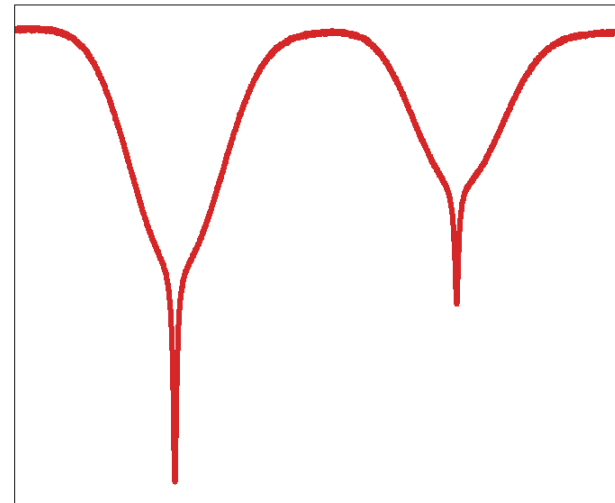




Cs-microcell stabilized-laser based on dual-frequency sub-Doppler spectroscopy

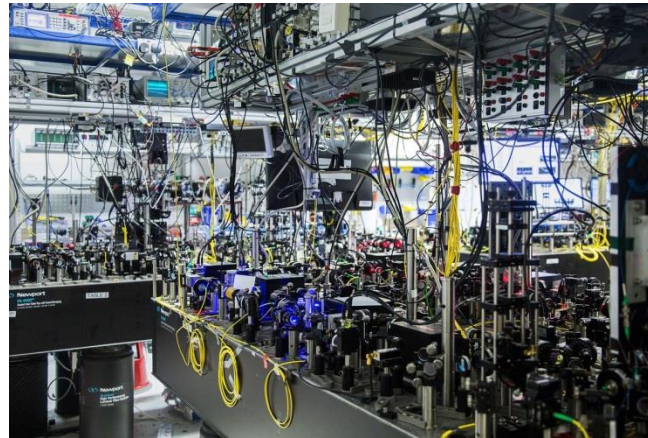
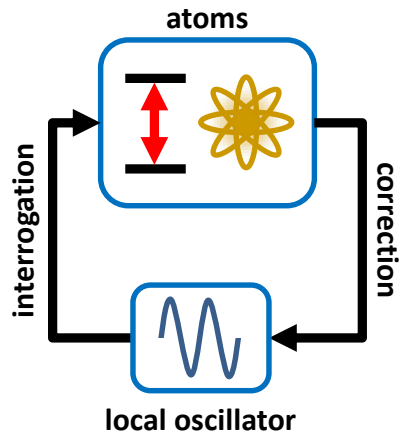


A. Gusching, J. Millo, I. Ryger, R. Vicarini, M. Abdel Hafiz, N. Passilly, and R. Boudot¹

¹FEMTO-ST, CNRS, UBFC, Besançon, France

The second is the physical quantity measured with the most “precision”.

Best atomic clocks: fractional frequency stability levels in the 10^{-19} range



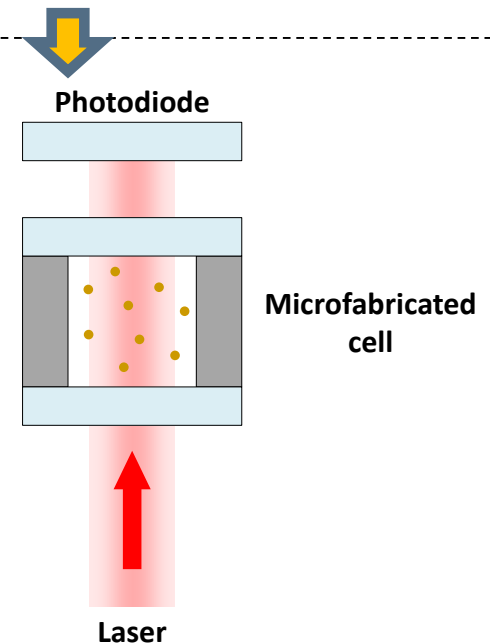
TAI
Fundamental physics

N. Huntemann and al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 116, 063001 (2016)
W. F. McGrew and al., Nature 564, 87-90 (2018)
E. Oelker and al., Nature Photonics 13, 714 (2019)
M. Takamoto and al., Nature Photonics 14, 411 (2020)

Miniaturized atomic clocks :

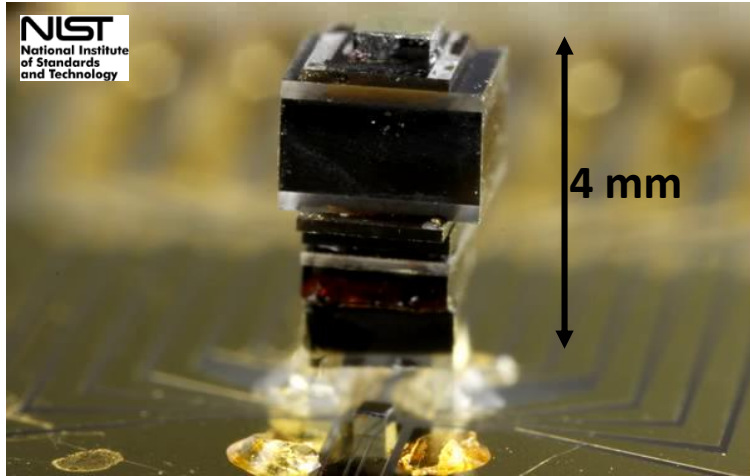
- Low SWaP budget
- Stability levels $< 10^{-11}$ at 1 day

Atomic spectroscopy, MEMS technology, Photonics, Metrology
Applications: Navigation, Telecoms, Secure communications, etc.

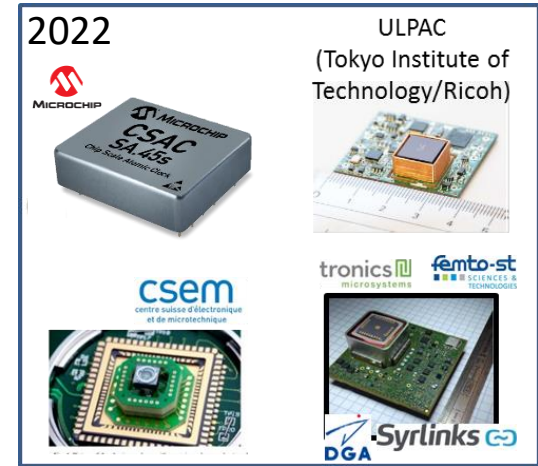


CPT-based microwave chip-scale atomic clocks

S. Knappe et al., APL 85, 9, 1460 (2004)



J. Kitching et al., Appl. Phys. Rev. 5, 031202 (2018).



Performances: 15 cm³, 120 mW, 10⁻¹¹ at 1 day (1 μs/day) [-40/+85°C]

100 times more stable than an OCXO at 1 day for a comparable volume-consumption ratio

Short-term stability

$$\sigma_y(\tau) \approx \frac{\Delta\nu}{\nu_0} \frac{1}{SNR} \tau^{-1/2}$$

Limitations / Drawbacks of CPT-based CSACs

Microwave clock transition (9.2 GHz)

The FM noise of the VCSEL limits the short-term stability

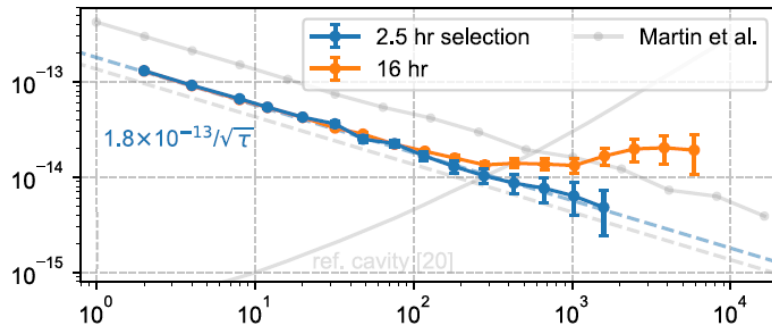
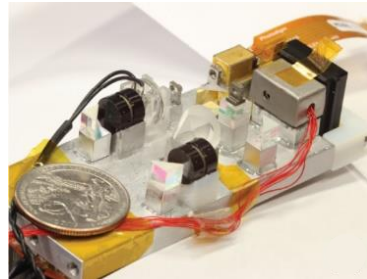
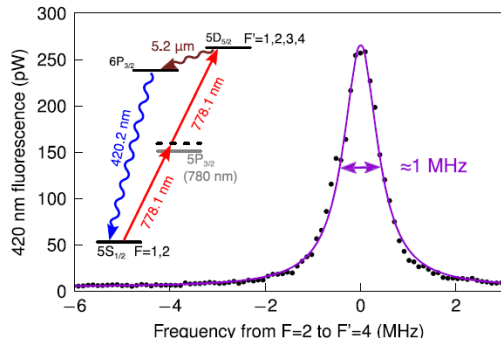
The presence of buffer gas in the cell jeopardizes the long-term stability and accuracy



Interrogation of optical transitions in MEMS cells using sub-Doppler spectroscopy techniques
(« simple », no UHV, no laser cooling)

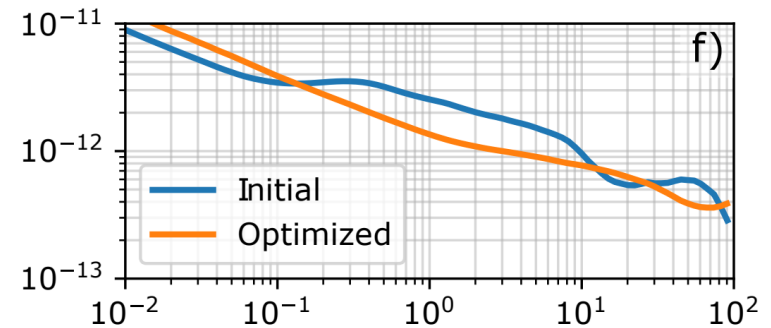
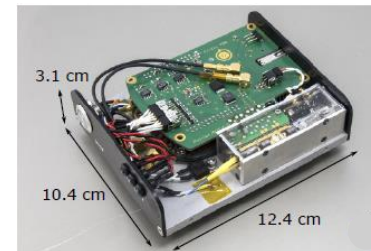
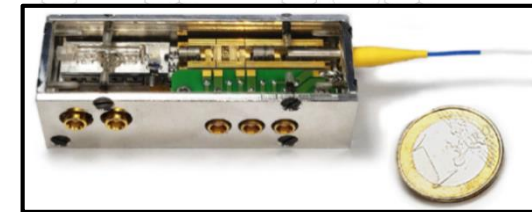
Compact cell-based optical references

Two-photon transition (778 nm) in Rb MEMS cell



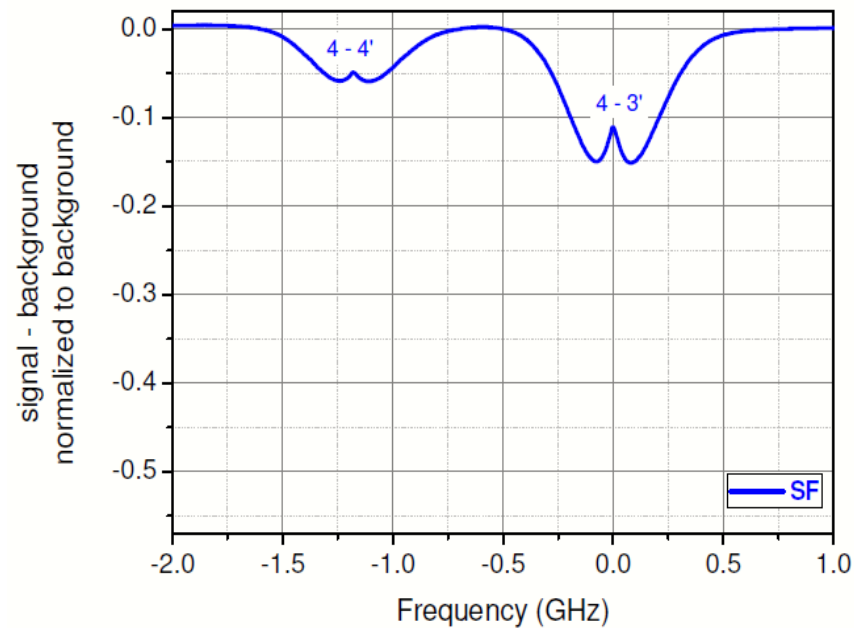
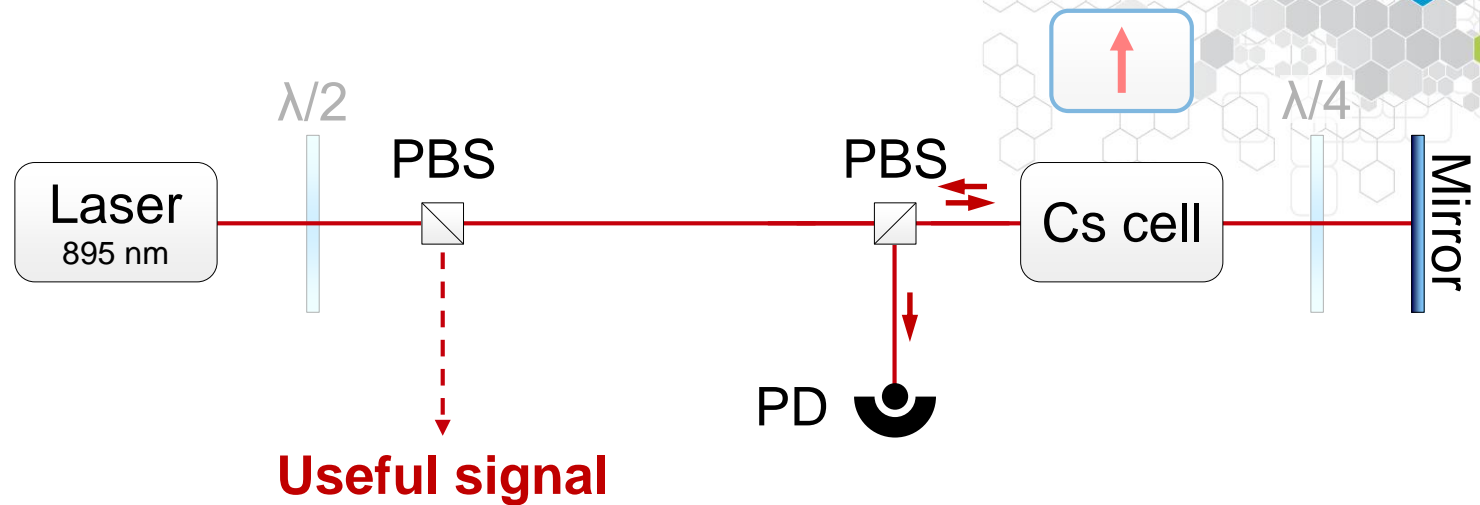
DBR : $2.8 \cdot 10^{-12}$ @ 1 s
 ECDL : $1.8 \cdot 10^{-13}$ @ 1 s

Saturated absorption in glass-blown Rb cell

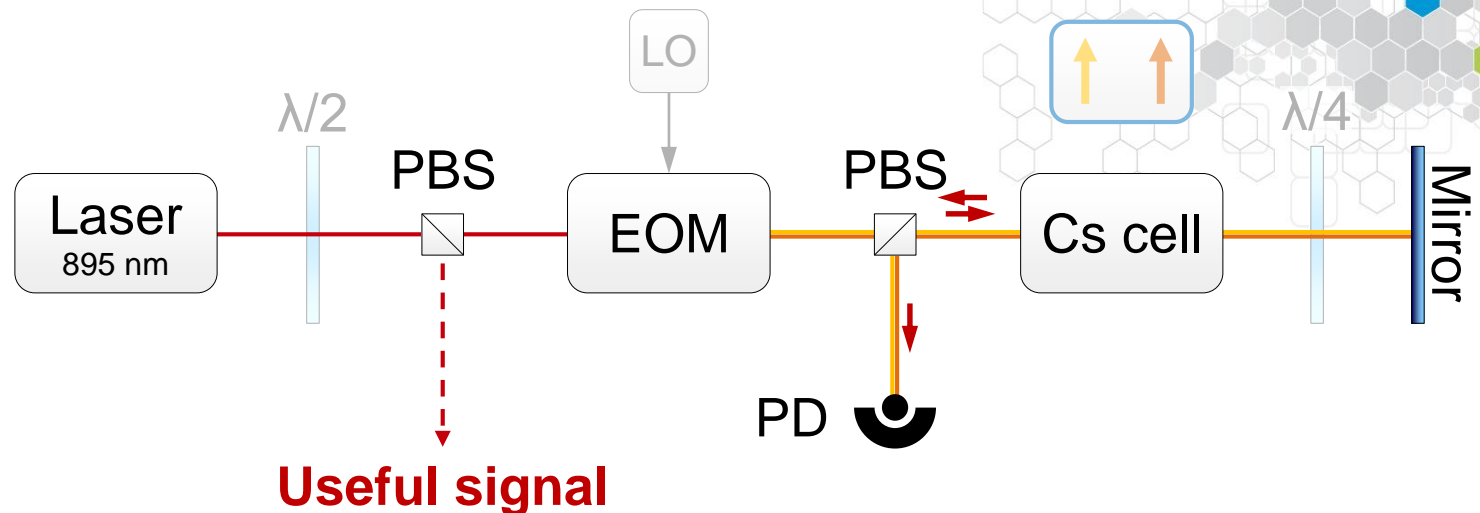


$1.4 \cdot 10^{-12}$ @ 1 s

Sub-Doppler spectroscopy



Dual-frequency sub-Doppler spectroscopy (DFSDS)



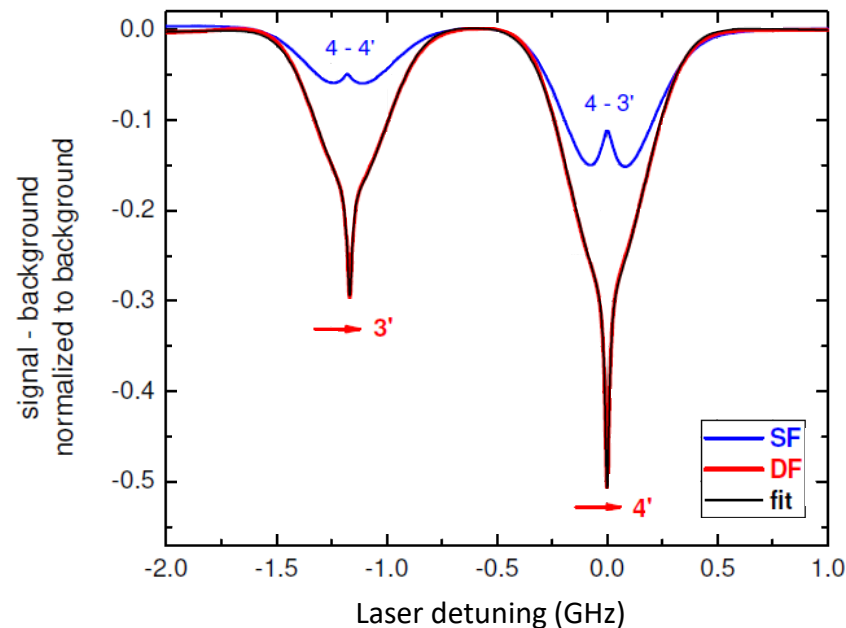
Null magnetic field
Orthogonally polarized counter-propagating beams



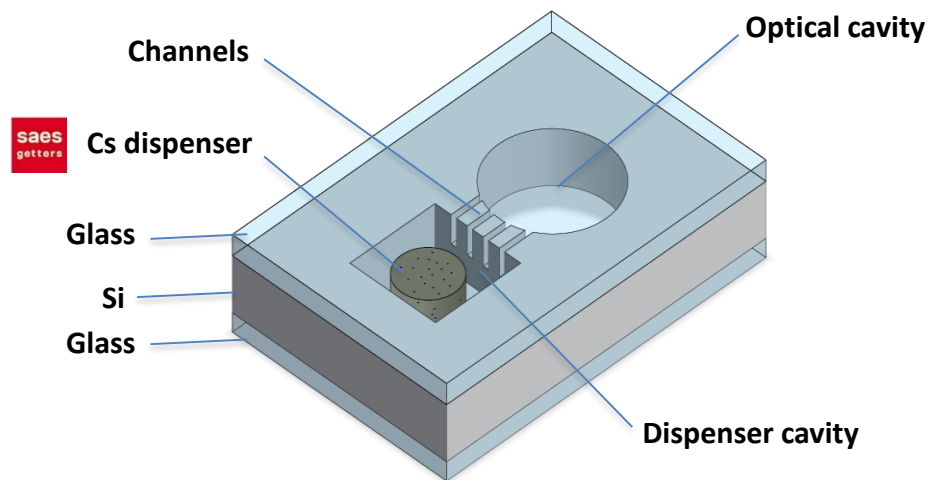
Contribution of Zeeman and hyperfine dark states
+ optical pumping effects.



Dual-frequency sub-Doppler spectroscopy
high-contrast sign-reversed absorption spikes



M. Abdel Hafiz et al., Opt. Lett. 41, 13, 2982 (2016).
M. Abdel Hafiz et al., New J. Phys. 19, 073028 (2017).
D. Brazhnikov, Phys. Rev. A 99, 062508 (2019).



Wafer at Tronics - TDK

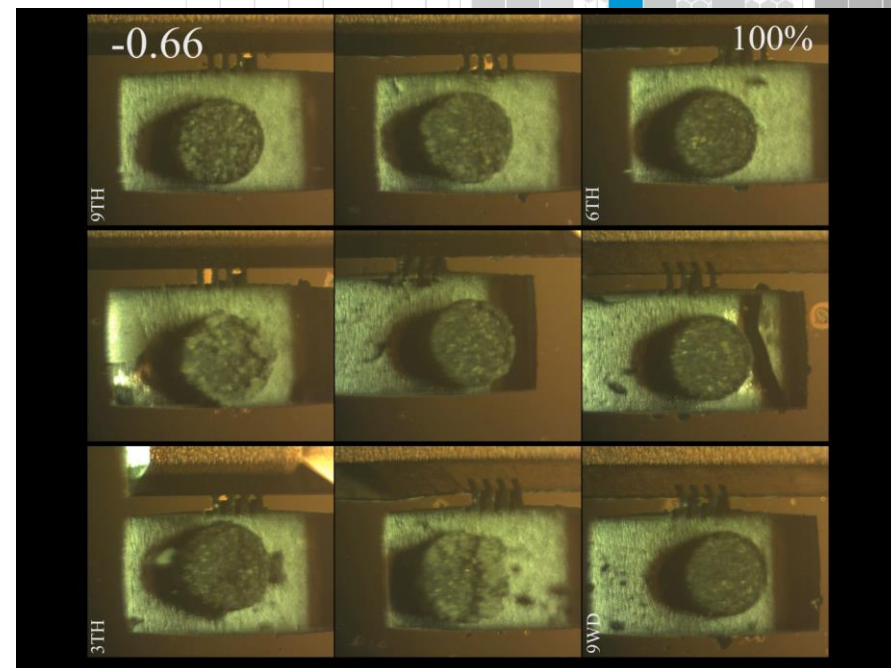
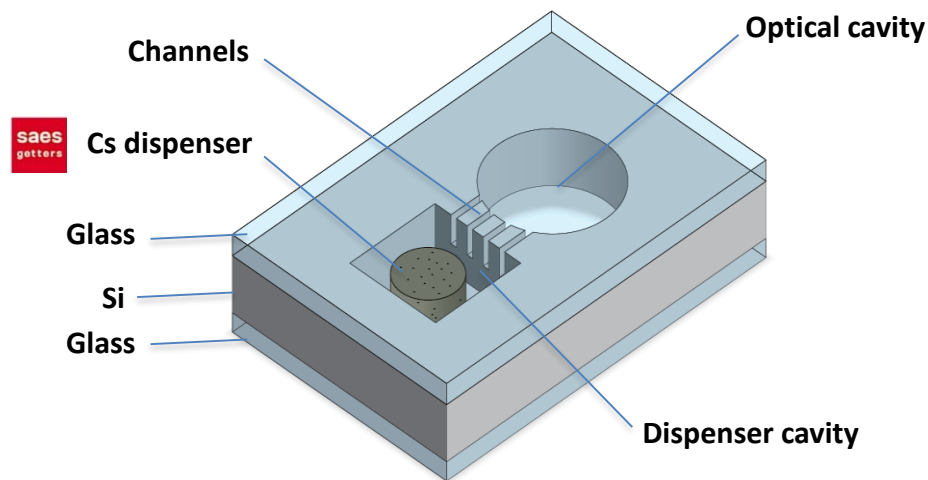
- Glass-silicon-glass assembly
- Processes: DRIE and anodic bonding
- **No buffer gas**

Post-sealing Cs filling by laser activation
of a cesium dispenser

Simple and effective method for a well-controlled cell atmosphere



Industrially transferred



From V. Maurice PhD thesis

- Glass-silicon-glass assembly
- Processes: DRIE and anodic bonding
- **No buffer gas**

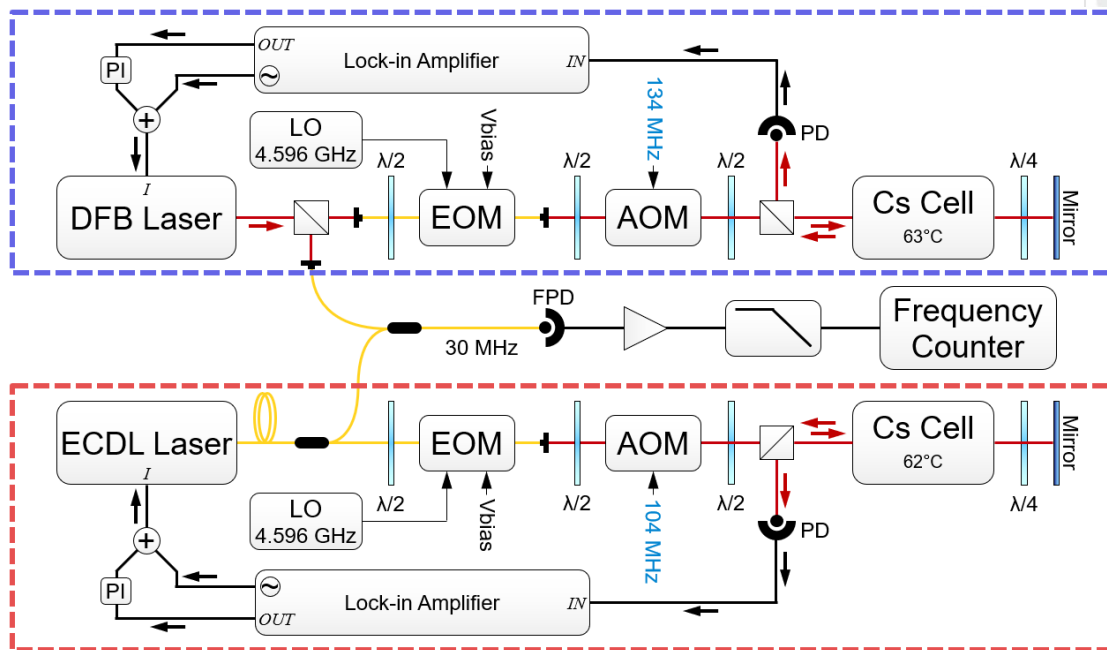
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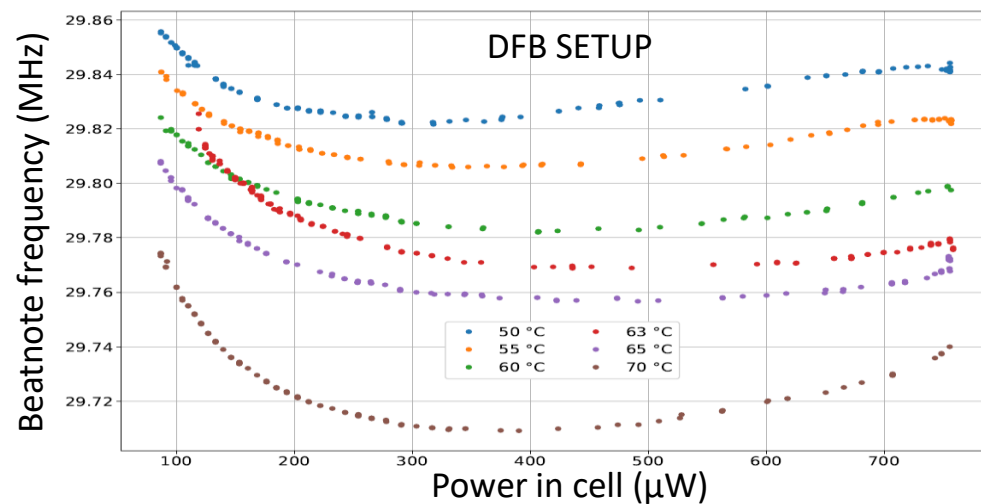
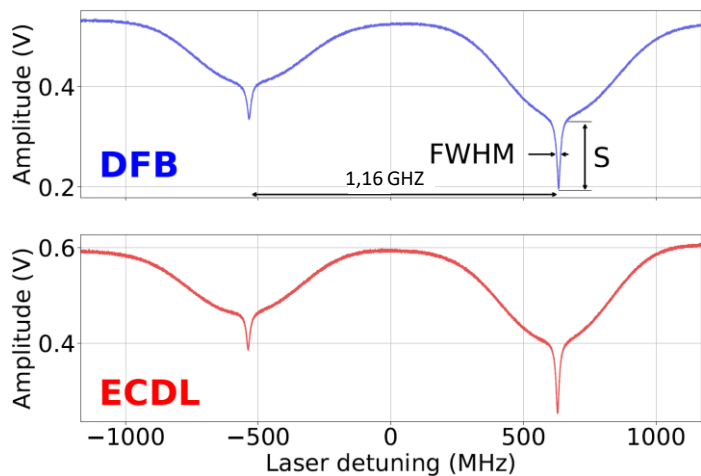


Industrially transferred

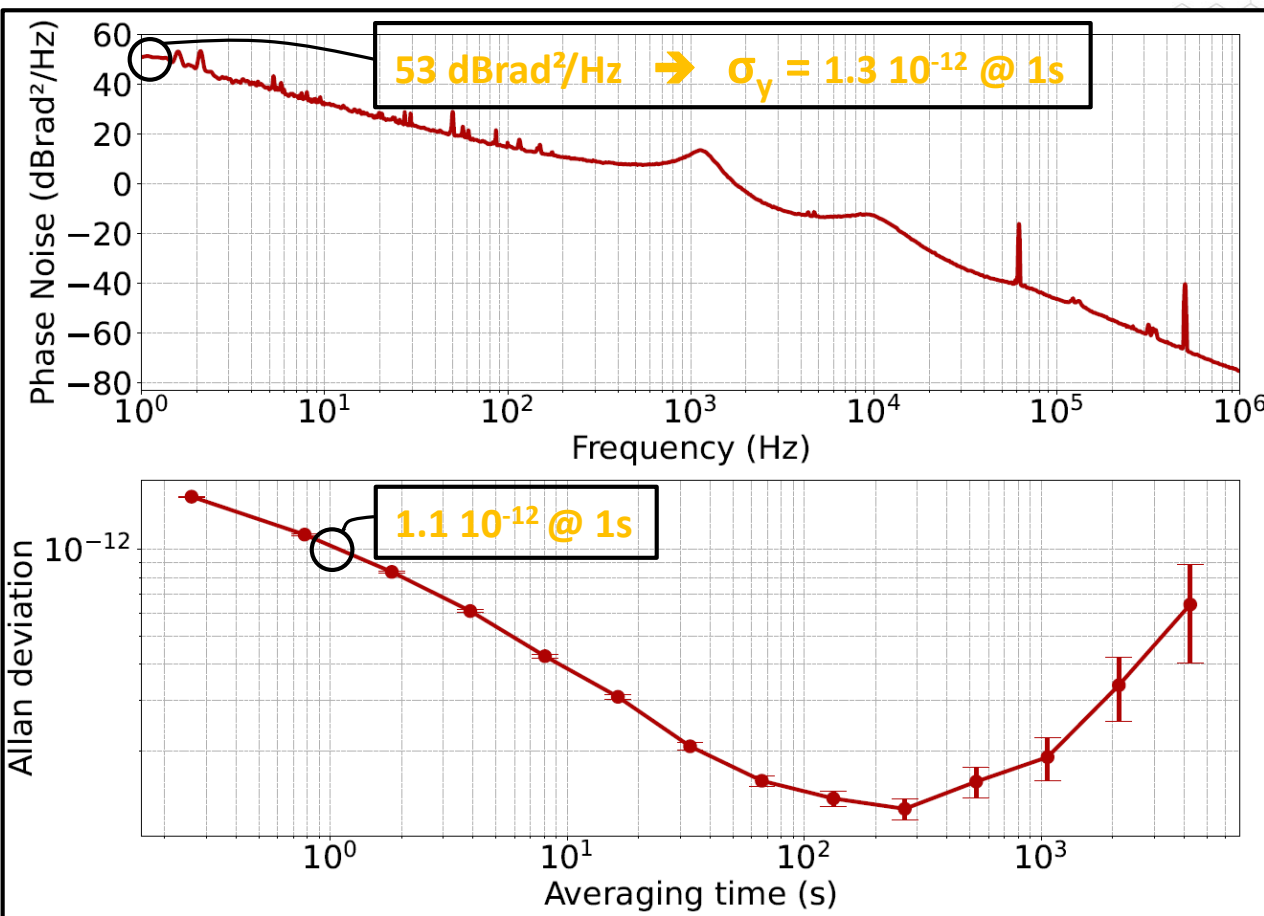
Beatnote setup (ECDL Vs DFB)



A. Gusching et al., J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 38, 11, 3254 (2021)



Phase noise and stability of the beatnote (ECDL Vs DFB)



Noise budget

Properties	DFB	ECDL
S (mV)	126	139
FWHM (MHz)	14.7	14.2
S_i (V/Hz)	8.6×10^{-9}	9.8×10^{-9}
C	0.65	0.55
Absorption (%)	63.1	58.6
P_i (μ W)	450	450
P_o (μ W)	166	186.5
f_M (kHz)	500	61.95
Noise source	DFB	ECDL
σ_{sn} (1 s)	3.5×10^{-15}	3.8×10^{-15}
σ_{pd} (1 s)	3.9×10^{-14}	6×10^{-14}
σ_{AM-AM} (1 s)	3.8×10^{-14}	3.0×10^{-13}
σ_{FM-AM} (1 s)	4.4×10^{-13}	4.3×10^{-13}
σ_{LO} (1 s)	1.5×10^{-12}	5.75×10^{-13}
σ_y (1 s)	1.55×10^{-12}	7.8×10^{-13}

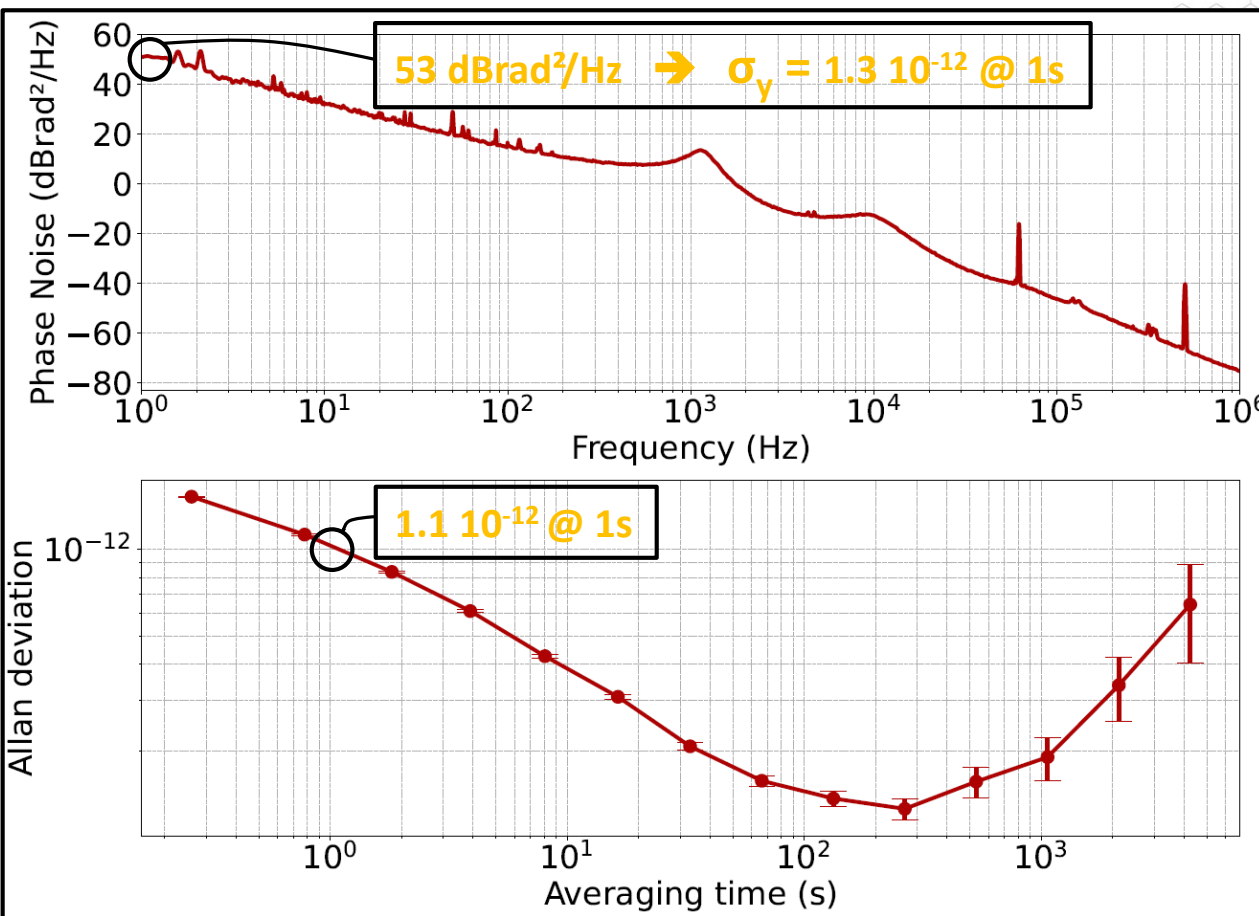
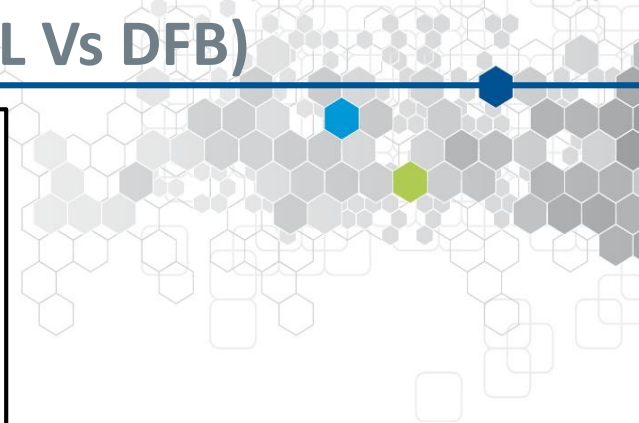
A. Gusching et al., J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 38, 11, 3254 (2021)

Predicted short-term stability $\approx 10^{-12}$ at 1 s

Limitation : Intermodulation effect due to the DFB laser FM noise

Need an ultra-stable 895 nm reference to measure the microcell-ECDL

Phase noise and stability of the beatnote (ECDL Vs DFB)



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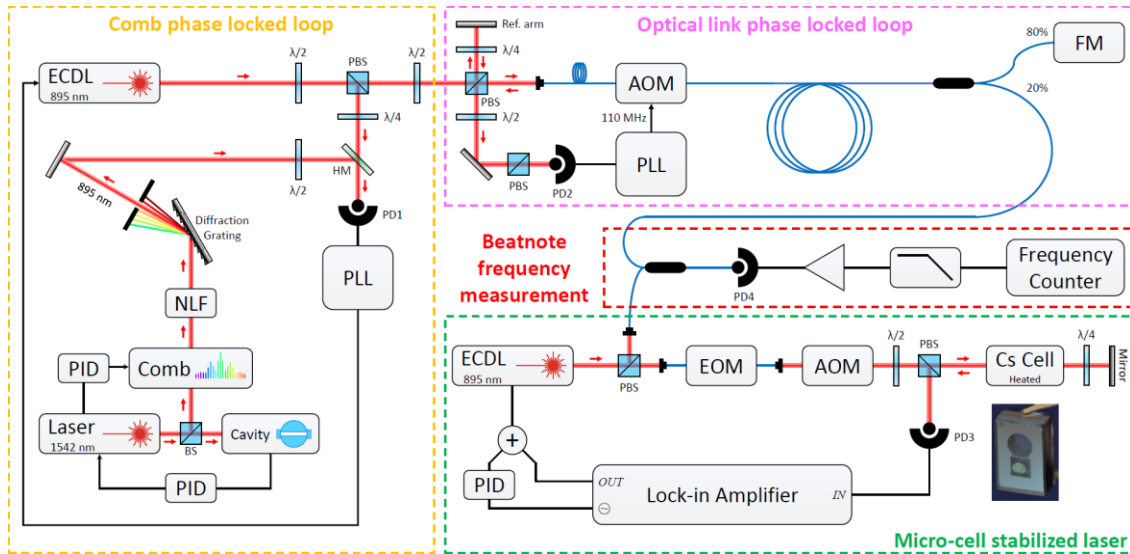
A. Gusching et al., J. Opt. Soc. Am. B 38, 11, 3254 (2021)

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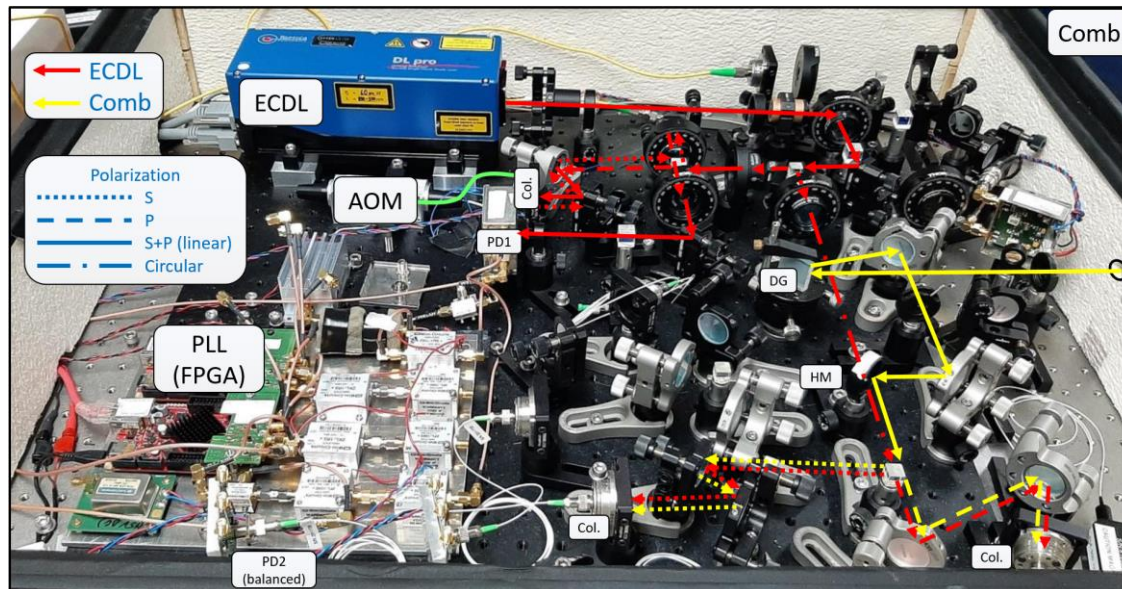
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Need an ultra-stable 895 nm reference to measure the microcell-ECDL

Cavity-stabilized 895 nm reference



Laser on ultra-stable cavity : $2 \cdot 10^{-15}$ at 1 s



1542 nm laser locked on ultra-stable ULE cavity

Comb (Menlo) locked on cavity-Laser

Doubling and spanning of the Comb with NLF

Phase-lock of a local ECDL on a comb tooth at 895 nm

Transfer of the ECDL to the microcell-ECDL lab through a compensated fiber link

Beatnote between comb-locked ECDL and microcell-ECDL

Conclusions and “short-term” perspectives

Stability of microcell-stabilized lasers using DFSDS (DFB Vs ECDL)
Allan deviation $\approx 1 \times 10^{-12}$ at 1s (in good agreement with phase noise)
Limited by the DFB laser FM noise

Development of a cavity-stabilize reference at 895 nm
using a frequency comb and an ECDL laser

Studies in progress to understand stability limitations after 100 s



Pursue sensitivity measurements (cell temperature, microwaves, B-field, etc.)
Mitigate the cavity-stabilized laser contribution
Compact design

