

Bypassing the Structural Bottleneck in the Ultrafast Melting of Electronic Order

Michael Bauer

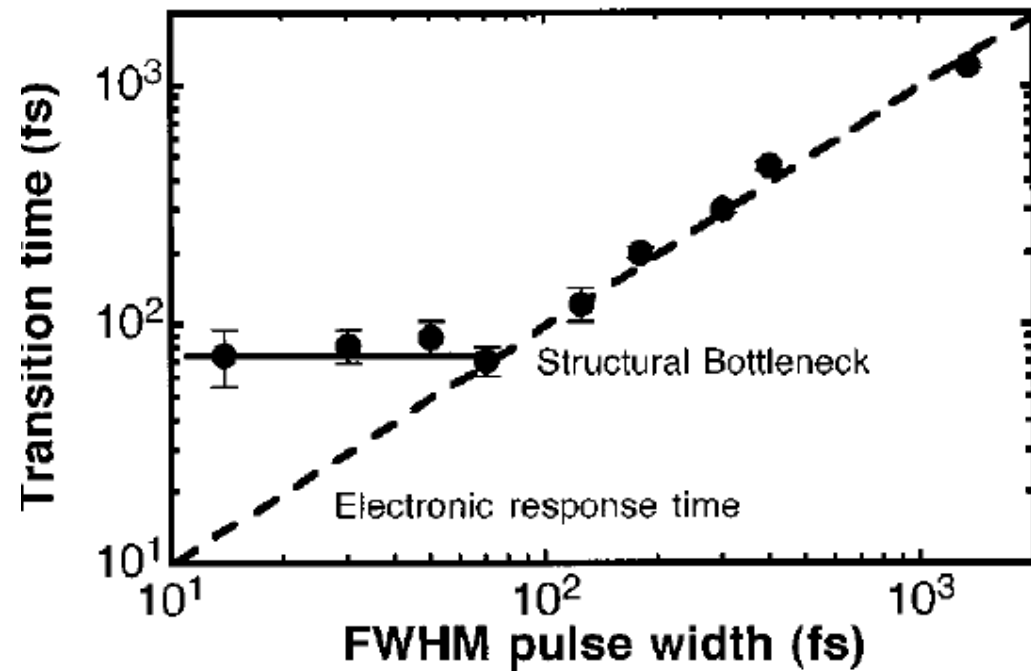
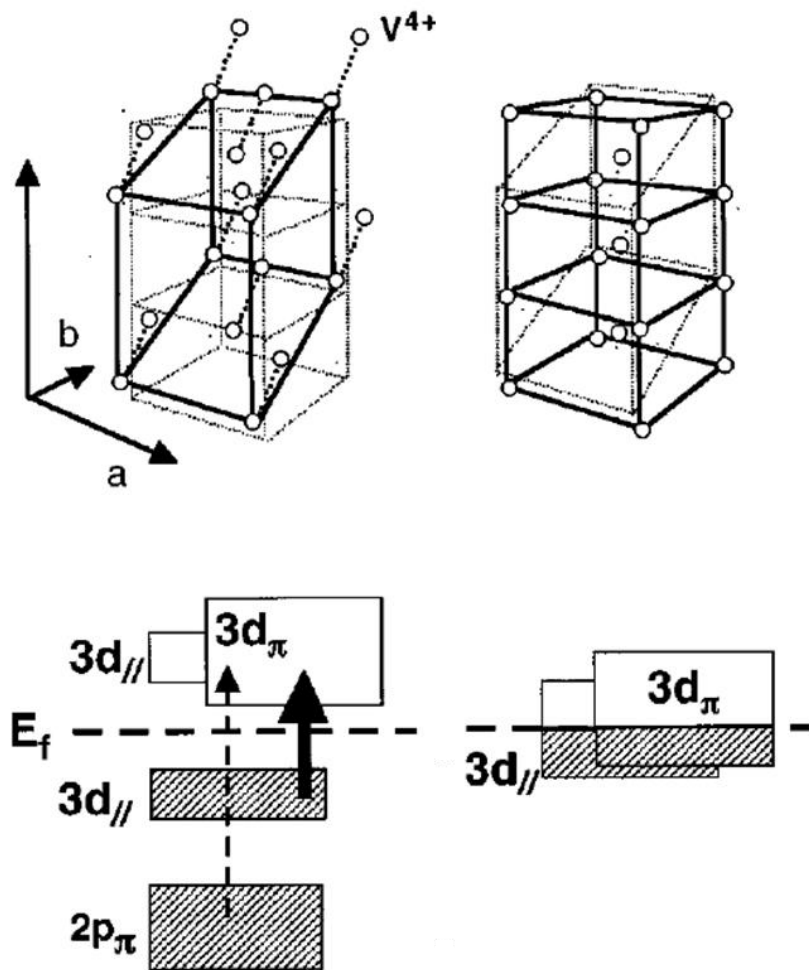
Institut für Experimentelle und Angewandte Physik
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<http://www.ieap.uni-kiel.de/solid/ag-bauer/>

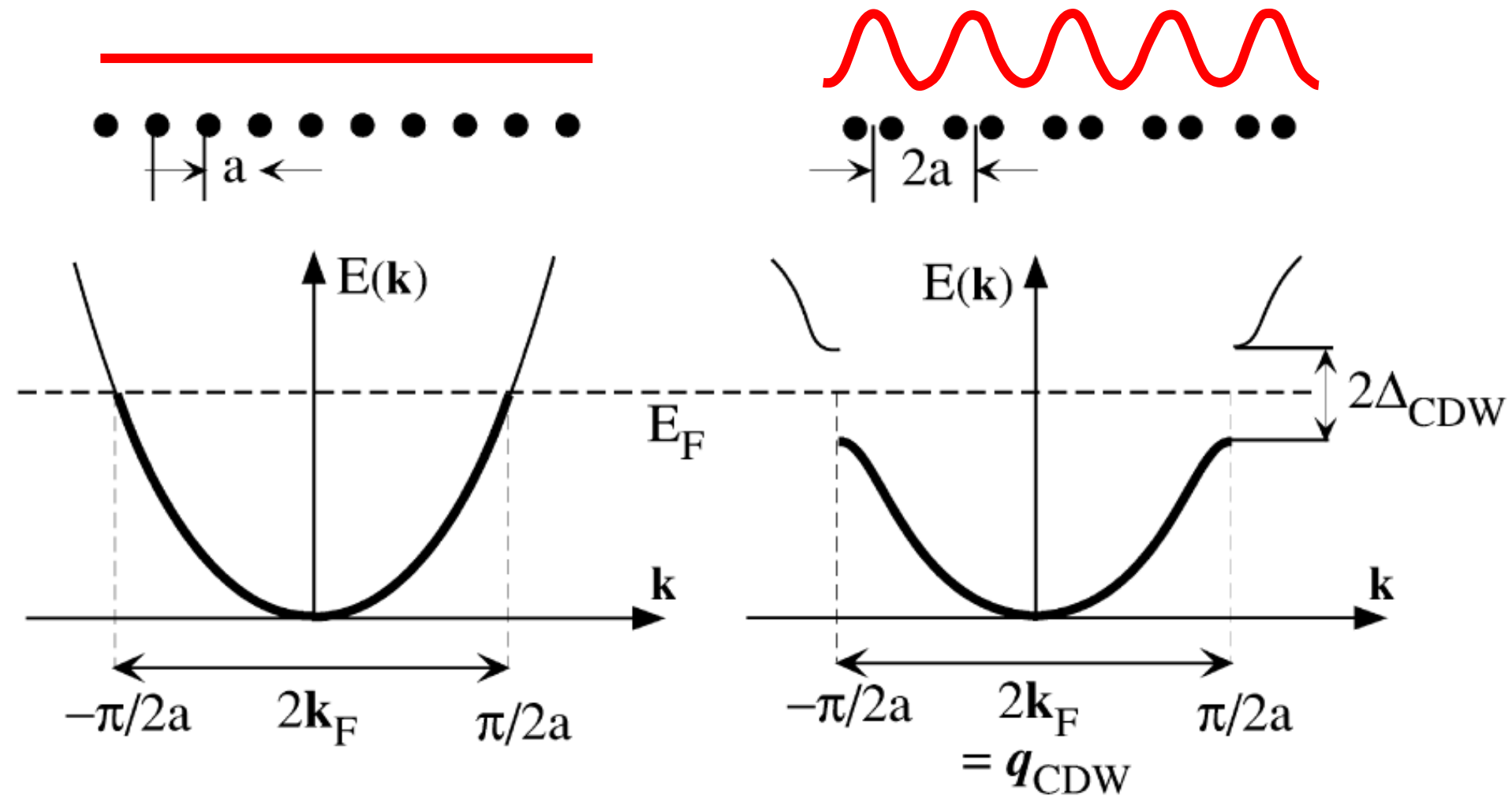
Insulator-to-metal transition in VO_2

Low-T

High-T

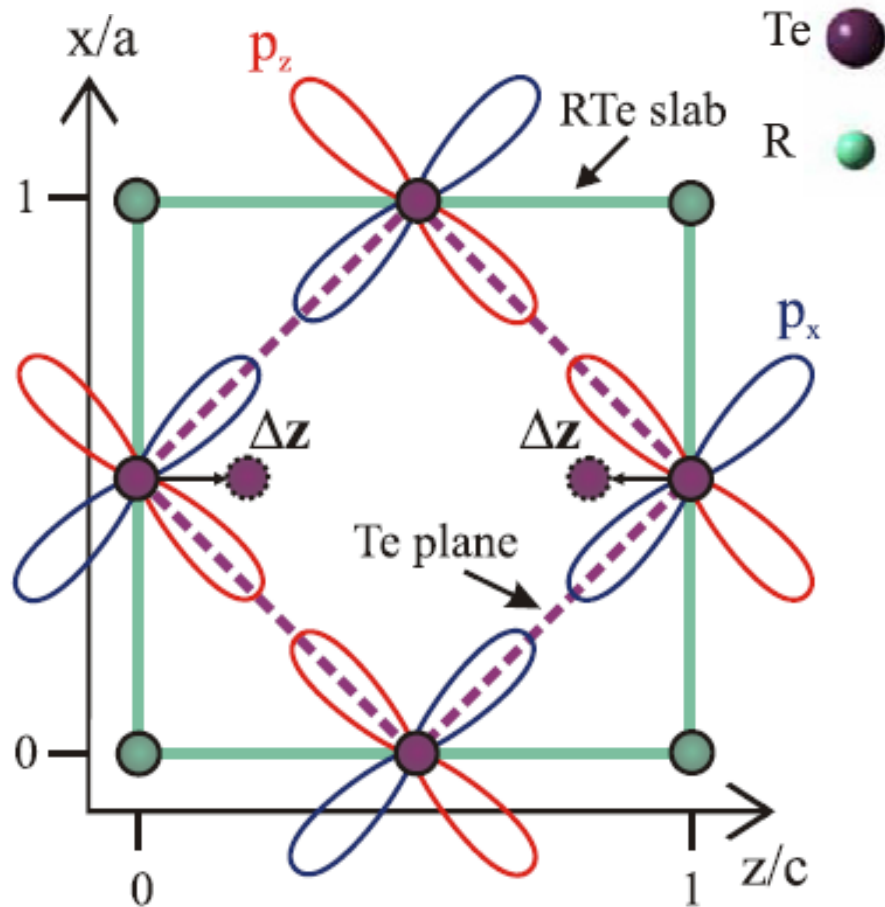


Peierls instability

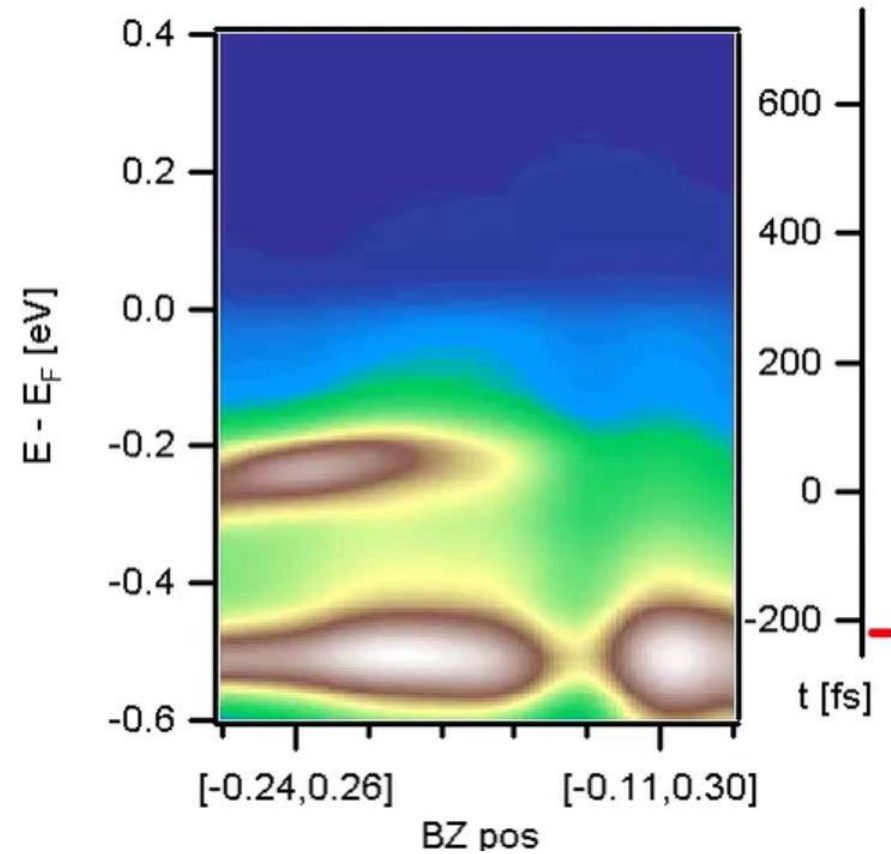


CDW Melting in TbTe_3

lattice



(transient) electronic structure



F. Schmitt et al., Science 321, 1649 (2008)

P. Kirchmann et al., NJP 13, 063022 (2011)

outline

structural bottleneck $\Rightarrow$ *coherent* lattice excitation

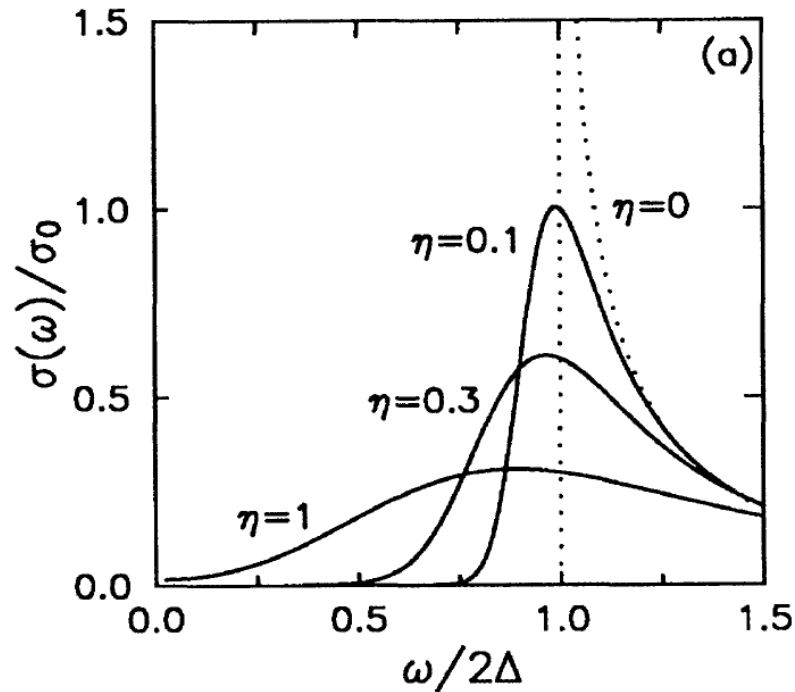
what's about *incoherent* lattice excitations?

- can they affect a symmetry-broken phase?
- what are the characteristic time-scales?

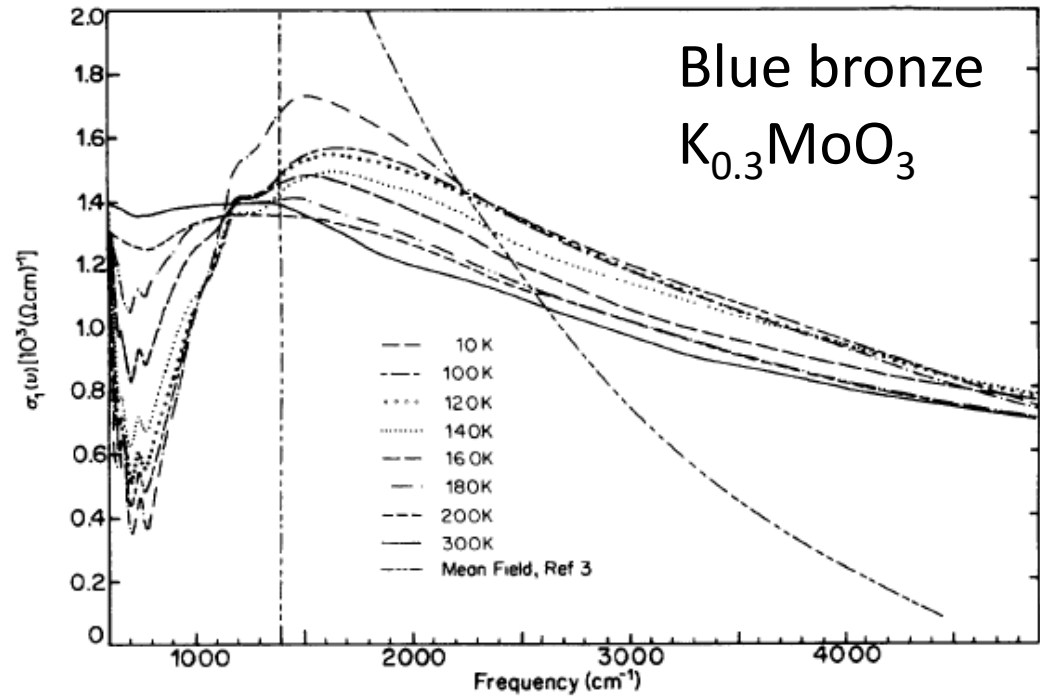
CDW Suppression by Lattice Fluctuations

1d Peierls System: effect of vibrational disorder

Theory



Experiment



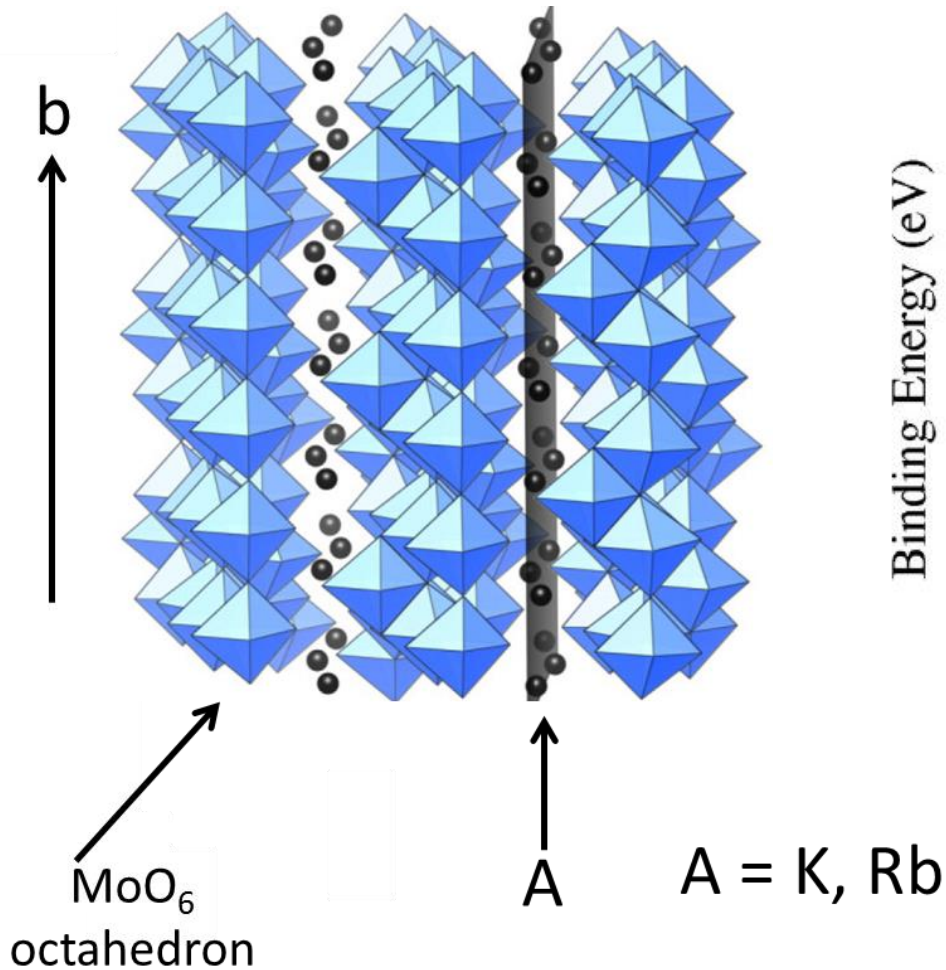
relevance of phase phonon modes
fluctuations: 3.7 – 99 meV

K. Kim, et al.,
Phys. Rev. Lett. 71, 4015 (1993)

L. Degiorgi, et al.,
Phys. Rev. B 49, 14754 (1994)

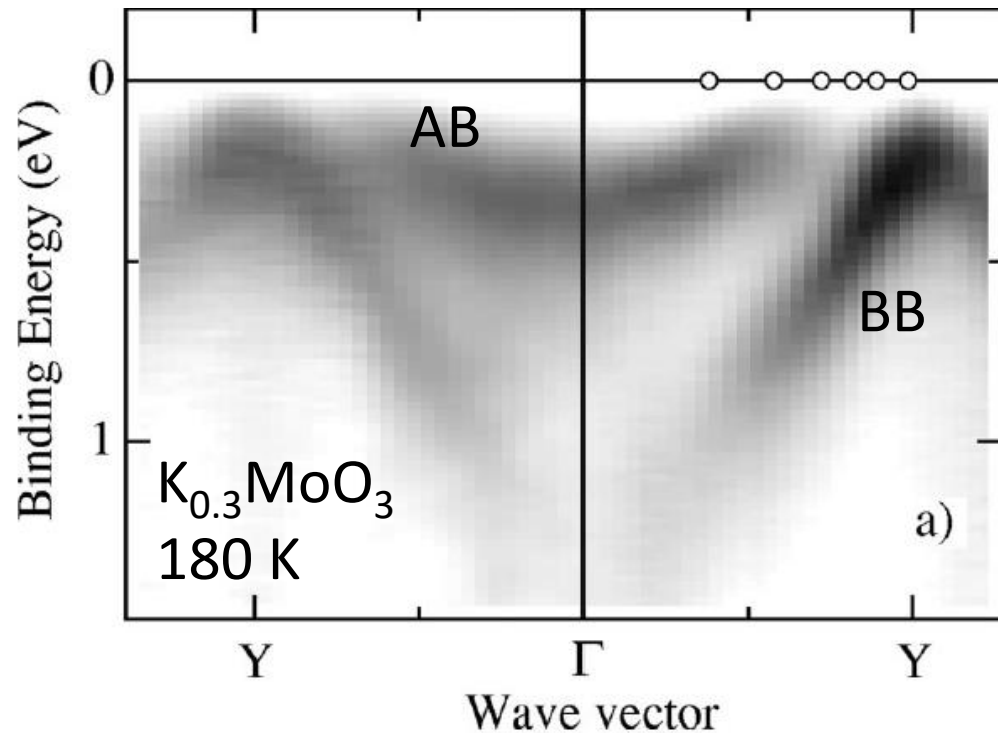
Prototypical Peierls insulator – $A_x\text{MoO}_3$

crystalline structure



electronic structure

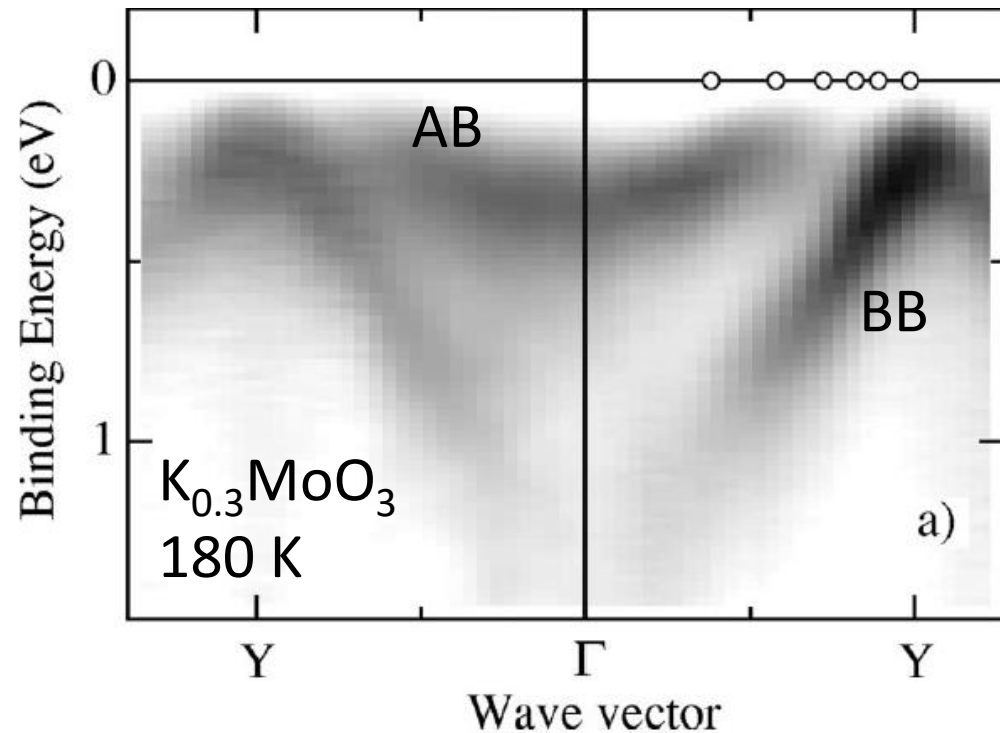
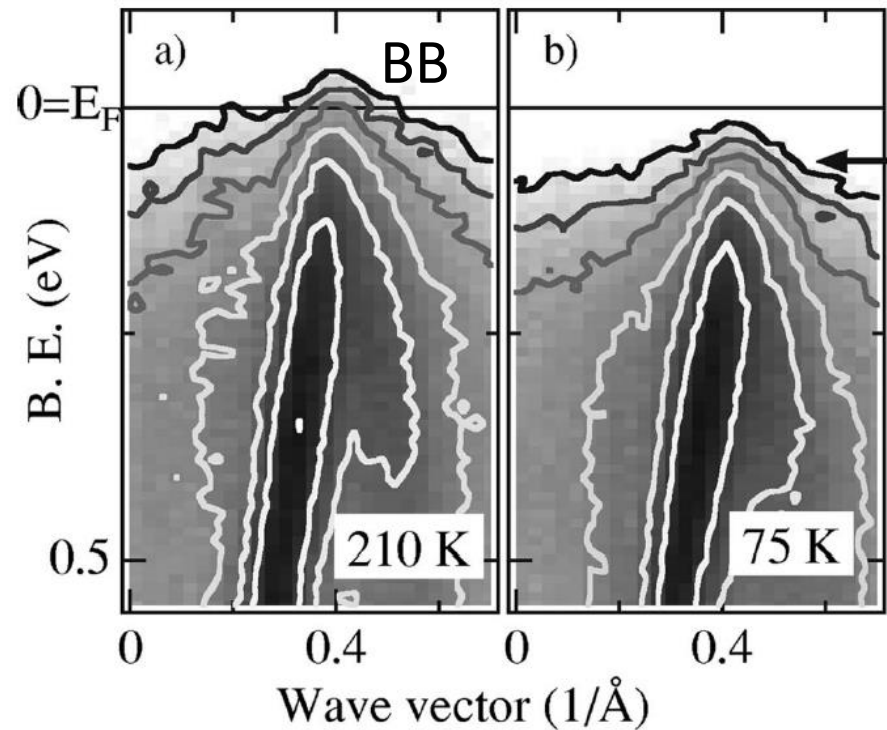
ARPES along b



Perfetti *et al.*, PRB **66**, 075107 (2002)

Prototypical Peierls insulator – $A_x\text{MoO}_3$

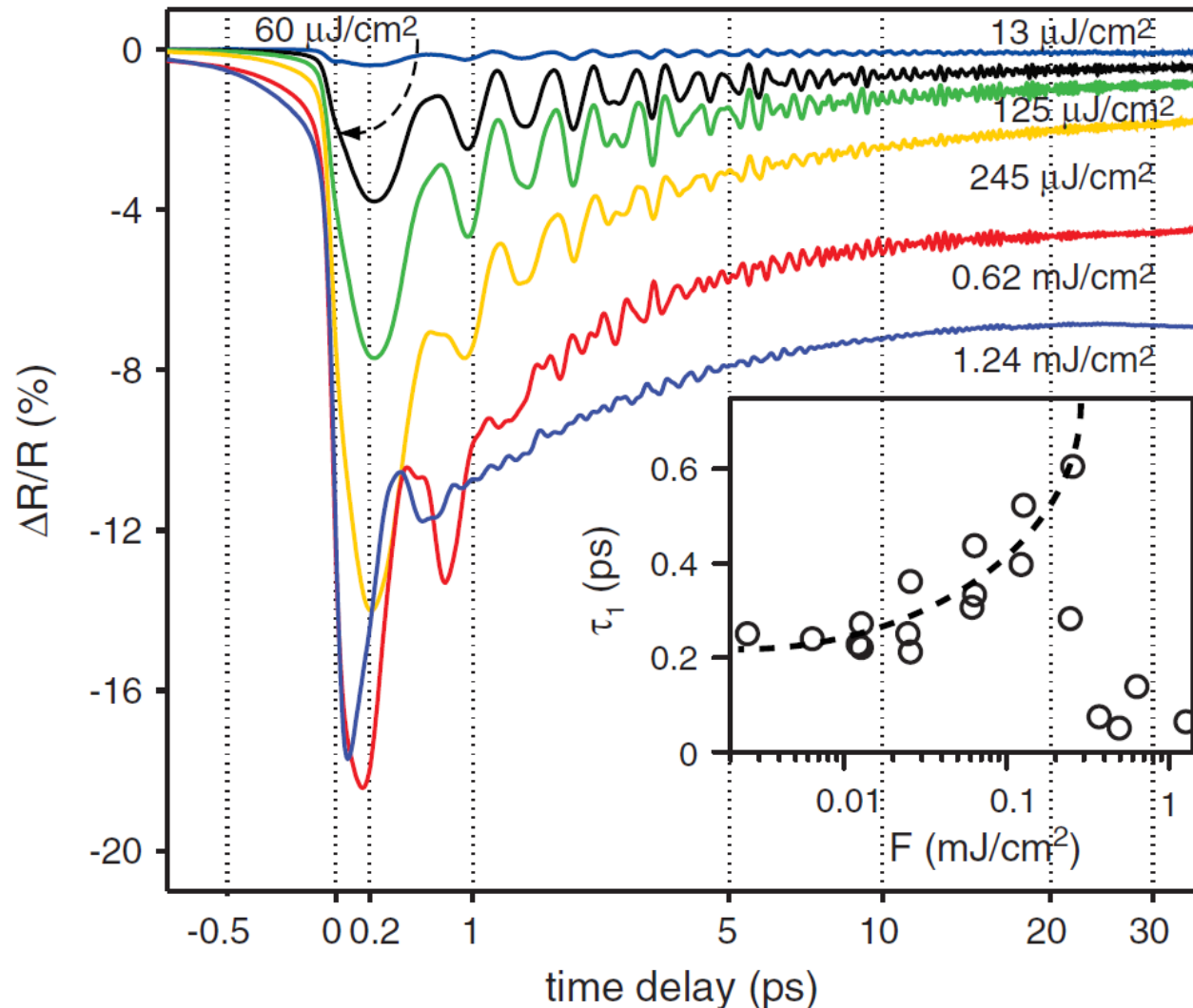
electronic structure
ARPES along b



Perfetti *et al.*, PRB **66**, 075107 (2002)

Prototypical Peierls insulator – $A_x\text{MoO}_3$

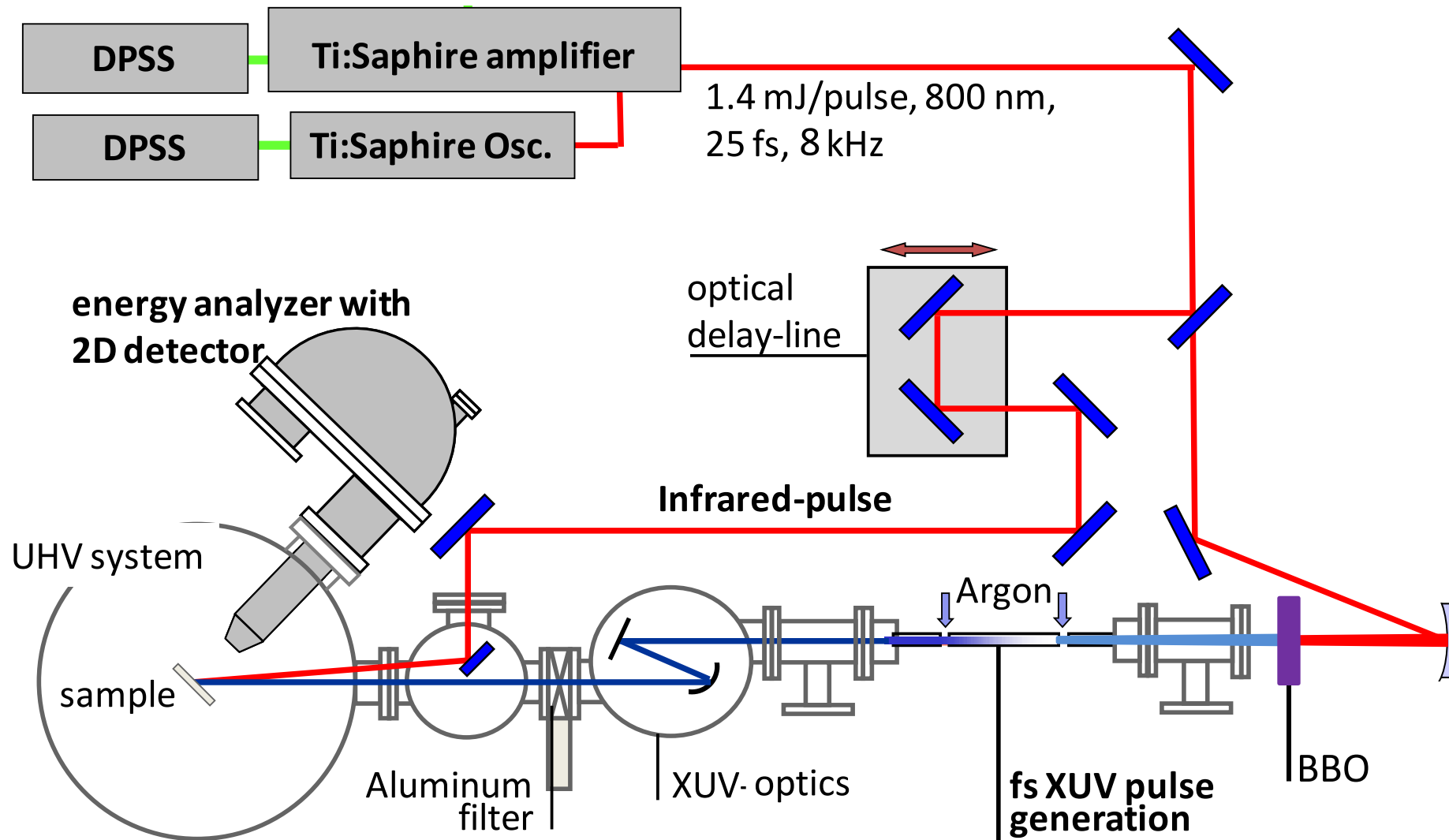
$\text{K}_{0.3}\text{MoO}_3$



(strongest) AM mode $T_{\text{AM}} \approx 600$ fs

Tomeljak *et al.*, PRL **102**, 066404 (2009)

HHG-based time-resolved ARPES

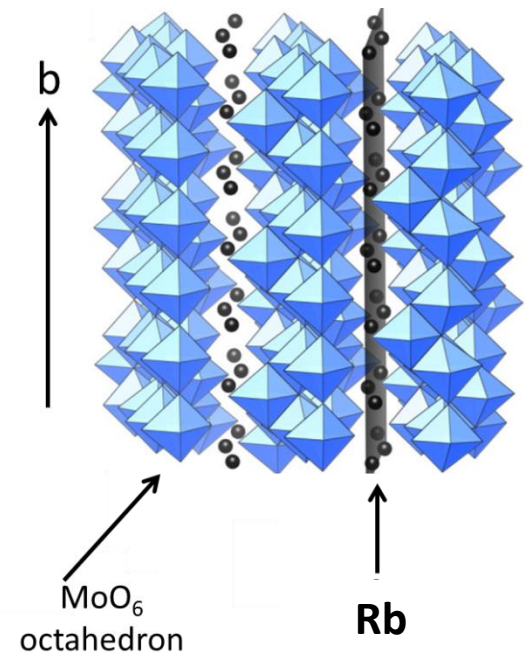
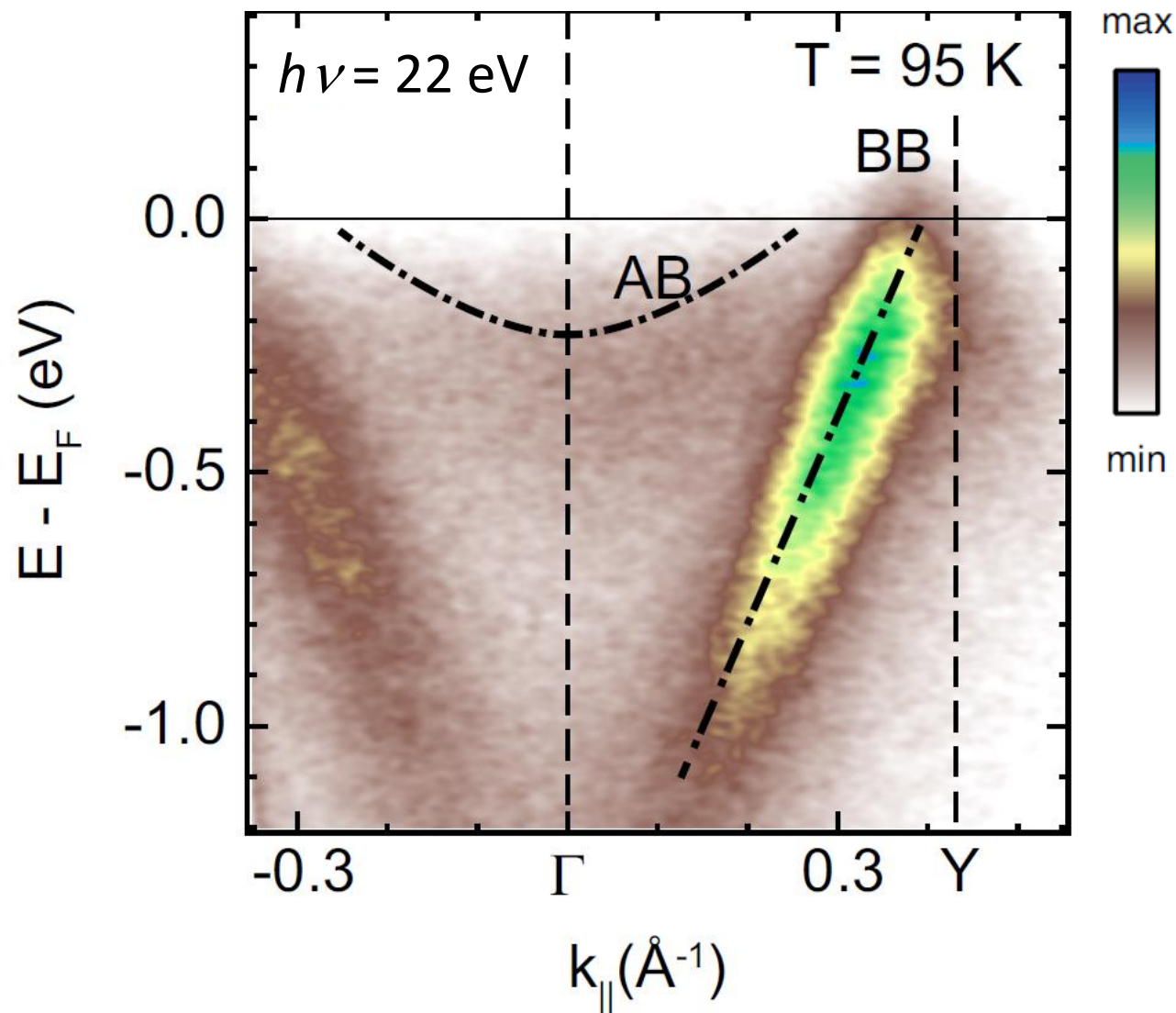


S. Mathias et al.; Rev. Sci. Instr. **78**, 083105 (2007)

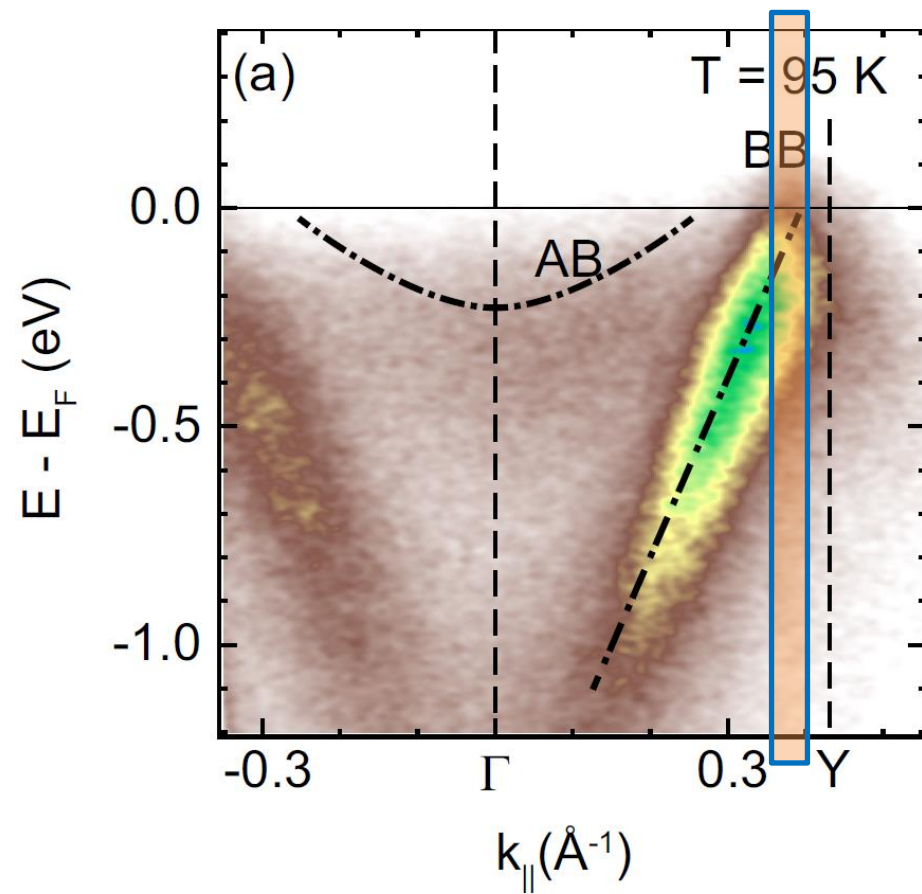
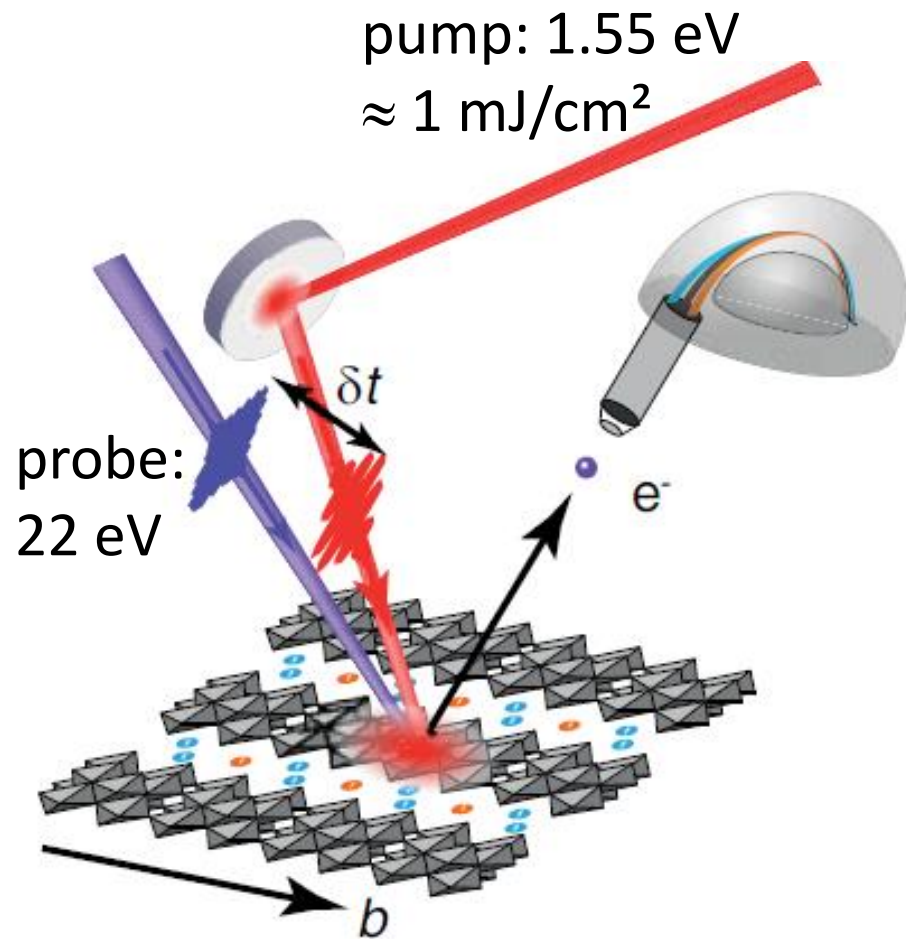
S. Eich, et al.; J. Electr. Spect. Rel. Phen. (2014)

Rb_{0.3}MoO₃ – HHG-ARPES

electronic structure along b

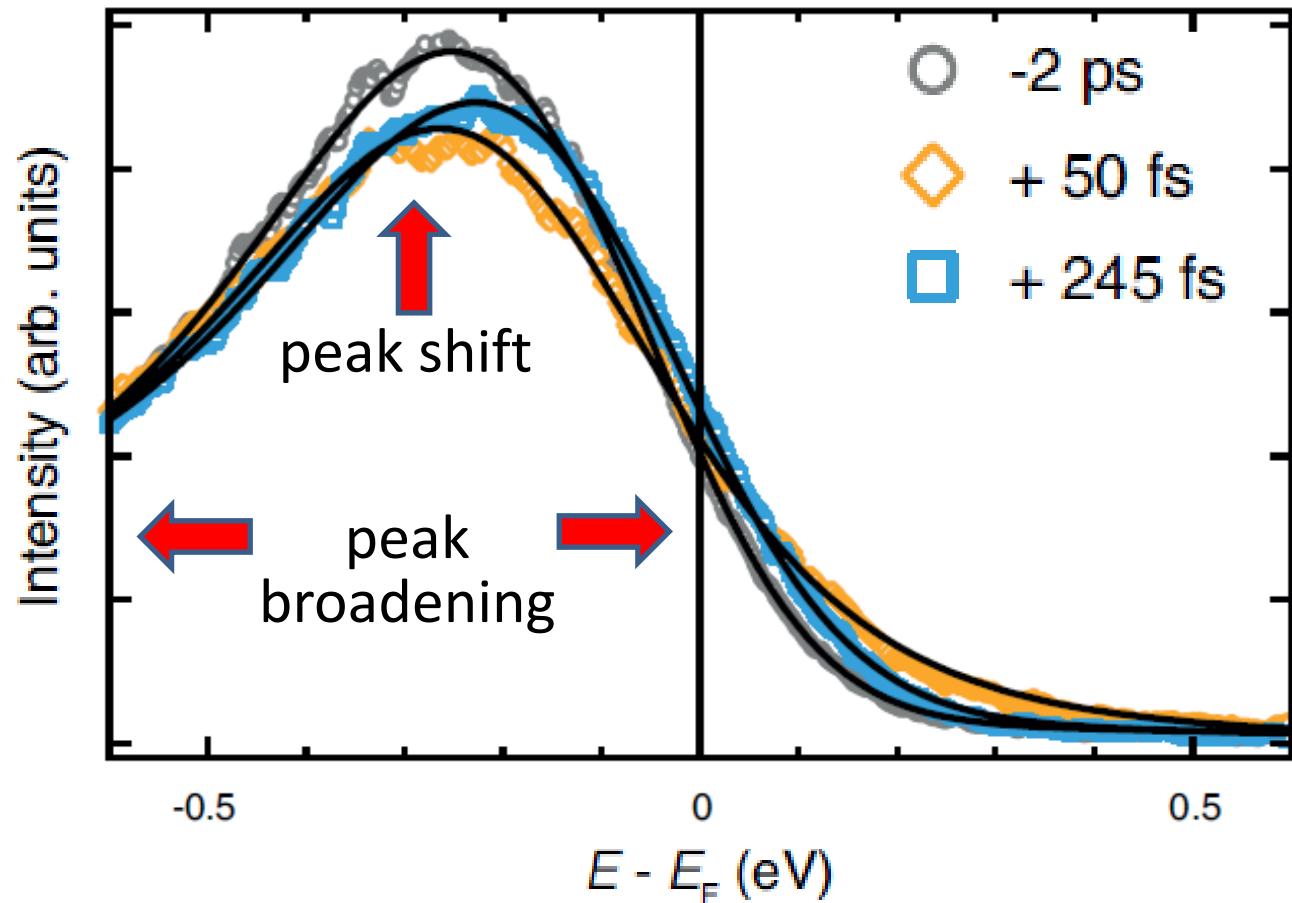


Rb_{0.3}MoO₃ – time-resolved ARPES



Rb_{0.3}MoO₃ – data analysis

EDC at k_F
95 K (CDW)
0.72 mJ/cm², 800 nm



Fit: Lorentzian $\otimes$ Fermi-Dirac $\otimes$ exp. Resolution

$\Rightarrow$ peak energy

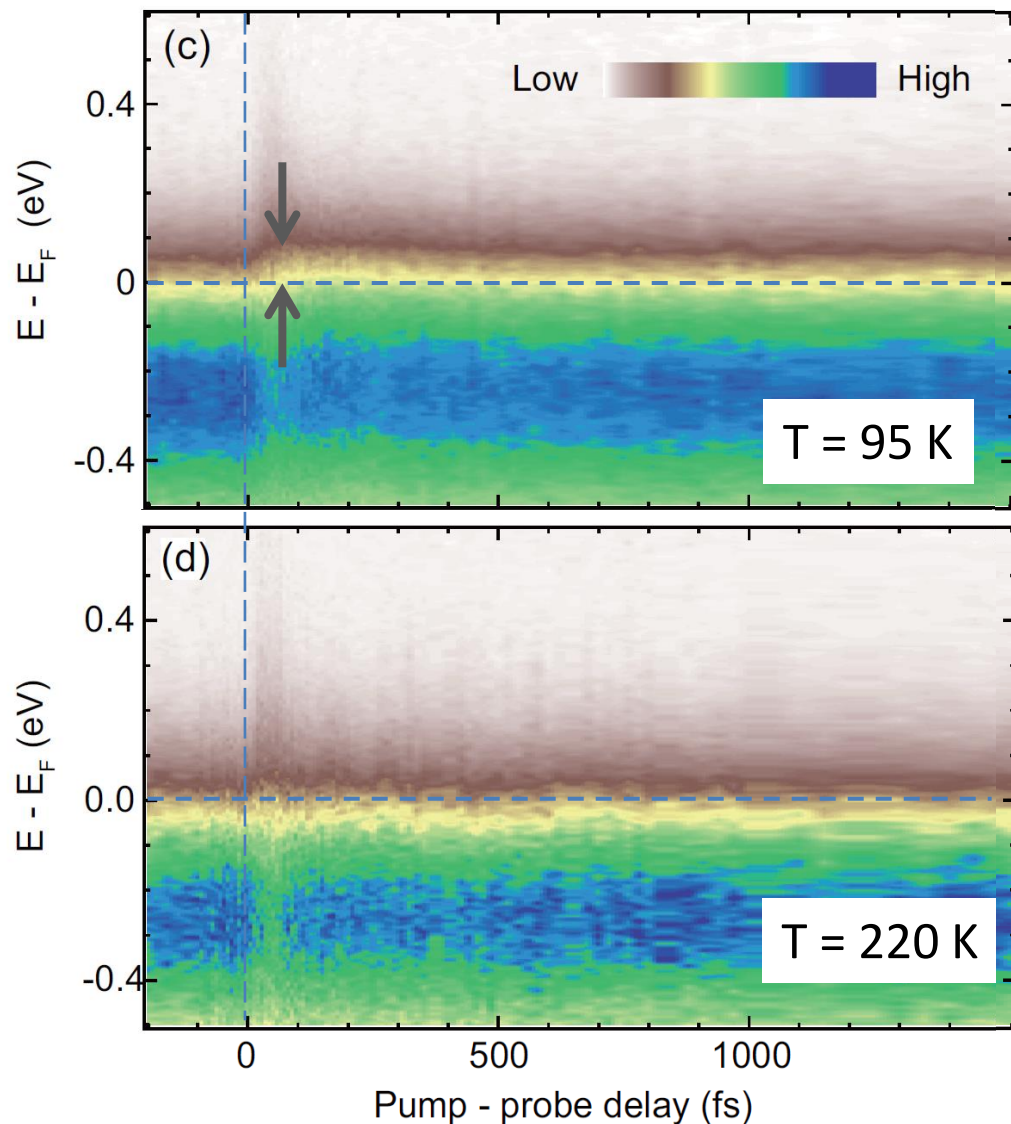
$\Rightarrow$ peak width

$\Rightarrow$ electron temperature

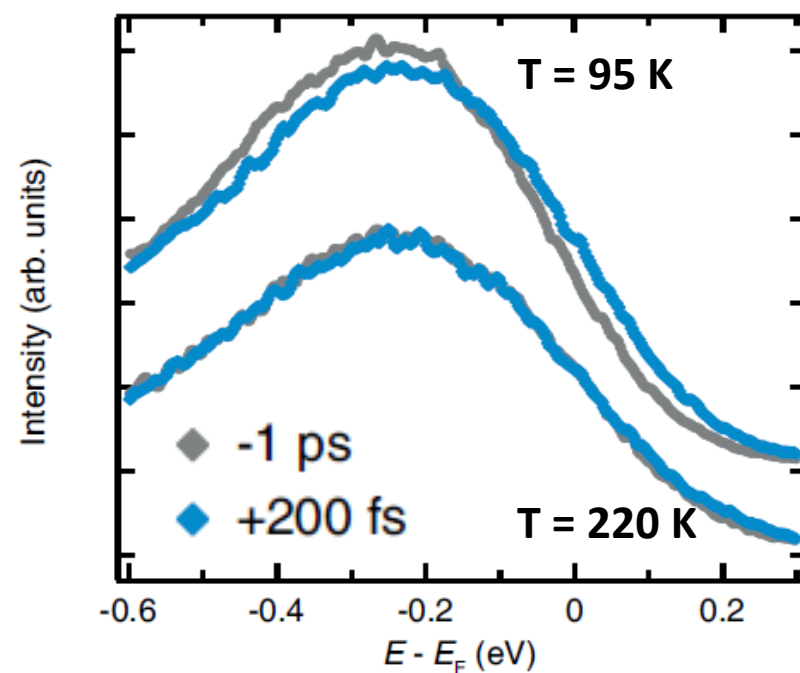
Rb_{0.3}MoO₃ – time-resolved ARPES

Is this gap closing?

0.72 mJ/cm²

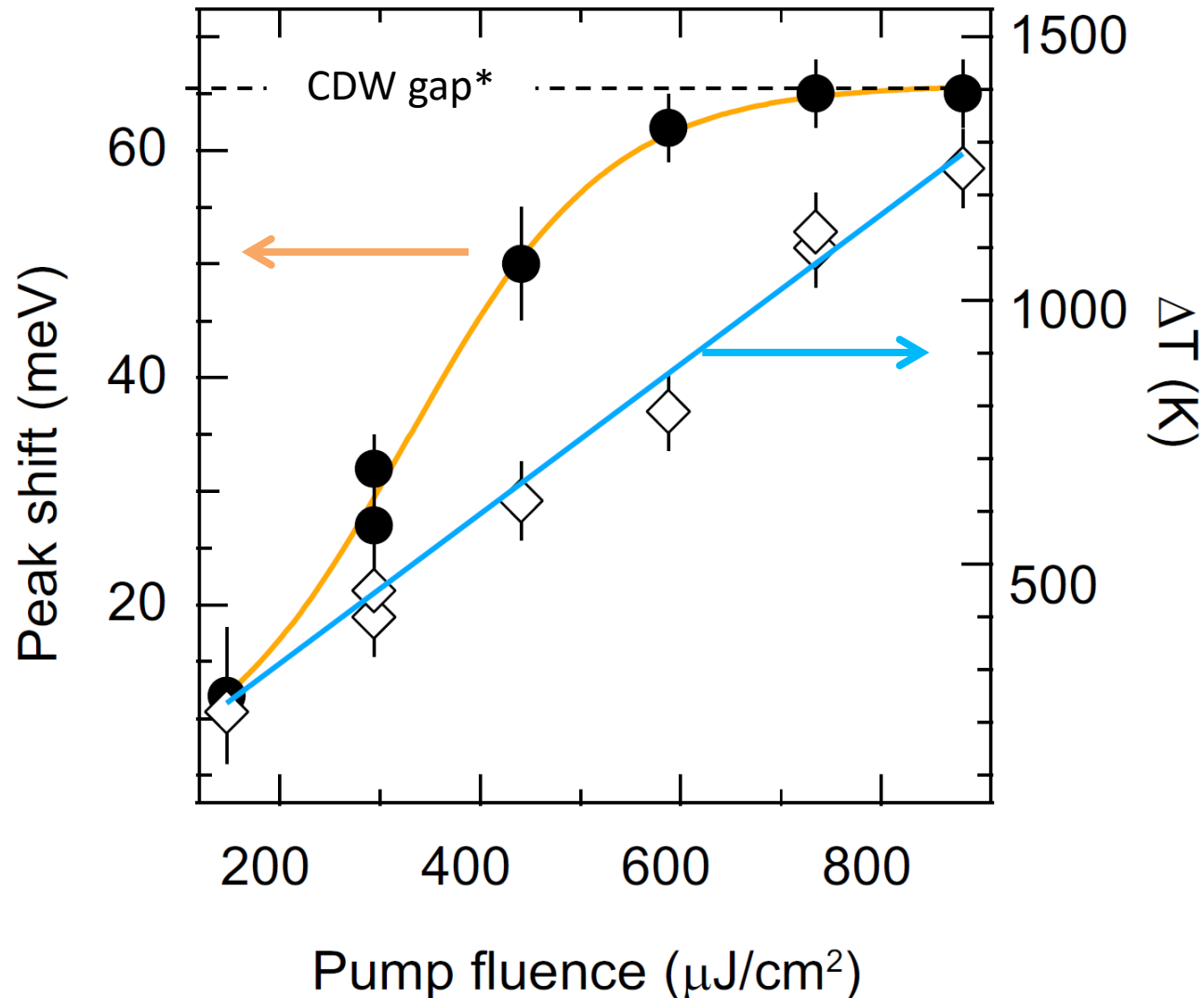


EDC at 0.35 Γ Y



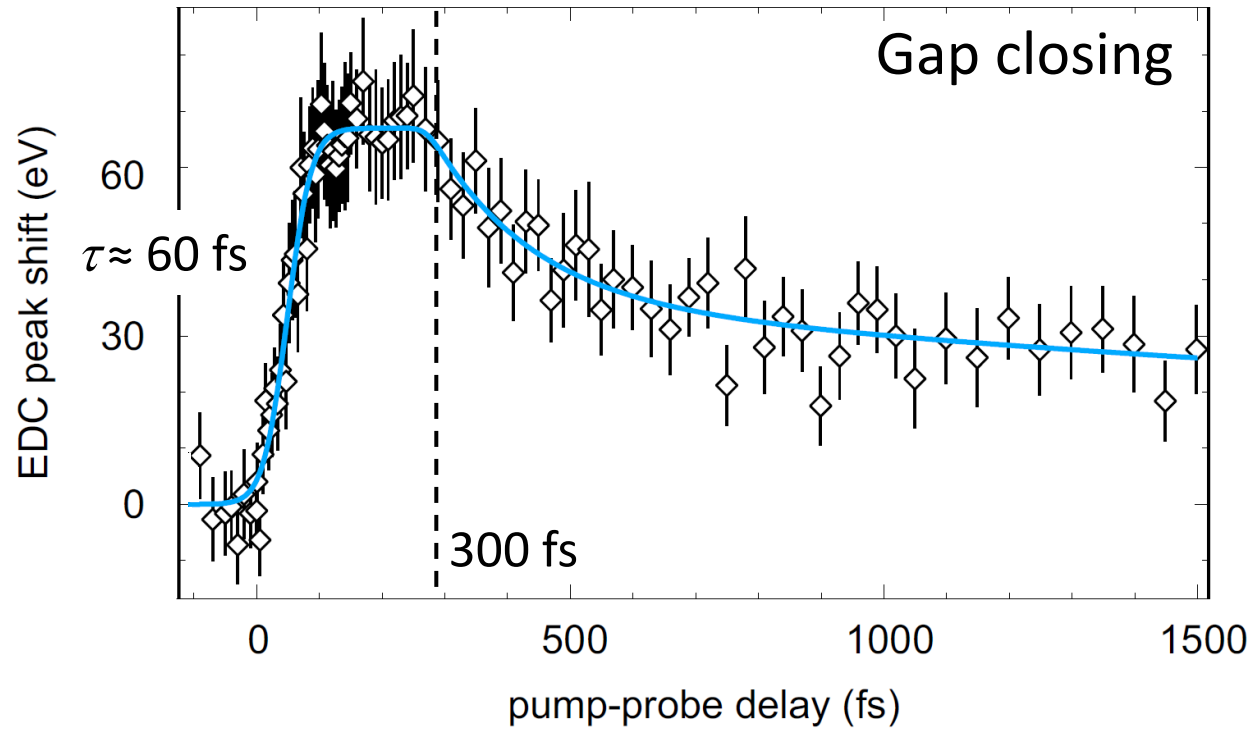
time-resolved ARPES: fluence dependence

Maximum peak-shift/temperature rise



*Perfetti *et al.*, PRB **66**, 075107 (2002)

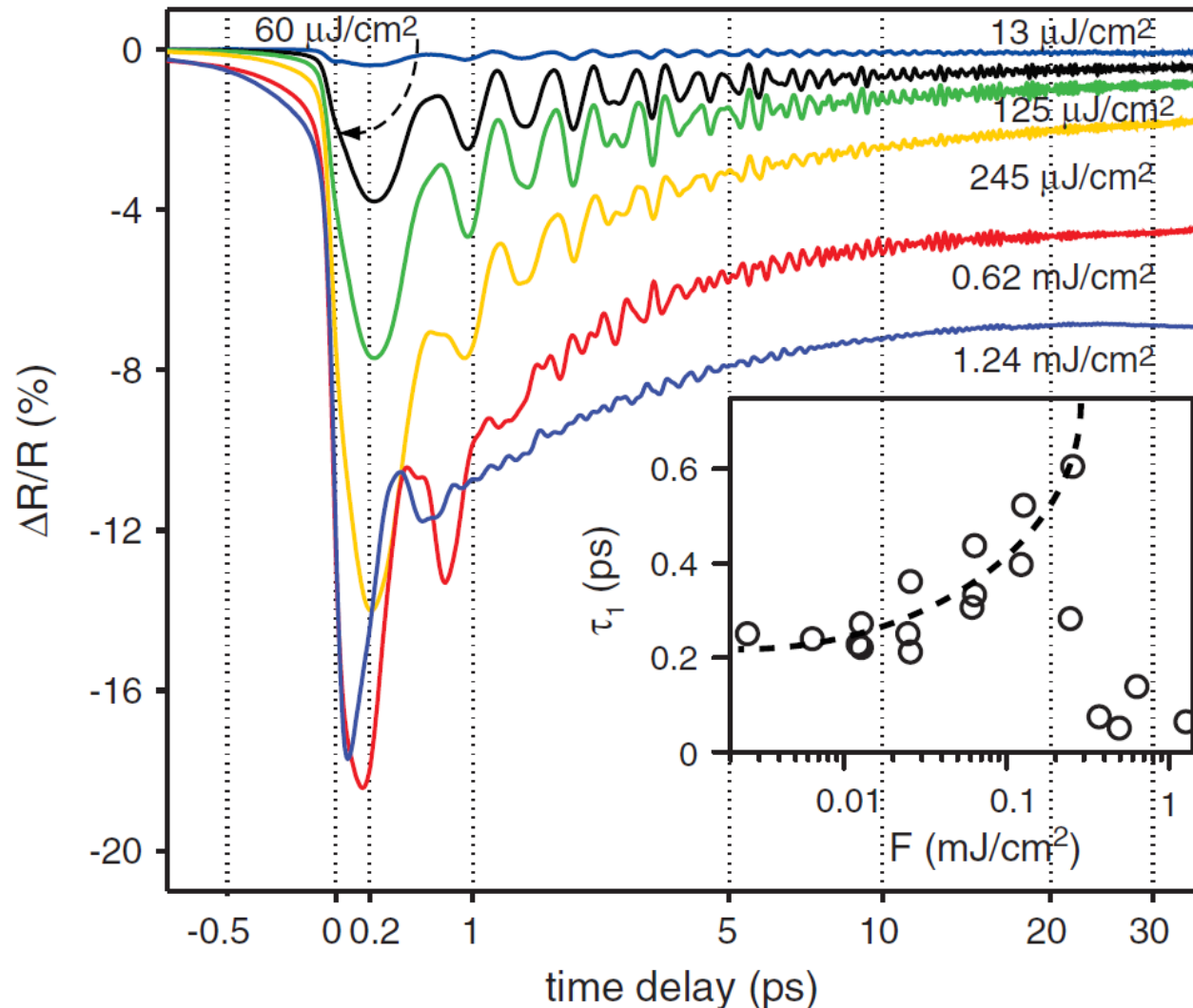
gap quenching dynamics



$$F_{abs} = 0.72 \text{ mJ/cm}^2$$

Prototypical Peierls insulator – $A_x\text{MoO}_3$

$\text{K}_{0.3}\text{MoO}_3$

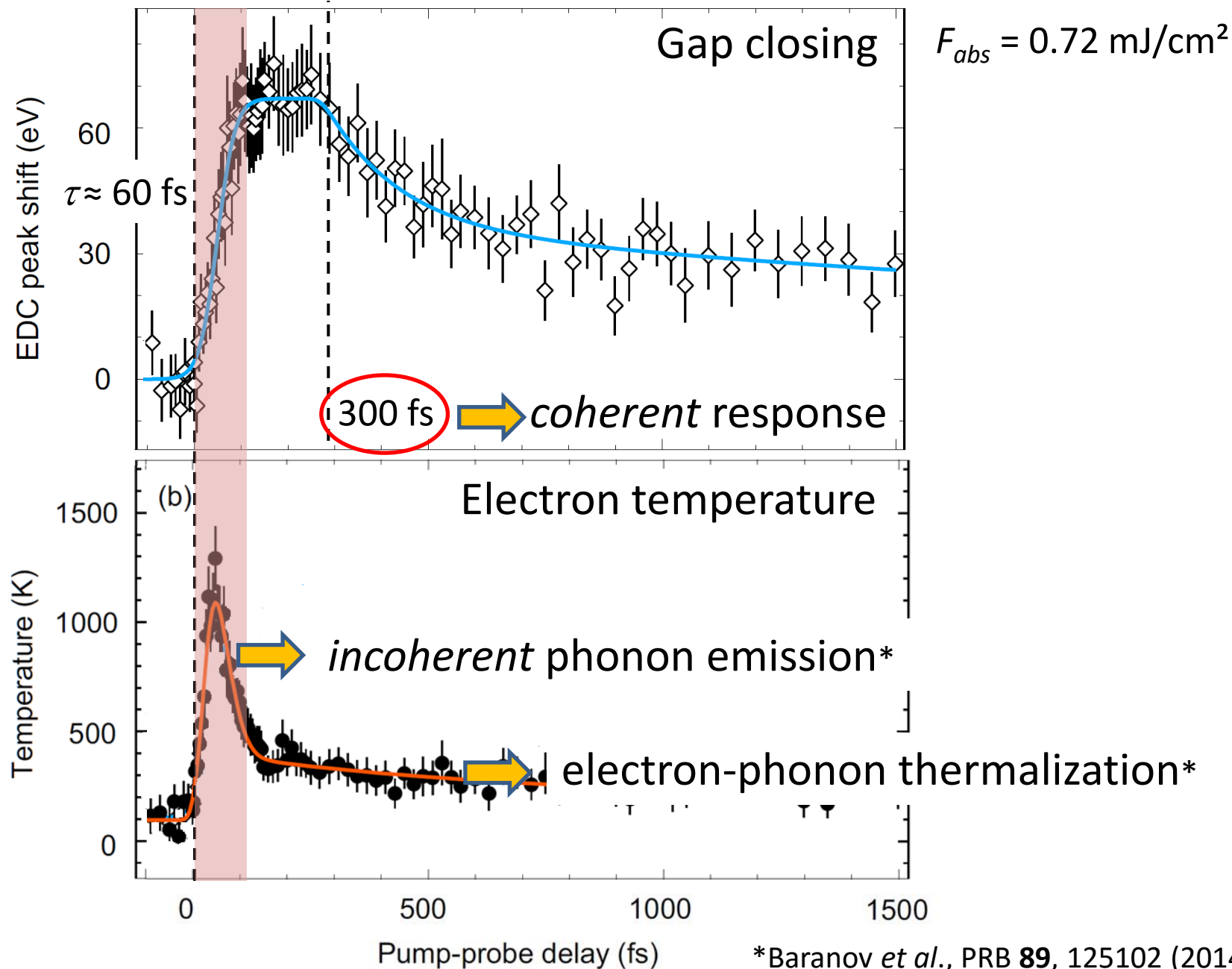


(strongest) AM mode

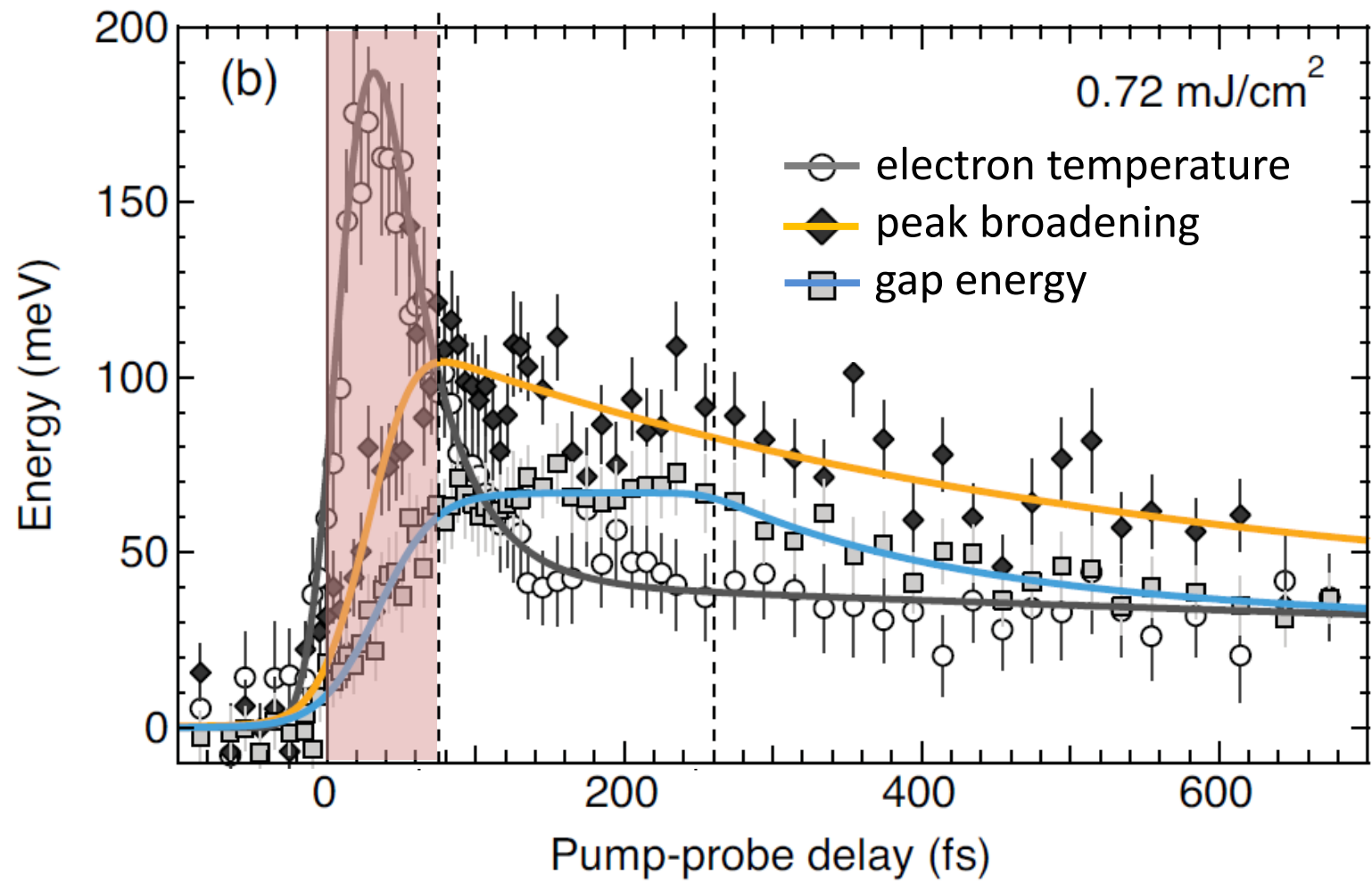
$T_{\text{AM}} \approx 600$ fs

Tomeljak *et al.*, PRL **102**, 066404 (2009)

gap quenching dynamics



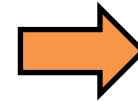
gap quenching dynamics



Electron-phonon coupling of phason modes

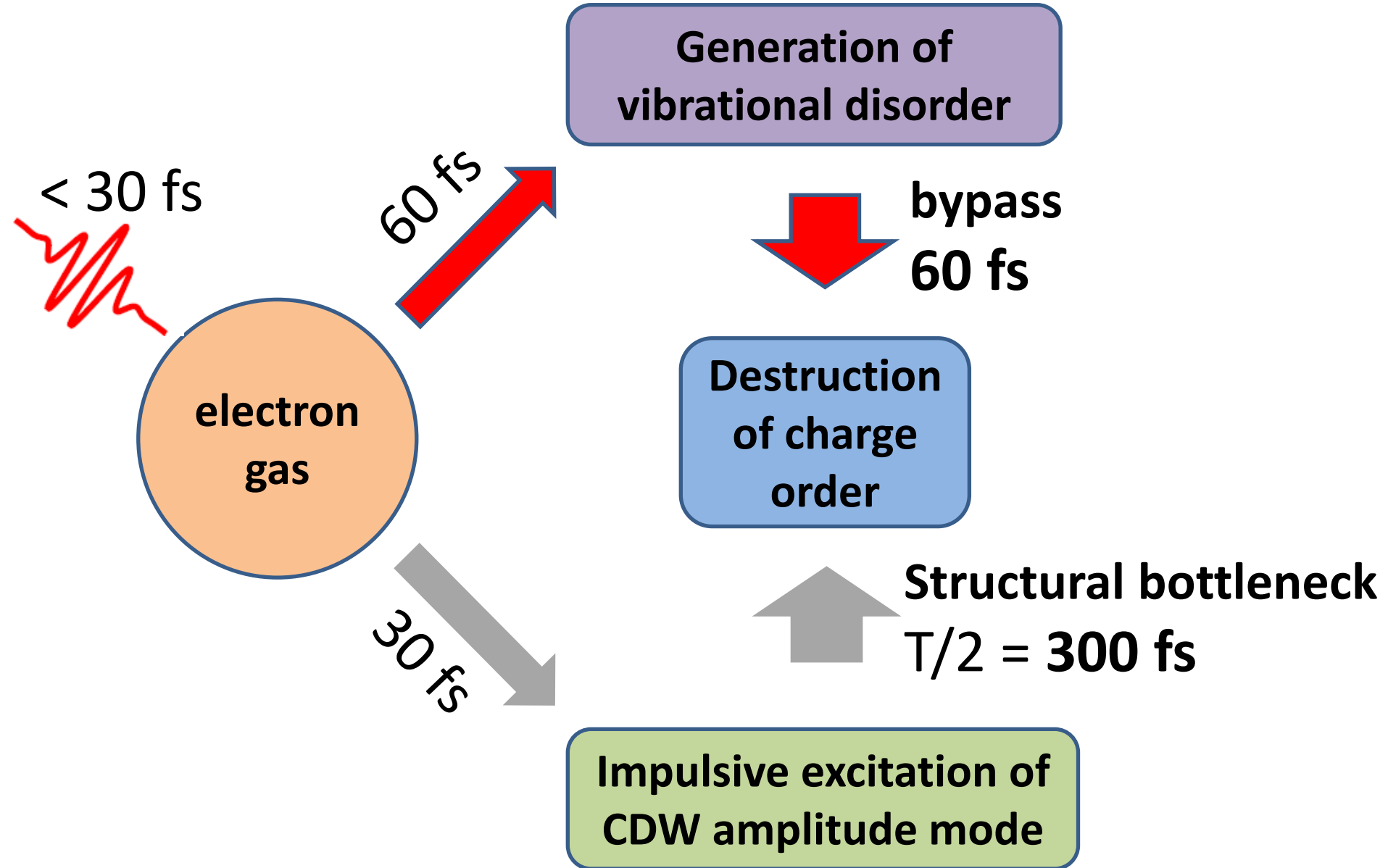
TABLE I. The dimensionless electron-phonon coupling λ_n , the frequency ω_n , and the damping Γ_n of the phase phonon modes calculated after the model of Ref. 17. A plasma frequency of $\nu_p = 2.1 \times 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and a static dielectric function $\epsilon_0 = 7 \times 10^4$ have been used (Refs. 4 and 17).

$\omega_n \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$	λ_n	$\Gamma_n \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$	$\omega_n \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$	λ_n	$\Gamma_n \text{ (cm}^{-1}\text{)}$
30	0.06	0.8	300	0.01	20
50	0.06	5.0	350	0.01	20
80	0.04	9.0	400	0.02	60
100	0.04	3.0	450	0.02	40
150	0.09	15	500	0.08	60
200	0.04	10	550	0.08	60
250	0.01	20	800	0.10	95



> 15 THz

Summary



acknowledgements

K. Rossnagel, Univ. of Kiel

Experiment:

L. Yang, Tsinghua Univ., Beijing, and Univ. of Kiel

G. Rohde, K. Hanff, A. Stange, Univ. of Kiel

Samples:

R. Xiong, J. Shi, Wuhan Univ.

Theory:

A. Kemper, North Carolina State University

Experimental Technique:

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M. Aeschlimann, Univ. of Kaiserslautern

M.M. Murnane, H. Kapteyn, JILA and Univ. of Colorado