

Evaluation of PTB primary caesium fountain frequency standard CSF2 between MJD 58389 - MJD 58419

PTB's primary caesium fountain frequency standard CSF2 was operated between MJD 58389, 0:00 UTC and MJD 58419, 0:00 UTC. Frequency comparisons were made with respect to PTB hydrogen maser H9, BIPM code 1400509.

The relative frequency instability of the relative frequency differences $y(\text{CSF2-H9})$ was $3.1 \times 10^{-13} \cdot (\tau/\text{s})^{-1/2}$ during the 30 days, where the statistical uncertainty of the collisional shift evaluation is included. The actual measurement time amounts to 93.2% of the 30×24 hours. This results in a statistical uncertainty $u_A = 0.20 \times 10^{-15}$, assuming that white frequency noise is the dominant noise source.

For the uncertainty due to the clock link $u_{\text{Lab}} = 0.07 \times 10^{-15}$ is obtained by taking into account the actual measurement time. Finally, the estimated uncertainty for the link to TAI for 30 days is $u_{\text{TAI}} = 0.13 \times 10^{-15}$.

Frequency corrections for the following effects were applied to the raw data:

- Zeeman effect (magnetic field along the atoms' trajectory)
- blackbody effect (thermal radiation along the atoms' trajectory)
- relativistic redshift and relativistic Doppler effect
- cold collisions effect
- distributed cavity phase effect
- microwave lensing effect

The CSF2 standard uncertainty u_B is estimated as 2.0×10^{-16} (1σ) for the relevant period [1].

Table of results of CSF2 compared to hydrogen maser H9 (1400509)

Interval of evaluation	MJD 58389, 0:00 UTC - MJD 58419, 0:00 UTC
Fractional dead time	6.8%
Resulting frequency difference	$y(\text{CSF2} - \text{H9}) = -23.07 \times 10^{-15}$
Type A uncertainty u_A (1σ)	0.20×10^{-15}
Type B uncertainty u_B (1σ)	0.20×10^{-15}
Link to clock u_{Lab} (1σ)	0.07×10^{-15}
Link to TAI u_{TAI} (1σ)	0.13×10^{-15} (30 days)
Combined uncertainty (1σ)	0.32×10^{-15}

Type A (statistical) uncertainty of CSF2

Because of repair work the optically stabilized microwave oscillator [2] was only available during less than 10% of the evaluation period. Most of the time the microwave synthesis for CSF2 was based on a quartz oscillator, which is locked to a hydrogen maser in the long-term [1].

For CSF2 operation at high density, in this measurement the resulting CSF2 frequency instability and the hydrogen maser frequency instability yield an overall instability of $\sigma_y = 1.0 \times 10^{-13} (\tau/1s)^{-1/2}$ for relative frequency difference measurements $y(\text{CSF2} - \text{Hmaser})$. The statistical measurement uncertainty u_A includes the statistical uncertainty of the collisional shift evaluation and is given by the CSF2 frequency instability at high and low density operation, the respective measurement durations and the hydrogen maser frequency instability [1].

Type B (systematic) uncertainty of CSF2

In the table below we report the type B uncertainty evaluation results valid for the evaluation at hand. Detailed descriptions of the systematic uncertainty contributions of CSF2 have been published elsewhere [1]. Since the frequency detuning technique to suppress microwave leakage effects [1] is not yet in routine operation we still assign the former 1×10^{-16} uncertainty for microwave leakage instead of the projected 0.01×10^{-16} uncertainty [1].

Frequency shifts, corrections and type B uncertainties of CSF2 (parts in 10^{16}):

Frequency shift	Correction	Uncertainty
Quadratic Zeeman shift	-1000.52	0.10
Blackbody radiation shift	164.92	0.63
Relativistic redshift and Doppler effect	-85.45	0.3
Collisional shift	71.5	0.4
Distributed cavity phase shift	-0.28	1.52
Microwave lensing	-0.7	0.2
AC Stark shift (light shift)		0.01
Rabi and Ramsey pulling		0.013
Microwave leakage		1.0
Electronics		0.1
Background gas collisions		0.1
Total type B uncertainty		2.0

References

[1] S. Weyers, V. Gerginov, M. Kazda, J. Rahm, B. Lipphardt, G. Dobrev and K. Gibble, *Metrologia* **55**, pp. 789–805 (2018), <https://doi.org/10.1088/1681-7575/aae008>

[2] B. Lipphardt, V. Gerginov, S. Weyers, *IEEE Transactions on Ultrasonics, Ferroelectrics, and Frequency Control* **64**, pp. 761–766 (2017), <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7807353>