

## **Magnetic Field Stabilization in a BEC**





## **Cameron Cinnamon**

**REU** Project

Advisor: Arne Schwettmann

Graduate Student: Shan Zhong

Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma







- Ultra cold sodium gas
- Laser cooling and trapping
- Form BEC at T≈100nK
- Spin exchange collisions create <u>entanglement</u>



- These collisions are very sensitive to magnetic fields.
- My project is to stabilize B-Field to reduce these error bars.











 Hot atomic gas is created in an oven, slowed in the Zeeman slower tube, and then trapped and cooled in the main chamber.









• Hot atomic gas is created in an oven, slowed in the Zeeman slower tube, and then trapped and cooled in the main chamber.









 Hot atomic gas is created in an oven, slowed in the Zeeman slower tube, and then trapped and cooled in the main chamber.







- Need to compensate for external B-Field fluctuations. (opening drawers, moving chairs, moving elevator, etc)
- My project is to finish the implementation of a B-Field sensor.
- The sensor will detect very small (~40µG) fluctuations in the magnetic field surrounding the vacuum chamber.
- This information will be sent to the current controller for the Helmholtz coils.
- The motivation for this project is to reduce error bars in BEC experiments.









I have already:

- Ordered and received parts to build the sensor module and control box circuitry.
- Begun assembly of the sensor module and the cable connection for it.

I am in the process of:

- Testing circuits.
- Designing the control box.











- Thoroughly test all circuits.
- Design the front panel with connection ports for the control box.
- Select or manufacture an enclosure for these controls.
- Test the sensor module and control box together as a package.
- Design an experiment to measure the difference that this sensor and feedback loop make in the BEC experiments.









- The BEC experiments rely on a precise magnetic field.
- I have enclosed the magnetic field sensor.
- I am in the build and testing phase for various circuits.
- Once complete, this sensor will detect changes in the B-Field at an adjustable level and relay this information to a current controller for the Helmholtz coils.
  B-Field Contour Plot



Photo from Justin Kittell presentation.



## HMC2003

## SPECIFICATIONS

switching is active



Characteristics	Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Magnetic Field					
Sensitivity		0.98	1	1.02	V/gauss
Null Field Output		2.3	2.5	2.7	V
Resolution		1	40		μgauss
Field Range	Maximum Magnetic Flux Density	-2		2	gauss
Output Voltage	Each Magnetometer Axis Output	0.5		4.5	
Bandwidth			1		kHz
Errors					
Linearity Error	⊥1 gauss Applied Field Sweep		0.5	2	%FS
	±2 gauss Applied Field Sweep		1	2	
Hysteresis Error	3 Sweeps across ±2 gauss		0.05	0.1	%FS
Repeatability Error	3 Sweeps across ±2 gauss		0.05	0.1	%FS
Power Supply Effect	PS Varied from 6 to 15V			0.1	%FS
	With ±1 gauss Applied Field Sweep				
Offset Strap					
Resistance				10.5	ohms
Sensitivity		46.5	47.5	48.5	mA/gauss
Current				200	mA
Set/Reset Strap					
Resistance			4.5	6	ohms
Current	2 us pulse, 1% duty cycle	3.0	3.2	5	amps
Tempcos					
Field Sensitivity			-600		ppm/°C
Null Field	Set/Reset Not Used		±400		ppm/°C
	Set/Reset Used		±100		
Environments					
Temperature	Operating	-40	-	+85	°С
	Storage	-55	-	+125	°C
Shock			100		g
Vibration			2.2		g rms
Electrical					
Supply Voltage <sup>(3)</sup>		6		15	VDC
Supply Current				20	mA





