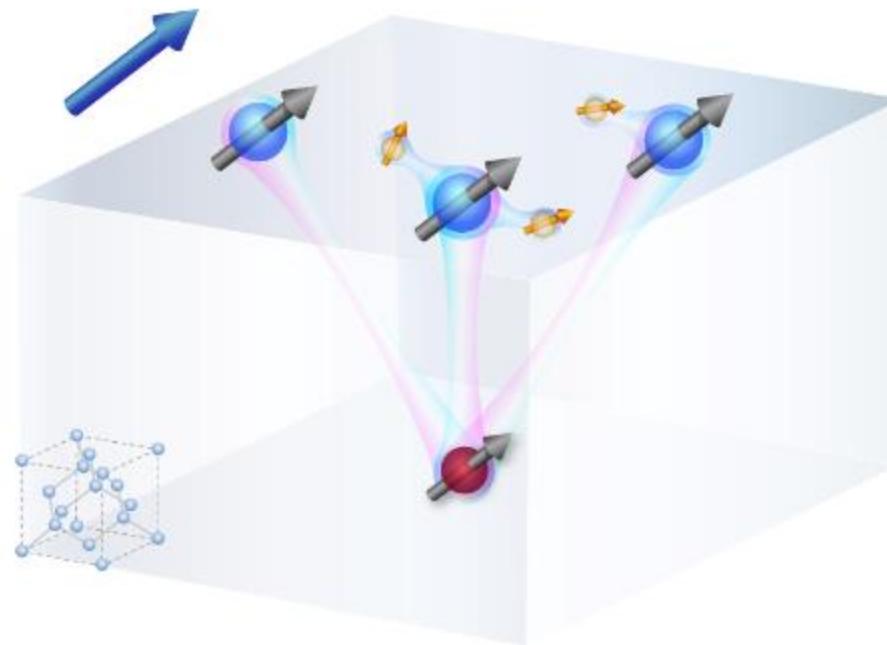
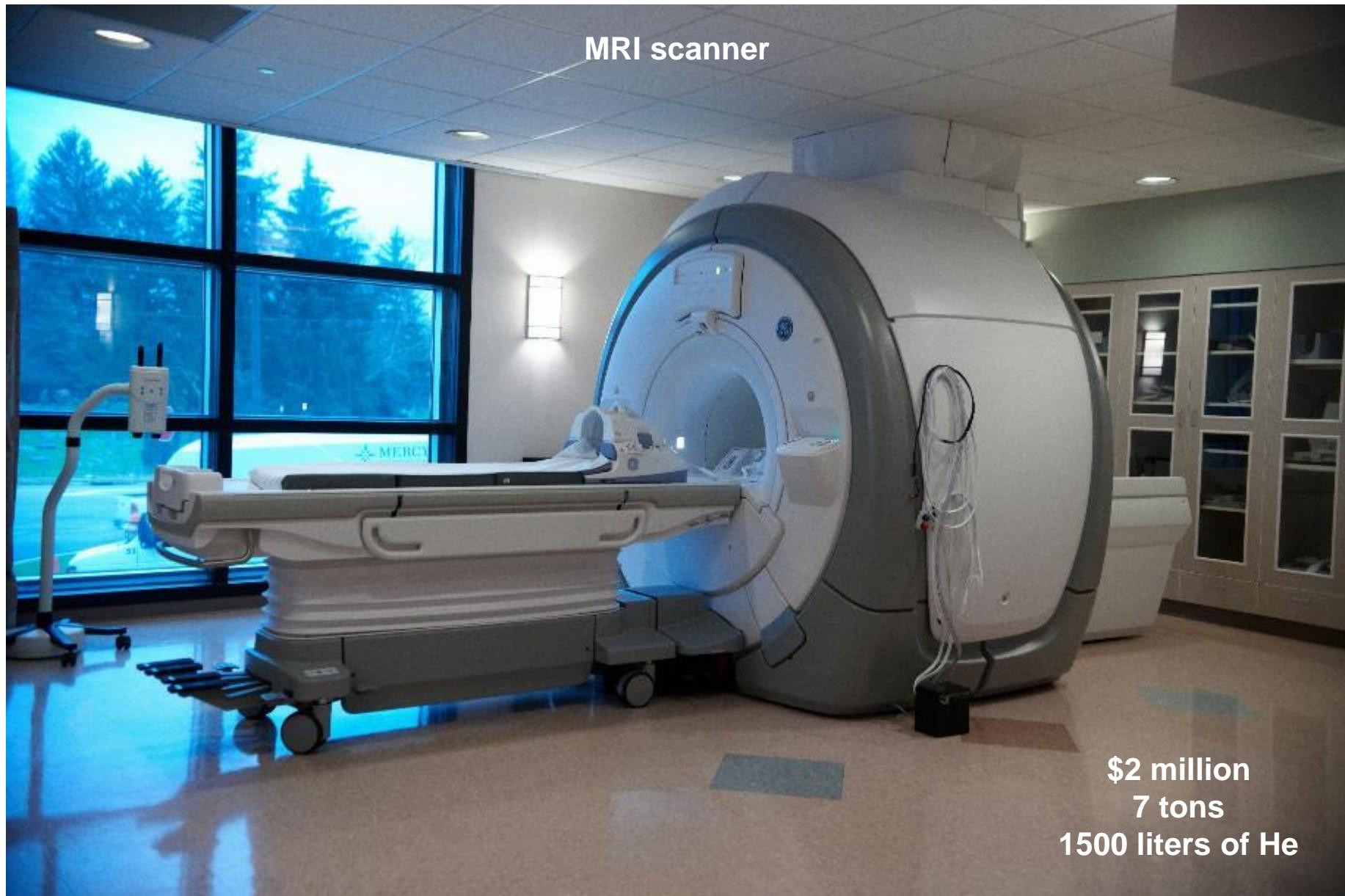


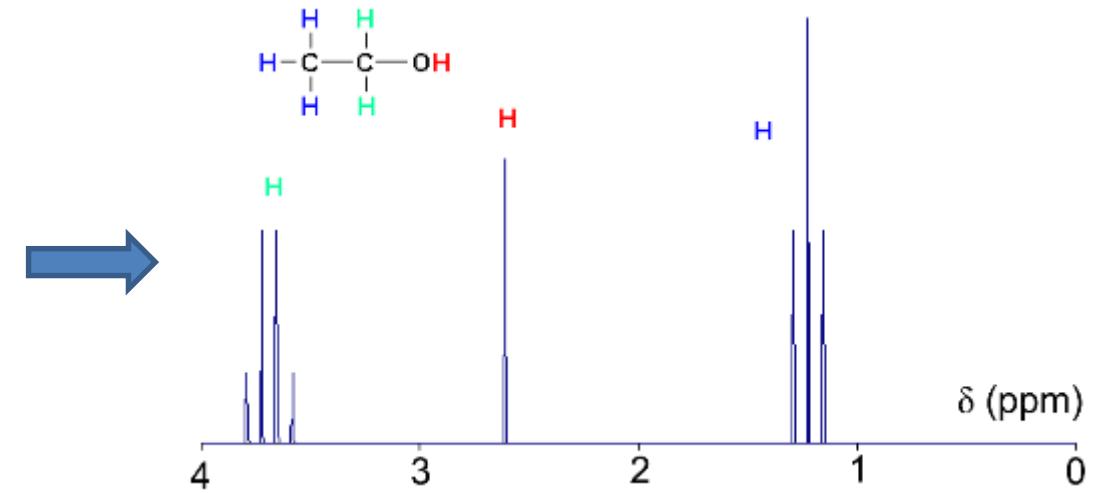
Magnetic Resonance with Single Nuclear-Spin Sensitivity

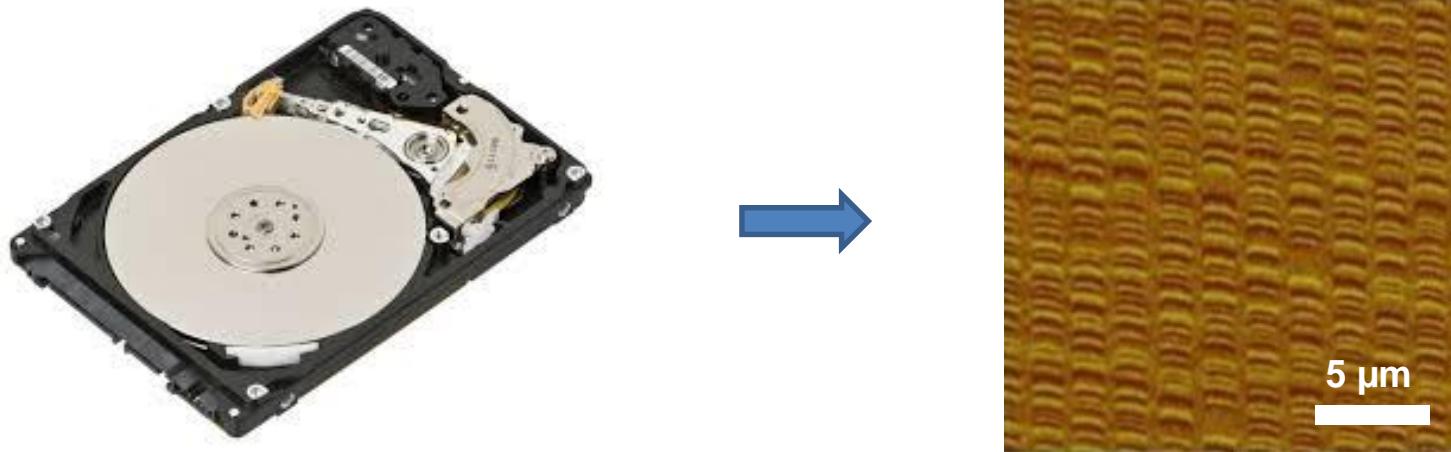


Alex Sushkov

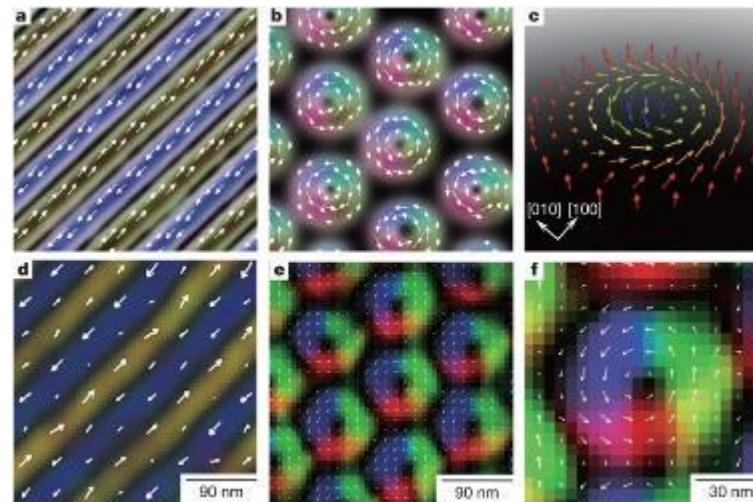








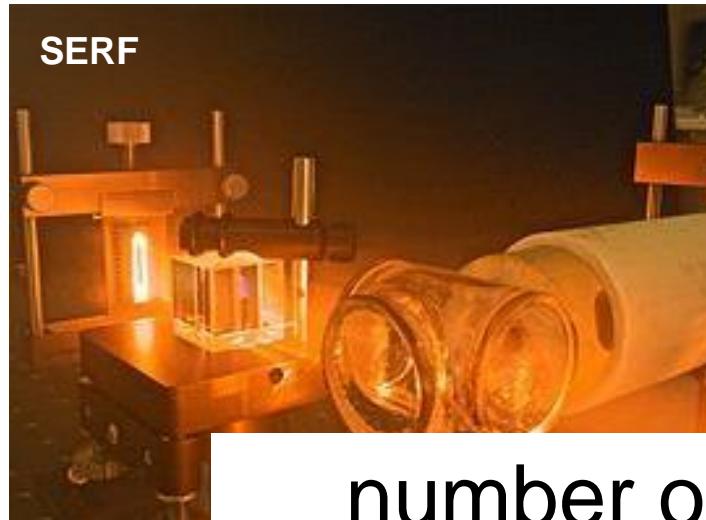
magnetic force microscopy (MFM)
image of hard drive surface



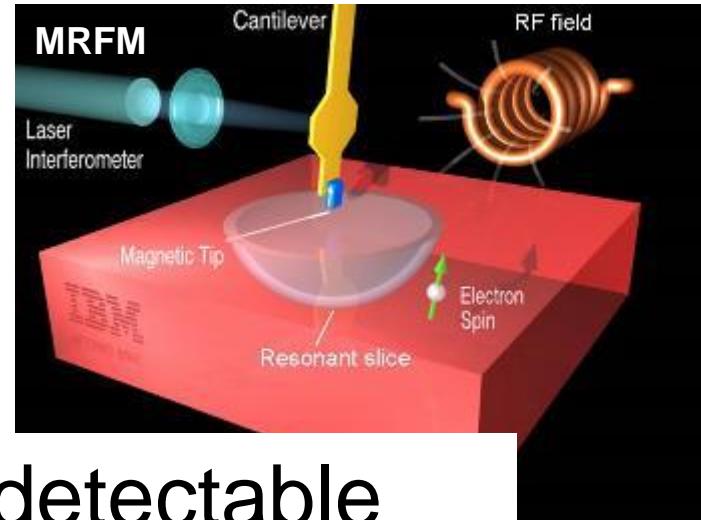
topological spin texture in helical magnet $\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Co}_{0.5}\text{Si}$
[Nature 465, 901 (2010)]

Magnetic sensors

sensitivity

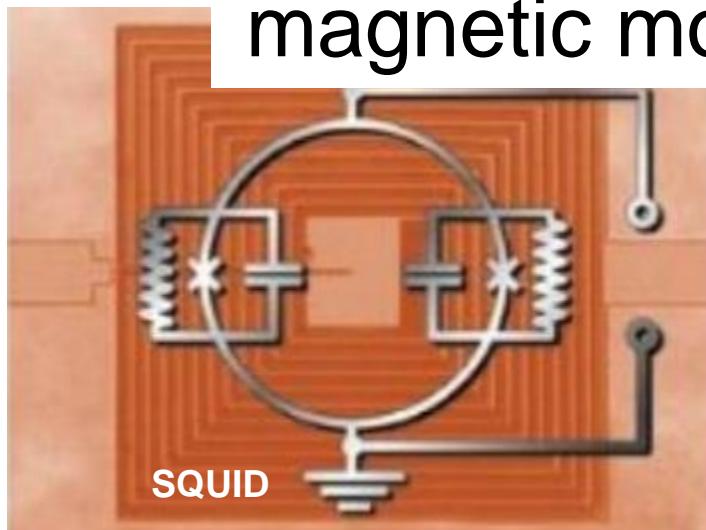


resolution

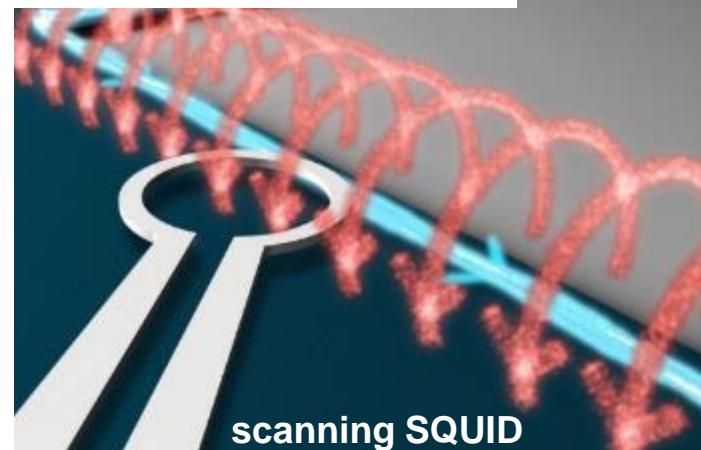


number of detectable
magnetic moments (spins)

L, 1560 (1994)



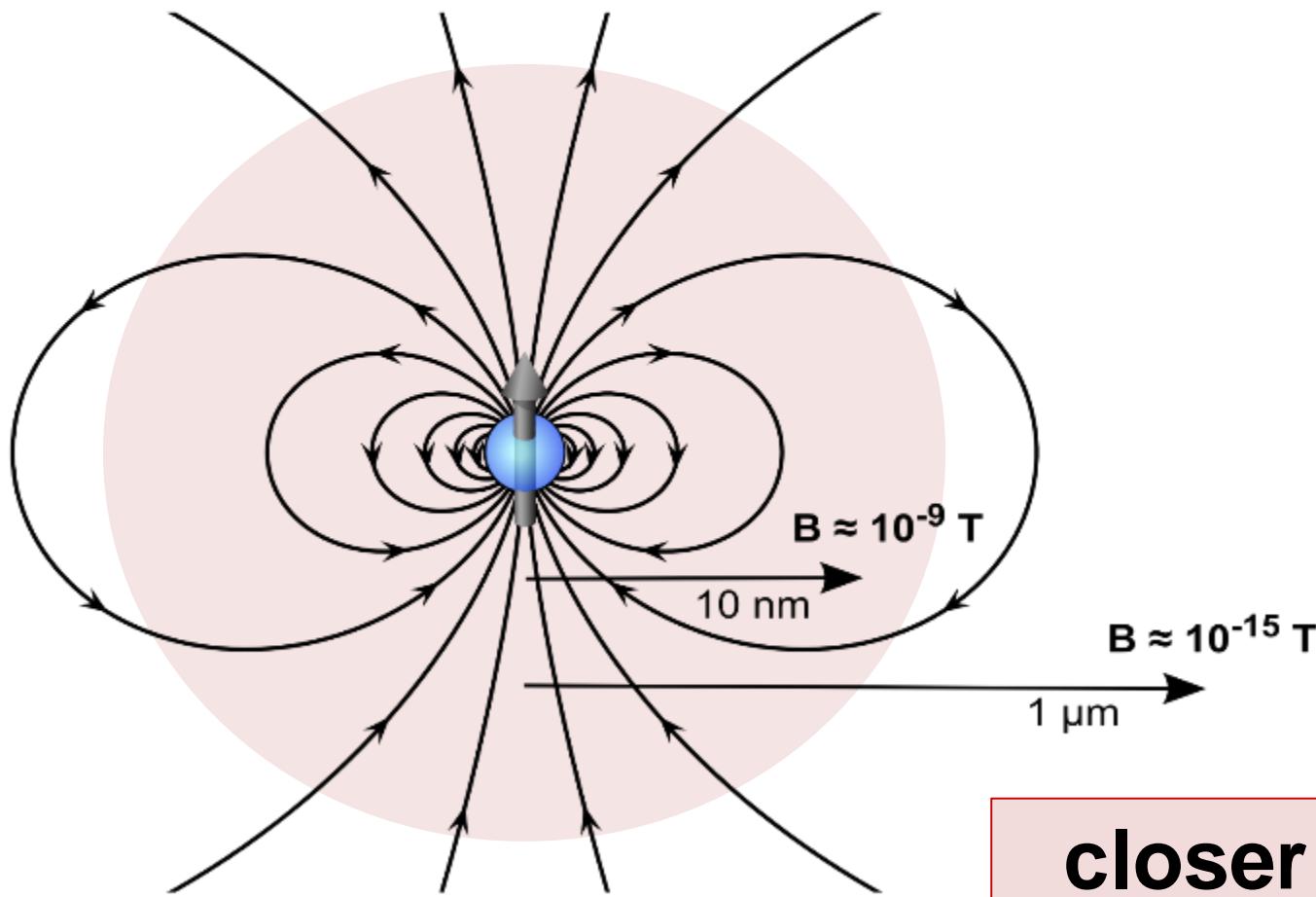
Phys.Rev.Lett. 12, 159 (1964)



Appl.Phys.Lett. 61, 598 (1992)

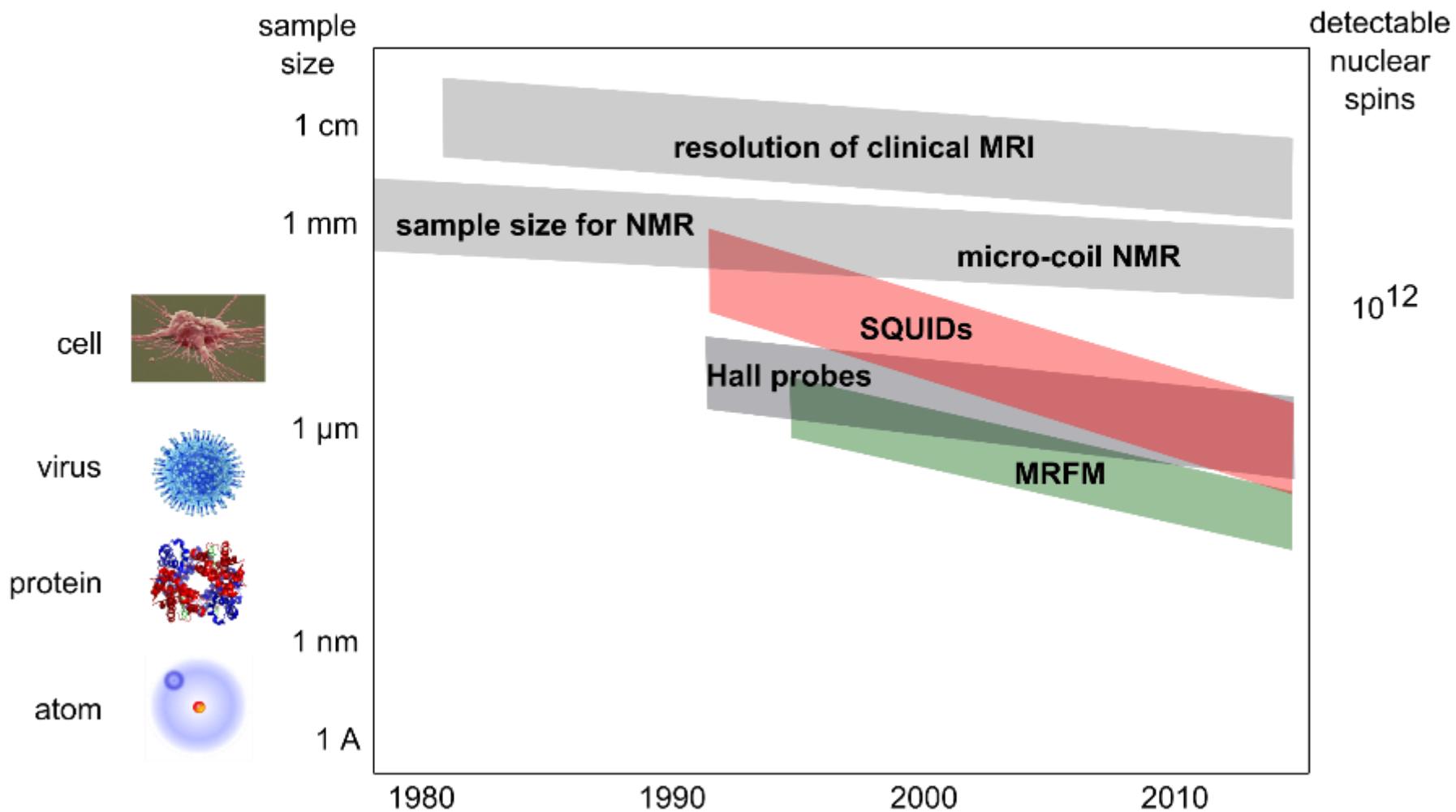
The challenge: detecting a single proton spin

the ultimate limit of magnetization sensitivity

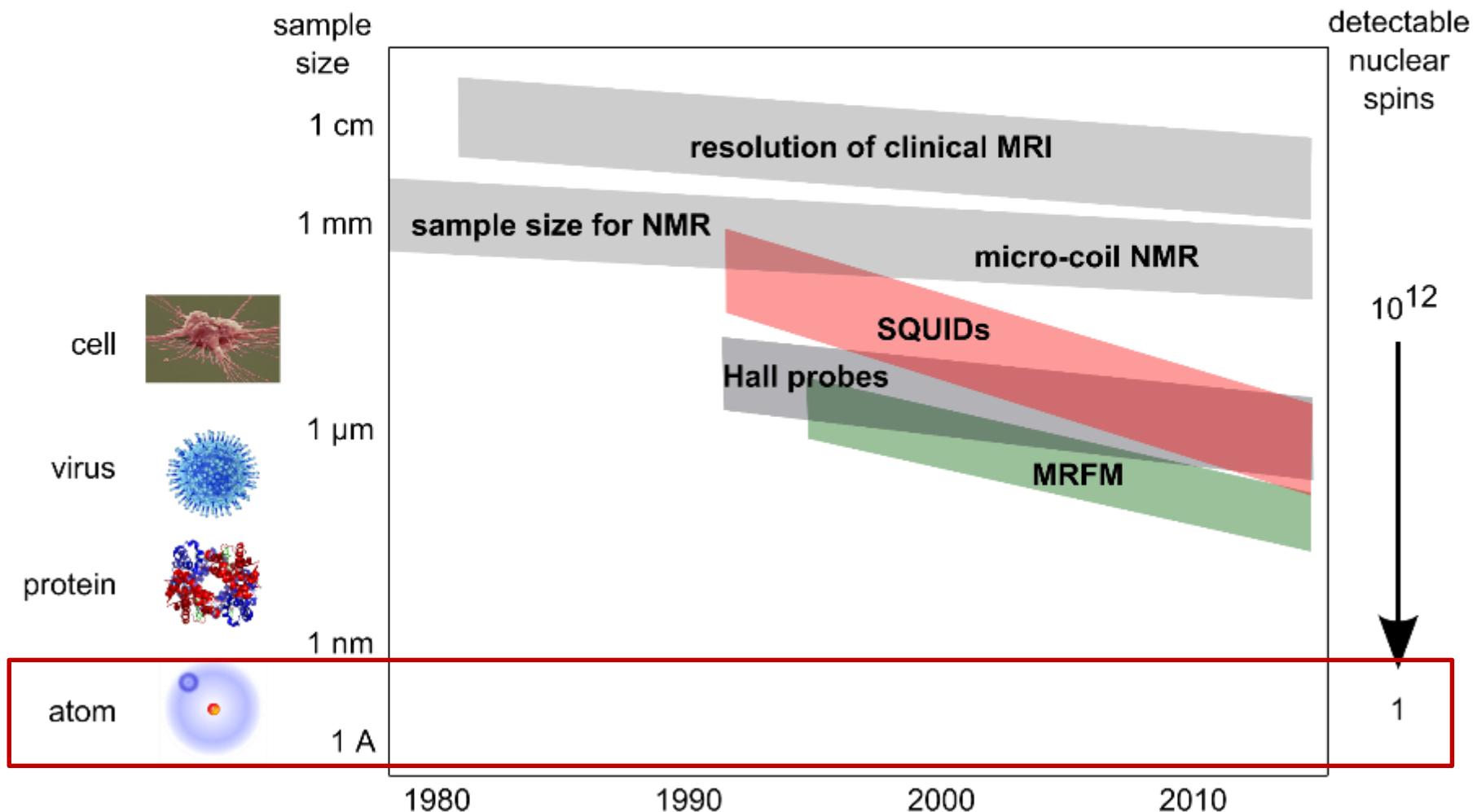


closer is better

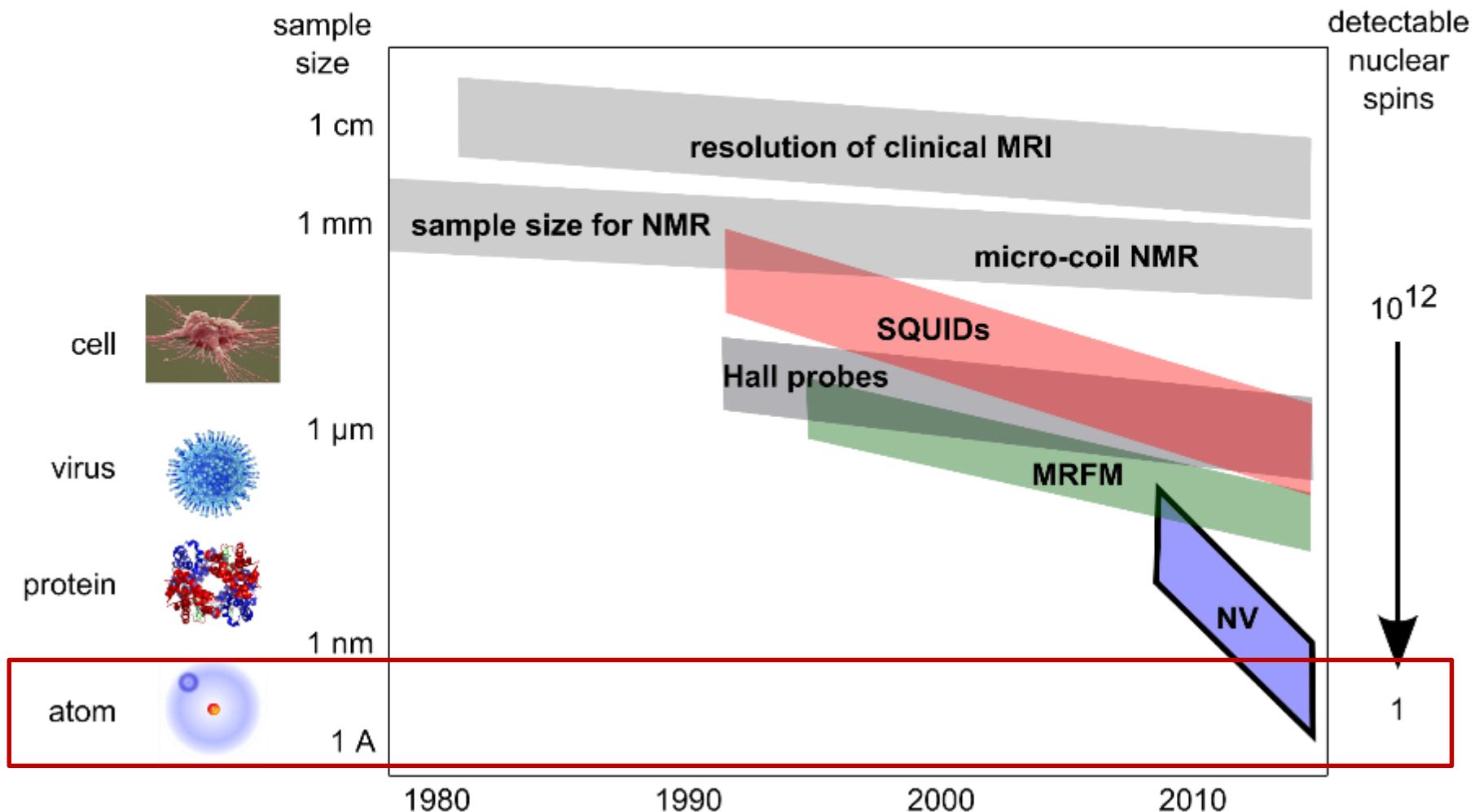
Taking magnetic sensing to the nanoscale



Taking magnetic sensing to the nanoscale



Taking magnetic sensing to the nanoscale



Outline

1. The NV color center in diamond: introduction and applications

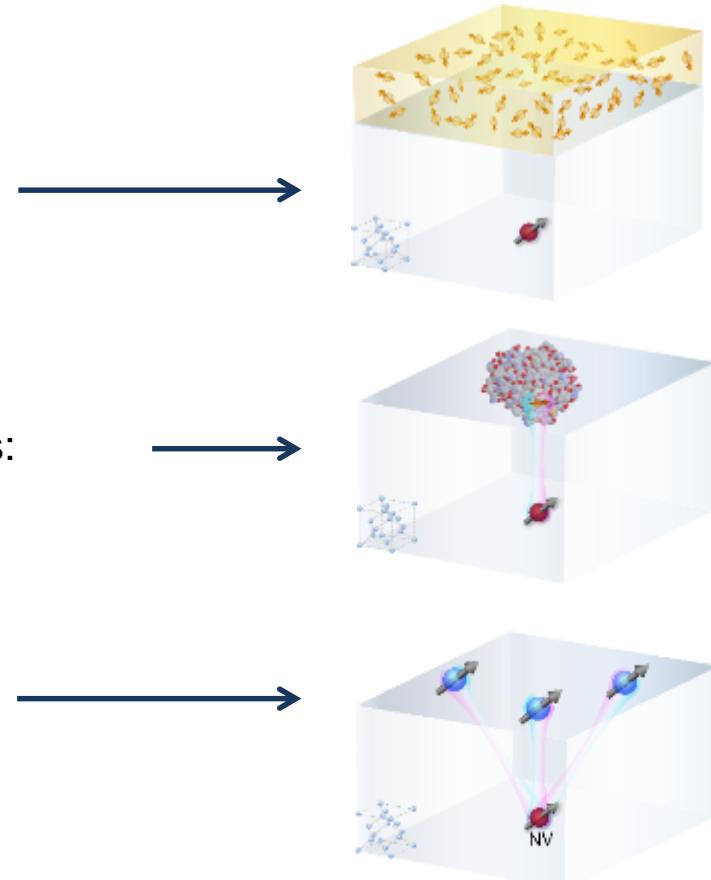
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3. NMR experiments with liquid hydrocarbons:
detecting 10^4 nuclear spins

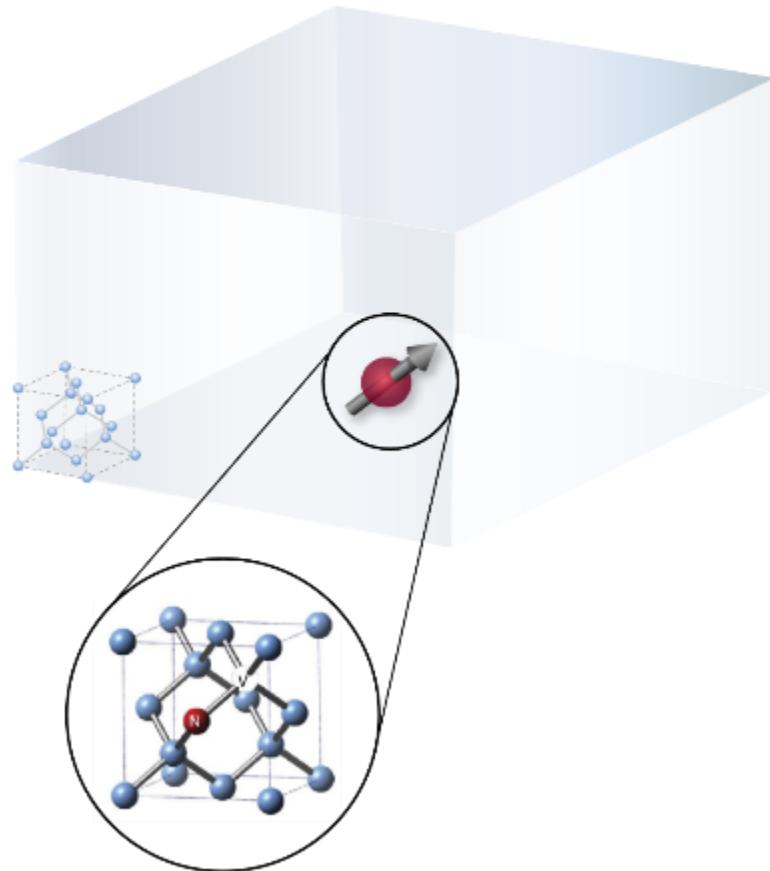
4. NMR spectroscopy of single protein molecules:
detecting 400 nuclear spins

5. NMR with single nuclear spin sensitivity

6. Outlook



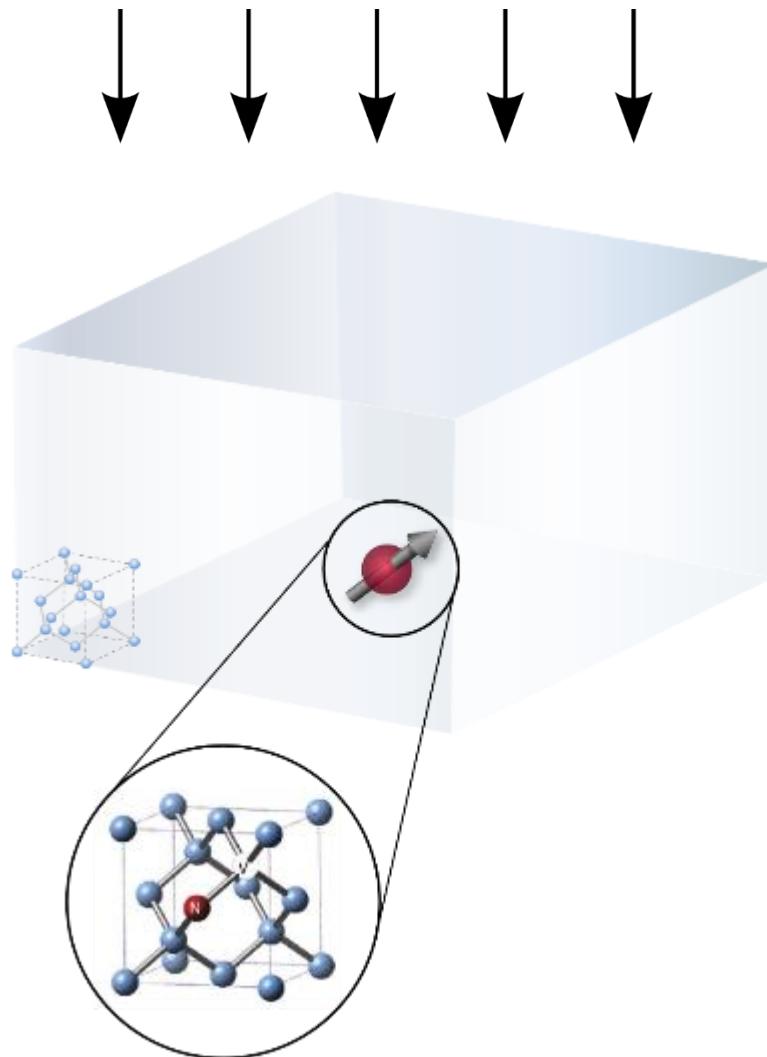
Nitrogen-vacancy (NV) centers in diamond



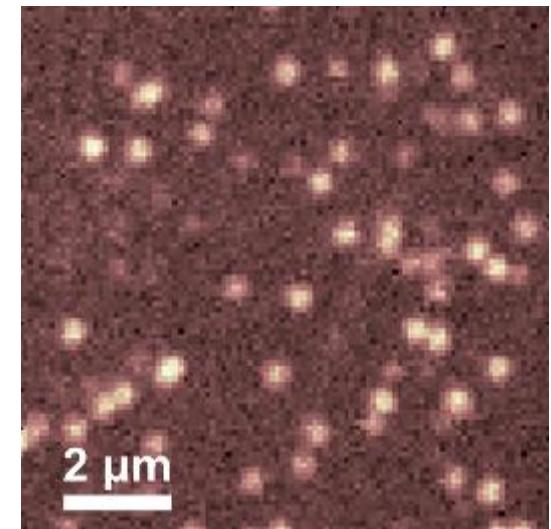
Nitrogen impurity next
to a vacancy inside the
diamond lattice

**behaves like a single
atom trapped inside
the transparent
diamond crystal**

Making NV centers in diamond

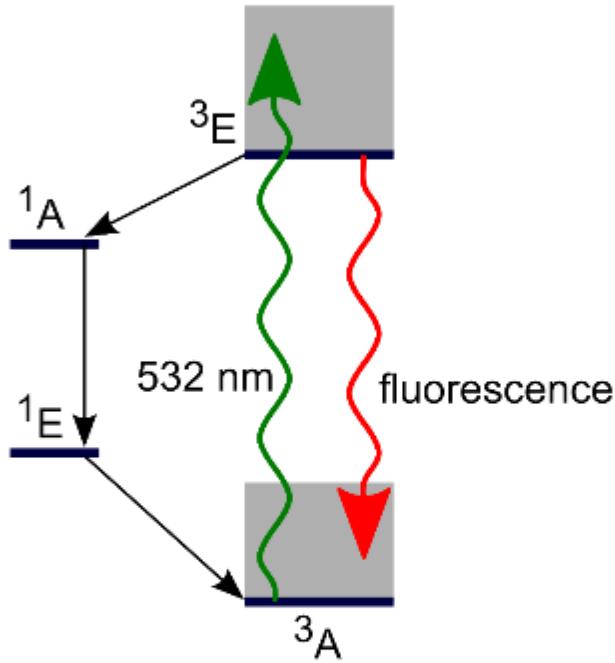


1. “electronic-grade” diamond crystal
2. nitrogen ion implantation
3. anneal at 800 C



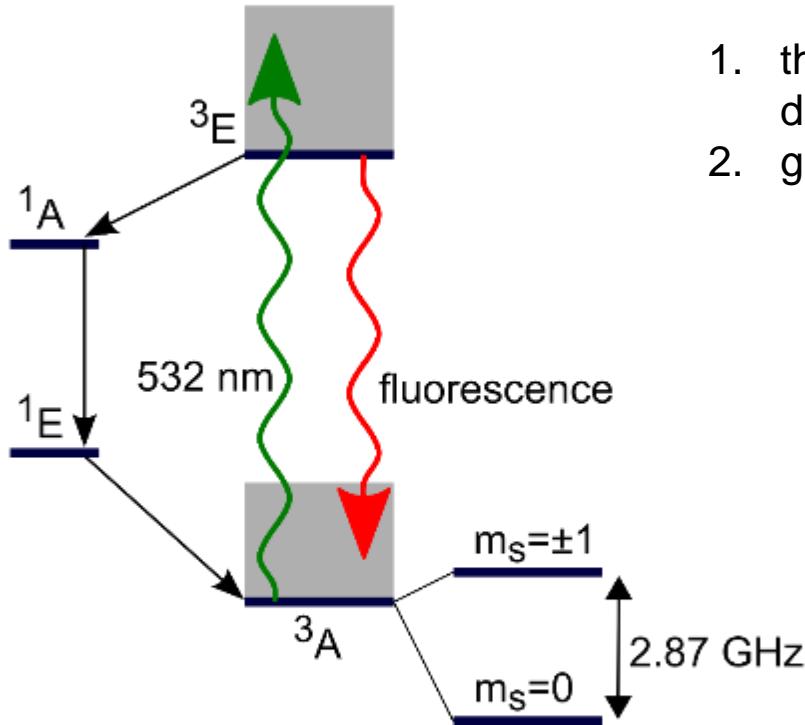
behaves like a single
atom trapped inside
the transparent
diamond crystal

Properties of NV centers in diamond



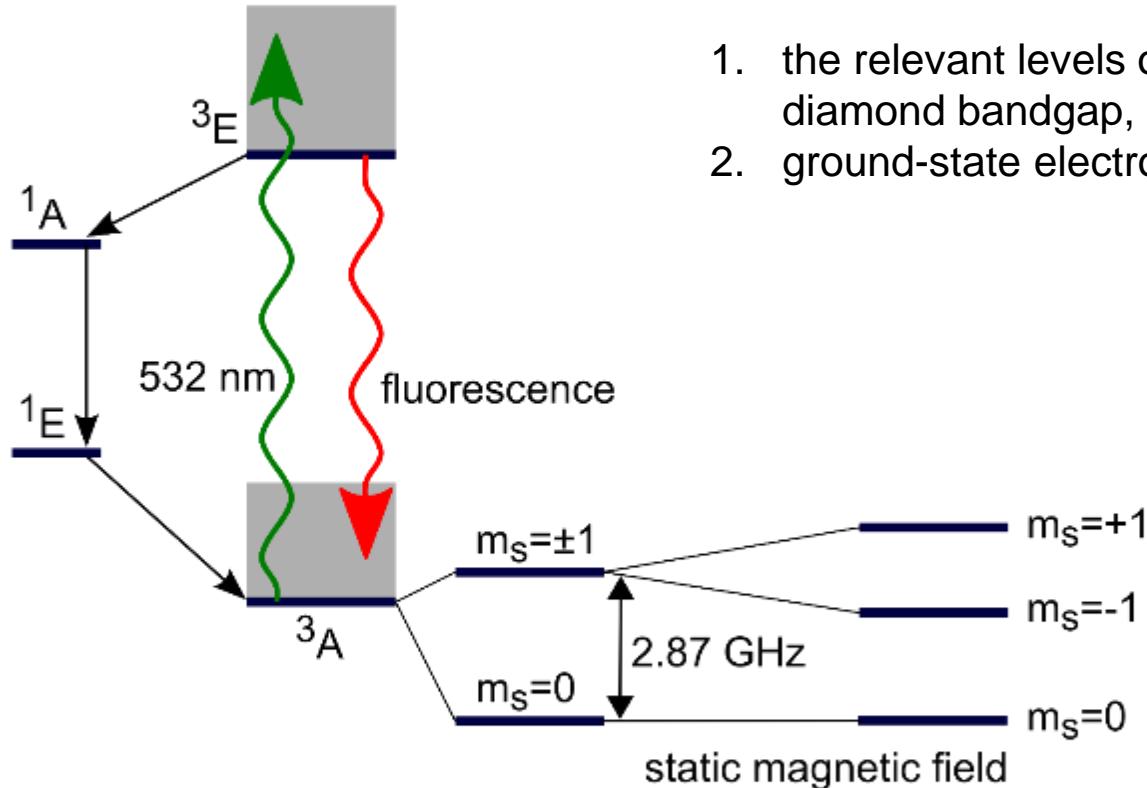
1. the relevant levels of the NV center are within diamond bandgap, an electric-dipole transition

Properties of NV centers in diamond



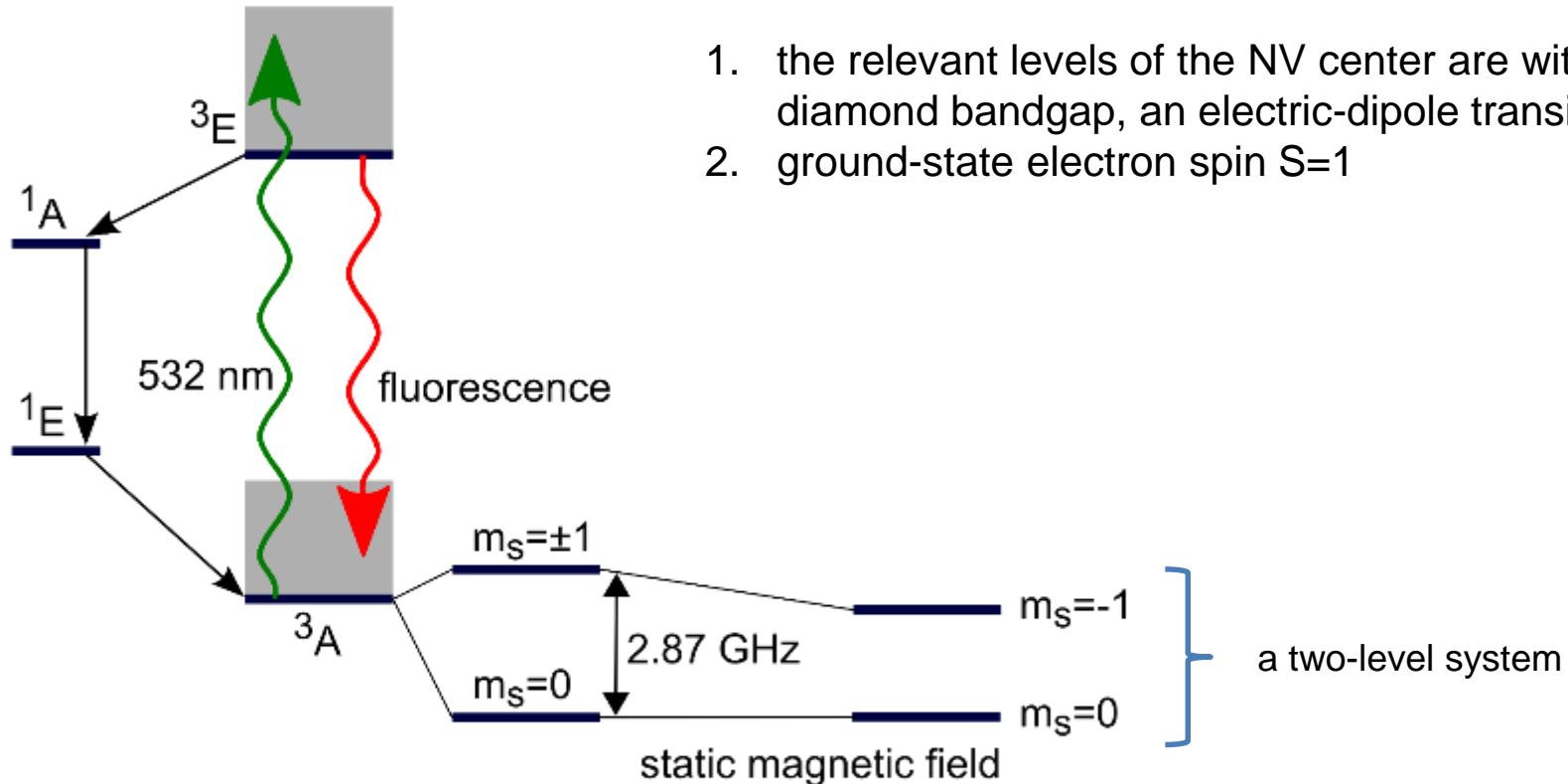
1. the relevant levels of the NV center are within diamond bandgap, an electric-dipole transition
2. ground-state electron spin $S=1$

Properties of NV centers in diamond

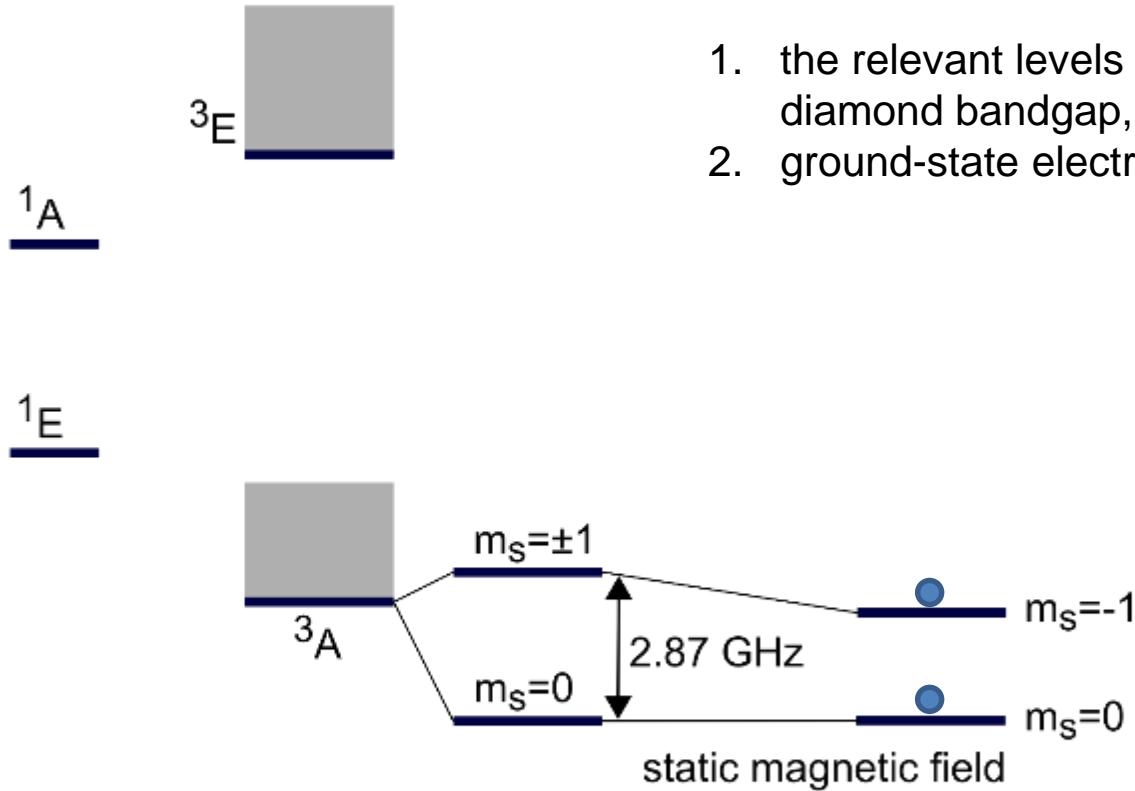


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2. ground-state electron spin $S=1$

Properties of NV centers in diamond



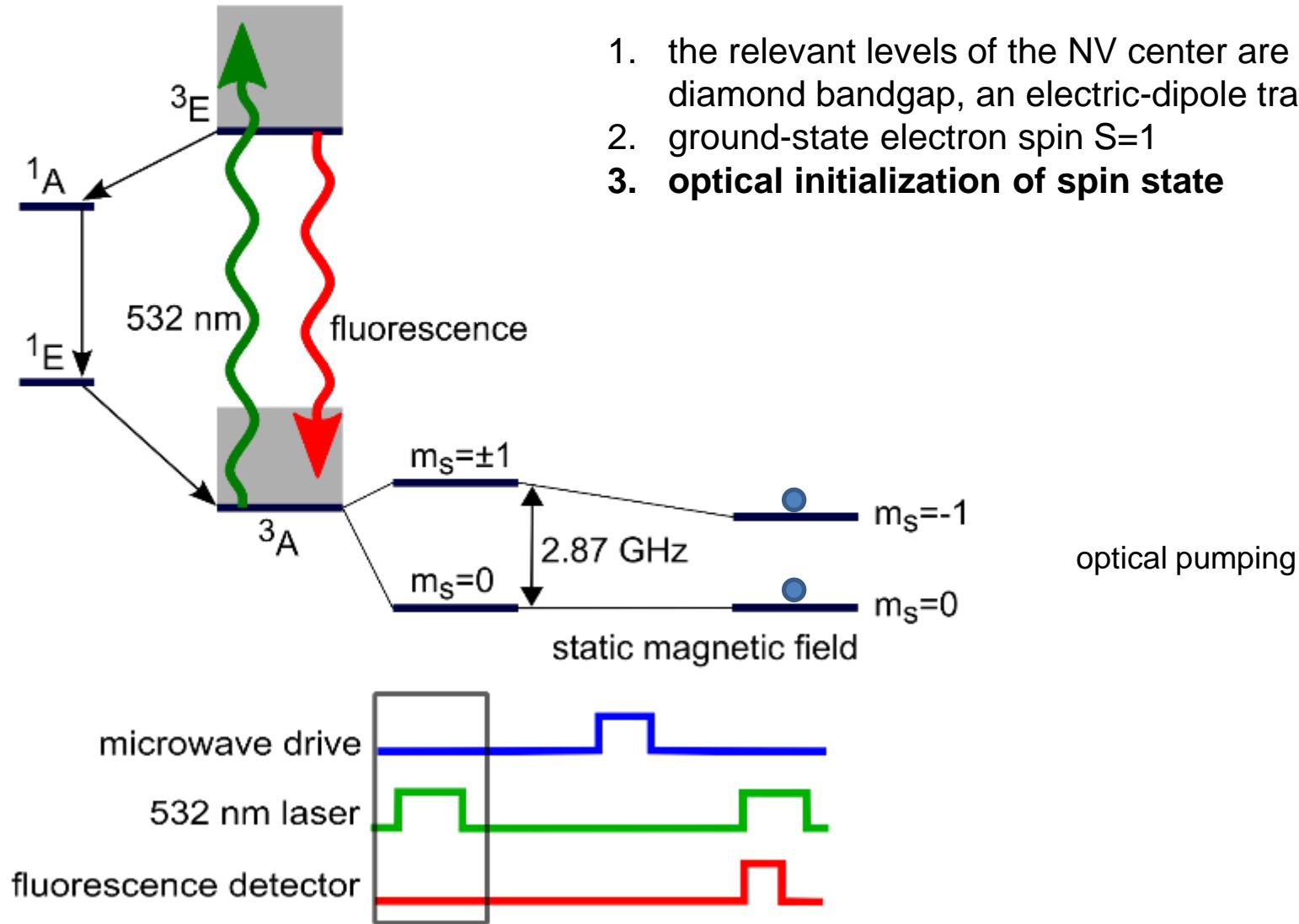
A schematic sensing experiment with an NV center



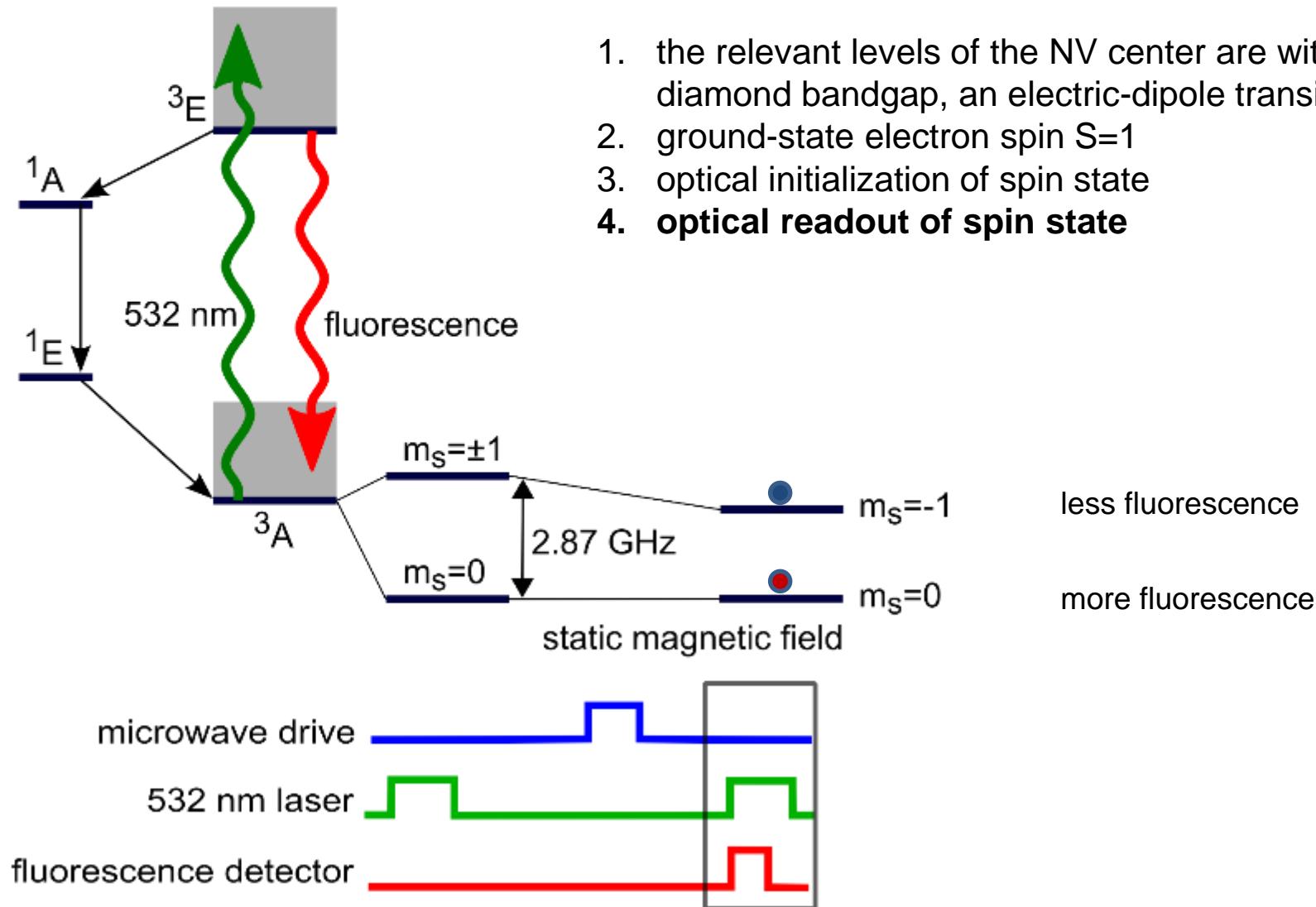
1. the relevant levels of the NV center are within diamond bandgap, an electric-dipole transition
2. ground-state electron spin $S=1$

equal populations at room temperature

A schematic sensing experiment with an NV center



A schematic sensing experiment with an NV center



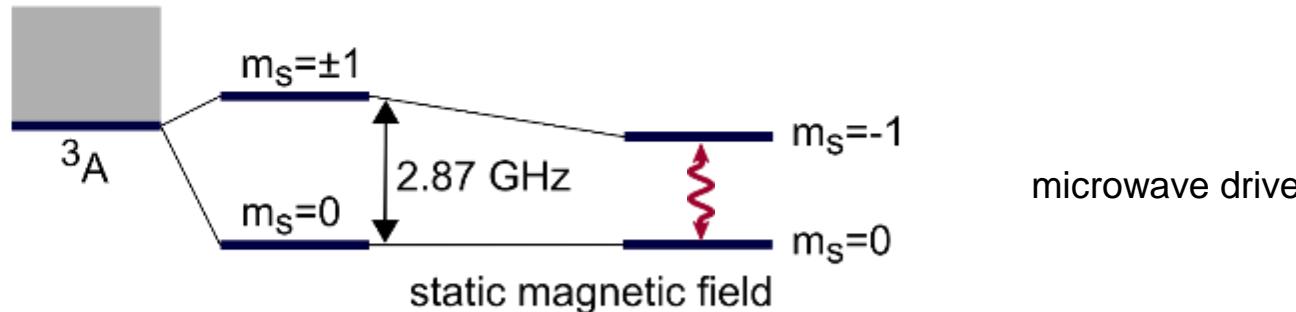
A schematic sensing experiment with an NV center

1A

3E

1E

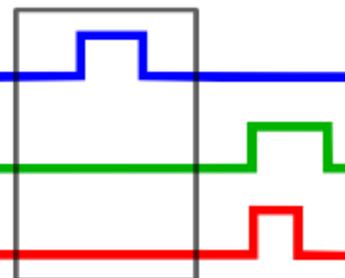
1. the relevant levels of the NV center are within diamond bandgap, an electric-dipole transition
2. ground-state electron spin $S=1$
3. optical initialization of spin state
4. optical readout of spin state
5. **microwave manipulation of spin state**



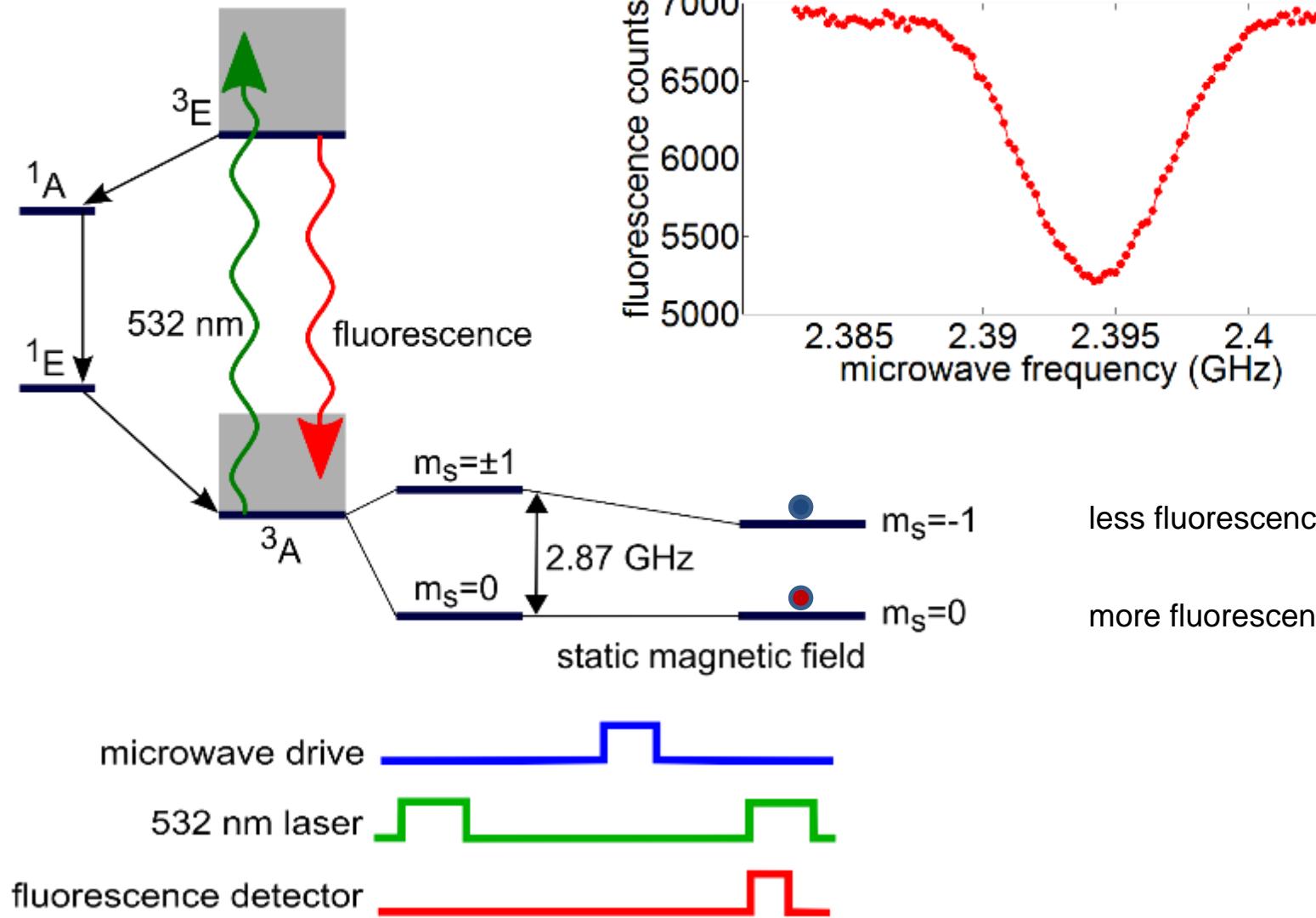
microwave drive

532 nm laser

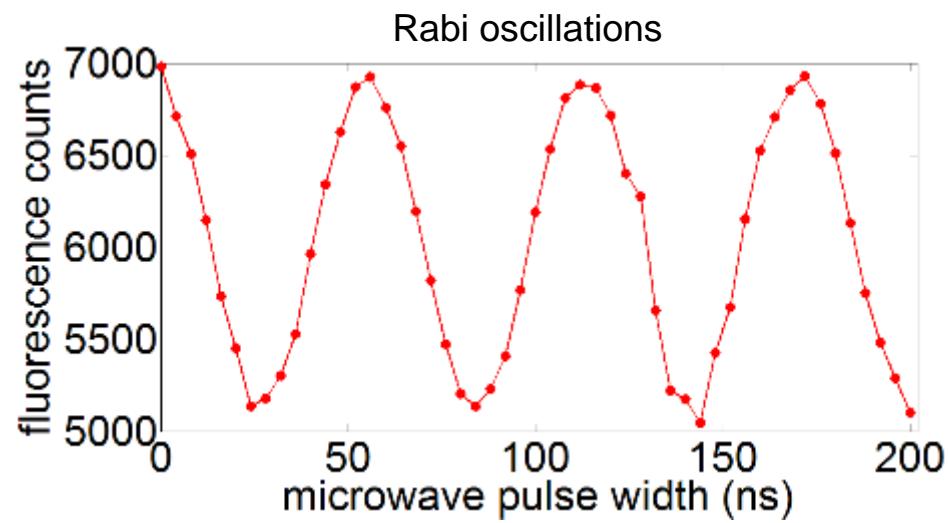
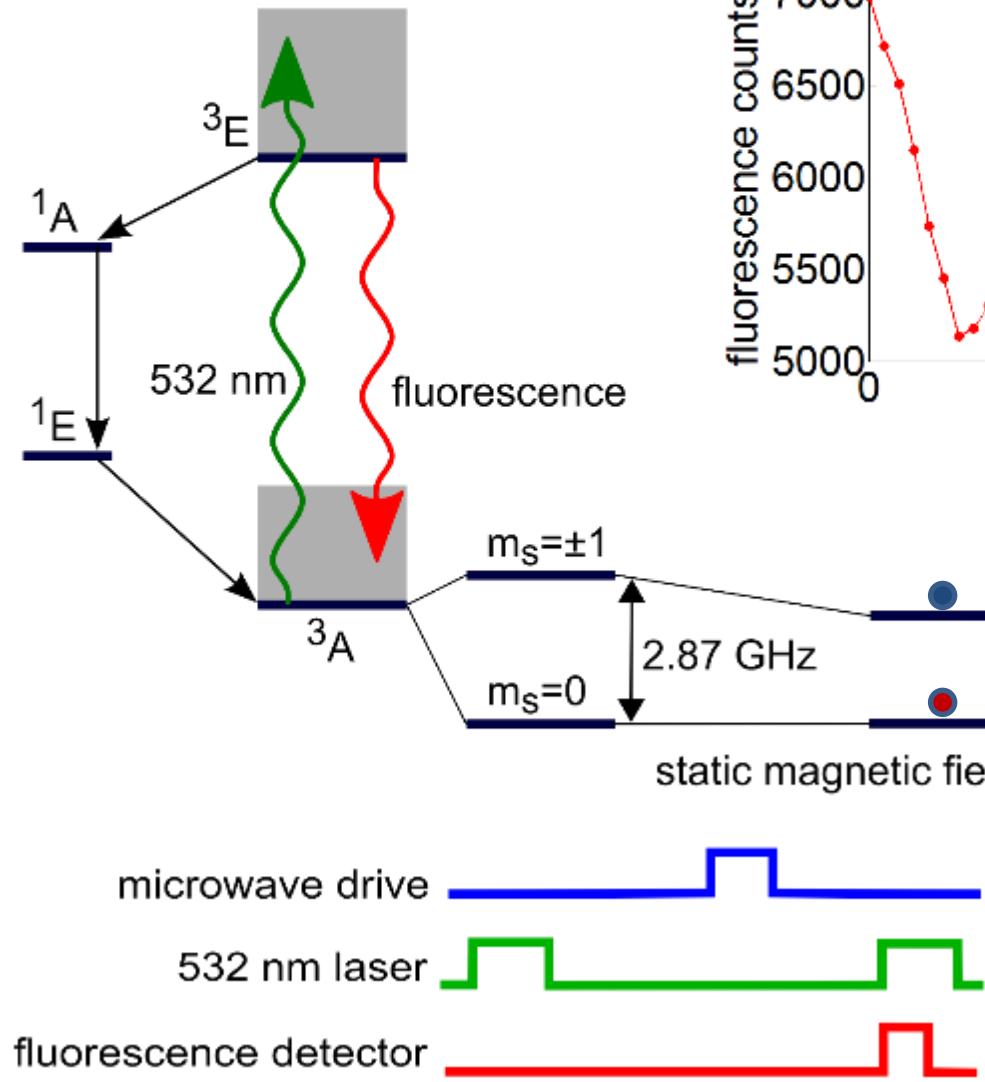
fluorescence detector



A schematic sensing experiment with an NV center



A schematic sensing experiment with an NV center

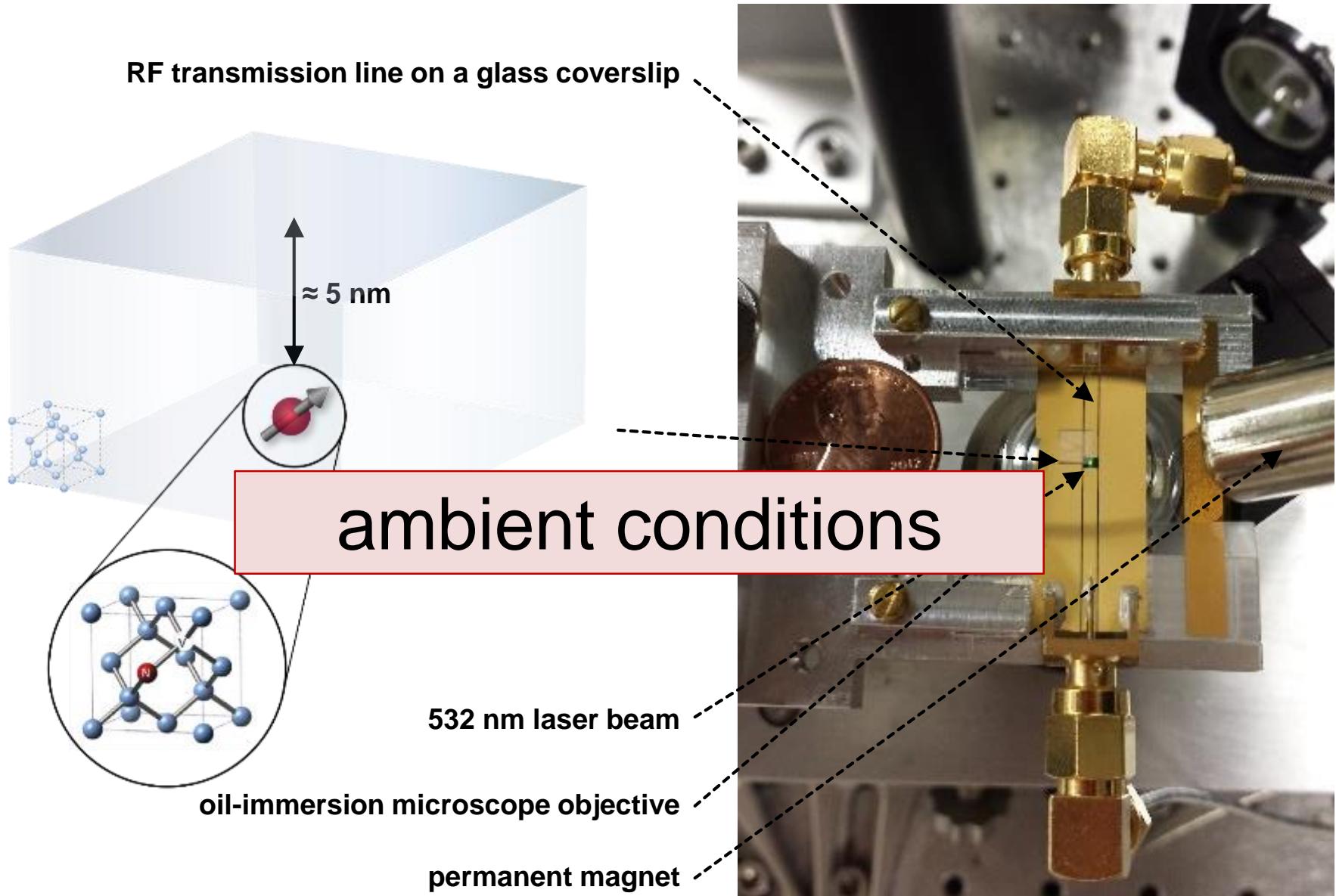


less fluorescence

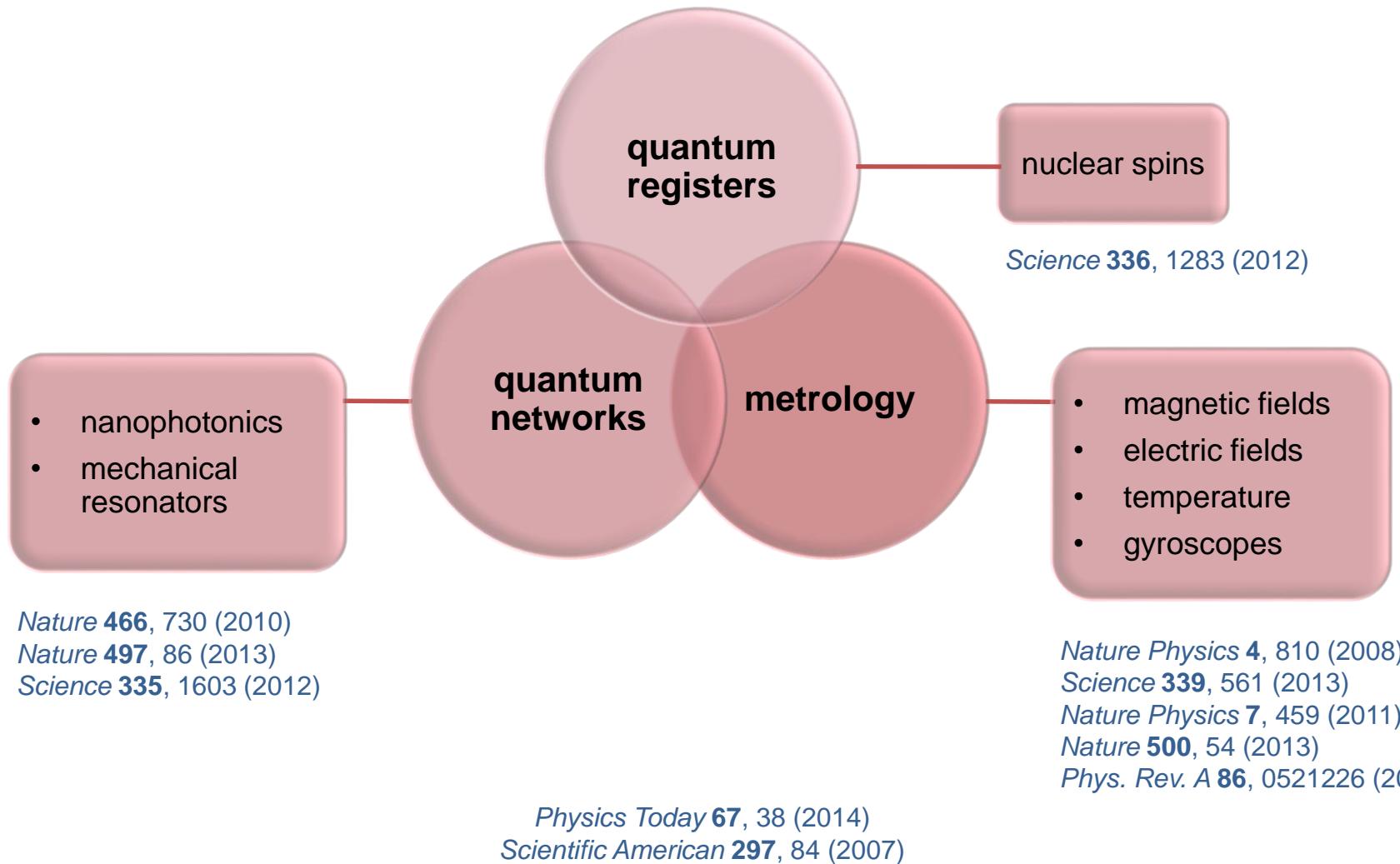
more fluorescence

a room-temperature single-spin quantum system

Experimental apparatus



Applications of NV centers

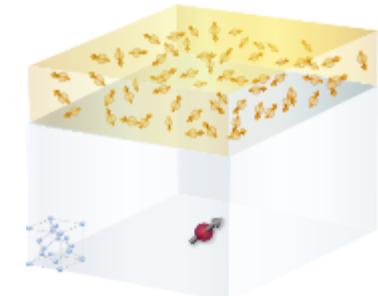


Outline

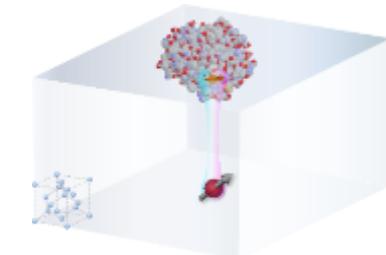
1. The NV color center in diamond: introduction and applications

2. Magnetic sensing with an NV center: the tools

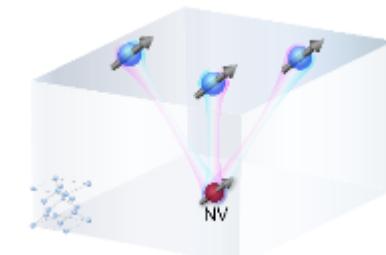
3. NMR experiments with liquid hydrocarbons:
detecting 10^4 nuclear spins



4. NMR spectroscopy of single protein molecules:
detecting 400 nuclear spins



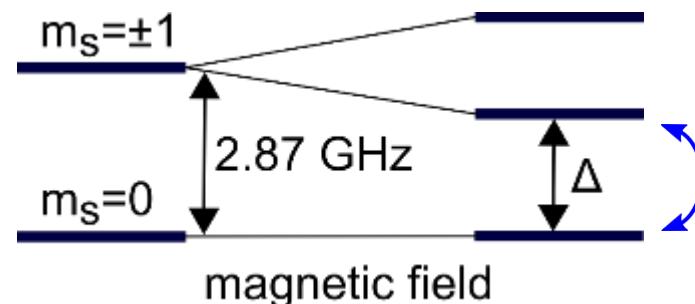
5. NMR with single nuclear spin sensitivity



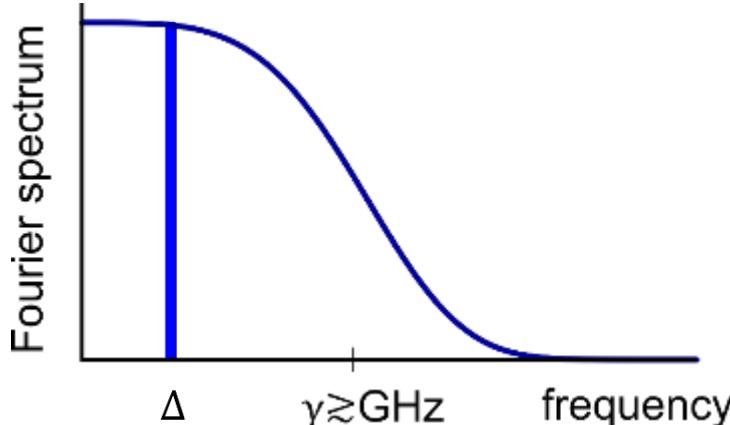
6. Outlook

NV-based magnetic sensing schemes

population and coherence of ground-state sublevels



- fast-oscillating fields (>GHz) → NV population transfer (incoherent)



all-optical magnetic detection
of single-atom Gd spins at
room temperature

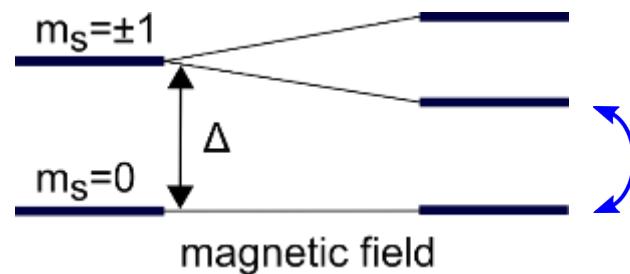
Alex Sushkov, Nick Chisholm, Igor Lovchinsky, et al.,
Nano Lett. **14**, 6443 (2014)

probing magnetic Johnson
noise at the nanometer scale,
electron ballistic transport

Shimon Kolkowitz, Arthur Safira, et al.,
Science, in press

NV-based magnetic sensing schemes

population and coherence of ground-state sublevels

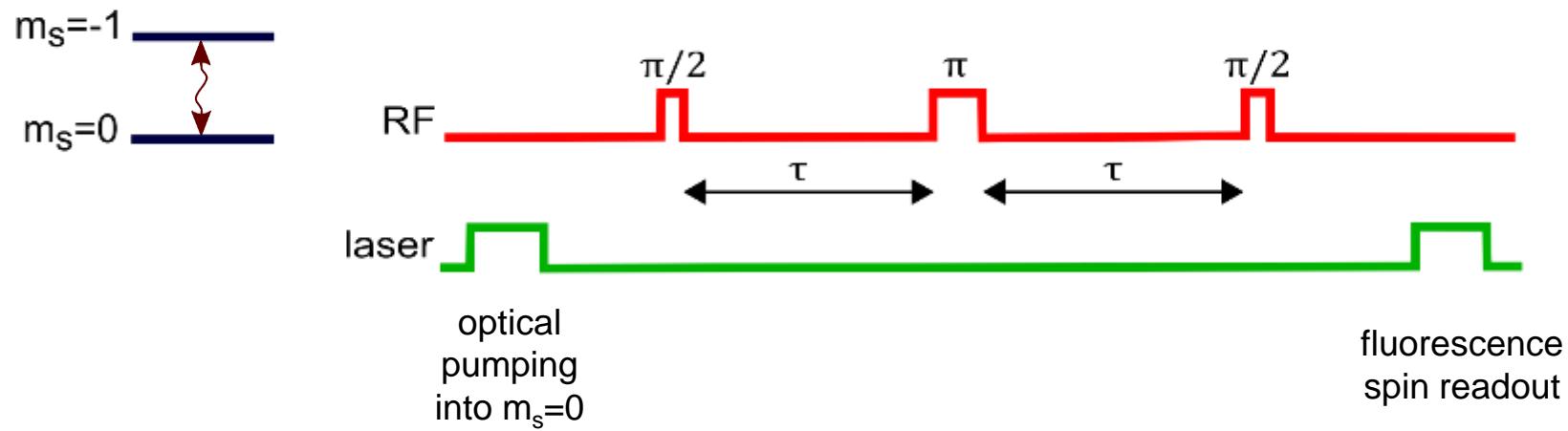


- fast-oscillating fields (>GHz) → NV population transfer (incoherent)
- **radiofrequency fields (kHz – 100 MHz) → NV echo magnetometry (coherent)**

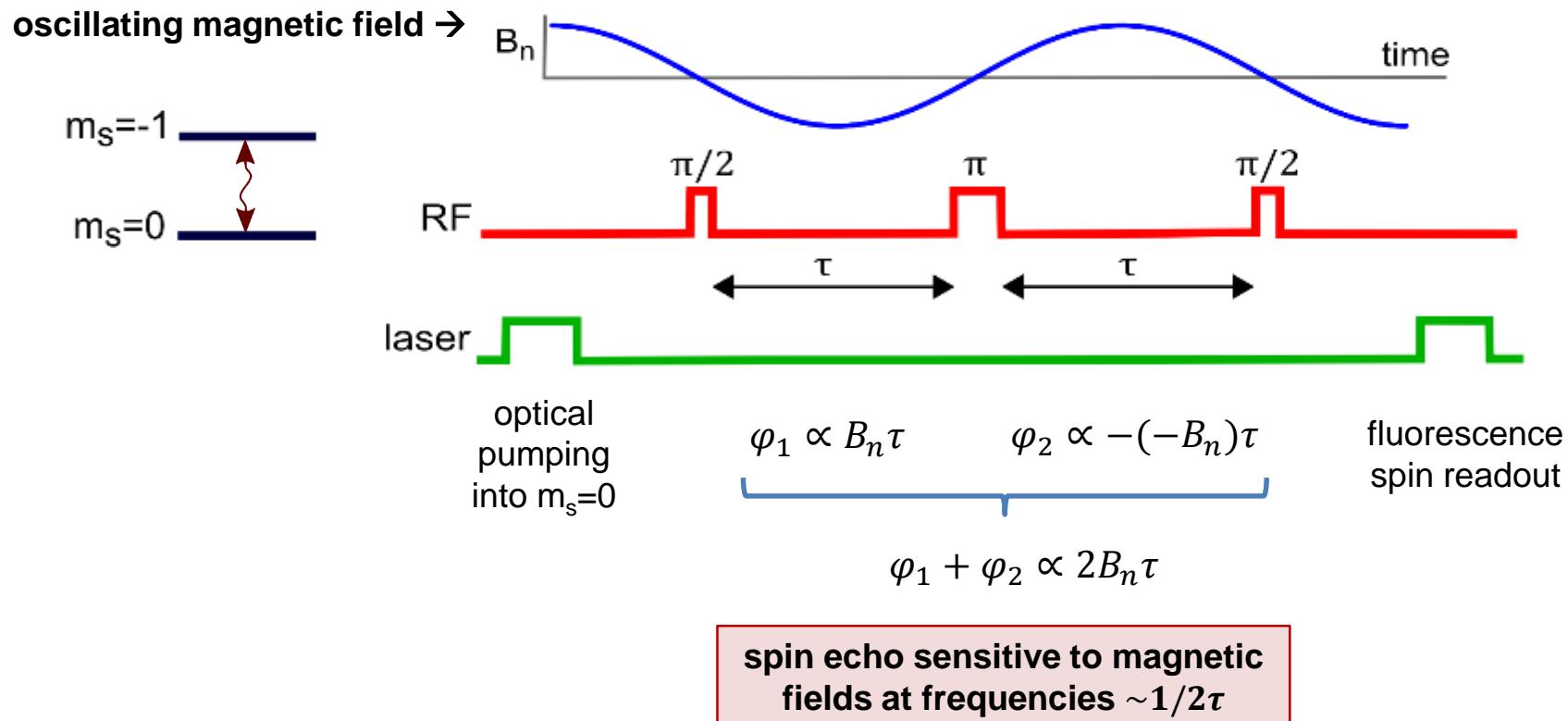
Larmor precession
of a nuclear spin:



NV spin echo magnetic sensing

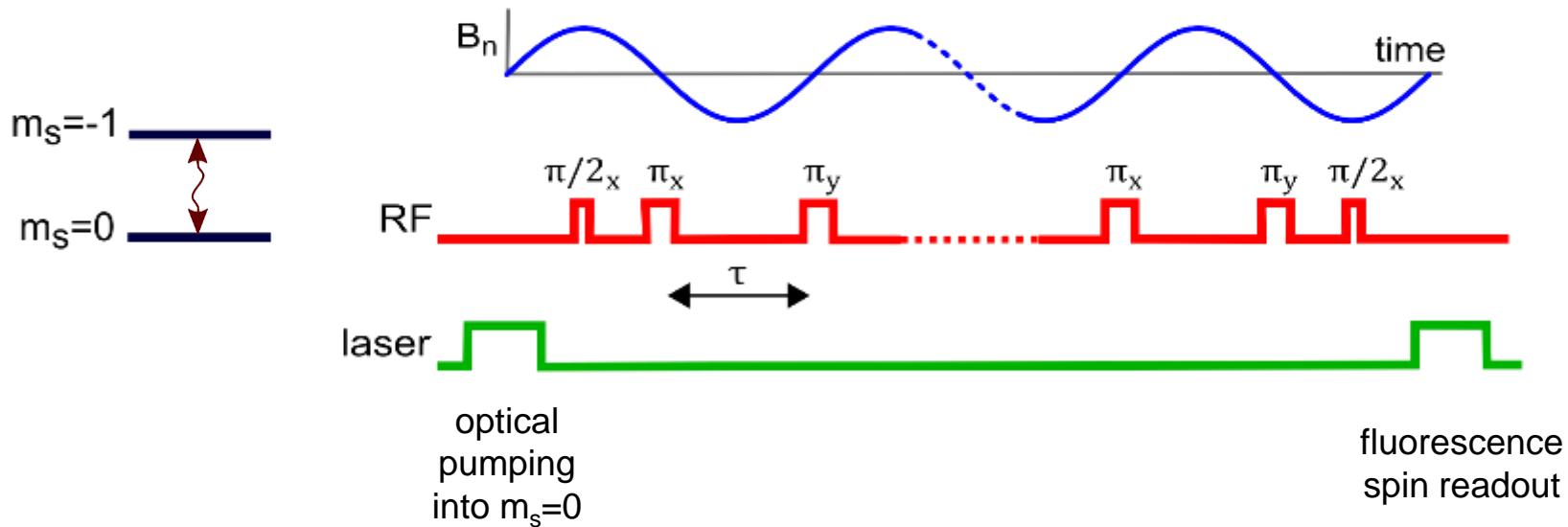


NV spin echo magnetic sensing



NV CPMG (Carr-Purcell-Meiboom-Gill) magnetic sensing

NV center spin → magnetic spectrometer



- robust against pulse errors
- longer NV T_2 due to dynamical decoupling from environment
- spectral selectivity by varying free evolution interval τ

Outline

1. The NV color center in diamond: introduction and applications

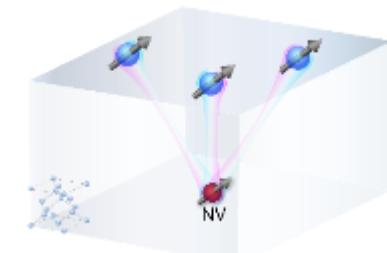
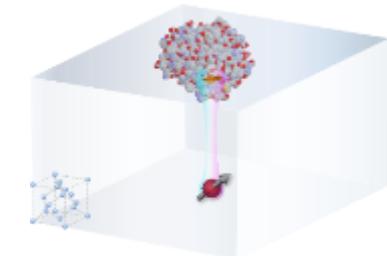
2. Magnetic sensing with an NV center: the tools

3. **NMR experiments with liquid hydrocarbons:
detecting 10^4 nuclear spins**

4. NMR spectroscopy of single protein molecules:
detecting 400 nuclear spins

5. NMR with single nuclear spin sensitivity

6. Outlook



An NV-based NMR experiment

target sample with nuclear spins



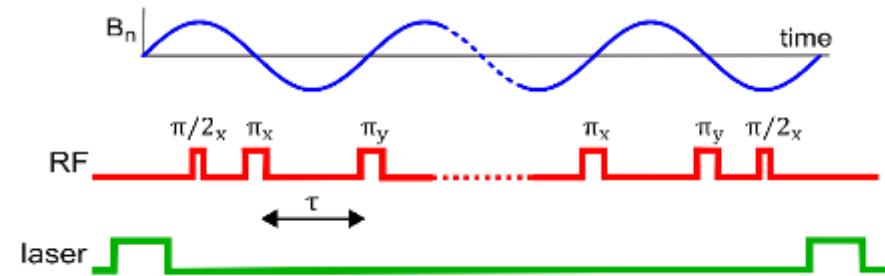
randomly-oriented proton spins add to give zero net magnetic field:

$$\langle B_n \rangle = 0$$

but there is a “statistical polarization” $\sim \sqrt{N}$

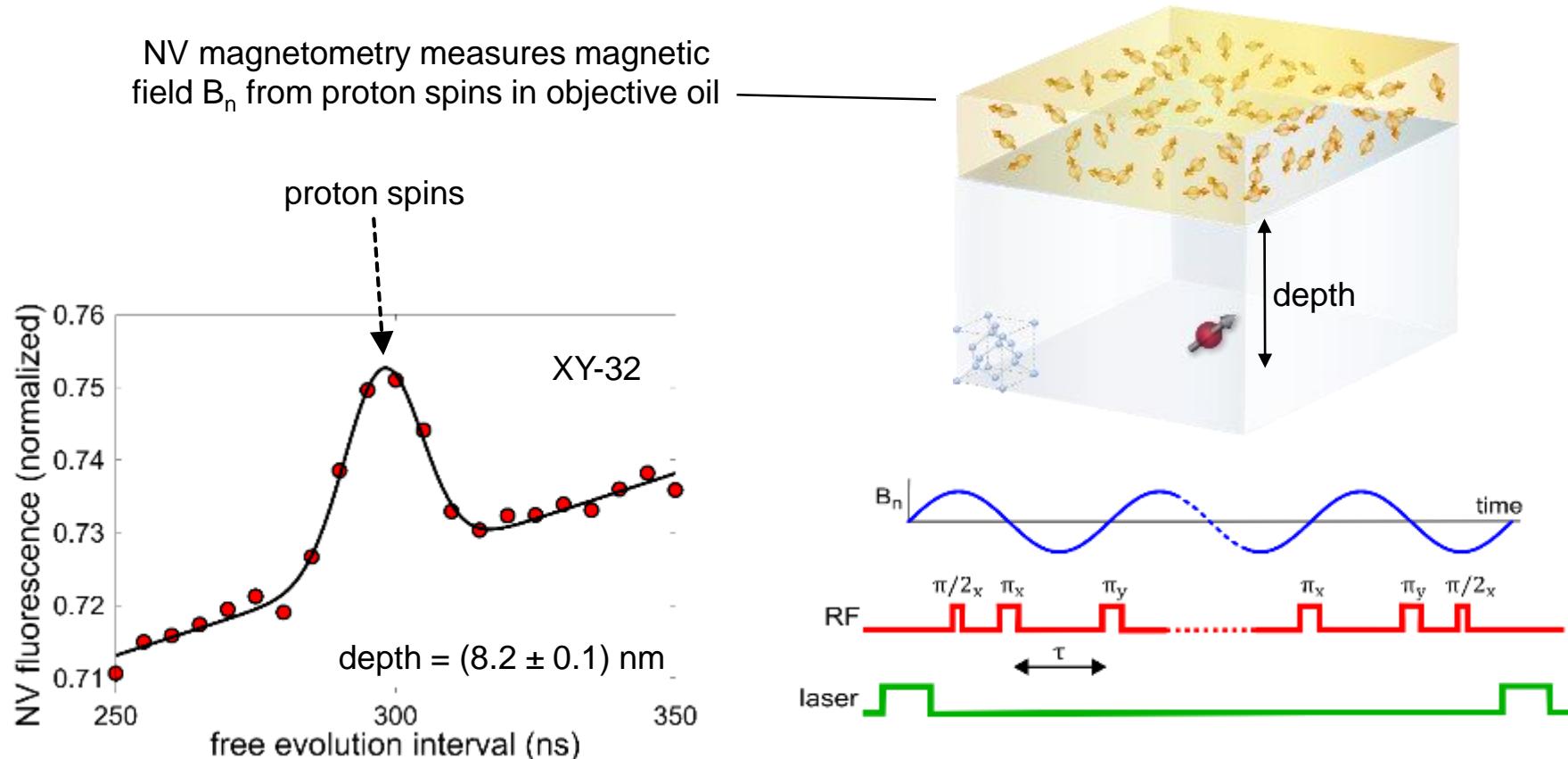


$$\langle B_n^2 \rangle \neq 0$$



measure variance of nuclear magnetic field: $\langle B_n^2 \rangle$

First NMR experiments: protons in immersion oil



NV depth extracted from proton peak magnitude

S. DeVience, L.Pham, I. Lovchinsky, et al.,
Nature Nano, DOI: 10.1038 (2015)

H. Mamin, et al., *Science* 339, 557 (2013)
T. Staudacher et al., *Science* 339, 561 (2013)

detecting $\approx 10^4$ nuclear spins

Outline

1. The NV color center in diamond: introduction and applications

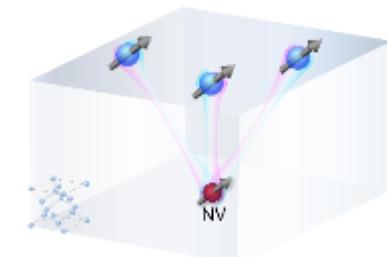
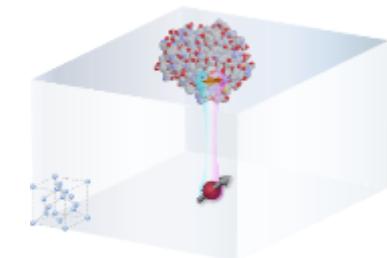
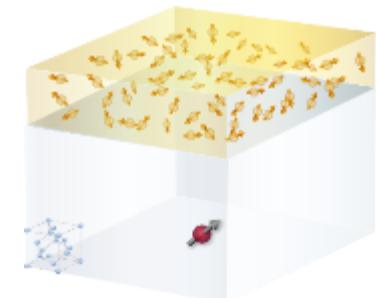
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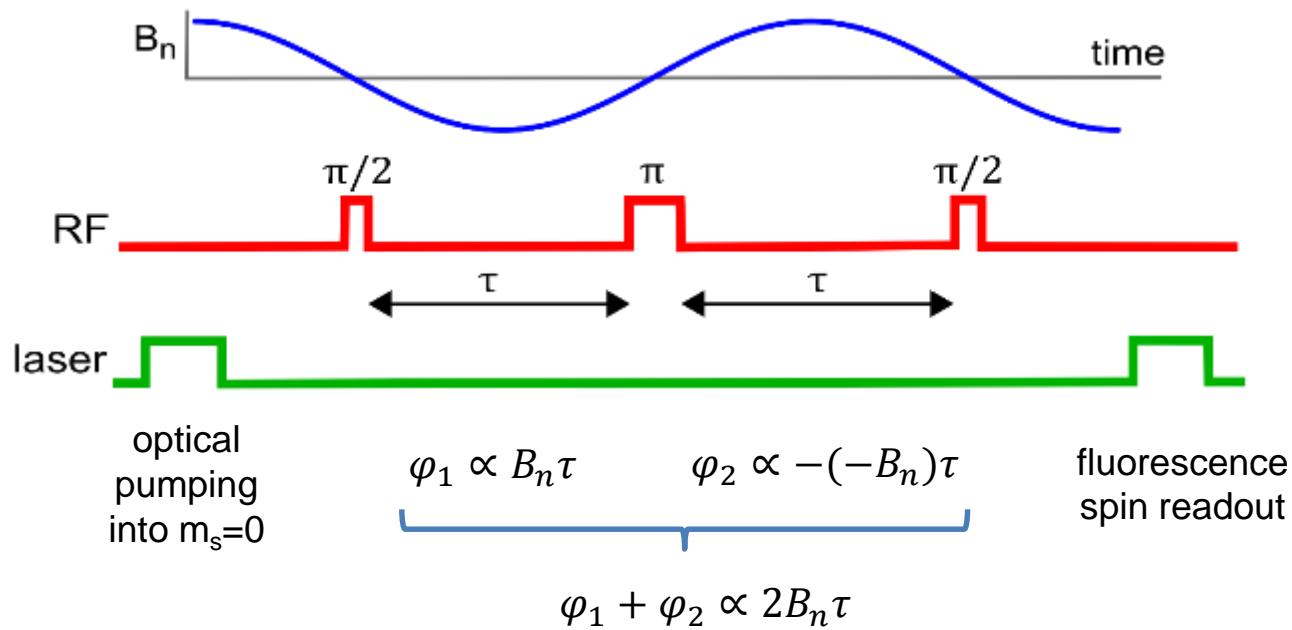
4. **NMR spectroscopy of single protein molecules:**
detecting 400 nuclear spins

5. NMR with single nuclear spin sensitivity

6. Outlook



Experimental sensitivity parameters



signal: $\langle B_n^2 \rangle \approx \mu_n^2 / r^6$ ←----- closer is better

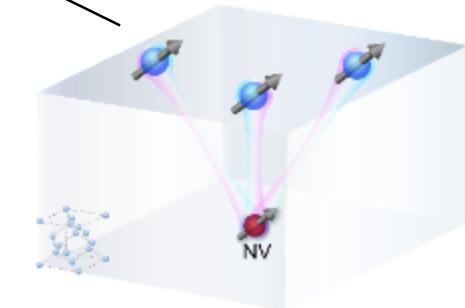
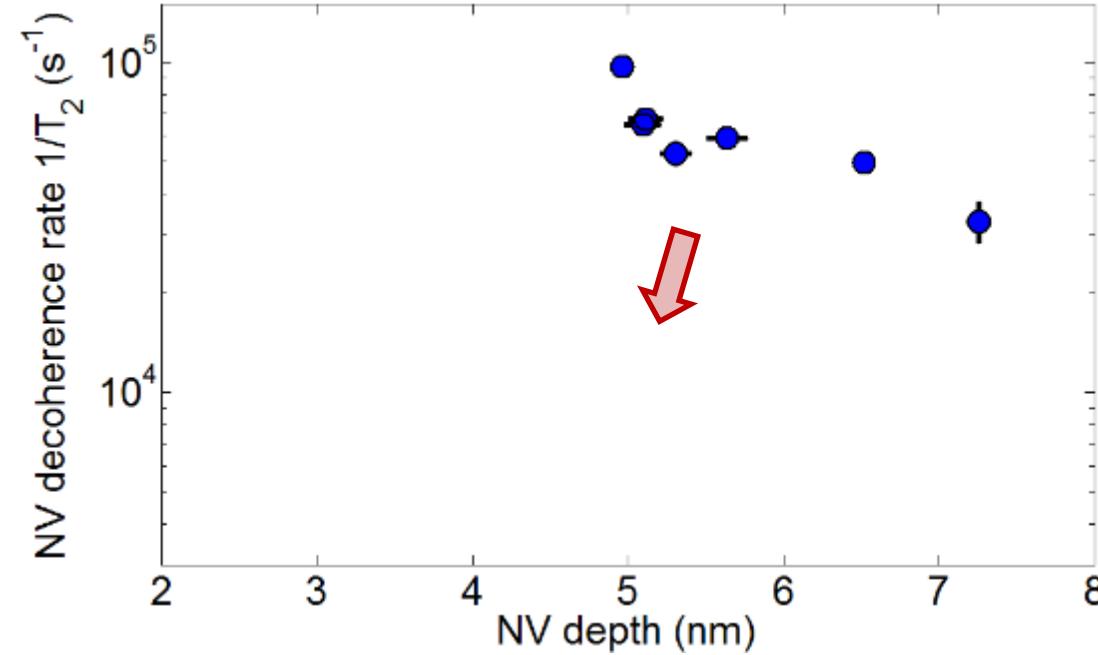
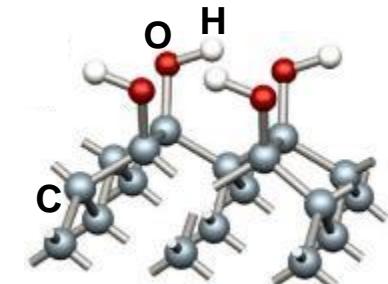
NV spin coherence time: $2\tau \approx T_2$ ←----- longer T_2 is better

NV spin readout fidelity ←----- higher fidelity is better

Coherence times of shallow NV centers

shallow NV centers display faster decoherence

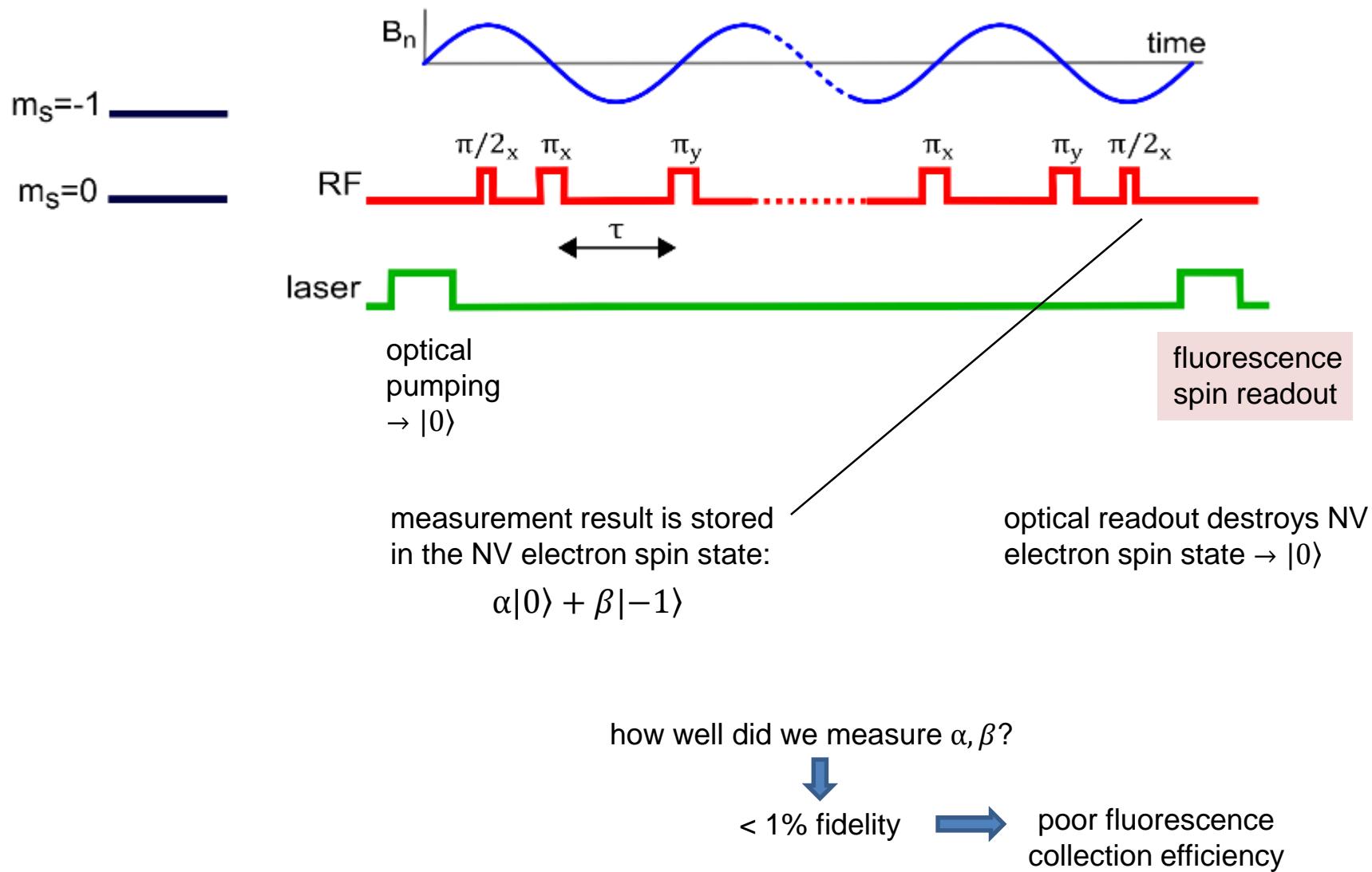
likely due to surface electron spins (dangling bonds)



anneal diamond at 465 C in oxygen atmosphere

10-fold improvement in T_2

NV spin readout



Improving NV spin readout using quantum logic

electron $J=1$



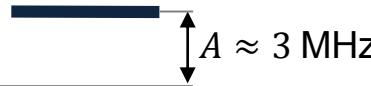
^{15}N nuclear $I=1/2$



$$\text{hyperfine: } H = AJ \cdot I$$

electron spin

$| -1 \rangle$



2.87 GHz

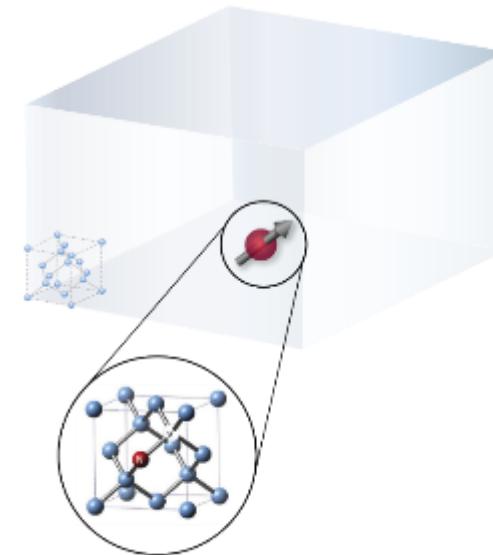
$| 0 \rangle$

$| \downarrow \rangle$

$| \uparrow \rangle$

nuclear spin

nuclear spin state is NOT destroyed by optical excitation



CNOT gate: flip electron spin conditional on nuclear spin state



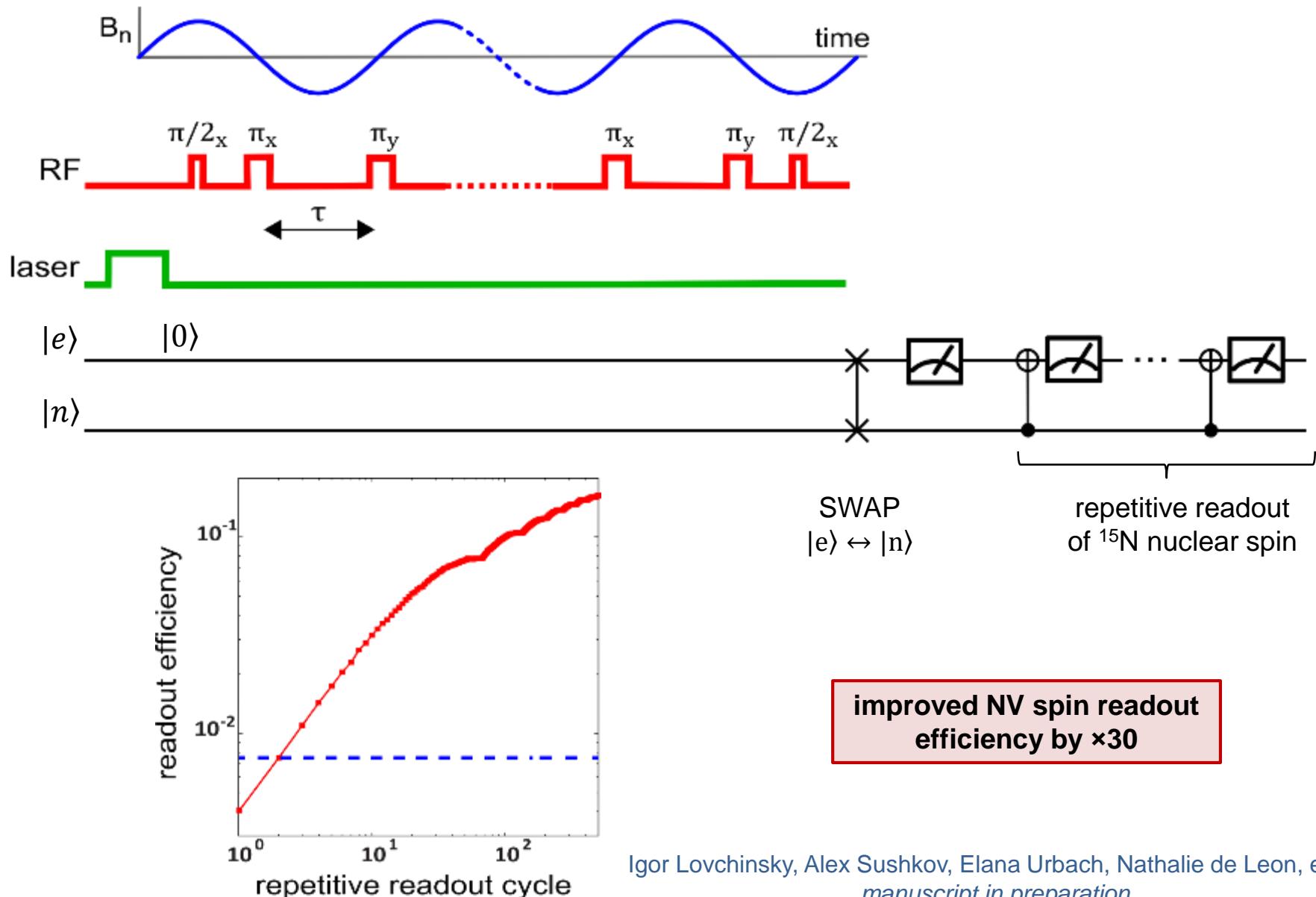
SWAP electron spin state with nuclear spin state:

$$\alpha|0\rangle + \beta|-1\rangle \rightarrow \alpha|\downarrow\rangle + \beta|\uparrow\rangle$$



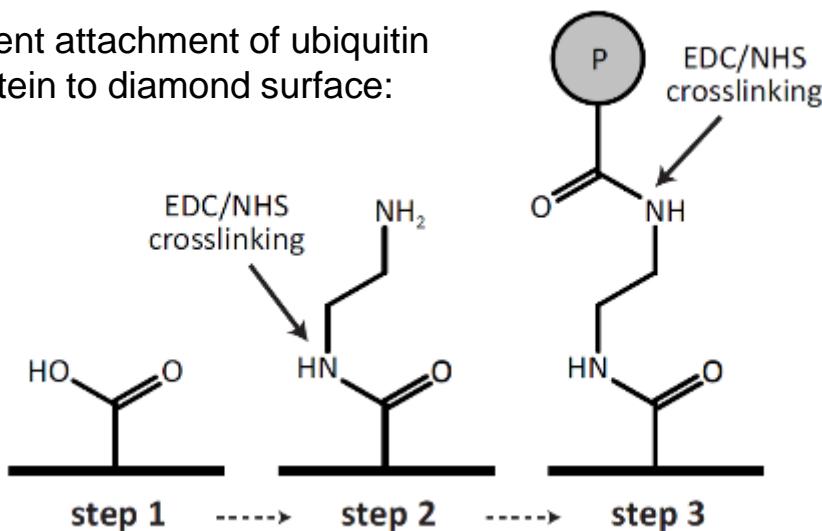
repetitive readout

Improving NV spin readout using quantum logic

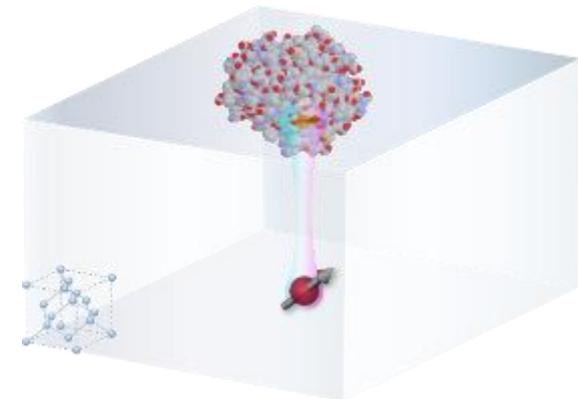


Single ubiquitin proteins

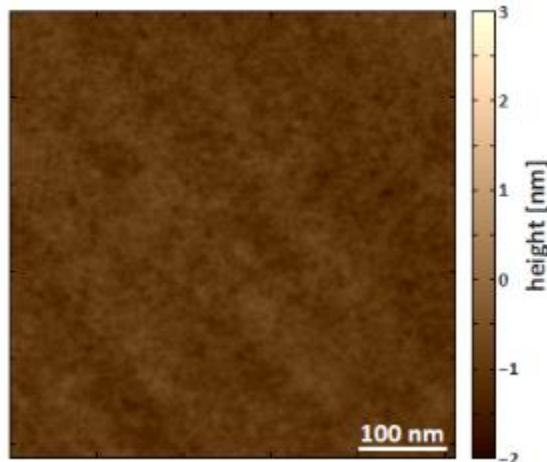
covalent attachment of ubiquitin protein to diamond surface:



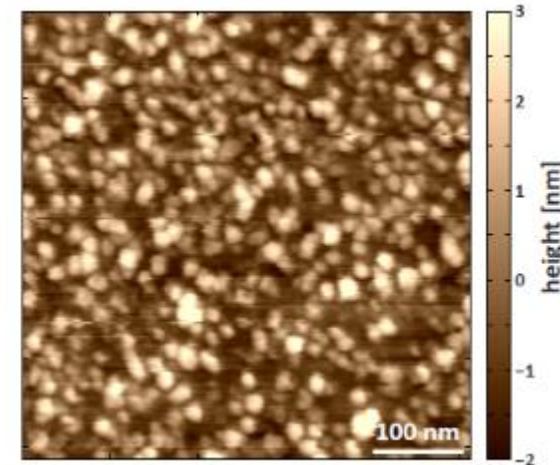
ubiquitin protein, enriched with ^{13}C ($I=1/2$) and ^2H ($I=1$)



AFM of a clean diamond surface:

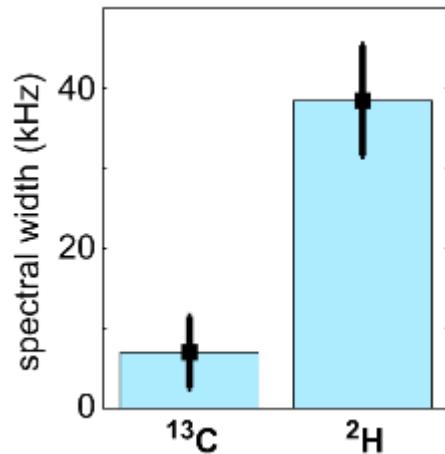
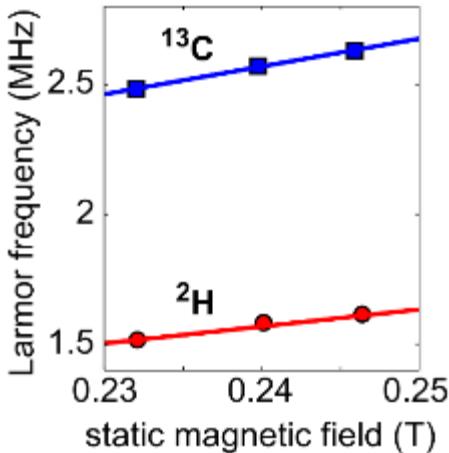
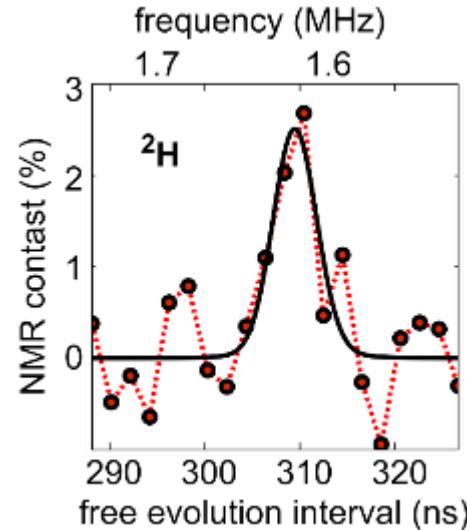
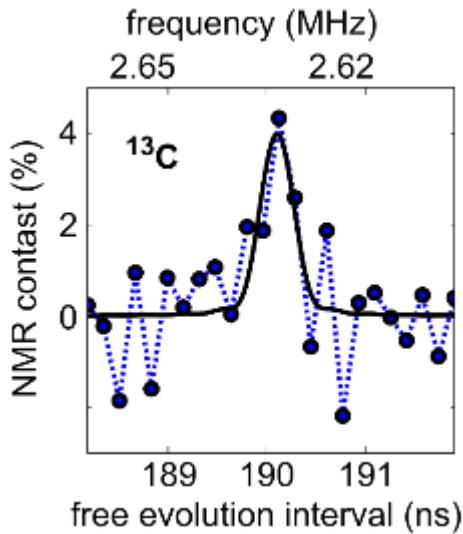


AFM of a diamond surface with attached proteins:

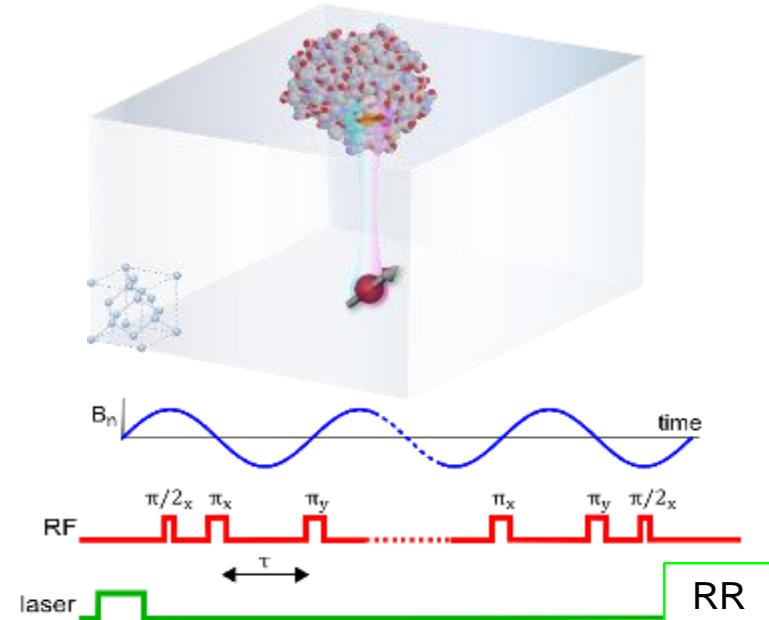


NMR spectroscopy on single ubiquitin proteins

use oxygen anneal diamond treatment and quantum logic-assisted NV spin repetitive readout



ubiquitin protein, enriched with ^{13}C ($I=1/2$) and ^2H ($I=1$)



- ^{13}C linewidth consistent with dipolar broadening
- ^2H linewidth consistent with quadrupolar shifts → chemical environment

NMR with ≈ 400 nuclear spins in a single protein molecule

Outline

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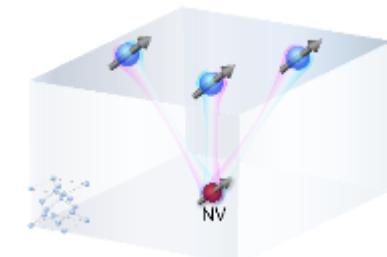
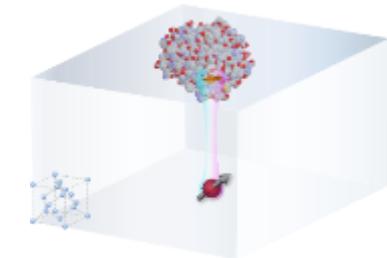
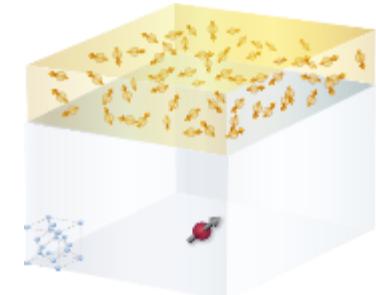
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5. **NMR with single nuclear spin sensitivity**

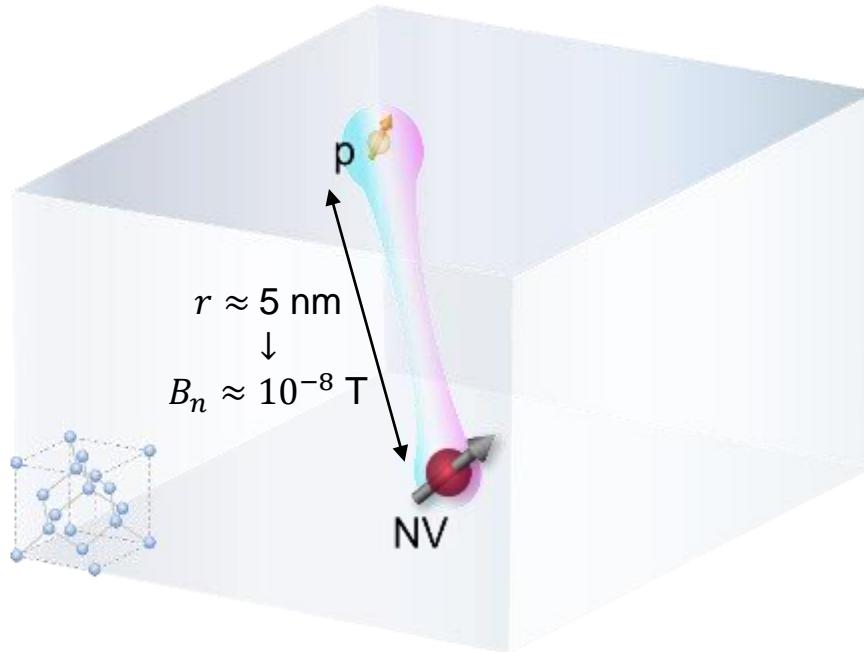
6. Outlook



Detecting single nuclear spins?

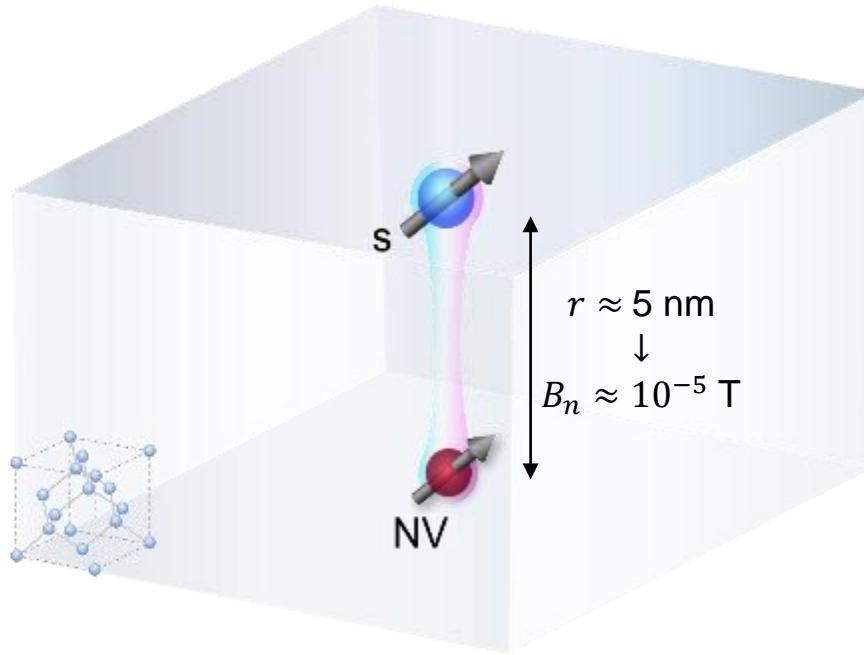
dipole field due to
single nuclear spin:

$$B_n \approx \frac{\mu_n}{r^3}$$



surface nuclear spin → NV center → optical readout

Diamond surface electron spins



dipole field due to
single electron spin:

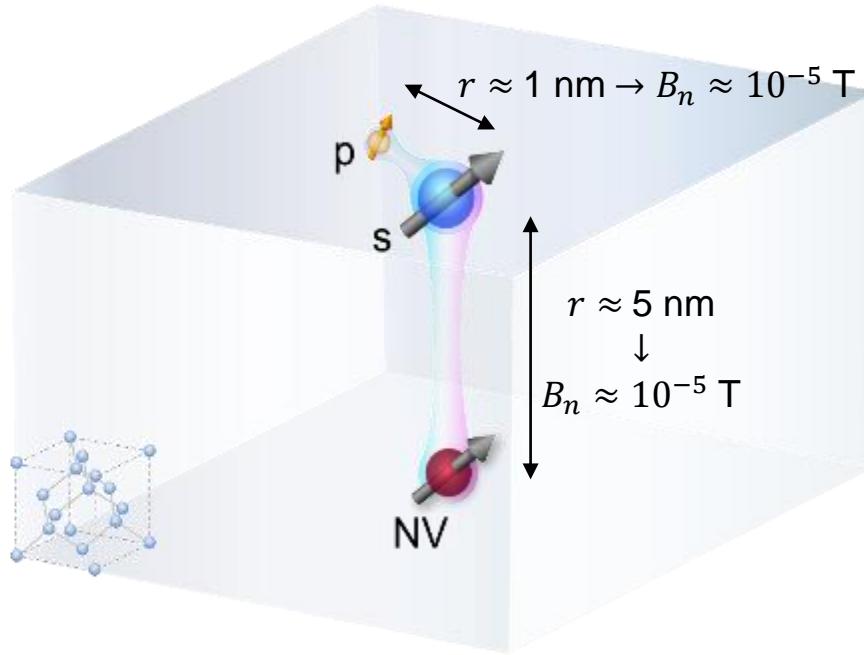
$$B_e \approx \frac{\mu_e}{r^3}$$

surface electron spin → NV center → optical readout

Idea: reporter-assisted nuclear spin sensing

dipole field due to single nuclear spin:

$$B_n \approx \frac{\mu_n}{r^3}$$



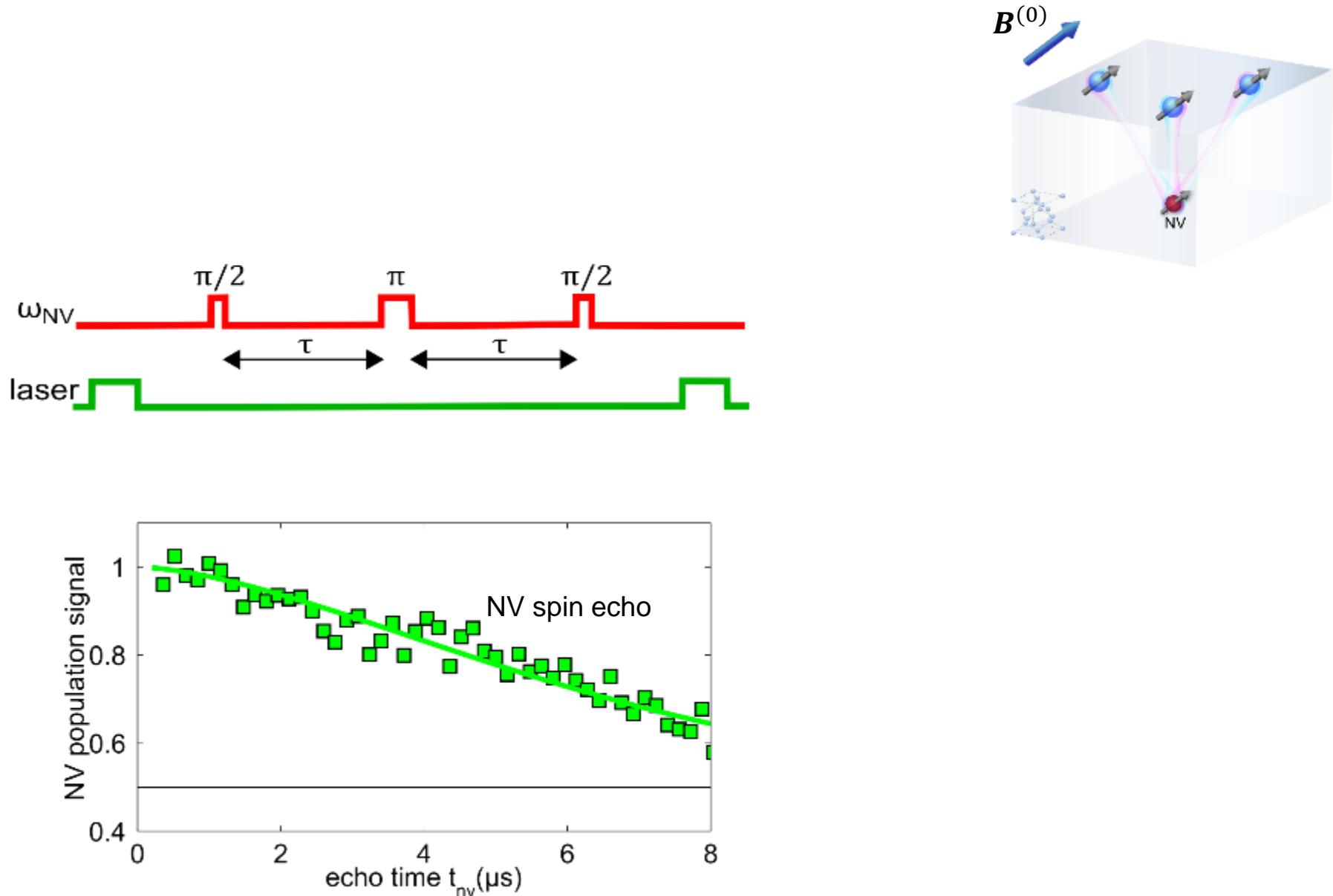
dipole field due to single electron spin:

$$B_e \approx \frac{\mu_e}{r^3}$$

surface nuclear spin → reporter electron spin → NV center → optical readout

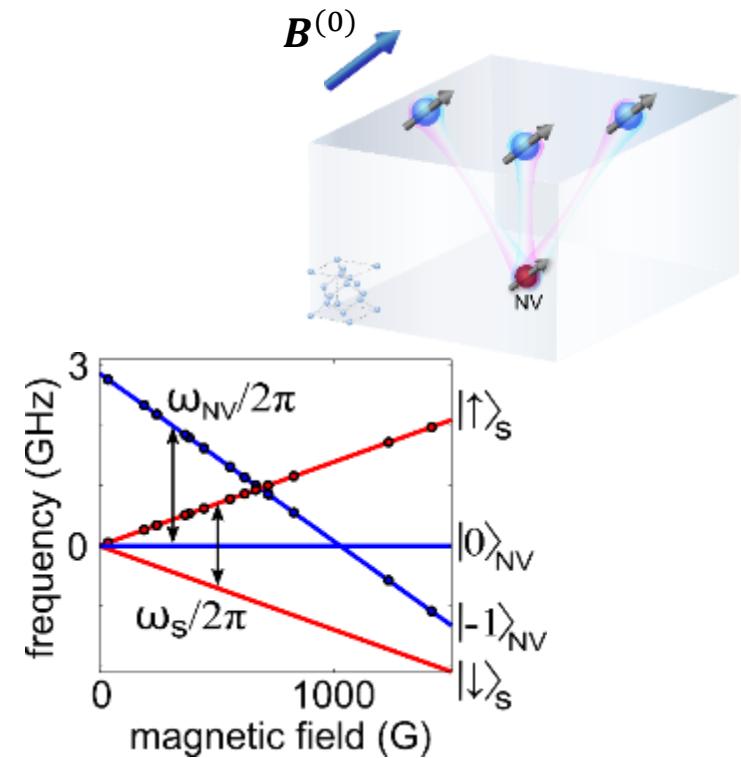
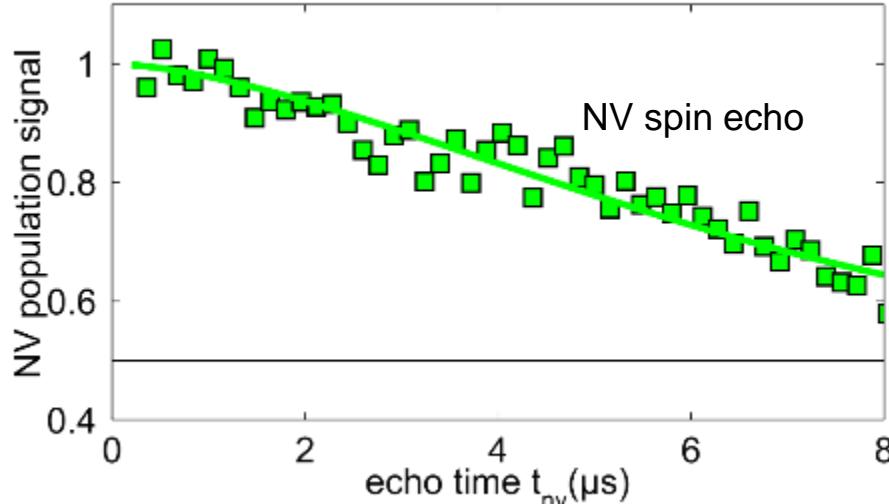
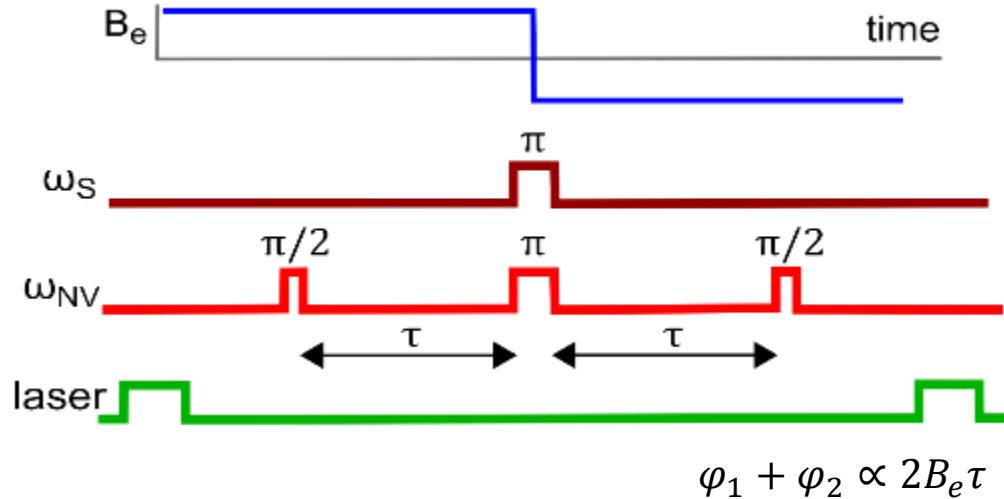
idea: surface electron spins → magnetic “reporters” directly on the surface

Detection of diamond surface electron spins



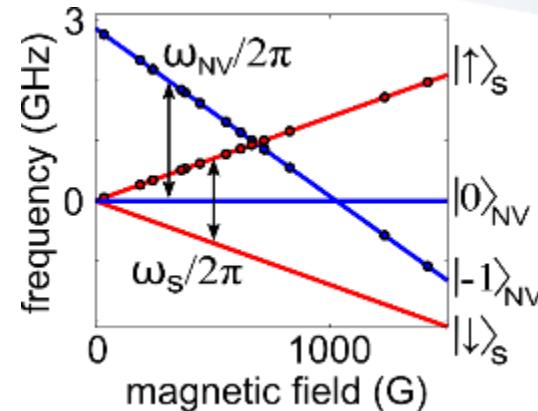
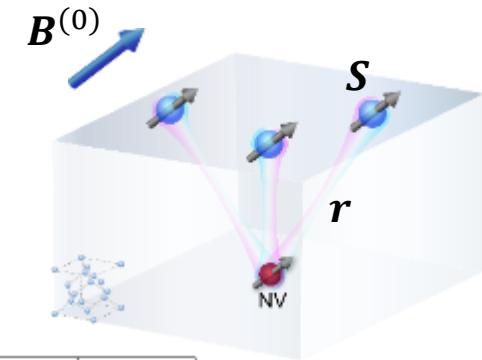
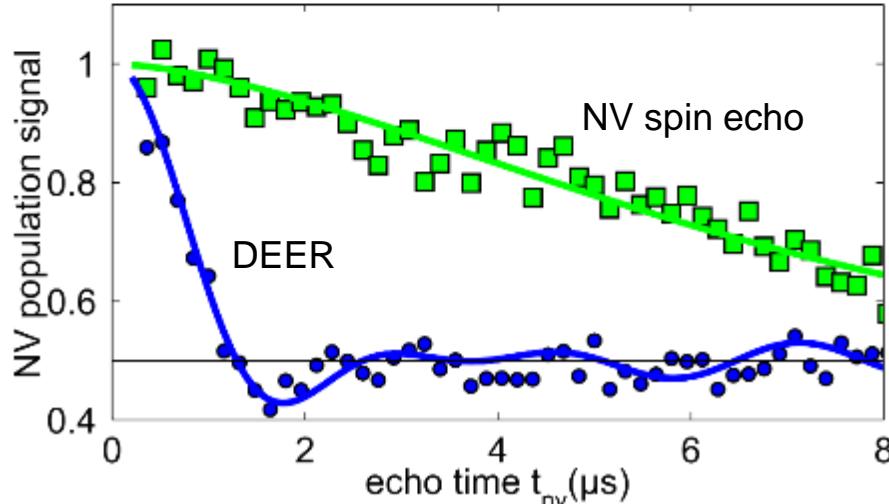
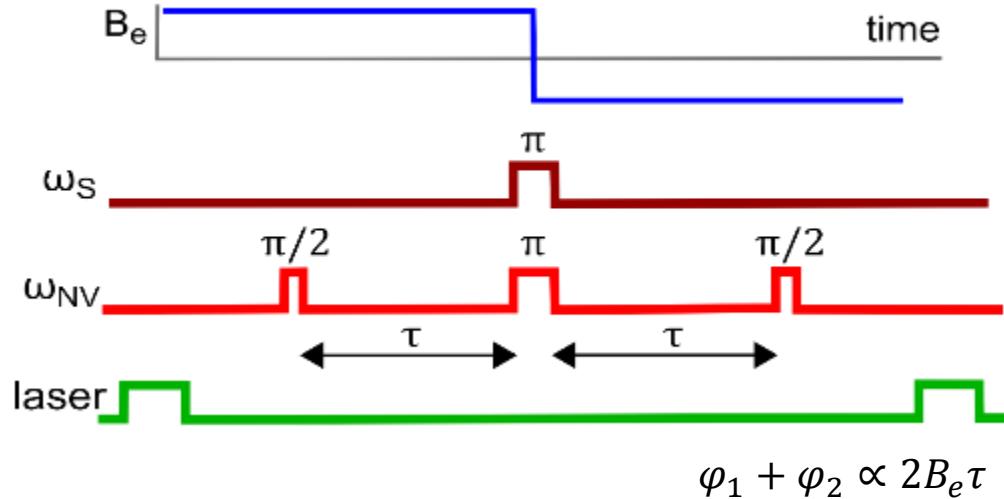
Detection of diamond surface electron spins

DEER: Double Electron-Electron Resonance



Detection of diamond surface electron spins

DEER: Double Electron-Electron Resonance



magnetic field
created at NV
location by
electron spin S :

$$B_e = \frac{g\mu_B}{r^3} \left[S - 3 \frac{(S \cdot r)r}{r^2} \right]$$

$B_e \rightarrow$ DEER decay

Imaging of diamond surface electron spins

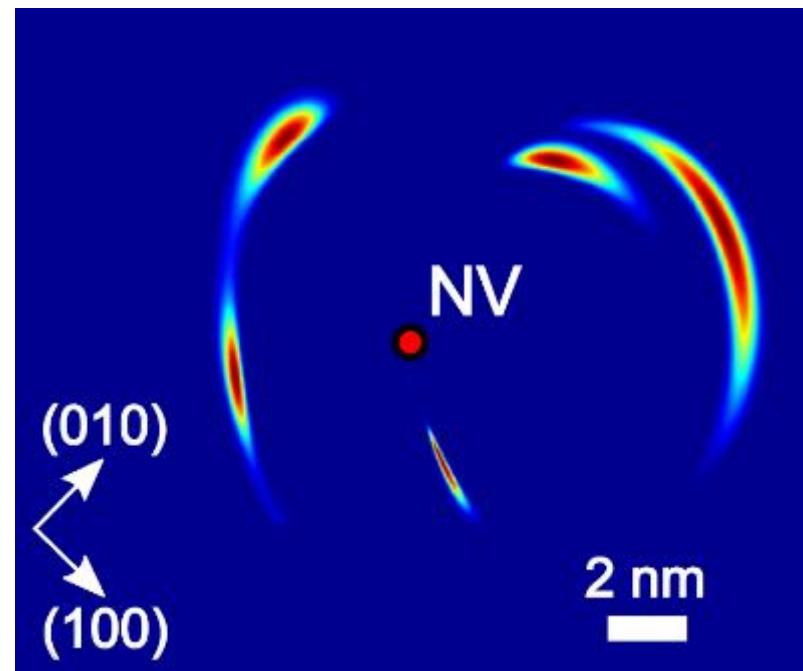
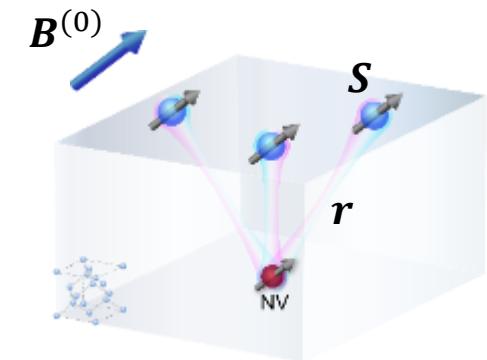
idea:

$$B_e = \frac{g\mu_B}{r^3} \left[\mathbf{S} - 3 \frac{(\mathbf{S} \cdot \mathbf{r})\mathbf{r}}{r^2} \right]$$

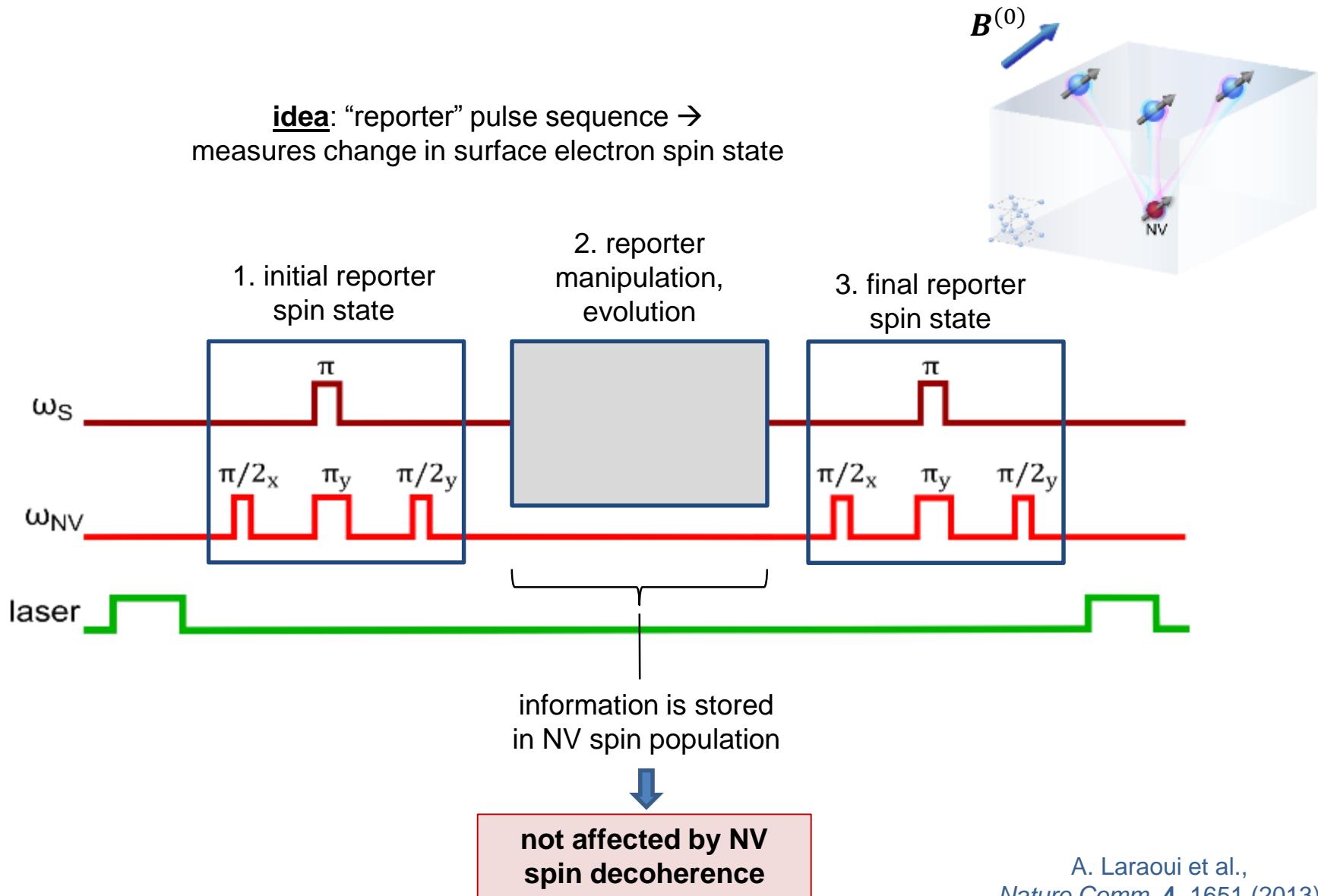
depends on angle between static magnetic field and \mathbf{r}

DEER measurements at several different directions of static magnetic field

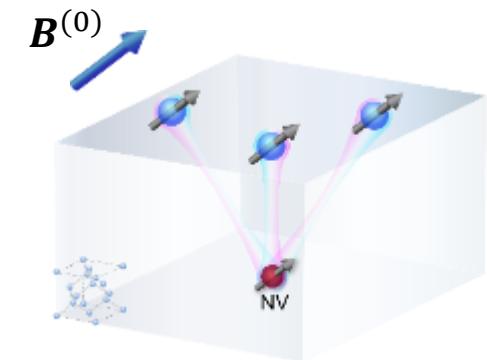
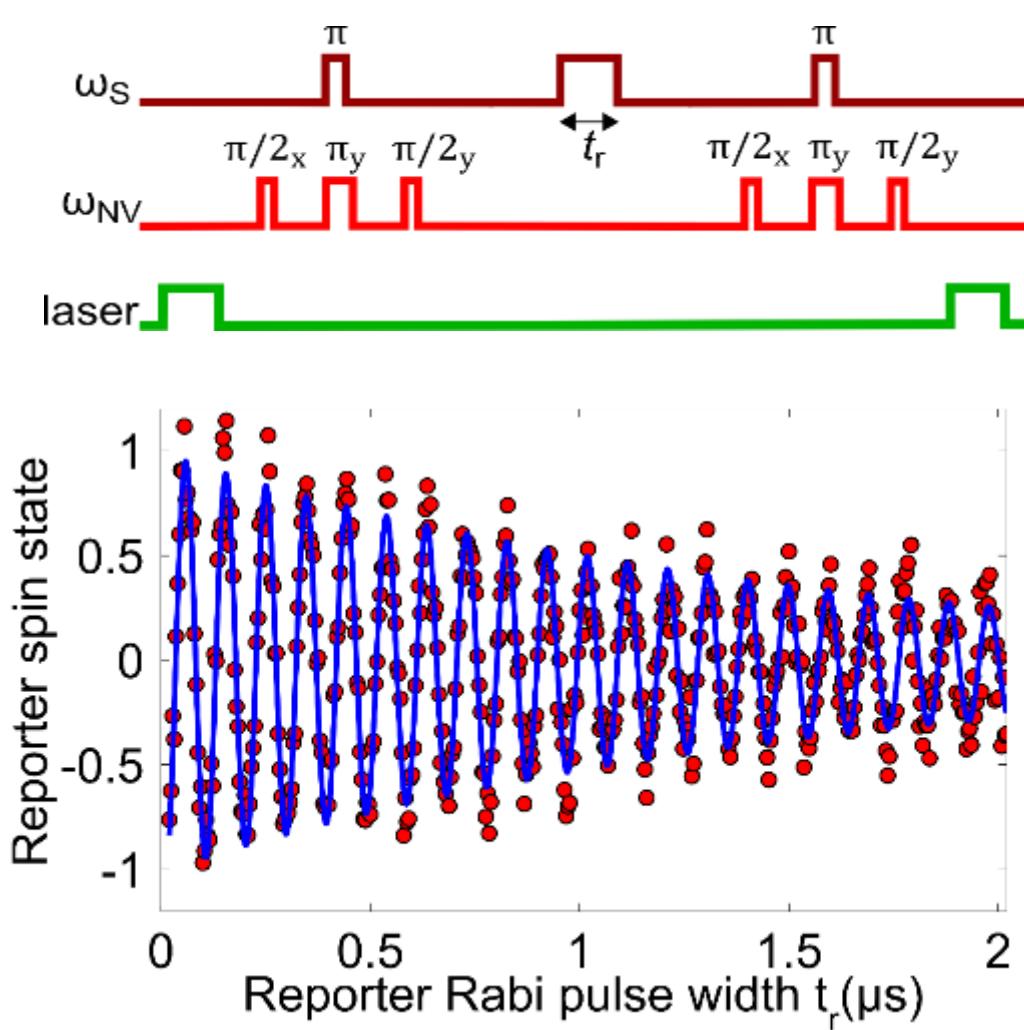
determine locations of surface electron spins with nanometer uncertainty



Manipulation of diamond surface electron spins



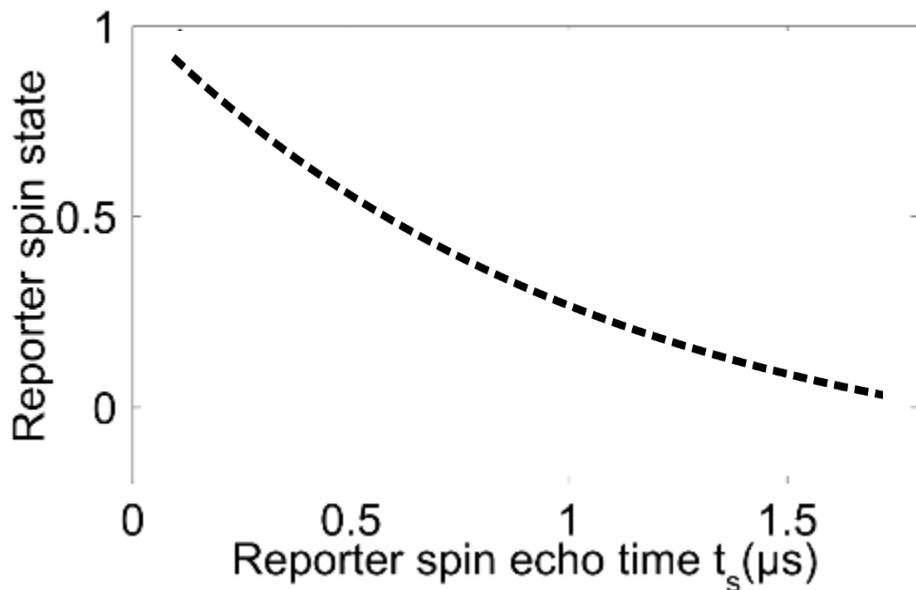
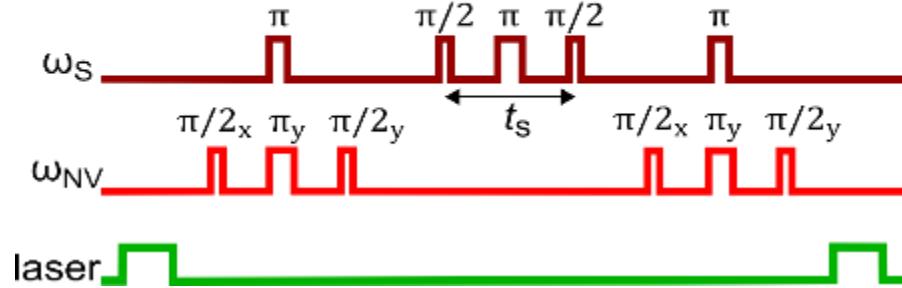
Coherent control of diamond surface electron spins



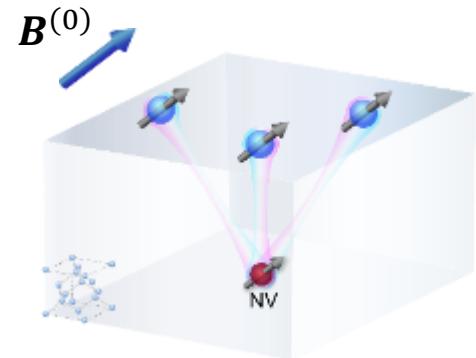
→ Rabi oscillations

coherent control of
surface electron spin state

Using surface electron spins as magnetic reporters to detect proton spins

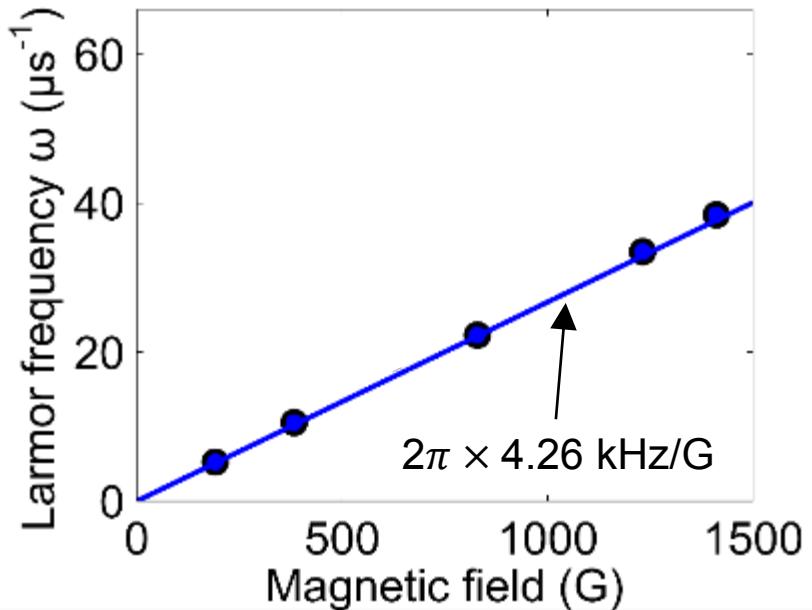


detecting surface proton spins
using electron-spin reporters

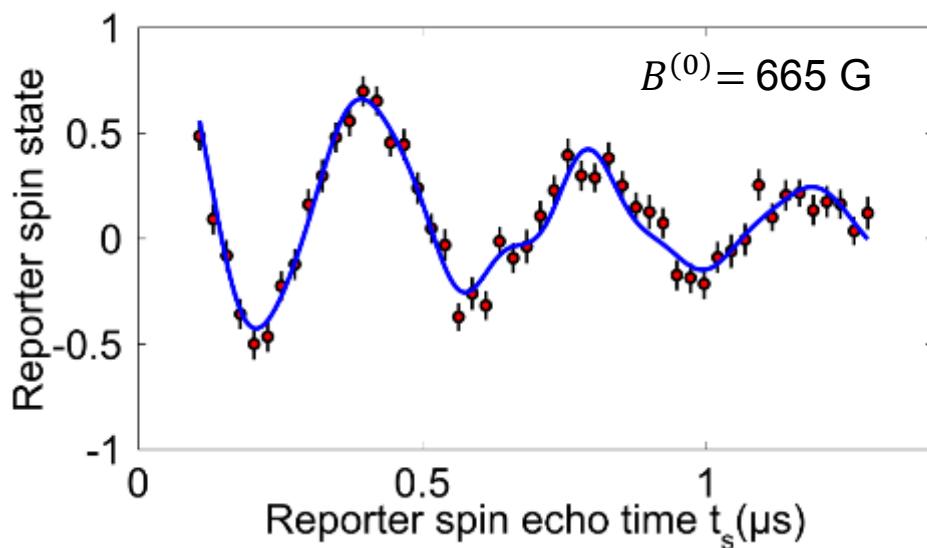
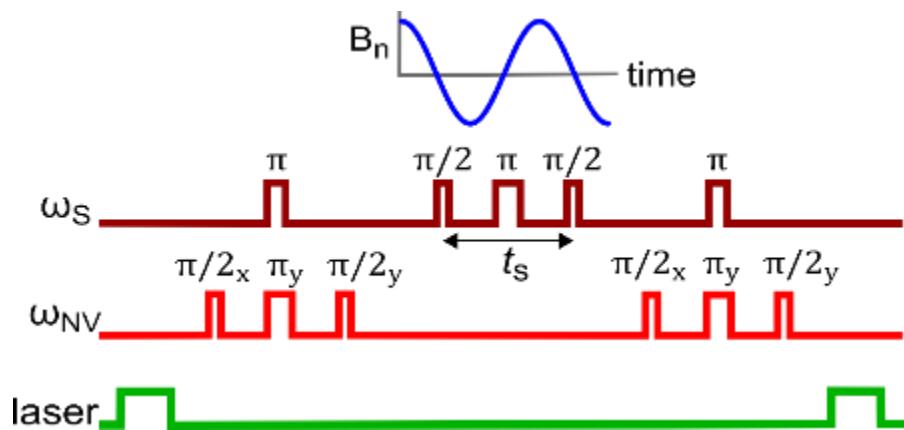


Larmor

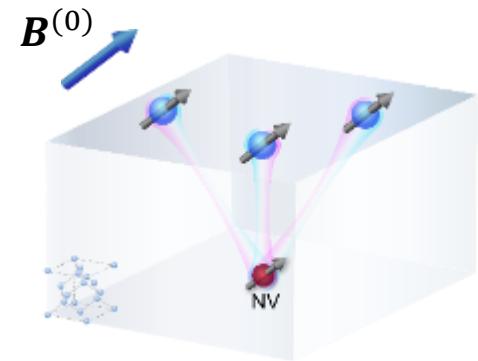
$$H_n = g_n \mu_n I_z B_z^{(0)}$$



Coherent coupling between surface electron spins and proton spins

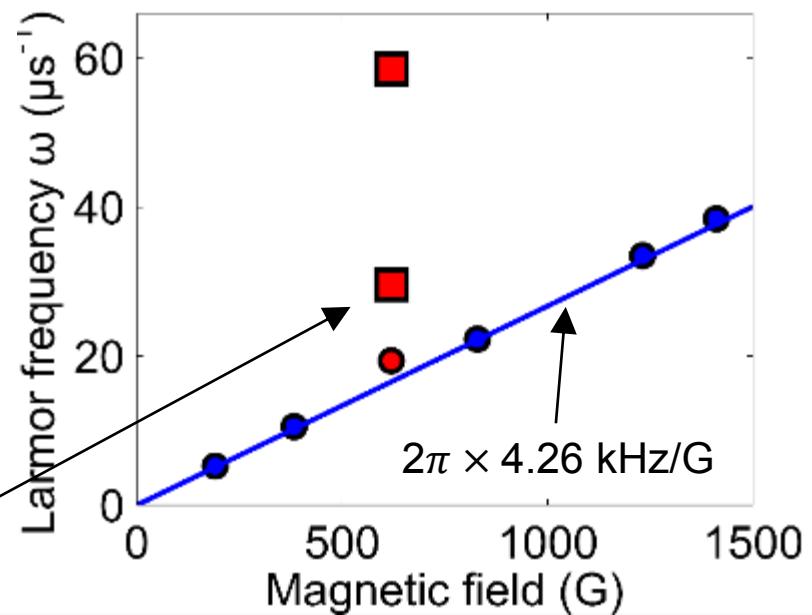


coherent hyperfine coupling
between protons and reporters

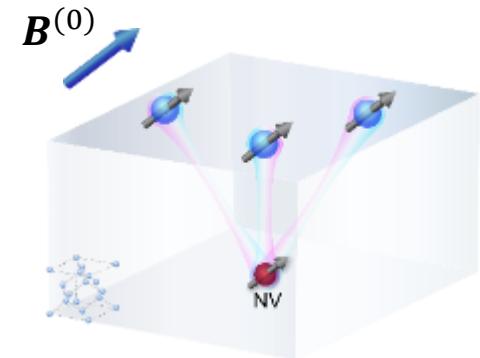
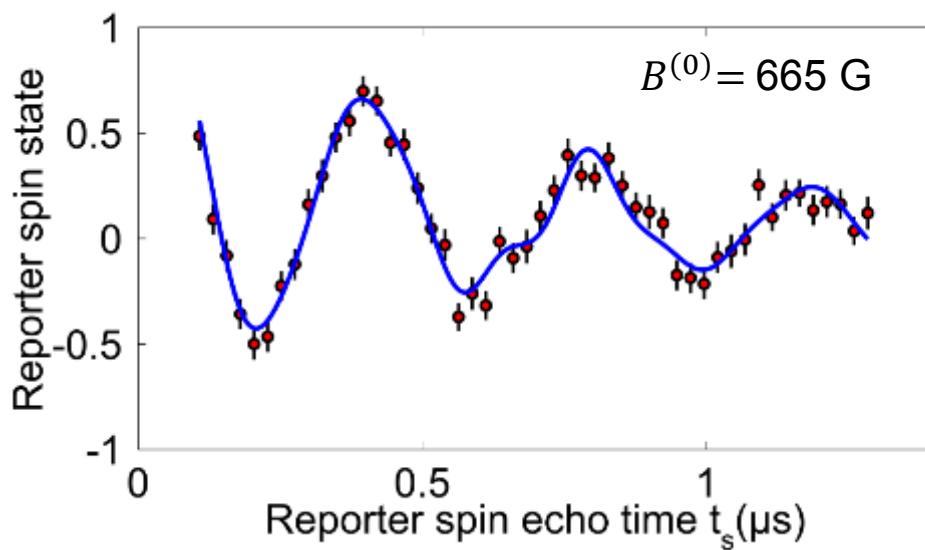
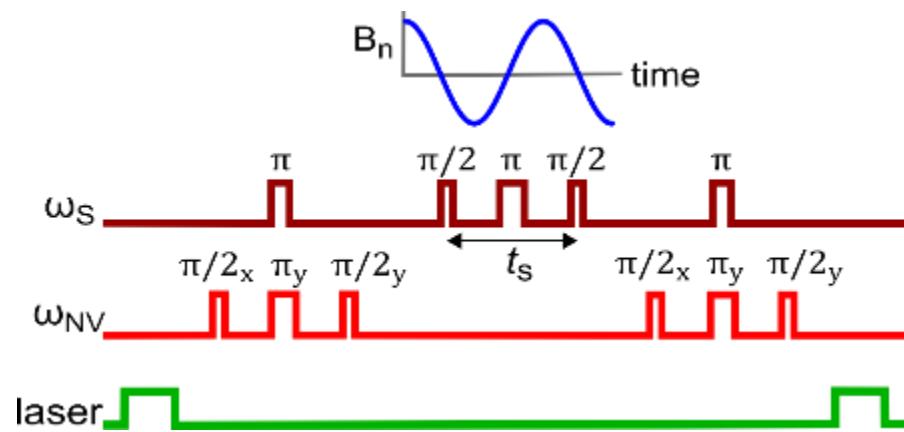


Larmor + hyperfine

$$H_n = g_n \mu_n I_z B_z^{(0)} + a I_z S_z + b I_x S_z$$



Coherent coupling between surface electron spins and proton spins



Larmor + hyperfine

$$H_n = g_n \mu_n I_z B_z^{(0)} + a I_z S_z + b I_x S_z$$

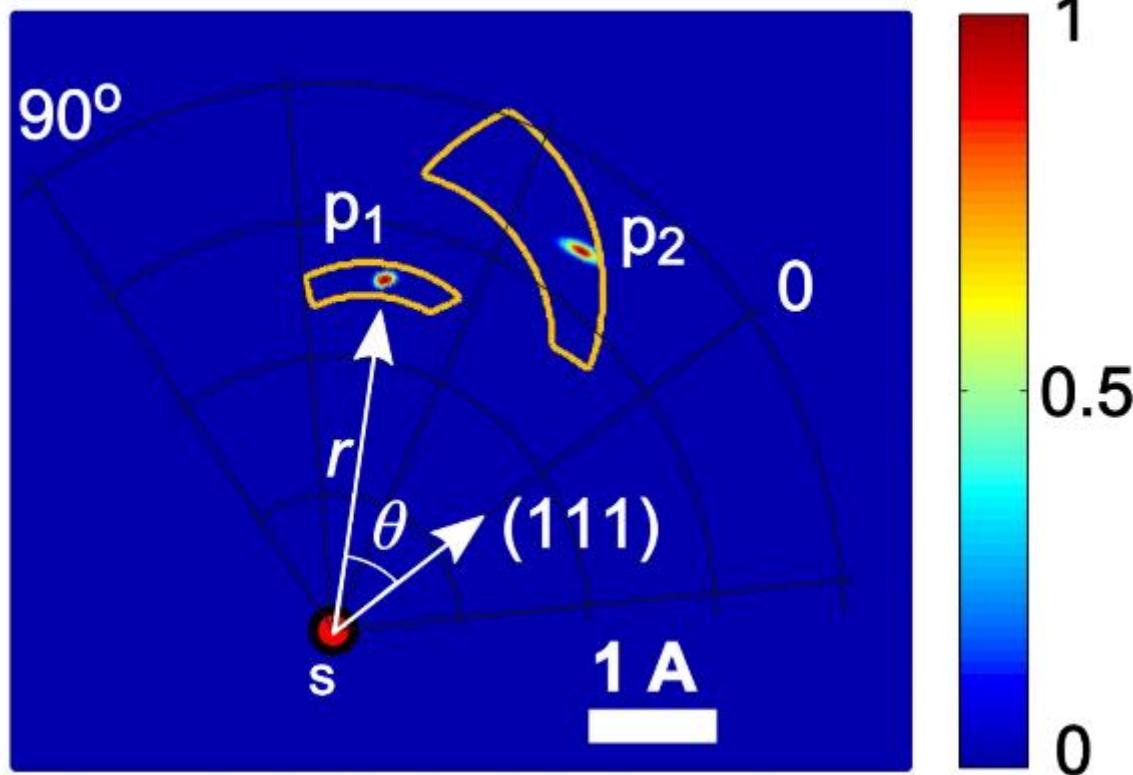
extract hyperfine parameters a, b

hyperfine interaction: dipole-dipole + contact

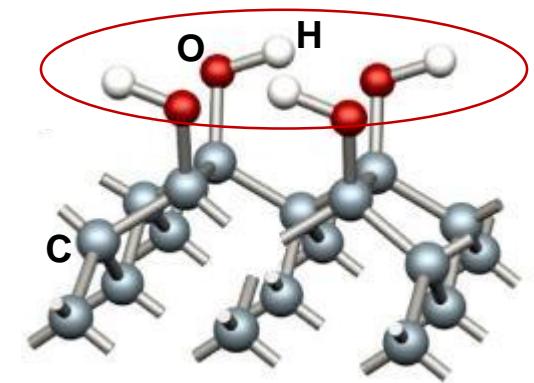
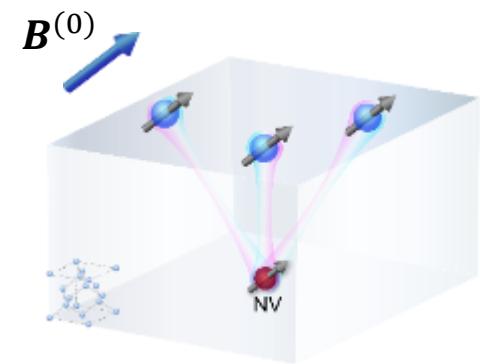
extract proton position relative
to surface electron spin

Localization of individual coherently-coupled protons

polar plot, no azimuthal angle information

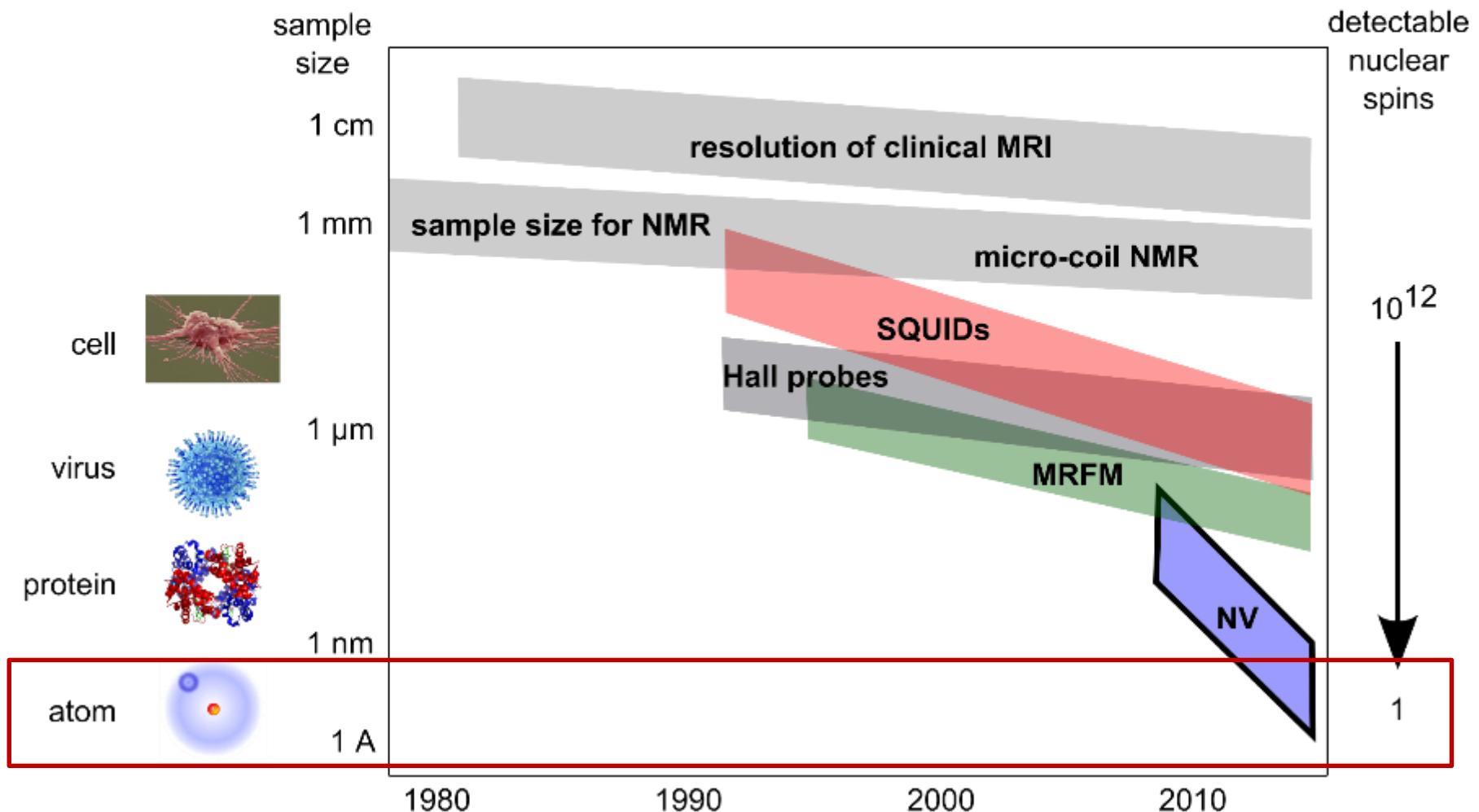


detection and localization of the surface proton spins relative to the reporter spin



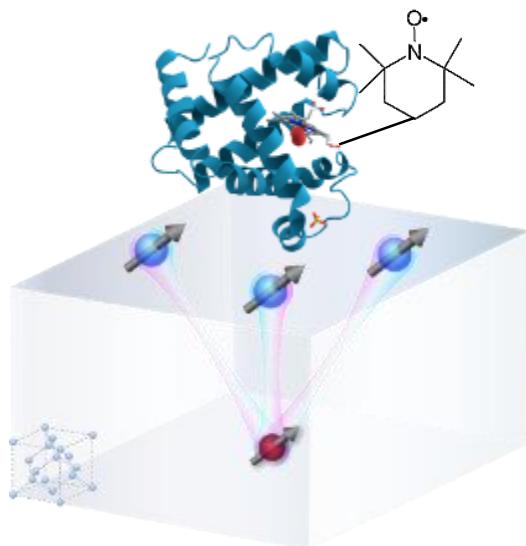
Alex Sushkov, Igor Lovchinsky, et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. **113**, 197601 (2014)

Taking magnetic sensing to the nanoscale



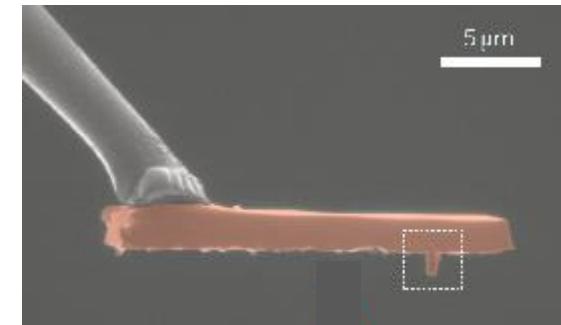
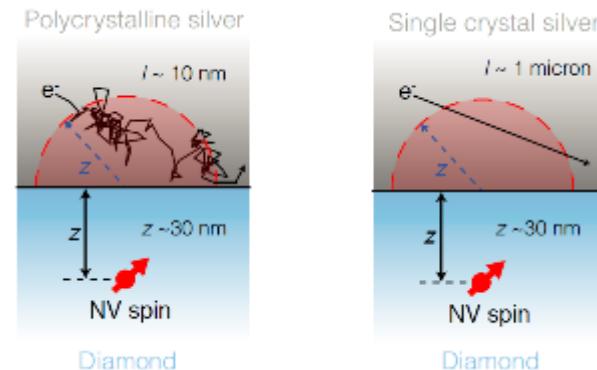
Outlook

single-molecule magnetic tomography
 (coherent quantum dynamics between
 nuclear spins in the molecule)



[*Phys. Rev. X* 5, 011001 (2015)]

nanoscale magnetic fields near surfaces

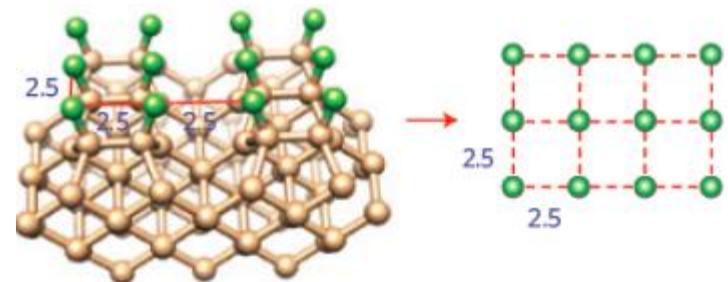
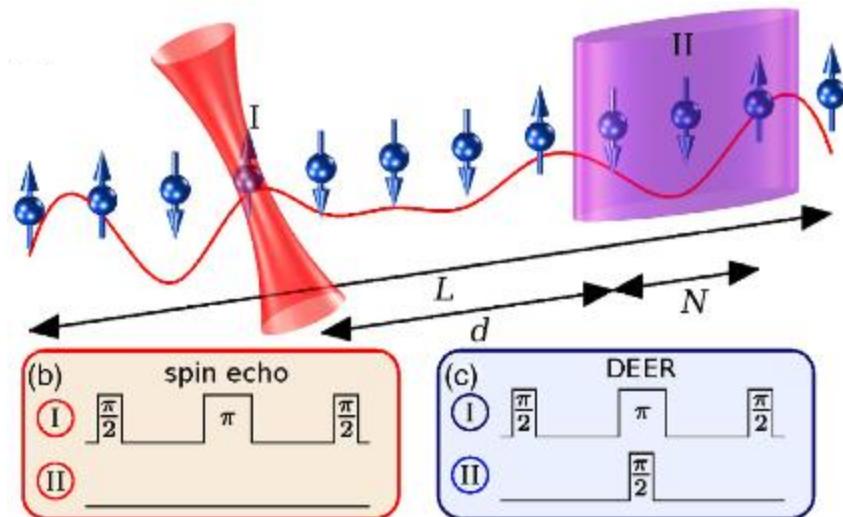


[*Nature Nano.* 9, 279 (2014)]
 [*Nature Phys.* 9, 215 (2013)]
 [*Nature Nano.* 7, 320 (2012)]
 [*Phys. Rev. Appl.* 2, 054014 (2014)]

Outlook: addressable interacting spin systems

interplay between dynamics, interactions,
and disorder in dipolar spin systems
(many-body localization?)

quantum simulation?



[Nature Phys 9, 168 (2013)]

[Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 147204 (2014)]
[Phys. Rev. Lett. 113, 243002 (2014)]

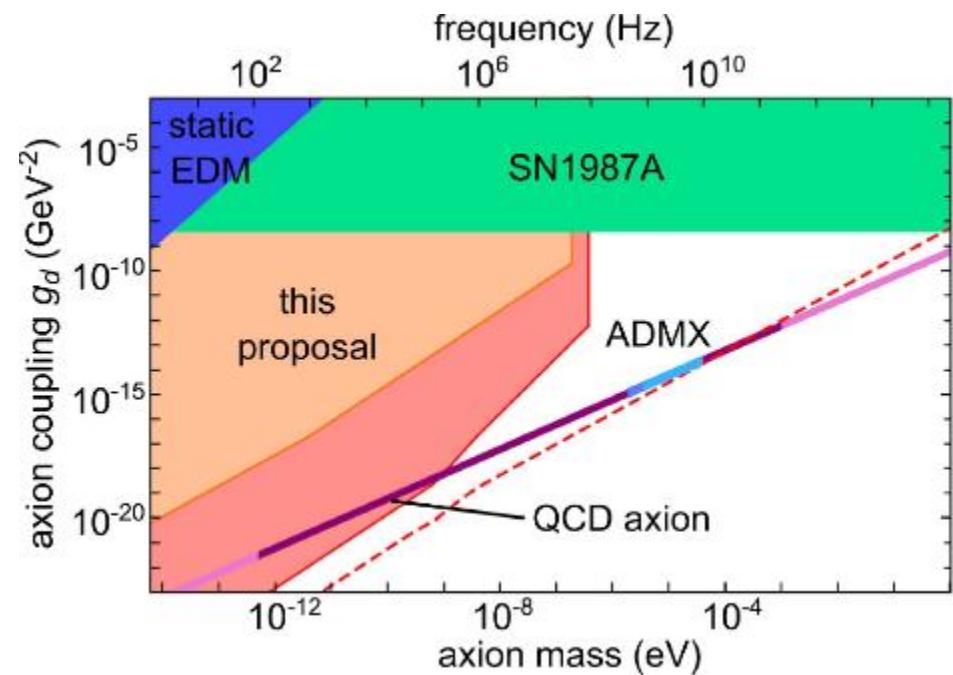
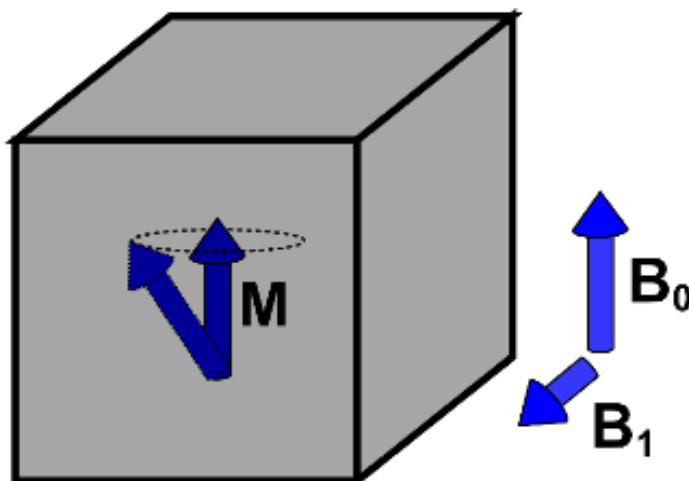
Outlook: the nature of dark matter?

idea: solid-state spin qubits for
an axion dark matter search

axion dark matter induces oscillating energy
shifts for nuclear spins inside a solid sample
(oscillation frequency = axion mass)



search for signature of such shifts in a
magnetic resonance experiment, by tuning
the external magnetic field

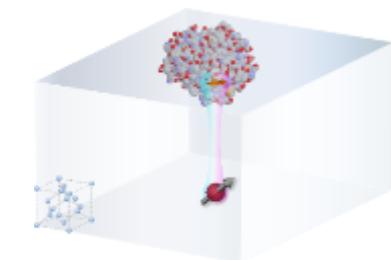


Summary

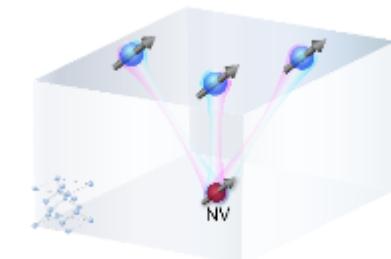
NMR experiments with liquid hydrocarbons:
detecting 10^4 nuclear spins



NMR spectroscopy of single protein molecules:
detecting 400 nuclear spins



NMR with single nuclear spin sensitivity



Thanks!

Nathalie de Leon
Ruffin Evans
Kristiaan de Greve
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Jeff Thompson
Thibault Peyronel
Crystal Senko
Mike Goldman

Igor Lovchinsky
Elana Urbach
Nick Chisholm
My Linh Pham
Stephen DeVience
Chinmay Belthangady
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Ashok Ajoy
Luca Marseglia
Saha Kasturi
David Hunger
Alexei Akimov



Misha Lukin



Hongkun Park



Ron Walsworth



Paola Cappellaro



Amir Yacoby