

Frequency evaluation of Maser 1401104 by IT-Yb1 for the period MJD 59849 to 59879

During the period MJD 59849 – 59879 (27 September 2022–27 October 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 CCTF2021 recommended frequency for ¹⁷¹Yb as a secondary representation of the second, $f(^{171}\text{Yb}) = 518\,295\,836\,590\,863.63\,\text{Hz}$ with a relative standard uncertainty of $u_{\text{Srep}} = 1.9 \times 10^{-16}$ [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 ¹⁷¹Yb 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 ¹⁷¹Yb 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 estimation | y(HM1401104 /ITYb1) | u_{A} | $u_{ m B}$ | $u_{\mathrm{A/lab}}$ | $u_{\rm B/lab}$ | u_{Srep} | Uptime |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|
| UIIIauIOII | $/10^{-16}$ | $/10^{-16}$ | $/10^{-16}$ | $/10^{-16}$ | $/10^{-16}$ | $/10^{-16}$ | |
| 59849-59879 | 704.3 | 0.04 | 0.30 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 12.1% |

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

| Effect | Rel. Shift/ 10^{-17} | Rel. Unc./ 10^{-17} |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Density shift | -0.2 | 0.4 |
| Lattice shift | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| Zeeman shift | -3.11 | 0.03 |
| Blackbody radiation shift (room) | -236.0 | 1.4 |
| Blackbody radiation shift (oven) | -1.4 | 0.7 |
| 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 | 2357.2 | 3.0 |

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) | 2.1 |
| Extrapolation (drift) | 0.5 |
| Total $u_{\rm A/lab}$ | 2.1 |
| Optical/microwave comp. (type B) | 0.2 |
| Total $u_{\rm B/lab}$ | 0.2 |

2 IT-Yb1 evaluation

The uncertainty $u_{\rm A}$ is the statistical contribution from the instability of IT-Yb1. The uncertainty $u_{\rm B}$ 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 $W_0 = 62\,636\,856.0\,\mathrm{m}^2\mathrm{s}^{-2}$ [4].

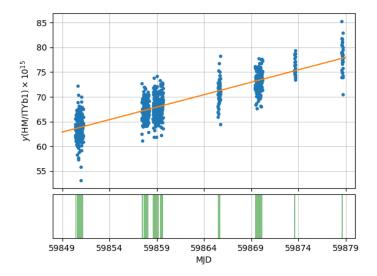


Figure 1: Fractional frequency deviation y(HM1401104/ITYb1) measured in the period MJD 59849 - 59879. Green shaded regions in the bottom plot represent the uptime of IT-Yb1.

3 Link evaluation

The uncertainty $u_{l/lab}$ 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 314 410 s (uptime 12.1% of the evaluation period). The data collected and the distribution of the uptimes of IT-Yb1 are shown in Fig. 1. 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 $5.0(2) \times 10^{-16}$ /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

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