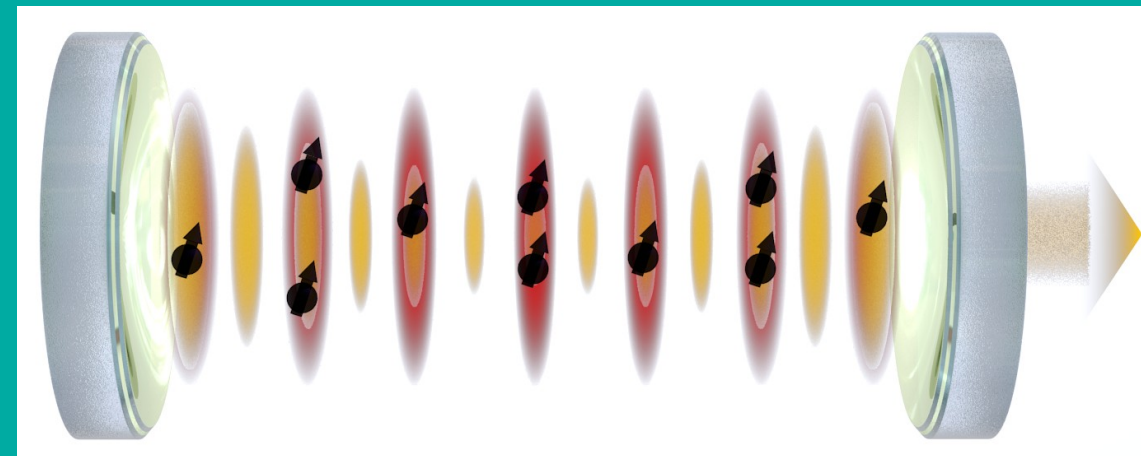




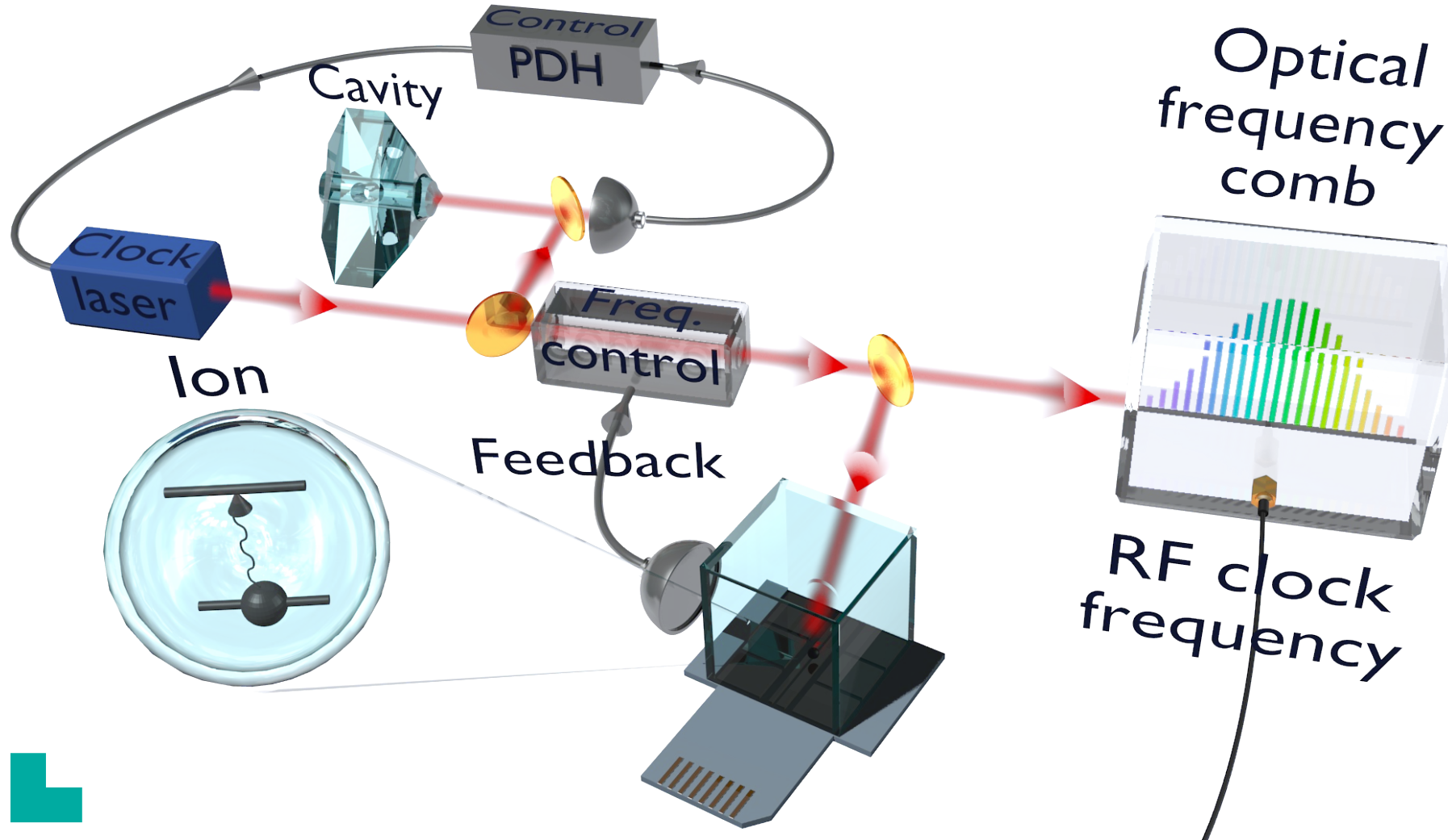
TOWARDS A SUPERRADIANT LASER AS A NEXT GENERATION OPTICAL FREQUENCY REFERENCE



Marion DELEHAYE



PASSIVE OPTICAL CLOCKS



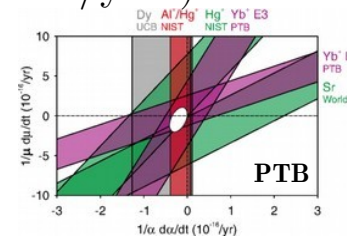
Accuracy $\sim 10^{-18}$
Stability $\sim 10^{-16}$ @ 1s

doi: 10.1038/nature12941 (2014)

NEED OF BETTER FREQUENCY REFERENCES

- sensitive to potential variations of fundamental constants ($\lesssim 10^{-16}/\text{year}$)

doi : 10.1103/PhysRevLett.113.210802



- sensitive to heights \rightarrow relativistic geodesy

doi : 10.1038/ncomms12443

gravitational redshift : $10^{-16}/\text{m} \Rightarrow 10^{-18}$: measurement of the geoid within a cm

\rightarrow monitor geophysical/plate subduction processes

doi: 10.1093/gji/ggv246 (2015), 10.1007/s00190-021-01548-y (2021)



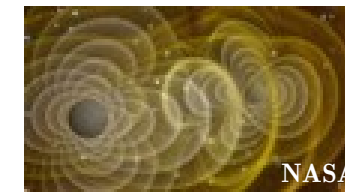
- probably sensitive to dark matter ($\sim 10^{-19}$)

doi : 10.1088/1742-6596/723/1/012043

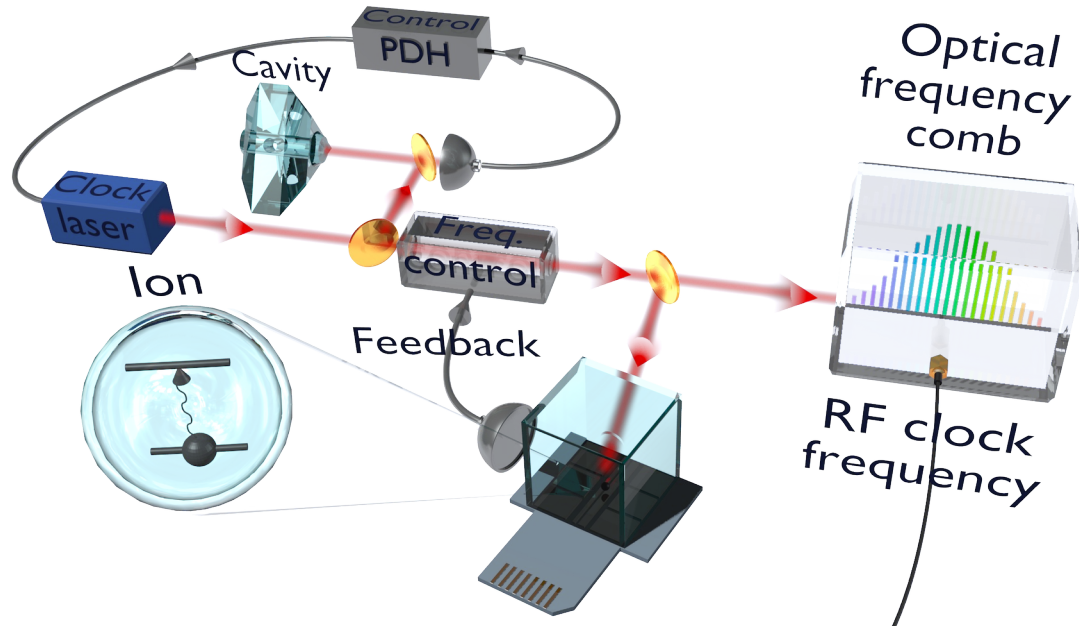


- (soon) sensitive to gravitational waves ($\sim 10^{-20} \tau^{-1/2}$), on a different bandwidth than current detectors

doi : 10.1103/PhysRevD.94.124043



PASSIVE OPTICAL CLOCKS: LIMITATIONS



Quantum Projection Noise (QPN)

$$\sigma_{\text{QPN}}(\tau) = \frac{0.264}{\nu_c T_p} \sqrt{\frac{T_c}{N\tau}}$$

(Rabi interrogation)

$$\sigma_{\text{QPN}} \sim 10^{-17} \tau^{-1/2} \quad (N \sim 5000)$$

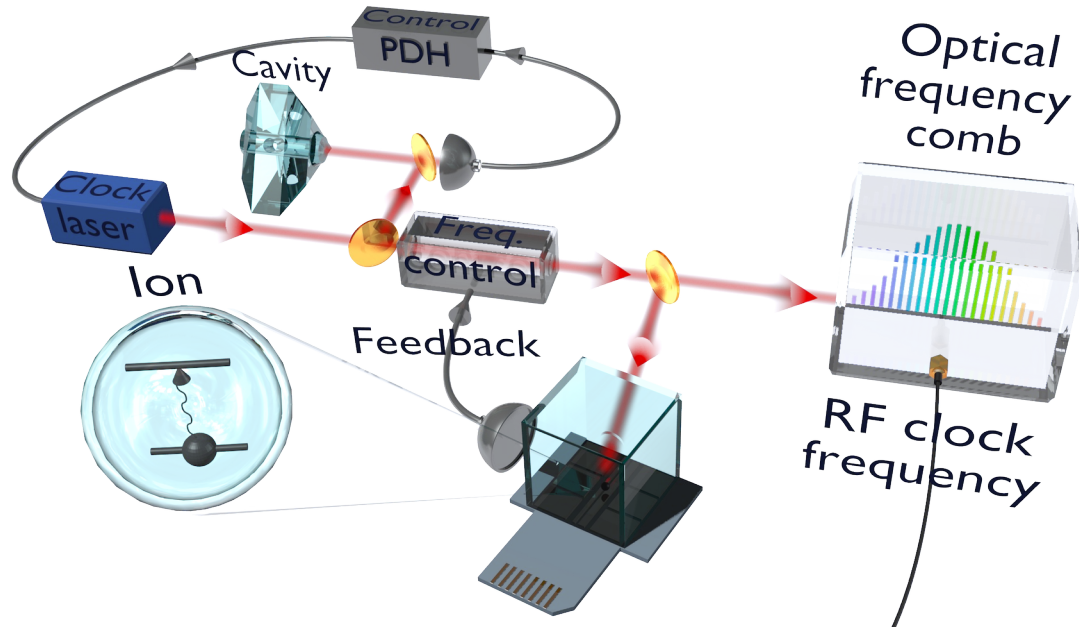
Mitigation possible by squeezing

Accuracy $\sim 10^{-18}$

Stability $\sim 10^{-16}$ @ 1s

doi: 10.1038/nature12941 (2014)

PASSIVE OPTICAL CLOCKS: LIMITATIONS



Accuracy $< 10^{-18}$
 Stability $\sim 10^{-16}$ @ 1s

doi: 10.1038/nature12941 (2014)

Quantum Projection Noise (QPN)

$$\sigma_{\text{QPN}}(\tau) = \frac{0.264}{\nu_c T_p} \sqrt{\frac{T_c}{N\tau}}$$

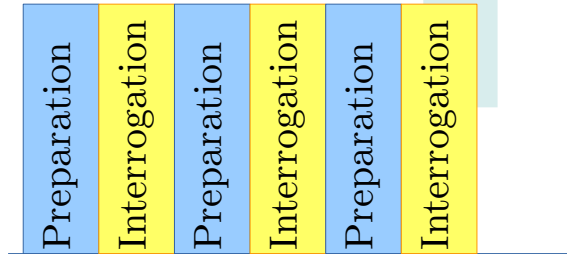
(Rabi interrogation)

$$\sigma_{\text{QPN}} \sim 10^{-17} \tau^{-1/2} \quad (N \sim 5000)$$

Mitigation possible by squeezing

Dick effect

doi: 10.1109/58.710548 (1998)

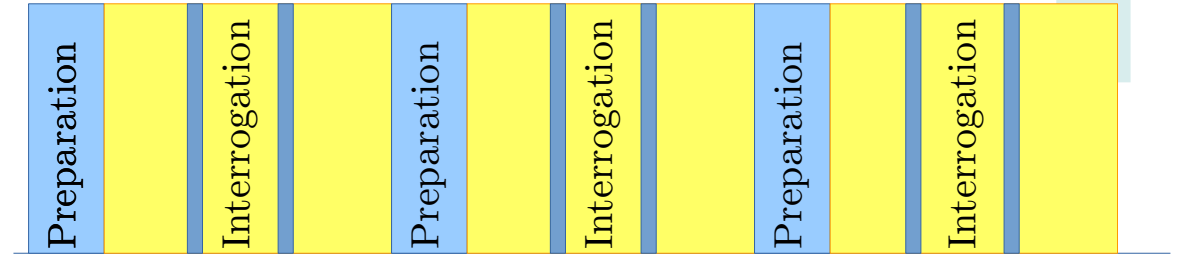
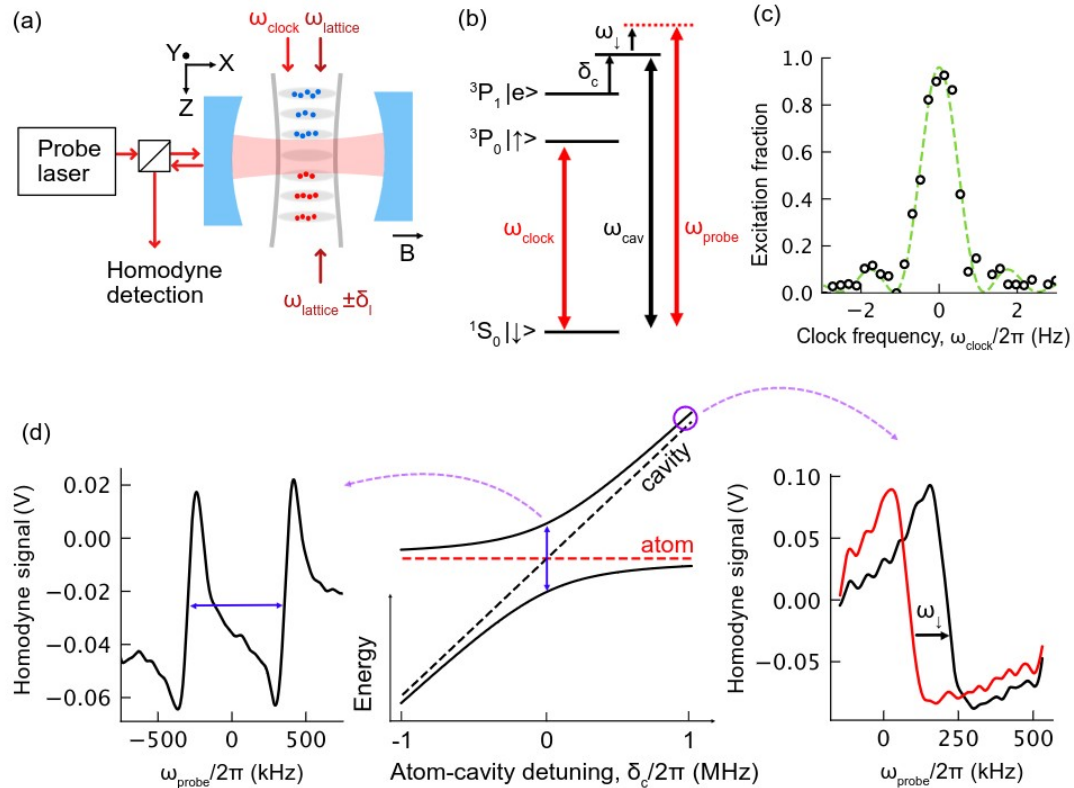


$$\sigma_{\text{Dick}}^2(\tau) = \frac{1}{\tau} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left| \frac{G(n/T_c)}{G(0)} \right|^2 S_y(n/T_c)$$

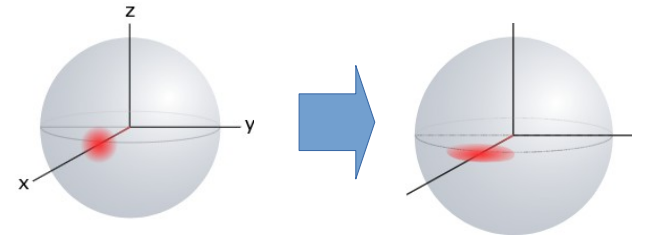
$$\sigma_{\text{Dick}} \sim 10^{-16} \tau^{-1/2} \quad (\text{typ.})$$

NON-DESTRUCTIVE MEASUREMENTS

(→ cf spin squeezing obtained by QND measurements)



Squeezing



Up to 2 dB below QPN demonstrated

doi: 10.48550/arXiv.2211.08621

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

Still aliasing local oscillator frequency noise

doi: 10.48550/arXiv.2211.08621

ZERO DEAD-TIME MEASUREMENTS

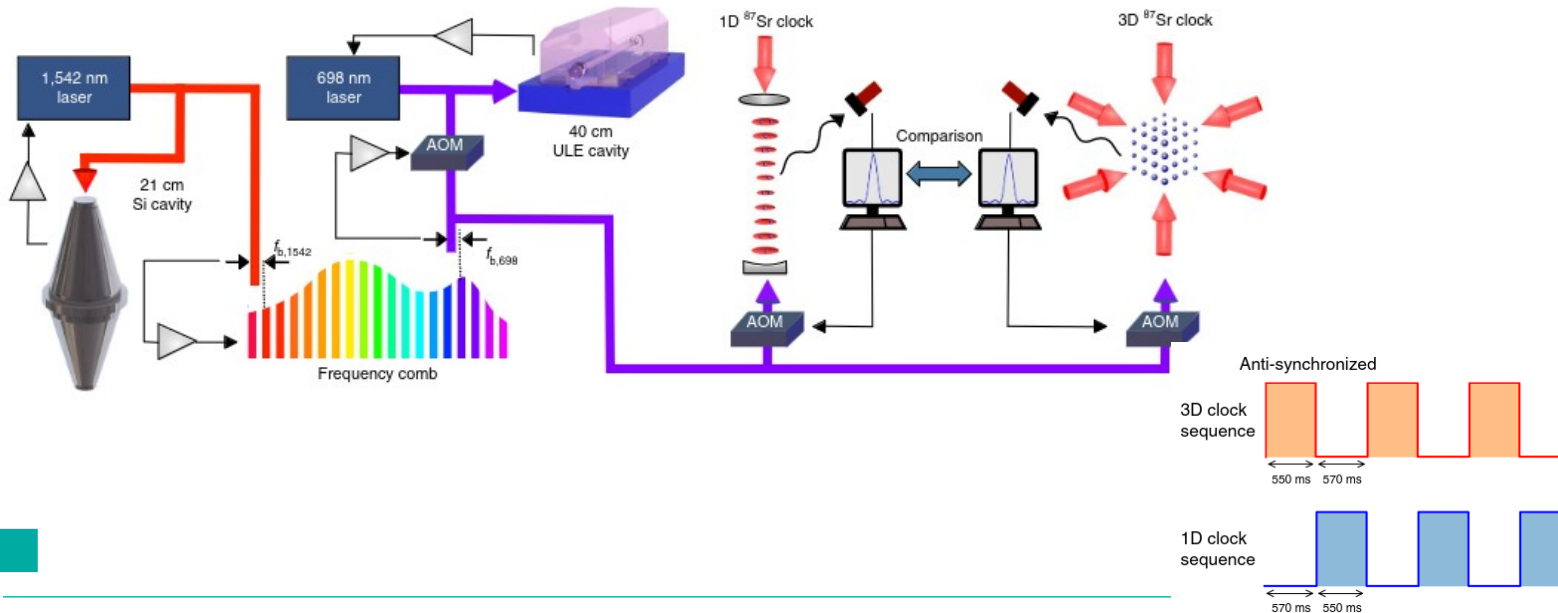
NIST (2019):

nature
photonics

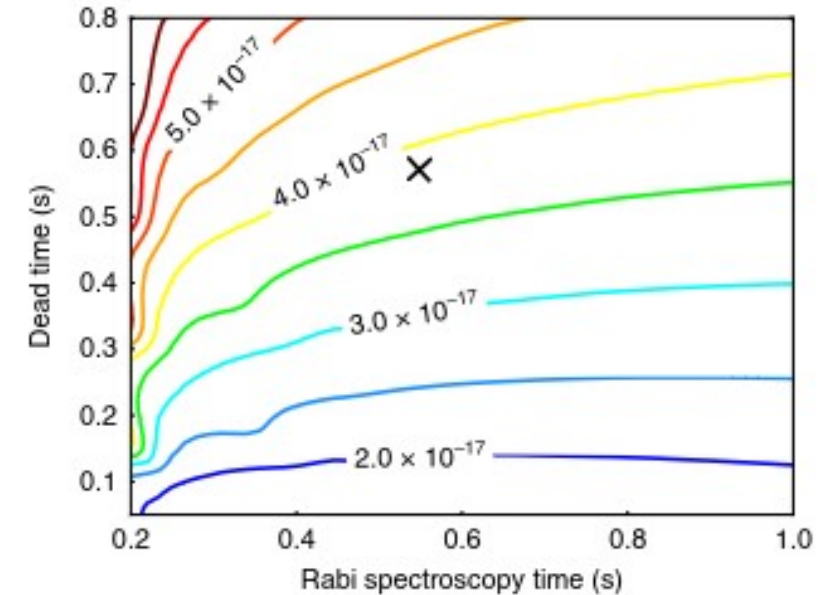
ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-019-0493-4>

Demonstration of 4.8×10^{-17} stability at 1 s for two independent optical clocks



For a cavity with $\sigma_y = 6,5 \times 10^{-17}$



HOW TO BUILD BETTER LOCAL OSCILLATORS ?

Now limited by thermal Brownian noise:

→ increase length → $L = 48$ cm

$$\sigma_y \geq 8 \times 10^{-17} \text{ (doi: 10.1364/OL.40.002112)}$$

$$S_x(f) = S_x^{spacer}(f) + 2 S_x^{substrate}(f) + 2 S_x^{coat}(f) \propto T,$$

dominated by $S_x^{coat}(f)$ for silicon spacer

→ use crystalline coatings (doi: 10.1038/nphoton.2013.174)

$$S_x^{coat}(f) \rightarrow S_x^{coat}(f) / 10$$

→ reduce T → put cavities in cryostats

(4 K, 16-18 K, 124 K reported, prospects for 100 mK)

$$\sigma_y \geq 3,5 \times 10^{-17} \text{ (21 cm, 124 K, crystalline coatings)}$$

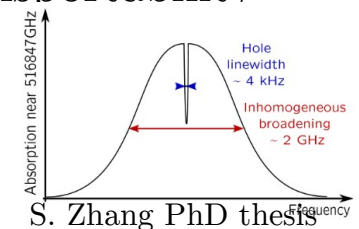
But: - no 50 cm long cavity in a cryostat...

- cryostat = hardly compatible with (future) transportability

Spectral Hole Burning = promising, but still a cryostat



NIST



S. Zhang PhD thesis

THE IDEA OF AN ULTRA-STABLE SUPERRADIANT LASER

PRL **102**, 163601 (2009)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
24 APRIL 2009



Prospects for a Millihertz-Linewidth Laser

D. Meiser, Jun Ye, D. R. Carlson, and M. J. Holland

*JILA, National Institute of Standards and Technology, and Department of Physics, University of Colorado,
Boulder, Colorado 80309-0440, USA*

(Received 20 January 2009; published 20 April 2009)

→based on superradiance



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PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 93, NUMBER 1

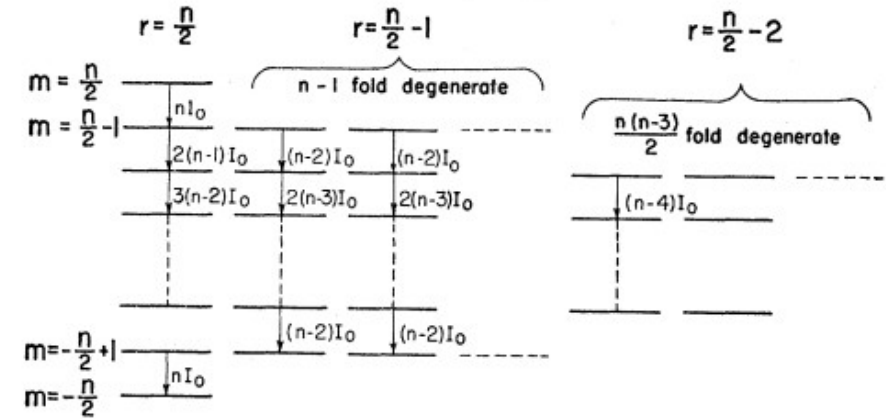
JANUARY 1, 1954

Coherence in Spontaneous Radiation Processes

R. H. DICKE

Palmer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

(Received August 25, 1953)



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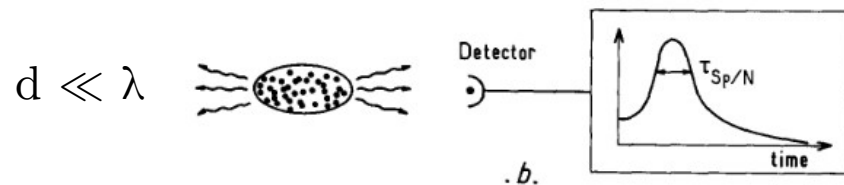
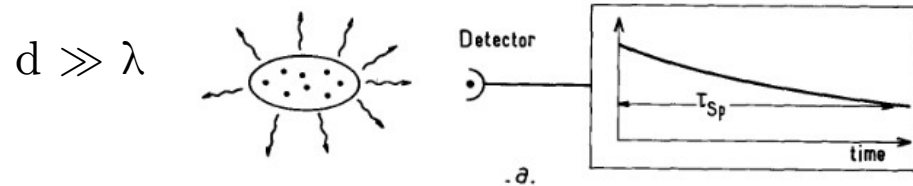
PHYSICS REPORTS (Review Section of Physics Letters) 93, No. 5 (1982) 301-396. North-Holland Publishing Company

SUPERRADIANCE: AN ESSAY ON THE THEORY OF COLLECTIVE SPONTANEOUS EMISSION

M. GROSS and S. HAROCHE

Laboratoire de Physique de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris, France

Received September 1982



PHYSICAL REVIEW

VOLUME 93, NUMBER 1

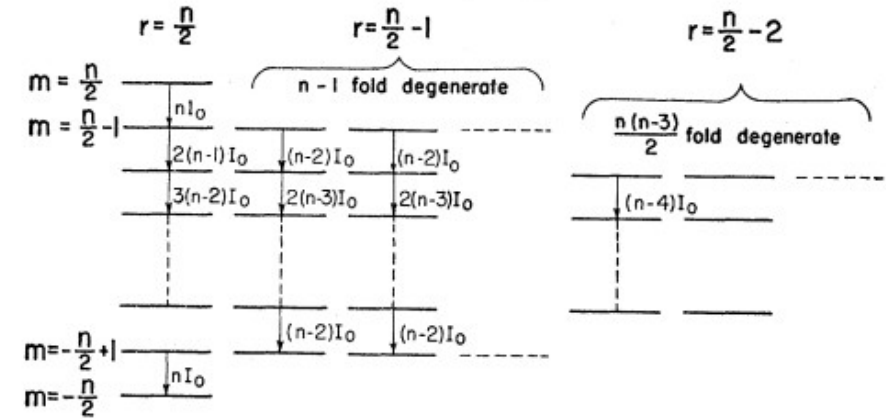
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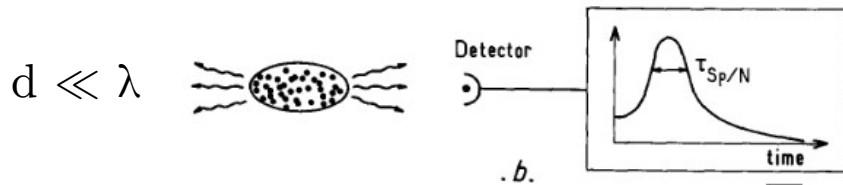
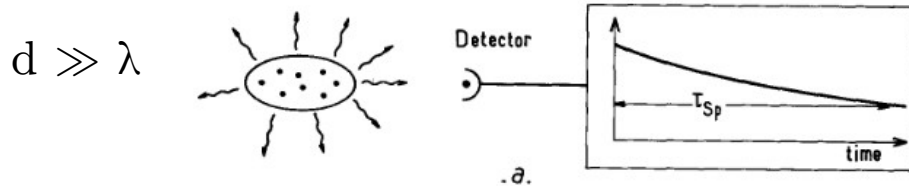
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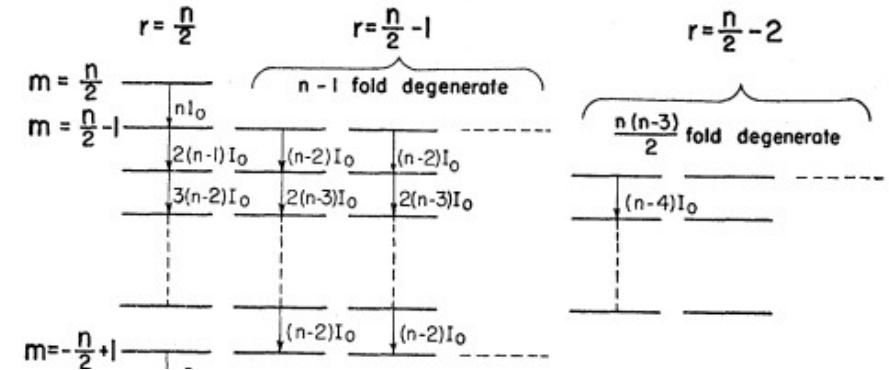
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Palmer Physical Laboratory, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey

(Received August 25, 1953)



VOLUME 71, NUMBER 7

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

16 AUGUST 1993

Superradiant Laser

Fritz Haake and Mikhail I. Kolobov*

Fachbereich Physik Universität-Gesamthochschule Essen 4300 Essen, Germany

Claude Fabre, Elisabeth Giacobino, and Serge Reynaud

*Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Hertzienne de l'École Normale Supérieure, Université Pierre et Marie Curie,
4 place Jussieu 75252 Paris, Cedex 05, France*

(Received 11 March 1993)

→ Bad-cavity regime

THE IDEA OF AN ULTRA-STABLE SUPERRADIANT LASER

PRL 102, 163601 (2009)

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending
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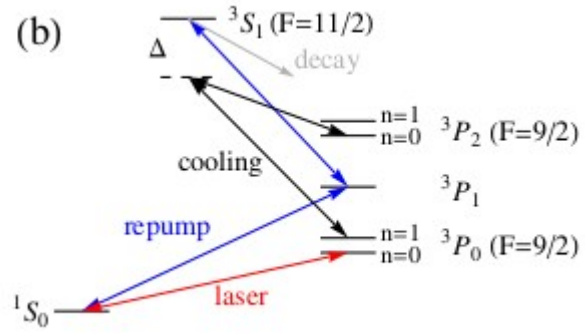
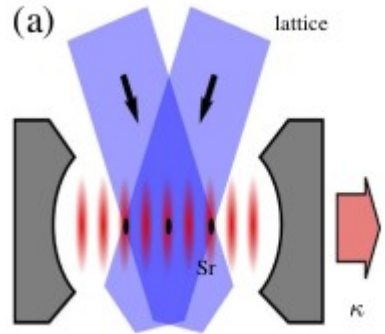


Prospects for a Millihertz-Linewidth Laser

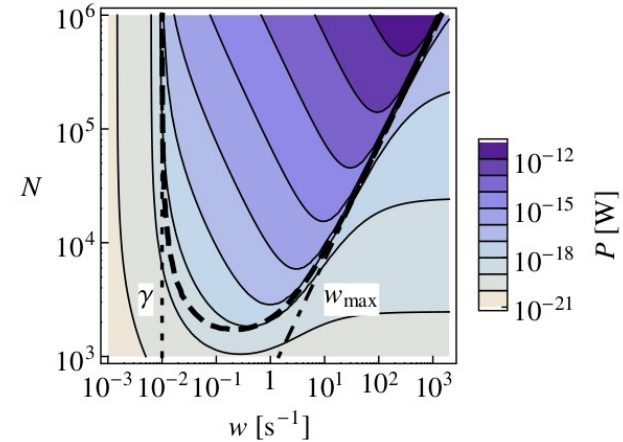
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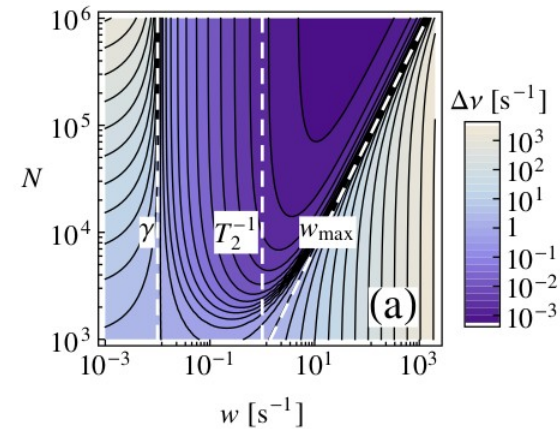


Inhomogeneous broadening $\rightarrow T_2$



$$N_{\text{th}} = 2/(C \gamma T_2)$$

$$P_{\text{max}} = \hbar \omega_a N^2 C \gamma / 8$$



$$\Delta\nu_{\text{min}} = C \gamma$$

Assuming white frequency noise,
 $\sigma_{\text{min}} \sim 10^{-18} \tau^{-1/2}$

IS A SUPERRADIANT LASER POSSIBLE?

LETTER

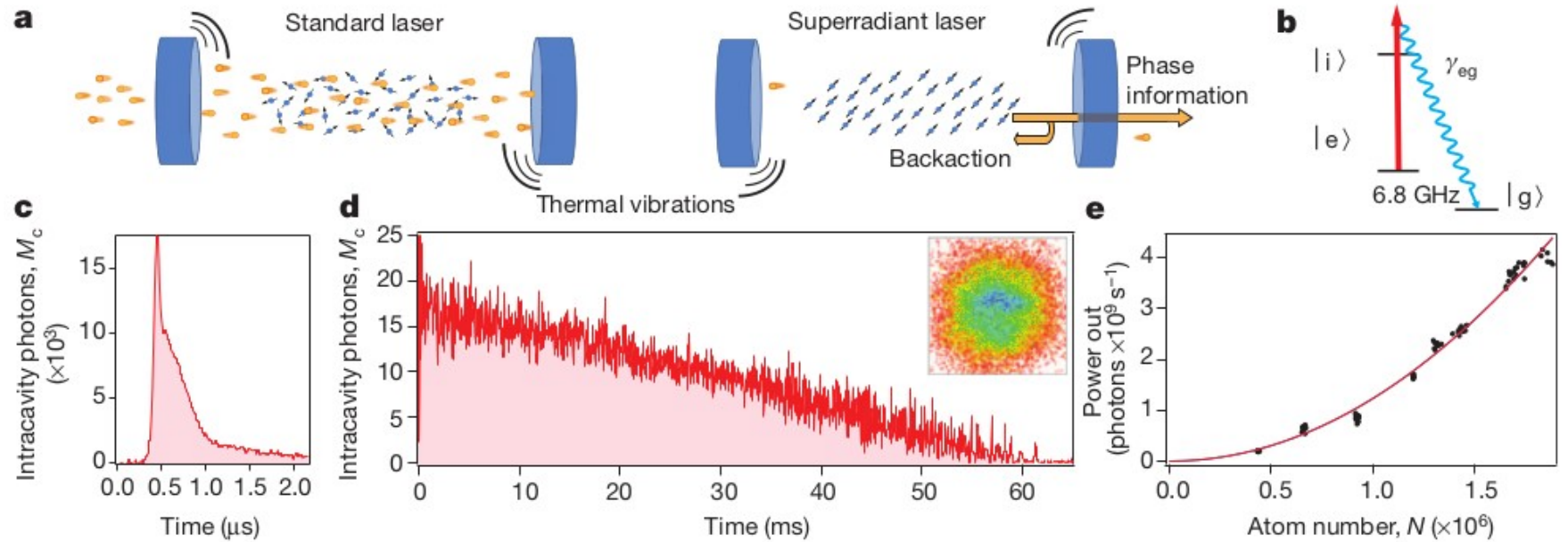
(2012)

doi:10.1038/nature10920

A steady-state superradiant laser with less than one intracavity photon

Justin G. Bohnet¹, Zilong Chen¹, Joshua M. Weiner¹, Dominic Meiser^{1†}, Murray J. Holland¹ & James K. Thompson¹

Dressed state of ⁸⁷Rb



No repumping

Repumping

DIRECTLY ON AN OPTICAL TRANSITION?

PHYSICAL REVIEW X **6**, 011025 (2016)

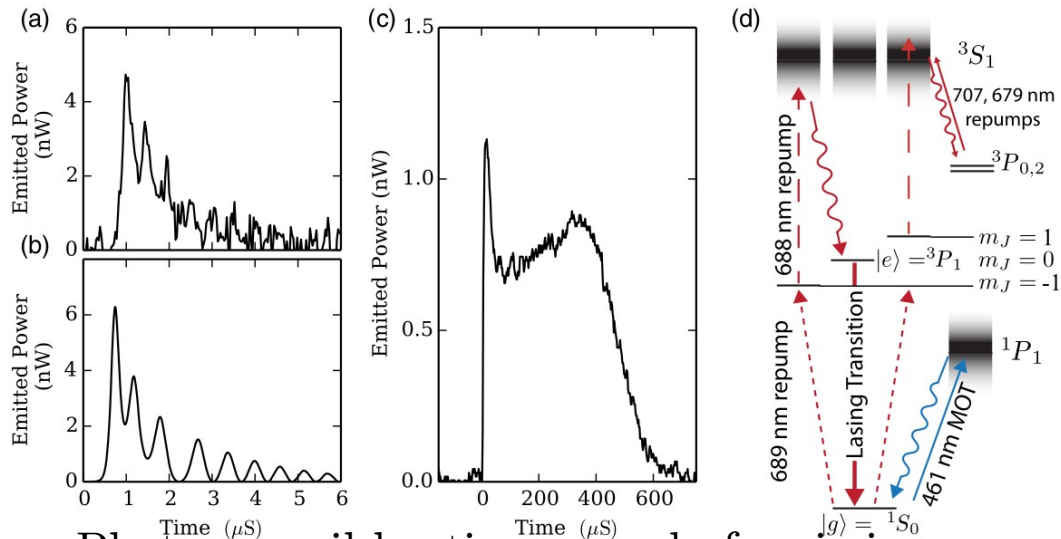
Cold-Strontium Laser in the Superradiant Crossover Regime

Matthew A. Norcia* and James K. Thompson

JILA, NIST, and University of Colorado, 440 UCB, Boulder, Colorado 80309, USA

(Received 23 October 2015; revised manuscript received 11 January 2016; published 9 March 2016)

^{88}Sr on $^1\text{S}_0 \rightarrow ^3\text{P}_1$ transition (8 kHz)



Photon recoil heating \rightarrow end of emission

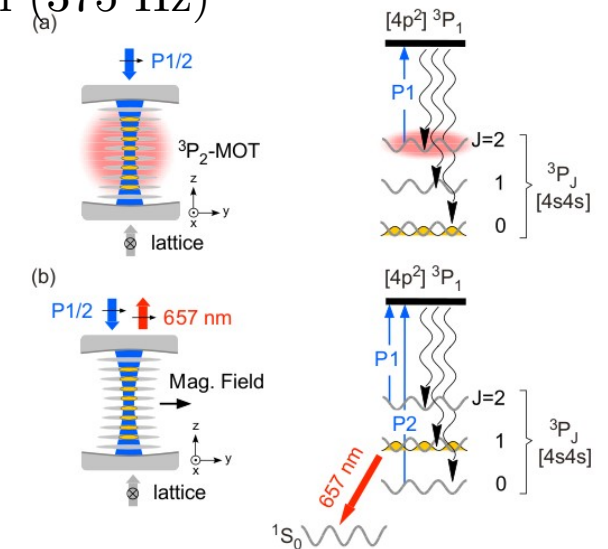
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

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Pulse Delay Time Statistics in a Superradiant Laser with Calcium Atoms

Torben Laske, Hannes Winter, and Andreas Hemmerich
 Phys. Rev. Lett. **123**, 103601 – Published 3 September 2019

^{40}Ca on $^1\text{S}_0 \rightarrow ^3\text{P}_1$ transition (375 Hz)



CAN WE DO FREQUENCY MEASUREMENTS?

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

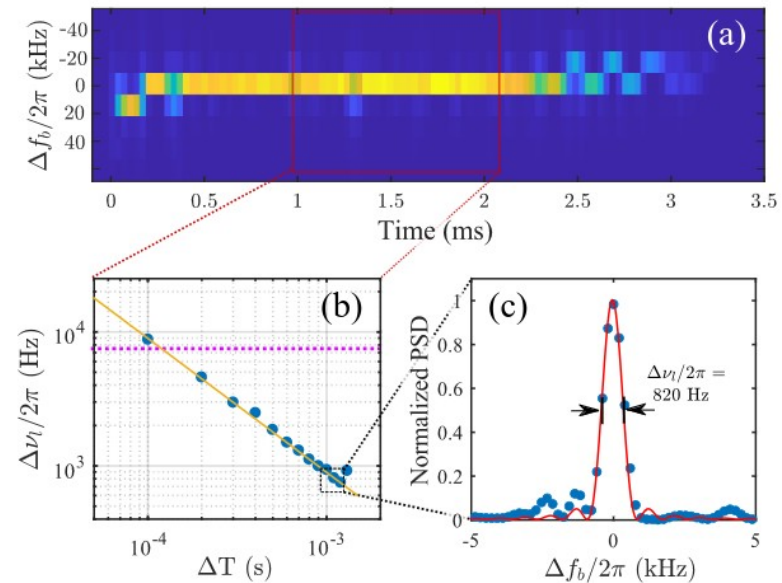
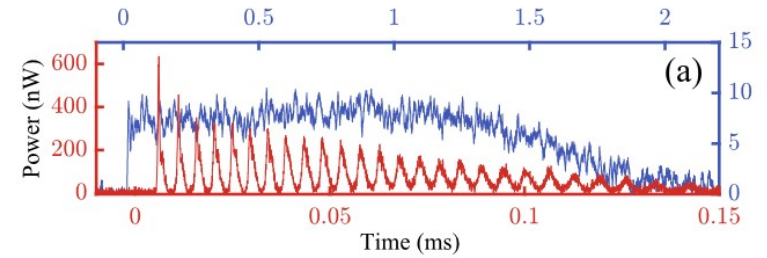
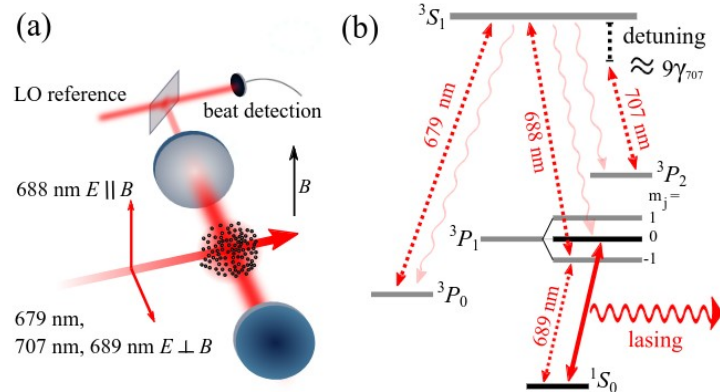
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Subnatural Linewidth Superradiant Lasing with Cold ^{88}Sr Atoms

Sofus Laguna Kristensen, Eliot Bohr, Julian Robinson-Tait, Tanya Zelevinsky, Jan W. Thomsen, and Jörg Helge Müller

Phys. Rev. Lett. **130**, 223402 – Published 31 May 2023

^{88}Sr on $^1\text{S}_0 \rightarrow ^3\text{P}_1$ transition (8 kHz)



$$\Delta \nu_{\min} = C \gamma$$

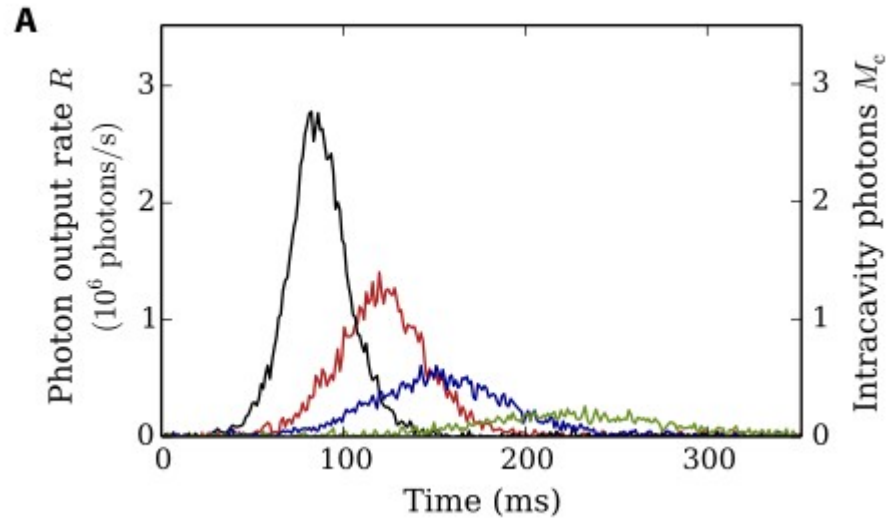
ON A CLOCK TRANSITION?

SCIENCE ADVANCES | RESEARCH ARTICLE (2016)

PHYSICAL SCIENCE

Superradiance on the millihertz linewidth strontium clock transition

Matthew A. Norcia,* Matthew N. Winchester, Julia R. K. Cline, James K. Thompson



^{87}Sr on $^1\text{S}_0 \rightarrow ^3\text{P}_0$ transition (1 mHz)

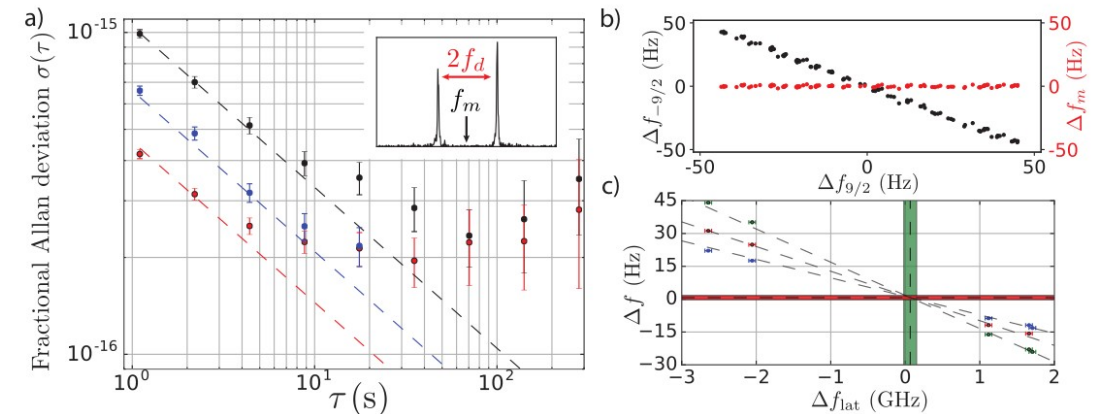
PHYSICAL REVIEW X

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Open Access

Frequency Measurements of Superradiance from the Strontium Clock Transition

Matthew A. Norcia, Julia R. K. Cline, Juan A. Muniz, John M. Robinson, Ross B. Hutson, Akihisa Goban, G. Edward Marti, Jun Ye, and James K. Thompson
Phys. Rev. X **8**, 021036 – Published 9 May 2018



Stability and accuracy measurements Fourier-limited

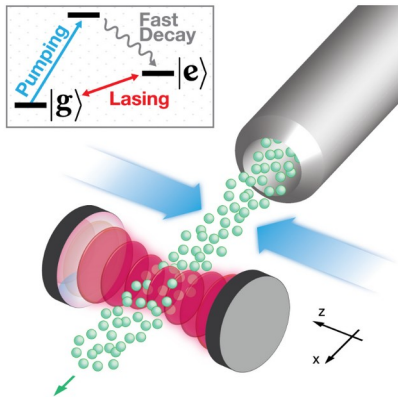
CURRENT CHALLENGE: TRUE CONTINUOUS OPERATION

Quasi-steady state: can be achieved by repumping (JILA) or by seeding atoms from a metastable state (Copenhagen)

BUT: finite lifetime of the atoms

→ how to bring in new atoms?

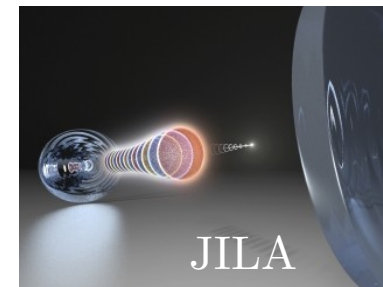
(Thermal) Beam operation



$$N_{\text{th}} = 2 / (C \gamma T_2)$$

Reloading of (cold) atoms

- ring cavity system (JILA)
- cold atomic beam (Amsterdam?)
- refill from MOT (Hamburg)
- sequential reloading (FEMTO-ST)



doi: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.125.253602 (2020)

FEMTO-ST SUPERRADIANT YTTERBIUM LASER

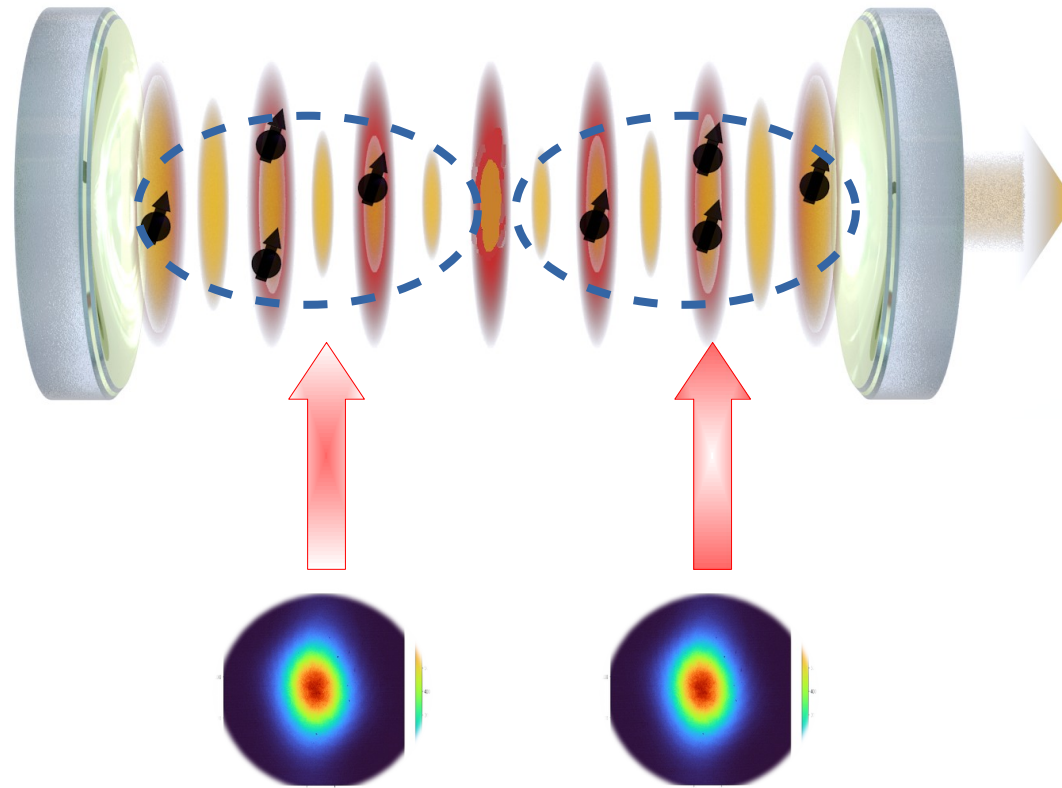
$$N_{\text{th}} = 2/(C \gamma T_2)$$

^{171}Yb : 7 mHz wide $^1\text{S}_0 \rightarrow ^3\text{P}_0$ transition: threshold atom number 7× smaller than ^{87}Sr

^{171}Yb : $I = 1/2$: reduced scattering when repumping wrt ^{87}Sr

But no straightforward reservoir in $^3\text{P}_2$ (magic wavelength blue detuned for $^3\text{P}_2 \rightarrow ^3\text{S}_1$)

Repumping + sequential reloading



FEMTO-ST SUPERRADIANT YTTERBIUM LASER

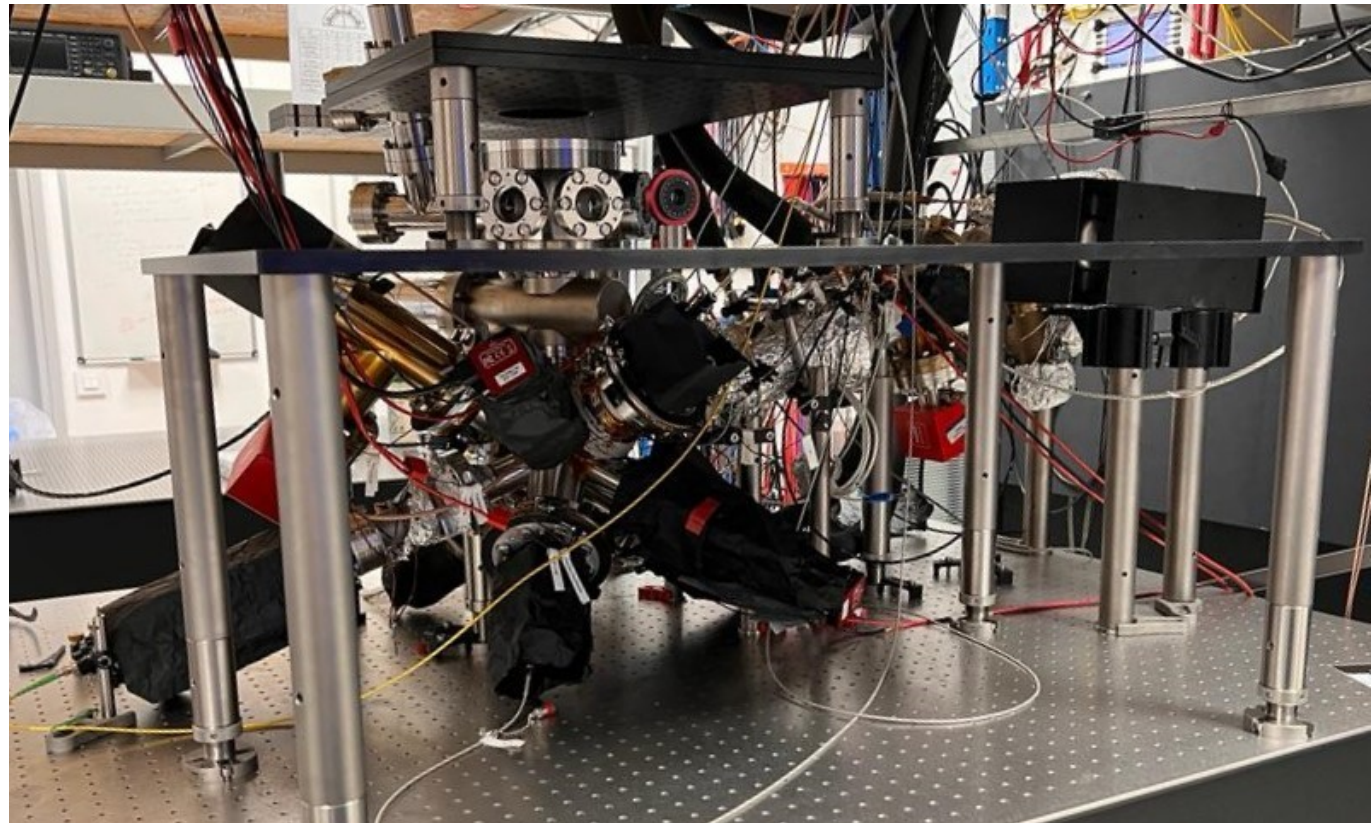
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Repumping + sequential reloading





Sebastian
Ponciano

Martin
Hauden

Martina
Matusko

Jana
El Badawi

Thank you for your attention!