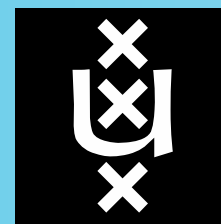


Philippe BOUYER



Quantum sensors for navigation and mobile gravimetry



UvA

TU/e

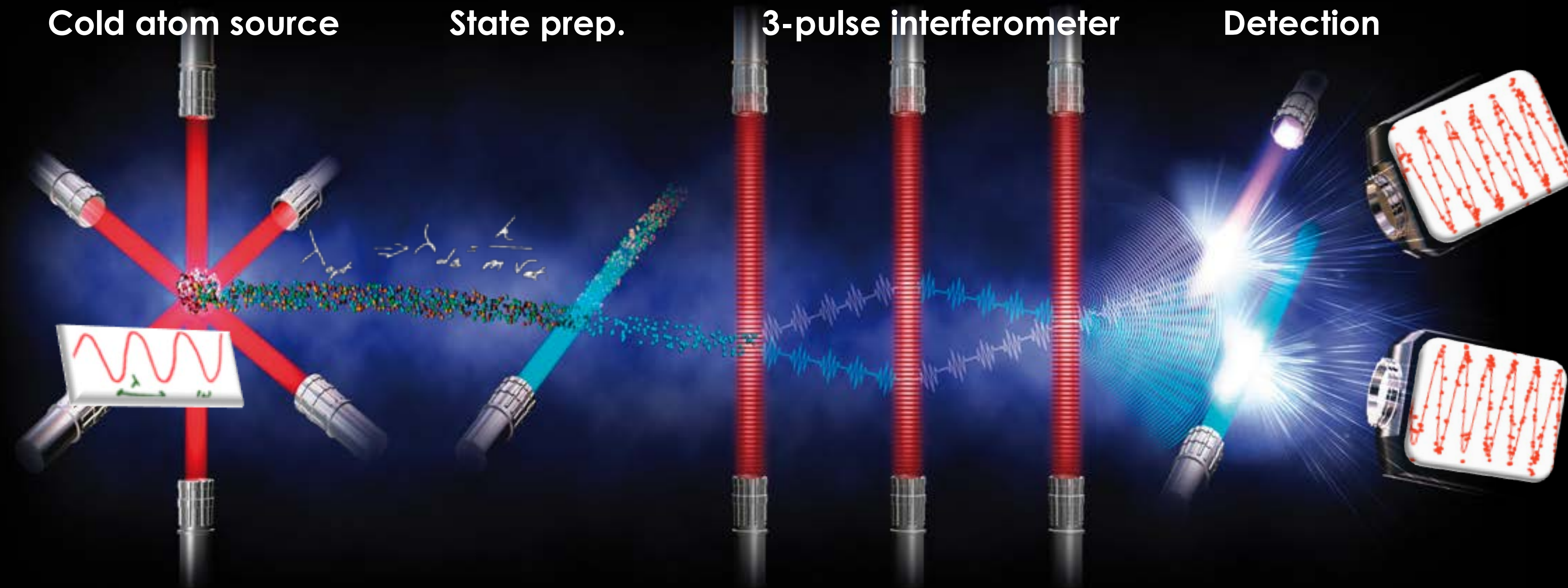
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TECHNOLOGY

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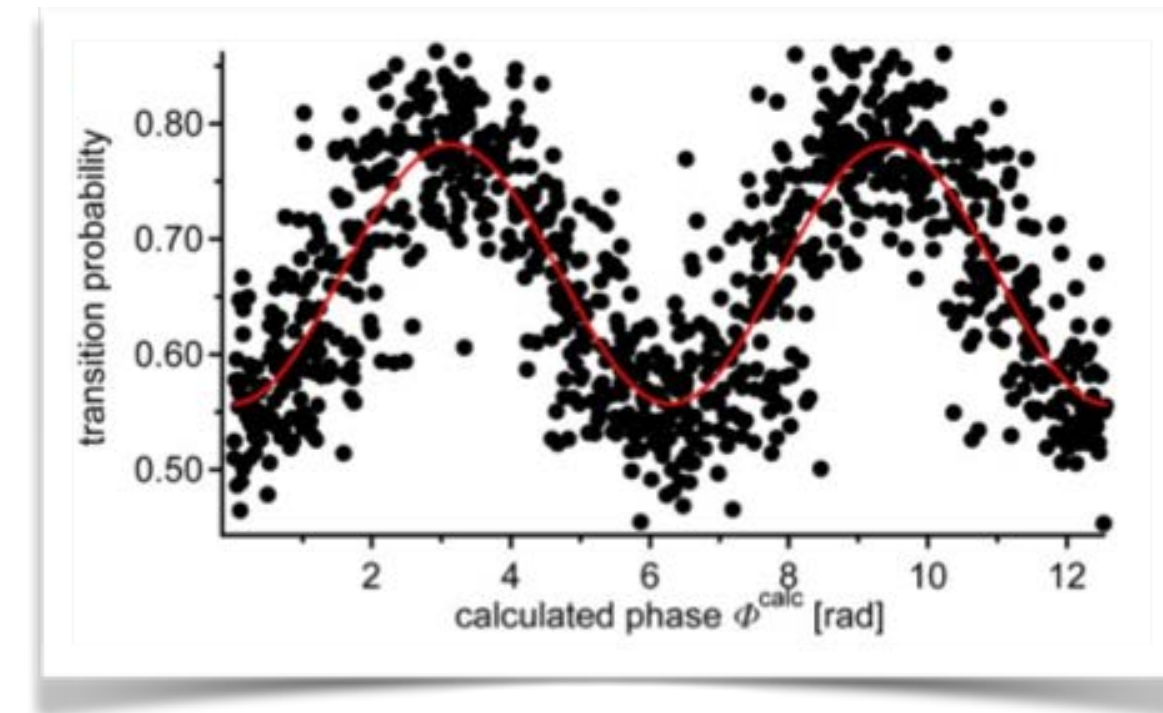
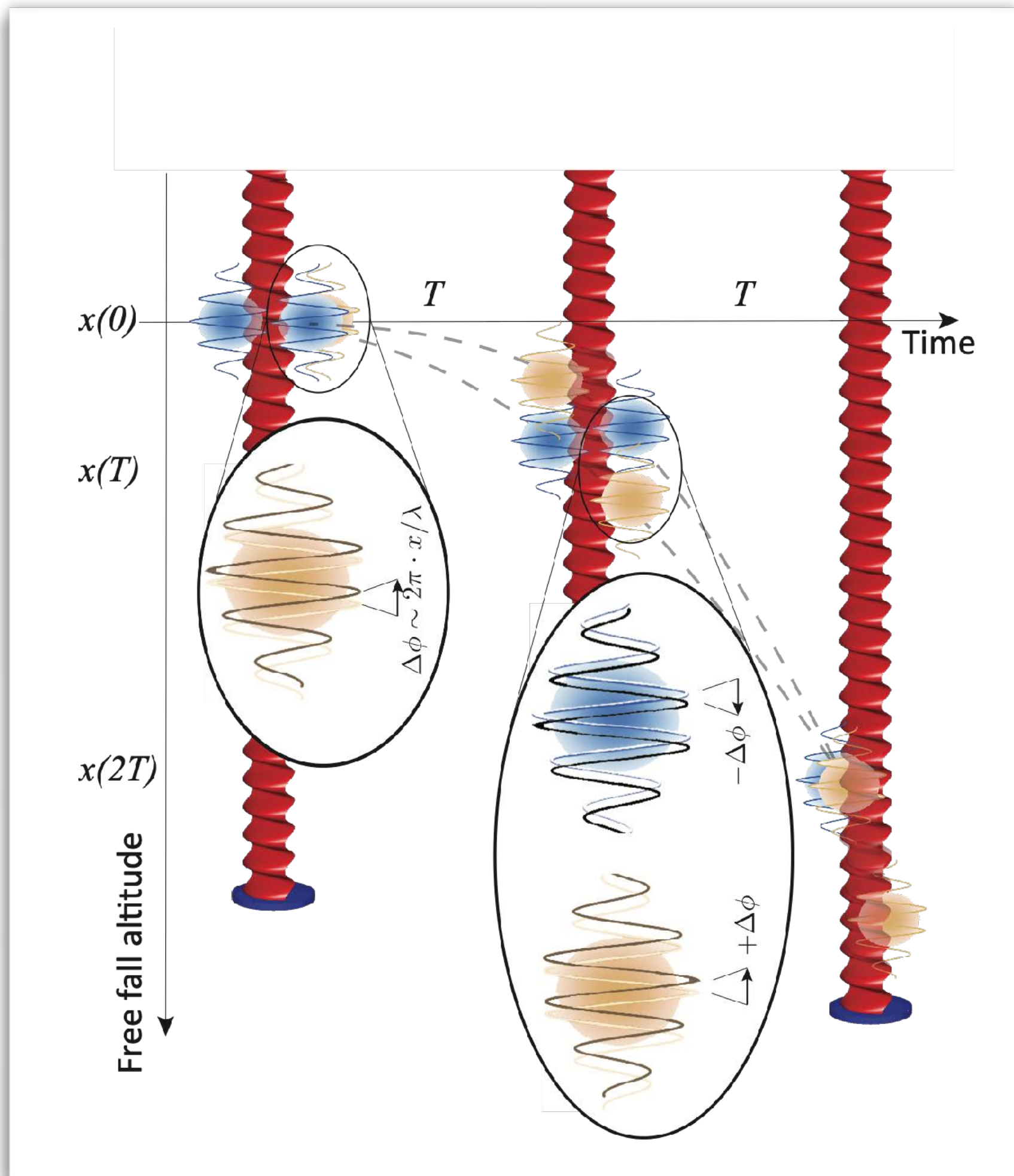


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LIGHT PULSE COLD ATOMS INERTIAL SENSOR



Matter-wave inertial sensor

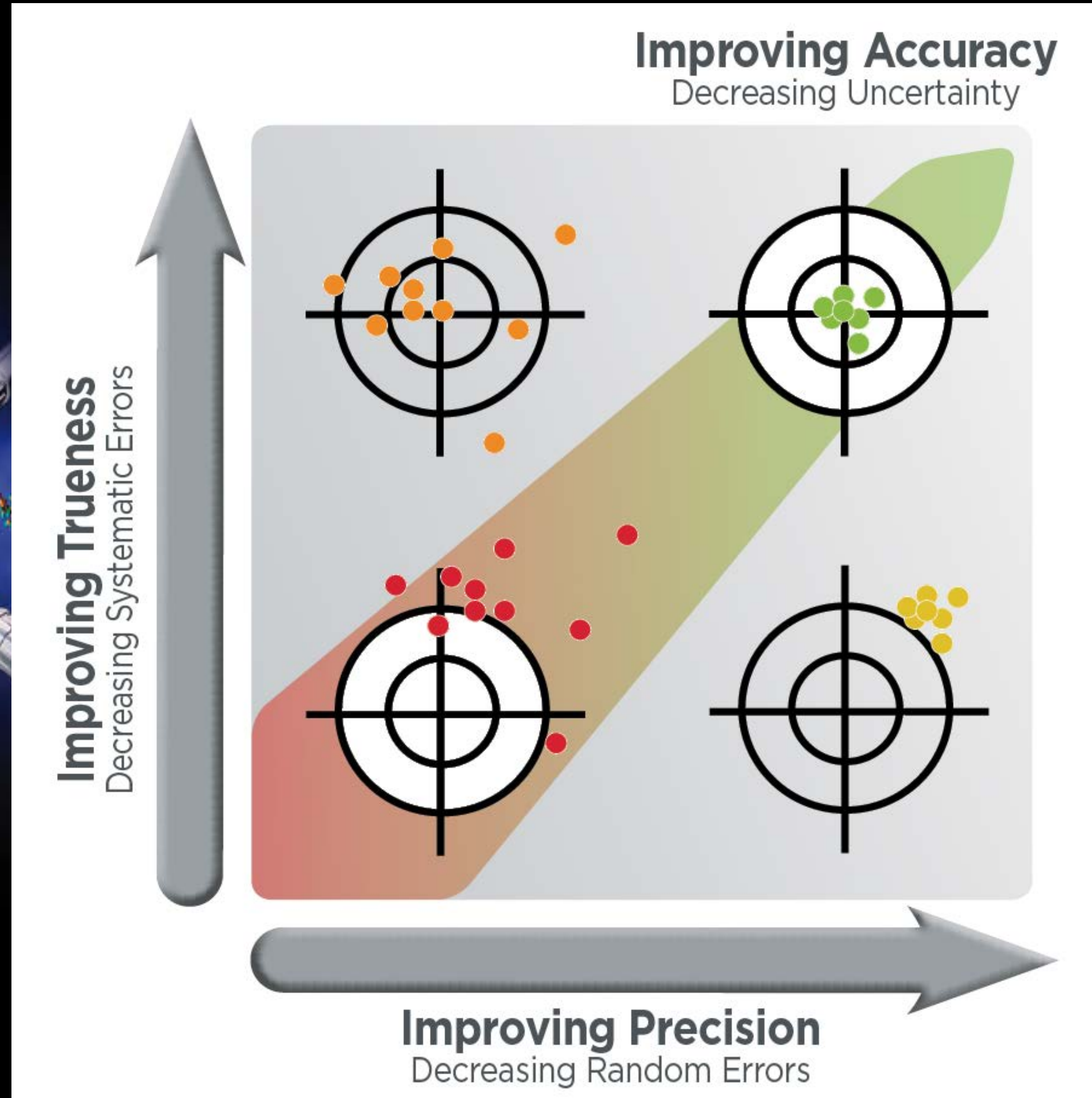
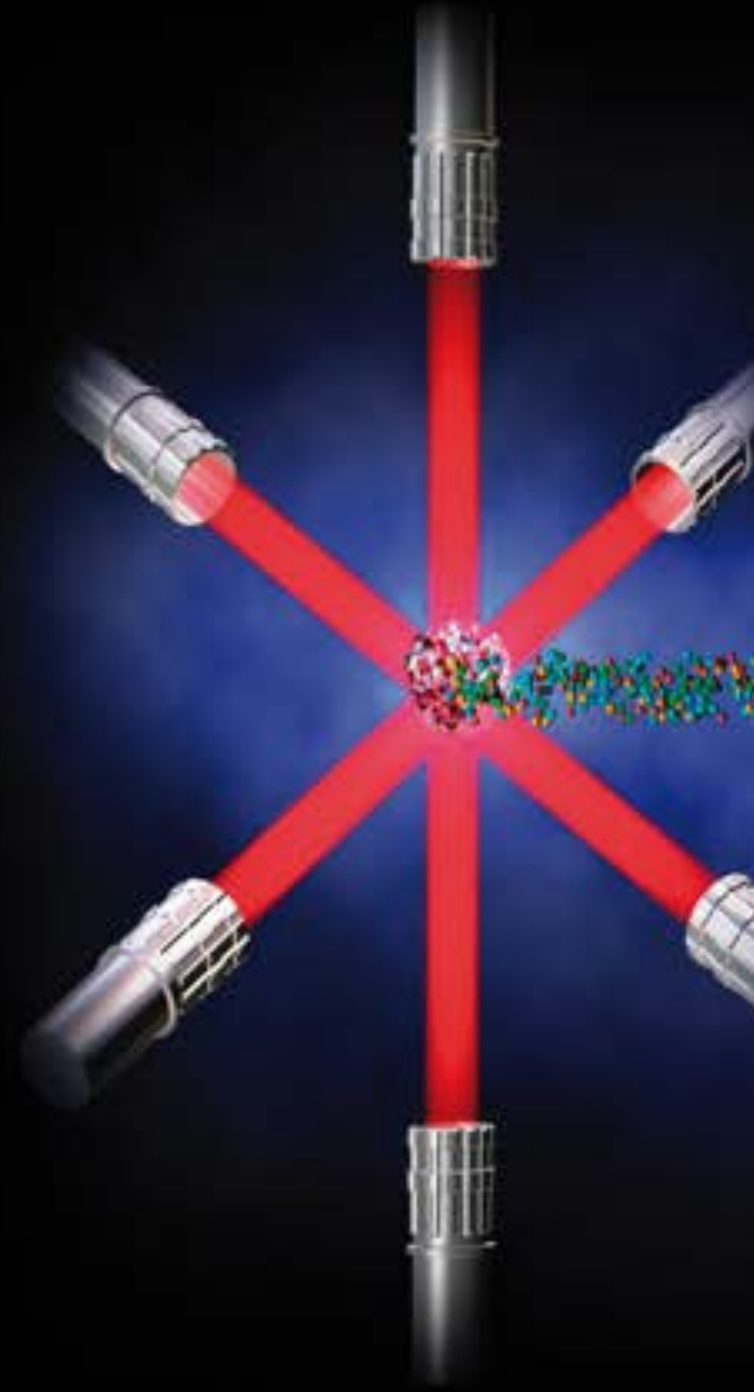


$$\Delta\phi \sim \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{\text{laser}}} g T^2$$

⇒ If we have a S/N ratio of 1000, the sensitivity of the accelerometer is (T = 1s) :

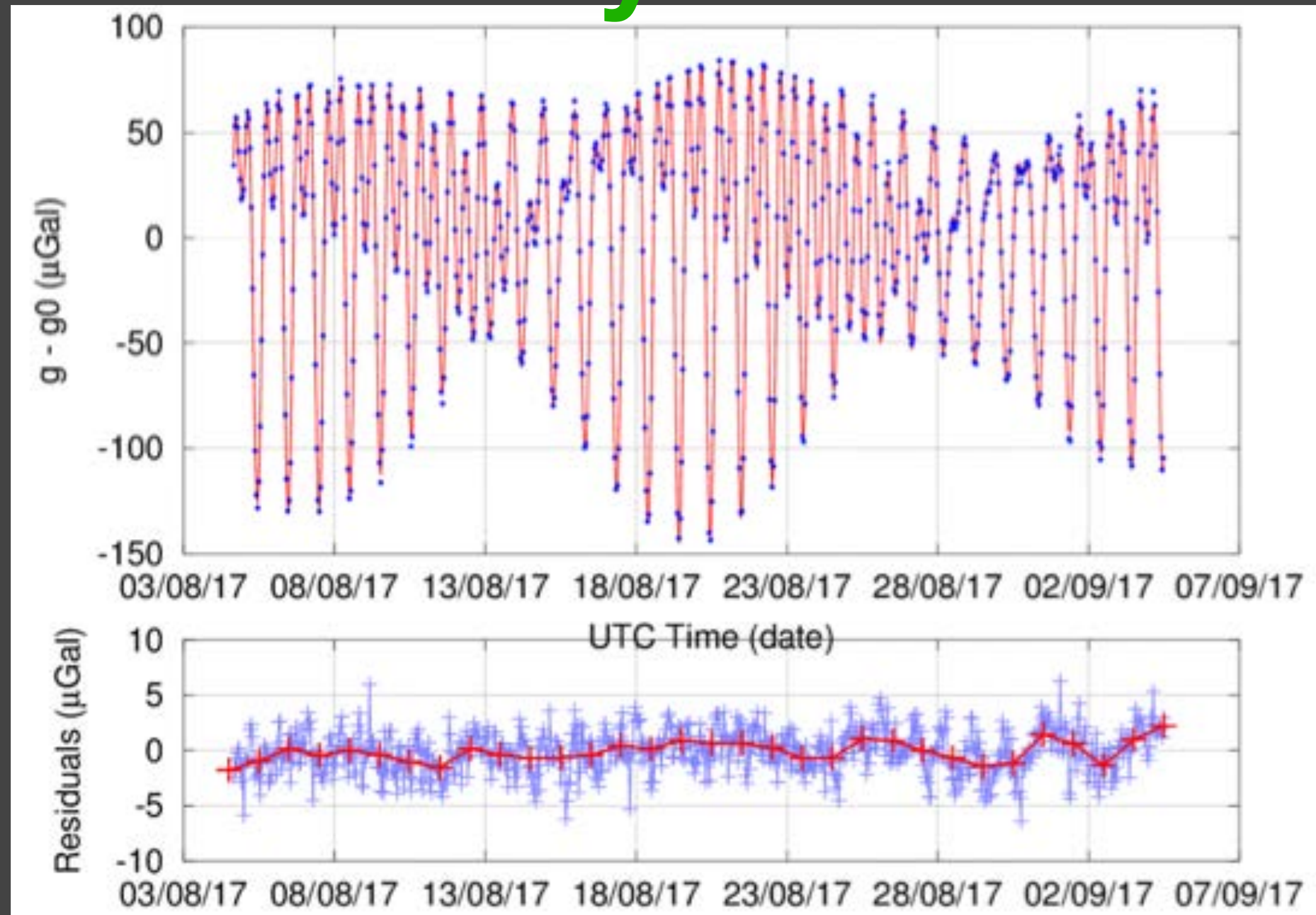
$$\Delta g_{\text{min}} \sim \frac{\lambda_{\text{laser}}}{6000} \frac{1}{T^2} \sim \frac{6 \cdot 10^{-7}}{6 \cdot 10^3} \sim 10^{-10} \text{ m.s}^{-2}$$

Precision, Trueness or Accuracy and stability



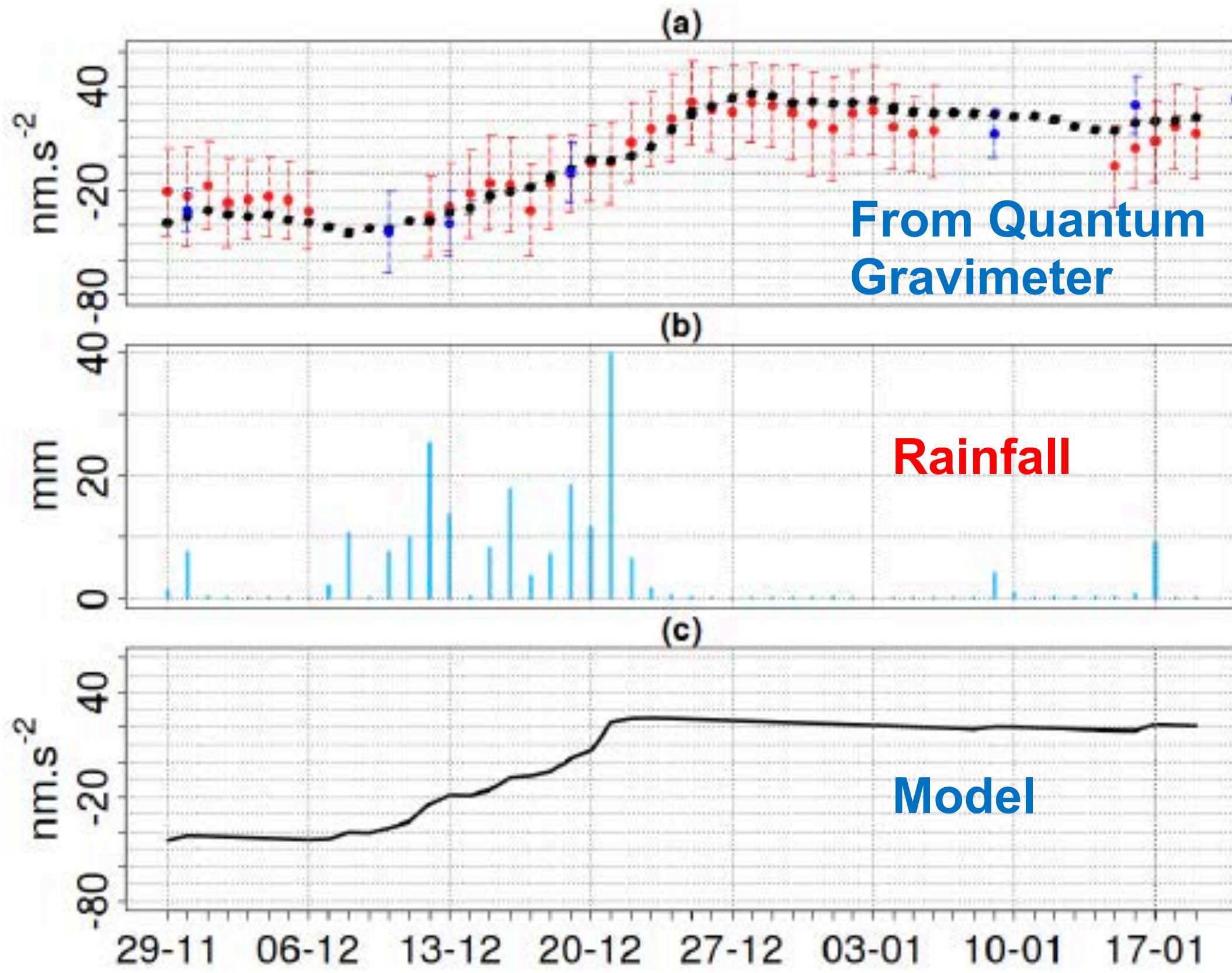
TURNKEY QUANTUM SOLUTIONS

Commercially available

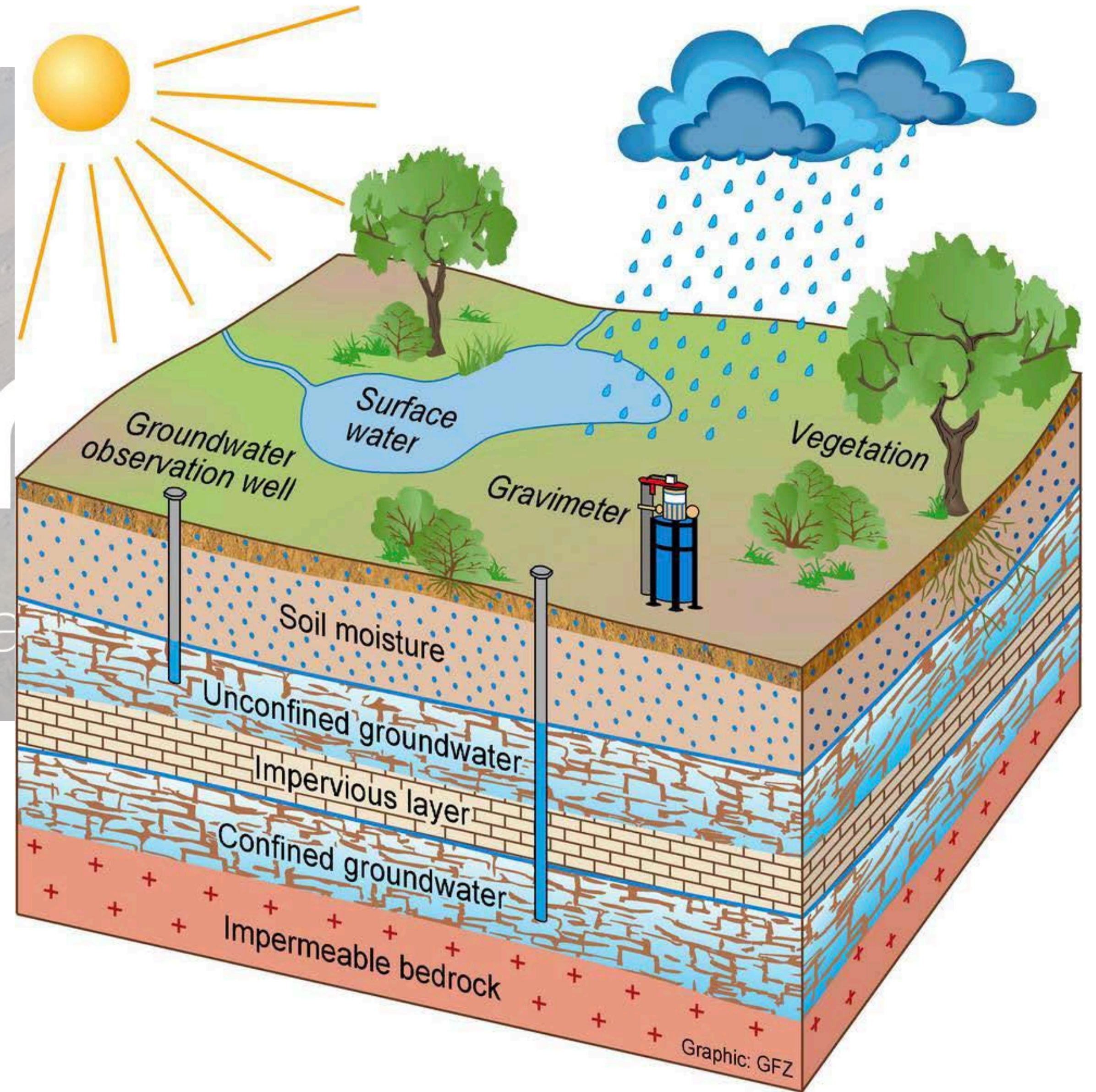


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Monitoring water storage



Quantum
Gravimeter

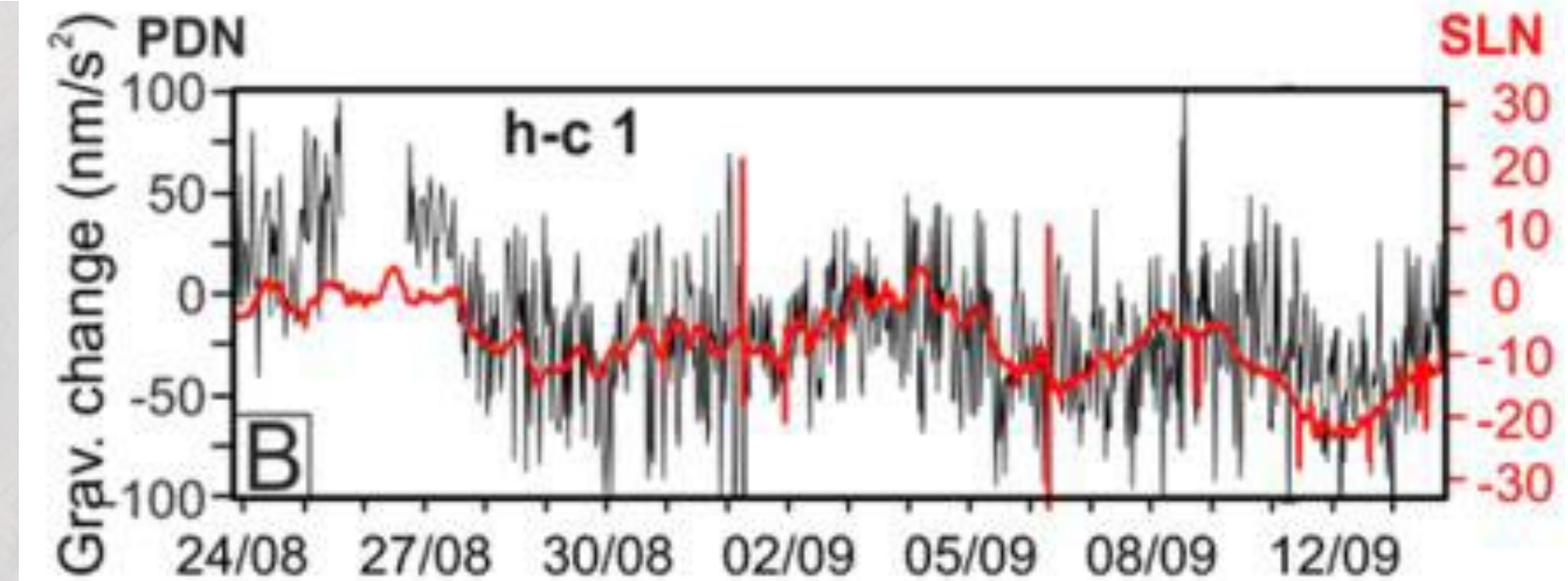


Monitoring volcano (ETNA) activity

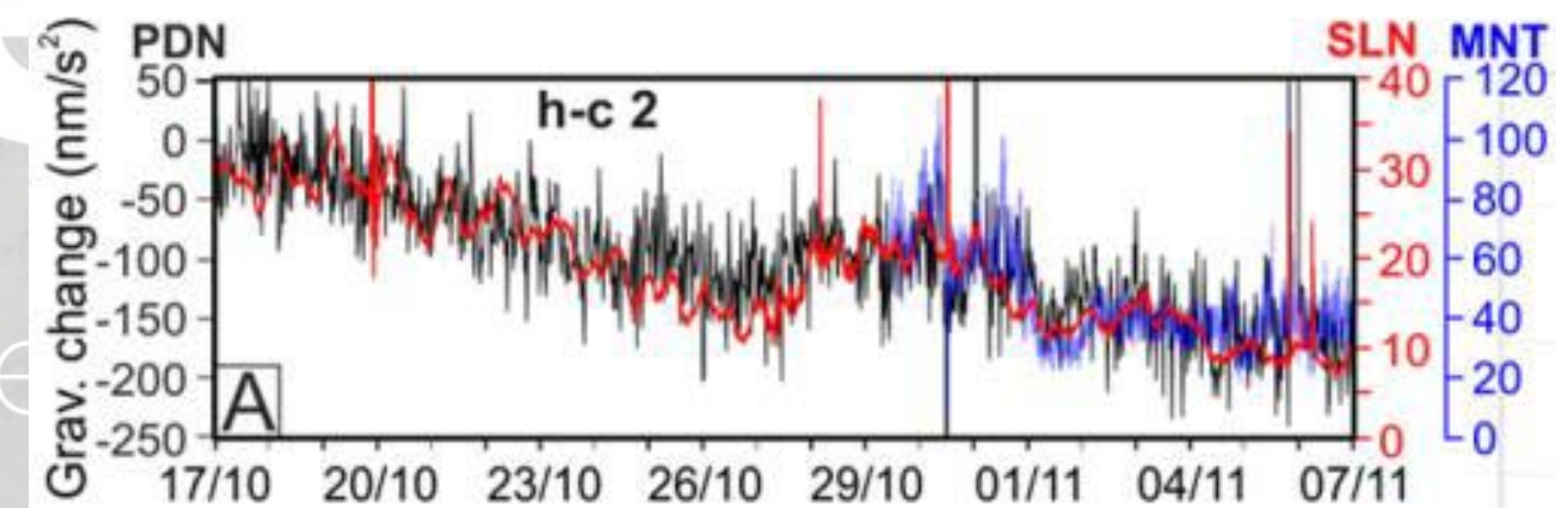
- 2800 m elevation
- 2.7 km from summit craters

Hard conditions

- Volcanic tremor
- Temperature changes
- Difficult access in summer
- No access in winter (snow)
- Dedicated off-grid power supply



Magma mass (10^{10} kg) variations 4 km below surface



Geophysical Research Letters*

RESEARCH LETTER
10.1029/2022GL097814

Key Points:

- We present the world's first time series acquired with an absolute quantum gravimeter in the summit crater zone of an active volcano
- Despite the unfavorable ambient

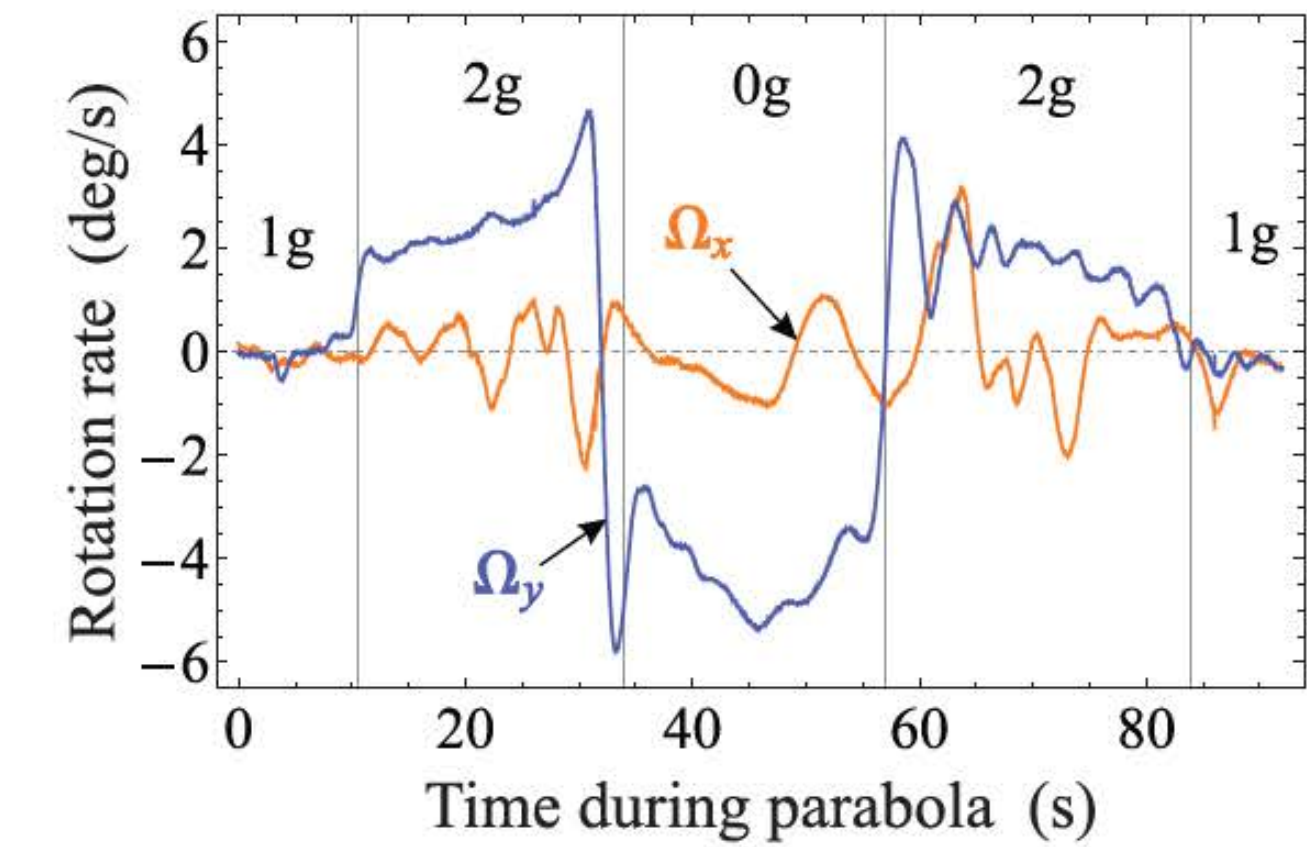
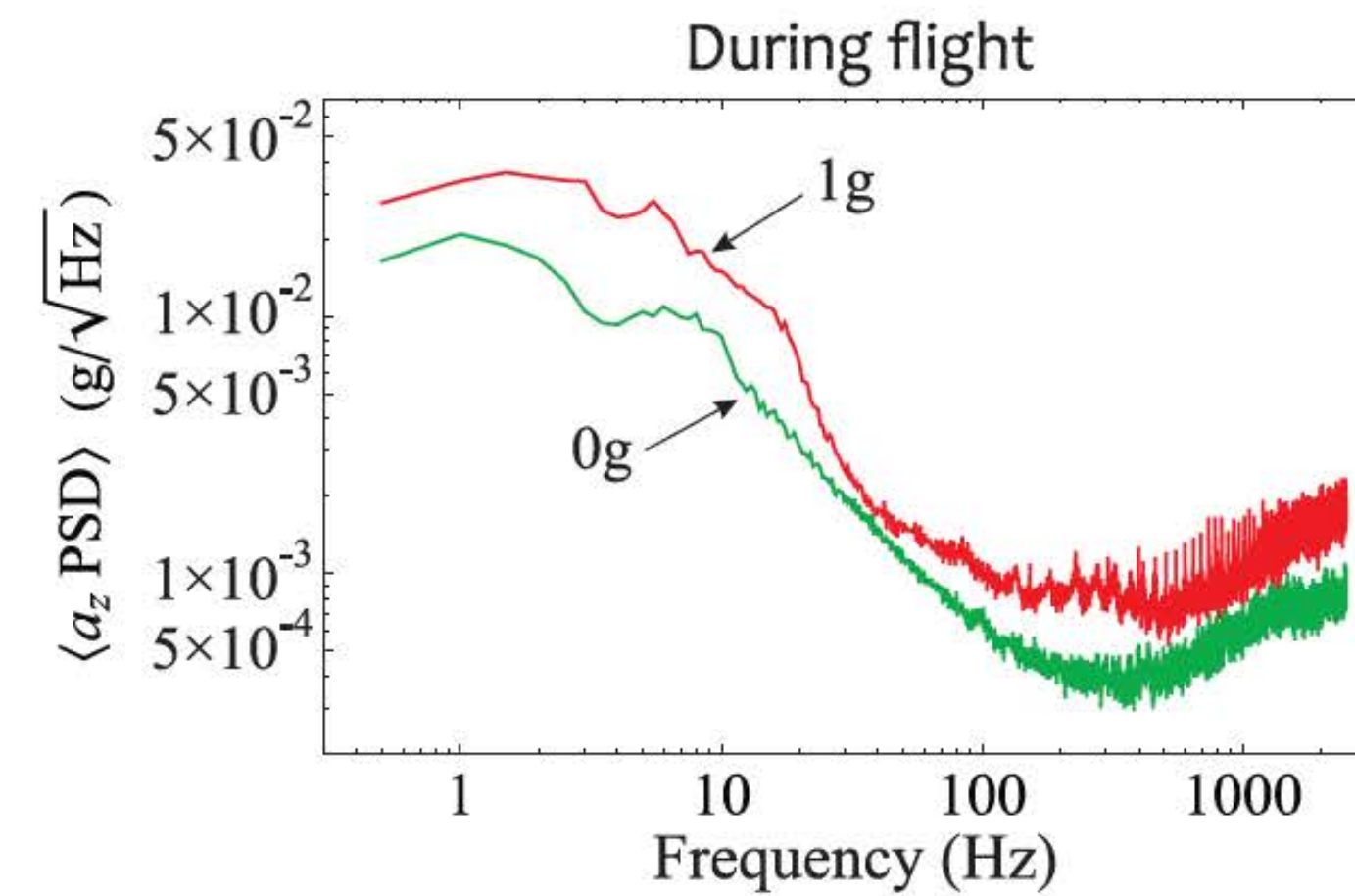
Detecting Volcano-Related Underground Mass Changes With a Quantum Gravimeter

Laura Antoni-Micollier¹, Daniele Carbone², Vincent Ménéret¹, Jean Lautier-Gaud¹, Thomas King², Filippo Greco², Alfio Messina², Danilo Contrafatto², and Bruno Desruelle¹

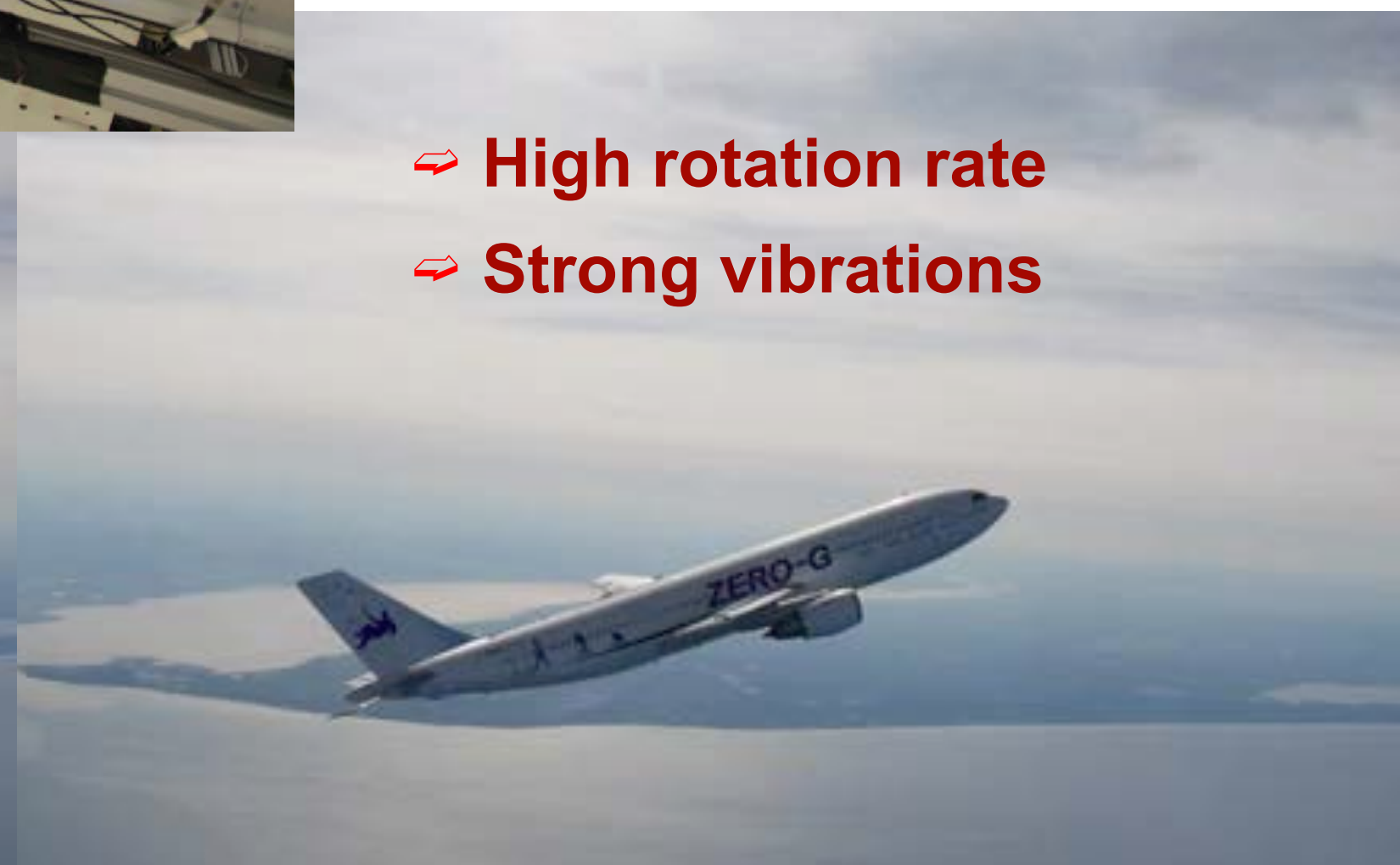
¹iXblue, Institut d'Optique d'Aquitaine, Talence, France, ²Istituto Nazionale di Geofisica e Vulcanologia, Sezione di Catania - Osservatorio Etneo, Catania, Italy



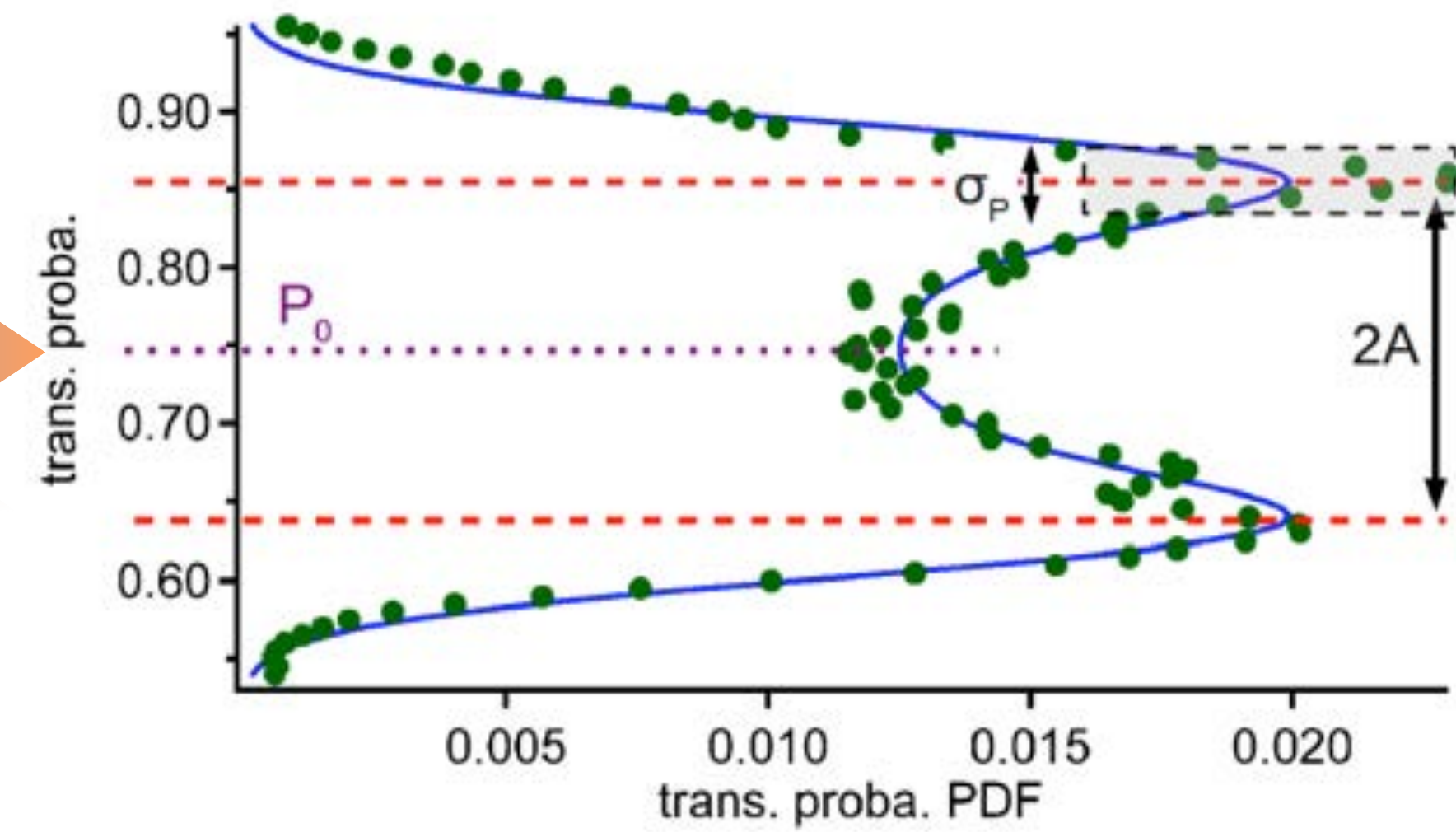
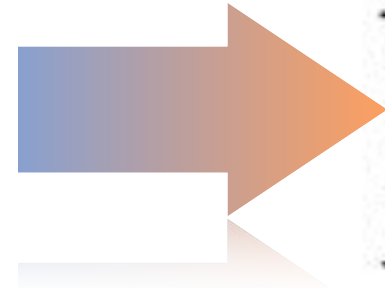
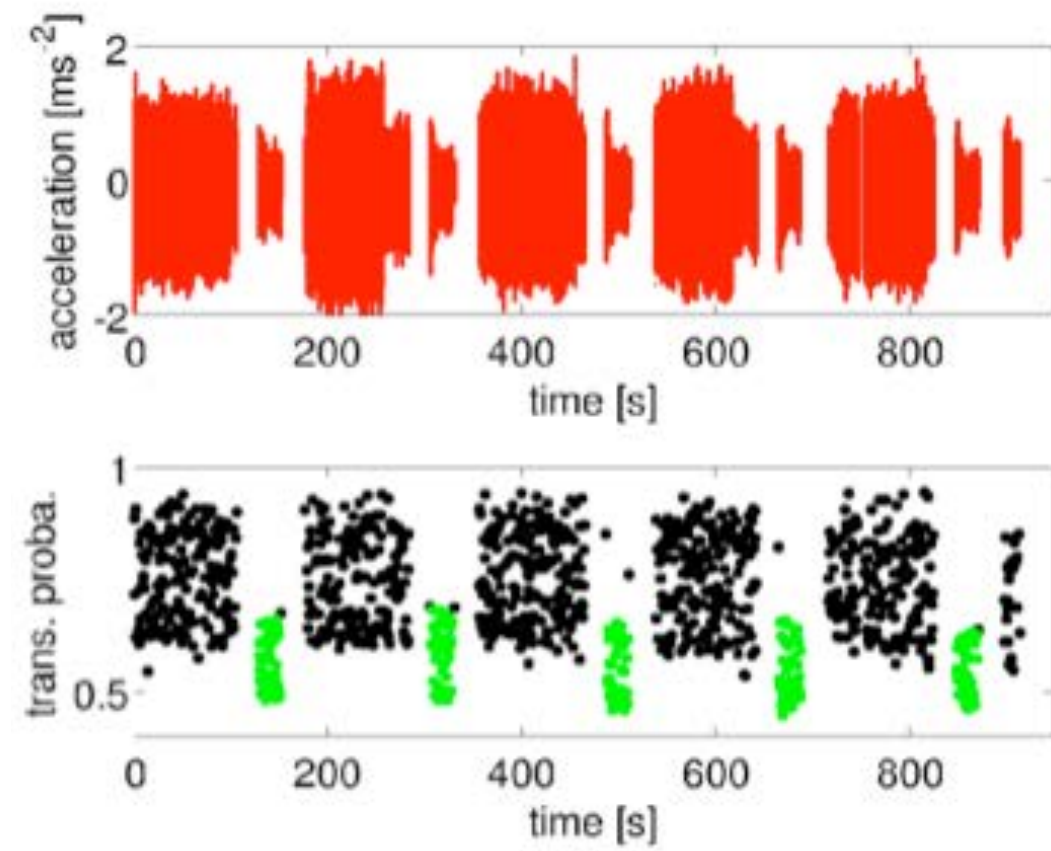
Can it work in any environment



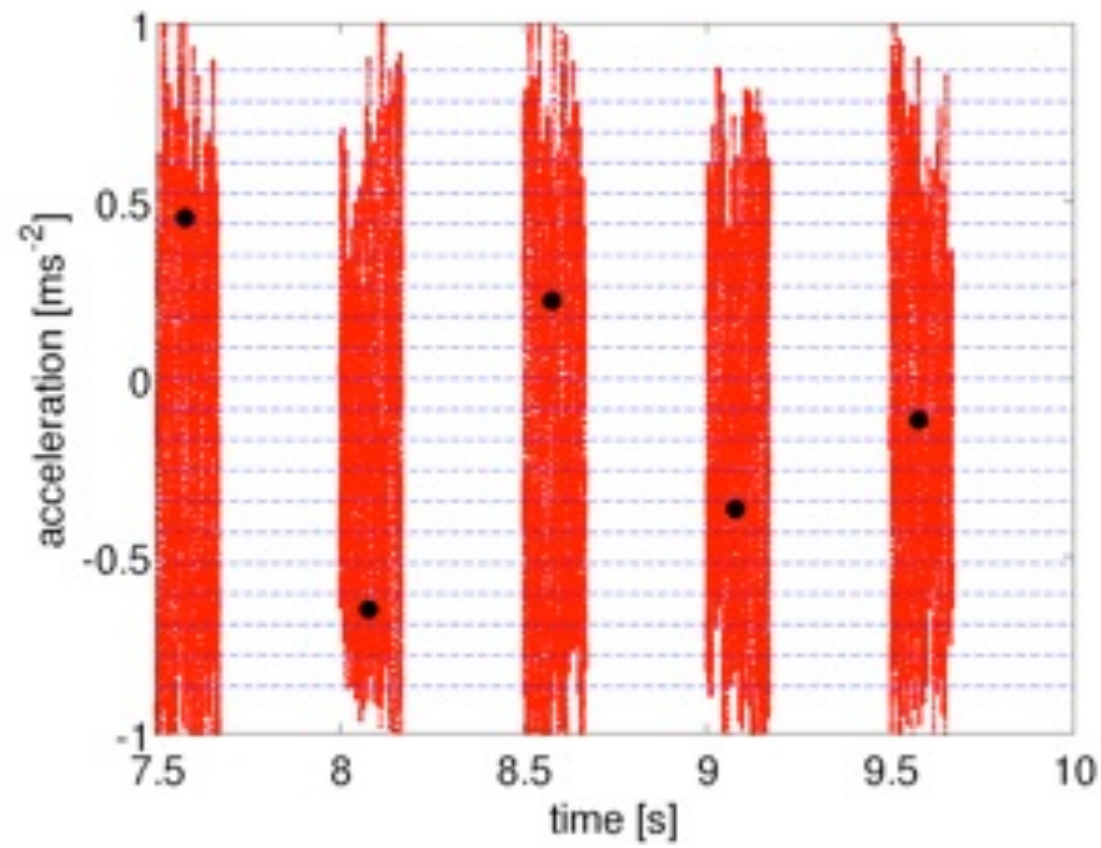
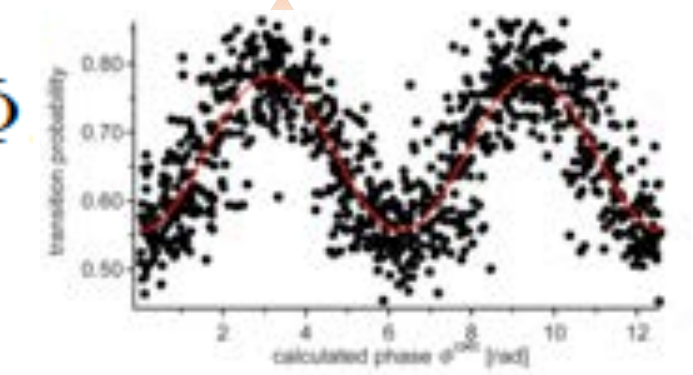
- ⇒ High rotation rate
- ⇒ Strong vibrations



How to cope with acceleration noise



Φ



$$\Phi = a_m \times kT^2$$

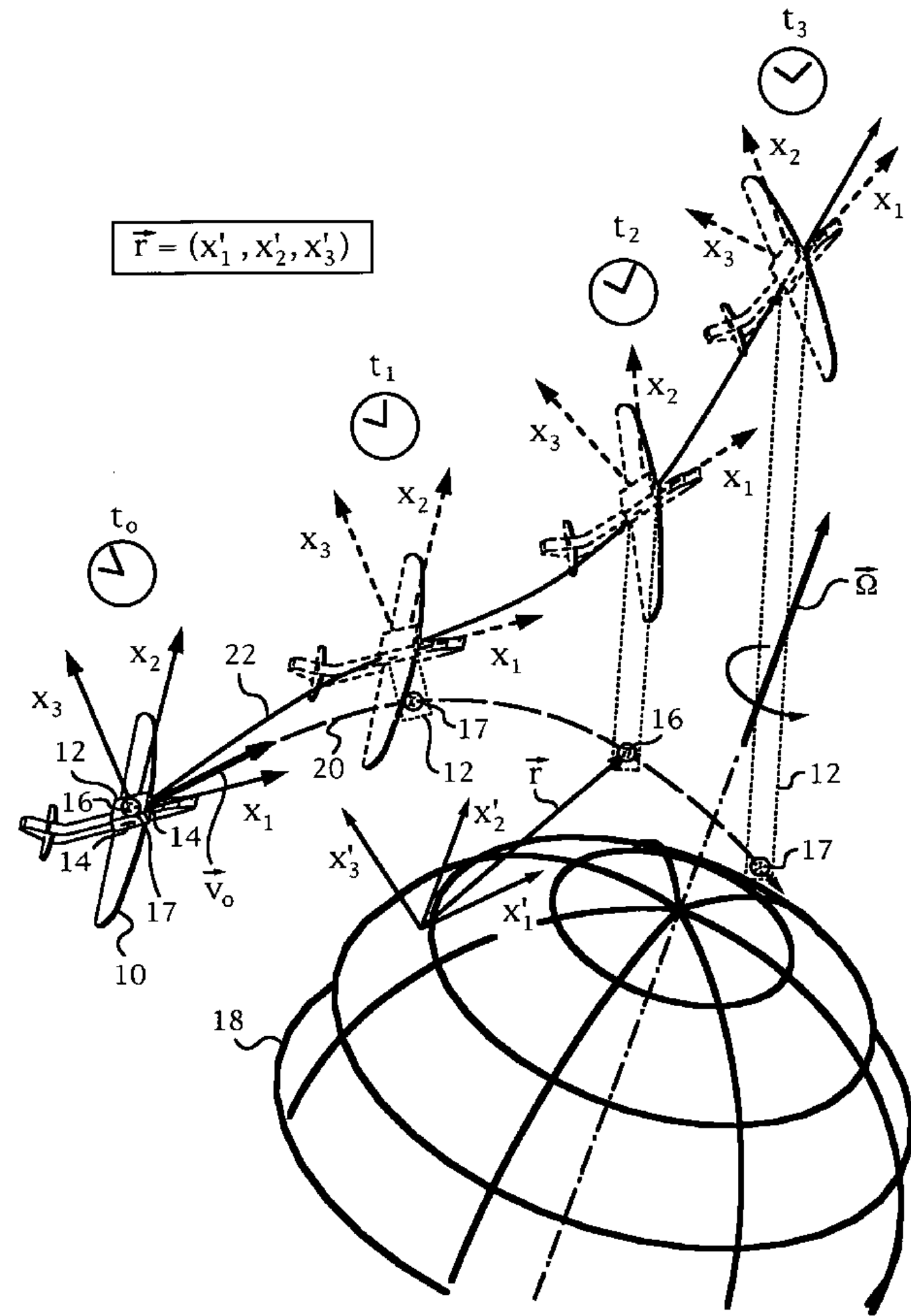
$$P^{AI}(\Phi) = P_0 - A \cos \Phi$$

$$SNR = A/\sigma_P$$

$$P_0 = 0.747, 2A = 0.261 \text{ and } SNR = 4.7$$

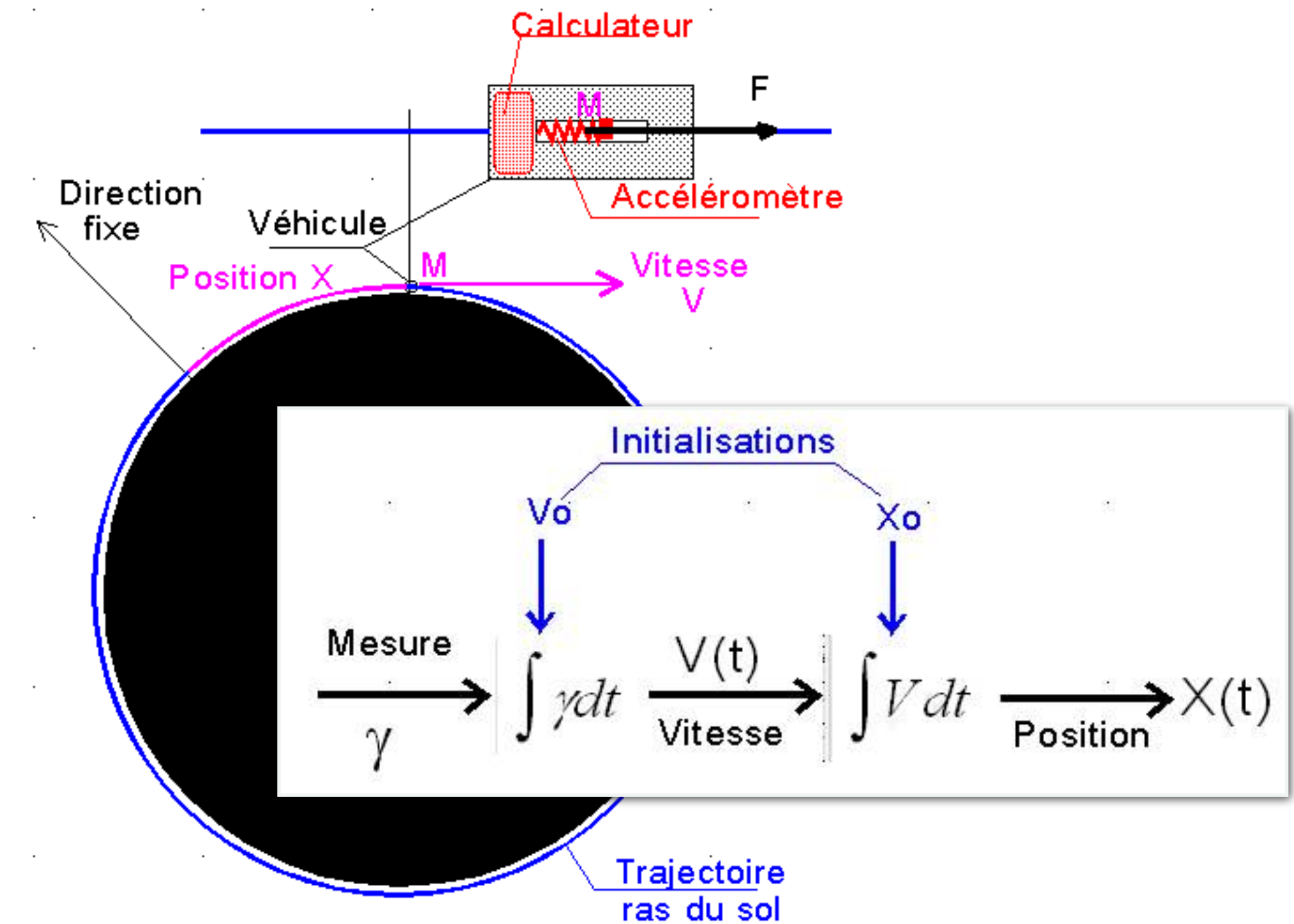
Geiger et al., Nature Comm. DOI: 10.1038/ncomms1479

Barrett, et al., New J. Phys. 17 085010 doi:10.1088/1367-2630/17/8/085010, Patent FR306314



Navigation system

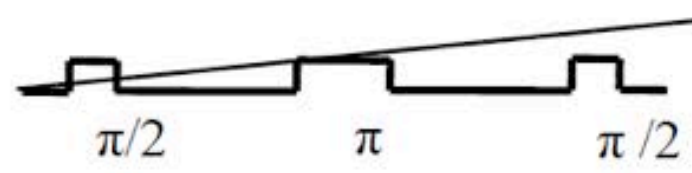
- **Inertial**
- Integrate acceleration and angle measurement
- Black box





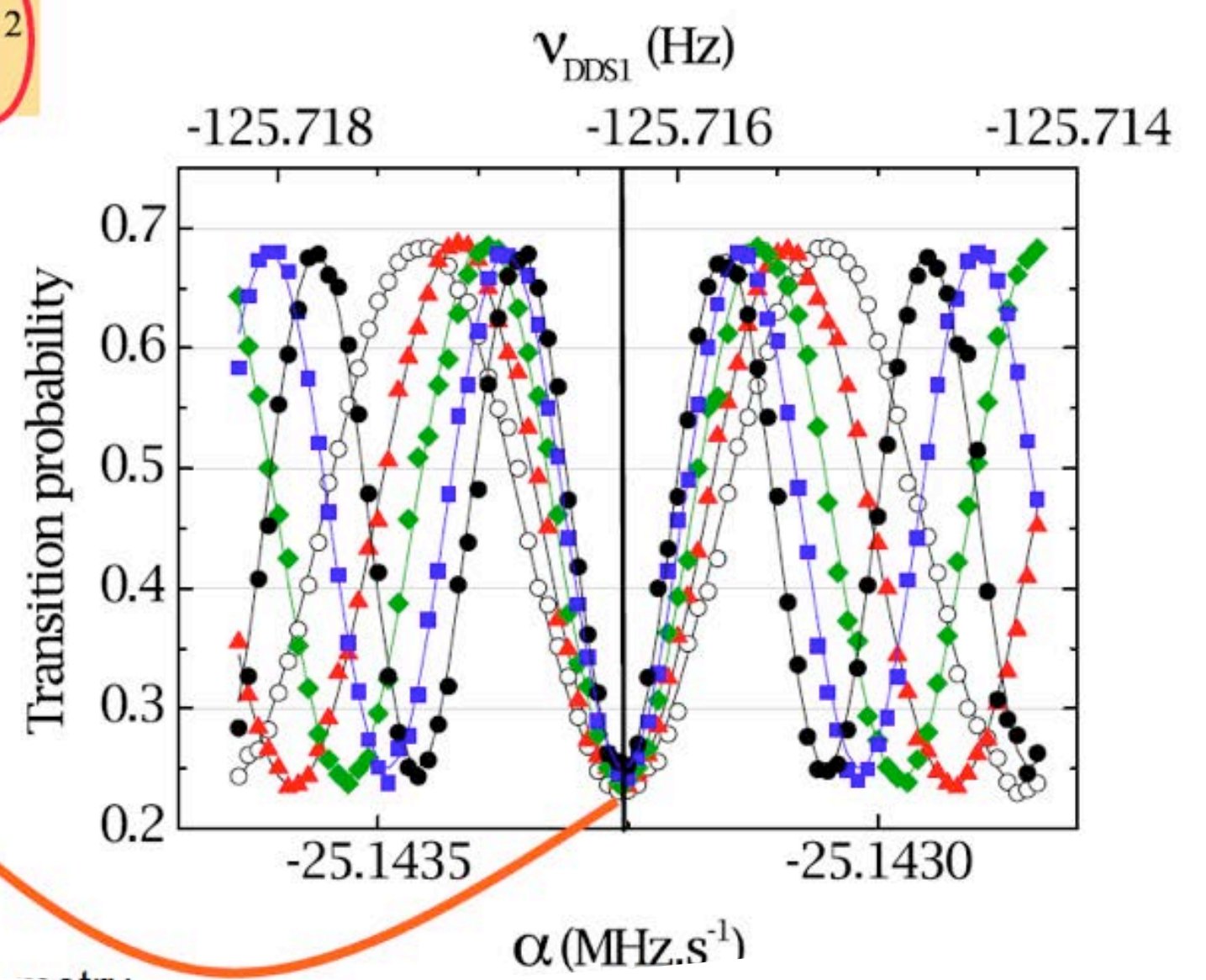


$$\Delta\Phi = \vec{k}_{eff} \cdot \vec{g} T^2 - \alpha T^2$$

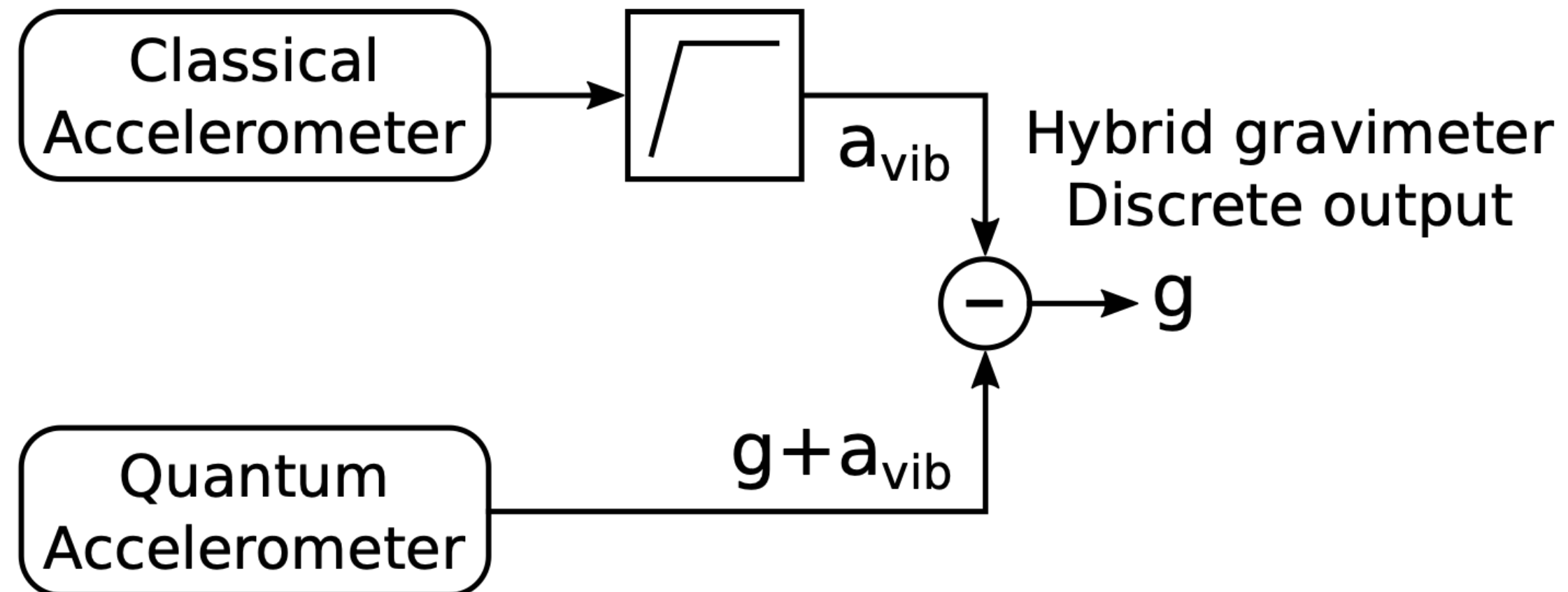


• Dark fringe : independent of T

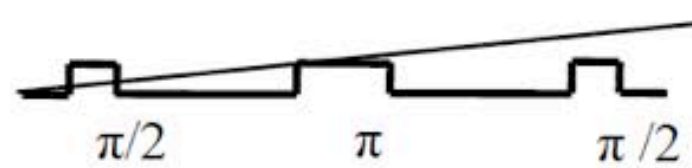
$$g = \frac{\alpha_0}{k_{eff}}$$



$$g(t) + a_{\text{vib}}(t) + b(t)$$

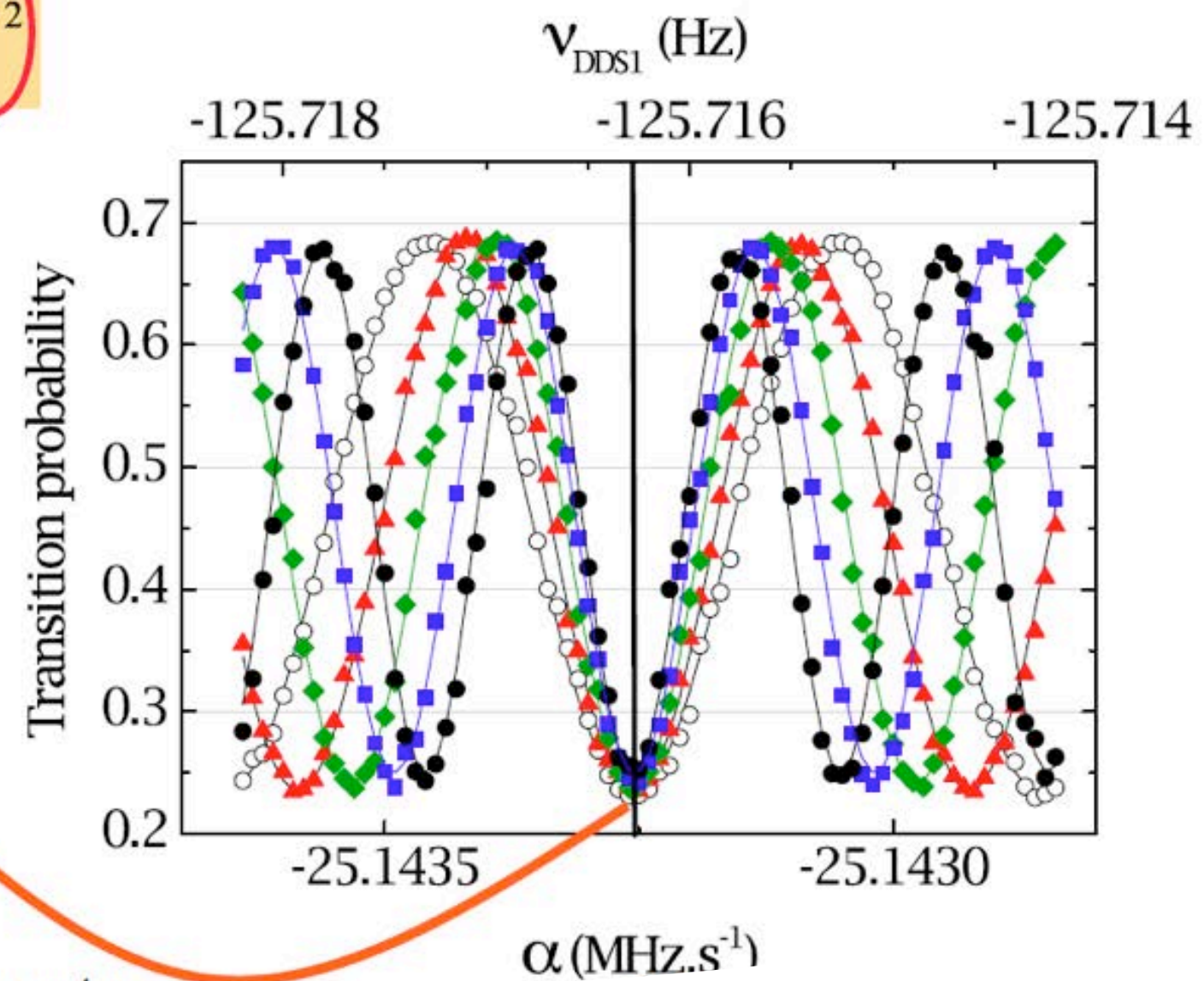


$$\Delta\Phi = \vec{k}_{\text{eff}} \cdot \vec{g} T^2 - \alpha T^2$$



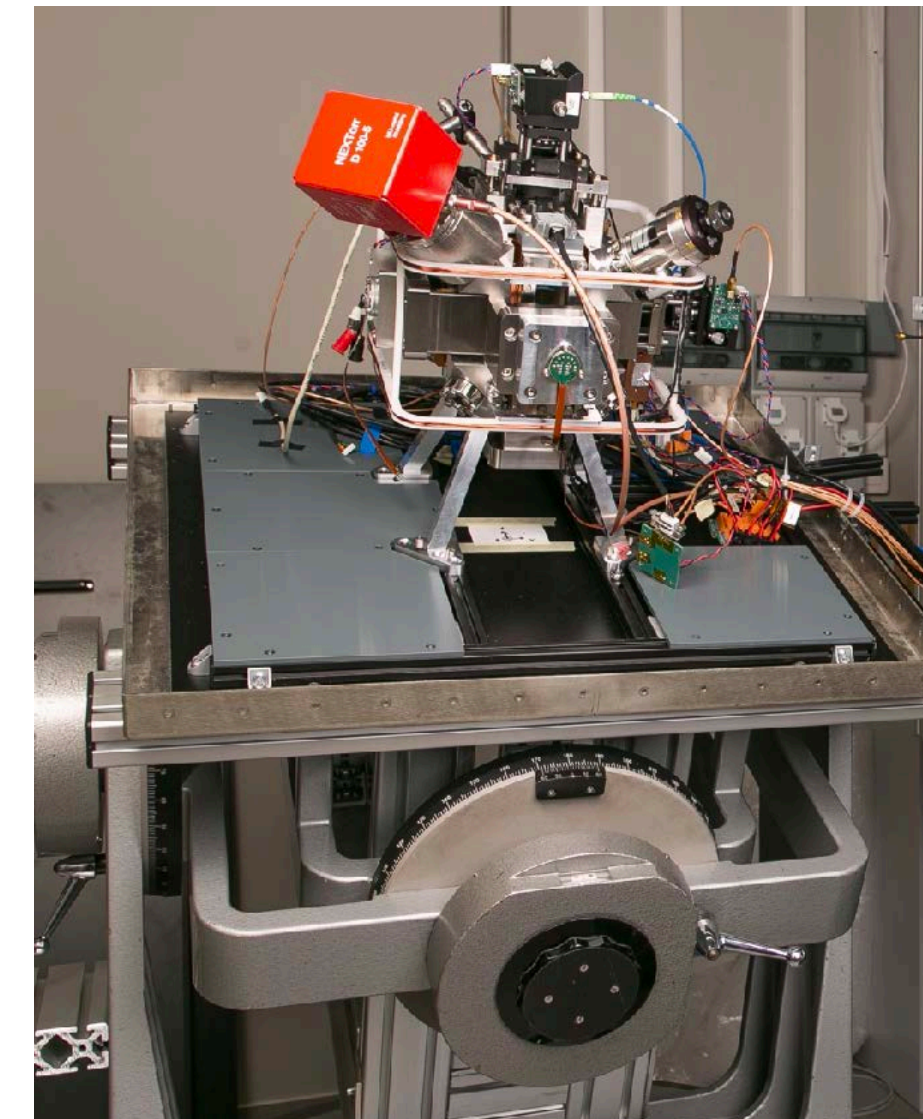
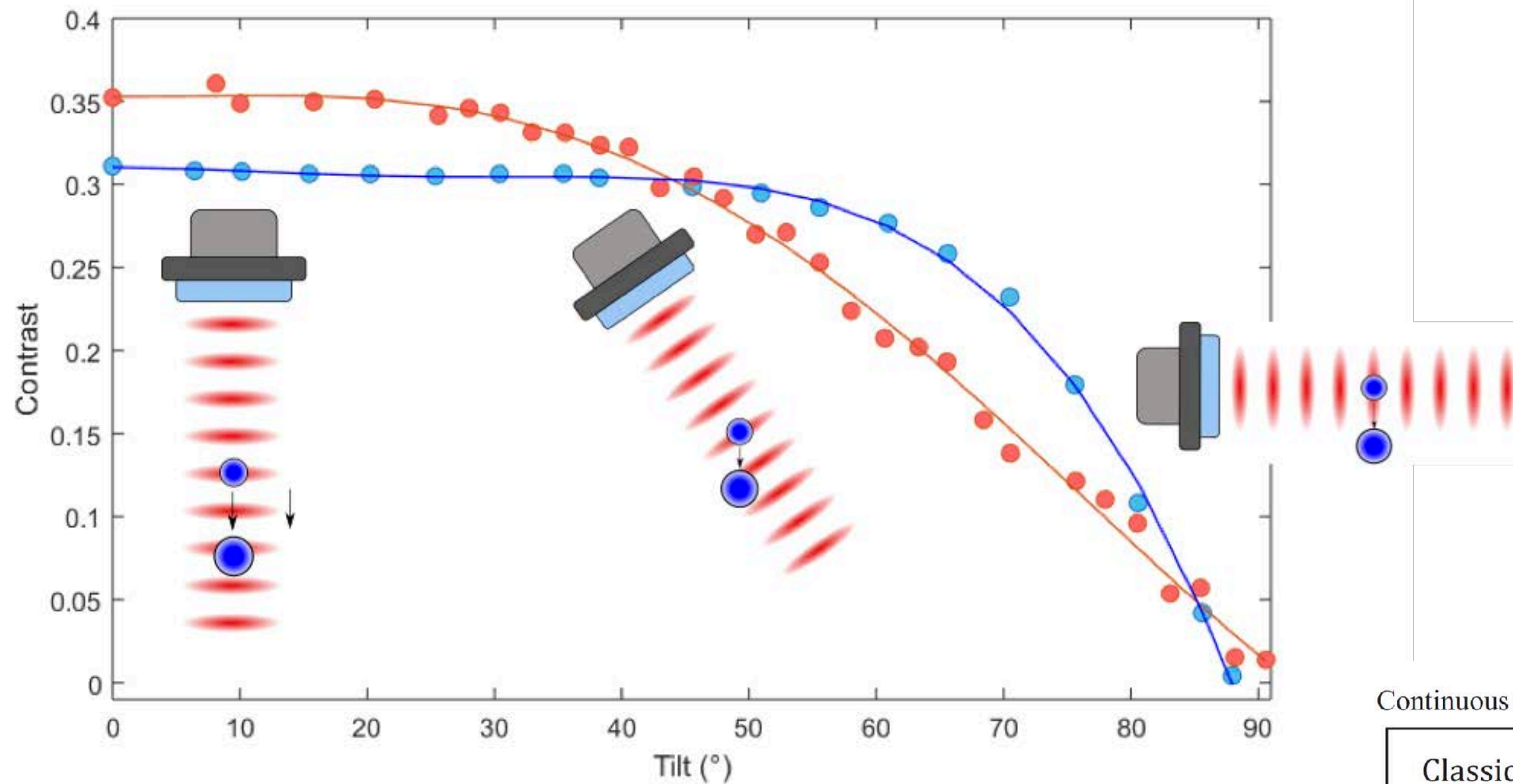
• Dark fringe :
independent of T

$$g = \frac{\alpha_0}{k_{\text{eff}}}$$

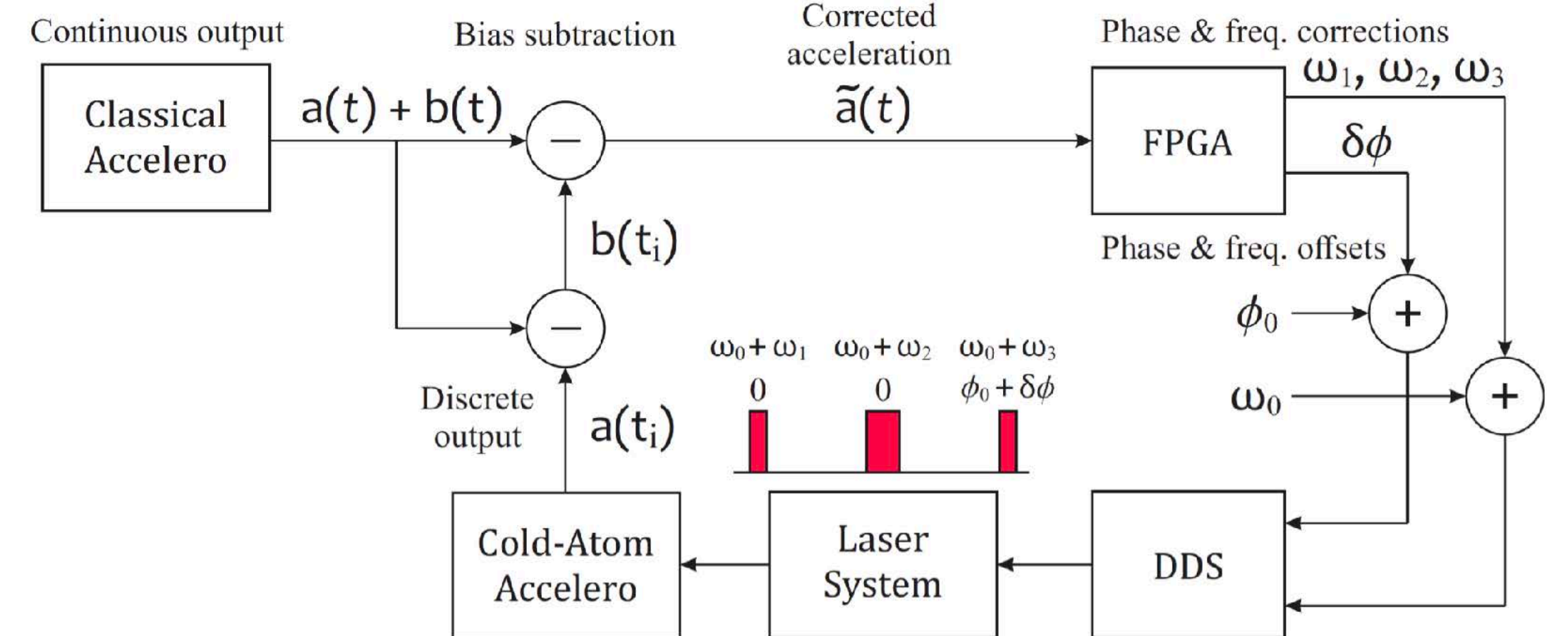




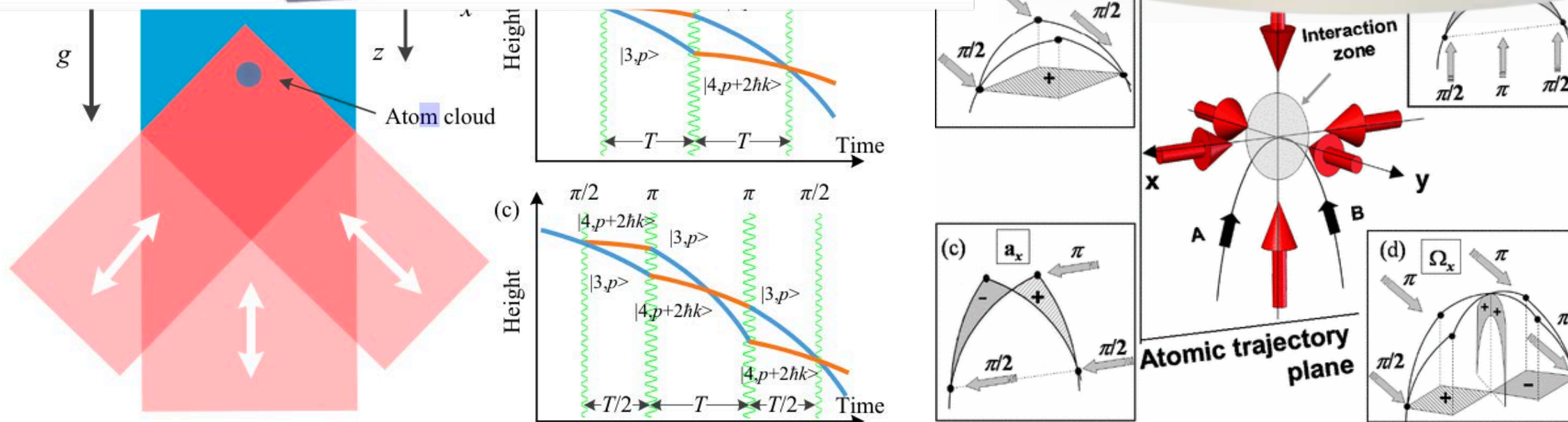
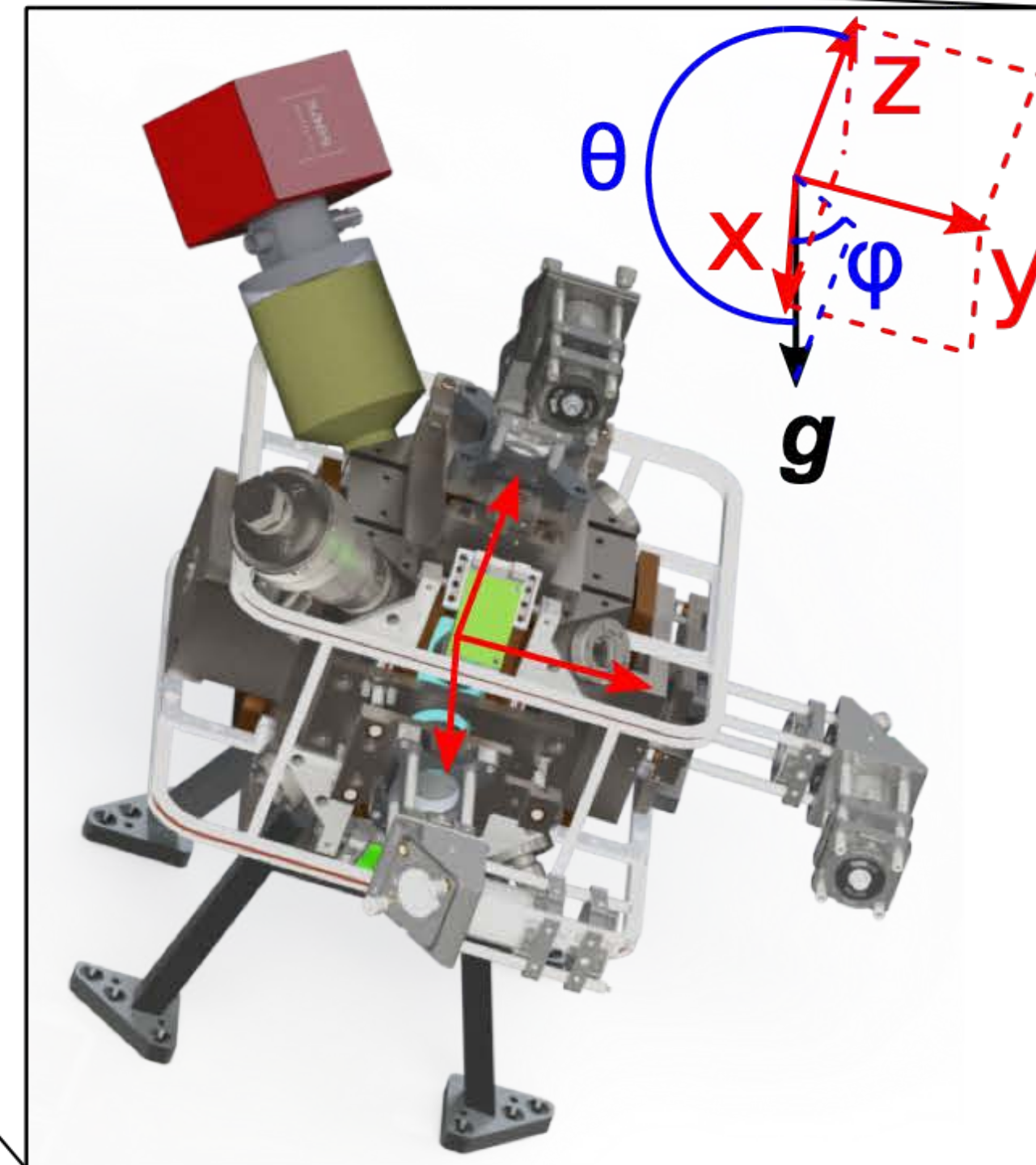
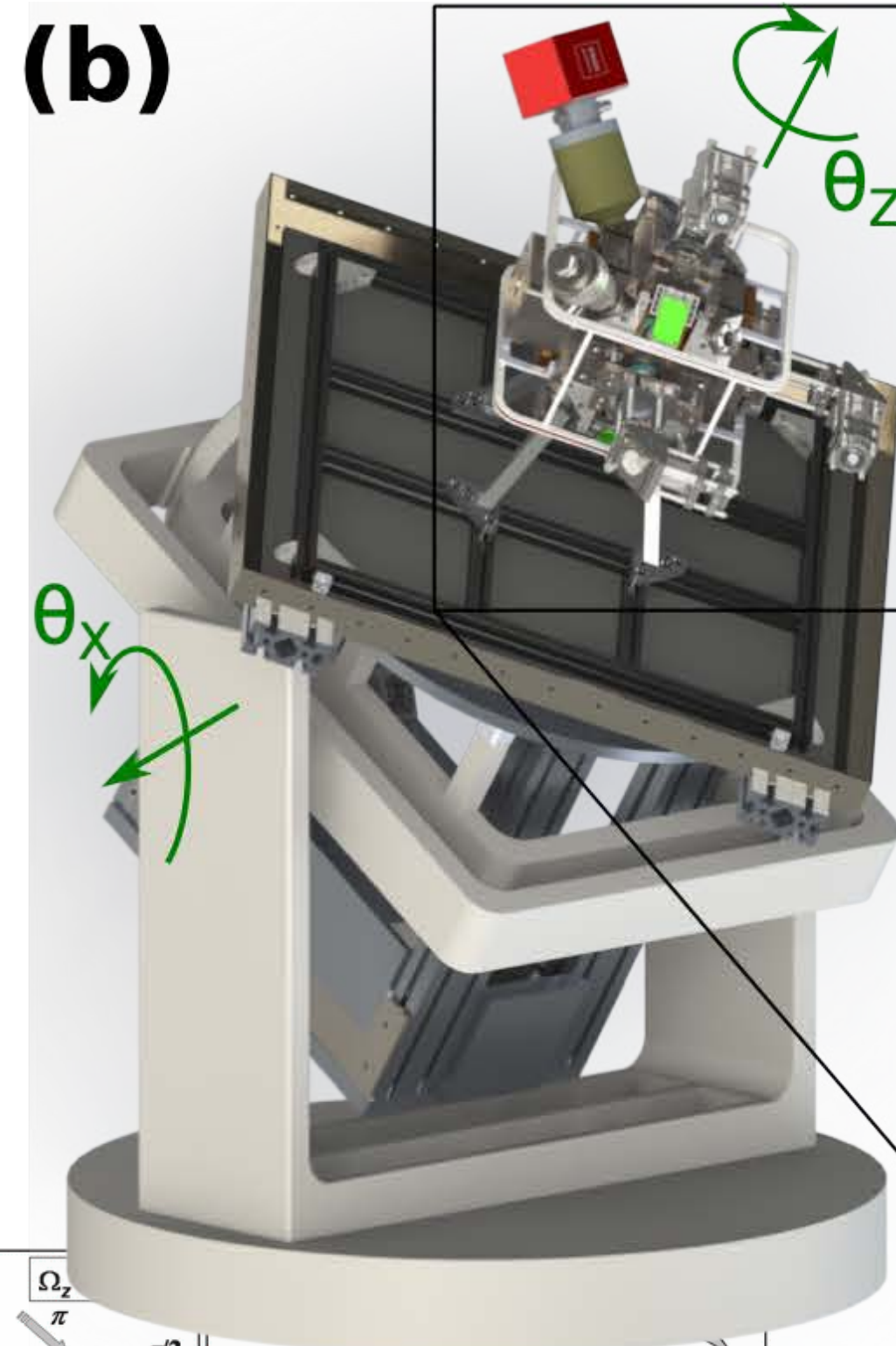
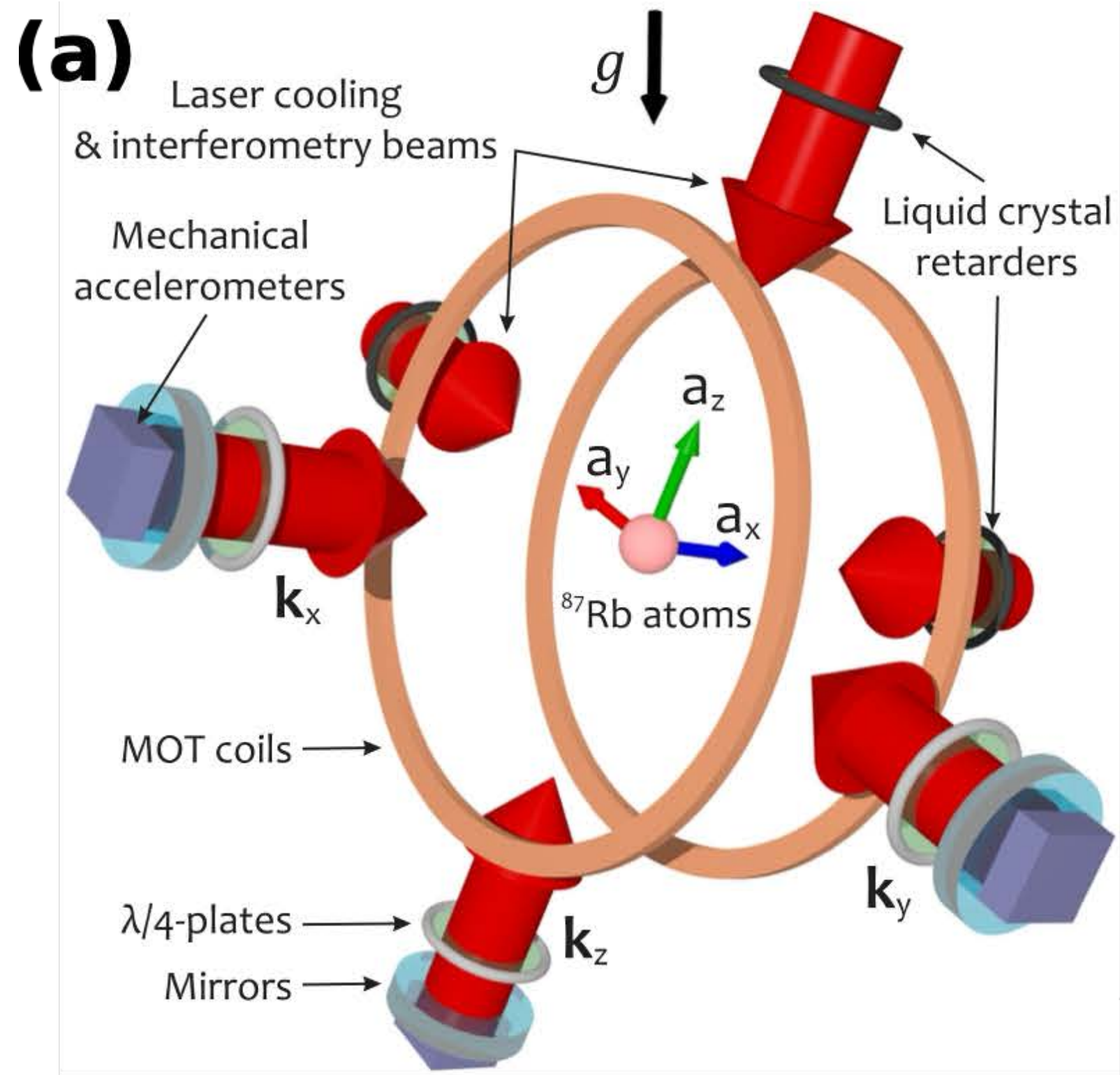
Real time compensation of tilt



- Contrast is maintained over a large range.
- Close to the horizontal, the contrast is lost due to the finite size of the beam and mixing with parasitic interferometers.



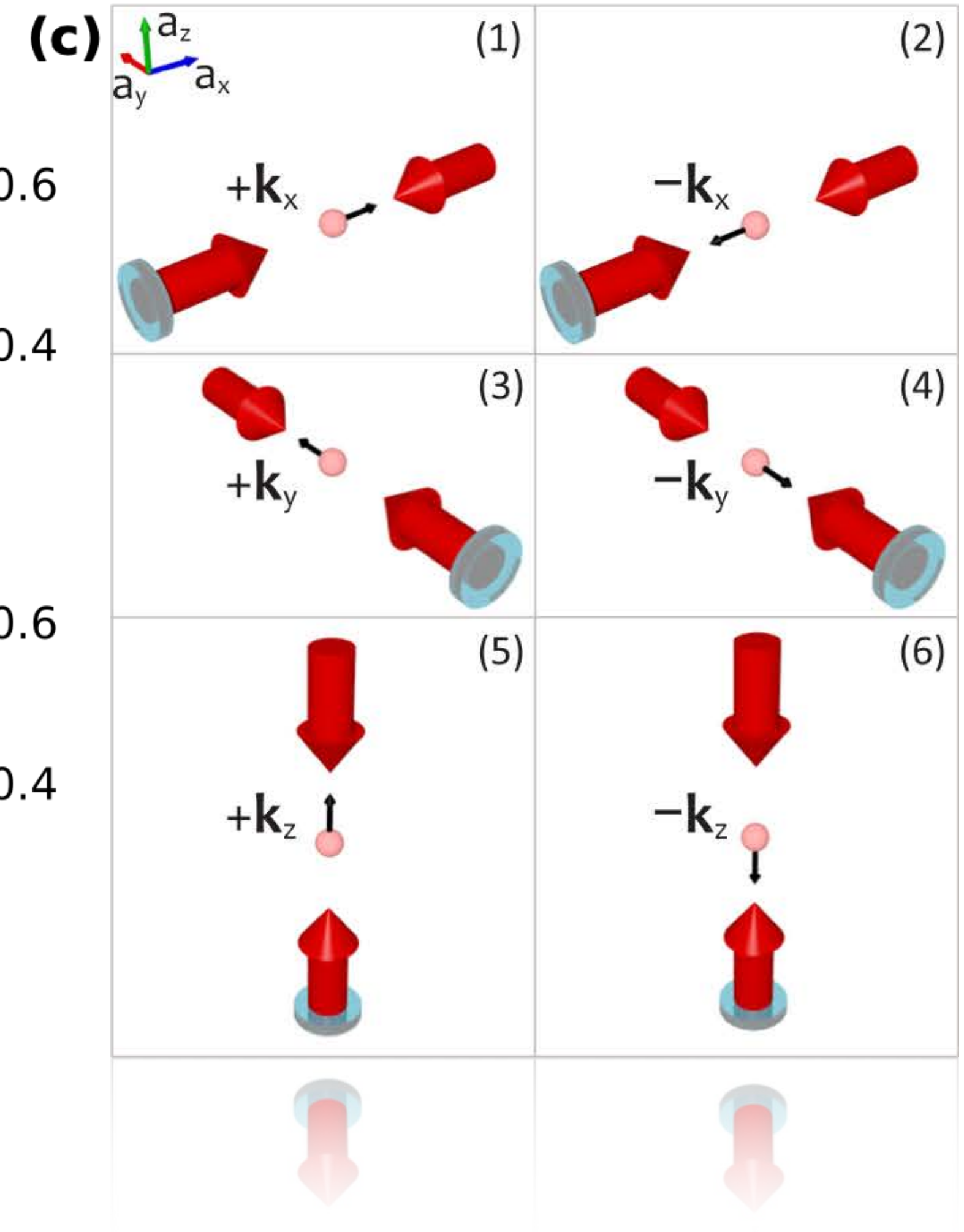
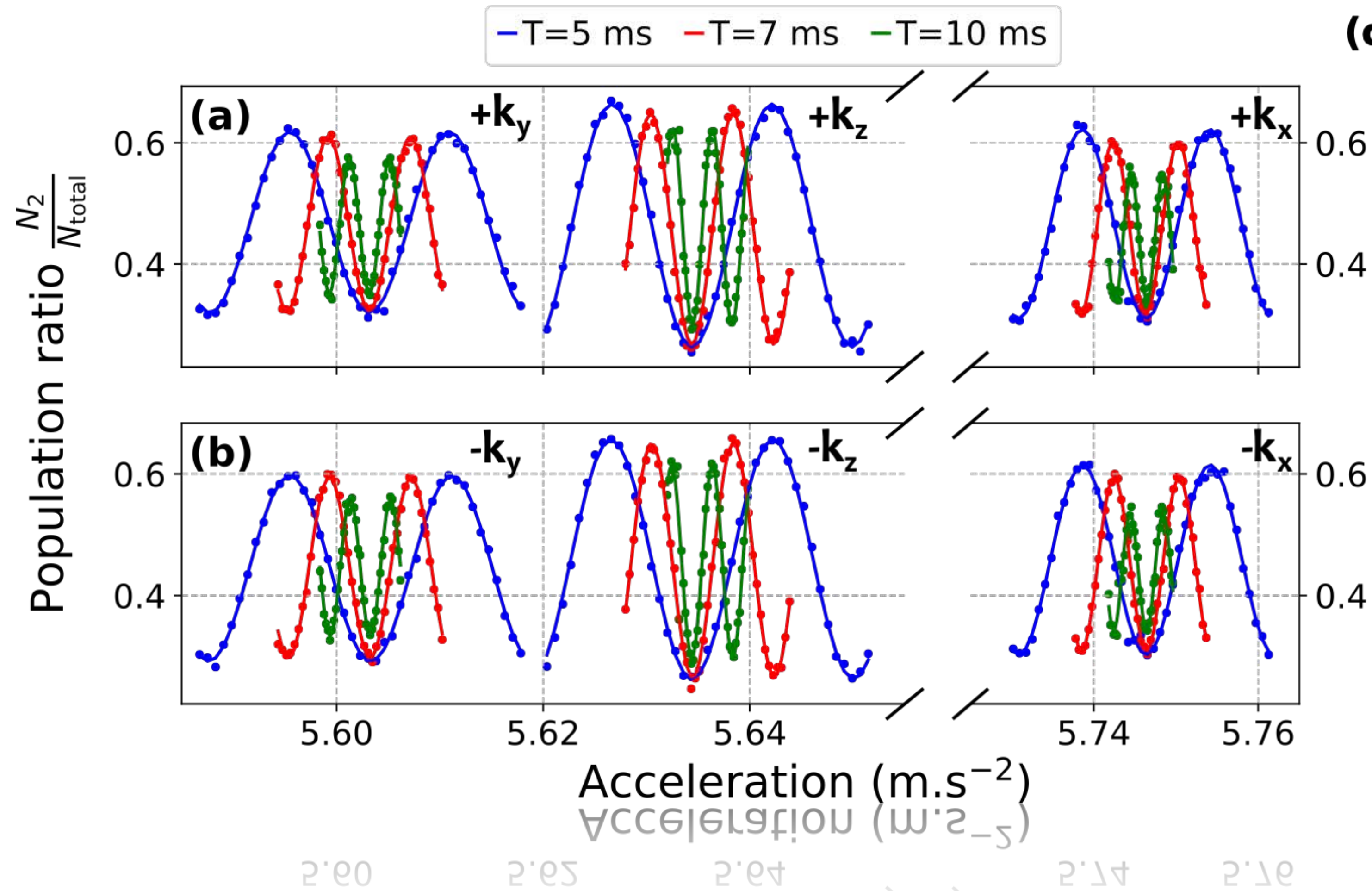
Hybrid Quantum Accelerometer Triad

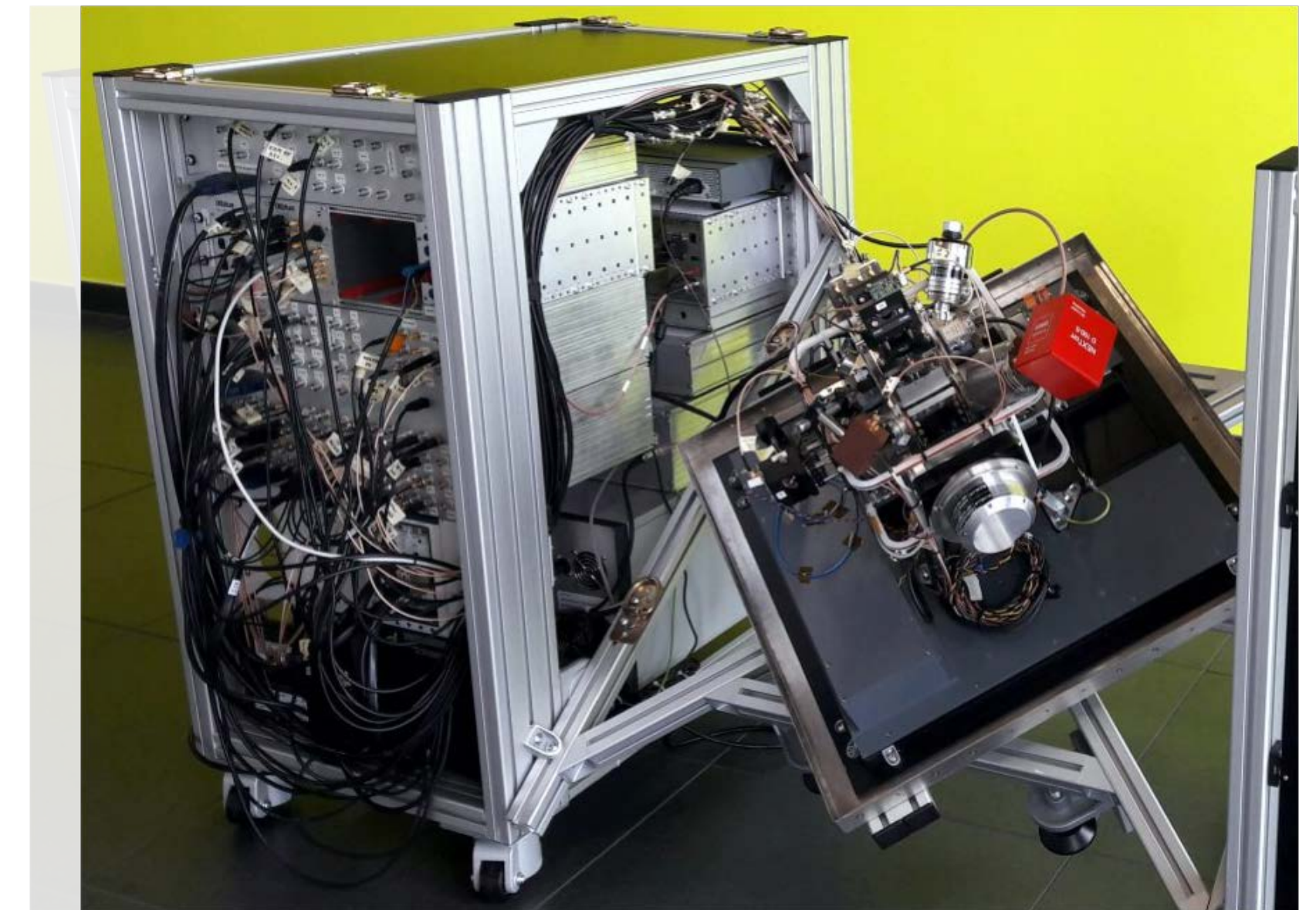
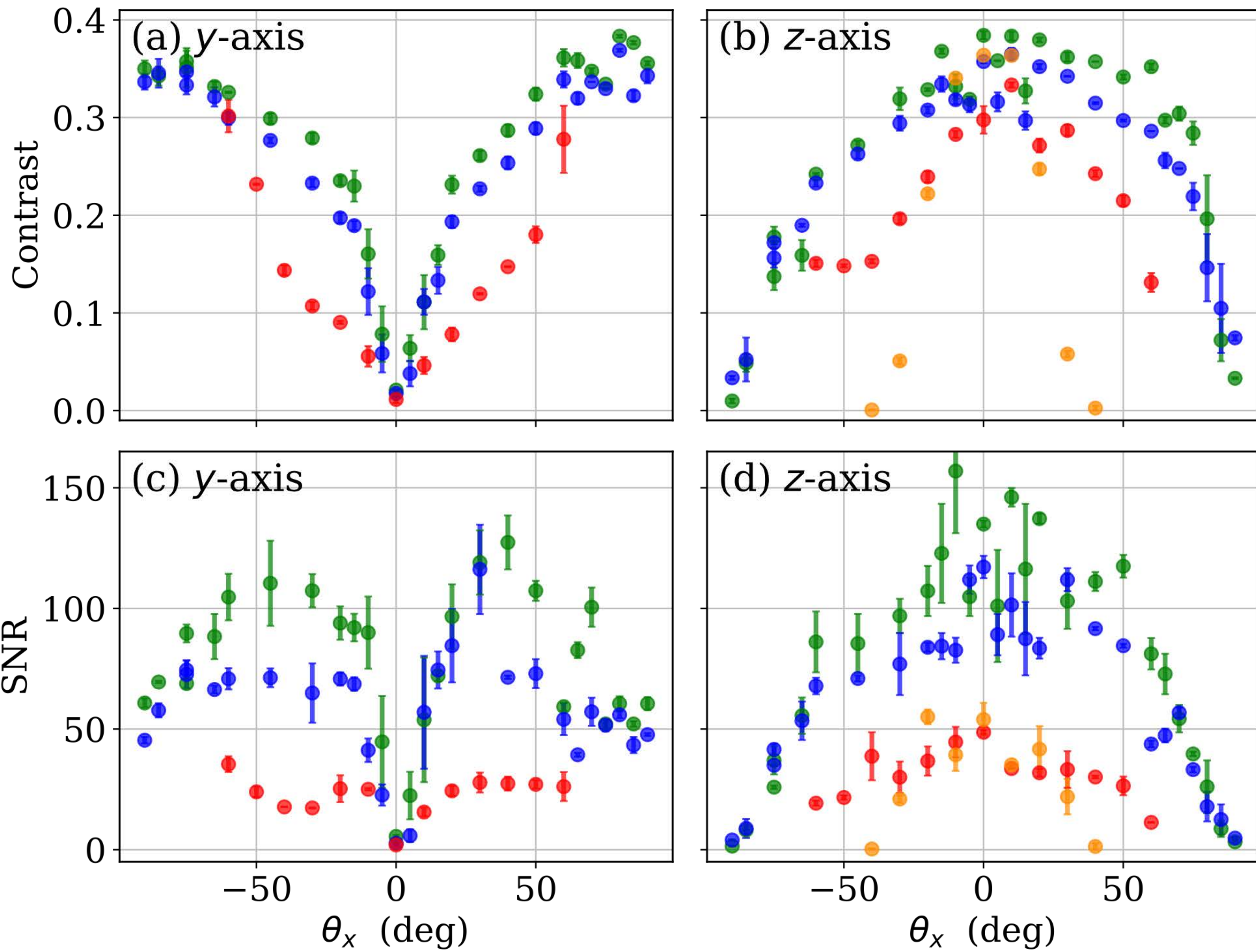


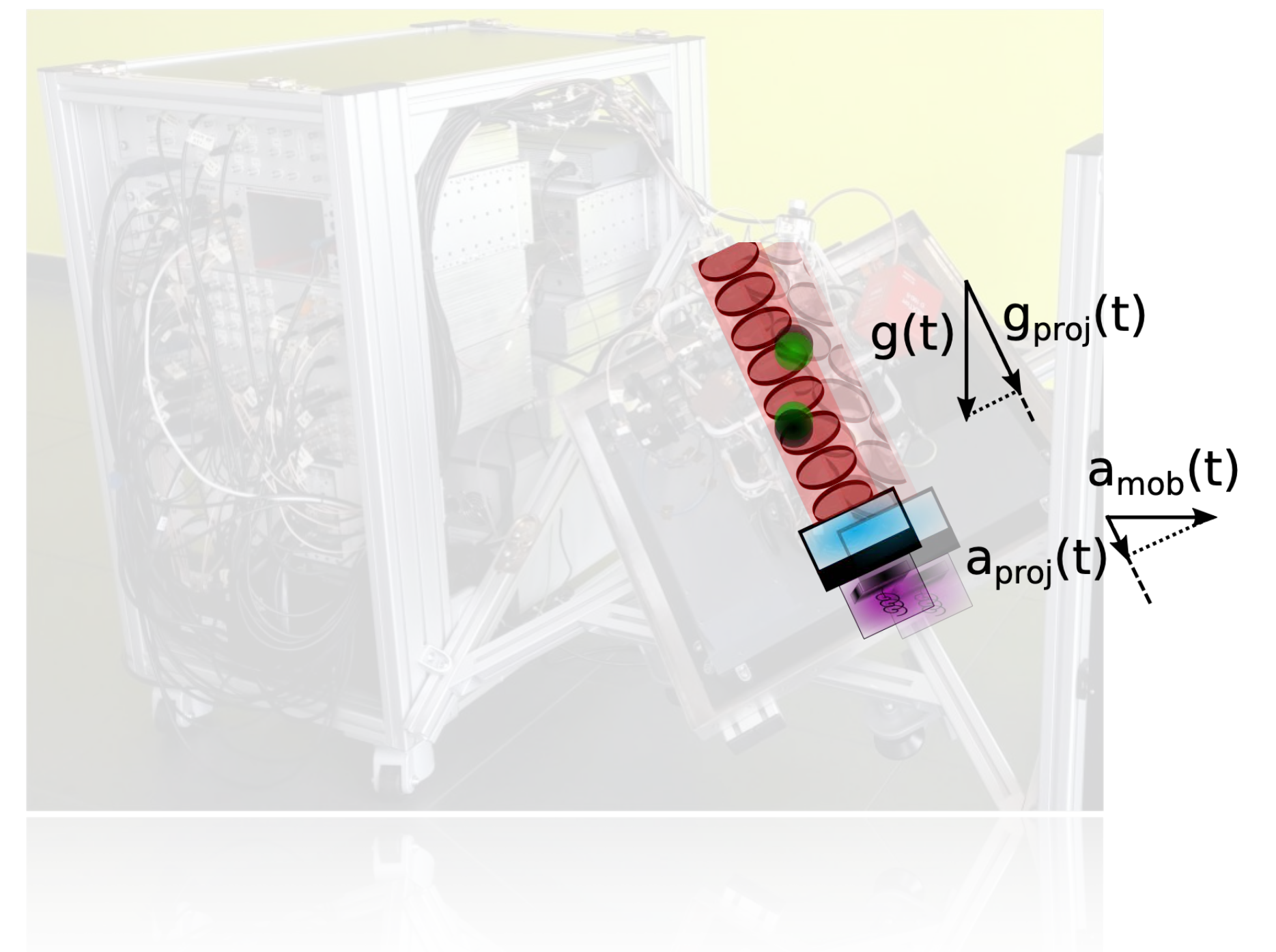
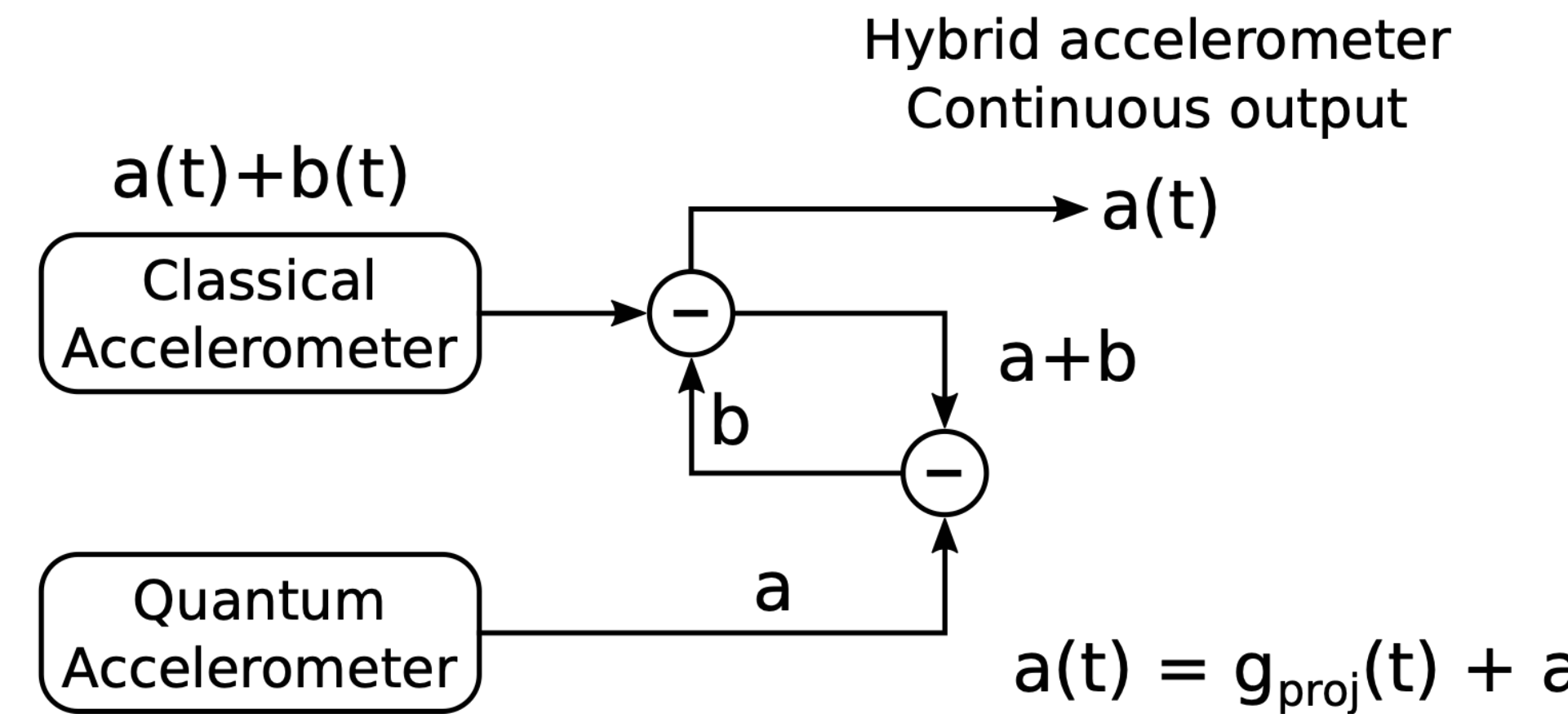
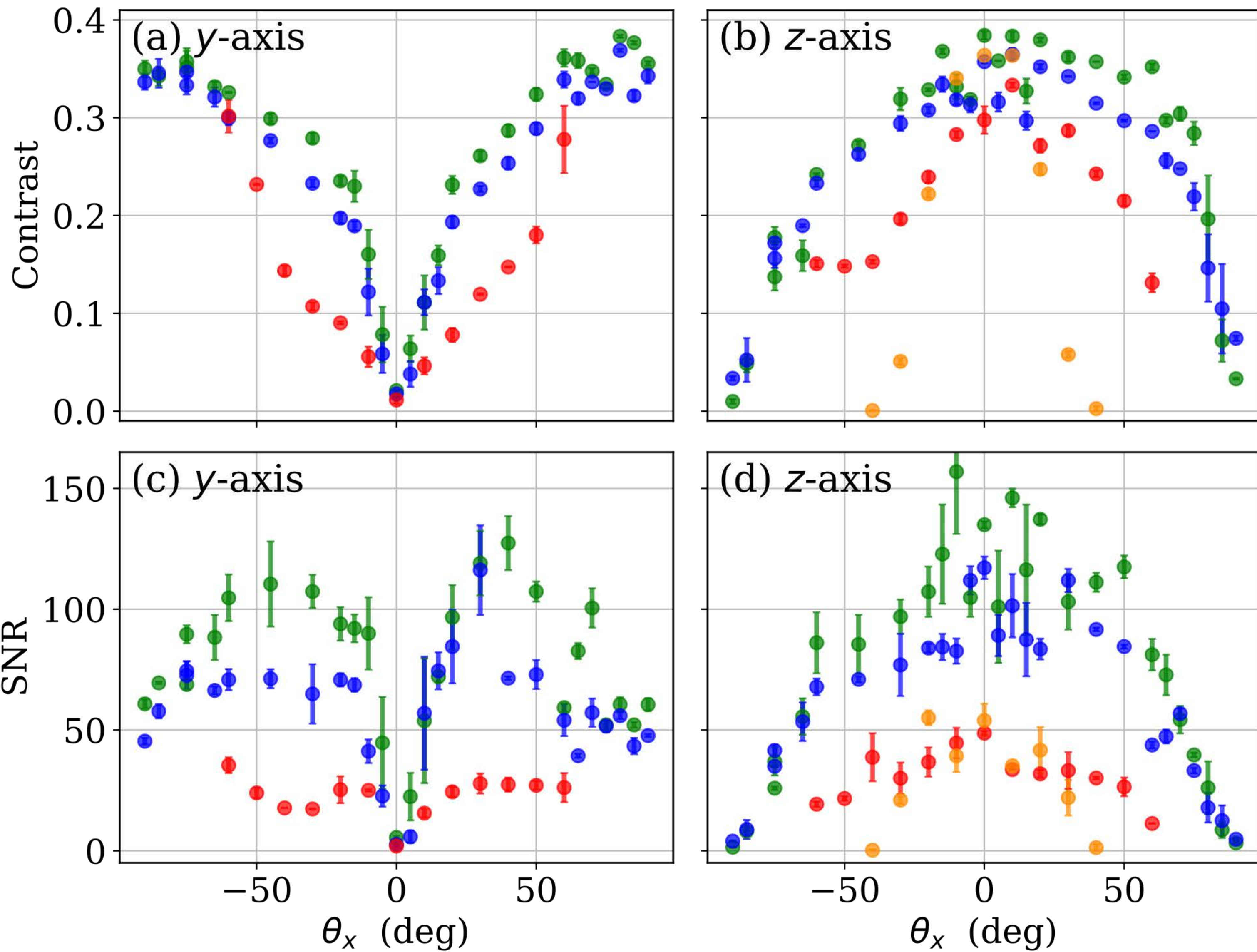
B. Canuel et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 97, 010402 (2006)

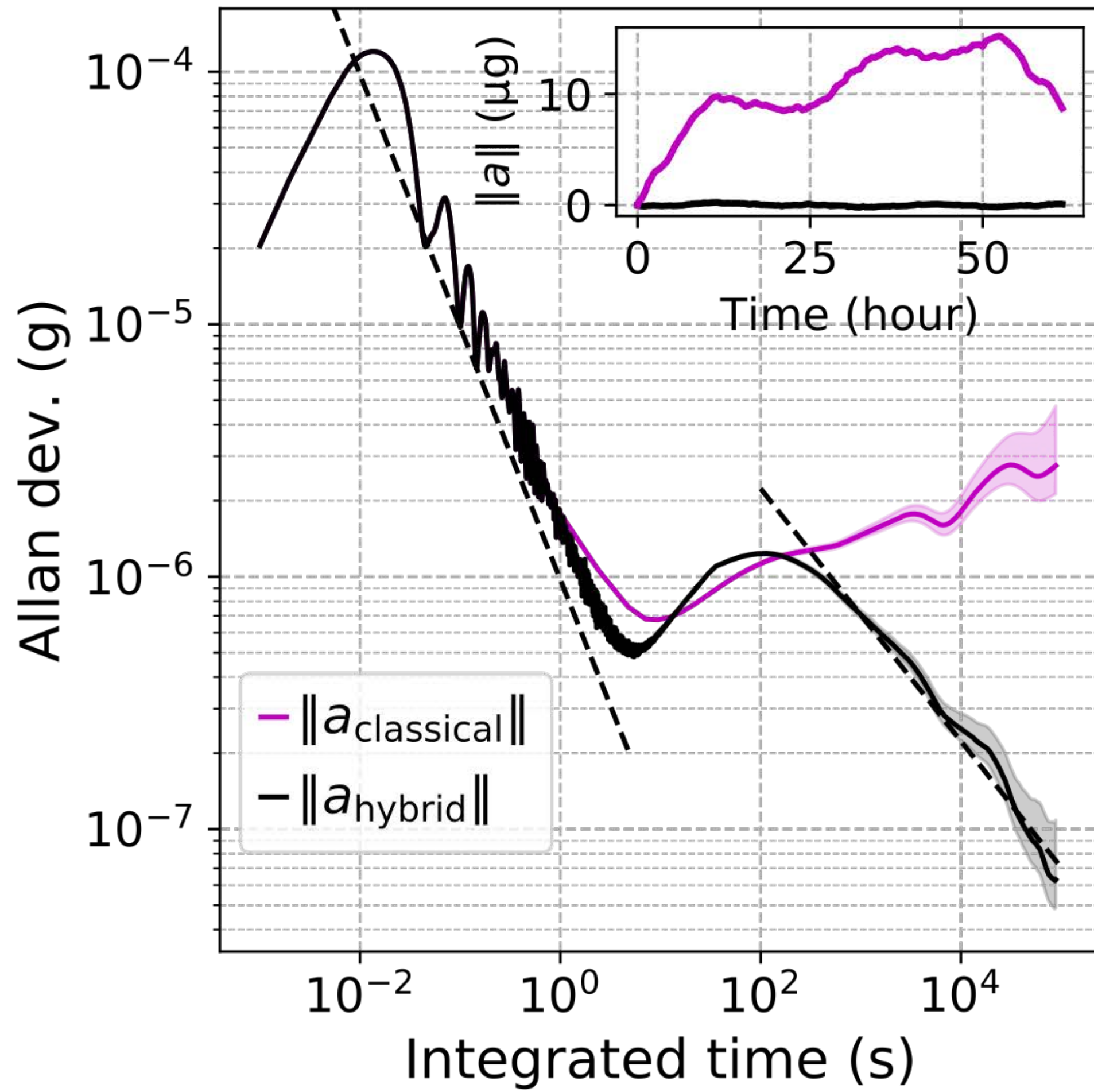
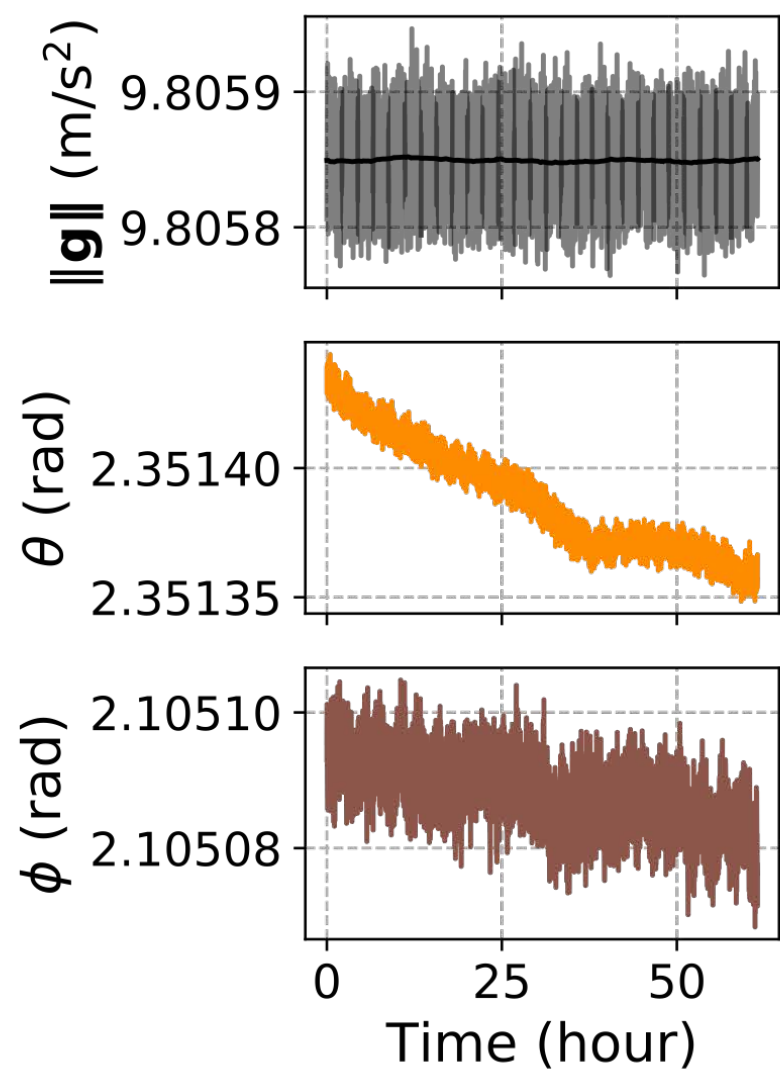
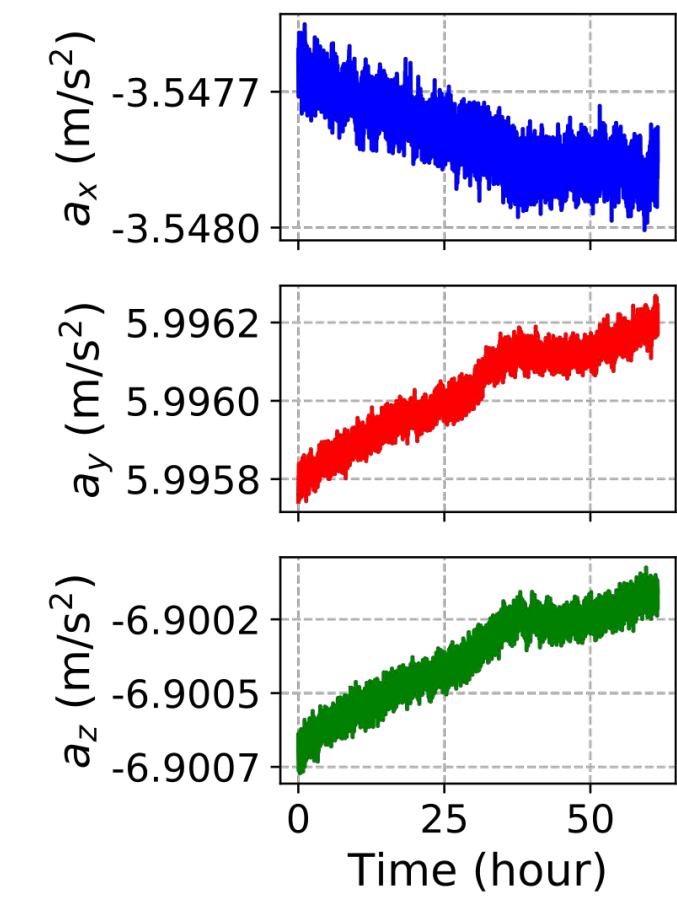
X. Wu et al, Phys. Optica 4, 12, (2017)

Sequential interrogation sequence



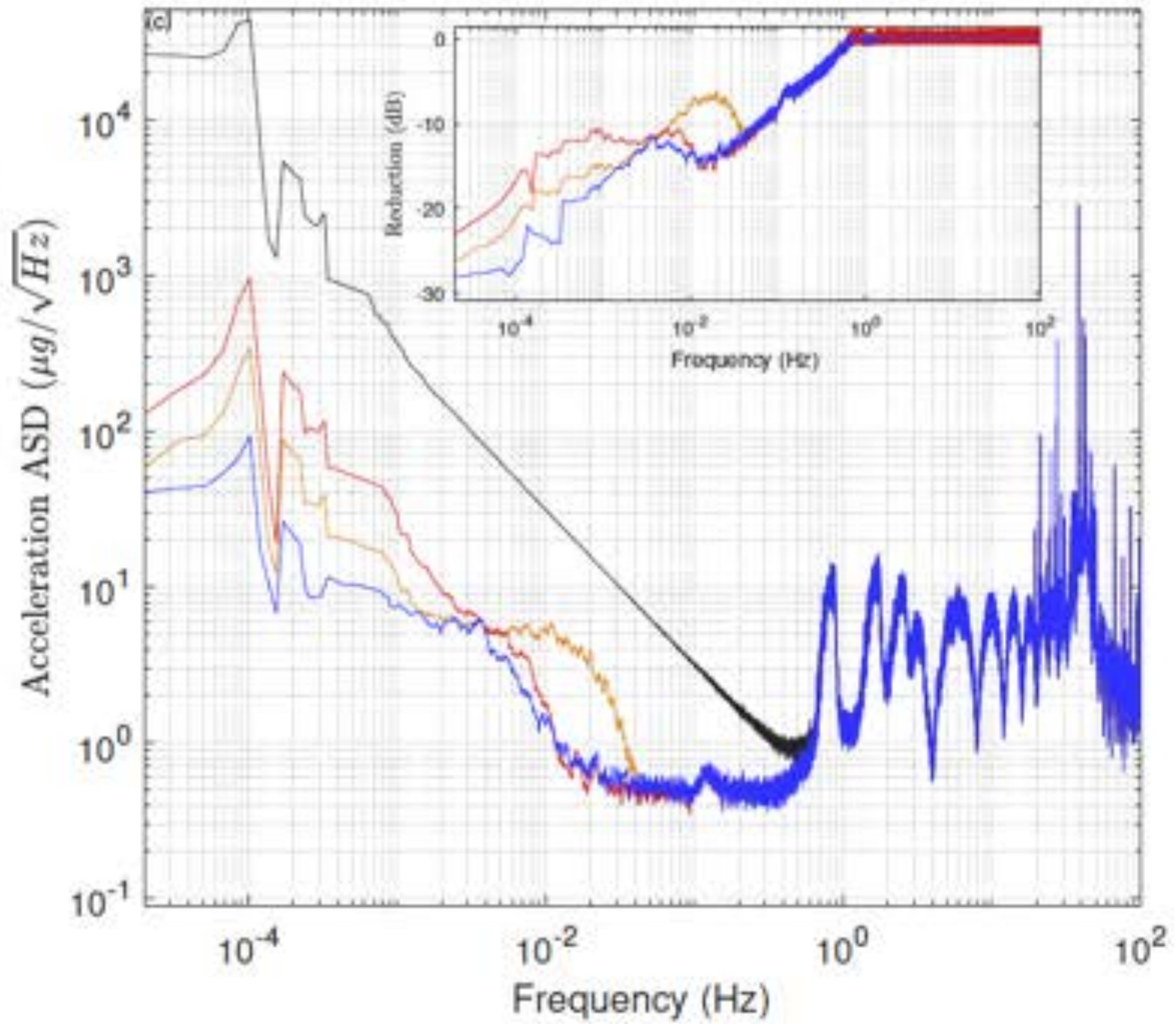
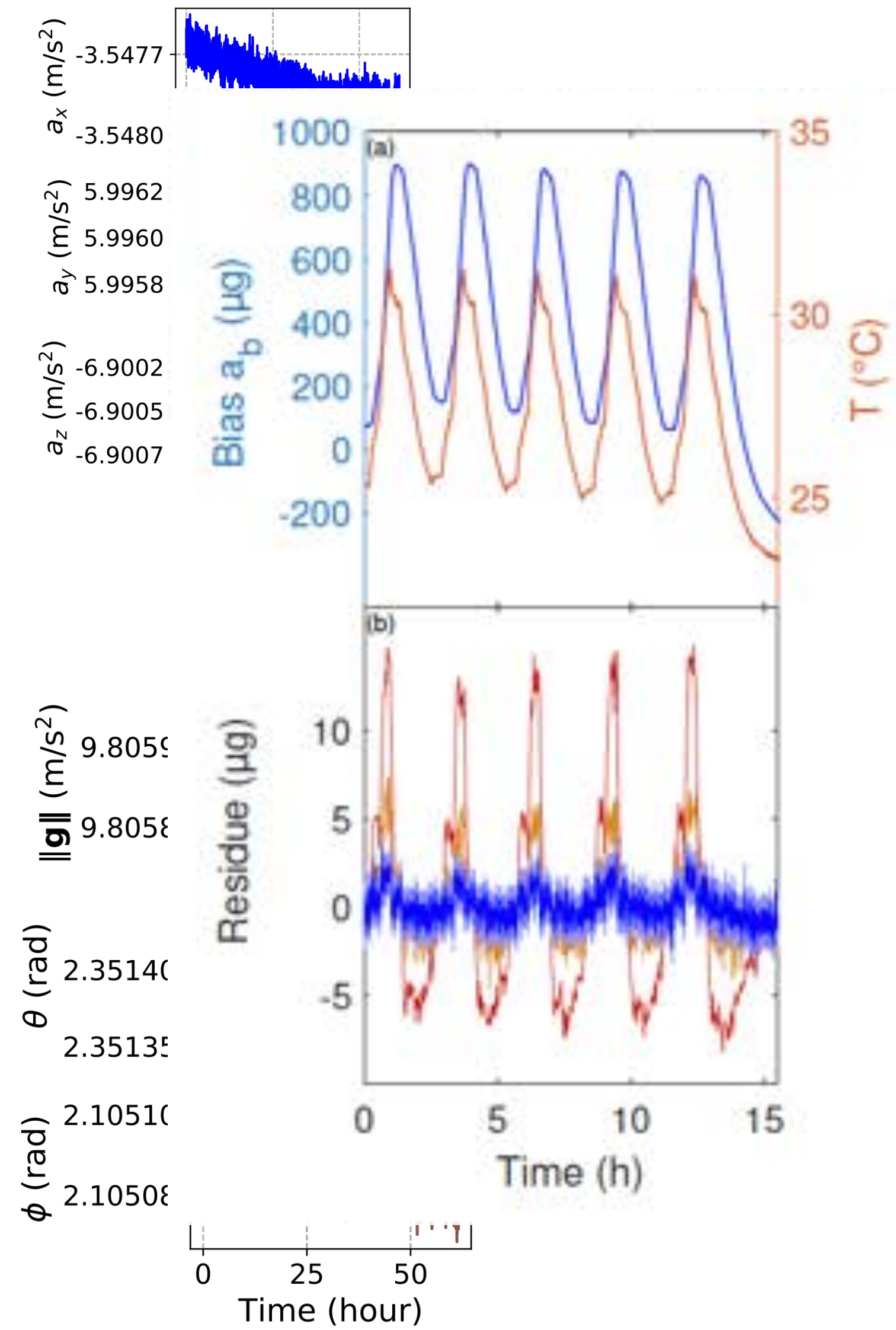






P. Cheinet et al, Phys. Rev. App. 10, 3 (2018)

Science Adv.

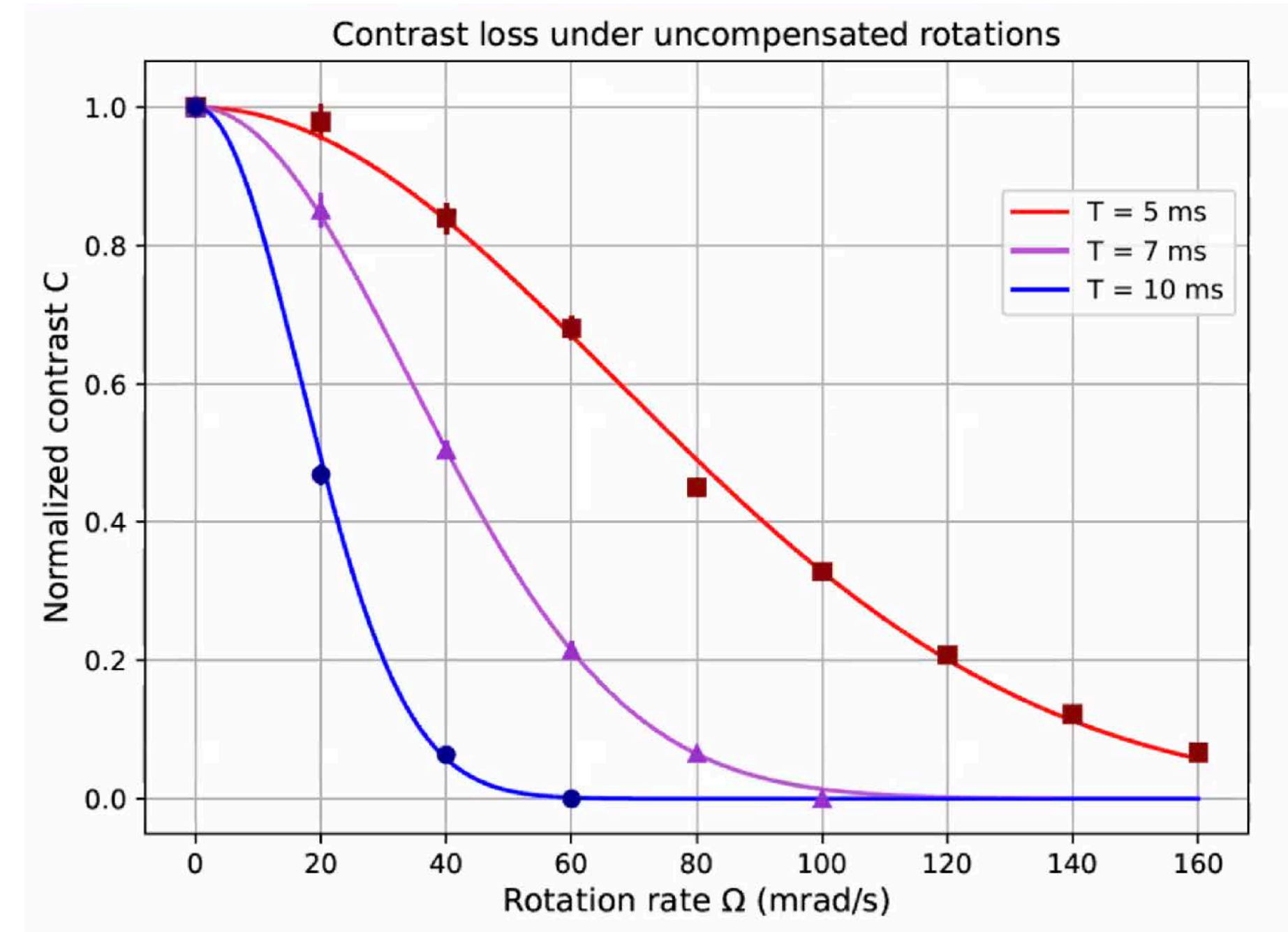
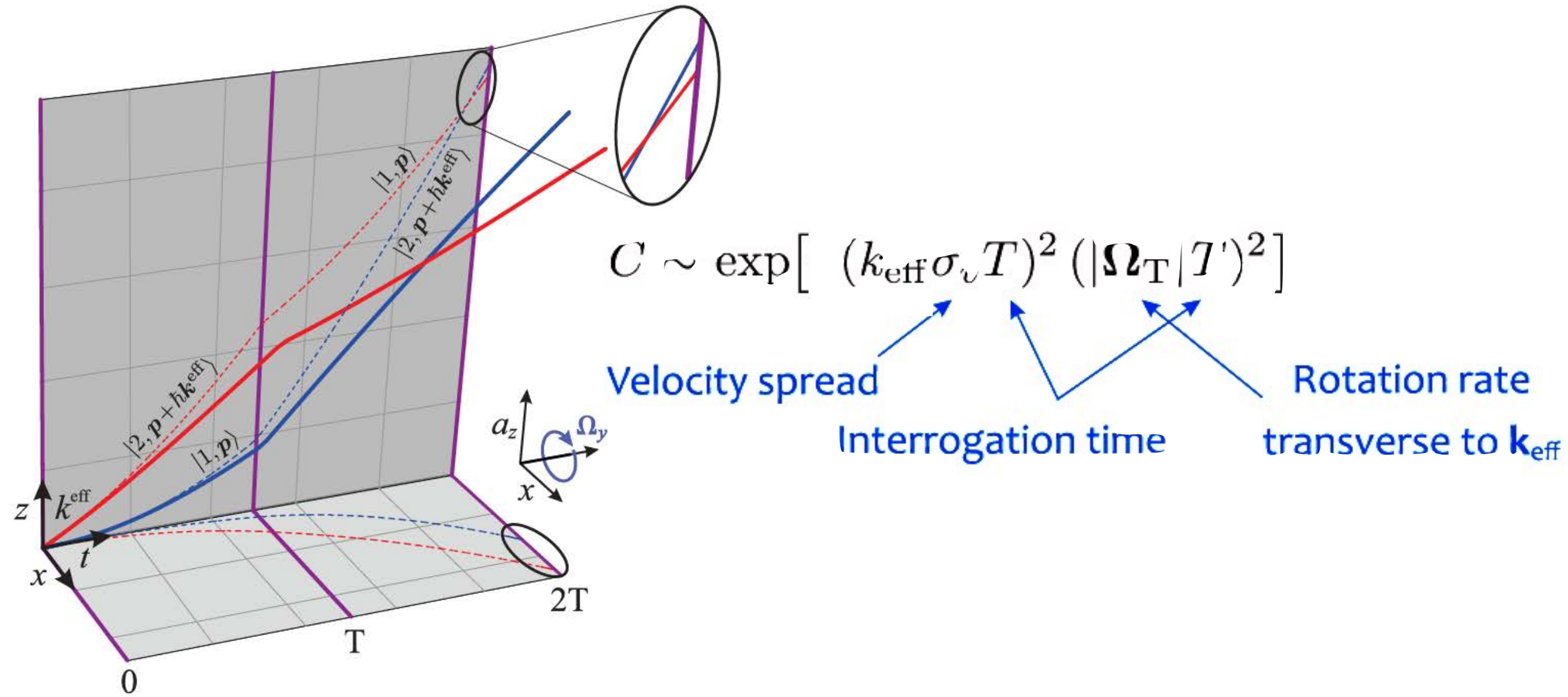


Integrated time (s)

P. Cheinet et al, Phys. Rev. App. 10, 3 (2018)

Science Adv.

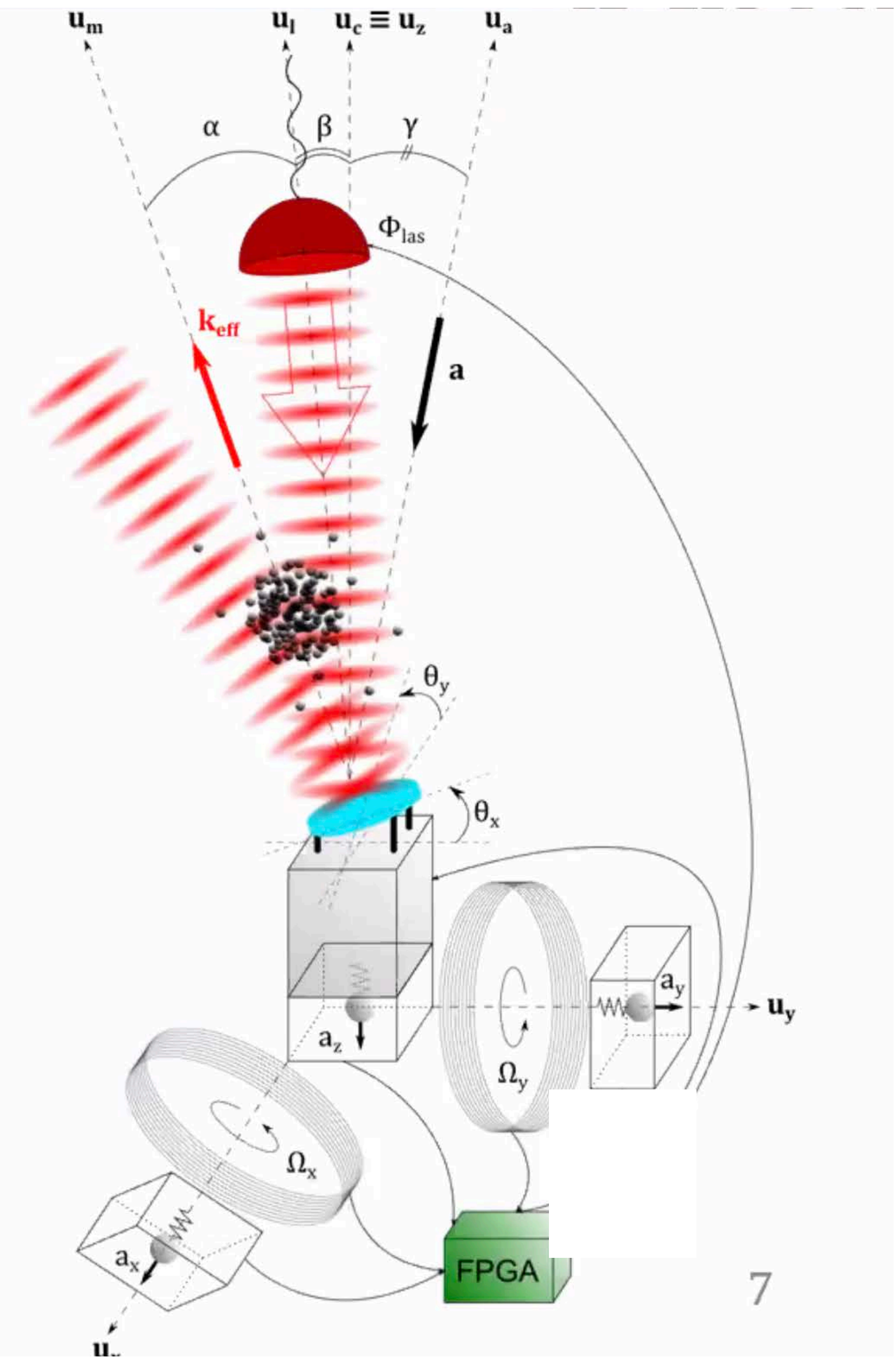
How to cope with rotations



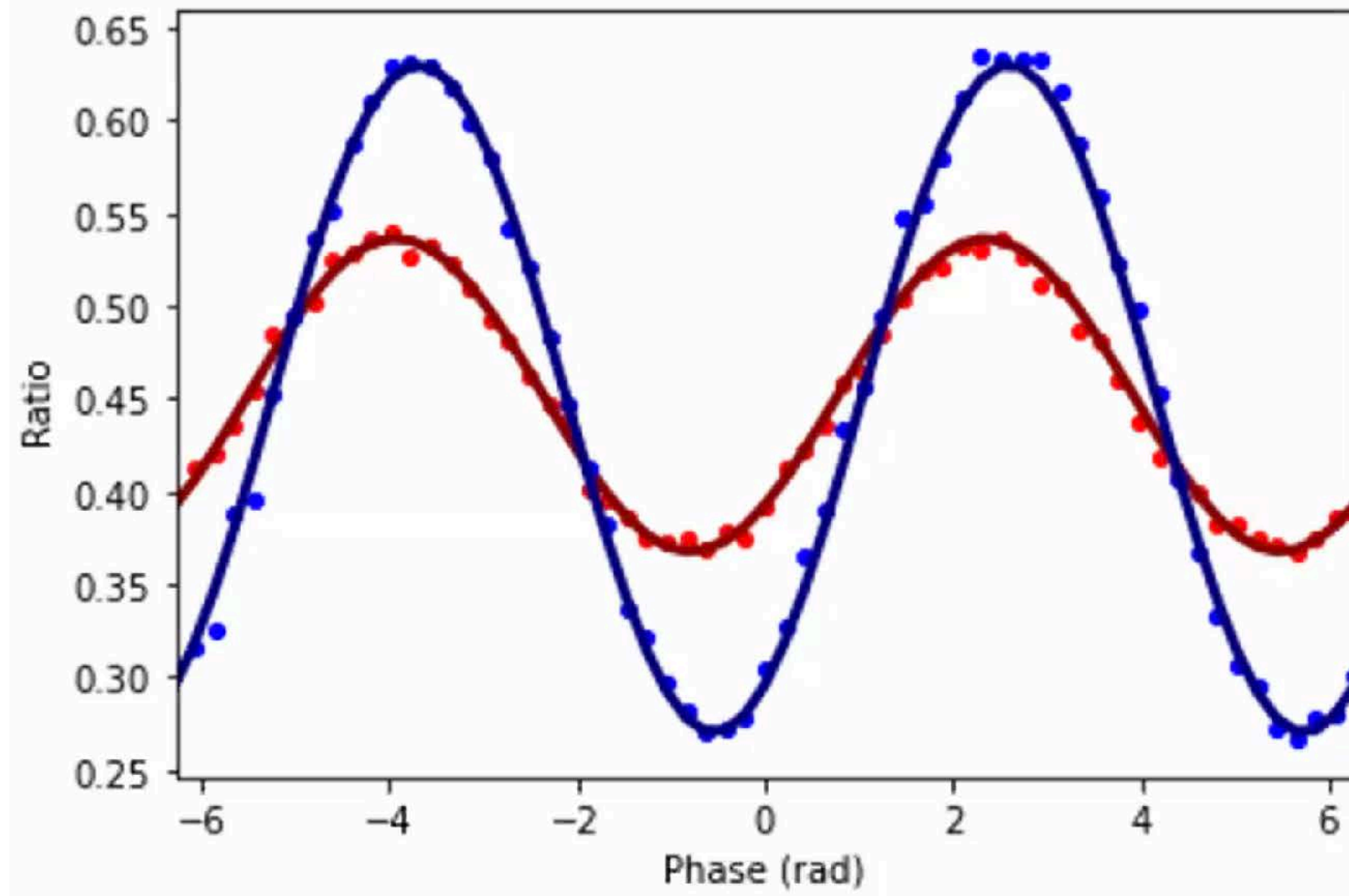
Rotation in the plane $\Omega_y \approx 5$ deg/s

- **100 % contrast loss in ≈ 10 ms**
 - Limiting for navigation systems
 - Limiting for space mission in LEO
- **For 5 second interrogation time, rotation needs to be $\approx 6 \cdot 10^{-5}$ deg/s (50 times than earth rotation)**
 - Rotation compensation of retroreflecting mirror

- ✓ High accuracy, low noise FOGs used for both navigation purposes and interferometer contrast loss compensation
- ✓ Tip-tilt stage used for fast and accurate mirror's orientation correction
- ✓ Real-time FOGs data acquisition and processing, tip-tilt driving through custom FPGA board and software



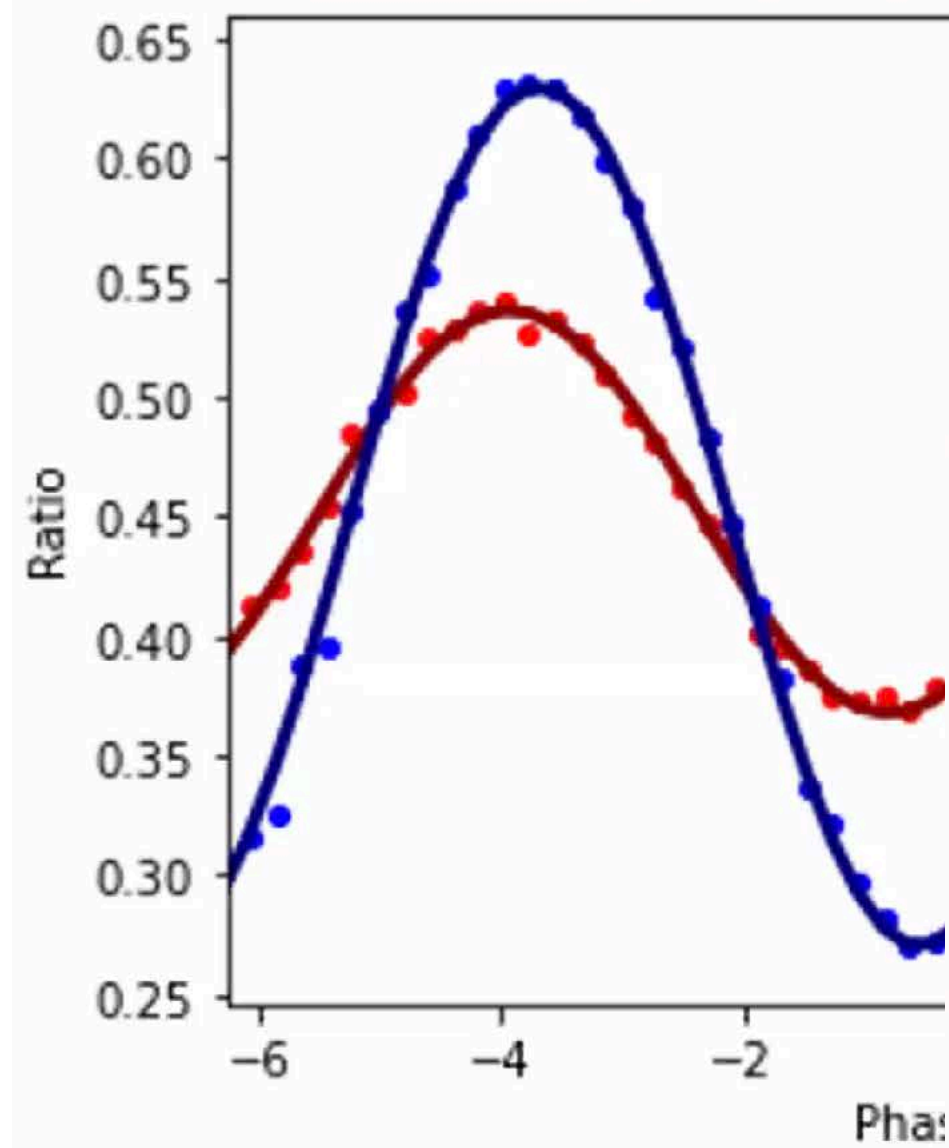
Dynamic compensation of rotation



Fringes without correction at $T = 10$ ms under:

- $\Omega = 0$ mrad/s
- $\Omega = 20$ mrad/s ≈ 1.1 °/s

Dynamic compensation of rotation



Atomic signal retrieval process

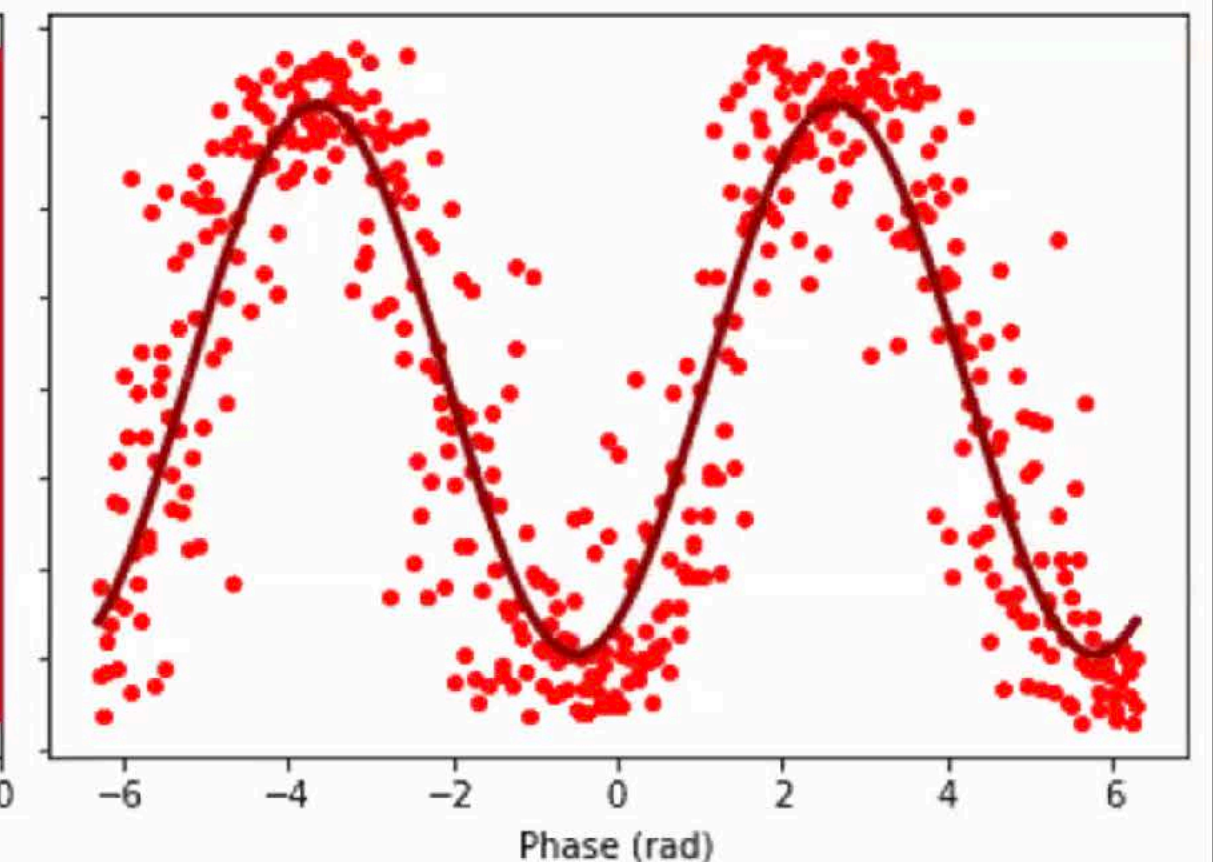
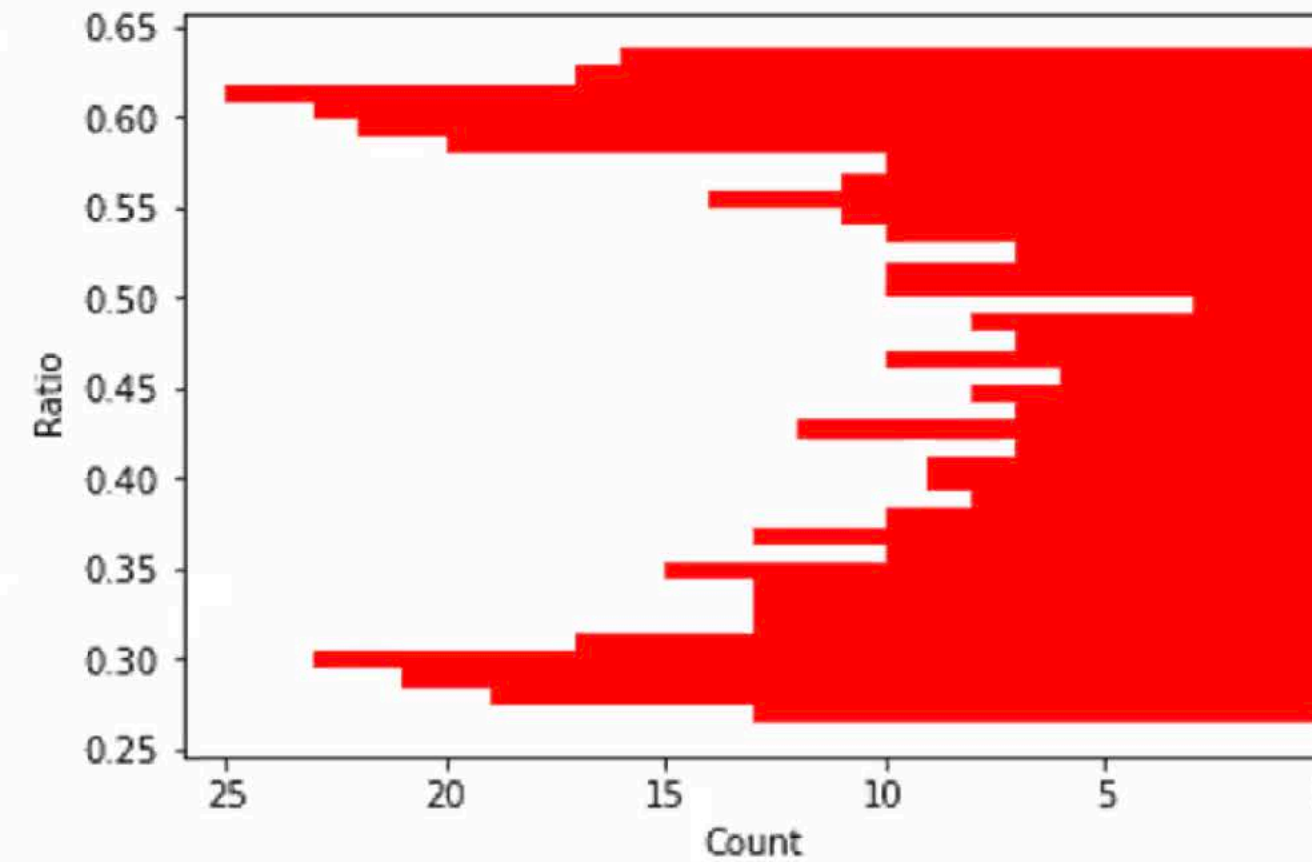
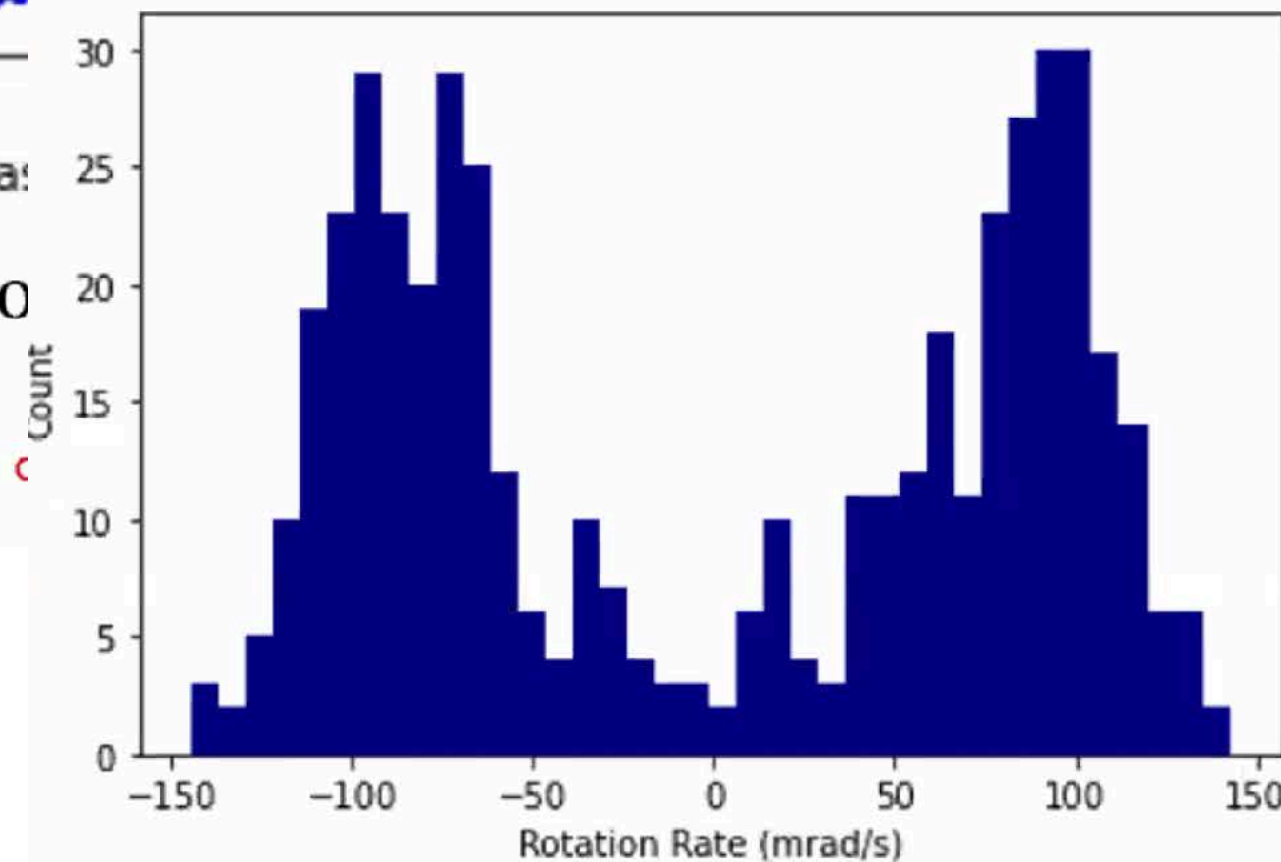
- Rotation rate measurement with FOGs
- Correction of the mirror orientation with a piezo-actuated tip-tilt platform
- Real-time correction of the laser phase

Performances of the correction system

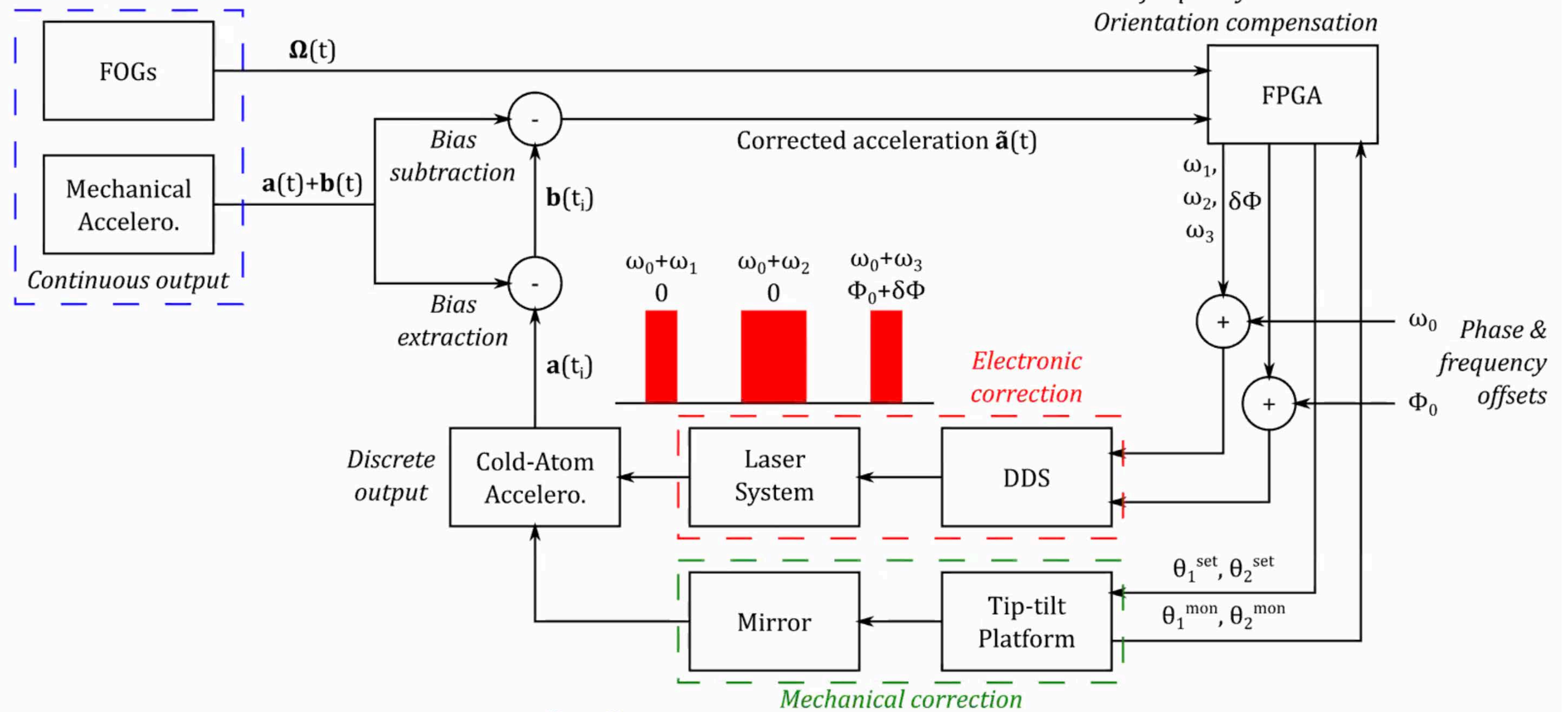
- Full contrast retrieval
- Visible fringes with partial phase correction
 - ✓ Interrogation times up to 10 ms
 - ✓ Rotation rates up to 150 mrad/s $\approx 8.6^\circ/\text{s}$

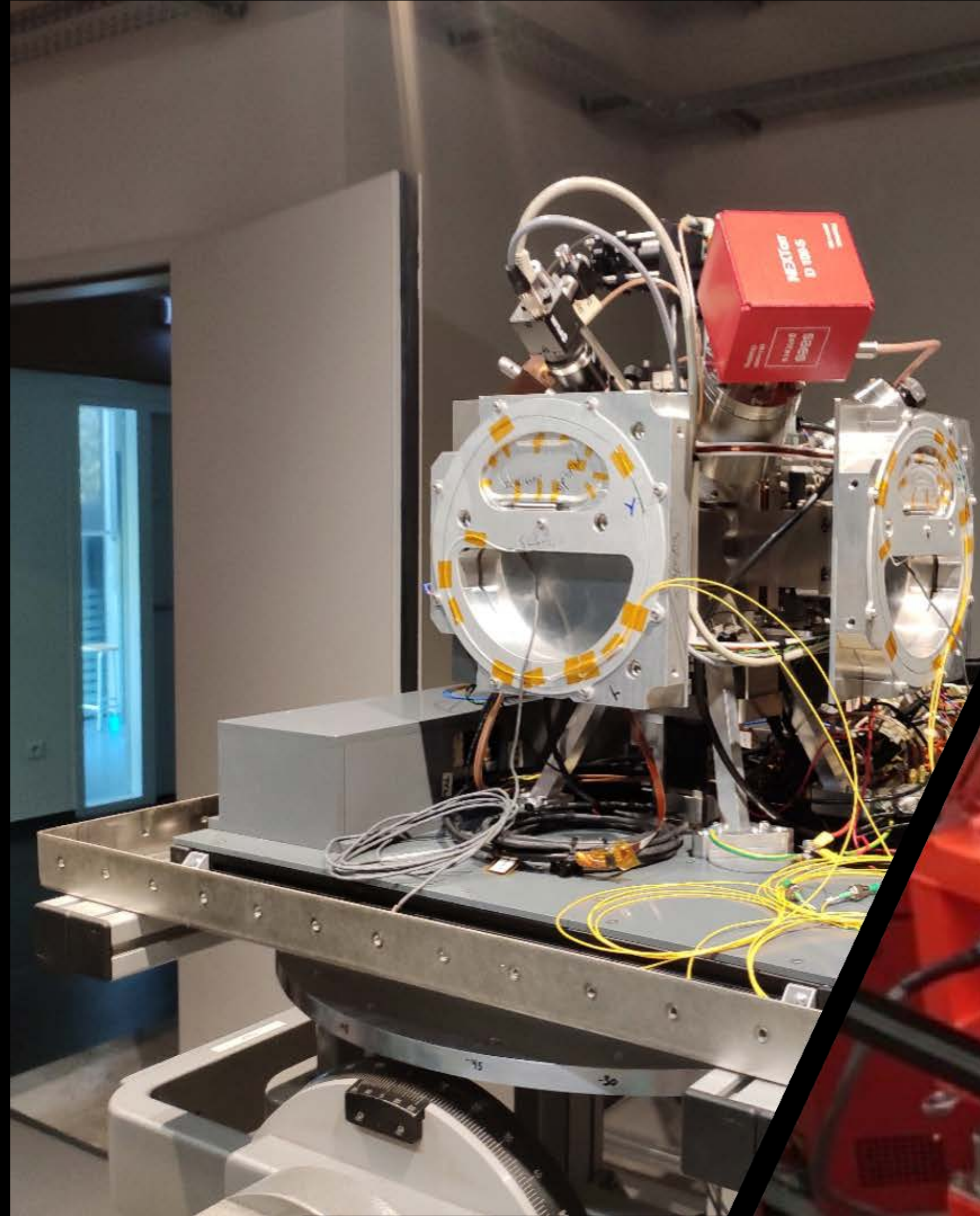
Fringes without correction

- $\Omega = 0$ mrad/s
- $\Omega = 20$ mrad/s $\approx 1.1^\circ/\text{s}$



Classical sensing unit

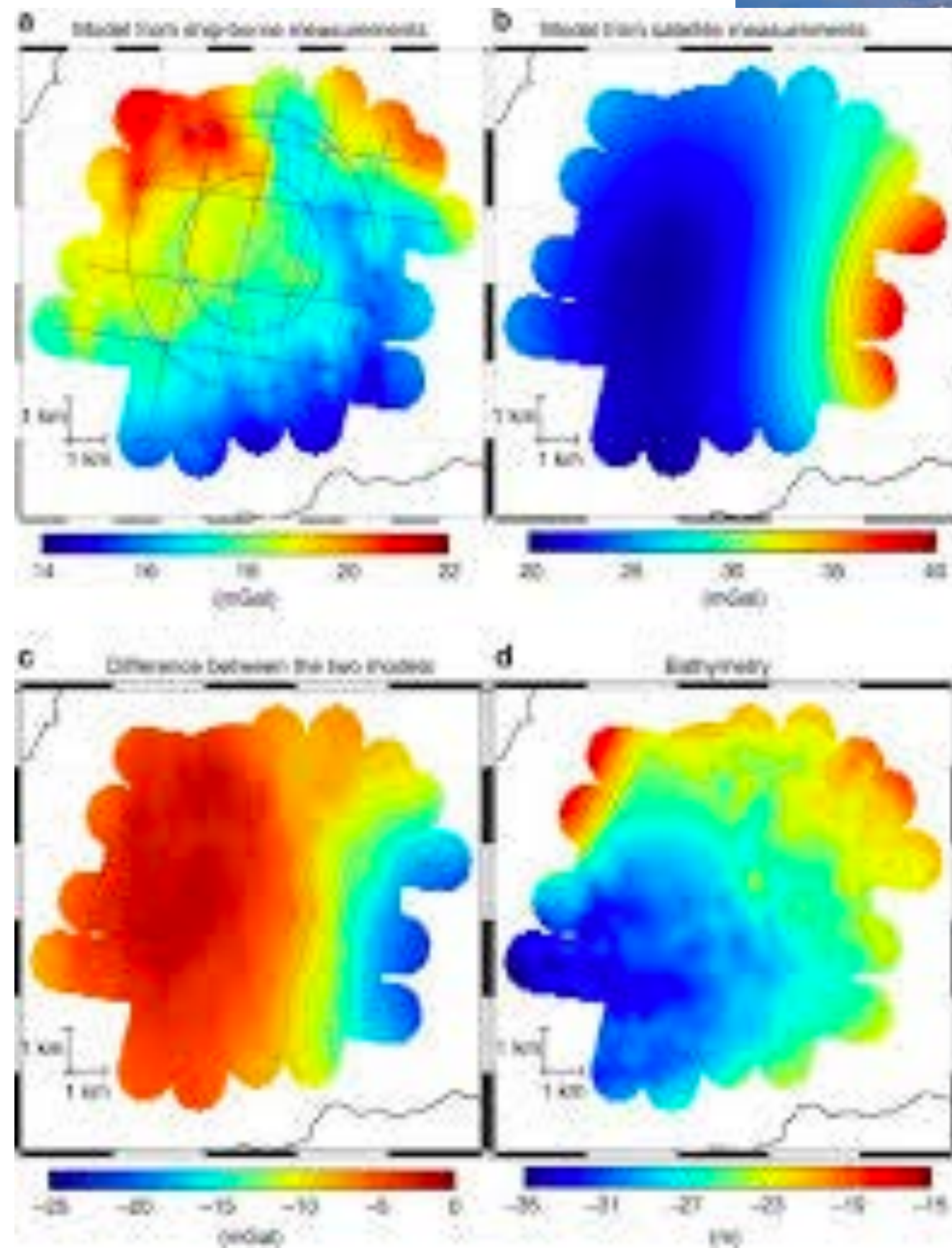


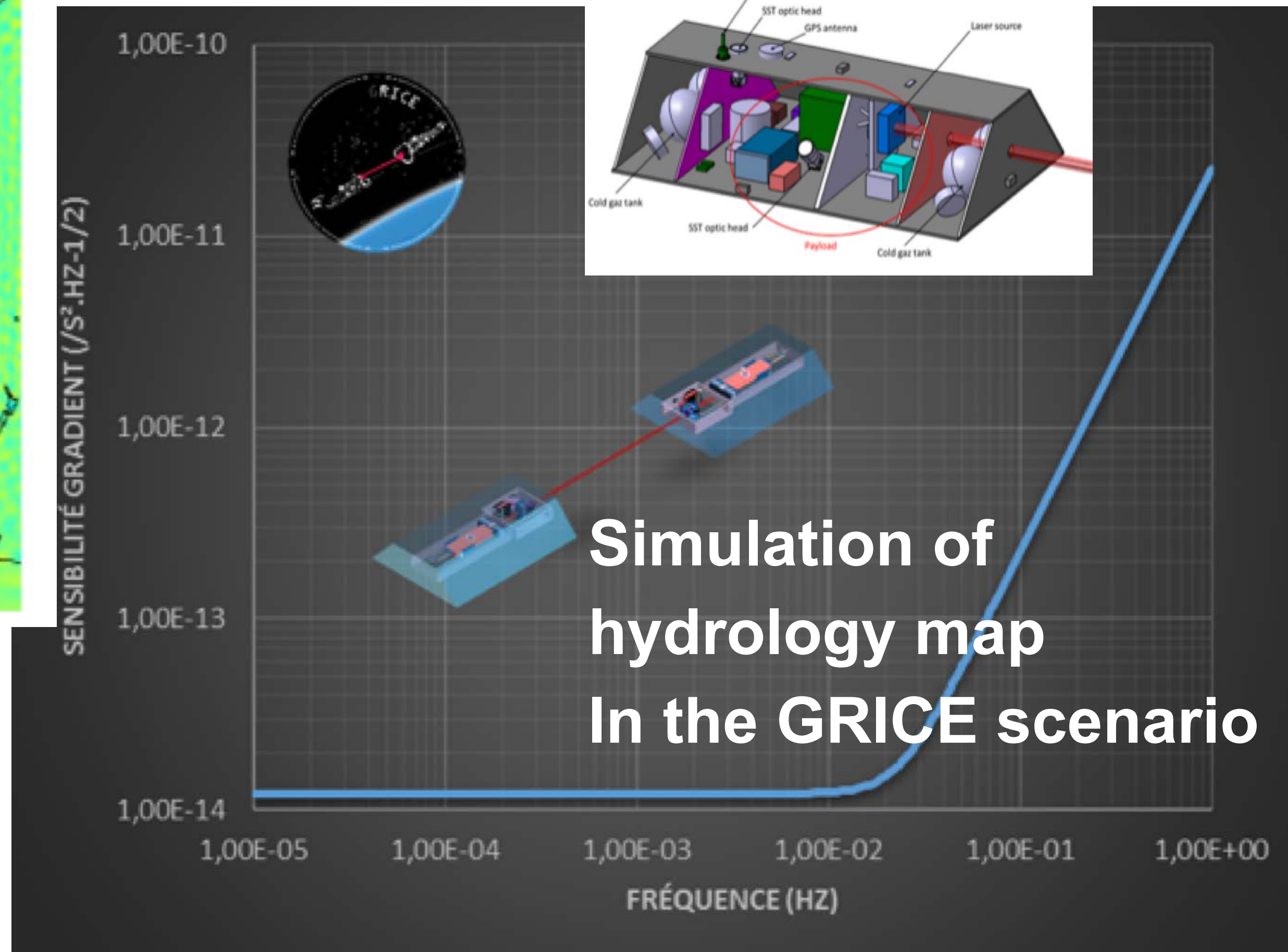
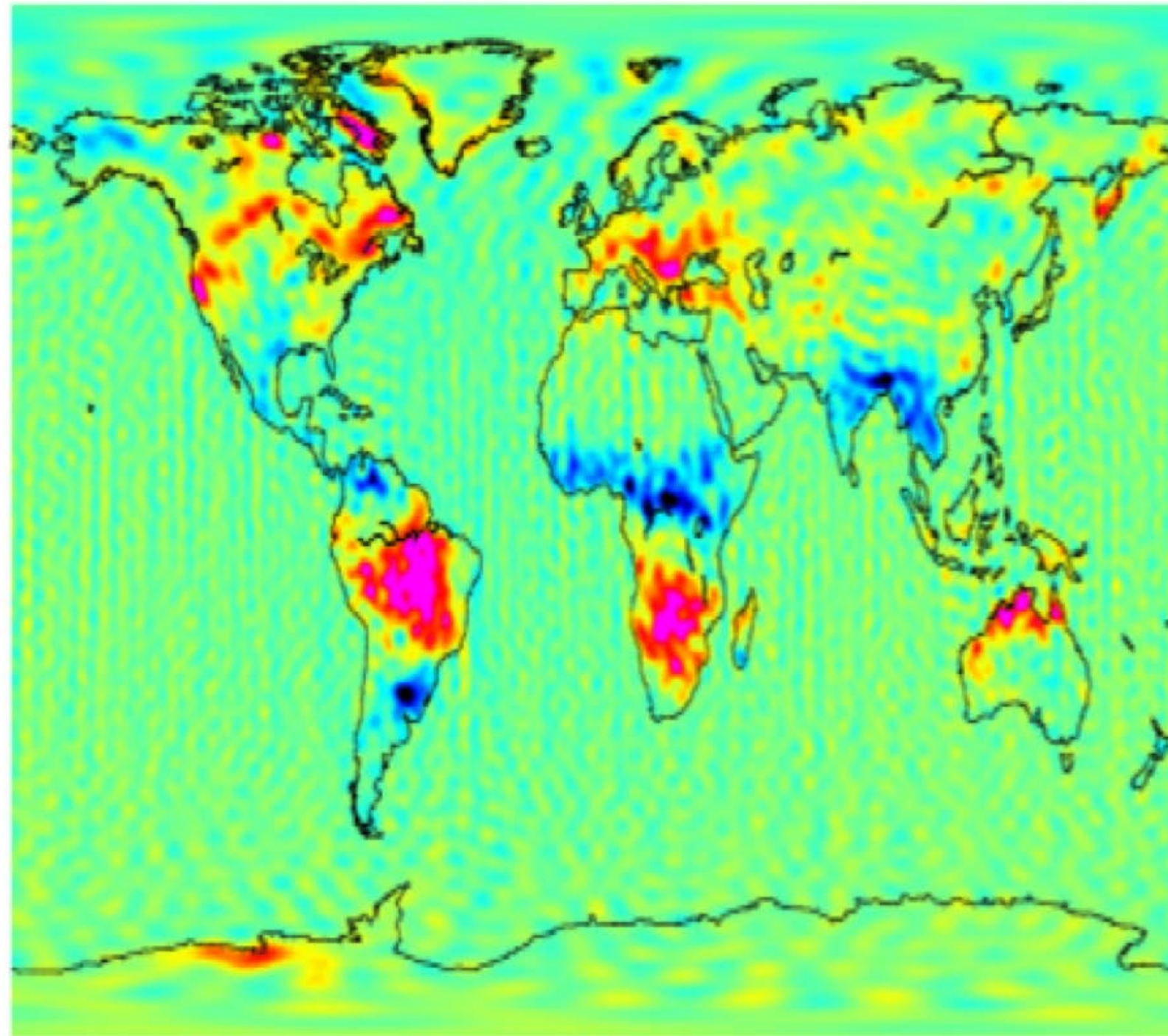


**IS IT THE END
OF THE STORY ?**

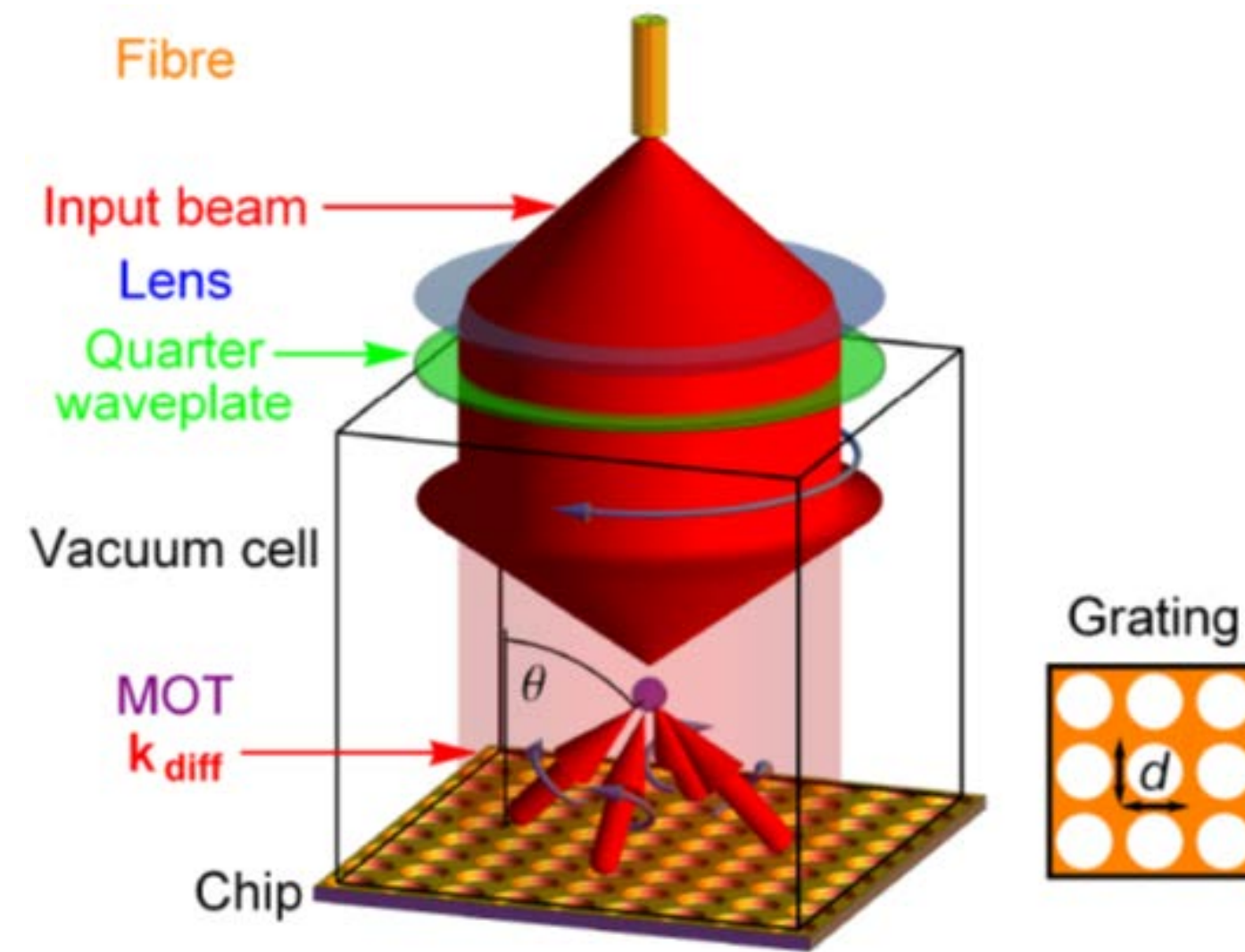
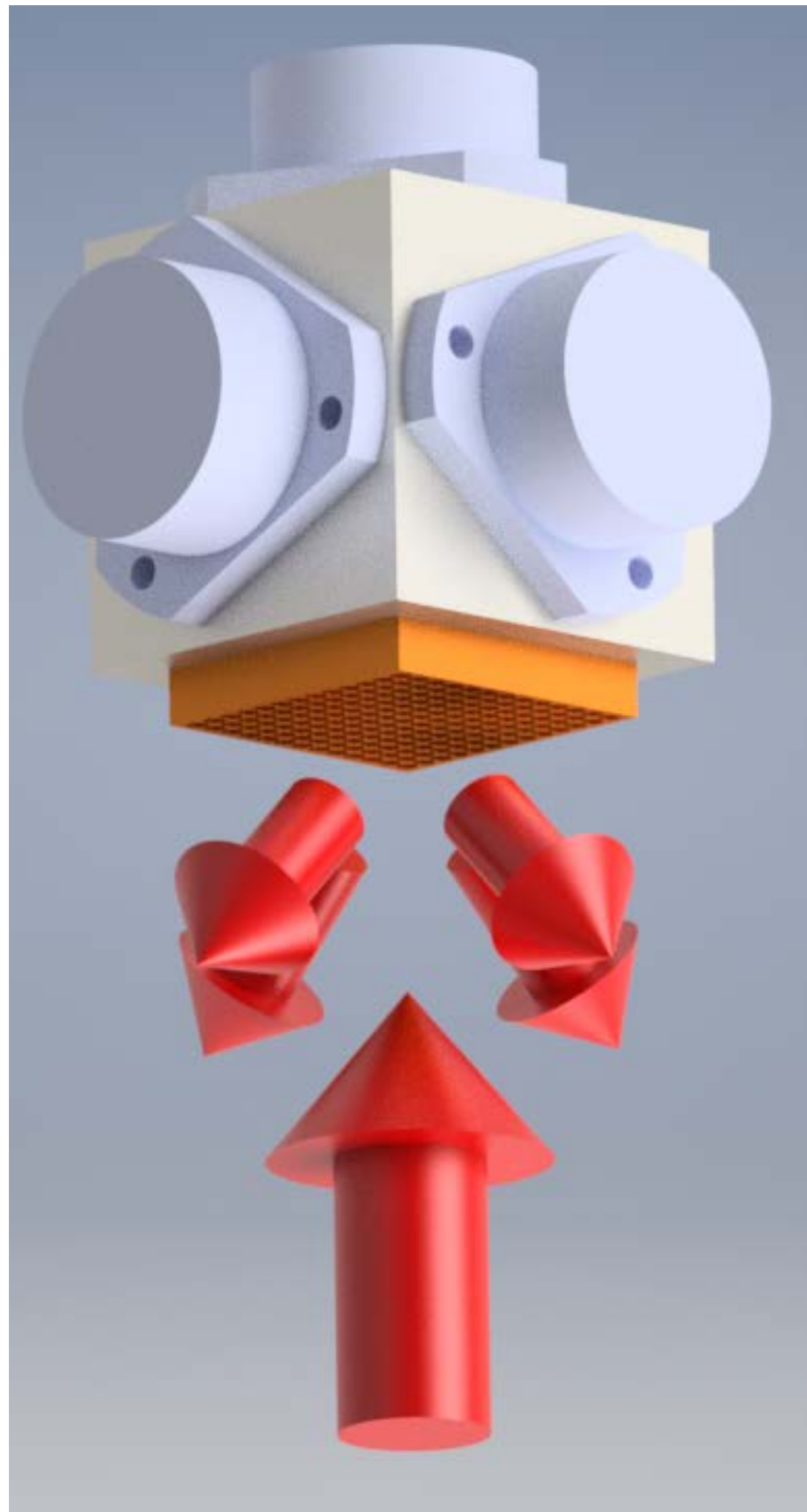


Underwater gravity mapping



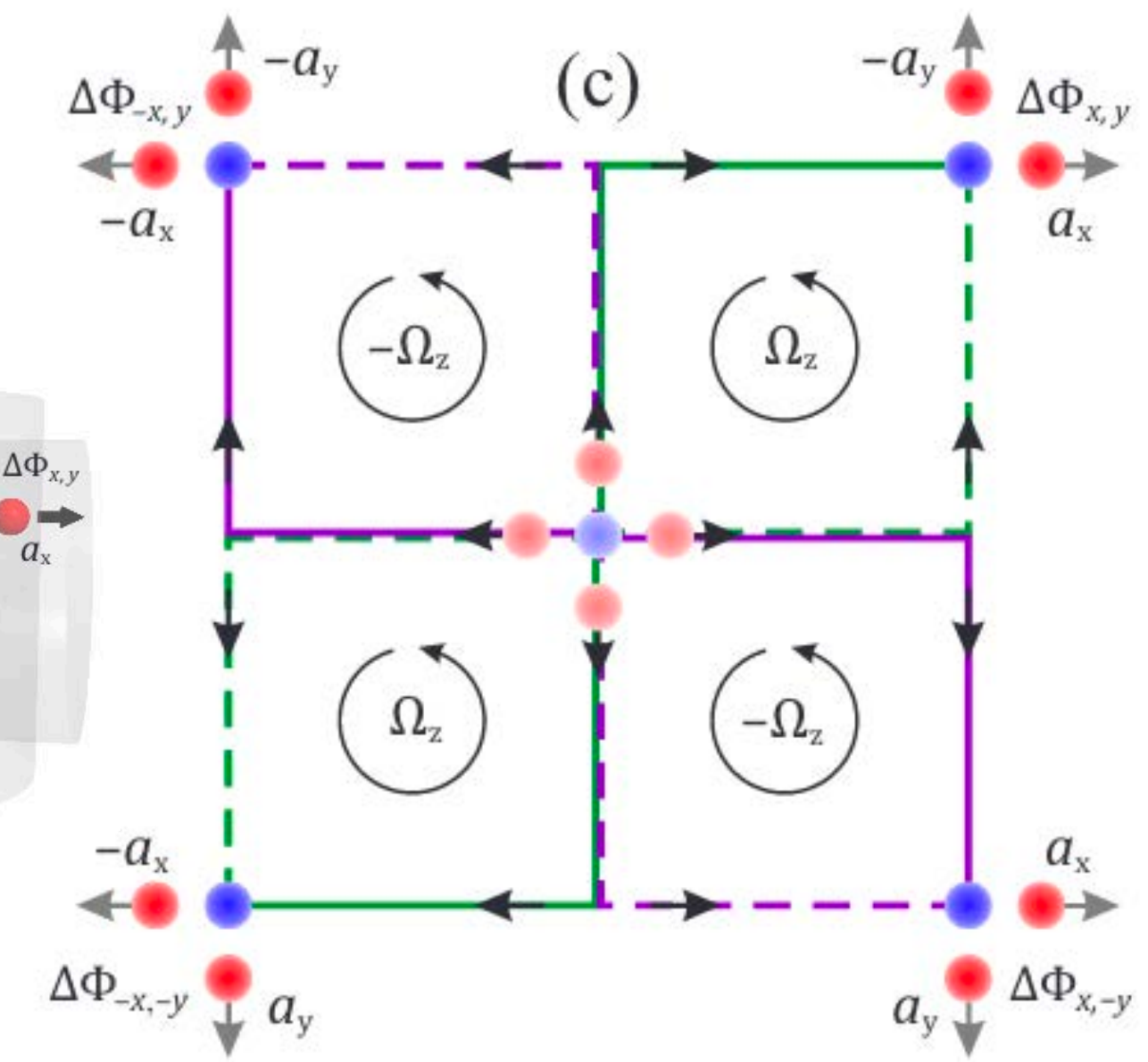
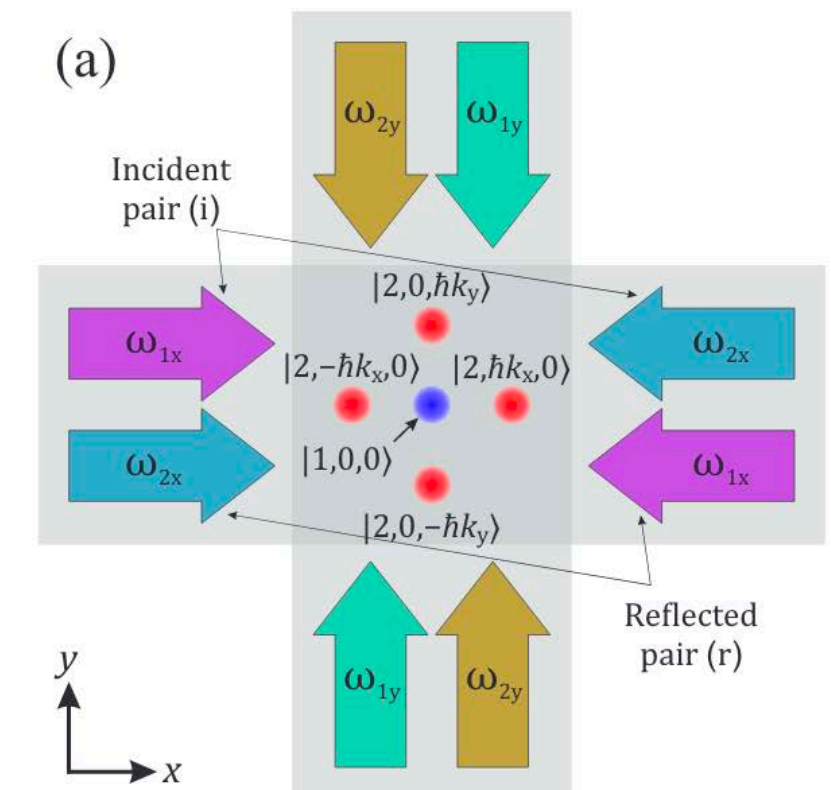
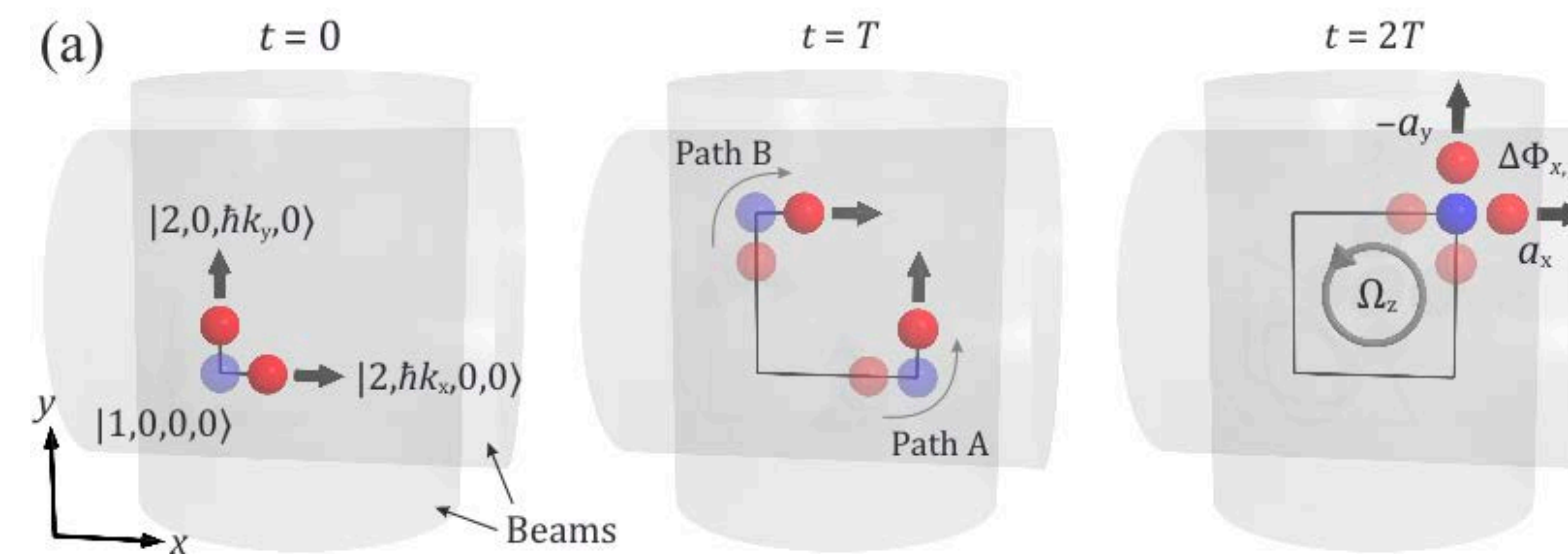


Future compact sensors



Cheinet et al., Patent n° FR2003648

Barret et al., Patent FR3087883





The team



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The research group "Cold Atoms in Bordeaux" (CAB) is devoted to the use of atomic waves, either to exploit the unrivaled sensitivity of matter-wave interferometers or to develop quantum simulators where the atoms are used to study the properties of transport and propagation in exotic potentials.

[More](#)

This research team is part of the LP2N laboratory of the "Institut d'Optique d'Aquitaine" (IOA) in Bordeaux, France.

Projects

Click a project to access it.



Open positions

Ultracold atoms and matter-waves

We are exploring the physics of ultracold atoms and matter-waves through 6 research projects.

- **ALCALINE** studies the interplay between quantum mechanics and gravity with Strontium atom interferometry.
- **AUFRONS** brings ultracold atoms close to nanostructures to create new quantum simulators for condensed matter.
- **BIAROMICA** uses ultracold atoms in a resonant cavity to explore quantum physics and squeezing.
- **ICE** brings atom interferometry in microgravity for studying the frontiers of General Relativity.
- **iXAtom** joins academic research with industrial R&D to design the next generation of navigation systems.
- **MICA** is a large infrastructure to study Gravitation Wave physics.

AVS Quantum Science

Topics covered in AQS are diverse and reflect the most important subjects in quantum science:

- Quantum Materials and Devices
- Quantum Systems and Engineering
- Quantum Measurement, Sensing, and Metrology
- Quantum Communications, Computing, and Simulation
- Quantum Photonics and Optics
- Quantum Biology

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