

# Low-noise optical frequency divider for precision measurement

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# Motivation

## □ Redefinition of the second

## □ Precision measurement

- Test the constancy of  $\alpha$
- Dark matter detection

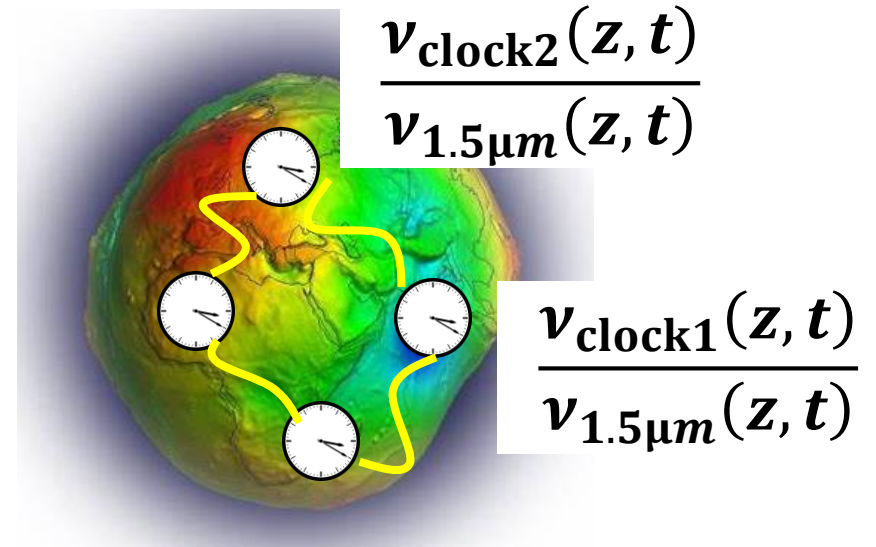
$$\frac{\nu_{\text{clock1}}(t)}{\nu_{\text{clock2}}(t)}, \quad K_1 - K_2$$

## □ Precision spectroscopy ( $\text{CaH}^+$ , $^{229}\text{Th}\dots$ )

$$R = \frac{\nu_{\text{probe}}}{\nu_{\text{clock1}}}$$

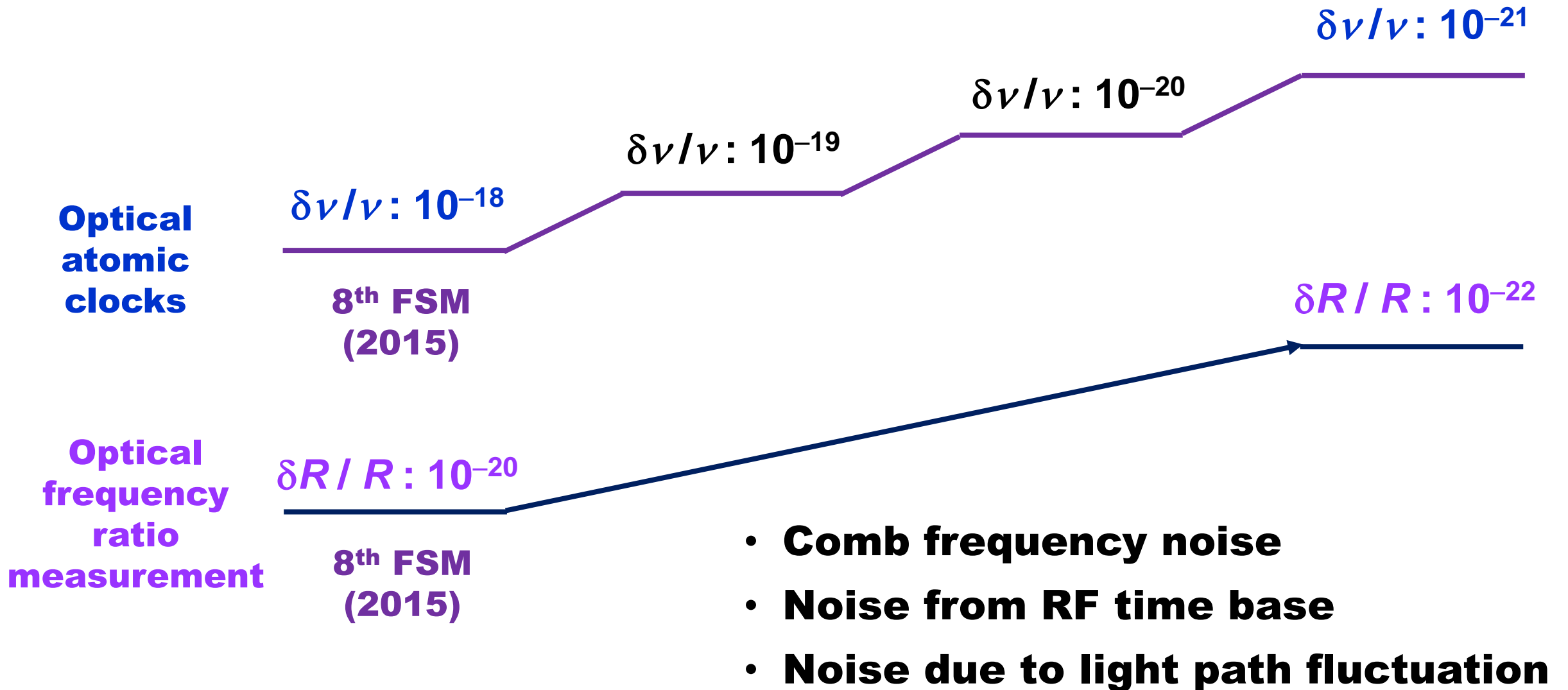
$$R = \frac{\nu_{\text{clock1}}}{\nu_{\text{clock2}}}, \quad \frac{\delta R}{R} < 5 \times 10^{-18}$$

- Geodesy

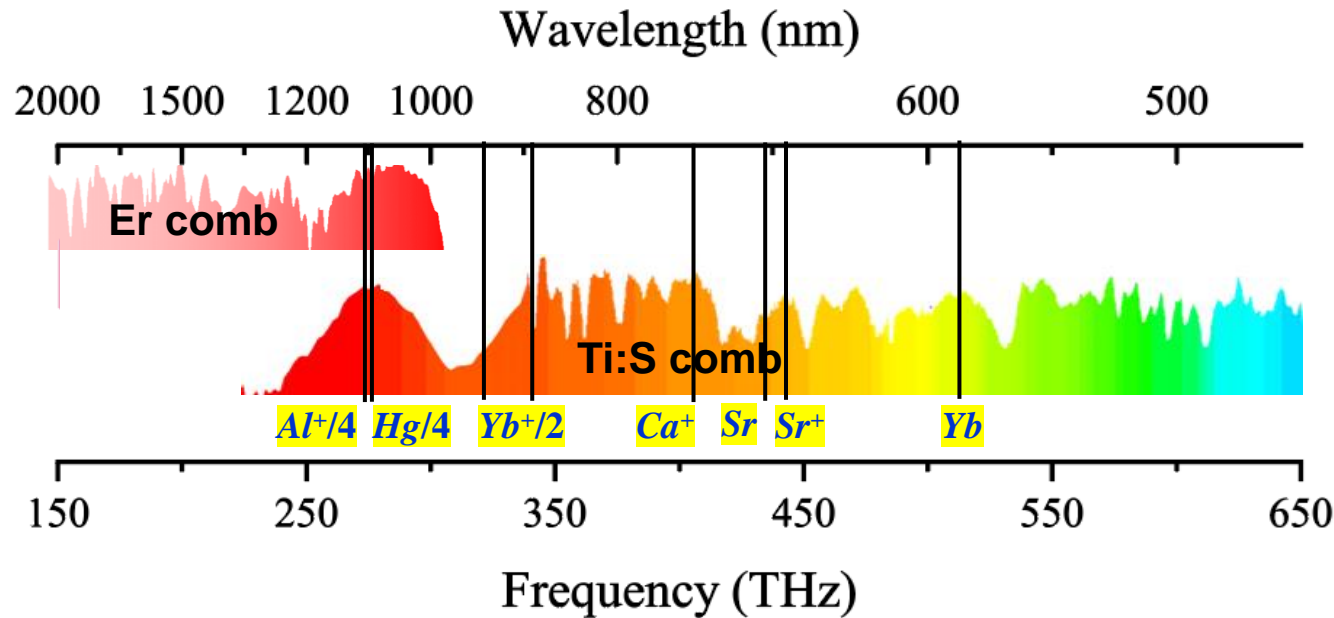


An accurate ratio measurement relies on optical clocks and measurement device!

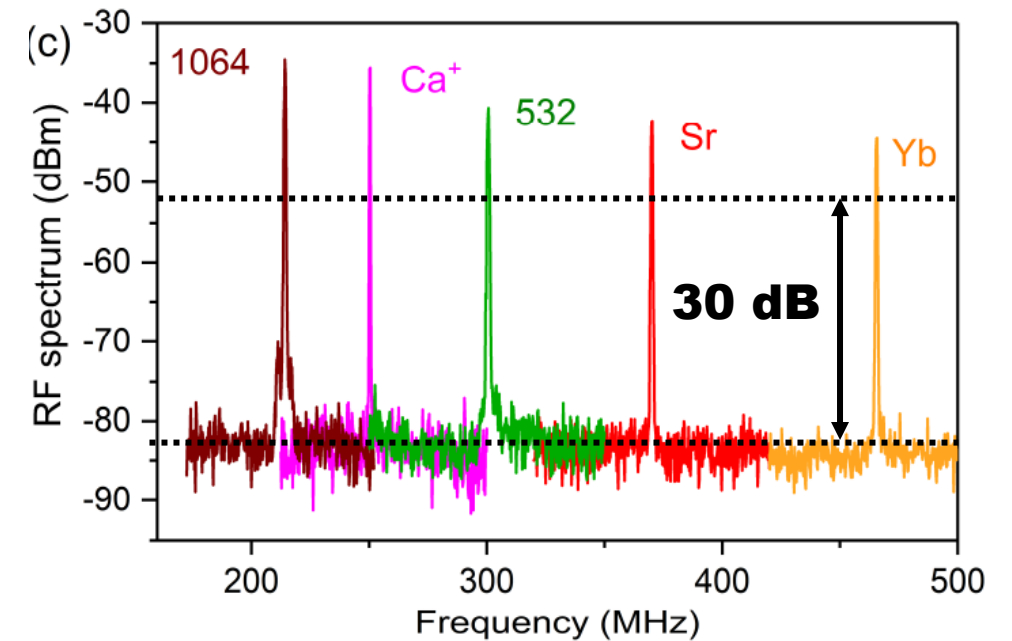
# Precision ratio measurement supports applications of optical atomic clocks



# Ti:Sapphire optical frequency comb



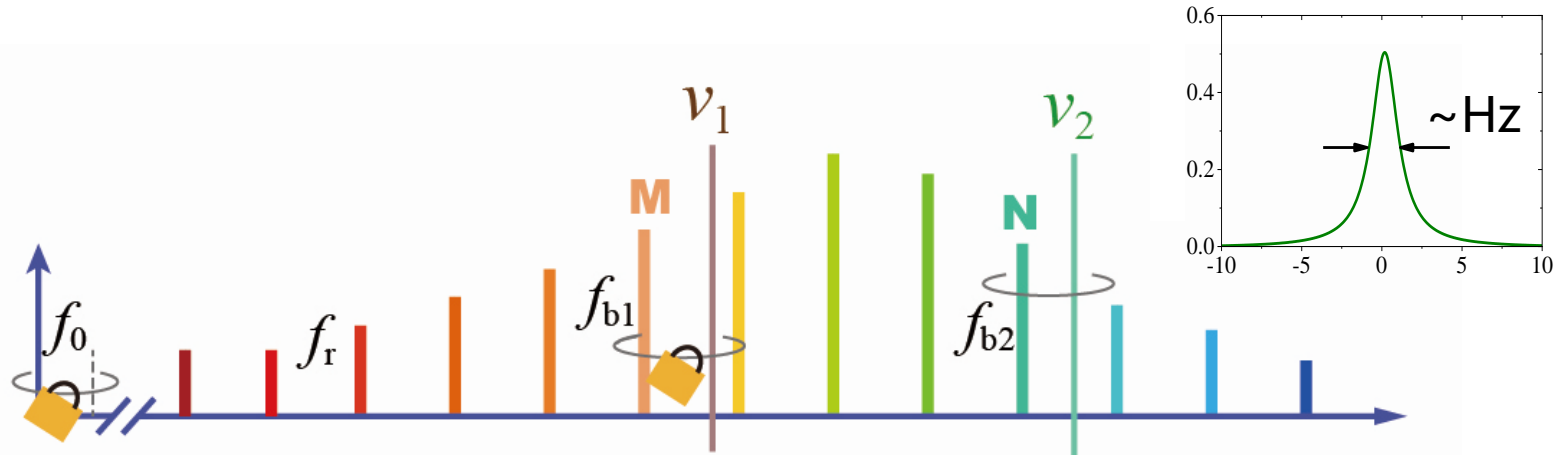
Beat notes between a Ti:S comb and optical clocks or lasers (RBW=300 kHz)



- **Low frequency noise** (mm-scale solid state gain medium)
- **Broadened spectrum covers most of optical clocks**  
(no amplifiers, less frequency doublers...)

# Reduce comb & RF time-base frequency noise

- Comb phase-locked to an ultra-stable laser or an optical clock



## Synchronous counting

$$\frac{\nu_1}{\nu_2} = \frac{f_0 + M \cdot f_r + f_{b1}}{f_0 + N \cdot f_r + f_{b2}}$$

$A \times f_{\text{time}}$      $B \times f_{\text{time}}$      $D \times f_{\text{time}}$   
 $\uparrow$                      $\uparrow$                      $\uparrow$   
 $\downarrow$                      $\downarrow$                      $\downarrow$   
 $A \times f_{\text{time}}$      $B \times f_{\text{time}}$      $C \times f_{\text{time}}$

1 s instability    uncertainty

BIPM, ECNU, NIST	$2.3 \times 10^{-17}$	$1.4 \times 10^{-19}$	Science, 303, 5665 (2004)
RIKEN	$5 \times 10^{-18}$	/	Appl. Phys. Exp., 10, 6 (2017)
NIST	$3 \times 10^{-18}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-20}$	Optica, 4, 879-855 (2017)
Menlo	$5 \times 10^{-18}$	$5.3 \times 10^{-21}$	Nat. Photonics 14, 44-49 (2020)

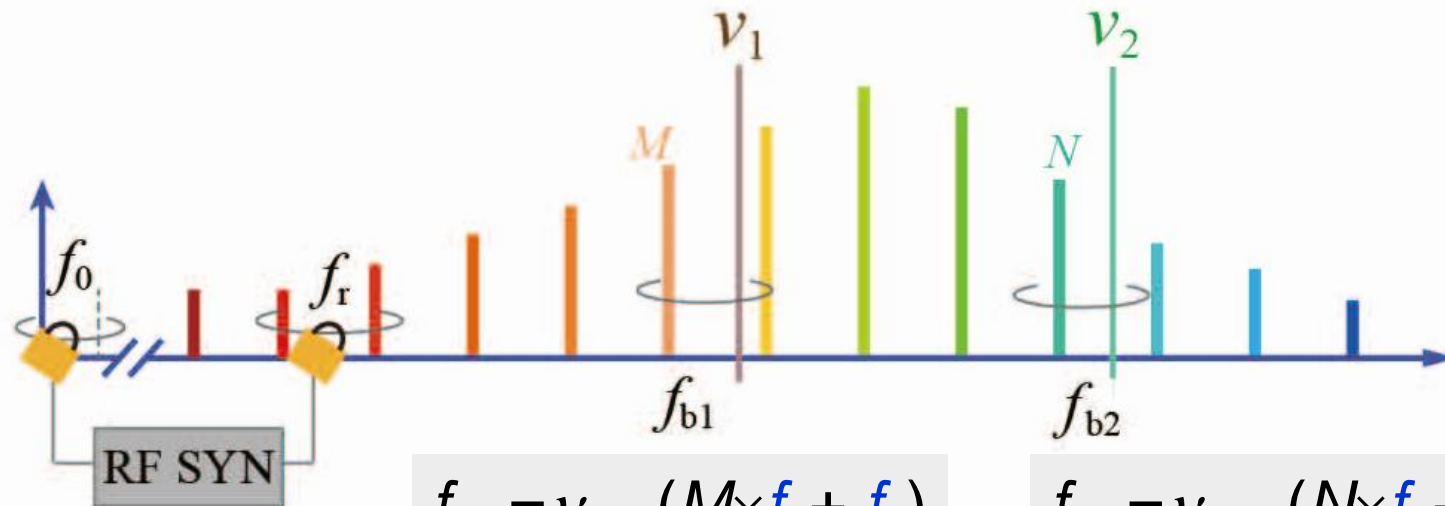
× High servo bandwidth

× Easily lose lock

# Immune to comb frequency noise

- **comb stabilized to a H maser or a Rb clock**

(extend continuous operation time, less cycle slips)



$$f_{b1} = \nu_1 - (M \times f_r + f_0)$$

$$f_{b2} = \nu_2 - (N \times f_r + f_0)$$

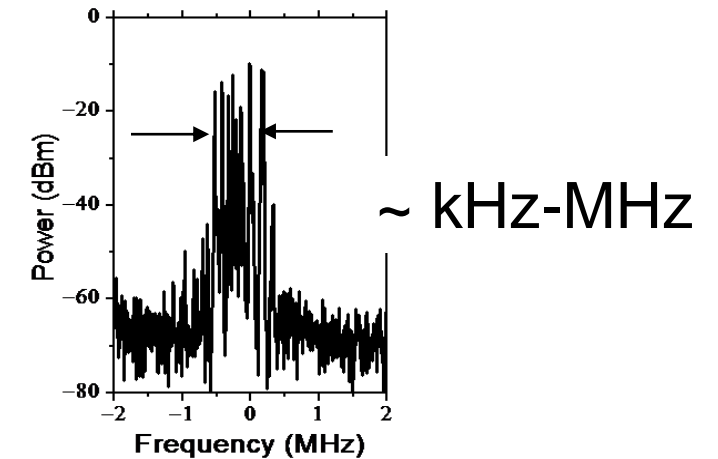
**Transfer oscillator scheme [1]**

Comb noise free

$$f_b \sim \frac{\nu_1}{M} - \frac{\nu_2}{N}$$

**Extra RF time base induces noise**

- **Count  $f_b \rightarrow \nu_1/\nu_2$**
- **Lock  $f_b \rightarrow \text{PLL } \nu_2 \text{ to } \nu_1$**

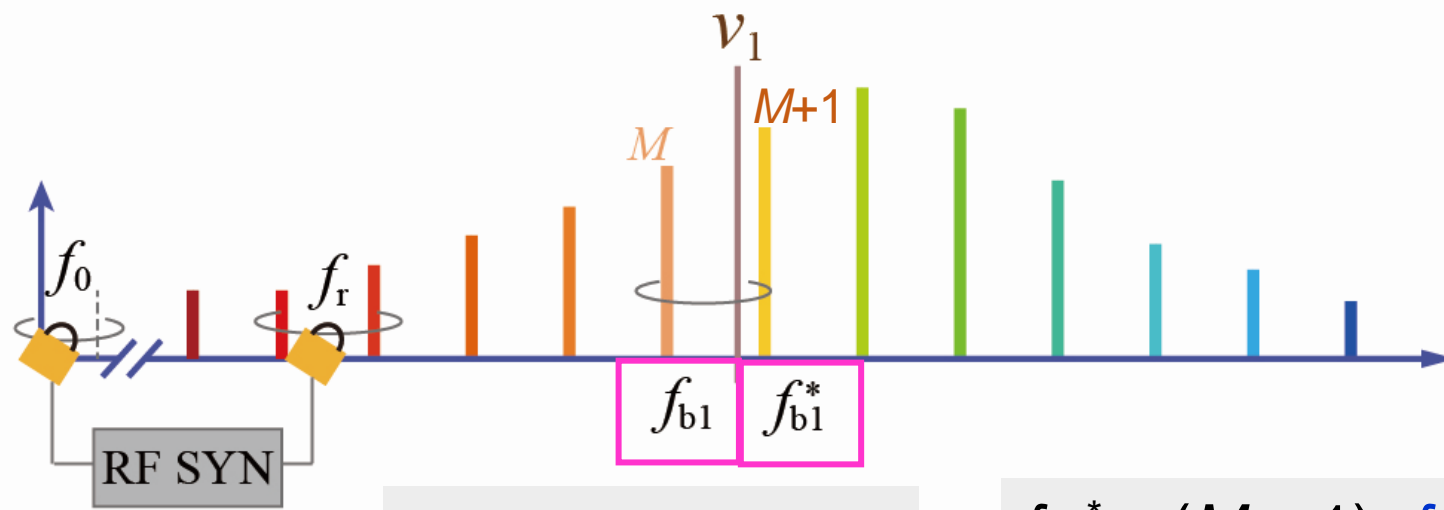


[1] Telle, et. al. Appl. Phys. B **74**, 1 (2002)

# Optically-referenced RF time base

- **comb stabilized to a H maser or a Rb clock**

(extend continuous operation time, less cycle slips)



$$f_b \sim \frac{\nu_1}{M} - \frac{\nu_2}{N} = \frac{\nu_1}{K'}$$

$$\nu_2 = \nu_1 N \left( \frac{1}{M} - \frac{1}{K'} \right) = \frac{\nu_1}{R}$$

**R can be preset & sweep**

$$f_{b1} = \nu_1 - (M \times f_r + f_0)$$

$$f_{b1}^* = (M + 1) \times f_r + f_0 - \nu_2$$

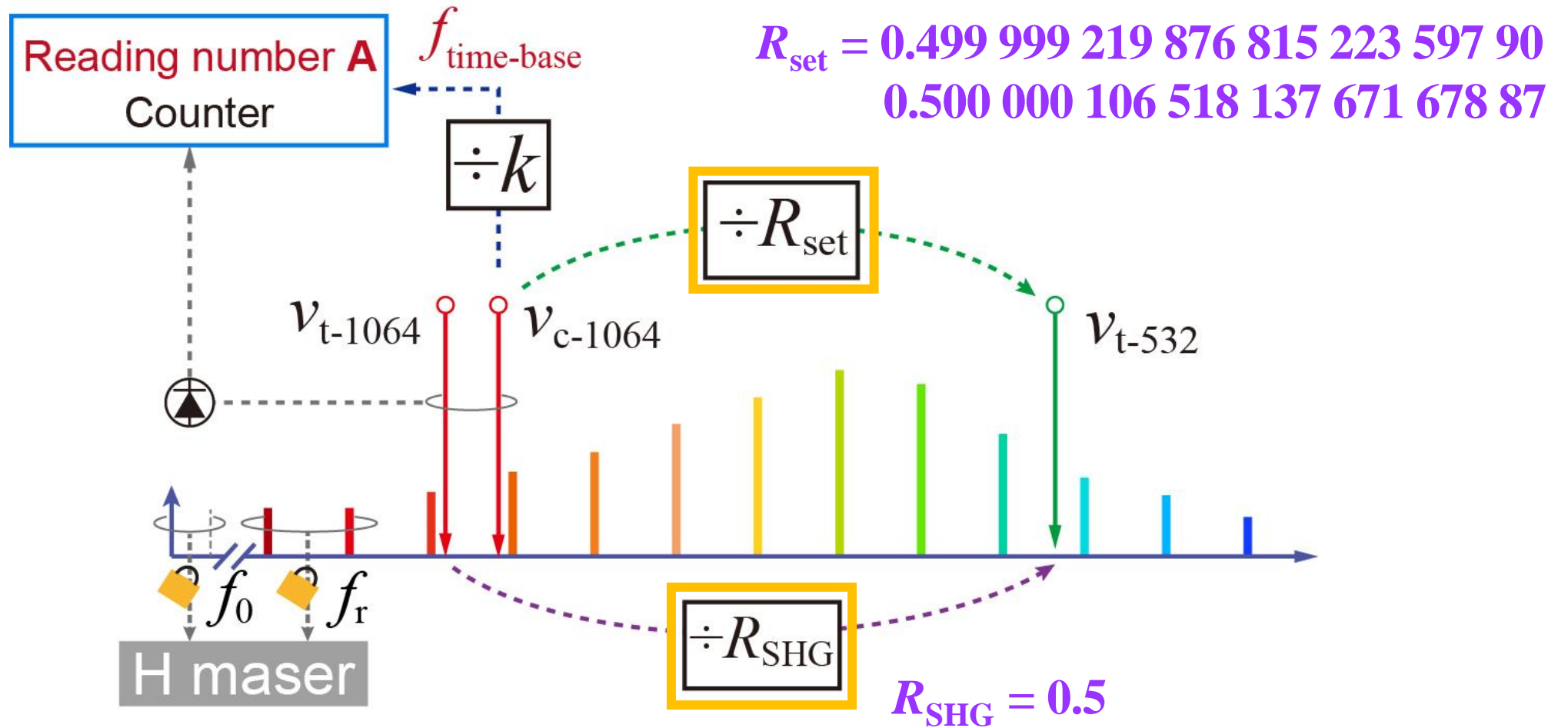
**Transfer oscillator scheme**

Comb noise free

$$\delta \sim \frac{\nu_1}{M} - \frac{\nu_1}{M + 1} \sim \frac{\nu_1}{k}$$

**Only related to  $\nu_1$**

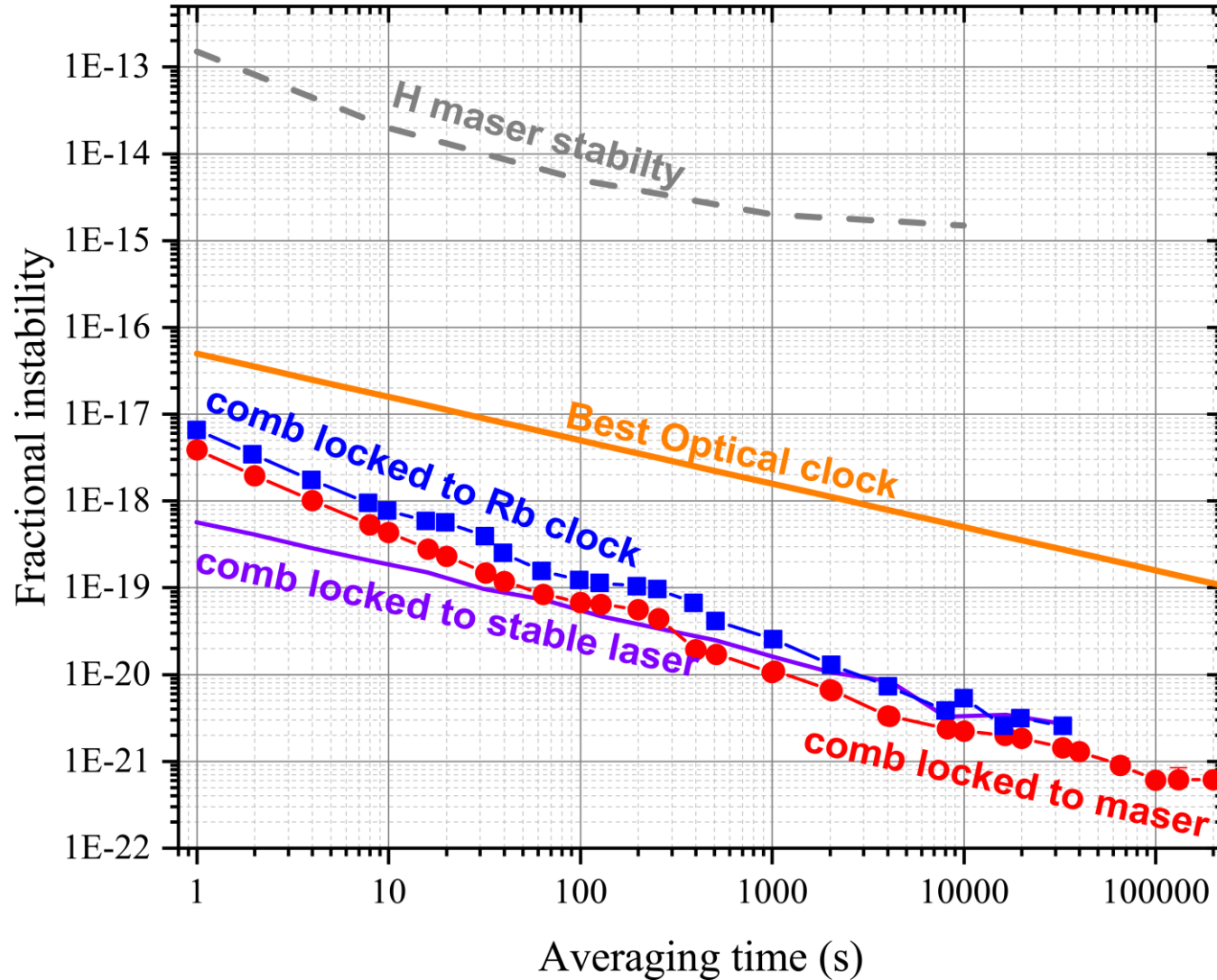
# Division noise characterization



- Noise due to light path fluctuation: common path, air sealed box



# Division noise characterization



- **Comb frequency noise immunity factor:  $10^3 - 10^6$**

	Instability of comb line @ 1 s	Instability of $R$ @ 1 s
<b>Rb<sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b><math>1 \times 10^{-11}</math></b>	<b><math>8 \times 10^{-18}</math></b>
<b>H<sup>[2]</sup></b>	<b><math>1 \times 10^{-13}</math></b>	<b><math>4 \times 10^{-18}</math></b>
<b>Laser<sup>[3]</sup></b>	<b><math>1 \times 10^{-15}</math></b>	<b><math>6 \times 10^{-19}</math></b>

**Applicable to chip-based combs**

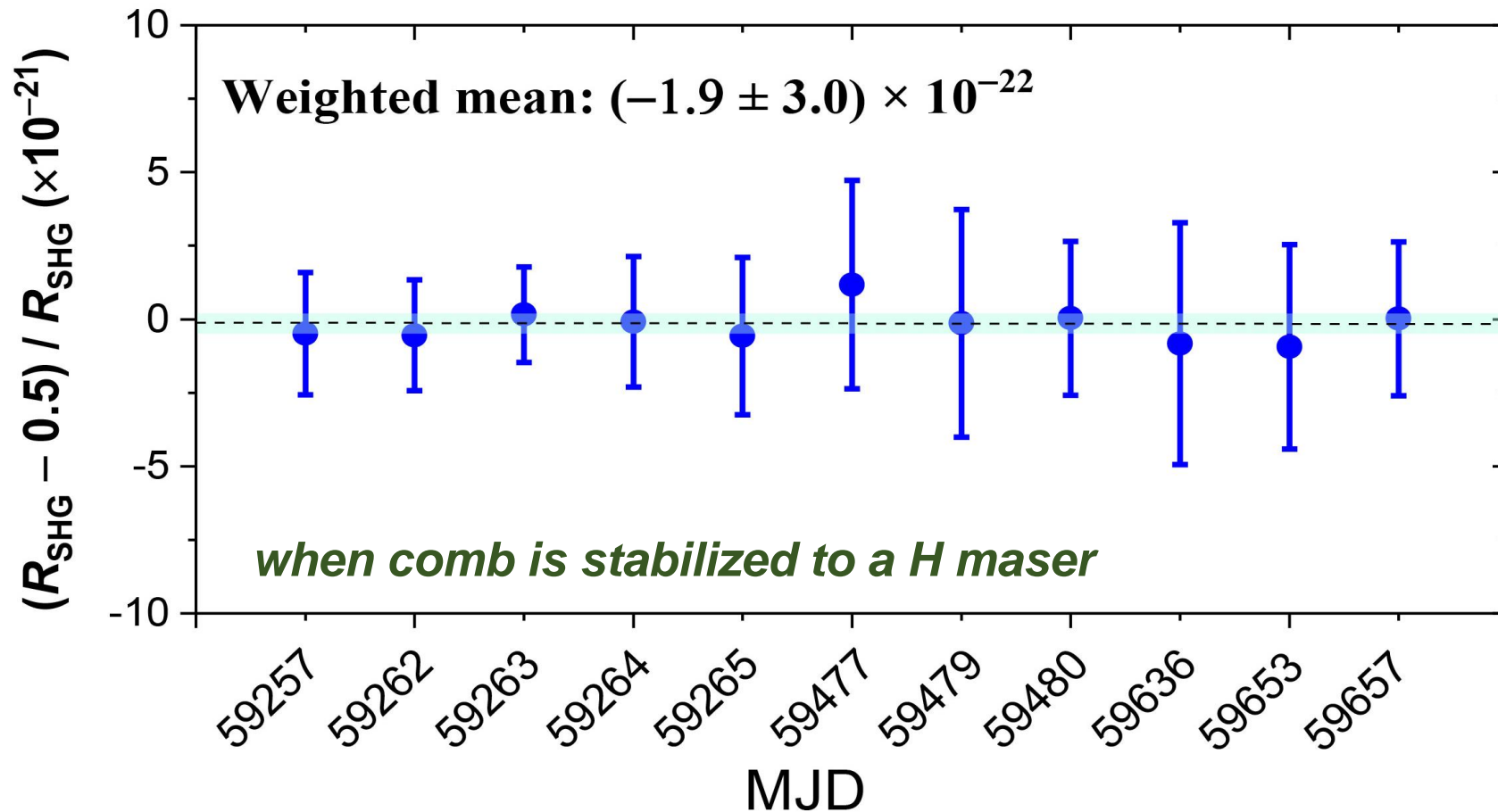
- **independent on comb  $f$  stability**  
**multi-channel division ( $f_0, f_b$ )**

[1] Yao et. al. Photon. Res. 9, 98 (2021)

[2] Shi et. al. APL Photonics (2023)

[3] Yao et. al. Nat. Sci. Rev. 3, 463 (2016)

# $10^{-22}$ uncertainty in frequency division

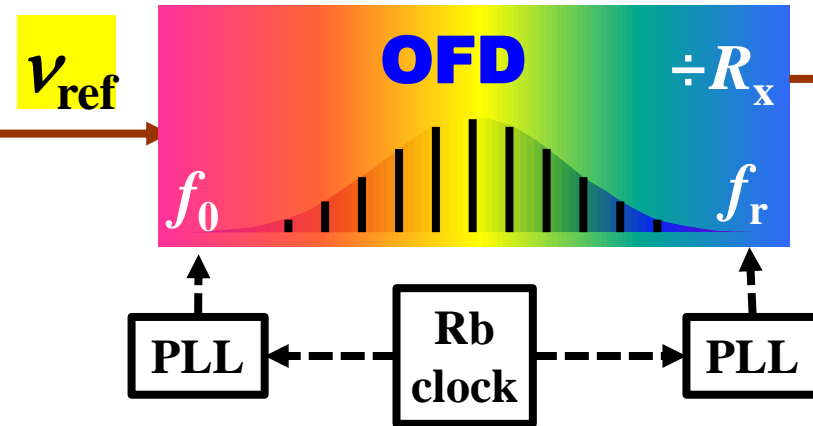
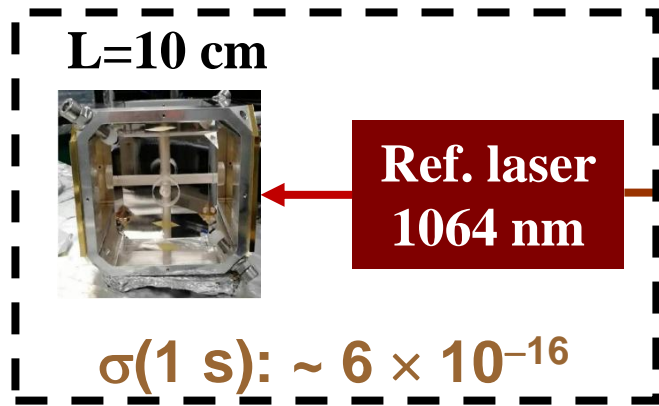


**Dataset with effective time >20 h in a day:**

→ eliminate daily  $T$  and  $P$  variation-induced offset

# Coherence transfer

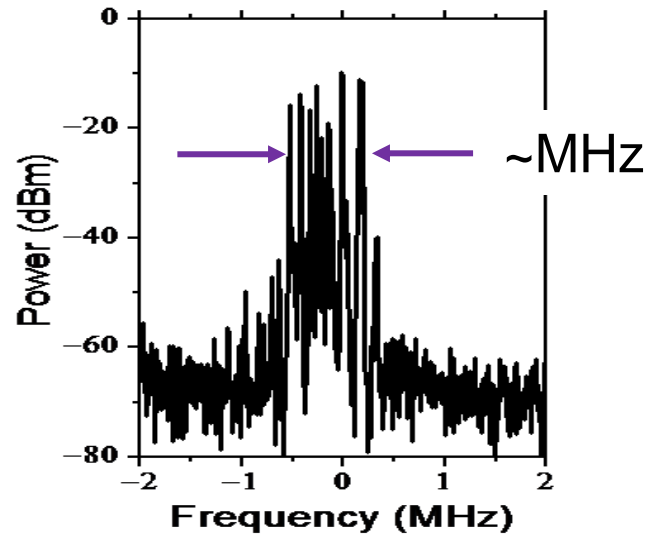
## Portable ultra-stable laser



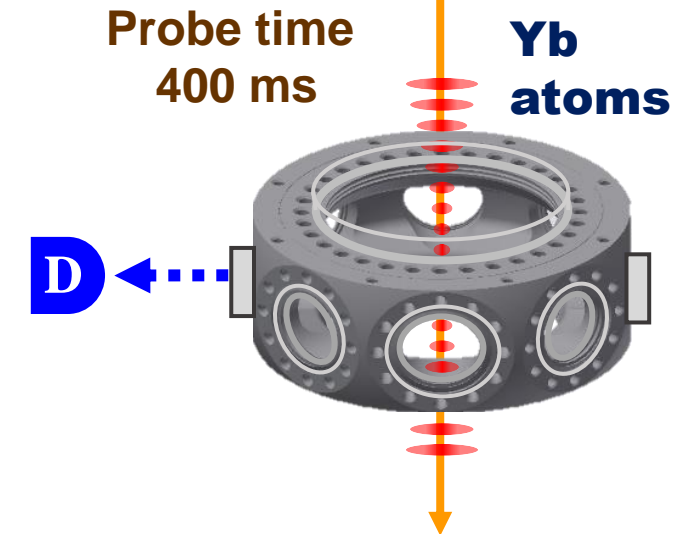
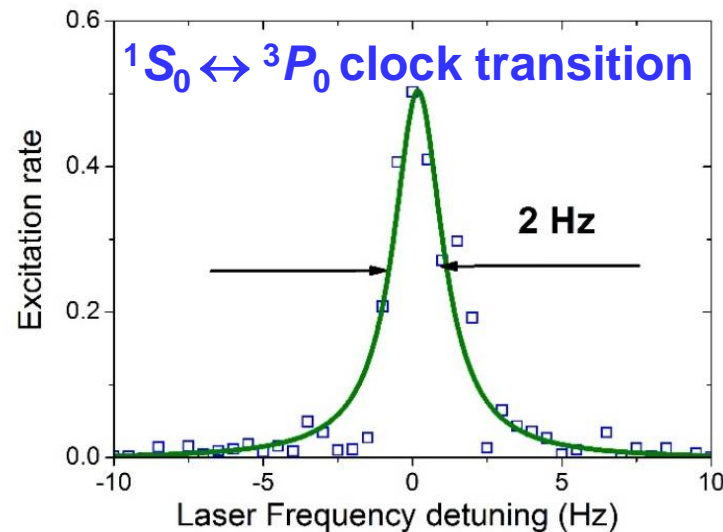
Servo bandwidth: MHz  
(without pre-stabilization)

Target laser  
578 nm

$= \nu_{\text{ref}} / R_x$

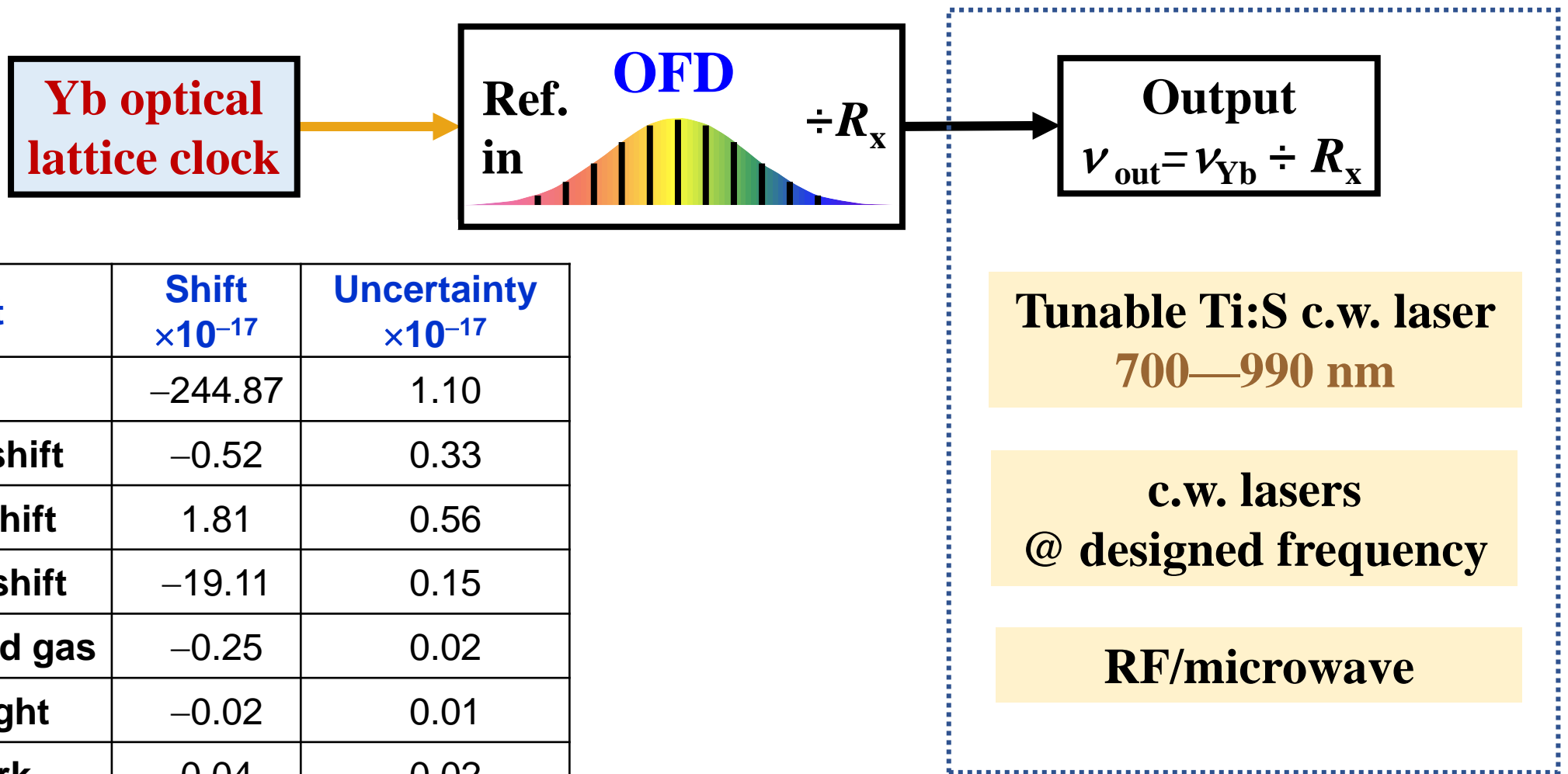


Comb frequency jitter



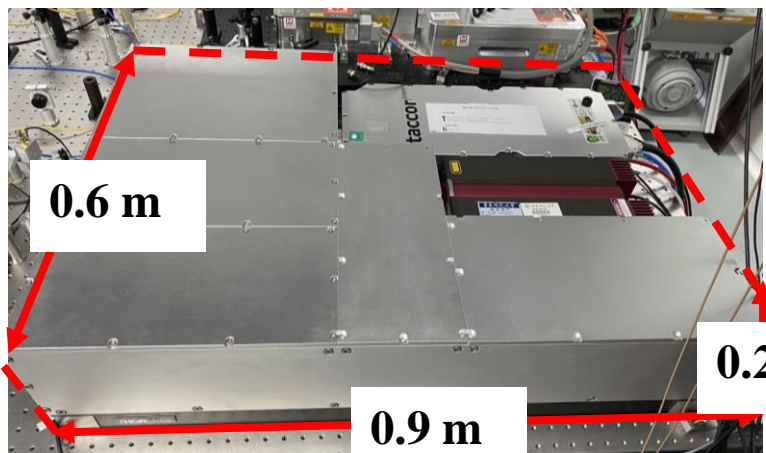
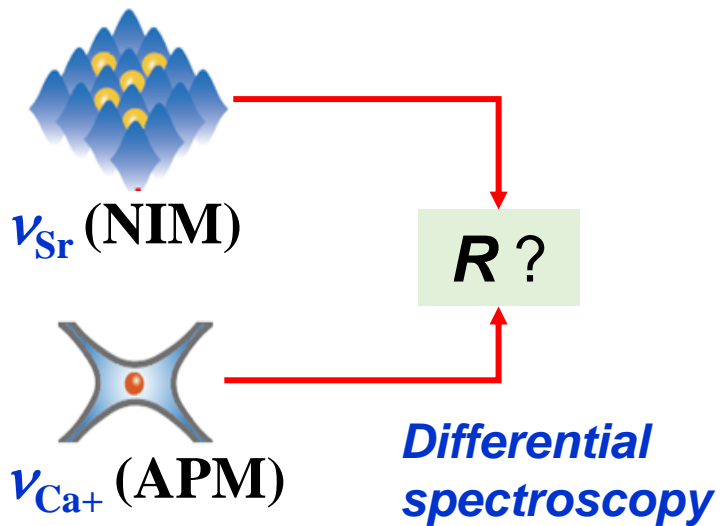
Yao et. al. Photon. Res. 9, 98 (2021)

# Synthesizer referenced to Yb optical clock



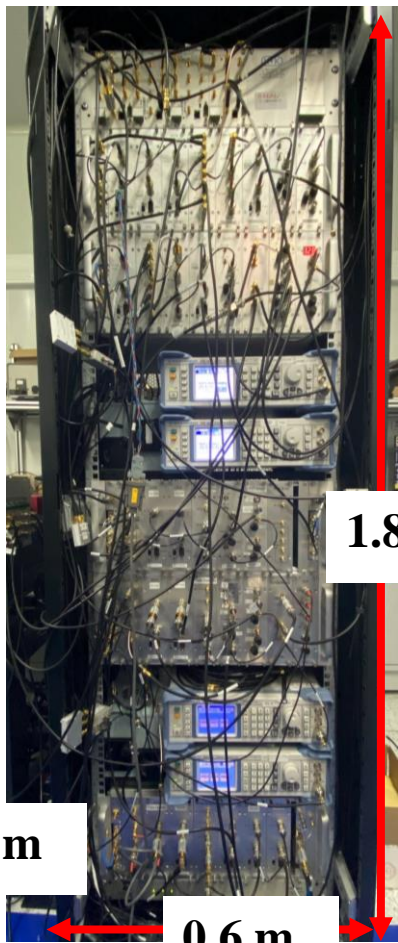
Effect	Shift $\times 10^{-17}$	Uncertainty $\times 10^{-17}$
BBR	-244.87	1.10
Density shift	-0.52	0.33
Lattice shift	1.81	0.56
Zeeman shift	-19.11	0.15
background gas	-0.25	0.02
Probe light	-0.02	0.01
DC Stark	0.04	0.02
Servo error	0	<0.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>-262.92</b>	<b>1.3</b>

# OFD for clock comparison

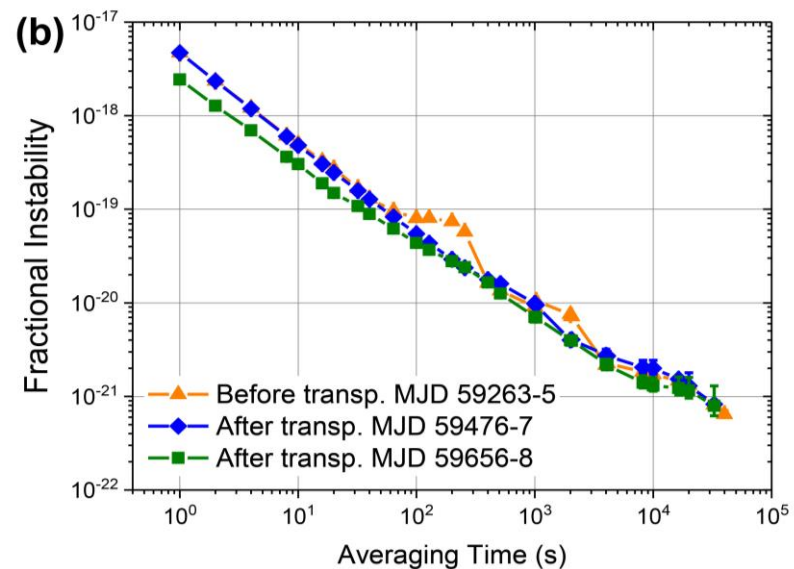
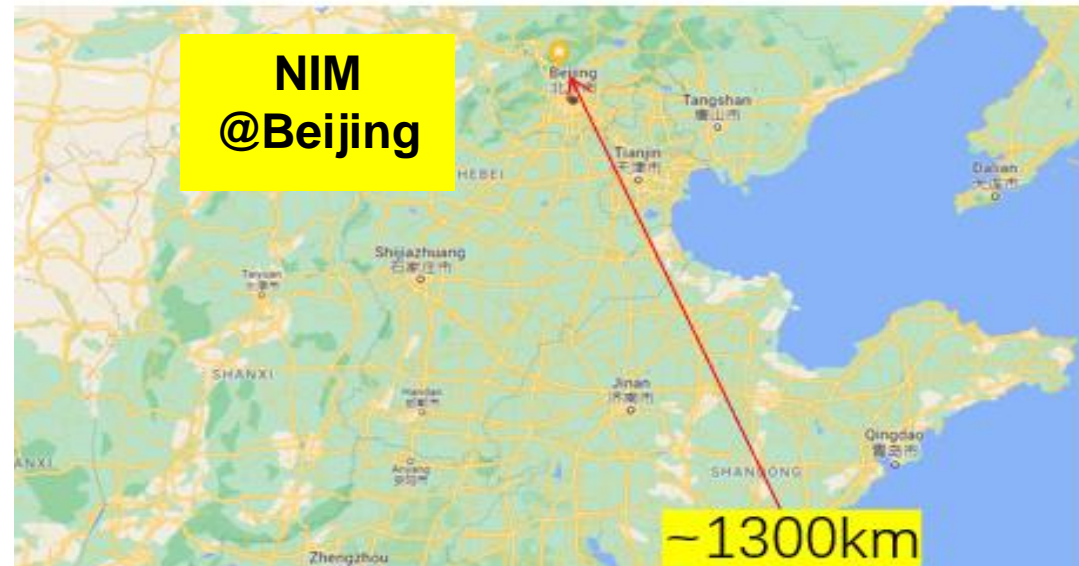


## Optics

Input: 698 nm, 578nm, 729 nm...

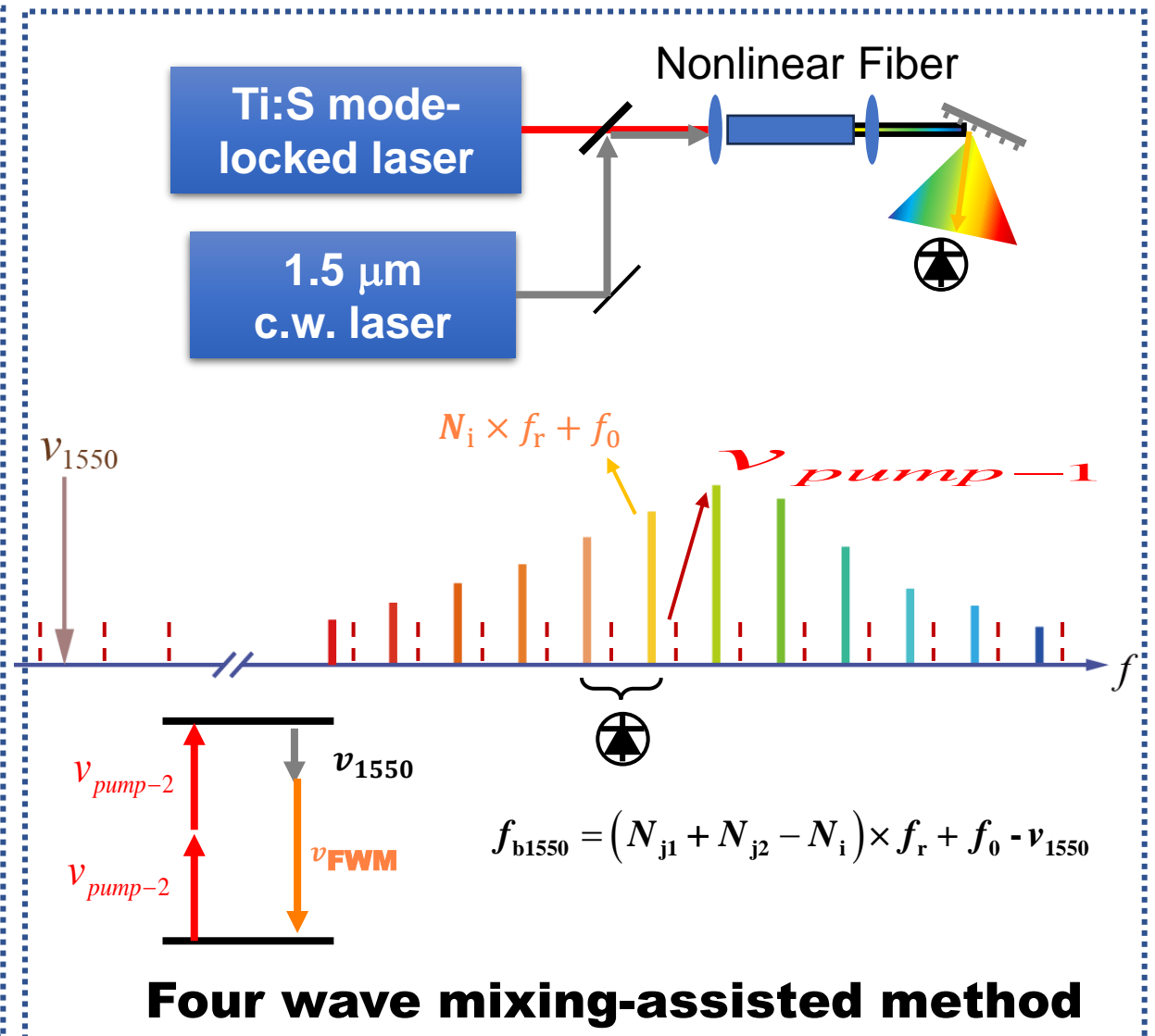
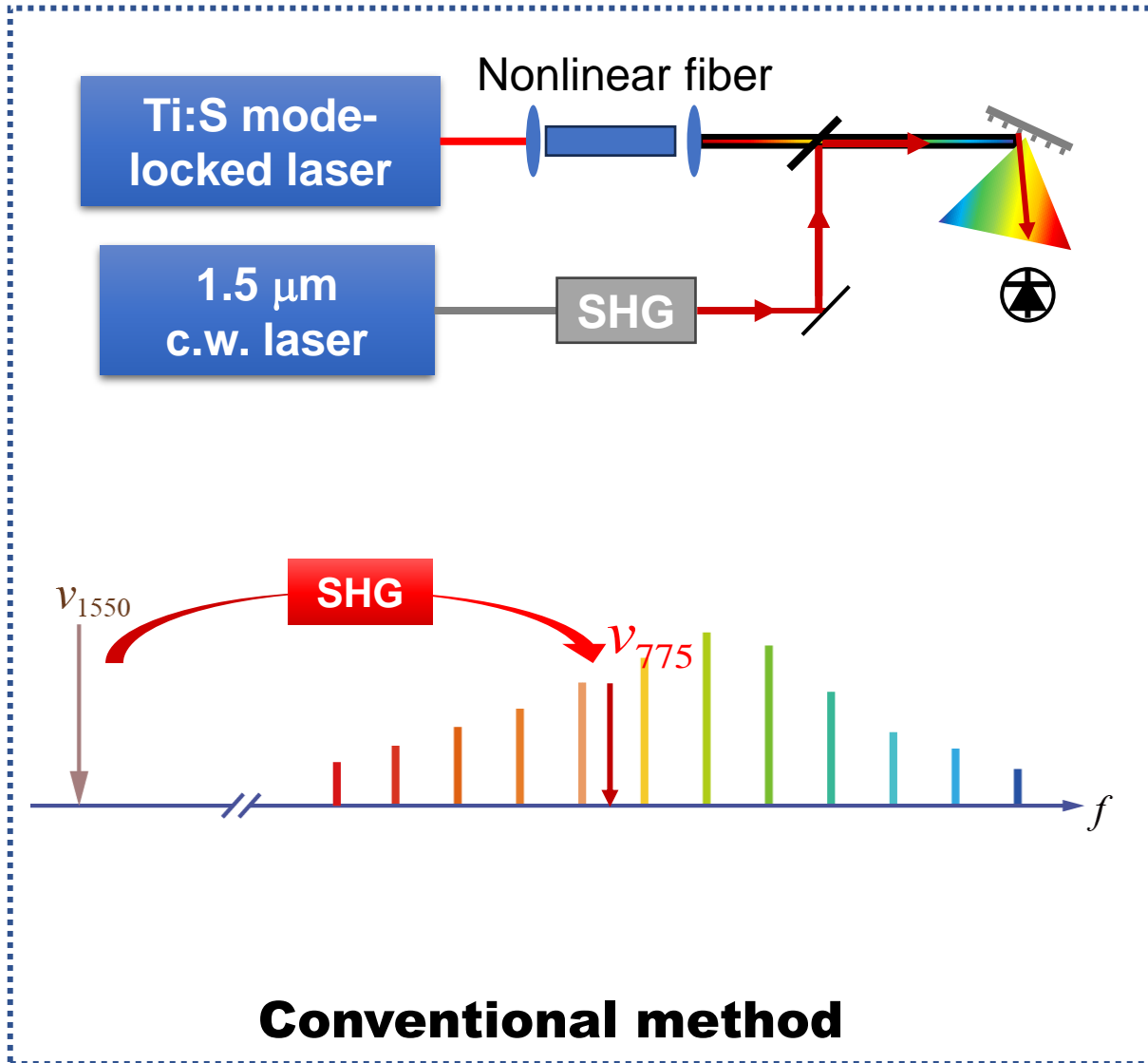


## Electronics for 4-channel OFD

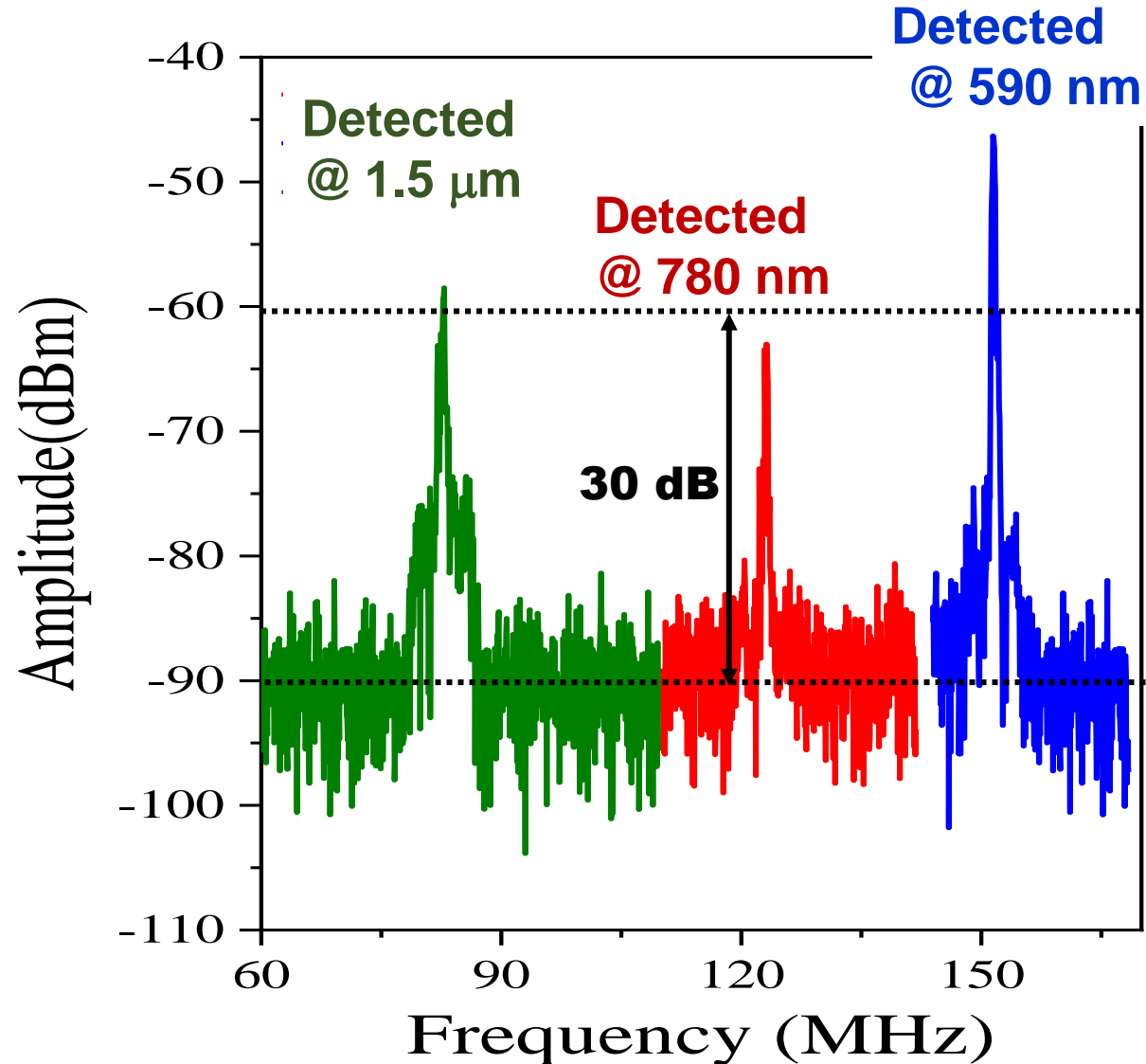




# Beat note between Ti:S comb & 1.5 μm light



# Beat note between Ti:S comb & 1.5 $\mu\text{m}$ light

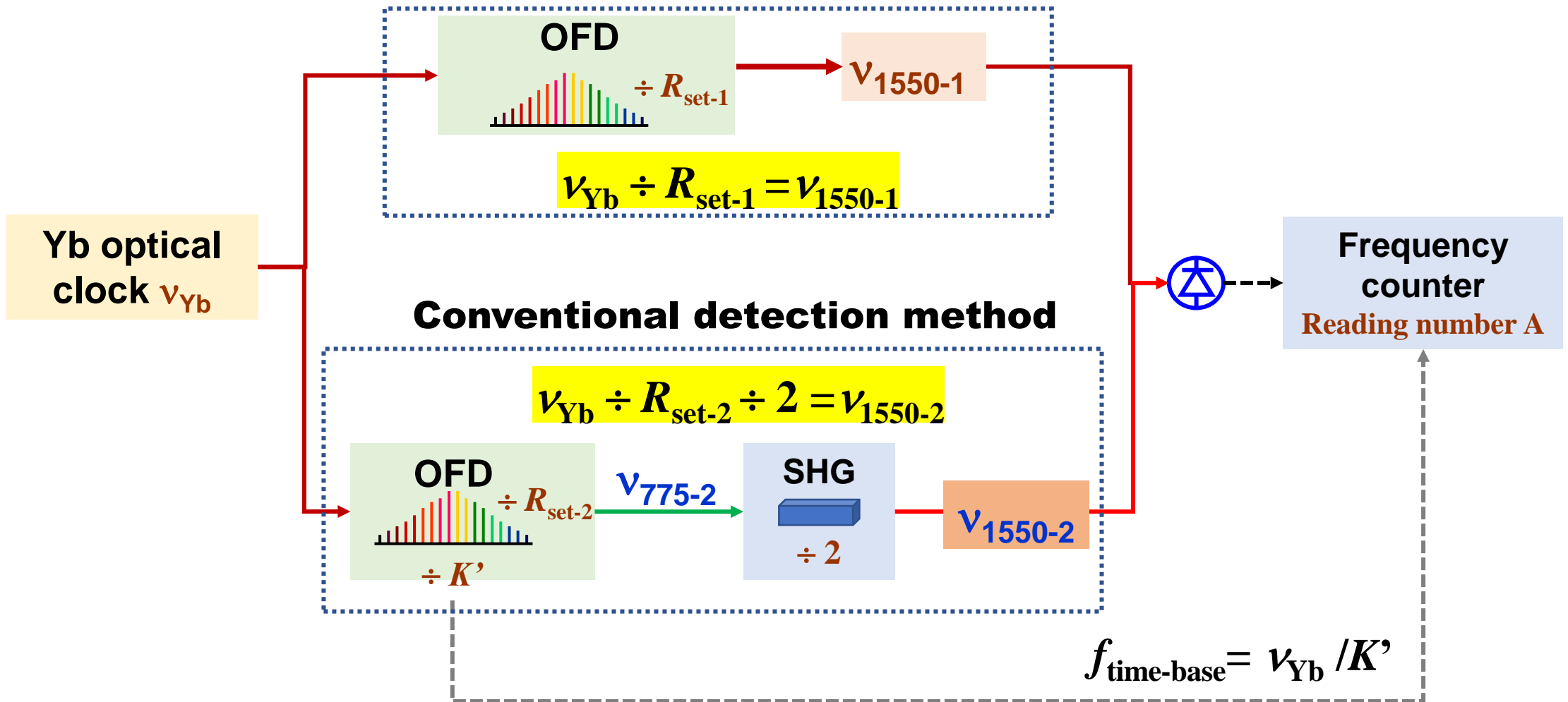


## Four wave mixing-assisted detection method

- No SHG to double 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  laser frequency
- Low 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  laser power:  $\sim 10$  mW  $\rightarrow$  45 dB SNR  $f_b$
- Detection at convenient wavelength and bandwidth

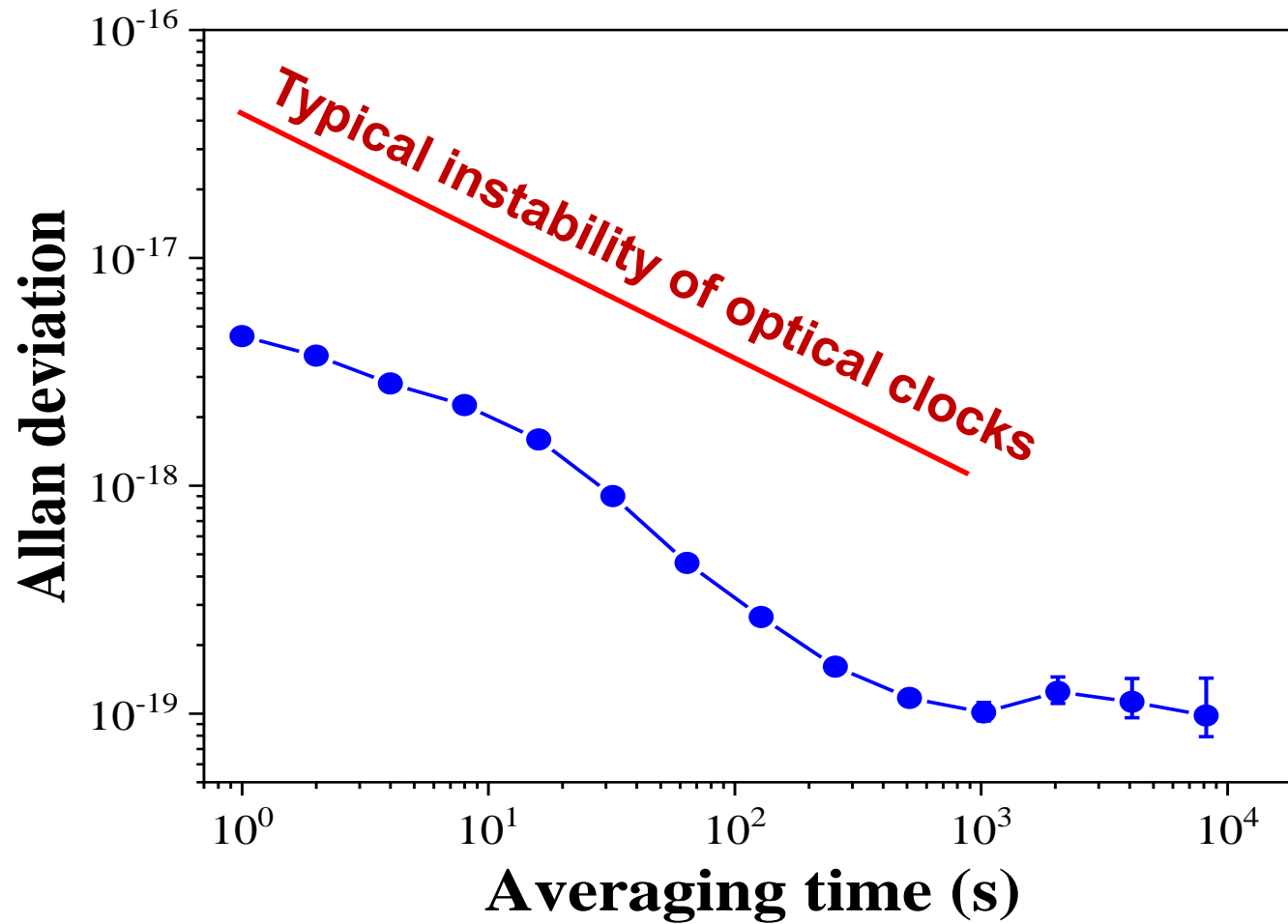
# Division from Yb optical clock to 1.5 um

## Four wave mixing-assisted detection method





# Division from Yb optical clock to 1.5 $\mu\text{m}$



- Instability:  $5 \times 10^{-18}$  @ 1s,  
 $1 \times 10^{-19}$  @ 1000s
- Uncertainty :  $2.2 \times 10^{-19}$
- Limited by 30 cm-long uncompensated light path fluctuation

# Summary & outlook

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## Low-noise optical frequency divider

- Division noise:  $(0.6-8) \times 10^{-18} @ 1\text{s}$ ,  $6 \times 10^{-22} @ 10^5\text{ s}$
- Division uncertainty:  $3 \times 10^{-22}$
- Coherence transfer: resolve Hz-linewidth spectrum of Yb clock transition even when comb frequency jitter is 1 MHz
- Coherent linking Ti:S comb with  $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$  laser using FWM-assisted detection

## Outlook:

- Frequency comparison between optical clocks
- Precision measurement & precision spectroscopy
- Optical frequency synthesis with chip-based combs

# Acknowledgement



## Group members:

**Longsheng Ma, Yuan Yao, Haosen Shi, Hongfu Yu, Zhiyi Bi**

## Collaborators:

**NIM:** Yige Lin, Zhanjun Fang, Fang Fang...

**APM:** Kelin Gao, Hua Guan, Yao Huang, Baolong Lv, Linxiang He...

## Special thanks to

Andrew Ludlow, Chris Oates, Jun Ye, Scot Diddams, Tara Fortier, Chin-wen Chou, Albrecht Bartels...

**Thank you for your attention!**

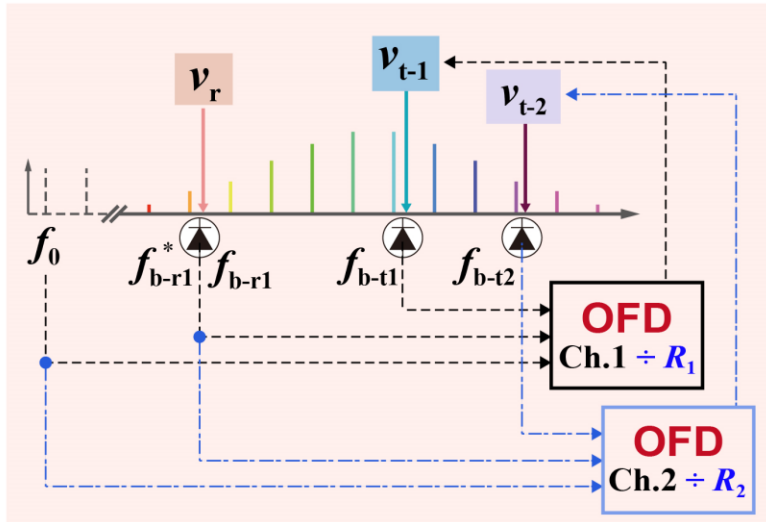
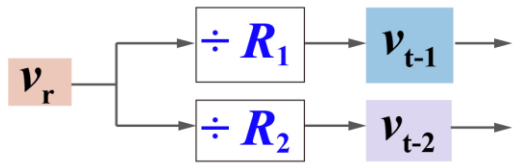
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# Multi-channel division

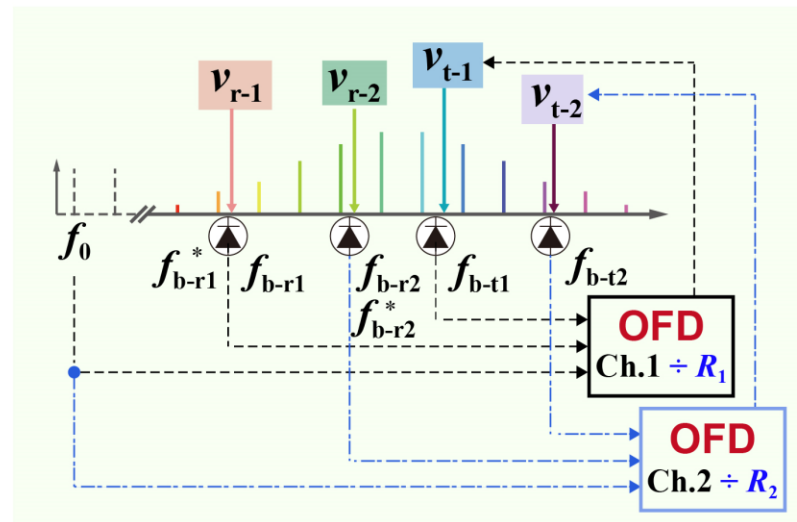
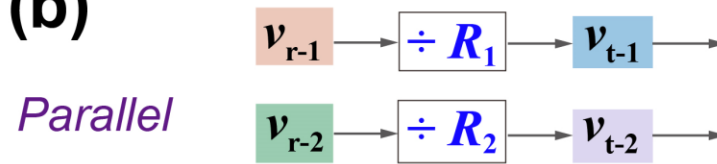
## ➤ Single reference

## ➤ Independent references

(a)



(b)



(c)

