



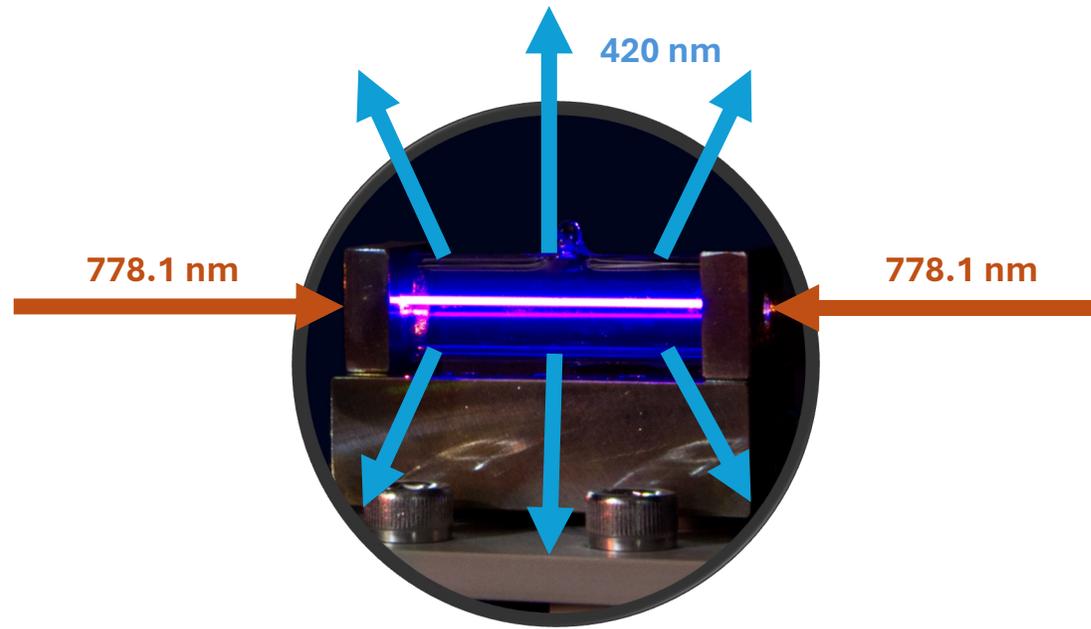
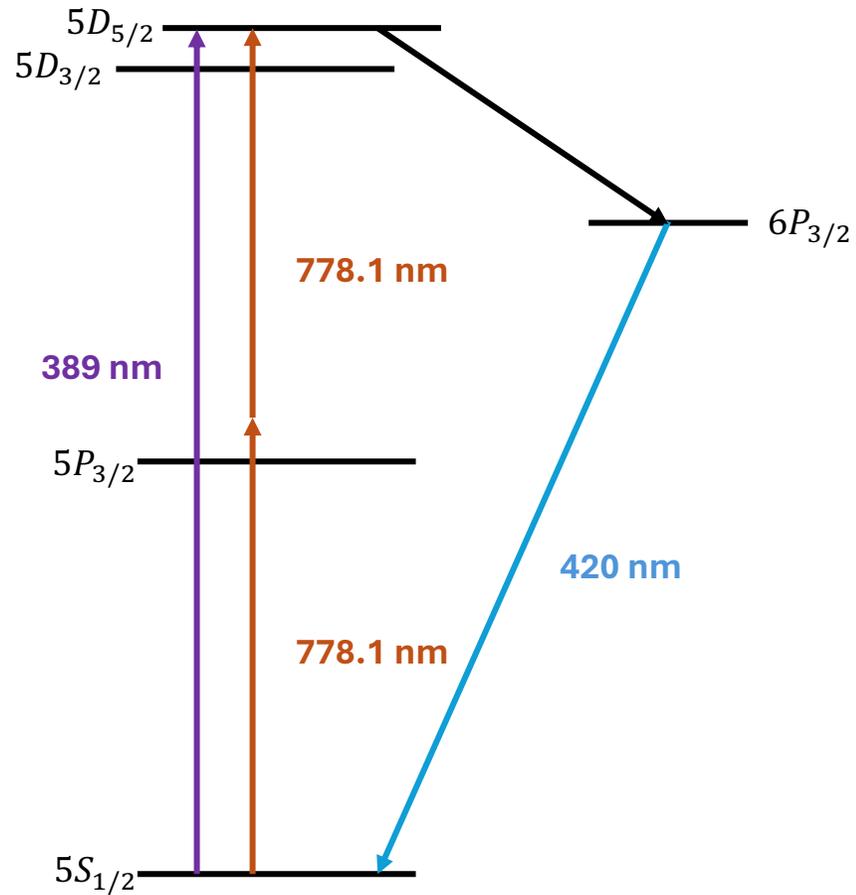
AN OPTICAL CLOCK ON THE MOON? SOME KEY FIGURES



Vienna – CisLunar PNT 2026
10-13.02.2026
F. Droz, V. Helson



||||| DOPPLER-FREE SPECTROSCOPY IN A HOT ^{87}Rb VAPOR



Martin, K., *et al.*, *Phys. Rev. Applied* **9**, 014019 (2018).
 Newman, Z., *et al.*, *Opt. Lett.* **46**, 4702-4705 (2021).
 Lemke, N., *et al.*, *Sensors*, **22**(5), 1982 (2022).
 Snadden, M., *et al.*, *Opt. Comm.*, **152**, 5-6 (1998).



GROUND CLOCK DEVELOPMENT



2022

2023

2024

2025

2026

Laboratory performance test setup

First 19" prototype

Prototype validation

Operation in Rolex Timescale

Second 19" prototype

Operation at METAS

Preindustrial prototypes

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||||| SPACE CLOCK DEVELOPMENT

2025

2026

2027

2028

2029

Material and process validation and qualification

Digital Electronic selection

EM Electronic develop.

QM/PFM Electronic Manufacturing

Mechanical and Thermal Model

EM Mech.

QM/PFM Mechanics

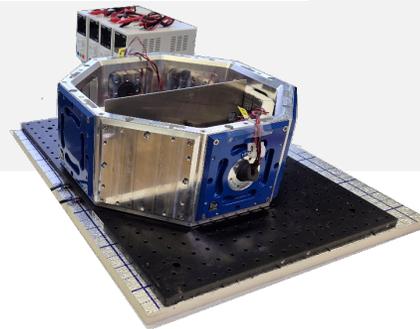
Preliminary Photonic bench

EM Photonic bench

QM/PFM Photonic bench

EM

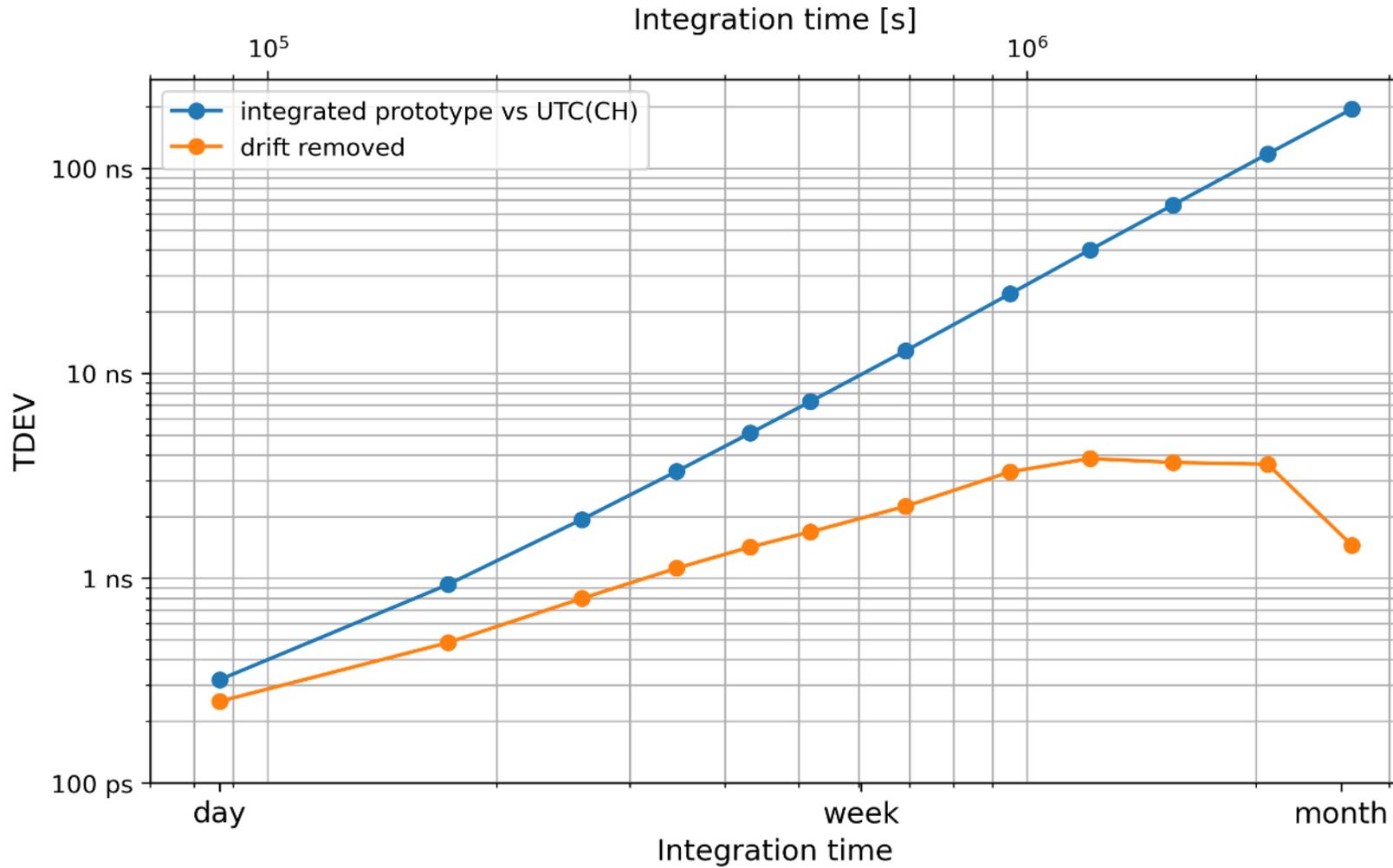
QM/PFM



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PERFORMANCE IN TIME SCALE (TIME KEEPING VERSION)



Tuned for timekeeping

- ☐ Short term $1.6 \cdot 10^{-13} \cdot T^{-1/2}$
 - ☐ Photon shot noise
- ☐ Long term drift $5 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$
 - ~200 ps·day⁻¹
 - ☐ He diffusion through glass

Timekeeping performances (drift removed)

- ☐ < 0.3 ns over one day
- ☐ < 5 ns over one month



||||| ADVANTAGE/DISADVANTAGE OF AN OPTICAL CLOCK FOR A (CIS)LUNAR APPLICATION

Advantages

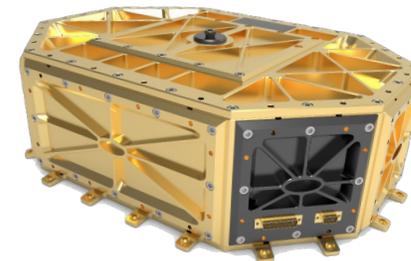
- ❑ Fraction of ns at 1 day
 - ❑ Precision of the PNT system through excellent short and mid term performances

- ❑ Few ns over weeks
 - ❑ Robustness of the PNT system through long term autonomy

- ❑ Fast warm-up and excellent «retrace»
 - ❑ Management of the total energy dedicated to the clocks

Disadvantage

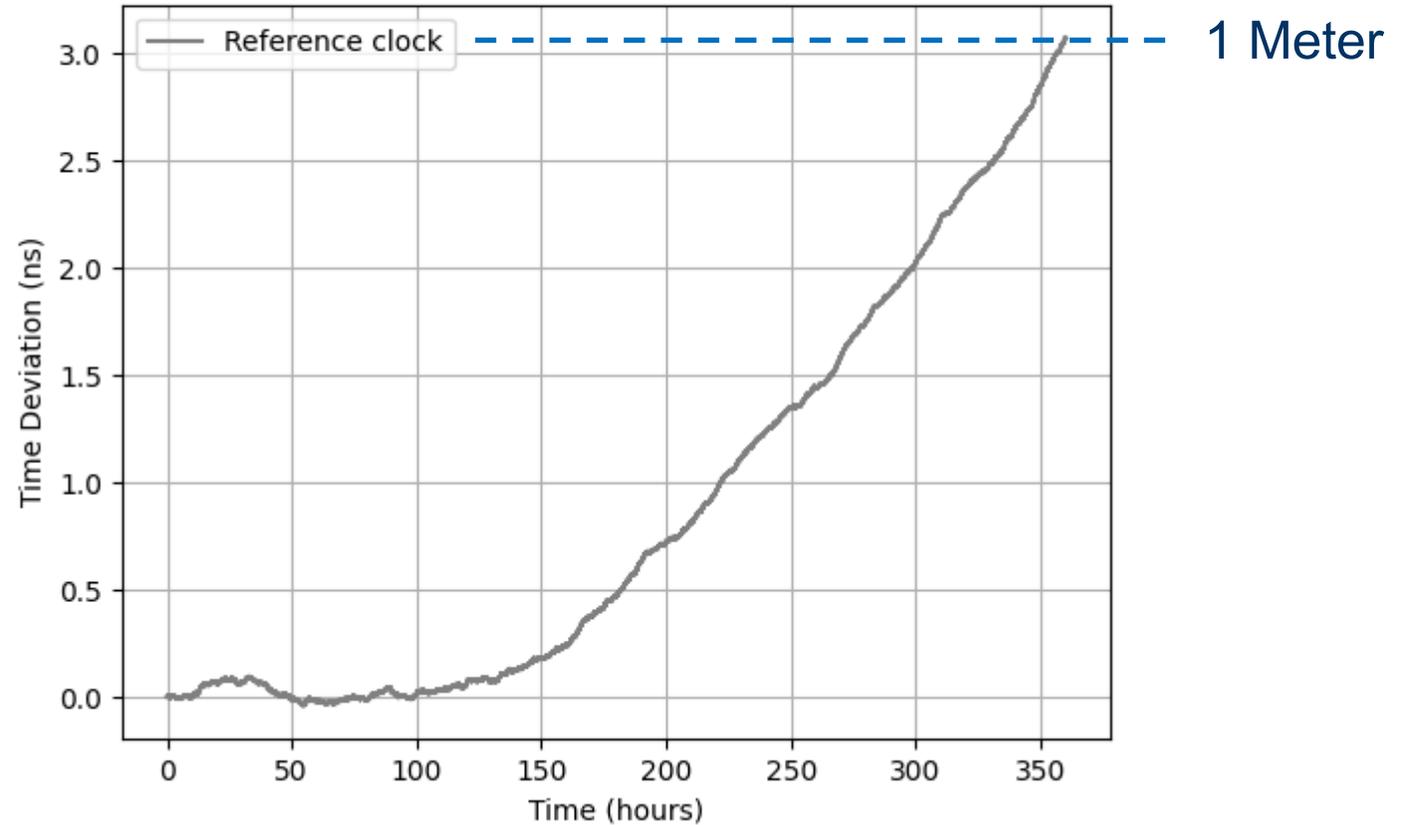
- ❑ Mass and power
 - ❑ First Estimation: 16 kg for 60W
- ❑ Flight heritage



||||| SIMULATED PERFORMANCES VERSUS POWER AVAILABILITY

Optical clock

- ☐ Fraction of ns over days
- ☐ Few ns over 2 weeks
- ☐ Average power: **60W**

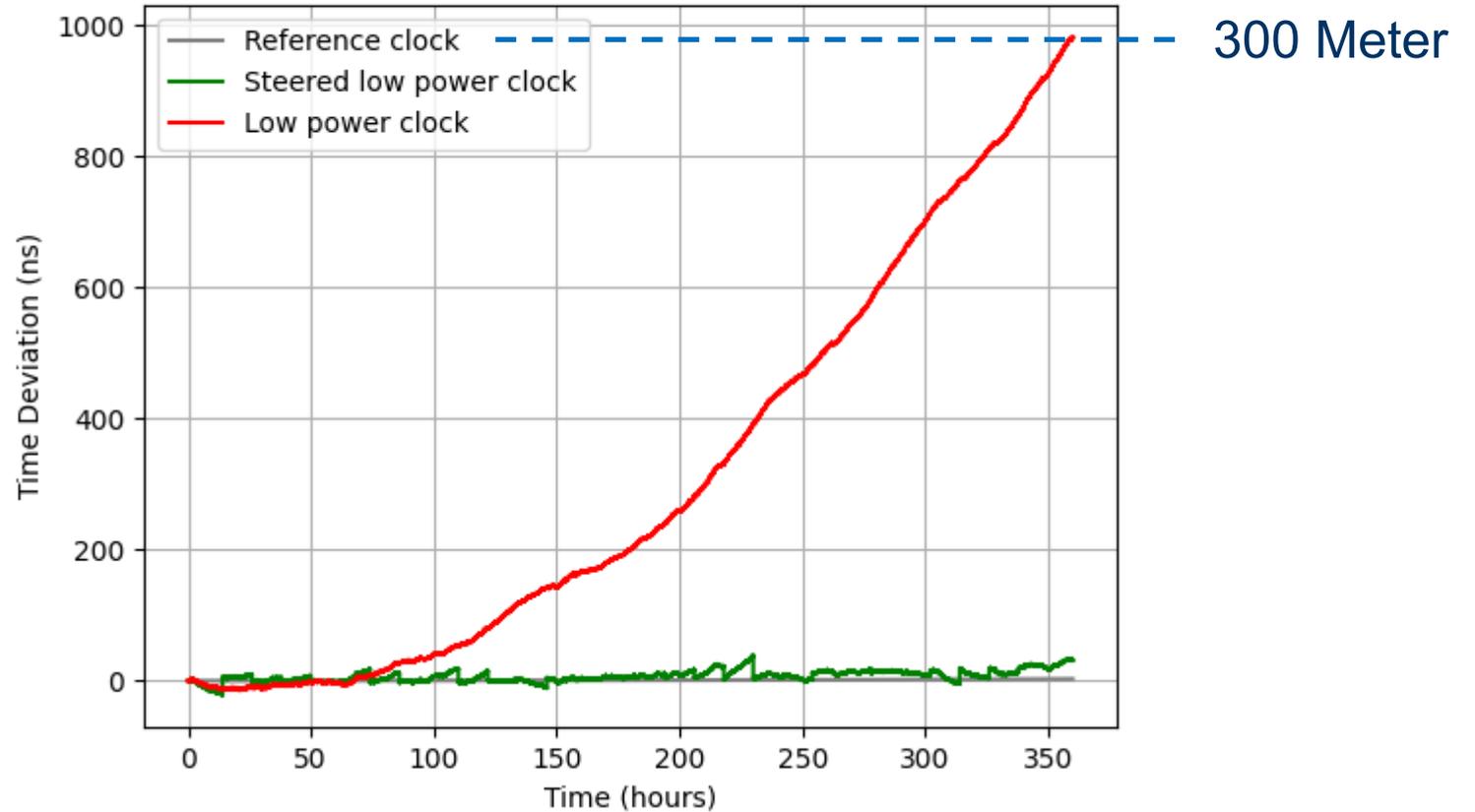


||||| SIMULATED PERFORMANCES VERSUS POWER AVAILABILITY

Microwave Rb clock (red curve)

☐ With drift compensation (90%)

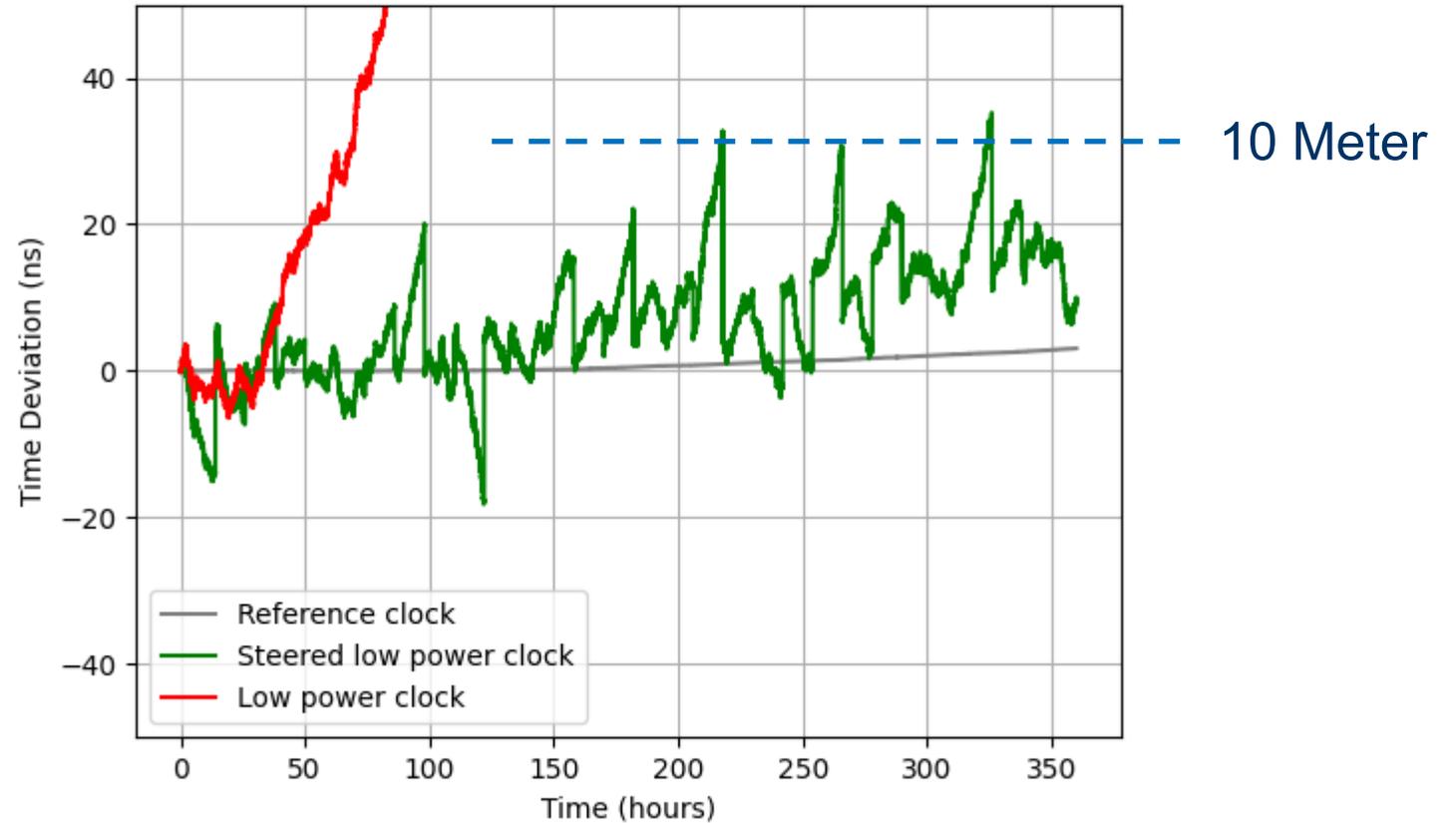
☐ Average power: **2W**



||||| SIMULATED PERFORMANCES VERSUS POWER AVAILABILITY

Low power microwave Rb clock with Optical clock steering

- Every 12 hours,
 - 1 hour warm-up
 - 1 hour measurement
- Average power: **12W**



Optical clocks present key advantages to be used for the Lunar PNT infrastructure

- ❑ Robustness by autonomy
- ❑ Precision through high stability
- ❑ According to energy limitation, flexibility of operation