Computer control of the NaCs experiment

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Ni Group/Harvard

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- Vapor pressure
- MOT loading
- Objective alignment

- Polarization gradient cooling
- Temperature calibration
- ODT loading

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Measurements that require precise timing

- Polarization gradient cooling
- Temperature calibration
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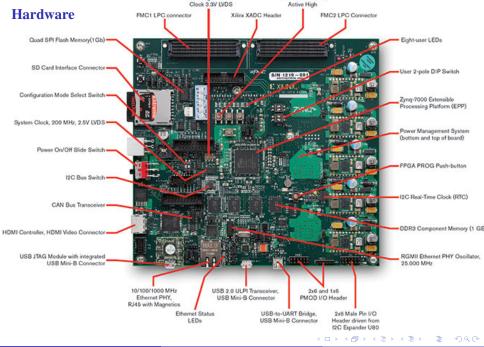
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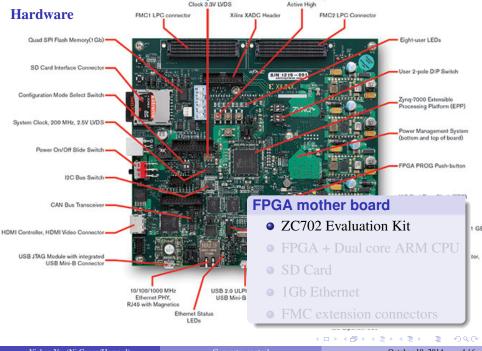
Hardware

MOT temperature



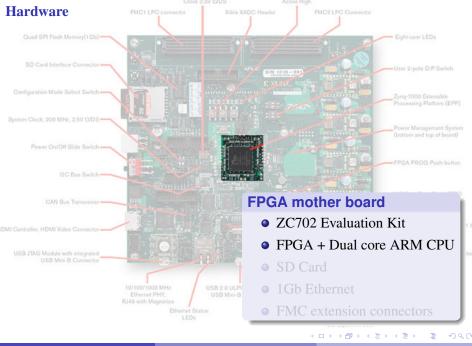
I2C Program-user

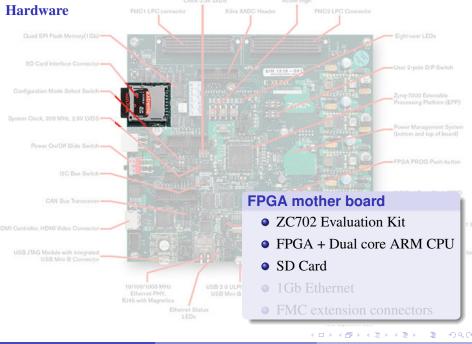
User Push-buttons,

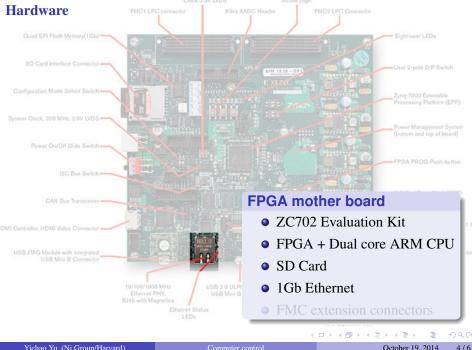


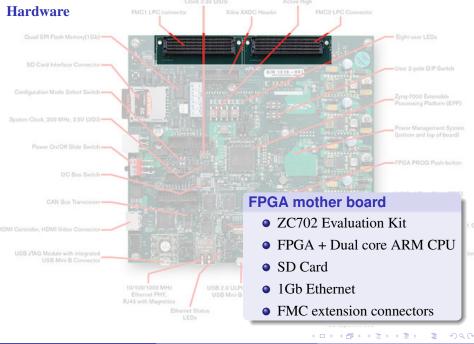
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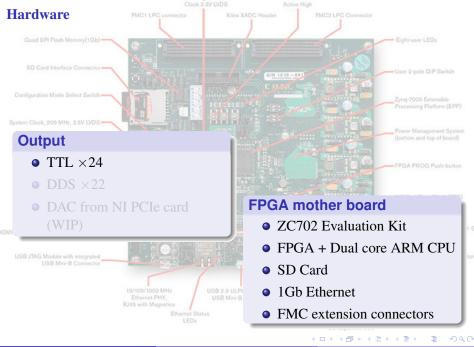
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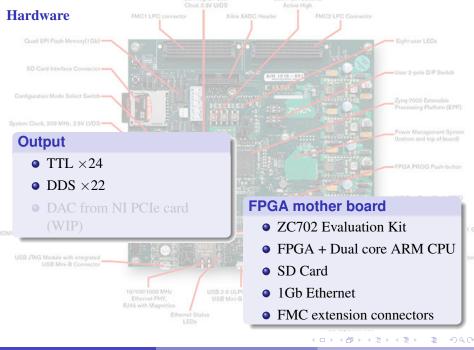


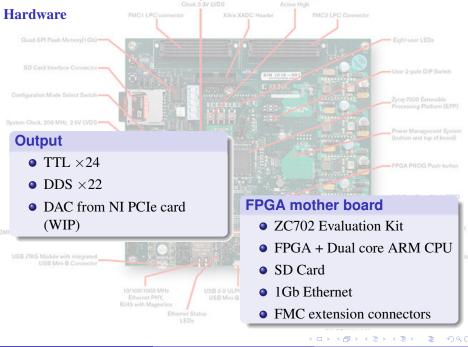










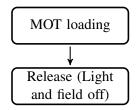


```
#Enter pulse sequence here
#TTL 21 is camera
#TTL 22 is B field
#amp16 is Cs MOT RP (max. 0.3, use 0.1 for MOT)
#amp18 is Cs MOT (max. 0.3, use 0.1 for MOT)
dt = 10 \text{ us}, TTL(\mathbf{all}) = 0
dt = 10 \text{ us. } amp(16) = 0
dt = 10 \text{ us. } amp(18) = 0
#load MOT 10s
dt = 1 \text{ us. } amp(16) = .1
dt = 1 \text{ us}, \text{ amp}(18) = .1
dt = 100000000 us, TTL(22) = 1
#trig camera for 50 us, wait 300ms
dt = 50 \text{ us}, TTL(21) = 1
dt = 300000 \text{ us}. TTL(21) = 0
#flash MOT off for a dt = 3ms
dt = 1 \text{ us}, TTL(22) = 0
dt = 1 \text{ us. } amp(16) = 0
dt = 3000 \text{ us}, \text{ amp}(18) = 0
#flash MOT back on
dt = 1 \text{ us}, TTL(22) = 1
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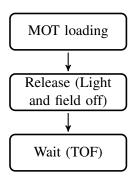
MOT loading

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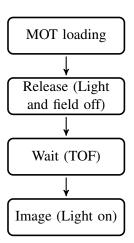


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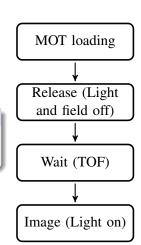


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Cesium MOT temperature

- $TOF \approx 3 \text{ms}$
- $T \approx 1 \text{mK}$



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- Background fluctuation
- Averaging
- Release MOT

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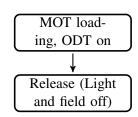
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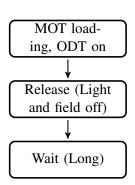
MOT loading, ODT on

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