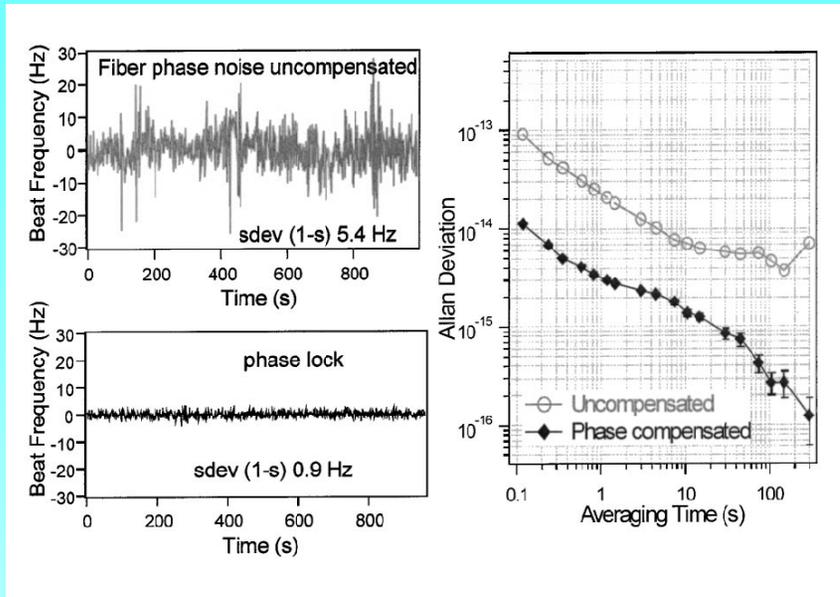


# Stabilized fibre optic reference distribution



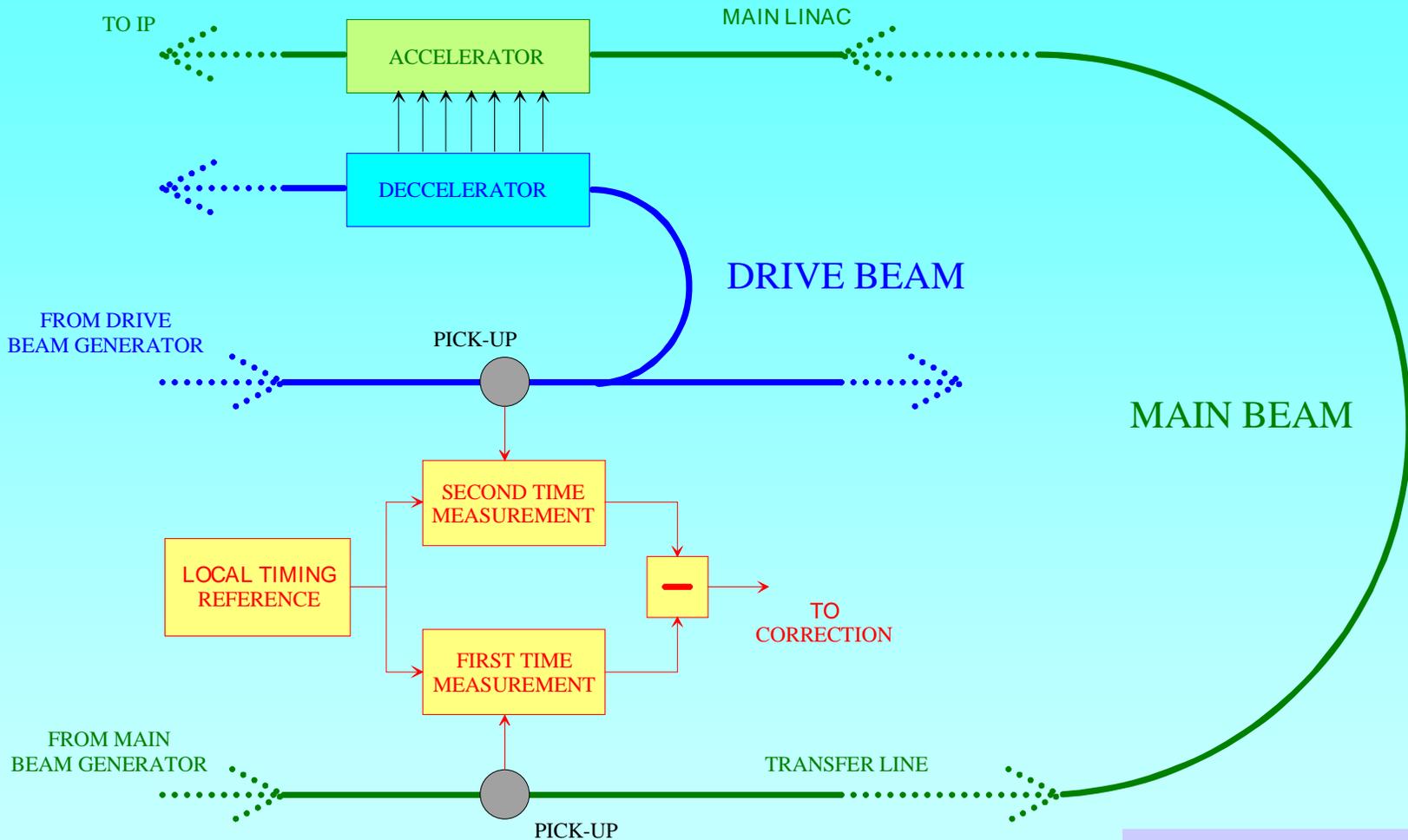
Done

- NLC 300 fs in 1 minute
- JPL/NASA 60 fs in 1 minute
- NIST 30 fs in 1 minute

## Ongoing at NIST/MIT

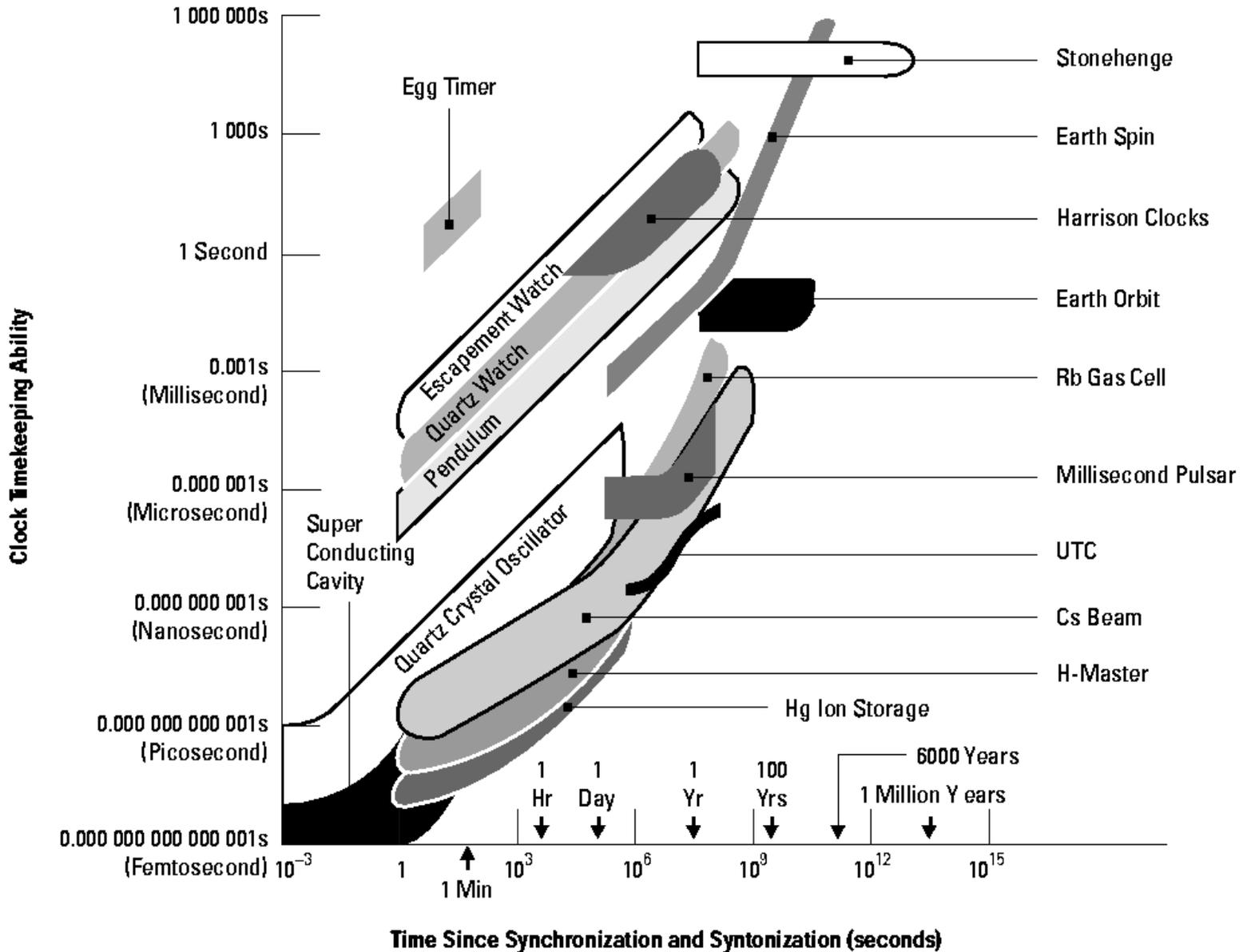
- Aiming for  $< 10$  fs synchronization with
  - 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  mode-locked laser
  - Optical derivation of error signal
  - RF transmission using laser repetition frequency
  - Time-to-amplitude conversion before photo-detection

# Using main beam as phase reference



Must keep time for up to  $92 \mu\text{s}$

# Keeping 5 fs for 100 $\mu$ s

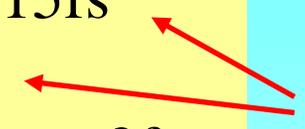


# Low noise microwave source

Jitter 10kHz to 50MHz from carrier:

- Best commercial synthesizer 15fs
- Best dielectric resonator 6fs
- Sapphire loaded cavity oscillator 3fs

Typical



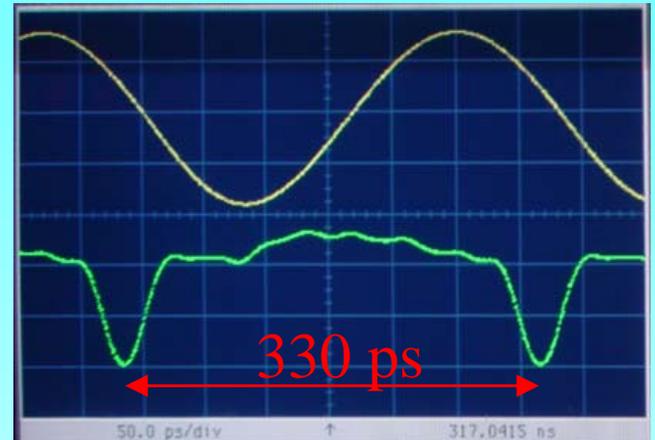
For long term stability should be locked to a reference:

- Cesium standard
- GPS-controlled quartz
- CLIC master oscillator through reasonably stable distribution line

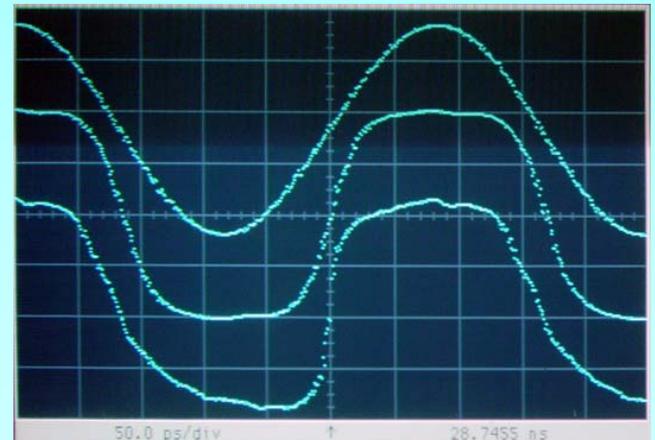
# Multiplication 3GHz to 30GHz

Measured jitter of:

Step recovery diode  
0.05 degree



Edge compressor diode  
0.1 degree



# Phase detection

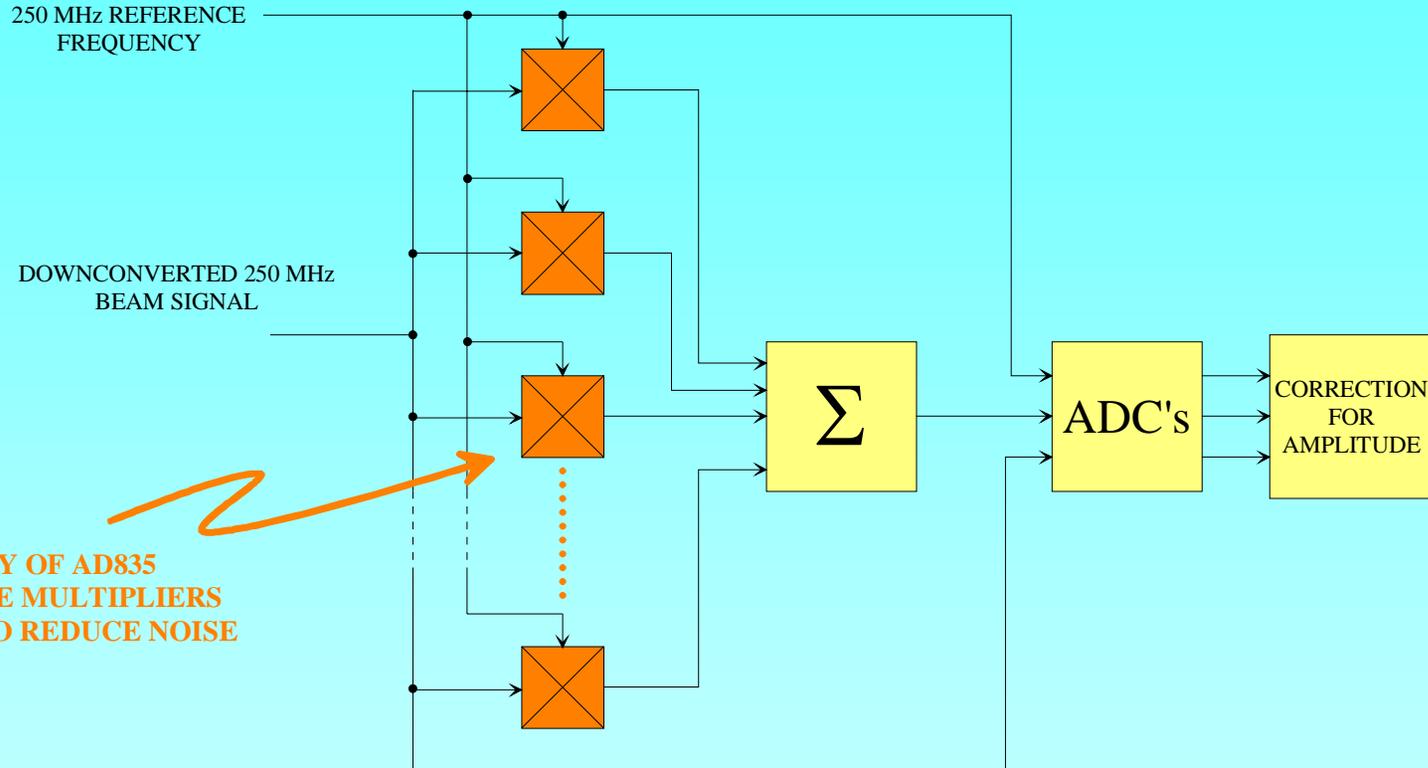
## Requirements

- Single-shot
- $\pm 50\text{MHz}$  bandwidth
- 0.1 degree resolution
- Limited linear range OK
- Amplitude range?

Mix down to some intermediate frequency and then

- ADC
  - ☹ 2005 < 1 degree, 2007 < 0.25 degree
- Analogue mixer
  - ☹ amplitude dependence very strong  
(~ 0.1 degree for 1%)
- Analogue multiplier
  - ☹ amplitude dependence
  - ☹ noisy (~ 0.2 degree RMS in 50 MHz)

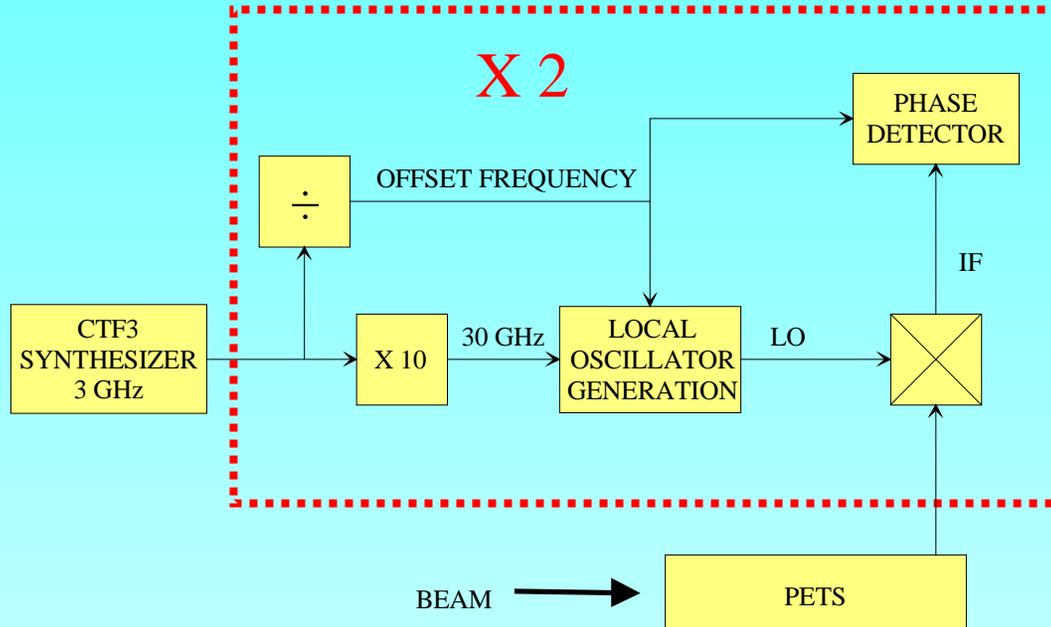
# Possible phase detection scheme



Measured performance of two devices summed:

- Noise 0.12 degree RMS in 50 MHz
- Amplitude dependence 2.5 degrees for 6 dB

# Test in CTF3



# Things to do next

- Analogue multiplier
  - Amplitude and phase frequency response
  - 500MHz IF?
  - Lower noise
- Other phase detectors?
  - Higher frequency mixers
  - Limiters
- Choose IF