

# Frequency evaluation of Maser 1401104 by IT-Yb1 for the period MJD 59879 to 59909

During the period MJD 59879 – 59909 (27 October 2022–26 November 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 <sup>171</sup>Yb as a secondary representation of the second,  $f(^{171}Yb) = 518\,295\,836\,590\,863.63\,\text{Hz}$  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 <sup>171</sup>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 <sup>171</sup>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	$y(\mathrm{HM1401104})/\mathrm{ITYb1}$	$u_{\mathrm{A}}$	$u_{\rm B}$	$u_{\rm A/lab}$	$u_{\rm B/lab}$	$u_{\rm Srep}$	Uptime
	$/10^{-16}$	$/10^{-16}$	$/10^{-16}$	$/10^{-16}$	$/10^{-16}$	$/10^{-16}$	
59879 - 59909	882.2	0.04	0.29	2.2	0.2	1.9	9.3%

Effect	Rel. Shift/ $10^{-17}$	Rel. Unc./ $10^{-17}$
Density shift	2.3	0.4
Lattice shift	0.7	1.2
Zeeman shift	-3.15	0.03
Blackbody radiation shift (room)	-234.9	1.2
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	2361.1	2.9

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

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)	0.4
Total $u_{\rm A/lab}$	2.2
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].

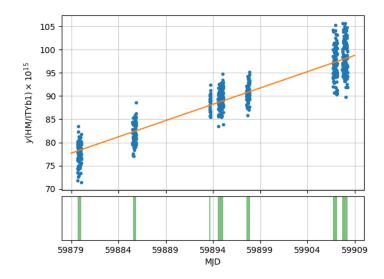


Figure 1: Fractional frequency deviation y(HM1401104/ITYb1) measured in the period MJD 59879 - 59909. Green shaded regions in the bottom plot represent the uptime of IT-Yb1.

## 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 241 989 s (uptime 9.3% 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  $7.0(1) \times 10^{-16}$  /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  $3 \times 10^{-13} (\tau/s)^{-1}$ ; white frequency noise  $4 \times 10^{-14} (\tau/s)^{-1/2}$ ; flicker frequency noise  $3 \times 10^{-16}$ ; random walk frequency noise  $2 \times 10^{-19} (\tau/s)^{1/2}$ .

#### Contributors

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