

# Optically-pumped magnetometry and comagnetometry with Bose-Einstein condensates

Silvana Palacios<sup>1</sup>, Pau Gomez<sup>1</sup>, F. Martin<sup>1</sup>, C. Mazzinghi<sup>1</sup>, S. Coop<sup>1</sup>,  
D. Benedicto<sup>1</sup>, R. Zamora-Zamora<sup>2</sup>, Morgan W. Mitchell<sup>1,3</sup>

1. ICFO-Institut de Ciències Fòniques, The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain

2. QCD Labs, QTF Centre of Excellence, Dept. of Appl. Physics, Aalto University, Espoo, Finland

3. ICREA – Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats, 08015 Barcelona, Spain

Spin coherence is central to the performance of atomic sensors. In vapor-phase OPMs [1], and in solid-state spin-based sensors such as NV diamond [2], two-body interactions, e.g. collisions and dipole-dipole coupling, make the spin relaxation rate scale as the spin number density. This, along with spin projection noise, create a quantum limit for  $E_R$ , the energy resolution per unit bandwidth [3], a figure of merit for time- and space-resolved magnetometry. In contrast, a Bose-Einstein condensate (BEC) can have fully-coherent two-body interactions [4], and thus no limit on  $E_R$ . Recently, BEC sensors are starting to be used for imaging of magnetic structures in condensed matter systems [5,6], making plausible the idea that BEC sensors could have real applications. In this talk I will describe our own studies on optically-pumped magnetometers [7] and co-magnetometers [8] using Bose-condensed  $^{87}\text{Rb}$  as an atomic medium. We break a long-standing record for  $E_R$  [7], and suggest a new application for these exotic sensors: the search for axion and axion-like dark matter [8].

## References

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