

CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT IN THAI.....	I
ABSTRACT IN ENGLISH.....	III
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	V
CONTENTS.....	VI
LIST OF TABLES.....	VIII
LIST OF FIGURES.....	IX
 CHAPTER	
I INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Research objective.....	2
1.3 Scope of thesis.....	2
1.4 Outline of thesis.....	3
II LITERATURE REVIEWS	4
2.1 Quantum bits or Qubit.....	4
2.2 Nitrogen Vacancy (NV) center.....	5
2.2.1 NV center.....	5
2.2.2 Energy level diagram.....	6
2.2.3 Zeeman splitting effect on NV center.....	7
2.2.4 Hamiltonian of Nitrogen Vacancy center.....	8
2.2.5 Application of utilizing NV center.....	9
III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	10
3.1 Quantum Diamond Spectrometer (QDS).....	10
3.1.1 Optical system.....	11
3.1.2 Electronics system.....	12

CONTENTS (Continued)

	Page
3.2 Pulse sequence.....	13
3.2.1 Optically Detected Magnetic Resonance (ODMR).....	13
3.3 Microwave generator	16
3.4 Determining magnetic field magnitudes and orientations.....	16
3.4.1 Signal detection process.....	17
3.4.2 Program.....	17
3.4.2.1 Sweeping function.....	17
3.4.2.2 Sweeping parameters.....	18
3.4.2.3 ODMR parameters.....	18
3.4.3 Magnetic field calculation.....	18
3.4.4 Experimental workflow.....	23
IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	25
4.1 Validation measurement.....	25
4.2 Resolution test.....	27
4.2.1 Magnetic field from different directions with similar ODMR signal	27
4.2.2 ODMR signal with small angle differences.....	29
4.3 NV center as a magnetic field scanner.....	31
4.4 Setup for magnetometry.....	34
4.5 Magnetic field strength above the NV center at 1.7 cm.....	35
4.6 Magnetic field direction above the NV center at 1.7 cm.....	37
4.7 Magnetic field at 3 different heights.....	38
V CONCLUSION.....	42
REFERENCES.....	44
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	48

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 Pulse duration for Pulsed ODMR.....	15

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
2.1	Bloch sphere is a demonstration of a pure state with θ and ϕ angle	4
2.2	A nitrogen-vacancy (NV) center in diamond is formed by an N substitution and a nearest neighbor vacancy	5
2.3	The NV center energy level consists of a ground state at $m_s = 0$ and degenerated states at $m_s = \pm 1$	7
2.4	When magnetic field is applied, degenerate energy levels of $m_s = \pm 1$ are split with distance with Eq 2.....	7
3.1	Quantum Diamond Spectrometer (QDS) schematic	12
3.2	Electronic diagram for controlling microwave	13
3.3	OD-ESR sequence is designed to find the position of an energy level of a NV for control sequence	15
3.4	The full width half maximum (FWHM) of system is 26 MHz with using the first dip of Zeeman 4 splitting.....	16
3.5	Sweeping program is designed by Qt designer	18
3.6	A NV axis and magnetic field in the system. Angle between magnetic field and a NV axis is called alpha and calculated by Eq. 4.....	19
3.7	The two cones represent possible magnetic field direction and 2 orthogonal vectors constraining are perpendicular to NV axis and each other	20
3.8	Transformation from cartesian coordinate to spherical coordinate with using trigonometry	22
3.9	The 4 orientation of NV center senses magnetic field in the specific direction and create cones along NV axes	23
3.10	3D and 2D graph represent that answer sets of 4 NV axes are not unique and have interceptions	24

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure	Page
4.1 Result from magnetic field calculation represents comparison between real signal, simulated signal and projected cone	26
4.2 Two ODMR signals with similar shape acquired when θ and ϕ is set to 150°, 50° (red), and 160°, 70° (blue).....	28
4.3 The calculation result of the first special case. The blue and red curves are the calculated results of NV axes that sense magnetic field from the blue and red ODMR signal respectively	28
4.4 The two ODMR signals with small difference acquired when θ and ϕ is set to 68°,156° (red), and 70°, 165° (blue).....	30
4.5 The two ODMR signals with small differences acquired when θ and ϕ is set to 70°, 157° (red), and 70°, 155° (blue).....	31
4.6 The magnetic field in scanning-NV perspective is observed by sensor	32
4.7 The picture a), b), c), d), e), and f) represent magnet is moved at the different position and NV center sense different magnetic field direction as a position in moving-magnet and scanning-NV perspective.	33
4.8 The new setup without magnet on dial has a plate for moving magnet plane with magnet on the top of plate.....	34
4.9 The plate is attached by graph paper. The graph shows detection area for experiment with setting the center of the system at 0 and border from 2.5 to -2.5 in x and y direction	35
4.10 In this figure represent magnetic field gradient above the NV center at 1.7 cm. Each picture presents magnetic field in component xyz	36
4.11 Vector field presents the distribution of magnetic field in x and y direction in xy plane at 1.7 cm	37

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

Figure	Page
4.12 The graph represents magnetic field gradient at total magnetic field, b_x , b_y and b_z at different height above the NV center.....	40
4.13 The graph represents vector field of magnetic field at the different heights above the NV center in xy plane	41
4.14 The graph represents magnetic field in yz and xz plane at the central line of y and x axis	41