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Horloges atomiques et applications

Sebastien Bize

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Horloges Atomiques et Applications



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*L'optique à Paris
17 novembre 2011
Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris*



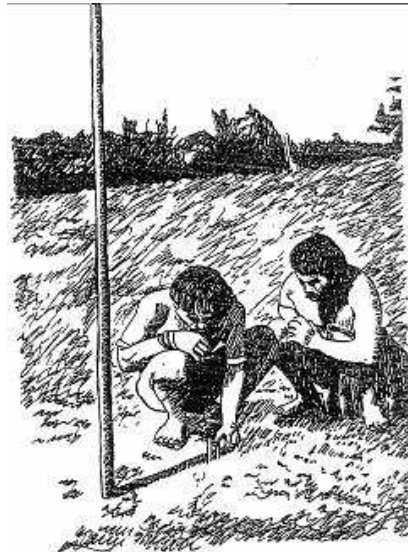
Plan de l'exposé

- Généralités sur la mesure du temps
- Généralités sur les horloges atomiques
- Horloges de grande exactitude
 - Fontaines atomiques
 - Horloges optiques
 - Laser ultra stables
 - Méthodes de comparaison
- Tests fondamentaux à l'aide d'horloges

Une manière universelle de percevoir le temps

- En observant la périodicité d'un phénomène naturel: la rotation de la Terre
 - La succession jour/nuit permet de compter les jours qui passent

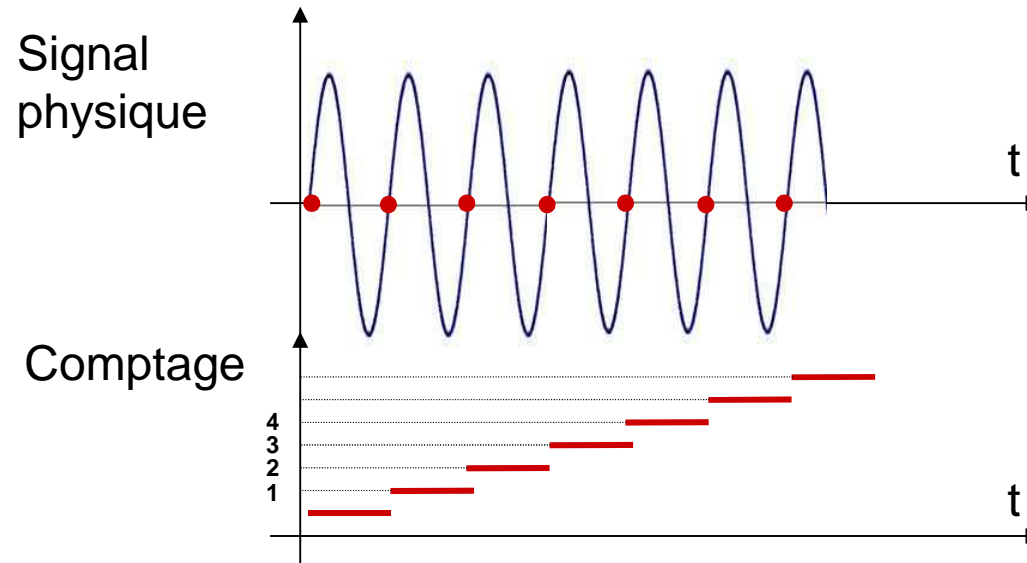
- De manière plus fine
 - Gnomon, cadran solaire



- Beaucoup plus fine
 - Jusqu'en 1967, la seconde du Système Internationale (SI) est basée sur le mouvement de la Terre
- Le principe de l'observation d'un phénomène périodique reste valable pour les horloges les plus modernes

Principe de mesure d'une durée ou intervalle de temps

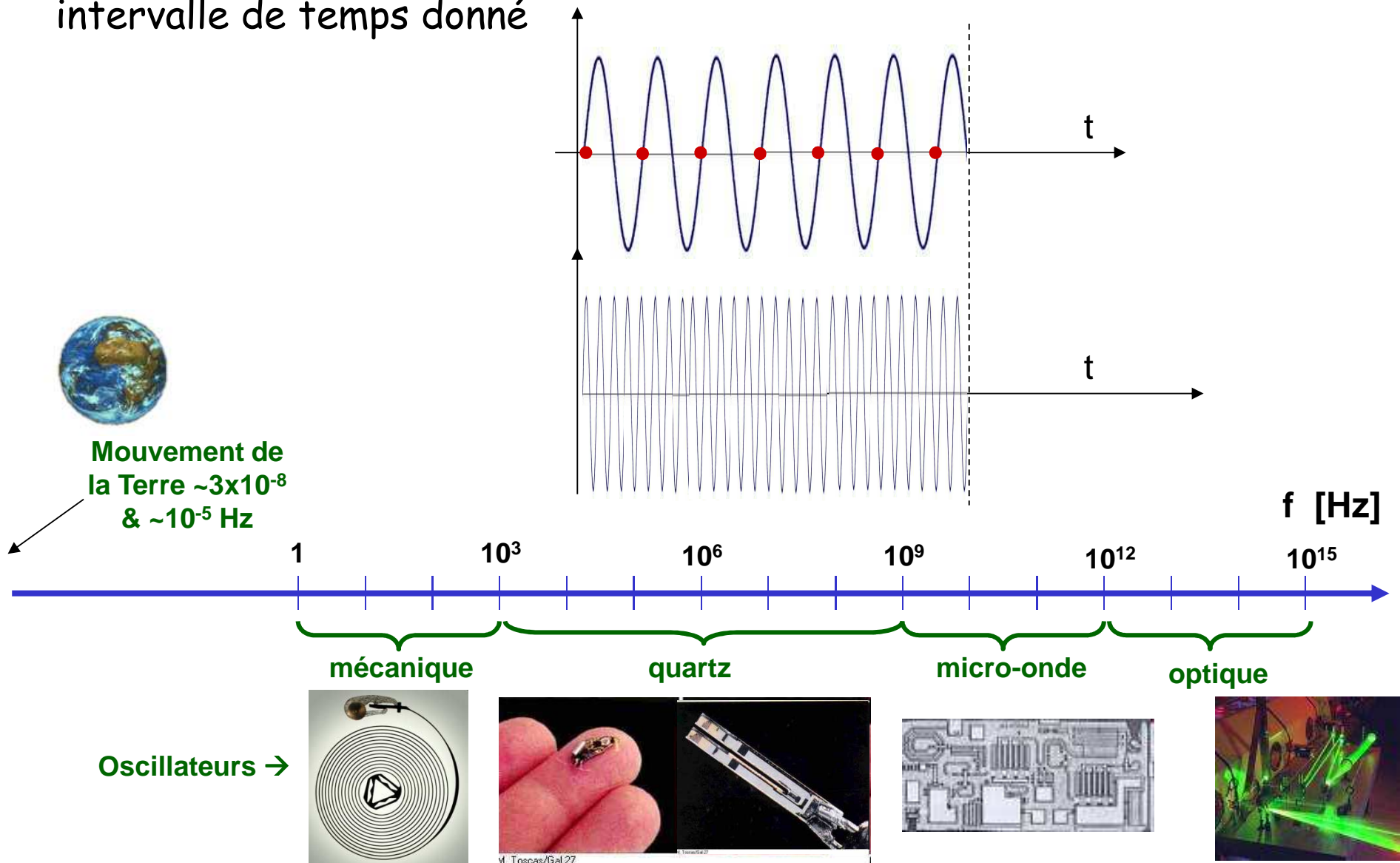
- Observation et comptage d'un phénomène périodique



- Qualité de mesure d'un intervalle de temps
 - → stabilité du phénomène périodique
 - → nombre de périodes mesurées

Influence de la fréquence d'oscillation

- Une fréquence plus élevée permet une subdivision plus fine d'un intervalle de temps donné



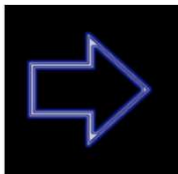
Imperfection des oscillateurs

■ Problème



- La fréquence dépend de la géométrie, des dimensions et de beaucoup d'autres caractéristiques physiques
- Sujet au vieillissement, à l'usure, à l'influence de paramètres extérieurs
- → Pas de caractère universel

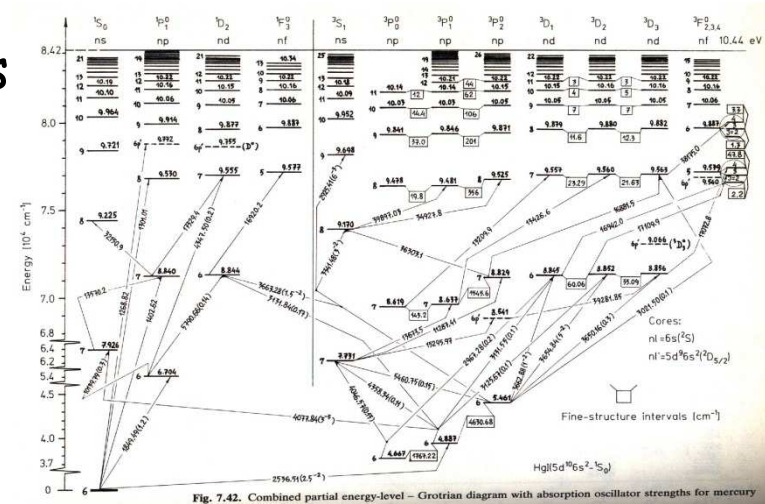
■ Solution



- Stabiliser la fréquence de l'oscillateur sur une référence « absolue » : une transition atomique

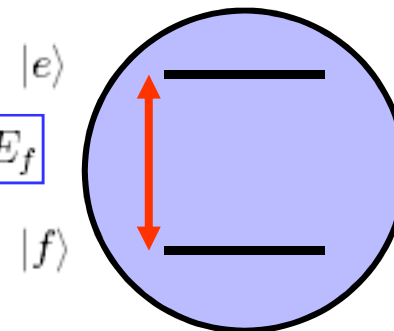
L'atome : une référence universelle et (quasi) parfaite

- L'atome a des niveaux d'énergie quantifiés



- A la différence d'énergie entre deux niveaux correspond une fréquence via la relation de Planck

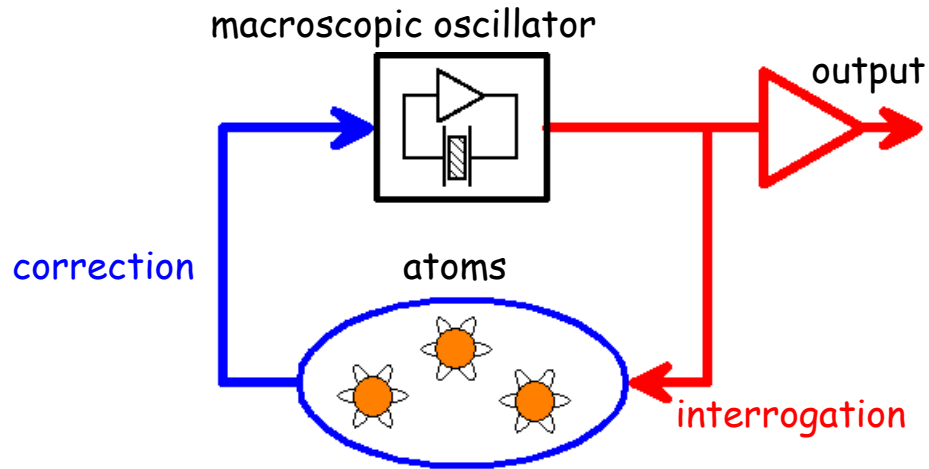
$$\hbar\omega_{ef} = h\nu_{ef} = E_e - E_f$$



- Les fréquences de Bohr d'un atome non perturbé sont parfaitement stables et universelles. Elles ne dépendent *a priori* que des constantes fondamentales.
- Deux atomes de la même espèce sont « identiques »
- « Ils ne s'usent pas »

Principle of atomic clocks

Building blocks of an atomic clock



$$\omega(t) = \omega_{ef} \times (1 + \varepsilon + y(t))$$

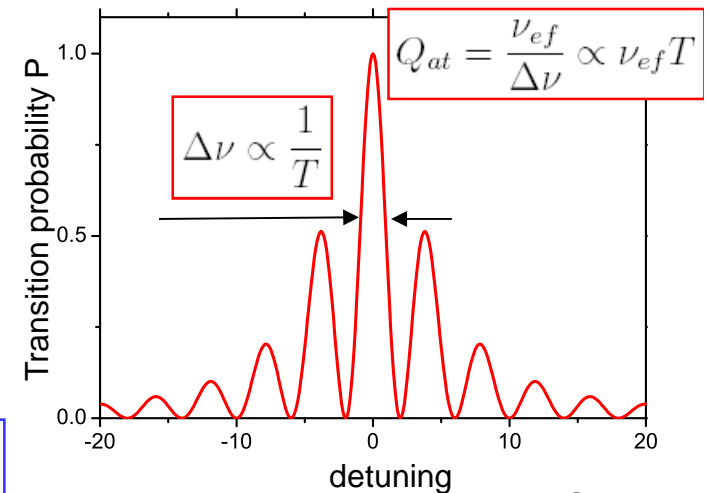
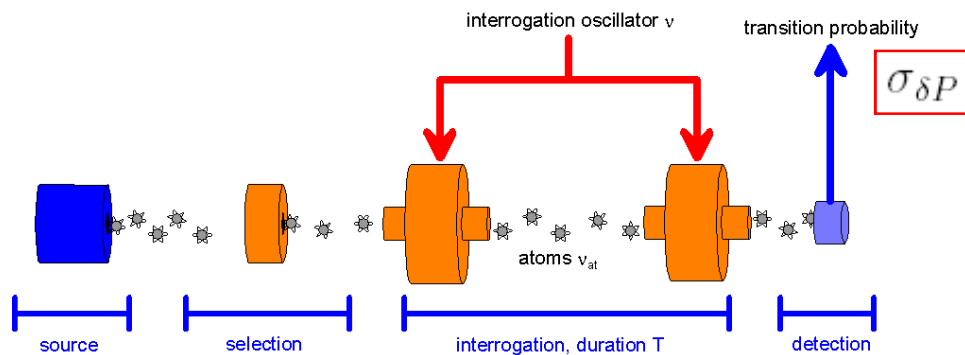
ε : fractional frequency offset

Accuracy: overall uncertainty on ε

$y(t)$: fractional frequency fluctuations

Stability: statistical properties of $y(t)$, characterized by the Allan variance $\sigma_y^2(\tau)$

Can be done with microwave or optical frequencies, with neutral atoms, ions or molecules



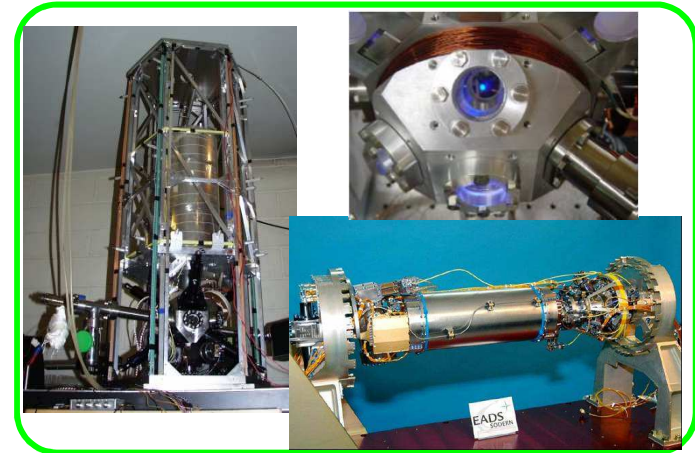
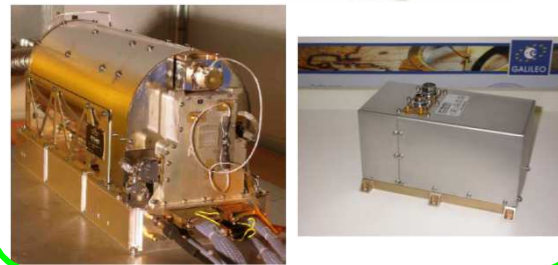
Fractional frequency instability:

$$\sigma_y(\tau) \propto \frac{\sigma_{\delta P}}{Q_{at}} \sqrt{\frac{T_c}{\tau}}$$

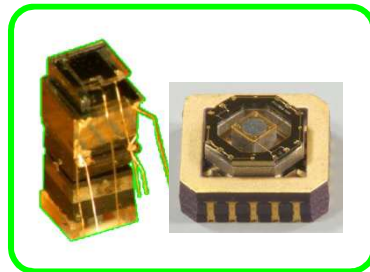
Une grande variété d'horloges atomiques...

Performances

*Horloges commerciales :
industrie, laboratoires, GNSS, ...*



*Horloges de laboratoire :
Métrologie et physique
fondamentales*



*Horloges miniatures :
Industrie, récepteurs GPS/GALILEO*

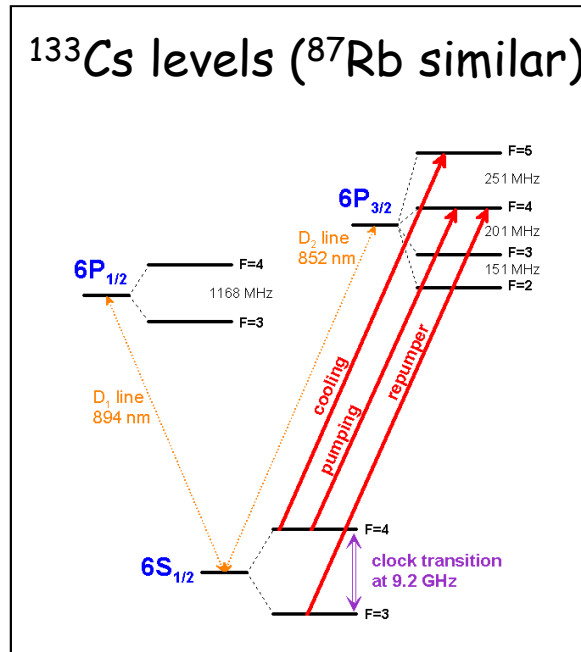
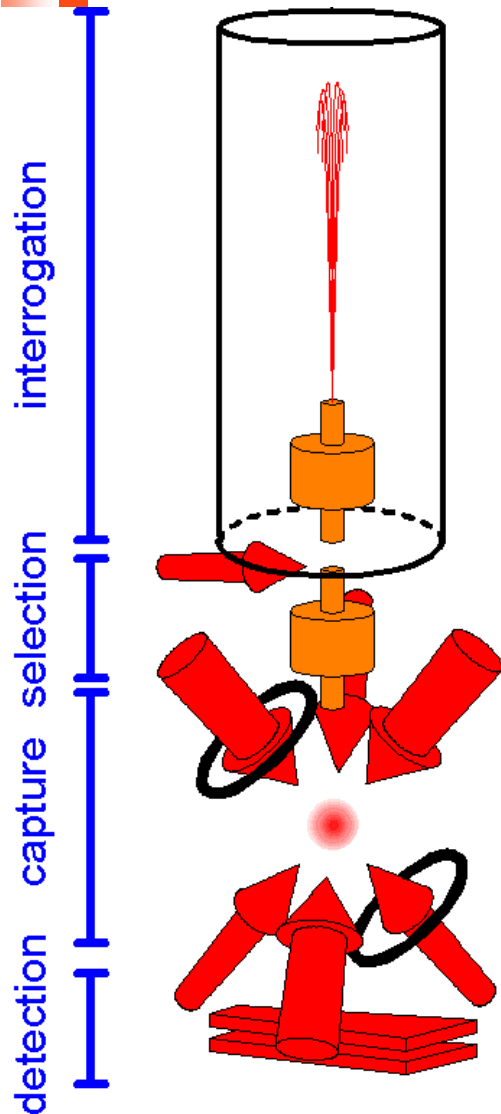
Volume

1 cm³

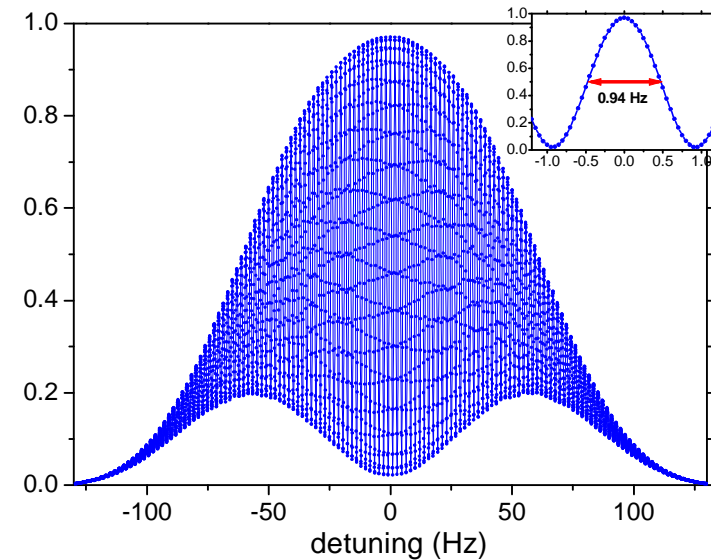
1 dm³

1 m³

Atomic fountain clocks



Ramsey fringes



Atomic quality factor:

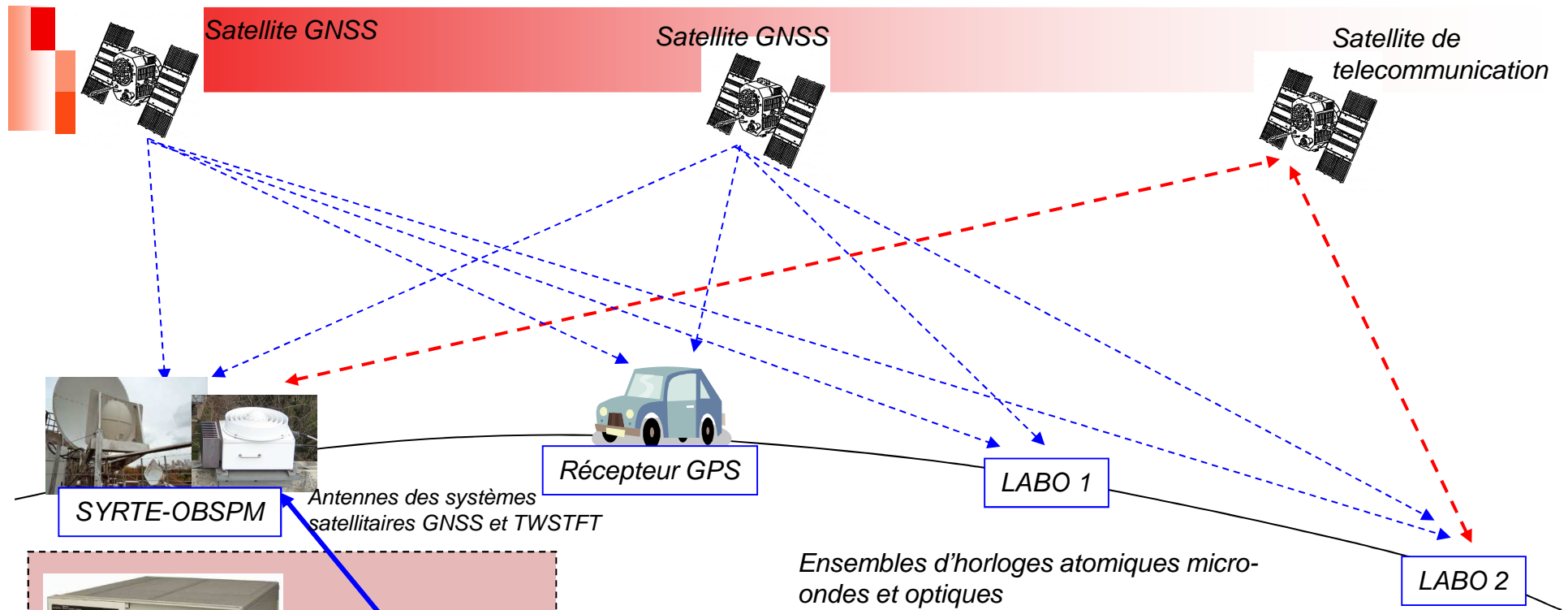
$$Q_{at} = \nu_{ef} / \Delta\nu \simeq 9.8 \times 10^9$$

Best frequency stability (~ Quantum Projection Noise limited): 1.6×10^{-14} @1s

Best accuracy: 2.4×10^{-16}

■ Second of the International System of Units (SI)

« The second is the duration of 9 192 631 770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between the two hyperfine levels of the ground state of the caesium-133 atom »



Motivations for developing optical clocks

Stability of an atomic clock :

$$\sigma_y(\tau) \propto \frac{\sigma_{\delta P}}{Q_{at}} \sqrt{\frac{T_c}{\tau}}$$

$$Q_{at} = \frac{\nu_{ef}}{\Delta\nu} \propto \nu_{ef} T$$

Quantum limited stability :

$$\sigma_y(\tau) = \frac{1}{\pi Q_{at}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{N_{det}}} \times \sqrt{\frac{T_c}{\tau}}$$

Microwave transition : $\nu_{ef} \sim 10 \text{ GHz}$, optical transition : $\nu_{ef} = c/\lambda \sim 10^{14} \text{ Hz}$

Example #1: cycle $T_c \sim 1s$, linewidth $\sim 1 \text{ Hz}$ et $\sigma_{\delta p} \sim 10^{-4}$:

Microwave : $\sigma_y = 10^{-14} @ 1s$

Optical : $\sigma_y = 10^{-18} @ 1s$

In practice, best reported stabilities

$\sigma_y = \sim \text{few parts in } 10^{15} @ 1s$

Example #2: cycle $T_c \sim 1s$, linewidth $\sim 1 \text{ Hz}$ et $N_{det} \sim 1$ (1 atom !):

Optical : $\sigma_y = 3 \times 10^{-15} @ 1s$

→ Better stability implies better resolution to evaluate systematic shifts

→ Many systematic shifts are much smaller as compared to microwave clocks

→ **10^{-17} or better is within reach provided a solution is found for the effects of external motion**

$$\delta\omega_{Doppler} = \vec{k} \cdot \vec{v} \sim \omega \times \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\frac{\delta\omega_{Doppler}}{\omega} \sim \frac{v}{c}$$

Motional effects on confined atoms: Lamb-Dicke regime

- Consider an atom spatially confined to much less than the wavelength of the incoming photon

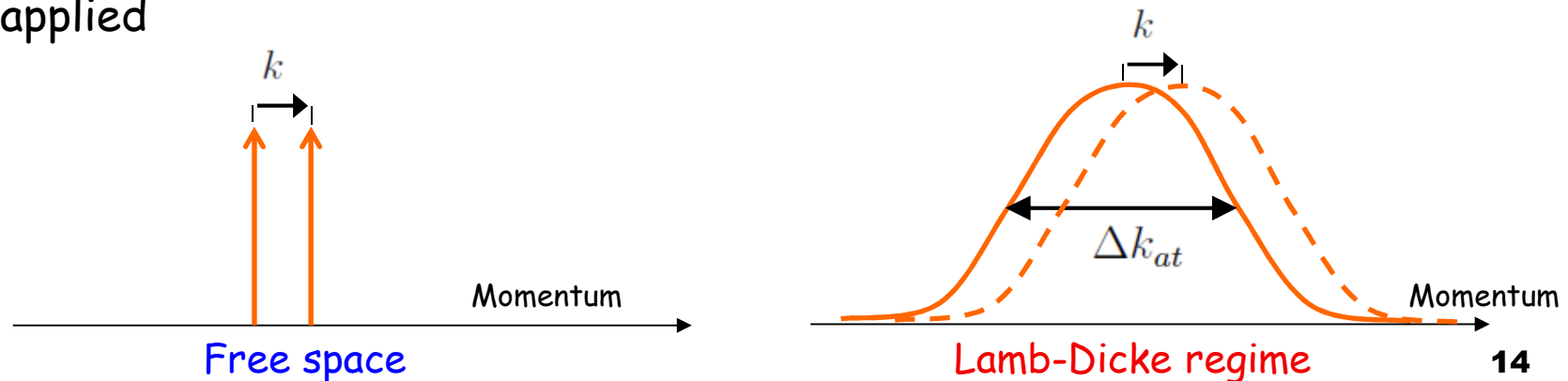
$$\Delta x_{at} \ll \frac{\lambda}{4\pi}$$

- In momentum space, the atomic wave-function is such that:

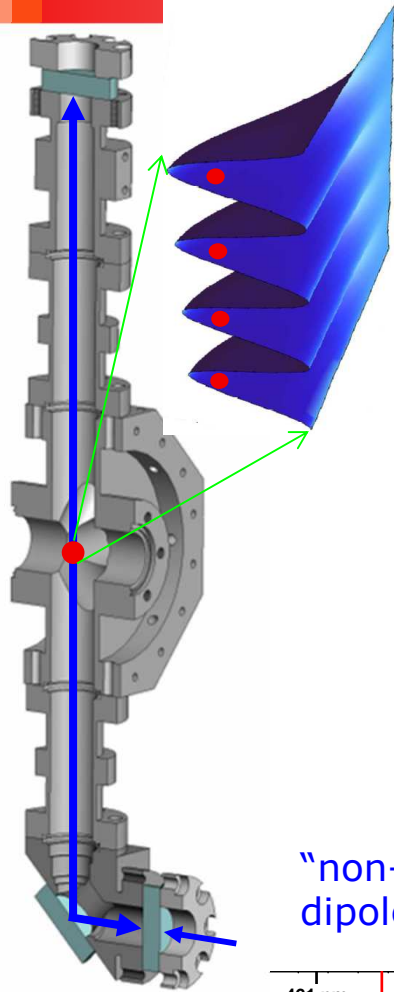
$$\Delta p_{at} \cdot \Delta x_{at} > \hbar/2 \quad \text{or} \quad \Delta k_{at} \cdot \Delta x_{at} > 1/2$$

- This implies that: $\Delta k_{at} > \frac{1}{2\Delta x_{at}} \gg \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} = k$ or $\Delta k_{at} \gg k$

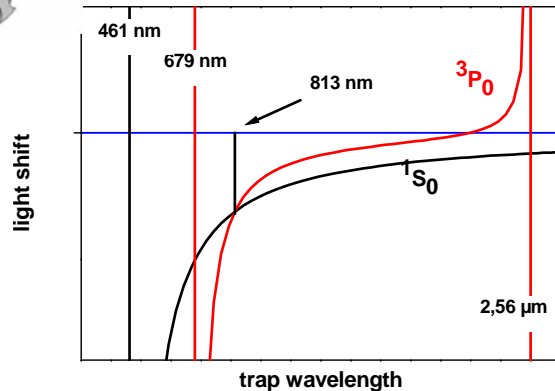
- → the size of the wave-function in momentum space is large compared to the photon momentum
- The shift in momentum space implied by momentum conservation induces a minor modification of the wave-packet
- → Small shift of the resonant frequency when the energy conservation is applied



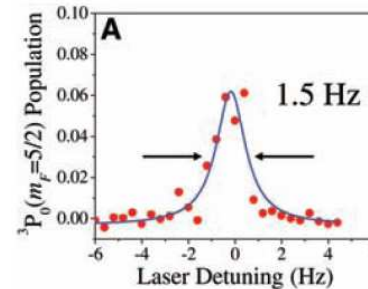
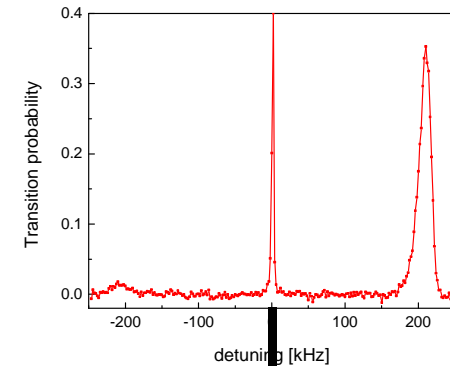
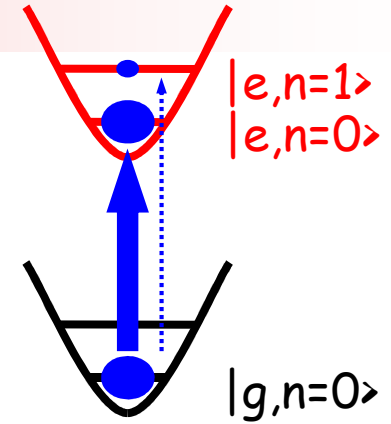
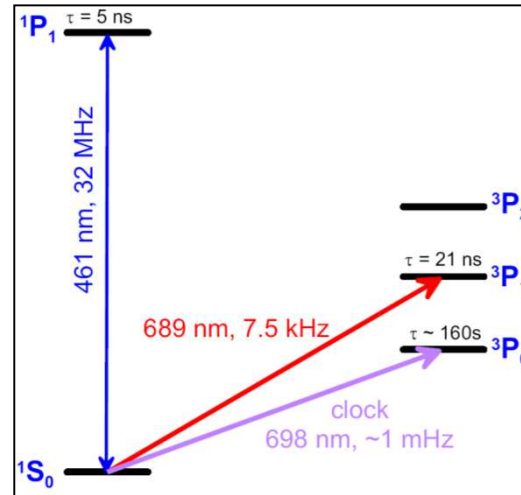
Optical lattice clocks



"non-perturbing"
dipole lattice trap



^{87}Sr (Yb, Hg similar)



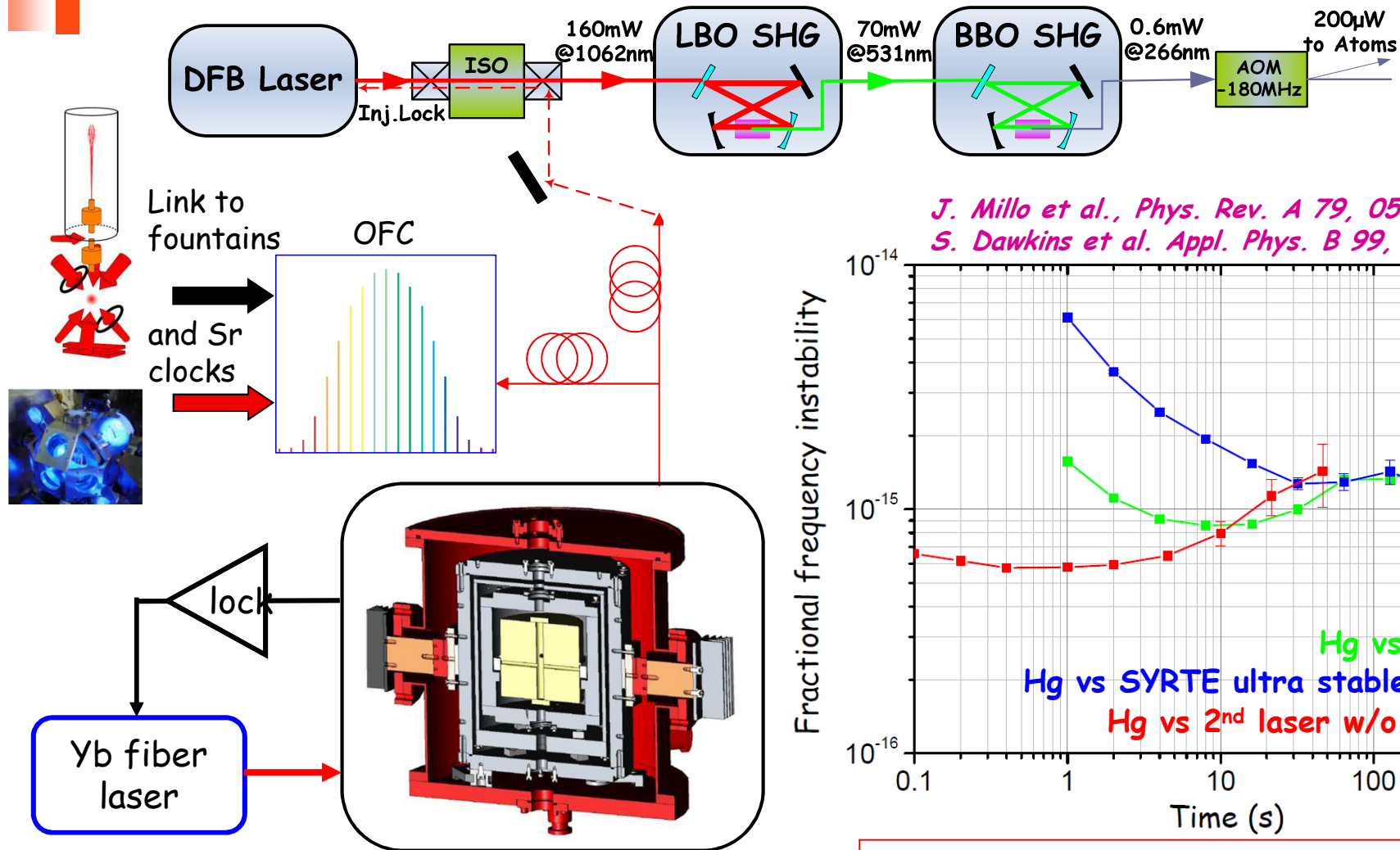
Atomic quality factor: $\sim 2.8 \times 10^{14}$

Best frequency stability: $\sim 2 \times 10^{-15}$ @ 1s

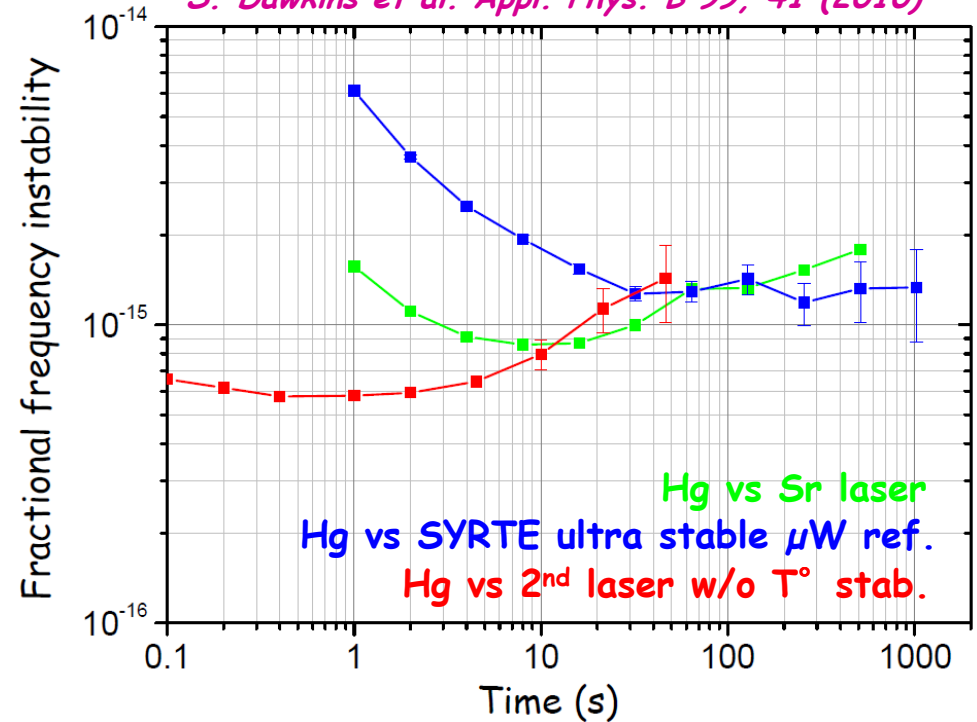
Best accuracy : $\sim 1.4 \times 10^{-16}$

→ Large room for improving stability and accuracy

Ultra stable probe light @265.6 nm



J. Millo et al., Phys. Rev. A 79, 053829 (2009)
S. Dawkins et al. Appl. Phys. B 99, 41 (2010)



- Vertically mounted, low vibration sensitivity
- 10cm length, Finesse ~ 850000
- FS mirrors for thermal noise $<10^{-15}$
- Heavy passive thermal shielding ($\tau > 4$ days)

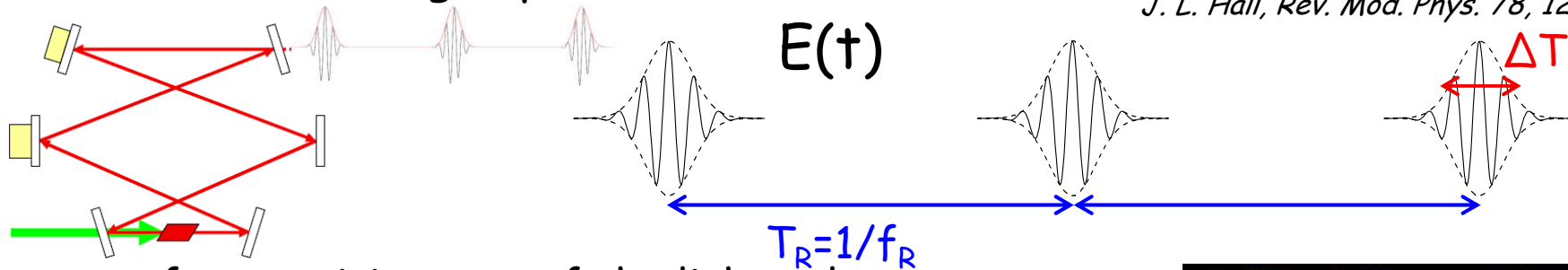
- → Flicker floor $\sim 4 \times 10^{-16}$ each
- → Linewidth ~ 170 MHz
- → ~ -20 mHz/s drift ($-7 \times 10^{-17}/s$)
- → Months continuous operation

Output of a mode-locked Laser

Ideal train of light pulses in time domain

T. W. Hänsch, Rev. Mod. Phys. 78, 1297 (2006)

J. L. Hall, Rev. Mod. Phys. 78, 1279 (2006)

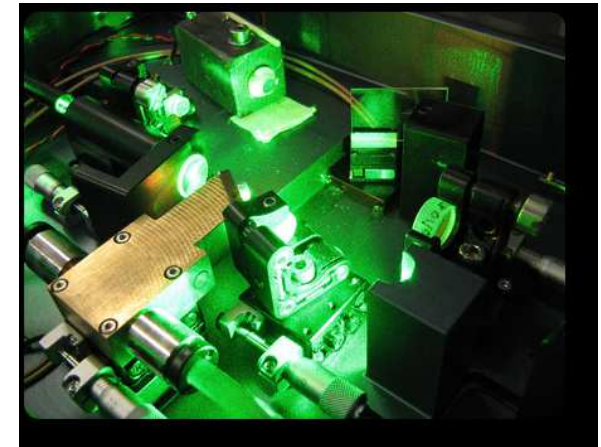
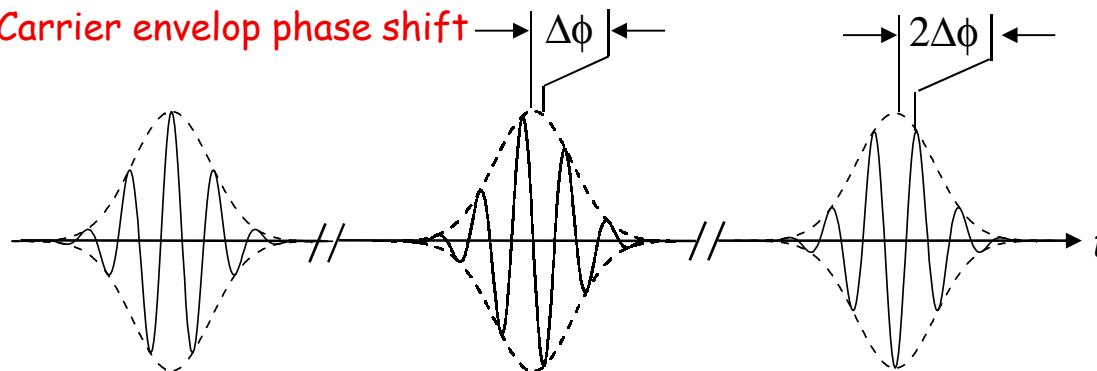


□ f_R : repetition rate of the light pulses

Pulse train inside the laser cavity with:

$$v_g \neq v_\phi$$

Carrier envelop phase shift

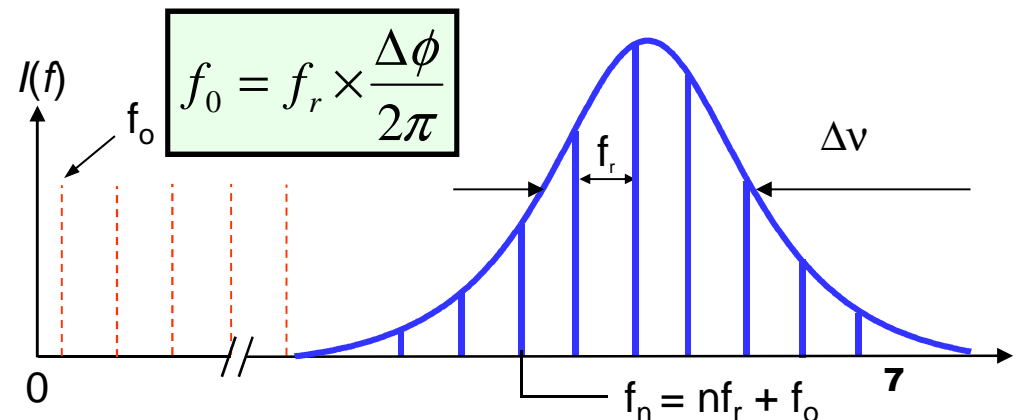


Frequency domain

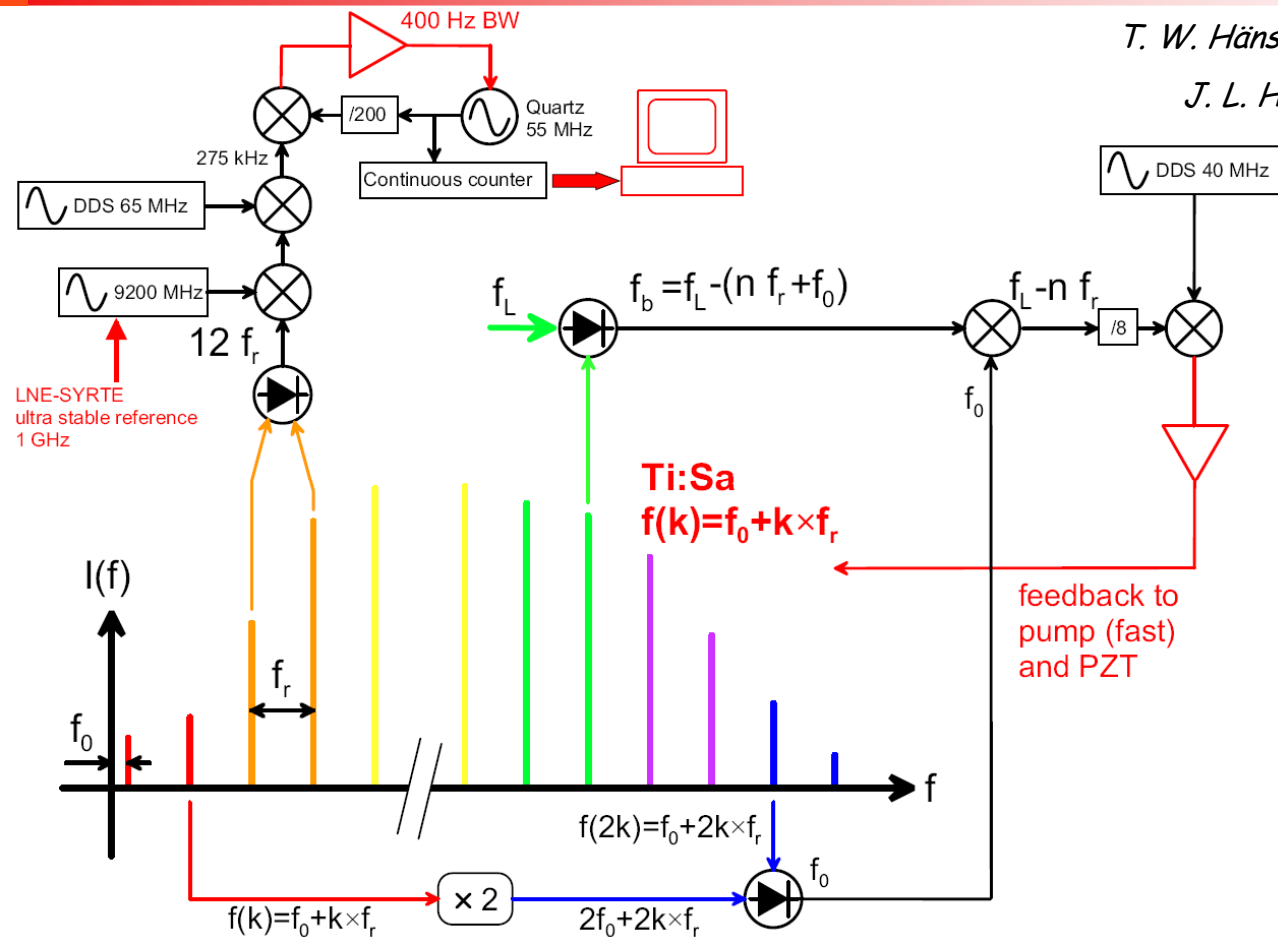
□ Components are phase coherent

□ Fourier limit: $\Delta T \cdot \Delta \nu \geq 1/4\pi$

□ Comb shifted by f_0



Optical frequency combs



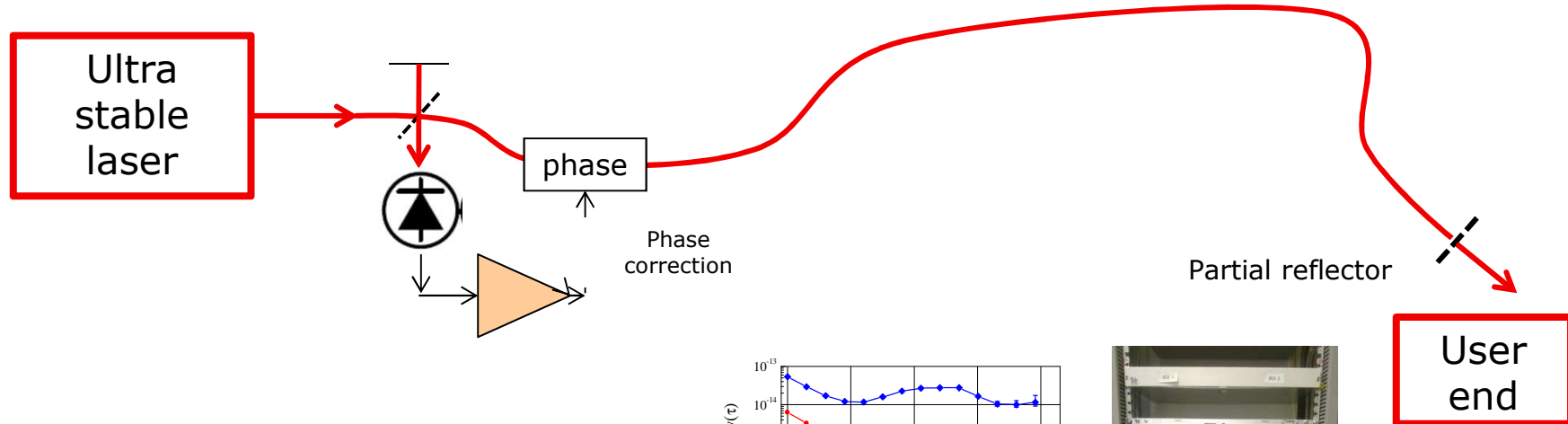
T. W. Hänsch, Rev. Mod. Phys. 78, 1297 (2006)

J. L. Hall, Rev. Mod. Phys. 78, 1279 (2006)

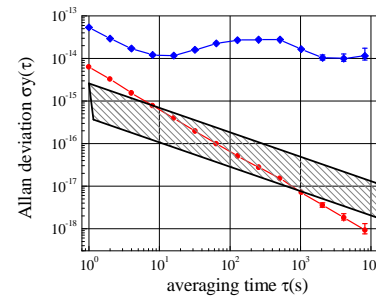
- The Optical Frequency Comb can be used in many different ways depending on the goal
- Reliable optical frequency combs are now available
- → Essential for making optical clocks useful

Coherent optical fiber link

- “Easy” manipulation/measurement of optical carrier signals opens to possibility of new and better frequency and time transfer methods
- Coherent fiber link: the transmitted signal is the phase of the optical carrier
 - Largely surpasses existing satellite methods
 - Adapted to the new generation of optical clocks
- Principle of the link: heterodyne Michelson interferometer



- Feasibility very well established



Fundamental Tests using Atomic Clocks

- General Relativity (GR) is one the corner stone of modern physics
- Description of space and time in relation with gravity is key to GR
- ➔ Clocks and highly stable oscillators (frequency related to the length macroscopic objects) are useful tools to test GR
- GR and the Equivalence Principle (EP) is questioned by unification theories
- Examples of GR/EP tests with clocks

- Test for variation of fundamental constants with time and gravitational potential

$$\nu_A = R_\infty c \times f_A \left(\alpha, \frac{m_e}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}, \frac{m_q}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}, \dots \right)$$

Electroweak interaction (QED)

Strong interaction (QCD)

$$\frac{\nu_A}{\nu_B} = \frac{f_A \left(\alpha, \frac{m_e}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}, \frac{m_q}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}, \dots \right)}{f_B \left(\alpha, \frac{m_e}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}, \frac{m_q}{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}, \dots \right)}$$

- Measurement of the gravitational redshift

Stability of constants tested with clocks

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{Rb}}}{\nu_{\text{Cs}}} \right) = (-2.0 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-16} \text{ yr}^{-1} = -0.49 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(\alpha) - 0.025 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_q / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{H}}}{\nu_{\text{Cs}}} \right) = (-32 \pm 63) \times 10^{-16} \text{ yr}^{-1} = -2.83 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(\alpha) + 0.039 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_q / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}) - \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_e / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})$$

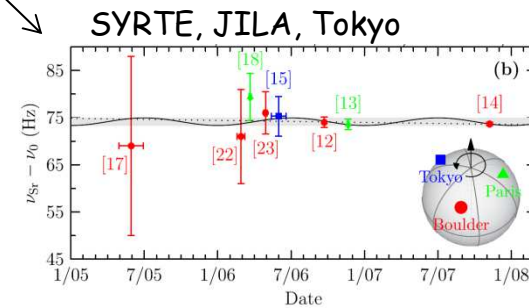
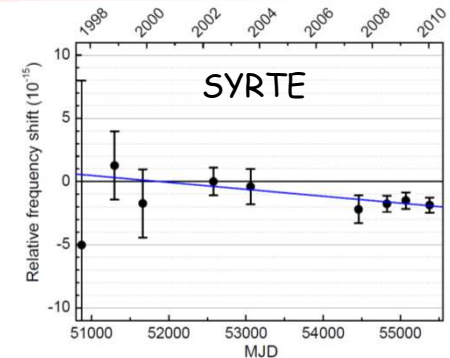
$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{Sr}}}{\nu_{\text{Cs}}} \right) = (-7 \pm 18) \times 10^{-16} \text{ yr}^{-1} = -2.77 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(\alpha) + 0.039 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_q / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}) - \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_e / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{Hg}^+}}{\nu_{\text{Cs}}} \right) = (3.7 \pm 3.9) \times 10^{-16} \text{ yr}^{-1} = -6.03 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(\alpha) + 0.039 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_q / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}) - \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_e / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{Dy}}}{\nu_{\text{Cs}}} \right) = (-4 \pm 3.9) \times 10^{-8} \text{ yr}^{-1} = 1.5 \times 10^7 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(\alpha) + 0.039 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_q / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}) - \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_e / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{Yb}^+}}{\nu_{\text{Cs}}} \right) = (-7.8 \pm 14) \times 10^{-16} \text{ yr}^{-1} = -1.95 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(\alpha) + 0.039 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_q / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}) - \frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_e / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}})$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln \left(\frac{\nu_{\text{Hg}^+}}{\nu_{\text{Al}^+}} \right) = (4.6 \pm 6.7) \times 10^{-17} \text{ yr}^{-1} = -2.9 \frac{d}{dt} \ln(\alpha)$$



Least squares fit



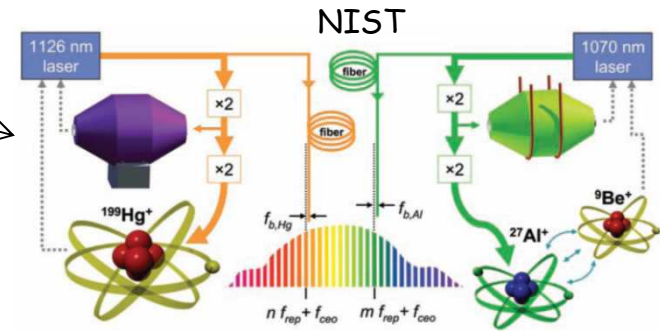
$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln(\alpha) = (-0.18 \pm 0.23) \times 10^{-16} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_q / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}) = (83 \pm 48) \times 10^{-16} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

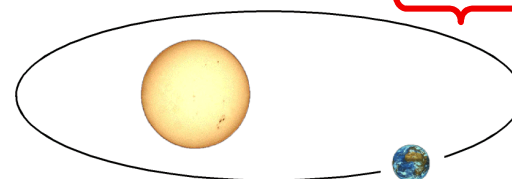
$$\frac{d}{dt} \ln(m_e / \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}) = (1.9 \pm 4.4) \times 10^{-16} \text{ yr}^{-1}$$

INDEPENDENT OF COSMOLOGICAL MODELS

- Test as a function of gravitation potential
 - Exploiting the ellipticity of Earth orbit

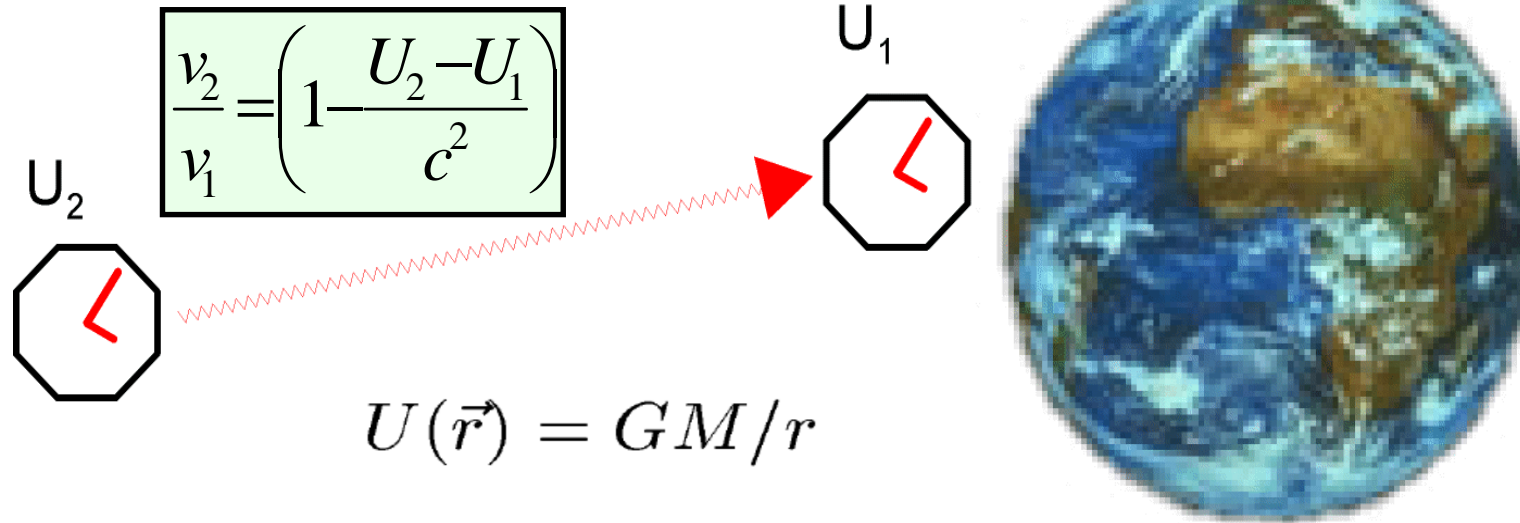


$$\frac{\Delta U(t)}{c^2} \simeq - \frac{GM_{\odot}}{c^2 a} \epsilon \cos[\Omega(t - t_{\text{perihelion}})]$$



$\sim 1.6 \cdot 10^{-10}$

A striking effect in General Relativity: the Gravitational Redshift



Potential of the Earth at its surface: 7×10^{-10}

Gradient at Earth surface: $\sim 10^{-16} \text{ m}^{-1}$

Surface to GNSS satellite ($R=29600 \text{ km}$) difference: $\sim 5.5 \times 10^{-10}$

Surface to ISS ($h=450 \text{ km}$) difference: $\sim 4.6 \times 10^{-11}$

Redshift measurement with a 7×10^{-5}
uncertainty: *GPA, R. Vessot et al. (1976)*

ACES: Atomic Clocks on the ISS

Atomic Clock Ensemble in Space

proposed by LKB and SYRTE

PI : C. Salomon, A. Clairon, Ph. Laurent

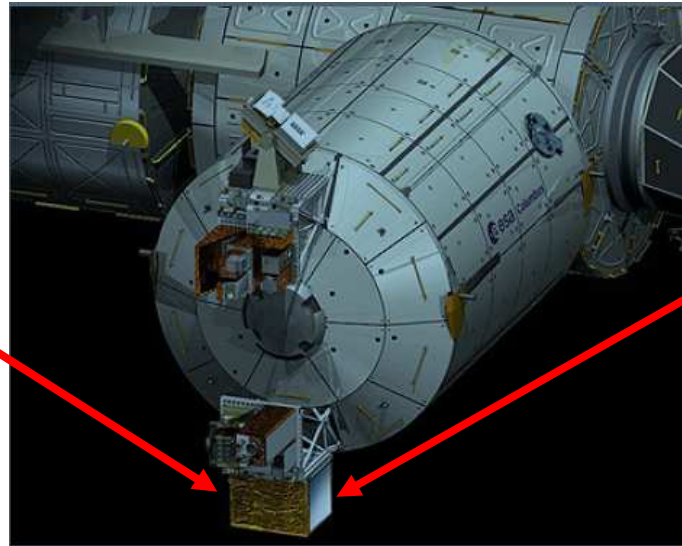


PHARAO

H-MASER



CENTRE NATIONAL D'ETUDES SPATIALES

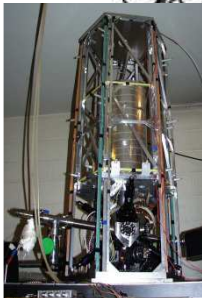


*μwave-link
two-ways*

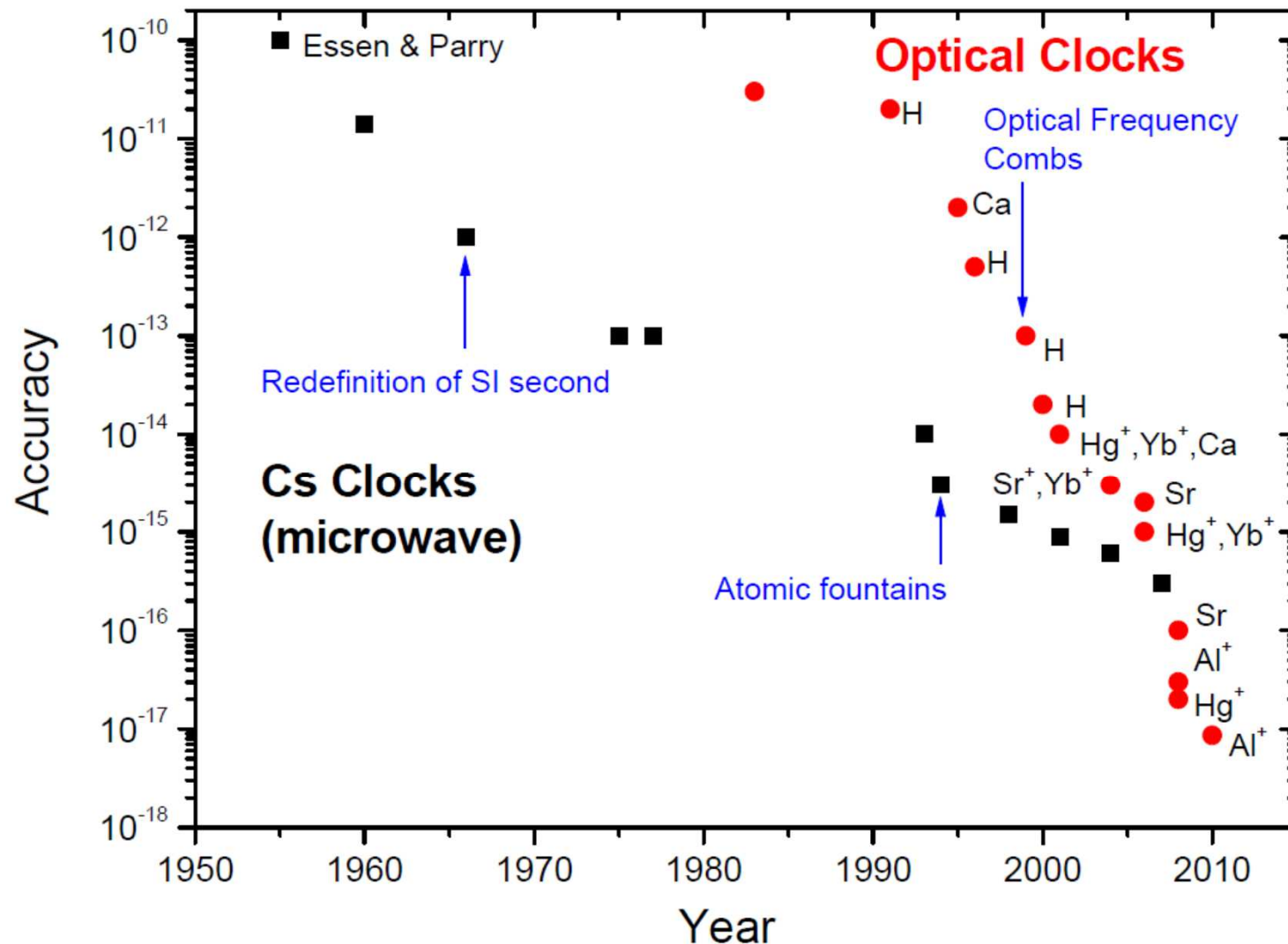
*μwave-link
two-ways*

- A cold atom Cs standard in space
- Worldwide access
- Fundamental physics tests

Flight Model under development
Launch: ~2015-2016 by japanese HTV
Mission duration: 18 months



Improvement of clock accuracy with time



- Several optical clock transitions are recognized by BIPM as secondary representations of the SI second
- In the future, optical clocks will offer a large number of possibilities for a redefining the SI second and testing fundamental physical laws.

Nombreuses applications des horloges atomiques

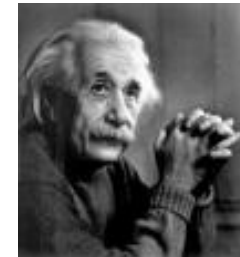
■ Métrologie fondamentale

- Échelles de temps atomique, temps légal (horloge parlante 36 99, réseau hertzien, NTP, ...)
- Redéfinition des unités



■ Tests de physique fondamentale

- Relativité Générale : décalage gravitationnel vers le rouge
- Invariance locale de Lorentz et de position
- Variation des constantes fondamentales



■ Navigation et Positionnement

- 1 ns \Leftrightarrow 30 cm
- Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS): GPS (USA), GLONASS (Russie), GALILEO (Europe), BEIDOU/COMPASS (Chine), GINSS (Inde)



■ Synchronisation des réseaux de télécommunication

■ Astronomie

- Very Long Baseline Interferometry (VLBI), Astrocomb

■ Géophysique

- Rotation de la Terre
- Cartographie de potentiel de gravitation

