

Single spin detection by magnetic resonance force microscopy

D. Rugar, R. Budakian, H.J. Mamin & B.W. Chui. 2004. Nature
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Objective

Previous Achievements

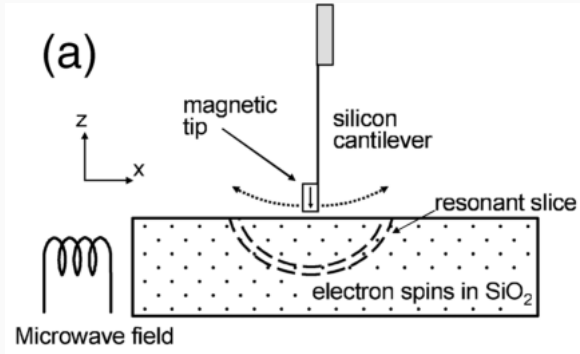
- MRI: 10^{12} nuclear spins per volume
- ESR: 10^7 electron spins per volume

Why detect Single Spin?

- 3D imaging of macromolecules with atomic resolution
- Qubit readout device for spin based quantum computer

Problem: Exceedingly small magnetic force from single spin

Experimental Setup



- Mass Loaded Silicon Cantilever suppresses thermal motion
- Co^{60} Gamma rays producing low concentration of bonds
- Low temperature minimizes force noise and relaxation rate
- Resonance: $B_0 = \vec{B}_{tip} + \vec{z}B_{ext}$

Working Principle

interrupted Oscillation Cantilever Resonance Frequency (iOSCAR)

Positive feedback loop to automatically vary the vibration frequency of the cantilever in response to tip-sample interactions

Cantilever Frequency Shift

- Vibration of the cantilever tip forms resonant slice
- If sweep through the location of a spin, spin cyclically gets inverted in sync with the cantilever motion: *adiabatic rapid passage*
- Inversion creates alternating magnetic force on the cantilever that mimics a change in cantilever stiffness
- Shift in Cantilever Frequency

Working Principle

Shift in Cantilever Frequency

$$\delta f_c = \pm \frac{2f_c G \mu_B}{\pi k x_{peak}} \quad \text{with} \quad G \equiv \frac{\partial B_0}{\partial x}$$

where,

f_c = cantilever frequency

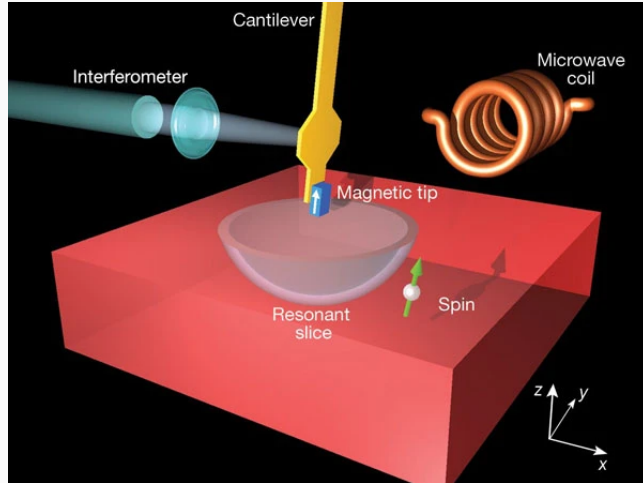
G = lateral field gradient

μ_B = magnetic moment of the electron

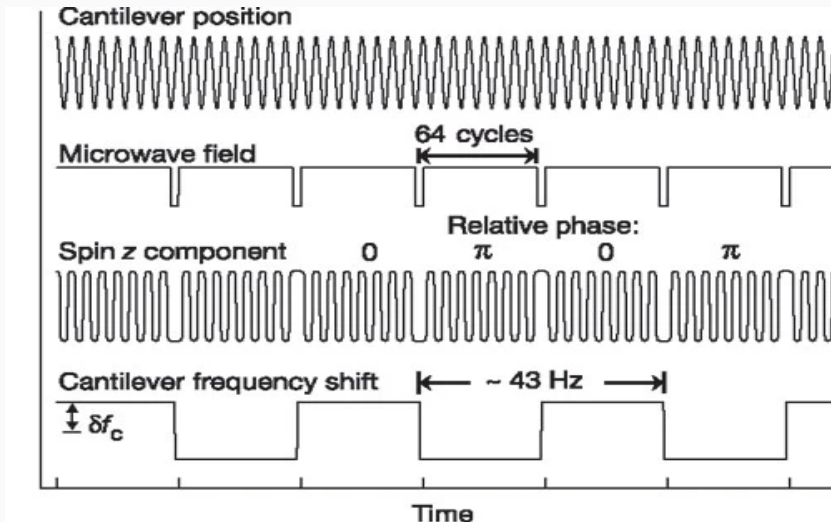
k = cantilever spring constant

x_{peak} = peak vibration amplitude of the cantilever

Experimental Procedure



Experimental Procedure

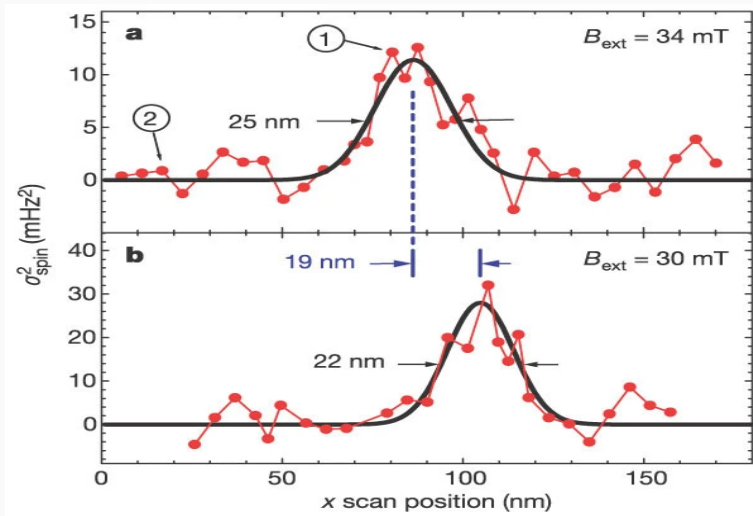


Spin Signal Amplitude

$$\Delta f_1(t) \equiv \frac{4}{\pi} |\delta f_c| A(t) \text{ with } A(t) = \pm 1$$

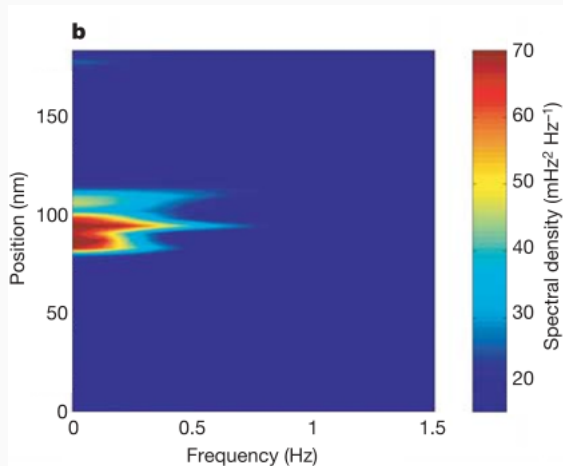
- Low modulated frequency compared to noise frequency of the cantilever
- Signal averaging to detect spin signal
- Frequency discriminator detects frequency modulation of the cantilever followed by digital lock-in amplifier
- Determination of energy of in-phase and quadrature components of the frequency shift signal
- Spin signal and measurement noise uncorrelated: $\sigma_{in-phase}^2 = \sigma_{phase}^2 + \sigma_{noise}^2$
- Quadrature variance contains only the measurement noise: $\sigma_{spin}^2 = \sigma_I^2 - \sigma_Q^2$

Results and Data Analysis



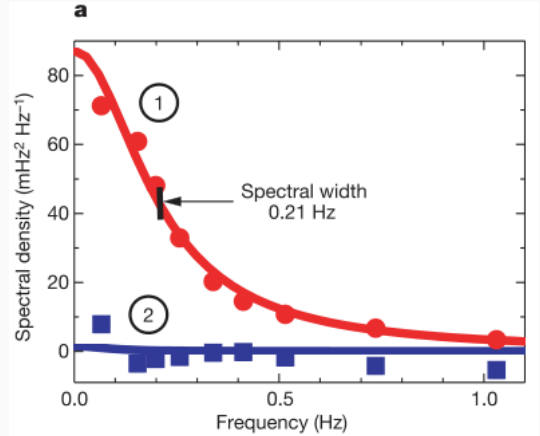
Confirmation

- Disappearance of signal when microwaves turned off or turned on continuously
- Timing of interruption
- Field Dependence



Confirmation

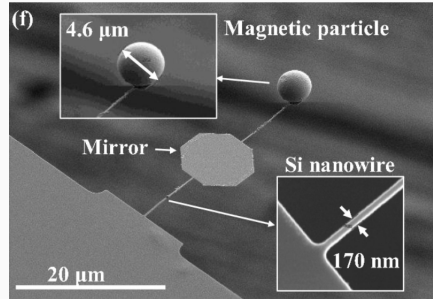
- Sample with mean spacing
200 – 500 nm
- Cantilever Frequency Shift



D.Rugar and et. al. *Single spin detection by MRFM*. 2004. *Nat*

Conclusion and Applications

- Imaging below deep as 100 nm
- Useful for 2D & 3D imaging too (NMR, MRI)
- Quantum Computing



Masaya Toda, Takahito Ono. *Three-dimensional imaging*. 2021. *JMR*

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References

-  H.J. Mamim, R. Budakian, B.W. Chui, D. Rugar. *Detection and Manipulation of Statistical Polarization in Small Spin Ensembles*. 2003. *Physical Review Letters*. Volume 91, Number 20.
-  D.Rugar, R. Budakian, H.J. Mamin & B.W. Chui. *Single spin detection by magnetic resonance force microscopy*. 2004. *Nature*
-  Masaya Toda, Takahito Ono. *Three-dimensional imaging of electron spin resonance-magnetic resonance force microscopy at room temperature*. 2021. *Journal of Magnetic Resonance*