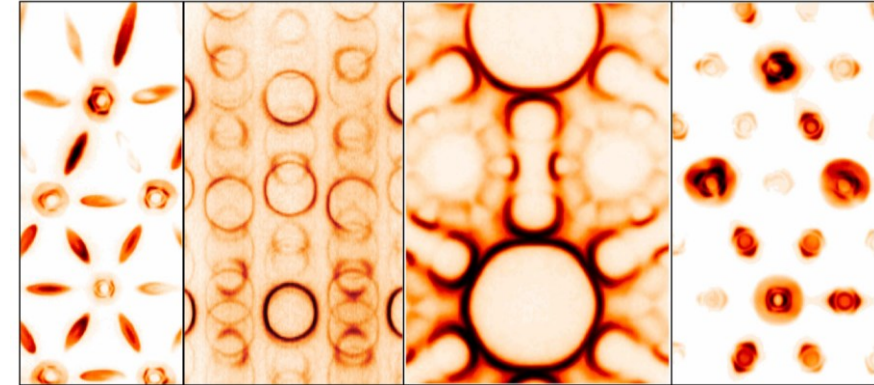
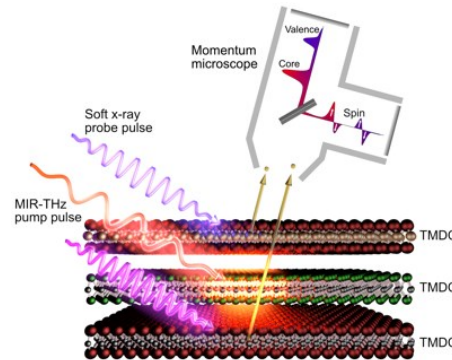
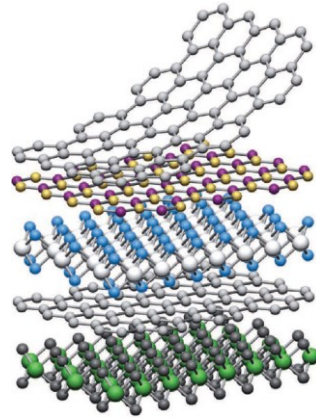


Exploring Quantum Materials with X-ray Spectroscopy



Markus Scholz
Hamburg, 4th August 2025

Outline

X-ray spectroscopy of Quantum Materials

- Quantum materials

 - Electrons in solids

 - Band structure

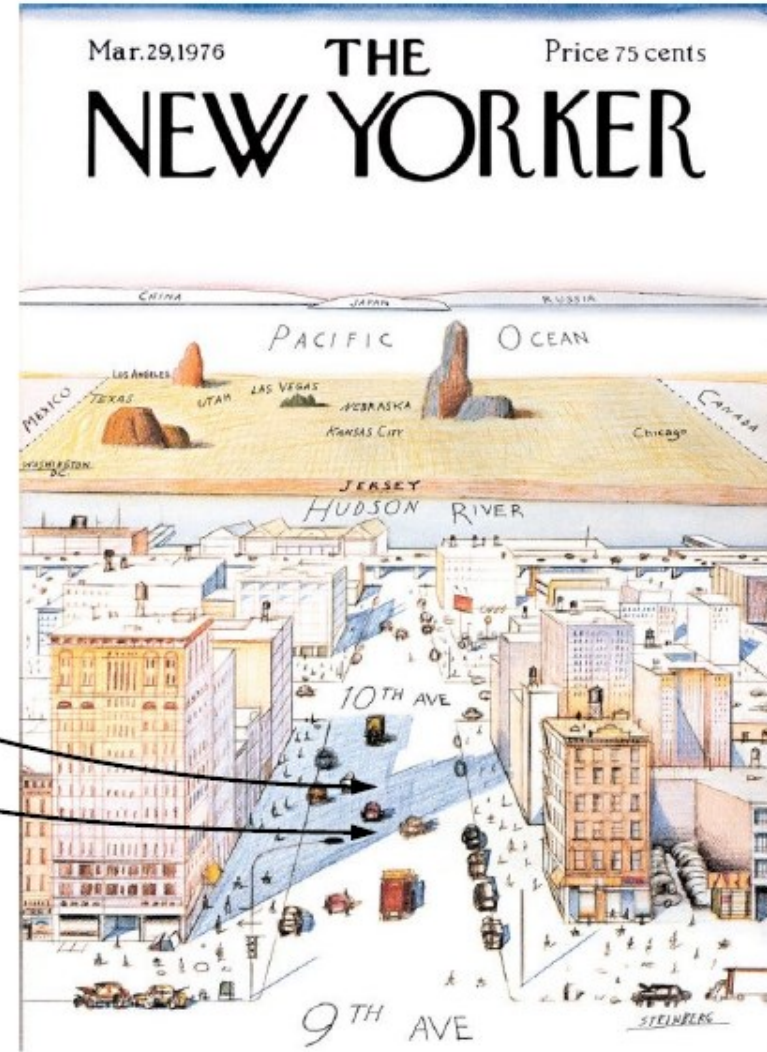
 - 2D Materials

- X-ray spectroscopy

 - Photoelectron spectroscopy

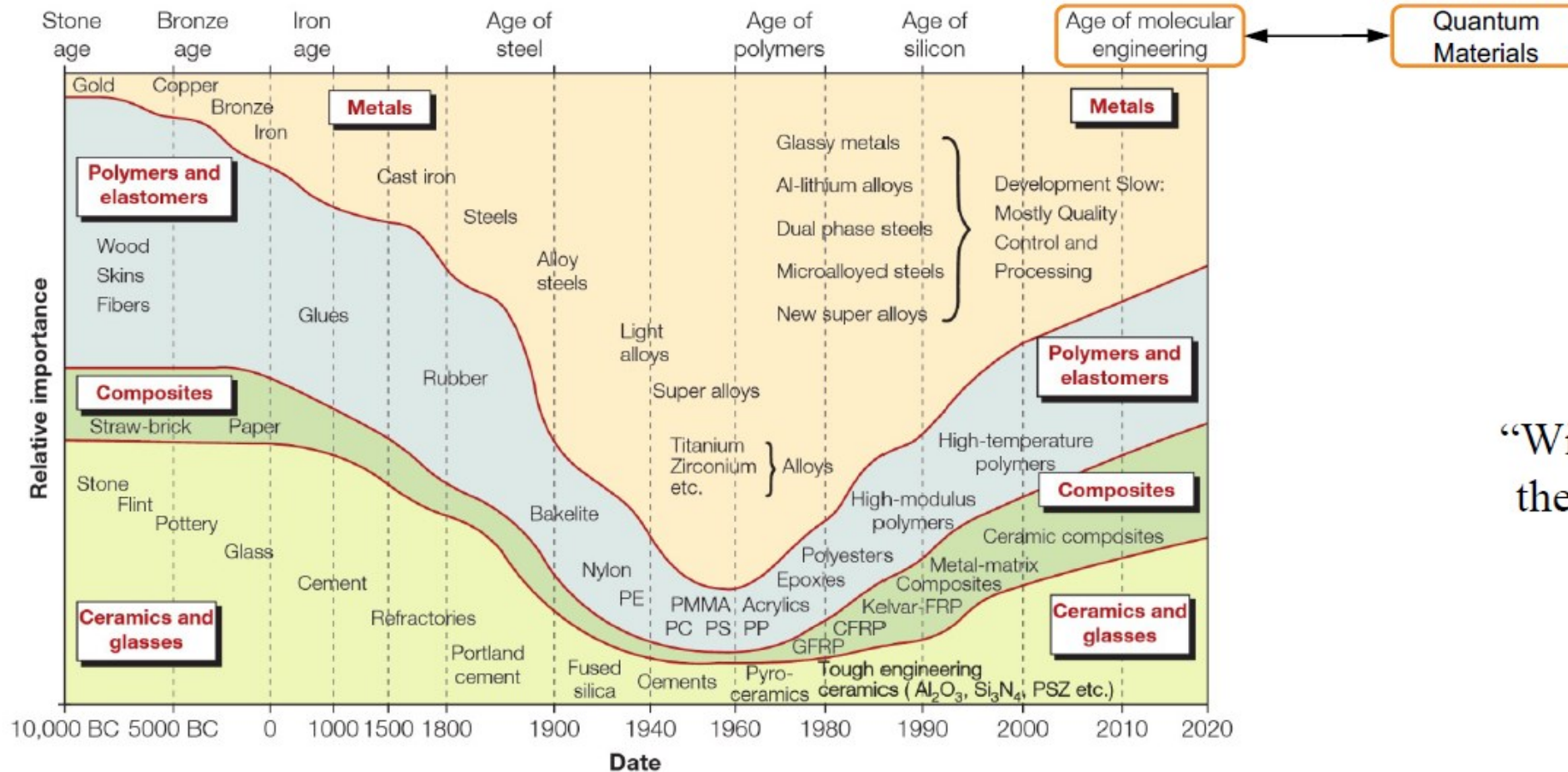
 - Band structure imaging

 - Two advanced examples (“nano & femto”)



Engineering materials

History



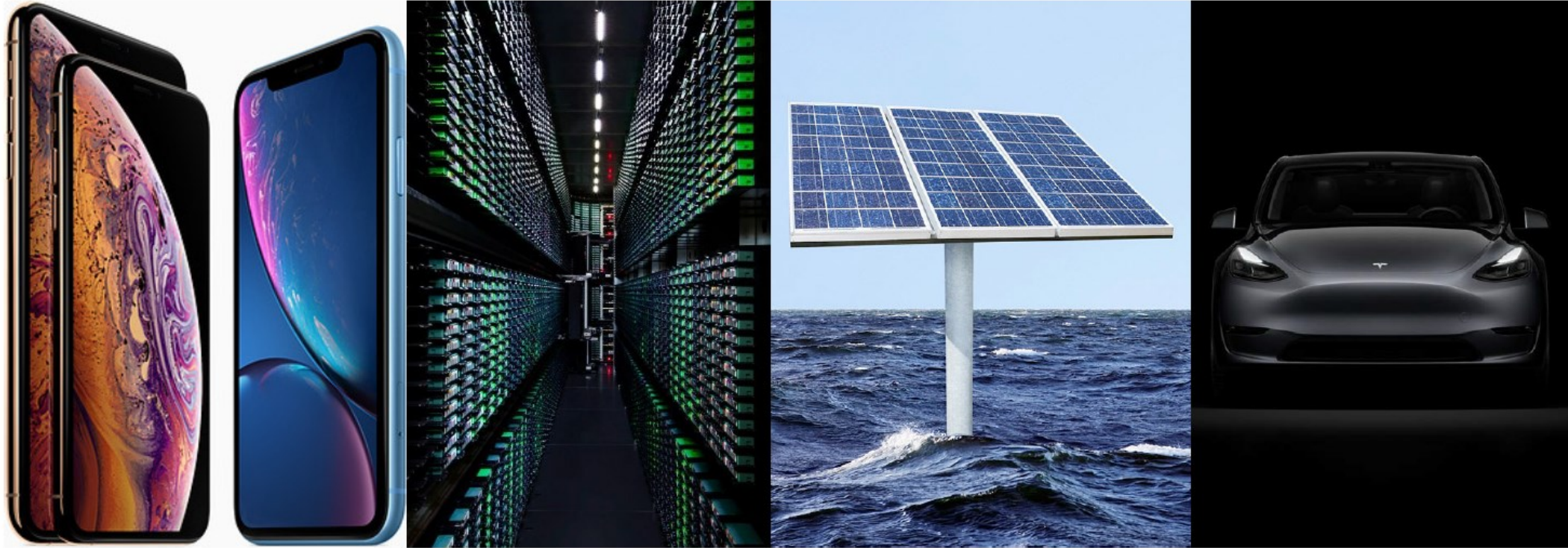
“Without materials there is nothing.”

The evolution of engineering materials with time. “Relative importance” is based on information contained in the books listed under “Further reading”; plus, from 1960 onward, data for the teaching hours allocated to each material family at U.K. and U.S. universities. The projections to 2020 rely on estimates of material usage in automobiles and aircraft by manufacturers. The time scale is nonlinear. The rate of change is far faster today than at any previous time in history.

Michael F. Ashby:
Materials Selection in Mechanical Design

Electrons

... make the world go round (“Si age”)



Mass: 9.1×10^{-31} kg ($< 0.05\%$ m_{Atom})

Charge: $-1 e = -1.6 \times 10^{-19}$ C

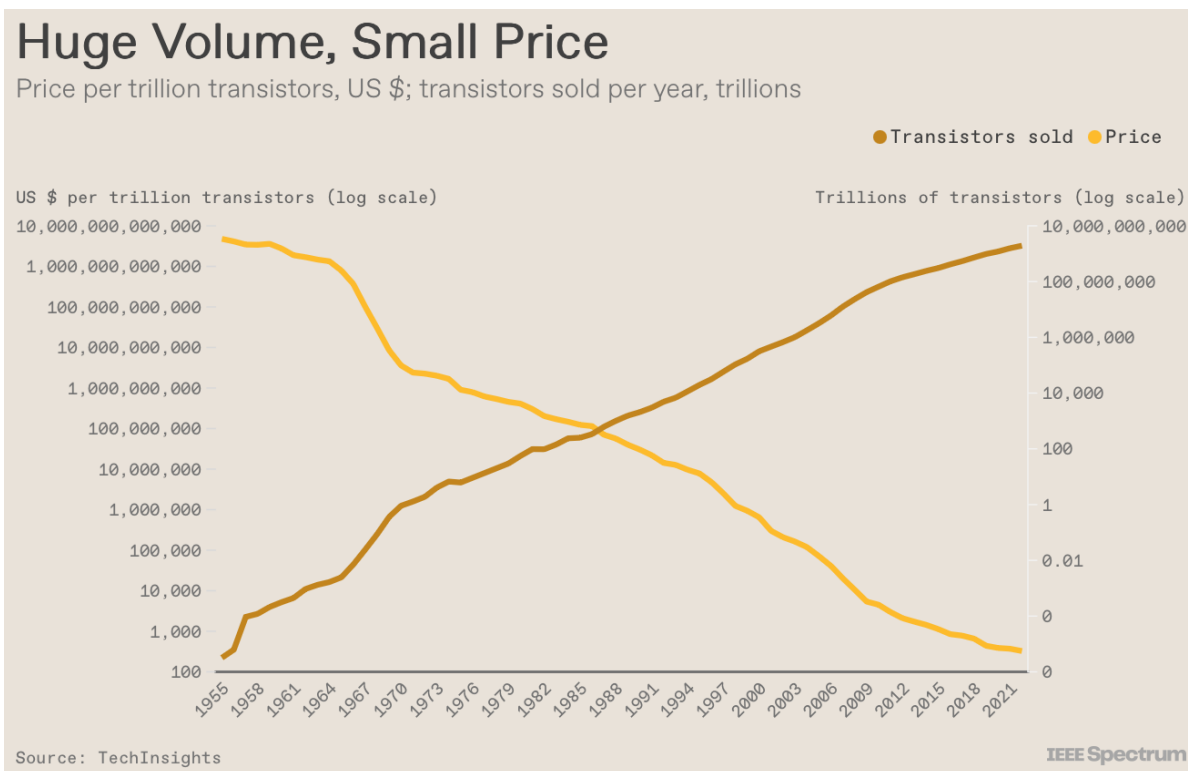
Size: blurred

Energy: variable

Glue and property giver
Energy & information carrier

Practical appeal of quantum materials

The quest for a better switch

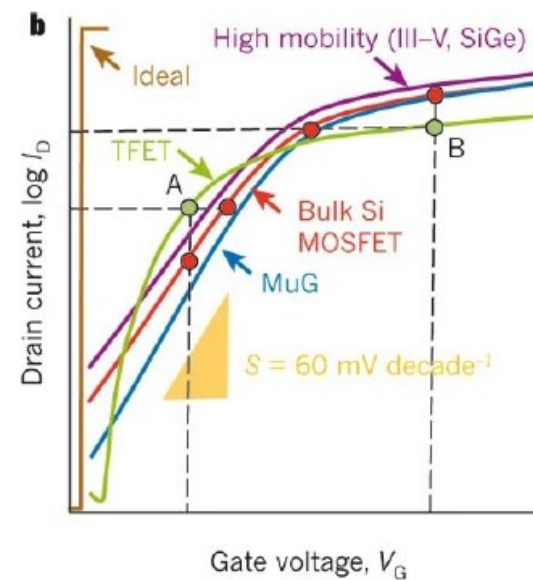


IEEE Spectrum: *The State of the Transistor in 3 Charts* (2022)

$$10^{22} \text{ transistors} \times 10^{14} \text{ bit transitions} \times 10^{-17} \text{ J energy per transition}$$

≈2% of global primary energy production

$$= 10^{19} \text{ J per year}$$



▪ **How fast?**
Sub-vibrational.

▪ **How efficient?**
Sub-Boltzmann.

▪ **How?**
Electrons or high-energy phonons.
Nonthermal. Correlated. Coherent?

Ionescu & Riel, *Nature* **479**, 329 (2011)

How efficient?

Efficiency means avoiding unwanted excitations.

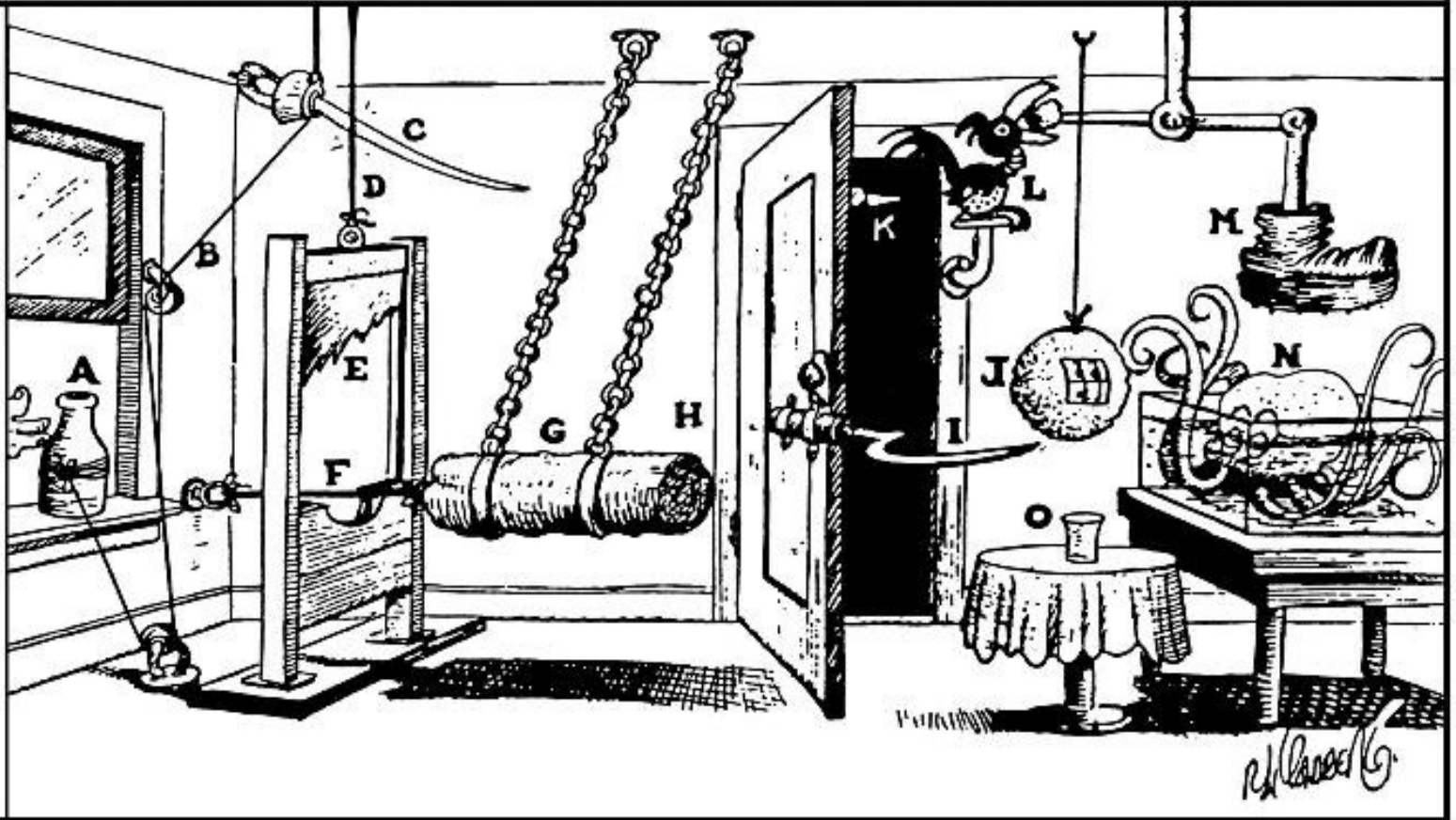


How

Mechanisms can be complicated ... and need not be universal

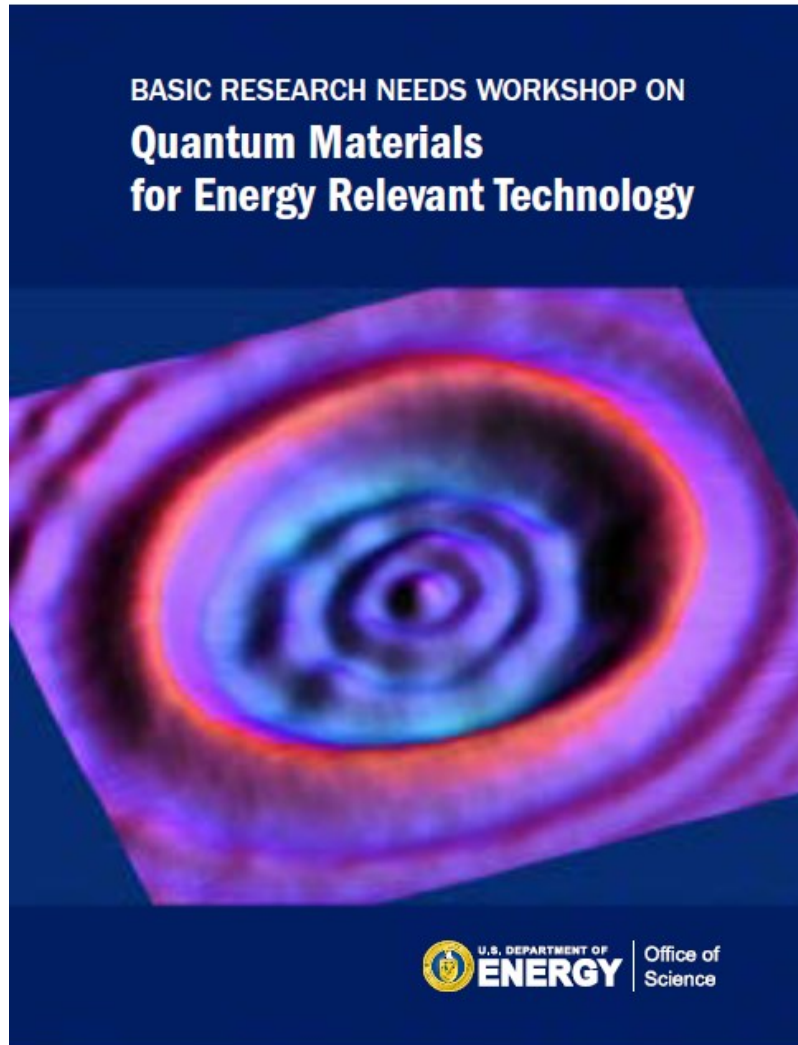
Simple Orange Squeezing Machine

PROFESSOR BUTTS STEPS INTO AN OPEN ELEVATOR SHAFT AND WHEN HE LANDS AT THE BOTTOM HE FINDS A SIMPLE ORANGE SQUEEZING MACHINE. MILK MAN TAKES EMPTY MILK BOTTLE (A) PULLING STRING (B) WHICH CAUSES SWORD (C) TO SEVER CORD (D) AND ALLOW GUILLOTINE BLADE (E) TO DROP AND CUT ROPE (F) WHICH RELEASES BATTERING RAM (G). RAM BUMPS AGAINST OPEN DOOR (H) CAUSING IT TO CLOSE. GRASS SICKLE (I) CUTS A SLICE OFF END OF ORANGE (J) AT THE SAME TIME SPIKE (K) STABS PRUNE HAWK (L) HE OPENS HIS MOUTH TO YELL IN AGONY, THEREBY RELEASING PRUNE AND ALLOWING DIVER'S BOOT (M) TO DROP AND STEP ON SLEEPING OCTOPUS (N). OCTOPUS AWAKENS IN A RAGE AND SEEING DIVER'S FACE WHICH IS PAINTED ON ORANGE, ATTACKS IT AND CRUSHES IT WITH TENTACLES, THEREBY CAUSING ALL THE JUICE IN THE ORANGE TO RUN INTO GLASS (O). LATER ON YOU CAN USE THE LOG TO BUILD A LOG CABIN WHERE YOU CAN RAISE YOUR SON TO BE PRESIDENT LIKE ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



Quantum materials

Definition

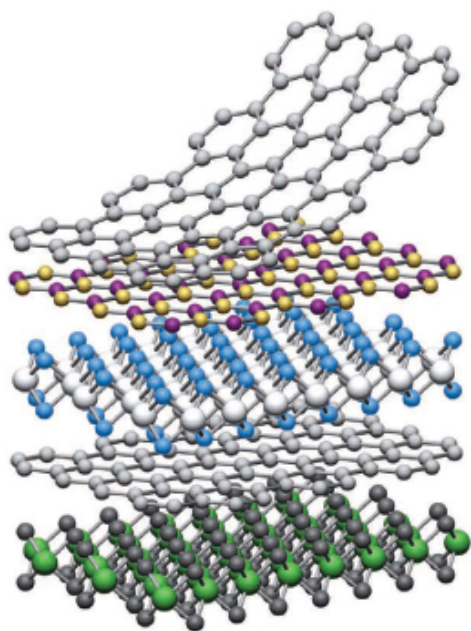


... solids with **exotic physical** properties, arising from the **quantum mechanical** properties of their constituent **electrons**; such materials have great scientific and/or technological potential.

Grand challenges

Quantum materials research

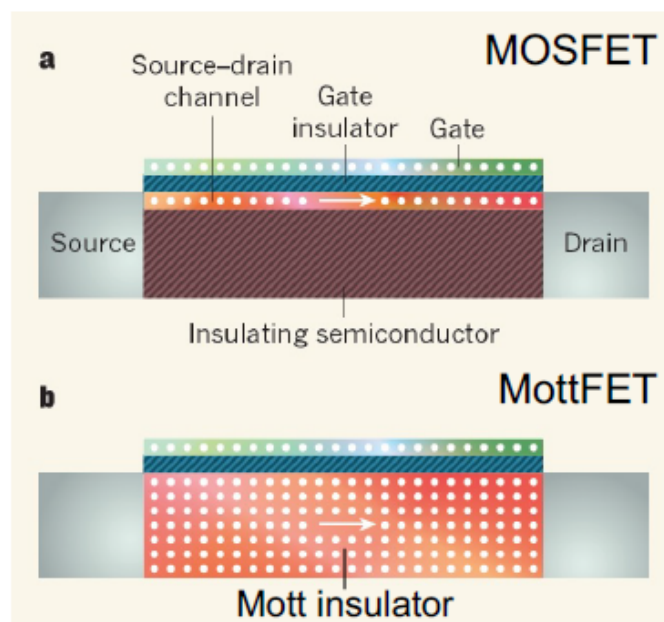
Room-temperature
superconductor



“Mimic layered superconductors
by using atomic-scale Lego”

Geim & Grigorieva, Nature **499**, 419 (2013)

Ultrafast
“sub-Boltzmann” switch



“Exploit strong correlation:
toggle one, switch all”

Mannhart & Haensch, Nature **487**, 436 (2012)

SOPHIA CHEN

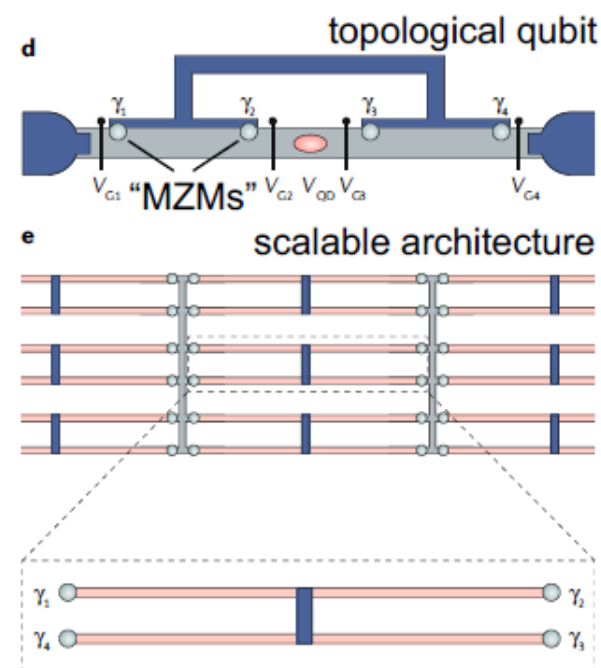
SCIENCE 03.09.2020 00:00 AM

WIRED

Two Physicists Bet Over a Quantum Computing Moon Shot

Topological quantum computing has long been a beautiful dream. Two top scientists are now facing off over whether it will exist by 2030.

Topological
quantum computer



“Store and manipulate quantum
information in a nonlocal manner”

Lutchyn *et al.*, Nat. Rev. Mat. **3**, 52 (2018)

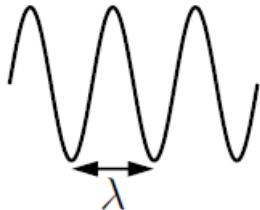
Electrons

..are wave-like

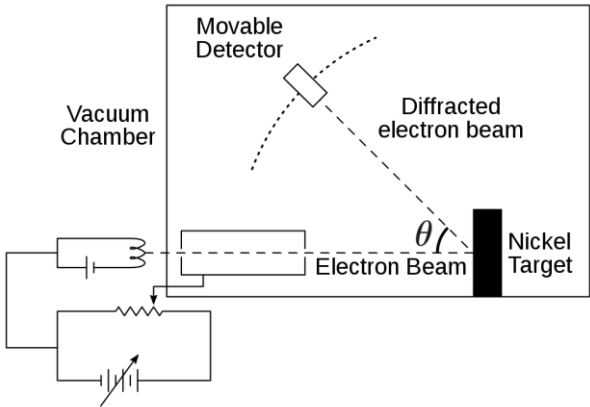


de Broglie

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

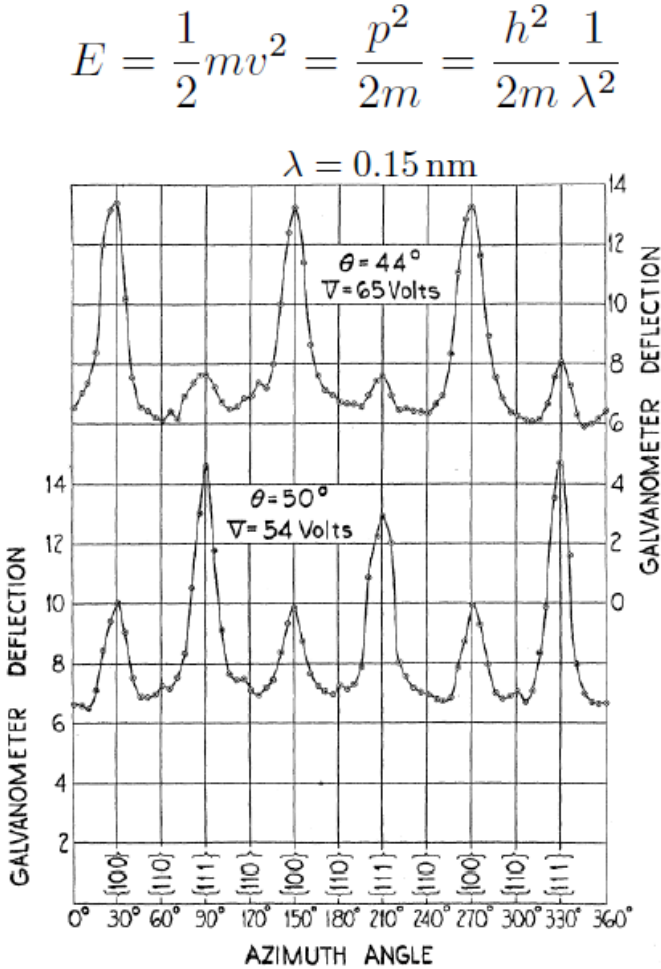
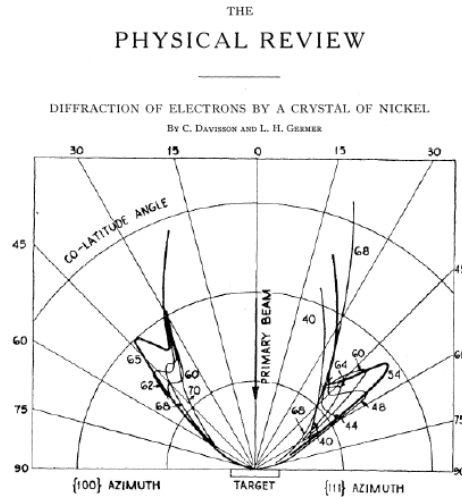


Davisson & Germer



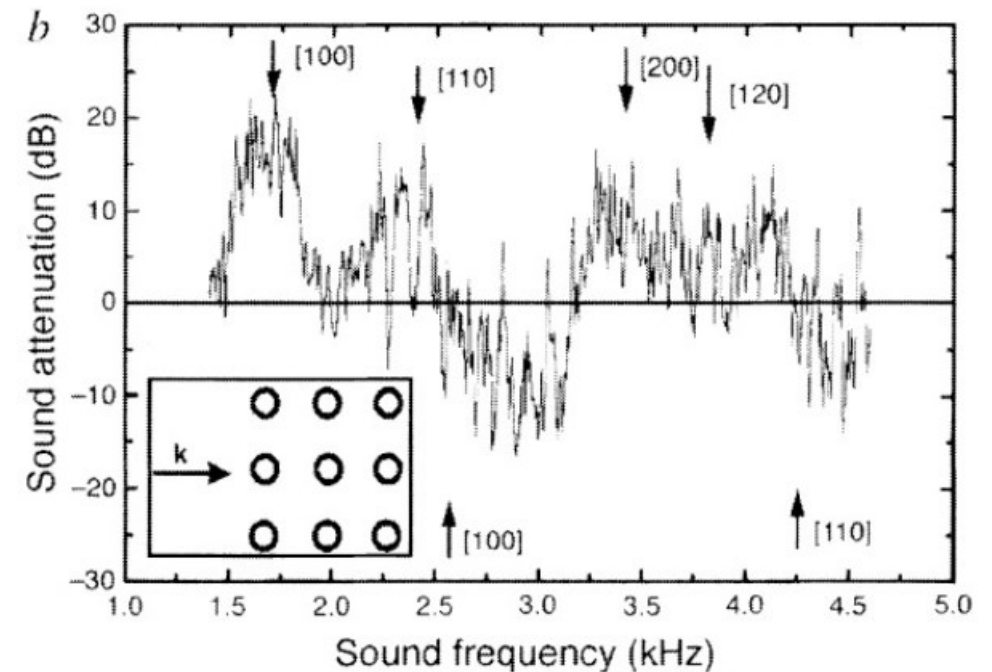
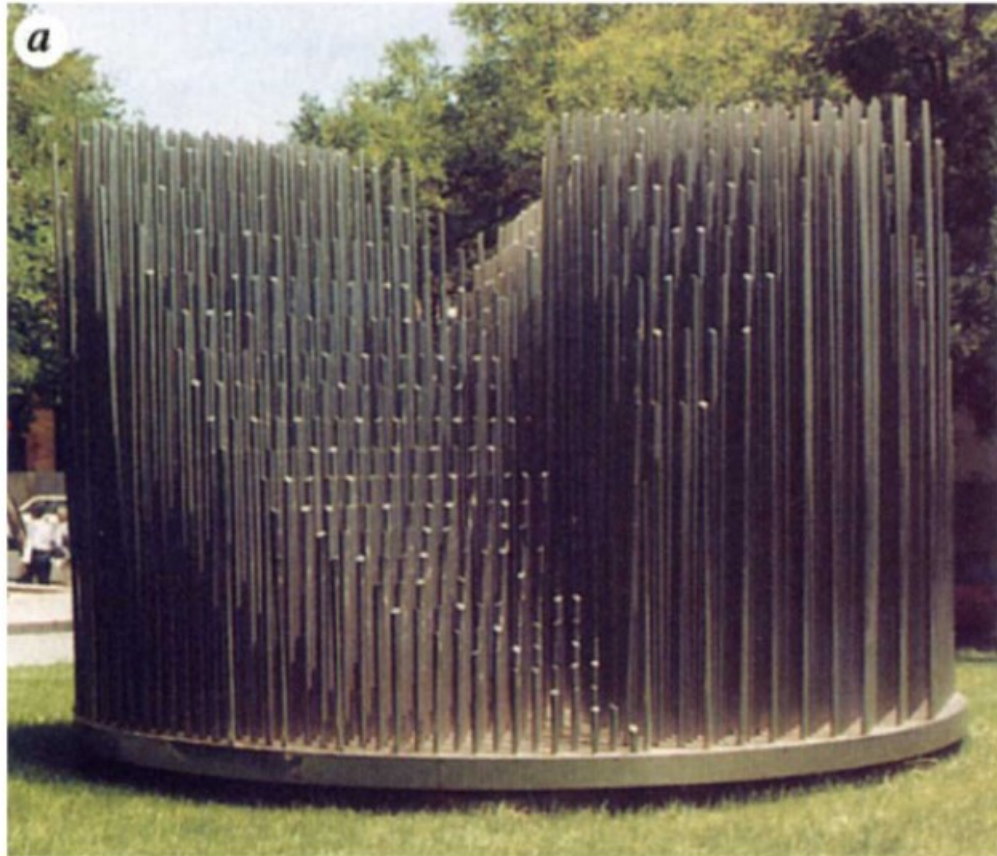
$$\lambda(\text{nm}) = \sqrt{\frac{1.5}{E(\text{eV})}}$$

Second Series December, 1927 Vol. 30, No. 6



Waves + lattice = band structure

Wavelength-dependent transmission

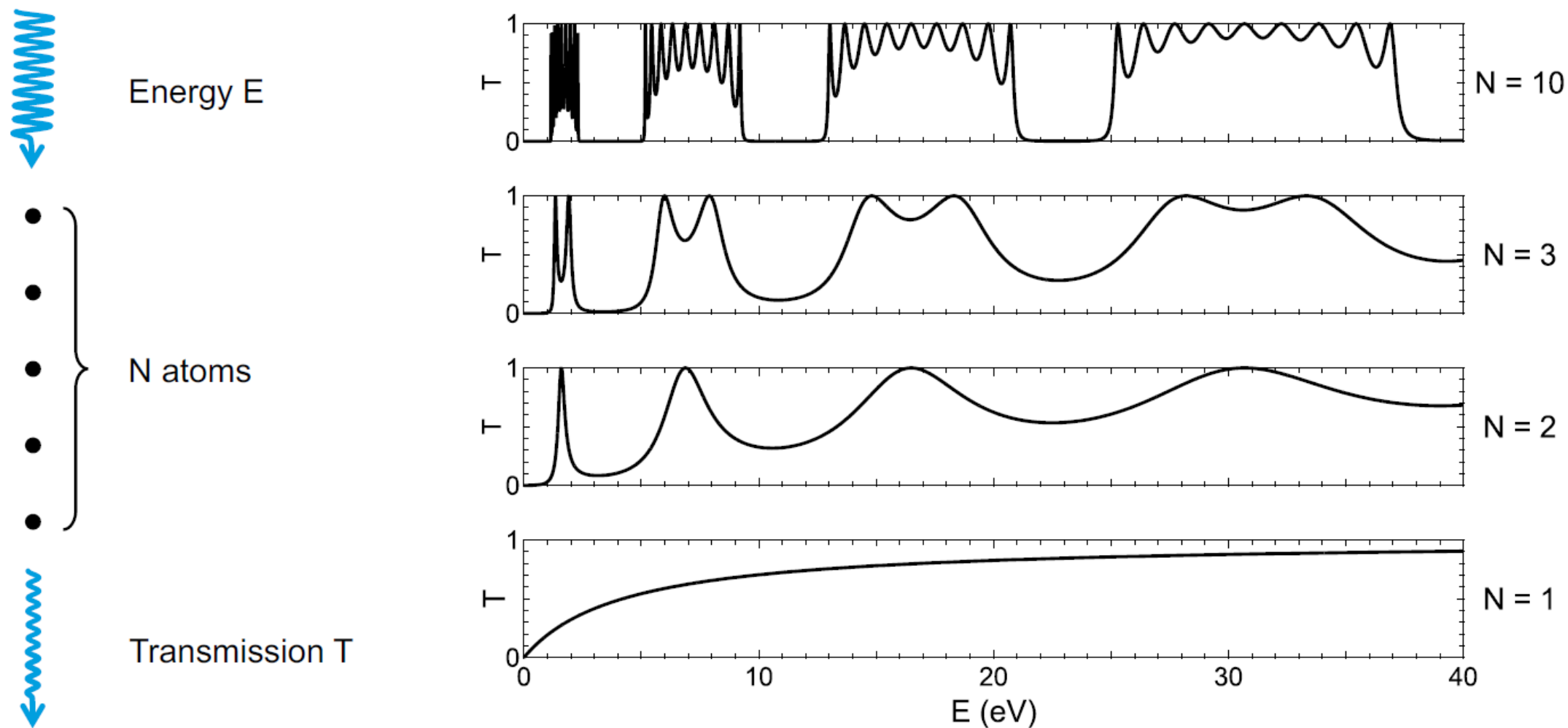


a, Kinematic sculpture by Eusebio Sempere. *b*, Sound attenuation results as a function of the sound frequency. The wave vector is along the (100) direction as shown in the inset. Arrows indicate the calculated maxima and minima due to interference from the different crystal planes of the sculpture.

NATURE · VOL 378 · 16 NOVEMBER 1995

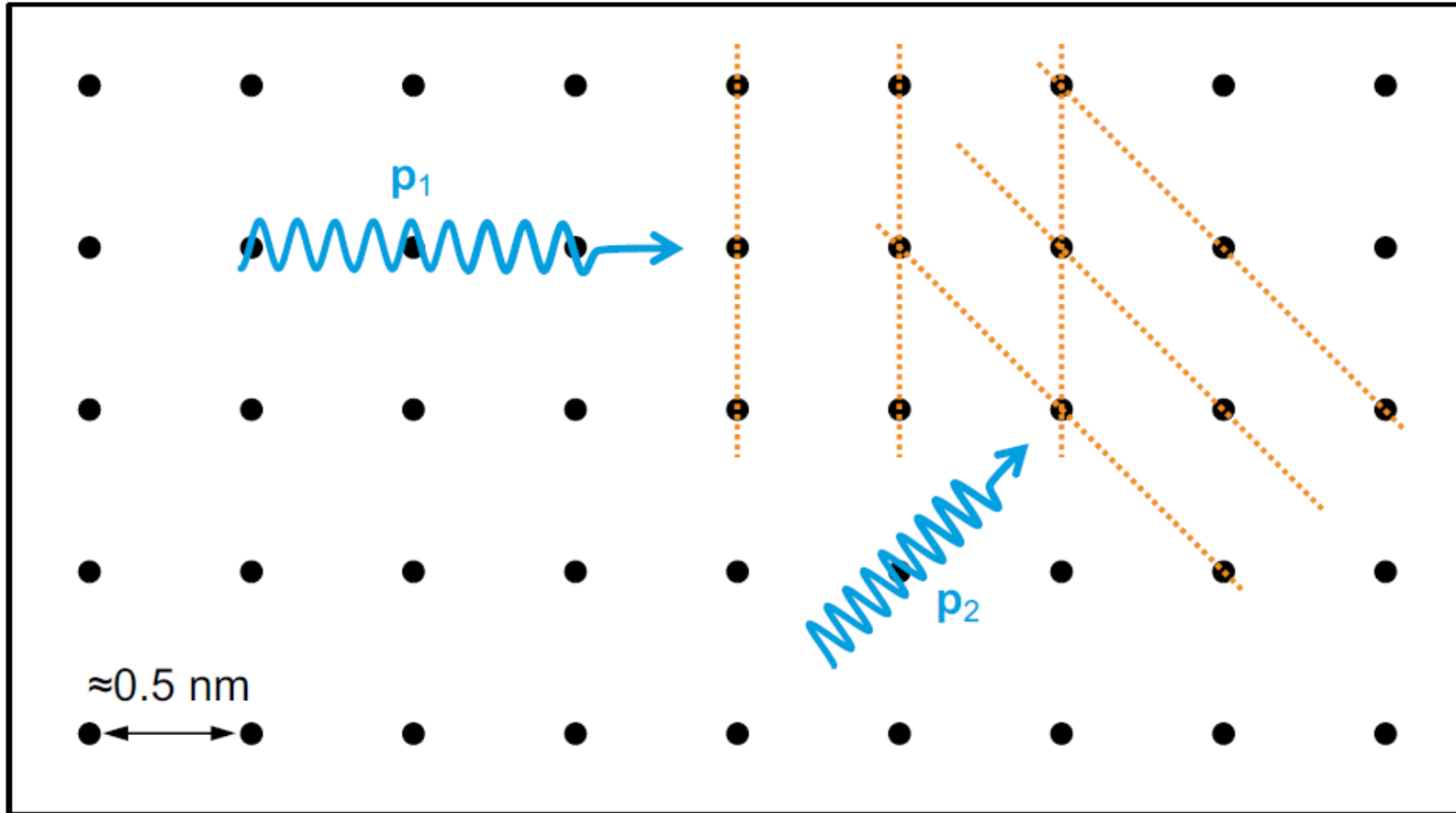
Electrons through a 1D lattice

Energy-dependent transmission



Electrons on a 2D lattice

Wavelength- & direction-dependent propagation (energy)



$$E(\mathbf{p})$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \hbar \mathbf{k}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{p^2}{2m} = \frac{h^2}{2m} \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$$

Metals and insulators

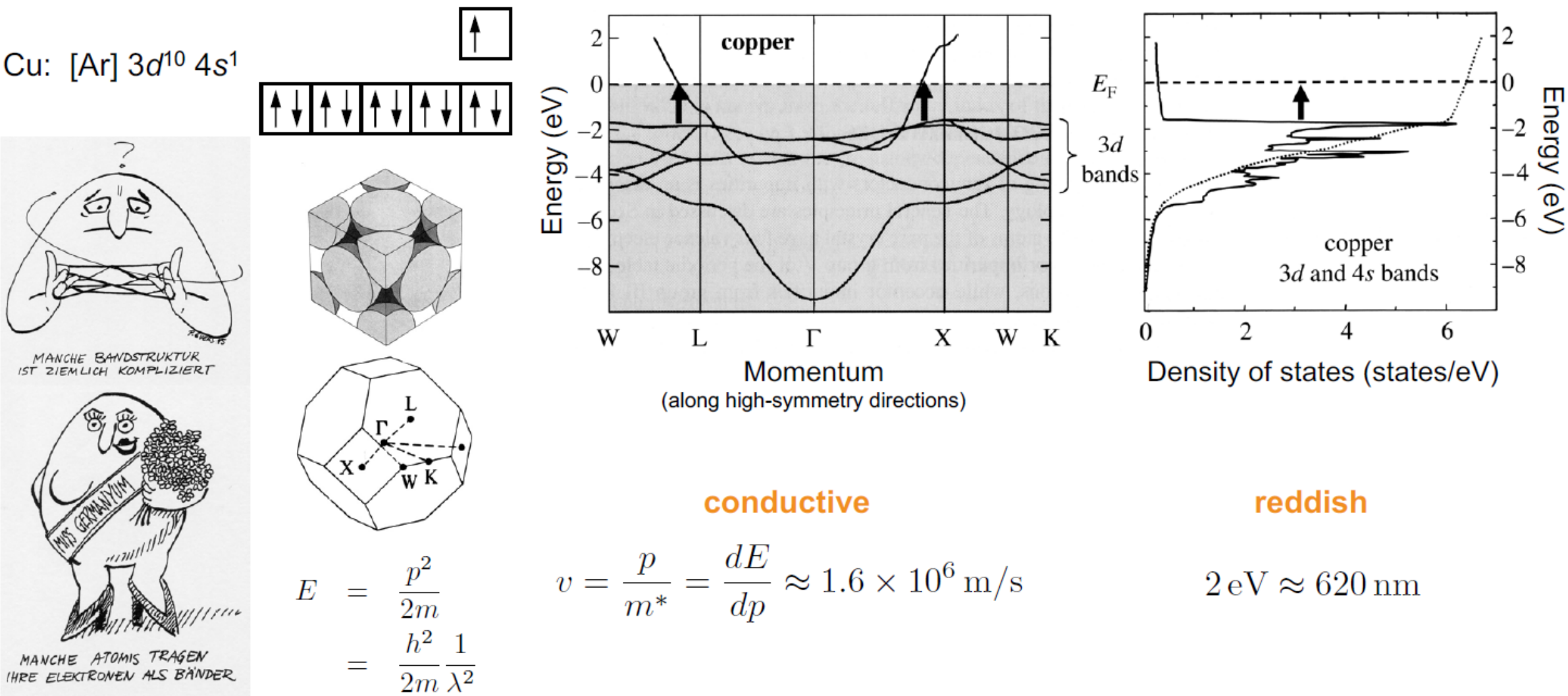
toutestquantique.fr

METALS AND INSULATORS

All the animations and explanations on
www.toutestquantique.fr

Band structure of copper

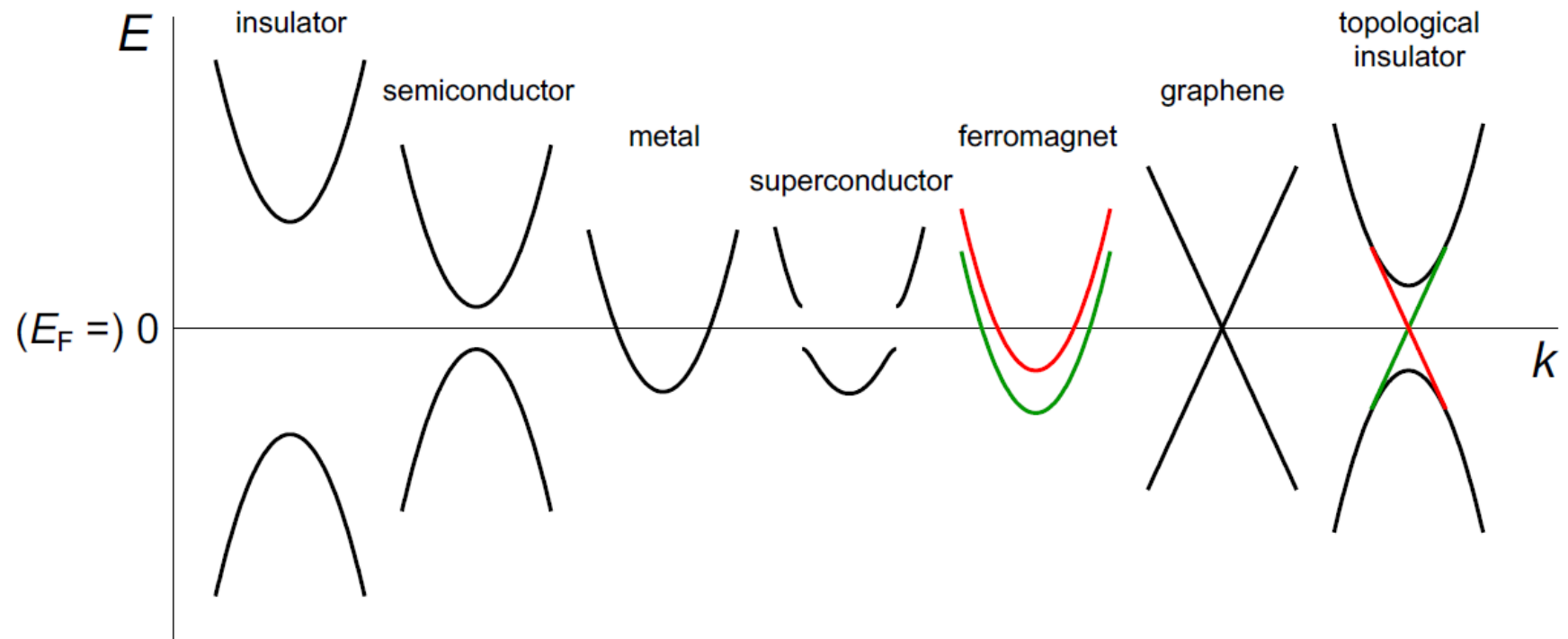
Why is copper conductive & reddish?



Quantum materials

“Exotic” band structures

... solids with **exotic** physical properties, arising from the **quantum mechanical** properties of their constituent **electrons**; such materials have great scientific and/or technological potential.



Brief history of quantum materials

Spanning $\gtrsim 4500$ years

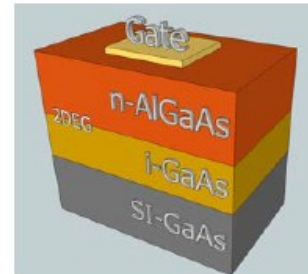


$\lesssim -2500$ years
Magnetite (Fe_3O_4)
Ferromagnetism

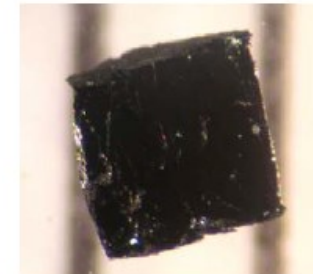
Symmetry



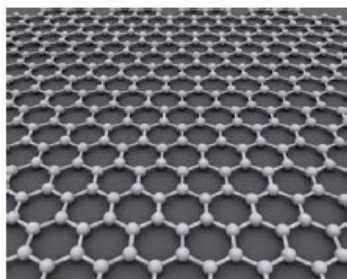
1911
Mercury (Hg)
Superconductivity



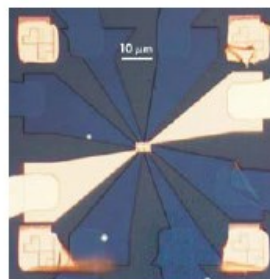
1980
2D electron gas
Quantum Hall effect
Topology & Dimensionality



1986
 $\text{La}_{1.85}\text{Ba}_{0.15}\text{CuO}_4$
High-temperature SC
Interaction



2004
Graphene (C)
2D materials
Dimensionality



2007
(Hg,Cd)Te quantum well
Topological insulator (2D)

Topology



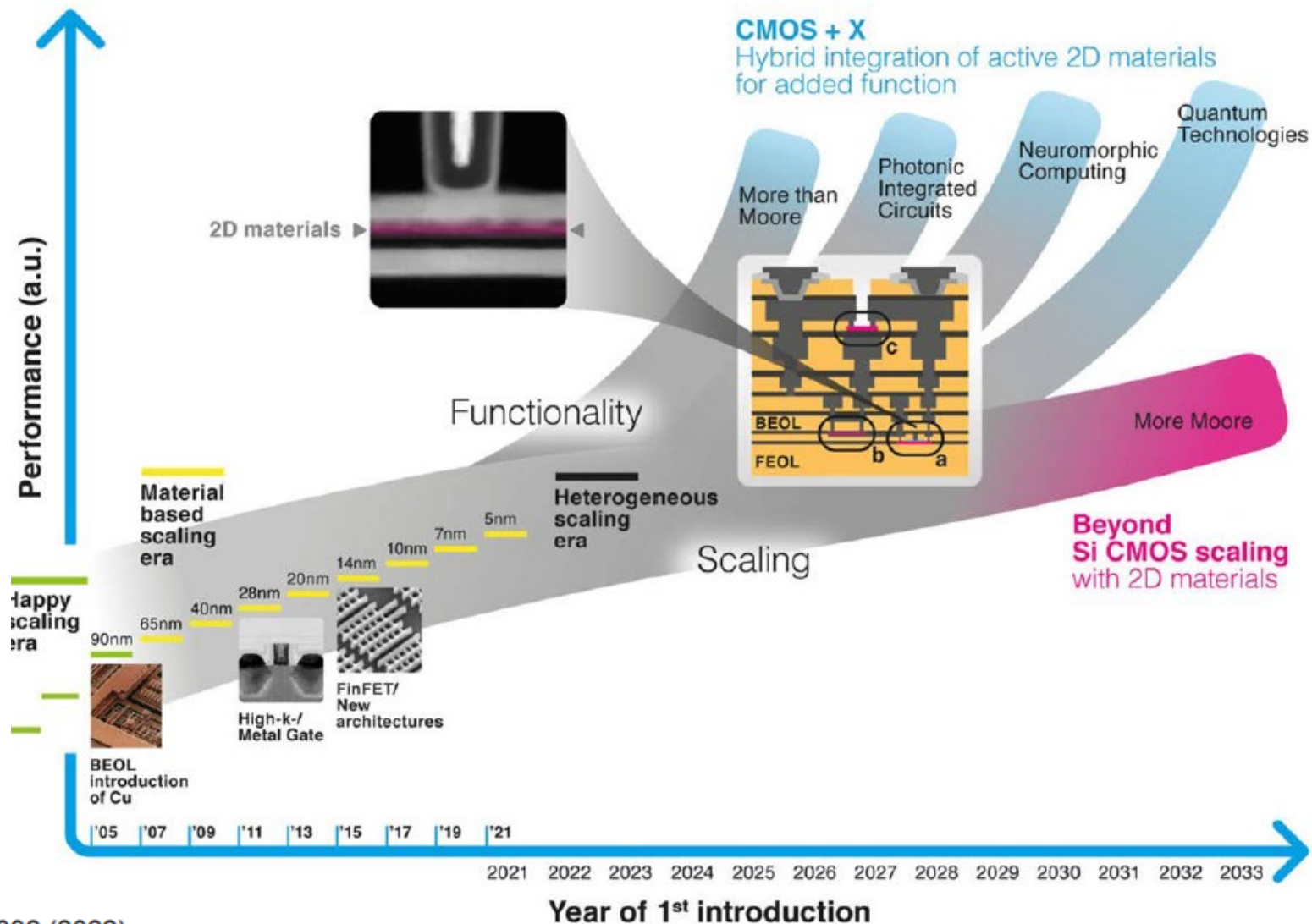
2008
 $\text{Bi}_{1-x}\text{Sb}_x$
Topological insulator (3D)

Graphene



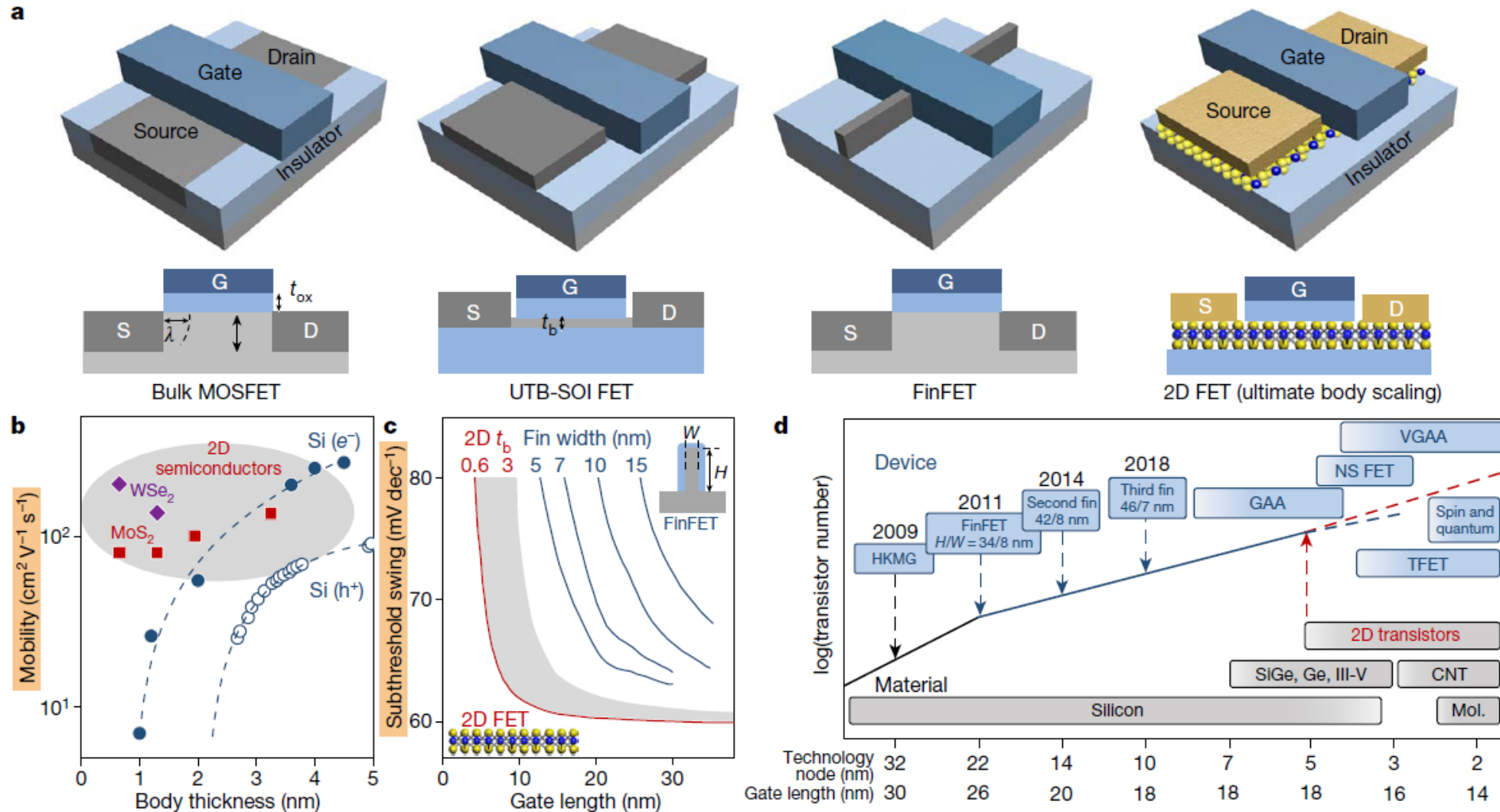
Towards 2D material electronics

“CMOS + X”



2D transistors

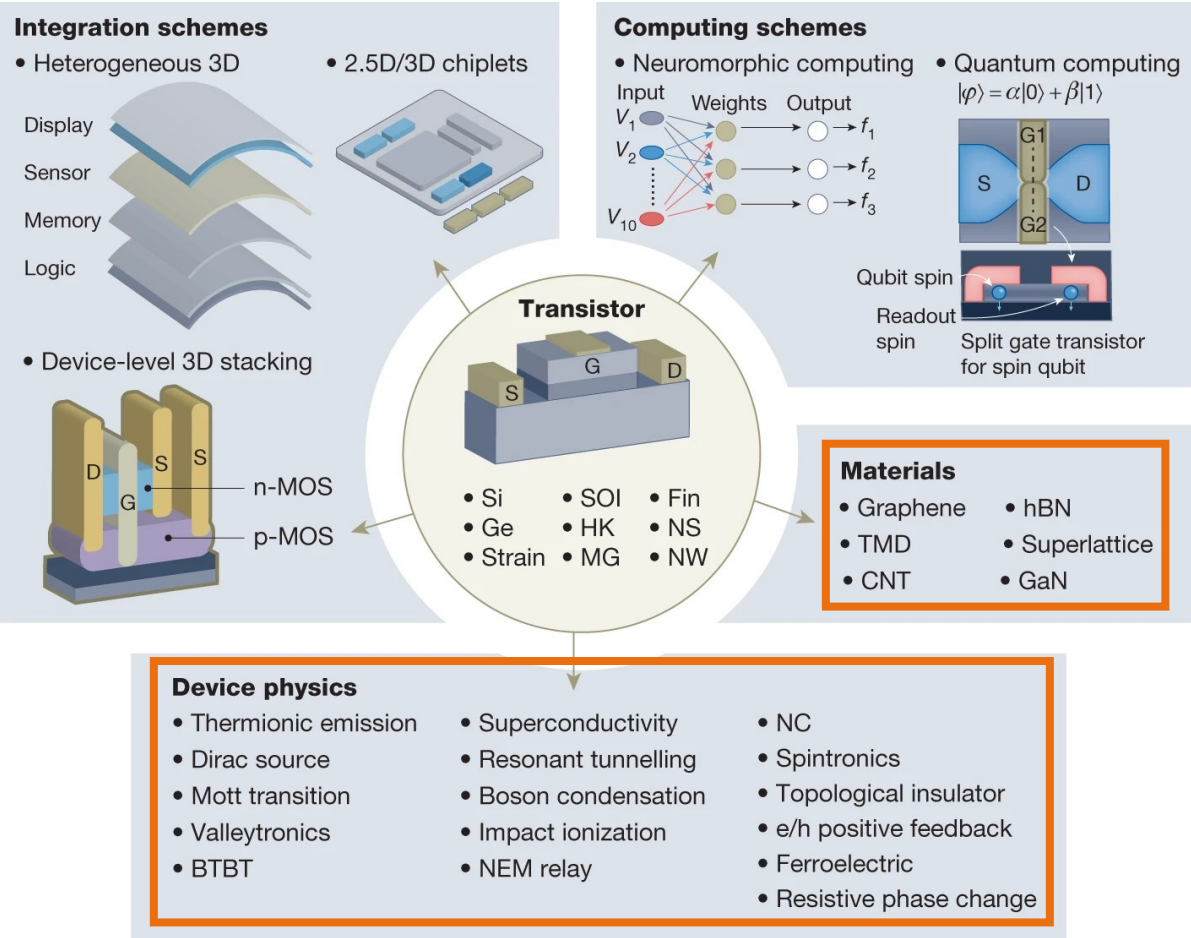
Beyond Si CMOS scaling



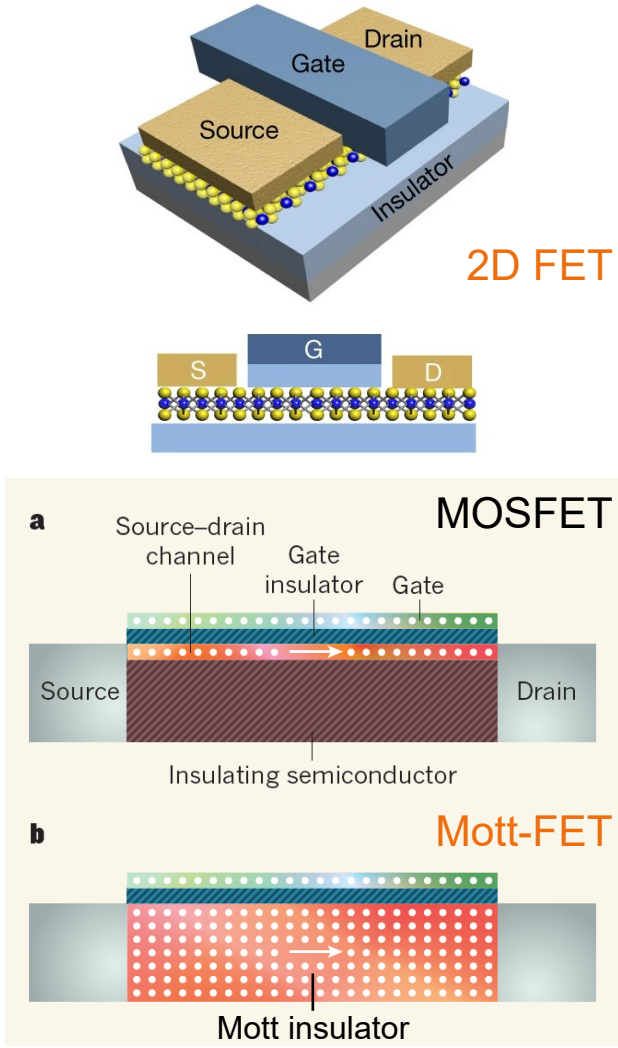
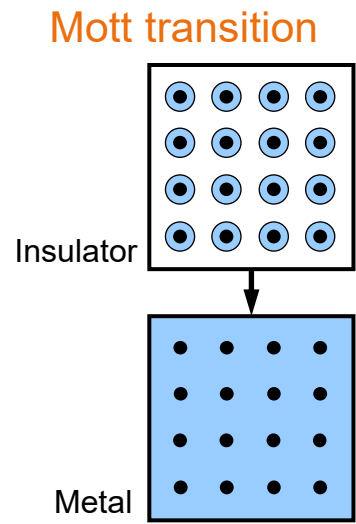
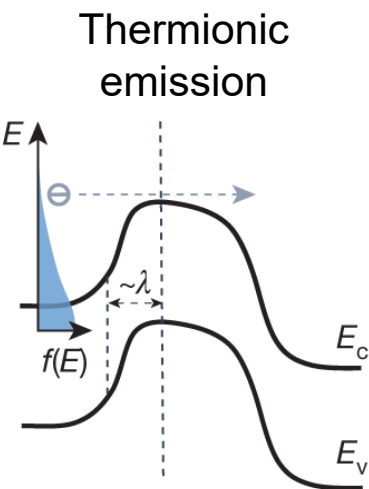
Liu *et al.*,
Nature **591**, 43 (2021)

Future transistors

The need for new (quantum) materials & mechanisms



Cao *et al.*, Nature **620**, 501 (2023)



Liu *et al.*, Nature **591**, 43 (2021)

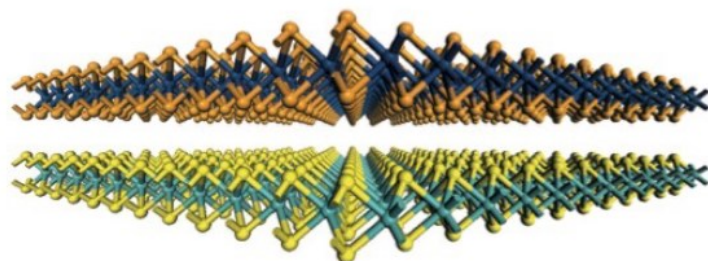
Mannhart & Haensch, Nature **487**, 436 (2012)

Beyond Graphene

“The super materials that could trump graphene”

TMDCs

“The super materials that could trump graphene”



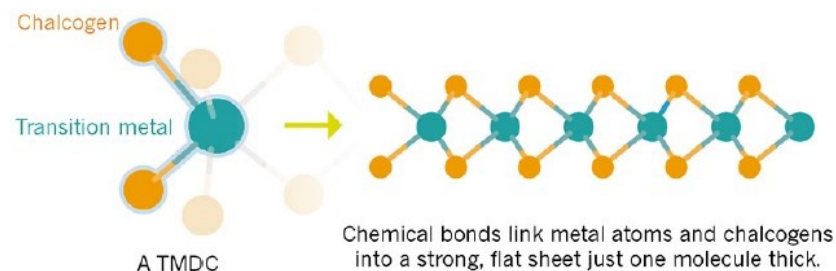
2D OR NOT 2D

E. Gibney, Nature **522**, 274 (2015)



FLAT-PACK ASSEMBLY

Transition-metal dichalcogenide (TMDC) crystals contain one transition-metal atom (green) for every two chalcogen atoms (orange). Some 40 such TMDCs — mostly those made with the metals highlighted in dark green in the periodic table — can be split into 2D layers that are flexible, transparent and excellent conductors of electricity. Some are also semiconductors.



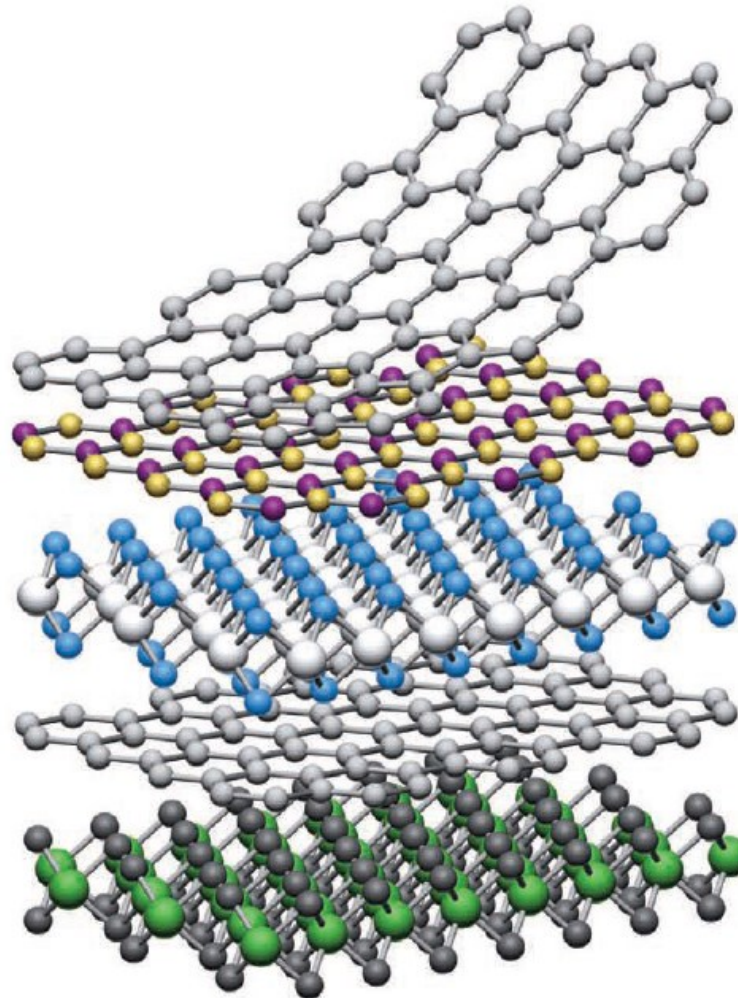
H																	He	
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne	
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar	
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn	
Fr	Ra	An	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg								
		<div></div>																
		La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu		
		Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr		

Van der Waals heterostructures

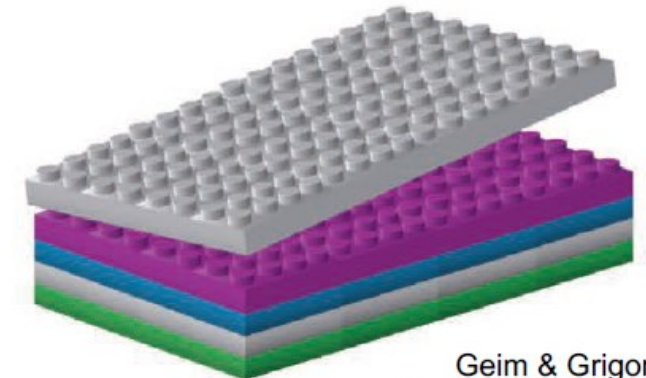
“What if we mimic layered superconductors by atomic-scale LEGO?”



- clean, strain-free **atomically sharp interfaces**
- (gate) tunable, emergent **electronic properties**
- new kinds of **devices & electronics**



	Graphene	
	hBN	
	MoS ₂	
	WSe ₂	
	Fluorographene	



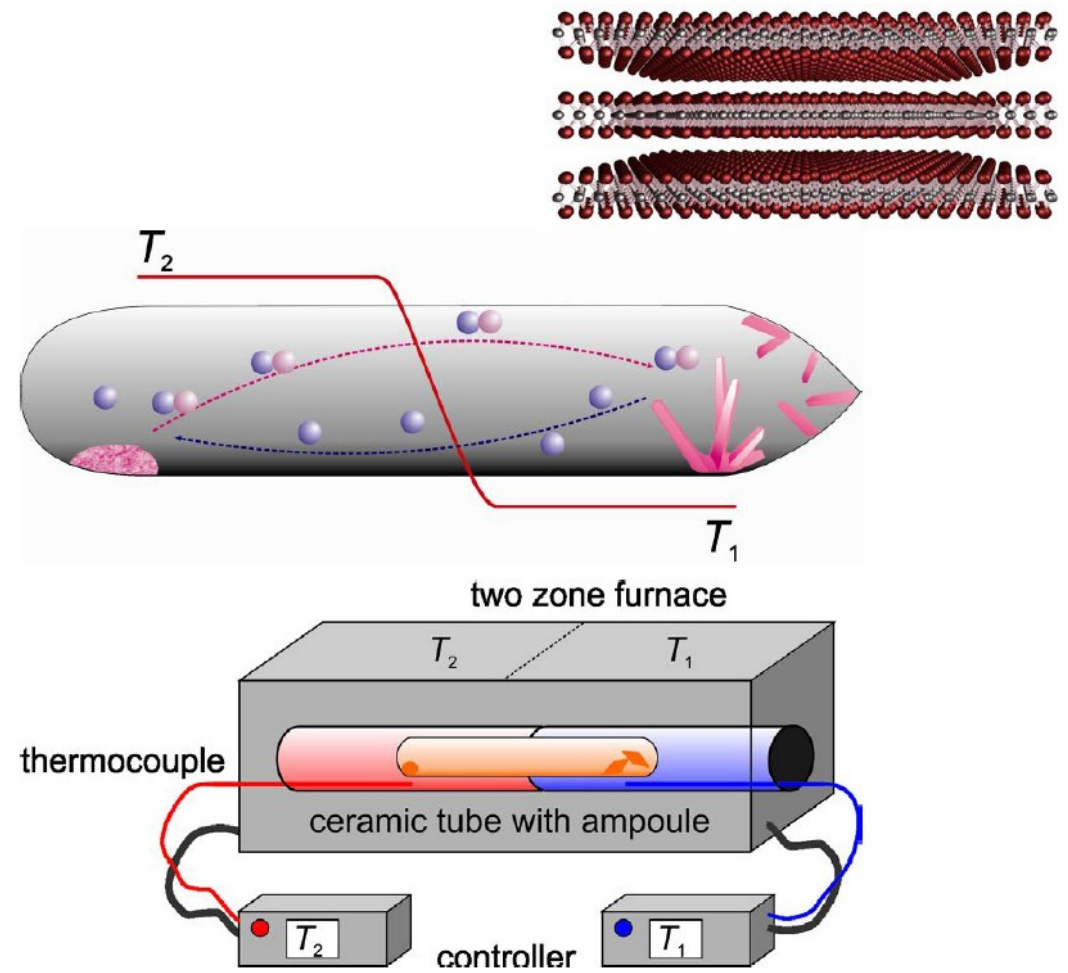
Geim & Grigorieva,
Nature **499**, 419 (2013)

TMDC crystal growth

Chemical vapor transport



Group of Kai Rossnagel



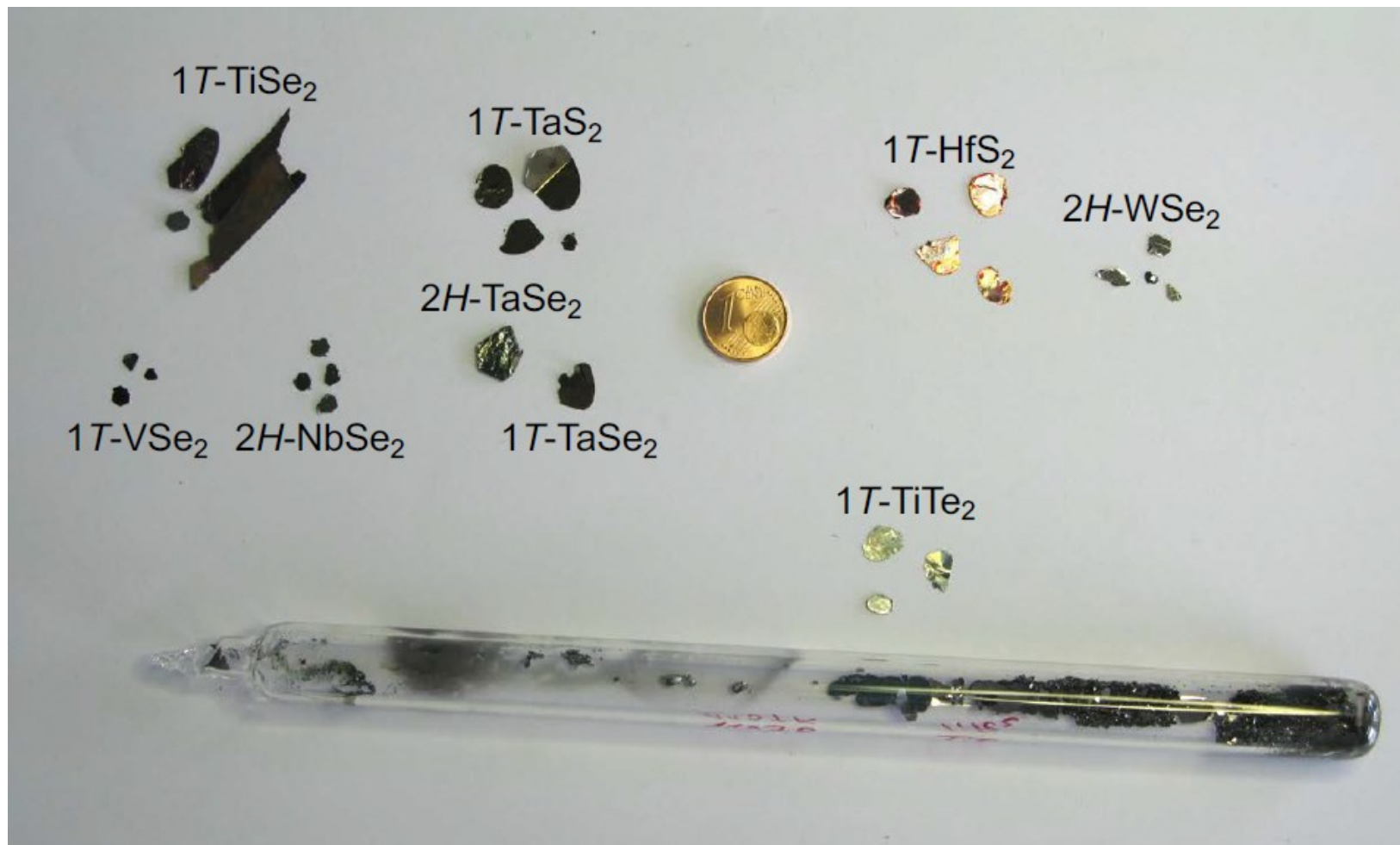
Schmidt et al., *Chemical Vapor Transport Reactions—Methods, Materials, Modeling*

Commercial break

TMDC crystal growth

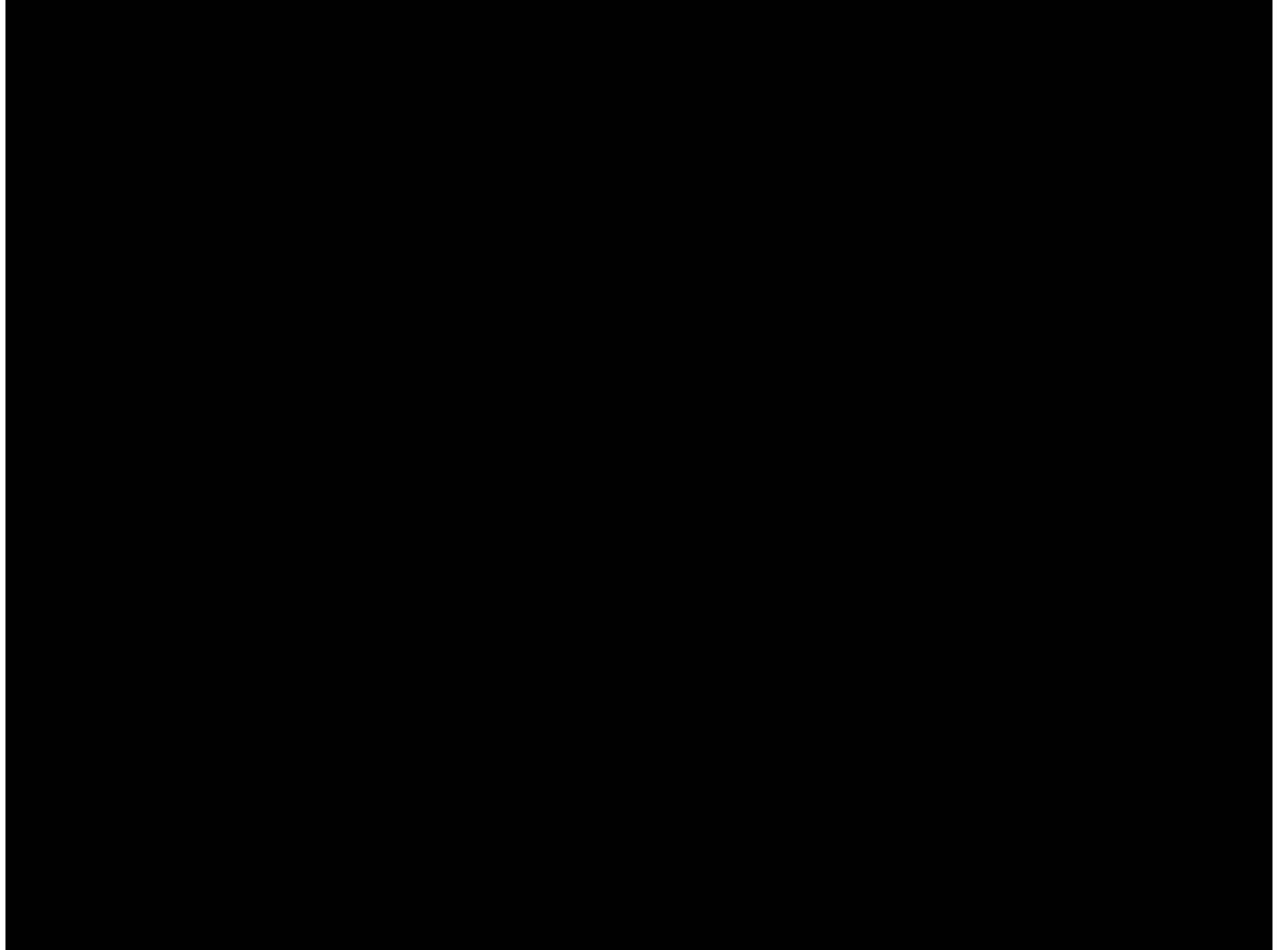
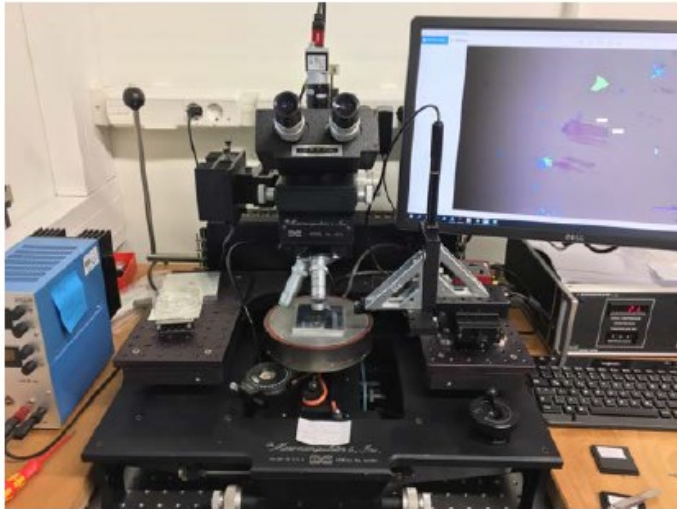


Group Rossnagel



Scotch tape method

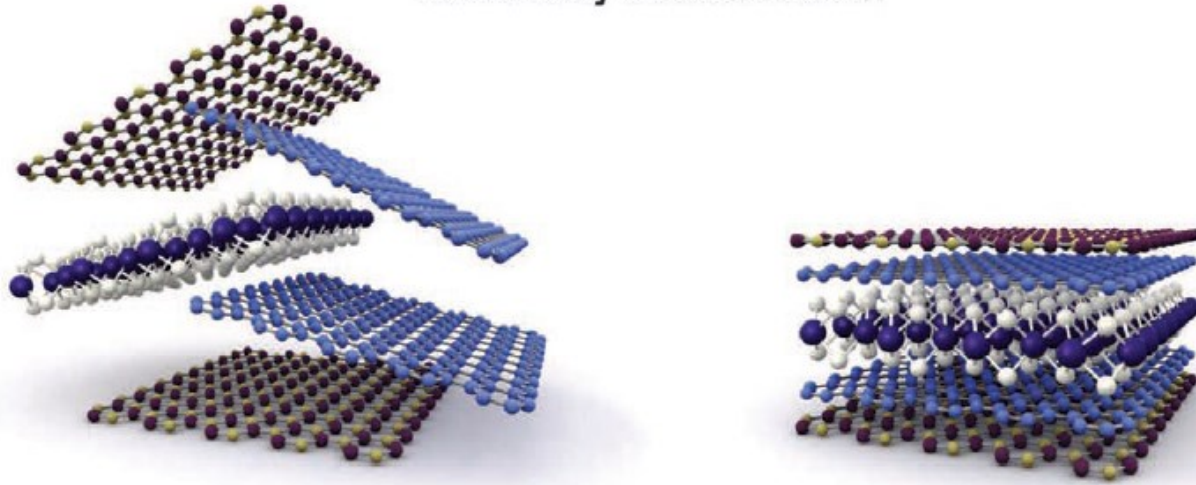
Mechanical exfoliation



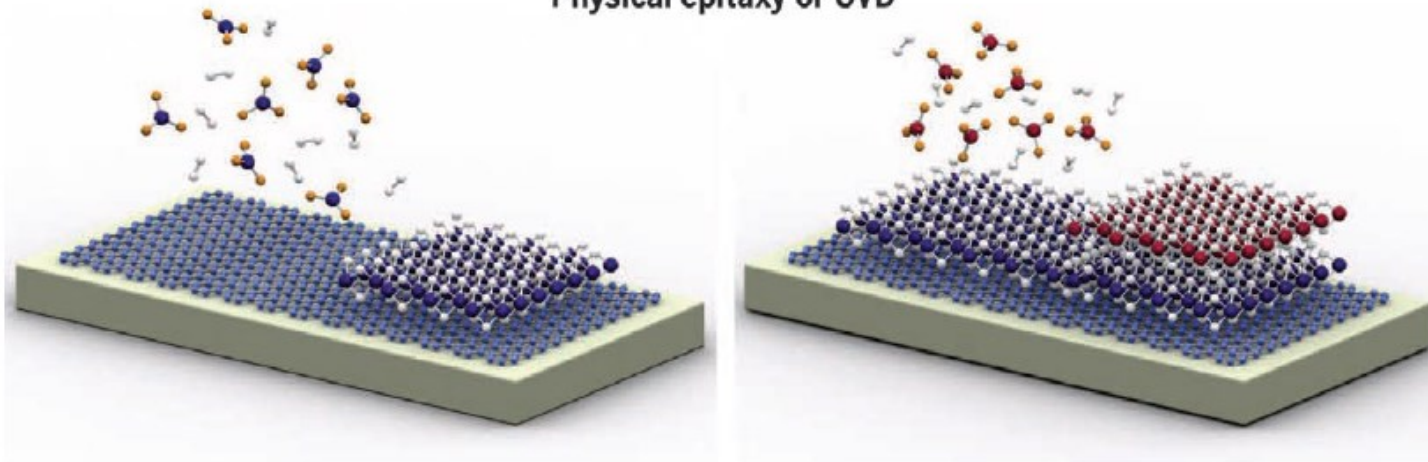
Van der Waals heterostructures

Quantum LEGO

Mechanically-assembled stacks



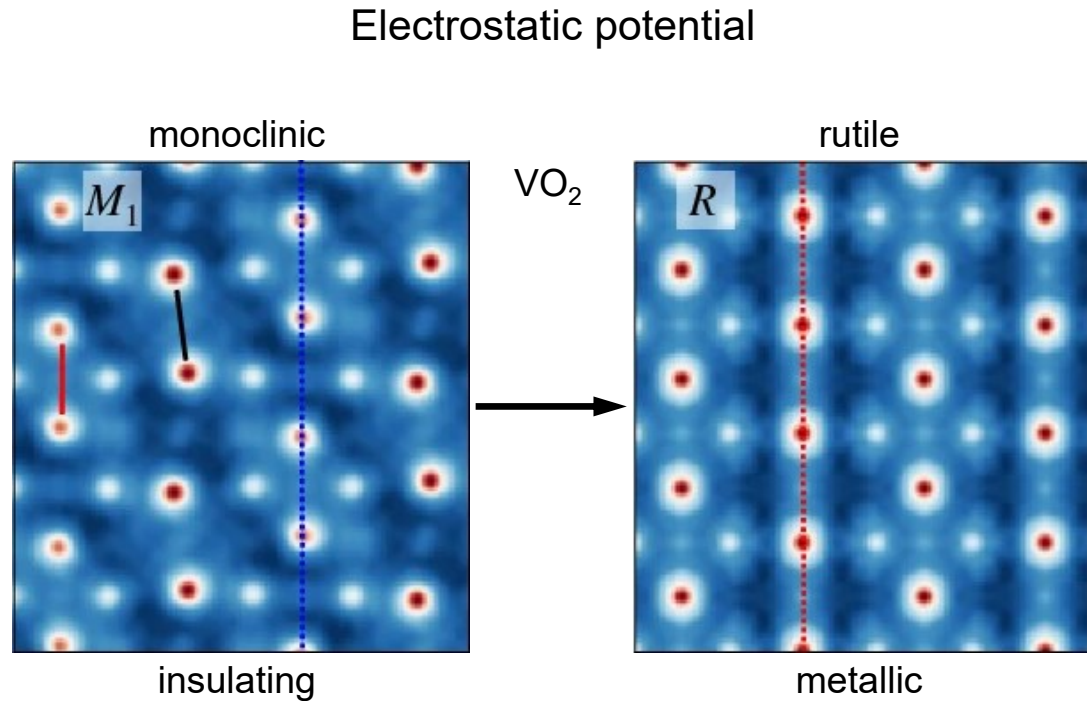
Physical epitaxy or CVD



Novoselov *et al.*,
Science **353**, 461 (2016)

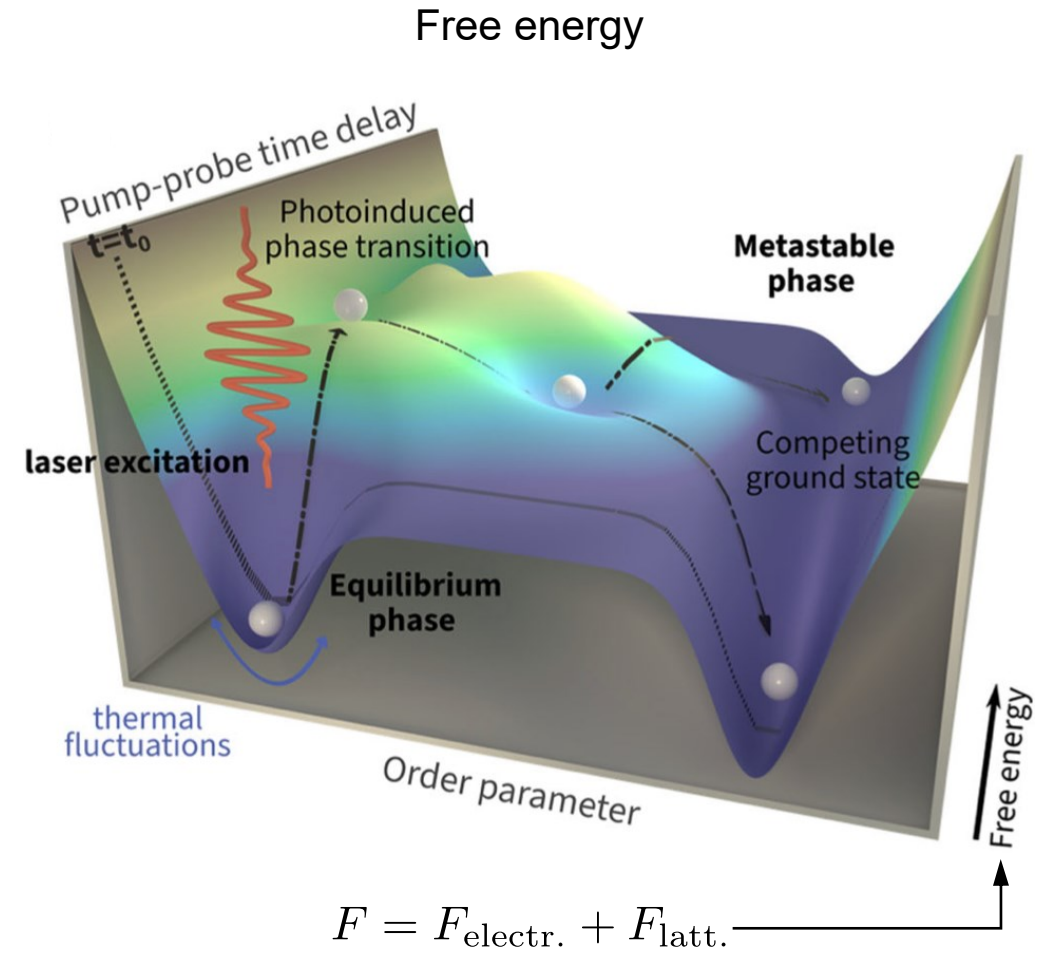
Intellectual appeal of quantum materials

The physics of ultrafast switching: complex coupled lattice & electron dynamics



- Speed?
- Efficiency?
- Mechanism?

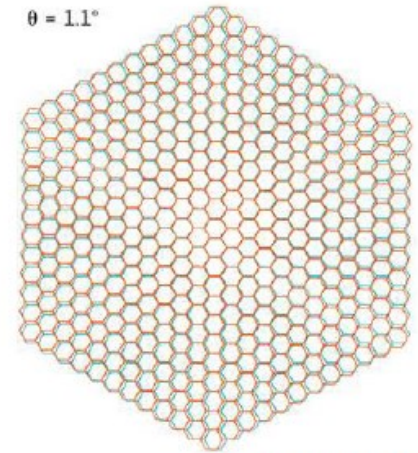
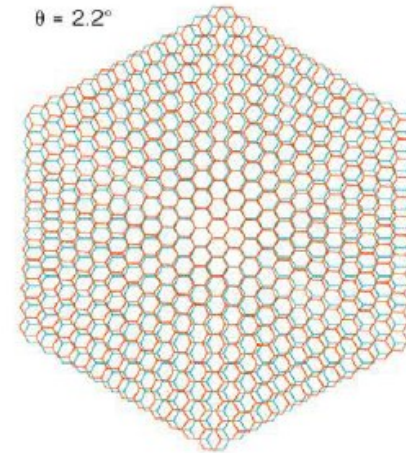
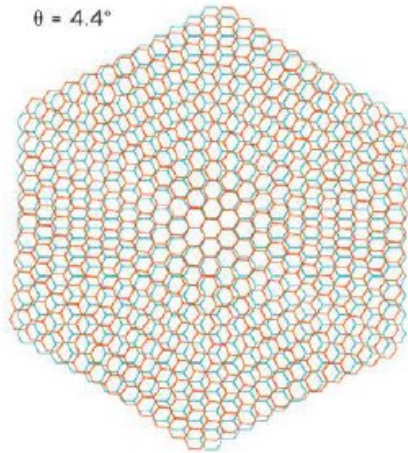
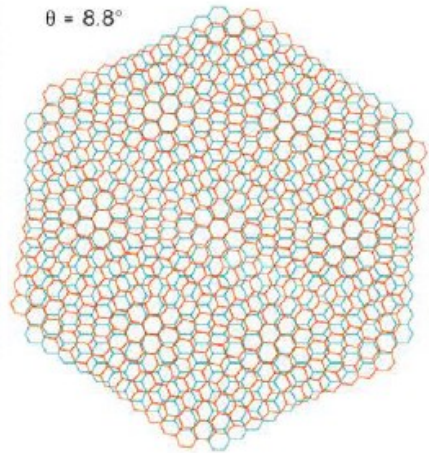
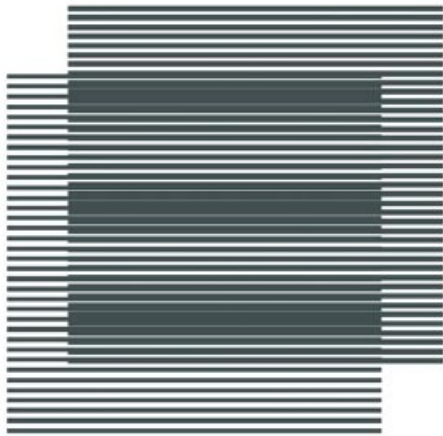
Otto *et al.*, PNAS **116**, 450 (2019)



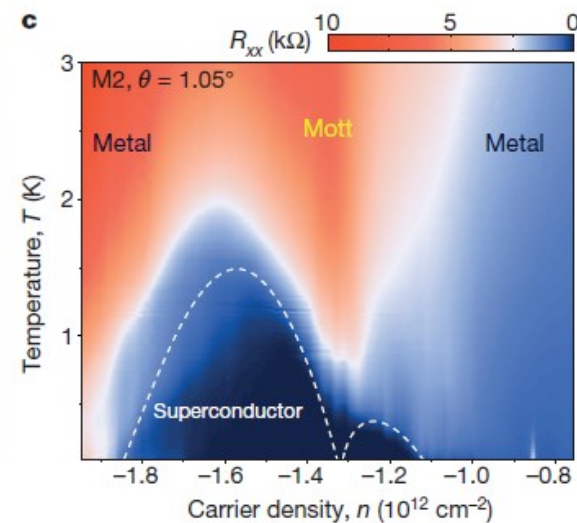
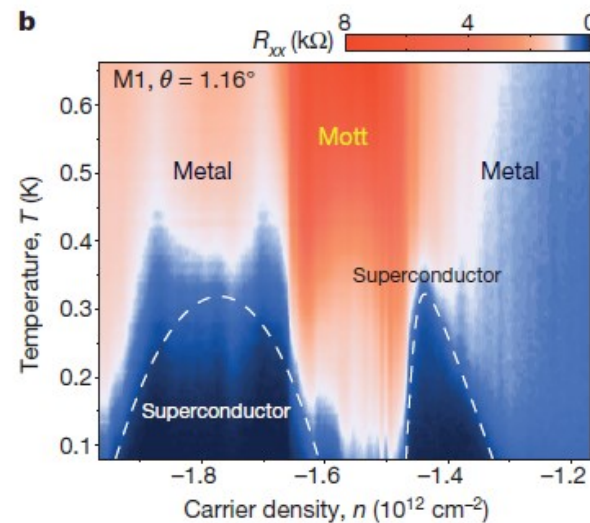
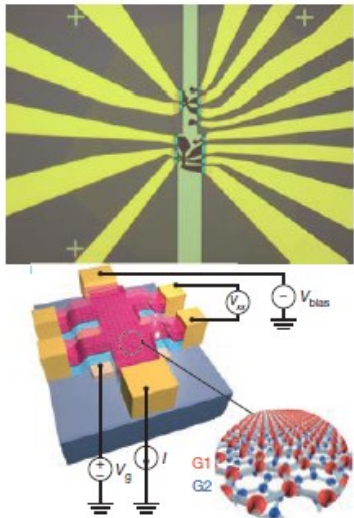
Filippetto *et al.*, Rev. Mod. Phys. **94**, 045004 (2022)

Twistronics

“With a simple twist, a ‘magic’ material is now the big thing in physics.”



quantamagazine.org

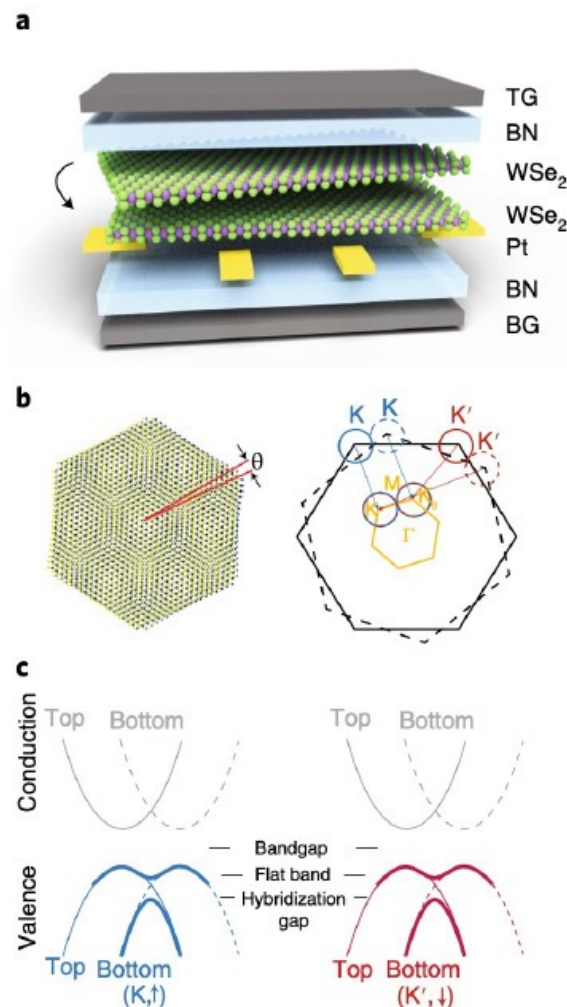


Y. Cao *et al.*,
Nature **556**, 43 (2018)

Twistronics

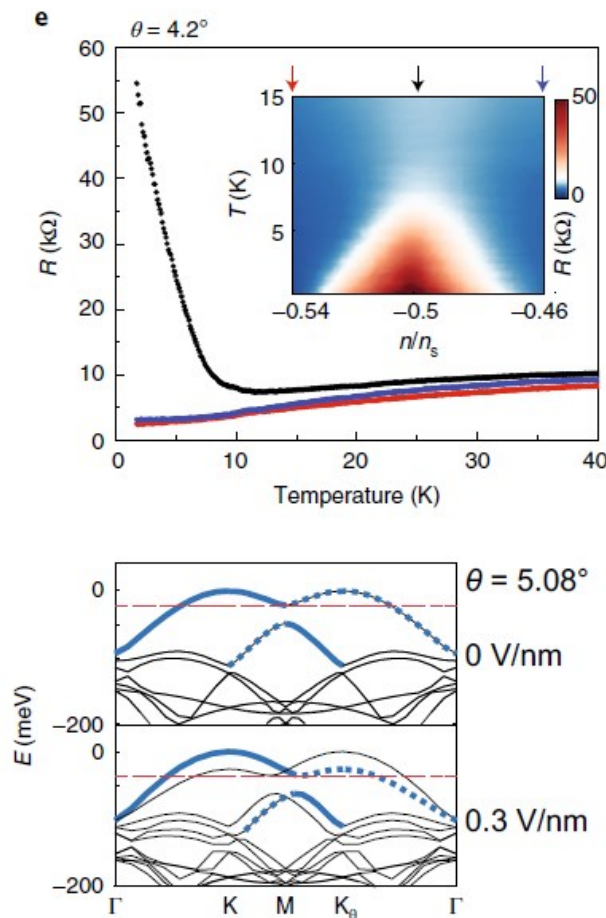
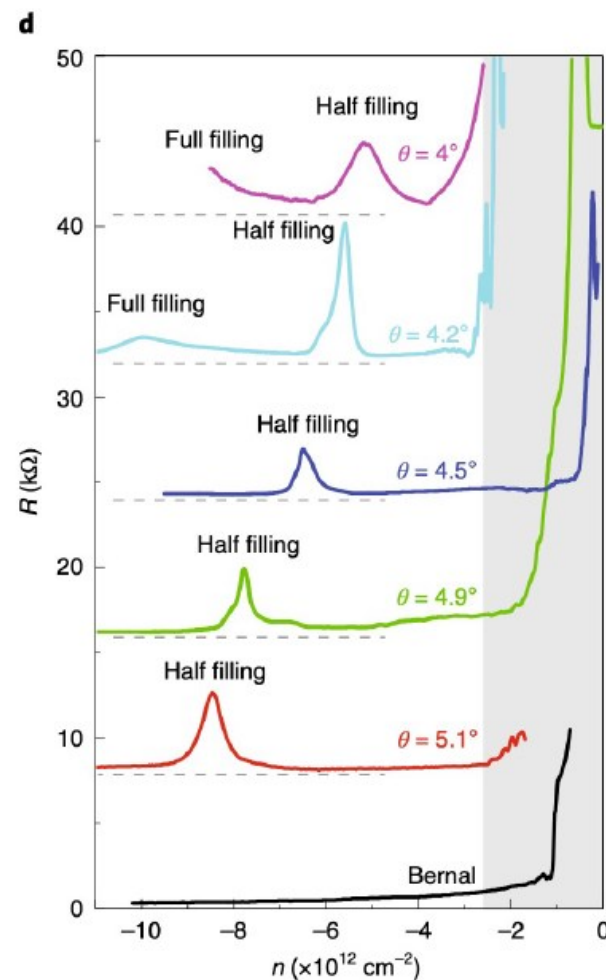
Twisted bilayer WSe_2

Bandwidth control (via **twist** angle & gate voltages) Carrier density control (via gate voltages)



Moiré superlattice

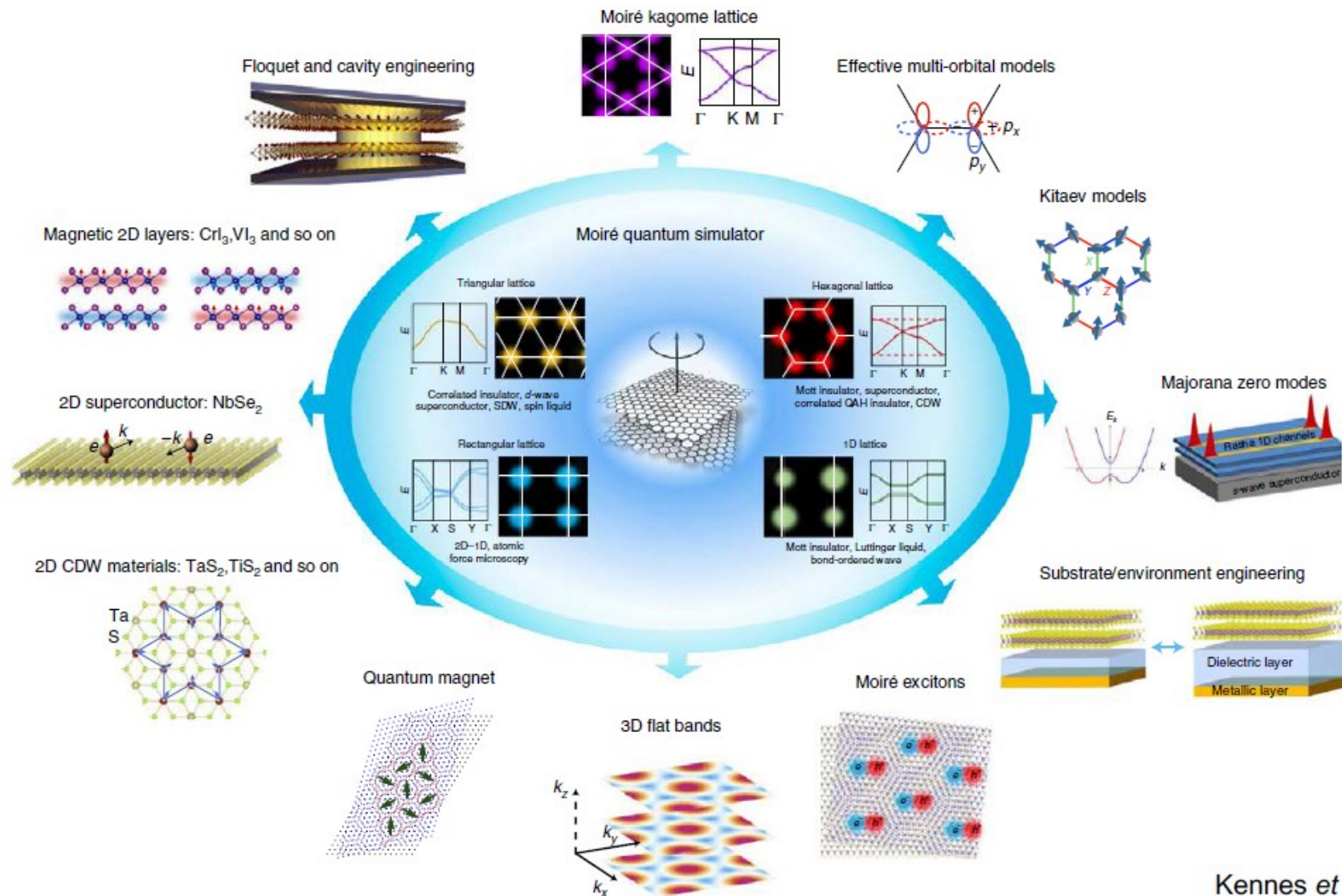
Flat band (pseudo-spin degenerate, $2e^-$ per $126 \cdots 205$ W atoms)



Wang *et al.*, Nat. Mater. **19**, 861 (2020)

Moiré quantum simulator

Controllable quantum Hamiltonians realized by twisted van der Waals heterostructures



Kennes *et al.*, Nat. Phys. **17**, 155 (2021)