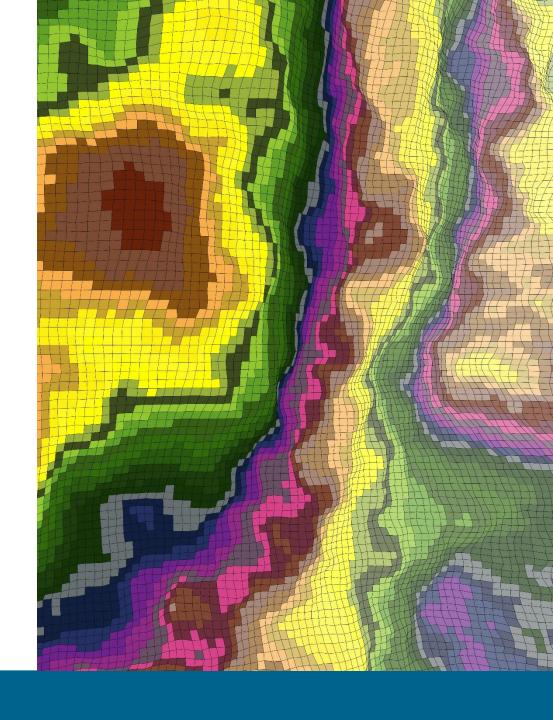




Quantum sensing for gravity cartography

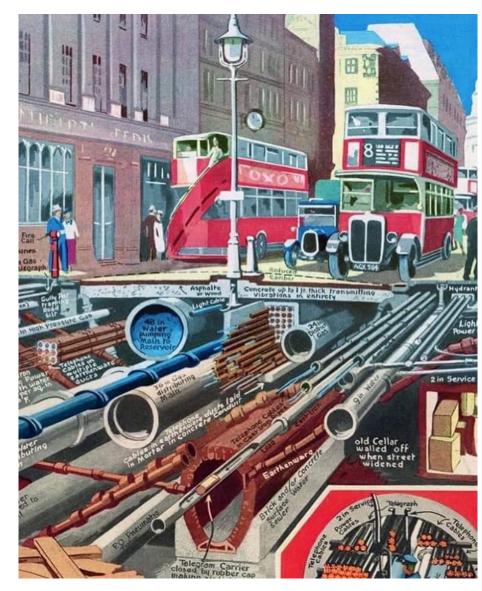
Ben Stray Research Fellow, Atom Interferometry group

B.J.Stray@bham.ac.uk



What's beneath your feet?

- We know surprisingly little about the underground infrastructure.
- Detection of underground infrastructure and hazards, most tech limited to top ~2 m.
- Can improve interventions and maintenance, reducing cost and impact on productivity.

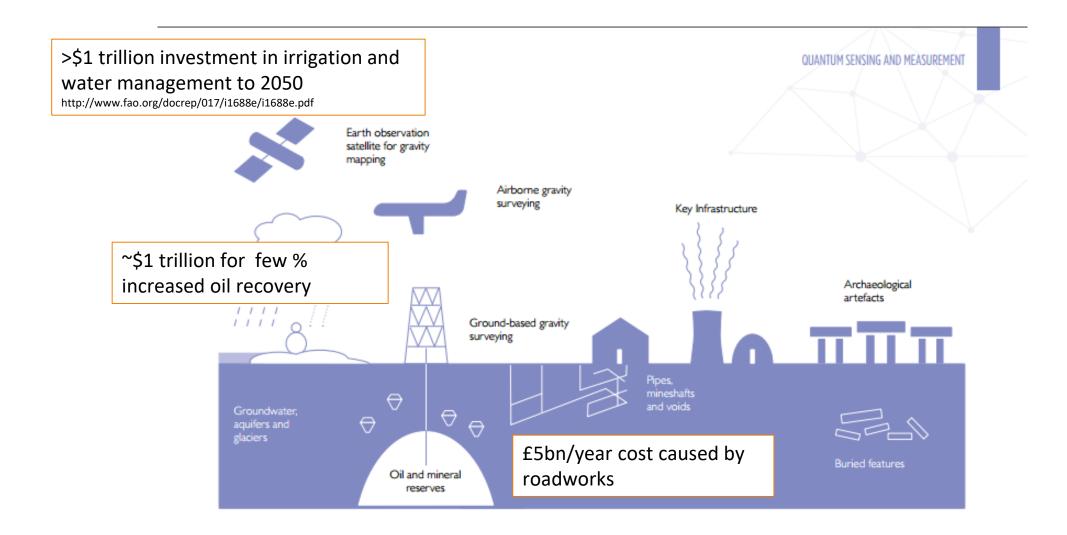


What's beneath your feet?

- Gravity exists between any two masses –
 potential for deeper detection of targets.
- Gravity is not attenuated deeper pipes such as water, or leak-voids (sinkholes).
- Vibration can make gravity surveying impractical.

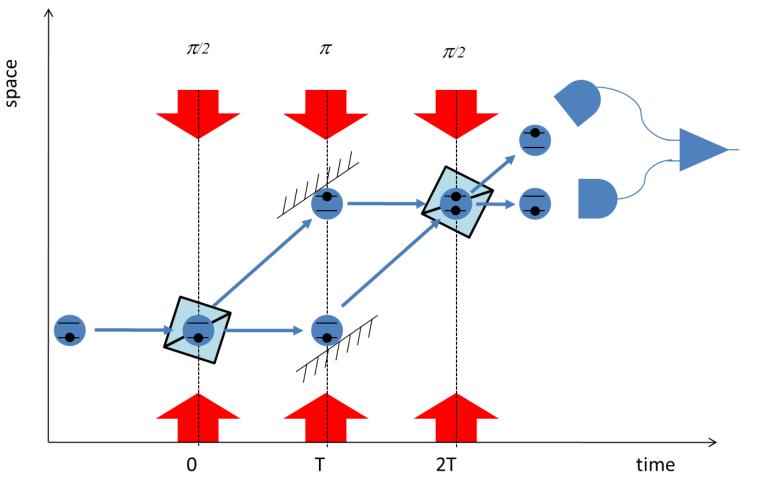


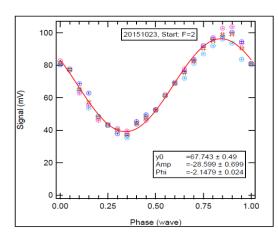
What can gravity be used for?



Quantum sensing of gravity

Atom interferometry – interchange roles of light and matter.





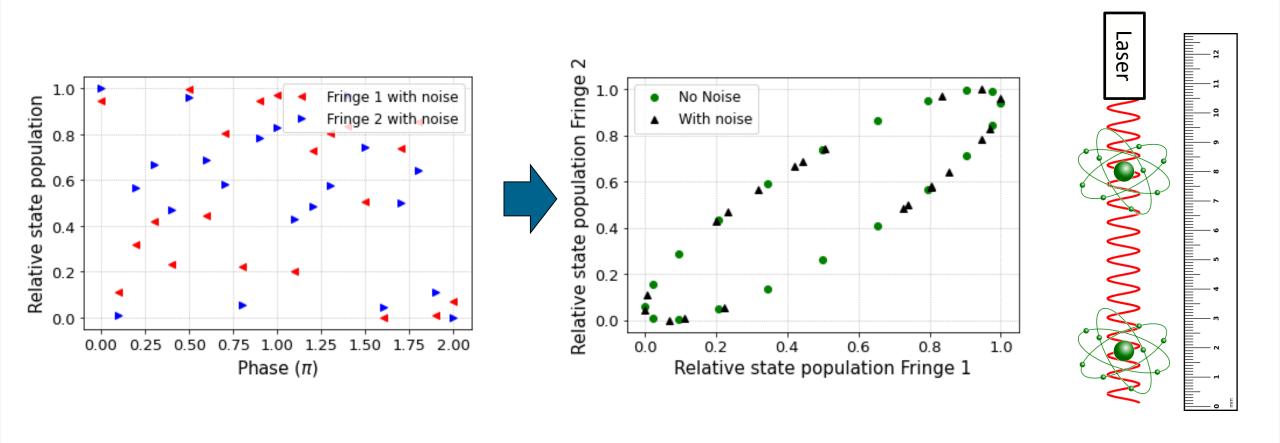
Atom interferometry fringes at UoB, 2015

Phase difference:

$$\emptyset_{\mathbf{g}} = k_{\text{eff}} g T^2$$

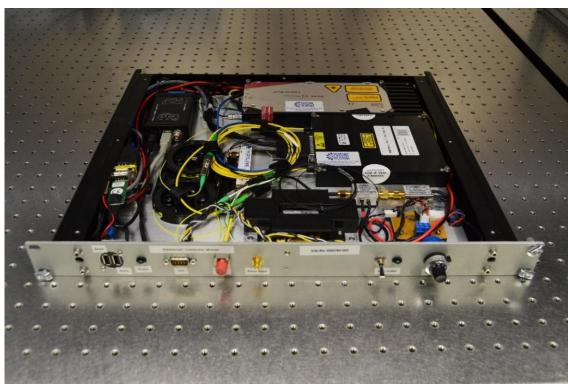
Quantum sensing of gravity gradients

Simultaneously measure on two clouds with a common 'laser ruler'.

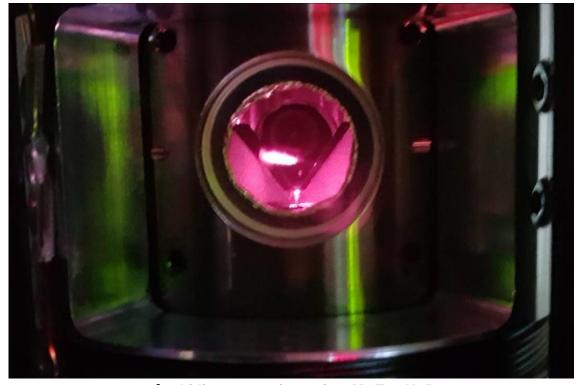


Improving field readiness

- Key technology choices:
 - Telecom fibre laser systems; robust preparation of atom clouds



UoB telecom laser for atom interferometry

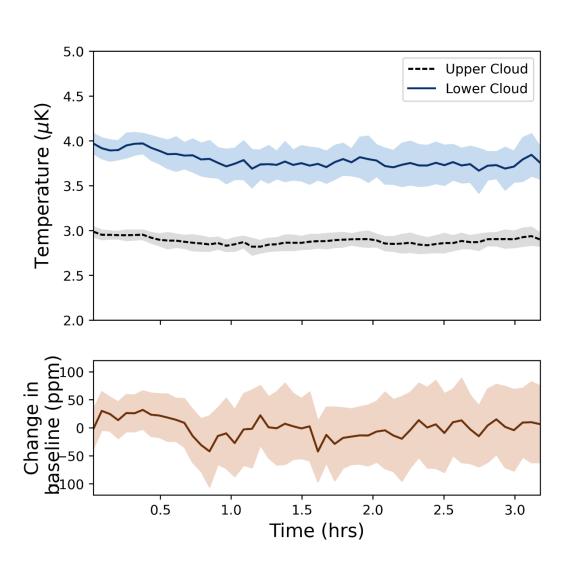


109 rubidium atoms in a prism MOT at UoB

Hourglass gravity gradiometer

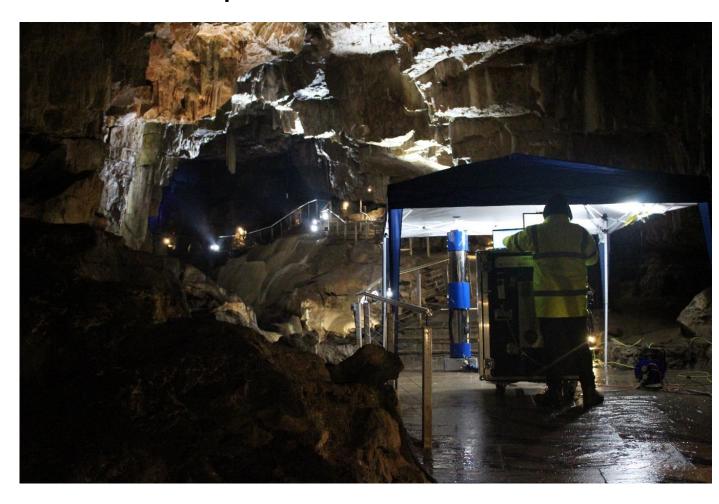
 Robust concept, with cylindrical form factor

 Stable and can operate in the field for months without realignment



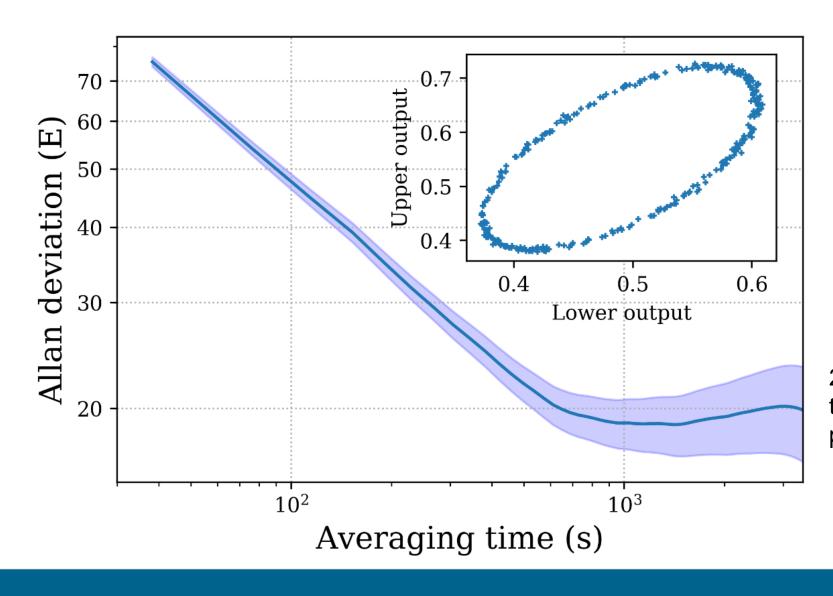
Field trials

Assessed performance and robustness in a range of trials





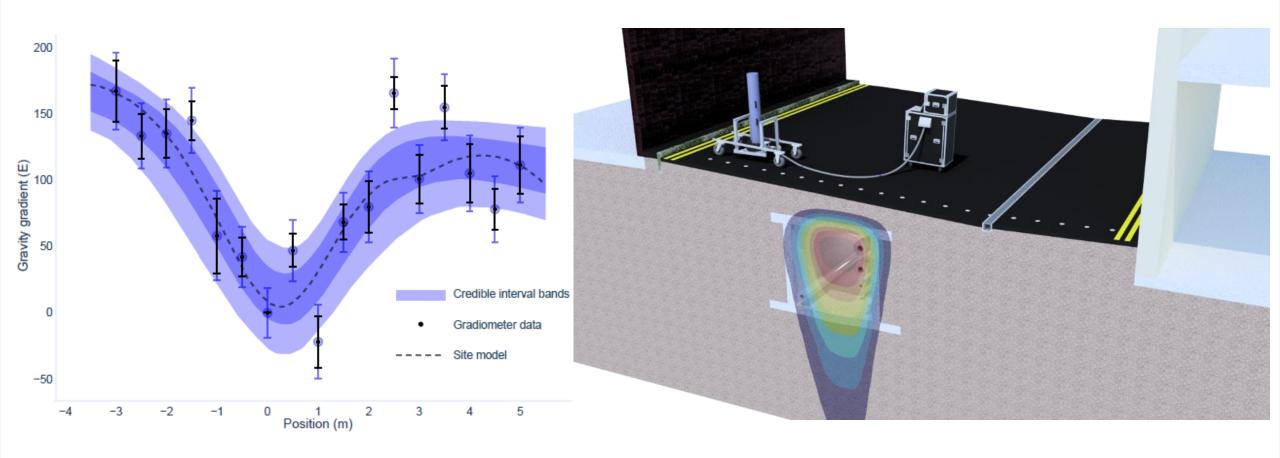
Performance in field environments



20 E is approximately the gradient due to a person near the sensor

Survey to detect multi-utility tunnel

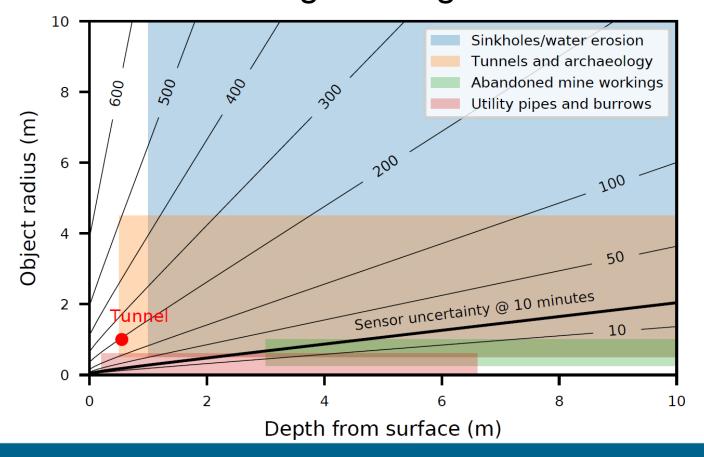
Tunnel (2 m by 2 m) under a road between workshop and music building



Tunnel centre localised to: ± 0.19 m, horizontal; -0.59/+2.3 m, vertical

Comparing performance with applications

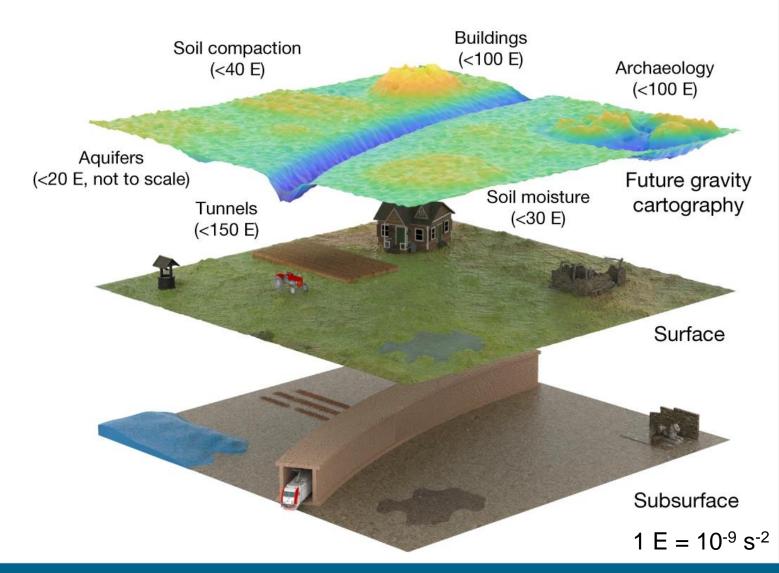
 Current statistical uncertainty exceeds classical sensors by ~1.5-4x and performance is relevant to a range of targets



Contours in E $1 E = 10^{-9} s^{-2}$

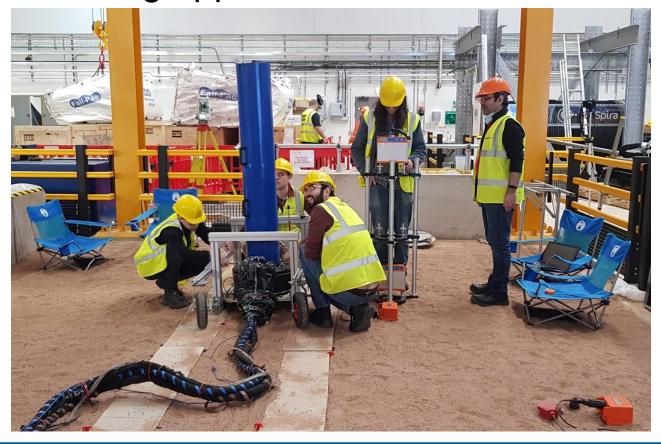
Gravity Cartography

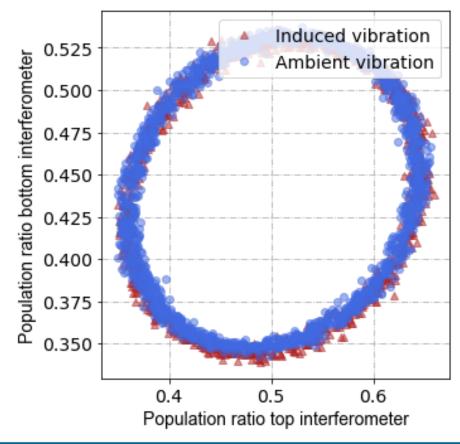
- Removing vibration could enable rapid scanning for:
 - Road inspection
 - Rail infrastructure
 - Navigation
 - Security
 - Resource monitoring



Latest field trial

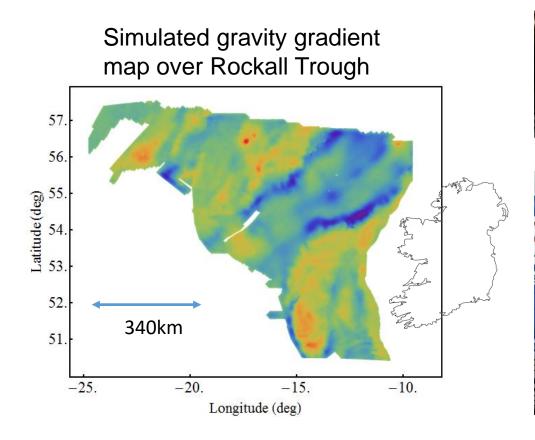
 Benchmarking in field environments: QT device operable under a range of strong applied vibration environments without issue





Next steps – alternative navigation

□ Reference position versus changes in local gravity gradient - robust against spoofing/jamming/loss of signals, passive



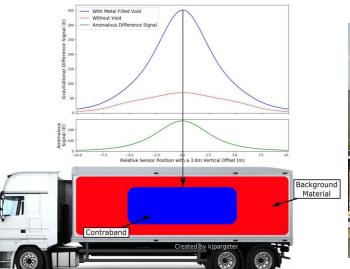


Next steps – border security

□ Rapid measurement rate gradiometers for scanning at borders – reduced need to stop vehicles, improved flagging of anomalies



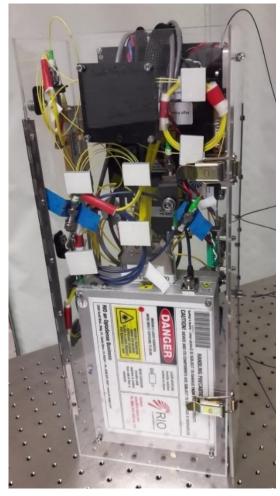
Simulations of mass anomalies inside freight





Next steps – compact sensors

Person-portable and moving platform devices underway





Current prototype specifications:

100 L, 17 kg, 125 W

Exploitation (new company):

Delta-g limited







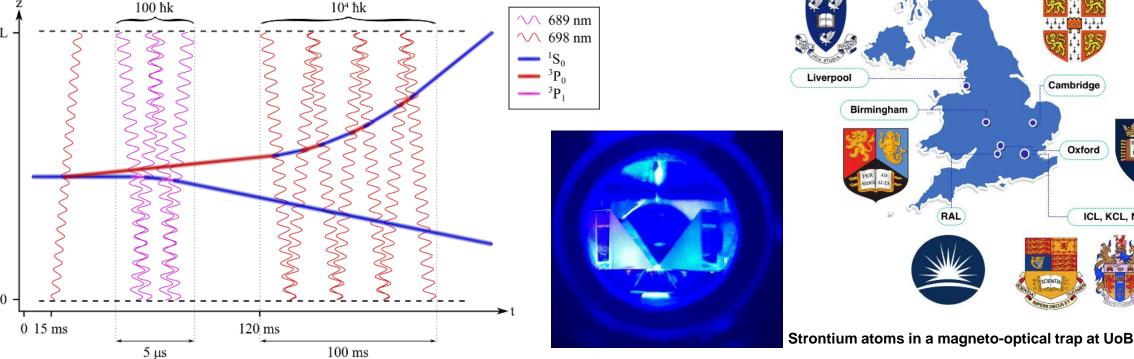


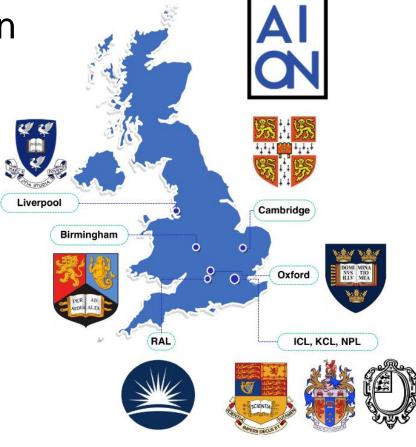
Next steps – high sensitivity

QT for fundamental physics: AION – towards sensor for mid-band

gravitational wave and dark matter investigation

UoB: Extreme momentum transfer (> $10^4\hbar$ k)







UoB Gravity Cartography team

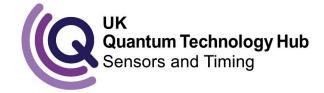


School of Physics and Astronomy School of Engineering









Funding:







UoB Atom Interferometry





Thank you for listening







Funding:











Quantum sensing of gravity

Similar to optical interferometry

