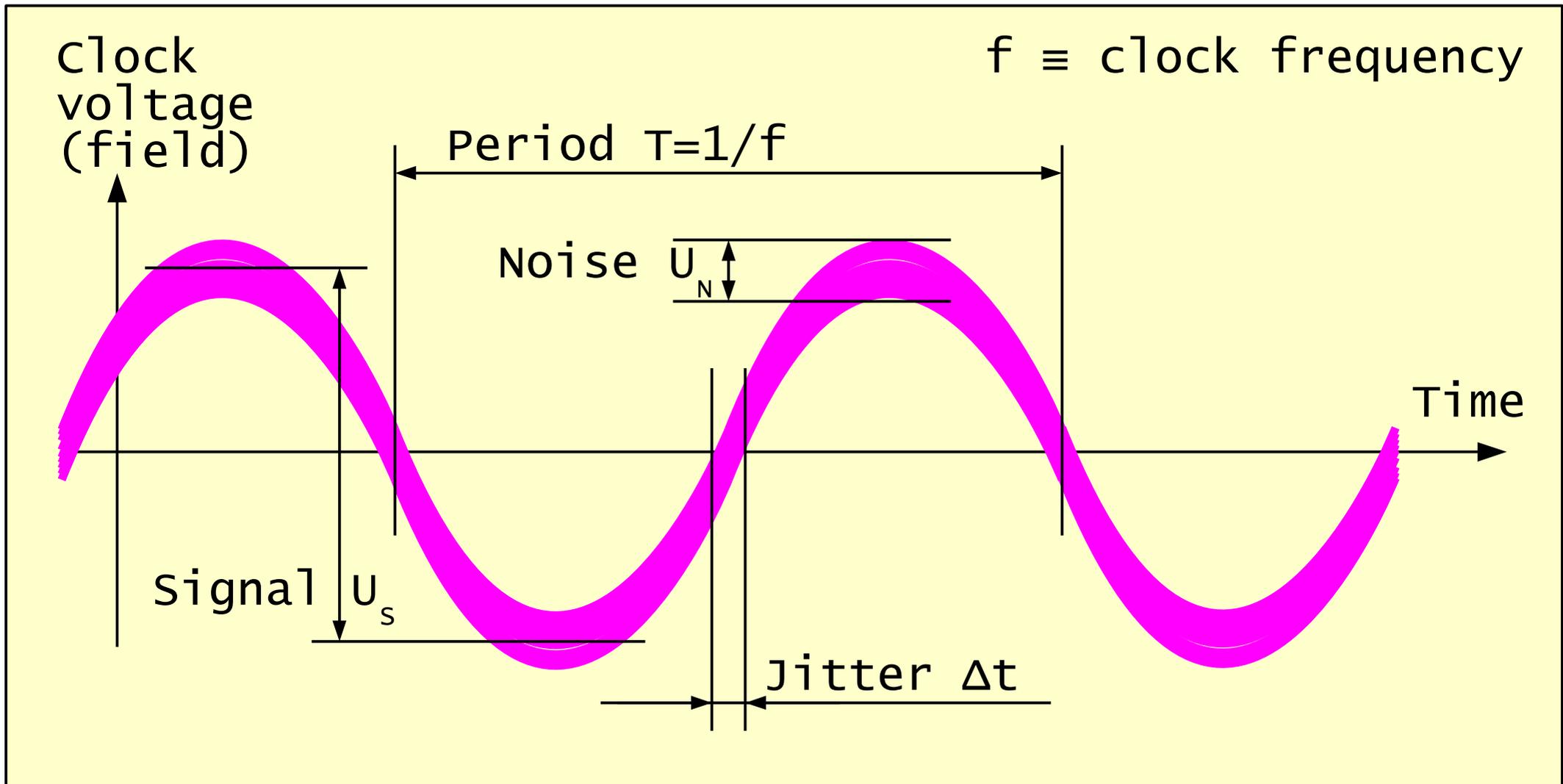


Center of Excellence for  
Biosensors, Instrumentation  
and Process Control (COBIK)

Chasing Femtoseconds –  
How Accelerators Can Benefit  
from Economies of Scale in  
Other Industries time-transfer  
& synchronization systems:  
advantages, physical limitations  
and practical implementations

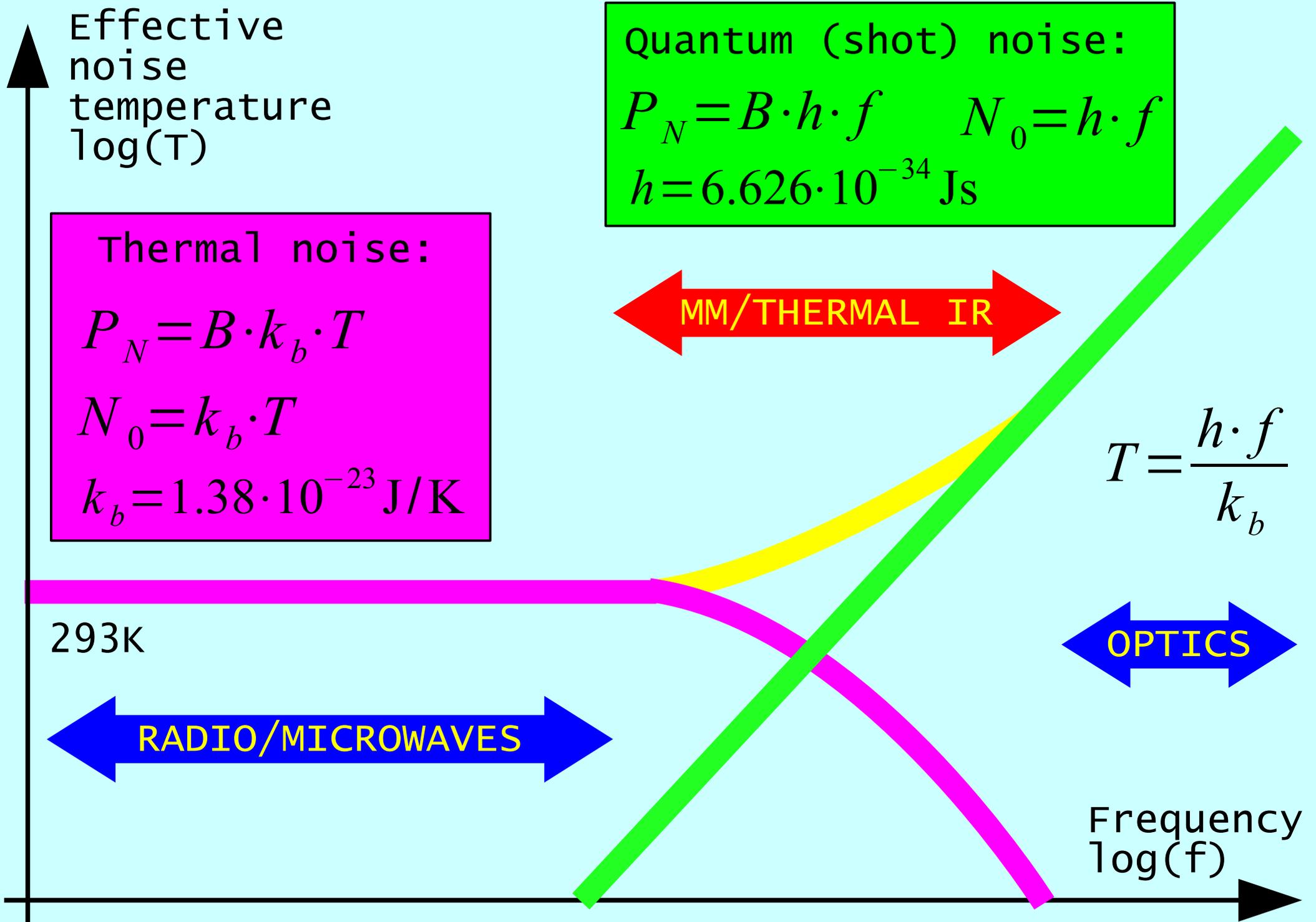
M. Vidmar, P. Lemut, J. Tratnik



Timing jitter

$$\Delta t = \frac{T}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{U_N}{U_S} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot f} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{P_N}{P_S}}$$

Timing jitter as a function of signal-to-noise ratio



Thermal and quantum noise as function of frequency

$$P_N = B \cdot N_0 = \frac{f}{Q} \cdot N_0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \Delta t = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{N_0}{f \cdot Q \cdot P_s}}$$

$B \equiv$  bandwidth

$N_0 \equiv$  noise spectral density

$Q \equiv$  resonator (filter) quality factor

Microwave  
timing  
jitter

$$N_0 = k_b \cdot T \quad \longrightarrow \quad \Delta t = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{k_b \cdot T}{f \cdot Q \cdot P_s}}$$

Optical  
timing  
jitter

$$N_0 = h \cdot f \quad \longrightarrow \quad \Delta t = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{h}{Q \cdot P_s}}$$

Microwave and optical timing jitter

Reliability: only high-volume production (million series) guarantees reliability in electronics!  
Custom components very unreliable!

Component grades: the distinction among consumer, industrial & military grades is disappearing!

Military: Commercial off The Shelf (COTS)!

Design: only high-volume parts may be used!  
Specialized and/or custom components extremely expensive and rather unreliable!

Availability: "obsolete" products dropped quickly!  
Parts for commercially uninteresting frequencies, wavelengths and applications unavailable!

Recent trends in electronic-component technology

## Technology SUCCESSES:

Analog radio/microwave electronics

High-speed digital electronics

(Electronic) digital signal processing (DSP)

Silica-glass optical fiber (waveguide)

Semiconductor lasers, modulators and photo-detectors

Erbium-doped fiber LASER amplifier (EDFA)

## Technology FAILURES:

Millimeter-wave electronics

Micro-electro-mechanical devices (MEMS)

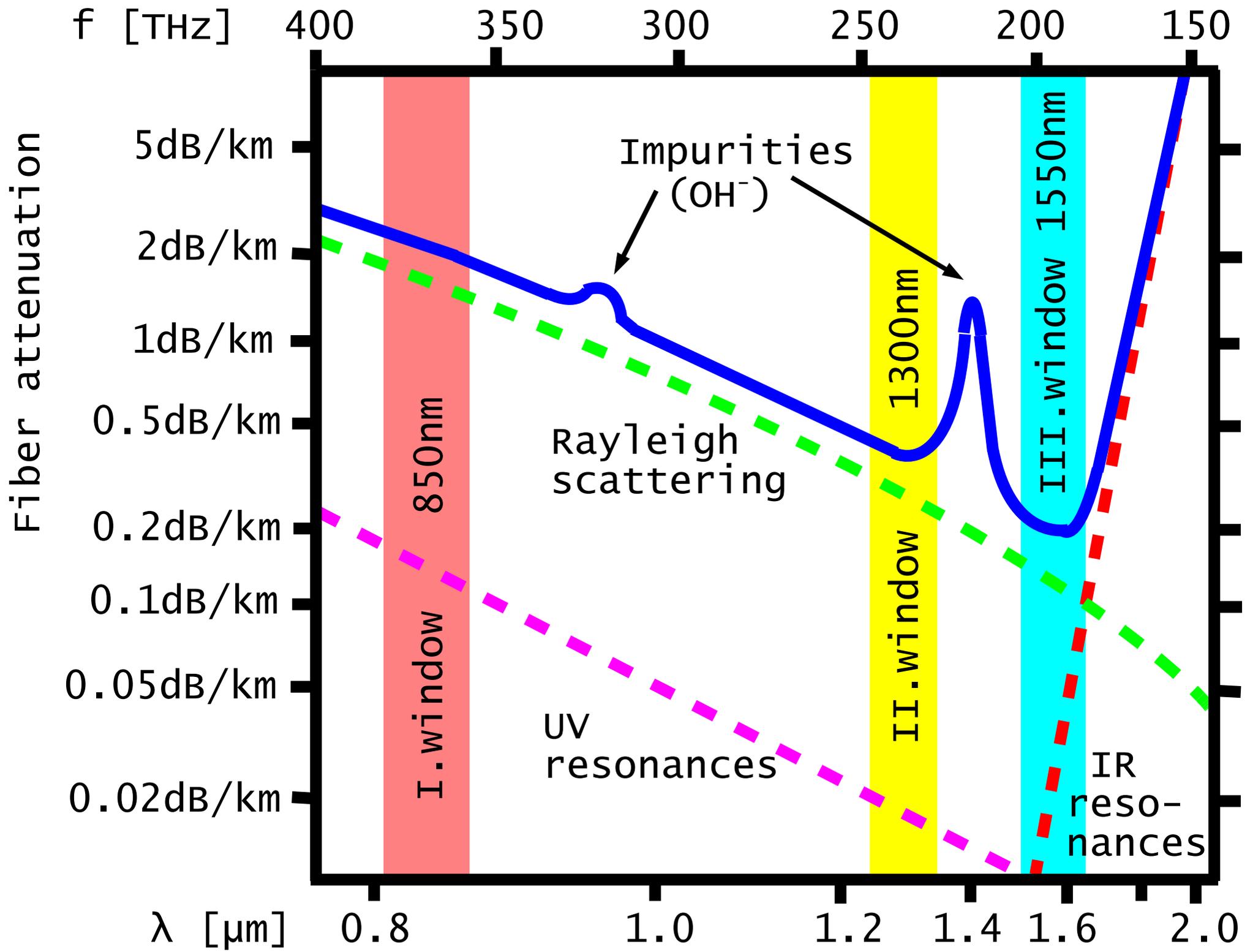
Long-wave (thermal) IR optics

Fiber-optic LASER sources (oscillators): CW, pulsed, mode-locked

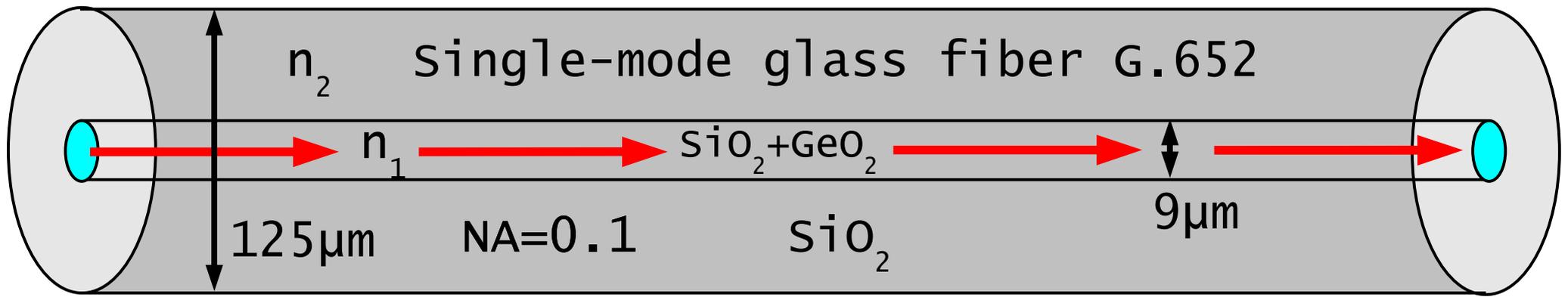
Optical signal processing (holography, nonlinear optics)

Optical computing

Technology successes and failures



silica-glass fiber attenuation & telecom windows



### Linear properties:

Chromatic dispersion  
 $D \approx 17 \text{ps/nm.km!}$

PMD:  $D_{\text{PMD}} \approx 0.02 \text{ps}/\sqrt{\text{km}}$

Temperature coefficient  
 $t_c \approx 40 \text{fs/m.K!}$  **Much larger and unpredictable with improper (tight) cabling!**

Microphonics!

### Nonlinear properties:

Nonlinear refraction index  
 Kerr effect @  $P > 100 \text{mW!}$

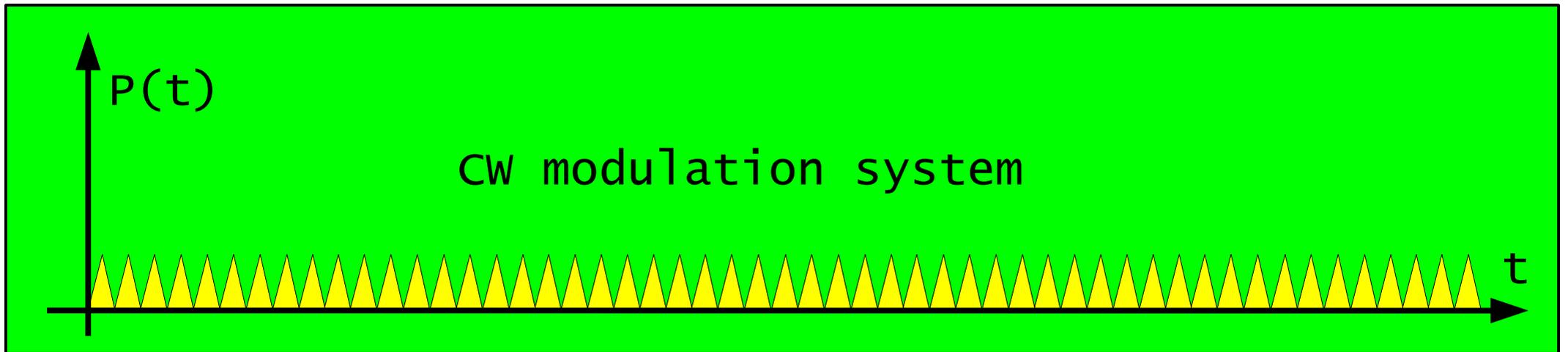
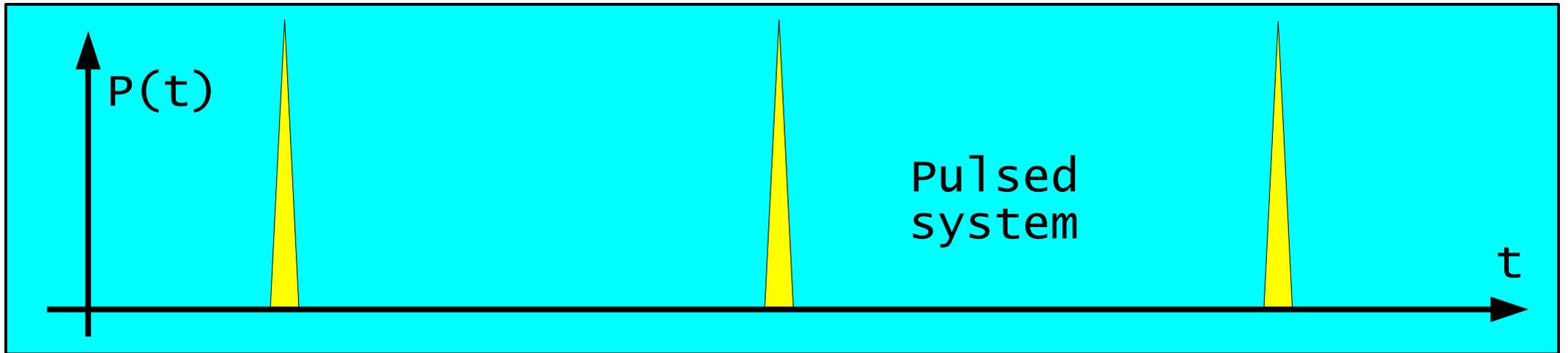
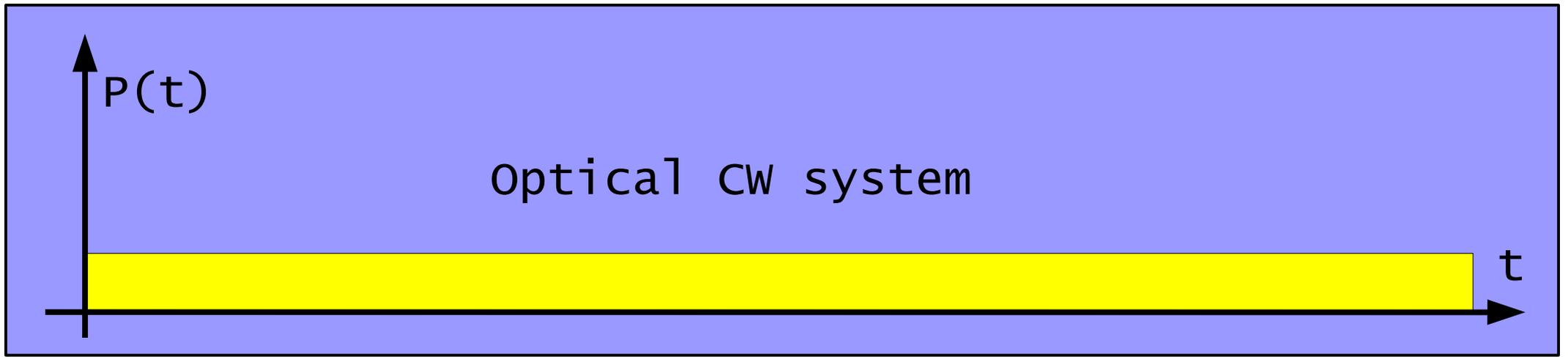
Brillouin scattering  $P > 1 \text{mW}$   
 (narrow-band CW only)!

Raman scattering  $P > 100 \text{mW!}$

Connector breakdown  $P > 1 \text{W!}$

Fiber breakdown  $P > 10 \text{W!}$

Single-mode optical-fiber properties



Optical timing systems

High-coherence  
optical clock  
(laser)

Single-mode fiber

$$\begin{aligned} f &= 194\text{THz} \\ \lambda &= 1.55\mu\text{m} \\ T &\approx 5.16\text{fs} \end{aligned}$$

All-optical  
(coherent)  
user

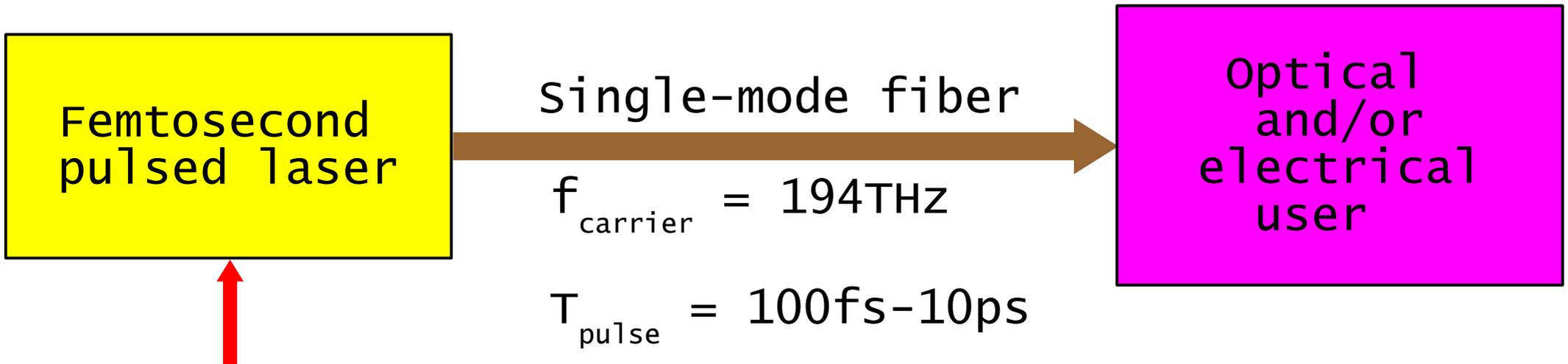
ADVANTAGES:

Highest resolution!  
Highest accuracy!

DRAWBACKS:

5fs timing ambiguity?  
Optical cycle slips?  
Interferometric noise?  
Brillouin scattering?  
Polarization & PMD effects?  
User-equipment availability?

Optical CW system



Electrical pulse source

ADVANTAGES:

Reasonable resolution and accuracy!

User-community understanding!

DRAWBACKS:

Fiber nonlinearity?

Fiber chromatic dispersion?

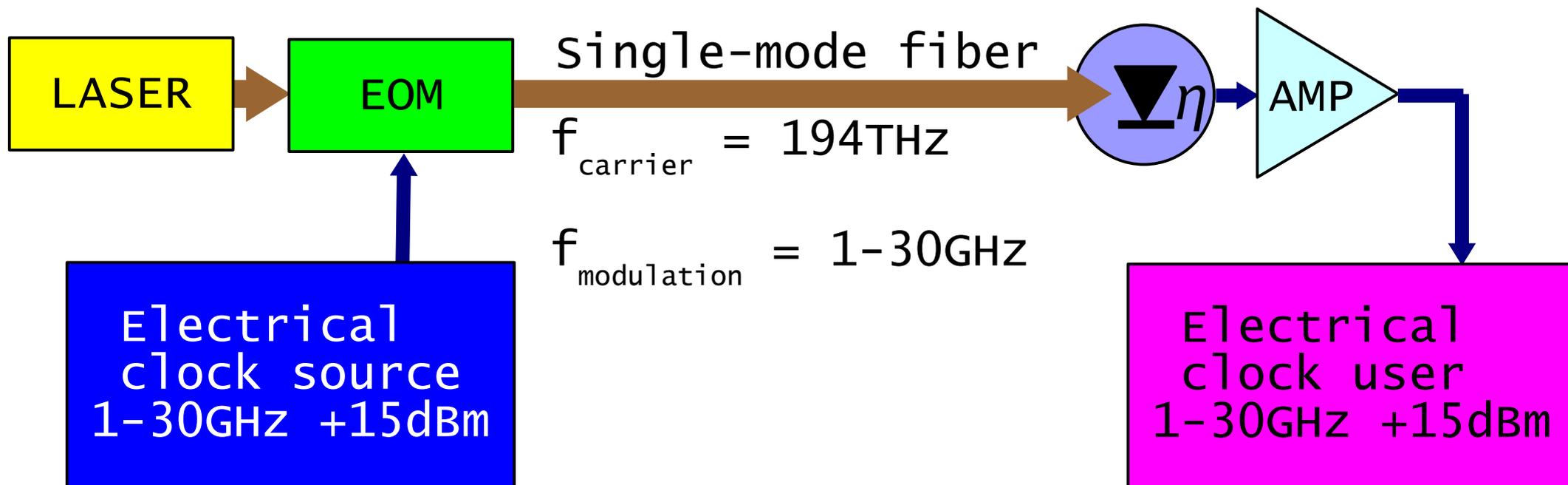
PMD pulse distortion?

Fiber thermal compensation?

Electrical SNR?

Optical pulse processing?

Pulsed system



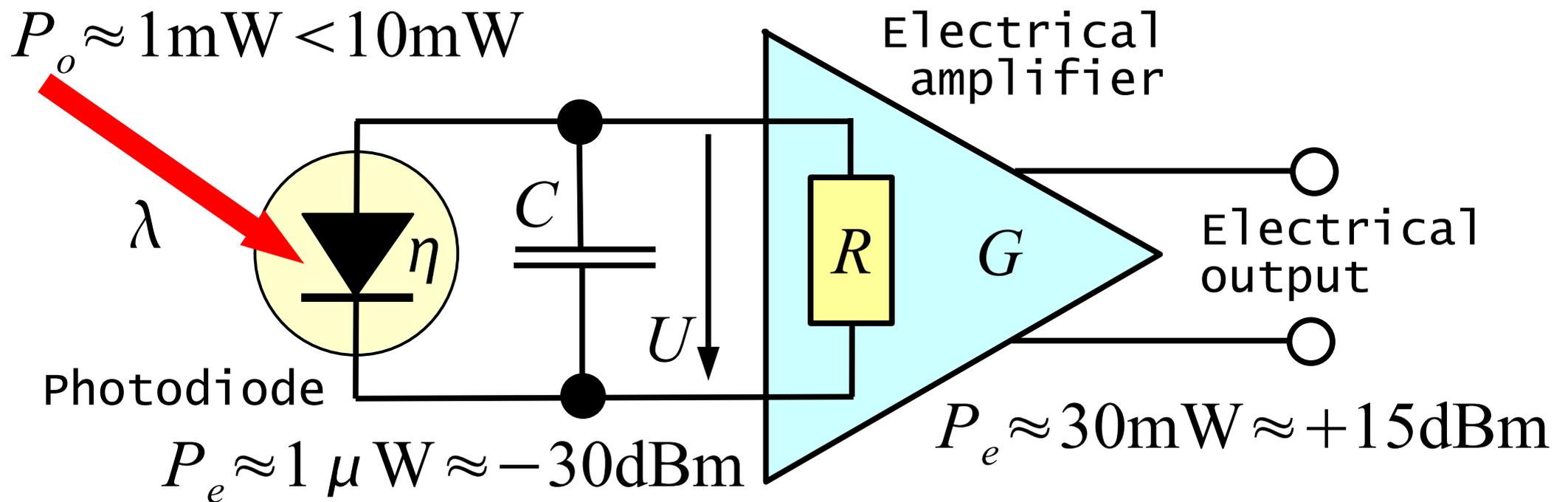
ADVANTAGES:

- Simple temperature compensation!
- Standard electrical interfaces!
- Standard hi-rel telecom components!

DRAWBACKS:

- High photodetector electrical noise: jitter 1-10ps?
- Low timing resolution?

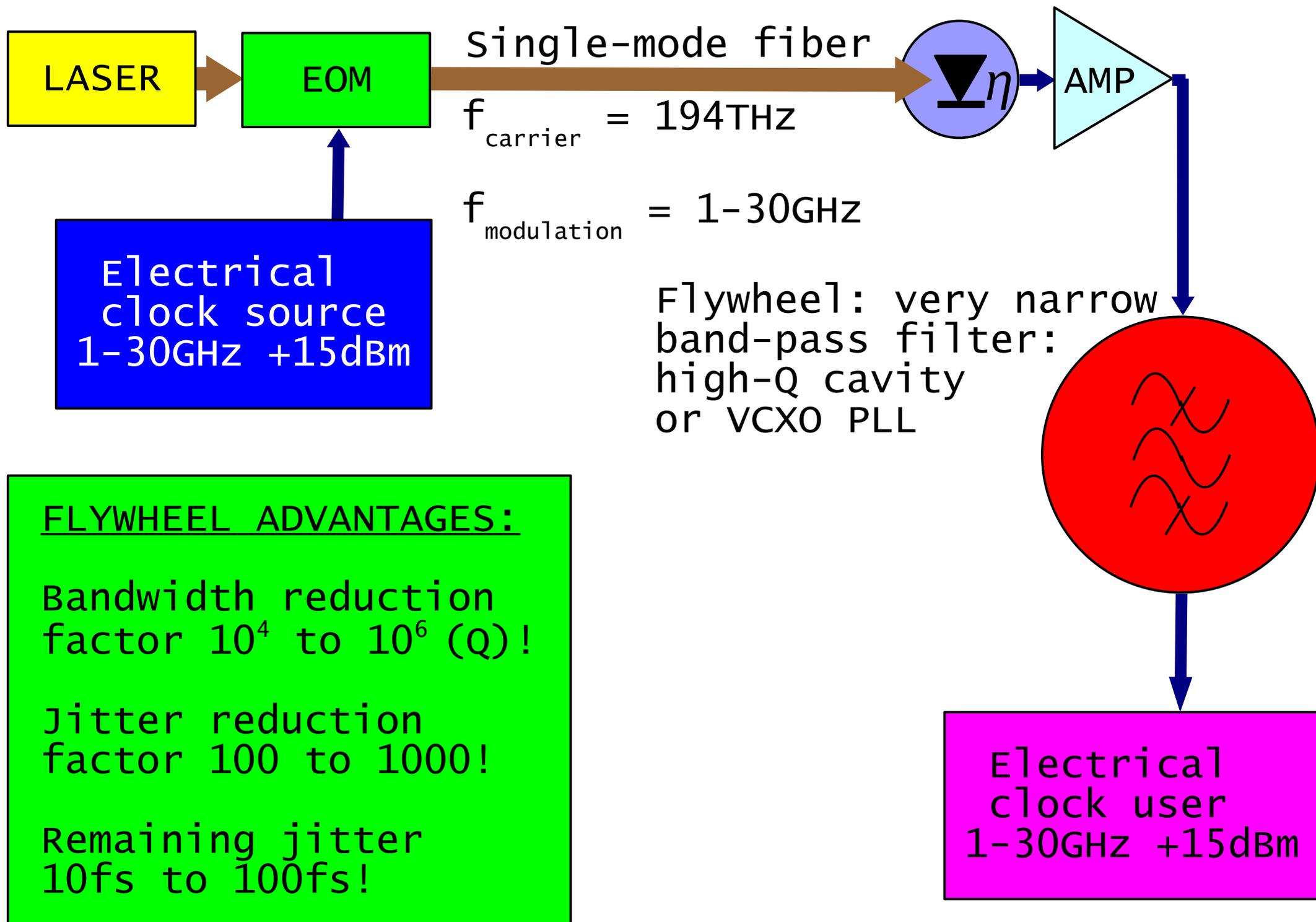
CW modulation system



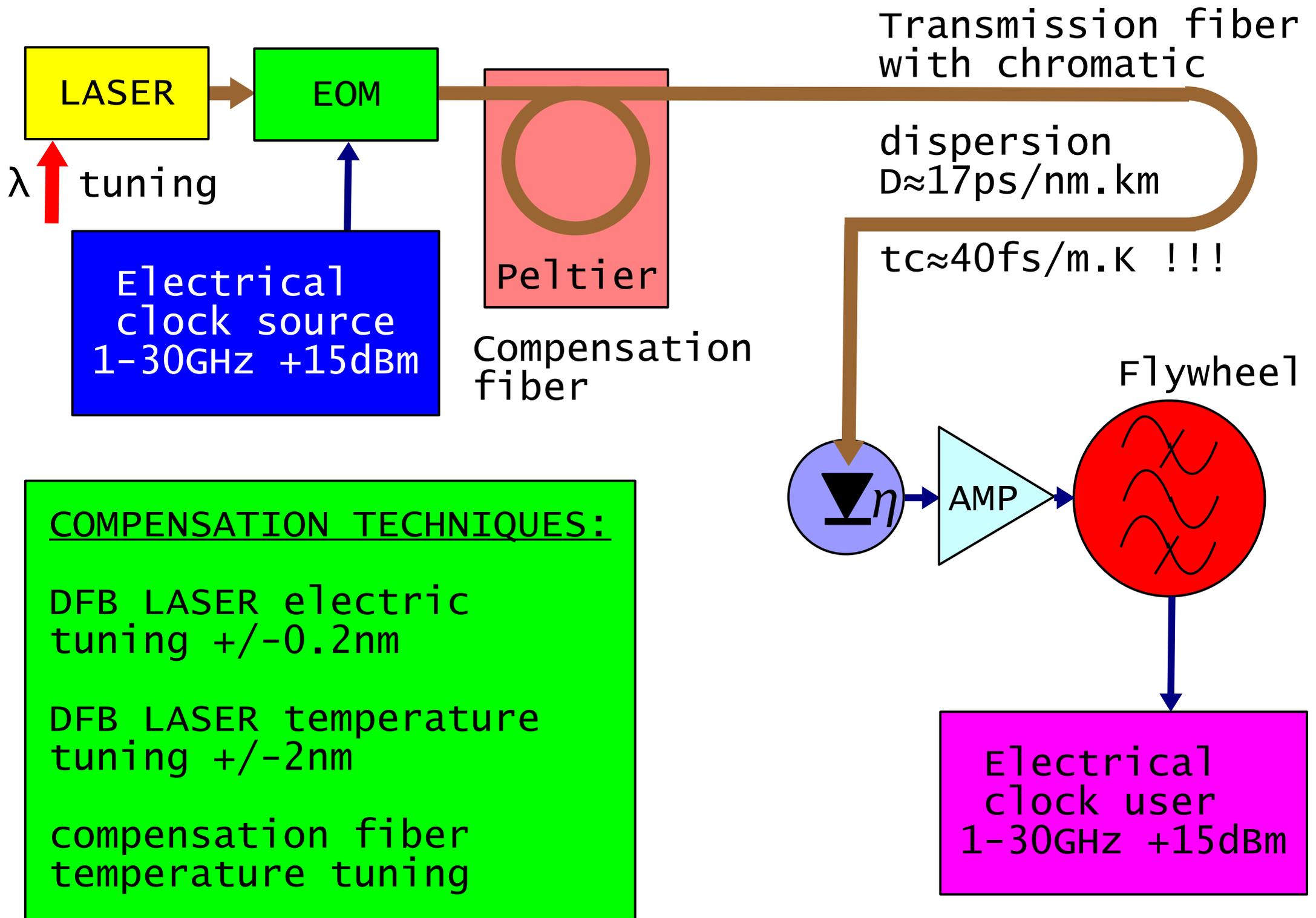
$$U_{Neff} = \sqrt{P_N \cdot R} \quad P_N = B \cdot k_b \cdot T \quad B = \frac{1}{2\pi \cdot R \cdot C}$$

$$U_{Neff} = \sqrt{\frac{k_b \cdot T}{2\pi \cdot C}} = 25.7\ \mu\text{V}_{eff} \quad @ \ C=1\text{pF}, \ T=300\text{K}$$

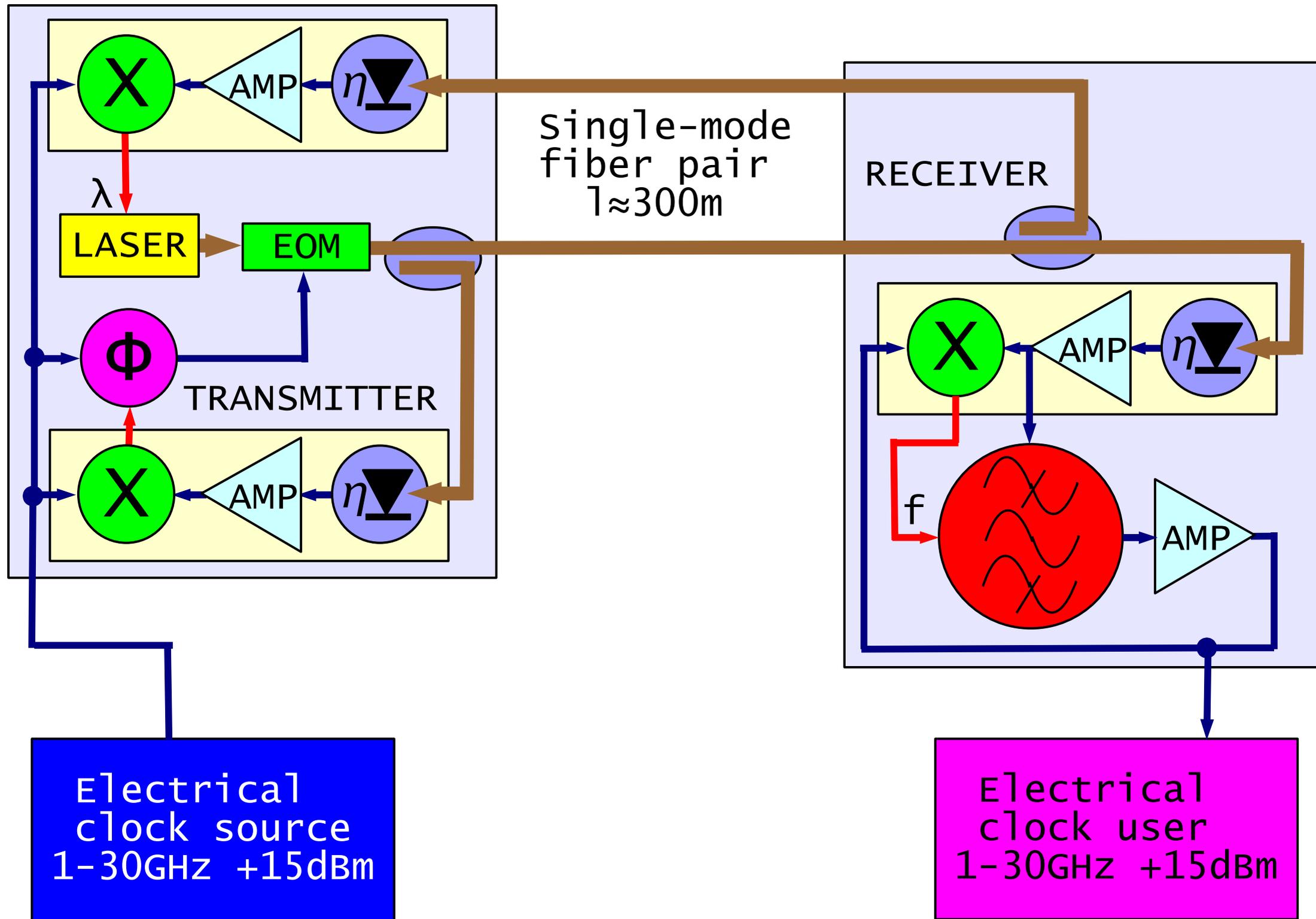
Photodiode electrical noise



CW modulation system with flywheel



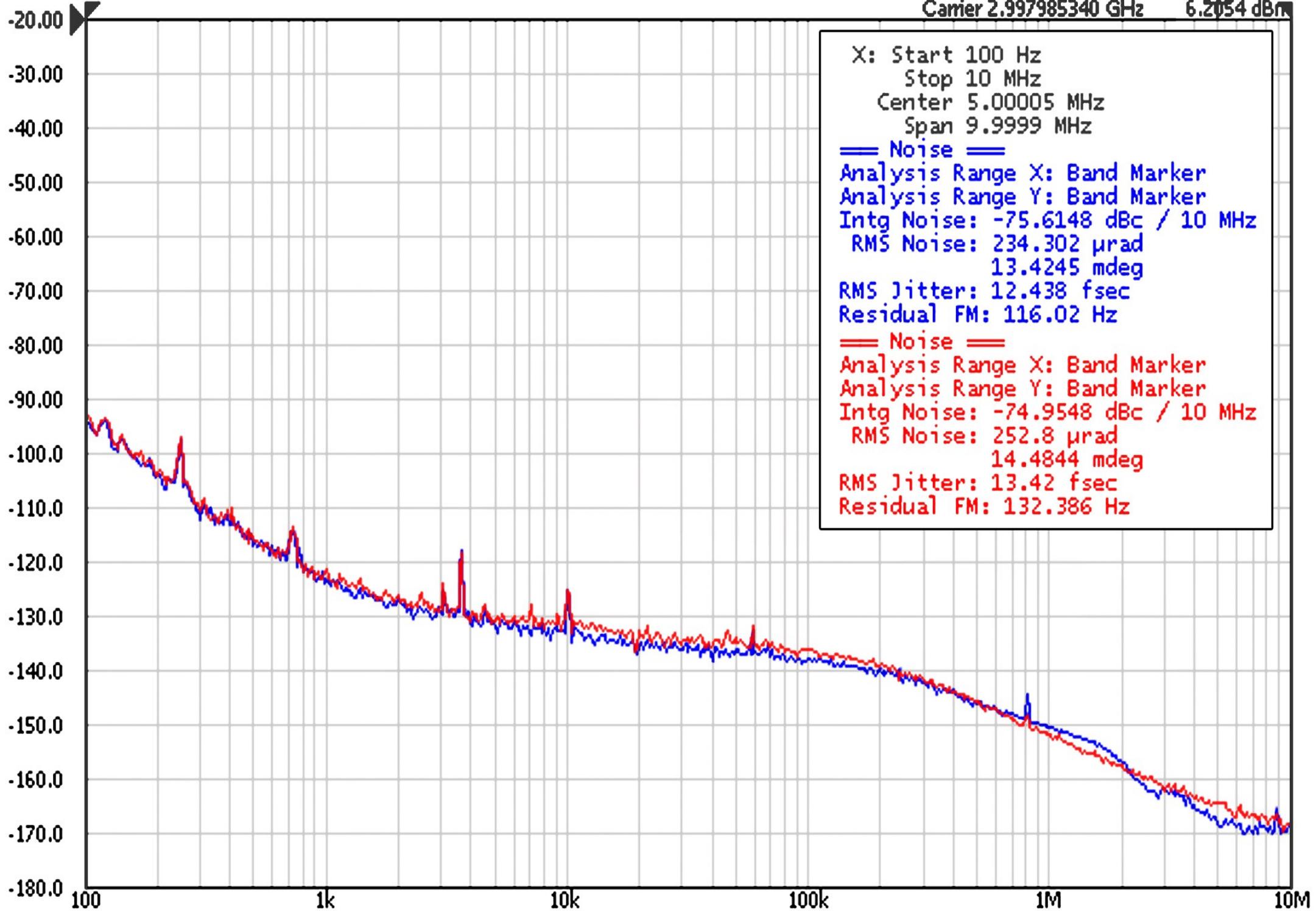
Delay-variation compensation techniques



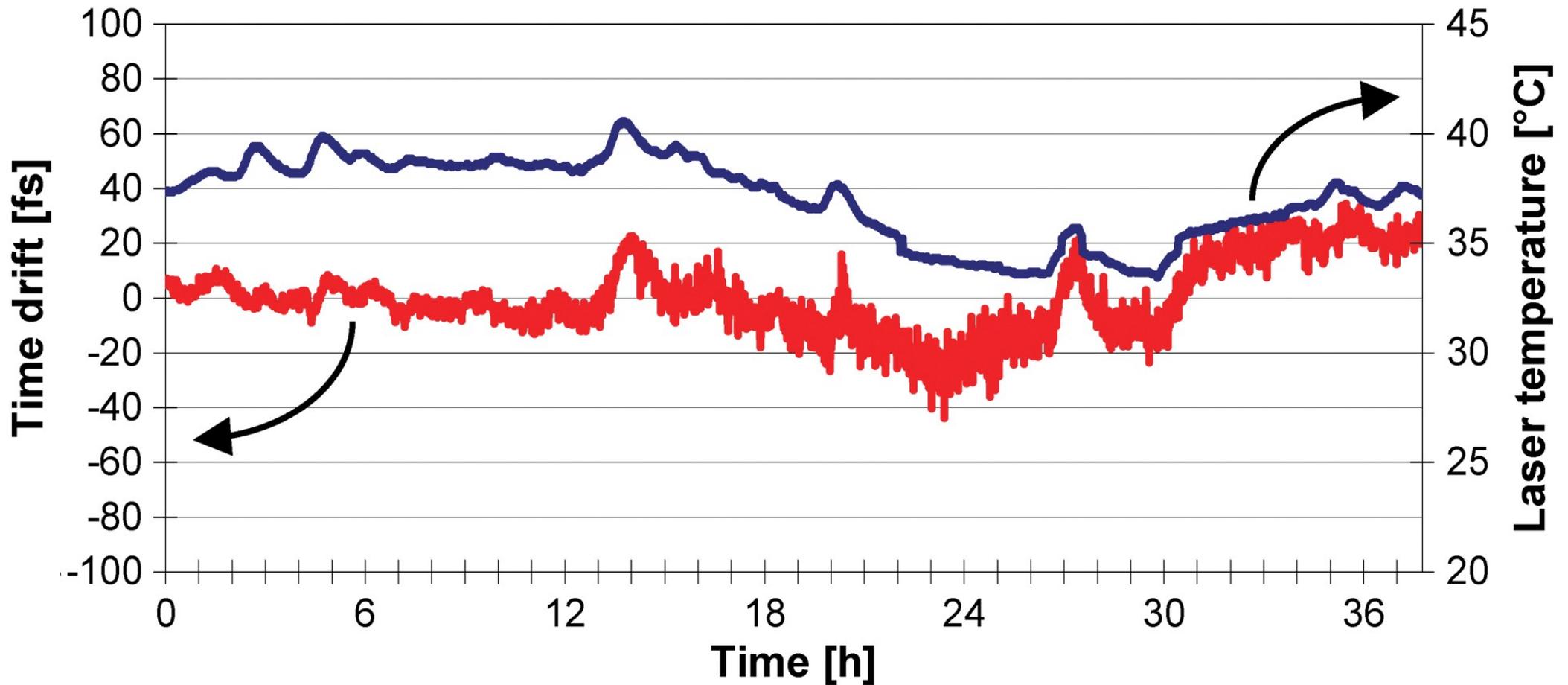
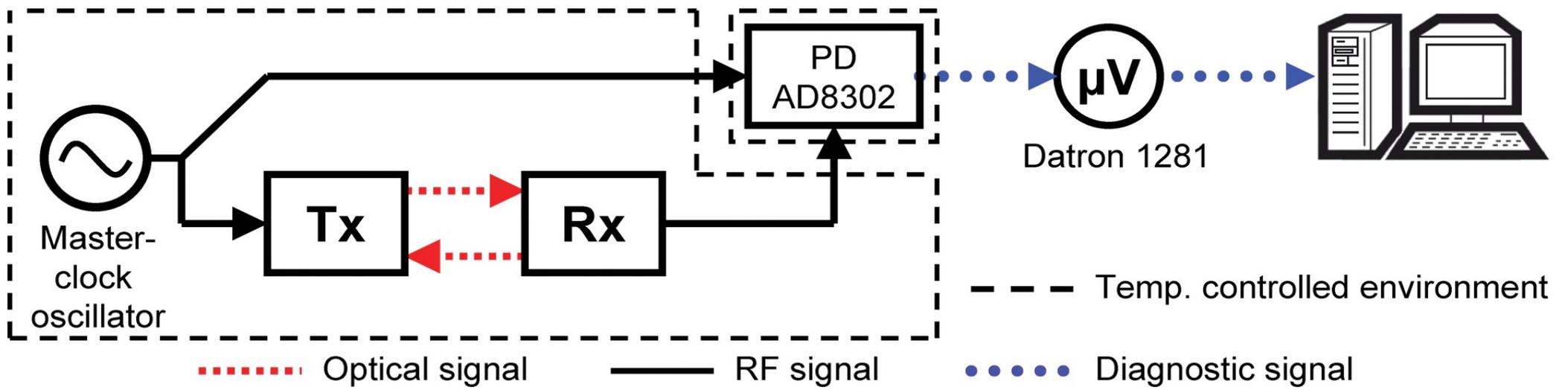
CW modulation system with temperature compensation

Phase Noise 10.00dB/Ref -20.00dBc/Hz

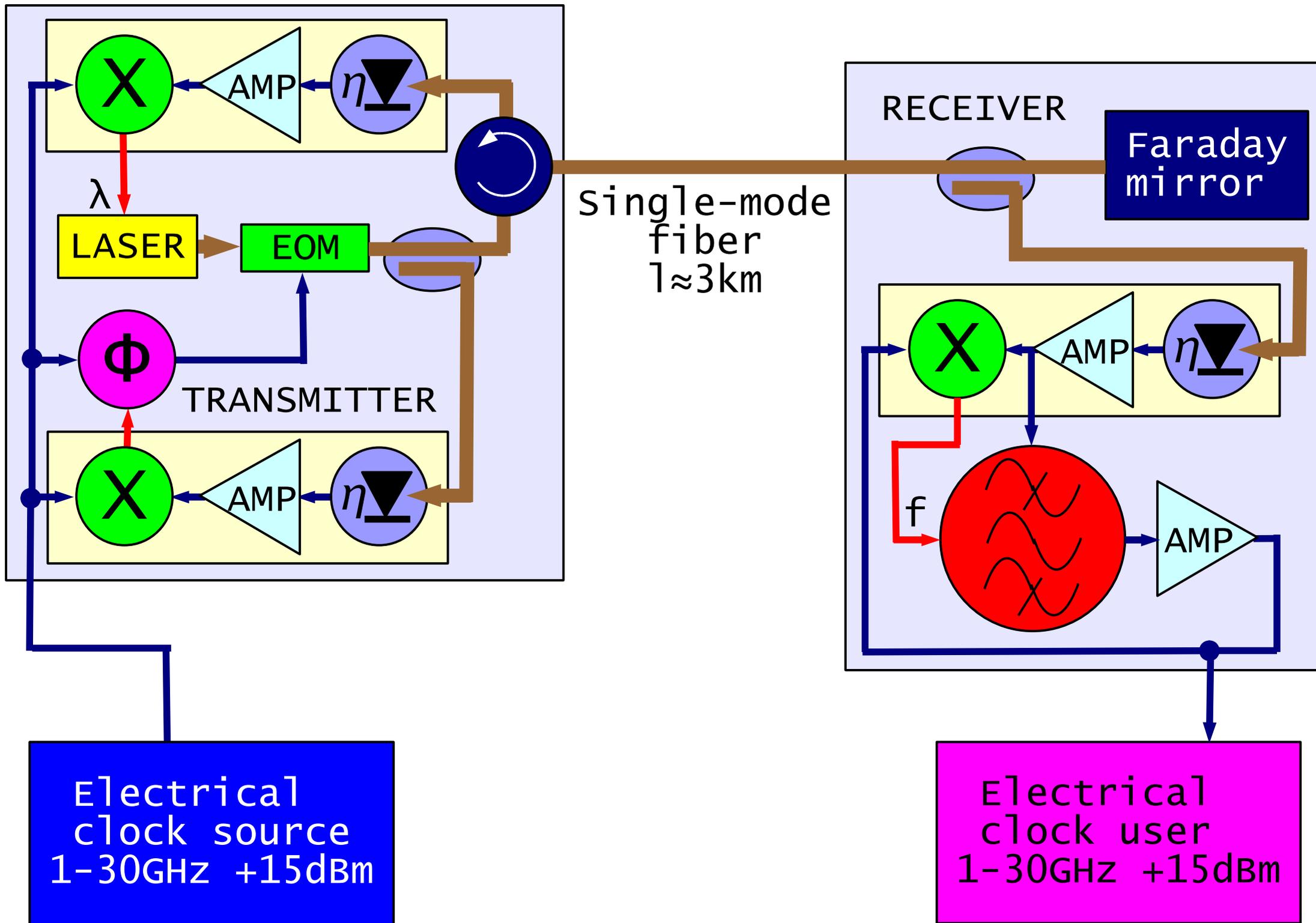
Carrier 2.997985340 GHz 6.2054 dBm



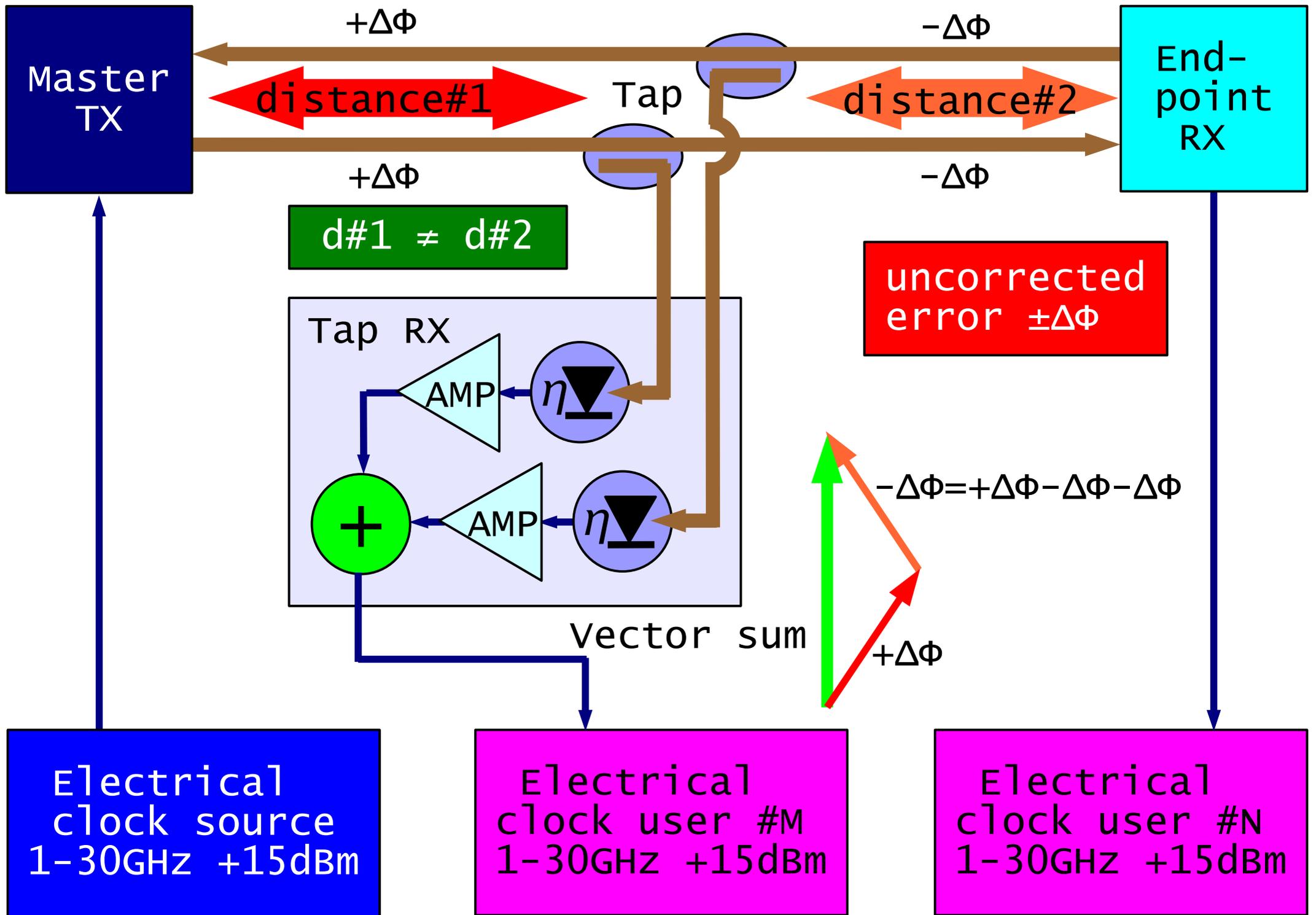
Measured 3GHz CW-modulation-system phase noise & jitter



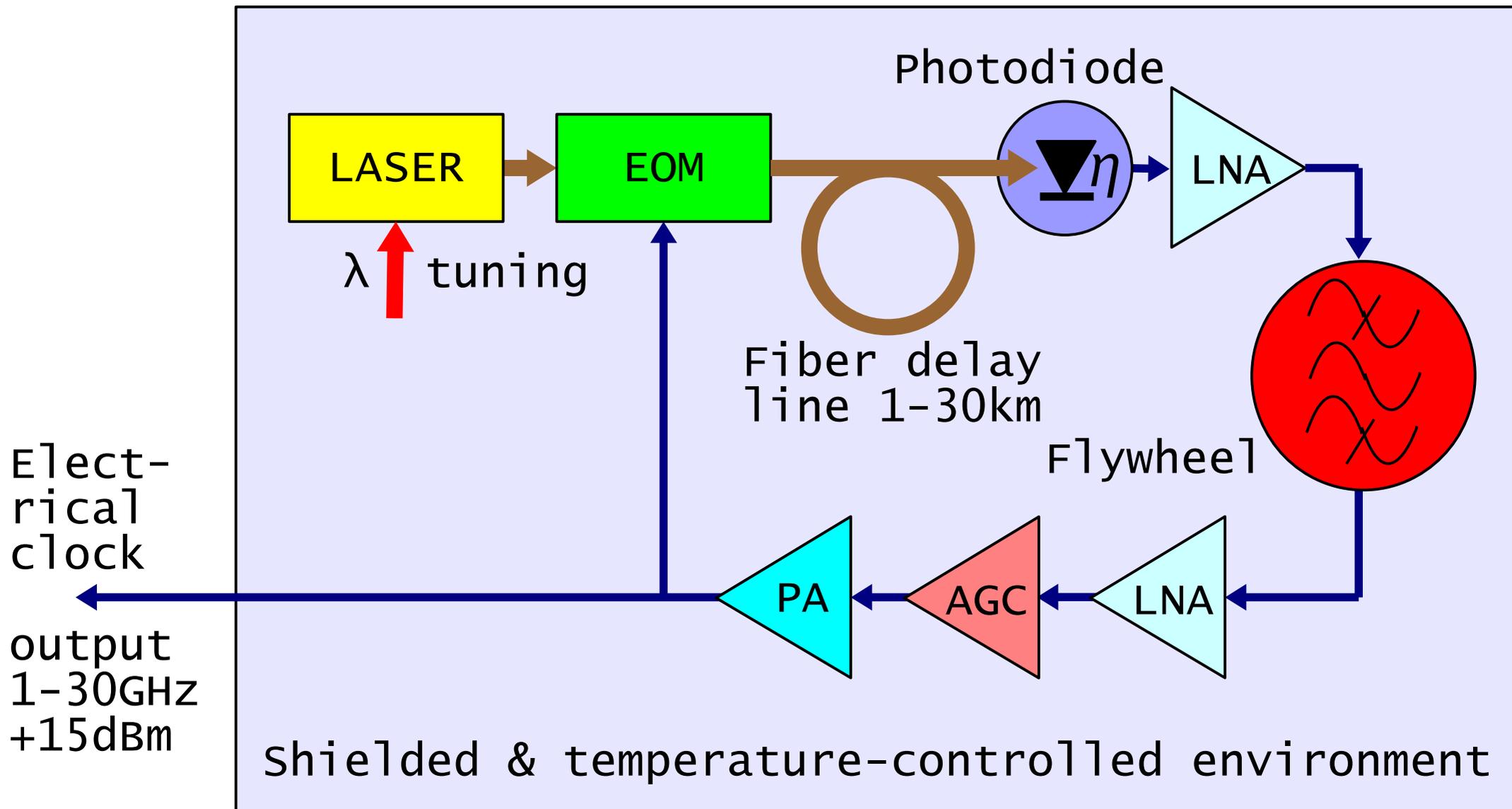
Measured 3GHz CW-modulation-system long-term drift



CW modulation system with PMD compensation



Multi-point chain clock distribution



Fiber delay + flywheel  $\gg \gg$  equivalent  $Q \approx 10^5 - 10^7$

Electro-optical master oscillator



**FERMI**  
@elettra



Sincrotrone Trieste,  
Elettra laboratory:  
initial system requirements  
initial experiments



Univerza v Ljubljani  
Fakulteta za elektrotehniko



Laboratorij za sevanje in optiko

University of Ljubljana,  
Faculty of Electrical Engineering,  
Laboratory for Radiation and Optics:  
initial research



Center of Excellence for  
Biosensors, Instrumentation  
and Process Control (COBIK):  
current research &  
development



**Instrumentation  
Technologies**

Instrumentation Technologies:  
initial sponsoring &  
management, co-development,  
industrialization & production