

# Quantum Cascade Laser stabilization at Hz-level by use of a frequency comb and an optical link

B. Argence<sup>1</sup>, B. Chanteau<sup>1</sup>, O. Lopez<sup>1</sup>, D. Nicolodi<sup>2</sup>, M. Abgrall<sup>2</sup>, C. Chardonnet<sup>1</sup>, C. Daussy<sup>1</sup>,  
B. Darquié<sup>1</sup>, Y. Le Coq<sup>2</sup>, A. Amy-Klein<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Laboratoire de Physique des Lasers, Université Paris 13, Sorbonne Paris Cité, CNRS, Villetaneuse, France

<sup>2</sup>LNE-SYRTE, Observatoire de Paris, CNRS, UPMC, Paris, France

Email: berengere.argence@univ-paris13.fr

Ultra-high-resolution spectroscopy enables to test fundamental physics with molecules as for instance the non conservation of parity<sup>1</sup> or the stability of the electron-to-proton mass ratio<sup>2</sup>. However many of these tests rely on the availability of ultrastable and accurate laser sources emitting in the mid-infrared (IR) where molecules exhibit rovibrational transitions. It is thus very challenging to develop a frequency stabilization scheme in the mid-IR with performance similar to the visible and near-infrared domain.

For that purpose, we have built a frequency chain which enables to transfer coherently the stability and accuracy of an ultrastable laser emitting at 1.54  $\mu\text{m}$  to the mid-IR spectral region (Fig. 1). This ultrastable signal is generated at LNE-SYRTE where its frequency is measured against a set of primary standards using an optical frequency comb. It is transferred from LNE-SYRTE to LPL through an optical link<sup>3</sup>. A second optical frequency comb is phase-locked to this signal and, using sum-frequency generation in a non-linear crystal, the mid-IR frequency is compared to a high-harmonic of the comb repetition rate.

With this set-up, we stabilized a CO<sub>2</sub> laser and obtained a relative frequency stability of a few  $10^{-14}$ , at the state-of-the art<sup>4</sup>. We then extended this scheme to stabilize a Quantum Cascade Laser (QCL) emitting at 10  $\mu\text{m}$  at an unprecedented Hz-level. We are now progressing towards high resolution spectroscopy of molecules of interest to test parity non-conservation.

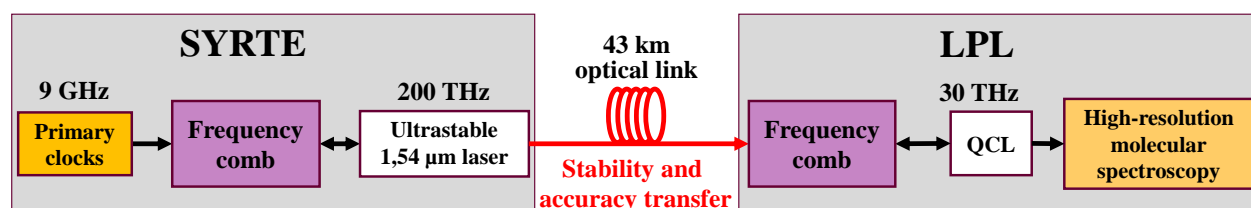


Fig. 1: Principle of the mid-IR frequency stabilization

<sup>1</sup> B. Darquié et al, “Progress toward a first observation of parity violation in chiral molecules by high-resolution laser spectroscopy”, *Chirality*, vol. 22, pp. 870-884, 2010.

<sup>2</sup> A. Shelkovich et al, “Stability of the Proton-to-Electron mass ratio”, *Phys. Rev. Lett.*, vol. 100, p. 150801-150803, 2008.

<sup>3</sup> O. Lopez et al., “Cascaded multiplexed optical link on a telecommunication network for frequency dissemination”, *Opt. Expr.*, vol. 18, p. 16849-16857, 2010.

<sup>4</sup> B. Chanteau et al, “Mid-infrared laser phase-locking to a remote near-infrared frequency reference for high-precision molecular spectroscopy”, *New Journal of Physics*, vol. 15, p. 073003- 073012, 2013.