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Miniature Microwave Frequency Standard with Trapped ¹⁷¹Yb⁺ PETER SCHWINDT, YUAN-YU JAU, ADRIAN CASIAS, DARWIN SERKLAND, RONALD MANGINELL, MATTHEW MOORMAN, Sandia National Laboratories, JOHN PRESTAGE, NAN YU, JAMES KELLOGG, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, DAN BOSCHEN, IGOR KOSVIN, Microsemi, Inc. — We report the development of a low-power, miniature ¹⁷¹Yb trapped ion clock at Sandia National Laboratories. The ultimate goal of this development effort is to construct a frequency standard that has a frequency stability comparable to a commercial Cs beam standard, but with 100 to 1000 times smaller size and power consumption. The 171 Yb ion has a ground state hyperfine splitting of 12.6 GHz that we use as the "clock" transition, and the linewidth of the clock resonance is expected to be less than 10^{-3} Hz, which leads to a very high-Q clock resonance. An atomic clock using trapped ions is an excellent candidate for miniaturization because ions are well isolated from the environment independent of the size of the trap. We have successfully developed miniature ion-trap vacuum packages with sizes ranging from 1 to 10 cubic centimeters. A few microTorr of He buffer gas is introduced into each of our miniature vacuum packages for collisional cooling of the trapped ions. The vacuum packages are sealed and passively pumped by non-evaporable getters. Using a sealed 3 cm^3 ion-trap vacuum package in combination with miniaturized lasers, optics, and electronics, we constructed a miniature clock prototype that demonstrated excellent long-term stability reaching the 10^{-14} range after a few days of integration.

> Peter Schwindt Sandia National Laboratories

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