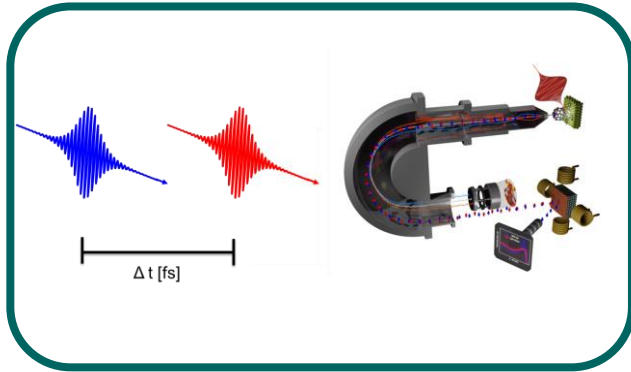


# Time-resolved photoemission spectroscopy – *An ultrafast camera to image charge and spin carrier dynamics in condensed matter*

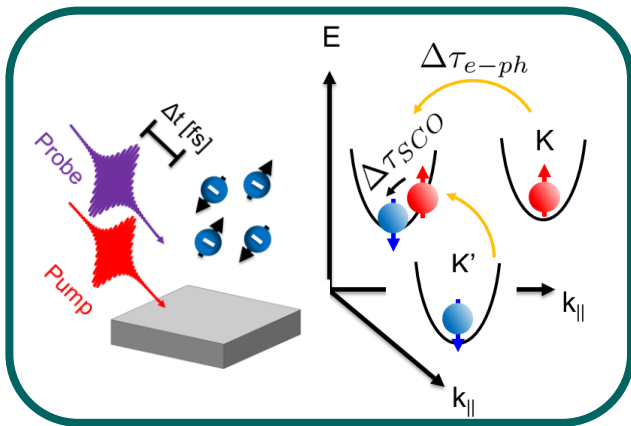
Benjamin Stadtmüller

Experimentalphysik II, Institute of Physics, Augsburg University, Germany

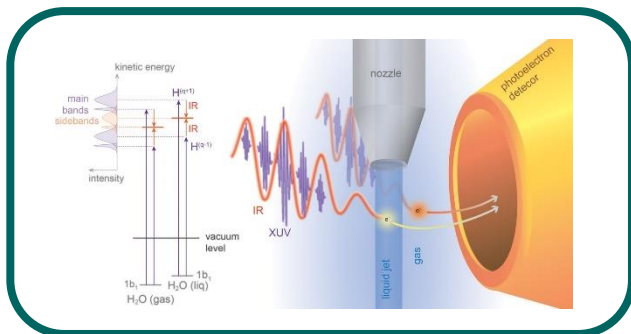
# Outline



Ultrafast science in solids  
... electrons in solids  
... time-resolved photoemission spectroscopy



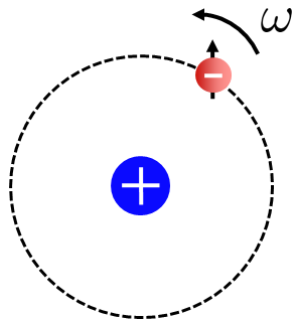
Monitoring....  
.... the population dynamics of charge and spin carriers in momentum space  
... the nature and spatial distribution of charge carriers in direct space  
... interlayer charge separation across interfaces



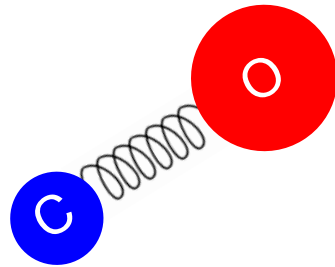
Perspectives and challenges of attosecond surface science

# The characteristic timescales of (condensed) matter

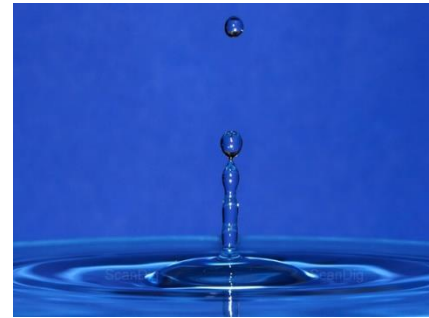
charge/spin carriers



atoms/molecules



water droplets



humans



1as

1fs

1ps

1ns

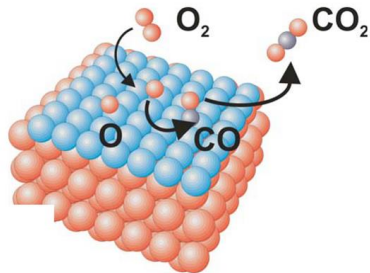
1μs

1ms

1s



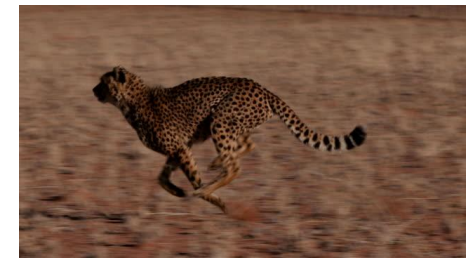
Shortest bursts of light



Chemical reactions



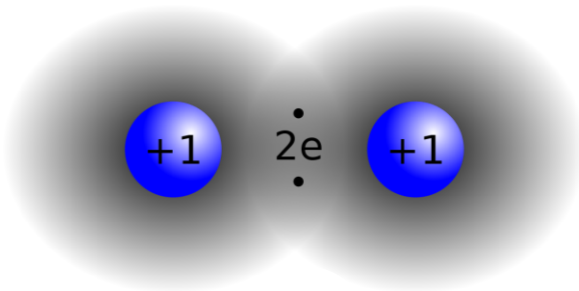
data processing in current technology



animal world

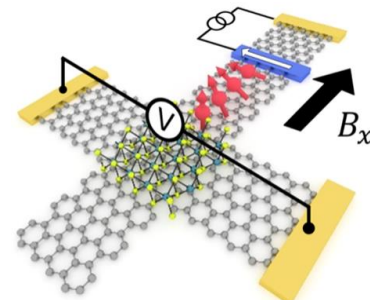
# The Role of Charges and Spins in Condensed Matter

Bonding of atoms to molecules and solids



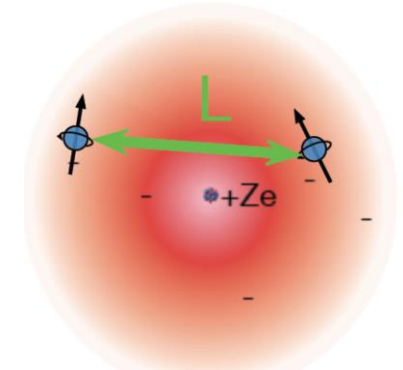
wikipedia.org

Charge and spin transport

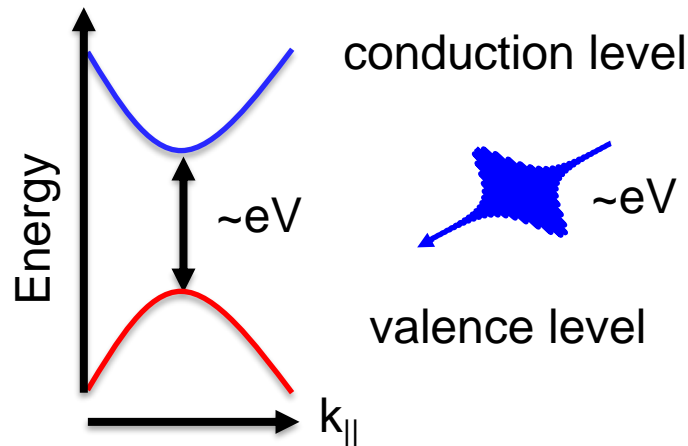


Nano Lett. 19,1074 (2019)

Order in materials

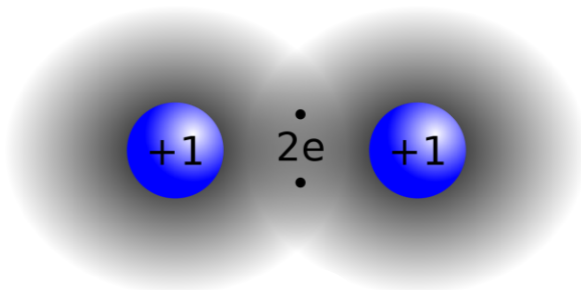


Direct interaction with visible light



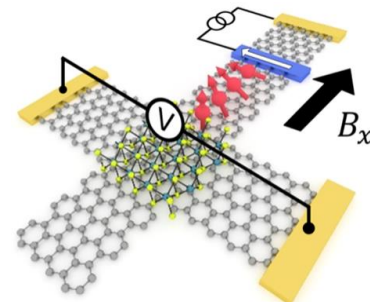
# The Role of Charges and Spins in Condensed Matter

Bonding of atoms to molecules and solids



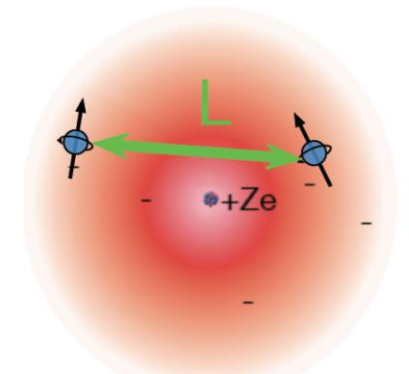
wikipedia.org

Charge and spin transport

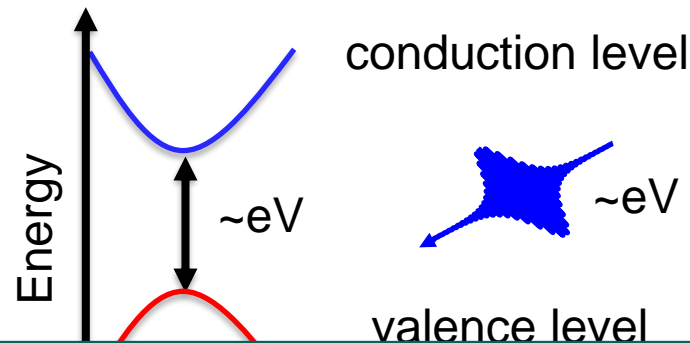


Nano Lett. 19,1074 (2019)

Order in materials



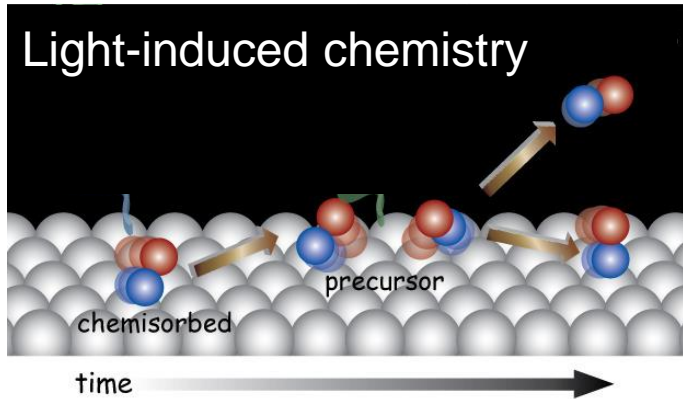
Direct interaction with visible light



Light is the ideal tool to image and manipulate electrons in solids

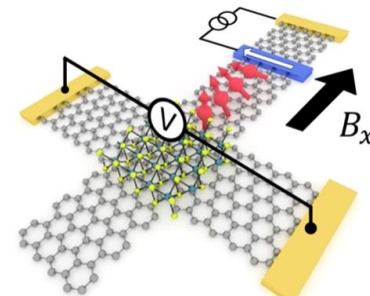
# The Role of Charges and Spins in Condensed Matter

Bonding of atoms to molecules and solids



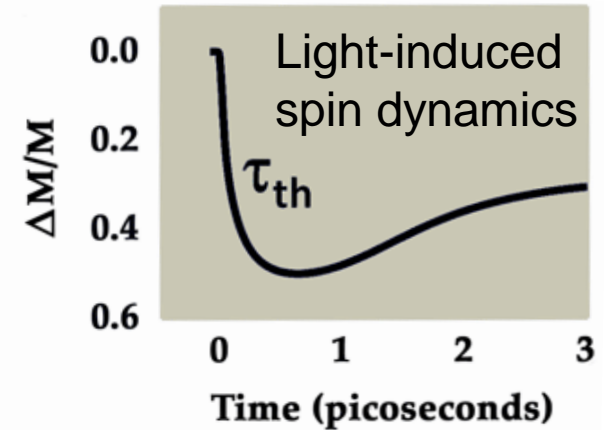
Science 339, 1302-1305 (2013)

Charge and spin transport



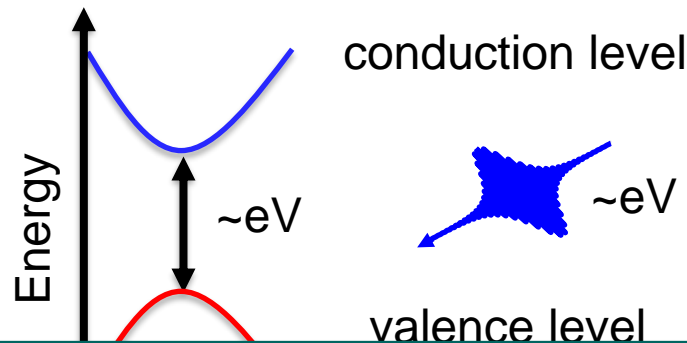
Nano Lett. 19,1074 (2019)

Order in materials



Phys. Rev. Lett. 76, 4250 (1996)

Direct interaction with visible light

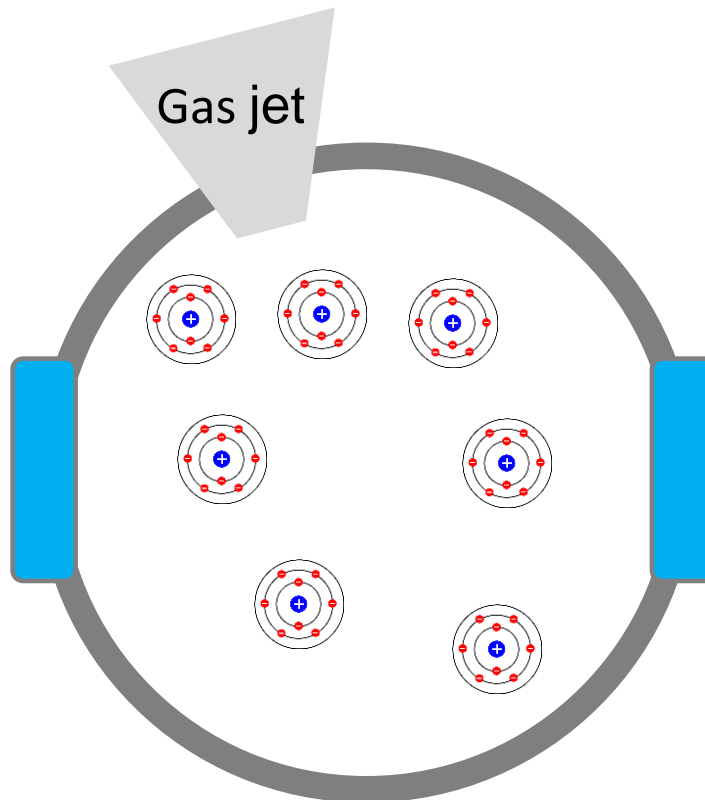


Light is the ideal tool to image and manipulate electrons in solids

# Ultrafast Detectors for Electrons in Atoms and Molecules

Investigation of isolated, **non-interacting** particles

Atoms in gas phase

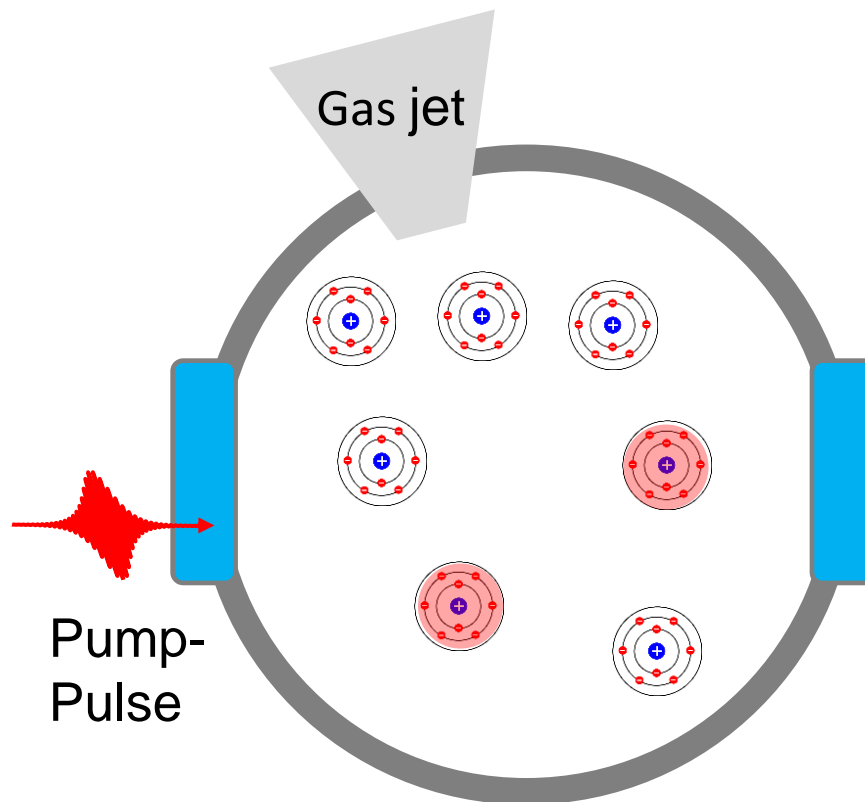


- Isolated non-interacting particles
- Localized wave functions on individual particles
- Well separated electronic states

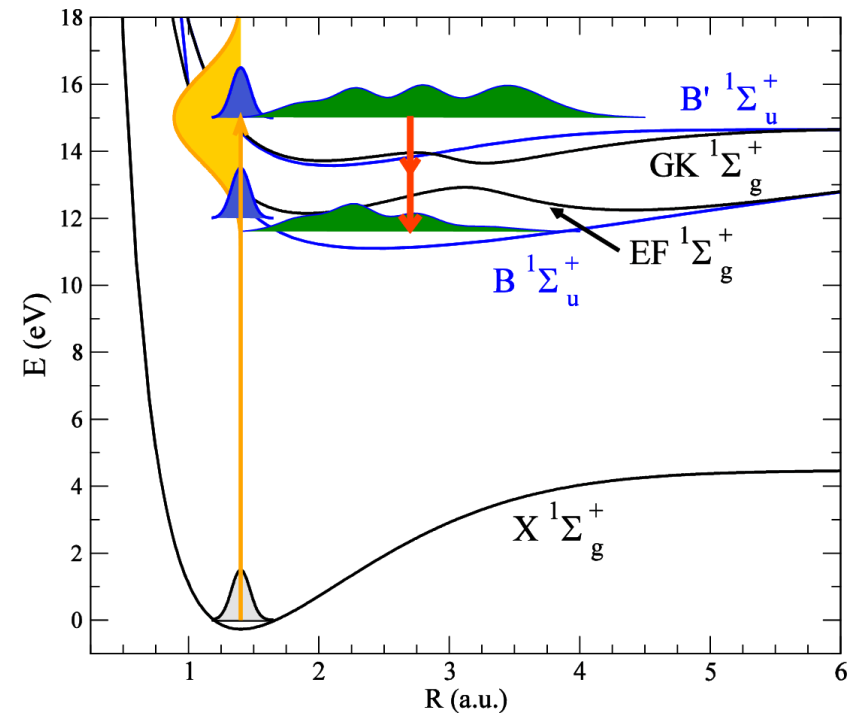
# Ultrafast Detectors for Electrons in Atoms and Molecules

Investigation of isolated, **non-interacting** particles

Atoms in gas phase



Ultrafast electron dynamics

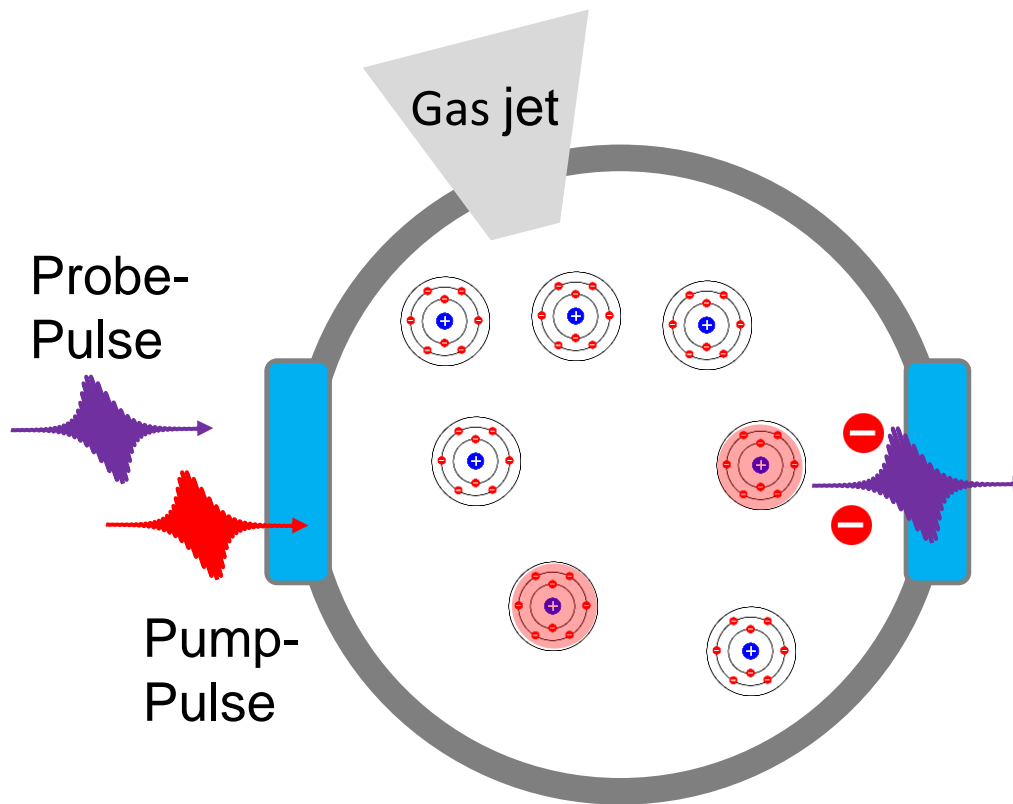




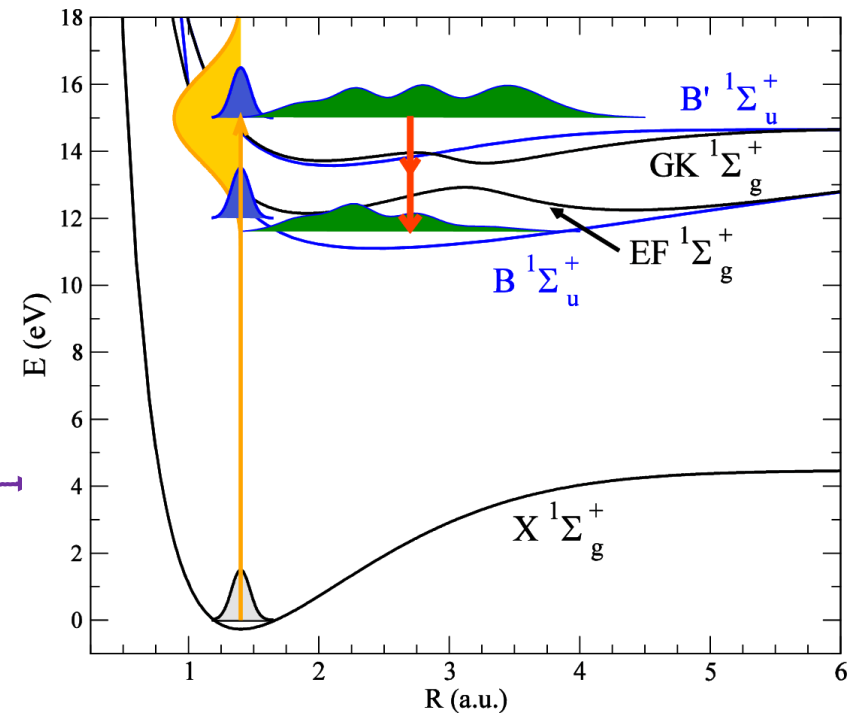
# Ultrafast Detectors for Electrons in Atoms and Molecules

Investigation of isolated, **non-interacting** particles

Atoms in gas phase



Ultrafast electron dynamics

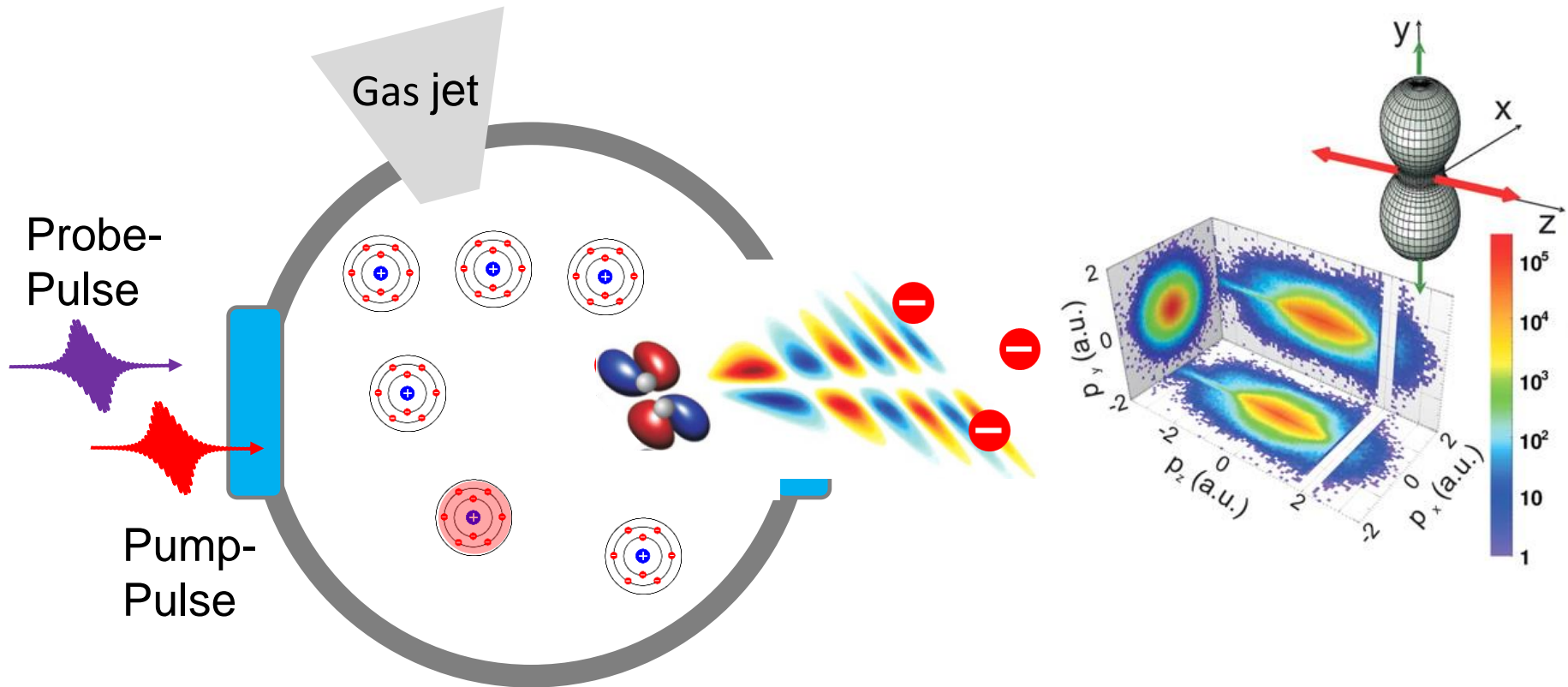


# Ultrafast Detectors for Electrons in Atoms and Molecules

Investigation of isolated, **non-interacting** particles

Atoms in gas phase

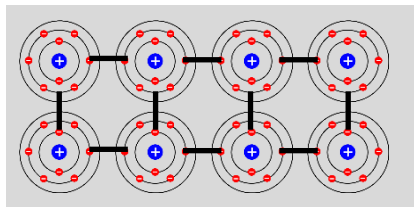
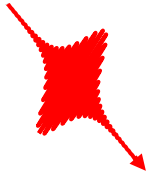
Orbital Tomography



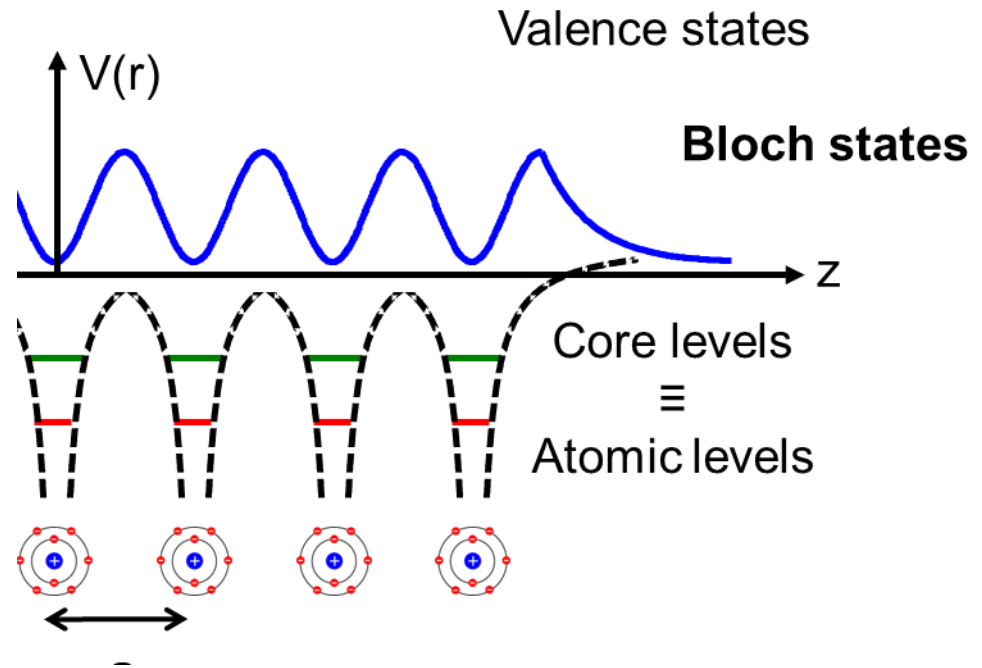
Electron and wave packet dynamics of **individual** molecules on their **intrinsic** as to fs timescale

# Ultrafast Dynamics in Solids

Optically excited solids



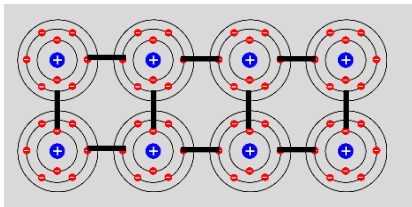
Electronic degree of freedom



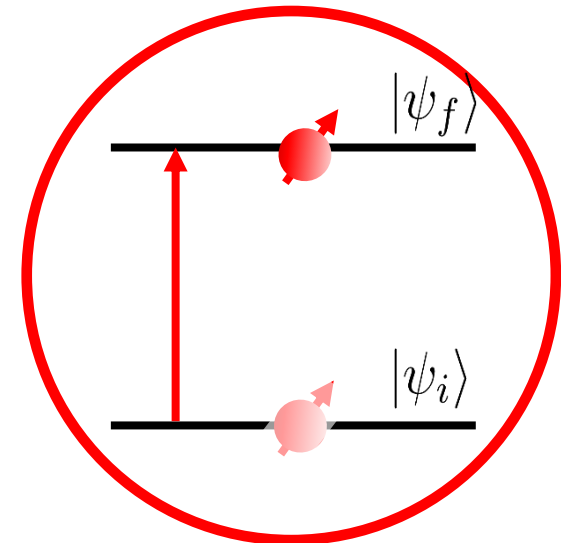
- Coupled atoms/particles
- Chemical bonding
- Coupling between different degrees of freedom

# Ultrafast Dynamics in Solids

Optically excited solids



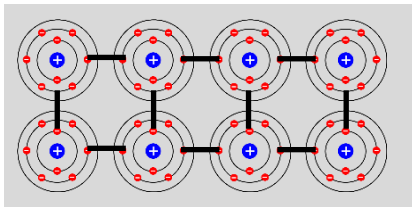
Electronic degree of freedom



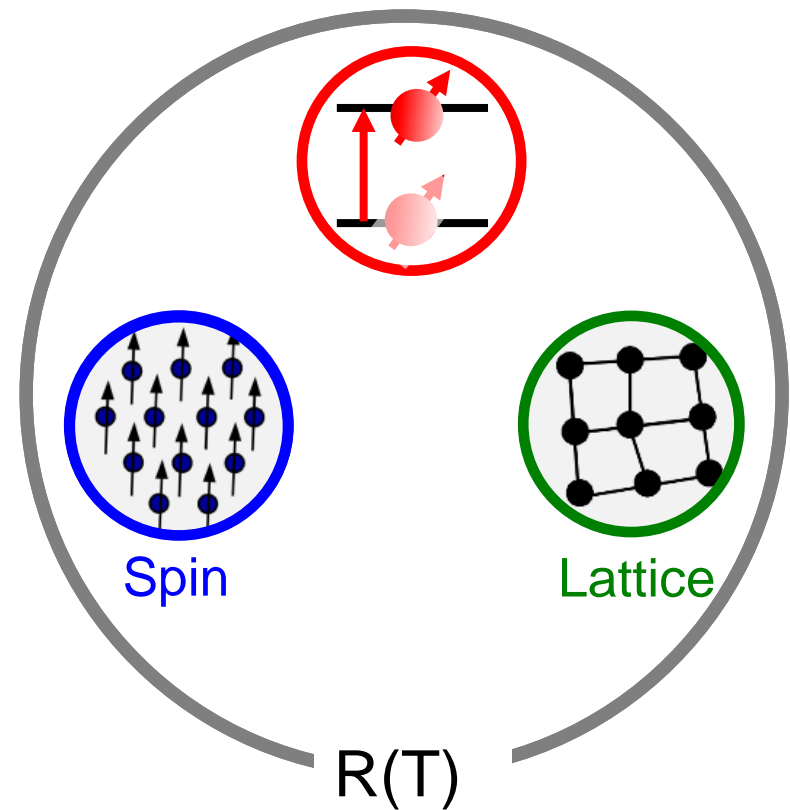
- Interaction of light with electronic degree of freedom

# Ultrafast Dynamics in Solids

## Optically excited solids

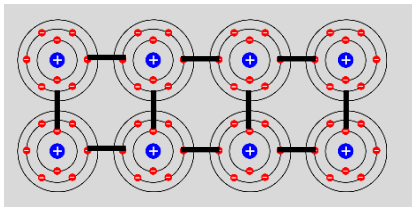
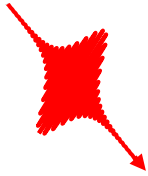


- Interaction of light with electronic degree of freedom
- Coupling of electrons to other degrees of freedom

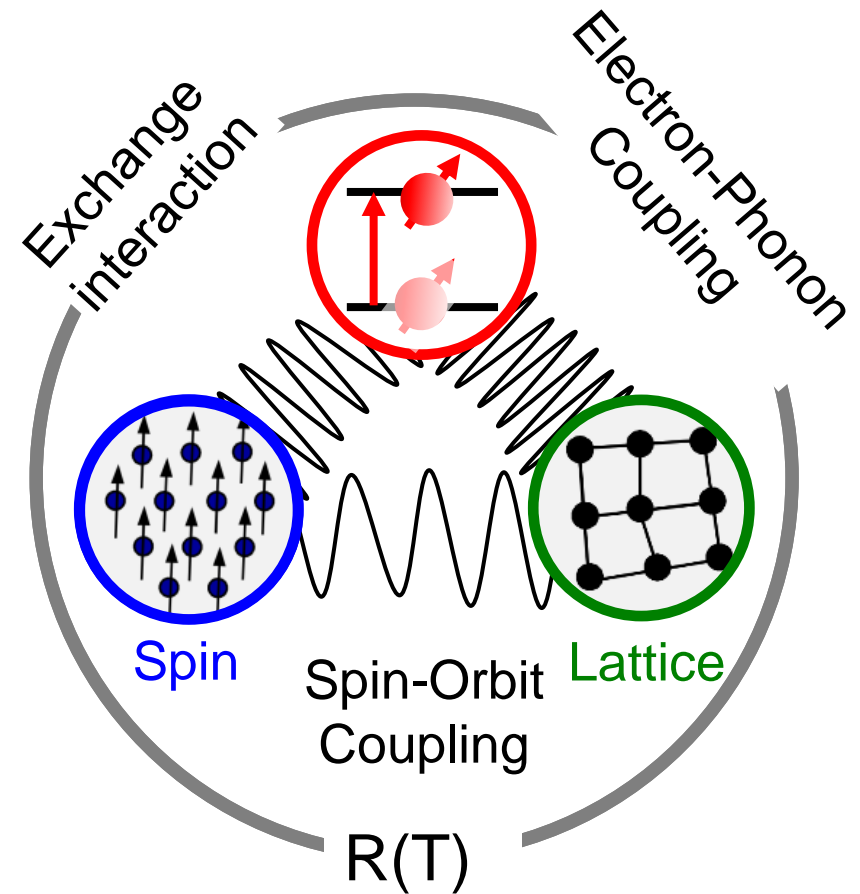


# Ultrafast Dynamics in Solids

## Optically excited solids

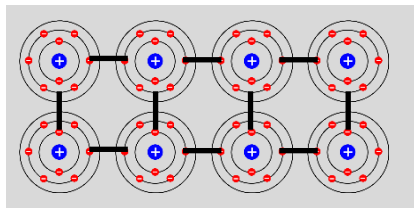


- Interaction of light with electronic degree of freedom
- Coupling of electrons to other degrees of freedom



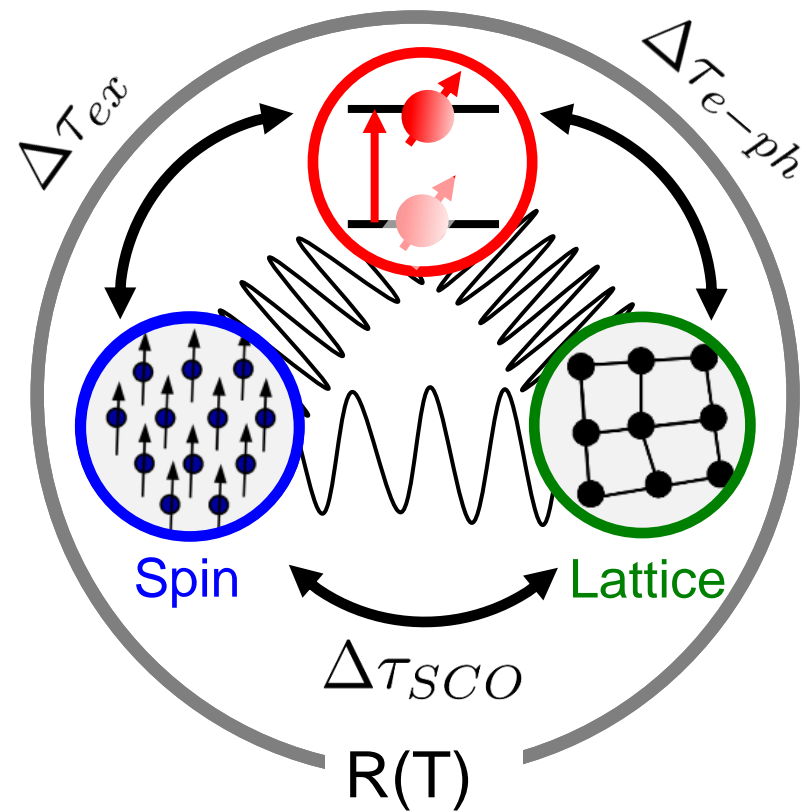
# Ultrafast Dynamics in Solids

## Optically excited solids

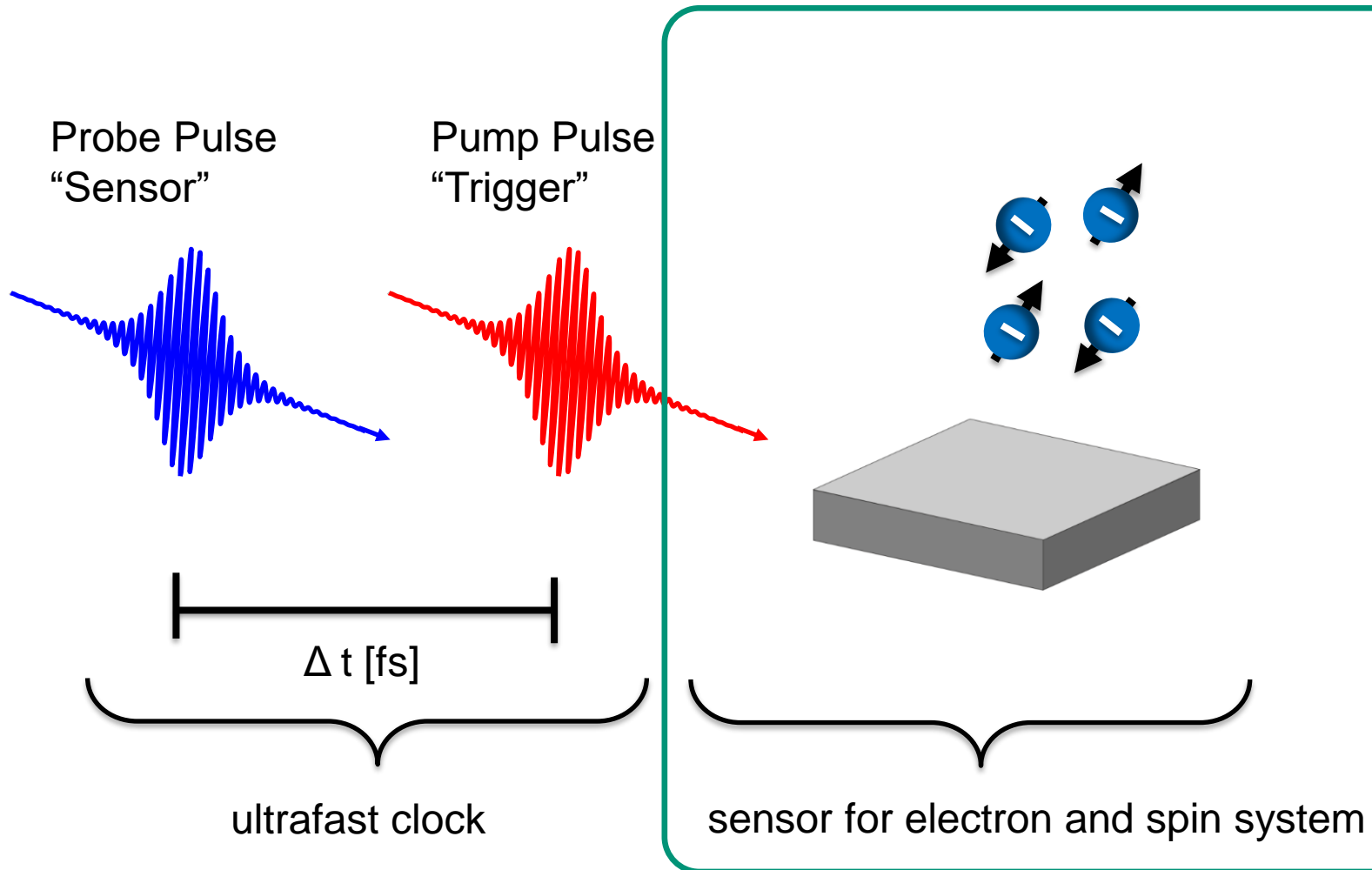


- Interaction of light with electronic degree of freedom
- Coupling of electrons to other degrees of freedom
- Coupling strength reflected by scattering rate

$$\Gamma = \frac{1}{\Delta\tau_i}$$



# Ultrafast Spectroscopy

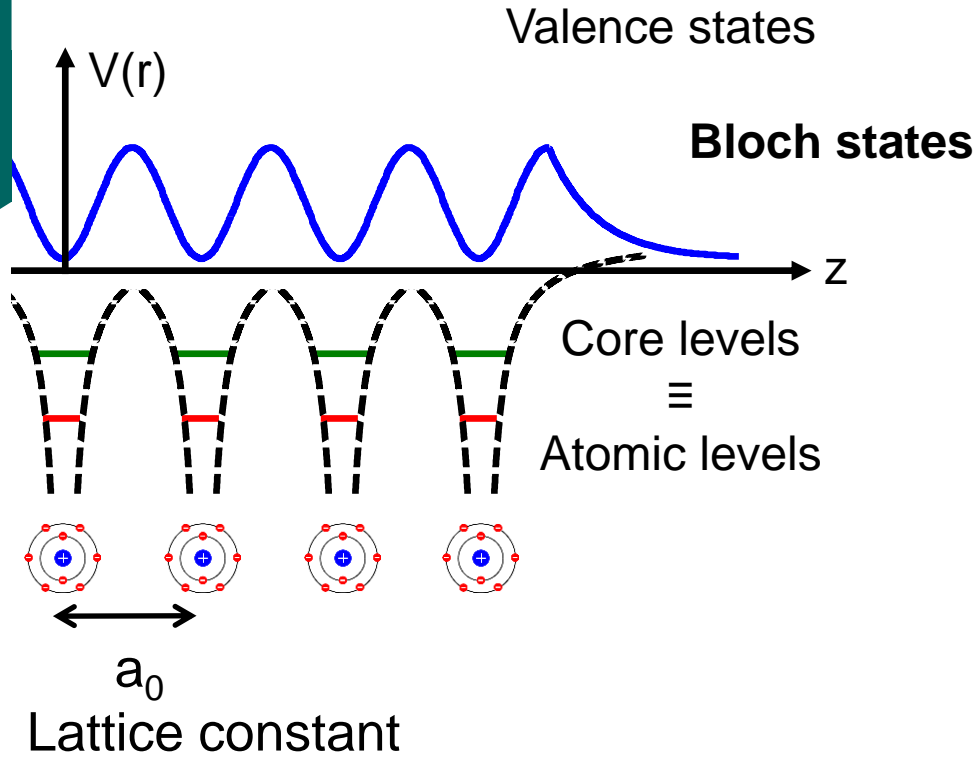


**Pump-Probe Photoemission Spectroscopy**



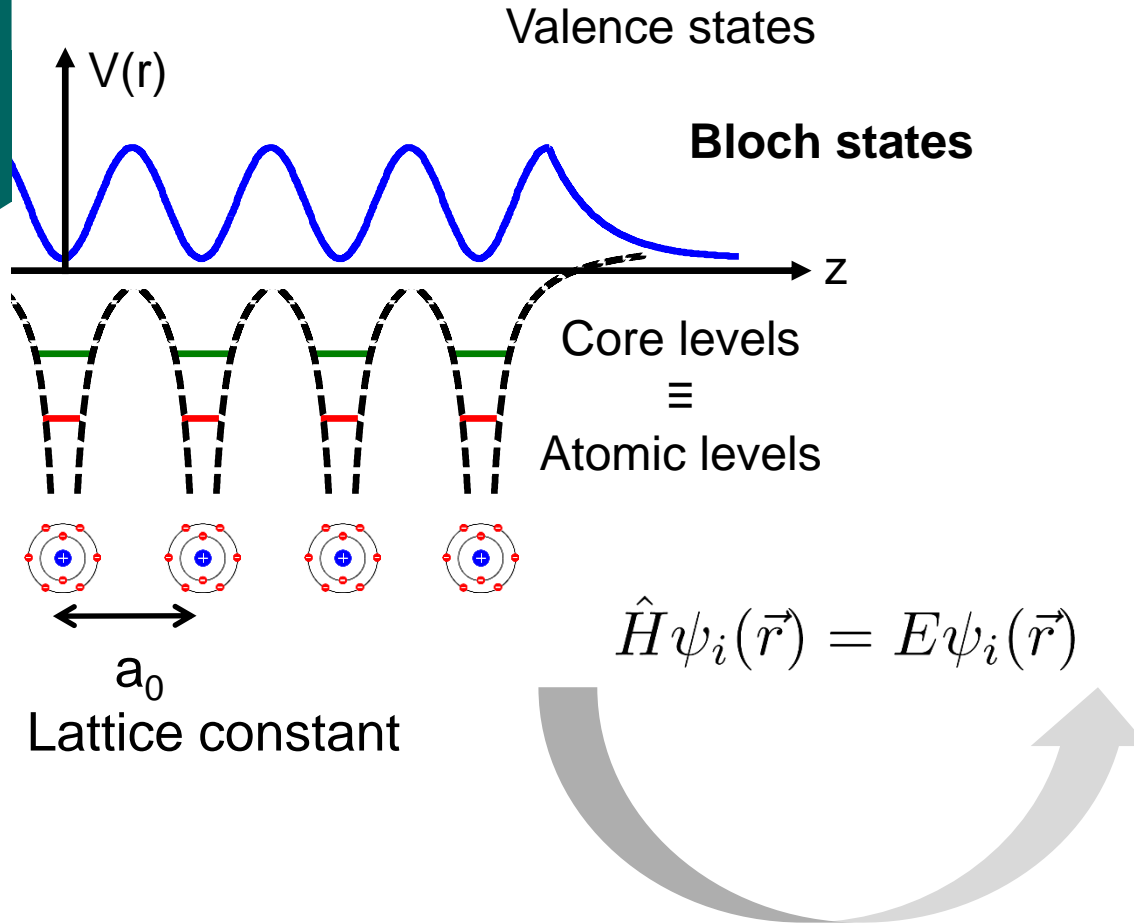
# Signatures of Charge and Spin Carriers in Solids

Electronic wave functions in a solid



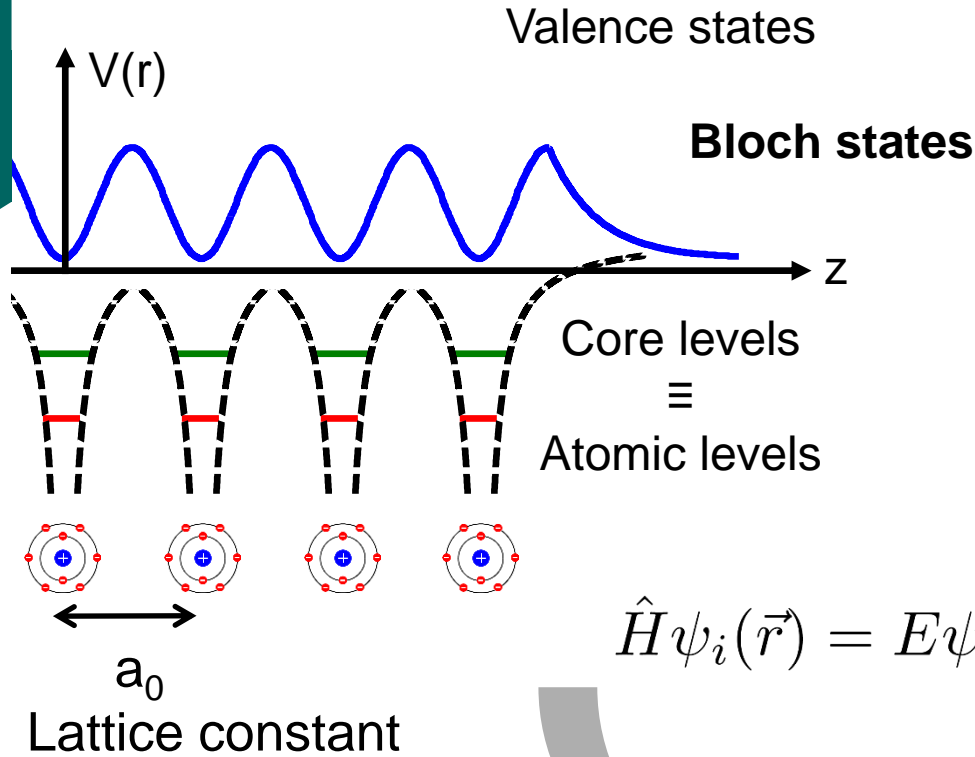
# Signatures of Charge and Spin Carriers in Solids

Electronic wave functions in a solid

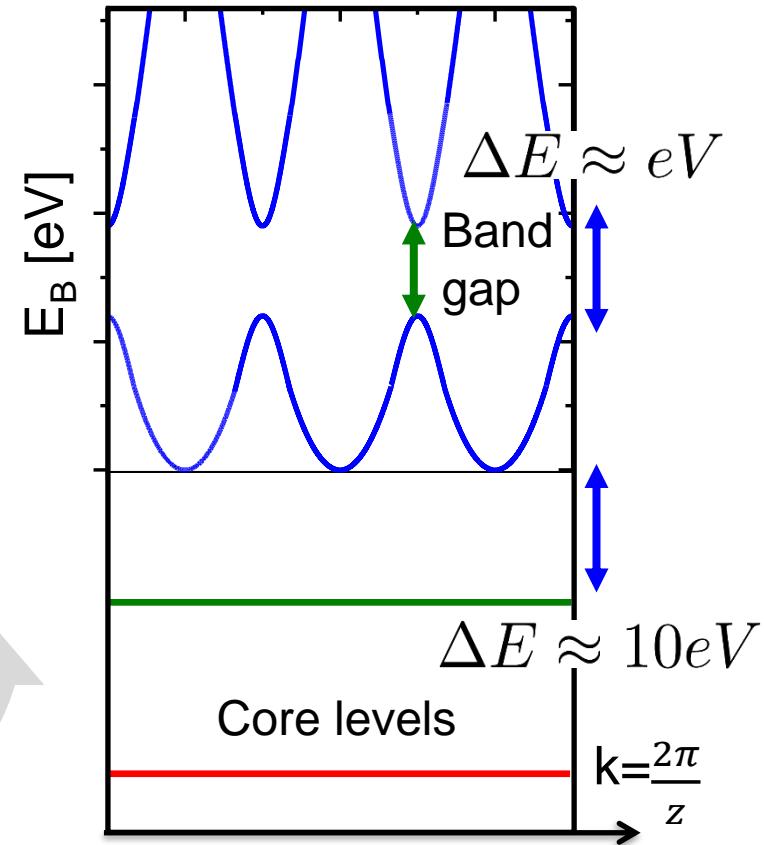


# Signatures of Charge and Spin Carriers in Solids

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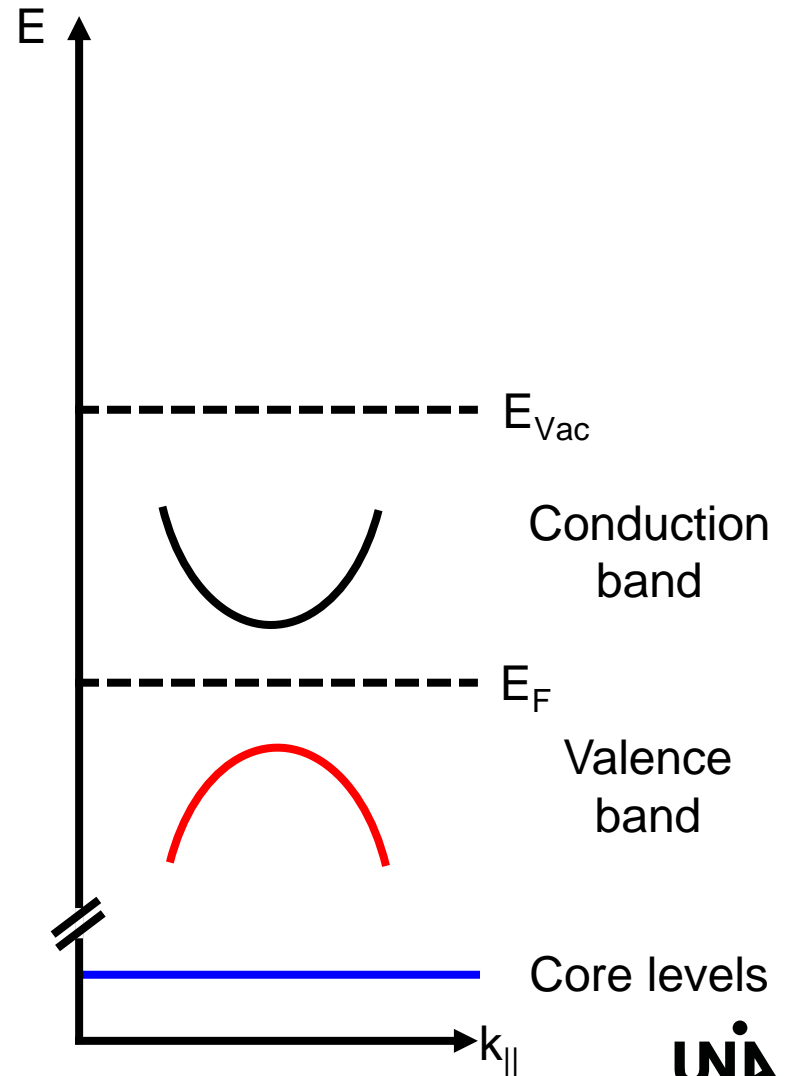
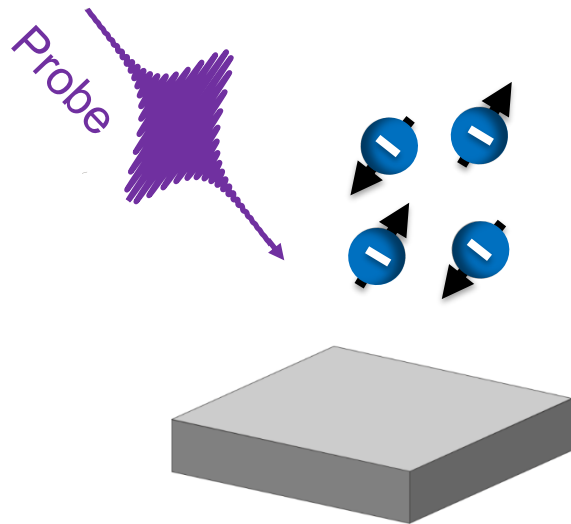
Electronic band structure



Electronic band structure is experimental observable of electronic wave function in energy and momentum space

# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## Projection of band structure into the vacuum



The 2021 Ultrafast Spectroscopic Probes of Condensed Matter Roadmap – Chapter 8  
J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 33 (2021) 353001

# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

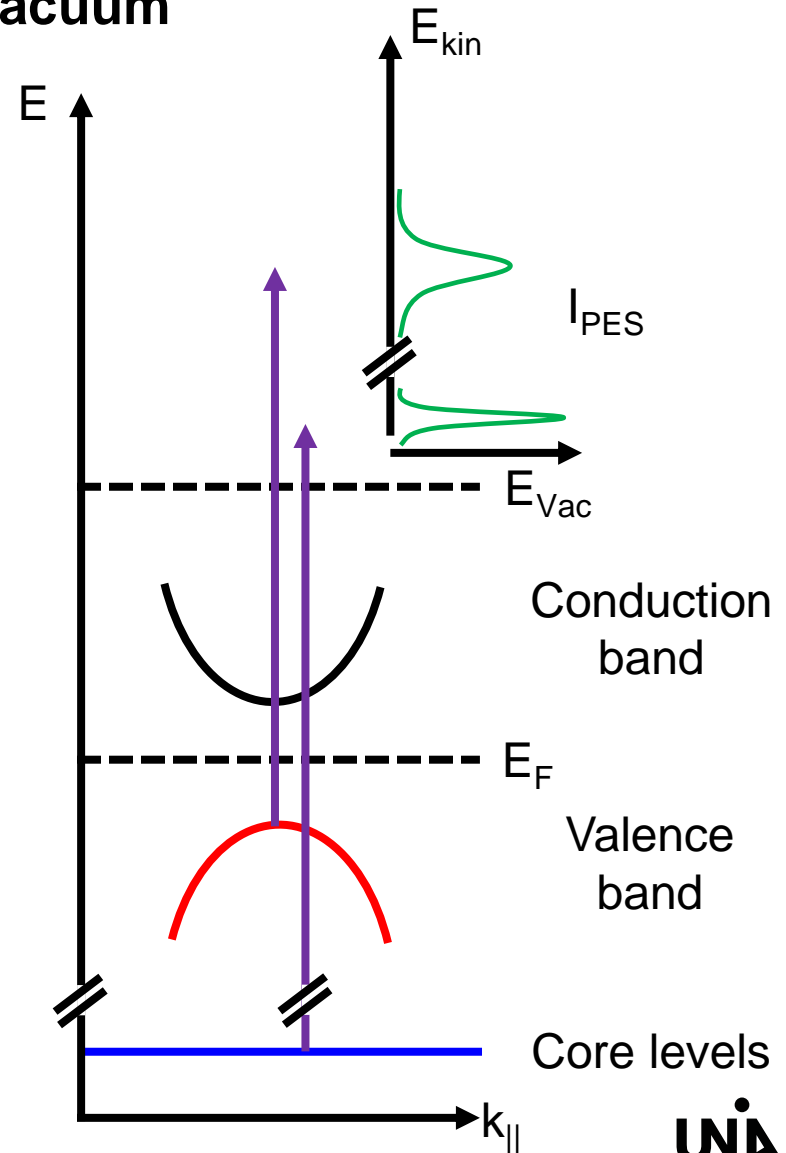
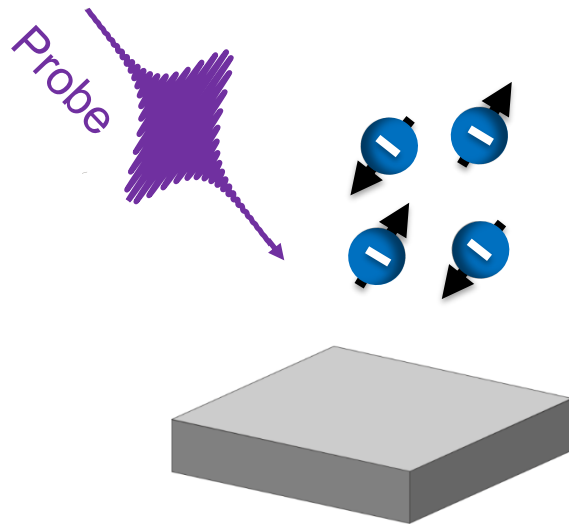
## Projection of band structure into the vacuum

energy conservation

$$E_{kin}(\vec{k}_f) = h\nu - E_B(\vec{k}_i)$$

momentum conservation

$$\vec{k}_f = \vec{k}_i + \vec{k}_{h\nu} + \vec{G}$$



# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

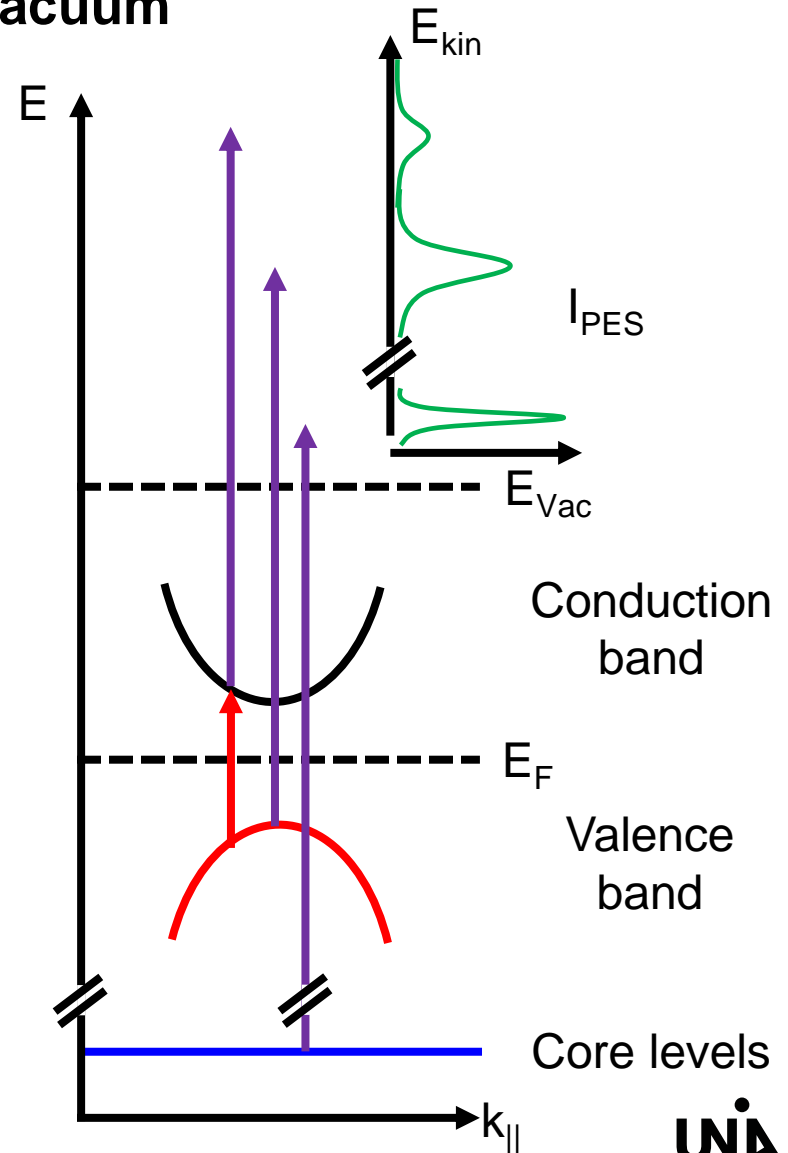
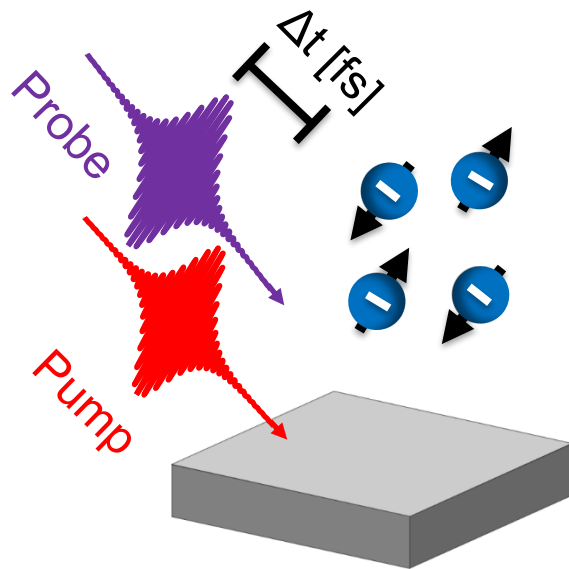
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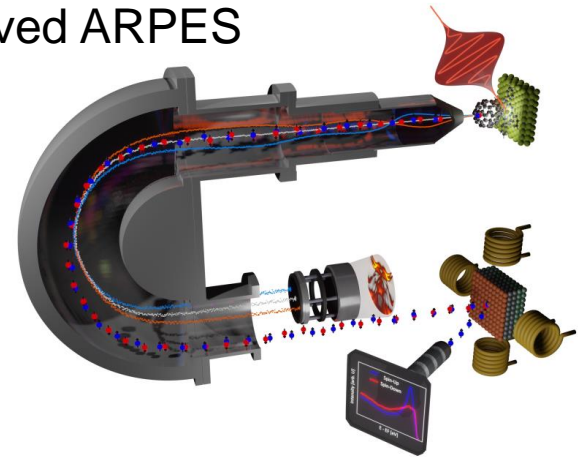
$$\vec{k}_f = \vec{k}_i + \vec{k}_{h\nu} + \vec{G}$$



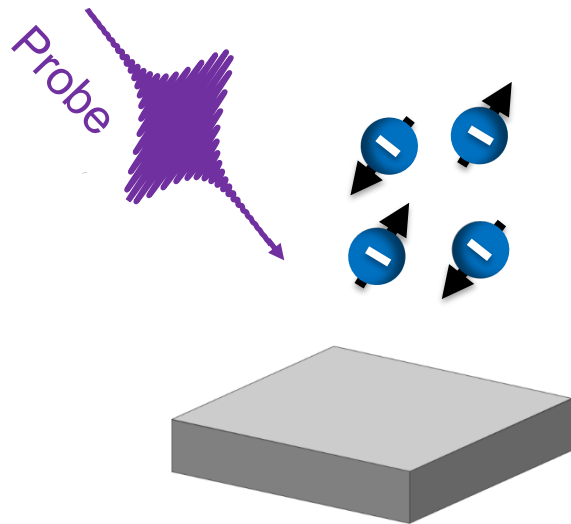
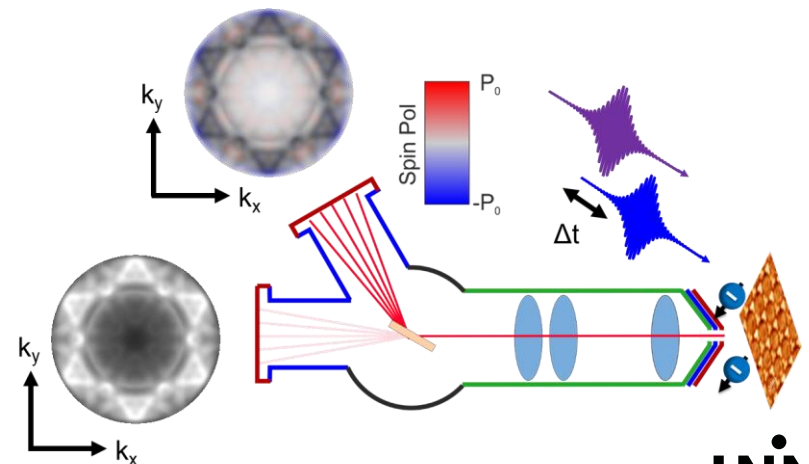
# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

Multidimensional (time, spin, momentum, energy) photoemission spectroscopy fs XUV light pulses

Spin-resolved ARPES



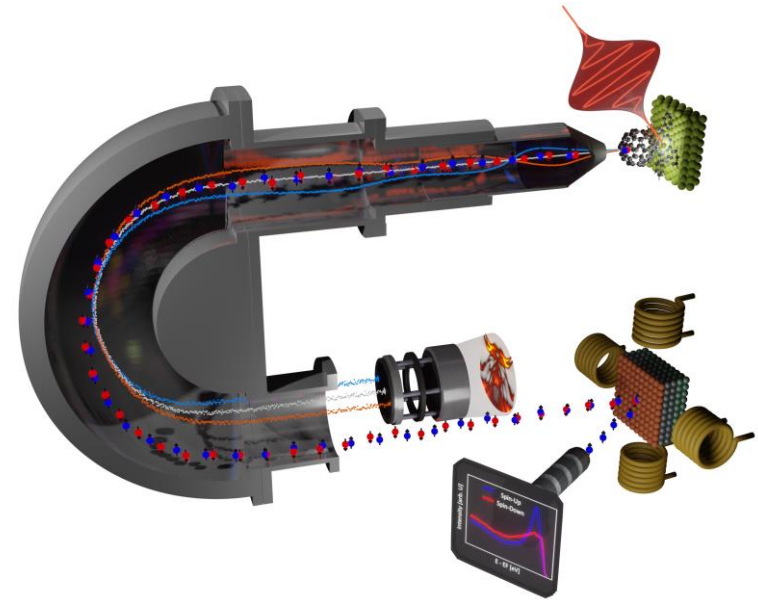
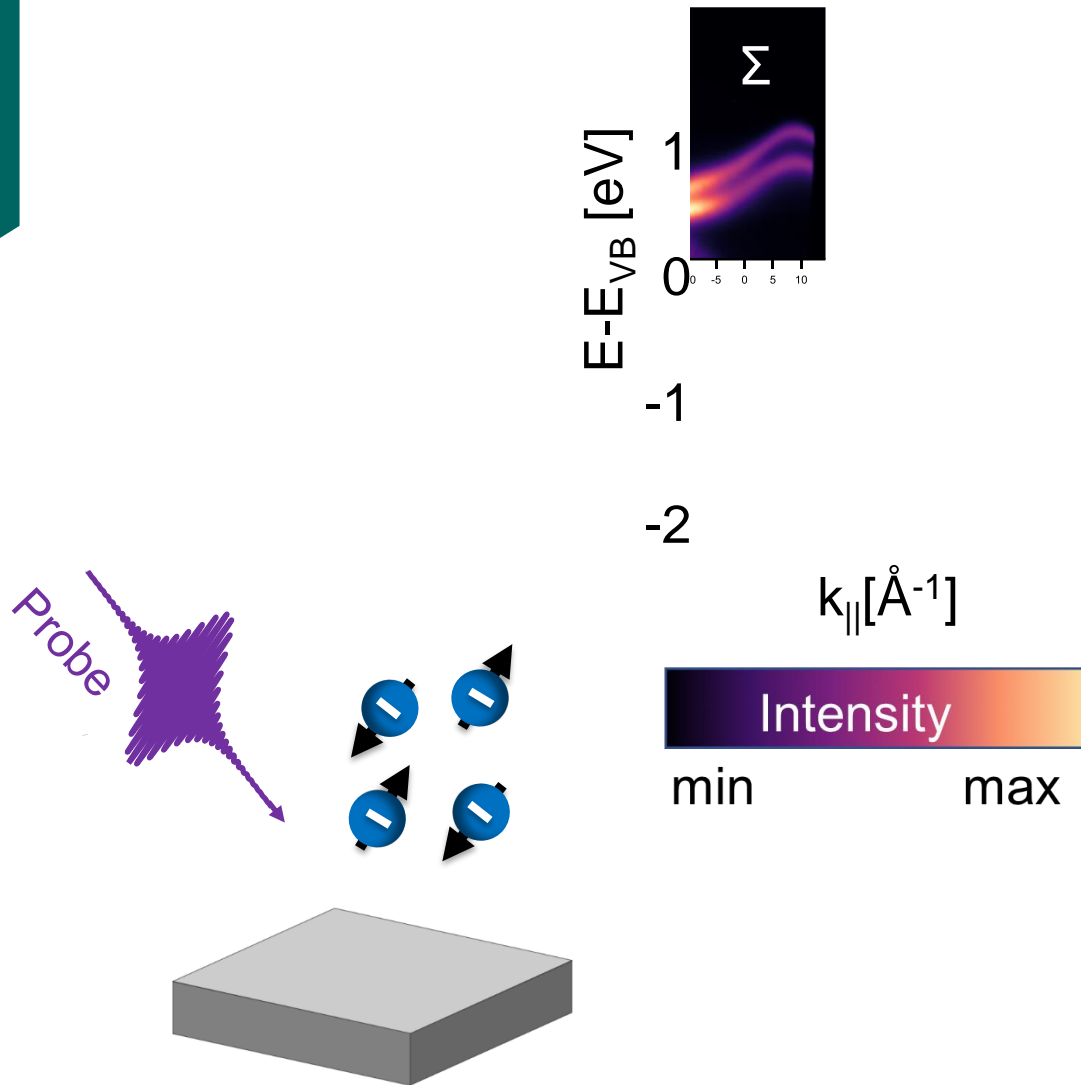
Spin-resolved Momentum Microscopy



The 2021 Ultrafast Spectroscopic Probes of Condensed Matter Roadmap – Chapter 8  
J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 33 (2021) 353001

# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## (Spin-) ARPES technique

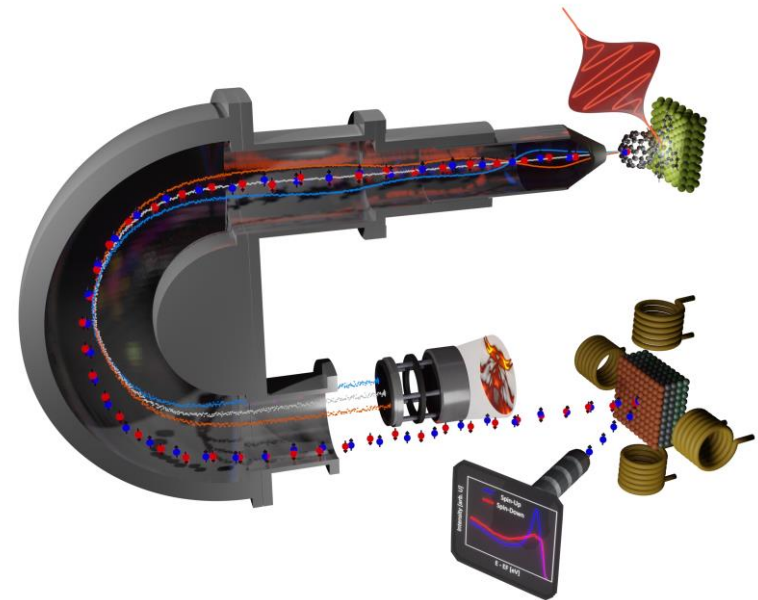
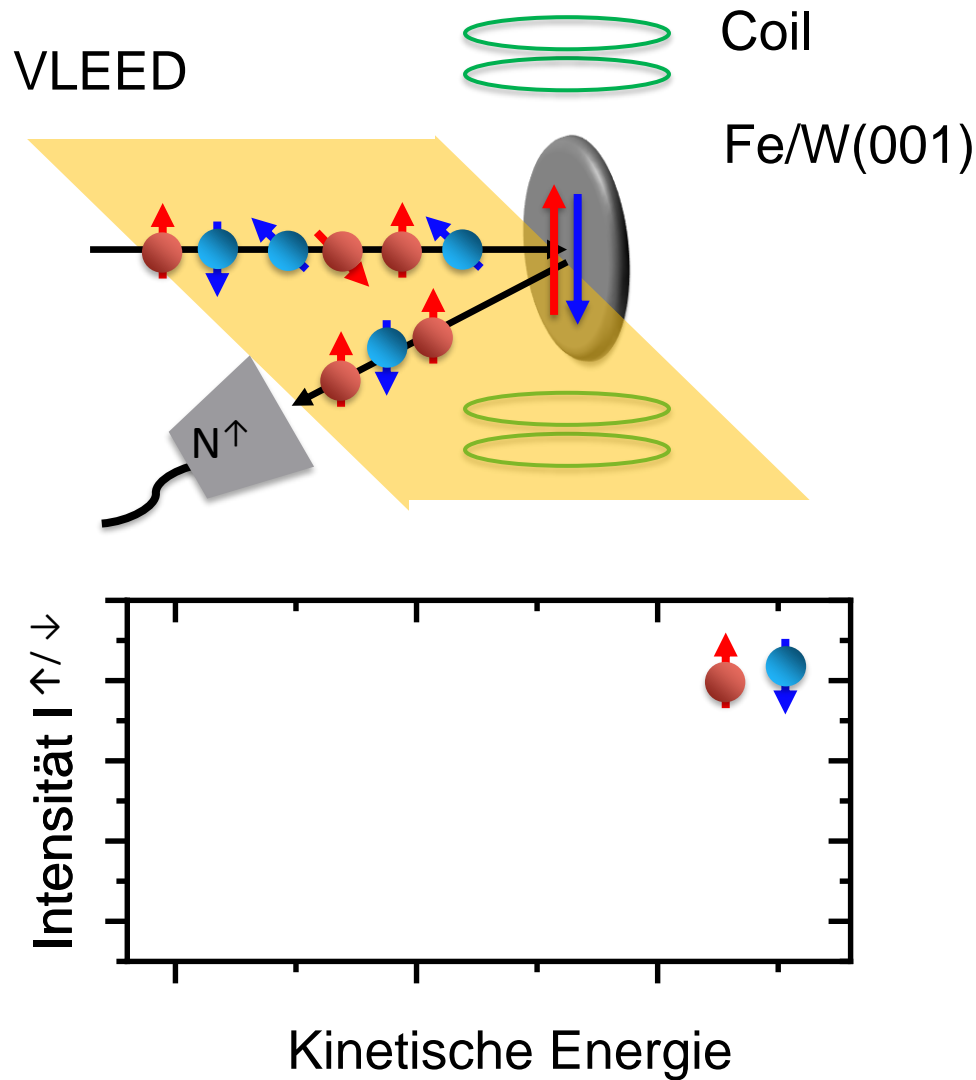


Hemispherical analyzer  
with 3D spin filter  
(*Focus Ferrum*)



# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

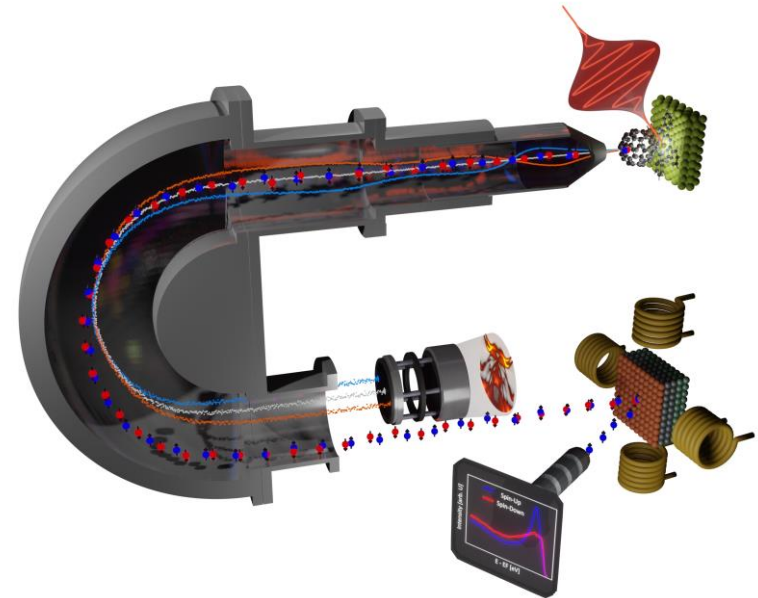
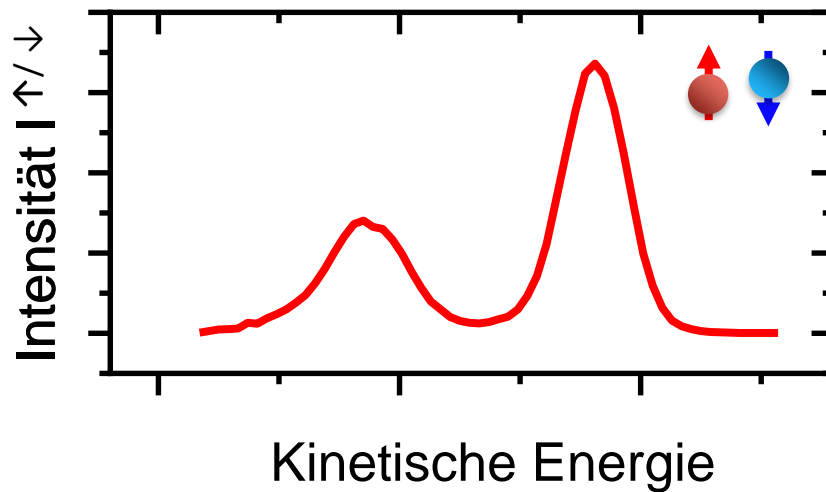
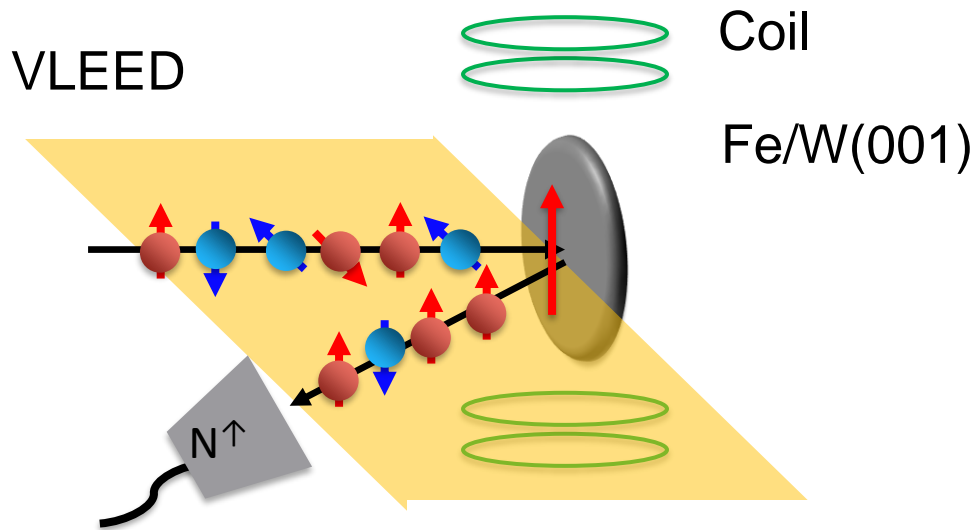
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Hemispherical analyzer  
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(*Focus Ferrum*)

# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

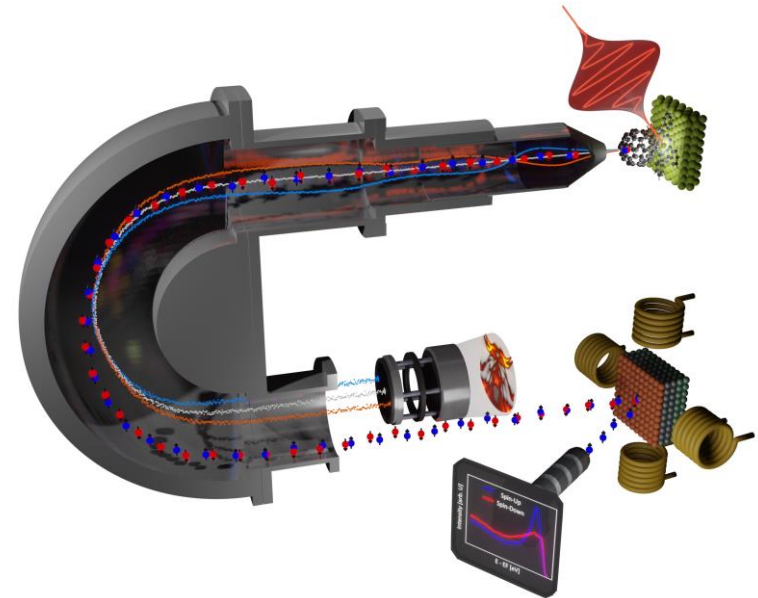
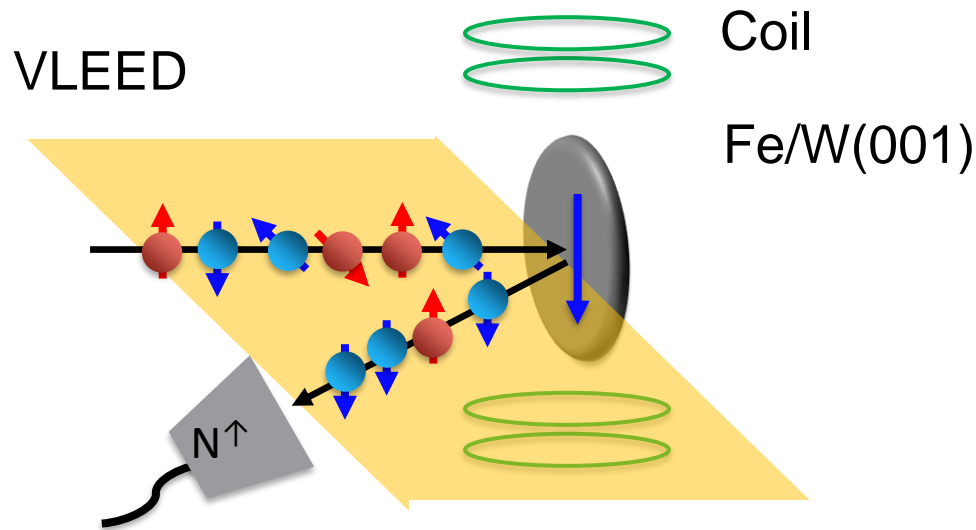
## (Spin-) ARPES technique



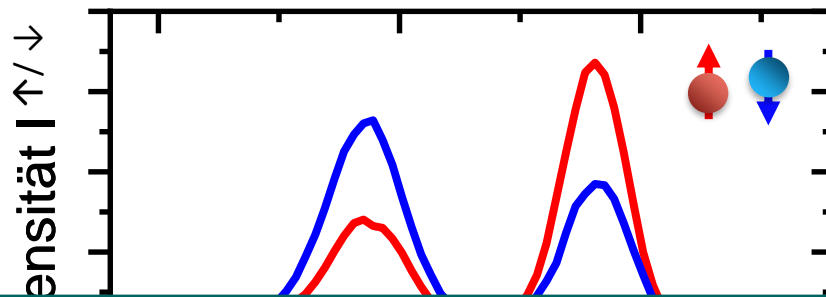
Hemispherical analyzer  
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(*Focus Ferrum*)

# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## (Spin-) ARPES technique



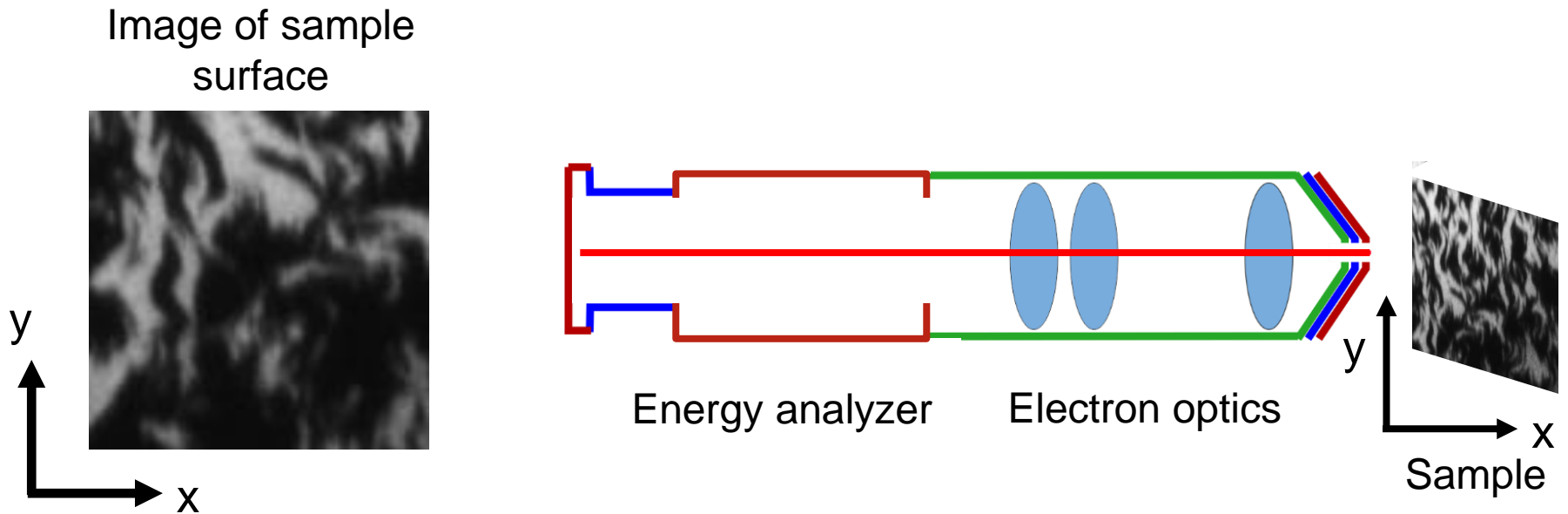
Hemispherical analyzer  
with 3D spin filter  
(*Focus Ferrum*)



Access to momentum and spin-resolved photoemission yield at selected regions of the band structure

# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## Momentum Microcopy



# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## Momentum Microcopy

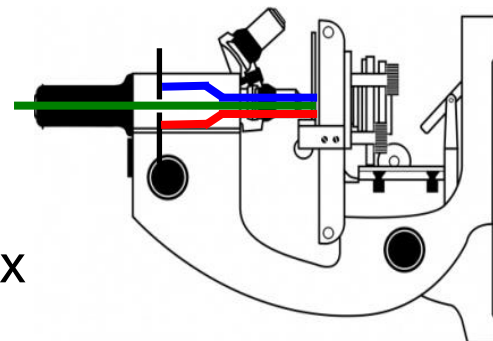
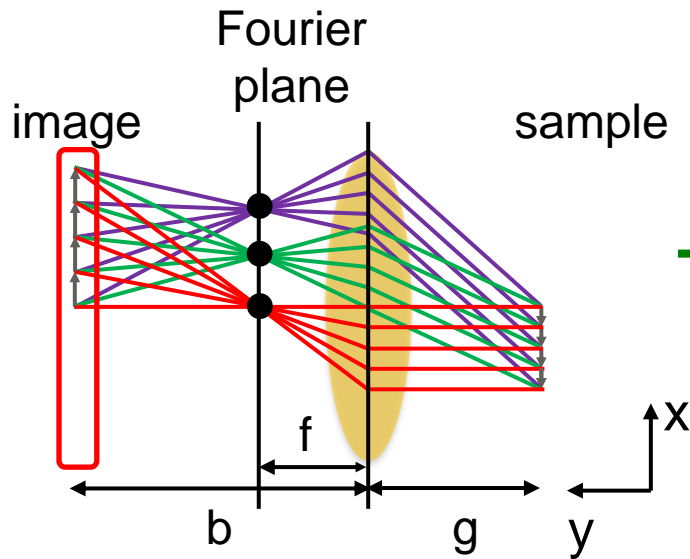
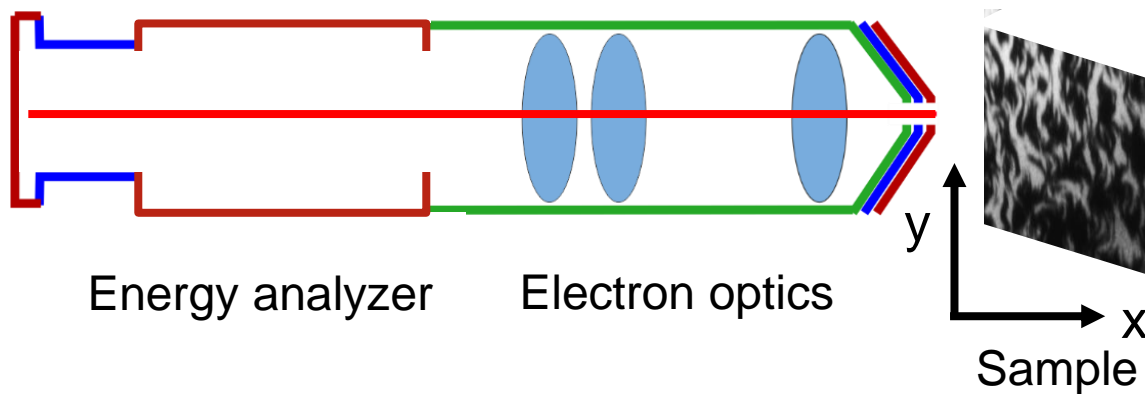
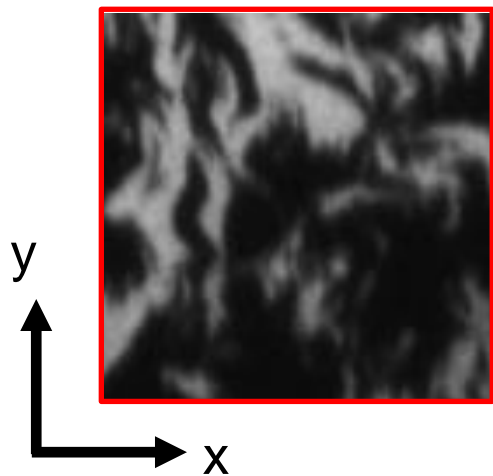


Image of sample surface



# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## Momentum Microcopy

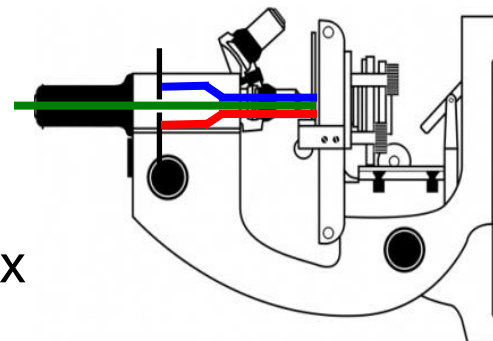
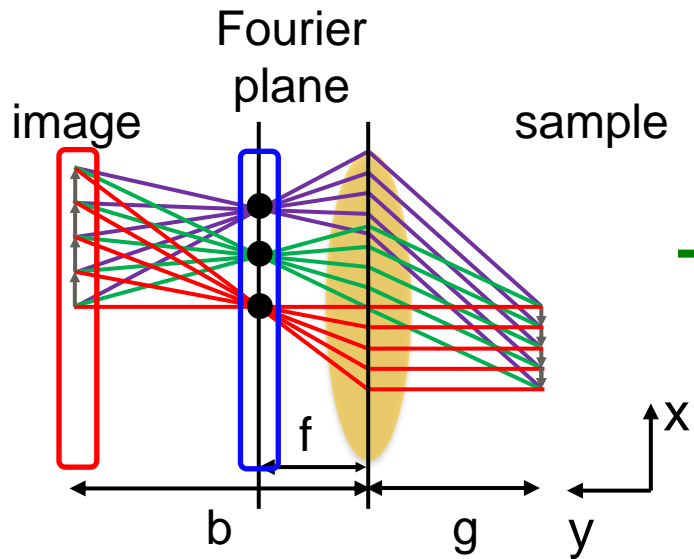
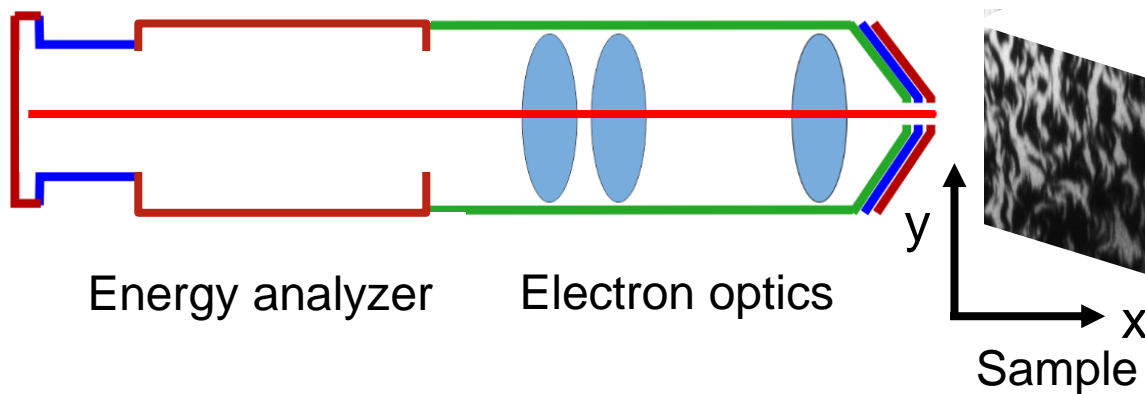
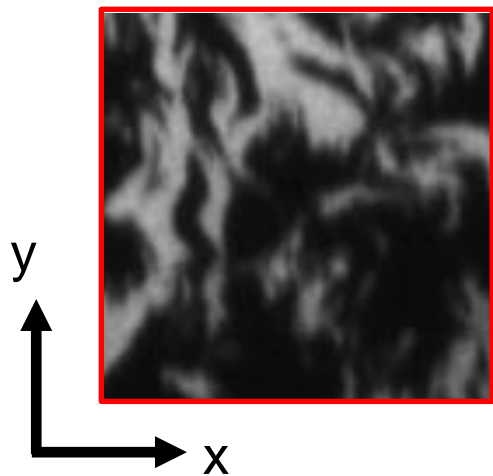


Image of sample surface



# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## Momentum Microcopy

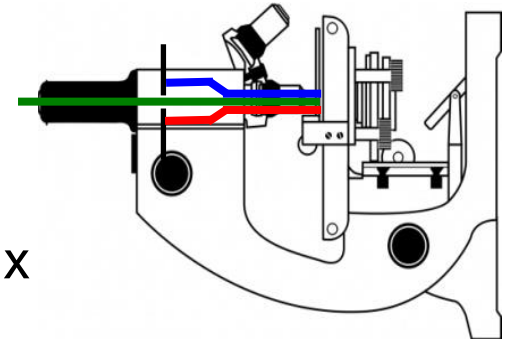
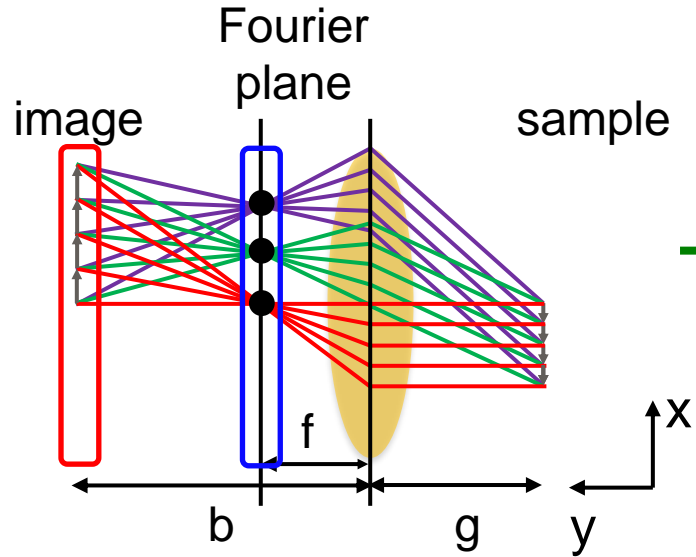
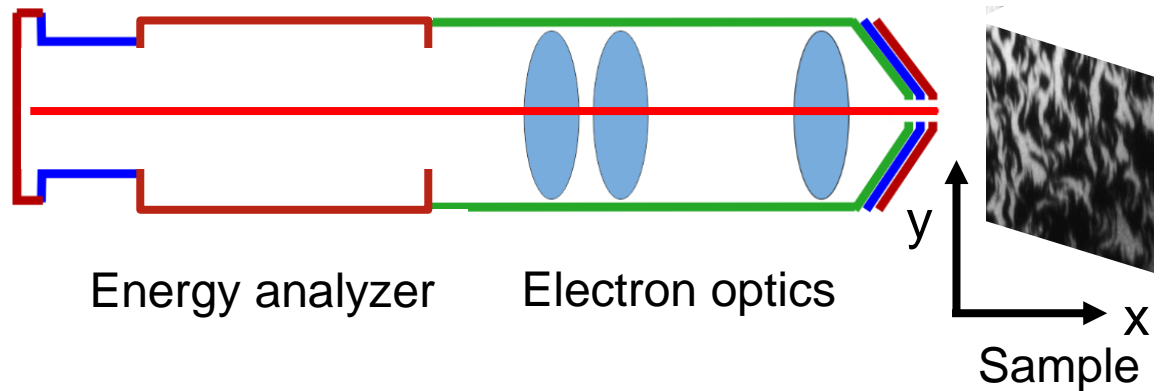
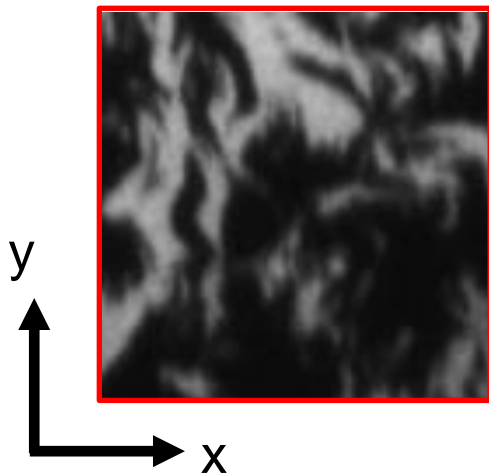
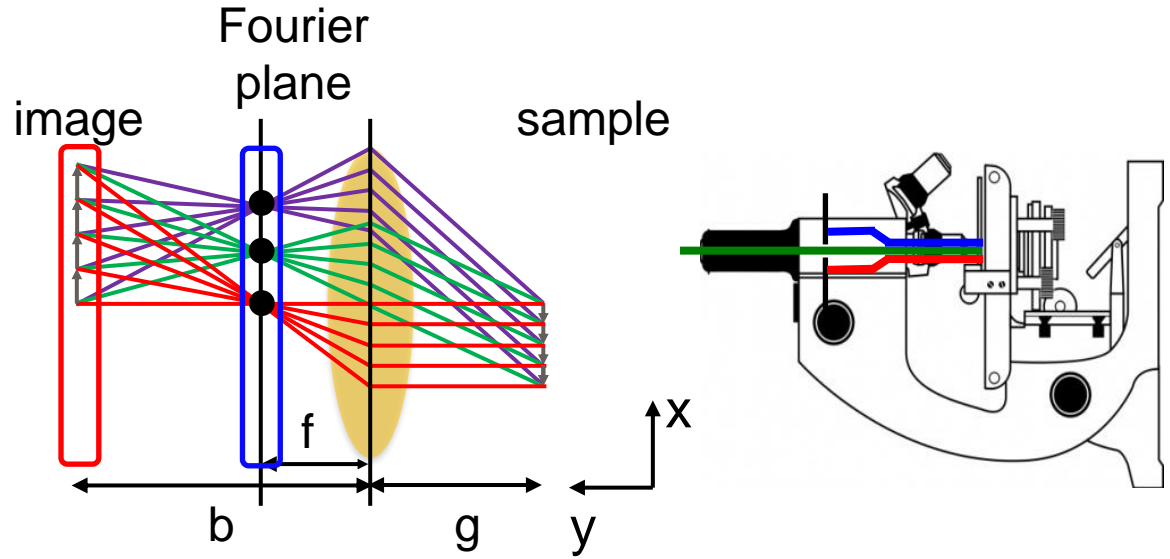


Image of sample surface

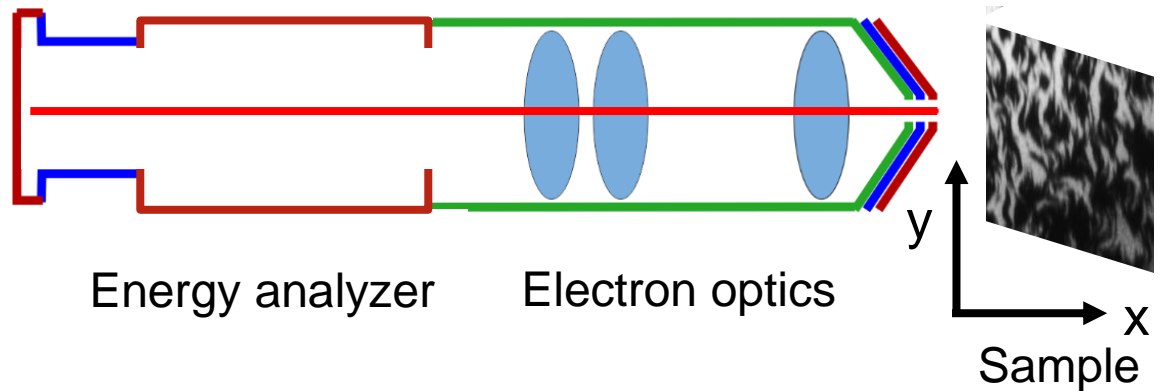
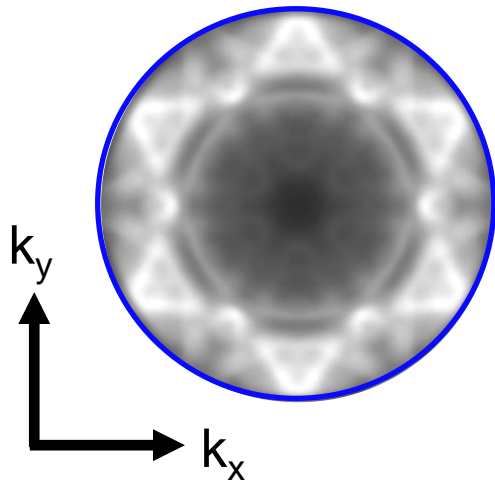


# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## Momentum Microcopy



Momentum distribution of electrons

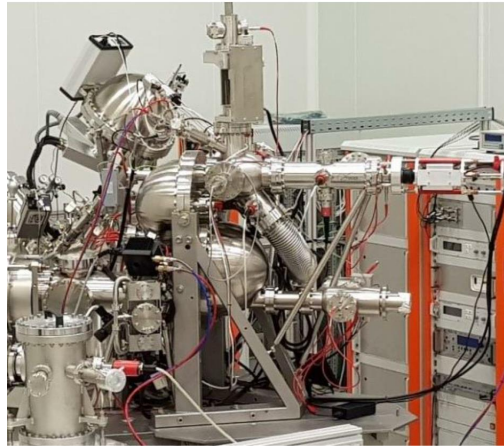
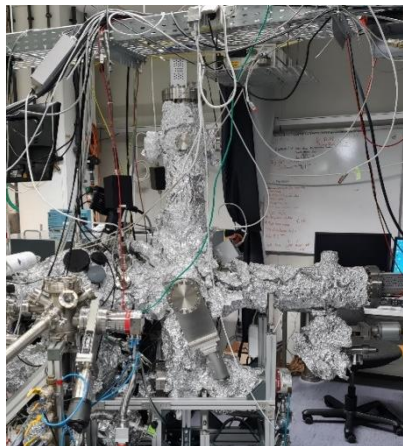
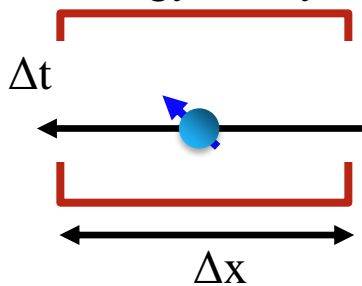




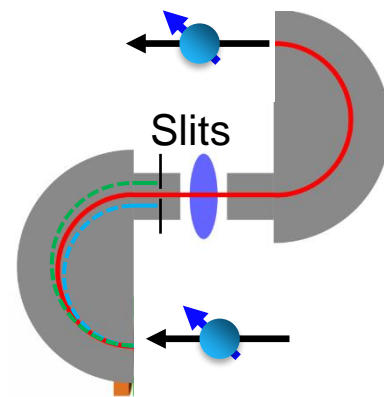
# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## Momentum Microcopy

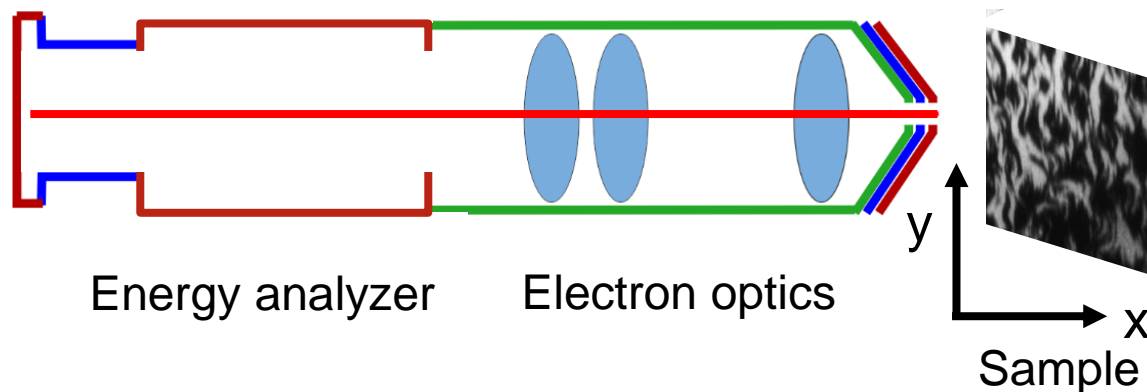
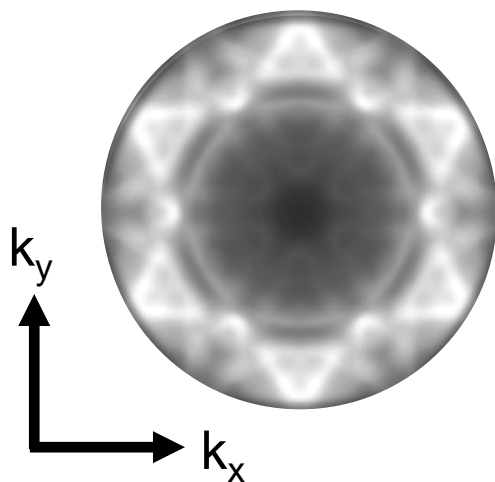
Time of flight  
energy analyzer



Dispersive  
energy analyzer

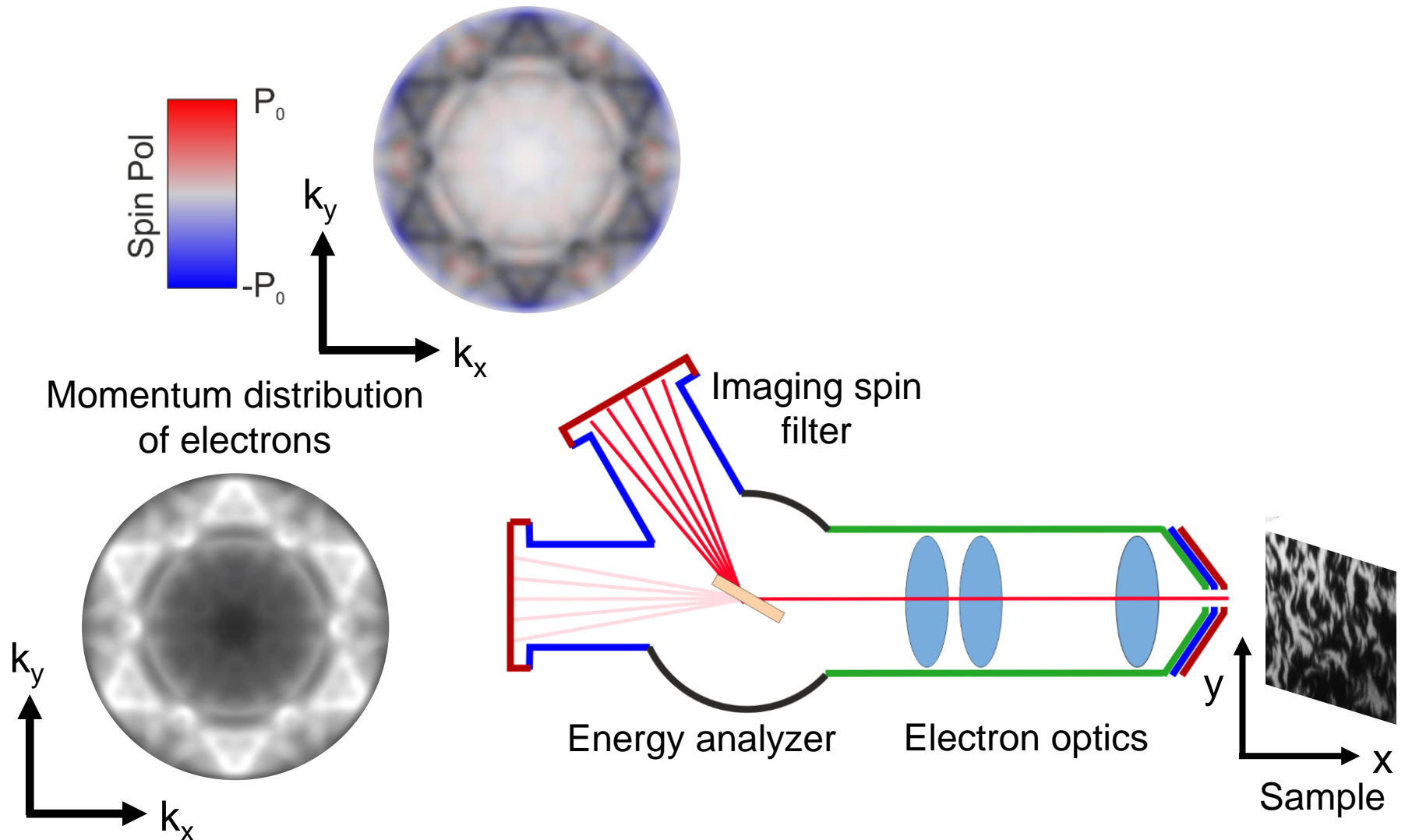


Momentum distribution  
of electrons



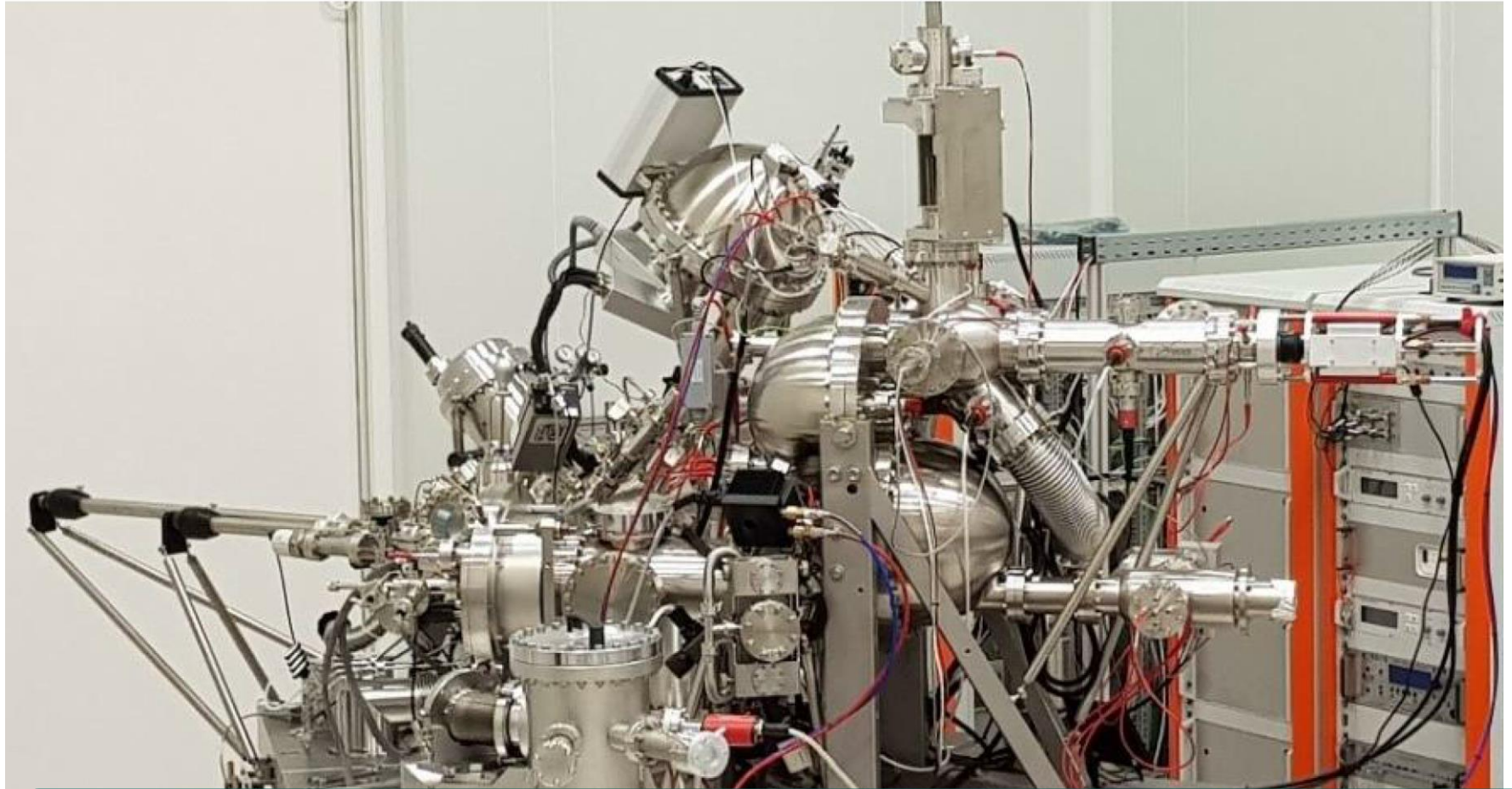
# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

## Momentum Microcopy



# Photoemission and the Band Structure Approach

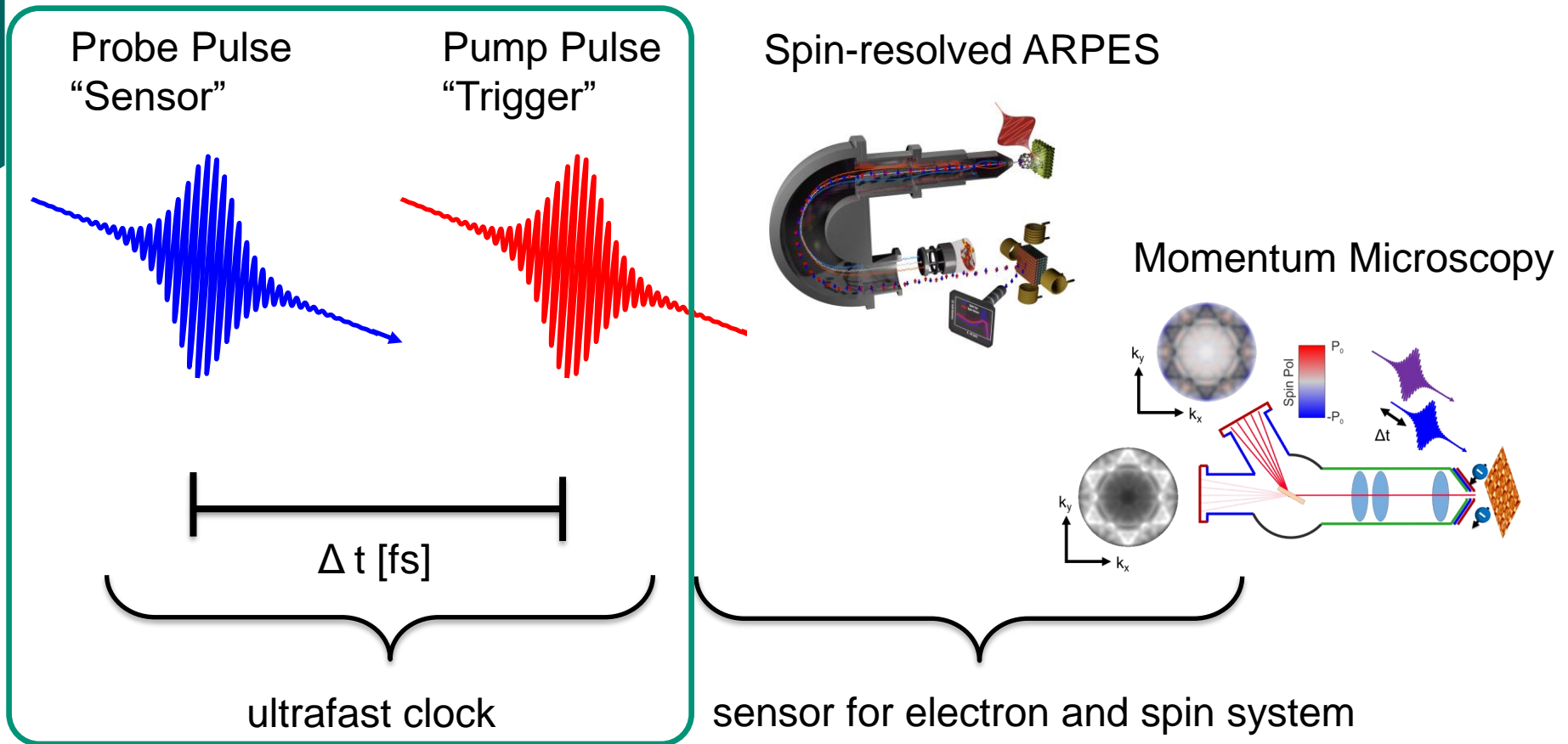
Spin-resolved momentum microscope “NanoEsca” @ ELI-Alps



Ideal tool for a complete photoemission experiment sensitive to spin, momentum, energy, and space of the emitted electrons

# Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Multidimensional (time, spin, momentum, energy) photoemission spectroscopy fs XUV light pulses



The 2021 Ultrafast Spectroscopic Probes of Condensed Matter Roadmap – Chapter 8  
J. Phys.: Condens. Matter 33 (2021) 353001



# Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Multidimensional (time, spin, momentum, energy) photoemission spectroscopy fs XUV light pulses

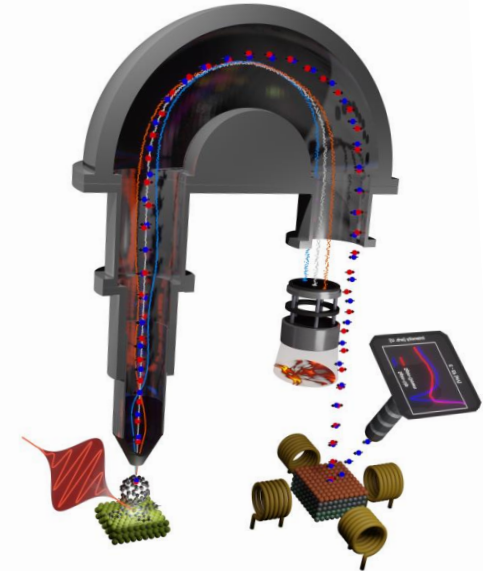
fs laser amplifier

30 fs, 10kHz – 1MHz

Higher Harmonic Generation



30 fs, 20 eV – 200 eV



Focused laser intensity  
 $10^{13} - 10^{15} \text{ W/cm}^2$

HHG

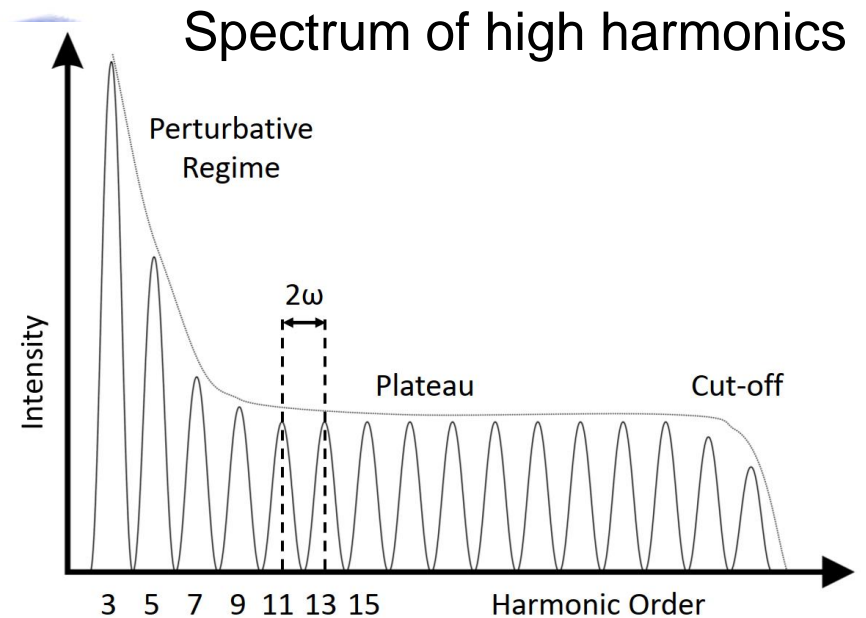
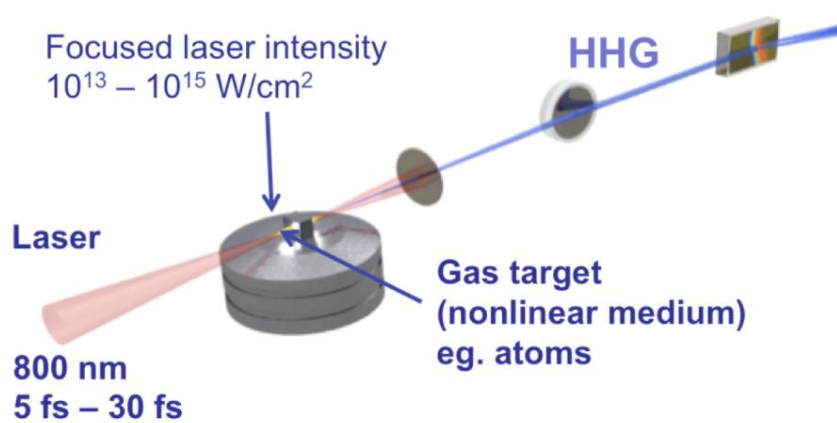
Laser

800 nm  
5 fs – 30 fs

Gas target  
(nonlinear medium)  
eg. atoms

# Ultrafast light source for extreme UV and soft X-rays

## High harmonics generation



Photon energies:

$$\hbar\omega_{HHG} = (2n + 1) \cdot \hbar\omega_0$$

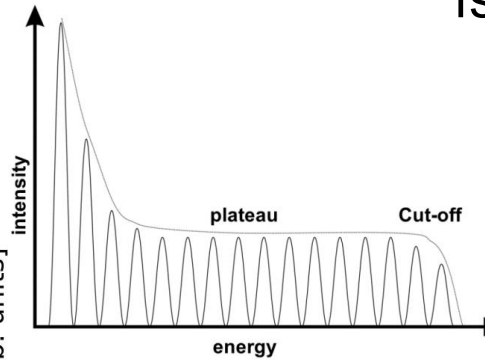
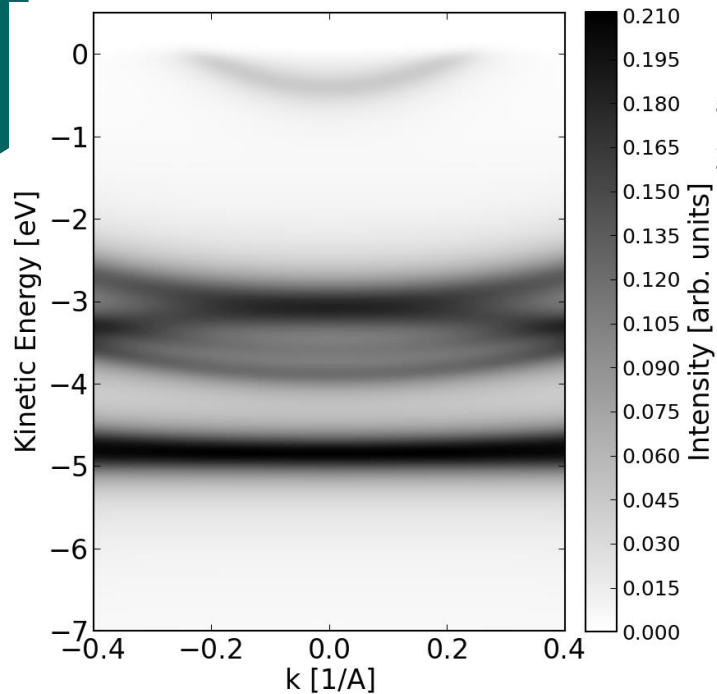
Cutoff energy

$$E_{\text{photon,max}} \propto I_{\text{Laser}} \cdot \lambda^2$$

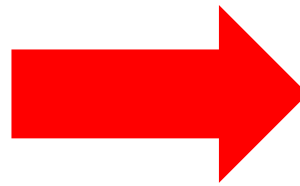
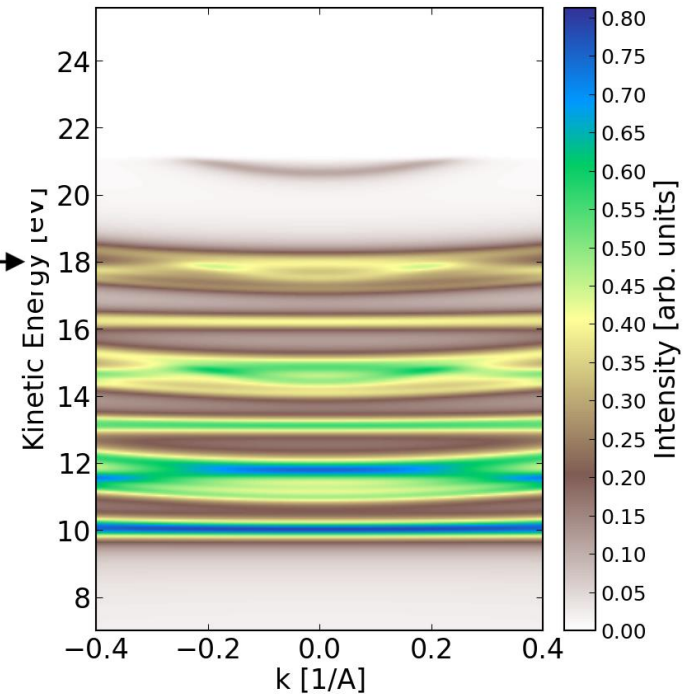
# Ultrafast light source for extreme UV and soft X-rays

## High harmonics generation

Monochromatic source



fs-XUV source based on HHG



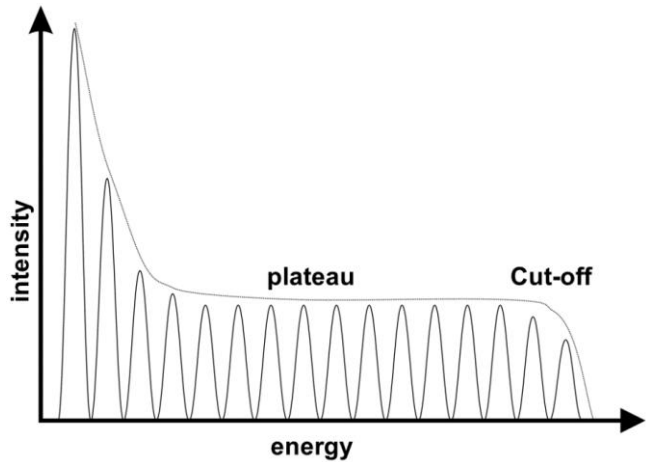
With all HHG lines

Superposition of several PES spectra generated by different photon energies

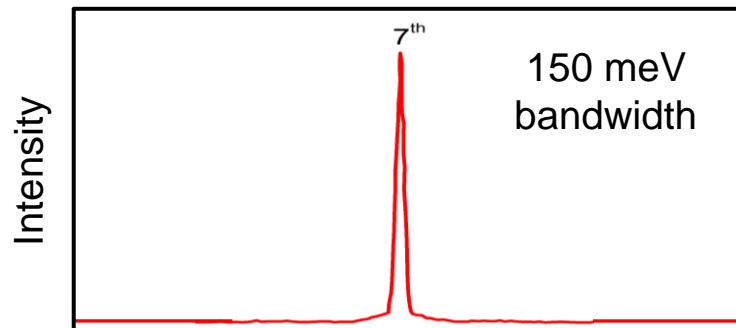
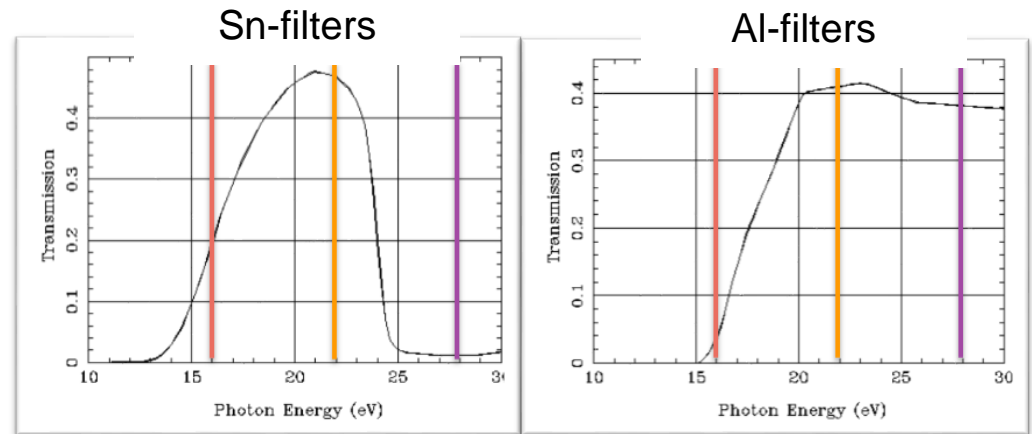
# Ultrafast light source for extreme UV and soft X-rays

## High harmonics generation

Polychromatic spectrum



Monochromatizing with pass filters



Quasi-monochromatic fs-XUV light source by monochromatization



# Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Multidimensional (time, spin, momentum, energy) photoemission spectroscopy fs XUV light pulses

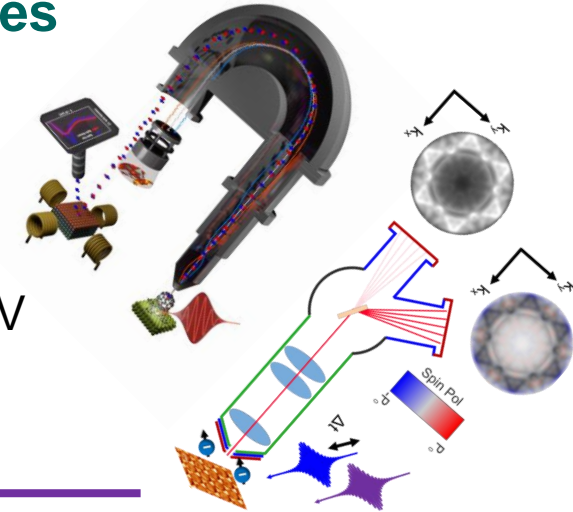
fs laser amplifier

30 fs, 1.55 eV,  
10 kHz

Higher Harmonic Generation



30 fs, 22 eV

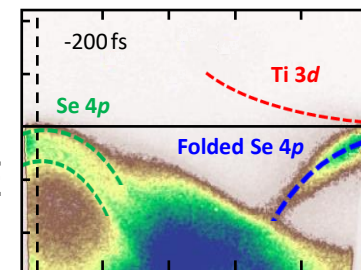


BBO



Delay-line

Transient band structure



delay  $t$  [fs]

# Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Multidimensional (time, spin, momentum, energy) photoemission spectroscopy fs XUV light pulses

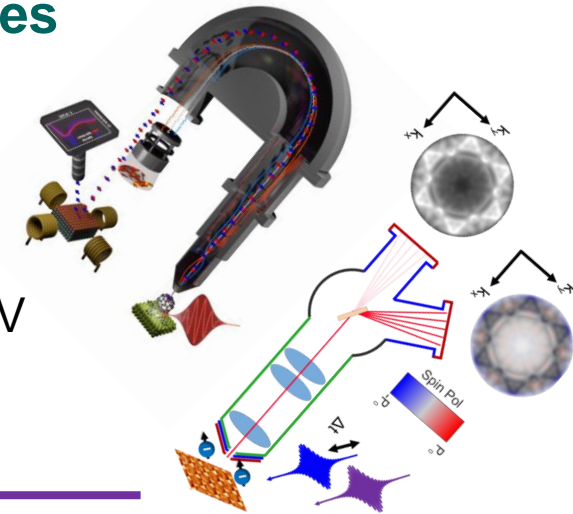
fs laser amplifier

30 fs, 1.55 eV,  
10 kHz

Higher Harmonic Generation



30 fs, 22 eV



BBO

Transient band structure



*Complete* photoemission experiment for ultrafast surface science:

1. Dynamics of charge and spin carrier in energy and momentum space
2. Transient renormalization of spin-dependent band structure

# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

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# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

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## Photoelectron spectroscopy



**Photon flux**  
Photons/s



**Energy  
resolution**

- Monochromatized photon source
- Small spectral bandwidth of source
- High photon flux

# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

## Photoelectron spectroscopy

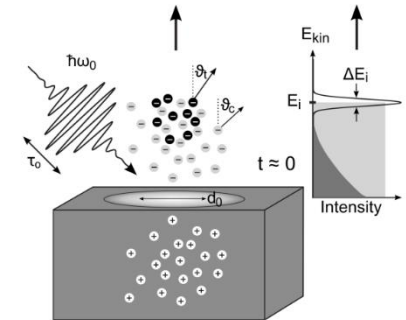
**Photon flux**  
Photons/s

**Energy resolution**

## Ultrafast Science

**Space charge effects**

**Temporal resolution**



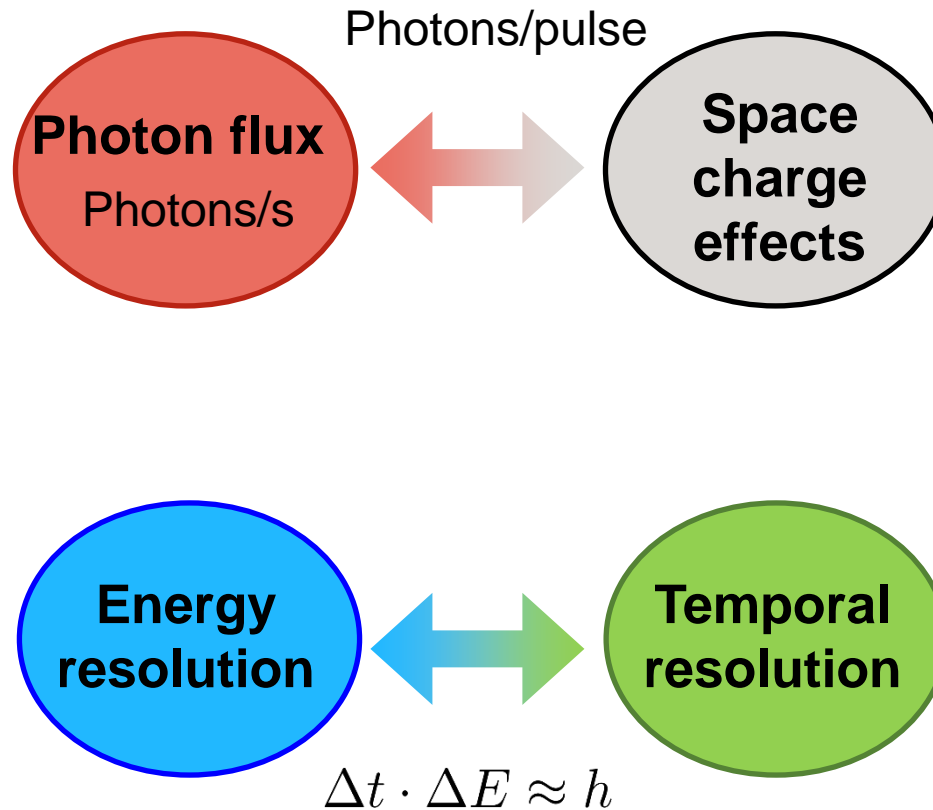
- Monochromatized photon source
- Small spectral bandwidth of source
- High photon flux

- High photon energies
- Attosecond pulse trains
- High Intensity per pulse

# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Photoelectron spectroscopy

Ultrafast Science



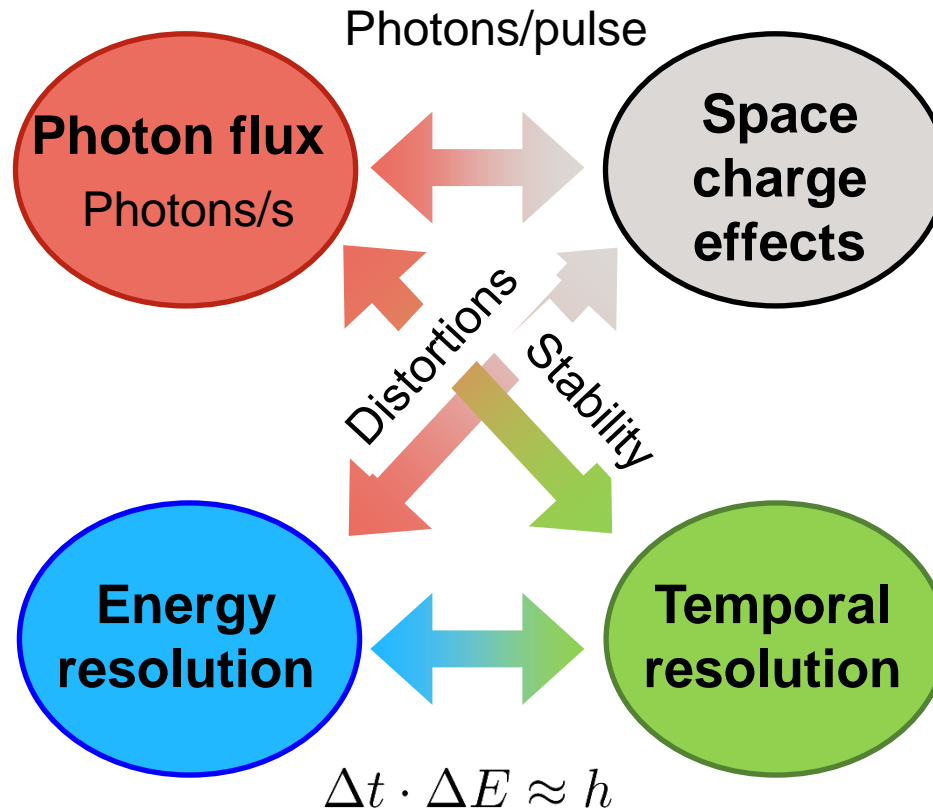
- Monochromatized photon source
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- High photon energies
- Attosecond pulse trains
- High Intensity per pulse

# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Photoelectron spectroscopy

Ultrafast Science



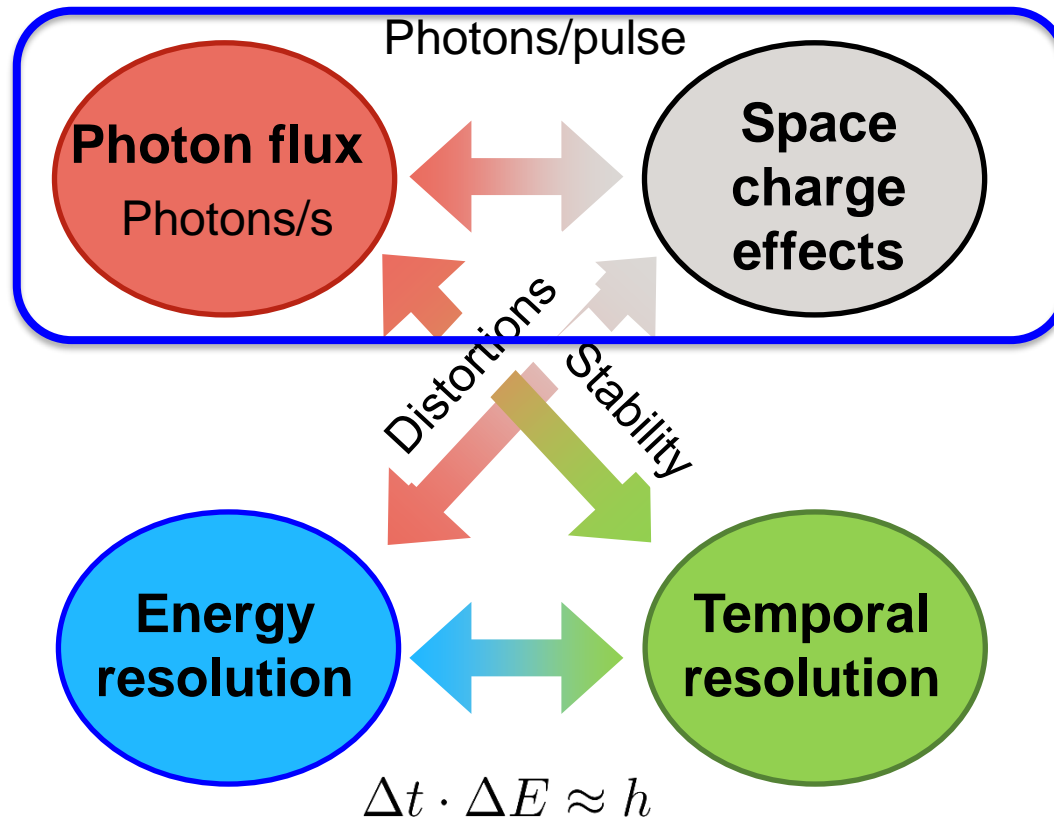
- Monochromatized photon source
- Small spectral bandwidth of source
- High photon flux

- High photon energies
- Attosecond pulse trains
- High Intensity per pulse

# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Photoelectron spectroscopy

Ultrafast Science



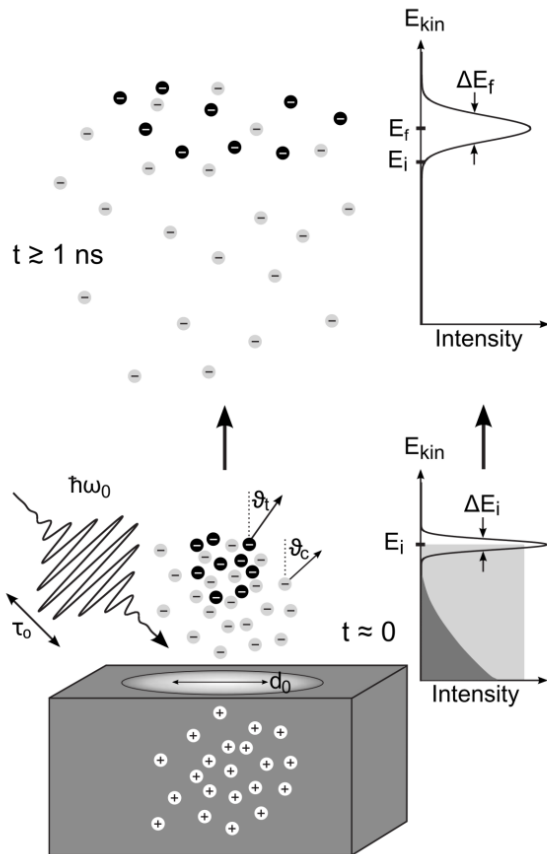
- Monochromatized photon source
- Small spectral bandwidth of source
- High photon flux

- High photon energies
- Attosecond pulse trains
- High Intensity per pulse



# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

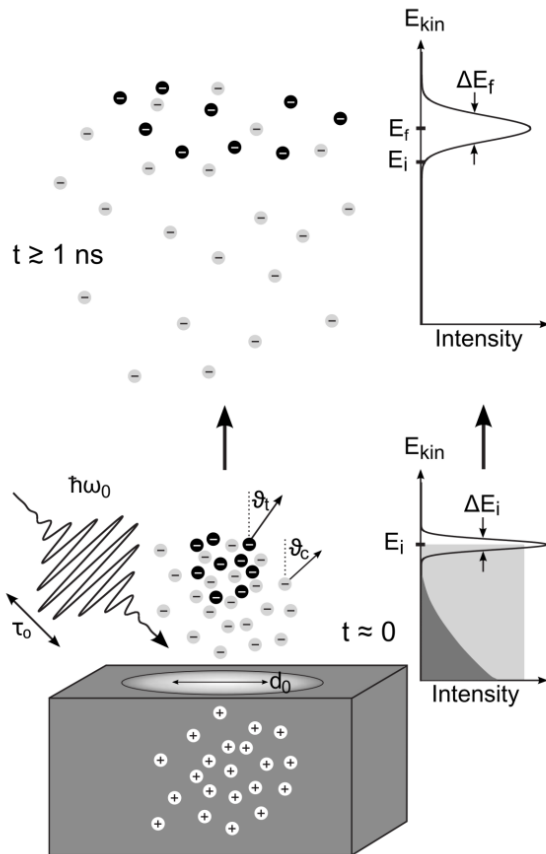
## Space Charge Effects



Journ. Appl. Phys. **100**, 024912  
(2006)

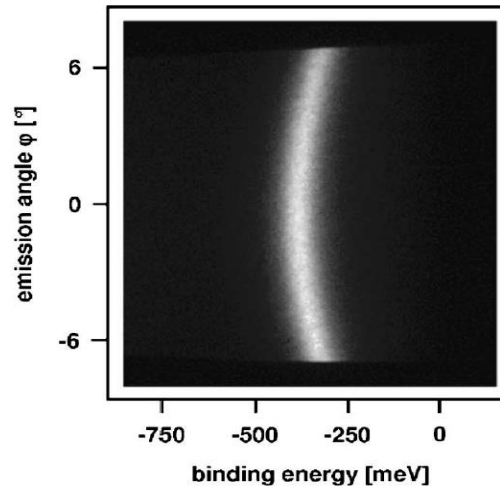
# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

## Space Charge Effects

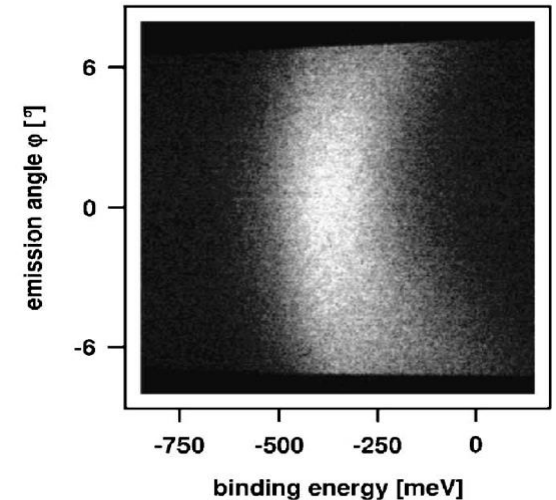


Vacuum space charge in ARPES:  
Example: Surface State of Cu(111) surface

1 electron/pulse



$>10^5$  electrons/pulse



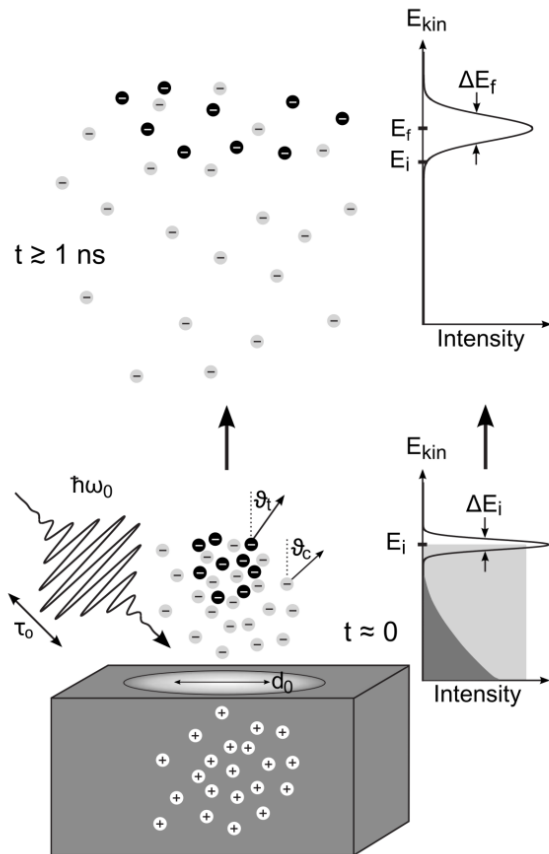
Space charge can lead to:

- Broadening in energy and momentum
- Energy shifts
- Total loss of information in ARPES data

Journ. Appl. Phys. **100**, 024912  
(2006)

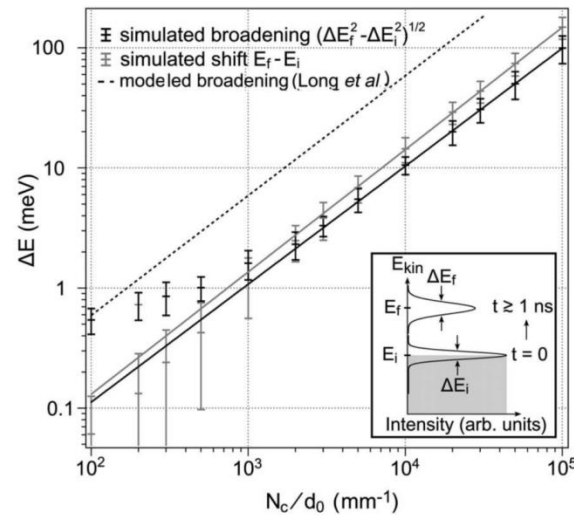
# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

## Space Charge Effects

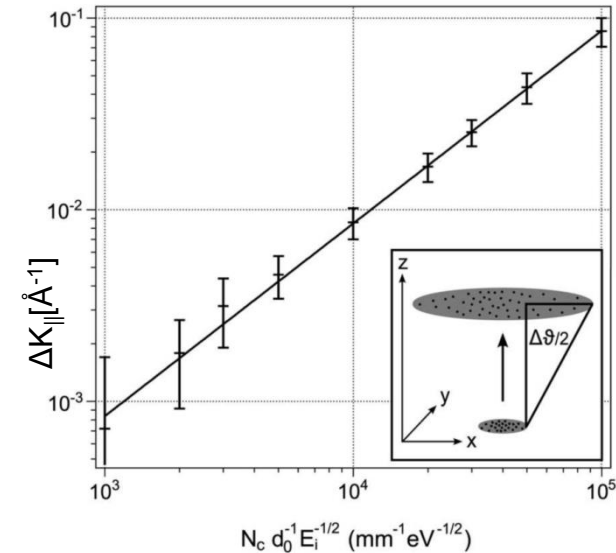


Vacuum space charge in ARPES:

Energy broadening



Momentum broadening

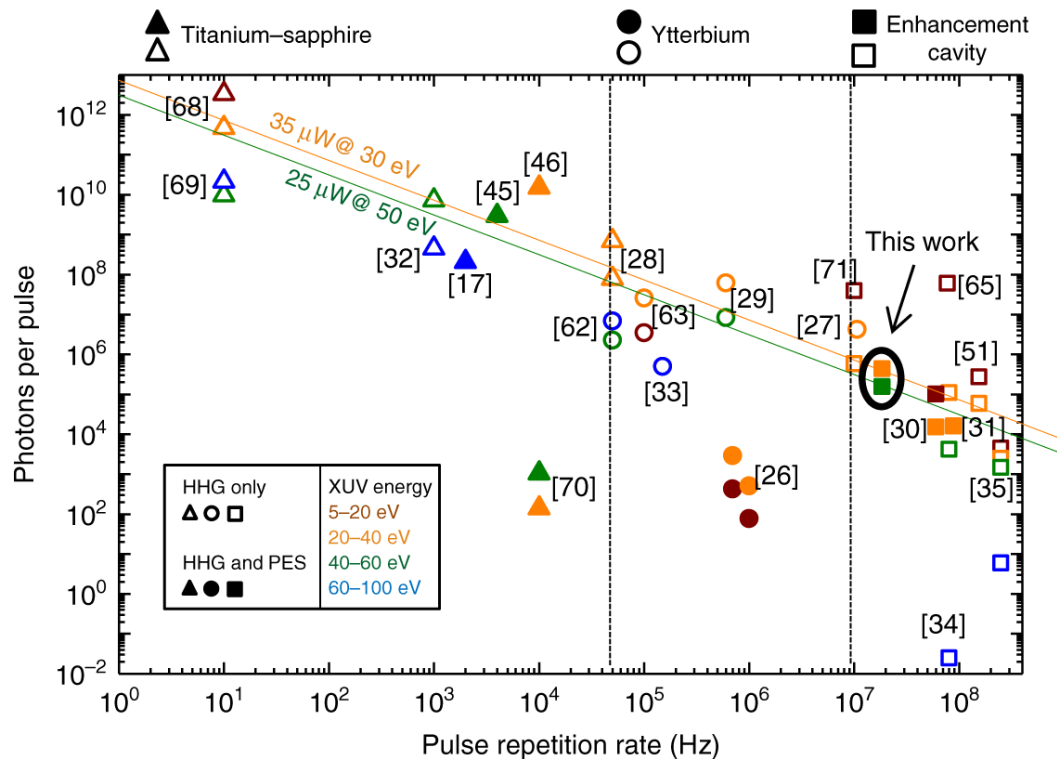


Journ. Appl. Phys. **100**, 024912  
(2006)

# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

## Repetition rate of fs-XUV sources

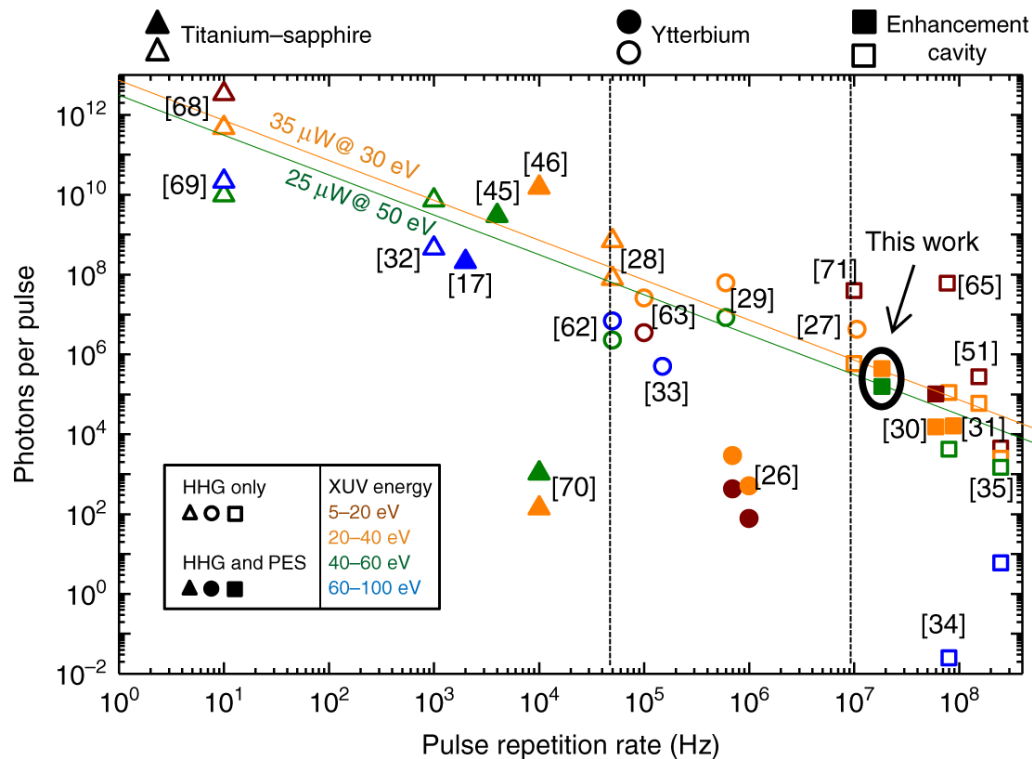
Photon flux and photons/pulse



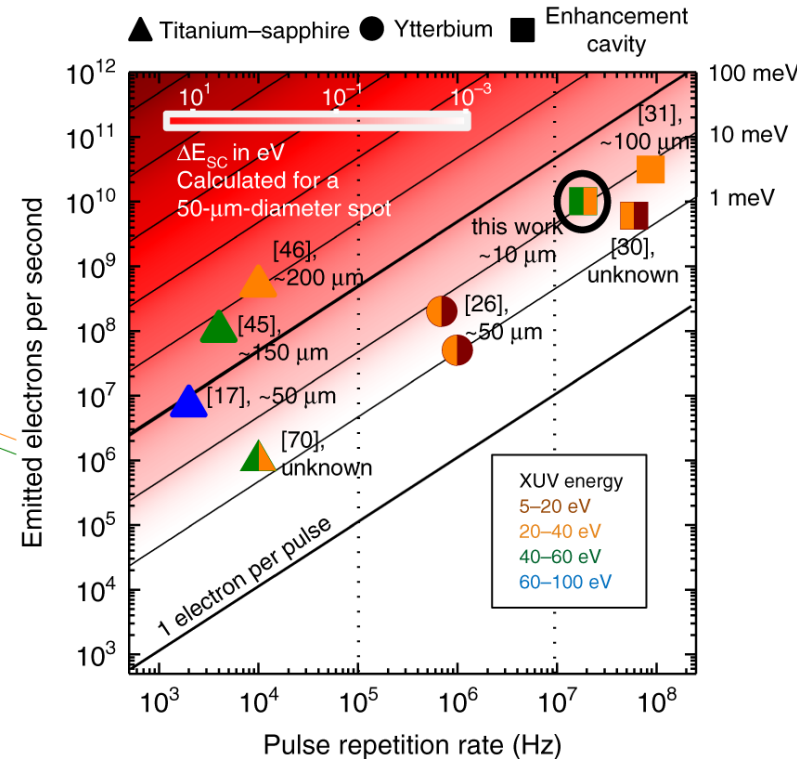
# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

## Repetition rate of fs-XUV sources

Photon flux and photons/pulse



Photoelectrons and space charge



High repetition rate is essential for minor space charge effects and high data quality

# Challenges of Ultrafast Photoelectron Spectroscopy

## User facilities for ultrafast spectroscopy with fs/as time resolution

### ELI-ALPS

Szeged, Hungary:  
EU research facility



Surface science end station

100kHz IR fiber-based, 3fs, 5mJ

### ARTEMIS

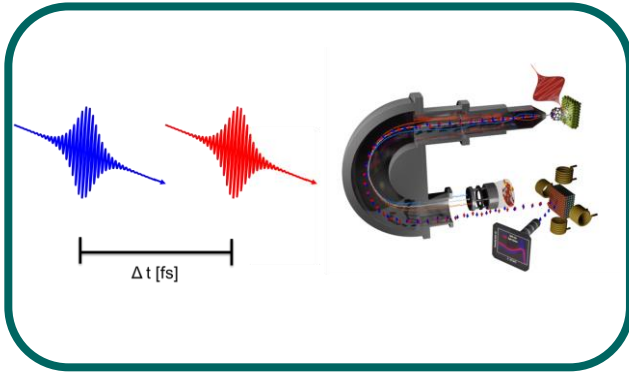
Rutherford Appleton Lab, UK



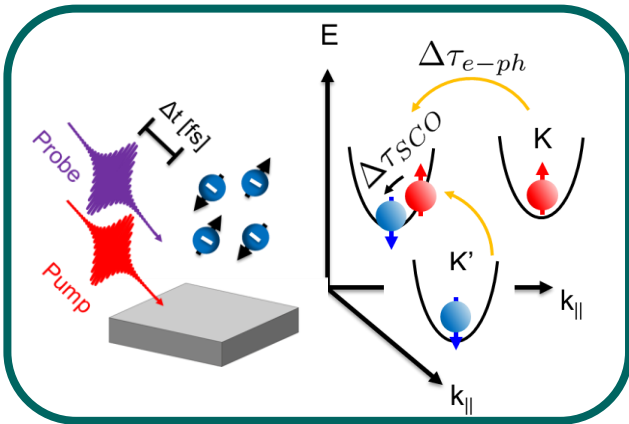
100 kHz IR OPCPA system

sub 10-fs XUV source (15 - 120 eV) for ultrafast time-resolved surface science studies

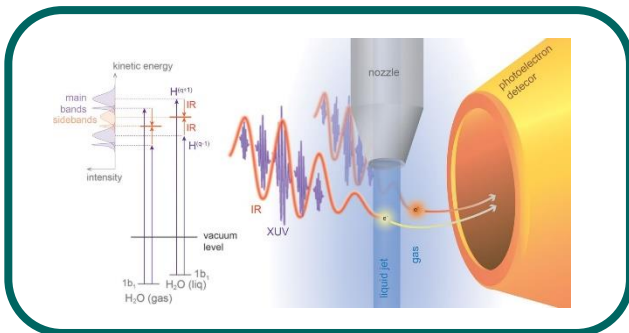
# Outline



Ultrafast science in solids  
... electrons in solids  
... time-resolved photoemission spectroscopy



Monitoring....  
.... the population dynamics of charge and spin carriers in momentum space  
... the nature and spatial distribution of charge carriers in direct space  
... interlayer charge separation across interfaces



Perspectives and challenges of attosecond surface science



# The Team

## RPTU Kaiserslautern:

M. Aeschlimann,  
S. Emmerich, **S. Hedwig**, **B. Arnoldi**, **E. S. Walther**, **G. Zinke**, C. Schott,  
R. Hemm, M. Mitkov



## University of Arizona

O. L.A. Monti, S. Zachritz



## ELI-ALPS NanoEsca team

L. Ovari, G. Halasi, C. Vass,

## University of Göttingen

S. Mathias, M. Jansen,  
W. Bennecke



GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT  
GÖTTINGEN



## University of Graz

P. Puschnig



## Elettra NanoEsca team

PGI-6: V. Feyer, G. Zamborlini, M.  
Jugovac

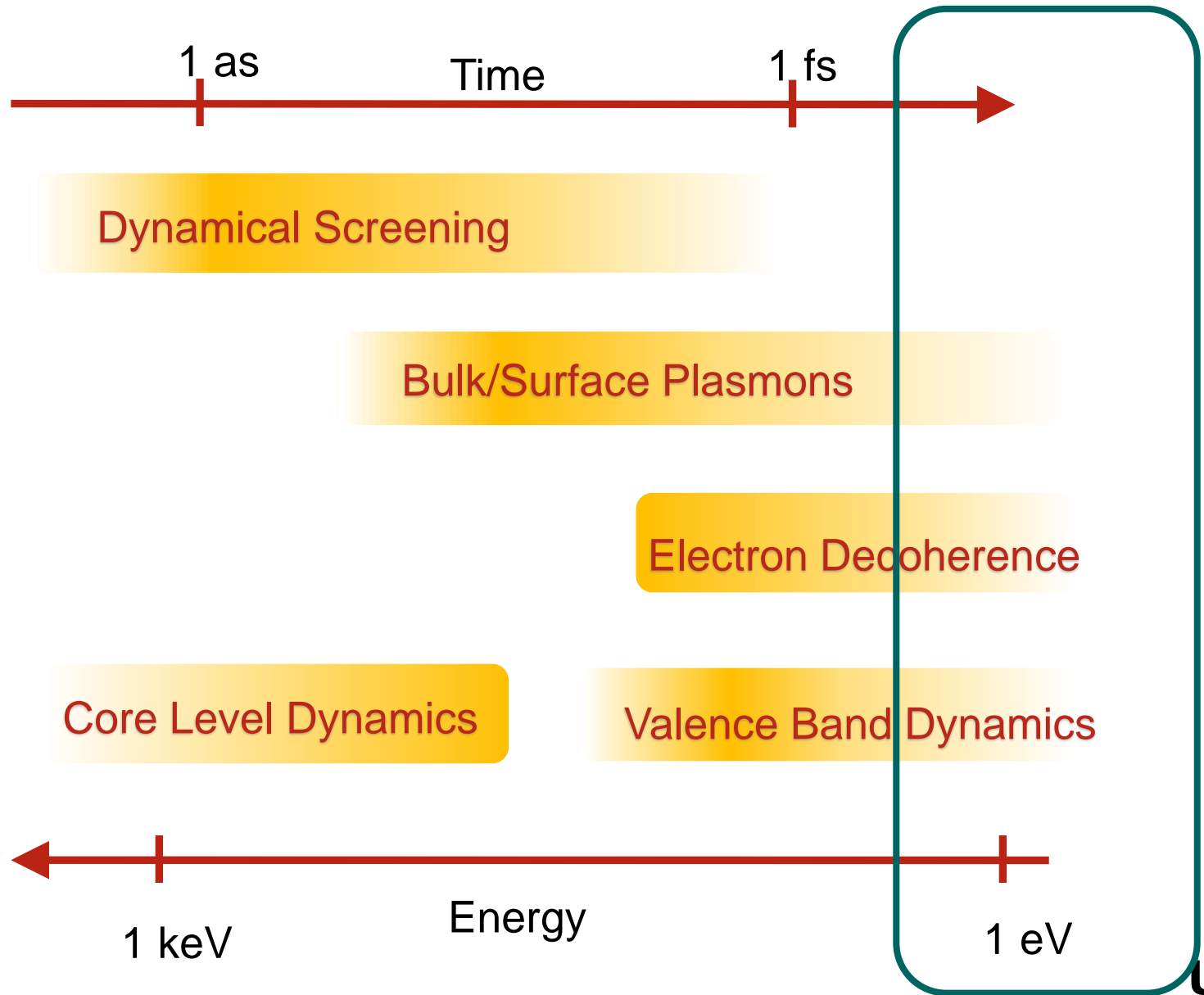
## LMU München

J. Braun, H. Ebert





# The characteristic timescales of (condensed) matter



# Population Dynamics in 2D Semiconductors

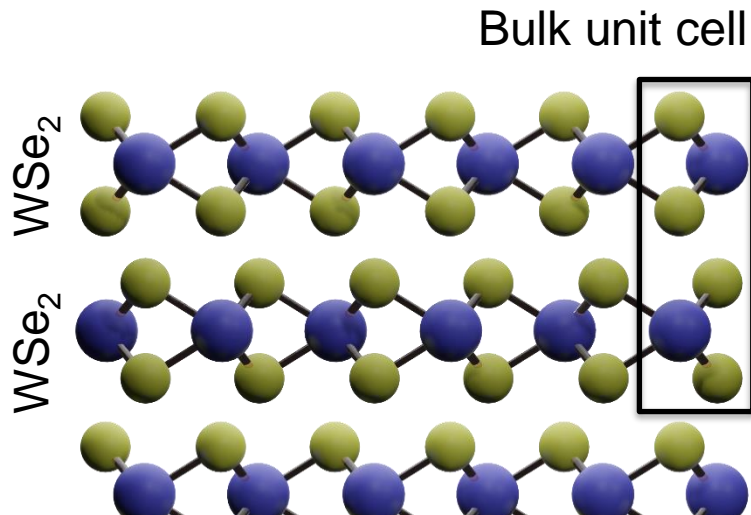
## Spin-valley-layer locked valence band structure

### *Hidden spin polarization*

X. Zhang et al.

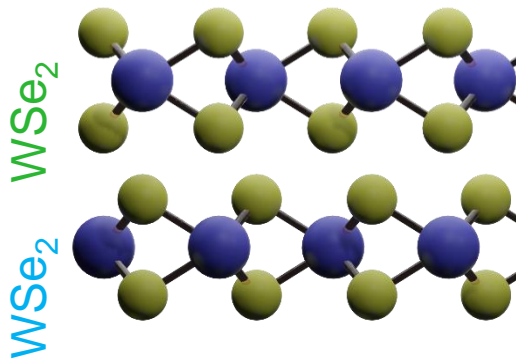
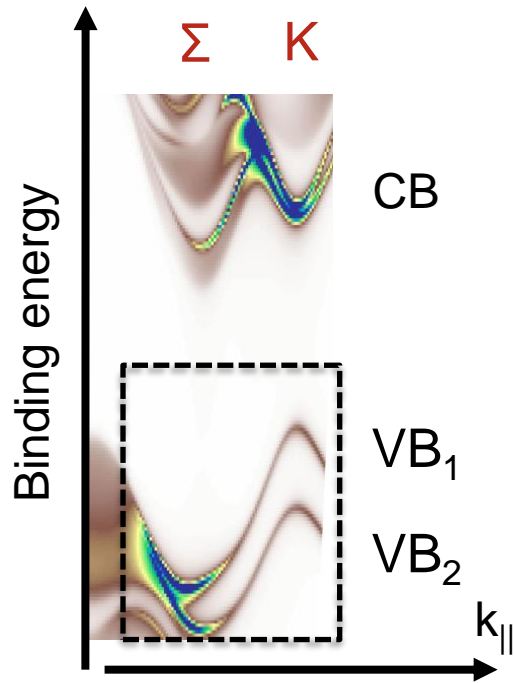
Nature Phys 10, 387–393 (2014)

Riley et al. Nat. Phys. 10 (2014) 835



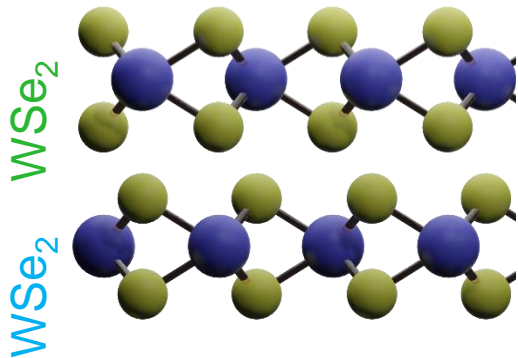
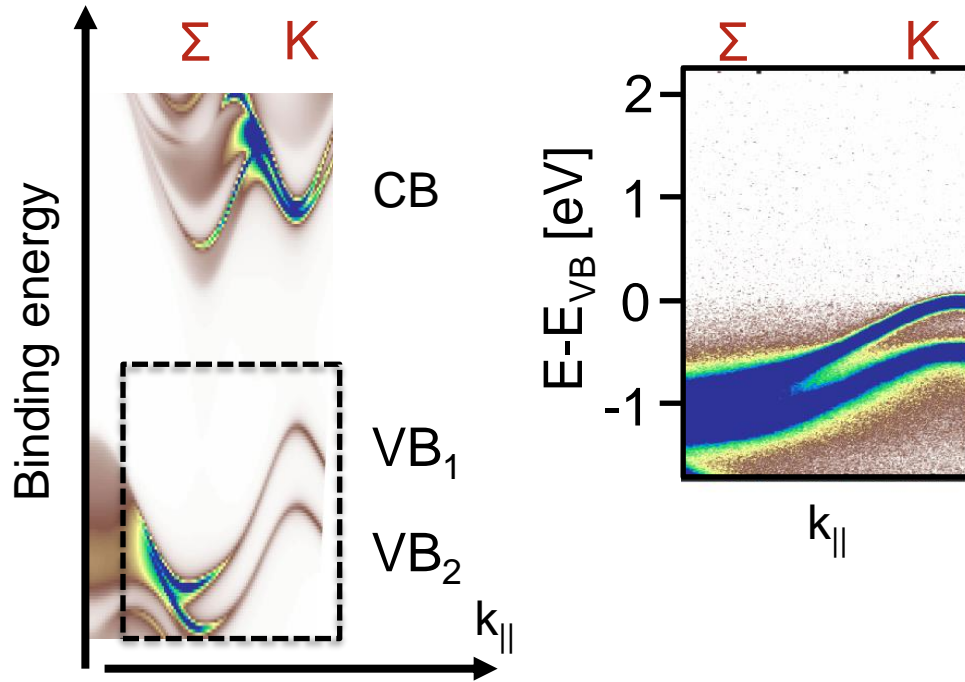
# Population Dynamics in 2D Semiconductors

Spin-dependent **valence** band structure



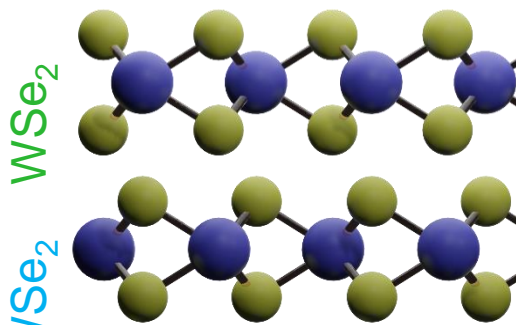
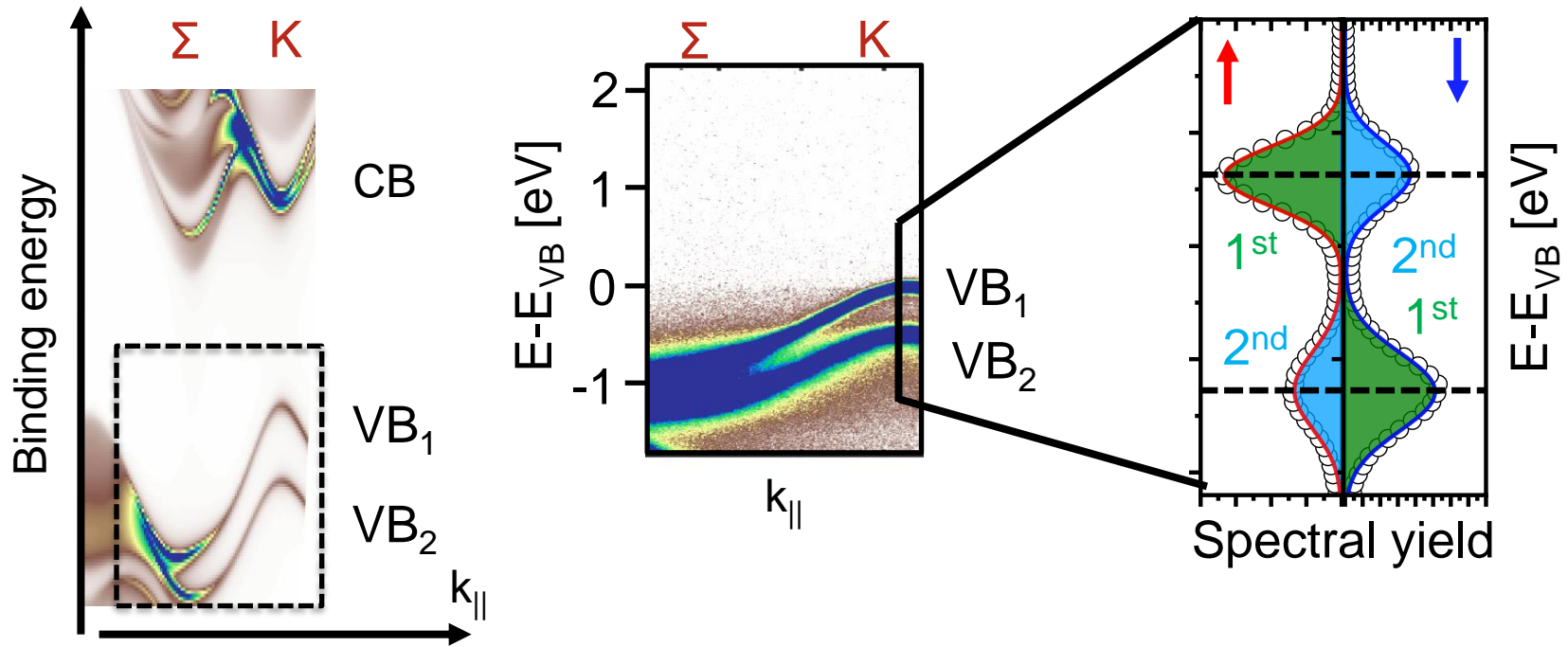
# Population Dynamics in 2D Semiconductors

## Spin-dependent **valence** band structure

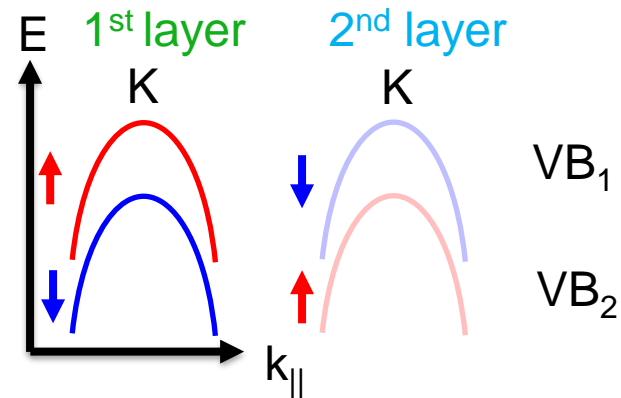
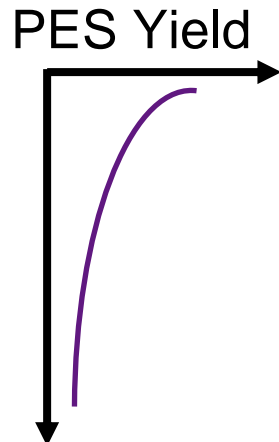


# Population Dynamics in 2D Semiconductors

## Spin-dependent **valence** band structure

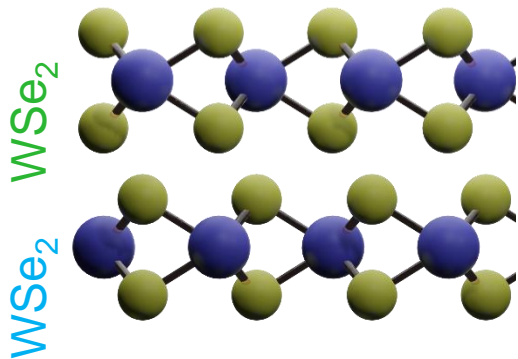
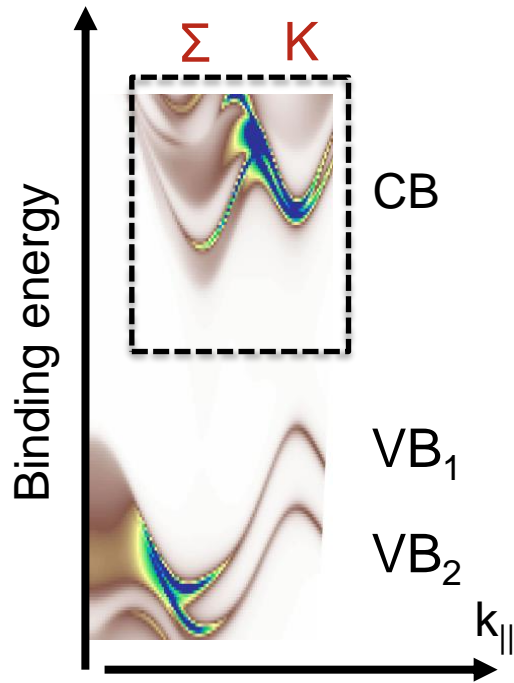


Nat. Phys. 10 (2014) 835



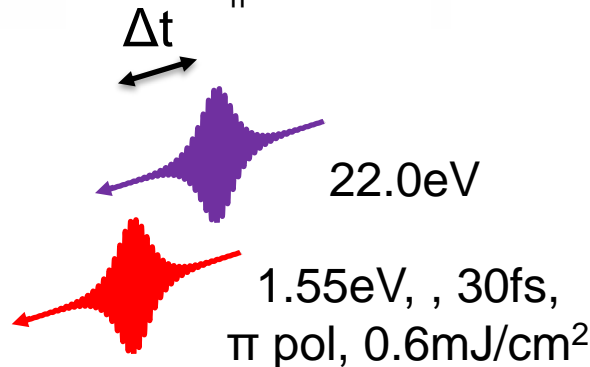
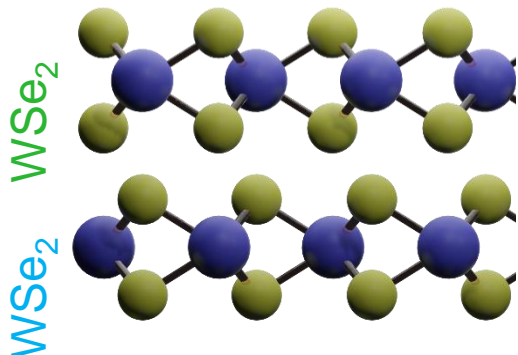
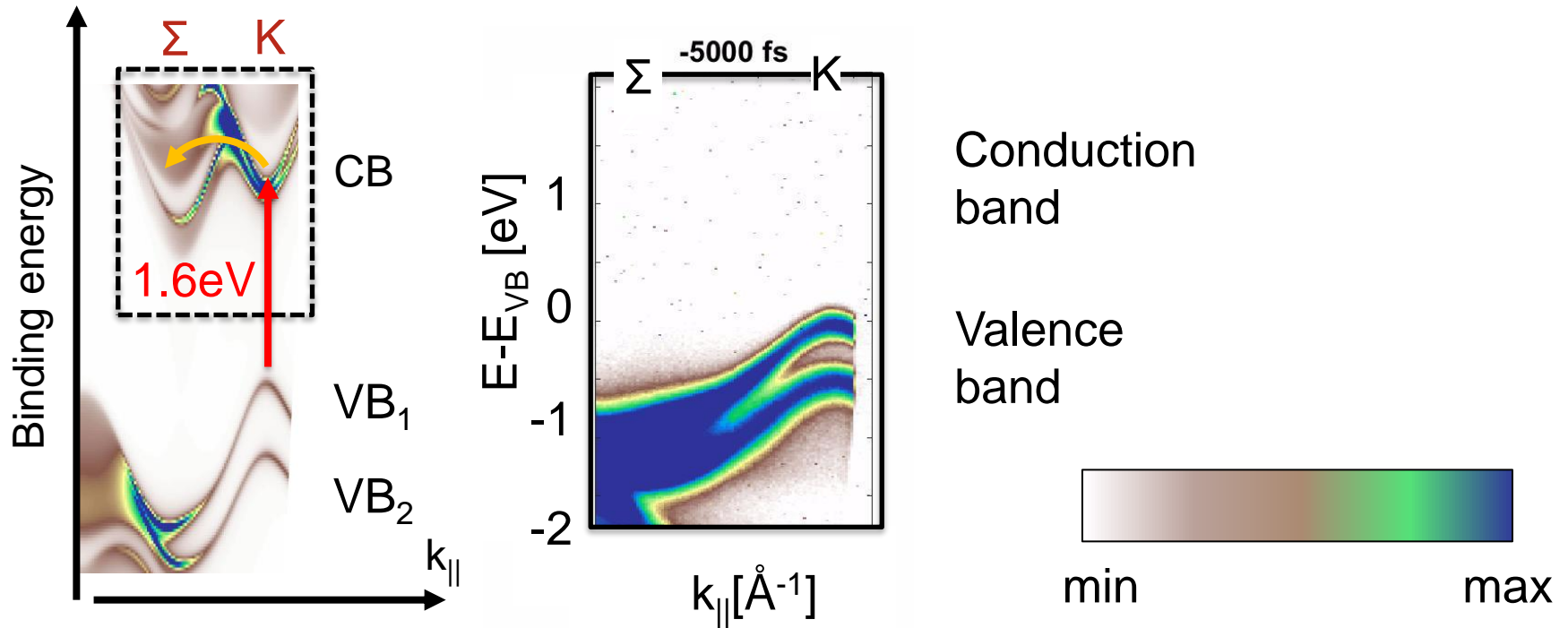
# Population Dynamics in 2D Semiconductors

Spin-dependent **unoccupied** band structure



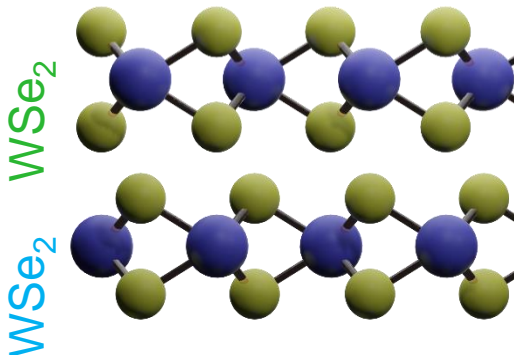
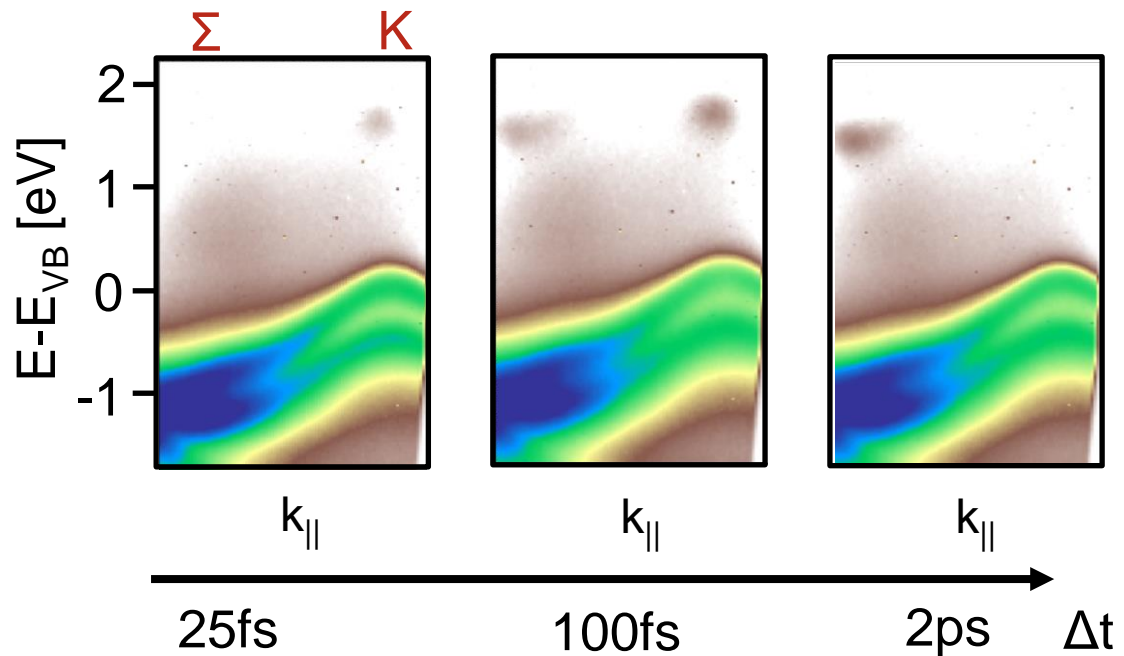
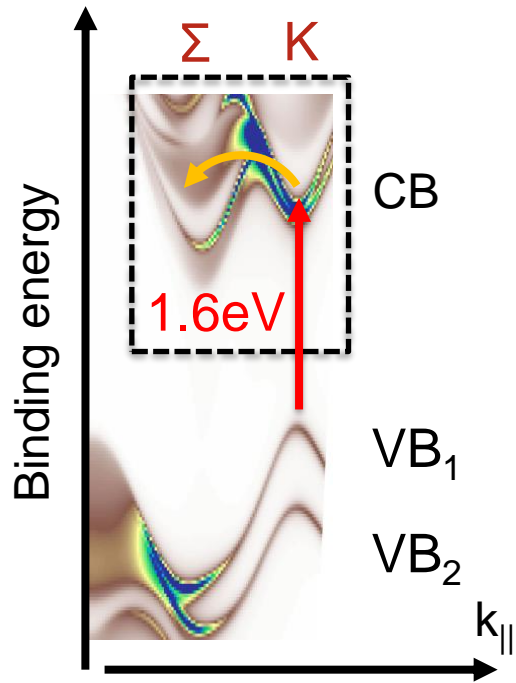
# Population Dynamics in 2D Semiconductors

## Spin-dependent excited states band structure



# Ultrafast Spin Carrier Dynamics of WSe<sub>2</sub>

## Spin-dependent **excited states** band structure

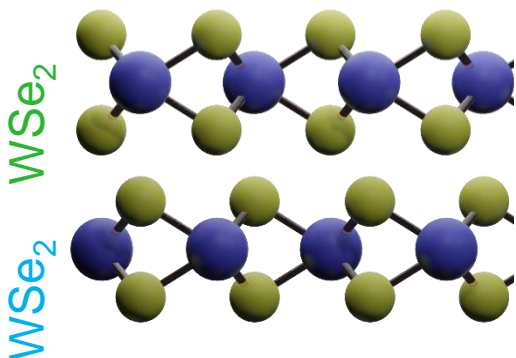
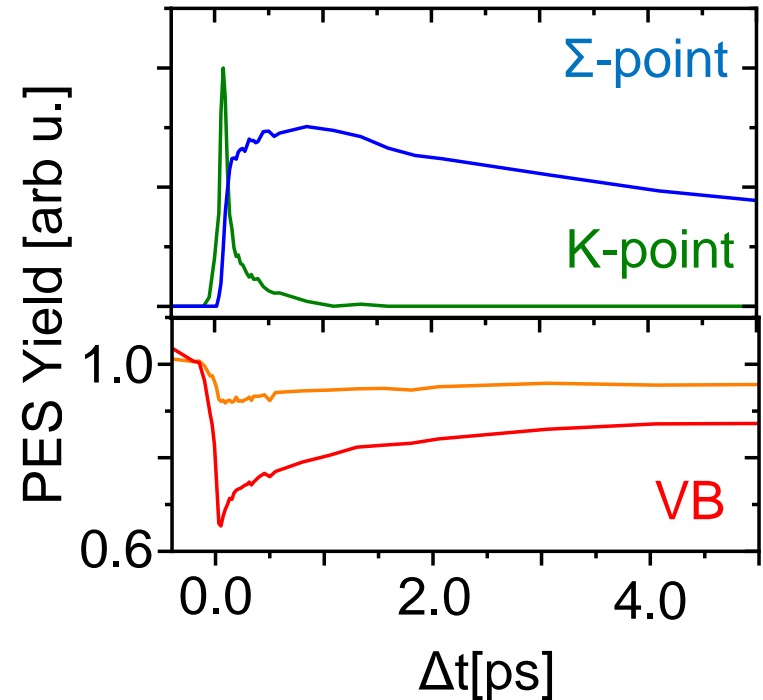
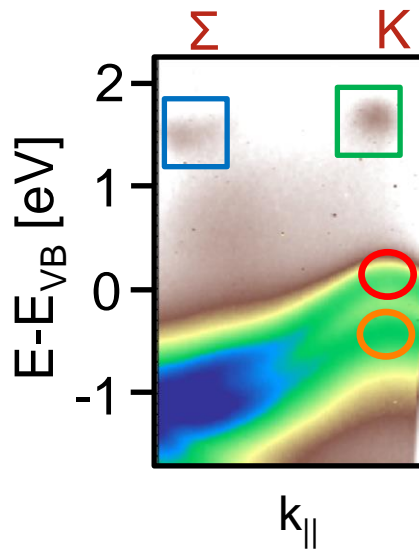
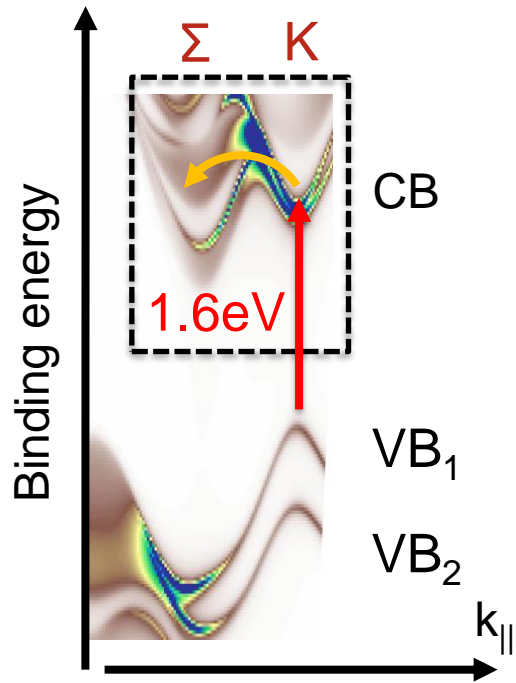


- Capture a movie of carrier dynamics in real time



# Ultrafast Spin Carrier Dynamics of WSe<sub>2</sub>

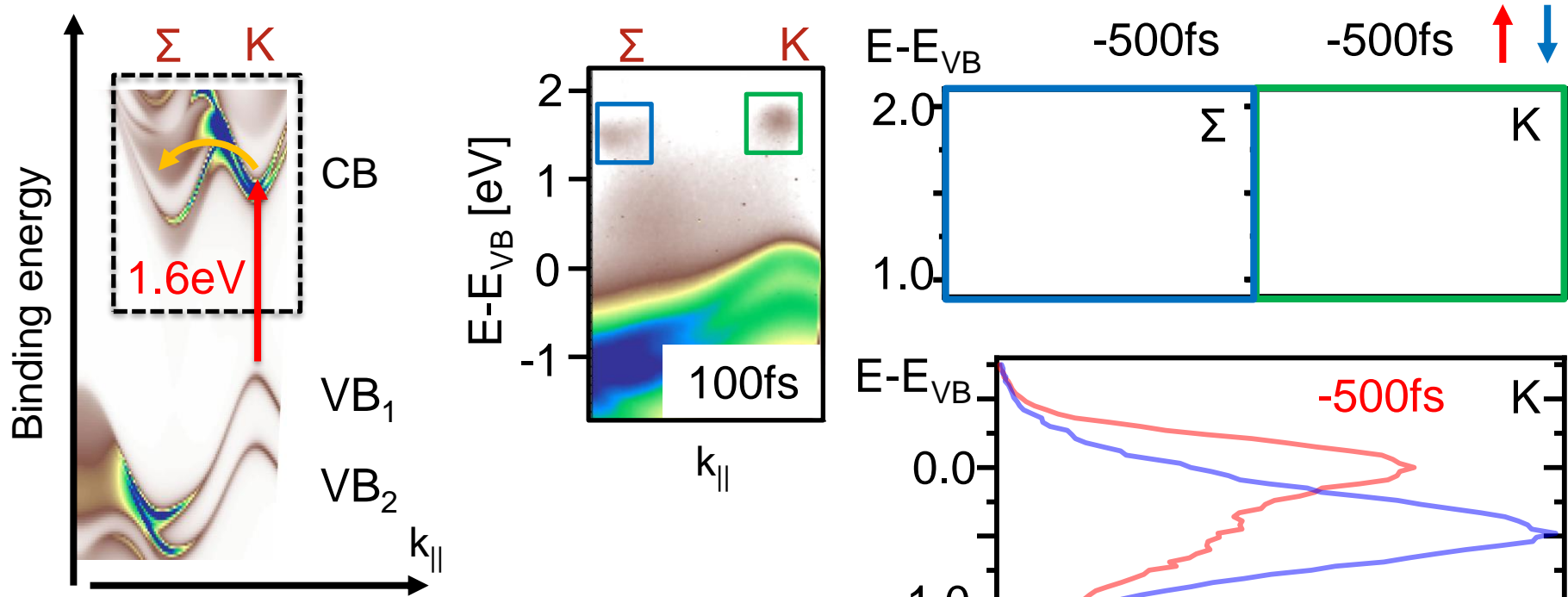
Spin-dependent **excited states** band structure



- Capture a movie of carrier dynamics in real time
- Quantify the population dynamics of electrons and holes in momentum space

# Ultrafast Spin Carrier Dynamics of WSe<sub>2</sub>

## Spin-dependent excited states band structure

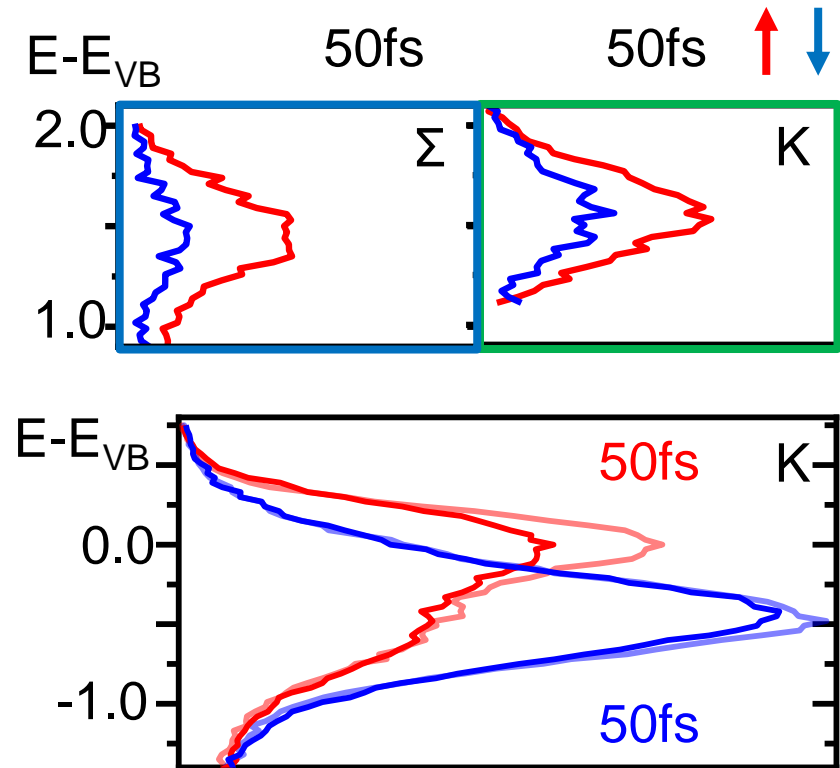
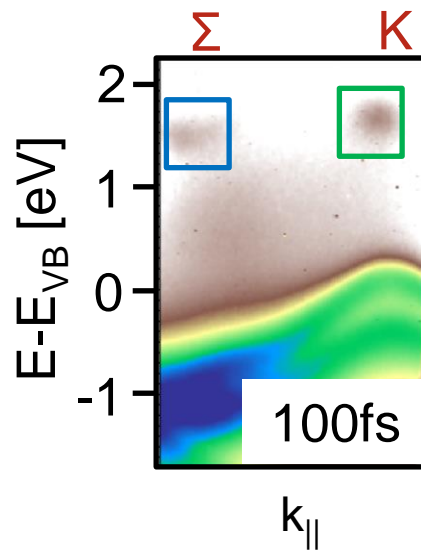
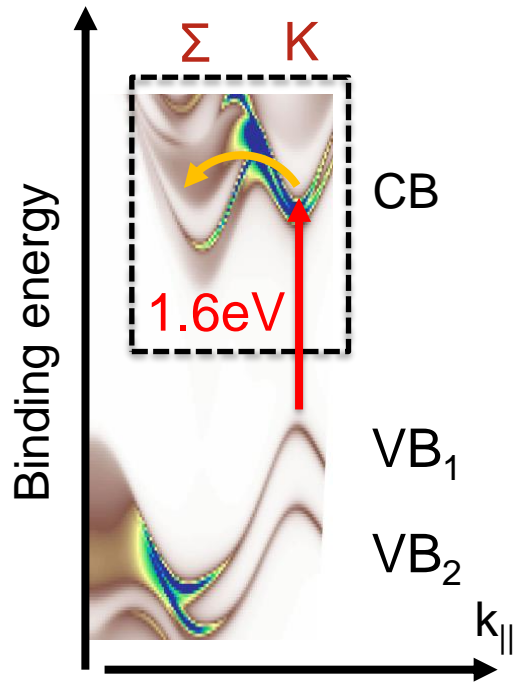


- Spin conserving intervalley scattering from K to  $\Sigma$  valley

1.55 eV, 30 fs,  $\pi$  pol, 0.6 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>

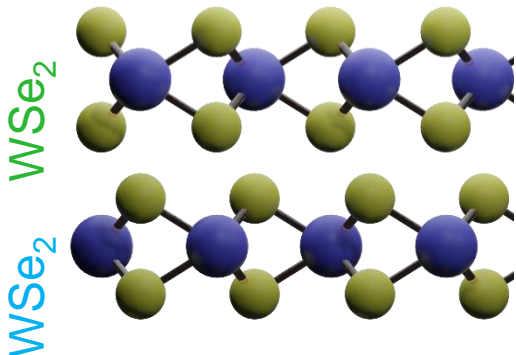
# Ultrafast Spin Carrier Dynamics of WSe<sub>2</sub>

## Spin-dependent excited states band structure



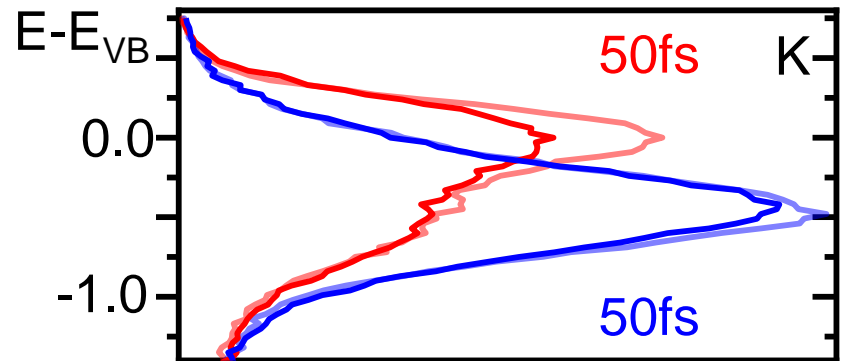
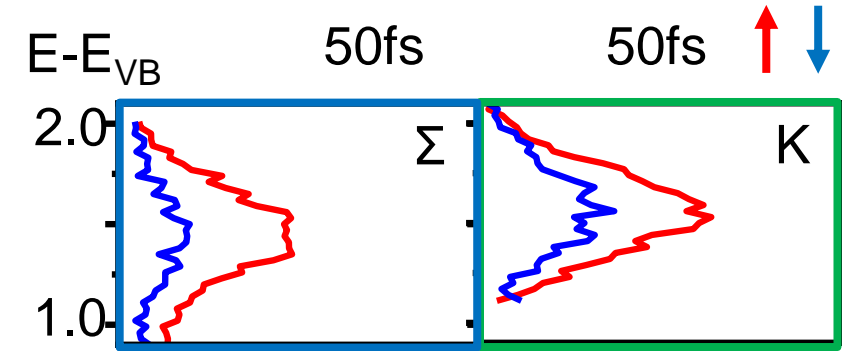
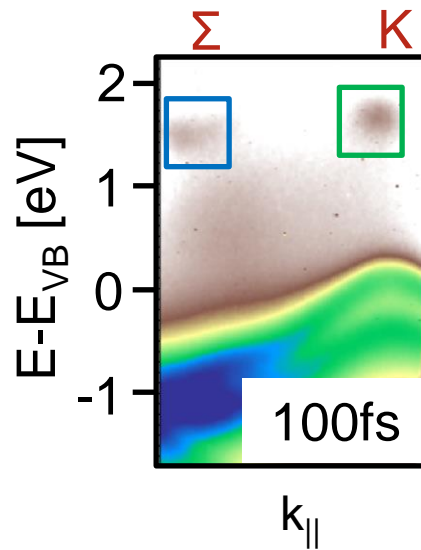
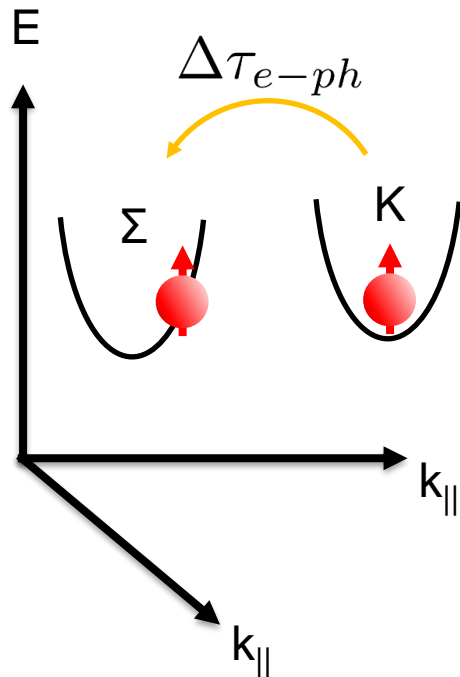
- Spin conserving intervalley scattering from K to  $\Sigma$  valley

1.55 eV, 30 fs,  $\pi$  pol, 0.6 mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



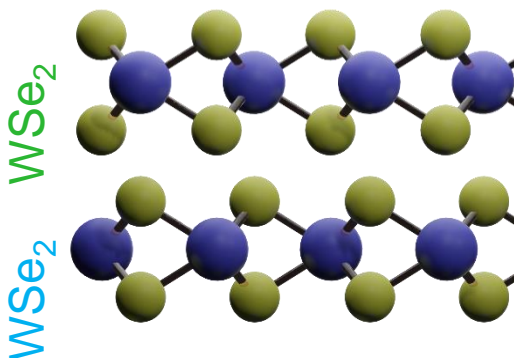
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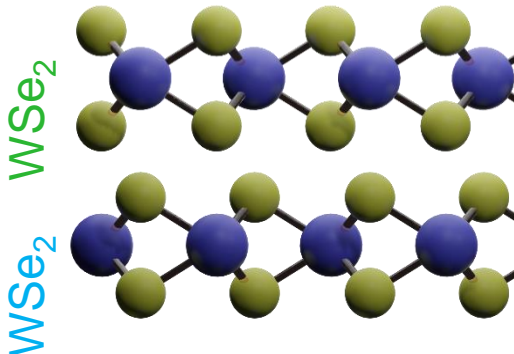
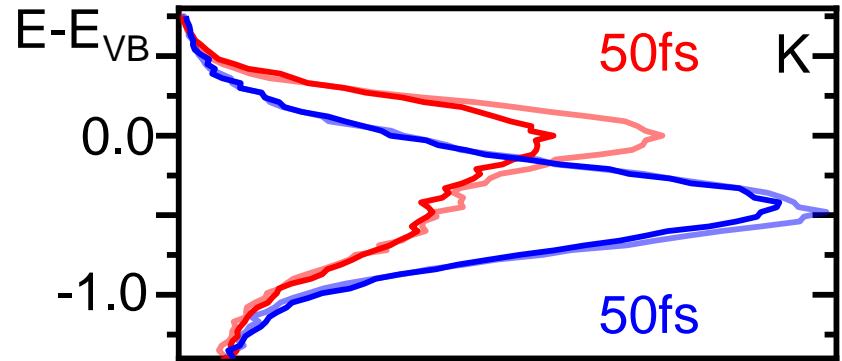
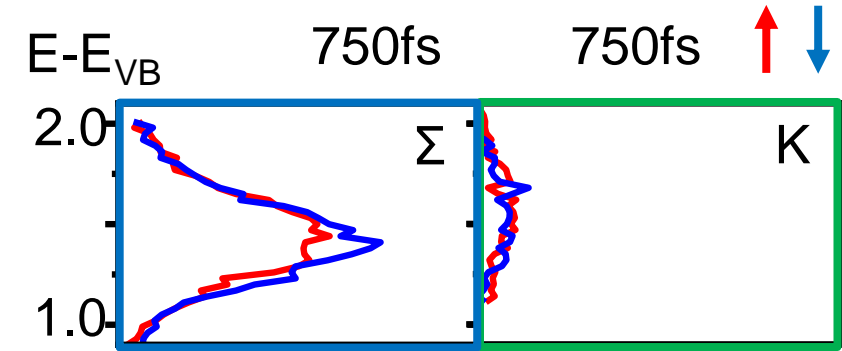
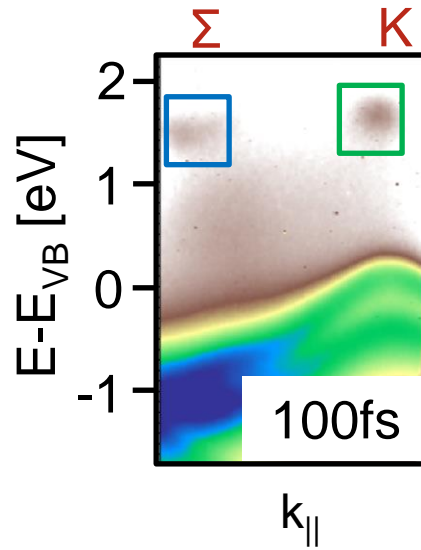
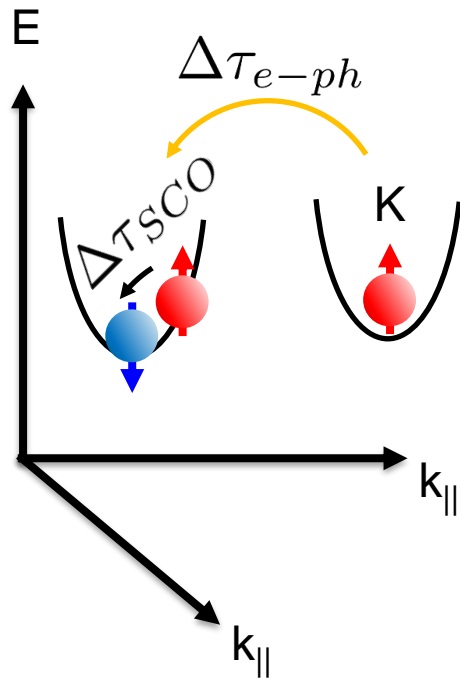
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# Ultrafast Spin Carrier Dynamics of WSe<sub>2</sub>

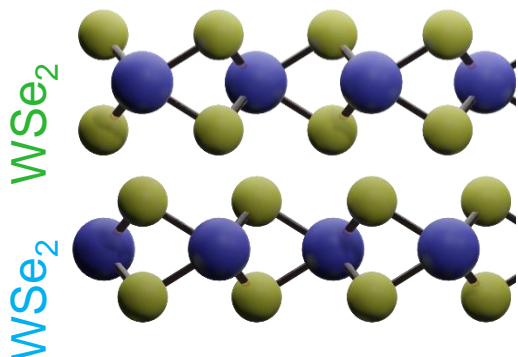
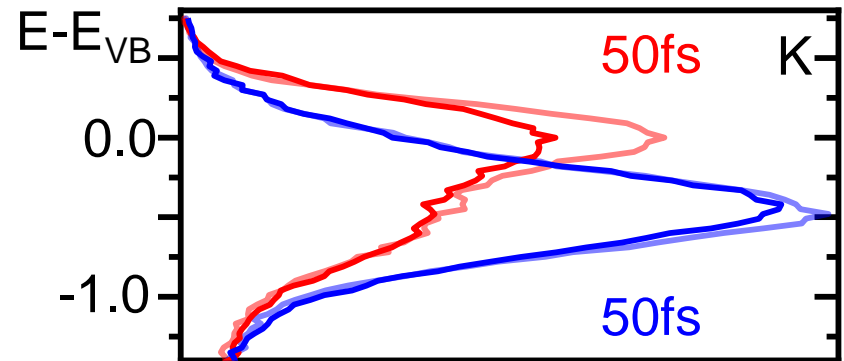
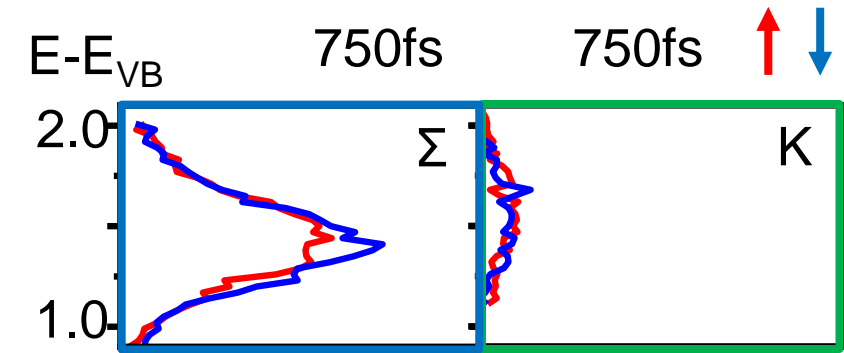
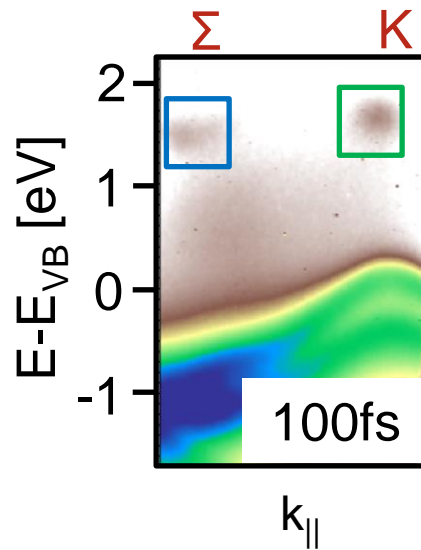
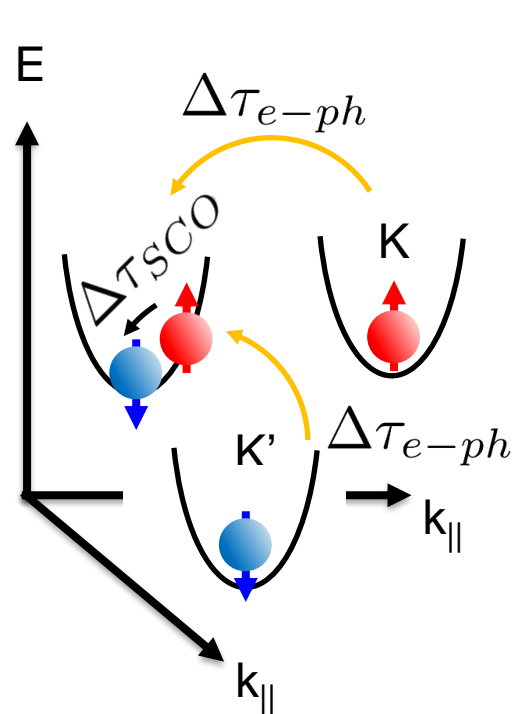
## Spin-dependent excited states band structure



- Spin conserving intervalley scattering from K to  $\Sigma$  valley
- Reversal of spin polarization  $\Sigma$  valley

# Ultrafast Spin Carrier Dynamics of WSe<sub>2</sub>

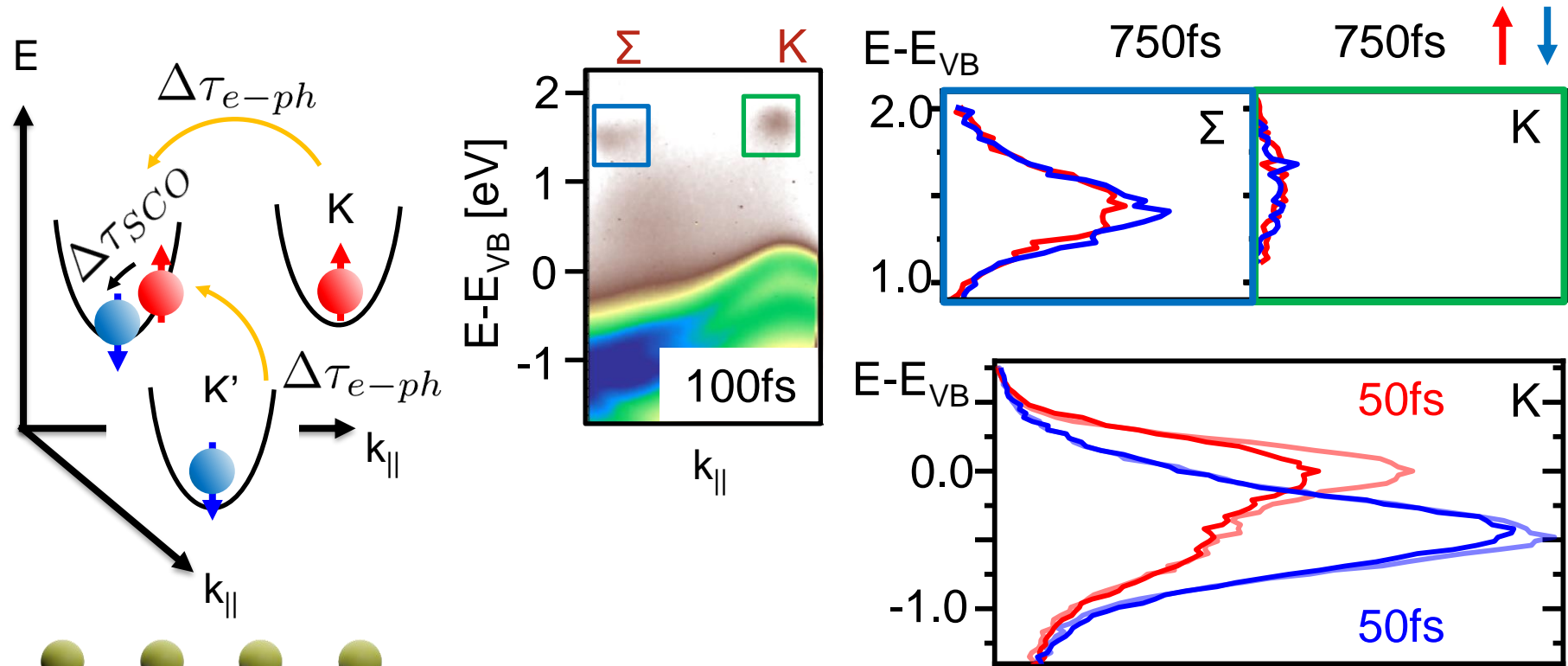
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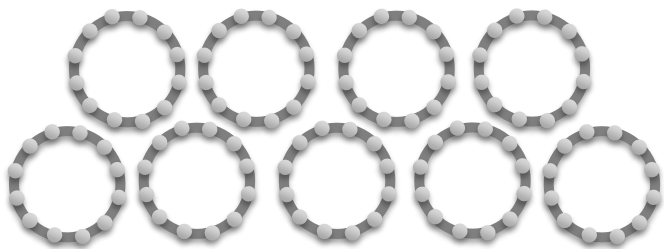
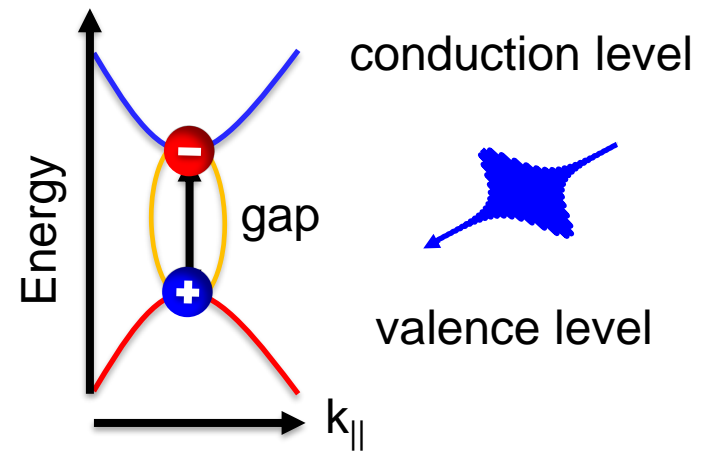
- Spin conserving intervalley scattering from  $K$  to  $\Sigma$  valley

Direct access to spin-dependent inter- and intraband scattering of electrons and holes in real time

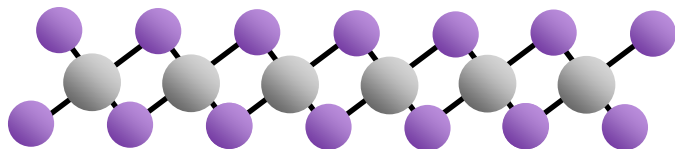
# Excited Charge Carriers in Ultrathin Semiconductors

## Spatial confinement of carriers

Energy level diagram



Molecular semiconductors



Inorganic semiconductors



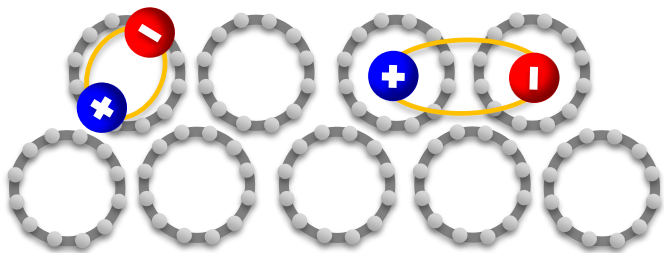
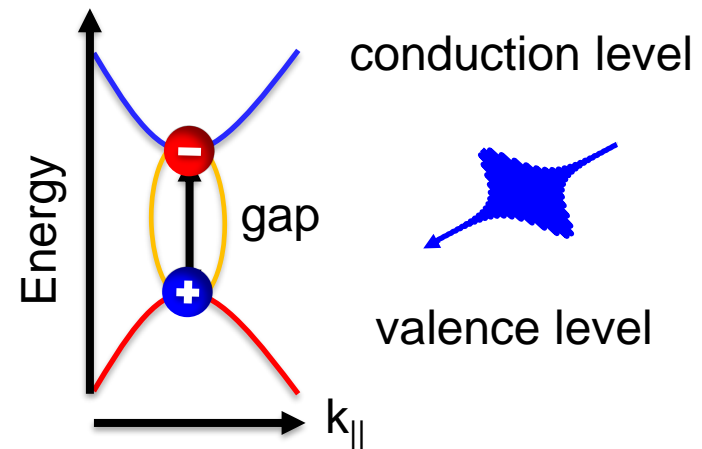
# Excited Charge Carriers in Ultrathin Semiconductors

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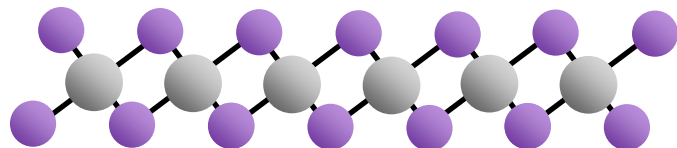
Different types of excitons:

- **Localized Frenkel excitons**  
→ Charge neutral quasi-particles
- **Charge transfer (CT) excitons**  
→ Charge-separated states

Energy level diagram



Molecular semiconductors



Inorganic semiconductors

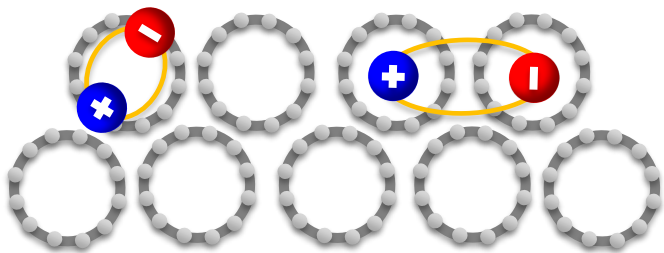
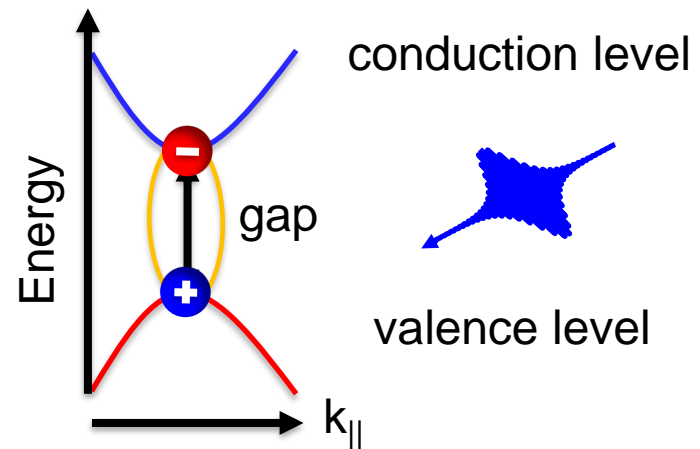
# Excited Charge Carriers in Ultrathin Semiconductors

## Spatial confinement of carriers

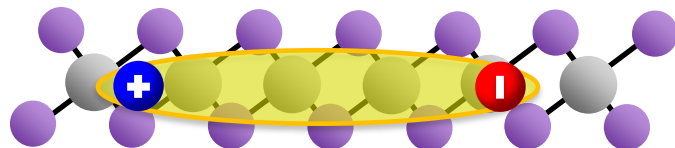
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- **Wannier-like excitons**  
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Energy level diagram



Molecular semiconductors



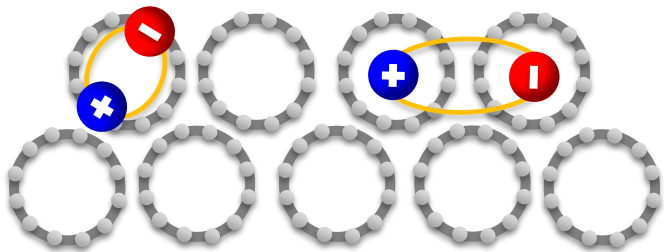
Inorganic semiconductors

# Excited Charge Carriers in Ultrathin Semiconductors

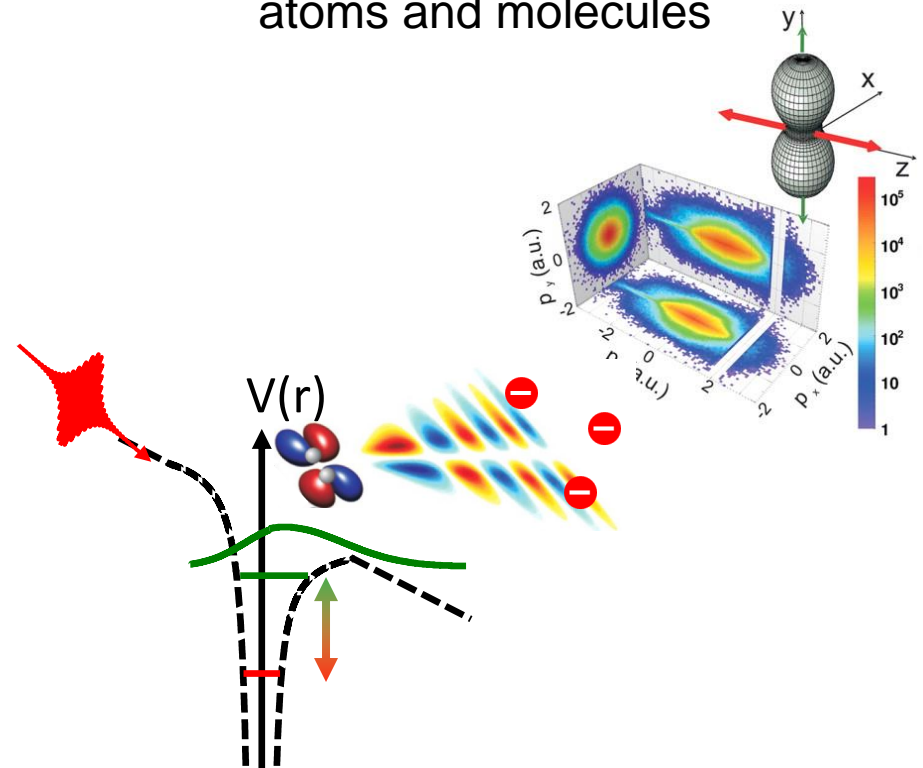
## Spatial confinement of carriers

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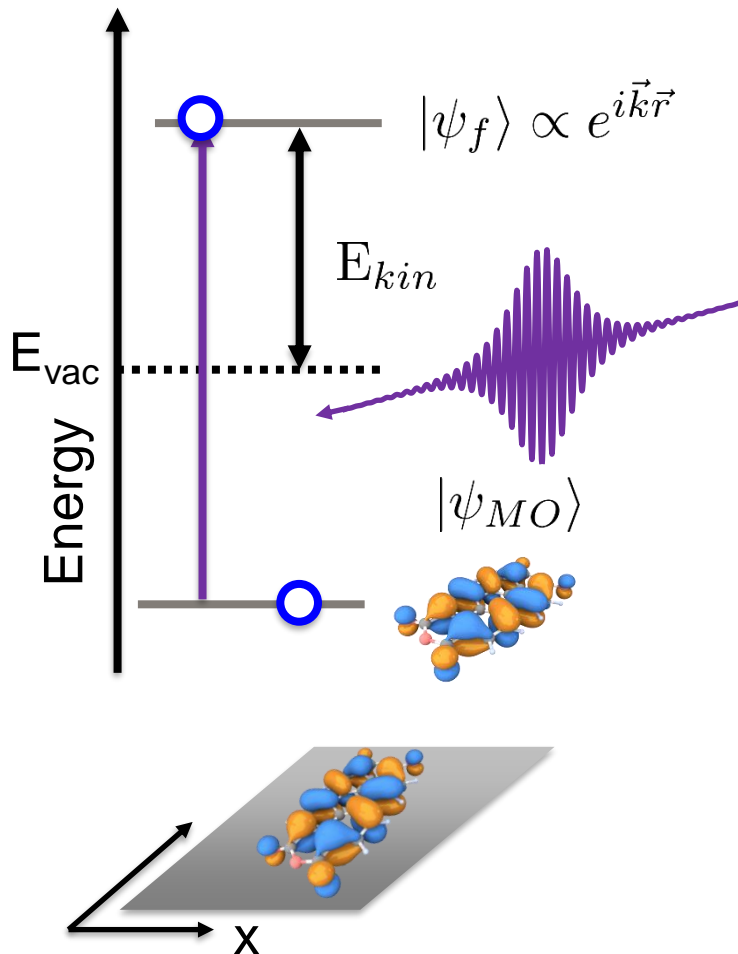
*Orbital tomography for free atoms and molecules*



Can we also image the spatial confinement of carriers in solids?

# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Photoemission Orbital Tomography (POT) for Molecular Materials

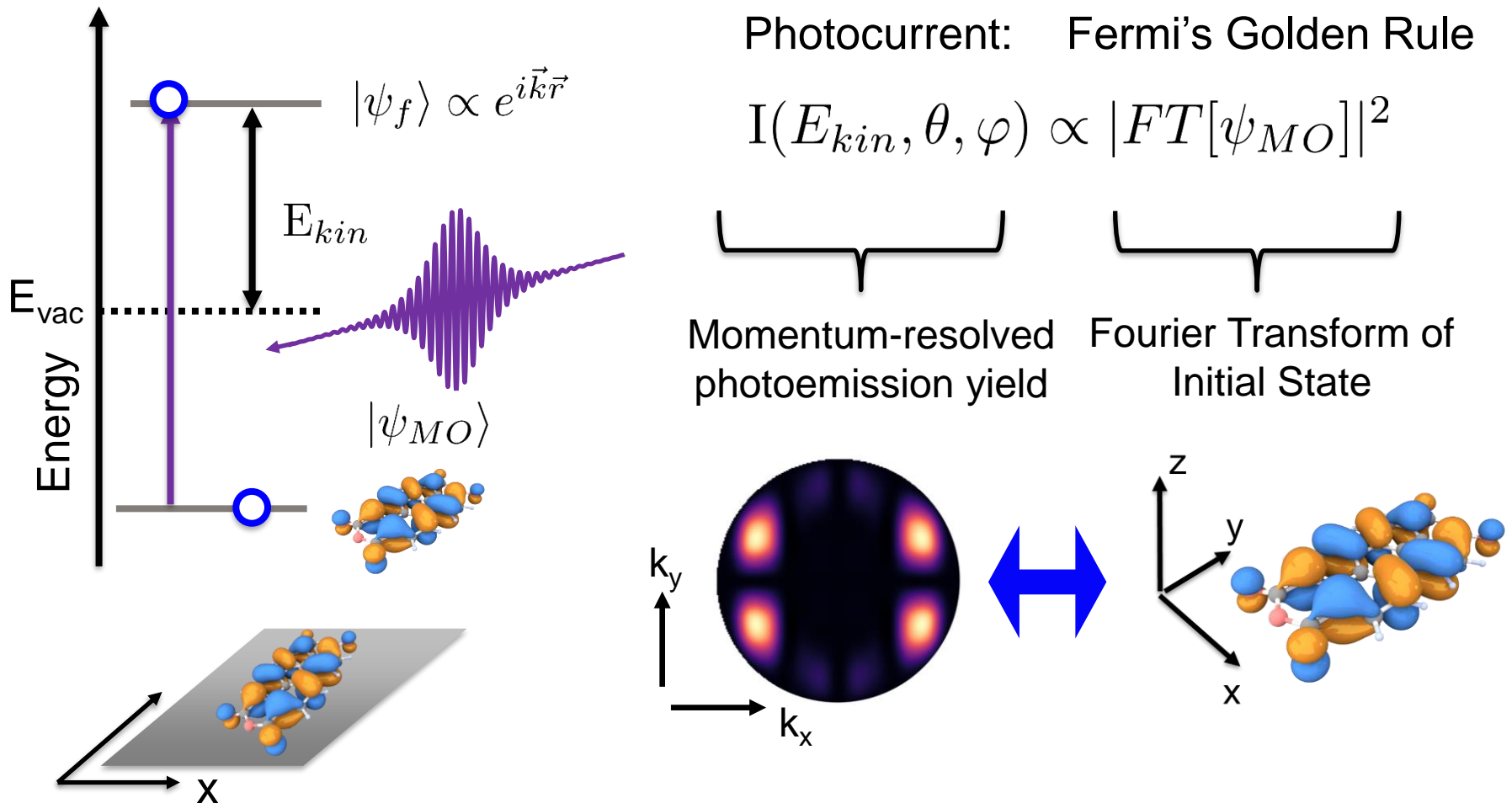


Photocurrent: Fermi's Golden Rule

$$I(E_{kin}, \theta, \varphi) \propto |FT[\psi_{MO}]|^2$$

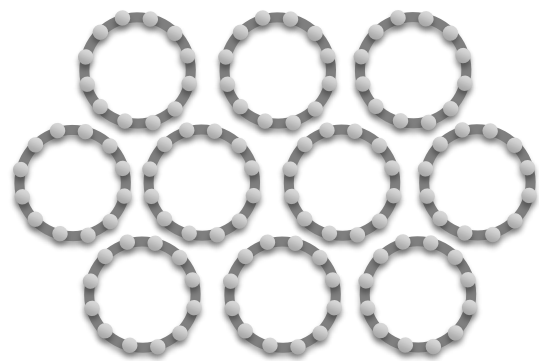
# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Photoemission Orbital Tomography (POT) for Molecular Materials



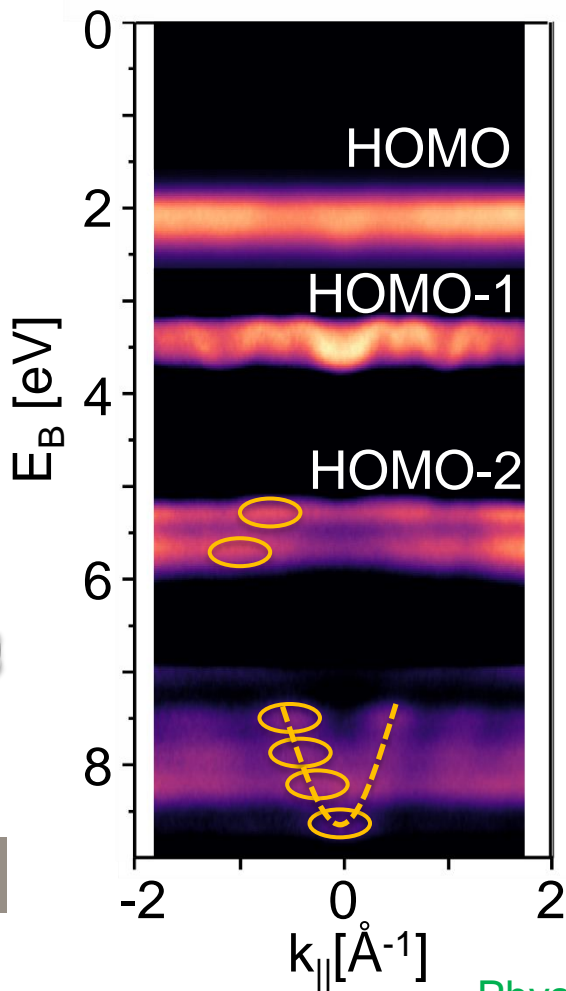
# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Excited States POT for Molecular Materials

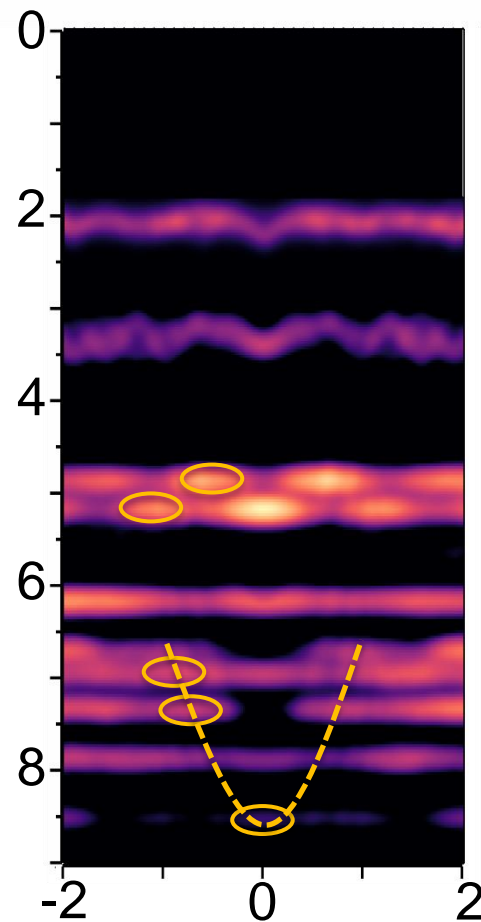


C<sub>60</sub> on Ag(111)

ARPES C<sub>60</sub> thin film



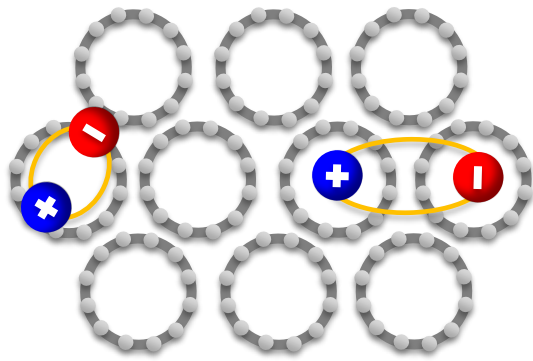
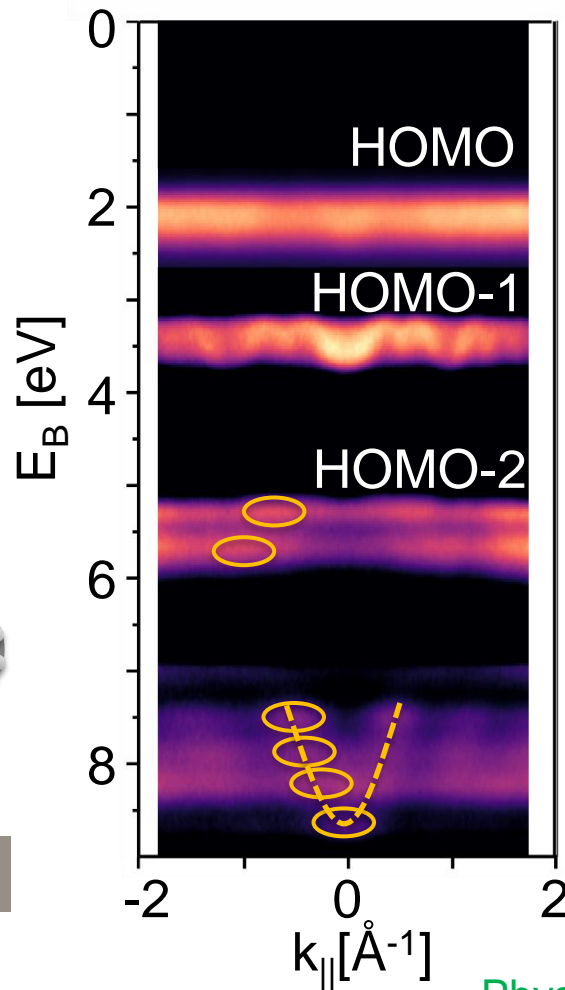
DFT and POT simulation



# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

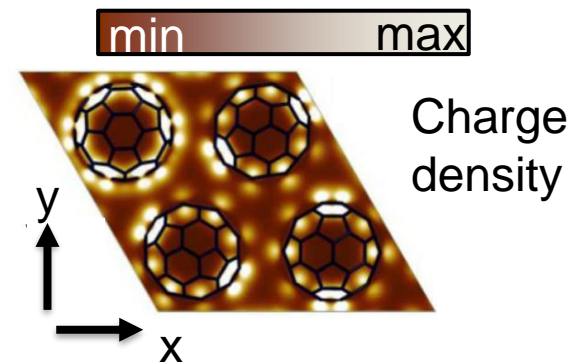
## Excited States POT for Molecular Materials

ARPES  $C_{60}$  thin film

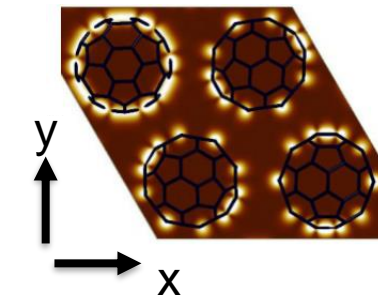


$C_{60}$  on Ag(111)

Delocalized Valence States

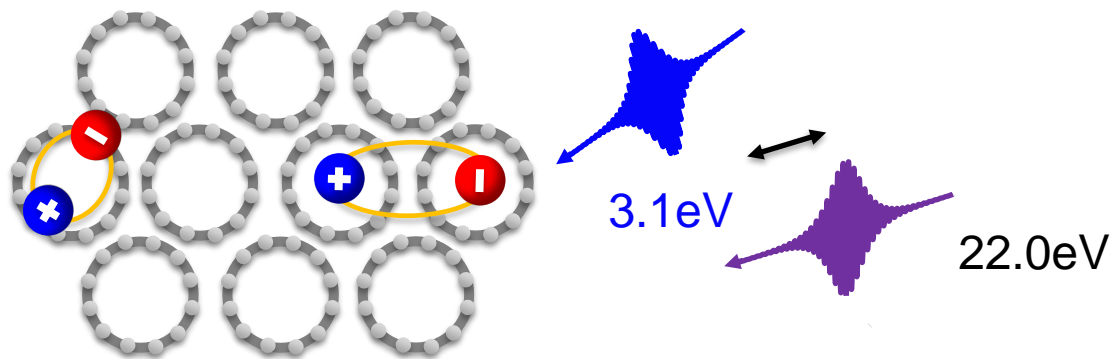
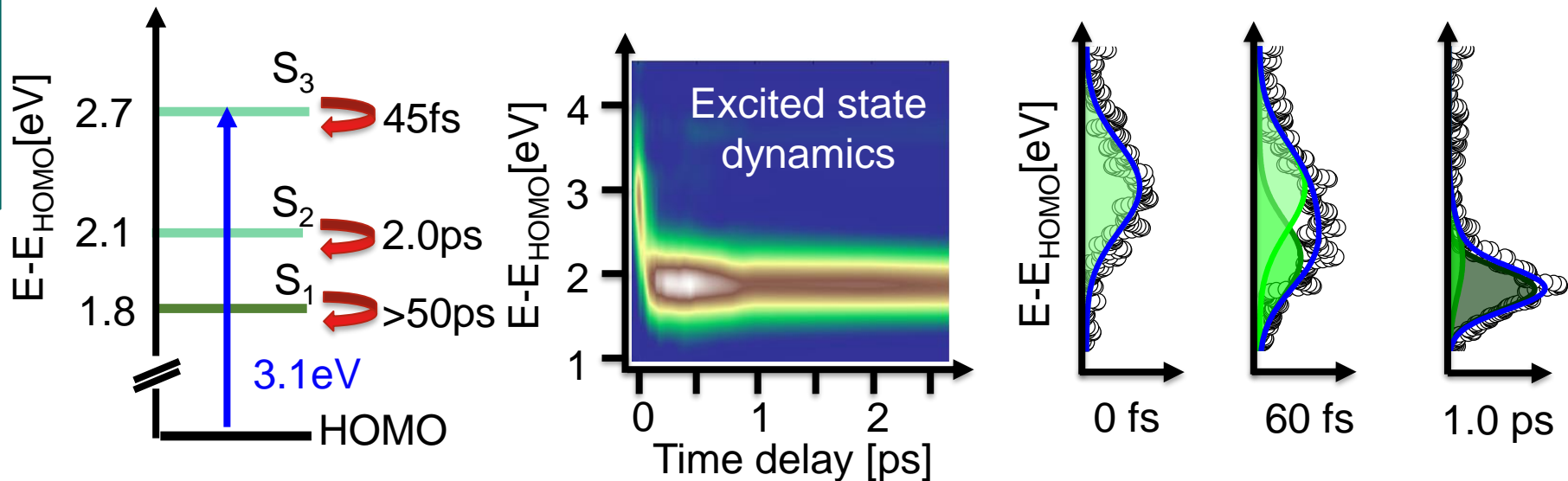


Localized Molecular States



# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Excited States POT for Molecular Materials

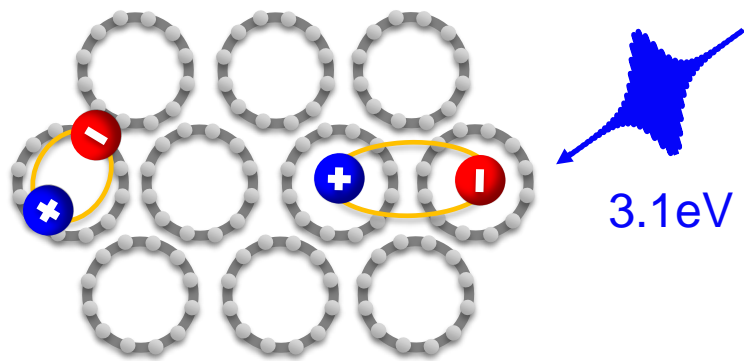
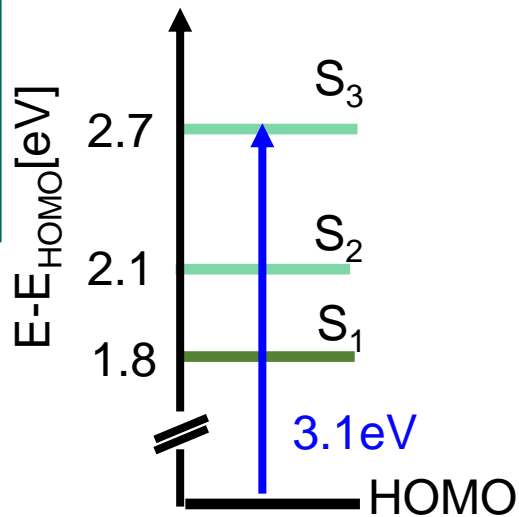


$C_{60}$  on Ag(111)

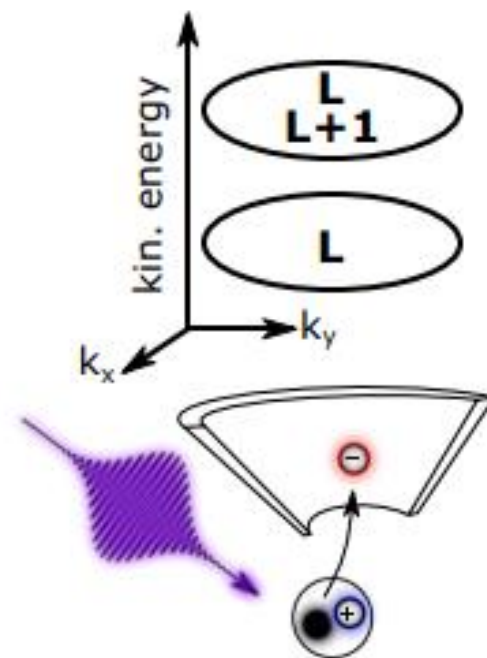


# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Excited States POT for Molecular Materials

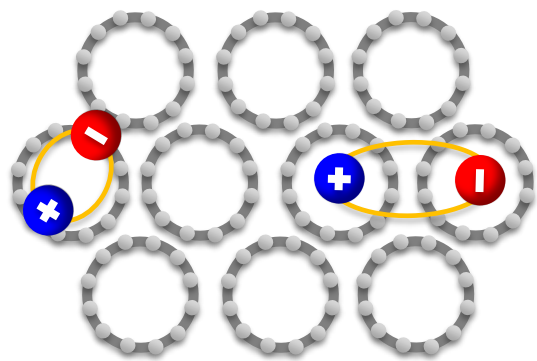
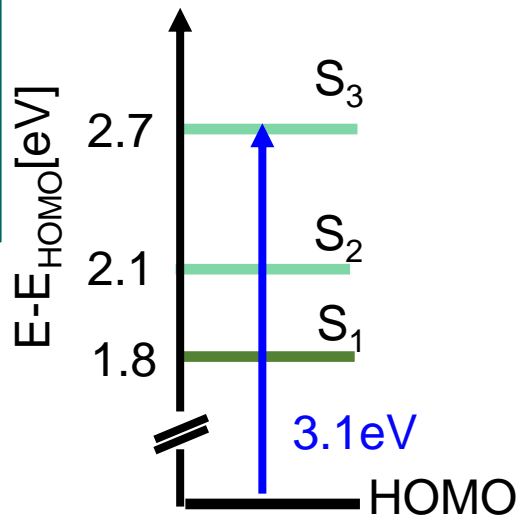


$\text{C}_{60}$  on  $\text{Ag}(111)$

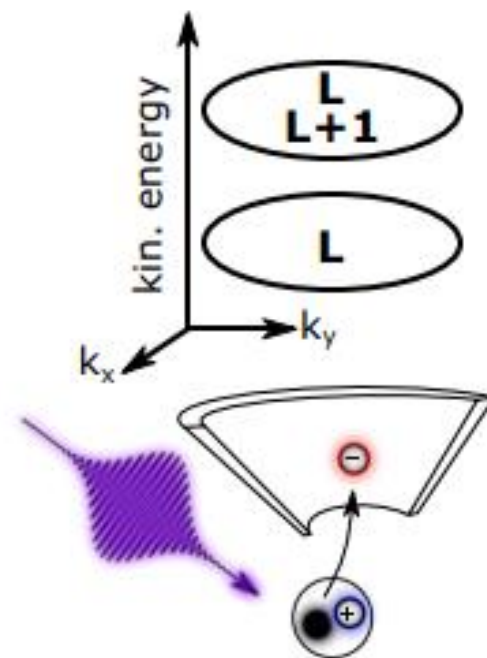
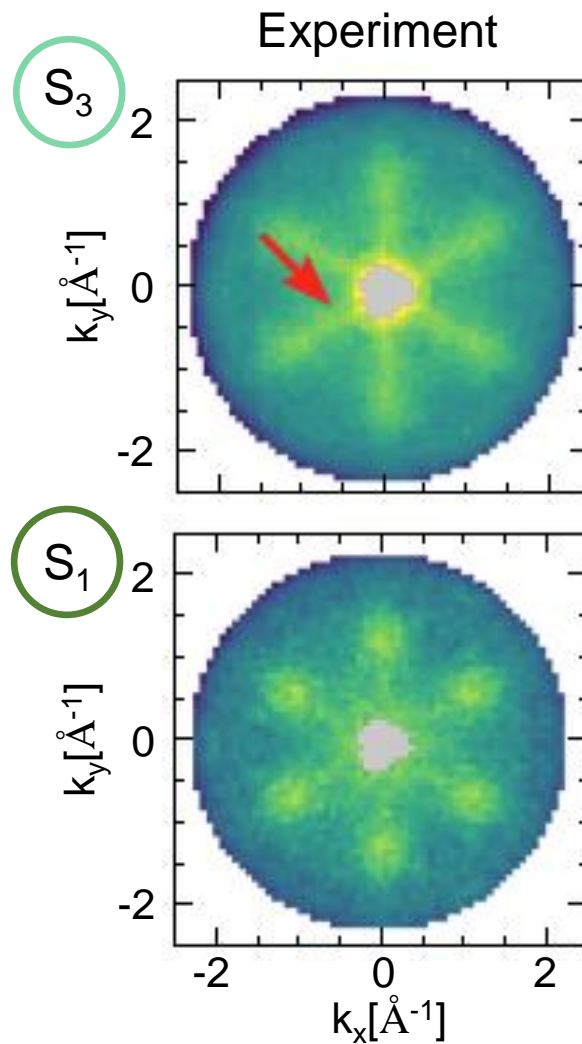


# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

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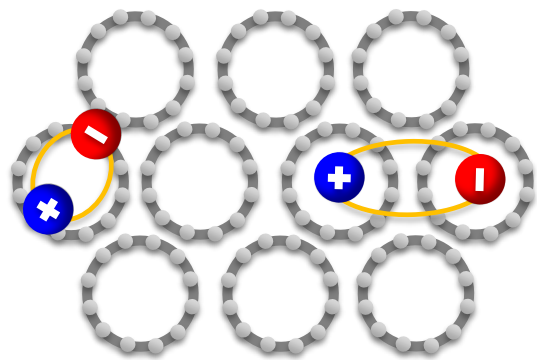
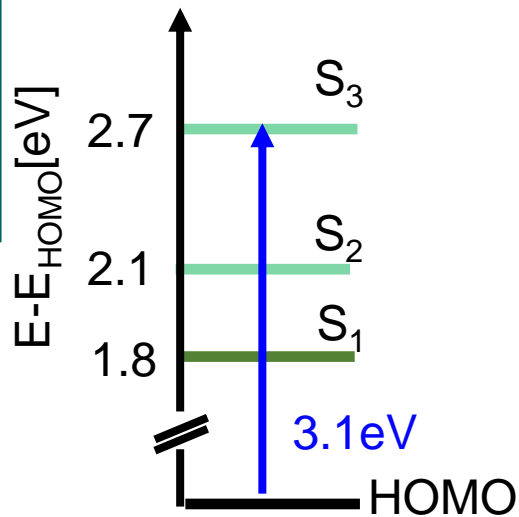


$\text{C}_{60}$  on  $\text{Ag}(111)$

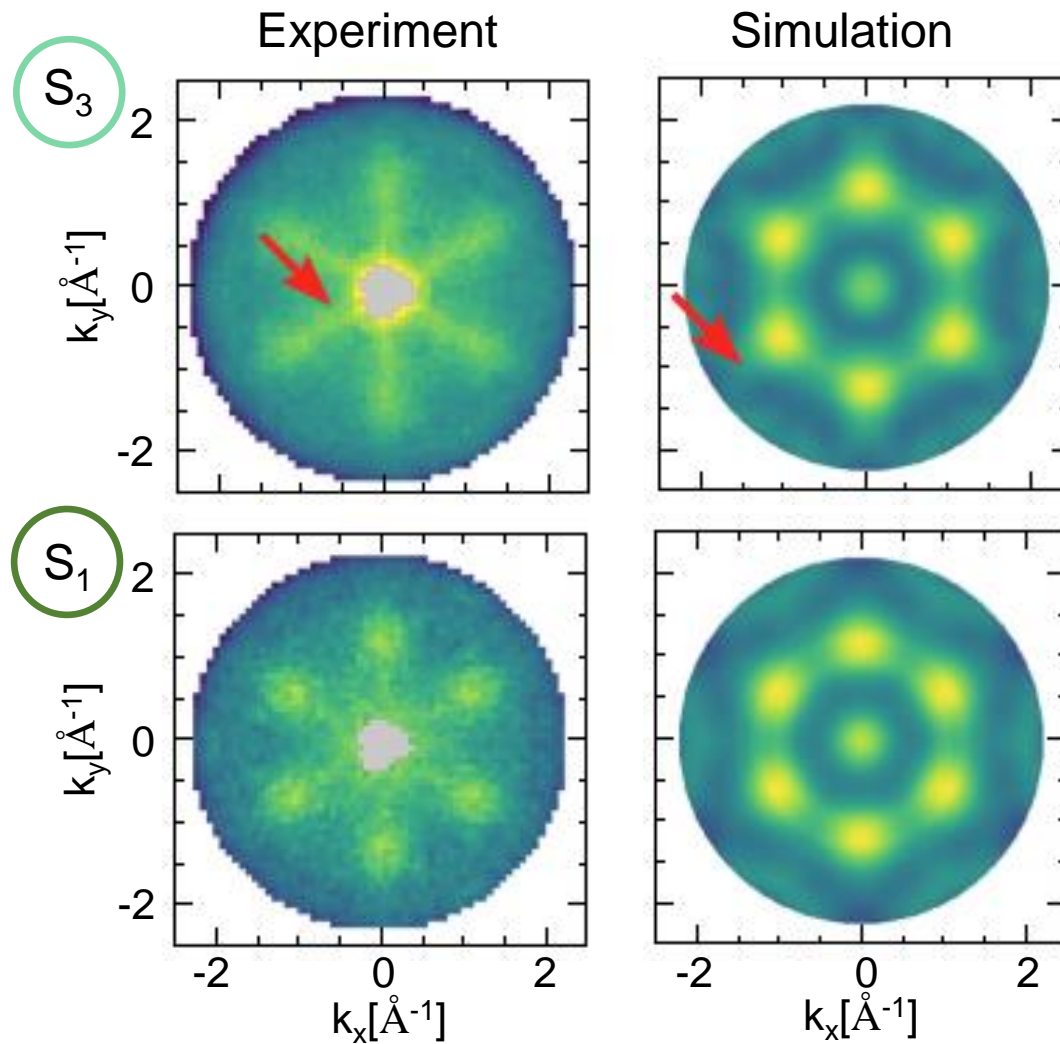


# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Excited States POT for Molecular Materials

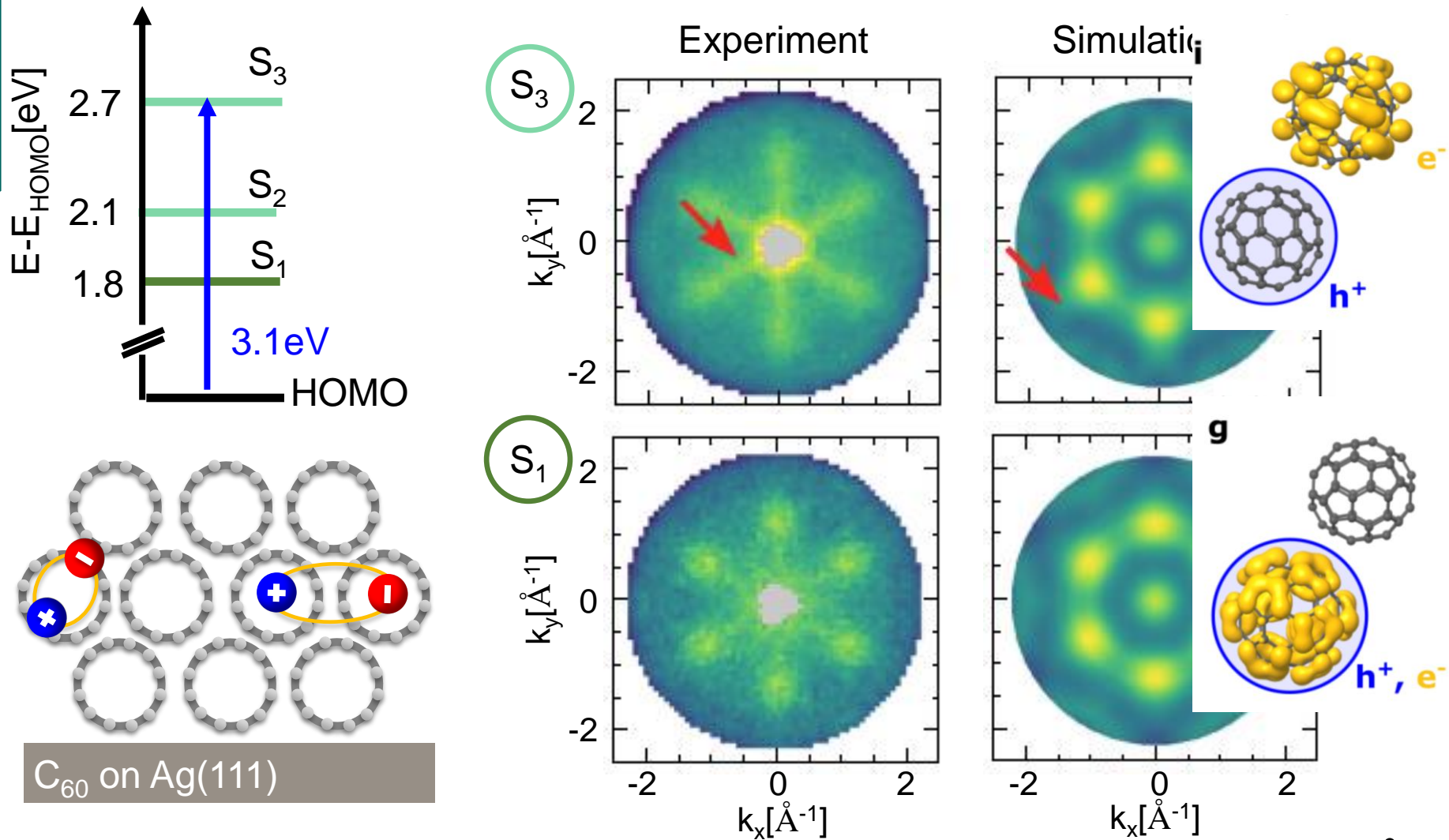


$\text{C}_{60}$  on  $\text{Ag}(111)$



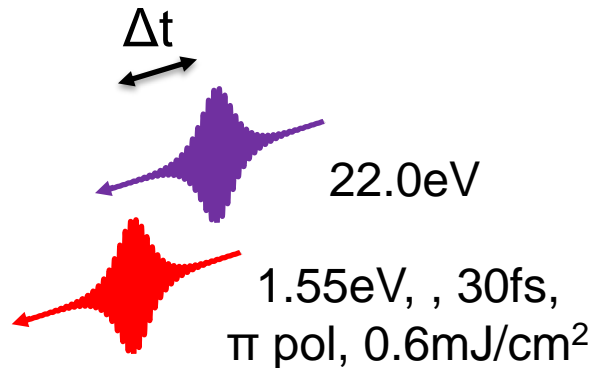
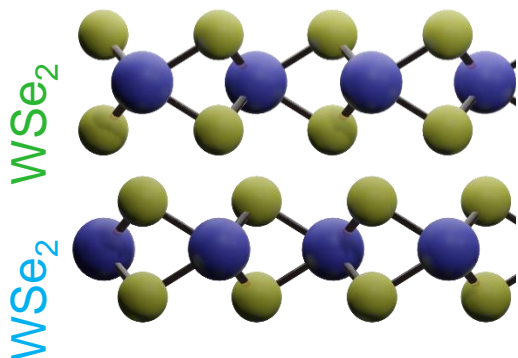
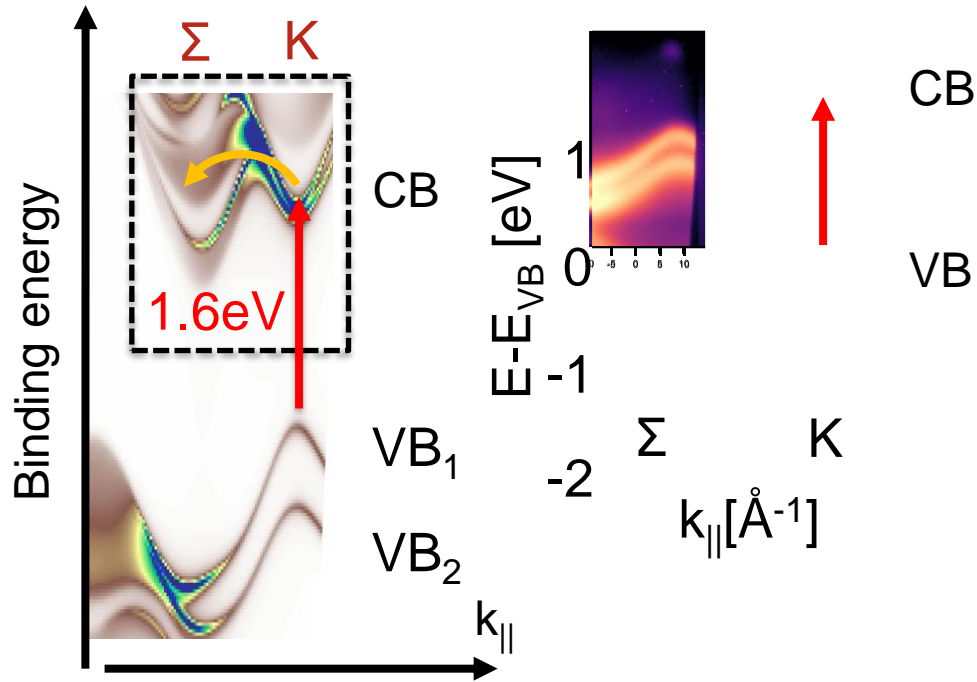
# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Excited States POT for Molecular Materials



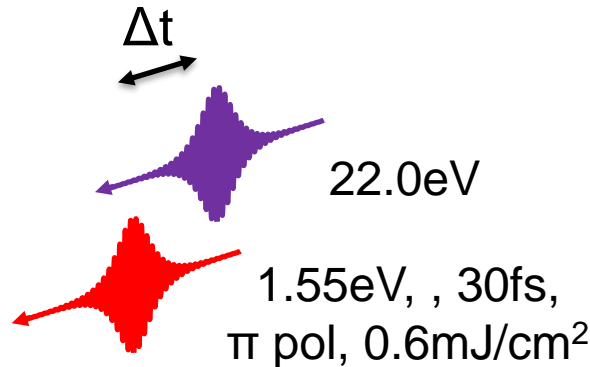
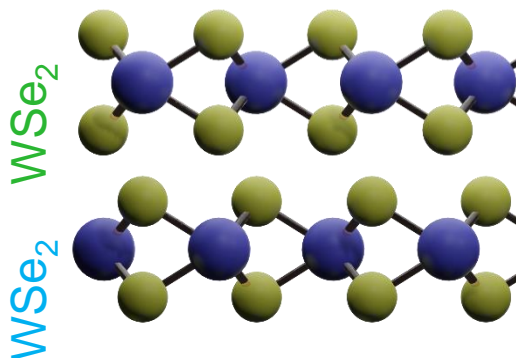
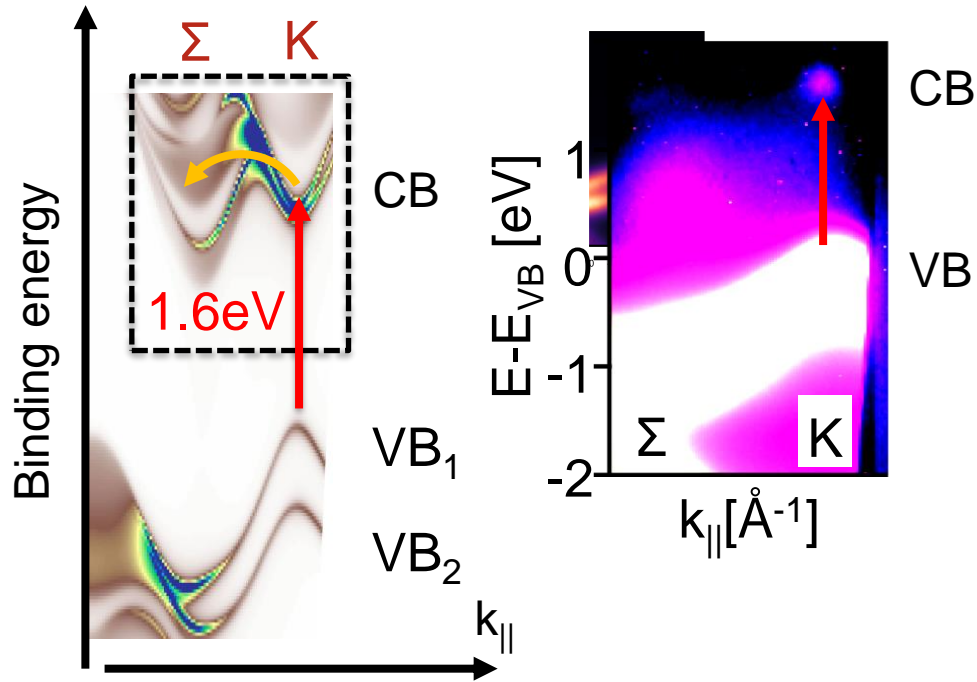
# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Excited States POT for 2D Materials



# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

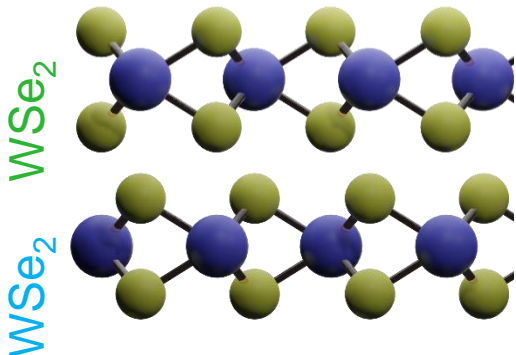
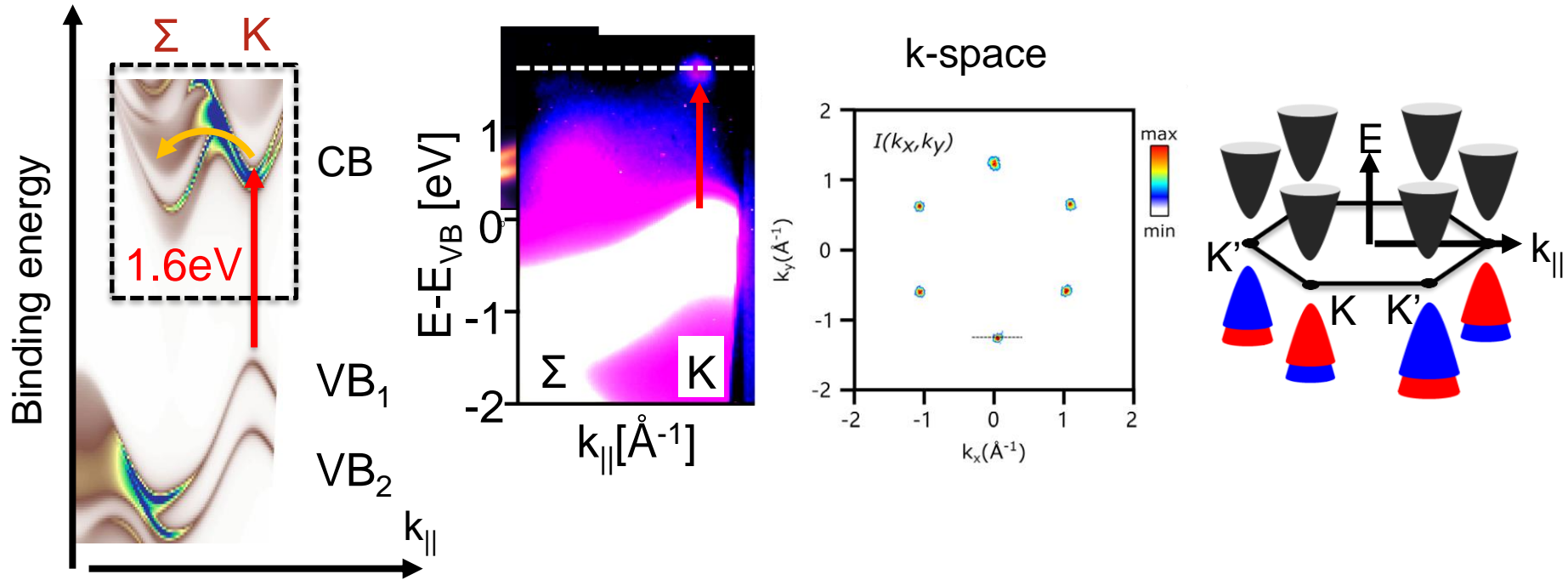
## Excited States POT for 2D Materials





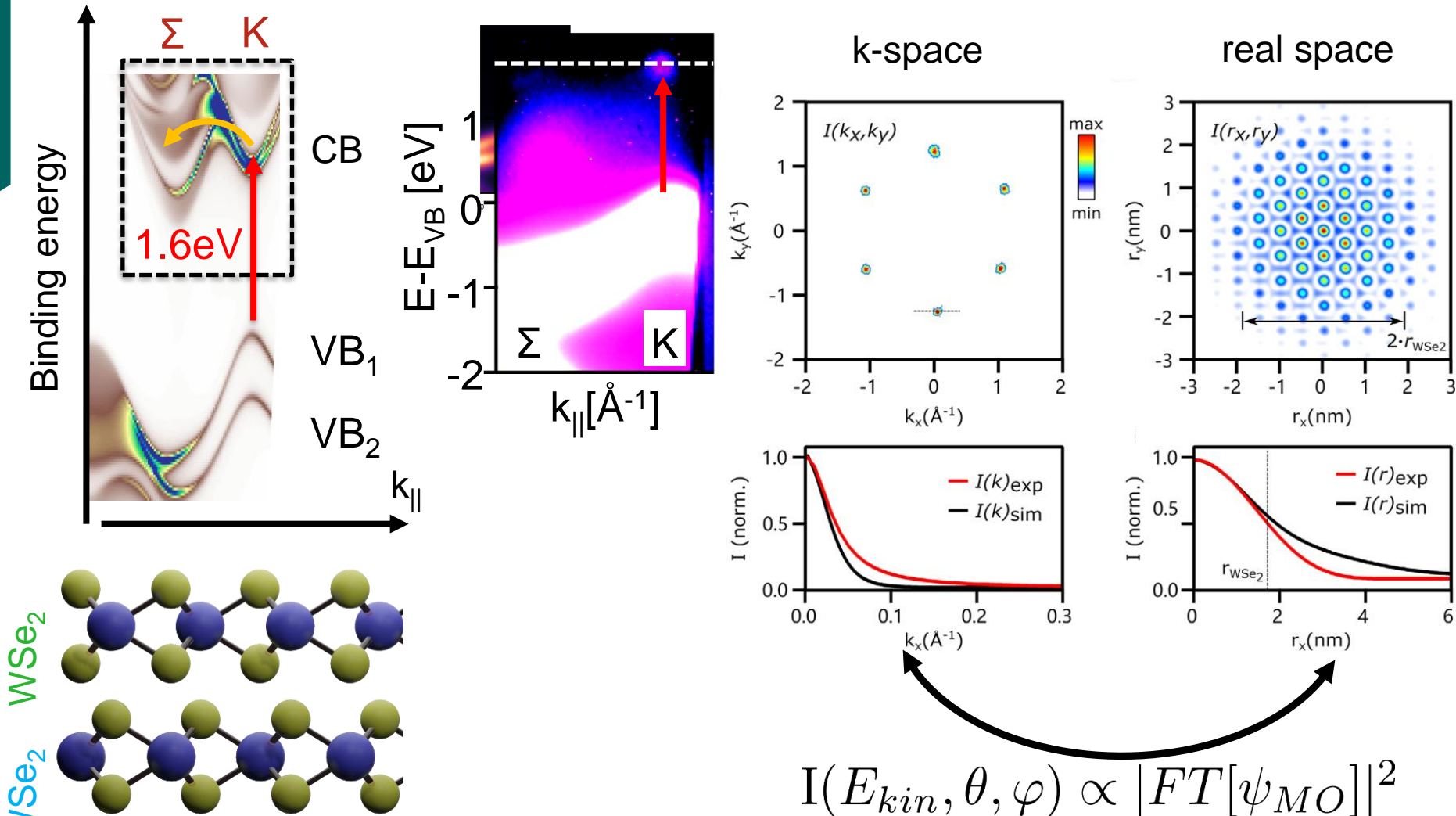
# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Excited States POT for 2D Materials



# Spatial Confinement of Charge Carriers in Solids

## Excited States POT for 2D Materials



$$I(E_{kin}, \theta, \varphi) \propto |FT[\psi_{MO}]|^2$$

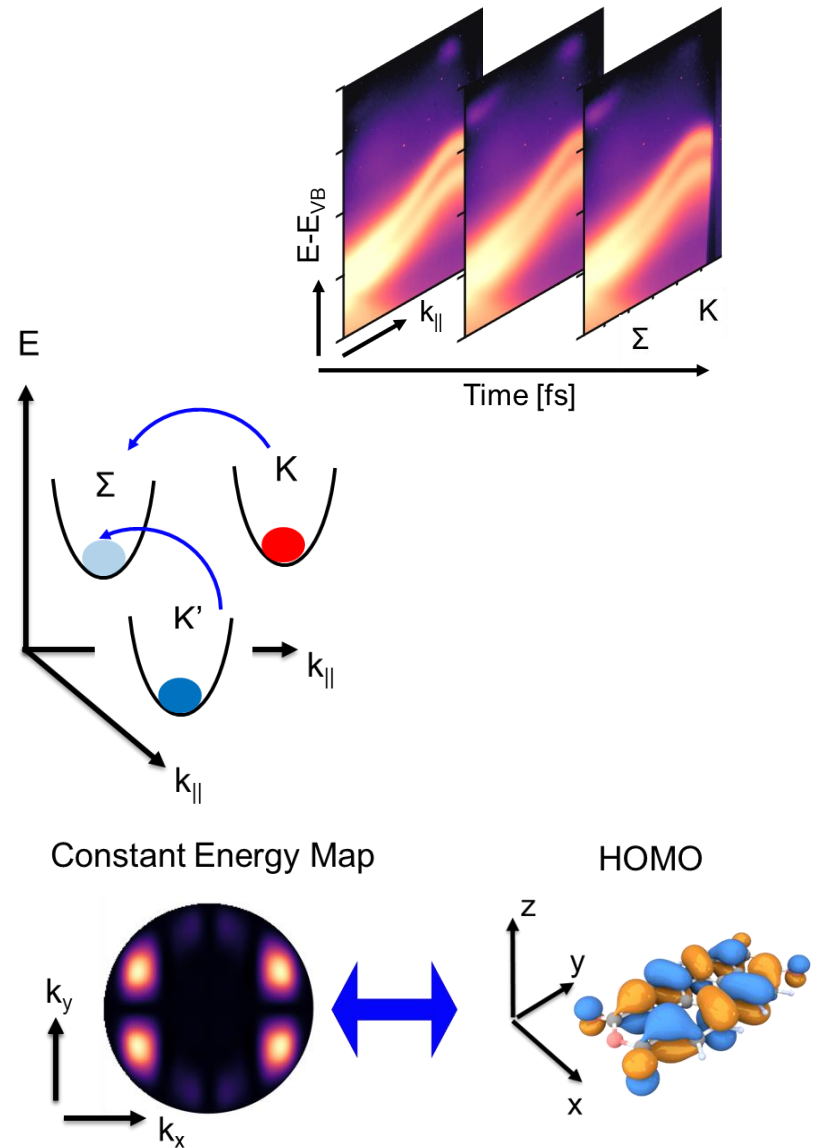


# Conclusions

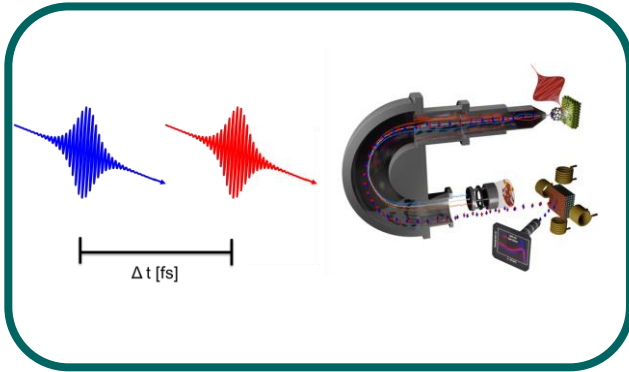
*Ultrafast pump-probe photoemission* with fs XUV pulses is a powerful tool for imaging

- ... inter and interlayer charge and spin transfer processes
- ... the orbitals of excited molecular and 2D materials
- ... the transient charge doping of materials

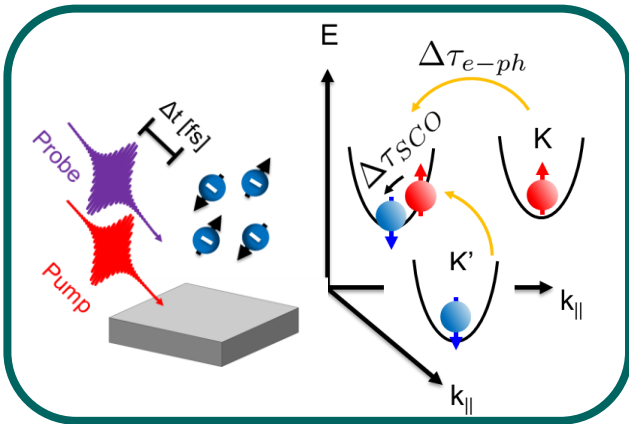
with femtosecond time resolution.



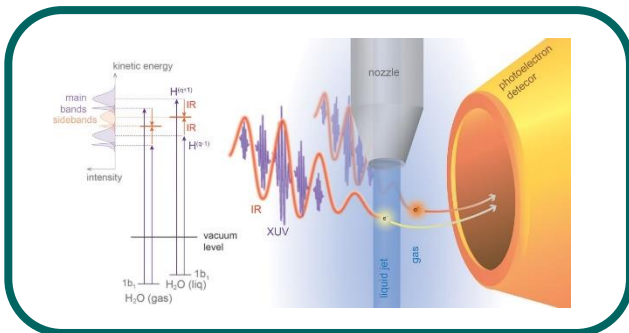
# Outline



Ultrafast science in solids  
... electrons in solids  
... time-resolved photoemission spectroscopy



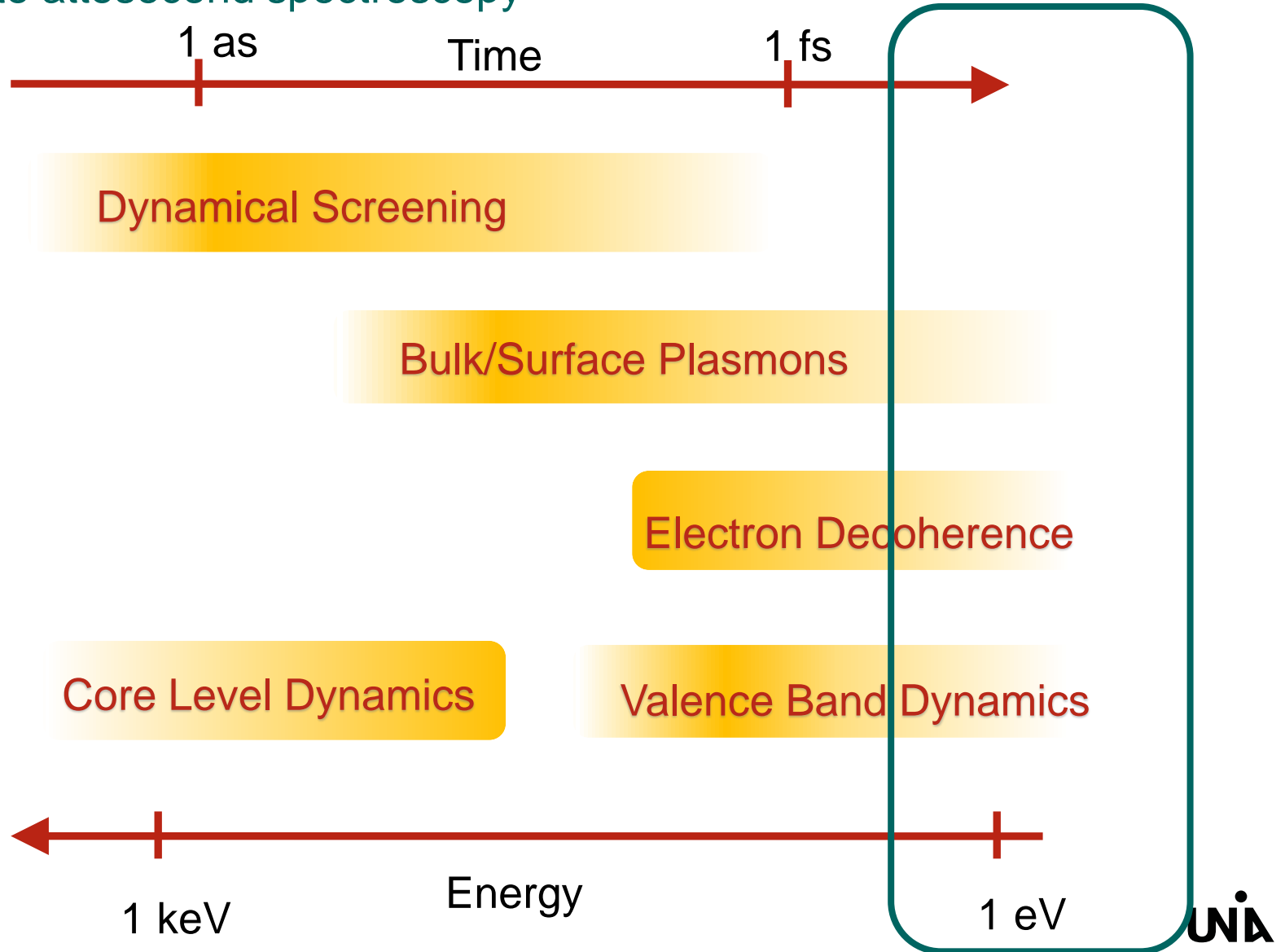
Monitoring....  
.... the population dynamics of charge and spin carriers in momentum space  
... the nature and spatial distribution of charge carriers in direct space  
... interlayer charge separation across interfaces



Perspectives and challenges of attosecond surface science

# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy



# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

Attosecond pulse train

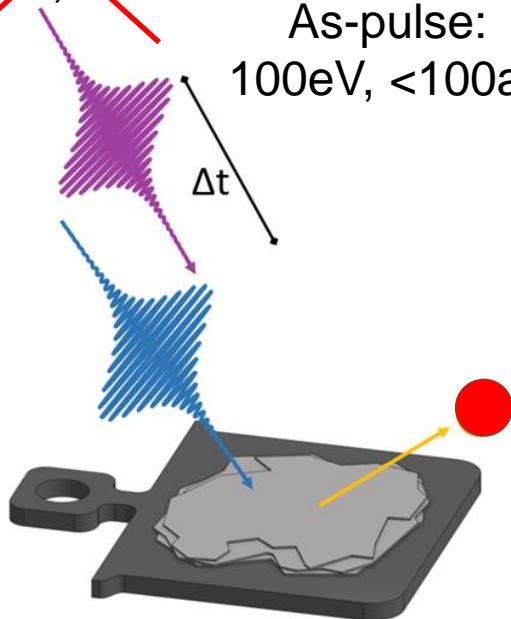
$$\delta t \cdot \delta \omega = \text{const}$$

Attosecond burst

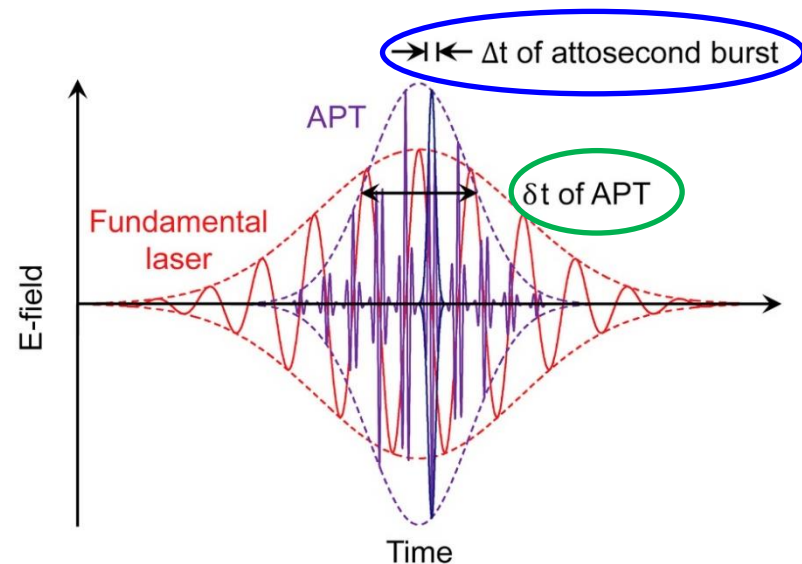
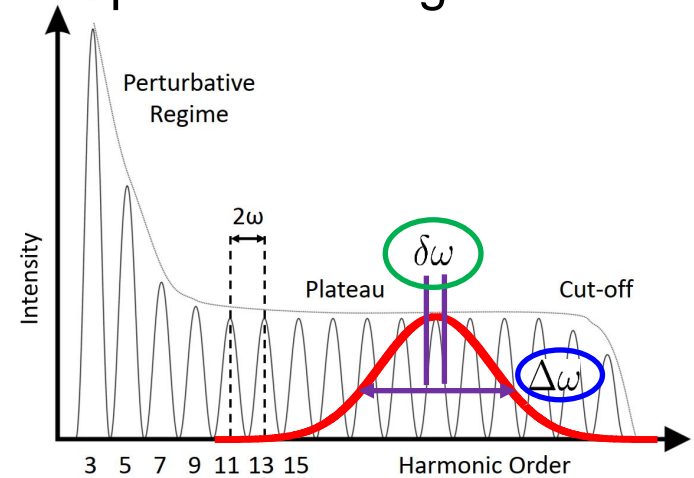
$$\Delta t \cdot \Delta \omega = \text{const}$$

~~Probe pulse:  
22eV, 30fs~~

As-pulse:  
100eV, <100as



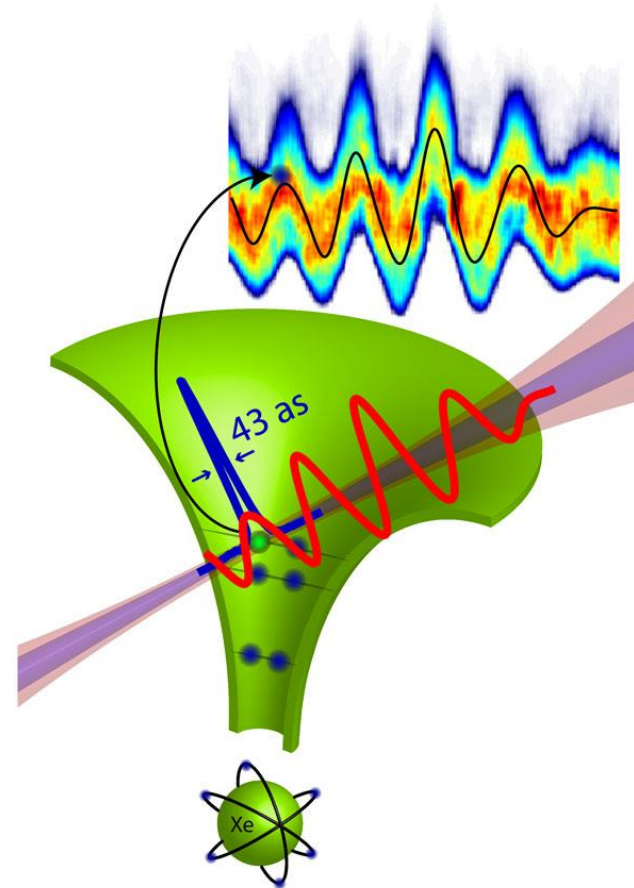
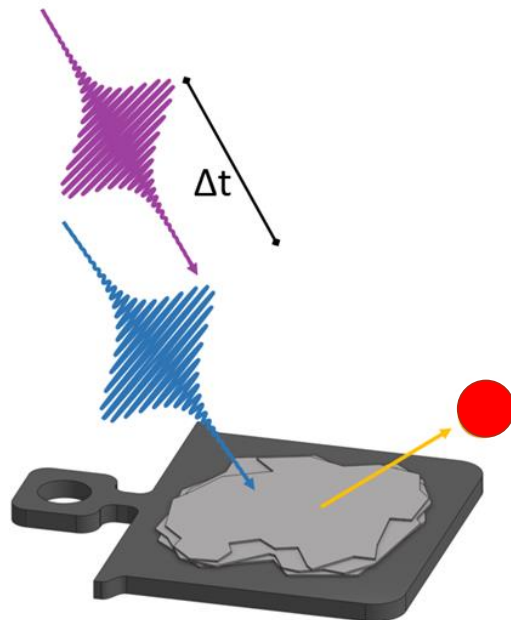
Spectrum of high harmonics



# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

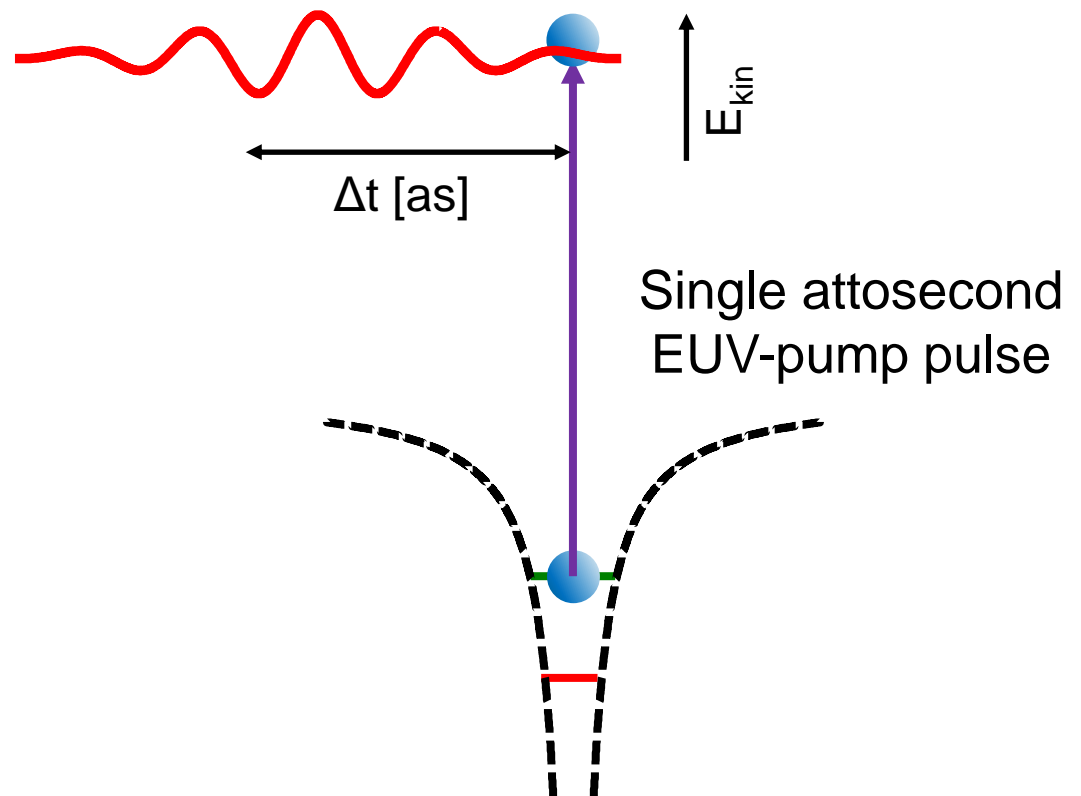
Attosecond streaking experiment with single attosecond pulses



# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

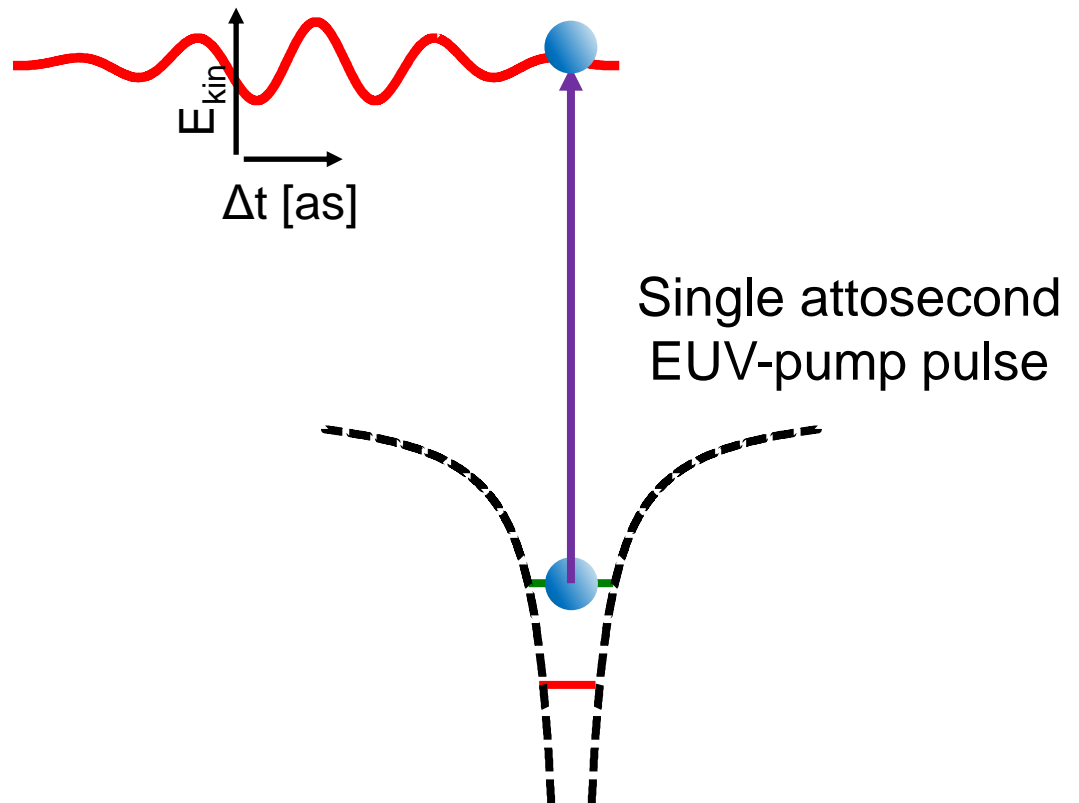
Attosecond streaking experiment  
with single attosecond pulses



# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

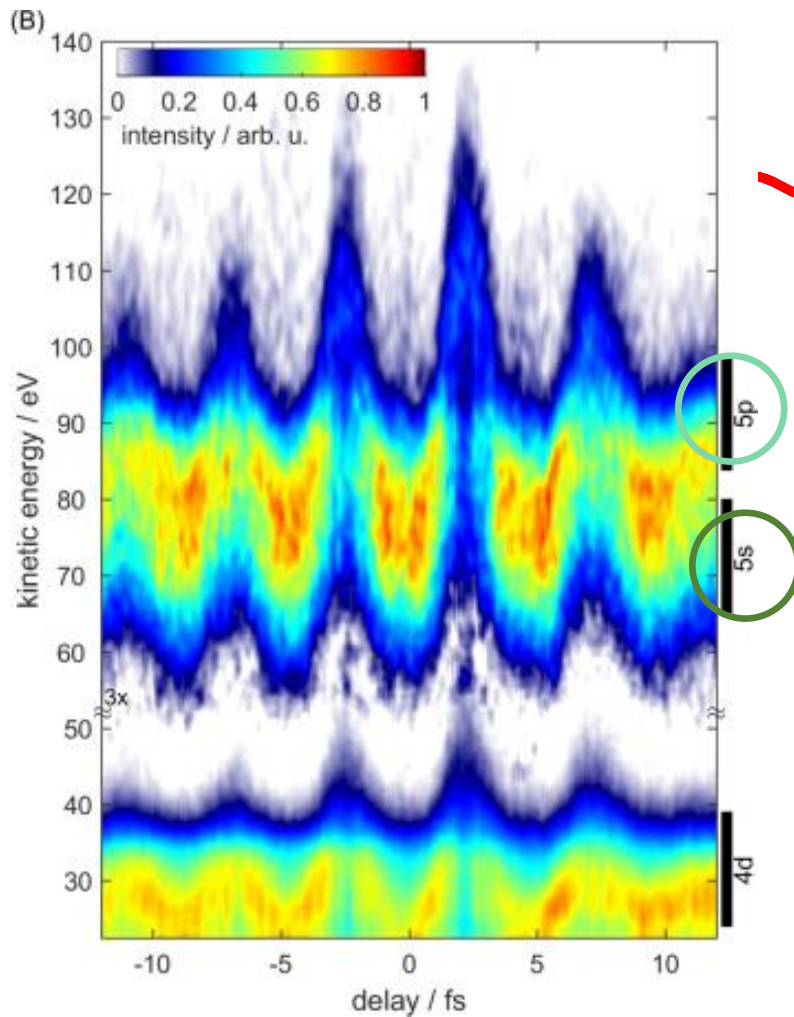
From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

Attosecond streaking experiment  
with single attosecond pulses

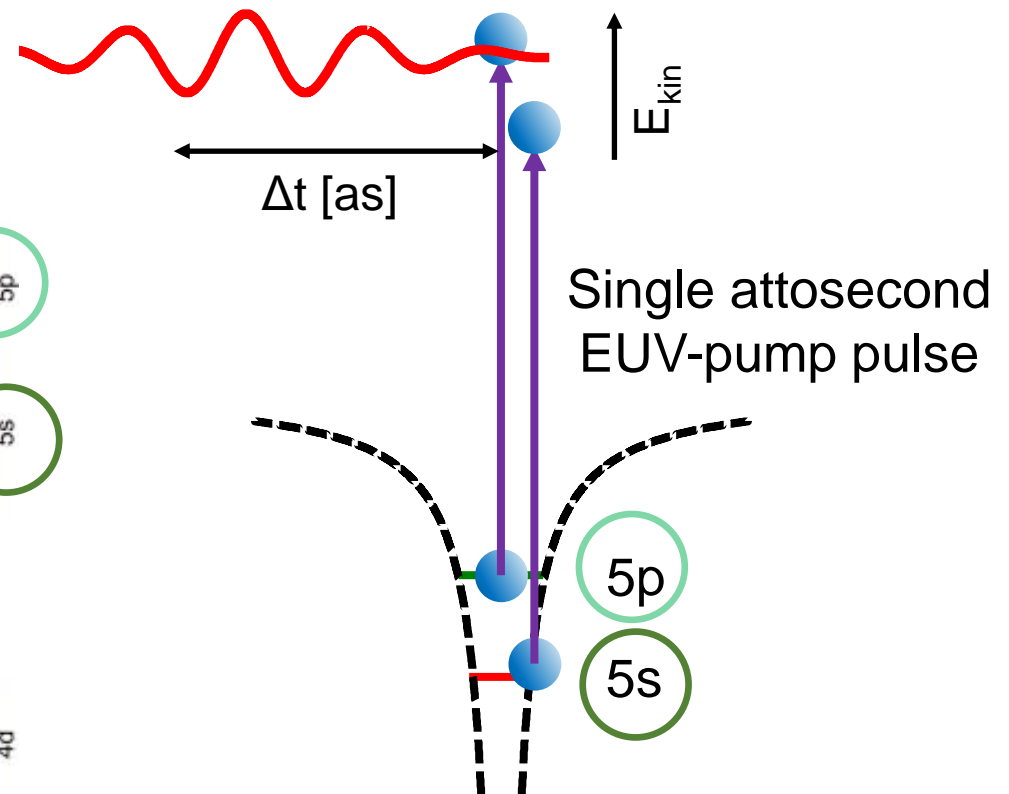


# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy



## Attosecond streaking experiment with single attosecond pulses

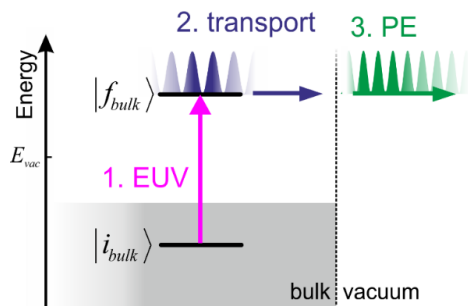




# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

Relative photoemission times in solids



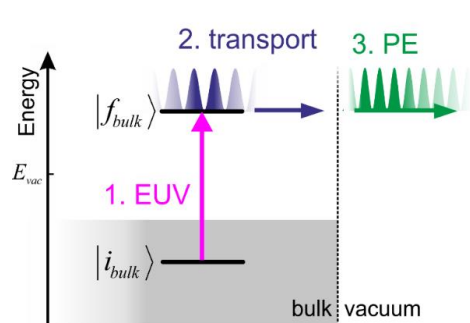
## 3 step model

W. E. Spicer, *Phys. Rev.* **112**  
(1958) 114.

# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

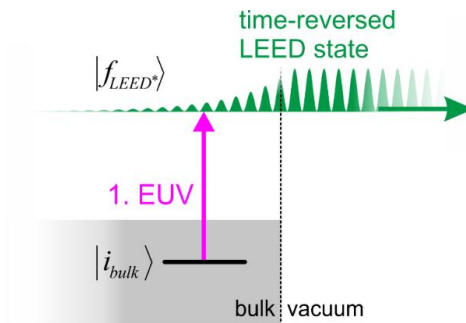
## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

### Relative photoemission times in solids



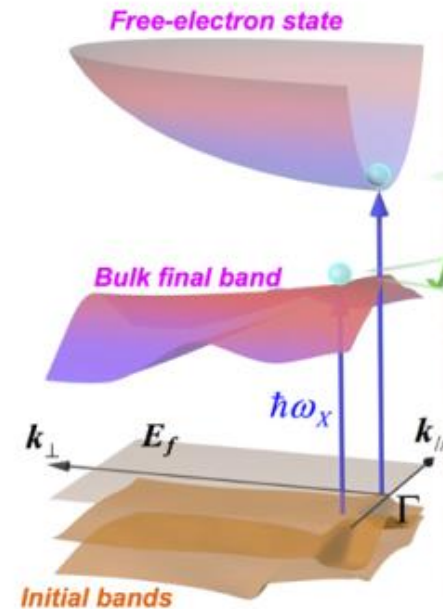
**3 step model**

W. E. Spicer, *Phys. Rev.* **112** (1958) 114.



**1 step model**

G.D. Mahan, *Phys. Rev. B* **2** (1970) 4334.



Z. Tao, et al., *Science*. **353** (2016) 62

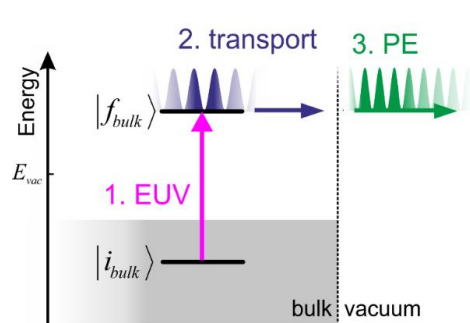
### Open Questions:

- What is the role of transport?
- How does the final state influence the photoemission time?
- What about the orbital momentum of the electrons

# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

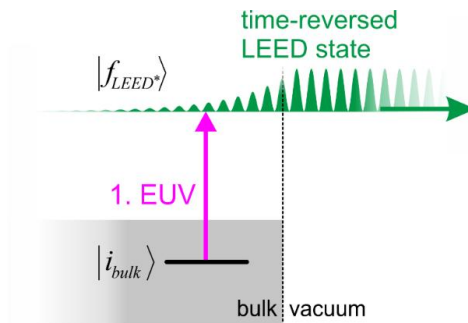
## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

Relative photoemission times in solids



**3 step model**

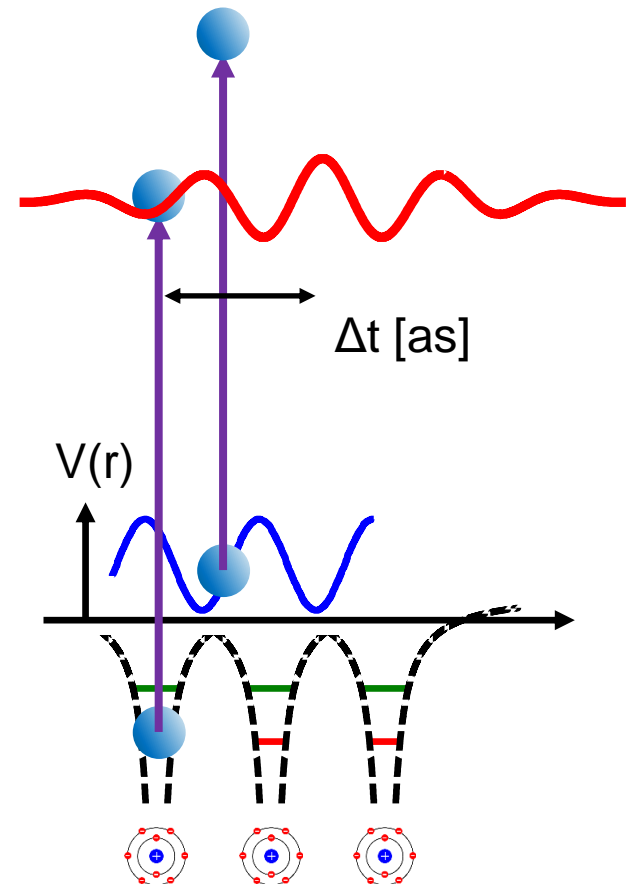
W. E. Spicer, *Phys. Rev.* **112** (1958) 114.



**1 step model**

G.D. Mahan, *Phys. Rev. B* **2** (1970) 4334.

Attosecond streaking experiment in the condensed phase



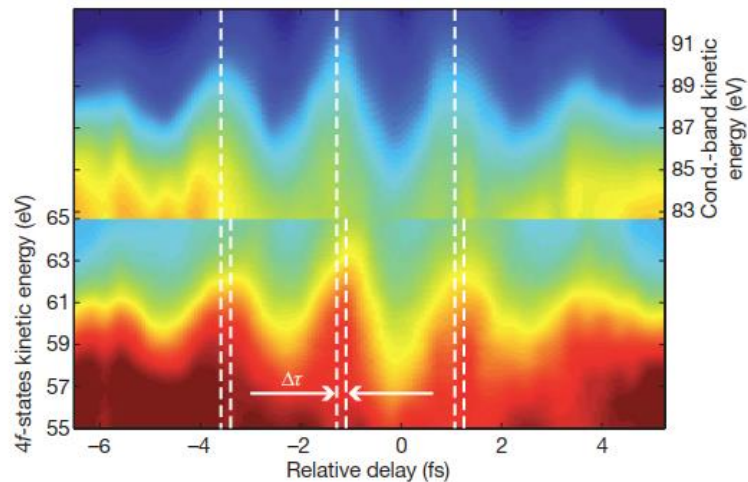
Open Questions:

- What is the role of transport?
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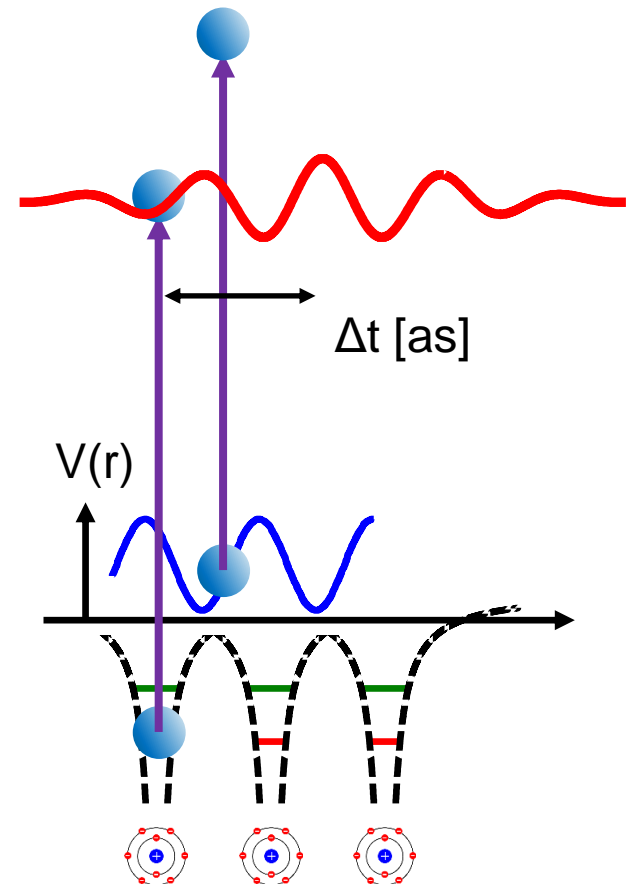
# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

4f and conduction-band spectrogram of single crystal tungsten



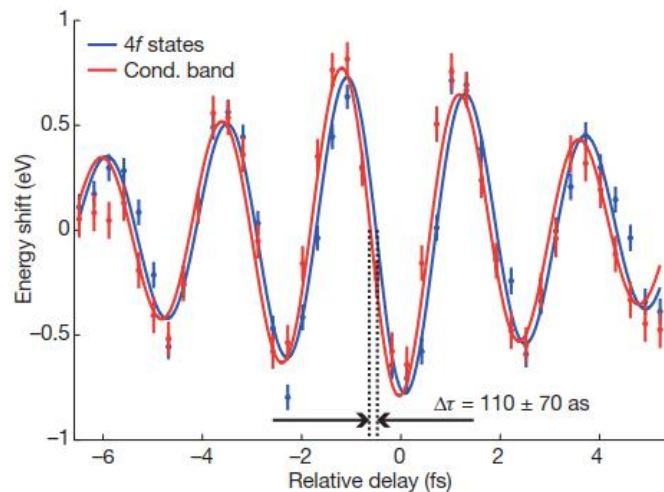
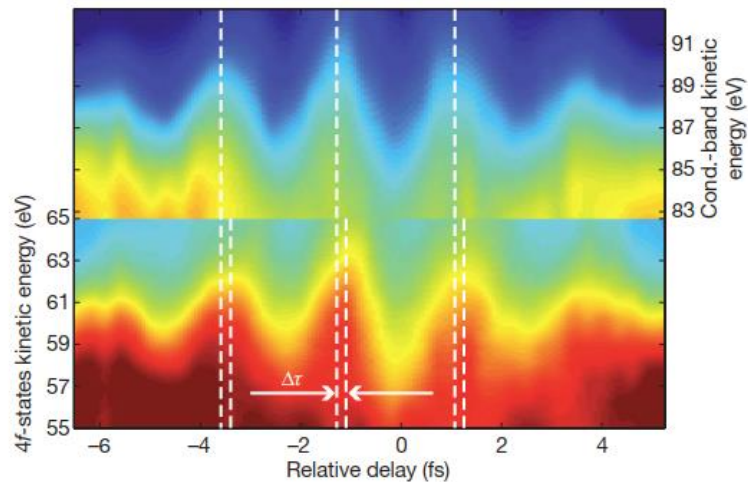
Attosecond streaking experiment in the condensed phase



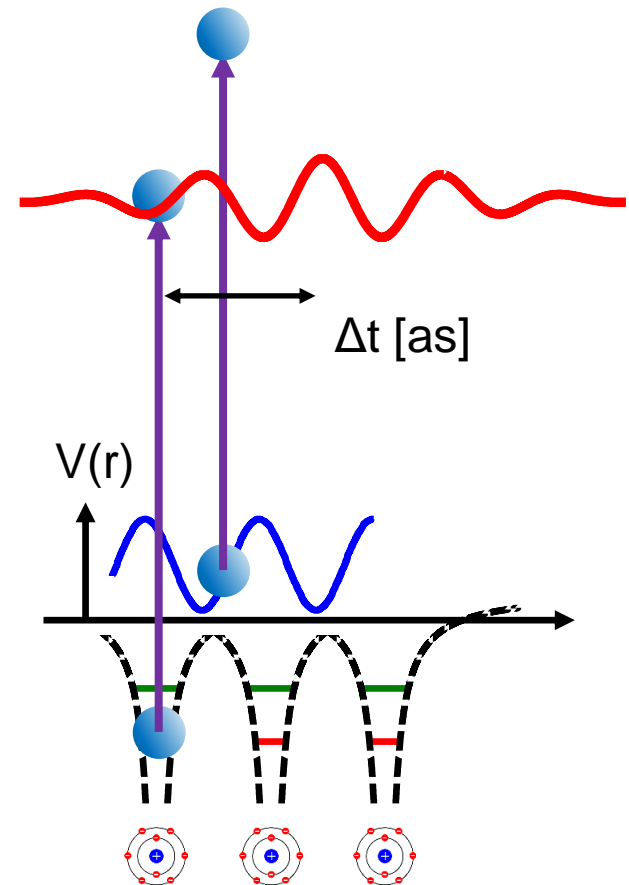
# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

4f and conduction-band spectrogram of single crystal tungsten



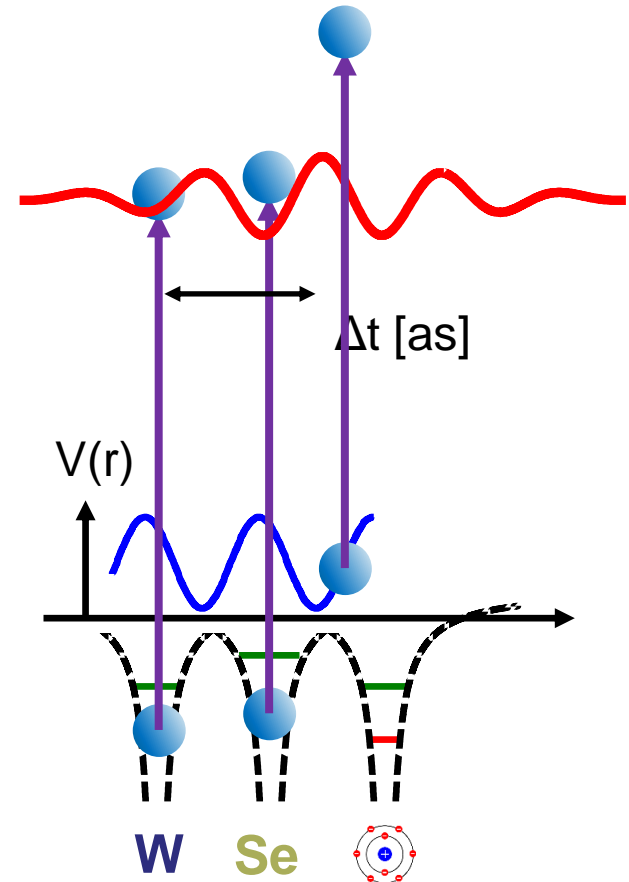
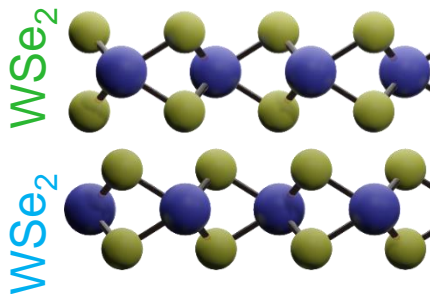
Attosecond streaking experiment in the condensed phase



# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

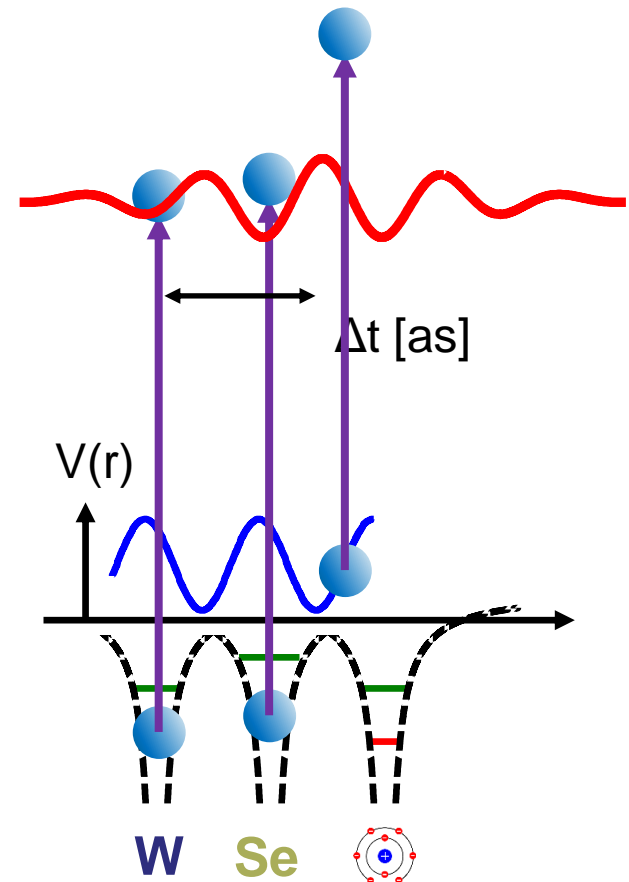
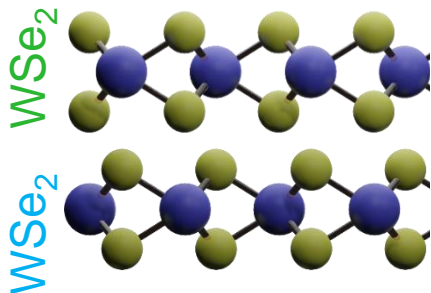
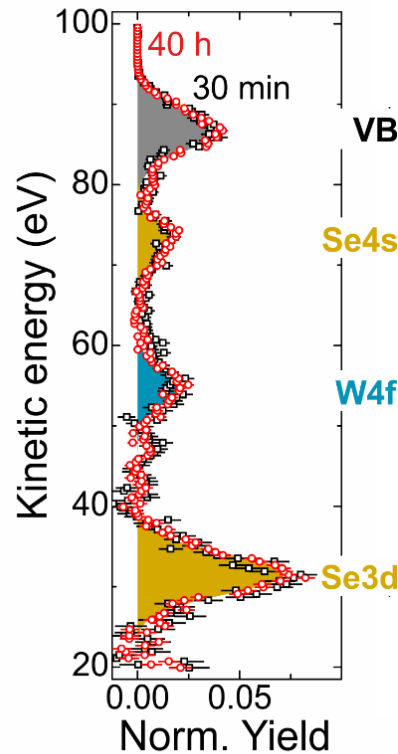
Attosecond streaking experiment  
in the condensed phase



# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

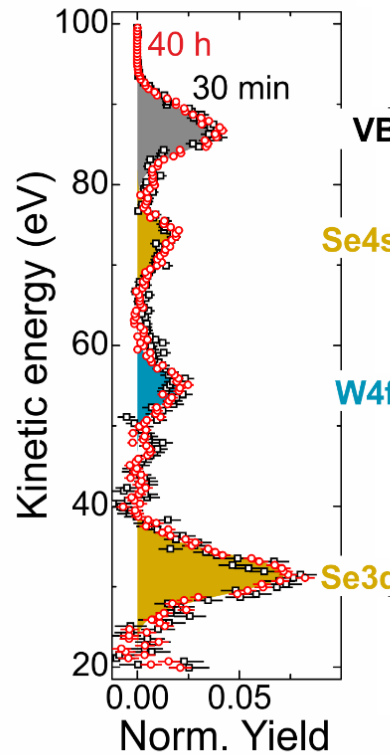
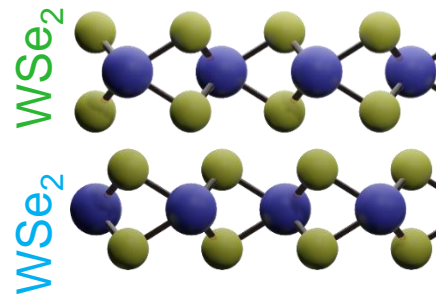
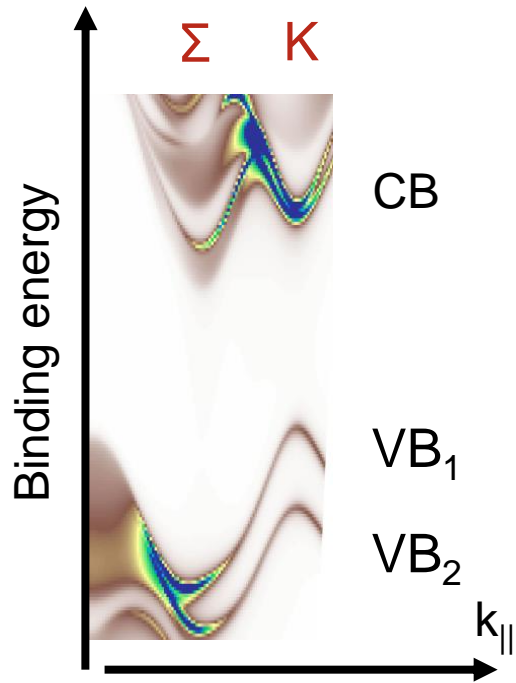
Attosecond streaking experiment in the condensed phase



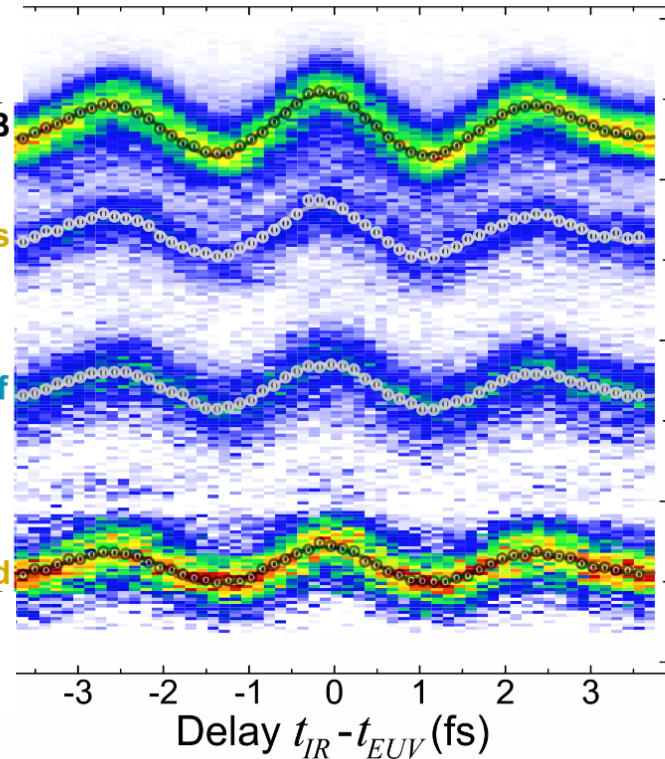
Science 357, 1274 (2017)

# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy



Attosecond streaking experiment in the condensed phase



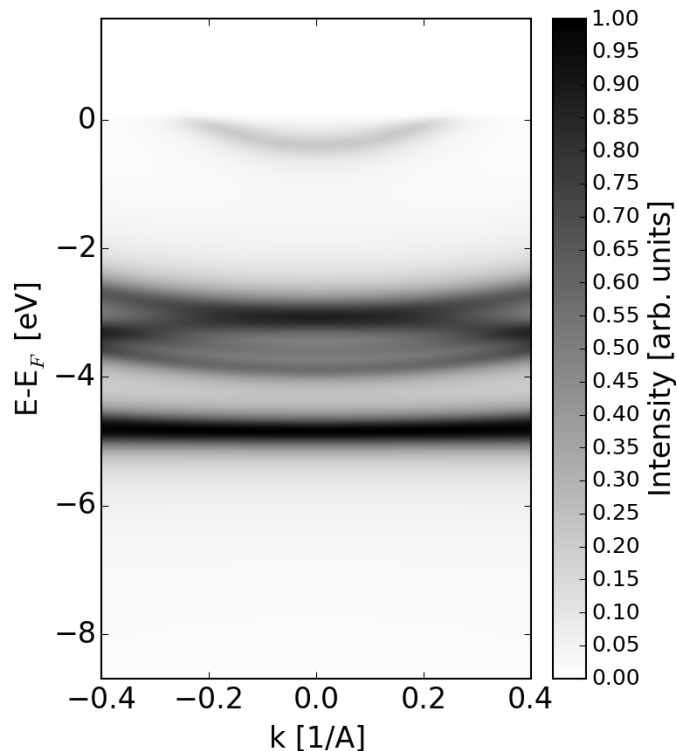
$$\Delta t_{W4f-Se4s} = 43 \pm 8 \text{ as} \quad \Delta t_{VB-Se4s} = 11 \pm 9 \text{ as}$$



# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

Continuous wave  
light source

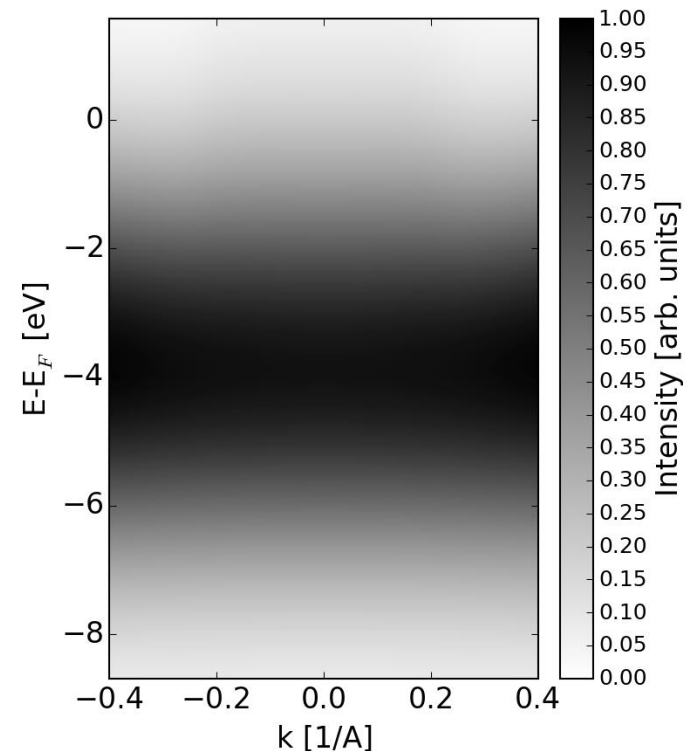


**Loss of energy  
resolution**



$$\Delta t \cdot \Delta E \approx h$$

Single attosecond  
pulse

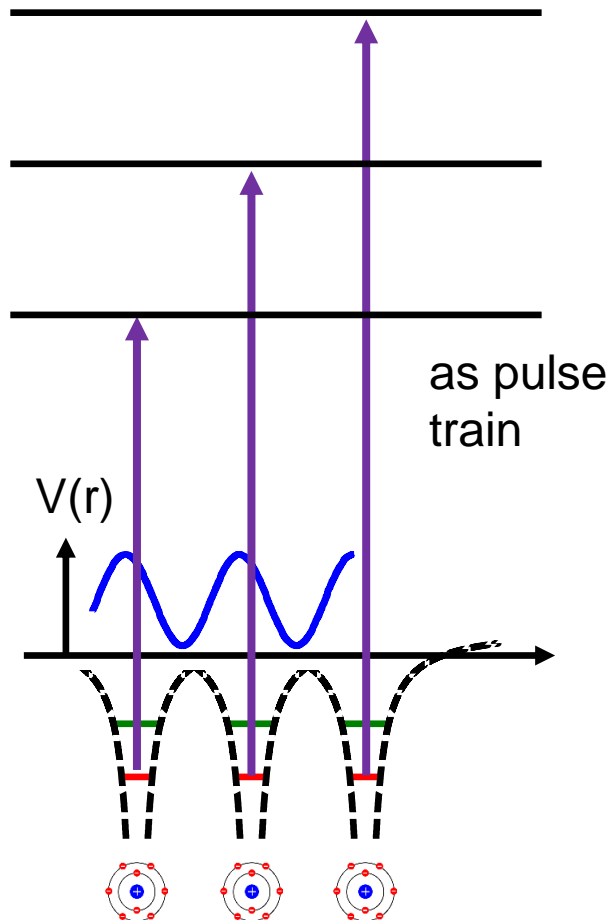


No easy way to conduct attosecond streaking experiment for valence band structure

# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

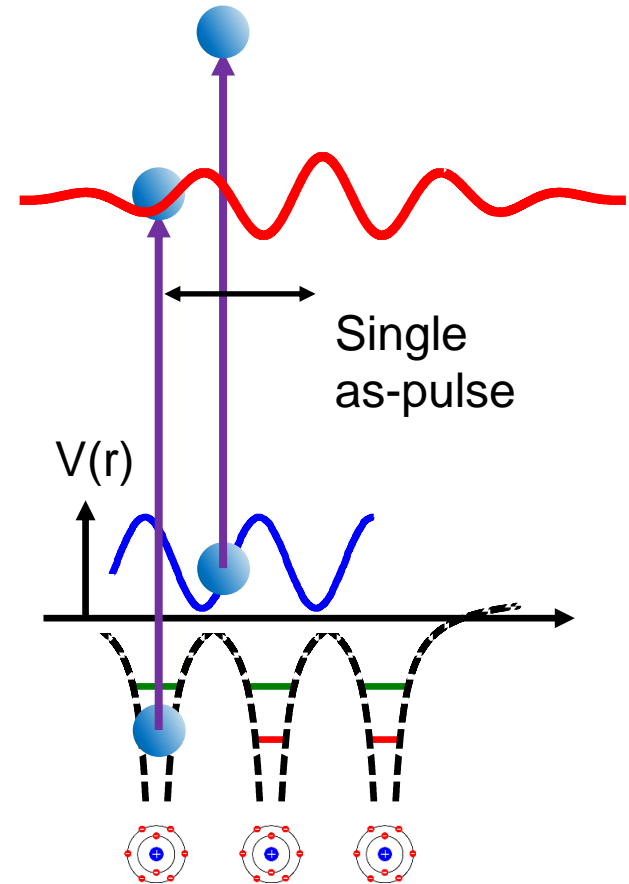
## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

### RABBITT experiment



*Science*. **353** (2016) 62

### Attosecond streaking experiment in the condensed phase

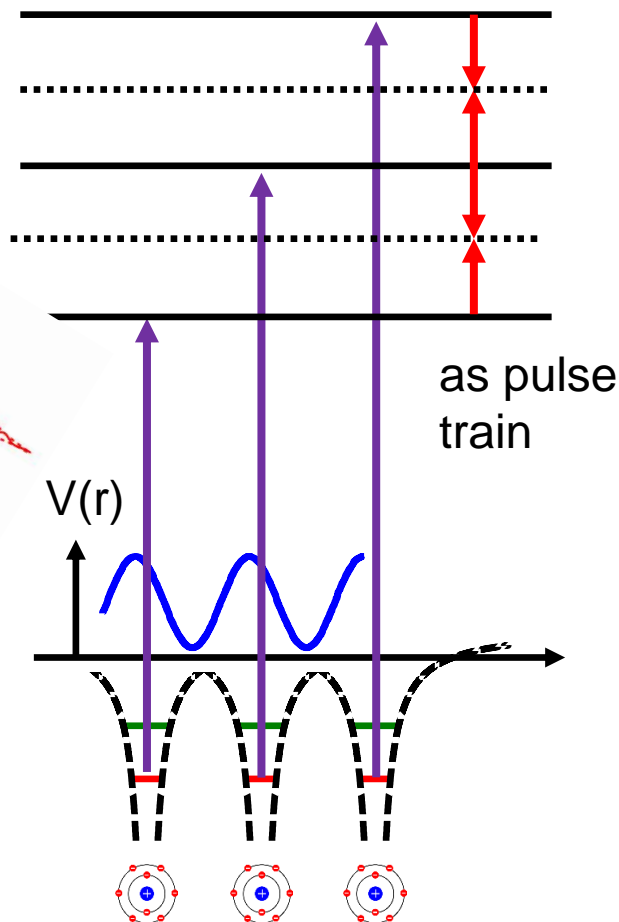


*Nature* 449, 1029–1032 (2007)

# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

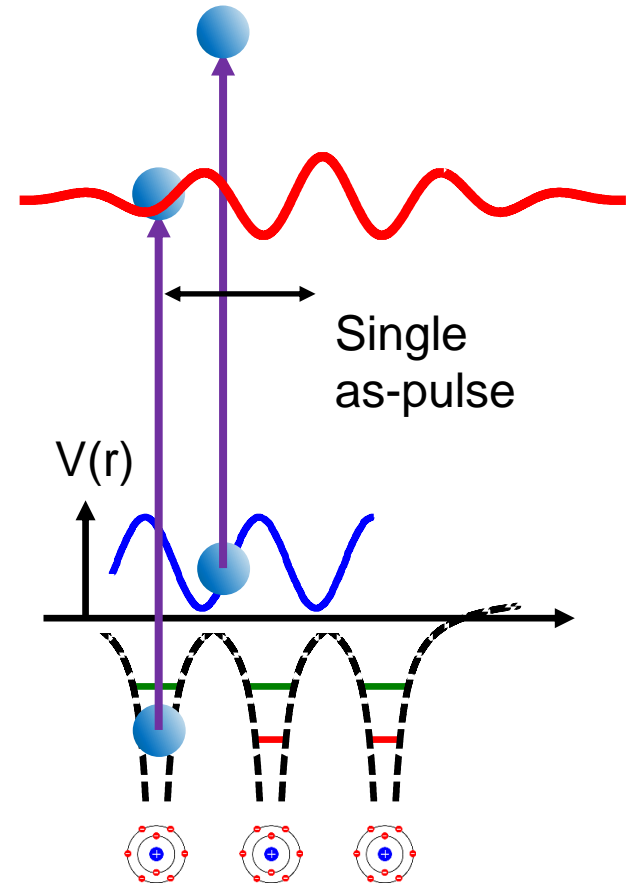
## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

### RABBITT experiment



*Science*. **353** (2016) 62

### Attosecond streaking experiment in the condensed phase



*Nature* 449, 1029–1032 (2007)

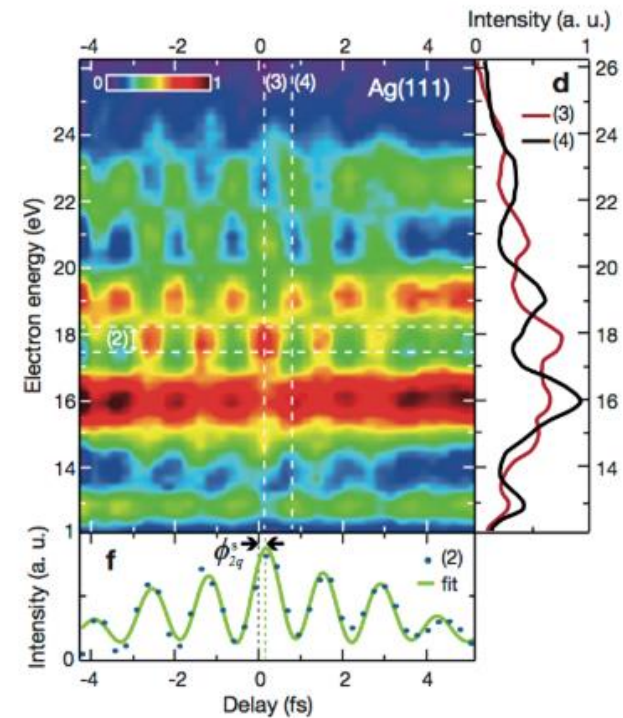
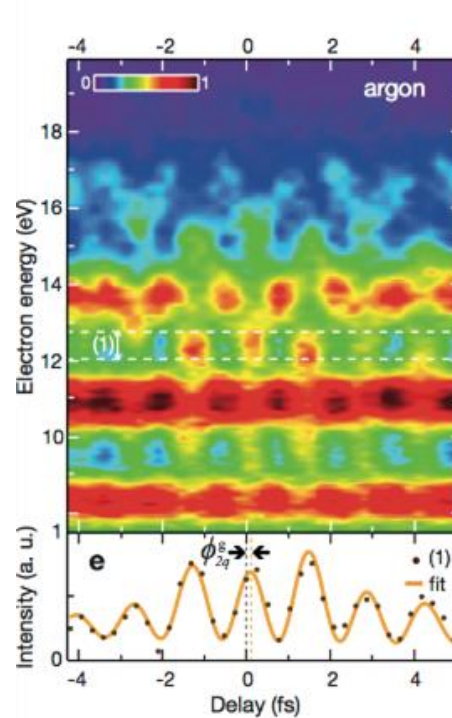
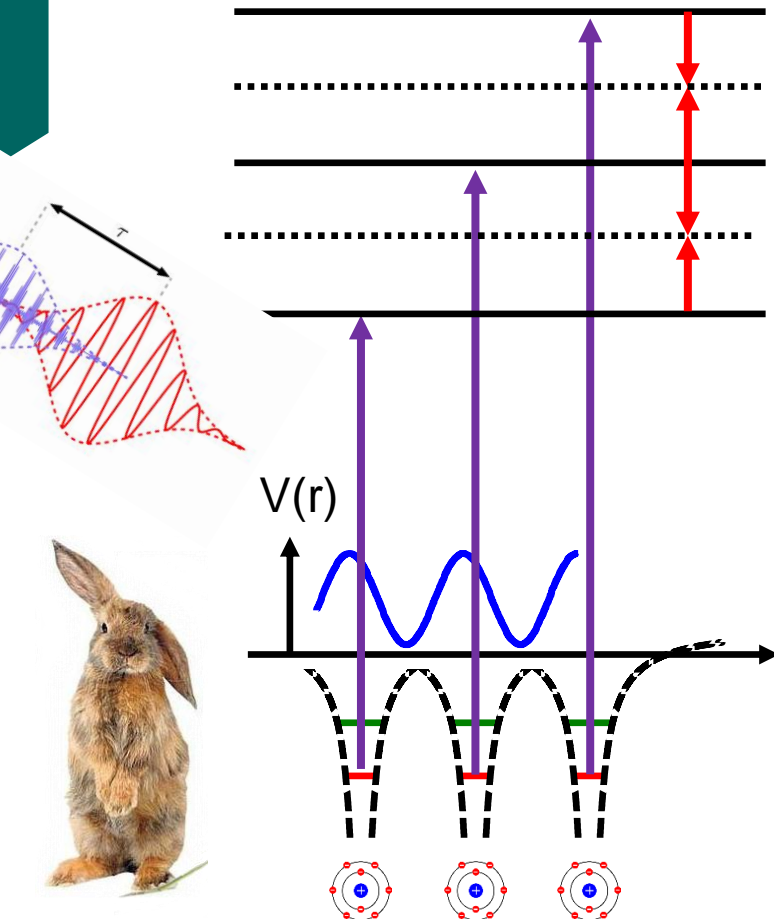
# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

RABBITT experiment

Gas phase (argon)

Solid State (silver)



Works only very well for isolated initial states

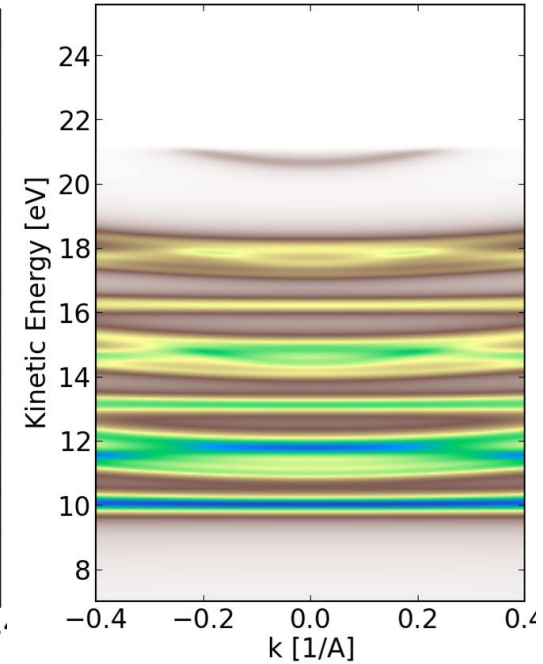
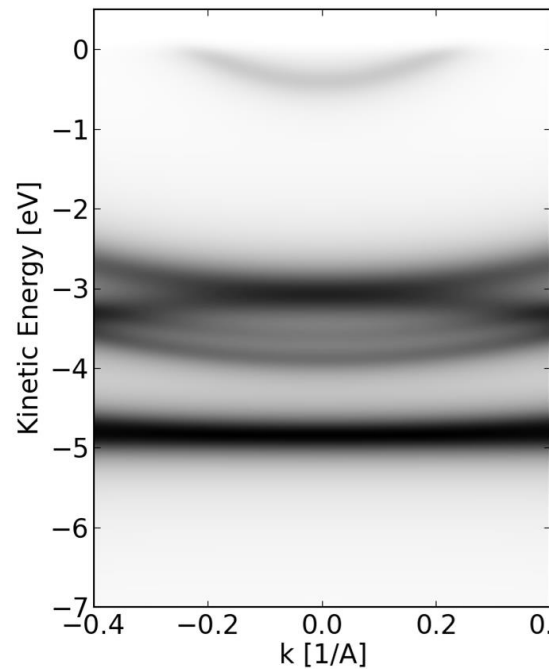
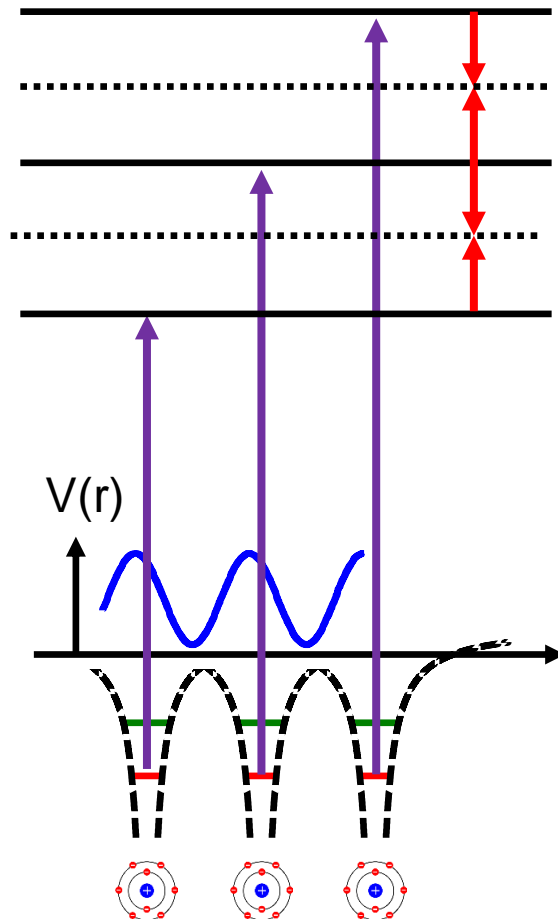
# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

## From fs to attosecond spectroscopy

RABBITT experiment

Single HHG line

HHG spectrum

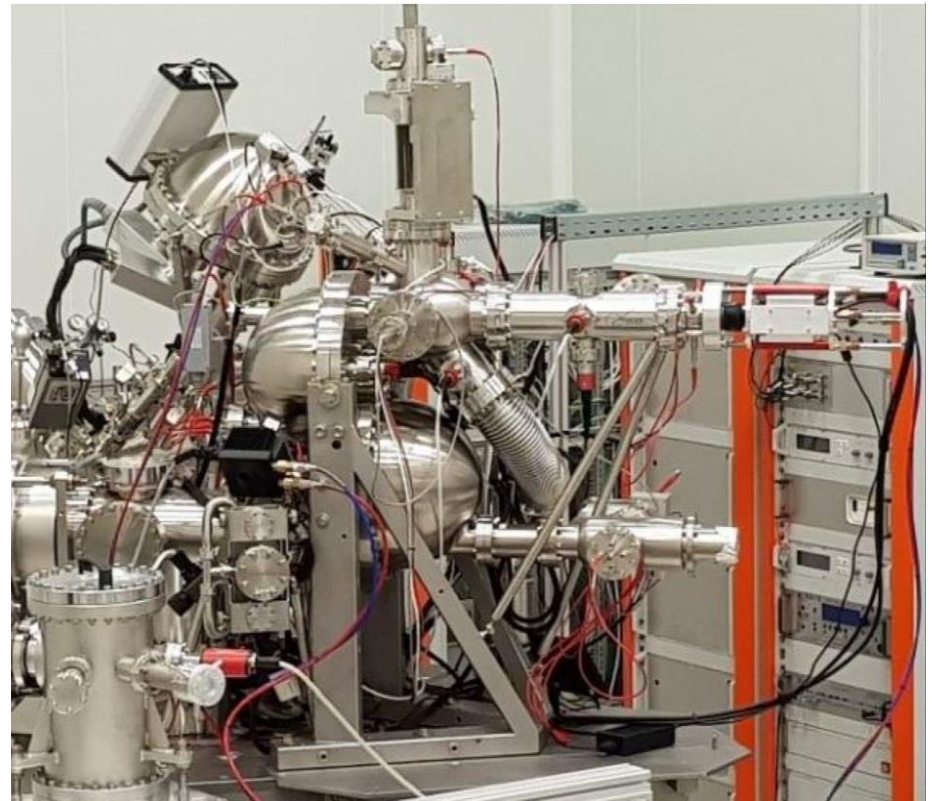
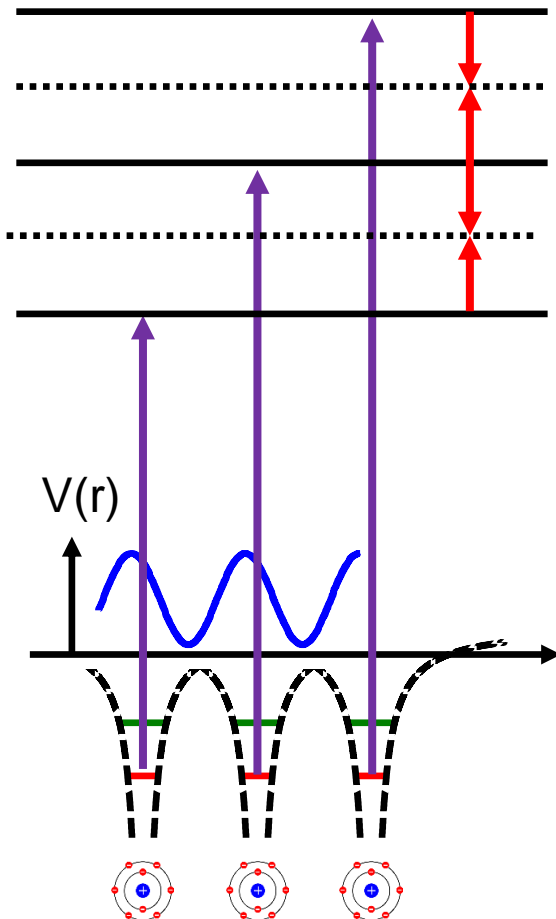
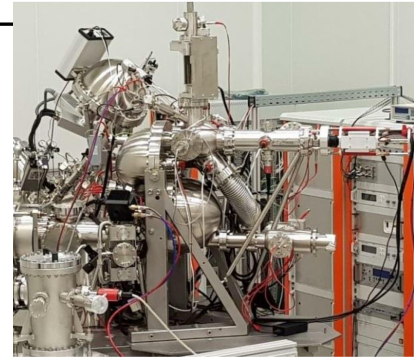


Is there no chance for RABBITT for valence states?



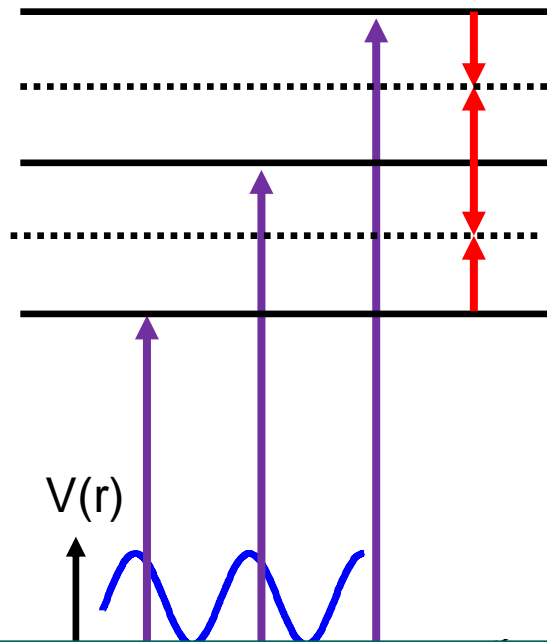
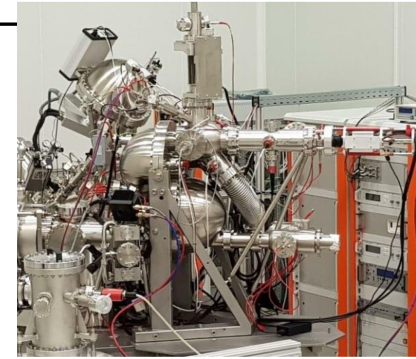
# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

## Attosecond Momentum Microscopy

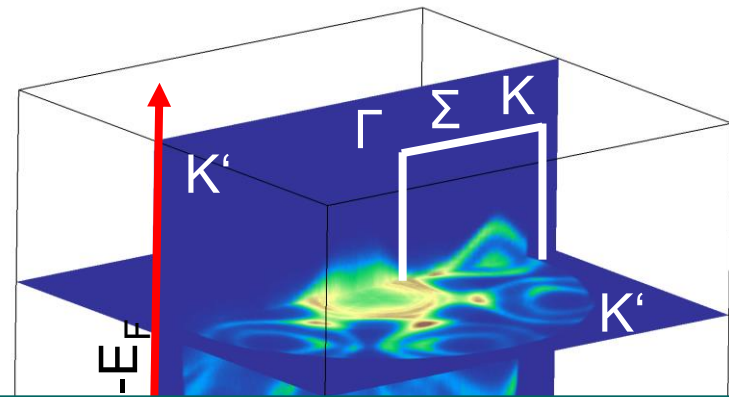


# Towards Attosecond Surface Science Spectroscopy

## Attosecond Momentum Microscopy



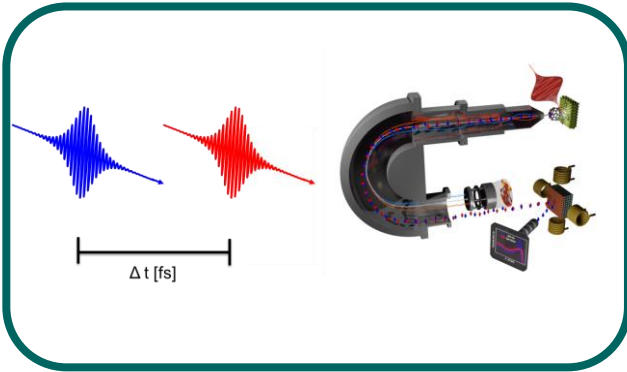
Full energy and momentum information



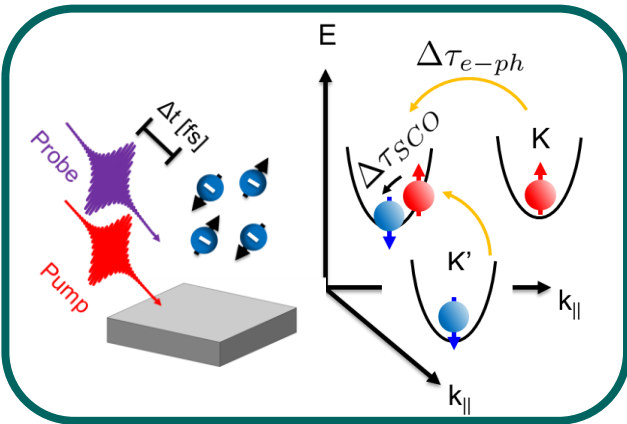
Disentangle photoemission yield of different valence band states and HHG lines by their characteristic signatures in

- Energy
- Momentum space
- Spin

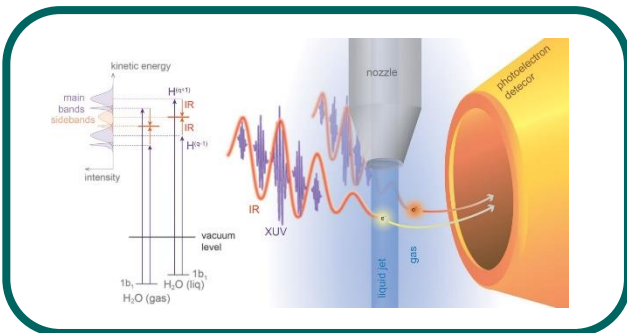
# Outline



Ultrafast science in solids  
... electrons in solids  
... time-resolved photoemission spectroscopy



Monitoring....  
.... the population dynamics of charge and spin carriers in momentum space  
... the nature and spatial distribution of charge carriers in direct space  
... interlayer charge separation across interfaces



Perspectives and challenges of attosecond surface science