

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

Spin exchange broadening of magnetic resonance lines in a high-sensitivity rotating K-Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer

Yao Chen¹, Wei Quan¹, Sheng Zou², Yan Lu¹, Lihong Duan¹, Yang Li¹, Hong Zhang², Ming Ding¹ & Jiancheng Fang¹

Received: 28 April 2016

Accepted: 18 October 2016

Published: 10 November 2016

Atomic co-magnetometers can be utilized for high-precision angular velocity sensing or fundamental physics tests. The sensitivity of a co-magnetometer determines the angle random walk of an angular velocity sensor and the detection limit for a fundamental physics test. A high-sensitivity K-Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer, which is utilized for angular velocity sensing, is presented in this paper. A new type of spin relaxation of Rb atom spins, which can broaden the zero-field magnetic resonance lines of the co-magnetometer, is discovered. Further studies show that the spin relaxation of Rb atoms is caused by a high Rb electron magnetization field. With this discovery, the total relaxation rate of Rb atoms is optimized to improve the sensitivity of the co-magnetometer. Moreover, its sensitivity is optimized by suppressing various noises. Especially, to suppress laser-related noises, the co-magnetometer is designed such that the sensitive axis of the co-magnetometer can be fixed to the direction in which the projection input of the earth's rotation is 0. This is called a rotating co-magnetometer. A magnetic field sensitivity of $1.0 \text{ fT/Hz}^{-1/2} @ 5 \text{ Hz}$, which is equal to an angular velocity sensitivity of $2.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2} @ 5 \text{ Hz}$, is demonstrated using a spherical vapour cell with a diameter of 14 mm.

Atomic co-magnetometers use two spin ensembles occupying the same volume to suppress their sensitivity to magnetic field noise and maintain the sensitivity to rotations^{1,2}, anomalous spin coupling with space anisotropy^{3,4}, anomalous spin forces⁵⁻⁷, etc. In a K-Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer, the alkali spin ensemble couples with the noble gas spin ensemble through spin exchange interaction⁸, and alkali atoms are in the spin exchange relaxation free (SERF) regime⁹ to sensitively detect the direction of the ²¹Ne nuclear spin.

The SERF regime has been extensively studied for many years^{10,11}. Spin exchange relaxation was always neglected in atomic sensors based on SERF. For example, spin exchange relaxation vanishes in a K-³He co-magnetometer and in SERF magnetometers^{12,13}. In a K-Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer, Rb atoms are supposed to be in the SERF regime, and thus the spin exchange relaxation rate of Rb atoms is zero. However, we discovered a large spin exchange relaxation rate of Rb atoms, which is caused by a large Rb magnetization field that is in turn due to spin exchange interaction between Rb atoms and ²¹Ne atoms¹⁴. The Rb magnetization field is about 100 times larger than that of a K-³He co-magnetometer, and it can sufficiently broaden the zero-field magnetic resonance lines. We modelled the relaxation rates of Rb atoms and measured those of Rb atoms using the zero-field magnetic resonance lines of the co-magnetometer. The theoretical simulation and the experimental results show that the spin exchange relaxation rate is sufficiently increased by the Rb magnetization field. Moreover, we conclude that the spin exchange relaxation rate of Rb atoms can be reduced by half by changing nature enriched ⁸⁷Rb and ⁸⁵Rb atoms into pure ⁸⁷Rb atoms in the current co-magnetometer arrangement. After the study on the relaxation rate, we optimized the total relaxation rate of Rb atoms by changing the pumping power density to maximize the response of the co-magnetometer and thus to improve its sensitivity.

An atomic spin co-magnetometer based on K-³He was developed for angular velocity sensing, and a sensitivity of $5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}$ was achieved by Kornack and Romalis *et al.*¹. Owing to a small gyro-magnetic ratio of a ²¹Ne atom, which is about 10 times smaller than that of a ³He atom, theoretical simulation showed that

¹School of Instrument Science and Opto-Electronics Engineering, Beihang University, Beijing 100191, China. ²School of Instrument Science and Engineering, Southeast University, Nanjing 210096, China. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to W.Q. (email: quanwei@buaa.edu.cn) or J.F. (email: fangjiancheng@buaa.edu.cn)

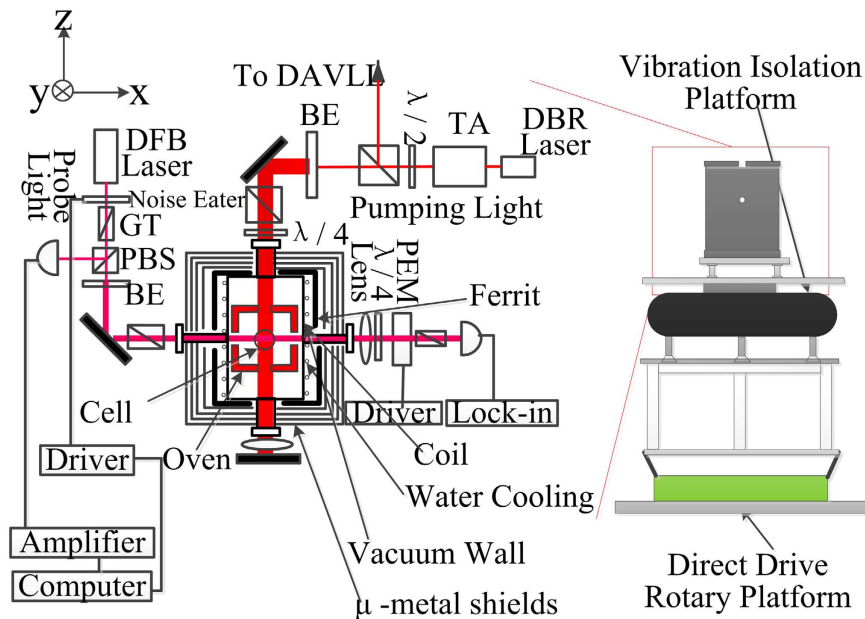


Figure 1. Schematic of the experimental setup. The setup is similar to the one developed by Brown, Smullin, Kornack, and Romalis¹⁶. The vapour cell is at the centre of the co-magnetometer. A vertical pump beam and a horizontal probe beam are used to polarize atoms and probe atom spins. The vapour cell is heated, and magnetic field shields are used to shield atom spins from magnetic fields. The core of the co-magnetometer is configured on a vibration isolation platform. A bell jar, where air fluctuation is reduced, is used to enclose the laser beam in vacuum. The apparatus is constructed on a rotary platform, which is utilized to rotate the sensitive axis of the co-magnetometer around the z-axis. To improve the sensitivity, the sensitive axis is fixed to the east direction to reduce the input rotation of the earth to approximately 0 as the co-magnetometer is constructed in our laboratory at a certain latitude and longitude in Beijing. Moreover, the co-magnetometer can be calibrated by the rotation of the earth. BE: beam expander, PBS: polarization beam splitter, GT: Glan-Thompson polarizer, PD: photo detector, PEM: photo elastic modulator, TA: tapered amplifier, DAVLL: dichroic atomic vapour laser lock, DBR: distributed Bragg reflector, and DFB: distributed feedback.

the fundamental rotation rate sensitivity of a Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer was about 10 times higher than that of a K-³He co-magnetometer at the same magnetic field noise level¹. A magnetic field sensitivity of $1.0 \text{ fT Hz}^{-1/2}@5 \text{ Hz}$, which is equal to an angular velocity sensitivity of $2.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}@5 \text{ Hz}$, was achieved in this study. To further improve the sensitivity, various noises were suppressed other than the response was maximized. The co-magnetometer uses Rb and ²¹Ne spins coupled together to suppress its sensitivity to magnetic field noise. The suppression factor characterizes the ability of magnetic field noise suppression. We optimized the suppression factors by optimizing the temperature of the vapour cell. Other noises, such as pumping power and probe laser power density fluctuations, influence the sensitivity. We suppressed these noises by reducing systematic errors in the co-magnetometer. Details of the optimization and noise suppression are shown in the results' section. A high sensitivity of the co-magnetometer also ensures its application to anomalous spin force detection^{6,7}.

The co-magnetometer is designed in configuration to improve the sensitivity. Traditionally, the apparatus is set up on an air-floated optical table^{2,15}, and the sensing axis is vertical to the horizontal plane. In this paper, in order to suppress the input rotation rate of the earth to improve the sensitivity and calibrate the co-magnetometer by the earth's rotation, the sensitive axis is in the y-direction in Fig. 1 and the whole apparatus can rotate around the z-axis; thus, the direction of the sensitive axis can change. All electronics and optics are configured on a directive drive rotary platform. In Fig. 2, owing to the projection of the earth's rotation rate in the y-direction, the rotation rate in the y-direction changes as the whole apparatus rotates around the z-axis. The rotation rate input can be reduced to approximately 0 by fixing the sensitive axis around the east direction, as the co-magnetometer is mostly sensitive with an input of 0. The North Star is used to find the east direction. The details are illustrated in Fig. 2.

The basic principle of the co-magnetometer is similar to that of a K-³He co-magnetometer^{1,16}. The schematic of the experimental setup is shown in Fig. 1. The co-magnetometer consists of a spherical aluminosilicate glass vapour cell with a diameter of 14 mm that contains a small droplet of a K-Rb (⁸⁵Rb (72.2%) and ⁸⁷Rb (27.8%)) mixture, ²¹Ne gas (70% isotope enriched) under a pressure of about 3 Atm, and N₂ gas under about 40 Torr for quenching. The mole fraction ratio of K in the mixture is approximately 0.05. The cell wall has a thickness of approximately 0.2 mm. The cell was heated using a homemade 110 kHz AC electrical heater, which was pasted on an oven composed of boron nitride ceramic. The oven was in vacuum for thermal insulation. A 0.1 Pa vacuum was achieved using 10 L/s turbo molecular pumps. Four layers of μ -metal magnetic field shields and a layer of 10-mm-thick ferrite¹⁷ were used to shield the earth's magnetic field. The diameter of the innermost ferrite layer was 100 mm. The residual magnetic field in the shields was further compensated by implementing a three-axis

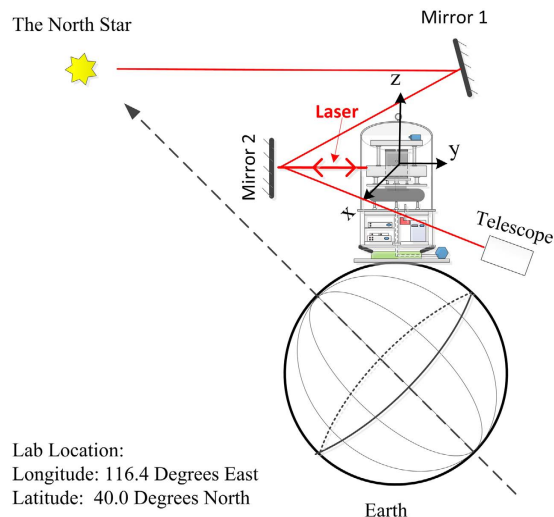


Figure 2. Schematic of the calibrating northern direction using the North Star. A high-precision encoder is on the rotary platform, and the platform heading can be defined using the encoder. There is a mirror (Mirror 2) in our laboratory whose vertical direction is calibrated using the North Star. The vertical direction of the mirror plane is the north direction. A laser beam is parallel to the co-magnetometer x-axis to be incident on Mirror 2, as the reflected beam is coincident with the input beam. The heading degree on the encoder is the north direction.

Helmholtz coil. The residual magnetic field in the shields was less than 2 nT after degaussing before compensation using the coil. A cooling water jacket was utilized to reduce the temperature of the vacuum wall. The temperature of the magnetic field shield was sufficiently reduced by means of the cooling jacket. The K-Rb hybrid pumping technique was utilized in the K-Rb- ^{21}Ne co-magnetometer³. K atoms were directly polarized by pumping light whose wavelength was locked on the D1 line of K atoms by a dichroic atomic vapour laser lock (DAVLL). The output light power from a tapered amplifier (TA) was about 1 W. The gauss shape pump beam was expanded, and the relatively uniform light intensity area of the beam was selected using a rectangular aperture to be approximately 12 mm \times 15 mm to nearly fully cover the vapour cell. After passing the vapour cell, the pumping light was reflected by a mirror again to increase the power in the vapour cell because the hybrid pumping technique needs a high pumping power. Through spin exchange, Rb atoms were pumped by K atoms and ^{21}Ne atoms were hyperpolarized by Rb atoms. If there was a rotation rate input, ^{21}Ne atom spins would rotate at an angle from the z-axis. ^{21}Ne atoms would produce a magnetic field perpendicular to the z-axis⁸, and it would be experienced by Rb atoms. Rb spins were used to sensitively detect the magnetic field, and those in the x-direction would change if the input ^{21}Ne magnetic field was not 0. A linear polarized probe beam would rotate at an angle after passing Rb spins polarized in the x-direction. We measured the rotation of the probe beam to obtain the rotation rates. The probe distributed feedback (DFB) laser was detuned approximately 0.4 nm away from the absorption centre of the Rb D1 line. The photo-elastic modulation (PEM) technique was utilized to measure the rotation of the polarization plane of the linear polarized light. A noise eater composed of a liquid crystal retardance and a polarizer was used to stabilize the power of the probe light. The air density fluctuation caused by the temperature difference of the oven and room was reduced by enclosing all the laser beams in a bell jar pumped using a rotary pump. A rotary vacuum seal was utilized to keep the vacuum pumping as the whole apparatus rotated by the directive drive rotary platform.

Results

Spin exchange broadening of Rb zero magnetic field resonance lines. Spin exchange interaction usually contributes to transverse relaxation of alkali metals in a magnetometer¹⁸, and thus the magnetic resonance lines are broadened¹³. However, in a vapour cell with a high density of alkali metals under the condition of a low magnetic field¹⁰, such that the spin exchange collision rate of the pairs of alkali metals $R_{SE} = n\sigma_{SE}\bar{v}$ is much larger than the Larmor precession rate of the alkali metal spin $\omega_{F=I\pm 1/2} = \pm(g_s\mu_B B)/(2I+1)\hbar$, the expectation value $\langle m \rangle_F$ in the two hyper-fine states becomes locked by both rapid spin exchange and precession in the same direction; thus, spin exchange relaxation vanishes for a zero magnetic field¹². In the equation above, n is the number density of an alkali metal, σ_{SE} is the spin exchange cross section between the pairs of alkali metal spins, \bar{v} is the relative velocity between the pairs of alkali metal atoms, g_s is the g factor, μ_B is the Bohr magneton, and I is the nuclear magnetic moment of an alkali metal atom. A full treatment of the system requires the use of density matrix theory (see, for example, ref. 19). In the above rapid spin exchange case, the density matrix assumes a spin temperature distribution¹¹ and the ground states of the alkali metal can be well described by Bloch equations^{1,8}. The Rb and ^{21}Ne spin ensembles coupled together through spin exchange interaction. In a spherical cell this coupling can be represented by an effective magnetic field that one spin species experiences from the average magnetization of the other, $\mathbf{B} = \lambda\mathbf{M}$, where $\lambda = 8/3\pi\kappa_0^{20}$ and κ_0 is approximately 36 for Rb and ^{21}Ne pair¹⁴. The full Bloch equations are described as follows:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}^e}{\partial t} = \frac{\gamma^e}{Q(P^e)} (\mathbf{B} + \lambda_{Rb-Ne} M_0^n \mathbf{P}^n + \mathbf{L}) \times \mathbf{P}^e - \frac{1}{T_{2e}, T_{2e}, T_{1e}} \mathbf{P}^e / Q(P^e) + (R_p \mathbf{s}_p - R_p \mathbf{P}^e) / Q(P^e) \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}^n}{\partial t} = \gamma^n (\mathbf{B} + \lambda_{Rb-Ne} M_0^e \mathbf{P}^e) \times \mathbf{P}^n + R_{Rb-Ne}^{se} (\mathbf{P}^e - \mathbf{P}^n) - \frac{1}{T_{2n}, T_{2n}, T_{1n}} \mathbf{P}^n \quad (2)$$

Here \mathbf{P}^e and \mathbf{P}^n are the Rb electron and ^{21}Ne nuclear polarizations, \mathbf{B} is the external magnetic field, M_0^e and M_0^n are the magnetizations of the electron and nuclear spins corresponding to full spin polarizations, \mathbf{L} is the lightshift experienced by Rb atoms, \mathbf{s}_p is the optical pumping vector along the propagation of the pump with magnitude equal to the degree of circular polarization, R_p is an effective pumping rate which is related to the K pumping rate and the density ratio of K to Rb, R_{Rb-Ne}^{se} is the spin exchange rate of ^{21}Ne nuclear spins. T_1 and T_2 are the relaxation times for appropriate for components of the polarization parallel and transverse to \mathbf{B} , respectively. The subscripts e and n denote for the electron spins and nuclear spins. The precession frequency of the alkali metal is slowed by factor $Q(P^e)^{11}$, which is related to the alkali spin polarization:

$$\omega = \frac{g_s \mu_B B}{Q(P^e) \hbar}, \quad \text{where} \quad Q(P^e) = \frac{2I + 1}{\gamma(I)} \quad (3)$$

Here ω is the precession angular rate of the alkali spins under a magnetic field B , $\gamma(I)$ is the dimensionless gyro-magnetic ratio. For ^{85}Rb and ^{87}Rb atoms, the nuclear magnetic moments are respectively $I = 5/2$ and $I = 3/2$. The dimensionless gyro-magnetic ratios are given by¹¹:

$$\gamma(I = 5/2) = 3 - 48 \frac{1 + (P^e)^2}{19 + 26(P^e)^2 + 3(P^e)^4}, \quad \gamma(I = 3/2) = 2 - \frac{4}{3 + (P^e)^2} \quad (4)$$

The longitudinal relaxation rate of the electron spins $1/T_{1e}$ is mainly come from the Rb-Rb spin destruction collision and can be written R_{sd} . The transverse relaxation rate of electron spins $1/T_{2e}$ can be written $R_{sd} + Q(P^e)/T_2^{SE}$. T_2^{SE} is the spin exchange relaxation between Rb and Rb collisions. In the limit of the rapid spin exchange condition, spin exchange relaxation contributes to transverse relaxation only in the second order¹⁰:

$$\frac{1}{T_2^{SE}} = \frac{\omega^2}{R_{SE}} \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(2I + 1)^2}{2Q(P^e)^2} Q(P^e)^2 \quad (5)$$

According to equation (5) and equation (3), spin exchange relaxation is correlated with the magnetic field, which is experienced by alkali metals and vanishes for a zero magnetic field. In an atomic co-magnetometer based on K-Rb- ^{21}Ne , we found that Rb atoms experienced a large magnetic field caused by a large Rb magnetization field¹⁵. The magnetization field proportional to the Rb polarization contributed to spin exchange relaxation of Rb atom spins and thus broadened the zero magnetic resonance lines.

In a K-Rb- ^{21}Ne co-magnetometer, ^{21}Ne atoms experience a magnetic field $B^e \approx 100$ nT through spin exchange interaction¹⁴ with Rb atoms and Rb atoms experience a magnetic field $B^n \approx 500$ nT through spin exchange with ^{21}Ne atoms, as the polarization of Rb is approximately 50%. As shown in Fig. 3, Rb atom spins experience a magnetic field whose value is equal to that of the Rb magnetic field experienced by ^{21}Ne atoms. According to equation (5), the magnetic field experienced by Rb atoms can cause the relaxation of Rb atom spins and thus broaden the zero magnetic field resonance lines. Broadening of the magnetic resonance lines of Rb atoms in the co-magnetometer is studied in this paper. First, we measured the magnetic field of Rb atom spins at various Rb polarizations. Then we measured the spin exchange relaxation rates of Rb atom spins, and the measured data were fitted using equation(5) to study the spin exchange relaxation.

The Rb electron magnetic field is measured by the slow and fast decays of the coupled Rb and ^{21}Ne ensembles (The details will be shown in the following subsection and Fig. 6(c) shows the results). Figure 4(c) shows the measured Rb magnetic field. The Rb polarization increases with the pumping power density, and thus the Rb magnetic field increases. This magnetic field is the main source field that causes spin exchange relaxation of Rb atoms.

The Rb spin exchange relaxation rates are acquired by measuring the zero field resonance lines of Rb atoms in the co-magnetometer¹³. Through the magnetic resonance lines, we can obtain the total relaxation rate composed of the pumping rate R_p , Rb spin destruction rate R_{sd} ²¹, and spin exchange relaxation rate R_{rel}^{SE} which is equal to $Q(P^e)/T_2^{SE}$ ^{11,12}. Suppose that a B_y step magnetic field is applied to the co-magnetometer and Rb atoms only experience L_x and B_z , according to equation (1) and (2), output step modulation response signals ΔP_x^e are given by:

$$\Delta P_x^e = P_z^e \frac{\frac{R_{tot}^e}{\gamma^e}}{\left(\frac{R_{tot}^e}{\gamma^e}\right)^2 + (\delta B_z + L_z)^2} \Delta B_y \frac{\delta B_z}{B^n} \quad (6)$$

where P_x^e and P_z^e are the Rb polarizations in the x- and z-directions, γ^e and γ^n are the gyro-magnetic ratios of the electron and ^{21}Ne nuclear spins, respectively, $R_{tot}^e = R_p + R_{sd} + R_{rel}^{SE}$ is the total relaxation rate of Rb atoms, and

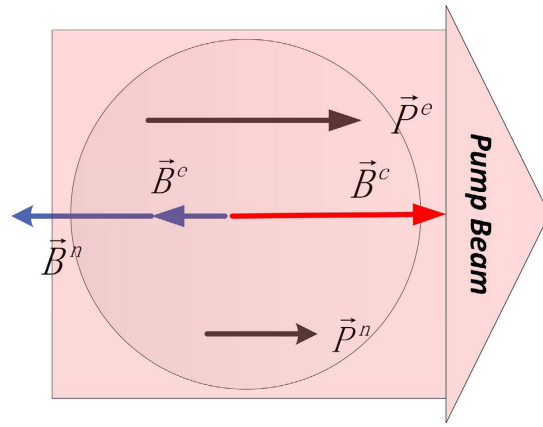


Figure 3. Schematic of the polarization and the magnetic field of Rb and ^{21}Ne spins. Superscripts e and n denote the electron spin of Rb and the ^{21}Ne nuclear spin, respectively. The pump beam polarizes the Rb electron spin to P^e , and the nuclear spins are polarized by the electrons to be P^n . The nuclear spin experiences the magnetic field B^e produced by P^e , and the electron spins experience the magnetic field B^n produced by the nuclear spins. A magnetic field B^c , which is equal to $B^e + B^n$, is applied to reach the magnetic field self-compensation state. Thus, the electron spins experience the magnetic field B^e which increases the spin exchange relaxation rate of the Rb atom spins.

$\delta B_z = B_z - B^e - B^n$. $B^e = \lambda_{\text{Rb-Ne}} M_0^e P_z^e$ is the Rb magnetic field experienced by ^{21}Ne atoms, and $B^n = \lambda_{\text{Rb-Ne}} M_0^n P_z^n$ is the ^{21}Ne magnetic field experienced by Rb atoms^{8,22,23}. According to equation(6), the response of the co-magnetometer to B_y step magnetic field modulation changes with the B_z magnetic field (zero field resonance) and thus the total Rb relaxation rate can be measured.

Figure 4(a) shows the results of the curves fitted to equation (6) at various pumping laser power densities. The total relaxation rates of Rb atoms can be calculated using the linewidth of the zero magnetic field resonance curves in Fig. 4(a), and we summarize them in Fig. 4(b). As the pumping laser power density is smaller than approximately 0.4 V, the total Rb relaxation rate decreases rapidly. We believe that this is due to the reduction of the large Rb magnetic field B^e . The reduction of the magnetic field experienced by Rb electron spins suppresses the spin exchange relaxation rate of Rb-Rb collisions¹¹. As the pumping laser power density is higher than 1 V, the total relaxation rate deviates from a rapid increase and seems to be saturated. We think that this is due to an increase in the Rb polarization at high power densities¹¹.

In order to obtain the spin exchange relaxation rate, we subtract the pumping rates from the total relaxation rates. The residual relaxation rates are the spin destruction rates R_{sd} , and the spin exchange relaxation rates $R_{rel}^{SE} = Q(P^e)/T_2^{SE}$. The pumping rates are approximately proportional to the pumping power density. We obtained the pumping rates by measuring the co-magnetometer response. When R_p was equal to $R_{sd} + R_{rel}^{SE}$, the co-magnetometer response was largest and the Rb polarization was 50%.

To acquire the maximum response of the co-magnetometer, we first showed the relationship between the output signal and the input rotation rates. In a K-Rb- ^{21}Ne co-magnetometer, the coupling of rotations in the x- and y-axes is significant owing to the AC Stark shift L_z caused by a pumping laser with a wavelength of 770 nm at the 780 nm Rb D2 line^{24,25}. After suppressing systematic errors, such as magnetic fields in all the directions and probe laser light shift, we could obtain the relationship between the rotations and the Rb polarization in the x-direction.

$$P_x^e = P_z^e \frac{\gamma^e}{R_{tot}^e} \left(\frac{\Omega_y}{\gamma^n} + \frac{\gamma^e L_z \Omega_x}{R_{tot}^e \gamma^n} \right) = K_1 (\Omega_y + \alpha \Omega_x) \quad (7)$$

In equation (7), P_x^e and P_z^e are the Rb polarizations in the x- and z-directions, respectively, γ^e and γ^n are the gyro-magnetic ratios of the electron and ^{21}Ne nuclear spins, respectively, R_{tot}^e is the total relaxation rate of Rb atoms, and Ω_y and Ω_x are the rotation velocities in the y- and x-directions, respectively. K_1 is the factor that converts the rotation rate signal into the x-polarization detected by the PEM system. α is the coupling coefficient which is related to L_z and Ω_x .

The factor $K_1 = P_z^e \gamma^e / R_{tot}^e / \gamma^n$ in equation (7) is measured in this experiment to optimize the response. From equation (7), we express K_1 in the way:

$$K_1 = P_z^e \frac{\gamma^e}{R_{tot}^e} \frac{1}{\gamma^n} = \frac{\partial \Delta S}{\partial \delta B_z} \frac{B^n}{\Delta B_y} \frac{1}{\gamma^n} (\delta B_z \rightarrow 0, \frac{R_{tot}^e}{\gamma^e} \gg L_z) \quad (8)$$

$\partial \Delta S / \partial \delta B_z$ can be calculated from the fitted Lorentz curve in Fig. 4(a). B^n is approximately equal to B_z , which is directly measured in the B_y modulation process. Figure 5(a) shows the relationship between the pumping laser power density and the factor K_1 . As the pumping laser power density is approximately 1.3 V, K_1 in the co-magnetometer is the best. The Rb polarization is approximately 50% at 1.3 V. This indicates that the co-magnetometer response is largest when the Rb polarization is approximately 50%. Although the response in

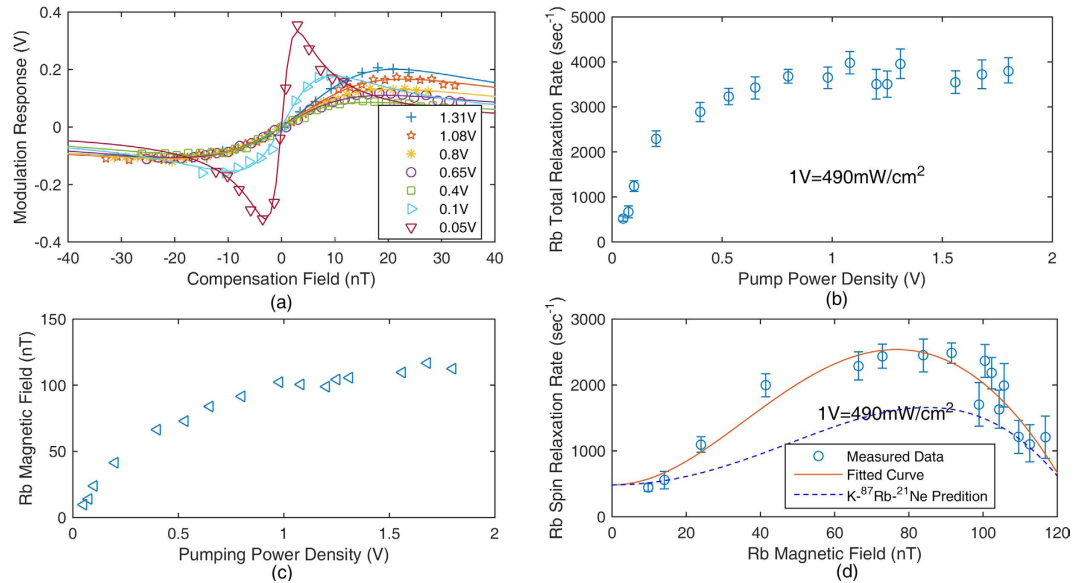


Figure 4. (a) Zero magnetic field resonance lines of the co-magnetometer which is used to obtain the total relaxation rates of Rb atom spins for various power densities. The B_y modulation method is used to evaluate the total relaxation rate of Rb electron spins. According to equation (6), the response signal changes with the holding magnetic field B_z . The relationship between δB_z and the modulation response signal is fitted by equation (6) at various pumping laser power densities ($1\text{ V} = 490\text{ mW/cm}^2$). The fitted curve is a Lorentz-shaped curve, and the half width at half maximum linewidth of the curve is R_{tot}^e/γ^e , which is the total relaxation rate of Rb spins. (b) The Rb total relaxation rate measurement at various pumping power densities. As the pumping power is small or large, the spin exchange relaxation rate is suppressed. (c) The measured Rb magnetic field at various pumping power densities. The Rb magnetic field can broaden the zero magnetic field lines by increasing the spin exchange relaxation rate of Rb atoms. The Rb magnetic field increases with the pumping power. (d) The relationship between the Rb magnetic field and the spin relaxation rate $R_{sd} + Q(P)/T_2^{SE}$, where R_{sd} is the spin destruction rate. The measured data, which can be fitted to the theoretical prediction. The spin relaxation rate is strongly related to the Rb magnetic field, which can broaden the zero magnetic resonance lines of the co-magnetometer. The theoretically predicted spin relaxation in the pure ^{87}Rb co-magnetometer is also illustrated. We know that if we change natural abundance Rb atoms into pure ^{87}Rb atoms in the vapour cell, the spin relaxation rate can be reduced as the Rb magnetic field is about 100 nT, which corresponds to a polarization of Rb atoms of approximately 50%.

Fig. 5(a) is considerably large when the pump power density is smaller than 0.25 V, the polarization of Rb is considerably small and leads to a small ^{21}Ne polarization. A smaller ^{21}Ne polarization leads to an inferior co-magnetometer performance of the suppression of external magnetic field noise. According to Fig. 4(b), the total relaxation rate of Rb atoms is approximately 3900 s^{-1} at 1.3 V. We can conclude that the pumping rate of Rb atoms is approximately 1950 s^{-1} . The pumping rate is 0 when the pumping power density is 0. We know that the relationship between the pumping power density and the pumping rate is $R_p = 1500\text{ s}^{-1}/\text{V} \times \text{Power}$. Power is the input power density of the laser. We subtract the pumping rate from the total relaxation rate of Rb atoms in Fig. 4(b) and combine the measured Rb magnetic field at various pumping power densities. We can obtain the relationship between the Rb magnetic field and the spin relaxation rate $R_{sd} + Q(P)/T_2^{SE}$. Figure 4(d) shows the measured results. We fit the measured data to $R_{sd} + Q(P)/T_2^{SE}$. In this experiment, natural abundance Rb is used and 72% of Rb atoms are ^{85}Rb with nuclear spin $I = 5/2$. We suppose that Rb atoms are mainly ^{85}Rb atoms for approximation. The fitted results show that the spin destruction rate R_{sd} is 482 s^{-1} . This result is consistent with the calculated spin destruction rate of Rb-Rb collisions and Rb- ^{21}Ne collisions (the total spin destruction rate is 477 s^{-1}) in the co-magnetometer if the temperature of the vapour cell is 458 K. In equation (5), we suppose that the polarization of Rb is kB^e . We can also obtain coefficient $k \approx 0.008$. When the polarization of Rb is 1, the magnetic field of Rb electron spins can be calculated from k to be 125 nT. The spin exchange rate R^{SE} is fitted to be approximately $1.6 \times 10^5\text{ s}^{-1}$. In the co-magnetometer, the spin exchange rate between Rb atoms $R^{SE} = n\sigma_{SE}\bar{v}$ is calculated to be $4.5 \times 10^5\text{ s}^{-1}$. We believe that the difference between the calculated and fitted results is from the approximation that only ^{85}Rb is used. A compound will broaden the zero magnetic field resonance lines of the co-magnetometer. We also simulated the spin relaxation rate of Rb atoms in the co-magnetometer when pure ^{87}Rb atoms with nuclear spin $I = 3/2$ were used. The theoretical prediction in Fig. 4(d) shows that the total spin relaxation rate of ^{87}Rb atoms is smaller than the relaxation rate of ^{85}Rb atoms when the Rb magnetic field is about 100 nT.

The pumping power density can be optimized to improve the co-magnetometer sensitivity by studying the spin exchange relaxation rate of Rb atoms. The co-magnetometer response to the angular velocity should be largest if the pumping rate is equal to the relaxation rate of Rb atoms. The polarization of Rb should be 50% at

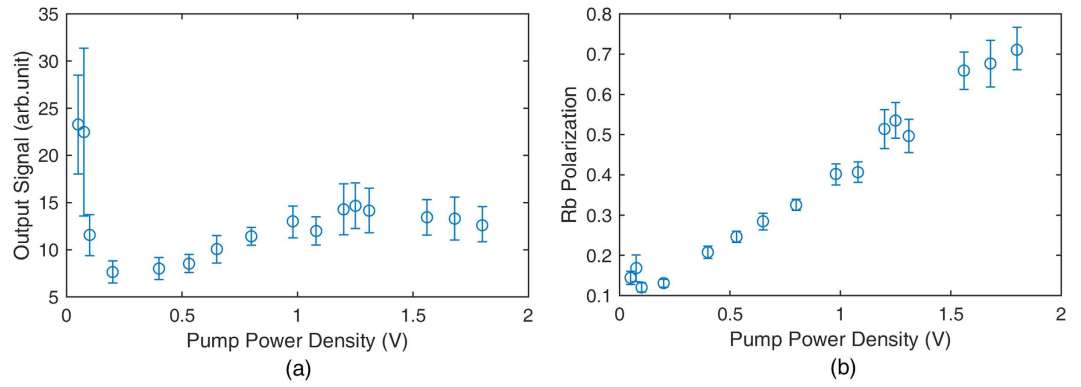


Figure 5. (a) Relationship between the co-magnetometer response and the pumping power density. The co-magnetometer response is modelled to be K_1 . The optimized power density is 1.3 V, and the co-magnetometer response is largest. Although the responses at very small power densities are larger than that at 1.3 V, these power densities are not appropriate, as the ^{21}Ne polarization is too small to suppress the magnetic field. (b) The measured Rb polarization at various power densities. The Rb polarization is calculated using the pumping rate and the total relaxation rate. Both rates are measured in Fig. 4(b). As the pumping laser power density is approximately 1.3 V, the Rb polarization is approximately 50%. Simultaneously, the co-magnetometer response is largest.

this state. Figure 5(a) shows the relationship between the co-magnetometer response and the pumping power density. As the pumping power density is approximately 1.3 V, the co-magnetometer response is largest and the polarization of Rb is approximately 50%. We chose a pumping power density of 1.3 V for the co-magnetometer.

Sensitivity optimization. The co-magnetometer sensitivity was optimized by maximizing the co-magnetometer response to the angular velocity and suppressing noises of the co-magnetometer. For maximizing the response, we mainly optimized the pumping power density (the optimization is shown in the Rb magnetic resonance line broadening section). For noise suppression, we mainly reduced the magnetic field noise by optimizing the self-compensating ability and utilizing a low magnetic field noise shielding material for the innermost layer. Laser power fluctuation noise suppression was also studied.

Magnetic field noise suppression optimization. Rb atoms and ^{21}Ne atoms occupied the same volume and coupled together to suppress the co-magnetometer sensitivity to magnetic field noise and ensure it remains sensitive only to the rotation rate, etc. The suppression factor used to characterize the co-magnetometer ability to suppress its sensitivity to magnetic field noise was measured in this study. We optimized the temperature of the vapour cell to improve the suppression factors. In an atomic co-magnetometer, the axis most sensitive to the magnetic field is in the x-direction^{1,15}. When sinusoidal magnetic field noise $B_x \sin(2\pi ft)$ in the x-direction with frequency f is supposed to be applied to the co-magnetometer, the output signal is¹⁵:

$$S \approx K_2 K_1 \gamma^n \frac{f}{\sqrt{f_n^2 + f^2 f_e^2 / (R_{tot}^e)^2}} B_x \sin(2\pi ft + \Phi) (f_e \gg f_n, f; f_n \gg f) \quad (9)$$

where $f_n = \gamma^n B^n$ and $f_e = \gamma^e B^e$. Φ is the phase shift between the input magnetic field and the output signal. K_2 is the factor that converts the Rb polarization in x-direction into the output voltage signal by the PEM detection system. Therefore, the combination of $K_1 K_2$ is the scale factor of the co-magnetometer. The suppression factor is defined to be:

$$SF_x[^{21}\text{Ne}] = \frac{f}{\sqrt{f_n^2 + f^2 f_e^2 / (R_{tot}^e)^2}} (f_e \gg f_n, f; f_n \gg f) \quad (10)$$

According to equations (10) and (7), we know that the co-magnetometer sensitivity to B_x is suppressed by the suppression factors. We applied a sinusoidal magnetic field in the x-direction and measured the output signal amplitude to acquire the suppression factors. Figure 6(a) shows the B_x suppression factors at different temperatures. To fit the measured data to equation (10), $f_n = \gamma^n B^n$ must be measured. B^n is the magnetic field generated by ^{21}Ne atoms. We developed a simple method to measure B^n . The result is illustrated in Fig. 6(c). As the compensation magnetic field in the z-direction B_z is tuned to $-B^n - B^e$, the co-magnetometer can automatically compensate B_y ⁸. Slow decay in Fig. 6(c) shows the transient response of the co-magnetometer to the step magnetic field B_y , when B_z is equal to $-B^n - B^e$. When B_z is approximately equal to $-B^n$ the coupled Rb and ^{21}Ne spin ensembles decay most rapidly. Fast decay in Fig. 6(c) shows the transient response of the co-magnetometer to the step magnetic field B_y , if B_z is equal to $-B^n$. Figure 6(b) shows the relationship between the Rb densities and the Rb polarization at the same pumping power under various temperatures. The Rb polarization was measured to ensure that the polarization of Rb was approximately 50% as the temperature of the vapour cell was increased. The measured results in Fig. 6(b) show that the polarization of Rb changes slightly and is approximately 50% as the temperature

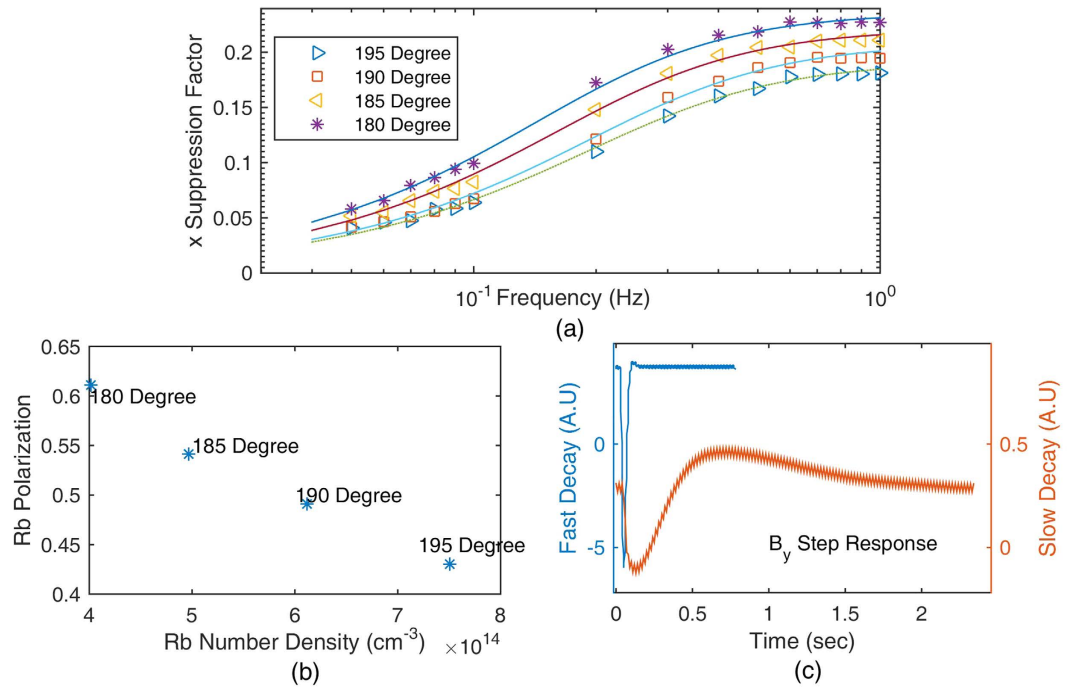


Figure 6. (a) B_x suppression factors at various temperatures. The suppression factors describe the co-magnetometer ability to suppress magnetic field noise. A smaller suppression factor indicates that the magnetic field is better suppressed by the co-magnetometer. The suppression factors can be fitted to the theoretical results. The suppression factors are better when the temperature of the vapour cell is higher. (b) The Rb polarization changes with the cell temperature while the pumping power density is 1.3 V. When the temperature is optimized, the polarization of Rb atoms is also measured to confirm that the polarization of Rb atoms is approximately 50%. As the number density of Rb atoms changes from $4.0 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ to $7.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, the polarization of Rb changes from approximately 0.6 to 0.4. This result shows that the polarization of Rb is approximately 50%. The co-magnetometer responses to rotations are almost largest. (c) The decays of the coupled spin ensembles to the step magnetic field B_y for different compensating fields B_z . These results are used to get B^n and B^e to fit the suppression factor curve in Fig. 6(a). We tune B_z . The spins decay most rapidly if B_z is equal to $-B^n$. At the self-compensation point, B_z is equal to $-B^n - B^e$. The slow decay in this figure shows the co-magnetometer response to the step magnetic field B_y at the self-compensation point.

of the vapour cell is increased. To measure the Rb polarization, the fitted results in Fig. 6(a) are used to obtain the Rb relaxation rate R_{tot}^e in equation (10). The pumping rate combined with the total relaxation rate can be used to obtain the Rb polarization. As the temperature increases, the polarization of Rb spins decreases. This is explained by an increase in the relaxation rate of Rb spins with the temperature.

From Fig. 6(a), we can conclude that the suppression factor can be further enhanced by increasing the co-magnetometer temperature. In this experiment, the temperature of a heater was difficult to be increased owing to a technical reason. The temperature of the vapour cell was approximately 473 K, and the heater could suffer from the maximum temperature of approximately 493 K. A new type of heater that can sustain a high temperature needs to be developed to further enhance the suppression factors. In addition, the pumping laser power works at its maximum power output. The polarization of Rb decreased to approximately 0.4. As we increased the temperature of the vapour cell, the pumping power was also needed to be increased to reach the 50% polarization state.

Laser related noise suppression. The scale factor $K_1 K_2$ is directly related to the probe laser power and frequency. The input of the rotation rate of the earth gives signal $S = K_2 K_1 (\Omega_y + \alpha \Omega_z)$. Fluctuations of the probe beam power and frequency produce noise in the output signal through the coupling term of the rotation rate. Thus, we reduced the input of the rotation rate projected by the earth to lower the noise. We designed a rotating co-magnetometer to suppress this kind of noises. In this study, the rotating co-magnetometer sensitive axis was fixed to the east-north direction to suppress the input of the earth's rotation. The co-magnetometer is supposed to be at a north latitude of Ψ . θ is the angle between the sensitive y-axis of the co-magnetometer and the east direction. The relation between θ and the co-magnetometer output signal is:

$$S = K_2 K_1 \Omega_e [\cos(\Psi) \sin(\theta) - \alpha \cos(\Psi) \cos(\theta)] \quad (11)$$

In equation (11), Ω_e is the rotation of the earth. We could change θ to let the output signal S to be 0. To do this, we measured the rotation of the earth using the co-magnetometer; the result is shown in Fig. 7(a). We know that the output signal is 0 if the axis is set to 13.0° in the east-north direction. This is due to coupling of the two axis input rotation rates through L_z in equation (11). The fitted curve in Fig. 7(a) shows that the coupling factor α is 0.23.

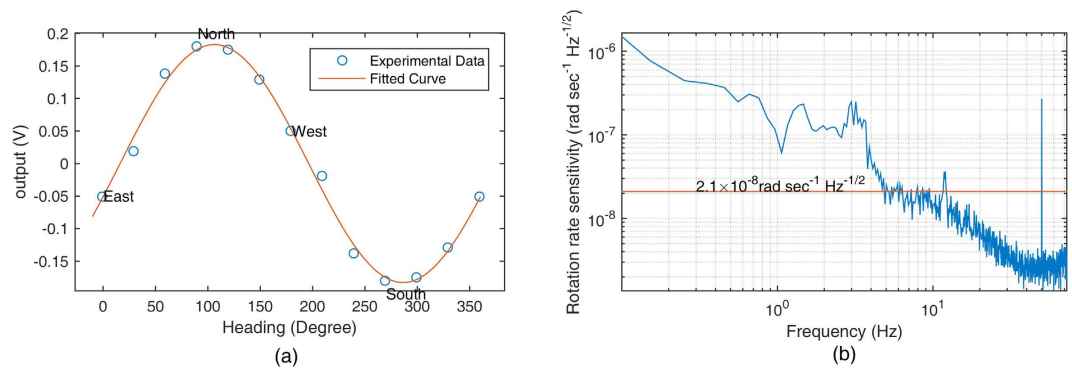


Figure 7. (a) Co-magnetometer calibration result by the rotation of the earth. The measurement was started from the east direction. The sensitive axis in the y-direction is heading to various directions at every 30°. We measured the output signal at one heading position and then measured it at the opposite direction. This method could efficiently reduce the co-magnetometer drift. (b) The measured rotation rate sensitivity of the co-magnetometer. The co-magnetometer output signal was obtained, and the power spectral density was calculated. The scale factor calibrated by the rotation of the earth was used to convert the voltage signal into the rotation rate signal. The peaks between 1 Hz and 5 Hz are caused by the vibration isolation platform. The platform is a mechanical vibration system. The whole payload on the platform is about 250 kg.

Details of the earth's rotation measurement are presented in the methods' section. The earth's rotation measurement can also be utilized to calibrate the co-magnetometer.

Pumping laser power density fluctuation can also produce noise in the co-magnetometer. It can lead to fluctuations of the Rb pumping rate for $R_p = \Phi\sigma(\nu)$, where Φ is the photon flux, which is directly related to the pumping power density and $\sigma(\nu)$ is the collision cross section of a photon and a Rb atom. Misalignment of the pump and probe beams by angle β away from 90° gives signal $S = \beta R_p / R_{tot}^e$. If the angle β is 0, pumping power fluctuation has no effect on the output signal. The reduction of the angle β suppresses the co-magnetometer sensitivity to pumping power fluctuation. In this study, we adjusted the pump beam using two mirrors to vary the angle β . We measured the output signal of the co-magnetometer as the pumping laser was turned on and off. We adjusted the angle β until the two output signals were coincident. The residual magnetic fields should be compensated when the angle β is adjusted.

Rotation rate sensitivity measurement. The sensitivity of the co-magnetometer was measured after co-magnetometer calibration. The output signal was acquired by means of National Instrument (NI) 24 bit data acquisition systems. The power spectral density of the output signal was analysed to measure the noise level of the co-magnetometer. The power spectral density was averaged in each 0.1 Hz bin. Scale factor K_2K_1 was used to convert the output voltage signal into the rotation rate signal. The co-magnetometer sensitivity is illustrated in Fig. 7(b). The rotation velocity noise is $2.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}$, which is equal to a magnetic field noise sensitivity of $1.0 \text{ fT Hz}^{-1/2}$. The two peaks between 1 Hz and 5 Hz in Fig. 7(b) are the co-magnetometer responses to vibrations of the isolation platform. The decrease of the noise below 10 Hz is caused by setting the cut off frequency of the filter to 10 Hz in the PEM measurement system.

Discussion

In a co-magnetometer based on SERF, alkali metal atoms are in the SERF regime to sensitively detect the direction of noble gas nuclear spins. Traditionally, spin exchange relaxation is neglected in a co-magnetometer. This study shows that in a K-Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer, the magnetic resonance lines are broadened through spin exchange relaxation. The detail study shows that spin exchange relaxation is caused by spin exchange interaction between Rb and ²¹Ne spins which produces a large Rb magnetic field that in turn increases the Larmor precession frequency of Rb atoms which increases spin exchange relaxation. We modelled this process in the K-Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer. Figure 4(d) shows that the spin exchange relaxation rate of Rb-Rb collisions¹¹ increases rapidly with the Rb magnetic field. Natural abundance Rb is used in the co-magnetometer, and Rb atoms are mostly ⁸⁵Rb atoms with nuclear spin $I = 5/2$. It is actually a K-⁸⁷Rb-⁸⁵Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer. We found that if pure ⁸⁷Rb atoms with nuclear spins $I = 3/2$ were used, the spin exchange relaxation rate was suppressed and thus the co-magnetometer sensitivity could be improved. We implemented a model based on the hypothesis that Rb atoms used in this study were pure ⁸⁵Rb atoms (actually, 72% of Rb atoms were ⁸⁵Rb atoms). Models should be developed to simulate the spin exchange relaxation rate of natural abundance Rb atoms which contain both ⁸⁷Rb and ⁸⁵Rb. Alkali vapour cell fabrication of a K-⁸⁷Rb-²¹Ne cell is under design. In order to control the mole fraction ratio of K to Rb and save the expensive isotope enriched ⁸⁷Rb metal, a chemical reaction method is under design²⁶.

The sensitivity of a co-magnetometer for rotation velocity sensing determines the angle random walk of a rate sensor. For anomalous field or electric dipole moment detection, the co-magnetometer sensitivity needs to be strengthened to detect such weak signals. The co-magnetometer described in this paper is optimized by enlarging the response and

suppressing various noises. In order to maximize the co-magnetometer response, we optimized the pumping laser power density. The co-magnetometer response is largest when the relaxation rate of Rb is equal to the pumping rate.

The magnetic field noise can be further suppressed by optimizing the self-compensating suppression factors of the co-magnetometer. As can be seen in Fig. 6(a), we can further increase the cell temperature to improve the suppression factors. Simultaneously, the pumping laser power should be increased to reach the best power density point. In this experiment, the largest output power of the TA was 1 W, which is insufficient for higher-temperature vapour cells. In the next generation co-magnetometer design, we can use a smaller cell or develop a higher-power tapered amplifier to optimize the suppression factor. On the other hand, not only the co-magnetometer itself can suppress the magnetic field noise, but also we can use a ferrite with a larger diameter to reduce the magnetic noise produced by the shielding material itself¹⁷ (currently, the ferrite used in this experiment has a diameter of approximately 100 mm).

The ultimate precision limit of the co-magnetometer is determined by quantum principles. Spin projection noise, photon shot noise, and light-shift noise are typical quantum noises in a co-magnetometer. Let us take spin projection noise for example in the co-magnetometer studied in this paper. It originates from the uncertainty of the x-component of angular momentum F_x . The angular momentum F_x does not commute with F_y ¹³. For independent probes, the ultimate precision limit is proportional to $1/\sqrt{N}$ if the probes are not entangled. For noiseless processes, by entangling the probes, the ultimate precision limit which scales with $1/N$, the so-called Heisenberg limit, can be achieved. For noisy quantum enhanced metrology, the general framework for estimating the ultimate precision limit was studied by Escher, Filho, and Davidovich²⁷. Brask, Chaves, and Kołodyński argued that the transversal-noise model, which can be used in noisy quantum enhanced metrology, can be applied to atomic magnetometry. It is accessible with current experimental techniques²⁸. Moreover, in an SERF co-magnetometer or the magnetometer studied in this paper, Liu, Cheng, and Qi *et al.* demonstrated how spin-destruction collisions degrade the precision from the Heisenberg limit to the standard limit even with quantum resources being employed for static magnetic fields²⁹. Even though the co-magnetometer sensitivity is limited by technical noises, the methods related to the sensitivity limit are worth discussing. The sensitivity can be further improved by implementing these methods after classical technical noise reduction.

Methods

Calibrating the co-magnetometer. In equation (7), the co-magnetometer is sensitive to the rotation rates. The projected rotation rates of the earth in the x- and y-directions change as the co-magnetometer sensitive axis changes in the horizontal plane. We used the North Star as navigation reference to find the north direction. In Fig. 2, the North Star light is reflected by Mirror 1 and Mirror 2 to a telescope. Mirror 2 is screwed, and the vertical direction to the plane of Mirror 2 is fixed to be parallel to the north direction. A laser is mounted on the co-magnetometer platform, and the laser beam direction can be changed to be parallel to the co-magnetometer y-direction. We changed the co-magnetometer y-direction to let the laser light reflected from Mirror 2 to coincide with the incident laser light. Thus, the y-direction was in the north direction.

After we found the north direction, the co-magnetometer was calibrated by the rotation of the earth. According to equation (7), the co-magnetometer is sensitive to both y- and x-rotation rates. We started the calibration by fixing the co-magnetometer sensitive axis to the east direction. The reading of the encoder on the direct drive rotation platform was set to 0° as the y-axis was in the east direction. After measuring the output signal $V_0 = K_2 K_1 \Omega_0 + V_{background}$ at a 0° position, we rotated the y-axis to a 180° position. Then the output signal $V_{180} = K_2 K_1 \Omega_{180} + V_{background}$ was measured. K_2 is the factor that converts the polarization in the x-axis into the output voltage signal by the PEM measurement system. Thus, $K_2 K_1$ is the scale factor which converts the rotation rate signal into the output voltage signal. $V_{background}$ is the background output signal as there are no input rotation rates. From the description above we know that Ω_0 is equal to $-\Omega_{180}$. The rotation rate Ω_0 is calculated to be $(V_0 - V_{180})/2$. This method can significantly reduce the drift of the co-magnetometer as we measured the projection of the earth's rotation rate. Figure 7(a) shows the calibration results when the sensitive axis heading in different directions. The residual magnetic fields in the three directions were compensated in each heading direction to suppress the signal responses to magnetic fields. The measured rotation rates were fitted to equation (11). The co-magnetometer calibration result by the rotation of the earth is 1576 ± 92 V/(rad/s).

The co-magnetometer can also be calibrated by the modulation magnetic field B_x . In equation (9), sinusoidal magnetic field $B_x \sin(2\pi ft)$ is applied to the co-magnetometer, and the output signal amplitude is measured. The measured signal was fitted to equation (9), and then the scale factor $K_1 K_2$ could be acquired. This process could also calibrate the co-magnetometer. We applied a magnetic field of approximately 0.2 nT_{pp} in the x-direction. The measured scale factor is 1610 ± 138 V/(rad/s). By comparing the calibration result through the earth's rotation to the B_x modulation method result, we obtained similar calibration results. We used the average calibration result of the two methods as the final calibration result, and the final calibration result is 1590 V/(rad/s).

Sensitivity measurement details. The co-magnetometer sensitivity was obtained by measuring the output signal noise. As there was no rotation velocity input, technical noises, such as laser position noise, laser power fluctuation noise, and magnetic field noise, dominated the output signal. To measure small rotations, the noise level must be lowered. The power spectral density of the output signal was calculated to acquire the root mean square voltage at different frequencies. As the signal is the voltage signal, the output voltage signal should be converted into the magnetic field or rotation velocity units. Similar to an SERF magnetometer¹², the co-magnetometer bandwidth is several hertz. In this study, the compensation magnetic field is approximately 600 nT, which is approximately equal to the magnetic field of ²¹Ne spins. The precession frequency of ²¹Ne spins is approximately 2 Hz. At the compensation magnetic field point, the compensation magnetic field of ³He in the K-³He co-magnetic field is approximately 20 Hz¹⁶. These precession frequencies indicate that the co-magnetometers have a limited bandwidth. A response curve should be measured to obtain the scale factors of the co-magnetometer

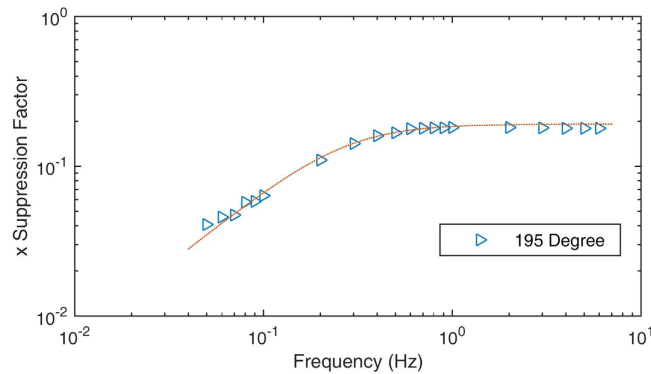


Figure 8. Relationship between the input magnetic field B_x frequencies and the suppression factors. This figure also shows the response of the co-magnetometer to the magnetic field, which can be utilized to obtain the co-magnetometer sensitivity to the magnetic field at different frequencies.

at different frequencies¹². In an atomic co-magnetometer based on SERF, the co-magnetometer is more sensitive to the magnetic field in the x-direction than to that in other directions. Therefore, we only measured the co-magnetometer response to the magnetic field in the x-direction. According to equation (9), if a sinusoidal magnetic field with frequency f is applied in the x-direction, the co-magnetometer response to this magnetic field can be solved and measured. We measured constant scale factor K_2K_1 and the suppression factors which are defined in the equation. Figure 8 shows the suppression factors that are proportional to the co-magnetometer response to the magnetic field at different frequencies. The measured suppression factors were fitted to equation (9). As the frequencies were slower than 0.2 Hz, the suppression factors depended on the frequency linearly. As the frequencies were larger than 1 Hz, the suppression factors went into a relatively flat area. This was also verified by the studies on dynamics of Rb and $^{21}\text{Ne}^{30}$ spin ensembles. If magnetic field noise B_{rms} with frequency f was applied to the co-magnetometer, the noise would be suppressed by the suppression factors at this frequency. The total magnetic field noise is $SF_x B_{rms}(2\pi f)$. According to equation (9), the total magnetic field noise is calculated to be $S_{rms}/(K_2K_1\gamma^n)$. The output voltage signal was recorded using a 24 bit NI data acquire system, and the power spectral density of the output signal was acquired to measure the noise level. Figure 7(b) shows the results. The noise level could be changed to different units by the measured scale factor K_1K_2 and γ^n . The noise level in Fig. 7(b) was the averaged noise level from the raw data to obtain a relatively smooth level. In each 0.1 Hz bin, the noises were averaged. The measured magnetic field noise level is $1.0 fT/\text{Hz}^{1/2}@5 \text{ Hz}$. The rotation sensitivity of the co-magnetometer was calculated to be $2.1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ rad s}^{-1} \text{ Hz}^{-1/2}@5 \text{ Hz}$ under the magnetic field noise level.

References

- Kornack, T. W., Ghosh, R. K. & Romalis, M. V. Nuclear spin gyroscope based on an atomic comagnetometer. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **95**, 230801 (2005).
- Fang, J. *et al.* A novel Cs- ^{129}Xe atomic spin gyroscope with closed-loop faraday modulation. *Rev. Sci. Instrum.* **84**, 083108 (2013).
- Smiciklas, M., Brown, J. M., Cheuk, L. W., Smullin, S. J. & Romalis, M. V. New test of local lorentz invariance using a ^{21}Ne -Rb-K comagnetometer. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **107**, 171604 (2011).
- Allmendinger, F. *et al.* New limit on lorentz-invariance- and CPT-violating neutron spin interactions using a free-spin-precession ^3He - ^{129}Xe comagnetometer. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **112**, 110801 (2014).
- Terrano, W., Adelberger, E., Lee, J. & Heckel, B. Short-range, spin-dependent interactions of electrons: A probe for exotic pseudo-goldstone bosons. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **115**, 201801 (2015).
- Bulatowicz, M. *et al.* Laboratory search for a long-range T-odd, P-odd interaction from axionlike particles using dual-species nuclear magnetic resonance with polarized ^{129}Xe and ^{131}Xe gas. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **111**, 102001 (2013).
- Tullney, K. *et al.* Constraints on spin-dependent short-range interaction between nucleons. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **111**, 100801 (2013).
- Kornack, T. W. & Romalis, M. V. Dynamics of two overlapping spin ensembles interacting by spin exchange. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **89**, 253002 (2002).
- Kominis, I. K., Kornack, T. W., Allred, J. C. & Romalis, M. V. A subfemtotesla multichannel atomic magnetometer. *Nature* **422**, 596–599 (2003).
- Happer, W. & Tam, A. C. Effect of rapid spin exchange on the magnetic-resonance spectrum of alkali vapors. *Phys. Rev. A*. **16**, 1877–1891 (1977).
- Savukov, I. M. & Romalis, M. V. Effects of spin-exchange collisions in a high-density alkali-metal vapor in low magnetic fields. *Phys. Rev. A*. **71**, 023405 (2005).
- Allred, J. C., Lyman, R. N., Kornack, T. W. & Romalis, M. V. High-sensitivity atomic magnetometer unaffected by spin-exchange relaxation. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **89**, 130801 (2002).
- Ledbetter, M. P., Savukov, I. M., Acosta, V. M., Budker, D. & Romalis, M. V. Spin-exchange-relaxation-free magnetometry with cs vapor. *Phys. Rev. A*. **77**, 033408 (2008).
- Ghosh, R. K. & Romalis, M. V. Measurement of spin-exchange and relaxation parameters for polarizing ^{21}Ne with K and Rb. *Phys. Rev. A*. **81**, 043415 (2010).
- Jiancheng, F. *et al.* Low frequency magnetic field suppression in an atomic spin co-magnetometer with a large electron magnetic field. *J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Opt. Phys.* **49**, 065006 (2016).
- Brown, J. M., Smullin, S. J., Kornack, T. W. & Romalis, M. V. New limit on lorentz- and CPT-violating neutron spin interactions. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **105**, 151604 (2010).
- Kornack, T. W., Smullin, S. J., Lee, S.-K. & Romalis, M. V. A low-noise ferrite magnetic shield. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **90**, 223501 (2007).
- Purcell, E. M. & Field, G. B. Influence of collisions upon population of hyperfine states in hydrogen. *Astrophys J* **124**, 542 (1956).
- Appelt, S. *et al.* Theory of spin-exchange optical pumping of ^3He and ^{129}Xe . *Phys. Rev. A*. **58**, 1412–1439 (1998).

20. Schaefer, S. R. *et al.* Frequency shifts of the magnetic-resonance spectrum of mixtures of nuclear spin-polarized noble gases and vapors of spin-polarized alkali-metal atoms. *Phys. Rev. A.* **39**, 5613–5623 (1989).
21. Bhaskar, N. D., Pietras, J., Camparo, J., Happer, W. & Liran, J. Spin destruction in collisions between cesium atoms. *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **44**, 930–933 (1980).
22. Newbury, N. R. *et al.* Polarization-dependent frequency shifts from Rb-³He collisions. *Phys. Rev. A.* **48**, 558–568 (1993).
23. Stoner, R. E. & Walsworth, R. L. Measurement of the ²¹Ne zeeman frequency shift due to Rb-²¹Ne collisions. *Phys. Rev. A.* **66**, 032704 (2002).
24. Fang, J., Wan, S., Chen, Y. & Li, R. Light-shift measurement and suppression in atomic spin gyroscope. *Appl. Optics.* **51**, 7714–7717 (2012).
25. Mathur, B. S., Tang, H. & Happer, W. Light shifts in the alkali atoms. *Phys. Rev.* **171**, 11–19 (1968).
26. Liew, L.-A. *et al.* Microfabricated alkali atom vapor cells. *Appl. Phys. Lett.* **84**, 2694–2696 (2004).
27. Escher, B. M., de Matos Filho, R. L. & Davidovich, L. General framework for estimating the ultimate precision limit in noisy quantum-enhanced metrology. *Nat Phys* **7**, 406–411 (2011).
28. Brask, J. B., Chaves, R. & Kolodynski, J. Improved quantum magnetometry beyond the standard quantum limit. *Phys. Rev. X.* **5**, 031010 (2015).
29. Lijun, L., Shuming, C., Bo, Q., Zairong, X. & Daoyi, D. Precision limit of atomic magnetometers in the presence of spin-destruction collisions. *J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Opt. Phys.* **48**, 035502 (2015).
30. Fang, J., Chen, Y., Lu, Y., Quan, W. & Zou, S. Dynamics of Rb and ²¹Ne spin ensembles interacting by spin exchange with a high Rb magnetic field. *J. Phys. B: At. Mol. Opt. Phys.* **49**, 135002 (2016).

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by the National Science Foundation of China under Grants No. 61227902, 61374210, and “863” Plan of China.

Author Contributions

Y.C. and J.F. conceived the experiment. Y.C. designed and built large parts of the apparatus. Y.C. designed and fabricated the vapour cell. Y.L. designed and built parts of the cooling water system and the bell jar. S.Z. designed and built the instrument rack and analysed the mechanical mode of the whole apparatus. H.Z. designed the magnetic field shielding system. Y.C. and Y.L. performed the measurements. Y.C. analysed the data and drafted the manuscript. L.D. designed and built the PEM modulation system. J.F., W.Q. and M.D. supervised the project.

Additional Information

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Chen, Y. *et al.* Spin exchange broadening of magnetic resonance lines in a high-sensitivity rotating K-Rb-²¹Ne co-magnetometer. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 36547; doi: 10.1038/srep36547 (2016).

Publisher's note: Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in the credit line; if the material is not included under the Creative Commons license, users will need to obtain permission from the license holder to reproduce the material. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

© The Author(s) 2016