

Frequency evaluation of Maser 1401104 by IT-Yb1 for the period MJD 59619 to 59634

During the period MJD 59619 – 59634 (09 February 2022–24 February 2022) INRiM evaluated the frequency of the hydrogen maser IT-HM4 (BIPM code 1401104) using the Yb optical lattice frequency standard IT-Yb1 and an optical frequency comb. The evaluation is based on the CCTF2017 recommended frequency for ^{171}Yb as a secondary representation of the second, $f(^{171}\text{Yb}) = 518\,295\,836\,590\,863.6$ Hz with a relative standard uncertainty of $u_{\text{Srep}} = 5 \times 10^{-16}$ [1, 2]. The results of the evaluation are summarized in Tab. 1. Details of IT-Yb1 operation and uncertainty budget are given in Refs. [3, 4] and summarized below.

1 Frequency measurement

The clock laser of IT-Yb1 is stabilized on an ultrastable cavity and probes ^{171}Yb atoms trapped in an optical lattice at the magic frequency. A digital control loop acting on an acousto-optic modulator keeps the clock laser frequency in resonance with the atoms. The cavity-stabilized laser is sent to a fibre frequency comb referenced to IT-HM4. The frequency ratio between the ^{171}Yb transition and IT-HM4 is calculated from the comb measurements and the corrections used for steering the acousto-optic modulator.

Table 1: Final evaluation using IT-Yb1.

Period of es- timation	$y(\text{HM1401104}$ $/\text{ITYb1})$ $/10^{-16}$	u_{A} $/10^{-16}$	u_{B} $/10^{-16}$	$u_{\text{A/lab}}$ $/10^{-16}$	$u_{\text{B/lab}}$ $/10^{-16}$	u_{Srep} $/10^{-16}$	Uptime
59619–59634	-717.4	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.2	5	22%

Table 2: Uncertainty budget for IT-Yb1 for the reported period.

Effect	Rel. Shift/ 10^{-17}	Rel. Unc./ 10^{-17}
Density shift	-1.25	0.29
Lattice shift	1.2	2.8
Zeeman shift	-3.09	0.02
Blackbody radiation shift (room)	-234.8	1.1
Blackbody radiation shift (oven)	-1.2	0.6
Static Stark shift	-1.5	0.9
Probe light shift	0.04	0.03
Background gas shift	-0.5	0.2
Servo error	0.0	0.3
Other shifts	0.0	0.1
Grav. redshift (static)	2599.5	0.3
Grav. redshift (tides)	0	2
Total	2358.3	3.8

Table 3: Uncertainty budget for the link between IT-Yb1 and IT-HM4 for the reported period.

Effect	Uncertainty/ 10^{-16}
Comb statistic	0.1
Extrapolation (dead time)	1.9
Extrapolation (drift)	0.4
Total $u_{A/\text{lab}}$	2.0
Optical/microwave comp. (type B)	0.2
Total $u_{B/\text{lab}}$	0.2

2 IT-Yb1 evaluation

The uncertainty u_A is the statistical contribution from the instability of IT-Yb1. The uncertainty u_B is the systematic uncertainty of IT-Yb1 [4]. The systematic frequency shift and uncertainty budget of IT-Yb1 for the reported period are given in Tab. 2. IT-Yb1 now operates with a vertical optical lattice and the lattice light shift calculations have been updated following Ref. [5]. The table includes the gravitational redshift relative to the conventional potential $W_0 = 62\,636\,856.0\text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$ [4].

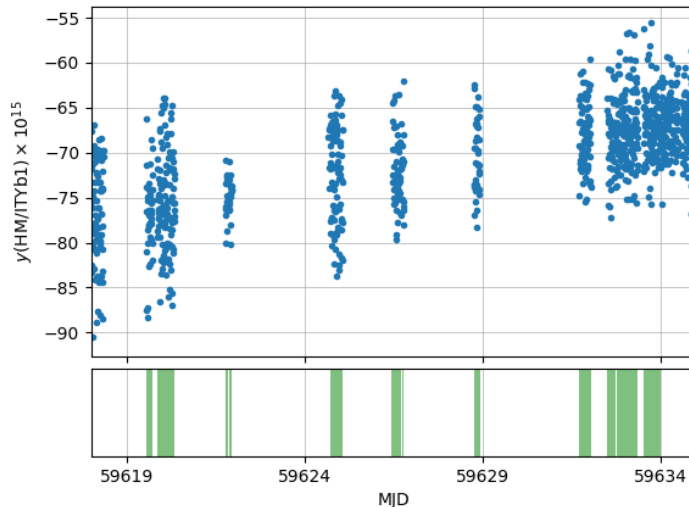


Figure 1: Fractional frequency deviation $y(\text{HM1401104}/\text{ITYb1})$ measured in the period MJD 59619 - 59634. Green shaded regions in the bottom plot represent the uptime of IT-Yb1.

3 Link evaluation

The uncertainty $u_{1/\text{lab}}$ is due to the link between IT-Yb1 and IT-HM4, including the optical to microwave comparison at the comb. Table 3 summarizes the contributions to this uncertainty.

The comparison uncertainty between optical and microwave signals at the comb has been evaluated from comparison with a second optical frequency comb.

IT-Yb1 and the comb were operated for 287 323 s (uptime 22% of the evaluation period). The data collected and the distribution of the uptimes of IT-Yb1 are shown in Fig. 1. Data from February 2022 before MJD 59519 has been discarded following an event on the maser at MJD 59618. Extrapolation using the maser as a flywheel is needed given the intermittent operation of IT-Yb1. Its evaluation is separated in an uncertainty from dead times and a correction for the maser drift. The maser drift of $6.5(2) \times 10^{-16} / \text{d}$ has been calculated from IT-Yb1 data collected in the period. The contribution from dead times has been evaluated following the approach in Ref. [6]. For this measurement we considered the IT-HM4 noise to be a power-law model described by the Allan deviation: white phase noise $3 \times 10^{-13} (\tau/\text{s})^{-1}$; white frequency noise $4 \times 10^{-14} (\tau/\text{s})^{-1/2}$; flicker frequency noise 3×10^{-16} ; random walk frequency noise $2 \times 10^{-19} (\tau/\text{s})^{1/2}$.

Contributors

Marco Pizzocaro, Stefano Condio, Irene Goti, Cecilia Clivati, Matias Risaro, Filippo Levi, Davide Calonico

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