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**Microscopic investigation of the dopant oxygen distribution using  $^{199}\text{Hg}$  NMR in the high temperature superconductor  $\text{HgBa}_2\text{CuO}_{4+\delta}$** <sup>1</sup>  
YIZHOU XIN, A.M. MOUNCE<sup>2</sup>, JEONGSEOP LEE, SANGWON OH, W.P. HALPERIN, Northwestern University, A.P. REYES, P.L. KUHNS, National High Magnetic Field Laboratory, Tallahassee, M.K. CHAN, C. DORROW, L. JI, D. XIA<sup>3</sup>, X. ZHAO<sup>4</sup>, M. GREVEN, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis — In the high temperature superconductor  $\text{HgBa}_2\text{CuO}_{4+\delta}$ , it has been determined that the dopant oxygen  $\text{O}_\delta$  resides in the Hg-plane [1]. The systematic development of the  $^{199}\text{Hg}$  NMR spectrum as a function of  $\text{O}_\delta$  content is presented. For high  $\text{O}_\delta$ , 4 different resonance peaks are observed. Three of the peaks follow a binomial distribution and correspond to 0, 1, and 2  $\text{O}_\delta$  nearest neighbors. The fourth peak persists down to low doping and may be indicative of a Hg vacancy nearest neighbor. This work was supported by the DOE BES under grants No. DE-FG02-05ER46248 and No. DE-SC0006858 and the NHMFL through the NSF and State of Florida.

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