

RAL Space

High-accuracy magnetometry using quantum sensors

University of **Strathclyde** 1: ~1 nT

2: **B**_{earth}

oto ThalesAlenia

a Thales / Leonardo company

Mark Bason **ETCW 2024** 20th March 2024



Magnetometers in orbit



Sputnik 3: 1958



MagSat: 1979



Swarm: 2013



Science and Technology drivers



WMM/IGRF (for navigation)



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Space Weather (research & service missions)

Space Weather



Benefits of sensing atoms







Optically-Pumped magnetometers





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Atomic Vapour

Alkali atomic vapour confined in a cell Atomic spins randomly distributed

Optical Pumping Align spins along a field with resonant laser light

Evolution in B'

Atoms precess around total field at the Larmor frequency – $\omega_L = \gamma |B_{TOT}|$

Detection of ω_{L}

Precessing sample modifies properties of resonant laser light





Appl. Phys. Lett. 90, 081102 (2007)

Free-induction decay



Sensor basics: double resonance



- Atomic vapour
- Resonant interaction with both light and magnetic field
- Earth's field ~50 $\mu T \rightarrow 175 \text{ kHz}$
- PPB sensitivity to changes
- Sensor head: 200g

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TRL raising activities: sensor



Narrow resonance \rightarrow High sensitivity



Large SNR





Quantum Magnetometers: Ground



Islay farm takes quantum leap





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Engineering and Natural Physical Sciences Environment Research Council Research Council

