

Frequency evaluation of the NIM6 PFS against UTC(NIM) for the period from MJD 61219 to MJD 61239

1. Summary

During the period from MJD 61219 to MJD 61239 (28 June 2026–17 July 2026), the NIM Primary Frequency Standard NIM6 [1] was used to measure the fractional frequency offset of the UTC(NIM), identified by the clock code NIM. During the measurement, NIM6 operated alternatively between high and low-density modes. Table 1 below summarizes the evaluation result as well as the associated uncertainties.

Table 1. Results of NIM6 compared to UTC(NIM).

Measurement period	MJD 61219-MJD 61239
Uptime ratio	99.7%
Frequency difference y (NIM6-UTC(NIM))	-3.1×10^{-16}
Type-A uncertainty u_A	1.6×10^{-16}
Type-B uncertainty u_B	2.0×10^{-16}
Link to UTC(NIM) $u_{\text{lin/lab}}$	1.0×10^{-16}

The final uncertainty into TAI u_{total} is the square sum of the five uncertainties as following:

$$u_{\text{total}} = \sqrt{(u_A)^2 + (u_B)^2 + (u_{\text{link/lab}})^2 + (u_{\text{link/TAI}})^2} \quad (1)$$

where u_A is the statistical uncertainty on the frequency measurement, and u_B is the systematic uncertainty of the NIM6 [1]. $u_{\text{link/lab}}$ is the uncertainty induced by the link between NIM6 and the UTC(NIM), which includes the dead time and the phase noise of the link between NIM6 and UTC(NIM). The frequency transfer uncertainty $u_{\text{link/TAI}}$ arises from UTC(NIM) to TAI through the remote frequency comparison link. All the above uncertainties are calculated at 1σ .

During the period from MJD 61219 to MJD 61239, the fountain clock NIM6 was alternately operated at two different atomic densities with $k=N_H/N_L \approx 7.61$. According to the measured data, the 20-day measurements yield a fractional uncertainty of 1.6×10^{-16} .

2. Systematic frequency corrections and uncertainties

The following frequency corrections are applied to the raw NIM6-UTC(NIM) data, and the corresponding systematic frequency uncertainties are incorporated into the fountain fractional uncertainty budget. The values are listed in Table 2.

—Second-order Zeeman shift

In routine operations of the NIM6, a time-averaged magnetic field of 125.07 nT was measured, which yields a calculated relative second-order Zeeman frequency shift of 72.74×10^{-15} .

—Cold collisions shift

The cold collisions shift [1] was estimated during the measurement by operating alternatively between high and low atomic densities (or atom number) through adjusting the power of the state selection microwave pulse. According to the measured relative frequencies, along with

the detected atomic numbers at the high and low densities, the relative frequency extrapolated to zero density is given by

$$f_{\text{Zero}} = \frac{kf_L - f_H}{k - 1} \quad (2)$$

where k is the ratio (N_H/N_L) between high and low densities, and f_H and f_L are the measured frequencies at high and low densities respectively. At low and high density, the collisional shifts are given by $(f_H - f_L)/(k-1)$ and $k(f_H - f_L)/(k-1)$, respectively.

The uncertainty in eliminating the collision frequency shift is derived from equation (2) as

$$\sigma_z^2(\tau) = \left(\frac{k}{k-1}\right)^2 \sigma_L^2(\tau/2) + \left(\frac{1}{k-1}\right)^2 \sigma_H^2(\tau/2) + \left(\frac{f_L - f_H}{(k-1)^2}\right)^2 \sigma_k^2 \quad (3)$$

here, $\tau/2$ represents the averaging time for a single density measurement, σ_k is the uncertainty of the ratio k . The first two terms are treated as type-A uncertainty. The last term is treated as the cold-collision-induced type-B uncertainty and included in the systematic uncertainty budget, which includes the nonlinearity $\sigma_{\text{nonlinear}}$ between the measured atom numbers and the average density, and the atom number uncertainties δN_L , δN_H , is expressed as [1]

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \delta\left(\frac{\Delta f}{f_0}\right)_{\text{collision}} = \frac{1}{f_0} \left(\frac{f_H - f_L}{(k-1)^2}\right) \sigma_k \\ \sigma_k^2 = \sigma_{\text{nonlinear}}^2 + \left[\left(\frac{\delta N_L}{N_L}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta N_H}{N_H}\right)^2 \right] k^2 \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

Given a k of 7.61, a $(f_L - f_H)/f_0$ of 14.59×10^{-15} , a $\sigma_{\text{nonlinear}}$ of 0.05 horizontally and 0.01 vertically, and atom number variations of less than 3%, the fractional uncertainty induced by cold collisions is evaluated to be 1.10×10^{-16} .

——*Blackbody radiation shift*

——*Relativistic red and second-order Doppler shifts*

The gravitational red shift [1] was calculated from the reference gravitational potential $W_0 = 62636856.0 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$ for TT/TAI, the gravitational potential $W_{\text{QB}} = 62636852.95 \pm 0.49 \text{ m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$ at the mean sea level at the tide gauge station in Qingdao of China, the local gravitational acceleration g and the height of the fountain's Ramsey cavity. For an atomic cloud launched to a height of $h_{\text{ac}} = 0.336(7) \text{ m}$ above the mid-plane of the Ramsey cavity, the combined fractional frequency shift due to the relativistic (red and second-order Doppler) effects can be expressed as $\Delta f/f_0 = h_{\text{ac}}g/(3c^2)$ [2]. For NIM6 fountain clock, this shift is evaluated to be 0.12×10^{-16} with a fractional uncertainty of 3×10^{-19} . In summary, the combined fractional frequency shift due to the relativistic red and second-order Doppler shifts is 86.52×10^{-16} with a fractional uncertainty of 0.2×10^{-16} .

——*Microwave lensing shift*

The following systematic frequency uncertainties are added to the NIM6 uncertainty budget. The values are listed in Table 2.

——*Microwave interferometric switch*

- Microwave leakage*
- Distributed Cavity Phase (DCP)*
- Microwave spectrum impurity*
- Light shift*
- Majorana transitions*
- Rabi and Ramsey pulling*
- Cavity pulling*
- Collision with background gases*

3. Frequency measurement results

The systematic frequency shifts and their uncertainties are listed in Table 2. A more detailed description of the shifts and uncertainties is given in [1].

Table 2. Uncertainty budget of the NIM6, listing physical effects, frequency corrections, and fractional type-B uncertainty in a unit of 10^{-16} .

Physical effect	Bias / 10^{-16}	Uncertainty/ 10^{-16}
Second-order Zeeman	727.4	0.7
Cold collisions	0.0*	1.10
Blackbody radiation	-165.9	0.6
Relativistic red and second-order Doppler shifts	86.52	0.2
Microwave lensing	0.63	0.5
Microwave interferometric switch	0.0	1.0
Microwave leakage	0.0	0.1
DCP	0.0	0.87
Microwave spectral impurities	0.0	0.1
Light shift	0.0	0.01
Majorana transition	0.0	0.1
Rabi and Ramsey pulling	0.0	0.1
Cavity pulling	0.0	0.02
Collision with background gases	0.0	0.1
Total	648.65	2.0

*The fractional collisional shift is calculated to be 22.1×10^{-16} at low density and 168.0×10^{-16} at high density.

References

- [1] F. S. Zheng, W. L. Chen, K. Liu, S. Y. Dai, N. F. Liu, Y. Z. Wang and F. Fang, “Uncertainty Evaluation of the Caesium Fountain Primary Frequency Standard NIM6,” *Metrologia*, vol. 62, no. 3, 035005, 2025.
- [2] V. Gerginov, G. W Hoth, T. P Heavner, T. E Parker, K. Gibble and J.A Sherman, “Accuracy evaluation of primary frequency standard NIST-F4,” *Metrologia*, vol. 62, no. 3, p. 035002, 2025.