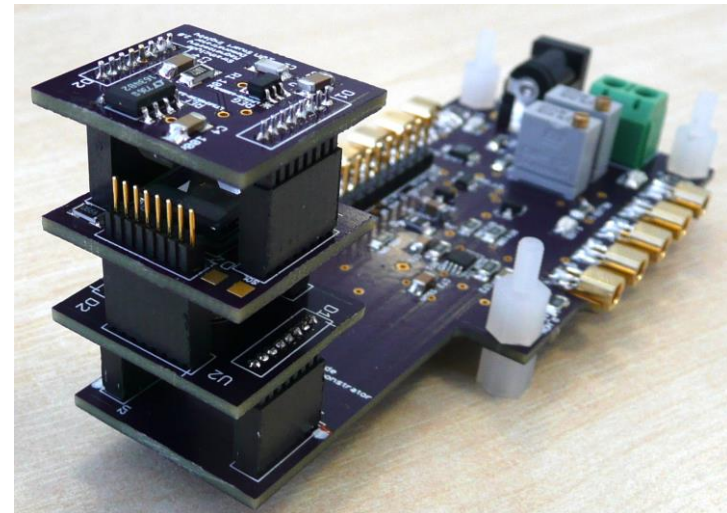
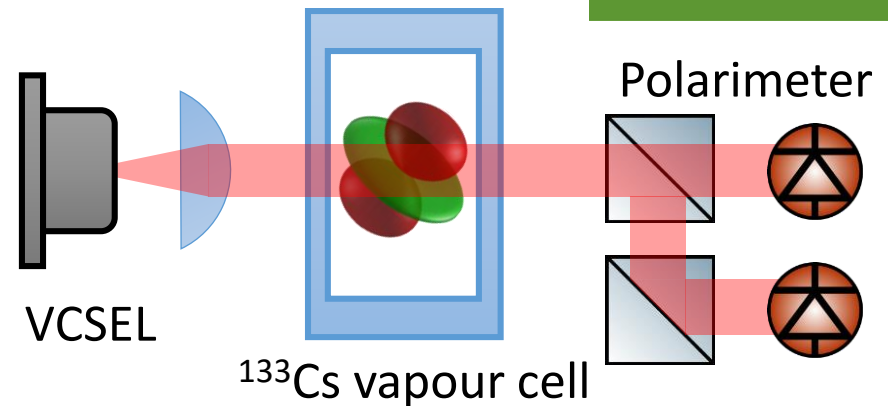


Single-beam Vector Magnetometry

Stuart Ingleby
Strathclyde University

Motivation

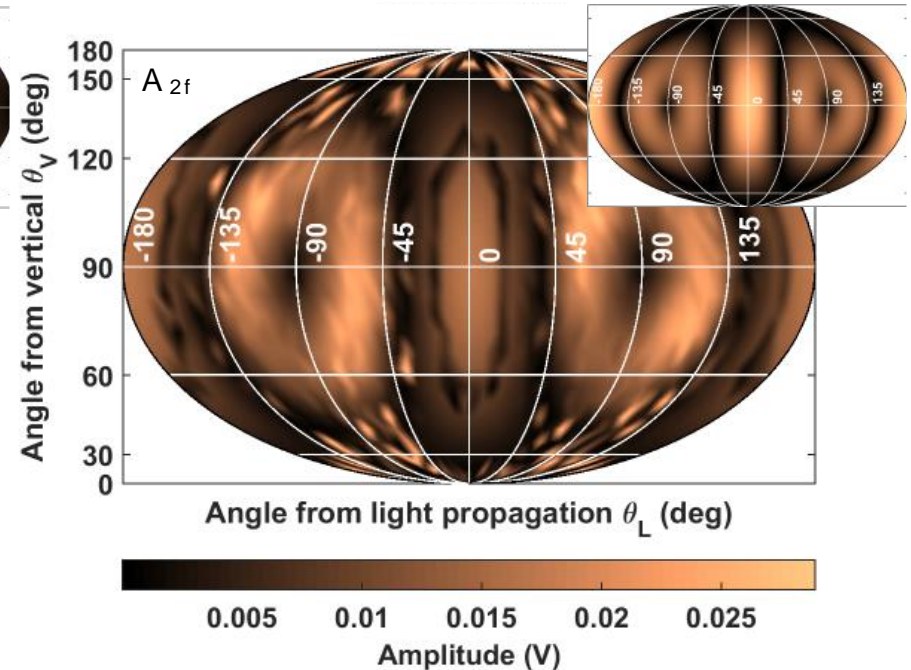
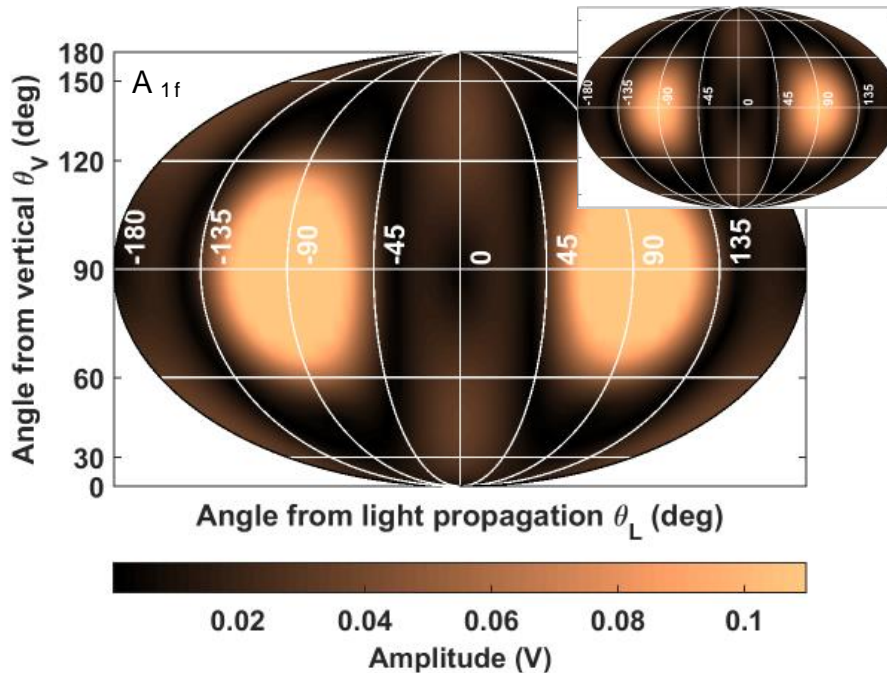
- Low-SWAP
 - FPGA demodulation
- Unshielded
 - No extra coils
 - Single-beam
 - Double-resonance
 - $>50 \mu\text{T}$
 - Noise-robust
 - Polarimeter
- Dead-zones?
- Heading systematics?
 - $\phi_{\text{DEMOD}} \rightarrow f_0$



Dead-zones

$$A_{1f}^2 = \bar{m}^2 S^2 ((\cos \sqrt{\nu} \cos \sqrt{\nu_L})^2 + (\cos 2\sqrt{\nu} \sin \sqrt{\nu_L})^2)$$

$$A_{2f}^2 = \bar{m}^2 S^4 \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\sqrt{\nu} \sin \sqrt{\nu_L} \right)^2 + (\sin \sqrt{\nu} \cos \sqrt{\nu_L})^2$$



- $S = 0$ if B_{RF} parallel to B_0 (z-axis in this case)
- $m \propto$ projection of m_{EQ} onto m_{PUMP}

Phase Relations

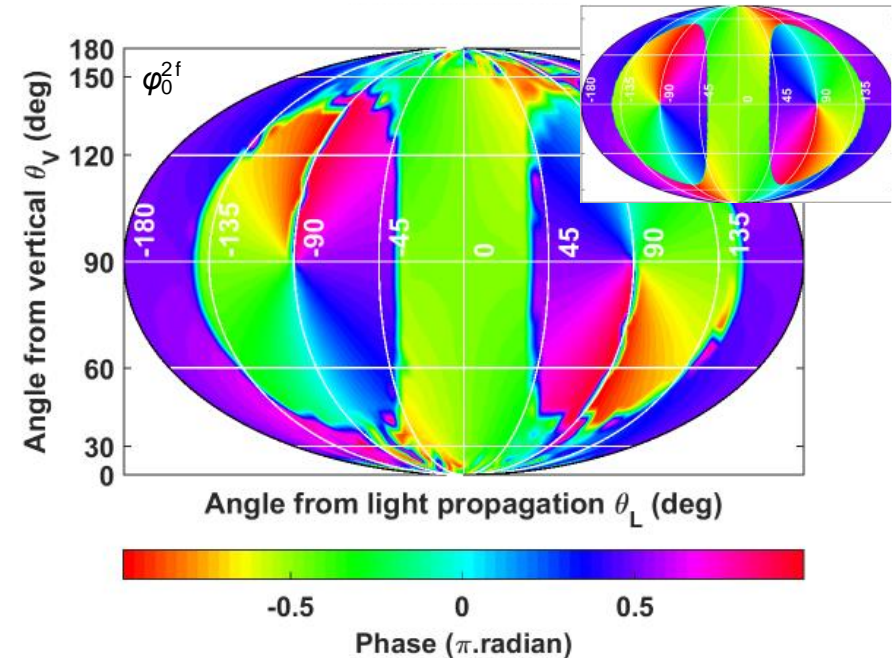
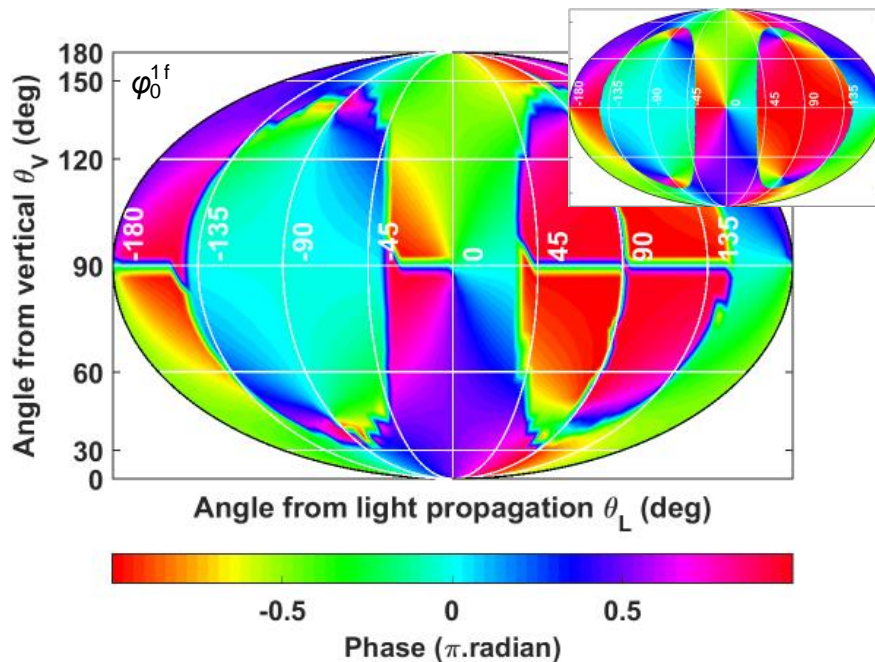
- π -polarised light
- B_{RF} z-axis
- 1st and 2nd harmonics
 - Unique, invertible mapping to θ_L, θ_V

$$\tan \varphi_0^{1f} = \frac{-\bar{m} S \cos \sqrt{\nu} \cos \sqrt{\nu}}{\bar{m} S \cos 2\sqrt{\nu} \sin \sqrt{\nu}}$$

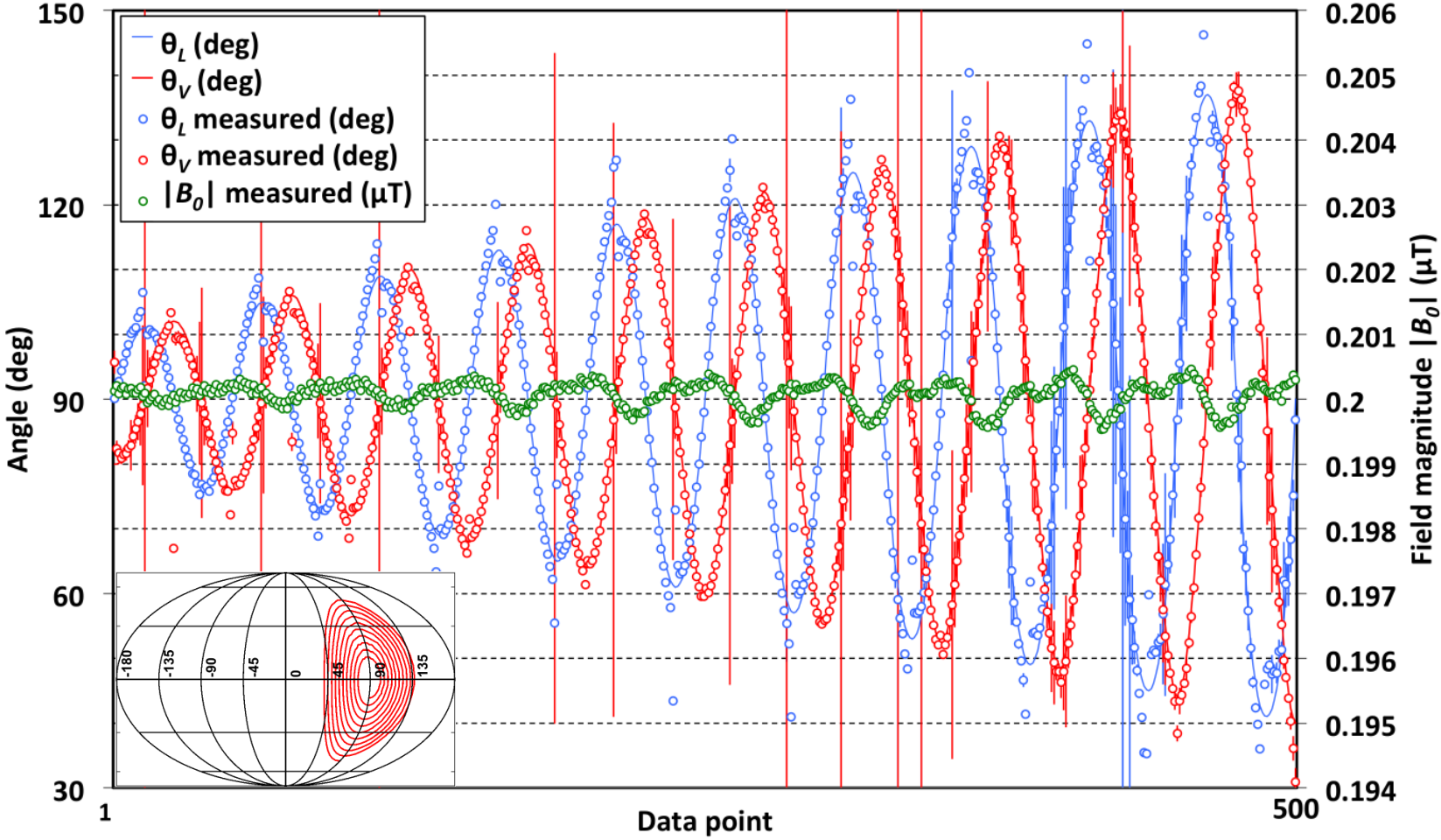
$$\tan \varphi_0^{2f} = \frac{2\bar{m} \sin \sqrt{\nu} \cos \sqrt{\nu}}{-\bar{m} \sin 2\sqrt{\nu} \sin \sqrt{\nu}}$$

$$\tan^2 \sqrt{\nu} = 1 - \frac{\tan \varphi_0^{2f}}{\tan \varphi_0^{1f}}$$

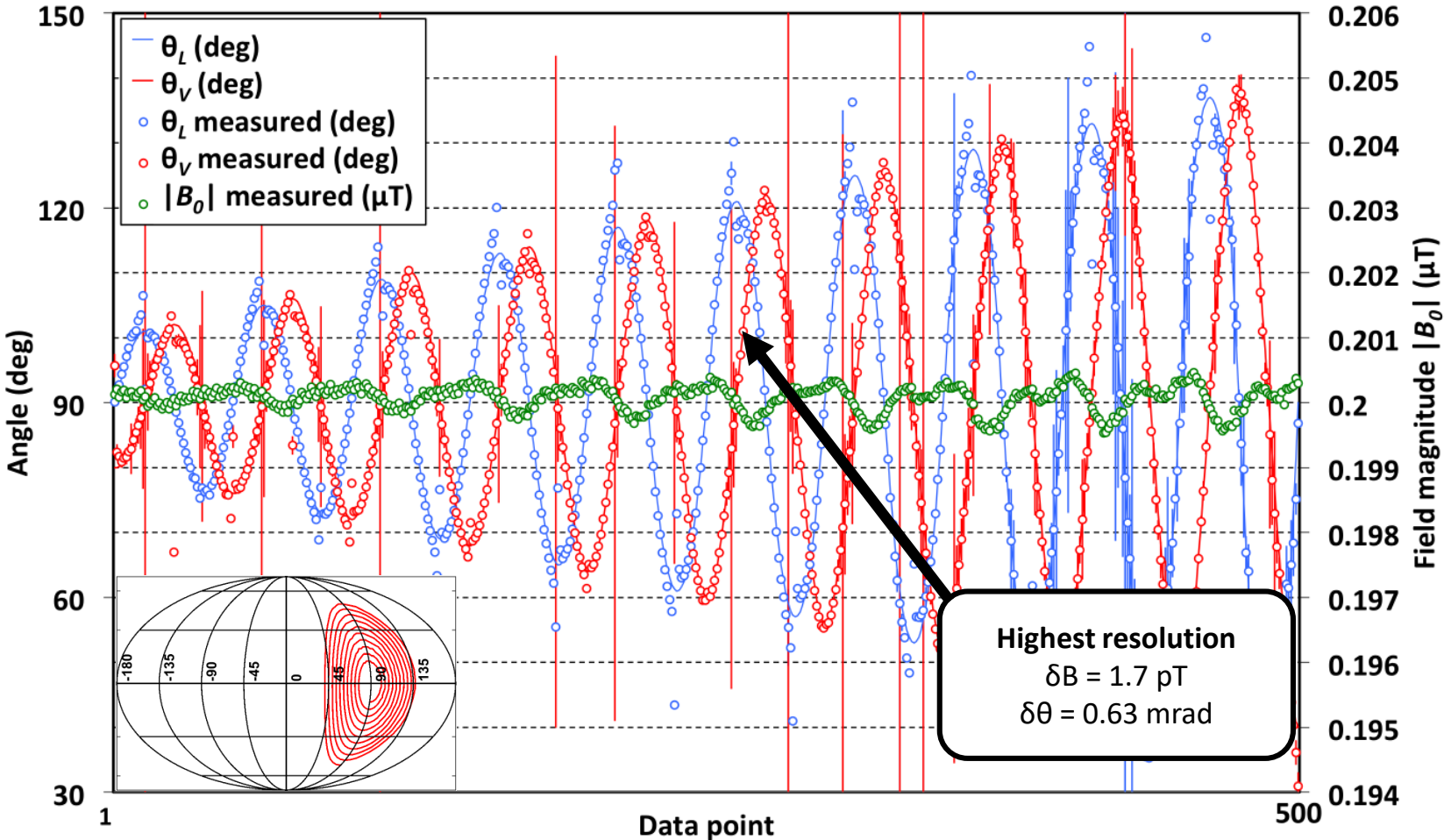
$$\tan \sqrt{\nu} = \frac{-\cos \sqrt{\nu}}{\cos 2\sqrt{\nu} \tan \varphi_0^{1f}}$$



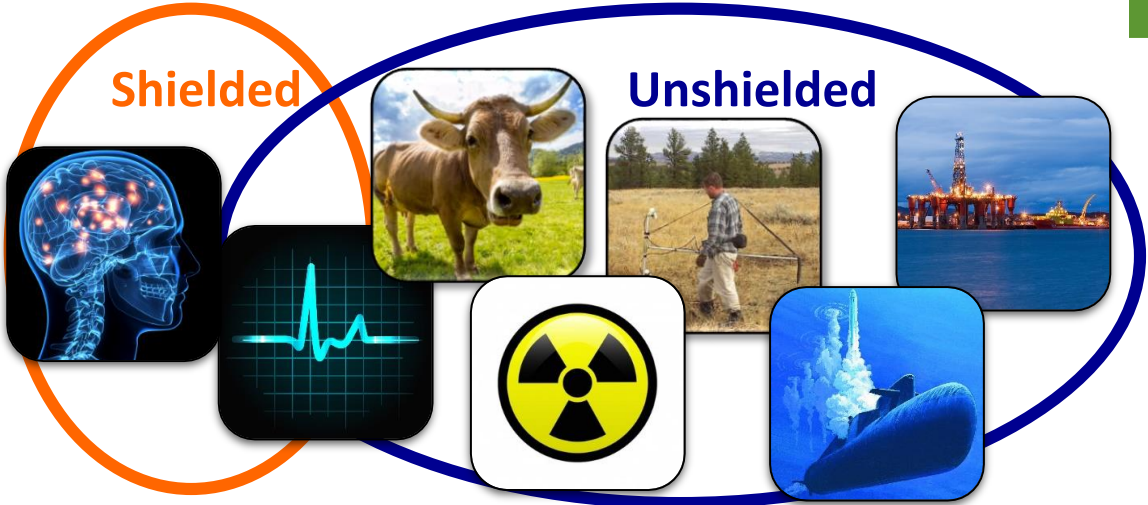
Vector Magnetometry



Vector Magnetometry



Applications



- Focus on unshielded applications

Healthcare

- Veterinary MCG
- Clinical triage by MCG

Security

- UXO detection
- Maritime defence
- Nuclear threat reduction
- GPS-denied navigation

Geophysical

- Portable survey instruments
- Low-drift base station & calibration devices
- Directional drilling

QuBeat: Portable veterinary MCG

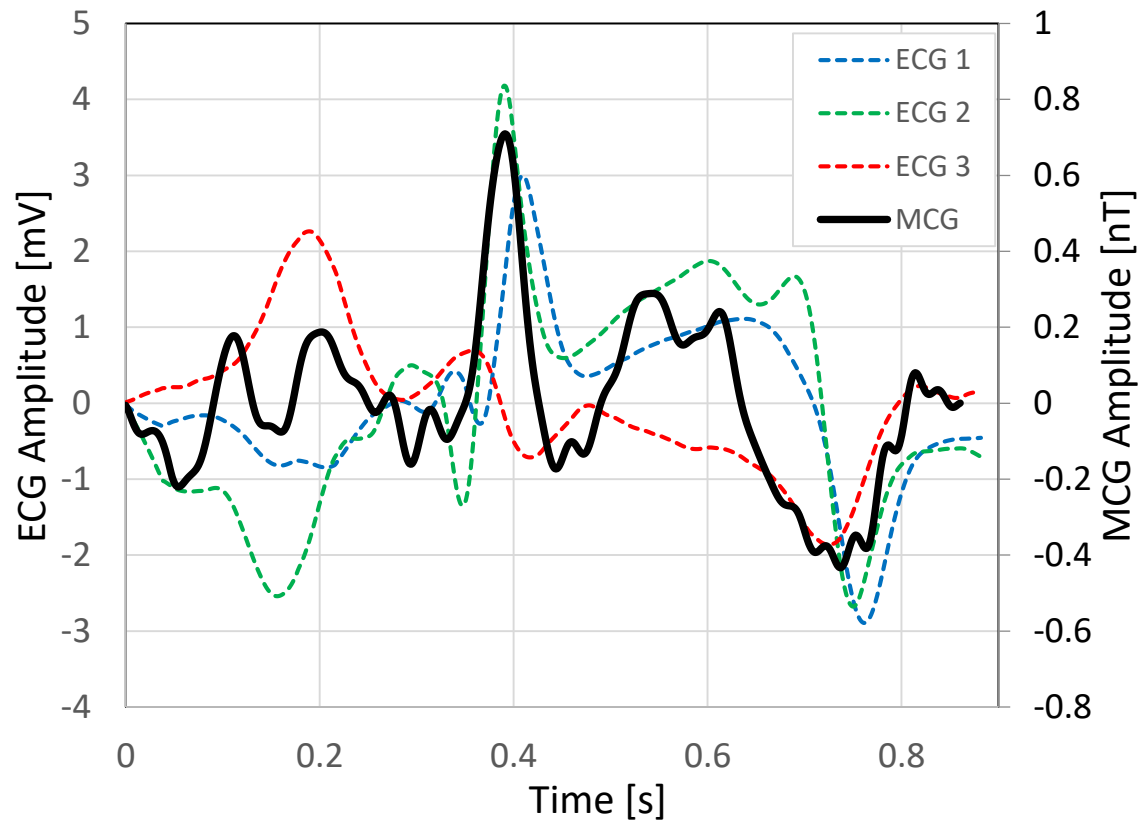
- IUK feasibility study
 - Peacock Technologies
 - Ice Robotics
- QuSpin QTFM
 - $1 \text{ pT.Hz}^{-1/2}$
- Smart agriculture
 - Mastitis diagnosis
 - Automated herd monitoring



Innovate UK

QuBeat Results

- ECG agreement
 - Kruuse Televet 100
 - Einthoven configuration
- New information on signal amplitudes
 - Broad agreement with human MCG
 - 200 pT/mV*
- Further work on sensor locations
 - Diagnostic algorithms



* Perez Alday et al, PLOS One 2016

Conclusions

- Successful proof-of-concept → applications
 - Geophysical base station
 - Inclination/declination sensor
 - MCG diagnostic information

- Bandwidth & sensitivity
 - $X(f_{RF}), Y(f_{RF})$ sample time 2 s
 - Need ϕ and δf simultaneously
 - Self-oscillating → f_{LARMOR}

- Broadened cells
- Laser power
- Elliptical polarisation
 - Dead-zones
 - Phase-angle relations

