

PHARAO SPACE CLOCK

Science team:



Prime contractor, AIV:



CENTRE NATIONAL D'ETUDES SPATIALES

Main manufacturers:



THALES



EREMS



PHARAO clock

Main characteristics

- Cold cesium atoms prepared by laser cooling techniques
- Measurement of the hyperfine frequency resonance (definition of the second) induced by a microwave oscillator
 - To frequency locked the microwave oscillator
 - This oscillator delivers the atomic-referenced signal to lock the Hmaser which provides the continuous ACES proper time.

Performances objectives of PHARAO:

Frequency stability $\leq 10^{-13} t^{-1/2}$ ($< 3 \cdot 10^{-16}$ 1-20 days)

Frequency accuracy $< 3 \cdot 10^{-16}$

Short Term Frequency Stability

Signal to noise ratio of the detected signal

3 main contributions:

Number of detected atoms

Many captured cold atoms with the lowest temperature.

- Laser power, frequency and power noise

Phase noise of the microwave signal

- Microwave synthesis from Ultra-stable quartz oscillator

And the hyperfine resonance linewidth

- Adjustable in microgravity (2 orders of magnitude)
- Limited on ground by gravity

Frequency accuracy

	Correction (10^{-16})	Main Evaluation method	Expected uncertainty (10^{-16})
Quadratic Zeeman effect (magnetism)	-400	Clock measurement	0.2
Black body radiation (thermal photons)	150	Temperature measurement	0.6
Cold collisions (density)	35	Clock Measurement	<2
First order Doppler (phase gradient)	1	Clock Measurement	<1
Microwave spectral purity&leakage	0.5	Measurement Sub-systems	<0.5
Microwave lensing (recoil)	-1	Calculation	<0.5
Total	-214.5		< 3

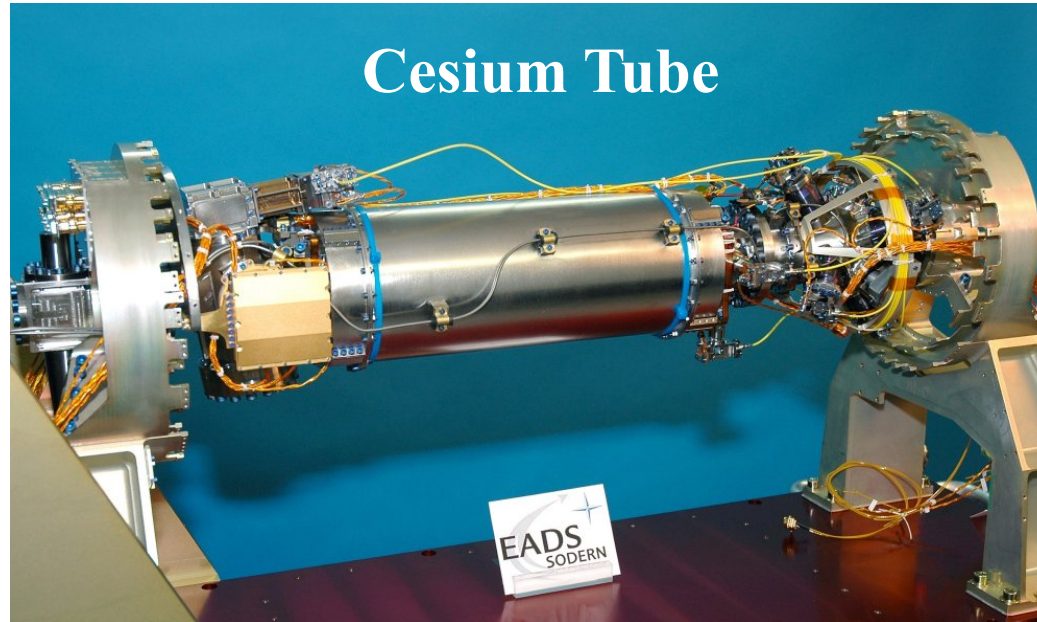
PHARAO development

Engineering model (EM): fully operational but not space qualified.

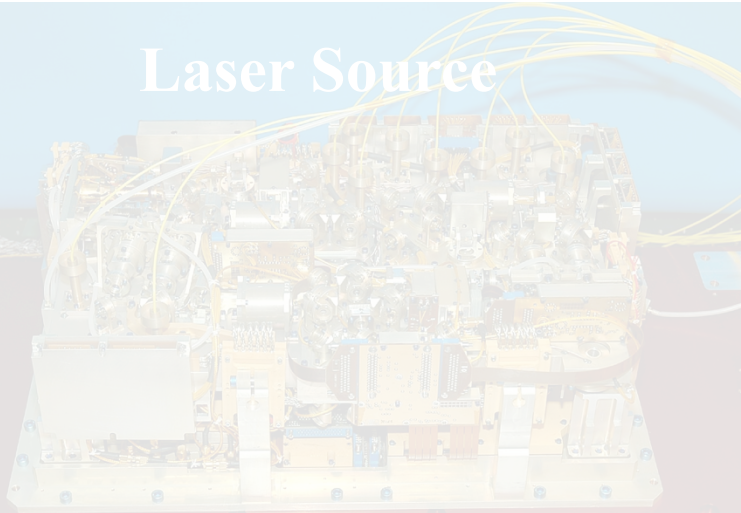
**Delivery 2006,
Assembling, Verification, Performances and EMC tests.**

**On ground, lower performances
larger resonance linewidth**

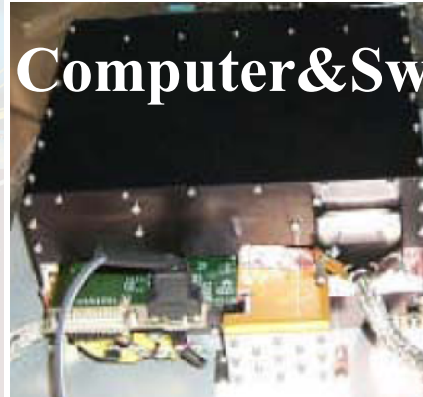
Physical Package



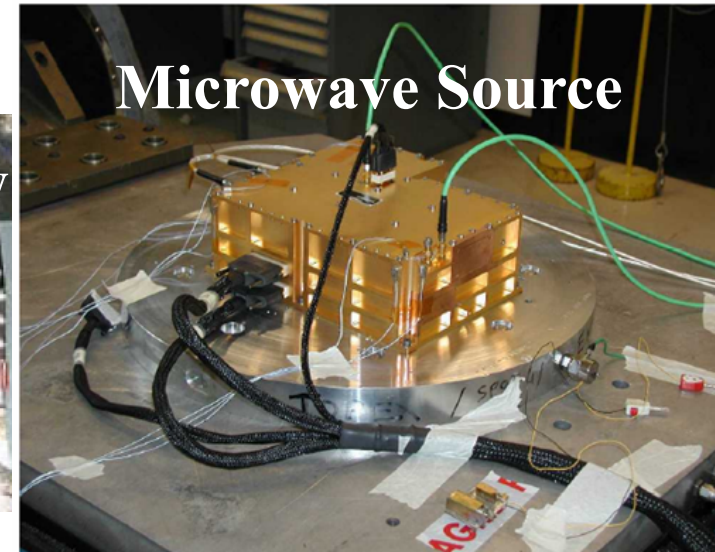
Laser Source



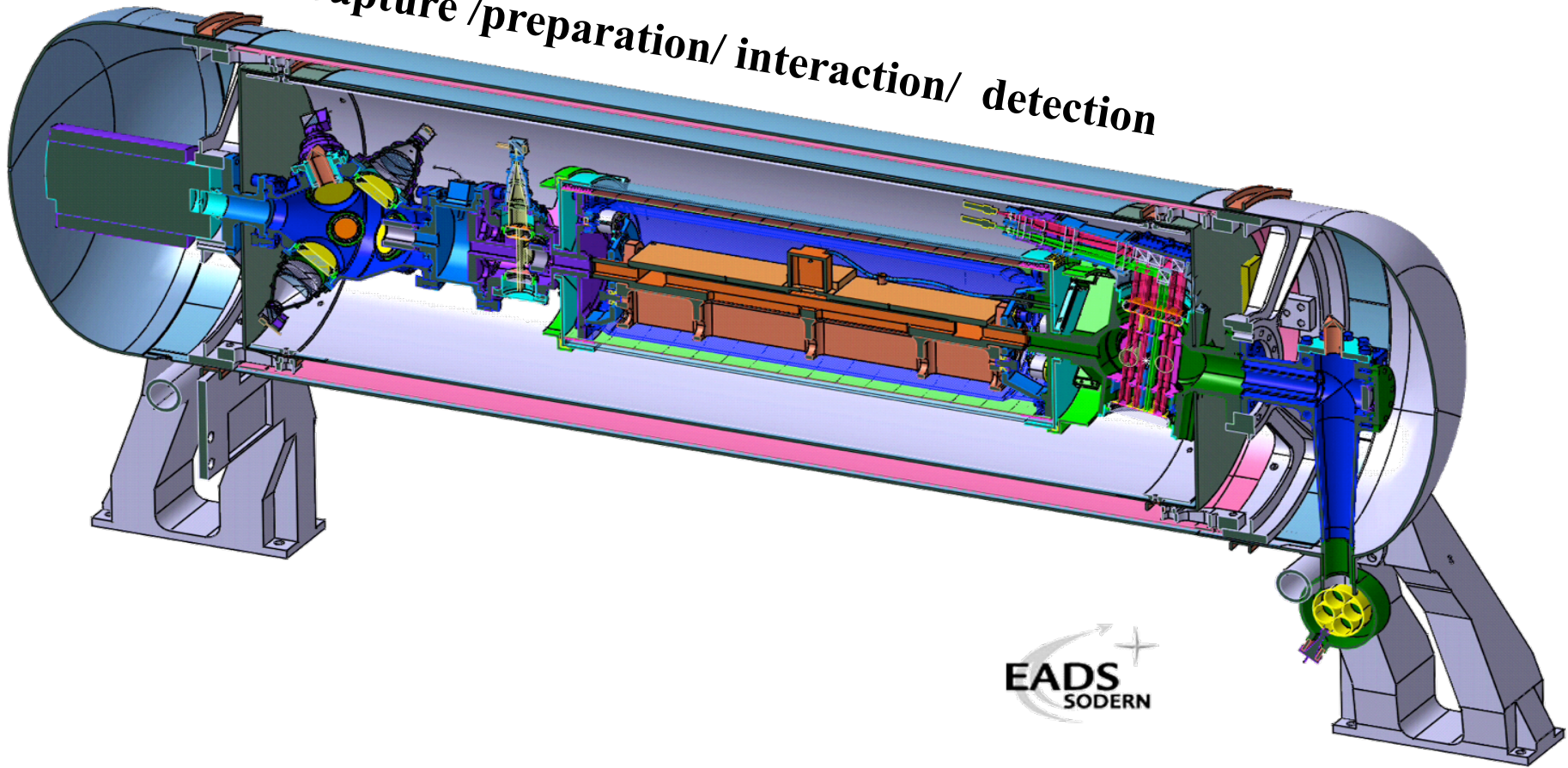
Computer & Sw



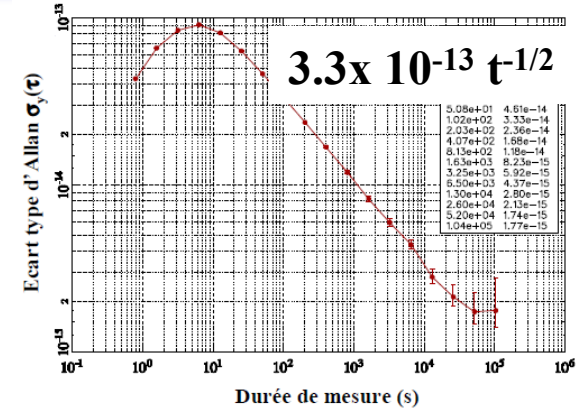
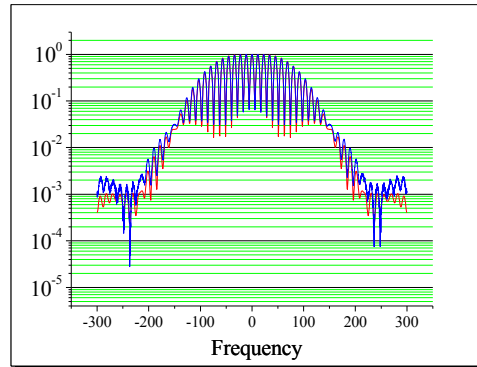
Microwave Source



Capture /preparation/ interaction/ detection



PHARAO EM tests: main results



Frequency stability : performances validated

Frequency accuracy: 2×10^{-15} but 3 issues:

Magnetic field inhomogeneity: Zeeman shift uncertainty $5 \cdot 10^{-16}$

Magnetic field isolation (orbit field): 70 000 (shield and active compensation) $5 \cdot 10^{-16}$

Microwave spectral purity: phase transient : $6 \cdot 10^{-16}$

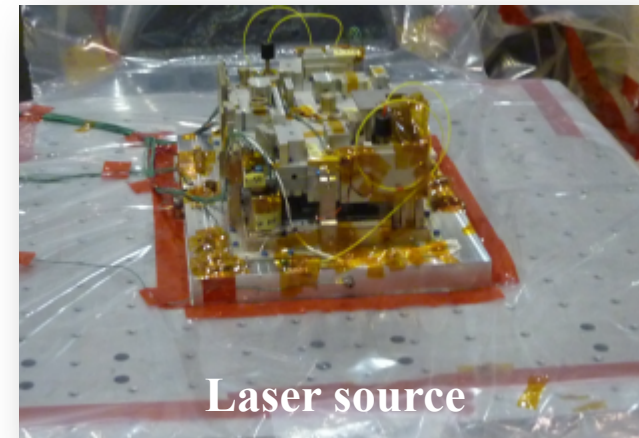
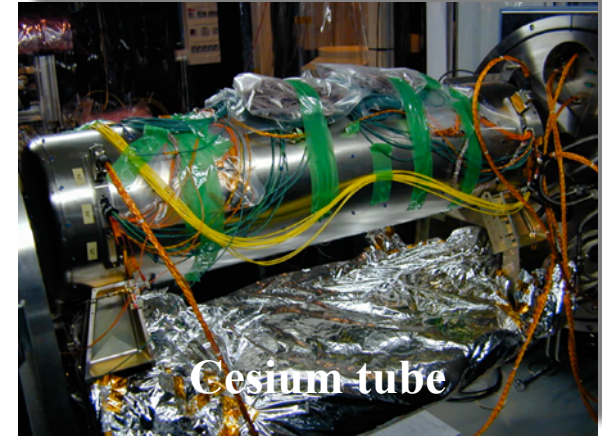
PHARAO MSTH

**MSTH structural and thermal model:
verification of robustness in thermal
(-40, +60°C) and in mechanical (~20
grms) environment.**

Results

**Cesium tube: no margin on
mechanical stress
Low temperature accuracy
(blackbody)**

**Laser source:
optical alignments instability for
thermal environments**



Flight model status

PHARAO Flight Model

Microwave source:

Electronic improvement

- **FM qualified and delivered**
 - **Performances measurement**
 - **Frequency stability contribution $8 \cdot 10^{-14}$ (in microgravity)**
 - **Frequency accuracy contribution $< 5 \cdot 10^{-17}$**

PHARAO Flight Model

Cesium tube

Mechanical structure

Thermal: best temperature control

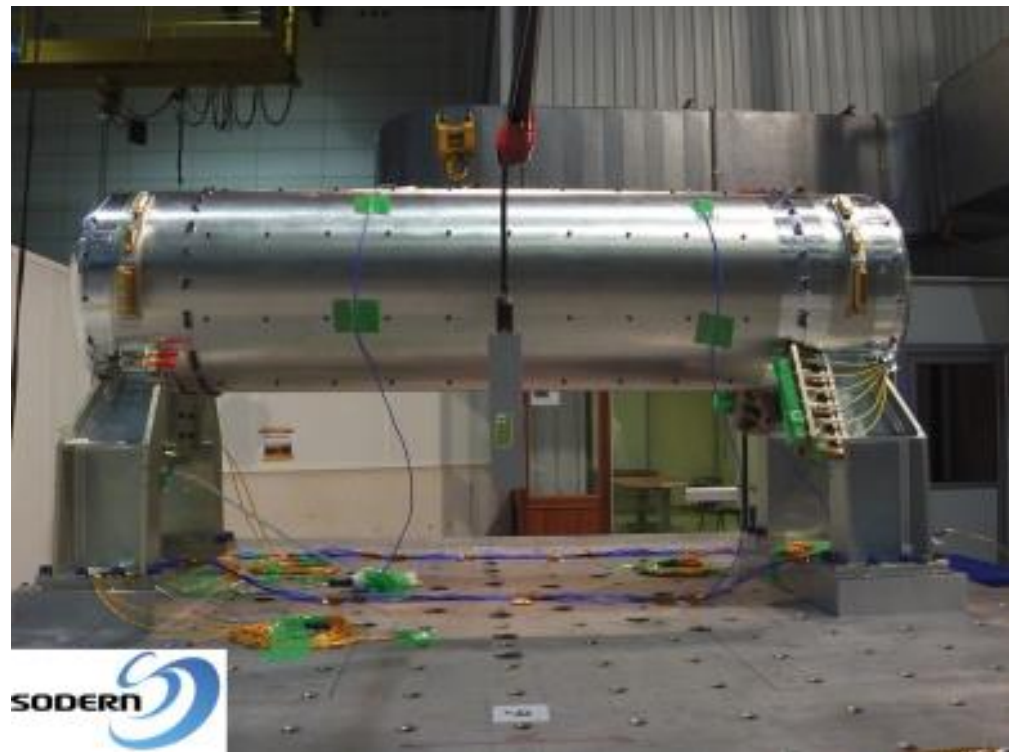
Magnetism

Vacuum level

Cesium tube is qualified and delivered

Assembled with the other EM sub-systems (clock operation)

- **No magnetism issues**
- **Thermal verification in progress**



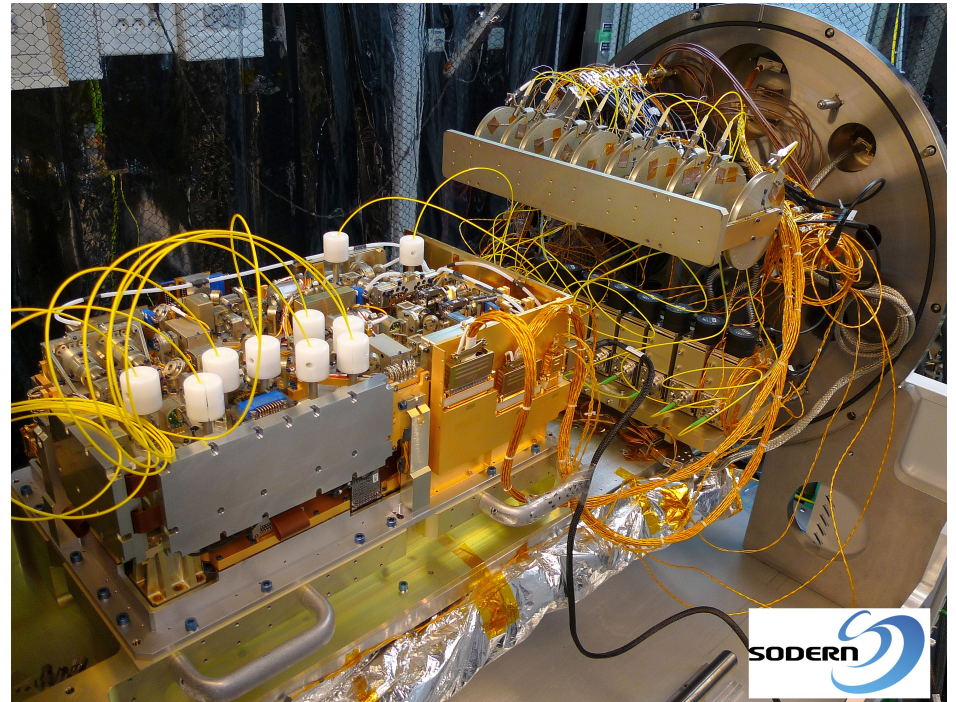
PHARAO Flight Model

Laser source

Better Optical structure

The FM is assembled

- **Thermal settings (-40, +40)**
- **Performances tests in progress**
- **Qualification tests Nov.**

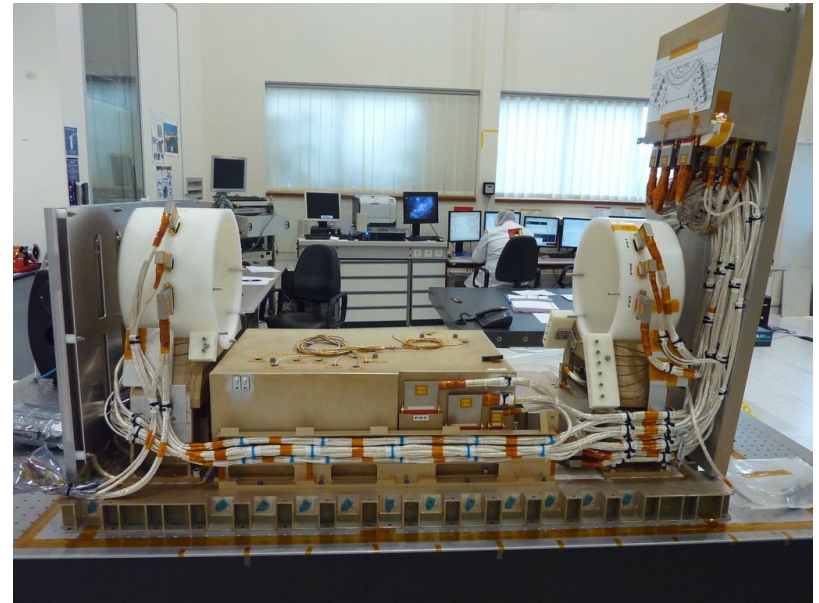


Planning

**The Clock flight model will be assembled on January 2014
on ACES baseplate (at CNES)**

To perform measurements on

- Cold atom manipulation**
- and to measure the two last systematic effects: cold collision and Doppler shift (3 months)**



**To be delivered to Astrium for
the whole ACES payload integration and tests**