



THE UNIVERSITY
of EDINBURGH

- Introduction
- Spintronics
- Background
- Sensing Regimes
 - Magnetometry
 - Electrometry
- Multimodality
 - \vec{B} and T
- Summary
- Conclusion

Quantum Spintronics

Multimodal Spin Based Sensors

Conner Adlington

School of Physics and Astronomy
University of Edinburgh



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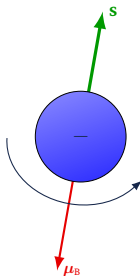
- ▶ Motivation (SiC transistor (in place monitoring etc))
- ▶ Motivation2 : Microscope (As for diamond)



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Spintronic Devices



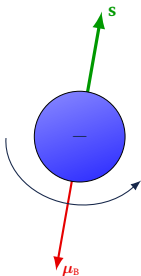
spin - transport - electronics



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Spintronic Devices



spin - transport - electronics

- Exploit spin in the same way electronics exploit charge



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$S = 1$ Magnetometry

$S = 1$ Magnetometry Summary

1. We can resolve **two frequencies** corresponding to the defect in the CW-ODMR spectra.
2. The ZFS parameters D and E are well known.
3. We can determine the magnitude using

$$B = \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{3}(f_1^2 - f_1 f_2 + f_2^2 - D^2 - 3E^2)}}{g\mu_B}.$$

4. We can determine the azimuthal angle using

$$\theta = \frac{\cos^{-1}(\eta/D)}{2}.$$



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$S = 1$ Electrometry

$S = 1$ Electrometry Summary

1. We can resolve **two frequencies** corresponding to the defect in the CW-ODMR spectra.
2. The direction and magnitude of \vec{B} and the ZFS parameters D and E are well known.
3. In general

$$\Delta f_{\pm} = d_{\parallel} E_z \pm \left(F(\vec{B}, \vec{E}, \vec{\sigma}) - F(\vec{B}, 0, \vec{\sigma}) \right)$$

4. With \vec{B} parallel to the defect axis we have

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\mathcal{E}_{\parallel}}{\mathcal{E}_{\perp}} \right), \quad \mathcal{E} = \sqrt{\mathcal{E}_{\perp}^2 + \mathcal{E}_{\parallel}^2}.$$



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Multimodality

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\vec{B} and T

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So what?



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Questions?