

# **Towards coherent control of quantum materials**

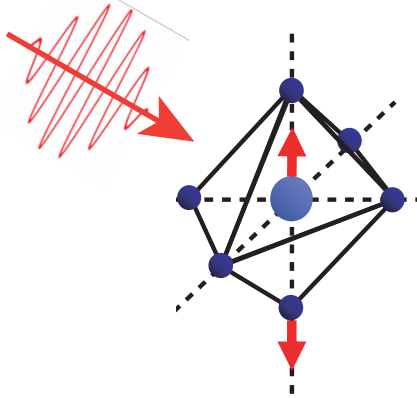
**Hermann Dürr  
Uppsala University**

## **Acknowledgements:**

**Olof Karis, Patrik Thurström, Oscar Grånäs, Olle Eriksson UU  
Martin Beye DESY  
Johan Mentink Radboud University**

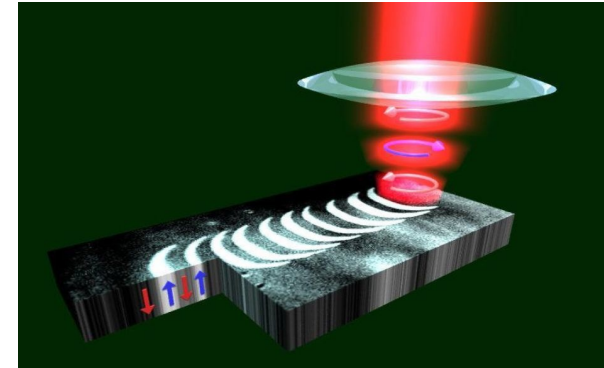
# Photonic control of materials' functionality

## Light-induced superconductivity

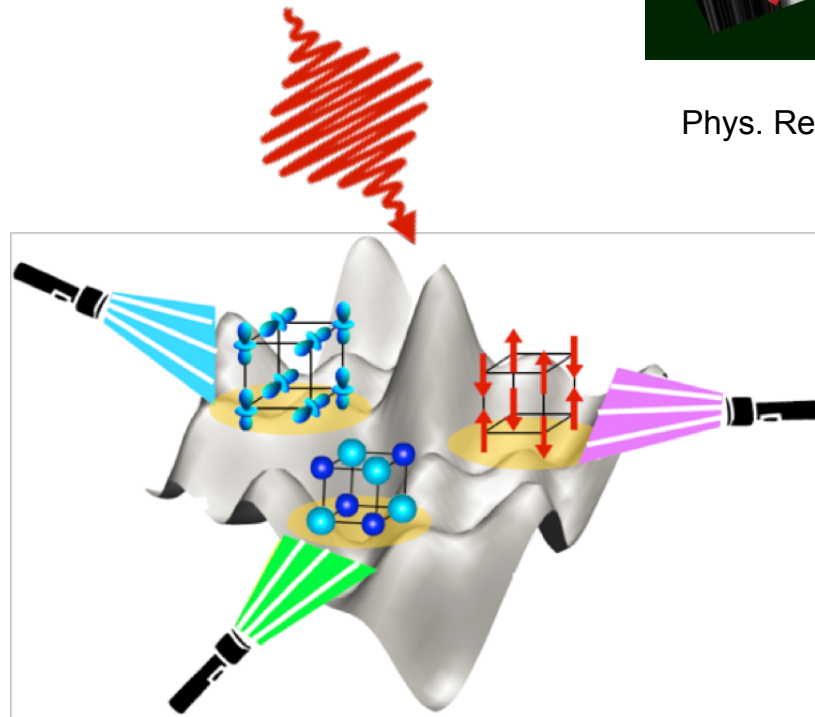


Fausti, et al.  
Science **331**, 189 (2011)

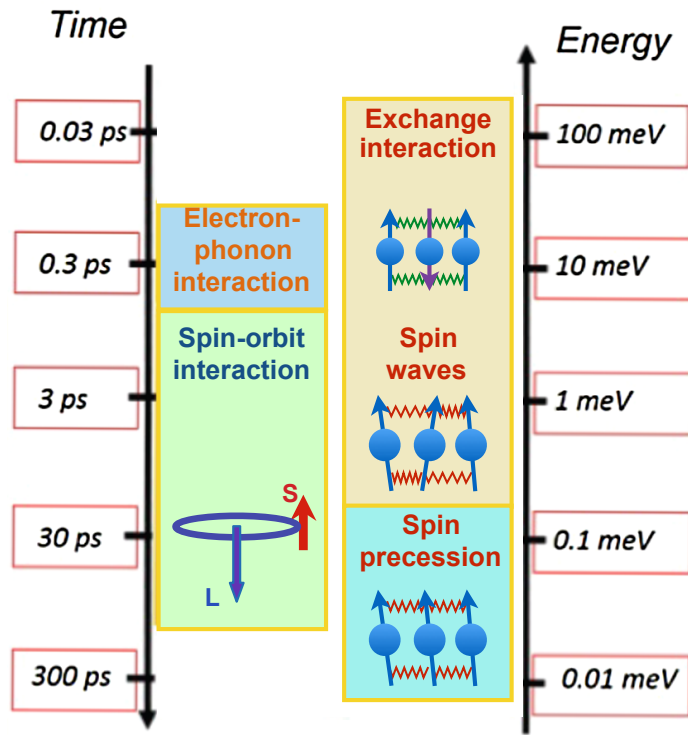
## Magnetic switching with light



Stanciu, et al  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **99**, 047601 (2007)

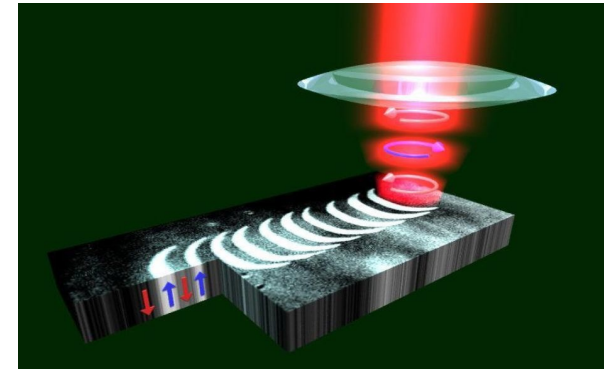


# Can we modify electronic interactions?

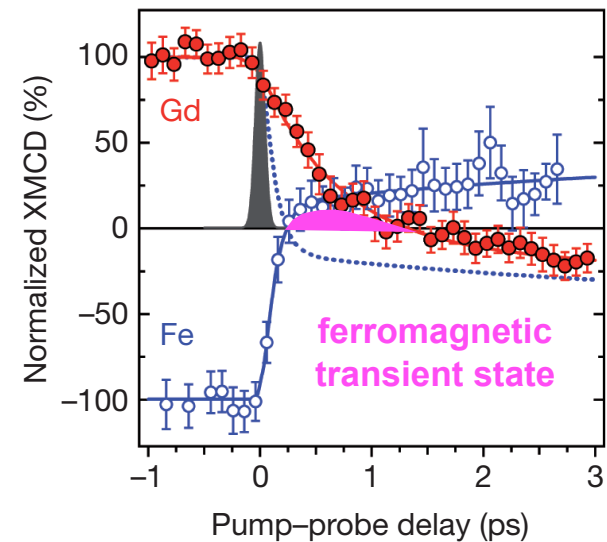


Hellman, et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. **89**, 025006 (2017)

## Magnetic switching with light

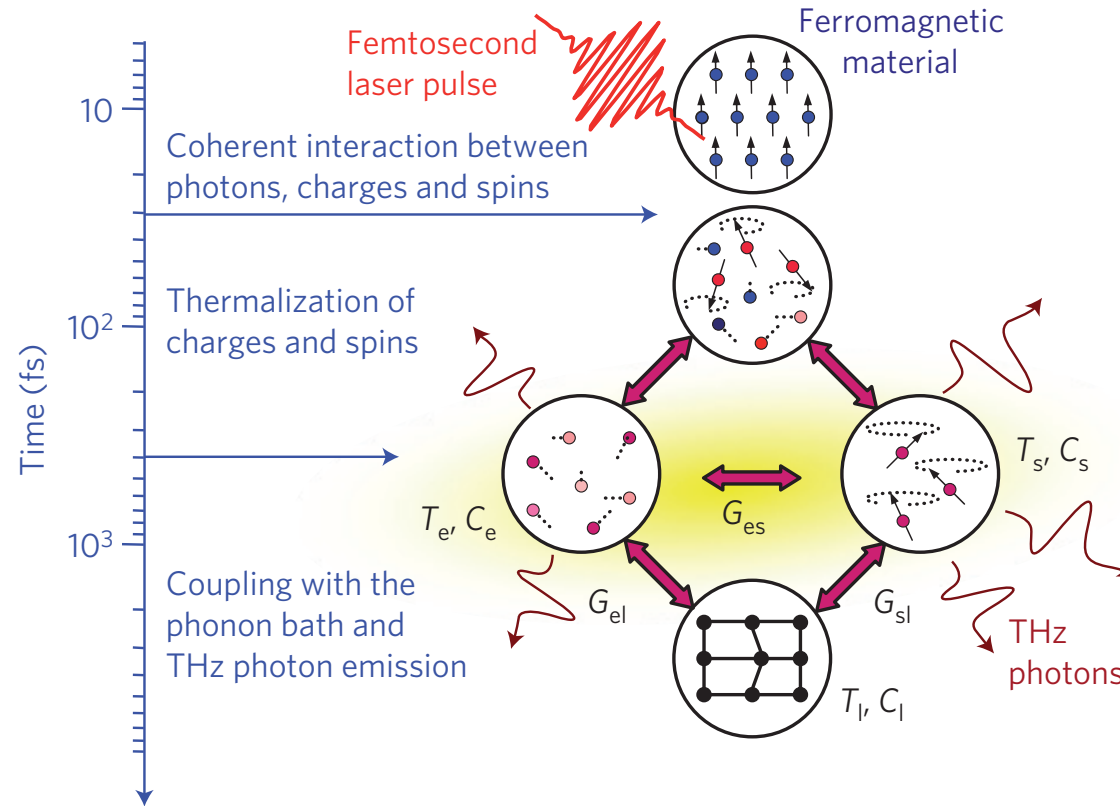


Stanciu, et al  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **99**, 047601 (2007)



I. Radu, et al., Nature **472**, 205 (2011)

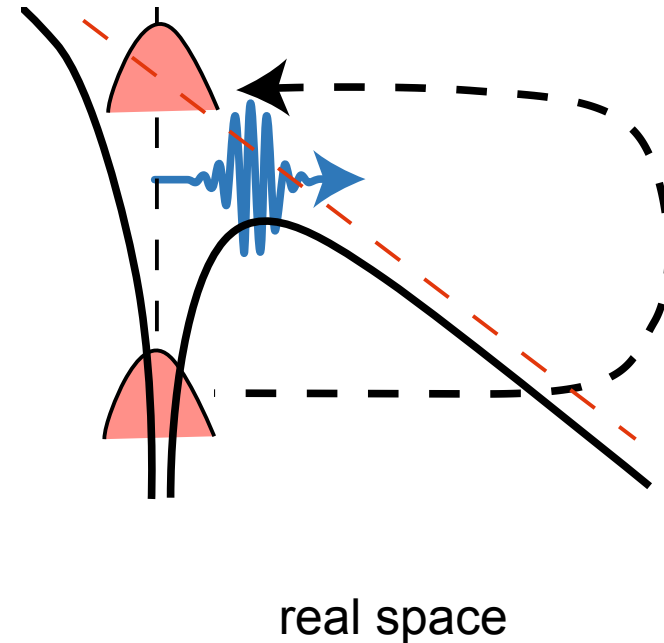
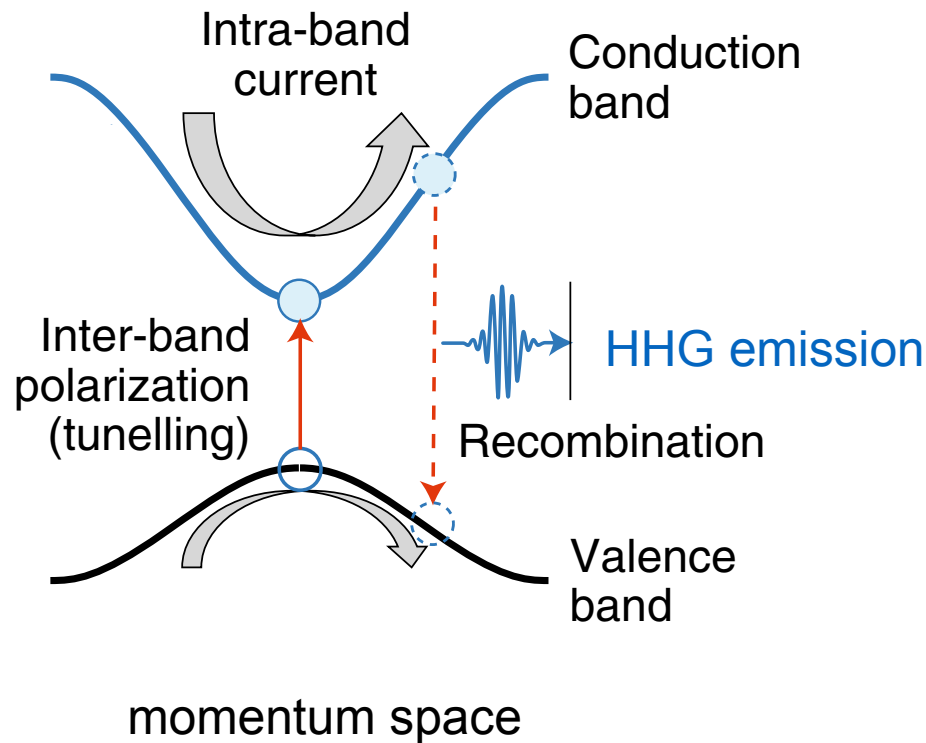
# Can we coherently control electronic interactions?



Bigot, Vomir, Beaurepaire,  
Nature Physics **5**, 515 (2009)

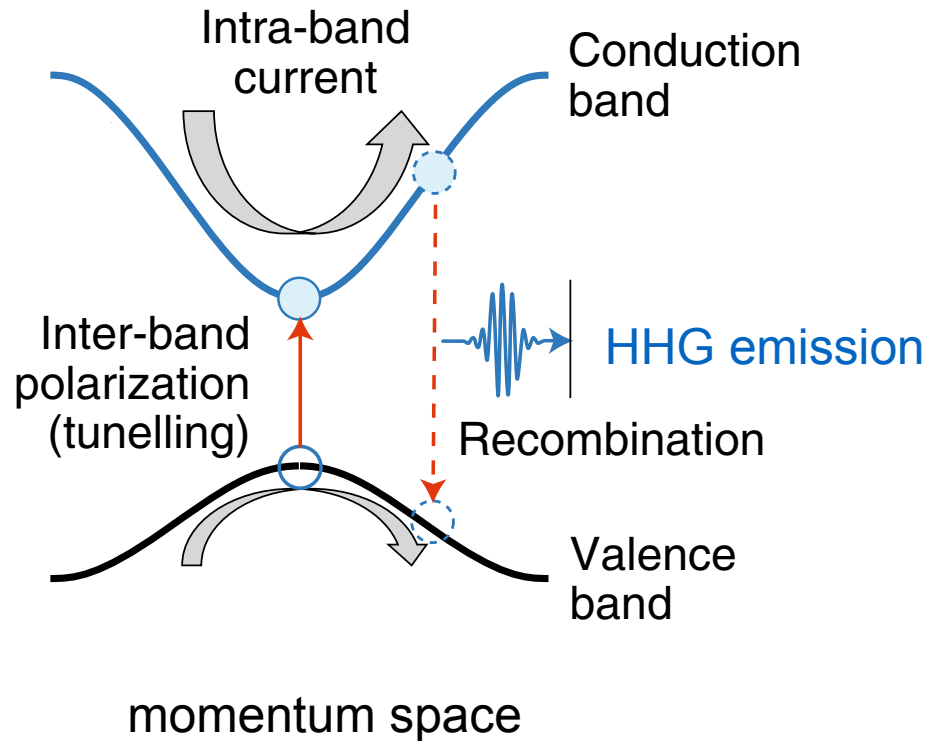
# Can we coherently control electronic interactions?

## High-harmonic generation in solids



# Can we coherently control electronic interactions?

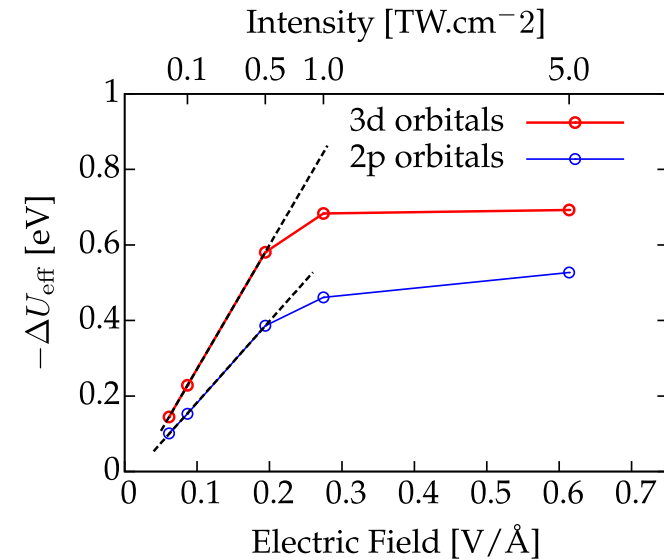
## High-harmonic generation in solids



Ghimire, Reis, Nature Physics **15**, 10 (2019)

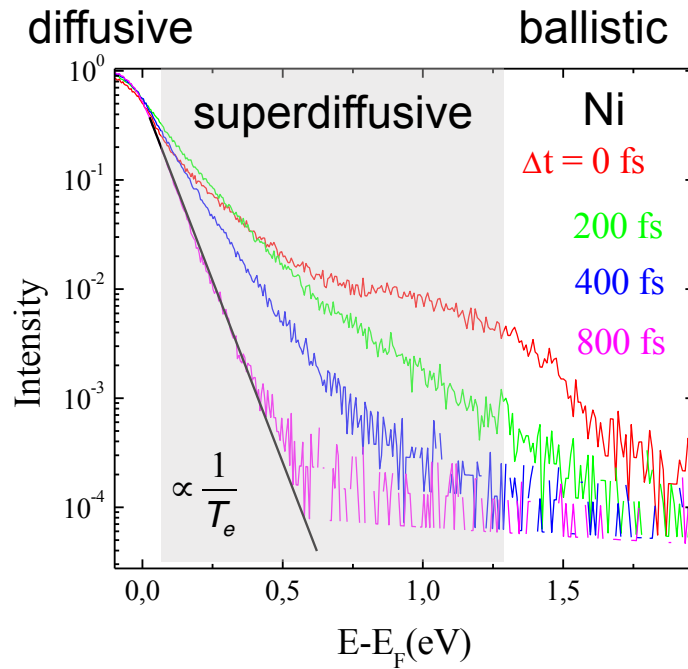
## Field-induced manipulation of electron correlations in NiO

Calculated for 40 fs laser pulse @  $h\nu = 0.43$  eV

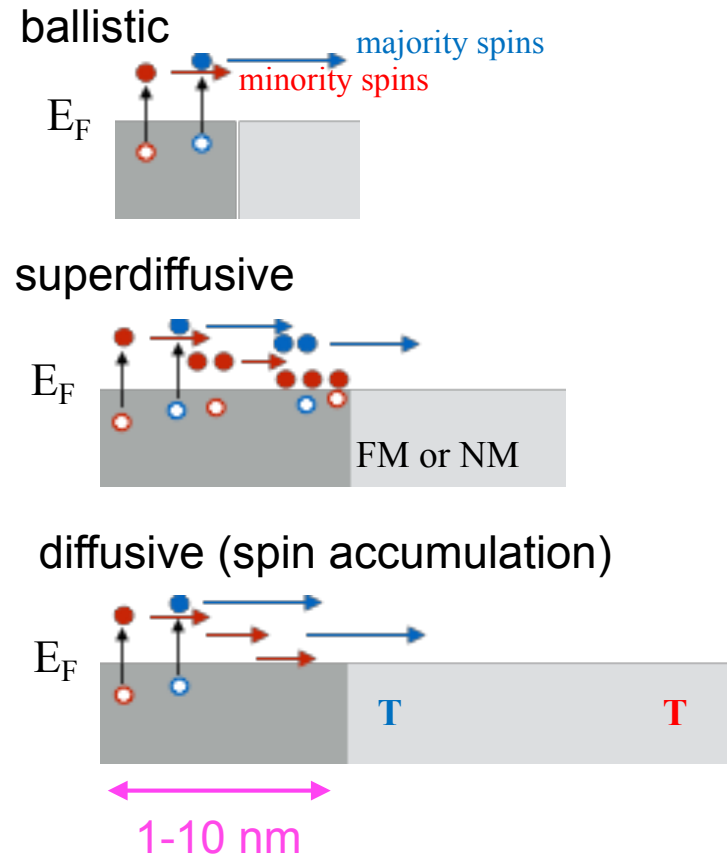


N. Tancogne-Dejean, M. A. Sentef, A. Rubio, Phys. Rev. Lett. **121**, 097402 (2018)

# What inhibits/promotes coherent excitation?

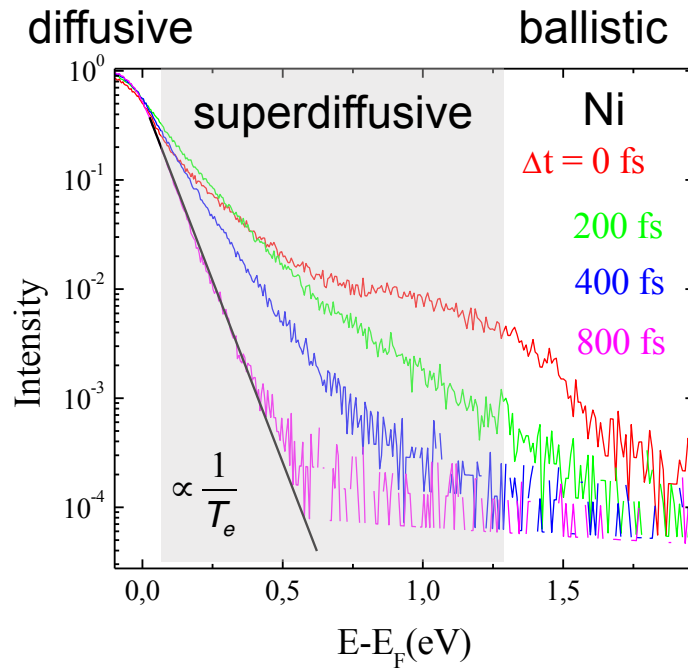


Rhie, Durr, Eberhardt,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **90**, 247201 (2003)



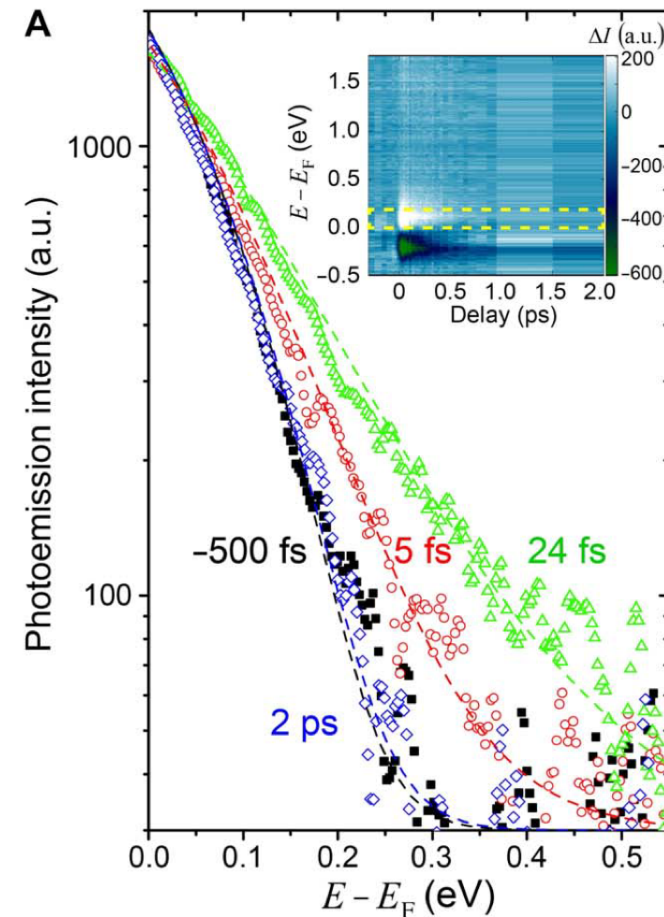
Hellman, et al., Rev. Mod. Phys. **89**, 025006 (2017)

# What inhibits/promotes coherent excitation?



Rhie, Durr, Eberhardt,  
Phys. Rev. Lett. **90**, 247201 (2003)

## Electronic scattering is fast

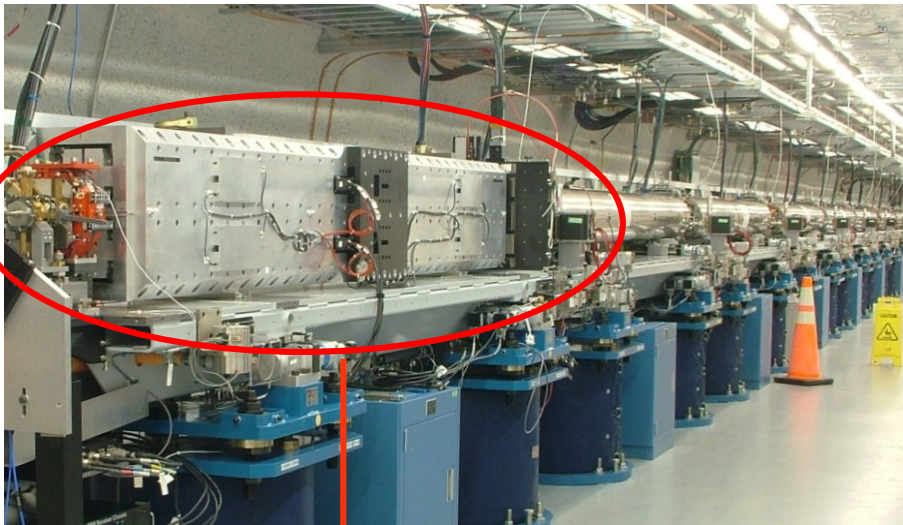
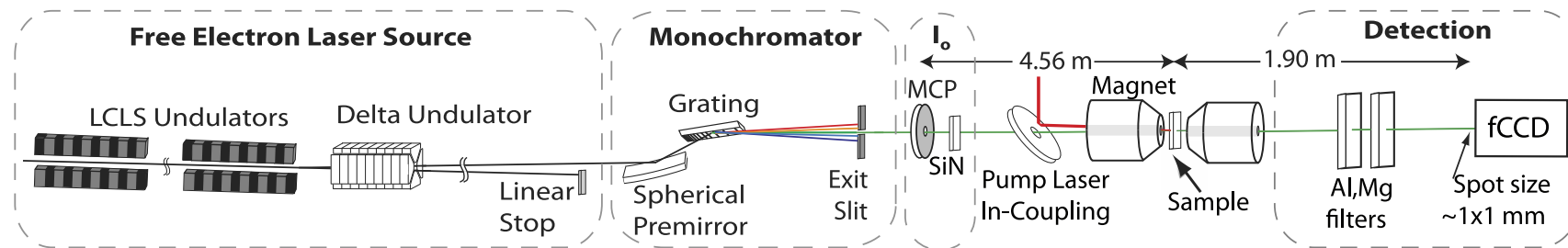


Tengdin, et al., Sci. Adv. **4**, 9744 (2018)

Short pulses are required to achieve coherence

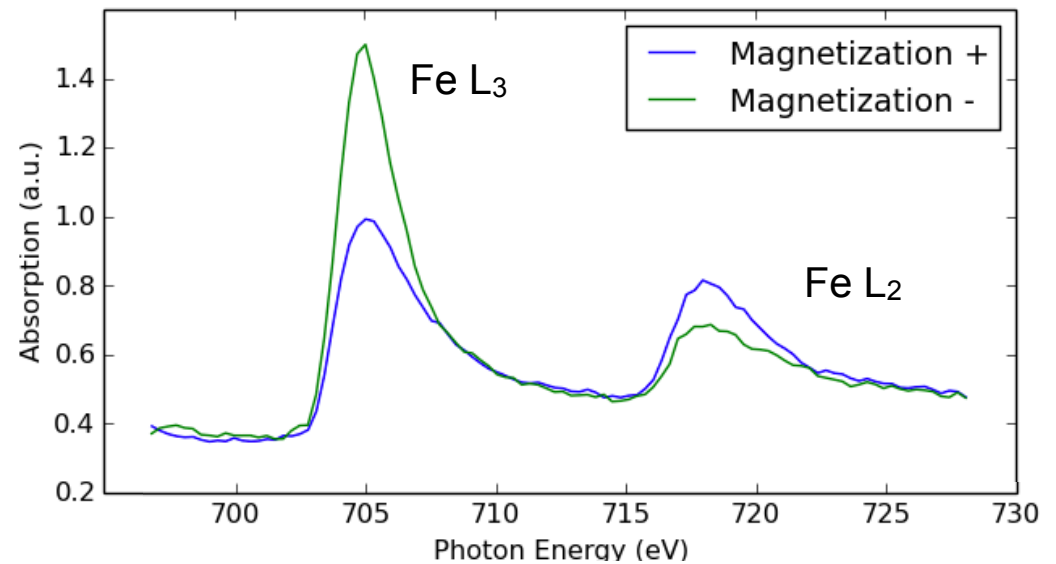


# The conventional way to study magnetization dynamics



new 3.2m "Delta" undulator

Lutman, et al. Nature Photonics **10**, 468 (2016)

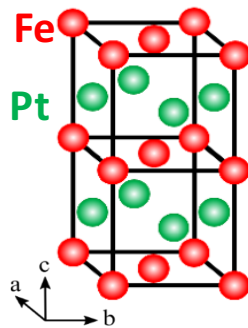
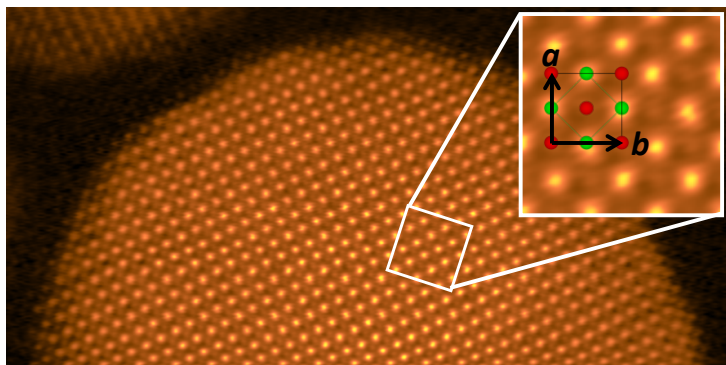
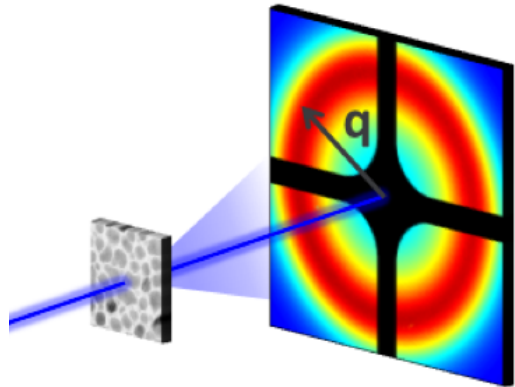


Higley, et al. Rev. Sci. Instrum. **87**, 033110 (2016)

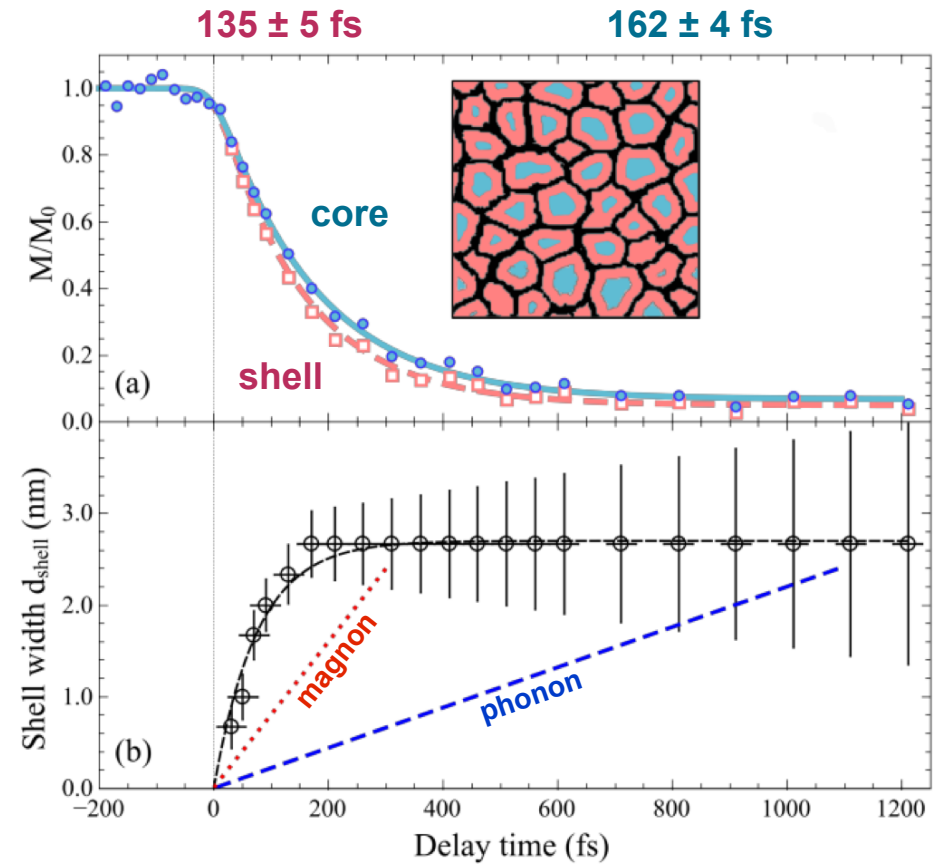
**Preserving high (attosecond) time resolution requires broadband pulses and energy analysis after the sample**

# Why x-rays from XFELs? It enables femtosecond nanomagnetism

## Separate scattering from FePt core & shell



Reid, et al., Nature Commun. **9**, 388 (2018)



**shell width increases at electronic speed**

Granitzka, et al. (unpublished); arXiv: 1903.08287

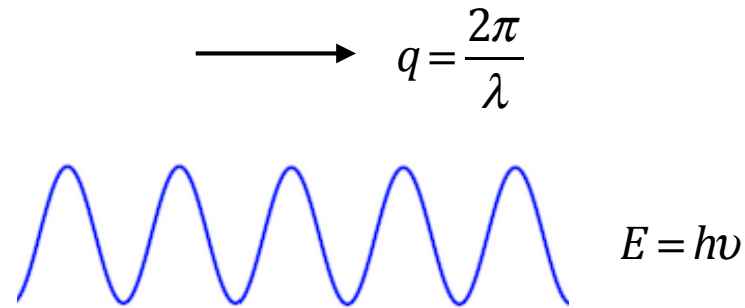
# Why x-rays from XFELs?

It enables detection of non-equilibrium quasiparticle dynamics

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phonons

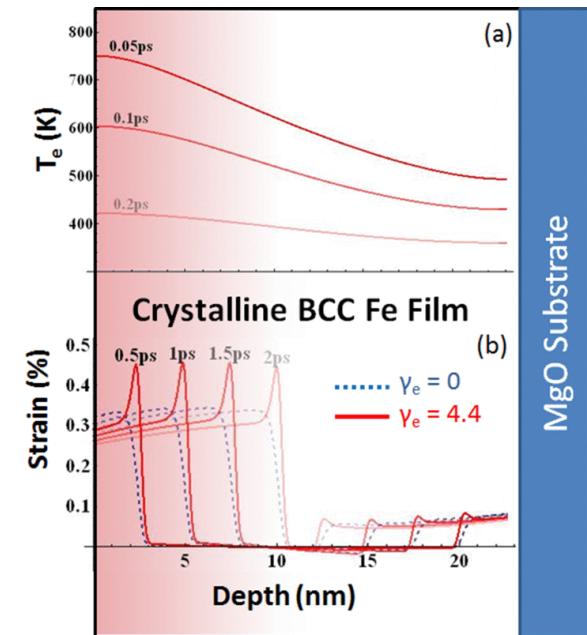
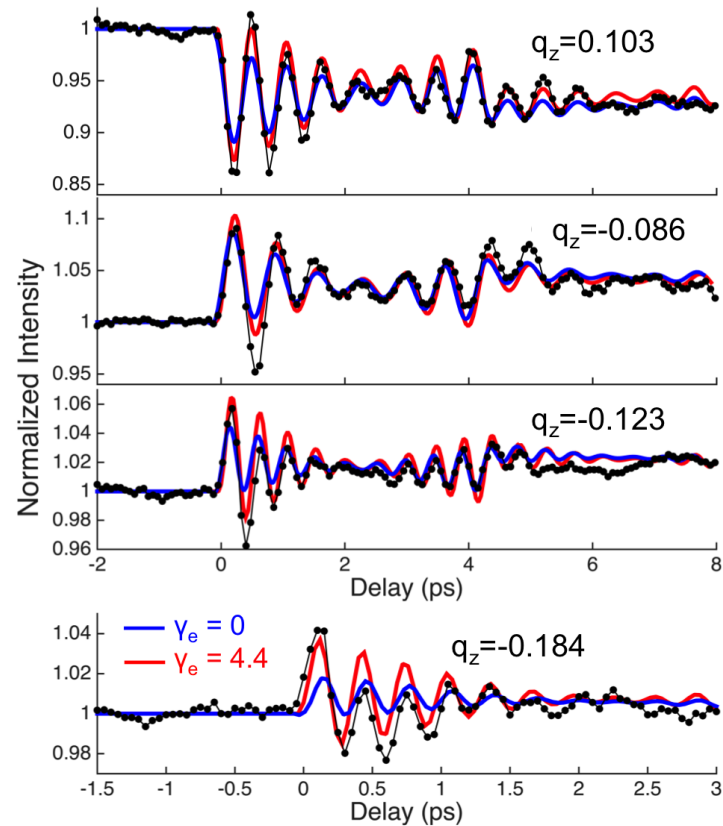
spin-waves



**quasi-elastic scattering in the time domain**

# Coherent phonons in Fe/MgO(001)

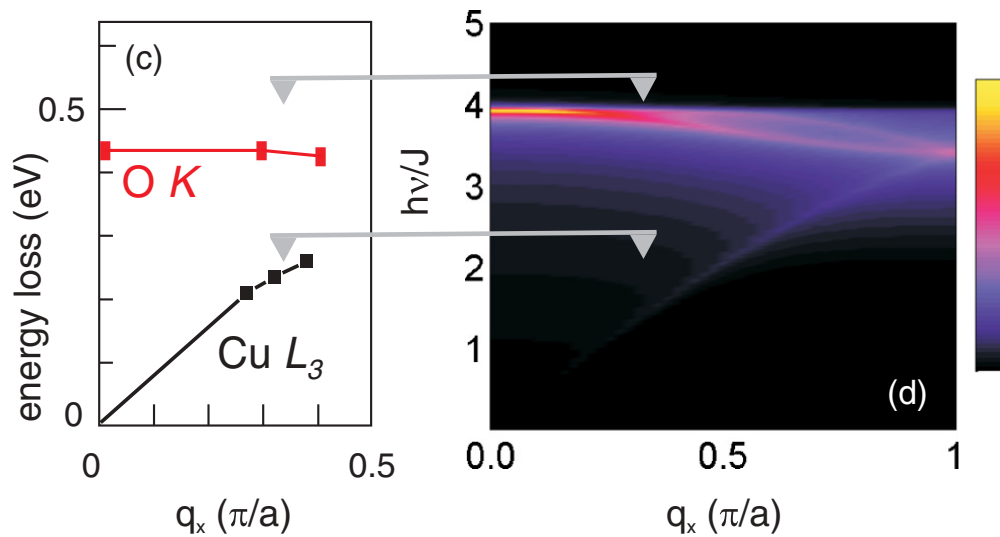
Probe temporal evolution of diffuse scatter near [011] Bragg peak



We need to include non-equilibrium electronic stress

# Coherent spin waves in antiferromagnets

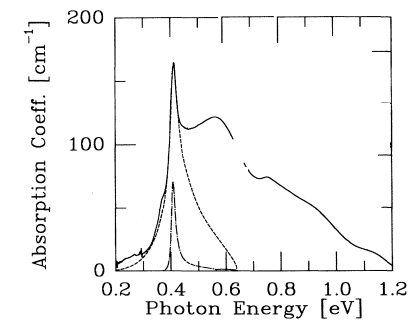
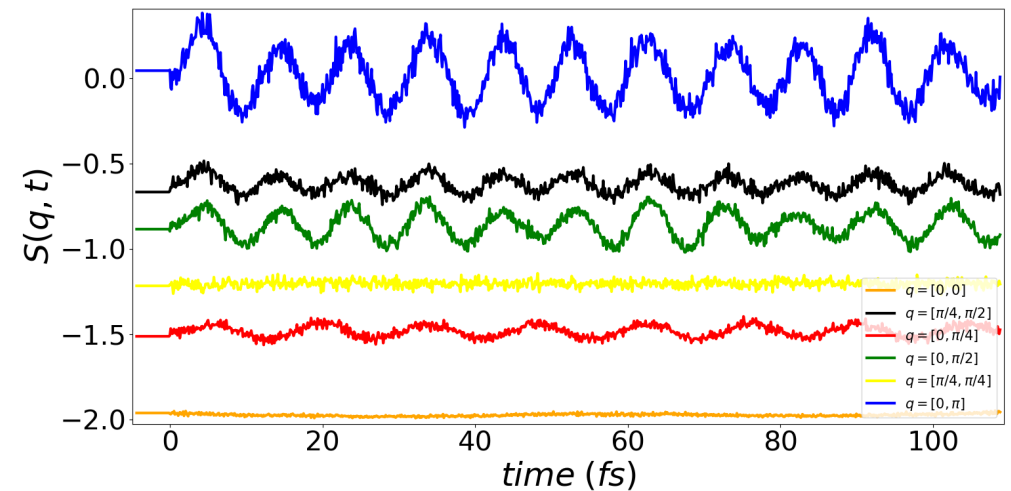
Bimagnons in  $\text{LaCuO}_4$  seen with RIXS



Bisogni, et al. Phys. Rev. B **85**, 214527 (2012)

... and in the time domain

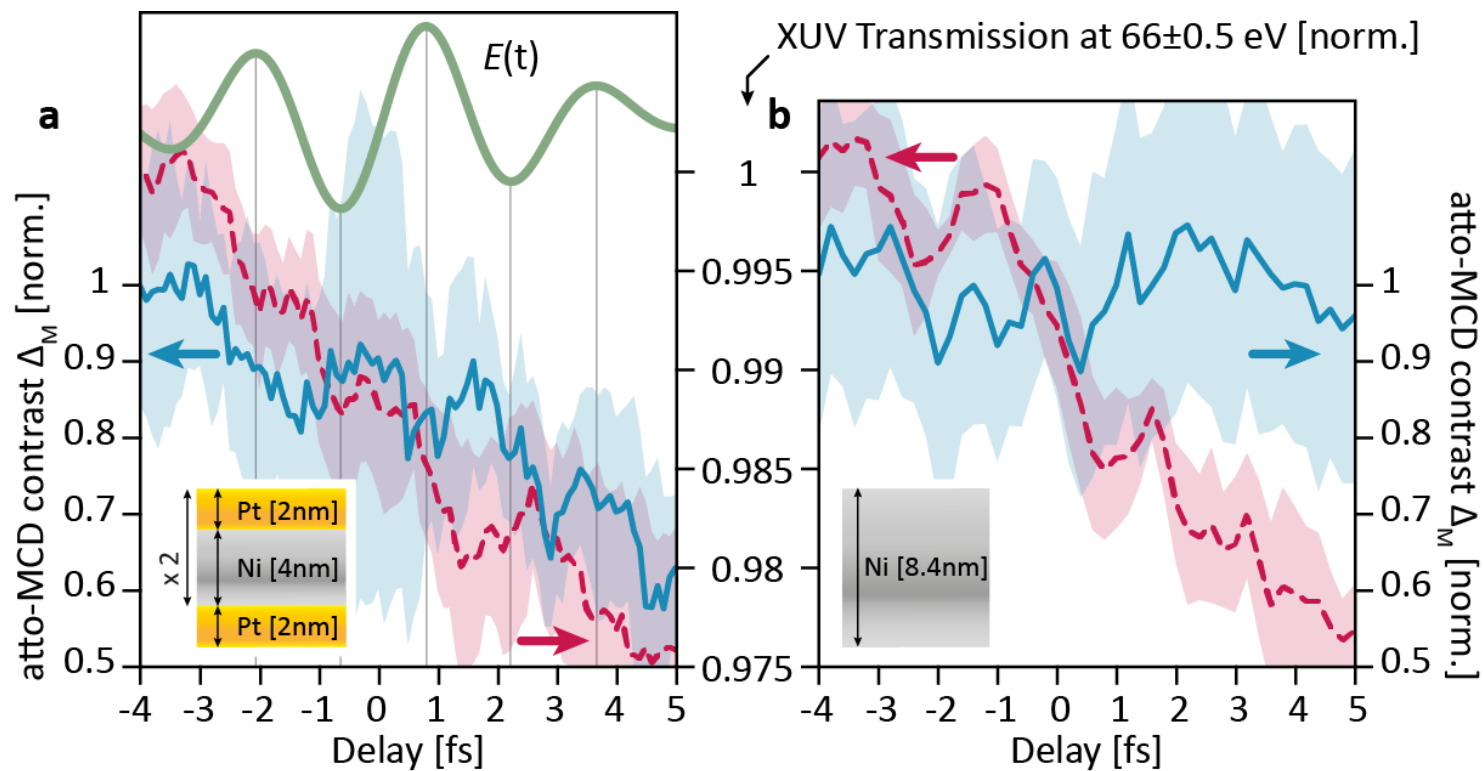
Fabiani, Mentink (unpublished); arXiv:1903.08482



J. Lorenzana, G. A. Sawatzky, Phys. Rev. Lett. **74**, 1876 (1995).

# Field-driven 'Petahertz Spintronics' in Ni films

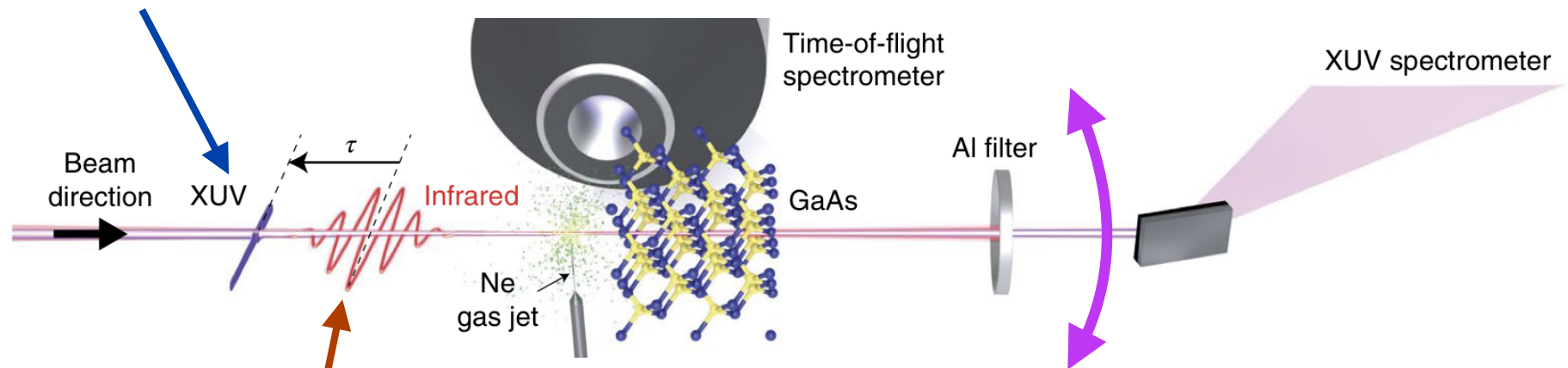
Ultrafast intersite spin transfer processes could provide a universal mechanism for coherent spin wave excitation



# How do we detect coherent (spin wave) excitations?

We need to borrow ideas from laser-based attosecond spectroscopy

variable-polarization  
attosecond soft x-ray pulse



'single-cycle'  
pump pulse

XFEL-based soft x-ray attosecond pulses  
enable wavevector-resolved detection of  
coherent (spin wave) excitations