

PHYSICS COLLOQUIUM: Ultrafast light and Matter: The two get along!



<u>Date:</u> 3/3/2023

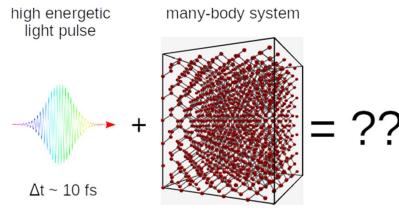
<u>Time:</u> 10:30 AM - 11:50 AM

Location: GRANITE PASS 135

Tobas Zier Dr./Department of Physics University of California Merced

About The Speaker:

Since 2022 Postdoc at UC Merced (Prof. D. A. Strubbe) - Walter Benjamin Fellow - DFG 2021 Containment Scout Covid-19, City of Kassel 2019-2021 PostDoc in the group of Prof. M. Garcia April 2019 PhD Thesis 'Ab-initio analysis of the structural response of solids after femtosecondlaser-pulse excitation – From understanding towards control' 2014 – 2019 PhD student University of Kassel, Germany 2012 – 2014 Research Associate in the group of Prof. M. Garcia 2012 Diploma



Silicon-crystal N = 1200 atoms

Abstract:

Recent developments showed that femtosecond(0.000 000 000 000 001 s)-laser pulses are an ideal tool to address and/or manipulate properties in matter, since pulse durations are comparable to typical time scales of atomic motions in molecules and solids. The optical energy of such an excitation is deposited mainly in the electronic system, because of the high difference in the coupling strength of light to electrons and atoms. Therefore, electronic temperatures of several 10 000 K can be induced, whereas the atomic system remains almost unaffected near its initial temperature. This extreme nonequilibrium conditions have a direct influence on the bonding properties of the material and are the driving force to a variety of laser-induced ultrafast phenomena like coherent phonons, thermal phonon squeezing, solid-to-solid phase transitions, and solid-to-liquid phase transitions. In order to resolve the atomic pathways and the energy flow during these structural responses, we performed ab initio molecular dynamics simulations for materials in bulk, thin film and 2D geometries. In this talk we will introduce some of the above mentioned phenomena and have a closer look at physical mechanisms on a femtosecond-time scale. Moreover, the knowledge of these physical mechanisms will allow us to propose a structural control mechanism in the high excitation regime.

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