



First results of a high performance optically-pumped cesium beam clock

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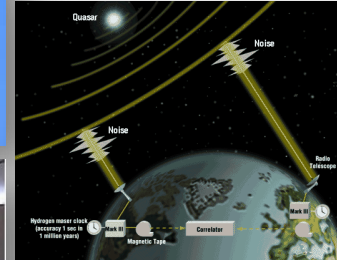
Outline



- Motivation and applications
- Clock sub-systems development
- Clock integration results
- Conclusion and acknowledgment

Identified markets

- **Telecommunication** network reference
 - Telecom operators, railways, utilities, ...
- **Science**
 - Astronomy, nuclear and quantum physics, ...
- **Metrology**
 - Time scale, fund. units measurement
- **Professional mobile radio**
 - Emergency, fire, police
- **Defense**
 - Secured telecom, inertial navigation
- **Space** (on-board and ground segments)
 - Satellite mission tracking, GNSS systems



Available Cs clock commercial products



- **Long life magnetic Cs clock**
 - Stability : **$2.7^{E-11} \tau^{-1/2}$, floor = 5^{E-14}**
 - Lifetime : **10 years**
 - Availability : commercial product
- **High performance magnetic Cs clock**
 - Stability : **$8.5^{E-12} \tau^{-1/2}$, floor = 5^{E-15}**
 - Lifetime : **5 years**
 - Availability : commercial product
- **High performance and long life optical Cs clock**
 - Stability : **$3.0^{E-12} \tau^{-1/2}$, floor = 5^{E-15}**
 - Lifetime : **10 years**
 - Availability : under development

Motivation for an Optical Cs clock

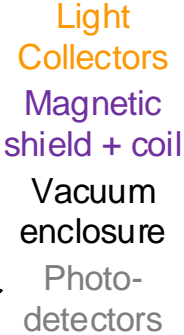


- **Improved performance (short and long-term stability)** for:
 - Metrology and time scales
 - Science (long-term stability of fundamental constants)
 - Inertial navigation (sub-marine, GNSS)
 - Telecom (ePRTC = enhanced Primary Reference Time Clock)
- **No compromise between lifetime and performance**
 - Low temperature operation of the Cs oven
 - Standard vacuum pumping capacity
 - Large increase of the Cs beam flux by laser optical pumping

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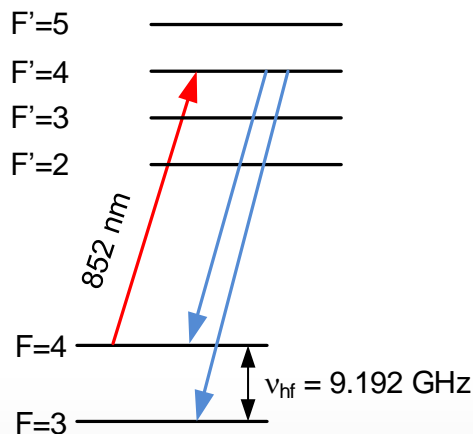
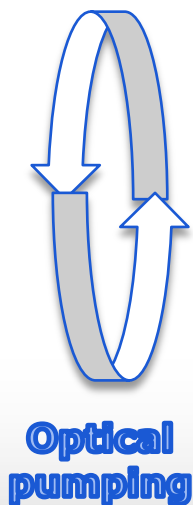


- Atoms detection and amplification by **photodetector** (air)

Optical pumping: principle of operation

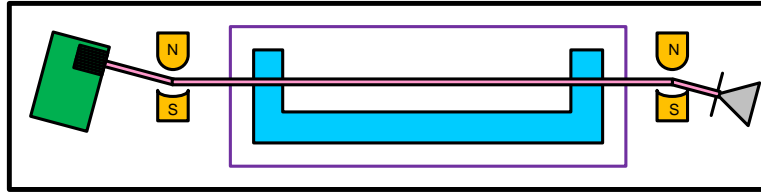


^{133}Cs atomic energy levels



- Stable **ground states** ($F=3$ and $F=4$)
- Switching between ground states F by **RF interaction 9.192 GHz**
- Unstable **excited states** ($F'=2,3,4,5$)
- Switching between ground states F and excited states F' by **laser interaction 852 nm** (optical domain)

Cesium clock: Magnetic vs. Optical



F=3,4 ● ● ● ● ●

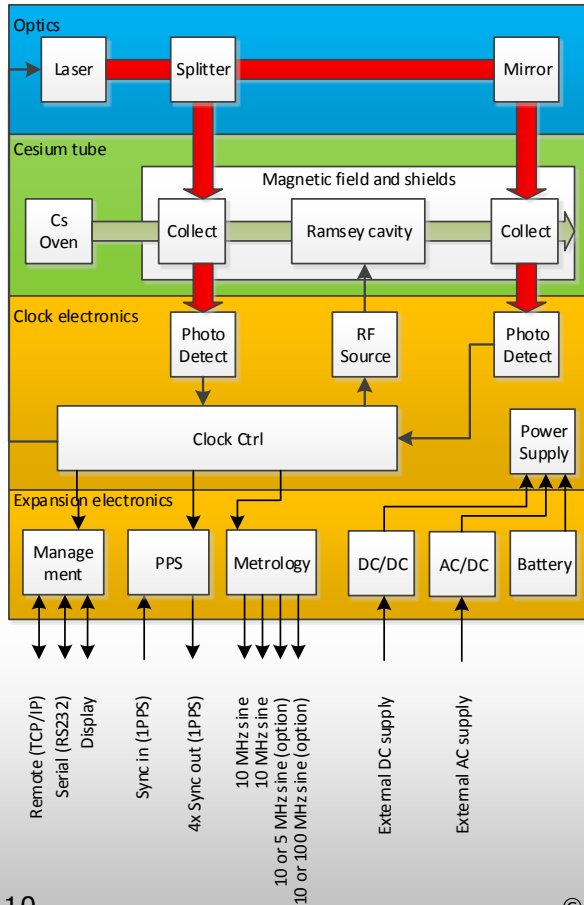
- Weak flux
 - Strong **velocity selection** (bent)
 - Magnetic deflection (**atoms kicked off**)
- Typical performances:
 - **$2.7 \times 10^{-11} \tau^{-1/2}$**
 - 10 years
- **Stringent** alignment (bent beam)
- Critical component **under vacuum** (electron multiplier)



F=3,4 ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

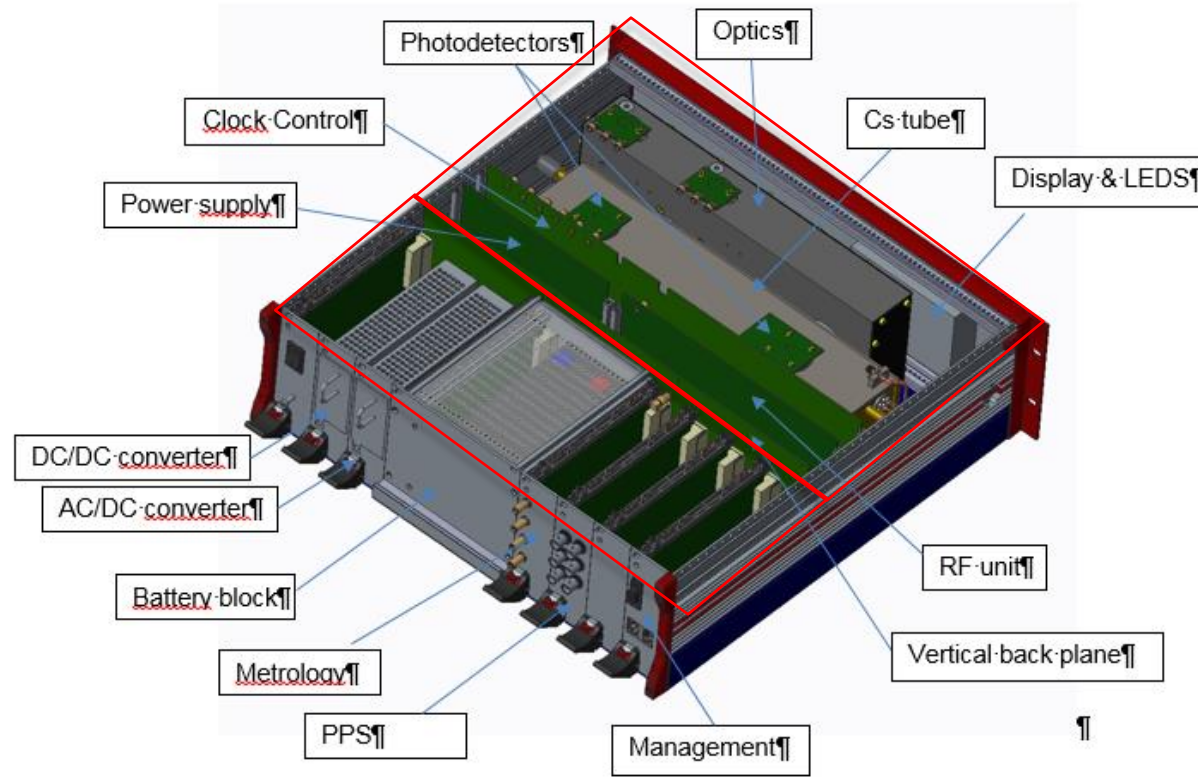
- High flux (x100)
 - **No velocity selection** (straight)
 - Optical pumping (**atoms reused**)
- Typical performances:
 - **$2.7 \times 10^{-12} \tau^{-1/2}$**
 - 10 years
- **Relaxed** alignment (straight beam)
- Critical component **outside vacuum** (laser)

Clock functional bloc diagram



- **Cs tube**
 - Generate **Cs atomic beam** in ultra high vacuum enclosure
- **Optics**
 - Generate **2 optical beams** from 1 **single frequency laser**
- **Electronics**
 - **Cs core electronics** for driving the Optics and the Cs tube
 - **External modules** for power supplies, management, signals I/O

Clock architecture (top view)



- **Cs core** is not customizable
- **External modules** are customizable:
 - Power supplies
 - Signal outputs
 - Management

Cs tube sub-assembly



Optics sub-assembly



- Optical sub-system
 - **Free space** propagation
 - **Single optical frequency** (no acousto-optic modulator)
 - **Redundant laser** modules (2)
 - **No optical isolator**
 - Ambient light protection by cover and sealing (not shown here)
- Laser module
 - **DFB 852 nm**, T03 package
 - **Narrow linewidth** (<1MHz)

Physics Package



Laser modules

Optics

Cs tube

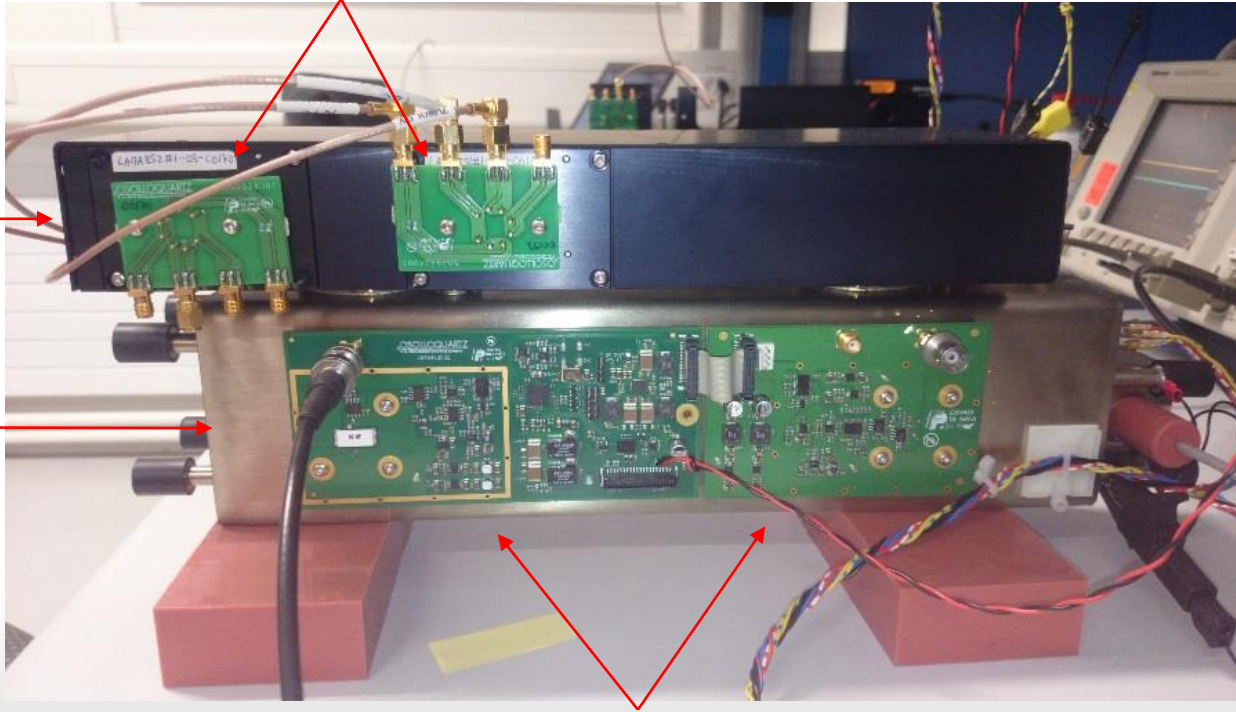
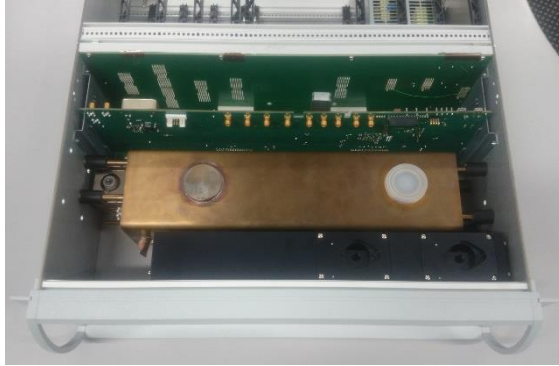


Photo-detectors modules

Complete Cs clock



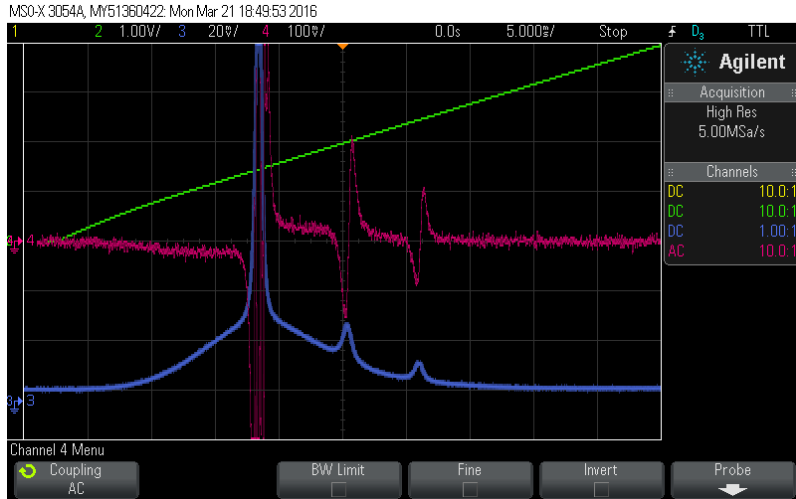
- Front view
 - **LCD touchscreen**
- Top view
 - Optics + Cs tube in front
 - Core electronics
- Rear view
 - **Power supplies** (AC, DC, Battery)
 - **Sinus Outputs** (5, 10, 100 MHz)
 - **Sync 1PPS** (1x In, 4x Out)
 - **Management** (RS 232, Ethernet, Alarms)

Outline



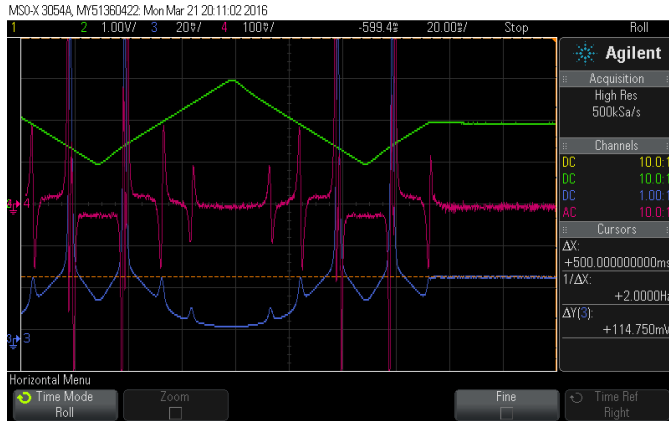
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Laser frequency synchronous detector

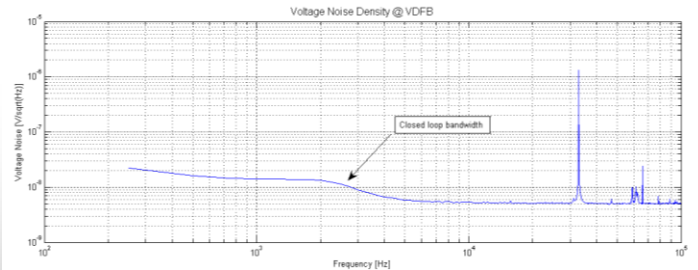


- **Green curve:**
laser current (ramp + AM modulation)
- **Blue curve:**
modulated atomic fluorescence zone A (before Ramsey cavity)
- **Pink curve:**
demodulated atomic fluorescence in zone A
- Phase optimization for synchronous detector (max signal, positive slope on peak)

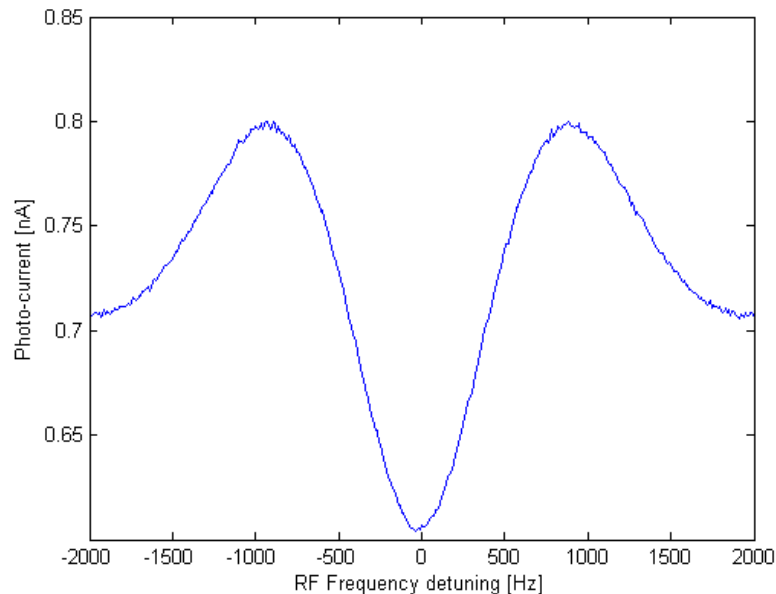
Laser frequency lock



- Automatic laser lock
 - **Atomic line identification** by correlation in micro-controller
 - Laser **optical frequency centering** (center of laser current ramp)
 - At mid height of next ramp, **automatic closing** of frequency lock loop
- Optimization of laser lock loop
 - **Tuning parameters:** amplitude of modulation, PID parameters
 - Criterion: min **PSD of laser current**
 - **Reliability** of laser lock

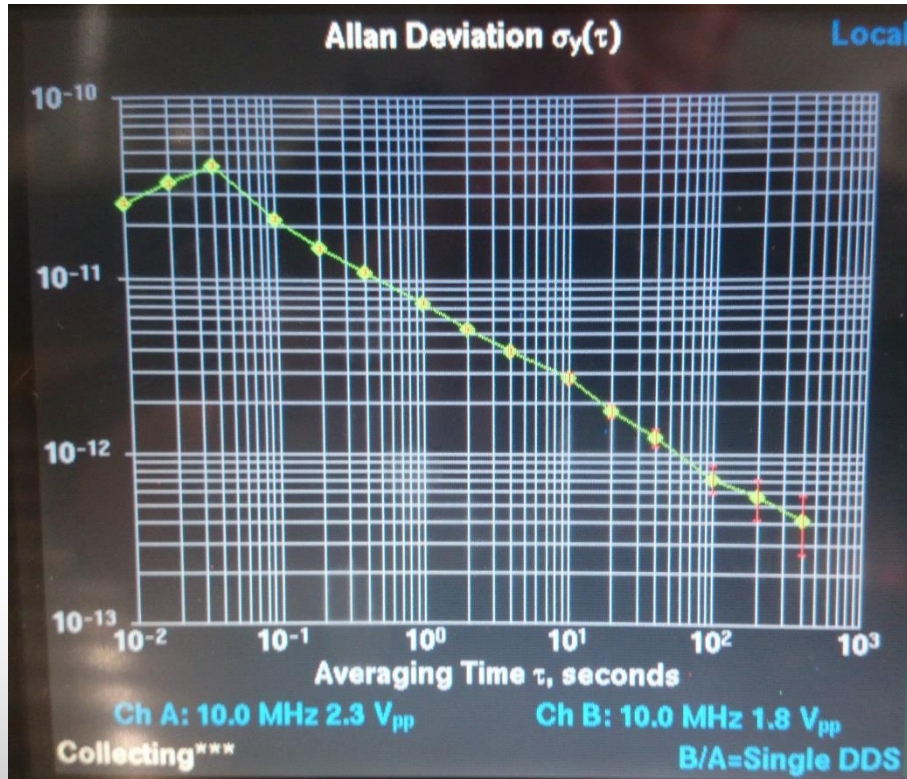


Ramsey fringes (Preliminary)



- **Dark fringe** behavior (minimum at resonance)
- **Central fringe**
 - Amplitude = **200 pA**
 - Linewidth = **800 Hz** (FWHM)
 - Background = **600 pA**
- **Noise PSD** [$1\text{E-}28 \cdot \text{A}^2/\text{Hz}$]
 - Photo-detector = 1.6
 - Background light = 1.9
 - Atomic shot noise = 0.5
 - Extra noise = 6.2
 - Total = 10.2
 - SNR = **6'090 Hz^{1/2}**

Frequency stability (Preliminary)



- **Measured** frequency stability
 - **ADEV = $7.5\text{E-}12 \tau^{-1/2}$**
 - Compared to H-maser
- **Calculated** frequency stability
 - **ADEV = $7.1\text{E-}12 \tau^{-1/2}$**
 - Using SYRTE model (S. Guérandel et al, Proc. of the Joint Meeting EFTF & IEEE - IFCS, 2007, 1050-1055)

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Conclusion and acknowledgment



- Development of an **industrial Optical Cesium Clock** for ground applications
- All **sub-systems are functional** (Cs tube, Optics, Electronics)
- Preliminary frequency stability measurement **ADEV = $7.5E-12$** recorded for **long life** operation (10 years target)
- Present performance limitations: **laser lock quality** (extra noise)
- **Acknowledgment:** this work is being supported by the **European Space Agency**



Thank You



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