

**Diamond Quantum Devices**

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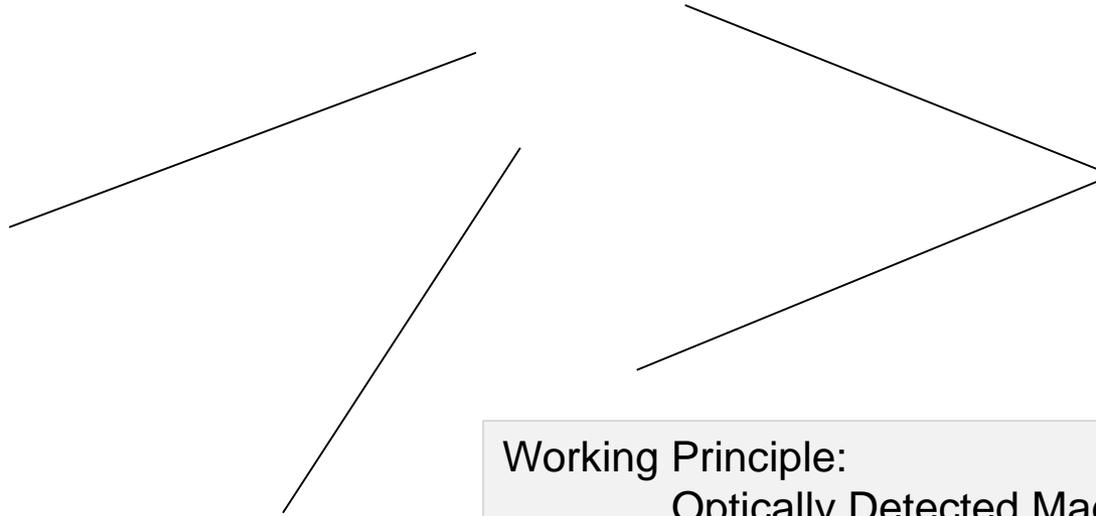
**Sensing, Simulation and Biology**

**Martin B Plenio**

**Ulm University**

**Institute of Theoretical Physics**

# Diamond Defects as Quantum Spin Sensors



Working Principle:

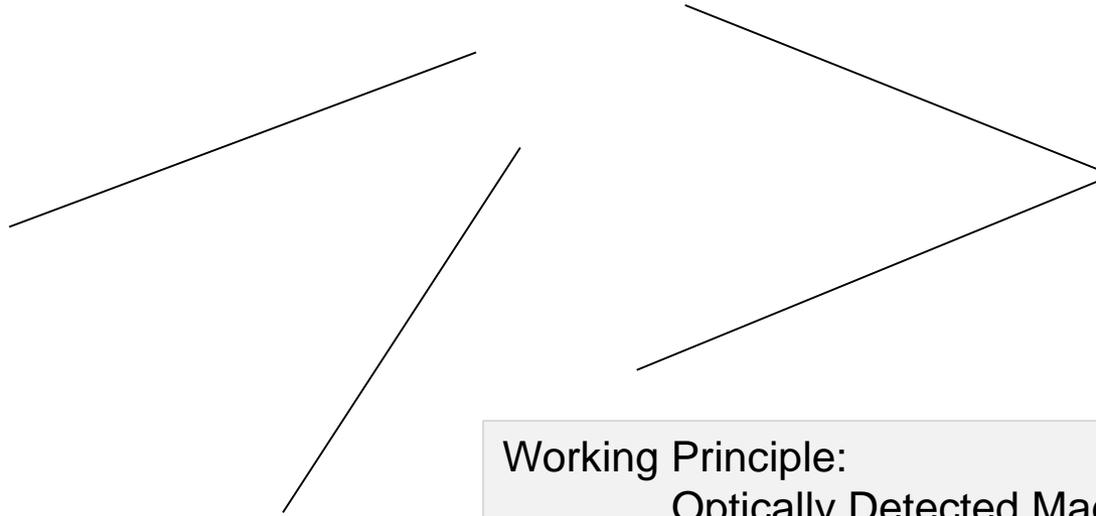
Optically Detected Magnetic Resonance

- Sensor measures magnetic field
- Optical readout of single atom sensor

Atomic Spin

Crystals are like people, its only the defects  
that make them interesting F. Franck

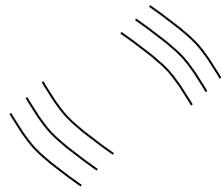
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Optically Detected Magnetic Resonance

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Atomic Spin

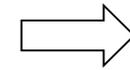
Crystals are like people, its only the defects  
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# Protecting against Noise

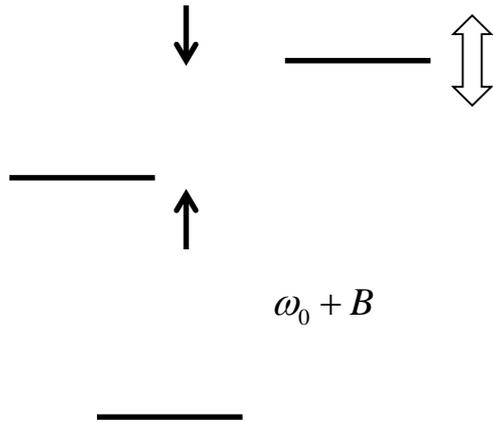
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Environmental fluctuations  
possess finite memory time



Employ dynamical decoupling  
techniques



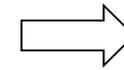
Magnetic field defines two-level system

# Protecting against Noise

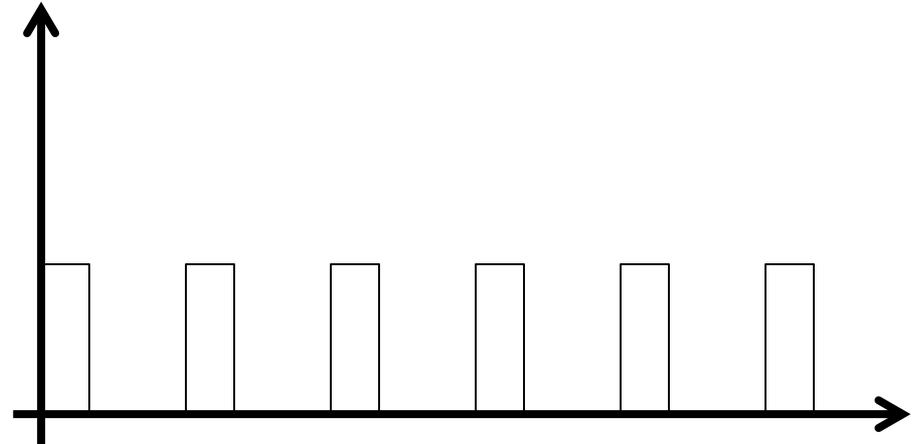
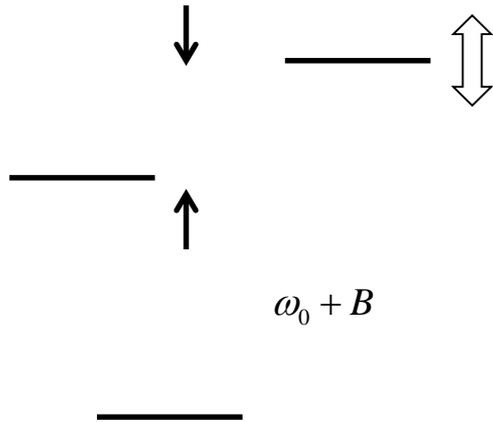
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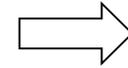
Pulsed decoupling – Induce short  $\pi$ -pulses to  
average out interaction with the environment

# Protecting against Noise

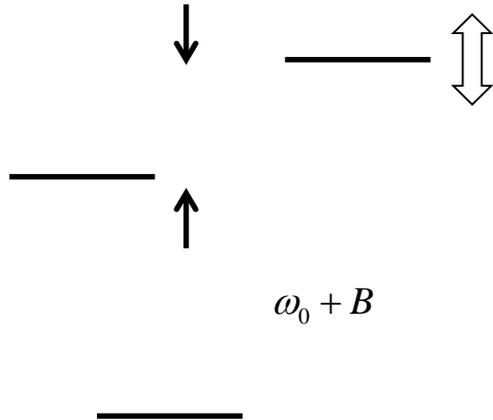
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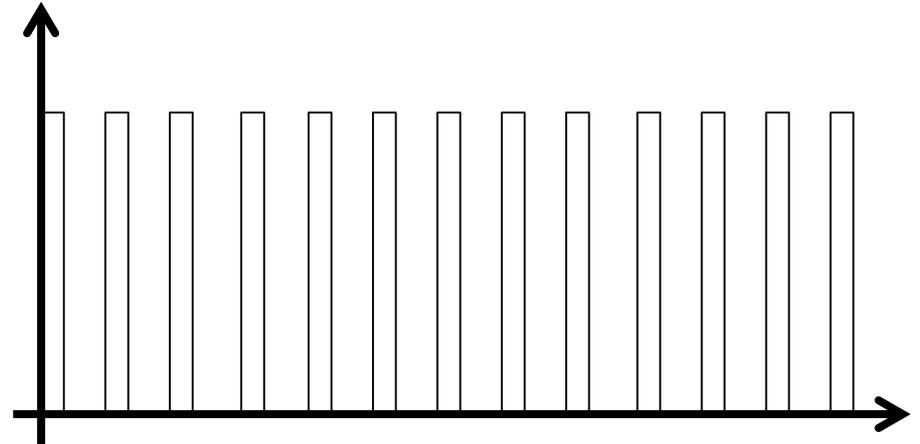
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Pulsed decoupling – Induce short  $\pi$ -pulses to  
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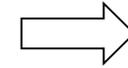
Increase pulse rate to improve decoupling

# Protecting against Noise

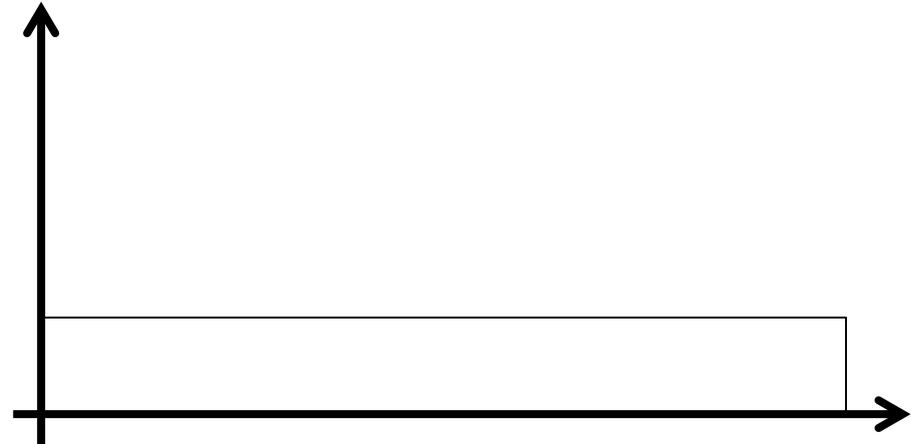
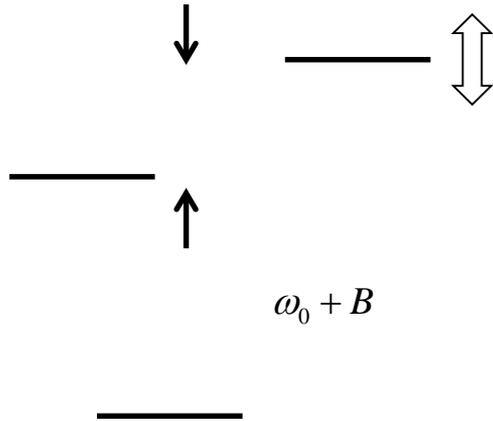
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Environmental fluctuations  
possess finite memory time

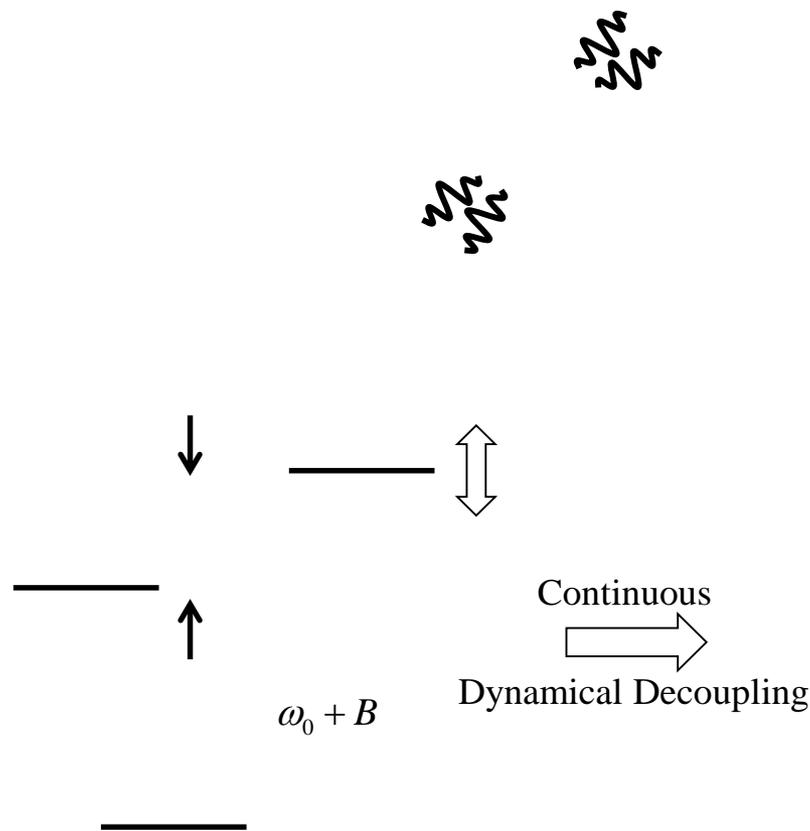


Employ continuous dynamical  
decoupling techniques



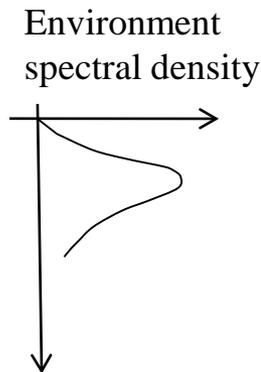
Magnetic field defines two-level system

# Protecting against Noise



Environmental fluctuations possess finite memory time

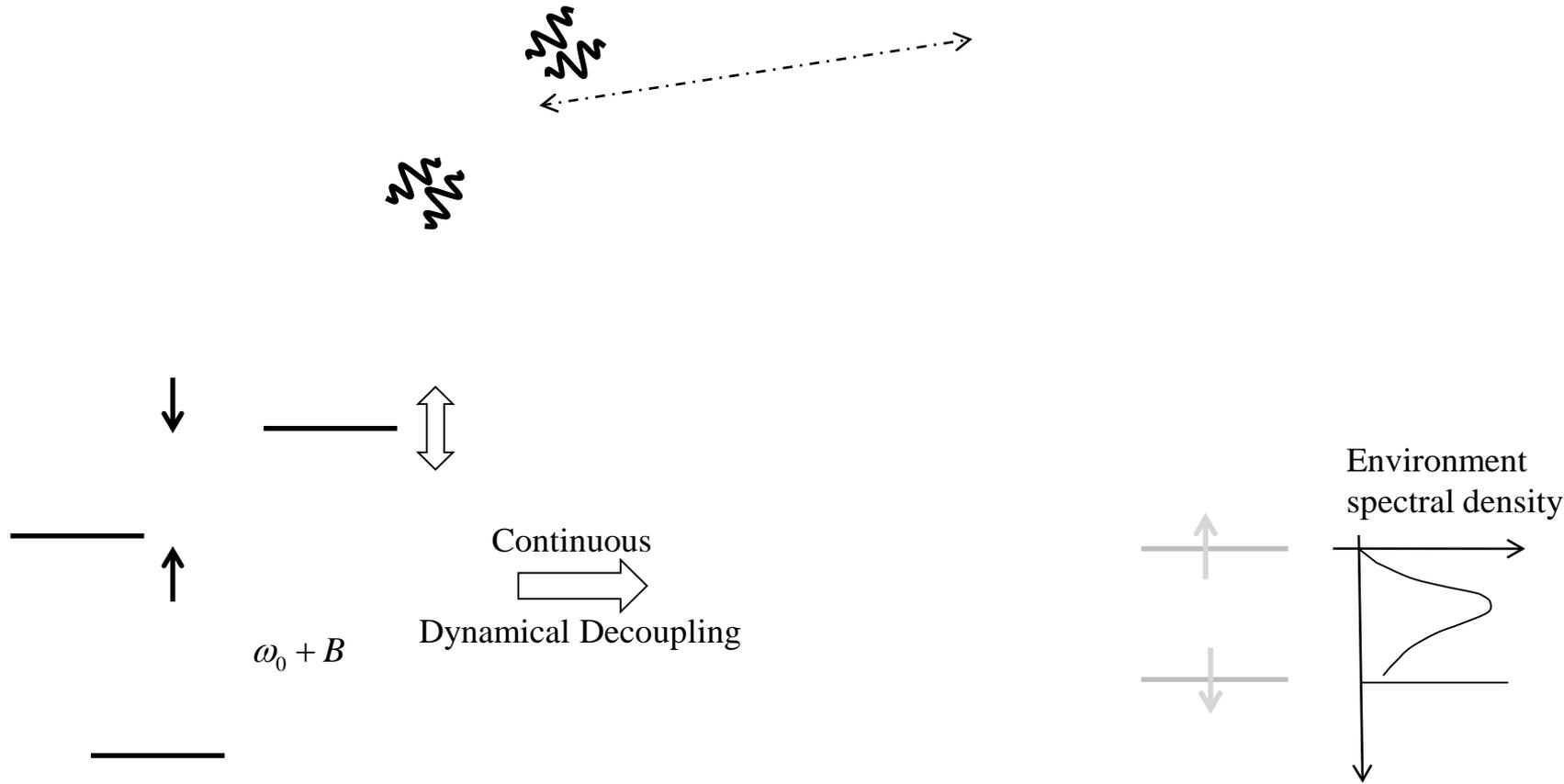
⇒ Employ continuous dynamical decoupling techniques



Magnetic field defines two-level system

Interaction with environment carries energy penalty

# Protecting against Noise

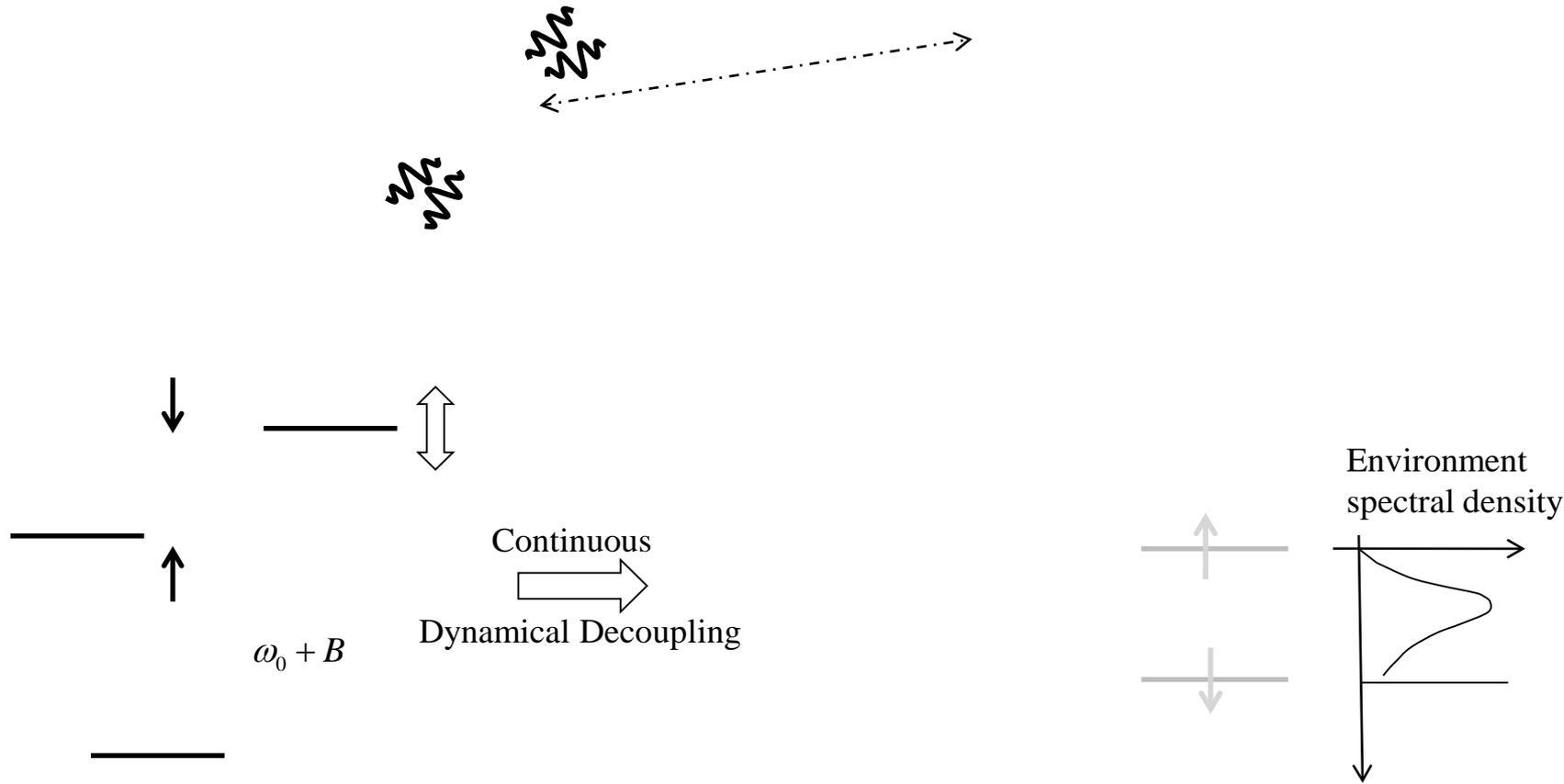


Magnetic field defines two-level system

Hartmann-Hahn condition (1962)

Interaction with environment  
carries energy penalty

# Protecting against Noise



Magnetic field defines two-level system

Hartmann-Hahn condition (1962)

Interaction with environment  
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# The Sensor in Action

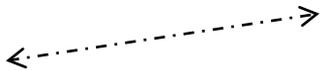
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- Measurement on NV spin

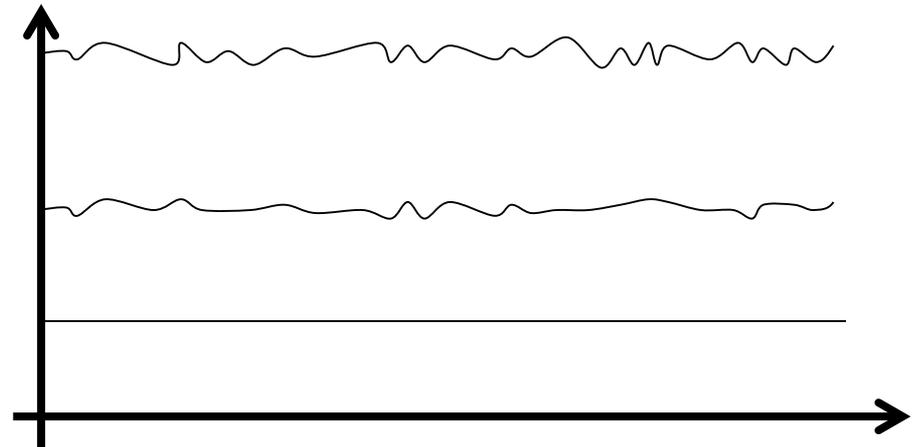
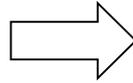


Phosphoric acid



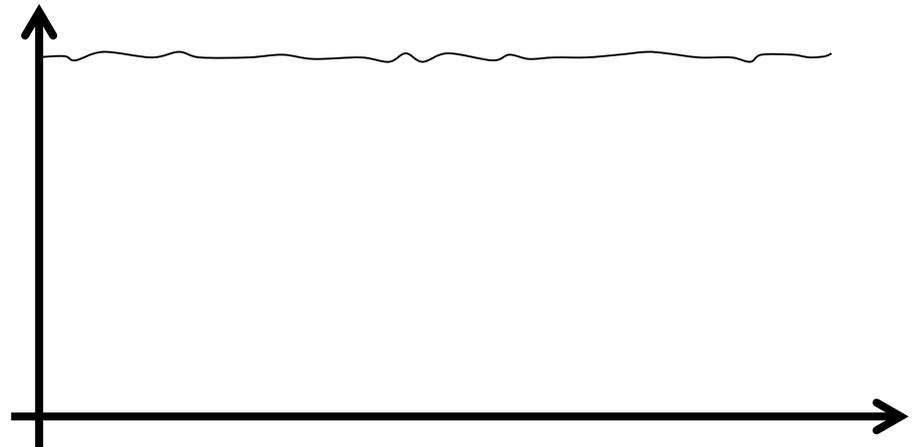
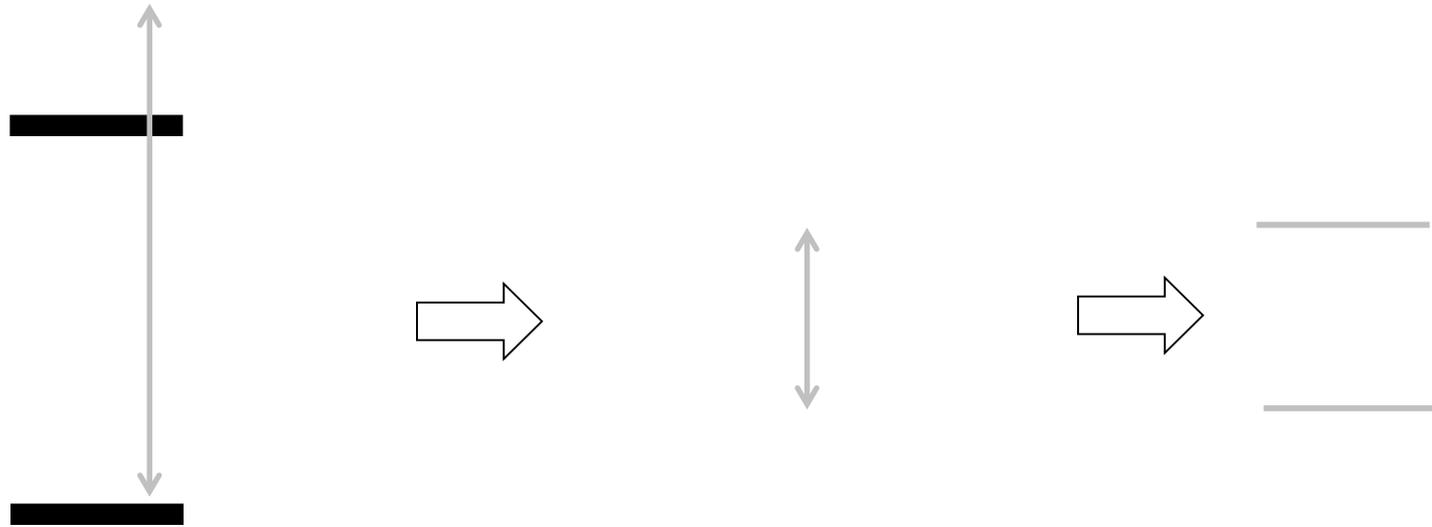
# Concatenated Noise Protection

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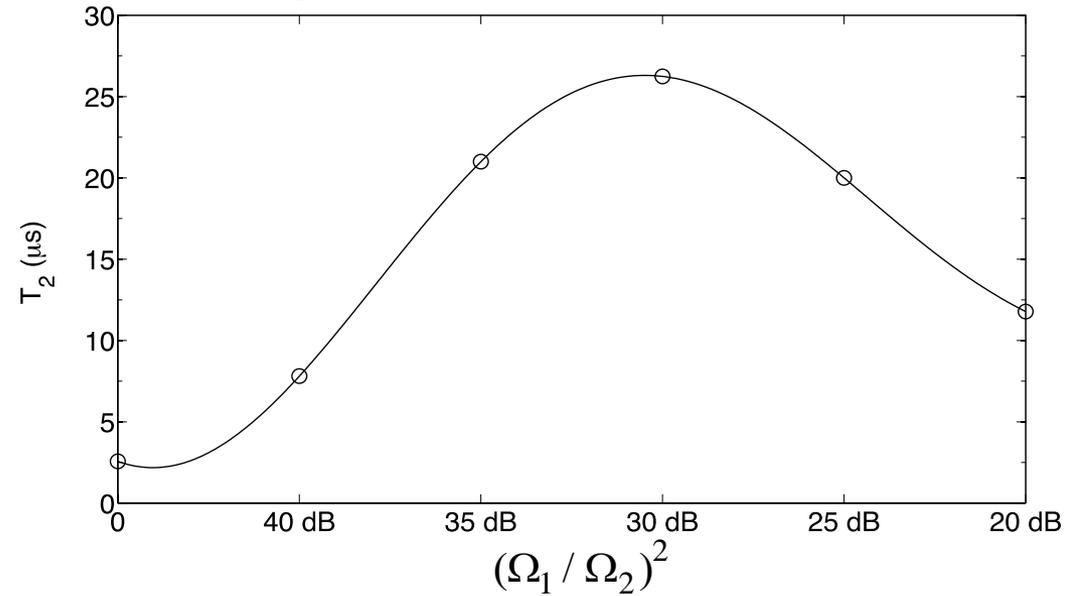
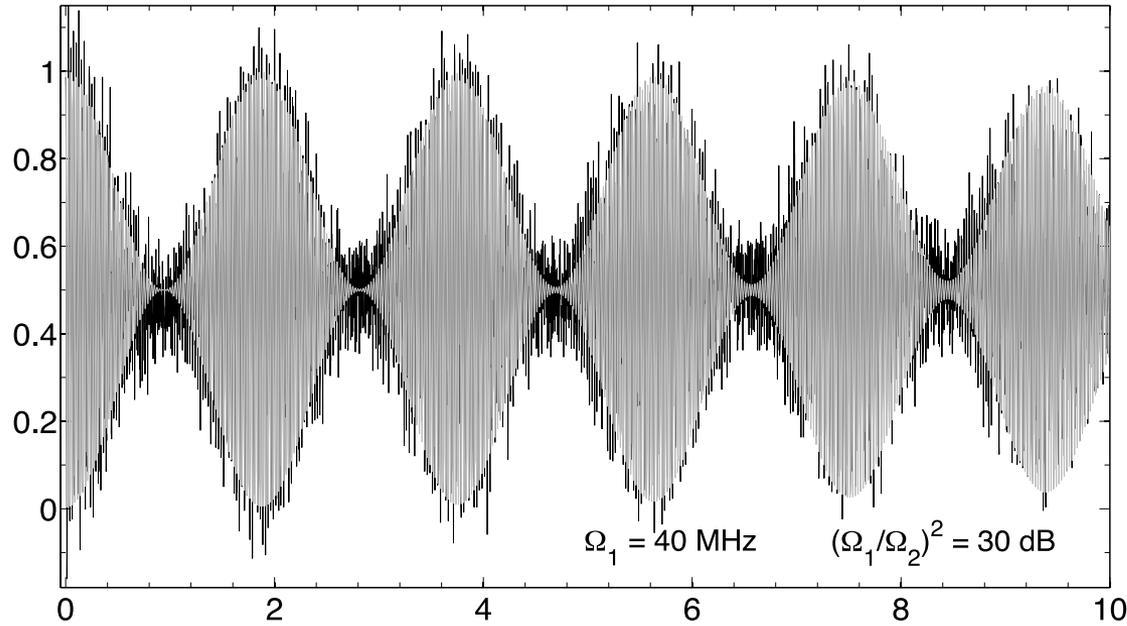
# Concatenated Noise Protection

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# Concatenated Noise Protection

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# Other Applications

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Theory: PRA 85, 040302 (2012)

Theory: PRL 107, 150503 (2011)

Experiment Wineland et al Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 263002 (2013)

Theory & Experiment: Nature 476, 185 (2011)

Gate with 2s coherence time

Theory & Experiment: E-print arXiv:1411.7893

Sensor with

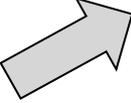
Theory: Nat. Phys. 9, 168 (2013)

# Bringing the Sensor to the Biology

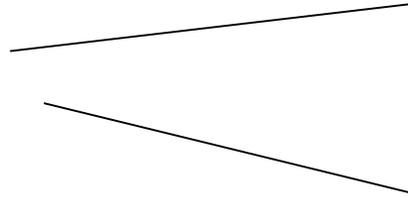
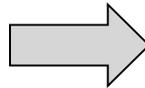
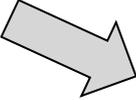
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## Diamonds in Biology

*in vitro*



*in vivo*

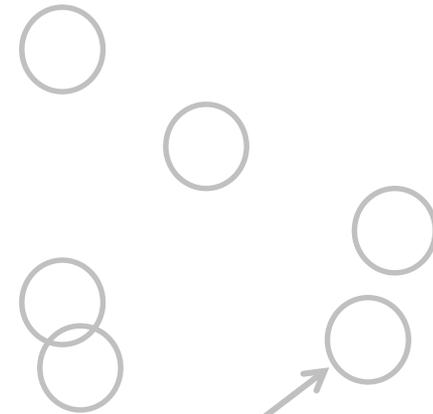


Experiment & Theory: Nano Letters **13**, 3305 (2013)

# Sensing Individual Proteins

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Medical Diagnostic Tool



Ferritin

4500 Fe ions (spins) per molecule

**Detectable magnetic signal**

Ferritin stores iron in our bodies.

→ Malfunction leads to disease.

# Biology for Quanta

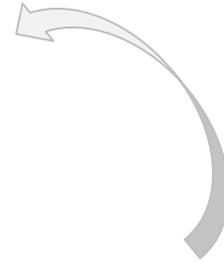
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## Selfassembled Biological Structures

# Biology for Quanta

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## Nanodiamond – Protein Assembly



# A Diamond Surface Simulator

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Diamond 111-surface

F-F (long range dipole) interaction (6.8kHz nearest neighbor)

Fluorographene

Diamond 100-surface

# A Diamond Surface Simulator

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Address three main challenges

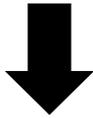
- Initialization of the nuclear spin lattice
- Control of the Hamiltonian of the nuclear spin lattice
- Readout from the nuclear spin lattice

# A Diamond Surface Simulator

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# Cooling and State Preparation

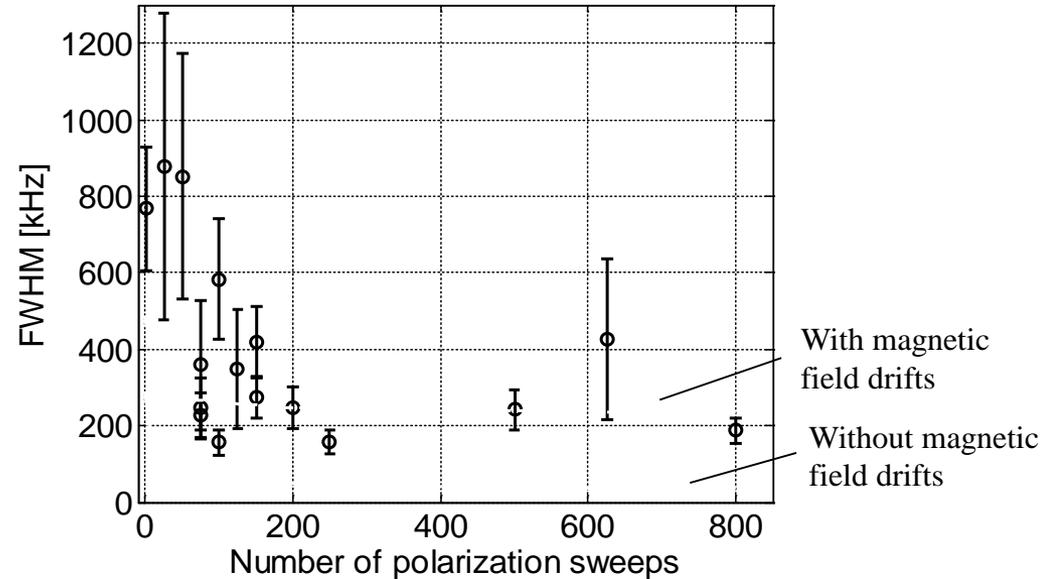
Polarization of nuclear spin bath  
reduces linewidth due to T2 time



Numerical simulation shows polarization  
after 500 sweeps of closest 10% of nuclear  
spins randomly placed in 4nm radius from NV.

Theory & Experiment: PRL 111, 067601 (2013)

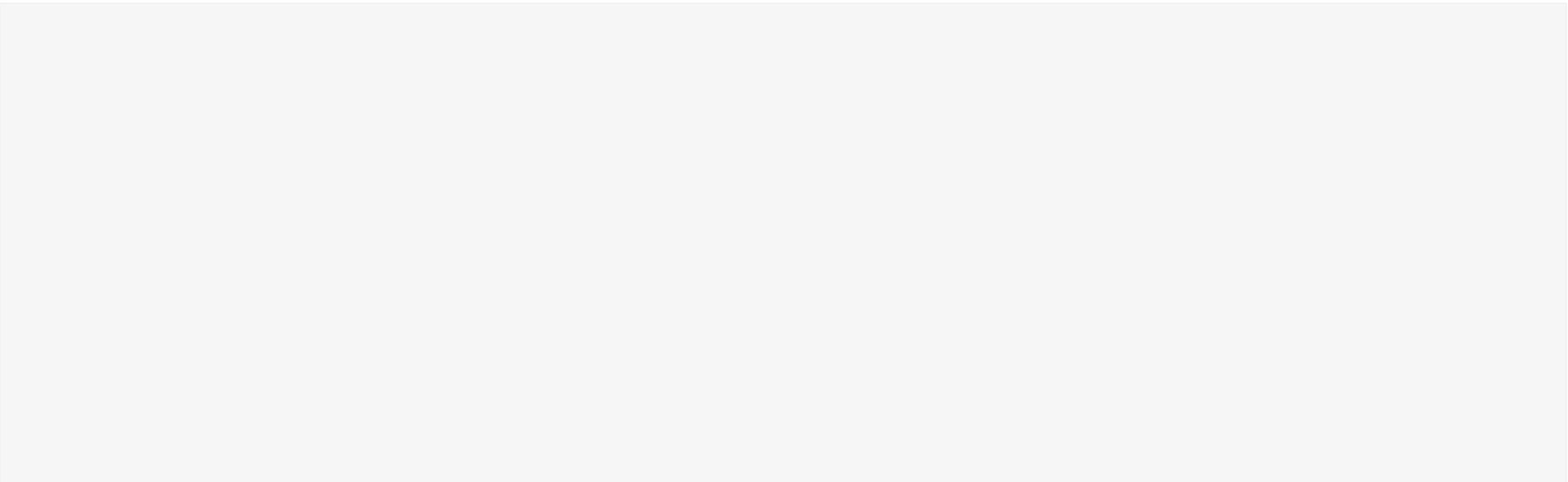
Adiabatic preparation of ground state



# Sensing Silicon Nuclear Spins on a Diamond Surface

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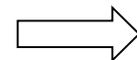
## Silicon on Diamond Surface

SiO<sub>2</sub> Diluted spin lattice 4.67 % of <sup>29</sup>Si

Si-Si distance:  $a = 0.306$  nm

Coupling to closest NV – 1-10 kHz

Coupling between <sup>29</sup>Si nuclear spins – 0.1 kHz



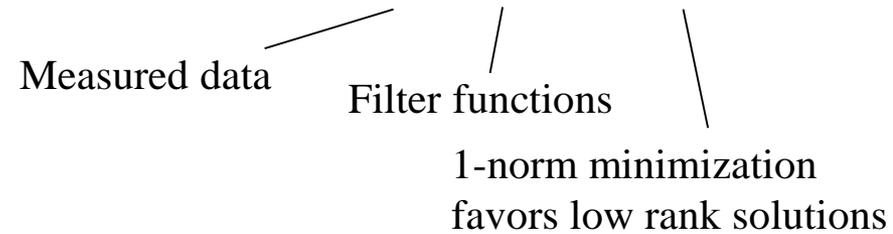
**Field fluctuations from ~9 Si<sup>29</sup>  
5 nm<sup>3</sup> spatial resolution**

# Sensing Silicon Nuclear Spins on a Diamond Surface

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## Signal Processing Methods

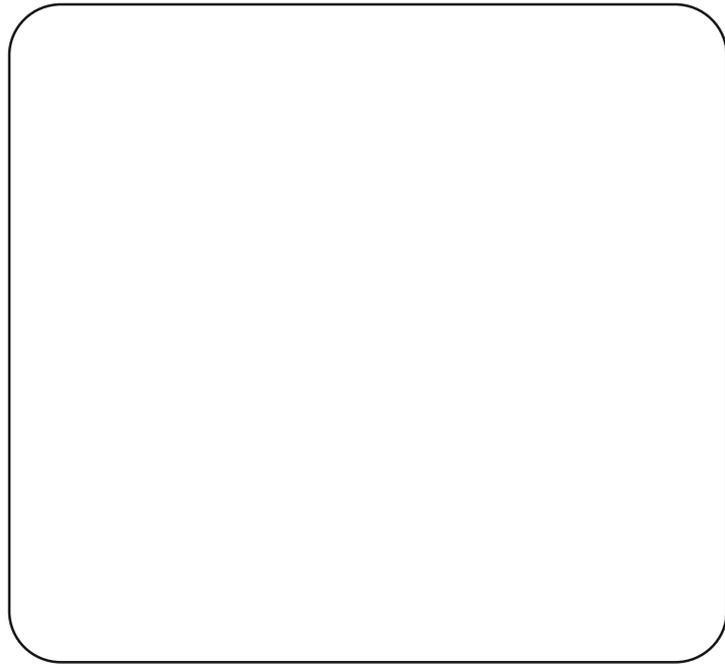
Extract nuclear spins information by basis pursuit such as



# Diamond Surfaces

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Sensing Pressure and Forces



**periodic strain**

# Diamond Surfaces

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Sensing Pressure and Forces

NV-center in diamond:

# Diamond Surfaces

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## Sensing Pressure and Forces

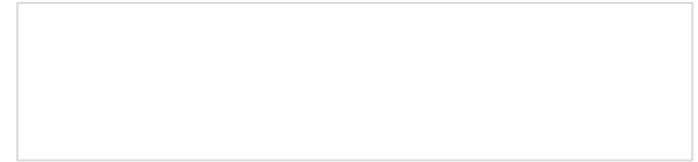
NV-center in diamond:

NV-center in Terfenol-diamond:

# Diamond Hybrid Sensor

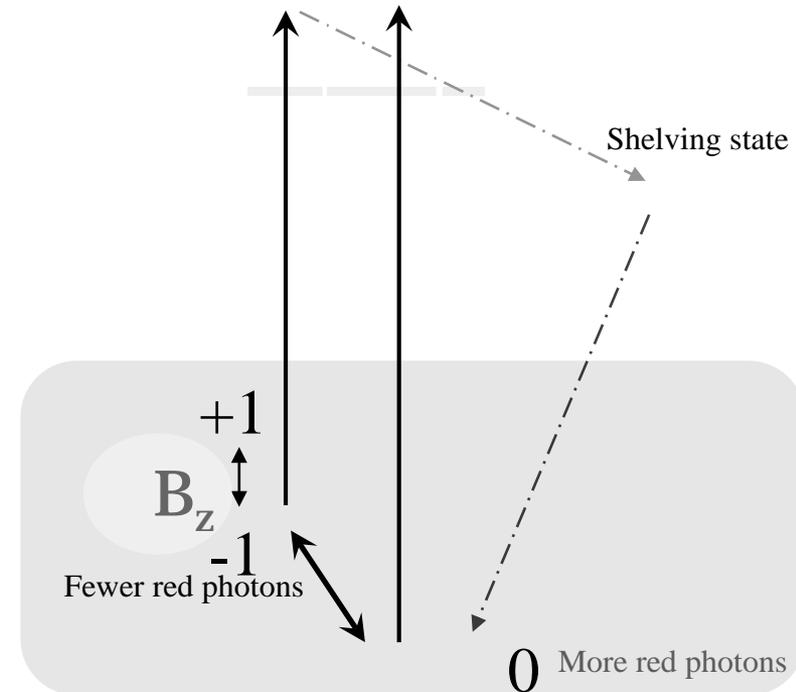
Hard Diamond – Piezomagnetic Material

Force



+ “Soft”

- ✓ Force induced deformation (magnetization)
- ✓ Stray magnetic field detected by the NV spin sensor



# Diamond Surfaces

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Sensing Pressure and Forces

Force sensitivity:

# Institute of Theoretical Physics

## Professors

*Martin Plenio*

Susana Huelga

## Visiting Professors

Jochen Rau

Luca Turin

## Postdocs

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Jorge Casanova

Felipe Caycedo-Soler

*Qiong Chen*

Marcus Cramer

Myung-Joong Hwang

Nathan Killoran

Hoi-Kwong Lau

Jaemin Lim

Mauricio Matera

*Ilai Schwarz*

Andrea Smirne

*Zhenyu Wang*

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Pelayo Fernandez-Acebal

Milan Holzäpfel

*Matthias Kost*

Andreas Lemmer

Oliver Marty

Santiago Oviedo

Ricardo Puebla Antunes

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Joachim Roskopf

Chris Schroeder

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Florian Haberkorn

Robert Halatek

Alexander Nüsseler

## External Collaborators

*Jianming Cai, Alex Retzker*

*Fedor Jelezko, Boris Naydenov, Tanja Weil*



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Diamond Quantum  
Devices and Biology

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