



# Réseaux de fibres optiques terrestres ou sous-marins : Applications géodésiques



P.-E. Pottie



# Contents

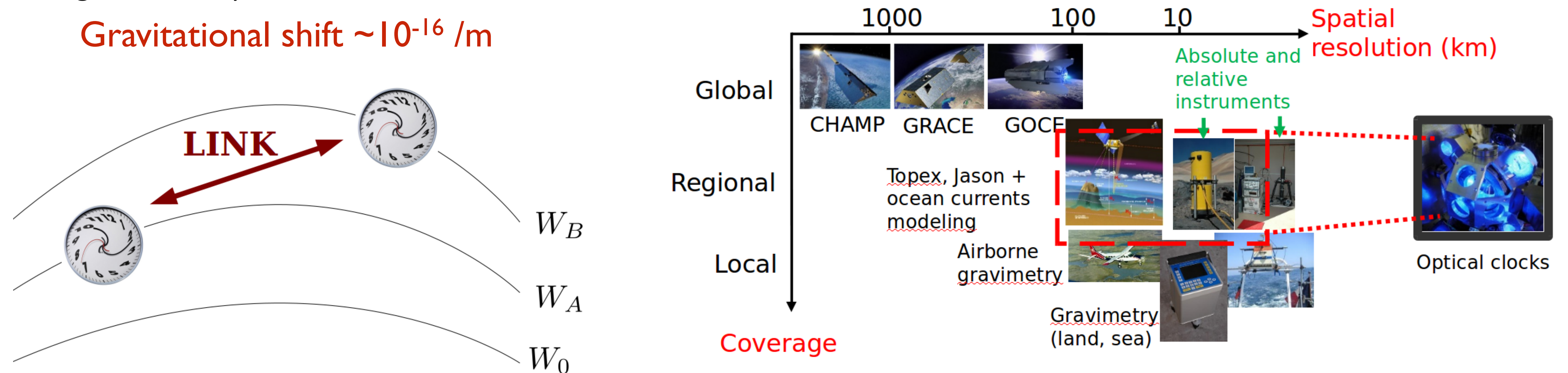
---

- Introduction - chronometric levelling
  - Fiber link technology
  - Optical metrology networks
- Demonstration of applications for geodesy
- Submarine links
- Towards a research infrastructure
- Outlook



# Chronometric levelling

- Clock rate, when compared to coordinate time, depends on the velocity of the clock and on the space-time metric (which depends on the mass/energy distribution).
- Accuracy of optical clocks starts to be competitive with classical methods: up to a few centimeters for the static potential at high spatial resolution
- Possibilities for technical realisation of a system for measuring potential differences over intercontinental distances using clock comparisons

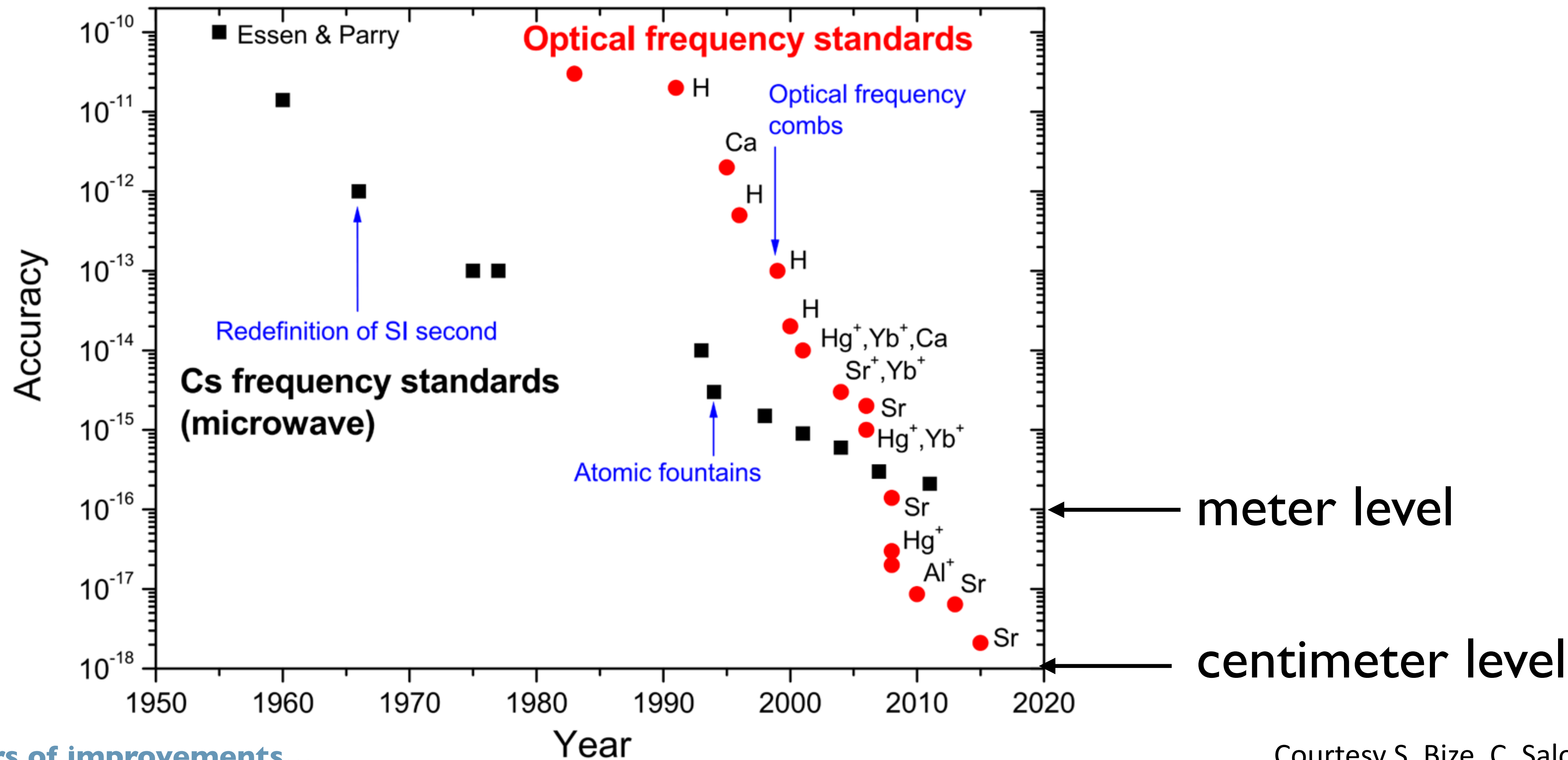


Vermeer, M. (1983). Chronometric Levelling. Finnish Geodetic Institute, Helsinki.

Bjerhammar, A. (1985). Bull. Geodesique 59.3, pp. 207–220. doi: 10.1007/BF02520327.

Courtesy Pacome Delva

# Clock performances



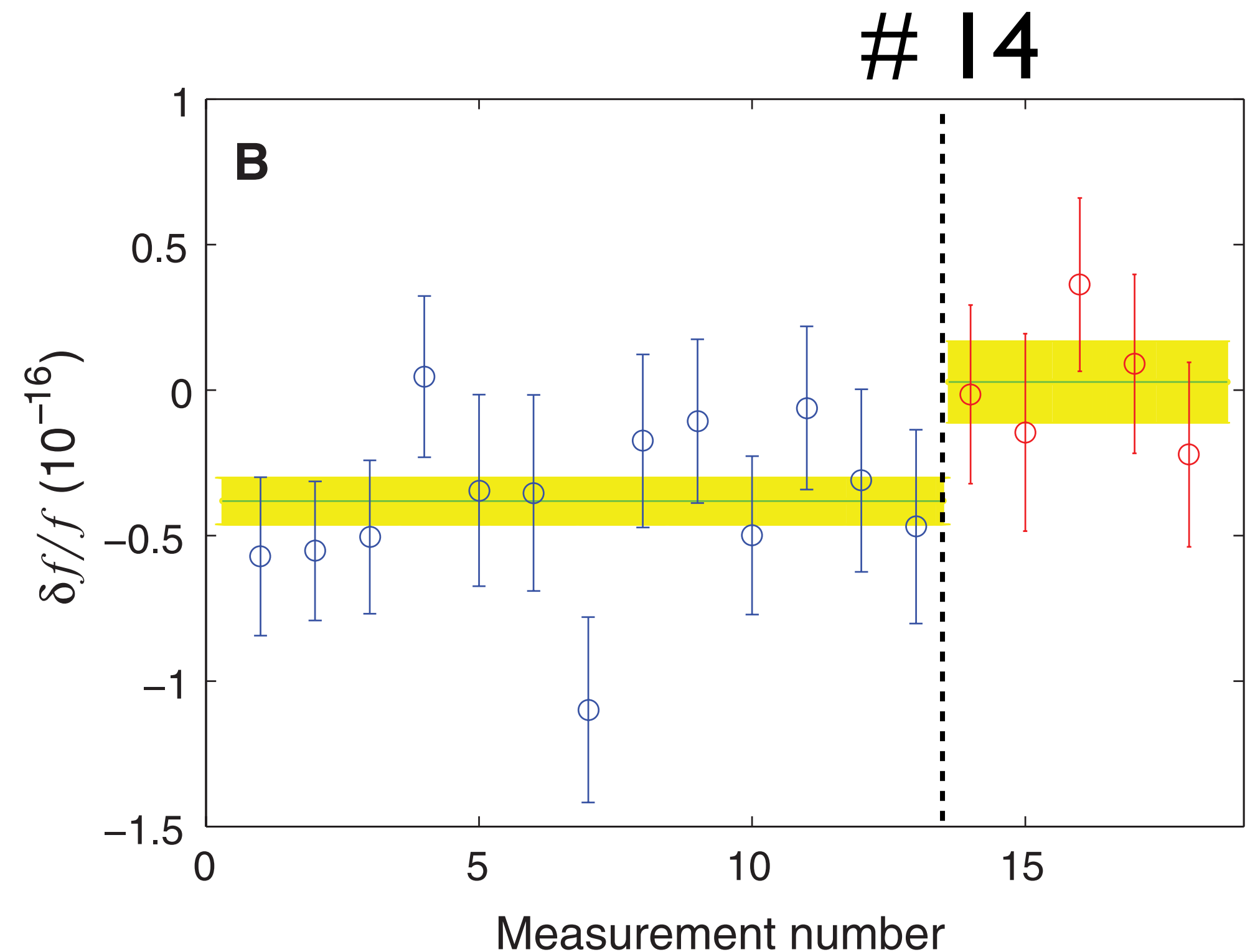
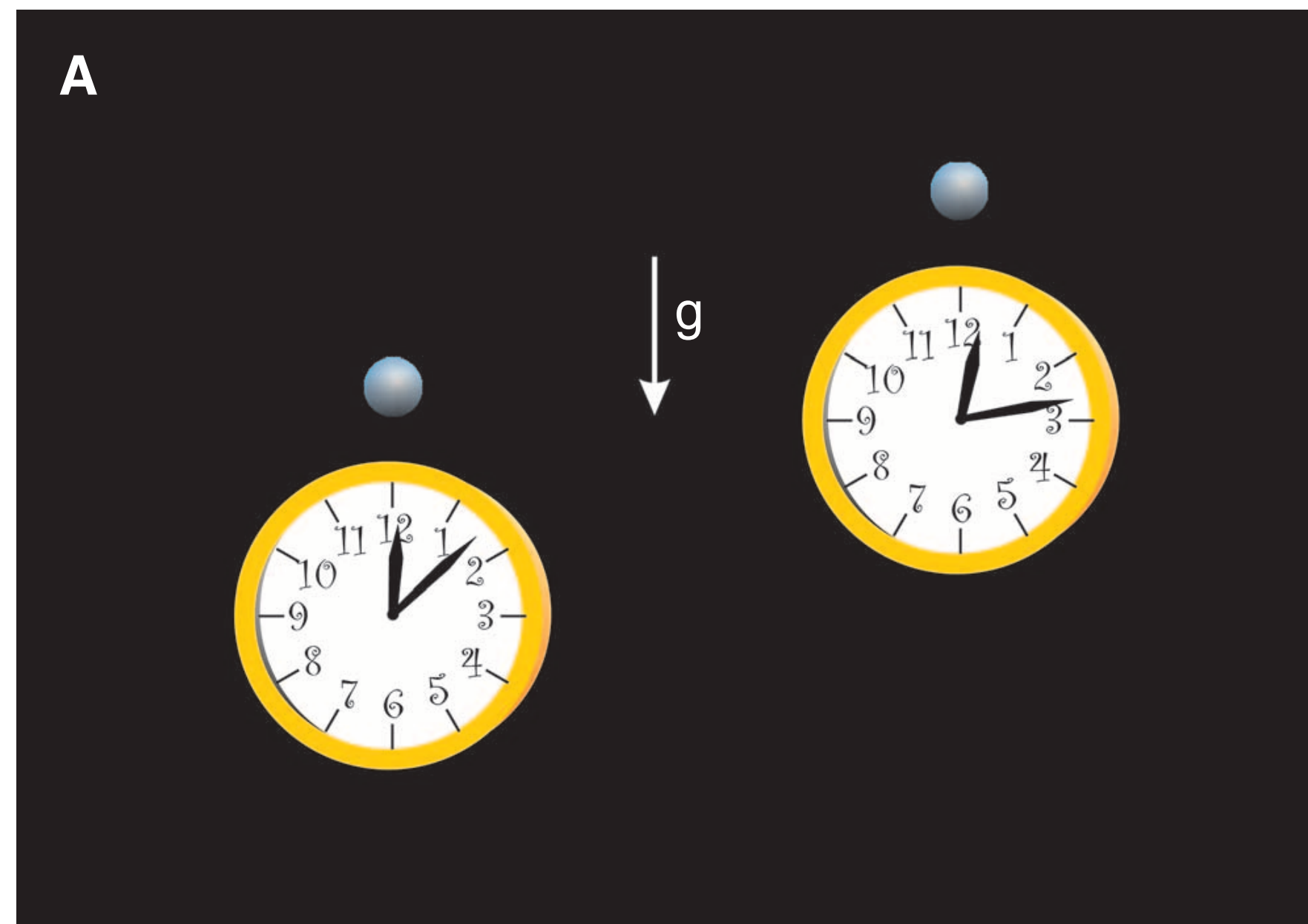
70 years of improvements...

Courtesy S. Bize, C. Salomon



# Local clock comparison

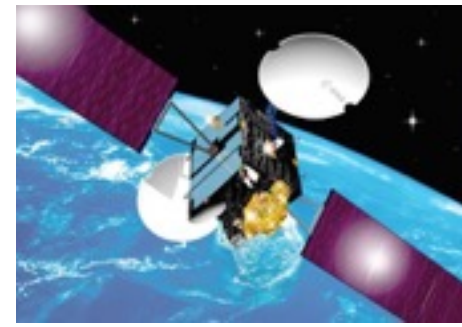
- Experimental demonstration of the dependency of clock frequency with local height with two Al+ optical clocks
- Starting at data point 14, one of the clock is elevated by 33 cm.
- The net relative shift is measured to be  $(41 \pm 16) \times 10^{-18}$ .



I.Chou *et al.*, Science 329, 5 (2010)

# Means to compare/disseminate clocks at long range

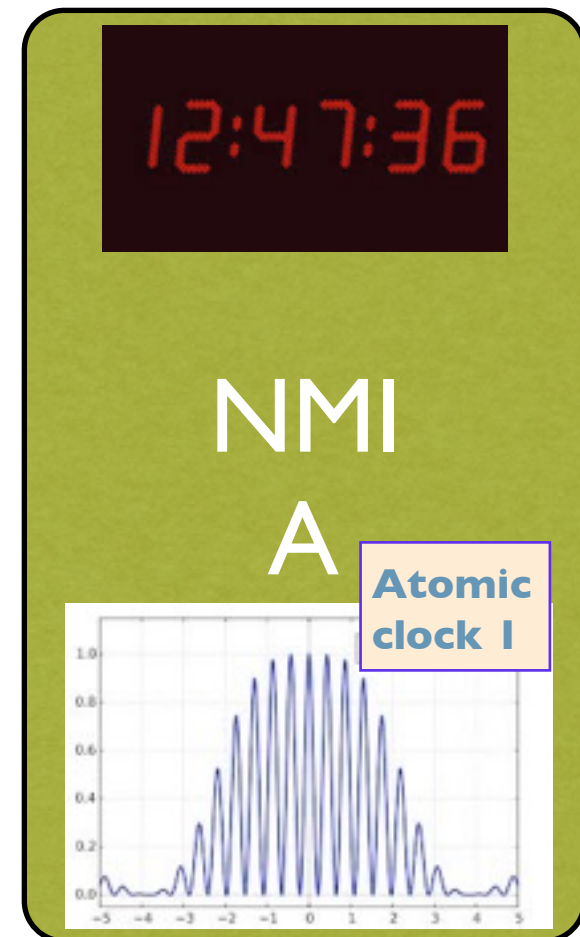
**Radio signals and  
Satellite Link**  
 $10^{-11}$ (1s)  
 $2 \times 10^{-15}$ (1d)



**Nobel prize 1909  
Guglielmo Marconi,  
for the 1st trans-atlantic  
radio transmission**

**Delay under control...**

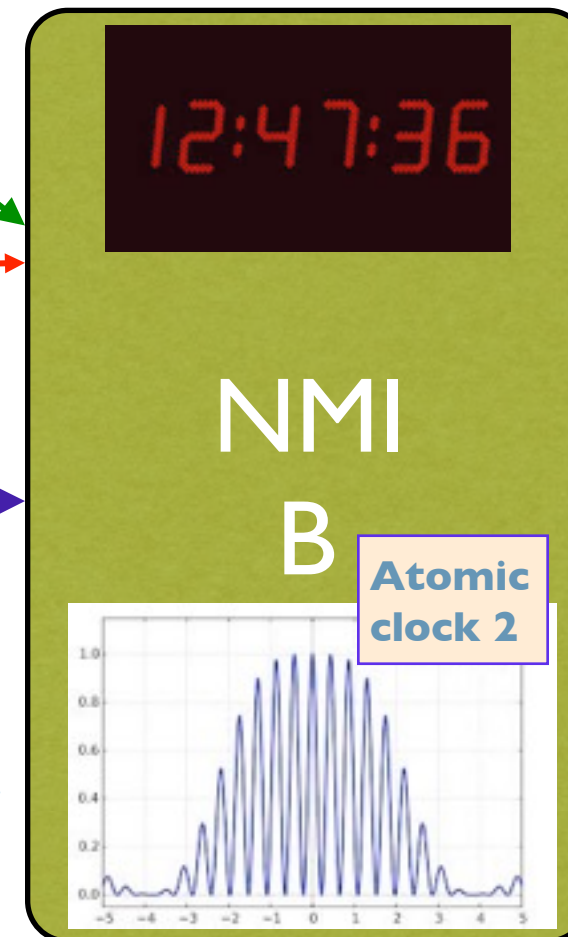
Time transfer = mastering delays  
Instrumental delays  
Propagation delays  
Other... (Sagnac effect)



**Optical Fiber Link**

**in Europe**

**800 < distance < 1500 km**



**Measuring the propagation delay :**

Remote measure + Propagation model  
Celerity of the waves  
Spatial coordinates

Local measure + path reciprocity



**Transportable clock  
(Cs, Sr)**

**Cs :  $10^{-13}$ (1s),  $4 \times 10^{-16}$ (1d)**

**Sr :  $10^{-15}$ (1s),  $10^{-17}$ (3h)**

**Stability(1s)  $< 10^{-13}$**   
**Accuracy  $< 10^{-16}$**

(cf. Belville and *The Greenwich time lady*)

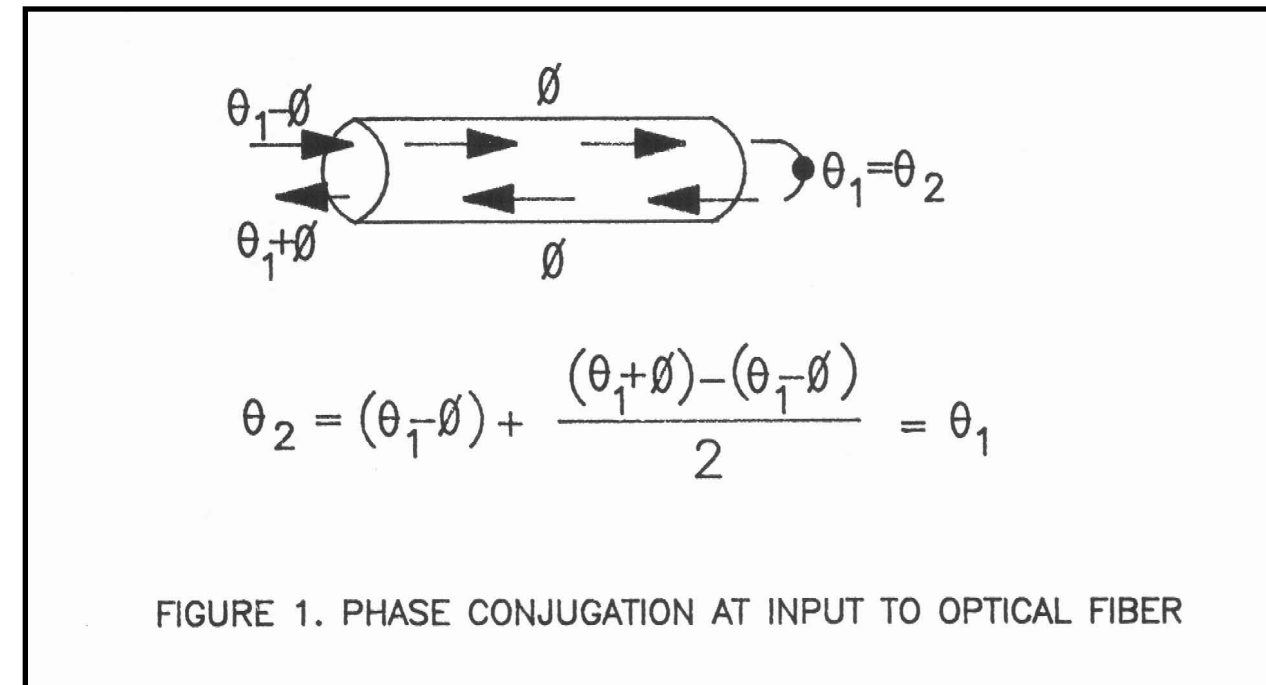


# Principles of operation of fiber links

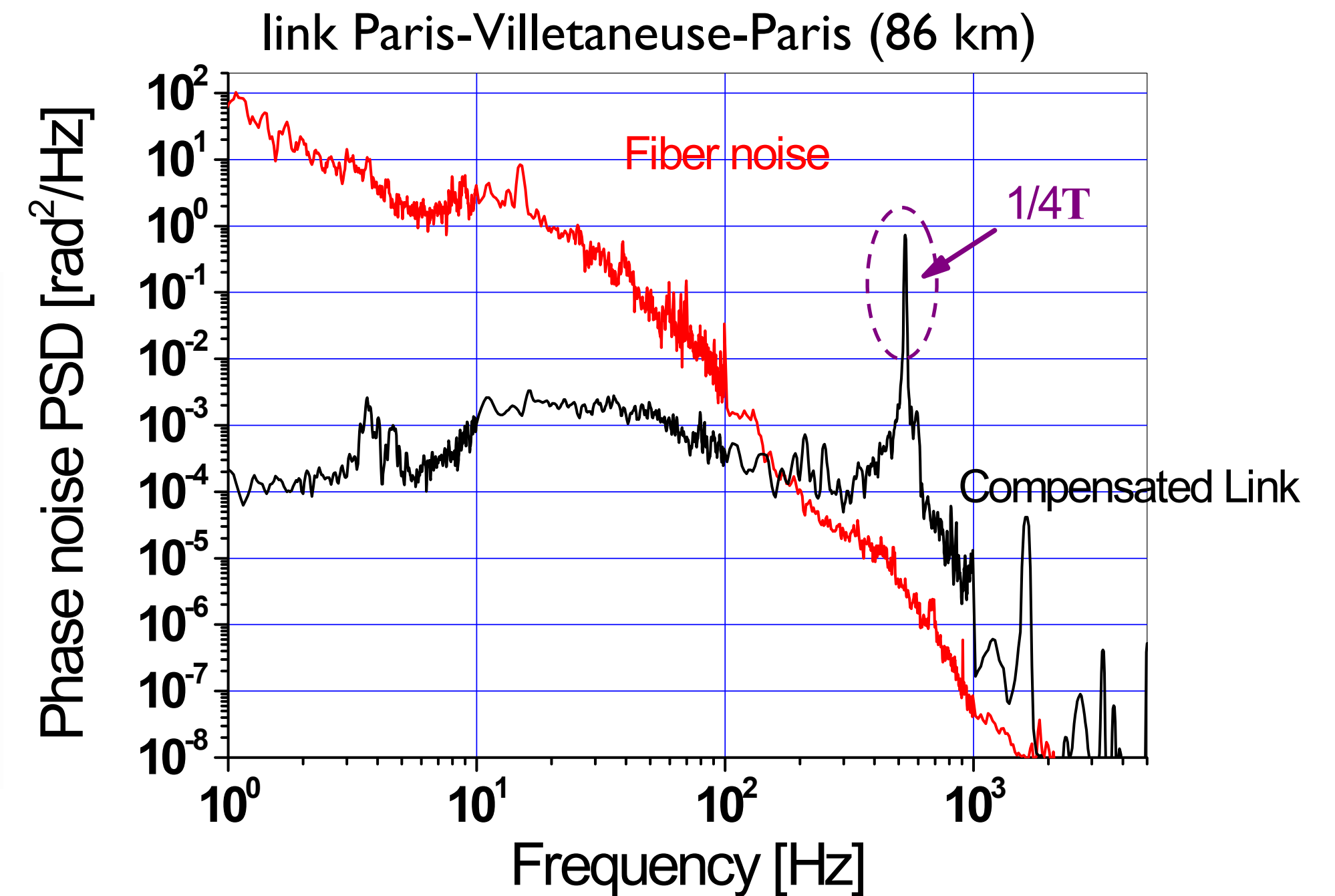
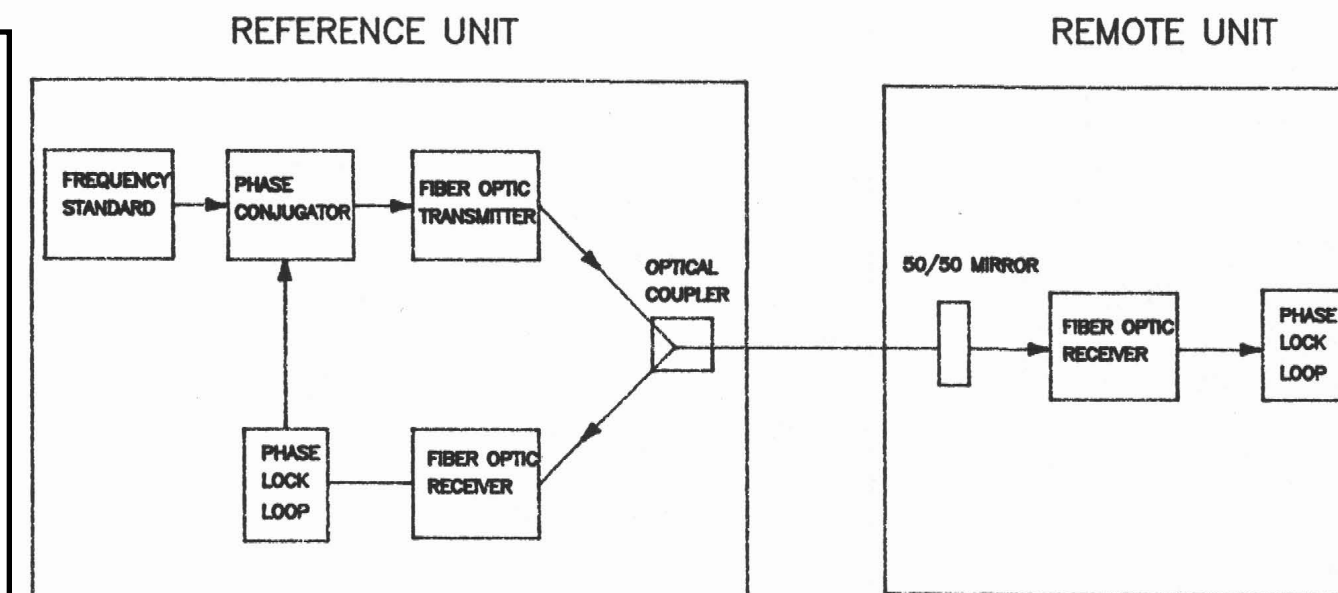
## Fiber links : seminal works (Primas et al., 1988)

### STABILIZED FIBER OPTIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM\*

Lori E. Primas  
George F. Lutes  
Richard L. Sydnor  
Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
Pasadena, California 91109



L. E. Primas et al., Proc. 20th PTTI, Vienna, VA, 29 Nov - 1 Dec 1988(1988)



## Classes of fiber links

- Two-way : Stabilized / Post-processed
  - Post-processed techniques used for comparison purposes
- One way: Unstabilized (affects stability and accuracy)
- Bi-directional or uni-directional (affects noise **correlations**)
- Analog or digital (affect the scalability)

# Principles of operation of fiber links

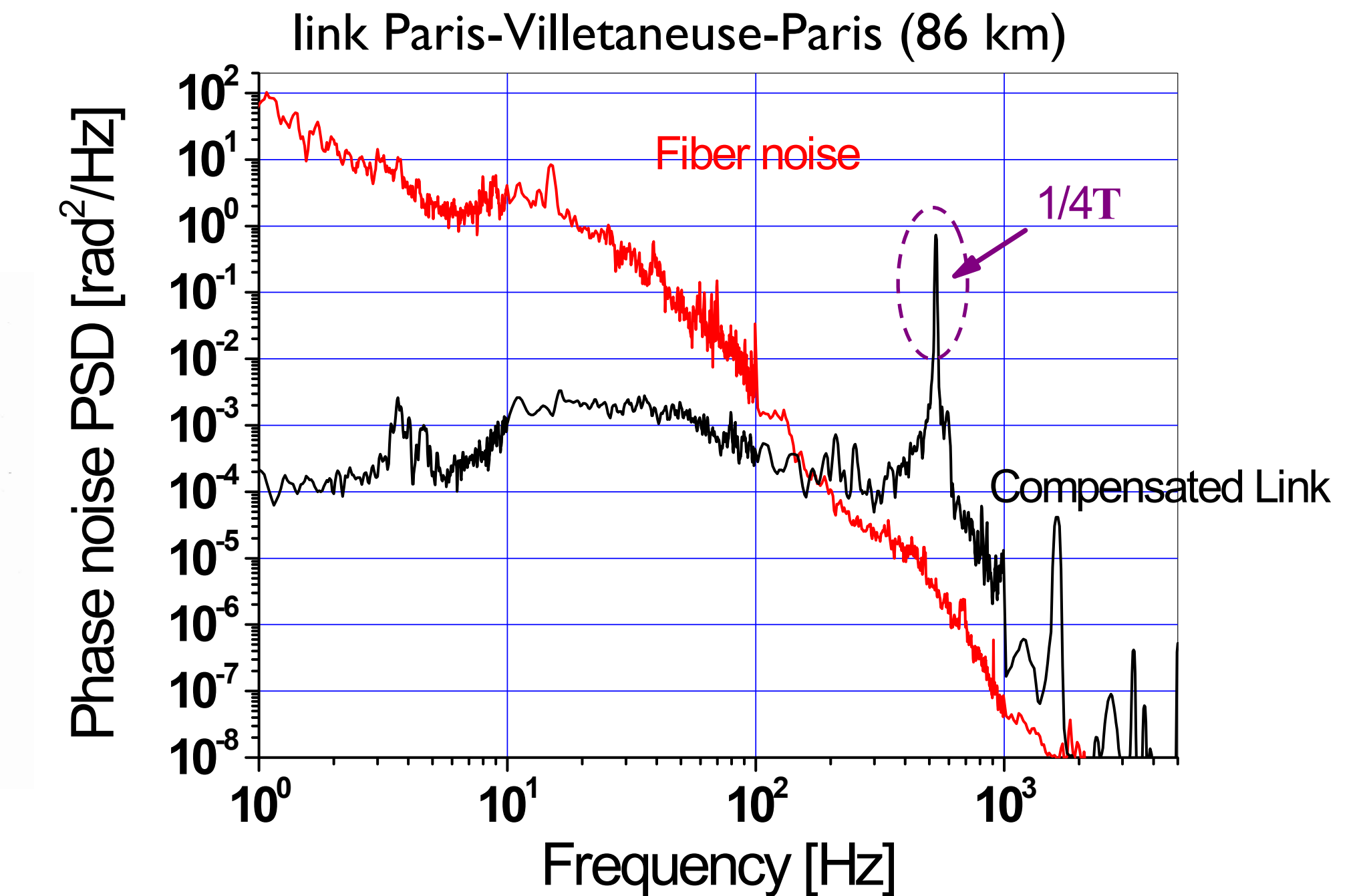
Fiber links : seminal works (Primas et al., 1988)

STABILIZED FIBER OPTIC FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM\*

Lori E. Primas  
George F. Lutes  
Richard L. Sydnor  
Jet Propulsion Laboratory

- **Active noise compensation after one round-trip**
- **Strong hypothesis : noise forth and back are the same**
- **2 ends at the same place (for link stability measurements)**
- **RF, hF or optical signals**
- **Technical challenges:**
  - **Long haul : more noise, less signal...**
  - **Automation, remote control**

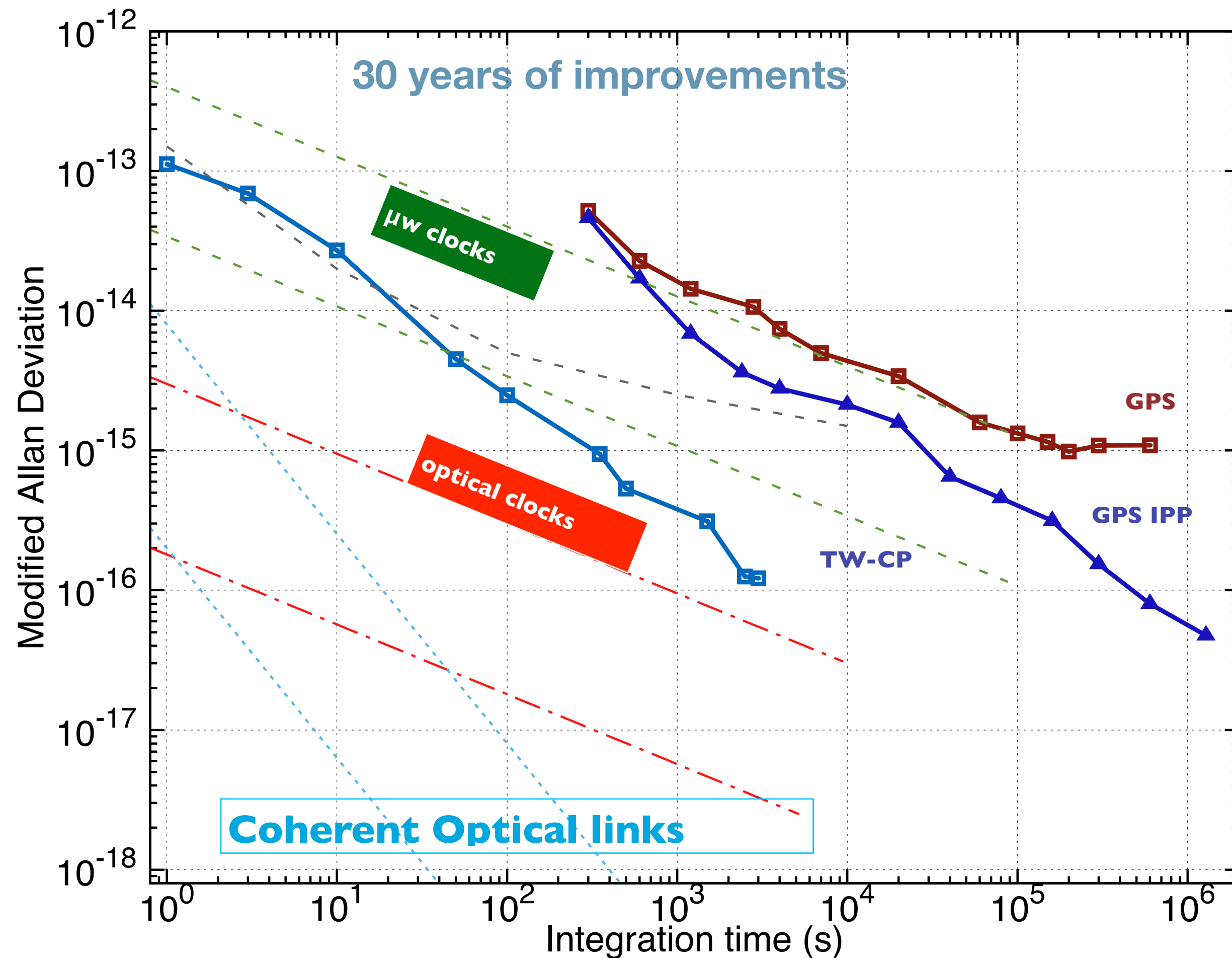
- Two-way : Stabilized / Post-processed
  - Post-processed techniques used for comparison purposes
- One way: Unstabilized (affects stability and accuracy)



- Bi-directional or uni-directional (affects noise **correlations**)
- Analog or digital (affect the scalability)



# Performances of means of comparison



**Satellite links don't meet optical optical clocks comparisons requirements**

## Coherent Optical links:

- Frequency comparison with inaccuracy  $\sim 10^{-19}$
- Range  $\sim$  a few 1000 km
- $>10$  years of development
- Matured technology
- knowledge transfer to industry mostly done
- Commercially available

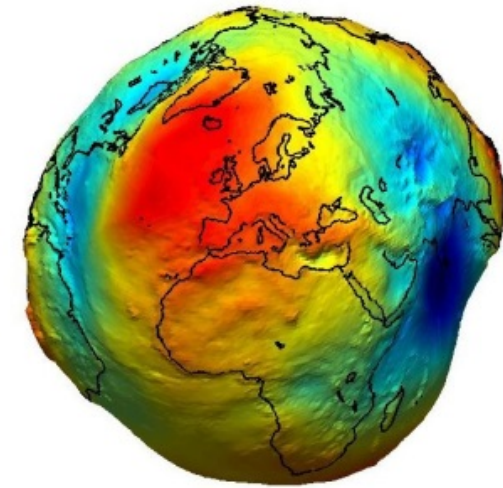
O. Lopez *et al.*, Comptes Rendus Physique, 16 (5), pp. 459-586 (2015) (2015)



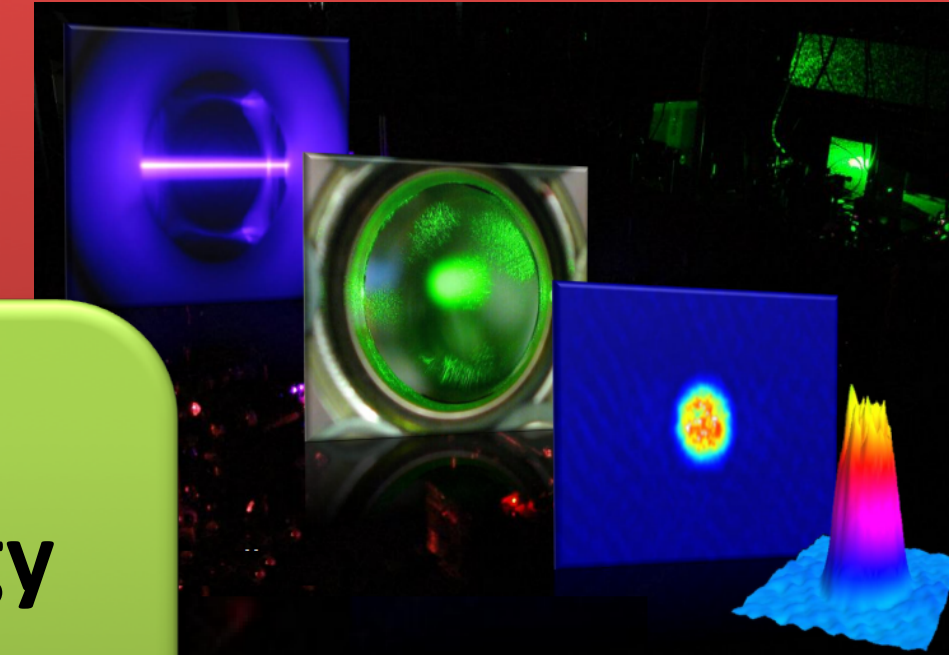
# Applications area

Optical  
methods

Relativistic Geodesy



Atomic and Molecular Physics



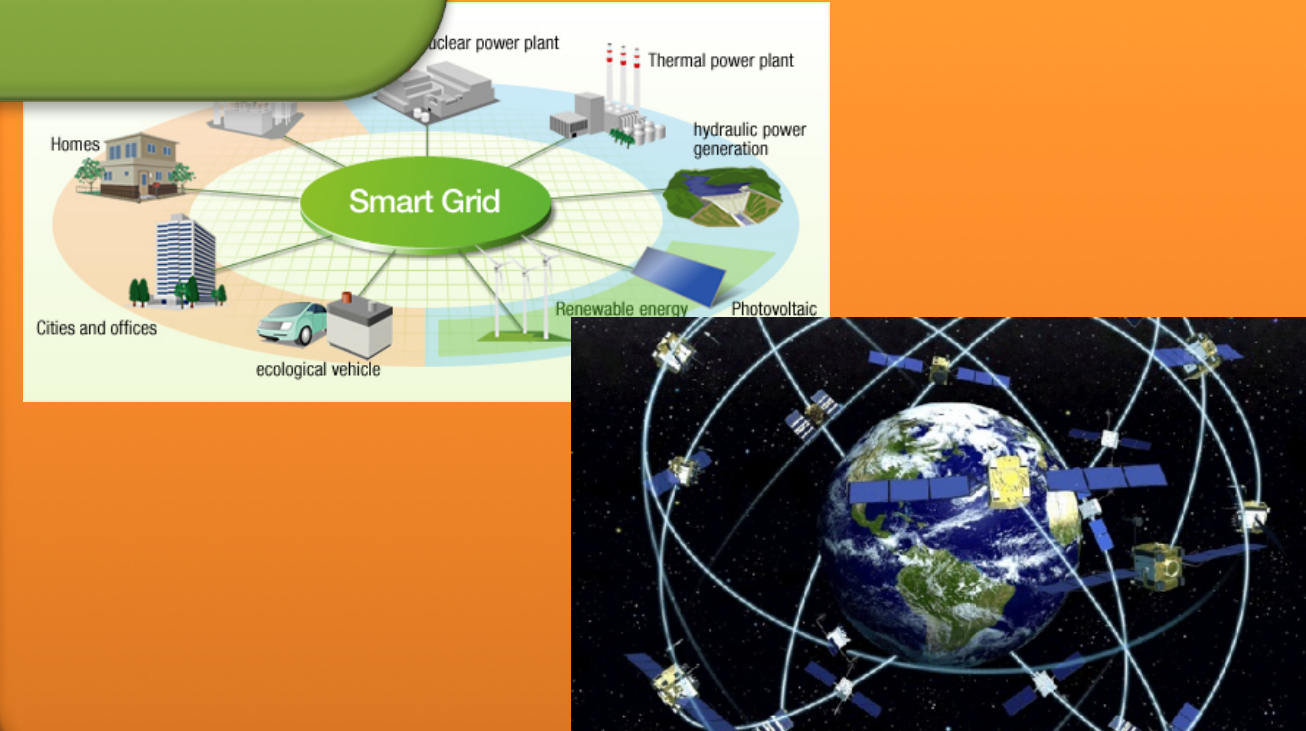
Primary Metrology  
Clock comparison,  
UTC

Radio-astronomy  
VLBI



Space  
Geodesy

GNSS, Industry



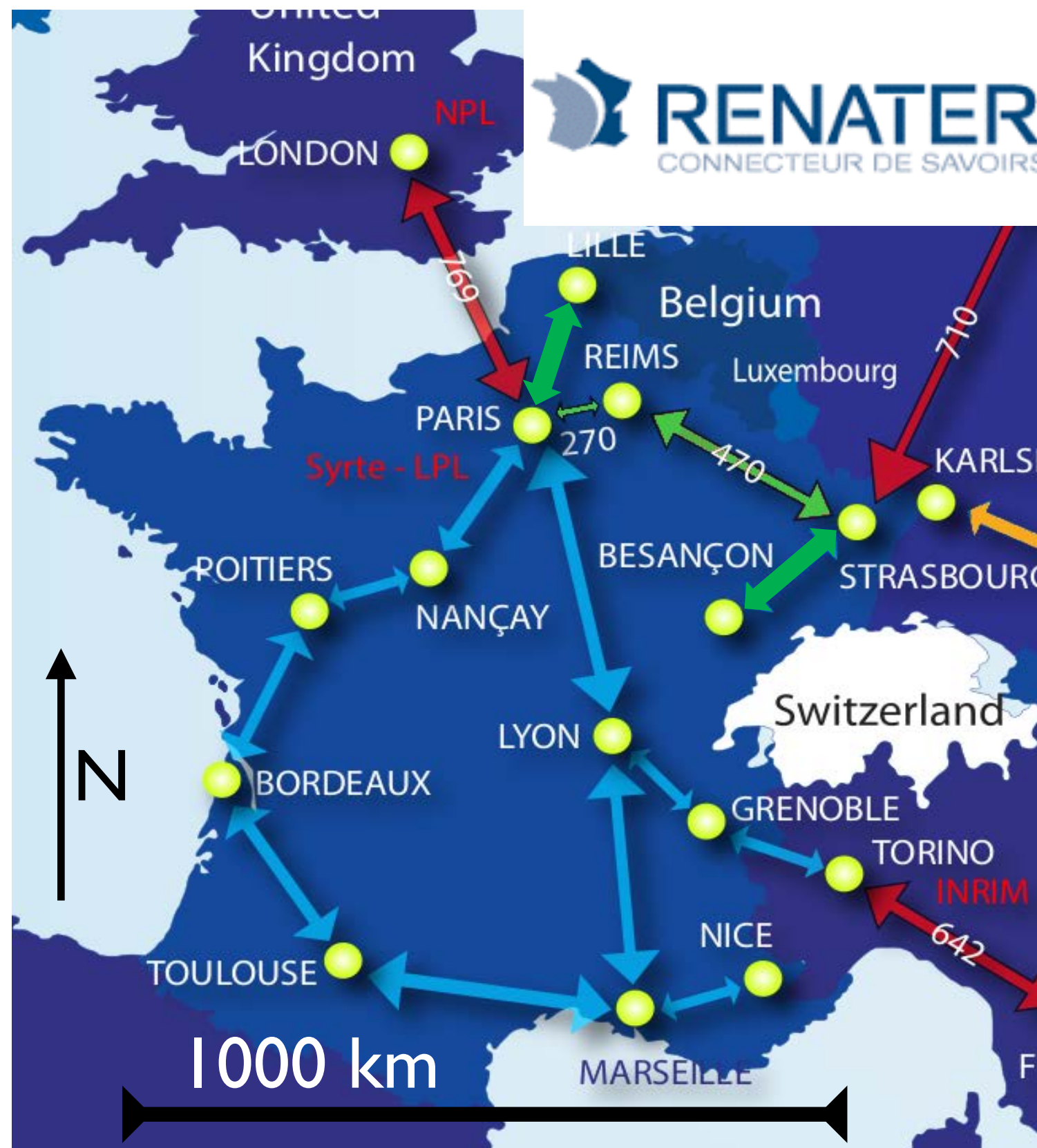
this talk now focus on optical frequency transfer

Courtesy Davide Calonico

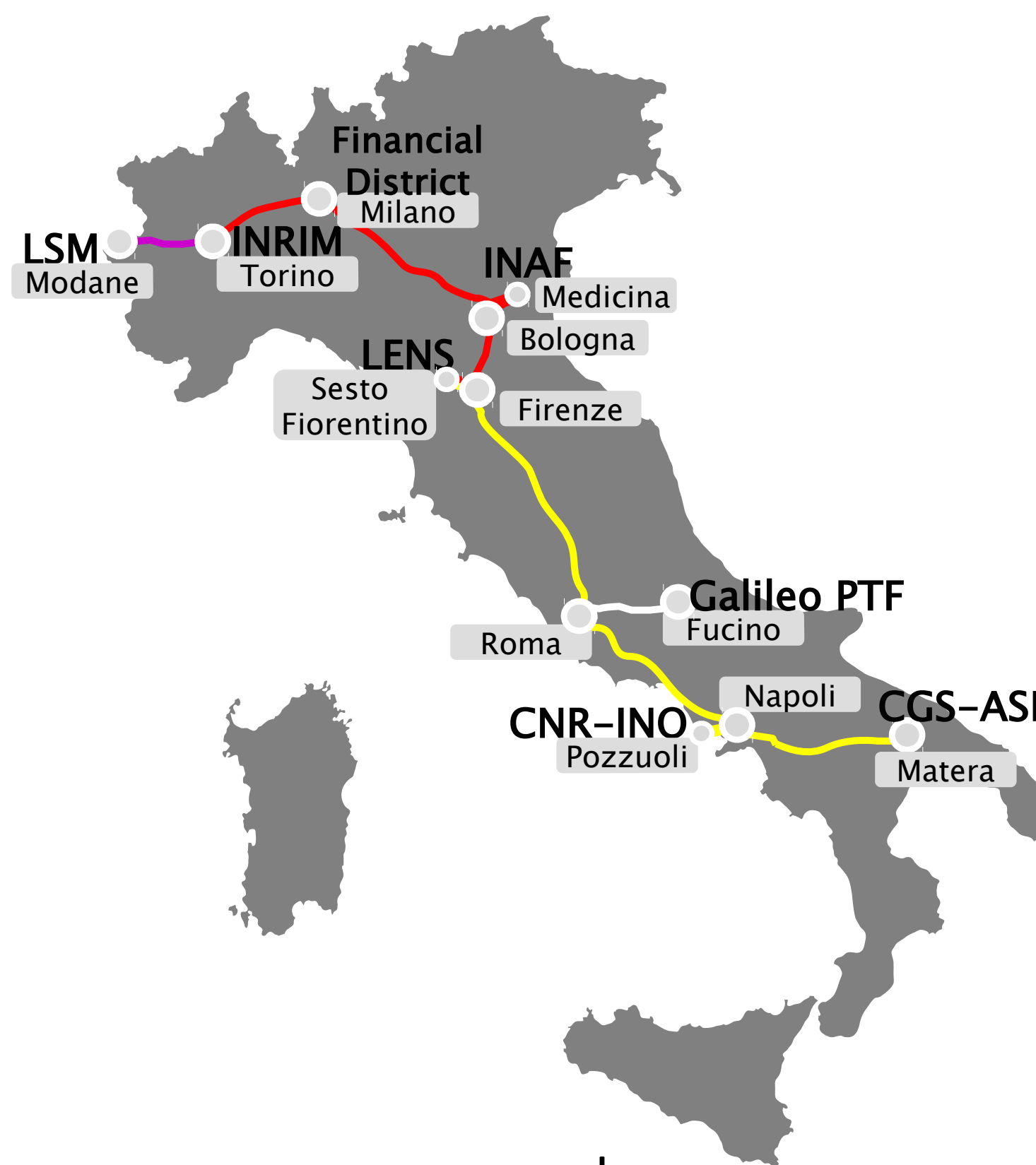


# Fiber networks

REFIMEVE (France) ~ 1300 km



LIFT (Italy) ~2000 km



NPL, PTB, SYRTE connected  
INRIM scheduled for 2019



**A fiber network of about 6000 km in EU enabling bi-directional, coherent, optical frequency transfer**

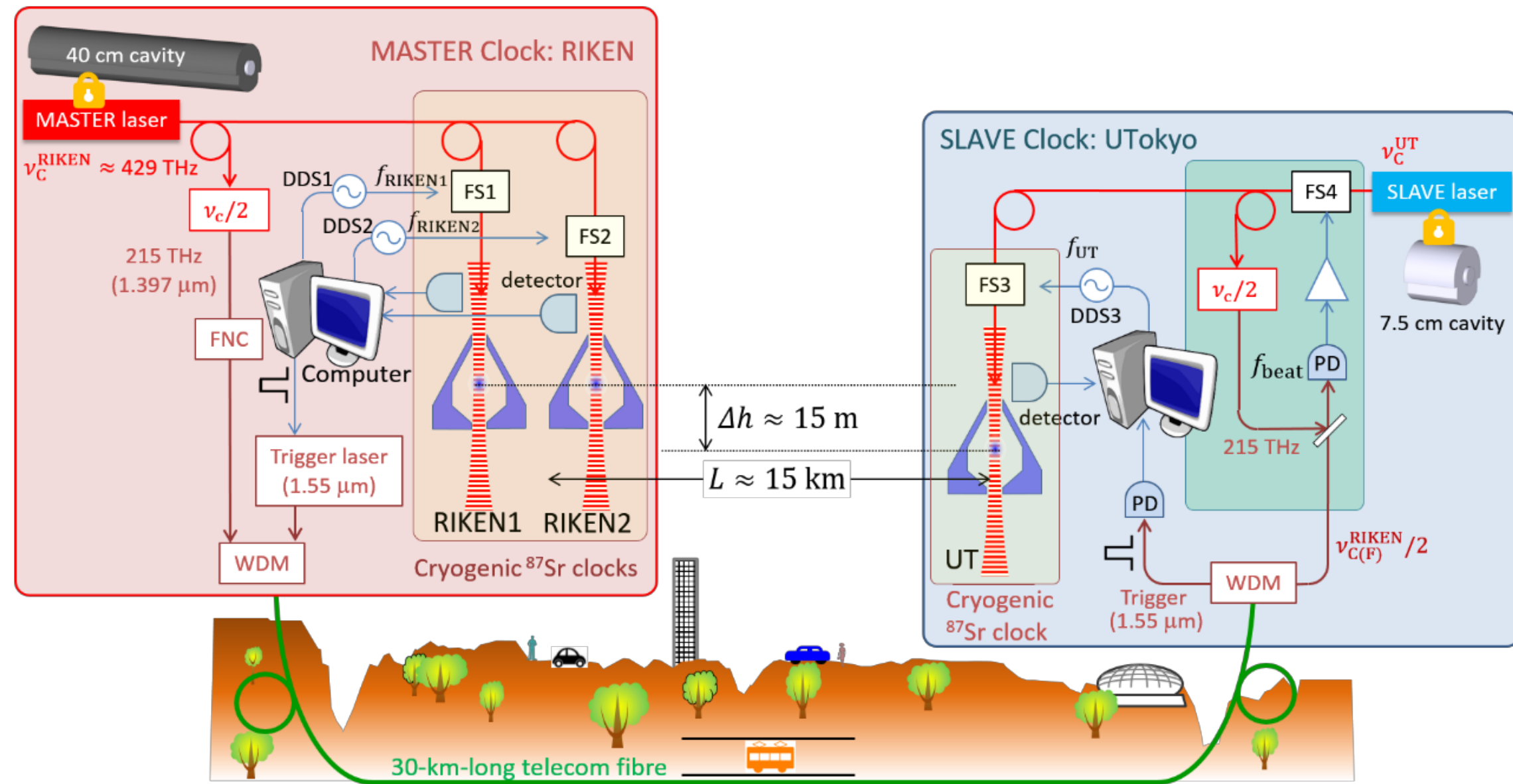
see also:

Relativistic Geodesy and Gravimetry with Quantum Sensors (geo-Q)  
<https://www.geoq.uni-hannover.de/>

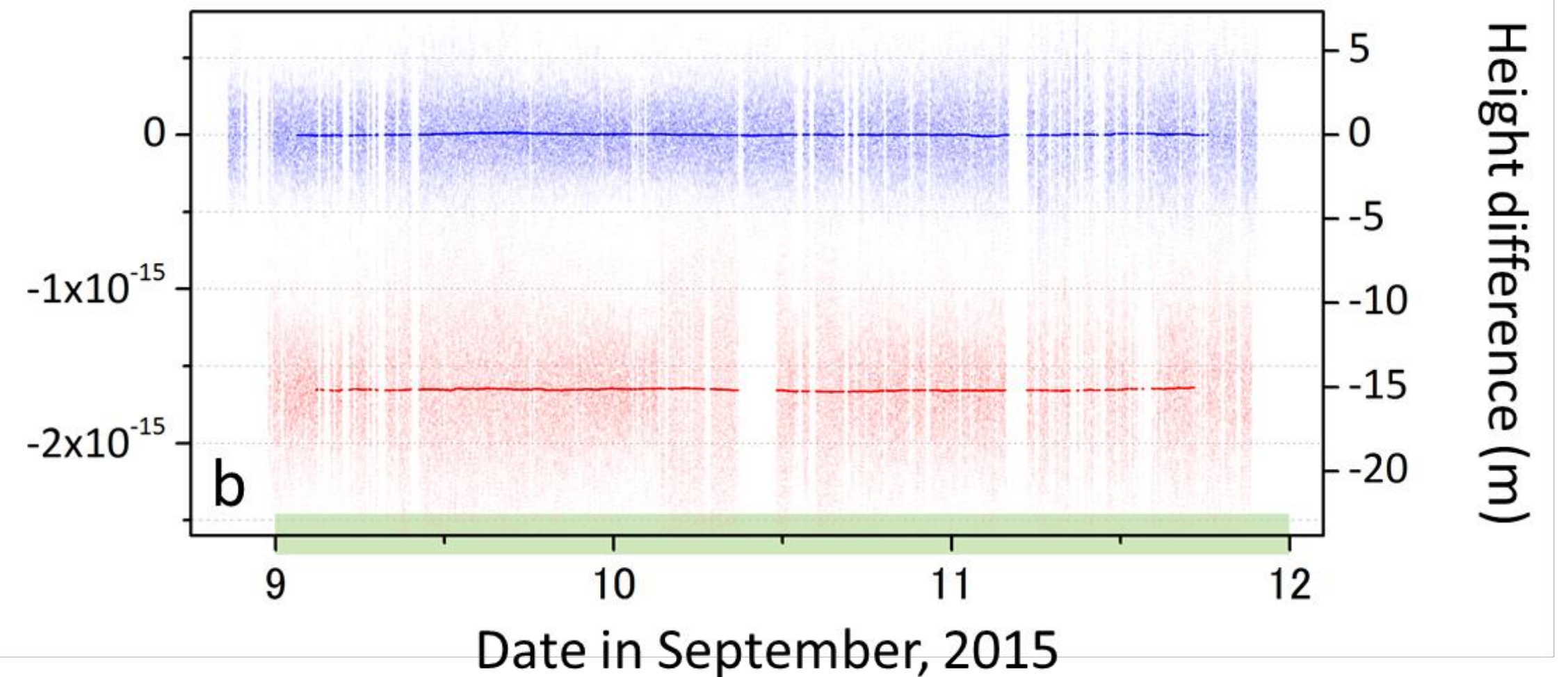
Germany : ~2000 km, UK ~1000 km



# Geopotential measurements with linked optical lattice clocks



Frequency shift  $\Delta\nu/\nu_0$



- 3 optical clocks in Tokyo area, Japan; ~30 km fiber link
- Height difference ~ 15 m  $\Rightarrow$  Gravitational redshift  $\sim 1.5 \times 10^{-15}$
- Consistent with geodetic measurements
- NB: Clocks @ NIST, RIKEN : cm level @ 1 hour integration time

First remote comparison of optical clocks :

A. Yamaguchi *et al.* Applied Physics Express 4, 082203 (2011)

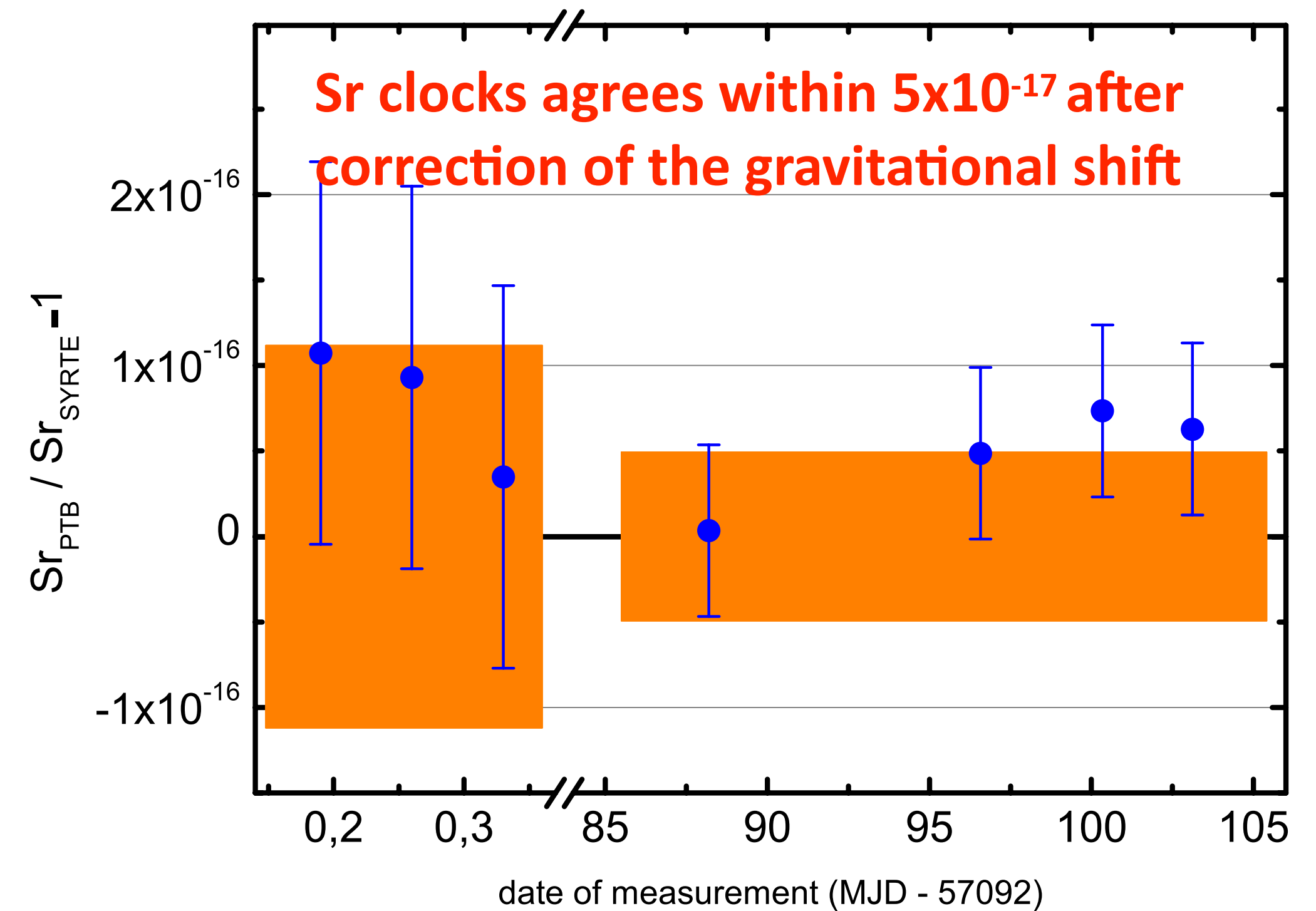
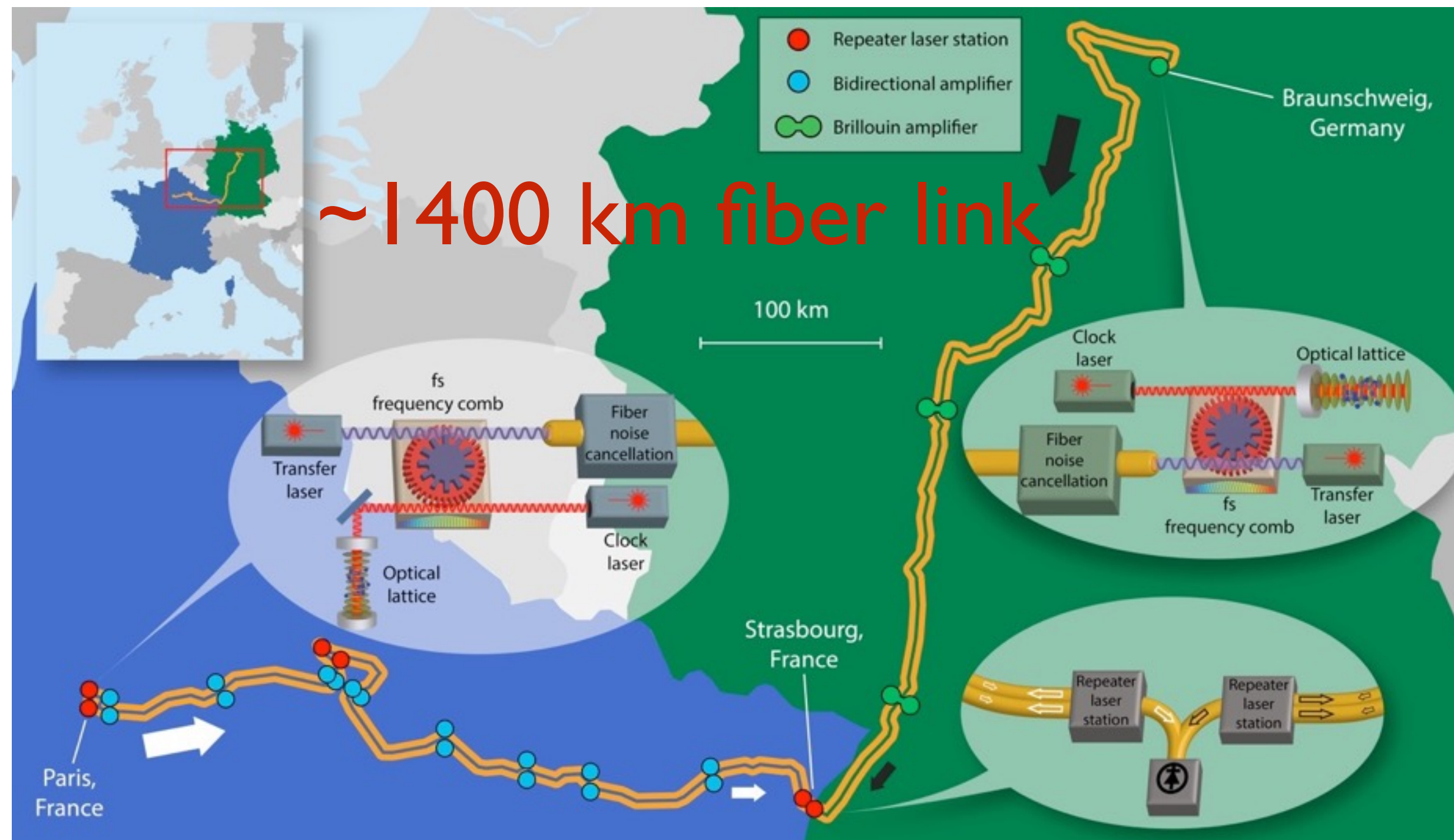
Geopotential measurement with synchronized clocks:  
T.Takano *et al.*, Nature Photonics 10 (2016)

see also :

E.Oelker *et al.*, arXiv:1902.02741 (2019).



# The first international optical clock comparison

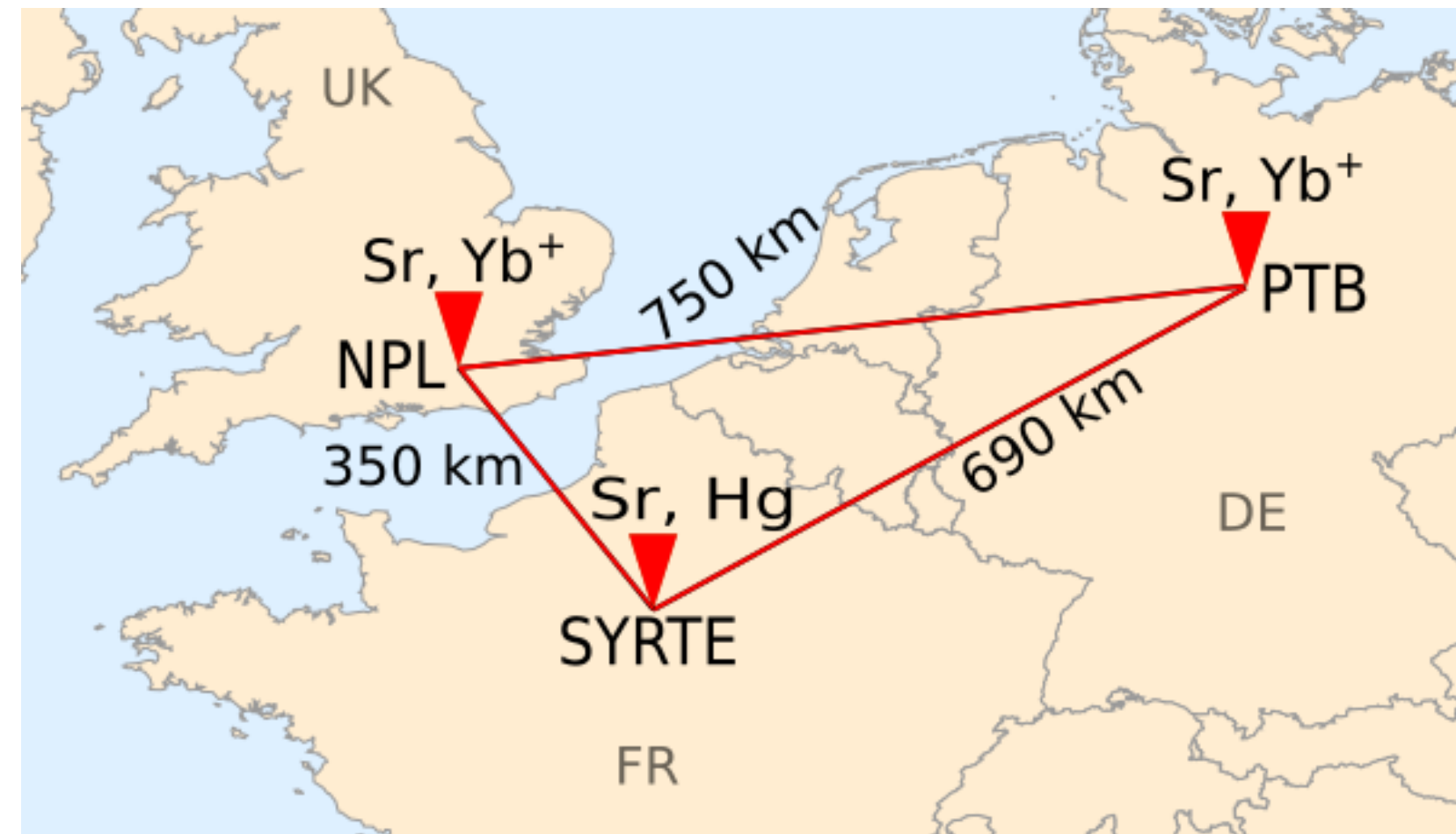


Absolute frequency difference without SI-Hz

- Leveling campaign was performed prior to the comparison (IGN, IfE, LUH; Delva *et al.*, 2018)
- Confirms accuracy of Sr clocks SYRTE/PTB
- Confirms capabilities of long haul coherent fiber links

C.Lisdat *et al.*, ncomms. 7, (2016)

# Clock comparisons through a fiber network



## Fibre network

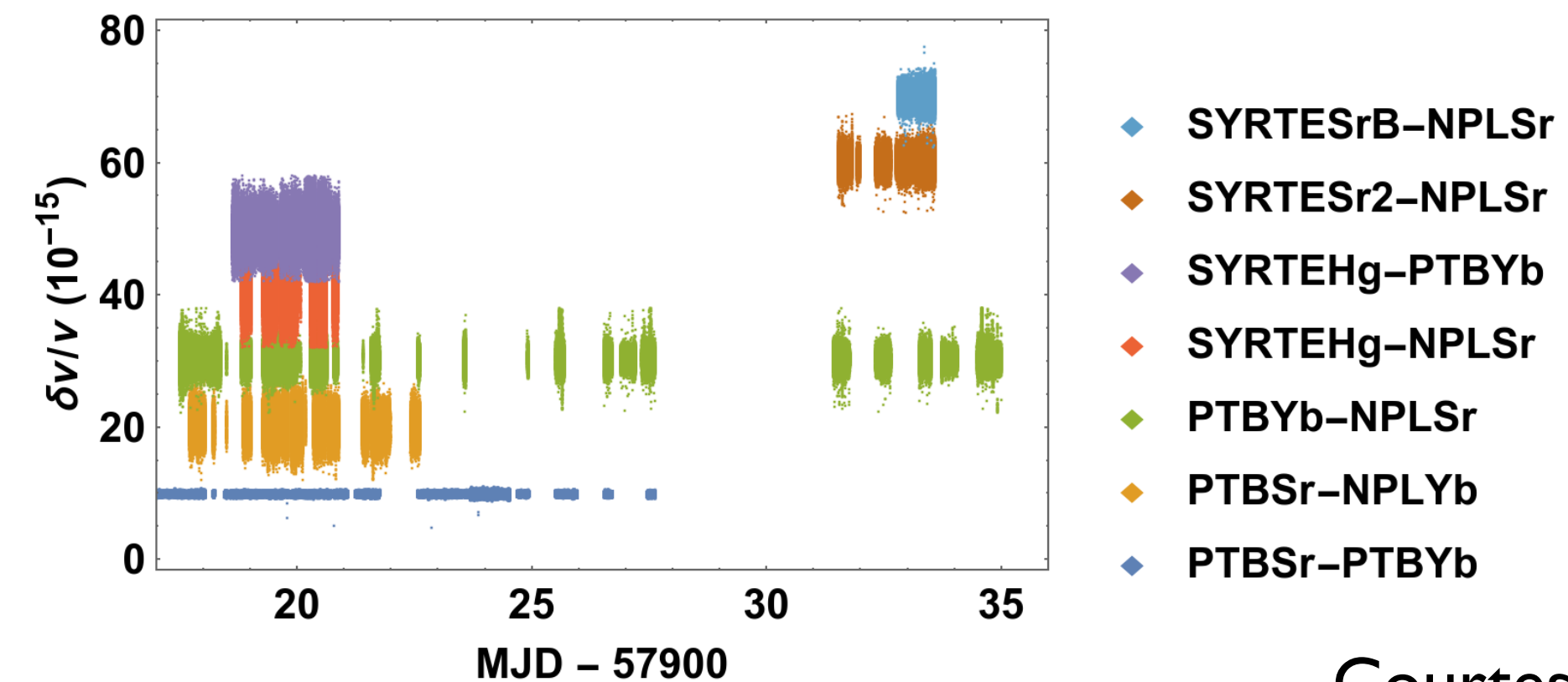
- High-accuracy long-distance clock comparisons
- Different clocks: Hg/Sr/Yb<sup>+</sup>



## ~2300 km fiber link

- Sensitivity: ✓ ( $\delta\alpha, \Lambda$ )  
limited only by clocks: Sr-Sr:  
 $\delta\omega/\omega \sim 3 \times 10^{-17}$  at 1000s
- Long observation time: ✓ ( $\mathcal{T}$ )
- Long-term stability: ✓ ( $d$ )

## 5 weeks campaign, June 2017

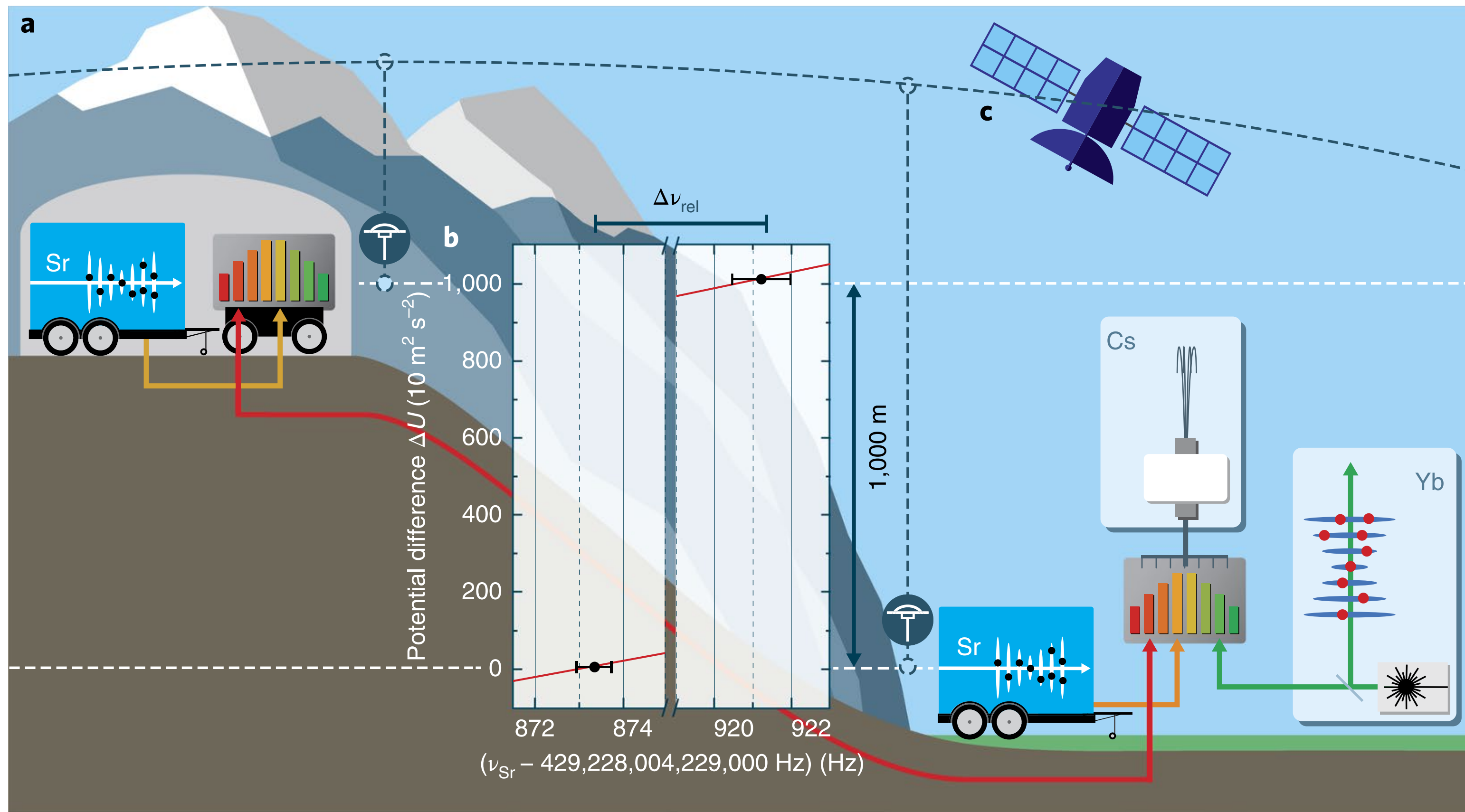


Courtesy Pacome Delva  
Jérôme Lodewyck

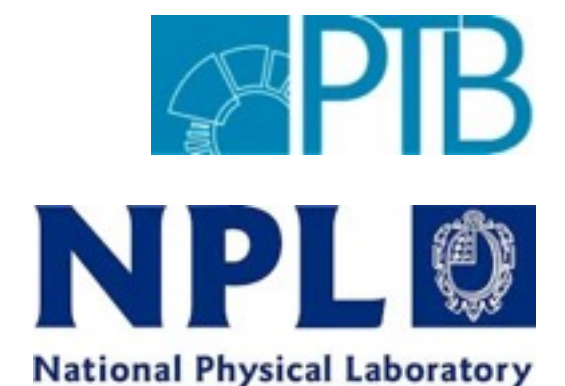


# Geodesy with a transportable optical clock

A transportable optical clock is moved from Laboratoire Souterrain de Modane (French Alps) to INRIM, and compare to static clocks operated @INRIM through ~150 km fiber link



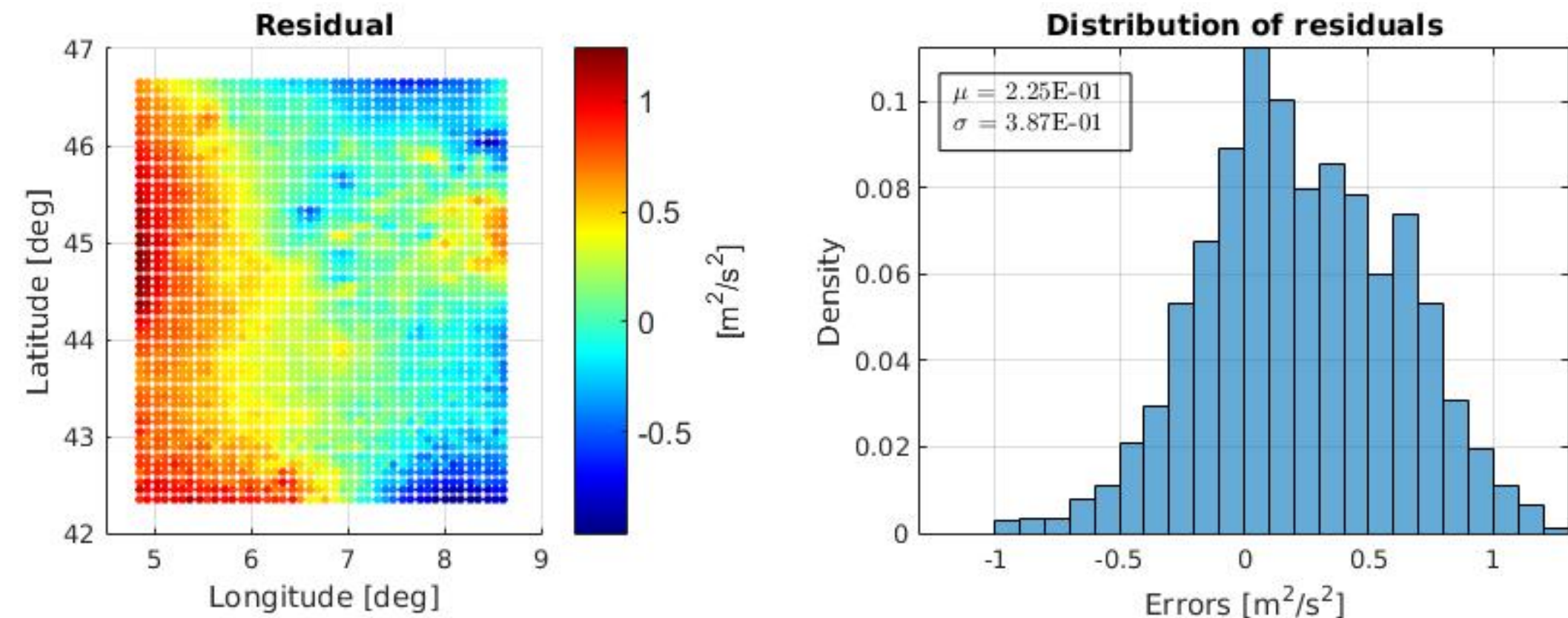
- Height difference  $\sim 1 \text{ km} \Rightarrow$   
Gravitational redshift  $\sim 10^{-13}$
- relativistic redshift of 47.92(83) Hz
- gravity potential difference is  $10\,034(174) \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-2}$
- Consistent with geodetic measurements



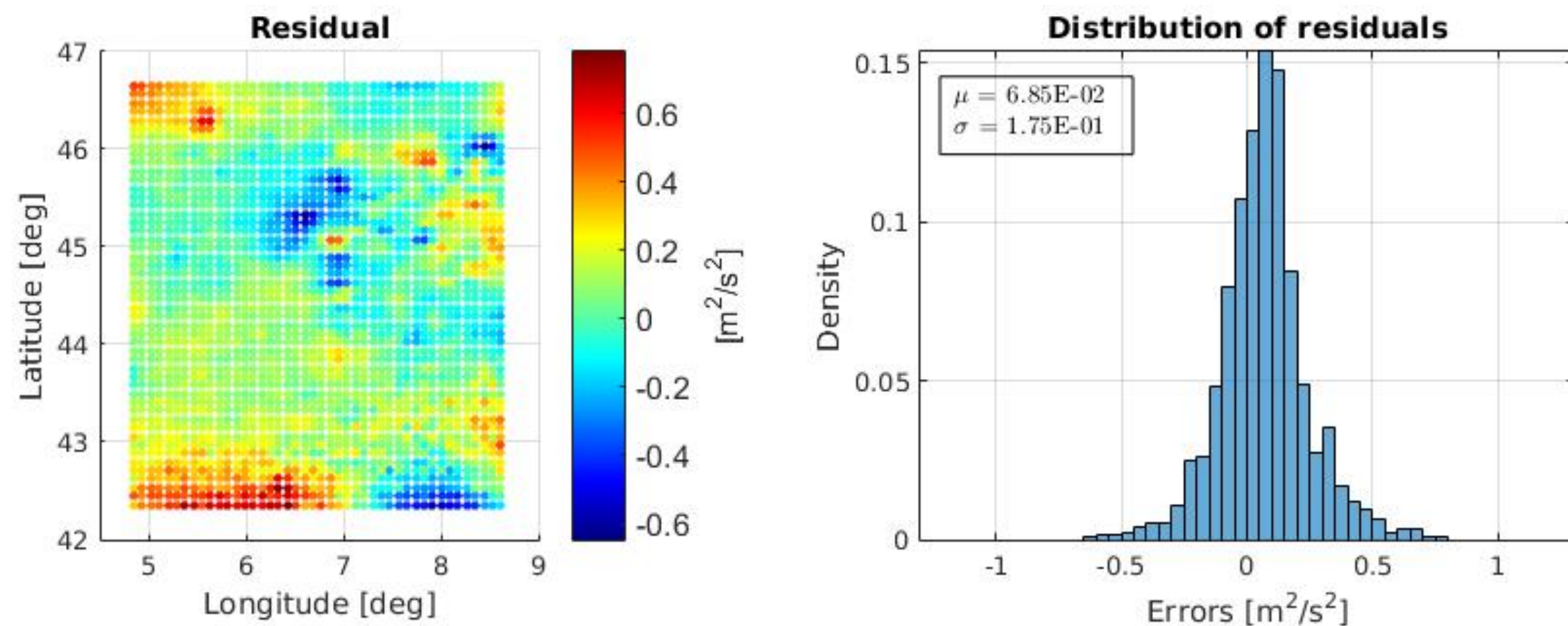
J.Grotti *et al.*, Nature Physics 1 (2018). doi: 10.1038/s41567-017-0042-3



# Chronometric geodesy for high resolution geopotential



(a) Without clock data.



(b) With clock data.

- SYRTE/Obs.Paris, LAREG/IGN and LKB collab.
- Goals :
  - evaluating the contribution of optical clocks for the determination of the geopotential at high spatial resolution
  - Find the best locations to put optical clocks to improve the determination of the geopotential
  - Adding  $\sim 30$  clocks are sufficient to obtain centimeter-level standard deviations and **1-2 order of magnitude improvements in the bias.**
  - Clocks can also contribute to the unification of height systems realizations

G. Lion *et al.*, J Geod 115 (2017)

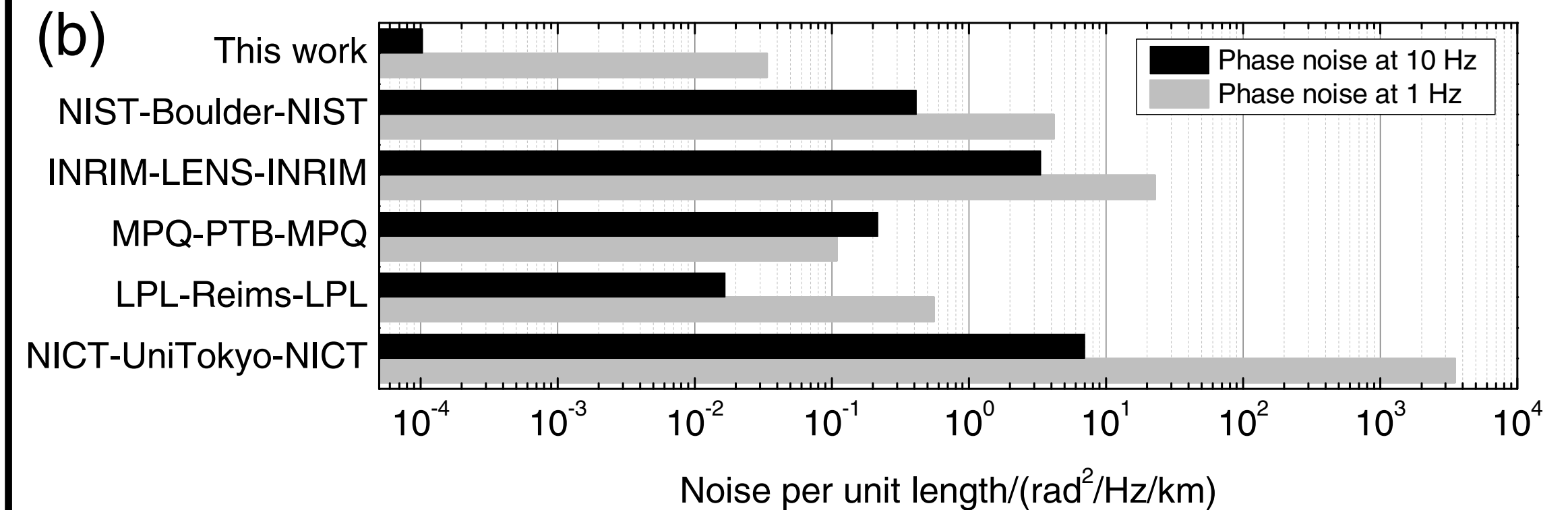
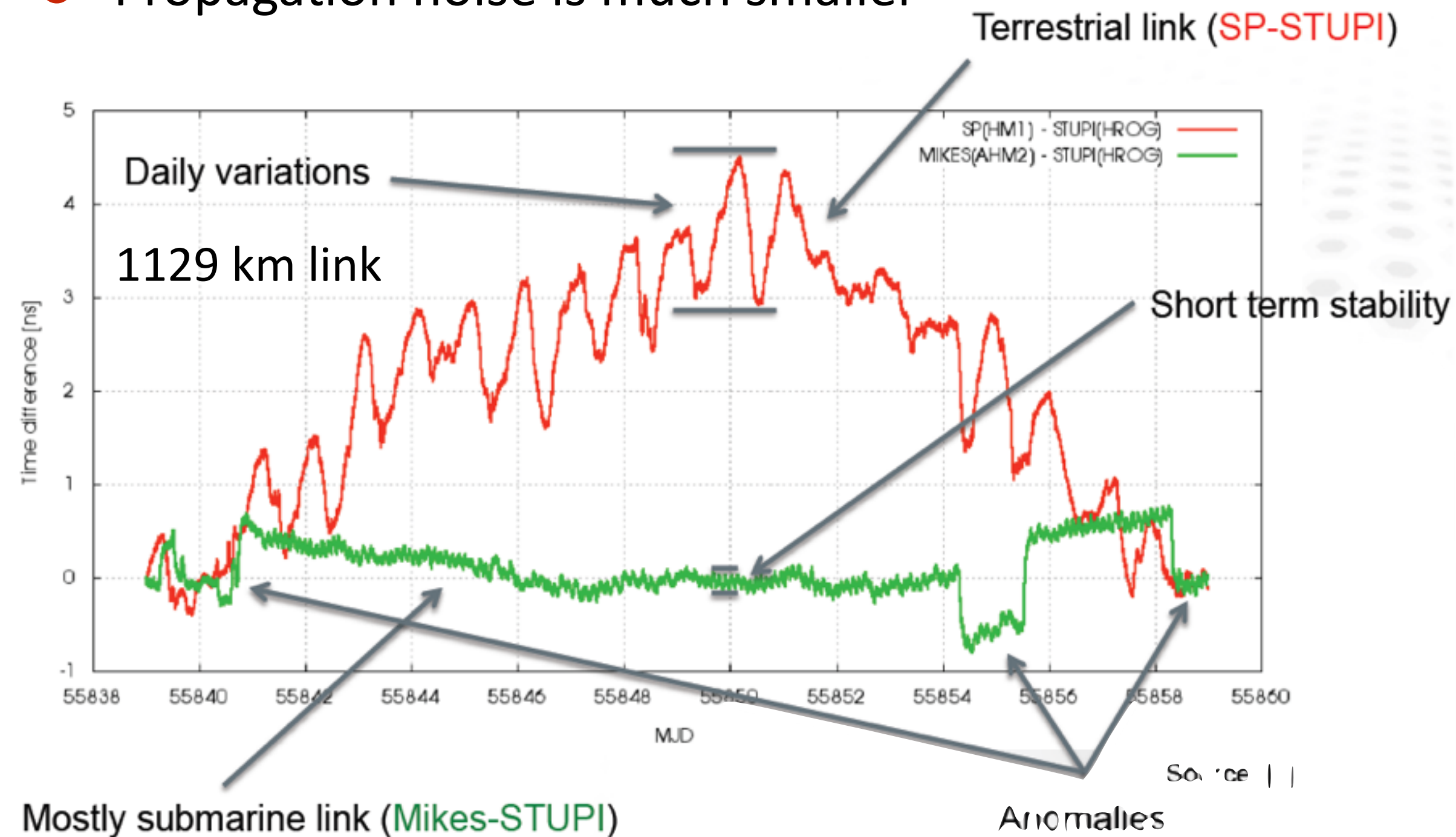
see also :

T. E. Mehlstäubler et al., Atomic clocks for geodesy. Rep. Progress in Physics **81**, 064401 (2018).



# Submarine links

- Not possible to by-pass uni-directional submarine amplifiers : bi-directional links are probably not doable!
- Link accuracy limited to  $\sim 10^{-17}$
- Propagation noise is much smaller



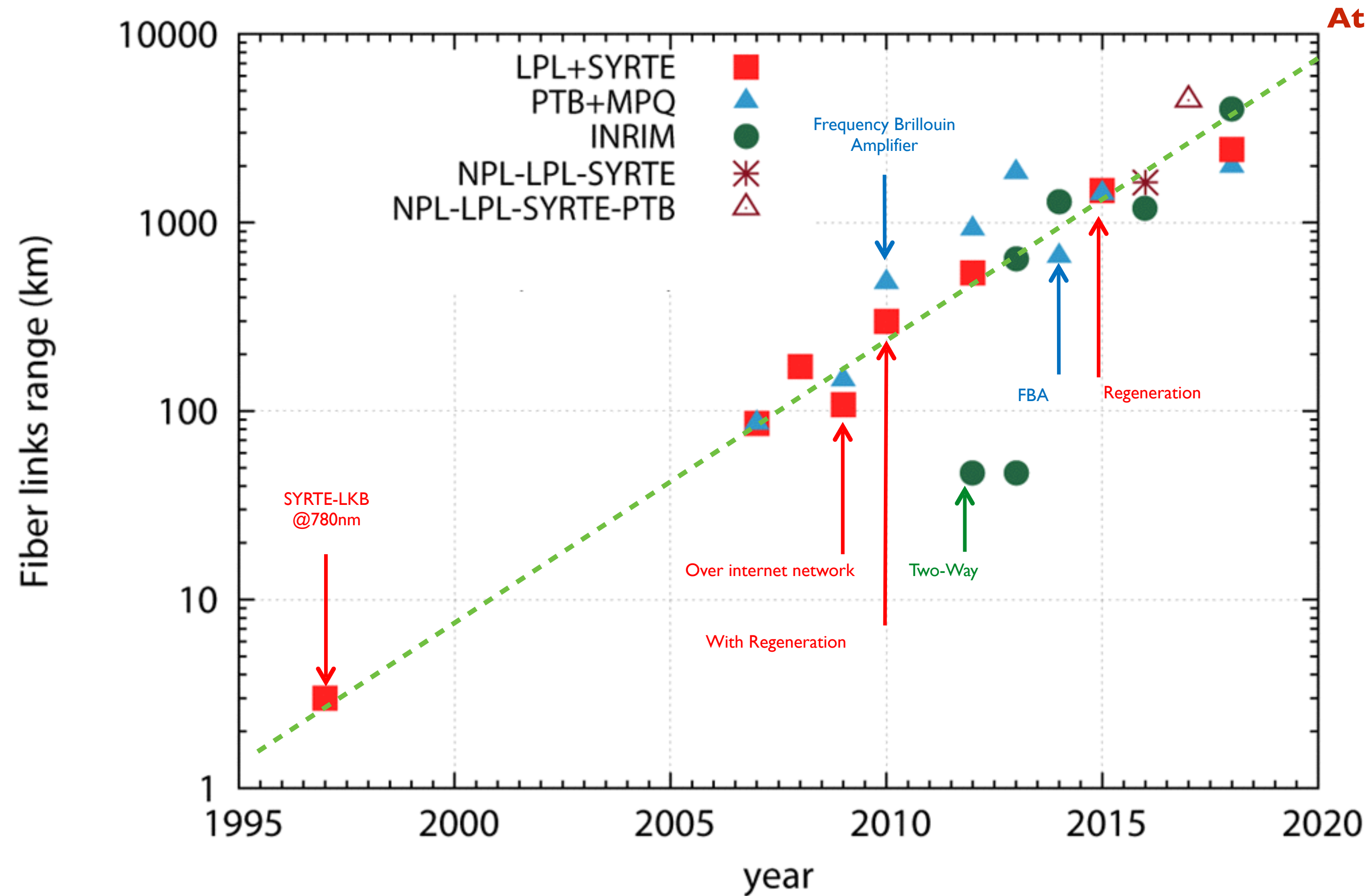
- First measurement of submarine cables in the optical domain,
- $\sim 100$  km submarine cable in Italy
- HV cable bundled to the fiber cause excess of noise at high Fourier frequency

Passive ethernet frame listening between SP (Sweden) and MIKES (Finland)

S.-C. Ebenhag, et al. in Proc. 43rd PTTI 431–442 (2011)

C.Clivati et al., Optica 5, 893 (2018)

# CLONETS : towards Research Infrastructures



**At horizon 2020 :  
8000 km**

**Towards a large research infrastructure ?**



**RENATER, CESNET,  
PSNC, GARR  
JISC/JANET, DFN,  
SURFNET,  
NORDUNET...**

**NRENs can play a major role !**



# CLONETS : a paper study (Coordination and support action)

## 16 partners from 3 areas

- Work with Network for Education and Research Industry to make the technology available
- Ways to access the network
- Compatibility with TelCo

## Surveys and reviews

- 2 surveys, 1 market study : research infrastructures, industry, society...
- Technology reviews
  - T/F service parallel to data traffic
  - Guide for best practice
  - Emerging technologies

## Current work

- Overall vision
- Strategic roadmaps
- Technology roadmaps

Project CLONETS involved 16 partners from 7 European countries. Partners represent 4 main areas:

- National Measurement Institutes: OBS PARIS (FR), NPL (UK), PTB (DE), INRIM (IT)
- National Research and Education Network: RENATER (FR), CESNET (CZ), PSNC (PL), GARR\* (IT),
- Academic Laboratories: AGH (PL), UP13 (FR), UCL (UK), ISI (CZ), CNRS\* (FR)
- Industrial: MUQUANS (FR), MENLO (DE), PIKTIME (PL), SEVEN SOL (SP), OPTOKON (CZ), TOP-IX\* (IT)

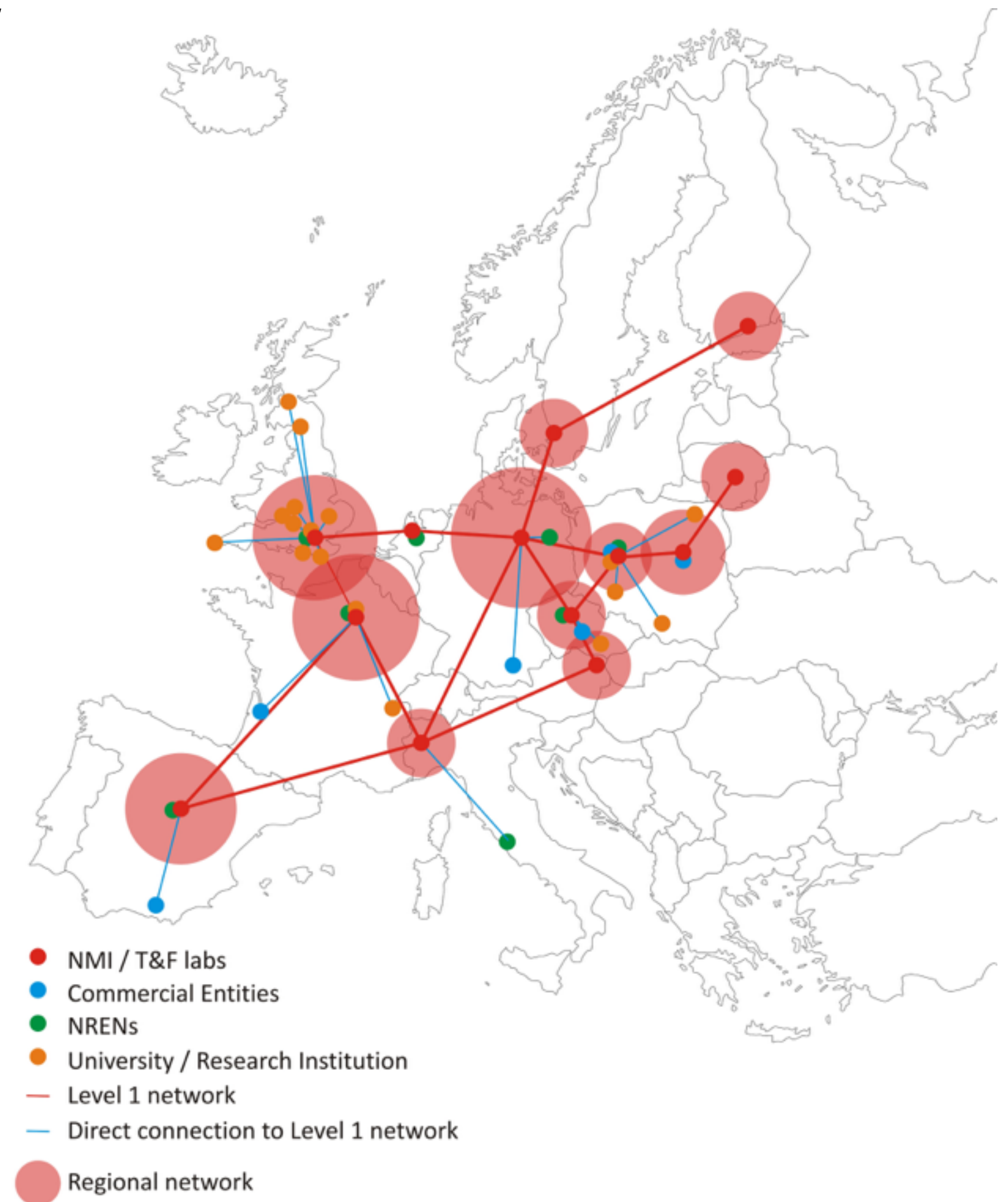
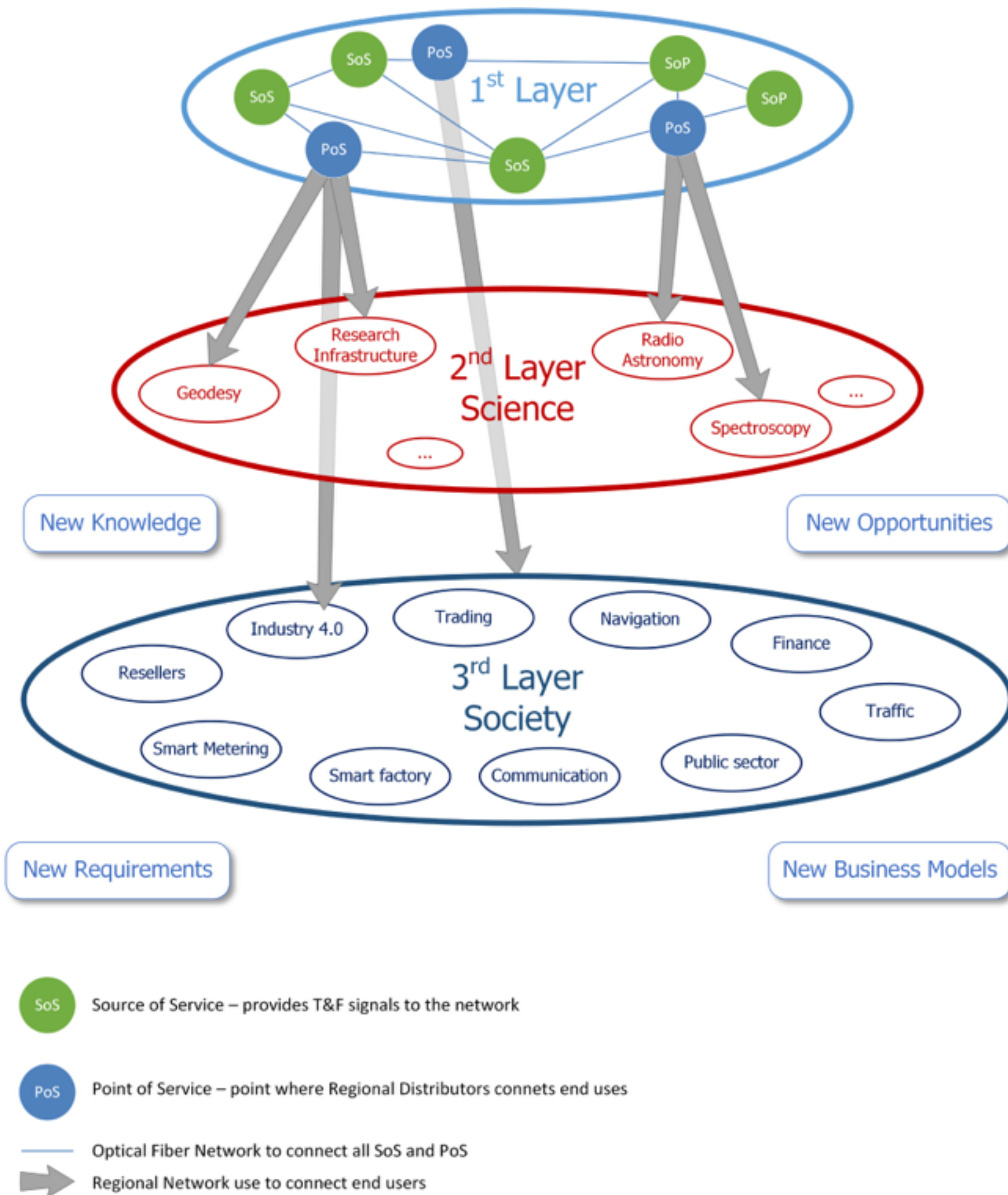
\*Third-party member

- 1 FRANCE**
  - OBSERVATOIRE DE PARIS
  - GIP RENATER
  - UNIVERSITE PARIS 13 - LPL
  - MUQUANS
  - CENTRE NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE
- 2 ITALY**
  - INSTITUTO NAZIONALE DI RICERCA METROLOGICA
  - CONSORTIUM GARR
  - CONSORZIO TOP-IX
- 3 GERMANY**
  - PHYSIKALISCH-TECHNISCHE BUNDESANSTALT
  - MENLO SYSTEMS GmbH
- 4 UNITED KINGDOM**
  - NPL MANAGEMENT LIMITED
  - UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
- 5 CZECH REPUBLIC**
  - CESNET, z.s.p.o.
  - USTAV PRISTROJOVE TECHNIKY AV CR, v.v.i.
  - OPTOKON
- 6 POLAND**
  - POZNANSKIE CENTRUM SUPERKOMPUTEROWO-SIECIOWE
  - PIKTIME SYSTEMS sp. z o. o.
  - AKADEMIA GORNICZO-HUTNICZA IM. STANISLAWA STASZICA W KRAKOWIE
- 7 SPAIN**
  - SEVEN SOLUTIONS S.L.



# An EU-backbone to be designed

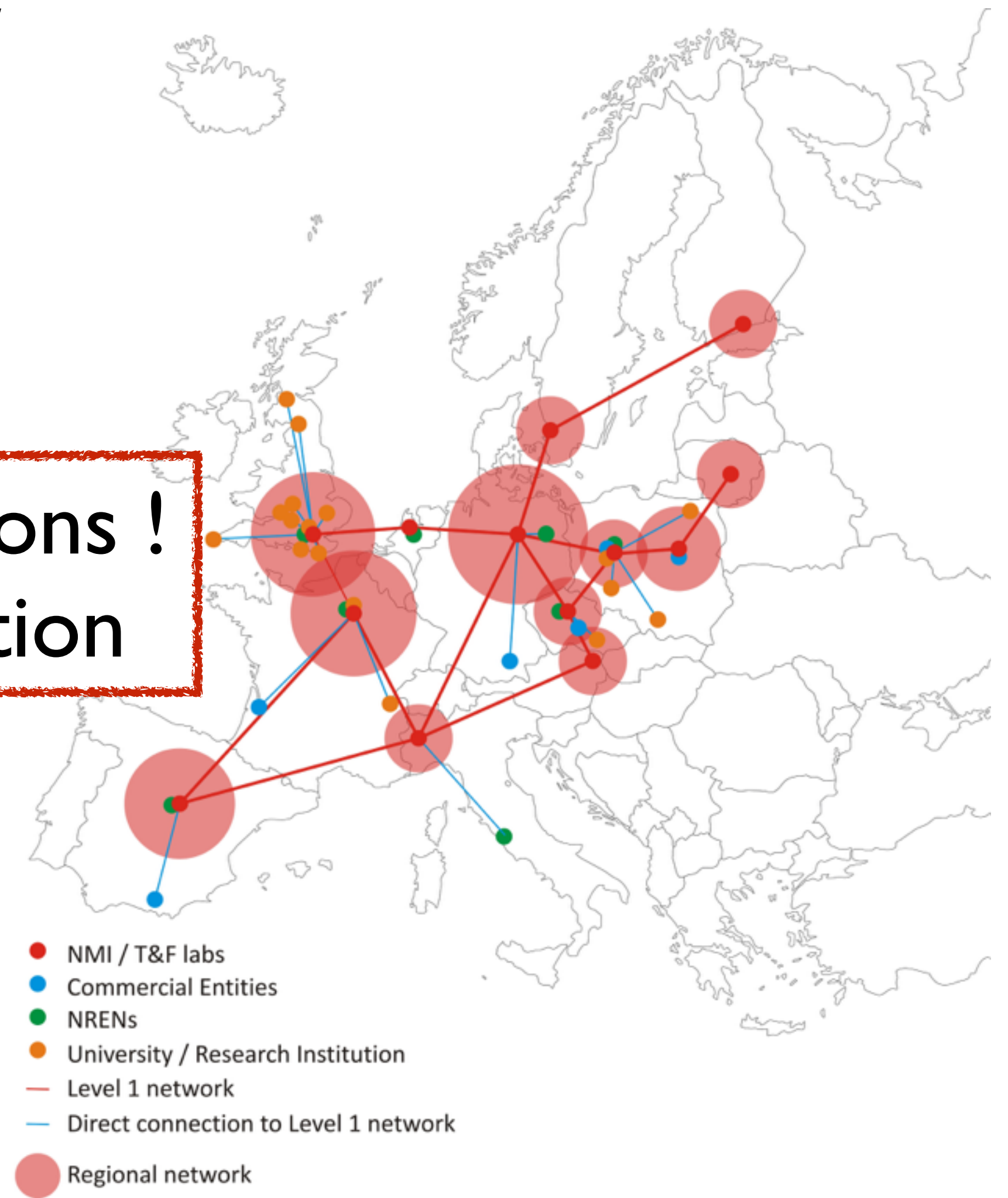
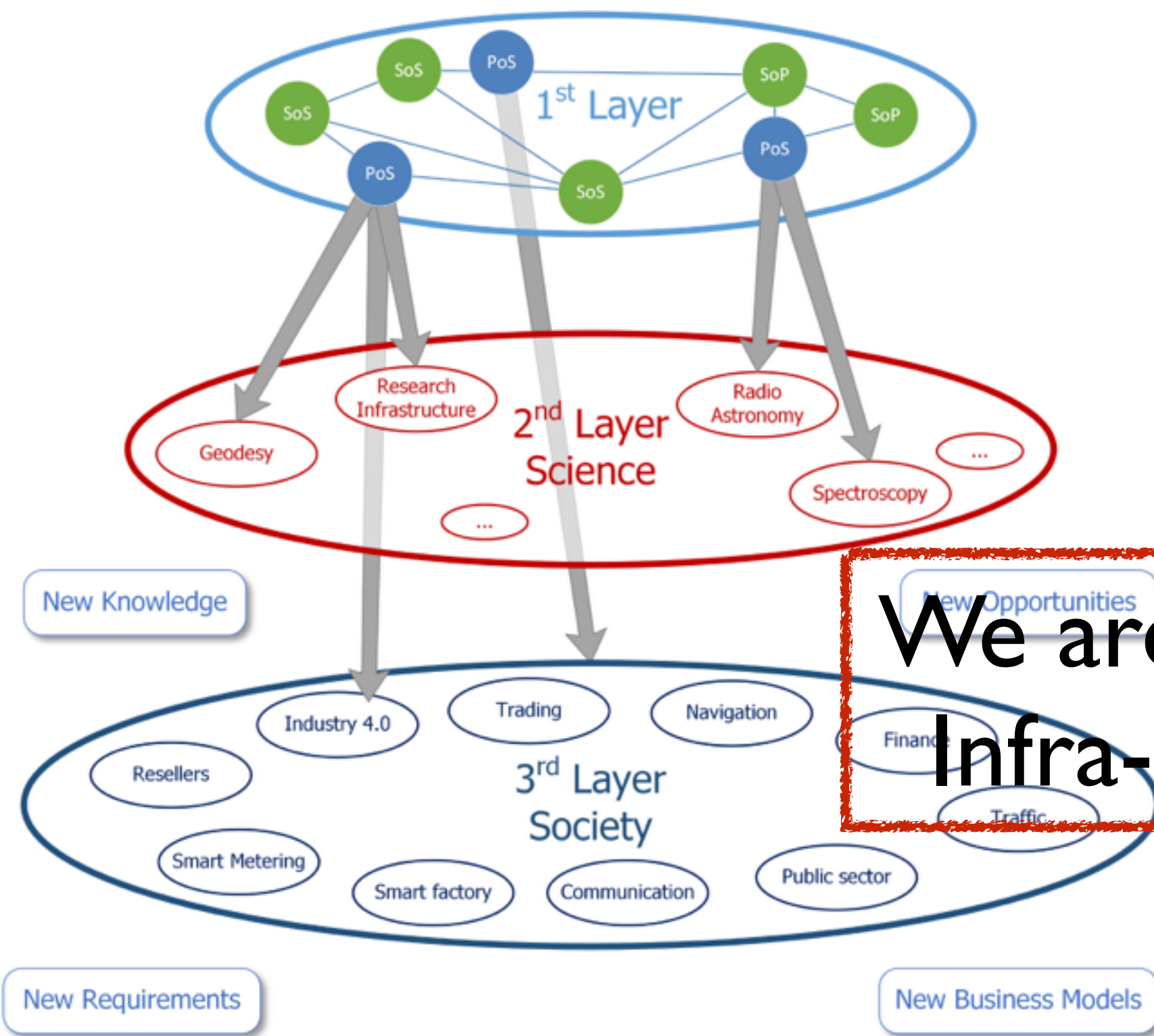
<https://www.clonets.eu/>





# An EU-backbone to be designed

<https://www.clonets.eu/>



- SoS Source of Service – provides T&F signals to the network
- PoS Point of Service – point where Regional Distributors connects end uses
- Optical Fiber Network to connect all SoS and PoS
- ➔ Regional Network use to connect end users

- NMI / T&F labs
- Commercial Entities
- NRENs
- University / Research Institution
- Level 1 network
- Direct connection to Level 1 network
- Regional network

# Outlook

---

- Fiber links : a new technology for T/F transfer, capabilities beyond GNSS solutions :  $1e-15@1s$  to  $1e-19@1day$ ; Optical metrological networks: REFIMEVE, LIFT <https://www.refimeve.fr>
- Next challenges and open questions:
  - Fiber network as a distributed sensor ?
  - Submarine links for transcontinental comparisons ?
  - Accurate time transfer
- Chronometric leveling : proof of concepts, consistent with other methods
- Towards EU research infrastructure, building a clock service <https://www.clonets.eu/>



---

Thank for your attention !

Special thanks for :  
Philip Tuckey, PI CLONETS  
Pacôme Delva (geodesy expert@SYRTE)

collaboration SYRTE-LPL-RENATER :  
Olivier Lopez, Anne Amy-Klein, Christian Chardonnet (LPL)  
Emilie Camisard, Nicolas Quintin, Laurent Gydé (RENATER)