

蓝宝石网络 (Spin Amplifier for Particle PHysics Research)

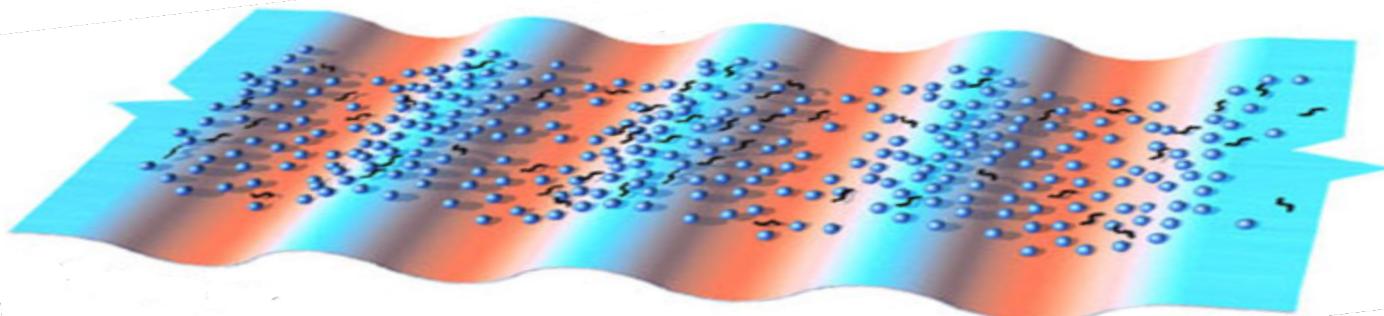
单一探测器

- 难以抑制局域噪声
- 磁场探测存在死区
- 无法给出暗物质的方向信息

发展趋势

探测器网络

- 误报警率 $\propto p^N$
- 磁场探测灵敏度 $\propto 1/\sqrt{N}$
- 全方向灵敏
- 长基线探测



对长德布罗意波
长的超轻暗物质
可实现网络探测

1feV的粒子德布罗意波长 ~地球直径的100倍

蓝宝石网络 (Spin Amplifier for Particle PHysics Research)

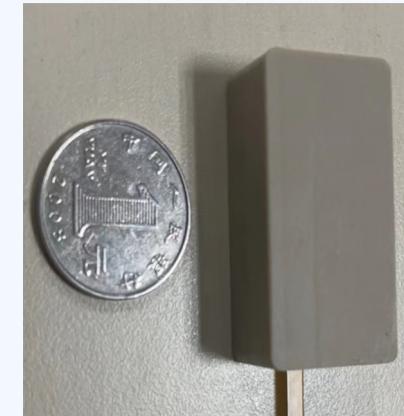
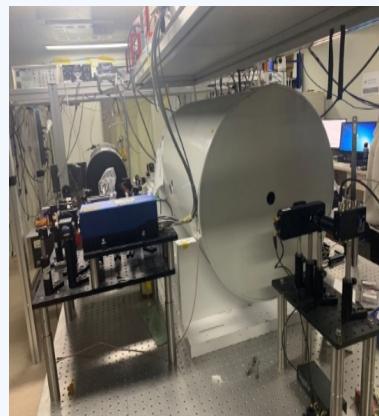
蓝宝石网络：首个基于混合自旋体系的暗物质探测网络



国内外参与单位：

中国科学技术大学 (平台型, 4台), 中国
浙江工业大学 (平台型, 1台), 中国
德国亥姆霍兹研究所 (平台型, 1台), 德国
哈尔滨工业大学 (微型化, 2台), 中国
中科院苏州医工所 (微型化, 13台), 中国
北京大学, 中国
犹他州大学, 美国
伯克利分校, 美国

arXiv:2305.00890v1 (2023)
Nature Communication审稿



Long-baseline dark matter search (AMAILS)

nature communications

Article

New limits on dark photon dark matter



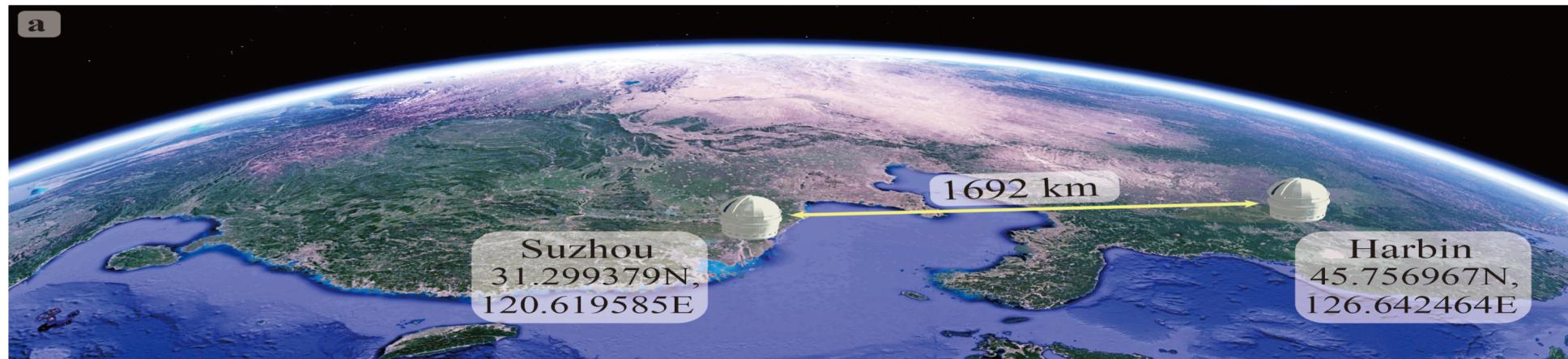
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-024-47566-0>

Long-baseline quantum sensor network as dark matter haloscope

Received: 13 September 2023

Accepted: 4 April 2024

Min Jiang^{1,2,3,12}, Taizhou Hong^{1,2,3,12}, Dongdong Hu^{3,4,12}, Yifan Chen⁵,
Fengwei Yang^{1,2,3,12}, Tao Hu⁷, Xiaodong Yang⁷, Jing Shu^{8,9,10}✉, Yue Zhao^{1,2,3,12}✉,
Xinhua Peng^{1,2,3}✉ & Jiangfeng Du^{1,2,3,11}



中国科学院苏州生物医学工程技术研究所 (13台)

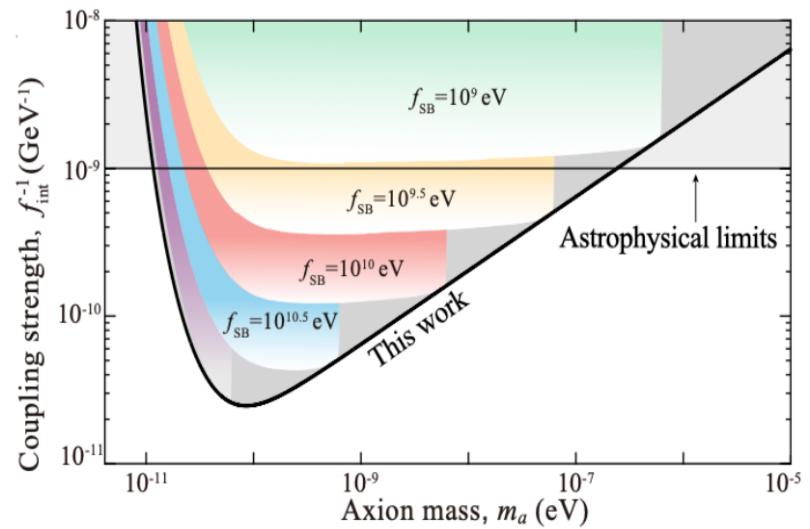
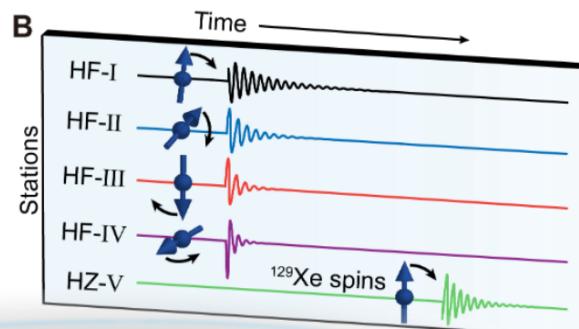
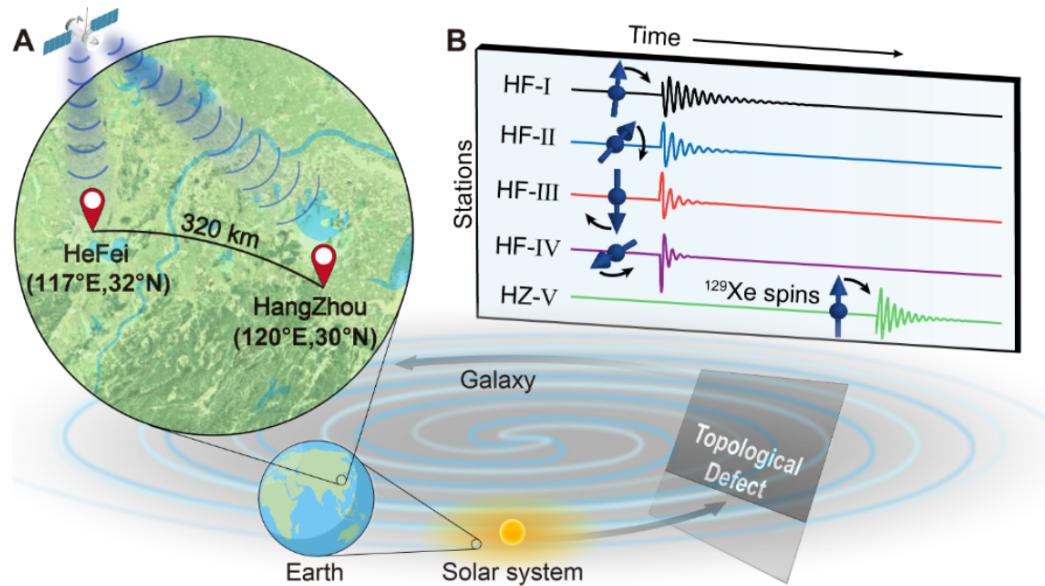
哈尔滨工业大学 (2台)

对4.1 feV-2.1 peV质量范围内暗光子暗物质的动力学混合系数提供最严格地面实验约束

Collaboration with Yue Zhao, Jing Shu, Yifan Chen

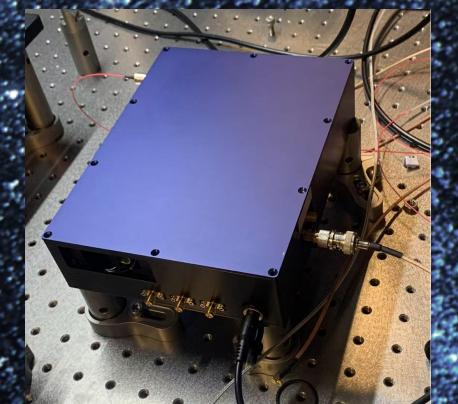
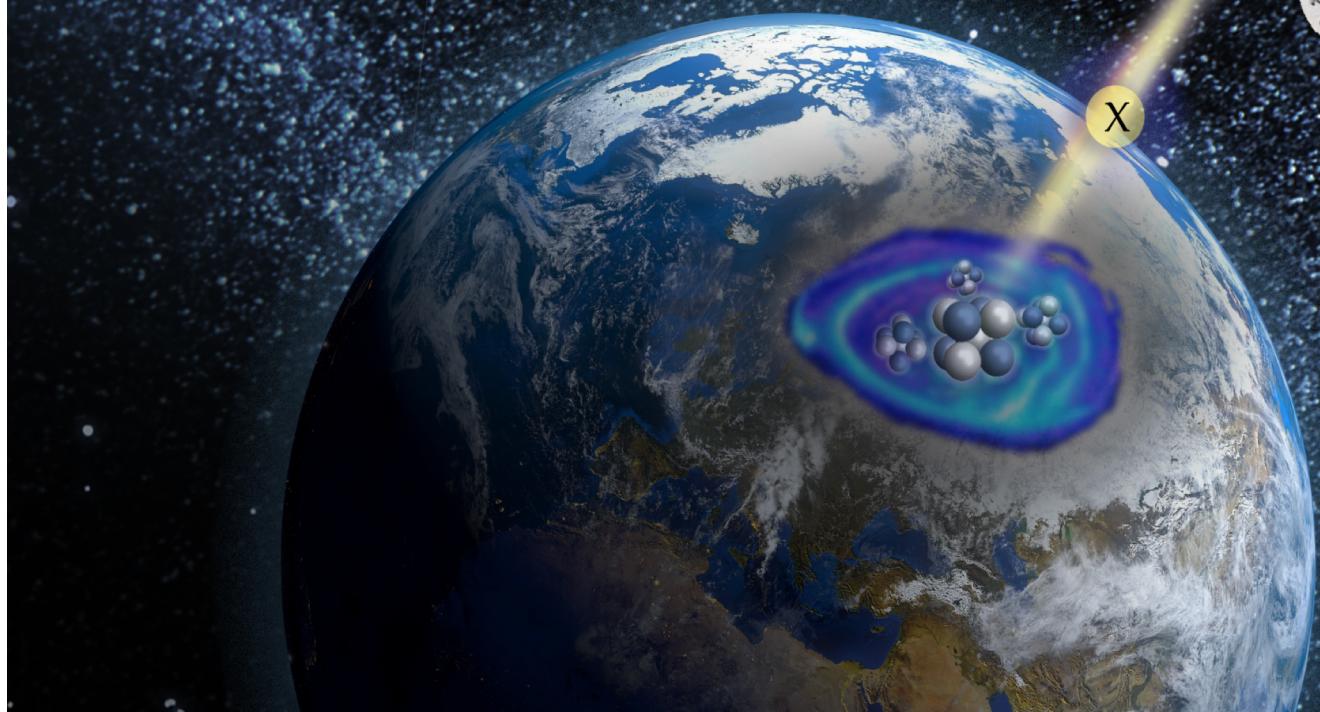
蓝宝石网络 (Spin Amplifier for Particle Physics Research)

- 利用相距320km的原子自旋放大器（共5台），开展了暗物质的组网探测，显著降低干扰噪声，突破宇宙天文学界限1个量级



Under reviewing in Nature

Space-based new physics searches



PERSPECTIVE

National Science Review
12: nwaf389, 2025
<https://doi.org/10.1093/nsr/nwaf389>
Advance access publication 22 September 2025

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 112, 095015 (2025)

PHYSICS

Quantum sensors in space: unveiling the invisible universe

Yuanhong Wang^{1,2,†}, Xingming Huang^{1,2,†}, Min Jiang^{1,2,*}, Qing Lin^{3,4}, Wenqiang Zheng⁴,
Yuan Sun^{1,2,5}, Liang Liu^{1,2,5}, Xinhua Peng^{1,2,*}, Zhengguo Zhao^{3,4} and Jiangfeng Du^{1,2,2}

Hunting for exotic bosons with flying quantum sensors in space

Xingming Huang^{1,*}, Yuanhong Wang^{1,*}, Xiang Kang¹, Jiaxi Li^{1,2}, Haowen Su¹, Zehao Wang^{1,2}, Qing Lin^{1,3,4},
Wenqiang Zheng⁵, Yuan Sun⁶, Liang Liu⁶, Min Jiang^{1,2,7,‡}, Xinhua Peng^{1,2,7,‡}, Zhengguo Zhao^{3,4} and Jiangfeng Du^{2,8}

AxionLimits

Our two projects have been included by the AxionLimits



Invitation review

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Rep. Prog. Phys. 88 (2025) 016401 (31pp)

Reports on Progress in Physics

<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6633/ad99e6>

Review

Searches for exotic spin-dependent interactions with spin sensors

Min Jiang^{1,2,6} , Haowen Su^{1,2,6}, Yifan Chen^{3,6} , Man Jiao^{4,5}, Ying Huang^{1,2}, Yuanhong Wang^{1,2}, Xing Rong^{1,2} , Xinhua Peng^{1,2,*} and Jiangfeng Du^{1,2,4}

Introduction to the Progress of Spin Sensors in exotic spin-dependent interactions detection

Sapphire project (“蓝宝石” 计划)

Spin Amplifier for Particle PHysics ReSearch

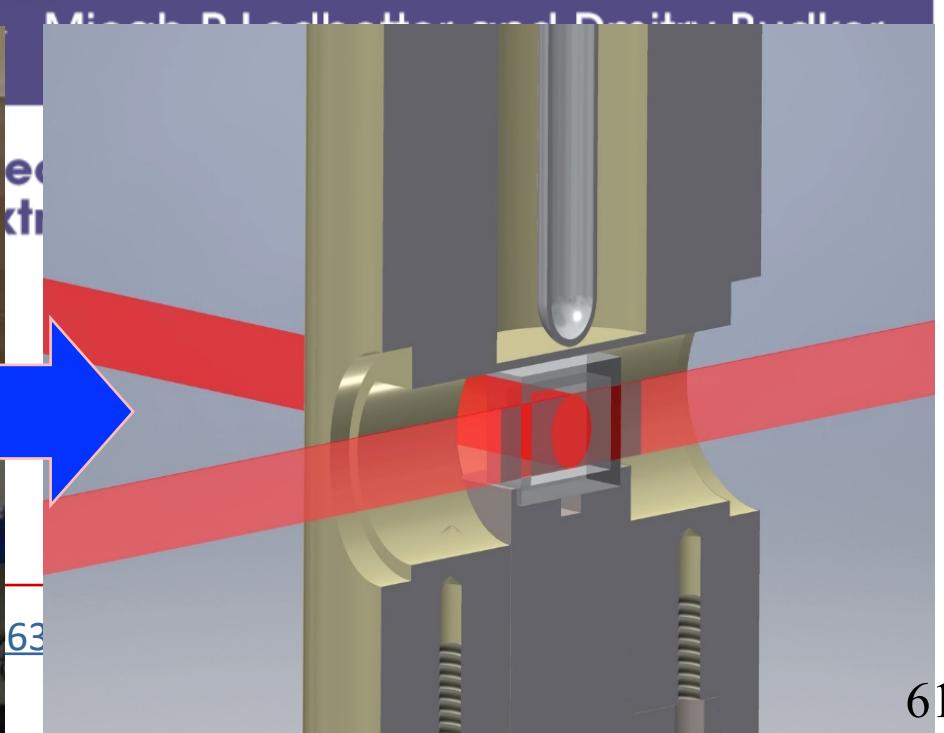


直接探测：
暗物质候选粒子
轴子、暗光子

“蓝宝石” 计划：
自旋放大、fT灵敏度、
阵列探测、桌面式

间接探测：
新奇相互作用
新粒子作为传播子

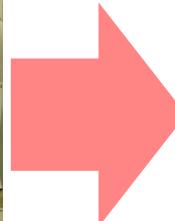
ZERO-FIELD nuclear magnetic resonance



人体磁场：从庞大体积到**便携式诊断仪**

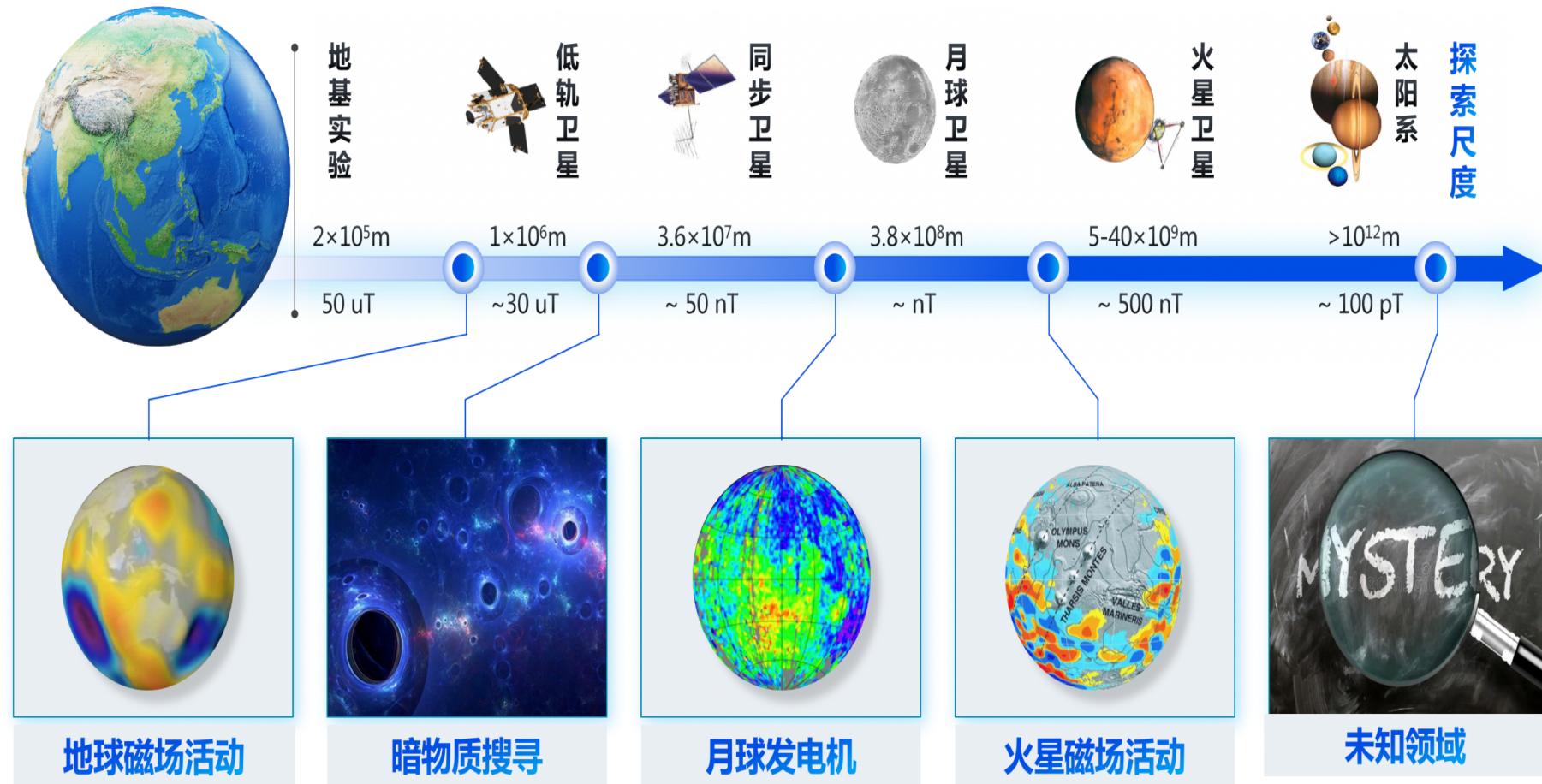


超导量子干涉仪SQUID



便携式原子磁力计

地球与空间磁场：探索浩瀚宇宙



(1) 为什么需要测量极弱磁场？

(2) 如何测量极弱磁场？

(3) 有什么前沿科学应用？

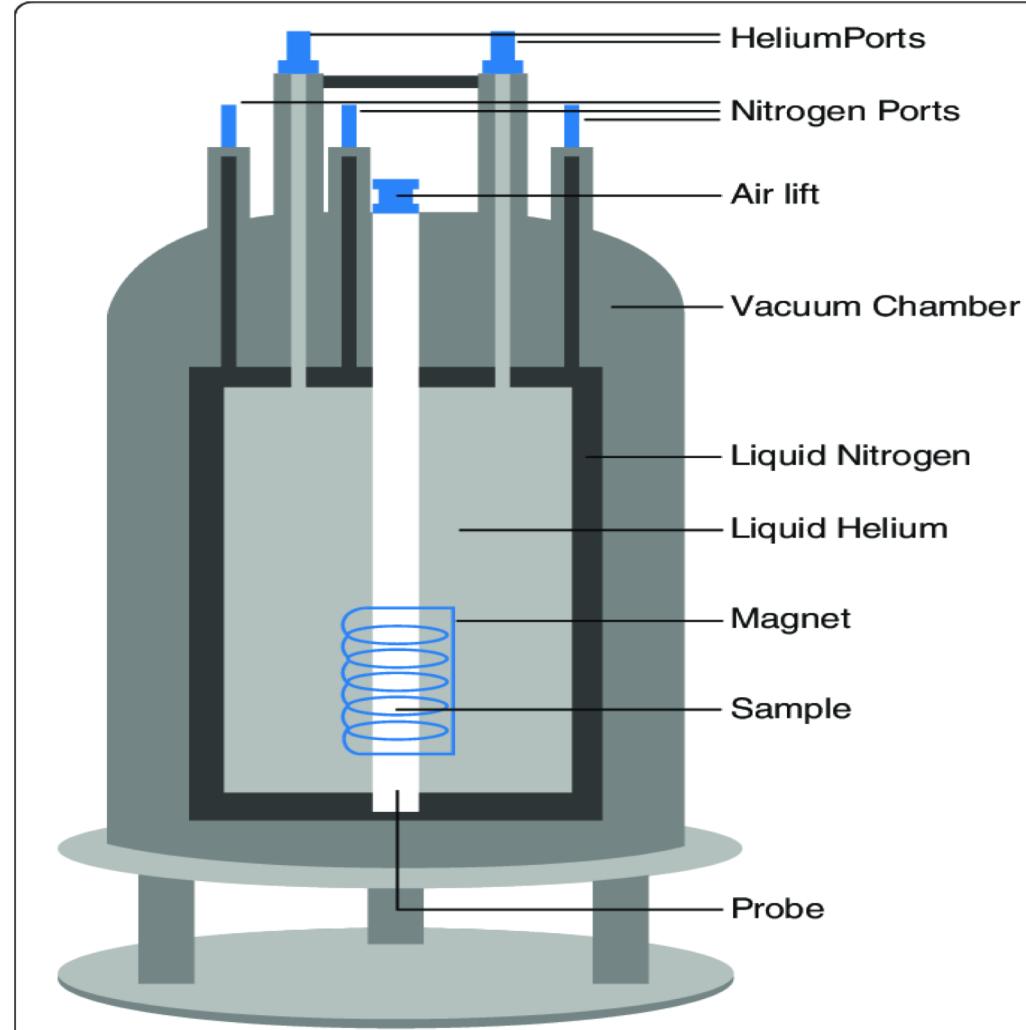
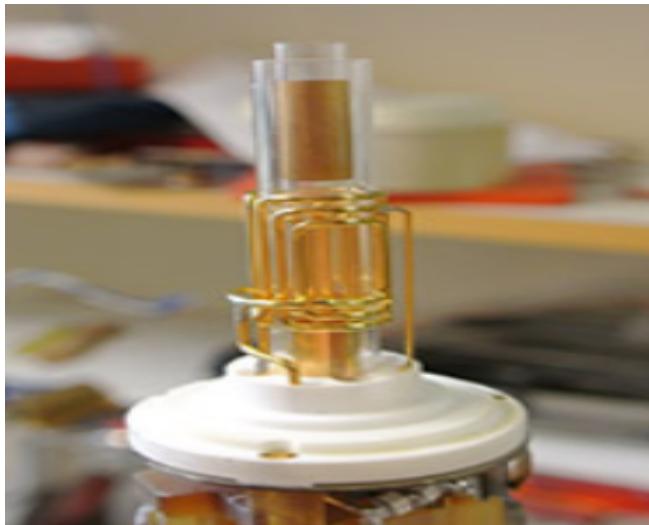
传统核磁共振：利用超导磁体+电磁感应



Bloch



Purcell



核磁共振成像 (MRI)

挑战：安全性、便携性、低成本



传统高场核磁共振

核磁共振技术的难点：检测灵敏度低

弱信号探测

灵敏度 $\propto B_0^{3/2}$

传统核磁：向高磁场方向发展



1T



10T
~ 300万



15T
~ 800万



21T
> 1000万

超导磁体：价格昂贵 、笨重、磁场不均匀

核磁共振的发展新趋势：从高场到超低场



A. Abragam

超低场

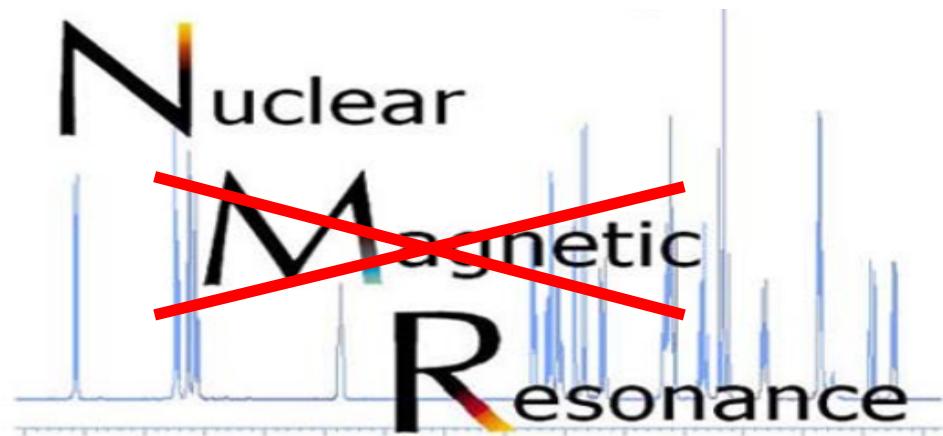
成本低、便携式、小型化

不需要超导磁体，
甚至不需要磁场？

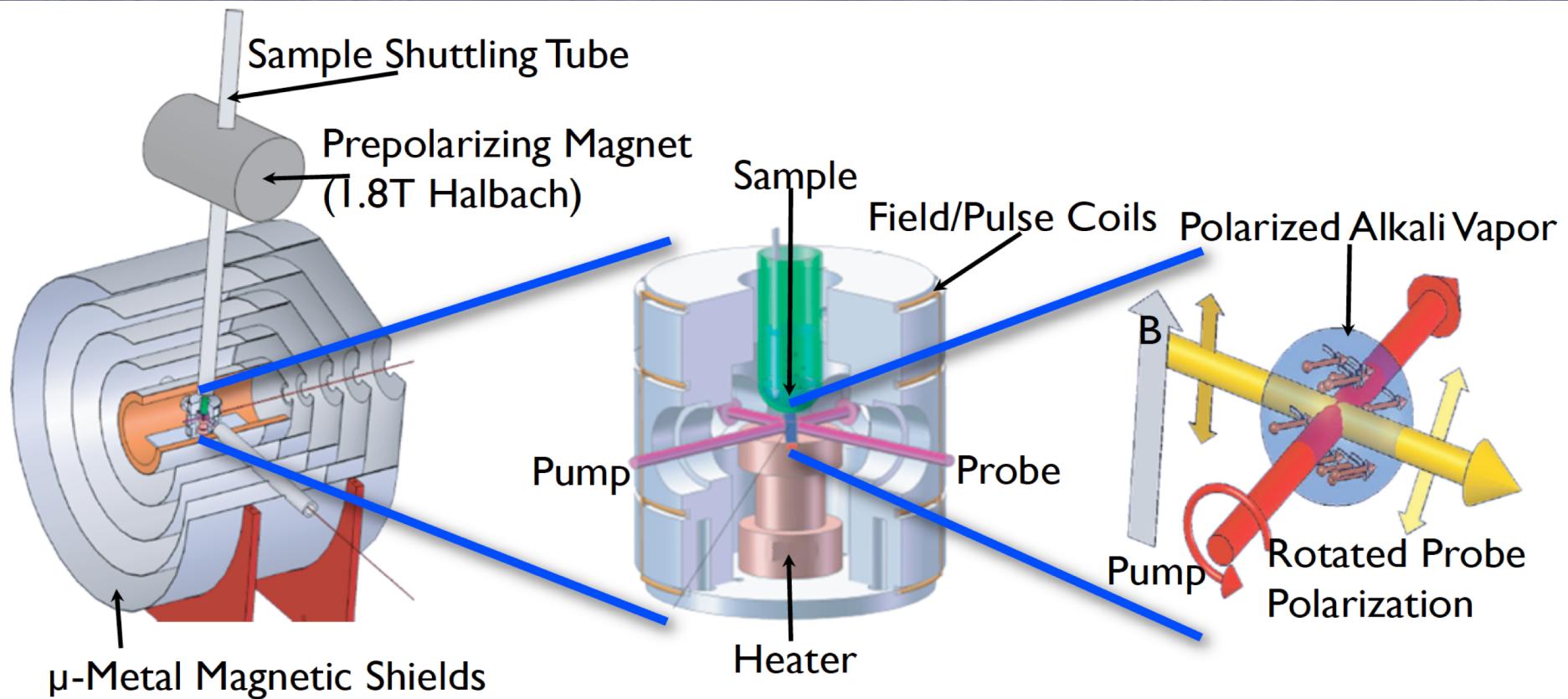


Bloch Purcell

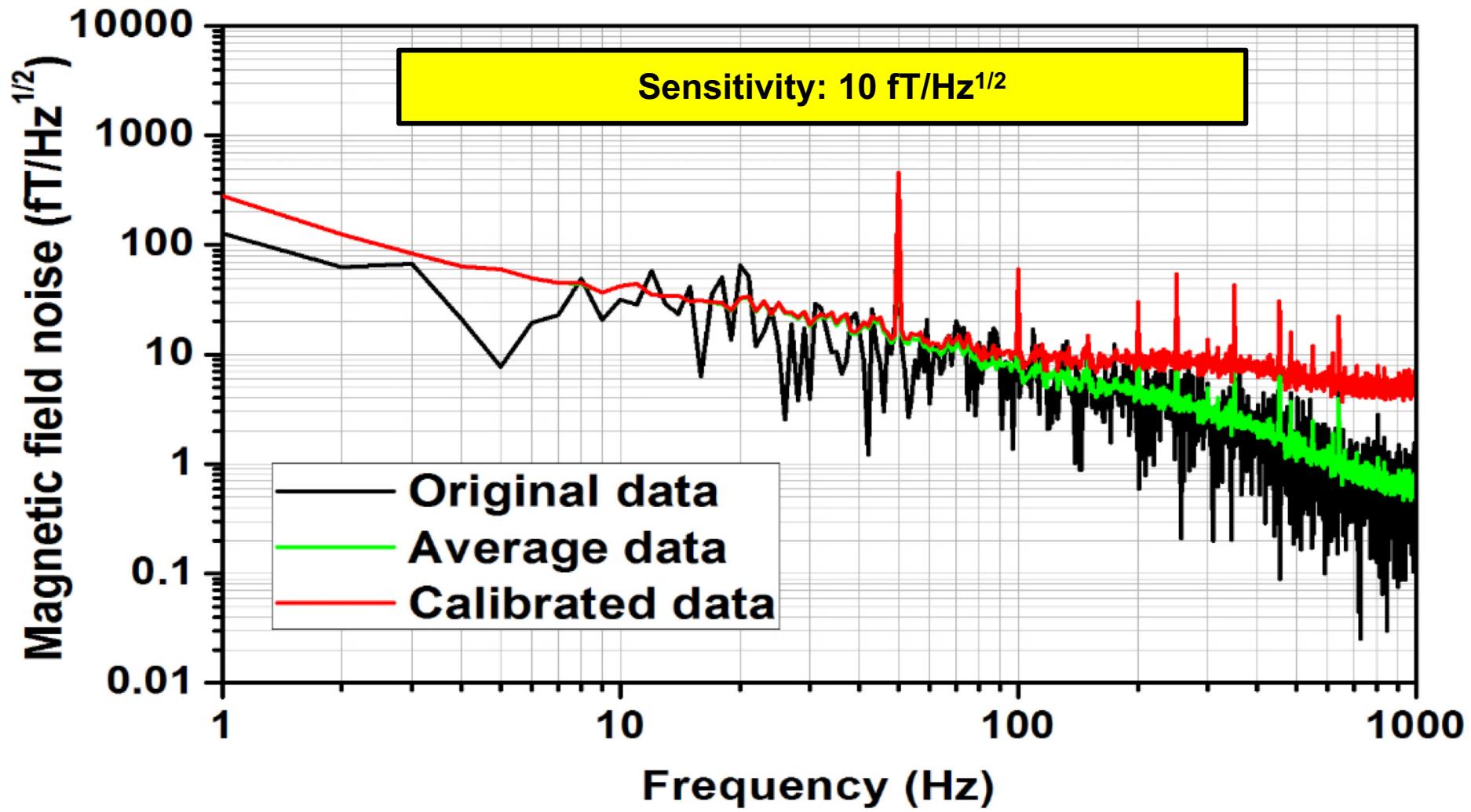
高磁场



ZERO-FIELD nuclear magnetic resonance

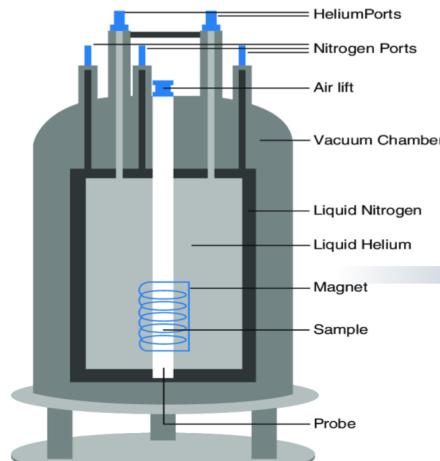


基于SERF原子磁力计的零磁场核磁共振

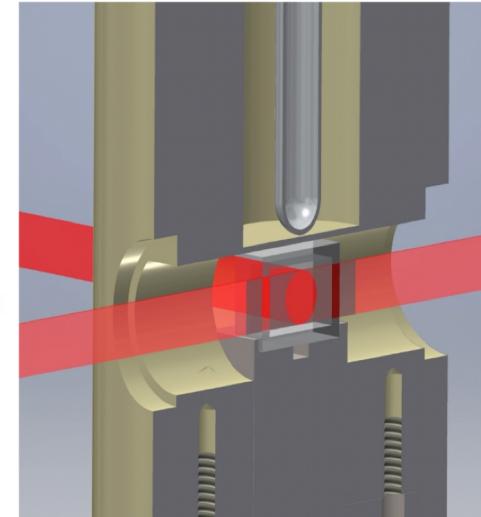
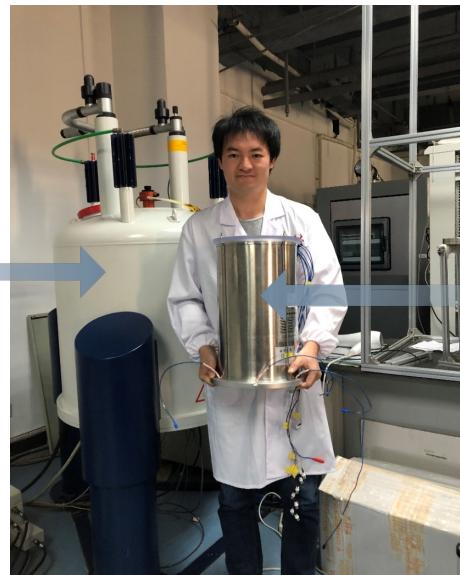


超灵敏化学分子结构测量: 零磁场NMR

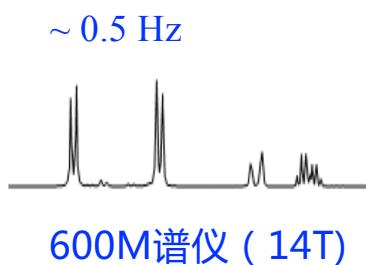
核磁共振



电磁感应线圈



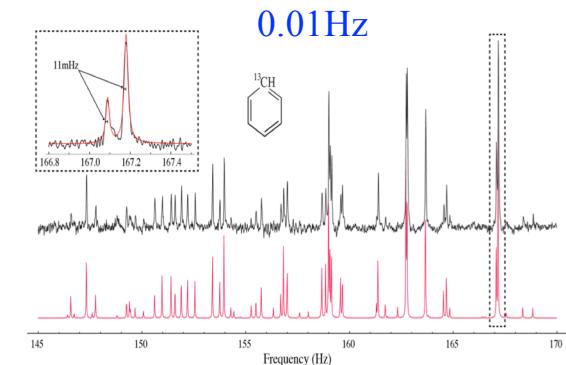
本工作



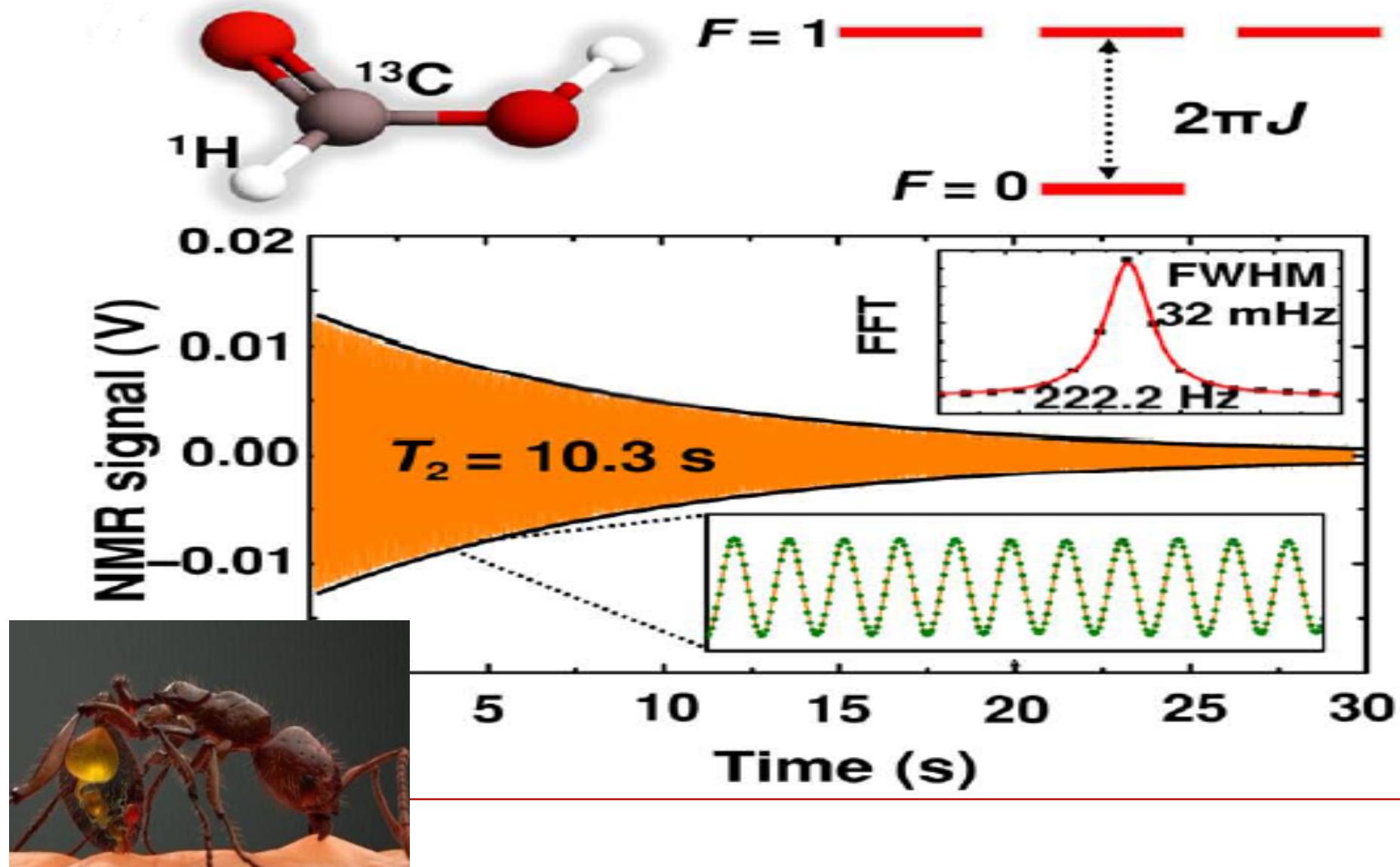
无需超导磁体：成本低、便携式、小型化

高分辨率：磁场绝对均匀、弛豫时间长，
谱线线宽~10 mHz

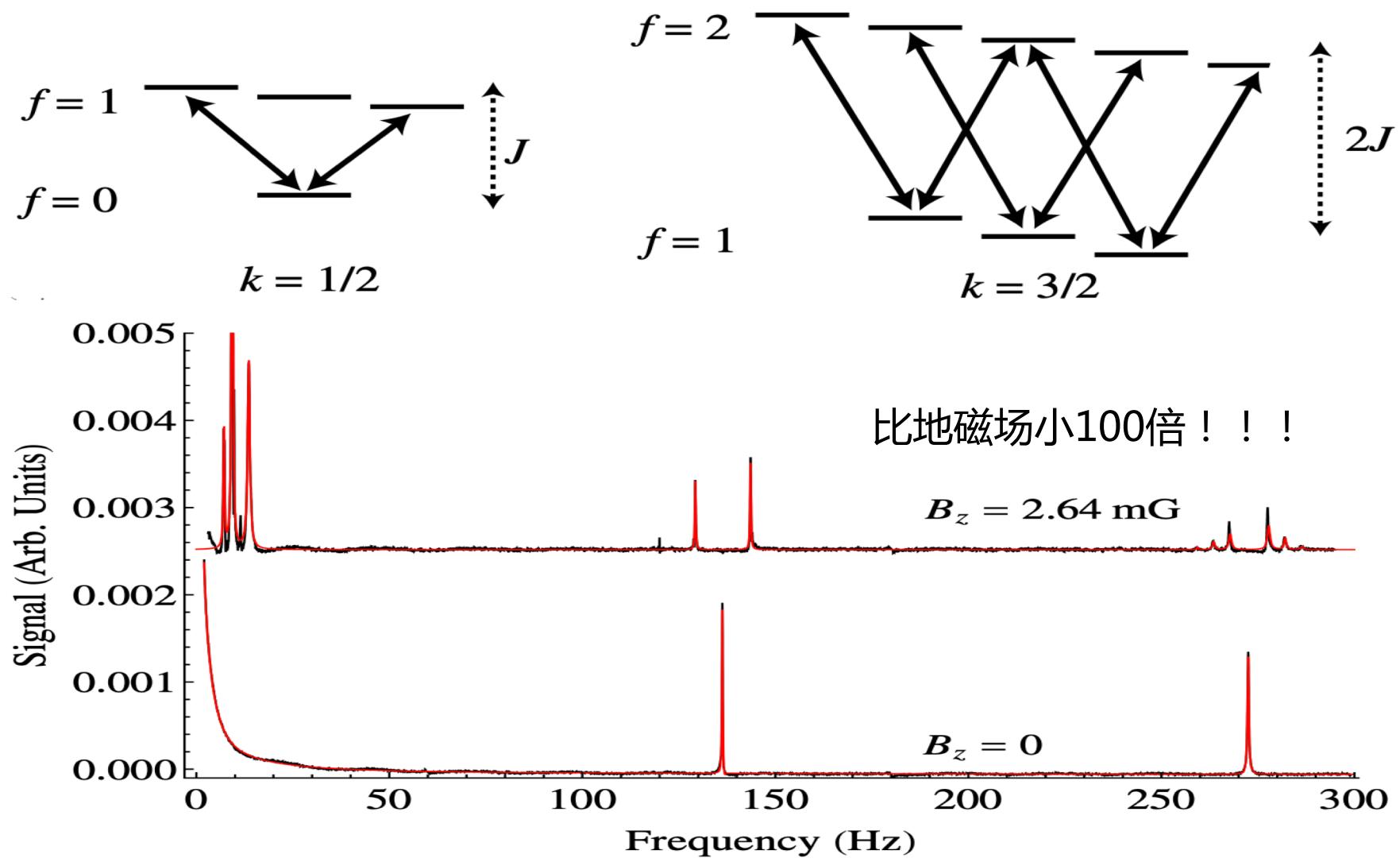
适合特殊对象（如顺磁材料）：安全性高



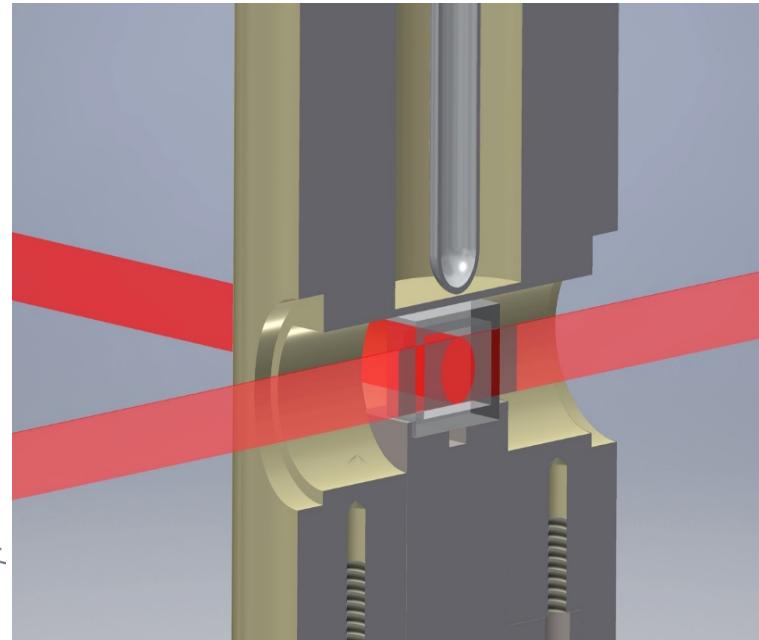
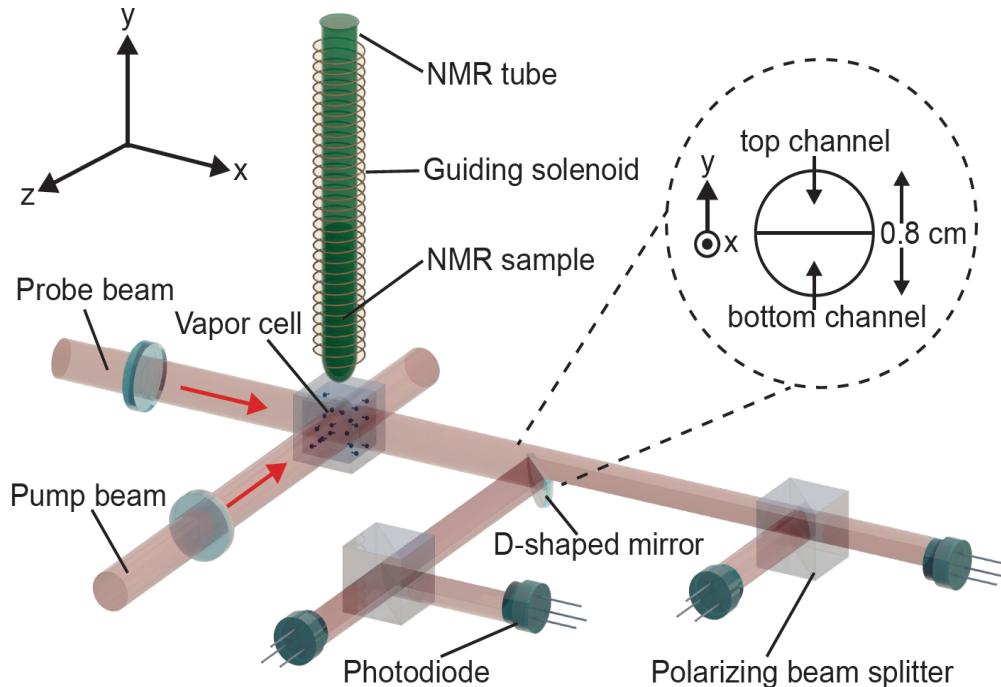
甲酸的零磁场NMR谱 (CH)



施加极弱磁场？

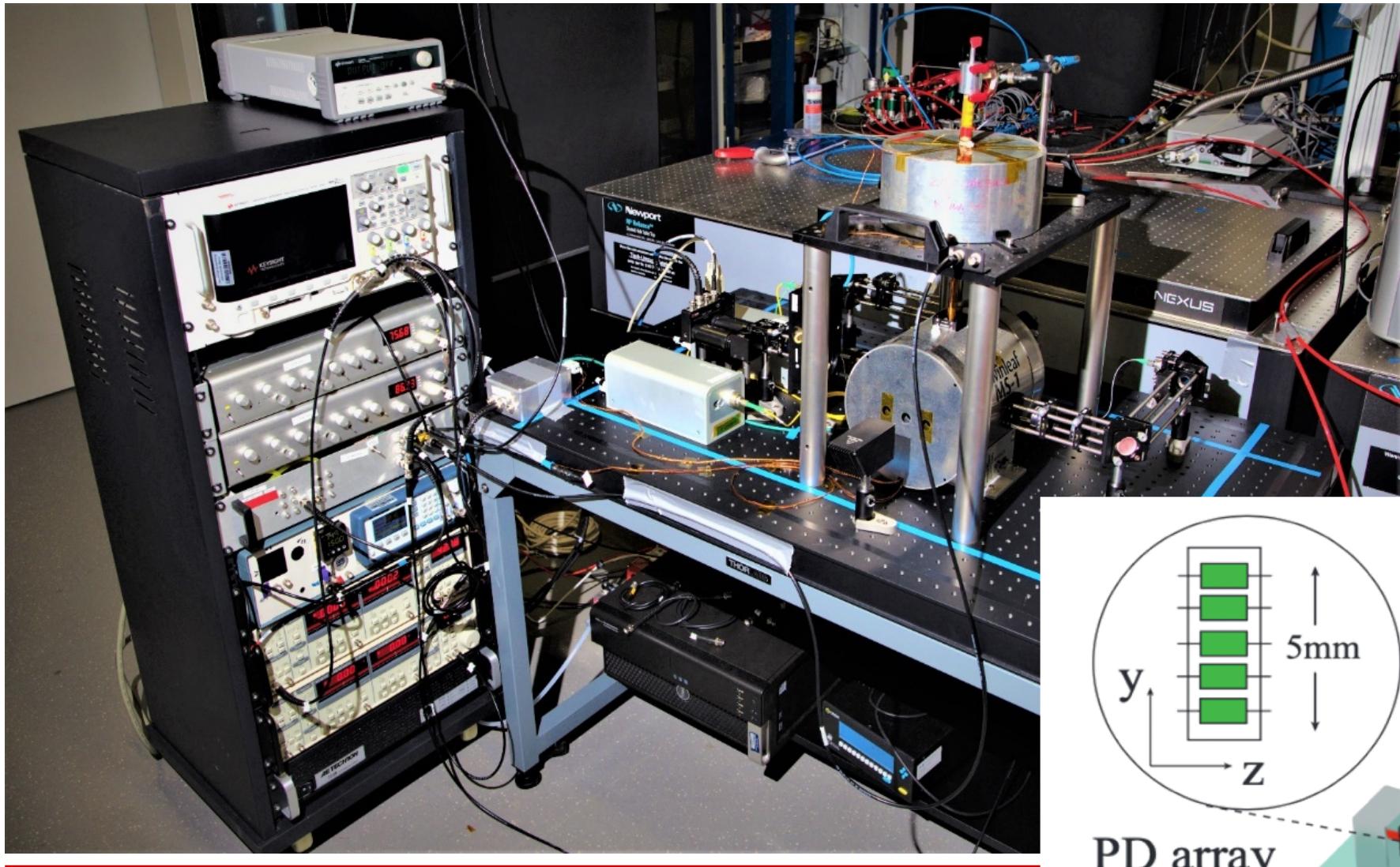


梯度计测量NMR的“局域磁场”

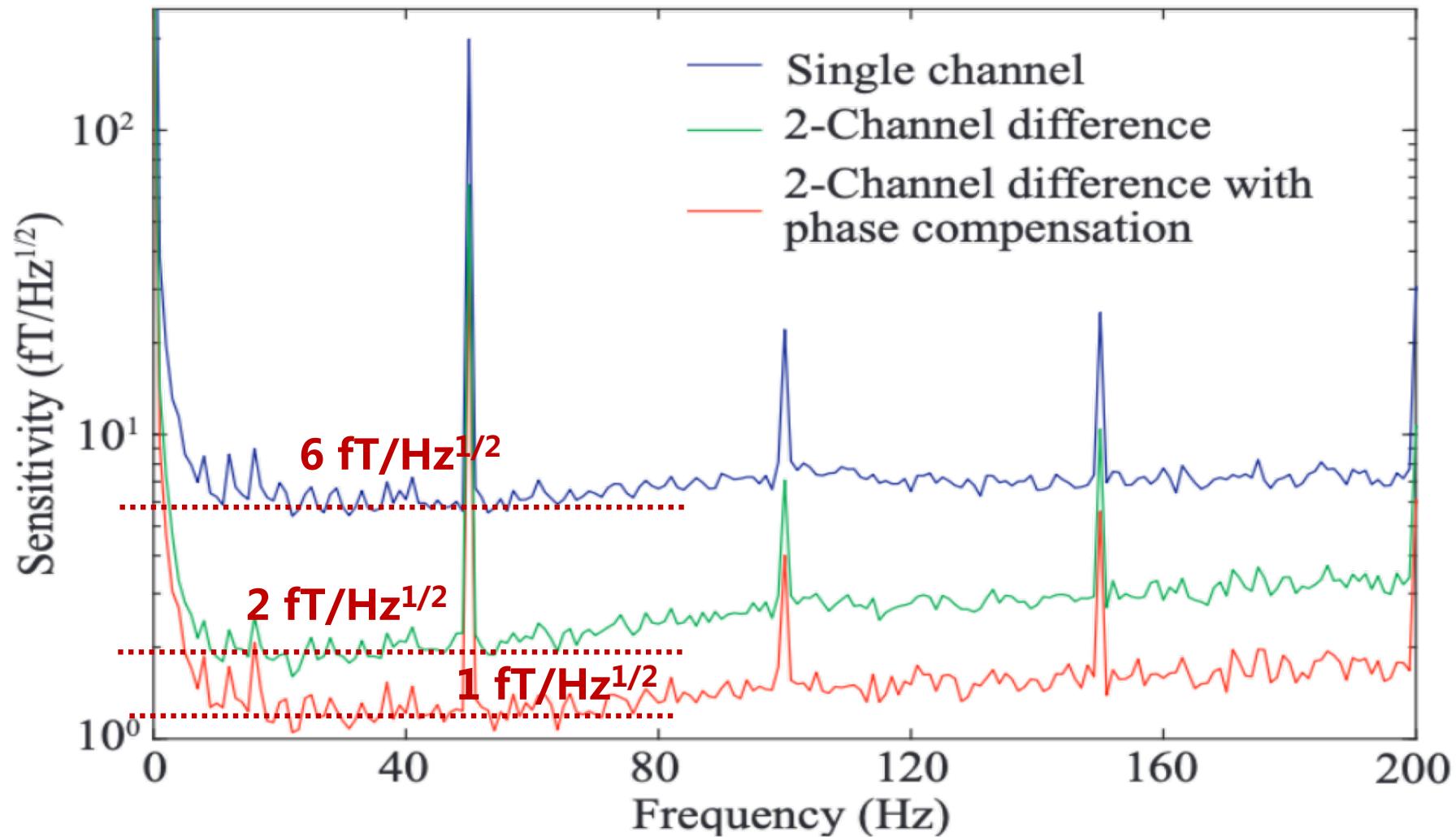


- ✓ 核自旋系统产生局域磁场，约5 mm范围
- ✓ 在**相当尺寸**的原子气室内形成**磁场梯度**
- ✓ 梯度计是NMR探测的理想工具

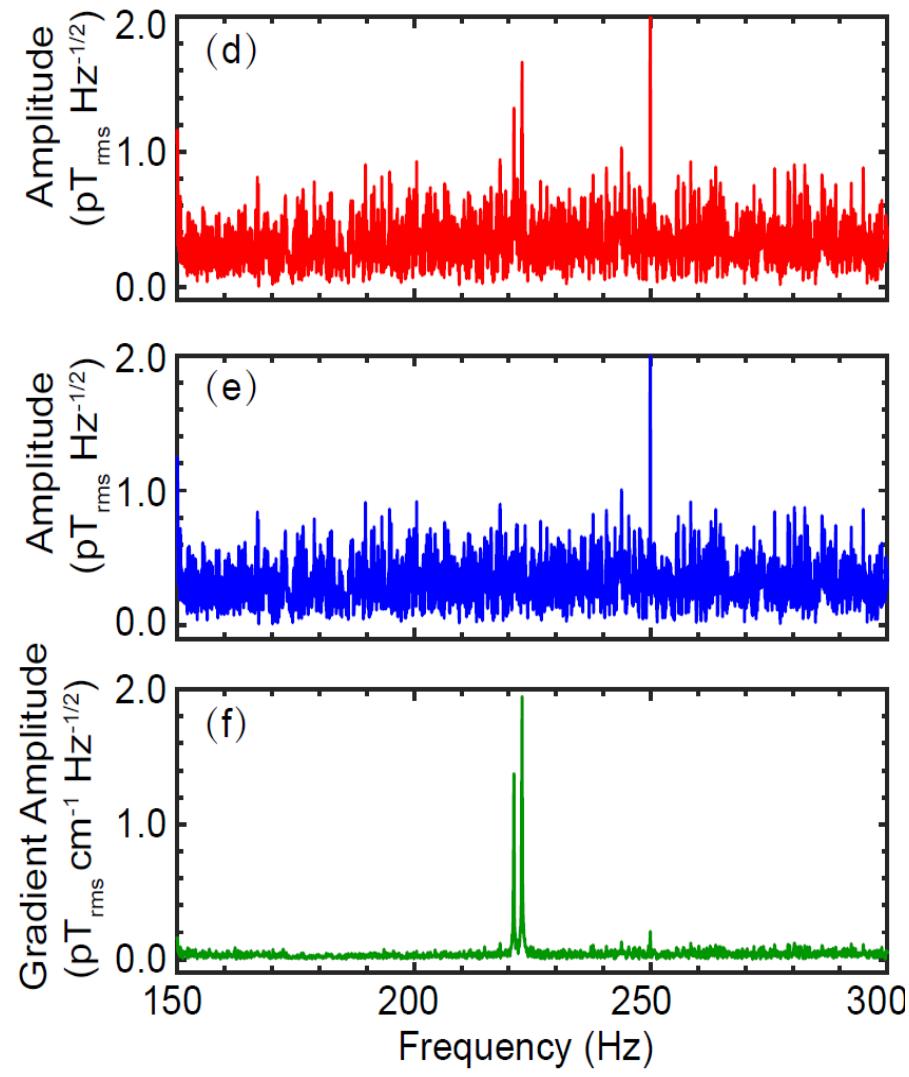
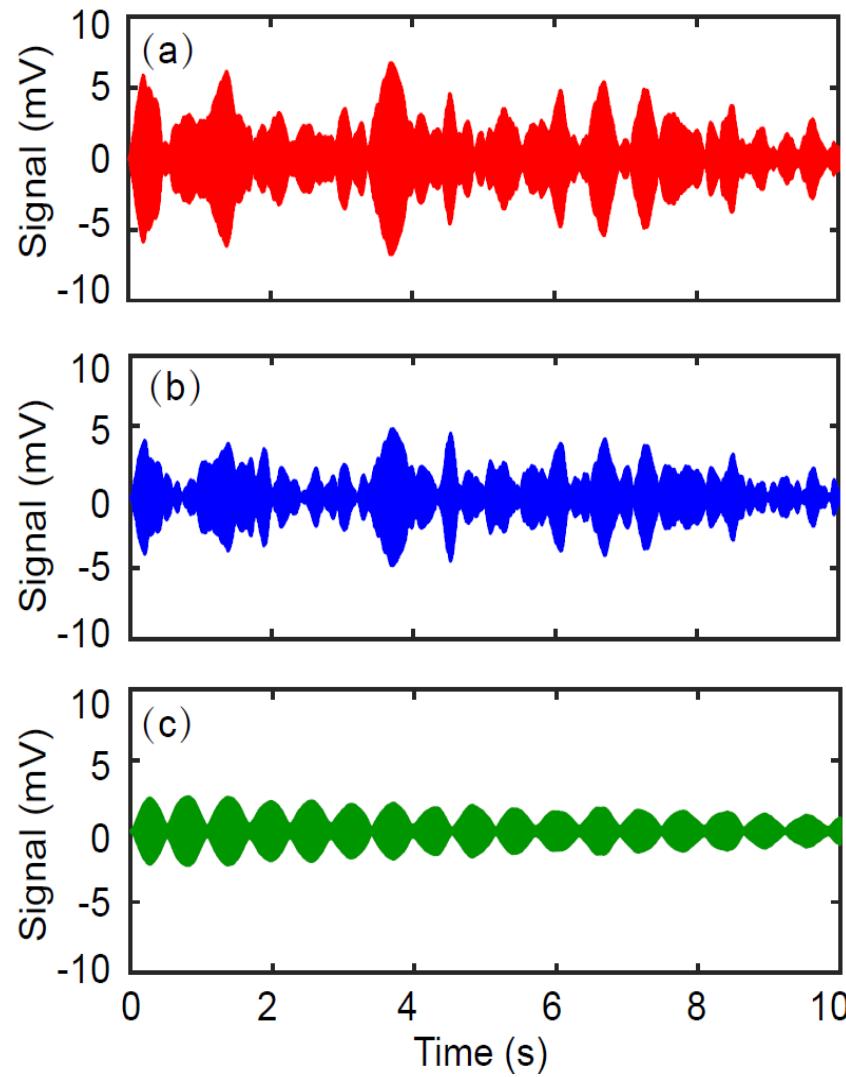
化学分子的梯度磁场探测：超灵敏



梯度探测灵敏度

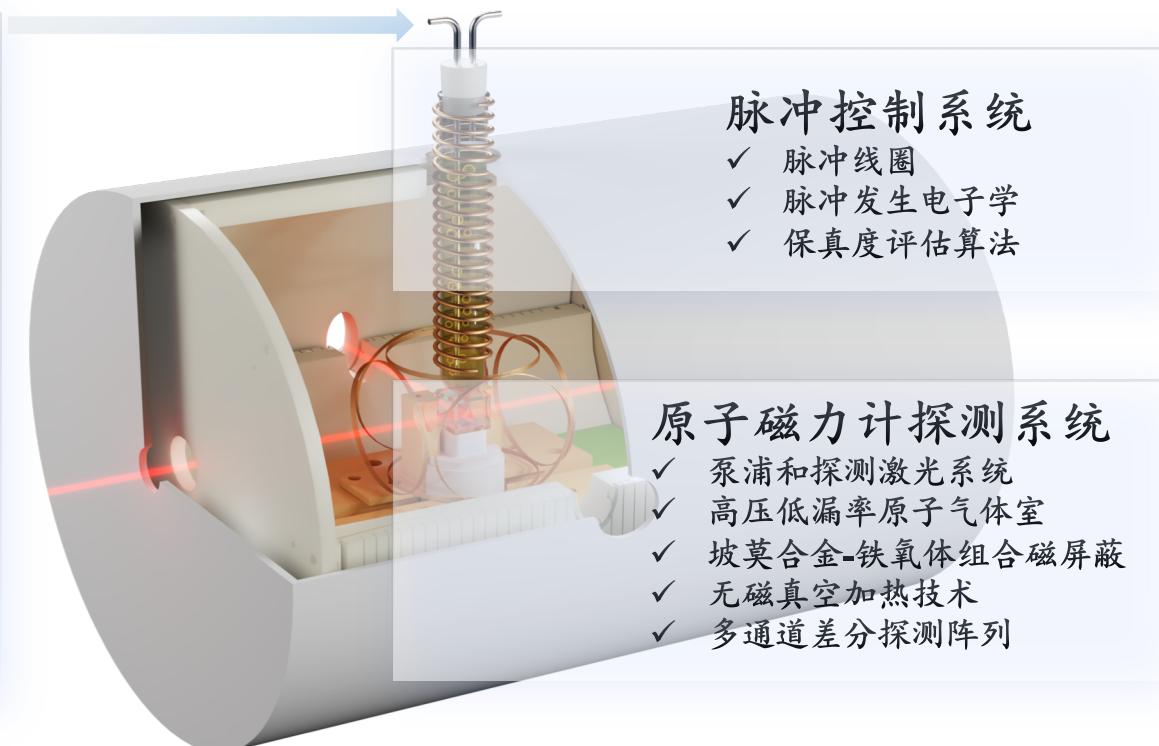
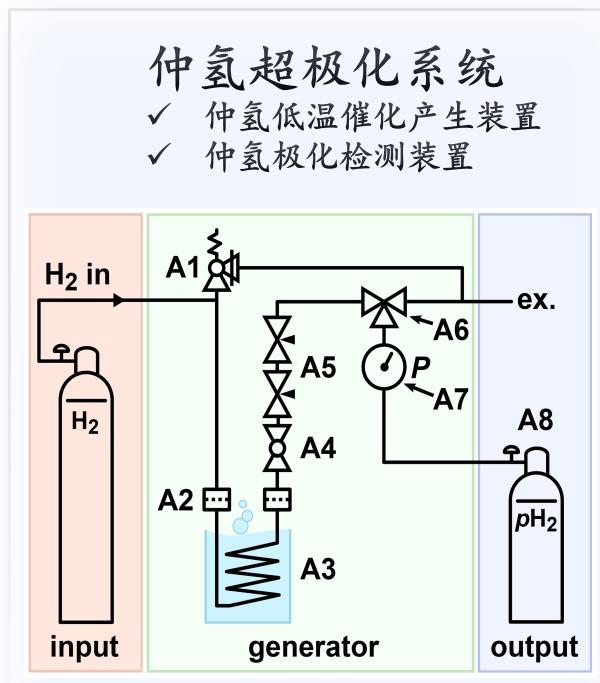


更高化学分子探测信噪比

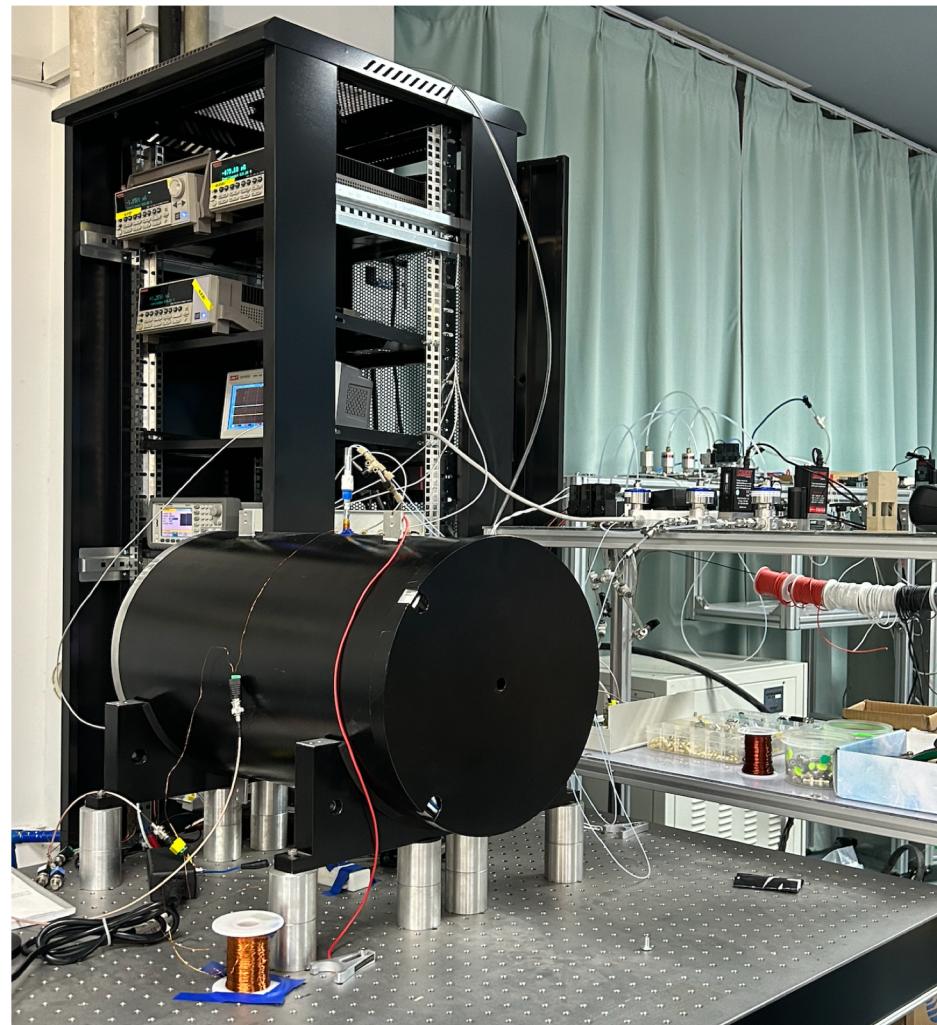
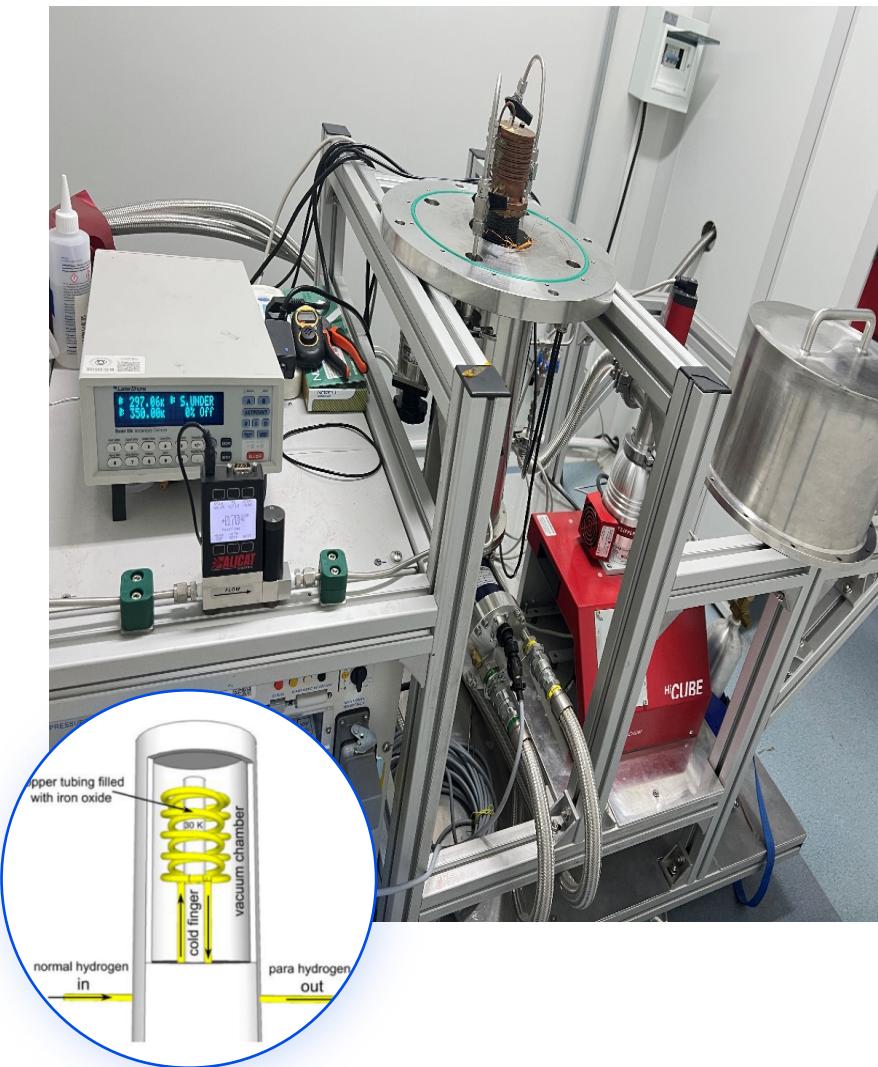


利用超极化技术提升信噪比

包括仲氢超极化系统、脉冲控制系统以及原子磁力计探测系统

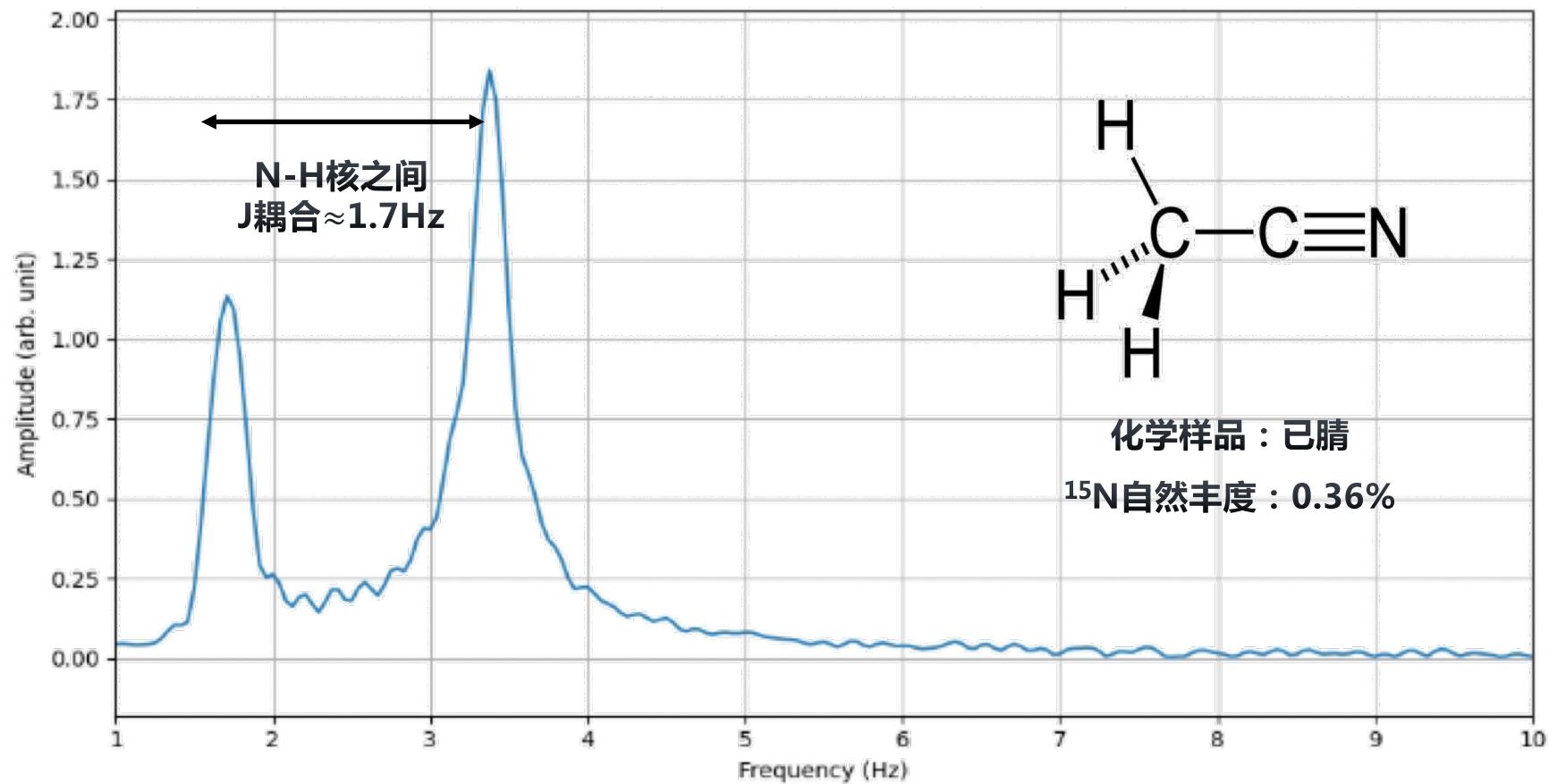


超极化零磁场核磁共振



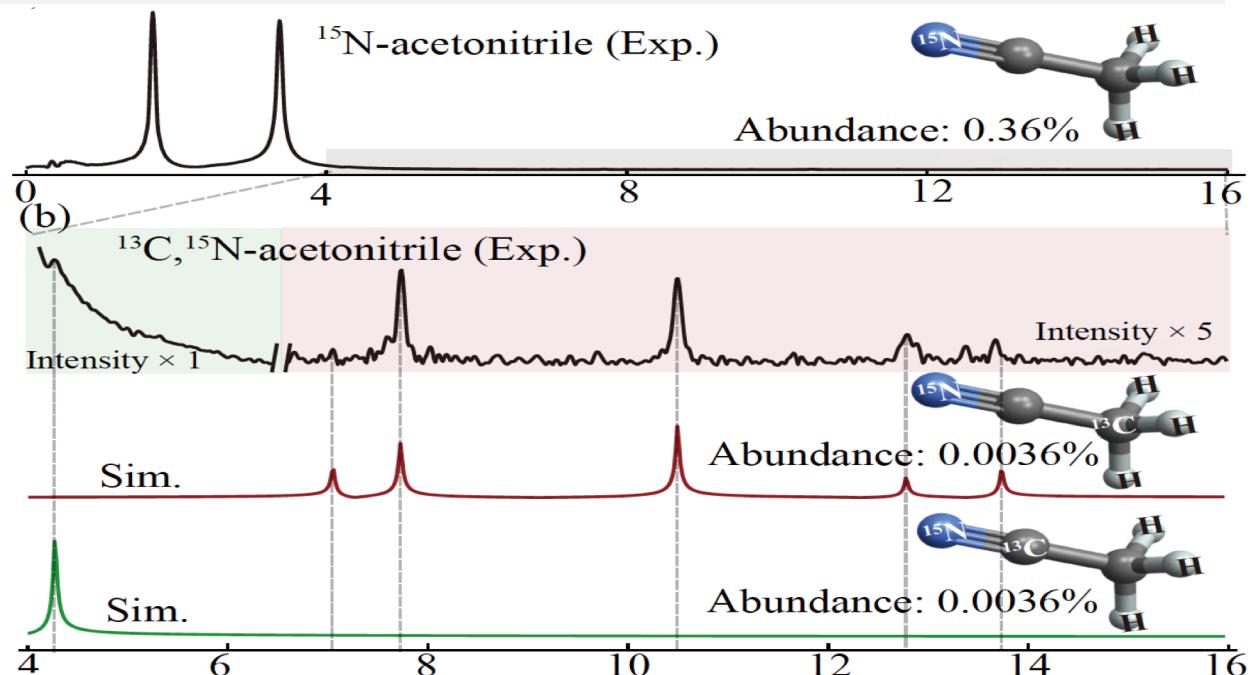
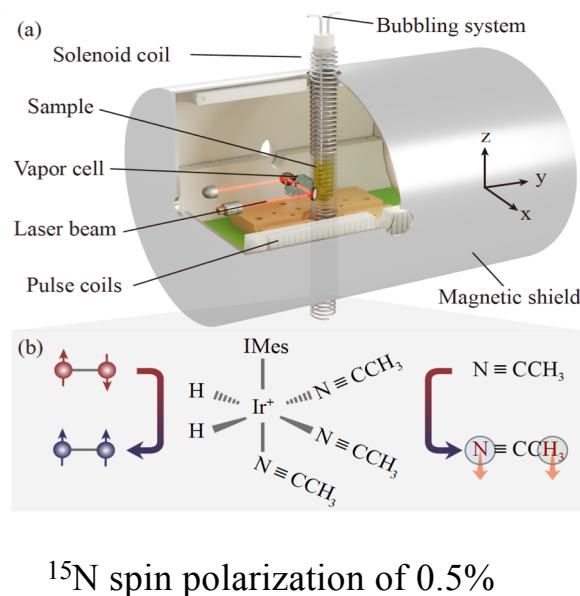
超极化零磁场核磁共振

首次观测到稀核¹⁵N自然丰度零磁场核磁共振信号(信噪比>150)，测量出氮-氢核之间耦合强度(约1.7Hz)，增强传统热极化信号至少3个量级



高灵敏、高分辨超低场核磁共振谱学研究

□ 利用仲氢超极化与超低场核磁共振结合，首次实现稀核¹⁵N样品中多种同构体的单次测量，获得不同同构体的高分辨率谱及核-核自旋J耦合常数

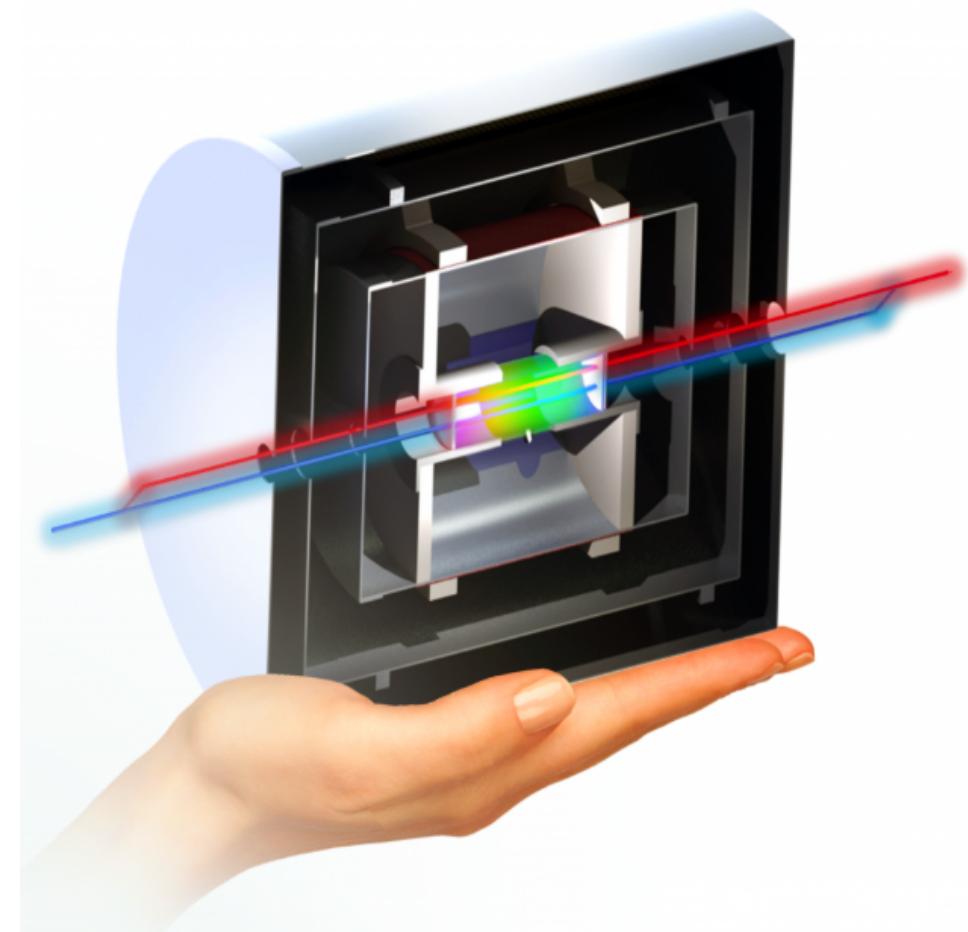


Li...Peng* et al., to be submitted (2025)

81

81

未来核磁共振：“示波器”

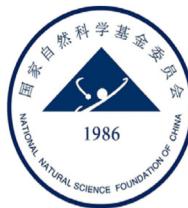


物理	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 磁化率的测量- 谱学研究- 弛豫率分析
化学	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 化学样品定性分析- 自旋捕获- 分子结构
材料科学	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 固体材料结构分析- 探测材料缺陷- 复合材料
生物和医学	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 自旋标记和自旋探针技术- 病变诊断- 小动物成像测试
工业应用	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 石油勘探- 岩样检测- 加工缺陷检测- 纺织工业

核磁共振将渗透到各行各业：不再受到价格和体积限制

零场-超低场核磁共振

Our review paper on 《Fundamental Research》



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journal homepage: <http://www.keaipublishing.com/en/journals/fundamental-research/>

Review

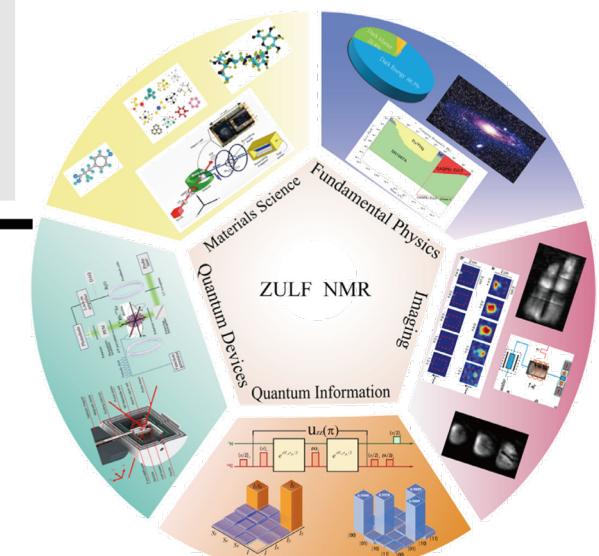
Zero- to ultralow-field nuclear magnetic resonance and its applications

Min Jiang^{a,b,c}, Ji Bian^{a,b,c}, Qing Li^{a,b,c}, Ze Wu^{a,b,c}, Haowen Su^{a,b,c}, Minxiang Xu^{a,b,c}, Yuanhong Wang^{a,b,c}, Xin Wang^{a,b,c}, Xinhua Peng^{a,b,c,*}

^a Hefei National Laboratory for Physical Sciences at the Microscale and Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, China

^b CAS Key Laboratory of Microscale Magnetic Resonance, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, China

^c Synergetic Innovation Center of Quantum Information and Quantum Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Hefei 230026, China

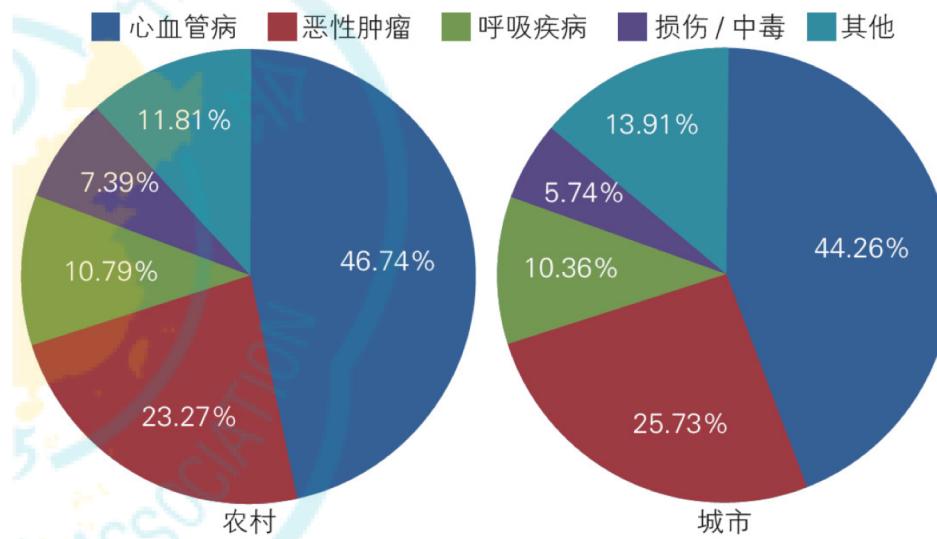


Jiang, et al., Fundamental Research 1, 68 (2021)

心磁和脑磁诊断

心血管疾病诊断方法重大需求

《中国心血管健康与疾病报告》



占死亡原因：**约45%**，预计现患者**3.3亿**
2019年心血管住院总费用：**3133.66亿元**

相关心血管疾病



冠心病、心肌缺血、心肌病、胸痛、
心律失常、胎儿心脏功能评估等

核心挑战：如何快速、准确无误、廉价诊断、早期筛查

心脏疾病的现有医学影像诊断方法

CT成像仪



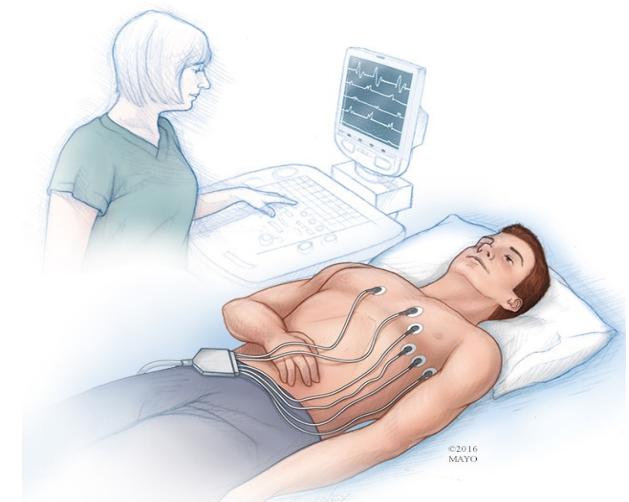
辐射、服用造影剂、
特殊人群不能使用：
孕妇等

B超



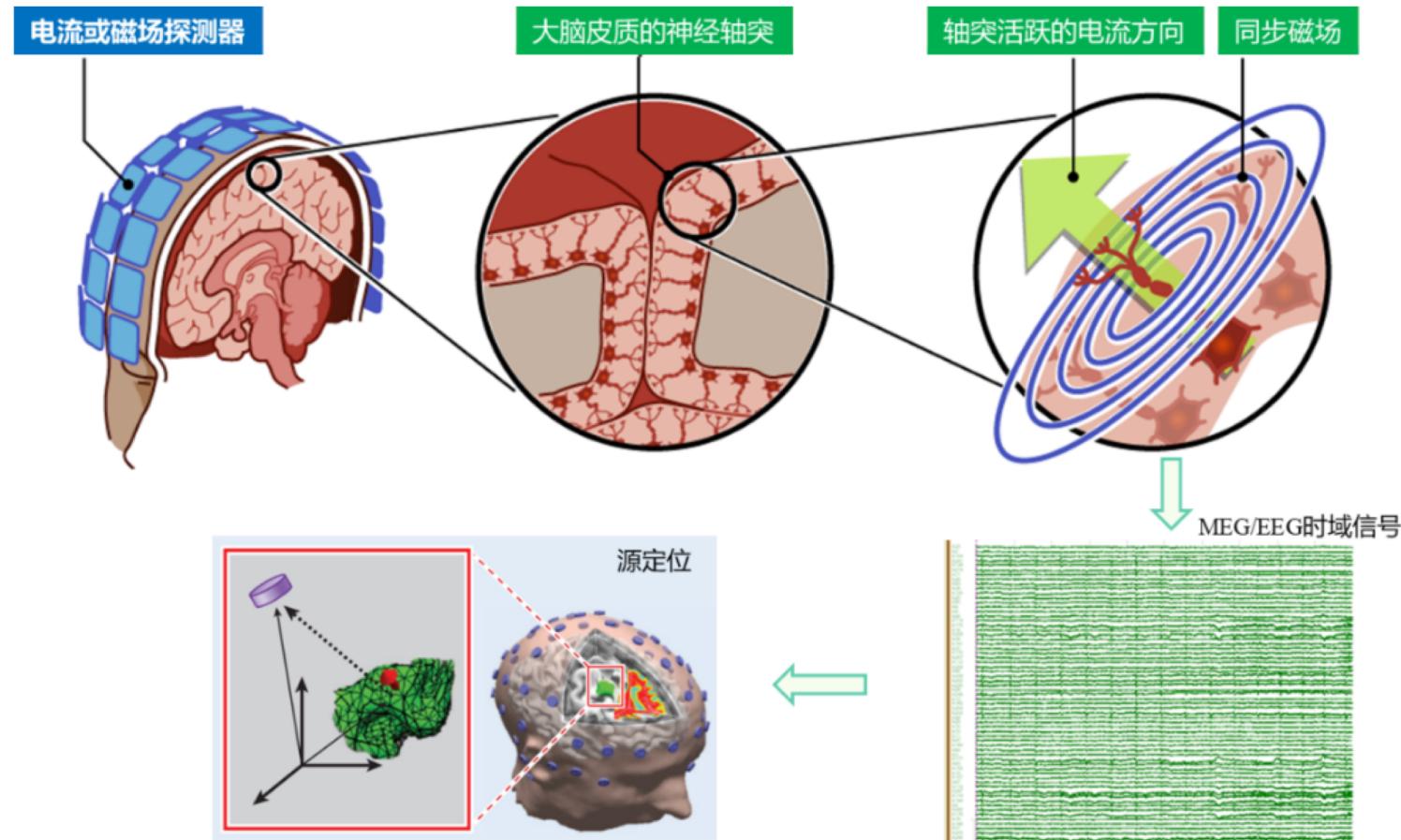
穿透力弱、反射法易
误诊等

心电图



脂肪组织或脑骨骼严
重阻碍信号判断和准
确性、无法检测胎儿
等

心血管疾病诊断方法：从电到磁

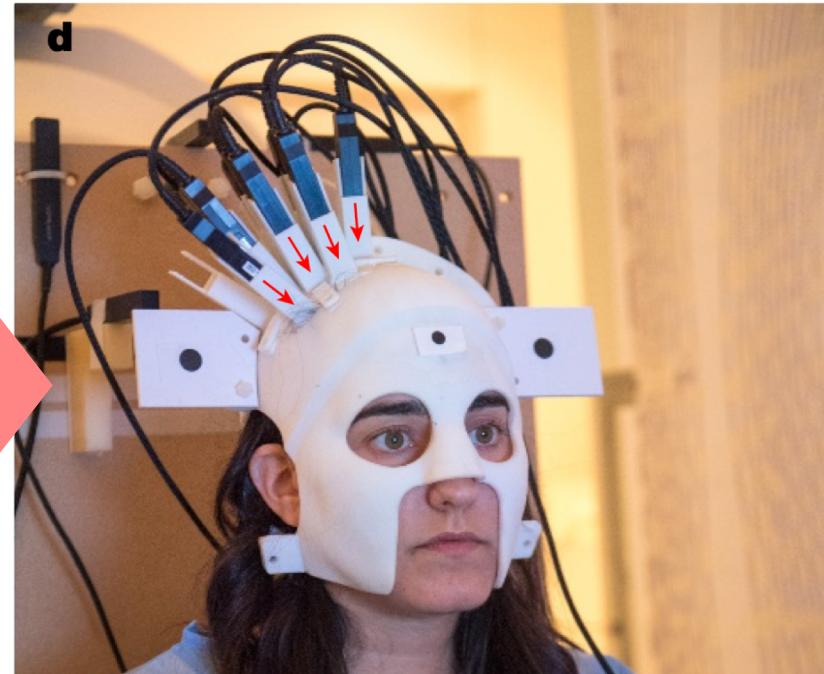


超灵敏、无创、无辐射、无造影剂、不服用任何药物

超导量子干涉仪SQUID



从庞大体积到心磁图诊断仪



超导量子干涉仪心磁图仪	原子磁力计心磁图仪
需要液氦冷却	可在常温下工作
体积庞大，笨重	可穿戴，轻便
成本高昂（约2000万元）	成本相对低廉（约500万元）
已经有商业化产品	初期

国内外产业化



2019年美国FDA510k认证



心磁图仪医疗器械注册证

小型化原子磁力计

技术难点：核心器件的**微型化加工**和质量保证



激光器



原子气室



光学元件



电子学系统

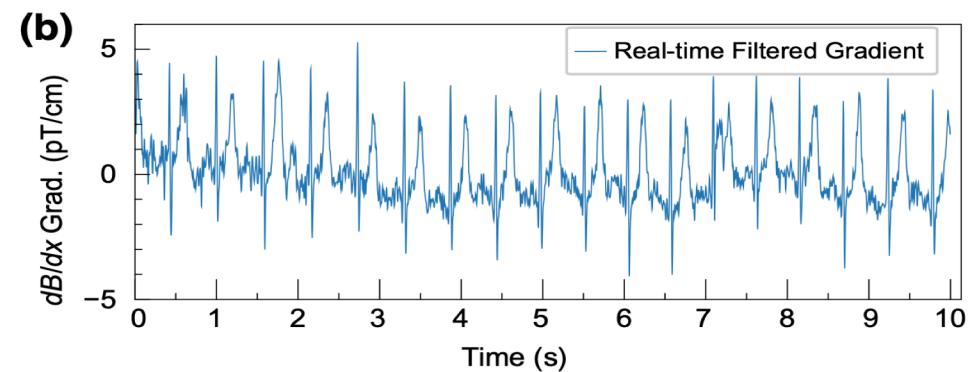
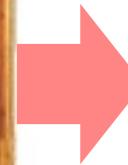
微纳加工技术

小型化原子磁力计



中科大&国仪（量子）合作研制

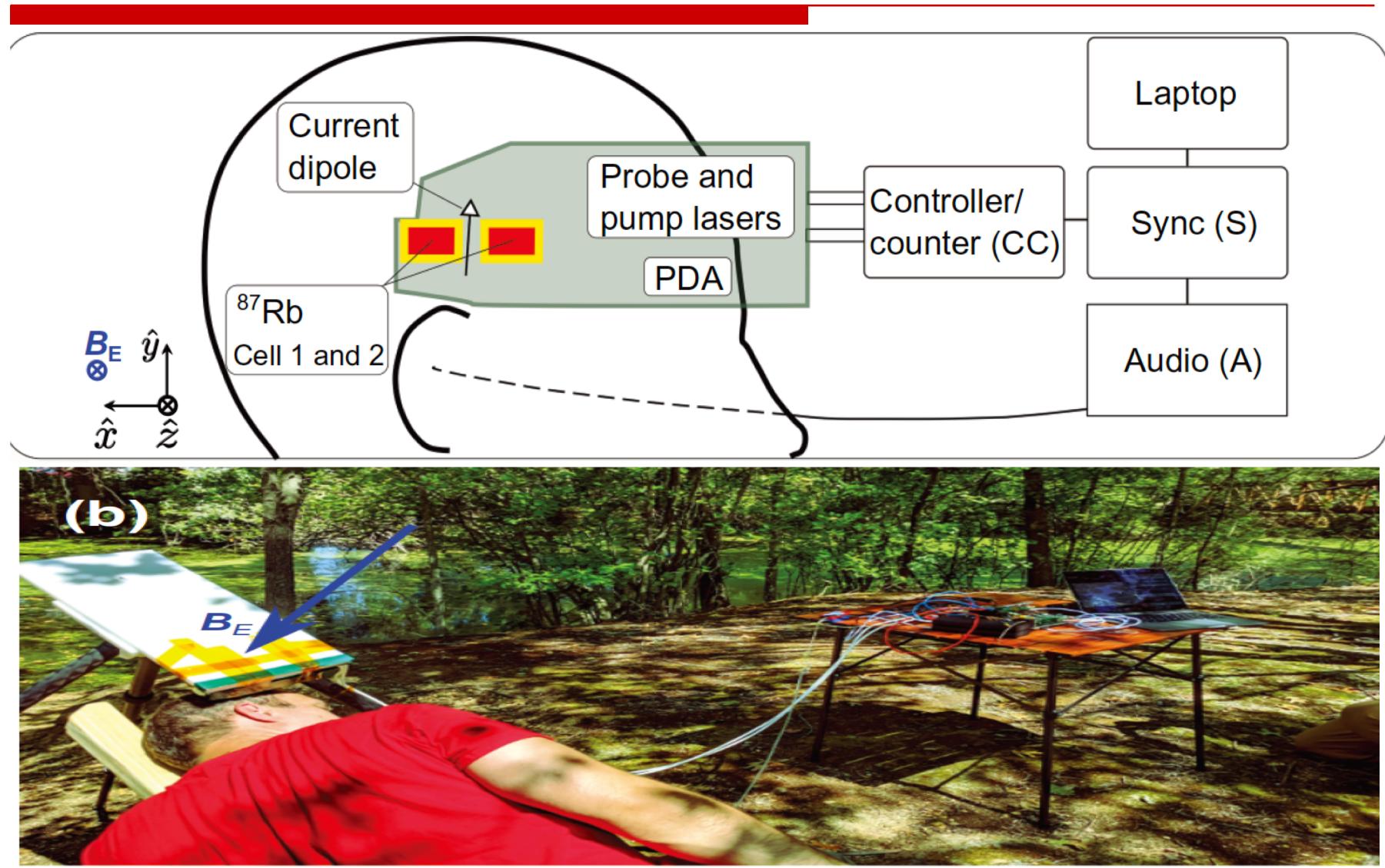
基于原子磁力计的医学影像设备



要求磁屏蔽房（成本大于100万）
限制应用环境、“方仓医院”

开发便携式地磁环境生物磁学探测技术：未来趋势！

基于原子磁力计的医学影像设备



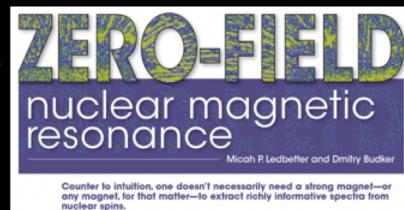
成像技术变革性发展

传统核磁共振成像
(pT量级, mm分辨率)

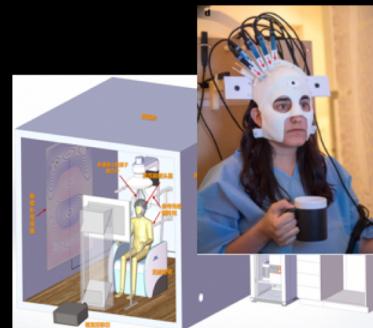


灵敏度低
需要超导磁体

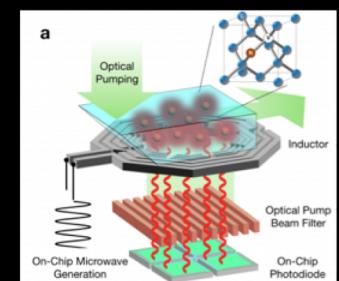
零场-超低场核
磁共振 (无需
超导磁体)



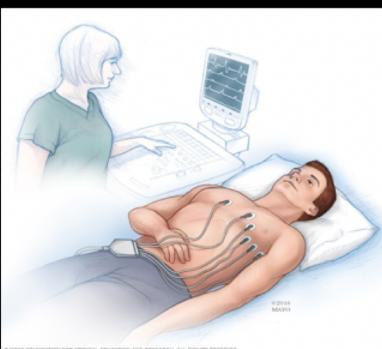
脑磁成像
(fT量级)



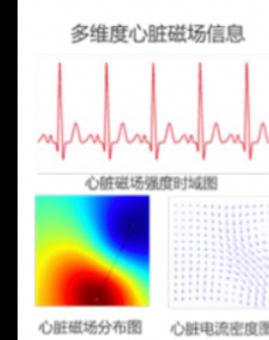
金刚石色心成像
(nm分辨率)



心电检测



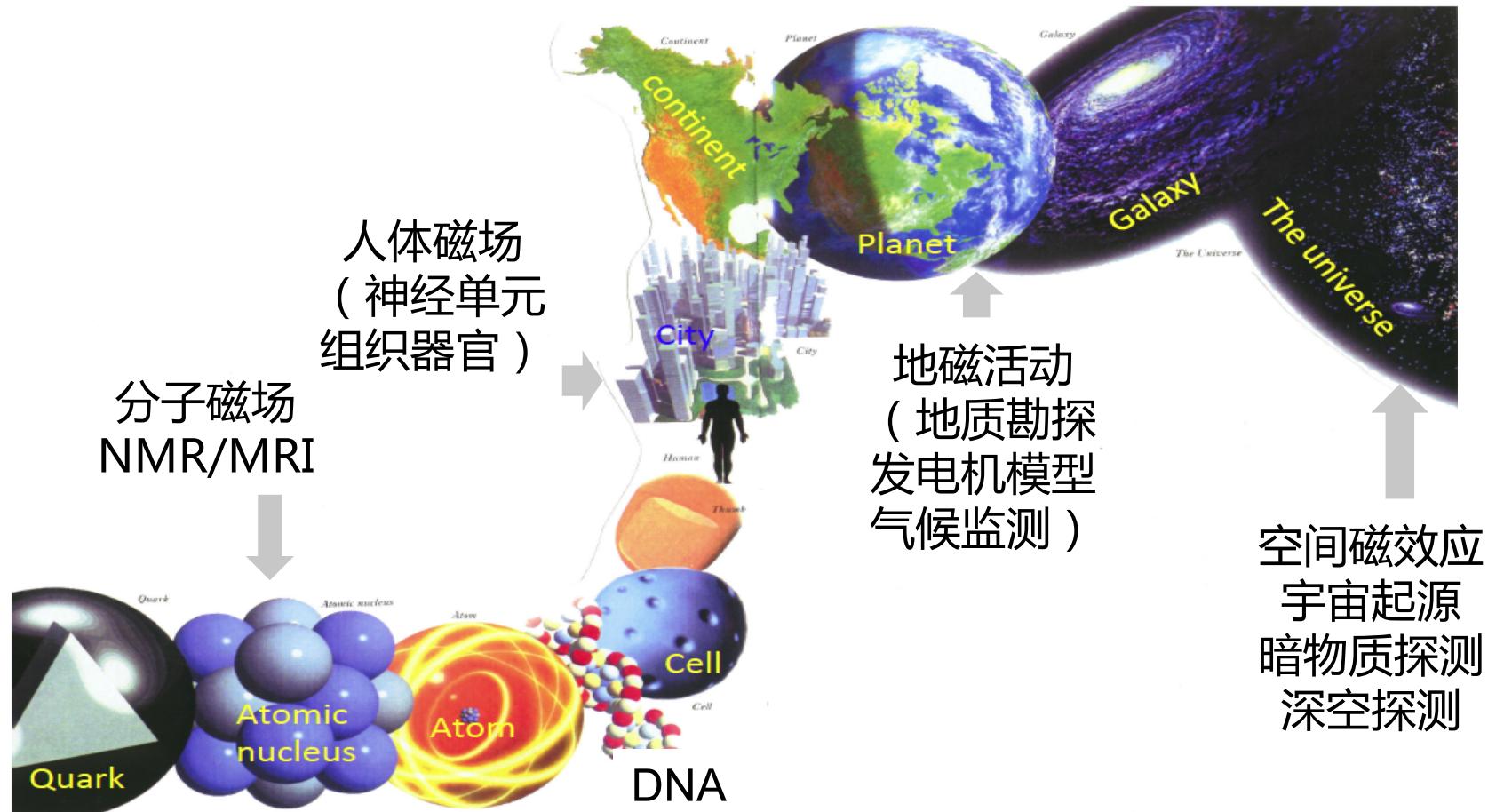
灵敏度低
空间分辨率低



心磁成像



总结



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Min Jiang



Thank you for your attention!