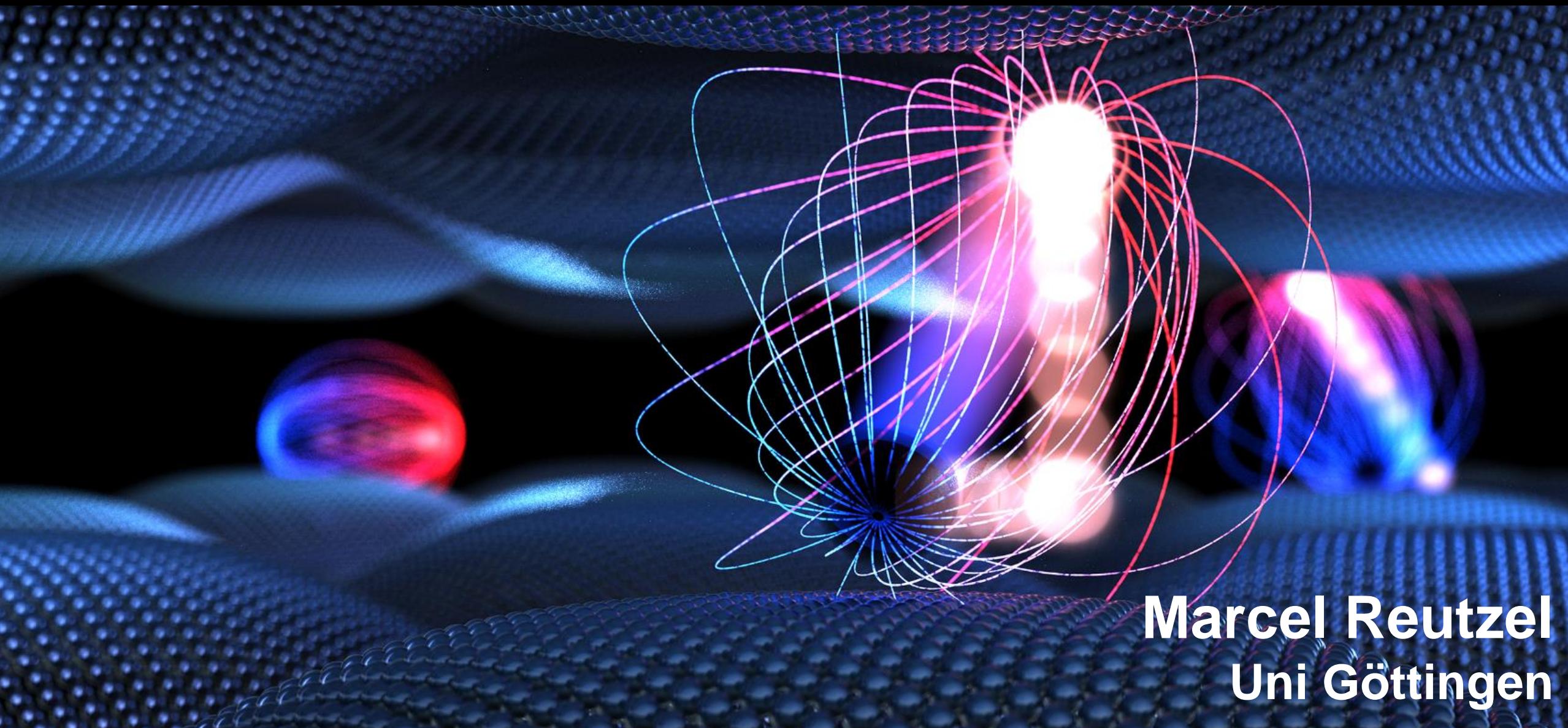


Ultrafast exciton dynamics in moiré heterostructures: A time-resolved momentum microscopy study

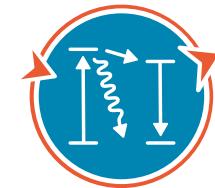


Marcel Reutzel
Uni Göttingen

The team



GEORG-AUGUST-UNIVERSITÄT
GÖTTINGEN IN PUBLICA COMMODA
SEIT 1737



SFB
1073

CRC 1456
MATHEMATICS OF
EXPERIMENT

AG Stefan Mathias, Göttingen



sample fabrication, characterization

- AbdulAziz AlMutairi
- Stephan Hofmann
- Thomas Weitz



organic semiconductors

- Peter Puschnig



exciton dynamics

- Giuseppe Meneghini
- Samuel Brem
- Ermin Malic

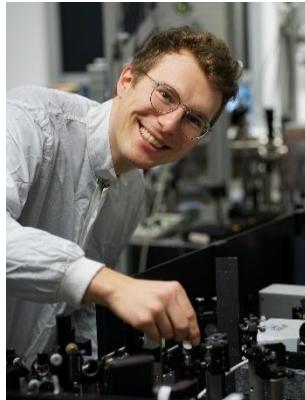


NEQ interactions

- Dino Novko



David Schmitt



Jan Philipp Bange



Wiebke Bennecke

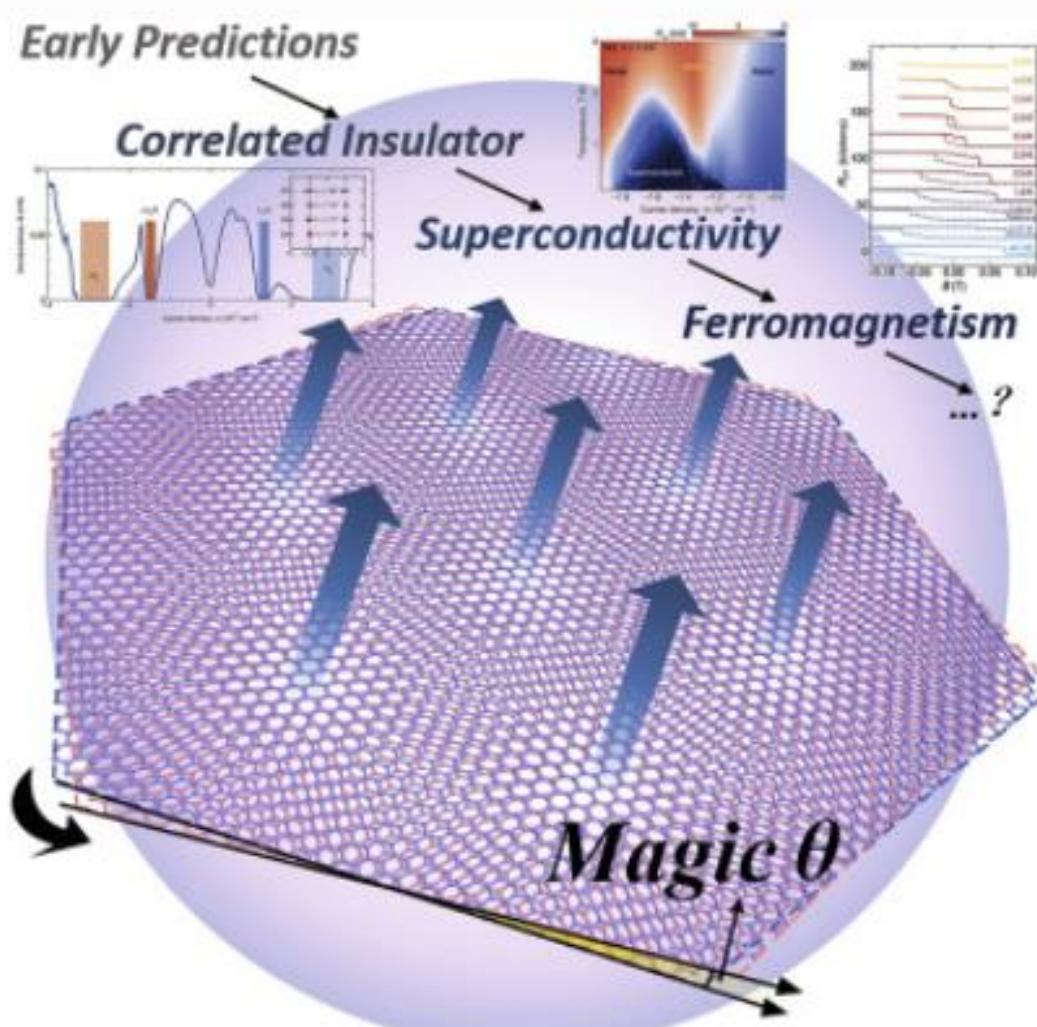


Marco Merboldt



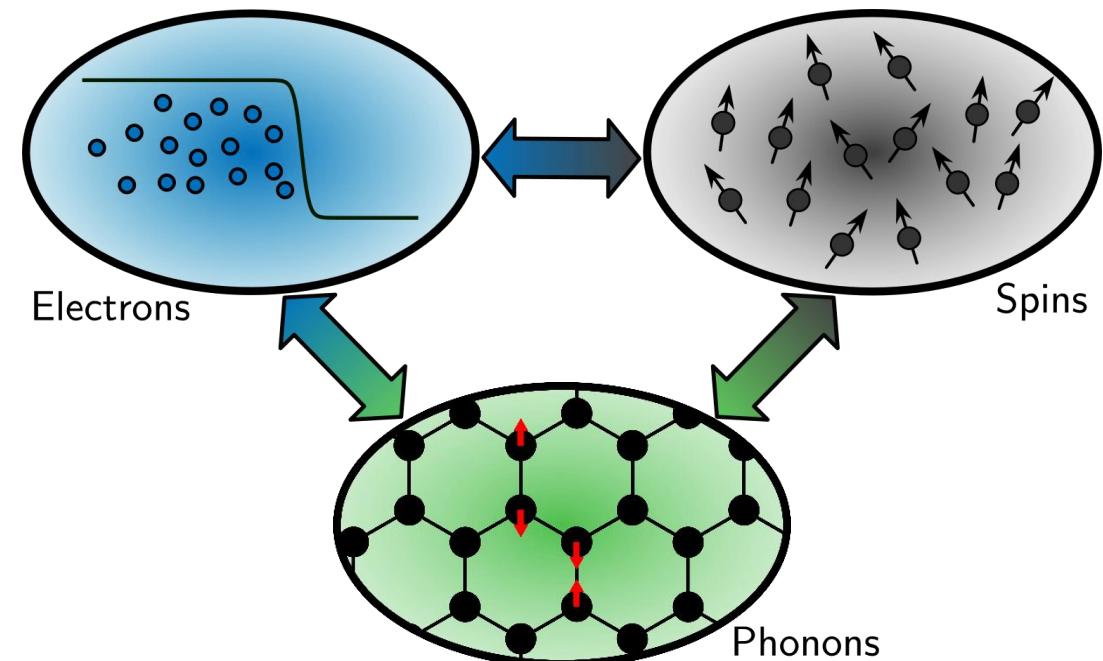
Matthijs Jansen

Microscopic interactions in solids



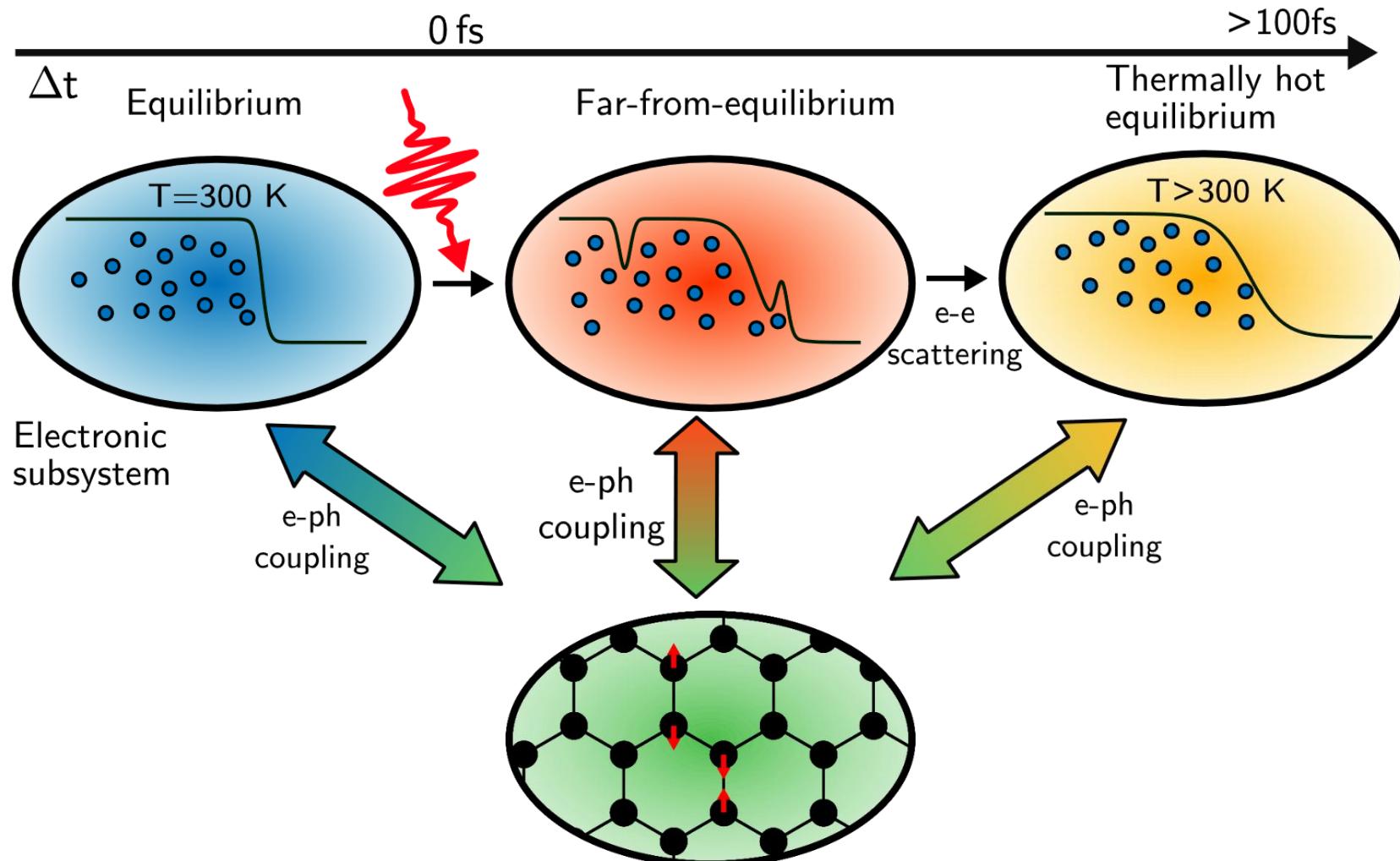
Quantum Materials

$$\hat{H} = H_{kin} + H_0 + H_{e-e} + H_{e-ph} + H_{SOC}$$



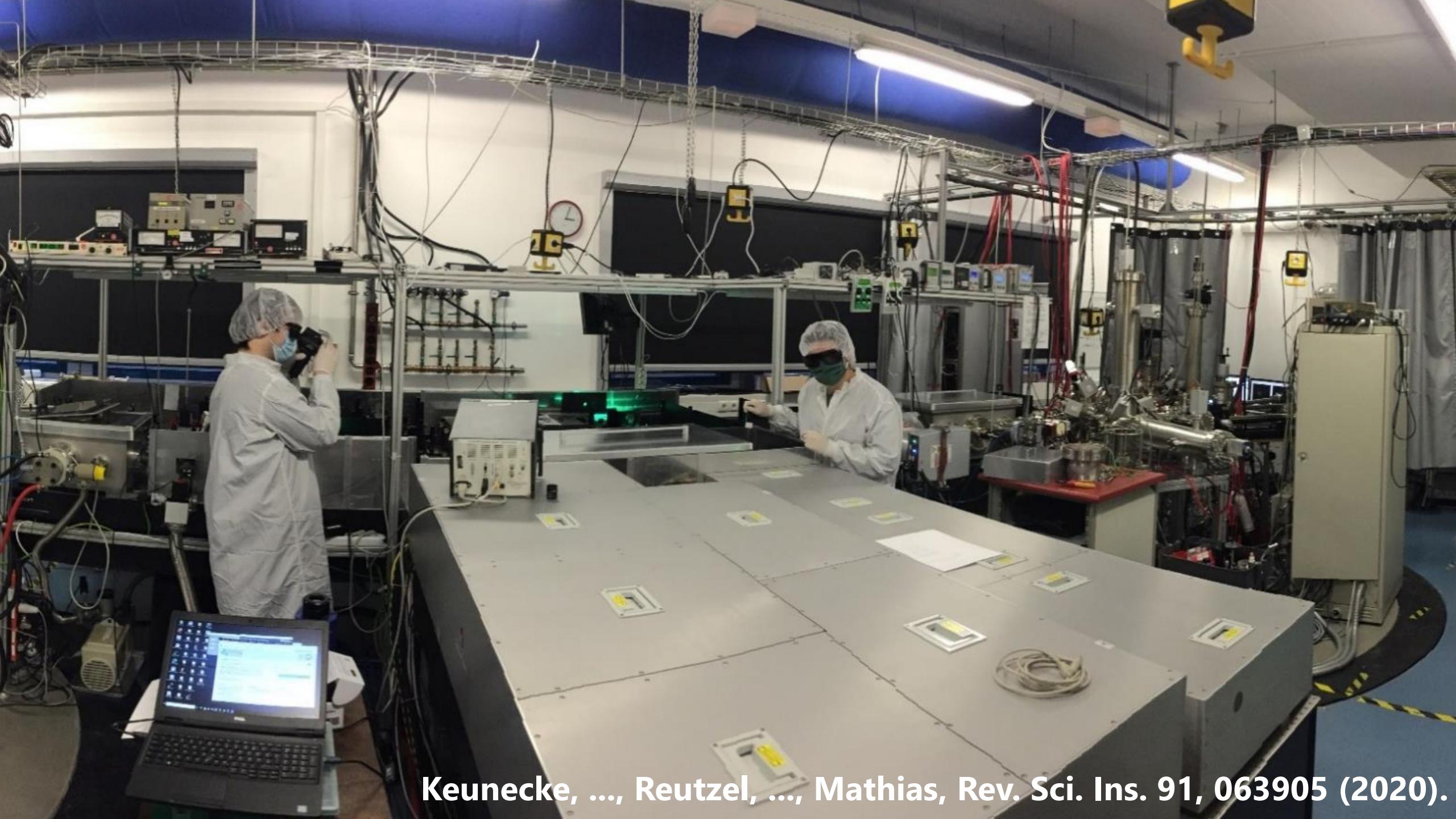
Matter, 2, 5, 6 May 2020, 1106-1114.

Far-from-equilibrium many-body interactions



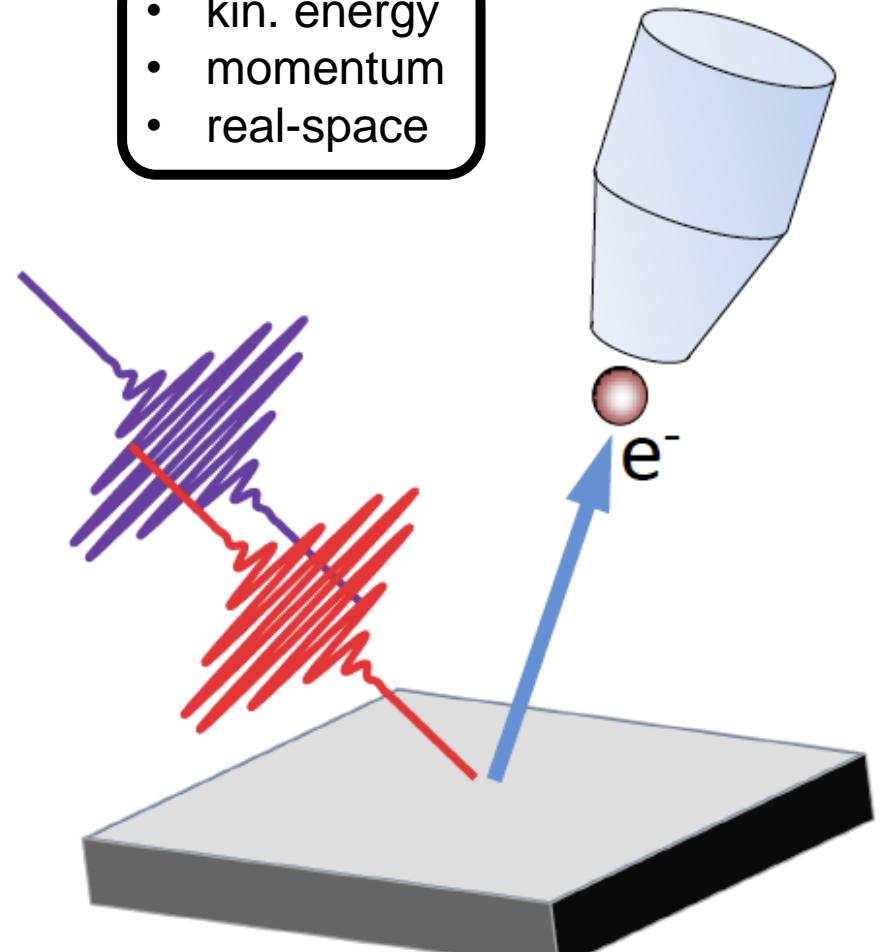
Typical Questions:

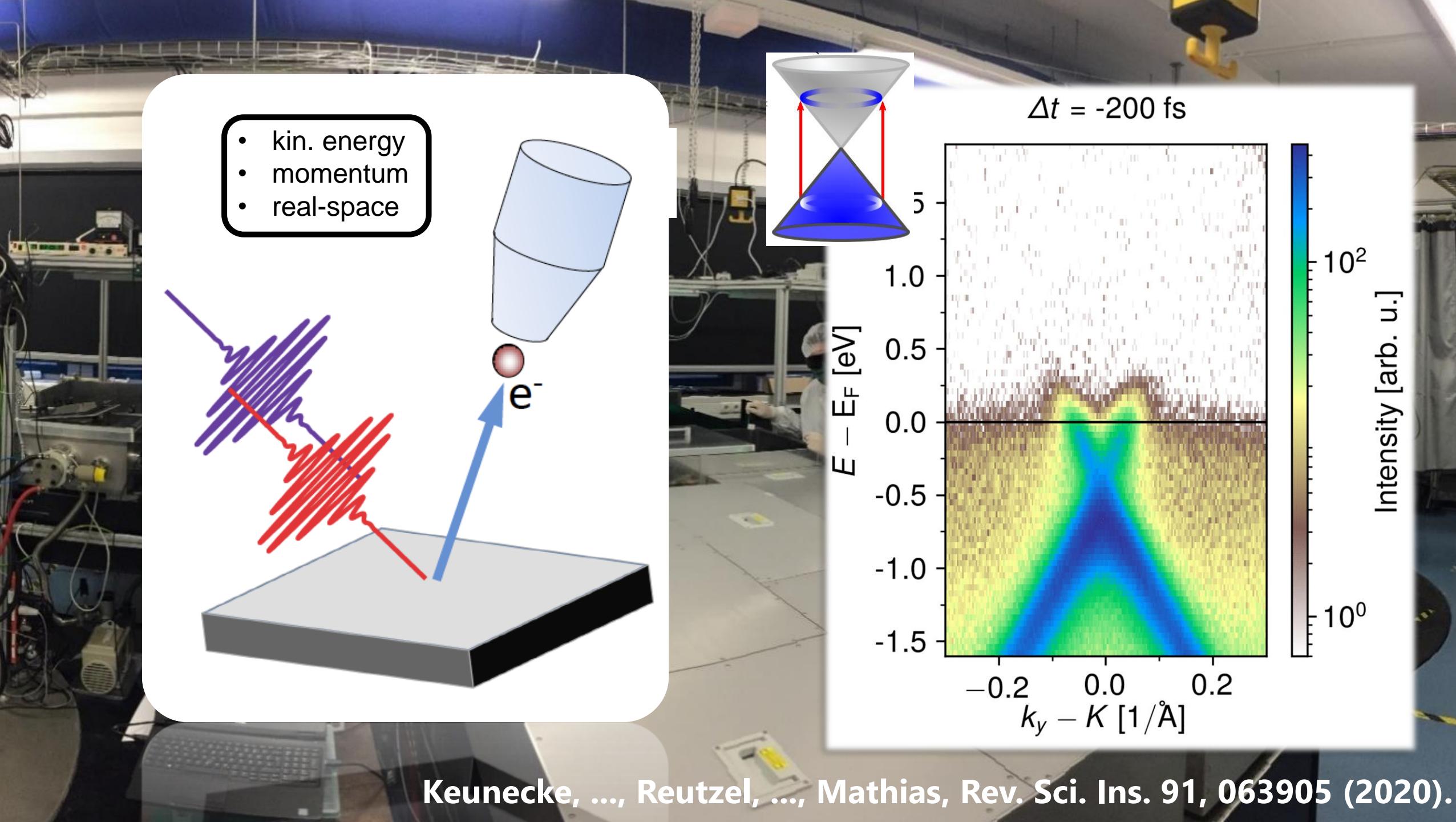
- How do we characterize matter far away from equilibrium?
- How do we control materials on-demand?



Keunecke, ..., Reutzel, ..., Mathias, Rev. Sci. Ins. 91, 063905 (2020).

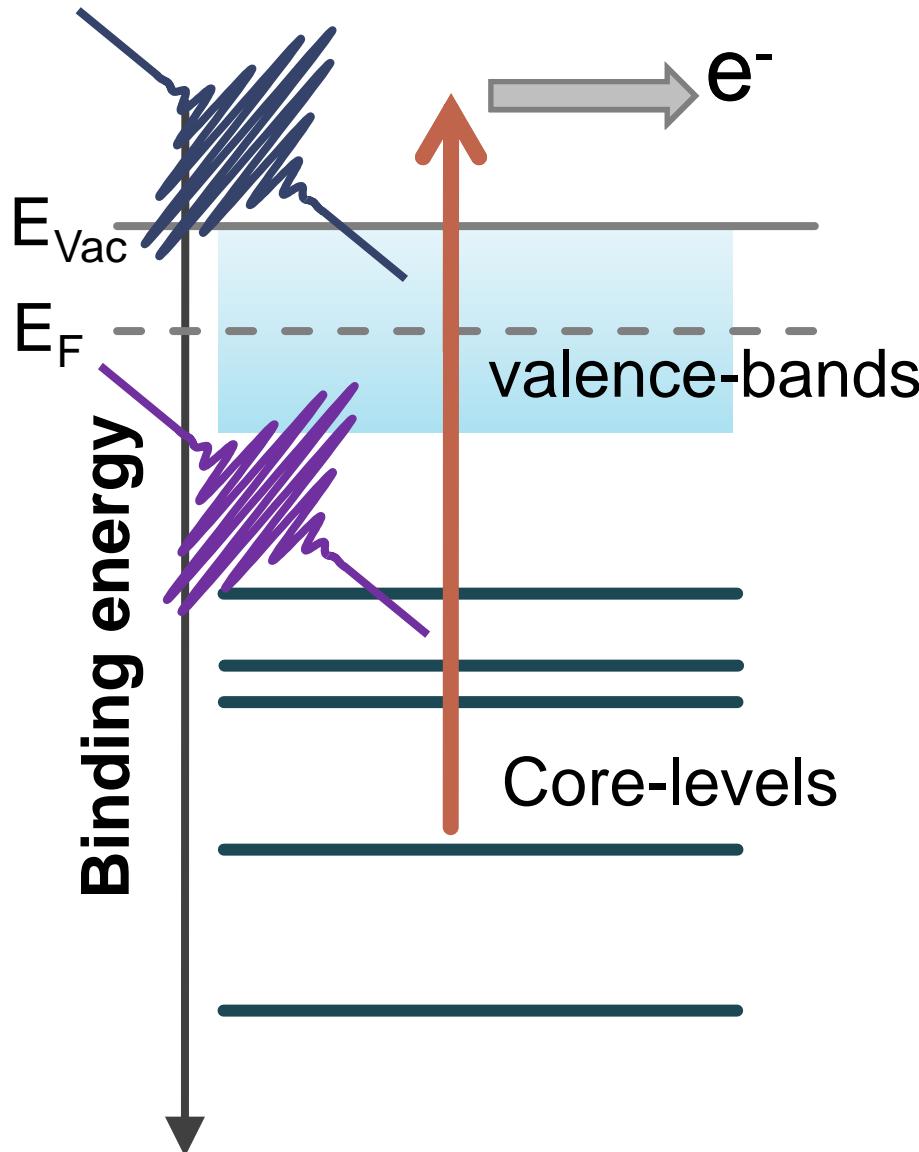
- kin. energy
- momentum
- real-space



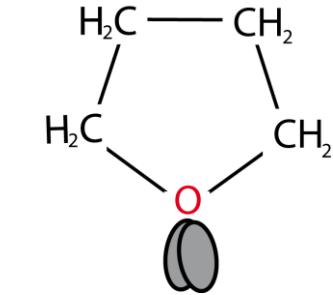
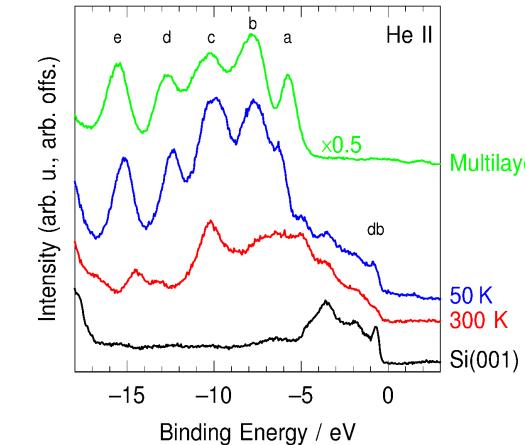


- kin. energy
- momentum
- real-space

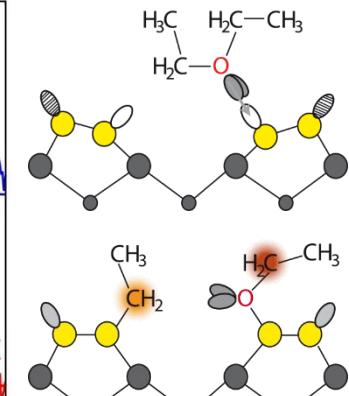
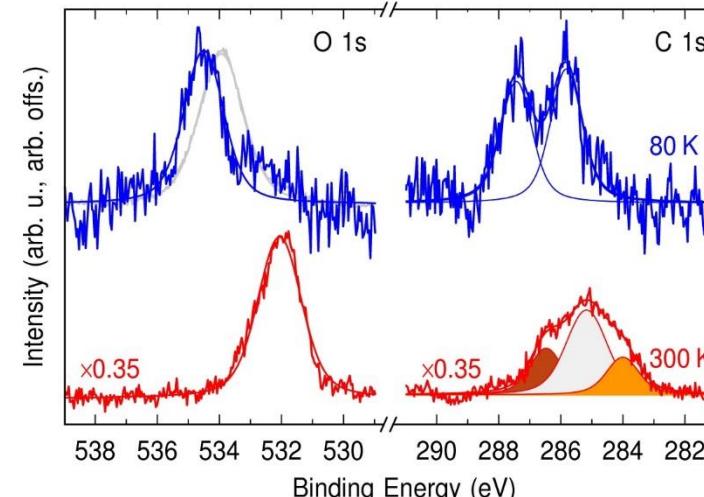
Static photoelectron spectroscopy



ultraviolet photoelectron spectroscopy



X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy:

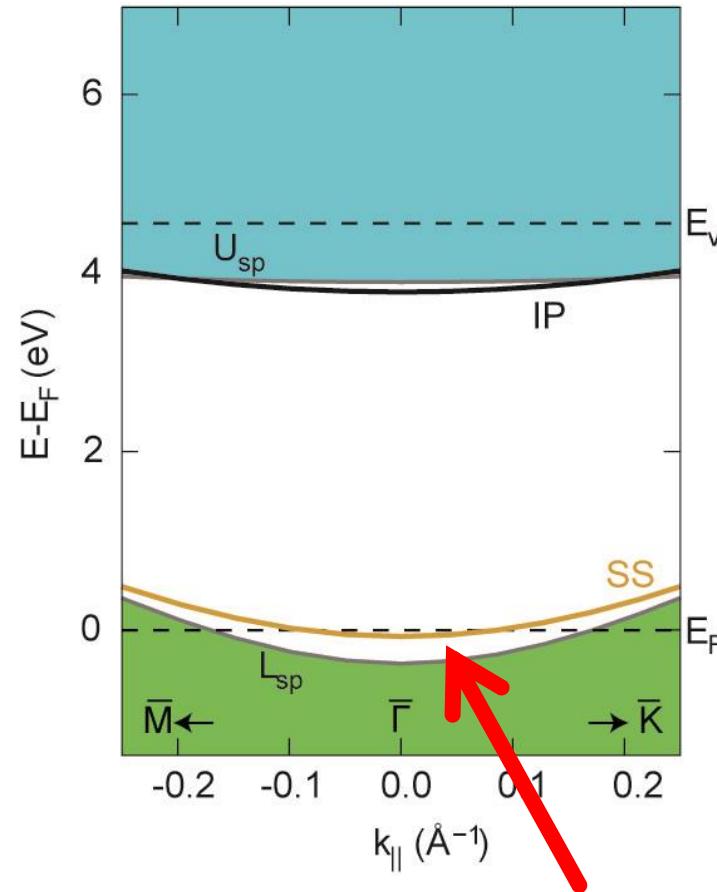


Angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy

- ARPES: powerful tool for new materials, many-body interactions, correlated phases...

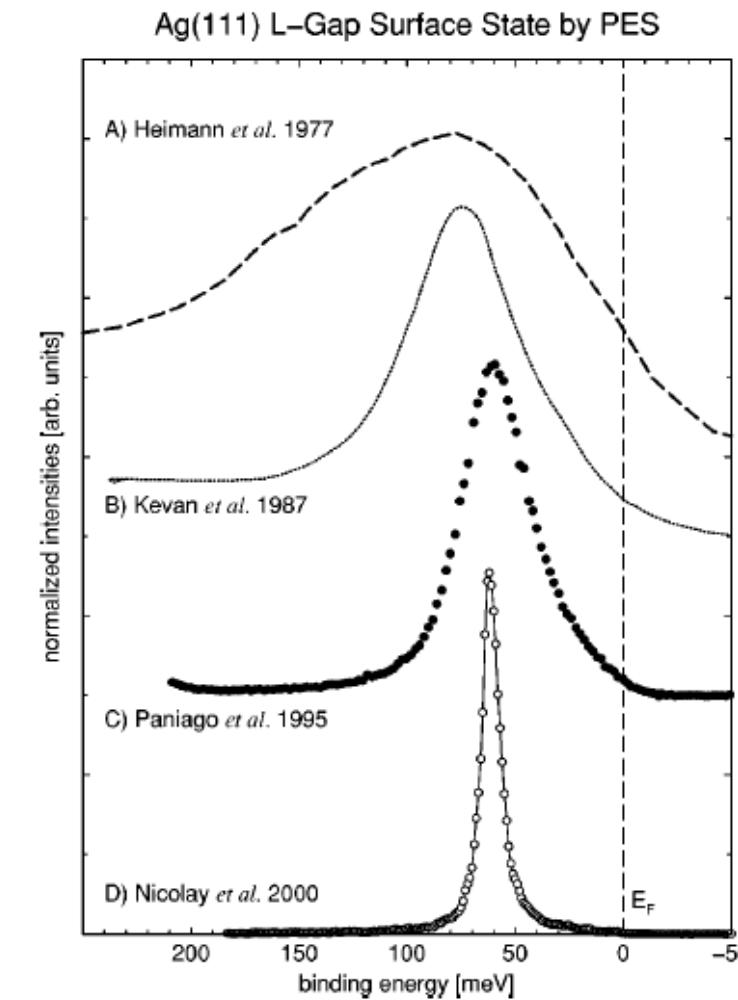
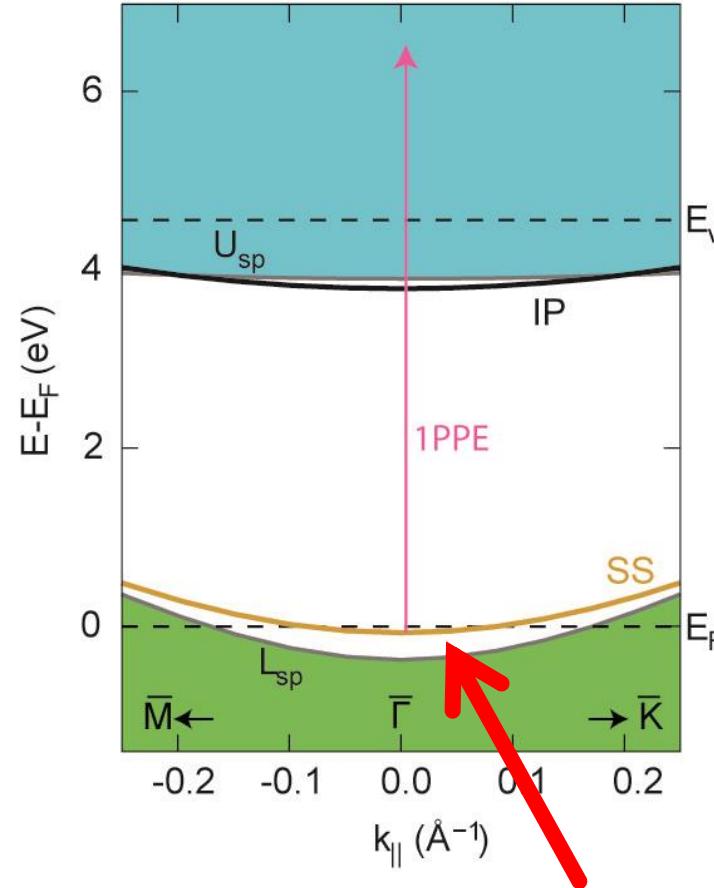
Angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy

- ARPES: powerful tool for new materials, many-body interactions, correlated phases...



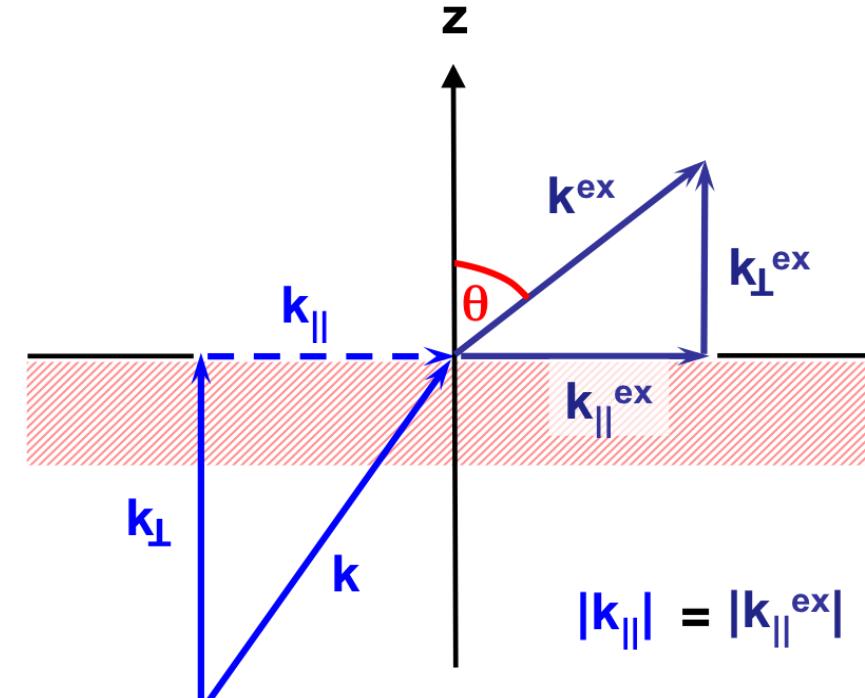
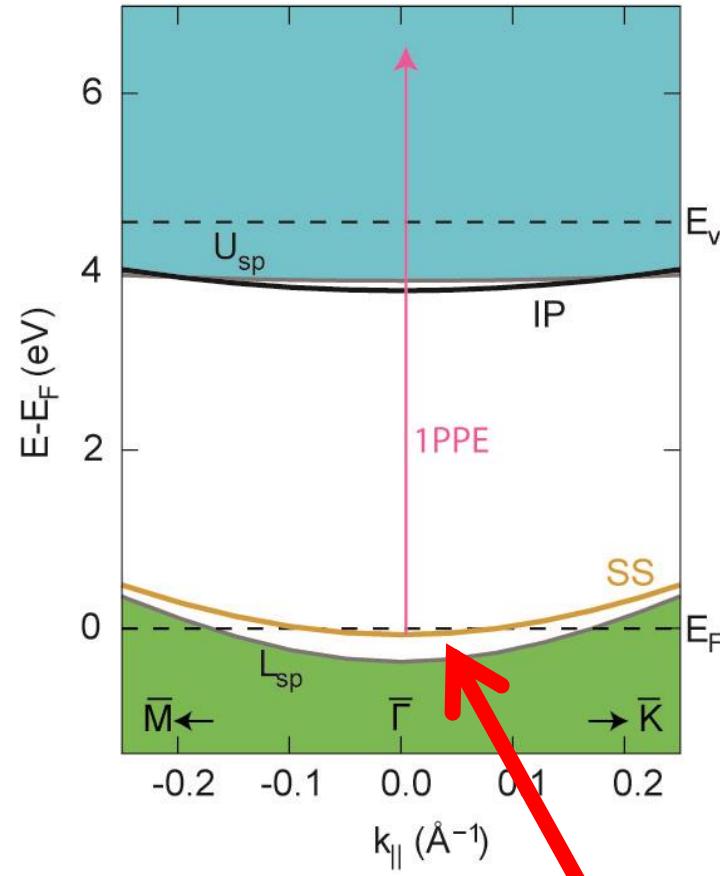
Angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy

➤ ARPES: powerful tool for new materials, many-body interactions, correlated phases...



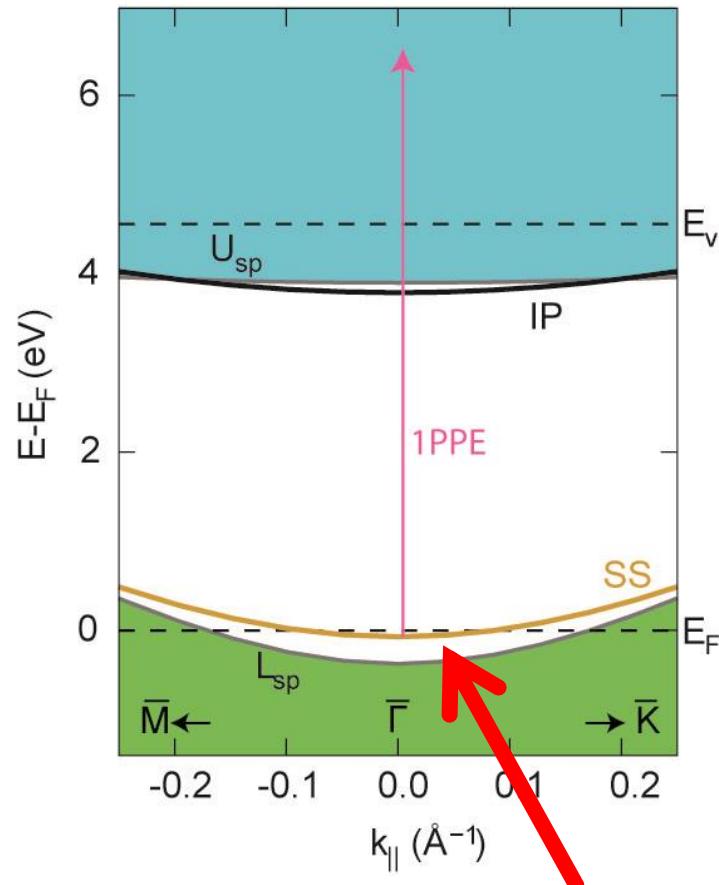
Angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy

- ARPES: powerful tool for new materials, many-body interactions, correlated phases...



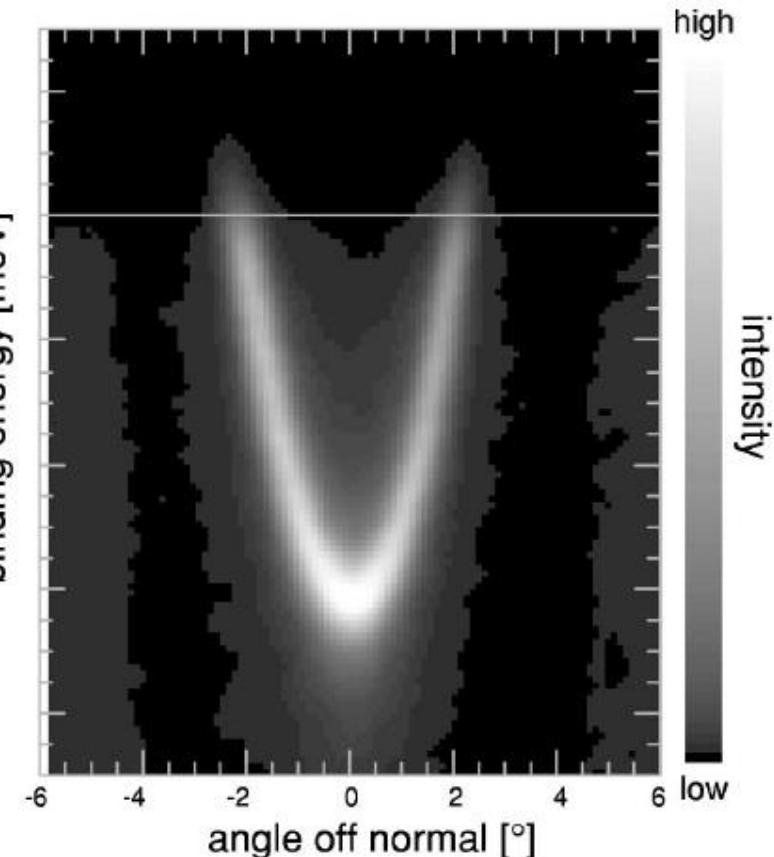
$$\vec{k}_{\parallel}^{ex} = \sqrt{\frac{2m_e}{\hbar^2}} \sqrt{hn - |E_b| - W} \sin(Q) = \sqrt{\frac{2m_e}{\hbar^2} E_{kin}} \sin(Q)$$

Angle-resolved photoelectron spectroscopy

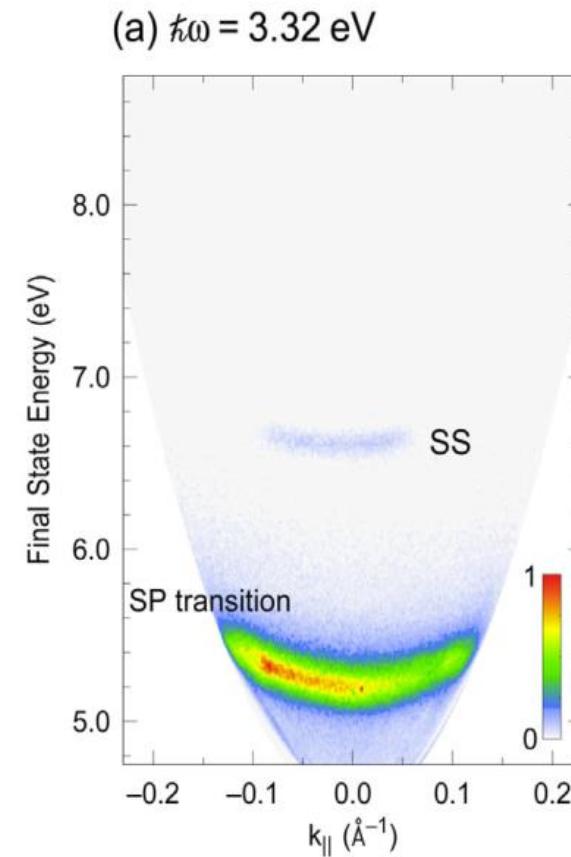
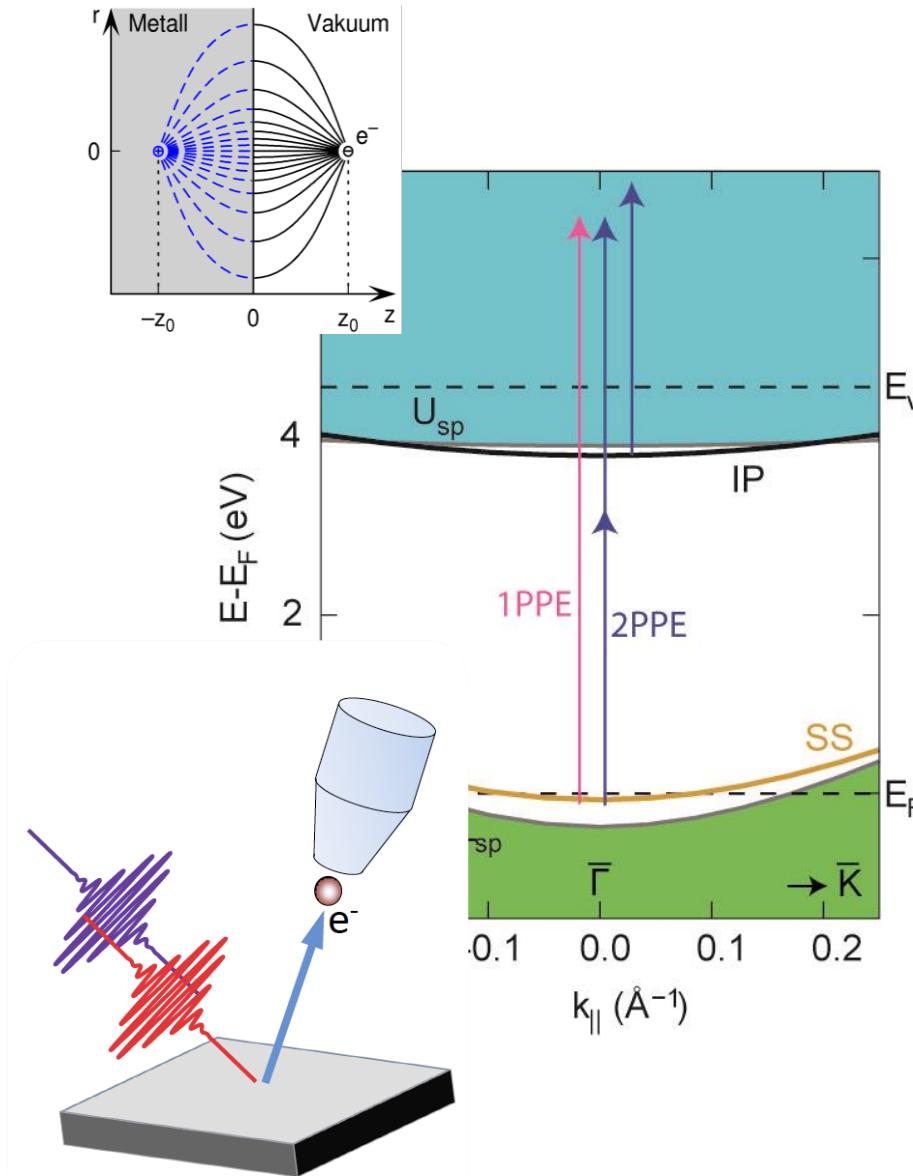


$$E_{SS}(k_{\parallel}) = \frac{\hbar^2}{2m_e m_{\text{eff},SS}} k_{\parallel}^2$$

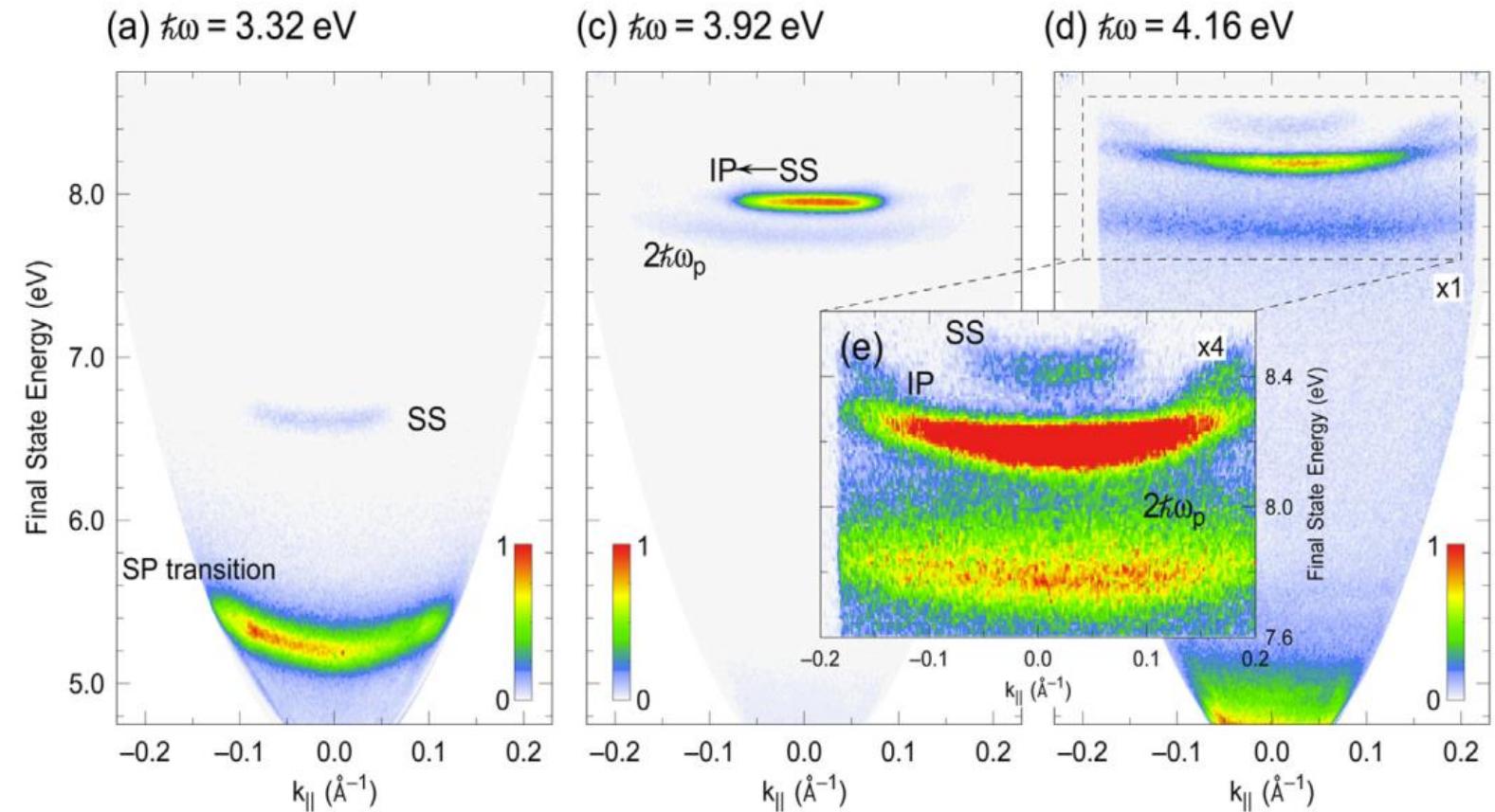
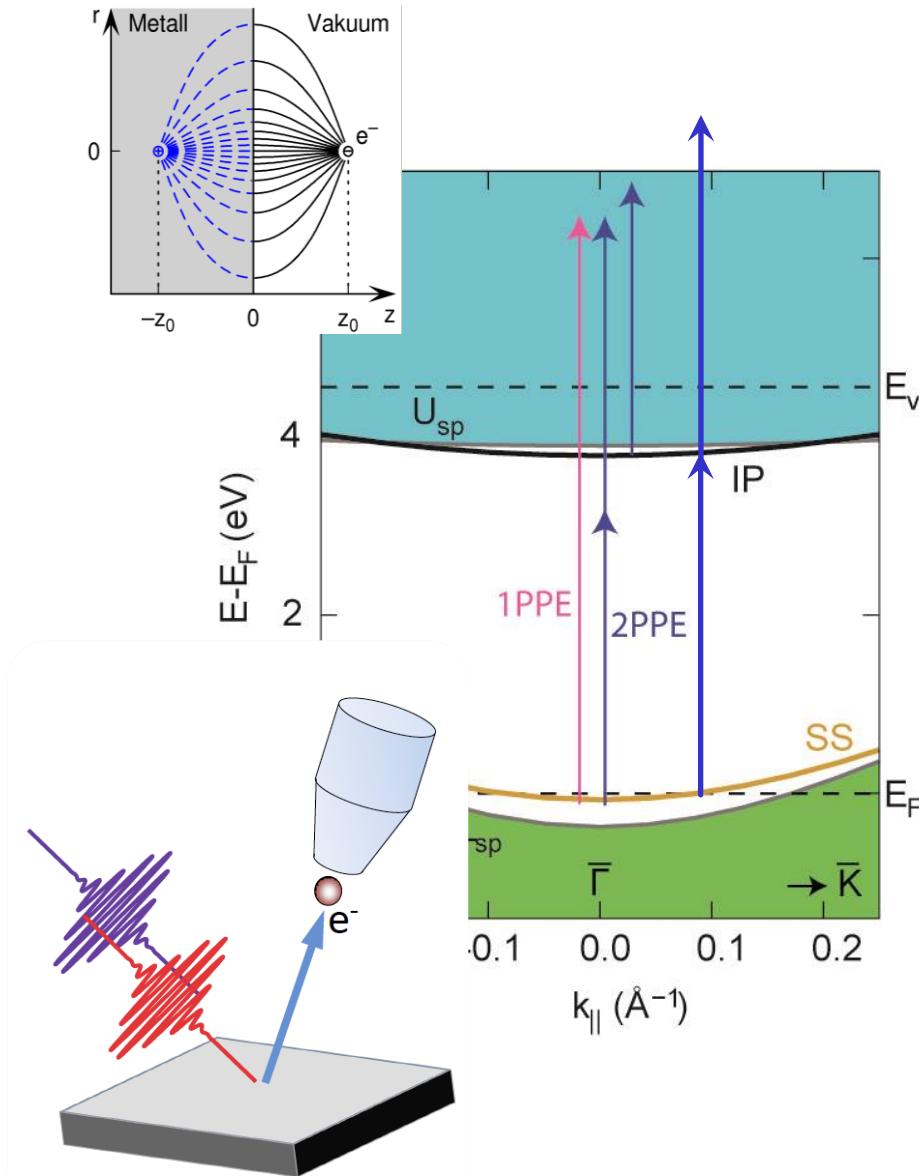
Ag(111) surface state



Time-resolved Two-photon Photoemission (TR-2PPE)

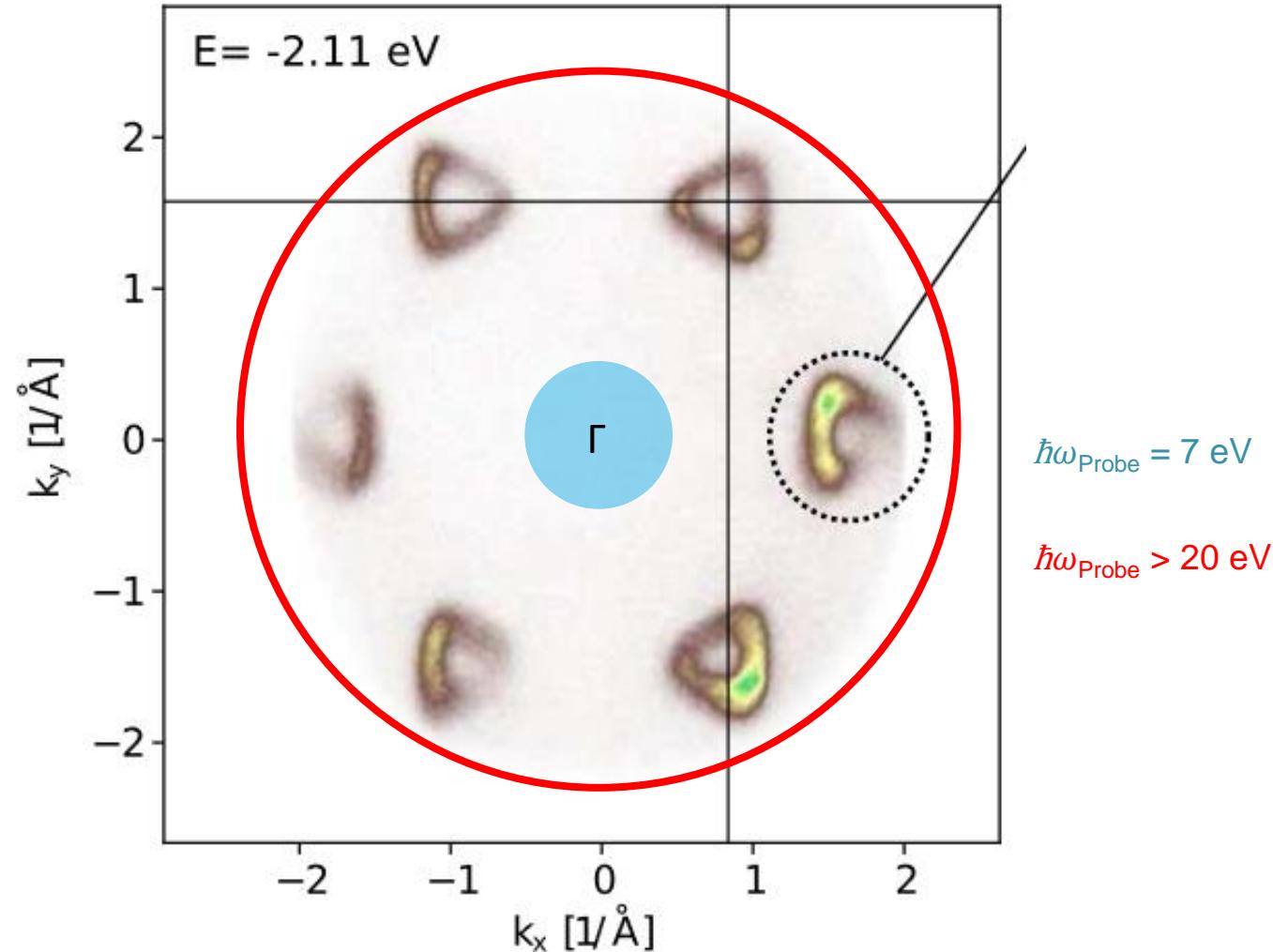
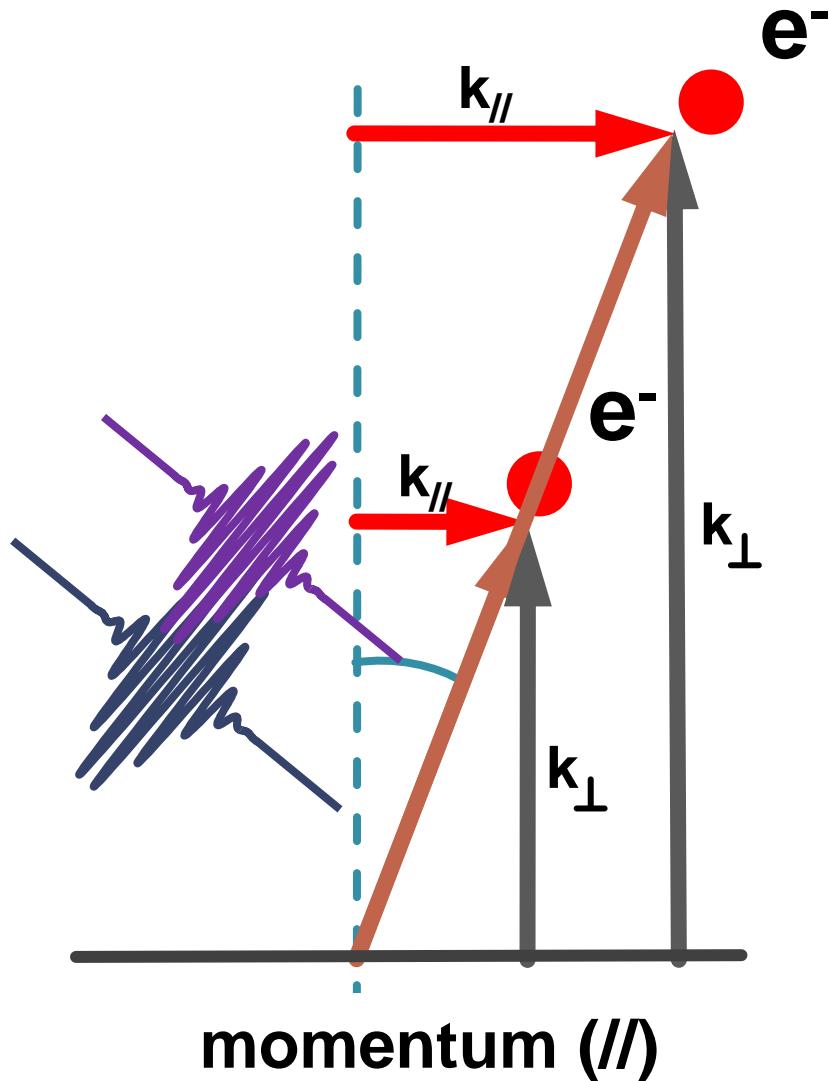


Time-resolved Two-photon Photoemission (TR-2PPE)

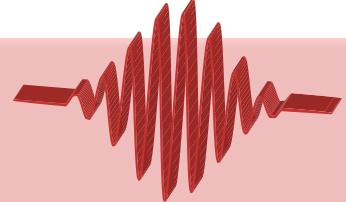
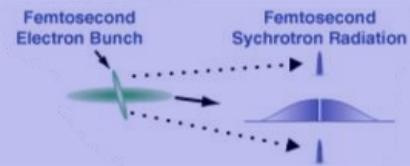
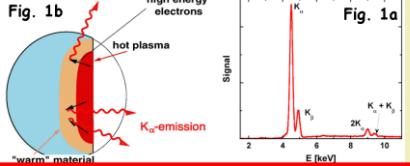


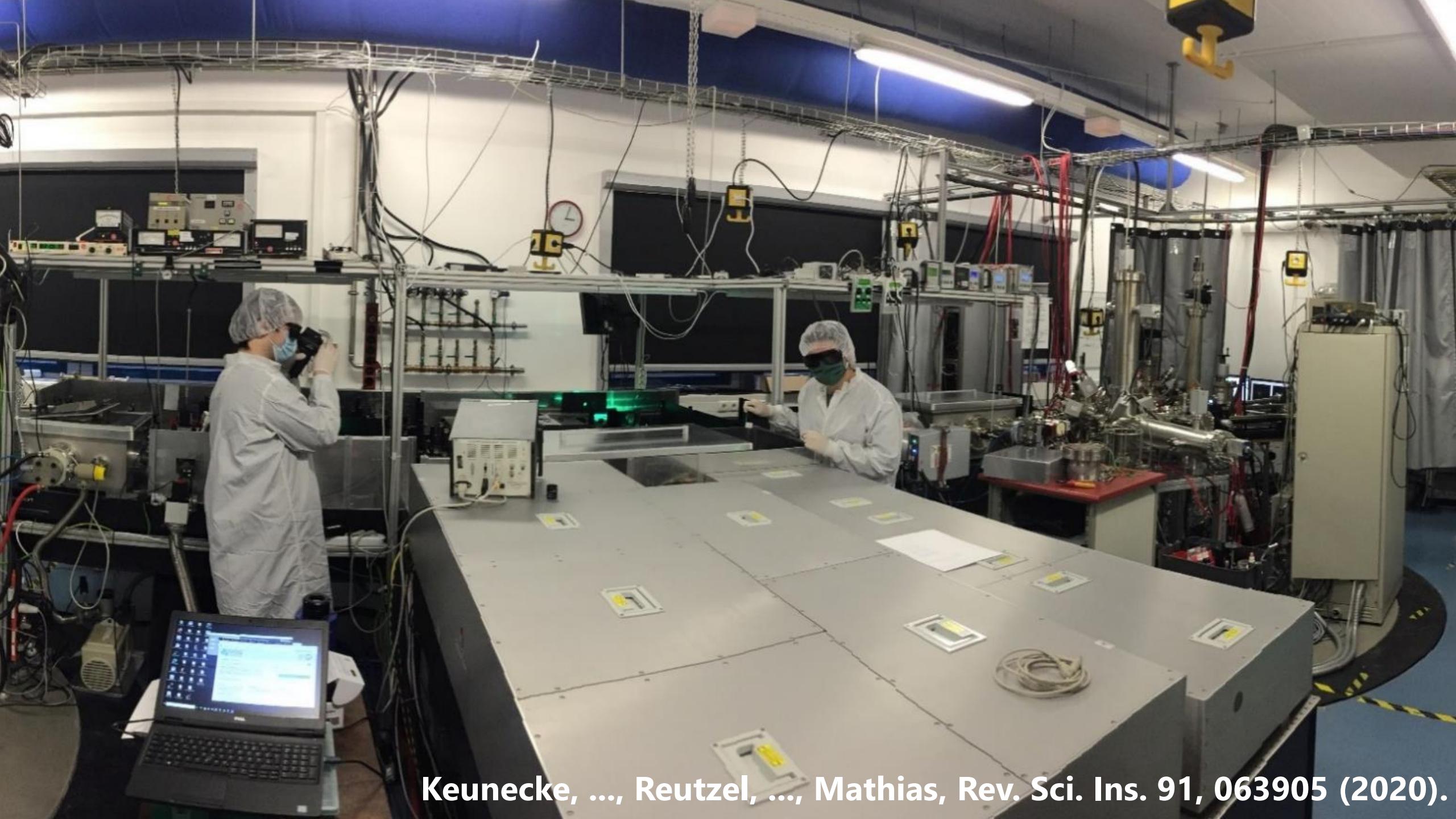
The experimental challenge...

so far: focus on femtosecond dynamics around the Γ point \rightarrow Why?

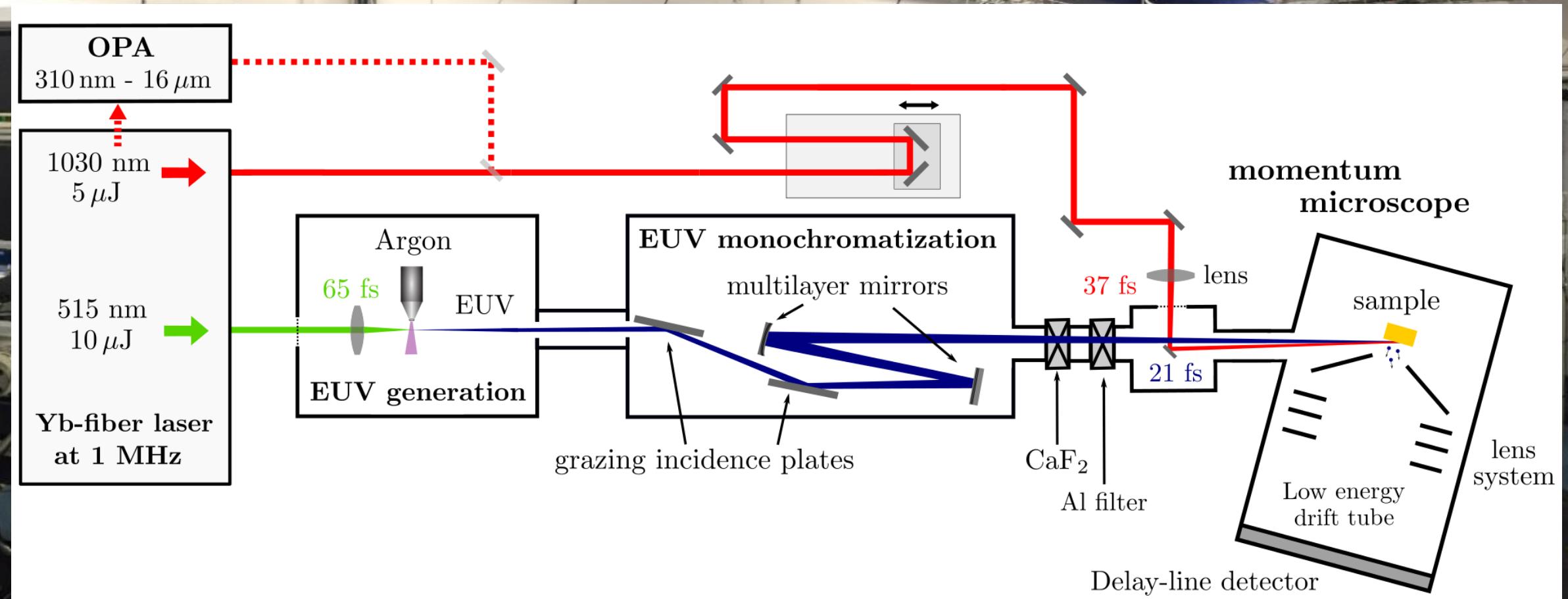


Creating femtosecond XUV pulses

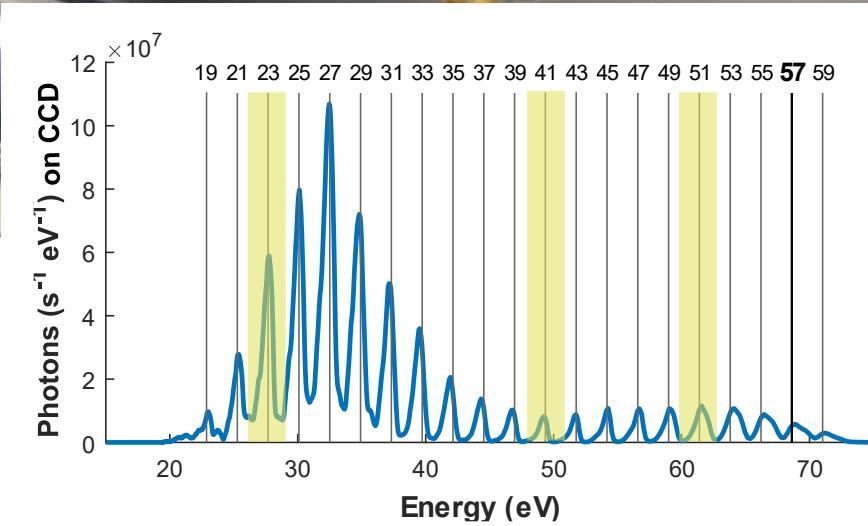
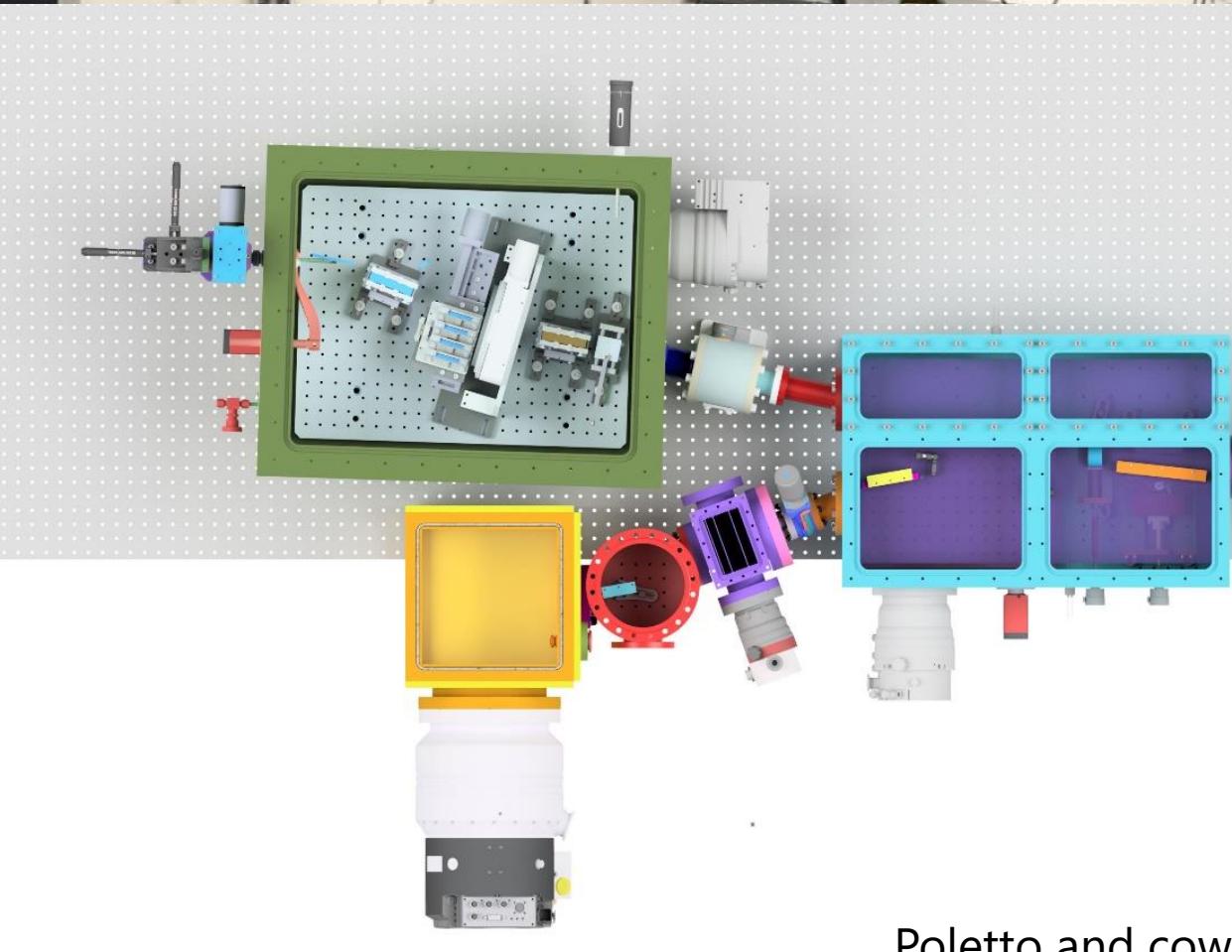
	fs pulses	XUV or X-ray	Tabletop	
	Femtosecond laser	✓	✗	✓
	Femto-sliced Synchrotron	✓ (100 fs)	✓	✗
	Free-electron Laser	✓ (10-100 fs)	✓	✗
	Laser-plasma source	✓ (100 fs)	✓	✓
	High harmonics	✓ (<10 fs)	✓	✓



Keunecke, ..., Reutzel, ..., Mathias, Rev. Sci. Ins. 91, 063905 (2020).

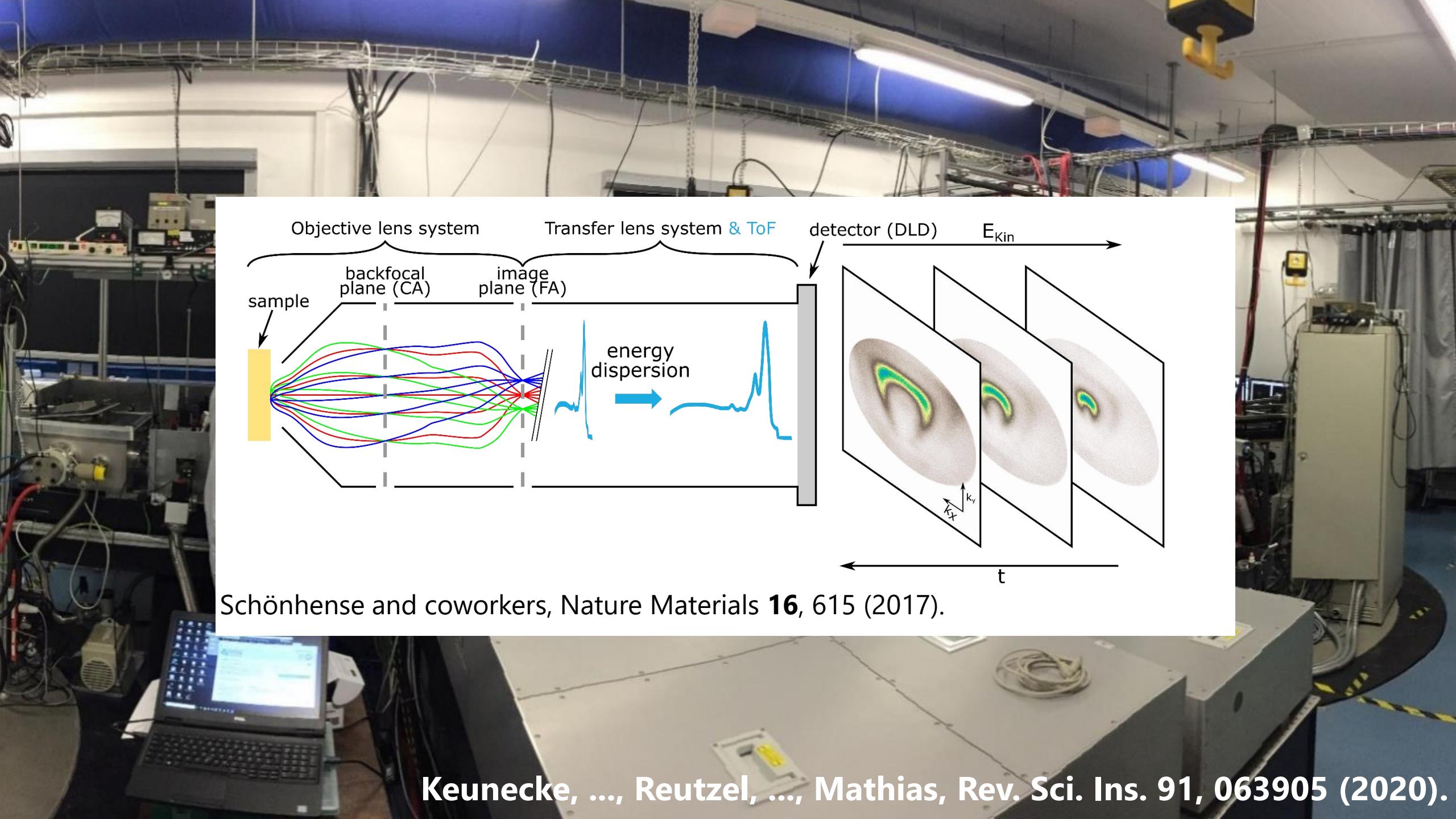


soon...

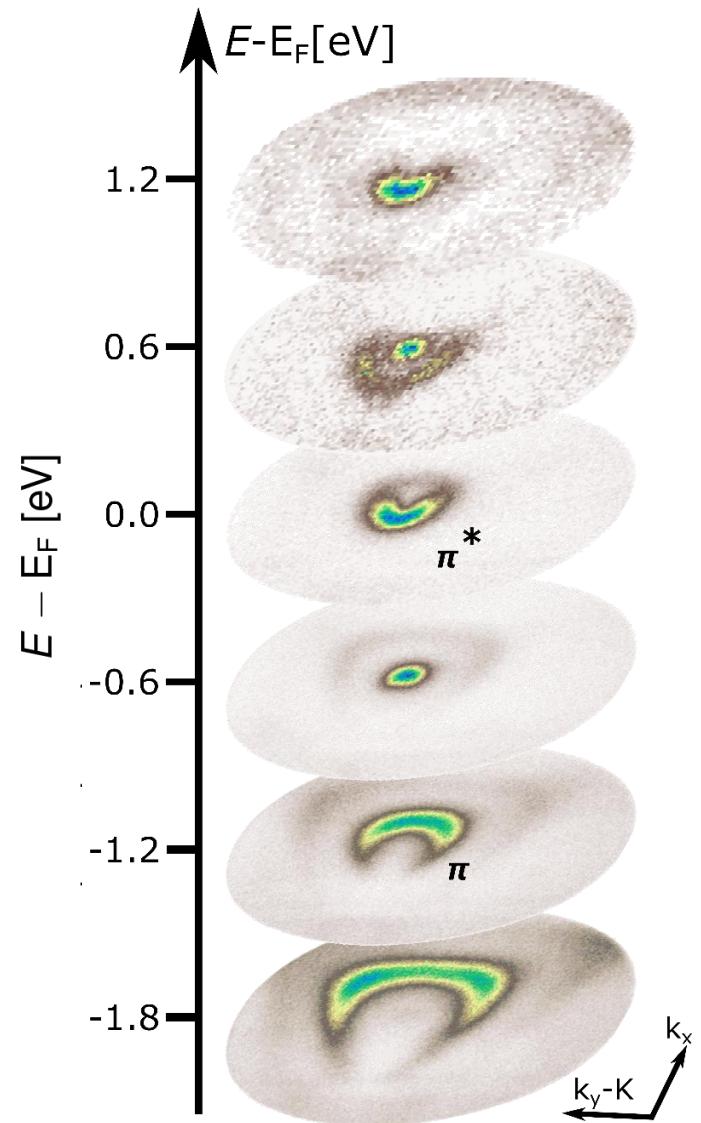


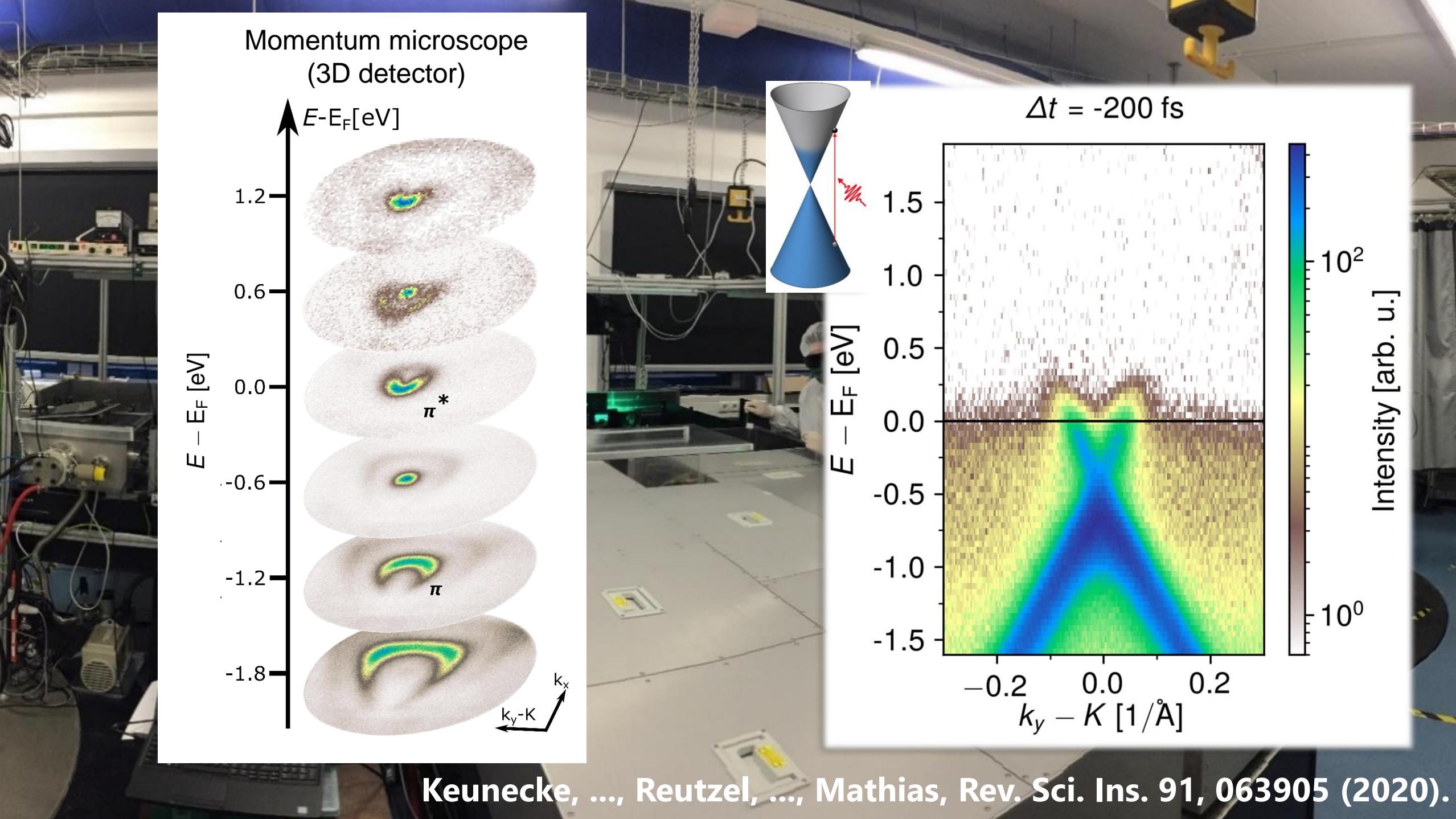
Poletto and coworkers, Photonics 4, 14 (2017).

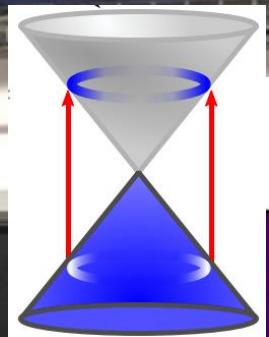




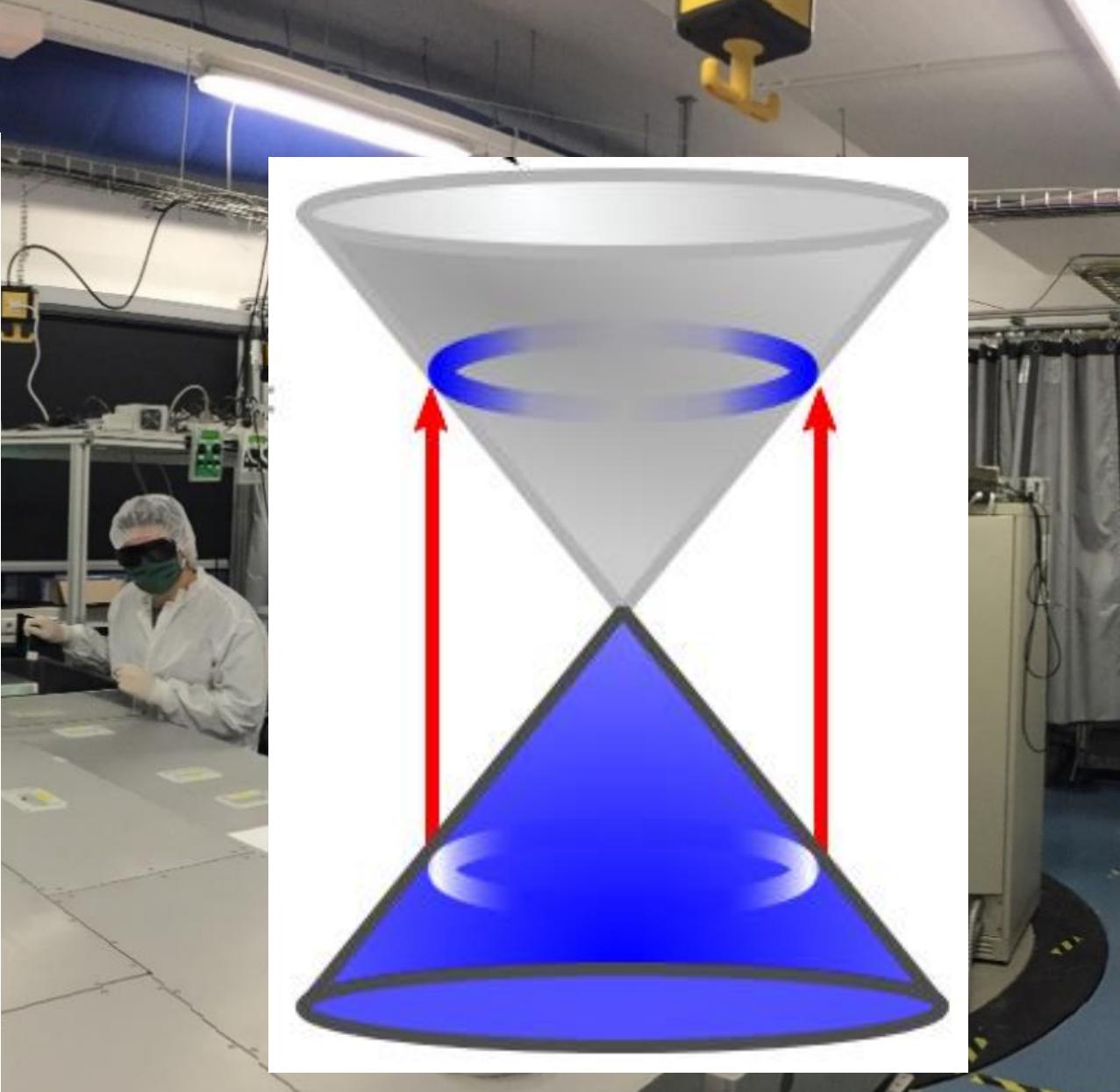
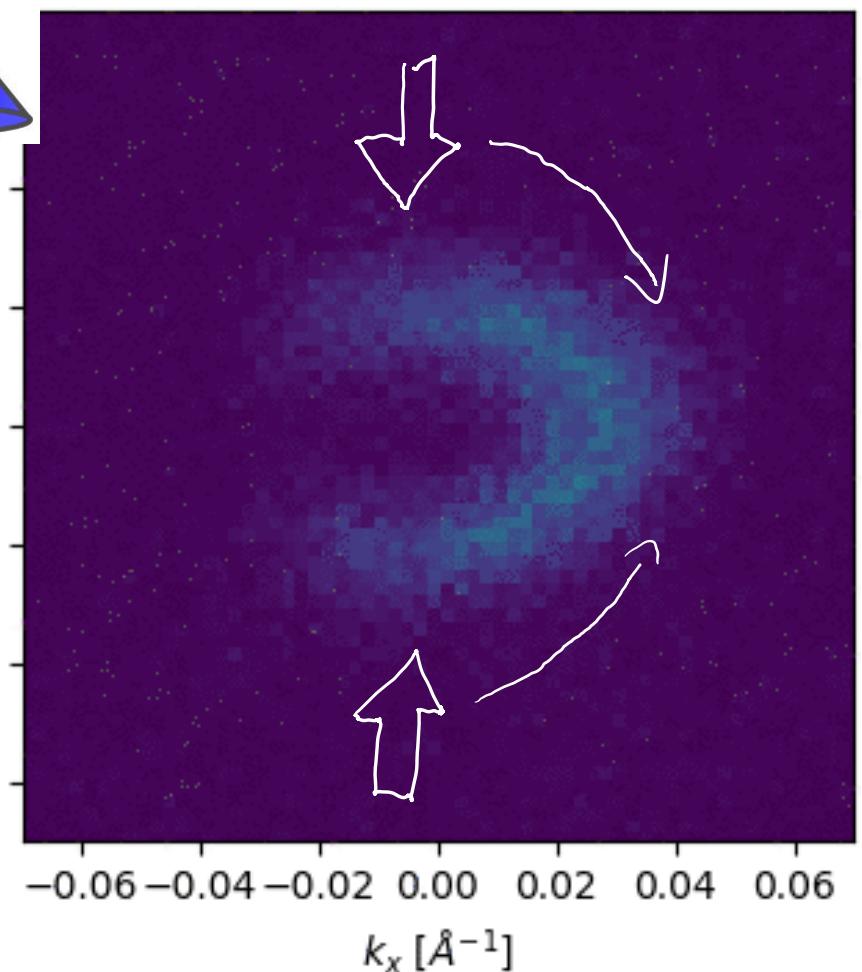
Momentum microscope
(3D detector)

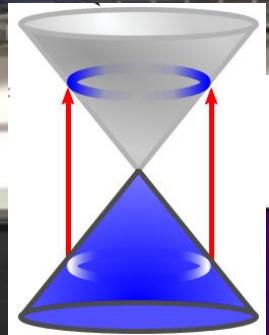




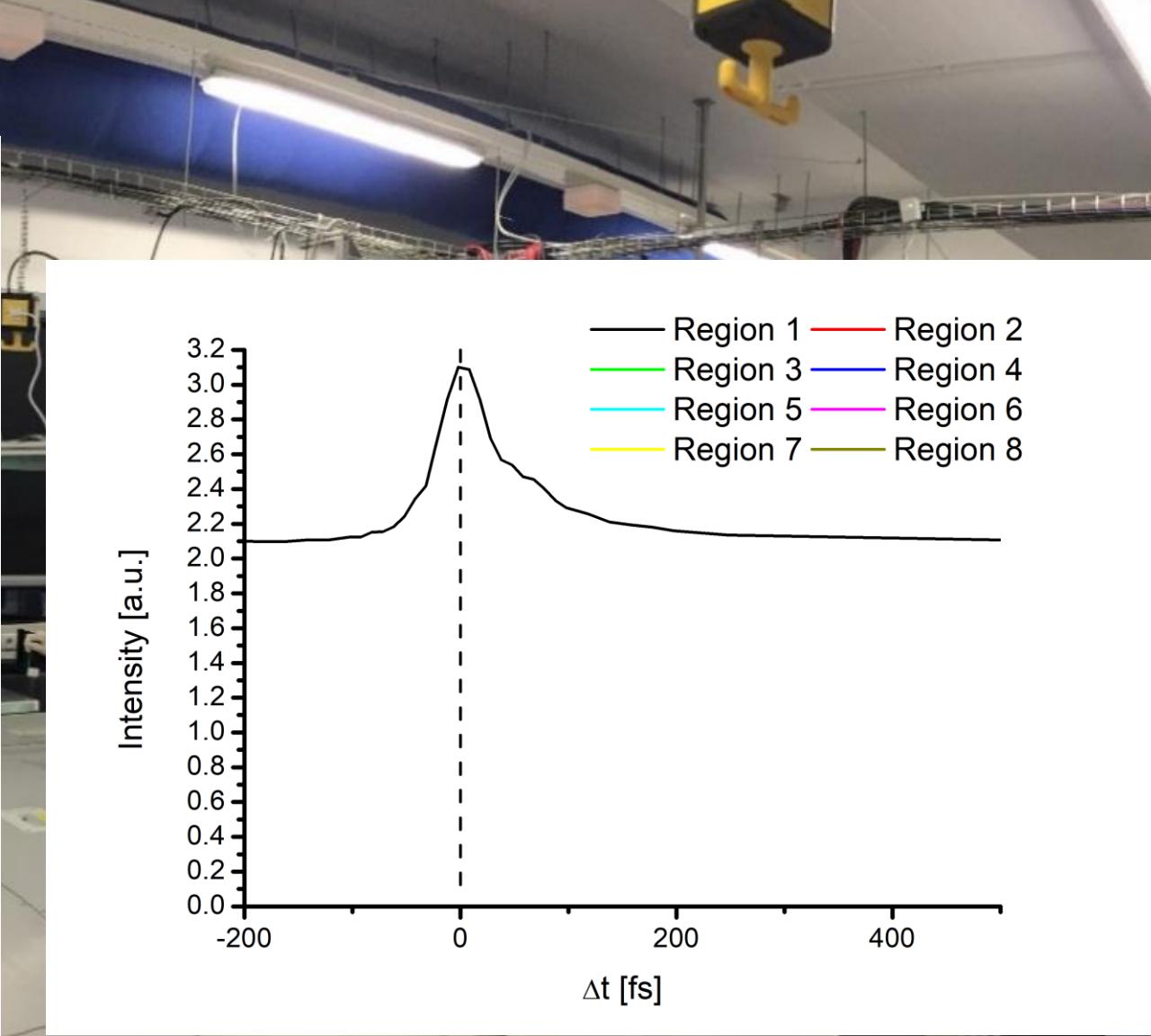
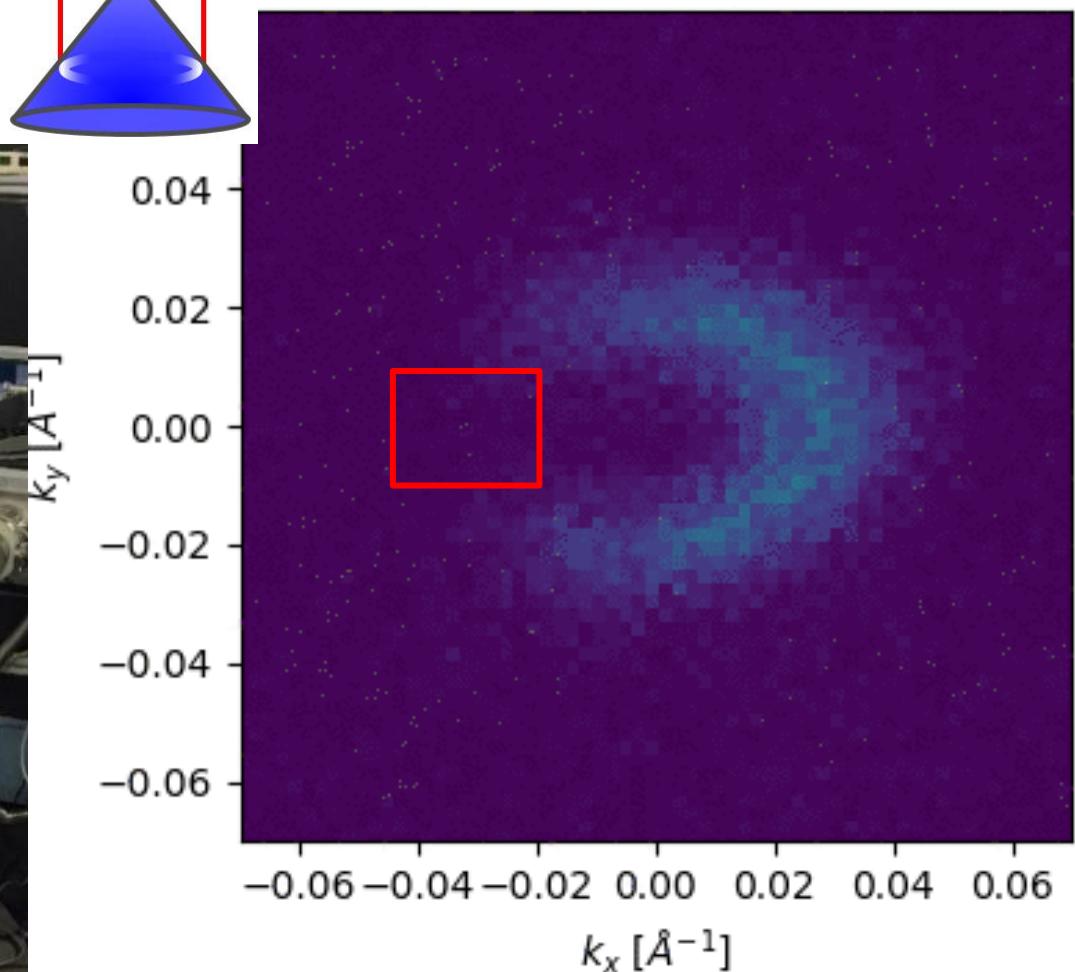


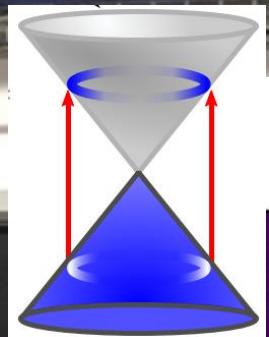
$$E - E_f = 0.25 \text{ eV} \quad \Delta t = -202.07 \text{ fs}$$



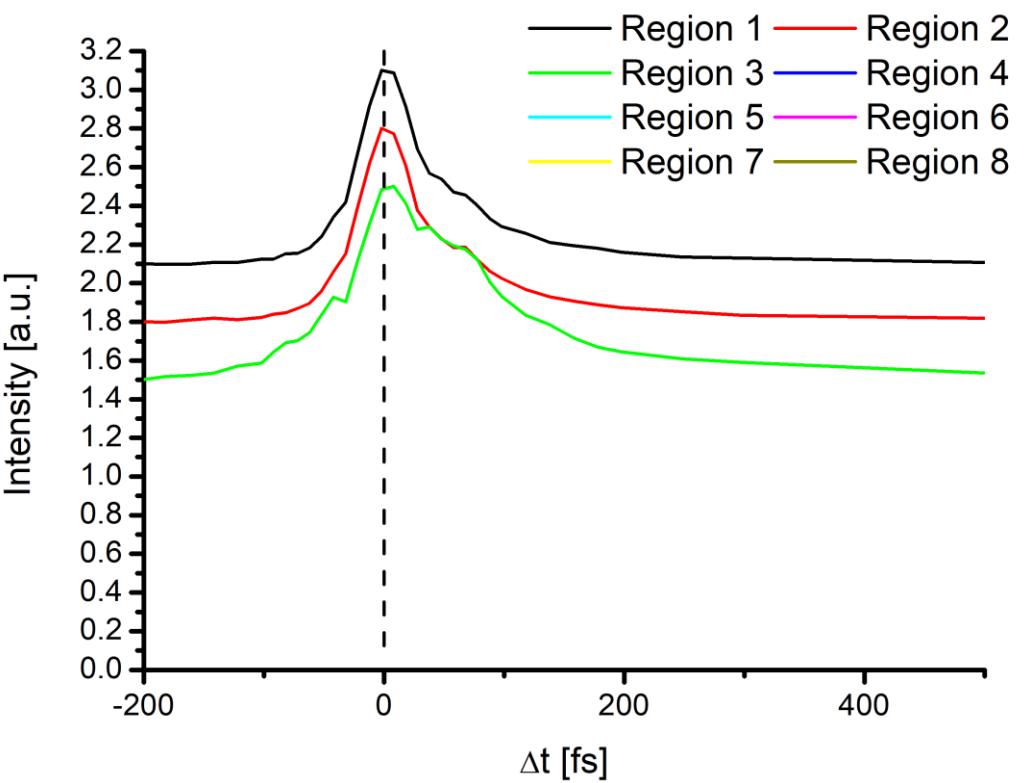
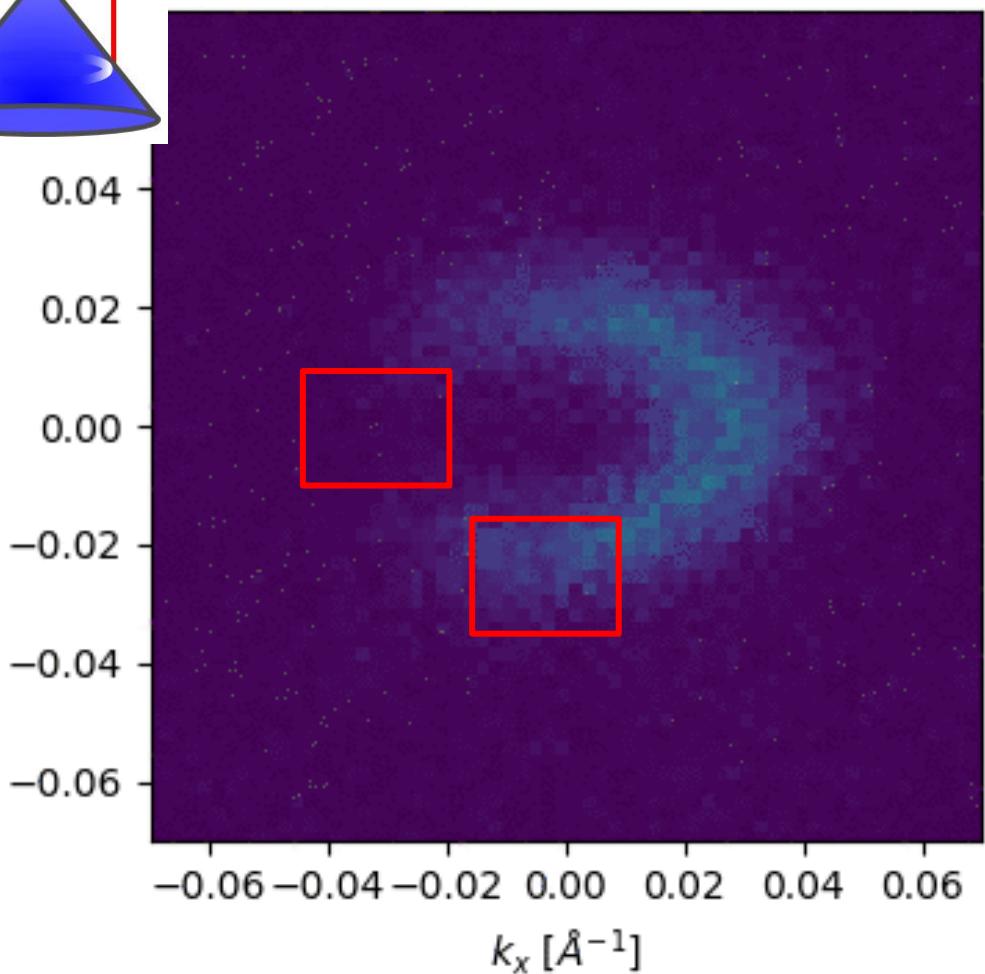


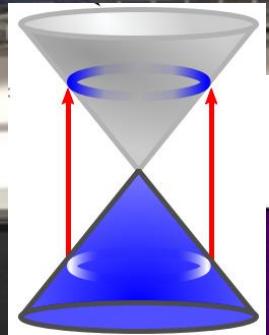
$$E - E_f = 0.25 \text{ eV} \quad \Delta t = -202.07 \text{ fs}$$



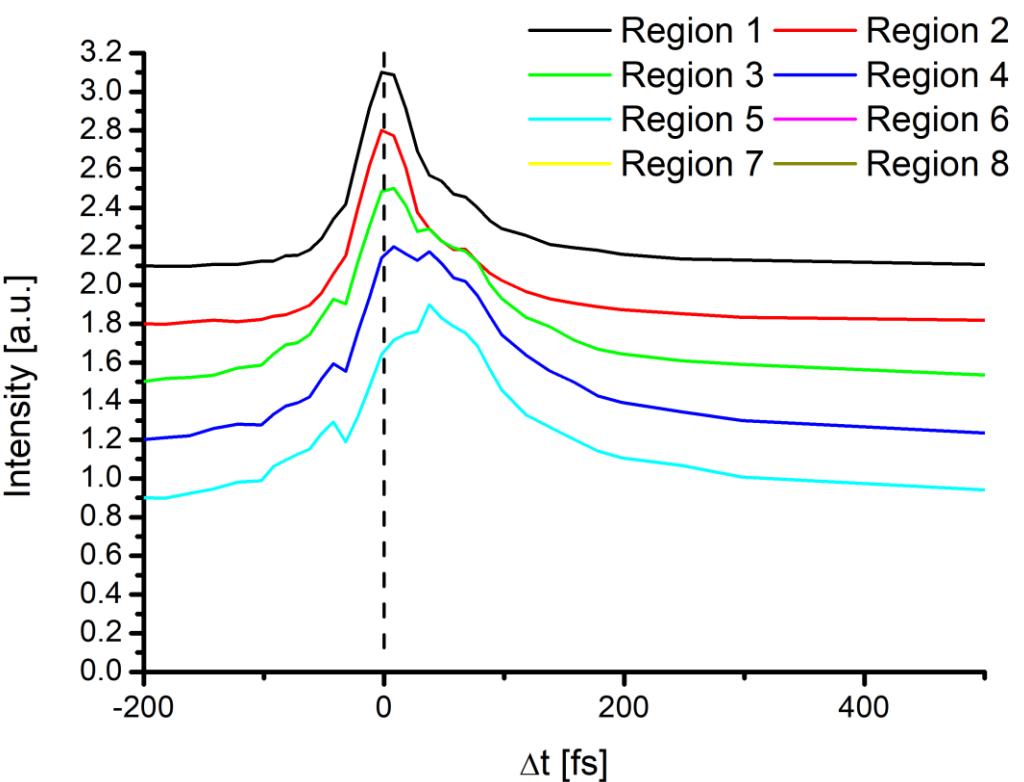
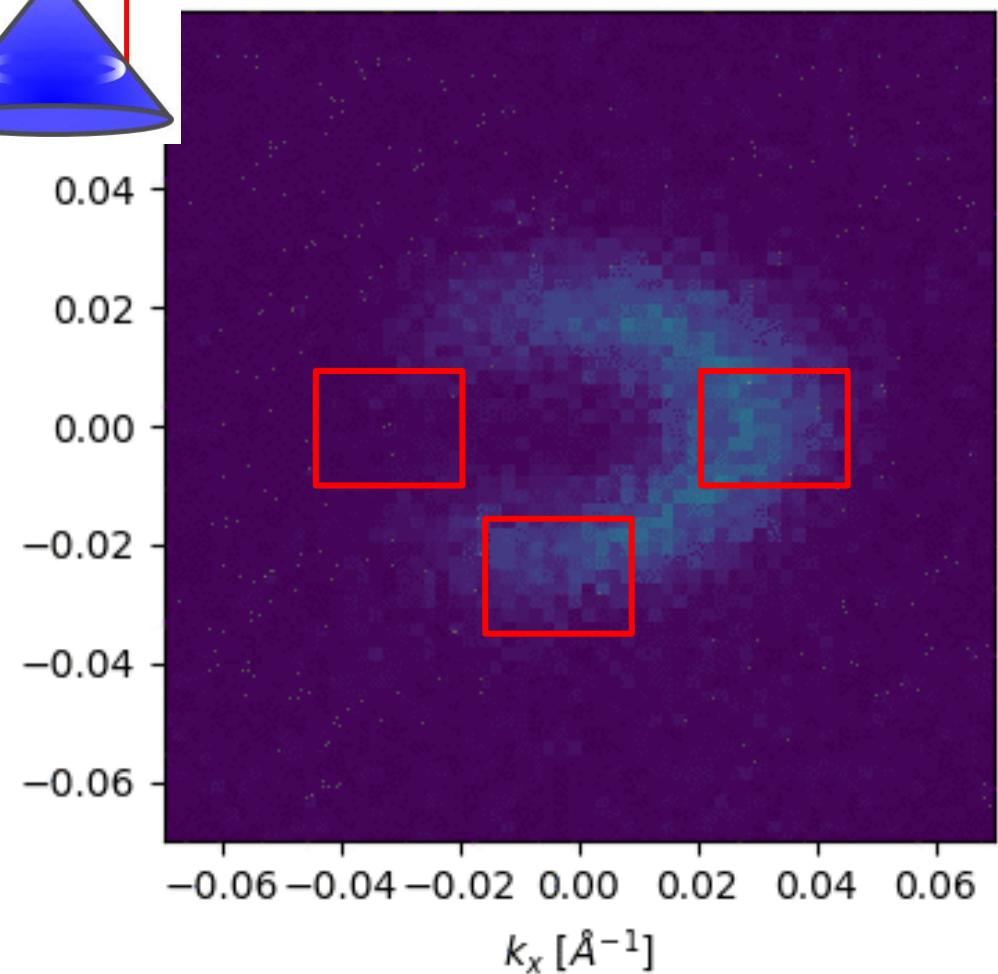


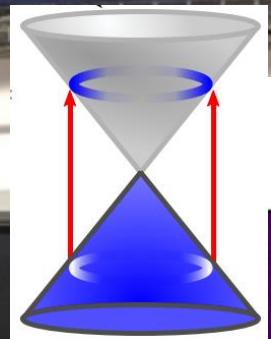
$$E - E_f = 0.25 \text{ eV} \quad \Delta t = -202.07 \text{ fs}$$



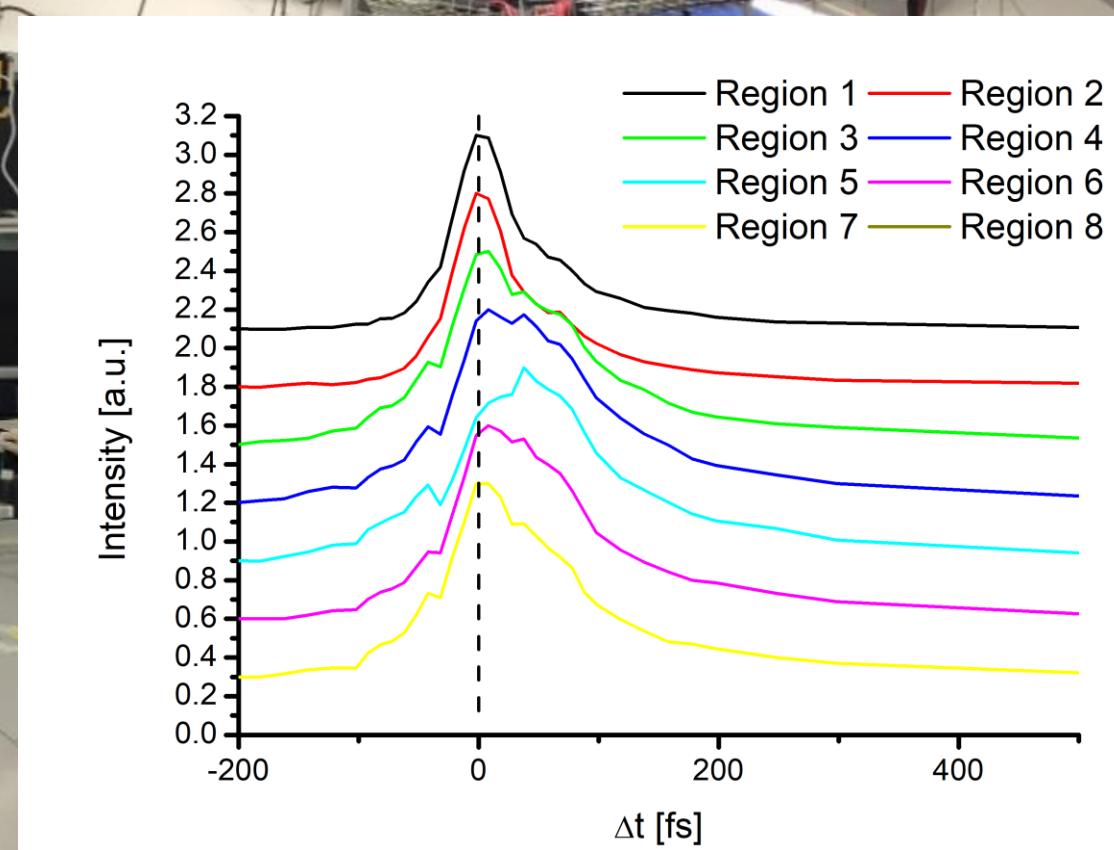
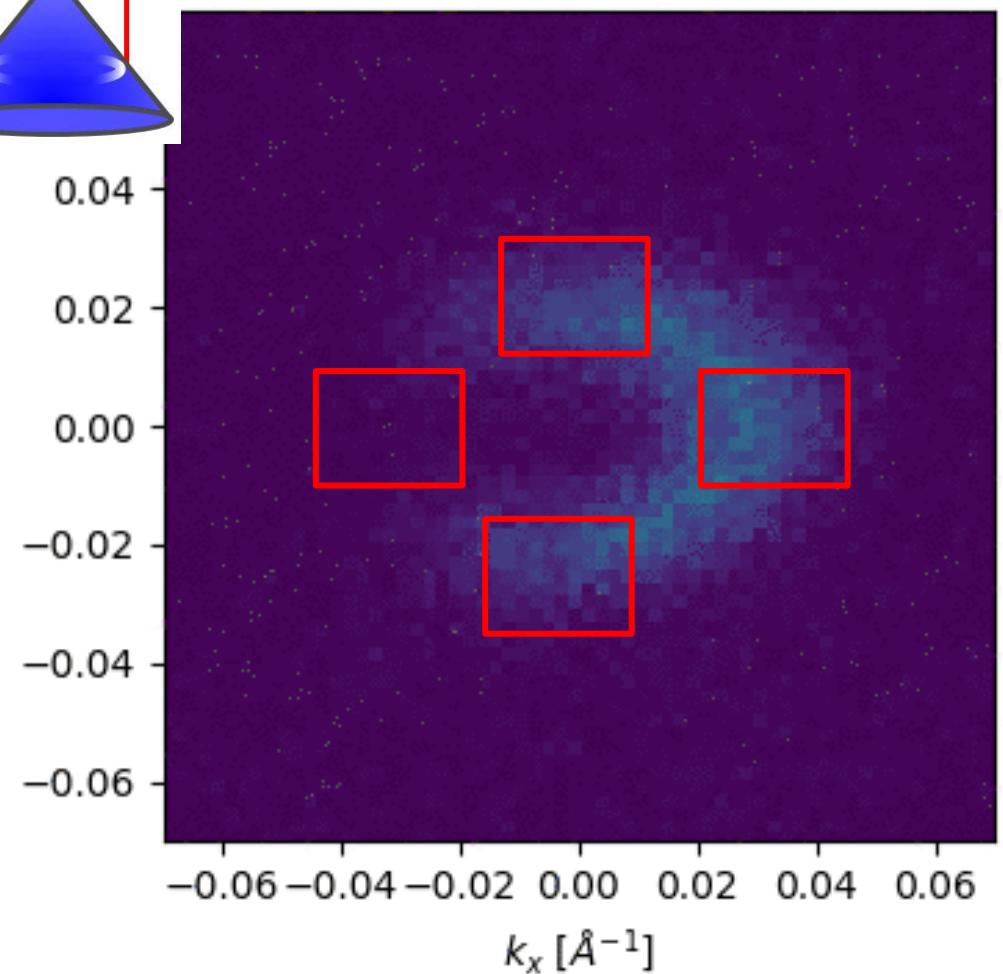


$$E - E_f = 0.25 \text{ eV} \quad \Delta t = -202.07 \text{ fs}$$

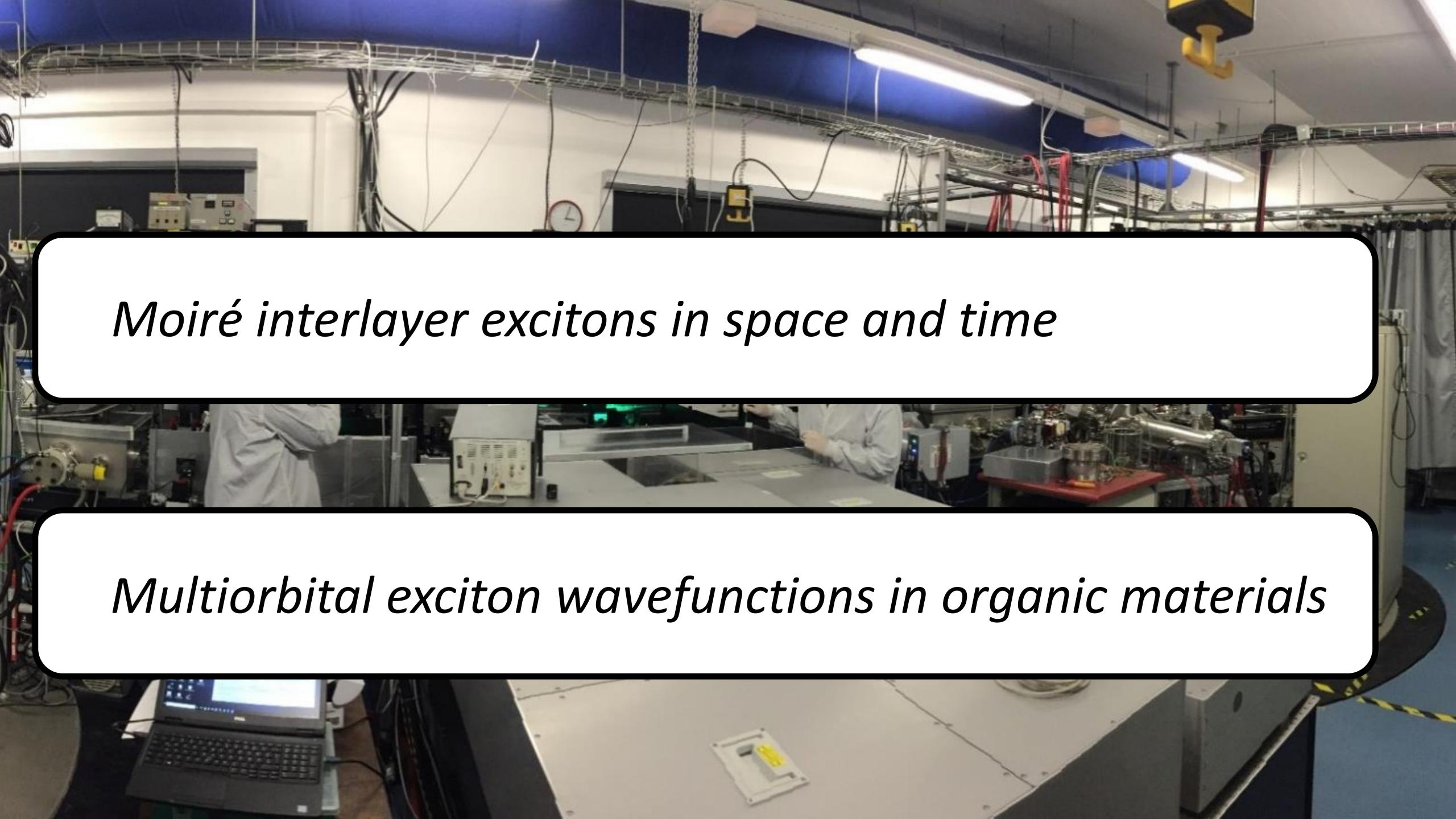




$$E - E_f = 0.25 \text{ eV} \quad \Delta t = -202.07 \text{ fs}$$



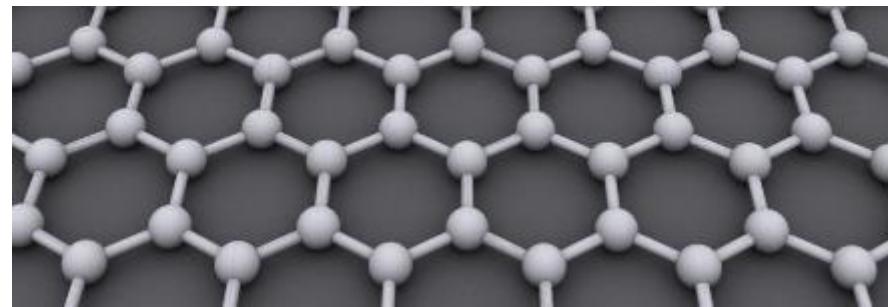




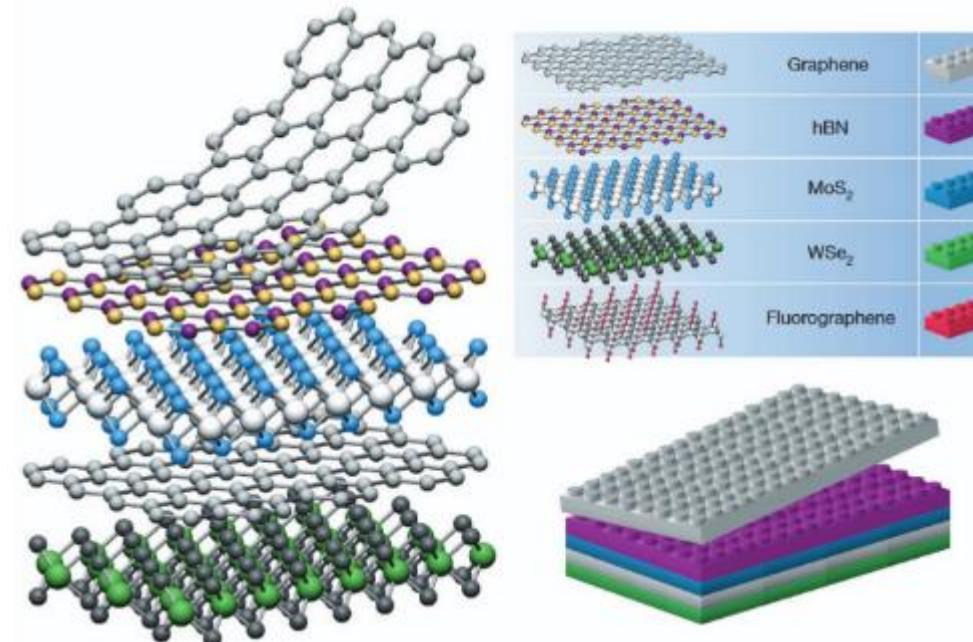
Moiré interlayer excitons in space and time

Multiorbital exciton wavefunctions in organic materials

Emergent properties in moiré materials

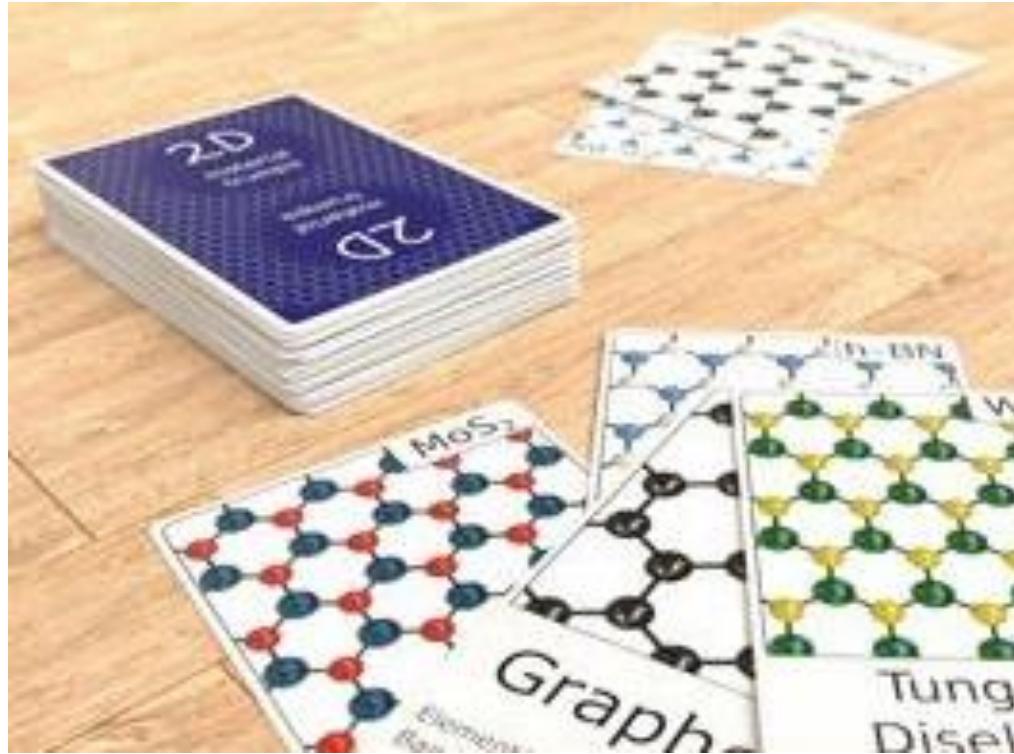


Emergent properties in moiré materials



Nature **499**, 419 (2013)

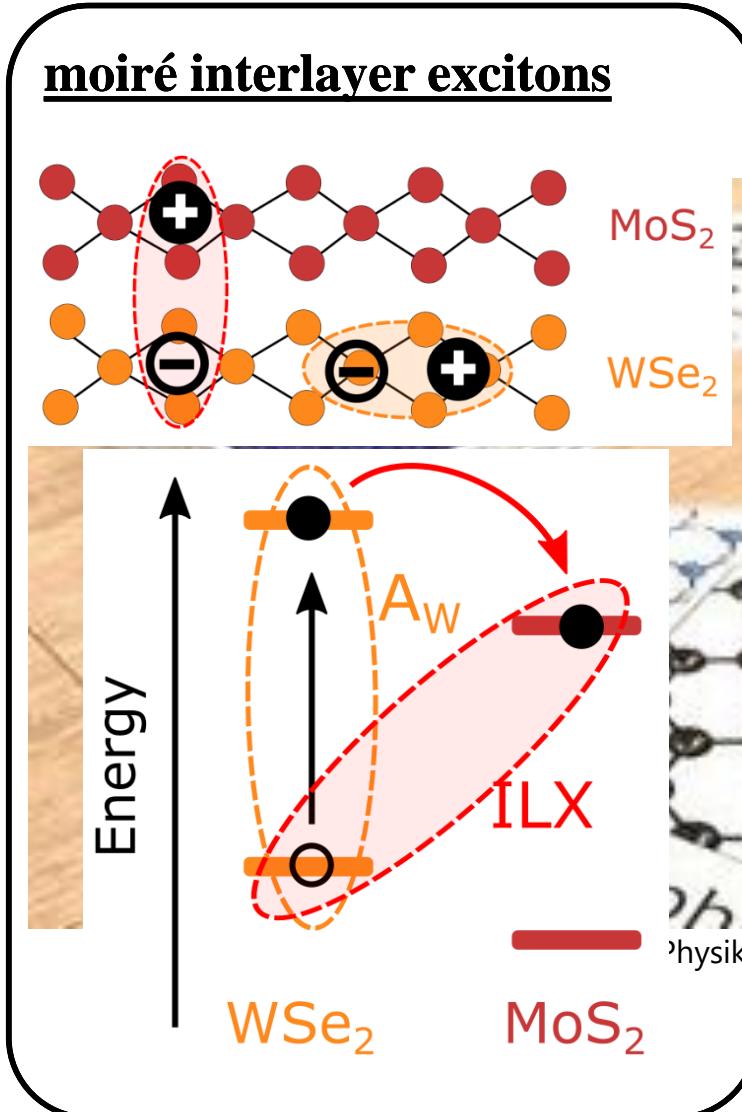
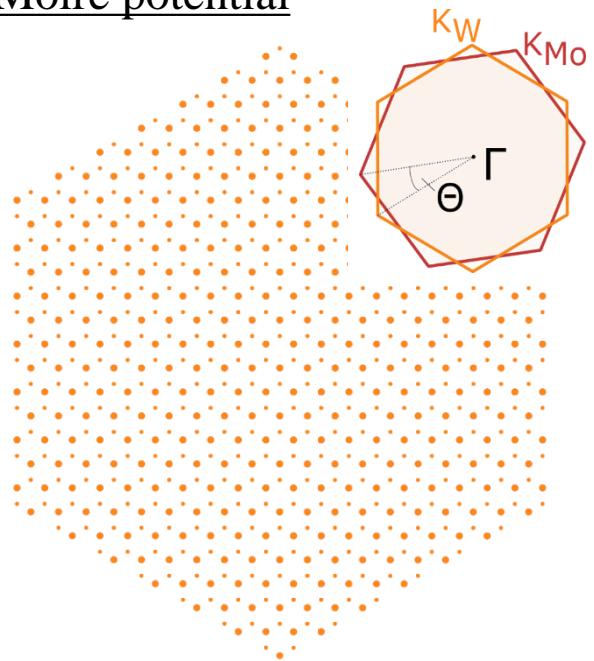
Emergent properties in moiré materials



Physik Journal **18**, 29 (2019).

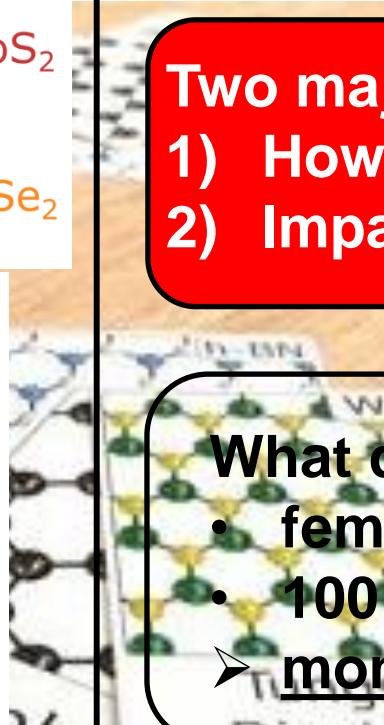
Emergent properties in moiré materials

Moiré potential



Two major research questions:

- 1) How are ILX formed?
- 2) Impact of the moiré potential?



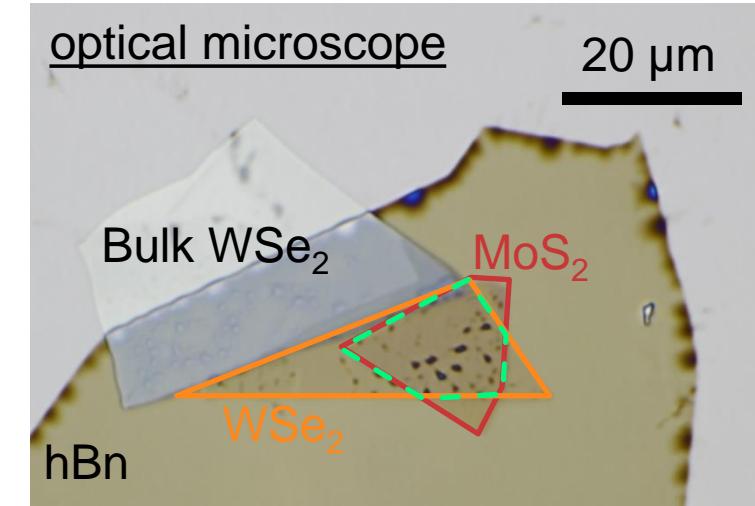
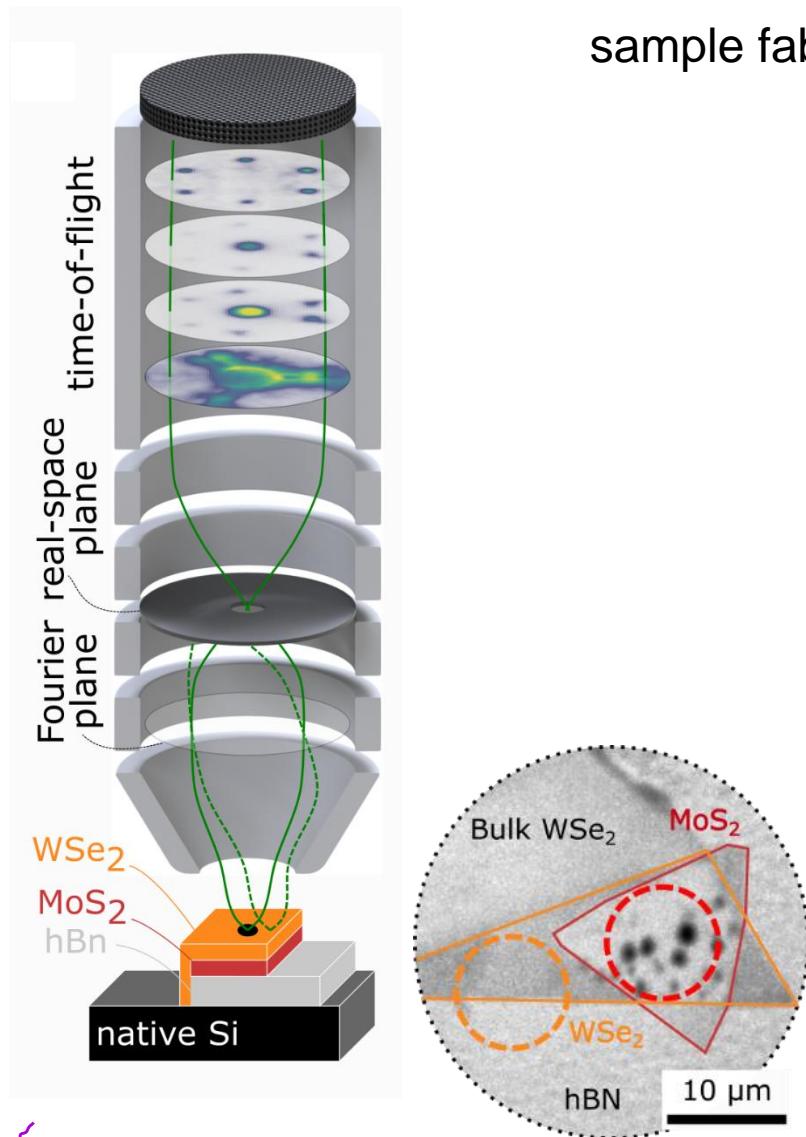
Physik Journal 18, 29 (2019).

What do we need?

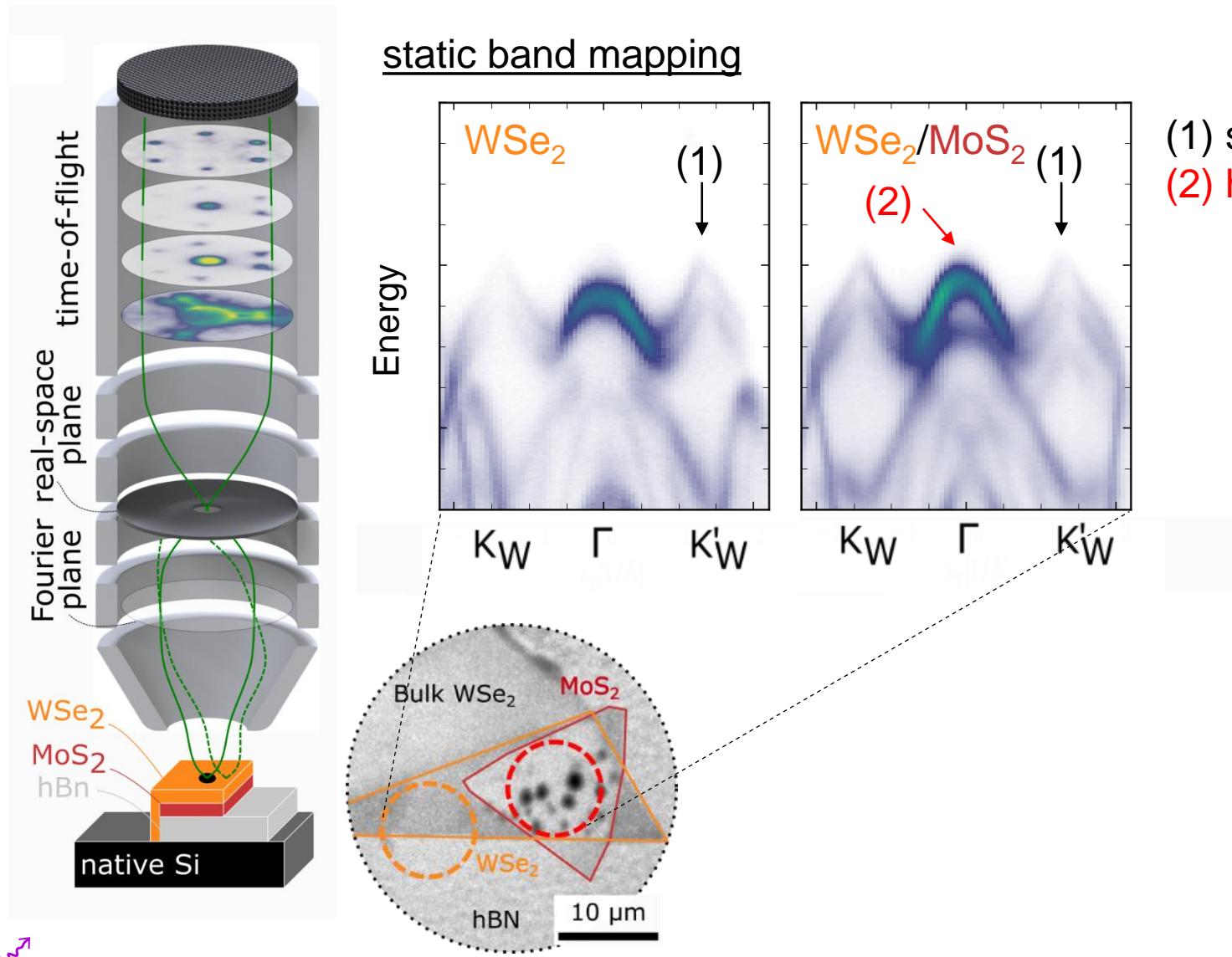
- femtosecond time-resolution
- 100 meV energy resolution
- **momentum resolution**

10° twisted WSe₂/MoS₂: sample characterization

sample fabrication: AbdulAziz AlMutairi and Stephan Hofmann, University of Cambridge

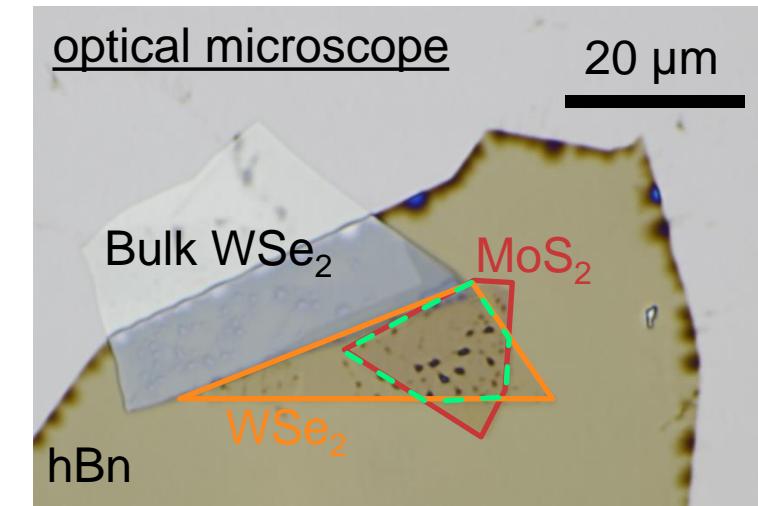


10° twisted WSe₂/MoS₂: static band mapping

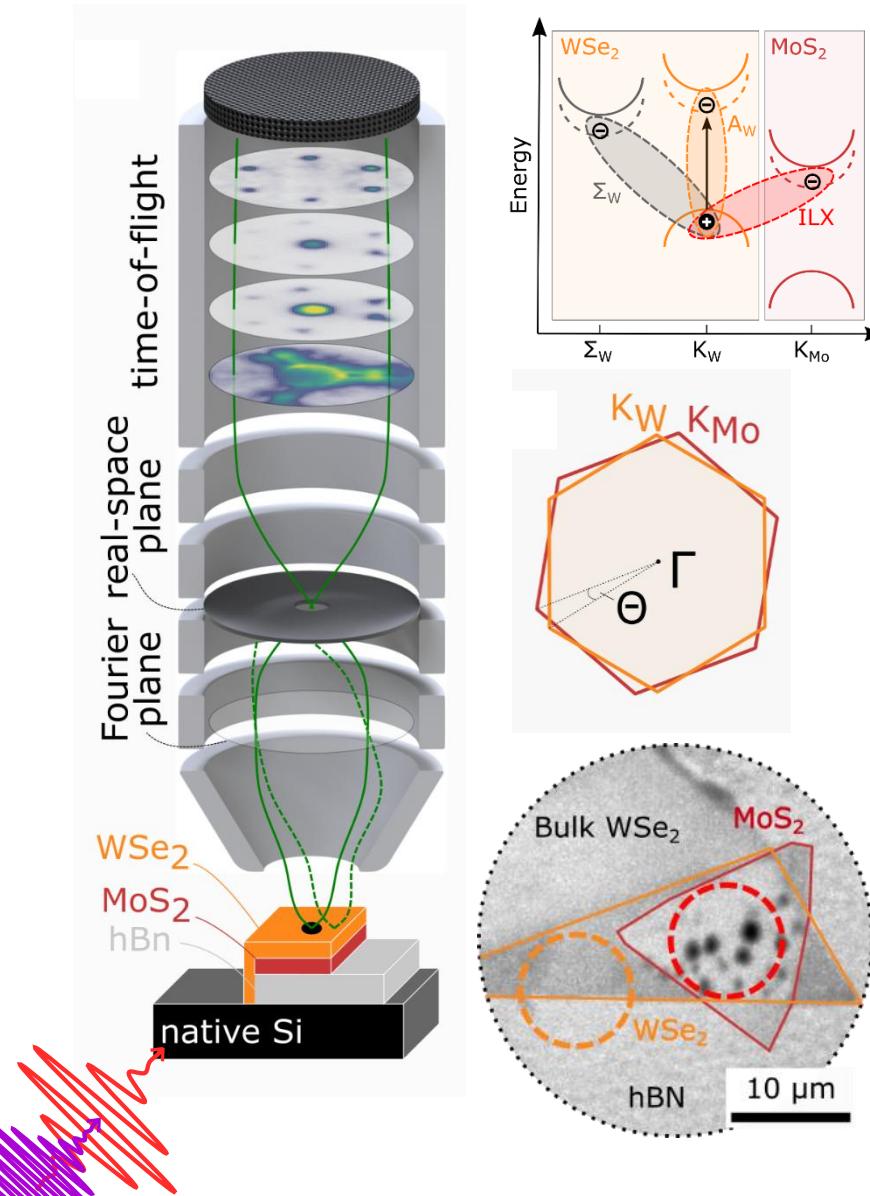


- (1) spin-split WSe₂ valence band
(2) hybridized bands at Γ valley

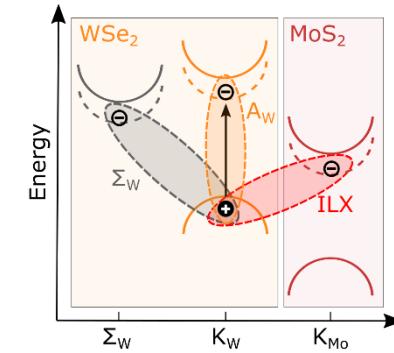
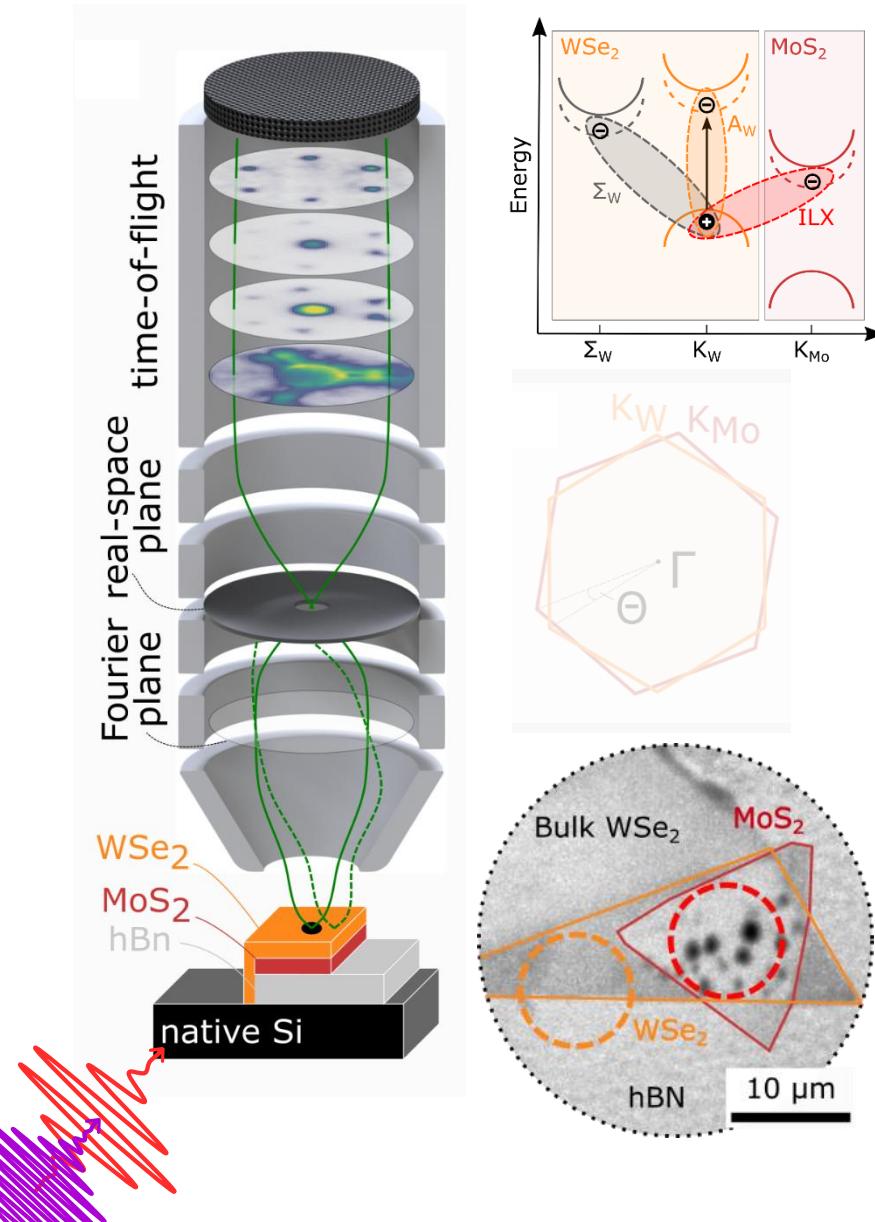
Wilson *et al.*, Sci. Adv. **3**, e1601832 (2017).



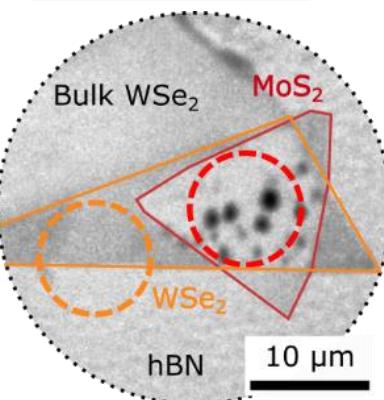
Open tasks: exciton dynamics and moiré hallmarks



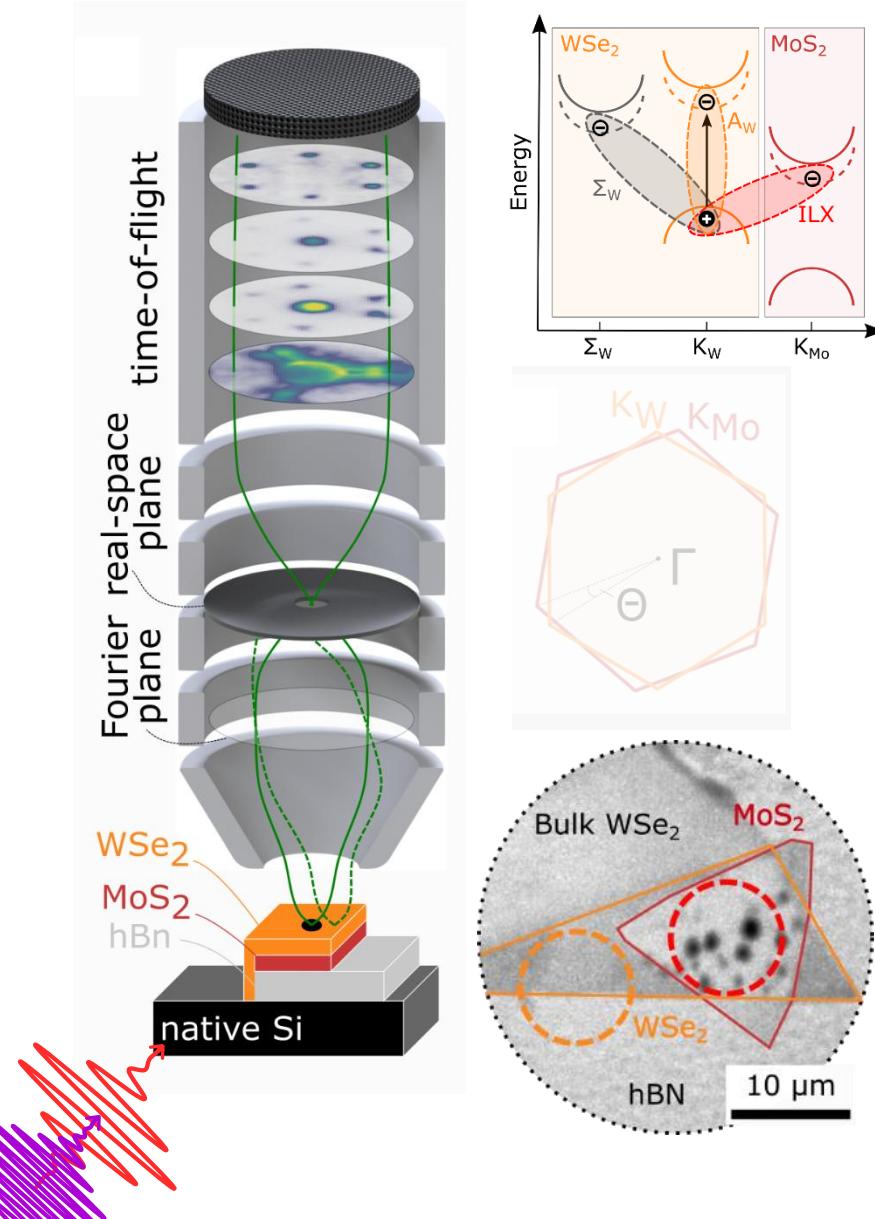
Interlayer excitons probed in trARPES



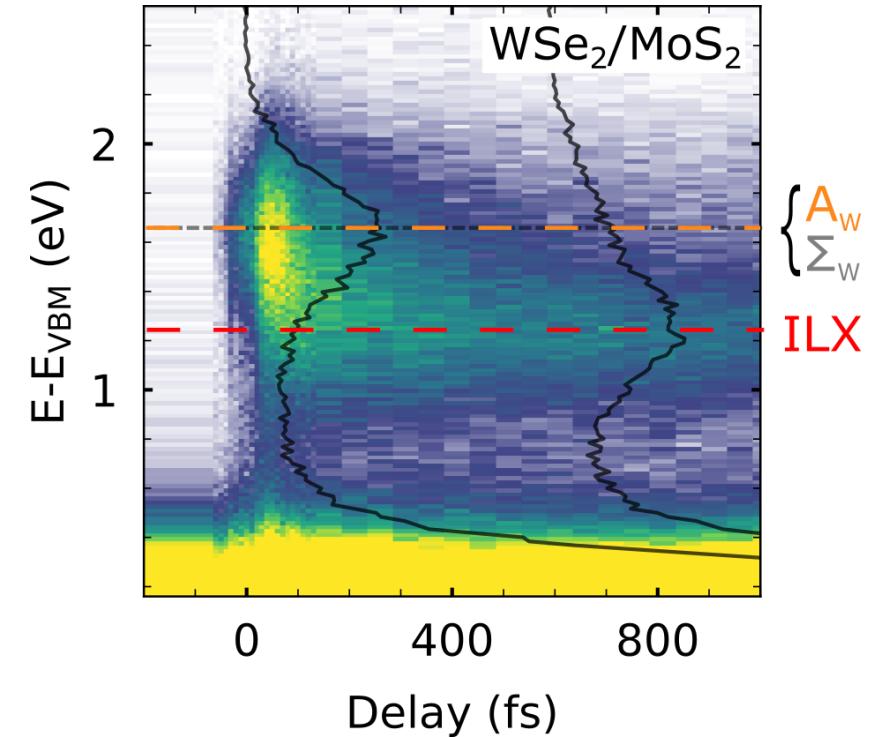
identification of **ILX** in momentum integrated energy-distribution-curves



Interlayer excitons probed in trARPES

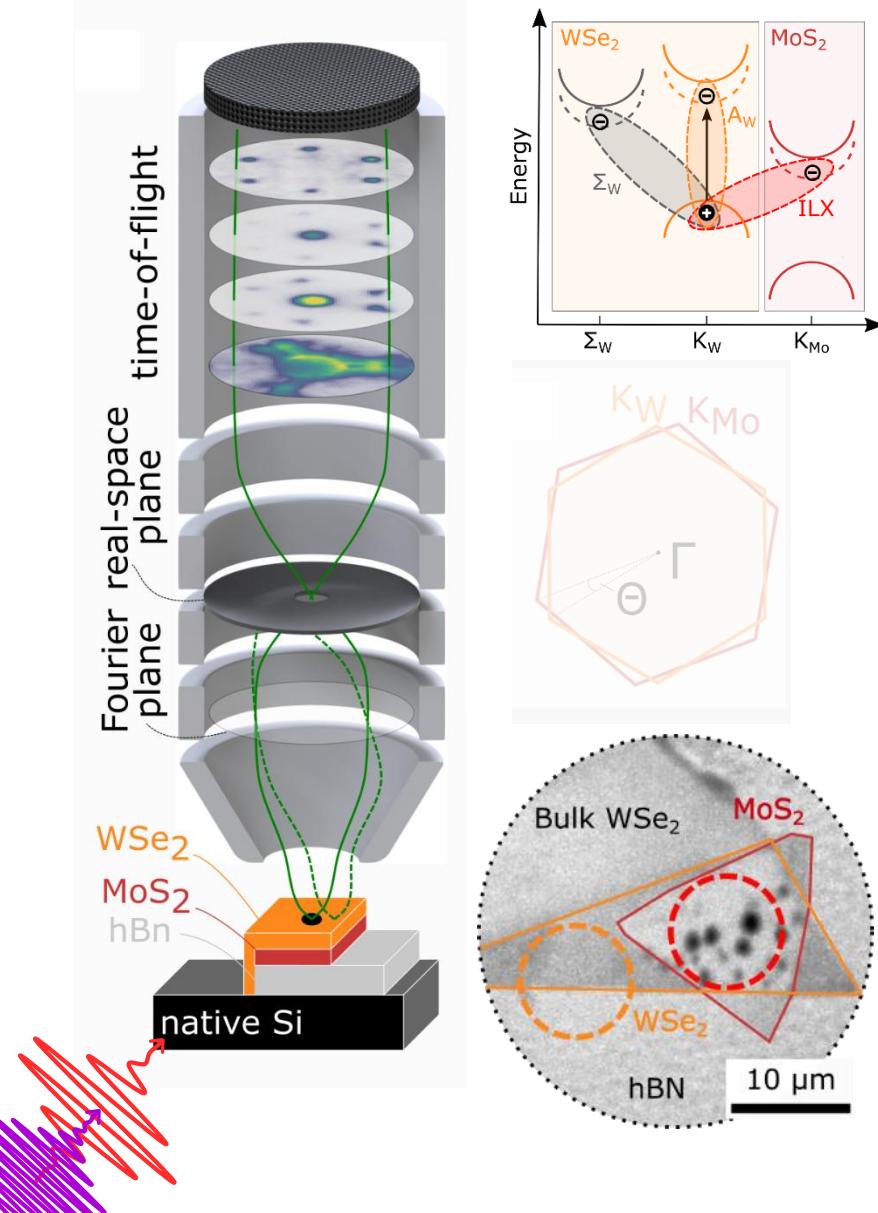


identification of **ILX** in momentum integrated energy-distribution-curves

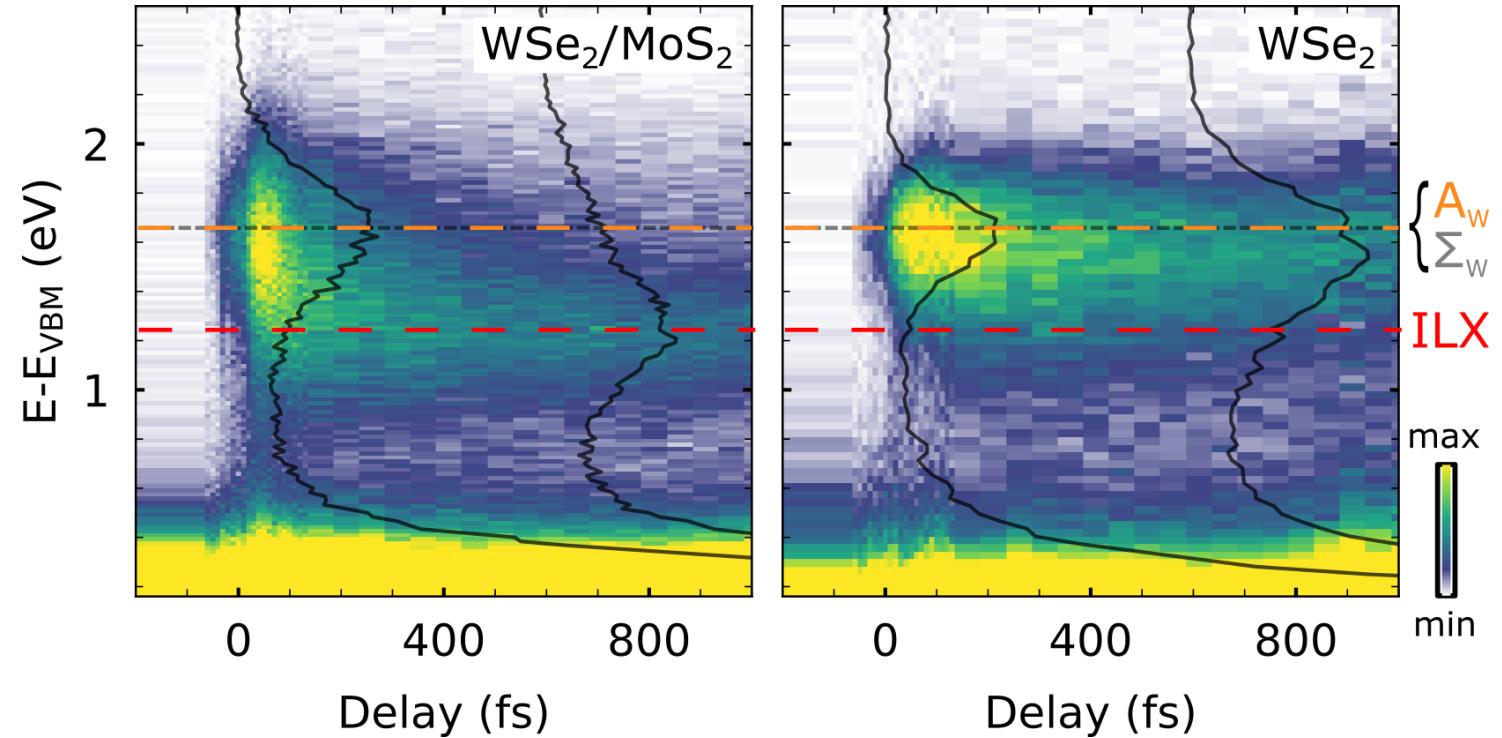


➤ ILX formation on sub-100 fs timescale

Interlayer excitons probed in trARPES

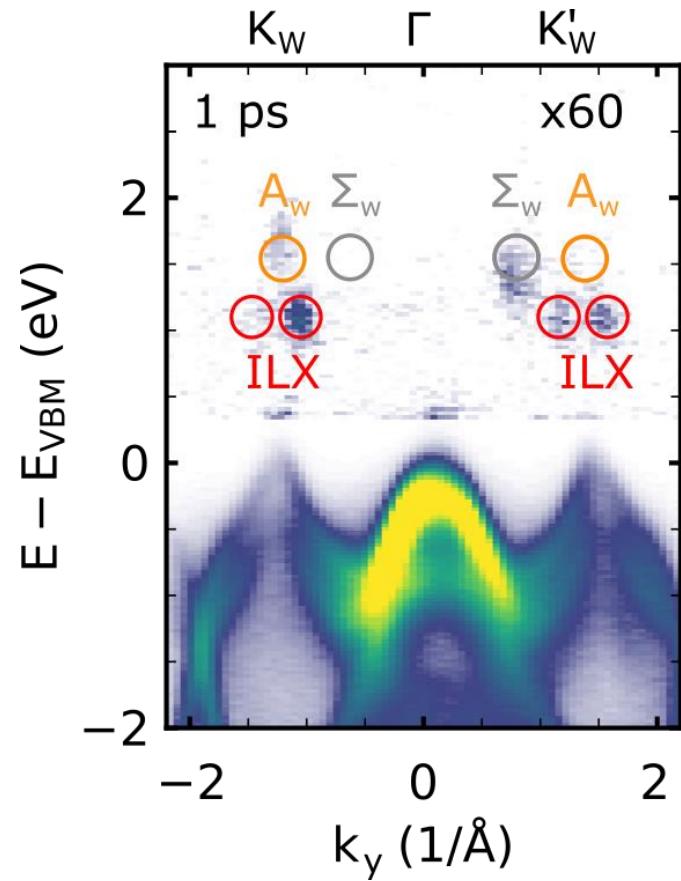
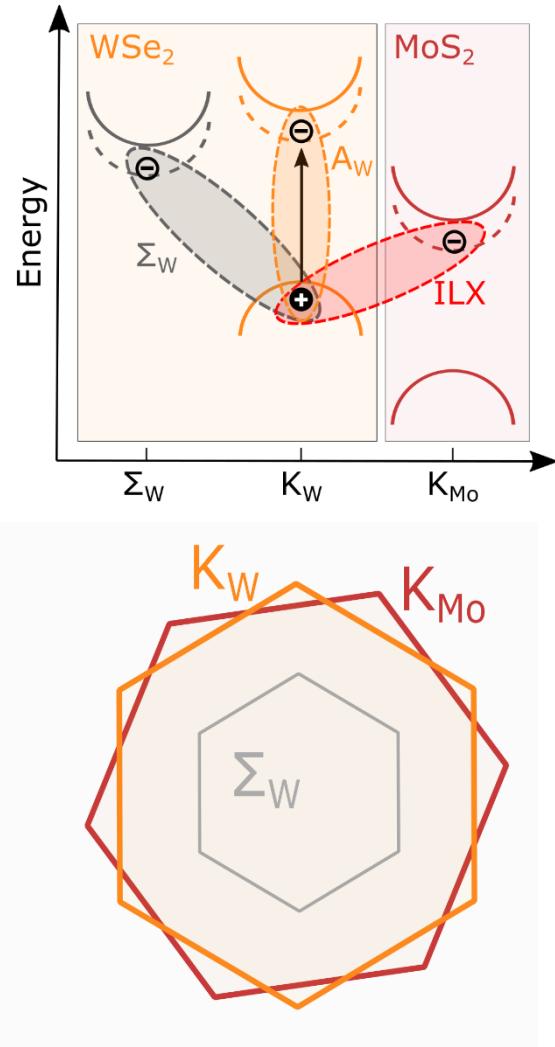


identification of **ILX** in momentum integrated energy-distribution-curves

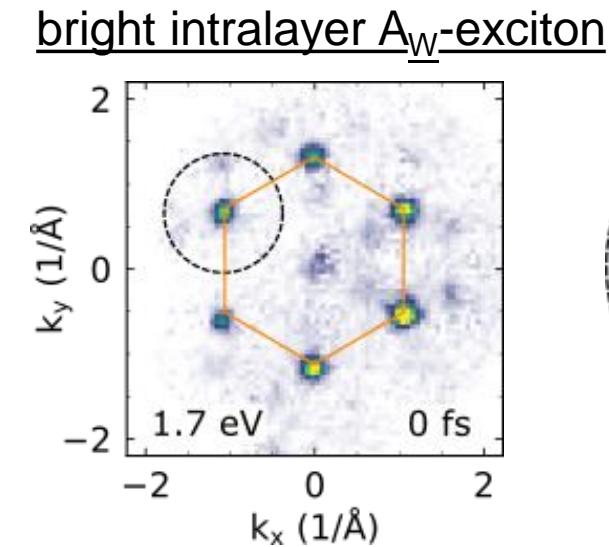
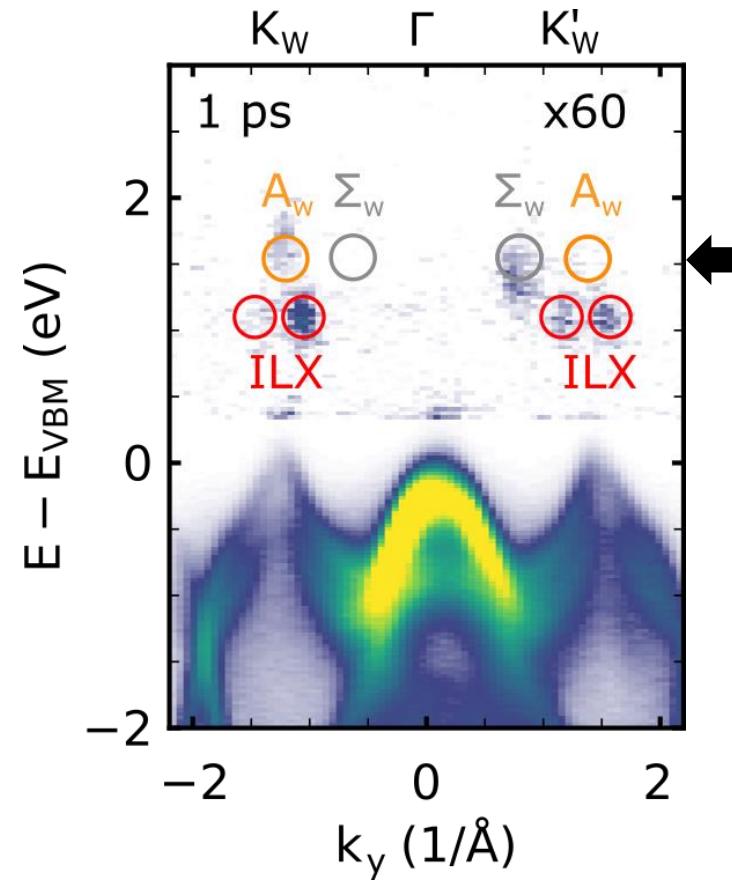
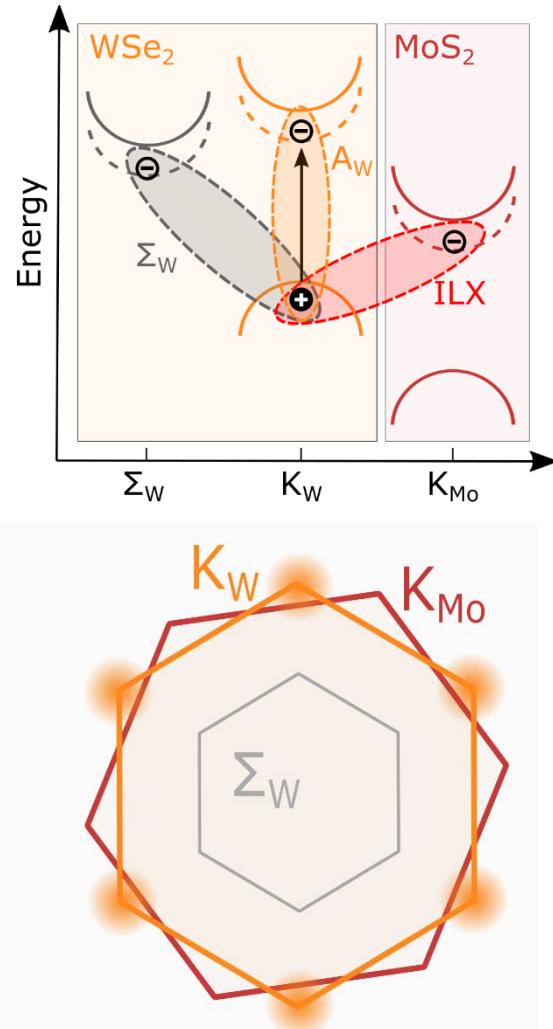


- ILX formation on sub-100 fs timescale
- no ILX in WSe₂ monolayer!

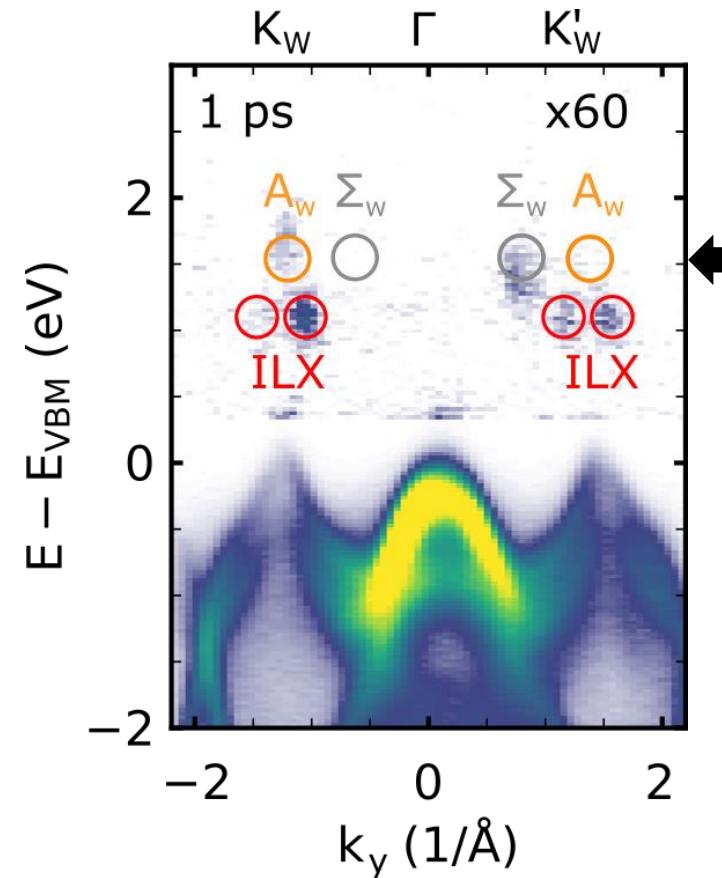
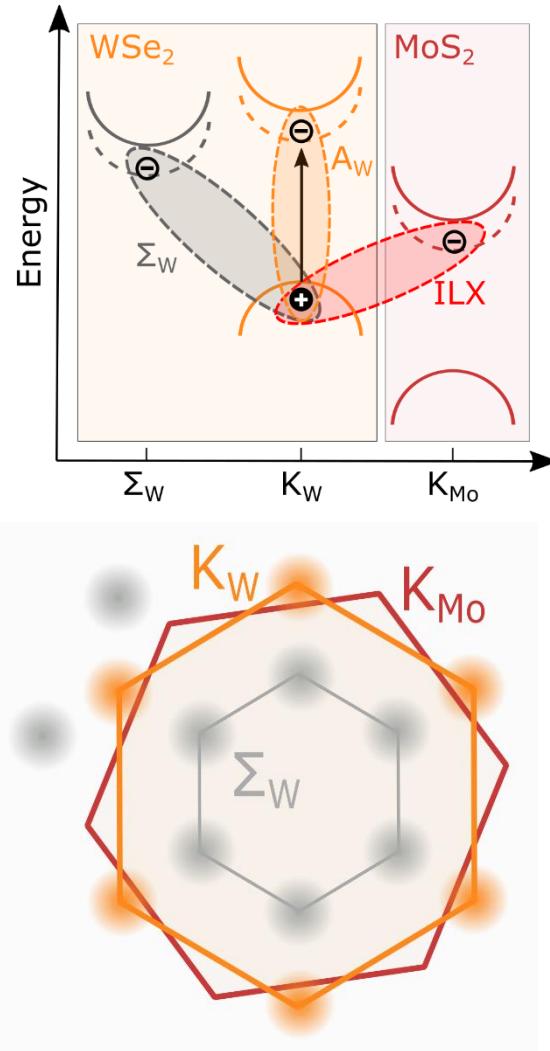
Momentum-resolved identification of excitonic fingerprints



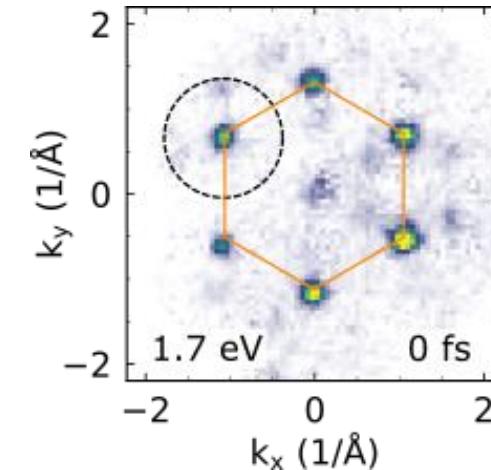
Excitonic momentum fingerprints



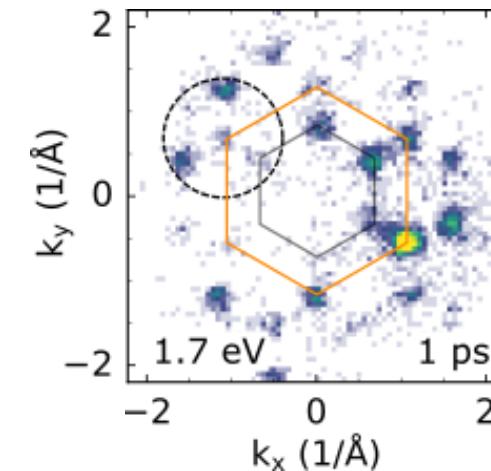
Excitonic momentum fingerprints



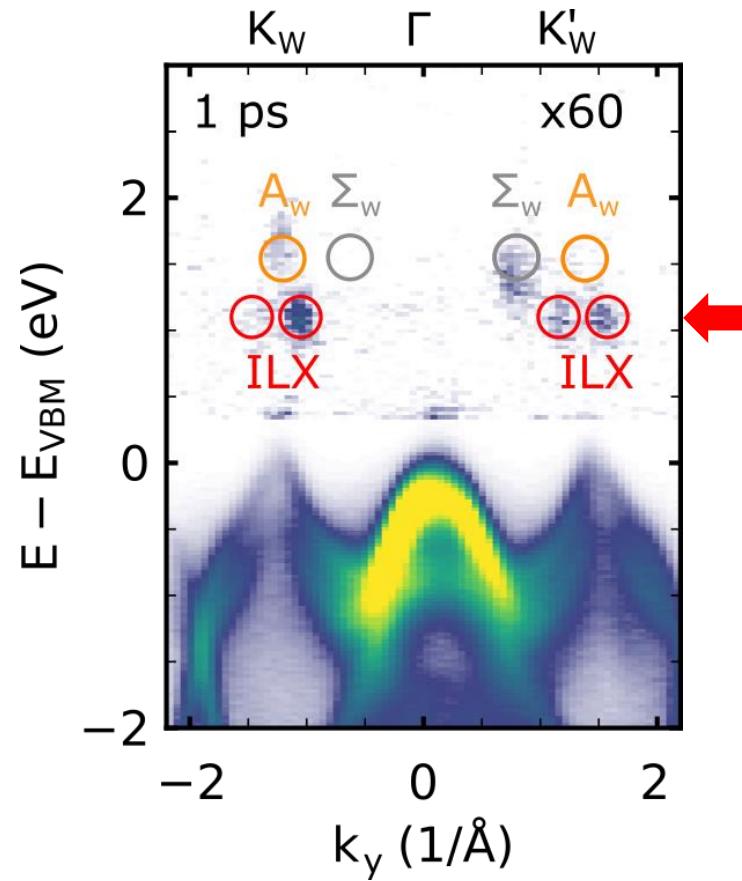
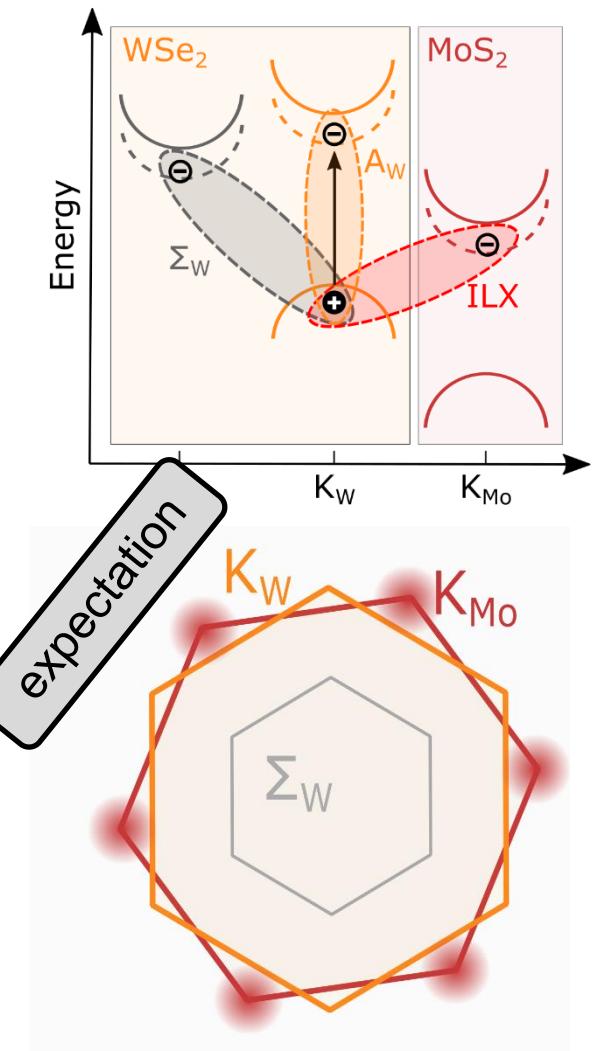
bright intralayer A_w -exciton



dark intralayer Σ_W -exciton

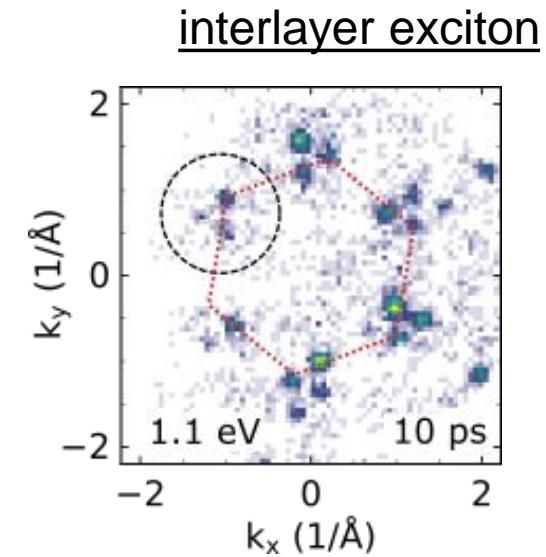
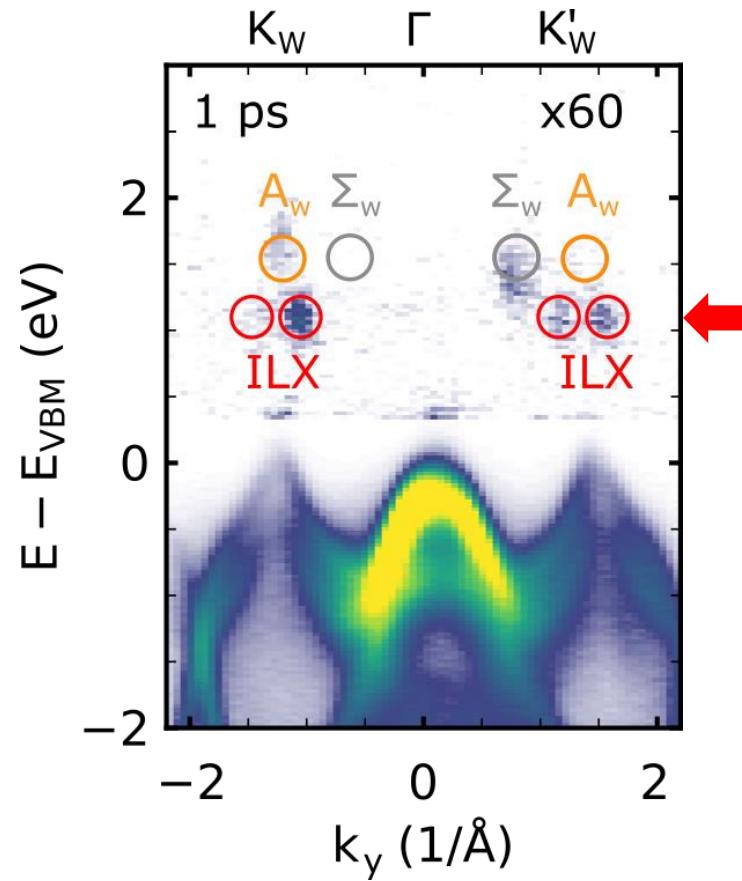
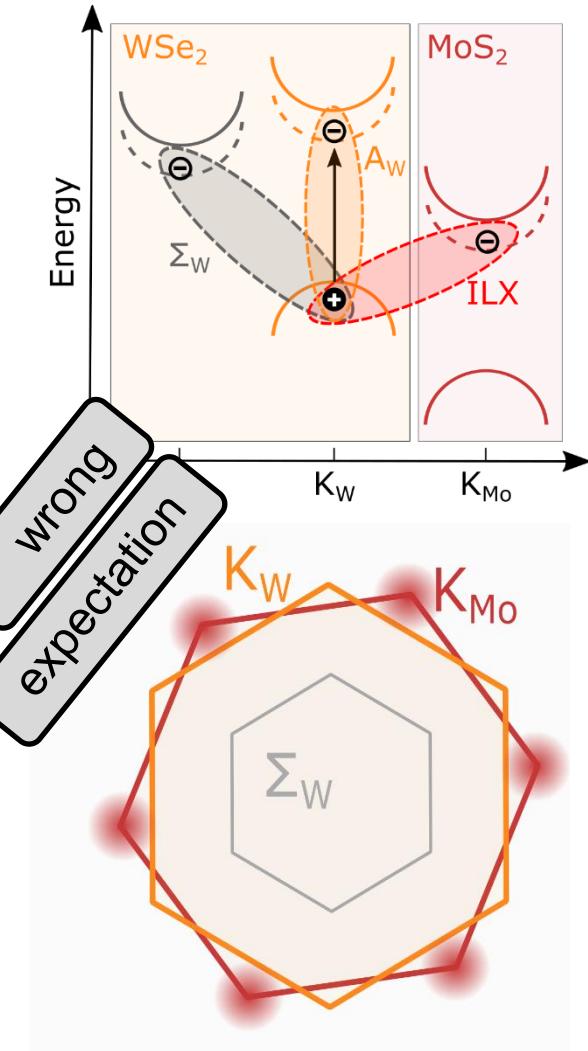


Excitonic momentum fingerprints

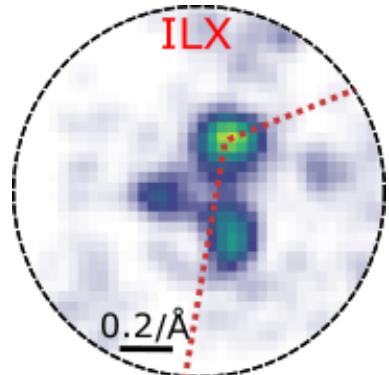


interlayer exciton

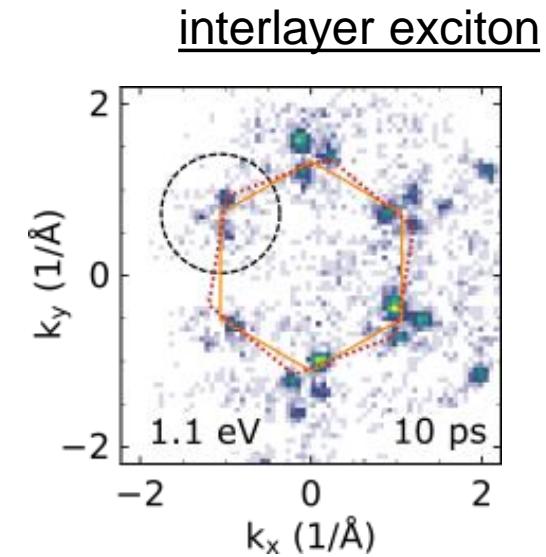
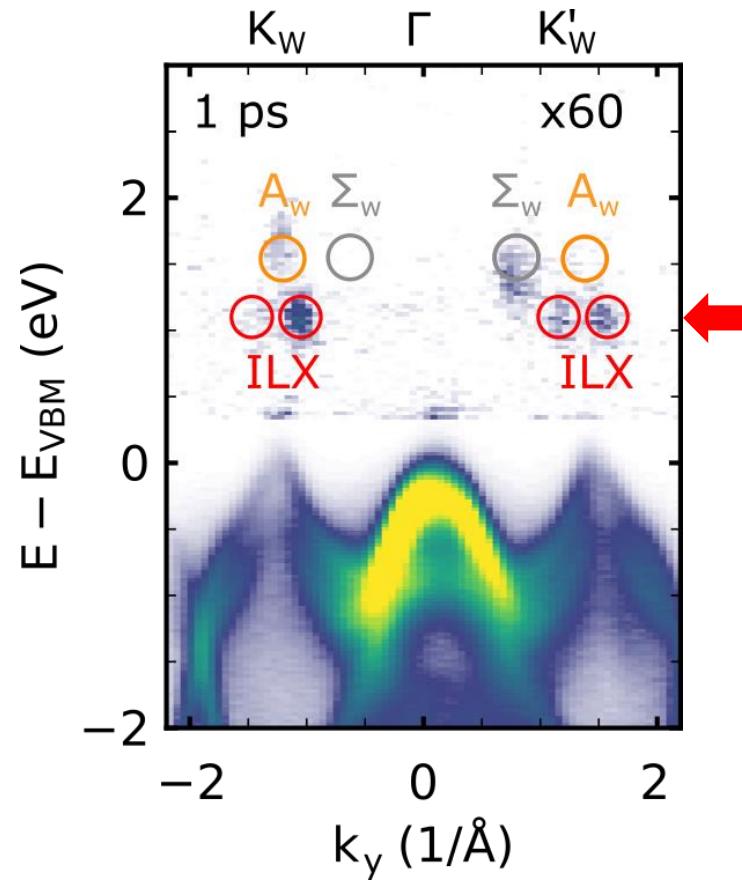
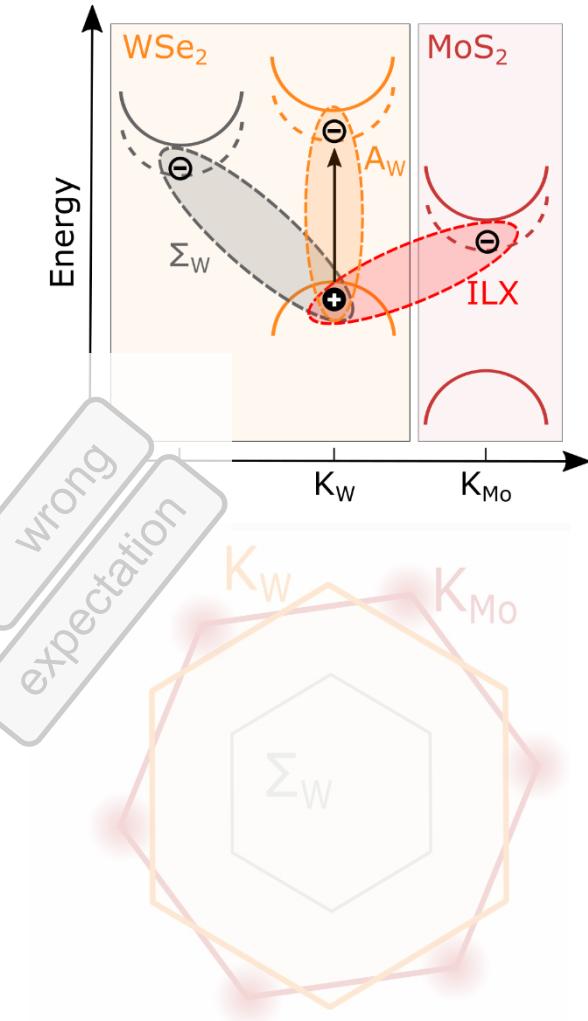
Excitonic momentum fingerprints



➤ unexpected threefold signature

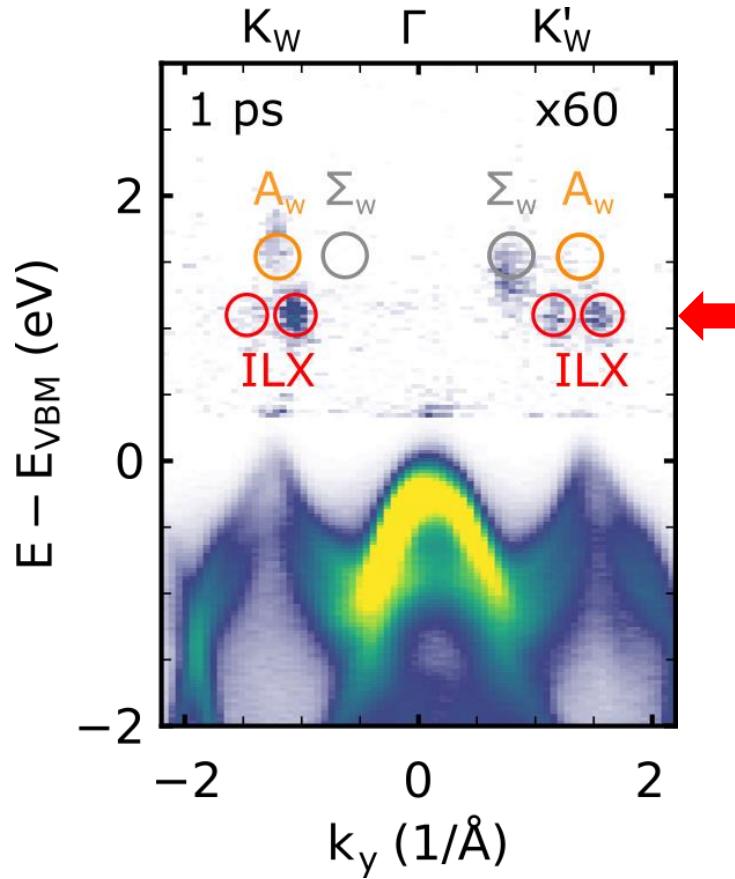
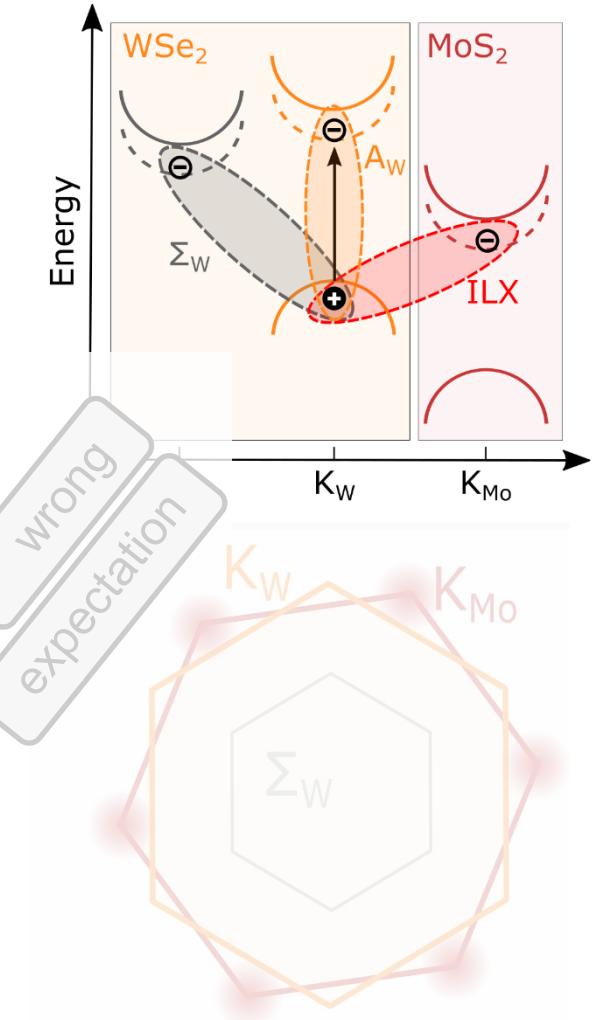


Excitonic momentum fingerprints

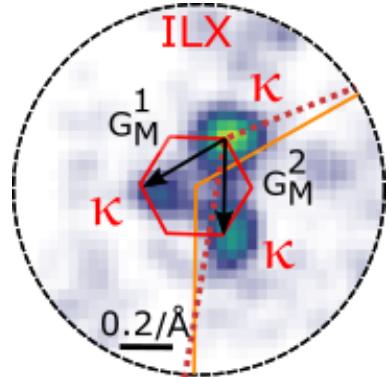
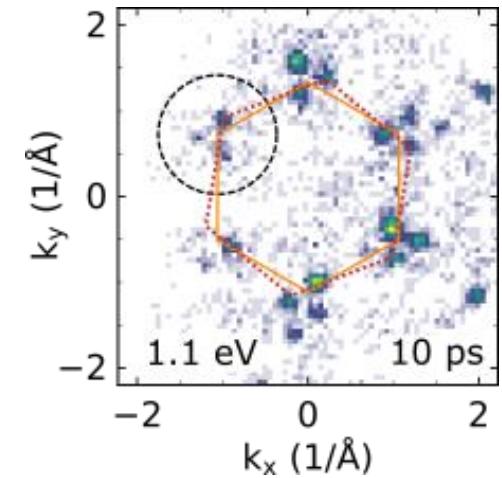


➤ unexpected threefold signature

Excitonic momentum fingerprints



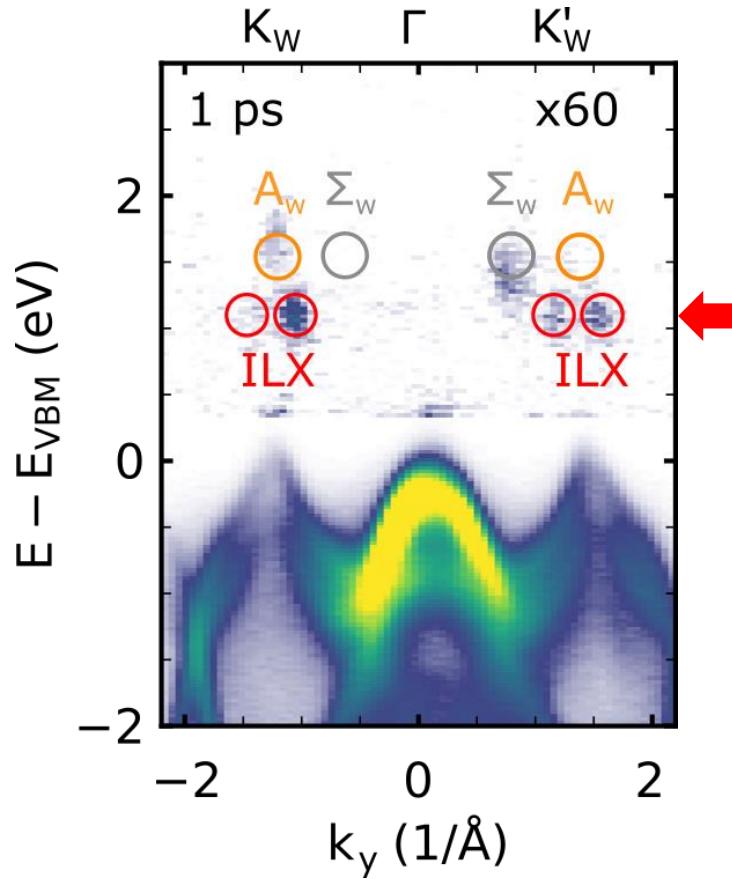
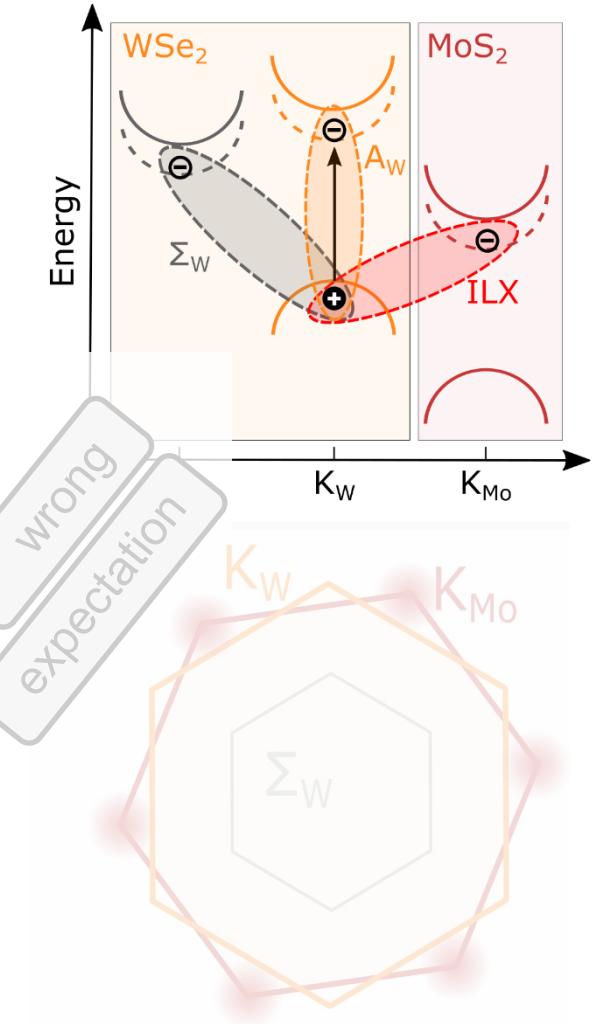
moiré interlayer exciton



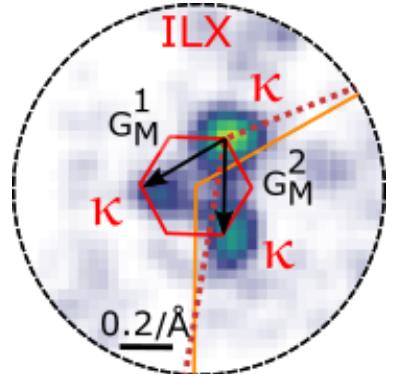
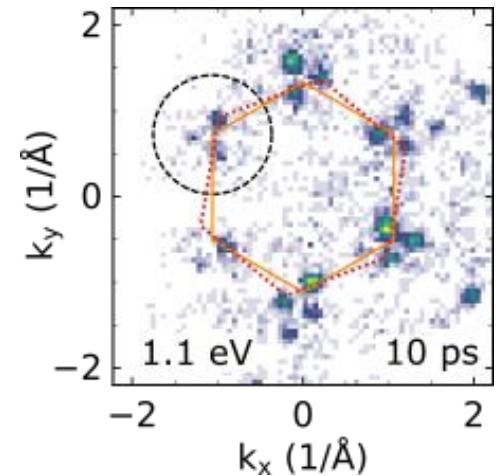
➤ unexpected threefold signature

➤ moiré superlattice hallmark!

Excitonic momentum fingerprints

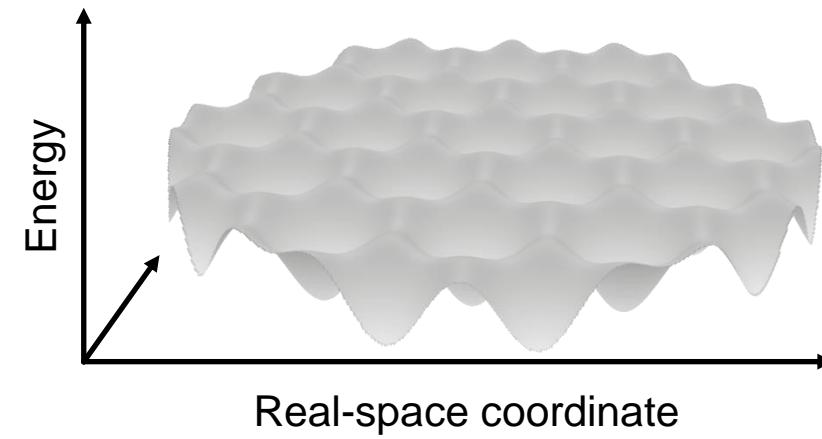
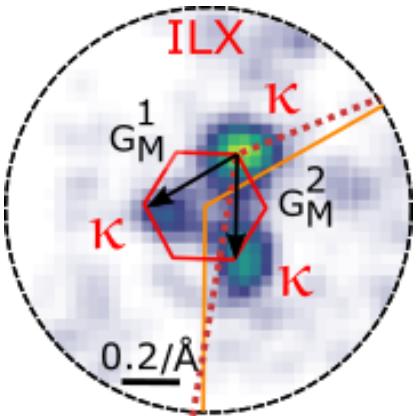


moiré interlayer exciton

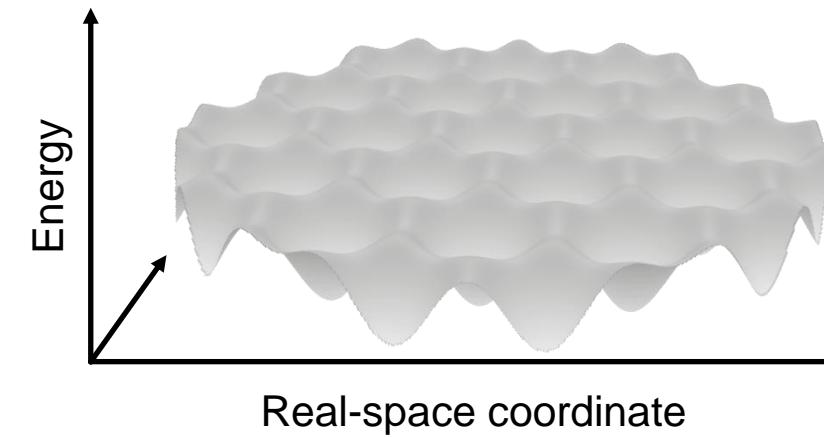
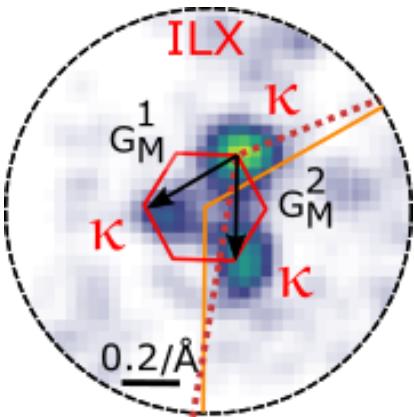


- unexpected threefold signature
- moiré superlattice hallmark!
- only observed for ILX!

ILX wavefunction in the moiré superlattice



ILX wavefunction in the moiré superlattice



orbital tomography

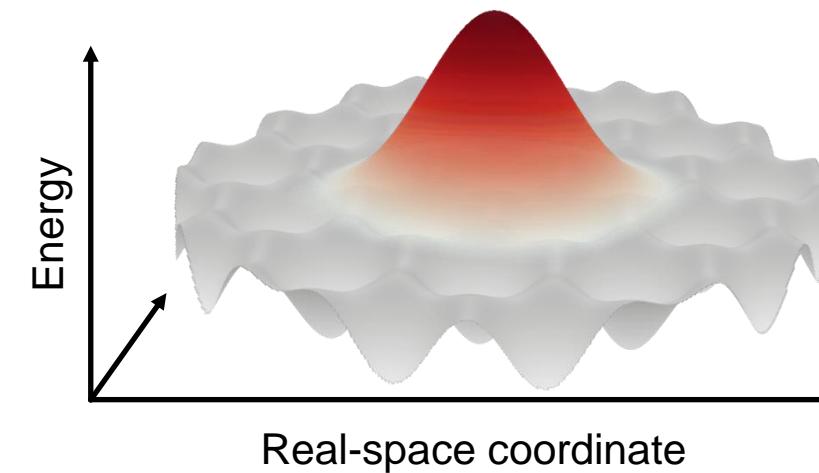
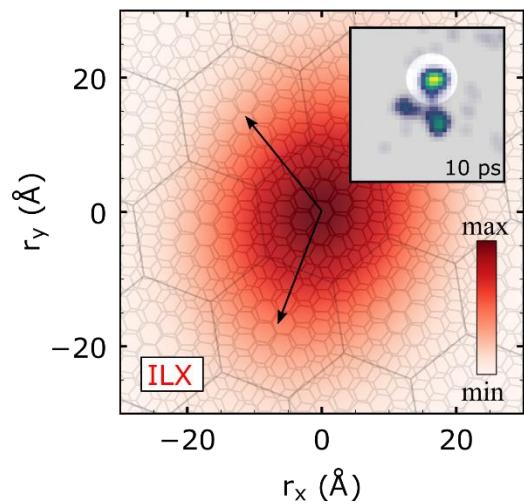
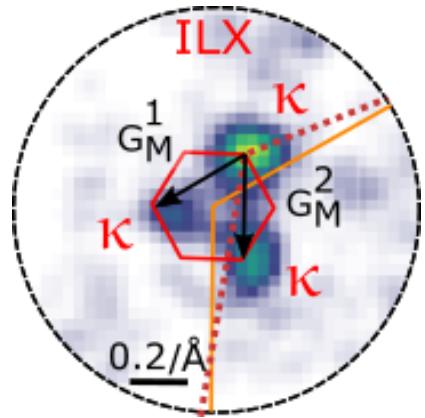
$$I(k_x, k_y) \propto |\text{FT}\{\Psi(r_x, r_y)\}|^2$$

Puschnig *et al.*, Science 326, 702 (2009).

Jansen *et al.*, NJP 22, 063012 (2020).

Dong *et al.*, Natural Sciences 1, e10010 (2021).
Man *et al.*, Science Advances 7, eabg0192 (2021).

ILX wavefunction in the moiré superlattice



orbital tomography

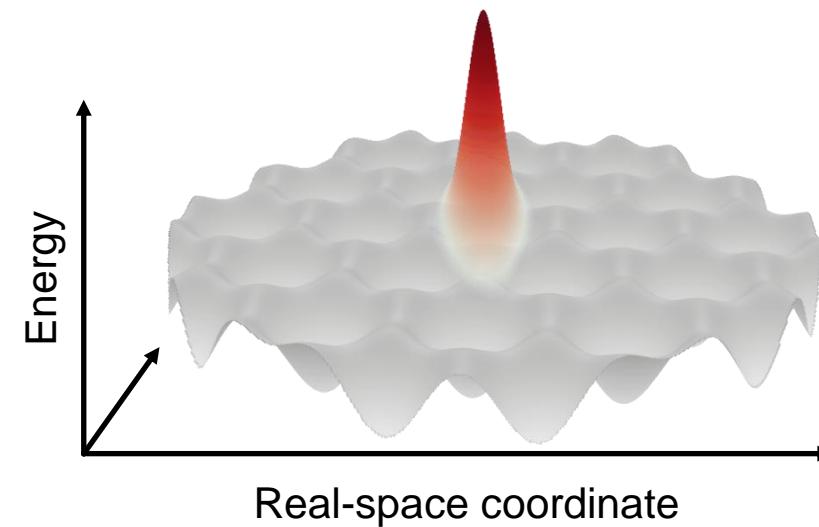
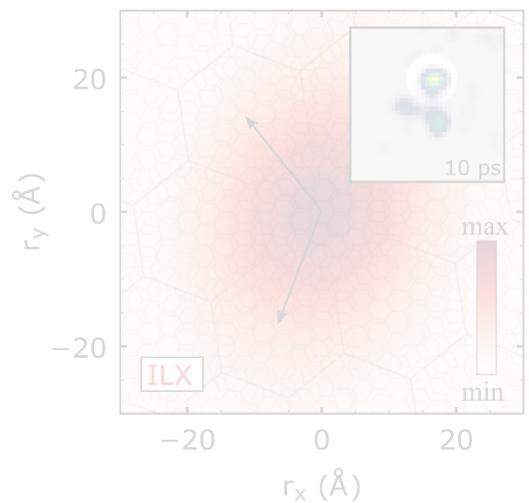
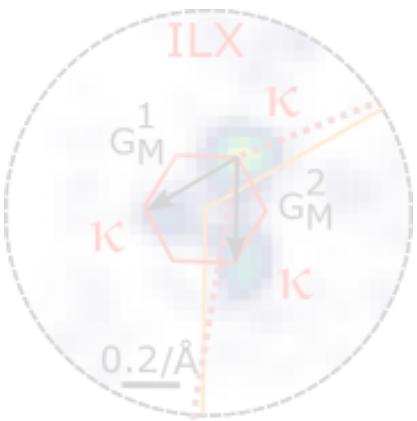
$$I(k_x, k_y) \propto |\text{FT}\{\Psi(r_x, r_y)\}|^2$$

Puschnig *et al.*, Science 326, 702 (2009).

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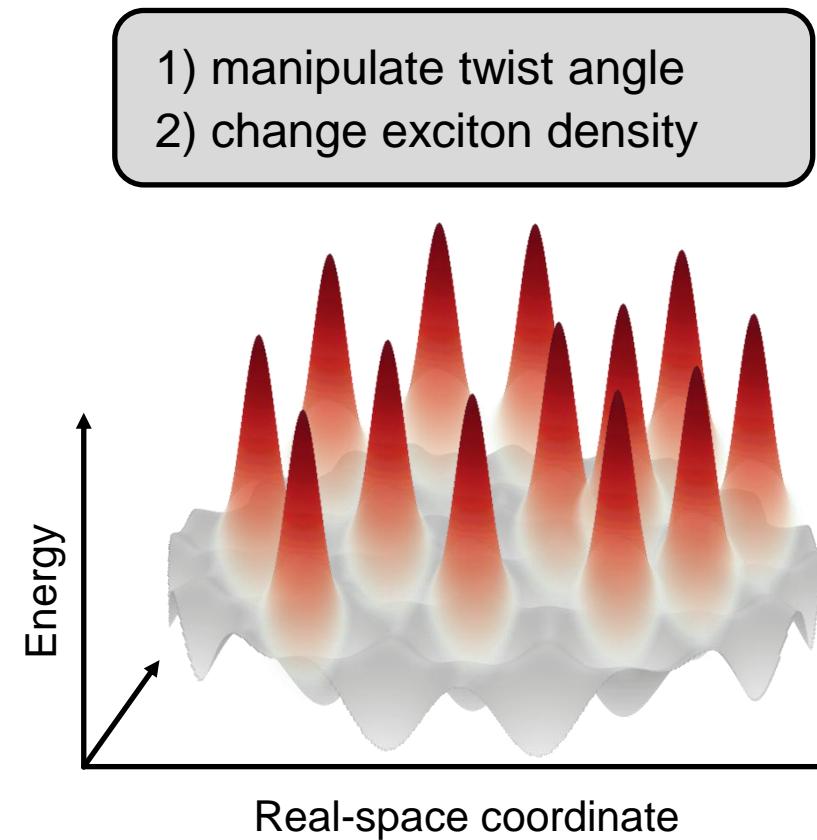
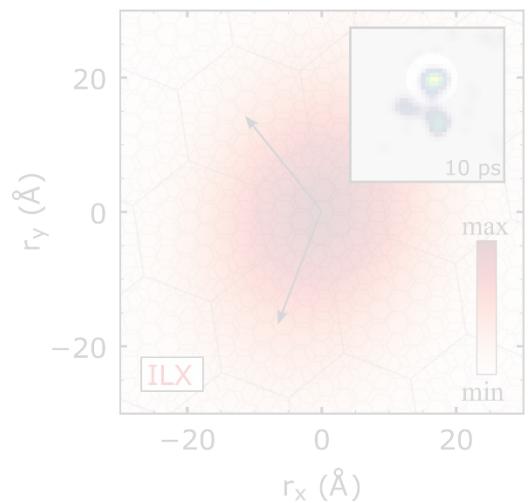
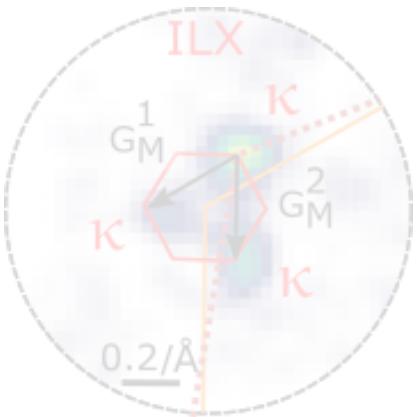
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ILX wavefunction in the moiré superlattice



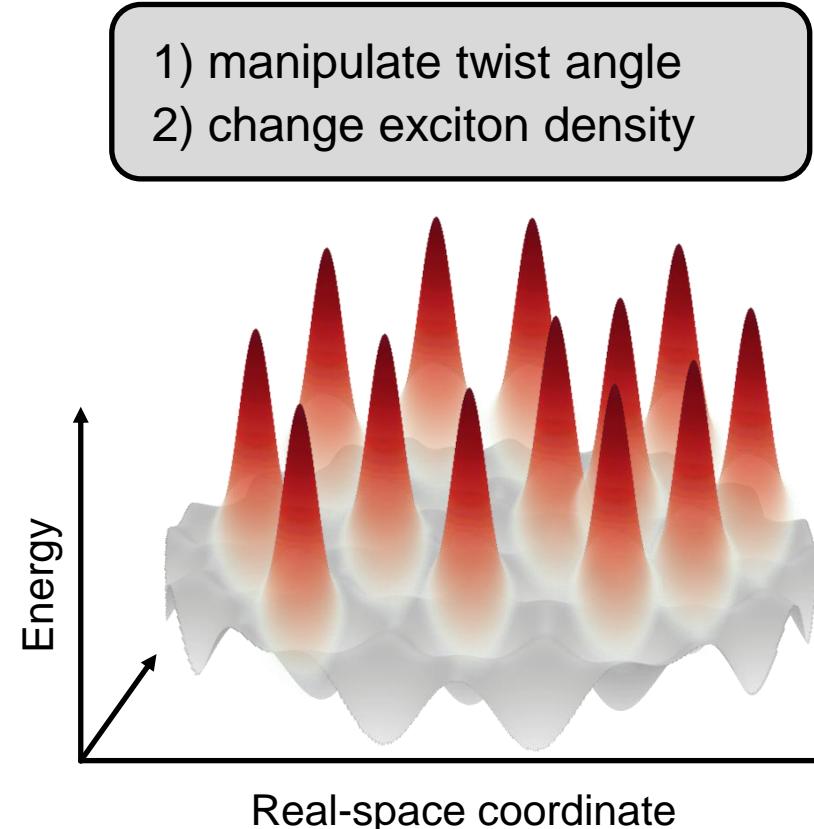
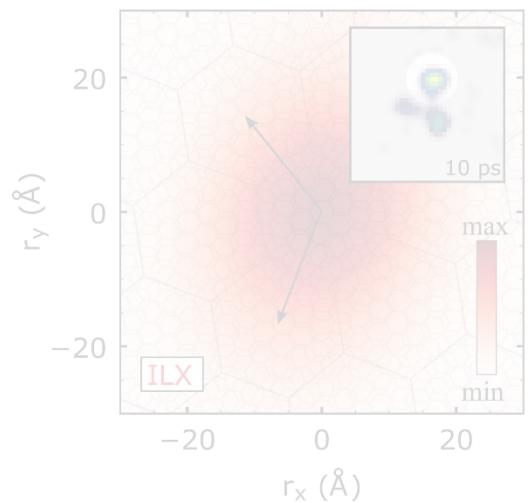
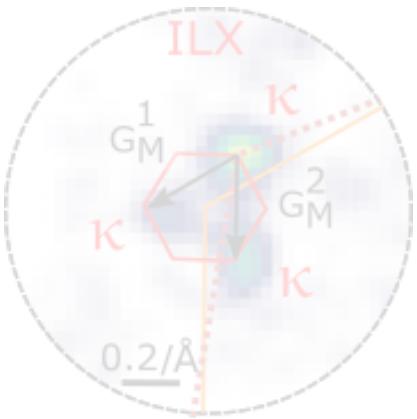
1) manipulate twist angle

ILX wavefunction in the moiré superlattice



- 1) manipulate twist angle
- 2) change exciton density

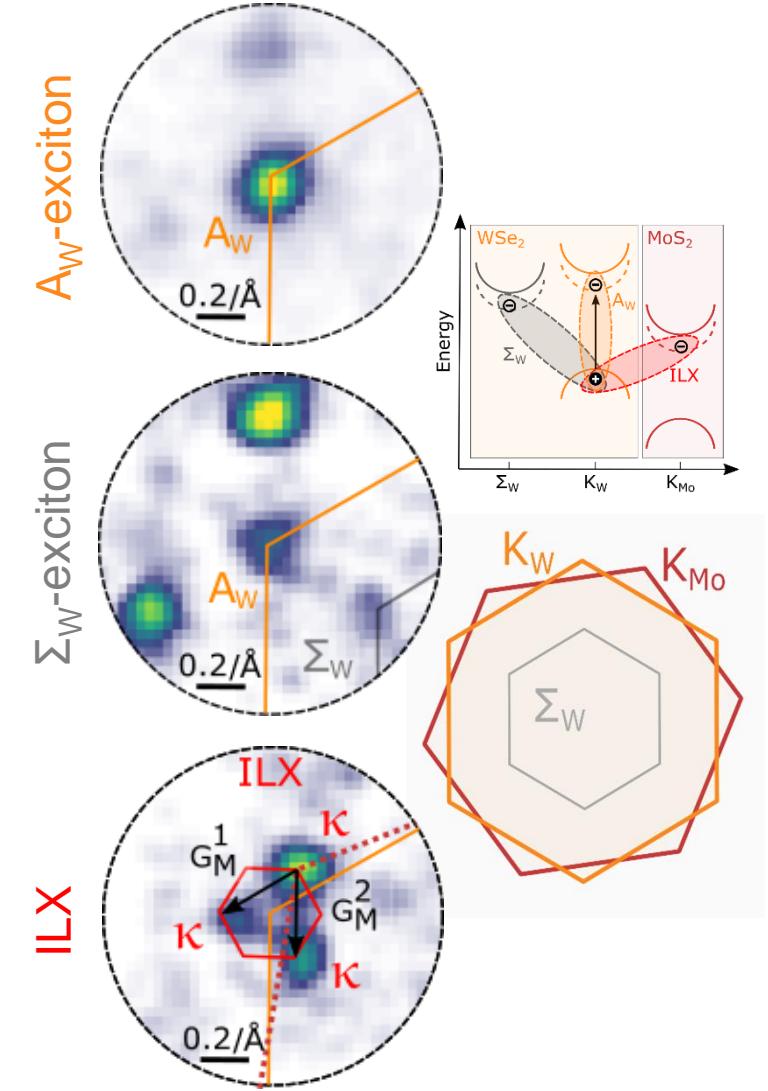
ILX wavefunction in the moiré superlattice



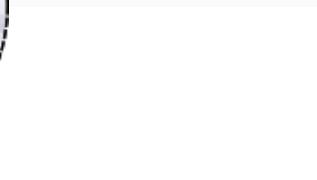
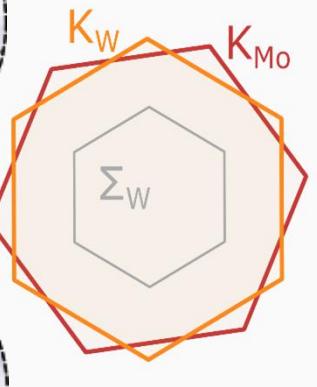
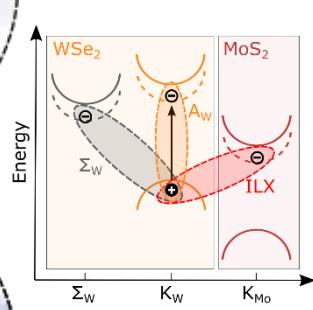
- 1) manipulate twist angle
- 2) change exciton density

➤ trARPES: access to correlated states

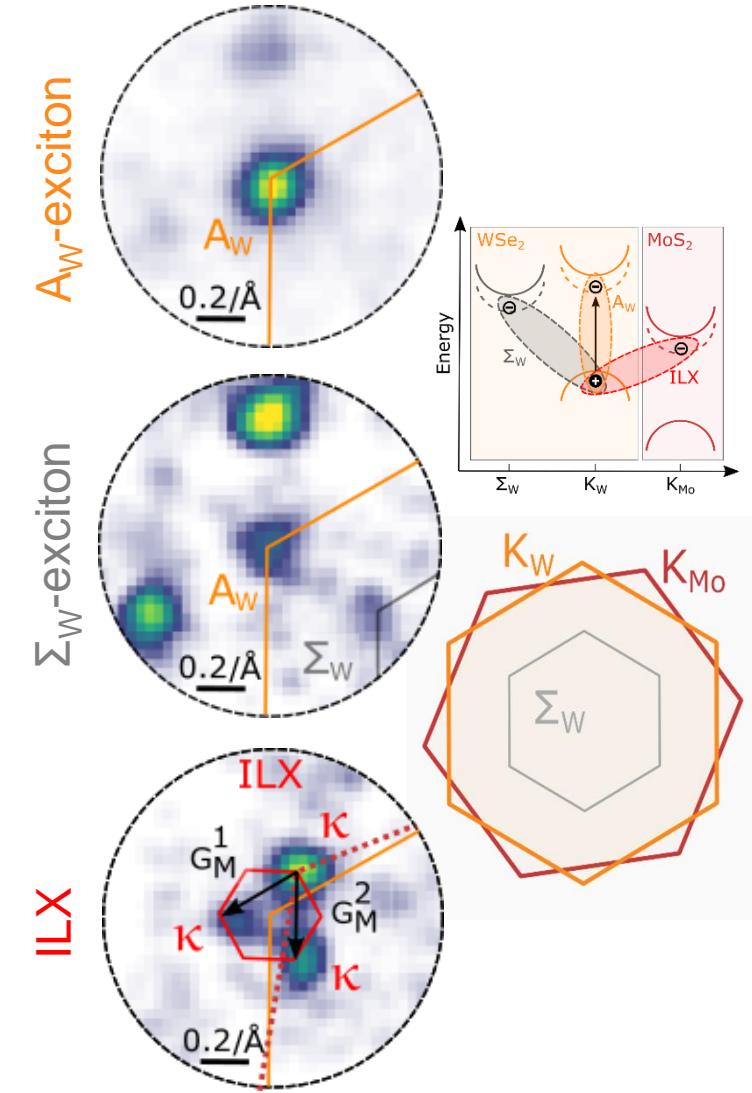
ILX formation dynamics



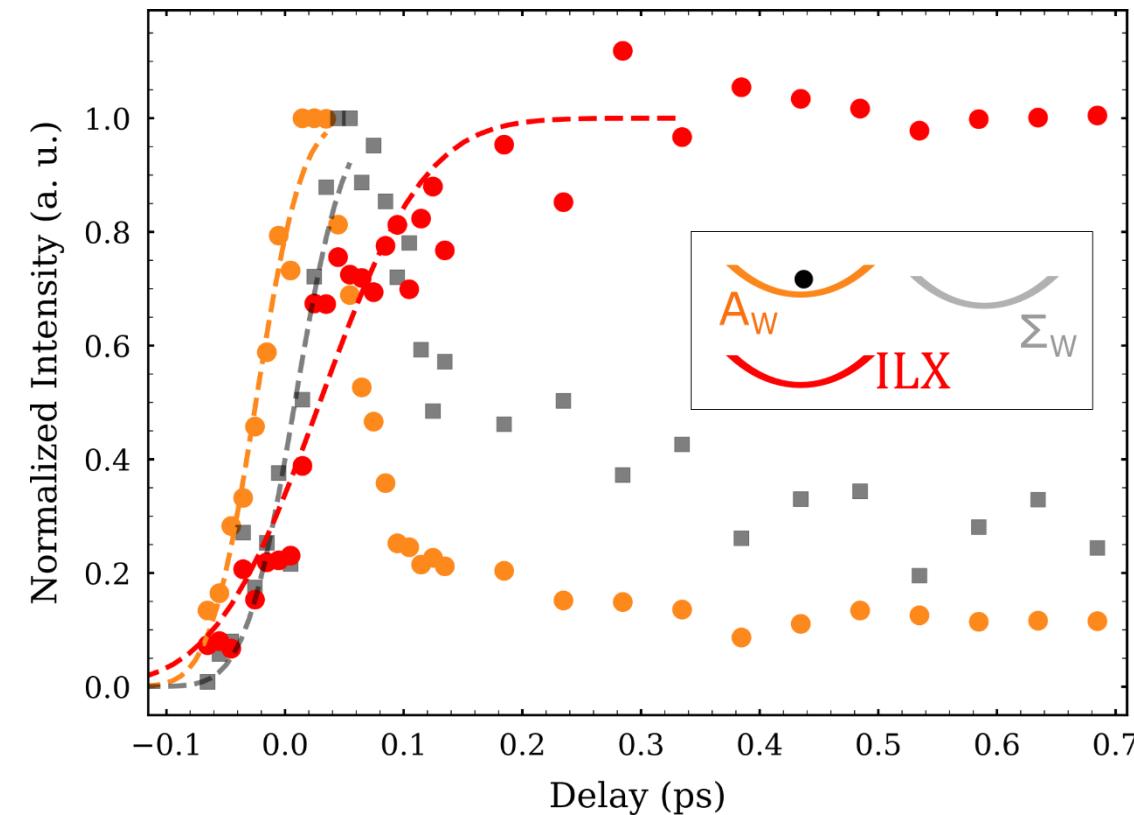
➤ What is the dominant charge transfer channel?



ILX formation dynamics



➤ What is the dominant charge transfer channel?

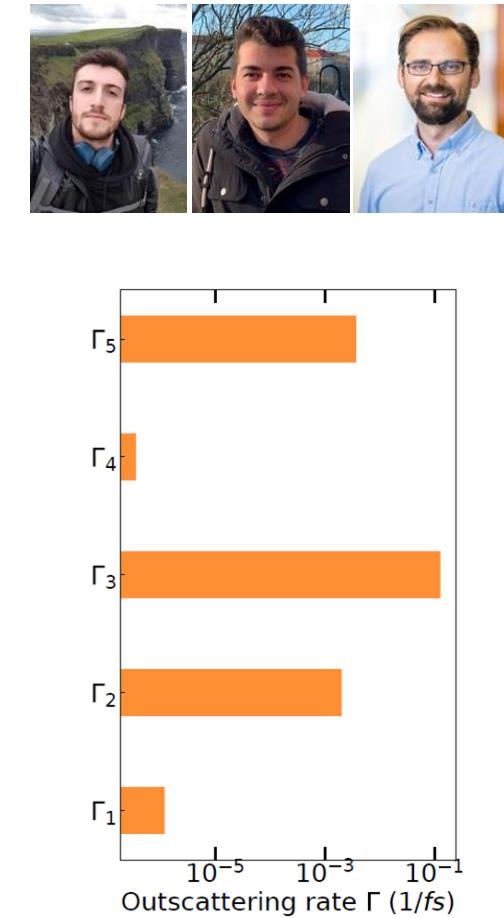
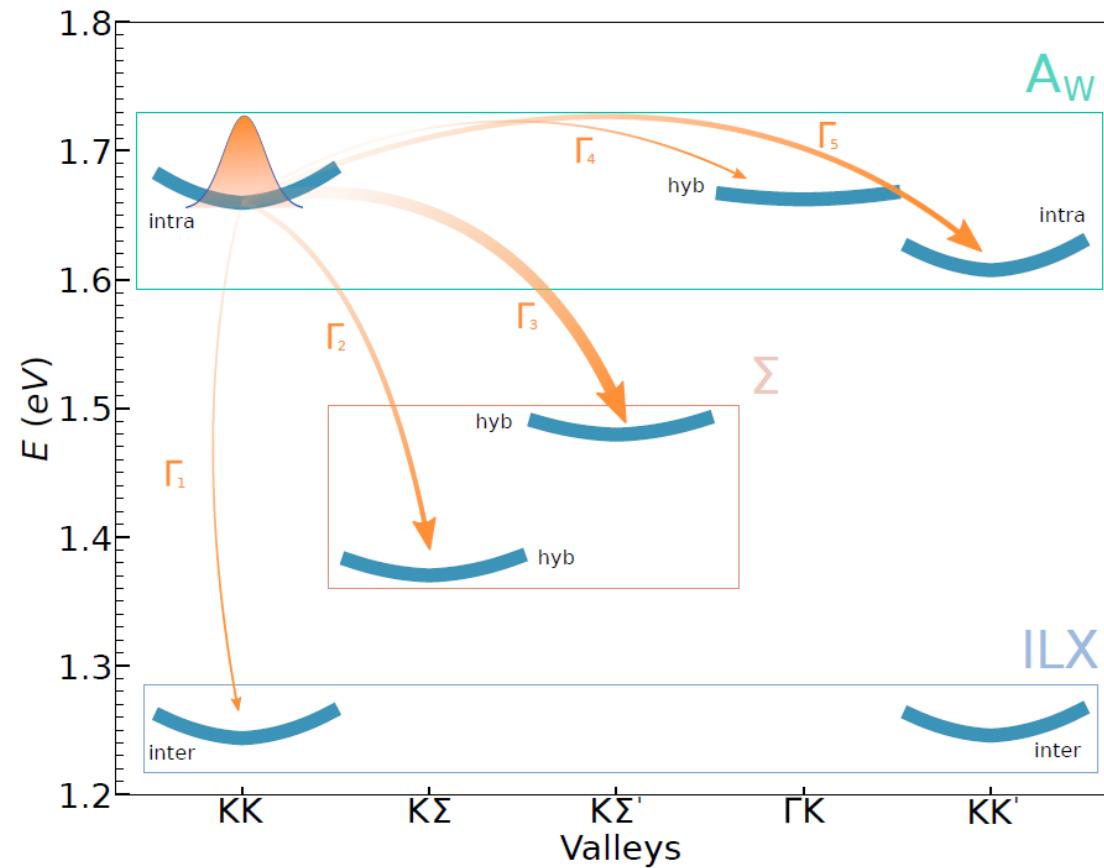
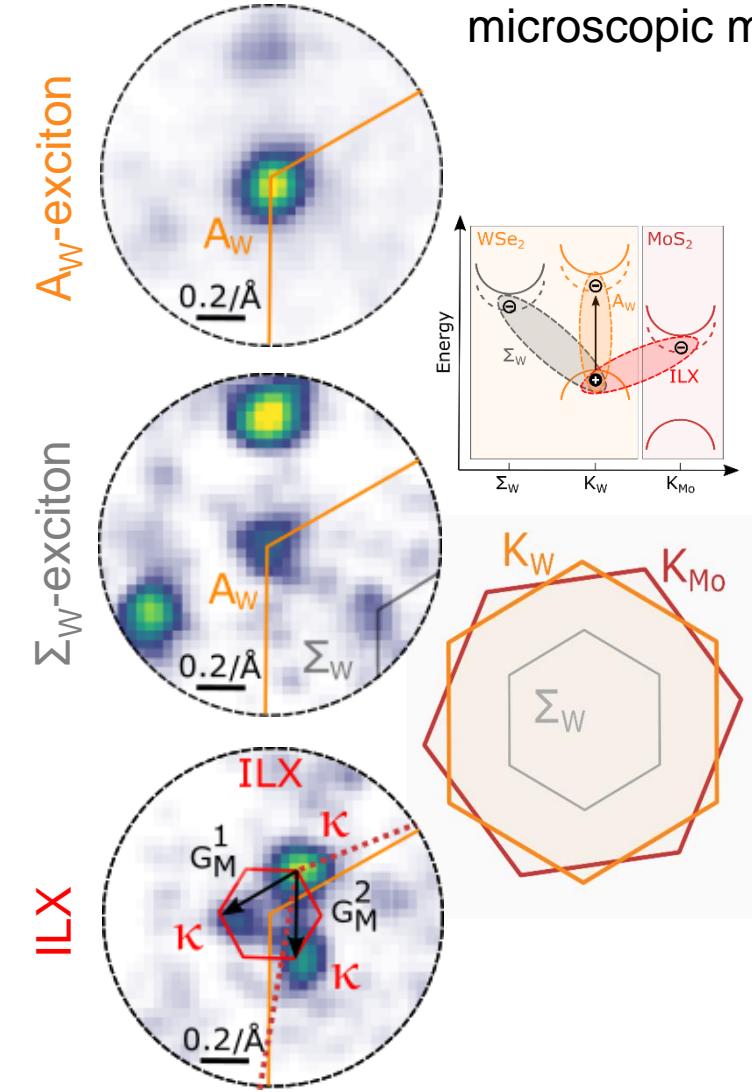


delayed onsets:

- $t_{\text{ILX}} - t_A = 54 \pm 7 \text{ fs}$
- $t_{\Sigma} - t_A = 33 \pm 6 \text{ fs}$

ILX formation dynamics

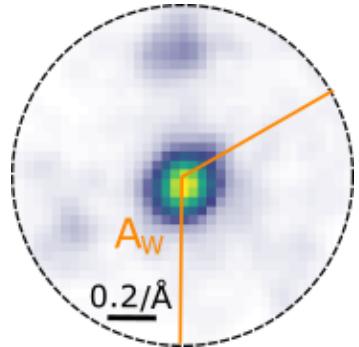
microscopic modelling: Giuseppe Meneghini, Samuel Brem, and Ermin Malic, University of Marburg



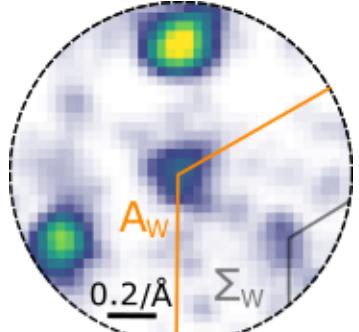
ILX formation dynamics

microscopic modelling: [Giuseppe Meneghini](#), [Samuel Brem](#), and [Ermin Malic](#), University of Marburg

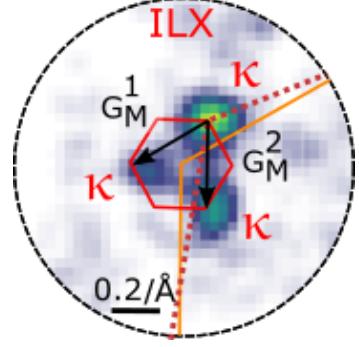
A_W -exciton



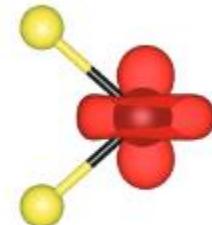
Σ_W -exciton



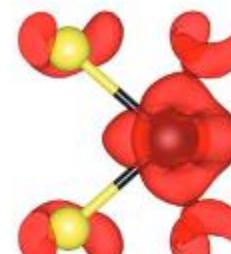
ILX



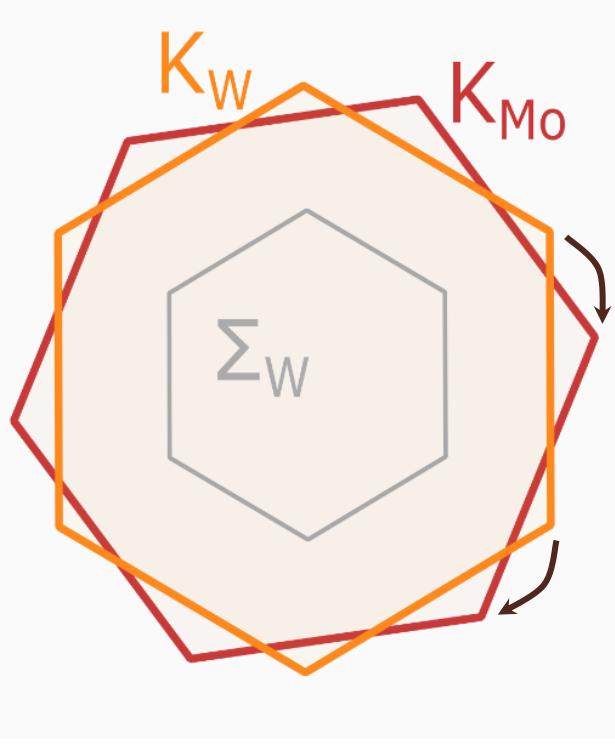
K-valley



Σ -valley



Brem *et al.*, Nanoscale **12**, 11088 (2020).



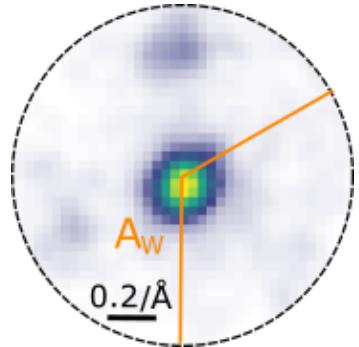
➤ direct tunneling at the K-valleys is strongly suppressed!



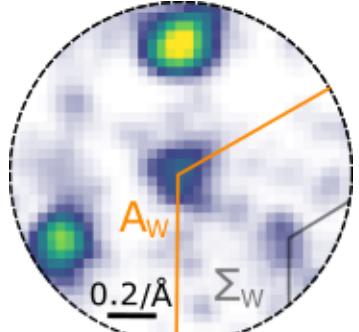
ILX formation dynamics

microscopic modelling: [Giuseppe Meneghini](#), [Samuel Brem](#), and [Ermin Malic](#), University of Marburg

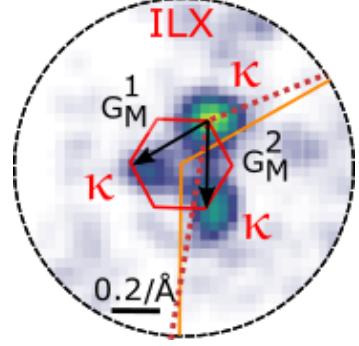
A_W -exciton



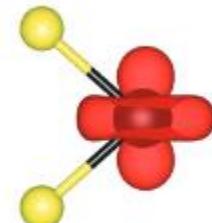
Σ_W -exciton



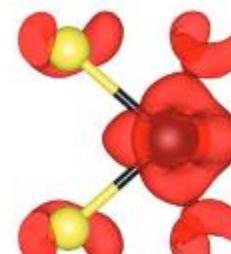
ILX



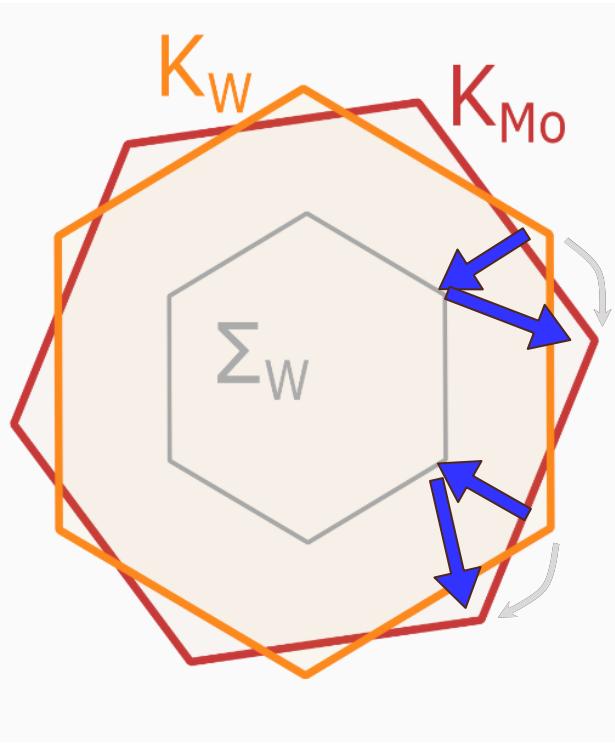
K-valley



Σ -valley



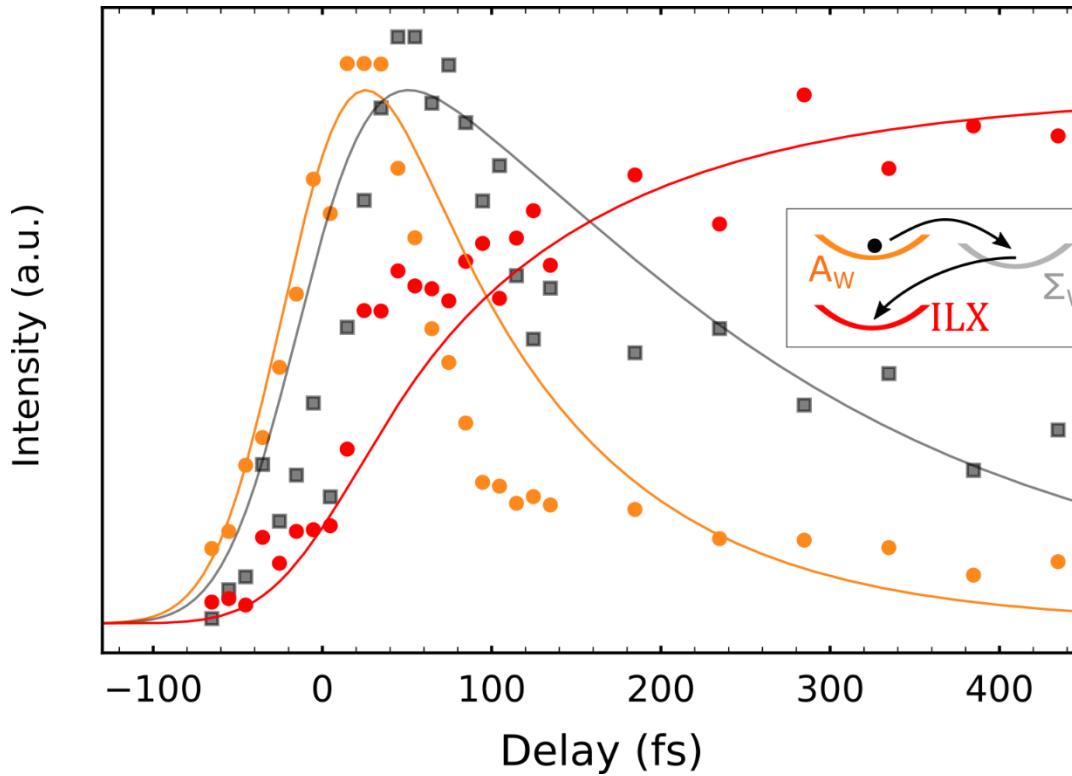
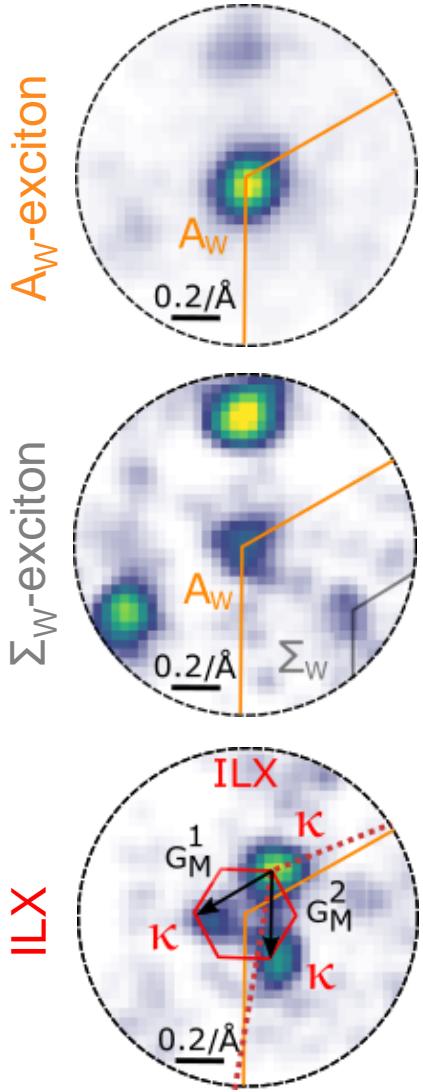
Brem *et al.*, Nanoscale **12**, 11088 (2020).



- direct tunneling at the K-valleys is strongly suppressed!
- **factor 100 to 1000 higher scattering rate over Σ valley!**

ILX formation dynamics

microscopic modelling: Giuseppe Meneghini, Samuel Brem, and Ermin Malic, University of Marburg



symbols: experiment
lines: microscopic model

- 1) exciton-phonon scattering to Σ valley
- 2) charge transfer at layer hybridized Σ valley

The perfect model system?

take-home messages:

- (1) ILX formation: $K_w \rightarrow \Sigma \rightarrow K_{Mo}$
- (2) moiré hallmark on ILX momentum map