

FREQUENCY COMPARISON (H_MASER 140 0889) - (LNE-SYRTE-FOM) For the period MJD 55954 to MJD 55984
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The primary frequency standard LNE-SYRTE-FOM has been compared to the hydrogen Maser 140 0889 of the laboratory, during a measurement campaign between MJD 55954 and 55984 (28th January 2012 – 27th February 2012). The fountain operation covers ~ 74 % of the total measurement duration. The collected data have been separated in 2 intervals of 15 days duration to better take into account a variation of the maser's frequency drift.

The mean frequency difference at the middle date of each period is given in the following table:

Period (MJD)	Date of the estimation	$y(\text{HMaser}_{140\ 0889} - \text{FOM})$	u_B	u_A	$u_{\text{link} / \text{maser}}$
55954 – 55969	55961.5	-861.4	6.0	3	3
55969 – 55984	55976.5	-961.1	6.0	2.5	3

Table 1: Results of the comparisons $\text{HMaser}_{140\ 0889}$ -FOM in 1×10^{-16} .

The FOM fountain was compared to the hydrogen Maser 140 0889 of the laboratory during the measurement period. The FOM fountain was operated in the same mode during all the period: the interrogating signal synthesis is based on the multiplication of a 1 GHz signal provided by a cryogenic oscillator phase locked on the maser 140 0889. It uses a synthesizer to lock the microwave signal on the atomic resonance. The frequency difference between the maser and the fountain is deduced from the average correction applied to the synthesizer.

Average value and statistical uncertainty

The frequency data are averaged over 0.2 day intervals. We then calculate with the average points, a linear unweighted fit to determine the average frequencies given in Table 1, at the middle date of each 15 days interval. The statistical uncertainty is estimated with the Allan variance of the frequency residuals, after removing the drift. We estimate a conservative statistical uncertainties $u_A = 3.0 \times 10^{-16}$ and $u_A = 2.5 \times 10^{-16}$ for the 2 periods respectively.

We verified the result by applying a second method. We calculated the accumulated phase by integrating the data points, assuming a linear frequency drift during each segment, and during the dead times of the fountain operation. The average frequency is then obtained by dividing the total accumulated phase by the calibration period duration. The processing has been performed with segments of 0.01, 0.1 and 1 day durations. The differences between the results and the values given in table 1 are in agreement within 0.4×10^{-16} and 0.5×10^{-16} for the two segments respectively, which is consistent with the estimations of the statistical uncertainties u_A and the uncertainty due to the link.

Accuracy

The following table summarizes the budget of systematic effects and their associated uncertainties. The accuracy is the quadratic sum of all the systematic uncertainties.

	Correction (10^{-16})	Uncertainty (10^{-16})
Quadratic Zeeman effect	-305.6	1.2
Black body radiation	165.6	0.6
Cold collisions and cavity pulling	28.6	5.0
Distributed Cavity Phase Shift	-0.7	1.6
Microwave Spectral Purity	0	1.5
Microwave Leakage	0	1.0
Ramsey & Rabi pulling	0	< 0.1
Microwave lensing	-0.9	0.9
Second order Doppler effect	0	< 0.1
Background gas collisions	0	<1.0
Total	-113.0	5.9
Red shift	- 68.7	1.0
Total with red shift	-181.7	6.0

Table 3: Budget of systematic effects and uncertainties for SYRTE-FOM fountain

$$u_B = 6.0 \times 10^{-16}$$

Uncertainty of the link

The uncertainty of the link is the quadratic sum of 2 terms:

-A possible effect of phase fluctuations introduced by the cables that connect the primary standard to the Maser. It is estimated to be 10^{-16} .

-The uncertainty due to the dead times of the frequency comparison.

To estimate this contribution, we use the comparison between the reference Maser and Maser 140 0816.

We calculate the time deviation of the normalized phase differences with the linear frequency drift removed. The uncertainty is given by:

$$\sigma_{y_{Dead\ Time}} = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_i \sigma_{x_i}^2}}{T}$$

where σ_{x_i} are the extrapolated TVar for each dead times. We applied the method to the dead times longer than 600 s and obtained stability degradations of 2.8×10^{-16} and 2.8×10^{-16} for the two segments respectively.