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Diode Laser Spectroscopy

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1 Objective

In this experiment, the functioning of a diode laser is considered in order to use it to record different resonance and fluorescence lines of rubidium.

2 Theory [1]

The following section explains the theoretical principles of a diode laser.

2.1 Historical Background

Before semiconductor lasers were invented, physicists used tunable 'dye' lasers. This worked by the use of a chemical dye as the active medium, i.e the material which produces the laser emission. A fixed-frequency 'pump'-laser is used to create a population inversion. Each individual dye will lase over a limited wavelength range. This means with different dyes it is possible to generate a tunable lasers at basically all near-infrared wavelengths. Dye Lasers have some disadvantages. They are very large, with high costs of purchase and operation.

The situation has changed due to the development of the diode laser. These lasers are inexpensive, easy to operate and produce high power.

2.2 Diode Laser

The basics of how a diode laser works are explained below.

2.2.1 Structure and Mode of Operation

A diode laser is a laser whose light is generated with a laser diode, i.e. with semiconductor materials. An important component is the diode chip which can be seen in figure 1.

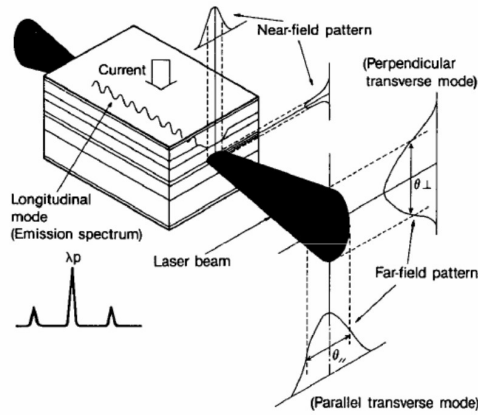


Figure 1: Schematic view of a laser diode chip..[1]

The chip consists of a p-doped and a n-doped layer. The p-n junction between the layers is the active Medium. An excitation current can be connected to the upper and lower ends of the diode to create electron-hole pairs which recombine in the active layer and emitting light in the process. The current serves as a pump source for the population inversion which occurs in the laser medium. For population inversion are needed more than two states in the system otherwise the member will immediately drops down. The wavelength of the emitted light ist approximateley that of the band gab of the semiconductor material. To create a cavity the claved facets of the chip act as a partically refelceting miorrors. On this side the light comes out. Standing waves are formed inside the cavity. The leaving light beam is elliptical and strongly divergent due to the rectangular shape of the exit apperature.

The light beam has two unwanted properties which are to be adjusted by an external resonator. On one hand the light beam has a large linewidth therefore it is unuseable to examine atomic structures. On the other hand the frequency stability ist very sebsitive to scattering of the emitted light back into the diode. A Littrow configuration is used in this experiment which is shown in figure 2.

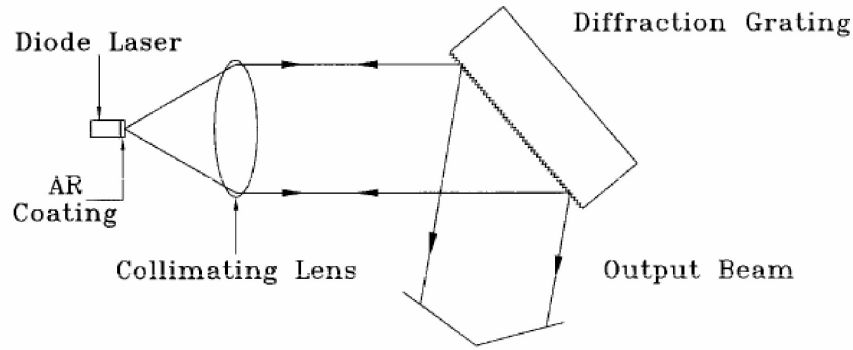


Figure 2: Schematic configuration of the diode laser system.[1]

The external cavity is realized with a lens and a diffraction grating. After leaving the inner cavity the light beam hits a lens which collimate the beam. Afterwards the light beam encounters the diffraction grating. Most of the light directly reflected by the grating ($m = 0$ grating order). About 15% reflects back into the laser ($m = 1$ grating order). The grating forms the external cavity. This results in a small loss of power, but a much more stable laser beam and a reduced linewidth on $\Delta\nu \approx 1$ MHz.

2.2.2 Laser Tuning

To set up the wavelength of the light emitted by the laser various components must be considered. Therefore the laser output depends for example on modulation of the current, the temperature of the diode and the position of the grating. To understand each component it is important to understand that the laser will tend to lase at the mode frequency with the greatest net gain. As soon as the laser starts lasing in this mode it results a laser with a single-mode output beam. Under real conditions the laser will sometimes lase in two or more modes at the same time. This experiment will concentrate to find a place in parameter space where the laser operates in a single mode.

In Figure 3 the wavelength is plotted as a function of the individual amplification modes. The curves are displaced relative to one another.

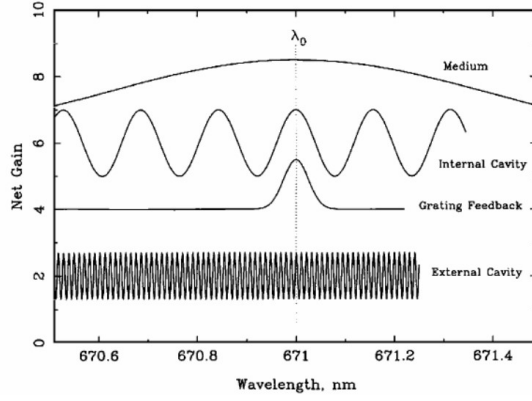


Figure 3: Schematic of the different contributions to the net gain.[1]

The active medium has a bandgap which depends on the material of the medium. This results a broad peak in the wavelength distribution of the amplification. The peak depends on the temperature of the material. In the case of rubidium for the resonance the temperature should be set so that the laser operates near 780 nm. Dependence is shown in figure 4.

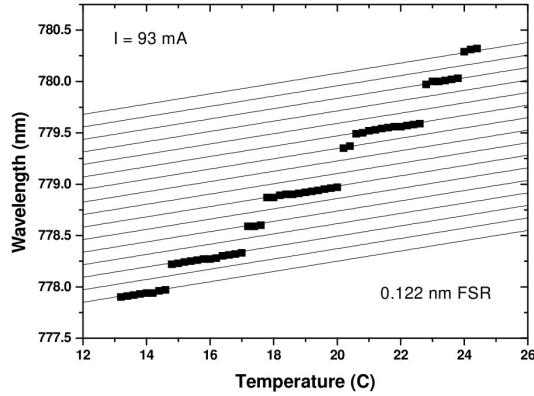


Figure 4: Dependence of the wavelength on the temperature of the diode.[1]

It can be seen that the wavelength correlates with the temperature of the diode. That means the rising temperature impacts the Bandgap, which shrinks. Once the medium gain curve is adjusted the curve is so broad that it is unimportant for net gain.

The internal cavity forms a small Fabry-Perot etalon thus a optical cavity with a normal mode structure. As shown in figure 3 the gain function is periodic in frequency, whereby the period is called free spectral range. Which is given by

$$\Delta\nu = \frac{c}{2Ln}. \quad (1)$$

In this equation c is the speed of light, n is the index of refraction and L is the cavity length. For the internal cavity the wavelength of the light depends on the current which is represented in figure 5. The current affects the diode in two ways. First, the diode is heated by the applied current. Second, the current changes the carrier concentration in the active medium.

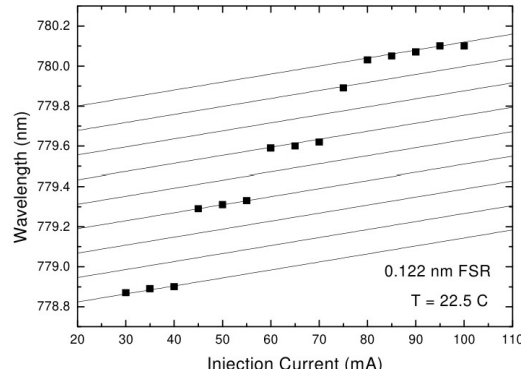


Figure 5: Dependence of the wavelength on the injection current at a fixed temperature.[1]

With a external cavity it is possible that the laser can be made to operate at any wavelength within a reasonably broad range. Since only light from a narrow wavelength band ($m = 1$ grating order) will be fed back into the laser for a fixed grating, which can be found by

$$\lambda = 2d \sin \theta. \quad (2)$$

The size d indicates the line spacing of the grating and θ is the grating angle. The external cavity ist limited on the one side by the grating and on the oder side by the refelective back faced of the diode. The length of the external cavity is much smaller which results denser peaks in figure 3. To shift the curve from the external cavity the position of the garting has to be moved with either the L/R knob on the laser or with the piezo-electric transducer. The laser should lase in a single mode operation at a given wavelength λ_0 . Each gain component supposed to peak at λ_0 as shown in figure 3.

Figure 6 diplays how the individual components overlap. It shows a " best guess " picture of the shape of the various modes in the laser.

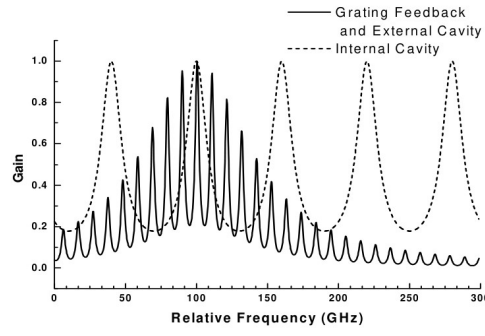


Figure 6: Internal cavity, grating feedback and external cavity modes.[1]

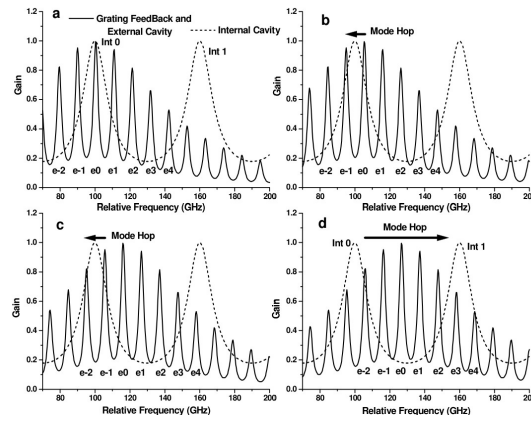


Figure 7: Rubidium Absorption Spectrum.[1]

2.3 Rubidium Absorption Spectrum

Figure ?? shows the expected Rubidium spectrum.

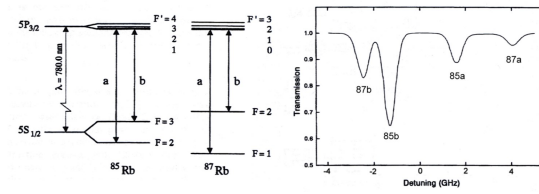


Figure 8: Rubidium Absorption Spectrum.[1]

3 Setup

4 Procedure

5 Results

Determining the value for the threshold current requires careful adjustment of the unattenuated laser power. For the LED regime, in which spontaneous emission dominates the light production, stable interference patterns cannot exist. This means that the light on the IR viewing card appears diffuse and symmetrical. As soon as stimulated emission begins to dominate, the diode operates in the LASER regime. The now coherent wave interacts with the texture of the card surface and creates a stable asymmetrical image. The observed type of diffraction occurs due to the various bumps and grooves roughly matching the wavelength in size, resulting in random granulation as predicted by Huygens principle.

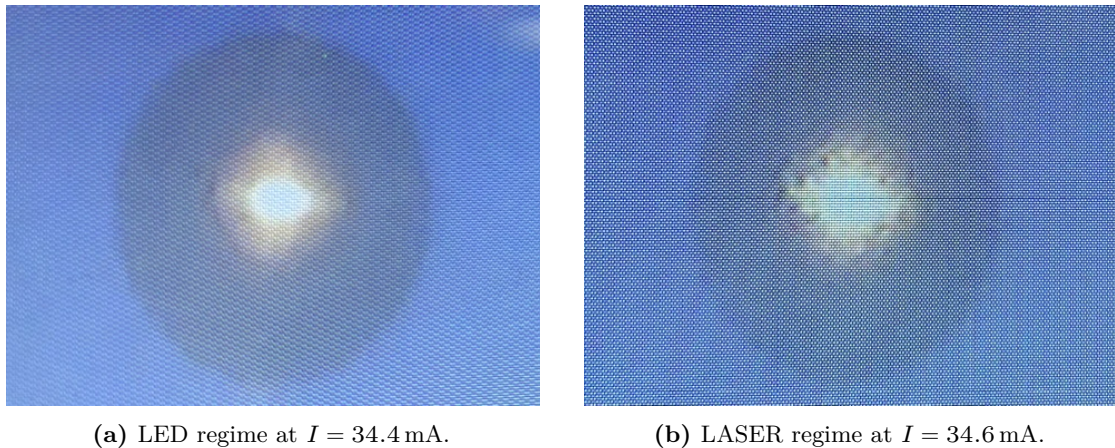


Figure 9: Comparison of light pattern slightly below and above the chosen threshold current $I = 34.5 \text{ mA}$. Notice the diffuse reflection on the left versus the coarse granulation on the right. These distinct appearances are the results from random diffraction of incoherent or coherent waves respectively.

The described patterns slightly below and above the current threshold can be viewed in Figure 9. For the given apparatus, visual examination yields $I = 34.5 \text{ mA}$ for the minimum lasing value, though there is some ambiguity, as will be discussed later.



Figure 10: Rubidium fluorescence line along the laser beam as seen through the observation window in the vapor cell.

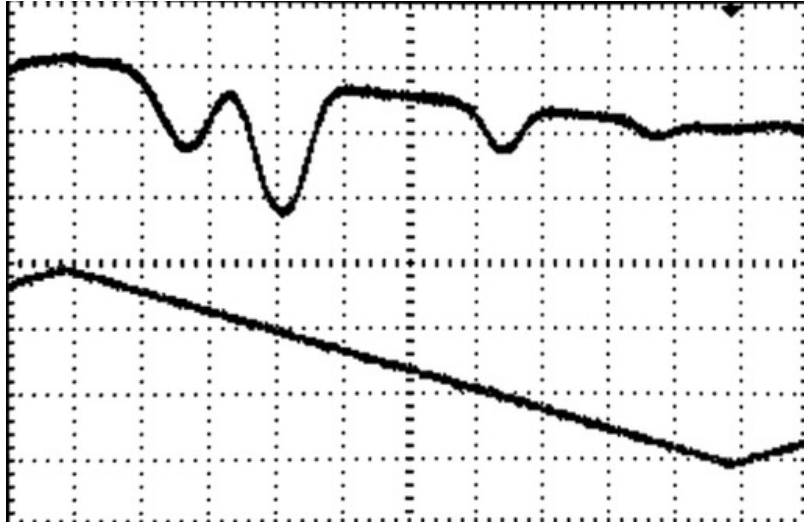


Figure 11: Modulated signal without correction (top). Triggered ramp output for laser and piezo stack (bottom). As previously described, the expected linear proportionality between the two currents is clearly visible outside the absorption dips.

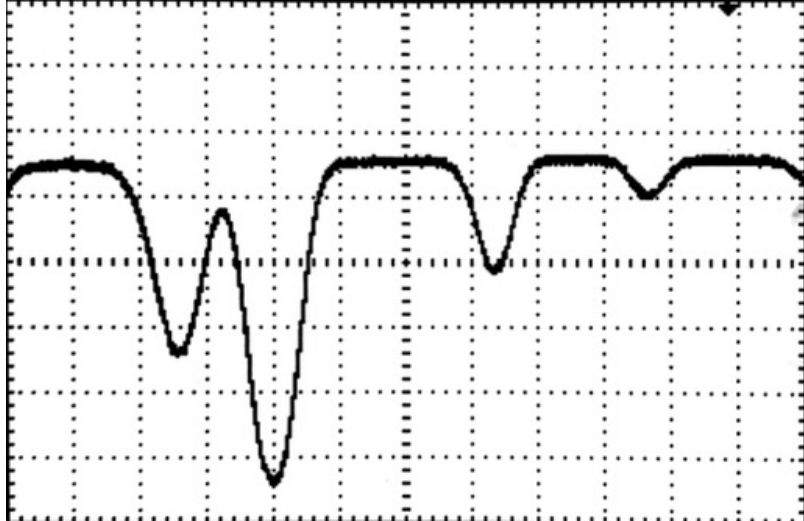


Figure 12: Spectrum after manual compensation via background subtraction for the scanning current contribution.

6 Discussion

References

- [1] *Manual for Experiment 60, Diode Laser Spectroscopy*. TU Dortmund, Department of Physics. 2024.