

基于铷原子调制转移光谱技术的 1560 nm 光纤激光器频率锁定研究

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摘要 1560 nm 窄线宽激光器作为光学 C 波段的重要波长成分, 在光纤传感和激光雷达等领域有着广泛的应用, 实现该波段的激光稳频对光谱学和精密测量具有重要意义。本文采用 1560 nm 窄线宽光纤激光器作为种子光源, 倍频至 780 nm 波段后, 利用调制转移光谱(MTS)将倍频光锁定在铷原子(⁸⁵Rb)D2 线的 3-4 交叉峰上; 并研究探测光和泵浦光功率比、调制解调信号的频率和幅值来优化 MTS 信号, 最终同时实现 1560 nm 光纤激光器的频率锁定及 780 nm 的稳频输出。激光器稳频后与低噪声精密锁定的光学频率梳进行拍频, 通过频率计测量拍频信号并进行 Allan 方差分析, 积分时间为 10 s 时, 相对频率稳定度为 1.4×10^{-11} 。

关键词 激光器; 光纤光学; 光纤激光器; 调制转移光谱; 铷原子; 频率锁定; 频率稳定度

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1 引言

C 波段(1530~1565 nm)激光因其在光纤中能量损失极小的特点而被广泛应用于光纤通信领域, 且光纤激光器具备线宽窄、体积小和结构简单等优点, 已在光学传感、激光雷达和量子通信等^[1-3]领域具有重要应用价值。这些应用不仅要求激光器线宽窄, 而且对激光频率也要求稳定, 尤其是在精密测量条件下。C 波段激光除了可直接通过乙炔(C₂H₂)、氨气(NH₃)和氰化氢(HCN)等分子吸收谱线进行稳频外^[4-7], 还可将 C 波段激光通过光学倍频晶体转换至可见光波段, 然后利用一些经典的原子跃迁谱线进行稳频。如法国科学研究中心光学研究所的 Stern 等^[8]曾采用 1534 nm 半导体激光器倍频至 767 nm 波段, 通过钾原子的饱和吸收稳频后成功应用于原子冷却; 中国科学院上海光学精密机械研究所王新文等^[9]将 1560 nm 激光器倍频到 780 nm 波

段, 并实现基于铷原子 D2 跃迁线的饱和吸收稳频, 最终为冷原子钟提供光源; 意大利国家物理实验室的 Cordiale 等^[10]利用掺钕钇铝石榴石晶体激光器(Nd:YAG)倍频输出波段对应碘分子精细吸收谱线这一特点, 结合碘分子吸收的频率调制光谱法实现 532 nm 稳频。在量子精密测量领域, 目前主要还是采用可见光波段的商用半导体激光器进行量子操控, 这些种子光源线宽较宽, 使用时一般需要进行线宽压缩^[11]; 利用 C 波段窄线宽激光技术, 再配合高转化效率非线性晶体的倍频和频技术^[12], 可实现多种可见光波长的高功率窄线宽激光, 有望取代半导体激光器应用于原子分子物理和量子信息技术领域^[13-14]。

在量子操控实验中, 经常利用待操控原子的某一跃迁谱线提供绝对频率参考, 具体的实现技术是将激光频率锁定在某些原子稳定吸收峰所对应的谱线上, 利用可调谐激光器在多普勒展宽原子蒸气池中获得亚多普勒分辨率的高分辨率光谱, 从而对光

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学腔进行主动稳频。现有稳频技术主要包括饱和吸收光谱(SAS)^[15-16]、萨格纳克(Sagnac)干涉^[17]、二色性原子蒸气激光锁定(DAVLL)^[18-19]、偏振光谱^[20-21]、调频光谱(FMS)^[22-23]、调制转移光谱(MTS)^[24-25]等。在这些方法中,MTS技术很容易生成位于平坦零背景上的分散状线形,因此调制转移信号的过零点准确地集中在相应的原子跃迁上^[26];同时,反馈信号只受封闭腔体内原子跃迁的影响,不涉及线性本底噪声吸收^[27],可实现连续长期锁定。由于调制转移光谱的信号基于调制边带与载波的四波混频效应产生,因此四波混频效果和调制解调都是该方法的关键点,如调制频率大小将影响调制转移光谱信号特征峰的斜率和幅值。所以在进行MTS稳频时,必须综合考虑这些因素,才能得到最优的稳频结果。

与目前文献报道的直接利用 780 nm 半导体激

光器稳频和利用 1560 nm 半导体激光器放大倍频后稳频不同,本文采用 1560 nm 窄线宽、PZT 调腔的光纤激光器作为种子光源,倍频至 780 nm 波段后,利用 MTS 技术锁定在铷原子 (⁸⁵Rb)D₂ 线的 3-4 交叉峰上,最终实现 1560 nm 光纤激光器和现有稳频系统条件下的最优锁定,并与飞秒光梳基准进行了比较分析。文章首先介绍了 MTS 的原理和系统装置,并详细分析泵浦光和探测光的功率比、调制解调信号的频率和幅值对锁频的影响,得到最优的 MTS 信号峰峰值及斜率;在系统锁频后与低噪声精密锁定的光学频率梳在 1560 nm 波段进行拍频,最后对系统的稳频性能进行评估。

2 基本原理

载波为 ω_c 的单频泵浦光 E_0 通过调制频率为 ω_m 的电光调制器后,光场 $E^{[28]}$ 可表示为

$$E = E_0 \sin[\omega_c t + \delta \sin(\omega_m t)] = E_0 \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} J_n(\delta) \sin(\omega_c + n\omega_m)t + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n J_n(\delta) \sin(\omega_c - n\omega_m)t \right], \quad (1)$$

式中, δ 为空间电光调制器(EOM)调制指数, $J_n(\delta)$ 为 n 阶贝塞尔函数, t 为调制时间。本文利用铌酸锂晶体的电光特性,自制空间 EOM,计算得其半波电压大小为 240.5 V。在后续实验中调制信号的峰峰值最大取值为 10 V,根据计算可求得 $\delta < 1$,因此探测光可以看作只包含载波 ω_c 和两边带 $\omega_c \pm \omega_m$ 。

调制过的泵浦光与未经调制的探测光相对射入铷泡,由于两束光与铷蒸气的相互作用是非线性的,故铷泡中会产生四波混频效应,结果是未经调制的探测光也产生调制边带,进而实现调制转移。

探测光的边带与其自身的载波产生拍频信号 $S(\omega_m)$,被光电探测器接收后可表示为

$$S(\omega_m) = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\Gamma^2 + \omega_m^2}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} J_n(\delta) J_{n-1}(\delta) \times [(L_{(n+1)/2} + L_{(n-2)/2}) \cos(\omega_m t + \phi) + (D_{(n+1)/2} + D_{(n-2)/2}) \sin(\omega_m t + \phi)], \quad (2)$$

式中,

$$L_n = \frac{\Gamma^2}{\Gamma^2 + (\Delta - n\omega_m)^2}, \quad (3)$$

$$D_n = \frac{\Gamma(\Delta - n\omega_m)^2}{\Gamma^2 + (\Delta - n\omega_m)^2}, \quad (4)$$

式中: L_n 和 D_n 分别为拍频信号的同相分量和正交分量; Γ 是谱线的自然线宽; Δ 是频率失谐量; ϕ 是泵浦光调制场的探测相位; C 是与上述无关的其他探测光参数。当假定 $\delta < 1$ 并且只考虑一阶边带时, (2)式可简化为

$$S(\omega_m) = \frac{C}{\sqrt{\Gamma^2 + \omega_m^2}} J_0(\delta) J_1(\delta) \times [(L_{-1} - L_{-1/2} + L_{1/2} - L_1) \cos(\omega_m t + \phi) + (D_1 - D_{1/2} - D_{-1/2} + D_{-1}) \sin(\omega_m t + \phi)], \quad (5)$$

式中,正弦部分为信号的正交分量,余弦部分为同相分量。为了得到鉴频信号,需要对拍频信号进一步解调,将移相后的调制信号与拍频信号进行混频、滤

波后得到鉴频信号。通过改变调制信号的相位可以调整亚多普勒共振的吸收和色散分量大小,使得鉴频信号归一化峰值和斜率共同达到较大值区间,即

可使光频更好地落在交叉谐振中心,利于锁频操作。得到的鉴频信号与伺服控制电路产生的信号共同构成反馈信号,作用于激光器的压电陶瓷(PZT),实现种子光源的频率稳定。

3 实验装置

激光系统方案如图 1 所示。采用 NKT 公司的

C15 光纤激光器作为种子光源,输出光由光纤分束器一分为二,一路作为 1560 nm 波段的输出,另一路由掺铒光纤放大器(EDFA)进行功率放大,并通过周期性极化晶体(PPLN)转换波长至 780 nm 波段。倍频后的激光经光纤分束器一分为二,其中一路作为 780 nm 波段的输出,另一路输入至 MTS 模块进行稳频操作。

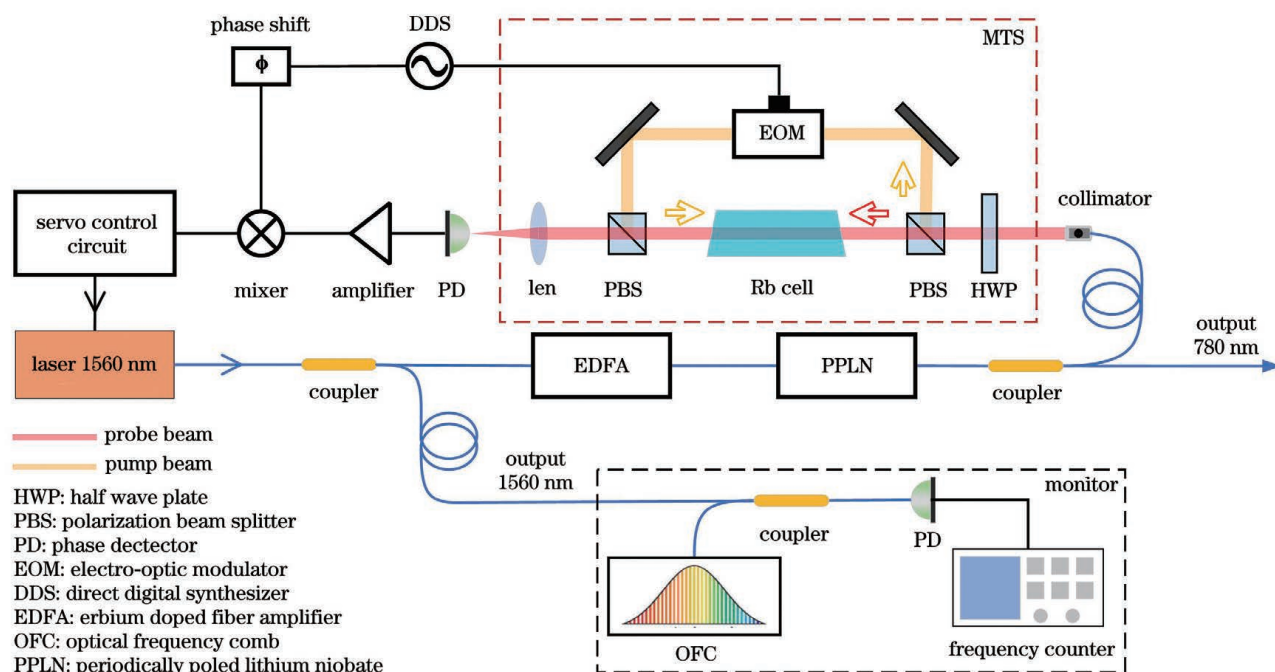


图 1 基于 MTS 的稳频激光系统原理简图

Fig. 1 Frequency-stabilized laser system based on MTS

MTS 模块由自由空间稳频光路和调制解调电路两部分组成。稳频光路由波片、分光棱镜、反射镜、EOM、铷泡等组成。倍频后的 780 nm 入射光经半波片和偏振分光棱镜分成两束,分别作为泵浦光束和探测光束;对 EOM 施加调制信号后,两束光反向入射到铷原子吸收池中,发生四波混频效应获得带调制的饱和吸收谱信号;调节反射镜,使得探测光和泵浦光基本重合。将光电探测器检测到的吸收谱信号经混频器解调为鉴频信号,饱和吸收谱信号或鉴频信号可用示波器进行观测。鉴频信号输至伺服控制电路板[包括三角波扫描电路、反馈增益积分微分(PID)电路等],改变三角波的偏置电压和峰值电压以进一步缩小激光器的频率扫描范围,满足锁频要求后,切换调制开关实现对激光器的锁频。锁定后的系统与光学频率梳(型号 FC1500-250-ULN)进行拍频,并通过频率计数器进行采集,用于评估 1560 nm 光纤激光器锁定后的相对频率稳定度。

4 实验结果

4.1 MTS 信号产生及其优化

通过示波器监测系统的饱和吸收峰光谱信号和调制转移谱信号,如图 2(a)、(b)所示。其中调制转移信号最大峰的零点位置与⁸⁵Rb 饱和吸收谱线的 D2 线 3-4 交叉峰相对应,本系统将其作为激光器锁定的目标频率位置。由于稳频系统尚未优化,调制转移信号最大峰峰值(V_{pp})仅为 0.16 V。由(5)式可知,调制转移信号的影响因素包括探测光参数 C 、调制频率 ω_m 以及调制深度等。通过改变泵浦光及探测光的光功率、功率比、调制和解调信号的频率、幅值,优化饱和吸收谱信号及鉴频信号的信噪比,以获得更高的频率稳定度。

首先进行探测光参数 C 的优化。保持调制解调频率、幅值不变,旋转二分之一波片,改变探测光及泵浦光的功率比,同时记录 MTS 信号的峰峰值。设置不同的调制频率,重复上述操作。MTS 信号峰

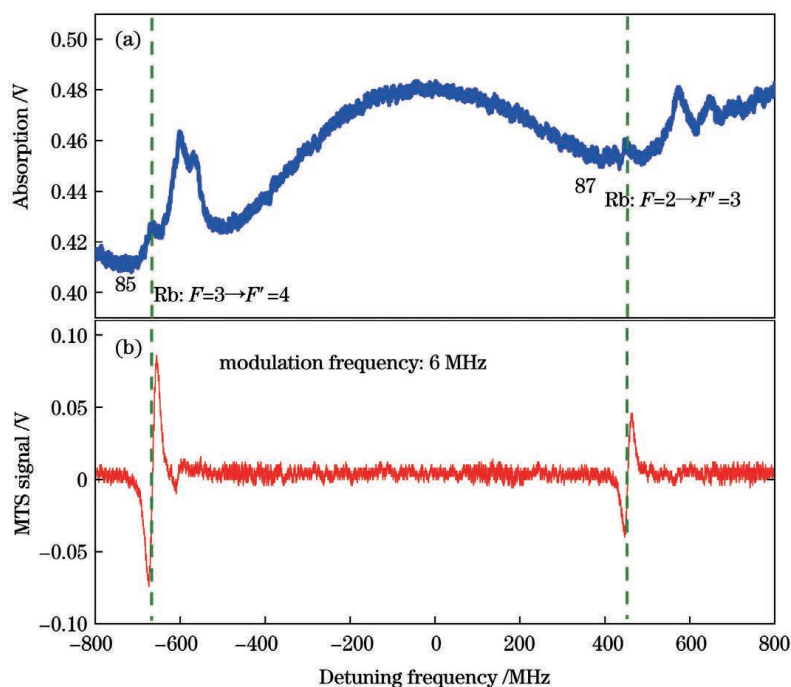


图 2 调制频率为 6 MHz 时饱和吸收光谱信号和对应的调制转移光谱信号。(a) 饱和吸收光谱信号;(b) 调制转移光谱信号
Fig. 2 Saturation absorption spectrum signal and corresponding MTS signal when modulation frequency is 6 MHz.

(a) Saturated absorption spectroscopy signal; (b) modulation transfer spectroscopy signal

峰值变化如图 3 所示:当探测光功率逐渐增大至 400 μW 时,MTS 信号的峰值逐渐增大至最大值,探测光功率继续增大时 MTS 信号峰峰值逐渐减小;调制频率分别为 11、12、13 MHz 时,MTS 信号峰峰值的变化趋势保持一致。当 MTS 信号的峰峰值最大时,泵浦光与探测光的功率比值为 1.2,与理论值有一定差距,这是由光功率抖动引起的测量误差以及不同光场光功率的损耗差异造成的。因此本系统中探测光与泵浦光功率比的最优值为 1.2。

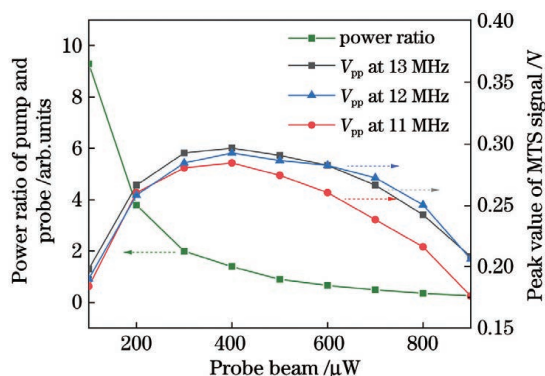


图 3 不同探测光功率下的 MTS 信号峰峰值

Fig. 3 MTS signal under different detection powers

接下来优化调制解调信号的频率、幅值。将探测光与泵浦光的功率比调整为 1.2,并保持调制解调信号的幅值不变,改变信号频率,记录相应的 MTS 信号峰峰值与斜率。测量结果如图 4(a)所

示:调制频率 ω_m 从 6 MHz 增大至 12 MHz 的过程中,MTS 信号的峰峰值和斜率整体呈上升趋势;继续增大调制频率至 15 MHz,MTS 信号峰值继续增大并在 14 MHz 达到最大值 0.34 V,但信号的斜率减小,同时波形发生畸变,具体表现为波峰波谷不对称、波峰与波谷间的斜坡出现曲折。波形畸变会引起中心频移^[29-30],改变锁定位置,影响锁定结果,因此本系统最优调制解调频率为 12 MHz。然后优化调制解调信号的幅值,本系统使用 Keysight 33522A 型信号发生器提供调制、解调频率,为得到较大的调制深度,将调制信号的幅值设为最大值 10 V 并保持不变;基于上述实验结论,仍保持探测光与泵浦光的功率比为 1.2,调制解调频率为 12 MHz,改变解调信号的幅值,记录 MTS 信号的峰峰值。结果如图 4(b)所示:解调信号幅值从 2 V 增大至 8 V 过程中,MTS 信号幅值逐渐增大,并在 4 V 之后,增幅明显变小。考虑到信号幅值越大对系统要求更高,且带来的 MTS 峰值增大效果不明显,因此本系统选定最优的解调信号幅值为 4 V。

进行上述优化后,重新采集 MTS 信号,如图 5 所示,信号峰峰值和信噪比显著增大,且波形无畸变。此时探测光与泵浦光的功率比为 1.2,调制解调频率为 12 MHz,解调信号幅值为 4 V。饱和吸收谱信号及鉴频信号的信噪比较高,从而能得到较高

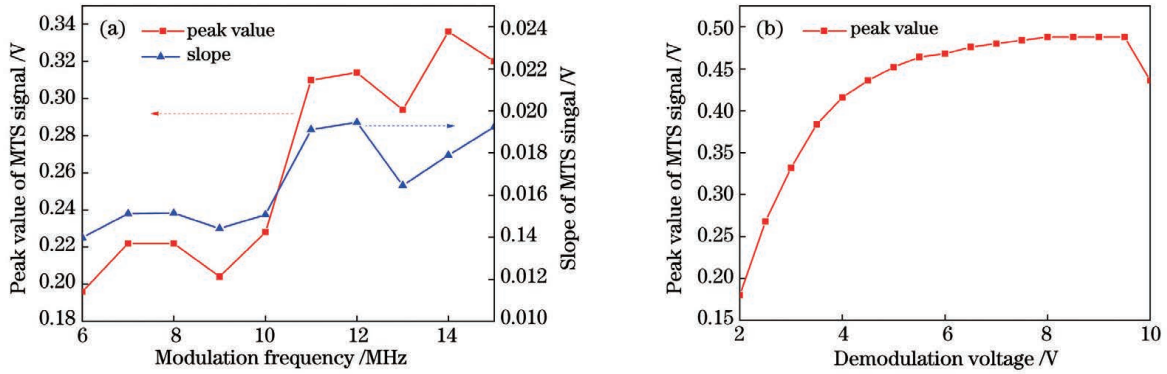


图 4 不同调制和解调信号参数对应 MTS 信号峰峰值和斜率的变化。(a)不同调制解调频率下 MTS 信号峰值的变化；(b)不同解调信号幅值下 MTS 信号峰值变化

Fig. 4 Change of peak-to-peak value and slope of MTS signal corresponding to different parameters of modulation and demodulation signal. (a) Peak value and slope of MTS signal at different modulation frequencies; (b) peak values of MTS signal in different demodulation amplitudes

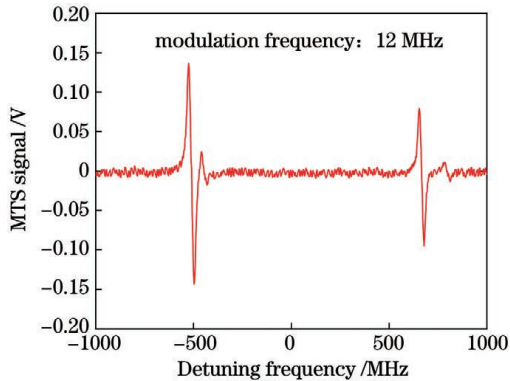


图 5 优化后的 MTS 信号

Fig. 5 MTS signal after optimization

的频率稳定度。

铷原子 MTS 稳频实验中最佳调制频率一般取与铷原子自然线宽(约 6 MHz)相近的值,而本文取的 12 MHz 刚好为自制空间 EOM 的共振频率。处在该频率时,晶体上产生的应力与电场发生共振并显著增大,在压电效应和弹光效应的共同作用下,晶体的折射率发生改变,从而导致调制深度增大,同时四波混频效应增强。因此对于本系统而言,在信号发生器最大输出幅值与自制空间 EOM 等条件的共同限制下,12 MHz 为实际最佳调制频率。

4.2 系统稳频性能测试

为评估优化后的系统稳频性能,通过低噪声精密锁定的光频梳对系统锁定后的频率进行标定。本实验所用光学频率梳型号为 FC1500-250-ULN,其光谱范围为 1530~1590 nm,其重复频率和载波包络频移均溯源至 SOHM-4 型氢原子钟。光频梳第 n 根梳齿的频率 f_{OFC} 可表示为 $f_{\text{OFC}} = nf_r + f_{\text{CEO}}$,其中 f_r 为光频梳的重复频率, f_{CEO} 为光频梳的载

波包络频移。系统与光频梳的拍频 f_{beat} 可表示为 $f_{\text{beat}} = f_{\text{OFC}} - f_{1560} = nf_r + f_{\text{CEO}} - f_{1560}$,其中 f_{1560} 为锁频激光器的频率^[31]。图 6 为种子光频率锁定后与光频梳拍频后的频谱图。将频谱仪的分辨率带宽 (RBW) 调至 100 kHz,视频带宽 (VBW) 调至 10 kHz,显示带宽 (span) 调至 250 MHz 后,可更好地观察拍频信号中频谱分布。其中光频梳重复频率 f_r 为 250 MHz,激光系统的 1560 nm 输出光与光频梳的相邻两个梳齿频率形成拍频 $f_{\text{beat}1}$ 与 $f_{\text{beat}2}$,其频率值分别为 56.5 MHz 和 193.5 MHz,低通滤波后得到单频信号 $f_{\text{beat}1}$ 。通过频率计数器采集滤波后的频率信号 $f_{\text{beat}1}$,测试本系统的稳频性能。

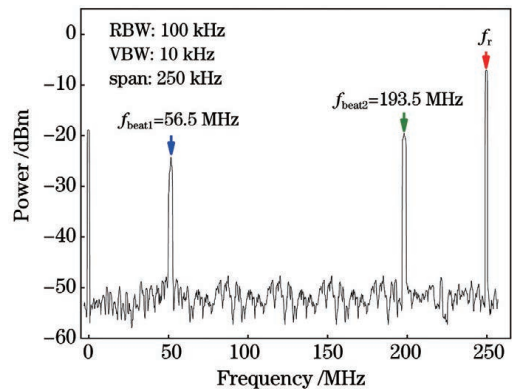


图 6 系统与光频梳拍频频谱

Fig. 6 Spectrum of beat note of system and OFC

图 7(a) 为通过频率计数器连续采集 1 h 的 $f_{\text{beat}1}$ 时域信号,系统频率锁定后,与光频梳拍频平均值为 56.47 MHz,波动峰峰值为 0.4242 MHz,标准差为 0.049 MHz。拍频的中心频率在半小时后出现偏移,这主要是铷泡周围的磁场造成的,在后面将进行讨论。

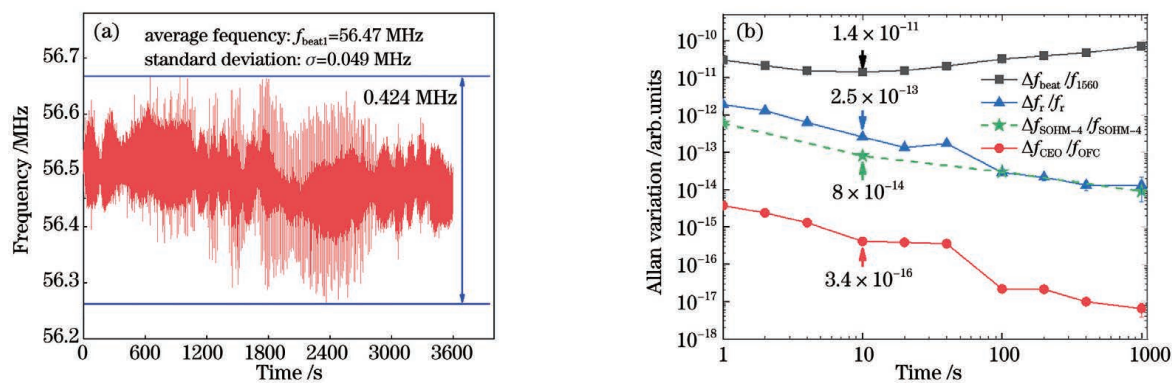


图 7 拍频稳定度分析。(a)频率计数器连续采集拍频一小时信号;(b)拍频频率、重复频率、氢原子钟频率以及包络频移的 Allan 方差

Fig. 7 Analysis of beat frequency stability. (a) Signal of beat note collected by frequency counter for 1 h; (b) Allan variation of beat note, repeat frequency, hydrogen maser frequency, and envelope frequency

图 7(b)为本系统与光频梳拍频信号的 Allan 方差分析,可评价本系统锁频激光的频率稳定度。图中四条曲线从上往下分别为:拍频信号的 Allan 方差、光频梳重复频率的 Allan 方差、氢原子钟频率的 Allan 方差以及光频梳包络频移的 Allan 方差。在 10 s 的积分时间内,拍频、光梳重复频率、氢原子钟的频率,以及光梳载波包络频移稳定度分别为 1.4×10^{-11} , 2.5×10^{-13} , 8×10^{-14} , 3.4×10^{-16} 。由于锁定在氢原子钟上的光频梳的频率稳定度远远优于本系统,拍频稳定度可以衡量 MTS 稳频的相对频率稳定度,稳频后系统的频率稳定度在积分时间为 10 s 时达到最优值 1.4×10^{-11} 。

4.3 结果讨论

虽然实验针对入射铷泡的泵浦光和探测光激光功率比、调制信号频率和幅值等影响因素进行了分析优化,得到了 1.4×10^{-11} 的相对频率稳定度,但与已报道的更高水平 10^{-12} 甚至 10^{-13} 量级^[32-33]尚有一定差距。主要原因有以下两点:首先,背景磁场的存在使得原子能级发生塞曼效应,从而导致锁频点发生漂移;其次,温度的高低和变化同样会带来频率稳定性的改变。未来有望通过以下方法提高系统的频率稳定性:一是采用磁场屏蔽或外加磁场^[34]的优化方法,减小中心频率偏移;二是在铷腔周围控温,使其保持在温度值稳定且偏低的实验环境内,以获得更好的频率稳定度。

5 结 论

在 1560 nm 激光倍频的基础上研究 MTS 稳频方法,并对调制转移信号进行优化分析,最终将 1560 nm 光纤激光器激光倍频后锁定在铷原子 D2 线的 3-4 交叉峰上。激光器锁频后与光学频率梳进

行拍频,锁定 1 h 的拍频值标准差为 0.049;用 Allan 方差表征系统频率锁定的性能,锁频后相对频率稳定度在 10 s 的积分时间内达到最小值 1.4×10^{-11} 。系统结果表明基于铷 MTS 的 1560 nm 光纤激光器频率锁定系统可达到较好的稳频性能,稳频系统还可同时输出高频率稳定度的 1560 nm 和 780 nm 窄线宽激光,可直接应用于光纤传感、激光雷达和以铷原子为实验介质的量子信息、原子分子物理等领域。

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Research on Frequency Locking of 1560 nm Fiber Laser Based on Rubidium Atomic Modulation Transfer Spectroscopy Technology

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Abstract

Objective C-band (1530–1565 nm) lasers are widely used in the field of optical fiber communication because of their extremely low energy loss in optical fibers. In addition, fiber lasers have the advantages of narrow line width, small size and simple structure and have important application values in various fields such as optical sensing, lidar and quantum communications. These applications require a narrow laser linewidth and a stable laser frequency, especially under precise measurement conditions. The realisation of laser frequency stabilisation in this band is of great significance in spectroscopy and precision measurement. In addition to the frequency stabilisation of C-band lasers directly through molecular absorption lines such as acetylene (C_2H_2), ammonia (NH_3) and hydrogen cyanide (HCN), another method is to convert C-band lasers to visible-light bands and then use some classic atomic-transition spectral lines for frequency stabilisation. However, in the field of quantum precision measurement, commercial semiconductor lasers in the visible-light band are currently mainly used for quantum control. These seed light sources have a wide line width and generally require line width compression when used. By combining the C-band narrow line

width laser technology with the frequency doubling and frequency technology of high conversion efficiency nonlinear crystals, high-power narrow-linewidth lasers with a variety of visible wavelengths can be realized, which is expected to replace semiconductor lasers in the fields of atomic and molecular physics and quantum information technology.

Methods We investigated and compared the advantages and disadvantages of different frequency stabilisation methods and determined our experimental programme. Unlike previous reports that directly use a 780 nm semiconductor laser to stabilise the frequency and use a 1560 nm semiconductor laser to amplify and double the frequency, this study uses a 1560 nm narrow linewidth, Piezoelectric Transducer (PZT) cavity-tuning fiber laser as the seed light source, and after the frequency is doubled to the 780 nm band, modulation transfer spectroscopy (MTS) technology locks on the 3–4 cross peak of the rubidium atom (^{87}Rb) D2 line. The MTS module comprises two parts: a free-space frequency stabilisation optical path and a modulation and demodulation circuit. The frequency-multiplied 780 nm incident light is divided into two beams via a half glass and a polarisation splitting prism, which are used as the pump and a probe beams, respectively. After passing an electro-optic modulator (EOM) driven by a modulated signal, the two light beams are incident to the Rb atomic absorption cell in the reverse direction, and the four-wave mixing effect occurs to obtain the saturated absorption spectrum signal with modulation. The absorption spectrum signal detected by the photodetector is demodulated into a frequency discriminator signal by the mixer and then output to the servo control circuit board (including the triangular wave scanning circuit and Proportion Integration Differentiation circuit), and the bias voltage and peak voltage of the triangular wave are changed to further reduce noise. When the laser's frequency scanning range meets the frequency-locking requirement, the modulation switch is toggled to realise the frequency locking of the laser.

Results and Discussions First, we optimise the power ratio of the pump and probe beams and select 1.3 as the optimal ratio of them (Fig. 3). Then, for the optimisation of modulation and demodulation signals, we choose 12 MHz as the best modulation frequency [Fig. 4(a)] and 10 V as the best demodulation peak-to-peak value [Fig. 4(b)]. Compared with the parameters of MTS signals when not optimized, the amplitude and slope of the optimised MTS signal increase considerably (Fig. 5). Notably, 10 V is the maximum output peak-to-peak value of the existing signal generator and 12 MHz is the optimal resonance frequency of the self-made EOM, which enhances the MTS signal. Therefore, these two values are the optimal values obtained under the various constraints of the system. Finally, we beat the frequency-stabilised laser and the precisely locked optical frequency comb and calculate the Allan variance (Fig. 7). In our system, the peak-to-peak value of the frequency fluctuation after frequency stabilisation is 0.424 MHz and the standard deviation is 0.0049 MHz [Fig. 7(a)]. When the integration time is 1 s, the Allan variance of the beat frequency is 3×10^{-11} , and when the integration time is 10 s, it is taken to the minimum value of 1.4×10^{-11} [Fig. 7(b)].

Conclusions This study investigates the MTS frequency stabilisation method based on 1560 nm laser frequency doubling, optimises the analysis of the modulation transfer signal and finally locks the 1560 nm fiber laser frequency doubling to the 3–4 cross peak of the rubidium atom D2 line. After the laser is frequency-locked, it beats with an optical frequency comb and the standard deviation of the beat frequency value after locking for 1 h is 0.049. The Allan variance is used to characterise the performance of the system frequency locking, and the relative frequency stability after frequency locking reaches the minimum within the integration time of 10 s. The system results show that the 1560 nm fiber laser frequency locking system based on rubidium MTS can achieve excellent frequency stabilisation performance. Moreover, the frequency stabilisation system can output high-frequency stability at 1560 and 780 nm narrow-linewidth lasers simultaneously, which can be directly applied to fiber sensing, lidar and rubidium atoms as experimental media, quantum information, atomic and molecular physics and other fields.

Key words lasers; fiber optics; fiber laser; modulation transfer spectrum; atom Rb; frequency locking; frequency stability