



FY25 Strategic University Research Partnership (SURP)

Optical local oscillator enabling all-optical timescale

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Objectives

Develop a transportable optical local oscillator (OLO) based on 21-cm crystalline silicon cavity to support

- 1. Silicon OLO 10^{-17} and frequency drift 10^{-20} /s (10 mHz/s or 1 Hz /day).
- 2. All optical timescale, 100 times improvement over the current microwave
- 3. Frequency and timing reference for space mission, e.g. optical clock, VLBI...

Approach

General:

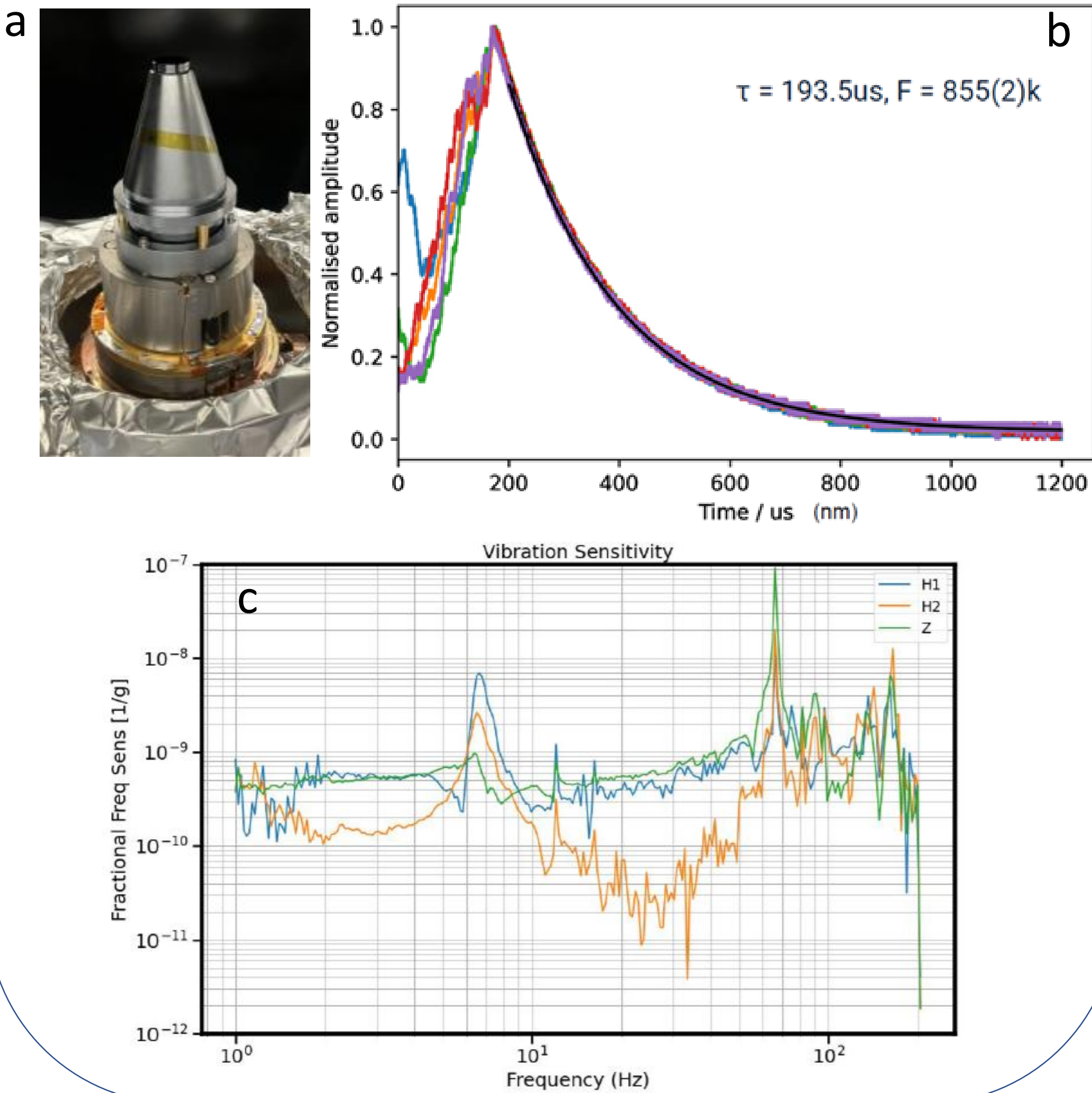
- 1. a continuous wave laser at 200 THz is frequency locked to the silicon cavity.
- 2. The temperature of the cavity is cooled down to 17 K by the pulse tube cryocooler.
- 3. For time keeping purpose, the OLO frequency is down-converted by the frequency comb for pulse/second signal generation.

Technical:

- 1. Insensitive to vibration. The cavity is vertically installed, and the optical axis is aligned with the $\langle 111 \rangle$ direction, a vibration sensitivity of $1 \times 10^{-11}/g$
- 2. Thermal isolation. Multilayer thermal shield, temperature-induced noise is well below the thermal noise up to 1000 s averaging time
- 3. All-optical timescale. OLO frequency will be continuously tuned by the AOM to keep on the Sr clock transition

Results

- 1. The cavity is designed to be football shaped with tapered ends and 21 cm length. The cavity has been assembled and installed in the vacuum chamber (Figure a)
- 2. The cavity finesse is measured to be 0.855(2) million, reaching our target finesse value range (Figure b)
- 3. The vibration sensitivity is $10^{-10}/g$ level. Will continue to optimize (Figure c)



Significance/Benefits

- 1. The optical timescale will enable precise timing systems, e.g. 100 improvement in time error in DSN
- 2. Meet stability requirement in space VLBI, listed in 2022 Astrophysics Strategic Technology Gaps