



Australian Government
Department of Defence



THE UNIVERSITY
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Institute for Photonics
and Advanced Sensing

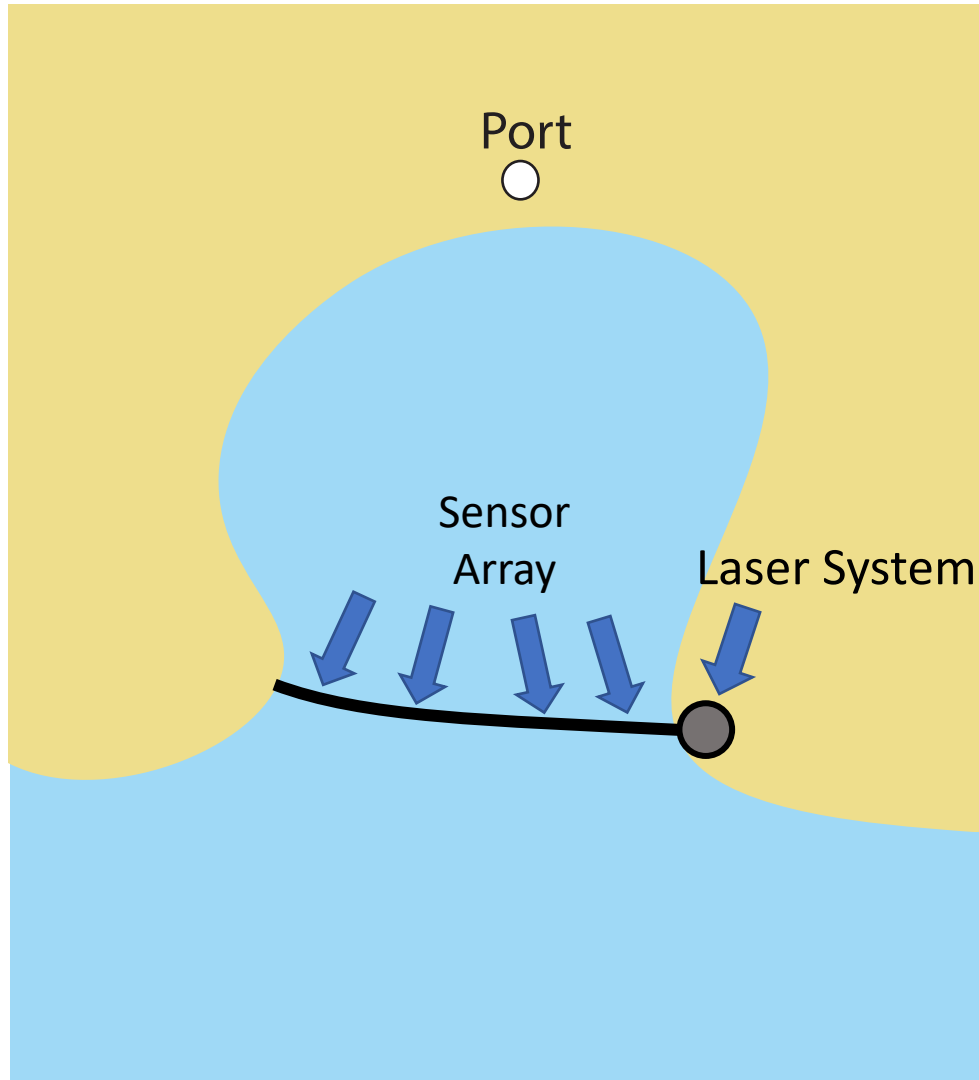
Quantum Magnetometer for Underwater Deployment

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University of Adelaide

Ben Sparkes, Scott Foster
Defence Science and Technology Group

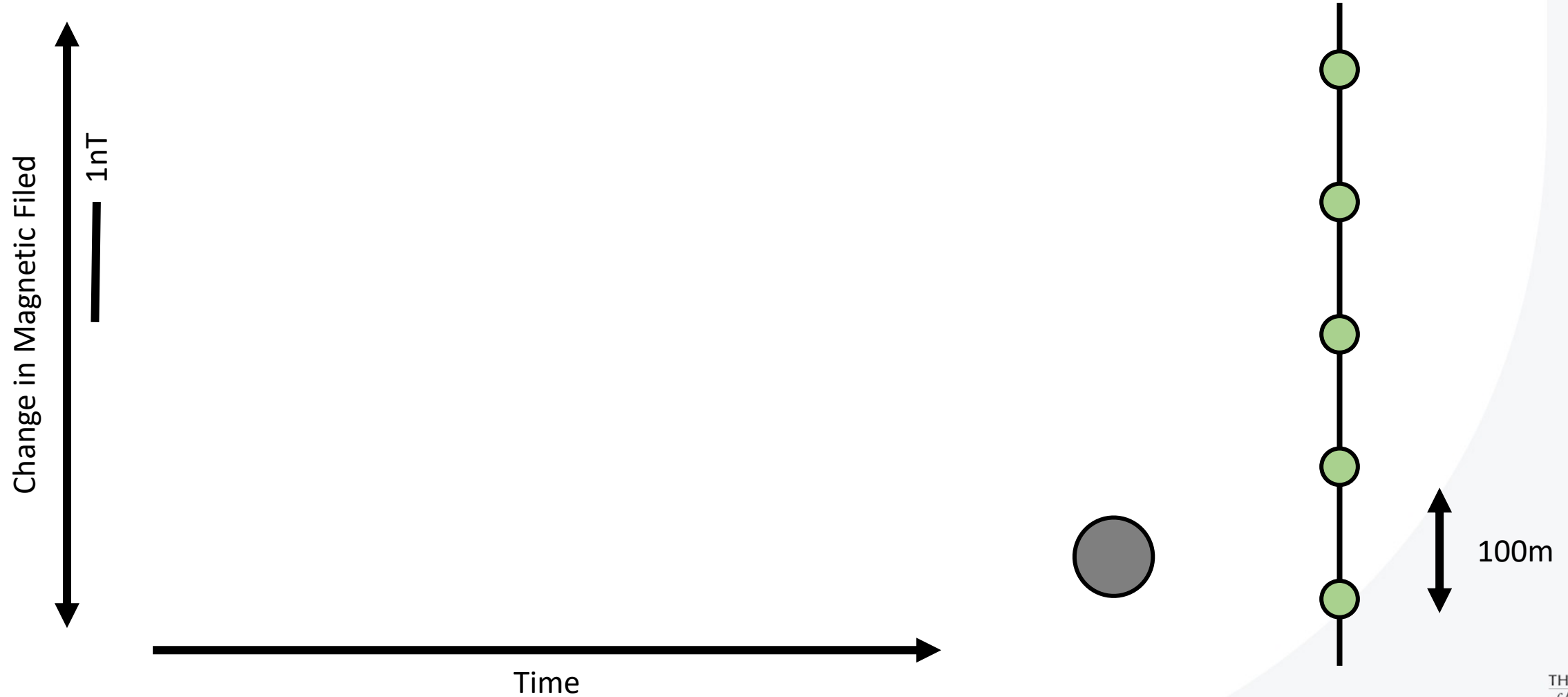
**make
history.**

Barrier Network

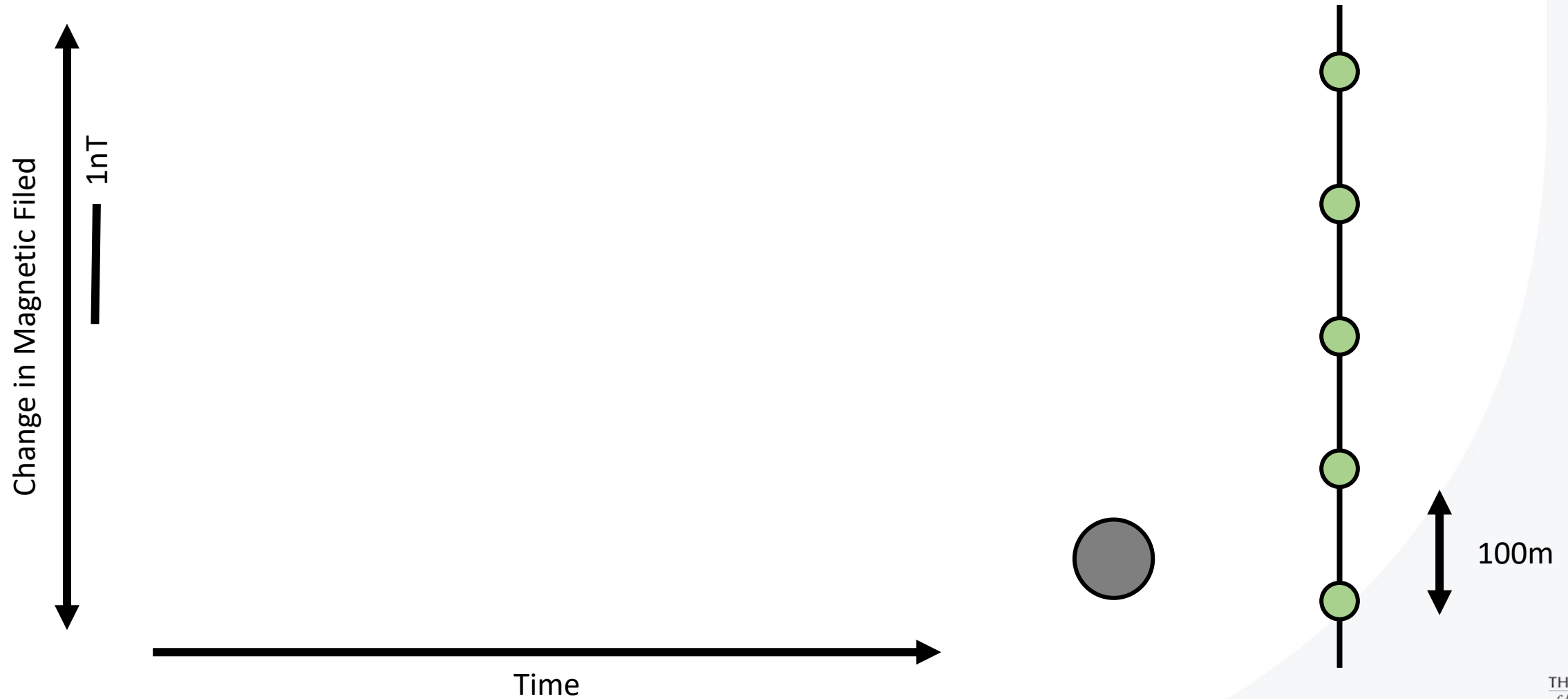


- Seabed-mounted all-optical magnetic sensor array acting as a tripwire.
- Array suppresses geomagnetic noise
 - hard to do on airborne platform
- Standard undersea cabling
 - Can use telecom approaches
- All optical coms and power
 - Covert and simple

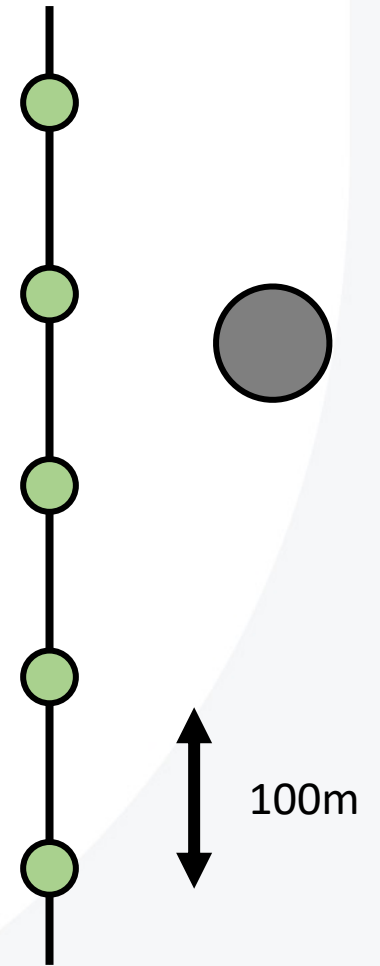
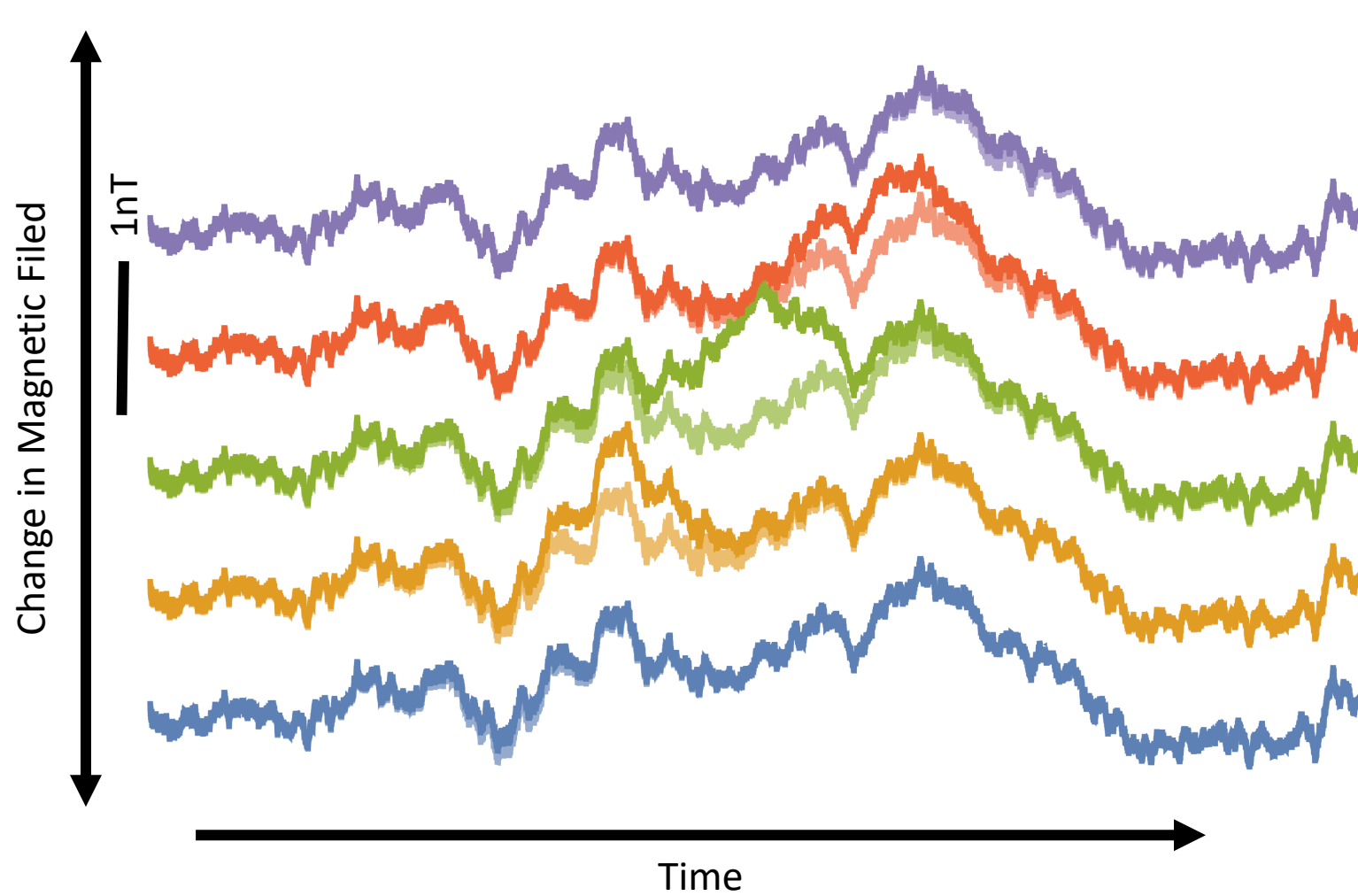
Barrier Network Example



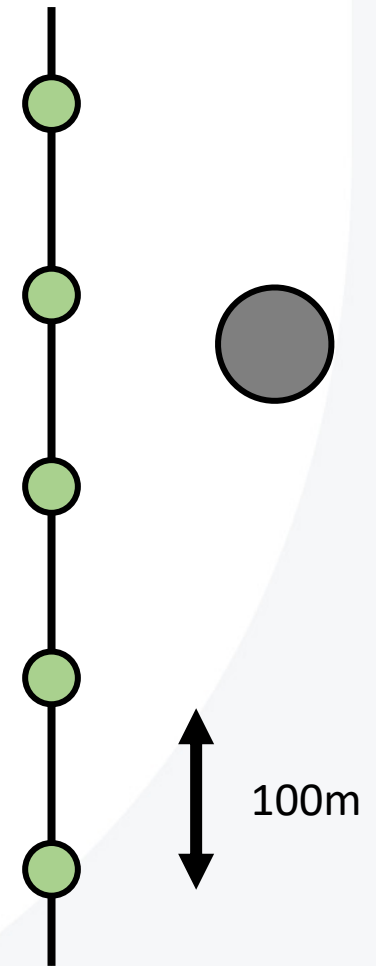
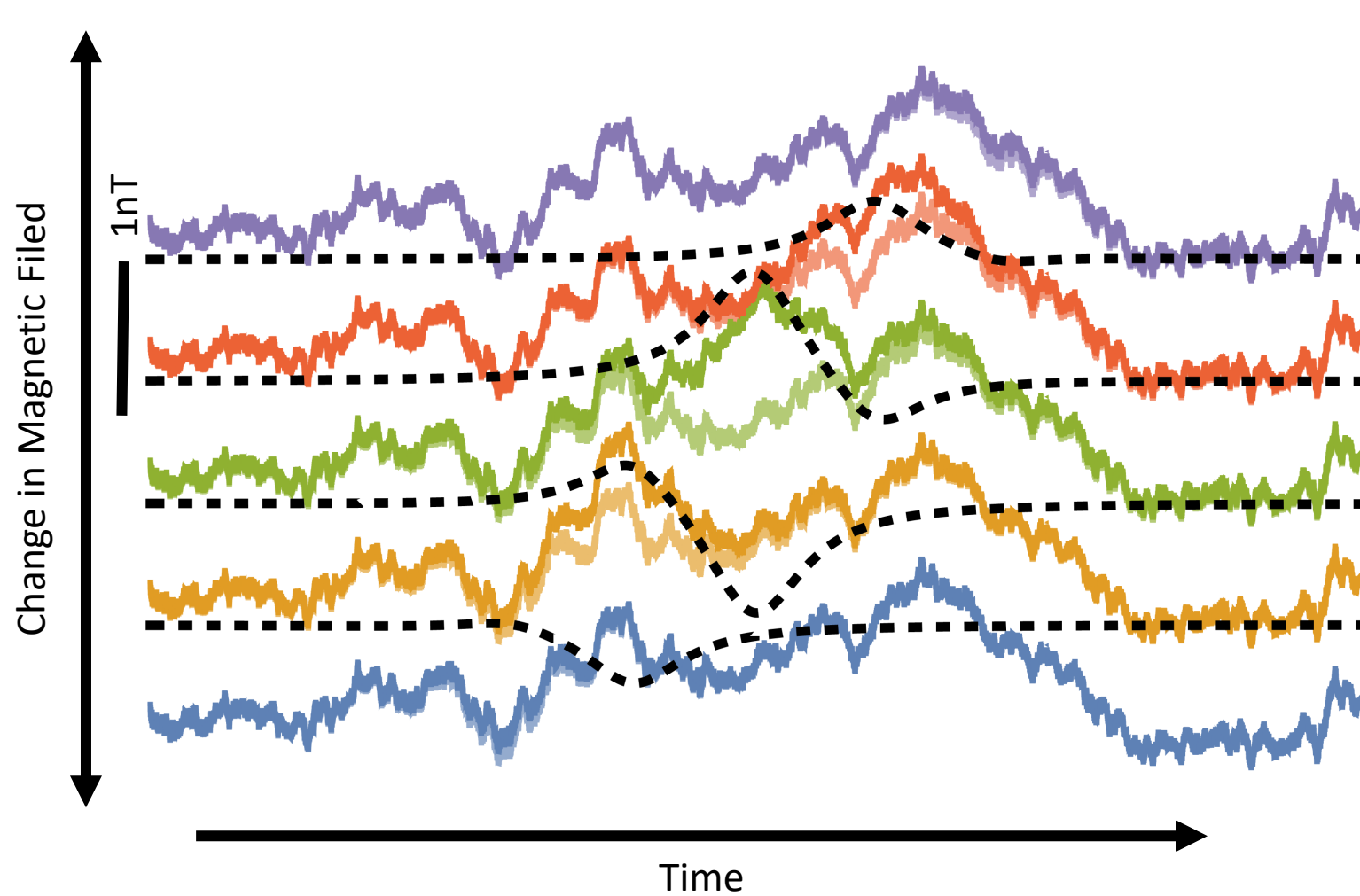
Barrier Network Example



Barrier Network Example



Barrier Network Example

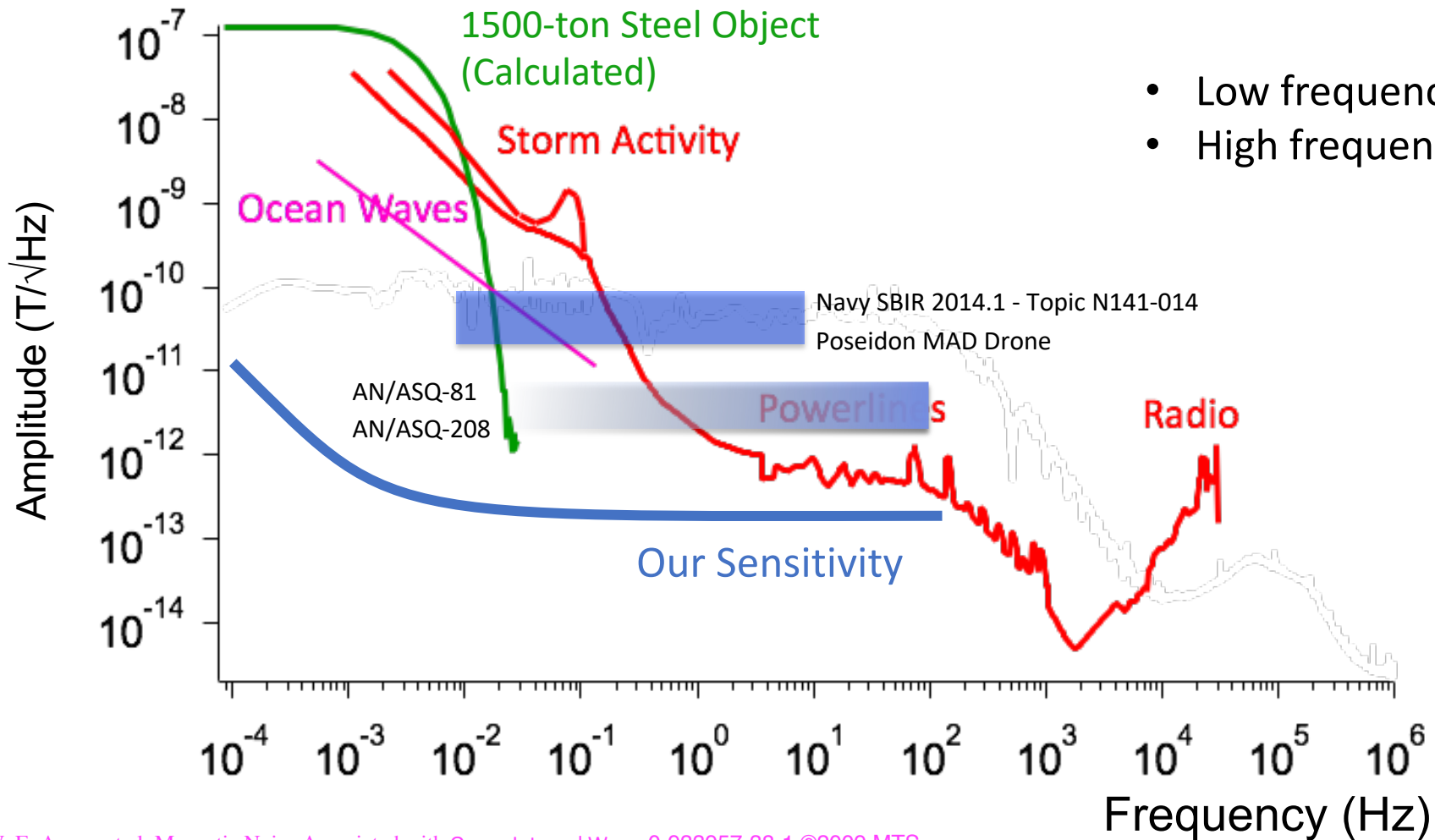


Barrier Network – Requirements

- Operable underwater
 - Low to zero electrical load
 - Fibre optic connection
- Low SWAP allowing many to be deployed along single fibre line
- All optical coms and power desired

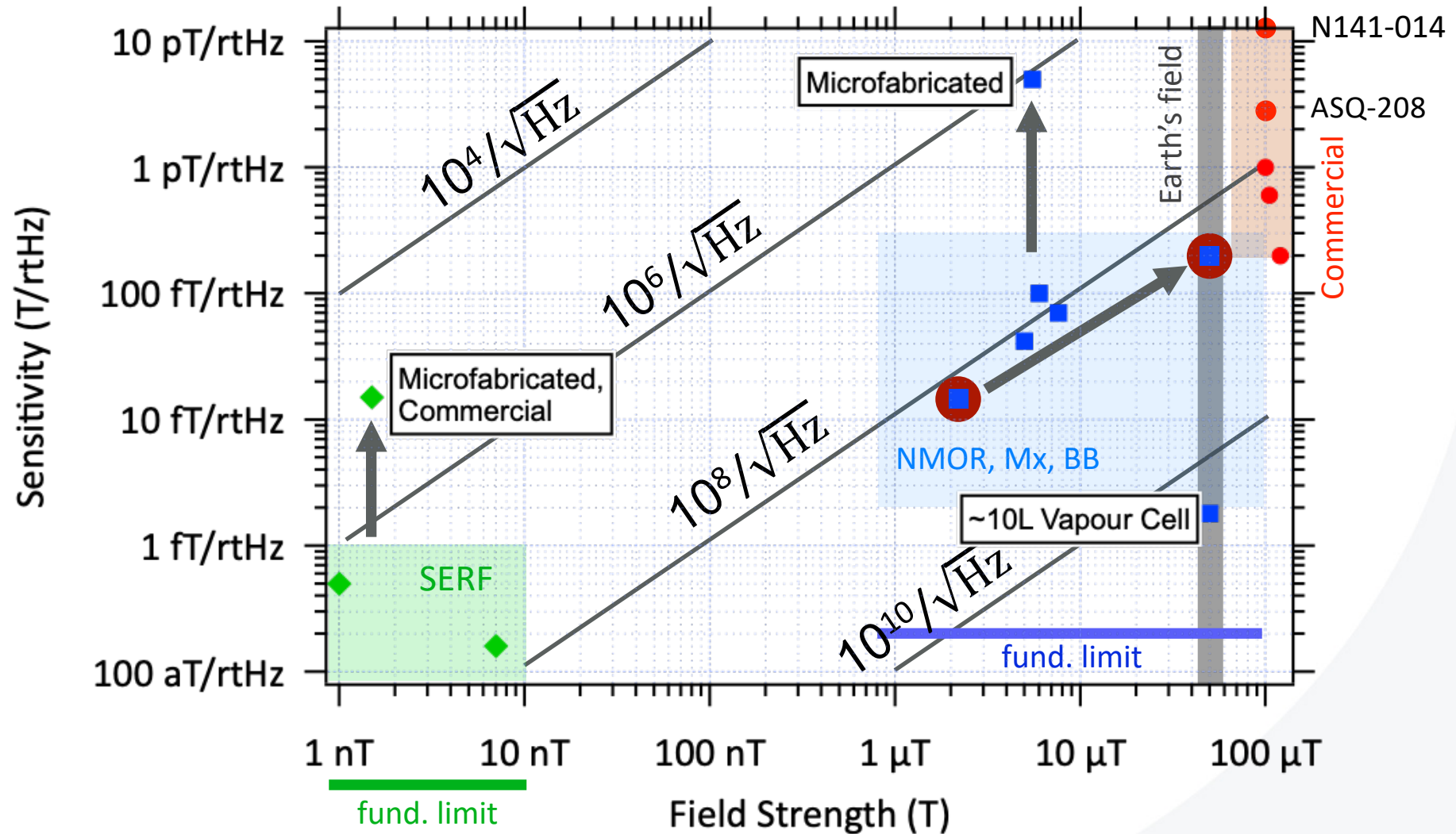


The Challenge

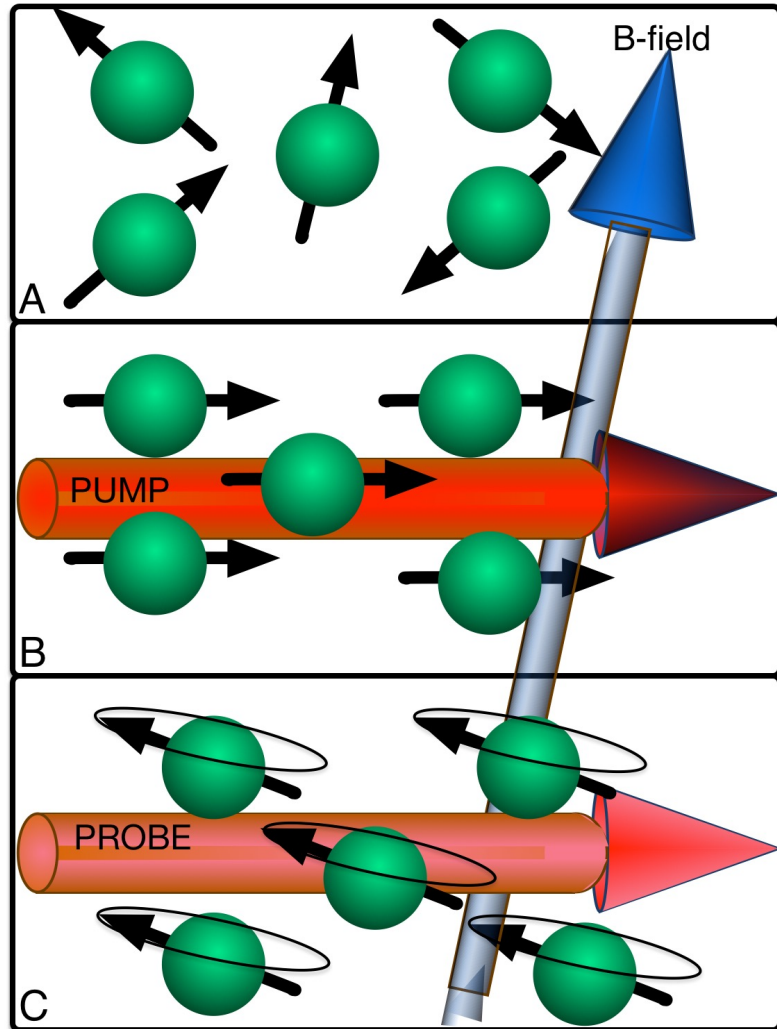


- Low frequency performance key.
- High frequency could be useful for signatures.

Summary of OPAM Performance



Conceptual Idea



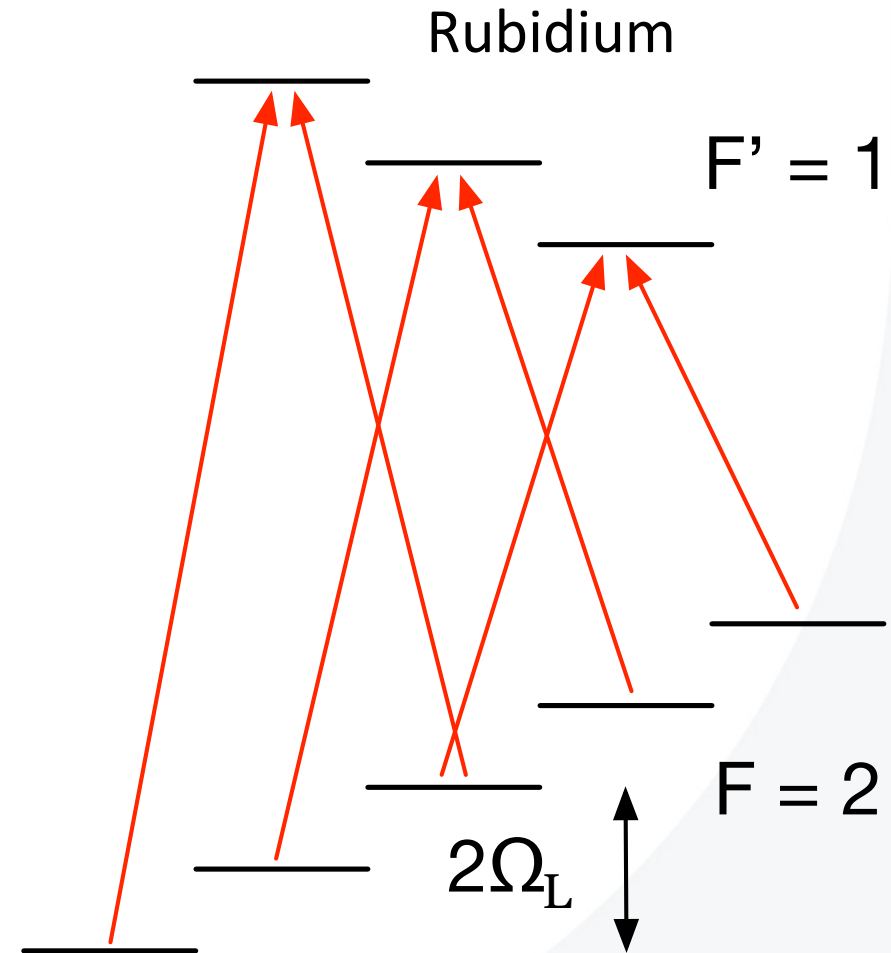
- Unpolarised atoms.
- Atoms oriented by optical pump.
- Magnetisation evolves at a rate determined by magnetic field.
- Optical probe detects evolution through polarisation rotation.



Measuring the Larmor Frequency

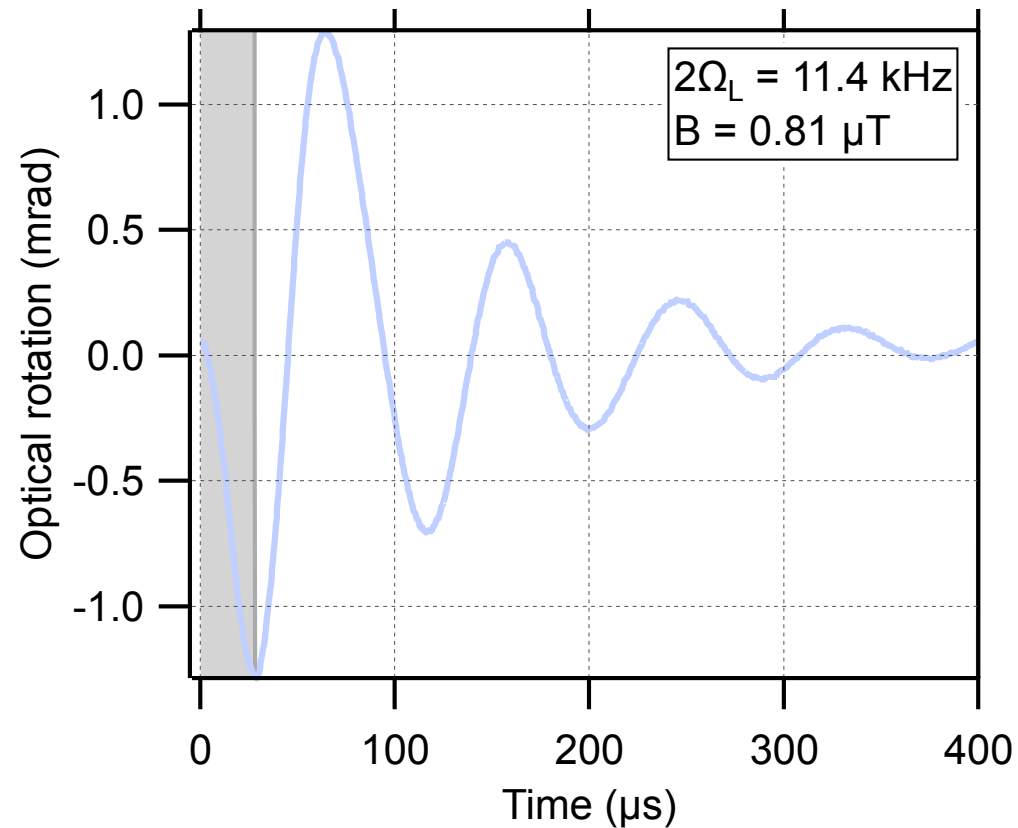
- Optical pumping generates circular birefringence
- Circular birefringence has time dependence of $2\Omega_L$
- Optical polarization rotation is modulated at $2\Omega_L$

$$\Omega_L = \frac{m_F \mu_B g_F B}{\hbar}$$

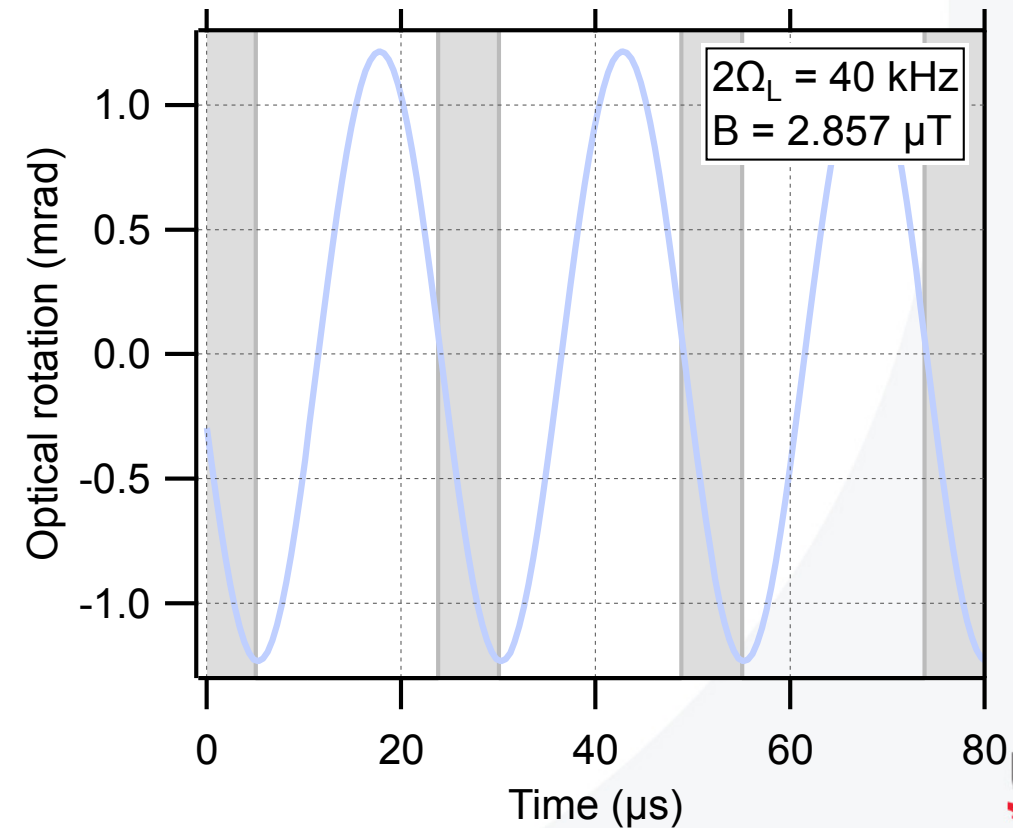


Pumping Atomic Vapour

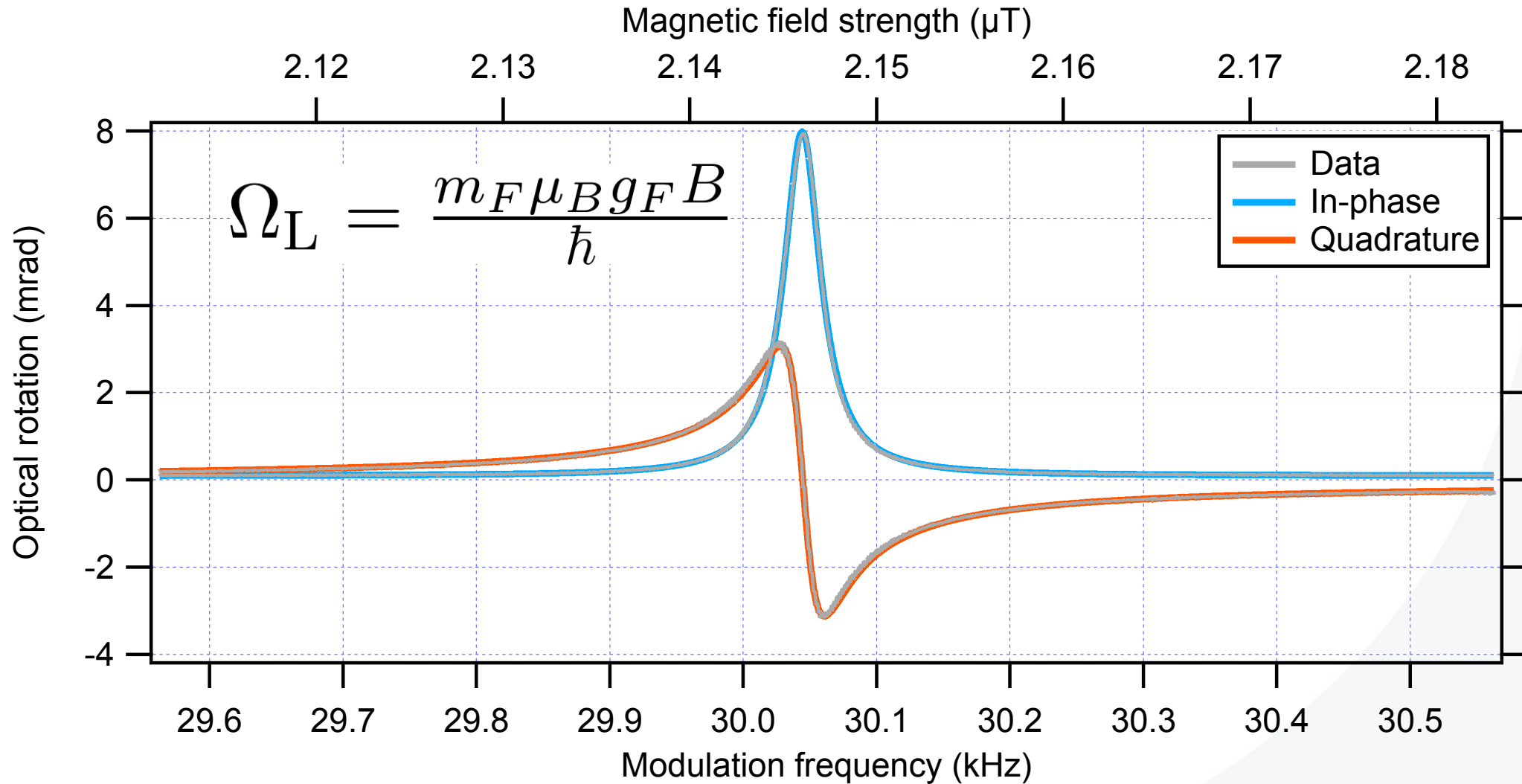
Single pulse



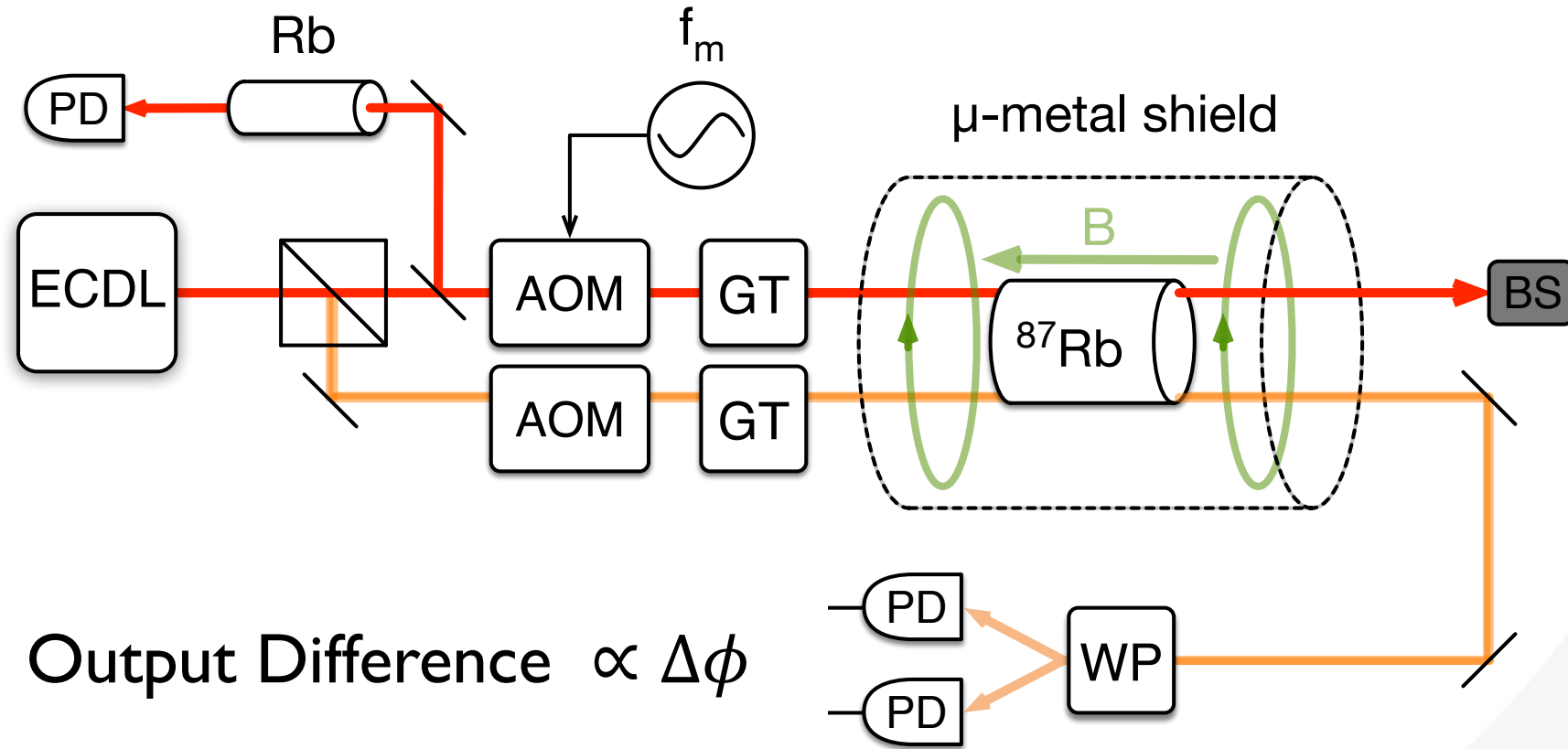
Synchronous pumping



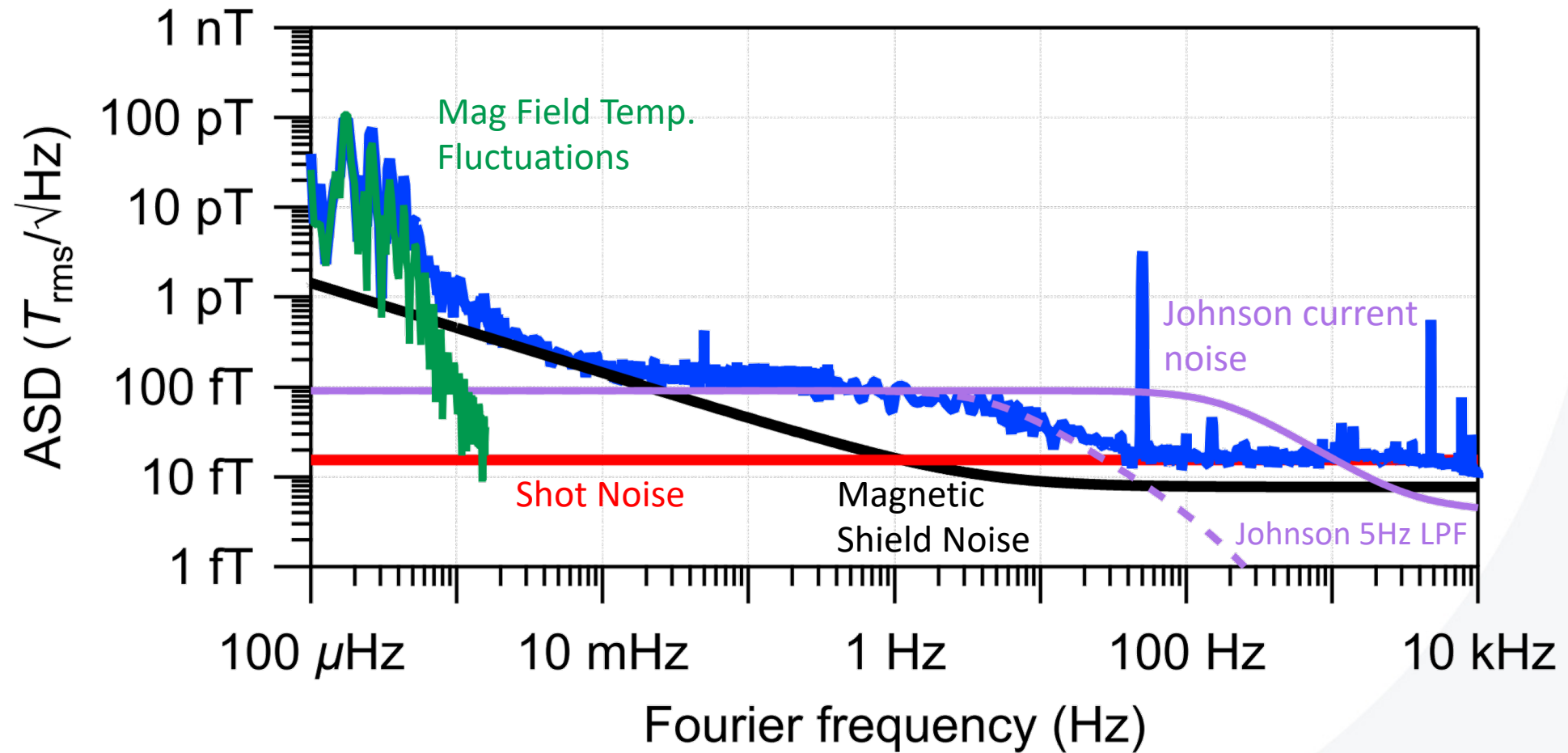
Conventional Measurement – Low Field



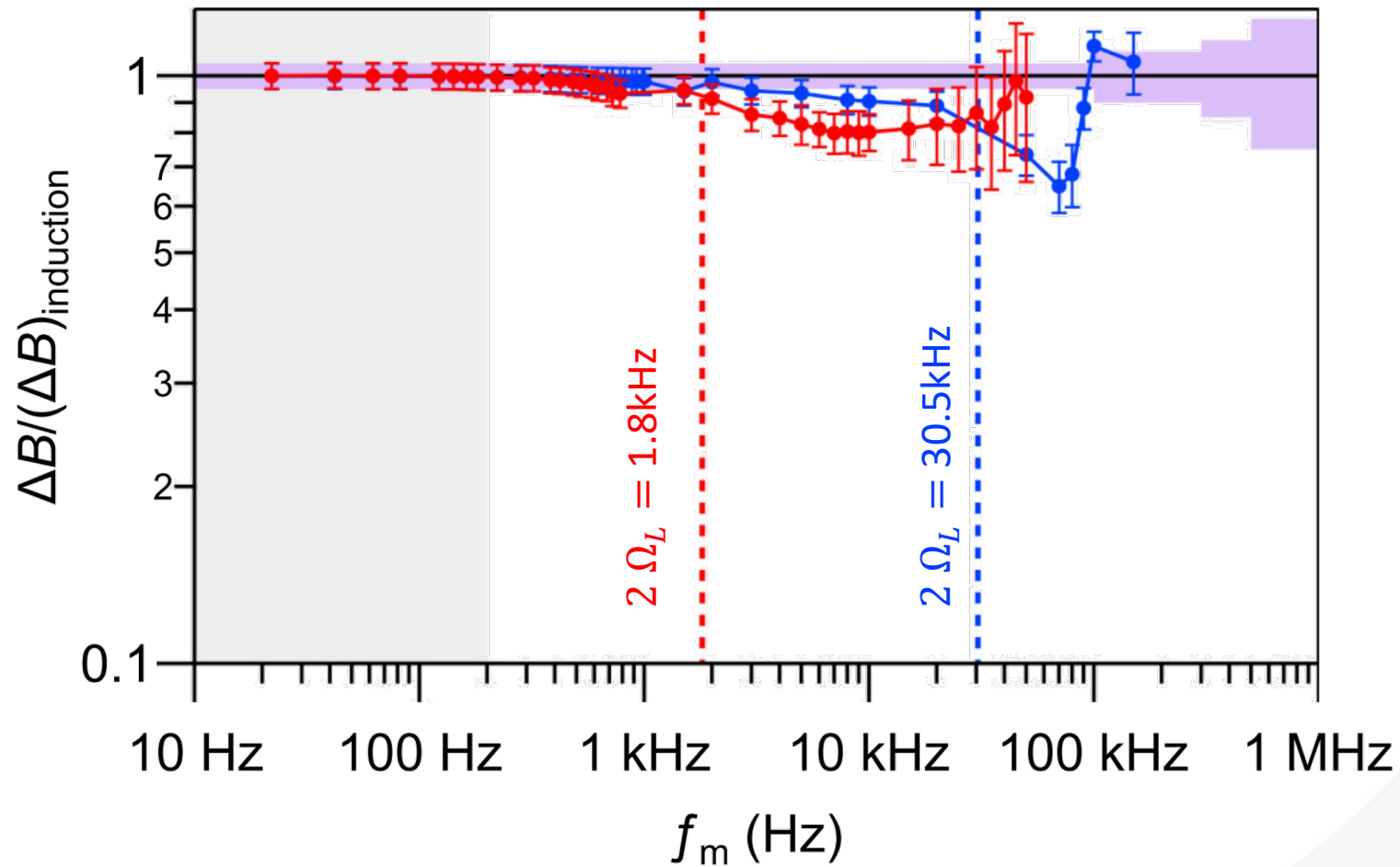
Measurement Technique



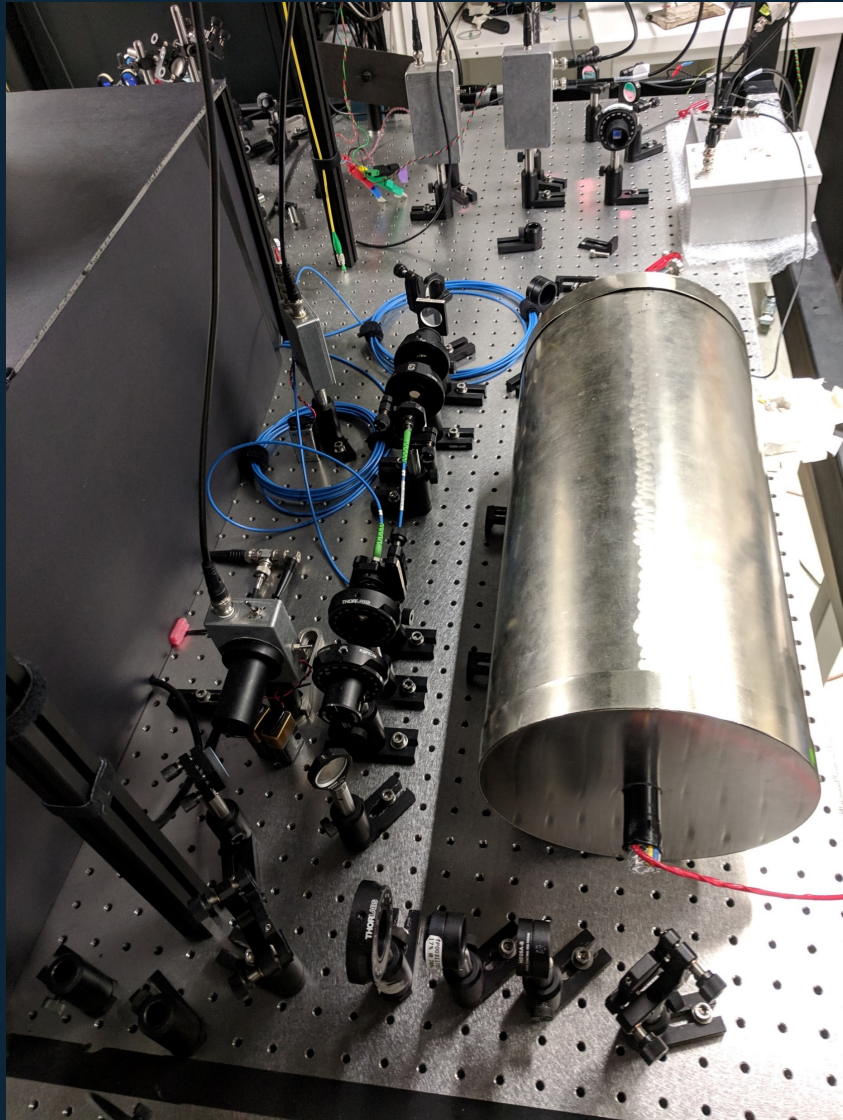
Indoor Performance



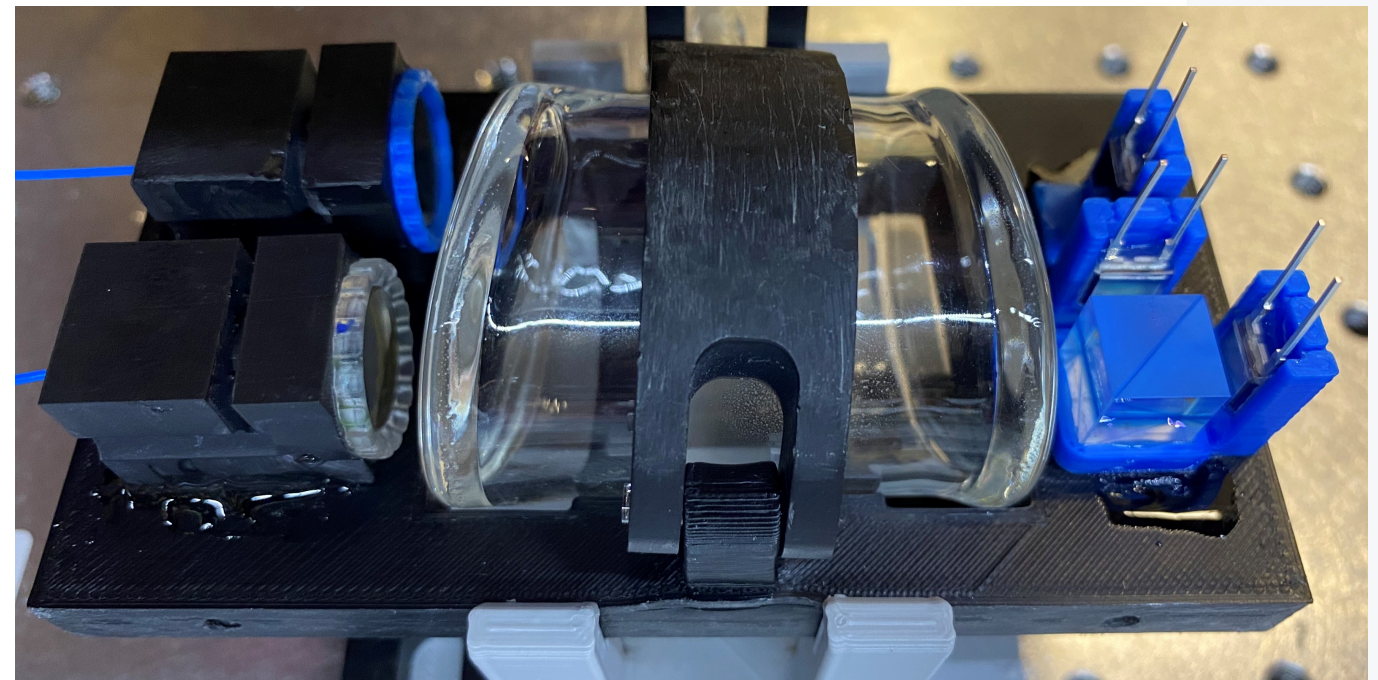
Indoor Performance



Lab-Based Sensor (2019)



Deployable Sensor (2021)



55 mm

150 mm

Outdoor Testing (2021)

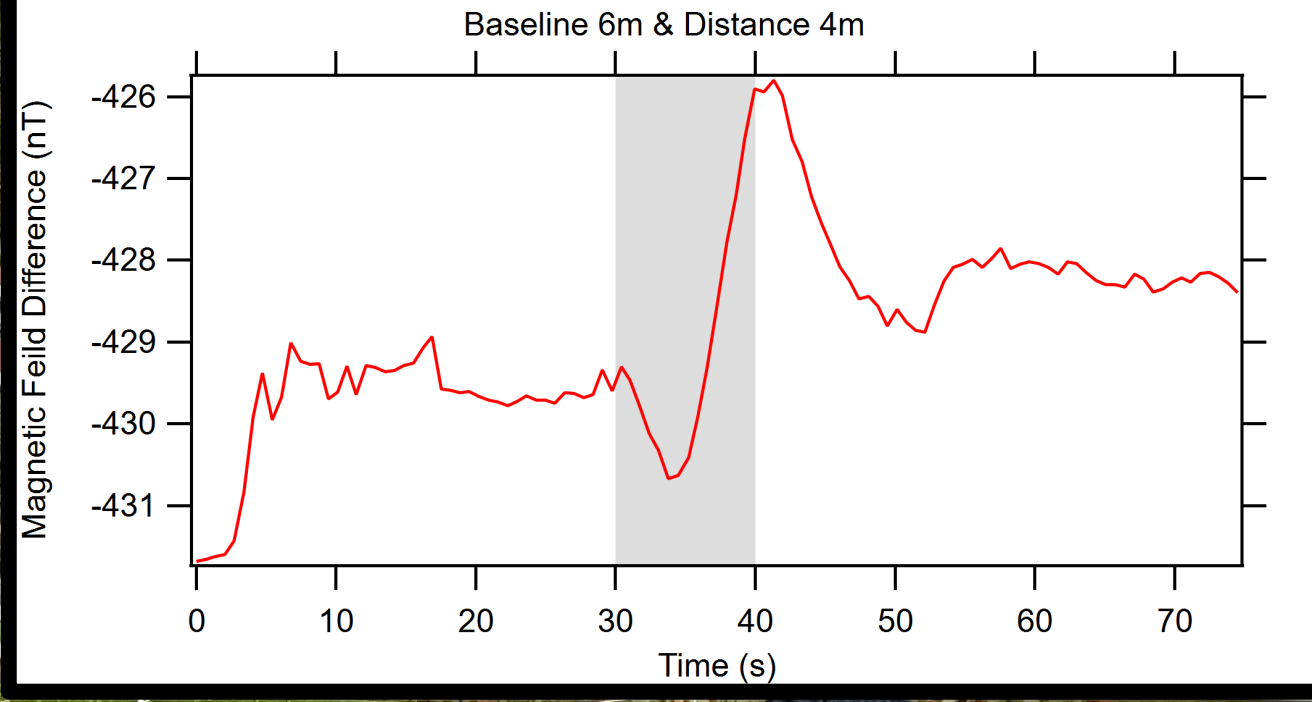


Dry End

“Wet” End



Outdoor Testing



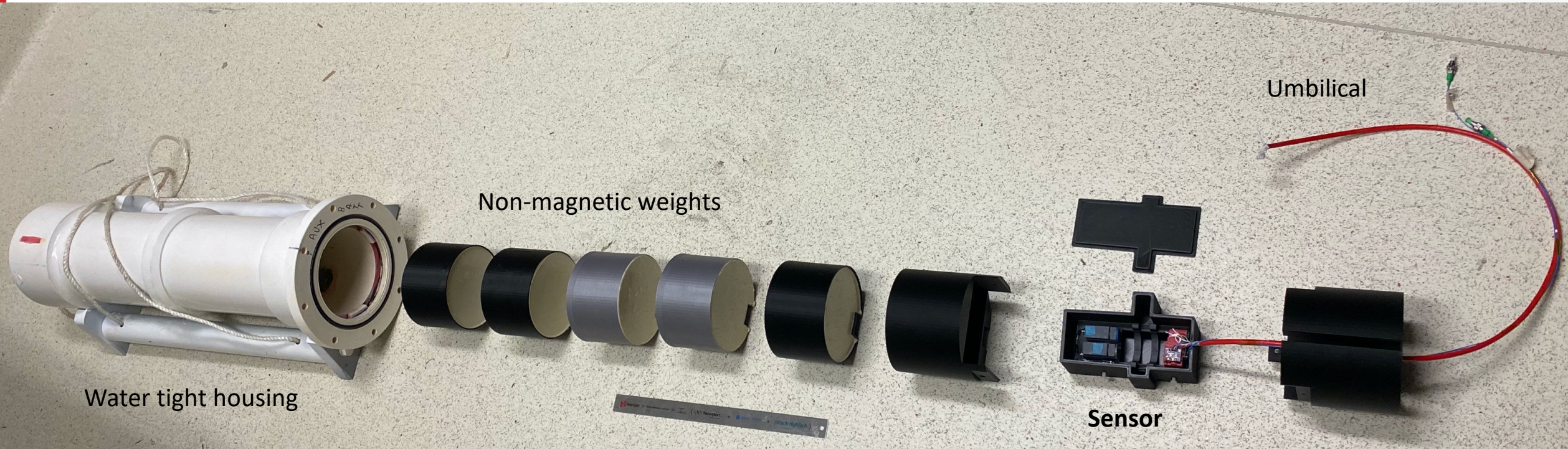
Sensor 2



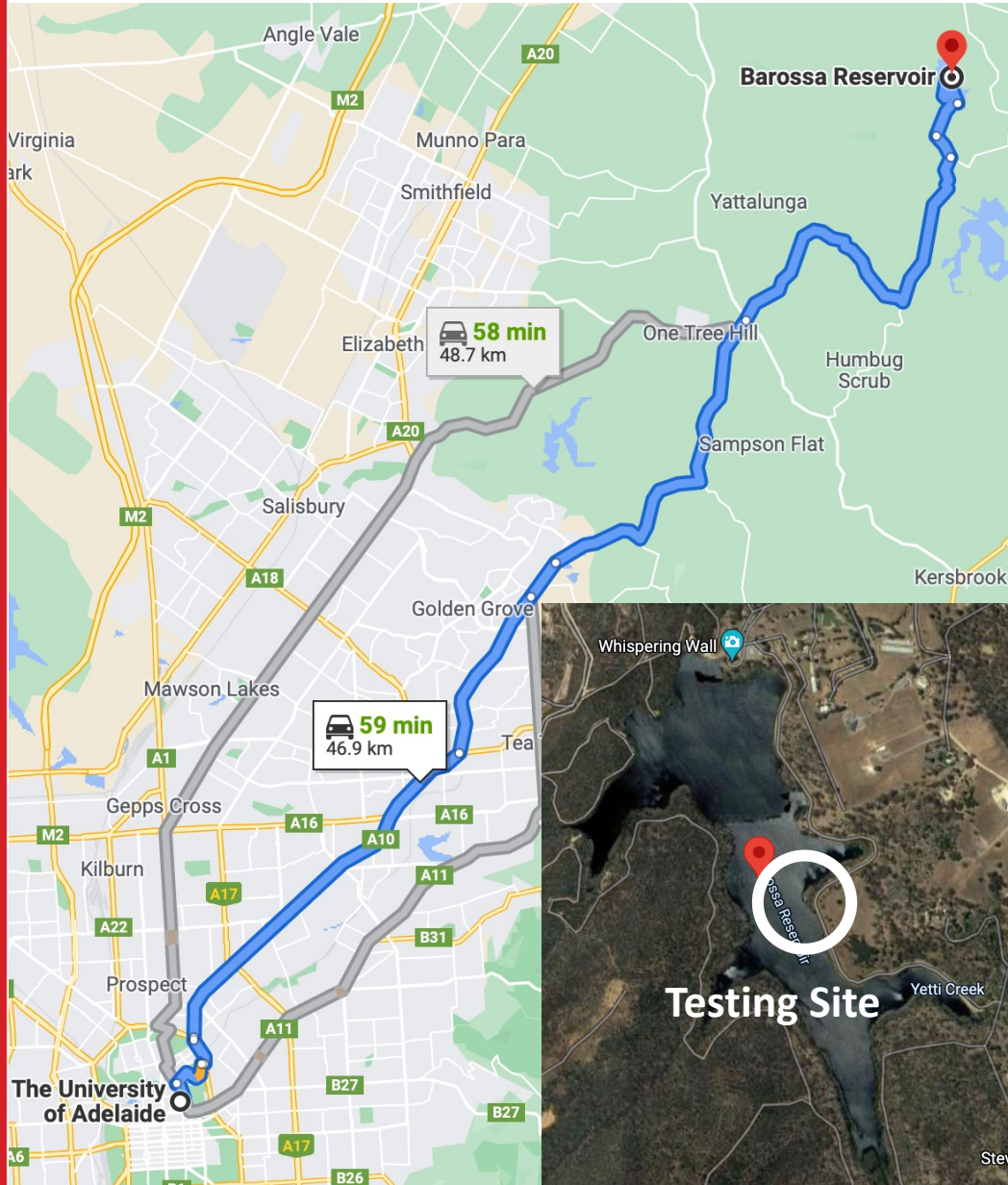
Sensor 1



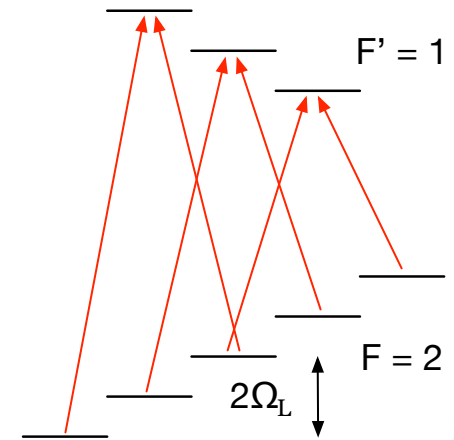
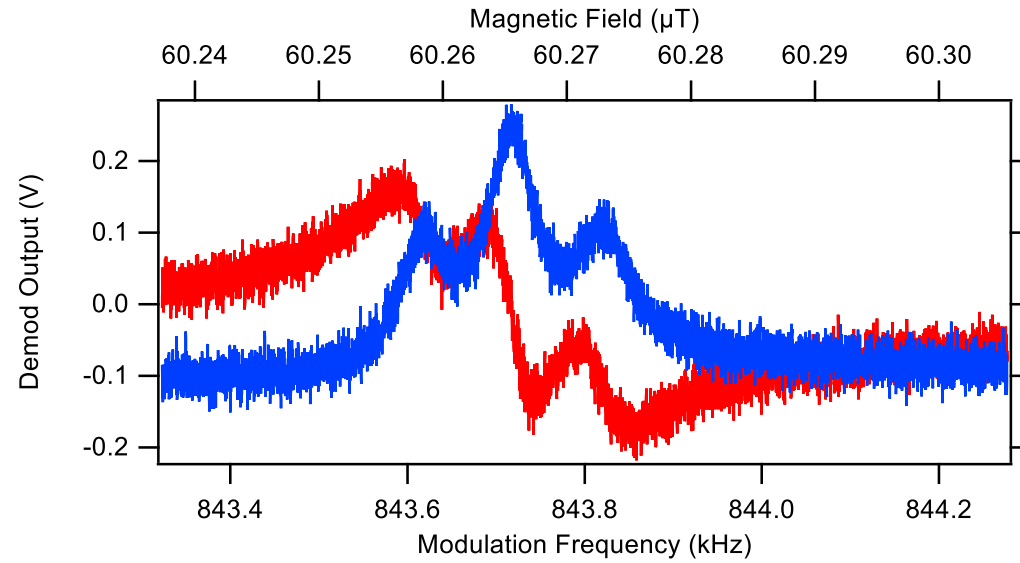
Underwater Housing



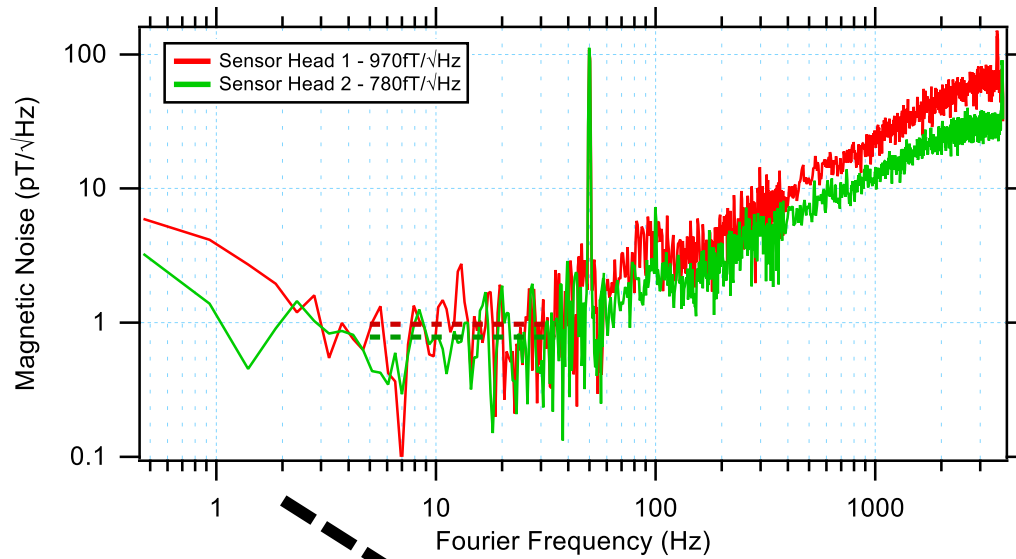
Barossa Reservoir Trials (2022)



Outdoor Noise Floor



Outdoor Noise Floor



Geomag.
Noise

Phase lock loop Noise



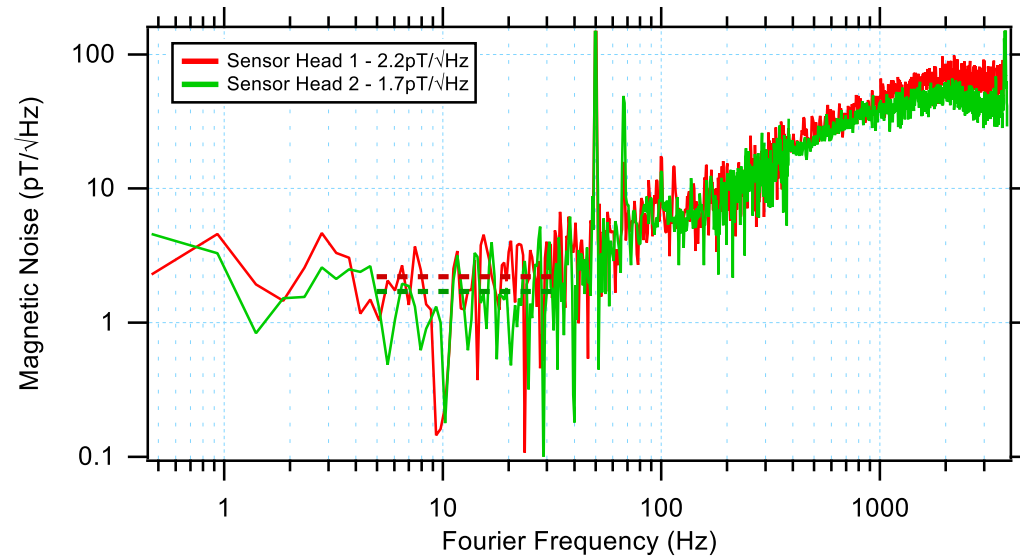
Barossa Reservoir Trials – Deployment



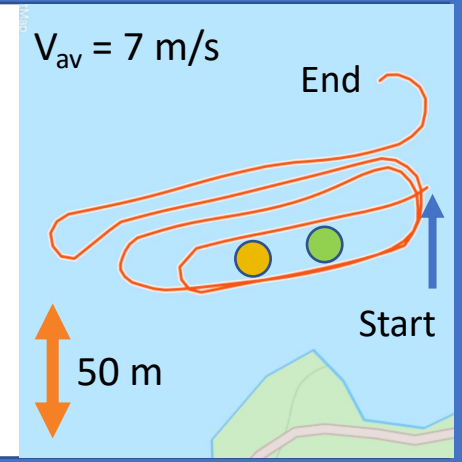
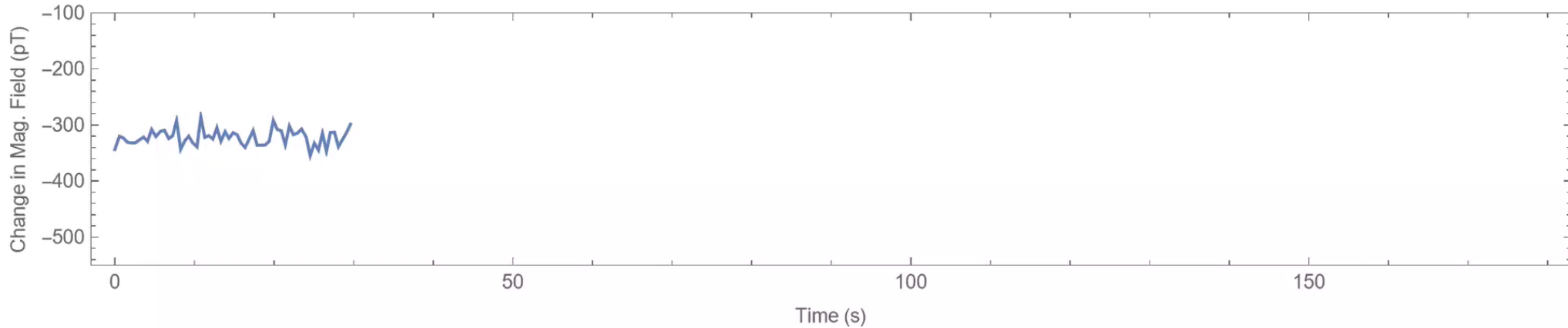
Barossa Reservoir Trials – RUV



Underwater Noise Floor

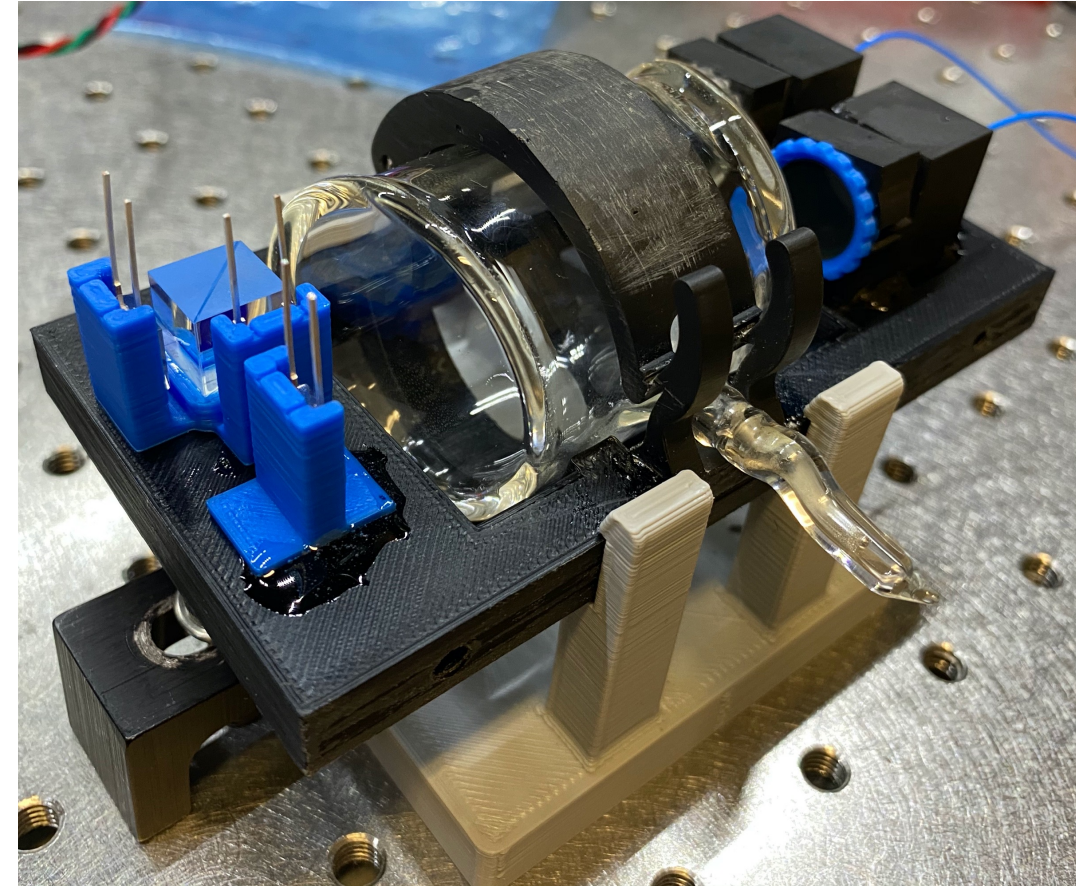


Barossa Reservoir Trials – Anomaly Detection



Conclusions

- Lab demonstration achieved sensitivity of $20 \text{ fT}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$ at $2\mu\text{T}$
- Indoor testing of miniature sensor head achieved sensitivity of $200 \text{ fT}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Outdoor testing of miniature sensor head achieved sensitivity of $780 \text{ fT}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Underwater sensitivity of $1.2 \text{ pT}/\sqrt{\text{Hz}}$
- Detection of a RHIB at a distance of 40m

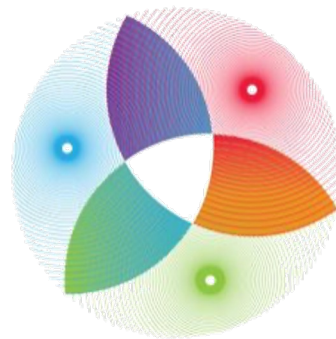


Acknowledgements

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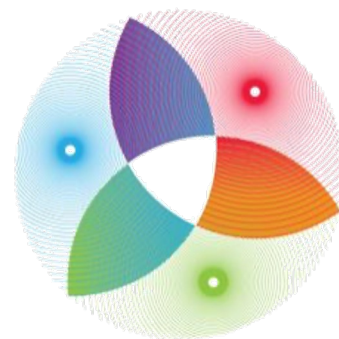
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Questions?



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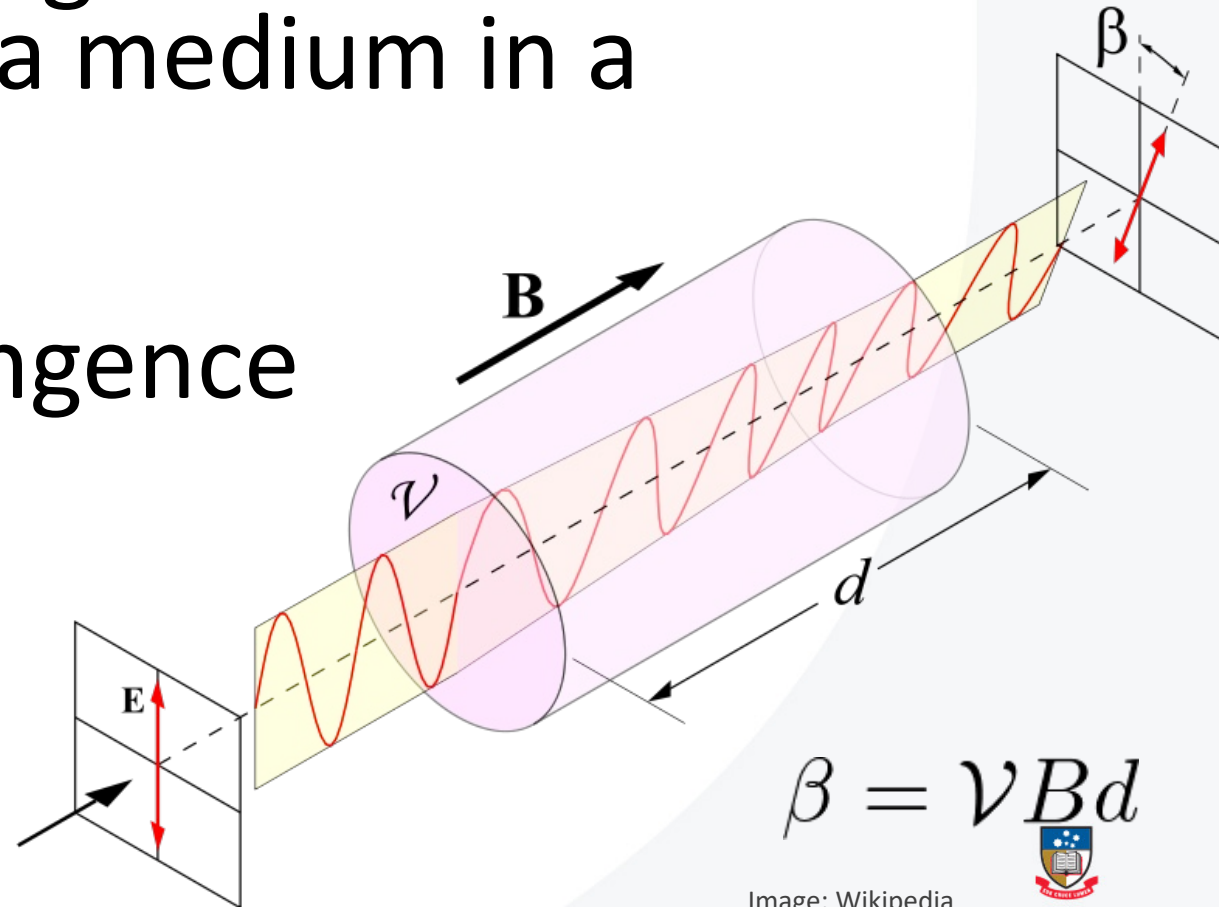
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Probing: Faraday effect

- Plane of polarisation of light will be rotated when it travels through a medium in a magnetic field
- Result of circular birefringence



$$\beta = \nu B d$$

Image: Wikipedia