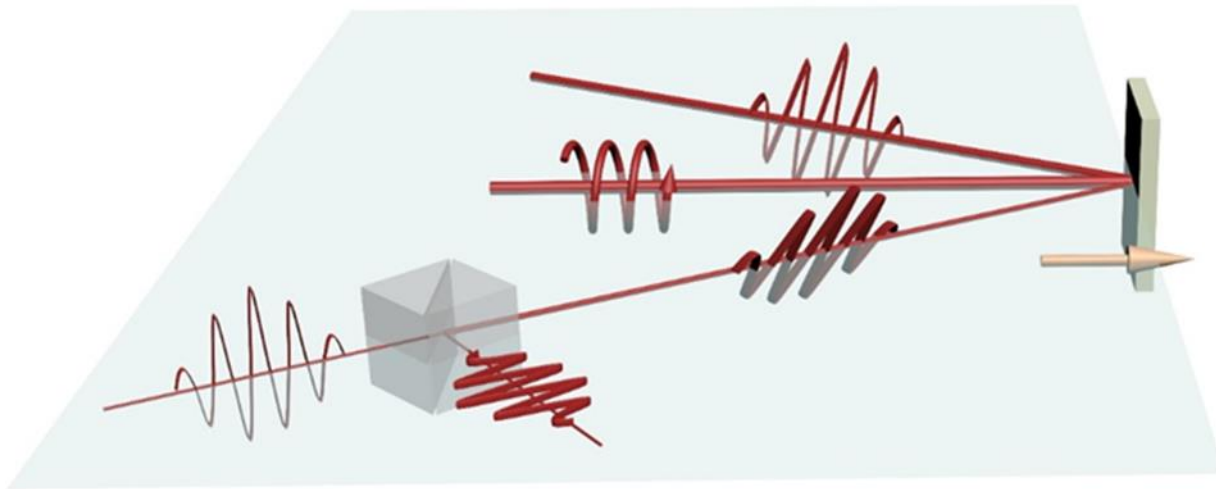


量子材料的超快光谱学



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赵继民 研究员

教育背景

1990-1995年	清华大学物理系	学士
1995-1998年	清华大学物理系	硕士
1998-2004年	University of Michigan (Ann Arbor)物理系	博士

工作经历

2004-2006年	University of Iowa物理系	博士后
2007-2015年	中科院物理所	副研究员
2015-现在	中科院物理所	研究员 博士生导师

研究兴趣：关联量子材料的超快动力学与非线性光谱

高温超导体和强关联体系的超快动力学 PRL 2016, CPL 2020, 2008

激光诱导的电子相干性 PNAS 2015, Nano Lett. 2011, Sci. Rep. 2016, APL 2016

拓扑强关联体系超快动力学的相干态声子 PR 2020, 2019, 2017, 2006, 2005,

磁振子的量子压缩态 PRL 2004, PRB2006

超快全光开关 PNAS 2015, APL 2008, APL 2006

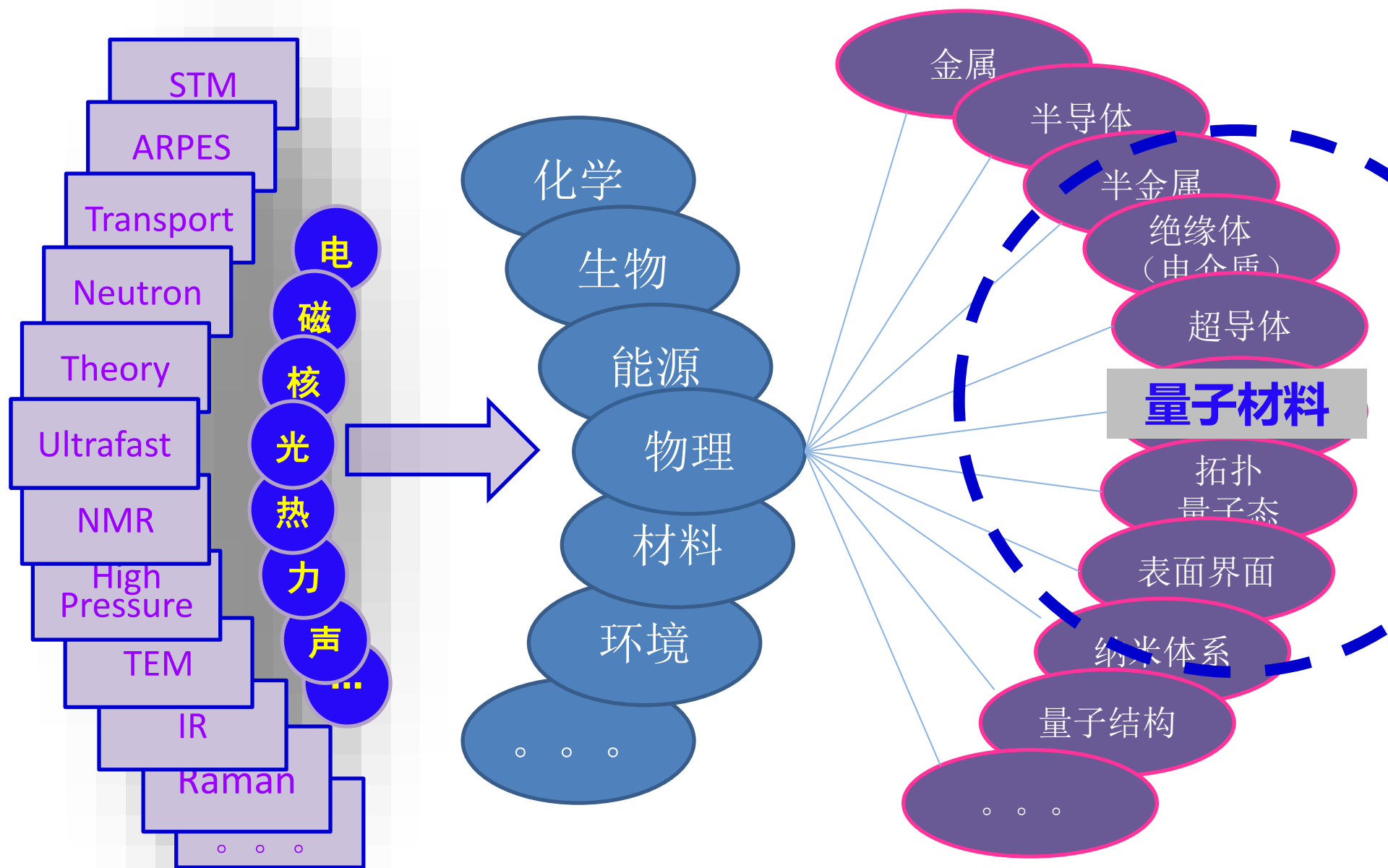
主要内容

- (1) 量子材料的超快光谱学概述
- (2) 准粒子超快动力学
- (3) 相干态声子
- (4) 激光诱导的电子相干性

主要内容

(1) 量子材料的超快光谱学概述

超快光谱学在凝聚态物理研究中的应用



Surfing ultrafastly in the Fermi sea

Landau-Fermi liquid – (a) adiabaticity; (b) exclusion principle

Fermi sea is a collection of fermions (or electrons) at the ground state.

Spin, Charge, Momentum of the fermions – unchanged
Dynamical properties, such as effective mass, magnetic moments – renormalized

Such dressed states corresponding to the elementary excitations in a Fermi gas are called a quasiparticle in a Fermi liquid
Due to the interaction, quasiparticles acquire a finite lifetime

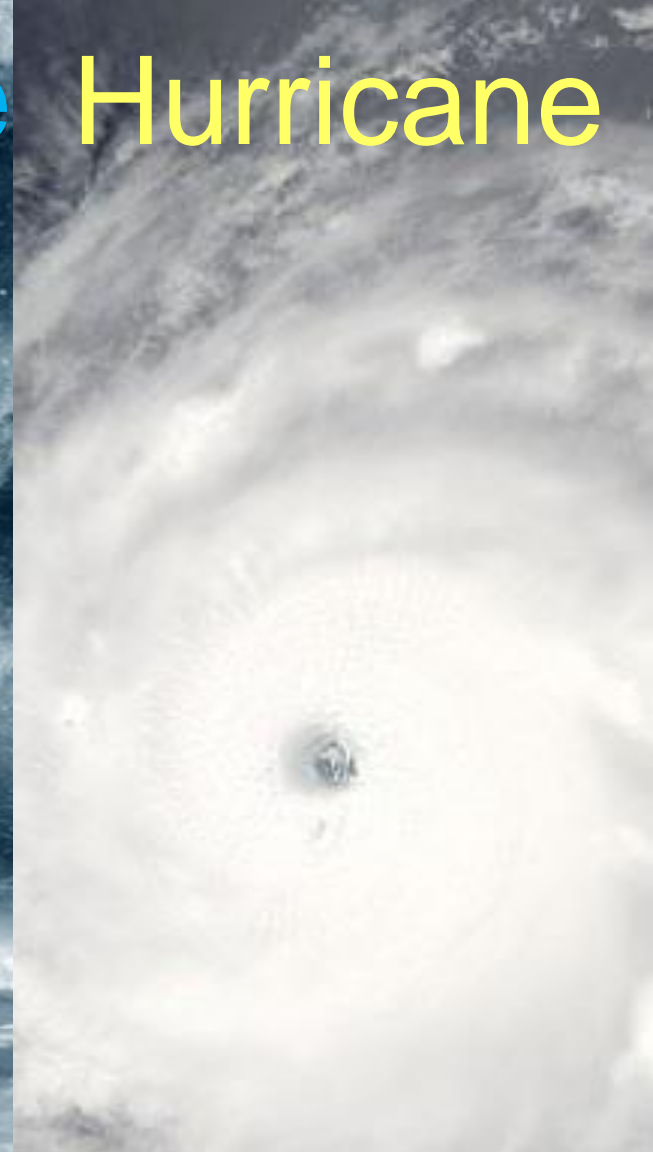
Tsunami



Regenerate



Hurricane



The excited state

Non-Fermi distribution of electrons, holes, quasiparticles



Superconducting state:
Gapped Fermi liquid, or
Fermi sea of superconducting
quasiparticles

The ground state



The Relaxation

Thermalization of quasiparticles:
achieving Fermi-type distribution

The carrier distribution in the k space and excitation density dictates the dynamics.

Four regimes

- (1) **Coherent Regime** ($<200\text{fs}$): *well-defined phase relation within the excitation and with the EM field, either real or virtual excitation, fs regime.*
- (2) **Non-Thermal Regime** ($<2\text{ps}$): *after the dephasing, cannot be characterized by a temperature (non-thermal), carrier-carrier, X-X.*
- (3) **Hot-Carrier Regime** (1-100ps): *characterized by different T_e , T_{hole} , T_{exciton} , and T_{lattice} ; carriers thermalize in 100s of fs, e-h thermalize in a couple of ps; e-h-ph thermalize in 100s of ps; cooling rate gives carrier-phonon, exciton-phonon, ph-ph interactions.*
- (4) **Isothermal Regime** ($>100\text{ps}$): *one lattice temperature, excess carriers and excitons, carrier recombination, radiatively or non-rad.*

A background image of a sunset over the ocean. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright orange and yellow glow that fades into a darker blue sky. The ocean surface is textured with small waves and ripples, reflecting the light from the sun.

Different orders correspond to different lifetimes!

And different critical temperatures!

Conveying energy to the sea – Excited State

Conveying coherence to the sea – Coherent State

Being sensitive to the surface – Surface State

CDW & SD

Ultrafast dynamics of the excited state quasiparticles



Coherent control of boson elementary excitations





Alfred Kastler



Nobel Prize 1966
Physics

Optical pumping



Nobel Prize 1999
Chemistry

Transient State



Ahmed H. Zewail

Optical orientation

Ultrafast measurement

Electron



Polarized photon

Atom



Polarized electron

Nucleus

Coherent spectroscopy

Femtosecond-STM
 Time-resolved ARPES
 Ultrafast X-ray Spectr./Imag.
 Transient-TEM
 Time-resolved THz

Time

Space

Spin

Momentum

Energy

量子材料的超快动力学

核心的科学问题： 高温超导机理、拓扑量子态、强关联、等等

目前面临的挑战：

1. 激发态
2. 相干态
3. 超快动力学
4. 对称性破缺(表面界面)
5. 多自由度耦合

超快光谱学独一无二的优势：

1. 激发-探测技术研究激发态
2. 通过对量子态的相干调控，建立长程序
3. 时间分辨能力(fs, ps, ns)
4. 二次谐波产生（SHG）等只在对称性破缺处才有信号，只对界面数层原子敏感
5. 在电荷、晶格、自旋、轨道四个自由度都能进行探测，例如可以探测轨道波。

量子材料的超快光谱系统

弱信号采集系统
(balanced detection)

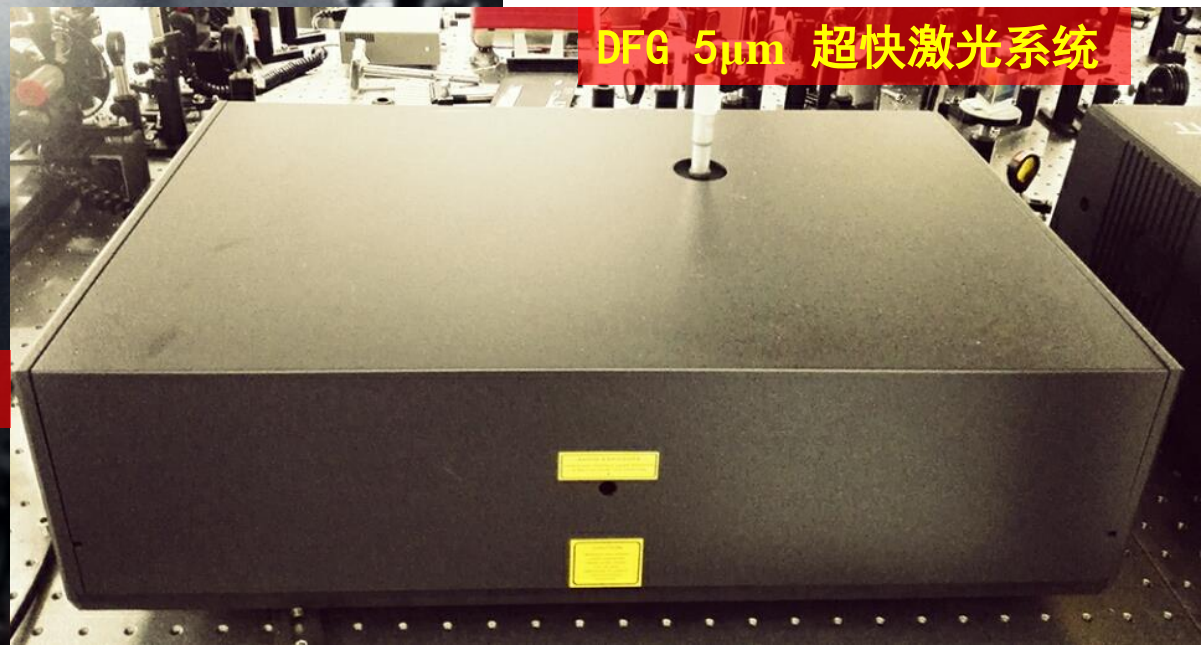
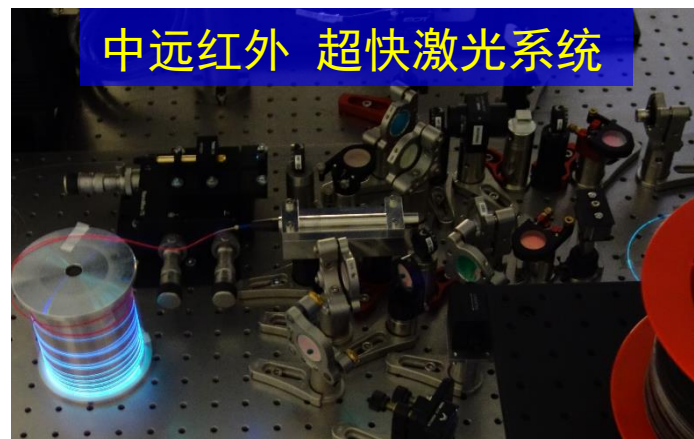
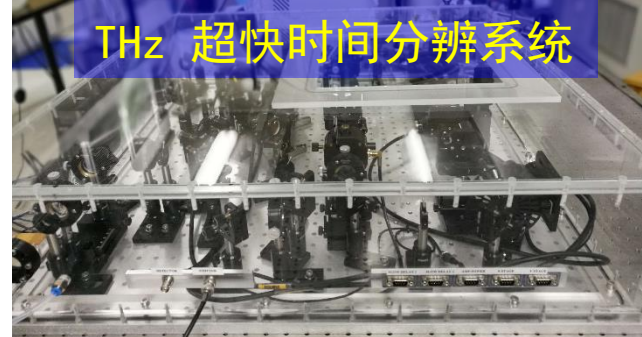
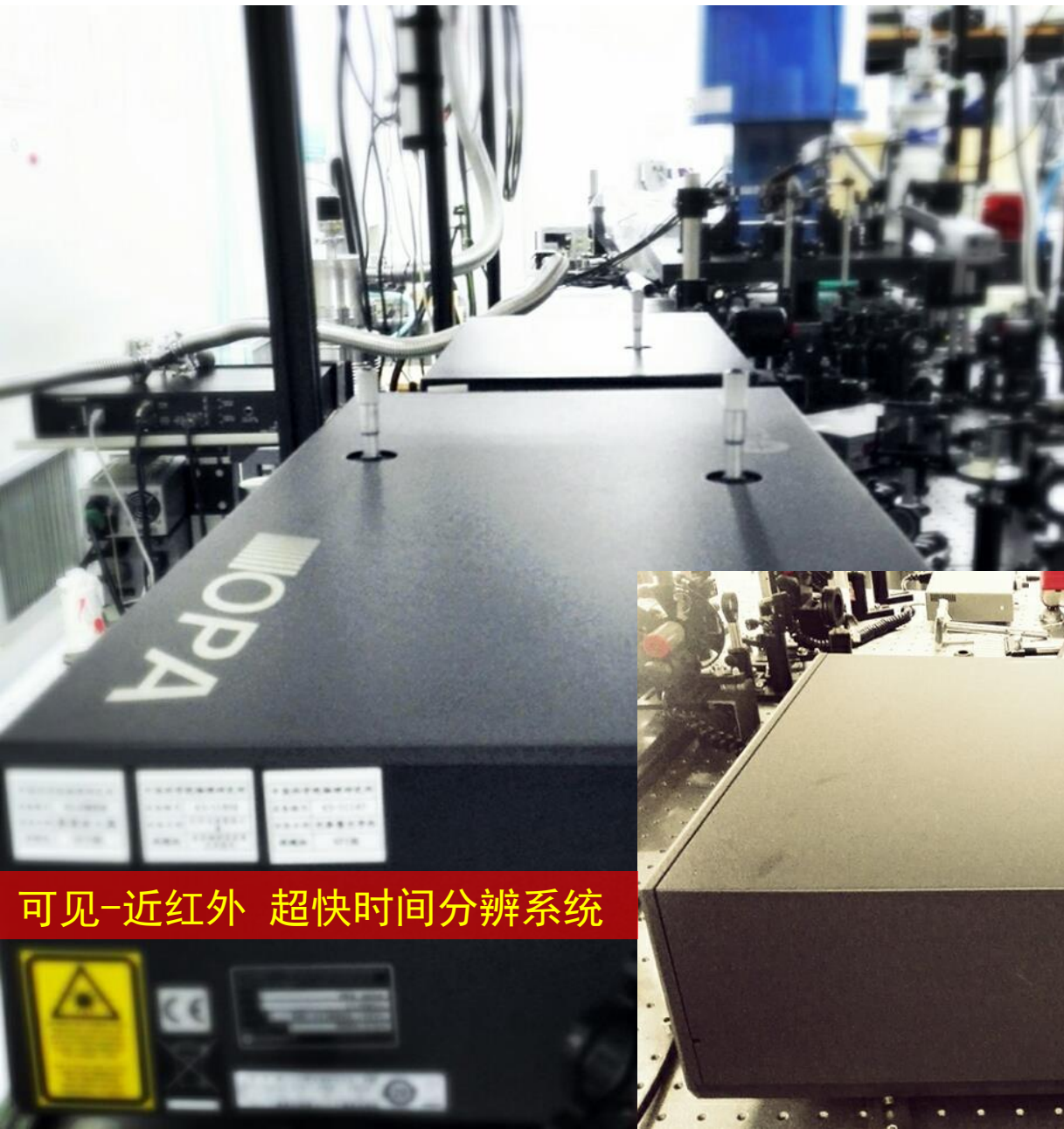
低温强磁场

时间分辨系统

非线性光探测系统
(相干态声子探测)

- (1) 200nm-5 μ m调谐范围：激发态、低能元激发、超导能隙。
- (2) 可探测fs、ps、ns过程：电子-电子散射、电子-声子散射、赝能隙、自旋弛豫。
- (3) 1.5K至室温、8T强磁场：相变、多自由度、序竞争与耦合。

量子材料的超快光谱系统



可见-近红外 超快时间分辨系统

主要内容

(2) 准粒子超快动力学

单层FeSe/SrTiO₃的超快动力学

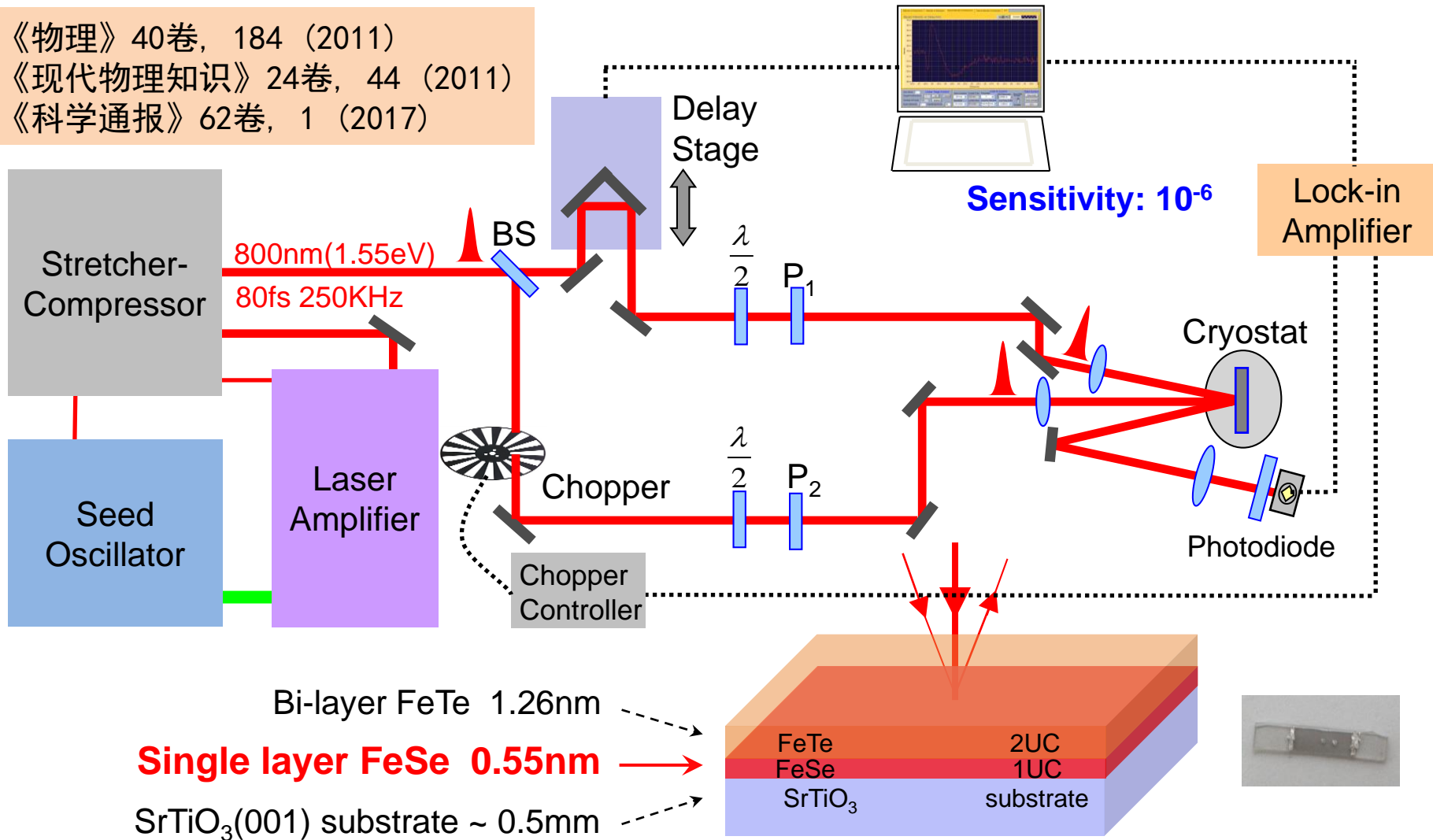
激发-探测弱探测 (weak detection) 超快光谱

极高的时间分辨率

相干地调控量子态

激发态、界面态、集体态

《物理》40卷, 184 (2011)
《现代物理知识》24卷, 44 (2011)
《科学通报》62卷, 1 (2017)



Quasiparticle dynamics

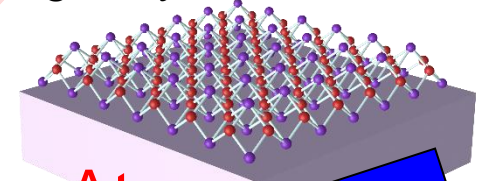
Cuprates (1986)

Iron-Based (2008)

Interface (2012)

Challenges for Detection

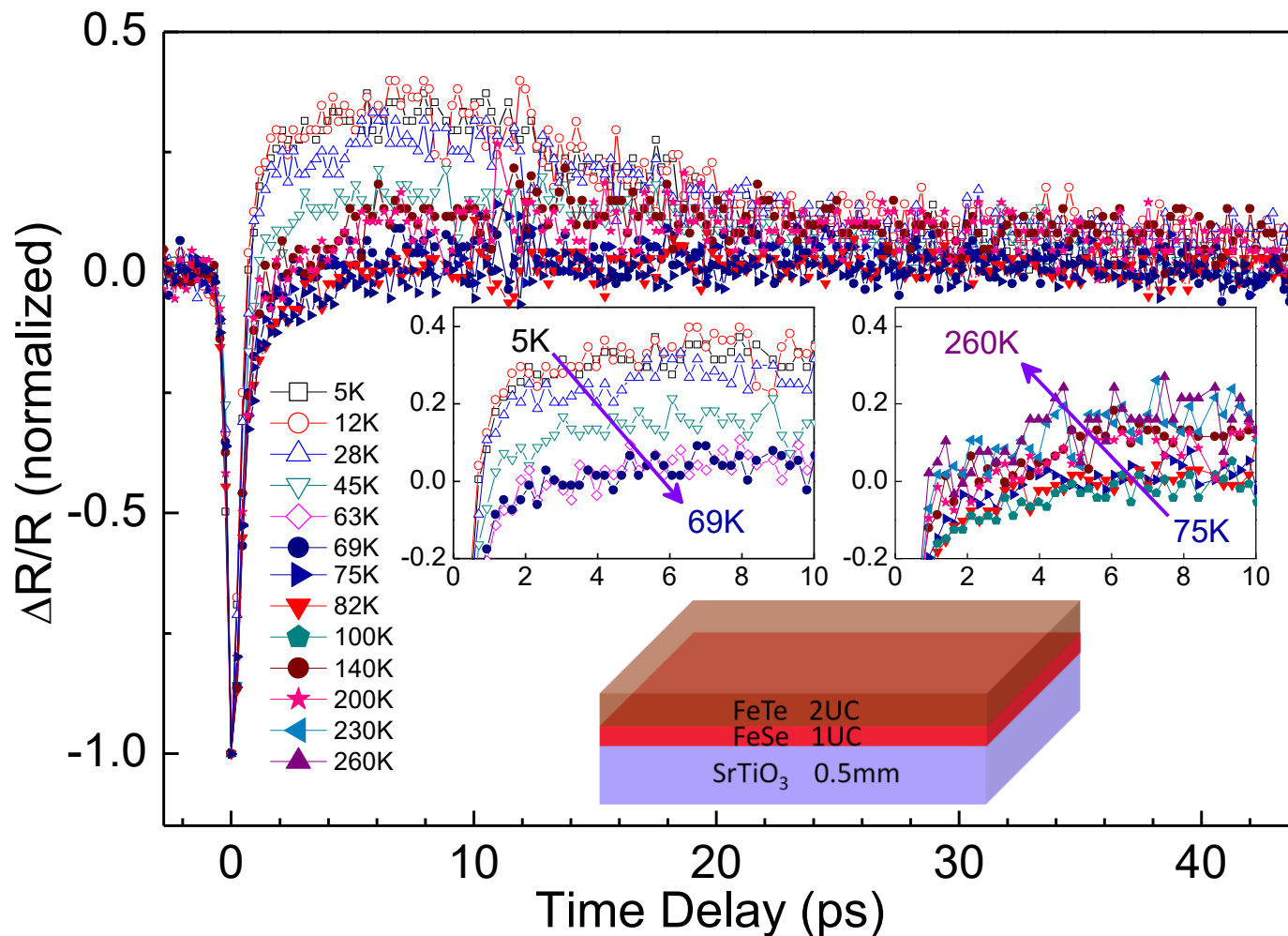
Single layer FeSe/SrTiO₃



- ✓ Detect: Optical Signal from a Single Layer Atoms
- ✓ Detect: Phase transition
- ✓ Verify: SC Phase transition Obtain: SC parameters
- ✓ Obtain: coupling constant λ
- ✓ Detect collective excited state: Coherent phonon
- ✓ Do not: Destroy the SC state by laser pulses

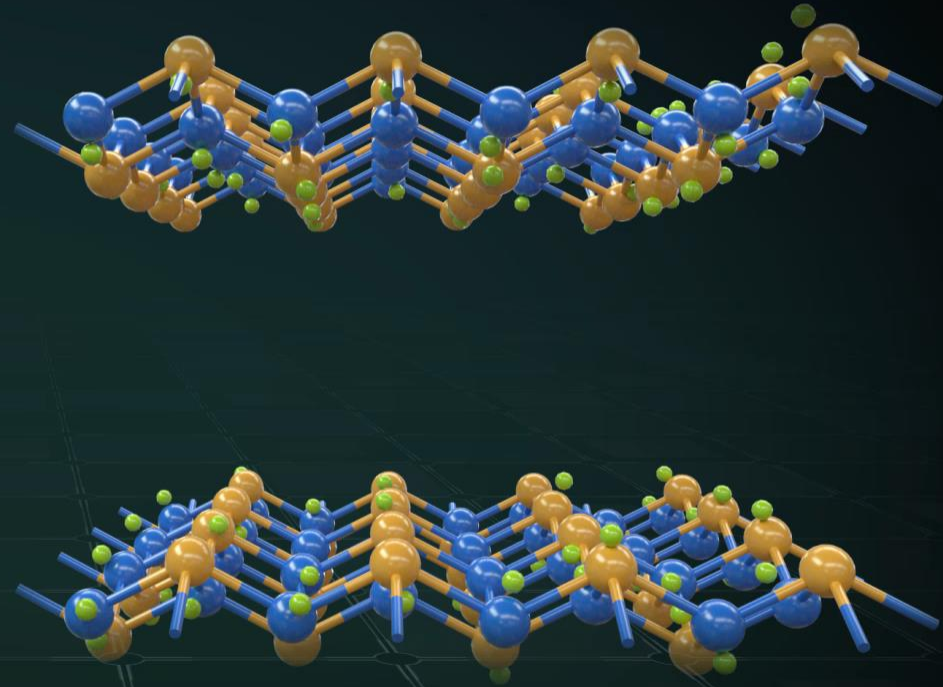
Pump-probe "weak detection" !

单层FeSe/SrTiO₃的超快动力学



- (1) 反射率变化 ΔR 正比于光生载流子的密度 (Fermi Golden Rule)。
- (2) 准粒子激发态的超快动力学由其内禀属性决定, 表现为寿命不同。
- (3) 声子瓶颈 (phonon bottleneck) 体现为寿命变长。

Excited state ultrafast dynamics → Electron Phonon Coupling



Please click on the dark screen to see the movie. Excited state.

Excited state ultrafast dynamics → Electron Phonon Coupling

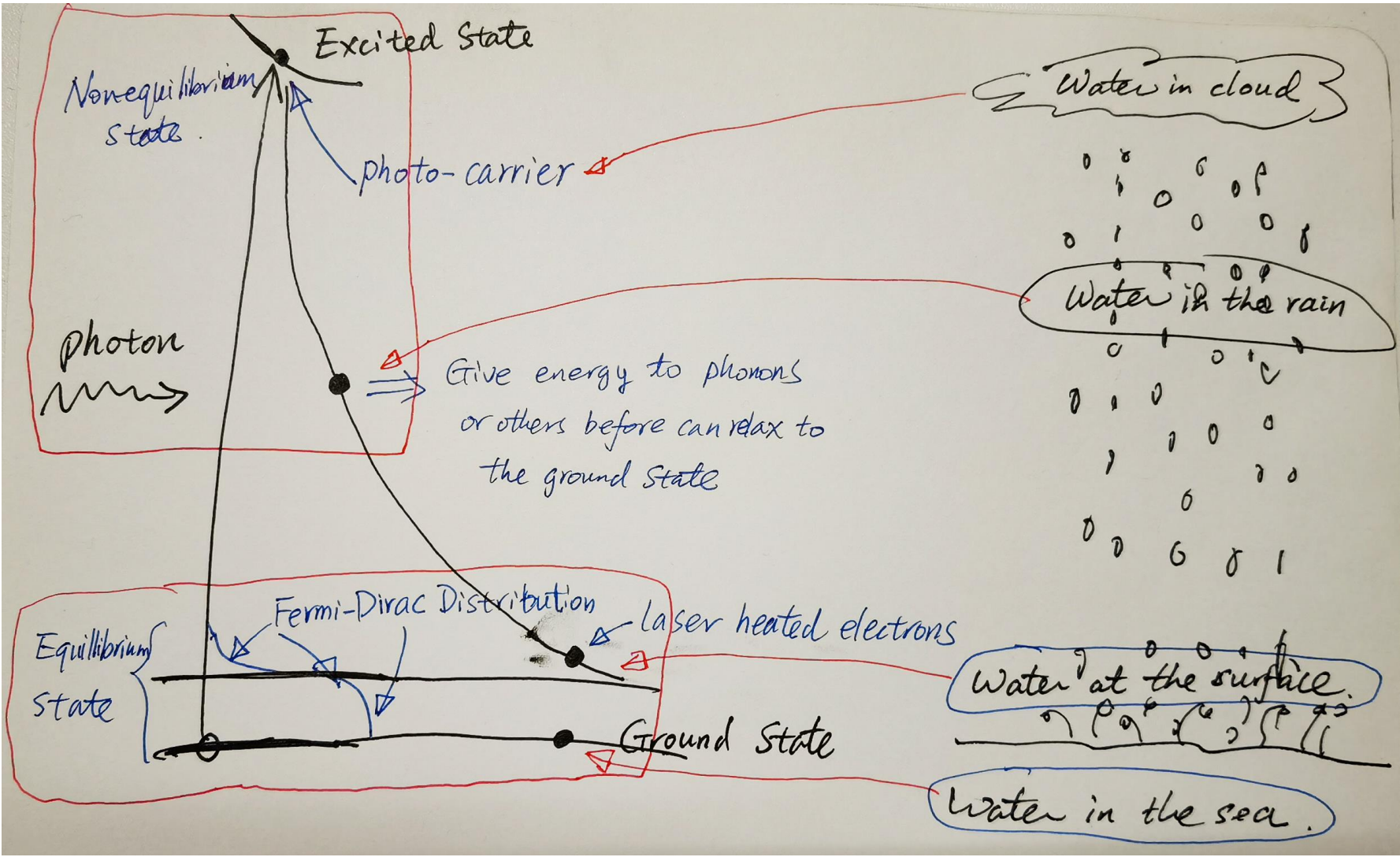


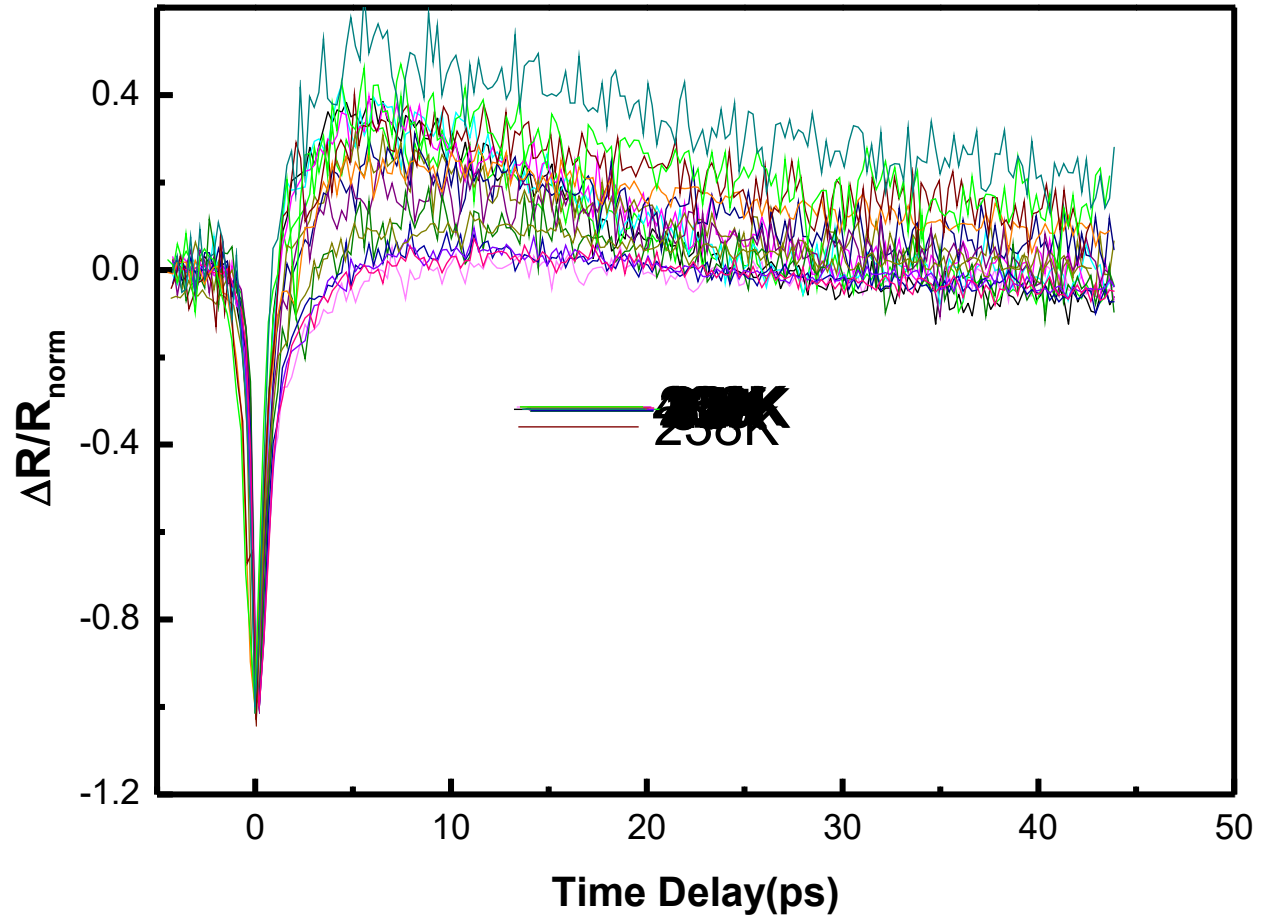
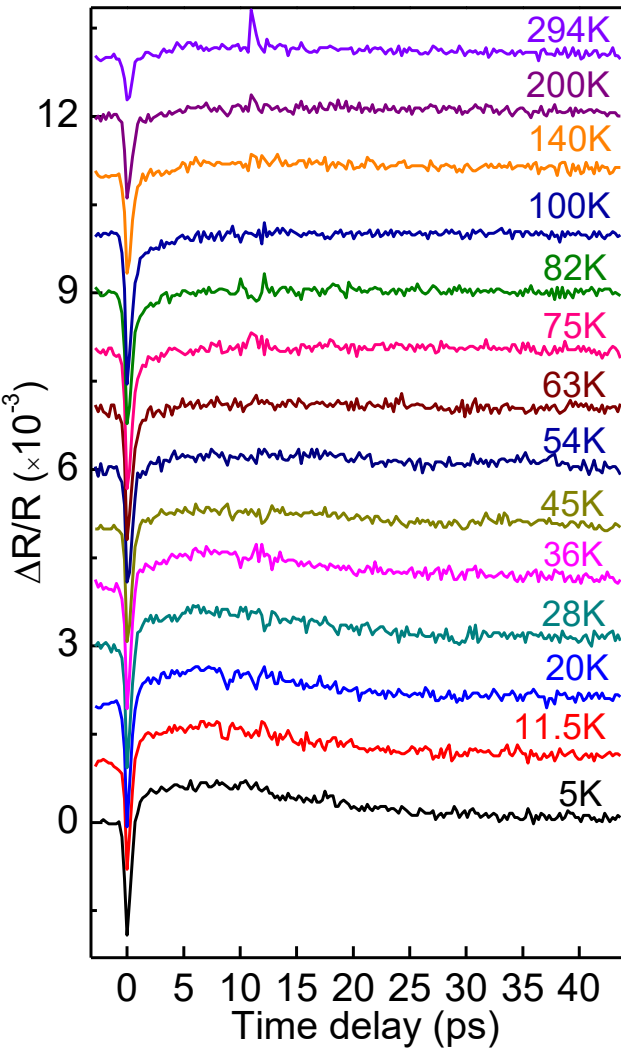
Photo-carriers, laser heated electrons, and thermal carriers 是三个完全不同的概念

Non-equilibrium states 是不满足Fermi-Dirac分布的，不能用F-D分布来描述

Electron-electron scattering 通常不是快分量：不把能量给“别人” 电子只会展宽不会下降

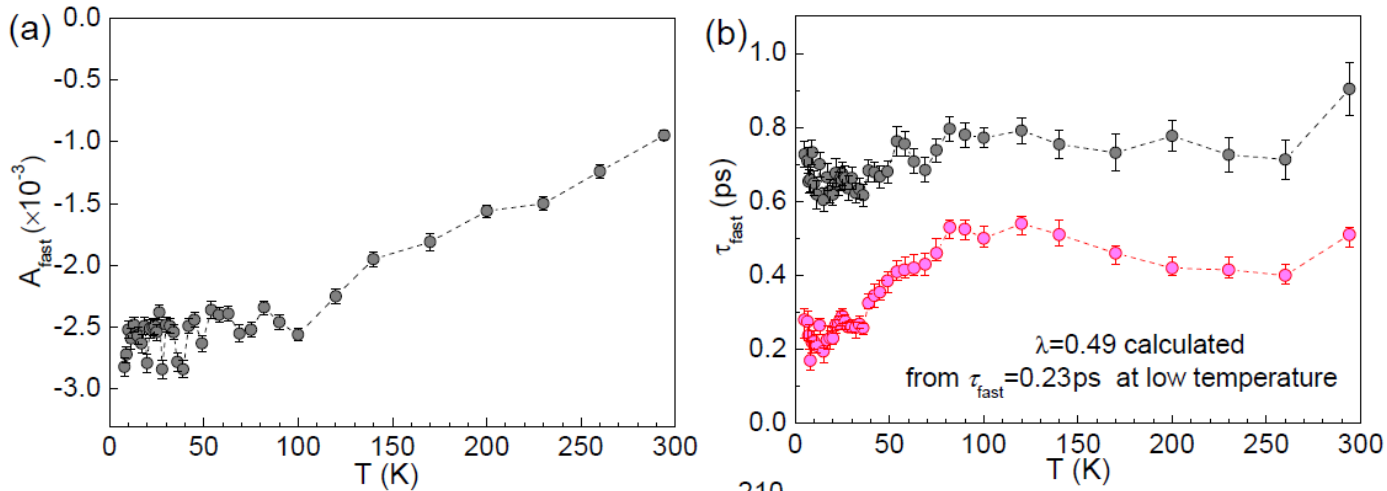
单层FeSe/SrTiO₃的超快动力学

Time-resolved differential reflection

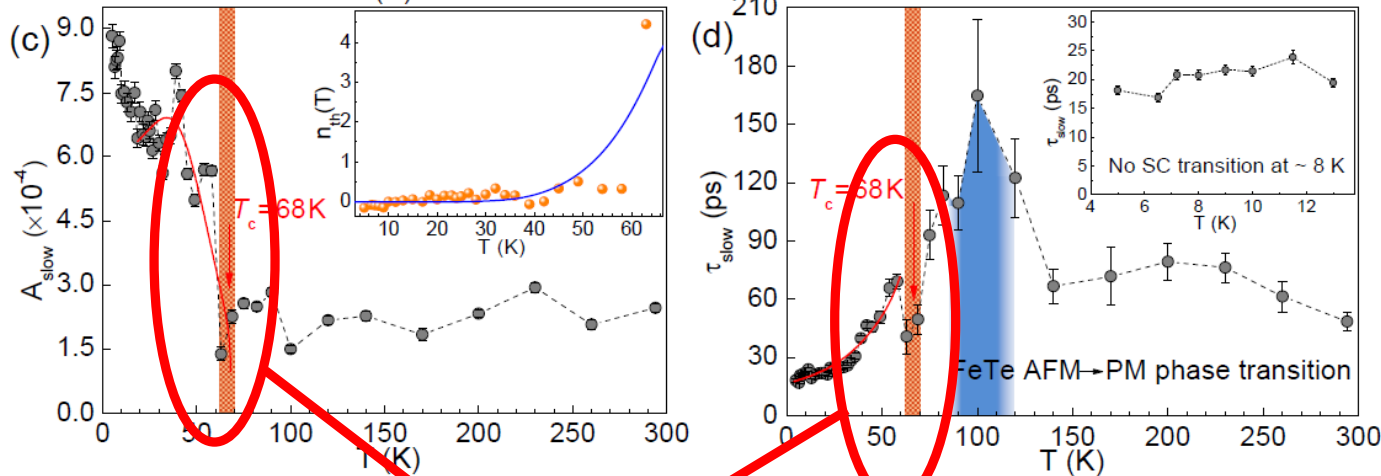


准粒子的激发态超快动力学信号（温度依赖关系）

超导相变的判据---超快光谱



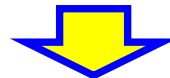
← Fast component
Measurement of $e-ph$ coupling λ



← Slow component
Kabanov model
Identifying SC and obtaining T_c

Fitting with BCS SC $\Delta(T)$ gap function.

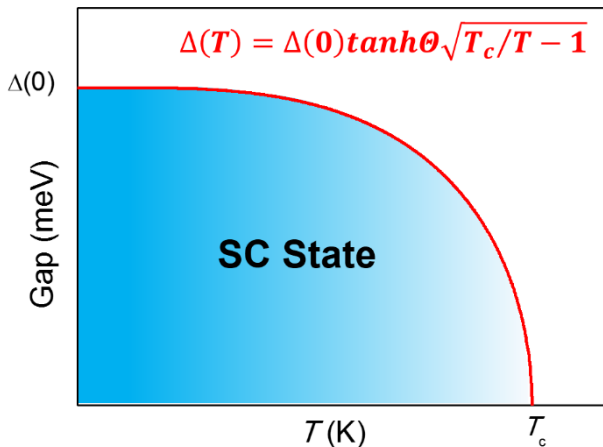
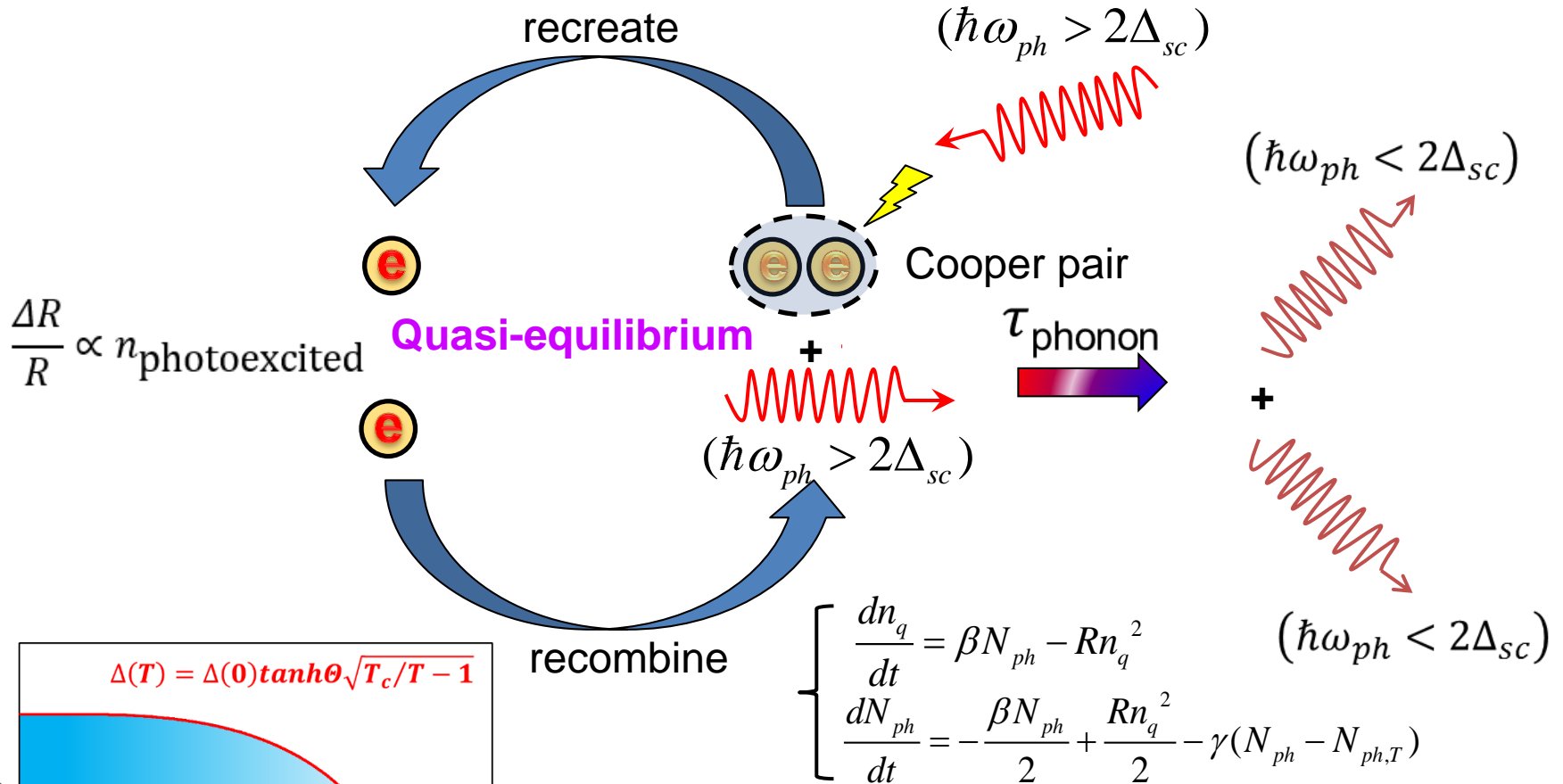
Simultaneous observation of the two combined features



Evidence of superconductivity

Phonon Bottleneck Effect

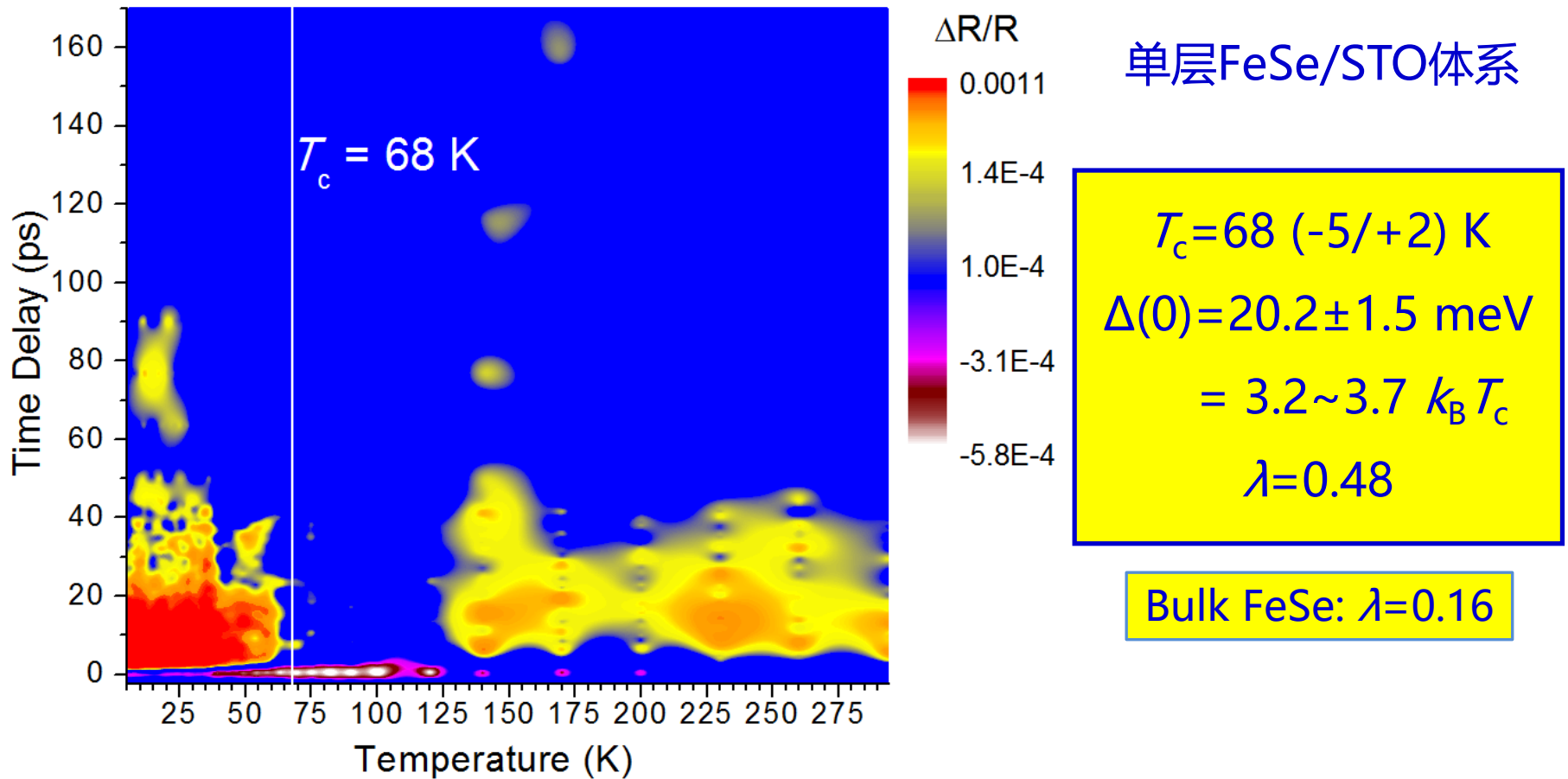
Phonon bottleneck is characterized by elongated lifetime nearby T_c . Why?



Time needed for the quasiparticles to condensate into cooper pairs is determined by the decay of HF phonons.

At T_c the SC gap is closing, so more "HF" phonons. Hence very long lifetime for the quasiparticles.

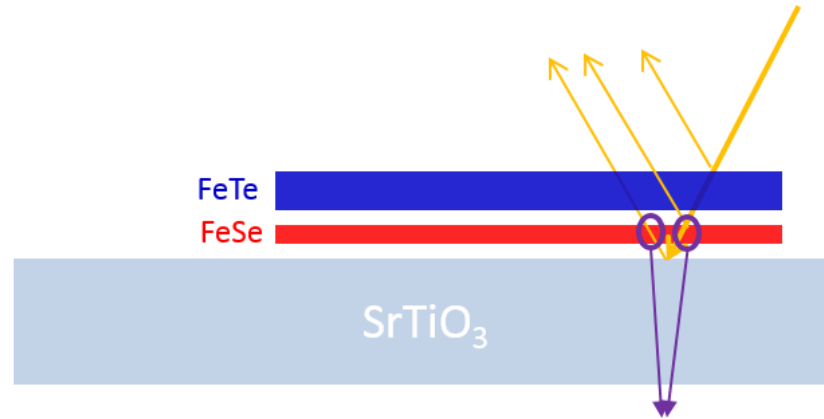
单层FeSe/SrTiO₃的超快动力学



- (1) 新的物理角度：从激发态超快动力学角度来研究超导机理。
- (2) 拓展的实验能力：非接触地研究单层和界面量子体系的相变。

Weak Detection Condition

Overall SC condensate preserves, despite of the laser pulse excitation.



Absorption of laser energy in FeSe Single layer: Two part

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_I &= \frac{(1 - R_{\text{window}}) \times F \times V_{\text{cell}}}{d} \times [(1 - R_{2UC \text{ FeTe}})(1 - \alpha_{\text{FeTe}})^2 \alpha_{\text{FeSe}} + \\ &\quad (1 - R_{2UC \text{ FeTe}})(1 - \alpha_{\text{FeTe}})^2 (1 - R_{1UC \text{ FeSe}})(1 - \alpha_{\text{FeSe}}) R_{\text{STO}} \alpha_{\text{FeSe}}] \\ &= 0.799 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J / unit cell} \end{aligned}$$

$$n_{pe} = \frac{\varepsilon_I}{E_{\text{photon}}} \times 2 = \frac{0.799 \times 10^{-20} \text{ J} \cdot \text{unit cell}^{-1}}{1.55 \times 1.602 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}} \times 2 = 0.06 / \text{unit cell}$$

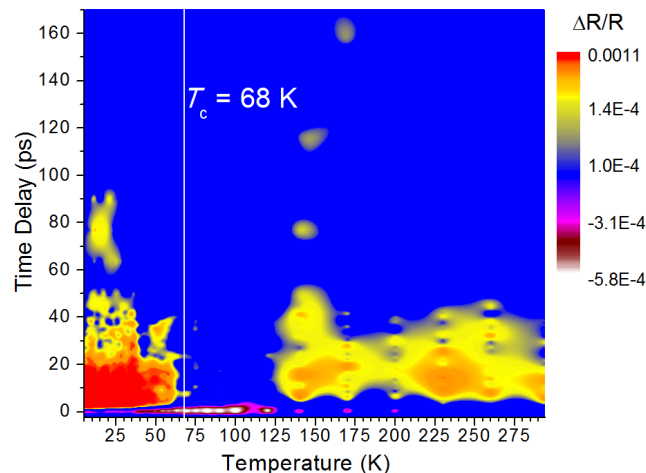
$$n_0 \gg 2N(0)_{\text{bulk FeSe}} \Delta_{\text{SC}} = 2 \times 2.6 \text{ eV}^{-1} \text{ Fe}^{-1} \times 2 \text{ Fe cell}^{-1} \times 20.2 \text{ meV} = 0.21 \text{ cell}^{-1}$$

$$n_0 \gg n_{pe}$$

PRL 116, 107001 (2016)

小结

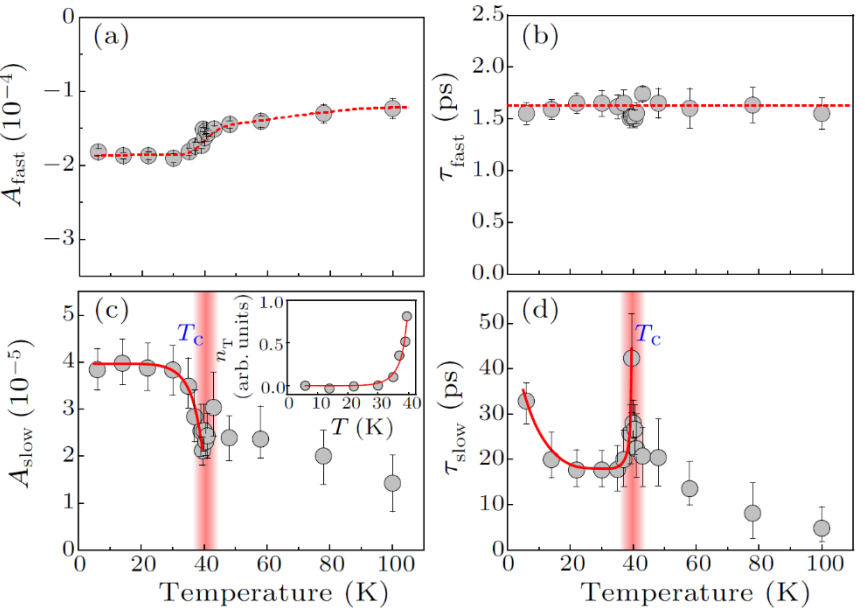
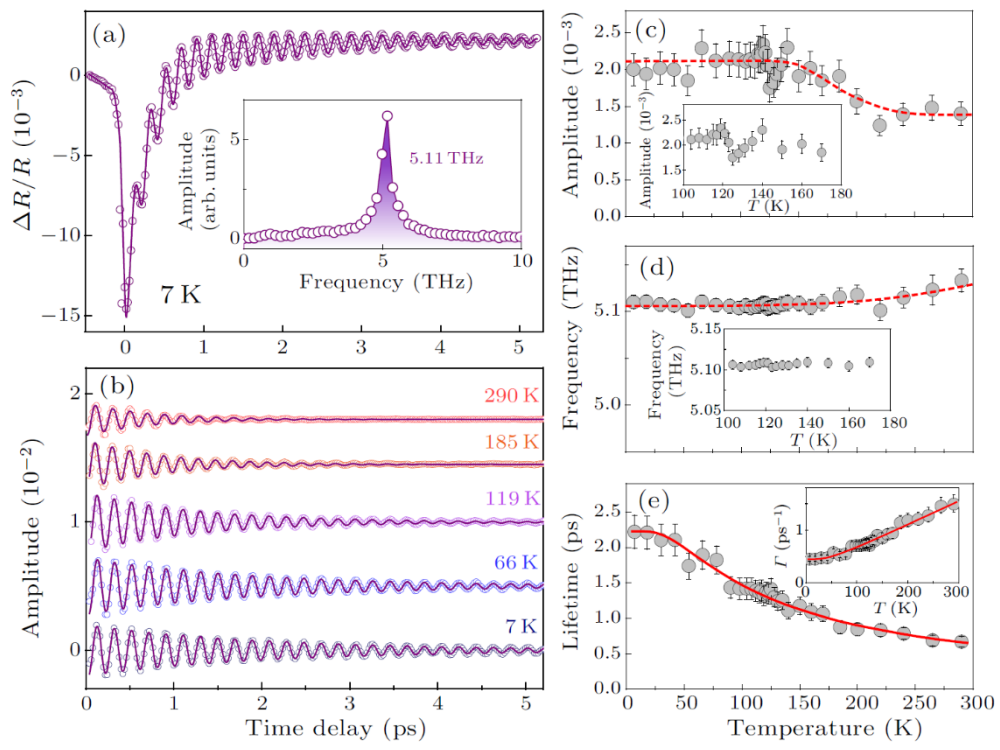
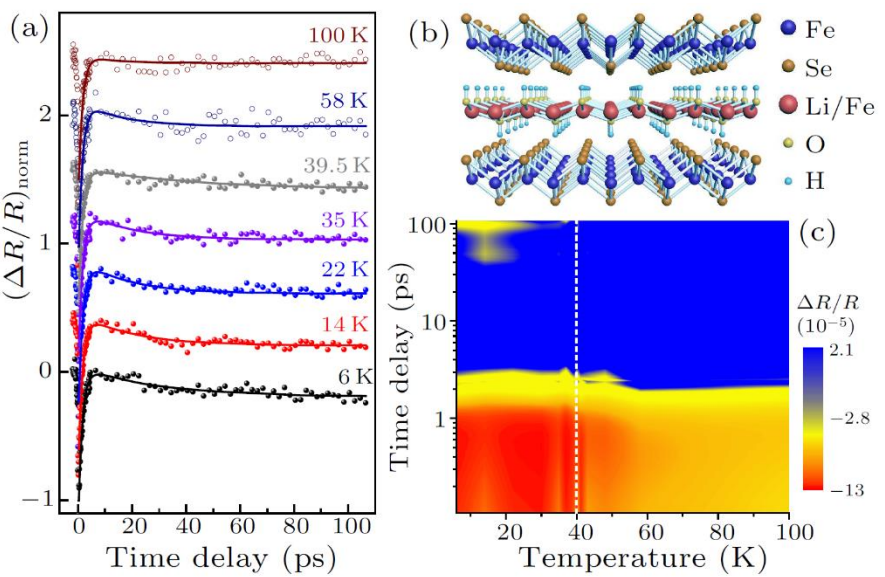
- 从**激发态超快动力学**角度研究强关联体系
- 实验观测电子-声子耦合 $\lambda = 0.48$ ，为体材料**3倍**
- 独立获得超导判据及参数 $T_c = 68$ K, $\Delta(0) = 3.2 \sim 3.7 k_B T_c$
- 时间分辨的动力学过程
- 界面单原子层体系的无接触弱信号探测
- 相干态声子的产生和探测---**覆盖层使得 T_c 变低机制**
- 单层FeSe/STO的高温超导机理**有可能是声子配对**



同时涉及了
激发态、相干态、界面态。

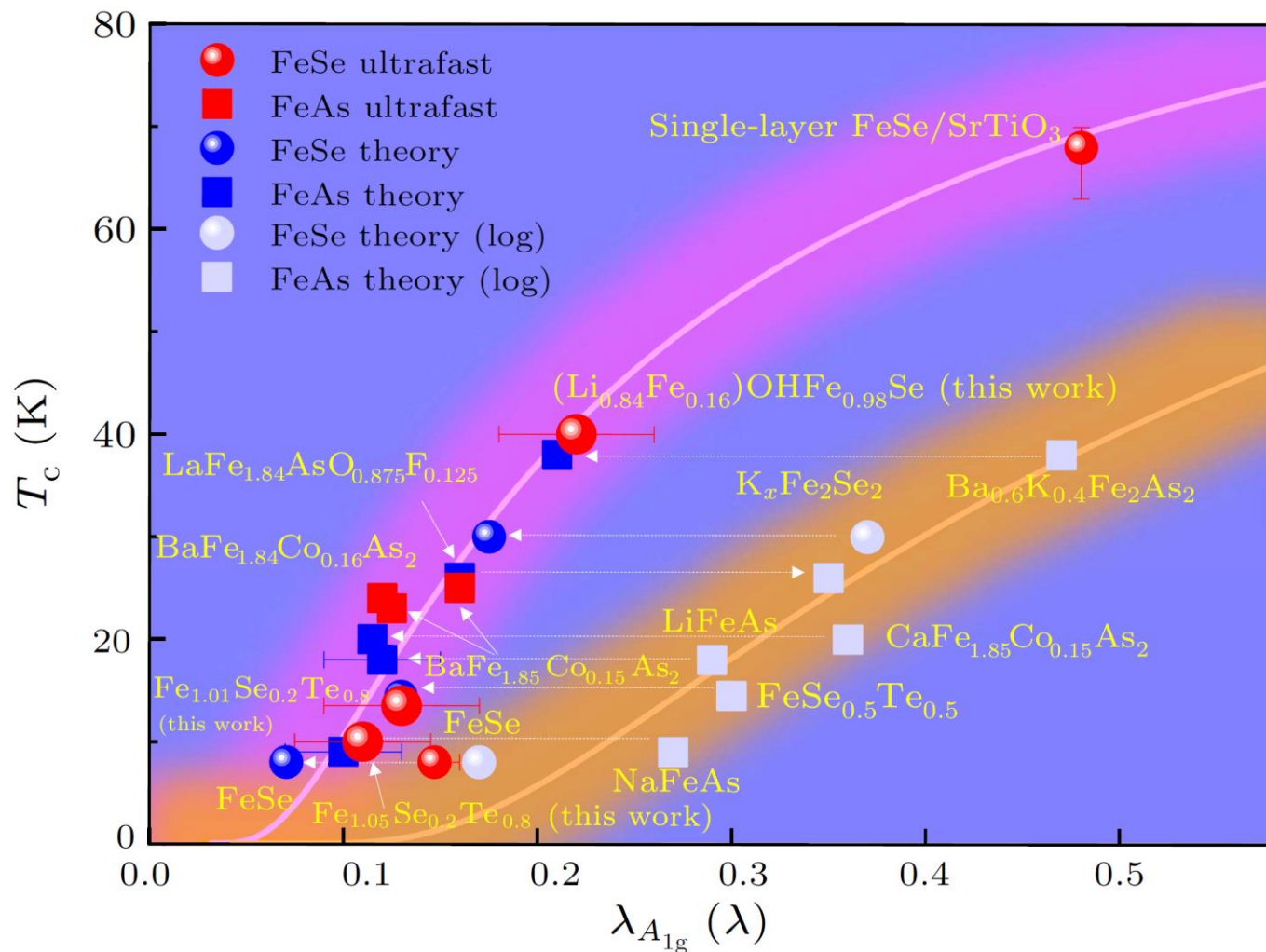
PRL 116, 107001 (2016)

(Li_{0.84}Fe_{0.16})OHFe_{0.98}Se的超快动力学和电-声耦合



- 实验观测了(Li_{0.84}Fe_{0.16})OHFe_{0.98}Se的电声子耦合强度 λ ;
- 观测(Li_{0.84}Fe_{0.16})OHFe_{0.98}Se的准粒子超快动力学, 获得超导 Δ 和 T_c ;
- 激发并探测A_{1g}模式相干态声子。

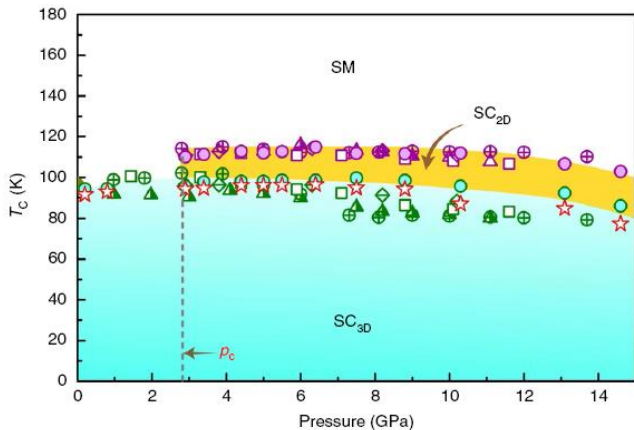
$(\text{Li}_{0.84}\text{Fe}_{0.16})\text{OHFe}_{0.98}\text{Se}$ 的超快动力学和电-声耦合



- (1) 发现各类铁基超导体的电-声子耦合强度与超导转变温度均成正相关（含单层体系）；
- (2) 对 λ 和 $\lambda_{A_{1g}}$ 进行了区分，从而发现实验和理论结果存在正相关关系。

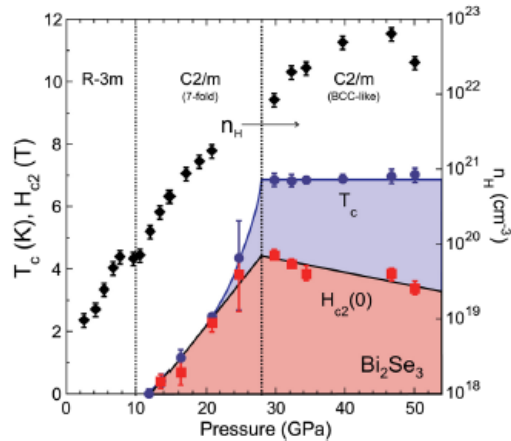
高压超快动力学

$\text{Bi}_2\text{Sr}_2\text{CaCu}_2\text{O}_{8+\delta}$



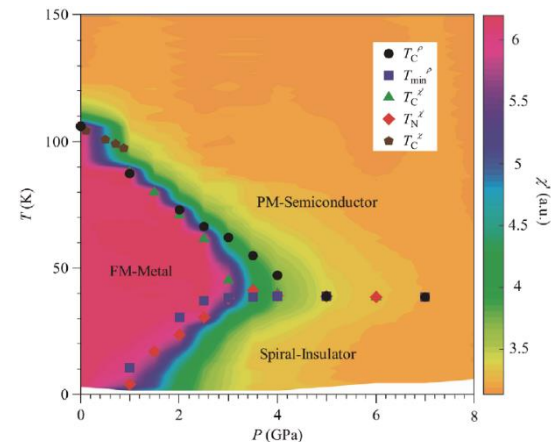
L. L. Sun *et al.* Nat. Phys. 6, 2104 (2019)

Bi_2Se_3

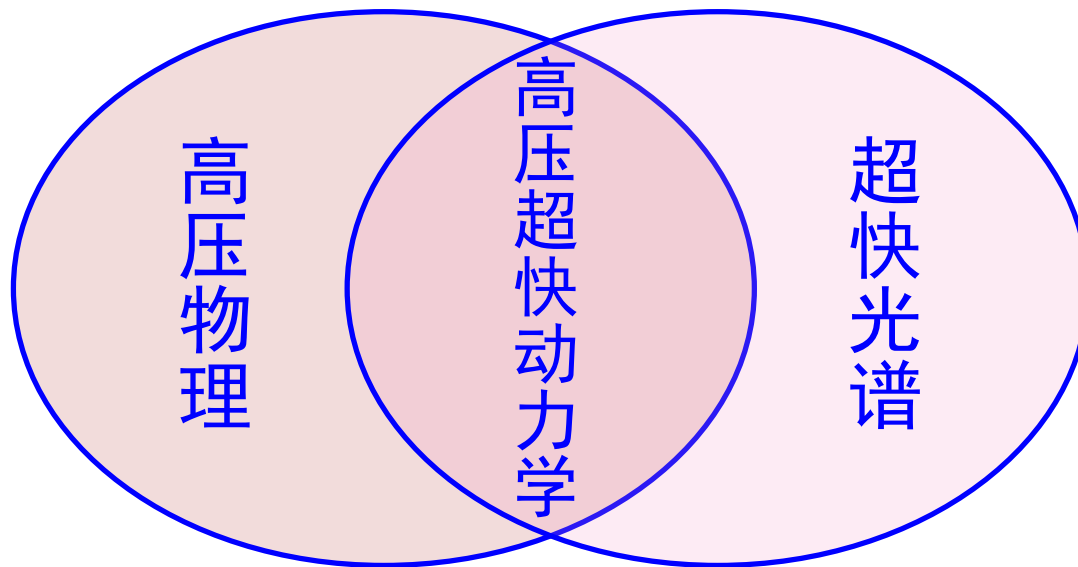


K. Kirshenbaum *et al.* PRL 111, 087001 (2013)

n-type HgCr_2Se_4



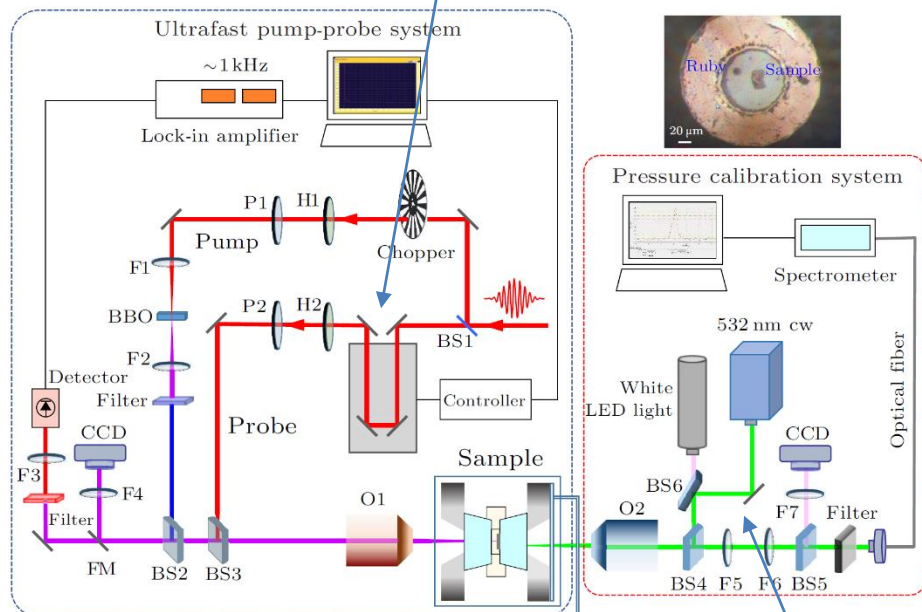
J. G. Cheng *et al.* PRL 123, 047201 (2019)



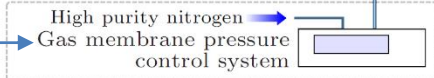
实现原位On-Site In-Situ的实验是关键，否则不知道信号是否为样品移动所致的artifact

高压超快动力学：压力诱导的声子瓶颈效应

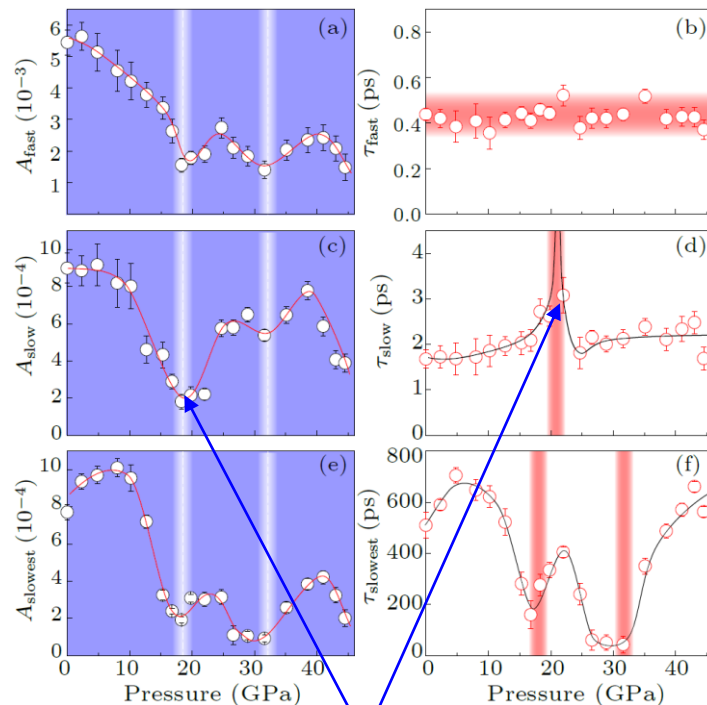
Pump-probe
超快光谱模块



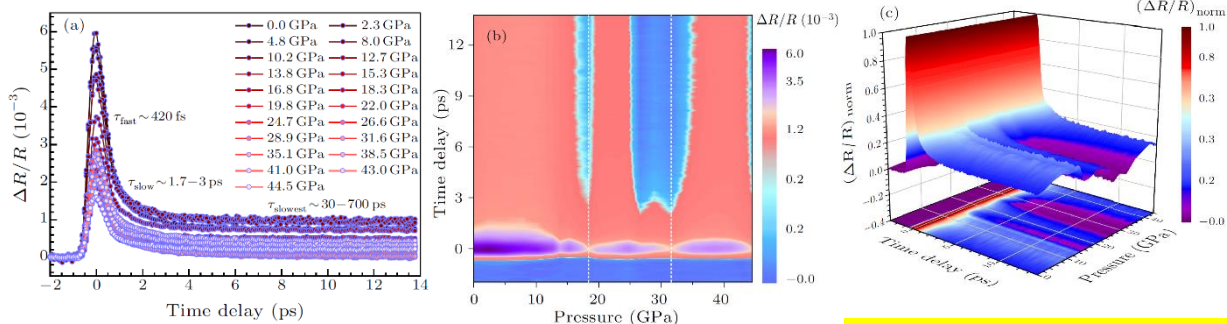
调压模块



校压模块



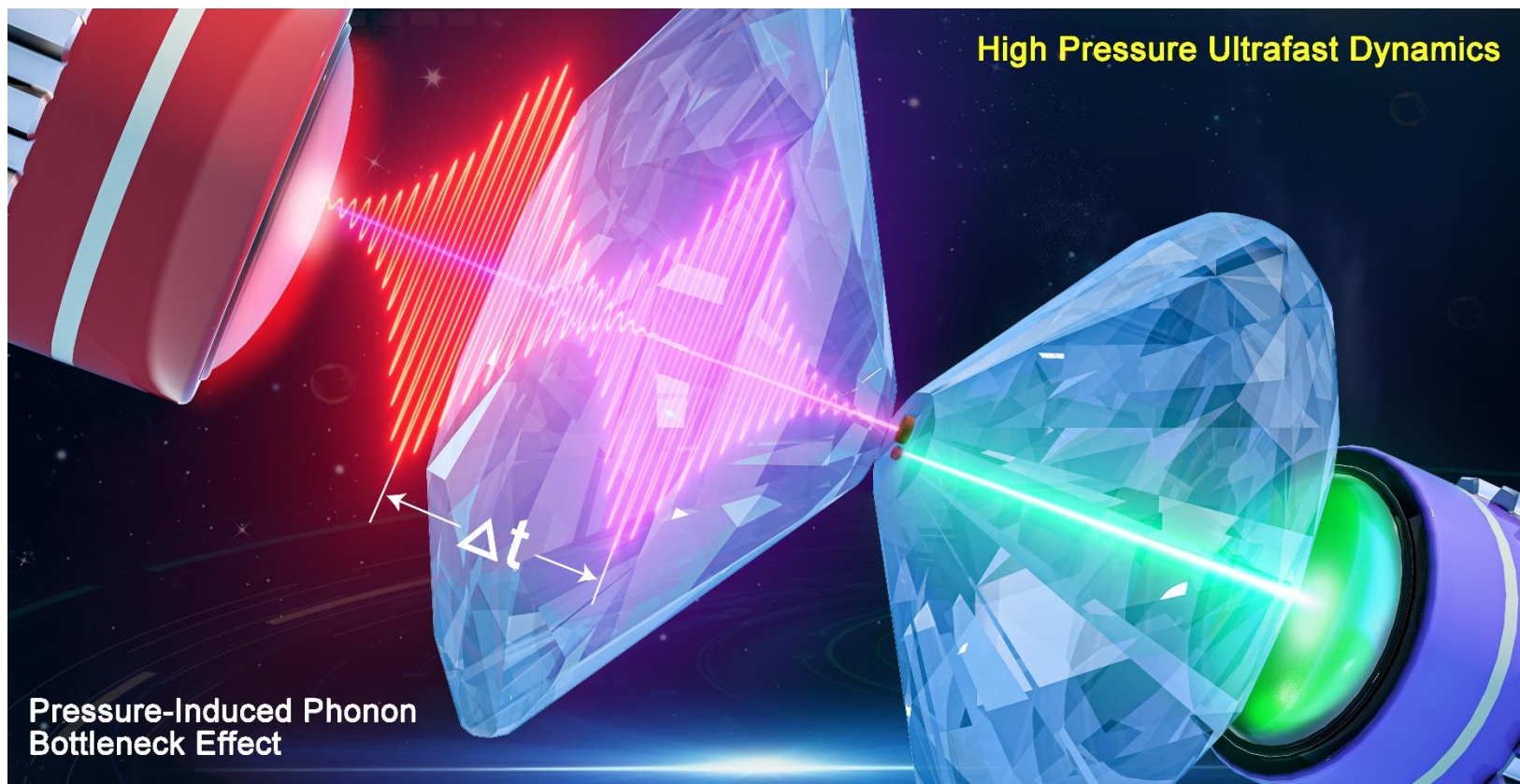
压力诱导的声子瓶颈效应



原位(On-site in situ)高压超快动力学 (Sr_2IrO_4)

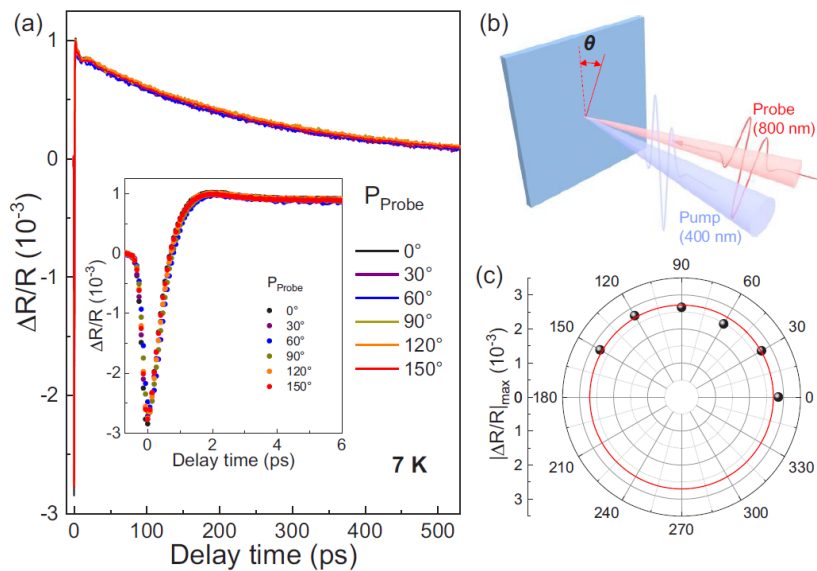
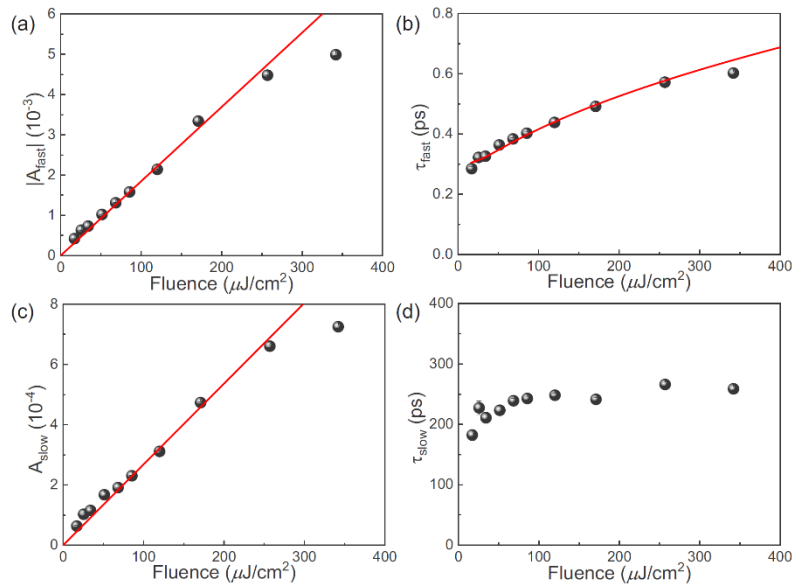
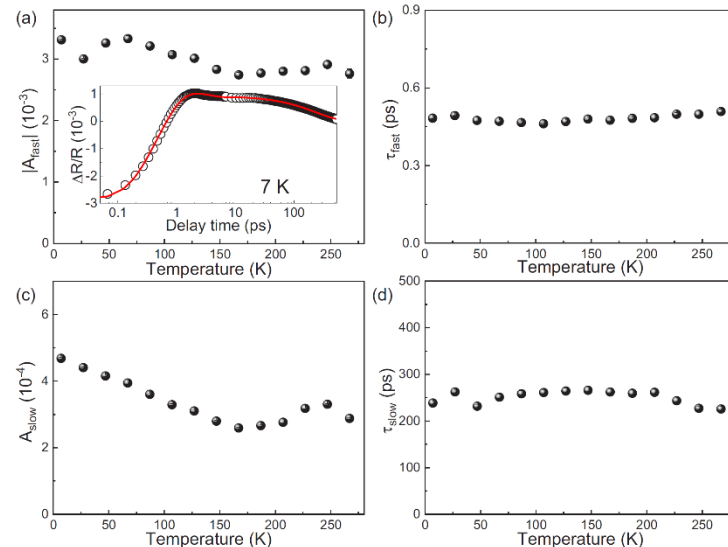
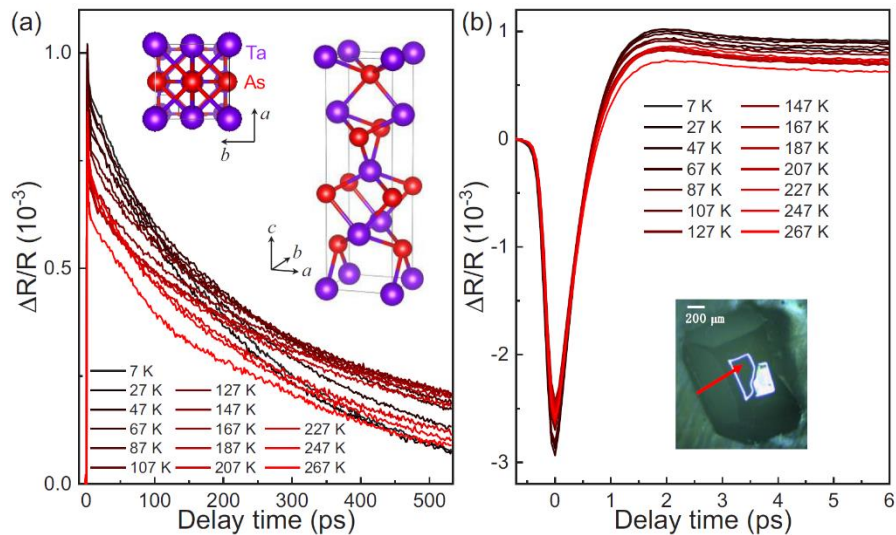
Jimin Zhao *et al.*
CPL(Express Letter) **37**, 047801 (2020)

高压超快动力学：压力诱导的声子瓶颈效应

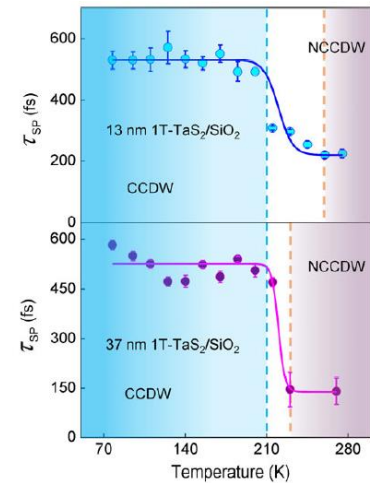
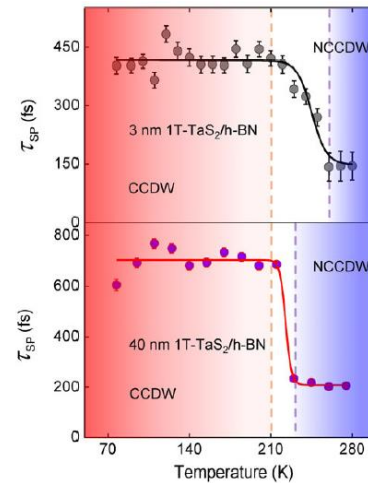
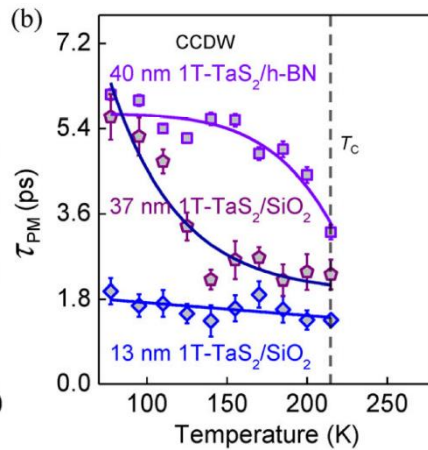
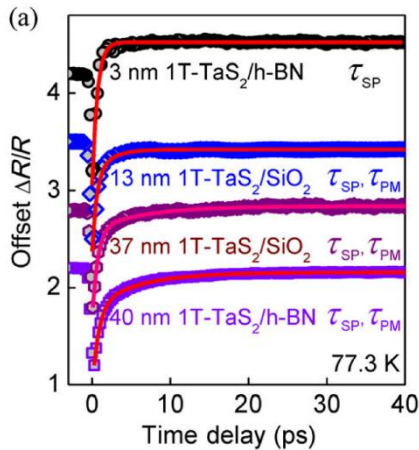
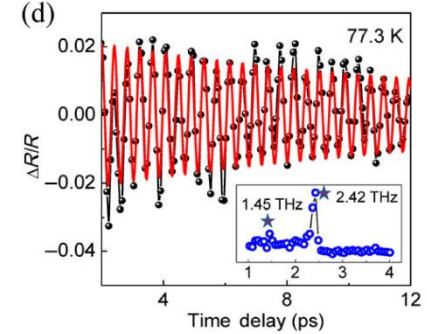
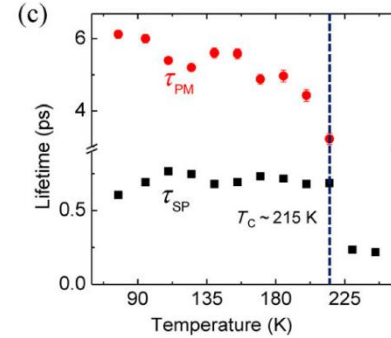
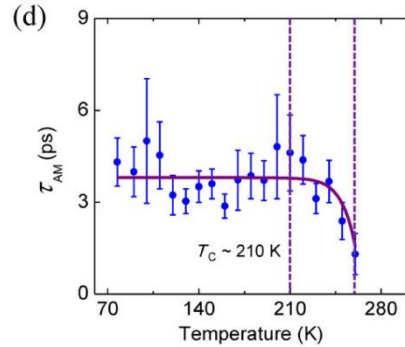
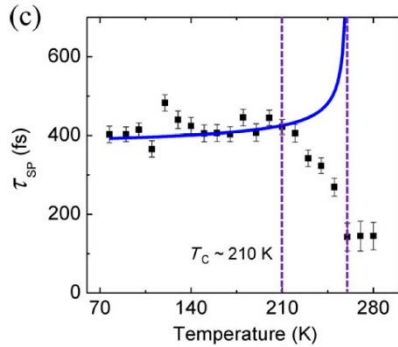
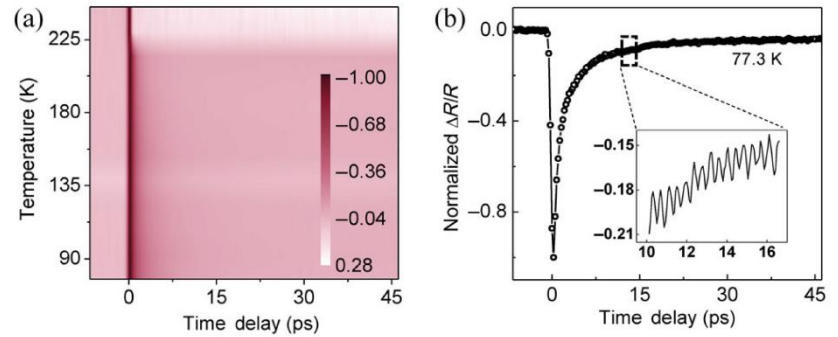
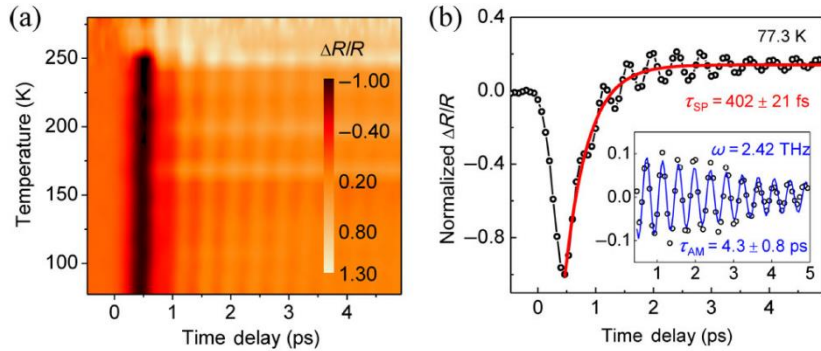


- (1) 实现了原位高压pump-probe超快动力学研究，将带动“高压超快动力学”这个交叉领域的开启成型和发展，对促进极端条件下的凝聚态物理研究有重要意义。
- (2) 发现了压力诱导的声子瓶颈效应，对应着电子结构中的能隙锐减。

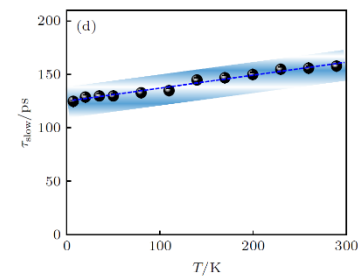
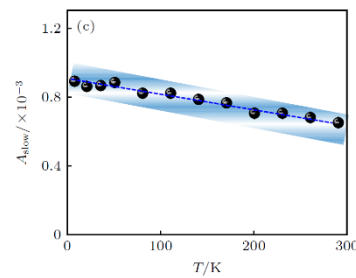
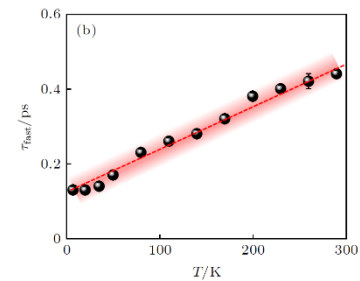
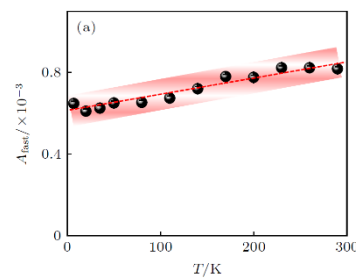
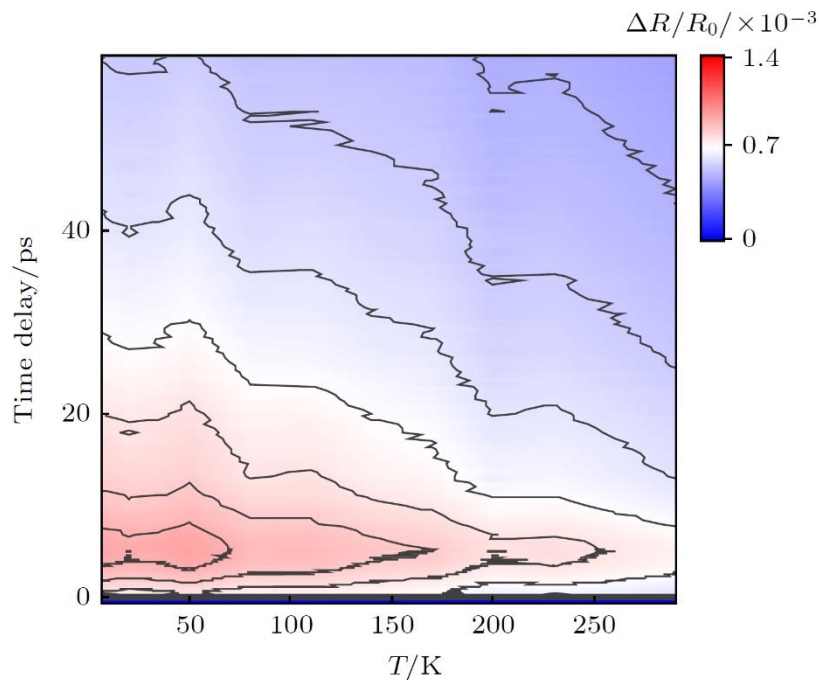
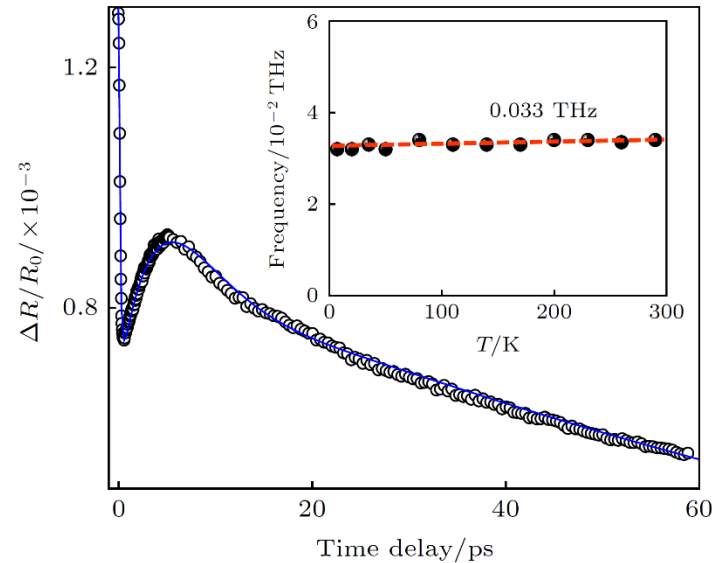
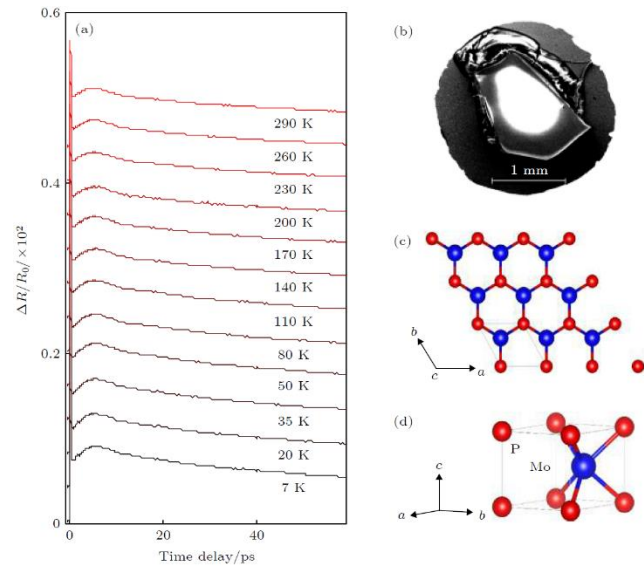
Weyl半金属TaAs中的电声子耦合



层厚依赖的1T-TaS₂ CDW相变



三重简并拓扑半金属MoP的超快动力学

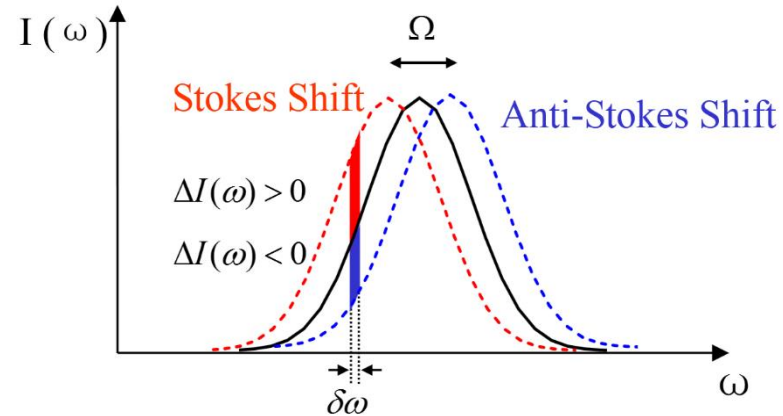
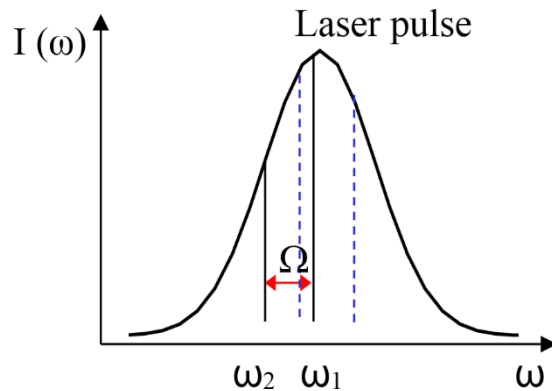


主要内容

(3) 相干态声子

(一) 相干态声子—超快光谱

(1) 超快光谱可以用来研究声子（拉曼活性）



$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} = \frac{\Delta I(\Delta t)}{I_0} = -I_0 l e^{-\Omega^2 \tau_0^2 / 2} e^{-\Gamma \Delta t / 2} \frac{\pi^{3/2} \tau_0}{2nc} |E_0|^2 \cos(\Omega_0 \Delta t)$$

$$\times \sum_{kl,mp} \left[\frac{\partial \chi_{mp}}{\partial Q} \cos(\alpha_m) \cos(\alpha_p) \right] \cdot \left[\frac{\partial \chi_{kl}}{\partial Q} \cos(\beta_k) \cos(\beta_l) \right]$$

超快光谱中声子的信号强度由Raman tensor决定。

(2) 超快光谱可以产生相干态声子（直接观测位相）

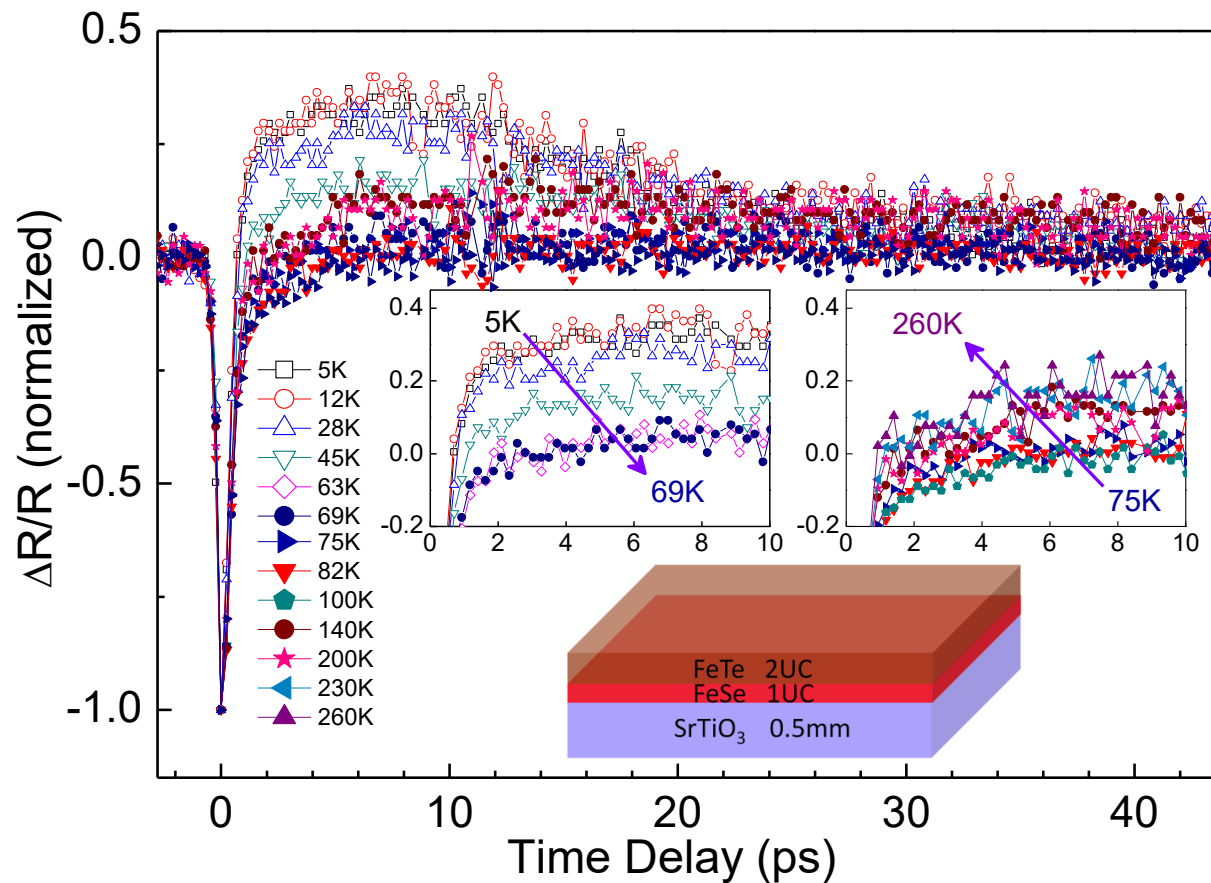
让声子“看得见摸得着”。看到位相才能确认是相干态声子

(3) 超快光谱可以观测声学支声子（低波数反而容易观测）

不需要做特殊处理，optical phonon和acoustic phonon同时被观测到。

(1) 铁基高温超导体

(1) 单层FeSe/SrTiO₃的超快动力学



$T_c = 68 (-5/+2) \text{ K}$
 $\Delta(0) = 20.2 \pm 1.5 \text{ meV}$
 $= 3.2 \sim 3.7 k_B T_c$
 $\lambda = 0.48$

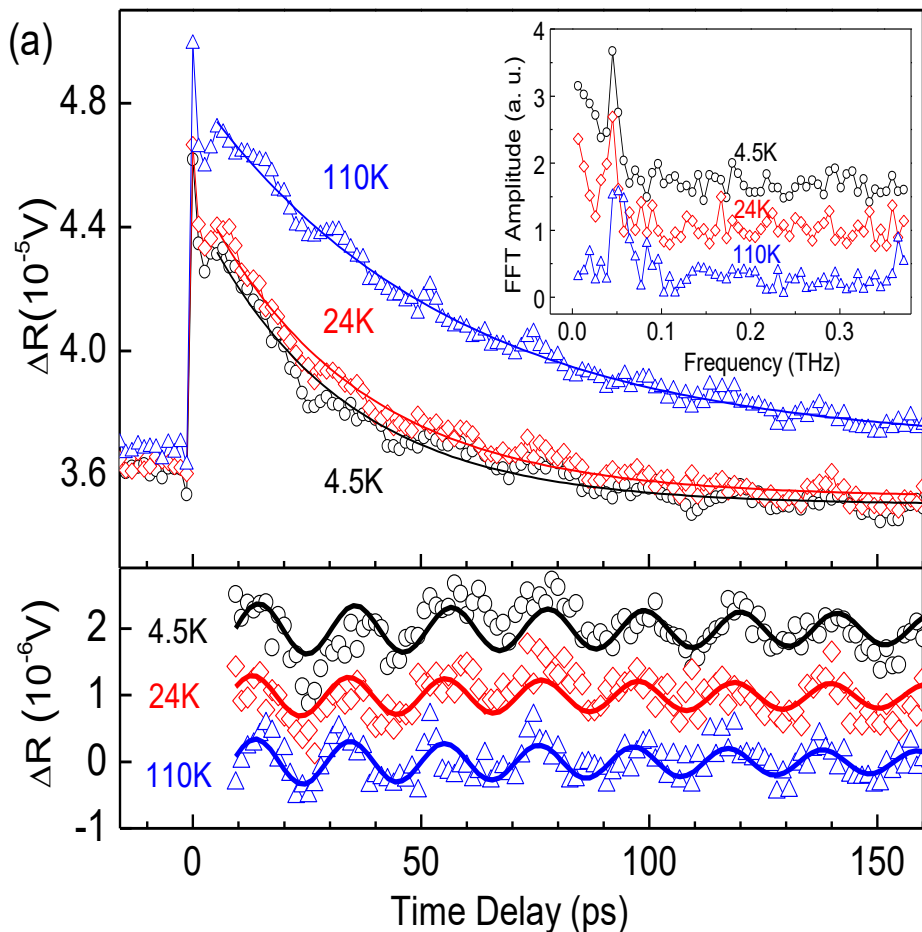
Bulk FeSe: $\lambda = 0.16$

通过电子超快弛豫过程获得电子-声子耦合强度

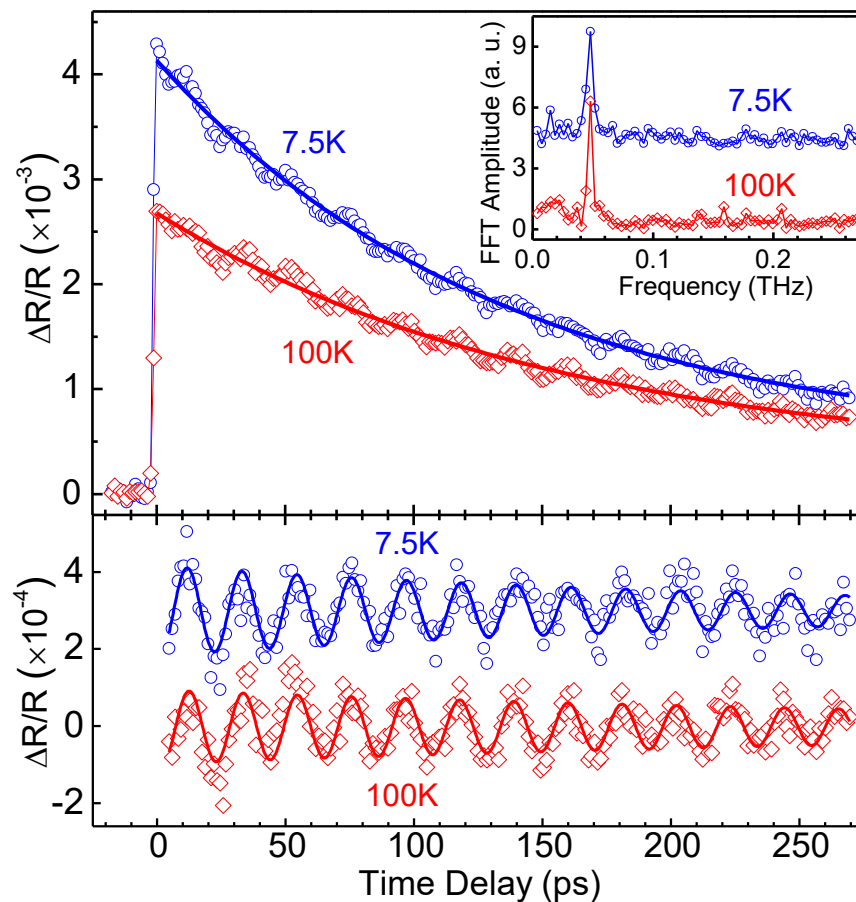
(1) 覆盖层里的声学支声子

覆盖层TeFe中观测到的相干态声学支声子

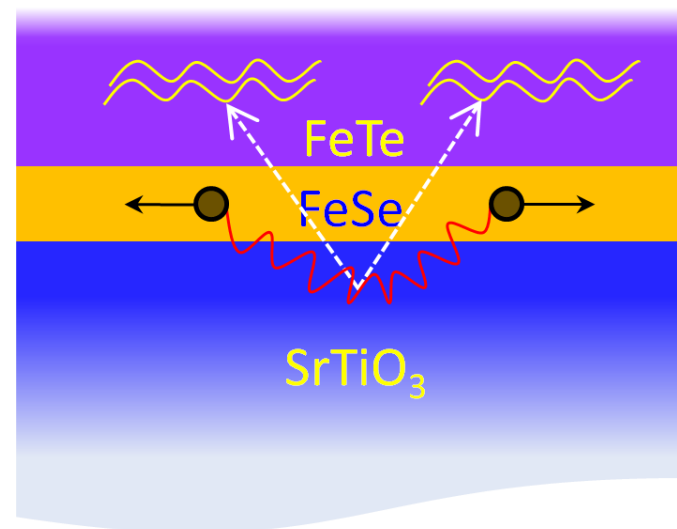
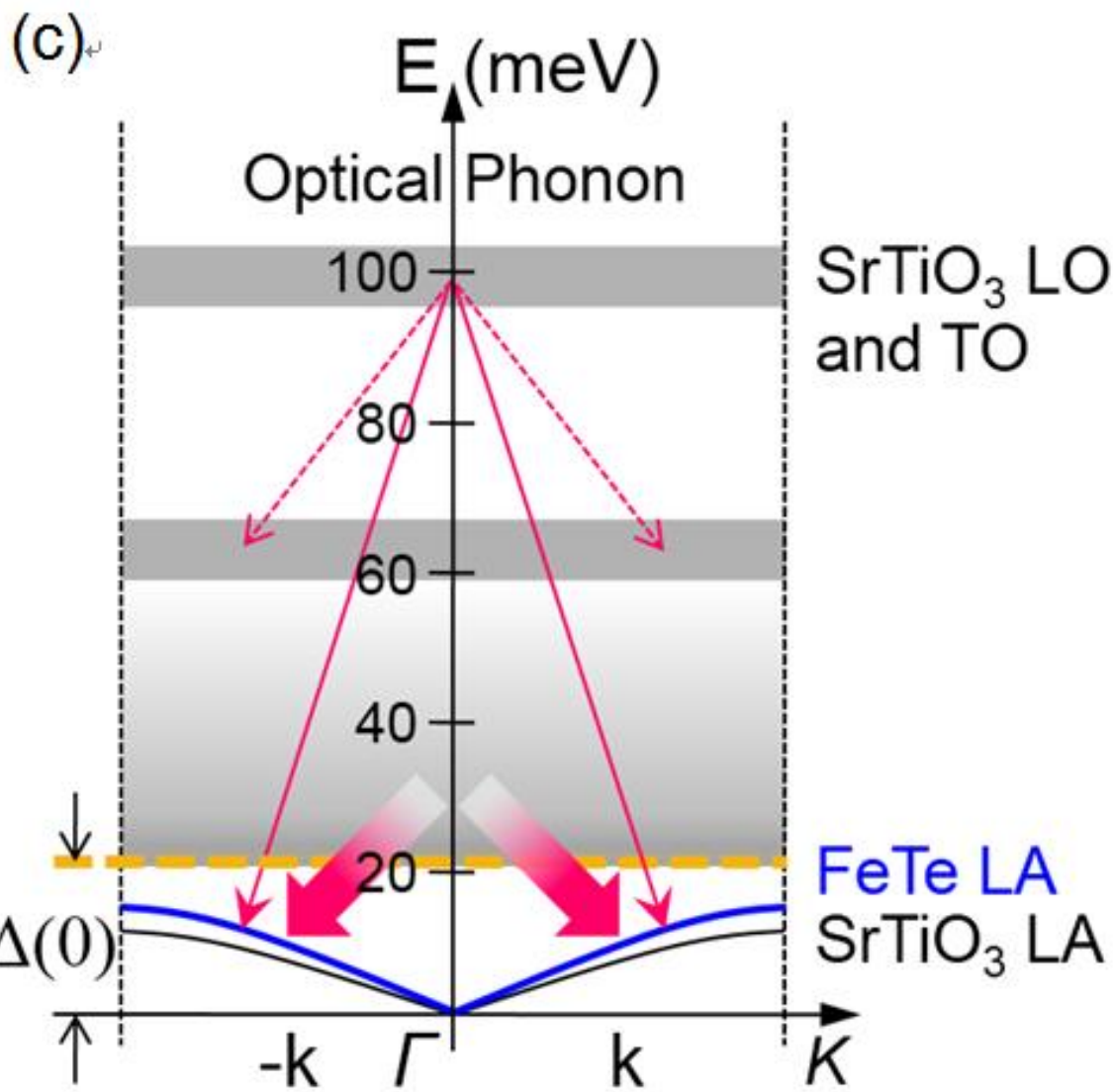
4 UC FeTe/STO



10 UC FeTe/STO



(1) 超导机理---覆盖层降低 T_c 的原因



配对玻色子的量子隧穿

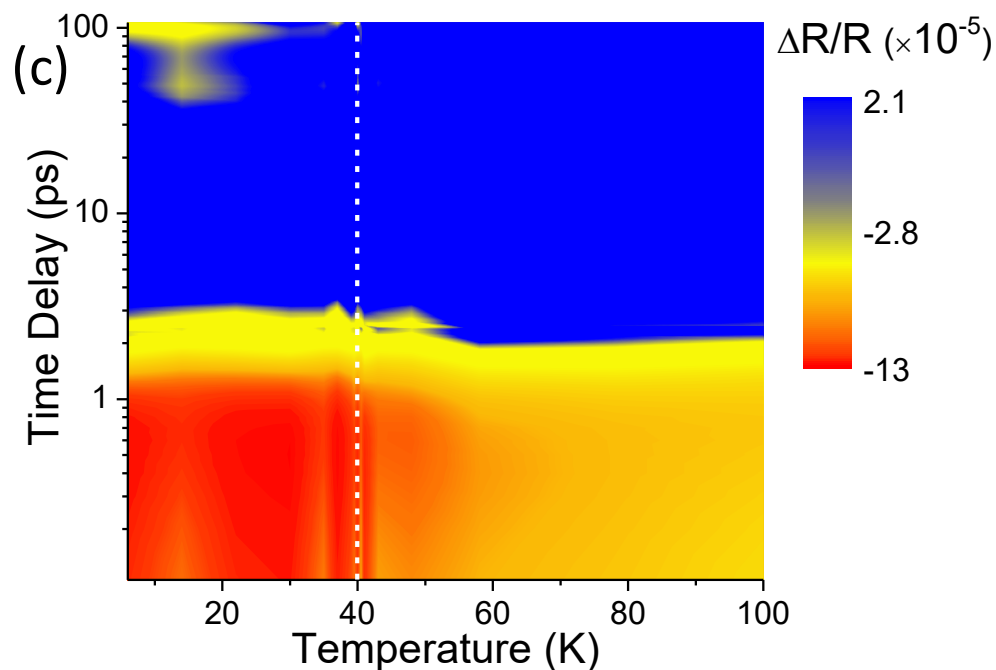
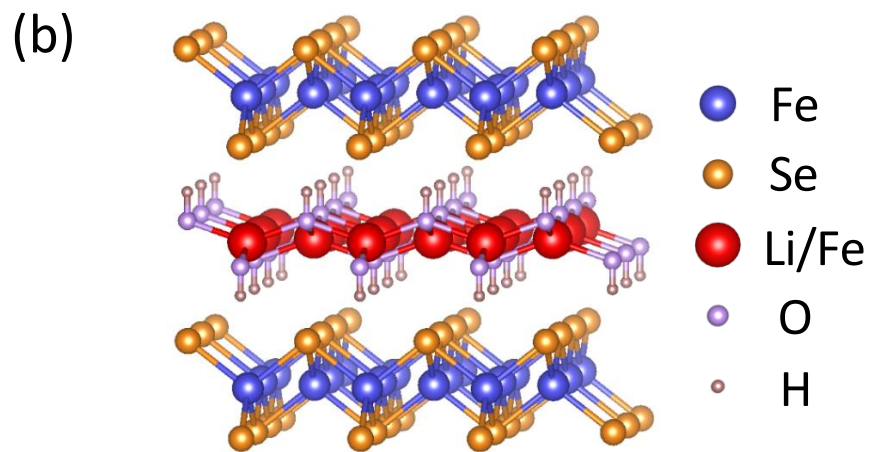
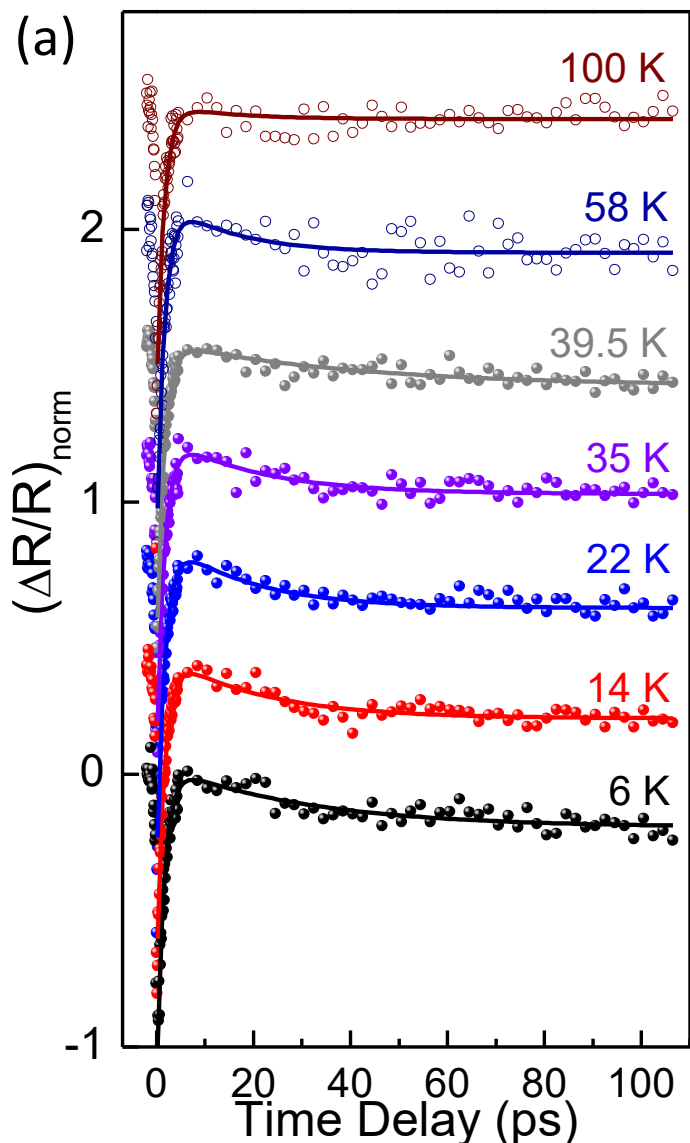
超导 T_c 降低

在FeTe覆盖层中观测到了相干态声学支声子，它构成衰减渠道，导致 T_c 降低

增加对声子等玻色子的认识，理解高温超导机理

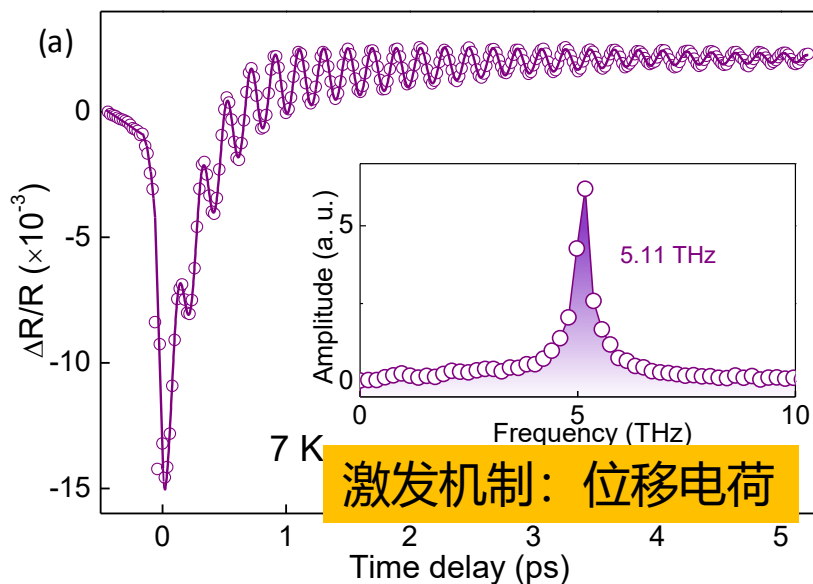
PRL, 116, 107001 (2016)

(1) $(\text{Li}_{0.84}\text{Fe}_{0.16})\text{OHFe}_{0.98}\text{Se}$ 的超快动力学

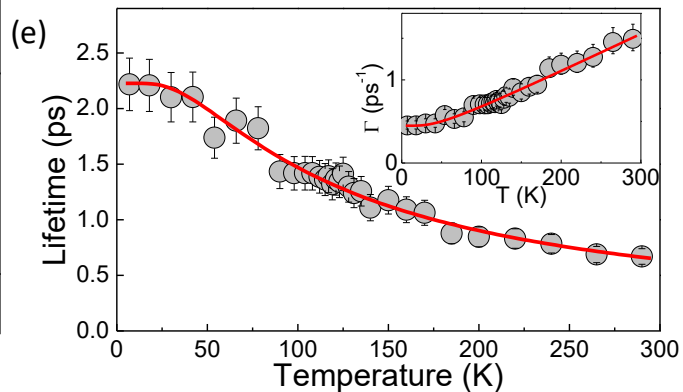
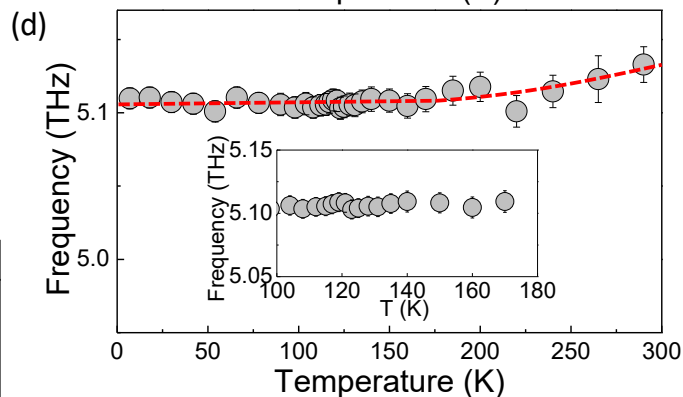
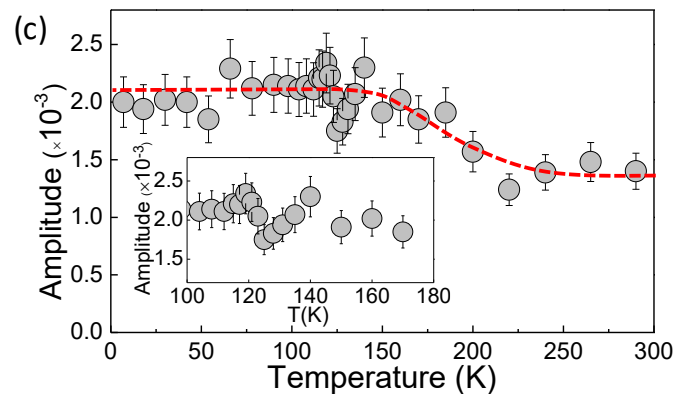
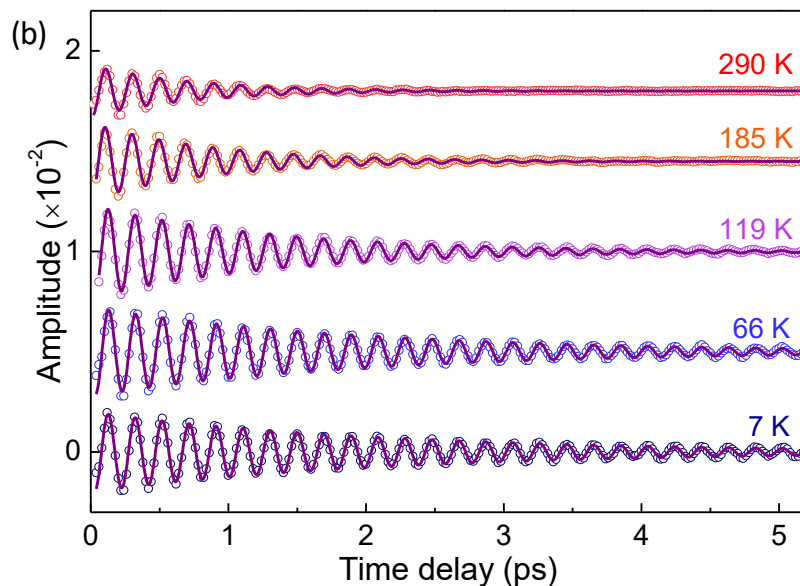


40 K附近可以看到明显的相变迹象

(1) $(\text{Li}_{0.84}\text{Fe}_{0.16})\text{OHFe}_{0.98}\text{Se}$ 的相干态声子



激发机制：位移电荷



衰减机制：非谐效应

(1) $(\text{Li}_{0.84}\text{Fe}_{0.16})\text{OHFe}_{0.98}\text{Se}$ 的电-声子耦合强度

弛豫速率 $\gamma_T = 1/\tau$

声子频率 Ω

$$\gamma_T = (3\hbar\lambda\langle\Omega^2\rangle)/\pi k_B T_e$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{\hbar^2\langle\Omega^4\rangle}{(12\langle\Omega^2\rangle k_B^2 T_e T_L)} + \dots\right)$$

电子温度 T_e

可忽略

$$T_e = \left\langle \sqrt{T_i^2 + \frac{2(1-R)F}{l_s\gamma} e^{-z/l_s}} \right\rangle$$

高 T_e

高fluence

Pump fluence: 2.2 mJ/cm²
Probe fluence: 0.28 mJ/cm²

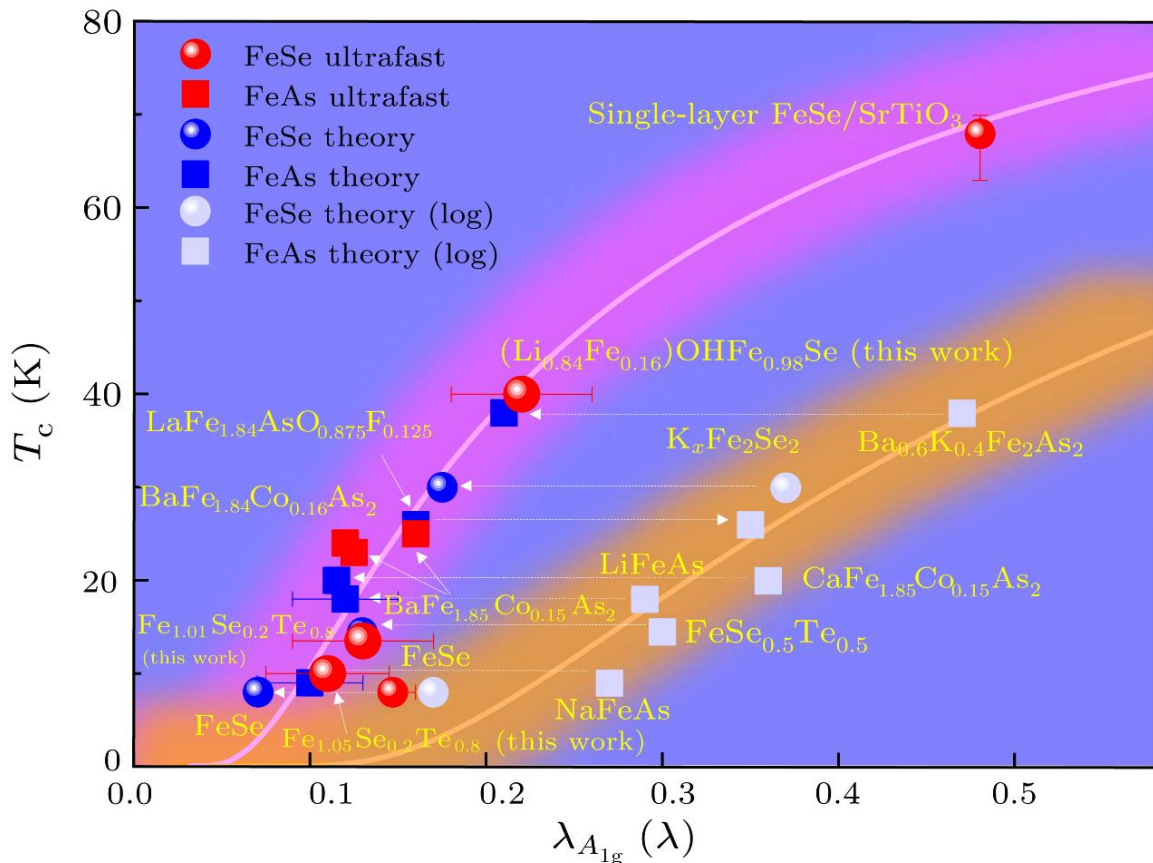
P. B. Allen, PRL 59, 1460 (1987)

$$\lambda_{A1g} = 0.22 \pm 0.04$$

一般在高光通量情况下测量电-声子耦合强度 λ 更精准

超导 T_c 与电-声子耦合强度正相关。这提示电-声子耦合对铁基超导电子配对有重要的作用。

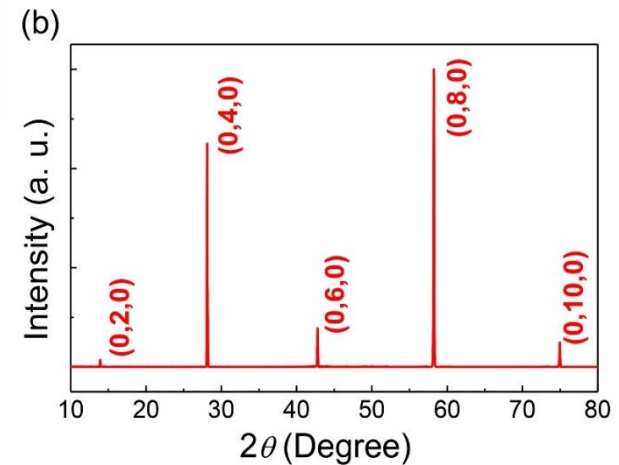
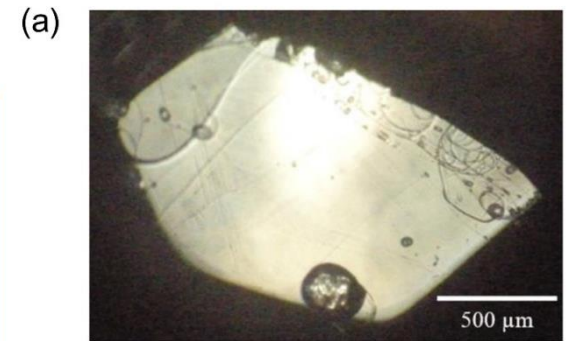
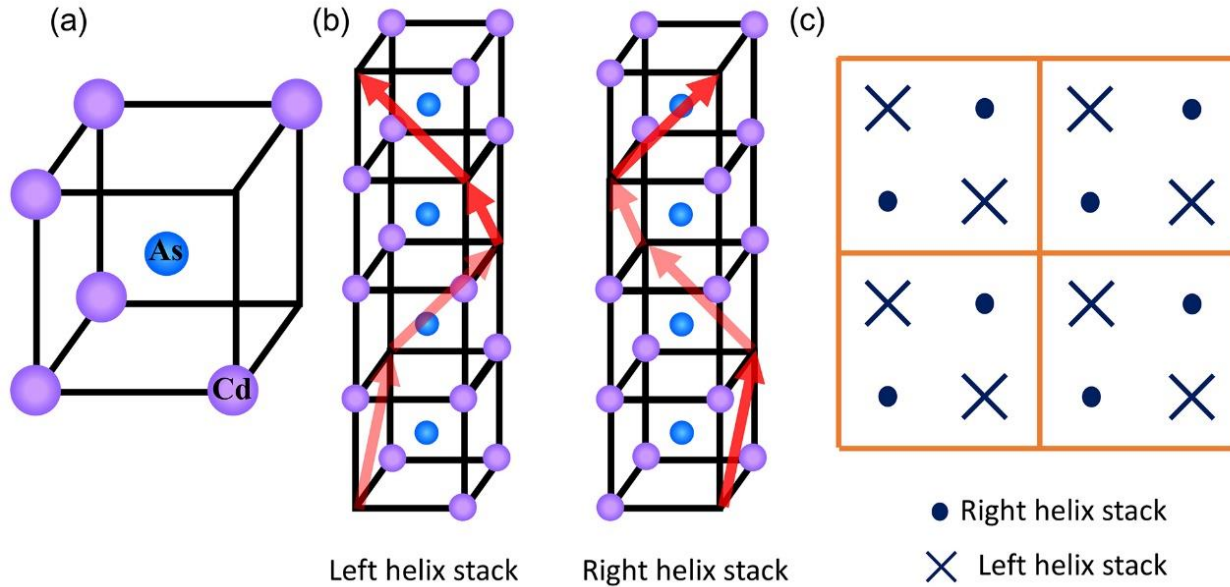
Chin. Phys. Lett. (Express Letter) 37, 097802 (2020)



(2) 拓扑量子材料

(2) 拓扑半金属的相干态声子

Topological semimetal Cd_3As_2



Space group:

$I4_1/acd$ (no. 142)
(point group D_{4h})

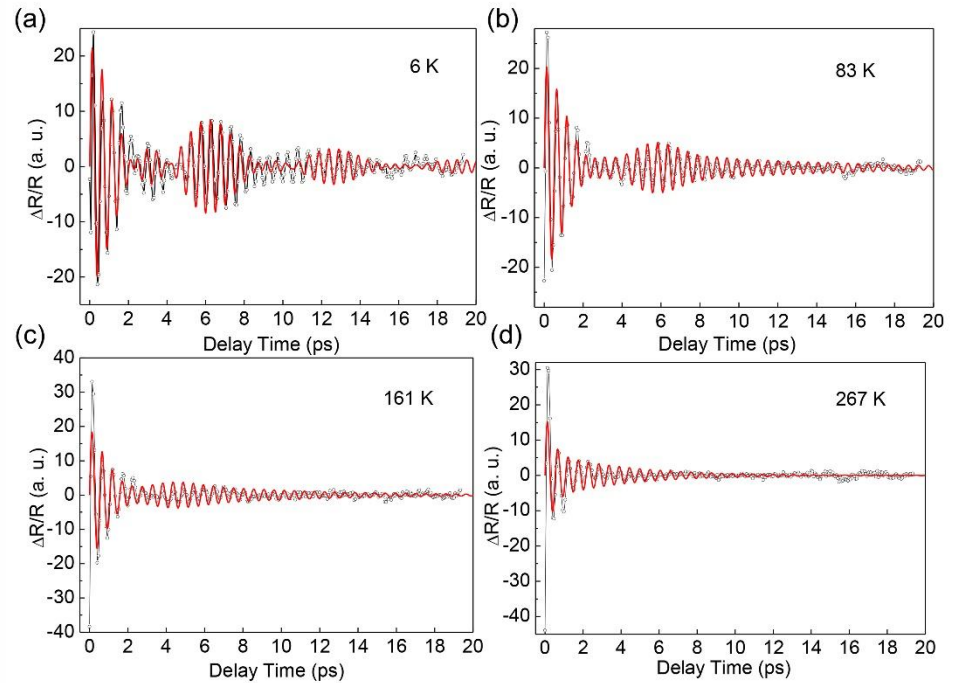
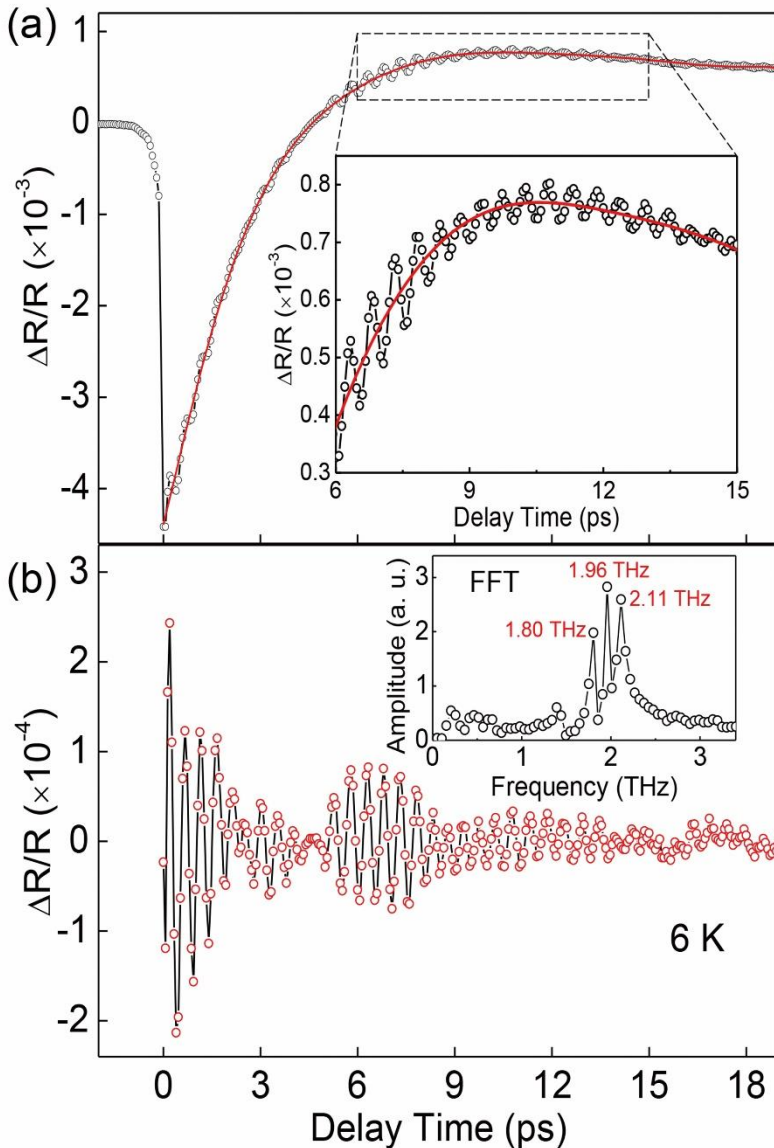
Unit cell parameter:

$a = b = 12.633 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 25.427 \text{ \AA}$

Two stack modes:

left & right stack of the As cubic along c-axis

(2) 拓扑半金属的相干态声子



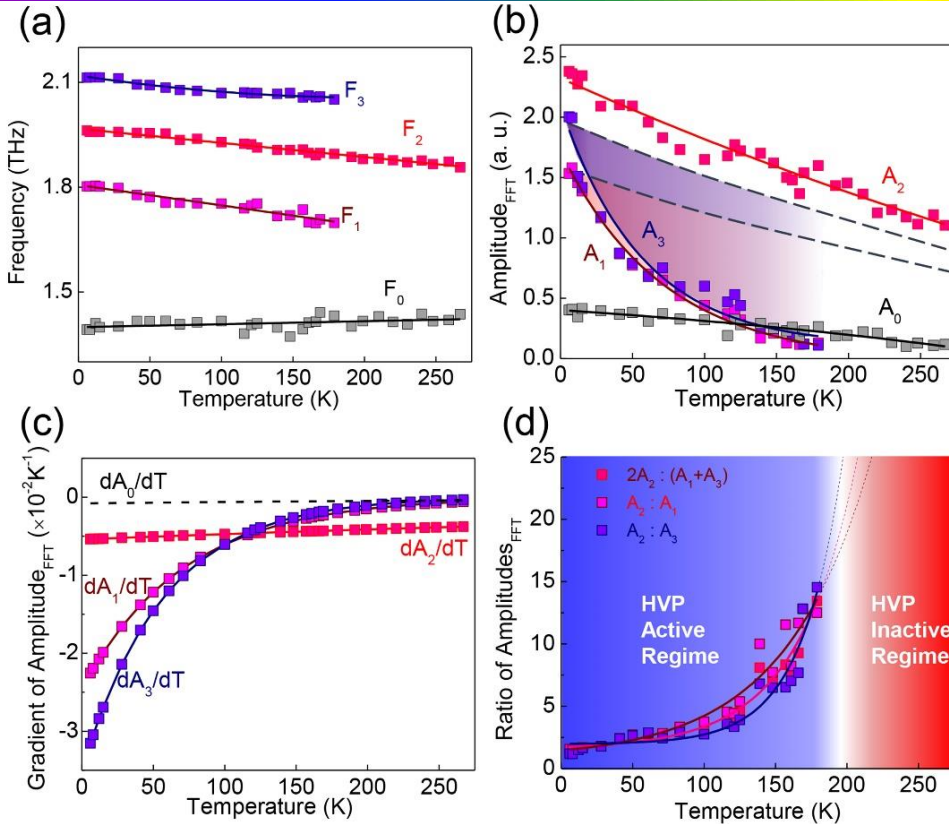
Three coherent phonon modes

$$\Delta R/R_0 = A_{\omega} \exp(-t/\tau_{\omega}) \sin(\omega t + \varphi_{\omega}) \\ + A_{\omega_-} \exp(-t/\tau_{\omega_-}) \sin(\omega_- t + \varphi_{\omega_-}) \\ + A_{\omega_+} \exp(-t/\tau_{\omega_+}) \sin(\omega_+ t + \varphi_{\omega_+})$$

Coherent Phonon Beating (CPB)

1.80 THz, 1.96 THz, and 2.11 THz

(2) 拓扑半金属的相干态声子



声子的超快动力学 从FFT数据得到

Below 200 K

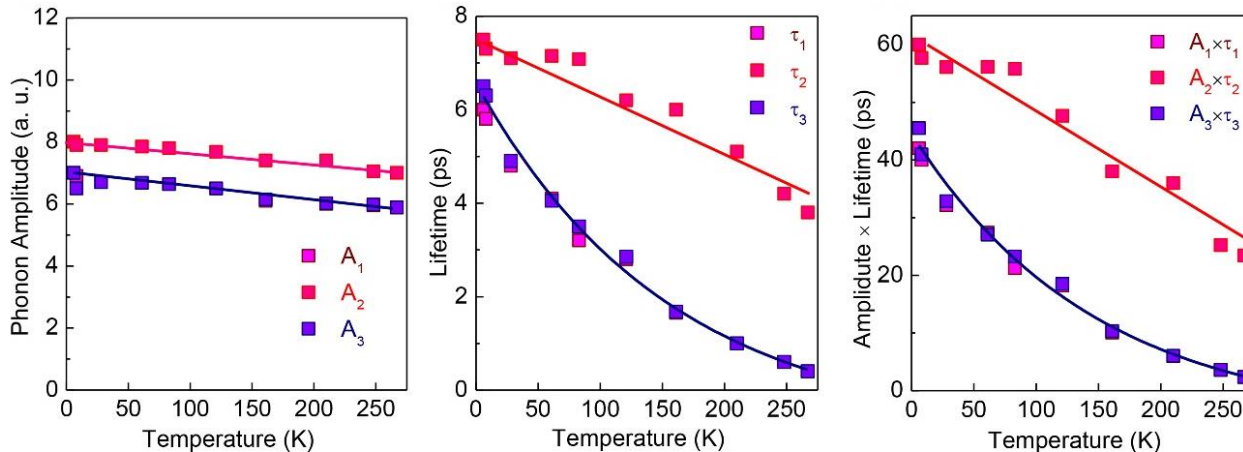
$$dA_1/dT \text{ and } dA_3/dT > dA_2/dT$$

HVP active regime

Above 200 K:

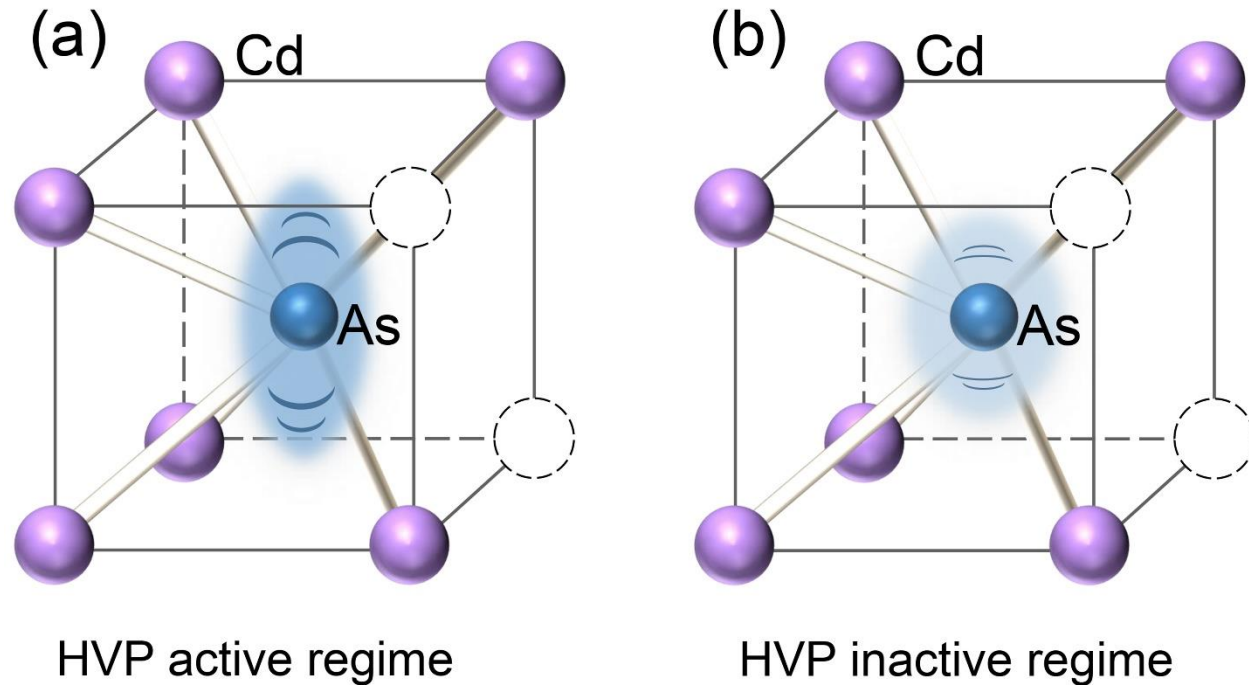
$$dA_1/dT \text{ and } dA_3/dT \approx dA_2/dT$$

HVP inactive regime



动力学的衰颓主要是
是声子寿命的衰颓

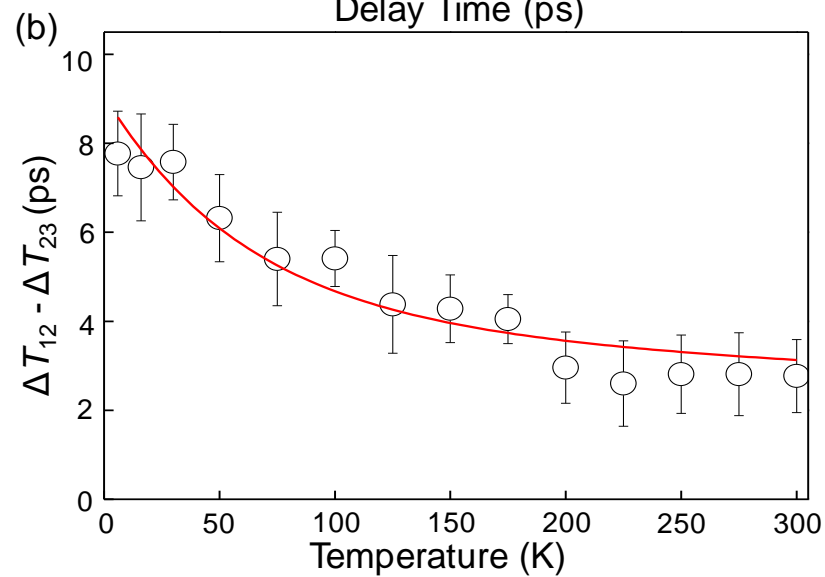
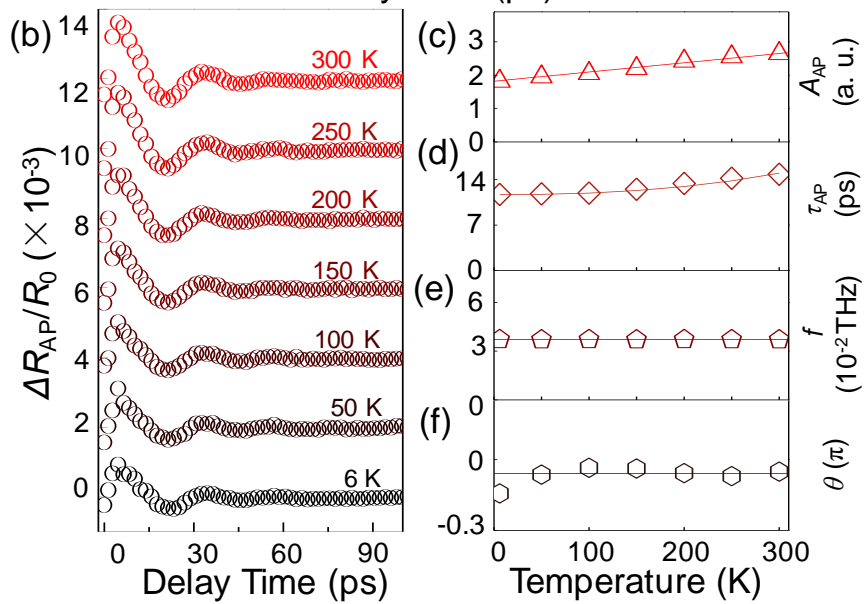
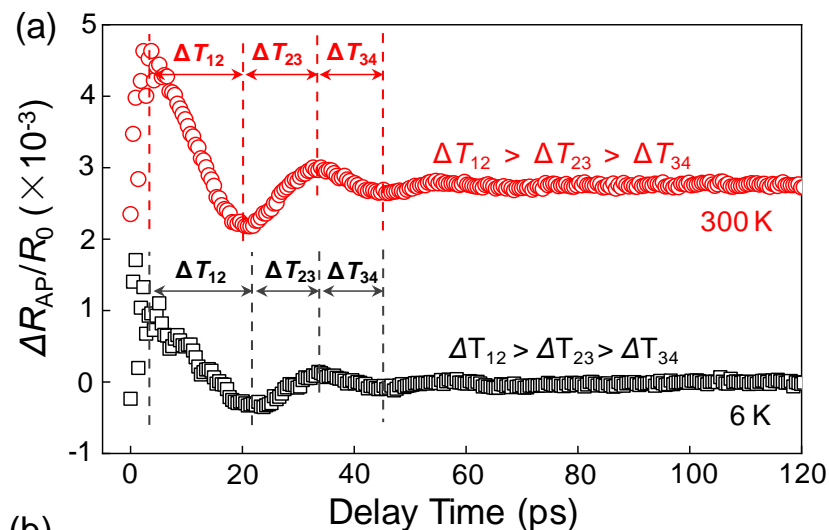
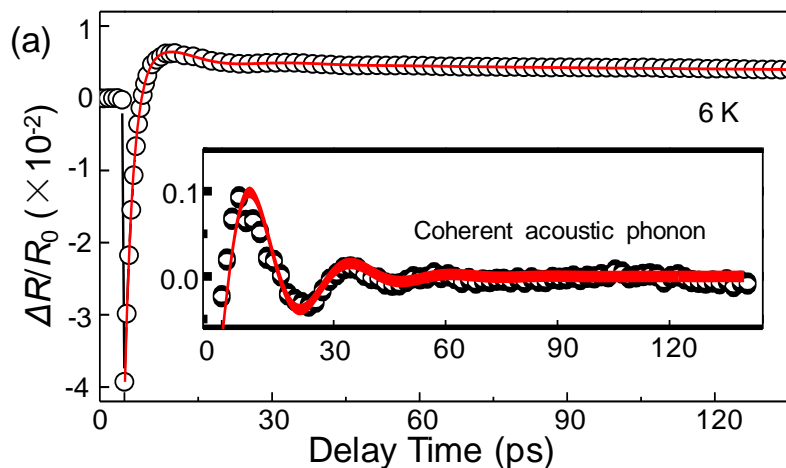
(2) 拓扑半金属的相干态声子



- **Lifetime waning** 随温度升高，振动展宽，As原子位置的涨落范围增加。
- **< 200 K HVP active regime** 声子拍频存在 非对称晶格结构。
- **> 200 K HVP inactive regime** 声子拍频消失 无法与对称的简单立方结构区分。

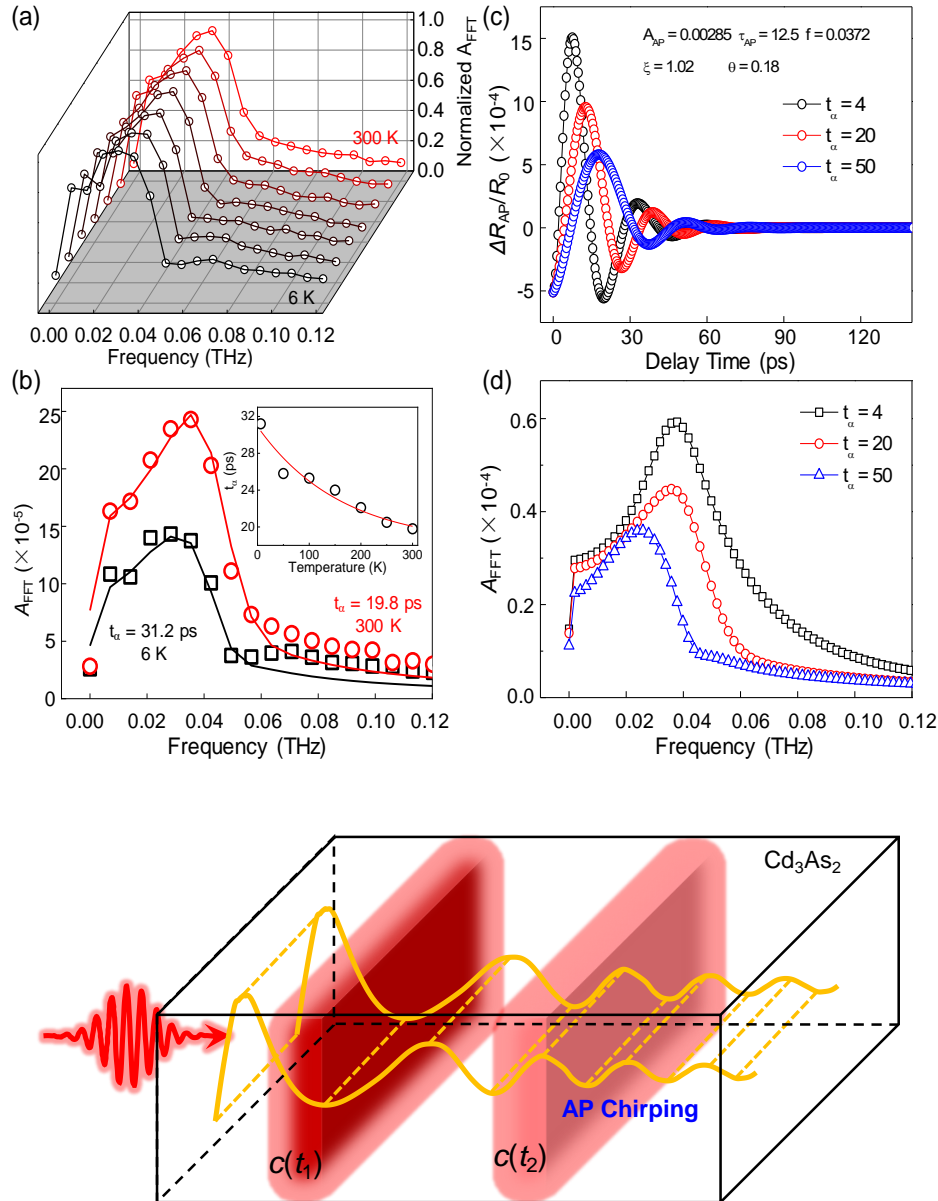
在较高温度拓扑性质可能已发生变化—**拓扑相变**。

(2) Cd_3As_2 相干态声学支声子的啁啾



- Dirac型拓扑半金属 Cd_3As_2 中观测到一支相干态声学支声子；
- 该声学支声子在时域中存在啁啾现象（频率随时间变化）；

(2) Cd_3As_2 相干态声学支声子啁啾

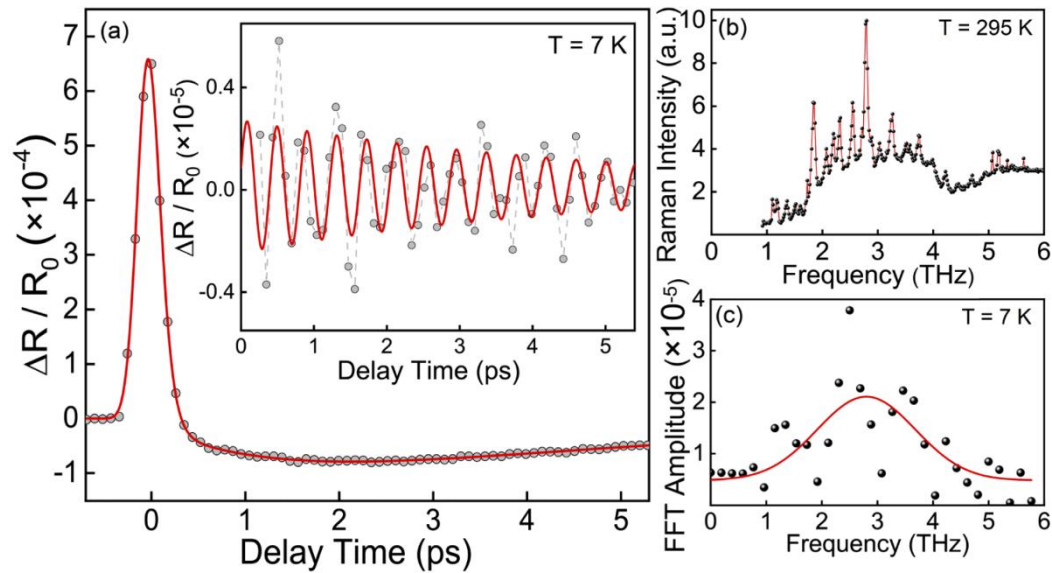


➤ 该声学支声子在频域中峰型的不对称

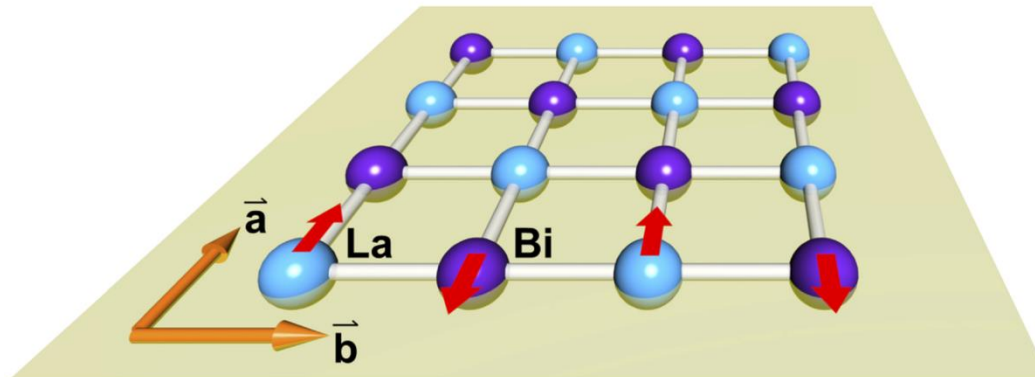
➤ 数值模拟证明了这种不对称的物理机制来源于时域啁啾，而非Fano效应

➤ 该声学支声子啁啾来源于超快激光引起的瞬态比热的变化。

(2) 节线拓扑材料LaBi的相干态 E_g 声子



Coherent E_g mode Transverse Optical Phonon of LaBi

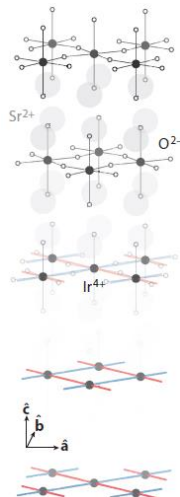


(3) 强关联体系

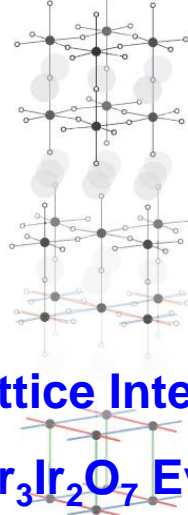
(3) 3种铱氧化物材料



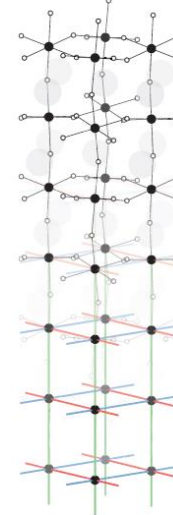
$N=1$



$N=2$



$N=\infty$



Pseudospin-Lattice Interaction in Slater

Insulator $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ Evidenced by

Iridates

Ruddlesden-Popper series $\text{Sr}_{n+1}\text{Ir}_n\text{O}_{3n+1}$

Cuprates

Layered material

Layered material

Cubic lattice perovskite

Cubic lattice perovskite

AFM order in low temperature

AFM order in low temperature

CDW by doping

CDW by doping

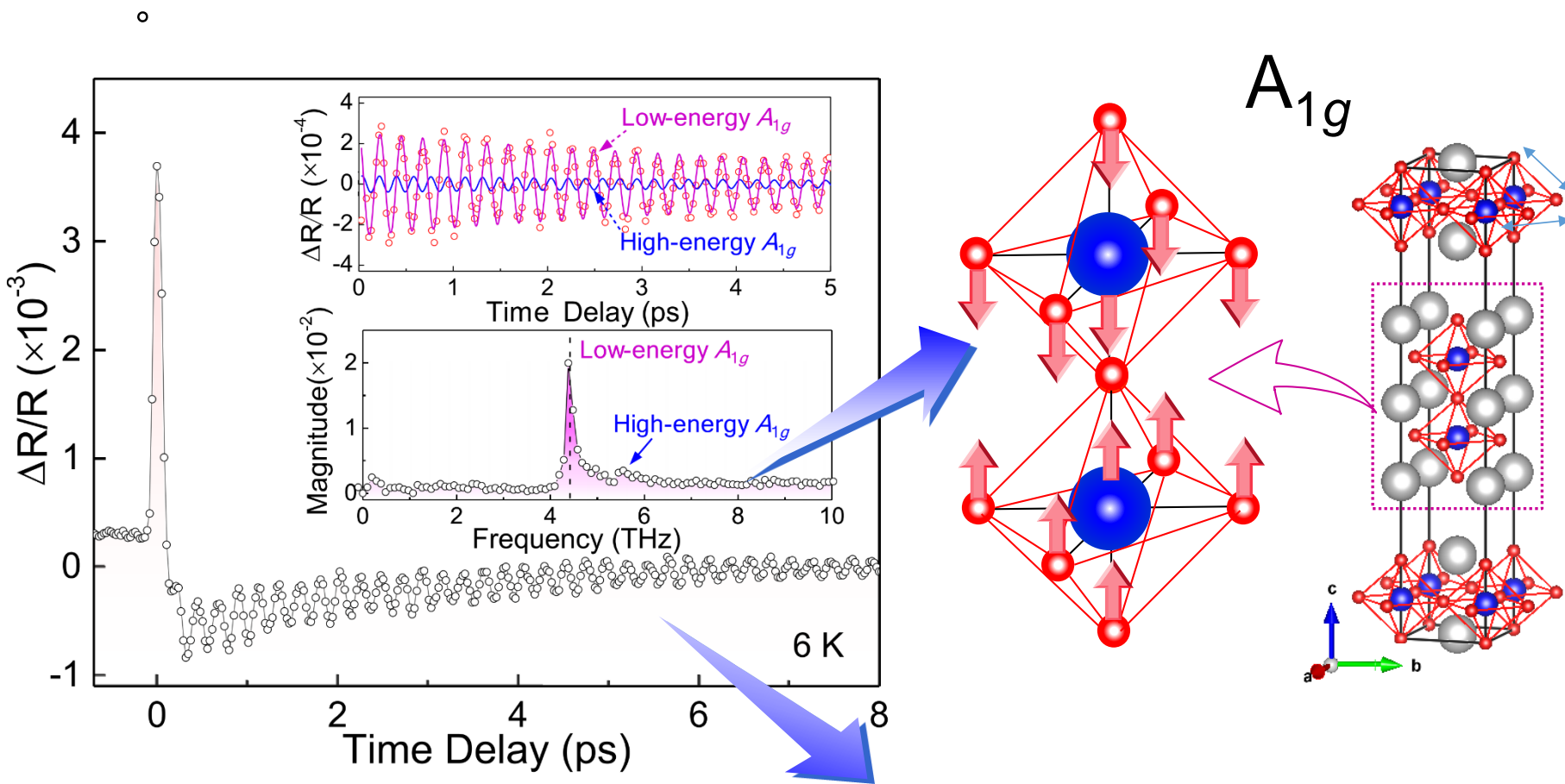
Rotational symmetry reduction at low temperature

Rotational symmetry reduction in low temperature

>20% electron doping can introduce SC in iridates

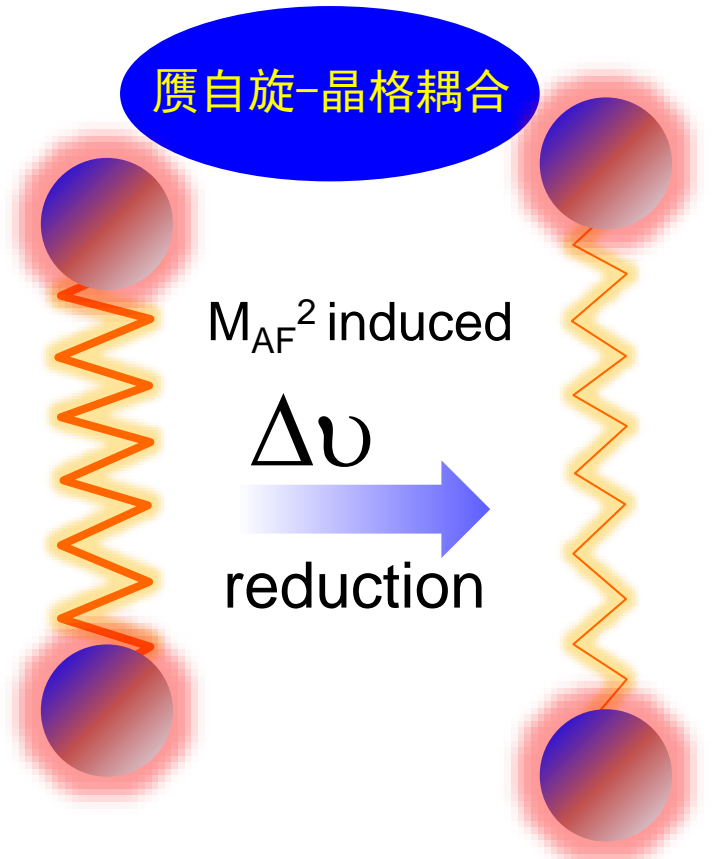
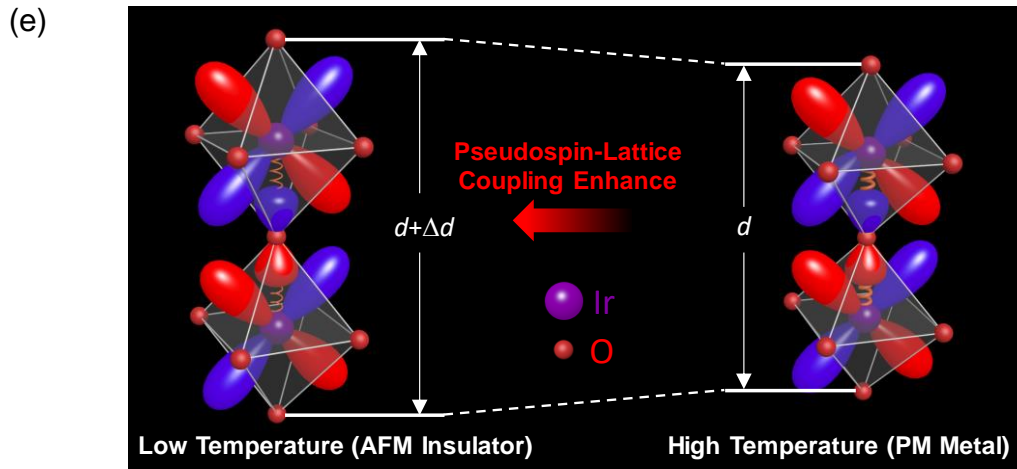
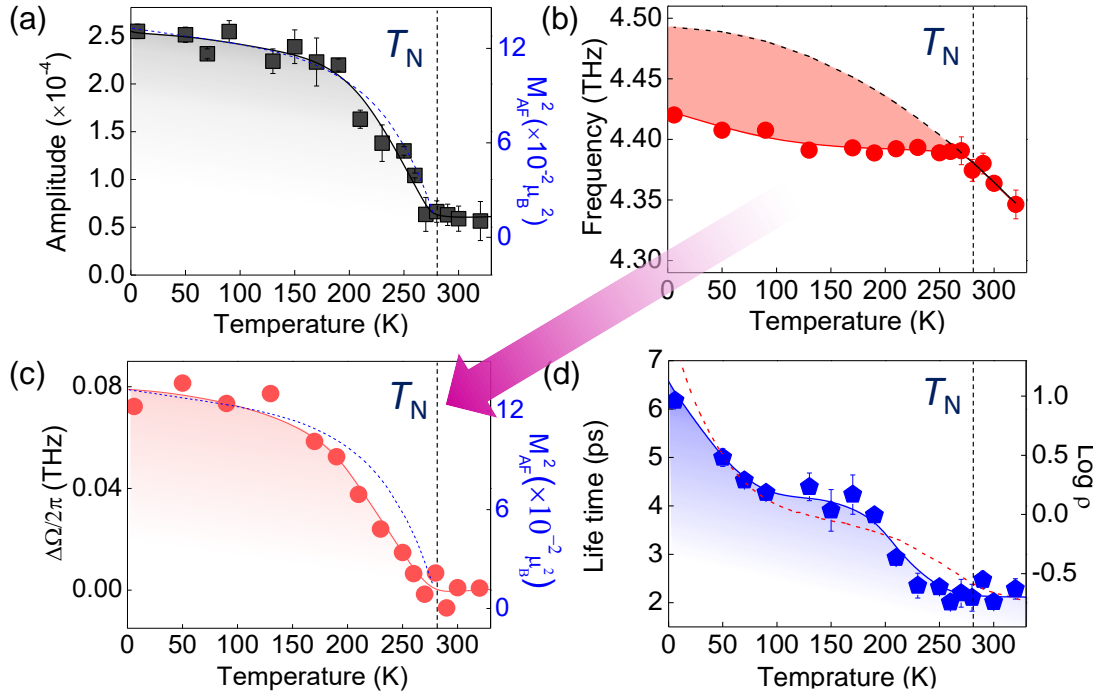
(3) 铱氧化物 $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ 中的相干态声子

在铱氧化物 $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$ 中实现了相干态声子的产生和探测



Coherent optical phonon

(3) 铱氧化物中的强赝自旋-晶格耦合 (PLC)

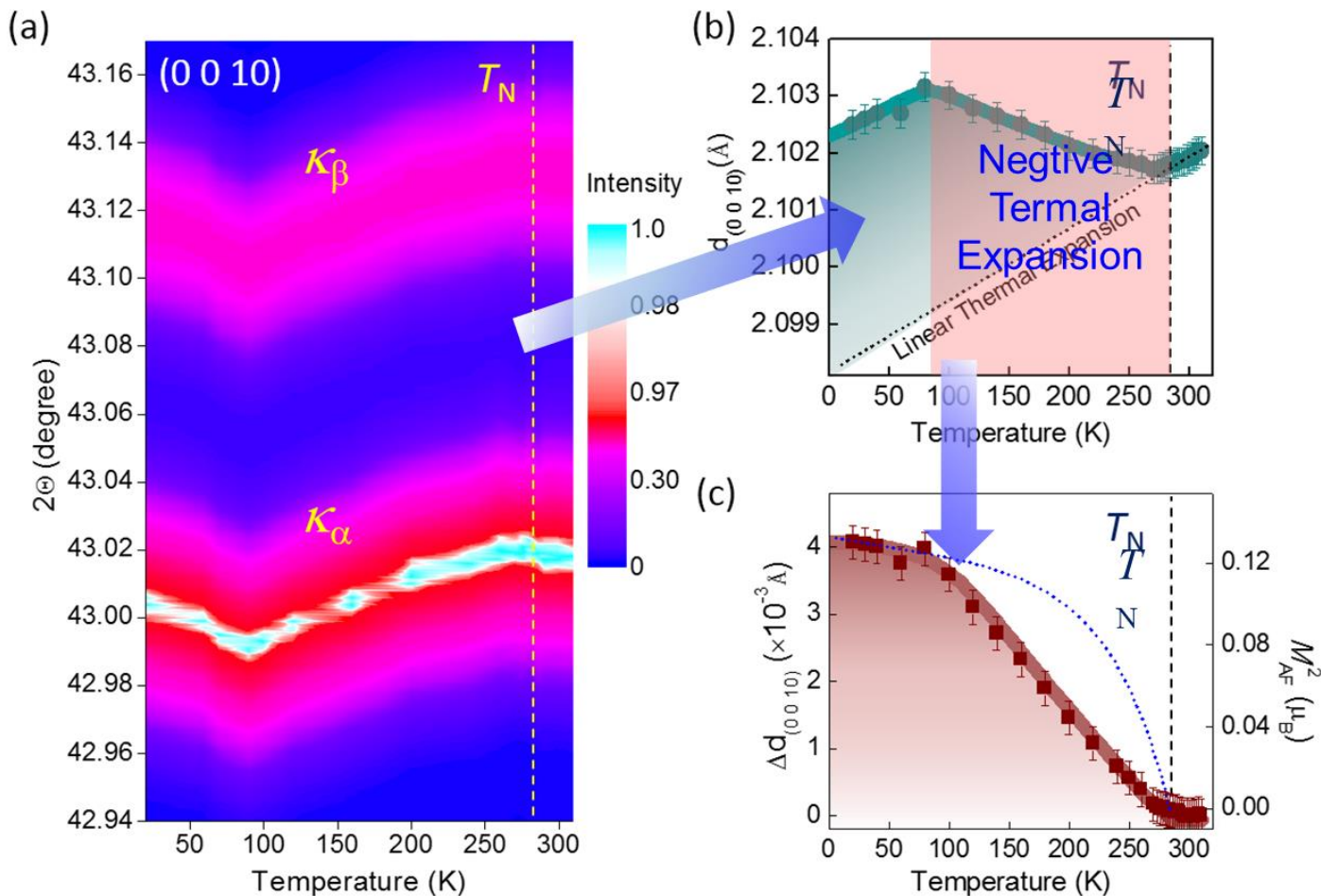


层与层间距增大

低温下存在非常强的赝自旋-晶格相互作用 (PLC), $\lambda = 150 \pm 20 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

(3) 铌氧化物中的强自旋-晶格耦合 (PLC)

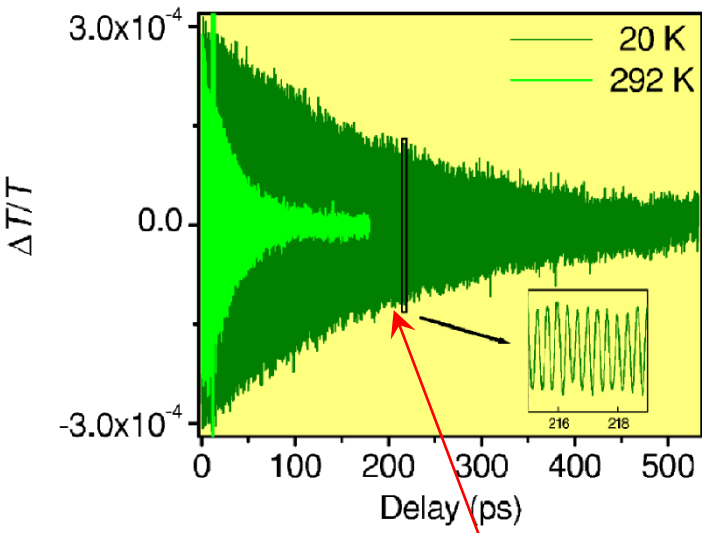
温度依赖的 XRD证实了负的热膨胀



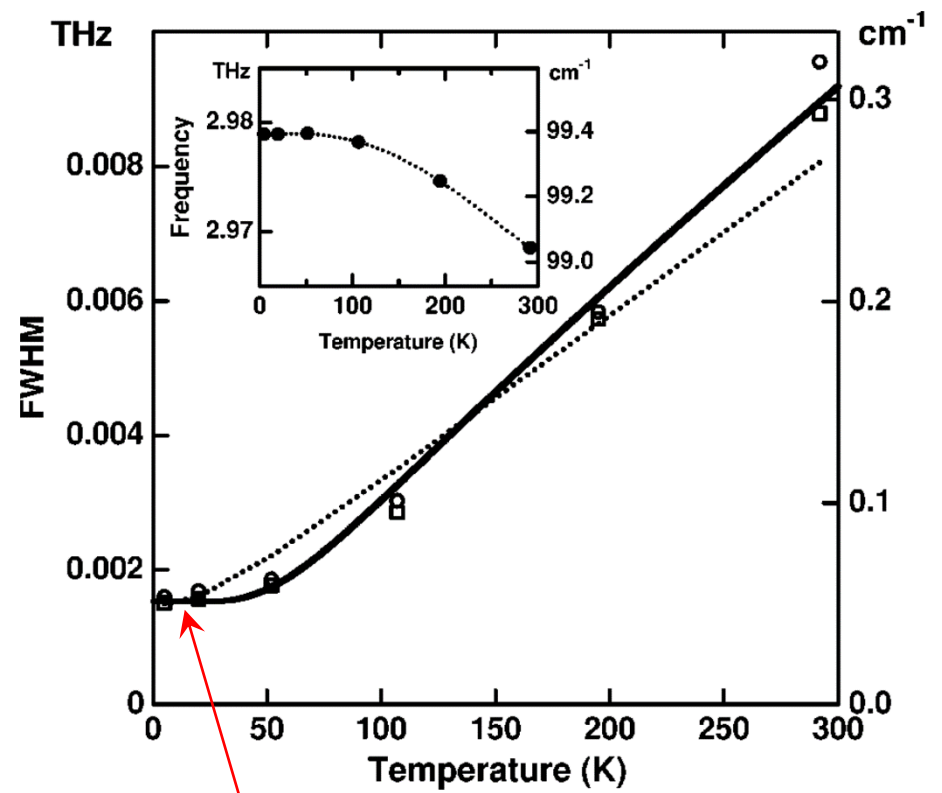
观测到PLC诱导的声子异常和负热膨胀效应，揭示了5d铌氧化物与铜氧化物超导体一个新的共性。

(4) 其它相关研究

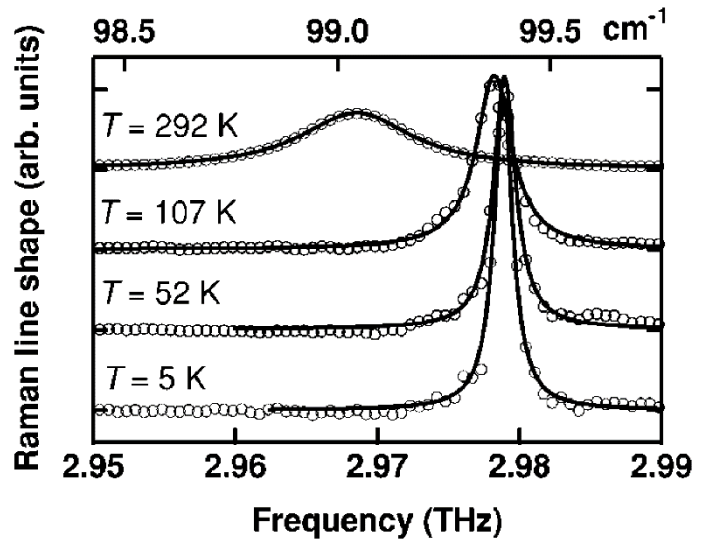
(4) 半导体ZnO中的相干态声子



最长寿命的光学支声子 211 ps



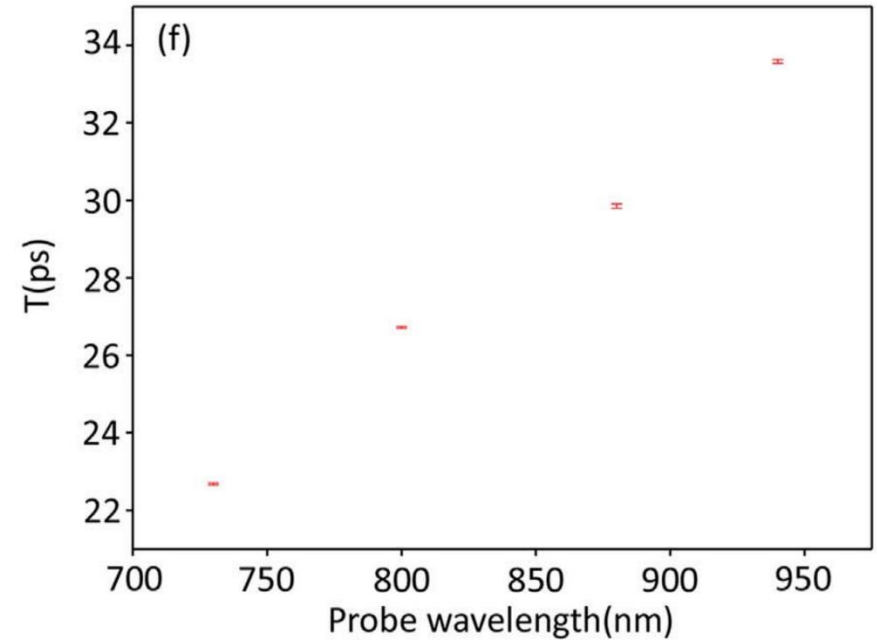
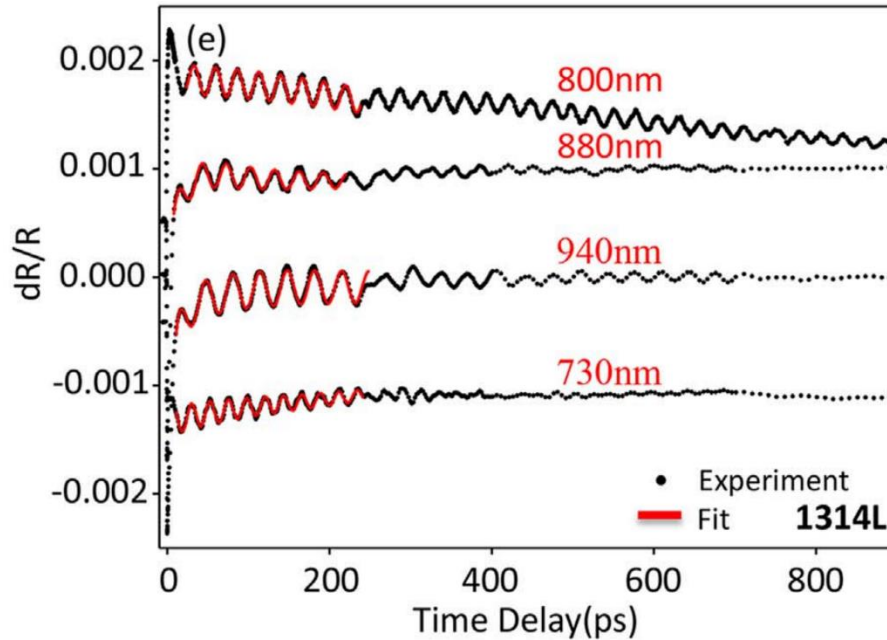
同位素效应和杂质效应引起的平台



非简谐相互作用

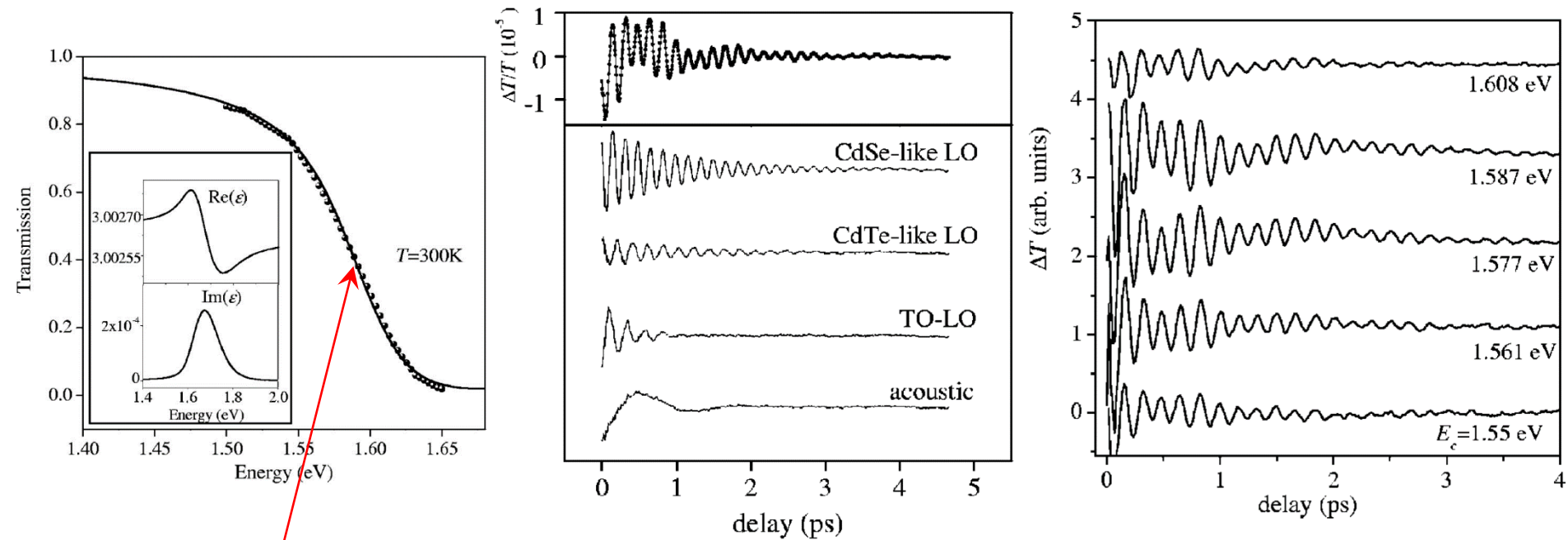
PRB 71, 205211 (2005)

(4) 2D材料MoS₂中的纵声学支相干态声子



产生和探测到相干态纵声学支声子（CLAP），通过改变探测光波长的研究，可以测量声速： 7.11×10^3 m/s。

(4) $\text{CdTe}_{1-x}\text{Se}_x$ 量子点中的相干态声子



吸收边上的相干态声子的行为

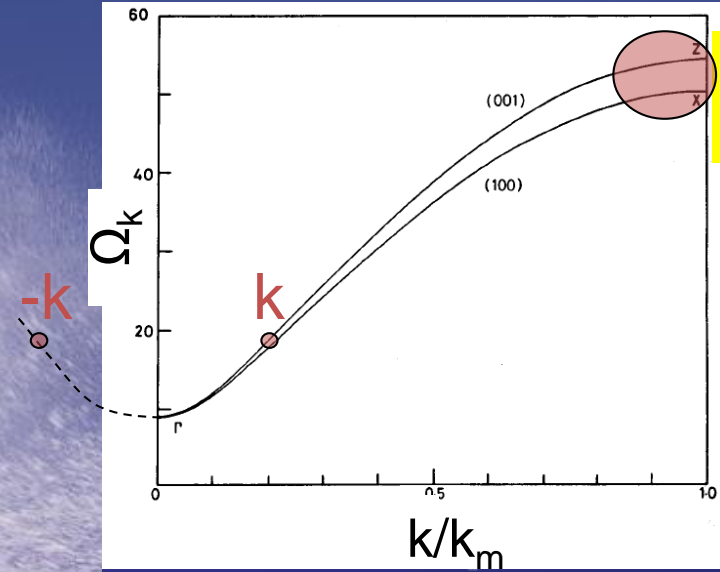
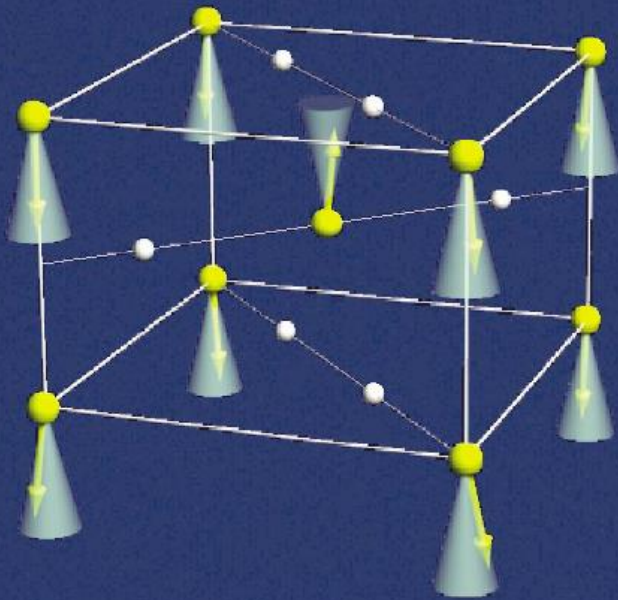
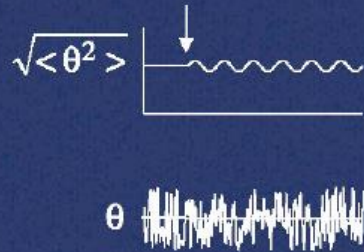
可以根据共振吸收，来调控相干态声子

o

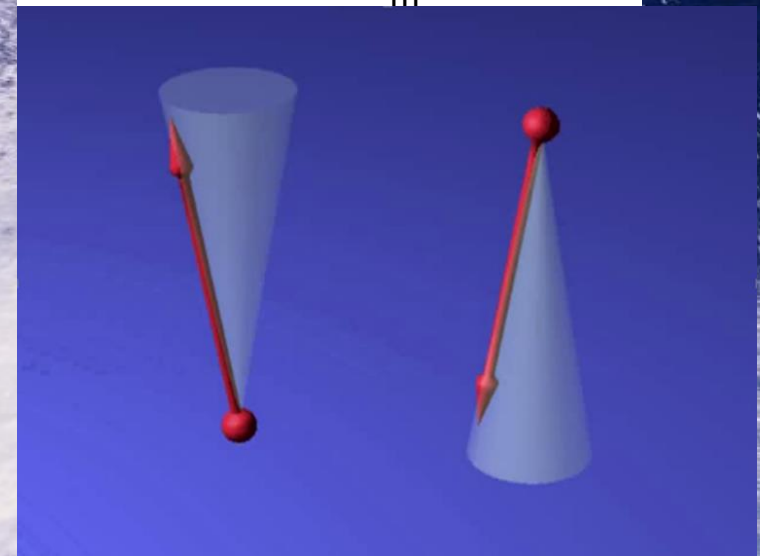
PRB 69, 205306 (2004)

(4) 反铁磁 MnF_2 和 FeF_2 中磁振子量子压缩态

- Mn^{2+}
- F^-



2-magnon scattering



产生和探测相干态玻色子，或更高阶的量子压缩态

Coherent Control of Magnon:
Quantum Noise below that of the
Vacuum – the Standard Quantum
Limit.

PRL 93, 107203 (2004)
PRB 73, 184434 (2006)

相干态声子小结

- (1) 超快光谱是**研究声子**卓有成效的手段之一。
- (2) 超快光谱能研究**玻色元激发**的相干态。
- (3) 相干态声子**普遍存在于**凝聚态物理体系。
- (4) **相干态**声子有助于：超导机理，电-声子耦合，自旋-晶格耦合，拓扑相变，量子调控，CDW，SDW，共振，声速，导热等。

涉及多个自由度之间的相互作用。



主要内容

(4) 激光诱导的电子相干性

量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性

“光”与“凝聚态物质”相互作用的前沿科学问题

光的相干性

超快光谱

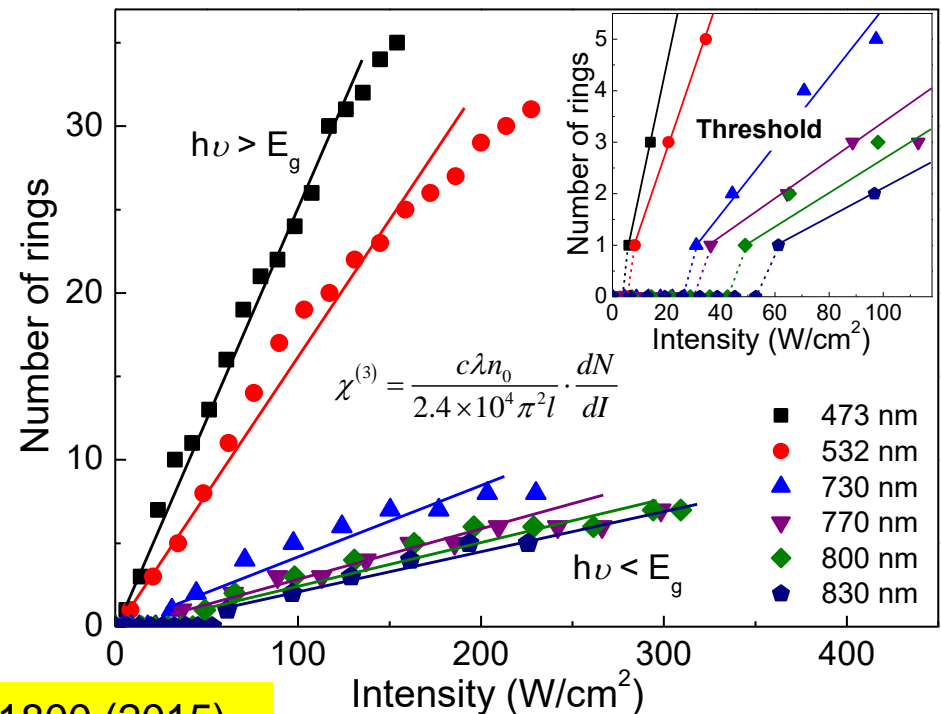
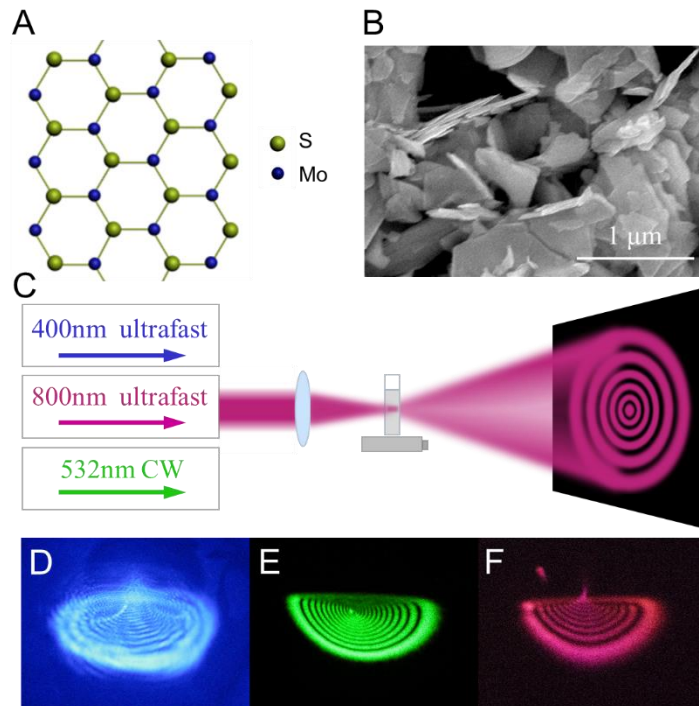
电子的相干性

Coherent light-matter interactions: 四波混频, 三次谐波产生, 等等

Induce electron coherence by

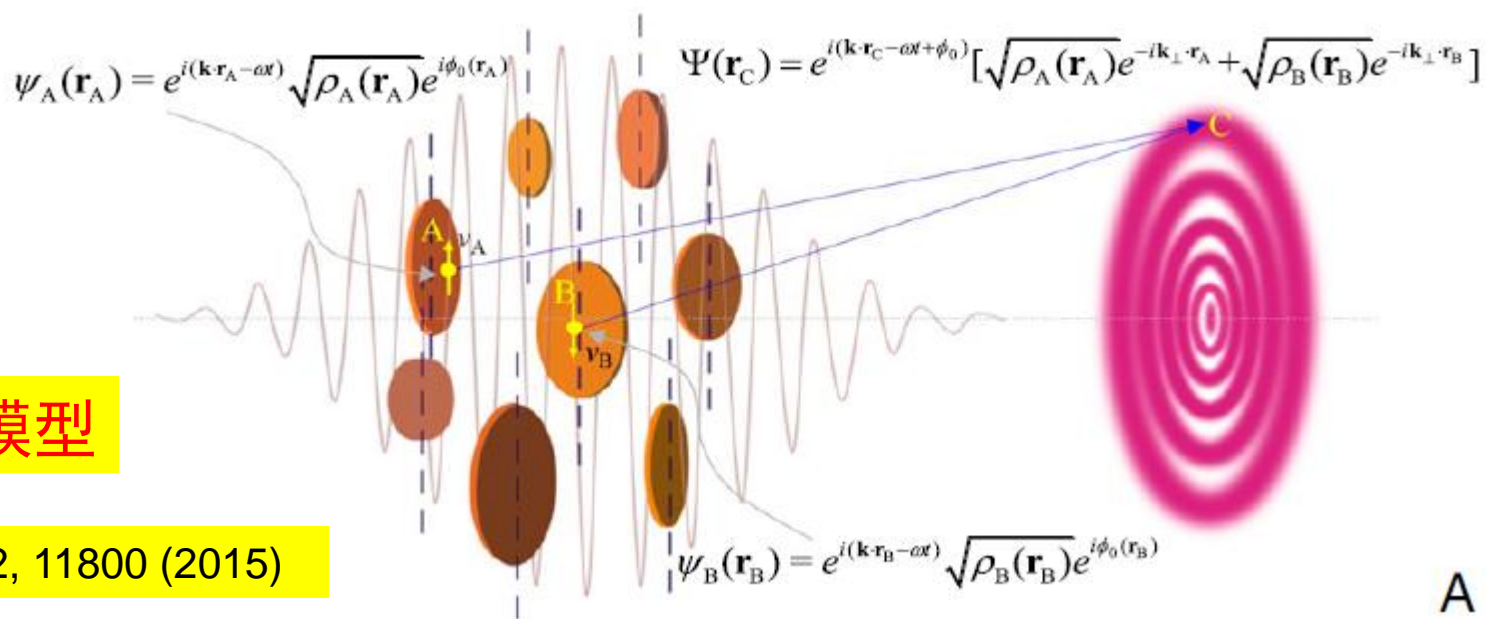
Spatial Self Phase Modulation

$\chi^{(3)}$



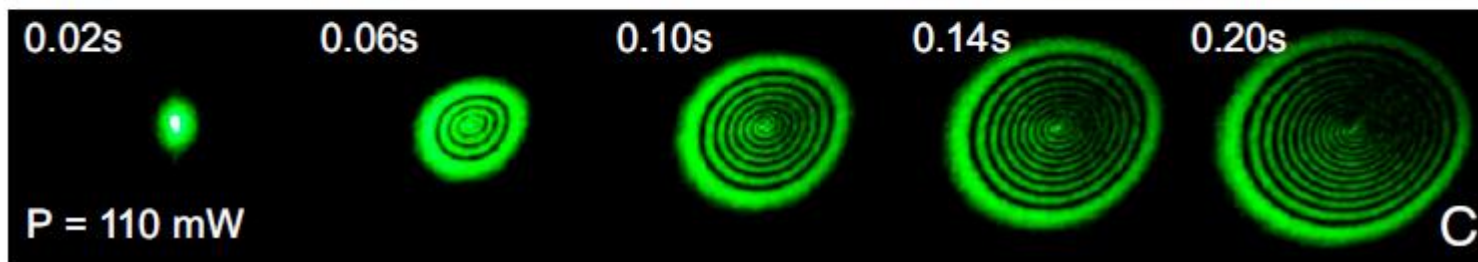
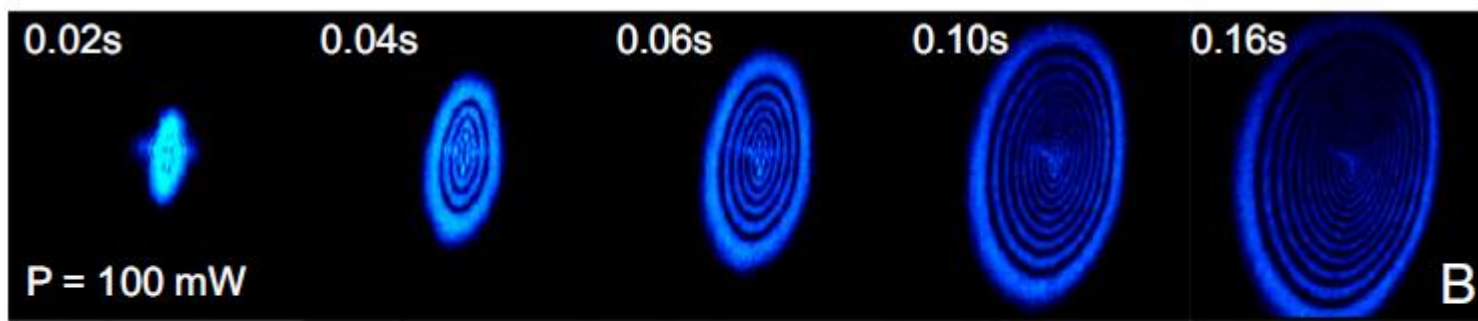
PNAS 112, 11800 (2015)

量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性



风铃模型

PNAS 112, 11800 (2015)



量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性

原本互补相干的，空间非局域的电子波函数

在外电场之下，被赋予位相

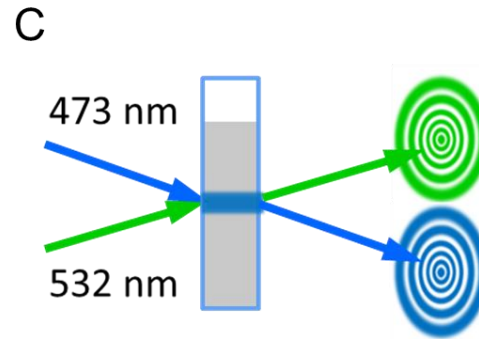
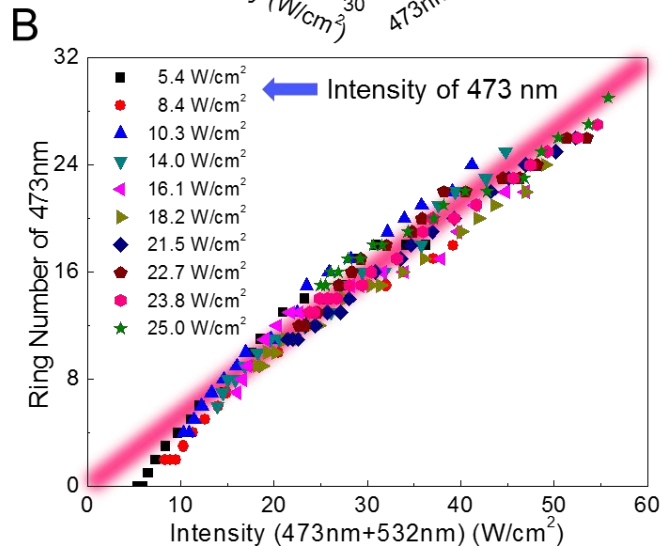
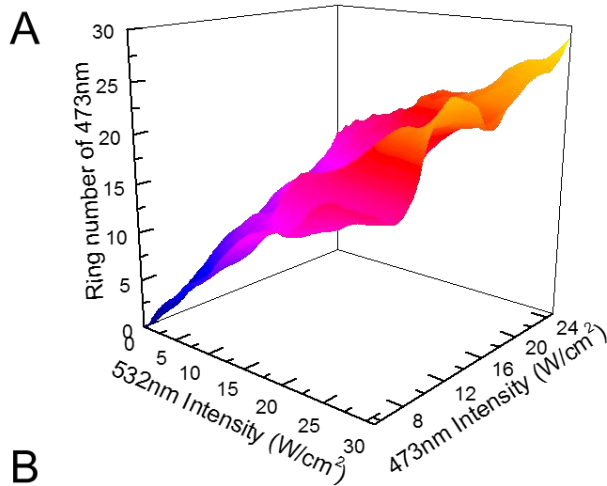
$$\begin{aligned} \psi_A(\mathbf{r}_A) &= \sqrt{\rho_A(\mathbf{r}_A)} e^{i\phi(\mathbf{r}_A)} & \psi_A^*(\mathbf{r}_A) \cdot \psi_A(\mathbf{r}_A) &= \rho_A(\mathbf{r}_A) & \phi(\mathbf{r}_A) &= \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_A - \omega t + \phi_0(\mathbf{r}_A) \\ \psi_B(\mathbf{r}_B) &= \sqrt{\rho_B(\mathbf{r}_B)} e^{i\phi(\mathbf{r}_B)} & \psi_B^*(\mathbf{r}_B) \cdot \psi_B(\mathbf{r}_B) &= \rho_B(\mathbf{r}_B) & \phi(\mathbf{r}_B) &= \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_B - \omega t + \phi_0(\mathbf{r}_B) \end{aligned}$$

外电场锁定了电子之间的位相差，建立了电子相干性，这是一种ac相干性光学频率，它传递给光场形成远场的光场相干性，即SSPM干涉环。

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{screen}}(\mathbf{r}_C) &= E^*(\mathbf{r}_C) \cdot E(\mathbf{r}_C) & E(\mathbf{r}_C) &= \zeta(\chi^{(3)})\Psi(\mathbf{r}_C) \\ \Psi(\mathbf{r}_C) &= [\sqrt{\rho_A(\mathbf{r}_A)} e^{i\phi(\mathbf{r}_A)} e^{i[\mathbf{k}_z \cdot (\mathbf{r}_C - \mathbf{r}_A)}] e^{i[\nabla_{r_\perp}(\Delta\phi)|_{\mathbf{r}_A}] \cdot \boldsymbol{\mu}_\perp(\mathbf{r}_C - \mathbf{r}_A)} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\rho_B(\mathbf{r}_B)} e^{i\phi(\mathbf{r}_B)} e^{i[\mathbf{k}_z \cdot (\mathbf{r}_C - \mathbf{r}_B)}] e^{i[\nabla_{r_\perp}(\Delta\phi)|_{\mathbf{r}_B}] \cdot \boldsymbol{\mu}_\perp(\mathbf{r}_C - \mathbf{r}_B)} + \dots] \\ &= e^{i(\mathbf{k}_z \cdot \mathbf{r}_C - \omega t)} [\sqrt{\rho_A(\mathbf{r}_A)} e^{i\phi_0(\mathbf{r}_A)} e^{i[\nabla_{r_\perp}(\Delta\phi)|_{\mathbf{r}_A}] \cdot \boldsymbol{\mu}_\perp(\mathbf{r}_C - \mathbf{r}_A)} \\ &\quad + \sqrt{\rho_B(\mathbf{r}_B)} e^{i\phi_0(\mathbf{r}_B)} e^{i[\nabla_{r_\perp}(\Delta\phi)|_{\mathbf{r}_B}] \cdot \boldsymbol{\mu}_\perp(\mathbf{r}_C - \mathbf{r}_B)} + \dots] \\ &= e^{i(\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{r}_C - \omega t + \phi_0)} [\sqrt{\rho_A(\mathbf{r}_A)} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_\perp \cdot \mathbf{r}_A} + \sqrt{\rho_B(\mathbf{r}_B)} e^{-i\mathbf{k}_\perp \cdot \mathbf{r}_B} + \dots] \end{aligned}$$

SSPM环形成的过程即是风铃形成的过程，它反映了电子相干性增强的过程

量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性

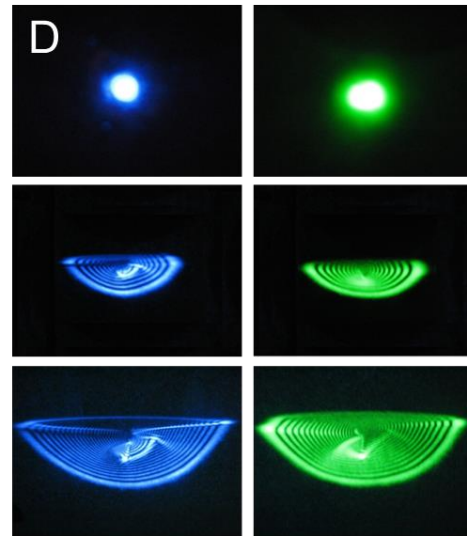


473 nm

$$I_{\text{strong}} = 120 \text{ W/cm}^2$$

532 nm

$$I_{\text{weak}} = 2.0 \text{ W/cm}^2$$



Change the phase of the strong beam by π (i.e. $\Delta N = 0.5$)

Full contrast ratio
 $I_{\text{weak}} : I_{\text{strong}} = 1:60$

即使蓝光功率低于阈值，当绿光超过阈值时，也能看到蓝光环。

首次提出并实现了基于SSPM的全光开关

PNAS 112, 11800 (2015)

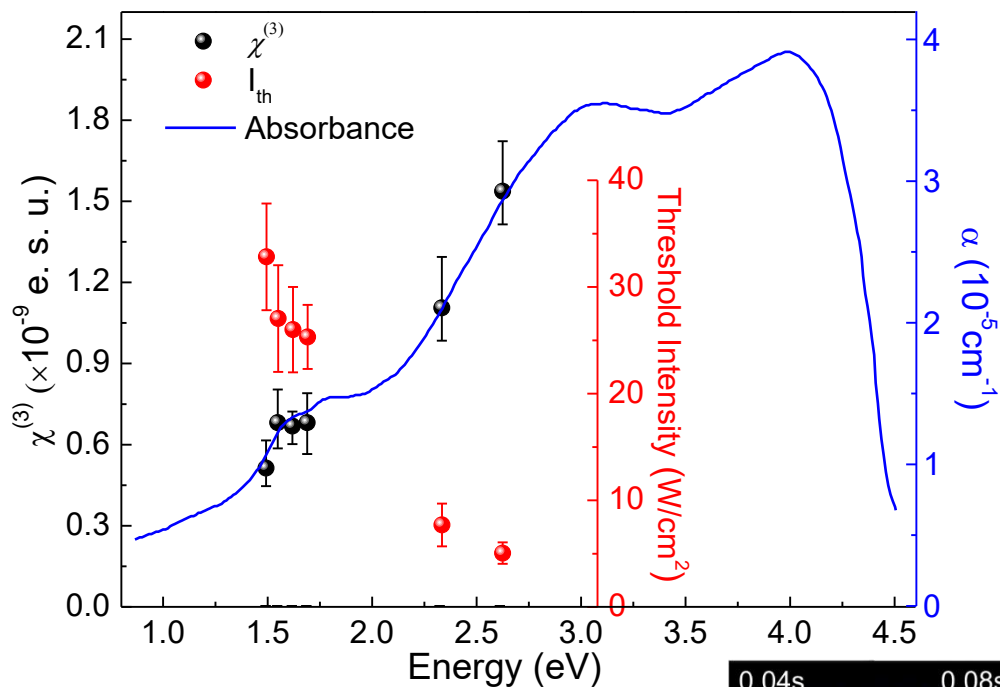
All-optical switching

PNAS 112, 11800 (2015)

Advantages:

- (1) Weak-control-strong
- (2) Cascade-possible
- (3) Two-color
- (4) High-contrast-ratio
- (5) Room-temperature device
- (6) Broadband functioning
- (7) Condensed state
- (8) Integratable in the future
- (9) Particularly: broad-band-accessible materials

量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性

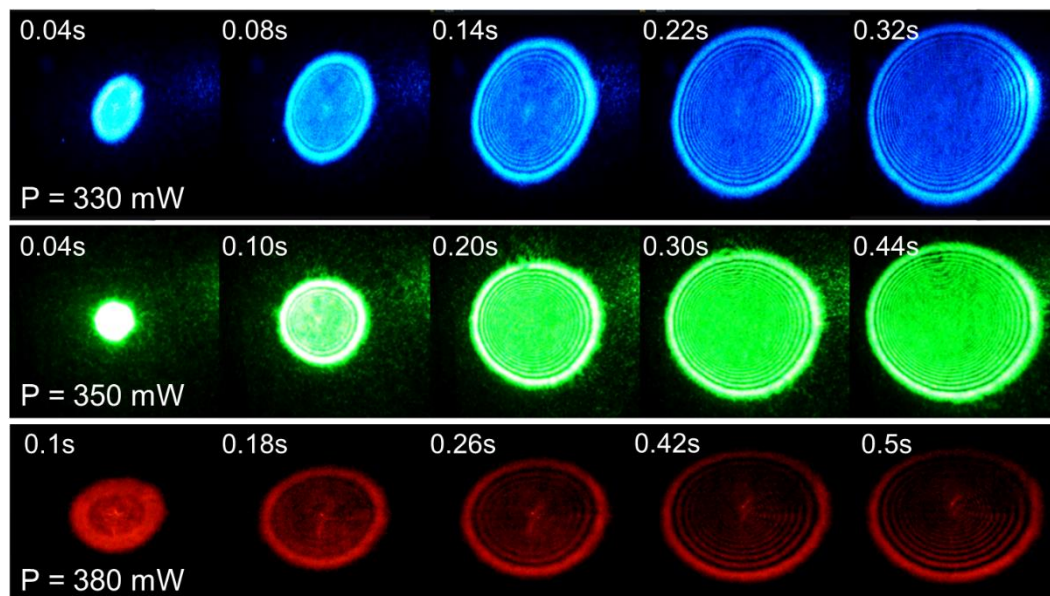


$\chi^{(3)}$ 与理论吸收谱的对比

Gap-dependent $\chi^{(3)}$

532 nm: $\chi^{(3)} = 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$

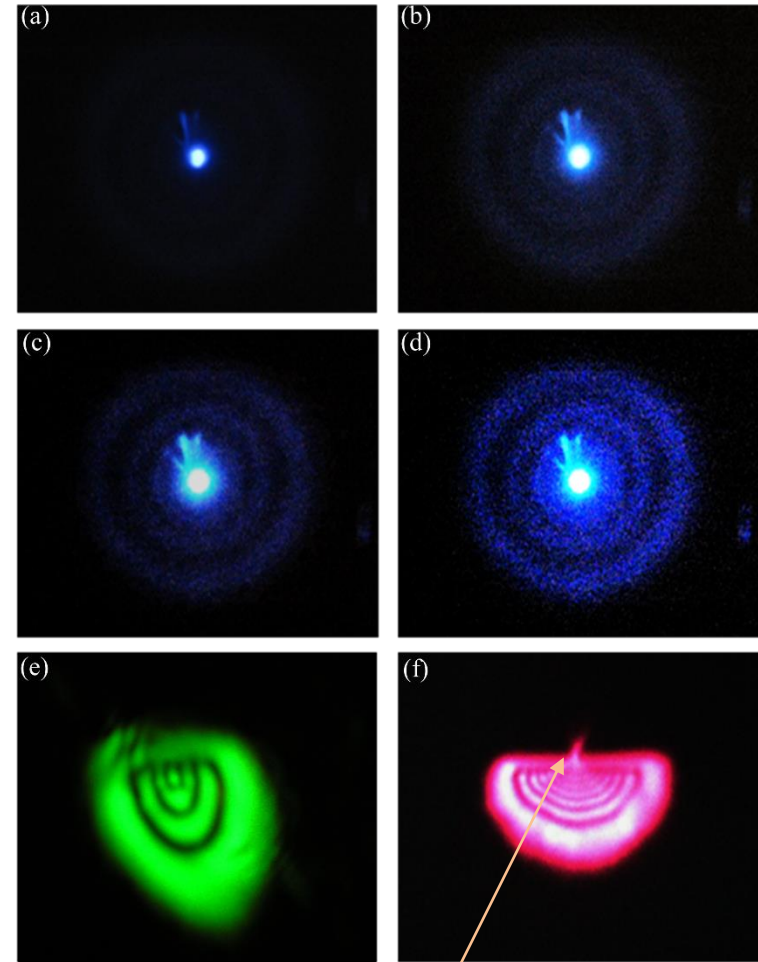
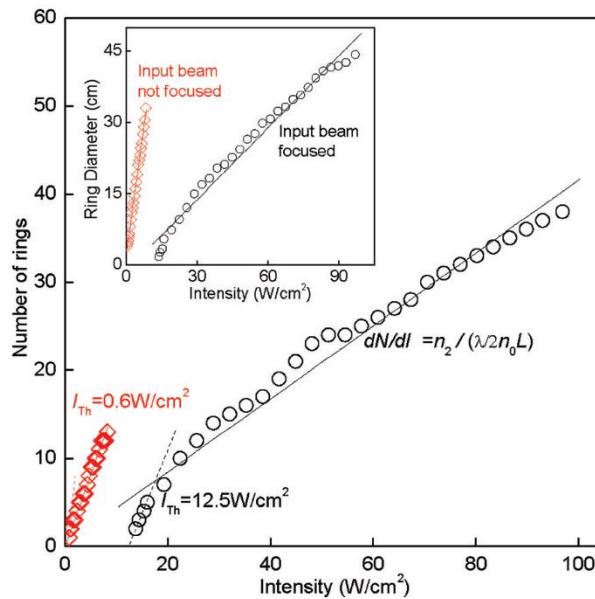
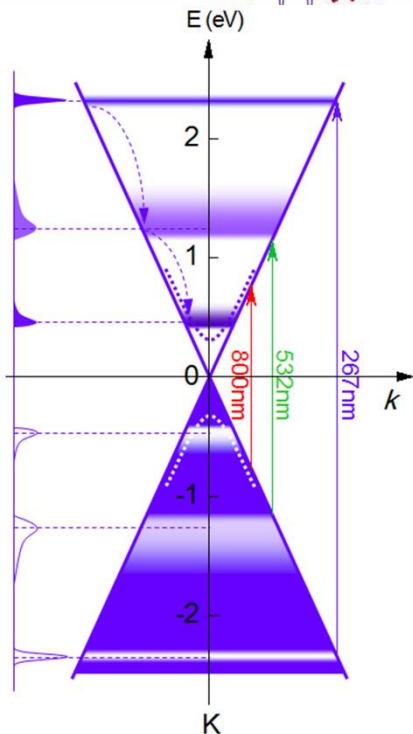
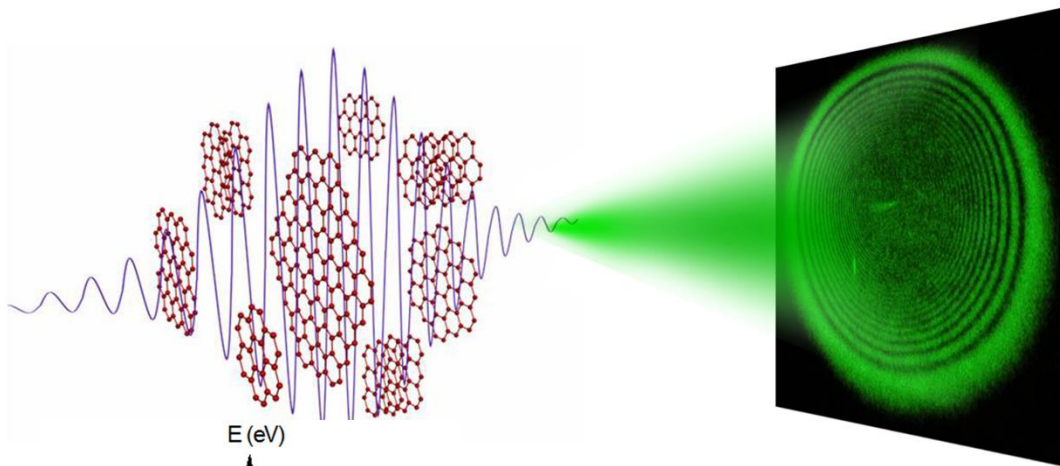
MoSe₂



Sci. Rep. 6, 22072 (2016)

量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性

267 nm 观测到SSPM
因为与等离激元耦合

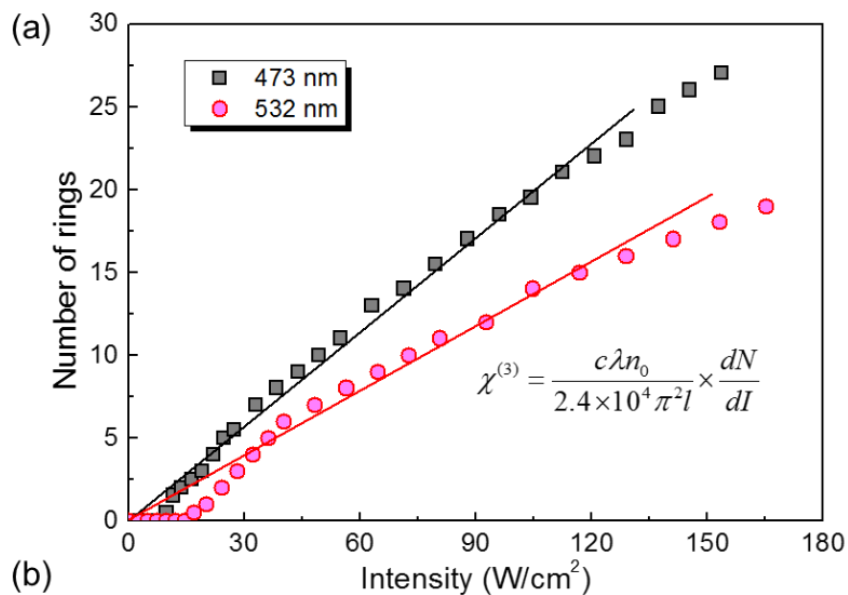


Ring deformation 是由于热效应

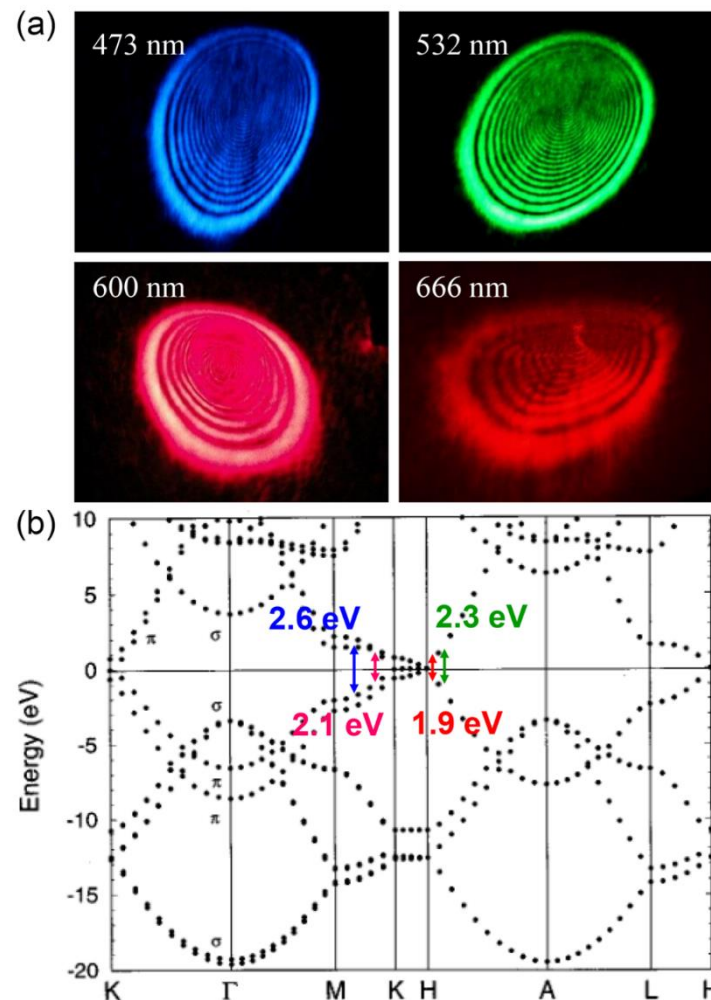
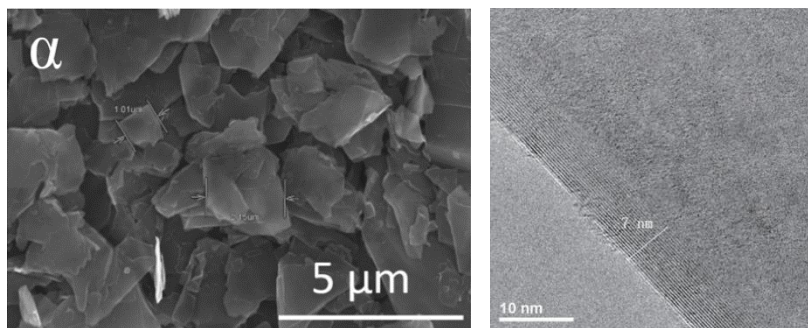
SSPM in Graphene $\chi^{(3)} \sim 10^{-7}$

Nano Lett. 11, 5159 (2011)

量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性



(b)

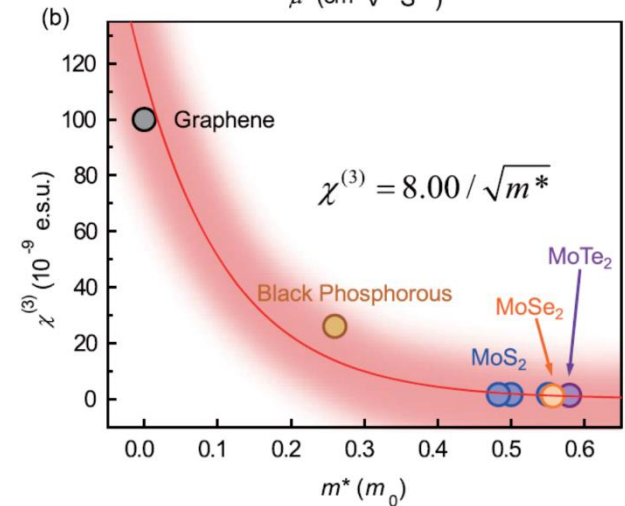
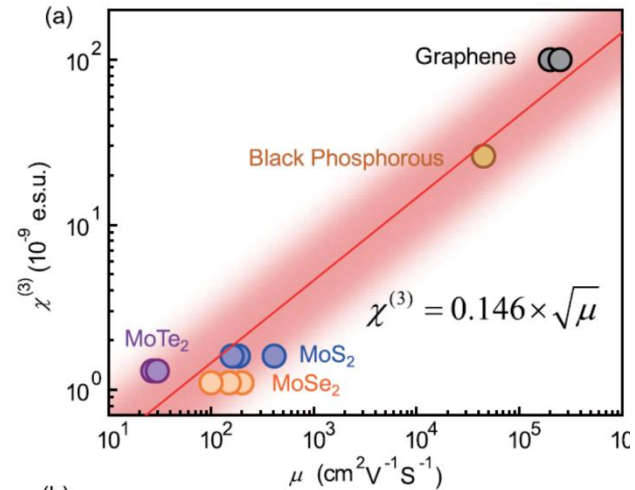
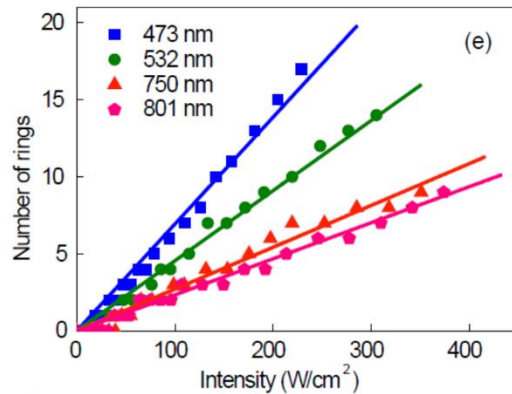
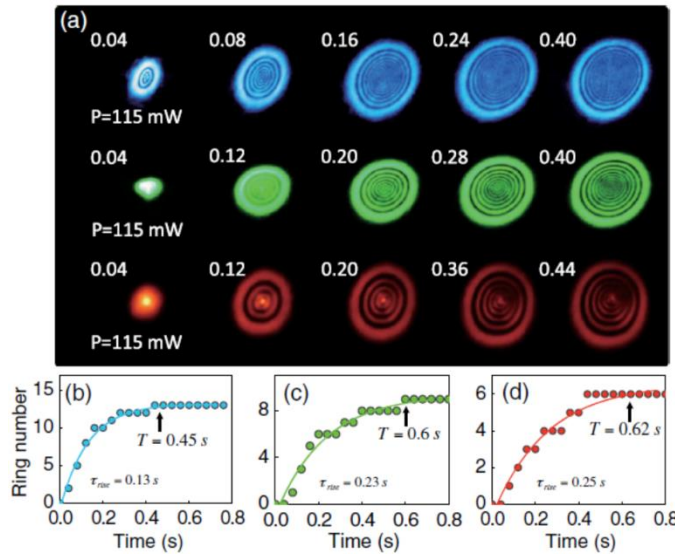
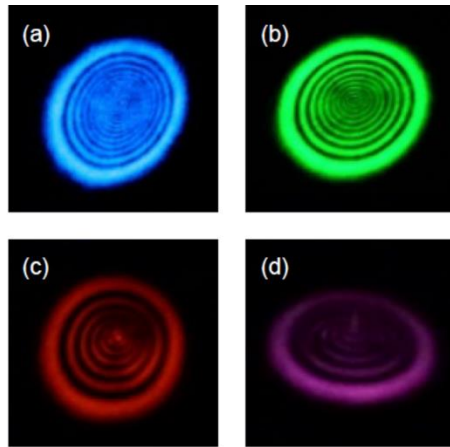


石墨纳米晶

532 nm: $\chi^{(3)} = 2.2 \times 10^{-9}$

APL 108, 241110(2016).

量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性

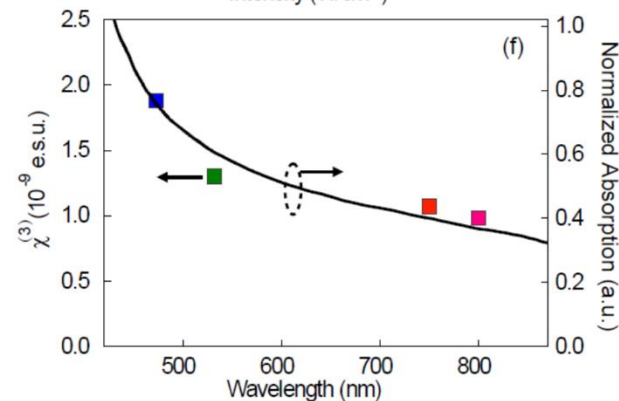


MoTe₂里的SSPM

Optics Letters 44, 5214 (2019)

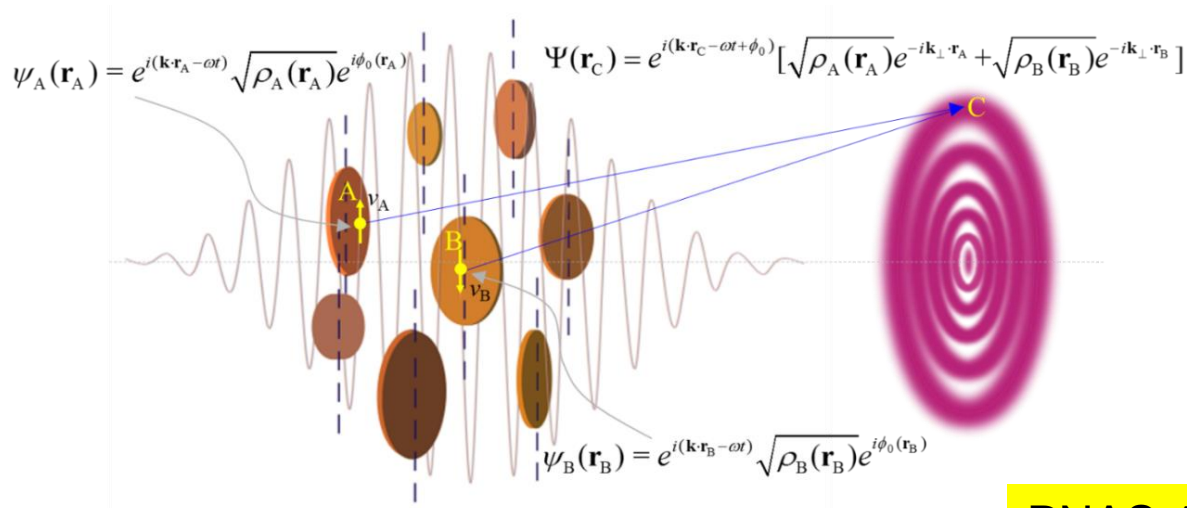
最好做波长依赖实验

把 $\chi^{(3)}$ 与迁移率 μ 和有效质量 m^* 联系起来



量子材料中激光诱导的电子相干性

- 激光诱导的**电子相干性**
- 第一个基于**SSPM原理的全光开关**
- 演生现象**集体行为--风铃模型**



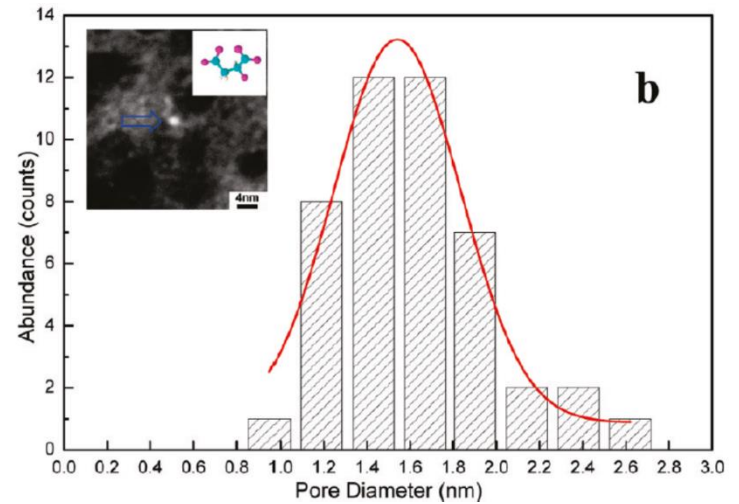
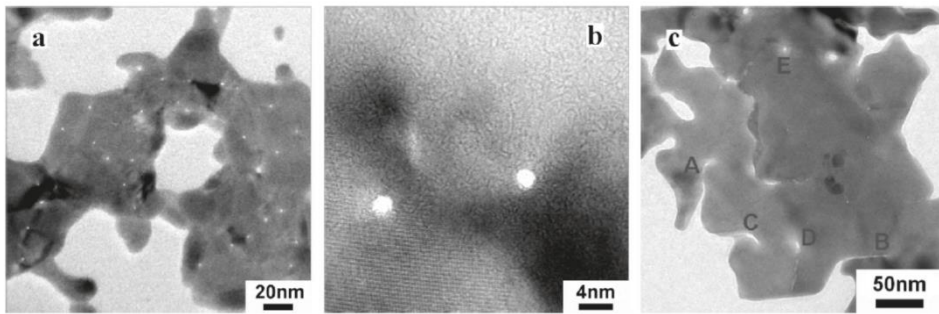
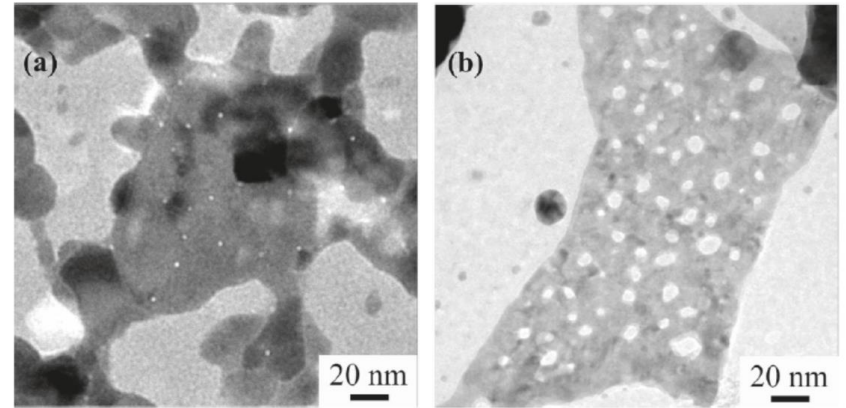
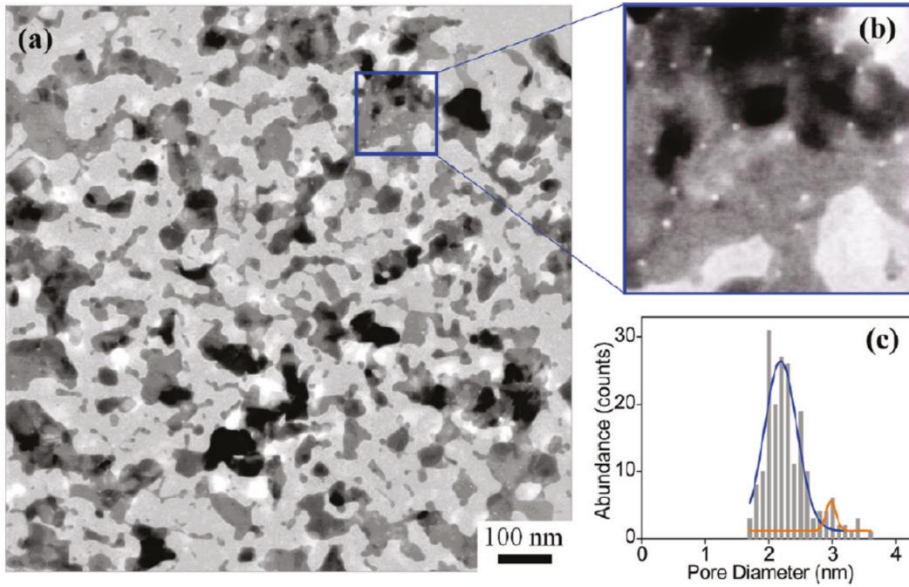
PNAS 112, 11800 (2015)

涉及激光诱导的新奇量子态，刚刚只见冰山一角。

主要内容

其它

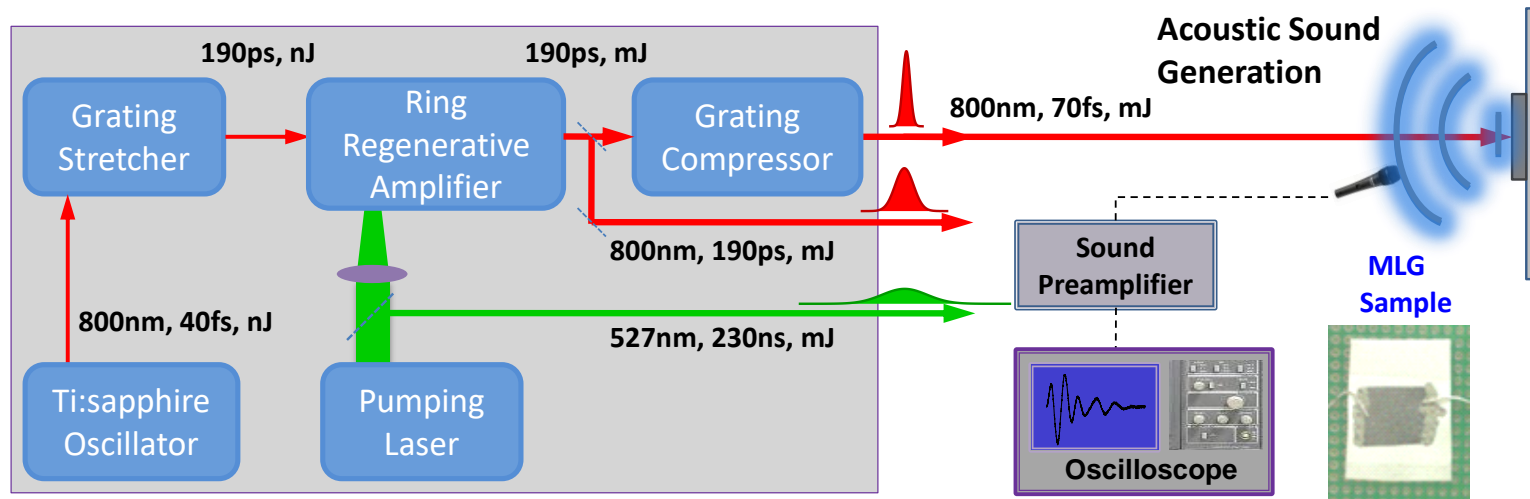
超小金属纳米孔的实现



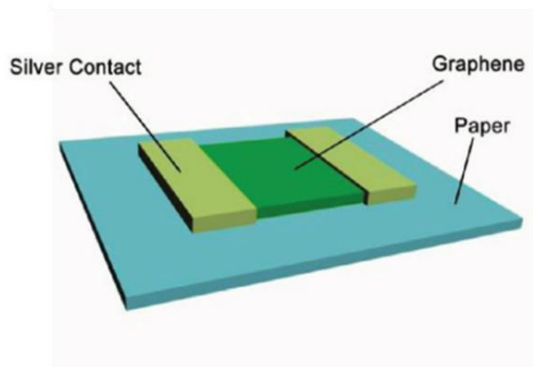
超快激光制备最小银纳米孔

Nano Letters 11, 3251 (2011)

光致发声的实现

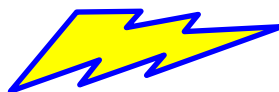


脉冲宽度，中心波长，重复频率：可调



超快

+



光致发声

石墨烯

发现非简谐声波 \rightarrow 相干调控

相干调控

改变激光重复频率 Υ

调控

声波的相位和强度

声波2

$$A(P)\sin[\omega(t+T)+\varphi_0] \exp[-\beta(t+T)]$$

+ 波的叠加



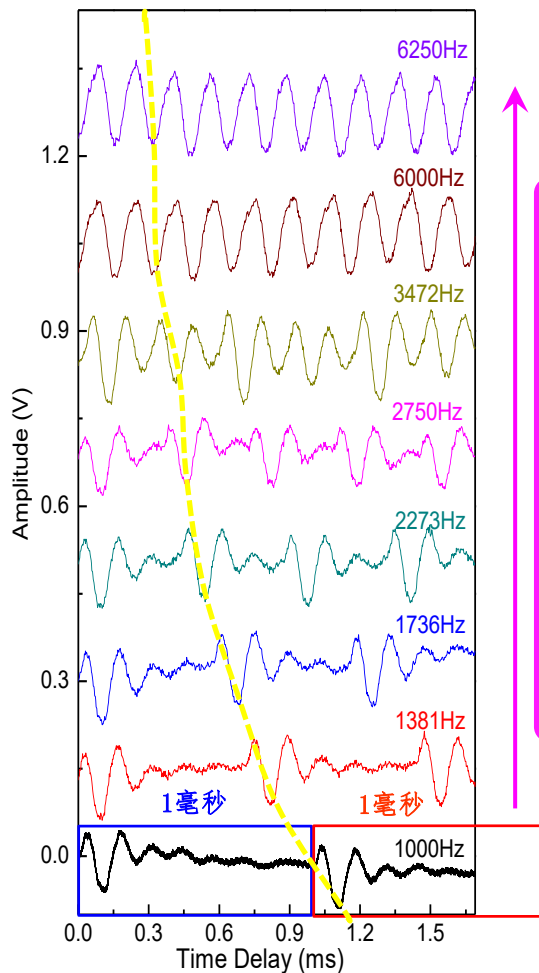
声波1

$$A(P)\sin(\omega t)\exp(-\beta t)$$

$$A(P) = A_0 + \zeta P = A_0 + \kappa \Upsilon$$

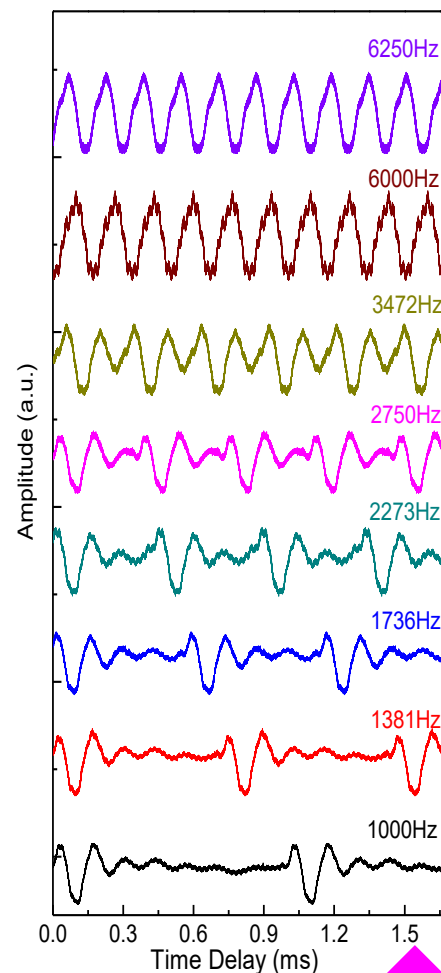
调控后的
声波公式

$$\Theta(t) = (A_0 + \kappa \Upsilon) \sqrt{\exp^2(-\beta / \Upsilon) + 2 \cos(2\pi f_G / \Upsilon + \varphi_0) \exp(-\beta / \Upsilon) + 1} \sin(2\pi f_G t + \Delta) \exp(-\beta t)$$



实测声波时域数据

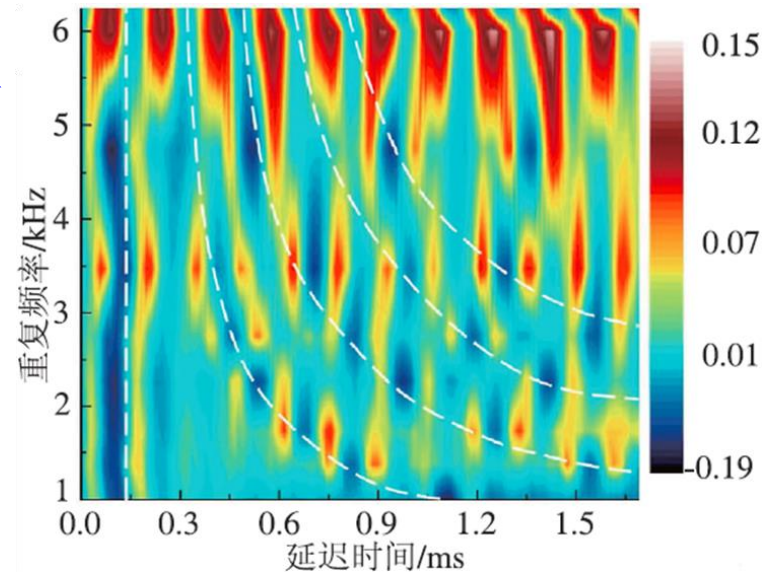
提高激光脉冲的重复频率



理论模拟

光致发声的总结

- (1) 发现了光致发声现象（新的物理现象）
- (2) 物理机制：光-热-声
- (3) 非简谐声波的发现
- (4) 声波的相干调控



激光的相干性

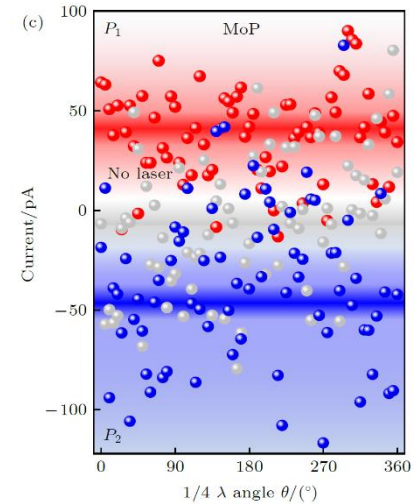
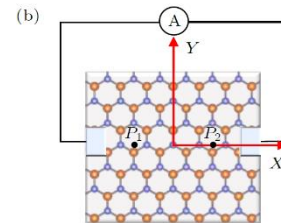
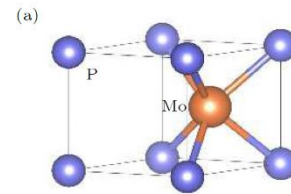
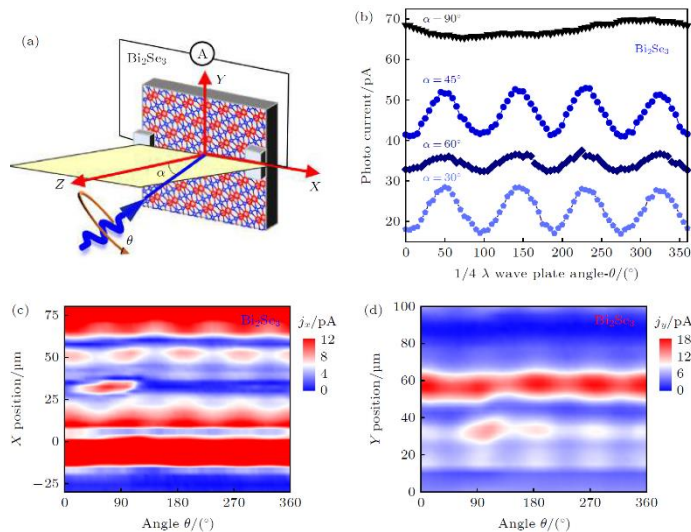
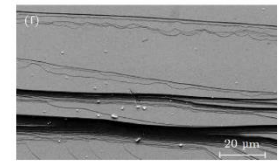
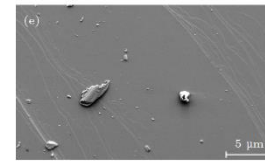
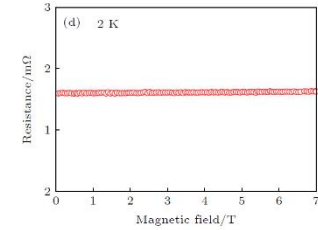
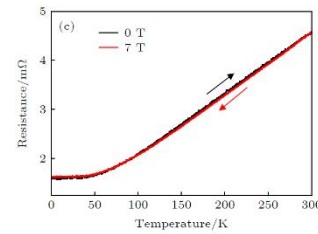
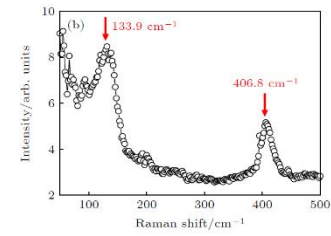
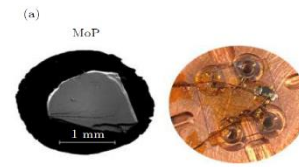
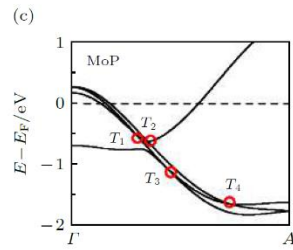
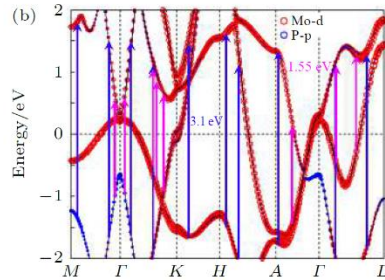
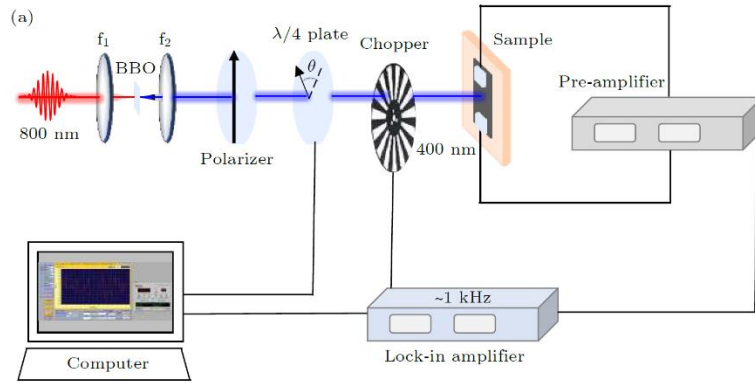


声波的相干性

Scientific Reports 5, 10582 (2015)

《物理》研究快讯 44(09), 619-622(2015)

MoP中光生热电流



展 望

“量子材料的超快光谱学” 是重要的交叉学科领域
方兴未艾，大有可为

拓展超快光谱实验手段
有特色，可交融

研究超导、拓扑、强关联等量子体系中前沿问题
解谜，量子效应

Thank you for your attention!

Email: jmzhao@iphy.ac.cn,

网页: <http://www.iop.cas.cn/rcjy/zgjgwry/?id=332>,

手机: 13051422511.

致 谢

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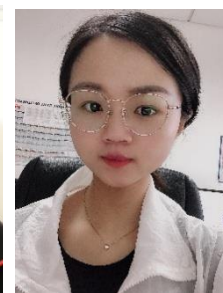
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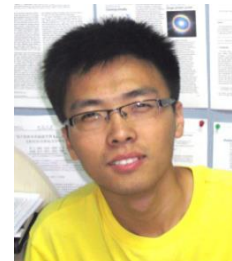
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成功举办国际“关联量子材料超快光谱(USCQM-2019)”会议

7月15日至17日，由中国科学院物理所、北京大学共同主办，长三角物理研究中心有限公司协办的首届国际关联量子材料超快光谱会议(USCQM)在江苏溧阳召开，来自**中国、美国、德国、意大利、斯洛文尼亚等8个国家**的四十余名专家学者济济一堂。中国科学院物理研究所赵继民研究员与北京大学王楠林教授为会议共同主席，本届USCQM会议设置了不同形式的自由讨论的环节，为“**超快时间分辨**”+“**强关联物理**”领域提供一个国际尖端的纯学术交流平台，其中**23/31个邀请报告出自欧、美、日等国的研究活跃的国际同行**。会议涉及实验和理论，设有四个前沿议题：(1) Laser-induced novel quantum states; (2) Ultrafast dynamics of superconductors and correlated materials; (3) Novel methods of time-resolved ultrafast spectroscopy; (4) Bosonic collective excitations and complex interactions. 来自**中国科学院物理研究所、北京大学、德国马克斯-普朗克研究所、麻省理工学院、加州理工学院、密西根大学、劳伦斯伯克利国家实验室、芝加哥大学等26所国际著名高校和科研机构**的科学家们各抒己见，分享最新的前沿研究成果。会议内容丰富，演讲精彩，讨论热烈，受到与会国际国内专家的普遍好评。

本次会议提高了中国在关联量子材料超快光谱领域的国际认知度和影响力，有助于培育中国在此学科方向的发展。与会国际同行纷纷期待未来USCQM会议能持续举办，为国际上关联量子材料超快光谱领域的发展继续做出贡献，成为该领域的标杆性国际会议。



欢迎对“以光学方法研究凝聚态实验物理”感兴趣的
同学加入，你们的加入是
科学进步的源泉和动力！

赵继民 研究员

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Thank you!