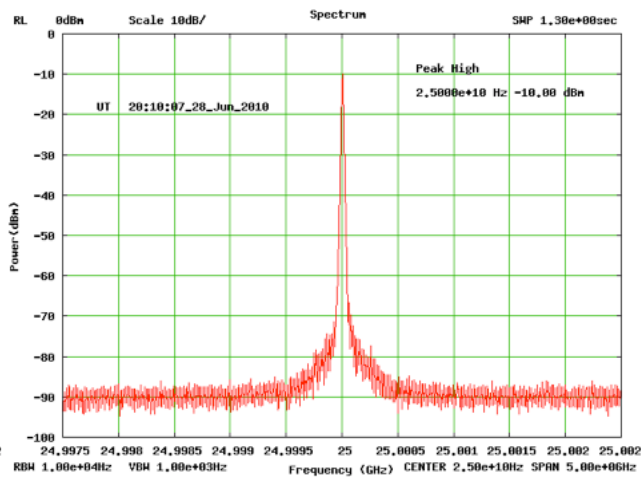
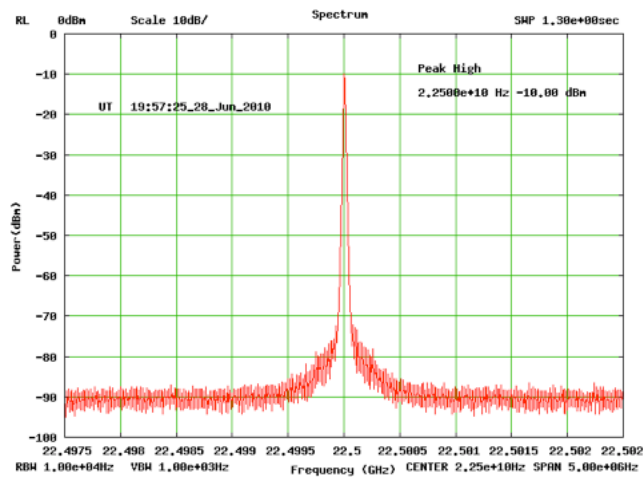
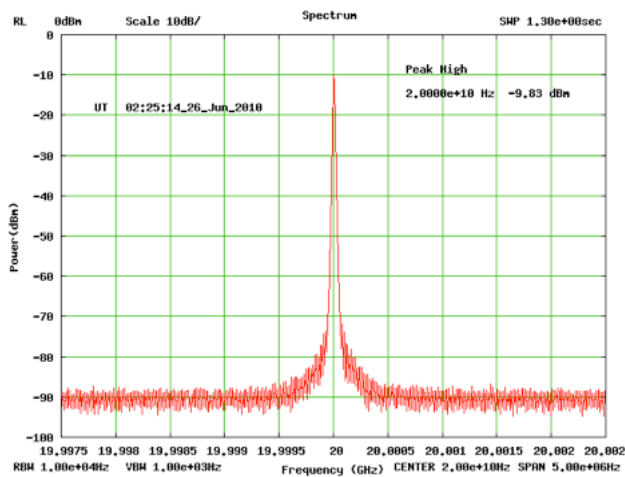


SNR = 18 dB @ LO = 124 GHz

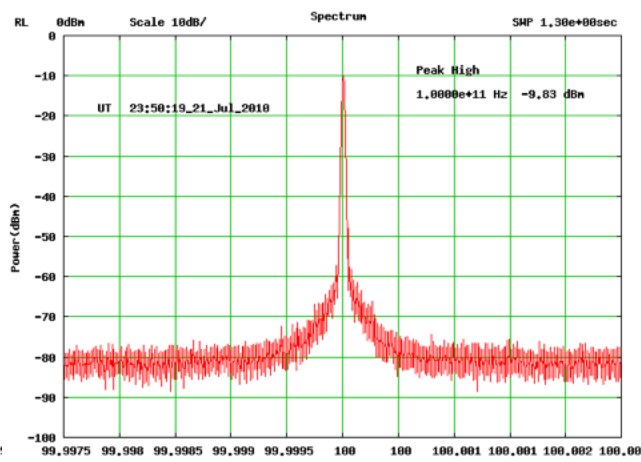
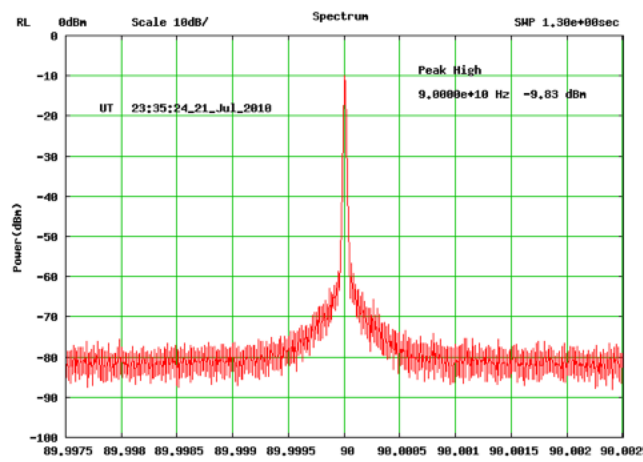
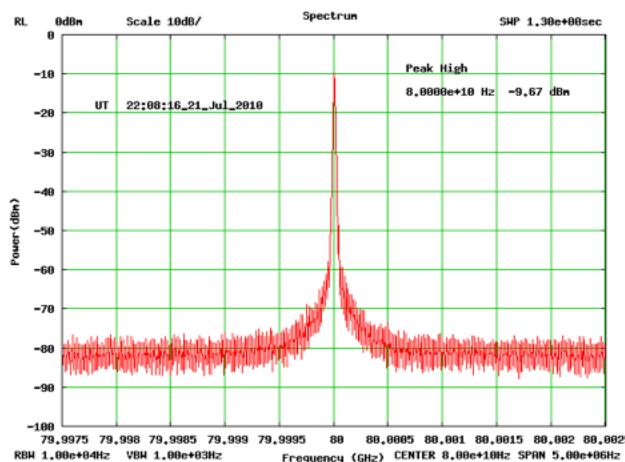




CVR Spectral Response (5 MHz span)



Photomixer Spectral Response (5 MHz span)



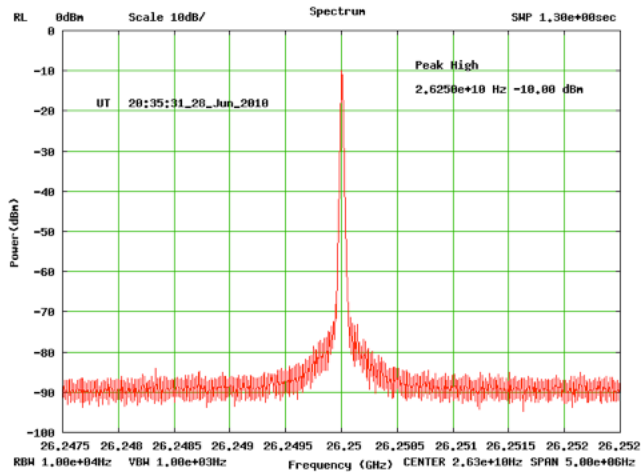
CVR = 20.0 GHz, PM = 80.0 GHz

CVR = 22.5 GHz, PM = 90.0 GHz

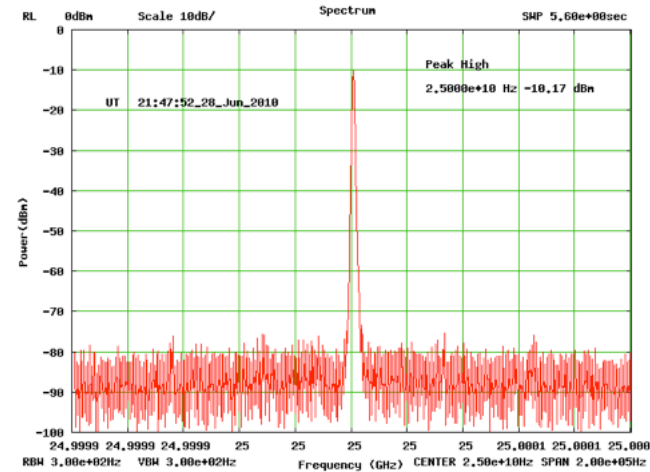
CVR = 25.0 GHz, PM = 100.0 GHz



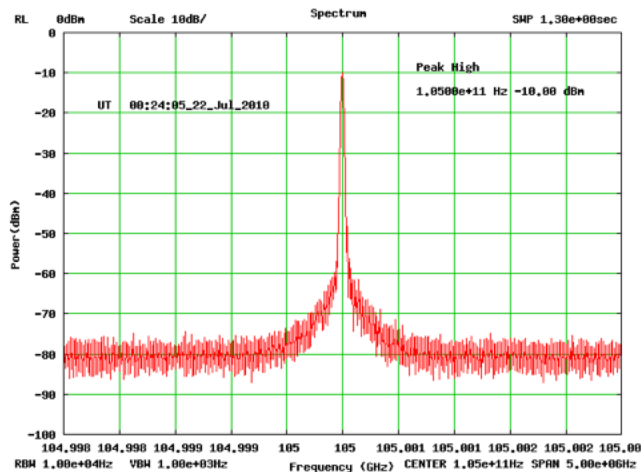
CVR Spectral Response (5 MHz span)



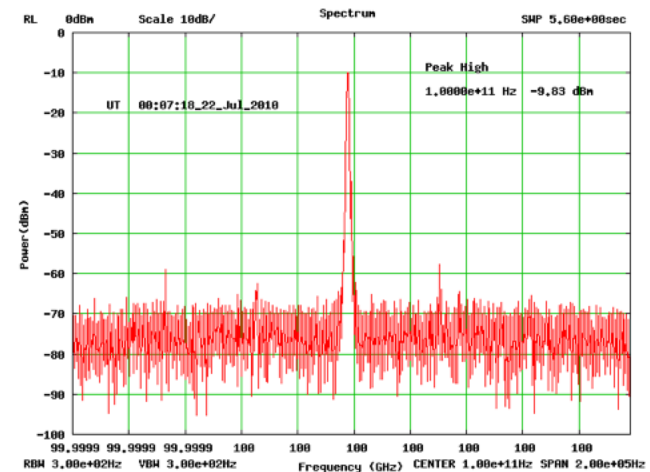
(200 kHz span)



Photomixer Spectral Response (5 MHz span)



(200 kHz span)

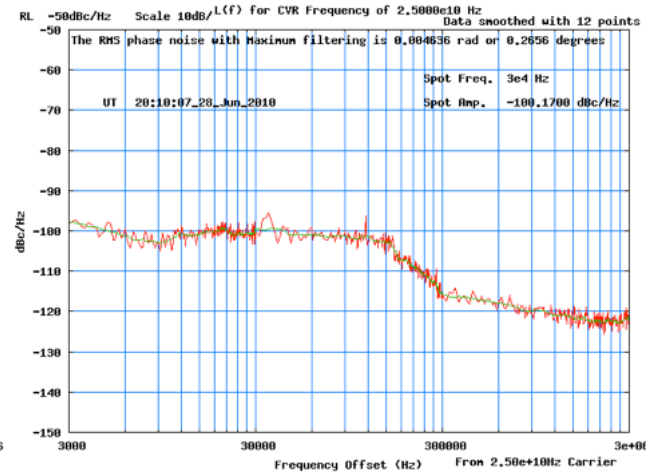
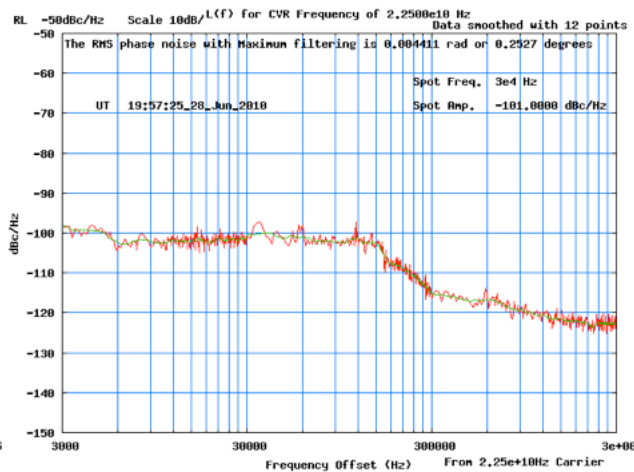
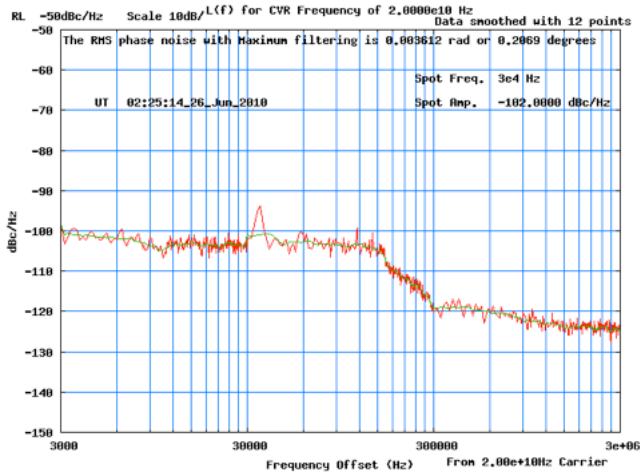


CVR = 26.250 GHz, PM = 105.000 GHz

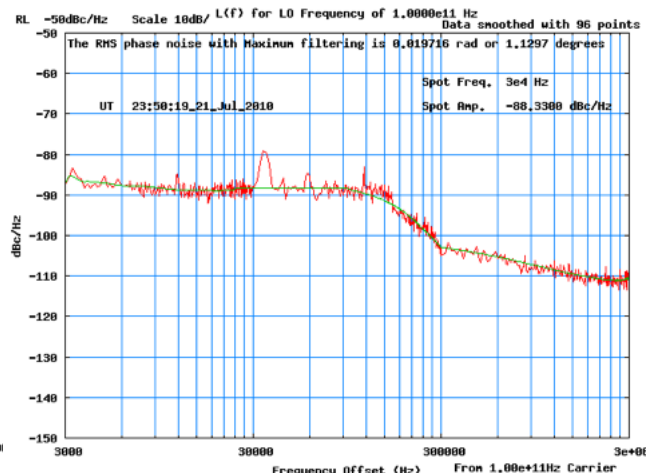
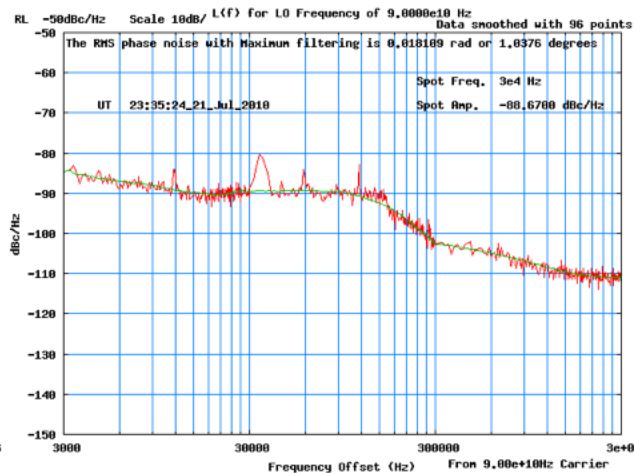
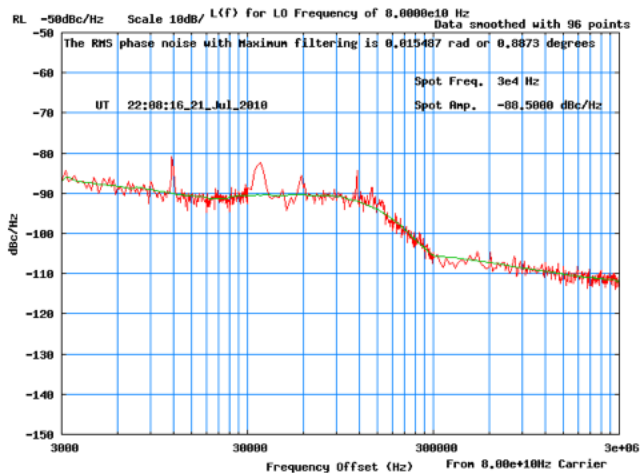
CVR = 25.0 GHz, PM = 100.0 GHz



• CVR L(f) Phase Noise



• Photomixer L(f) Phase Noise

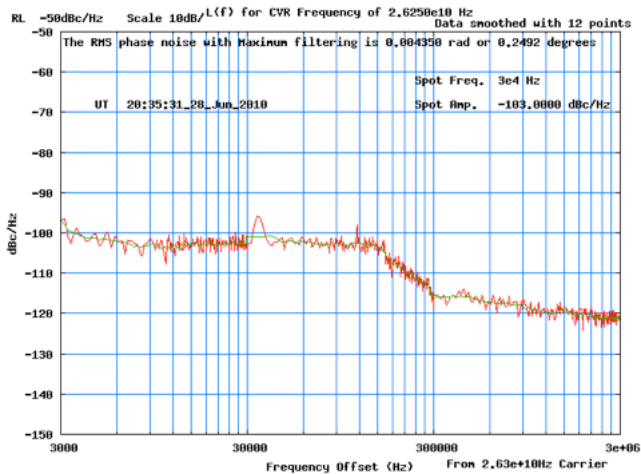


CVR = 20.0 GHz, PM = 80.0 GHz

CVR = 22.5 GHz, PM = 90.0 GHz

CVR = 25.0 GHz, PM = 100.0 GHz

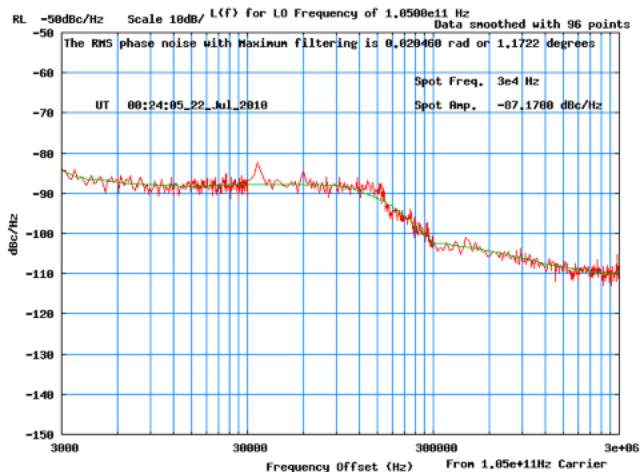
• CVR L(f) Phase Noise



Total RMS integrated phase noise (3 kHz - 3 MHz):

- 20.0 GHz = 0.2069 deg.
- 22.5 GHz = 0.2527
- 25.0 GHz = 0.2656
- 26.25 GHz = 0.2492

• Photomixer L(f) Phase Noise



Total RMS integrated phase noise (3 kHz - 3 MHz):

- 80.0 GHz = 0.8873 deg.
- 90.0 GHz = 1.0376
- 100.0 GHz = 1.1297
- 105.0 GHz = 1.1722

CVR = 26.250 GHz, PM = 105.000 GHz

- Calculation of MZM-LS Residual Phase Noise

$$\Phi_{\text{total}} = [(4 * \Phi_{\text{CVR}})^2 + (\Phi_{\text{ALS}})^2]^{0.5} \rightarrow \Phi_{\text{ALS}} = [(\Phi_{\text{total}})^2 - (4 * \Phi_{\text{CVR}})^2]^{0.5}$$

Frequency (GHz)		Integrated Phase Noise, RMS (3 kHz - 3 MHz)			
CVR	Photomixer	Total (deg)	CVR (deg)	MZM-LS (deg)	MZM-LS (fsec)
20.000	80.000	0.8873	0.2069	0.3200	11.11
22.500	90.000	1.0376	0.2527	0.2343	7.23
25.000	100.000	1.1297	0.2656	0.3841	10.67
26.250	105.000	1.1722	0.2492	0.6168	16.32

- Specification

</= 50 fsec (</= 1.800 degrees @ 100.0 GHz), integrated from 1 Hz - 1 kHz

- Can't measure below 3 kHz with test equipment in Hilo, will have to wait for tests in CV

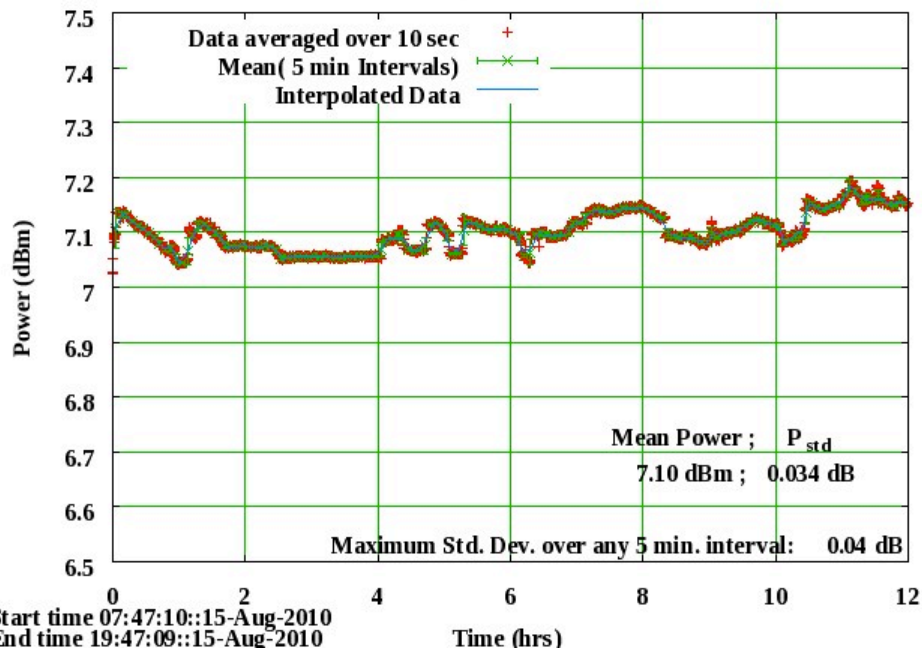
</= 27 fsec (</= 0.972 degrees @ 100.0 GHz), integrated from 1 kHz - 1 MHz

- Worst case measured value was 16.3 fsec seen at 105 GHz (3 kHz - 3 MHz)

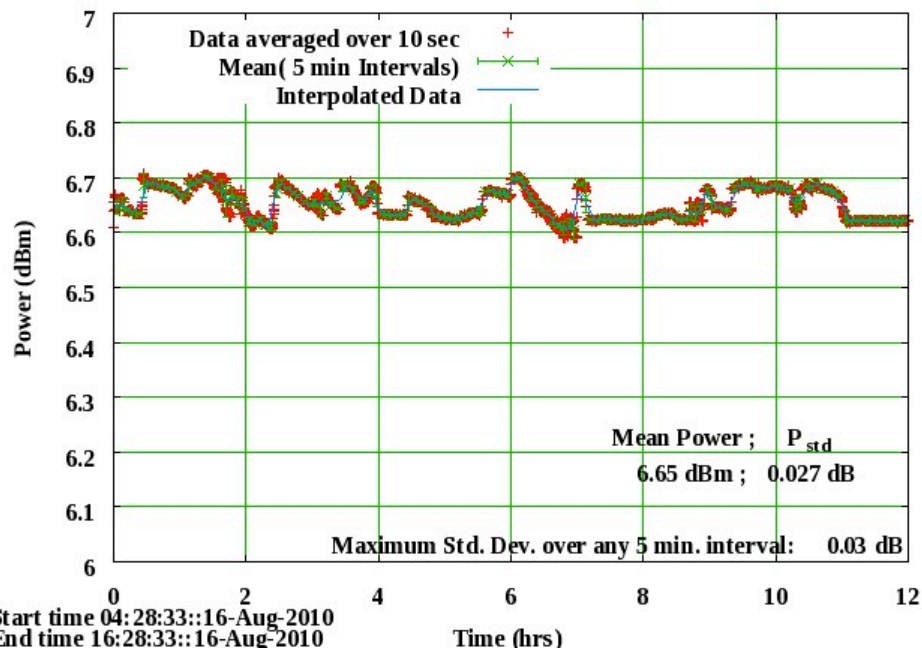
J2 Optical Output Power Stability vs. Time

- Plots below represent optical power output at 65 GHz and 120 GHz over a duration of 12 hours
- Power stability spec is < 0.4 dB variation over any 300 second (5 minute) interval with samples averaged over 10 seconds
 - Measured maximum 1 sigma value of 0.04 dB → peak-to-peak value ~0.24 dB

J2 Power Output vs. Time at 65 GHz



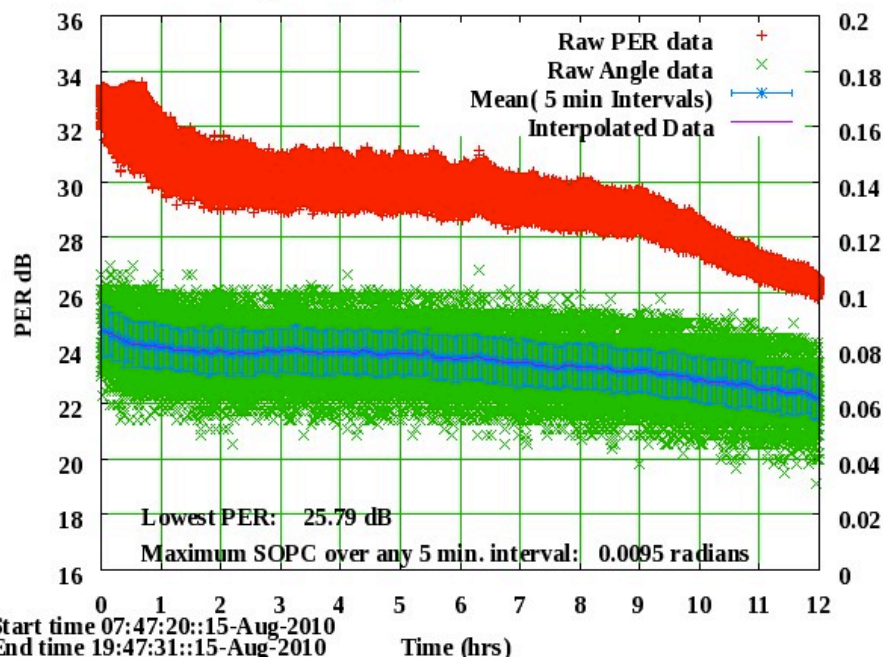
J2 Power Output vs. Time at 120 GHz



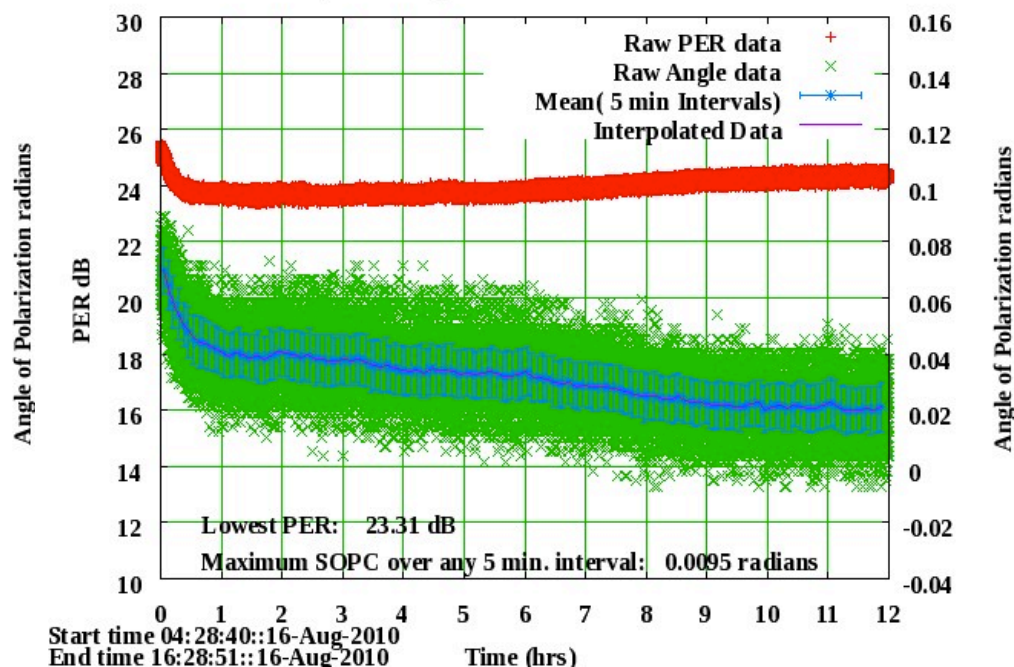
J2 Optical Output PER & SOPC Stability vs. Time

- Plots below represent optical PER & SOP output at 65 GHz and 120 GHz over a duration of 12 hours
- PER (Polarization Extinction Ratio) spec is > 20 dB
 - Measured worst case value of 23.3 dB
- SOPC (State of Polarization Change) spec is $< \pm 0.01$ radians RMS over any 300 second interval
 - Measured worst case value of ± 0.0095 radians RMS

J2 PER Output and Angle of Polarization vs. Time at 65 GHz

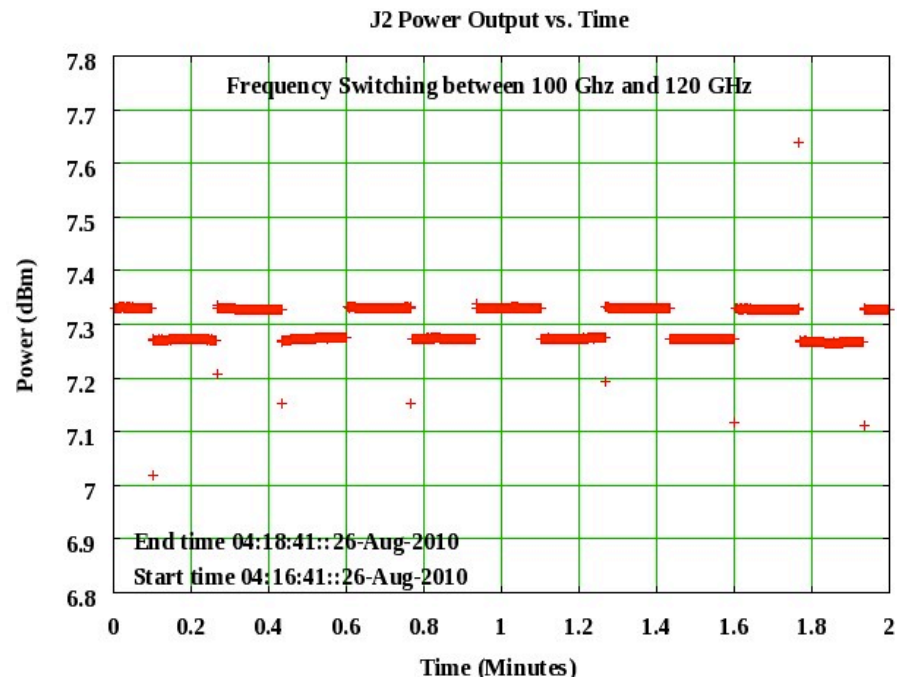
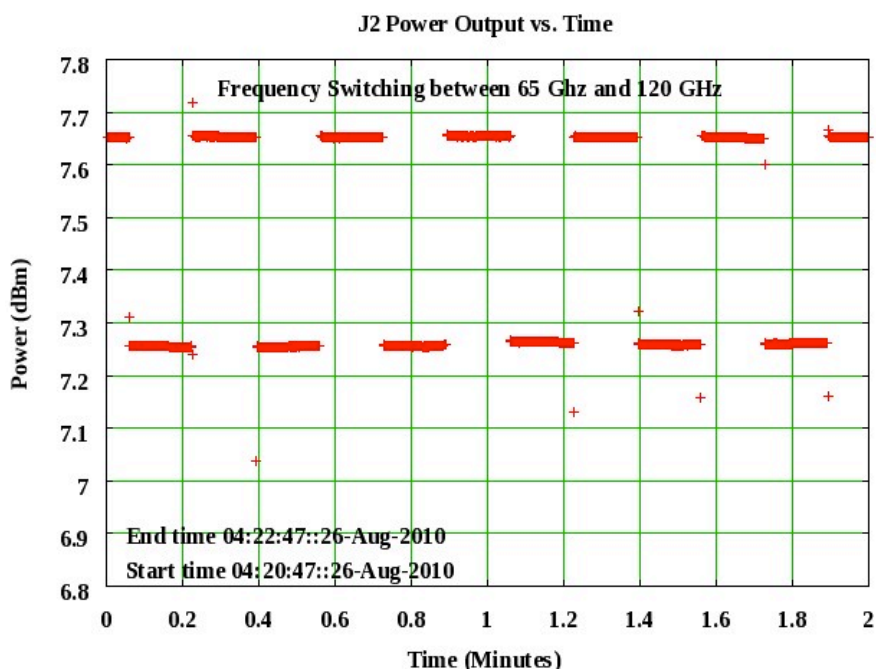


J2 PER Output and Angle of Polarization vs. Time at 120 GHz



• Fast Frequency Switching Mode

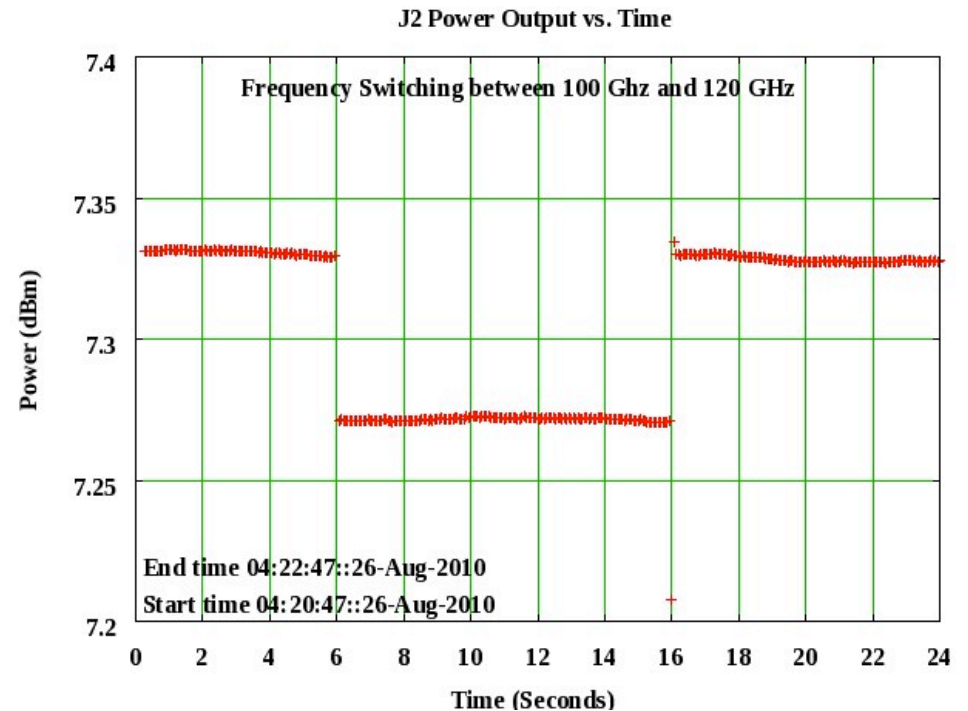
- Use an OzOptics optical power meter to indirectly measure the frequency switching time
- 2 plots below represent 65/120 GHz and 100/120 GHz frequency switching
- Imbalance in power at the 2 LO frequencies is due to non-flat response of MZ1 and AR1
 - For the 65/120 case there is ~7 dB power difference exiting MZ1 and is subsequently leveled to ~0.4 dB by dynamically adjusting the EDFA gain
 - For 100/120 GHz case there is ~2 dB difference exiting MZ1 which is leveled to ~0.1 dB



- Fast Frequency Switching Mode (continued)

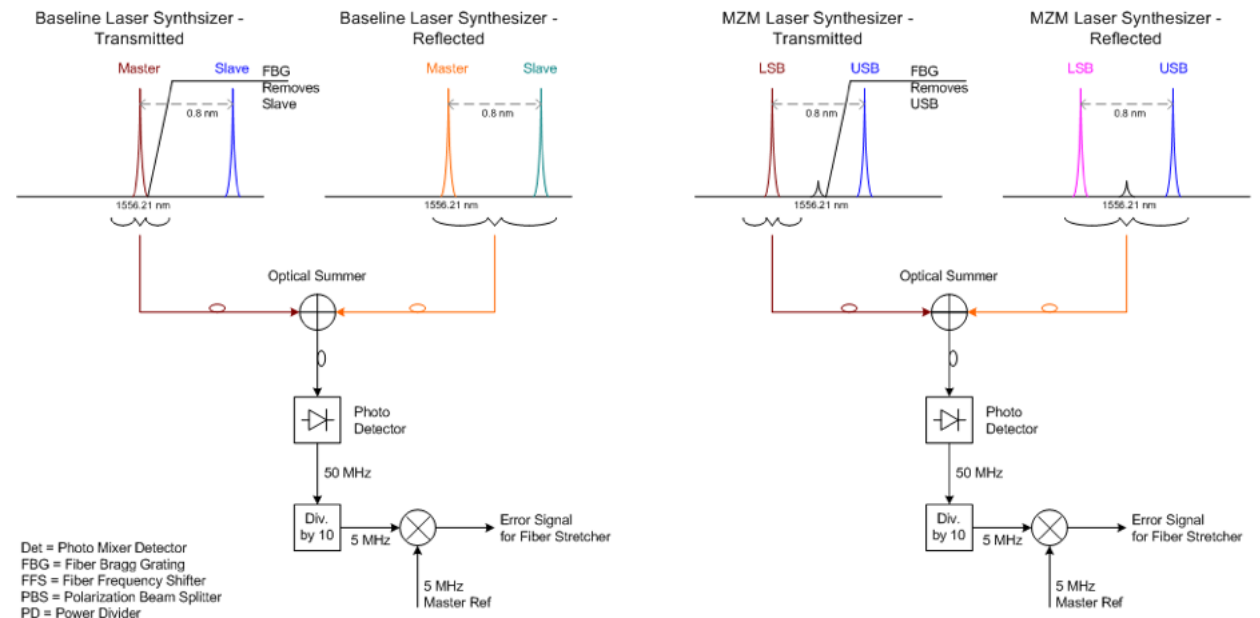
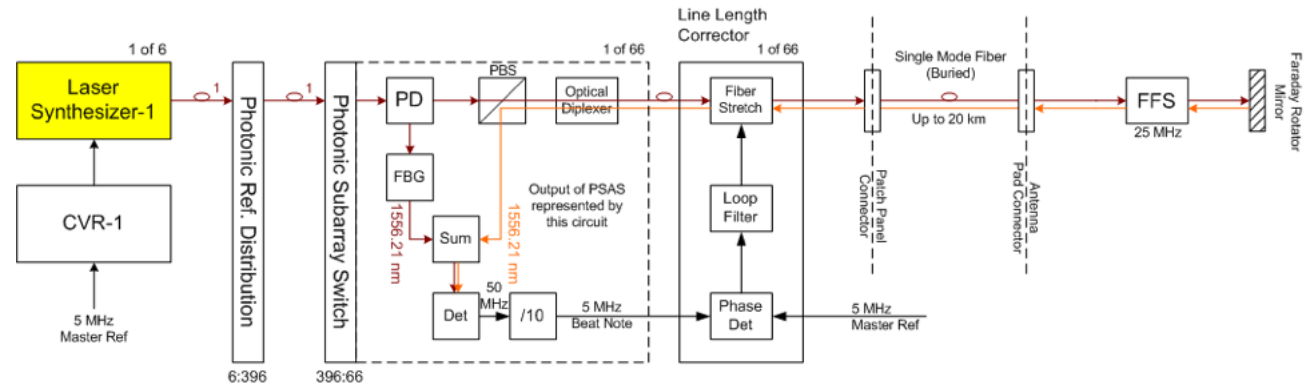
- Closer time span look at 100/120 GHz frequency switching

- Power meter sample rate is 15 samples/second (67 msec per data point)
- Based on the sample rate it appears that the switching time is no greater than 2 sample times or 133 msec (spec is < 500 msec, goal is 100 msec)

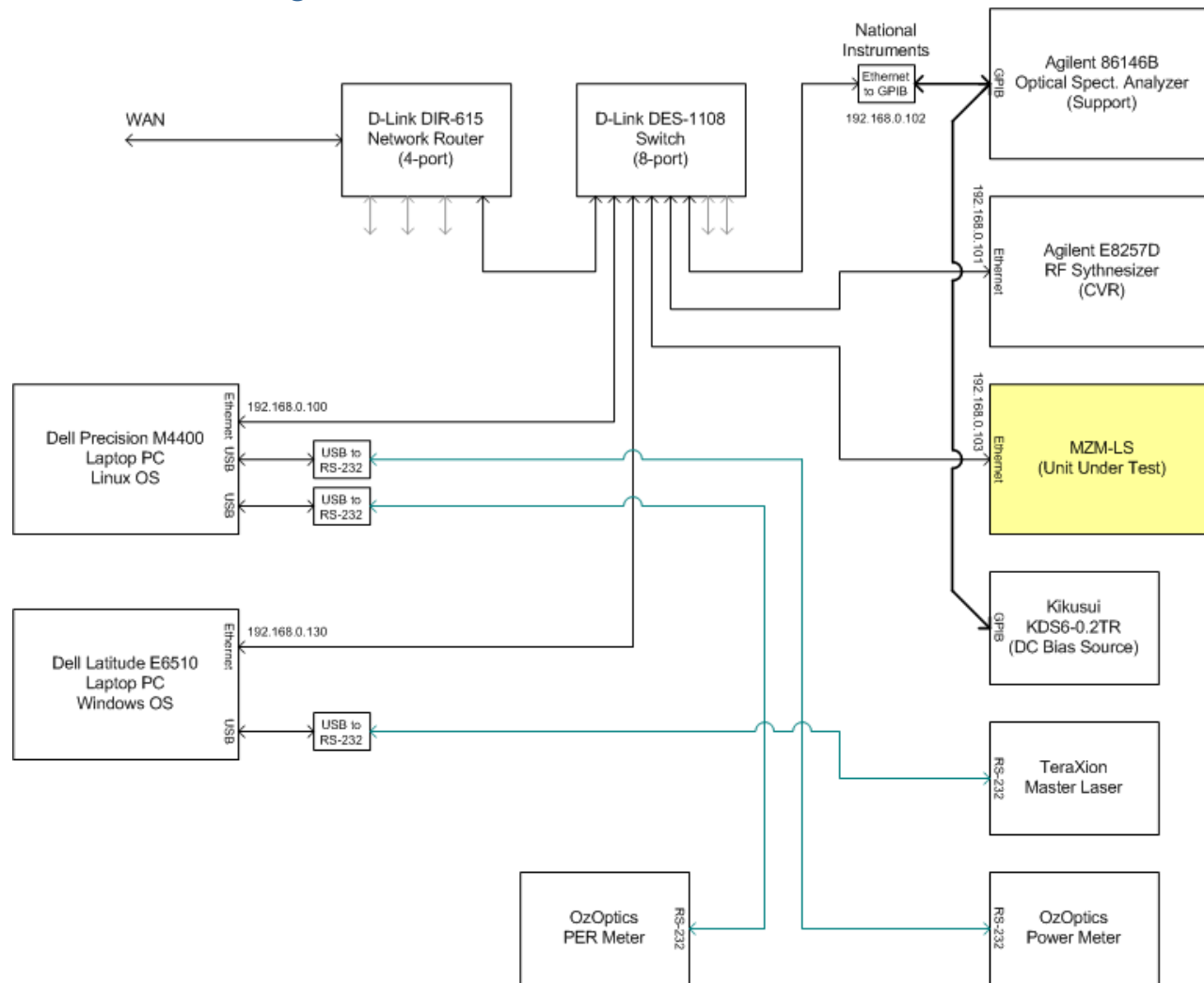


Issue with Line Length Corrector in Fast Frequency Switching Mode

- Abrupt change in CVR (Agilent E8257D) frequency causes momentary dropout of RF signal
 - Results in momentary dropout of optical tones
 - Loss of lock for LLC
- One possible solution is the re-introduction of the Master Laser after the MZM-LS
 - Tests at CV confirms that this works
 - 3rd optical tone may impact the lock reliability of the WCAs

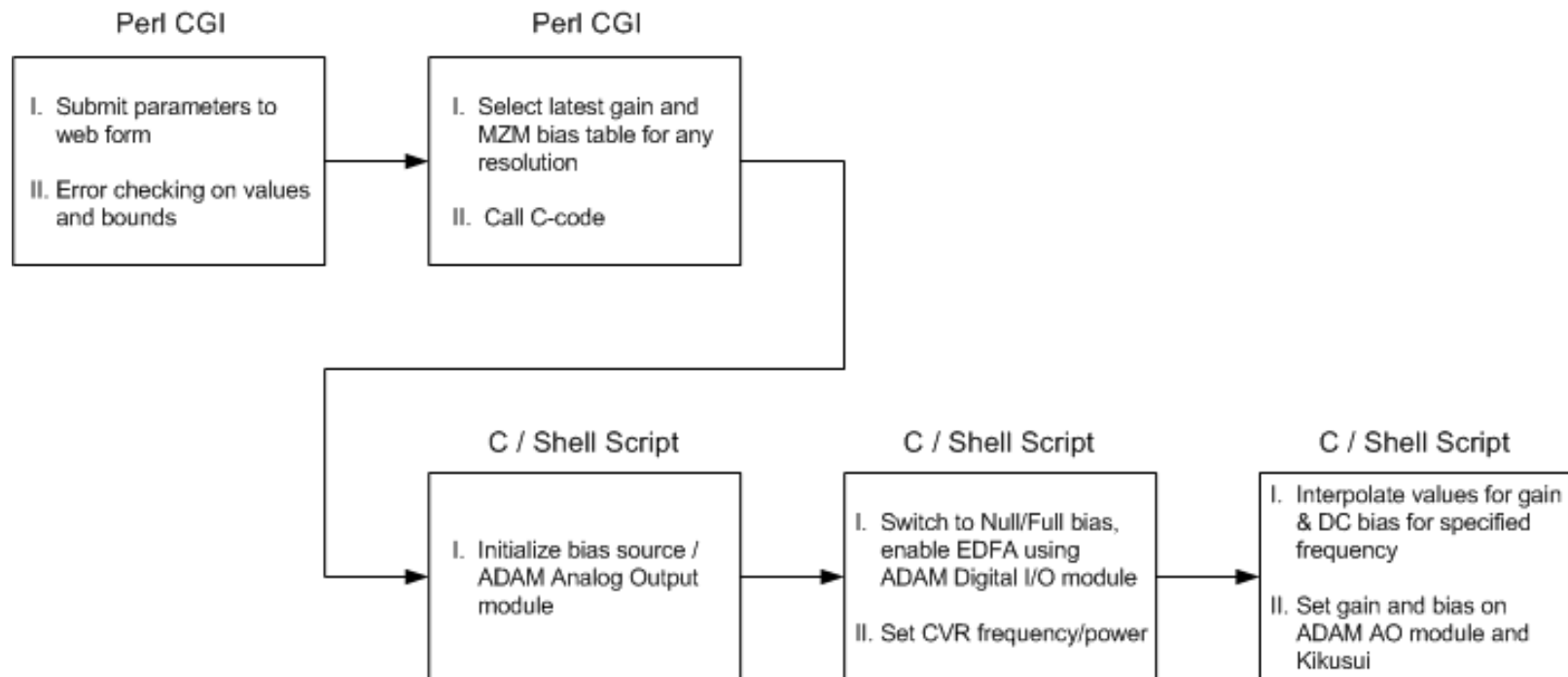


• Instrument Communication Interconnect Diagram



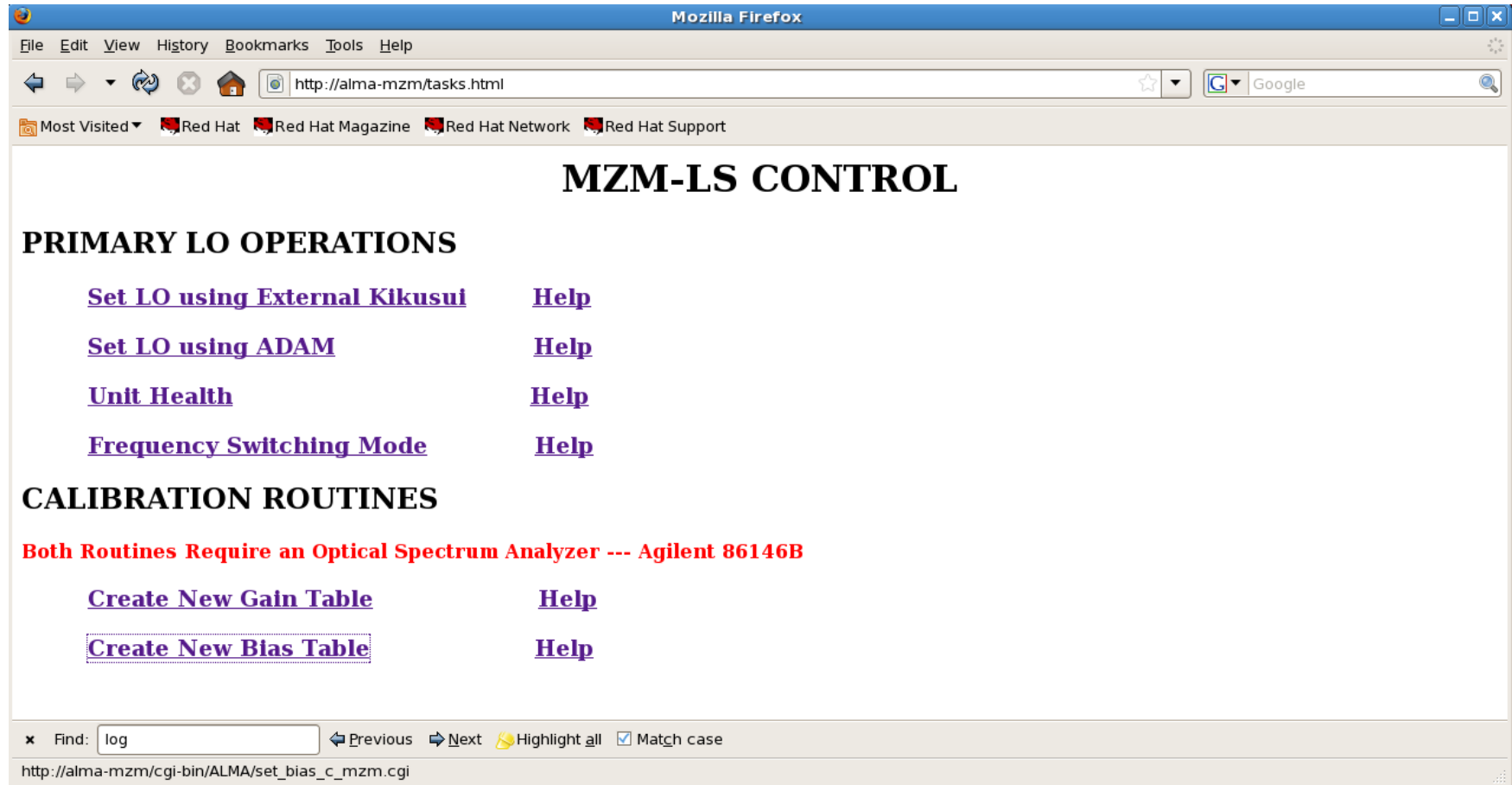
- Software Flow Diagram

- Each stage collects instrument read-back which is logged
- Unresponsive instruments create appropriate error messages which terminates the program



- MZM-LS Control Window

- Main window is shown below



The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the MZM-LS CONTROL interface. The browser's address bar shows the URL `http://alma-mzm/tasks.html`. The page content is as follows:

MZM-LS CONTROL

PRIMARY LO OPERATIONS

Set LO using External Kikusui	Help
Set LO using ADAM	Help
Unit Health	Help
Frequency Switching Mode	Help

CALIBRATION ROUTINES

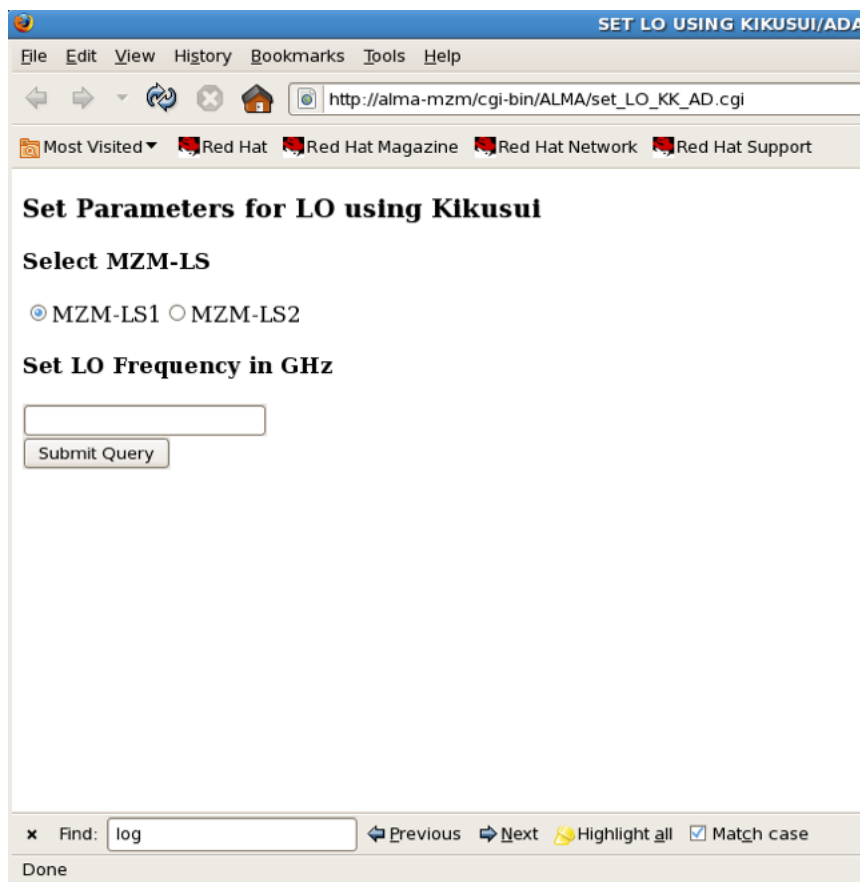
Both Routines Require an Optical Spectrum Analyzer --- Agilent 86146B

Create New Gain Table	Help
Create New Bias Table	Help

The browser's search bar at the bottom contains the text "log". The status bar at the bottom shows the current page URL: `http://alma-mzm/cgi-bin/ALMA/set_bias_c_mzm.cgi`.

- MZM-LS Control Window (continued)

- MZM DC bias can be controlled by either the external Kikusui unit or the internal ADAM unit
 - Must swap internal 9-pin D-sub connectors to switch between the 2 bias sources



SET LO USING KIKUSUI/ADA

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://alma-mzm/cgi-bin/ALMA/set_LO_KK_AD.cgi

Most Visited Red Hat Red Hat Magazine Red Hat Network Red Hat Support

Set Parameters for LO using Kikusui

Select MZM-LS

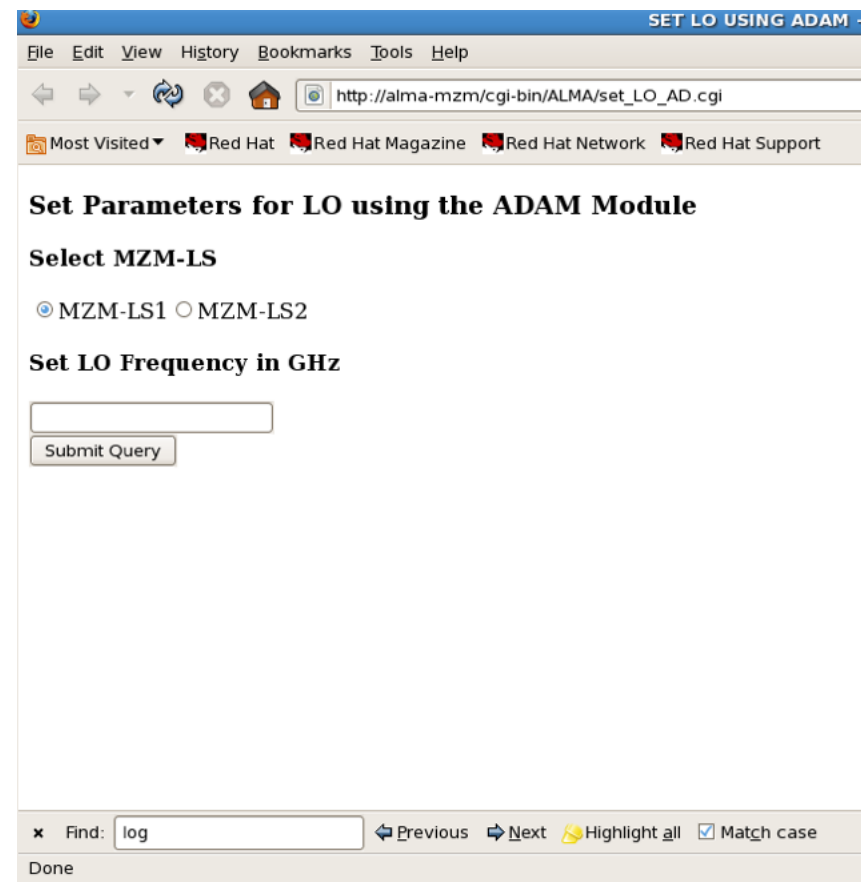
MZM-LS1 MZM-LS2

Set LO Frequency in GHz

Submit Query

Find: log Previous Next Highlight all Match case

Done



SET LO USING ADAM - T

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

http://alma-mzm/cgi-bin/ALMA/set_LO_AD.cgi

Most Visited Red Hat Red Hat Magazine Red Hat Network Red Hat Support

Set Parameters for LO using the ADAM Module

Select MZM-LS

MZM-LS1 MZM-LS2

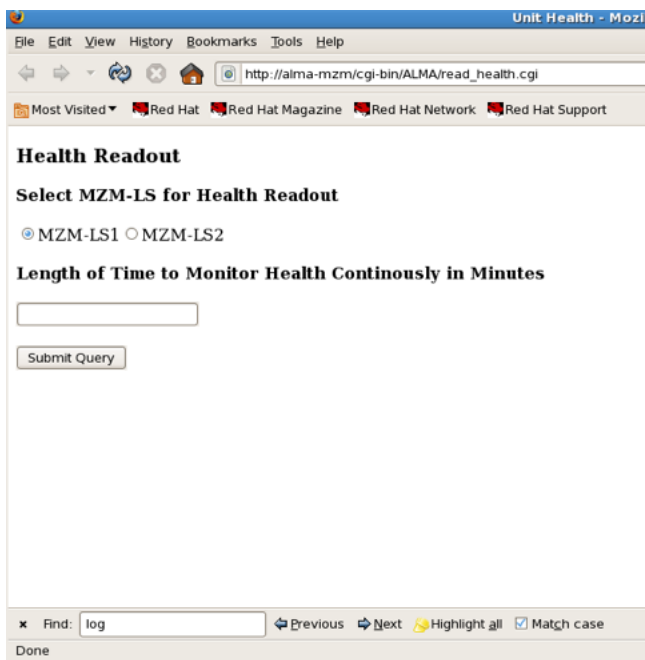
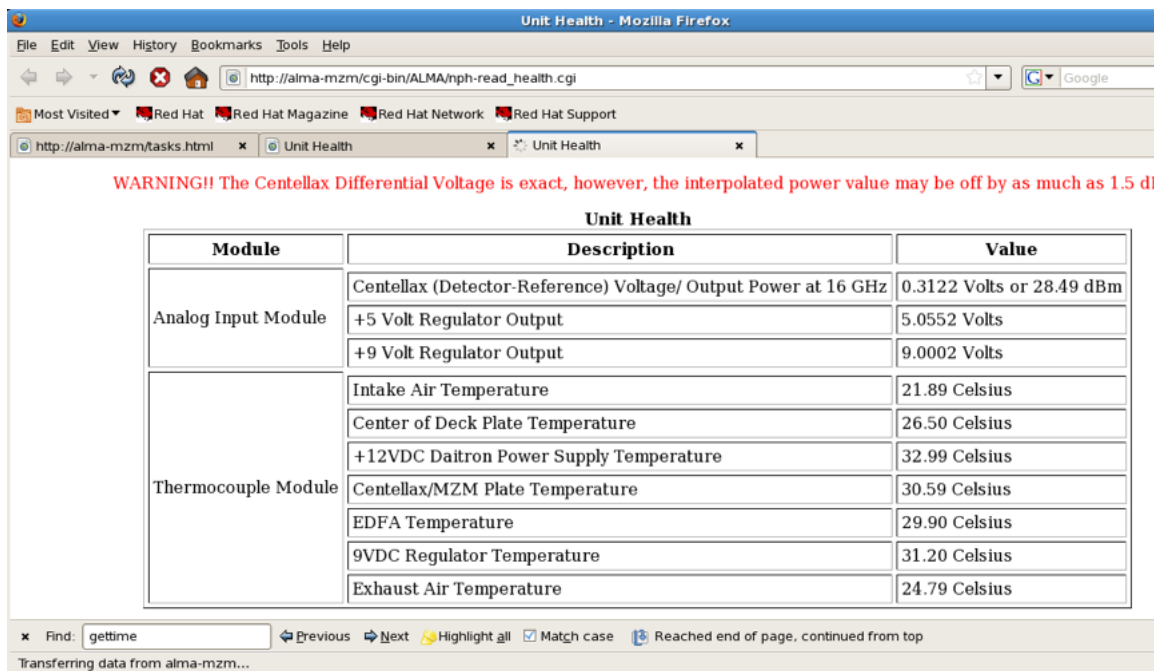
Set LO Frequency in GHz

Submit Query

Find: log Previous Next Highlight all Match case

Done

- MZM-LS Control Window (continued)
 - Health page monitors 2 regulated voltage values (+5 and +9 VDC) and 7 temperature values

WARNING!! The Centellax Differential Voltage is exact, however, the interpolated power value may be off by as much as 1.5 dB

Module	Description	Value
Analog Input Module	Centellax (Detector-Reference) Voltage/ Output Power at 16 GHz	0.3122 Volts or 28.49 dBm
	+5 Volt Regulator Output	5.0552 Volts
	+9 Volt Regulator Output	9.0002 Volts
Thermocouple Module	Intake Air Temperature	21.89 Celsius
	Center of Deck Plate Temperature	26.50 Celsius
	+12VDC Dairtron Power Supply Temperature	32.99 Celsius
	Centellax/MZM Plate Temperature	30.59 Celsius
	EDFA Temperature	29.90 Celsius
	9VDC Regulator Temperature	31.20 Celsius
	Exhaust Air Temperature	24.79 Celsius

- Summary

- Residual phase noise performance of MZM Laser Synthesizer is very good
 - Measure 11 fsec (0.4 degrees), spec is 27 fsec (1.0 degrees), both at 100 GHz
 - Residual phase noise is ~ 0.5 of the baseline Laser Synthesizer
- Final LO phase noise is driven by individual contributors
 - CVR, LS, LLC, WCA, CCA
 - Overall improvement in final LO phase noise is ~ 0.7
- Compatibility issue with LLC in Fast Frequency Switching mode
 - Re-introduction of ML after LS needs to be further evaluated
 - Requires hardware modification of existing CLO system
- Monitor & Control
 - ALMA standard protocol is CANbus
 - MZM Laser Synthesizer utilizes Ethernet protocol
- Physical Form Factor
 - CLO system spec calls for “flow through” air chassis design
 - MZM Laser Synthesizer utilized a commercial EMI chassis
- Working with ALMA on an upgrade proposal for the CLO system



- APPENDIX

- Frequency Coverage

Band	1st LO Ref. Freq. (GHz)		CC Multiplier	1st LO Frequency (GHz)		Sky Frequency (GHz)		IF Frequency (GHz)		# of IFs	Total IF BW (GHz)
	Low	High		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High		
1	27.3	33.0	1	27.3	33.0	31.3	45.0	4.0	12.0	2	16.0
2	79.0	94.0	1	79.0	94.0	67.0	90.0	4.0	12.0	2	16.0
3	92.0	108.0	1	92.0	108.0	84.0	116.0	4.0	8.0	4	16.0
4	66.5	77.5	2	133.0	155.0	125.0	163.0	4.0	8.0	4	16.0
5	28.5	34.0	6	171.0	204.0	163.0	211.0	4.0	8.0	4	16.0
6	73.7	88.3	3	221.1	264.9	211.0	275.0	6.0	10.0	4	16.0
7	94.3	121.7	3	282.9	365.1	275.0	373.0	4.0	8.0	4	16.0
8	65.5	82.0	6	393.0	492.0	385.0	500.0	4.0	8.0	4	16.0
9	67.8	79.1	9	610.2	711.9	602.0	720.0	4.0	12.0	2	16.0
10	88.3	104.7	9	794.7	942.3	787.0	950.0	4.0	12.0	2	16.0

• Power Consumption

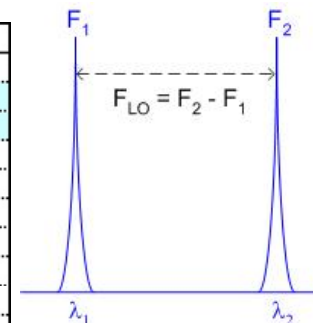
Ref Des	Description	V (V)	I (A)	P (W)	Comments
AR1	Centellax TA2U50HA, RF amplifier	9.0	1.5	13.5	Operate from PS1
AR2	Amonics AEDFA-C-PM-17I-M, PM EDFA	5.0	1.0	5.0	Operate from PS1
SW1	Leoni, SPDT PM switch	5.0	0.1	0.5	Operate from PS1
FN1	Globe Motors D36-B10A-05W3-100	24.0	0.2	4.8	Operate from PS3
FN2	Globe Motors D36-B10A-05W3-100	24.0	0.2	4.8	Operate from PS3
A1	Advantech ADAM-5000	12.0	0.6	7.2	Operate from PS2
A2	Custom DC amplifier board	15.0 -15.0	0.1 0.1	1.5 1.5	Operate from PS2
Total calculated DC of individual components				37.3	
PS1	Diatron HFS50-12, +12V @ 4.2A, 5mV ripple (85-264 VAC, 47-63 Hz)		2.6	31.2	AR1, AR2, SW1
PS2	Diatron HFD30-15, +15V @ 1.5A, -15.0V @ 0.5A, 3mV ripple (87-264 VAC, 47-63 Hz)		0.7 / 0.1	12.0	A1, A2, future AMBSI board
PS3	TDK Lambda RTW24-2R2, 24V @ 2.2A, 100mV ripple (85-265 VAC, 47-440 Hz)		0.4	9.6	FN1, FN2
Total calculated DC including regulator losses				52.8	
Measured AC consumption (120 VAC)				58	MZM-LS in active mode

• [Requirements Overview](#) [reference ALMA-56.15.00.00-001-A-SPE, rev A]

Para. #	Parameter	Specification	Capability	Comments
AC INPUT POWER				
4.1	Input power voltage/frequency	120 VAC, 60 Hz / 230 VAC, 60 Hz	Comply	By design, auto switching
4.1	Power consumption	< 200 W	< 50 W	
MASTER LASER INPUT SOURCE				
2.1.1	Optical input wavelength	1556.21 +/- 0.01 nm	Comply	Defined for tests
2.1.3	Optical input power	20 +/- 10 mW	20 mW	Settable with variable attenuator
2.1.5	Optical input polarization	Linear	Comply	Slow axis keyed
2.1.6	Optical input PER	>/= 25 dB	21 dB	TeraXion master laser, can improve with external polarizer
CENTRAL VARIABLE REFERENCE				
2.2.1	RF input frequency	8.182 - 16.525 GHz	13.630 - 30.428 GHz	MZM-LS does not have an internal frequency doubler (can be added upon request)
2.2.3	RF input power	+21 +/- 3 dBm	+8 +/- 1 dBm	13 - 31 GHz
2.2.5	RF input RMS phase delay noise	< 50 fsec, 1 Hz to 1 kHz	TBD	Spec is equivalent to 0.425 degrees at 25 GHz
2.2.5	RF input RMS phase delay noise	< 27 fsec, 1 kHz to 1 MHz	29 fsec, 3 kHz to 3 MHz (@ 25 GHz)	Spec is equivalent to 0.243 degrees at 25 GHz

• Requirements Overview (continued)

Para. #	Parameter	Specification	Capability	Comments
	OPTICAL OUTPUT (J2)			Single fiber output will carry 2 optical wavelengths
3.3.1	Band 1 LO coverage (difference frequency between optical tones)	27.260 - 33.050 GHz	26.0 - 34.0 GHz	Null bias mode
3.3.1	Bands 2 - 10 LO coverage	65.460 - 121.712 GHz	64.0 - 124.0 GHz	
3.4.7	Fast frequency switching	≤ 500 msec (goal < 100 msec)	200 msec	
3.4.4 / 3.4.7	Fast frequency switching duty cycle	10 seconds min.	Comply	10 sec frequency A, 10 sec frequency B, ...
2.3.5	Optical output wavelength range, approximate	1555.7 - 1556.7 nm	1555.709 - 1556.711 nm	For 124.0 GHz LO frequency
3.5.1	Optical output power per lightwave	≥ 2 mW ($\geq +3$ dBm)	+4.0 dBm	Output power tunable via EDFA, can achieve +7 dBm per tone
3.5.4	Optical output power stability, RMS over 300 sec interval, samples averaged over 10 sec	≤ 0.4 dB	0.04 dB	Worstcase over a measurement interval of 12 hours
3.5.3	Optical output lightwave tone imbalance	≤ 3 dB	< 0.6 dB	Can easily meet this requirement
3.5.2	Optical output desired tone to undesired tone + noise power	≥ 10 dB	18 dB	Degrades with higher LO frequency, 18 dB was measured at 124 GHz



- Requirements Overview (continued)

Para. #	Parameter	Specification	Capability	Comments
3.9	Optical output polarization	Slow axis keyed	Comply	By design
3.9	Polarization extinction ratio (PER)	≥ 20 dB	23 dB	
3.9	Misalignment of 2 lightwaves	≤ 1.15 degrees	TBD	Measurement of NAOJ system was < 0.9 degrees
3.9	State of polarization change, measured over 300 seconds	$\leq \pm 0.01$ radians	± 0.0095 radians	RMS value, worst case over a measurement interval of 12 hours
PHOTOMIXER OUTPUT				
3.6.3 / 3.6.4	Residual phase noise: 1 Hz to 1 kHz, coherent noise over differential fiber distances of 0.2 km to 15 km	≤ 50 fsec (≤ 1.800 deg. at 100 GHz)	TBD	"Residual" refers to phase noise contribution of the ALS alone & excludes the CVR contribution
3.6.1	Residual phase noise: 1 kHz to 1 MHz, non-coherent noise over differential fiber distances of 0.2 km to 15 km	≤ 27 fsec (≤ 0.972 deg. at 100 GHz)	12 fsec, 3 kHz to 3 MHz (@ 100 GHz)	
3.7	Optical output phase drift WRT temperature	< 200 fsec/K (< 7.2 deg./K at 100 GHz)	TBD	