

Abstract Submitted  
for the MAR13 Meeting of  
The American Physical Society

**Engineering shallow spins in diamond with nitrogen delta-doping<sup>1</sup>**

K. OHNO, F.J. HEREMANS, L.C. BASSETT, B.A. MYERS, D.M. TOYLI, A.C. BLESZYNSKI JAYICH, C.J. PALMSTROM, D.D. AWSCHALOM, Center for Spintronics and Quantum Computation, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, 93106 — The excellent spin properties of diamond nitrogen-vacancy (NV) centers motivate applications from sensing to quantum information processing. Still, external electron and nuclear spin sensing are limited by weak magnetic dipole interactions, requiring NVs be within a few nm of the surface and retain long spin coherence times ( $T_2$ ). We report a nitrogen delta-doping technique to create artificial NVs meeting these requirements. Isotopically pure  $^{15}\text{N}_2$  gas is introduced to form a thin N-doped layer (1–2 nm thick) during chemical vapor deposition of a diamond film. Post growth electron irradiation creates vacancies and subsequent annealing forms NVs while mitigating crystal damage. We identified doped NVs through the hyperfine signature of the rare  $^{15}\text{N}$  isotope in electron spin resonance measurements. We confirm the doped NV depth dispersion is less than 4 nm by doping NVs in the  $^{12}\text{C}$  layer of an isotopically engineered  $^{13}\text{C}/^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$  structure and probing the coupling between the doped NVs and the  $^{13}\text{C}$  nuclear spins. Furthermore, despite their surface proximity, doped NVs embedded in  $^{12}\text{C}$  films 5 (52) nm below the surface show  $T_2$  greater than 100 (600)  $\mu\text{s}$  [1].

[1] K. Ohno *et al.*, Appl. Phys. Lett. **101**, 082413 (2012).

<sup>1</sup>This work was supported by AFSOR and DARPA.

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Date submitted: 07 Nov 2012

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