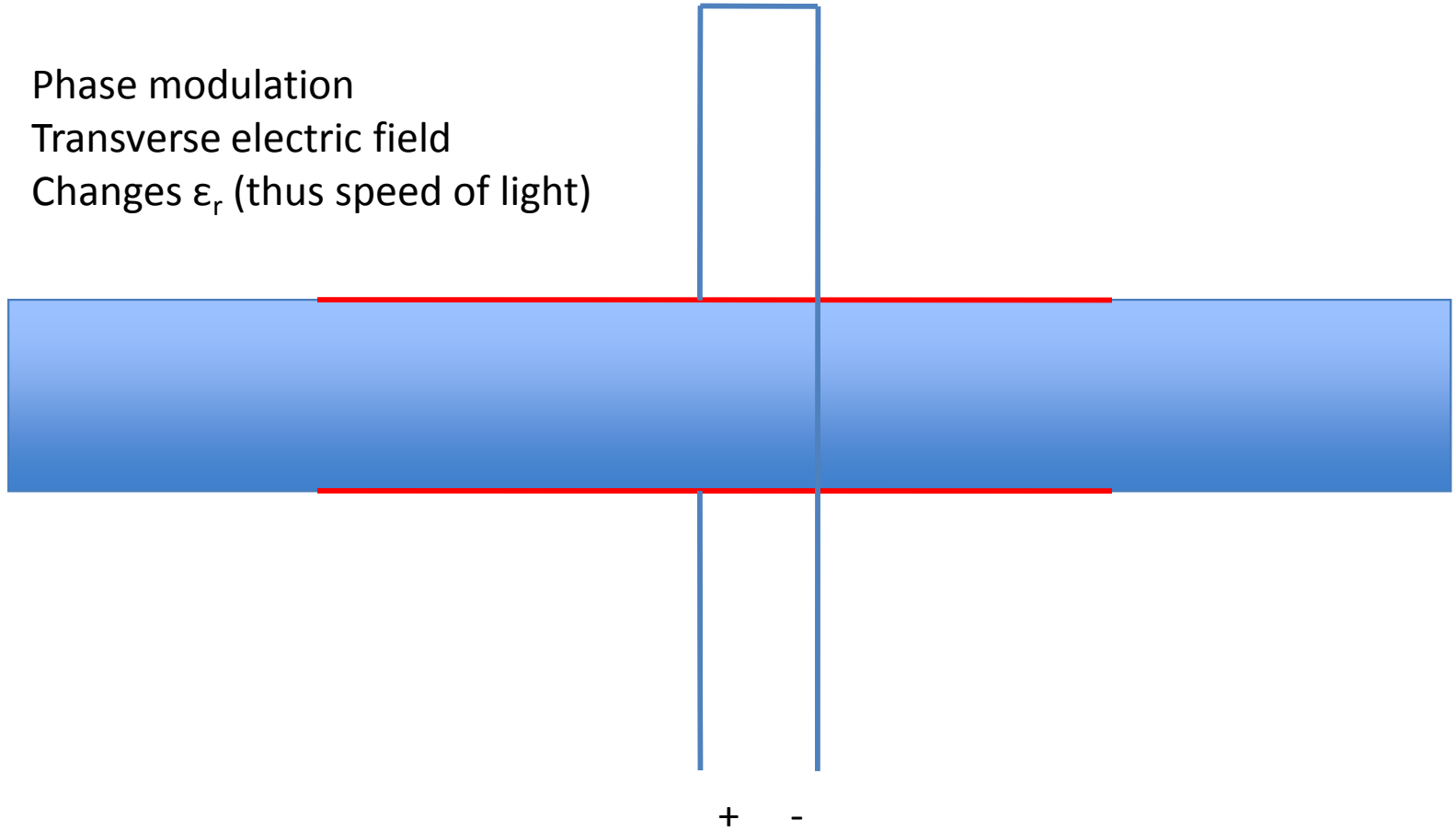


# IfLink: a fast, light and rad-hard optical data connection

HvdG, Nikhef, Amsterdam

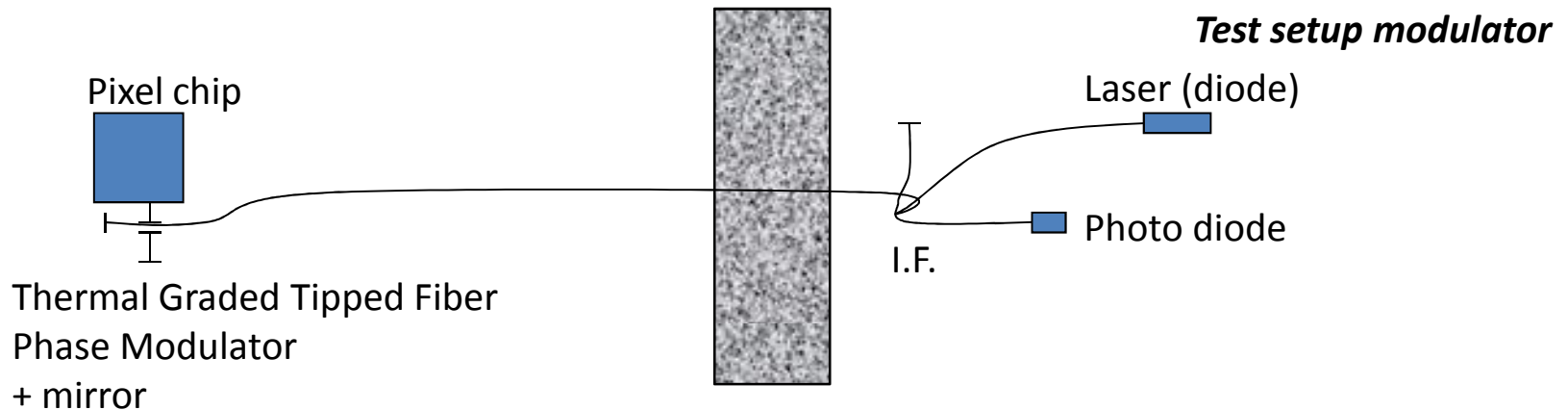
RD-51 MiniWeek, Sept 24, 2009

Phase modulation  
Transverse electric field  
Changes  $\epsilon_r$  (thus speed of light)

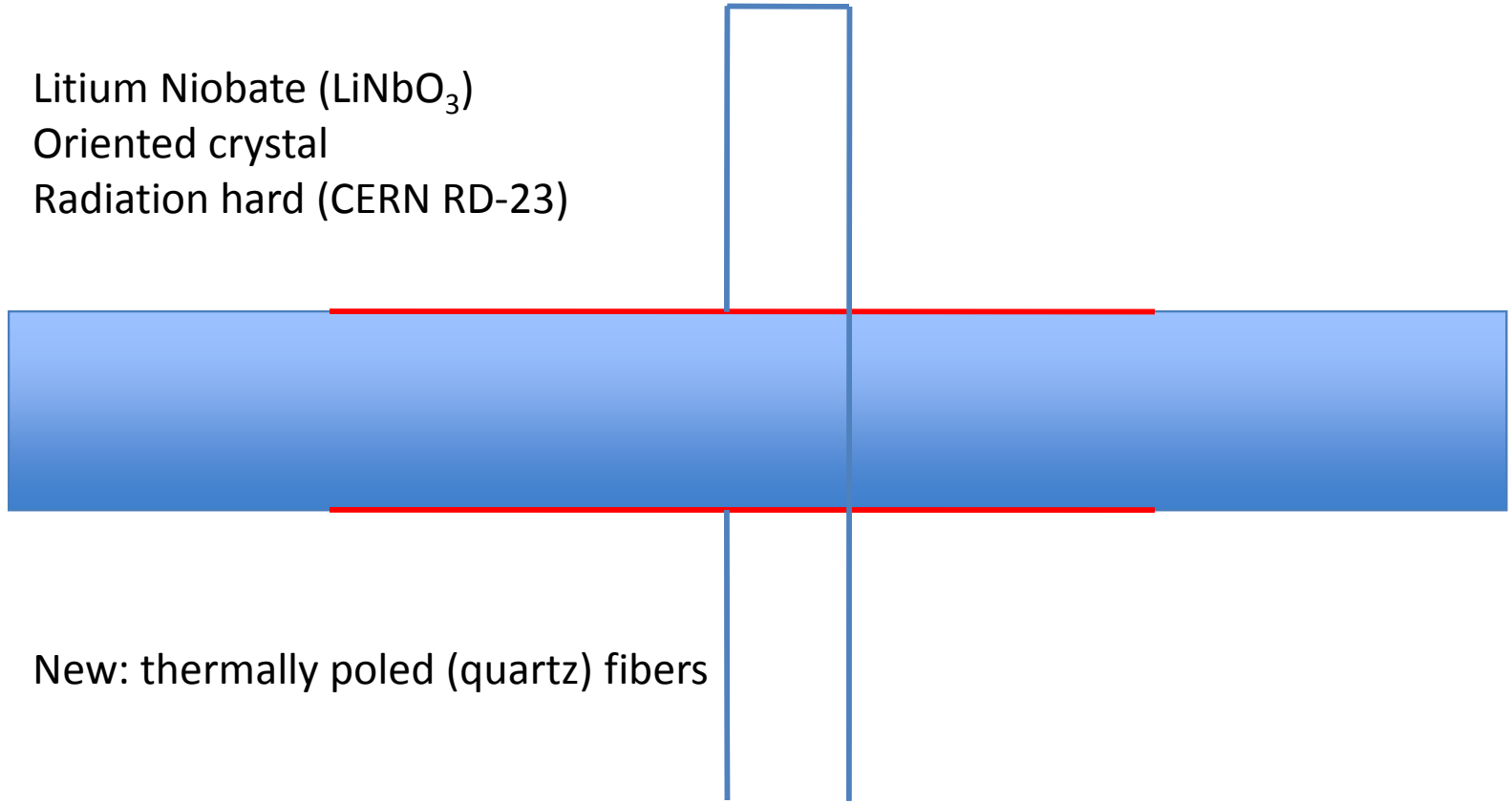


## New optical link technology => Ilink

- Present VCSEL technology not sufficient rad hard ( $1.5 \cdot 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-2} n_{\text{eq}}$ ) for B-layer
- Alternative => **Ilink**
  - Using Pockels effect: change of  $\epsilon_r$  by transverse E field
  - Thermally poled electro-optic active fibre (quartz)
  - => possibly sufficiently rad-hard for B-layer
    - Low modulator mass
  - TU-Delft (Neth.) and ACREO (Sweden) involved



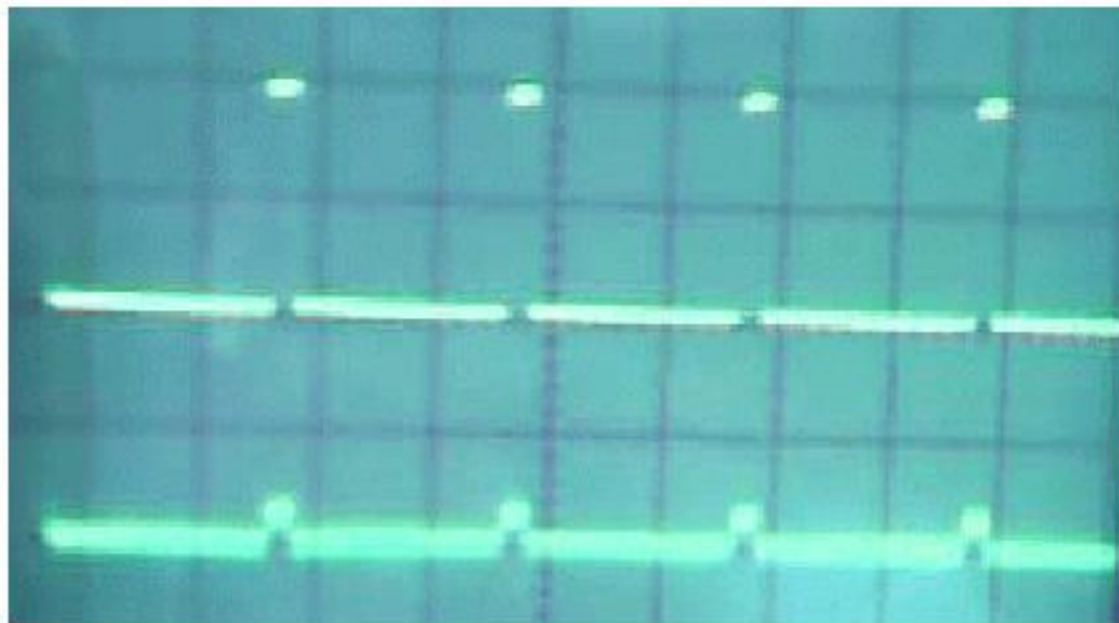
Litium Niobate ( $\text{LiNbO}_3$ )  
Oriented crystal  
Radiation hard (CERN RD-23)



New: thermally poled (quartz) fibers

+ -

Response of interferometer having a 30 mm length poled fibre section in each branch

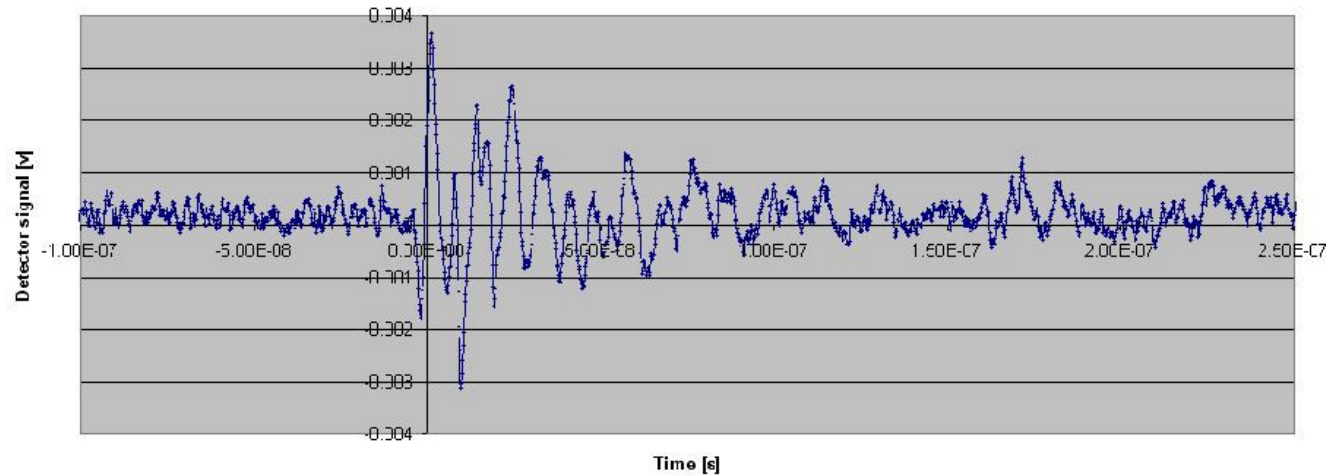


Drive voltage on modulators  
scale: 50 V / div

Output of interferometer  
scale: 2 mV / div

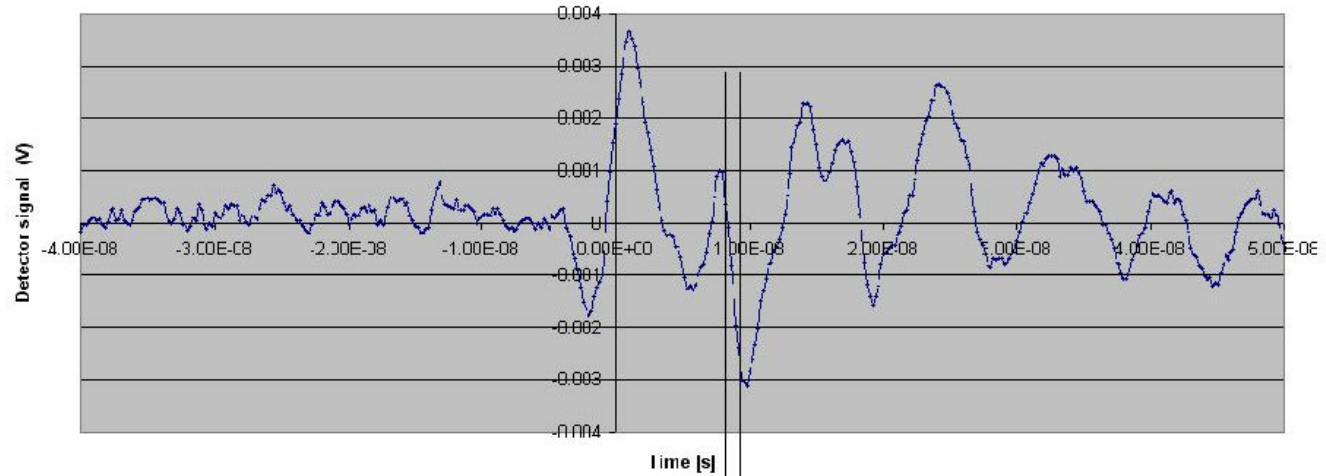
Timebase: 200  $\mu$ s / div

Experiment 23 April 2009 300V DC step-30 mm length PFS#1



— Experiment 23 April 2009 300V DC step-30 mm length PFS#1

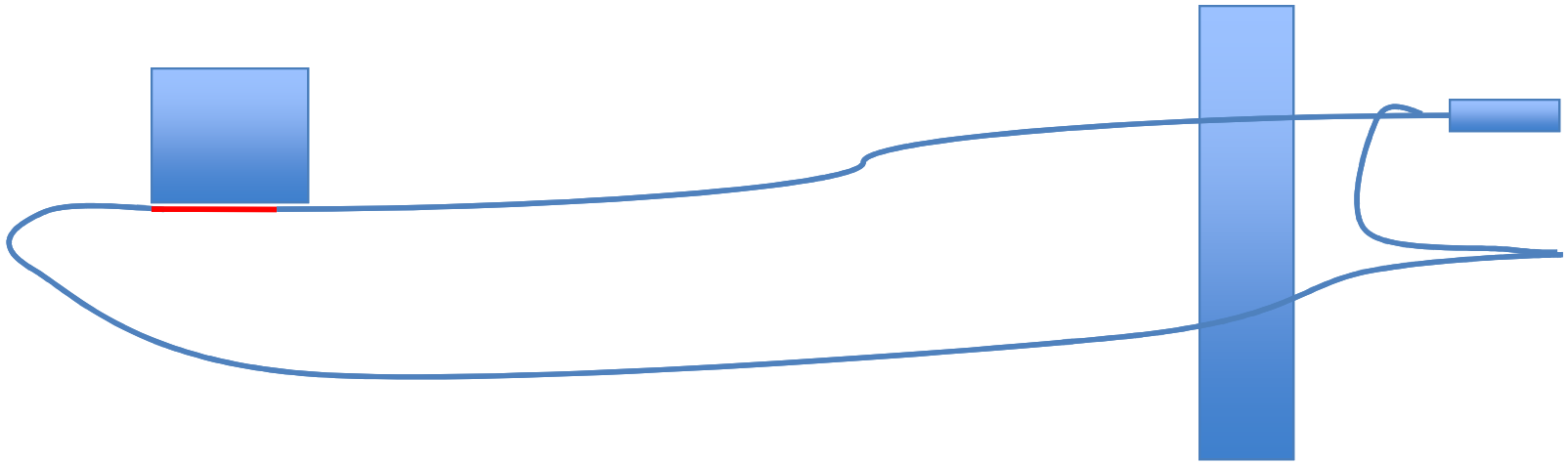
Experiment 23 April 2009: 300 V DC step, 30 mm length PFS#



— Experiment 23 April 2009: 300 V DC step, 30 mm length PFS#

→ ← 1 ns risetime (10-90%)

20090423/Nikhef/Interferometric response for 300V DC step with 30 mm length Poled Fibre Section [01]-M.J. van der Hoek

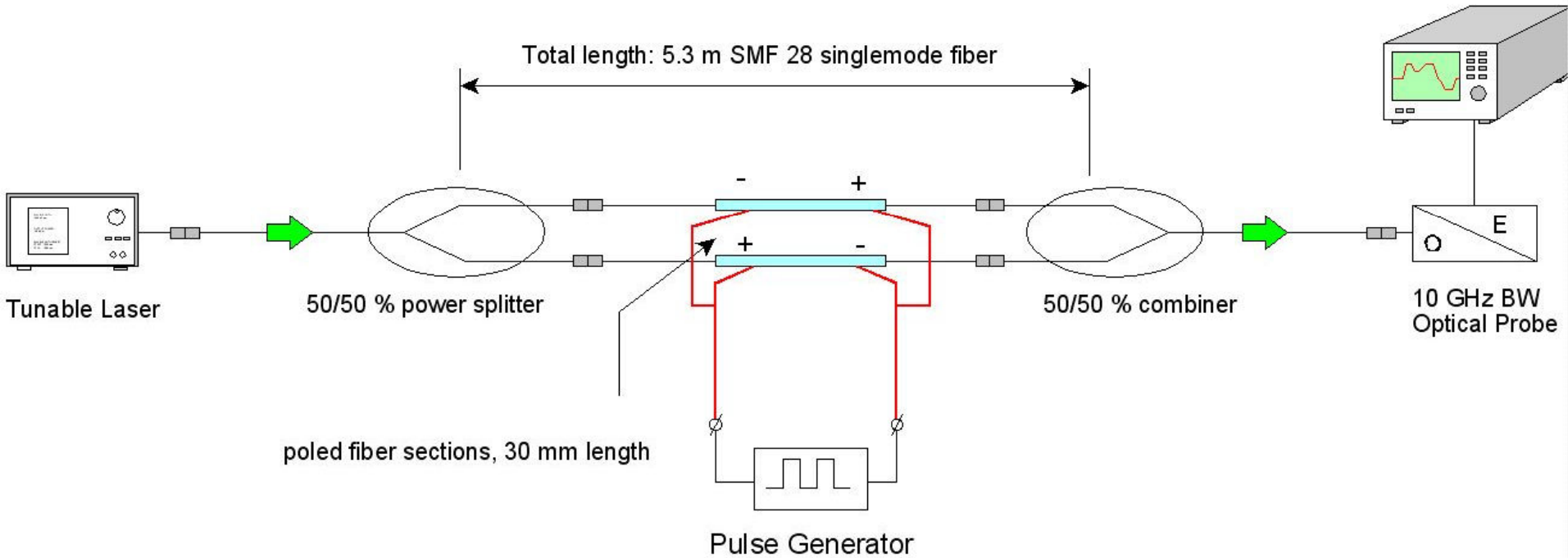


Very Unequal paths:

Laser wavelength shifts causes phase shift

Ultra stable laser required

Interferometer with poled fibre sections in each branch

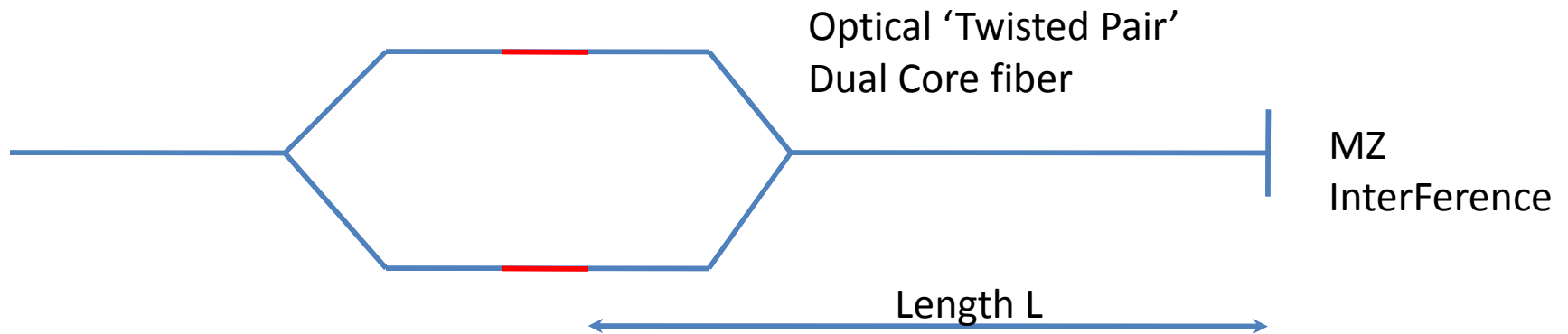






Path length tuning

Final try: optical 'twisted pairs'



Set-Up moved to Delft Univ. of Technology

Results expected Oct 2009:

- Phase noise as a function of length L?

