

# Effects of hyperfine structure on atomic frequency comb formation and pulse storage in Pr:YSO



Aditya N. Sharma<sup>a,\*</sup>, Martin A. Ritter<sup>a</sup>, Zachary H. Levine<sup>b</sup>, Eli J. Weessler<sup>b</sup>, Elizabeth A. Goldschmidt<sup>c</sup>, Alan L. Migdall<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Joint Quantum Institute, College Park, MD USA; <sup>b</sup> National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD USA;

<sup>c</sup> University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL USA

\* aditya36@umd.edu

## 1. Atomic Frequency Comb quantum memory

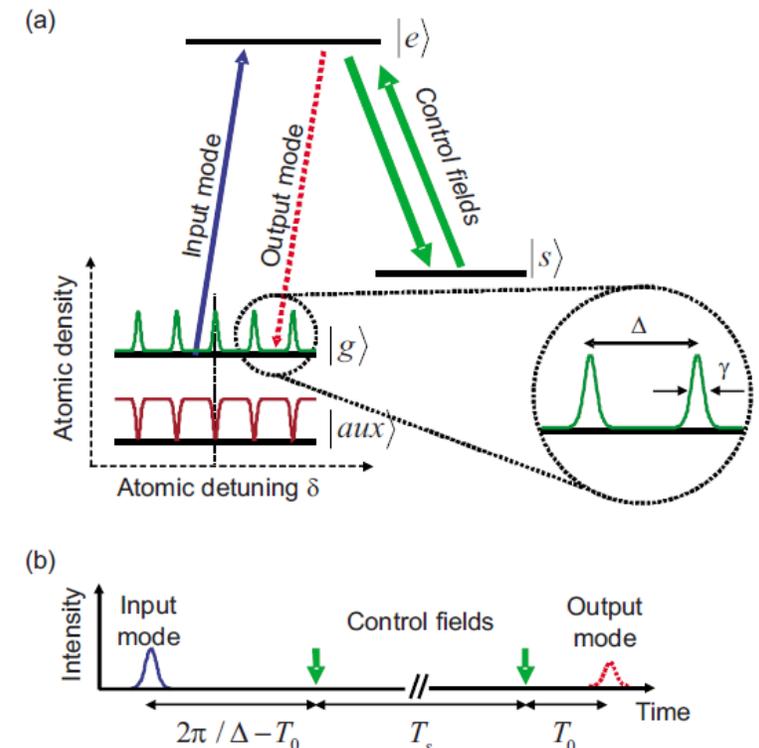
Future quantum networks will require quantum memory.

The AFC protocol is one approach to quantum memory.

- Crystal with frequency comb absorption spectrum.
- Photon stored as collective excitation.
- Rephasing  $\rightarrow$  emission after  $t = 1/\Delta$ .
- Control pulses for on-demand memory.
  
- Broad-bandwidth comb  $\rightarrow$  more modes.
- Add storage and control pulses  $\rightarrow$  on-demand memory.

This work deals with efficiency of the echo process.

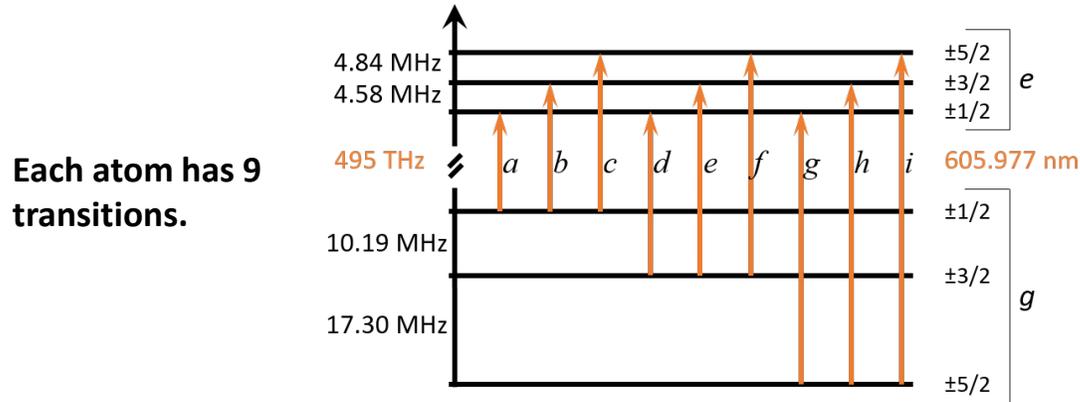
[Afzelius et al.,  
PRA **79**, 052329 (2009)].



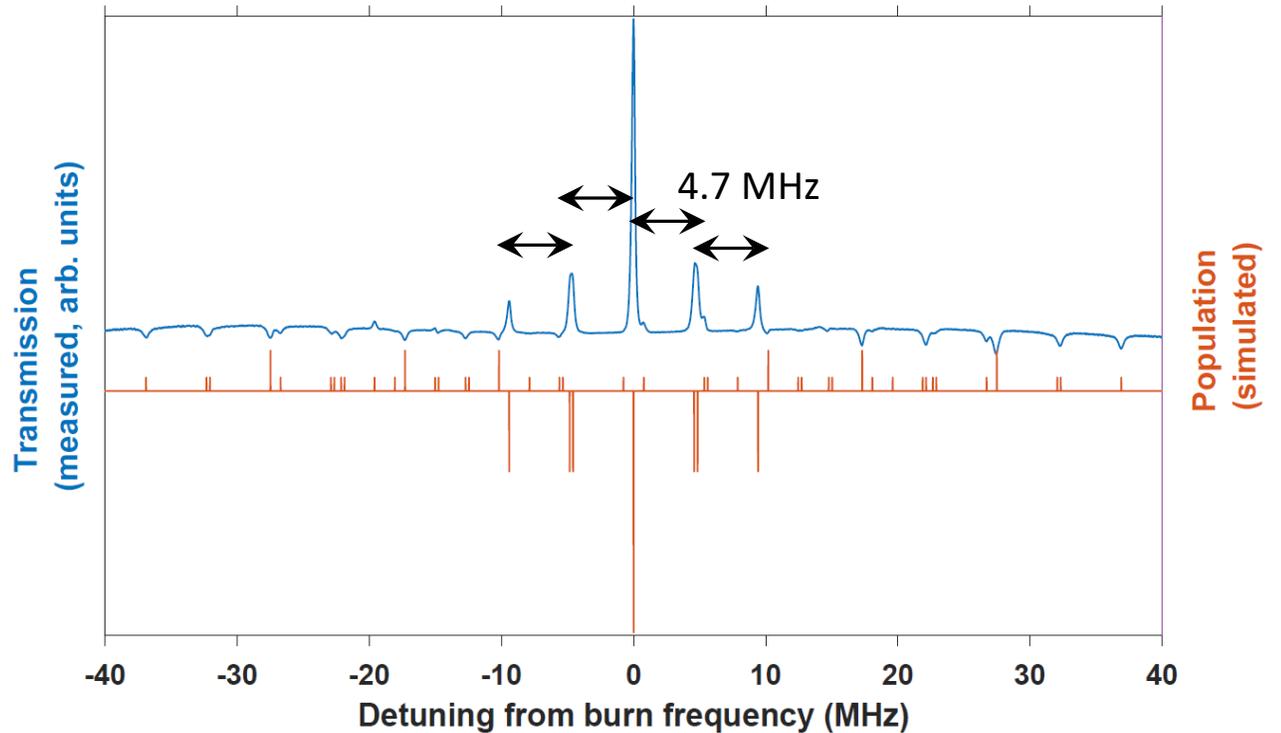
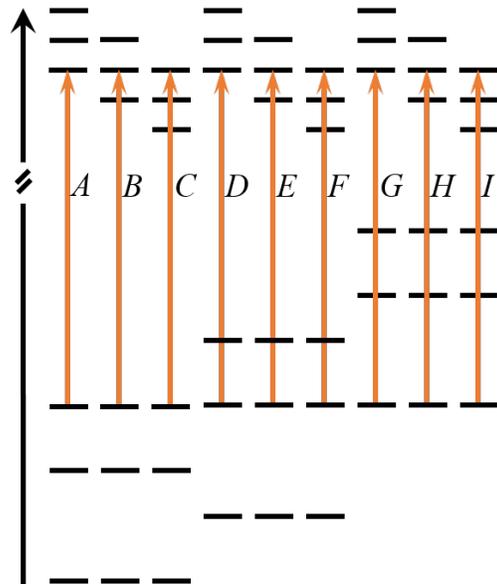
## 2. Hyperfine structure and spectral-hole burning in Pr:YSO

Pr:YSO has hyperfine transitions at 605.977 nm:

- 1 kHz homogeneous linewidths → can burn narrow spectral holes.
- 5 GHz inhomogeneous linewidths → can make broadband AFCs.



Each freq. addresses 9 atom classes



*Comb-like structure emerges when burning with even a single frequency.*

### 3. Experimental setup and procedure

#### Beam #1: optical frequency comb.

#### Burns crystal to prepare AFC.

- 120 MHz bandwidth
- Tooth spacing ranging from 0.1 – 20 MHz.

Two different measurements:

(a) AFC measurement:

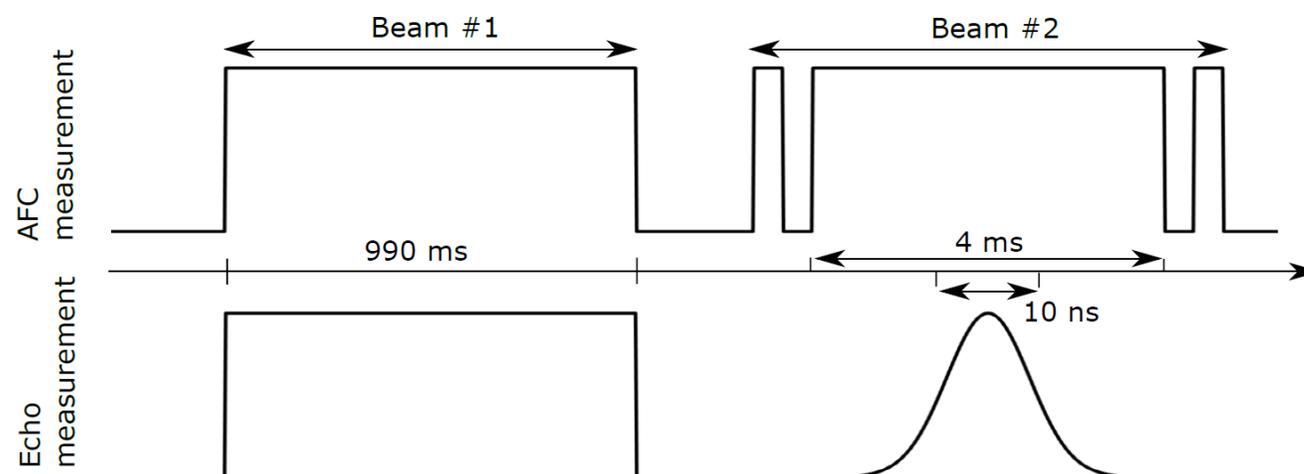
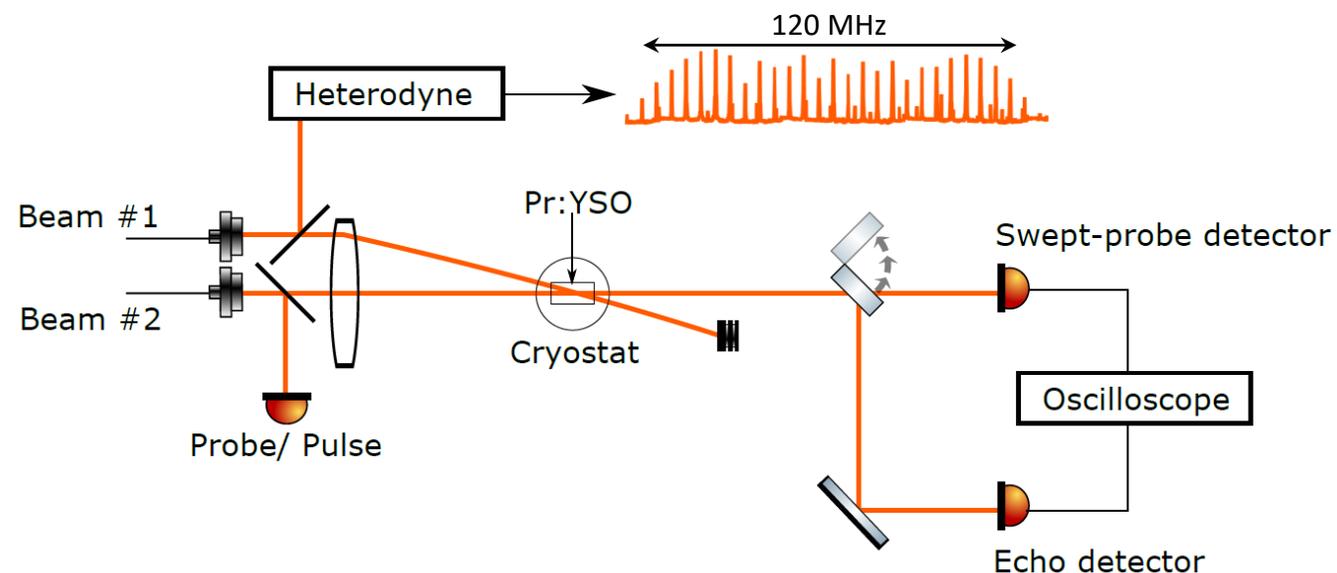
**Beam #2: slow freq. sweep across bandwidth;**  
**Detect transmitted light to infer spectrum.**

(b) Echo measurement:

**Beam #2: 10 ns pulse;**  
**Detect echo pulses.**

Measurement cycle synced to cryostat cycle.

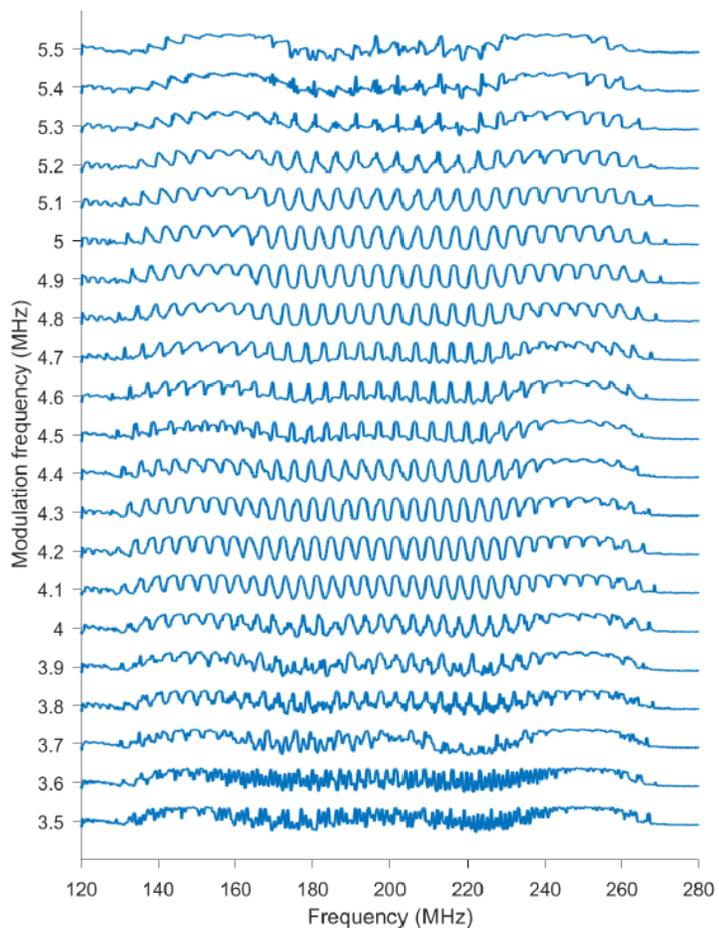
Measurements are averaged over 30 cycles.



## 4. AFC and echo measurements

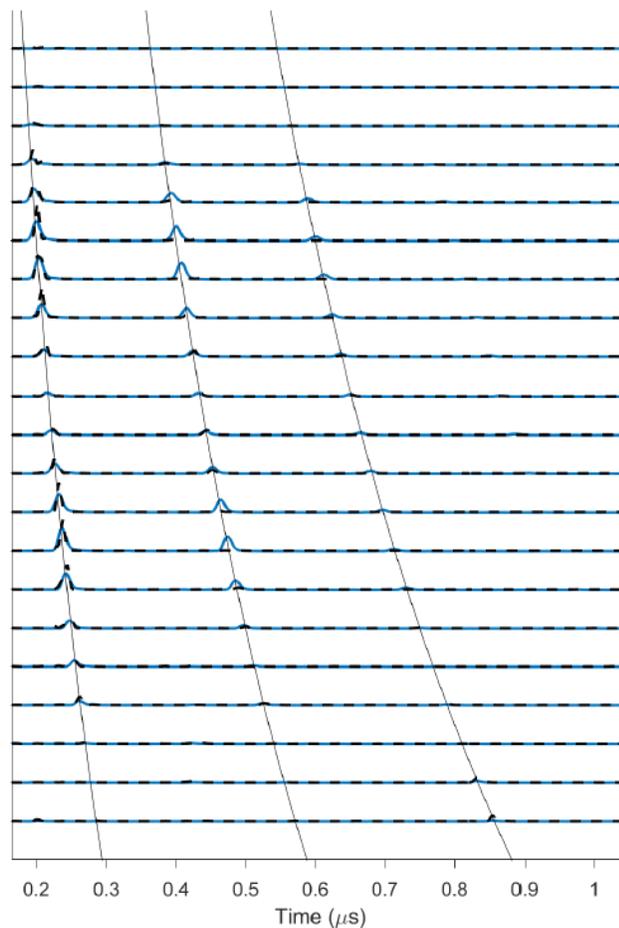
High-quality AFCs occur for tooth spacing  $\sim 4.7$  MHz.

### Crystal transmission spectrum

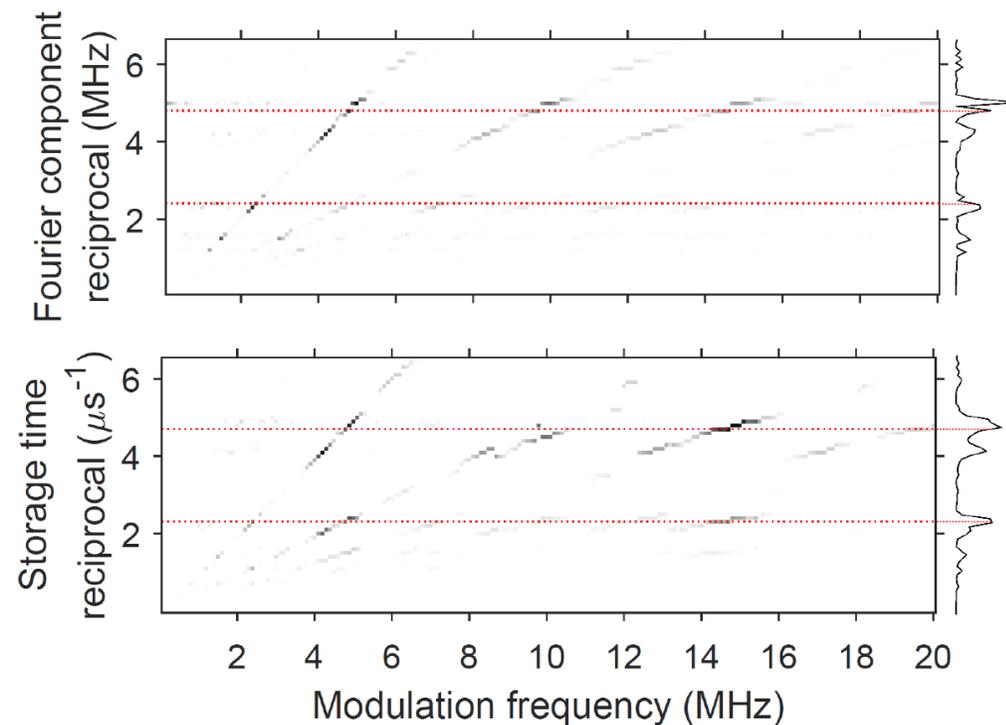


Large echo pulses for these combs (dotted curves show AFC Fourier transforms).

### Echo signal from 10 ns pulse



Overall, large FT components of the AFC and large echoes tend to occur for tooth spacings near  $(2.4 \text{ MHz})^{-1}$  and  $(4.7 \text{ MHz})^{-1}$ .



## 5. Conclusions

- Pr:YSO transmission spectra are naturally periodic since the excited-state spacings happen to be similar.
- AFC preparation works best when the tooth spacing matches this natural periodicity (or a harmonic).
- AFC quality is directly tied to pulse retrieval efficiency.
- **Practical AFC quantum memory in Pr:YSO needs to use tooth spacings compatible with the hyperfine level spacings.**

Current work: apply an external  $\mathbf{B}$  field to better control response to the optical frequency comb and to produce better AFCs.