

## Frequency evaluation of Maser 1401104 by IT-Yb1 for the period MJD 59914 to 59939

During the period MJD 59914 – 59939 (01 December 2022–26 December 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  $^{171}\text{Yb}$  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  $^{171}\text{Yb}$  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  $^{171}\text{Yb}$  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	$y(\text{HM1401104}$ $/\text{ITYb1})$ $/10^{-16}$	$u_{\text{A}}$ $/10^{-16}$	$u_{\text{B}}$ $/10^{-16}$	$u_{\text{A/lab}}$ $/10^{-16}$	$u_{\text{B/lab}}$ $/10^{-16}$	$u_{\text{Srep}}$ $/10^{-16}$	Uptime
59914–59939	1087.0	0.04	0.29	2.7	0.2	1.9	14.2%

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

Effect	Rel. Shift/ $10^{-17}$	Rel. Unc./ $10^{-17}$
Density shift	-1.0	0.5
Lattice shift	0.4	1.1
Zeeman shift	-3.15	0.03
Blackbody radiation shift (room)	-235.6	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	2356.8	2.9

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)	2.6
Extrapolation (drift)	0.5
Total $u_{A/\text{lab}}$	2.7
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].

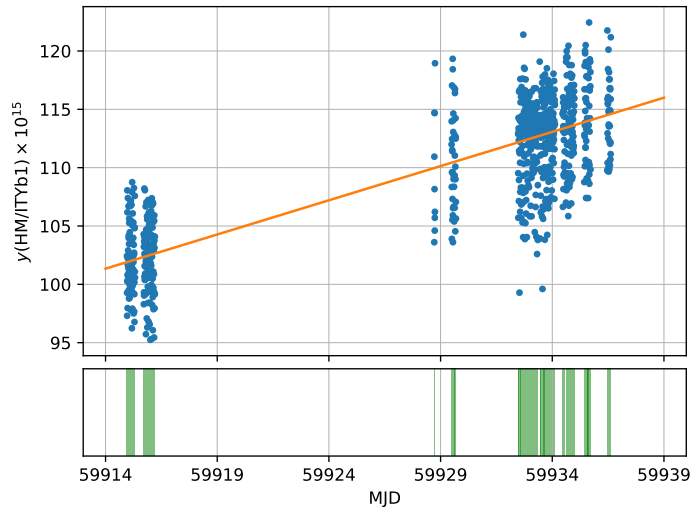


Figure 1: Fractional frequency deviation  $y(\text{HM1401104}/\text{ITYb1})$  measured in the period MJD 59914 - 59939. Green shaded regions in the bottom plot represent the uptime of IT-Yb1.

### 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 306 072s (uptime 14.2% 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  $5.9(2) \times 10^{-16}/\text{d}$  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  $3 \times 10^{-16}$ ; random walk frequency noise  $2 \times 10^{-19}(\tau/\text{s})^{1/2}$ .

### Contributors

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## References

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