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Clock concept using on-chip 2-point OFD Caltech JPL

High-performance, small microwave oscillators for Lunar Network



- Microwave oscillator on a small spacecraft can provide cost-effective communications, monitoring, and inspection.
- Clock based on optical frequency division (OFD) will have an order of magnitude better stability than CSAC or existing electronic microwave oscillators.



- Use an optical frequency comb (equally-spaced frequency ruler) to divide the optical frequency down to a microwave tone.
- Electrical mixing eliminates optical pump frequency.
 - $f_{rep} = \frac{v_2 v_1 f_{LO}}{n m}.$
 - Phase noise is reduced by $(n-m)^2$.



Frequency comb generation













- Use spectrally tunable dispersive wave (frequency comb lines with enhance power) to improve system performance.
- Frequency comb is packaged with optical pump and tuning control.



Compact Fabry–Pérot cavity







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- Compact, high-finesse (200,000) Fabry–Pérot cavity serves as the optical reference (which will ultimately be upgraded to an atomic transition).
- Frequency stability better than 10⁻¹³ is demonstrated (timing error 10× better than a quartz oscillator).

Communications Physics 7.1 (2024): 177.



Low-noise microwave generation



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- Panel c: A stable 20 GHz microwave tone is generated.
- Panel d: Phase noise measured at a 20 GHz carrier (blue) and scaled down to a 10 GHz carrier for comparison purposes (black).
 - Phase noise as low as -152 dBc/Hz at 10 kHz frequency offset is demonstrate for a 10 GHz carrier
 - >10 dB improvement compared with previous record in Nature 627, 534–539 (2024).
- Next step: improve SWaP and performance to make the system ideal for the Lunar Network.