

Ain Shams University
Faculty of Engineering
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Hybrid Semiconductor Fiber Ring Laser Gyroscope

A Thesis

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of a Master of Science degree in Electrical Engineering

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Faculty of Engineering – Ain Shams University Electronics and Communications Engineering Department

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Statement

This dissertation is submitted to Ain Shams University for the degree of Master of Science in Electrical Engineering (Electronics and Communications Engineering).

The work included in this thesis was carried out by the author at the Electronics and Communications Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt.

No part of this thesis was submitted for a degree or a qualification at any other university or institution.

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Abstract

"Hybrid Semiconductor Fiber Ring Laser Gyroscope"

ByAhmed Saeed Shebl Salem

The aim of this thesis is to present a hybrid semiconductor fiber ring laser gyroscope system constructed from standard single mode (SMF-28e) fibers and a semiconductor optical amplifier. We have constructed the optical setup with a novel technique for determining the direction of rotation. Moreover, we have used a long fiber cavity to enhance the gyro's sensitivity and temperature stability. We have proposed the use of an optical filter inside the laser cavity to enhance the gyro sensitivity. This filter will be used in combination with a novel technique for the SOA modulation to reduce the lock-in effect. A numerical model for the system was developed accounting for the multimode nature of the ring cavity as well as the modulation capability of the SOA. We have studied the thermal effects on the HRLG bias and validating this effect experimentally. We have optimized the system achieving the tactical gyro's grade. The final assembled system has been experimentally validated to achieve a bias instability of 2°/h and an ARW of 0.5°/\h.

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Thesis Summary

Conventional He-Ne Ring Laser Gyroscopes (RLG) require ultimate high quality

laser cavities with super reflectivity mirrors which are precisely aligned. Moreover,

The He-Ne gain medium is composed of a special mixture to achieve a bidirectional

single longitudinal mode operation. These technological constraints result in high

cost, heavy weight and large power consumption gyros. Recently the He- Ne RLG has

become a mature technology, and the current development efforts involve cost

reduction rather than efforts at performance gains. Therefore, this stable market

cannot be penetrated by any means without a real technological bridge by innovative

solutions. Recently, the matured, non-accessible He-Ne super mirrors technology has

been superimposed by combining both semiconductor and fiber technologies to

develop new gyros. Semiconductor and fiber technologies offer low cost, light weight

and low power consumption. Moreover, a higher quality factor cavity can be realized

with the low fiber losses.

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The aim of this thesis is to present a hybrid semiconductor fiber ring laser gyroscope system constructed from standard single mode (SMF-28e) fibers and a semiconductor optical amplifier. We have constructed the optical setup with a novel technique for determining the direction of rotation. Moreover, we have used a long fiber cavity to enhance the gyro's sensitivity and temperature stability. We have proposed the use of an optical filter inside the laser cavity to enhance the gyro sensitivity. This filter will be used in combination with a novel technique for the SOA modulation to reduce the lock-in effect. A numerical model for the system was developed accounting for the multimode nature of the ring cavity as well as the modulation capability of the SOA. We have studied the thermal effects on the HRLG bias and validating this effect experimentally. We have optimized the system achieving the tactical gyro's grade. The final assembled system has been experimentally validated to achieve a bias instability of 2°/h and an ARW of 0.5°/√h.

The thesis is divided into seven chapters together with the lists of contents, tables and figures as well as the list of references. Chapter 1, this chapter presents the motivation beyond the thesis work, the thesis's objective and the thesis's major contributions. Chapter 2 presents a review on the gyroscopes specifically the optical ones. A literature survey on the H-RLG is presented, in which we are emphasizing on the HRLG main specification, limitations and challenges. Chapter 3 aims to present the analytical model of the HRLG. Chapter 4 presents an experimental setup for the HRLG. A novel technique is presented to determine the direction of the rotation of the RLG in the fiber based SOA ring laser gyros. In Chapter 5, a dynamic model for the HRLG was developed to support the dynamic current modulation with fully coupled differential equations. The model is used to study lock-in dynamics. We have showed

that the lock-in problem can be reduced by utilizing the long fiber cavity with a current modulation of the SOA. Chapter 6 presents the overall performance of the HRLG system. We will first study, the thermal effects on the system performance both experimentally and theoretically. The system performance is mainly evaluated using the Allan variance technique. The system is found to satisfy the tactical grade noise performance. Chapter 7 sums up the thesis conclusions while pointing out to the main suggestions for the future work.

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