



Optical time and frequency transfer over fiber and free-space links

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—— 饮水思源 · 爱国荣校 ——



Content

1 Background and motivation

2 Challenges and solutions

3 Fiber/free-space based transfer

4 Photonic integration

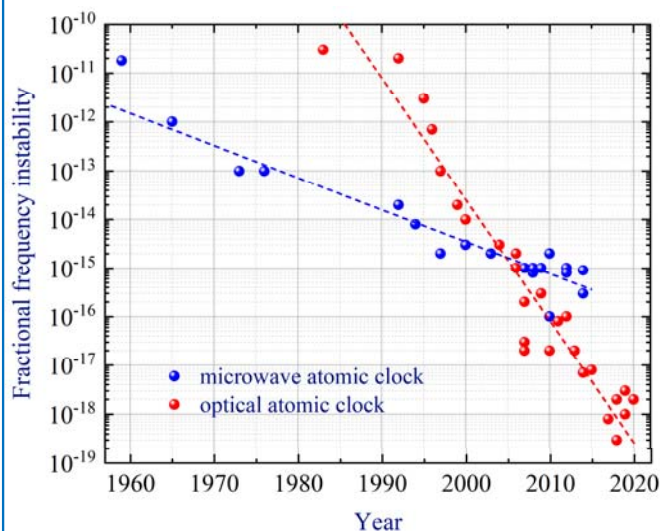
5 Conclusion



Background

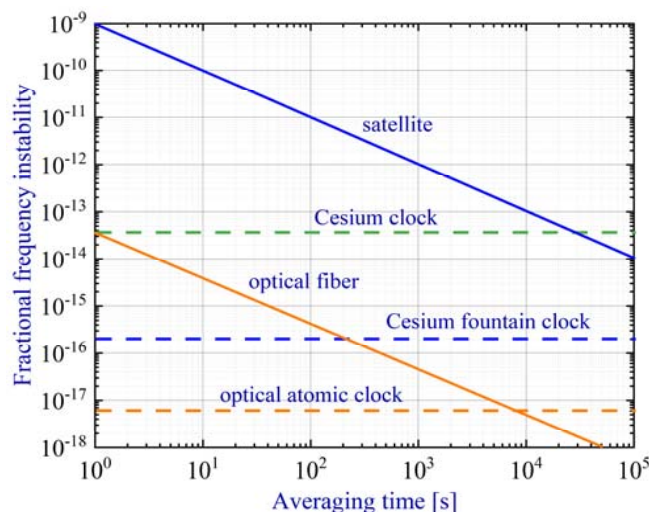
- ❑ Time: One of the seven International System (SI) of units with the highest measurement accuracy
- ❑ Precise time and frequency have important applications in cutting-edge scientific research, communications, national defense and other fields

Atomic/Optical clock

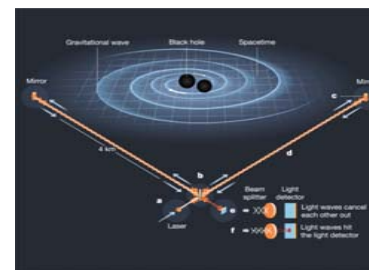


- The stability and accuracy of microwave/optical atomic clocks continue to improve.

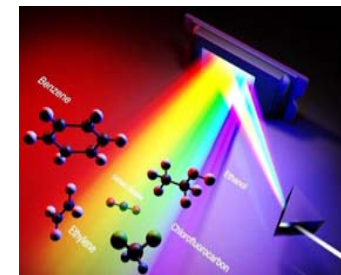
Time-frequency transfer



- Optical fiber is the best transmission medium for ground-based time-frequency transfer systems.



Cutting-edge scientific research



Spectroscopy



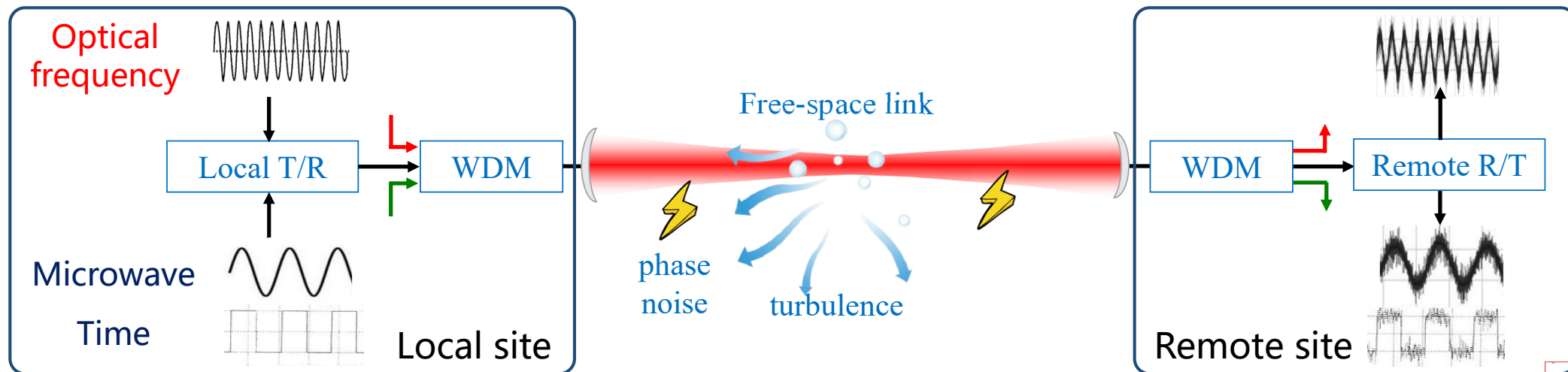
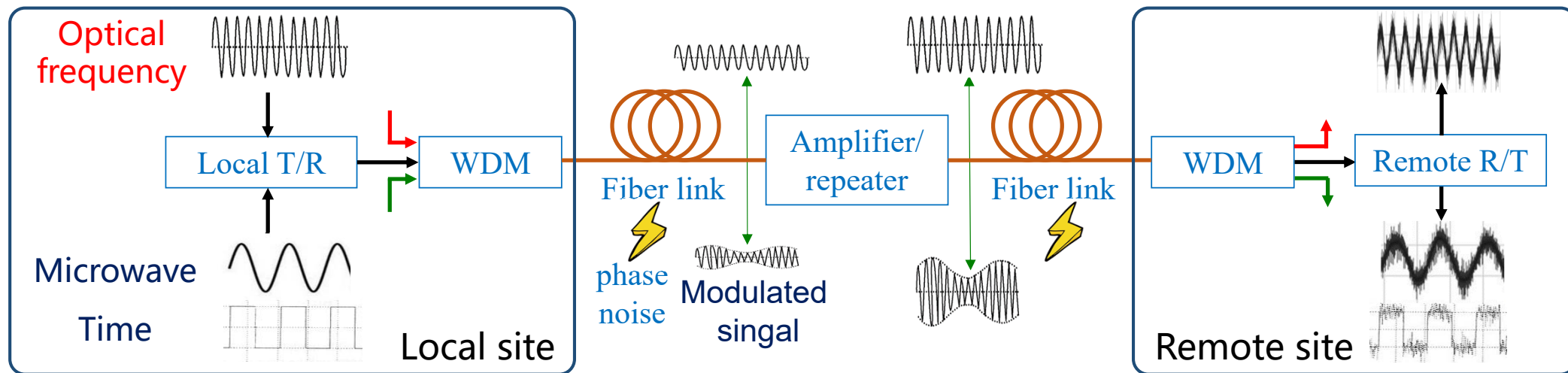
Communications



Navigation

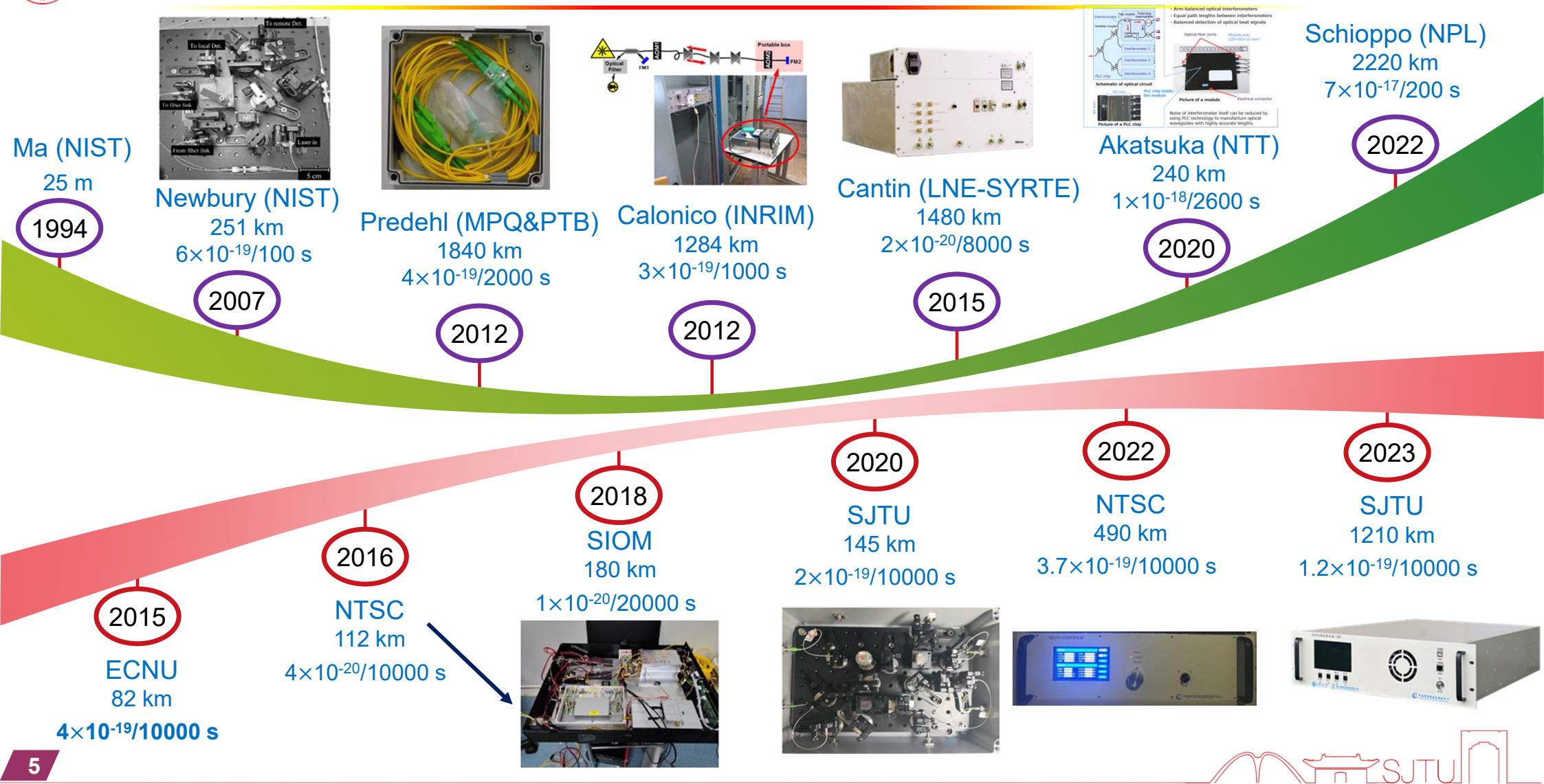


Principle of optical time-frequency transfer



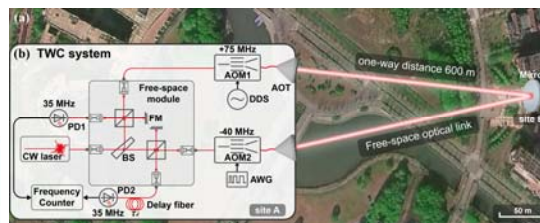


Research progress (Fiber link)



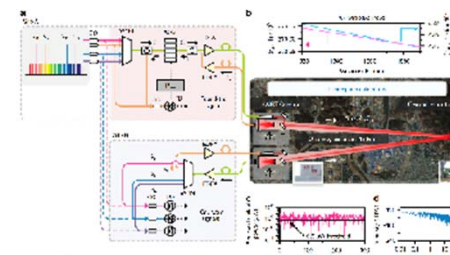


Research progress (Free-space link)

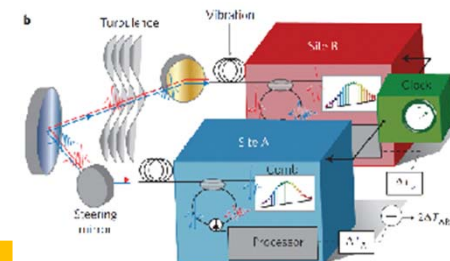


Qiu (SJTU)
Optical carrier
1.2 km
 $4.6 \times 10^{-19} / 1000 \text{ s}$

Shen (USTC)
Frequency comb
113 km
 $4 \times 10^{-19} / 10000 \text{ s}$



Kang (KAIST)
Optical carrier
18 km
 $3.99 \times 10^{-16} / 0.1 \text{ s}$



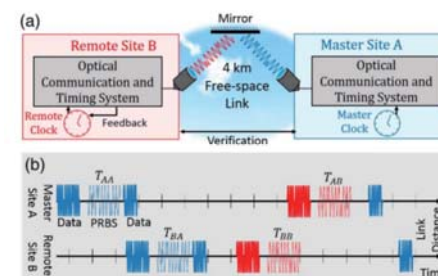
Khader (NIST)

Time PRBS modulation
4 km
16 ps/ 8 h

Chen (USTC)
Microwave modulation
110 m
 $2 \times 10^{-16} / 1000 \text{ s}$

Chen (SIOM)
Microwave modulation
124 m
 $3.2 \times 10^{-17} / 1000 \text{ s}$

Gozzard (UWA)
Optical carrier
2.4 km
 $6.1 \times 10^{-21} / 300 \text{ s}$



Emily (NIST)
Frequency comb
300 km
 $2.8 \times 10^{-15} \tau^{-3/2}$





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2 Challenges and solutions

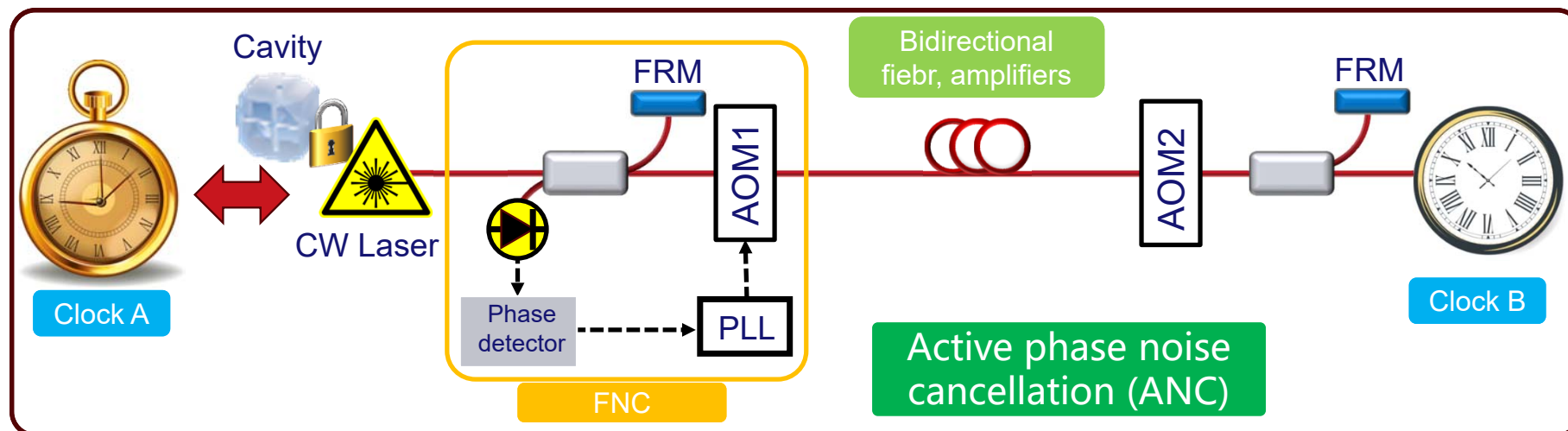
3 Fiber/free-space based transfer

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Challenges of optical frequency transfer



① In-loop phase noise detection and cancellation

- Large phase detection range and cancellation bandwidth
- Strong environmental adaptability and high robustness

② Out-of-loop phase noise suppression

- Avoid precision temperature control and length matching
- Real-time measurement and compensation

③ Cycle-slip measurement and compensation

- Real-time measurement and compensation method
- Software algorithms (Kalman filtering, deep learning, etc.)

① In-loop phase noise detection and cancellation

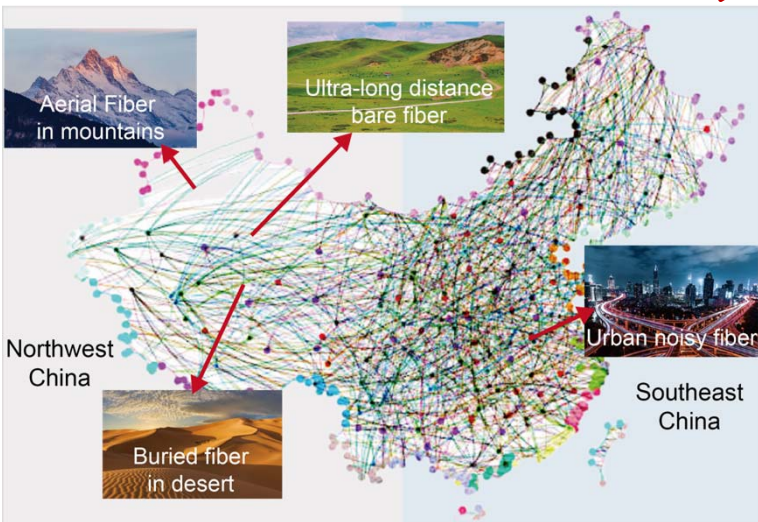
Phase noise suppression capability

$$S_{residual}(\omega) = \frac{1}{3} (\omega \tau_0)^2 S_{link}(\omega)$$

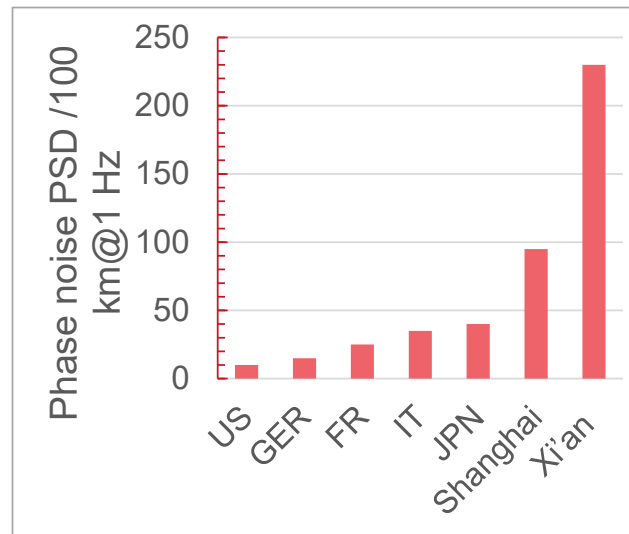
Link delay

5200 km

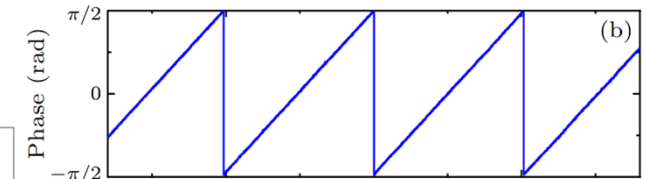
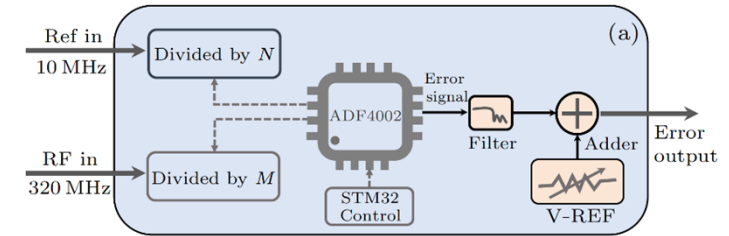
5500 km



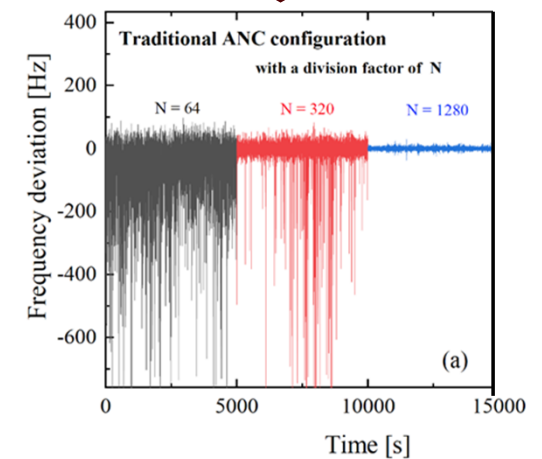
Fiber networks in China



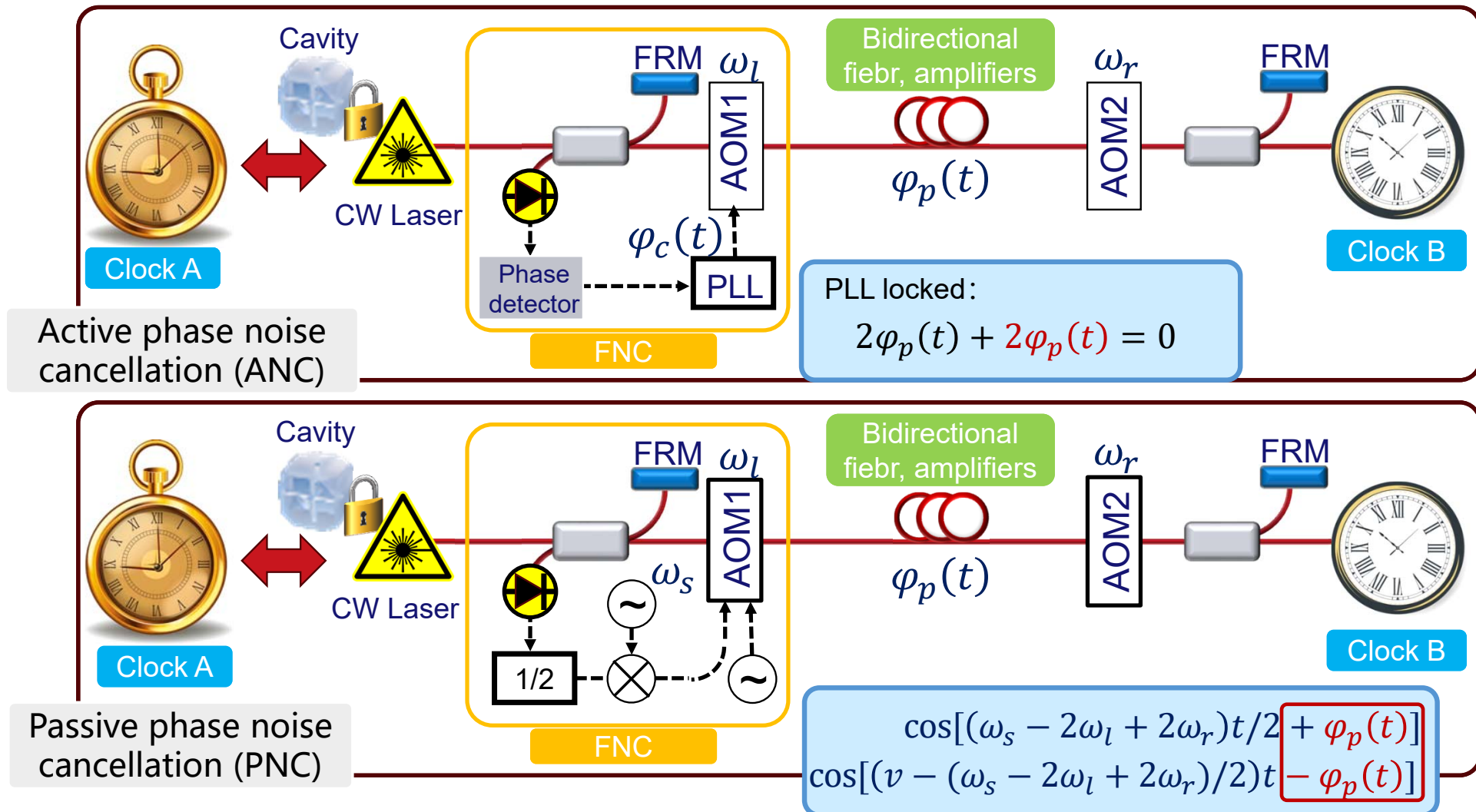
Fiber-introduced phase noise



Analog phase detector



① In-loop phase noise detection and cancellation

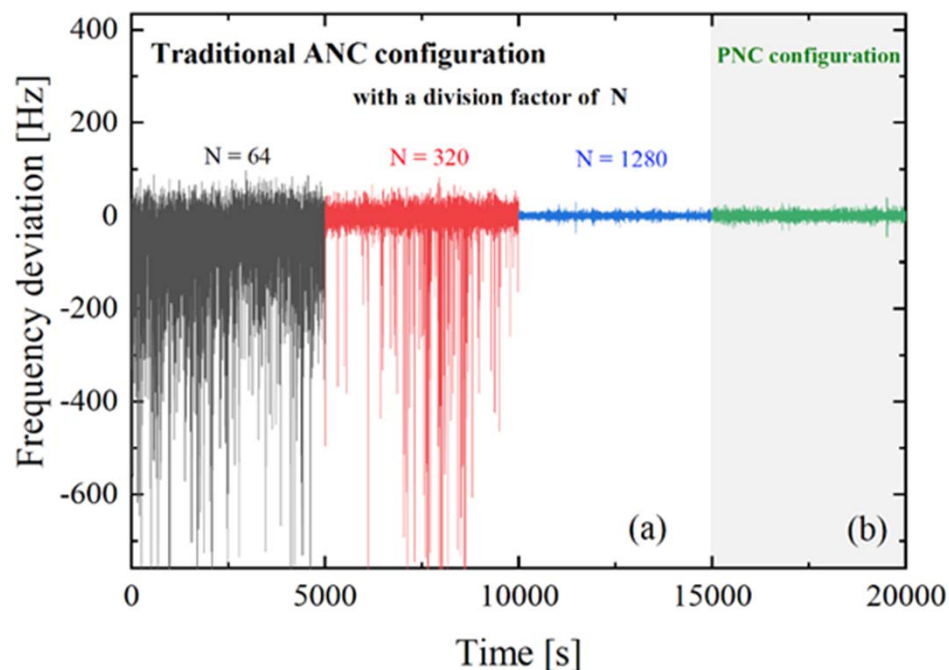




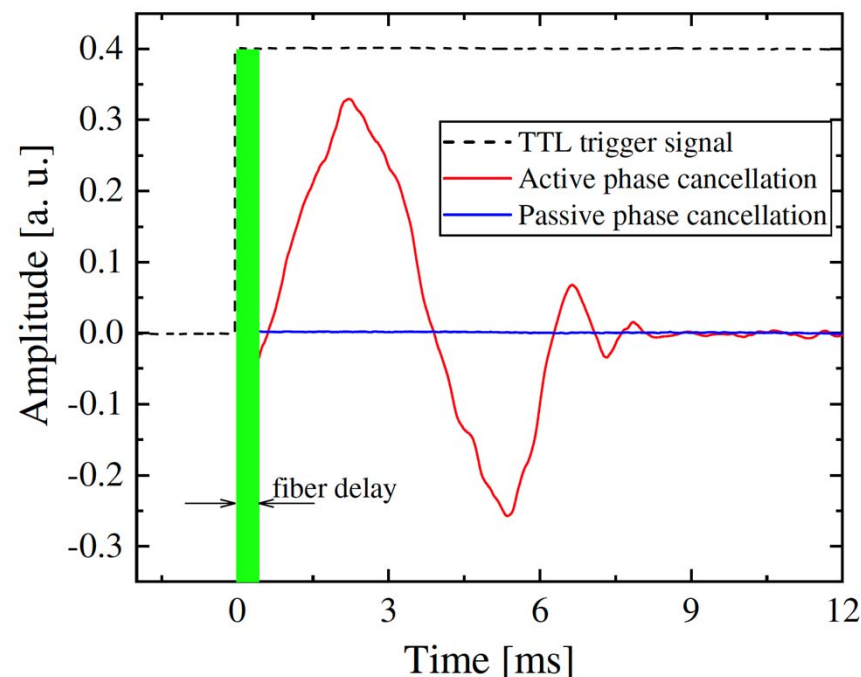
① In-loop phase noise detection and cancellation

❑ Passive phase noise cancellation (PNC)

- ☺ No need for large dynamic phase detection and complex servo control
- ☺ Large dynamic range and fast compensation speed



PNC with large dynamic range

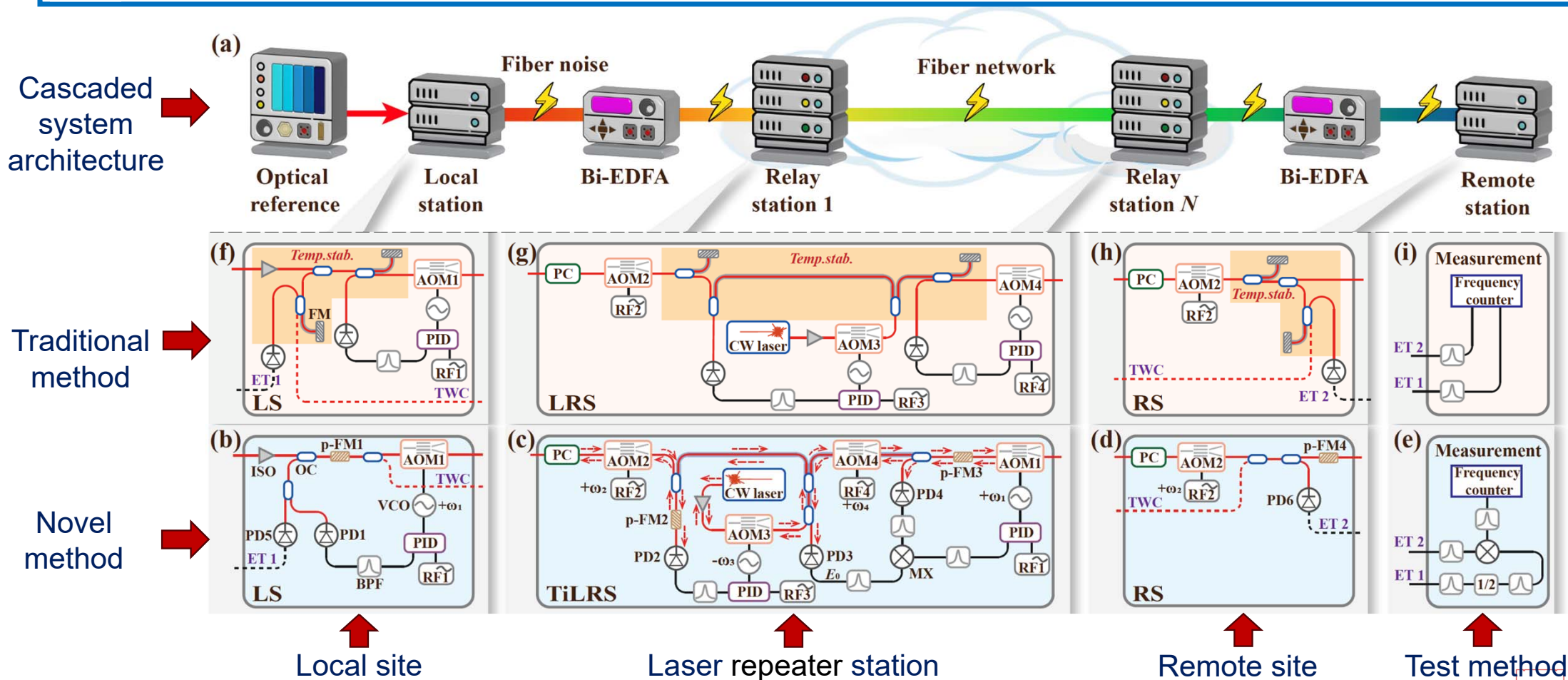


Compensation speed comparison



② Out-of-loop phase noise suppression

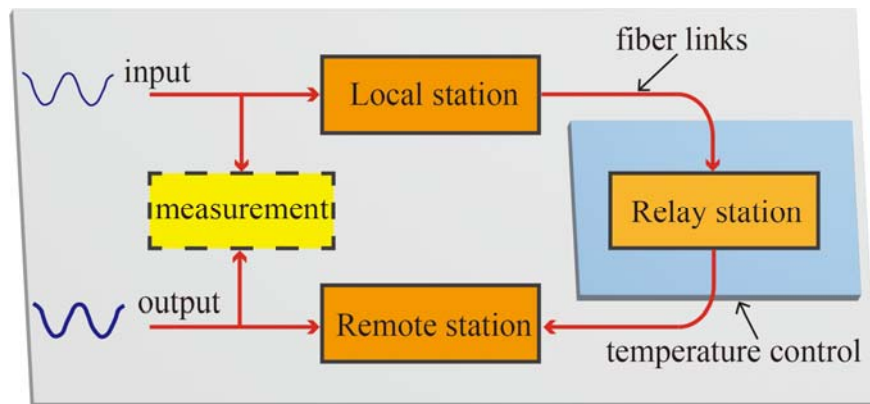
☹ $\Delta f = 2\pi f_0 \frac{\Delta l}{c} (\alpha_n + n\alpha_\Delta) \frac{\Delta T(t)}{\Delta t} \rightarrow 1 \text{ cm path length error } (1^\circ \text{ C@3600s}) \rightarrow 1\text{E-19/1800s (Allen deviation)}$





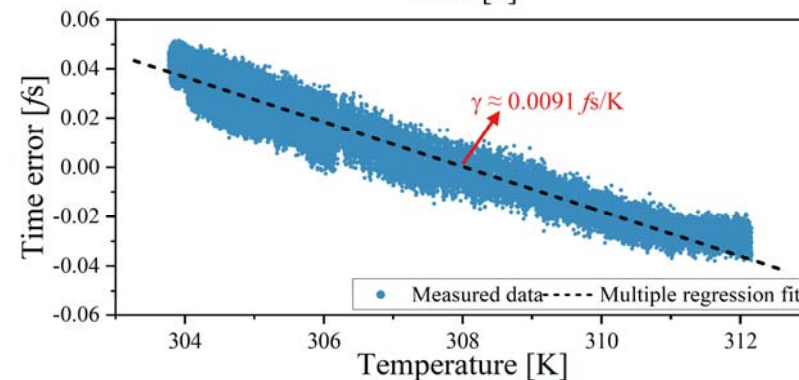
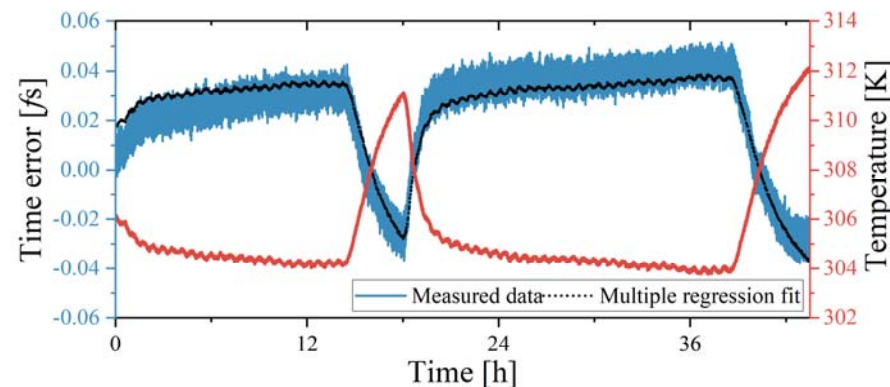
② Out-of-loop phase noise suppression

□ Temperature coefficient test results



Measurement system

No	Organization (Method)	Coefficient
1	France (fiber optic, active + passive temperature control)	1 fs/K
2	Germany, US (Free space optical devices)	1.86 fs/K
3	SJTU (fiber optic, no control)	9 as/K



Temperature coefficient measured results

Extremely low temperature coefficient (9 as/K)

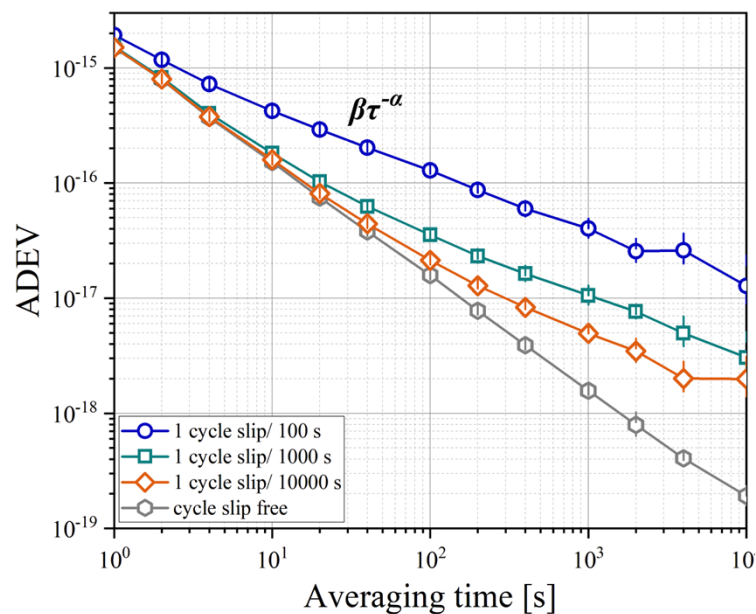




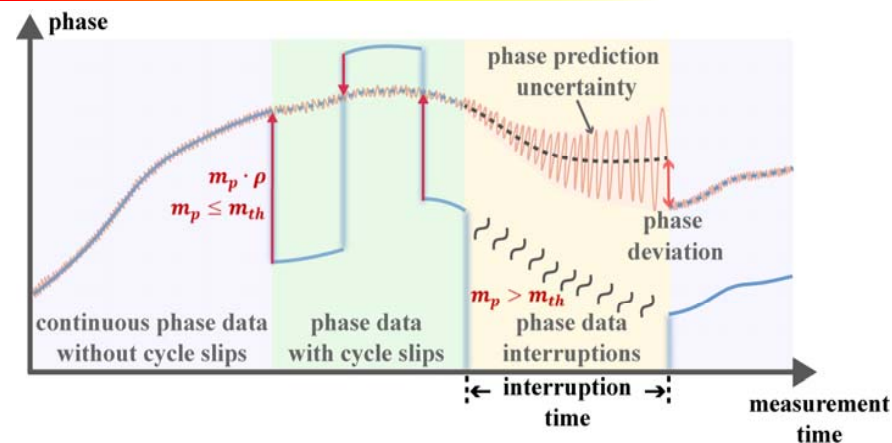
③ Cycle-slip measurement and compensation

□ Optical carrier-based phase measurement

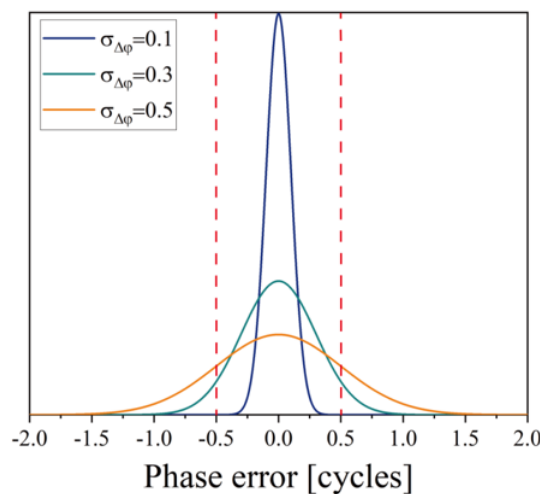
- ☺ High precision (1550nm~5 fs)
- ☹ Existing cycle ambiguity ➔ cycle slips



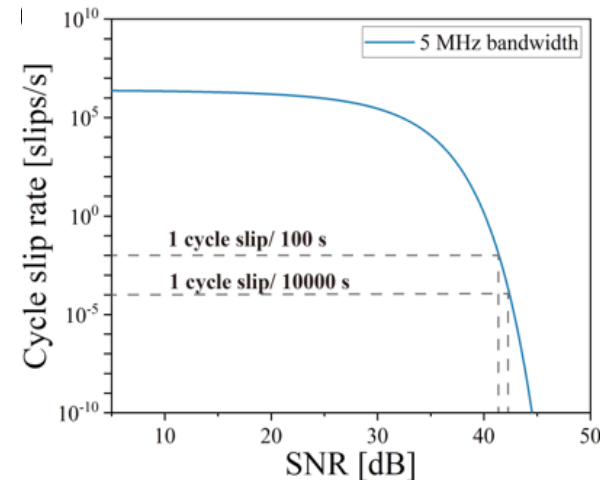
Effect of cycle slip on the fractional frequency instability



Cycle slips effect on the phase measurement



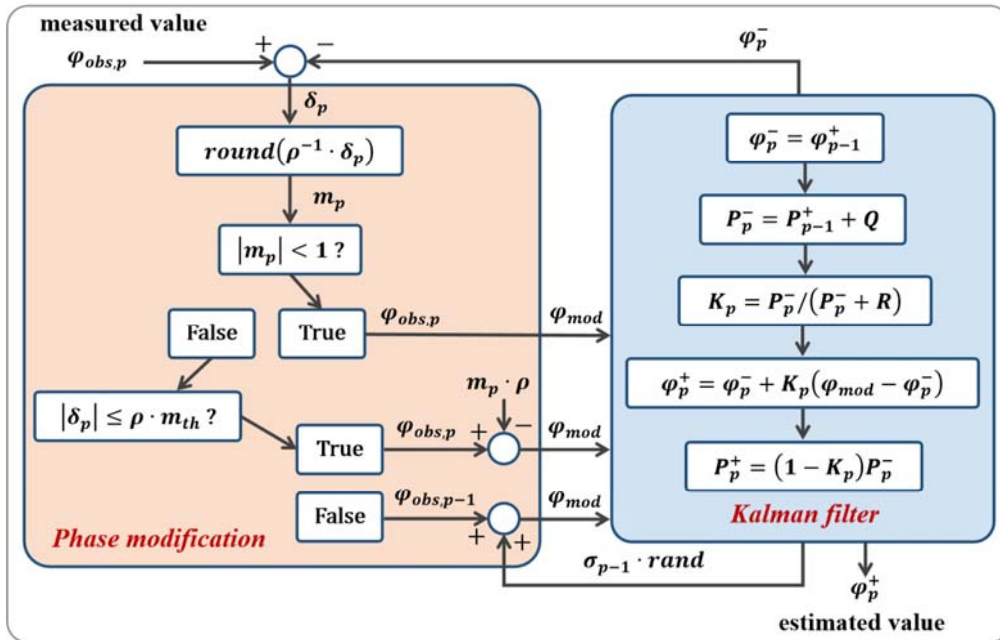
Effect of SNR on phase error/cycle slip



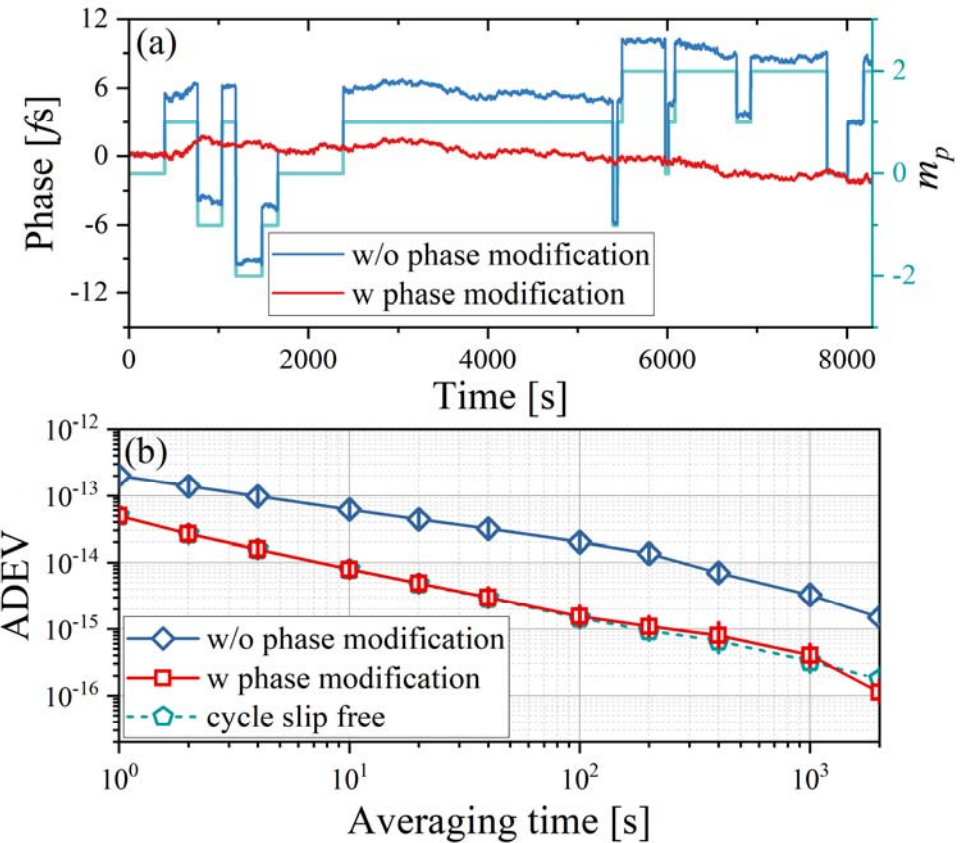
③ Cycle-slip measurement and compensation

□ Cycle-clip compensation

- ◆ Kalman filter
- ◆ Neural network



Flow chart of the cycle-slip compensation algorithm based on Kalman filtering



Cycle-clip phase compensation with Kalman filter



③ Cycle-slip measurement and compensation

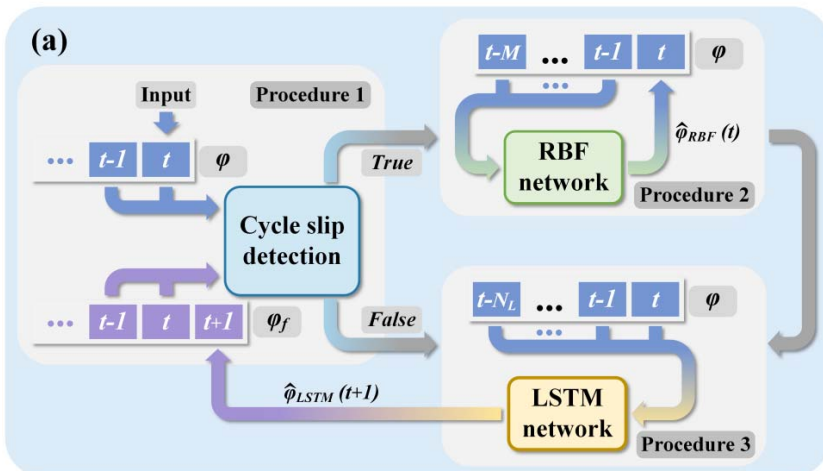
❑ Cycle-slip phase compensation with neural network

◆ Radial Basis Function (RBF)

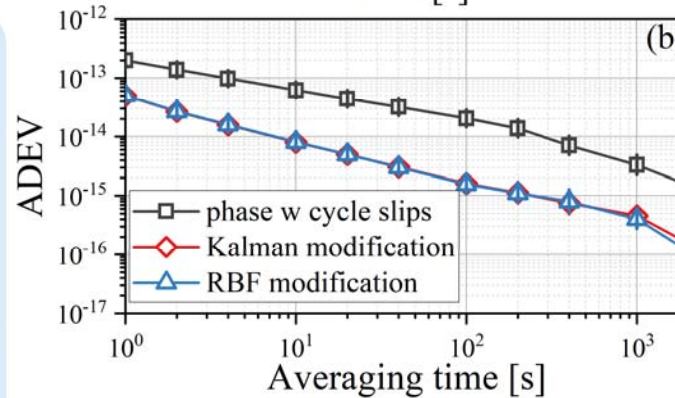
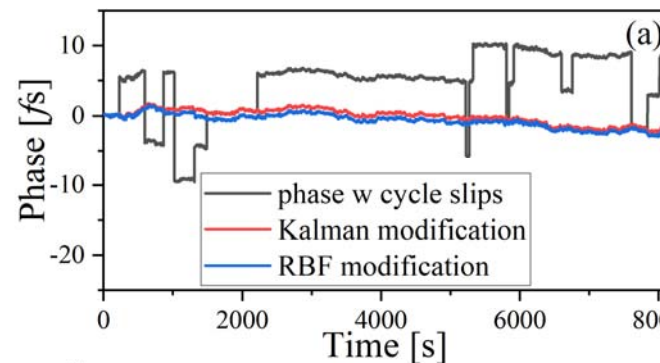
- ☺ long-term correlation data
- ☺ less training set required

◆ Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

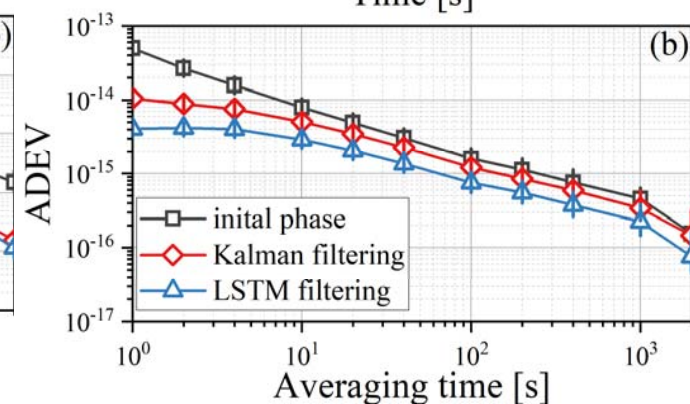
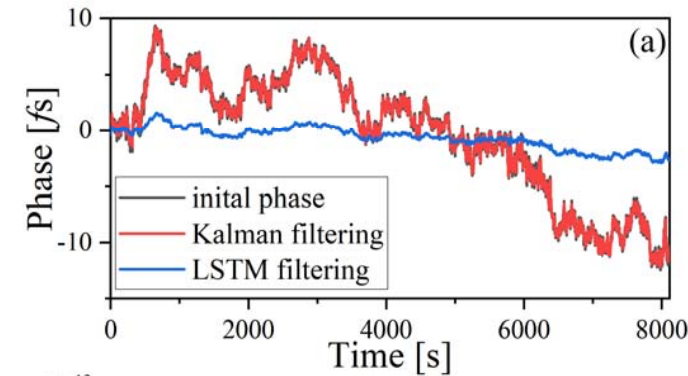
- ☺ high filtering ability
- ☹ poor long-term predication capability



Flow chart of the cycle-slip compensation algorithm based on neural network



Filtering effect comparison



Cycle slip suppression ability comparison





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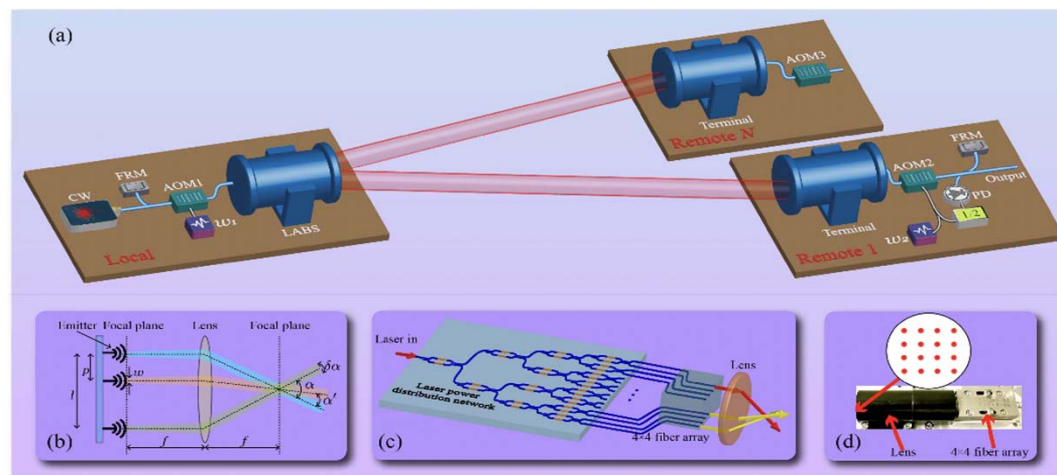
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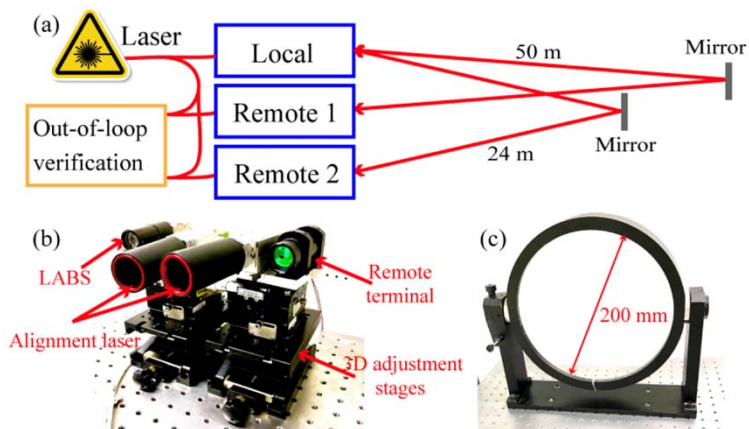
Multiple-node free-space optical frequency transfer

❑ Chip-based free-space transfer

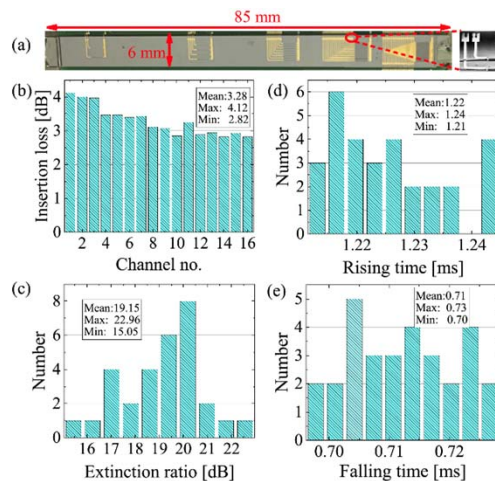
- ◆ PLC: 1 to 16-channel
- ◆ Passive phase noise compensation
- ◆ 50 m free-space link
- ◆ $4.5 \times 10^{-17} / 1 \text{ s}$
- ◆ $7.7 \times 10^{-20} / 20,000 \text{ s}$



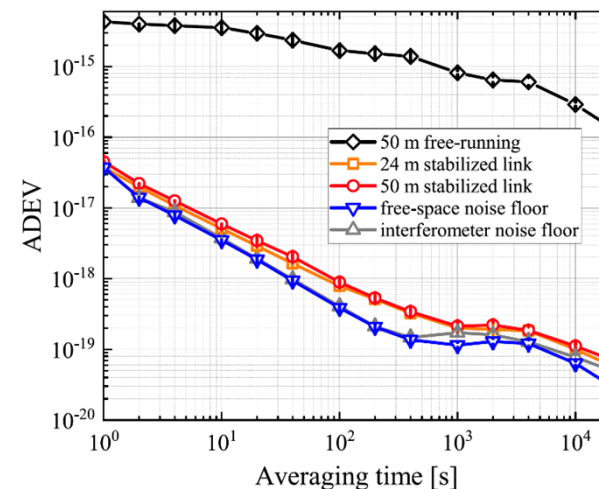
Schematic diagram of the multiple-node system



Experimental setup



PLC circuit characteristic



ADEV results

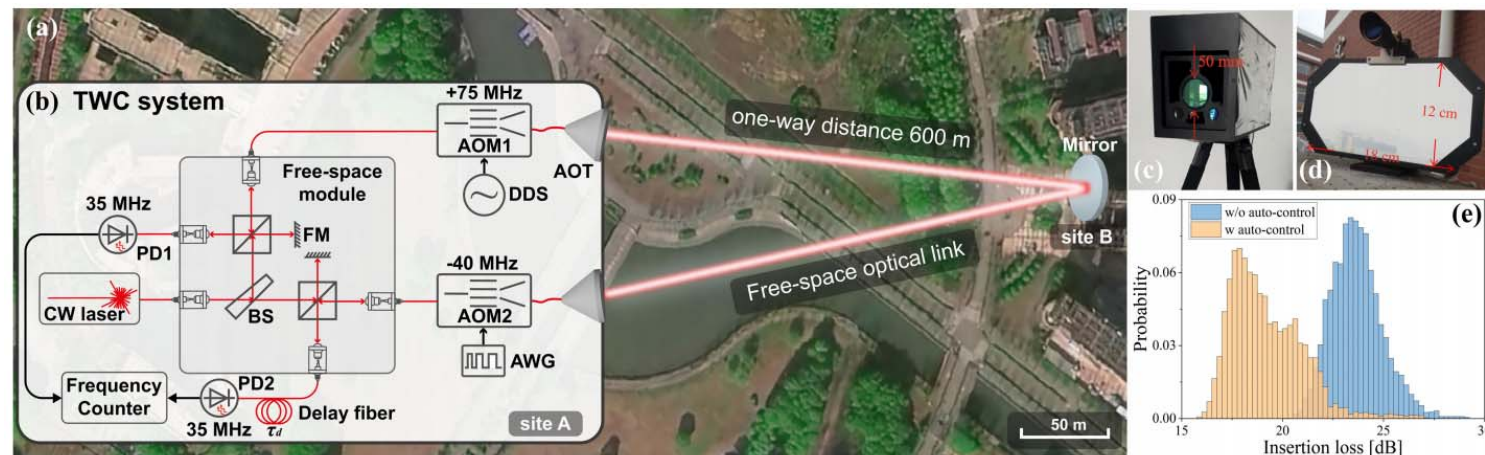




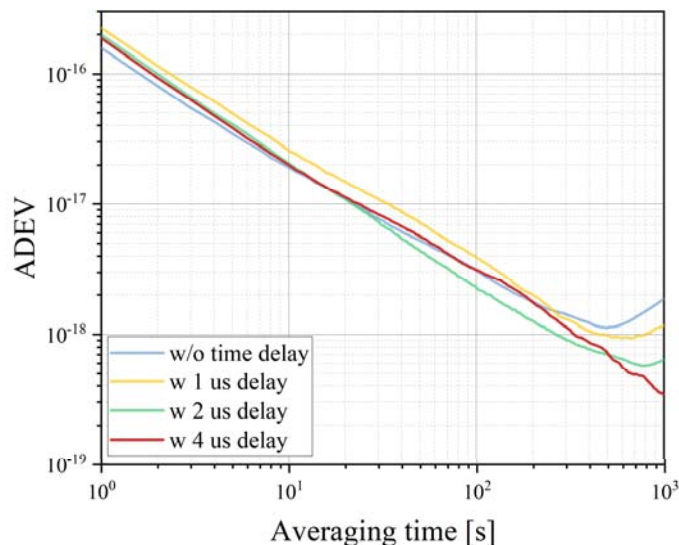
Doppler shift suppressed optical frequency comparison

Free-space optical frequency comparison

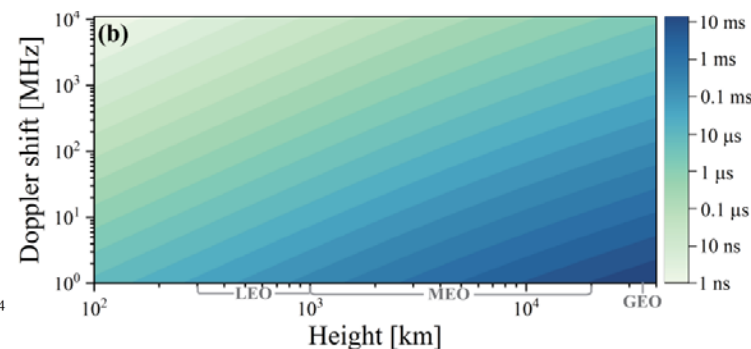
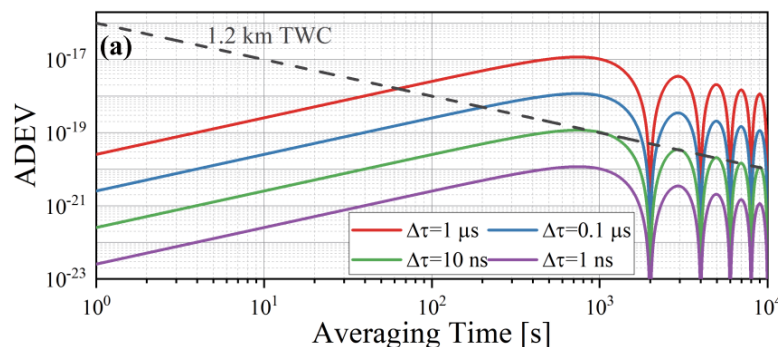
- ◆ Time-delay based Doppler effect suppression method
- ◆ 1.2 km free-space link
- ◆ 3.45×10^{-19} / 1,000 s



Schematic diagram of the multiple-node system



ADEV results



Influence of delay error on Doppler frequency shift compensation





Field-deployed fiber link measurement

- ❑ Part of a high-precision ground-based timing system (NTSC)
- ❑ Two parallel fiber links with one fiber length of 1960 km

