Optical Pumping

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February 18, 2016

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Lifting Degeneracy

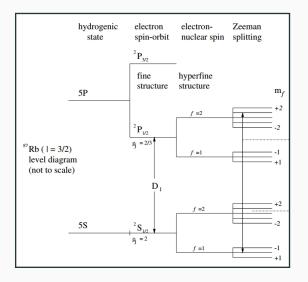


Figure 1: The contributions to the energy level splittings of the ^{87}Rb isotope. Source: http://web.mit.edu/8.13/www/JLExperiments/JLExp11.pdf

Experimental Setup

Main components:

- Circularly polarized light to induce electric dipole transitions.
- Bulb of Rubidium vapor.
- Helmholtz coils to produce magnetic field for Zeeman splitting.
- RF radiation to expedite Zeeman transitions.
- Photodiode to measure relative light absorption.

Measuring Resonance

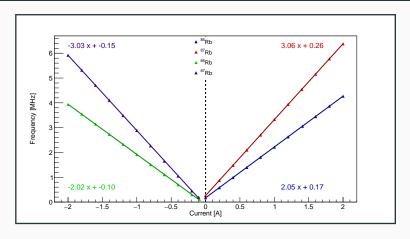


Figure 2: Resonant carrier wave radio frequencies as a function of applied coil current.

Fitting Errors

Isotope	Slope	Intercept	χ^2
⁸⁵ Rb	$m = 2.049 \pm 0.002$	$b = 0.170 \pm 0.002$	1.2×10^{-4}
⁸⁷ Rb	$m = 3.061 \pm 0.002$	$b = 0.260 \pm 0.002$	$1.7 imes 10^{-4}$
⁸⁵ Rb	$m = -2.020 \pm 0.006$	$b = -0.098 \pm 0.007$	$1.3 imes 10^{-3}$
⁸⁷ Rb	$m = -3.033 \pm 0.008$	$b = -0.149 \pm 0.010$	2.7×10^{-3}

Table 1: Values for slope and intercept of linear fits performed in previous slide. The χ^2 indicate that our estimates are consistent.

Ratio

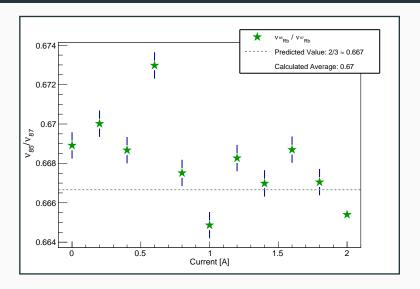


Figure 3: Frequency Ratio for ⁸⁵Rb over ⁸⁷Rb as a function of current.

Working Back to the Magnetic Field

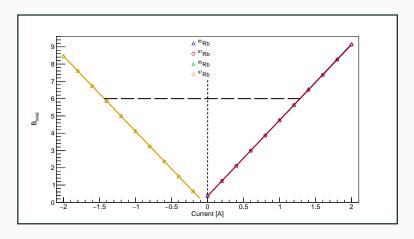


Figure 4: Total magnetic field through coils as a function of coil current.

Earth's Magnetic Field

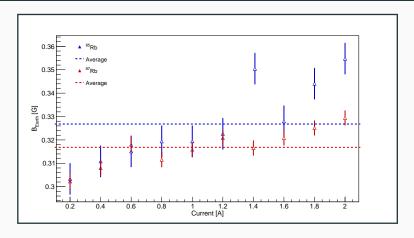


Figure 5: Values for Earth's magnetic field using

$$B_E = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{|\nu^+ - \nu^-|}{2.799} \right) (2I + 1)$$

Pumping Time

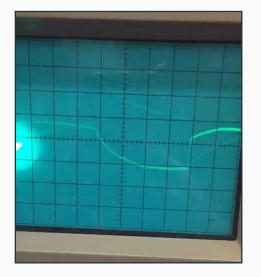


Figure 6: Photodiode output as a function of time. RF radiation input with a modulation rate of 10Hz. 10ms/div scale on horizontal axis.

Conclusions

- Obtained nuclear spins of two Rubidium isotopes using resonance frequency data.
- Measured magnetic field of Earth with help from Breit-Rabi equation.
- Observed the time scale of Rubidium's pumping time.