

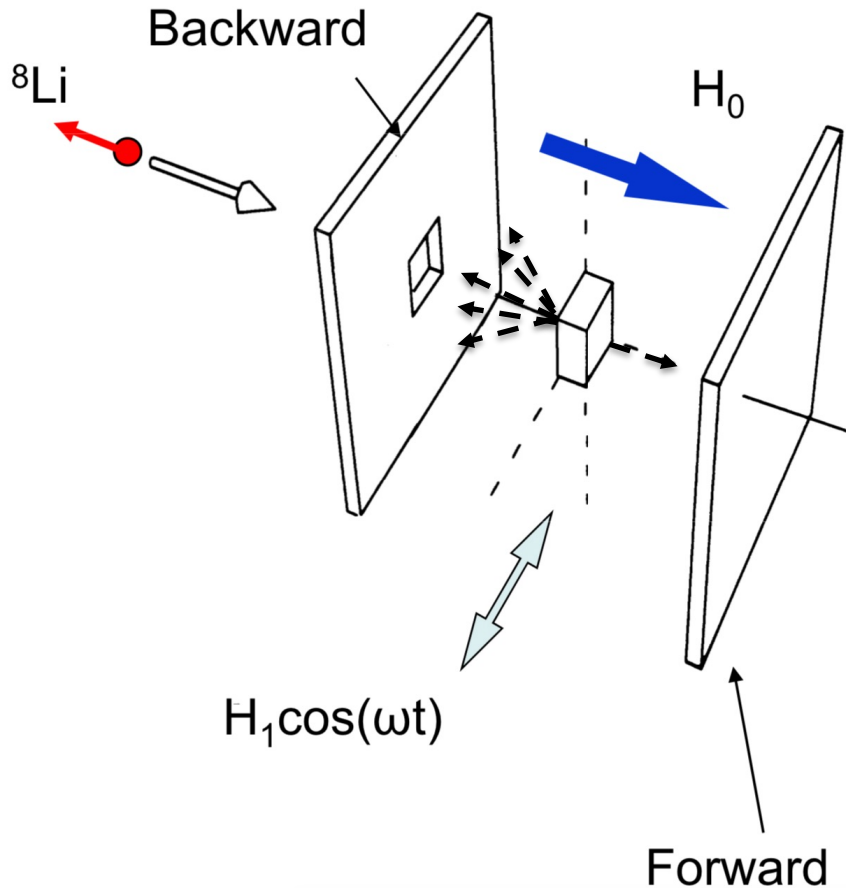
β -detected nuclear magnetic resonance of ^8Li ions implanted in ZnO



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August 28th, 2022

What is β -detected NMR?



Spin = 2
 Lifetime ~ 1.2 s
 $\gamma \sim 6.3$ MHz/T

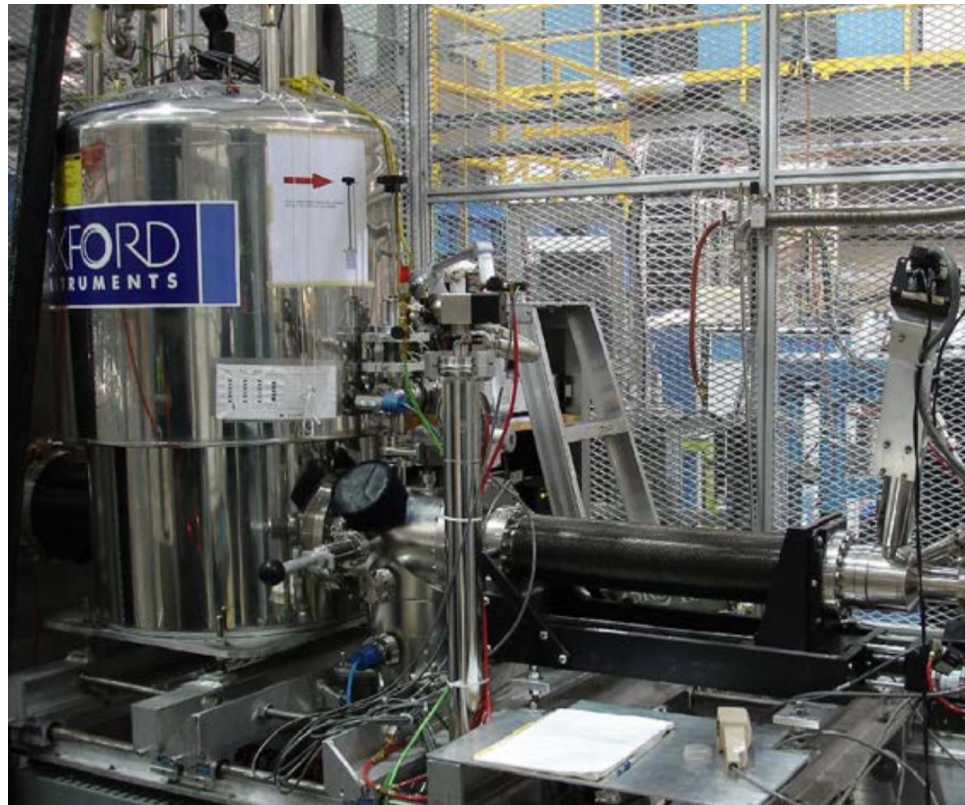


Spin = $\frac{1}{2}$
 Lifetime ~ 2.2 μs
 $\gamma \sim 135$ MHz/T

$$A(t) = \frac{N_F(t) - N_B(t)}{N_F(t) + N_B(t)} = a_0 p_z(t)$$

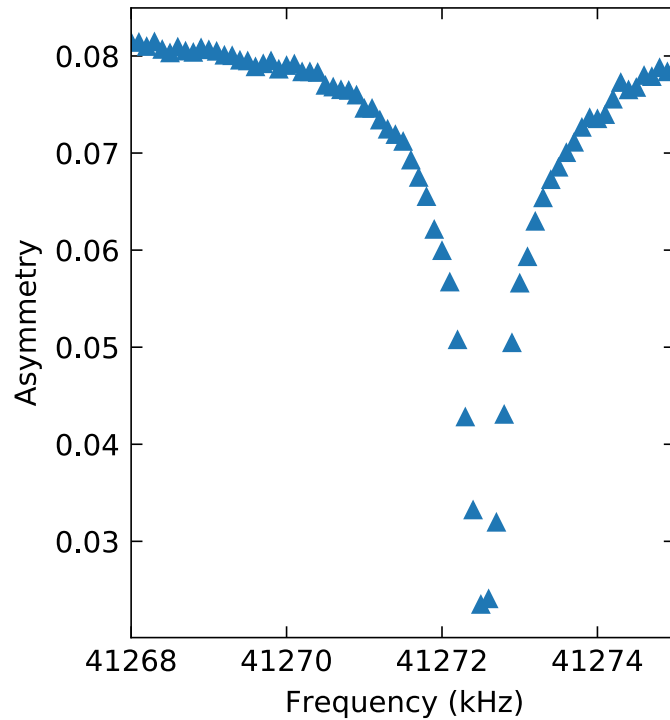
β -detected NMR at TRIUMF

9T high field
spectrometer



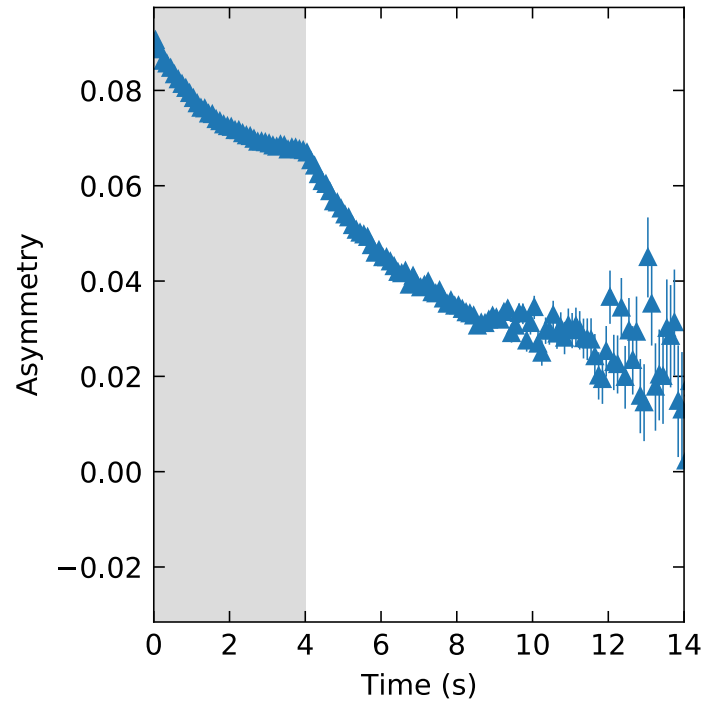
β -detected NMR measurement modes

Continuous
wave and beam



- **Asymmetry loss when transverse RF field on-resonance**

Pulsed beam

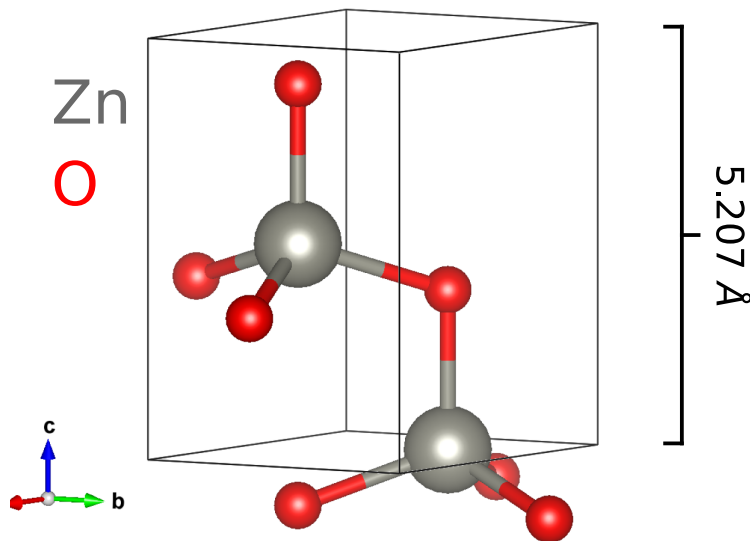


- **Measures p_z decay overtime**

β -detected NMR of ZnO

Why is ZnO
difficult to hole
dope?

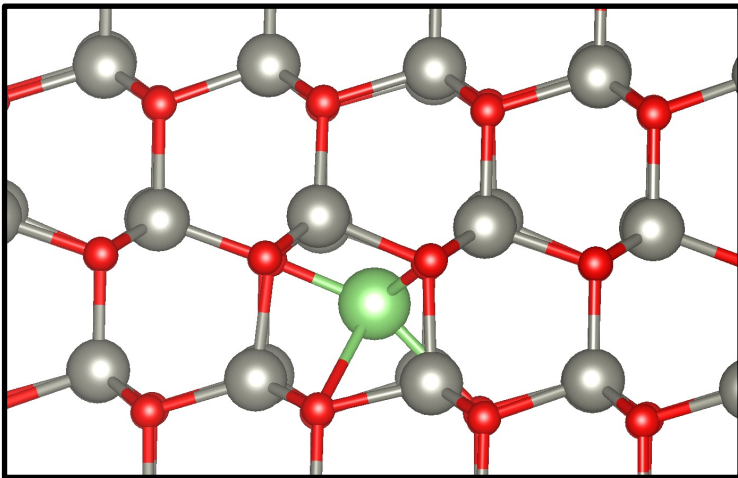
Why β -NMR?



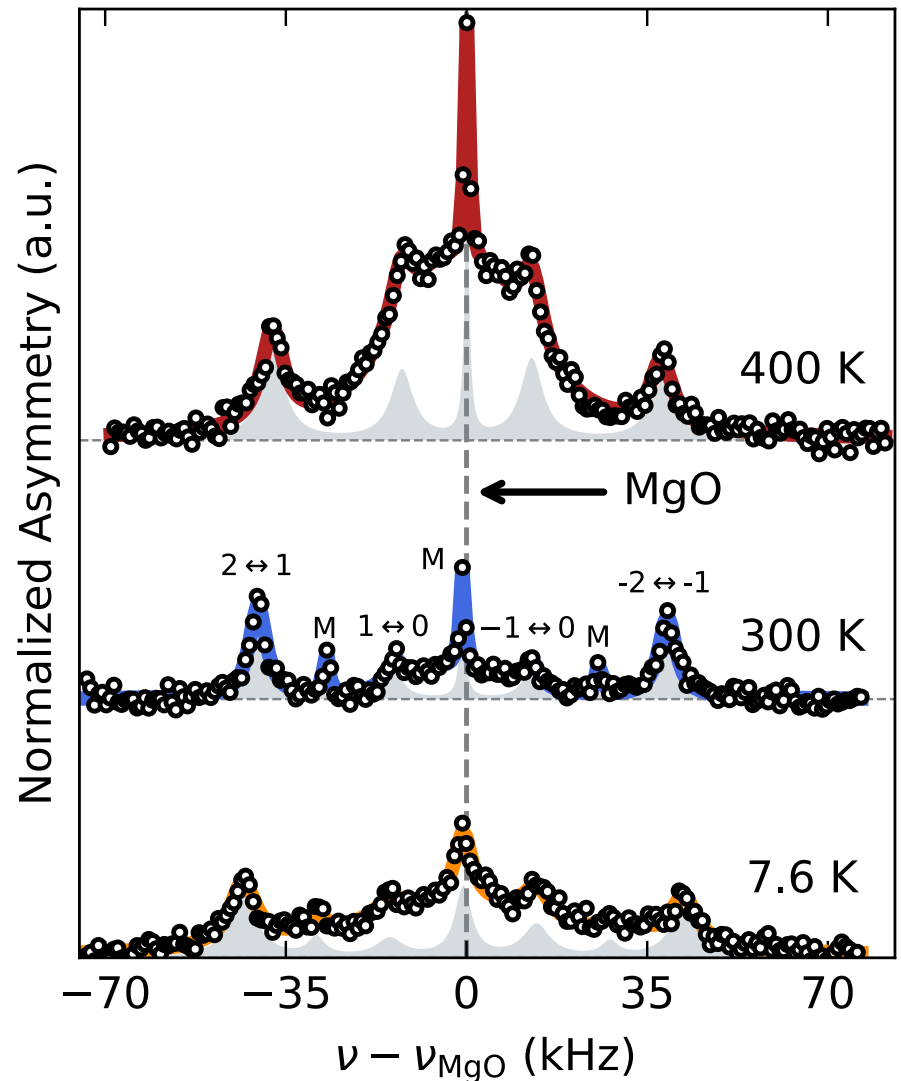
- Hyperpolarized dopant elements
- Probe of local magnetic fields and charge density

Single RF resonance spectra

Donor octahedral
interstitial ${}^8\text{Li}^+$



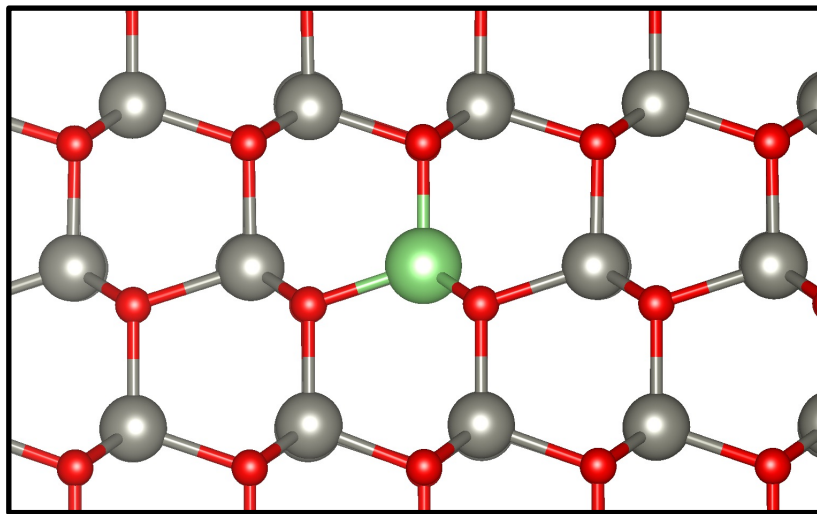
Experiment ν_q : 13.2 kHz
Theory ν_q : 12 kHz



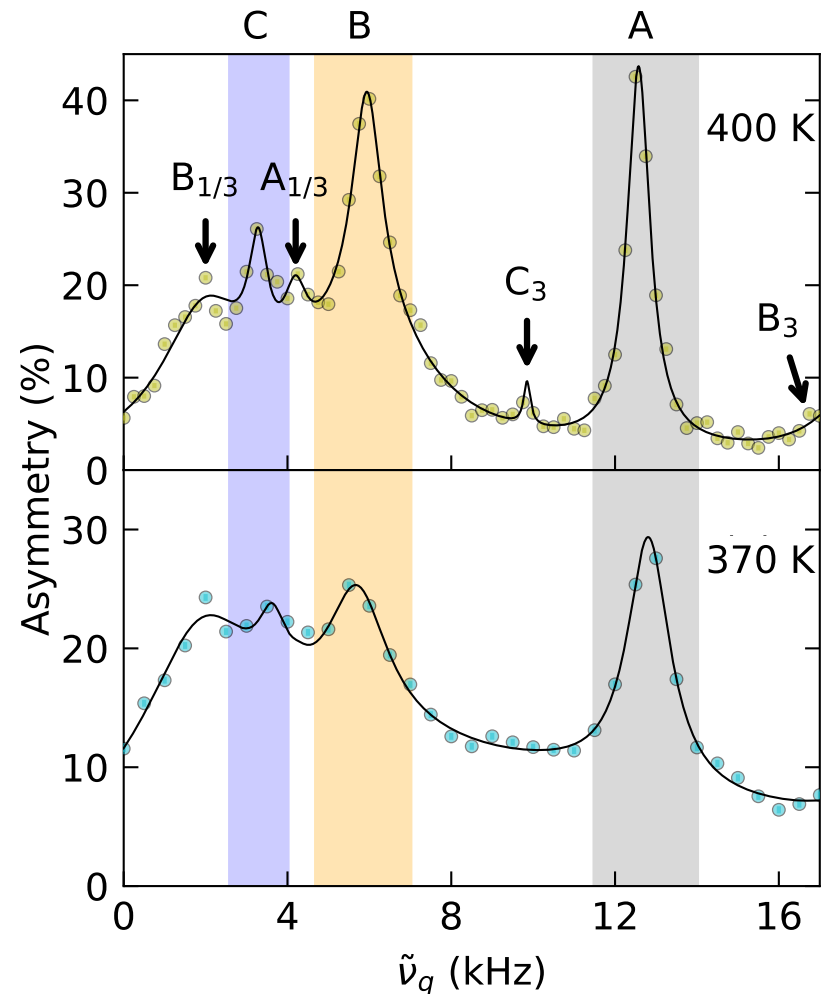
RF comb resonance spectra

- Li_{Zn} forms at expense of Li_i^+ near vacancy

Acceptor ionized substitutional Li_{Zn}

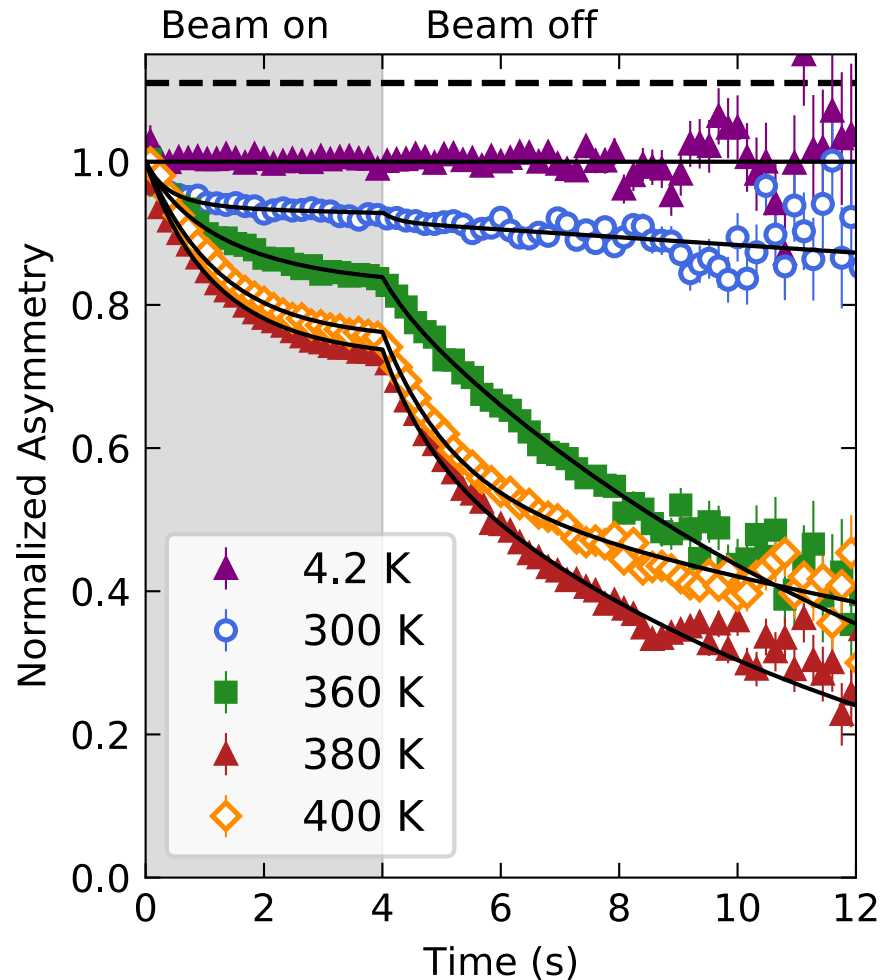


3 distinct sites



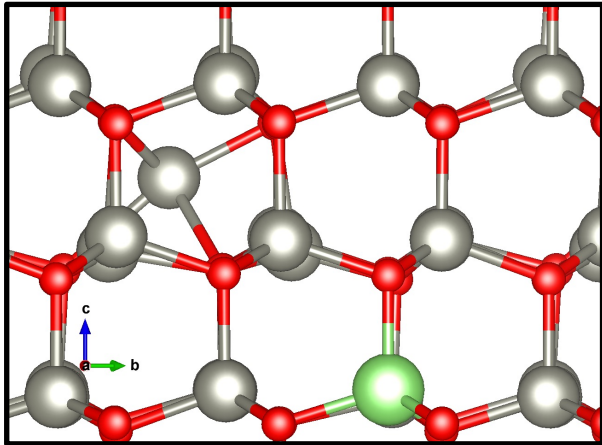
Pulsed beam: ^8Li spin-lattice relaxation

$1/T_1$ relaxation rate: measurement of magnetic and quadrupolar fluctuations at ν_r

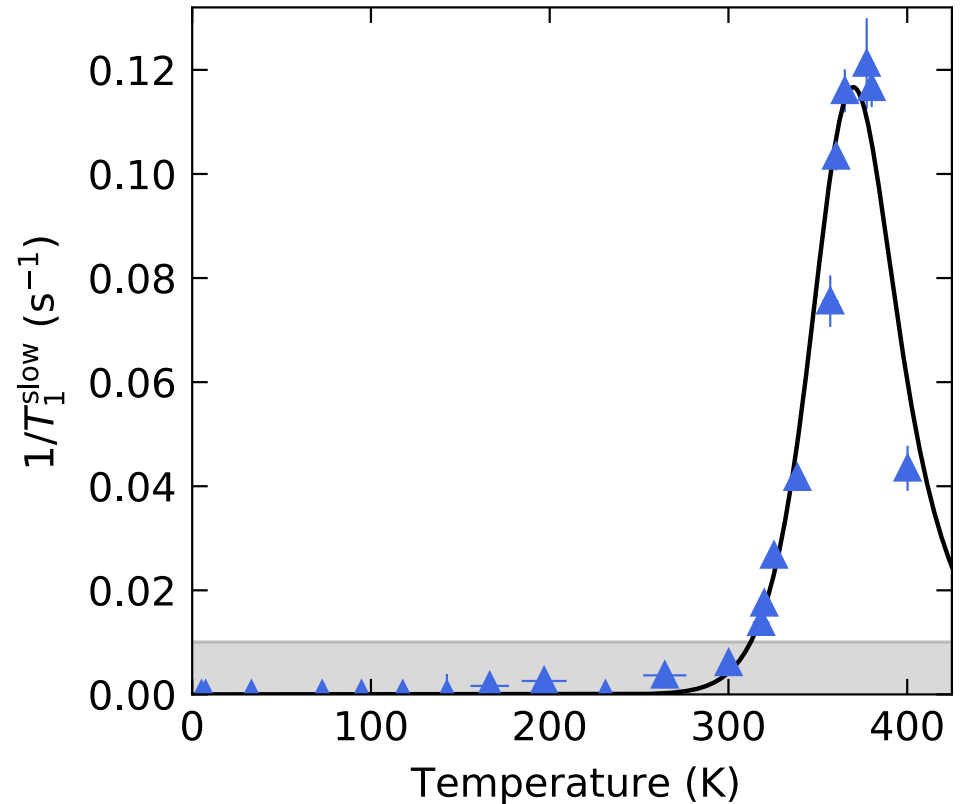


Motional dynamics of defects

Frenkel pair + ^8Li

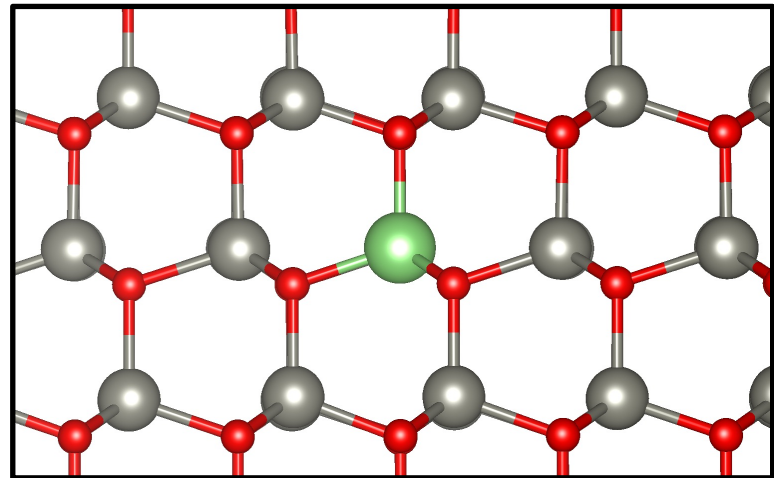
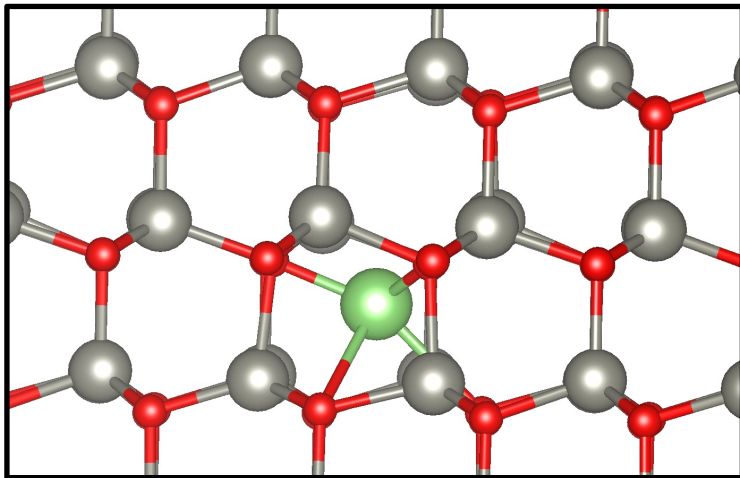


$1/T_1$ fits BPP model



Summary of ^8Li NMR in ZnO

1. β -NMR probes the charge density distribution and magnetic fields at dopants
2. Both shallow donors and acceptors coexist



Acknowledgements

University of British Columbia

Andrew MacFarlane
Derek Fujimoto
Martin Dehn
Victoria Karner
Ryan McFadden
John Ticknor
Edward Thoeng



NSERC
CRSNG

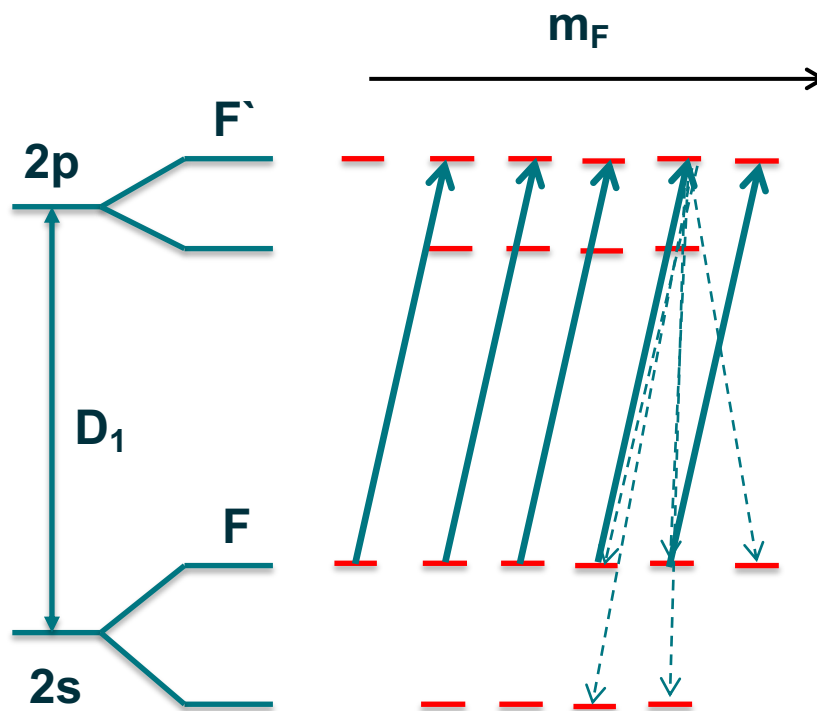


TRIUMF

Kenji Kojima
Sarah Dunsiger
Philip Levy
Ruohong Li
Iain McKenzie
Gerald Morris
Matthew Pearson
Monika Stachura

Optical pumping of ^8Li at TRIUMF

^8Li online optical pumping



- optical pumping cycles in presence of weak Zeeman splitting
- Transfer polarization via hyperfine coupling

T-dependence of quadrupole interaction

Population of phonons causes time-averaging of quadrupole interaction, power law typical of noncubic metals

