

iqClock: an optical lattice clock for out-of-lab operation in a telecom environment



UNIVERSITY OF
BIRMINGHAM



UK
Quantum Technology Hub
Sensors and Timing

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<https://www.strontium-birmingham.org/>



MoSaiQC | ITN
Modular Systems for advanced integrated Quantum Clocks

- School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, B15 2TT, Birmingham, UK

UK Quantum Sensors and Timing Hub



109 Collaborative Projects



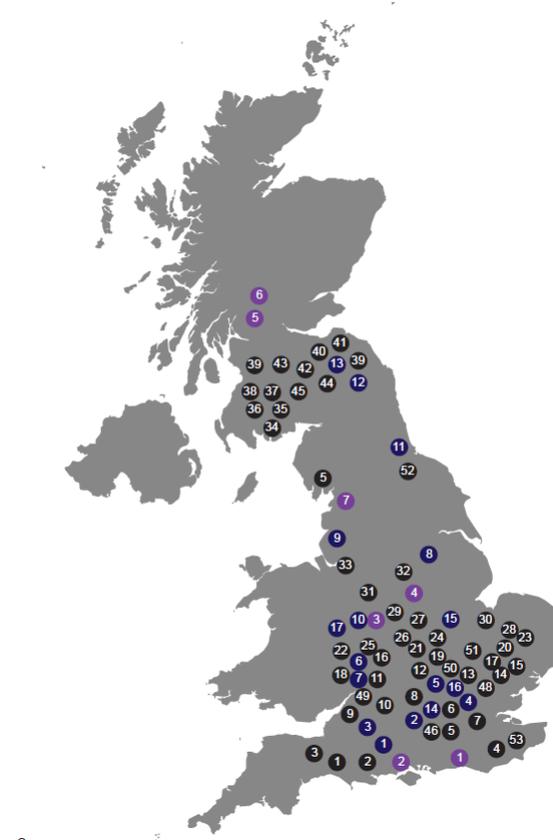
72 Companies Invested Money



**>£100M Project Value
(In Addition To Initial £35.5M)**

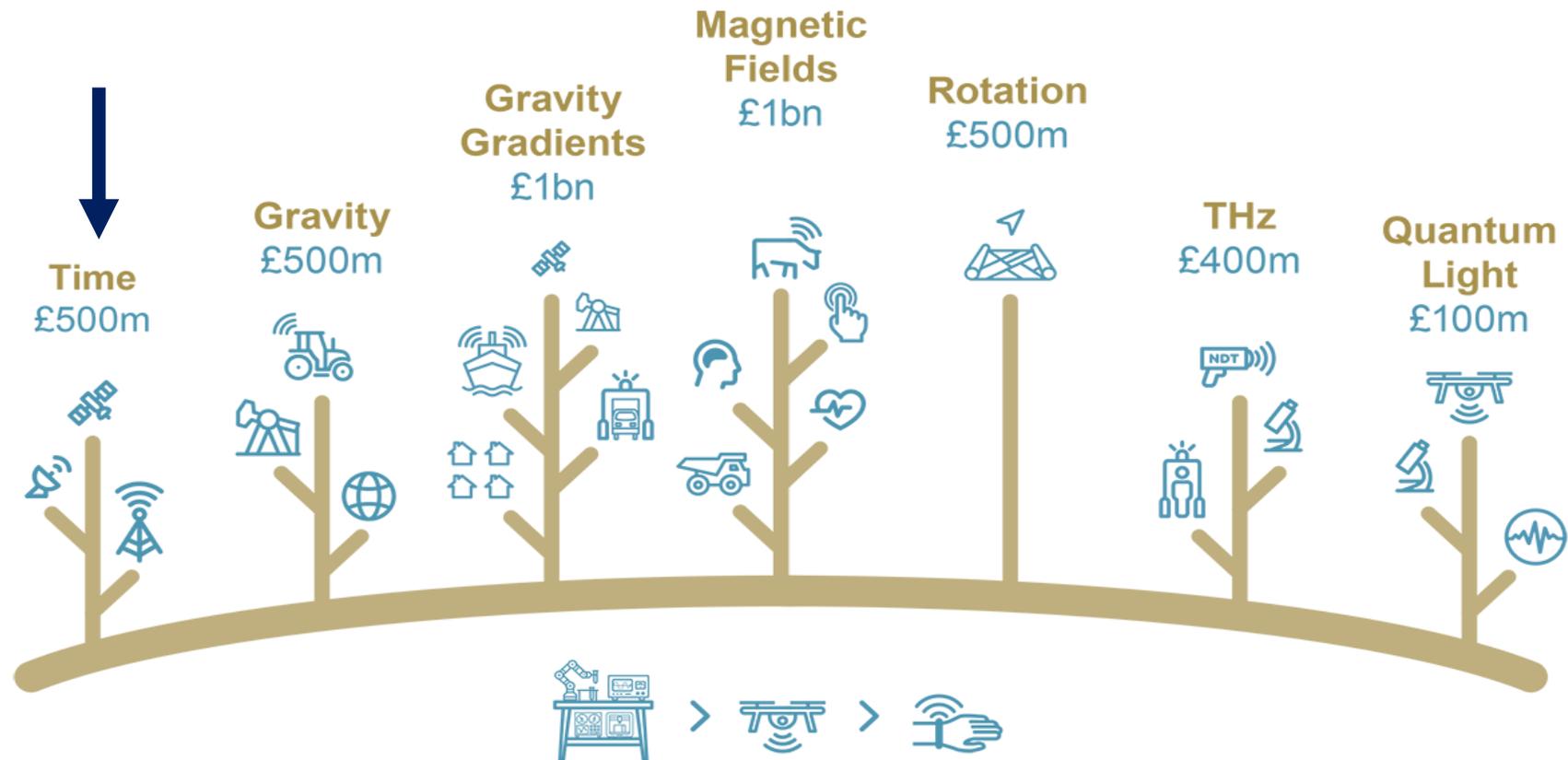


**>17 Patent Applications
>147 Records of Inventions**



UK Quantum Sensors and Timing Hub

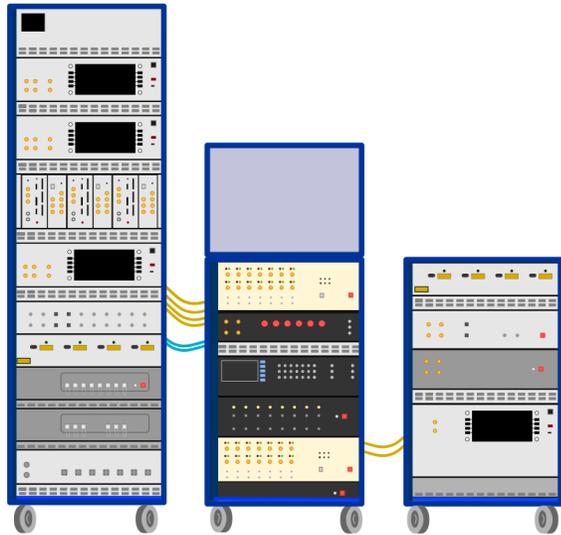
Priorities (underpinned by road map and value chain)



Where do we want to go with iqClock?

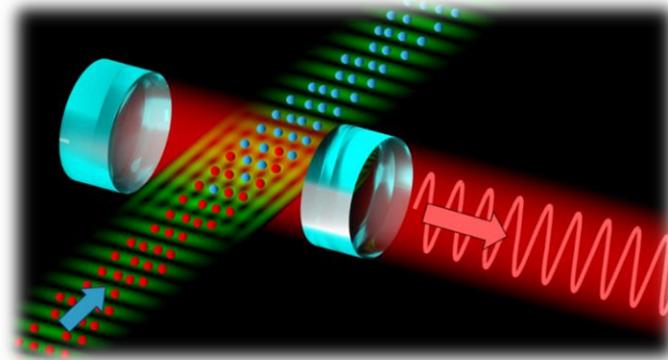
- Two intertwined streams in iqClock:

Objective 1: construction of a **transportable, optical lattice clock** built jointly with our industry partners



artistic illustration

Objective 2: development of **continuous superradiant clocks** (lab-based)

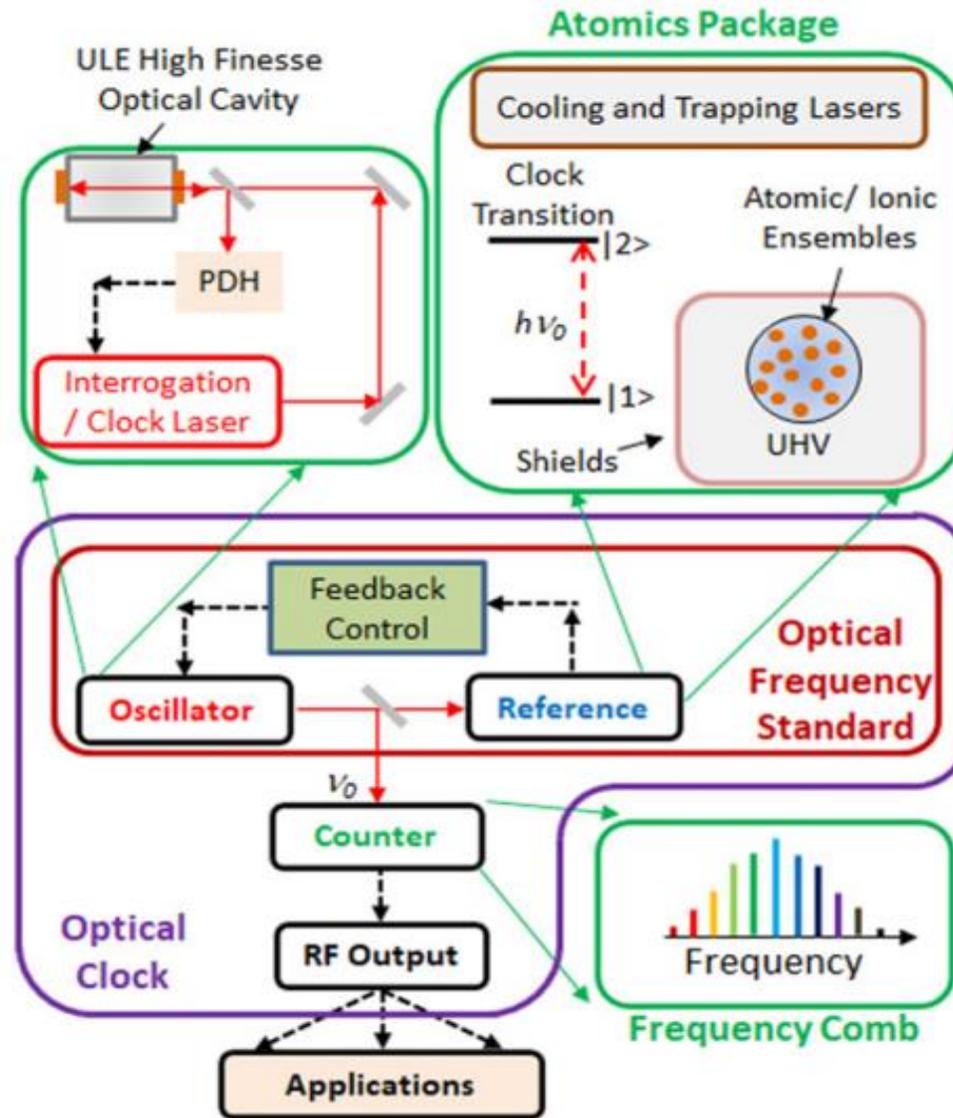


courtesy of F. Schreck, UvA

Who is iqClock?



Ingredients of Clock

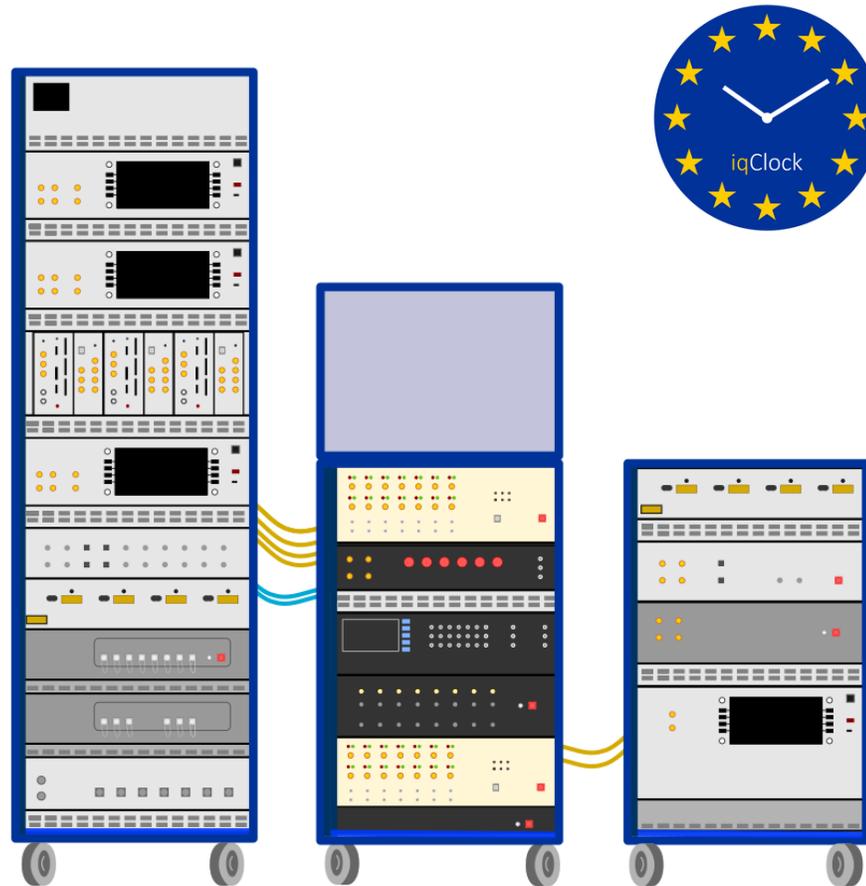


What the Industry Clock will look like:

Rack-based System: an artistic illustration of the System Layout

Laser systems including clock laser provided by Toptica Photonics

Fibre links provided by NKT Photonics

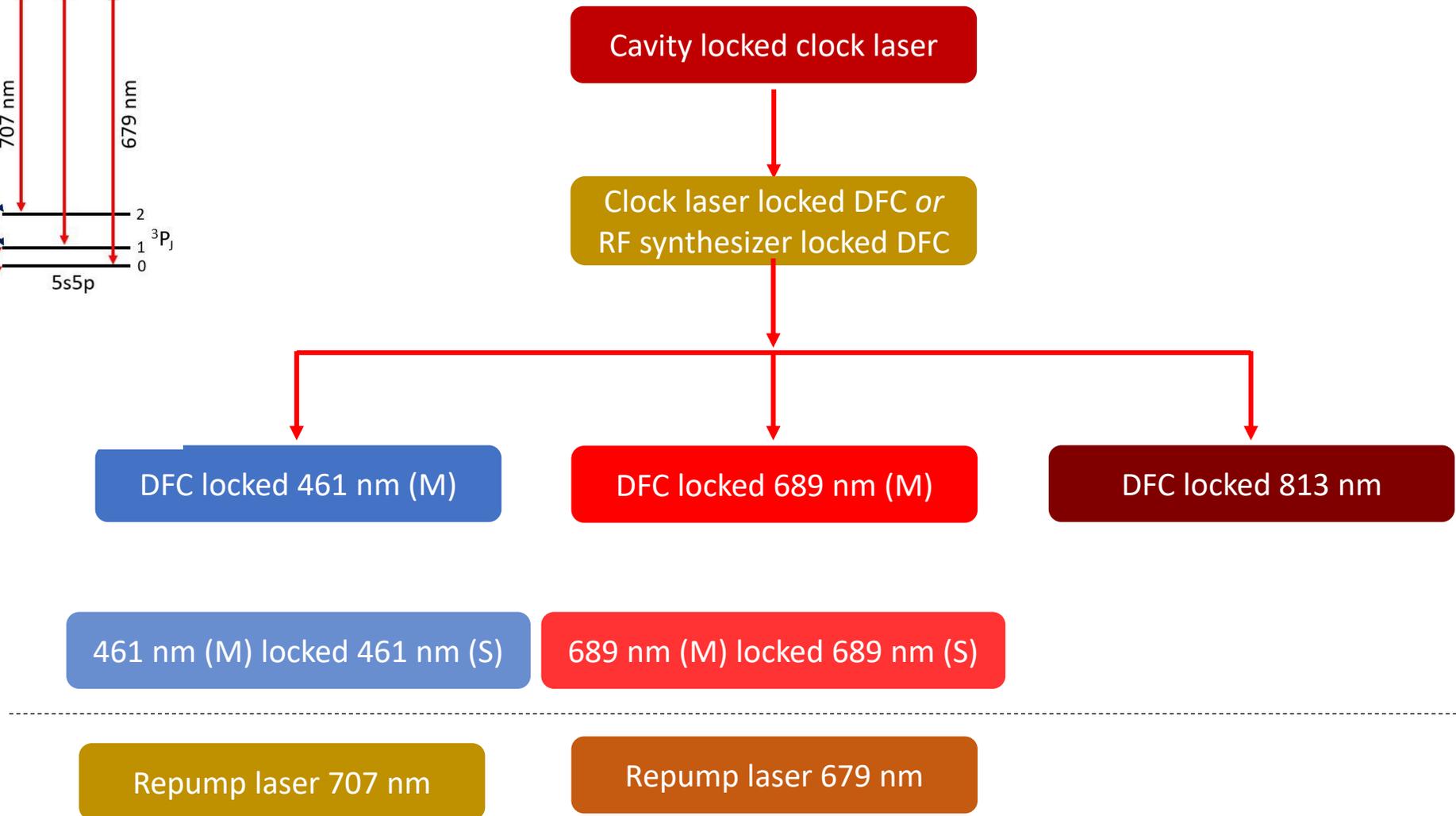
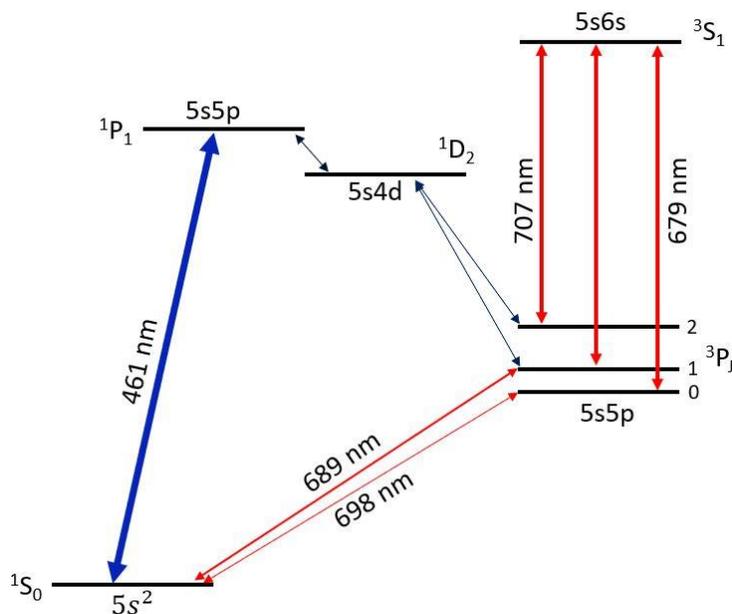


Science package, Control systems provided by Te2v

Light distribution provided by UoB

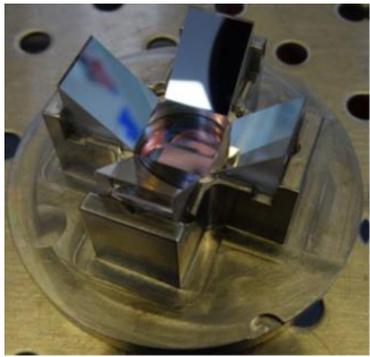
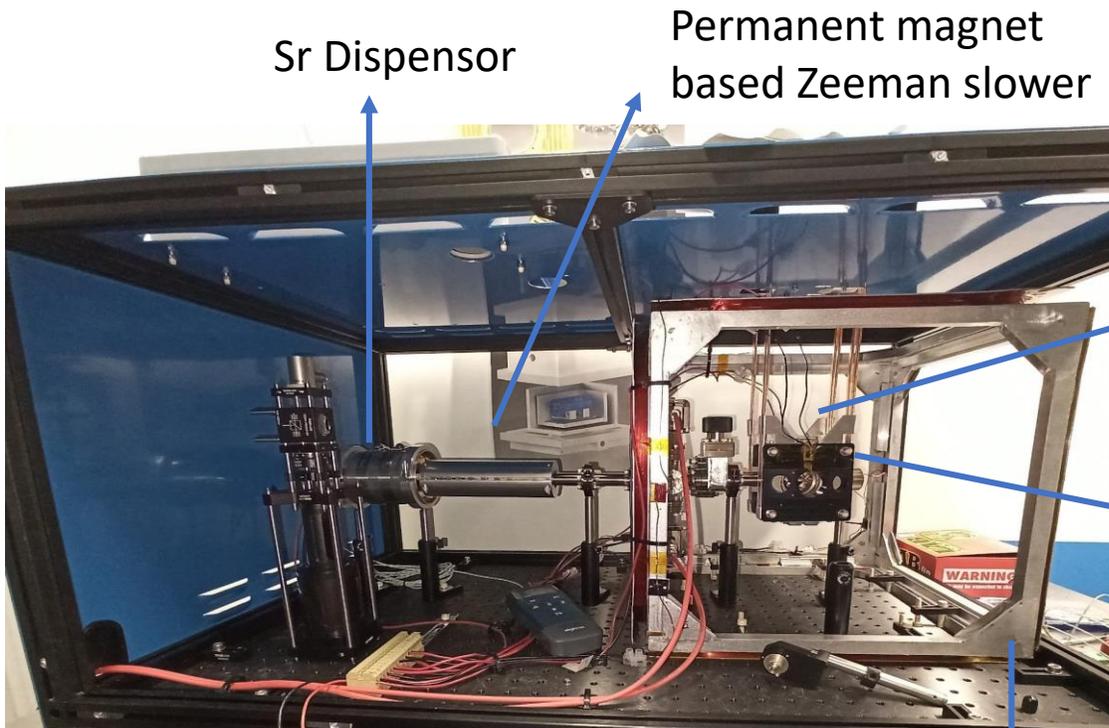
Frequency Converter provided by Chronos

Laser systems

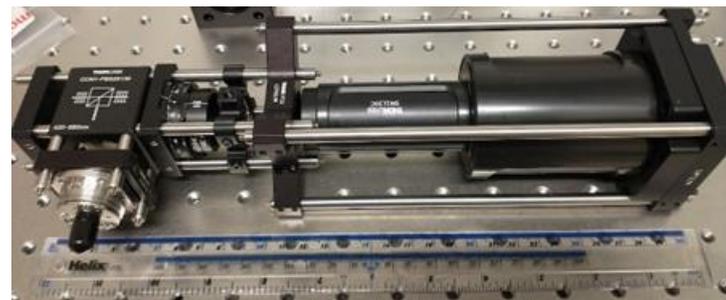


All the laser frequencies can be monitored at on wavemeter and/or Toptica DFC.

Physics Package



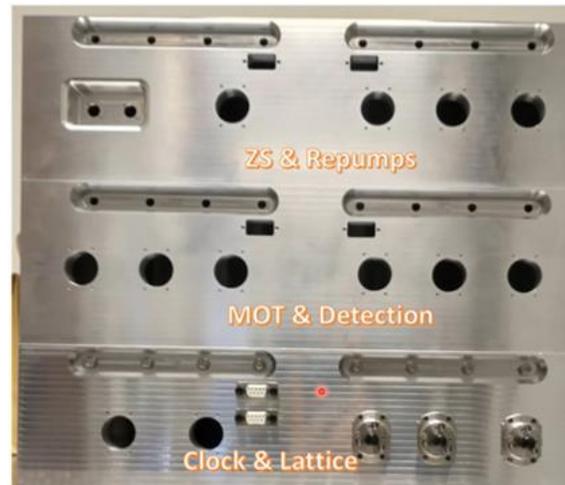
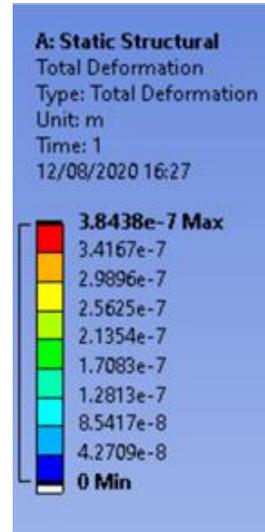
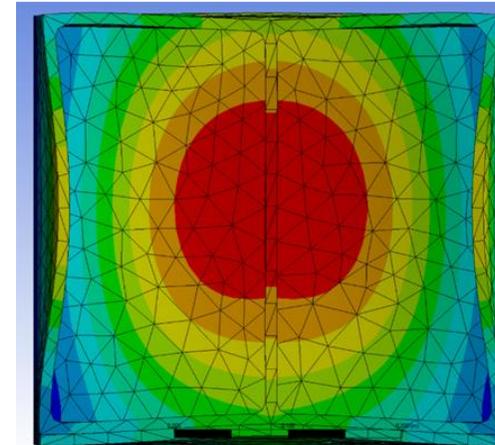
Pyradimidal MOT setup inside science chamber



Cage-mounted telescope

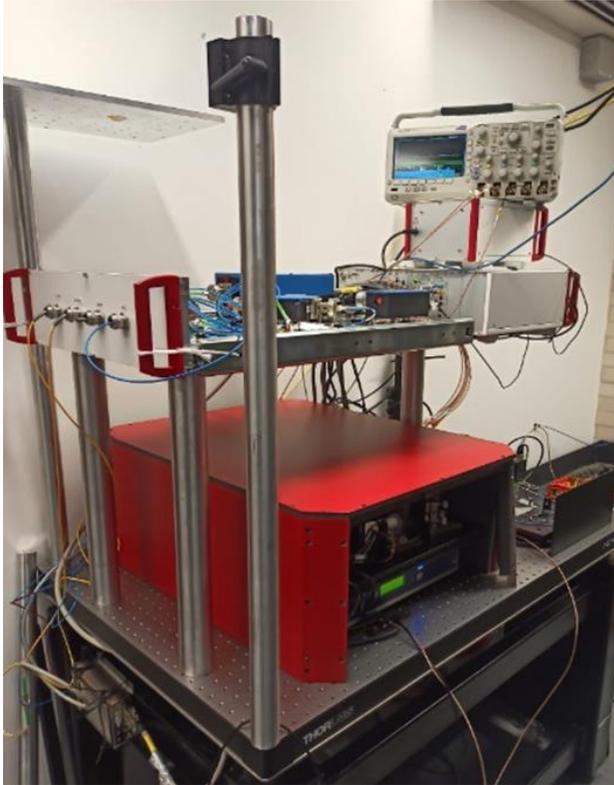
Compact vacuum system with pyramid MOT setup including a permanent-magnet Zeeman slower, oven with beam collimator, and heat pipe assisted thermal management; light delivery via cage-mounted telescopes.

Light Distribution Unit (LDU)



Optimised rack-drawer based design ($<0.4\mu\text{m/g}$ peak deformation) interfacing with the Laser System (optical input), Computer Control (control input), and Physics Package (optical output) as part of the system integration approach

Clock Laser



A rack-drawer based laser system and an ultra-stable cavity with a stability of 3×10^{-15} over 1 s averaging time

Computer Control



Provides control input to the LDU and the Physics Package and comprises TTL, RF, and analogue signals as well as power management and interfaces for signal outputs from the Physics Package

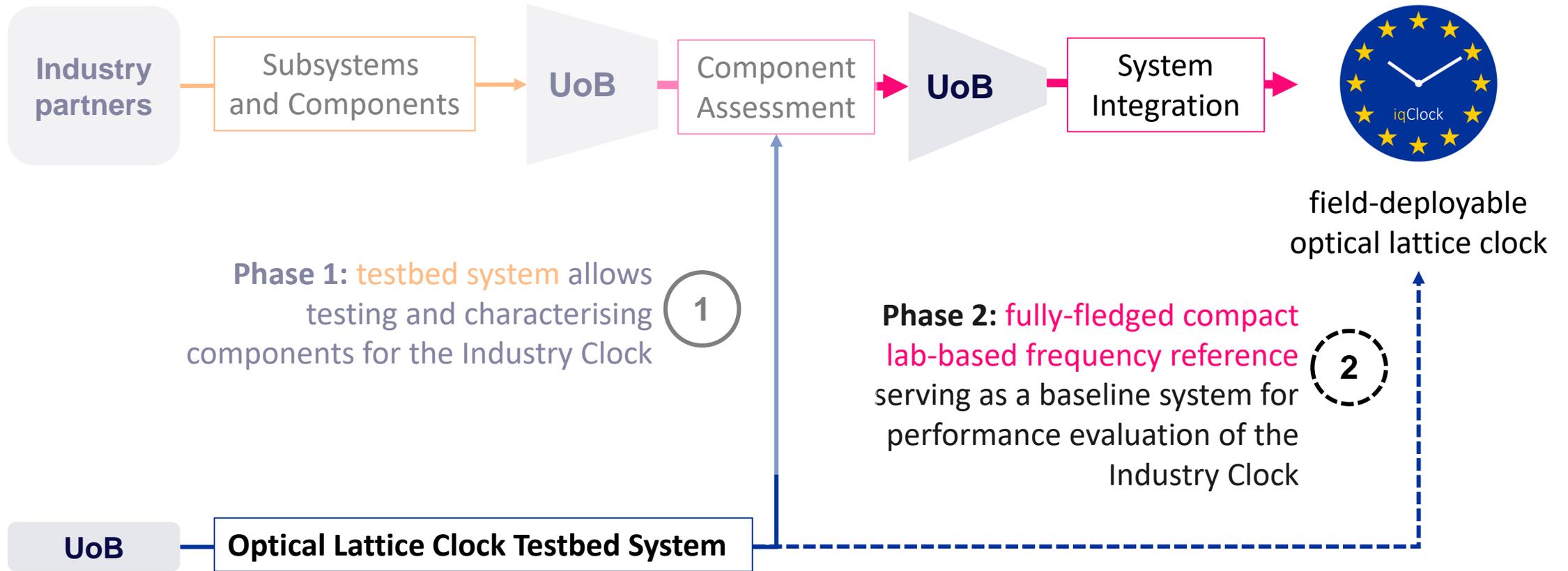
UTC Source and frequency down convertor



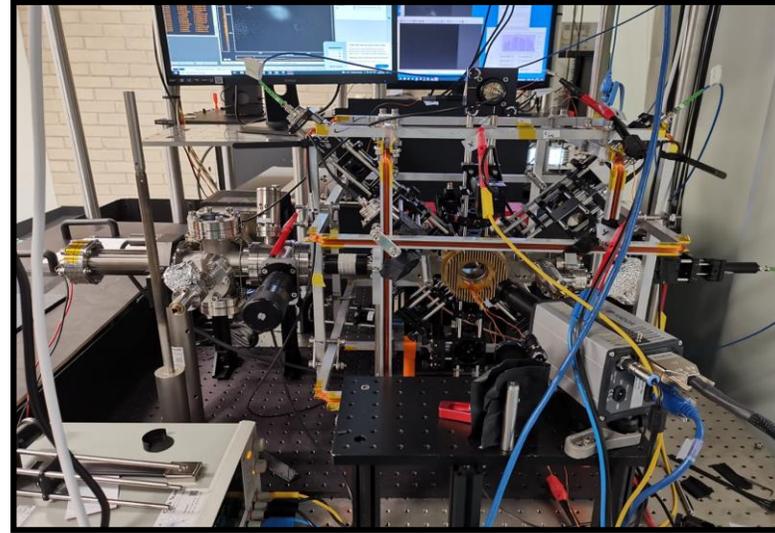
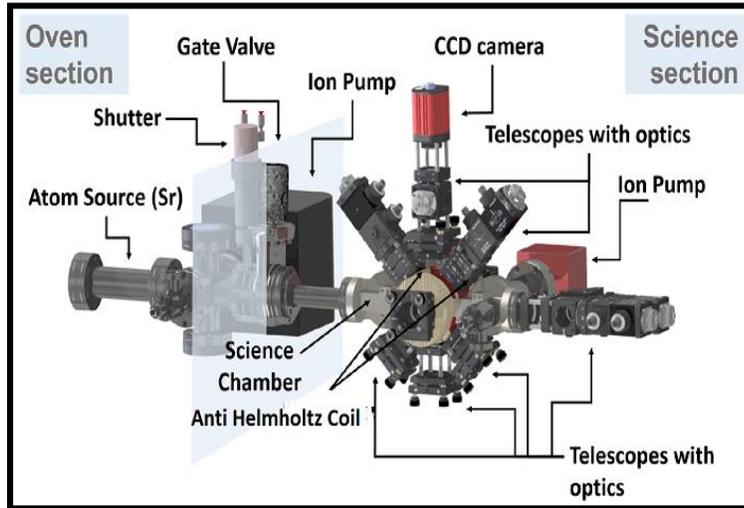
Frequency converter module developed by Chronos



What about the Testbed System?

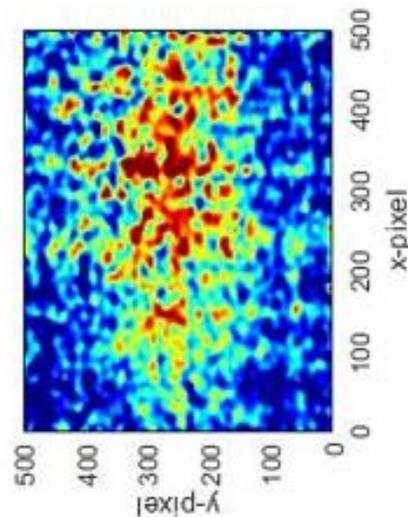


A quick look at test-bed system



- Two-section UHV System with MOT chamber.
- Magneto-optical trapping system.
- Beam delivery optics.
- Computer control (Labview Based).

Atoms in optical lattice for ^{88}Sr



Lattice Hold Time = 50 ms
Beam Waist = 30 μm ,
Beam Power = 750 mW

Grating-MOT



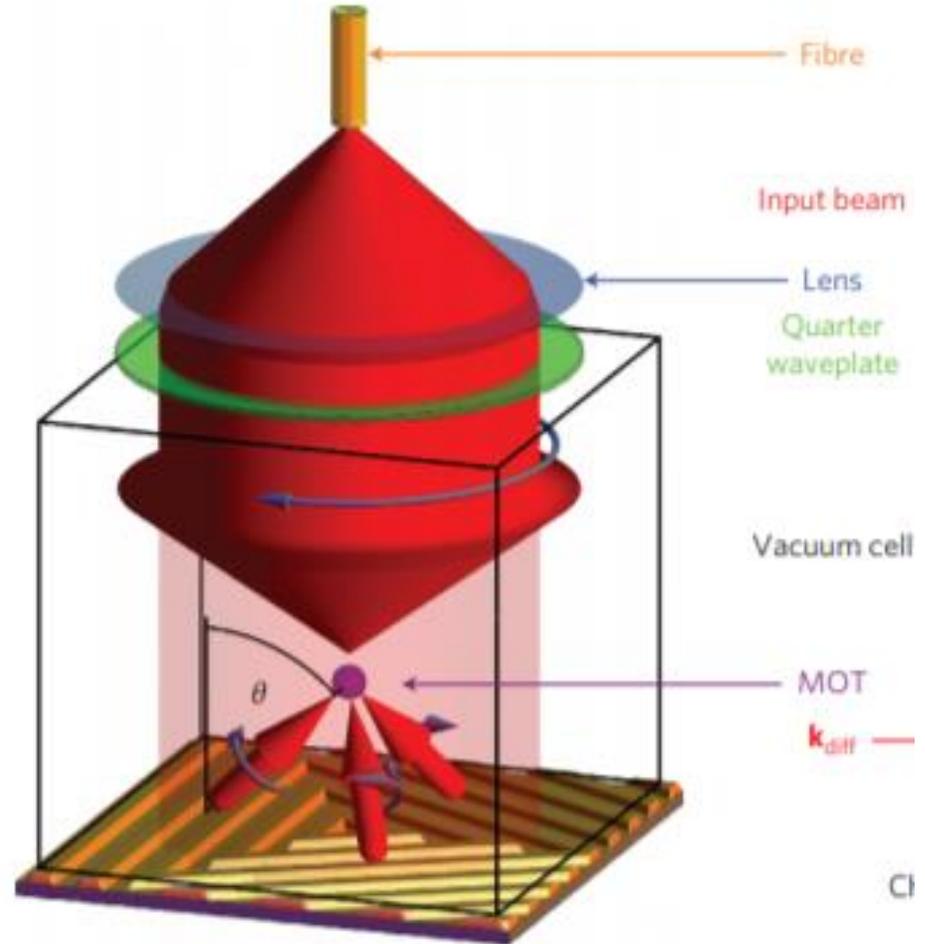
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wideblue
making technology happen

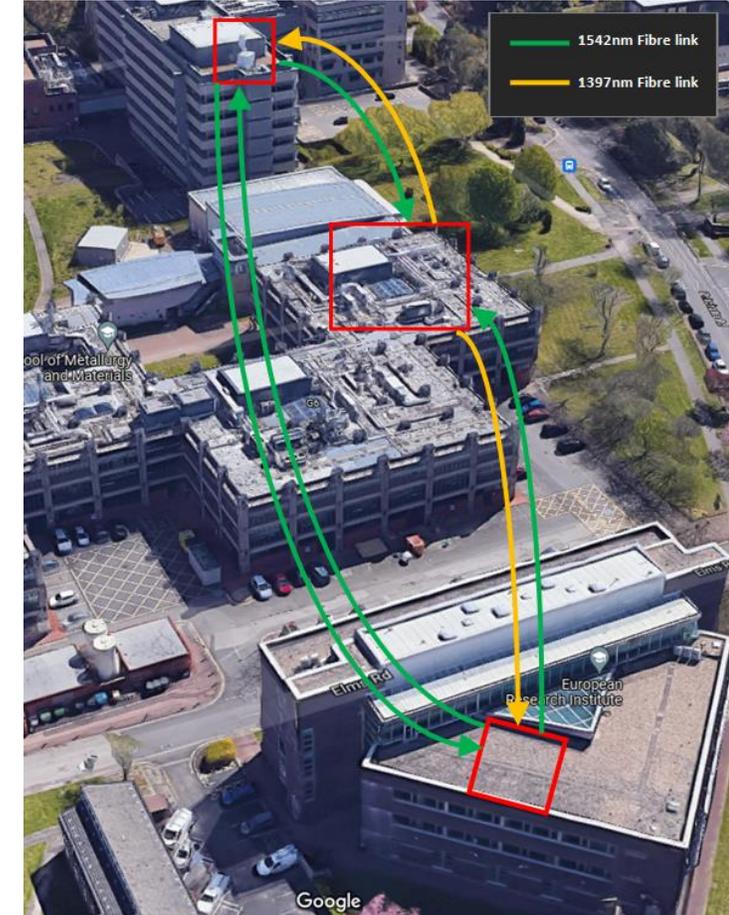
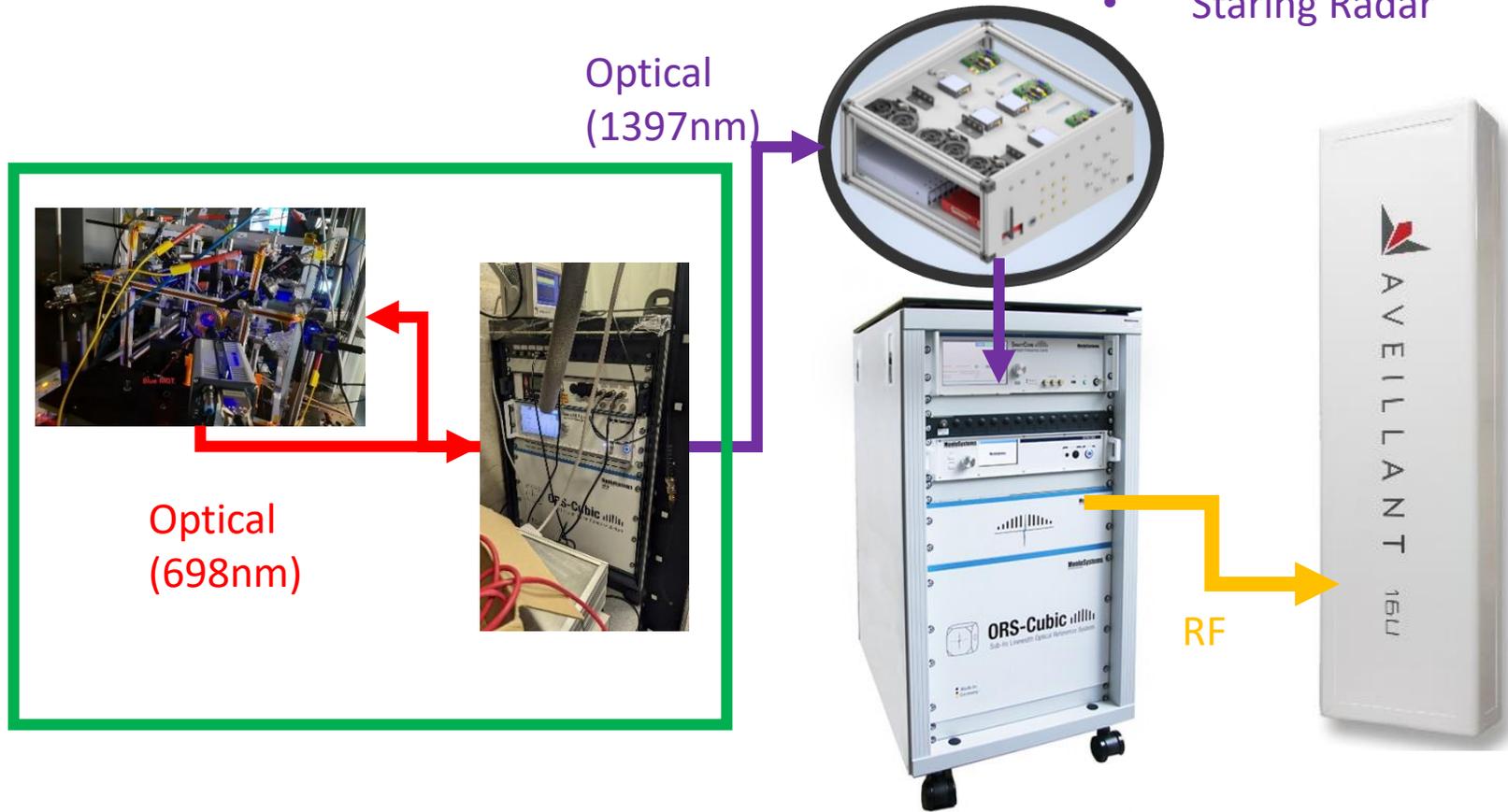


University of Strathclyde Glasgow



Quantum Enabled Staring Radar

- Quantum Oscillator & Transfer Laser - Optical
- Phase-noise stabilised Fibre
- Interface Node to Slave MGU to QT Oscillator
- Menlo MGU Frequency Comb: RF external reference
- Radar interface for External RF reference
- Staring Radar



High stable Quantum oscillator => Ultra low phase noise Staring Radar

Thanks!