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Dear Dr. Arias,

Attached is the report of our most recent formal evaluation of NIST-F1, a cesium fountain frequency standard. The report period is for the 40 day interval from MJD 53629 to 53669. However, the fountain was operated in a near continuous fashion over a shorter evaluation interval from MJD 53637.0 to 53661.9. Details of the standard's design, construction, and performance are presented in references 1 - 6 listed on page 7. References 2 and 3 have recently been published in Metrologia . A detailed summary of the present evaluation is included in this report. The evaluation results using the BIPM format are given on pages 2 and 7.

No major changes have been made to the standard since the last evaluation so its performance is essentially unchanged. A magnetic field monitor has been added to the software and this has verified that there were no significant changes in the magnetic field during the run. No change was necessary in the uncertainty of the magnetic field bias. Appendix A has been added to the report in which all accumulated changes to bias uncertainties are listed since the state of NIST-F1 as discussed in references 2 and 3.

Thomas E. Parker
Group Leader

SUMMARY

September, October 2005 Evaluation of NIST-F1

The most recent evaluation of NIST-F1 is reported. The number

$$Y_{(\text{NISTF1-maser})} = -296.60 \times 10^{-15}$$

is the average fractional frequency difference between NIST-F1 and the hydrogen maser ST0005, (clock # 40205) over the 40 day report period MJD 53629 to 53669. The type A uncertainty of the fountain for this evaluation (statistical confidence on the frequency measurement including a component due to spin exchange, but not including dead time) is 0.34×10^{-15} (1σ). The type B uncertainty from known biases (not including spin exchange) is 0.31×10^{-15} (1σ). The combined uncertainty (type A and type B) is 0.46×10^{-15} (1σ). The uncertainty becomes 0.55×10^{-15} (1σ) when the contribution from dead time, $u_{\text{link/lab}}$, is included. A detailed description of the various biases and uncertainties is given in the following sections of this report.

RESULTS IN BIPM FORMAT

Report period		MJD 53629 to 53669
Maser frequency (ST0005), clock # 40205)		$Y_{(\text{NISTF1 - maser})} = -296.60 \times 10^{-15}$
Statistical	u_A	0.34×10^{-15}
Systematic	u_B	0.31×10^{-15}
Link to clock	$u_{\text{link/lab}}$ (40 days)	0.30×10^{-15}
Link to TAI	$u_{\text{link/TAI}}$ (40 days)	0.75×10^{-15}
Combined	u	0.93×10^{-15}

1. DETAILS OF EVALUATION

An accuracy evaluation of NIST-F1 has been completed in which the frequency of a hydrogen maser was determined with respect to the primary frequency standard. The report period is 40 days, but the fountain was operated only over the 24.9 day evaluation interval of MJD 535637.0 to 53661.9. Of the 24.9 days intended for the measurement of the maser frequency, only 23.0 days of data were collected (92.4% run time). The lost run time was from a combination of intentional and unintentional interruptions to the fountain operation. The percentage run time for the entire report period was 57.5%. A time line of the 40 day report period is shown in Table 1 below. No time was spent at medium density so an improved statistical uncertainty was obtained as compared to the June, July 2005 run of NIST-F1.

Table 1: Time Line

MJD	Event
53629.0	Start report period
53637.0	Start fountain run, low density
53646.9	End low density, start high density
53648.9	End high density, start low density
53661.9	End low density, end fountain run
53669.0	End report period

A factor of 8 in atom densities was covered in this evaluation and the frequency for zero density was obtained by a weighted linear least-mean-square fit [3]. Other corrections are also made to the raw frequency data in order to compensate for known biases which are described below [2]. Units for all biases are fractional frequency $\times 10^{-15}$ and all uncertainties are 1 sigma.

A. Quadratic Zeeman Bias

The quadratic Zeeman bias was determined by measuring the linear Zeeman splitting of the microwave spectrum. The magnetic field was monitored during the entire run. A slight change in the magnetic shield configuration resulted in a small increase in the bias, but there is no change in the uncertainty. The resulting bias and uncertainty are shown below.

Bias	Type B Uncertainty
+37.71	0.02

B. Spin Exchange Bias

Measurements were made over a range of atom densities. A factor of 8 in atom density was covered and the frequency for zero density was obtained from the zero density intercept of a weighted linear least-mean-square fit of frequency versus atom density [3]. Twenty five data points (each nominally 24 hours) were used in the fit and a reduced chi squared of 1.10 was obtained. This indicates that the frequency stability of the maser ensemble used as a frequency reference is not significantly corrupting the quality of the fit. By using a range of atom densities there is no fixed spin exchange bias, however the bias in fractional frequency from the lowest measured density to zero density was -0.24×10^{-15} with an uncertainty of 0.085×10^{-15} . These values are shown below for information purposes only. They are not included in the total of the type B biases and uncertainties of Table 2 since they are already incorporated into the intercept and its uncertainty (type A uncertainty). Note that 85% of the fountain run time was at the lowest atom density.

Bias	Type B Uncertainty
(-0.24)	(0.085)

C. Blackbody Bias

The blackbody bias is calculated from the temperature of the drift region. The resulting bias and its uncertainty are shown below.

Bias	Type B Uncertainty
-21.21	0.26

D. Combined variable and fixed biases

There are additional biases that do not change under normal circumstances, for example the gravitational red shift correction. The complete list of all biases (fixed and run dependent) and their corresponding uncertainties are shown in Table 2. This table has been updated based on [2]. Only the first 3 biases are explicitly corrected for since the rest are all well under 1×10^{-16} . The spin exchange bias is not corrected in the same manner as the others since it is included in the intercept of the weighted least-mean-square fit of frequency versus atom density.

Table 2: Known Frequency Biases and Their Type B Uncertainty.
(Units are fractional frequency $\times 10^{-15}$)

Physical Effect	Bias	Type B Uncertainty
Gravitational Redshift	+180.54	0.03
Second-Order Zeeman	+37.71	0.02
Blackbody	-21.21	0.26
Spin Exchange (low density)	(-0.24)*	(0.085)*
Microwave Leakage	0	0.14
AC Zeeman (heaters)	0.05	0.05
Cavity Pulling	0.02	0.02
Rabi Pulling	10^{-4}	10^{-4}
Ramsey Pulling	10^{-4}	10^{-4}
Majorana Transitions	0.02	0.02
Fluorescence Light Shift	10^{-5}	10^{-5}
Cavity Phase (distributed)	0.02	0.02
Second-Order Doppler	0.02	0.02
DC Stark Effect	0.02	0.02
Background Gas Collisions	10^{-3}	10^{-3}
Bloch-Siegert	10^{-4}	10^{-4}
RF Spectral purity	3×10^{-3}	3×10^{-3}
Integrator offset	0	0.01
Total Type B Standard Uncertainty		0.31

*For information purposes only. Not used in total, see section 1-B for details

2. EVALUATION INTERVAL RESULTS (MJD 53637.0 to 53661.9)

When corrections for the biases of Table 2 are applied, the following result for the measurement of $Y_{(\text{NISTF1-maser})}$ is obtained. Because the type A uncertainty now includes the spin-exchange bias uncertainty, we include (in parentheses in the table below) the combined statistical uncertainty of all the data collected in this evaluation (as if there were no need for a linear fit). This is included only for its informational value. Units are fractional frequency $\times 10^{-15}$.

Corrected Frequency	Type A Uncertainty - includes spin exchange	Total Type B Uncertainty - does not include spin exchange	Combined Uncertainty
-296.60	0.34 (0.26)	0.31	0.46

3. INFLUENCE OF DEAD TIME

NIST-F1 was operated for a total of only 23.0 days during this 40 day report period so the dead time has an impact on the overall uncertainty. However, NIST has a well characterized ensemble of hydrogen masers so this impact can be quantified. The frequency stability and drift of the reference maser are well known. No drift correction was required because the frequency drift on this maser is very small and the run time was well centered. However, the dead time contributes an additional type A uncertainty of 0.30×10^{-15} . See references 7 - 9.

4. FINAL REPORT PERIOD RESULTS (without time transfer uncertainty)

Applying the correction resulting from dead time to the evaluation interval results yields the following 40 day final report period results.

Report period	MJD 53629 to 53669
Maser frequency (ST0005, clock # 40205)	$Y_{(\text{NISTF1 - maser})} = -296.60 \times 10^{-15}$
Type A uncertainty (not including dead time)	$0.34 \times 10^{-15} (1\sigma)$
Type B uncertainty	$0.31 \times 10^{-15} (1\sigma)$
Combined uncertainty (fountain only)	$0.46 \times 10^{-15} (1\sigma)$.
Type A uncertainty from dead time	$0.30 \times 10^{-15} (1\sigma)$
Combined uncertainty with dead time	$0.55 \times 10^{-15} (1\sigma)$.

5. FINAL RESULTS USING BIPM FORMAT (includes time transfer uncertainty)

Report period		MJD 53629 to 53669
Maser frequency (ST0005), clock # 40205)		$Y_{(\text{NISTF1} - \text{maser})} = -296.60 \times 10^{-15}$
Statistical	u_A	0.34×10^{-15}
Systematic	u_B	0.31×10^{-15}
Link to clock	$u_{\text{link/lab}}$ (40 days)	0.30×10^{-15}
Link to TAI	$u_{\text{link/TAI}}$ (40 days)	0.75×10^{-15}
Combined	u	0.93×10^{-15}

6. REFERENCES

- 1 S.R. Jefferts, J. Shirley, T. E. Parker, T.P. Heavner, D.M. Meekhof, C. Nelson, F. Levi, G. Costanzo, A. DeMarchi, R. Drullinger, L. Hollberg, W.D. Lee and F.L. Walls, "Accuracy Evaluation of NIST-F1," *Metrologia*, vol. 39, pp 321-336, 2002.
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- 7 T.E. Parker, "Hydrogen Maser Ensemble Performance and Characterization of Frequency Standards," in *Proc. 1999 Joint Meeting of European Freq. and Time Forum and IEEE International Freq. Control Symp.*, pp 173-176, 1999.
- 8 T.E. Parker, D.A. Howe and M. Weiss, "Accurate Frequency Comparisons at the 1×10^{-15} Level," in *Proc. 1998 IEEE International Freq. Control Symp.*, pp 265-272, 1998.
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Appendix A

**Summary of accumulated changes in biases and uncertainties since the state of
NIST-F1 discussed in references 2 and 3**

(1) Evaluation of June/July 2005 (MJD 53529-53559)

Modifications to the optical detection electronics and the low noise quartz oscillator improved the stability (u_A) of NIST-F1. More measurements with respect to microwave leakage reduced this uncertainty from 2×10^{-16} to 1.4×10^{-16} .

(2) Evaluation of September/October 2005 (MJD 53629-53669)

A magnetic field monitor was added to NIST-F1. No change was needed in the second order Zeeman bias uncertainty. Also, no other Type B uncertainties have been changed.