



Optical cesium beam clock for ePRTC telecom applications

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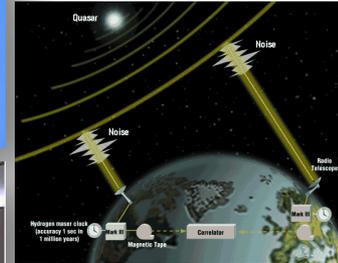
Outline



- 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 = 1^{E-14}**
 - 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 : coming soon

Motivation for an Optical Cs clock



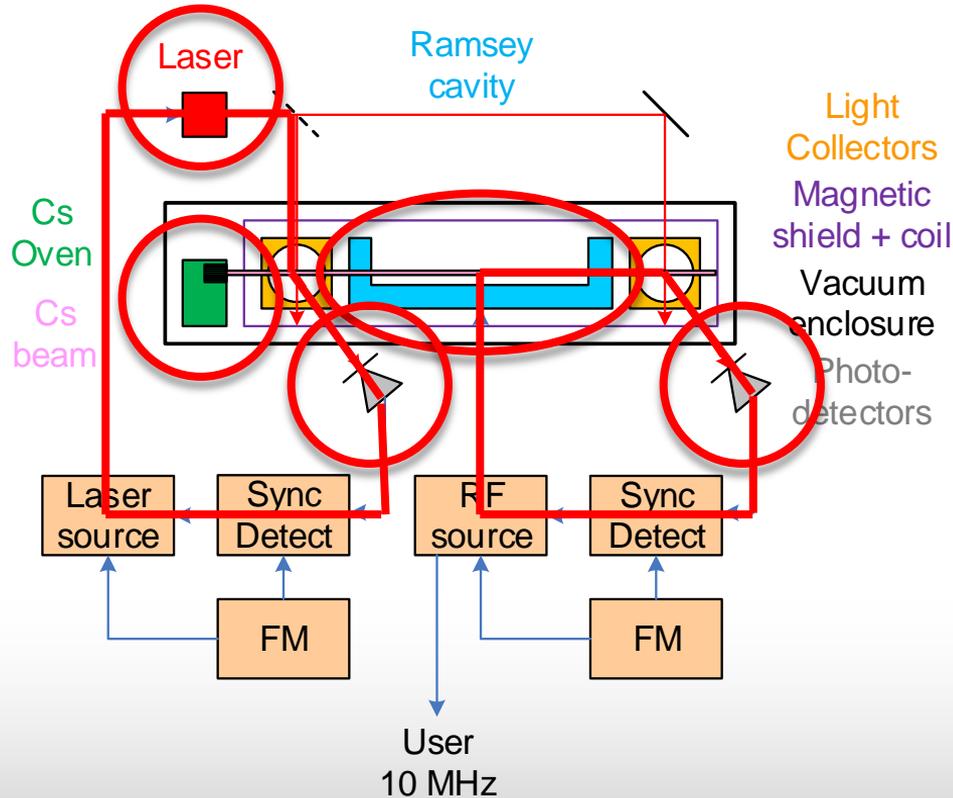
- **Improved performance (short and long-term stability)** for:
 - Metrology and time scales
 - Science (long-term stability of fundamental constants)
 - Inertial navigation (sub-marine, GNSS)
 - Telecom (ePRTC = enhanced Primary Reference Time Clock)
- **No compromise between lifetime and performance**
 - 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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Optical Cesium clock architecture

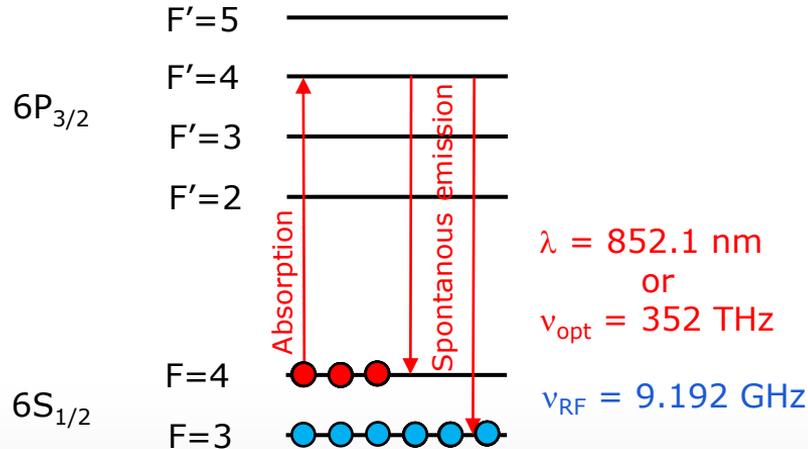


- **Cs beam** generated in the Cs oven (vacuum operation)
- Cs atoms state selection by **laser**
- Cs clock frequency probing (9.192 GHz) in the **Ramsey cavity**
- Atoms detection and amplification by **photodetector** (air)
- Laser and RF sources servo loops using **atomic signals**

Optical Pumping vs Magnetic Selection

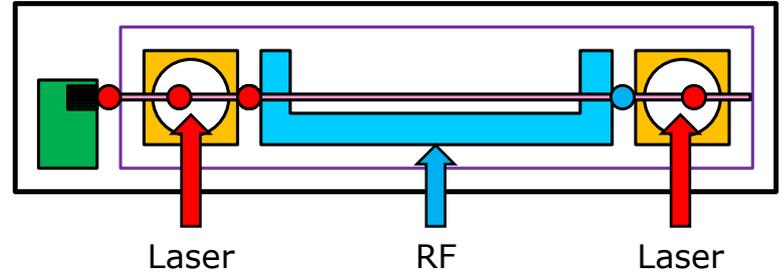
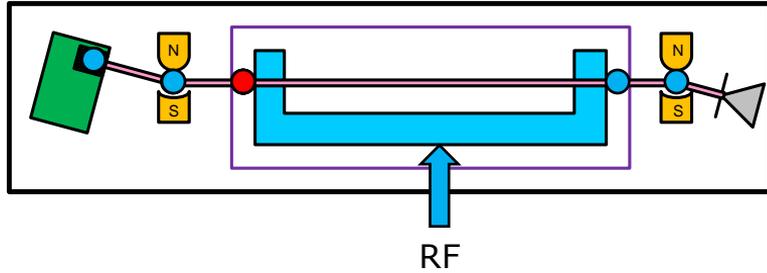


^{133}Cs atomic energy levels



- Atomic energy states
 - **Ground states** ($F=3,4$)
equally populated
 - **Excited states** ($F'=2,3,4,5$)
empty
- Switching between ground states F by **RF interaction** **9.192 GHz** without atomic selection (no useful differential signal)
- Atomic preparation by **magnetic deflection** (loss of atoms)
- Atomic preparation by **optical pumping** with laser tuned to $F=4 \rightarrow F'=4$ transition (gain of atoms)

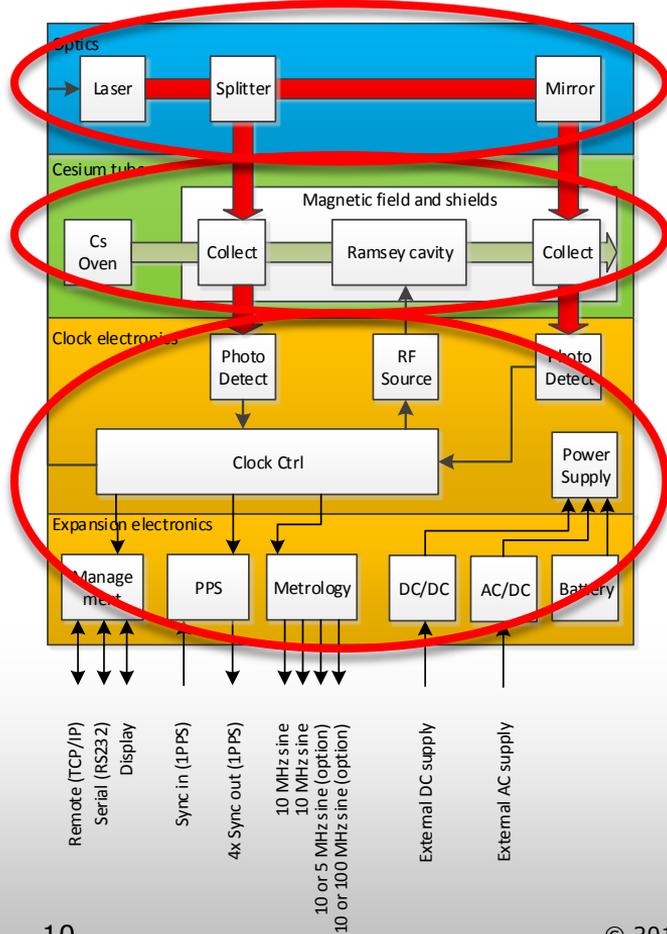
Cesium clock: Magnetic vs. Optical



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

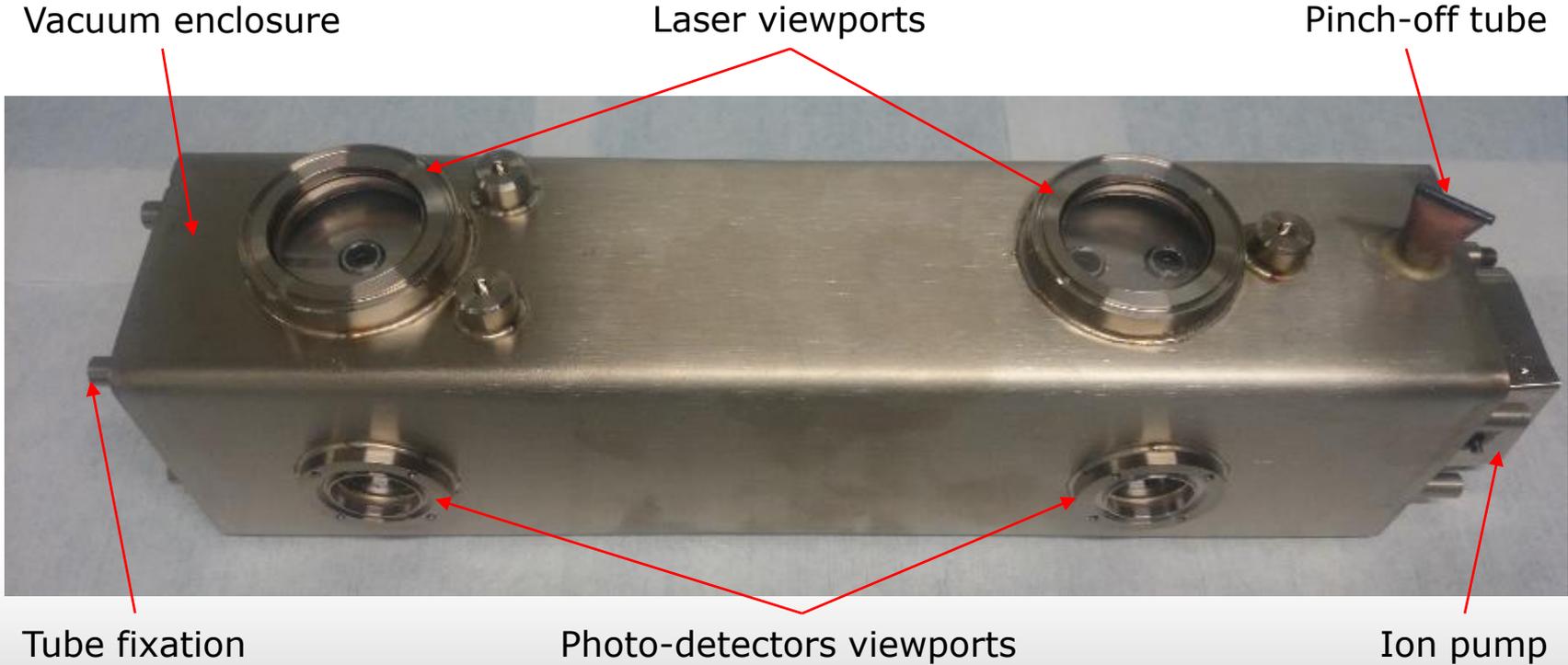
- High flux (x100)
 - **No velocity selection** (straight)
 - Optical pumping (**atoms reused**)
- Typical performances:
 - **$3E-12$** $\tau^{-1/2}$
 - 10 years
- **Relaxed** alignment (straight beam)
- Critical component **outside vacuum** (laser)

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** (no acousto-optic modulator)
- Electronics
 - **Cs core electronics** for driving the Optics and the Cs tube
 - **External modules** for power supplies, management, signals I/O

Cs tube sub-assembly

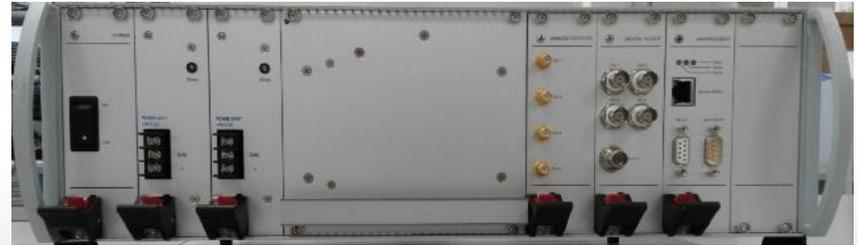


Optics sub-assembly



- 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**, TO3 package
 - **Narrow linewidth** (<1MHz)

Typical System Integration view

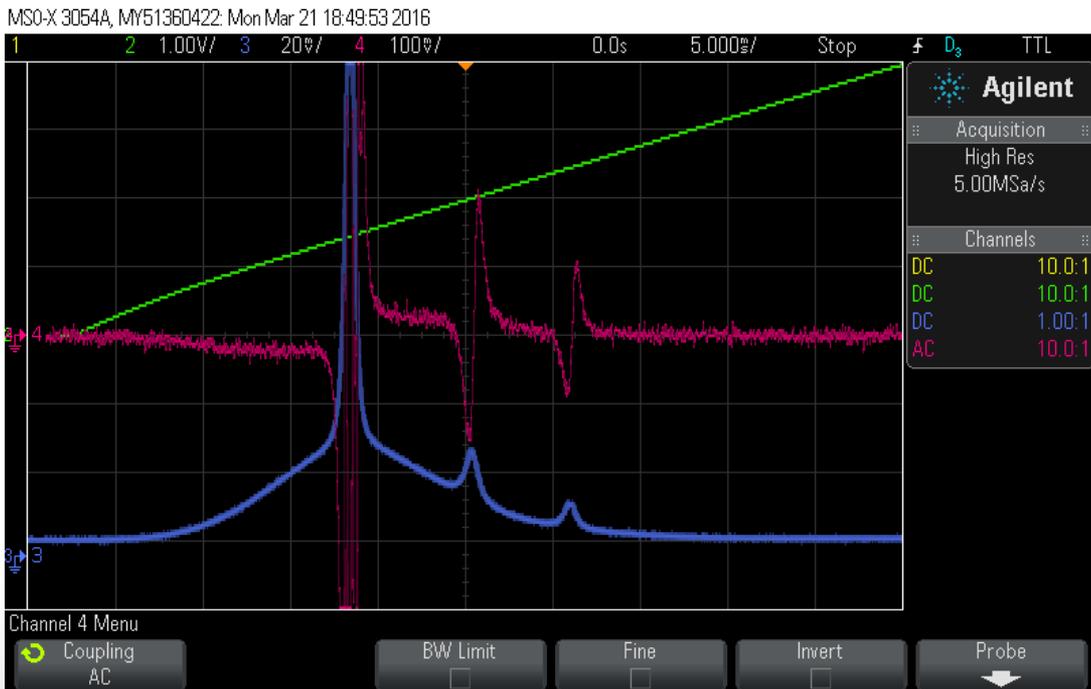


Outline



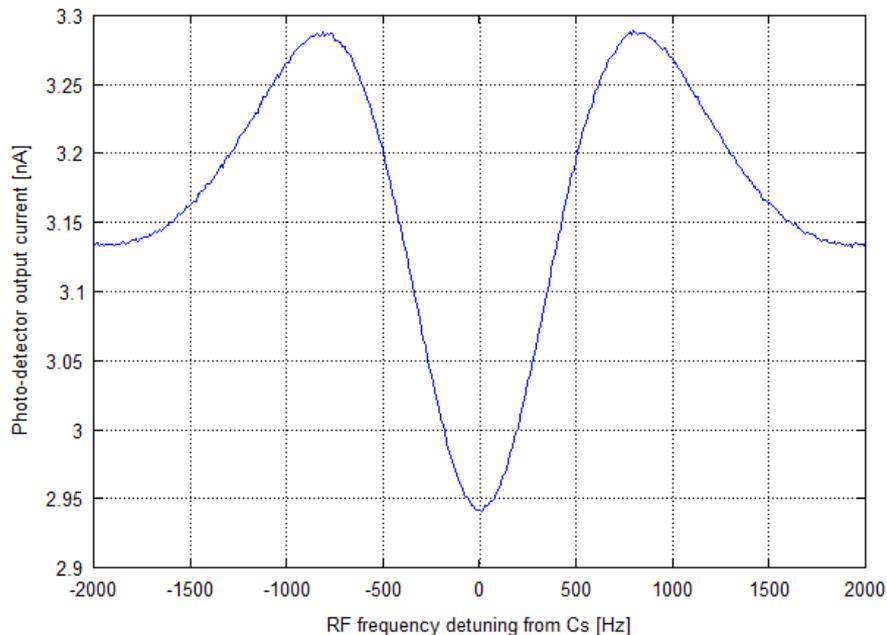
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Laser frequency lock



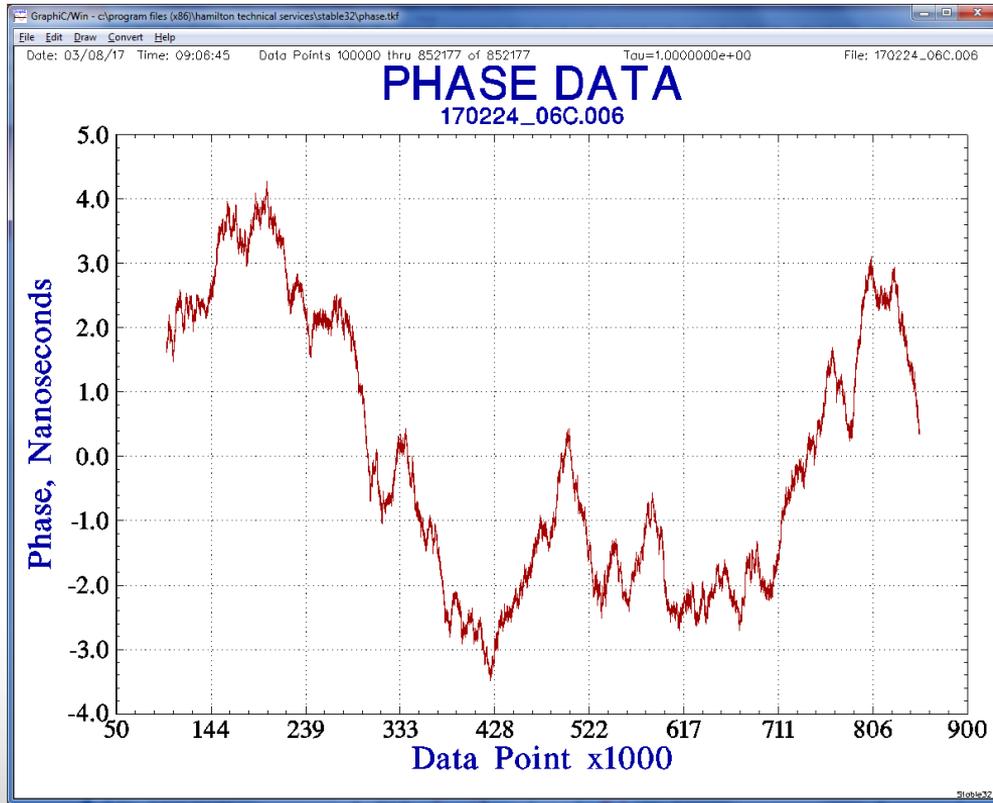
- **Green curve:** **laser current** (ramp + AM modulation)
- **Blue curve:** modulated atomic **fluorescence zone A** (before Ramsey cavity)
- **Pink curve:** **demodulated** atomic fluorescence in zone A
- **Automatic** laser line **identification** and laser **lock** (micro-controller)

Ramsey fringes



- **Dark fringe** behavior (minimum at resonance)
- **Central fringe**
 - Amplitude = **350 pA**
 - Linewidth = **730 Hz** (FWHM)

Time Interval Error



- Recording of 10 MHz phase output vs H-maser reference clock
- Holdover mode
- Maximum Time Interval Error (Peak-to-Peak): **7 ns over 9 days**
- **No** evidence of **frequency drift**
- Ready to be used for **ePRTC**

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Conclusion and acknowledgment



- Development of an **industrial Optical Cesium Clock** for ground applications
- Design using **laser** instead of magnets
 - **Better performance**
 - **No compromise on Cs tube lifetime**
- MTIE measured in holdover: **7 ns over 9 days**
- Ready to be used for **ePRTC**

- **Acknowledgment:** this work is being supported by the **European Space Agency**



Thank You



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