Feasibility of hollow core fiber based optical lattice clock

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The possibility of building the optical lattice clock based on the narrow \(^1S_0^3P_0\) transition in Hg and other alkaline-earth like atoms optically trapped inside the hollow core fiber has been studied. The general form of the long range atom-surface interaction potential at non-zero temperatures has been calculated for the hollow capillary geometry. The resulting \(^1S_0^3P_0\) transition frequency shift has been calculated for Sr and Hg atoms as a function of their position inside the capillary. Its dependence on the geometric parameters and optical properties of the capillary material has been analyzed. The resonant enhancement of the atom-surface interaction potential and radiative decay rate of the \(^3P_0\) state at certain parameters of the waveguide has been studied. For the silica capillary with inner radius \(R_{in} > 15\ \mu m\) and thickness \(d \sim 1\ \mu m\) the atom surface interaction induced \(^1S_0^3P_0\) transition frequency shift on the capillary axis can be suppressed down to the level \(\delta \nu/\nu < 10^{-18}\). The additional frequency shifts and atom loss from the optical trap due to the residual birefringence of the waveguide and collisions with the buffer gas molecules have been evaluated.

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