

Optical Pumping Data Analysis

March 12, 2016

```
In [9]: %pylab inline
def fit_and_plot(x,y,xlabel="",ylabel="",title="",zeroed=False,annotate_fit= True,right_words =
    fig = plt.figure()
    ax1 = fig.add_subplot(111)
    ax1.plot(x,y,'{ }'.format(marker))
    z = np.polyfit(x,y, 1)
    p = np.poly1d(z)
    if zeroed :
        a = np.linspace(0,max(x))
    else:
        a = np.linspace(min(x),max(x))
    ax1.plot(a, p(np.linspace(min(x),max(x))),color="red")
    if annotate_fit:
        slope = z[0]
        intercept = z[1]
        if right_words:
            ax1.text(0.48,0.85,"y= %.5f x + %.5f"%(slope,intercept), fontsize=13,transform=ax1.transAxes)
        else:
            ax1.text(0.03,0.85,"y= %.5f x + %.5f"%(slope,intercept), fontsize=13,transform=ax1.transAxes)
    if title !="":
        plt.title(title,fontsize=13 )
    plt.xlabel(xlabel,fontsize=12)
    plt.ylabel(ylabel,fontsize=12)
    if annotate!="":
        if right_annotate:
            ax1.text(0.48,0.85,annotate, fontsize=13,transform=ax1.transAxes)
    if error_bar!="":
        ax1.errorbar(x, y, yerr=error_bar, fmt='o')
    if sci_lim:
        plt.ticklabel_format(style='sci', axis='x', scilimits=(0,0))
    plt.tick_params(axis='both', which='major', labelsize=12)
    plt.tick_params(axis='both', which='minor', labelsize=12)
    return p
```

Populating the interactive namespace from numpy and matplotlib

```
In [14]: freq_pos = np.array([3.904,3.500,3.000,2.500,2.000,1.500,1.000,0.7,0.5,0.2])
I_pos = np.array([1.84,1.63,1.40,1.15,0.9,0.66,0.41,0.26,0.16,0.0])
freq_neg = np.array([3.900,3.500,3.000,2.500,2.000,1.500,1.000,0.7,0.5,0.2,0.1])
I_neg = -np.array([1.98,1.78,1.53,1.29,1.04,0.79,0.55,0.40,0.30,0.11,0.06])
I_mega = list(I_neg)+list(I_pos)
freq_mega = list(freq_neg)+list(freq_pos)
freq2_neg = np.array([3.900,3.500,3.000,2.500,2.000,1.500,1.000,0.7,0.5,0.2])
I2_neg = -np.array([1.35,1.21,1.05,0.88,0.71,0.55,0.38,0.28,0.21,0.06])
```

```

freq2_pos = np.array([3.904,3.500,3.000,2.500,2.000,1.500,1.000,0.7,0.5,0.2])
I2_pos = np.array([1.22,1.06,0.89,0.73,0.56,0.41,0.24,0.14,0.07,0.02])
I2_mega = list(I2_neg)+list(I2_pos)
freq2_mega = list(freq2_neg)+list(freq2_pos)

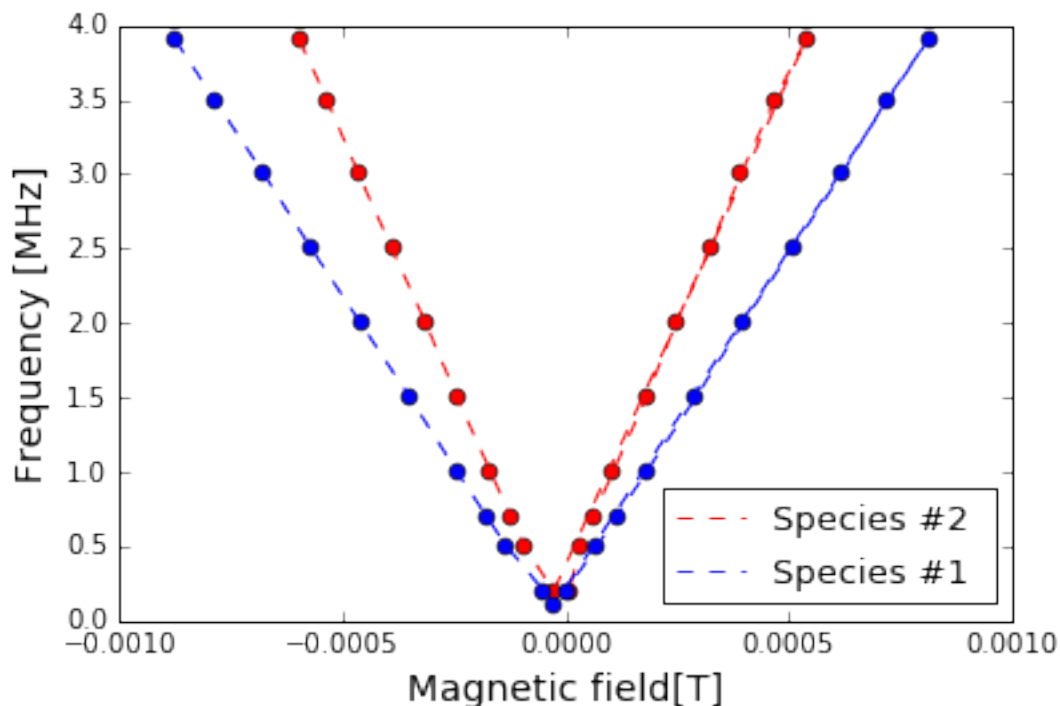
In [11]: def I_to_B(I):
        N = 135 #turns
        a = 0.275 #meters
        return 0.9e-6 * N*np.array(I)/a

In [12]: from matplotlib.legend_handler import HandlerLine2D
        N = 135 #turns
        a = 0.275 #meters
        B_mega = I_to_B(I_mega)
        B2_mega = I_to_B(I2_mega)

        plt.plot(B2_mega,freq2_mega,'o',color = "red")
        plt.plot(B2_mega,freq2_mega,'--',color = "red",label = "Species #2 ")
        plt.plot(B_mega,freq_mega,'o',color = "blue")
        plt.plot(B_mega,freq_mega,'--',color = "blue",label = "Species #1 ")
        plt.legend(loc='lower right',prop={'size':13},numpoints=1)
        plt.title("",fontsize=14)
        plt.xlabel("Magnetic field[T]",fontsize=14)
        plt.ylabel("Frequency [MHz]",fontsize=14)

Out[12]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f1f17b55490>

```



```

In [88]: I_mega_line = list(I_neg)+list(I_pos)
        freq_mega_line = list(-freq_neg)+list(freq_pos)

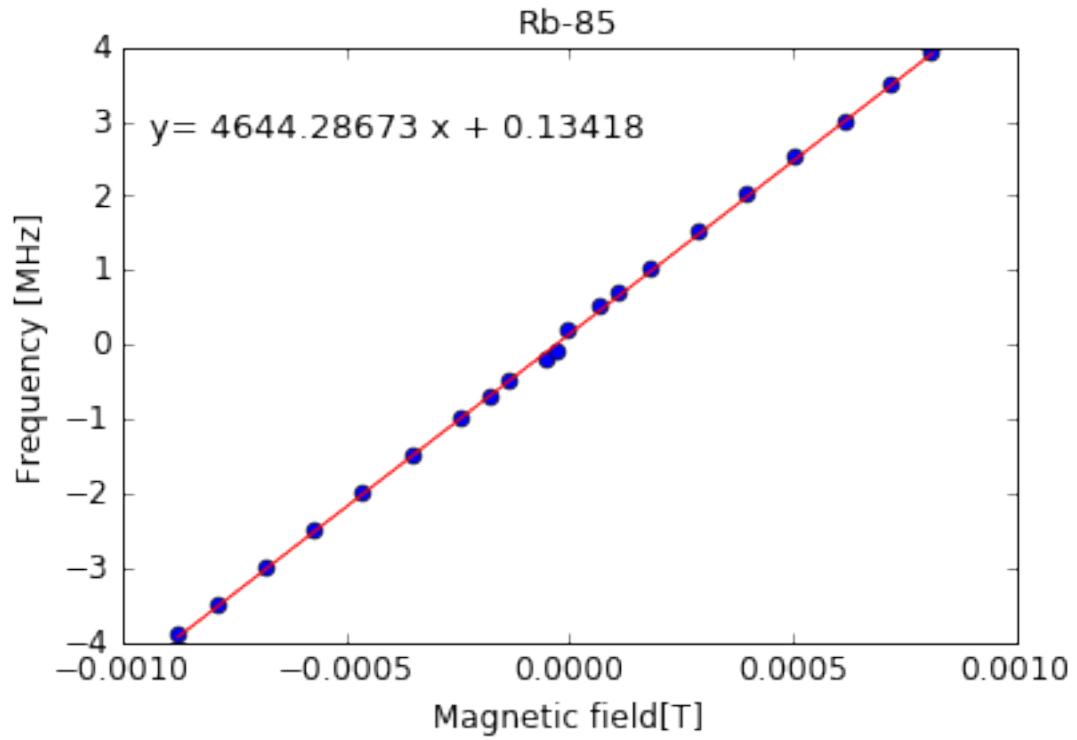
```

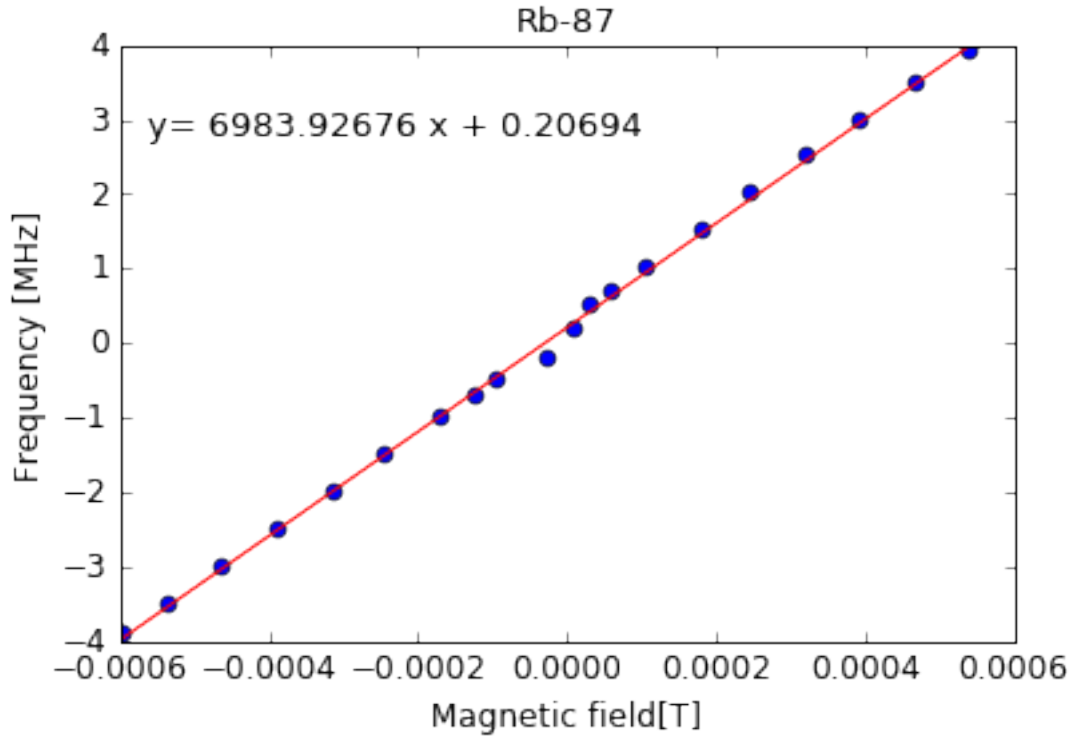
```

I2_mega_line = list(I2_neg)+list(I2_pos)
freq2_mega_line = list(-freq2_neg)+list(freq2_pos)

spec1_fit = fit_and_plot(I_to_B(I_mega_line),freq_mega_line,xlabel="Magnetic field[T]",ylabel=
spec2_fit = fit_and_plot(I_to_B(I2_mega_line),freq2_mega_line,xlabel="Magnetic field[T]",ylabe

```





0.0.1 Estimate of the Earth's magnetic field

At the zero current point, the magnetic field is zero and have no magnetic field contribution from the Helmholtz coil so $B_{total} = B_{earth}$. This could also be thought of as the y intercept of the linear regression:

$$B_H = \frac{(2I + 1)}{2.799} \nu - B_e$$

```
In [21]: print 0.9e-6 * N*spec1_fit[0]/a , "teslas"
         print 0.9e-6 * N*spec2_fit[0]/a , "teslas"
```

```
5.92823442548e-05 teslas
9.1428498284e-05 teslas
```

The actual total magnetic field in Berkeley is $48.6 \mu T$

In order to decrease the error on the parameters for linear regression ($y = ax+b$), we flipped the negative data along the x axis so that we could perform two linear fits so that we have double the size of the sample.

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{2.799}{a} - 1 \right)$$

```
In [25]: spec1_fit[1]
```

```
Out[25]: 4644.2867320091918
```

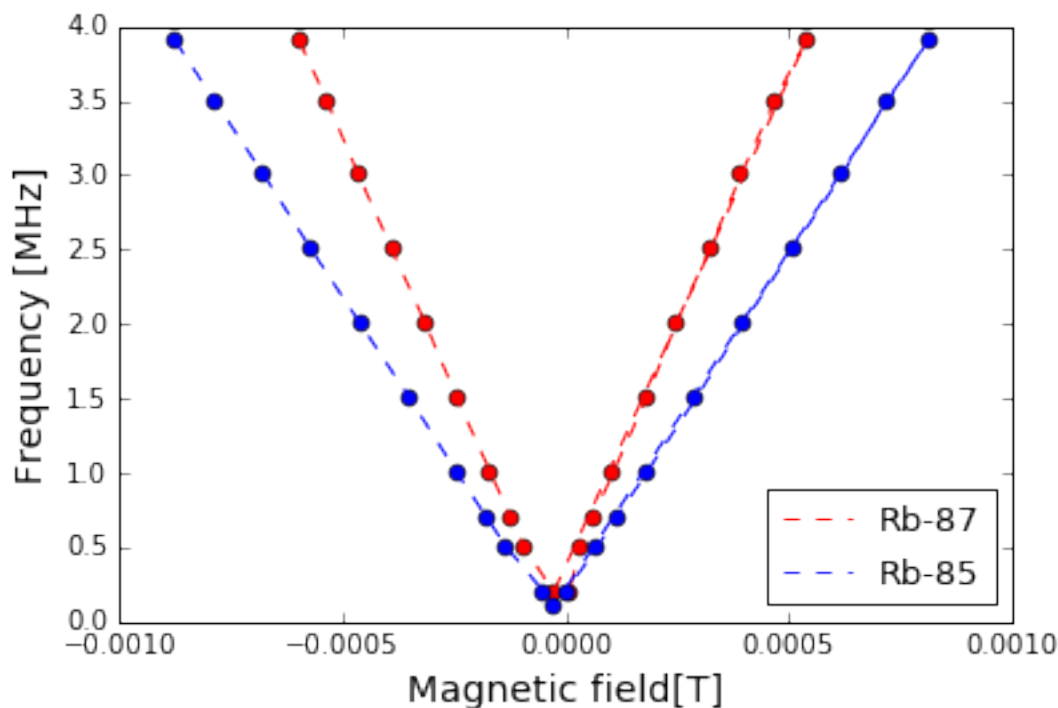
```
In [24]: print 0.5*( 2.799/spec1_fit[1] -1 )
         print 0.5*( 2.799/spec2_fit[1] -1 )
```

-0.499698662016

-0.499799611301

```
In [83]: plt.plot(B2_mega,freq2_mega,'o',color = "red")
# plt.plot(B2_mega,freq2_mega,'--',color = "red",label = "Species #2 ")
plt.plot(B2_mega,freq2_mega,'--',color = "red",label = "Rb-87")
plt.plot(B_mega,freq_mega,'o',color = "blue")
# plt.plot(B_mega,freq_mega,'--',color = "blue",label = "Species #1 ")
plt.plot(B_mega,freq_mega,'--',color = "blue",label = "Rb-85")
plt.legend(loc='lower right',prop={'size':13},numpoints=1)
plt.title("",fontsize=14)
plt.xlabel("Magnetic field[T]",fontsize=14)
plt.ylabel("Frequency [MHz]",fontsize=14)
```

Out[83]: <matplotlib.text.Text at 0x7f1f175ab8d0>



```
In [28]: np.array(freq_mega[:-1])/np.array(freq2_mega)
```

```
Out[28]: array([[ 1.          ,  1.          ,  1.          ,  1.          ,  1.          ,
  1.          ,  1.          ,  1.          ,  1.          ,
  0.02561475,  1.11542857,  1.16666667,  1.2          ,  1.25         ,
  1.33333333,  1.5          ,  1.42857143,  1.4          ,  2.5          ]])
```

```
In [30]: 1./(B_mega[:-1]/B2_mega)
```

```
Out[30]: array([[ 0.68181818,  0.67977528,  0.68627451,  0.68217054,
  0.68269231,  0.69620253,  0.69090909,  0.7          ,
  0.7          ,  0.54545455, -20.33333333,  0.57608696,
  0.54601227,  0.52142857,  0.48695652,  0.45555556,
  0.36363636,  0.34146341,  0.26923077,  0.125          ]])
```

```
In [32]: 2/3.
```

```
Out[32]: 0.6666666666666666
```

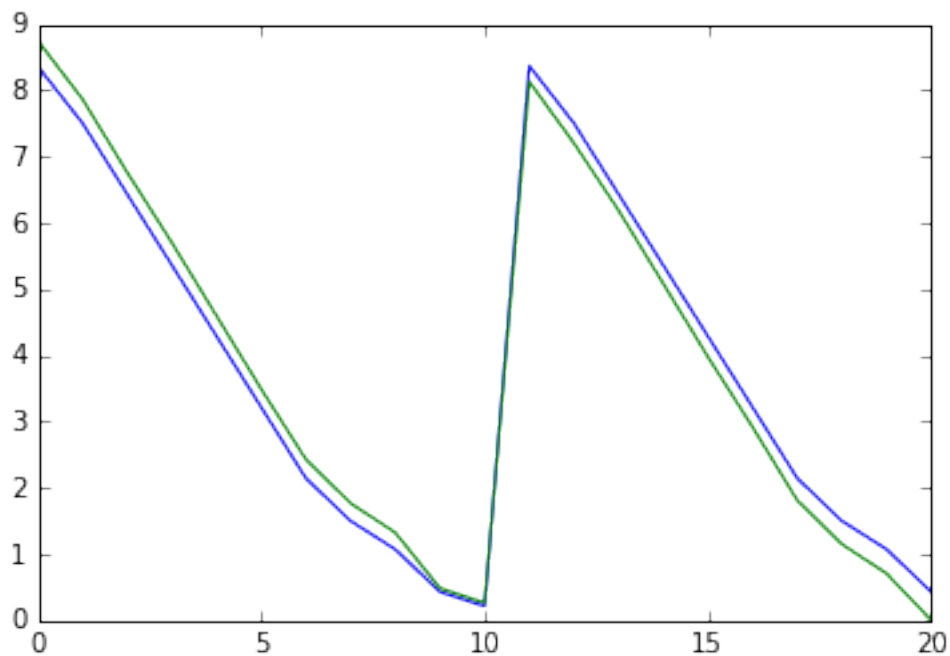
For species 1 :

```
In [68]: I = 2.5
```

```
B_guess = (2*I+1)/2.799*np.array(freq_mega)-48.6e-6  
B_actual = abs(B_mega)*1e4
```

```
In [69]: plt.plot(B_guess)  
plt.plot(B_actual)
```

```
Out[69]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f1f1773b310>]
```



```
In [70]: mean((B_guess-B_actual)**2)
```

```
Out[70]: 0.091511448991768482
```

For species 2 :

```
In [79]: I = 1.5
```

```
B2_guess = (2*I+1)/2.799*np.array(freq2_mega)-48.6e-6  
B2_actual = abs(B2_mega)*1e4  
# plt.plot(B_guess)  
# plt.plot(B_actual)
```

```
mean((B2_guess-B2_actual)**2)
```

```
Out[79]: 0.097268324274124823
```

```
In [82]: (B_guess*1e-4*a/N/I_mega)[: -1]
```

```
/anaconda/lib/python2.7/site-packages/IPython/kernel/_main_.py:1: RuntimeWarning: divide by zero encountered in divide
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

```
Out[82]: array([ -8.60090537e-07, -8.58603207e-07, -8.56197231e-07,
                -8.46240170e-07, -8.39728727e-07, -8.29096116e-07,
                -7.93916342e-07, -7.64137054e-07, -7.27740146e-07,
                -7.93844342e-07, -7.27608146e-07,  9.26481477e-07,
                 9.37615772e-07,  9.35701260e-07,  9.49260713e-07,
                 9.70353195e-07,  9.92402927e-07,  1.06500973e-06,
                 1.17559547e-06,  1.36451277e-06])
```

```
In [80]: mean(B2_guess*1e-4*a/N/I_mega[:-1])
```

```
Out[80]: -9.9626112557009977e-07
```

error on the fit:

$$\sigma_a^2 = S_{xx}/\Delta$$

$$\sigma_b^2 = S/\Delta$$

```
In [98]: S_x = sum(B_mega/0.001**2)
        S_xx = sum(B_mega**2/0.001**2)
        S = sum(1/0.001**2)
        delta = S*S_xx-S_x**2
        # print delta
        print "For species 1 : "
        print "error on fitted slope =", S_xx/delta
        print "error on intercept =", S/delta
```

For species 1 :

error on fitted slope = 1.09089761621e-06

error on intercept = 0.230934403605

```
In [100]: S_x = sum(B2_mega/0.001**2)
        S_xx = sum(B2_mega**2/0.001**2)
        S = sum(1/0.001**2)
        delta = S*S_xx-S_x**2
        # print delta
        print "For species 2 : "
        print "error on fitted slope =", S_xx/delta
        print "error on intercept =", S/delta
```

For species 2 :

error on fitted slope = 1.20071091637e-06

error on intercept = 0.572630173934

```
In [110]: fc1 = np.poly1d([4644.29, 0.1342])
        fc2 = np.poly1d([ 6983.93,0.2069])
        print sum((fc1(B_mega) - freq_mega)**2/freq_mega)/len(freq_mega)
        print sum((fc2(B2_mega) - freq2_mega)**2/freq2_mega)/len(freq2_mega)
```

3.57085081353

3.72395743657

```
In [ ]:
```