Note on the use of the English text

To make its work more widely accessible the Comité International des Poids et Mesures publishes an English version of its reports. Readers should note that the official record is always that of the French text. This must be used when an authoritative reference is required or when there is doubt about the interpretation of the text.
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OF THE METRE CONVENTION

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THE BIPM AND
THE METRE CONVENTION

The Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM) was set up by the Metre Convention signed in Paris on 20 May 1875 by seventeen States during the final session of the diplomatic Conference of the Metre. This Convention was amended in 1921.

The BIPM has its headquarters near Paris, in the grounds (43 520 m²) of the Pavillon de Breteuil (Parc de Saint-Cloud) placed at its disposal by the French Government; its upkeep is financed jointly by the Member States of the Metre Convention.

The task of the BIPM is to ensure worldwide unification of physical measurements; its function is thus to:

- establish fundamental standards and scales for the measurement of the principal physical quantities and maintain the international prototypes;
- carry out comparisons of national and international standards;
- ensure the coordination of corresponding measurement techniques;
- carry out and coordinate measurements of the fundamental physical constants relevant to these activities.

The BIPM operates under the exclusive supervision of the Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM) which itself comes under the authority of the Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM) and reports to it on the work accomplished by the BIPM.

Delegates from all Member States of the Metre Convention attend the General Conference which, at present, meets every four years. The function of these meetings is to:

- discuss and initiate the arrangements required to ensure the propagation and improvement of the International System of Units (SI), which is the modern form of the metric system;
- confirm the results of new fundamental metrological determinations and various scientific resolutions of international scope;
- take all major decisions concerning the finance, organization and development of the BIPM.

The CIPM has eighteen members each from a different State: at present, it meets every year. The officers of this committee present an annual report on the administrative and financial position of the BIPM to the Governments of
the Member States of the Metre Convention. The principal task of the CIPM is to ensure worldwide uniformity in units of measurement. It does this by direct action or by submitting proposals to the CGPM.

The activities of the BIPM, which in the beginning were limited to measurements of length and mass, and to metrological studies in relation to these quantities, have been extended to standards of measurement of electricity (1927), photometry and radiometry (1937), ionizing radiation (1960) and to time scales (1988). To this end the original laboratories, built in 1876-1878, were enlarged in 1929; new buildings were constructed in 1963-1964 for the ionizing radiation laboratories and in 1984 for the laser work. In 1988 a new building for a library and offices was opened.

Some forty-five physicists and technicians work in the BIPM laboratories. They mainly conduct metrological research, international comparisons of realizations of units and calibrations of standards. An annual report, published in the *Procès-Verbaux des Séances du Comité International des Poids et Mesures*, gives details of the work in progress.

Following the extension of the work entrusted to the BIPM in 1927, the CIPM has set up bodies, known as Consultative Committees, whose function is to provide it with information on matters that it refers to them for study and advice. These Consultative Committees, which may form temporary or permanent working groups to study special topics, are responsible for coordinating the international work carried out in their respective fields and for proposing recommendations to the CIPM concerning units.

The Consultative Committees have common regulations (*BIPM Proc.-Verb. Com. Int. Poids et Mesures*, 1963, 31, 97). They meet at irregular intervals. The chairman of each Consultative Committee is designated by the CIPM and is normally a member of the CIPM. The members of the Consultative Committees are metrology laboratories and specialized institutes, agreed by the CIPM, which send delegates of their choice. In addition, there are individual members appointed by the CIPM, and a representative of the BIPM (Criteria for membership of Consultative Committees, *BIPM Proc.-Verb. Com. Int. Poids et Mesures*, 1996, 64, 124). At present, there are nine such committees:

1. The Consultative Committee for Electricity and Magnetism (CCEM), new name given in 1997 to the Consultative Committee for Electricity (CCE) set up in 1927:
2. The Consultative Committee for Photometry and Radiometry (CCPR), new name given in 1971 to the Consultative Committee for Photometry (CCP) set up in 1933 (between 1930 and 1933 the CCE dealt with matters concerning photometry);

3. The Consultative Committee for Thermometry (CCT), set up in 1937;

4. The Consultative Committee for Length (CCL), new name given in 1997 to the Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Metre (CCDM), set up in 1952;

5. The Consultative Committee for Time and Frequency (CCTF), new name given in 1997 to the Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Second (CCDS) set up in 1956;

6. The Consultative Committee for Ionizing Radiation (CCRI), new name given in 1997 to the Consultative Committee for Standards of Ionizing Radiation (CCEMRI) set up in 1958 (in 1969 this committee established four sections: Section I (X- and γ-rays, electrons), Section II (Measurement of radionuclides), Section III (Neutron measurements), Section IV (α-energy standards); in 1975 this last section was dissolved and Section II was made responsible for its field of activity);

7. The Consultative Committee for Units (CCU), set up in 1964 (this committee replaced the “Commission for the System of Units” set up by the CIPM in 1954);

8. The Consultative Committee for Mass and Related Quantities (CCM), set up in 1980;


The proceedings of the General Conference, the CIPM and the Consultative Committees are published by the BIPM in the following series:

- Comptes Rendus des Séances de la Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures;
- Procès-Verbaux des Séances du Comité International des Poids et Mesures;
- Reports of Meetings of Consultative Committees.

The BIPM also publishes monographs on special metrological subjects and, under the title Le Système International d’Unités (SI), a brochure, periodically updated, in which are collected all the decisions and recommendations concerning units.
The collection of the *Travaux et Mémoires du Bureau International des Poids et Mesures* (22 volumes published between 1881 and 1966) and the *Recueil de Travaux du Bureau International des Poids et Mesures* (11 volumes published between 1966 and 1988) ceased by a decision of the CIPM.

The scientific work of the BIPM is published in the open scientific literature and an annual list of publications appears in the *Procès-Verbaux* of the CIPM.

Since 1965 *Metrologia*, an international journal published under the auspices of the CIPM, has printed articles dealing with scientific metrology, improvements in methods of measurement, work on standards and units, as well as reports concerning the activities, decisions and recommendations of the various bodies created under the Metre Convention.
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFINITION OF THE METRE
as of 16 September 1997

President

M. Chung Myung Sai, member of the Comité International des Poids et Mesures, Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science, Taejon.

Executive secretary

Mr J.-M. Chartier, Bureau International des Poids et Mesures [BIPM], Sèvres.

Members

Bureau National de Métrologie: Institut National de Métrologie [BNM-INM], Paris.
CSIRO, Division of Applied Physics [CSIRO], Lindfield.
D.I. Mendeleyev Institute for Metrology [VNIIM], St Petersburg.
Istituto di Metrologia G. Colonnetti [IMGC], Turin.
Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science [KRISS], Taejon.
National Institute of Metrology [NIM], Beijing.
National Institute of Standards and Technology [NIST], Gaithersburg/Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics [JILA], Boulder.
National Physical Laboratory [NPL], Teddington.
National Research Council of Canada [NRC], Ottawa.
National Research Laboratory of Metrology [NRLM], Tsukuba.
Office Fédéral de Métrologie [OFMET], Wabern.
Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt [PTB], Braunschweig.
The Director of the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures [BIPM], Sèvres.
Consultative Committee
for the Definition of the Metre

Report of the 9th meeting
(16-18 September 1997)

to the Comité International des Poids et Mesures
Agenda

1 Opening of the meeting; designation of a rapporteur.
2 Equivalence of national measurement standards.
3 Examination of replies to the BIPM questionnaire.
4 Presentation of new results relating to items in the questionnaire.
5 Modifications to the 1992 *mise en pratique*, including proposals for new recommended radiations:
   5.2 Working party proposals;
   5.2 Discussion of proposals;
   5.3 Working party for final recommendation to the CIPM.
6 Report of the working group on dimensional metrology.
7 Identification of key comparisons in length metrology:
   7.1 Proposed comparisons;
   7.2 Participation in key comparisons;
   7.3 Role of the regional key comparison;
   7.4 Results of the CCDM gauge block comparison;
   7.5 Key comparison for stabilized lasers; provisional equivalence issue.
8 Work at the BIPM:
   8.1 International comparisons of stabilized lasers;
   8.2 Research work;
   8.3 Nanometrology.
9 CCDM working groups:
   9.1 Working group on the *mise en pratique*;
   9.2 An equation for determining refractive index;
   9.3 Working party on future work.
10 Recommendations to the CIPM:
   10.1 Background to recommendations;
   10.2 Future work at the BIPM;
   10.3 Change of name of the CCDM.
11 Date of next meeting.
The Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Metre (CCDM) held its 9th meeting at the Bureau International des Poids et Mesures (BIPM), Sèvres, on Tuesday 16, Wednesday 17 and Thursday 18 September 1997. Five sessions were held.

The following were present: L.Y. Abramova (VNIIM), F. Bertinetti (IMGC), N. Brown (CSIRO-NML), M.S. Chung (President of the CCDM), C.I. Eom (KRISS), P. Gill (NPL), J.L. Hall (JILA), J. Helmcke (PTB), P. Juncar (BNM-INM), H. Kunzmann (PTB), A. Madej (NRC), H. Matsumoto (NRLM), J. Pekelsky (NRC), M. Priel (BNM-INM), T.J. Quinn (Director of the BIPM), F. Riehle (PTB), W.R.C. Rowley (NPL), A. Sacconi (IMGC), S. Shen (NIM), J.A. Stone (NIST), R. Thalmann (OFMET), Y.G. Zakharenko (VNIIM).

Invited: J. Blabla (CMI), O. Krüger (CSIR), R. Muijlwijk (NMi-VSL), V. Navratil (SMU), M. Okaji (NRLM), M. Viliesid (CENAM).

Also present: P. Giacomo (Director emeritus of the BIPM); J.-M. Chartier, R. Felder, S. Picard, L. Robertsson, L.F. Vitushkin and A. Zarka (BIPM).

Dr Quinn opened the meeting on behalf of the BIPM and introduced the new President of the CCDM. He pointed out that there are important decisions to be made which include modifications to the practical realization of the definition of the metre and selection of key comparisons, as well as the activities of working groups to be considered.

The President thanked the Director of the BIPM and welcomed members, particularly those attending a CCDM meeting for the first time.

Dr Brown was appointed rapporteur.

The agenda was approved with no additional business proposed.
2 EQUIVALENCE OF NATIONAL MEASUREMENT STANDARDS

Dr Quinn spoke about the new demands being made of Consultative Committees to establish key comparisons which will help to lay the basis for future equivalence agreements between national laboratories. The CCDM is the last to consider this matter and should decide on key comparisons which test a laboratory’s ability in length measurements. This will result in a great deal of extra work, so it is important to choose carefully, avoiding undue rigour, and to see the comparisons as a way of testing the capabilities of the laboratory. This should not just be a test of the primary standard, but should also test the work in general so that calibration certificates are mutually recognised. There are many decisions to be made before all the guidelines are established and agreed on, but these will soon be considered by the CIPM and should be in place next year. It is important to start planning the comparison programme at this meeting and appoint pilot laboratories to run key comparisons for the Consultative Committee members. Regional comparisons will need to be organized to allow every national laboratory to take part, and these need to be linked together with a reasonable redundancy. The Consultative Committee must approve the results of the comparison before publication.

3 EXAMINATION OF REPLIES TO THE BIPM QUESTIONNAIRE

Mr Chartier presented the results of the BIPM questionnaire in summary form (CCDM/97-19). Six laboratories have made new frequency measurements and have proposals to include them in a revised *mise en pratique* (the practical realization of the definition of the metre). There is a majority in support of new working groups. All the members have taken part in international comparisons of stabilized lasers and dimensional metrology since the last CCDM. Mr Chartier concluded that there is a need to revise the 1992 *mise en pratique* in order to include corrections, update a laser frequency and add several new interesting laser radiations.
4 PRESENTATION OF NEW RESULTS RELATING TO ITEMS IN THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The NIST/JILA reported on the determination of the frequency of a frequency-doubled Nd:YAG laser stabilized on an absorption line at 532 nm in molecular iodine. Its most recent determination made use of the measurement of the frequency of a two-photon transition in rubidium at the BNM-LPTF.

The NPL discussed recent results using cold single strontium ions in a measurement which parallels the work at the NRC. Line widths below 1 kHz have been achieved and frequency measurements made by the two laboratories show good agreement. The frequency accuracy is already close to that achieved for the 633 nm iodine-stabilized laser and will be further improved. Frequency measurements of an iodine-stabilized frequency-doubled Nd:YAG laser have just been completed to complement the value reported by the NIST/JILA. The wide tuning range of this laser, which spans 8 to 9 absorption lines, means that people can work on different lines. A number of line separations have been measured to solve this problem.

The PTB reported a new frequency measurement for a calcium-stabilized laser which uses cold, trapped calcium atoms. It proposed that the result of this measurement be included in a revised mise en pratique, together with a new frequency measurement of the 1S-2S two-photon transition of atomic hydrogen, made at the MPQ. A frequency measurement of a transition in molecular iodine at 815 nm has been performed by measuring the frequency difference between the Ca-stabilized laser and a CH$_4$-stabilized He-Ne laser.

The NRC reported progress on work with single barium and strontium ions. The frequency of the barium system has been measured using the CO$_2$ frequency chain; the frequency of the strontium ion system has been measured relative to the iodine-stabilized He-Ne laser at 633 nm. A preliminary comparison with the caesium time standard has been made and this will enable the NRC to make the strontium system its primary realization of length, allowing absolute measurement of 633 nm lasers.

The IMGC described a measurement at the LENS of the frequency of a He transition at 389 nm with respect to a previously calibrated Rb two-photon transition at $2\lambda_0 = 778$ nm. In cooperation with the CSELT, it measured the wavelengths of several transitions of C$_2$H$_2$ and HI near 1.5 $\mu$m, an important spectral region for telecommunications. Work is soon to be published on measurements made with a transportable CO$_2$/OsO$_4$ laser.
The BNM-LPTF intimated that the 778 nm laser based on the two-photon transition in rubidium is a very useful standard both because it is simple and readily made portable. Present frequency measurements are limited by the CO$_2$ laser frequency at 29 THz, but there are plans to solve this.

There was a discussion on the future need for reliable optical-microwave frequency chains that must be capable of operating for long periods if optical standards are ever going to replace the present caesium time standard.

5 MODIFICATIONS TO THE 1992 MISE EN PRATIQUE, INCLUDING PROPOSALS FOR NEW RECOMMENDED RADIATIONS

5.1 Working party proposals

The Chairman of the working group on the *mise en pratique* of the definition of the metre introduced the document “Proposal to the 1997 CCDM” (CCDM/97-25). Dr Quinn explained that this is the work of a small informal group which met two weeks previously to consider new frequencies for the *mise en pratique* (the practical realization).

Dr Gill, who chaired the group, proposed three changes to the *mise en pratique*: 1) to include the definition of the metre and the three methods for realizing the metre in the introduction; 2) to revise the existing calcium frequency; and 3) to include five new radiations in the list of recommended radiations.

Other proposals are the eventual removal of two rarely used radiations (576 nm and 640 nm), the publication of recommended values for spectral lamps, the desirability of new reference frequencies in the telecommunication bands, the creation of a data base of lines, and the formation of a formal working group to continue this work for future CCDM meetings.

5.2 Discussion of proposals

The meeting supported these proposals. Drs Hall, Gill and Madej commented that a new measurement for the 532 nm radiation will soon reduce its uncertainty to 5 kHz and that the high signal-to-noise of this laser’s control
signal has made it popular with many laboratories involved in developing systems. The two-photon transition in rubidium (778 nm) is an attractive laser system because it is based on laser diodes and can be made portable. The 1S-2S two-photon transition in hydrogen provides the most accurate reference for short wavelengths (243 nm). The CO₂ laser system based on osmium tetroxide (10 µm) plays a pivotal role in frequency chains as it links the infrared and visible. An earlier suggestion to include unstabilized He-Ne lasers as a source was dropped following several comments that the emission lines at 633 nm and 640 nm can be, and have been, confused. Dr Hall commented on the possibility of measuring a grid of acetylene lines from 778 nm to 800 nm and the need for a simple system which would allow access to the large number of measured frequencies that will become available. A possible Web site and the consequences of this were discussed.

Dr Rowley raised an objection to the proposed dominant position in the mise en pratique of a paragraph on general relativity. Dr Hall supported this and suggested that it be included as an appendix. A vote was taken to determine support for moving the section on general relativity to an appendix. It was carried thirteen for, one against, with one abstention.

5.3 Working party for final recommendation to the CIPM

The President formed a working party to draft the revised list of recommended radiations. Dr Gill was asked to chair the party with Dr Bertinetto, Mr Chartier, Dr Hall, Prof. Juncar, Dr Madej and Dr Riehle forming the party members. They were to draft the frequencies and uncertainties of radiations to be included in the revised mise en pratique.

Dr Gill presented the first draft by the working party. Dr Riehle pointed out that for the 633 nm radiation the CIPM had adopted a standard uncertainty of 12 kHz, or a relative standard uncertainty of 2.5 × 10⁻¹¹. Accordingly, it should be specified that it is the technique of detecting the third harmonic which is used to stabilize the frequency of this radiation. Dr Helmcke asked for the inclusion of a statement that the wavelength is a vacuum wavelength. There was concern about the correct notation for the radiation transitions. The working party agreed to address these issues before the last session.

Dr Gill presented a second draft to the meeting. The list of radiations is divided into two parts. It was agreed that they all have equal status for the realization of the metre. Dr Rowley stated that the reason for the division is to separate older...
standards from new ones. The older standards are clearly declining in use, so it is inadvisable to build new equipment based on these standards. A vote taken to accept the list of “radiations of stabilized lasers” which will form part of Recommendation M 1 (1997) was passed unanimously.

The President asked the committee to consider the introductory section to Recommendation M 1. The recommendations made at the last CCDM (1992) concentrated on future research into new radiations. Dr Pekelsky spoke in favour of statements which support the funding of basic research into frequency standards. Dr Helmcke asked that statements be added to meet the growing demands in the field of dimensional metrology. A working party was formed to draw up a recommendation. The meeting passed the working party’s draft unanimously (Recommendation M 2).

6 REPORT OF THE WORKING GROUP ON DIMENSIONAL METROLOGY

Dr Pekelsky tabled two reports from the Chairman of the working group on dimensional metrology, “Chairman’s report on 1st meeting of CCDM/WGDM” (CCDM/97-20) and “Chairman’s report: activities to July 1997” (CCDM/97-21). He presented a slide “Current key topics in dimensional metrology”, which listed seven key topics: 1) gauge blocks; 2) length bars; 3) angle standards; 4) diameter standards; 5) coordinate measuring machine (CMM) artefacts; 6) nano-metrology; and 7) thermal expansivity. He explained that this is a minimal list and that it may be necessary to add other topics later, such as line scales. The purpose of identifying key topics was to form small discussion groups to help decide on key comparisons. The main concern is whether the latter provide enough information about a laboratory’s abilities to make a statement about equivalence. Dr Quinn commented that the alternative to a limited number of comparisons is an impractical amount of work and that the key comparisons only need to give a broad confidence in the laboratory’s ability. Dr Kunzmann pointed out that they should form the backbone and that other comparisons can take place if needed.

Dr Pekelsky displayed the “Guide criteria for identifying CCDM dimensional metrology key comparisons” which breaks the criteria into three parts:
1) a key comparison should challenge a key technique in that area, be important to the community of national metrology institutes, provide an optimal link to regional comparisons, satisfy accreditation needs, and be repeated at selected intervals;

2) artefacts used in a key comparison should exhibit availability (and replaceability if damaged), good performance in previous comparisons, industrial relevance, demonstrated stability, and be a challenge to measure;

3) participating laboratories should provide this measurement (now or in the future) as a calibration service, have measurement uncertainties below a certain level, not get their traceability elsewhere for components of the measurement which make a major contribution to the uncertainty of the measurement, and be willing to participate in the regional comparison.

Application of these criteria has identified six key comparisons, which are planned to start over the next three years. Dr Pekelsky summarized these with a third slide. This showed the key comparisons, proposed pilot laboratory and possible start date:

1) gauge blocks: OFMET, March 1998;
2) length bars: NPL, October 1999;
3) optical polygons: CSIR, July 1998;
4) cylindrical diameter standards: NIST, September 1998;
5) CMM step gauge/ball bar: PTB/NIST, March 1998;
6) CMM 2D ball plate: CENAM, January 2000.

Dr Quinn congratulated the working group on a very satisfactory outcome.

7 IDENTIFICATION OF KEY COMPARISONS IN LENGTH METROLOGY

7.1 Proposed comparisons

For gauge blocks Dr Thalmann proposed circulating 15-20 gauge blocks made from different materials with longer gauges than were used in the last CCDM
gauge block comparison. The measurements should be restricted to central length.

In discussions of the length bar comparison Prof. Shen asked why gauge blocks and length bars are in different categories. Dr Helmcke replied that they have always been considered as separate in EUROMET as they can have various shapes and different techniques or instruments are normally used to measure them. Temperature is a critical factor with length bars. It was agreed that key comparisons should test capabilities and not artefacts, so the distinction is appropriate.

For the case of optical polygons Dr Krüger proposed a CCDM key comparison using a 7-sided polygon and a 12- or 24-sided polygon. The 7-sided polygon could be the one currently being used in a EUROMET comparison which would have the advantage of linking the two comparisons.

It was agreed that suitable artefacts for a key comparison in diameter standards would be a cylinder and a plug, and that diameter and form should be measured.

Dr Kunzmann proposed that initially two linear artefacts be circulated for a CMM key comparison. The PTB will pilot a step-gauge key comparison while the NIST will pilot a ball bar key comparison. Laboratories can participate in either or both. The aim will be to measure the artefact and this need not be done on a CMM artefact. This should be followed by a two-dimensional artefact such as a ball plate which should be measured on a CMM system and the CENAM will pilot this.

The meeting agreed to this programme and to the pilot laboratories nominated.

7.2 Participation in key comparisons

When Dr Quinn called for a show of hands to indicate likely participation in the key comparisons, a very high participation rate was indicated. Both the gauge block and polygon comparisons attracted interest from all committee members. The CMI and CSIR are the only members unable to take part in the length bar comparison. The CMI, KRISS and SMU do not wish to participate in the diameter comparison. The NMi and SMU do not wish to be included in either CMM comparison. The CSIR will not take part in the step gauge/ball bar comparison and the VNIIM will not participate in the ball plate comparison.

Dr Thalmann pointed out that these large numbers of participants could not be managed with a single comparison. Dr Quinn commented that this problem is
unique to dimensional metrology, nor were there any examples which one could follow from other Consultative Committees. Whatever criteria are adopted in selecting participants for a key comparison, it would not be appropriate to exclude CCDM members except on technical grounds. Where numbers of participants must be limited in order to carry out the comparison in a reasonable time, it will be necessary to organize two parallel key comparisons.

7.3 Role of the regional key comparison

Dr Brown made the point that the number of members taking part in the CCDM key comparison may fall once the regional key comparisons are organized. These have equal status and if organized to run at the same time should be a useful alternative to the CCDM key comparison. Laboratories in the CCDM key comparison may also have to take part in their regional key comparison to provide the redundant linkage now required. As this represents twice the effort, laboratories may prefer simply to participate in the regional comparison. Dr Kunzmann mentioned that there could be strong economic pressures to take part in a CCDM key comparison unless it is explicitly stated in guidelines for making equivalence statements that the CCDM and regional key comparisons are of equal status.

Dr Quinn stressed the intention to make the CCDM and regional key comparisons equal in status. This can be achieved by establishing the guidelines and protocols. Pilot laboratories should consult with other laboratories to draw up these protocols. A vital element will be a list of the major components in the uncertainty and all participants must provide this information. They can add other factors, but the principal ones should be easily compared between participants.

7.4 Results of the CCDM gauge block comparison

Dr Thalmann presented the results of the last CCDM gauge block comparison in order to obtain the approval of the Committee to publish the results, in compliance with the spirit of future key comparisons. Two laboratories remeasured the gauges and both results were shown. Dr Quinn observed that the revised results from the two laboratories show no significant differences with those of other laboratories, the sole criticism being that only one laboratory linked each region. Dr Thalmann agreed and said that this would be changed in the next key comparison. The results were passed for publication.
7.5 Key comparison for stabilized lasers; provisional equivalence issue

The President raised the issue of a key comparison for lasers. Dr Hall pointed out that there could be differences between quantum standards and the standard used for dimensional metrology if a comparison programme is not carried out. It is still necessary for the laboratory to “follow the best good practice concerning methods of stabilization” as specified in the *mise en pratique*. Dr Rowley commented that the 633 nm laser still satisfies the requirements of dimensional metrology. Dr Kunzmann raised the possible need to have a key comparison of secondary laser systems which stabilize the laser to the He-Ne gain curve. This was discussed but it was felt that it could be covered by supplementary comparisons rather than a key comparison. Dr Helmcke remarked that the situation might change when laser diodes become more common as interferometer sources and the calibration procedure may not be as simple. It was agreed that the iodine-stabilized He-Ne laser at 633 nm remain the standard for key comparisons for stabilized lasers.

Dr Quinn stressed that the economic pressures to move quickly on the equivalence issue are very strong and asked the working group on dimensional metrology to draw up a list of past comparisons which could be used to make a provisional list of equivalence statements.

8 WORK AT THE BIPM

8.1 International comparisons of stabilized lasers

Mr Chartier presented slides showing the comparisons that have taken place since the last CCDM meeting. Most activity has occurred with the iodine-stabilized He-Ne lasers at 633 nm for which five bilateral and eight grouped comparisons have been carried out with the BIPM’s participation. In total thirty-four laboratories (including all member laboratories of the CCDM) have participated. Practically all the results are within the uncertainty given in the *mise en pratique*. Those that fall outside this limit are generally shown to have a faulty iodine cell or faulty electronics. Limited comparisons have also been
carried out with the iodine-stabilized He-Ne at 543 nm, with an iodine-stabilized frequency-doubled Nd:YAG laser at 532 nm and an iodine-stabilized laser diode at 633 nm.

Dr Helmcke asked how many of the participating laser systems have been purchased rather than built by the laboratory. Mr Chartier estimated this at about 50%.

8.2 Research work

Dr Robertsson presented a summary of several research efforts. These included beam geometry effects, where detection of part of the laser beam can result in laser frequency offsets, FM line detection, as opposed to third harmonic detection, and frequency-doubled Nd:YAG laser work. This latter work, which was carried out at the JILA as a cooperative effort, achieved frequency stabilities better than $10^{-14}$ for an averaging time of 60 s. Mr Felder spoke about recent work on a methane-stabilized laser and a laser diode system stabilized on a two-photon transition in rubidium. Dr Picard described new computer software for determining hyperfine components.

Mr Zarka described a laser diode system at 633 nm which uses the P(33)6-3 transition in iodine and achieves a best stability of $3 \times 10^{-12}$. An automatic locking system is being developed. The laser has a tuning range of 4 nm and the stability is limited by the electronics. Dr Helmcke asked if there was any evidence of sidebands, commenting on the difficulty of observing these in some cases. None were observed.

8.3 Nanometrology

Dr Vitushkin described his work in nanometrology, in which an interferometer is used for measuring the spacing of gratings.

There was considerable discussion on the scope and definition of nanometrology, and of its importance in manufacturing sectors such as semiconductors. Dr Quinn asked the working group on dimensional metrology to provide a clearer definition of nanometrology to the CCDM.
9 CCDM WORKING GROUPS

9.1 Working group on the *mise en pratique*

The Chairman proposed the formation of a new working group based on the majority support received from the BIPM questionnaire. This working group would be asked to consider the contents of the *mise en pratique* and propose future changes, make proposals for key comparisons, and look into the preparation of a stabilized-laser frequency data base. Ten laboratories volunteered to form the working group: BIPM, BNM-INM, BNM-LPTF, CSIRO-NML, KRISS, NIST, NPL, NRC, NRLM and PTB.

Dr Gill was chosen to chair the working group on the *mise en pratique*.

9.2 An equation for determining refractive index

Dr Sacconi raised the need for a more uniform approach towards the calculation of refractive index. Recent comparisons have shown that laboratories are using different equations. In a discussion on recent work Dr Rowley pointed out that a refractometer would provide the most accurate value. There is support for an equation that is validated at the recommended radiations. Dr Matsumoto mentioned that an international working group already exists. Dr Quinn suggested that the CCDM could adopt an equation to calculate refractive index. The meeting voted to appoint Dr Sacconi to contact known researchers in this field with a view to obtaining expert advice on a suitable equation or to form a discussion group with the purpose of achieving this.

9.3 Working party on future work

Dr Quinn arranged a small working party early in the meeting to draft a new recommendation to the CIPM on future work, Recommendation M 2 (1997). Draft A was considered by the meeting and modified so that a draft B was then considered. This was passed unanimously.
10 RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CIPM

10.1 Background to recommendations

The President asked Dr Quinn to explain the background to this agenda item. Dr Quinn referred to the past work of the BIPM and to a report by the CIPM entitled *National and international needs relating to metrology, appropriate international collaborations, and the role of BIPM*. It provides insight into the future roles of the BIPM. One role is to work towards worldwide uniformity of measurement. There are also basic tasks to keep units up-to-date, for example, to conserve and disseminate mass. The CCDM needs to inform the CIPM of future needs in the field of length metrology and give practical guidance on suitable work for the BIPM for the next decade.

10.2 Future work at the BIPM

Dr Quinn raised the issue of a replacement for the iodine-stabilized He-Ne laser at 633 nm. A general discussion concluded that the 633 nm laser will remain useful while commercial laser interferometers and low-cost secondary standards are based on this wavelength. Rival laser systems are the frequency-doubled Nd:YAG at 532 nm and the diode laser stabilized on the two-photon transition in rubidium, at 778 nm. But low-cost secondary standards are not yet available. Another possible area of work is in frequency synthesis and while this requires much effort, it may be possible for the BIPM to collaborate with the other laboratories in Paris that can do this work.

Dr Quinn asked for directives in dimensional metrology. The meeting agreed that this field is too large for the BIPM to become involved. There is support for work in nanometry and Dr Quinn pointed out that this overlaps with their work on new mass standards where surface finish is so important that the BIPM is using a diamond lathe to fabricate accurate cylinders. The BIPM is also producing very accurate apertures for photometry which need to be measured. Mr Priell commented that a large investment is required for high-accuracy measurements of roundness and form and that the BIPM should find a partner for this work. Dr Pekelsky commented that most areas of dimensional metrology are moving into measurement accuracies that are in the nanometre range. It would be desirable for the BIPM to be involved in this area. This was supported by Mr Eom. Dr Sacconi suggested that the BIPM should continue to concentrate...
on transportable standards for disseminating the metre, as this has been most successful, but a presence in nanometry would be appropriate.

### 10.3 Change of name of the CCDM

Dr Quinn raised the subject of a change of name of the CCDM, as proposed by Dr Blevin. While this is a matter for the CIPM to decide, the feelings of the committee are of interest. Dr Helmcke supported the acronym “CCL” (Consultative Committee for Length) as this includes both aspects of the work of the committee, the *mise en pratique* and dimensional metrology. This was generally supported by members, given that “CCM” (Consultative Committee for the Metre) is already allocated to the Consultative Committee for Mass.

### 11 DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The President thanked delegates for attending the meeting, the working groups for their contributions and Dr Brown for acting as rapporteur. It was agreed that the next meeting would take place in three years’ time, in the year 2000.

N. Brown, Rapporteur
September 1997
revised December 1998
Recommendations of the Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Metre

submitted to the
Comité International des Poids et Mesures
1 RECOMMENDATION M 1 (1997)*
Revision of the practical realization (mise en pratique) of the definition of the metre

The Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Metre,

recalling that

- in 1983 the 17th Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM) adopted a new definition of the metre;
- in the same year the CGPM invited the Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM)
  - to draw up instructions for the practical realization of the metre,
  - to choose radiations which can be recommended as standards of wavelength for the interferometric measurement of length and draw up instructions for their use,
  - to pursue studies undertaken to improve these standards and in due course to extend or revise these instructions;
- in response to this invitation the CIPM made a number of recommendations in 1983 concerning the practical realization of the metre (the mise en pratique);

recalling that in 1992 the CIPM revised the mise en pratique of the definition of the metre;

considering that

- science and technology continue to demand improved accuracy in the realization of the metre;
- since 1992 work in national laboratories, the BIPM and elsewhere has identified new radiations and their methods whose realization leads to low uncertainties;
- such work has also substantially reduced the uncertainty in the determined value of the frequency and wavelength in vacuum of one of the already recommended radiations;

* This Recommendation was approved by the CIPM at its 86th meeting as Recommendation 1 (CI-1997), see on page 92.
• a revision of the list of recommended radiations is desirable for many applications, which include not only the direct realization of the metre by means of optical interferometry for practical length measurement, but also spectroscopy, atomic and molecular physics and the determination of fundamental physical constants;

recommends that the list of recommended radiations given by the CIPM in 1992 (Recommendation 3 (CI-1992)) be revised.

2 RECOMMENDATION M 2 (1997):
Future work

The Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Metre,

considering that

• science and technology are continuously demanding more accurate realizations of the metre;
• requirements for advanced dimensional metrology continue to increase;
• there are strong requirements for demonstration of the degree of equivalence between national metrology institutes in the field of length measurements;
• international uniformity and long-term stability of length measurements depend upon realizations of the SI unit of length;
• tolerances in high-technology manufacturing continue to fall and that in some areas they are already at the limit of what is possible today;
• the range over which such requirements exist extends from atomic dimensions to the domain of geophysics;
• many different areas of metrology call upon realizations of SI derived units that themselves include the metre;
• the most demanding requirements often call for the direct realization of the metre by means of optical wavelengths and frequency standards, realization that should be the simplest and the most direct possible;
• to provide for the future and to ensure that the world's metrological system is capable of meeting future demands, continued basic research is essential;
recommends that national laboratories

• maintain a wide research base in length metrology and in particular continue to maintain and develop techniques to meet the growing demands in the field of dimensional metrology and
• maintain their efforts to develop and evaluate new standards for length, wavelength and frequency, and new techniques for the comparison of different standards over a wide range of wavelength and frequency.
Recommendation
of the Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Metre

adopted by the
Comité International des Poids et Mesures
RECOMMENDATION 1 (CI-1997):
Revision of the practical realization of the definition of the metre

The Comité International des Poids et Mesures,

recalling

- that in 1983 the 17th Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures (CGPM) adopted a new definition of the metre;
- that in the same year the CGPM invited the Comité International des Poids et Mesures (CIPM)
  - to draw up instructions for the practical realization of the metre,
  - to choose radiations which can be recommended as standards of wavelength for the interferometric measurement of length and draw up instructions for their use,
  - to pursue studies undertaken to improve these standards and in due course to extend or revise these instructions;
- that in response to this invitation the CIPM adopted Recommendation 1 (CI-1983) (mise en pratique of the definition of the metre) to the effect:
  - that the metre should be realized by one of the following methods:
    a) by means of the length \( l \) of the path travelled in vacuum by a plane electromagnetic wave in a time \( t \); this length is obtained from the measured time \( t \), using the relation \( l = c_0 \cdot t \) and the value of the speed of light in vacuum \( c_0 = 299,792,458 \) m/s,
    b) by means of the wavelength in vacuum \( \lambda \) of a plane electromagnetic wave of frequency \( f \); this wavelength is obtained from the measured frequency \( f \) using the relation \( \lambda = c_0/f \) and the value of the speed of light in vacuum \( c_0 = 299,792,458 \) m/s,
    c) by means of one of the radiations from the list below, whose stated wavelength in vacuum or whose stated frequency can be used with the uncertainty shown, provided that the given specifications and accepted good practice are followed;
- that in all cases any necessary corrections be applied to take account of actual conditions such as diffraction, gravitation or imperfection in the vacuum;
that the CIPM had already recommended a list of radiations for this purpose;

recalling also that in 1992 the CIPM revised the practical realization of the definition of the metre;

considering

• that science and technology continue to demand improved accuracy in the realization of the metre;
• that since 1992 work in national laboratories, in the BIPM and elsewhere has identified new radiations and methods for their realization which lead to lower uncertainties;
• that such work has also substantially reduced the uncertainty in the determined value of the frequency and wavelength in vacuum of one of the previously recommended radiations;
• that a revision of the list of recommended radiations is desirable for many applications, which include not only the direct realization of the metre by means of optical interferometry for practical length measurement, but also spectroscopy, atomic and molecular physics and the determination of fundamental physical constants;

recommends

• that the CIPM had already recommended a list of radiations for this purpose;

recalling also that in 1992 the CIPM revised the practical realization of the definition of the metre;

considering

• that science and technology continue to demand improved accuracy in the realization of the metre;
• that since 1992 work in national laboratories, in the BIPM and elsewhere has identified new radiations and methods for their realization which lead to lower uncertainties;
• that such work has also substantially reduced the uncertainty in the determined value of the frequency and wavelength in vacuum of one of the previously recommended radiations;
• that a revision of the list of recommended radiations is desirable for many applications, which include not only the direct realization of the metre by means of optical interferometry for practical length measurement, but also spectroscopy, atomic and molecular physics and the determination of fundamental physical constants;

recommends

• that the list of recommended radiations given by the CIPM in 1992 (Recommendation 3 (CI-1992)) be replaced by the list of radiations given below;
• that to the rules for the realization of the metre the following note be added concerning general relativity:

In the context of general relativity, the metre is considered a unit of proper length. Its definition, therefore, applies only within a spatial extent sufficiently small that the effects of the non-uniformity of the gravitational field can be ignored. In this case, the effects to be taken into account are those of special relativity only. The local methods for the realization of the metre recommended in b) and c) provide the proper metre but not necessarily that given in a). Method a) should, therefore, be restricted to lengths / which are sufficiently short for the effects predicted by general relativity to be negligible with respect to the
uncertainties of realization. For advice on the interpretation of measurements in which this is not the case, see the report of the CCDS working group on the application of general relativity to metrology (Application of general relativity to metrology, *Metrologia*, 1997, 34, 261-290).

Note. Current practice is to use $c_0$ to denote the speed of light in vacuum (ISO 31). In the original Recommendation of 1983, the symbol $c$ was used for this purpose.

**CIPM list of approved radiations**

**for the practical realization of the metre, 1997:**

**frequencies and vacuum wavelengths**


In this list, the values of the frequency $f$ and of the vacuum wavelength $\lambda$ should be related exactly by the relation $\lambda f = c_0$, with $c_0 = 299 792 458$ m/s, but the values of $\lambda$ are rounded.

The data and analysis used for the compilation of this list are set out in the associated Appendix: Source data for the list of recommended radiations, 1997 and its Annotated bibliography.

It should be noted that for several of the listed radiations, few independent values are available, so the estimated uncertainties may not reflect all sources of variability.

Each of the listed radiations can be replaced, without degrading the accuracy, by a radiation corresponding to another component of the same transition or by another radiation, when the frequency difference is known with sufficient accuracy. It should be also noted that to achieve the uncertainties given here it is not sufficient just to meet the specifications for the listed parameters. In addition, it is necessary to follow the best good practice concerning methods of stabilization as described in numerous scientific and technical publications. References to appropriate articles, illustrating accepted good practice for a
1 Recommended radiations of stabilized lasers

1.1 Absorbing atom $^1$H, 1S-2S, two-photon transition

The values $f = 1\,233\,030\,706\,593.7$ kHz

$\lambda = 243\,134\,624.6260$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $8.5 \times 10^{-13}$ apply to radiation stabilized to the two-photon transition in a cold hydrogen beam, corrected to zero laser power, and for atoms which are effectively stationary, i.e. the values are corrected for second-order Doppler shift.

Other hydrogen-absorbing transitions may be similarly used, and are given in Appendix M 3 to the CCDM Report (1997).

1.2 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 43-0, P(13), component a$_3$ (or s)

The values $f = 582\,490\,603.37$ MHz

$\lambda = 514\,673\,466.4$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$ apply to the radiation of an Ar$^+$ laser stabilized with an iodine cell external to the laser, having a cold-finger temperature of $(-5 \pm 2)$ °C.

1.3 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 32-0, R(56), component a$_{10}$

The values $f = 563\,260\,223.48$ MHz

$\lambda = 532\,245\,036.14$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $7 \times 10^{-11}$ apply to the radiation of a frequency-doubled Nd:YAG laser, stabilized with an iodine cell external to the laser, having a cold-finger temperature between $-10$ °C and $-20$ °C.

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(1) At its 1997 meeting, the CIPM changed the name of the Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Metre (CCDM) to that of Consultative Committee for Length (CCL).

(2) For the specification of operating conditions, such as temperature, modulation width and laser power, the symbols ± refer to a tolerance, not an uncertainty.
Other $^{127}$I$_2$ absorbing transitions close to this transition may also be used by making reference to the following frequency differences, for which the standard uncertainty is $u_c = 2$ kHz.

Wavelengths for $^{127}$I$_2$ transitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Frequency difference $[f(x) - f(32-0, R(56), a_{10})]/\text{kHz}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32-0, R(57), $a_1$</td>
<td>$-50 946 880.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, P(54), $a_1$</td>
<td>$-47 588 892.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-0, P(119), $a_1$</td>
<td>$-36 840 161.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-0, R(86), $a_1$</td>
<td>$-32 190 404.0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-0, R(106), $a_1$</td>
<td>$-30 434 761.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-0, R(134), $a_1$</td>
<td>$-17 173 680.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-0, P(83), $a_{21}$</td>
<td>$-15 682 074.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, R(56), $a_{10}$</td>
<td>$0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, P(53), $a_1$</td>
<td>$+2 599 708.0$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here, $f(x)$ represents the frequency of the transition denoted $x$ and $f(32-0, R(56), a_{10})$ the frequency of the reference transition.

1.4 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 26-0, R(12), component $a_9$

The values $f = 551 579 482.96$ MHz, $\lambda = 543 516 333.1$ fm with a relative standard uncertainty of $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$ apply to the radiation of a frequency stabilized He-Ne laser with an external iodine cell having a cold-finger temperature of $(0 \pm 2)$ °C.

1.5 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 9-2, R(47), component $a_7$ (or $o$)

The values $f = 489 880 354.9$ MHz, $\lambda = 611 970 770.0$ fm with a relative standard uncertainty of $3 \times 10^{-10}$ apply to the radiation of a He-Ne laser stabilized with an iodine cell, within or external to the laser, having a cold-finger temperature of $(-5 \pm 2)$ °C.
1.6 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 11-5, R(127), component a$_{13}$ (or i)

The values $f = 473\,612\,214\,705$ kHz

$\lambda = 632\,991\,398.22$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $2.5 \times 10^{-11}$ apply to the radiation of a He-Ne laser with an internal iodine cell, stabilized using the third harmonic detection technique, subject to the conditions:

- cell-wall temperature $(25 \pm 5)$ °C;
- cold-finger temperature $(15 \pm 0.2)$ °C;
- frequency modulation width, peak to peak $(6 \pm 0.3)$ MHz;
- one-way intracavity beam power (i.e. the output power divided by the transmittance of the output mirror) $(10 \pm 5)$ mW for an absolute value of the power shift coefficient $\leq 1.4$ kHz/mW.

These conditions are by themselves insufficient to ensure that the stated standard uncertainty will be achieved. It is also necessary for the optical and electronic control systems to be operating with the appropriate technical performance. The iodine cell may also be operated under relaxed conditions, leading to the larger uncertainty specified in Appendix M 2 of the CCDM Report (1997).

1.7 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 8-5, P(10), component a$_9$ (or g)

The values $f = 468\,218\,332.4$ MHz

$\lambda = 640\,283\,468.7$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$ apply to the radiation of a He-Ne laser stabilized with an internal iodine cell having a cold-finger temperature of $(16 \pm 1)$ °C and a frequency modulation width, peak-to-peak, of $(6 \pm 1)$ MHz.

1.8 Absorbing atom $^{40}$Ca, transition $^1S_0 - ^3P_1$; $\Delta m_J = 0$

The values $f = 455\,986\,240\,494.15$ kHz

$\lambda = 657\,459\,439.2917$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $6 \times 10^{-13}$ apply to the radiation of a laser stabilized to Ca atoms. The values correspond to the mean frequency of the two recoil-split components for atoms which are effectively stationary, i.e. the values are corrected for second-order Doppler shift.
1.9 Absorbing ion $^{88}\text{Sr}^+$, transition $5^2S_{1/2} - 4^2D_{5/2}$

The values $f = 444,779,044.04$ MHz

$\lambda = 674,025,590.95$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $1.3 \times 10^{-10}$ apply to the radiation of a laser stabilized to the transition observed with a trapped and cooled strontium ion. The values correspond to the centre of the Zeeman multiplet.

1.10 Absorbing atom $^{85}\text{Rb}$, $5S_{1/2} (F = 3) - 5D_{5/2} (F = 5)$, two-photon transition

The values $f = 385,285,142,378$ kHz

$\lambda = 778,105,421.22$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $1.3 \times 10^{-11}$ apply to the radiation of a laser stabilized to the centre of the two-photon transition. The values apply to a rubidium cell at a temperature below 100 °C, are corrected to zero laser power, and for second-order Doppler shift.

Other rubidium-absorbing transitions may also be used, and are given in Appendix M 3 to the CCDM Report (1997).

1.11 Absorbing molecule CH$_4$, transition $\nu_3$, P(7), component $F_2^{(2)}$

1.11.1 The values $f = 88,376,181,600.18$ kHz

$\lambda = 3,392,231,397.327$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $3 \times 10^{-12}$ apply to the radiation of a He-Ne laser stabilized to the central component ([7-6] transition) of the resolved hyperfine-structure triplet. The values correspond to the mean frequency of the two recoil-split components for molecules which are effectively stationary, i.e. the values are corrected for second-order Doppler shift.

1.11.2 The values $f = 88,376,181,600.5$ kHz

$\lambda = 3,392,231,397.31$ fm

with a relative standard uncertainty of $2.3 \times 10^{-11}$ apply to the radiation of a He-Ne laser stabilized to the centre of the unresolved hyperfine-structure of
a methane cell, within or external to the laser, held at room temperature and subject to the following conditions:

- methane pressure \( \leq 3 \) Pa;
- mean one-way intracavity surface power density (i.e., the output power density divided by the transmittance of the output mirror) \( \leq 10^4 \) W m\(^{-2}\);
- radius of wavefront curvature \( \geq 1 \) m;
- inequality of power between counter-propagating waves \( \leq 5 \) %;
- servo referenced to a detector placed at the output facing the laser tube.

1.12 Absorbing molecule OsO\(_4\), transition in coincidence with the \(^{12}\)C\(^{16}\)O\(_2\), R(12) laser line

The values

\[ f = 29\ 096\ 274\ 952.34 \text{ kHz} \]
\[ \lambda = 10\ 303\ 465\ 254.27 \text{ fm} \]

with a relative standard uncertainty of \( 6 \times 10^{-12} \) apply to the radiation of a CO\(_2\) laser stabilized with an external OsO\(_4\) cell at a pressure below 0.2 Pa.

Other transitions may also be used, and are given in Appendix M 3 of the CCDM Report (1997).

2 Recommended values for radiations of spectral lamps and other sources

2.1 Radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels 2p\(_{10}\) and 5d\(_1\) of the atom of \(^{86}\)Kr

The value

\[ \lambda = 605\ 780\ 210.3 \text{ fm} \]

with a relative expanded uncertainty \( U = k u_c \) \((k = 3)\), of \( 4 \times 10^{-9} \) [equal to three times the relative standard uncertainty of \( 1.3 \times 10^{-9} \)], applies to the radiation emitted by a discharge lamp operated under the conditions recommended by the CIPM in 1960 (BIPM Proc.-Verb. Com. Int. Poids et Mesures, 1960, 28, 71-72 and BIPM Comptes Rendus 11\(^{e}\) Conf. Gén. Poids et Mesures, 1960, 85). These are as follows:

---

\(^{(3)}\) The uncertainty quoted in the 1960 document was \( 1 \times 10^{-8} \) and was subsequently improved to \( 4 \times 10^{-9} \) (BIPM Com. Cons. Définition du Mètre, 1973, 5, M 12).
The radiation of $^{86}\text{Kr}$ is obtained by means of a hot cathode discharge lamp containing $^{86}\text{Kr}$, of a purity not less than 99%, in sufficient quantity to assure the presence of solid krypton at a temperature of 64 K, this lamp having a capillary with the following characteristics: inner diameter from 2 mm to 4 mm, wall thickness about 1 mm.

It is estimated that the wavelength of the radiation emitted by the positive column is equal, to within 1 part in $10^8$, to the wavelength corresponding to the transition between the unperturbed levels, when the following conditions are satisfied:

1. the capillary is observed end-on from the side closest to the anode;
2. the lower part of the lamp, including the capillary, is immersed in a cold bath maintained at a temperature within one degree of the triple point of nitrogen;
3. the current density in the capillary is $(0.3 \pm 0.1)$ A/cm$^2$.

### 2.2 Radiations for atoms of $^{86}\text{Kr}$, $^{198}\text{Hg}$ and $^{114}\text{Cd}$


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>$\lambda$/pm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2p_9 - 5d_{\frac{5}{2}}$</td>
<td>645 807.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2p_9 - 5d_{\frac{3}{2}}$</td>
<td>642 280.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1s_3 - 3p_{10}$</td>
<td>565 112.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1s_5 - 3p_8$</td>
<td>450 361.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For $^{86}\text{Kr}$, the above values apply, with a relative uncertainty of $2 \times 10^{-8}$ to radiations emitted by a lamp operated under conditions similar to those specified in (2.1).
Vacuum wavelengths, $\lambda$, for $^{198}$Hg transitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>$\lambda$/pm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$6^1P_1-6^1D_2$</td>
<td>579 226.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6^1P_1-6^3D_2$</td>
<td>577 119.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6^3P_2-7^3S_1$</td>
<td>546 227.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$6^3P_1-7^3S_1$</td>
<td>435 956.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For $^{198}$Hg, the above values apply, with a relative uncertainty of $5 \times 10^{-8}$, to radiations emitted by a discharge lamp when the following conditions are met:

a) the radiations are produced using a discharge lamp without electrodes containing $^{198}$Hg, of a purity not less than 98 %, and argon at a pressure from 0.5 mm Hg to 1.0 mm Hg (66 Pa to 133 Pa);
b) the internal diameter of the capillary of the lamp is about 5 mm, and the radiation is observed transversely;
c) the lamp is excited by a high-frequency field at a moderate power and is maintained at a temperature less than 10 °C;
d) it is preferred that the volume of the lamp be greater than 20 cm$^3$.

Vacuum wavelengths, $\lambda$, for $^{114}$Cd transitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>$\lambda$/pm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$5^1P_1-5^1D_2$</td>
<td>644 024.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5^1P_2-6^1S_1$</td>
<td>508 723.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5^1P_1-6^1S_1$</td>
<td>480 125.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$5^1P_0-6^1S_1$</td>
<td>467 945.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For $^{114}$Cd, the above values apply, with a relative uncertainty of $7 \times 10^{-8}$, to radiations emitted by a discharge lamp under the following conditions:

a) the radiations are generated using a discharge lamp without electrodes, containing $^{114}$Cd of a purity not less than 95 %, and argon at a pressure of about 1 mm Hg (133 Pa) at ambient temperature;
b) the internal diameter of the capillary of the lamp is about 5 mm, and the radiation is observed transversely;
c) the lamp is excited by a high-frequency field at a moderate power and is maintained at a temperature such that the green line is not reversed. [sic]
Note. The uncertainties quoted throughout Section 2.2 are judged to correspond to relative expanded uncertainties $U = ku_c (k = 3)$, equal to three times the relative combined standard uncertainties.


The values $f = 520\,206\,808.4\,\text{MHz}$
$\lambda = 576\,294\,760.4\,\text{fm}$

with a relative standard uncertainty of $4 \times 10^{-10}$, apply to the radiation of a dye laser (or frequency-doubled He-Ne laser) stabilized with an iodine cell, within or external to the laser, having a cold-finger temperature of $(6 \pm 2)\,^\circ\text{C}$.
APPENDIX M 1.
Working documents submitted to the CCDM at its 9th meeting

(see the list of documents on page 51)
APPENDIX M 2.
Source data for the list of recommended radiations, 1997, and annotated bibliography

This appendix has been derived from data presented at the 9th meeting of the CCDM, 1997, and those of 1982 published in Appendix M 4 of the report of the 7th meeting of the CCDM 1982 and of 1992 published in Appendix M 2 of the report of the 8th meeting of the CCDM, 1992 [1]. The numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography and notes at the end of this appendix.

Values of frequency (and wavelength) may be influenced by certain experimental conditions such as the pressure and the purity of the absorbing medium, the power transported by the beam through the medium and beam geometry, as well as other effects originating outside the laser itself and related to the servo-system. The magnitude of these influences remains compatible with the limits indicated by the uncertainty (one standard deviation) provided that the conditions of operation lie within the domain of the ensemble of those of the measurements referred to below.

The frequency values and uncertainties adopted by the 9th meeting of the CCDM have been rounded in accordance with good metrological practice, bearing in mind the limited number of absolute measurements of a particular radiation in many cases, and broadly in agreement with consistency guidelines drawn up in [1-1].

1 Recommended radiations of stabilized lasers

1.1 Absorbing atom $^1$H, 1S-2S, two-photon transition ($\lambda \approx 243$ nm)

The following value has been obtained for the frequency $f_{(1S-2S)/2}$ of this transition:

MPQ 1997 [1.1-1]

$$f_{(1S-2S)/2} = 1 233 030 706 593.67 \pm 3.4 \times 10^{-13} \text{ kHz}.$$  

To take into account that this value is issued from a single determination, bearing in mind also the degree of agreement between the MPQ (Germany) and the Kastler Brossel BNM-LPTF (France) laboratories in respect of recent measurements of the Rydberg constant, the CCDM considered it prudent to
assume an estimated relative standard uncertainty of \(8.5 \times 10^{-13}\).

Adopted value:
\[
f_{(1S-2S)/2} = 1\,233\,030\,706\,593.7\,\text{kHz}
\]
standard uncertainty 1.05 kHz
relative standard uncertainty \(8.5 \times 10^{-13}\).

From which:
\[
\lambda_{(1S-2S)} \times 2 = 243\,134\,624.6260\,\text{fm}
\]
standard uncertainty 0.0002 fm
relative standard uncertainty \(8.5 \times 10^{-13}\).

Other absolute frequency values for hydrogen and deuterium of the 2S–8S/D transitions are given in Appendix M 3, Tables 1 and 2.

### 1.2 Absorbing molecule 127I2, transition 43-0, P(13), component a3 (or s) (\(\lambda = 515\,\text{nm}\))

The following values have been obtained for the ratio of the frequency \(f_a3\) of this transition to the frequency \(f_i\) (Section 1.6):

- **NPL 1982** [1.2-1]
  \[
f_a3/f_i = 1.229\,889\,316\,88 (1 \pm 1 \times 10^{-10})
\]

- **BIPM 1982** [1.2-1]
  \[
f_a3/f_i = 1.229\,889\,316\,88 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-10})
\]

- **PTB 1989** [1.2-2]
  \[
f_a3/f_i = 1.229\,889\,317\,33 (1 \pm 7 \times 10^{-11})
\]

- **PTB 1985** [1.2-3]
  \[
f_a3/f_i = 1.229\,889\,317\,44 (1 \pm 7 \times 10^{-11})
\]

- **PTB 1986** [1.2-4]
  \[
f_a3/f_i = 1.229\,889\,317\,36 (1 \pm 8 \times 10^{-11})
\]

- **PTB 1991** [1.2-5]
  \[
f_a3/f_i = 1.229\,889\,317\,45 (1 \pm 8 \times 10^{-11})
\]

Unweighted mean \(f_a3/f_i = 1.229\,889\,317\,22\).

Other available values having relative uncertainties higher than \(2.5 \times 10^{-10}\) have not been used.

Taking the recommended value \(f_i = 473\,612\,214\,705\,\text{kHz}\) (Section 1.6), the following value for \(f_a3\) is obtained:
\[
f_a3 = 582\,490\,603\,371\,\text{kHz}
\]

The relative standard uncertainty calculated from the dispersion of the six
values is $2.2 \times 10^{-10}$, which the CCDM preferred to round up to $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$.

Adopted value:

$$f_{a3} = 582\,490\,603.37\text{ MHz}$$

standard uncertainty $0.15$ MHz

relative standard uncertainty $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$.

From which:

$$\lambda_{a3} = 514\,673\,466.4\text{ fm}$$

standard uncertainty $0.13$ fm

relative standard uncertainty $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$.

In 1983, the value adopted by the CIPM was $f_{a3} = 582\,490\,603.6$ MHz with an estimated overall relative uncertainty of $1.3 \times 10^{-9}$ (equivalent to three times the relative standard uncertainty).

1.3 Absorbing molecule $^{127}\text{I}_2$, transition 32-0, R(56), component $a_{10}$ ($\lambda \approx 532$ nm)

The following value has been obtained for the frequency $f_{a10}$ of this transition:

JILA/NIST 1995 \[1.3-1\]

$$f_{a10} = 563\,260\,223\,471 (1 \pm 7.1 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz}.$$

Taking into account absolute interferometric measurements made at the NPL [1.3-2] of transitions other than the 32-0, R(56), and frequency differences between iodine transitions determined at JILA/NIST [1.3-3], the CCDM decided the following:

Adopted value:

$$f_{a10} = 563\,260\,223.48\text{ MHz}$$

standard uncertainty $0.04$ MHz

relative standard uncertainty $7 \times 10^{-11}$.

From which:

$$\lambda_{a10} = 532\,245\,036.14\text{ fm}$$

standard uncertainty $0.04$ fm

relative standard uncertainty $7 \times 10^{-11}$.

The following values have been obtained for the frequency differences between several $^{127}\text{I}_2$ absorbing transitions and the 32-0, R(56) or 1110 transition:
JILA/NIST 1997  [1.3-3]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Frequency difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$[f(x) - f(32-0, R(56), a_{10})]$,kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, R(57) or 1104, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-50,946,880.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, P(54) or 1105, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-47,588,892.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-0, P(119) or 1106, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-36,840,161.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-0, R(86) or 1107, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-32,190,404.0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-0, R(106) or 1108, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-30,434,761.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-0, R(134), $a_1$</td>
<td>$-17,173,680.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-0, P(83) or 1109, $a_{21}$</td>
<td>$-15,682,074.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, R(56) or 1110, $a_{10}$</td>
<td>$0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, P(53) or 1111, $a_1$</td>
<td>$+2,599,708.0$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here, $f(x)$ represents the frequency of the transition denoted $x$ and $f(32-0, R(56), a_{10})$ the frequency of the reference transition.

To take into account that these values are issued from only one laboratory, the CCDM considered it prudent to assume a standard uncertainty of 2 kHz.

Adopted value:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Frequency difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$[f(x) - f(32-0, R(56), a_{10})]$,kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, R(57) or 1104, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-50,946,880.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-0, P(119) or 1106, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-36,840,161.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-0, R(86) or 1107, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-32,190,404.0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34-0, R(106) or 1108, $a_1$</td>
<td>$-30,434,761.5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-0, R(134), $a_1$</td>
<td>$-17,173,680.4$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-0, P(83) or 1109, $a_{21}$</td>
<td>$-15,682,074.1$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, R(56) or 1110, $a_{10}$</td>
<td>$0$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-0, P(53) or 1111, $a_1$</td>
<td>$+2,599,708.0$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 26-0, R(12), component a$_9$ ($\lambda \approx 543$ nm)

The following values have been obtained for the frequency $f_{a9}$ of this transition:

- **PTB 1991** [1.4-1]
  $$f_{a9} = 551\,579\,483\,029 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kHz}$$

- **NPL 1992** [1.4-2]
  $$f_{a9} = 551\,579\,482\,900 \pm 13 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kHz}$$
  Unweighted mean $f_{a9} = 551\,579\,482\,964 \text{ kHz}$.

With this mean based on only two determinations, linked by the same reference frequency, the CCDM considered it prudent to assume an estimated relative standard uncertainty of $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$ closely equivalent to the difference between the two values.

Adopted value:
$$f_{a9} = 551\,579\,482.96 \text{ MHz}$$
standard uncertainty 0.14 MHz
relative standard uncertainty $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$.

From which:
$$\lambda_{a9} = 543\,516\,333.1 \text{ fm}$$
standard uncertainty 0.14 fm
relative standard uncertainty $2.5 \times 10^{-10}$.

1.5 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 9-2, R(47), component a$_7$ (or o) ($\lambda \approx 612$ nm)

The following values have been obtained for the frequency $f_{a7}$ of this transition:

- **NPL 1982** [1.5-1]
  $$f_{a7} = 489\,880\,354\,972 \pm 1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kHz}$$

- **BIPM 1982** [1.5-1]
  $$f_{a7} = 489\,880\,354\,721 \pm 2.1 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kHz}$$

- **PTB/BIPM 1986** [1.5-2]
  $$f_{a7} = 489\,880\,355\,019 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kHz}$$

- **VNIIM 1989** [1.5-3]
  $$f_{a7} = 489\,880\,355\,055 \pm 3.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kHz}$$

- **BNM-INM 1991** [1.5-4]
  $$f_{a7} = 489\,880\,354\,841 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kHz}$$
  Unweighted mean $f_{a7} = 489\,880\,354\,922 \text{ kHz}$. 

Other available values having relative standard uncertainties higher than $3 \times 10^{-10}$ have not been used. The relative standard deviation calculated from the dispersion of these five values is $2.8 \times 10^{-10}$. This value is rounded to $3 \times 10^{-10}$ as the relative standard uncertainty.

Adopted value:

$$f_{a7} = 489\ 880\ 354.9\ MHz$$

standard uncertainty $0.15\ MHz$

relative standard uncertainty $3 \times 10^{-10}$.

From which:

$$\lambda_{a7} = 611\ 970\ 770.0\ fm$$

standard uncertainty $0.18\ fm$

relative standard uncertainty $3 \times 10^{-10}$.

In 1983, the value adopted by the CIPM was $f_{a7} = 489\ 880\ 335.1\ MHz$ with an estimated overall relative uncertainty of $1.1 \times 10^{-9}$ (equivalent to three times the relative standard uncertainty).

1.6 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 11-5, R(127), component a$_{13}$ (or i) ($\lambda = 633$ nm)

The recommended frequency or wavelength values are based on a phase-coherent frequency measurement at the BNM-LPTF [CCDM/92-19a] using a laser of the BNM-INM stabilized on component f:

BNM-LPTF/ETCA/INM 1992 [1.6-1]

$$f_i = 473\ 612\ 214\ 705.4\ (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11})\ kHz.$$  

Adopted value:

$$f_i = 473\ 612\ 214\ 705\ kHz$$

standard uncertainty $12\ kHz$

relative standard uncertainty $2.5 \times 10^{-11}$.

From which:

$$\lambda_i = 632\ 991\ 398.22\ fm$$

standard uncertainty $0.02\ fm$

relative standard uncertainty $2.5 \times 10^{-11}$.

At the request of the CCDM, a series of grouped laser comparisons from national laboratories undertaken by the BIPM (1993-1997) confirmed that the choice of a relative standard uncertainty of $2.5 \times 10^{-11}$ in 1992 by the CIPM was valid [1.6-2].
For applications where relaxed tolerances, and the resultant wider uncertainty range are acceptable, the coefficients detailed in the annotated bibliography [1.6-1] would lead to a standard uncertainty of about 50 kHz (or a relative standard uncertainty of $1 \times 10^{-10}$) for a laser operated under the conditions recommended in 1983 [1.1.2-7].

In 1983, the value adopted by the CIPM was $f_i = 473\,612\,214.8$ MHz with an estimated overall relative uncertainty of $1 \times 10^{-9}$ (equivalent to three times the relative standard uncertainty).

### 1.7 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 8-5, P(10), component a$_9$ (or g) ($\lambda = 640$ nm)

The following values have been obtained for the frequency $f_{a9}$ of this transition:

- **NPL 1984** [1.7-1]  
  $f_{a9} = 468\,218\,332\,412 (1 \pm 1.0 \times 10^{-10})$ kHz

- **NIM/CSMU/PTB 1985** [1.7-2]  
  $f_{a9} = 468\,218\,332\,303 (1 \pm 1.2 \times 10^{-10})$ kHz

- **IMGC/BIPM 1985** [1.7-3]  
  $f_{a9} = 468\,218\,332\,062 (1 \pm 4.6 \times 10^{-10})$ kHz

  Weighted mean $f_{a9} = 468\,218\,332\,358$ kHz.

Given the small number of determinations, the CCDM considered it prudent to assume a relative standard uncertainty of $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$.

**Adopted value:**  
$f_{a9} = 468\,218\,332.4$ MHz  
standard uncertainty 0.2 MHz  
relative standard uncertainty $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$.

From which:  
$\lambda_{a9} = 640\,283\,468.7$ fm  
standard uncertainty 0.3 fm  
relative standard uncertainty $4.5 \times 10^{-10}$.

### 1.8 Absorbing atom $^{40}$Ca, transition $^{1}S_0 - ^{3}P_1; \Delta m_J = 0$ ($\lambda = 657$ nm)

The following value has been obtained by stabilizing a laser to an ensemble of ballistic Ca atoms which were laser cooled and trapped in a magneto-optical trap prior to each probing of the reference transition [1.8-1]:
PTB [1.8-2]

\[ f_{\text{Cs}} = 455\,986\,240\,494.15 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-13} \text{ kHz}. \]

This value has been obtained by a phase-coherent frequency measurement [1.8-3] starting from the primary standard of time and frequency, the Cs atomic clock. The frequency value \( f_{\text{Cs}} \) applies to the mean frequency of the recoil doublet.

With this value based on only one determination, the CCDM considered it prudent to assume an estimated relative standard uncertainty of \( 6 \times 10^{-13} \).

Adopted value:

\[ f_{\text{Cs}} = 455\,986\,240\,494.15 \text{ kHz} \]

standard uncertainty 0.27 kHz
relative standard uncertainty 6 \times 10^{-13}.

From which:

\[ \lambda_{\text{Cs}} = 657\,459\,439.2917 \text{ fm} \]

standard uncertainty 0.0004 fm
relative standard uncertainty 6 \times 10^{-13}.

In 1992, the value adopted by the CIPM was \( f_{\text{Cs}} = 455\,986\,240.5 \text{ MHz} \) with a relative standard uncertainty of \( 4.5 \times 10^{-10} \).

1.9 Absorbing ion \(^{88}\text{Sr}^+\), transition \( ^5\text{S}_{1/2} - ^4\text{D}_{5/2} \) (\( \lambda \approx 674 \text{ nm} \))

The following values have been obtained for the frequency of the transition's Zeeman multiplet line centre:

NPL 1997 [1.9-1]

\[ f_{\text{Sr}^+} = 444\,779\,043.98 \pm 1.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ MHz} \]

NRC 1997 [1.9-2]

\[ f_{\text{Sr}^+} = 444\,779\,044.04 \pm 9.0 \times 10^{-11} \text{ MHz} \]

NRC 1997 [1.9-3]

\[ f_{\text{Sr}^+} = 444\,779\,044.09 \pm 4.5 \times 10^{-11} \text{ MHz} \]

unweighted mean \( f_{\text{Sr}^+} = 444\,779\,044.04 \text{ MHz} \).

Other available values having relative standard uncertainties higher than \( 2 \times 10^{-10} \) have not been used. Given the preliminary nature of the phase-coherent frequency chain measurement of [1.9-3], the CCDM considered it prudent to determine the mean as an unweighted average. The value based on reference [1.9-2] is a correction to an earlier heterodyne frequency measurement [1.9-4] where the absolute frequency of one of the lasers involved in the determination was remeasured under improved conditions.
The relative standard deviation for the final mean value was calculated as the sample deviation of the individual contributing measurements giving $1.24 \times 10^{-10}$, which the CCDM rounded up to $1.3 \times 10^{-10}$.

Adopted value:

\[
f_{\text{Sr}^+} = 444\,779\,044.04 \text{ MHz} \\
\text{standard uncertainty} 0.06 \text{ MHz} \\
\text{relative standard uncertainty} 1.3 \times 10^{-10}.
\]

From which:

\[
\lambda_{\text{Sr}^+} = 674\,025\,590.95 \text{ fm} \\
\text{standard uncertainty} 0.09 \text{ fm} \\
\text{relative standard uncertainty} 1.3 \times 10^{-10}.
\]

1.10 Absorbing atom $^{85}\text{Rb}$, $5S_{1/2} (F = 3) - 5D_{5/2} (F = 5)$, two-photon transition ($\lambda \approx 778$ nm)

The following value has been obtained for the frequency $f_{(5S_{1/2} - 5D_{5/2})}$ of this transition:

BNM-LPTF 1997 [1.10-1]

\[
f_{(5S_{1/2} - 5D_{5/2})} = 385\,285\,142\,378.28 (1 \pm 5.2 \times 10^{-12}) \text{ kHz}.
\]

With this value based on only one determination the CCDM considered it prudent to assume an estimated relative standard uncertainty of $1.3 \times 10^{-11}$.

Adopted value:

\[
f_{(5S_{1/2} - 5D_{5/2})} = 385\,285\,142\,378 \text{ kHz} \\
\text{standard uncertainty} 5 \text{ kHz} \\
\text{relative standard uncertainty} 1.3 \times 10^{-11}.
\]

From which:

\[
\lambda_{(5S_{1/2} - 5D_{5/2})} = 778\,105\,421.22 \text{ fm} \\
\text{standard uncertainty} 0.01 \text{ fm} \\
\text{relative standard uncertainty} 1.3 \times 10^{-11}.
\]
1.11 Absorbing molecule CH$_4$, transition $v_3$, P(7), component $F_2^{(2)}$ ($\lambda = 3.39 \mu$m)

1.11.1 Hyperfine structure resolved

Absolute frequency determinations, $f_{\text{CH}_4} = (88\,376\,181\,000 + x) \text{ kHz}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Laser</th>
<th>Frequency chain</th>
<th>CCDM document/</th>
<th>x/kHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Lebedev Phys. Inst.</td>
<td>PTB</td>
<td>92-8a</td>
<td>600.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985-1986</td>
<td>Lebedev Phys. Inst.</td>
<td>VNIIFTRI</td>
<td>92-9a</td>
<td>599.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>PTB</td>
<td>VNIIFTRI</td>
<td>92-9a</td>
<td>600.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>PTB</td>
<td>PTB</td>
<td>92-14a</td>
<td>600.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unweighted mean $f_{\text{CH}_4} = 88\,376\,181\,600.180 \text{ kHz}$.

Measurements whose uncertainties were larger than 200 Hz have not been taken into account in the calculation of this mean. The relative standard uncertainty of one realization of $2.9 \times 10^{-12}$ was estimated using the maximum deviation from the mean and rounded to $3 \times 10^{-12}$.

Adopted value*:

$$f_{\text{CH}_4} = 88\,376\,181\,600.18 \text{ kHz}$$

standard uncertainty 0.27 kHz

relative standard uncertainty $3 \times 10^{-12}$.

From which:

$$\lambda_{\text{CH}_4} = 3\,392\,231\,397.327 \text{ fm}$$

standard uncertainty 0.010 fm

relative standard uncertainty $3 \times 10^{-12}$.

* This and subsequent adopted values are based upon the weighted or unweighted means but rounded taking into account the size of the uncertainties.
1.11.2  Hyperfine structure unresolved

Absolute frequency determinations, \( f_{\text{CH}_4} = (88\ 376\ 181\ 000 + x) \text{ kHz} \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>Inst. Laser Phys. (Novosibirsk)</td>
<td>Stationary device</td>
<td>CCDM/92-23a also 1.11.2-1,2,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>NRC (Ottawa)</td>
<td>Portable laser 2</td>
<td>CCDM/92-4a also 1.11.2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean value NRC (Ottawa)</td>
<td>Portable laser 3</td>
<td>CCDM/92-4a also 1.11.2-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986/89/90/91</td>
<td>Mean value NRLM (Tsukuba)</td>
<td>Portable laser 1</td>
<td>1.11.2-4 596.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987/1989</td>
<td>Mean value PTB (Braunschweig)</td>
<td>CH(_4) beam</td>
<td>1.11.2-5,6 601.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean value VNIIFTRI (Moscow)</td>
<td>Portable laser M101 over 7 years (Moscow)</td>
<td>CCDM/92-9a also 1.11.2-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean value VNIIFTRI (Moscow)</td>
<td>Portable laser P1 over 7 years (Moscow)</td>
<td>CCDM/92-9a also 1.11.2-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>VNIIFTRI (Moscow)</td>
<td>Portable laser PL</td>
<td>CCDM/92-9a 598.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean value BIPM (Sèvres)</td>
<td>Portable laser B.3 over 7 years (Sèvres)</td>
<td>1.11.2-4 600.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean value BIPM (Sèvres)</td>
<td>Portable laser VB over 7 years (Sèvres)</td>
<td>1.11.2-4 601.33</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>BIPM (Sèvres)</td>
<td>Portable laser VNIBI</td>
<td>CCDM/92-20a also 1.11.2-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unweighted mean \( f_{\text{CH}_4} = 88\ 376\ 181\ 600.46 \text{ kHz} \).

* Two other values from this laboratory, obtained in 1991, were communicated to the BIPM as personal communications. If these two additional values are taken into account the unweighted mean changes by only +0.14 kHz.
The standard deviation of one determination is 1.7 kHz. This is equivalent to a relative uncertainty of $1.92 \times 10^{-11}$, increased by the CCDM to $2.3 \times 10^{-11}$ to give an uncertainty of 2 kHz.

Adopted value:

$$f_{\text{CH}_4} = 88\,376\,181\,600.5 \text{ kHz}$$

standard uncertainty 2 kHz
relative standard uncertainty $2.3 \times 10^{-11}$.

From which:

$$\lambda_{\text{CH}_4} = 3\,392\,231\,397.31 \text{ fm}$$

standard uncertainty 0.08 fm
relative standard uncertainty $2.3 \times 10^{-11}$.

In 1983 [1.11.2-7], the value adopted by the CIPM was

$$f_{\text{CH}_4} = 88\,376\,181\,608 \text{ kHz}$$

with an estimated overall relative uncertainty of $1.3 \times 10^{-10}$ (equivalent to three times the relative standard uncertainty).

### 1.12 Absorbing molecule OsO$_4$, transition in coincidence with the $^{12}$C$^{16}$O$_2$, R(12) laser line ($\lambda = 10.3 \mu$m)

The following value has been obtained for the frequency $f_{\text{OsO}_4}$ of this transition:

BNM-LPTF 1985 [1.12.1]
BNM-LPTF 1988 [1.12.2]
BNM-LPTF 1997 [1.12.3]

$$f_{\text{OsO}_4} = 29\,096\,274\,952.340 (1 \pm 2.4 \times 10^{-12}) \text{ kHz}.$$ 

With this value based on only one determination, the CCDM considered it prudent to assume an estimated relative standard uncertainty of $6 \times 10^{-12}$.

This value has been recently confirmed after the CCDM meeting:

BNM/LPL 1997 [1.12.4]

Adopted value:

$$f_{\text{OsO}_4} = 29\,096\,274\,952.34 \text{ kHz}$$

standard uncertainty 0.18 kHz
relative standard uncertainty $6 \times 10^{-12}$.

From which:

$$\lambda_{\text{OsO}_4} = 10\,303\,465\,254.27 \text{ fm}$$

standard uncertainty 0.06 fm
relative standard uncertainty $6 \times 10^{-12}$.

2 **Recommended values for radiations of spectral lamps and other sources**

2.1 Radiation corresponding to the transition between the levels $^2\!\!P_{10}$ and $^5\!\!d_2$ of the atom of $^{86}$Kr ($\lambda = 606$ nm)

The following value was obtained from $(\lambda_0)_Kr \times (1/\lambda_0)_{Kr}$:

\[ f_{Kr}/f_i = 1.04491924205. \]

Taking the recommended value of $f_i = 473612214705$ kHz (Section 1.6) and using the relative standard uncertainty as given in [2.1-1] of $1.3 \times 10^{-9}$, the following value for $f_{Kr}$ is obtained:

\[ f_{Kr} = 494886516415 \text{ kHz} \]

Adopted value:

\[ f_{Kr} = 494886516.4 \text{ MHz} \]

standard uncertainty 0.6 MHz
relative standard uncertainty $1.3 \times 10^{-9}$.

From which:

\[ \lambda_{Kr} = 605780210.3 \text{ fm} \]

standard uncertainty 0.8 fm
relative standard uncertainty $1.3 \times 10^{-9}$.

In 1983, the value adopted by the CIPM was $\lambda_{Kr} = 605780210$ fm with an estimated overall relative uncertainty of $4 \times 10^{-9}$ (equivalent to three times the relative standard uncertainty).

2.2 Radiations of atoms $^{86}$Kr, $^{198}$Hg and $^{114}$Cd

The values given in the list of the recommended wavelengths are those recommended by the CIPM in 1963 [2.2-1] and [2.2-2].

2.3 Absorbing molecule $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 17-1, P(62) component a1 (or o) ($\lambda = 576$ nm)

The following values have been obtained for the frequency $f_{a1}$ of this transition:

NBS 1982 [2.3-1]

$$f_{a1} = 520\,206\,808\,491 \pm 1.5 \times 10^{-10} \text{ kHz}$$

NPL 1984 [2.3-2]

$$f_{a1} = 520\,206\,808\,272 \pm 1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ kHz}$$

Unweighted mean $f_{a1} = 520\,206\,808\,382 \text{ kHz}$.

With this mean based on only two determinations, the CCDM considered it prudent to assume an estimated relative standard uncertainty of $4 \times 10^{-10}$, closely equivalent to the difference between the two values.

Adopted value:

$$f_{a1} = 520\,206\,808.4 \text{ MHz}$$

standard uncertainty 0.2 MHz
relative standard uncertainty $4 \times 10^{-10}$.

From which:

$$\lambda_{a1} = 576\,294\,760.4 \text{ fm}$$

standard uncertainty 0.2 fm
relative standard uncertainty $4 \times 10^{-10}$.

In 1983, the value adopted by the CIPM was $f_{a1} = 520\,206\,808.51 \text{ MHz}$ with an estimated overall relative uncertainty of $6 \times 10^{-10}$ (equivalent to three times the relative standard uncertainty).

**Annotated bibliography**


1.1-1 Rowley W.R.C., Proposed Guidelines for CCL (former CCDM) Frequency and Wavelength Value Rounding and Uncertainties [Document CCDM/97-9c].

1.1.1 Udem Th., Huber A., Gross B., Reichert J., Prevedelli M., Weitz M., Hänsch T.W., Phase-Coherent Measurement of the Hydrogen 1S-2S Transition Frequency with an Optical Frequency Interval Divider Chain, submitted for publication. See also Udem Th.,
These papers give the value of the frequency of the two-photon transition:
\[ f_{(1S-2S)} = 2.466 \ 061\ 413\ 187.34 \ (1 \pm 3.4 \times 10^{-13}) \ \text{kHz}. \]
For a single-photon transition, one calculates:
\[ f_{(1S-2S)/2} = 1.233 \ 030\ 706\ 593.67 \ (1 \pm 3.4 \times 10^{-13}) \ \text{kHz}. \]

These papers give:
NPL 1982 [12]
\[ f_a / f_i = 1.229 \ 889\ 316\ 88 \ (1 \pm 1 \times 10^{-10}) \]
BIPM 1982 [27]
\[ f_a / f_i = 1.229 \ 889\ 316\ 88 \ (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-10}). \]
Measurements whose relative uncertainties were larger than 2.5 \times 10^{-10} have not been taken into account.

This paper gives:
\[ f_i / f_{a3} = 0.813 \ 081\ 295\ 94 \ (1 \pm 7 \times 10^{-11}). \]
One calculates:
\[ f_a / f_i = 1.229 \ 889\ 317\ 33 \ (1 \pm 7 \times 10^{-11}). \]

This paper gives:
\[ f_i / f_{a3} = 0.813 \ 081\ 295\ 87 \ (1 \pm 7 \times 10^{-11}). \]
One calculates:
\[ \frac{f_{a3}}{f_i} = 1.229 \, 889 \, 317 \, 44 \left( 1 \pm 7 \times 10^{-11} \right). \]

1.2.4 Bönsch G., Gläser M., Spieweck F., Bestimmung der Wellenlängenverhältnisse von drei \(^{127}\)I\(_2\)-Stabilisierten Lasern bei 515 nm, 612 nm und 633 nm, *PTB Jahresbericht*, 1986, 161 [Document CCDM/92-14n].

This paper gives:
\[ \frac{f_i}{f_{a3}} = 0.813 \, 081 \, 295 \, 92 \left( 1 \pm 8 \times 10^{-11} \right). \]

One calculates:
\[ \frac{f_{a3}}{f_i} = 1.229 \, 889 \, 317 \, 36 \left( 1 \pm 8 \times 10^{-11} \right). \]


This paper gives:
\[ \frac{f_i}{f_{a3}} = 0.813 \, 081 \, 295 \, 86 \left( 1 \pm 8 \times 10^{-11} \right). \]

One calculates:
\[ \frac{f_{a3}}{f_i} = 1.229 \, 889 \, 317 \, 45 \left( 1 \pm 8 \times 10^{-11} \right). \]


These papers give:
\[ f_{a10} = (563 \, 260 \, 223 \, 471 \pm 40) \, \text{kHz}. \]


Document CCDM/97-9b gives for \( f_{a1} \) of the 32-0, R(57) (or 1104) iodine transition
\[ f_{a1} = (563 \, 209 \, 276 \, 588 \pm 60) \, \text{kHz} \text{ (one standard deviation).} \]
and gives for $f_{a1}$ of the 32-0, P(54) (or 1105) iodine transition

$$f_{a1} = (563 212 634 612 \pm 68) \text{ kHz (one standard deviation)}$$

The *IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.* submission confirms the value of $f_{a1}$ of the 32-0, R(57) (or 1104) transition, but corrects a misquoted value for $f_{a1}$ of the 32-0, P(54) (or 1105), giving a corrected value for this transition:

$$f_{a1} = (563 212 634 587 \pm 68) \text{ kHz (one standard deviation)}.$$

The agreement between these interferometrically determined values and those derived from the NIST a10 32-0, R(56) reference and the appropriate frequency differences between the iodine transitions [1.3-3] is 3 kHz and 8 kHz respectively, well within the combined uncertainties.

1.3-3 Document CCDM/97-3b.


These papers give:

$$\lambda_{a9}/\lambda_{i} = 0.858 647 265 30 (1 \pm 8 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ (1 standard deviation).}$$

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of

$$f_{i} = 473 612 214 705 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz},$$

one calculates:

$$f_{a9} = 551 579 483 037 (1 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz},$$

at a cold-finger temperature of $-10 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$ (iodine pressure = 1.4 Pa). For a reference temperature of 0 °C (iodine pressure = 4.1 Pa), a correction of $-8 \, \text{kHz}$ has to be applied to this value with the pressure dependence of $-3.0 \, \text{kHz/Pa}$ (Document CCDM/92-14/j, p. 44), giving:

$$f_{a9} = .551 579 483 029 (1 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz.}$$
1.4-2 Document CCDM/92-12a.

This paper gives:

\[ f_{b_{10}}(0 \, ^\circ C)/f_i = 1.164 \, 624 \, 021 \, 92 \, (1 \pm 12 \times 10^{-11}) \, \text{kHz}. \]

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of

\[ f_i = 473 \, 612 \, 214 \, 705 \, (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \, \text{kHz}, \]

one calculates:

\[ f_{b_{10}} = 551 \, 580 \, 162 \, 320 \, (1 \pm 12.3 \times 10^{-11}) \, \text{kHz} \]

at a cold finger temperature of 0 \, ^\circ C (iodine pressure = 4.1 Pa).

From the measured value [Appendix M 3, Table 16] of

\[ f_{b_{10}} - f_{b_{9}} = (679 \, 420 \pm 15) \, \text{kHz} \] (standard uncertainty),

one calculates:

\[ f_{a_{9}} = 551 \, 579 \, 482 \, 900 \, (1 \pm 13 \times 10^{-11}) \, \text{kHz}. \]


These papers give:

NPL 1982 [12]

\[ f_o/f_i = 1.034 \, 349 \, 072 \, 43 \, (1 \pm 1 \times 10^{-10}) \] \[ f_o = 489 \, 880 \, 354 \, 972 \, (1 \pm 1 \times 10^{-10}) \, \text{kHz}, \]

BIPM 1982 [24]

\[ f_o/f_i = 1.034 \, 349 \, 071 \, 90 \, (1 \pm 2.1 \times 10^{-10}) \] \[ f_o = 489 \, 880 \, 354 \, 721 \, (1 \pm 2.1 \times 10^{-10}) \, \text{kHz}. \]

Measurements whose relative uncertainties were larger than 3 \times 10^{-10} have not been taken into account.

From the values of these ratios and with the recommended value (Section 1.6) of

\[ f_i = 473 \, 612 \, 214 \, 705 \, (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \, \text{kHz}, \]

one calculates:

NPL 1982

\[ f_o \text{ or } f_{a_{7}} = 489 \, 880 \, 354 \, 972 \, (1 \pm 1 \times 10^{-10}) \, \text{kHz}, \]

BIPM 1982

\[ f_o \text{ or } f_{a_{7}} = 489 \, 880 \, 354 \, 721 \, (1 \pm 2.1 \times 10^{-10}) \, \text{kHz}. \]

1.5-2 Bönsch G., Gläser M., Spieweck F., Bestimmung der Wellenlängenverhältnisse von drei I2-Stabilisierten Lasern bei 515 nm,

These papers give:
\[
\frac{\lambda_{b15}}{\lambda_i} = 0.966 791 921 43 (1 \pm 8 \times 10^{-11}).
\]

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of
\[
f_i = 473 612 214 705 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz},
\]
one calculates:
\[
f_{b15} = 489 880 194 701 (1 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz}.
\]

Using the frequency difference [Appendix M 3, Table 18]
\[
f_{b15} - f_{a7} = (-160 318 \pm 3) \text{ kHz},
\]
one calculates:
\[
f_{a7} = 489 880 355 019 (1 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz}.
\]


This paper gives:
\[
\frac{\lambda_d}{\lambda_o} = 1.034 348 712 (1 \pm 3 \times 10^{-10}).
\]

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of
\[
f_i = 473 612 214 705 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz},
\]
and using the frequency difference between the components d and i [Appendix M 3, Table 22] of
\[
f_d - f_i = (165 116 \pm 5) \text{ kHz},
\]
one calculates:
\[
f_d = 473 612 379 821 (1 \pm 2.7 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz and}
\]
\[
f_o \text{ or } f_{a7} = 489 880 355 055 (1 \pm 3.0 \times 10^{-10}) \text{ kHz}.
\]


These papers give:
\[
f_i \text{ or } f_{a13} = (489 880 604 541 \pm 88) \text{ kHz}.
\]
With the values adopted by the CIPM in 1983 [1] of
\[ f_i = 473 612 214.8 \text{ MHz} \]
and the frequency difference [Appendix M 3, Table 22] of
\[ f_e - f_i = (152 255 \pm 5) \text{ kHz}, \]
one obtains:
\[ f_e = 473 612 367 055 \text{ kHz} \]
\[ f_{a13}/f_e = 1.034349267. \]

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of
\[ f_i = 473 612 214 705 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz} \]
and the frequency difference \( f_e - f_i \),
one calculates:
\[ f_e = 473 612 366 960 \text{ kHz} \]
\[ f_{a13} = 489 880 604 443 \text{ kHz}. \]

Using the uncertainty on the ratio \( f_{a13}/f_e \) given in Document CCDM/92-19g of \( \pm 8 \times 10^{-11} \),
one obtains:
\[ f_{a13} = 489 880 604 443 (1 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz}. \]

Using the frequency difference between the components \( a_7 \) and \( a_{13} \) [Appendix M 3, Table 17] of
\[ f_{a7} - f_{a13} = (-249 602 \pm 10) \text{ kHz}, \]
one calculates:
\[ f_{a7} = 489 880 354 841 (1 \pm 8.4 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz}. \]

1.6-I Acef O., Zondy J.-J., Abed M., Rovera D.G., Gérard A.H., Clairon A.,
Laurent Ph., Millerioux Y., Juncar P., A CO\(_2\) to Visible Optical
Frequency Synthesis Chain: Accurate Measurement of the 473 THz
CCDM/92-19a.

These papers give:
\[ f_i(\text{INM}) = (473 612 353 586 \pm 3.4) \text{ kHz}. \]

Taking into account the frequency difference
\[ f_i - f_i = (138 892 \pm 5) \text{ kHz} \]
between the components \( f \) and \( i \) [Appendix M 3, Table 22], the frequency of component \( i \) of the BNM-INM laser is:

\[
f_i(\text{INM}) = 473\,612\,214\,694.0\,\text{kHz}.
\]

Document CCDM/92-20a.

This paper gives:

\[
f_{\text{INM}12} - f_{\text{BIPM}4} = (-11.4\pm 1.5)\,\text{kHz}.
\]


These papers show that the frequency of laser BIPM4 is very close to the mean. It was agreed that the CCDM should adopt an international value close to this average.

By applying the corresponding frequency difference [Document CCDM/92-20a], \( f_i(\text{BIPM}) - f_i(\text{INM}) = 11.4\,\text{kHz} \), the value is:

\[
f_i = 473\,612\,214\,705.4\,\text{kHz}.
\]

The standard uncertainty was derived from the uncertainty of the frequency chain and uncertainties resulting from variations in operational parameters listed below:
Iodine cell

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cell-wall temperature (25 ± 5) °C</td>
<td>[coefficient 0.5 kHz/°C] 2.5 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold-finger temperature (15 ± 0.2) °C</td>
<td>[coefficient -15 kHz/°C] 3.0 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncertainty of the iodine purity</td>
<td>5.0 kHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency modulation width, peak-to-peak, (6 ± 0.3) MHz
[coefficient -10 kHz/MHz] 3.0 kHz

One-way intracavity beam power, (10 ± 5) mW
[absolute value of the coefficient ≤ 1.4 kHz/mW] 7.0 kHz

Uncertainty of the interval $f_i - f_i$ 5.0 kHz

Uncertainty of the frequency difference $f_{INM} - f_{BIPM}$ 1.5 kHz

Uncertainty of the BNM-LPTF/ETCA/INM frequency measurement 3.4 kHz

Combined standard uncertainty 11.7 kHz

Relative standard uncertainty $2.5 \times 10^{-11}$


These papers give the results of a wide programme of laser comparisons begun in 1993 and completed in 1997. These results confirm that the relative standard uncertainty of $2.5 \times 10^{-11}$ adopted by the CIPM in 1992 is valid when the parameters which affect the laser frequency are set to the recommended values.


From this paper the ratio $f_g/f_i$ has been calculated [Document CCDM/92-12a] as:

$$f_g/f_i = 0.988 \ 611 \ 184 \ 191 (1 \pm 1 \times 10^{-16})$$ (1 standard deviation).

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of

$$f_i = 473 \ 612 \ 214 \ 705 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11})$$ kHz,
one calculates:
\[ f_g = 468 \, 218 \, 332 \, 427 \, (1 \pm 1.03 \times 10^{-10}) \, \text{kHz}, \]
at an iodine pressure of 16 Pa (or a cold-finger reference temperature of 14.3 °C) and a modulation width of 7 MHz. For a reference temperature of 16 °C and a modulation width of 6 MHz, peak-to-peak, corrections of −23 kHz and +8 kHz have to be applied to this value assuming a pressure-dependent frequency shift of −7.8 kHz/Pa and modulation-dependent shift of −7.6 kHz/MHz, similar to that reported in [1.7-2], giving:
\[ f_{a9} = 468 \, 218 \, 332 \, 412 \, (1 \pm 1.0 \times 10^{-10}) \, \text{kHz}. \]

1.7-2 Zhao K.G., Blabla J., Helmcke J., \(^{127}\text{I}_2\)-Stabilized \(^3\text{He}-^{22}\text{Ne Laser at 640 nm Wavelength, IEEE Trans. Instrum. Meas.}, 1985, IM-34, 252-256 [Document CCDM/92-10.2c].

This paper gives:
\[ \lambda_{a9} = 640.283 \, 468.8 \, (1 \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-9}) \, \text{nm (3 standard deviations)}. \]


These papers give:
\[ \lambda / \lambda_{a9} = 0.988 \, 611 \, 183 \, 86 \, (1 \pm 12 \times 10^{-11}) \, (1 \text{ standard deviation}). \]

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of
\[ f_i = 473 \, 612 \, 214 \, 705 \, (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \, \text{kHz}, \]
one calculates:
\[ f_{a9} = 468 \, 218 \, 332 \, 270 \, (1 \pm 1.23 \times 10^{-10}) \, \text{kHz}, \]
at a cold-finger reference temperature of 18 °C (iodine pressure = 22.6 Pa). For a reference temperature of 16 °C (iodine pressure = 18.9 Pa) a correction of +29 kHz (using -7.8 kHz/Pa) has to be applied to this value. To account for the modulation width of 6.5 MHz, peak-to-peak, and a modulation dependence of -7.6 kHz/MHz, an additional correction of +4 kHz has to be applied, giving:
\[ f_{a9} = 468 \, 218 \, 332 \, 303 \, (1 \pm 1.2 \times 10^{-10}) \, \text{kHz}. \]
1.7-3 Document CCDM/92-6 and Document CCDM/92-20.

These papers give:

\[ \frac{\lambda_{a9}}{\lambda_{a17}} = 1.01152034104 (1 \pm 4.6 \times 10^{-10}). \]

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of

\[ f_i = 473612214705 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \text{kHz}, \]

one calculates:

\[ f_{a9} = 468218332048 (1 \pm 4.6 \times 10^{-10}) \text{kHz}, \]

at a cold-finger reference temperature of 17 °C (iodine pressure = 20.7 Pa). For a reference temperature of 16 °C (iodine pressure = 18.9 Pa) a correction of +14 kHz has to be applied to this value, giving:

\[ f_{a9} = 468218332062 (1 \pm 4.6 \times 10^{-10}) \text{kHz}. \]


This paper gives:

\[ f_{Ca} = 455986240494.15 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-13}) \text{kHz}. \]


This paper gives:

\[ f_{Sr^+} = 444779043.98 (1 \pm 1.3 \times 10^{-10}) \text{MHz}. \]

This value is based on precision interferometric measurements of the 674 nm probe laser radiation.
9th Meeting of the CCDM


The determination of the absolute frequency of the 674 nm, 445 THz radiation was based on the heterodyne mixing of radiation referenced to a 633 nm, 474 THz I₂/He-Ne laser standard and a 29 THz CO₂ laser stabilized on the ν₂ band sQ (4,3) transition of ¹⁵NH₃ having the relation:

\[ f(445 \text{ THz}) = f(474 \text{ THz}) - f(29 \text{ THz}) - f(\text{beat}). \]

An improved absolute value for the 29 THz laser source was determined using known reference OsO₄ lines to be:

\[ f(29 \text{ THz}) = 28,832,030,602 \ (1 \pm 1.1 \times 10^{-9}) \text{ kHz}. \]

Using the experimental beat measurements of [1.9-4] and the above determined 29 THz frequency, a corrected value is determined for the strontium ion frequency of:

\[ f_{\text{Sr⁺}} = 444,779,044.04 \ (1 \pm 9.0 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ MHz}. \]


This preliminary frequency determination employed the NRC frequency chain extended to measure the 445 THz transition relative to a Hydrogen Maser referenced to a Cs frequency/time standard. The value is based on 21 measurements of 1 s sampling time of complete phase-locked operation of the chain giving:

\[ f_{\text{Sr⁺}} = 444,779,044,093 \ (1 \pm 4.5 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz}. \]

The sample deviation of the readings is 14.5 kHz and the relative uncertainty of 20 kHz based on comparisons with other measurements of the chain in frequency-locked operation.

were based on a measurement of the 29 THz stabilized CO$_2$ laser of:

\[ f_{(29 \text{ THz})} = 28\,832\,030\,680 \pm 7.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ kHz} \]

which was determined relative to four known CO$_2$ 4.3 μm fluorescence saturation lines (of width > 1 MHz). Later precision measurements of the 29 THz frequency revealed a systematic shift of 80 kHz in this earlier value. Over a seven-month period a series of five single-ion measurements, in which a number of experimental parameters were varied, yielded a value of:

\[ f_{Sr^+} = 444\,779\,043\,963 \pm 6.7 \times 10^{-11} \text{ kHz}. \]

The accuracy was limited by the 29 THz reference laser. Later improved measurements for the 29 THz laser frequency gave a correction to the ion frequency as given in [1.9-2].


These authors measured frequencies of three diode lasers stabilized on the $5S_{1/2} (F = 3) - 5D_{5/2} (F = 5)$ two-photon transition in rubidium, with an uncertainty of 1 kHz, using the BNM-LPTF frequency synthesis chain starting from a CO$_2$/OsO$_4$ reference laser at $\lambda \approx 10.3 \mu$m.

This paper gives:

\[ f_{(5S_{1/2} - 5D_{5/2})} = (385\,285\,142\,378.28 \pm 2) \text{ kHz}. \]


1.11.2-4 Felder R., A Decade of Work on the Determination of the
Frequency of $F_2^{(2)}$ Methane transition at $\lambda = 3.39 \, \mu m$, *Rapport BIPM-92/8*.


This paper gives:

\[
 f_{(CO_2, R(10)/OsO_4)} = (29 054 057 446.66 \pm 0.05) \, \text{kHz} \\
 f_{(CO_2, R(12)/OsO_4)} = (29 096 274 952.34 \pm 0.07) \, \text{kHz}. 
\]


This paper gives:

\[
 f_{(CO_2, R(10)/OsO_4)} = (29 054 057 446.66 \pm 0.05) \, \text{kHz}, \\
 f_{(CO_2, R(12)/OsO_4)} - f_{(CO_2, R(10)/OsO_4)} = (42 217 505.68 \pm 0.05) \, \text{kHz} \, \text{and} \\
 f_{(CO_2, R(12)/OsO_4)} = (29 096 274 952.34 \pm 0.07) \, \text{kHz}. 
\]


This paper gives:

\[
 f_{(CO_2, R(12)/OsO_4)} = (29 096 274 952.34 \pm 0.07) \, \text{kHz}. 
\]

1.12-4 Bernard V., Nogues G., Daussy Ch., Constantin L., Chardonnet Ch.,

This paper gives:

\[ f_{(\text{CO}_2, R(12)/\text{OsO}_4)} = (29,096,274,952.343 \pm 0.060) \text{ kHz} \]


\[ f_{\text{Kr}^+}/f_i = 1.044,919,242,05 (1 \pm 1.3 \times 10^{-9}) \]


2.3-1 NBS measurement of frequencies in the visible and near IR [Document CCDM/82-30].

This document gave the value 520 206 808 547 (1 ± 1.5 × 10$^{-10}$) kHz, which was reduced by 12 kHz at the request of the delegate at the 7th meeting of the CCDM. The value must now also be multiplied by the ratio (88 376 181 600.5/88 376 181 608) to account for the 1992 reference value of the methane frequency (Section 1.11-2) giving:

\[ f_1 = 520,206,808,491 (1 \pm 1.5 \times 10^{-10}) \text{ kHz} \]


This publication supersedes Document CCDM/82-34.

This paper gives:

\[ f_{a1}/f_{a13} = 1.098,381,317,29 (1 \pm 1 \times 10^{-10}) \]

With the recommended value (Section 1.6) of

\[ f_{a13} = 473,612,214,705 (1 \pm 2.5 \times 10^{-11}) \text{ kHz} \]

one calculates:

\[ f_1 = 520,206,808,272 (1 \pm 1 \times 10^{-10}) \text{ kHz} \]
APPENDIX M 3.
Absolute frequency of the other transitions related to those adopted as recommended and frequency intervals between transitions and hyperfine components


The notation for the transitions and the hyperfine components is that used in the bibliography.

The values adopted for the frequency intervals are the weighted means of the values given in the bibliography.

For the uncertainties, account has been taken of:
- the uncertainties given by the authors;
- the spread in the different determinations of a single component;
- the effect of any perturbing components;
- the difference between the calculated and the measured values.

In the tables, $u_c$ represents the estimated combined uncertainty (1 $\sigma$).

Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Frequency/MHz</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$2S_{1/2} - 8D_{5/2}$</td>
<td>770 649 561.587</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2S_{1/2} - 8D_{3/2}$</td>
<td>770 649 504.454</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2S_{1/2} - 8D_{1/2}$</td>
<td>770 649 350.016</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2S_{1/2} - 8D_{3/2}$</td>
<td>770 649 561.589</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deduced mean value for the $2S_{1/2} - 8D_{5/2}$ measurements: 770 649 561.585 0.005

Ref. [1]
### Table 2

$\lambda = 389$ nm; deuterium: frequencies of the 2S–8S/D two-photon transitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>Frequency/MHz</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2S$<em>{1/2}$ – 8D$</em>{5/2}$</td>
<td>770 859 252.852</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S$<em>{1/2}$ – 8D$</em>{3/2}$</td>
<td>770 859 195.704</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2S$<em>{1/2}$ – 8D$</em>{1/2}$</td>
<td>770 859 041.251</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deduced mean value for the 2S$_{1/2}$ – 8D$_{5/2}$ measurements: 770 859 252.852 0.004

Ref. [1]

### Table 3

$\lambda = 515$ nm; $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 43-0, P(13)

Reference: component $a_i$ (or s), $f = 582.490$ 603.37 MHz [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_3)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_3)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>$-131.770$</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>$a_{11}$</td>
<td>393.962</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_2$</td>
<td>$-59.905$</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>$a_{12}$</td>
<td>435.599</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>$a_{13}$</td>
<td>499.712</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>76.049</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{14}$</td>
<td>518</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_5$</td>
<td>203.229</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$a_{15}$</td>
<td>587.396</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_6$</td>
<td>240.774</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$a_{16}$</td>
<td>616.756</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_7$</td>
<td>255.005</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>$a_{17}$</td>
<td>660.932</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_8$</td>
<td>338.699</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$a_{18}$</td>
<td>740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_9$</td>
<td>349.717</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$a_{19}$</td>
<td>742</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_{10}$</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$a_{20}$</td>
<td>757.631</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$a_{21}$</td>
<td>817.337</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [3–6]
Table 4

$\lambda \approx 515\text{ nm};^{127}\text{I}_2$, transition 43-0, R(15)

- component $a_3$, 43-0, P(13), $^{127}\text{I}_2$, $f = 582\ 490\ 603.37\ MHz$ [2]

References
- $f(a_2) - f(a_3) = \left[-131.770 \pm 0.001\right]\ MHz$ (Table 3)
- $f(b_1) - f(a_3) = \left[283.835 \pm 0.005\right]\ MHz$ [4,7]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component $\ [f(b_n) - f(b_1)]/MHz$</th>
<th>$u_c/MHz$</th>
<th>Component $\ [f(b_n) - f(b_1)]/MHz$</th>
<th>$u_c/MHz$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$b_1$ 0</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$b_{11}$ 525.207</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_2$ 69.739</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$b_{12}$ 566.287</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_3$ 129.155</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$b_{13}$ 630.782</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_4$ 217</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$b_{14}$ 658.178</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_5$ 335.828</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$b_{15}$ 725.166</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_6$ 368</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$b_{16}$ 739.394</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_7$ 396.442</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$b_{17}$ 791.673</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_8$ 471</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$b_{18}$ 865.523</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_9$ 472</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$b_{19}$ 874.840</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_{10}$ 500.627</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$b_{20}$ 892.895</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$b_{21}$ 947.278</td>
<td>0.010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [4, 5, 7]

Table 5

$\lambda \approx 515\text{ nm};^{127}\text{I}_2$, transition 58-1, R(98)

- component $a_3$, 43-0, P(13), $^{127}\text{I}_2$, $f = 582\ 490\ 603.37\ MHz$ [2]

References
- $f(d_{15}) - f(a_3) = \left[-2100 \pm 1\right]\ MHz$ [8]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component $\ [f(d_n) - f(d_a)]/MHz$</th>
<th>$u_c/MHz$</th>
<th>Component $\ [f(d_n) - f(d_a)]/MHz$</th>
<th>$u_c/MHz$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$d_2 1$ -413.488</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$d_5 8$ 200.478</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_2 2$ -359.553</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$d_6 9$ 225.980</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_3 3$ -194.521</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$d_{10} 10$ 253</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_4 4$ -159.158</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$d_{11} 11$ 254</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_5 5$ -105.769</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$d_{12} 12$ 314.131</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_6 6$ 0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$d_{13} 13$ 426.691</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$d_7 7$ 172.200</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>$d_{14} 14$ 481.574</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$d_{15} 15$ 510.246</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [5, 7, 8]
Table 6

\( \lambda = 532 \text{ nm}; ^{127}\text{I}_2, \text{ transition } 32-0, \text{ R}(57) \) (or 1104)

- component \( a_{10} \), 32-0, R(56), \( ^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 563 \, 260 \, 223.48 \text{ MHz} \) [2]

References

- \( f(a_n, 32-0, \text{ R}(57)) - f(a_{10}, 32-0, \text{ R}(56)) = [-50 \, 946.880 \pm 0.002] \text{ MHz} \) [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(a_n) - f(a_{1})]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( u_n/\text{MHz} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( a_1 )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_2 )</td>
<td>39.372</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_3 )</td>
<td>76.828</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_4 )</td>
<td>273.042</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_5 )</td>
<td>735.284</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_6 )</td>
<td>438.243</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_7 )</td>
<td>456.183</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_9 )</td>
<td>479.201</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{10} )</td>
<td>492.915</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{12} )</td>
<td>573.917</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{13} )</td>
<td>610.925</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{14} )</td>
<td>650.805</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{15} )</td>
<td>715.550</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{16} )</td>
<td>741.175</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{17} )</td>
<td>764.716</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{18} )</td>
<td>789.777</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{19} )</td>
<td>881.116</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{20} )</td>
<td>895.016</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{21} )</td>
<td>911.901</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [9, 10]
Table 7

\(\lambda \approx 532\text{ nm}; ^{127}\text{I}_2,\) transition 32-0, P(54) (or 1105)

Component \(a_{10}, 32-0, R(56), ^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 563.260.223.48\text{ MHz [2]}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_0)]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a_1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_2</td>
<td>260.992</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_3</td>
<td>285.008</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_4</td>
<td>286.726</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_5</td>
<td>310.066</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_6</td>
<td>402.249</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_7</td>
<td>417.668</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_8</td>
<td>438.919</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_9</td>
<td>454.563</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{10}</td>
<td>571.536</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{11}</td>
<td>698.614</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{12}</td>
<td>702.935</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{13}</td>
<td>725.834</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{14}</td>
<td>731.688</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{15}</td>
<td>857.961</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [9, 10]

Table 8

\(\lambda \approx 532\text{ nm}; ^{127}\text{I}_2,\) transition 32-0, R(56) (or 1110)

Reference: component \(a_{10}, f = 563.260.223.48\text{ MHz [2]}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_{10})]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_{10})]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a_1</td>
<td>-571.547</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>a_9</td>
<td>-116.199</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_2</td>
<td>-311.848</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>a_{10}</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_3</td>
<td>-260.177</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>a_{11}</td>
<td>+126.513</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_4</td>
<td>-170.066</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>a_{12}</td>
<td>+131.211</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_5</td>
<td>-154.551</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>a_{13}</td>
<td>+154.491</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_6</td>
<td>-132.916</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>a_{15}</td>
<td>+286.410</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [11, 12, 14]
Table 9

$\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}; ^{127}\text{I}_2, \text{transition 35-0, P(119) (or 1106)}$

References

- component $a_{10}$, 32-0, R(56), $^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 563 \, 260 \, 223.48 \, \text{MHz} \, [2]$

- $f(a_{1}, 35-0, \text{P(119)}) - f(a_{10}, 32-0, \text{R(56)}) = [-36.840.162 \pm 0.002] \, \text{MHz} \, [2]$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component $a_n$</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_1)]/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>Component $a_n$</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_1)]/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$a_{13}$</td>
<td>645.617</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_2$</td>
<td>75.277</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{14}$</td>
<td>697.723</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
<td>148.701</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{15}$</td>
<td>747.389</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>290.376</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>$a_{16}$</td>
<td>771.197</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_5$</td>
<td>349.310</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{17}$</td>
<td>804.769</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_6$</td>
<td>371.567</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{18}$</td>
<td>827.641</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_7$</td>
<td>474.953</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>$a_{19}$</td>
<td>912.125</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_{10}$</td>
<td>530.727</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{20}$</td>
<td>930.053</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_{11}$</td>
<td>548.787</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{21}$</td>
<td>949.288</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$a_7, a_8$ and $a_{12}$ do not fit well

Ref. [12, 13]

Table 10

$\lambda = 532 \text{ nm}; ^{127}\text{I}_2, \text{transition 33-0, R(86) (or 1107)}$

References

- component $a_{10}$, 32-0, R(56), $^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 563 \, 260 \, 223.48 \, \text{MHz} \, [2]$

- $f(a_{1}, 33-0, \text{R(86)}) - f(a_{10}, 32-0, \text{R(56)}) = [-32.190.404 \pm 0.002] \, \text{MHz} \, [2]$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component $a_n$</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_1)]/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>Component $a_n$</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_1)]/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>$a_{9}$</td>
<td>460.973</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_2$</td>
<td>248.206</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{10}$</td>
<td>571.262</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
<td>280.802</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{11}$</td>
<td>693.205</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>290.502</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{12}$</td>
<td>701.377</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_5$</td>
<td>322.524</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{13}$</td>
<td>726.710</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_6$</td>
<td>395.386</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{14}$</td>
<td>735.795</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_7$</td>
<td>410.696</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>$a_{15}$</td>
<td>857.383</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_8$</td>
<td>445.759</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [11, 13]
### Table 11

λ = 532 nm; $^{127}\text{I}_2$, transition 34-0, R(106) (or 1108)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[\nu(a_n) - \nu(a_1)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$\nu_c$/MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>467.984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_2$</td>
<td>236.870</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
<td>276.941</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>293.861</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_5$</td>
<td>333.350</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_6$</td>
<td>387.636</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_7$</td>
<td>404.635</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_8$</td>
<td>451.175</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References

• $f(a_1, 34-0, R(106)) - f(a_{10}, 32-0, R(56)) = [-30434.762 \pm 0.002]$ MHz

### Table 12

λ = 532 nm; $^{127}\text{I}_2$, transition 36-0, R(134)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[\nu(a_n) - \nu(a_1)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$\nu_c$/MHz</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[\nu(a_n) - \nu(a_1)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$\nu_c$/MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>462.603</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_2$</td>
<td>212.287</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
<td>269.634</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>300.097</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_5$</td>
<td>356.801</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_6$</td>
<td>369.644</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_7$</td>
<td>391.684</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References

• $f(a_1, 36-0, R(134)) - f(a_{10}, 32-0, R(56)) = [-17173.680 \pm 0.002]$ MHz

$a_{10}$ and $a_{15}$ are too weak lines

Ref. [11, 13]
Table 13

$\lambda = 532$ nm; $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 33-0, P(83) (or 1109)

References

- component $a_{10}$, 32-0, R(56), $^{127}$I$_2$, $f = 563 \pm 260 \pm 223.48$ MHz [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_1)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_1)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$a_{11}$</td>
<td>507.533</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_2$</td>
<td>48.789</td>
<td>$a_{13}$</td>
<td>620.065</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
<td>95.839</td>
<td>$a_{14}$</td>
<td>659.930</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>281.343</td>
<td>$a_{15}$</td>
<td>728.070</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_5$</td>
<td>330.230</td>
<td>$a_{16}$</td>
<td>750.131</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_6$</td>
<td>338.673</td>
<td>$a_{17}$</td>
<td>774.805</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_7$</td>
<td>385.830</td>
<td>$a_{18}$</td>
<td>796.125</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_8$</td>
<td>444.365</td>
<td>$a_{19}$</td>
<td>890.709</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_9$</td>
<td>460.503</td>
<td>$a_{20}$</td>
<td>904.712</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_{10}$</td>
<td>493.533</td>
<td>$a_{21}$</td>
<td>920.475</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

no data for $a_{12}$

Ref. [11, 13]

Table 14

$\lambda = 532$ nm; $^{127}$I$_2$, transition 32-0, P(53) (or 1111)

References

- component $a_{10}$, 32-0, R(56), $^{127}$I$_2$, $f = 563 \pm 260 \pm 223.48$ MHz [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_1)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[f(a_n) - f(a_1)]$/MHz</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$a_{17}$</td>
<td>762.623</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_2$</td>
<td>37.530</td>
<td>$a_{18}$</td>
<td>788.431</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
<td>73.060</td>
<td>$a_{19}$</td>
<td>879.110</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>271.326</td>
<td>$a_{20}$</td>
<td>892.953</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_{16}$</td>
<td>712.935</td>
<td>$a_{21}$</td>
<td>910.093</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_{16}$</td>
<td>739.274</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

components $a_5$ through $a_{14}$ are too weak for locking

Ref. [11, 13]
Table 15

\[ \lambda \approx 543.5 \text{ nm}; ^{127}\text{I}_2, \text{transition 26-0, R(2)} \]
Reference: component \( a_9 \), \( f = 551 \, 579 \, 482.96 \text{ MHz} \) [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(a_n) - f(a_9)]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( \nu_c/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(a_n) - f(a_9)]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( \nu_c/\text{MHz} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( a_1 )</td>
<td>-482.82</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>( a_9 )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_2 )</td>
<td>-230.45</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>( a_{10} )</td>
<td>83.286</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_3 )</td>
<td>-220.69</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>( a_{11} )</td>
<td>193.81</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_4 )</td>
<td>-173.916</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( a_{12} )</td>
<td>203.07</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_5 )</td>
<td>-168.711</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( a_{13} )</td>
<td>256.19</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_6 )</td>
<td>-116.50</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>( a_{14} )</td>
<td>269.41</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_7 )</td>
<td>-72.962</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( a_{15} )</td>
<td>373.510</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_8 )</td>
<td>-53.714</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( a_{16} )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [16–23]

Table 16

\[ \lambda = 543.5 \text{ nm}; ^{127}\text{I}_2, \text{transition 28-0, R(106)} \]
Reference: component \( a_9 \), 26-0 R(12), \( ^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 551 \, 579 \, 482.96 \text{ MHz} \) [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(b_n) - f(a_9)]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( \nu_c/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(b_n) - f(a_9)]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( \nu_c/\text{MHz} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( b_1 )</td>
<td>105.655</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( b_9 )</td>
<td>564.845</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_2 )</td>
<td>358.958</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( b_{10} )</td>
<td>679.420</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_3 )</td>
<td>387.83</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>( b_{11} )</td>
<td>804.25</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_4 )</td>
<td>397.277</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( b_{12} )</td>
<td>811.73</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_5 )</td>
<td>425.745</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( b_{13} )</td>
<td>833.93</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_6 )</td>
<td>506.727</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( b_{14} )</td>
<td>842.07</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_7 )</td>
<td>519.992</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( b_{15} )</td>
<td>966.66</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_8 )</td>
<td>551.660</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>( b_{16} )</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [16-23]
Table 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(a_n) - f(a_7)]/MHz )</th>
<th>( \nu_c/MHz )</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(a_n) - f(a_7)]/MHz )</th>
<th>( \nu_c/MHz )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a1 u</td>
<td>-357.16</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>a11 k</td>
<td>119.045</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a2 t</td>
<td>-333.97</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>a12 j</td>
<td>219.602</td>
<td>0.006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a3 s</td>
<td>-312.46</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>a13 i</td>
<td>249.60</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a4 r</td>
<td>-86.168</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>a14 h</td>
<td>284.30</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a5 q</td>
<td>-47.274</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>a15 g</td>
<td>358.37</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a6 p</td>
<td>-36.773</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>a16 f</td>
<td>384.66</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a7 o</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>a17 e</td>
<td>403.76</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a8 n</td>
<td>81.452</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>a18 d</td>
<td>429.99</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a9 m</td>
<td>99.103</td>
<td>0.003</td>
<td>a19 c</td>
<td>527.16</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a10 l</td>
<td>107.463</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>a20 b</td>
<td>539.22</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a21 a</td>
<td>555.09</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [24, 26, 27, 29, 32]

Table 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(b_n) - f(a_7^{127}I_2)]/MHz )</th>
<th>( \nu_c/MHz )</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(b_n) - f(a_7^{127}I_2)]/MHz )</th>
<th>( \nu_c/MHz )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b1</td>
<td>-1034.75</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>b9</td>
<td>-579.91</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b2</td>
<td>-755.86</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>b10</td>
<td>-452.163</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b3</td>
<td>-748.28</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>b11</td>
<td>-316.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b4</td>
<td>-738.35</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>b12</td>
<td>-315.8</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b5</td>
<td>-731.396</td>
<td>0.006</td>
<td>b13</td>
<td>-297.42</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b6</td>
<td>-616.01</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>b14</td>
<td>-294.72</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b7</td>
<td>-602.42</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>b15</td>
<td>-160.318</td>
<td>0.003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b8</td>
<td>-593.98</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [24, 26, 27, 29, 32]
Table 19

\[ \lambda = 612 \text{ nm}; ^{127}\text{I}_2, \text{transition} 15-5, \text{R}(48) \]
Reference: component \( a_9, 9-2, \text{R}(47), ^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 489880\, 354.9 \text{ MHz} \) [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(c_n) - f(a_7, ^{127}\text{I}_2)]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(c_1)</td>
<td>-513.83</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_2)</td>
<td>-237.40</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_3)</td>
<td>-228.08</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_4)</td>
<td>-218.78</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_5)</td>
<td>-209.96</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_6)</td>
<td>-97.74</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_7)</td>
<td>-73.92</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c_8)</td>
<td>-59.30</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [24]

---

Table 20

\[ \lambda = 612 \text{ nm}; ^{129}\text{I}_2, \text{transition} 10-2, \text{P}(110) \]
Reference: component \( a_9, 9-2, \text{R}(47), ^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 489880\, 354.9 \text{ MHz} \) [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_{17}, ^{127}\text{I}_2)]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_{17}, ^{127}\text{I}_2)]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a_1)</td>
<td>b'</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>(a_{15})</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>1.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_2)</td>
<td>a'</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>(a_{16})</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>10.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_3)</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>(a_{17})</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>15.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_4)</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>(a_{18})</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>25.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_5)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>(a_{19})</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>49.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_6)</td>
<td>w</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>(a_{20})</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>54.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_7)</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>(a_{21})</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>69.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_8)</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>(a_{22})</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>74.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_9)</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>(a_{23})</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>110.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_{10})</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>(a_{24})</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>153.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_{11})</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>(a_{25})</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>154.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_{12})</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>(a_{26})</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>163.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_{13})</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>(a_{27})</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>166.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a_{14})</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>(a_{28})</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>208.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [30, 33, 34]
Table 21
\[
\lambda = 612 \text{ nm}; ^{129}\text{I}_2, \text{transition 14-4, R}(113)
\]
Reference: component \(a_7\), 9-2, \(R(47)\), \(^{127}\text{I}_2\), \(f = 489 880 354.9 \text{ MHz} \) [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_7, ^{127}\text{I}_2)]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_7, ^{127}\text{I}_2)]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b_{10} \ r</td>
<td>(-410.4)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>b_{28} \ i</td>
<td>(-289.4)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_{20} \ q</td>
<td>(-390.0)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>b_{29} \ h</td>
<td>(-273.1)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_{11} \ p</td>
<td>(-383.9)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>b_{30} \ g</td>
<td>(-255.7)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_{12} \ o</td>
<td>(-362.8)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>b_{31} \ f</td>
<td>(-247)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_{23} \ n</td>
<td>(-352.9)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>b_{32} \ e</td>
<td>(-237)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_{24} \ m</td>
<td>(-346.4)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>b_{33} \ d</td>
<td>(-223)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_{25} \ l</td>
<td>(-330.0)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>b_{34} \ c</td>
<td>(-198.6)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_{26} \ k</td>
<td>(-324.9)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>b_{35} \ b</td>
<td>(-193.1)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b_{27} \ j</td>
<td>(-304.7)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>b_{36} \ a</td>
<td>(-187.0)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [33, 34]

Table 22
\[
\lambda = 633 \text{ nm}; ^{129}\text{I}_2, \text{transition 11-5, R}(127)
\]
Reference: component \(a_{13}\) (or \(i\)), \(f = 473 612 214.705 \text{ MHz} \) [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_{13})]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_{13})]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>(u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a_{2} \ t</td>
<td>(-582.9)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>a_{12} \ j</td>
<td>(-21.565)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{3} \ s</td>
<td>(-558.9)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>a_{13} \ i</td>
<td>(-0)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{4} \ r</td>
<td>(-320.73)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>a_{14} \ h</td>
<td>(-21.939)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{5} \ q</td>
<td>(-292.69)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>a_{15} \ g</td>
<td>(-125.694)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{6} \ p</td>
<td>(-290.29)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>a_{16} \ f</td>
<td>(-138.892)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{7} \ o</td>
<td>(-263.20)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>a_{17} \ e</td>
<td>(-152.255)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{8} \ n</td>
<td>(-162.814)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>a_{18} \ d</td>
<td>(-165.116)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{9} \ m</td>
<td>(-153.801)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>a_{19} \ c</td>
<td>(-283.006)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{10} \ l</td>
<td>(-137.994)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>a_{20} \ b</td>
<td>(-291.100)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a_{11} \ k</td>
<td>(-129.950)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>a_{21} \ a</td>
<td>(-299.931)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [34-47]
Table 23

\[ \lambda = 633 \text{ nm; } ^{127}\text{I}_2, \text{ transition 6-3, P(33)} \]

- component \( a_{13} \), 11-5, R(127), \(^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 473\text{ 612 214.705 MHz} \)[2]

References

- \( f(b_{21}) - f(a_{13}, 11–5, R(127)) = [-393.53 \pm 0.02] \text{ MHz} \)[48]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(b_{21})]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>( u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(b_{21})]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>( u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( b_1 )</td>
<td>(-922.571)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>( b_{11} )</td>
<td>(-439.01)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_2 )</td>
<td>(-895.064)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>( b_{12} )</td>
<td>(-347.354)</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_3 )</td>
<td>(-869.67)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>( b_{13} )</td>
<td>(-310.30)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_4 )</td>
<td>(-660.50)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>( b_{14} )</td>
<td>(-263.588)</td>
<td>0.009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_5 )</td>
<td>(-610.697)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>( b_{15} )</td>
<td>(-214.53)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_6 )</td>
<td>(-593.996)</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>( b_{16} )</td>
<td>(-179.312)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_7 )</td>
<td>(-547.40)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>( b_{17} )</td>
<td>(-153.942)</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_8 )</td>
<td>(-487.074)</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>( b_{18} )</td>
<td>(-118.228)</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_9 )</td>
<td>(-461.30)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>( b_{19} )</td>
<td>(-36.73)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{10} )</td>
<td>(-453.21)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>( b_{20} )</td>
<td>(-21.980)</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{21} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( b_{21} )</td>
<td>(-21.980)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [43, 48-53]

Table 24

\[ \lambda = 633 \text{ nm; } ^{129}\text{I}_2, \text{ transition 8-4, P(54)} \]

- component \( a_{13} \), 11-5, R(127), \(^{129}\text{I}_2, f = 473\text{ 612 214.705 MHz} \)[2]

References

- \( f(a_{28}, 8-4, P(54)) - f(a_{13}, 11–5, R(127)) = [95.90 \pm 0.04] \text{ MHz} \)[54, 56]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_{28})]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>( u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>([f(a_n) - f(a_{28})]/\text{MHz})</th>
<th>( u_c/\text{MHz})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( a_2 )</td>
<td>(-449)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>( a_{15} )</td>
<td>(-206.1)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{15} )</td>
<td>(-443)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>( a_{16} )</td>
<td>(-197.73)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{4} )</td>
<td>(-434)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>( a_{17} )</td>
<td>(-193.23)</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{5} )</td>
<td>(-429)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>( a_{18} )</td>
<td>(-182.74)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{6} )</td>
<td>(-360.9)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( a_{19} )</td>
<td>(-162.61)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{7} )</td>
<td>(-354.1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( a_{20} )</td>
<td>(-155.72)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{8} )</td>
<td>(-340.8)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( a_{21} )</td>
<td>(-136.66)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{9} )</td>
<td>(-325.4)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( a_{22} )</td>
<td>(-130.46)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{10} )</td>
<td>(-307.0)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( a_{23} )</td>
<td>(-98.22)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{11} )</td>
<td>(-298.2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( a_{24} )</td>
<td>(-55.6^a)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{12} )</td>
<td>(-293.1)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( a_{25} )</td>
<td>(-43.08)</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{13} )</td>
<td>(-289.7)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>( a_{26} )</td>
<td>(-41.24)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( a_{28} )</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( a_{28} )</td>
<td>(-21.980)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^aalso component \( m_6 \) of 6-3, P(33), \(^{127}\text{I}^{129}\)\]

Ref. [57-62]
Table 25

\( \lambda = 633 \text{ nm}; ^{129}\text{I}_2, \text{ transition 12-6, P(69)} \)

- component \( a_{13}, 11-5, \text{ R(127)}, ^{127}\text{I}_2, f = 473612 \text{ 214.705 MHz} [2] \)

**References**

- \( f(a_{28}, 8-4, \text{ P(54)}) - f(a_{13}, 11-5, \text{ R(127)}) = [95.90 \pm 0.04] \text{ MHz} [54-56] \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(b_\text{b}) - f(a_{28})]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( u_\text{c}/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(b_\text{b}) - f(a_{28})]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( u_\text{c}/\text{MHz} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( b_1 )</td>
<td>99.12</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_2 )</td>
<td>116.08</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_2 )</td>
<td>116.08</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_3 )</td>
<td>132.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_3 )</td>
<td>234.54</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_4 )</td>
<td>545.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_4 )</td>
<td>256.90</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_5 )</td>
<td>560.94</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_5 )</td>
<td>264.84</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_6 )</td>
<td>288.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_6 )</td>
<td>337.75</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>( b_7 )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_7 )</td>
<td>373.80</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_8 )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_8 )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_9 )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_9 )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>( b_{10} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{10} )</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>( b_{11} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{11} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{12} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{12} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_{13} )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{13} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{14} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{14} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{15} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{15} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_{16} )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{16} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{17} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{17} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{18} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{18} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_{19} )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{19} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{20} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{20} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{21} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{21} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_{22} )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{22} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{23} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{23} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{24} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{24} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_{25} )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{25} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{26} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{26} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{27} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{27} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_{28} )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{28} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{29} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{29} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{30} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{30} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_{31} )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{31} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{32} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{32} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{33} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{33} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>( b_{34} )</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{34} )</td>
<td>412.37</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{35} )</td>
<td>358.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{35} )</td>
<td>387.24</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>( b_{36} )</td>
<td>402.45</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( b_{36} )</td>
<td>395.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)also component \( m_{28} \) of 6–3, P(33), \(^{127}\text{I}^{129}\text{I})

\(^b\)also component \( m_{29} \) of 6–3, P(33), \(^{127}\text{I}^{129}\text{I})

Ref. [57, 60, 62]
Table 26

\[ \lambda \approx 633 \text{ nm}; {^{129}}I_2, \text{ transition 8-4, R(60)} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(d) - f(a_{13})]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( u_c/\text{MHz} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( d_{21} ) A'</td>
<td>-555</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( d_{24} ) N</td>
<td>-511</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( d_{25} ) N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( d_{26} ) M</td>
<td>-499</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( d_{27} ) M</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( d_{28} ) K</td>
<td>-456</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [57]

Table 27

\[ \lambda \approx 633 \text{ nm}; {^{129}}I_2, \text{ transition 6-3, P(33)} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>( [f(e) - f(a_{13})]/\text{MHz} )</th>
<th>( u_c/\text{MHz} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( e_1 ) A</td>
<td>-19.82</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_2 ) B</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_3 ) C</td>
<td>17.83</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_4 ) D</td>
<td>102.58</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_5 ) E</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_6 ) F</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_7 ) G</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_8 ) H</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_9 ) I</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_{10} ) J</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_{11} ) K</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_{12} ) L</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_{13} ) M</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_{14} ) N</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_{15} ) O</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_{16} ) P</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( e_{17} ) Q</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [57, 62–64]
Table 28

$\lambda = 633$ nm; $^{127}$I$^{129}$I, transition 6-3, P(33)

- component $a_{13}$, 11-5, R(127), $^{127}$I$_2$, $f = 473\, 612\, 214.705$ MHz [2]

References

- $f(a_{28}, 8-4, P(54)) - f(a_{13}, 11-5, R(127)) = [95.90 \pm 0.04]$ MHz [54–56]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[(f(m) - f(a_{28})/MHz$</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$[(f(m) - f(a_{28})/MHz$</th>
<th>$u_c$/MHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m$_1$ m'</td>
<td>-254</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>m$_{26}$ u'</td>
<td>212.80</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_2$ l'</td>
<td>-233.71</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>m$_{27}$ t'</td>
<td>219.43</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_3$ k'</td>
<td>-226.14</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>m$_{28}$ r'</td>
<td>256.90</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_4$ j'</td>
<td>-207</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>m$_{29}$ q'</td>
<td>264.84</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_5$ b'</td>
<td>-117.79</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>m$_{30}$ o'</td>
<td>299.22</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_6$ p</td>
<td>-87.83</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>m$_{31}$ n'</td>
<td>312.43</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_7$ o</td>
<td>-78.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>m$_{32}$ m'</td>
<td>324.52</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_8$ n</td>
<td>-56$^a$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>m$_{33}$ l'</td>
<td>333.14</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_9$ l</td>
<td>-17.55</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>m$_{34}$ k''</td>
<td>337.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{10}$ j</td>
<td>12.04</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{35}$ k''</td>
<td>337.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{11}$ i</td>
<td>15.60</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{36}$ j'</td>
<td>345.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{12}$ h</td>
<td>33.16</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{37}$ h''</td>
<td>362.18</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{13}$ g$_2$</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>m$_{38}$ g''</td>
<td>369.78</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{14}$ g$_1$</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>m$_{39}$ e''</td>
<td>380.37</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{15}$ f</td>
<td>50.72</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{40}$ d''</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{16}$ e</td>
<td>54.06</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>m$_{41}$ x'</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{17}$ d</td>
<td>69.33</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{42}$ w'</td>
<td>445</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{18}$ c</td>
<td>75.06</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{43}$ v'</td>
<td>456.7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{19}$ b</td>
<td>80.00</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{44}$ u'</td>
<td>477.17</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{20}$ a</td>
<td>95.00</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{45}$ t'</td>
<td>486.43</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{21}$ y''</td>
<td>160.74</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{46}$ s'</td>
<td>495.16</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{22}$ x''</td>
<td>199.52</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>m$_{47}$ r'</td>
<td>503.55</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{23}$ w''</td>
<td>205.06</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>m$_{48}$ p'</td>
<td>515.11</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m$_{24}$ v''</td>
<td>207.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>m$_{49}$ v''</td>
<td>207.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$^a$also components $a_{24}$ and $a_{25}$ of 8–4, P(54), $^{129}$I$_2$

Ref. [42, 57, 60-62]
Table 29

$\lambda \approx 640$ nm; $^{127}\text{I}_2$, transition 8-5, P(10)

Reference: component a (or g), $f = 468\,218\,332.4$ MHz [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$(f(a_n) - f(a_9))/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$(f(a_n) - f(a_9))/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$a_1$</td>
<td>$-495.4$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>$a_9$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$-$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_2$</td>
<td>$-241.5$</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>$a_{10}$</td>
<td>77.84</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_3$</td>
<td>$-233.0$</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>$a_{11}$</td>
<td>186.22</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_4$</td>
<td>$-177.8$</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>$a_{12}$</td>
<td>199.51</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_5$</td>
<td>$-175.2$</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>$a_{13}$</td>
<td>256.6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_6$</td>
<td>$-130.8$</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>$a_{14}$</td>
<td>272.75</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_7$</td>
<td>$-82.45$</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>$a_{15}$</td>
<td>374.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$a_8$</td>
<td>$-61.85$</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>$a_{16}$</td>
<td></td>
<td>$-$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [17, 27, 66-73]

Table 30

$\lambda \approx 640$ nm; $^{127}\text{I}_2$, transition 8-5, R(16)

Reference: component a, 8-5, P(10), $f = 468\,218\,332.4$ MHz [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$(f(b_n) - f(a_9))/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$b_1$</td>
<td>$62.83$</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_2$</td>
<td>$329.8$</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$b_3$</td>
<td>$335.99$</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [17, 27, 66-73]

Table 31

$\lambda \approx 778$ nm; $^{85}\text{Rb}$, $5S_{1/2} - 5D_{3/2}$ two-photon transition

Reference: transition $[5S_{1/2} (F_g = 3) - 5D_{3/2} (F_e = 5)]$, $^{85}\text{Rb}$, $f = 385\,285\,142\,378$ kHz [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transition</th>
<th>$(f(5S_{1/2} (F_g = n) - 5D_{3/2} (F_e = m)) - f_{\text{ref}})/\text{kHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{kHz}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$F_g = 3, F_e = 1$</td>
<td>$-44,462,655$</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_g = 3, F_e = 2$</td>
<td>$-44,459,151$</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_g = 3, F_e = 3$</td>
<td>$-44,453,175$</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_g = 3, F_e = 4$</td>
<td>$-44,443,871$</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_g = 2, F_e = 1$</td>
<td>$-42,944,789$</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_g = 2, F_e = 2$</td>
<td>$-42,941,283$</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_g = 2, F_e = 3$</td>
<td>$-42,935,308$</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$F_g = 2, F_e = 4$</td>
<td>$-42,926,004$</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [74]
### Table 32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$F_g$</th>
<th>$F_e$</th>
<th>$\Delta f$ [kHz]</th>
<th>$u_c$/kHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4 718</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9 228</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13 031</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15 771</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1 522 595</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1 527 094</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1 530 887</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 533 631</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1 535 084</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [74]

### Table 33

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$F_g$</th>
<th>$F_e$</th>
<th>$\Delta f$ [kHz]</th>
<th>$u_c$/kHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–45 047 389</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–45 040 639</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–45 026 674</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–45 004 563</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–41 623 297</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–41 609 335</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–41 587 223</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [74]

### Table 34

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$F_g$</th>
<th>$F_e$</th>
<th>$\Delta f$ [kHz]</th>
<th>$u_c$/kHz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>–576 001</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>–561 589</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–550 112</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–542 142</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 855 755</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 867 233</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2 875 200</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [74]
### Table 35

$\lambda = 10.3 \mu m$; OsO$_4$

Reference: R(12), OsO$_4$, CO$_2$, $f = 29 096 274 952.34$ kHz [2]

| $^{13}$C$^{16}$O$_2$ Line | OsO$_4$ Isotope [Isotope] | $f_{(P_n)}$ or $f_{(R_n)} - f_{(R_{12})}$kHz | $u_f$/kHz | $|f_{(OsO_4)} - f_{(CO_2)}|$/kHz | $u_u$/kHz |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|---------|
| (P22) P(74)A1(5) [192] | $-844 345 436.65$ 0.09 | $-12 149.5$ 0.2 |
| (P20)                   | $-790 040 830.98$ 0.09 | $+9 229.6$ 0.2 |
| (P18)                   | $-736 516 128.03$ 0.08 | $-14 992$ 5    |
|                        | $-736 504 995.82$ 0.08 | $-3 855.2$ 0.1 |
| (P64)A1(2) [188]       | $-736 445 985.41$ 0.08 | $+5 515$ 5     |
| (P64)A1(2) [188]       | $-736 439 540.97$ 0.08 | $+61 594$ 5    |
| (P16)                   | $-683 728 418.00$ 0.08 | $-43 197$ 5    |
|                        | $-683 651 841.20$ 0.08 | $+33 384.6$ 0.1 |
| (P14)                   | $-631 598 013.29$ 0.08 | $+3 219.6$ 0.2 |
| (P12) P(39)A1(3) [192] | $-580 222 963.99$ 0.08 | $+25 330.6$ 0.1 |
| (P39)A1(2) [192]       | $-580 222 506.81$ 0.08 | $+25 782$ 5    |
| (P10)                   | $-529 644 580.34$ 0.08 | $-18 821.1$ 0.1 |
| (P8) P(30)A1(1) [188]  | $-479 721 322.72$ 0.08 | $+11 864.7$ 0.1 |
| (P6)                    | $-430 592 349.89$ 0.08 | $-22 003$ 5    |
| (P4)                    | $-382 162 528.10$ 0.08 | $-25 299$ 5    |
|                        | $-382 155 194.99$ 0.08 | $-17 946$ 5    |
|                        | $-382 146 973.19$ 0.08 | $-9 744$ 5     |
| (R2)                    | $-218 362 555.41$ 0.08 | $+9 955$ 5     |
| (R4)                    | $-173 244 278.93$ 0.08 | $-15 760$ 5    |
| (R6)                    | $-128 851 761.11$ 0.08 | $-33 873.0$ 0.1 |
| (R8)                    | $-85 158 088.16$ 0.08 | $-16 145$ 5    |
|                        | $-85 137 586$ 1        | $+4 368$ 1     |
|                        | $-85 115 539.96$ 0.08 | $+26 402$ 5    |
|                        | $-85 111 960.61$ 0.08 | $+29 982$ 5    |
| (R26)A1(0) [189]       | $-85 094 327.35$ 0.08 | $+47 615$ 5    |
|                        | $-85 094 189.27$ 0.08 | $+47 753$ 5    |
|                        | $-85 092 807.12$ 0.08 | $+49 135$ 5    |
|                        | $-85 092 705.66$ 0.08 | $+49 237$ 5    |
| (R10)                   | $-42 217 505.68$ 0.07 | $-15 252.7$ 0.6 |
| (R12)                   | $0$                       | $+558.1$ 0.1   |
| (R14)                   | $+41 472 081.08$ 0.08 | $+10 919.1$ 0.1 |
| (R16) R(49)A1(2) [187] | $+82 193 963.38$ 0.08 | $+13 237.9$ 0.1 |
| (R18)                   | $+122 132 337.85$ 0.08 | $-23 400$ 5    |
|                        | $+122 175 077.75$ 0.08 | $+19 342.6$ 0.1 |
|                        | $+122 177 136.57$ 0.08 | $+21 398$ 5    |
| (R20) R(67) [192]      | $+161 358 870.72$ 0.08 | $-24 706.6$ 0.2 |
| (R22) R(73)A1(0) [192] | $+199 854 633.12$ 0.08 | $-6 788$ 5     |
|                        | $+199 871 404.82$ 0.08 | $+9 986.0$ 0.2 |
| (R24)                   | $+237 601 310.30$ 0.09 | $+15 102.1$ 0.1 |
| (R26)                   | $+274 539 126.07$ 0.09 | $-15 542.5$ 0.1 |

Ref. [75-82]
Table 36

$\lambda = 576$ nm; $^{127}\text{I}_2$, transition 17–1, P(62)

Reference: component $a_i$ (or o), $f = 520\ 206\ 808.4$ MHz [2]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$(f(a_n) - f(a_1))/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>Component</th>
<th>$(f(a_n) - f(a_1))/\text{MHz}$</th>
<th>$u_c/\text{MHz}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a₁  o</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>a₇  i</td>
<td>428.51</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a₂  n</td>
<td>275.03</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>a₈  h</td>
<td>440.17</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a₃  m</td>
<td>287.05</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>a₉  g</td>
<td>452.30</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a₄  l</td>
<td>292.57</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>a₁₀ f</td>
<td>579.43</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a₅  k</td>
<td>304.26</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a₆  j</td>
<td>416.67</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>a₁₅ a</td>
<td>869.53</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ref. [83-84]

Bibliography


7 Spieweck F., personal communication.


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42. Document CCDM/82-19a [Means of measurements made during the international comparisons between the BIPM and LHA, NPL, PTB, IMGC, INM, NBS, NIM, CSMU, 1974-1981].


[This paper gives $f_{b21} - f_{a16}$ (or $f_{b21}$) = (-532.425 ± 0.015) MHz. Using the frequency difference $f_{a16} - f_{a13}$ = (138.892 ± 0.005) MHz (Table 22), one calculates: $f_{b21} - f_{a13}$ = (-393.533 ± 0.016) MHz.]


Rowley W.R.C., Document CCDM/82-2 [Measurements made at $t(^{129}$I$_2)$ = $t(^{127}$I$_2)$ = 8 °C].

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This paper gives also absolute frequencies of assigned Os$^{16}$O$_4$ lines belonging to the $\nu_3$ band.


LIST OF ACRONYMS
USED IN THE PRESENT VOLUME

1 Acronyms for laboratories, committees and conferences

BIPM Bureau International des Poids et Mesures
BNM Bureau National de Métrologie, Paris (France)
BNM-INM Bureau National de Métrologie: Institut National de
Métrologie, Paris (France)
BNM-LPTF Bureau National de Métrologie: Laboratoire Primaire du
Temps et des Fréquences, Paris (France)
CCDM Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Metre, see
CCD CL
CCDS Consultative Committee for the Definition of the Second,
see CCTF
CCL (formerly the CCDM) Consultative Committee for Length
CCTF (formerly the CCDS) Consultative Committee for Time and
Frequency
CENAM Centro Nacional de Metrologia, Mexico (Mexico)
CGPM Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures
CIPM Comité International des Poids et Mesures
CMI Český Metrologický Institut/Czech Metrological Institute,
Prague and Brno (Czech Rep.)
CPEM Conference on Precision Electromagnetic Measurements
CSELT Centro Studi e Laboratori Telecomunicazioni, Turin (Italy)
CSIR-NML Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, National
Metrology Laboratory, Pretoria (South Africa)
CSIRO-NML Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research
Organization, National Measurement Laboratory, Lindfield
(Australia)
CSMU* Československý Metrologický Ústav, Bratislava and Prague
(former Czechoslovakia), see SMU
ETCA Établissement Technique Central de l’Armement, Arcueil
(France)
EUROMET European Collaboration in Measurement Standards

* Organizations marked with an asterisk either no longer exist or operate under a
different acronym
IEEE Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Piscataway NJ (United States)
IMGC Istituto di Metrologia G. Colonnetti, Turin (Italy)
INM* Institut National de Métrologie, Paris (France), see BNM-INM
INMETRO Instituto Nacional de Metrologia, Normalização e Qualidade Industrial, Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
IPL Institute of Laser Physics, Novosibirsk (Russian Fed.)
ISO International Organization for Standardization
JILA Joint Institute for Laboratory Astrophysics, Boulder CO (United States)
KRISS Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science, Taejon (Rep. of Korea)
LENS European Laboratory for Nonlinear Spectroscopy, Firenze (Italy)
LPTF* Laboratoire Primaire du Temps et des Fréquences, Paris (France), see BNM-LPTF
MPQ Max Planck Institut für Quantenoptik, Garching (Germany)
NBS* National Bureau of Standards, Gaithersburg MD (United States), see NIST
NIM National Institute of Metrology, Beijing (China)
NIST (formerly the NBS) National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg MD (United States)
NMi-VSL Nederlands Meetinstituut, Van Swinden Laboratorium, Delft (The Netherlands)
NML see CSIR
NMI see CSIRO
NPL National Physical Laboratory, Teddington (United Kingdom)
NRC National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa (Canada)
NRLM National Research Laboratory of Metrology, Tsukuba (Japan)
OFMET Office Fédéral de Métrologie/Eidgenössisches Amt für Messwesen, Wabern (Switzerland)
PTB Physikalisich-Technische Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig and Berlin (Germany)
SMU (formerly the CSMU) Slovenský Metrologický Ústav/ Slovak Institute of Metrology, Bratislava (Slovakia)
VNIIFTRI  All-Russian Research Institute for Physical, Technical and Radiophysical Measurements, Moscow (Russian Fed.)
VNIIM     D.I. Mendeleyev Institute for Metrology, St Petersburg (Russian Fed.)
WGDM      Working group on dimensional metrology

2  Acronyms for scientific terms

CMM       Coordinate Measuring Machine
SI        International System of Units