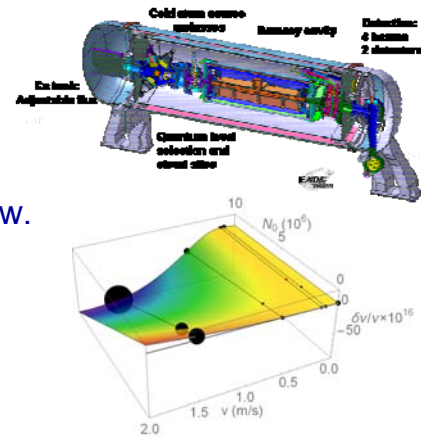


The on-Orbit Accuracy Evaluation of PHARAO and its Implications for Clock Comparisons



- Most systematics will be evaluated during the commissioning of PHARAO, just as for ground clocks.
- 1st order Doppler shifts (DCP) & cold collision shift will take more than 1 year to realize its ultimate accuracy
 - BBR may also improve dramatically years from now.
 - BBR coefficient drops out of Cs-Cs comparisons
- Make & report measurements knowing that the uncertainties will likely improve significantly without any further frequency comparisons.
 - Frequency correction and the overall uncertainty are likely to change (not exactly blind measurements)
- Frequency instabilities of 2D extrapolations, versus launch velocity and density



PHARAO (10^{-16})	Shift	Uncertainty
Quadratic Zeeman	900	0.1
Blackbody radiation	-171.7	0.7
Microwave Lensing	1.14	0.4
Ultracold collisions & Cavity Phase	+1	$3.8 \times 10^{-13} \tau^{-1/2}$
Total		1.1



Kurt Gibble, Philippe Laurent, & Christophe Salomon

Support from CNES, CNRS, ENS, ESA, First TF, NASA, LNE, SYRTE, Penn State, & UPMC

Expectations & Possibilities, with a Caveat



“It's tough to make predictions, especially about the future.”

-Danish Proverb (Karl Kristian Steincke & later Yogi Berra)

after 2 months of live time:

PHARAO (10^{-16})	Shift	Uncertainty
Quadratic Zeeman	900	0.1
Blackbody radiation	-171.7	0.7
Microwave Lensing	1.14	0.4
Ultracold collisions & Cavity Phase	+1	1.66
Total		1.86

PHARAO (10^{-16})	Shift	Uncertainty
Quadratic Zeeman	900	0.1
Blackbody radiation	-171.7	0.7
Microwave Lensing	1.14	0.4
Ultracold collisions & Cavity Phase	+1	$3.8 \times 10^{-13} \tau^{-1/2}$
Total		1.1

Cs-Cs comparison, 22 months??

PHARAO (10^{-16})	Shift	Uncertainty
Quadratic Zeeman	900	0.1
Blackbody radiation	-171.7	0.1
Microwave Lensing	1.14	0.05
Ultracold collisions & Cavity Phase	+1	0.5
Total		0.58

after 11 months of live time:

PHARAO (10^{-16})	Shift	Uncertainty
Quadratic Zeeman	900	0.1
Blackbody radiation	-171.7	0.7
Microwave Lensing	1.14	0.4
Ultracold collisions & Cavity Phase	+1	0.7
Total		1.1

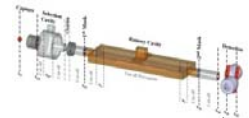
Make & report measurements knowing that uncertainties will improve, even with no further comparisons.

(Also for future fountain measurements.)

Combined Cold Collision & Cavity Phase Shifts Extrapolations & their Uncertainties

- 1st order Doppler (Cavity Phase) depends on launch velocity

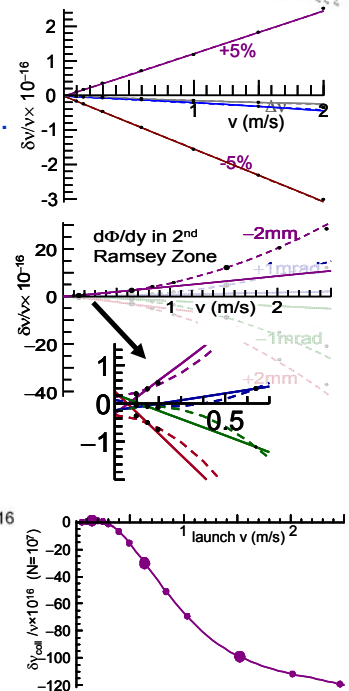
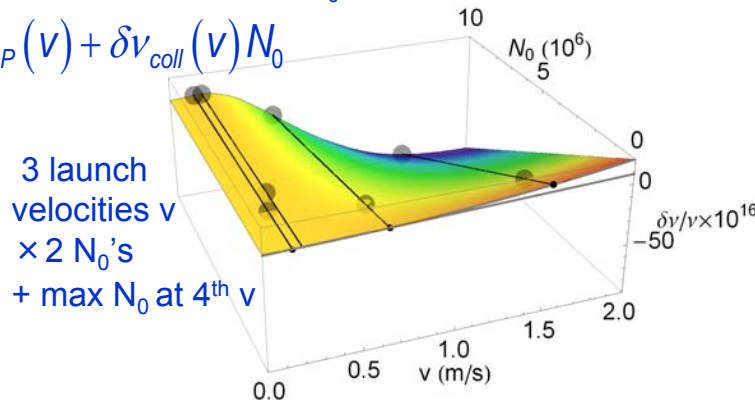
$$\delta\nu = \frac{1}{\pi}(\Phi_1 - \Phi_2)\Delta\nu$$



- Unknown dependence: fit to linear and quadratic in v & extrapolate $\delta\nu$ to $v=0$.
- Error is less than the difference for sample cavity defects.

- Cold collision shift is proportional to number of atoms N_0 , and coefficient depends on launch v .
- Extrapolate to $N_0=0$.
- No detected atoms at $v=0$ or $N_0=0$.

$$\delta\nu = \delta\nu_{CP}(v) + \delta\nu_{coll}(v)N_0$$

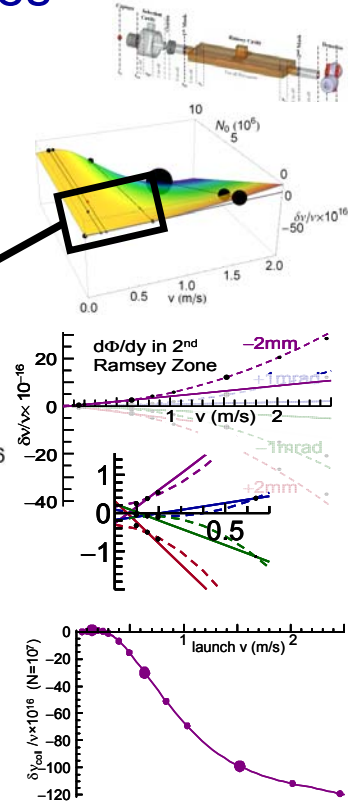
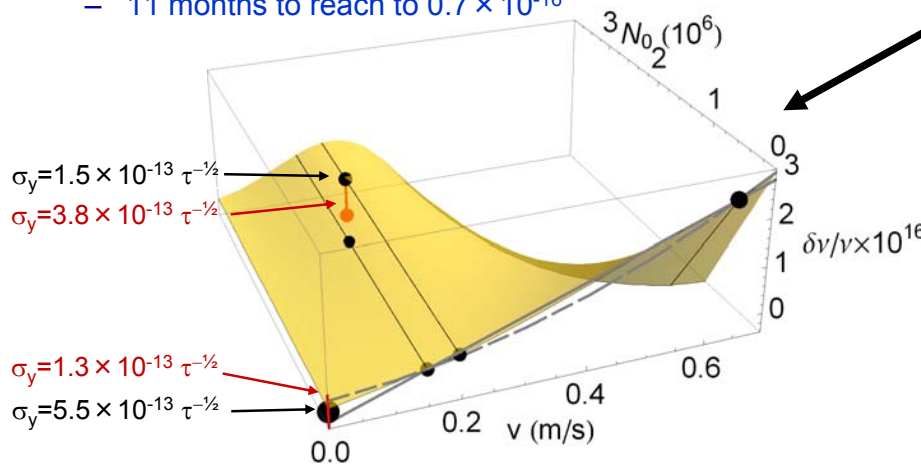


- Operate at a 4th velocity (measure its collision shift during the evaluation)

Laurent, Esnaut, KG, Peterman, Lévègue, Delaroche, Grosjean, Moric ... Salomon (in prep.)

Combined Cold Collision & Cavity Phase Shifts Extrapolations & their Uncertainties

- Instability of extrapolation is insufficient to reach time transfer approaching 10^{-16} during 20 day quiet windows.
- High Stability:** operate only at 0.2m/s - $1.5 \times 10^{-13} \tau^{-1/2}$
- Separately evaluate the frequency offset of this point.
 - 11 months to reach to 0.7×10^{-16}



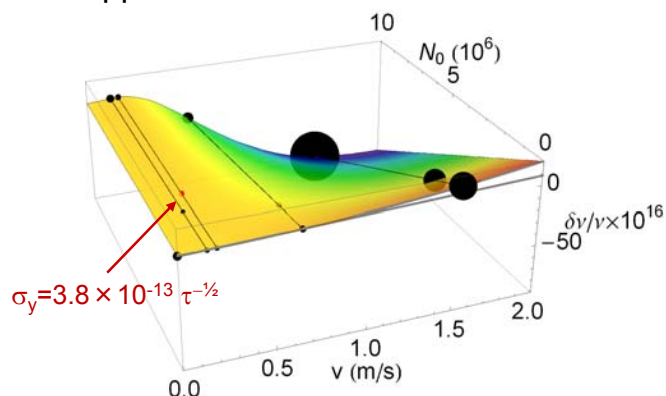
- Initial Evaluation** (3 months): operate at 7 (v, N_0) points
- Normal Operation** (11+ months): 7 (v, N_0) points plus ~20% of time at High Stability point (0.2 m/s, 0.3 N_0)
- Instability of systematic error is small – independent frequency over 3 yrs.

Laurent, Esnaut, KG, Peterman, Lévègue, Delaroche, Grosjean, Moric ... Salomon (in prep.)

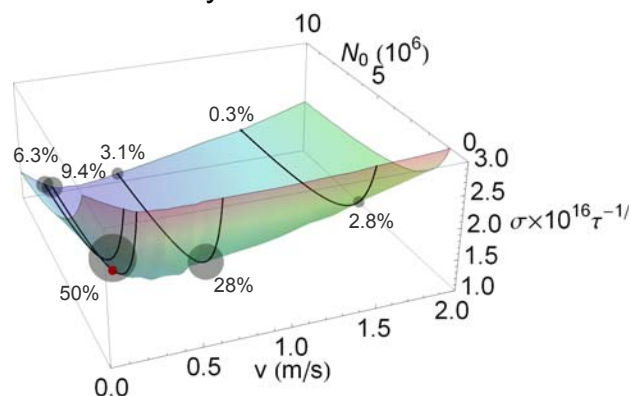
Optimization of Instabilities

- Time spent at each (N_0, v) is optimized.

Doppler + Collision Shift



Instability

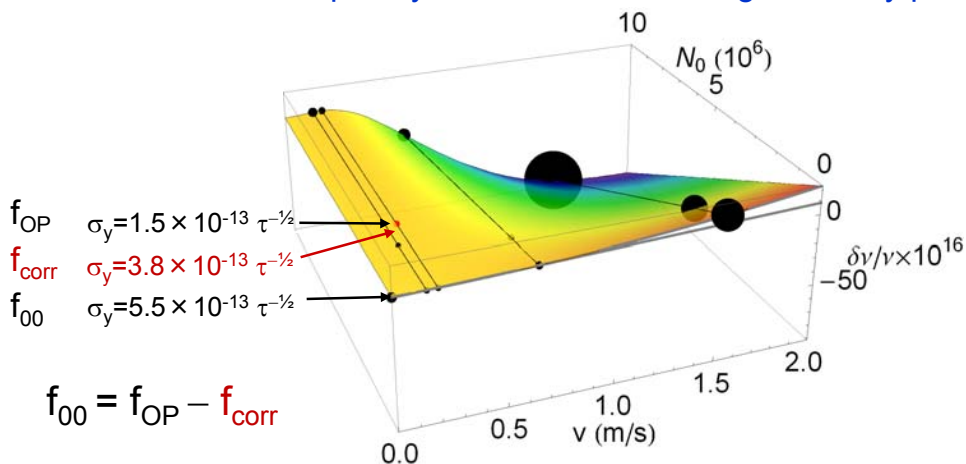


- >90% of the operating time is at low v and/or low N_0 .
- An initial solution: re-optimize after commissioning, during Initial Evaluation, ...

Laurent, Esnaut, KG, Peterman, Lévègue, Delaroche, Grosjean, Moric ... Salomon (in prep.)

Uncertainties of Cold Collision & Cavity Phase Shifts

- **Normal Operation** (11+ months): 7 (v, N_0) points plus ~20% of time at High Stability point $(0.2 \text{ m/s}, 0.3 N_0)$ to evaluate f_{corr} , the correction for the High Stability operation.
- Use additional frequency measurements at High Stability point to improve f_{corr} ?



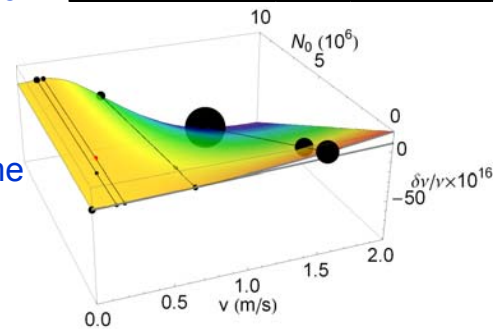
- Normal Operation: 8 uncorrelated frequency measurements $\rightarrow f_{\text{corr}}$ & f_{00} have correlations.
- Using any measurement of f_{Op} to determine f_{corr} degrades the correlations that give f_{corr} its smaller instability. f_{Op} doesn't improve $f_{00} \rightarrow$ uncertainty of f_{corr} must increase as f_{Op} uncertainty decreases.

Summary

- Most systematics will be evaluated during the commissioning of PHARAO, just as for ground clocks.
- 1st order Doppler shifts (DCP) & cold collision shift will take more than 1 year to reach ultimate accuracy
 - BBR may also improve dramatically years from now.
- Make & report measurements knowing that the uncertainties will likely improve significantly without any further frequency comparisons.
- Linear and quadratic DCP extrapolations vs. launch v .
- Combined collision shift & cavity phase extrapolation is a statistical error, with negligible systematic.
- Normal Operation will evaluate correction (and give a degraded clock stability)
- High Stability operation designed to meet 10^{-16} time transfer goals for 20 day quiet periods
- Reoptimize operation using first on-orbit data

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Penn State, Obs. de Paris, CNES, & Ecole Normale Supérieure

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