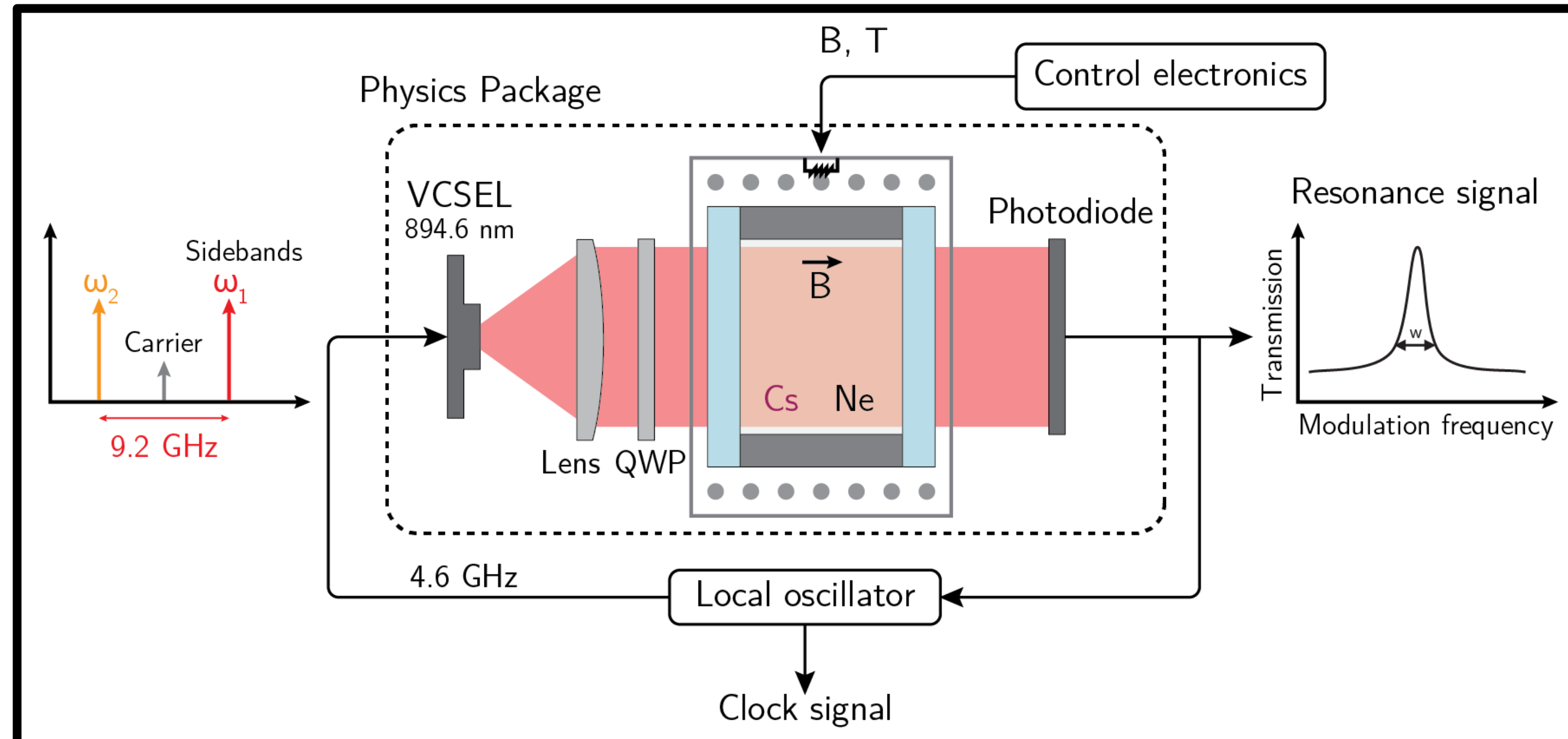


Miniaturized atomic clocks (MACs) [1] exhibit **unrivalled size-power-stability budget** and replace OCXOs in a growing number of applications. However, their long-term stability is still limited by two main contributions: **light-shifts** and instability of the **cell inner atmosphere**. To tackle these effects, we develop a clock that combine **Ramsey-based interrogation** [2,3] protocol and **advanced MEMS cell technology** [4].

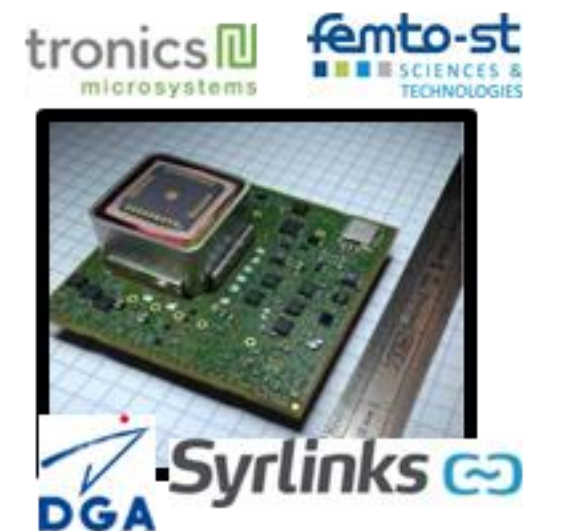
MACs: Basics, objectives and applications



Cs atoms in a MEMS cell interact with an optically-carried 9.192 GHz signal. Atoms are pumped in a quantum dark state (coherent population trapping [5]).

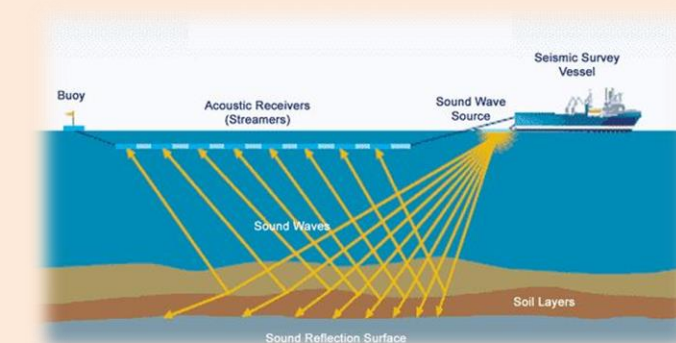
Typical objectives :

Volume: 15 cm³
Power consumption: 100 – 150 mW
External temperature: -40 to +80°C
Stability: 10⁻¹¹ at 1 day (1 μs/day)



100 times better stability than OCXOs with the same size-power budget.

Underwater sensors
(Seismic research, gas/oil exploration)



Defense systems
(Radios, GPS-denied receivers, unmanned aerial vehicles)



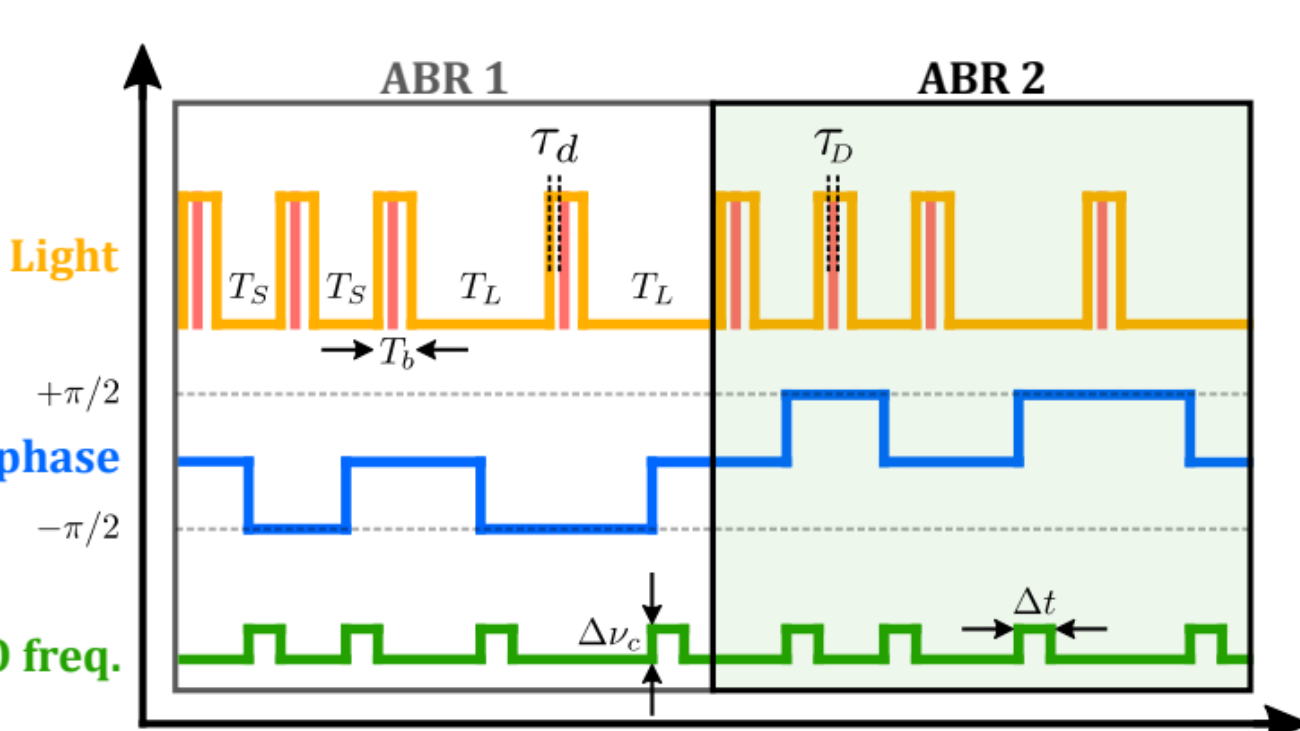
Avionics, Transports, Smart grids, secure communications



Symmetric Auto-Balanced Ramsey (SABR)

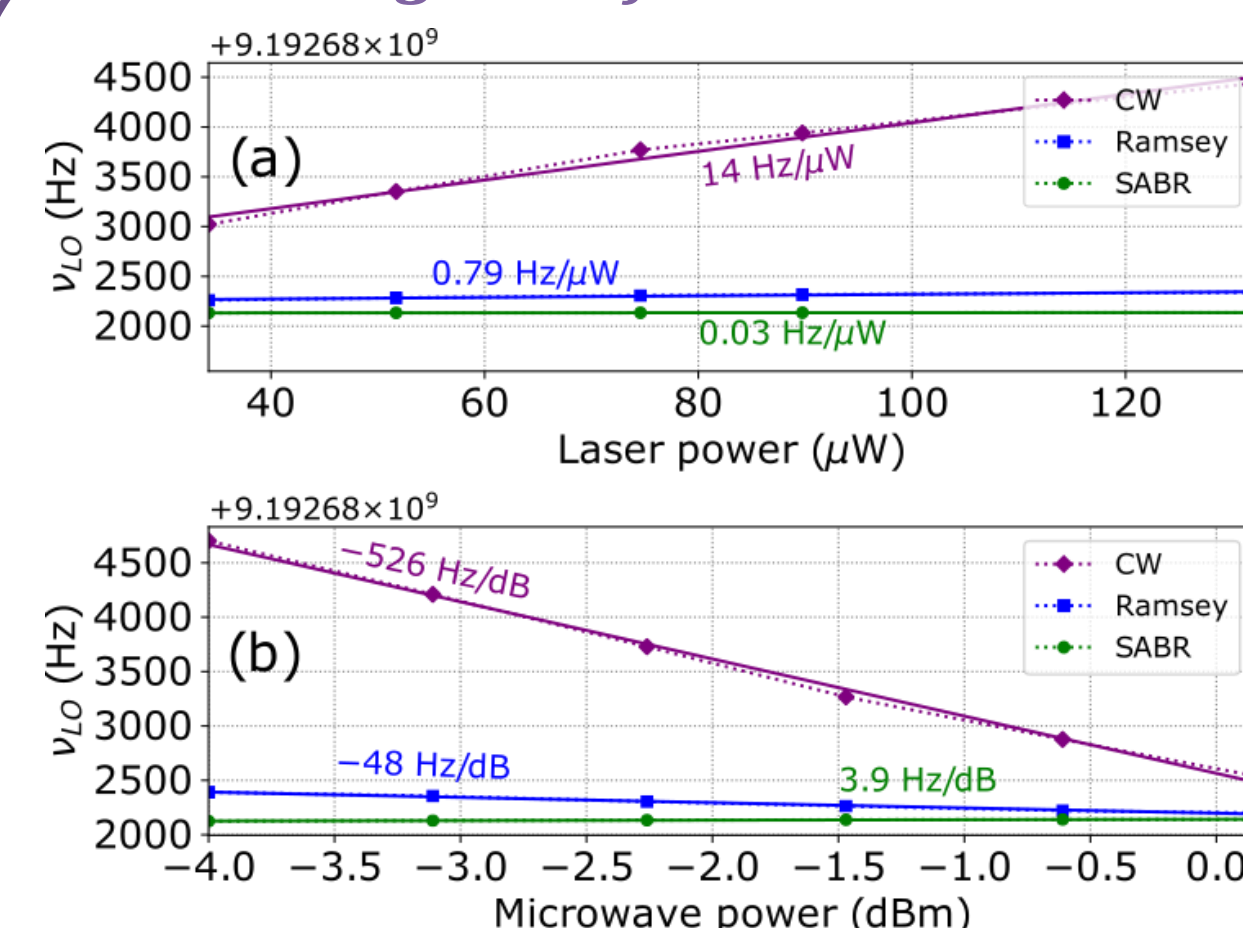
Atoms interact with a sequence of optical CPT pulses separated by a free-evolution dark time T [6].

SABR sequence



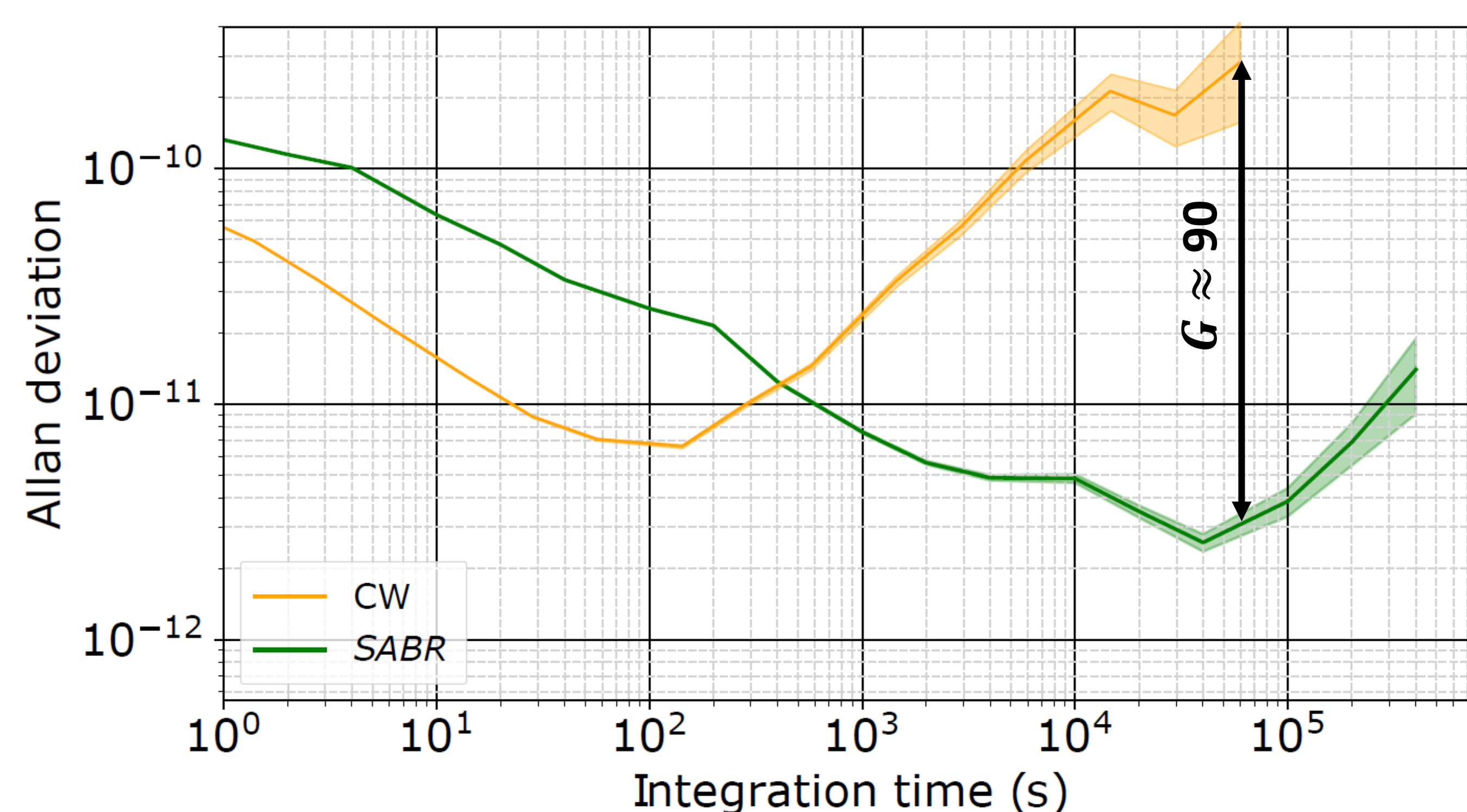
Sequence composed of **two symmetrical sub-sequences** (ABR1 [7] and ABR2) to minimize an atomic memory effect [3].

Light-shift reduction



The dependence of the clock frequency to light-field parameters is **reduced** by a factor higher than **100** (vs CW case).

Clock frequency stability



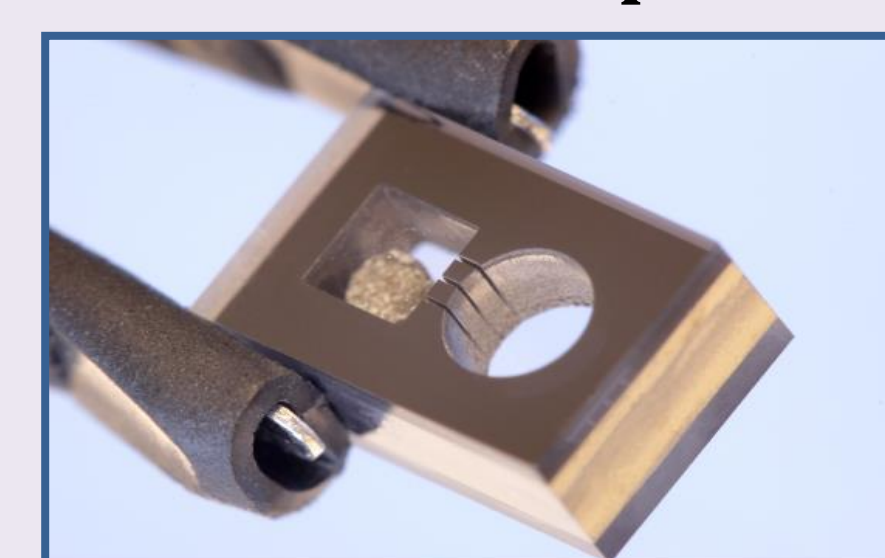
Improvement of the clock Allan deviation by a **factor 90 at 6 * 10⁴ s** (vs CW case).

Light-shift mitigation

⇒ **Improvement of the clock Allan deviation for $\tau > 100$ s** [8]

Advanced MEMS cell technology

Cs vapor microfabricated cell [9]

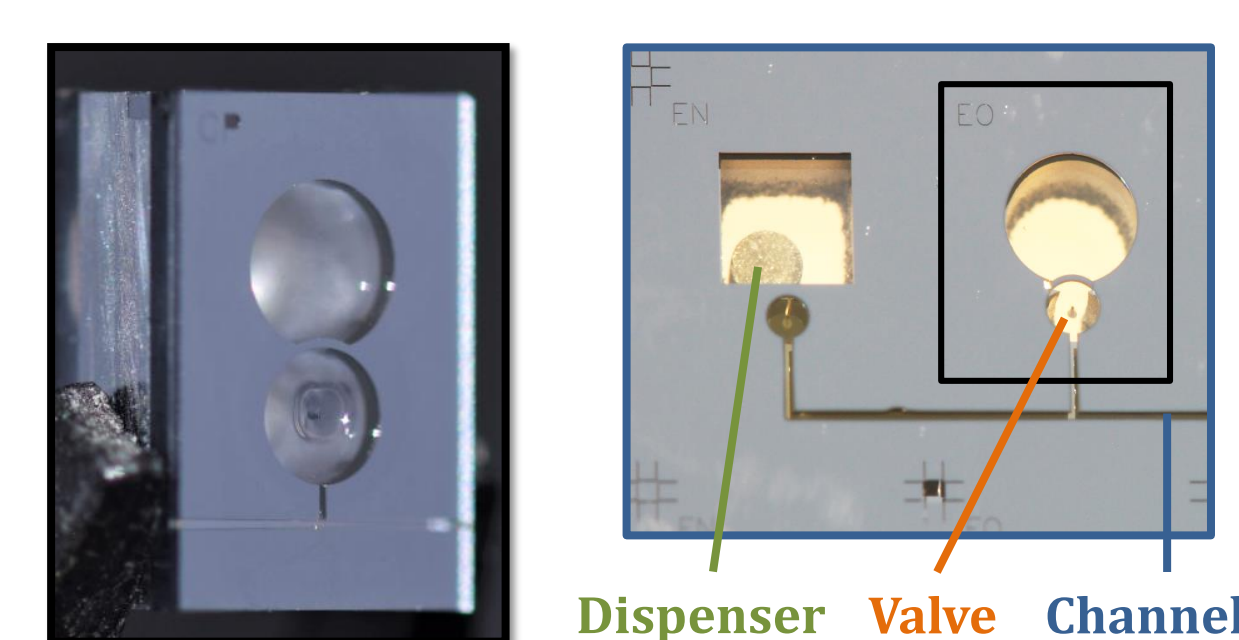


- glass-silicon-glass structure
- External dimensions: 6 * 4 * 2.5 mm
- 1 pill cavity + 1 CPT cavity
- Ne buffer gas pressure (70-100 Torr)
- Alkali source = pill dispenser (laser activation after final sealing)

Drawbacks: limited temperature range (no N₂) + impurities

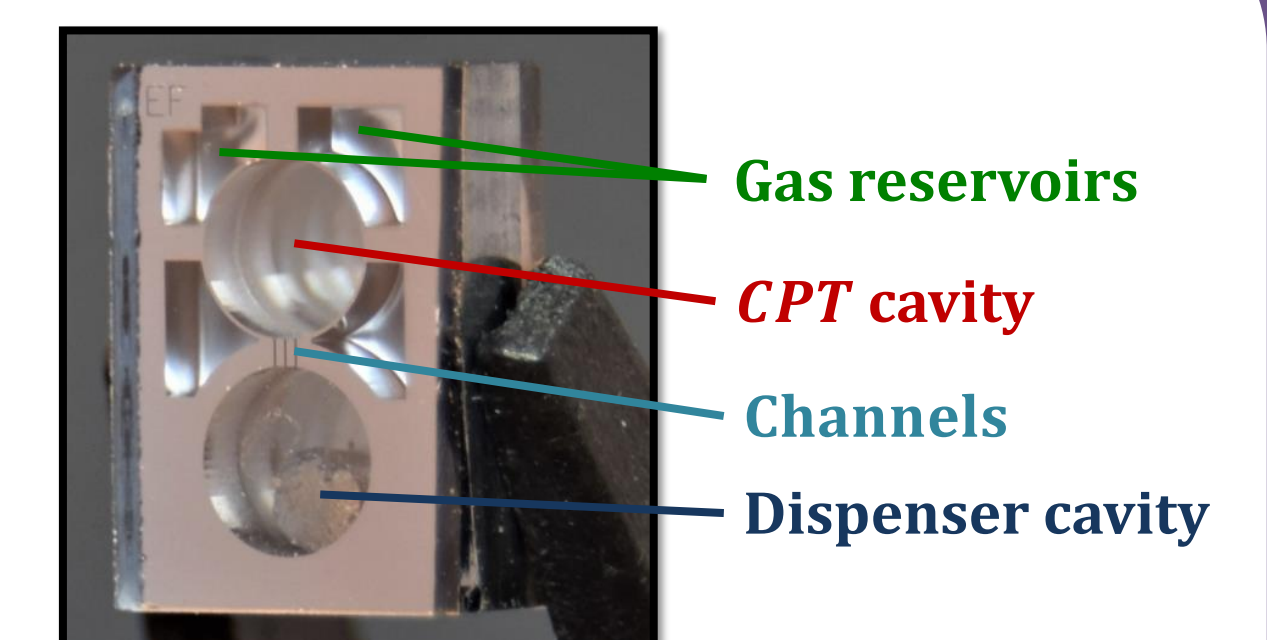
Novel MEMS cell filling approach [10]

Make seal membranes

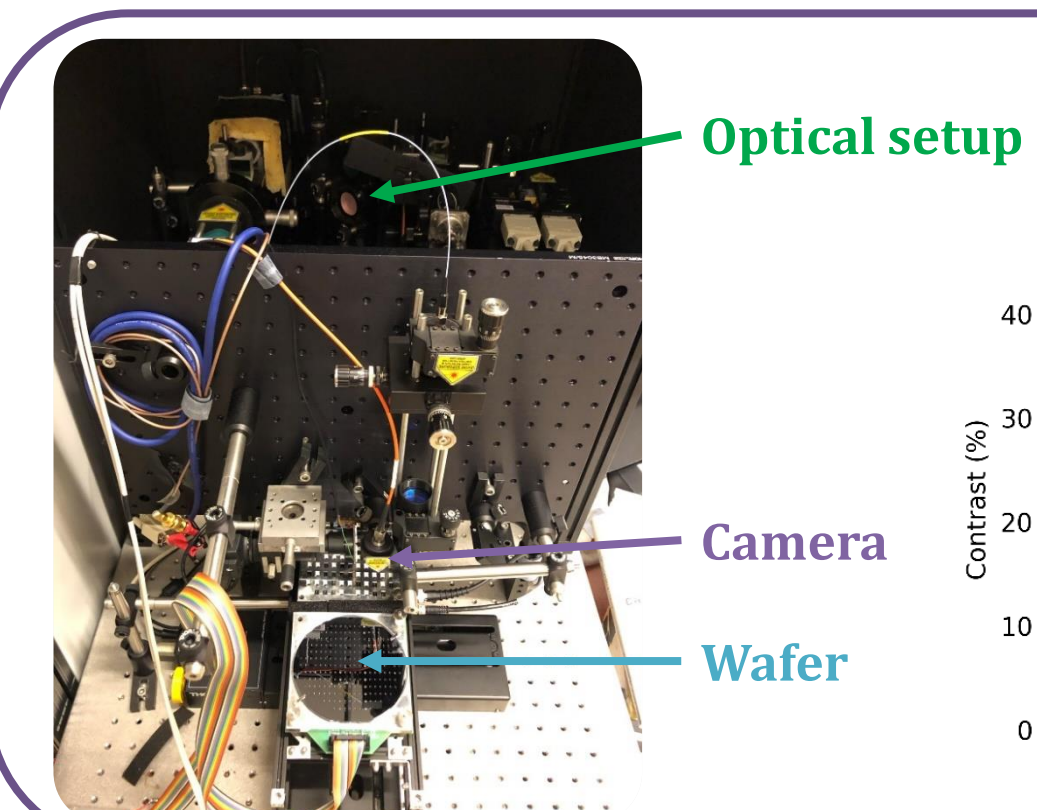


One single pill to fill many cavities, locally sealed by **laser-deflected glass membranes**

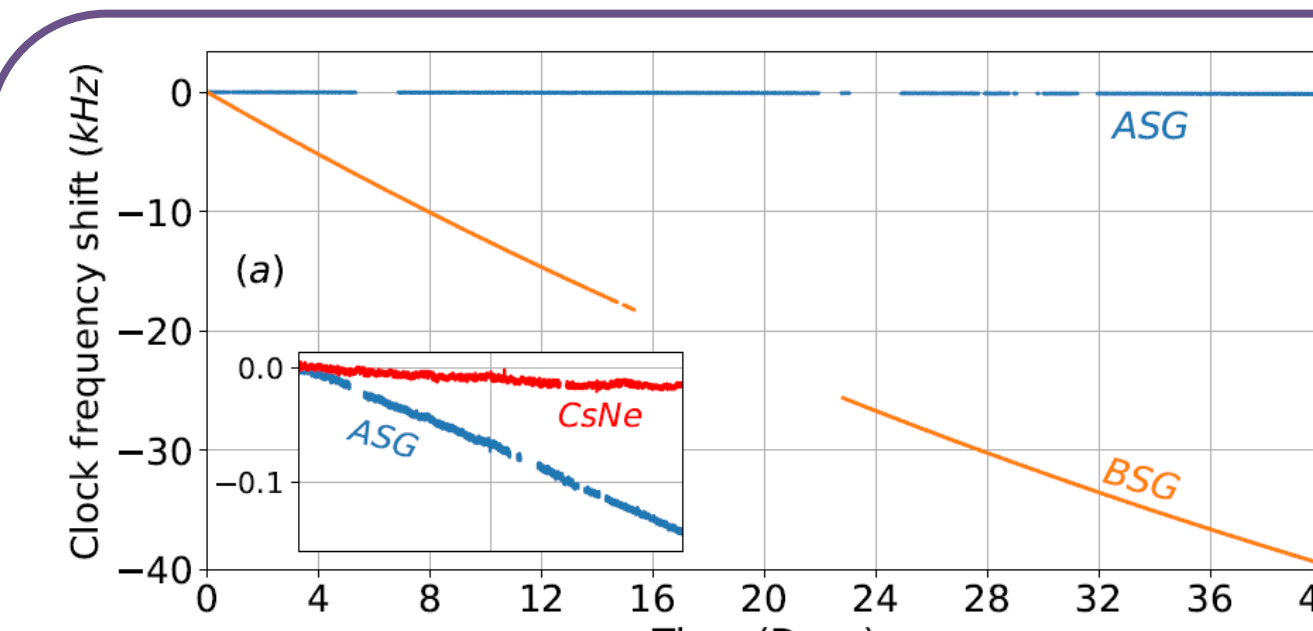
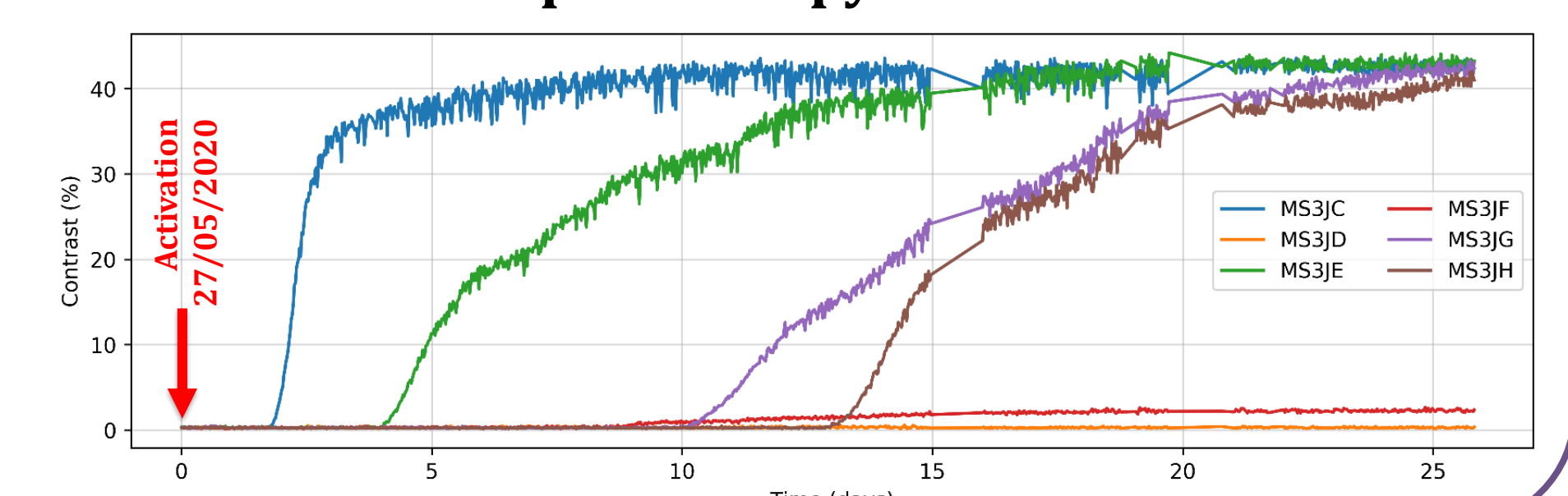
Gas reservoirs



Use of buffer gas mixtures (N₂-Ar) without being perturbed by the dispenser.



Automated wafer-level activation and linear spectroscopy of MEMS cells



Low permeation glass substrates

- BoroSilicate Glass (BSG)
- AluminoSilicate Glass (ASG)

$$P(t) = P_{ext} - (P_{ext} - P_{in})e^{-\frac{t}{\tau}}$$

Gas permeation is strongly reduced with ASG

The **Symmetric Auto-Balanced Ramsey (SABR)** reduces light-shifts by more a factor higher than 100.

Proof of concept of an **advanced MEMS cell technology** using laser-actuated hermetic seal membranes [8] and low permeation glass substrates.

A clock Allan deviation of $3.8 * 10^{-12}$ at 10^5 s was demonstrated.

References :

- [1]: J. Kitching, Appl. Phys. Rev. 5, 031302 (2018).
- [2]: N. F. Ramsey, Phys. Rev., vol. 78, 6, 695 (1950).
- [3]: M. Abdel Hafiz *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. 112, 244102 (2018).
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- [5]: J. Vanier, Appl. Phys. B 81, 4, 421 (2005).
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- [7]: C. Sanner *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 120, 053602 (2018).
- [8]: M. Abdel Hafiz *et al.*, App. Phys. Lett., 120, 064101 (2021).
- [9]: R. Vicarini, *et al.*, Sensors and Actuators, 280, 99 – 106 (2018).
- [10]: V. Maurice *et al.*, arXiv:2205.10440 (2022).

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