

Paramagnet NMR of MnF_2 & electric control by hyperfine field

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KAIST

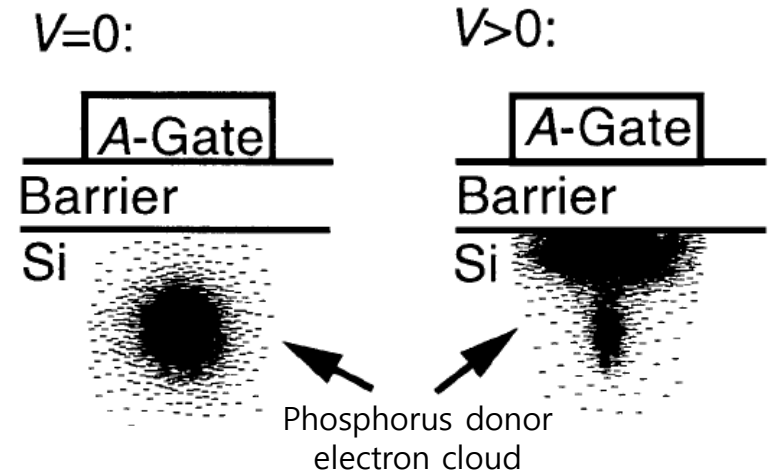
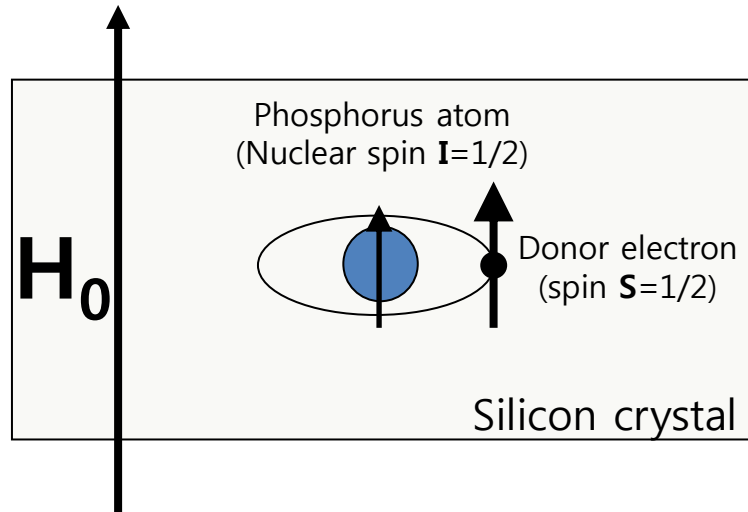
강병기

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Motivation-Kane's qubit model

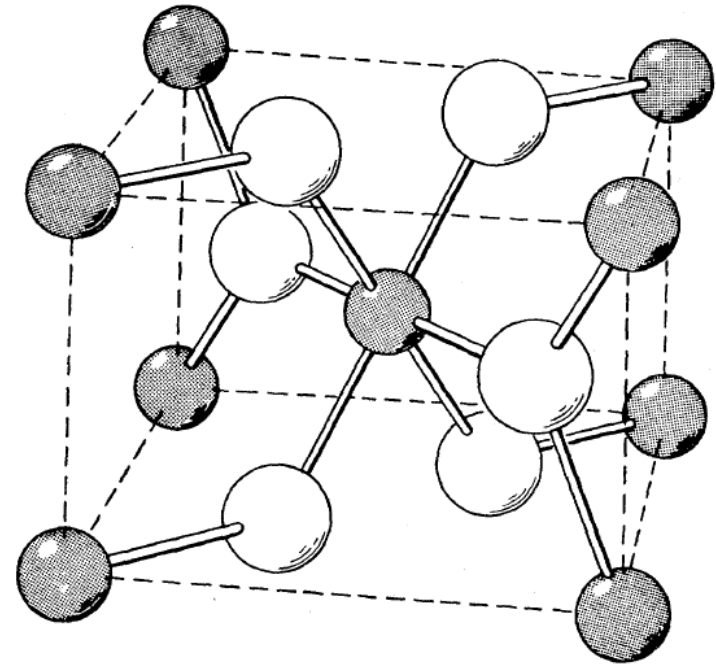
- Qubit in Kane's Si:P Model
 - Nuclear spin



- Selective qubit addressing
 - Electrically change of hyperfine interaction

MnF₂

- Rutile structure
- Antiferromagnet
 - Neel Temp. : 68K
- ¹⁹F NMR
 - γ : 40.056MHz/T



Stark effect of NMR in MnF_2

- Pershan & Bloembergen

- ^{19}F cw-NMR, 0T, $f = 159.97\text{MHz}$, 4.2K, $E//[100]$

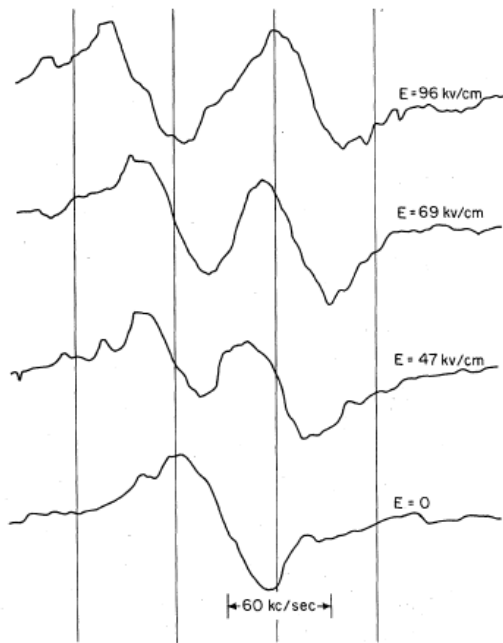


FIG. 1. The absorption derivative of the F^{19} resonance in MnF_2 at 4.2°K in zero magnetic field. An electric field of variable strength is applied along the [100] crystallographic axis.

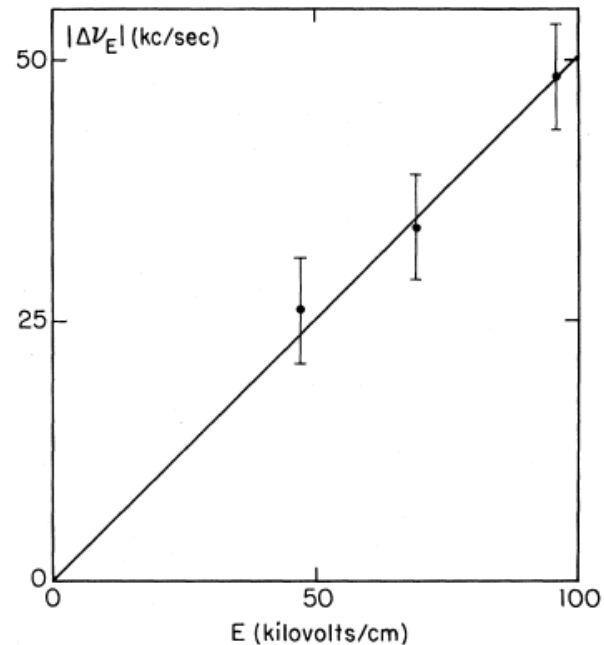
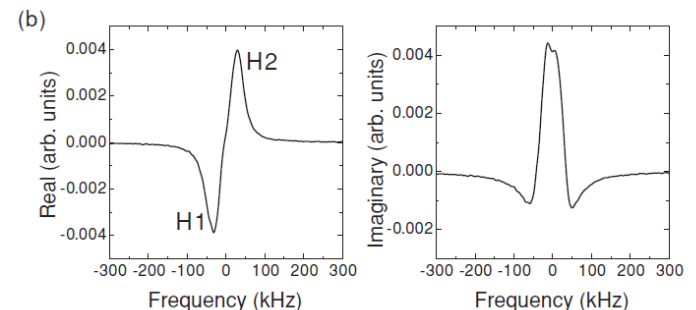
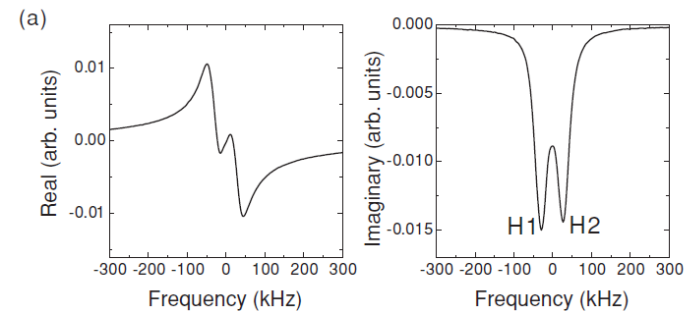
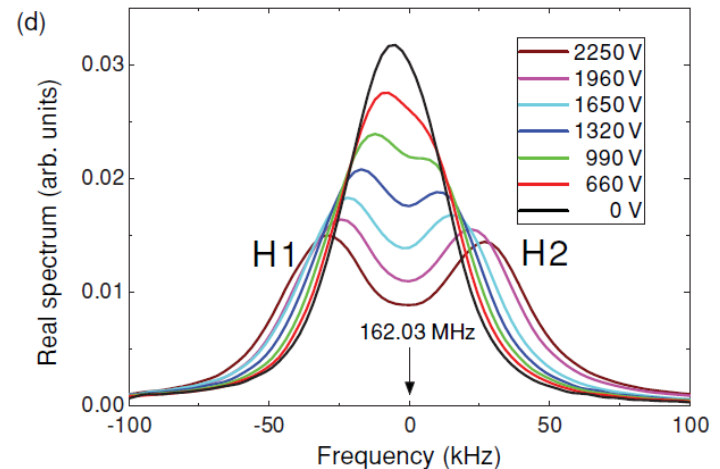
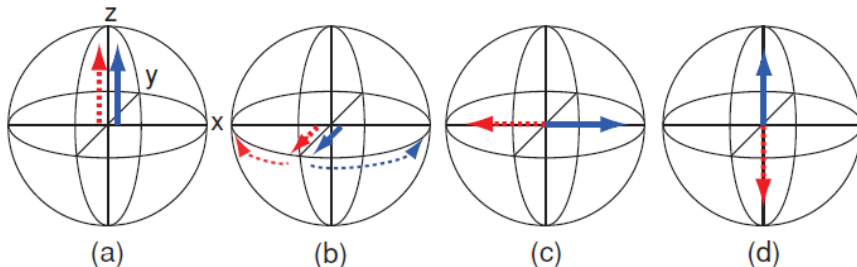


FIG. 2. The absolute shift of the F^{19} resonance versus applied electric field strength along [100]. The “electric doublet splitting” is twice the shift and amounts to 1 cps/(volt/cm).

Song's experiment

- Splitting frequency
 - $\mathbf{E} // [110]$
 - 56kHz for 3.4V/ μm
 - Hyperfine field: 4T
- Selective operation

$$R_{x,\text{composite}}^{H_1}(\pi) = R_{-y}^{H_1, H_2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) D\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) R_x^{H_1, H_2}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



Comparison

- Similarity
 - Electrical control of hyperfine field for splitting NMR frequency
- Difference

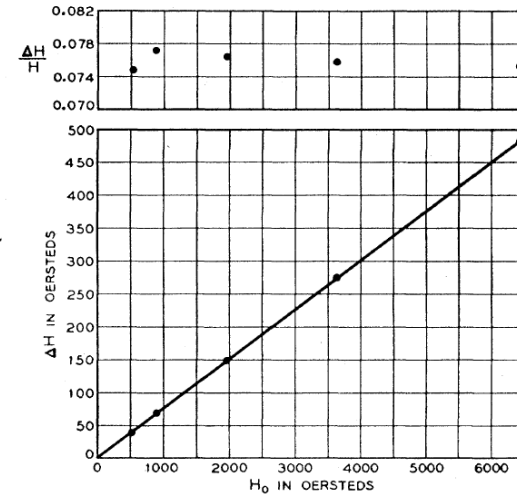
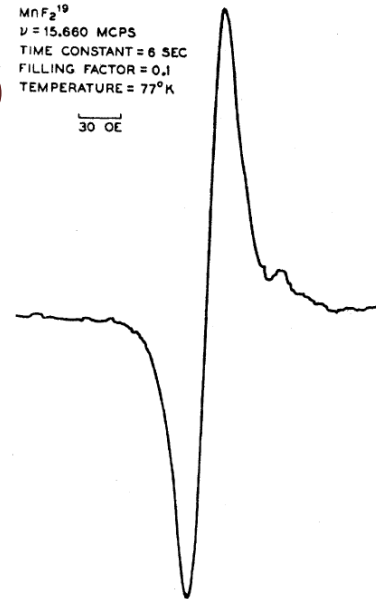
	Kane's Si:P model	Song's MnF ₂
Spin system	Paramagnet	Antiferromagnet
Hyperfine Interaction	Direct Contact H.I.	Transferred H.I.

Paramagnetic NMR

- Shulman & Jaccarino

- ^{19}F cw-NMR
- $H_0 \sim 0.363\text{T} // [001]$
- $f = 15.66\text{MHz}$
- 77K

$\text{MnF}_2^{19}\text{F}$
 $\nu = 15.660 \text{ MCPS}$
 TIME CONSTANT = 6 SEC
 FILLING FACTOR = 0.1
 TEMPERATURE = 77°K



- Paramagnetic shift

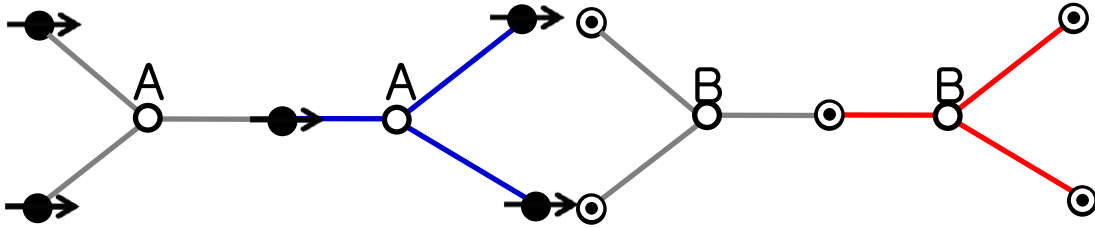
- $\Delta H/H = 0.0735$ after demagnetization correction

- $f = \gamma(H + \Delta H) = \gamma(1 + \Delta H/H)H = \gamma'H$

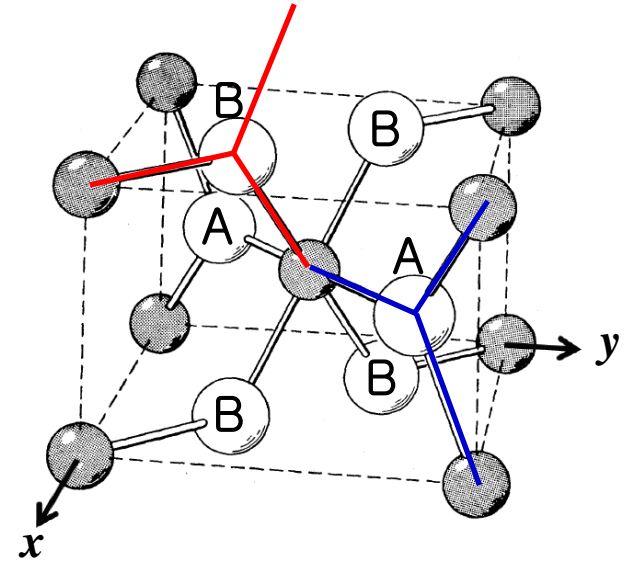
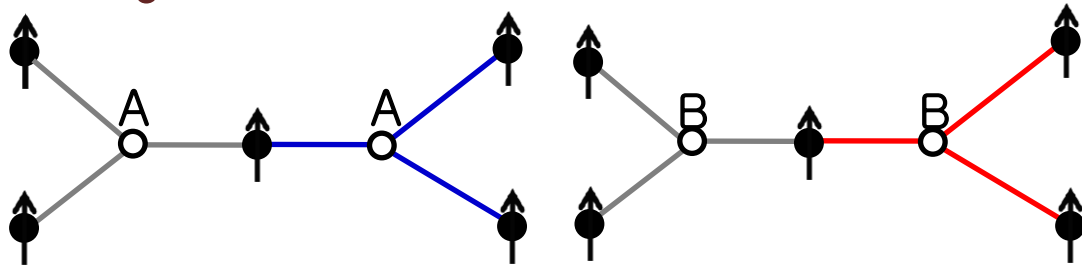
- $\gamma' = 42.997\text{MHz/T}$ cf) $\gamma_{\text{proton}} = 42.577\text{MHz/T}$

Angle dependence

- $H_0 // [110]$

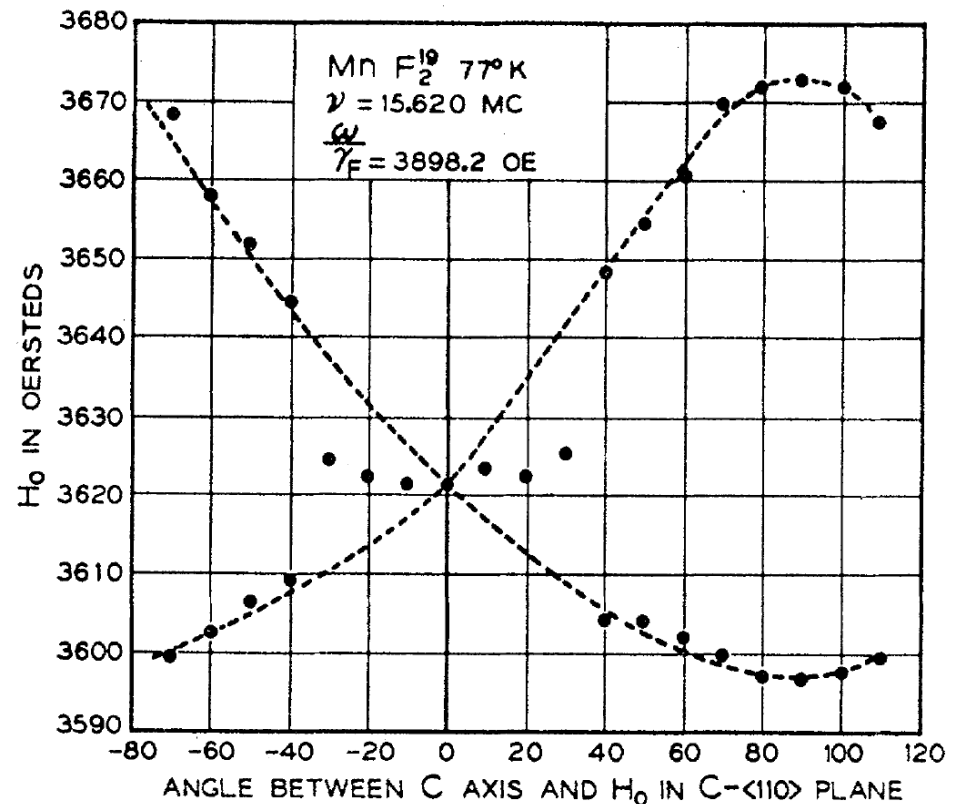
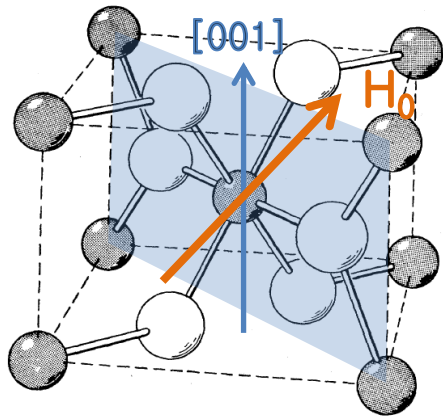


- $H_0 // [001]$



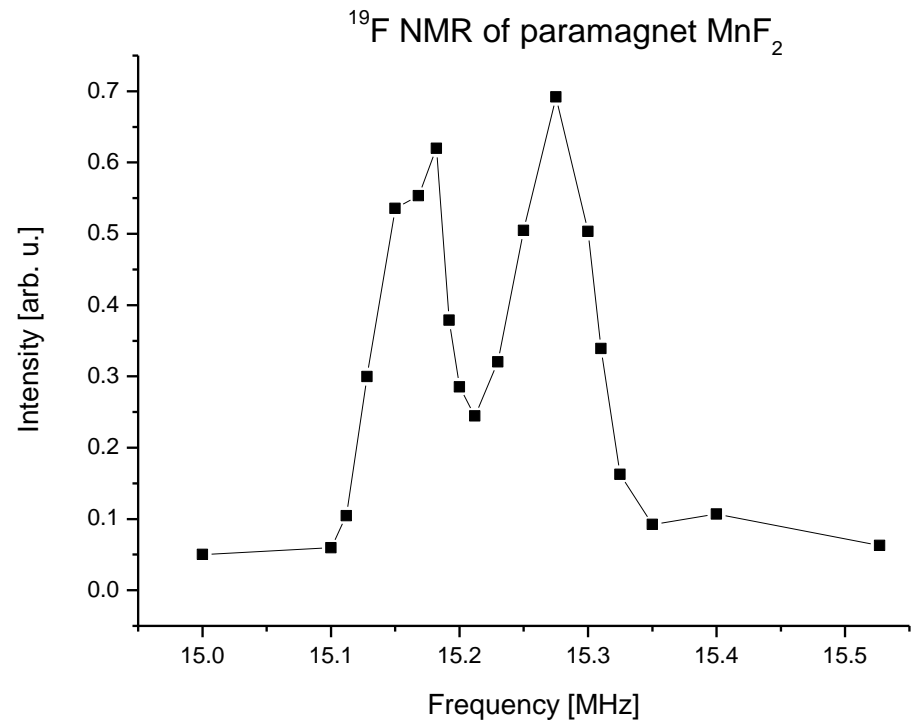
Angle dependence

- In (110) plane, angle between [001] & H_0
 - For 0°
 - $\gamma' = 43.13\text{MHz/T}$
 - For 90°
 - $\gamma_1' = 42.54\text{MHz/T}$
 - $\gamma_2' = 43.43\text{MHz/T}$



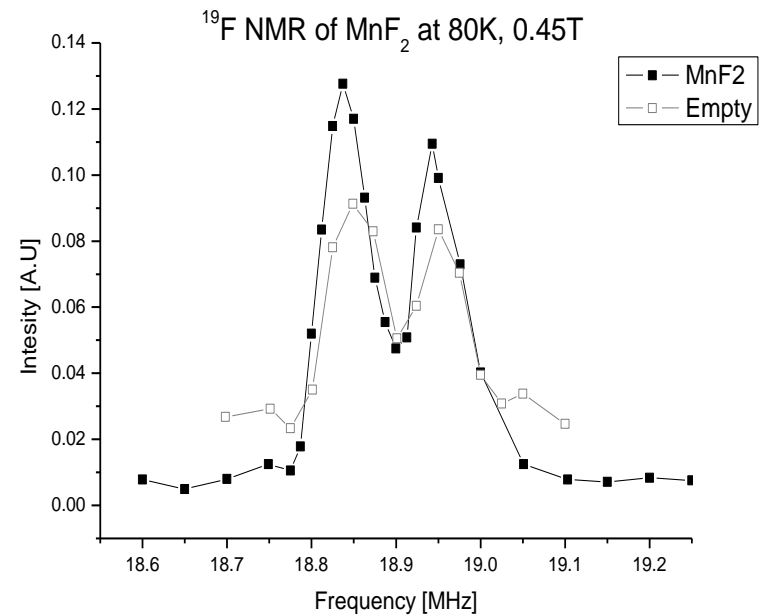
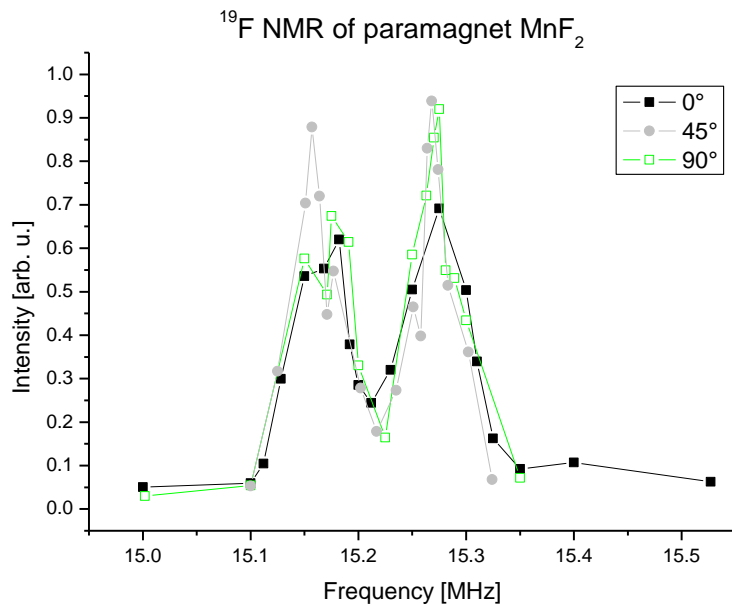
Experiment- signal?

- At 82K, 0.3575T
 - $\gamma_1' = 42.45\text{MHz/T}$
 - $\gamma_2' = 42.73\text{MHz/T}$



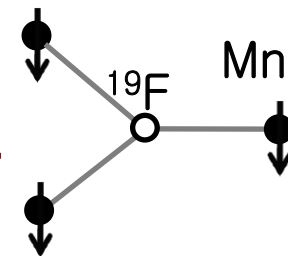
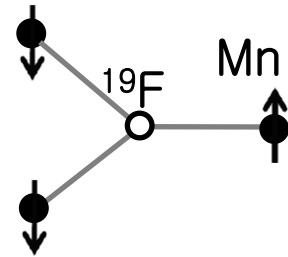
Experiment

- Angle dependence
- At 80K, 0.45T



Expected electric field effect

- Song's Experiment
 - Hyperfine field: 4T
 - Splitting freq. 56kHz by 3.4V/ μm
 - Non-symmetric spin environment
- Paramagnetic shift $\Delta H/H : 0.0735$ for 77K
 - At 7T, $\Delta H = 0.515\text{T}$, $f \sim 300\text{MHz}$
 - 7.2kHz by 3.4V/ μm
 - Symmetric environment → smaller



Summary

- Failure of realization of Kane's Si:P Model
- Song's demonstration of qubit addressing in antiferromagnet MnF₂
- Paramagnetic NMR of MnF₂
 - Small paramagnetic shift compared with hyperfine field of antiferromagnet state
 - Angle depended properties
- There is signal but it can't be sure
- Expected electrical splitting of NMR frequency is very small