

# Fiber Noise Cancellation System

FNCS-1000-1



Stable Laser Systems

Stable Laser Systems now offers a **fiber phase noise cancellation** system for the distribution of stabilized laser light to **remote locations**. This system has the advantage of merging existing laboratory solutions into a single box with a dramatically reduced footprint. Multiple noise cancellation systems can be implemented in parallel to supply many end users with stabilized light from a single stabilized laser. Whether stable light is needed down the hall or several kilometers away, this system ensures that your light will not acquire unwanted phase noise.\*



## FEATURES

- All digital control and signal processing via dual DDS's, digital phase detector, digital loop filter, and an FPGA for supervisory and servo control
- Real-time phase error trace and servo performance metrics displayed on a 4.3" touchscreen
- 1 W AOM driver included
- External RF reference input
- NIST-inspired topology
- Extremely compact size; packaging options: 8" x 11" x 4" box or 1U-high, half-width rack mount enclosure
- Optional integration of fiber components
- Optional remote AOM to eliminate sensitivity to stray reflections (splices, dirty connections, etc.)

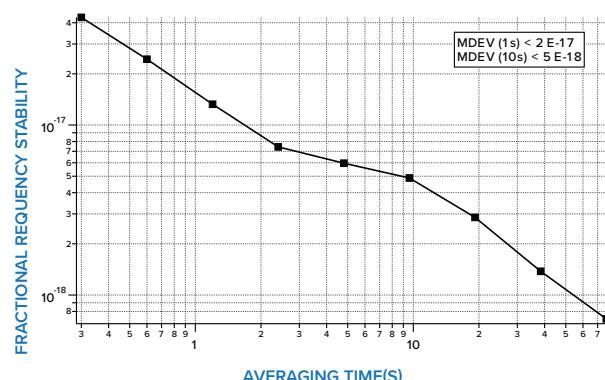
## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

<b>Operating voltage</b>	100/115/230 VAC
<b>Power consumption</b>	25 W
<b>Power frequency</b>	50-60 Hz
<b>Cooling requirements</b>	Internal fan
<b>Servo Loop Bandwidth</b>	100 kHz
<b>Phase Noise Floor</b>	<10 mrad rms
<b>Typical System Performance</b>	$\sigma(\tau=1\text{s}) \approx 5 \times 10^{-17}$ , $\lambda = 1550 \text{ nm}$

<b>Inputs</b>	Wall plug power
	Photodetector (BNC)
	Optional external RF reference at 5, 10, or 100 MHz (BNC)
<b>Outputs</b>	1 W AOM drive
	User-selectable AOM drive frequency (up to 400 MHz)
	Phase error signal monitor

Additional inputs/outputs upon request. AOM drive power can be modified.

## IN-LOOP MODIFIED ALLAN DEVIATION



\*Transfer stability depends on loop gain (transport fiber length) and open loop noise. L.S. Ma, et. al., Opt. Lett. 19, pp. 1777-9 (1994), N.R. Newbury, et.al., Opt. Lett. 32, pp. 3056-8 (2007).