Frequency evaluation of Maser 1401103 by IT-Yb1 for the period MJD 59459 to 59464

During the period MJD 59459 – 59464 (02 September 2021–07 September 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, $f(^{171}\mathrm{Yb}) = 518\,295\,836\,590\,863.6\,\mathrm{Hz}$ with a relative standard uncertainty of $u_{\mathrm{Srep}} = 5 \times 10^{-16}$ [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(HM1401103 /ITYb1) /10^{-16}	u_{A} /10^{-16}	u_{B} /10^{-16}	$u_{\mathrm{A/lab}}$ /10^{-16}	$u_{\mathrm{B/lab}}$ /10^{-16}	u_{Srep} /10^{-16}	Uptime
59459–59464	-306.0	0.2	0.4	6.5	0.2	5	2%

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

Effect	Rel. Shift/10^{-17}	Rel. Unc./10^{-17}
Density shift	−2.3	0.5
Lattice shift	13.3	2.3
Zeeman shift	−2.97	0.02
Blackbody radiation shift (room)	−234.0	1.3
Blackbody radiation shift (oven)	−1.2	0.6
Static Stark shift	−1.4	0.8
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	2370.4	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 $W_0 = 62\,636\,856.0\,\mathrm{m^2s^{-2}}$ [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 $u_{\mathrm{l/lab}}$ 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 10 195 s (uptime 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 $-5.9(2) \times 10^{-16}$ /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	1.1
Extrapolation (dead time)	6.4
Extrapolation (drift)	0.3
Total $u_{\mathrm{A/lab}}$	6.5
Optical/microwave comp. (type B)	0.2
Total $u_{\mathrm{B/lab}}$	0.2

considered the IT-HM3 noise to be a power-law model described by the Allan deviation: white phase noise $3 \times 10^{-13}(\tau/\mathrm{s})^{-1}$; white frequency noise $4 \times 10^{-14}(\tau/\mathrm{s})^{-1/2}$; flicker frequency noise 3×10^{-16}; random walk frequency noise $2 \times 10^{-19}(\tau/\mathrm{s})^{1/2}$.

Contributors

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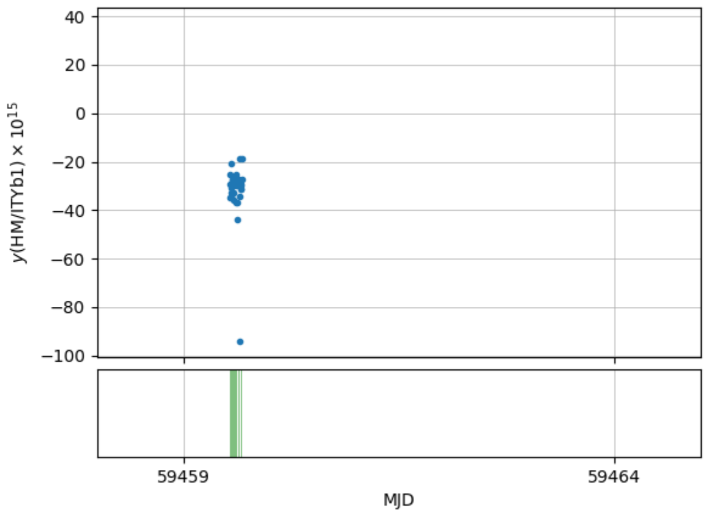

Figure 1: Fractional frequency deviation y(HM1401103/ITYb1) measured in the period MJD 59459 - 59464. Green shaded regions in the bottom plot represent the uptime of IT-Yb1.

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