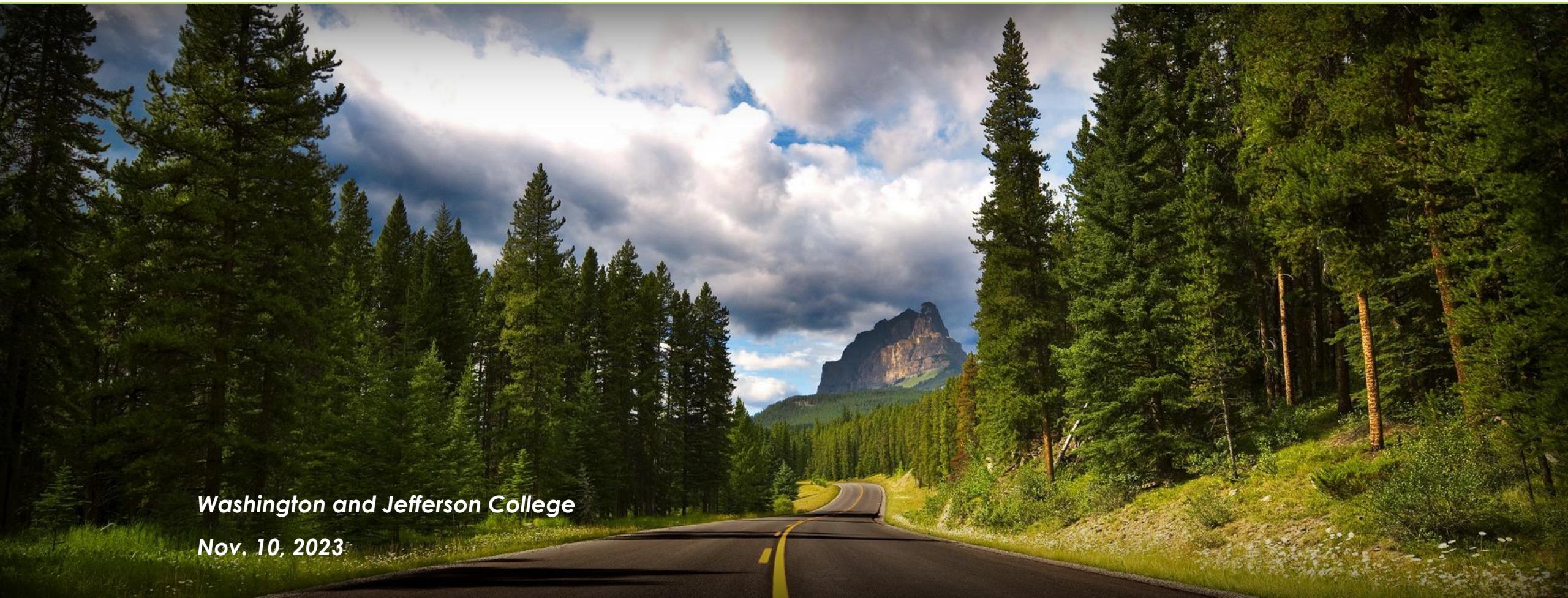


Research as an Experimental Physicist and Optical Engineer at NETL



Gary Lander

NETL Support Contractor



Washington and Jefferson College

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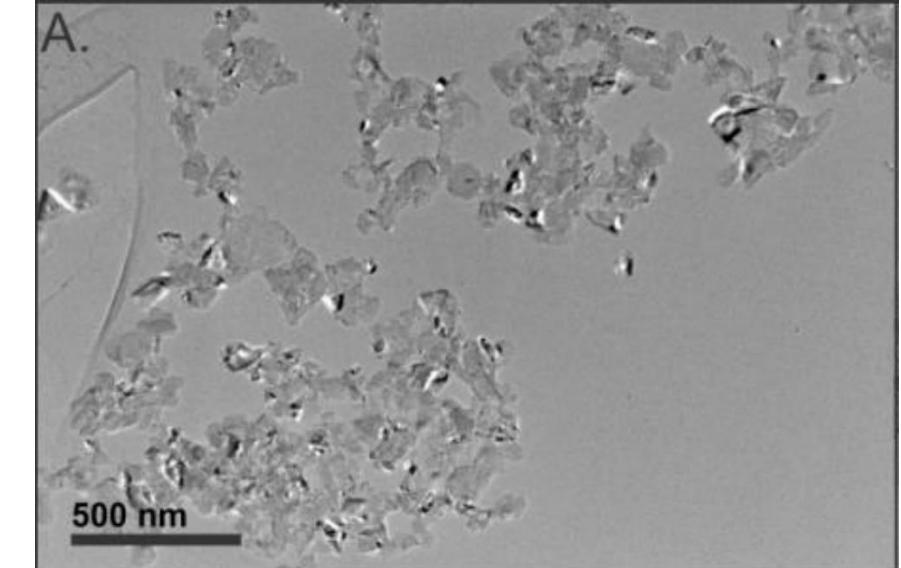
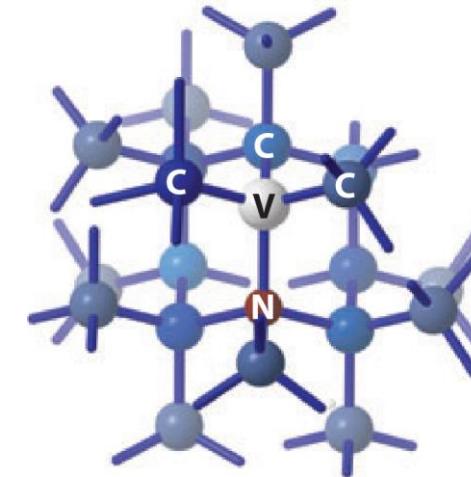
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Optically Detected Magnetic Resonance (ODMR) and Spin Relaxometry Using NV Centers in Nanodiamonds

Motivation

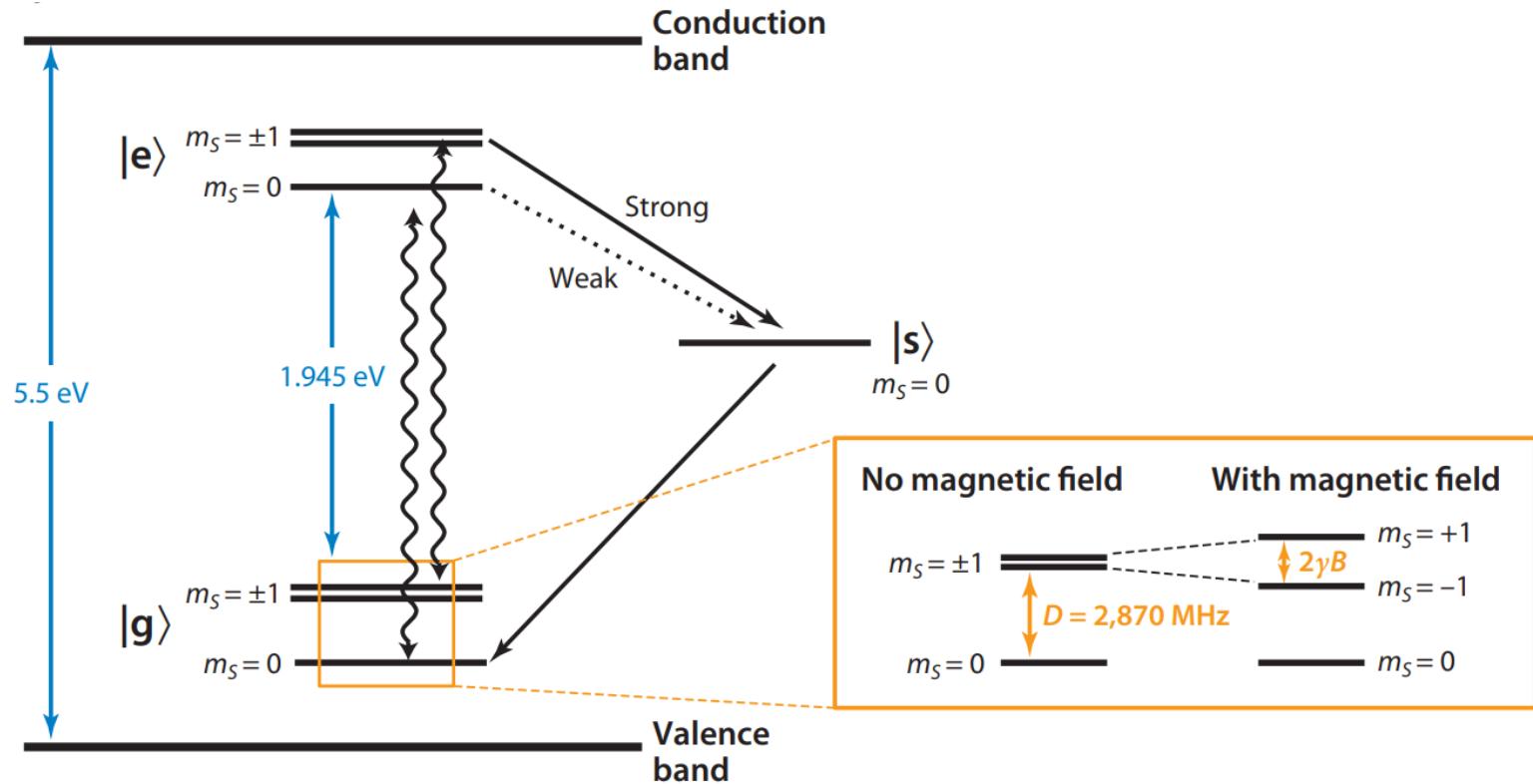
- Quantum sensors are more sensitive than classical sensors
- Nitrogen NV centers in diamond exhibit utilizable quantum properties at room temperature
- Bound electron energy levels and spin relaxation time are dependent on the local environment
- Physical quantities (e.g., magnetic field, electric field, temperature, and strain) affect crystal lattice, which affect energy levels and spin relaxation time
- Measure affects via optically detected magnetic resonance (ODMR) and spin relaxometry
- First, we will use as magnetic field sensor for REE detection



Bound Electron States Depend on Environment

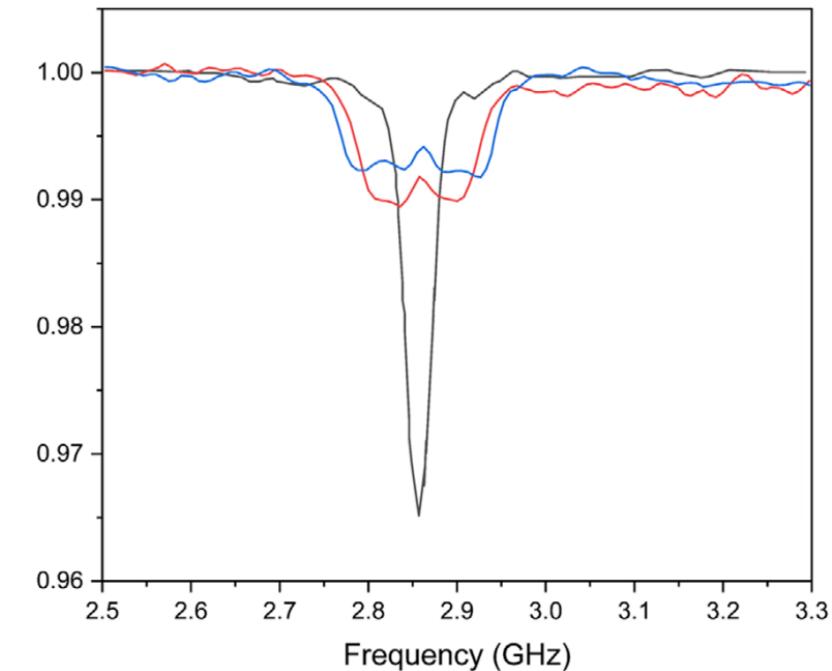
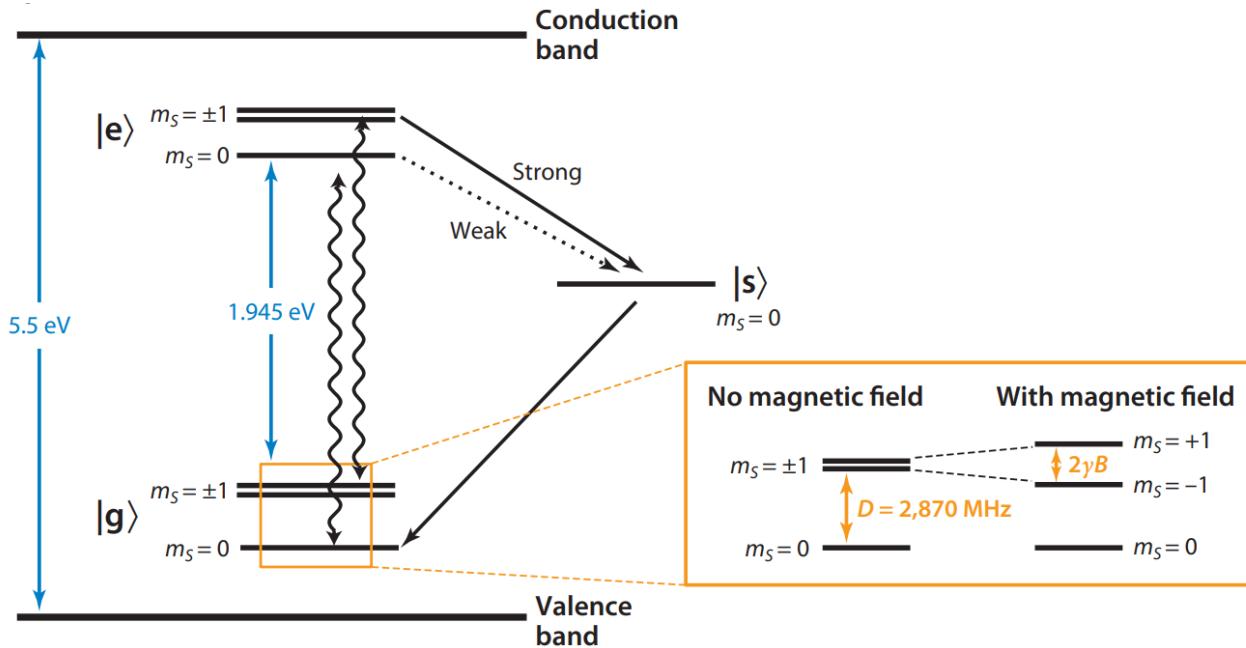


- NV center provides intra-band states
- Splitting between $m_s = +/- 1$ and $m_s = 0$ due to crystal lattice
- Wiggly lines represent photon absorption/emission
- Relaxation from $m_s = +/- 1$ state can take “dark” route
- External magnetic field induces Zeeman splitting of $m_s = +/- 1$ states



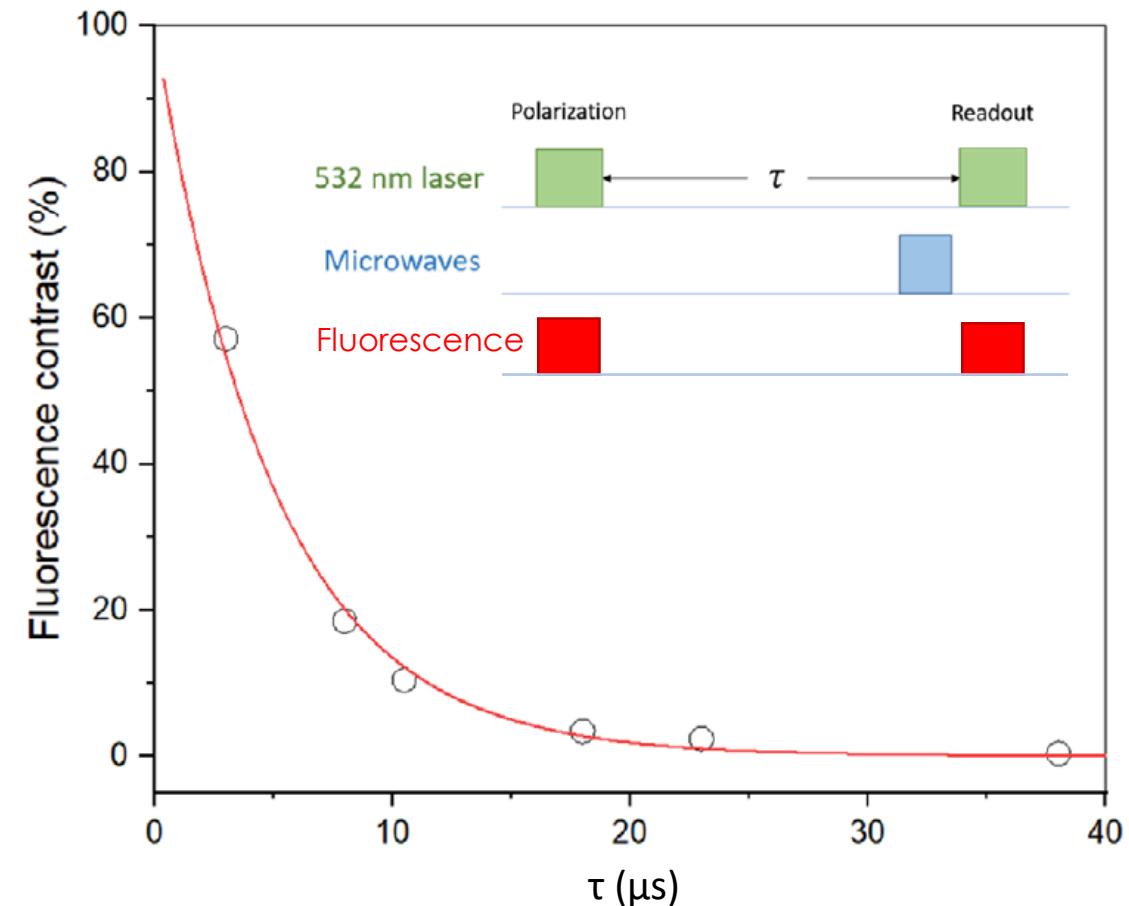
Optically-detected Magnetic Resonance

- Continuous wave optical and AC magnetic field excitation
- Electrons excited from $m_s = +/- 1$ have a chance to decay via “dark” route
- When AC B-field resonant with $m_s = 0 \rightarrow m_s = +/- 1$ transition, quenching of fluorescence observed
- Application of external DC B-field induces Zeeman splitting, two resonances can be observed
- Resonance and splitting can be used to measure local B-field



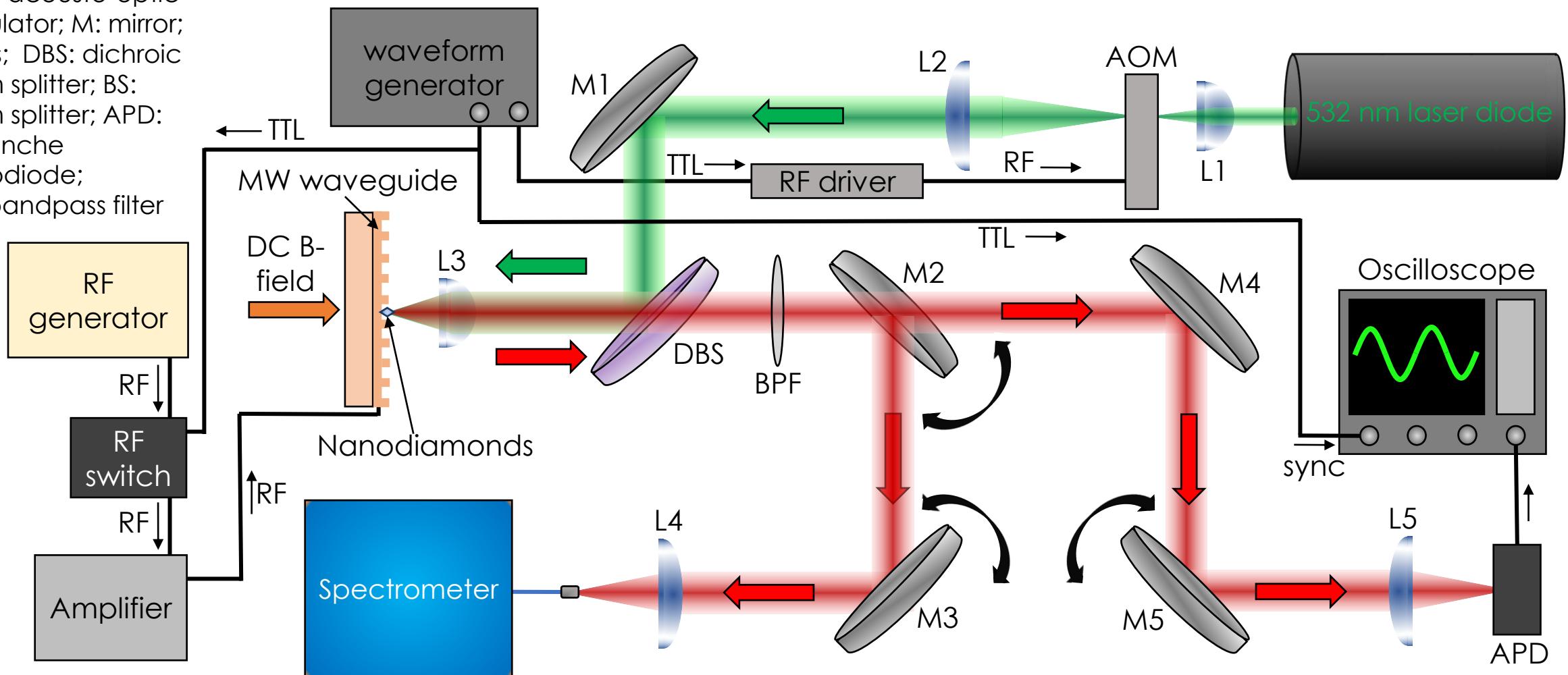
Spin Relaxometry

- Pump-probe-like excitation scheme
- Lone optical pulse acts as pump, polarizes spin
- MW pulse immediately followed by optical pulse acts as probe
- MW pulse modifies spin state, optical pulse probes spin state
- Measure contrast between fluorescence pulses from pump and probe
- Vary time between optical pulses, τ
- Fit contrast vs. τ with exponential, extracted rate is spin relaxation time



ODMR & Spin Relaxometry Schematic

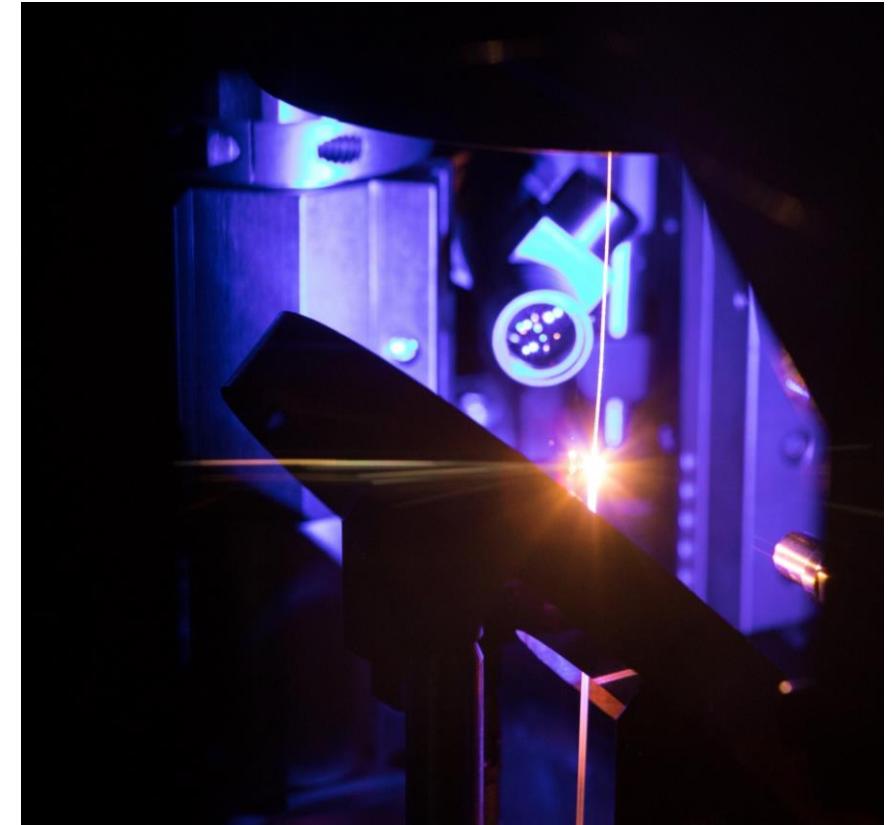
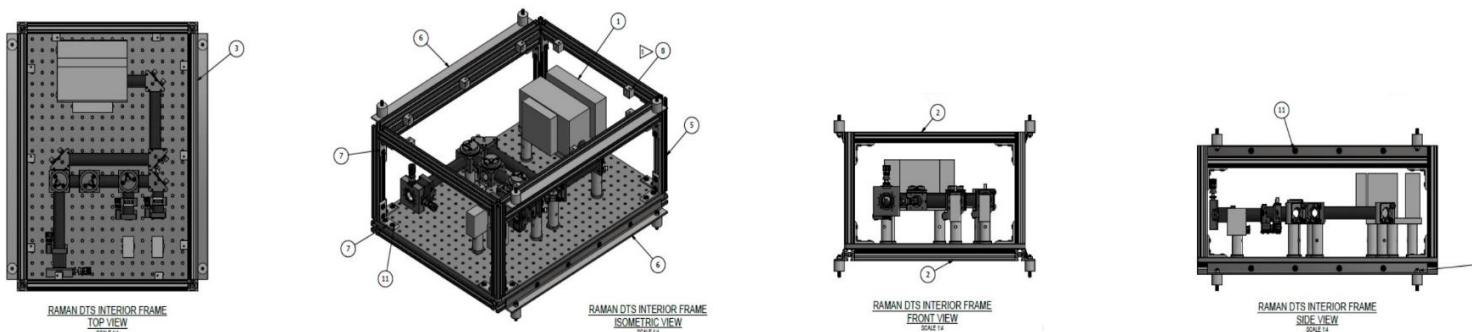
AOM: acousto-optic modulator; M: mirror; L: lens; DBS: dichroic beam splitter; BS: beam splitter; APD: avalanche photodiode; BPF: bandpass filter



Laser-heated Pedestal Growth and Raman Distributed Temperature Sensing System

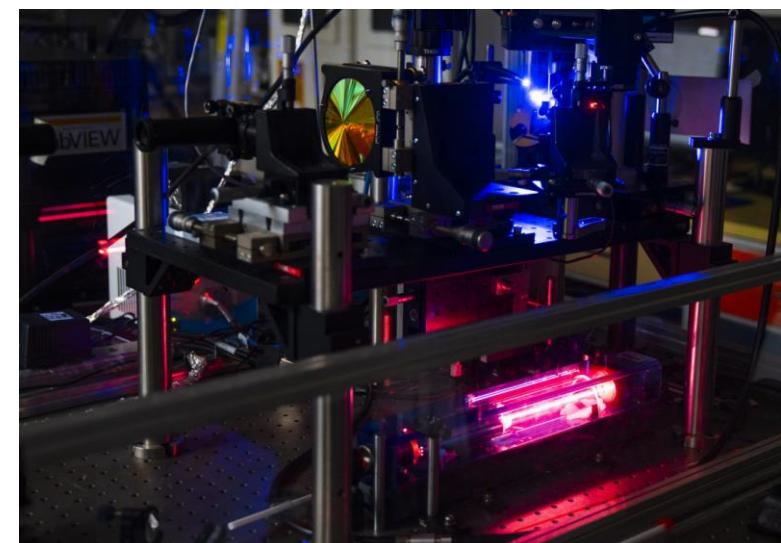
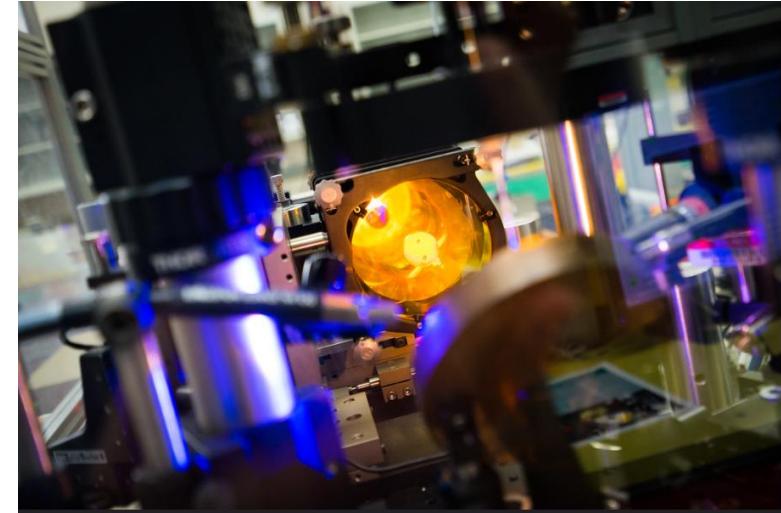
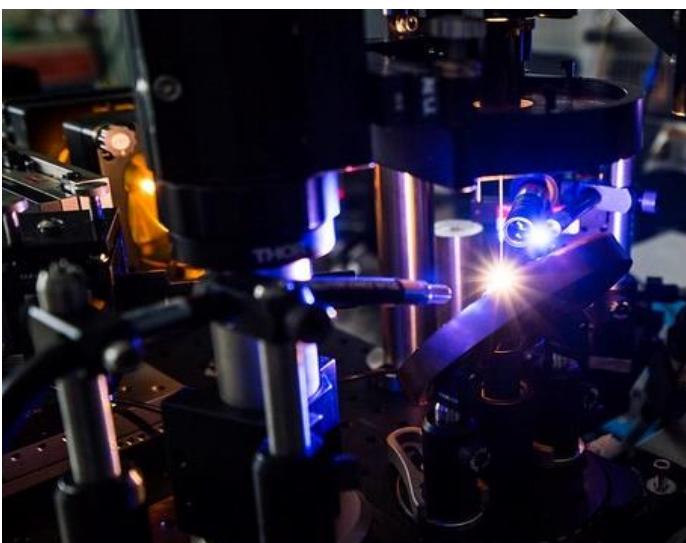
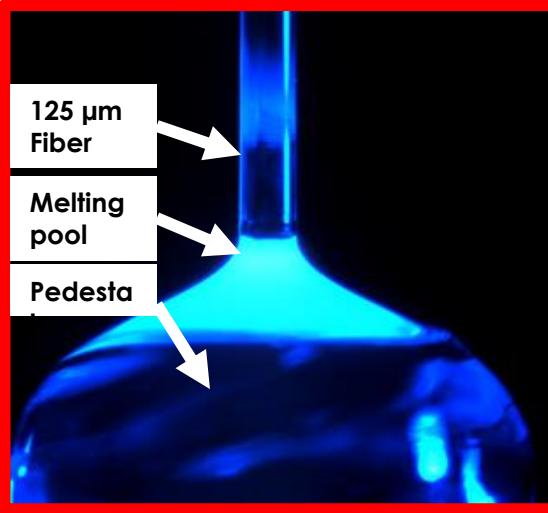
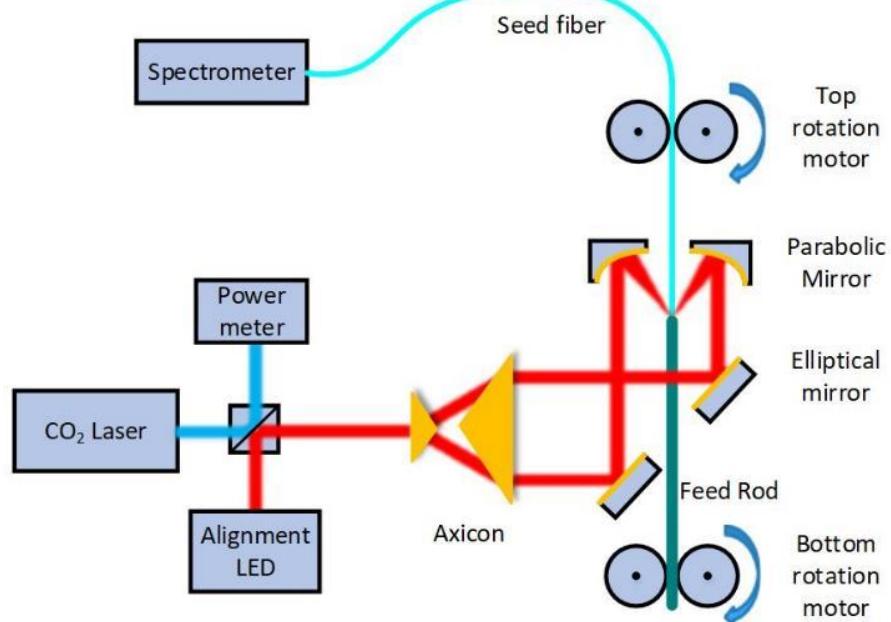
Motivation

- Optical fiber used in many sensing applications
- Silica fiber cannot withstand harsh environments, single-crystal (SC) fiber can
- SC fiber innately lacks cladding layer, which is necessary to act as efficient optical waveguide
- Developed method to grow SC fiber with cladding layer
- Can be used in Raman distributed temperature sensor (DTS) system in harsh environments



Laser-heated Pedestal Growth

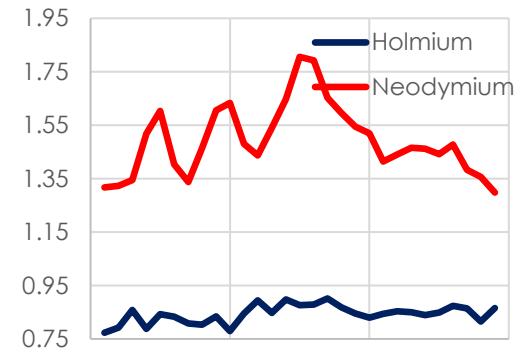
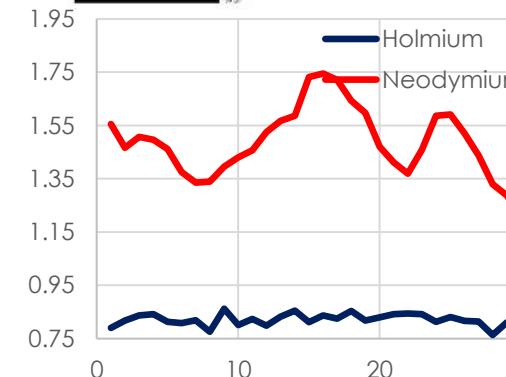
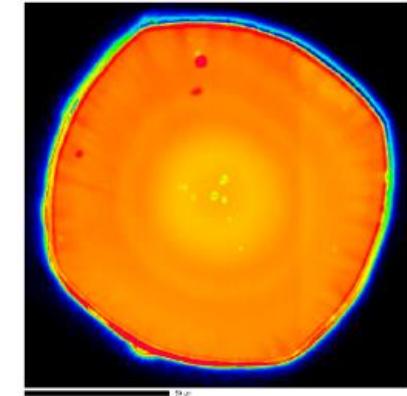
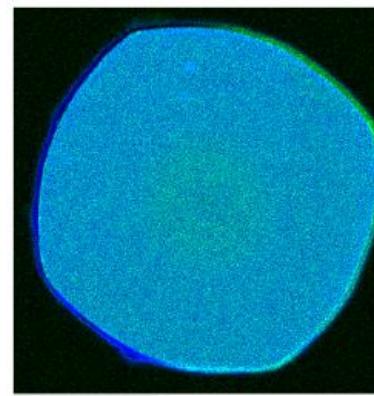
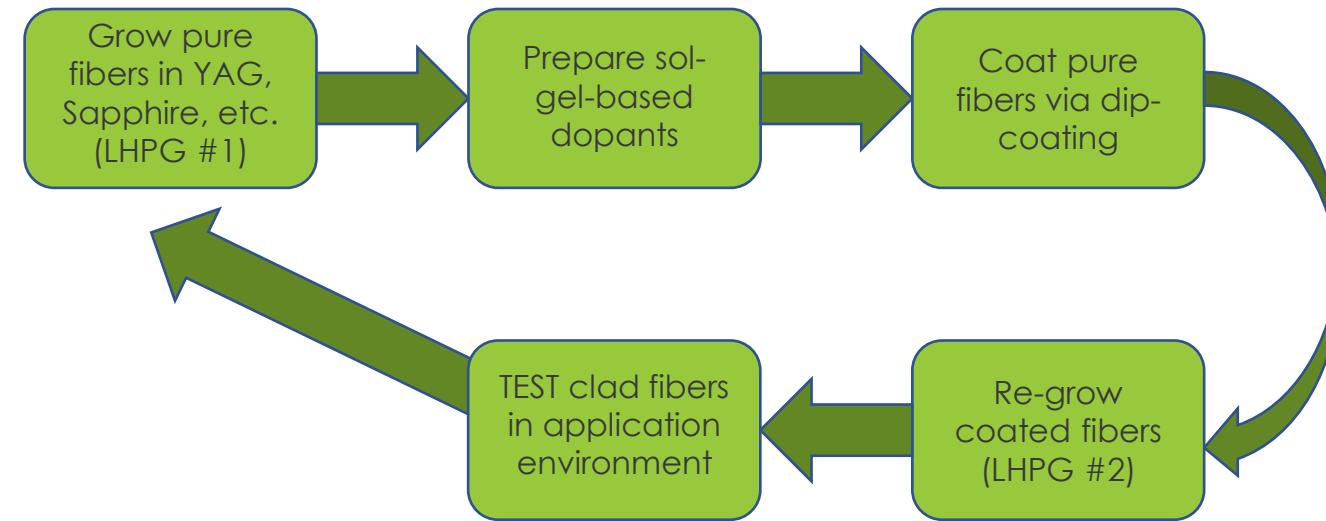
- CO₂ laser source for heating
- “Doughnut” beam shaper surrounds molten zone with light
- Motors advance feedstock (pedestal) and fiber
- Slow process (mm/min)
- Grows pure crystals (no cladding)



Dopant Additions via Regrowth of Sol-gel Coated Fiber

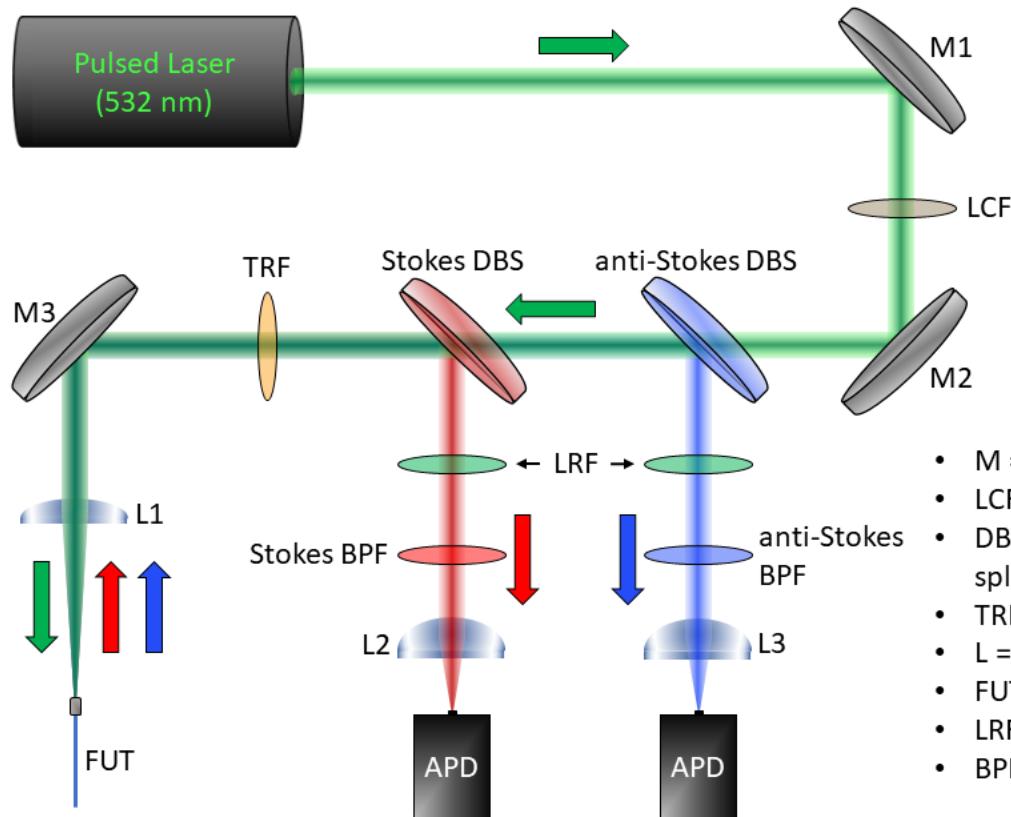


- Grow cladded fibers with two-stage LHPG
 - Sapphire or yttrium aluminum garnet (YAG)
 - Sol-gel (or other) dopant additions
- Evaluate materials' compatibility in energy systems
- Improve fiber performance



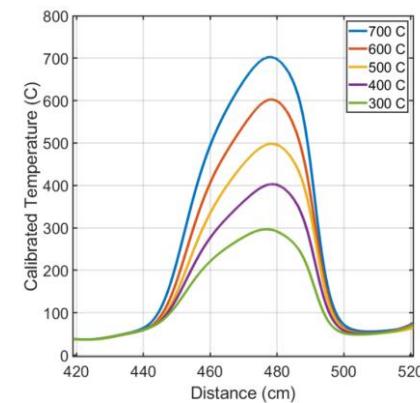
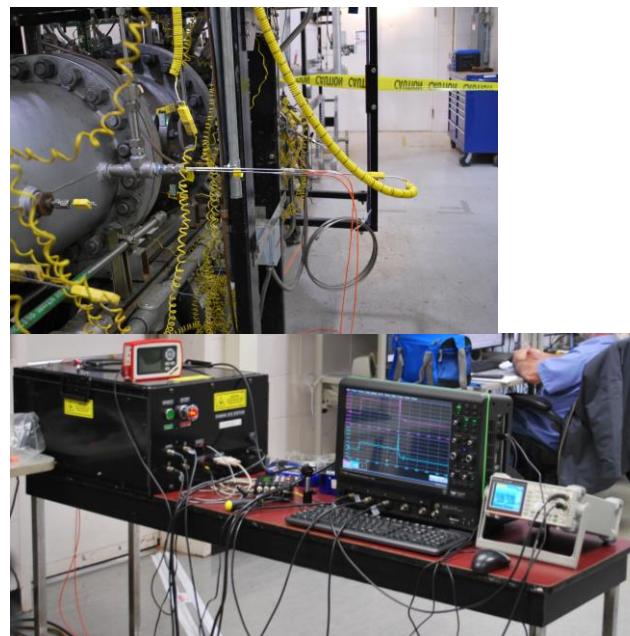
Automatic Dopant Segregation through LHPG: Top left: Visible light guiding in GRIN YAG fiber; Top right: EMPA map of Nd concentration in a GRIN YAG fiber; Bottom plots: Co-doped Nd and Ho: YAG fiber dopant concentrations in X (left) and Y (right)

Raman DTS System



- Pulsed ~350 ps, 532 nm green laser
- Excites Raman scattering as pulse propagates
- Collects Raman with fast avalanche photodiodes
- Optics designed for sapphire or yttrium aluminum garnet (YAG) fiber
- First interrogator for single-crystal fiber

- M = mirror
- LCF = laser cleanup filter
- DBS = dichroic beam splitter
- TRF = thermal reject filter
- L = lens
- FUT = fiber under test
- LRF = laser reject filter
- BPF = bandpass filter



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