

Frequency evaluation of Maser 1401103 by IT-Yb1 for the period MJD 59384 to 59389

During the period MJD 59384 – 59389 (19 June 2021–24 June 2021) INRIM evaluated the frequency of the hydrogen maser IT-HM3 (BIPM code 1401103) 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, $f(^{171}\text{Yb}) = 518\,295\,836\,590\,863.6\text{ Hz}$ 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-HM3. The frequency ratio between the ^{171}Yb transition and IT-HM3 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	$y(\text{HM1401103}/\text{ITYb1})$ / 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
59384–59389	134.0	0.1	0.3	3.7	0.2	5	14%

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

Effect	Rel. Shift/ 10^{-17}	Rel. Unc./ 10^{-17}
Density shift	-0.6	0.5
Lattice shift	3.4	1.5
Zeeman shift	-3.13	0.03
Blackbody radiation shift (room)	-234.8	1.3
Blackbody radiation shift (oven)	-1.2	0.6
Static Stark shift	-23	2
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	2339.9	3.5

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]. Given the short operation of the clock we added a contribution to the gravitational redshift uncertainty coming from tides.

3 Link evaluation

The uncertainty u_{lab} is due to the link between IT-Yb1 and IT-HM3, 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 59 184 s (uptime 14% 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 $-5.9(2) \times 10^{-16}$ /d has been calculated from IT-Yb1 data collected between MJD 59384 and 59464. The contribution from dead times has been evaluated following the approach in Ref. [6]. For this measurement we

Table 3: Uncertainty budget for the link between IT-Yb1 and IT-HM3 for the reported period.

Effect	Uncertainty/ 10^{-16}
Comb statistic	0.3
Extrapolation (dead time)	3.7
Extrapolation (drift)	0.3
Total $u_{A/\text{lab}}$	3.7
Optical/microwave comp. (type B)	0.2
Total $u_{B/\text{lab}}$	0.2

considered the IT-HM3 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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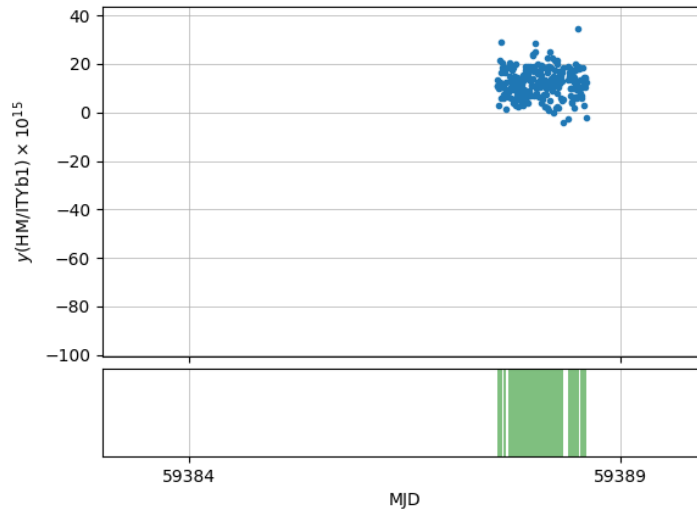


Figure 1: Fractional frequency deviation $y(\text{HM1401103}/\text{ITYb1})$ measured in the period MJD 59384 - 59389. Green shaded regions in the bottom plot represent the uptime of IT-Yb1.

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