

### NMR Studies of Spin Decoherence in Phosphorus-doped Silicon

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# 10<sup>19</sup>P-31 nuclei at Room T



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B.E. Kane, *Nature* **393** 133 (1998).

- Why do this?
  - Proposals for Scalable Solid-state Qubits based on spin require "long" nuclear spin decoherence times
  - In real samples we don't know how long "long" is
- Time scales to be measured







# Si:P NMR





### Measuring Spin Dynamics of Si-29



## 10<sup>21</sup>Si-29 nuclei at Room T



Si:P NMR



10<sup>21</sup>Si-29 nuclei at Room T



#### Hahn Echo Formation in the Rotating Coordinate System



Spins initially polarized along Z-axis



" /2-Pulse" H1 applied along X-axis Spins begin to precess



Free Precession begins (no H1) fully polarized along Y-axis



"Pancake" forms in free precession (no H1)



" -Pulse" H1 applied along X-axis



" -Pulse" continues



"Inverted Pancake" Free Precession



Refocussing



Free Precession continues





Other Pulse Sequences for <sup>29</sup>Si at Room Temperature





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### Summary-

• Measurements in samples relevant to scalable, solid-state qubits

-  $T_2^*$  is a lower limit

- Interesting Dynamics to Understand
  - Spin-Spin Coupling for a small number of neighbors
  - Spin Locking Effects in Pulse NMR
- Next Steps
  - Lower Dopant Concentrations
  - Optically Pumped NMR
  - Higher B/T

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