

Compact, laser-cooled atomic clocks

Paul Griffin – University of Strathclyde









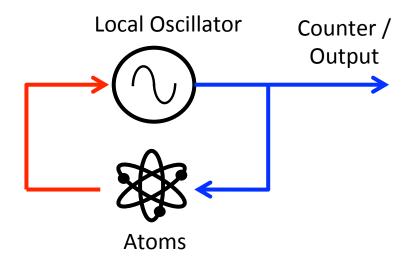


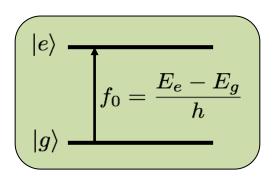


ITSF2015 – Edinburgh 2015-11-04

Clocks



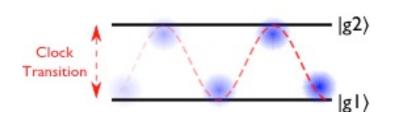




The second is the duration of 9,192,631,770 periods of the radiation corresponding to the transition between two hyperfine levels of the ground state of caesium 133 atoms (1967)

A compact cold atom clock





$$t = \frac{1}{f_{\text{transition}}} = \begin{cases} 12 & 12 \\ 11 & \text{Atomic} \\ 9 & 3 \\ 7 & 5 \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_y(\tau) = \frac{\Delta f_a}{f_o \sqrt{N\tau}}$$

N: Number of atoms

 f_0 : Resonance frequency

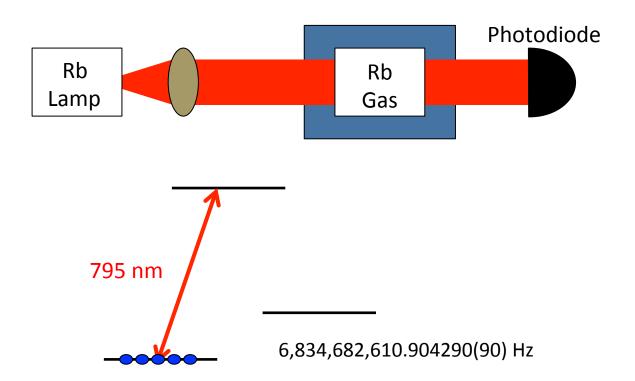
τ: Measurement time

 Δf_a : Linewidth of transition

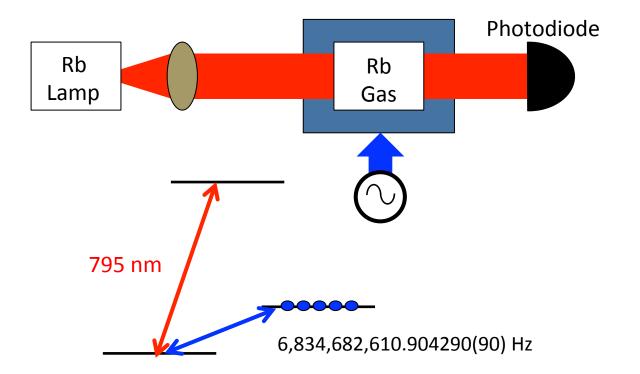
Proposed instability:

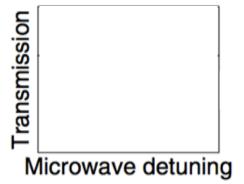
 $3x10^{-13} / \tau^{1/2}$.



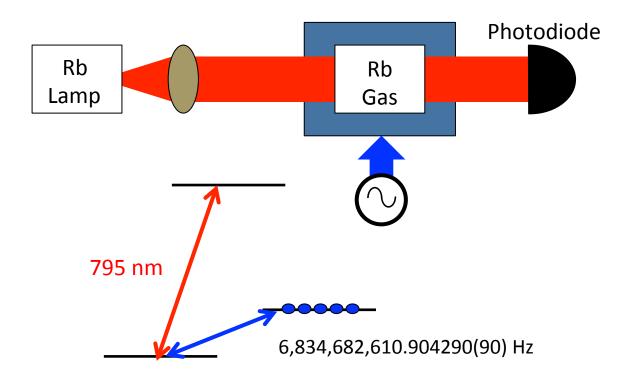


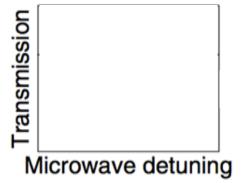




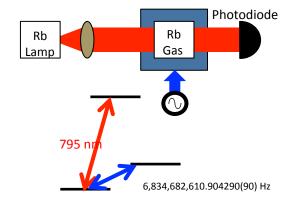


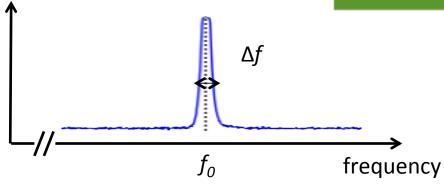




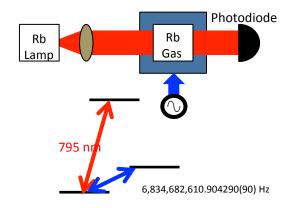


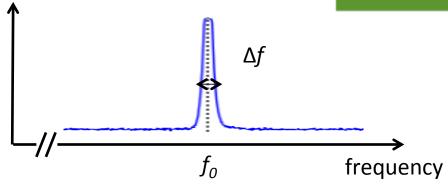










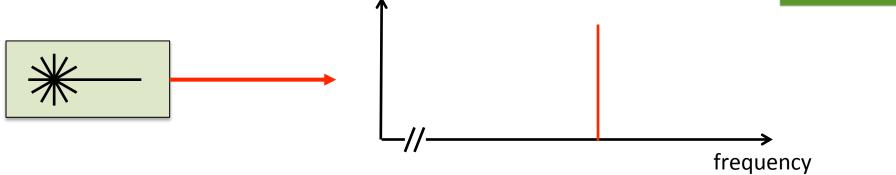


Not miniaturise-able

$$\lambda = \frac{c}{f_0}$$
$$= 4.4 \text{ cm}$$

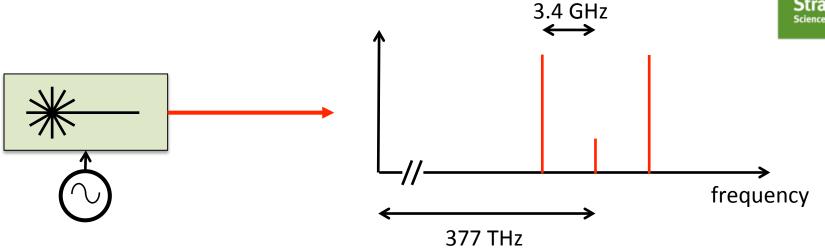
Getting past cavities





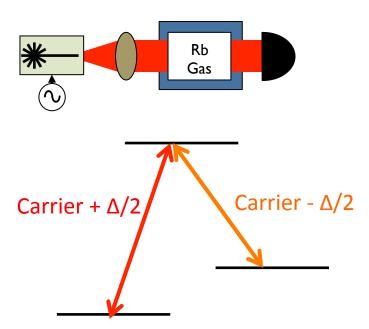
Getting past cavities





Getting past cavities

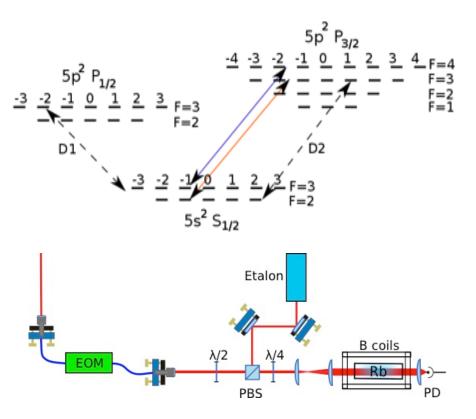


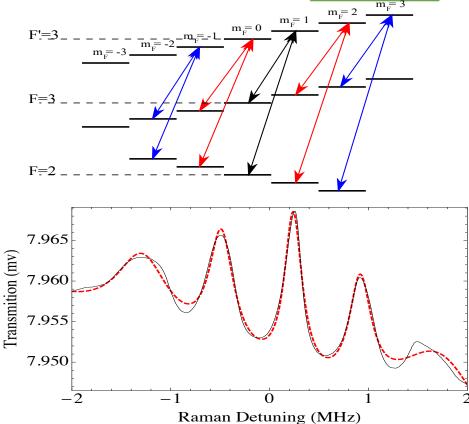


Coherent population trapping

Thermal atoms





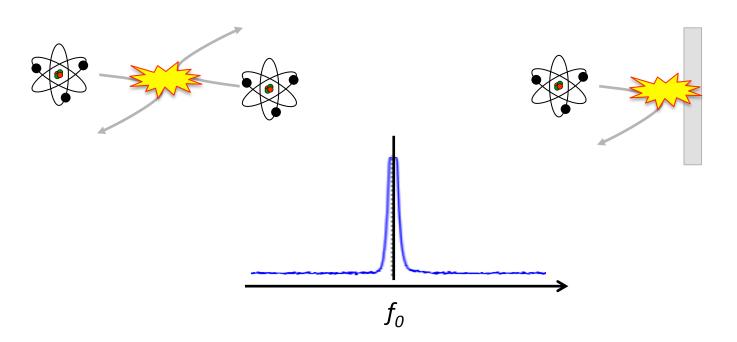


What about accuracy?

University of Strathclyde Science

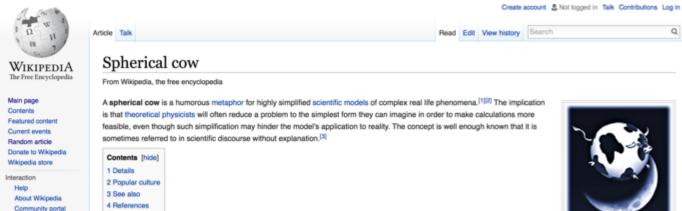
Atomic collisions are bad

Wall collisions are bad



Simple physics ... or physicists

The phrase comes from a joke that spoofs the simplifying assumptions that physics students are taught to use as they approach





Q



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Details [odit]

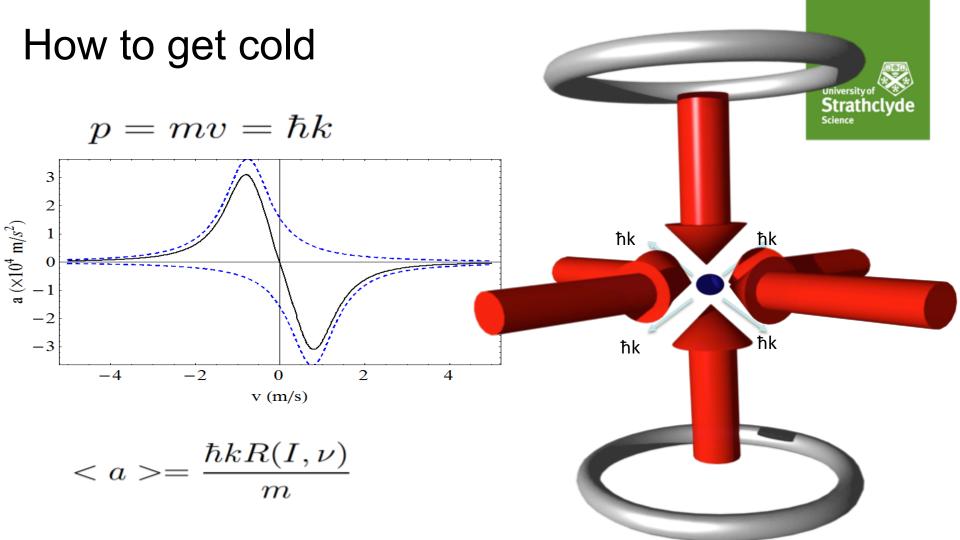
nearly any question:

Upload file Special pages

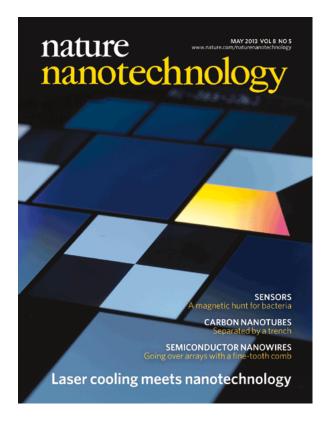




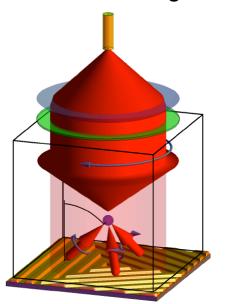




Innovation in laser cooling





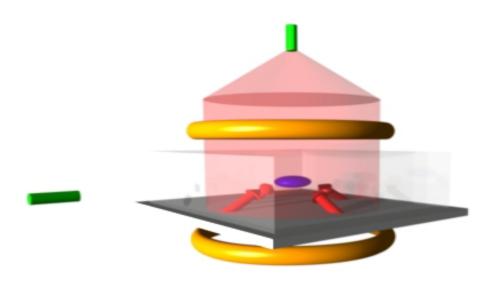






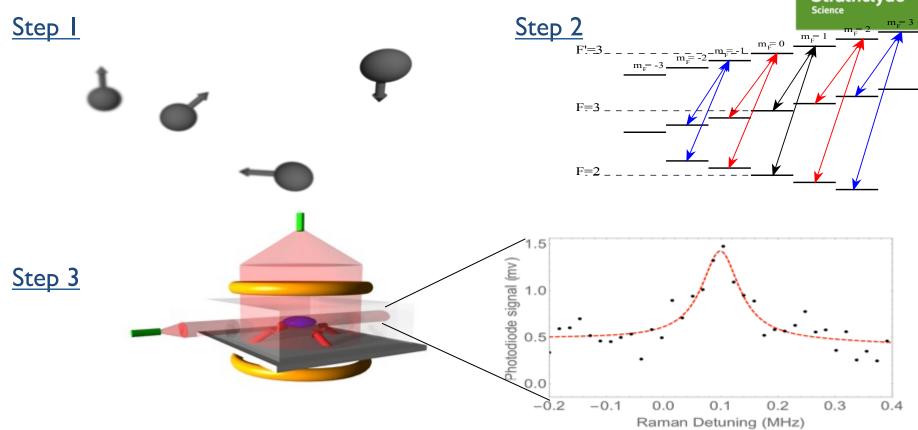
Coherent population trapping Cold atoms





Compact measurement device

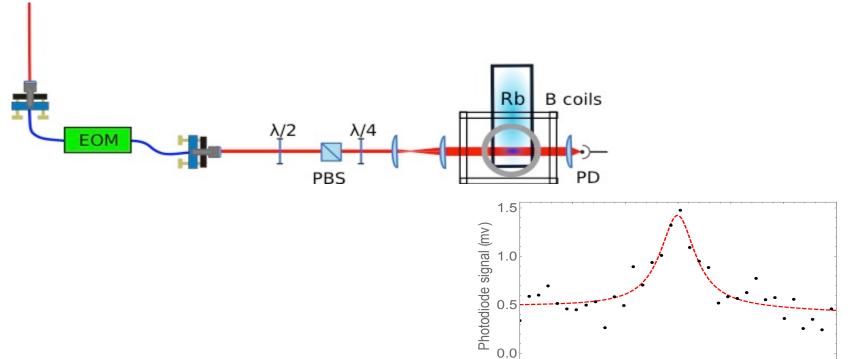
Coherent population trapping



University of

Coherent population trapping Cold atoms





-0.1

0.0

0.1

Raman Detuning (MHz)

0.2

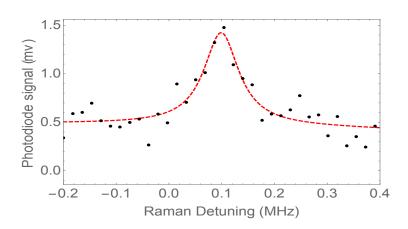
0.3

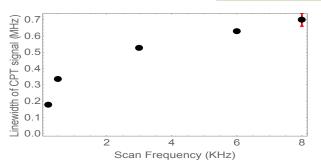
0.4

-0.2

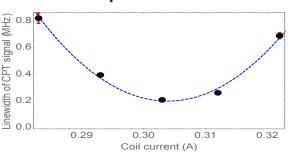
Coherent population trapping Cold atoms

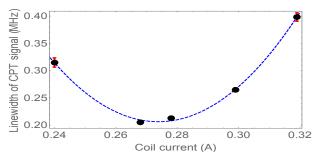


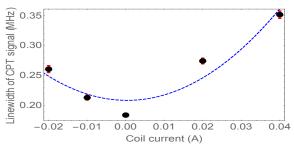




The parameters of the thermal system were studied along with new parameters in order to find the lowest FWHM



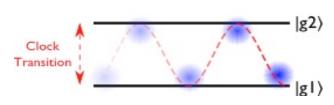




Compact quantum measurement:

Towards a compact cold atom clock





$$t = \frac{I}{f_{transition}} = \begin{cases} \frac{10}{9} \\ \frac{10}{8} \end{cases}$$

$$\sigma_y(\tau) = \frac{\Delta f_a}{f_o \sqrt{N\tau}}$$

N: Number of atoms

 f_0 : Resonance frequency

T: Measurement time

 Δf_a : Linewidth of transition

Current value: Aim for coming year:

 $10^{-9} / \tau^{1/2}$ < $10^{-12} / \tau^{1/2}$.

Proposal

Stability of 10¹³ in a sub-litre package within five years



Obstacles:

- Ultra-high vacuum required
- Low-noise, medium-power lasers
- Robust against
 - vibrations
 - electrical noise
 - magnetic noise
 - external temperature

Solutions

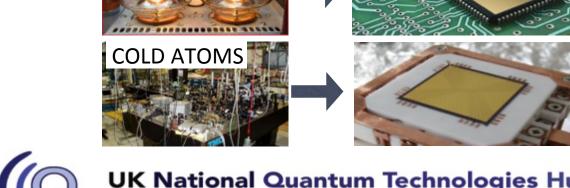
Proposal

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 - vibrations
 - electrical noise
 - magnetic noise
 - external temperature



Solutions

ELECTRONICS



Team

Experimental Quantum Optics & Photonics



PG
Erling Riis
Aidan Arnold

Ranjita Sapam

Stuart Ingleby

James McGilligan

Rachel Elvin

Mathieu Vangeleyn

Chidi Nshii

Postdoc Positions Available

http://photonics.phys.strath.ac.uk/