FREQUENCY COMPARISON (H_MASER 140 0890) - (LNE-SYRTE-FOM)
For the period MJD 55104 to MJD 55119

The primary frequency standard LNE-SYRTE-FOM has been compared to the hydrogen Maser 140 0890 of the laboratory, during 1 measurement campaign between MJD 55104 and 55119 (30th September 2009 – 15th October 2009).

The mean frequency difference at the middle date of the period is given in the following table:

Period (MJD)	Date of the estimation	$y(HMaser_{140\ 0890} - FOM)$	u_B	u_A	$u_{link\ /\ maser}$
55104 – 55119	55111.5	-1609.4	7.1	2	5.6

Table 1: Results of the comparison in 1 x 10^{-16}.

The FOM fountain is currently operating at CNES, the French spatial agency, in Toulouse, for the ground tests of the space cold atoms clock PHARAO.

The FOM operation is quite similar to the one at SYRTE, in Paris Observatory. The interrogating signal synthesis is based on the multiplication of a 100 MHz signal provided by a quartz oscillator phase locked to a hydrogen maser. It uses a synthesizer to lock the microwave signal on the atomic resonance. The frequency difference between the CNES Maser and the fountain is deduced from the corrections applied to the synthesizer. The CNES Maser is connected to the H-Maser 140 0890 in Paris, via a GPS carrier phase time transfer link.

Average value and uncertainties

The average value of H-Maser 140 0890 is calculated as follows:
First, we calculate frequency data of the local comparison CNES Maser - FOM, averaged over 0.1 day. We use a linear fit to estimate the frequency at the middle of each 0.1 day interval.
Second, the GPS phase data are filtered using a quadratic fit calculated over 0.1 day intervals. The average frequencies are then determined by differentiation of the phase data every 0.1 day.
We then select the points corresponding to the synchronous operation of the fountain and the GPS link. The synchronous operation covers ~ 98 % of the total measurement duration.
The average data of H-Maser 140 0890 are plotted on figure 1, together with a linear fit y=a + b(x-x$_{middle\ date}$). The parameters of the fit are given in the insert of Figure 1.

These coefficients are used to remove the frequency drift and to calculate the average value at the middle date, given in table 1. Figure 2 gives the Allan deviation of the frequency residuals, which includes the contributions of the link and of the fountain. We estimate an uncertainty $\sqrt{(u_A)^2 + (u_{Link})^2} = 6\ 10^{-16}$ for the maser in Paris measured by FOM in Toulouse. The statistical uncertainty u$_A$ of the fountain is typically 2 10^{-16} over 15 days of measurement. We then calculate an uncertainty u$_{Link}$=5.6 10^{-16} for the GPS time transfer.

Frequency Comparison H Maser 140 0890-FOM
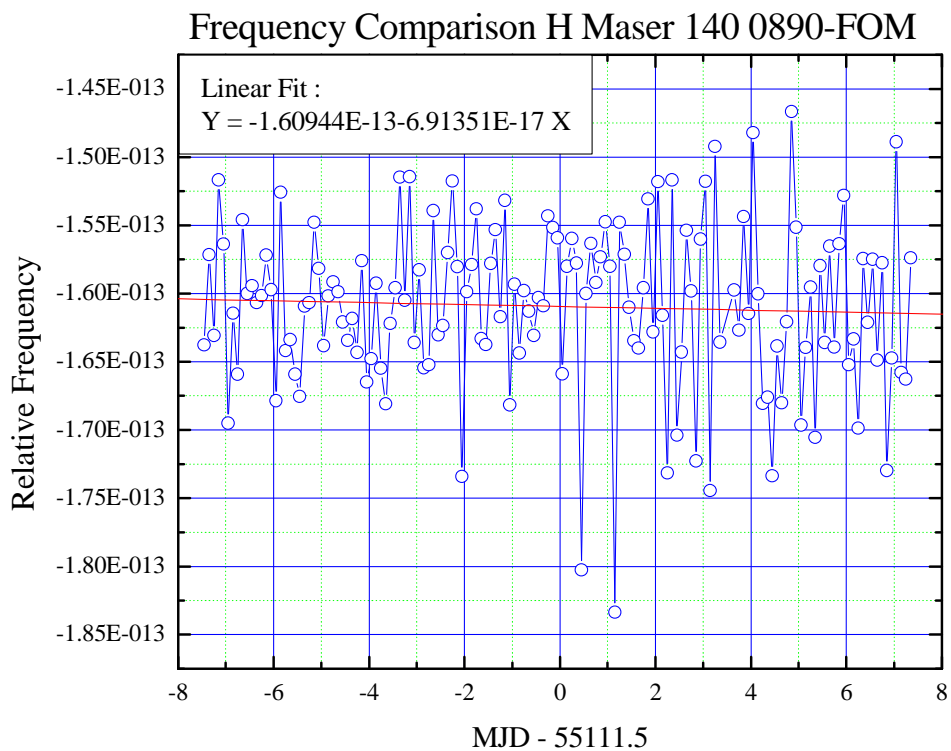

Linear Fit :
Y = -1.60944E-13-6.91351E-17 X

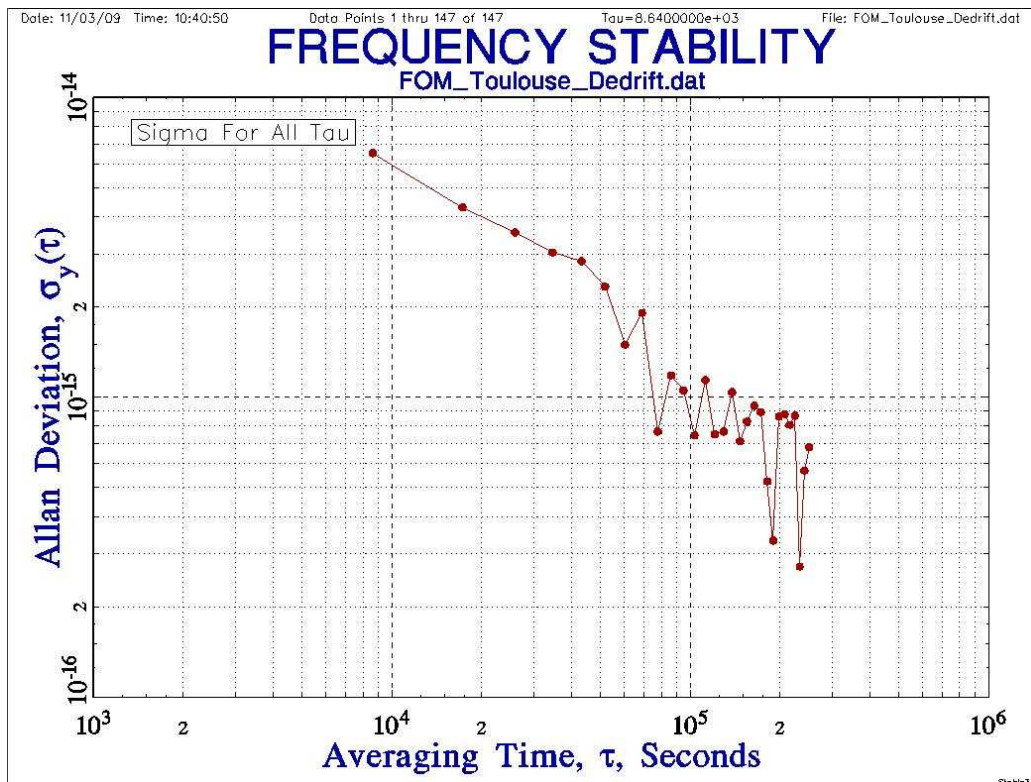*Figure 1: Data processing for the period MJD 55104-55119*

Figure 2: Standard deviation of the comparison H140 0890-FOM
after removing the frequency drift

Accuracy

The frequency is corrected from the quadratic Zeeman, the Black Body radiation, the cold collisions and cavity pulling, and the red shift effects. The following table summarizes the budget of systematic effects and their associated uncertainties. The accuracy is the quadratic sum of all the systematic uncertainties.

	Correction (10^{-16})	Uncertainty (10^{-16})
Quadratic Zeeman effect	-308.3	1.1
Black body radiation	164.0	0.6
Cold collisions and cavity pulling	27.9	2.8
Microwave power dependence : First order Doppler & Microwave spectral purity & leakage	0	6
Ramsey & Rabi pulling	0	< 0.1
Microwave recoil	0	< 1.4
Second order Doppler effect	0	< 0.1
Background gas collisions	0	<1.0
Total	**-116.4**	**7.0**
Red shift	- 160.2	1.0
Total with red shift	**-278.6**	**7.1**

Table 2: budget of systematic effects and uncertainties for SYRTE-FOM fountain

$$u_B = 7.1 \times 10^{-16}$$