

Photonic nano-structures on (111)-oriented diamond

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The article by Thome Lay and Hiroo Kanamori is an estimate of the energy released by the 2011 Tohoku earthquake. While that of a 100-megaton atmospheric explosion is approximately five times as much energy as that of a 100-megaton nuclear device, the authors used the relation for seismic energy release rather than total strain nuclear deformation even—a 20-megaton atmospheric explosion would release more energy than a 100-megaton nuclear device. I believe the authors used the relation for seismic energy release rather than total strain nuclear deformation even—a 20-megaton atmospheric explosion would release more energy than a 100-megaton nuclear device. The seismic energy underestimates the total strain energy release by a variable that depends on friction on the fault plane. Accounting for total strain energy release would increase the earthquake energy number by orders of magnitude. Despite the catastrophic damage potential of nuclear bombs, the forces of nature occasionally unleash much larger energy releases. Although the nuclear bombs are under our control, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and extreme weather events are not. However, by judicious preparation and avoidance measures, humans can significantly diminish the damage of natural events. This article does not have any references.

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Photonic nano-structures on (111)-oriented diamond

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We demonstrate the fabrication of single-crystalline diamond nanopillars on a (111)-oriented chemical vapor deposited diamond substrate. This crystal orientation offers optimal coupling of nitrogen-vacancy (NV) center emission to the nanopillar mode and is thus advantageous over previous approaches. We characterize single native NV centers in these nanopillars and find one of the highest reported saturated fluorescence count rates in single crystalline diamond in excess of 10^6 counts per second. We show that our nano-fabrication procedure conserves the preferential alignment as well as the spin coherence of the NVs in our structures. Our results will enable a new generation of highly sensitive probes for NV magnetometry and pave the way toward photonic crystals with optimal orientation of the NV center's emission dipole. © 2014 Author(s). All article content, except where otherwise noted, is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License. [<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4871580>]

Diamond nano-structures, including diamond nanopillars for single-photon wave-guiding,¹ diamond scanning probes for magnetometry,² diamond cantilevers for force-sensing,³ or photonic crystals for the efficient cavity coupling of color centers,^{4,5} have been realized recently. A very promising, scalable, and robust approach to engineer diamond-based quantum-devices is top-down nano-fabrication starting from single-crystalline diamond.^{6,7} Without exception, the above mentioned structures have been fabricated on the (100)-facet of single crystalline diamonds—the most common crystalline orientation and currently the only commercially available type of high-purity diamond material. The functionality of these quantum devices mostly relies on the negatively charged nitrogen-vacancy (NV) defect complex in diamond (NV center). NV centers in diamond align along one of the four equivalent $\langle 111 \rangle$ crystal-directions and thus lie at an angle of 54.7° with respect to $\langle 100 \rangle$. This direction forms an important symmetry axis for most of the devices mentioned above,^{1,2,4,5} and the resulting oblique orientation of the NV represents a significant drawback in many cases. For instance, the photon collection efficiency for NV centers in nanopillars was predicted to be optimal if the emitting dipole is oriented perpendicularly to the pillar's axis;⁸ a situation which is only achieved when the pillar as well as the NV center are aligned along the same $\langle 111 \rangle$ axis. Similarly, for scanning NV magnetometry, (111)-oriented scanning probes, for which the NV axis can be perpendicular to the sample surface, provide significant improvements compared to existing devices, both in terms of magnetic field sensitivity and ease of interpretation of magnetometry data.⁹ Using nano-cavities in photonic crystals fabricated from single crystalline diamond, the spontaneous emission of color centers can be significantly enhanced.^{4,5,10} Here, the coupling

of a color center to the cavity mode crucially depends on the alignment of the center's dipole moment to the cavity's electric field.⁴ An orientation of this dipole in the plane of the photonic crystal is optimal and is, for the NV center, generally only achievable for (111)-oriented diamond. Despite all these advantages, no (111)-oriented diamond nano-structures have been demonstrated so far. In particular, it is unclear if established diamond nano-fabrication approaches for such structures can be applied to (111)-oriented starting material. Very recently, high-quality, high-purity (111)-oriented chemical vapor deposition (CVD) diamond has become available.¹¹ Single NV centers created during CVD growth in this material show very promising properties:^{12,13} almost all NV centers align preferentially along the [111] growth axis and show long spin coherence times $T_2 > 100 \mu\text{s}$. Consequently, it is highly desirable to demonstrate that diamond nano-structures containing single NV centers can be fabricated in this material.

We here demonstrate the fabrication of nano-photonic structures (nanopillars) from such (111)-oriented, single-crystalline CVD diamond. We characterize the photonic properties of native NV centers in these nanopillars and measure saturated fluorescence count rates exceeding 10^6 counts per second (cps), which provide evidence for a high collection efficiency for NV centers oriented along the nanopillar axis. Furthermore, we address the photonic properties of the pillars by carrying out finite differential time domain (FDTD) simulations. Importantly, our nano-fabrication procedure conserves the spin properties as well as the preferential alignment of the NV centers, which we demonstrate through electron spin resonance (ESR) and coherent spin manipulation experiments.

Our fabrication recipe is based on previously published procedures for fabricating large, regular arrays of diamond nanopillars.^{1,8} In particular, we are using e-beam lithography (30 keV) in order to pattern cylindrical etch-masks with

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approximately 200 nm diameter and 550–600 nm height into a layer of FOX-16 negative electron beam resist (Dow Corning).¹⁴ A 2 nm titanium layer is deposited onto the diamond prior to resist spinning as an adhesion promoter. Before etching the diamond, the adhesion layer is removed using a short argon sputtering process. The developed mask is transferred into the diamond using inductively coupled plasma reactive ion etching (ICP-RIE, Sentech SI 500) to form the diamond nanopillars. The etch plasma is optimized to create vertical, smooth sidewalls of the pillars as well as a smooth surface in-between the pillars. To this end, we use a plasma containing 50% argon and oxygen, respectively (gas flow 50 sccm each). The pressure is set to 0.5 Pa, the ICP source is operated at a power of 500 W together with a bias power of 200 W. The observed etch rate on the (111)-oriented diamond was 260 nm/min. Our pillars were fabricated on the as-grown, cleaned surface of the (111)-oriented single-crystalline CVD diamond investigated in Ref. 12. As demonstrated there,¹² the NV centers in this sample exhibit near perfect orientation along the growth direction, i.e., out of the four possible orientations ($[111]$, $[\bar{1}\bar{1}1]$, $[\bar{1}1\bar{1}]$, $[1\bar{1}\bar{1}]$) for NV centers, they only occupy the subset along $[111]$ due to the particular dynamics of diamond growth along $\langle 111 \rangle$.

Figure 1(a) displays a scanning electron microscope image of typical diamond nanopillars which we fabricate on the (111)-oriented, single-crystalline diamond substrate. Despite the previously reported high density of extended defects in this type of sample,¹¹ the etched surface is smooth apart from a low density of triangular etch pits.¹⁴ The etched pillars show an almost straight shape with a slight asymmetry. The length and diameter of the pillars are approximately 2.3 μm and 230 nm, respectively. Additionally and in order to demonstrate the wider applicability of our nanofabrication recipe, we also fabricate nanopillars on a polished, high-purity, polycrystalline diamond sample. Here, we also obtain smooth surfaces with uniformly tall pillars on different grains of the polycrystalline material and only minor preferential etching of grain boundaries.¹⁴

We characterize the diamond nanopillars using confocal microscopy (NA 0.8, excitation cw at 532 nm). Our setup is equipped with microwave control electronics to perform

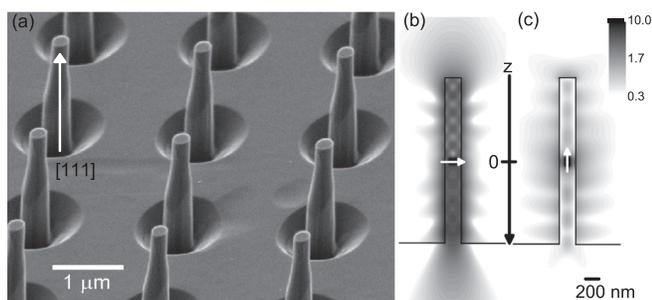


FIG. 1. (a) Scanning electron microscopy image of diamond nanopillars fabricated on a (111)-oriented single-crystalline diamond sample. Note the smooth surfaces in-between the pillars. (b) and (c) FDTD simulations visualizing wave-guiding of the emission from a single dipole oriented perpendicularly to or along the nanopillar axis ($\lambda = 700$ nm, images show magnitude of E field; white, solid arrows depict dipole orientation). The simulation has been performed for a cylindrical pillar with 230 nm diameter and 2.3 μm length. Note the enhanced coupling efficiency of a dipole oriented perpendicularly to the pillars axis.

optically detected ESR experiments on NV centers,¹⁵ a spectrometer (Acton SP2500, 300 grooves/mm grating) and correlation electronics (Fast ComTec, P7889) to perform second order autocorrelation measurements ($g^{(2)}$) of the fluorescence. For saturation measurements, an avalanche photodiode (Laser Components, Count-250C) with a quantum efficiency of 83% at 670 nm is employed.

Figure 2(a) shows a confocal scan of an array of $[111]$ -nanopillars. To identify single NV centers, we record the $g^{(2)}$ -function of the fluorescence as displayed in the inset of Fig. 2(b) for a single NV center. Approximately 10%–20% of the pillars contain single NV centers as witnessed by a pronounced antibunching dip in the $g^{(2)}$ -function with $g^{(2)}(0)$ significantly below 0.5. This probability to find a single NV center in a pillar is consistent with an NV density of 1.5–3 NVs/ μm^3 , which is comparable to the approximate density of native NV centers of 1 NV/ μm^3 reported in Ref. 12. The fit (solid line) in the inset of Fig. 2(b) uses the $g^{(2)}$ -function of a three level system, including uncorrelated background.¹⁶ It is consistent with a signal-to-background ratio (SBR) of approximately 20 and thus confirms very pure single photon emission from our devices. Figure 2(a) also shows that even the pillars that do not contain NV centers exhibit a certain amount of fluorescence, which we assign to broadband background (spectral range 650–800 nm) stemming from the starting material.¹¹ We note that this weak background luminescence does not significantly affect the purity of the NV center emission from the nanopillars, which displays the typical fluorescence spectrum of single NV centers including a pronounced zero-phonon-line.¹⁴

To characterize the photonic properties of our nanopillar devices, we perform saturation-measurements on a subset of pillars, which contain single $[111]$ -oriented NV centers. To separate background emission and fluorescence from single NV centers, we fit the measured fluorescence intensity I in dependence of the excitation power P using

$$I(P) = I_{\infty} \frac{P}{P + P_{\text{sat}}} + c_b P. \quad (1)$$

P_{sat} is the saturation power, I_{∞} the fully saturated emission rate of the NV center, and the last term $c_b P$ accounts for background.¹⁷ A characteristic background corrected saturation curve for a single NV is displayed in Fig. 2(b). Figure 3(a) summarizes I_{∞} and P_{sat} obtained for 25 single NV centers. We find an average I_{∞} of 910 ± 250 kcps and several single NVs for which I_{∞} significantly exceeds 1 Mcps. The saturation power P_{sat} is below 400 μW for the majority of the pillars. Using the saturation curves, we can also estimate the SBR for the fluorescence of single NV centers, which varies significantly between the pillars and can be as high as 60 for low excitation powers.¹⁴ For an excitation power of 100 μW , the majority of pillars investigated has an SBR of better than 15. Consequently, compared to the investigation in bulk, the SBR is enhanced by a factor of 5–10.¹² Thus, the nanopillars enable very pure single photon emission from NV centers, even in a diamond material exhibiting broad background fluorescence.

In our data in Fig. 3(a), we observe a significant spread of P_{sat} and I_{∞} , which we assign to different locations of the individual NVs within the nanopillars. Indeed, the NV

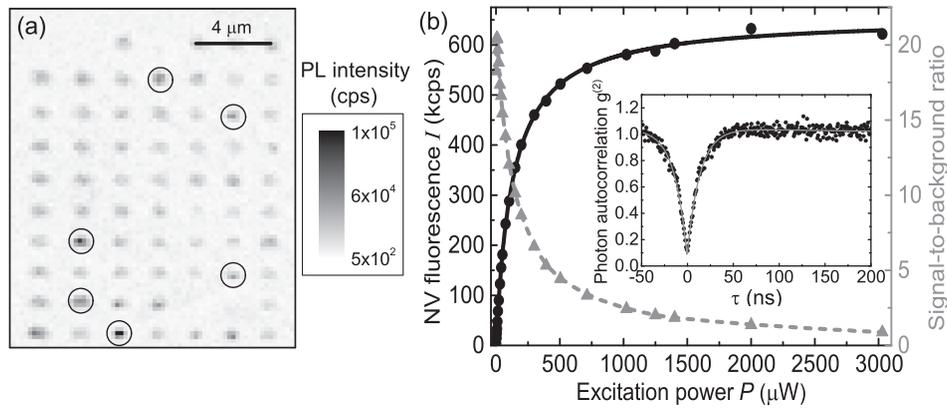


FIG. 2. (a) Confocal fluorescence image of an array of diamond nanopillars. Several pillars with single NV centers ($g^{(2)}(0) = 0.2 - 0.5$) are marked with black, solid circles. The measurement was performed at $120 \mu\text{W}$ of excitation power. (b) SBR and background corrected saturation curve for a single NV center. Inset: $g^{(2)}$ -function of a single NV center. We find $g^{(2)}(0) = 0.12$ without background correction, consistent with a probability of 96% that the detected photon stems from a single center or a SBR of approximately 20. The data was recorded at $20 \mu\text{W}$ excitation power.

centers are randomly distributed (radially and axially) in the pillars due to their formation from residual nitrogen during the diamond growth. Excitation of the NV center as well as collection of the fluorescence are both mediated by the pillar's photonic modes [see Figs. 1(b) and 1(c)] and are thus expected to vary depending on the spatial position of the NV center in the pillar.¹ To investigate the influence of the spatial position, we simulate the electromagnetic fields in the pillar using the FDTD method implemented using commercial software (Lumerical FDTD solutions). First, we simulate the Gaussian excitation field in the nanopillar (cylindrical pillar, diameter $d = 230 \text{ nm}$, $2.3 \mu\text{m}$ length, refractive index 2.418). From this, we obtain that NV centers close to the pillar's axis experience an excitation field enhanced by 60% compared to centers close to the pillar's side walls,¹⁴ thus directly accounting for a spread in the observed P_{sat} . To estimate the expected spread of I_{∞} , we use a single radiating dipole perpendicular to the pillar axis for the simulation [Fig. 1(b)]. We choose a broadband dipole source with a bandwidth roughly matching the NV center's emission spectrum. From these simulations, we obtain the far field of the pillars. The source is placed in 20 different positions along the nanopillar axis and we extract the collection efficiency η_{coll} (numerical aperture 0.8) for 10 different wavelengths λ within the NV emission spectrum for each position. As observed in Fig. 3(b), the axial position of the NV strongly influences η_{coll} , thus accounting for the observed spread of

I_{∞} . The maximum η_{coll} exceeds the bulk value ($\approx 5\%$) by almost an order of magnitude. We note that according to our simulations and previous discussions in Ref. 18, the radial position does not significantly affect η_{coll} . For the lifetime of the emitting dipole, however, a placement off axis, in contrast to on axis placement, leads to a suppression of spontaneous emission (maximum simulated suppression: emission rate $\approx 30\%$ bulk value) due to changes in the local density of states. Taking into account possible non-radiative decays for the NV center, however, it remains questionable if lifetime changes can be observed. As the NV center's emission spans a wavelength range of around 100 nm, it is also instructive to investigate the wavelength dependence of η_{coll} . Fig. 3(b) shows a trend for enhanced η_{coll} for longer wavelengths λ . This is consistent with earlier simulations,¹⁸ which demonstrated higher transmission of the guided mode through the pillar's top facet for smaller effective diameters (d/λ). For comparison and to illustrate the advantages of a [111] oriented NV center, we simulate a dipole parallel to the pillar axis [see Fig. 1(c)]. From our simulations, we conclude that for our collection NA, an NV dipole oriented orthogonally to the wire axis only gives a slight improvement ($\approx 30\% - 40\%$, depending on position in the wire) in collected fluorescence compared to a dipole parallel to the wire. The high NV fluorescence count rates we observe are thus caused by a combination of this enhancement and improvements of our setup's efficiency compared to previous approaches.

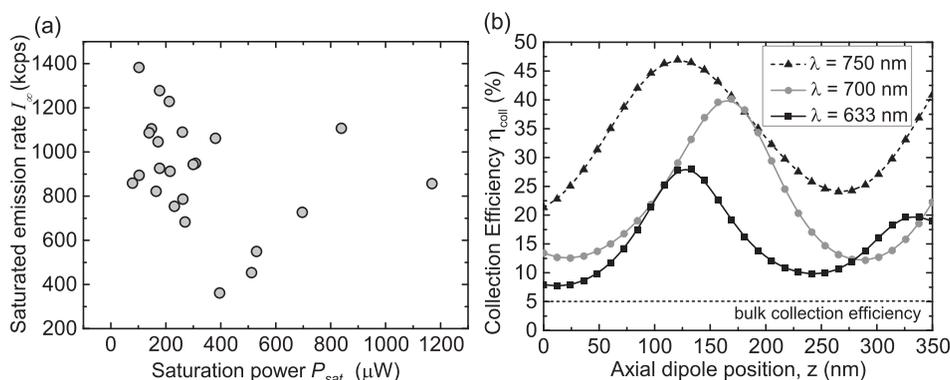


FIG. 3. (a) Saturation power P_{sat} and maximum saturated emission rates I_{∞} obtained for 25 single NV centers. (b) Collection efficiency η_{coll} extracted from FDTD simulations for an emitting dipole perpendicular to the nanopillar axis. η_{coll} is shown for three different wavelengths. The emitting dipole is moved along the pillar axis (coordinate z , as defined in Fig. 1) 350 nm toward the bulk diamond substrate starting from the middle of the pillar.

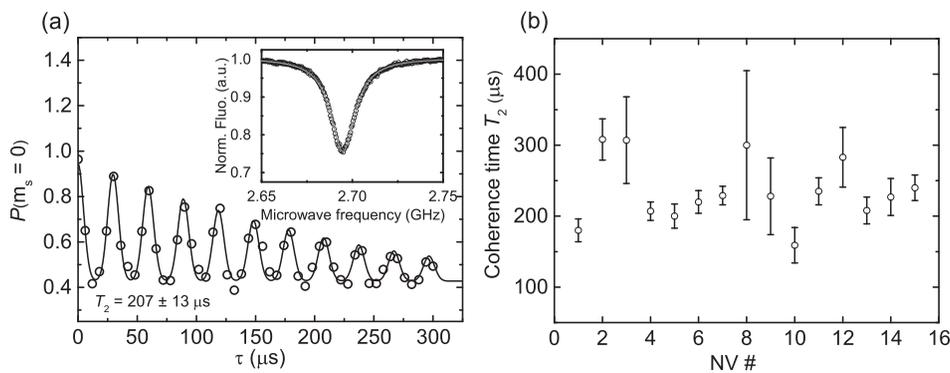


FIG. 4. (a) Spin echo measurement performed on a [111]-oriented NV center in a nanopillar. The solid line is a fit with a sum of Gaussian peaks modulated by a decay envelope.¹⁹ The inset shows the ESR resonance of a single NV center, displaying a contrast of 25% for the ESR measurement under continuous laser excitation. (b) Summary of spin coherence times T_2 for 15 NV centers in nanopillars.

The starting material for the fabrication of the nanopillars has been found to contain NV centers, which orient along the [111] growth axis of the sample with a probability of 97%.¹² To verify that the nano-fabrication procedure does not influence the preferential alignment, we apply a static magnetic field aligned with [111]-oriented NV centers. In this configuration, ESR spectra reveal the orientation of the NV centers. From the ESR measurements, we conclude that all 25 single NV centers we investigated are oriented along [111] and the preferential alignment is maintained in the nanopillars. All investigated centers exhibit a very pronounced optically detected ESR resonance, whose contrast under continuous laser excitation reaches 25%. Finally, we verify that our fabrication procedure does not affect spin coherence properties of NV centers in our sample. To that end, we perform Hahn-Echo measurements on a subset of the nanopillars containing single NV centers; the results are summarized in Fig. 4. Before nano-fabrication of the pillars, a T_2 time of 190 μs has been measured for NV centers in the bulk diamond.¹² For single NVs in the nanopillars, we find T_2 times between 160 and 310 μs with an average T_2 time of $235 \pm 46 \mu\text{s}$.

In summary, we fabricated for the first time nanophotonic structures, namely, nanopillars, with approximately 2 μm length and 200 nm diameter, on high-purity, (111)-oriented single-crystalline CVD diamond. We characterize single native NV centers in these nanopillars and find high saturated fluorescence count rates around 10^6 cps. The nano-fabrication procedure conserves the preferential alignment of the centers as well as the spin coherence properties. This demonstration of nano-device fabrication on (111)-oriented diamond paves the way toward diamond scanning probes for magnetometry and photonic crystals with optimal orientation of the NV center's emission dipole. Ultimately, isotopically pure diamond growth in combination with the formation of NV centers in a nanometer thin layer (δ -doping) can lead to devices with a controlled depth of the NV centers as well as ultra-long spin coherence times.^{20,21}

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