

Portable Sr Lattice Clock



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October 10, 2018

Comparisons at PTB



Yb⁺ single
ion clock



building A

building B

PTB Sr lattice
clock



“Space Optical
Sr Clock”

Outline:

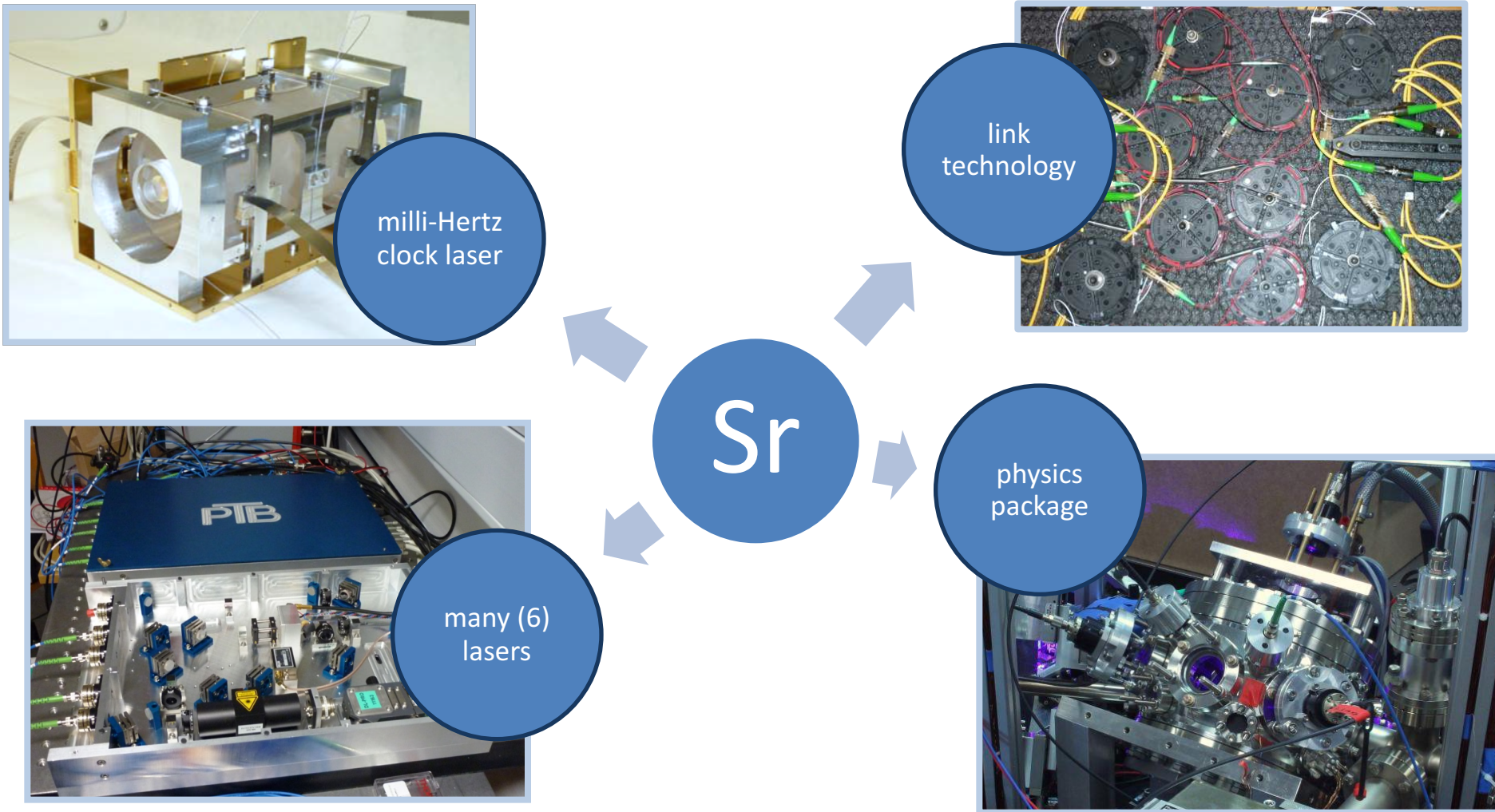
► Evaluation at PTB

► Campaign 2017: Paris – Braunschweig

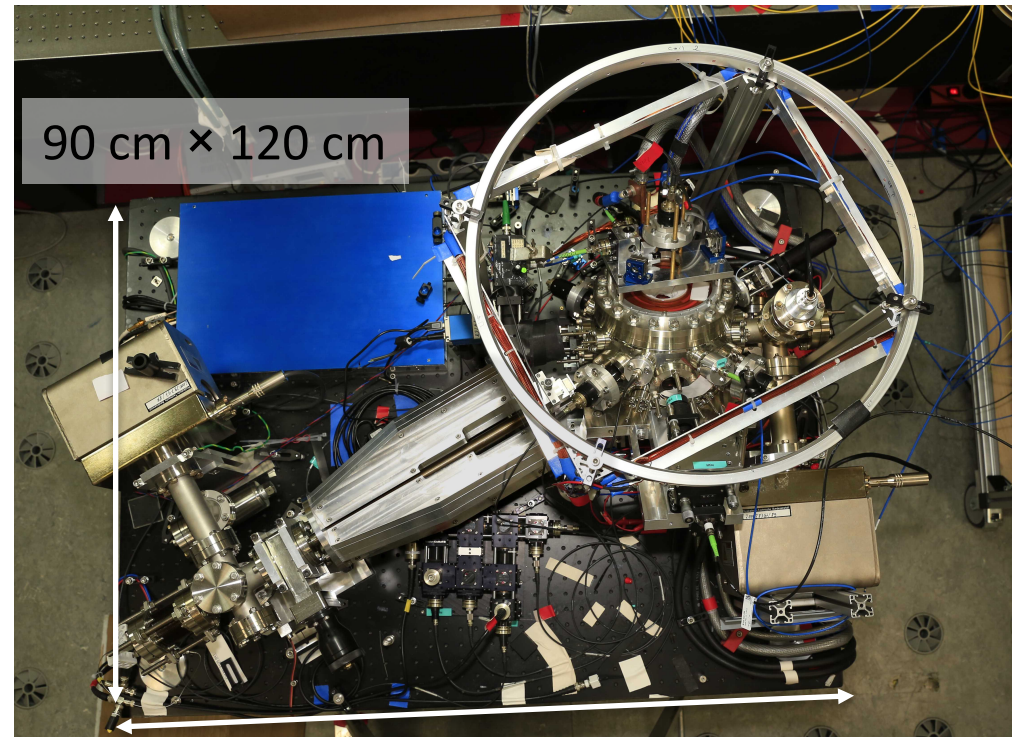
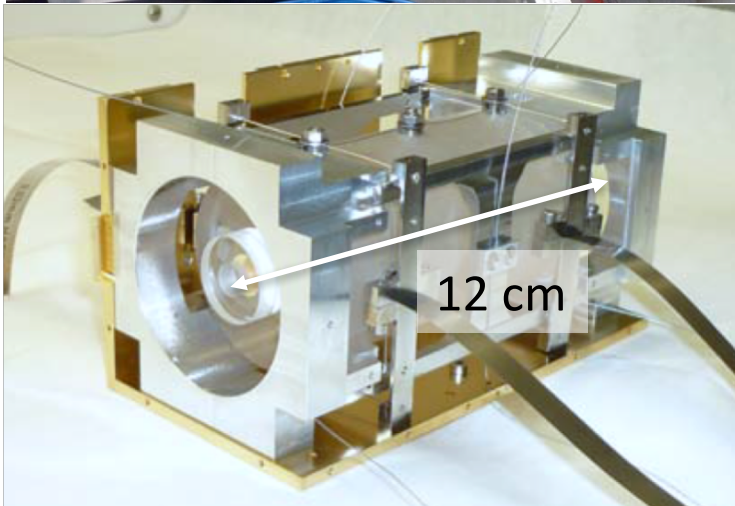
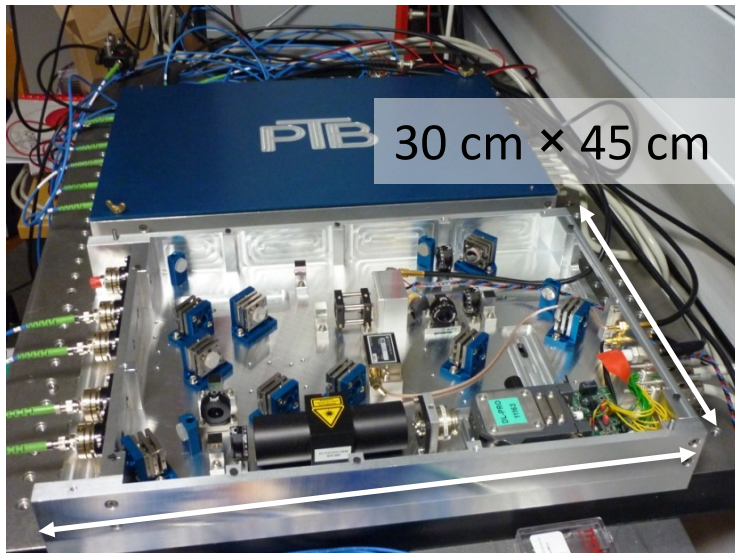
► Campaign 2018: Munich – Braunschweig



Transportable lattice clock



Making the Sr clock transportable



S. Vogt *et al.*, J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. **723**, 012020 (2016)

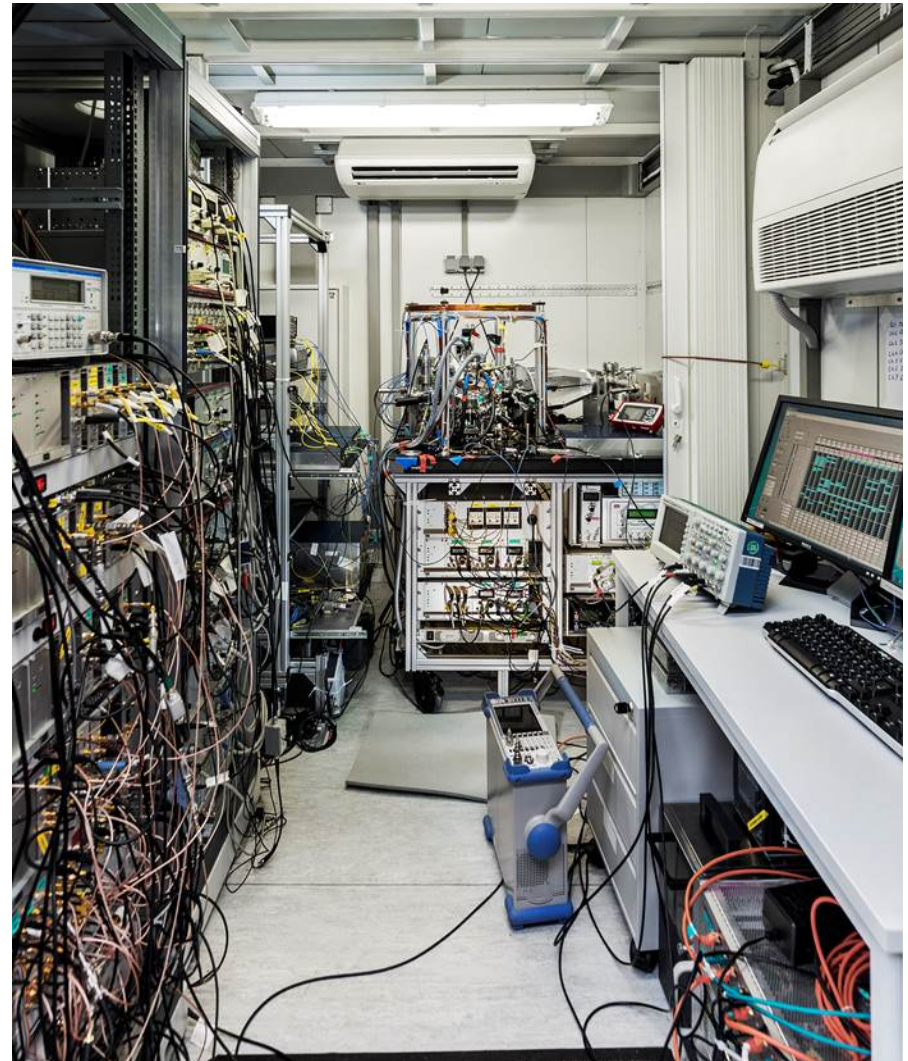
S. Koller *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **118**, 073601 (2017)

Transportable optical clocks

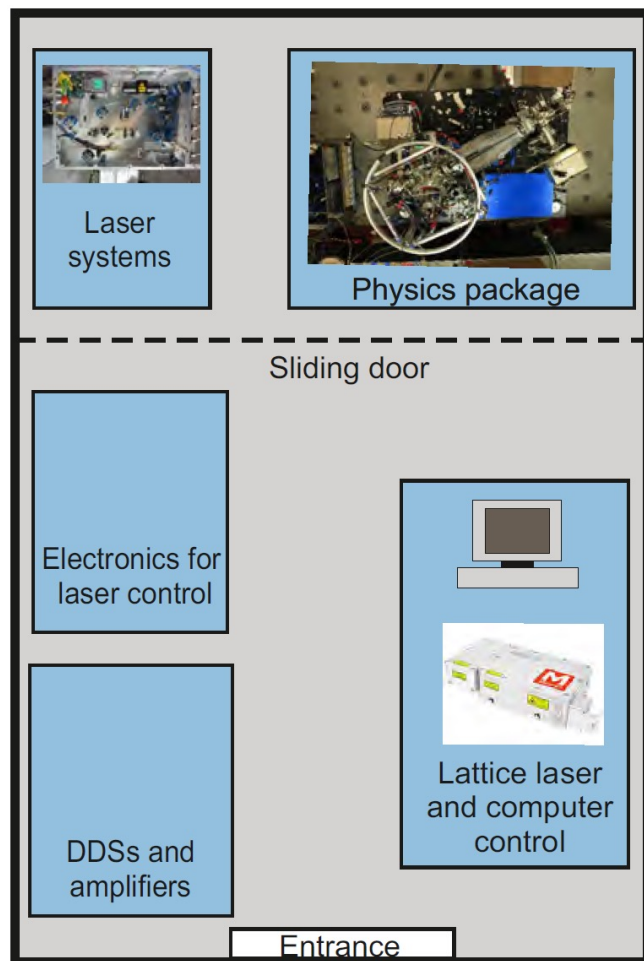


Car trailer housing the clock

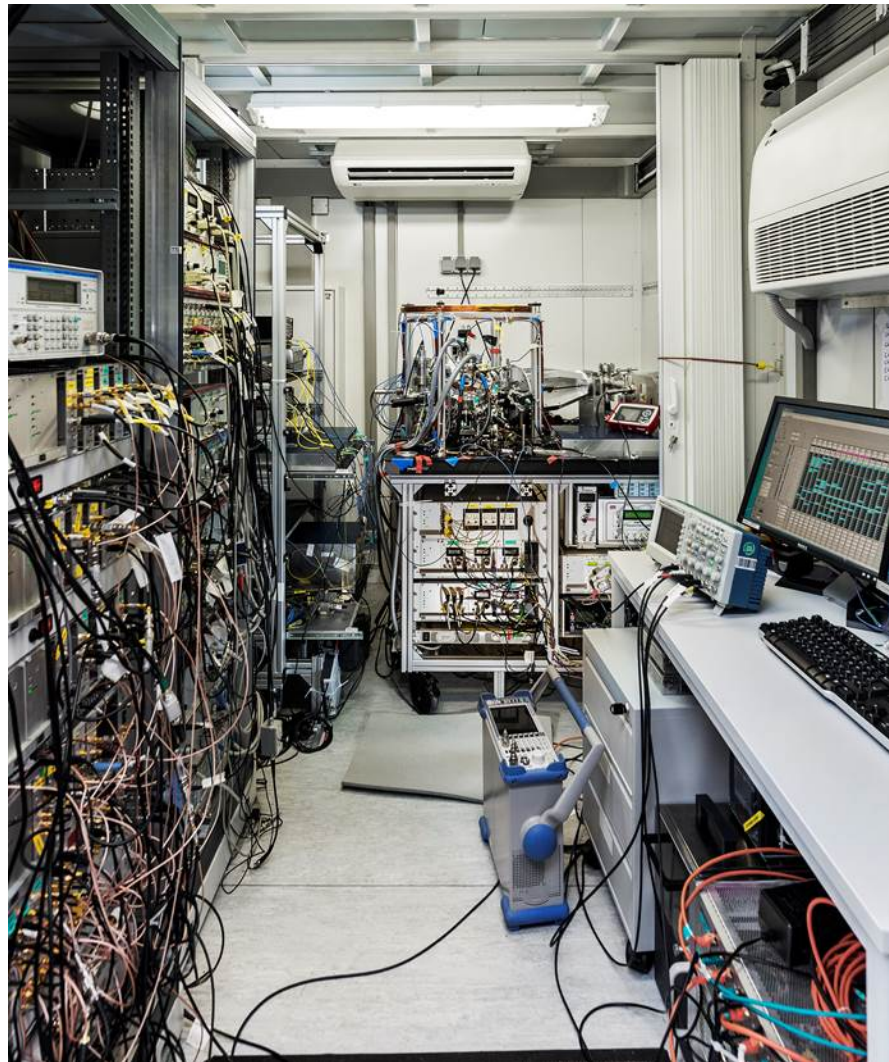
View into the car trailer ►



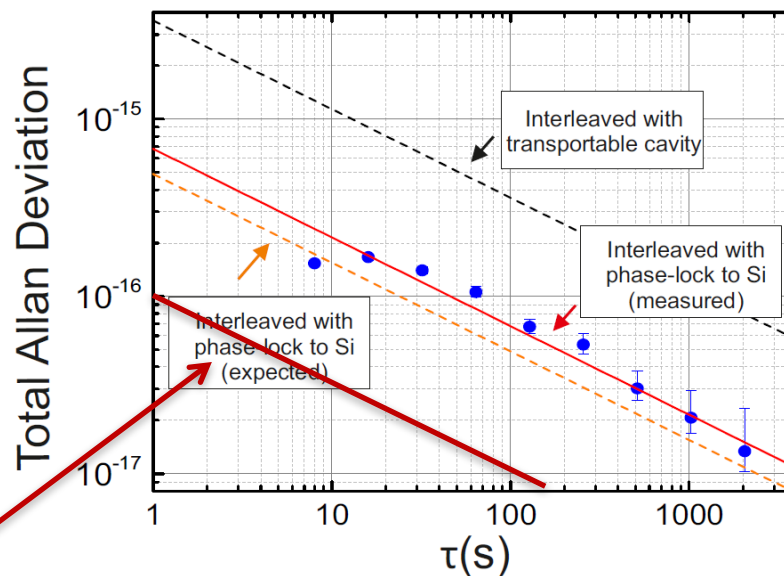
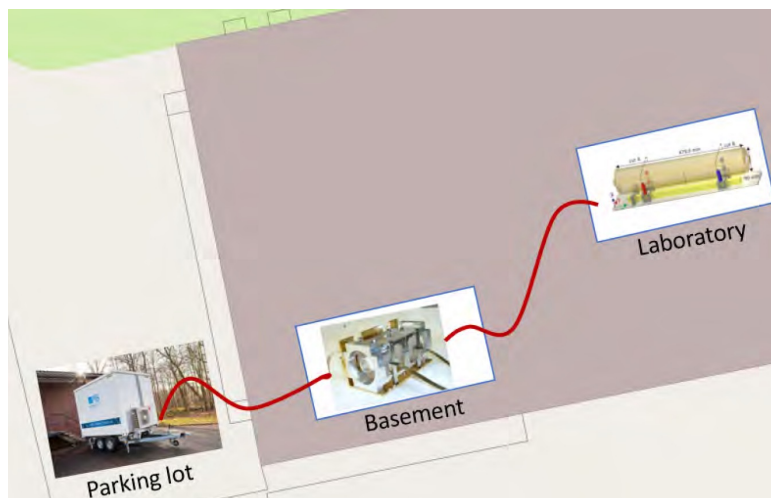
Transportable optical clocks



View into the car trailer ►

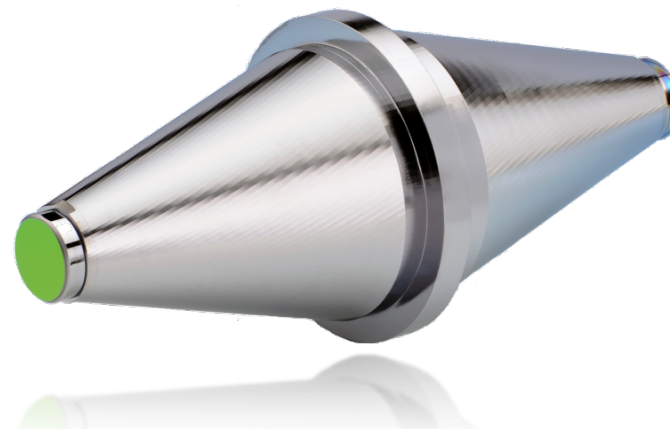


Further testing at PTB – know your clock

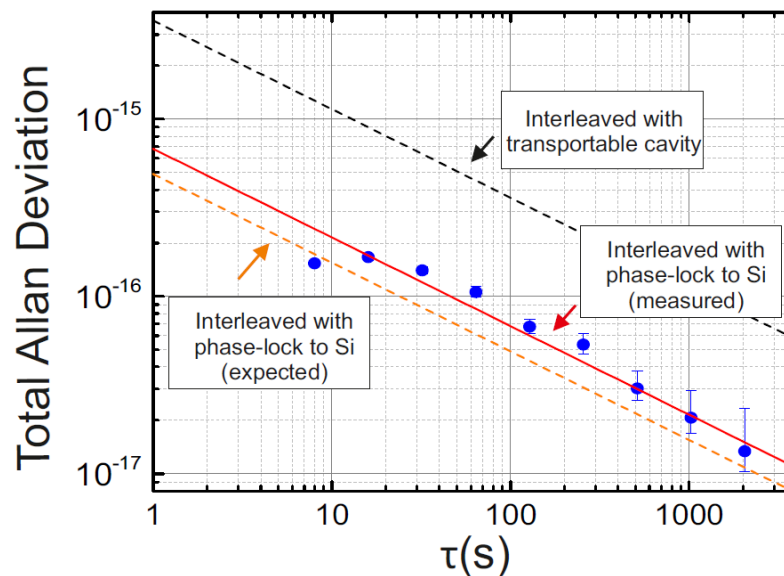
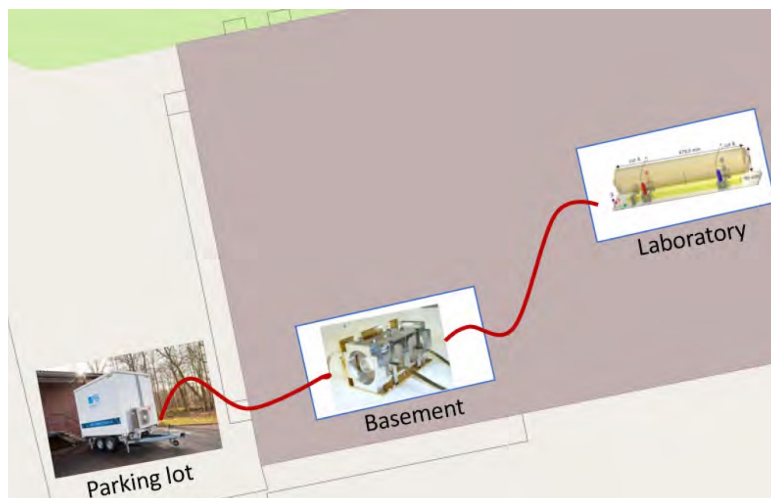


expected instability of
Sr laboratory clock

faster averaging using laboratory lasers

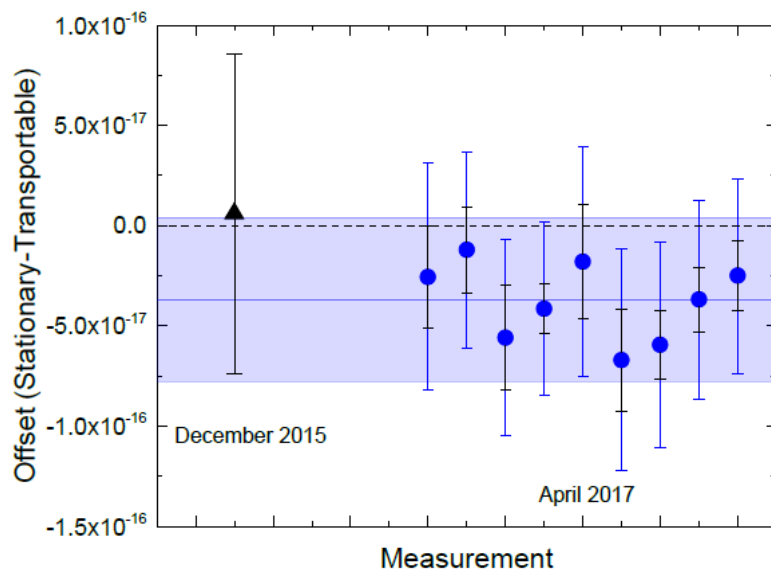


Further testing at PTB – know your clock

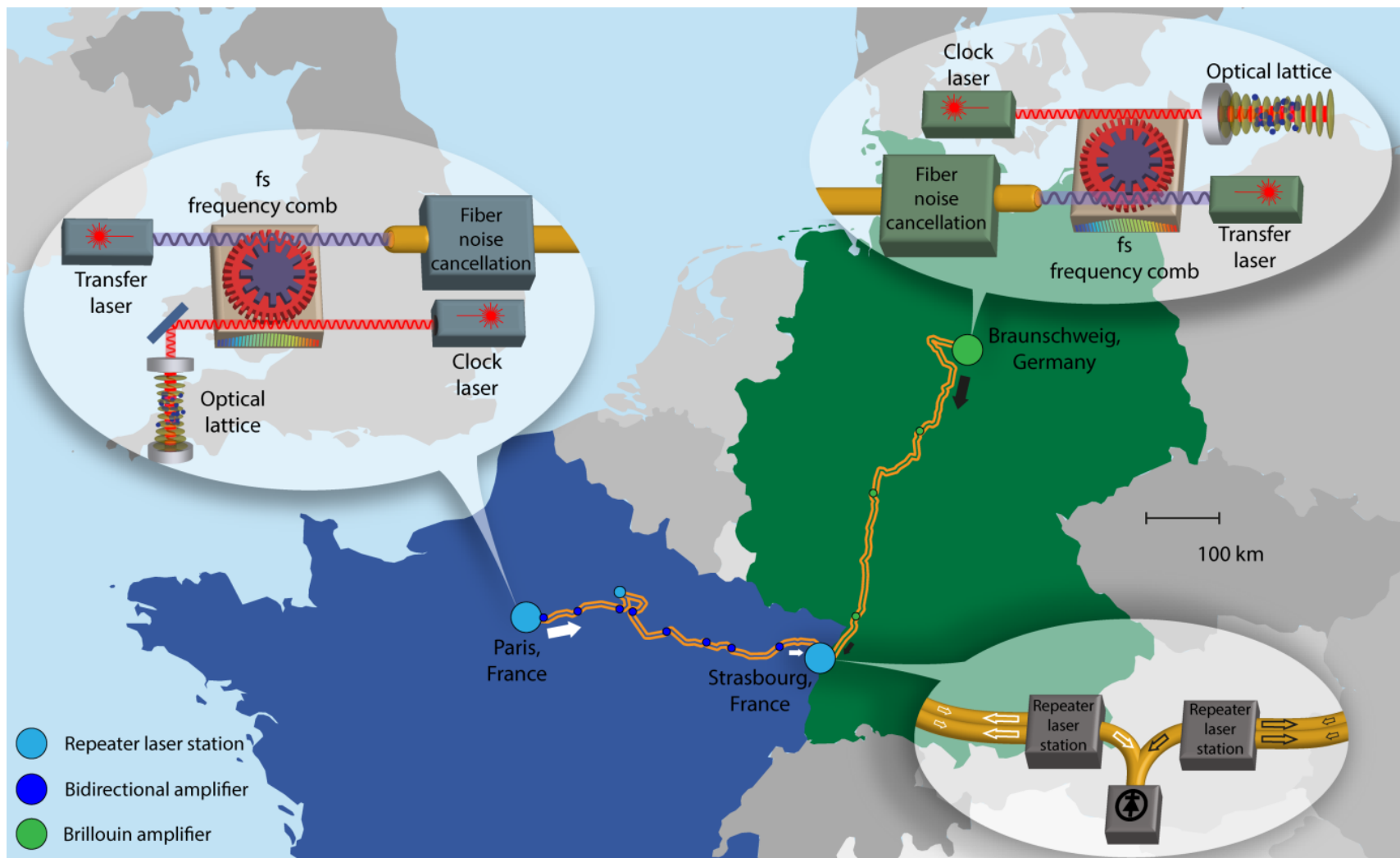


faster averaging using laboratory lasers

$$\nu_{\text{stat}}/\nu_{\text{trans}} - 1 = -37(41) \times 10^{-18}$$

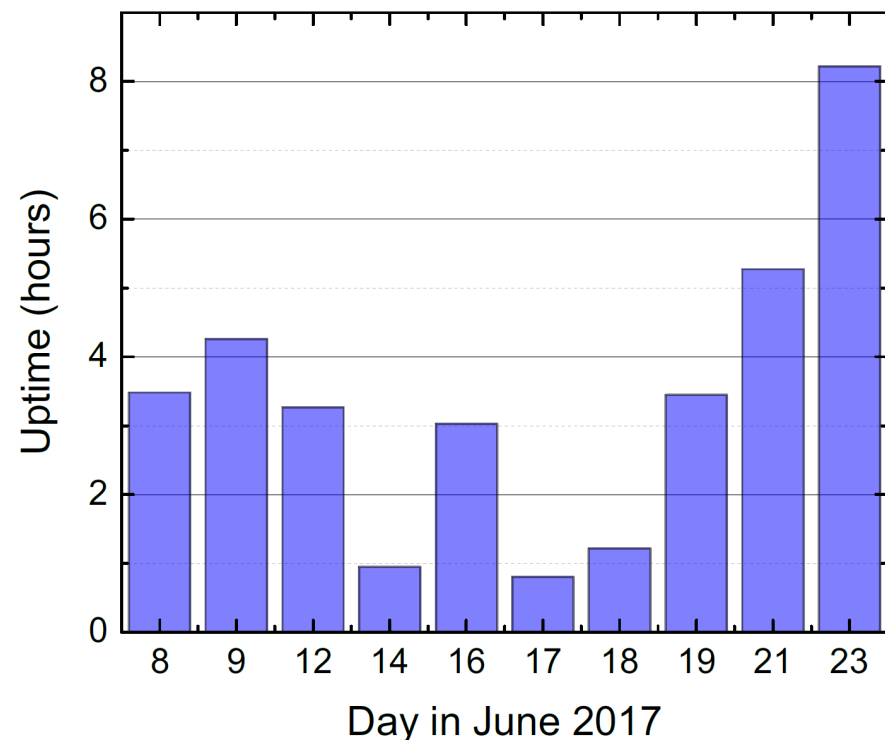


Second campaign: Paris – Braunschweig 2017



Second campaign: Paris – Braunschweig 2017

Recording data:

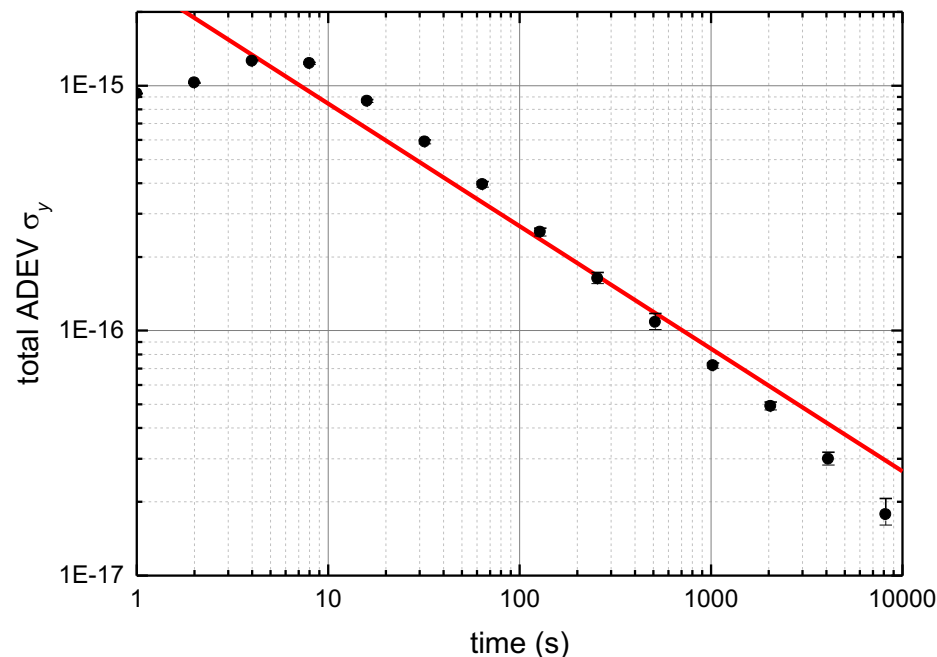


Systematic effect
Lattice light shift
BBR Ambient
BBR oven
2 nd -order Zeeman shift
Collision
Probe light shift
DC Stark shift
Servo error
Optical path length
AOM switching
Background gas collision
Total

Correction	Uncertainty
0.17	0.96
534.05	0.68
0.98	0.98
11.21	0.46
0.43	0.79
0.036	0.036
0	<0.1
0	0.97
0	<0.1
0	0.2
0.5	0.5
547.4	2.1

values in 10^{-17}

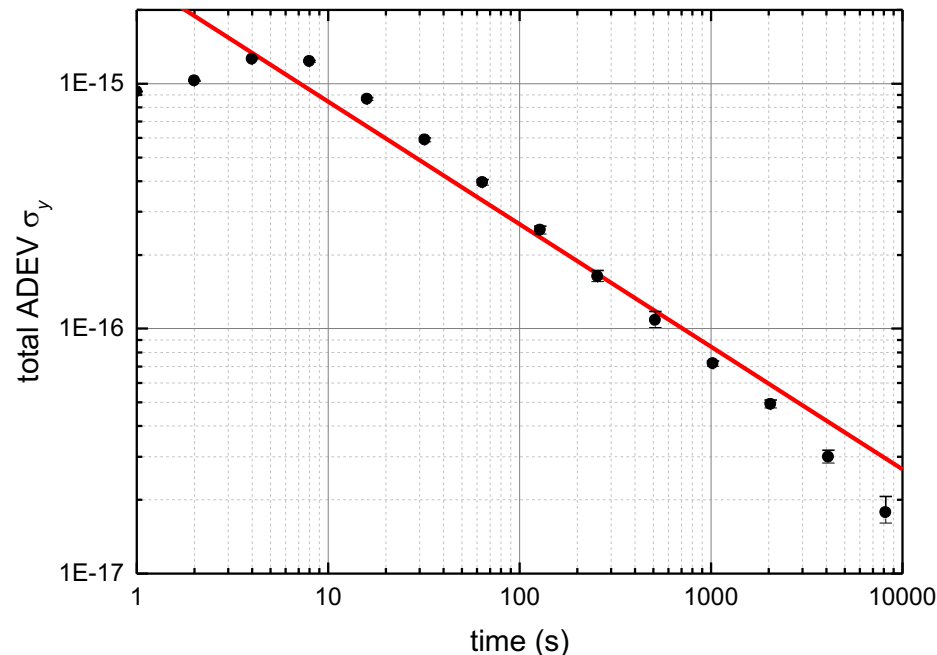
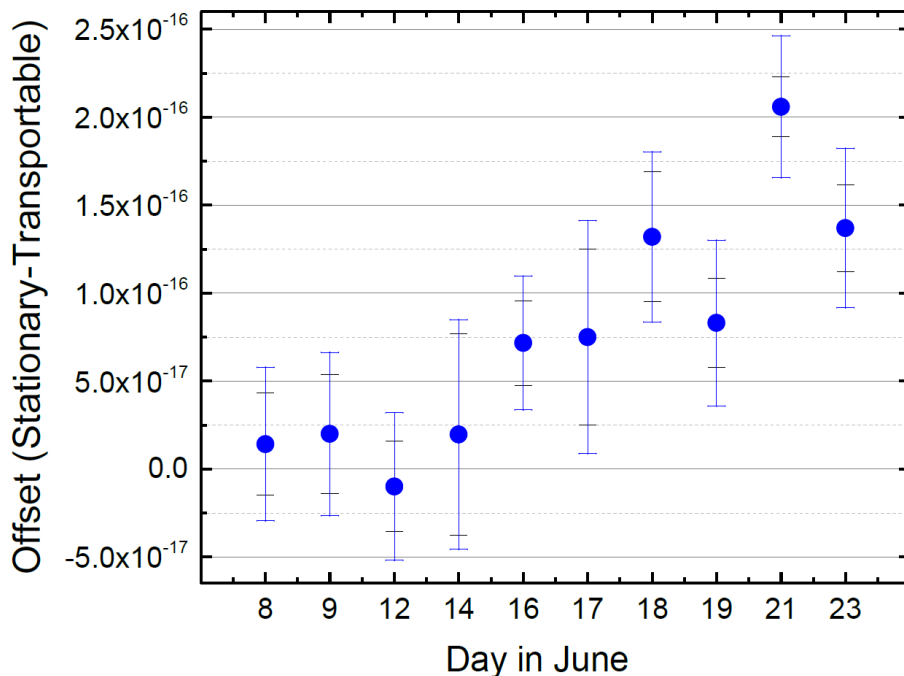
Second campaign: Paris – Braunschweig 2017



Combined uncertainty $\approx 3 \times 10^{-17}$ or 30 cm in 3 hours.

Gravity potential correction from geodesy: $-247.2(4) \times 10^{-17}$

Second campaign: Paris – Braunschweig 2017



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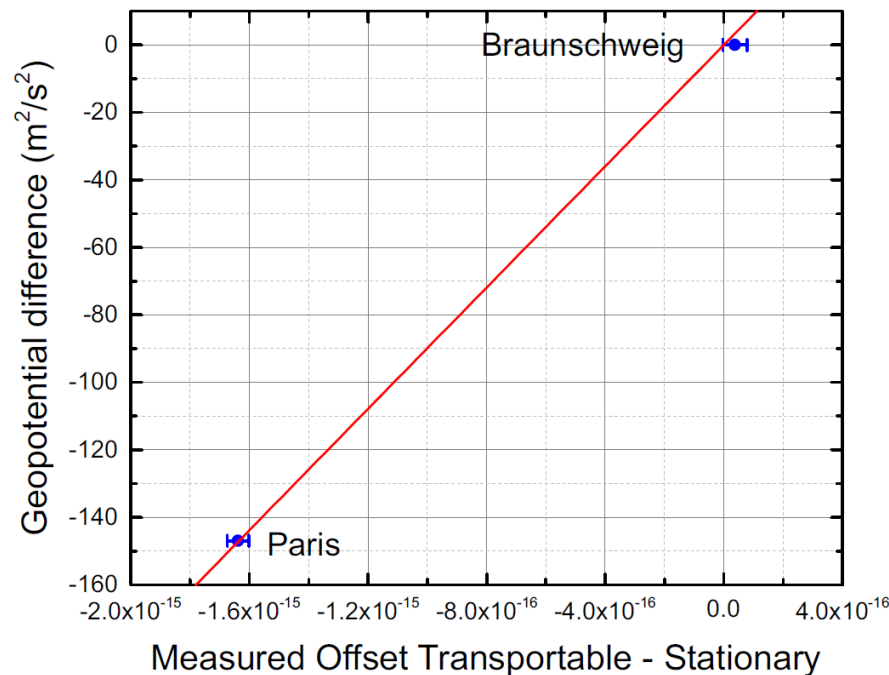
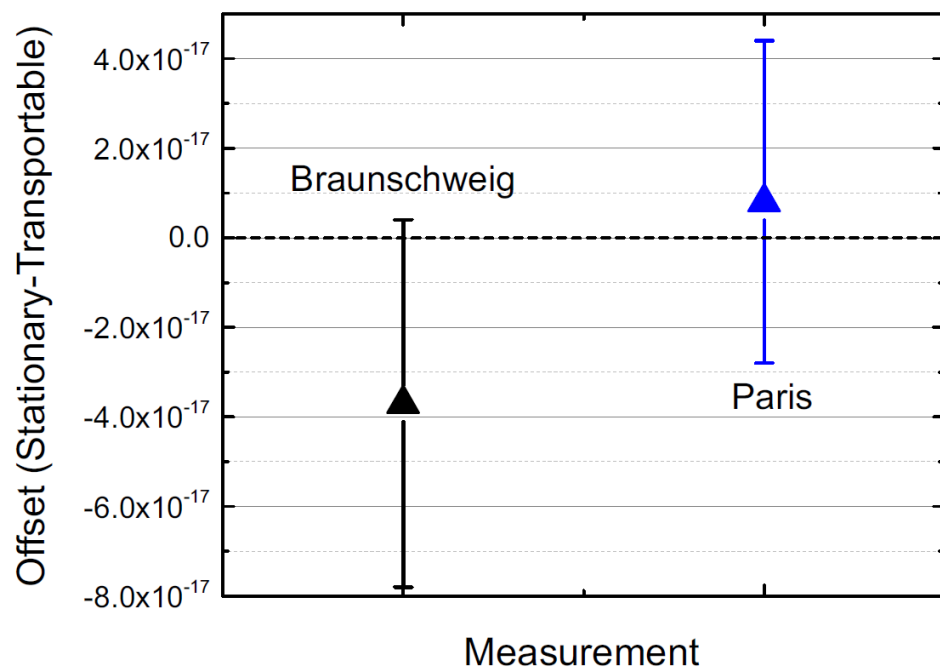
Gravity potential correction from geodesy: $-247.2(4) \times 10^{-17}$

unfortunately: ‘anomaly’ in the second half of the campaign

Second campaign: Paris – Braunschweig 2017

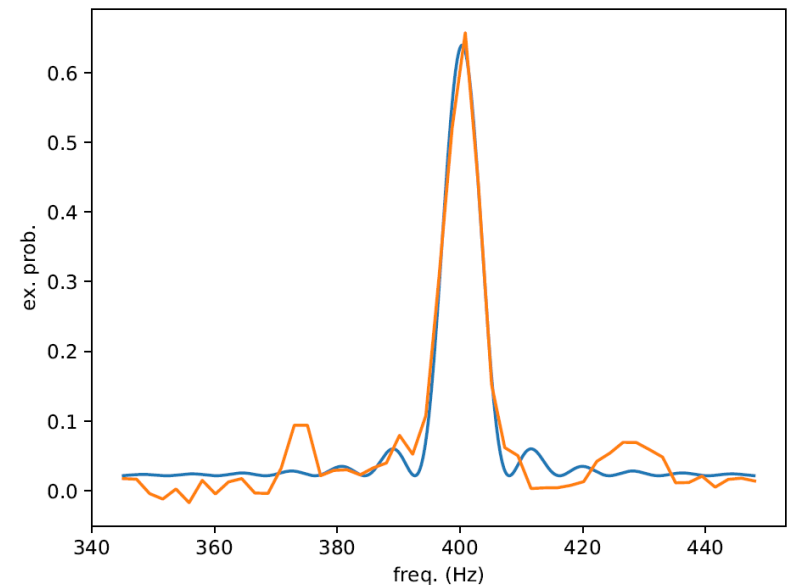
Searching for the reason of the drifting ratio after day 4.

If we can ignore data after that things are quite nice.



Third campaign: Munich – Braunschweig 2018

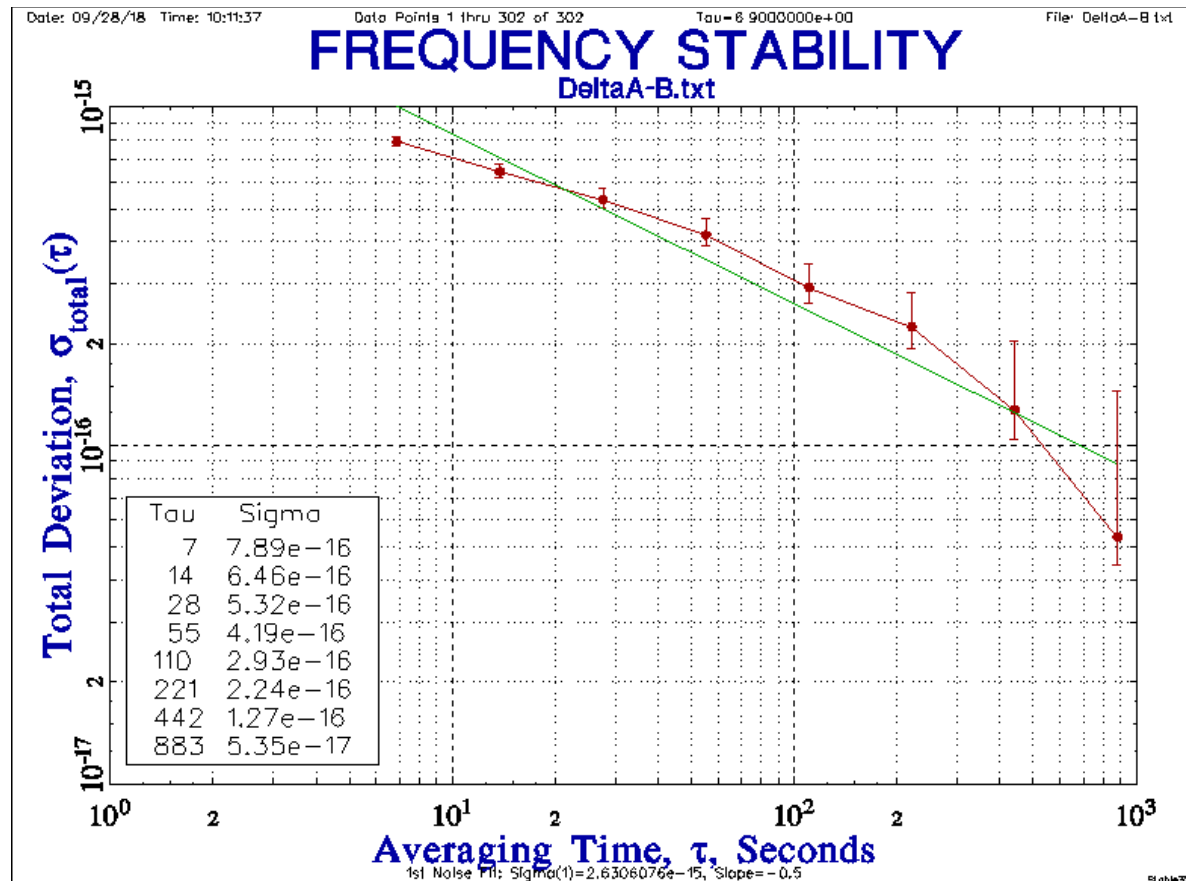
- Need for further practise and improvements
- 5 days after arrival: atoms in the lattice
- second week: problems with spectroscopy
perturbation of the clock laser



Third campaign: Munich – Braunschweig 2018

- Clock instability with laser sidebands
(self comparison, evaluation of systematics)

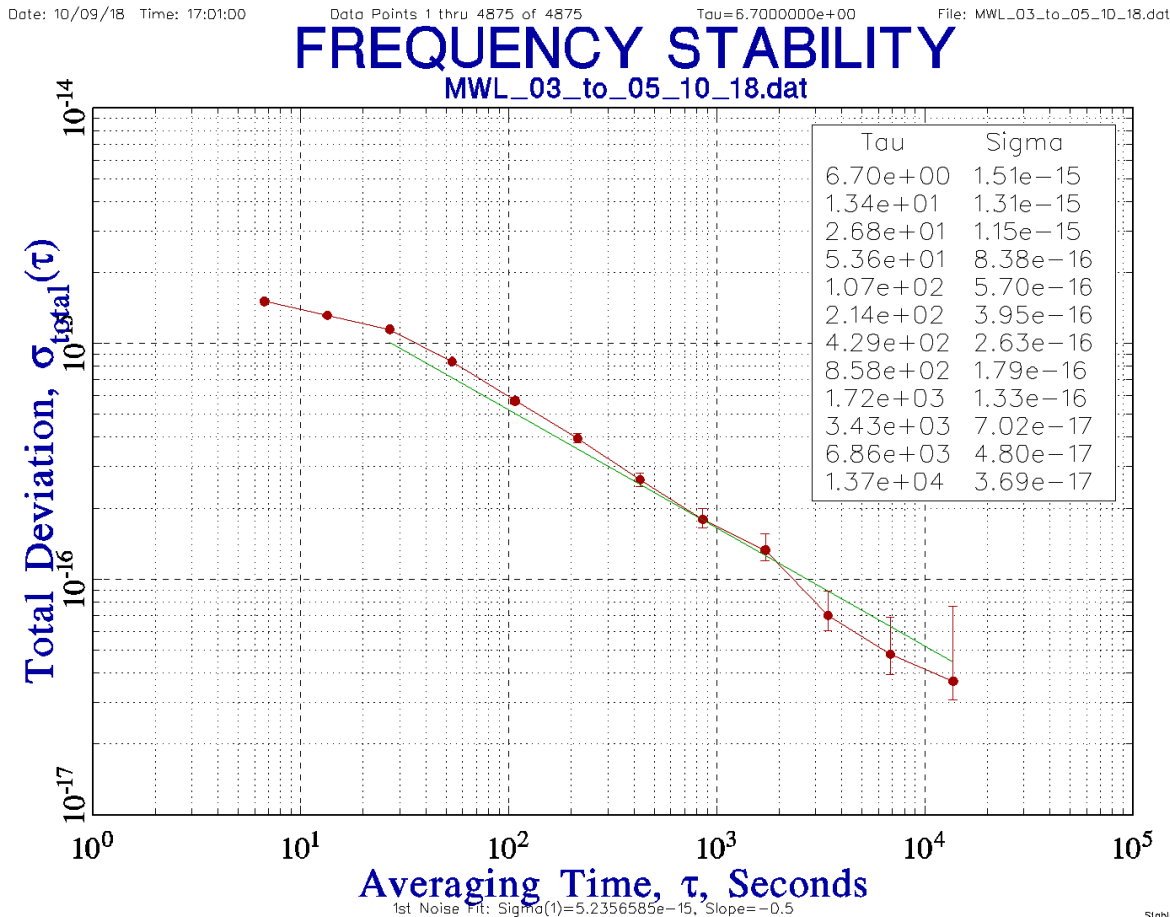
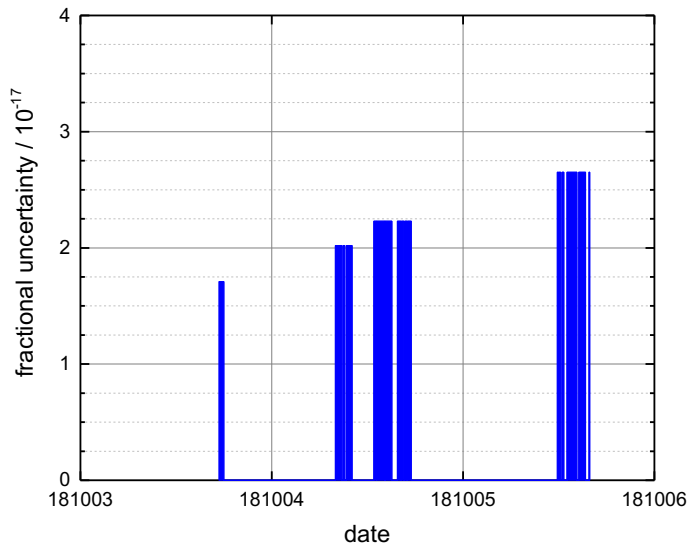
$$3 \times 10^{-15} \tau^{-1/2}$$



Third campaign: Munich – Braunschweig 2018

- Third week: Clock laser sidebands removed (fibre between clock laser and cavity)

- instability:
 $5 \times 10^{-15} \tau^{-1/2}$



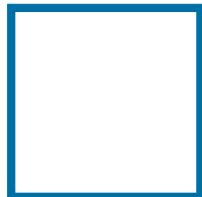
In conclusion:

- ▶ There is always something new ...
- ▶ Reliability is still an issue
procedures for 'quality management' have to be improved
hardware improvements are ongoing
- ▶ I still think that we can do this!

Many thanks to:

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R. Schwarz



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D. Matei
T. Legero
U. Sterr

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G. Grosche
H. Schnatz

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O. Lopez (LPL)
A. Amy-Klein (LPL)

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Michele (MPQ)
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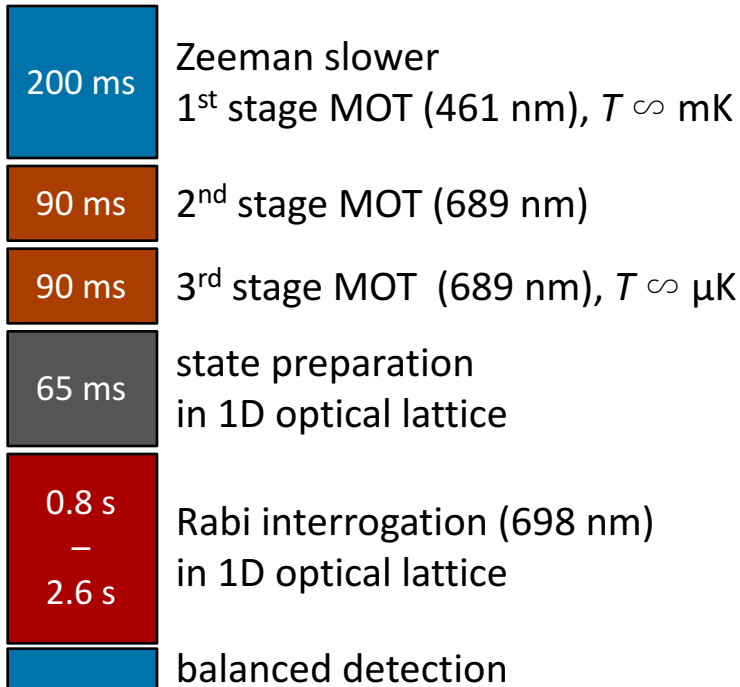
www.ptb.de



Stand: 02/17

Strontium lattice clock

Experimental sequence



Partial level diagram

