



Paraty Quantum Information School and Workshop

Solid-state spin-photon interfaces for quantum technologies

Carmem M. Gilardoni
gilardoncm@cbpf.br
Pesquisadora, CBPF

07/08/2025



CBPF
Centro Brasileiro
de Pesquisas Físicas

UNIDADE DE PESQUISA DO MCTI

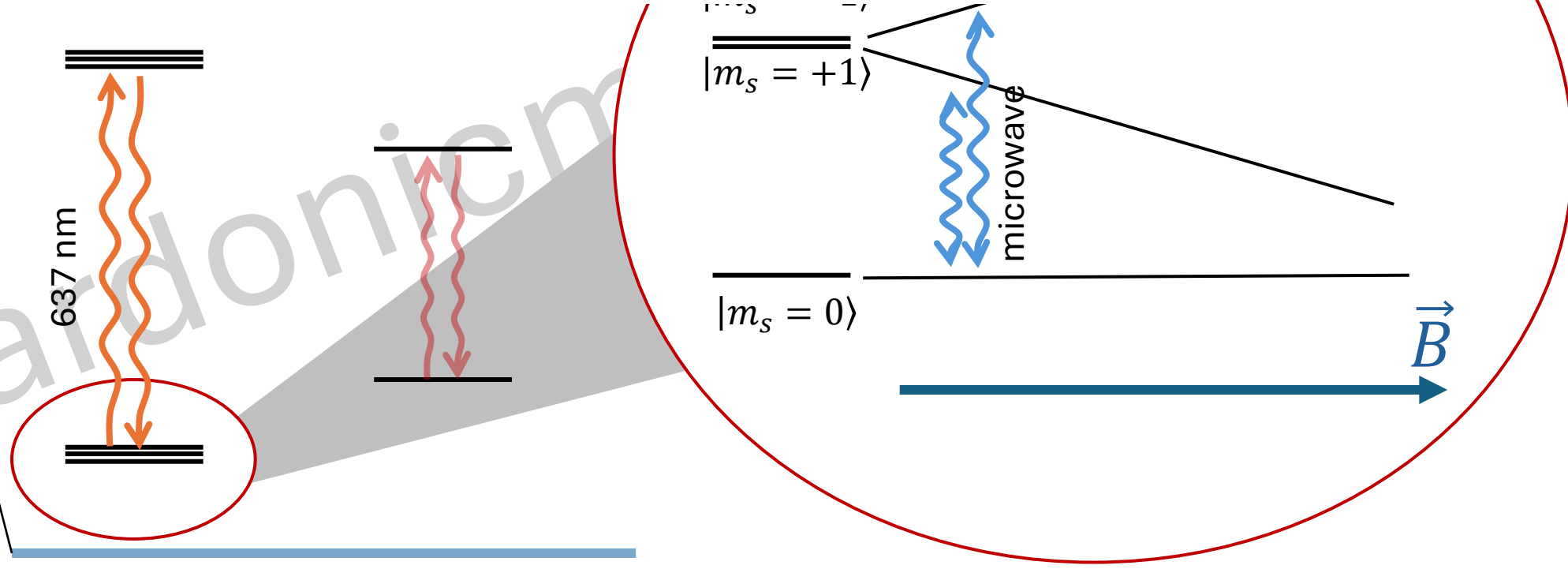
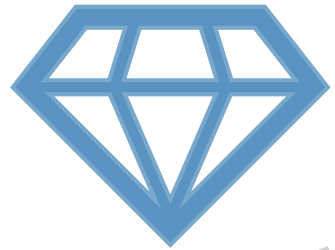
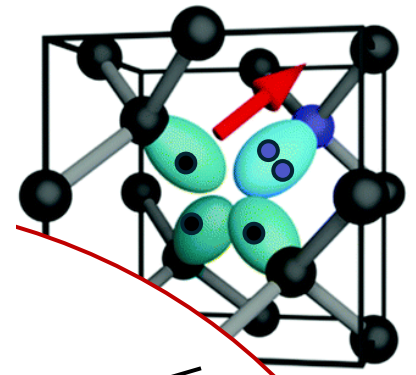
Agenda

- Wednesday (06/08/2025) – Introduction: the need for spin-photon interfaces, examples of spin-photon interfaces, the NV system in diamond
- Thursday (07/08/2025) – The NV system in diamond: spin control protocols and implementation as quantum sensing and quantum computing platform.
- Saturday (09/08/2025) – Quantum communication demonstrations using the NV and alternative systems.

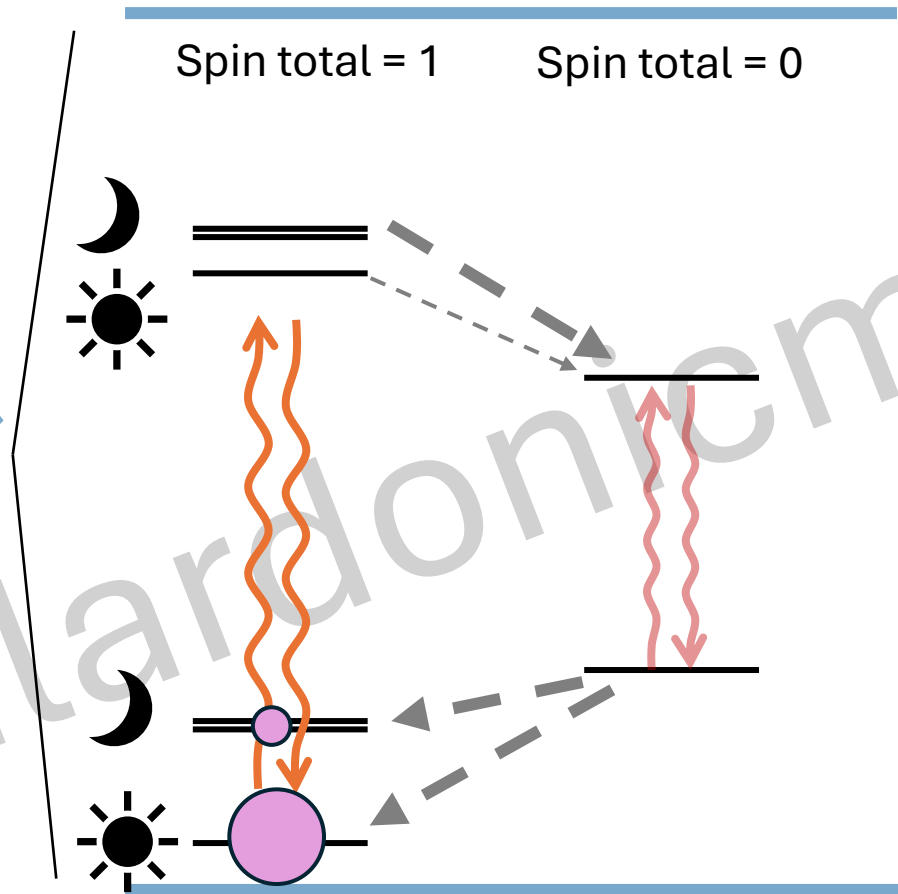
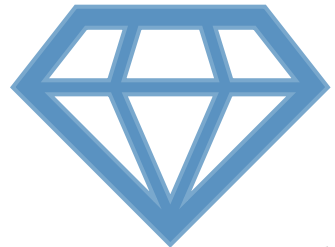
The NV⁻ – Fine structure of the ground state

$$\hat{H} = \overbrace{\hbar D \left[\hat{S}_Z^2 - \frac{2}{3} \right] + \hbar E (\hat{S}_X^2 - \hat{S}_Y^2)}^{\text{zero-field term}} + \overbrace{\hbar \gamma_{nv} \vec{B} \cdot \hat{\vec{S}}}^{\text{magnetic interaction}} + \overbrace{\hbar \delta_{\parallel} \mathcal{E}_Z \left[\hat{S}_Z^2 - \frac{2}{3} \right] - \hbar \delta_{\perp} [\mathcal{E}_X (\hat{S}_X \hat{S}_Y + \hat{S}_Y \hat{S}_X) + \mathcal{E}_Y (\hat{S}_X^2 - \hat{S}_Y^2)]}^{\text{electric interaction}}$$

$$+ \hbar \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\underbrace{\hat{\vec{S}} N_i \hat{\vec{I}}_i}_{\text{hyperfine interaction}} + \underbrace{\gamma_i \vec{B} \cdot \hat{\vec{I}}_i}_{\text{nuclear Zeeman interaction}} + \underbrace{Q_i \hat{I}_{Z,i}^2}_{\text{nuclear quadrupole interaction}} \right)$$



The NV⁻ – photodynamics

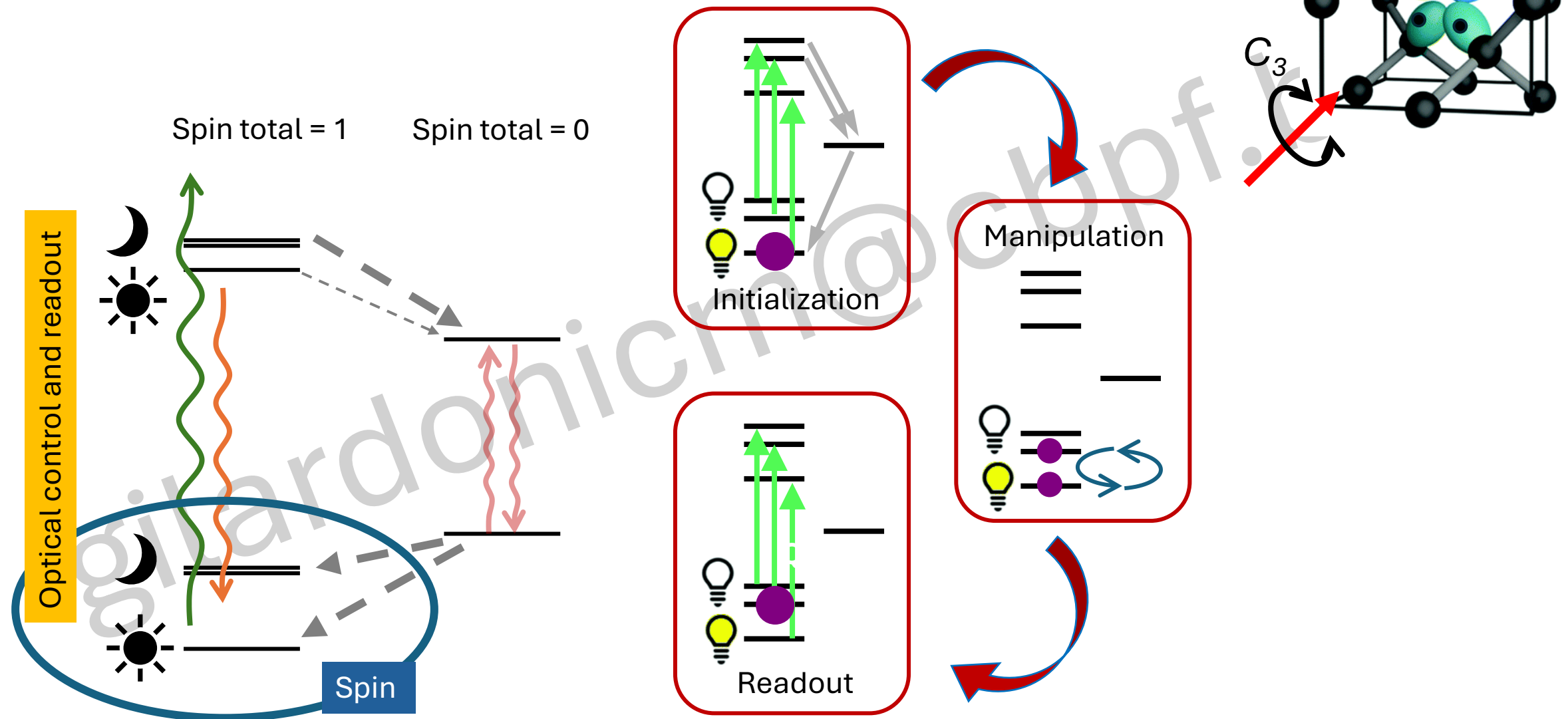


Consequence 1: The photon emission rate of NV depends on the spin state! I can *read* the spin state by detecting the emitted photons

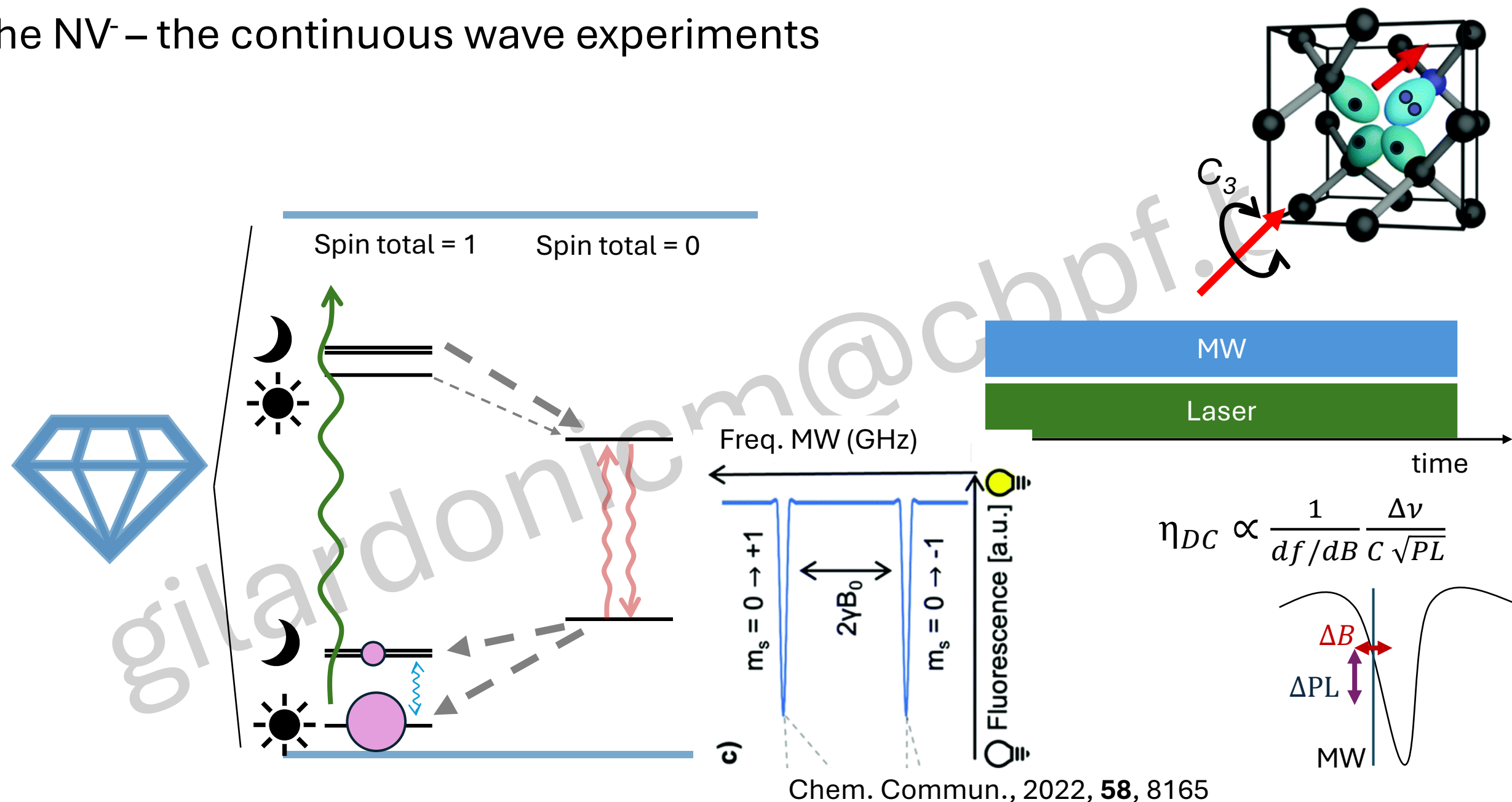
Consequence 2: NV illumination allows you to *initialize* the spin through repeated optical transitions (even at room temperature!)

The NV⁻

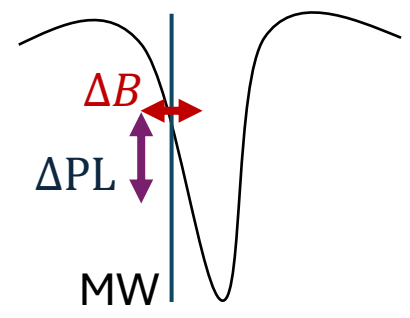
Qubit Operation Loop



The NV⁻ – the continuous wave experiments



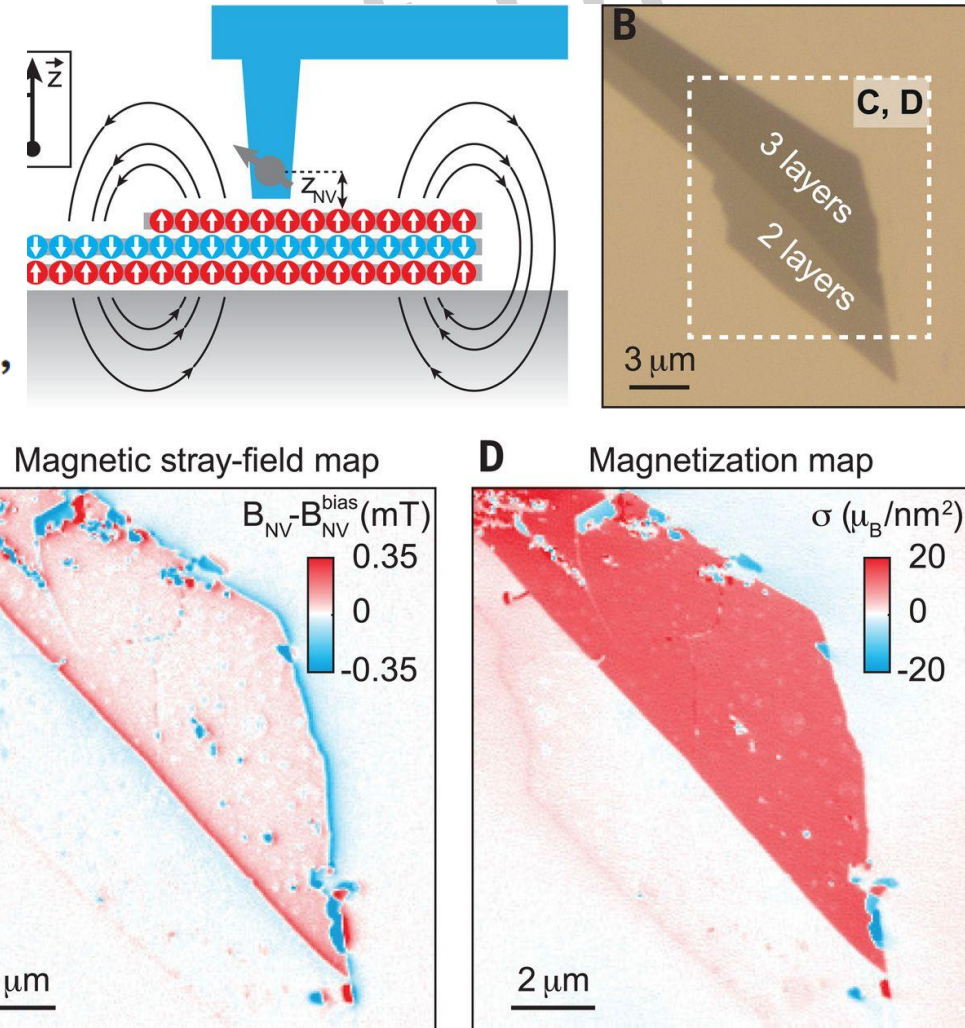
$$\eta_{DC} \propto \frac{1}{df/dB} \frac{\Delta\nu}{C \sqrt{PL}}$$



Probing magnetism in 2D materials at the nanoscale with single-spin microscopy

L. Thiel¹, Z. Wang^{2,3}, M. A. Tschudin¹, D. Rohner¹, I. Gutiérrez-Lezama^{2,3}, N. Ubrig^{2,3}, M. Gibertini^{2,4}, E. Giannini², A. F. Morpurgo^{2,3}, P. Maletinsky^{1*}

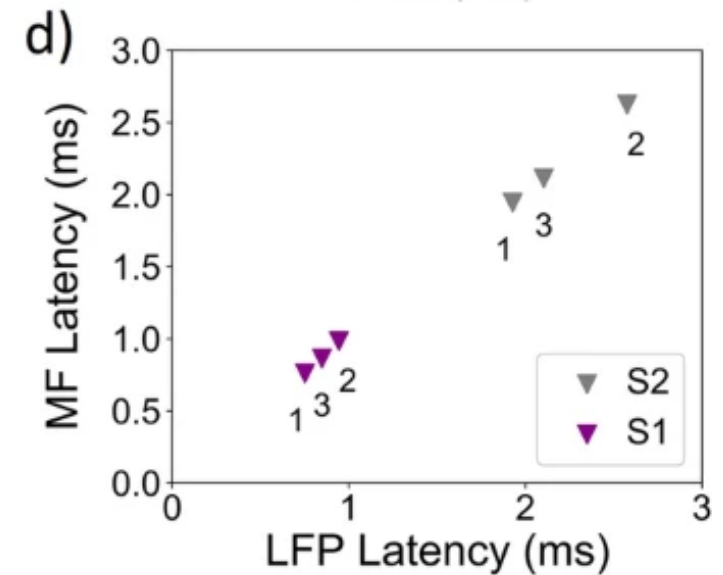
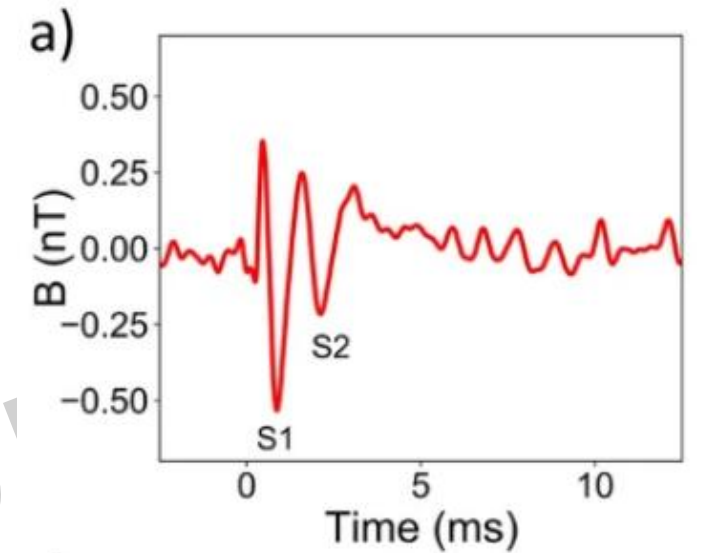
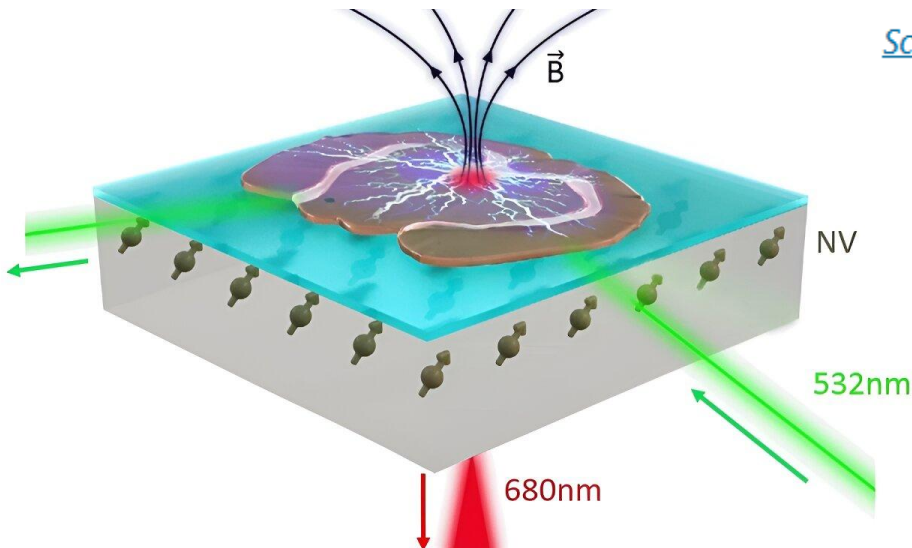
Thiel *et al.*, *Science* **364**, 973–976 (2019)



Microscopic-scale magnetic recording of brain neuronal electrical activity using a diamond quantum sensor

Nikolaj Winther Hansen^{1,9}, James Luke Webb^{2,9}✉, Luca Troise^{2,9}, Christoffer Olsson³, Leo Tomasevic⁴, Ovidiu Brinza⁵, Jocelyn Achard⁵, Robert Staacke⁶, Michael Kieschnick⁶, Jan Meijer⁶, Axel Thielscher^{3,4}, Hartwig Roman Siebner^{4,7,8}, Kirstine Berg-Sørensen³, Jean-François Perrier¹, Alexander Huck² & Ulrik Lund Andersen²

[Scientific Reports](#) **13**, Article number: 12407 (2023)



Laser

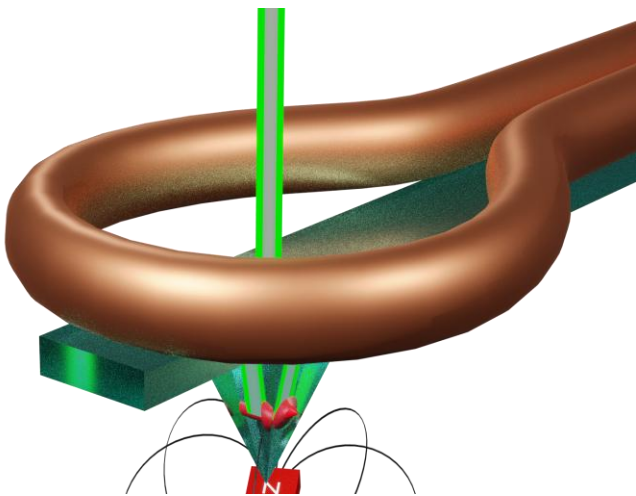
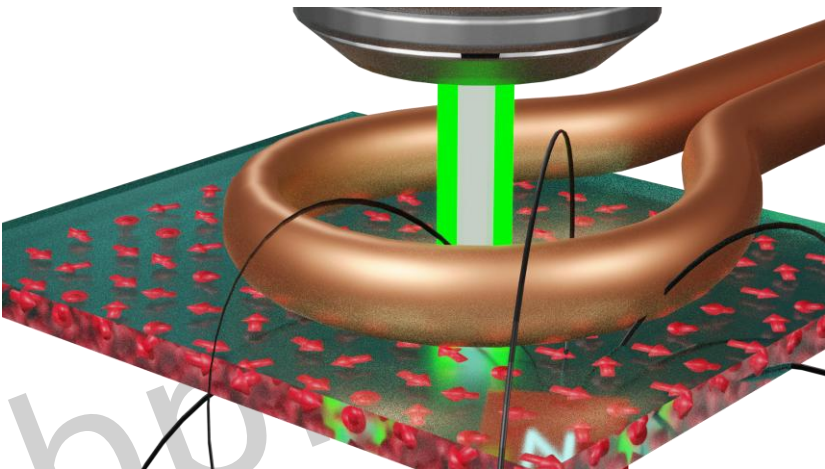
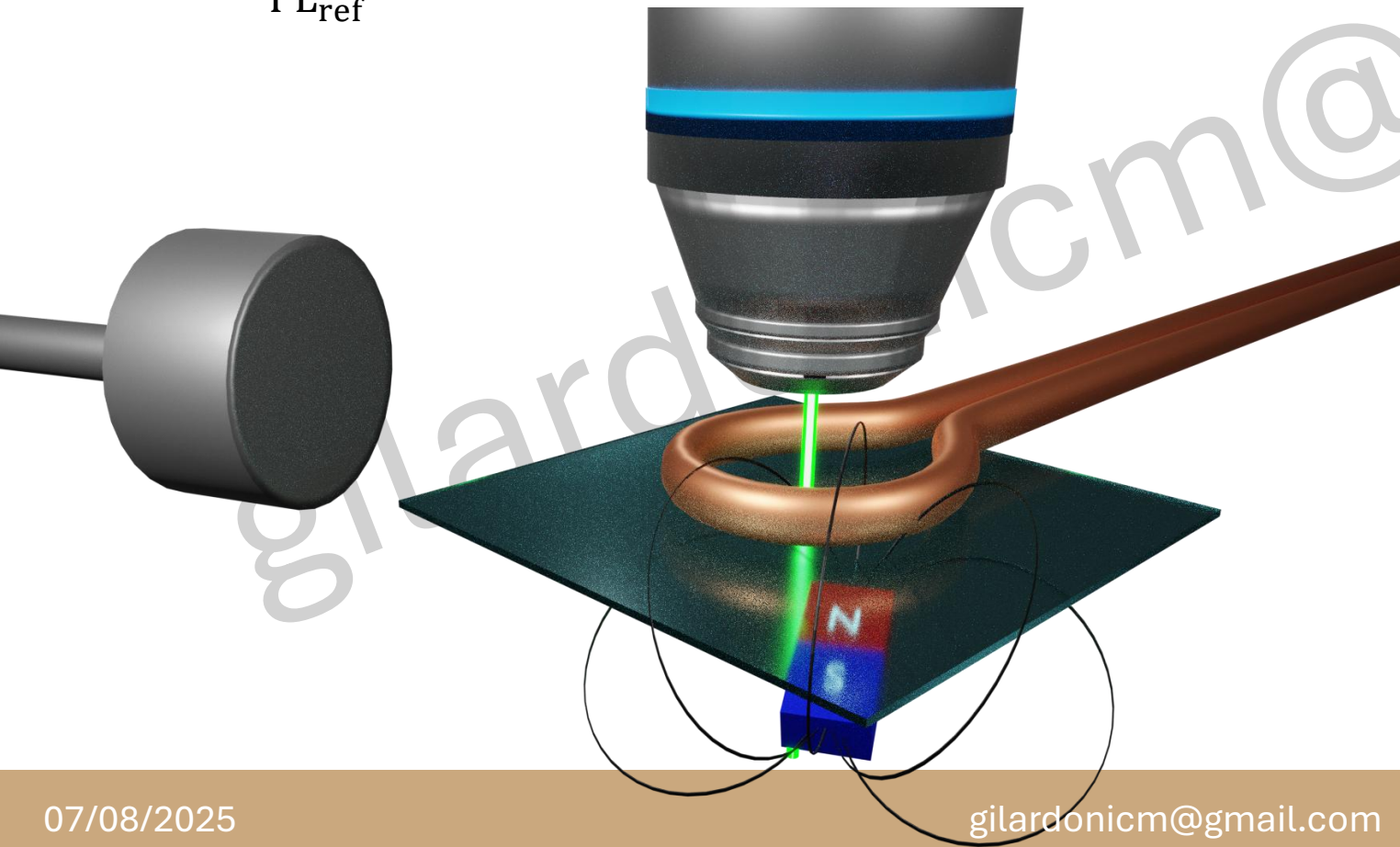
MW

signal

Ref.

$$C = \frac{PL_{\text{Sig}} - PL_{\text{ref}}}{PL_{\text{ref}}}$$

$$\eta_{DC} \propto \frac{1}{df/dB} \frac{\Delta\nu}{C \sqrt{PL}}$$



Laser

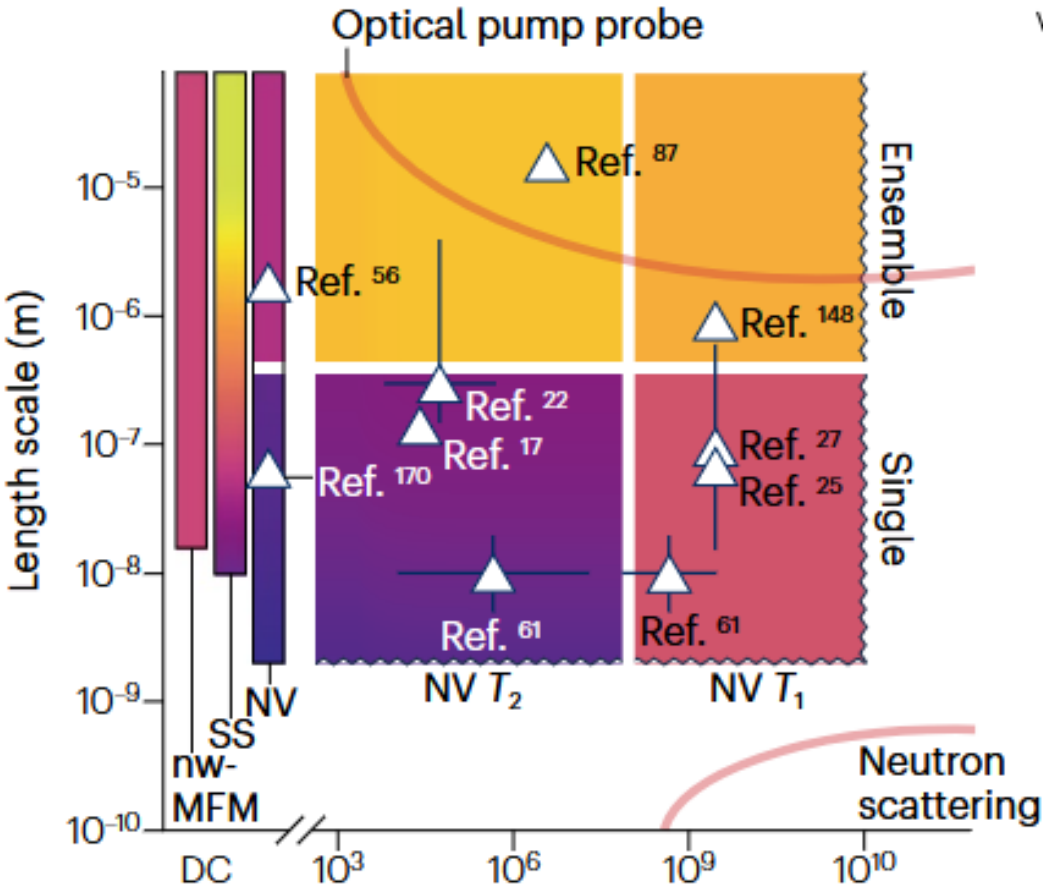
MW

Itself

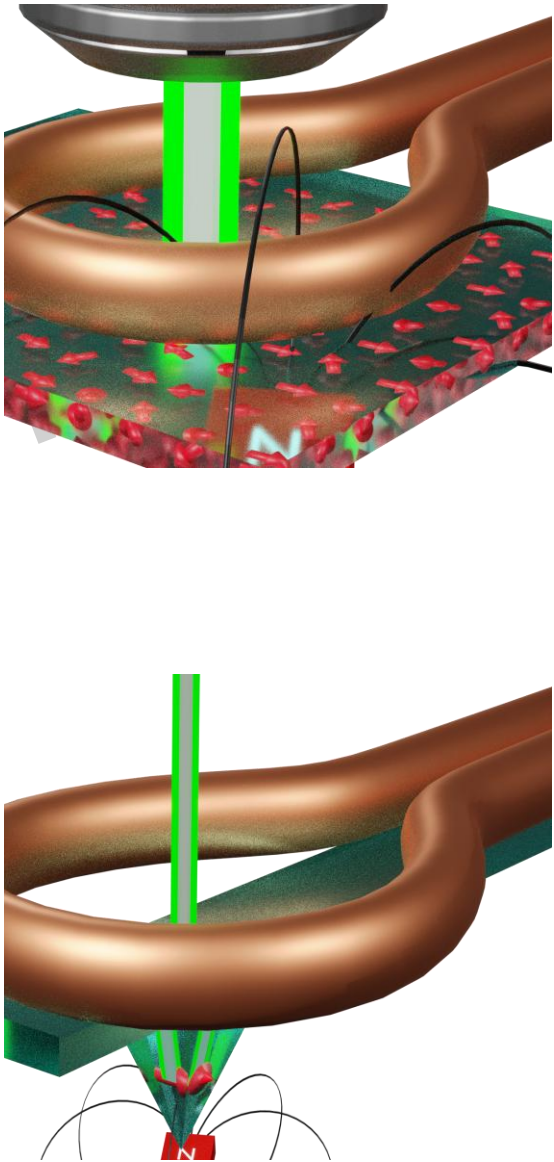
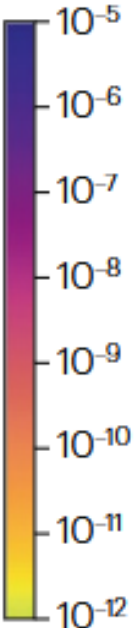
Ref

$$C = \frac{PL_{Sig} - PL_{ref}}{PL_{ref}}$$

d



$$\eta_B \text{ (T Hz}^{-1/2}\text{)}$$
$$\sqrt{\eta_S} \text{ (T Hz}^{-1/4}\text{)}$$



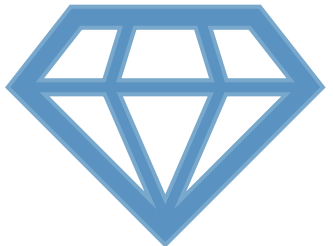
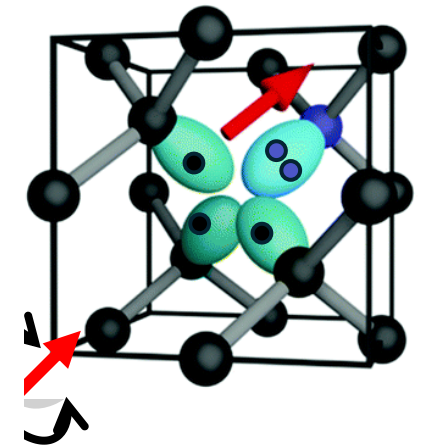
Nature Reviews Physics

Volume 6 | December 2024 | 753–768

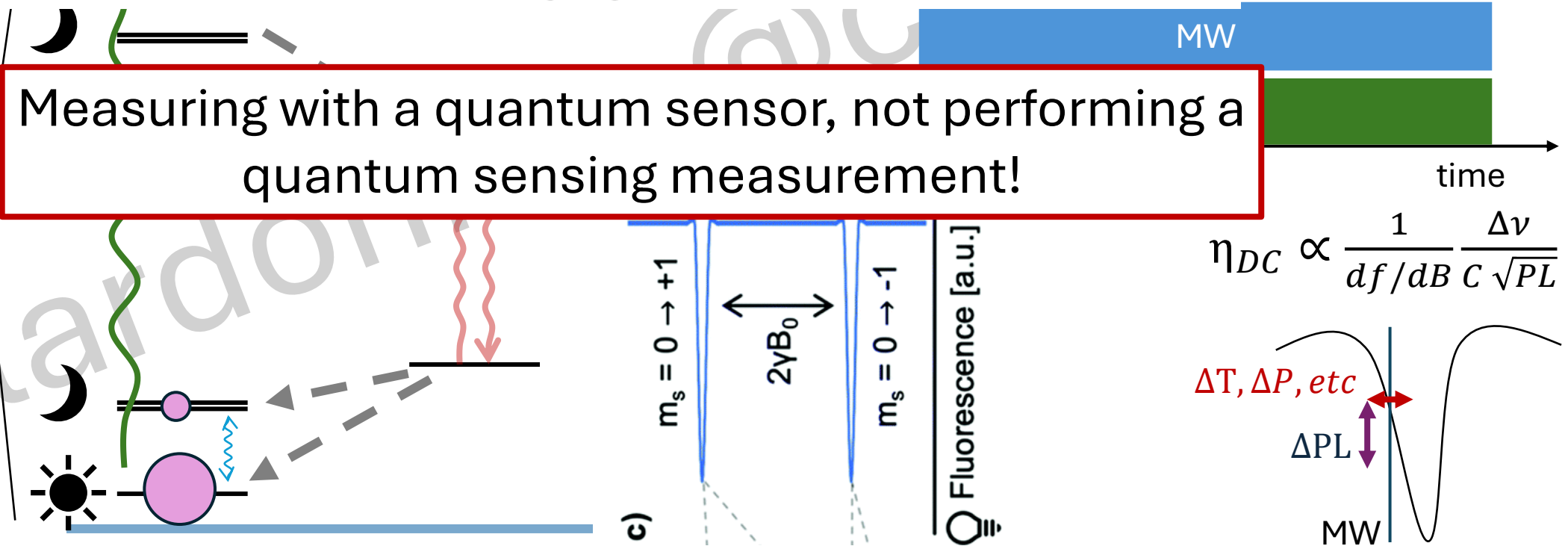
The NV⁻ – the CW experiments

$$\hat{H} = \overbrace{\hbar D \left[\hat{S}_Z^2 - \frac{2}{3} \right] + \hbar E (\hat{S}_X^2 - \hat{S}_Y^2)}^{\text{zero-field term}} + \overbrace{\hbar \gamma_{nv} \vec{B} \cdot \hat{\vec{S}}}^{\text{magnetic interaction}} + \overbrace{\hbar \delta_{\parallel} \mathcal{E}_Z \left[\hat{S}_Z^2 - \frac{2}{3} \right] - \hbar \delta_{\perp} [\mathcal{E}_X (\hat{S}_X \hat{S}_Y + \hat{S}_Y \hat{S}_X) + \mathcal{E}_Y (\hat{S}_X^2 - \hat{S}_Y^2)]}_{\text{electric interaction}}$$

$$+ \hbar \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\underbrace{\hat{\vec{S}} \mathcal{N}_i \hat{\vec{I}}_i}_{\text{hyperfine interaction}} + \underbrace{\gamma_i \vec{B} \cdot \hat{\vec{I}}_i}_{\text{nuclear Zeeman interaction}} + \underbrace{Q_i \hat{I}_{Z,i}^2}_{\text{nuclear quadrupole interaction}} \right)$$



Measuring with a quantum sensor, not performing a quantum sensing measurement!

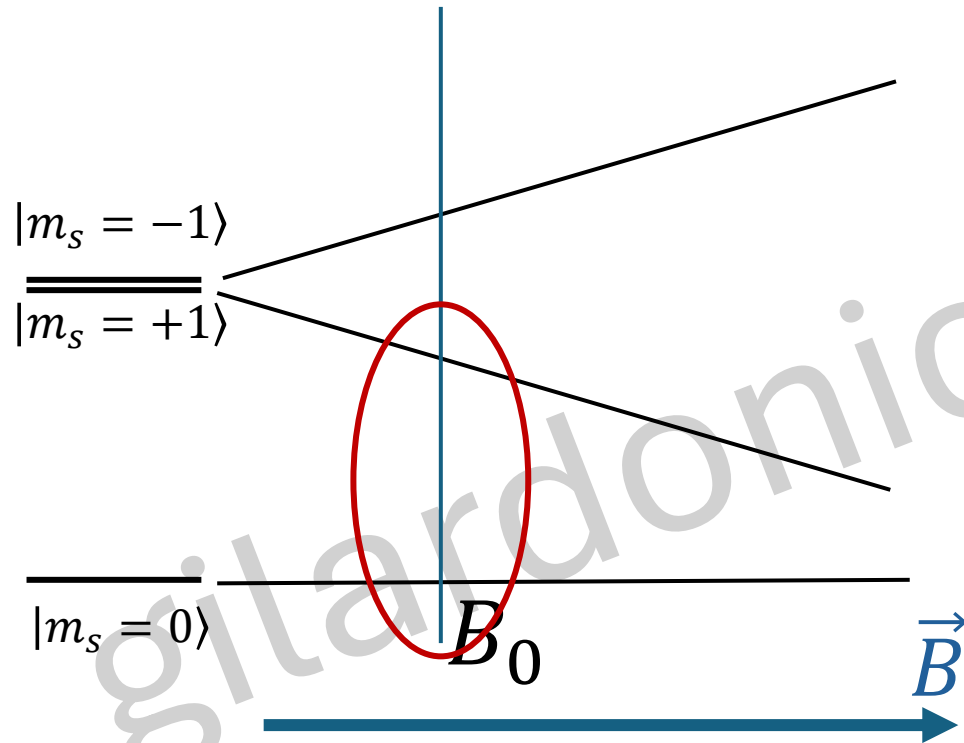


Chem. Commun., 2022, **58**, 8165

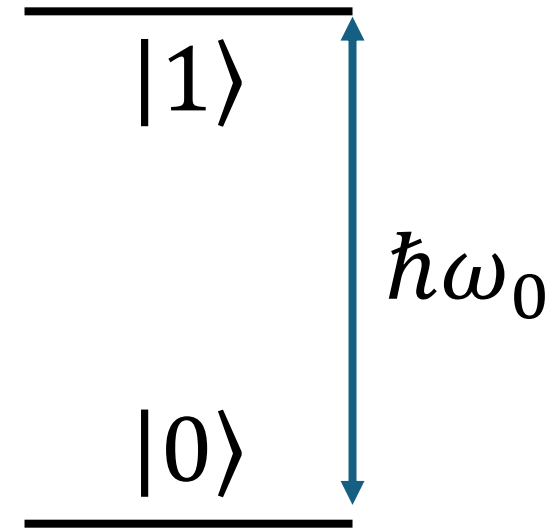
Ramsey, Echoes, Relaxometry

- The quantum state and its evolution in time

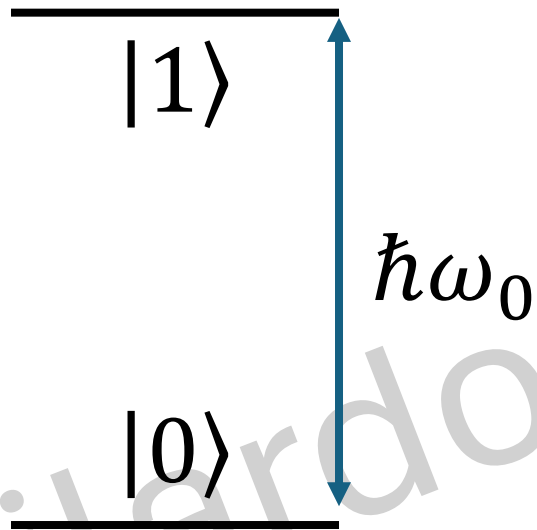
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = H_0 |\psi(t)\rangle$$
$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{H_0 t}{\hbar}} |\psi_0\rangle$$



Sailor



Ramsey, Echoes, Relaxometry



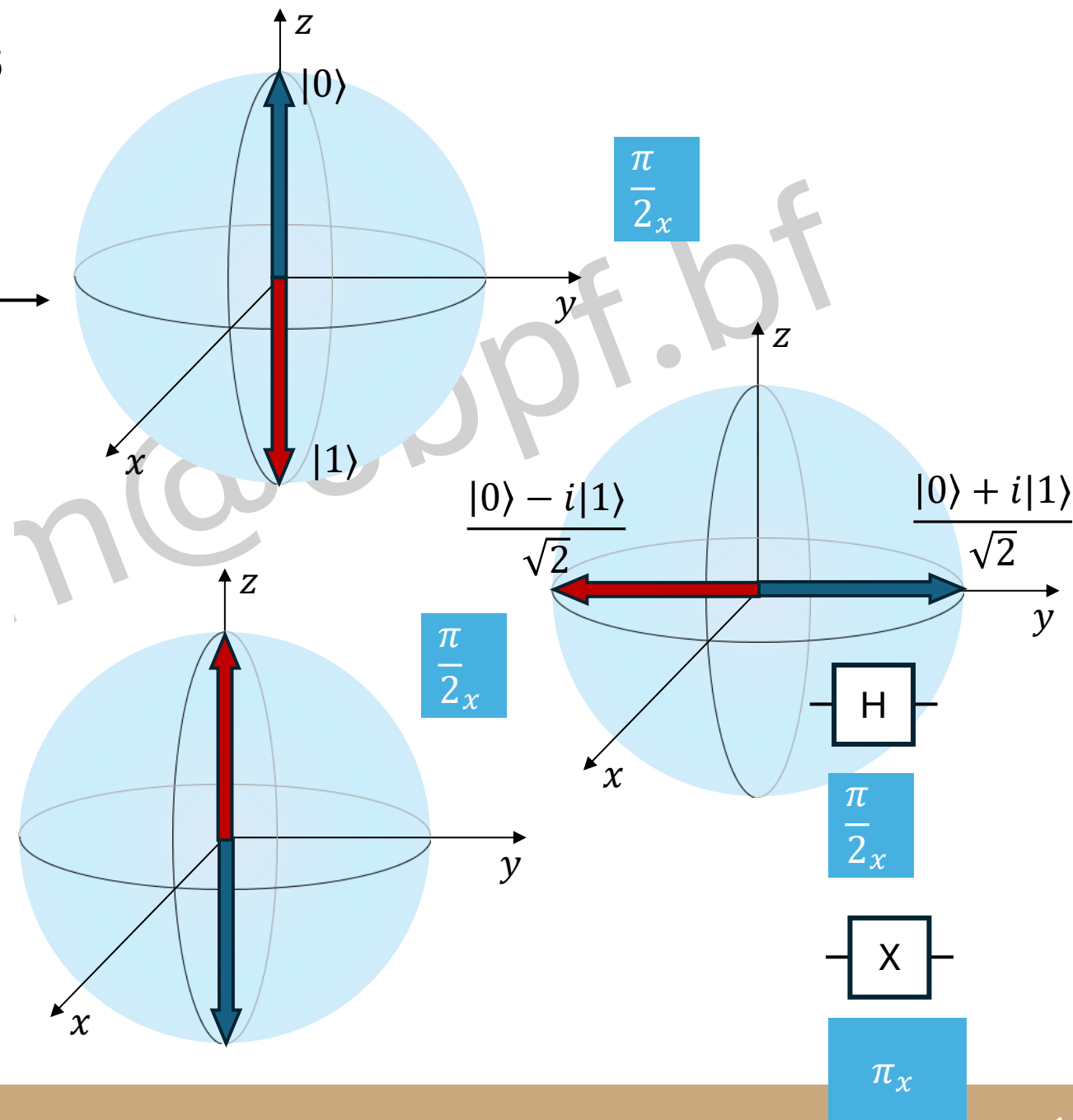
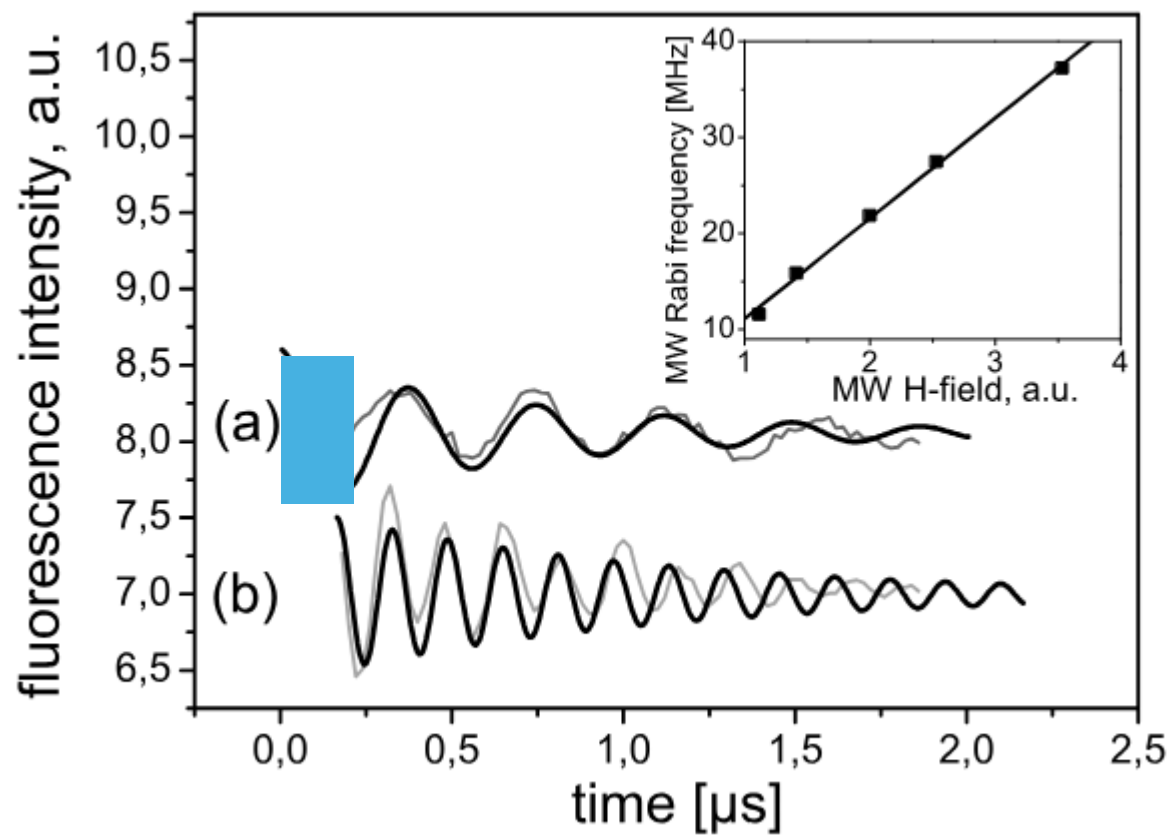
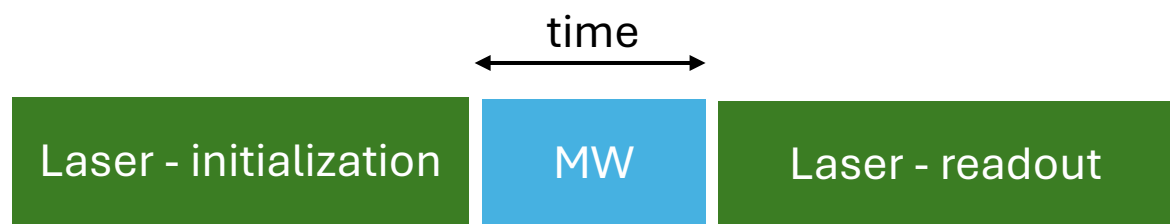
$$i\hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial t} |\psi(t)\rangle = H_0 |\psi(t)\rangle$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = e^{-i\frac{H_0 t}{\hbar}} |\psi_0\rangle$$

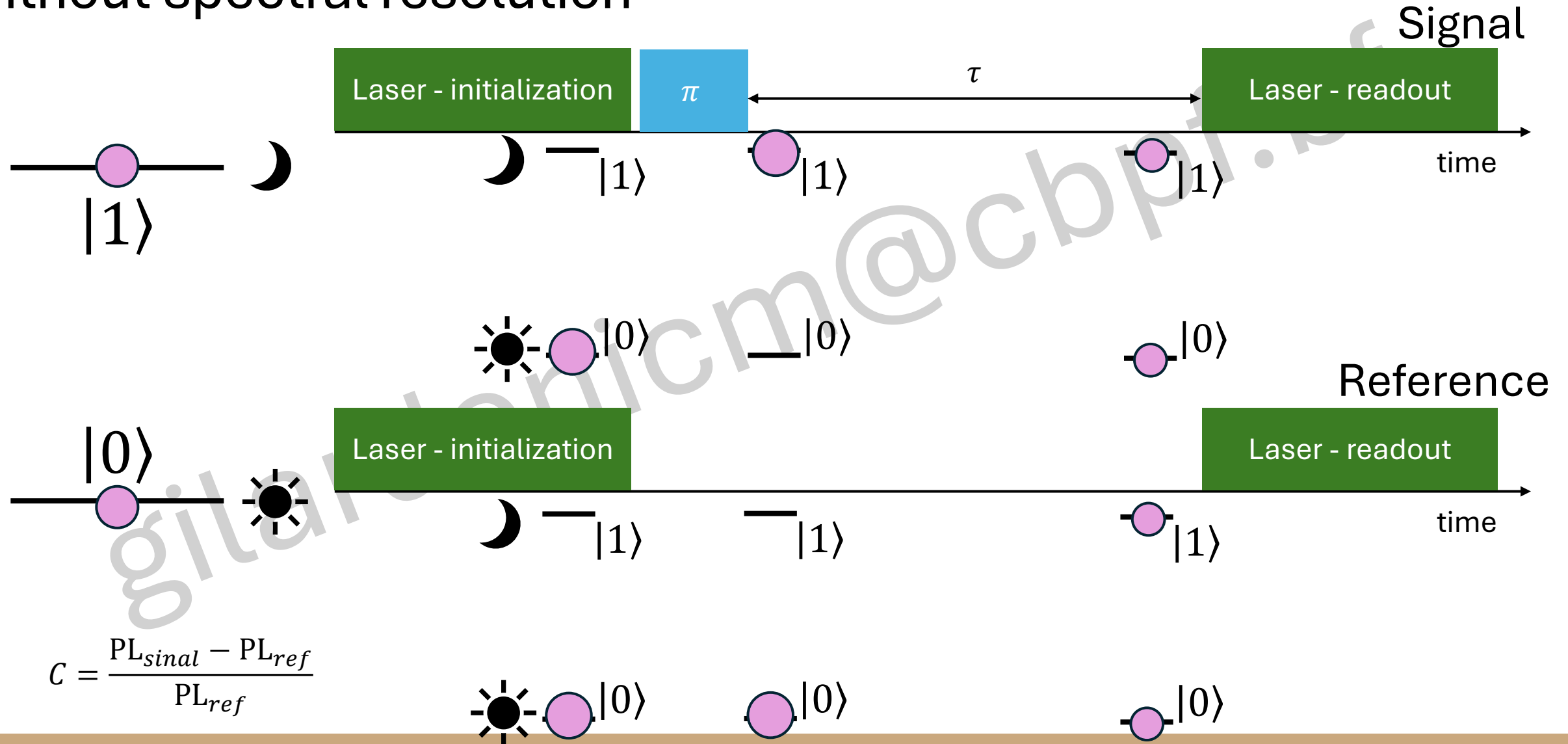
$$\text{if } |\psi_0\rangle = c_0 |0\rangle + c_1 |1\rangle,$$

$$|\psi(t)\rangle = c_0 |0\rangle + c_1 e^{-i\omega_0 t} |1\rangle$$

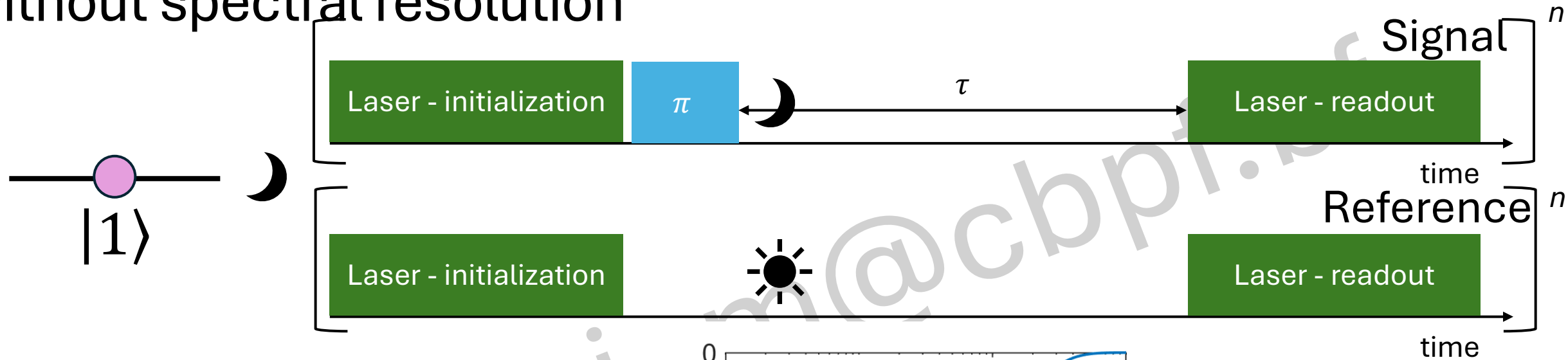
The effect of microwave pulses



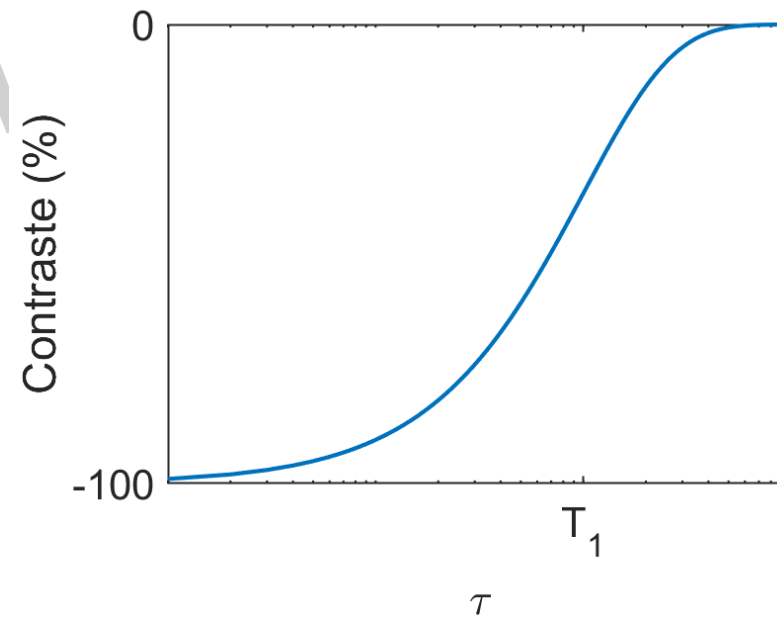
Relaxometry Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields without spectral resolution



Relaxometry Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields without spectral resolution



$$C = \frac{PL_{\text{signal}} - PL_{\text{ref}}}{PL_{\text{ref}}}$$



Quantum Sensing of Free Radical Generation in Mitochondria of Single Heart Muscle Cells during Hypoxia and Reoxygenation

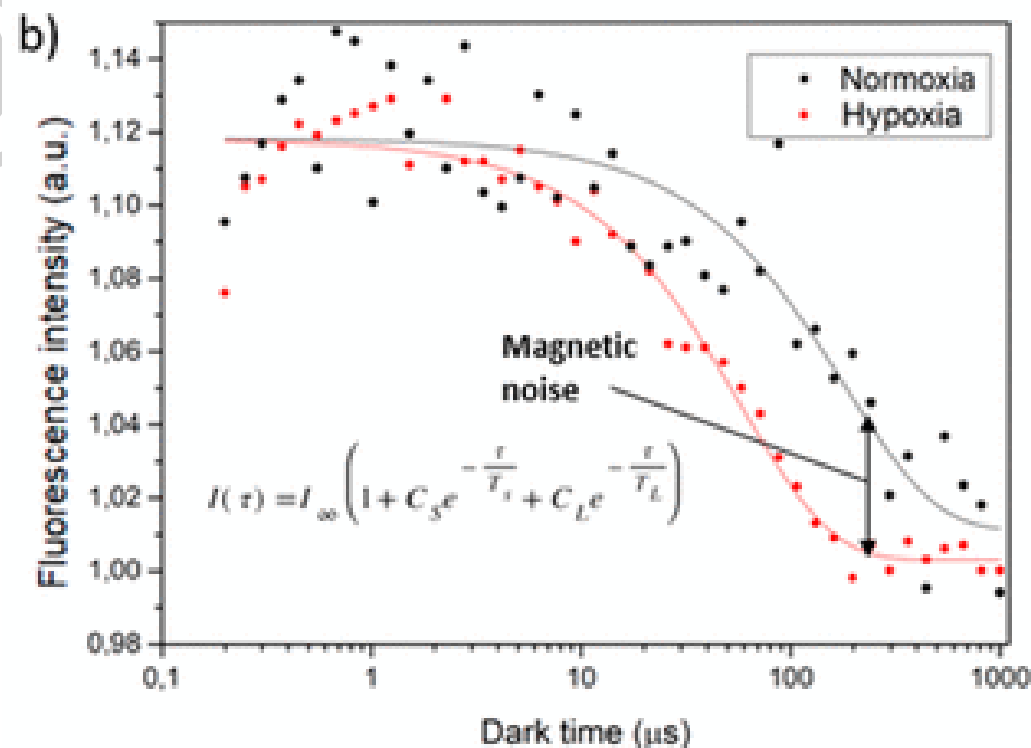
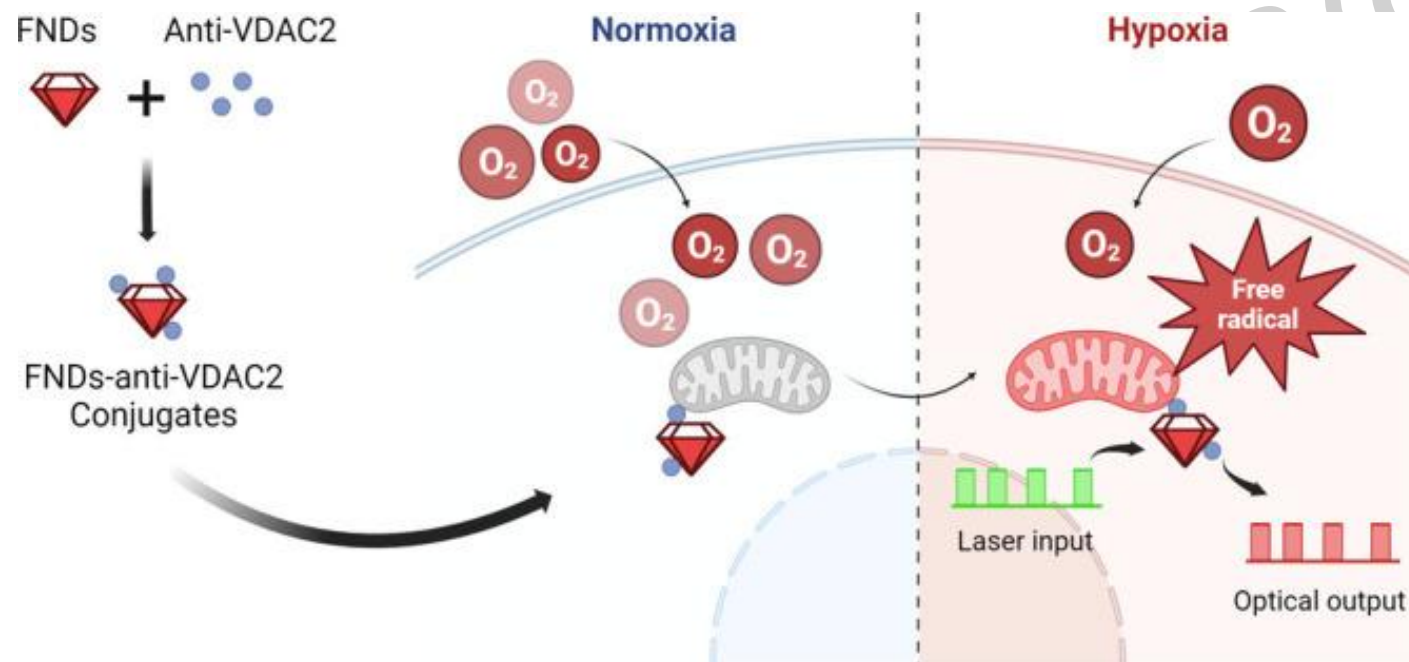
Siyu Fan, Han Gao, Yue Zhang, Linyan Nie, Raquel Bártolo, Reinier Bron, Hélder A. Santos, and Romana Schirhagl*



Cite This: *ACS Nano* 2024, 18, 2982–2991



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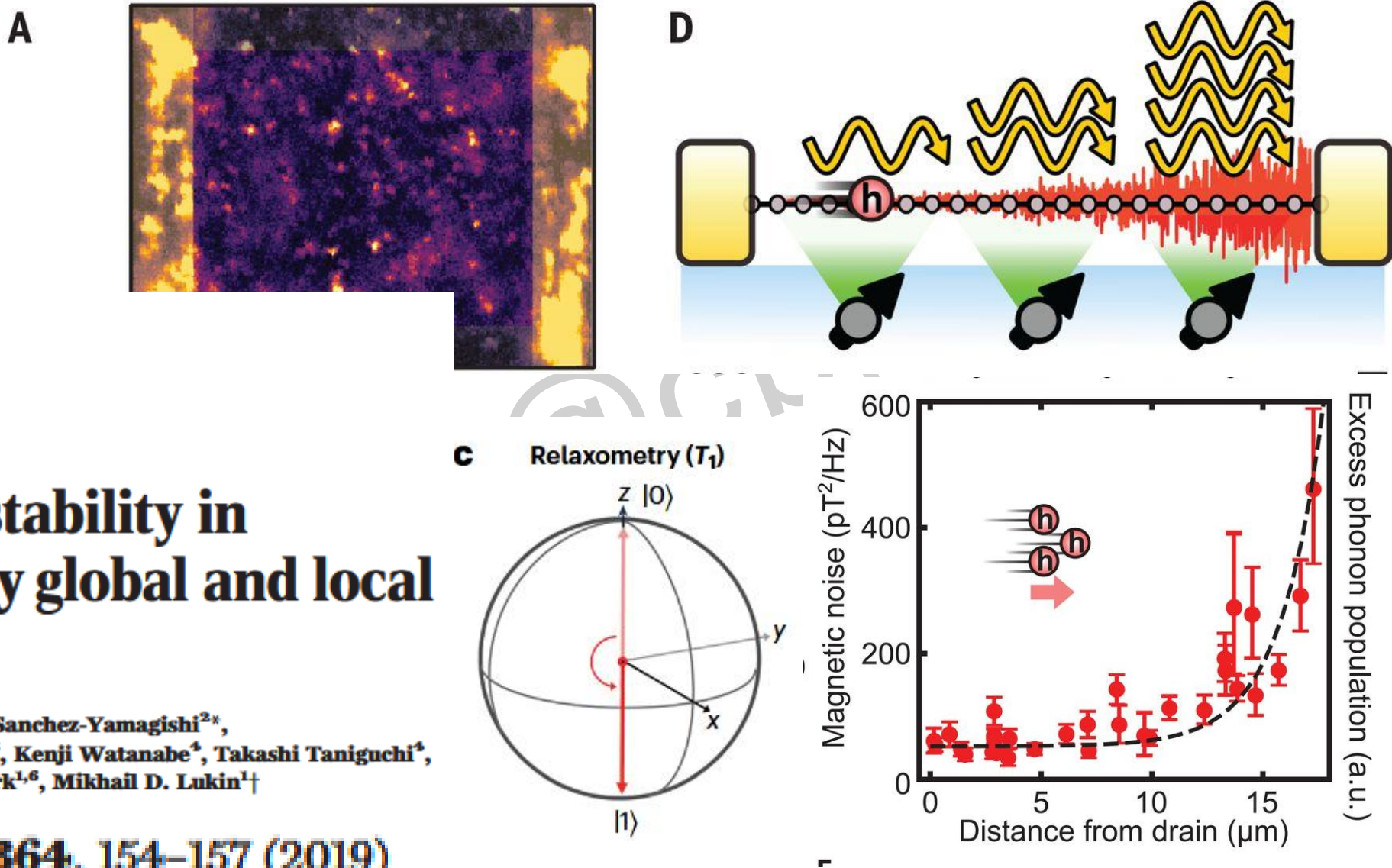
REPORT

PHYSICS

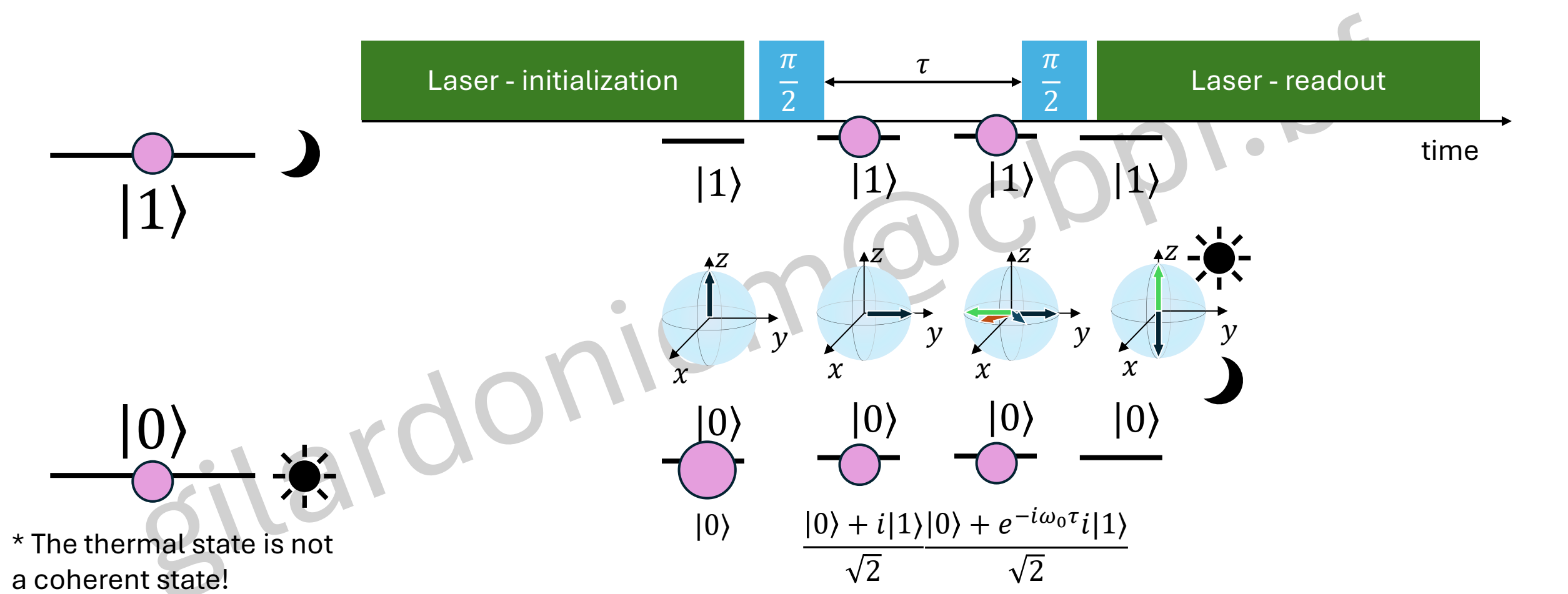
Electron-phonon instability in graphene revealed by global and local noise probes

Trond I. Andersen^{1*}, Bo L. Dwyer^{1*}, Javier D. Sanchez-Yamagishi^{2*},
 Joaquin F. Rodriguez-Nieva¹, Kartiek Agarwal³, Kenji Watanabe⁴, Takashi Taniguchi⁴,
 Eugene A. Demler¹, Philip Kim^{1,5}, Hongkun Park^{1,6}, Mikhail D. Lukin^{1†}

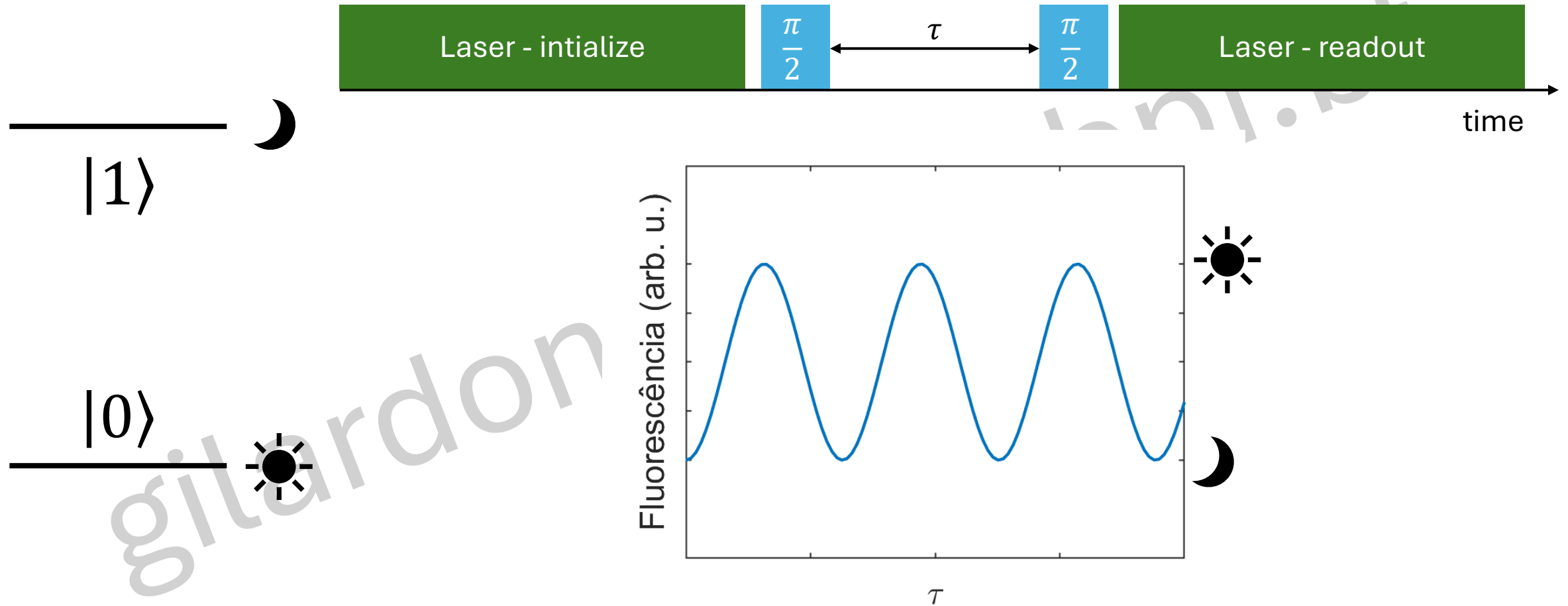
Andersen *et al.*, *Science* **364**, 154–157 (2019)



Ramsey measurement – quantum sensor of DC fields

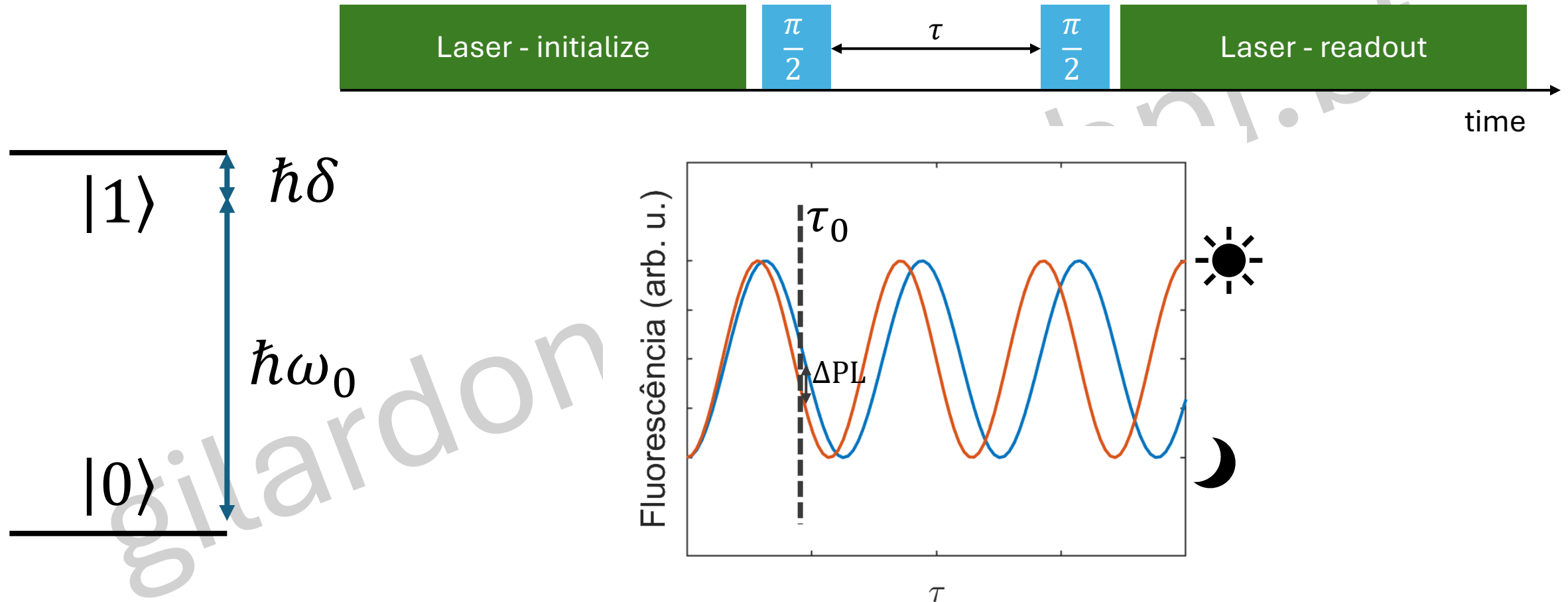


Ramsey measure – quantum sensor of DC fields



As it evolves, the quantum state acquires a phase that depends on the energy of the states

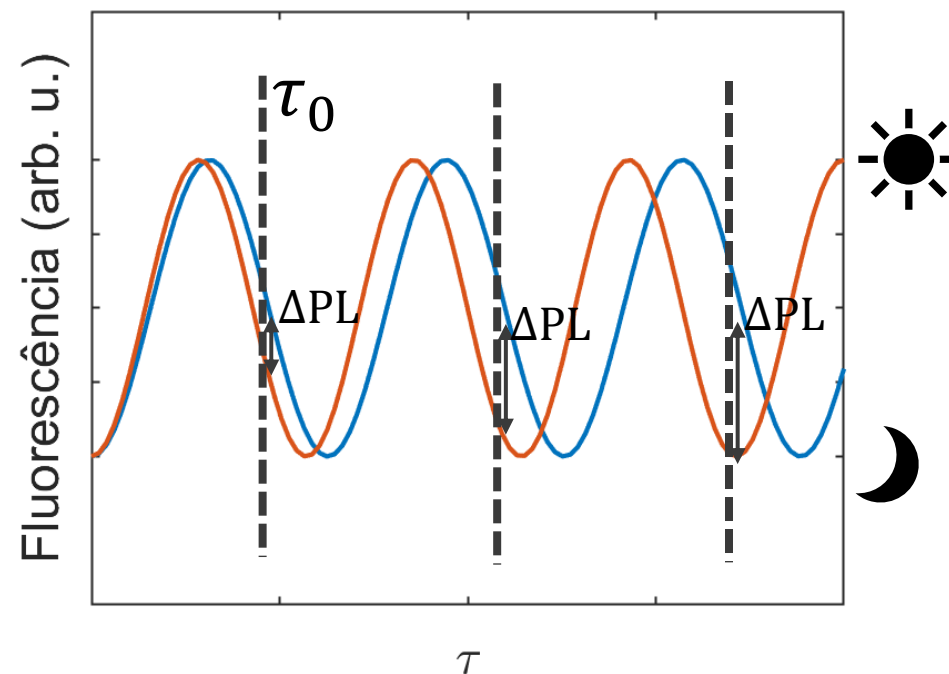
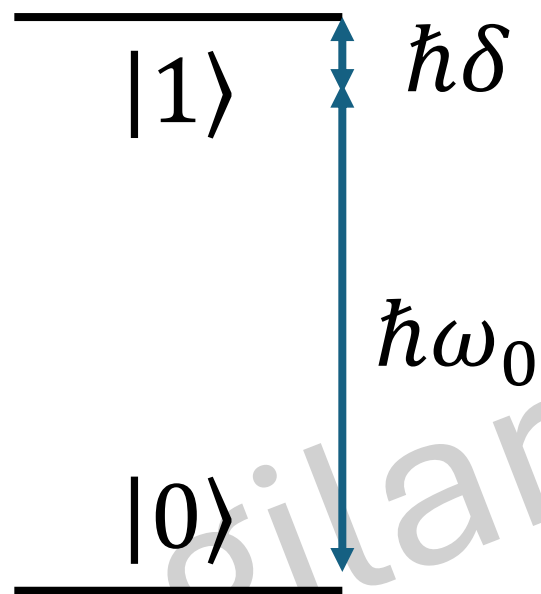
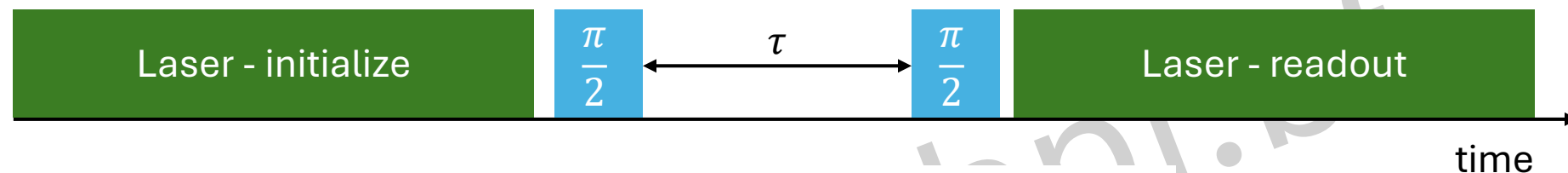
Ramsey measure – quantum sensor of DC fields



As it evolves, the quantum state acquires a phase that depends on the energy of the states

Ramsey's Measure

The longer the evolution time, the more information we can acquire about the system.

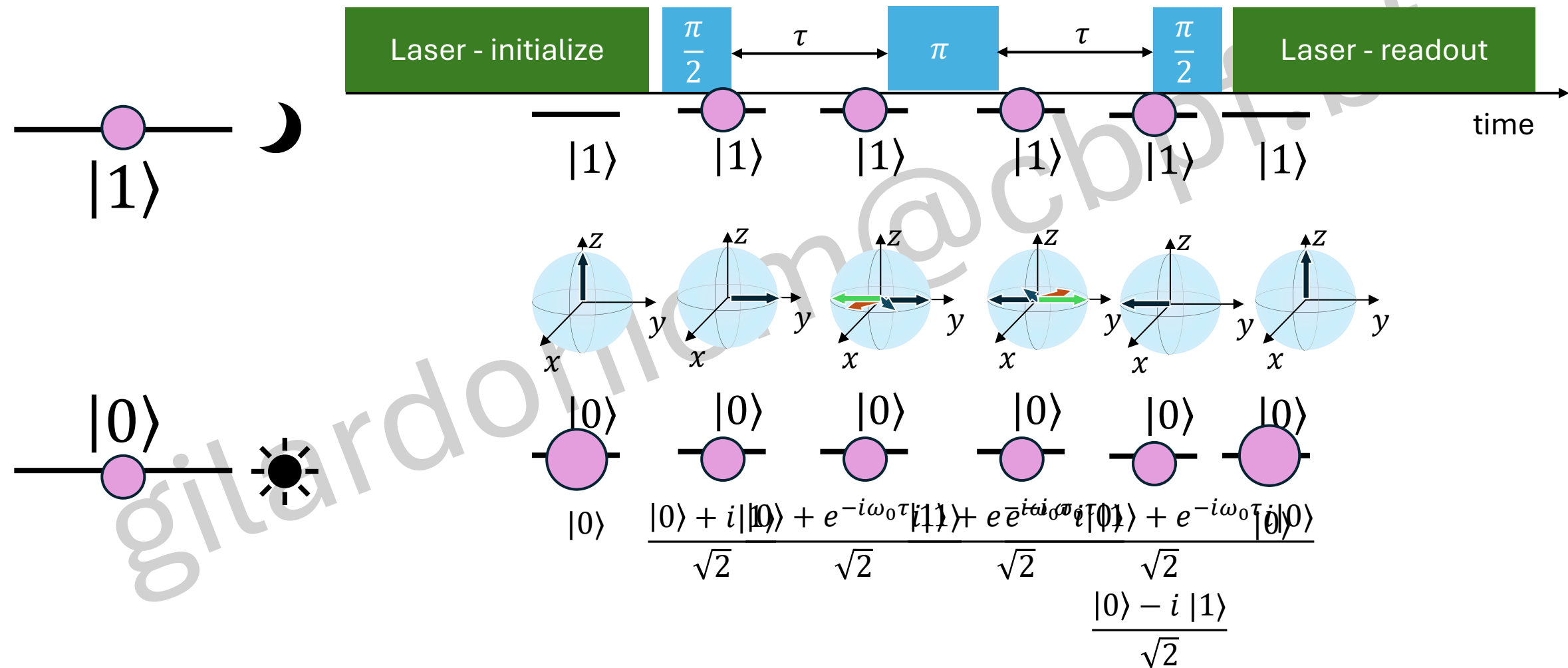


$$\eta_{DC} \propto \frac{\sqrt{2}e}{\gamma C \sqrt{T_2^*}}$$

As it evolves, the quantum state acquires a phase that depends on the energy of the states

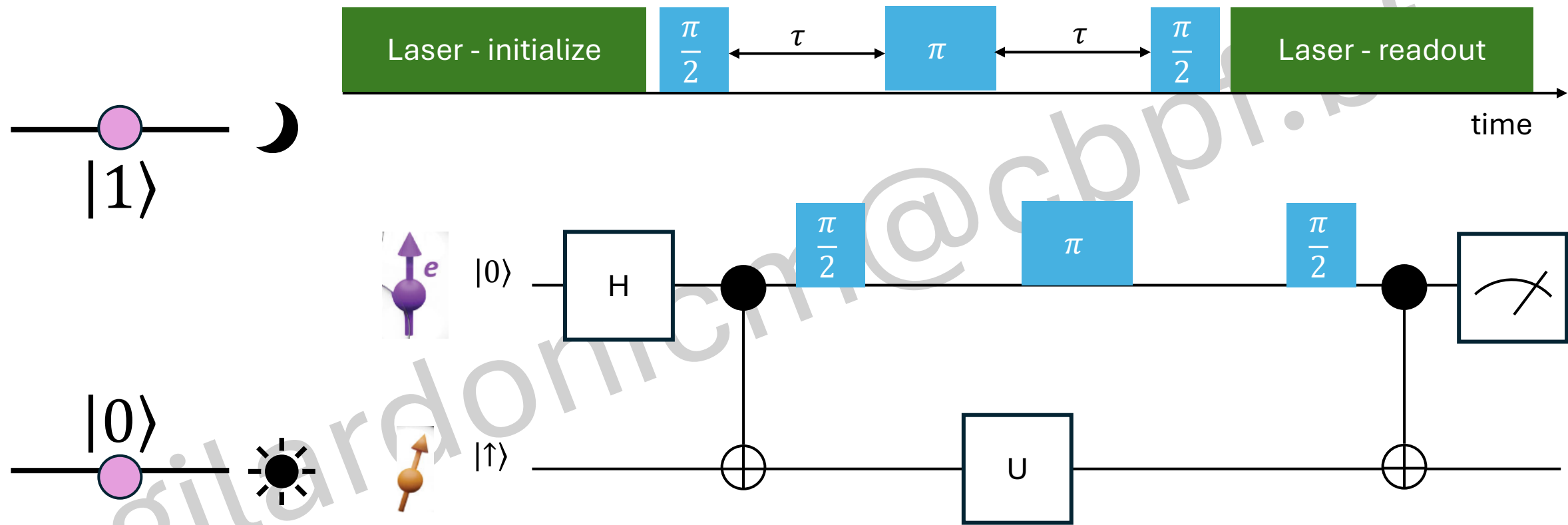
Echo Measurement – decouple from the environment

This experiment is not sensitive to DC fields!!



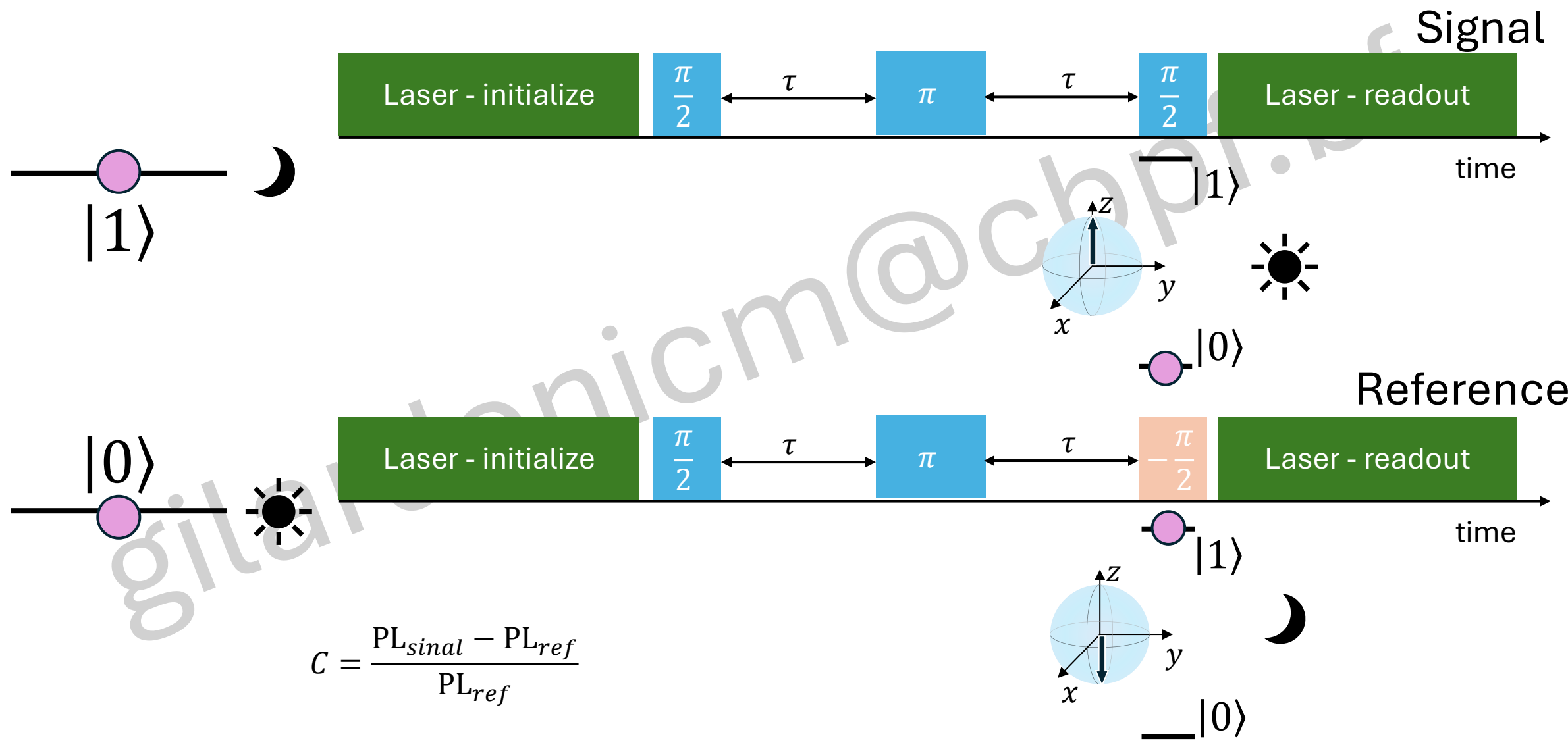
Echo Measurement – decouple from the environment

This experiment is not sensitive to DC fields!!



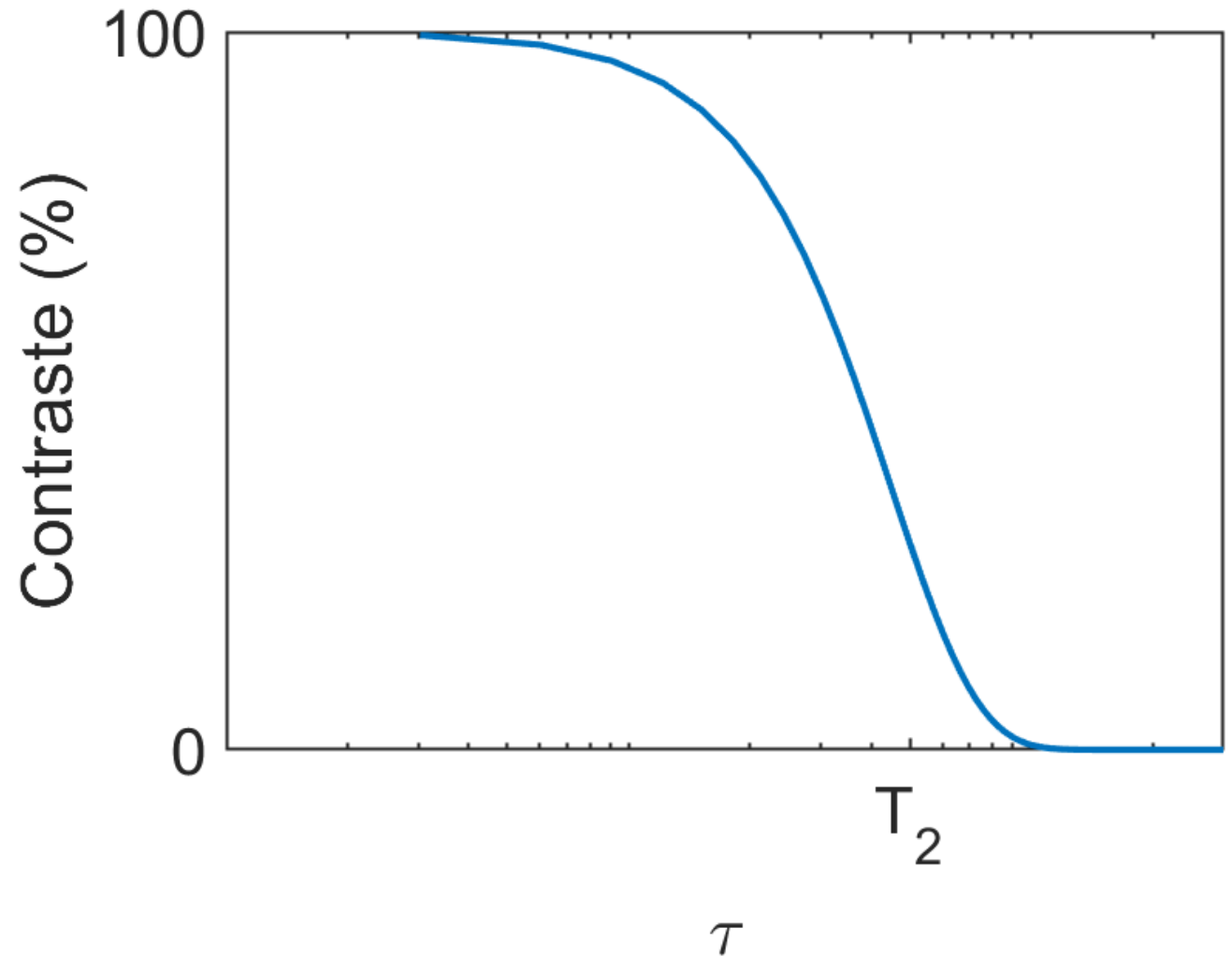
Echo Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields

This experiment is not sensitive to DC fields!!



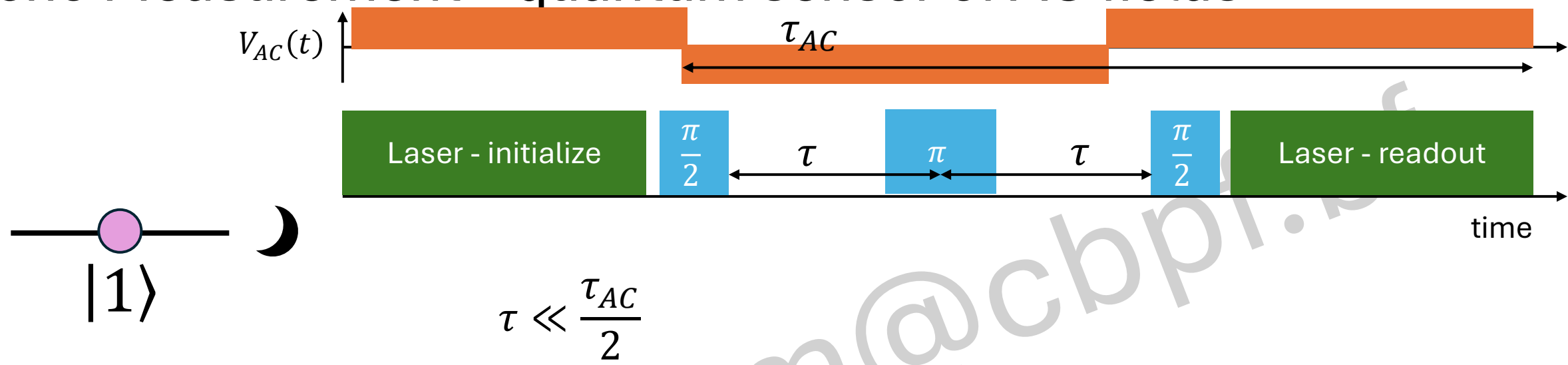
Echo Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields

This experiment is not sensitive to DC fields!!

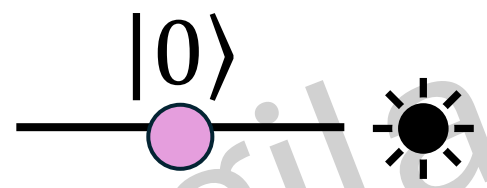


$$C = \frac{PL_{sinal} - PL_{ref}}{PL_{ref}}$$

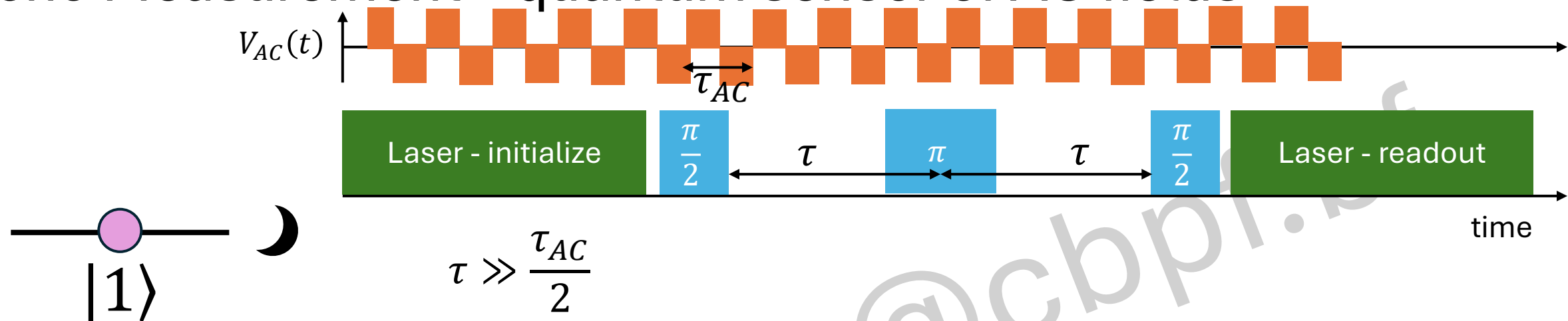
Echo Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields



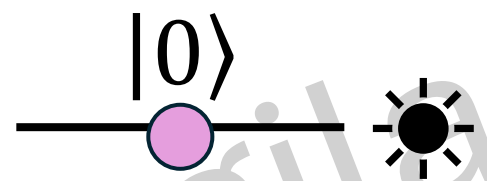
The AC field is 'almost' a DC field, and does not affect my measurement



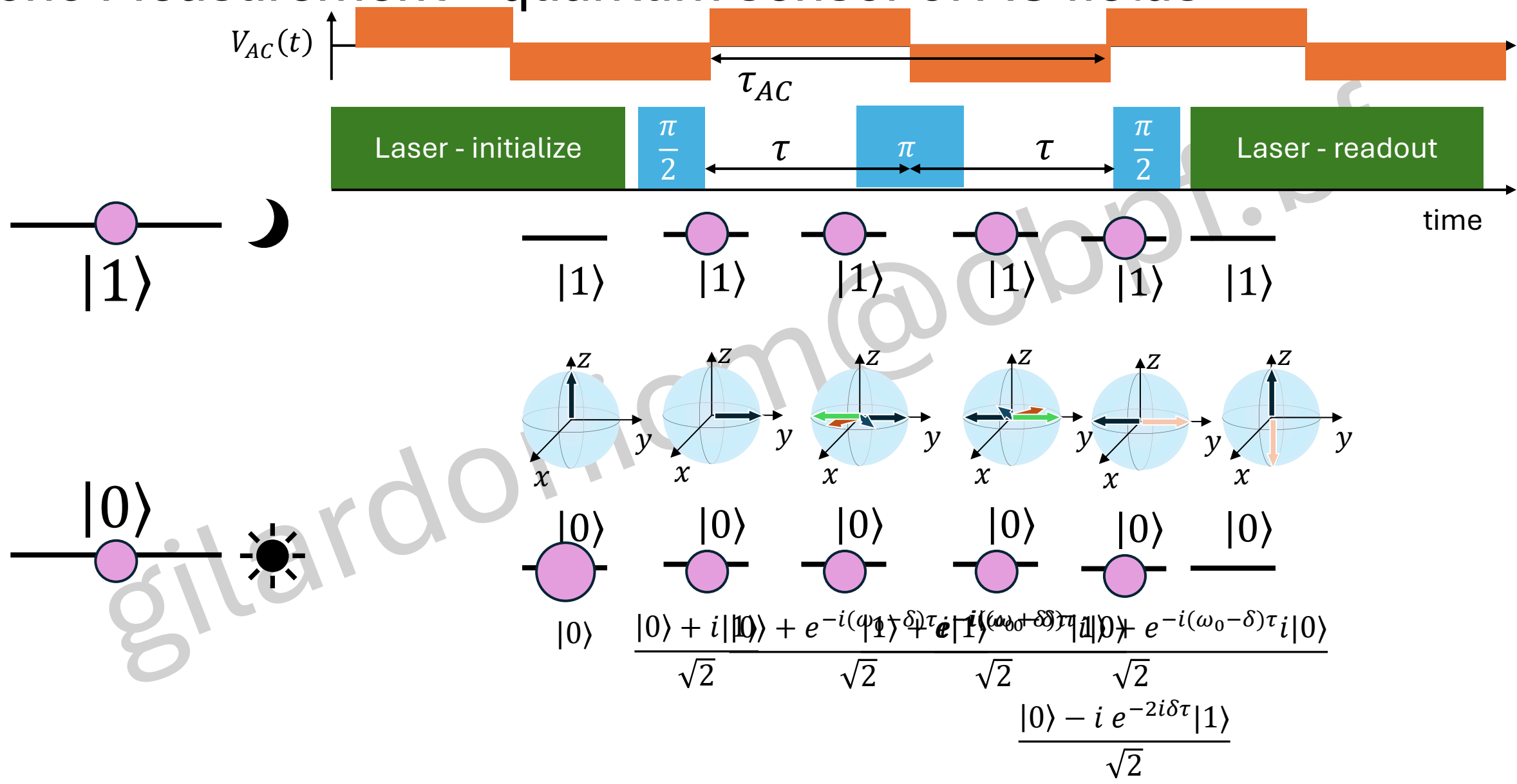
Echo Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields



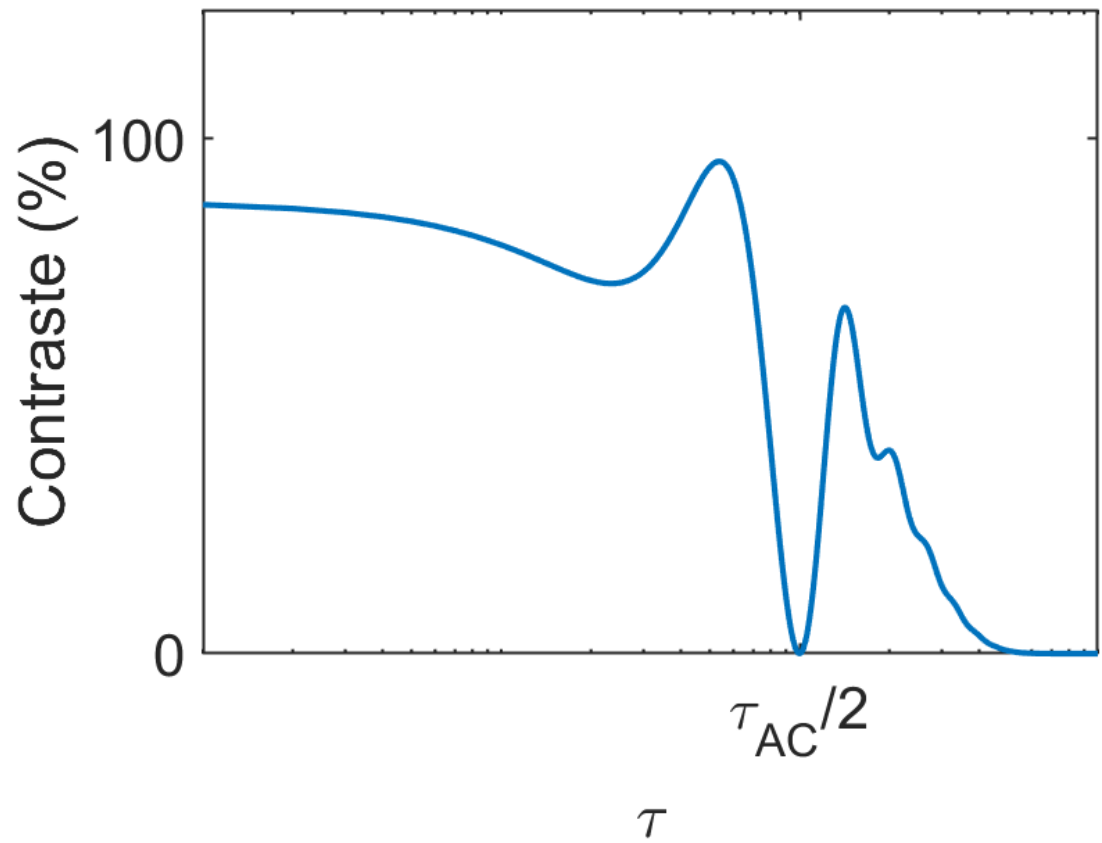
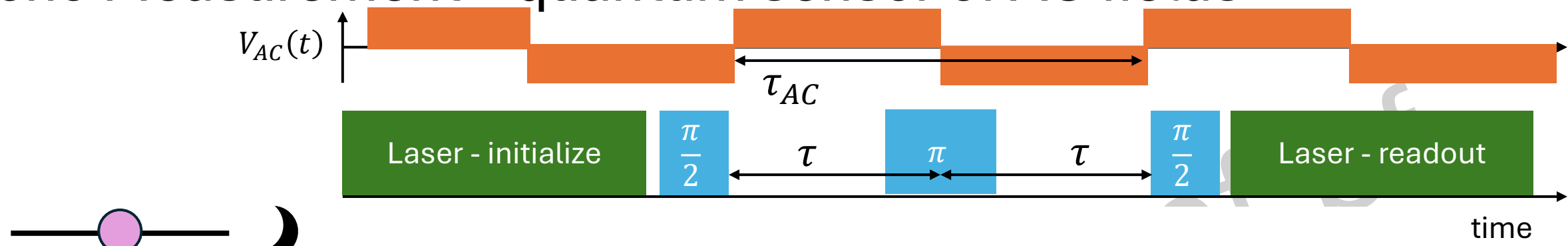
The AC field oscillates several times during a cycle; averages out to zero.



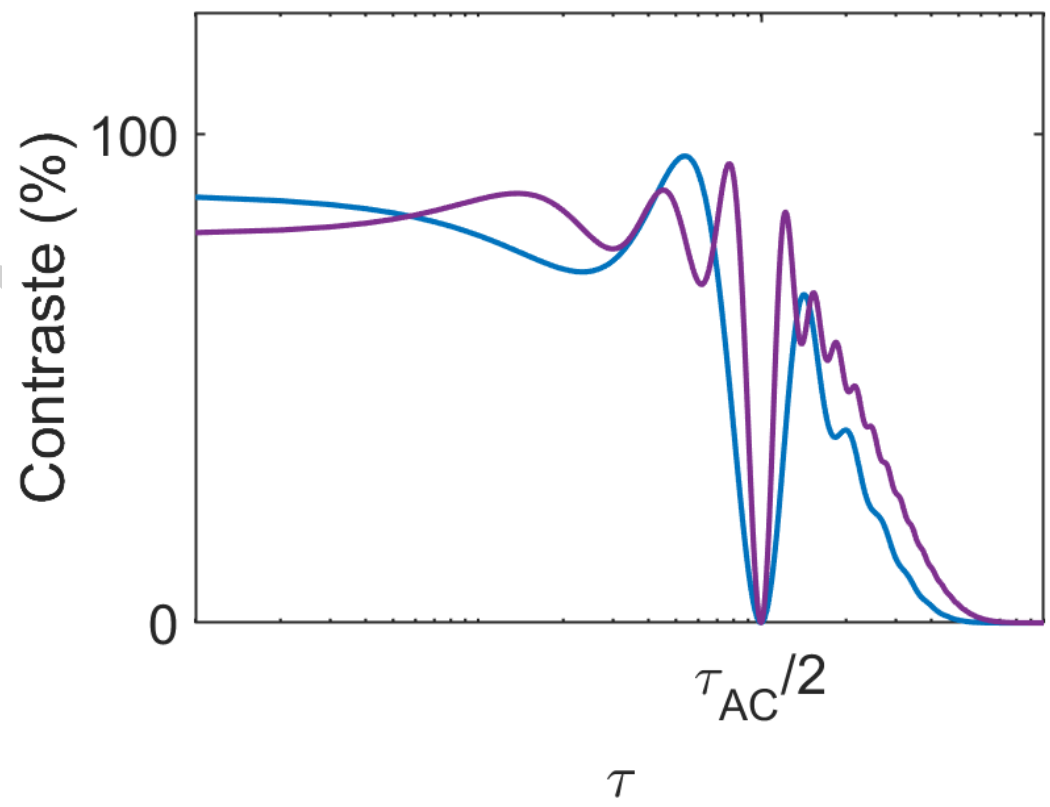
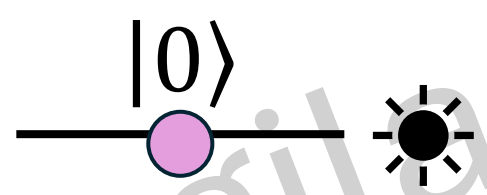
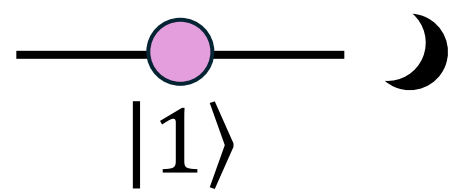
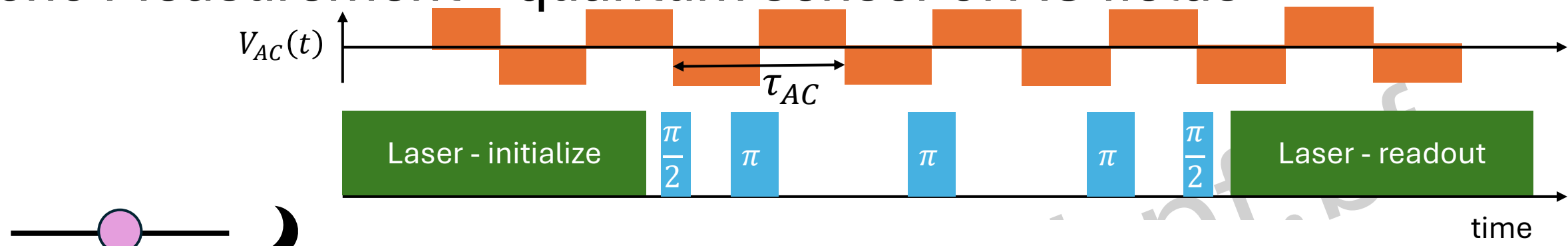
Echo Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields



Echo Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields



Echo Measurement – quantum sensor of AC fields



Some remarks:

- Parameter estimation is a statistical process!

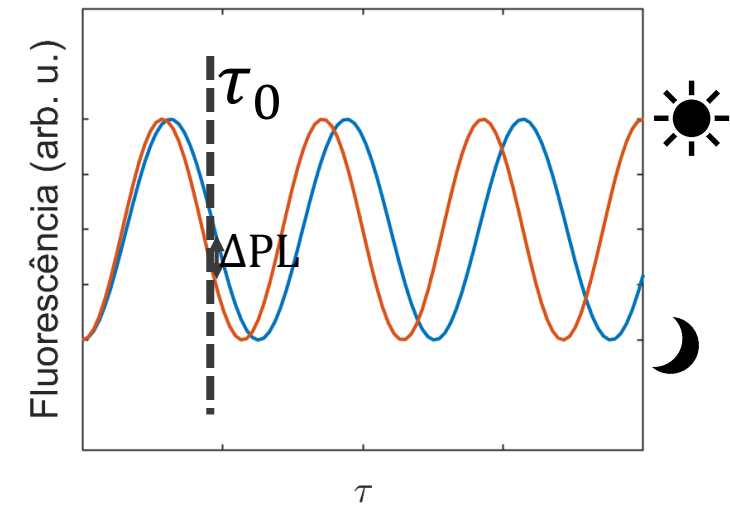
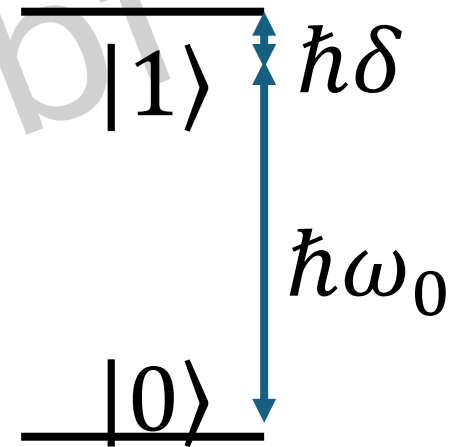
The question is: how sure can we be that the inferred parameter θ coincides with the real physical parameter ΔB , given that we observe a change in the photon emission rate ΔPL ?

The accuracy of my estimation is given by the Cramer-Rao bound,

$$(\Delta\theta)^2 \geq \frac{1}{M F_Q}$$

Number of
measurements

Quantum Fisher
information: how much
does my observable
change with respect to
parameter θ



Some remarks:

- Parameter estimation is a statistical process!

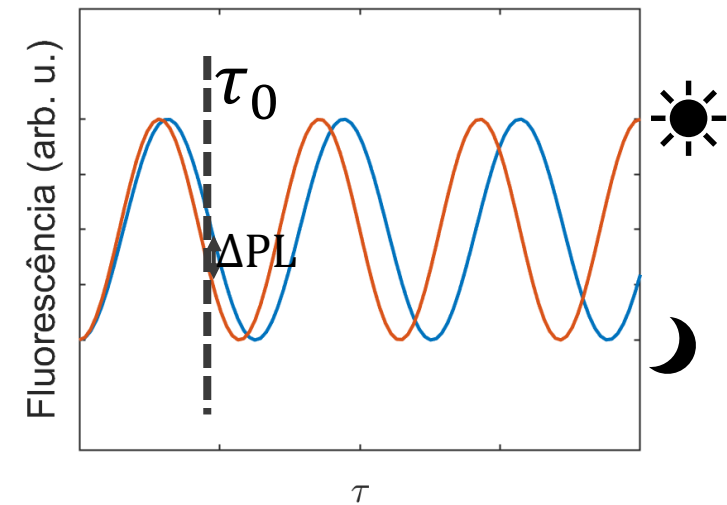
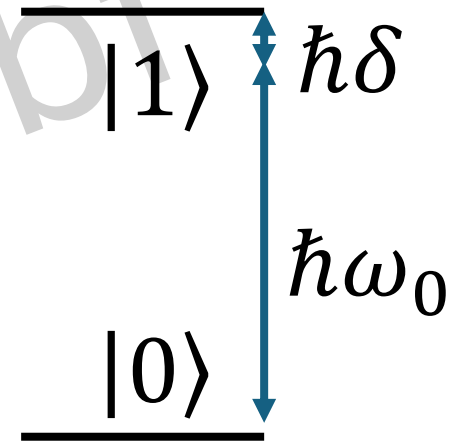
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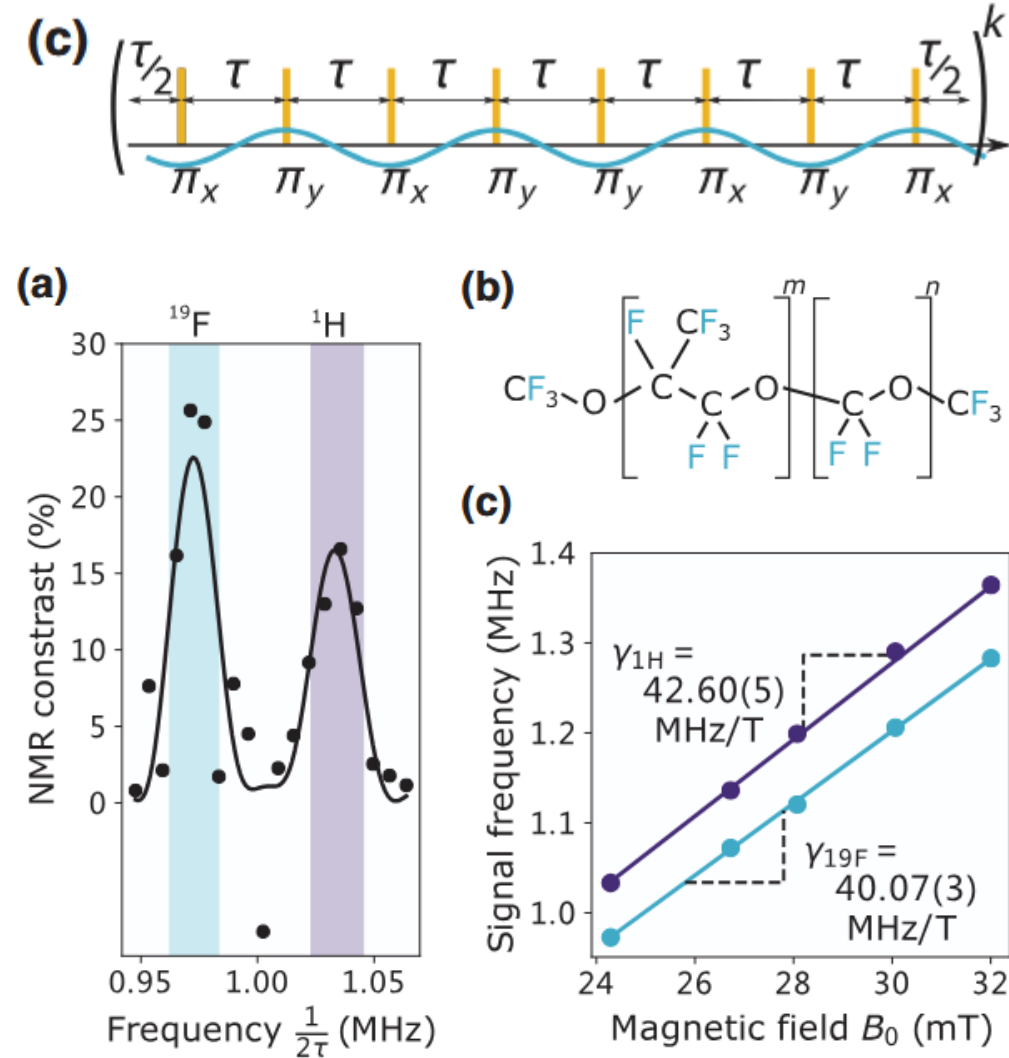
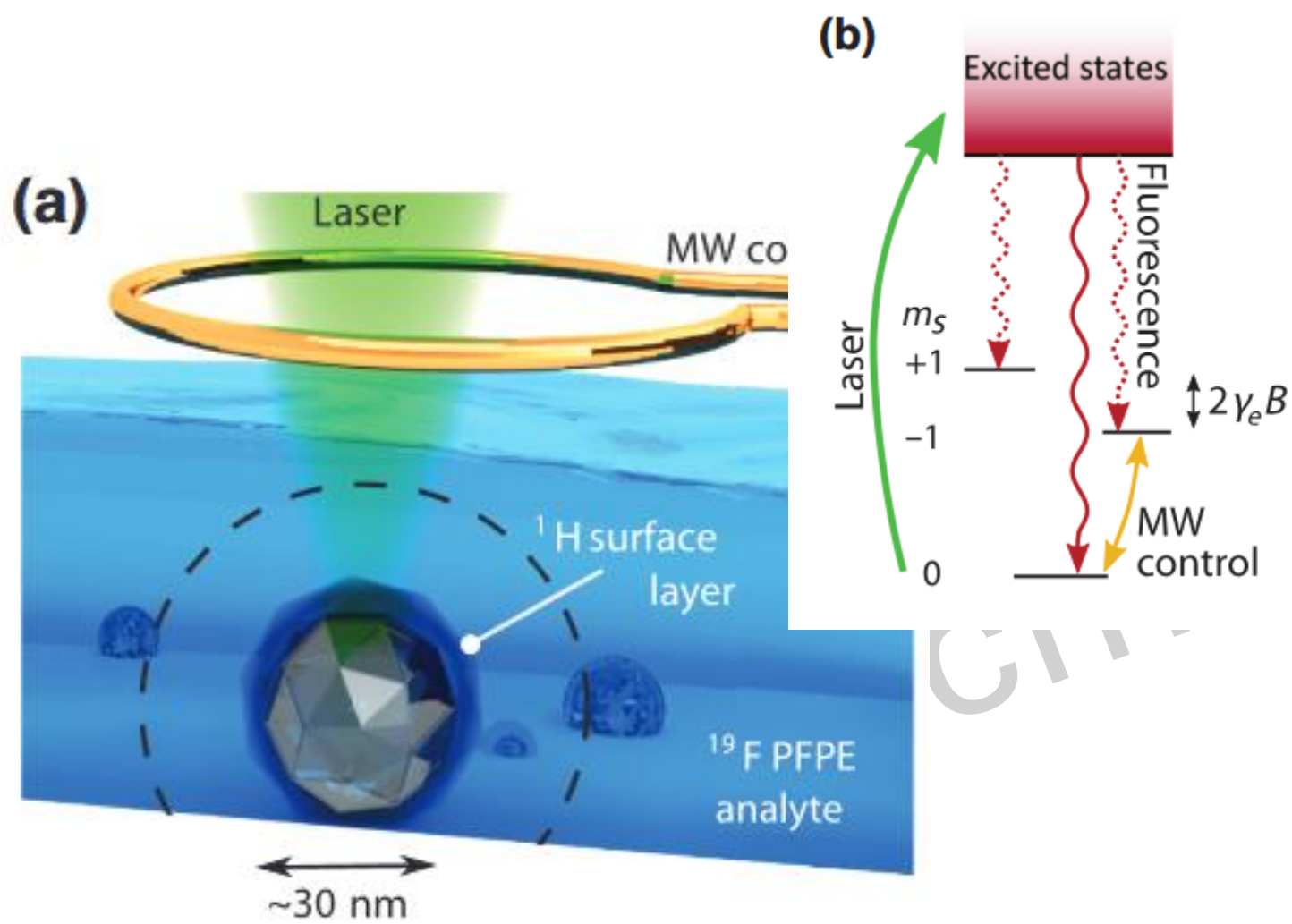
$$P_N(\Delta\theta|\Delta B) := \sum p_{est}^{(N)}(\Delta\theta|\Delta PL)p_N(\Delta PL|\Delta B)$$

The accuracy of my estimation is given by the Cramer-Rao bound,

$$(\Delta\theta)^2 \geq \frac{1}{M F_Q}$$

$$F_N(\Delta B) := \sum \frac{1}{p_N(\Delta PL|\Delta B)} \left(\frac{\partial p_N(\Delta PL|\Delta B)}{\partial(\Delta B)} \right)^2$$

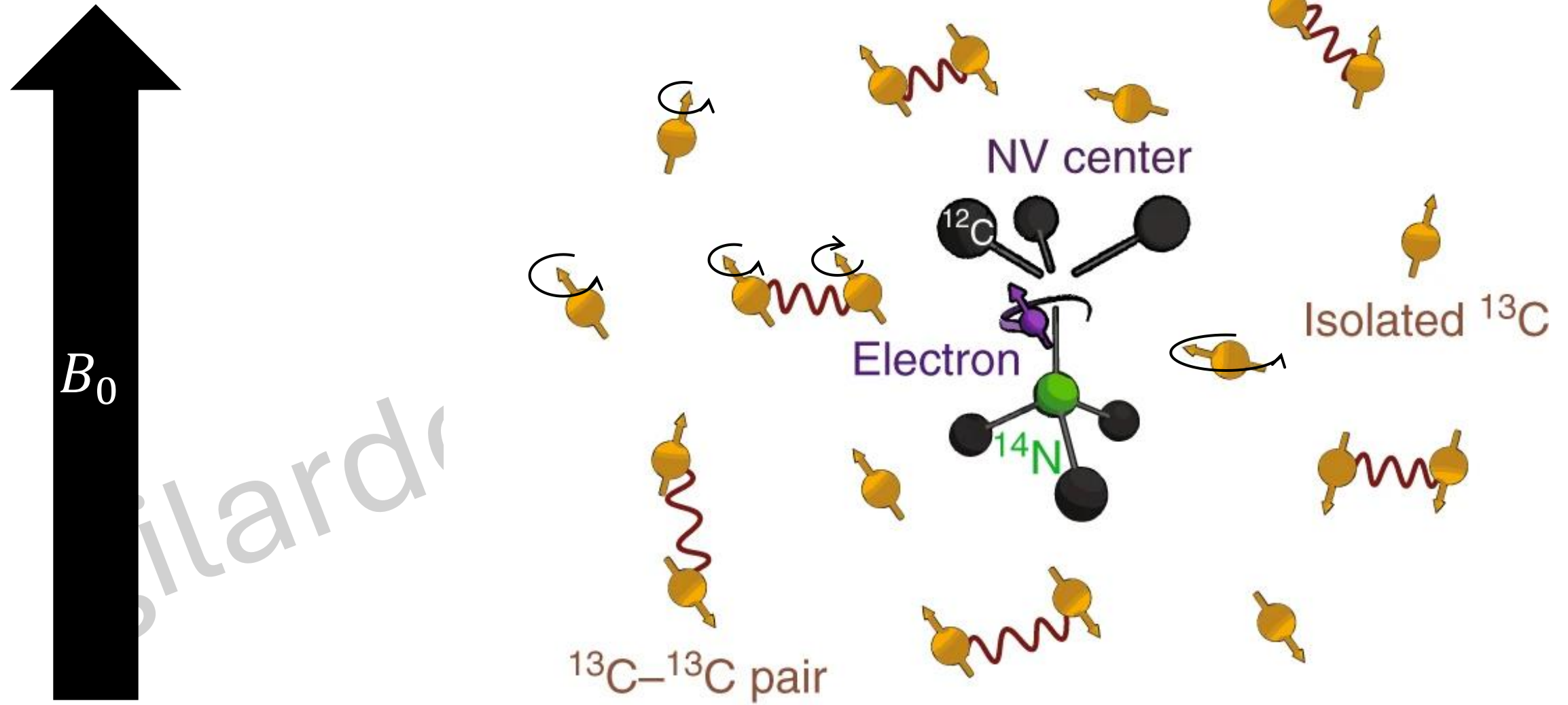




JEFFREY HOLZGRAFE *et al.*
 PHYS. REV. APPLIED 13, 044004 (2020)

Nuclear spins generate AC fields (Larmor of the nucleus itself)

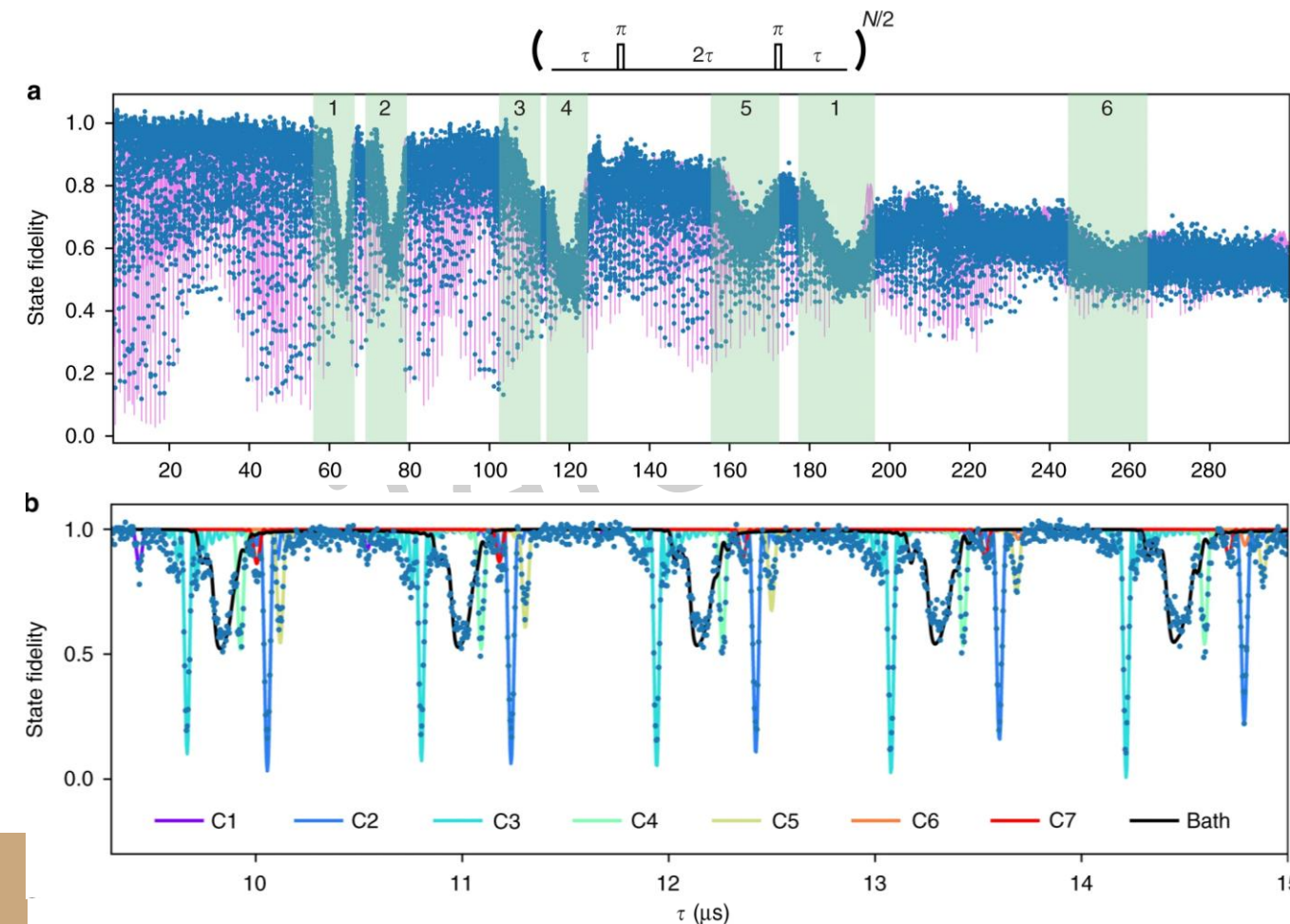
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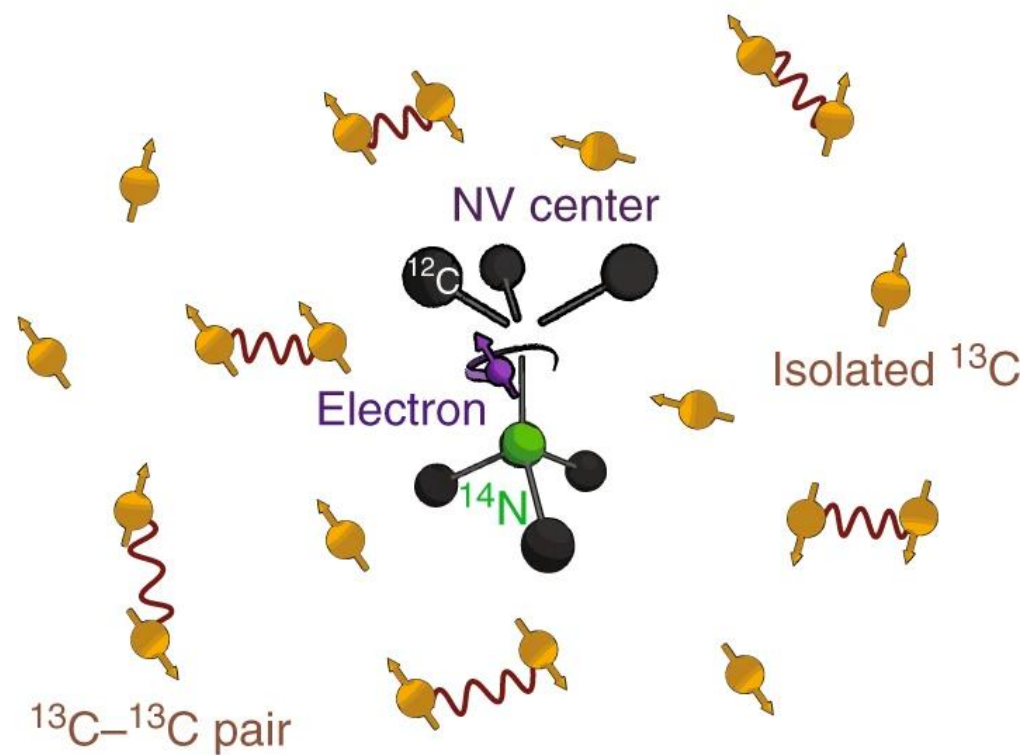
One-second coherence for a single electron spin coupled to a multi-qubit nuclear-spin environment

[M. H. Abobeih](#), [J. Cramer](#), [M. A. Bakker](#), [N. Kalb](#), [M. Markham](#), [D. J. Twitchen](#) & [T. H. Taminiau](#) 

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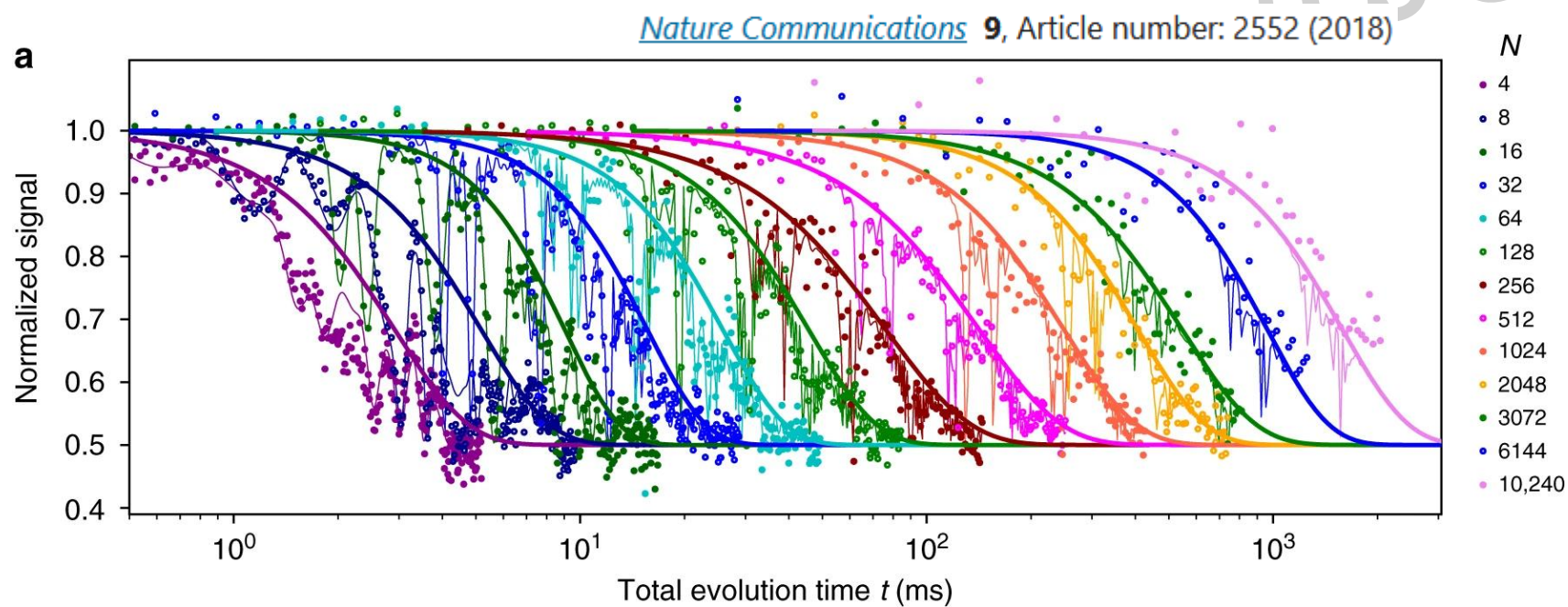
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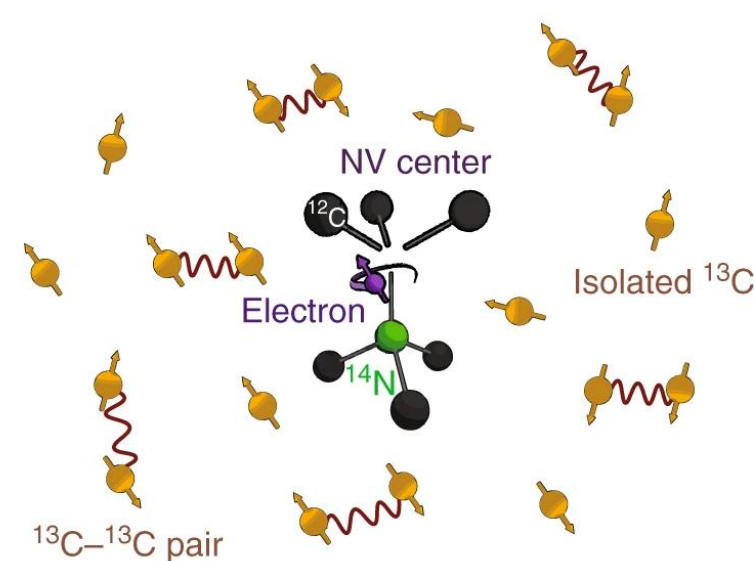
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Every sensor is an actuator!



A Ten-Qubit Solid-State Spin Register with Quantum Memory up to One Minute

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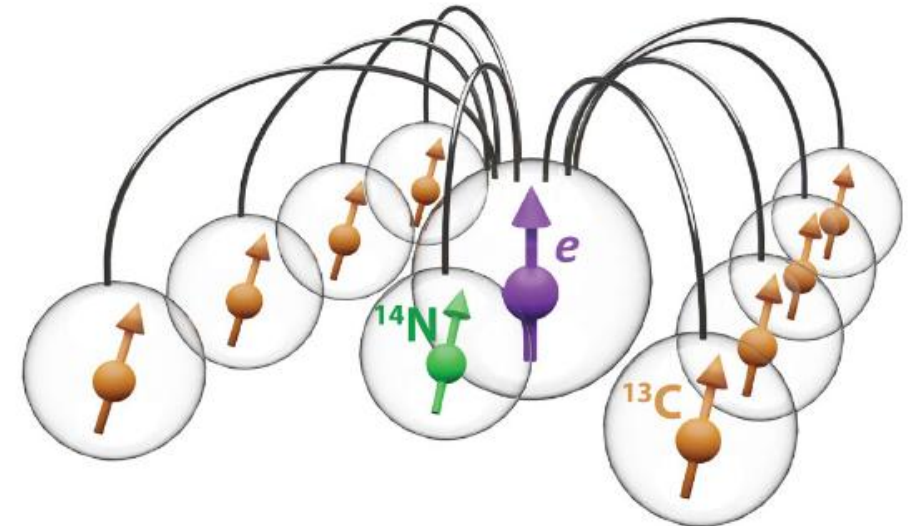
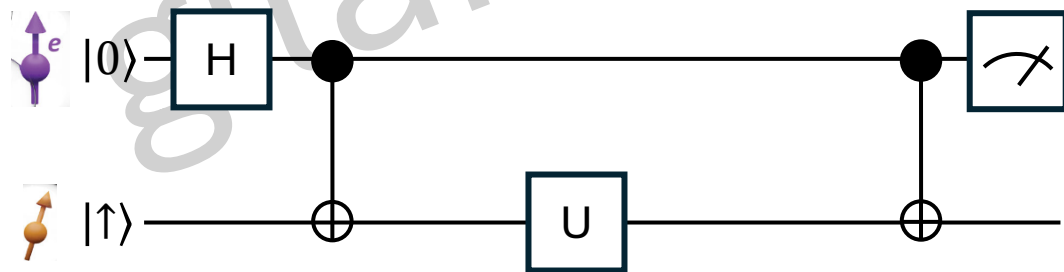
¹*QuTech, Delft University of Technology, P.O. Box 5046, 2600 GA Delft, Netherlands*

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P.O. Box 5046, 2600 GA Delft, Netherlands*

³*Element Six, Fermi Avenue, Harwell Oxford, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0QR, United Kingdom*

 (Received 9 May 2019; published 11 September 2019)

- Challenge: nuclear spin control @ MHz, slow process!
 - The electron decoheres while we drive the nuclear spin
 - The interaction nuclear spin-rf field depends on electron-spin evolution



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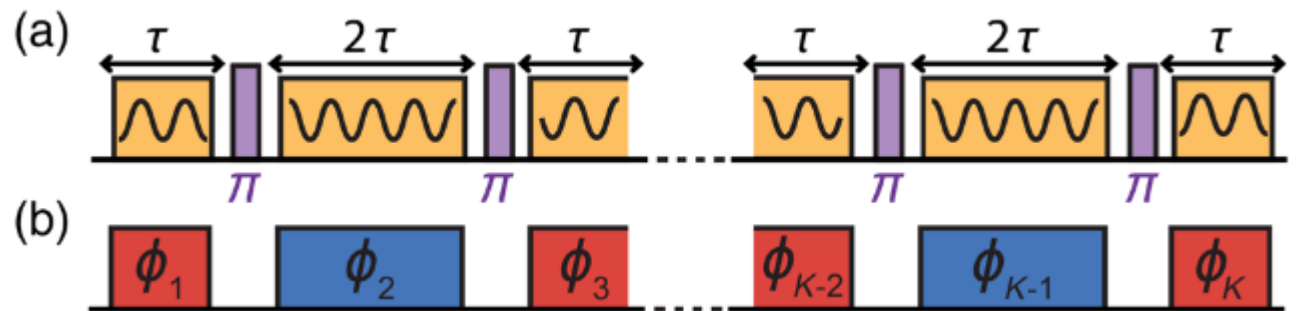
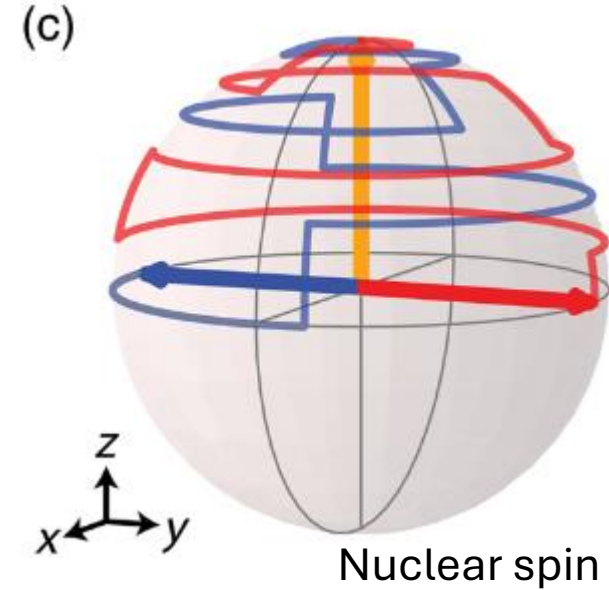
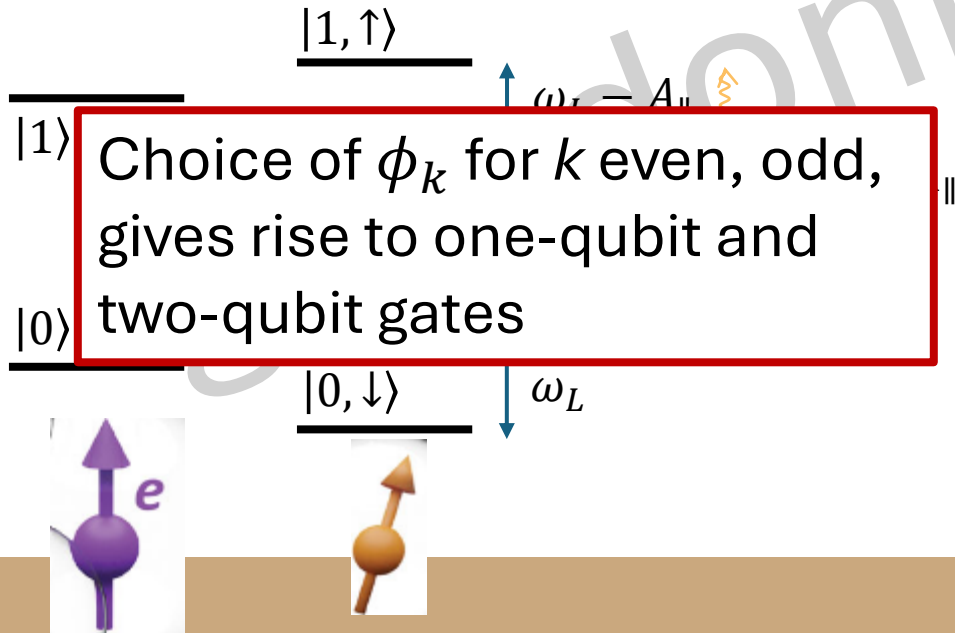
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$$H = \omega_L I_z + A_{\parallel} S_z I_z + A_{\perp} S_z I_x,$$

In the rotating wave approximation:

$$H = |0\rangle\langle 0| \otimes (\omega_L - \omega_1) I_z + |1\rangle\langle 1| \otimes \Omega(\cos \phi I_x + \sin \phi I_y)$$



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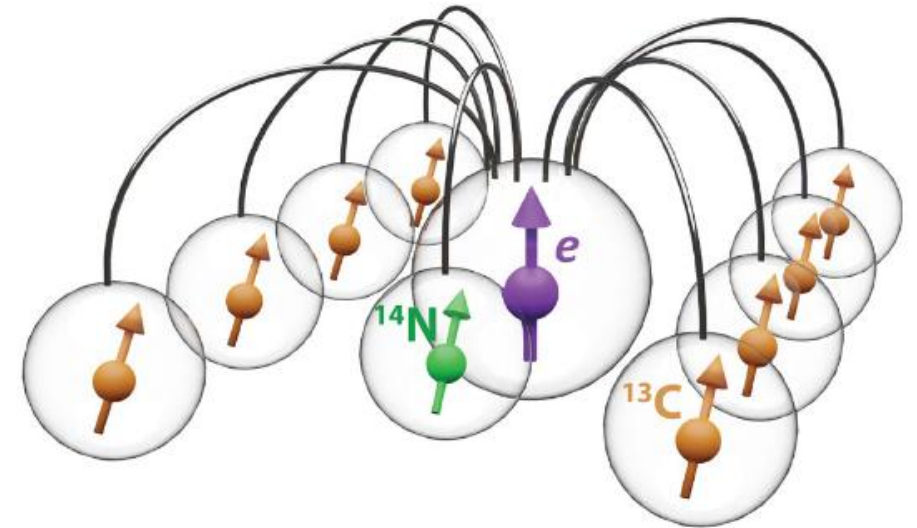
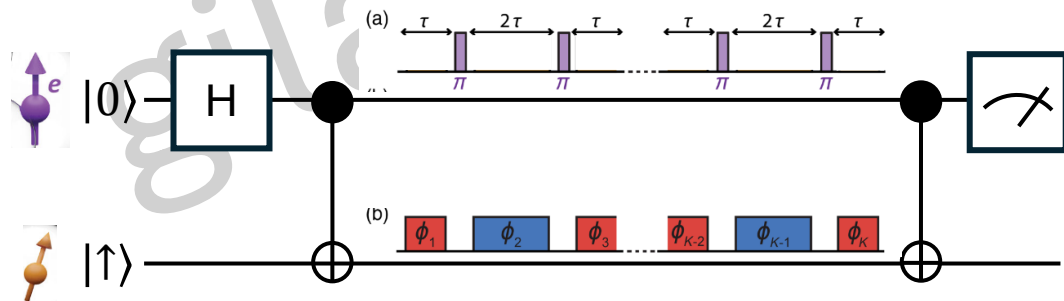
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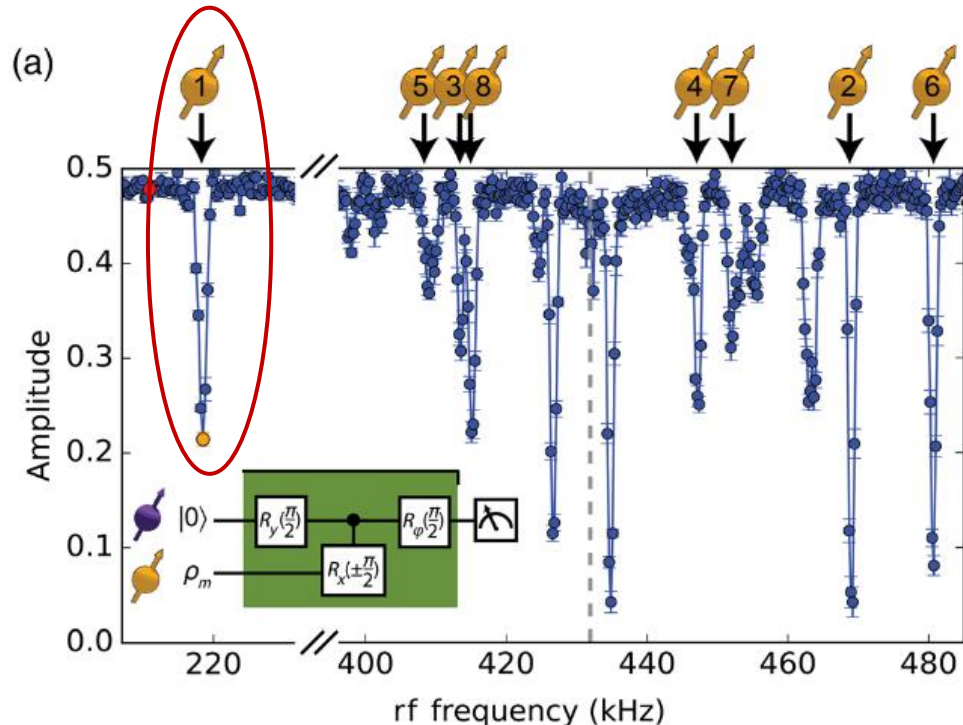
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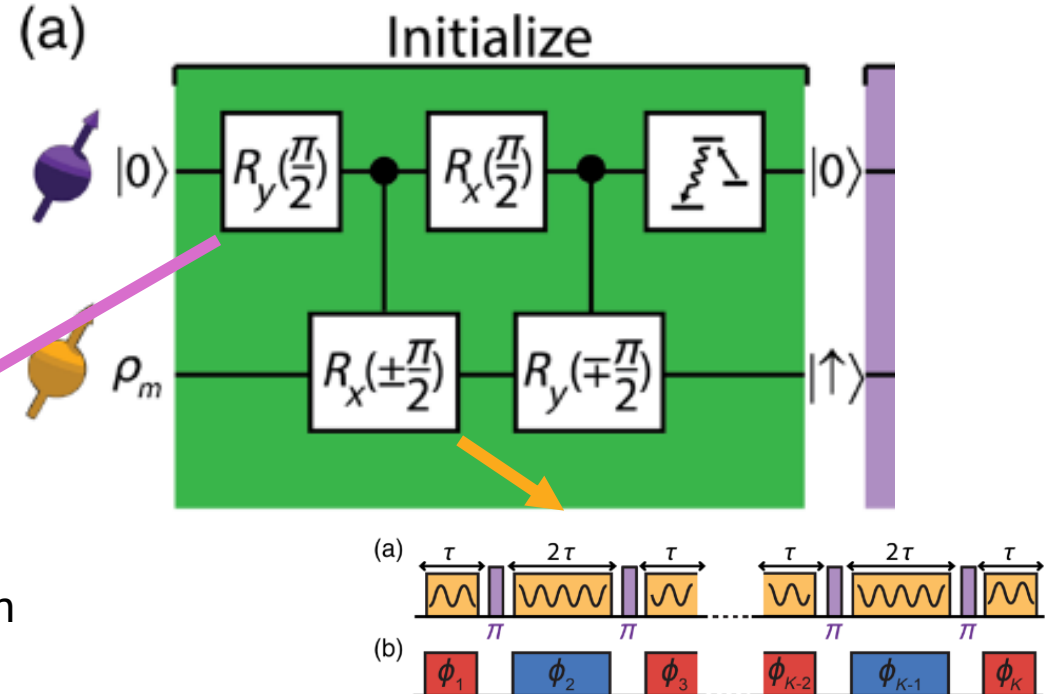
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Microwave pulses
on the electron spin



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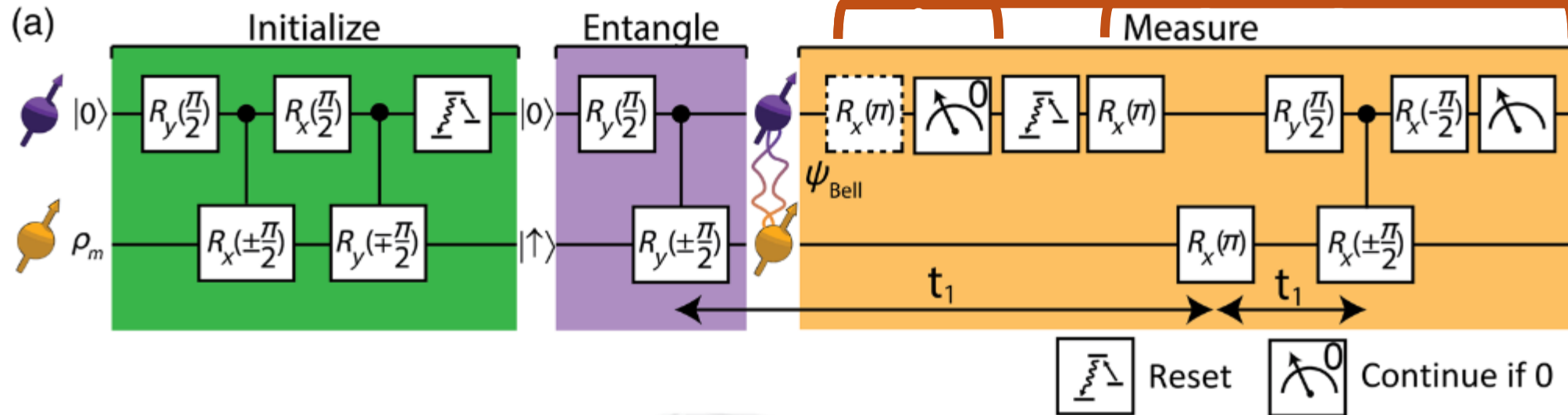
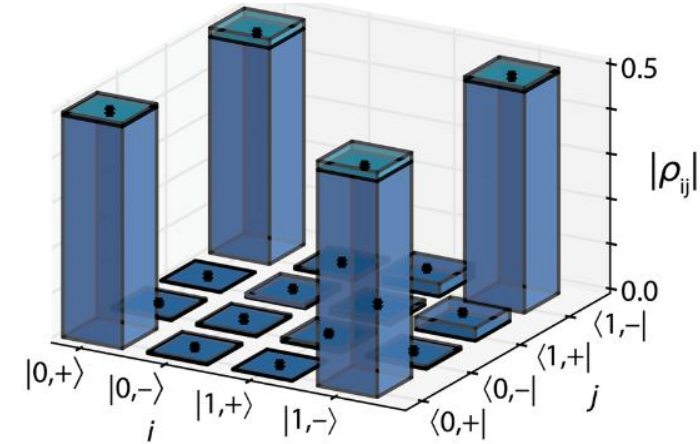
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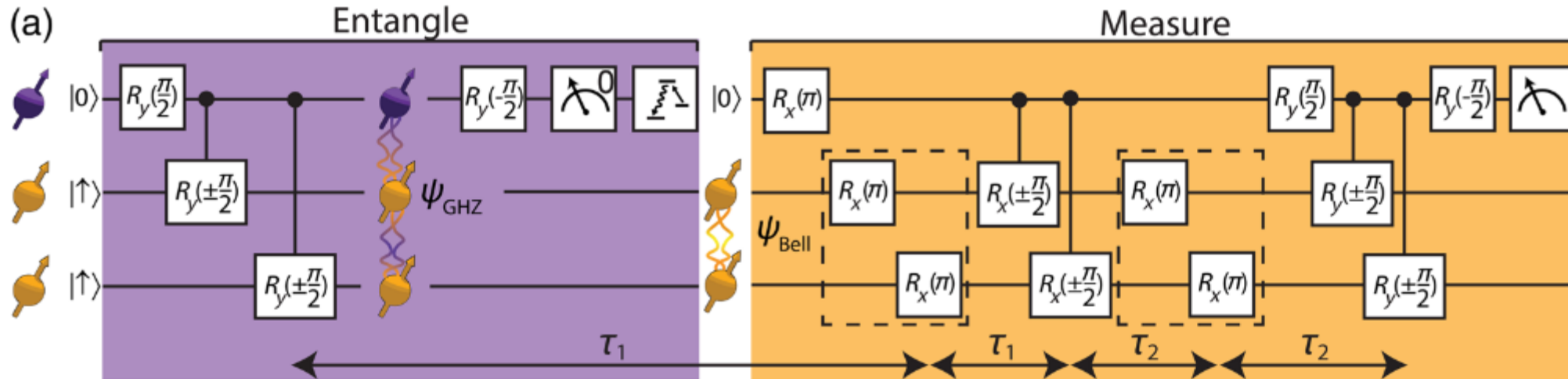
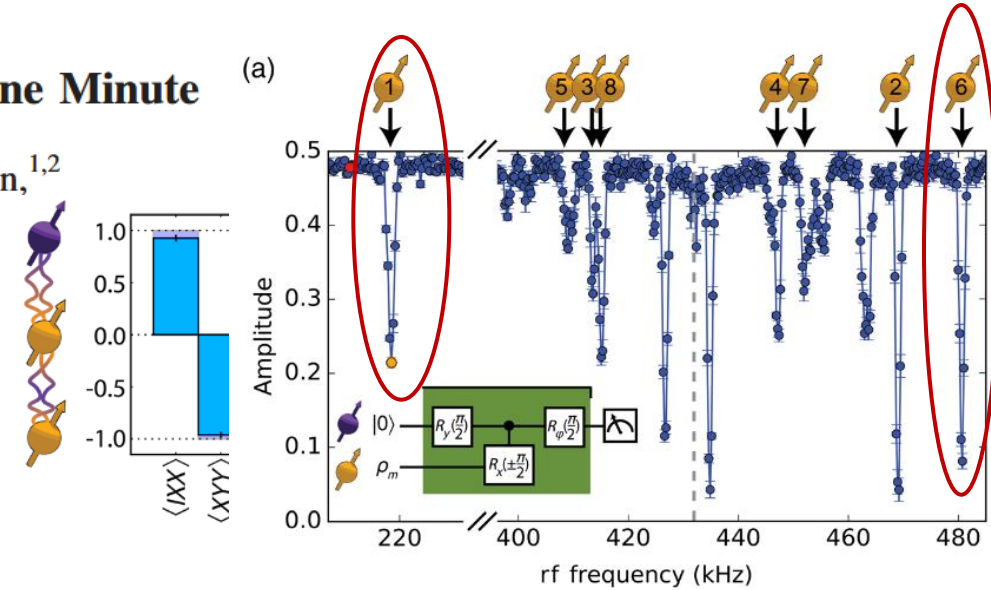
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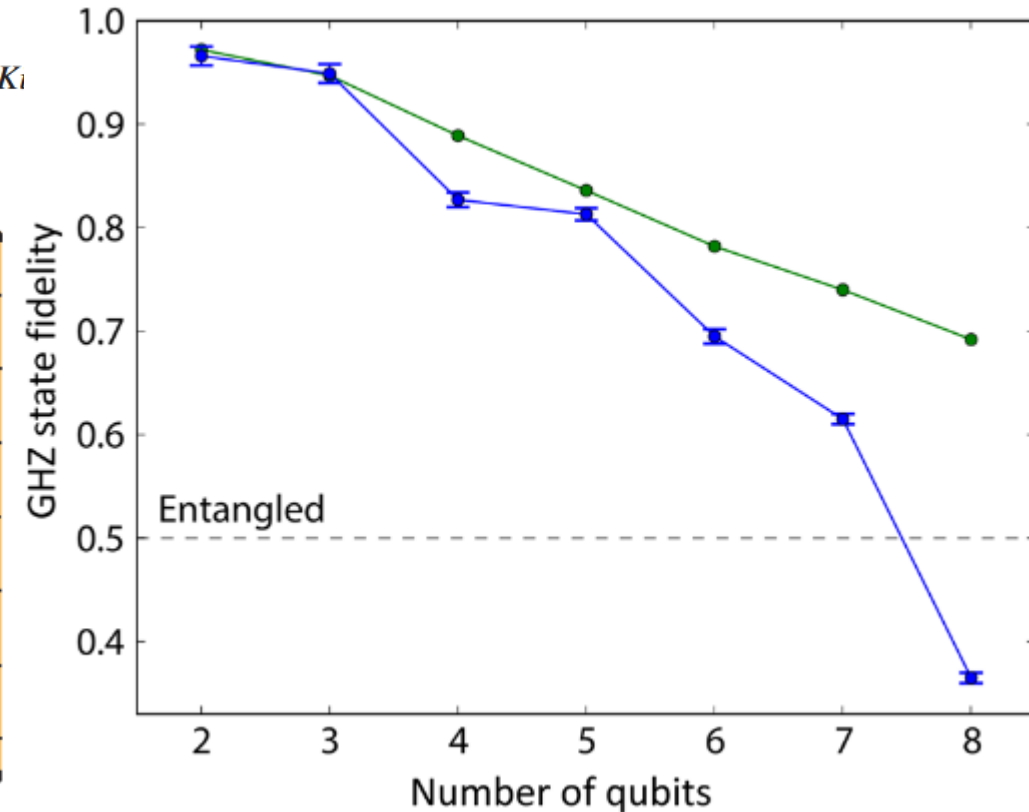
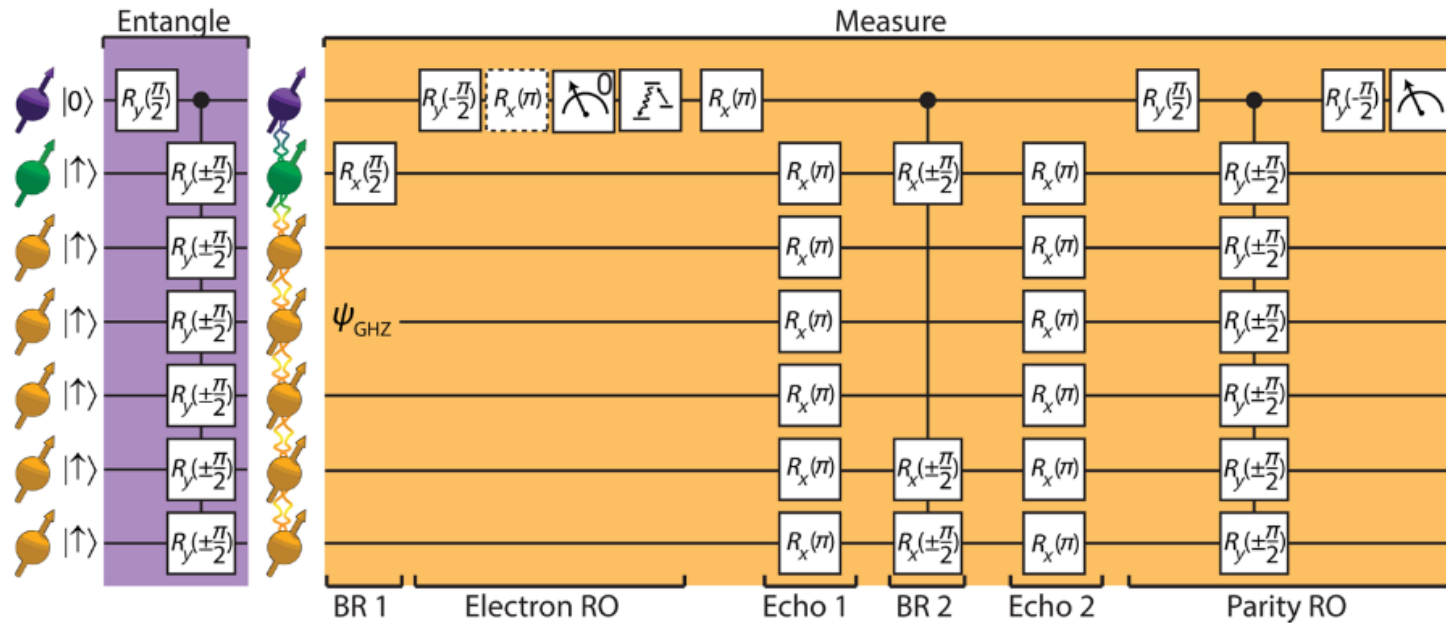
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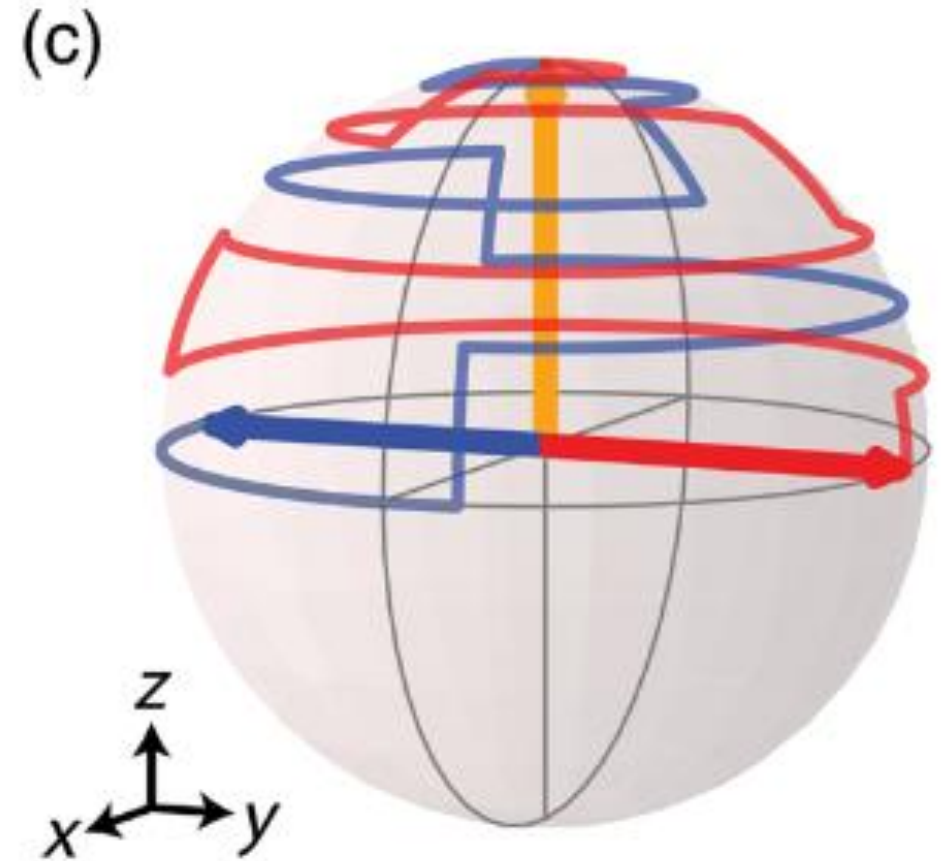
Agenda

- Wednesday (06/08/2025) – Introduction: the need for spin-photon interfaces, examples of spin-photon interfaces, the NV system in diamond
- Thursday (07/08/2025) – The NV system in diamond: spin control protocols and implementation as quantum sensing and quantum computing platform.
- Saturday (09/08/2025) – Quantum communication demonstrations using the NV and alternative systems.

Some remarks:

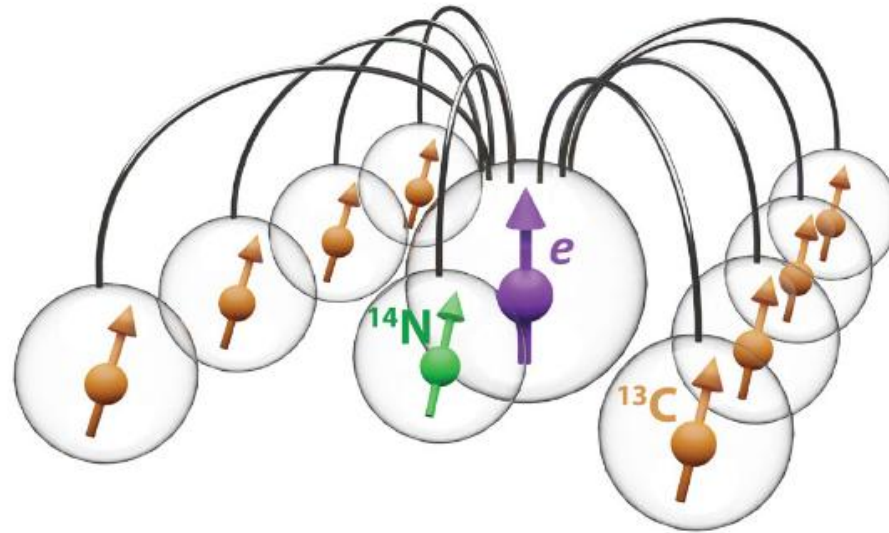
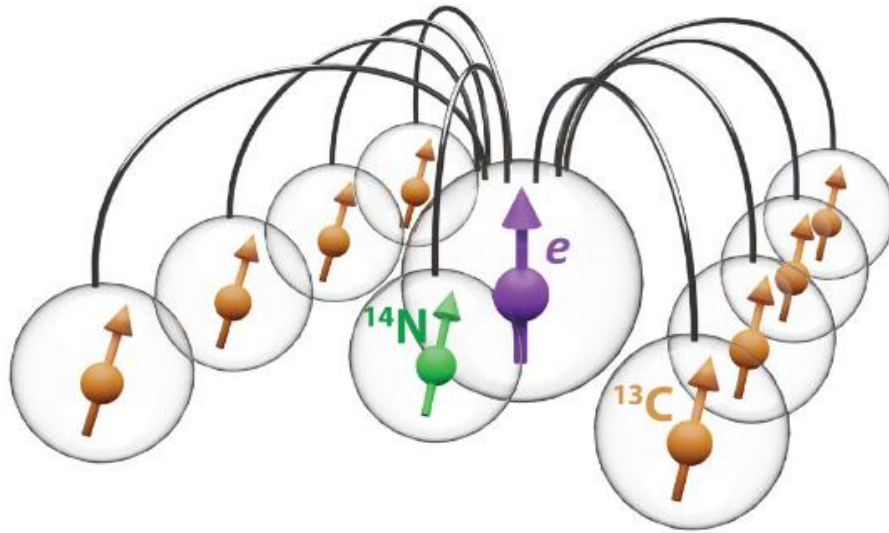
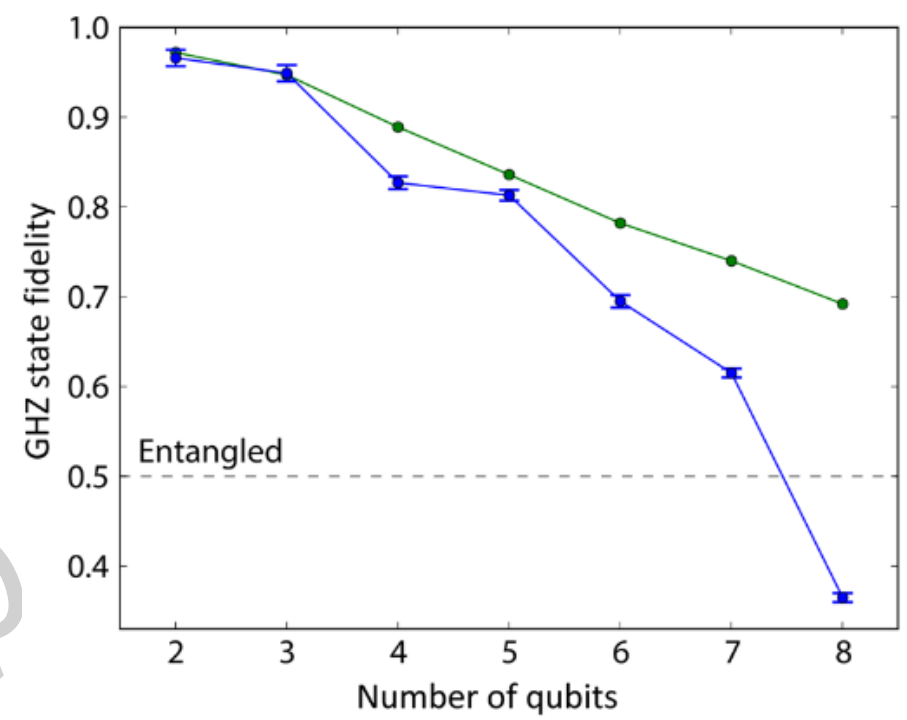
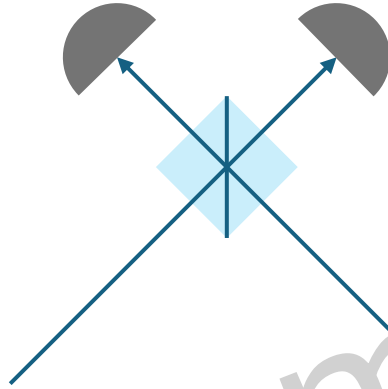
- This type of approach is very general! Useful for any system with multiple, strongly coupled degrees of freedom, where we need to 'select' our coupling times

Quantum dots (both III-V, and Si)
Other defect systems



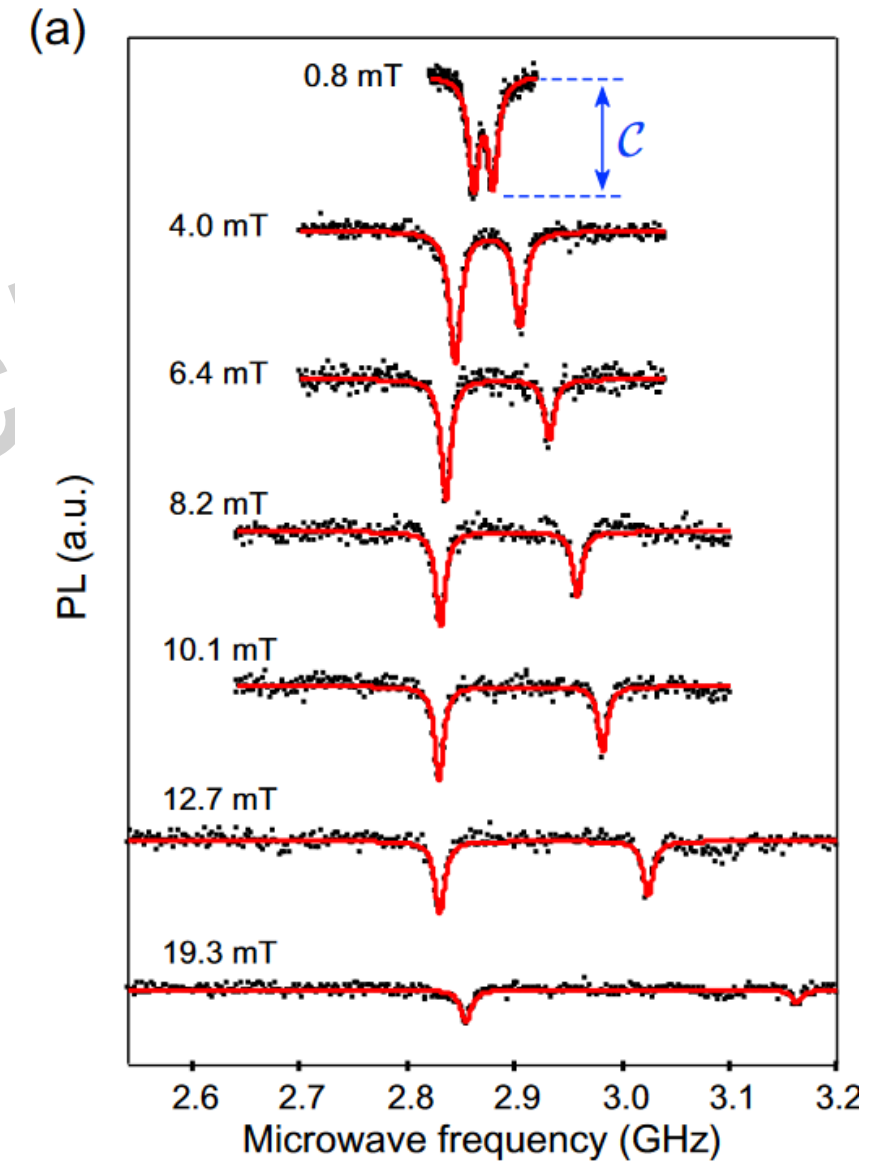
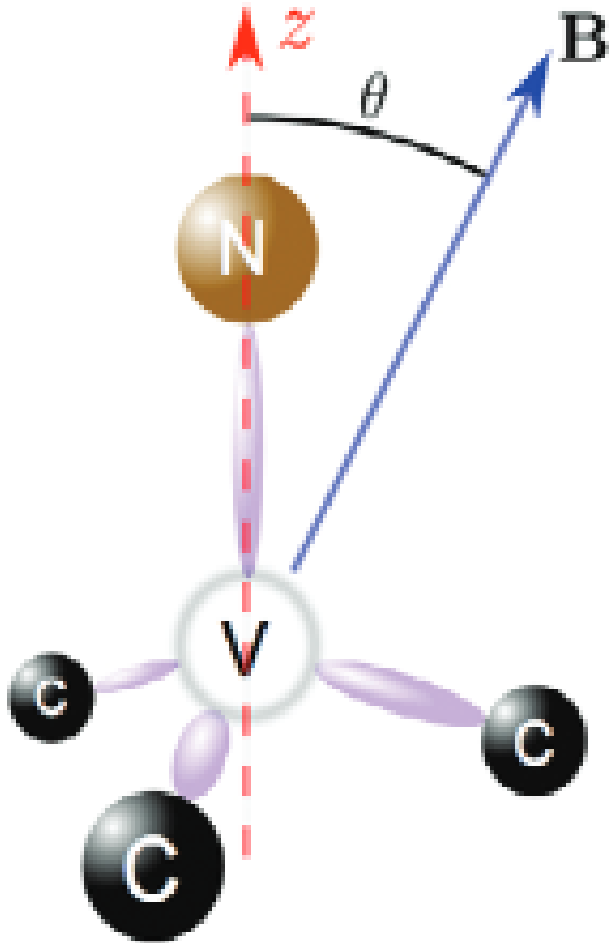
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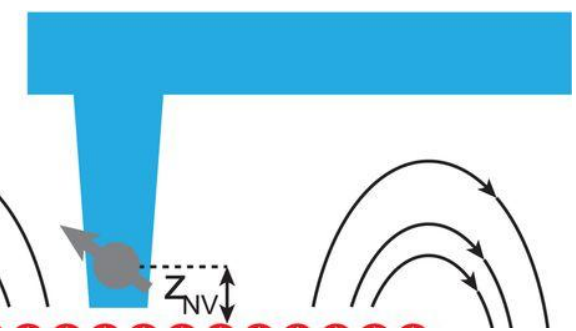
- Is this the limit?



The NV has limited bandwidth

J-P Tetienne *et al* 2012 *New J. Phys.* 14 103033





Charge-state instability

Magnetic noise

Electronic noise

Band bending

NEA surface termination

Charge traps

e.g., sp^2 carbon, P1 centers, vacancy centers

Acceptor states

photoluminescence quenching

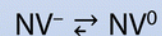
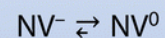
Surface roughness

source of charge state instability, magnetic noise & electronic noise

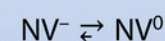
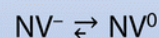
Proximal spins

Unscreened charge

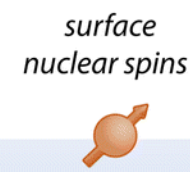
surface termination, or adsorbed molecules



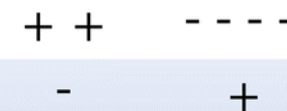
vacancy complex



unpaired electrons



surface nuclear spins



¹³C



NV⁻



P1 center

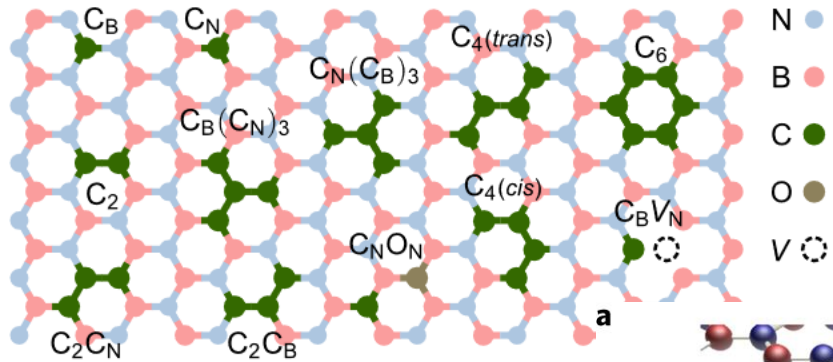


NV⁻

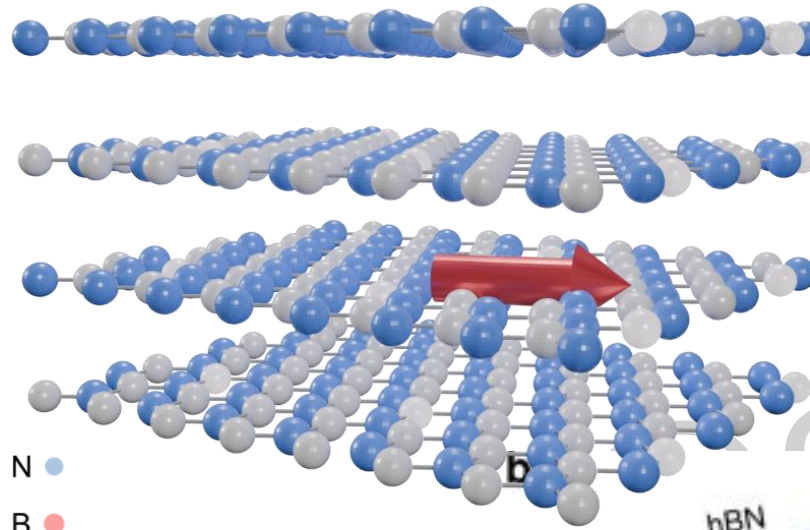
Diamond

[*J. Mater. Chem. C*, 2022, **10**, 13533-13569](#)

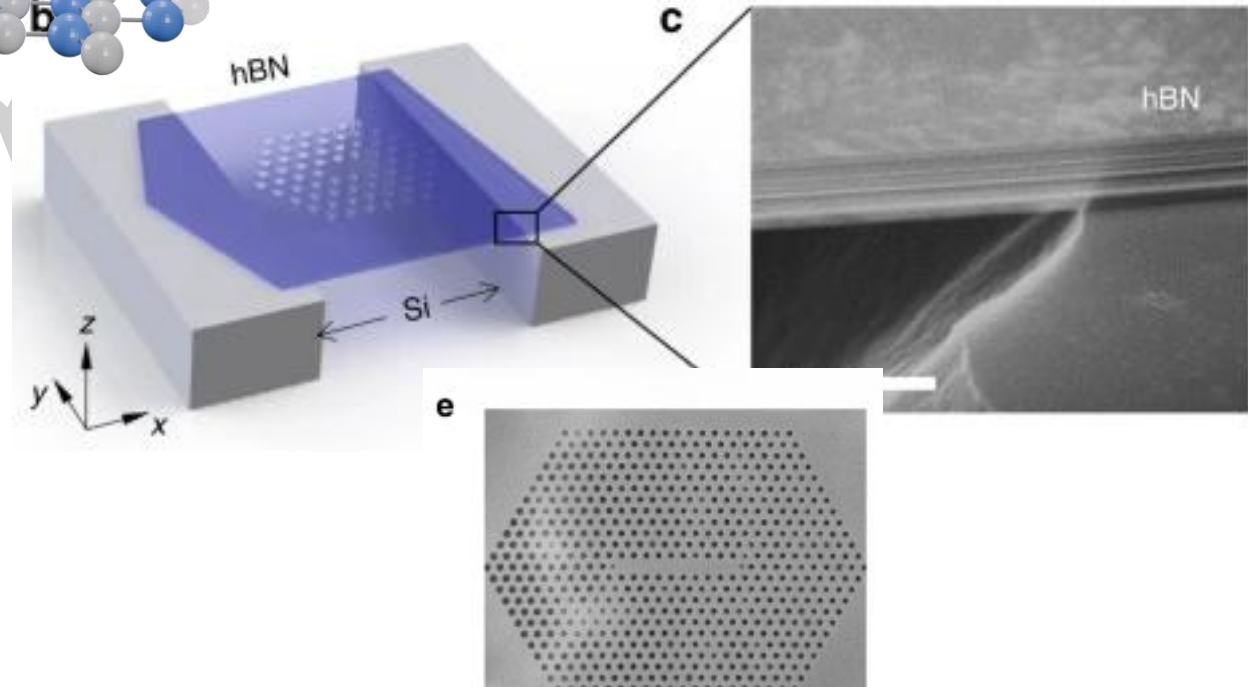
➤ > 6 eV bandgap



PHYSICAL REVIEW MATERIALS 6, 014005 (2022)



➤ Compatible with nanofabrication



Nature Materials 19, 540–545 (2020)

Nature Communications 9, Article number: 2623 (2018)

