Modifying Operating Cycles To Increase Stability in a LITS

Microwave-interrogation time can be increased while maintaining optimum lamp duty cycle.

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The short-term instability in the frequency of a linear-ion-trap frequency standard (LITS) can be reduced by modifying two cycles involved in its operation: (1) the bimodal (bright/dim) cycle of a plasma discharge lamp used for state preparation and detection and (2) a microwave-interrogation cycle. The purpose and effect of the modifications is to enable an increase in the microwave-interrogation cycle time, motivated by the general principle that the short-term uncertainty or instability decreases with increasing microwave-interrogation time. Stated from a slightly different perspective, the effect of modifications is to enable the averaged LITS readings to settle to their long-term stability over a shorter total observation time.

The basic principles of a LITS were discussed in several NASA Tech Briefs articles. Here are recapitulated only those items of background information necessary to place the present modifications in context. A LITS includes a microwave local oscillator, the frequency of which is stabilized by comparison with the frequency of a ground-state hyperfine transition of $^{199}$Hg$^+$ ions. In a LITS of the type to which the modifications apply, the comparison involves a combination of optical and microwave excitation and interrogation of the ions in two collinear ion traps: a quadrupole trap wherein the microwave interrogation takes place. Indeed, the lamp-light-attenuation factor associated with the separation of the collinear ion traps is greater than the ratio between the bright and dim lamp intensities. The abandonment of this limitation creates an option to operate the lamp at an optimum duty cycle and to perform the microwave interrogation for a longer time, as described next.

The equilibrium temperature of the lamp depends on the ambient temperature and the lamp duty cycle. For each lamp, it is possible to empirically determine an equilibrium temperature (and, hence, a duty cycle) that is optimum in the sense that it maximizes the signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) during microwave interrogation. Hence, one of the modifications is to set the bimodal lamp operating cycle to the optimum duty cycle. The other modification is to increase the microwave-interrogation time to a desired integer multiple of the lamp cycle time. (The multiple must have an integer value because it is still necessary to synchronize the optical and microwave operating cycles.) The size of the integer multiple is subject to an over-

Day cup is read by use of an electrometer that can resolve a current of the order of a femtoampere. In certain cases of low vacuum ($10^{-5}$ Torr), a channel electron multiplier (CEM) plate could also be utilized in a single ion detection mode.

**This work was done by Frank Hartley and Steven Smith of Caltech for NASA’s Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Further information is contained in a TSP (see page 1).**

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all limit determined by the quantum-coherence time of the $^{199}\text{Hg}^+$ ions and the characteristic stability time of the microwave source.

The following results have been reported from experiments performed on a LITS to demonstrate these modifications: The best short-term fractional frequency instability achieved with a typical microwave-interrogation time of 6 s in the unmodified bimodal lamp cycle was between 7 and $10 \times 10^{-14} \tau^{-1/2}$, where $\tau$ is the averaging (observation) time in seconds. The use of the modified lamp mode and a microwave-interrogation time of 30 s resulted in a short-term fractional instability of 5 and $10 \times 10^{-14} \tau^{-1/2}$. To put these numbers in perspective, it was calculated that the time for the LITS to settle to a fractional frequency instability of $10^{-16}$ would be about 8.4 days without the modifications or 2.9 days with the modifications.

This work was done by Eric Burt and Robert Tjoelker of Caltech for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. For more information, contact iaooffice@jpl.nasa.gov. NPO-44271

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**Chamber for Simulating Martian and Terrestrial Environments**

Temperature, pressure, and simulated solar radiation can be controlled over wide ranges.

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An apparatus for simulating the environment at the surface of Mars has been developed. Within the apparatus, the pressure, gas composition, and temperature of the atmosphere; the incident solar visible and ultraviolet (UV) light; and the attenuation of the light by dust in the atmosphere can be simulated accurately for any latitude, season, or obliquity cycle over the entire geological history of Mars. The apparatus also incorporates instrumentation for monitoring chemical reactions in the simulated atmosphere. The apparatus can be used for experiments in astrobiology, geochemistry, aerobiology, and aerochemistry related to envisioned robotic and human exploration of Mars. Moreover, the apparatus can be easily adapted to enable similar experimentation under environmental conditions of (1) the surfaces of moons, asteroids, and comets, and (2) the upper atmospheres of planets other than Mars: in particular, it can be made to simulate conditions anywhere in the terrestrial atmosphere at altitudes up to about 100 km.

The apparatus (see figure) includes a cylindrical stainless-steel chamber, wherein the simulated atmospheric pressure is maintained between set points by means of a vacuum pump and a throttle valve controlled by an electronic pressure controller. The pressure can be set at any level from ambient down to 0.1 mb (100 Pa). A commercially available Martian-atmosphere-simulating mixture of gases (95.54% CO$_2$ + 2.7% N$_2$ + 1.6% Ar + 0.13% O$_2$ + 0.03% H$_2$O) is delivered from a tank to the chamber through a mass-flow controller. The primary temperature-control system is a commercially available unit that includes a cold plate in the chamber and that utilizes liquid nitrogen to reach the