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Advances in time domain spectroscopies, a table-top approach complementary to FEL and SR sources



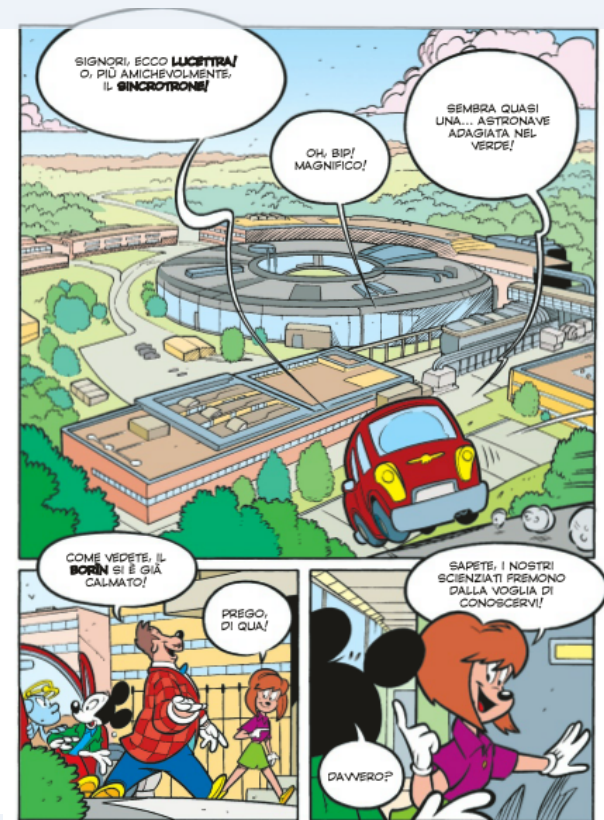
***Daniele Fausti,
Elettra-Sincrotrone Trieste S. c. p. a. and University of Trieste***



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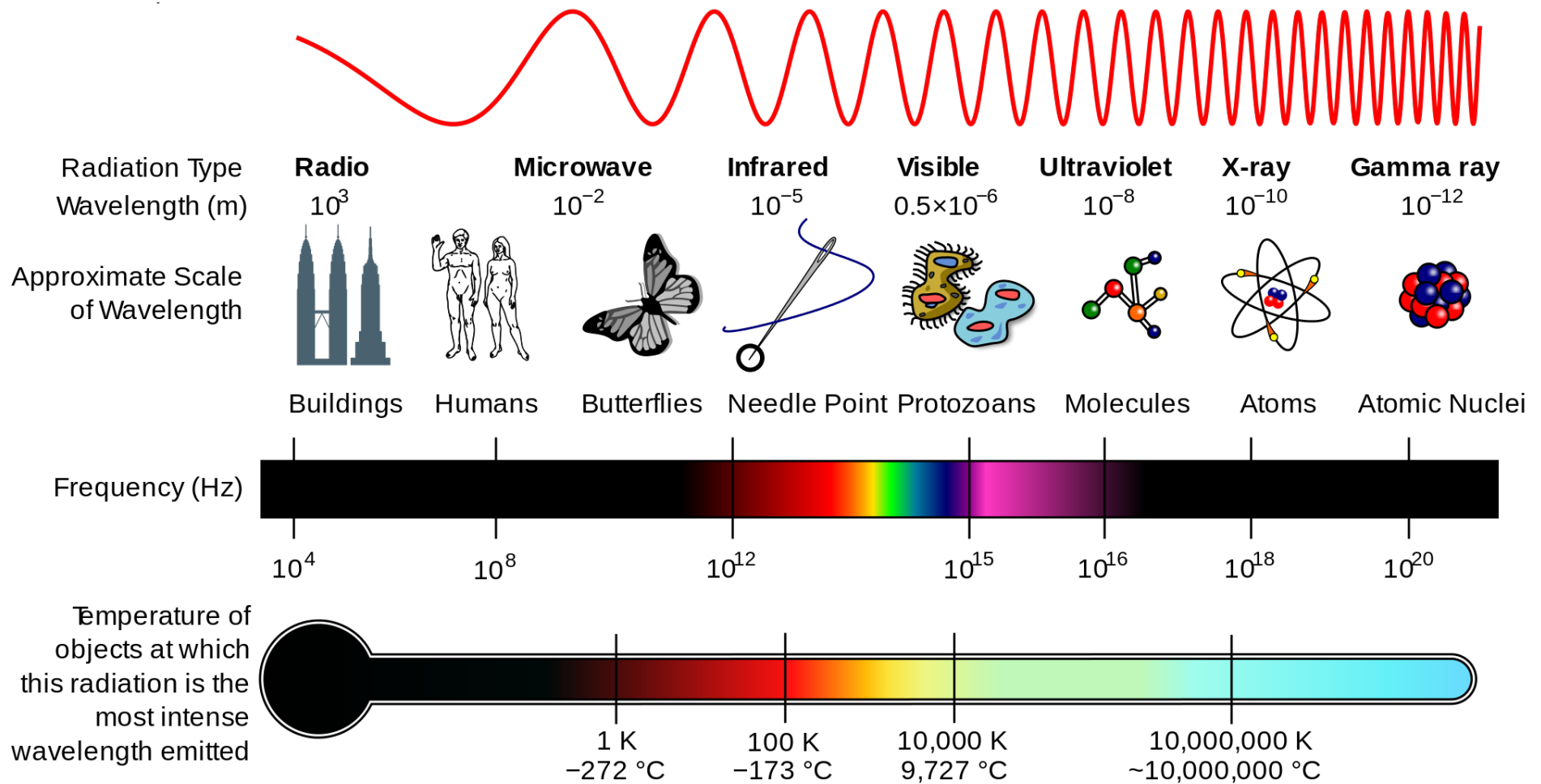


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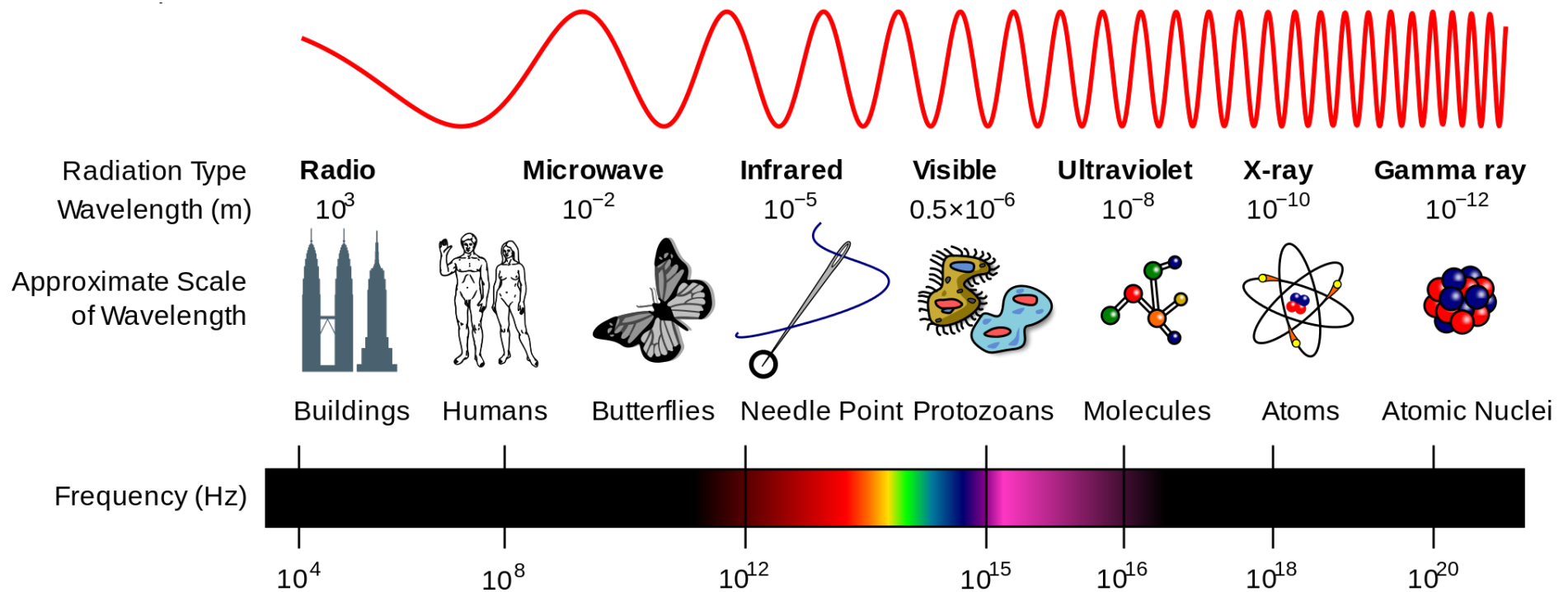


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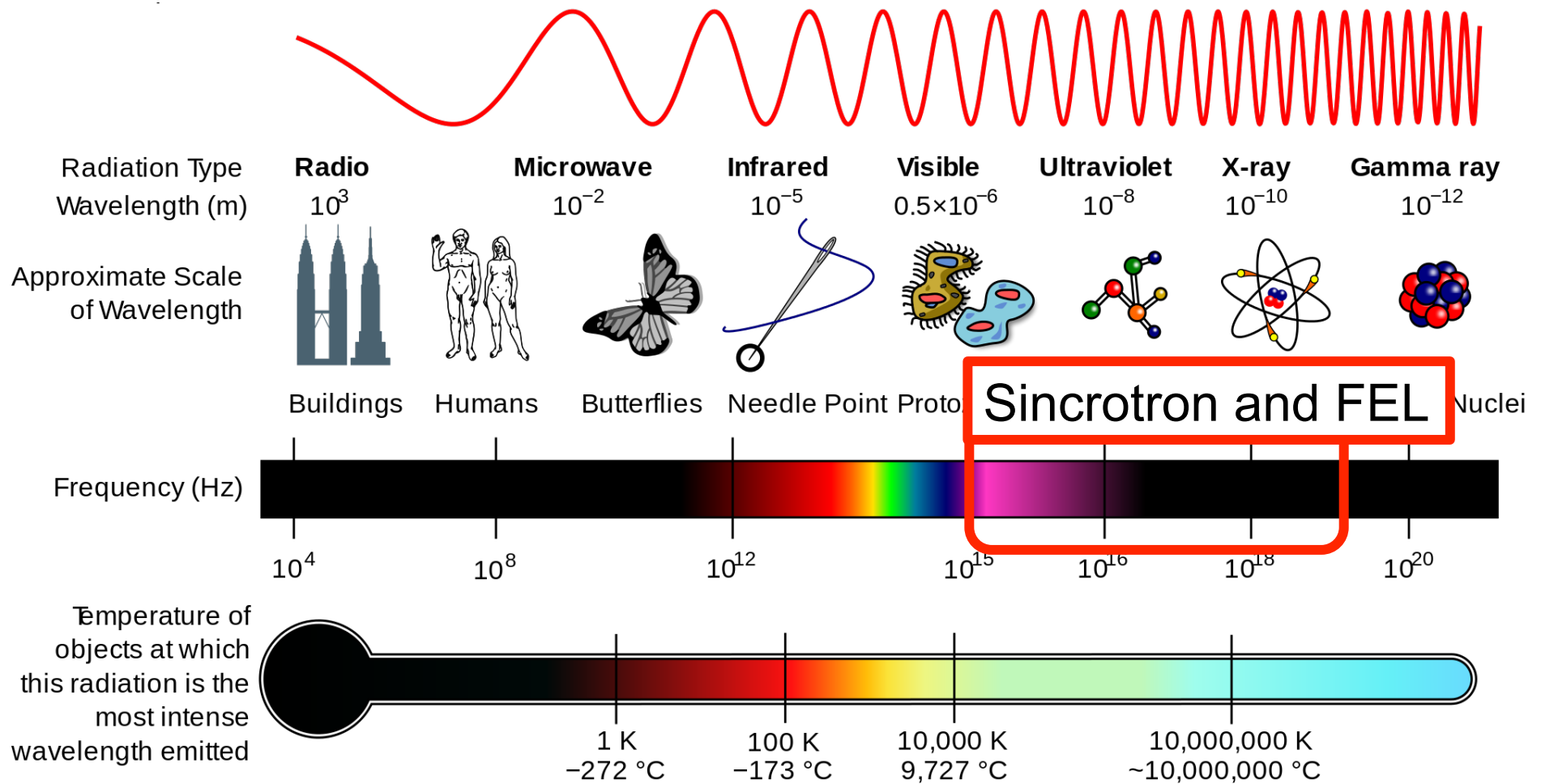
The energy scale of Table top



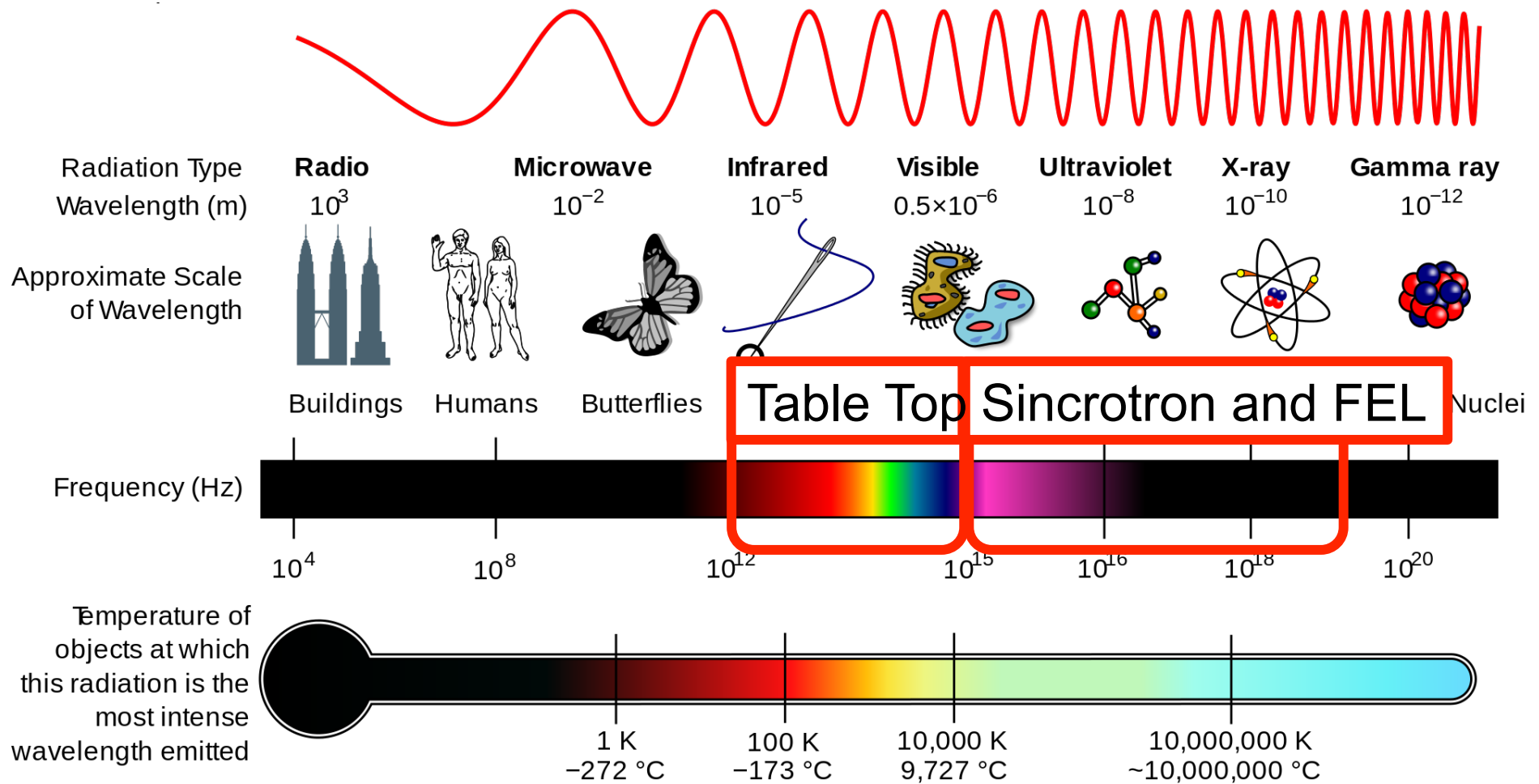
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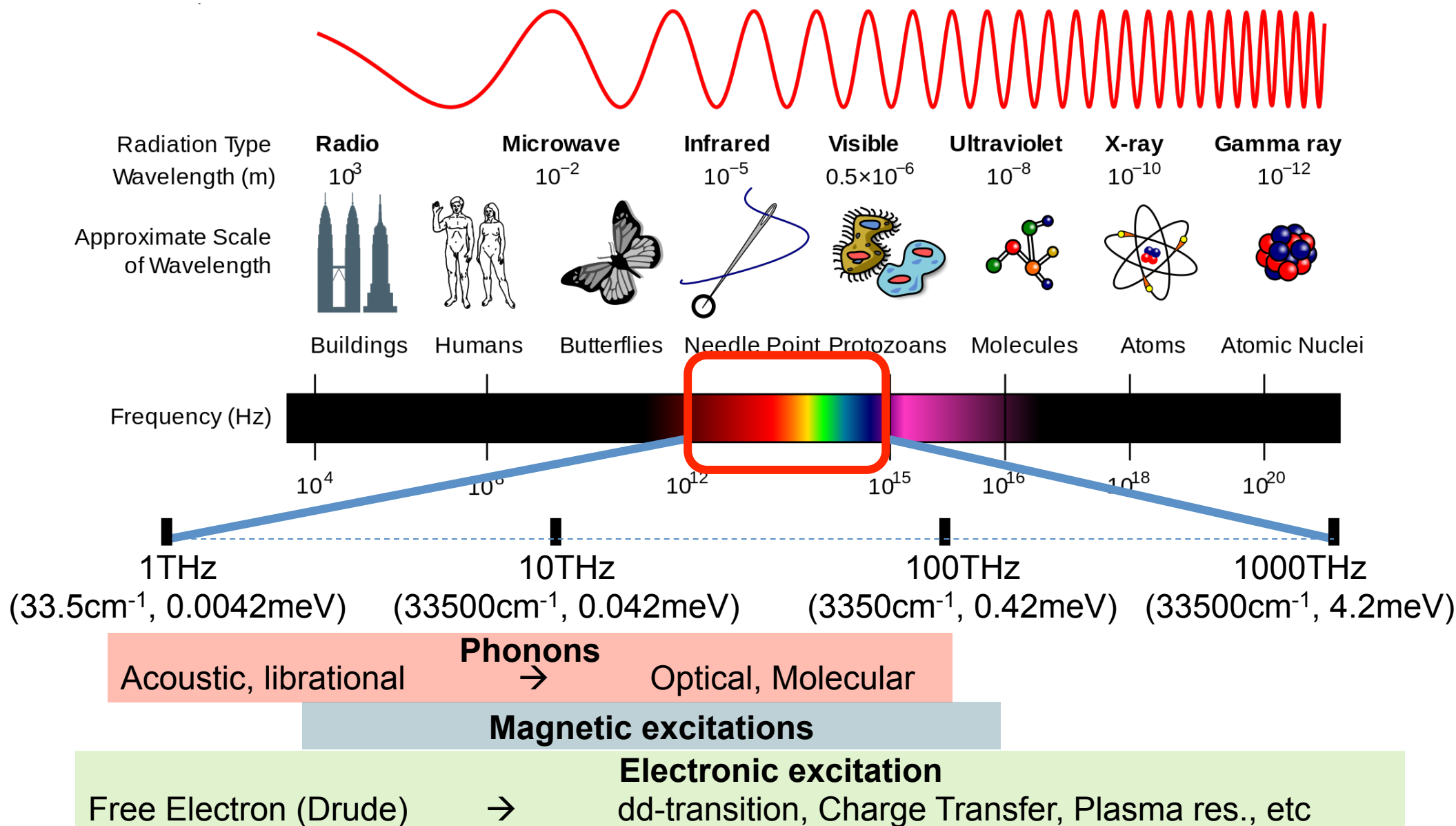
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Outline

- ✓ **Equilibrium Optical Spectroscopy**
 - The optical conductivity in the Visible and Near-IR
 - What do we learn from optical conductivity?
 - An example, metal insulator transition in complex oxides
- ✓ **Non-equilibrium optical (visible near-IR) spectroscopy**
 - Pump&probe the main idea
 - «Single color» Pump and probe
 - Broadband P&P spectroscopy
- ✓ **Self referential examples:**
 - Revealing the excitonic nature of excitation (Hubbard Exciton)
 - The electron-phonon (EP) interaction in with strong electronic correlation
- ✓ **Non-equilibrium Infrared spectroscopy**
 - Optical pump and THz probe spectroscopy (technique and example)
 - THz pump and optical probe spectroscopy
 - Phonon pump optical probe spectroscopy (MidIR pulse generation)
- ✓ **Perspectives**
 - Beyond classical spectroscopy
 - Using the quantum state of light as a new spectroscopyc tool
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Equilibrium optical conductivity

**Characterization of the response of the material
to a field at a specific frequency**

-Optical conductivity $\rightarrow \sigma_1(\omega)$ and $\sigma_2(\omega)$

*Links the current density to the electric field for
general frequencies $\rightarrow \mathbf{J}(\omega) = \sigma(\omega)\mathbf{E}(\omega)$*

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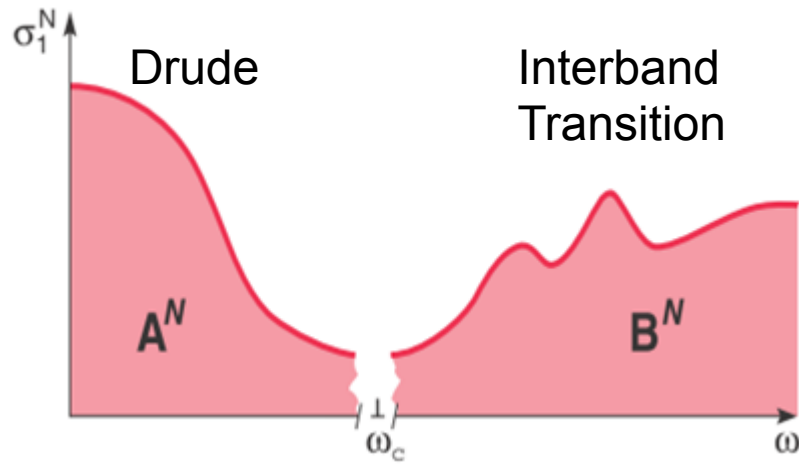
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Integral of sigma one is a conserved quantity (sum rule...)

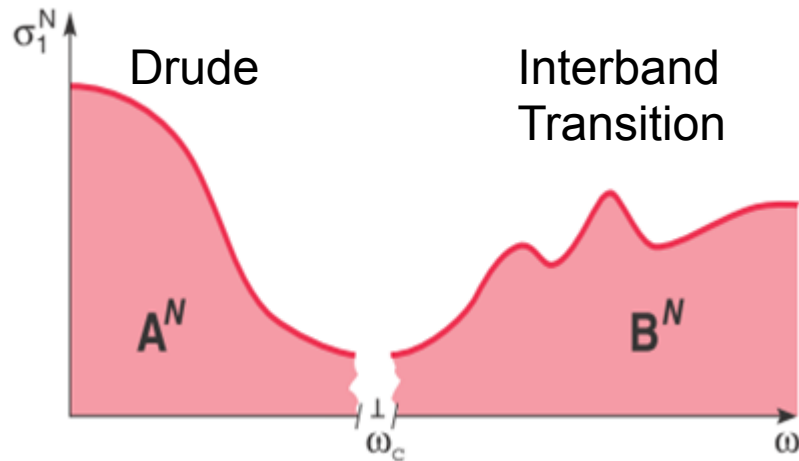
What do we learn from equilibrium optical conductivity?

Optical Conductivity of a **Metal**

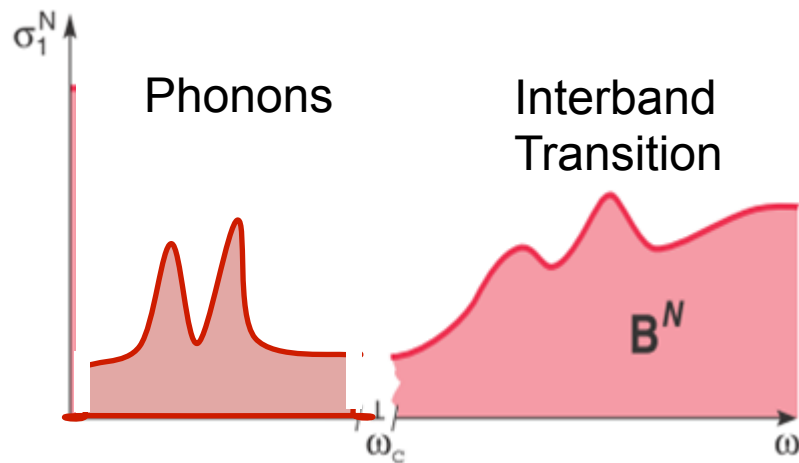


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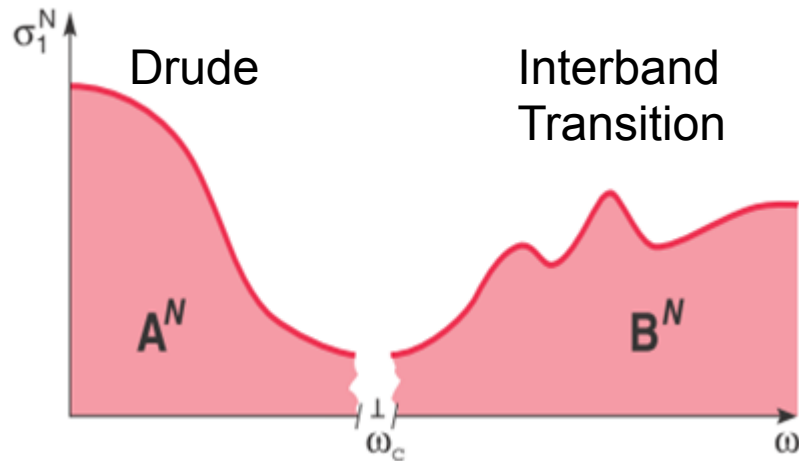


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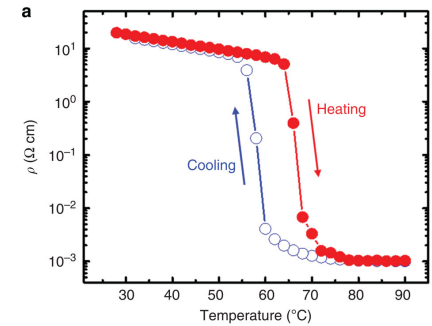
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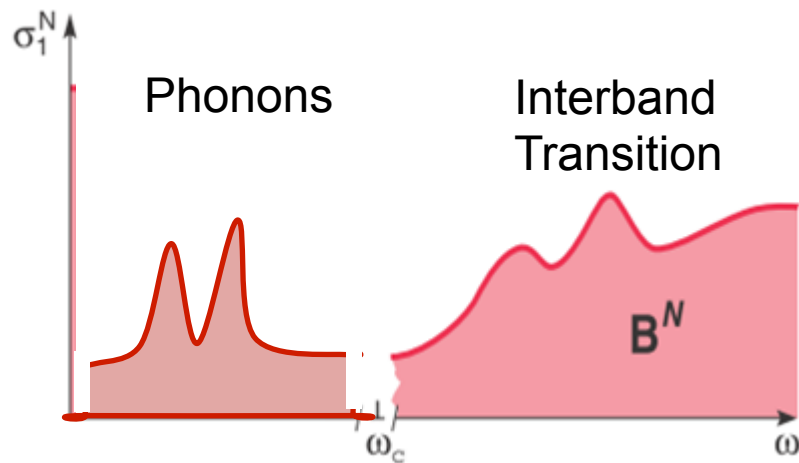


Metal insulator Transition in VO₂

Transition to a metallic state at 60 °C

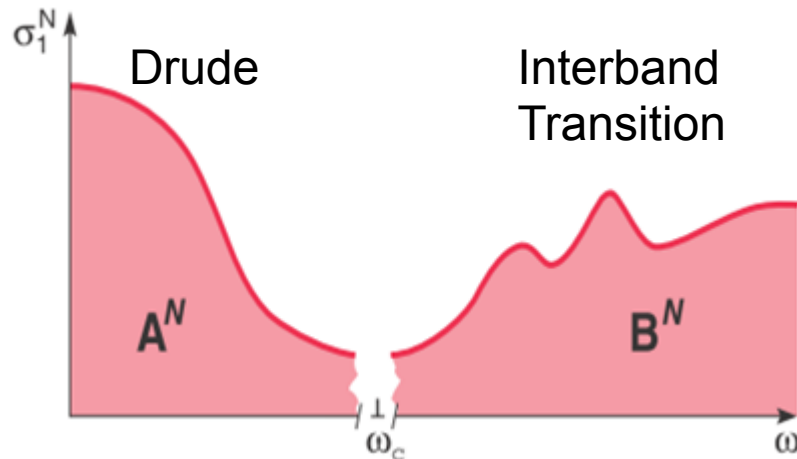


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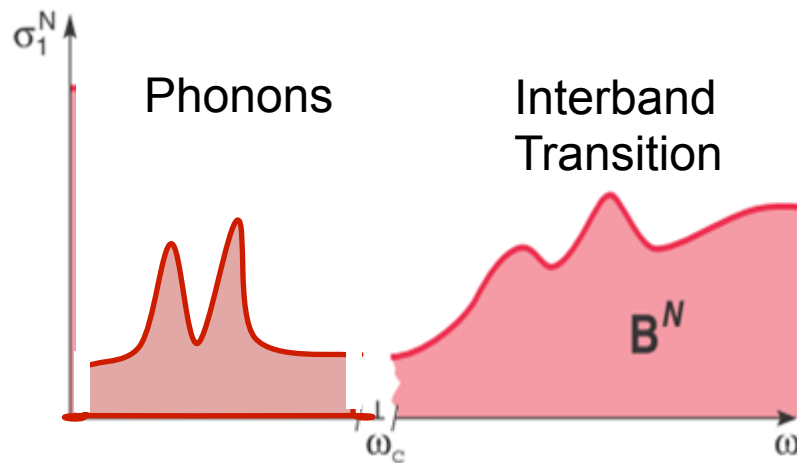


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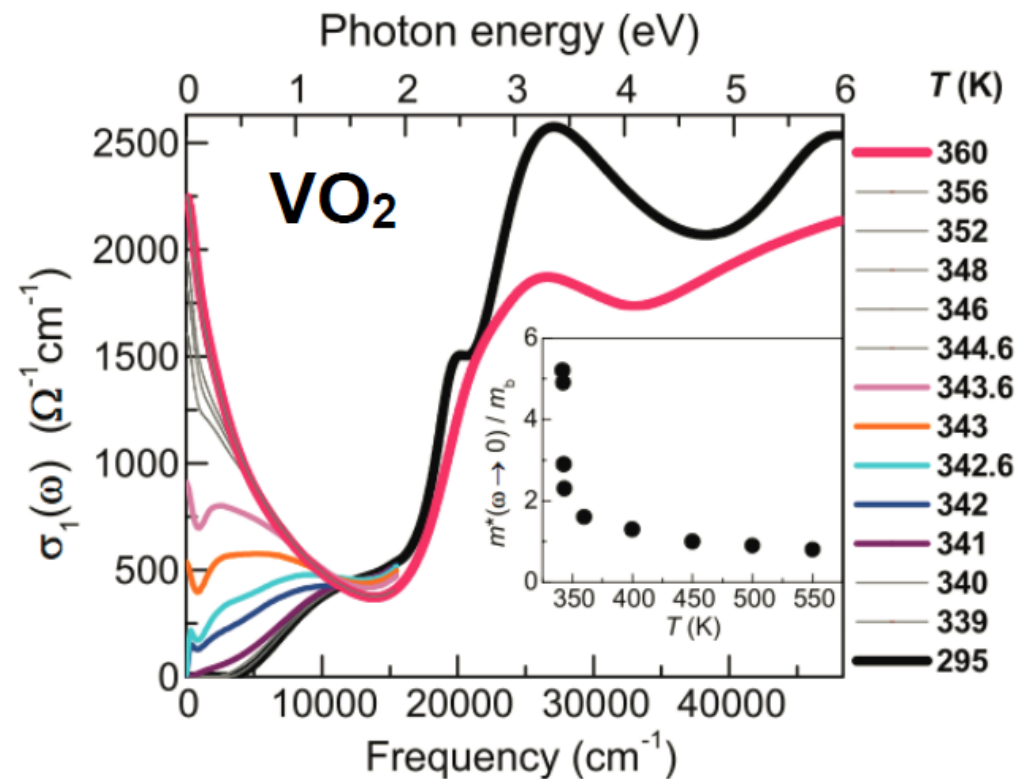
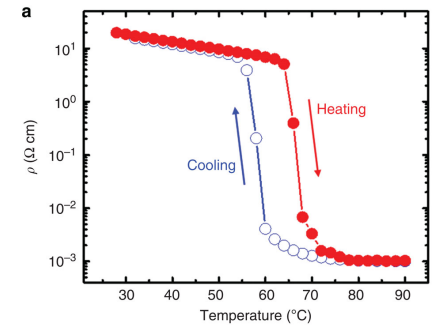


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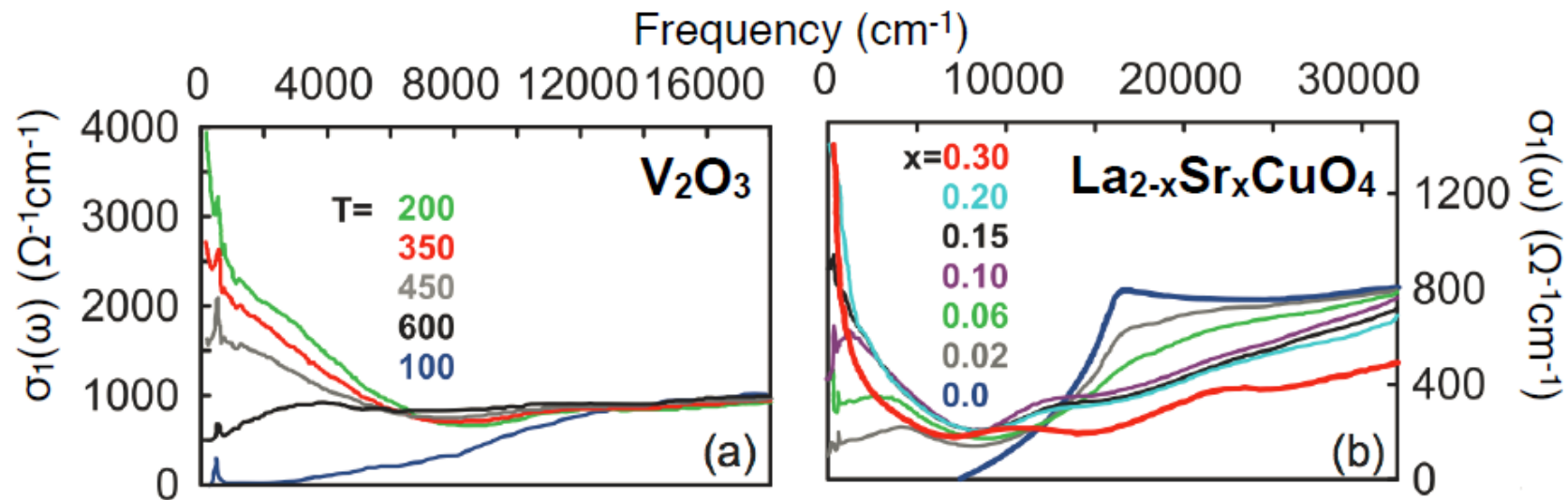
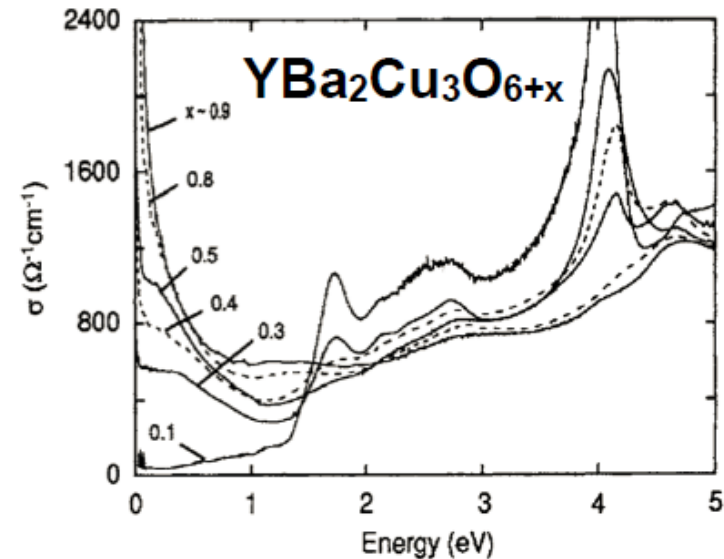
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What do we learn from equilibrium optical conductivity?

Different examples of optical conductivity



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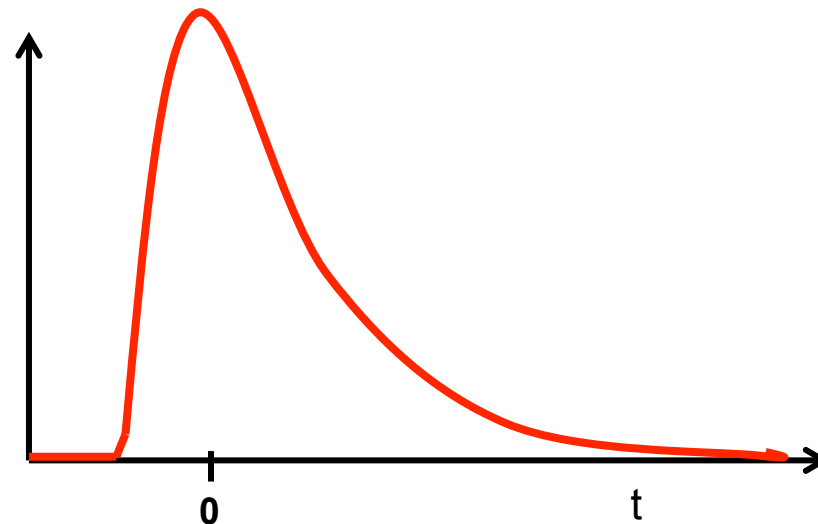
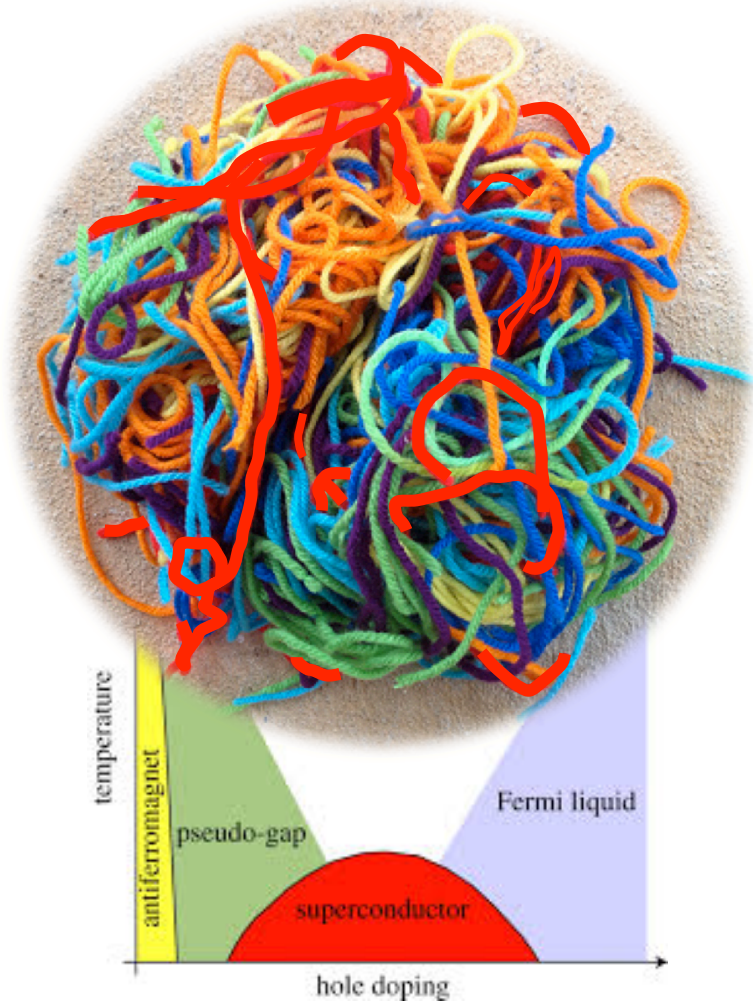
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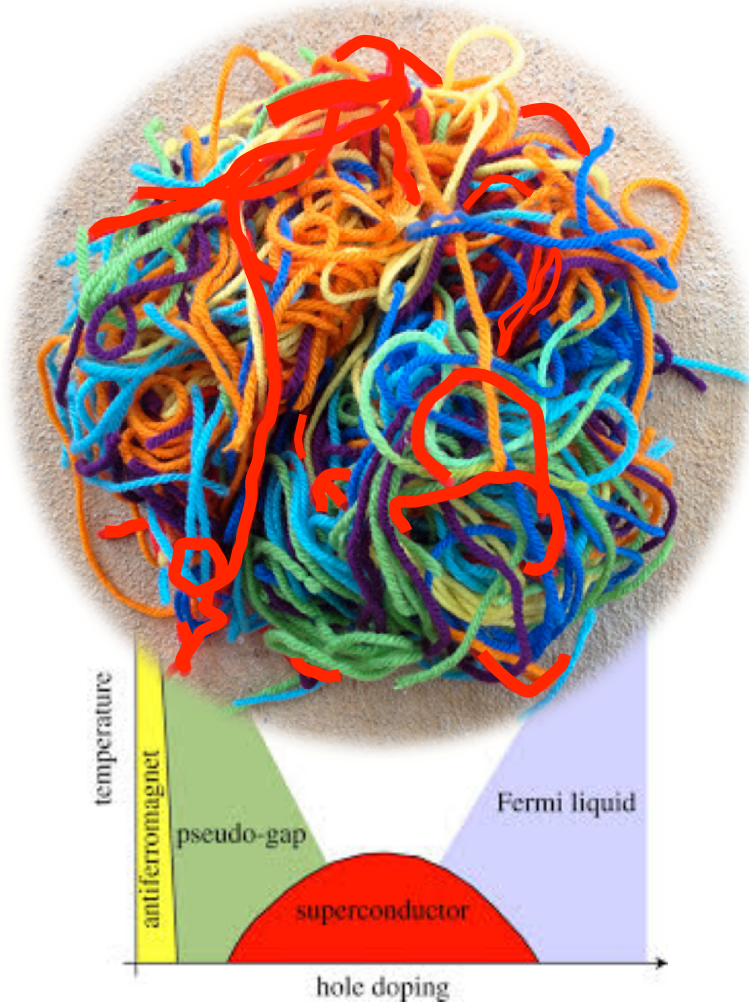
Why non-equilibrium physics?

Non-Equilibrium studies for Equilibrium physics

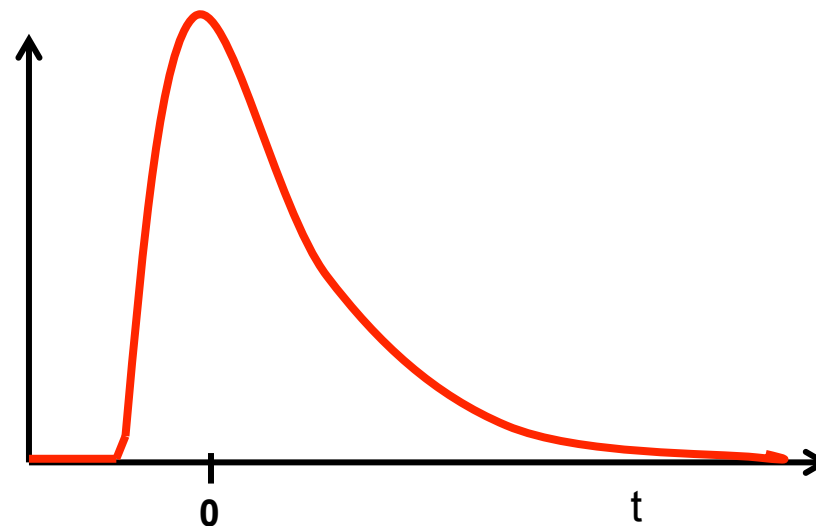
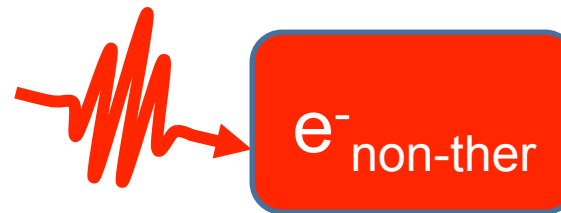


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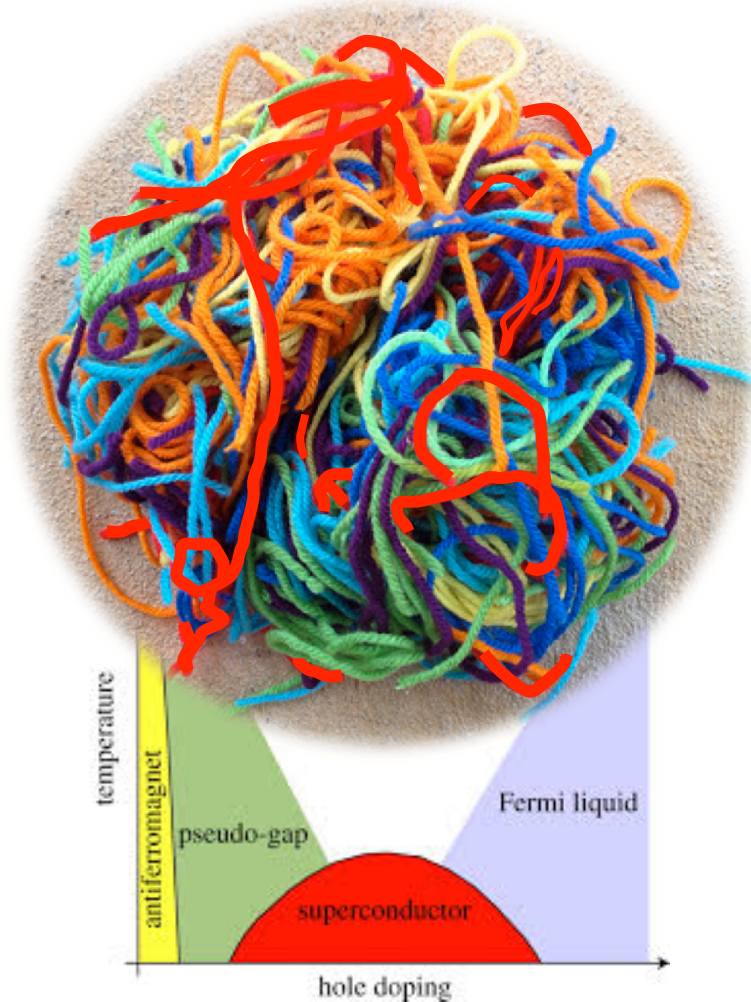
Dynamical response dominated by a
Higherarchy in the time scales



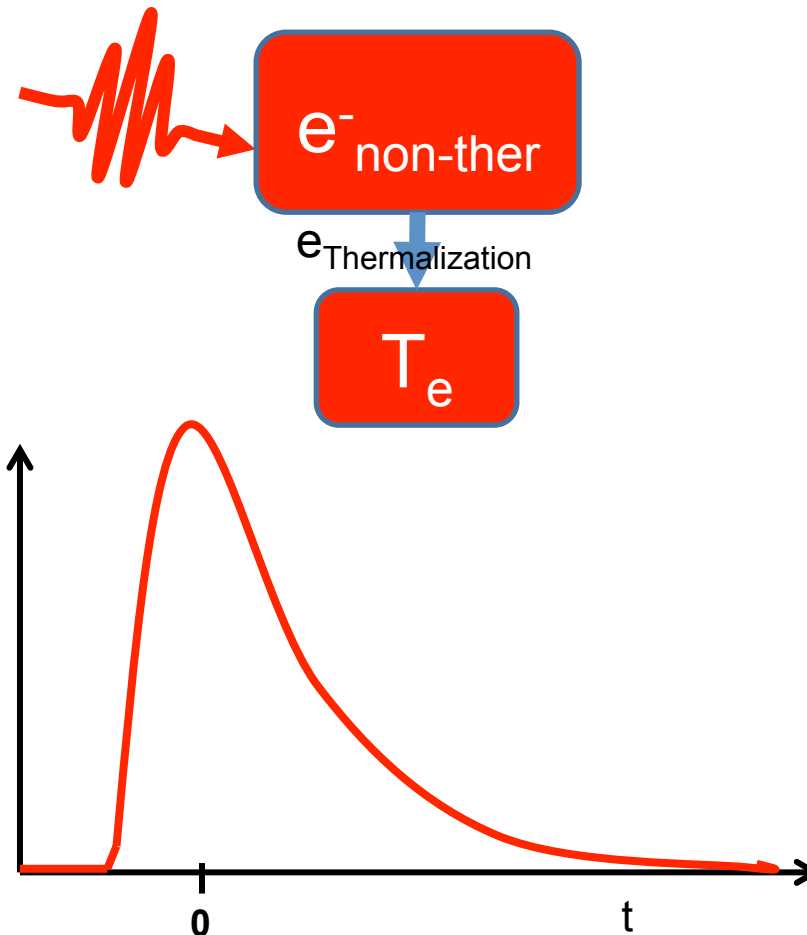
T_e = e- Temperature, T_{scex} = T of strongly coupled ex., T_{wcex} = T weakly coupled ex.

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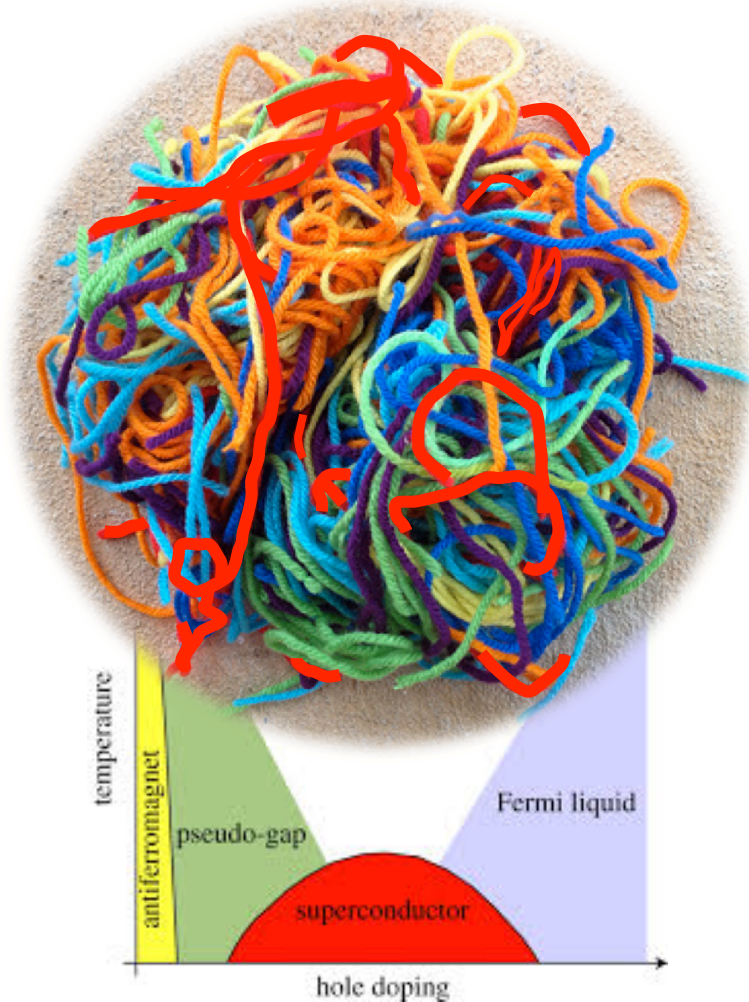
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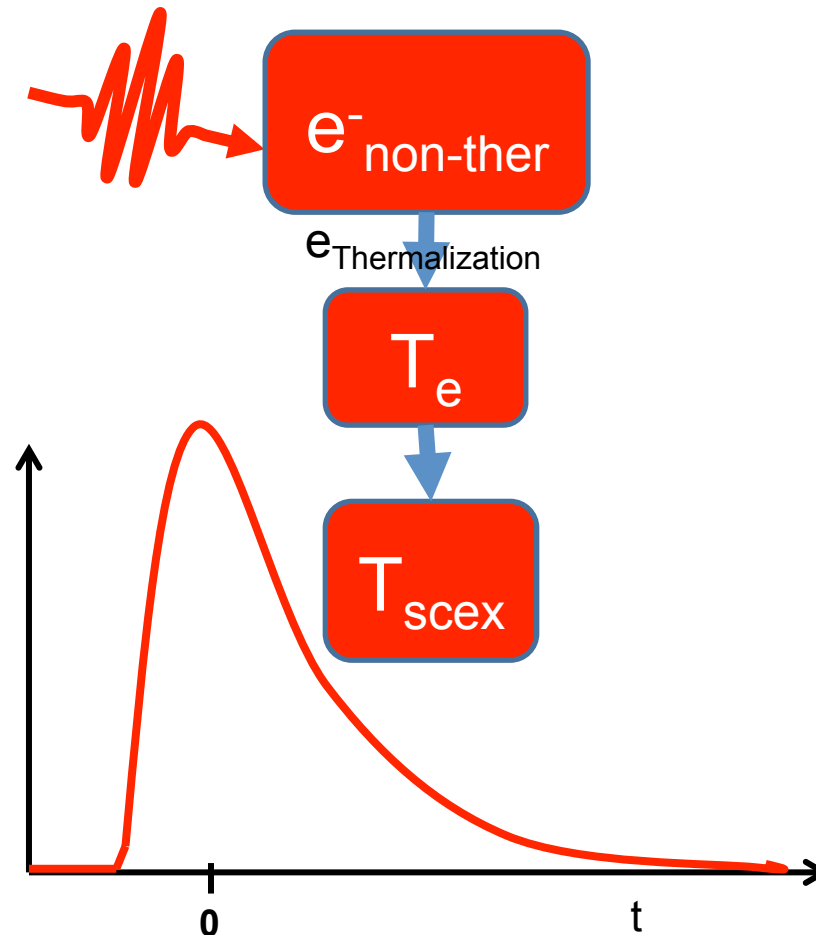
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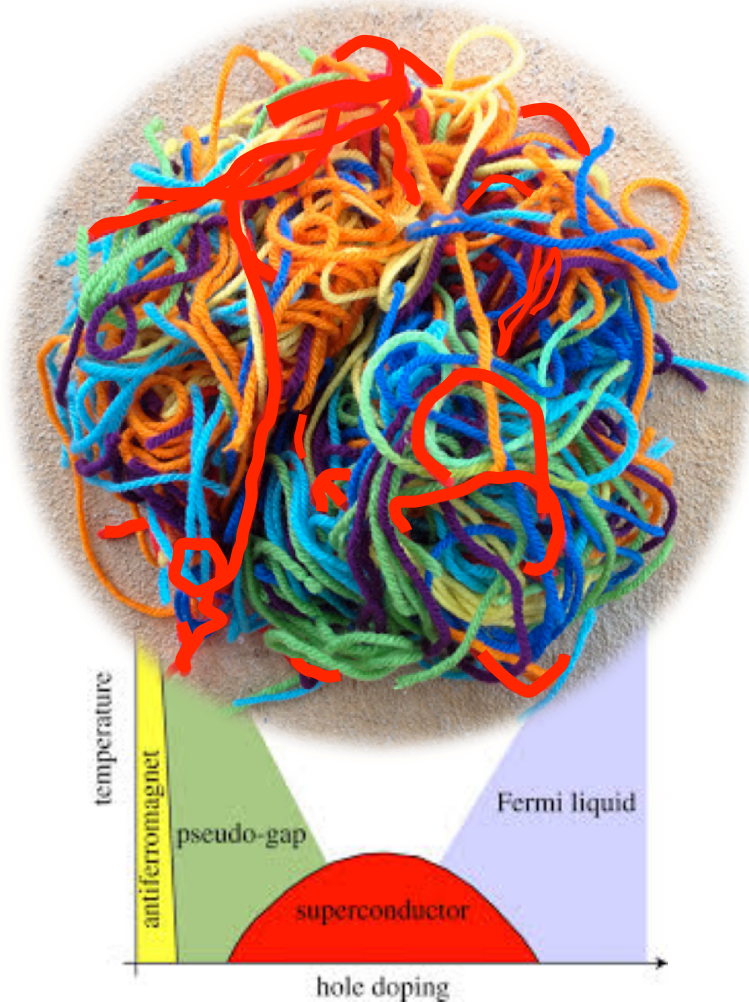
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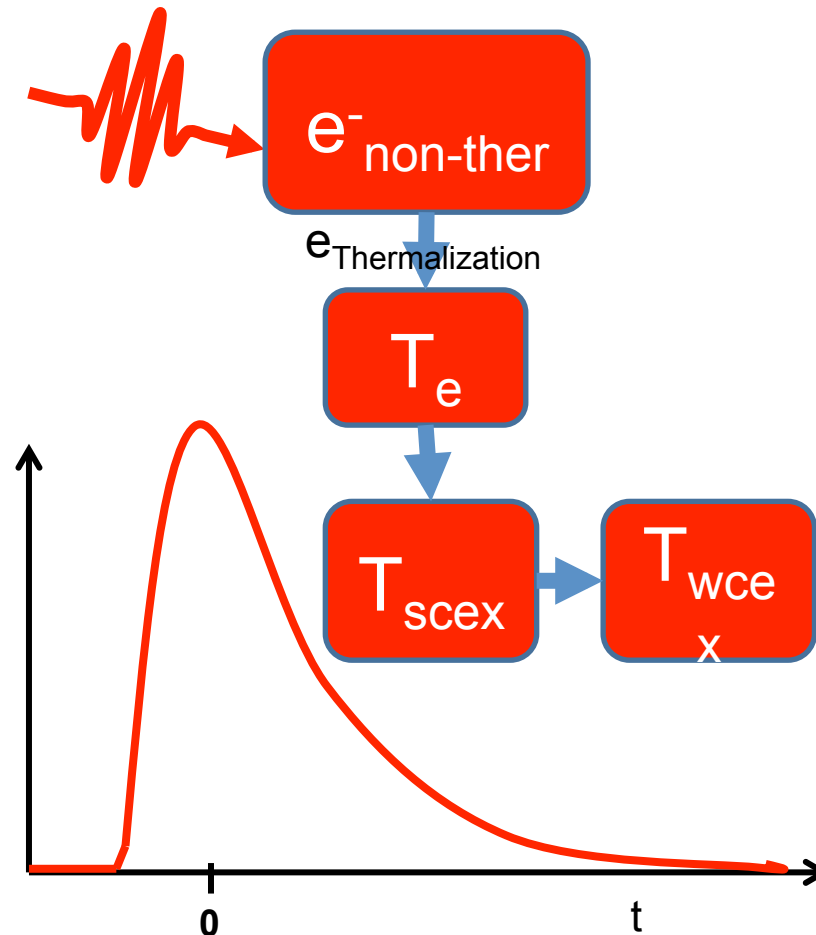
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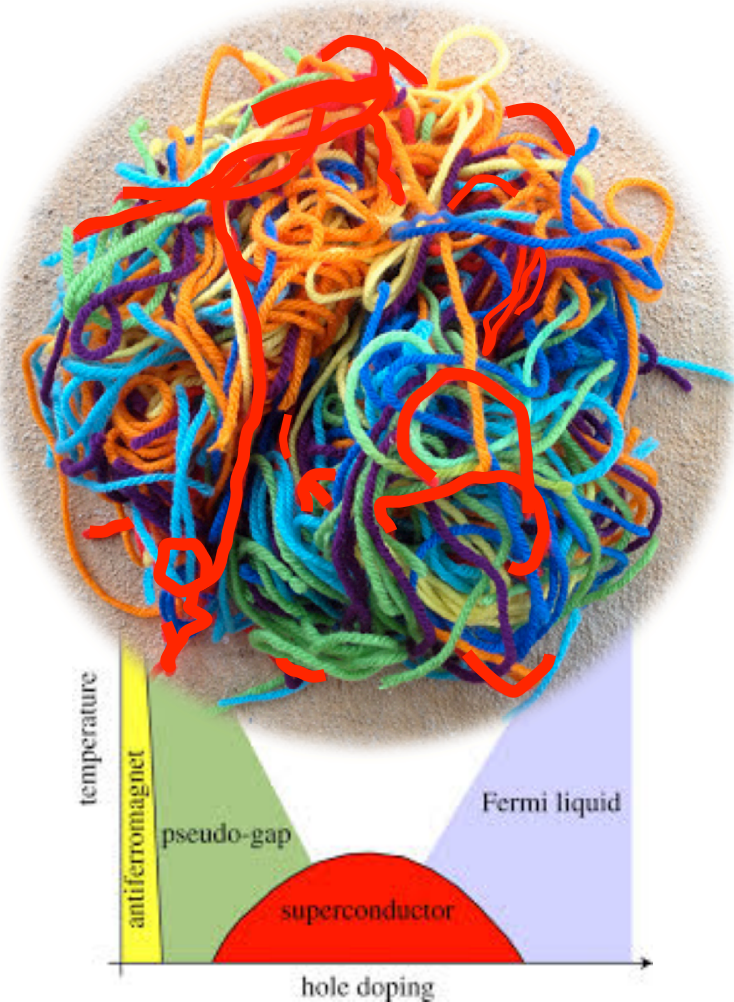
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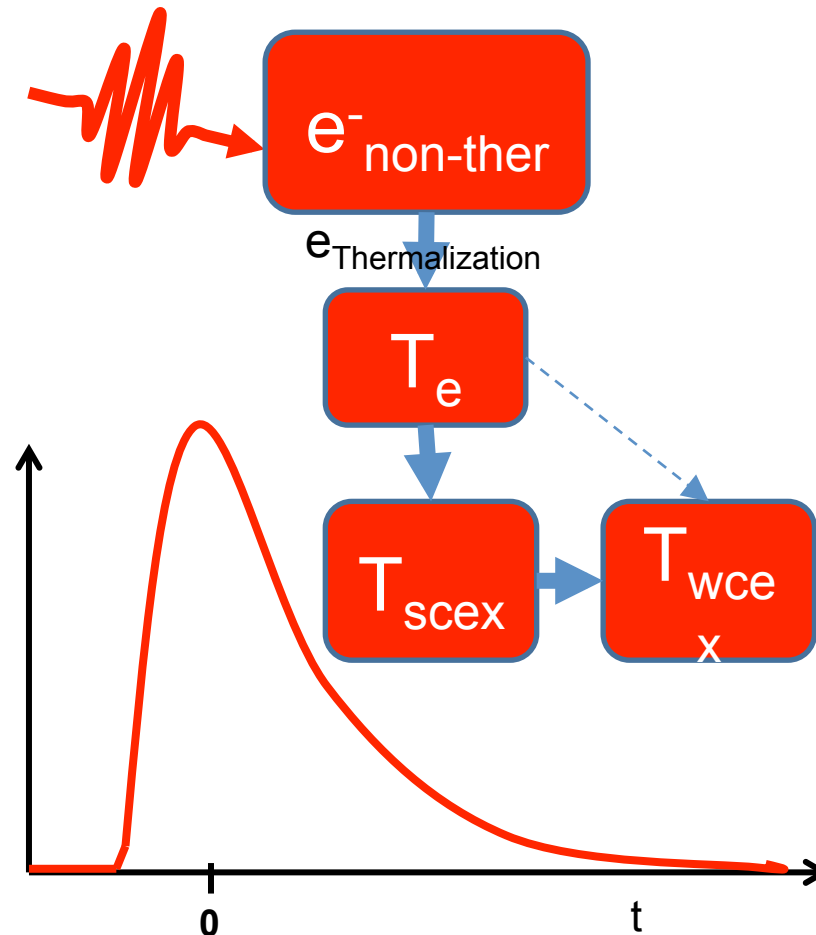
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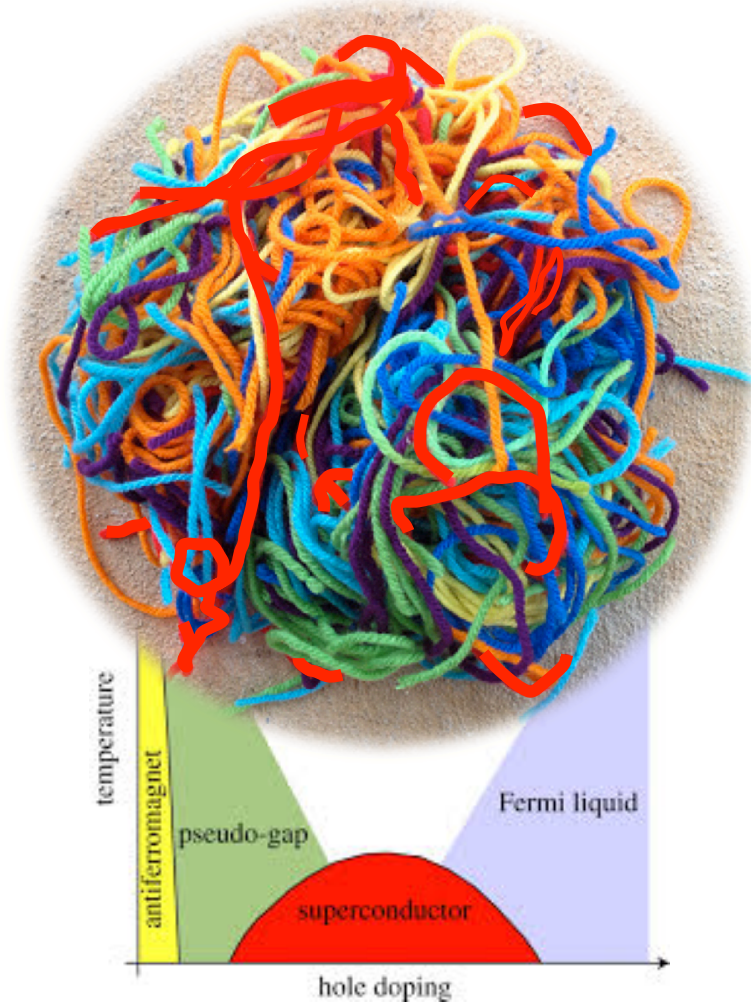
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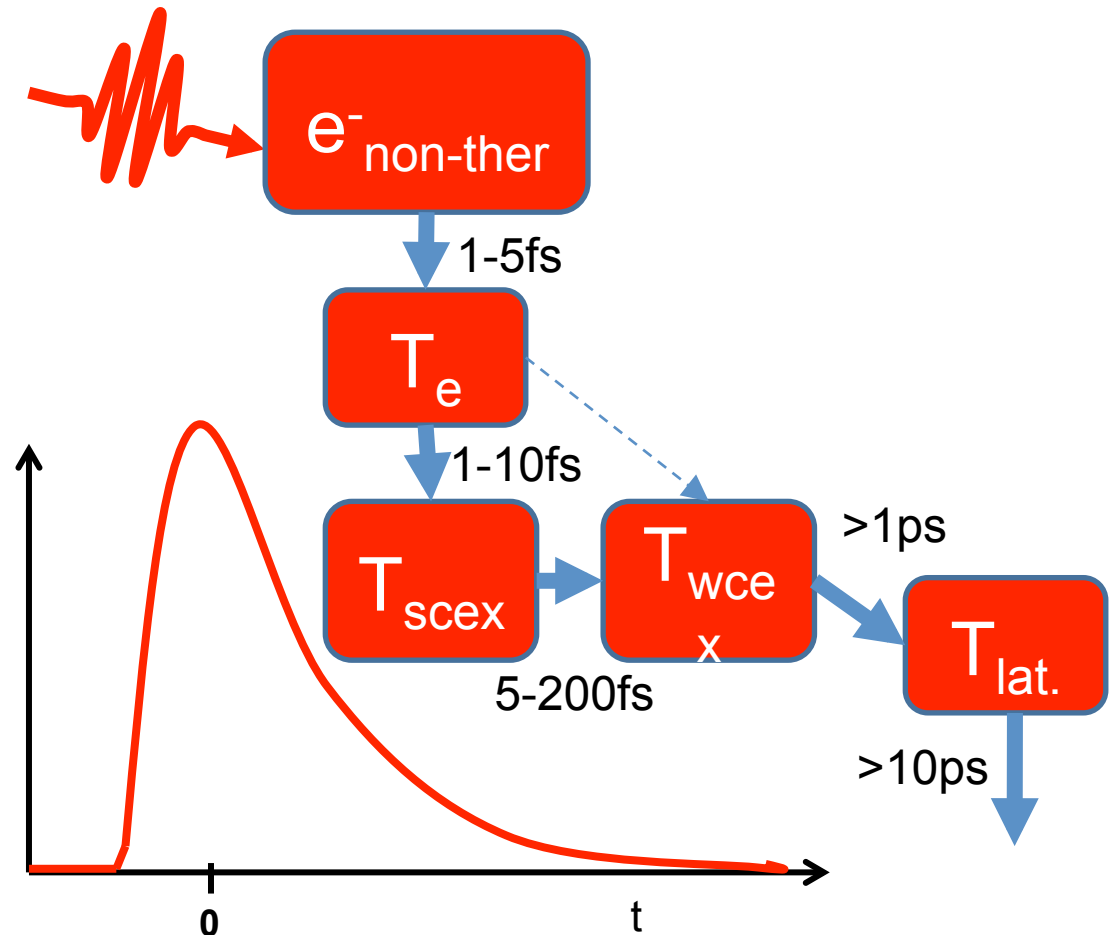
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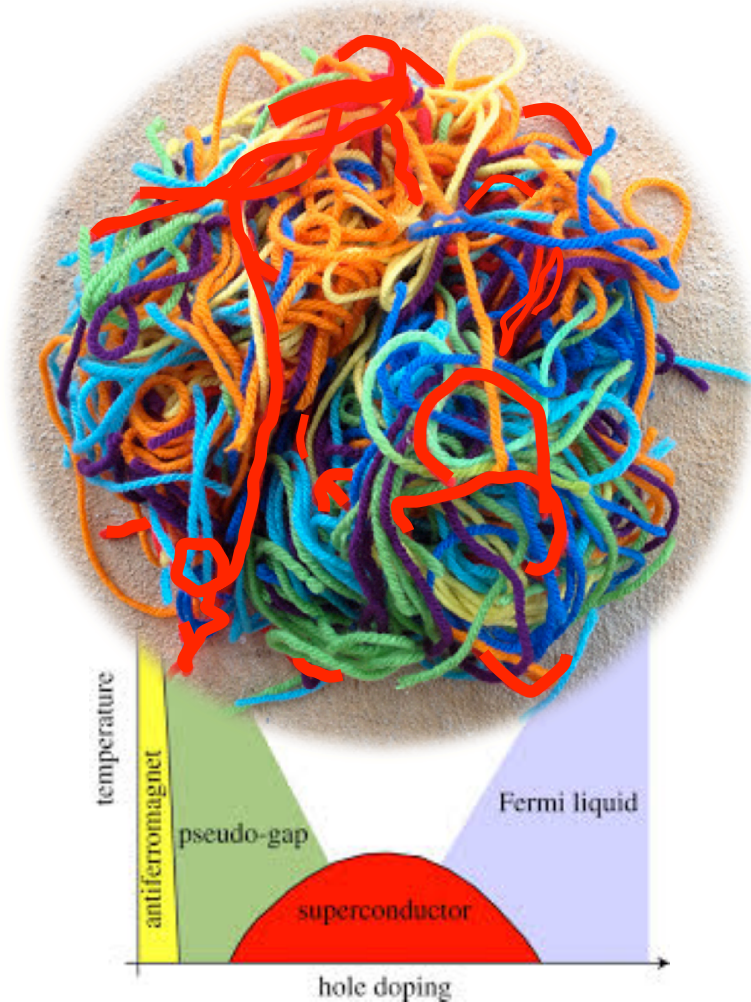
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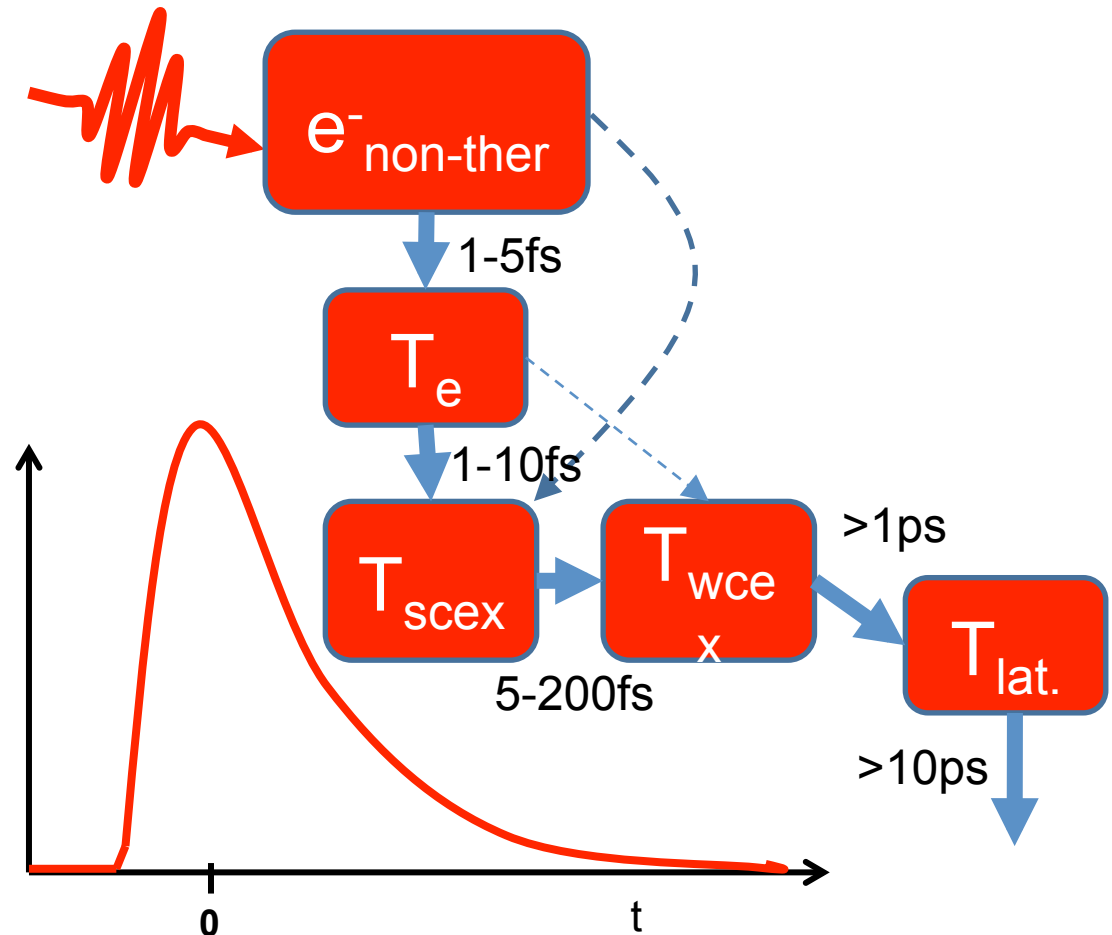
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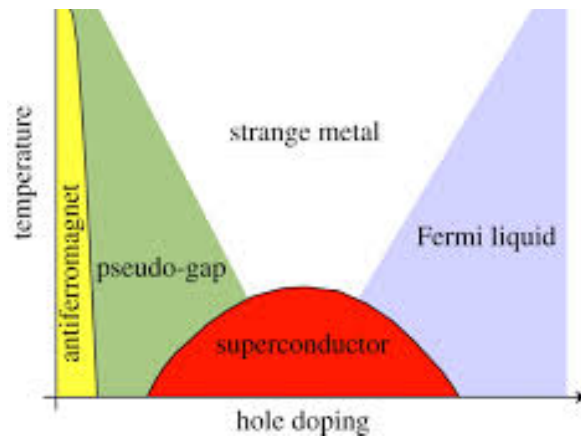
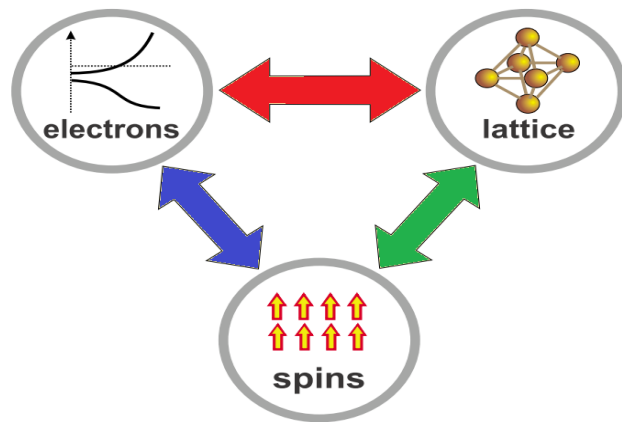


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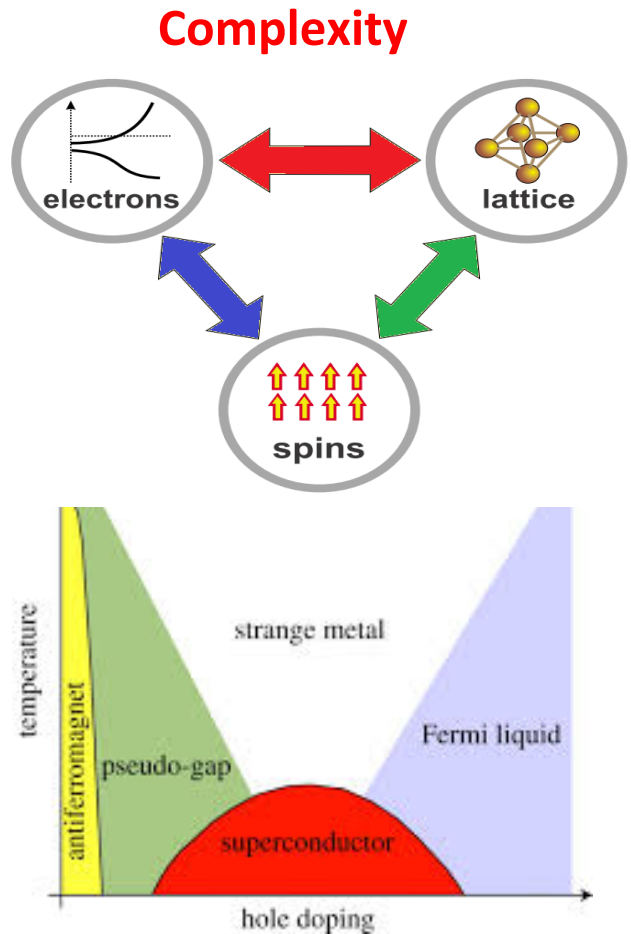
Complexity



Nat. Comm. 5, 5112, 2014

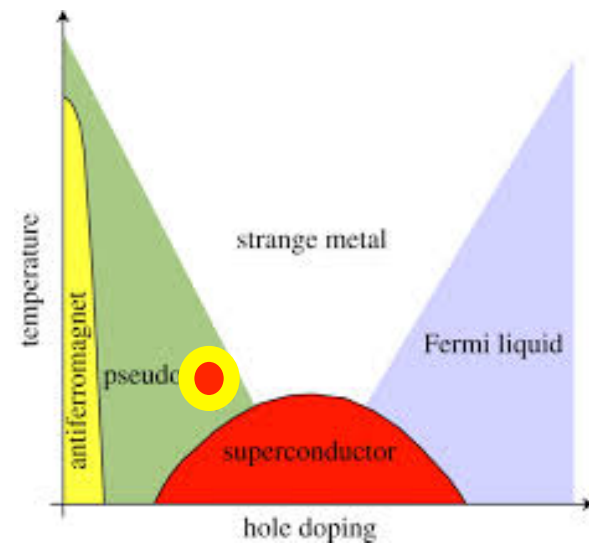
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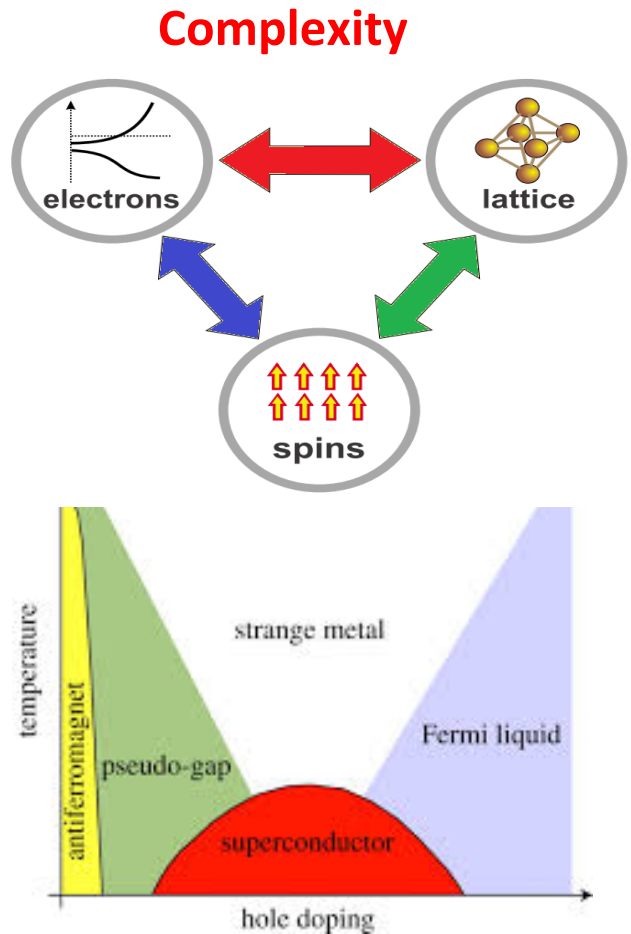
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Non-Equilibrium physics
for optical control



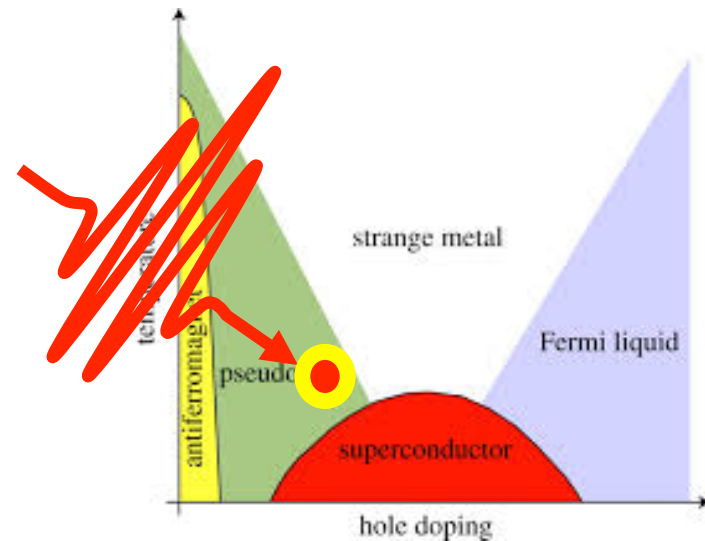
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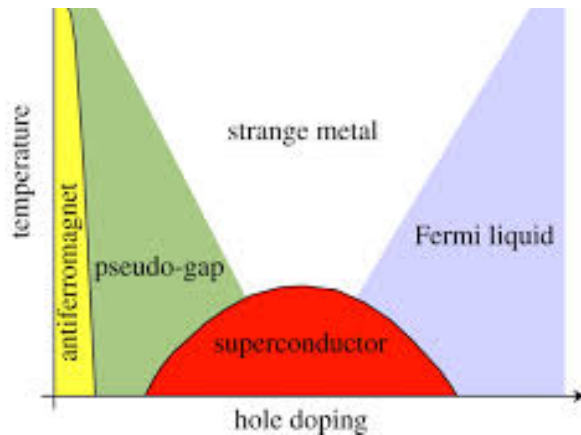
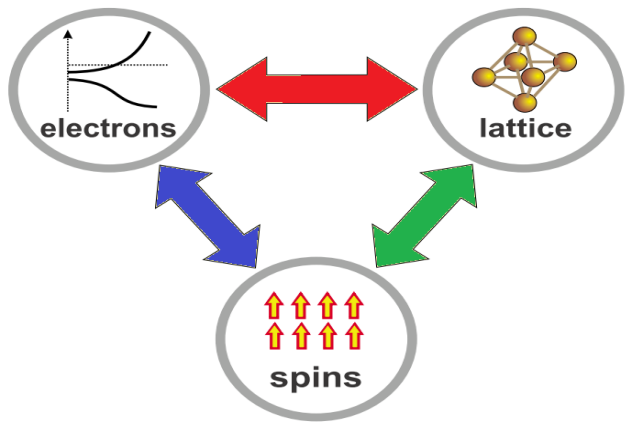
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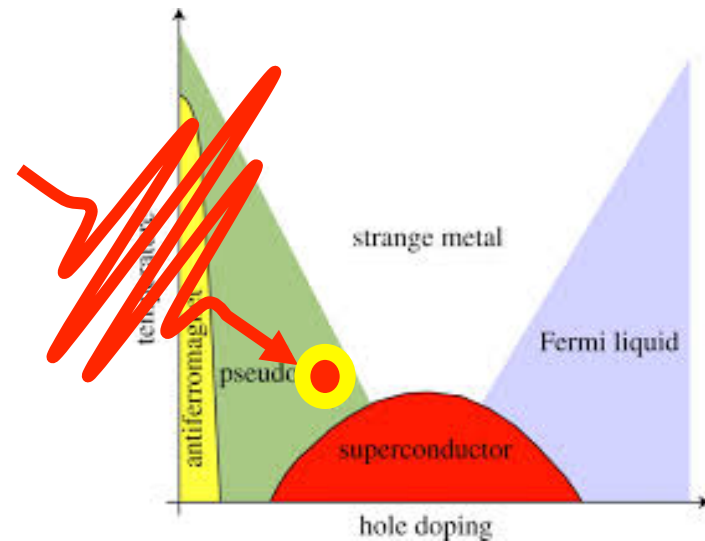
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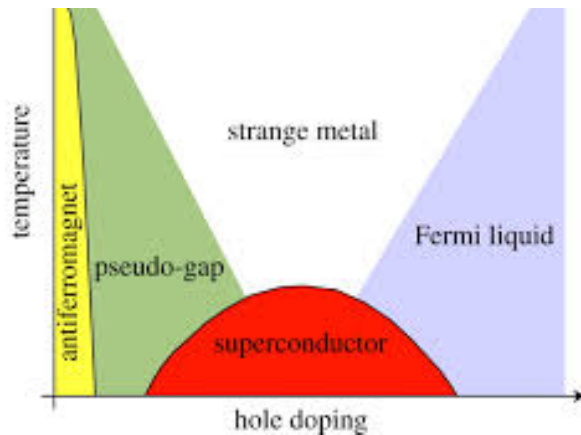
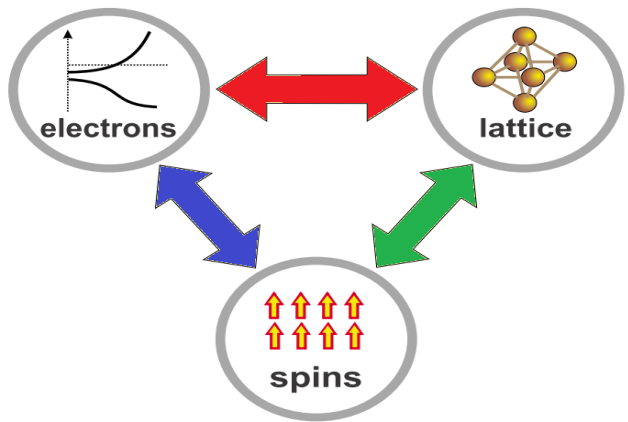
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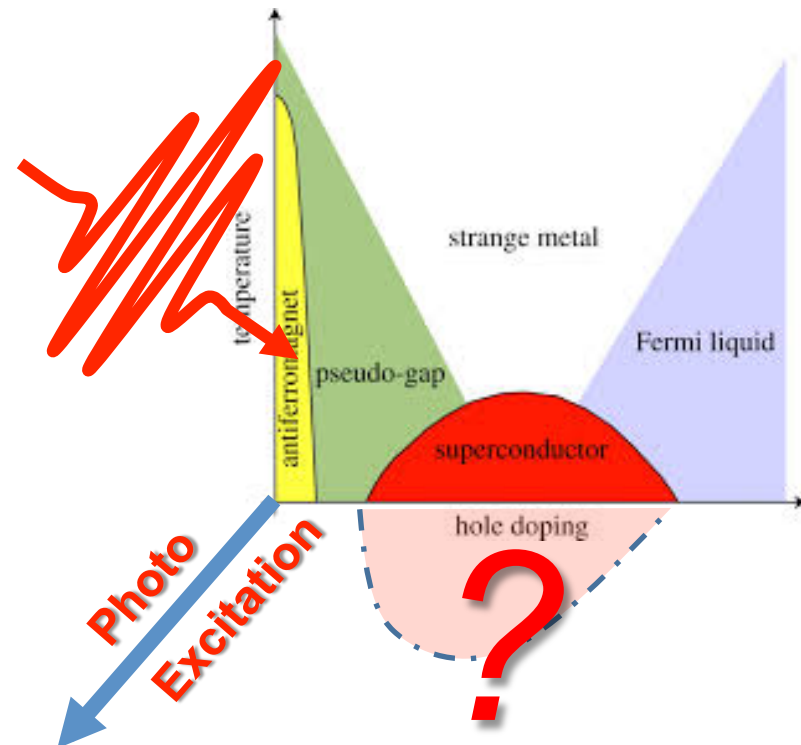
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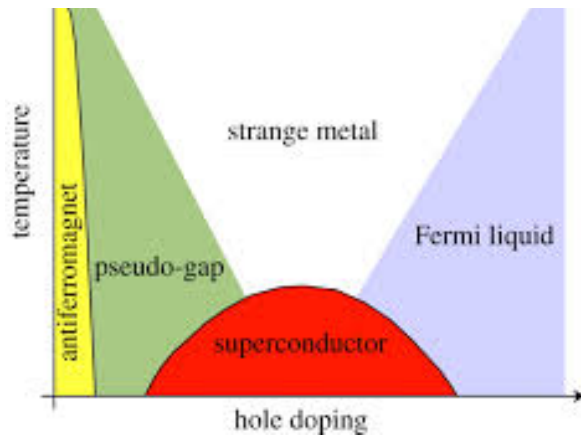
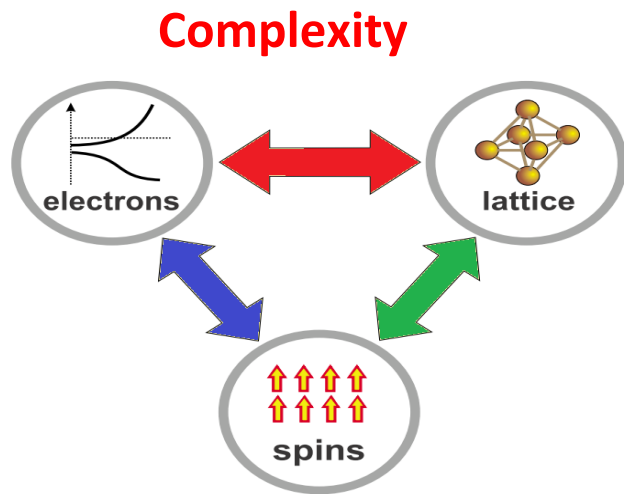
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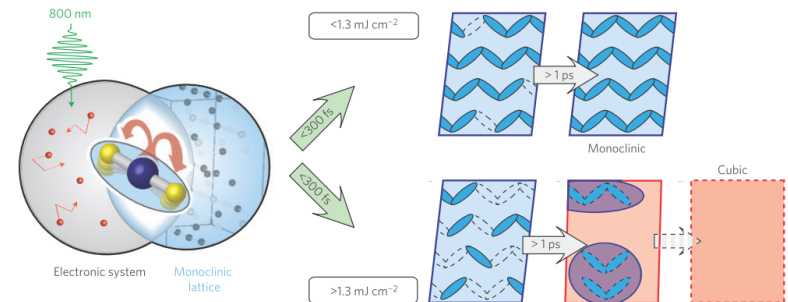
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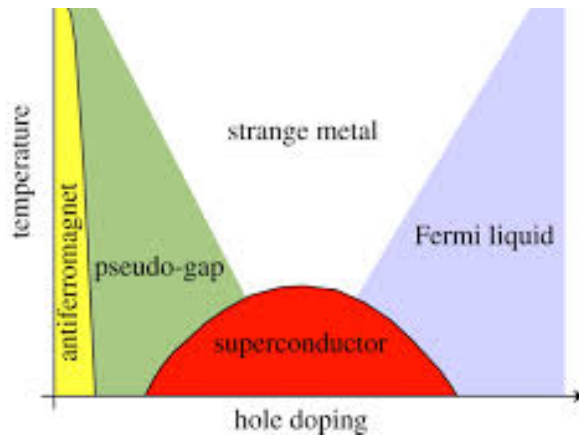
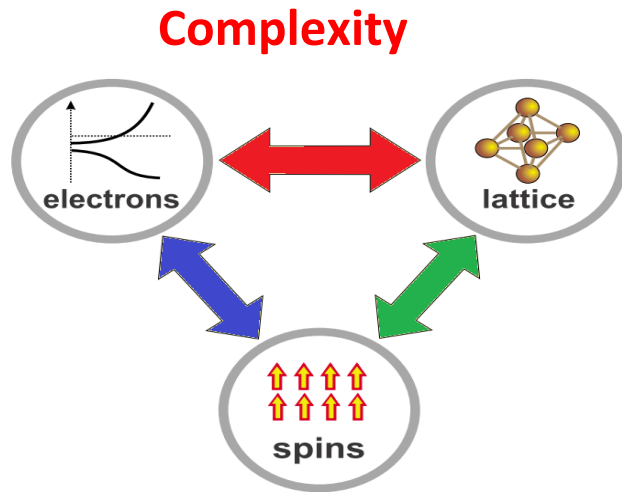
Insulator-to-metal transition



Nature Material 12, 882 (2013)
Phys. Rev. B 93, 054305 (2016)

Why non-equilibrium physics?

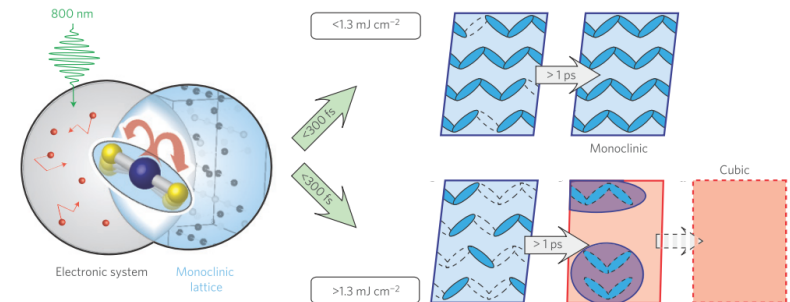
Non-Equilibrium studies for Equilibrium physics



Nat. Comm. 5, 5112, 2014

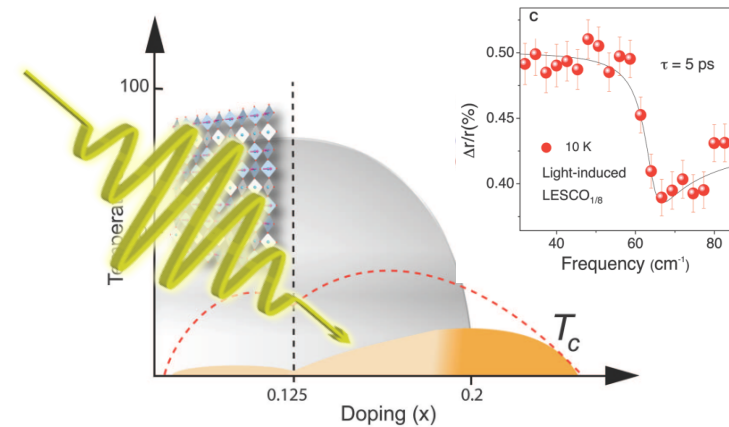
Non-Equilibrium physics for optical control

Insulator-to-metal transition



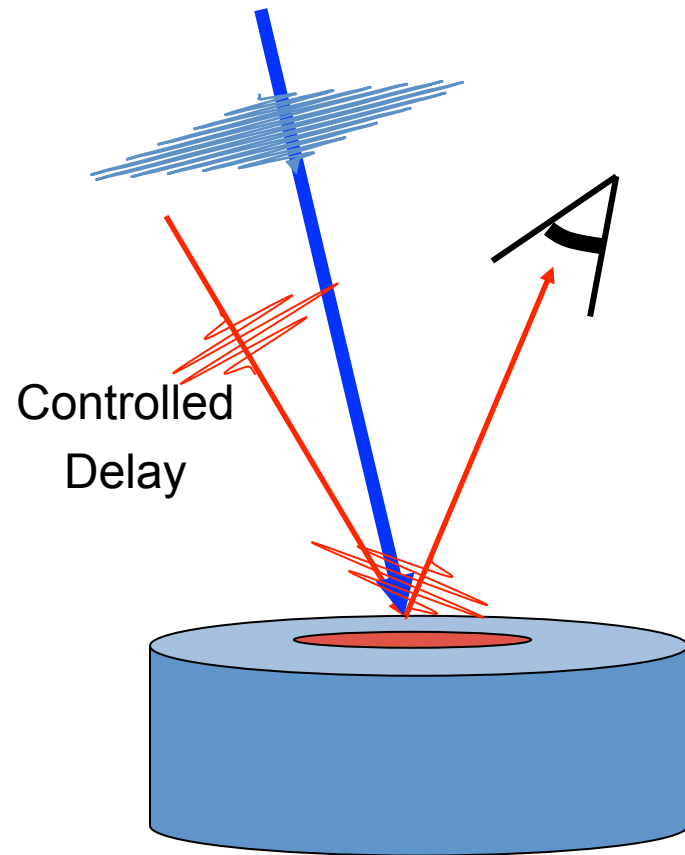
Nature Material 12, 882 (2013)
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Photo-induced Superconductivity



Science 331, 189 (2011)

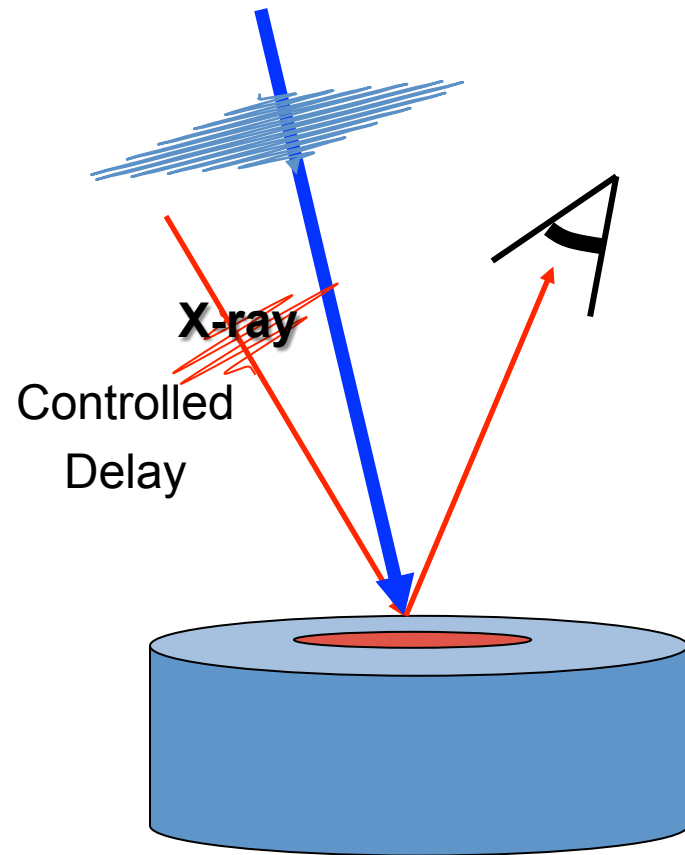
The prime tool for non-equilibrium physics: Pump and probe



-«All Optical» pump and probe spectroscopy

-Reflectivity, Transmission, Kerr, Moke...

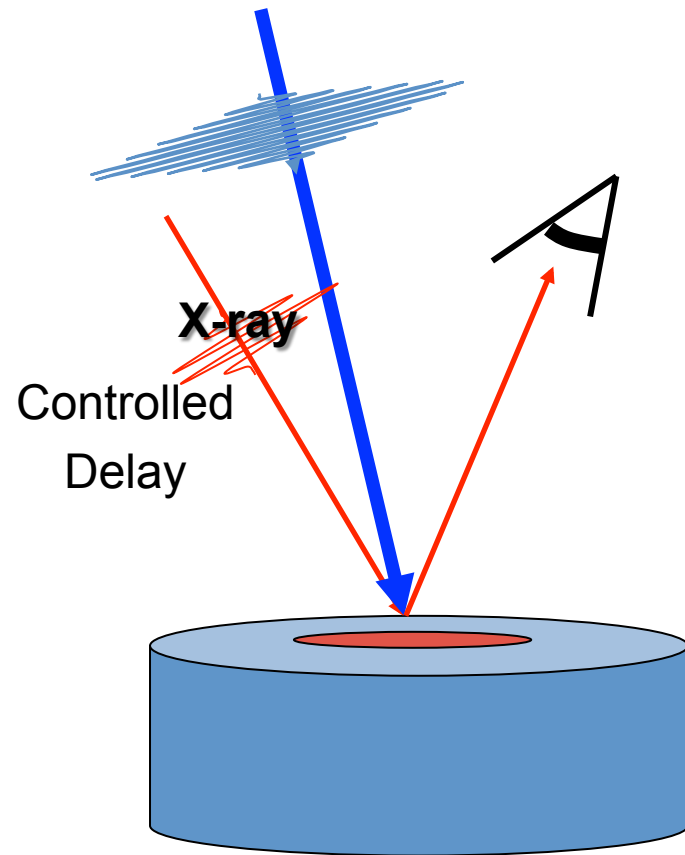
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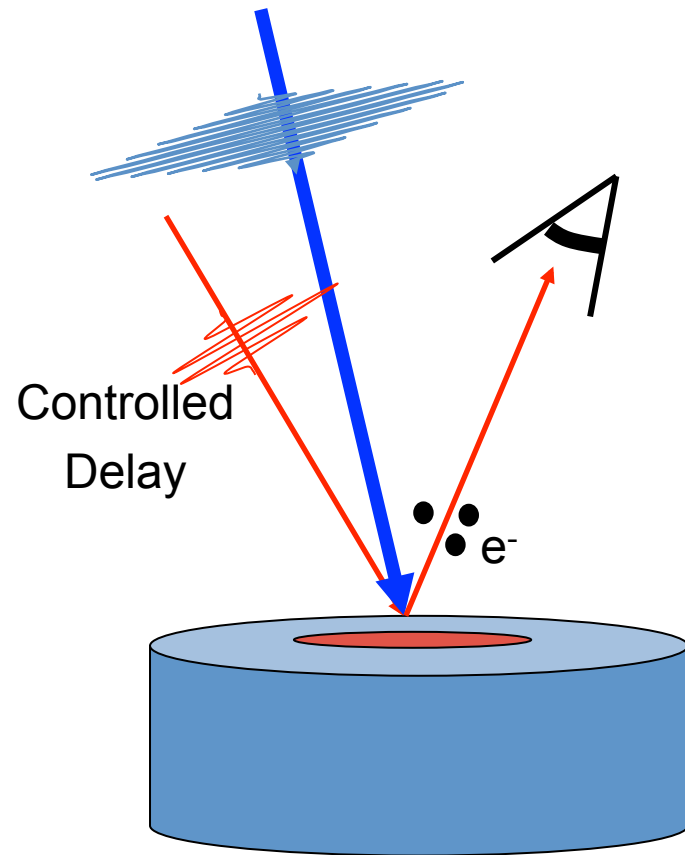
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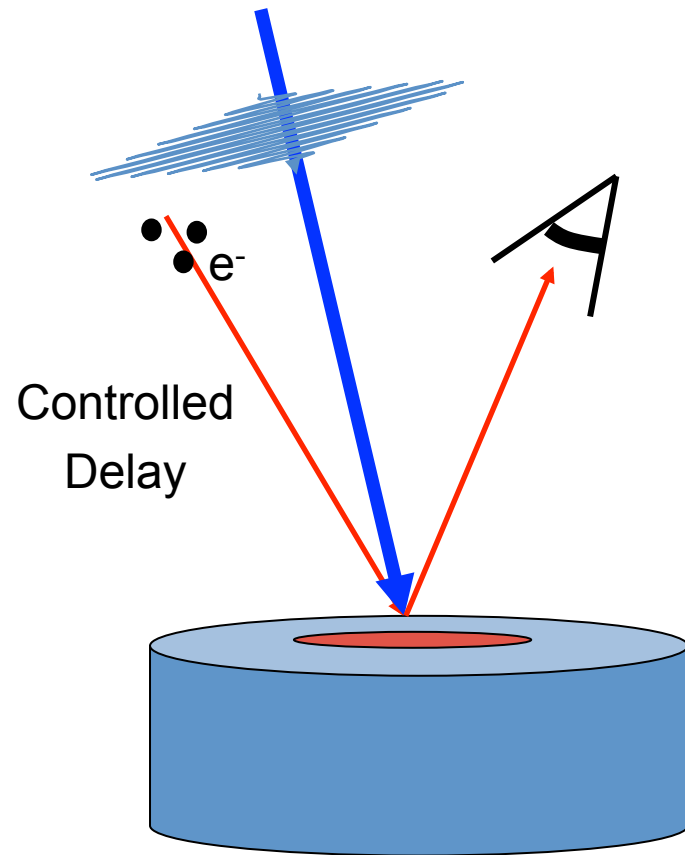
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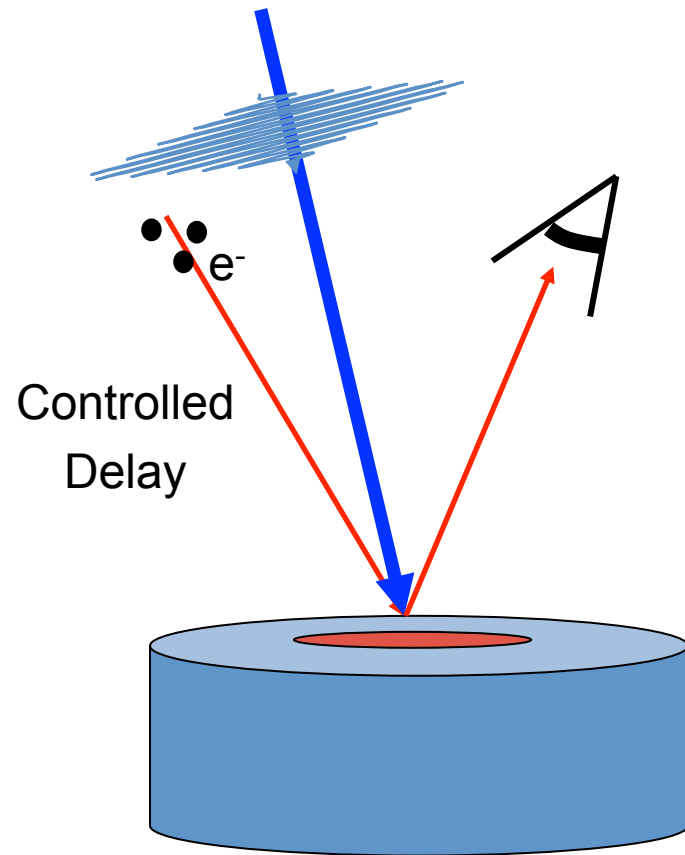
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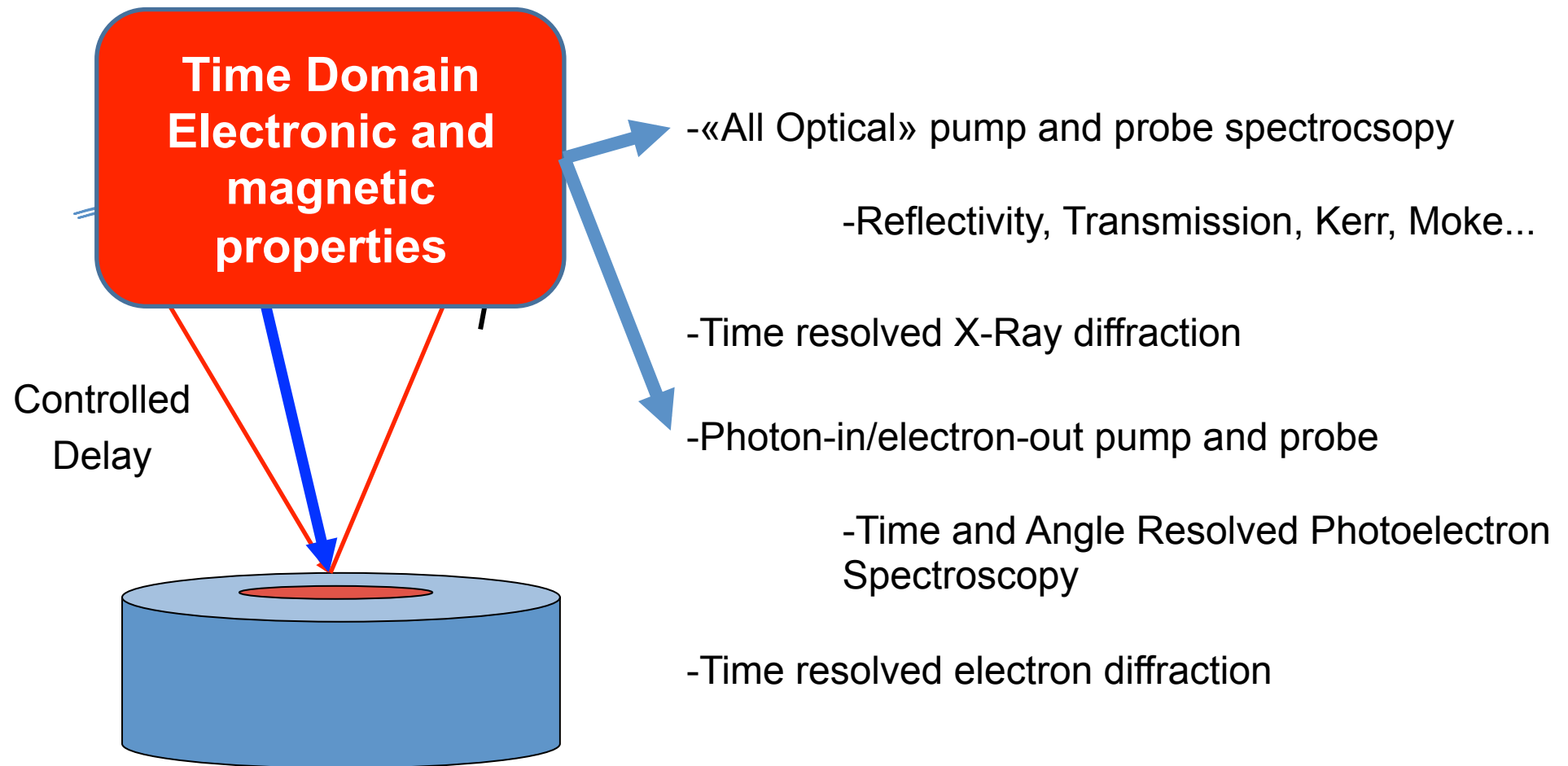
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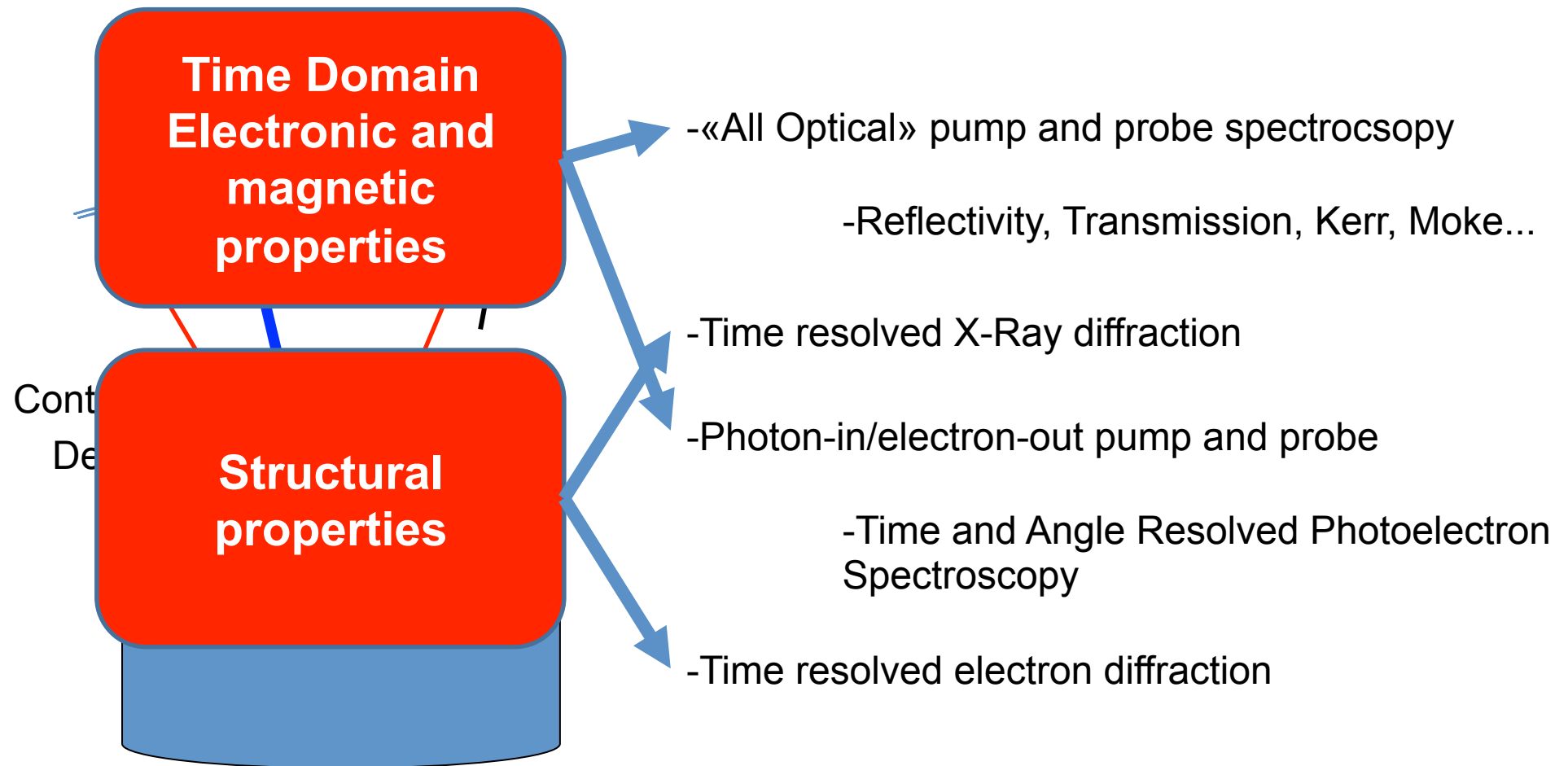


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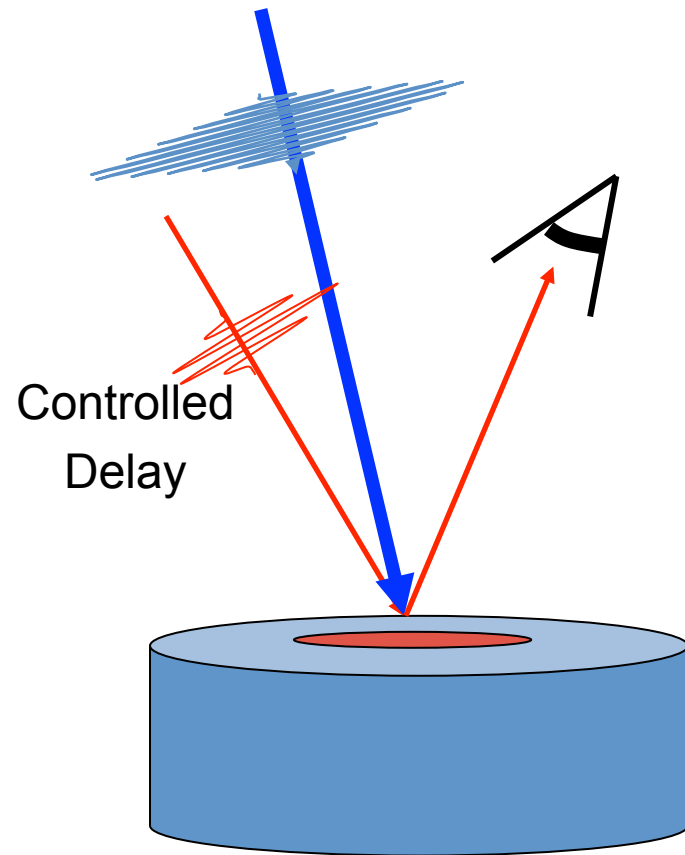
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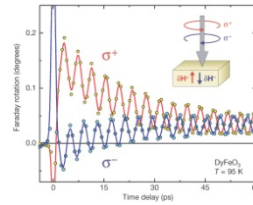
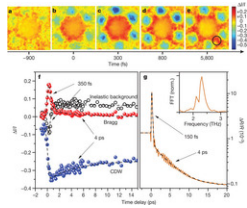
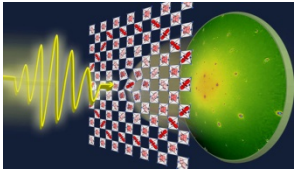


-What do i measure?

Non-equilibrium “Parameters Space”

-Pump & Probe

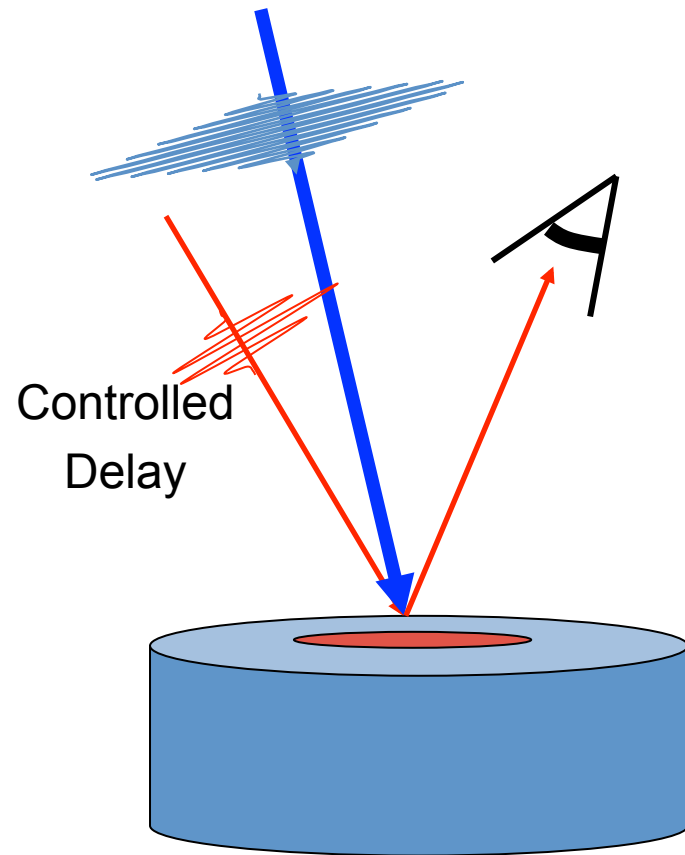
Time resolved spectroscopies



- ✓ Time Resolved x-rays and electron diffraction
- ✓ TR Kerr, moke and X-MCD, Arpes
- ✓ TR Spectroscopy, TRRaman

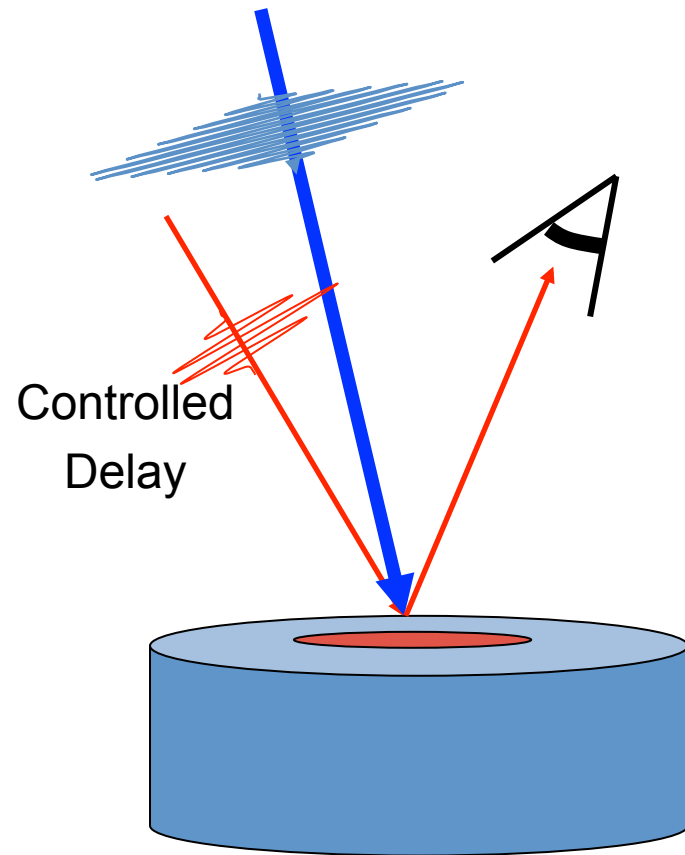
Phys. Rev. Lett., 106, 217401 (2011), Nature 468, 799–802, Nature 435, 655 (2005)

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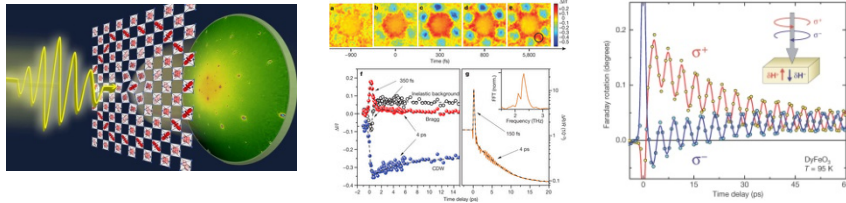
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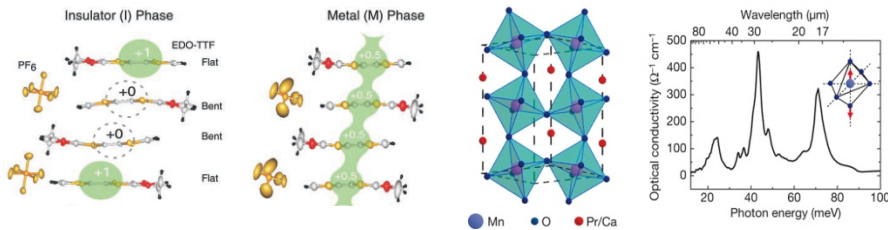


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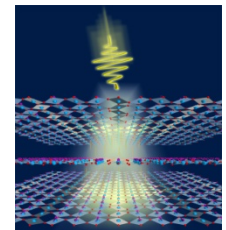
-Pump & Probe

Optical Control of Material

- ✓ Photo-Induced phase transitions
- ✓ Coherent control (IR and THz)
- ✓ Light control of quantum coherent phases



Science 307, 2005, Nature 449(2007)



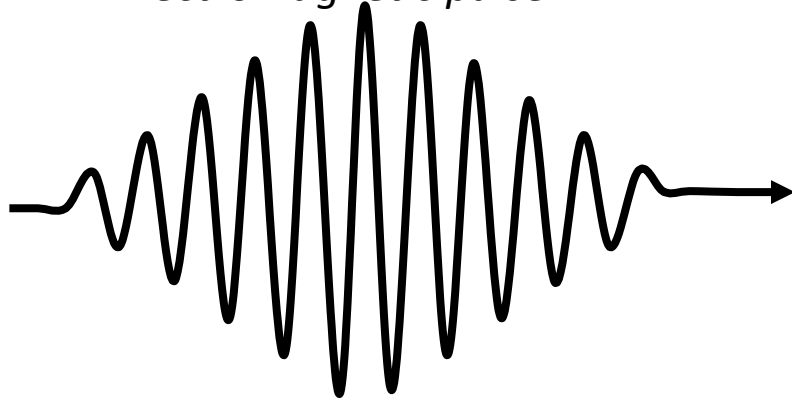
Science 331, 2011

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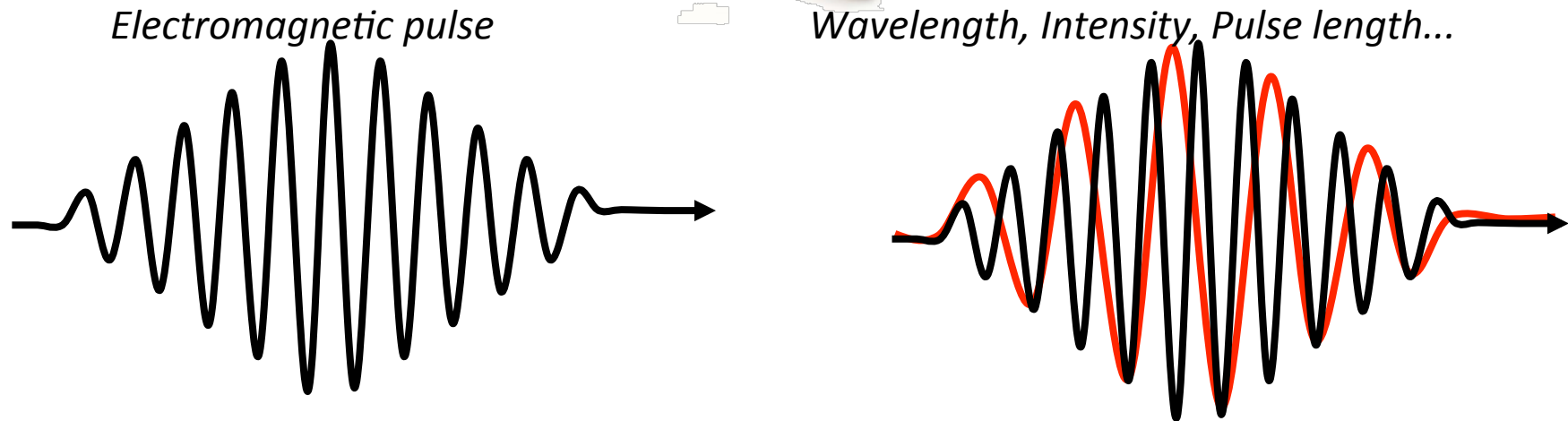


Electromagnetic pulse



Non-equilibrium “Parameters Space”

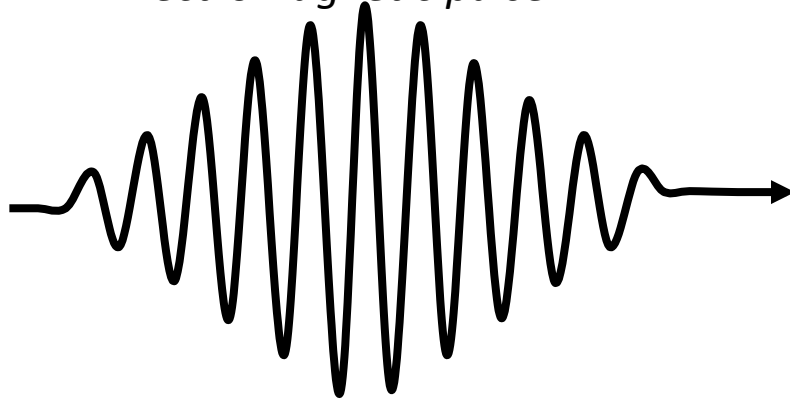
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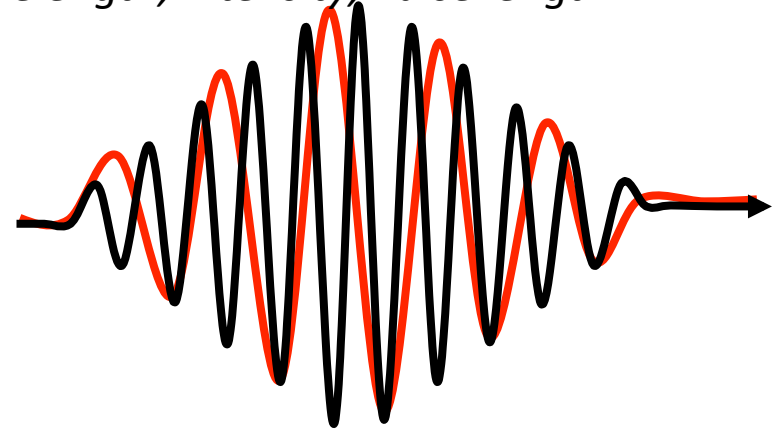
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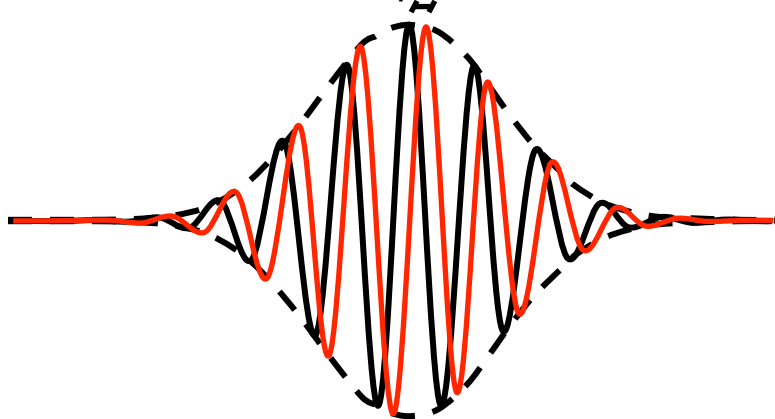


Wavelength, Intensity, Pulse length...



Carrier Envelope Phase

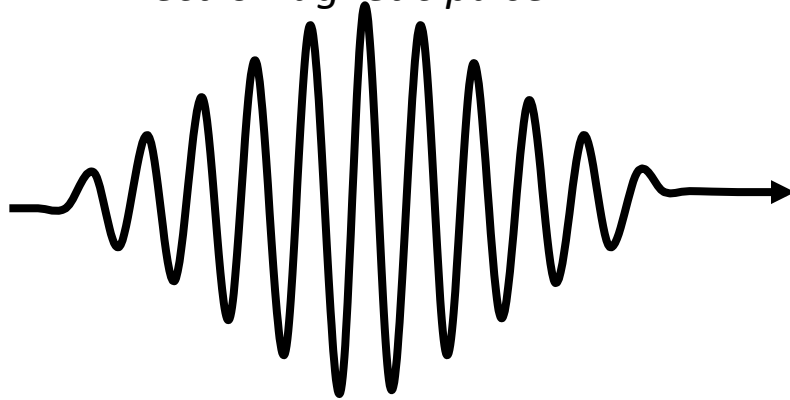
$$\Delta\phi = \pi/2$$



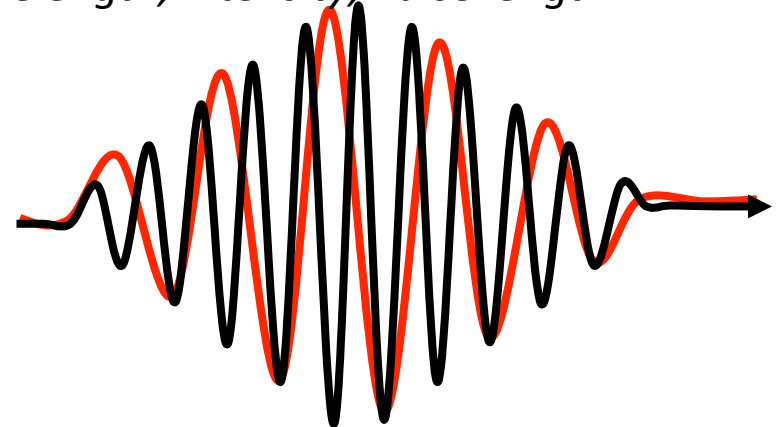
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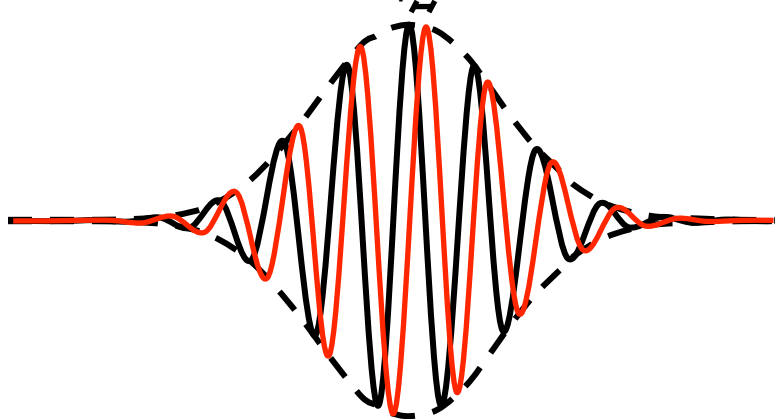


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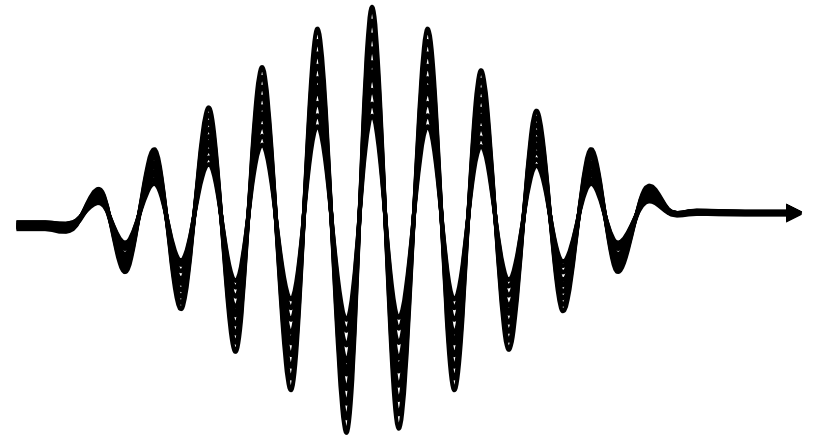


Carrier Envelope Phase

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Quantum State of the e.m. Field



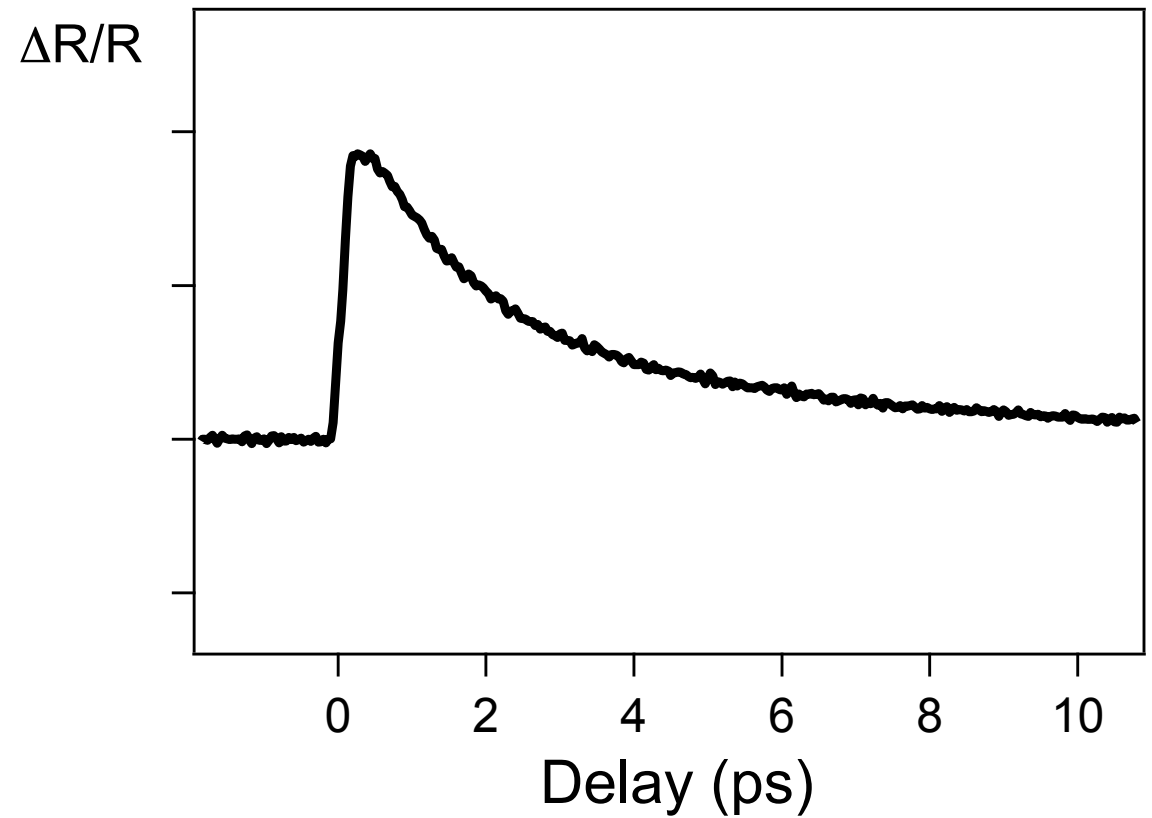
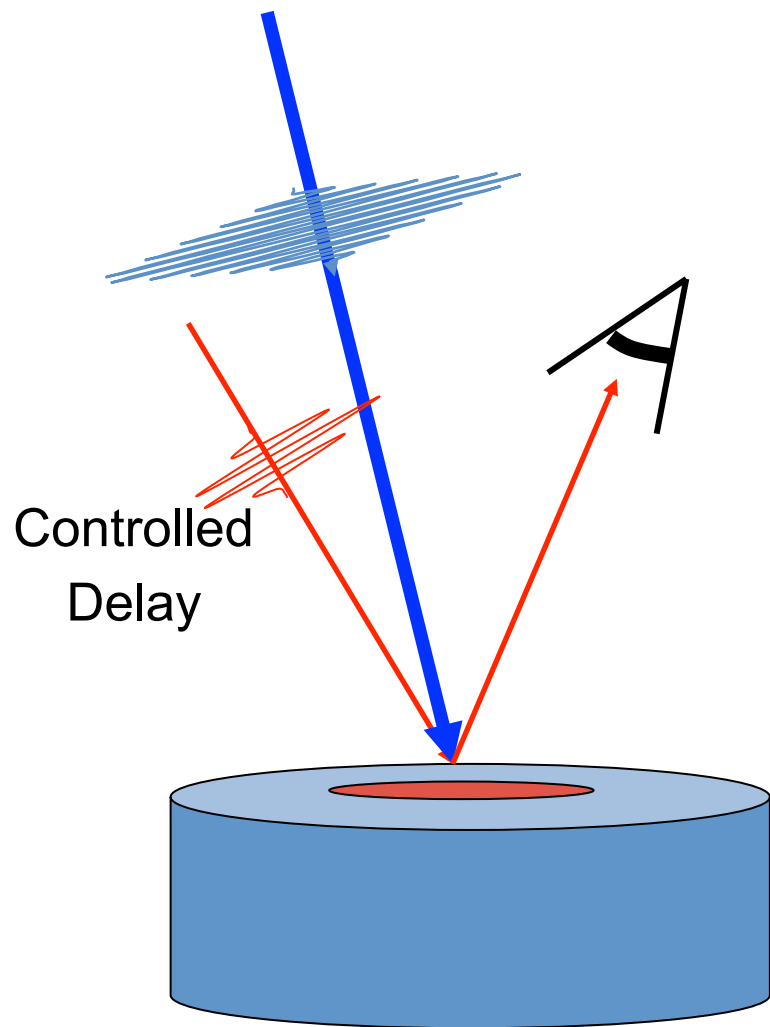
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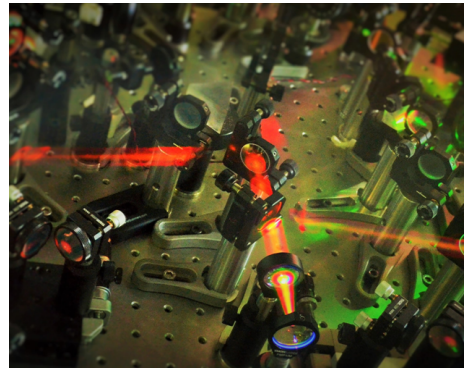
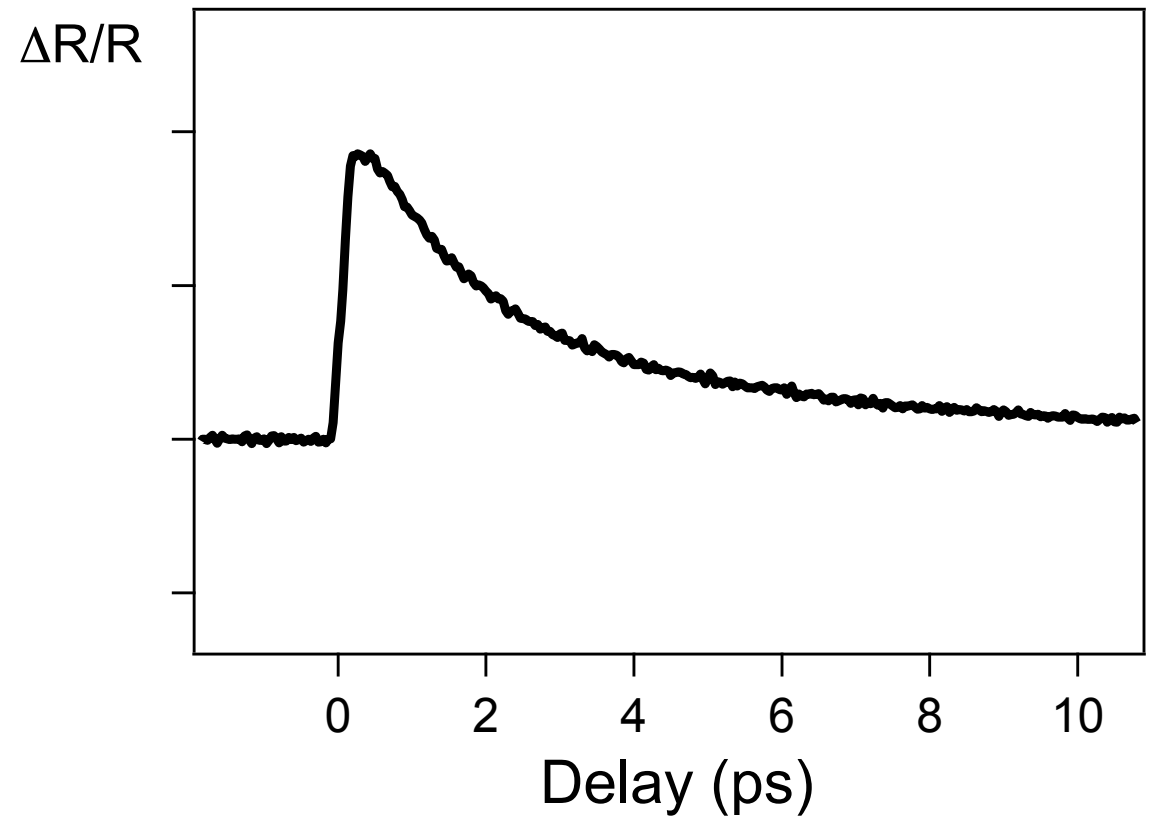
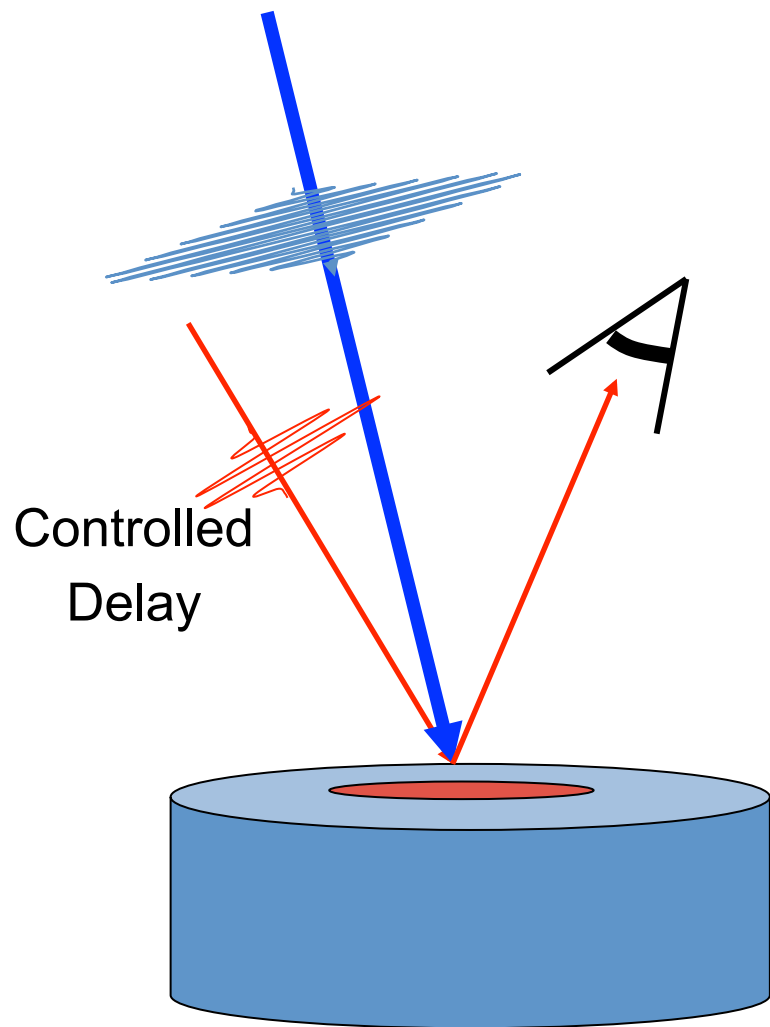
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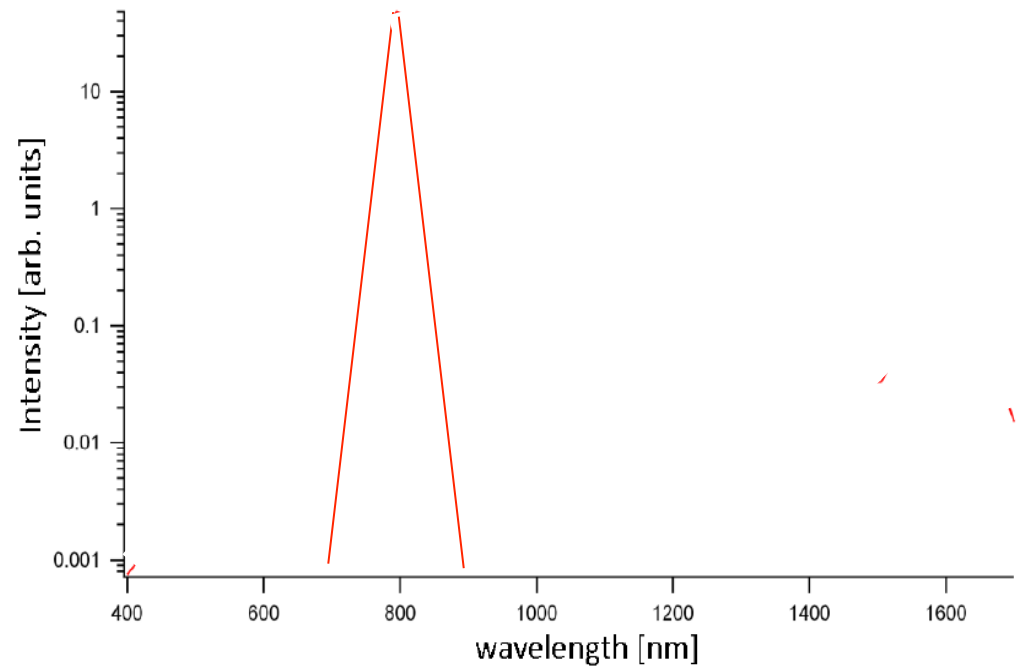
From P&P measurements to P&P spectroscopy



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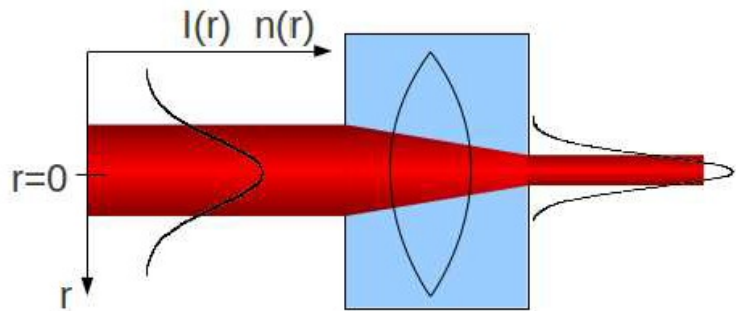


Non-Linear Optical Processes: White light generation

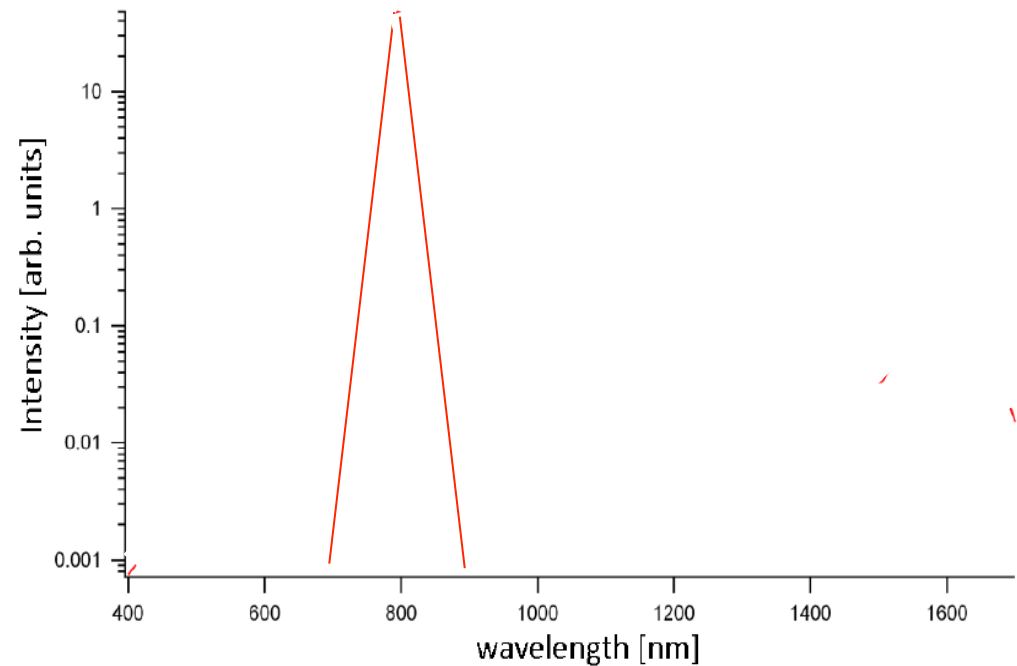
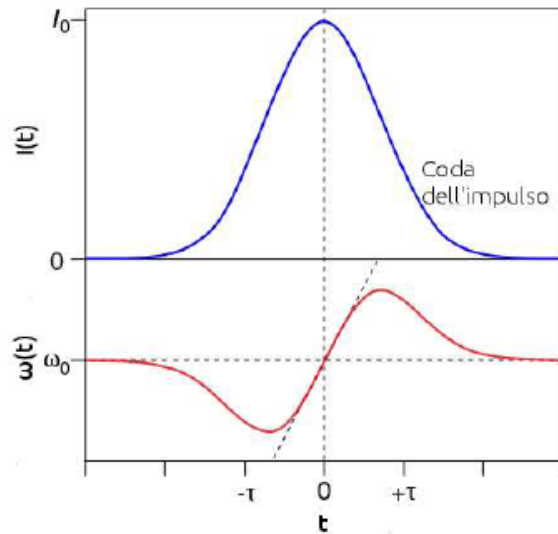


Non-Linear Optical Processes: White light generation

Self Focusing

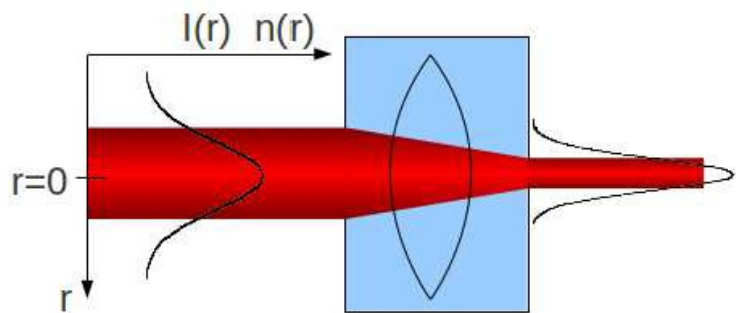


Self Phase modulation

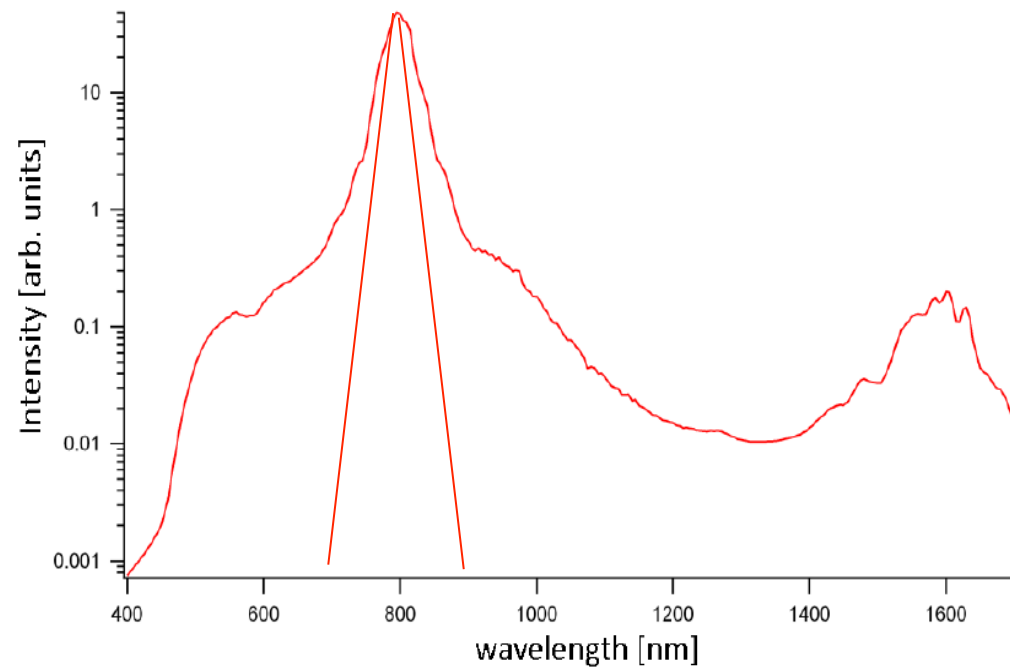
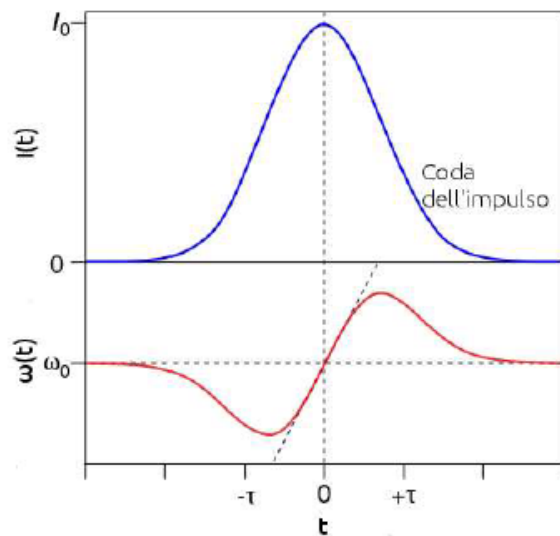


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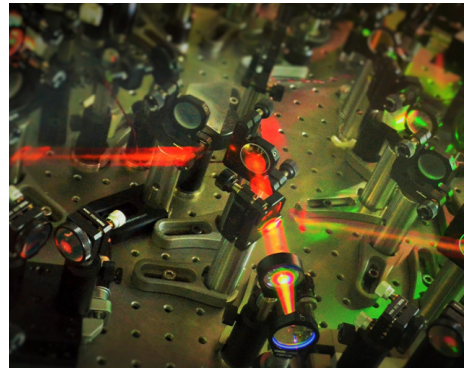
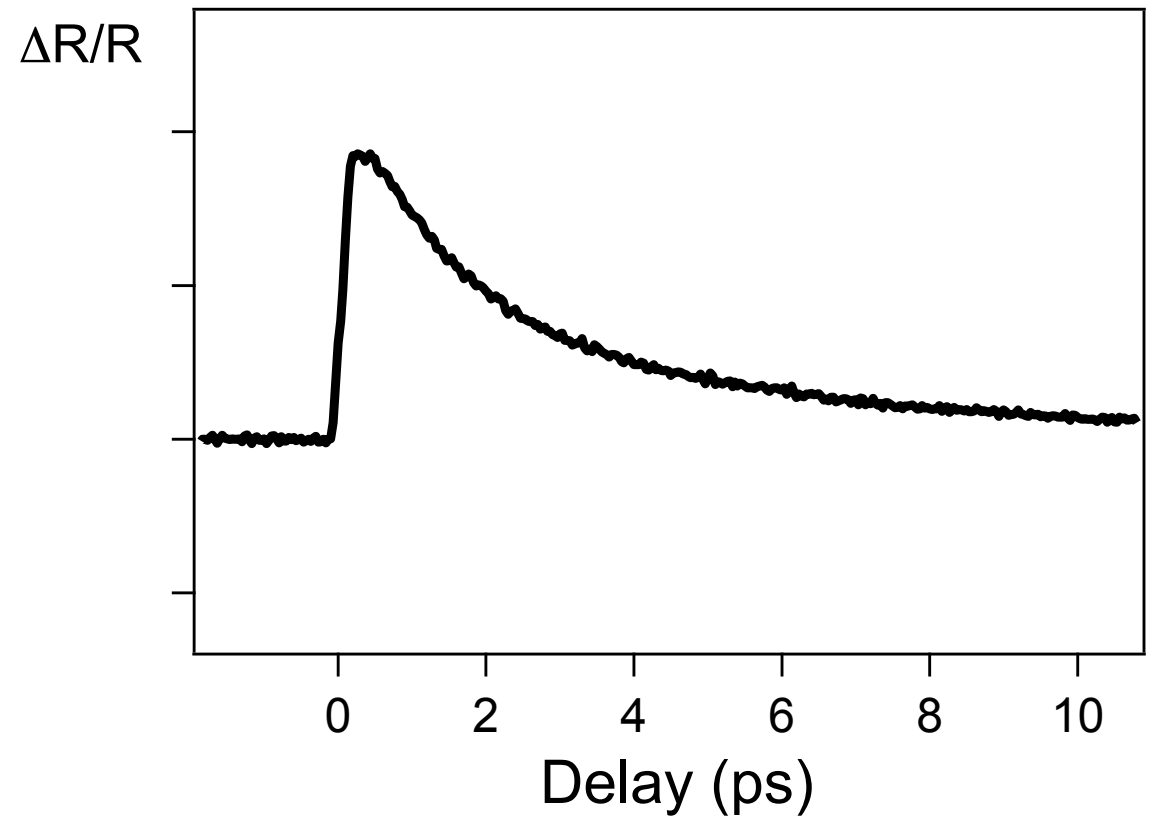
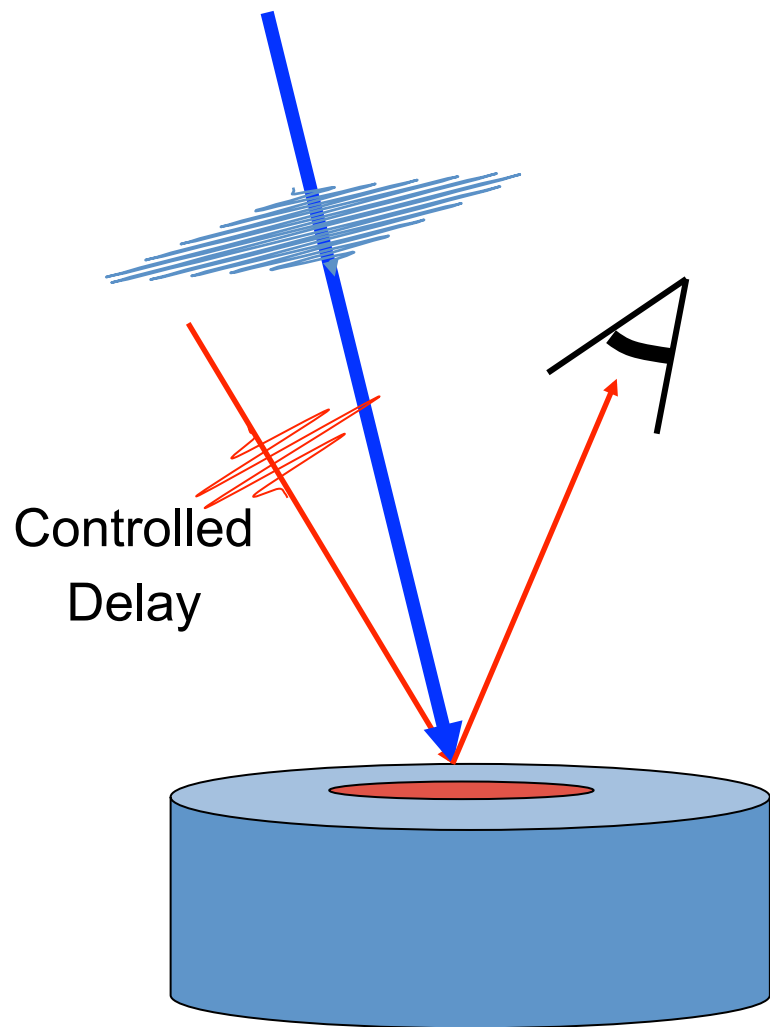
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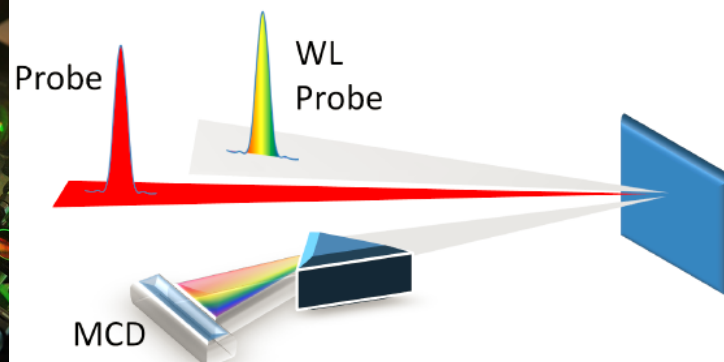
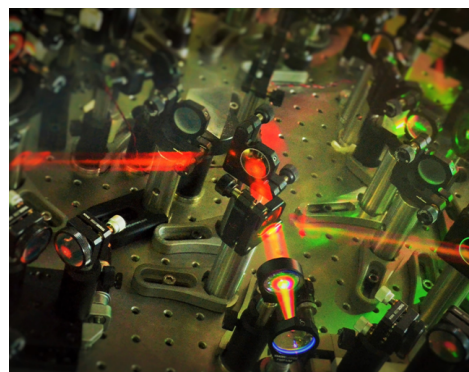
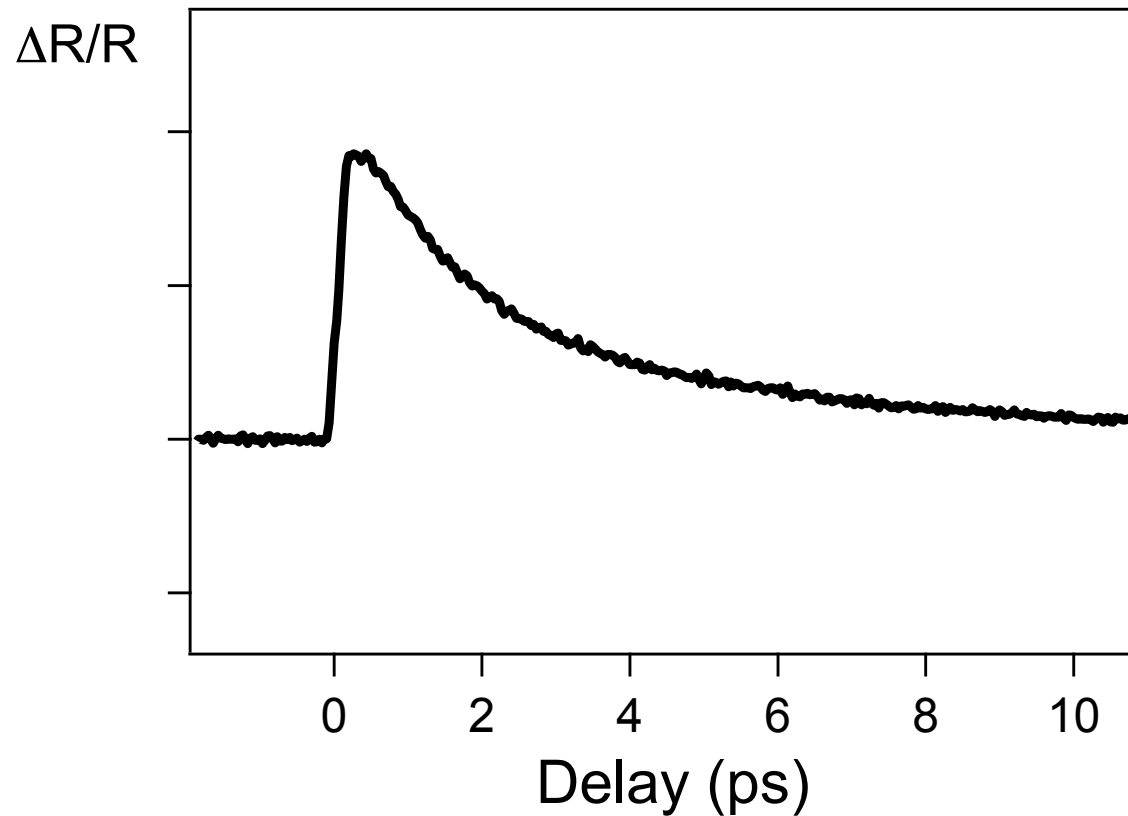
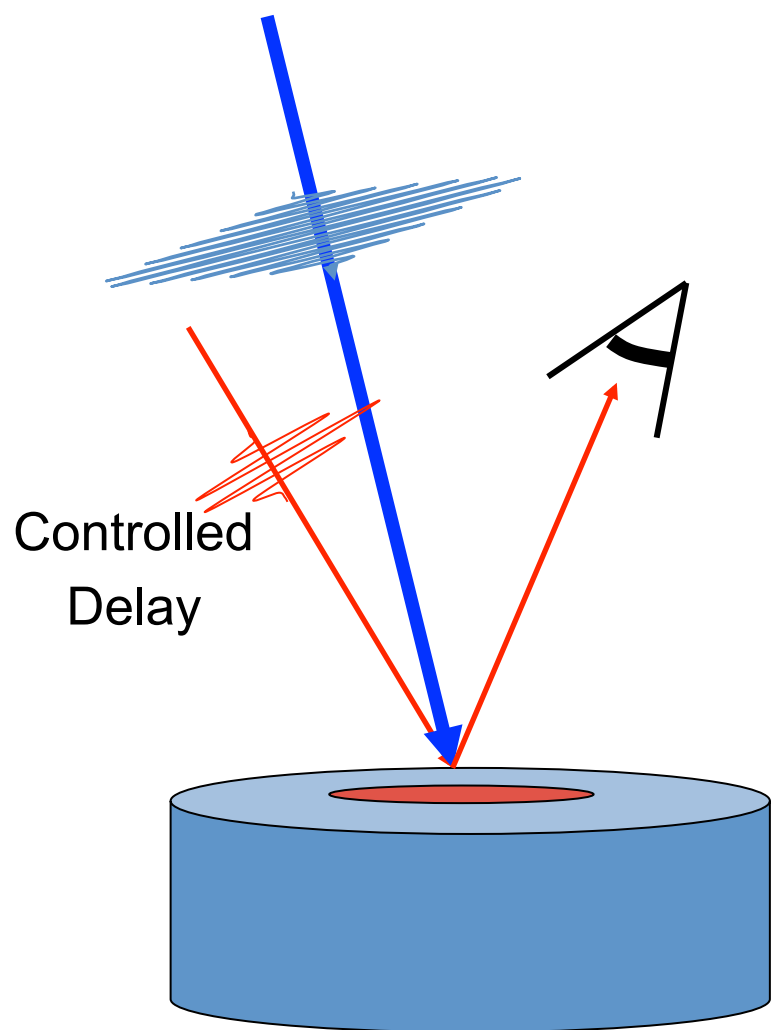
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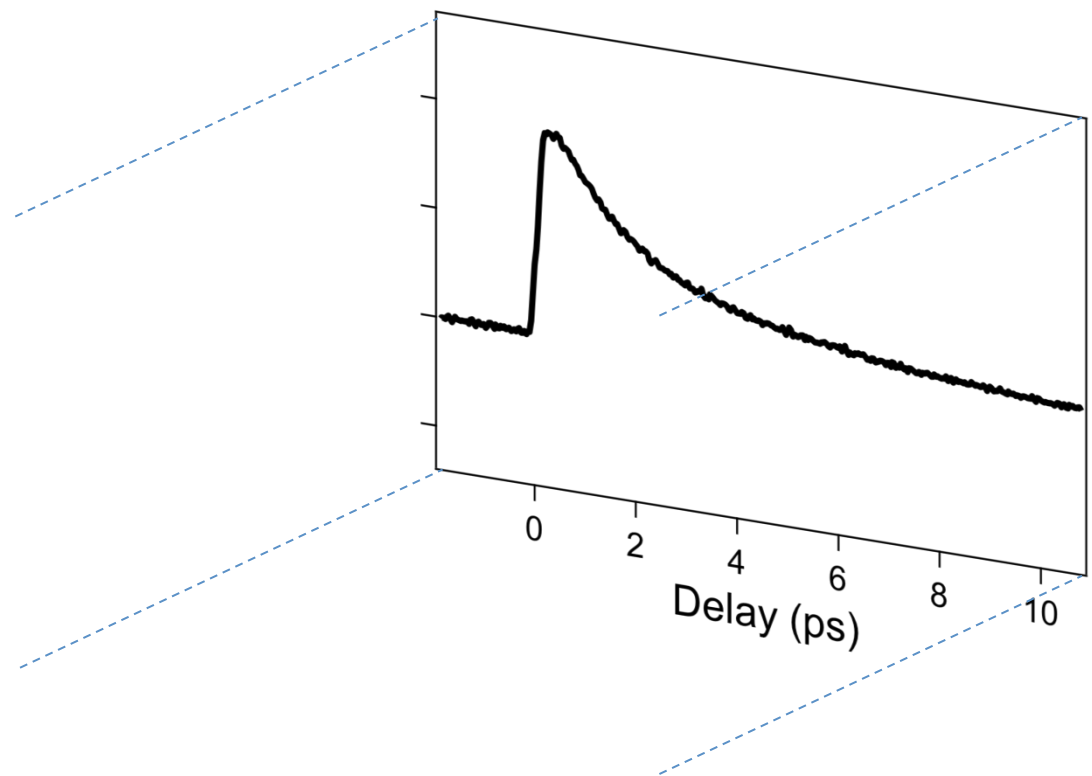
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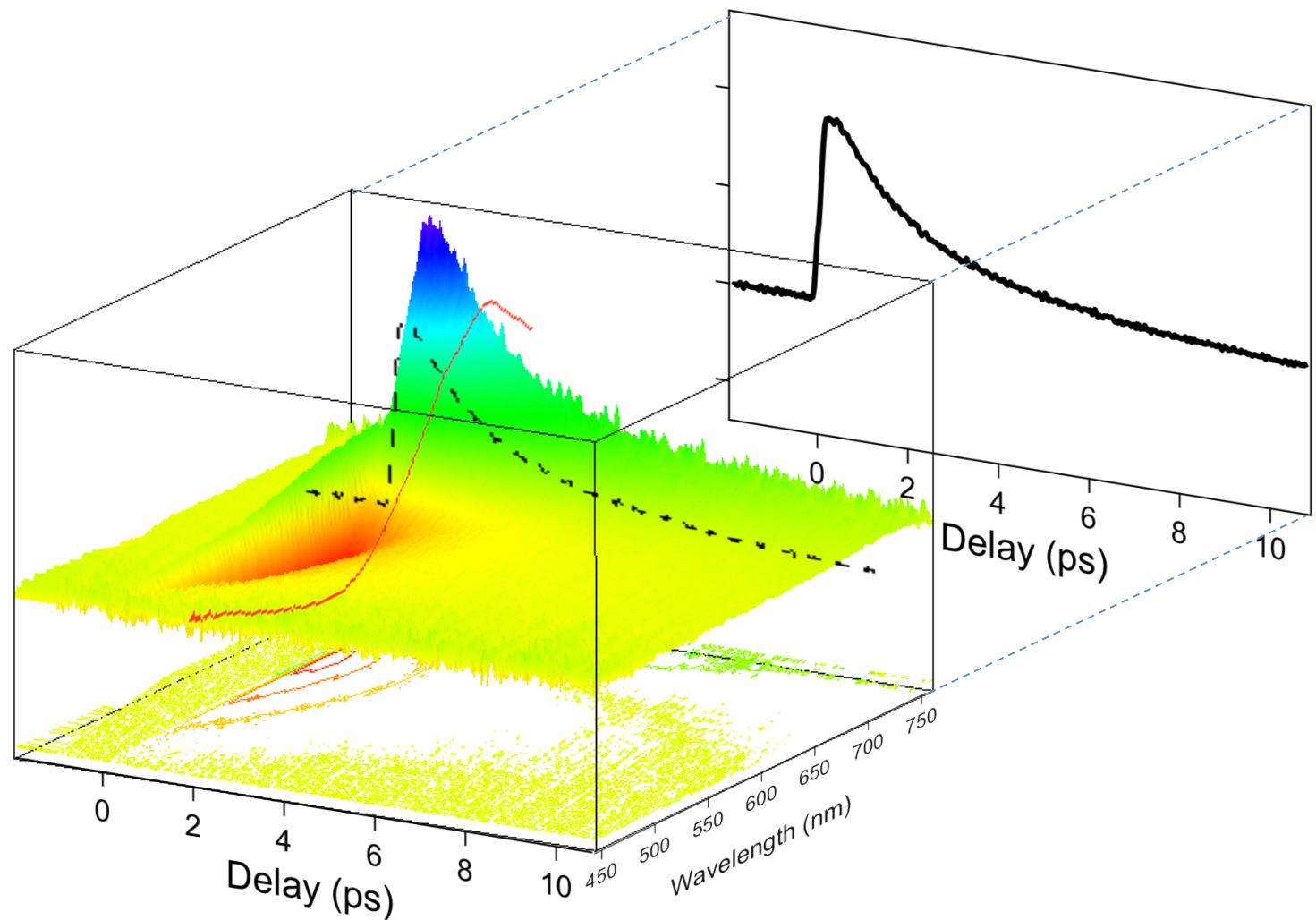
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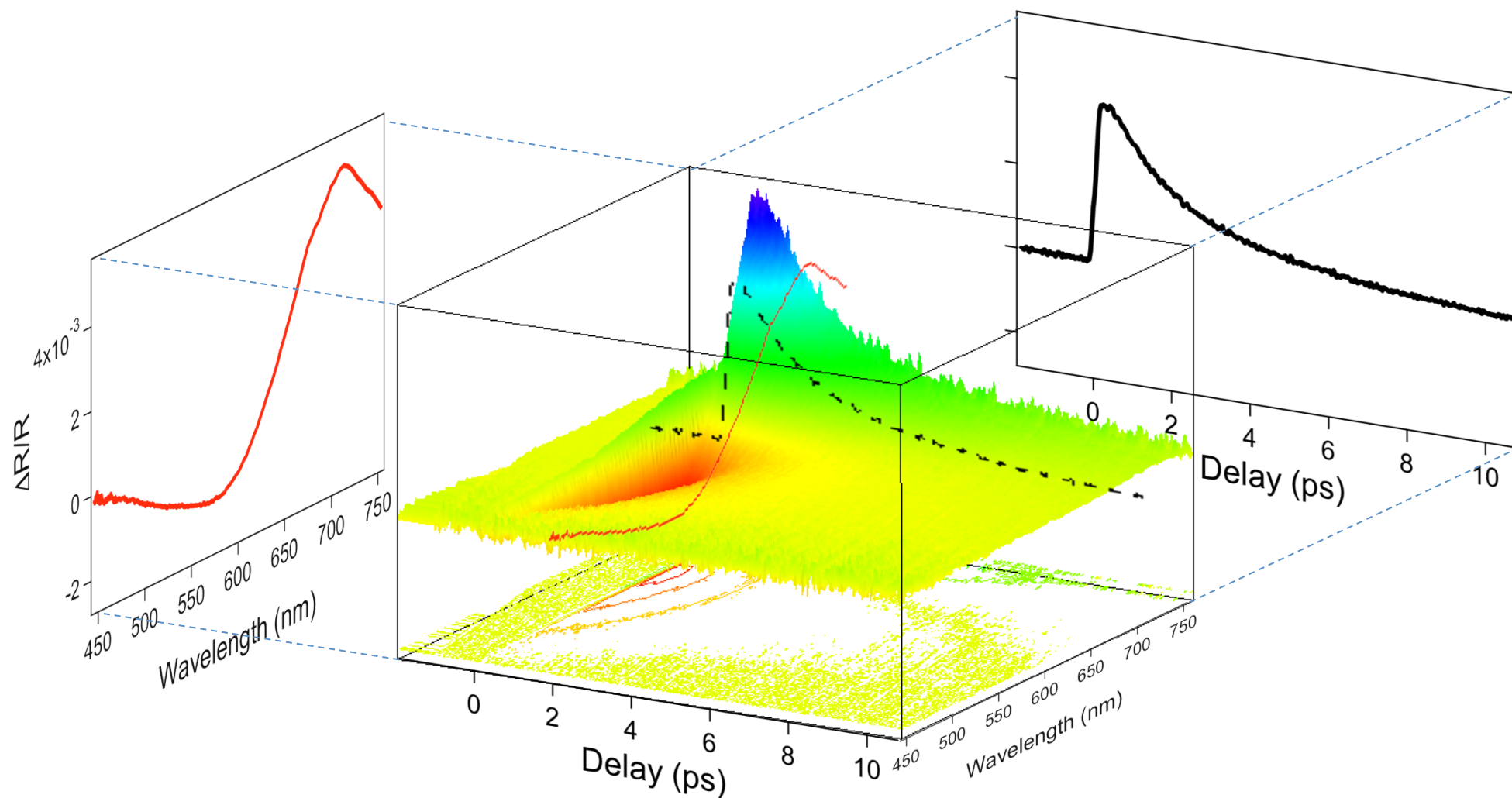
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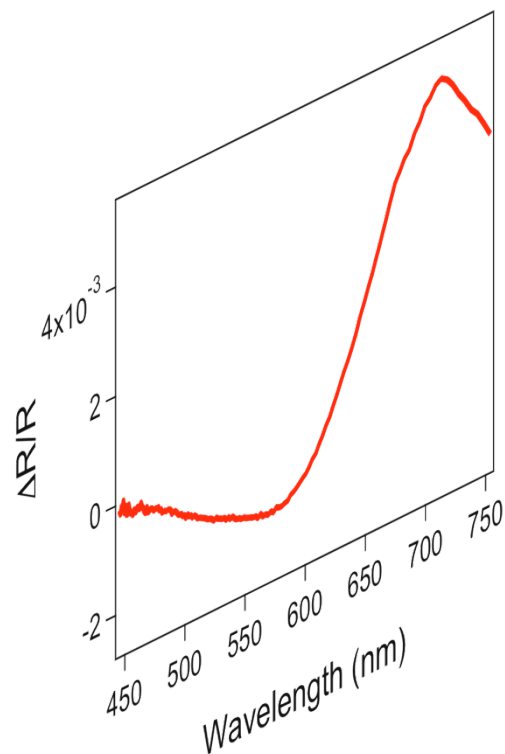
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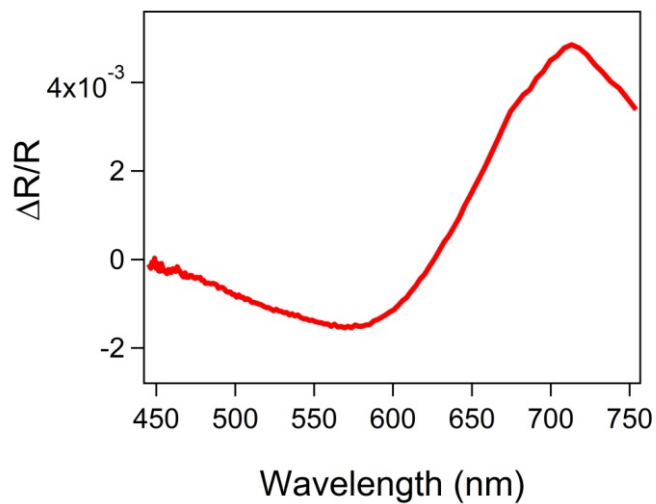
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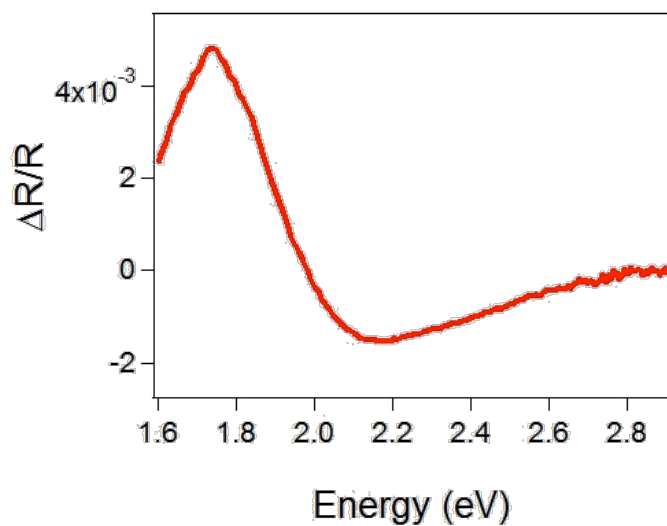
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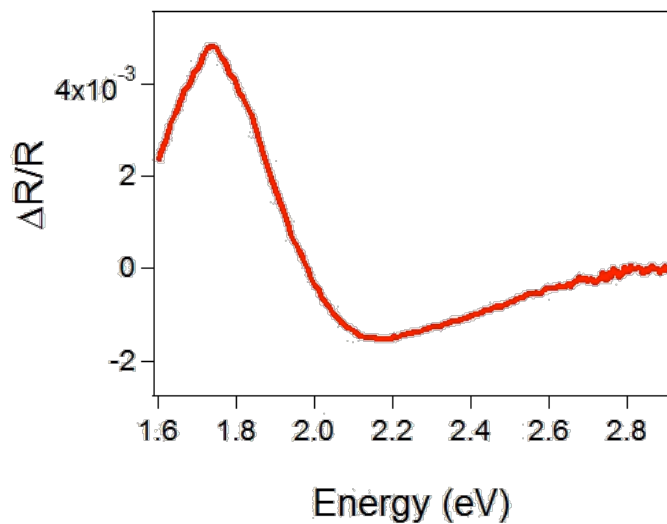


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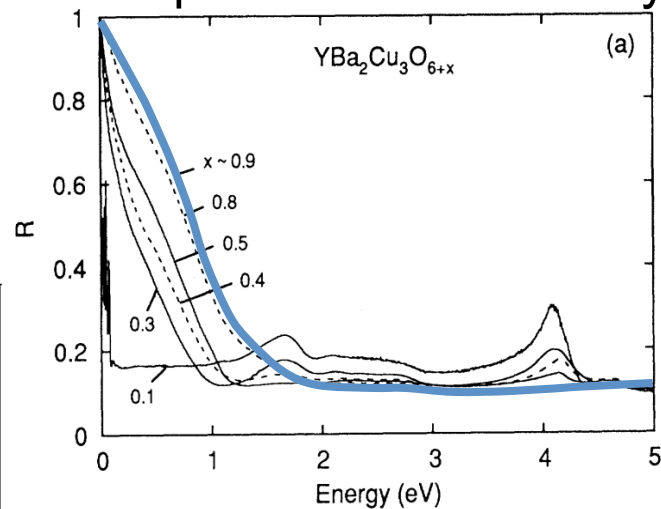


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$\Delta R(\omega)t_0$

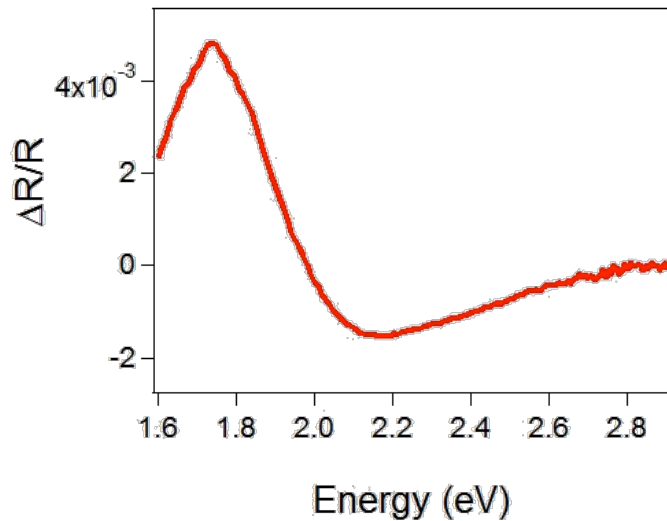


Equilibrium Reflectivity

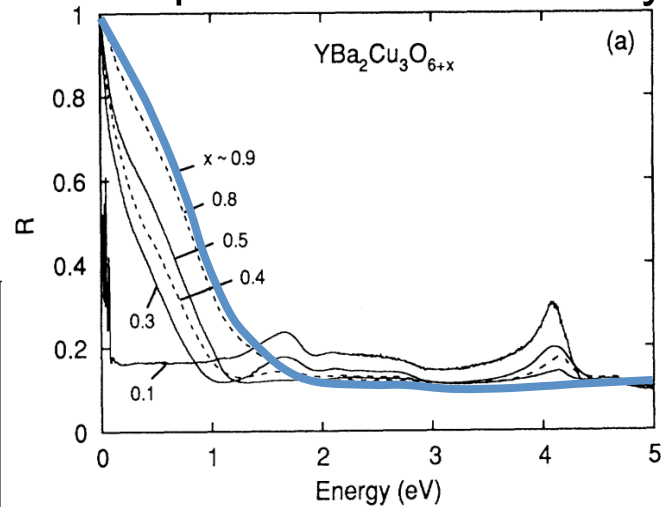


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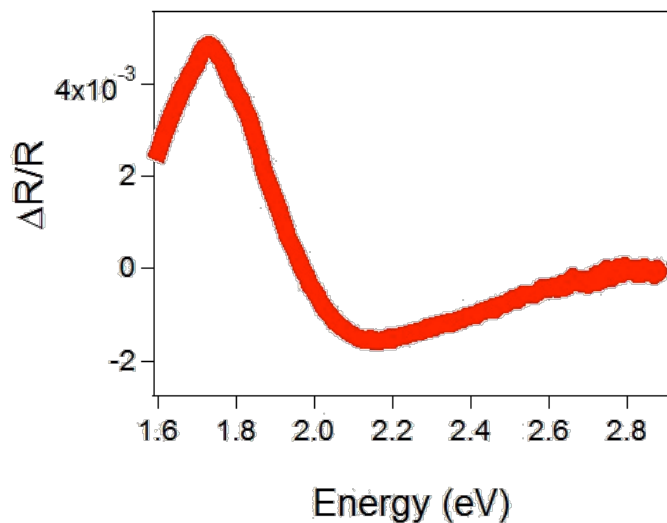
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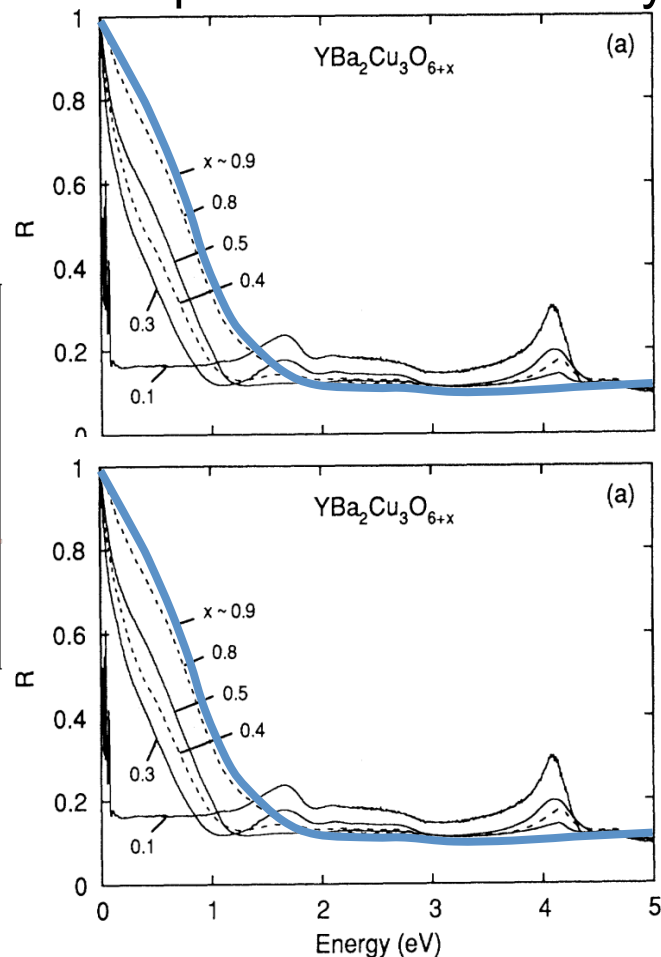
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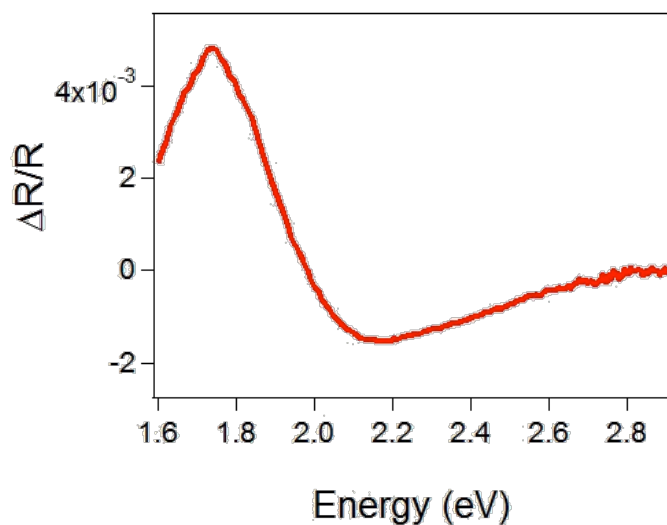


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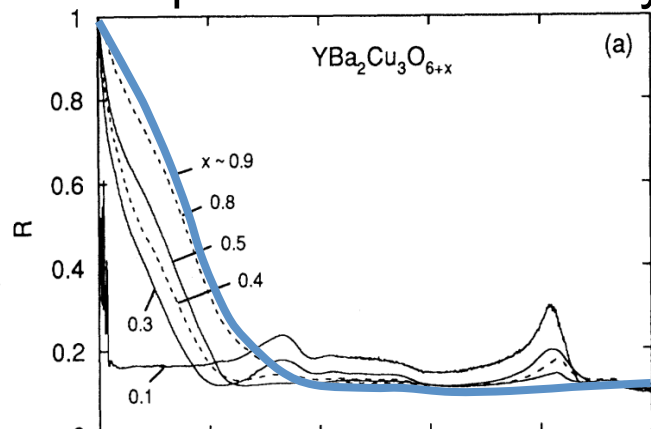
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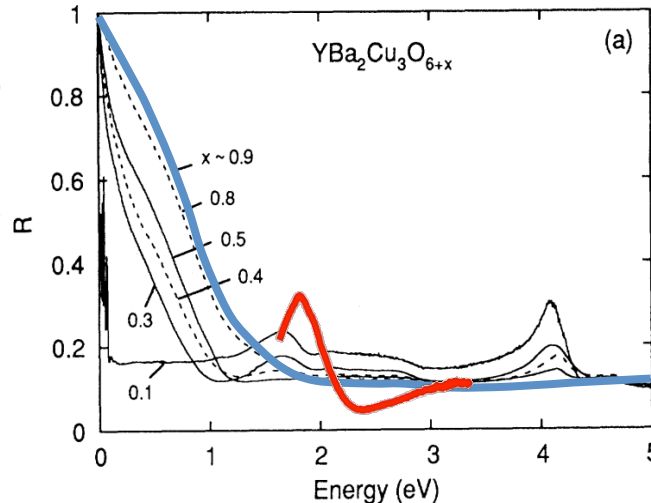
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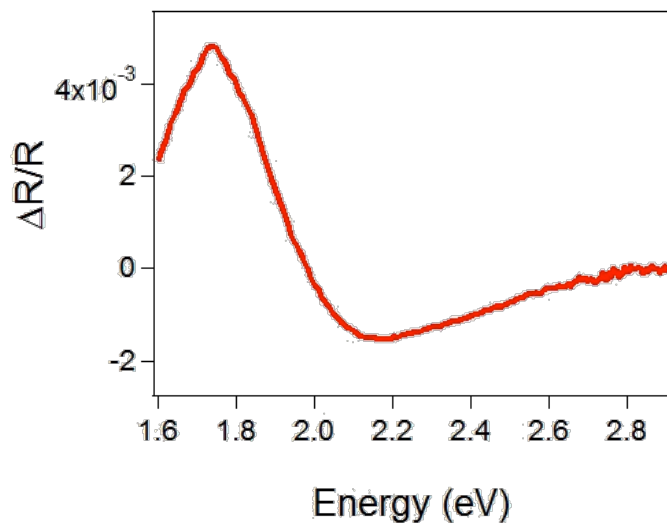


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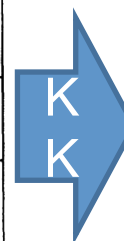
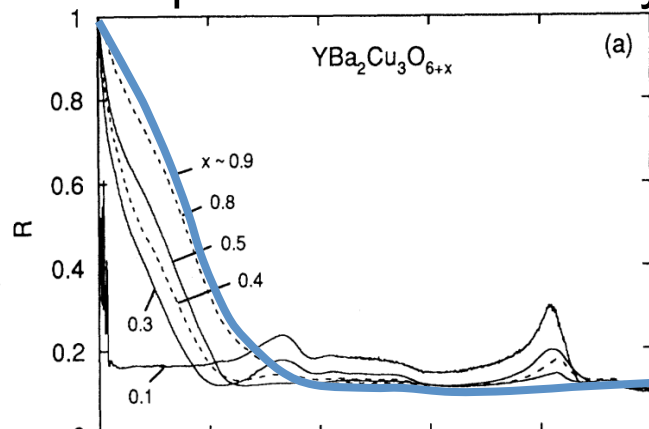
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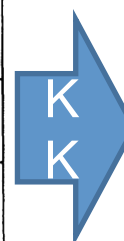
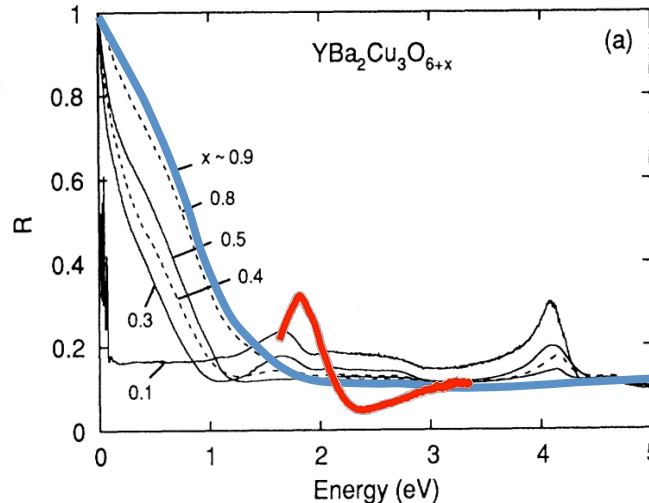
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$\sigma_1(\omega)_t, \sigma_1(\omega)_t$

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$\Delta\sigma_1(\omega)_t, \Delta\sigma_2(\omega)_t$

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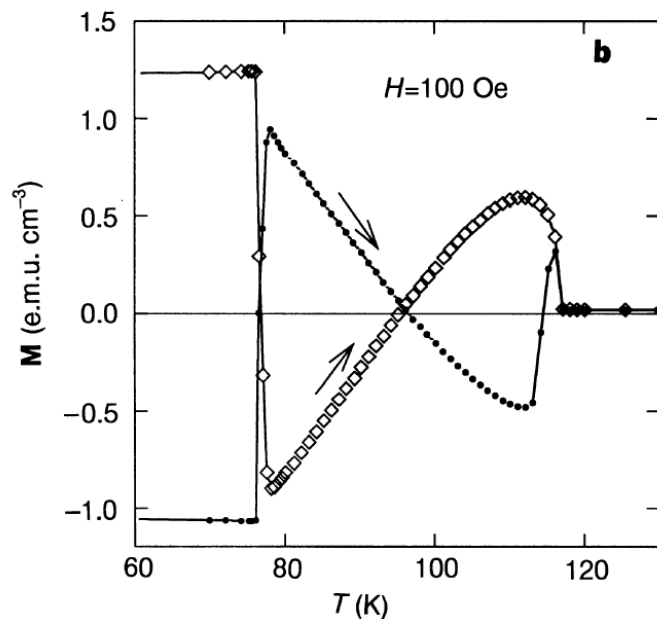
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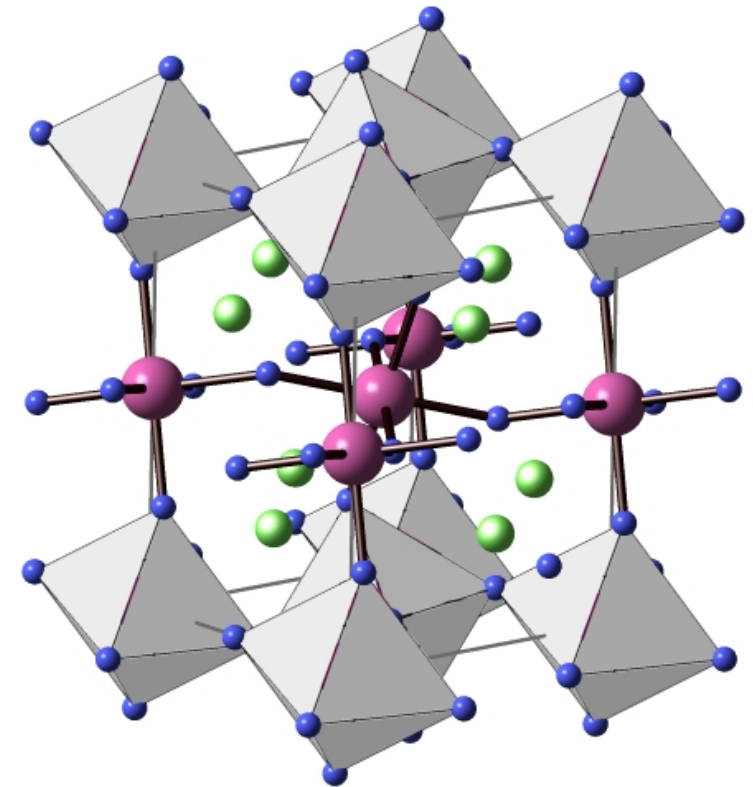
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YVO₃: Properties

- ✓ Layer compound of BaTiO₃-like distorted/tilted octahedra (Pbnm)
- ✓ V³⁺ → 3d₂
- ✓ Mott insulator
- ✓ Magnetization reversal
- ✓ Orbital/Spin orderings



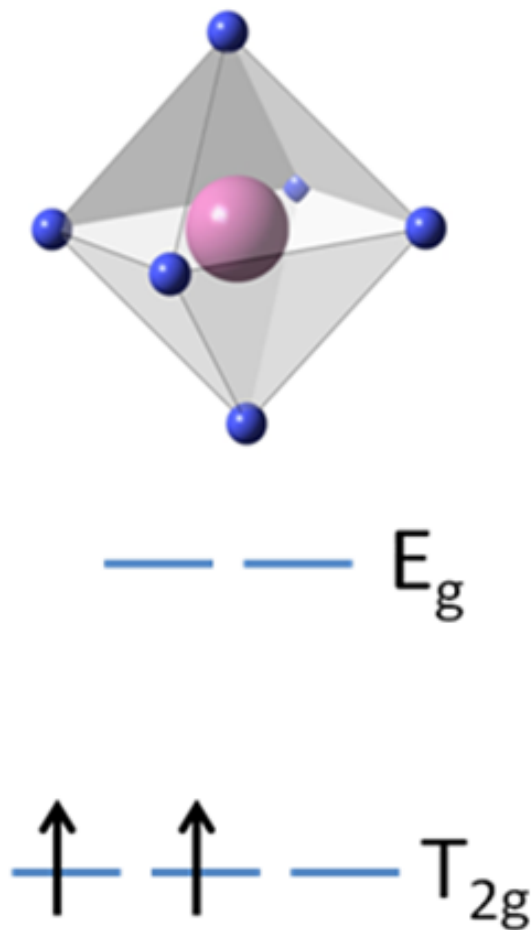
Y. Ren, Nature 396, 401, 1998



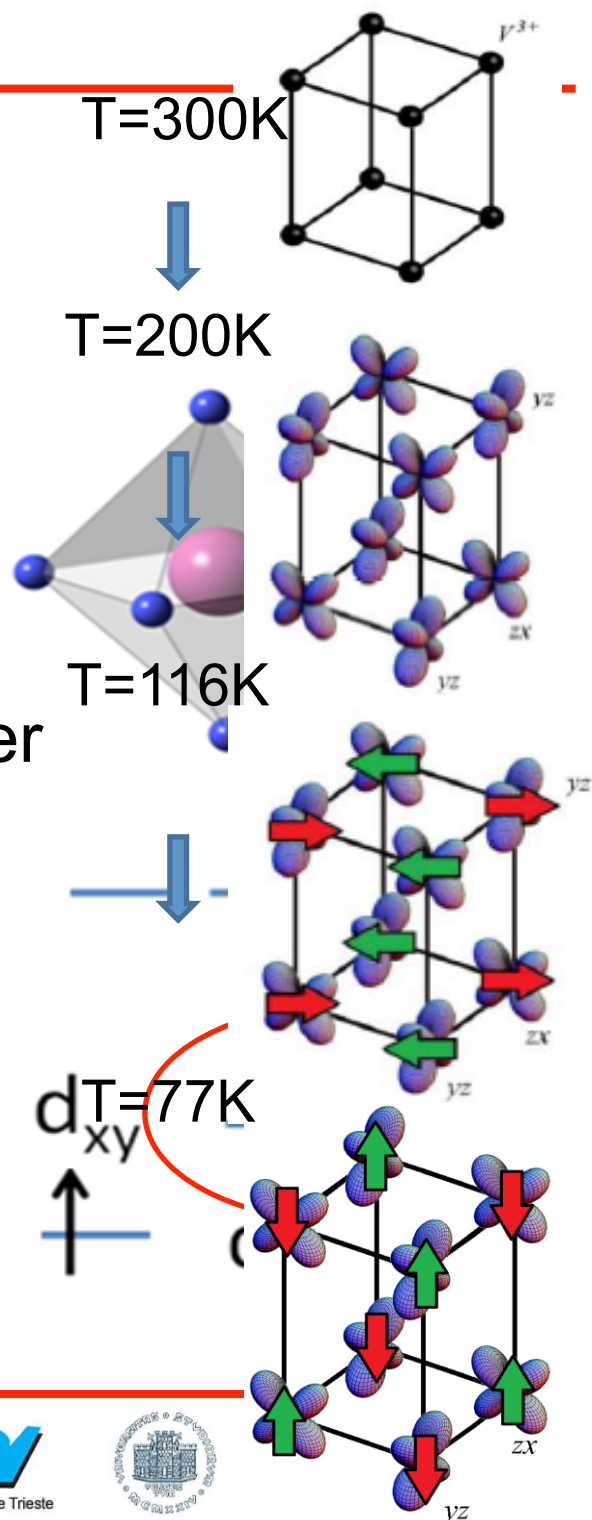
YVO₃: Properties

Orbital Physics in V³⁺ (3d₂)

Oxygen
octahetron

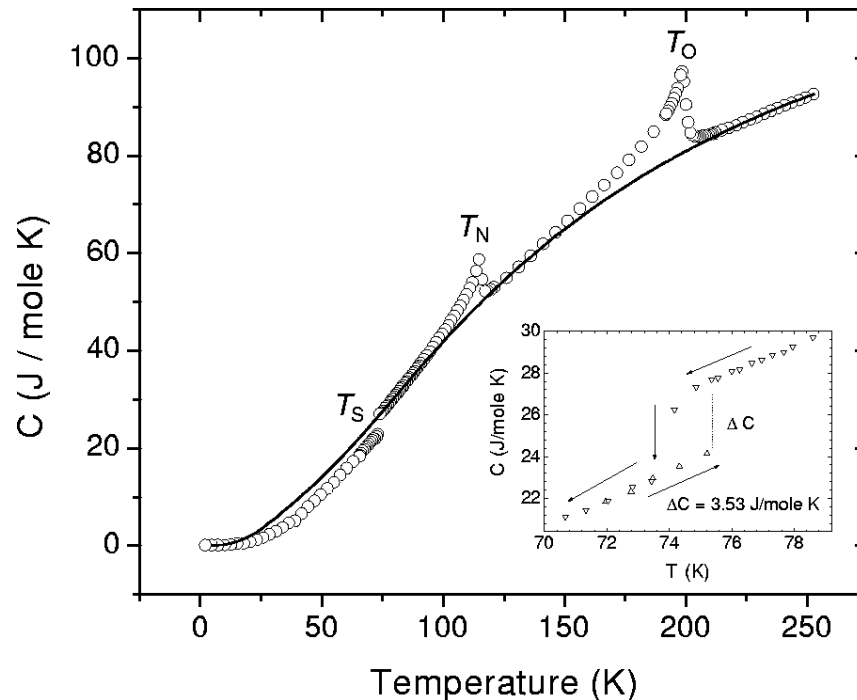


Jahn-Teller
distortion

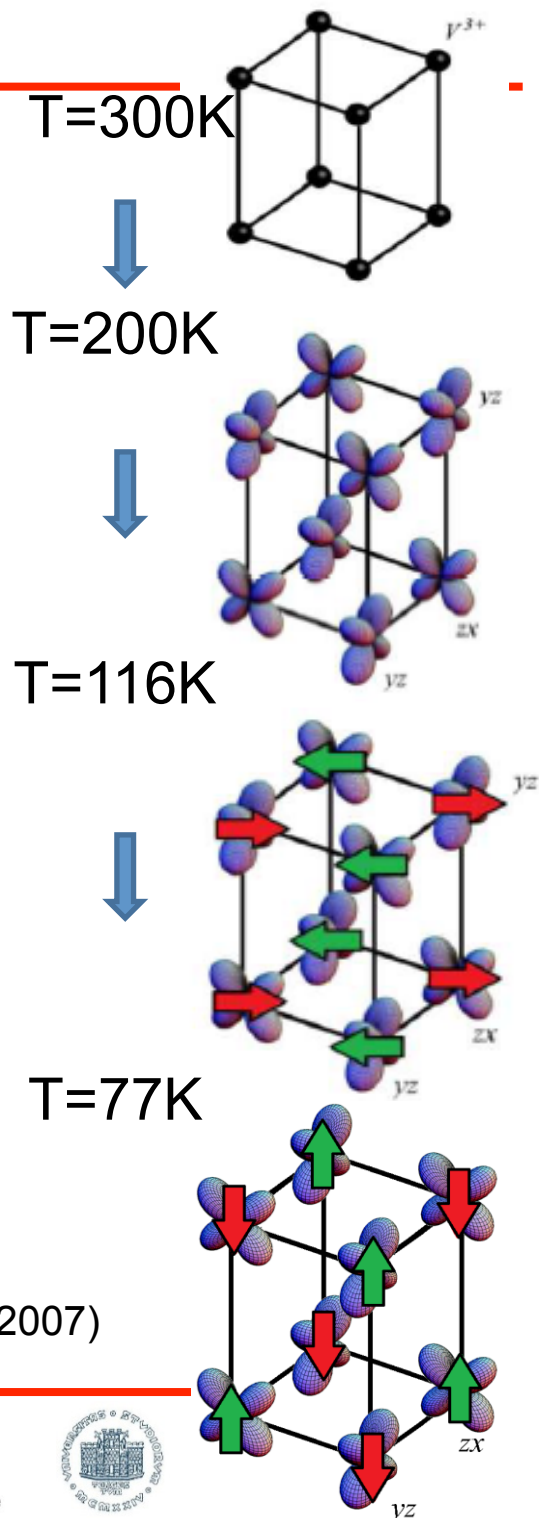


YVO₃: Properties

- ✓ Mott insulator
Mott gap $\sim 1.2\text{eV}$
- ✓ Crystal field determined “mainly” by JT
- ✓ No Quantum fluctuation

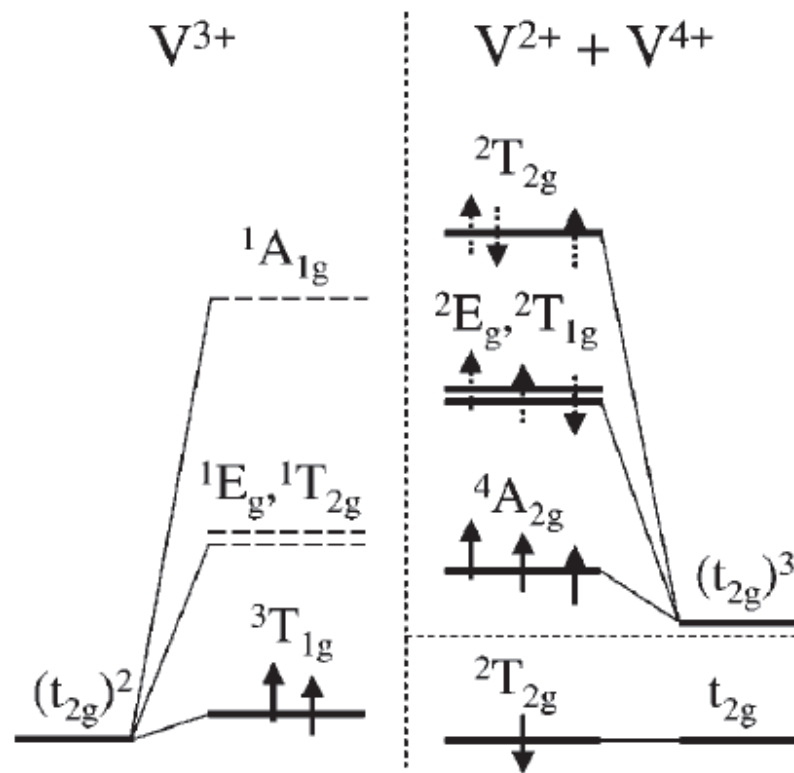


PRB, 65, 174112 (2002); PRL 91, 257202 (2003); PRL 99, 126402 (2007)

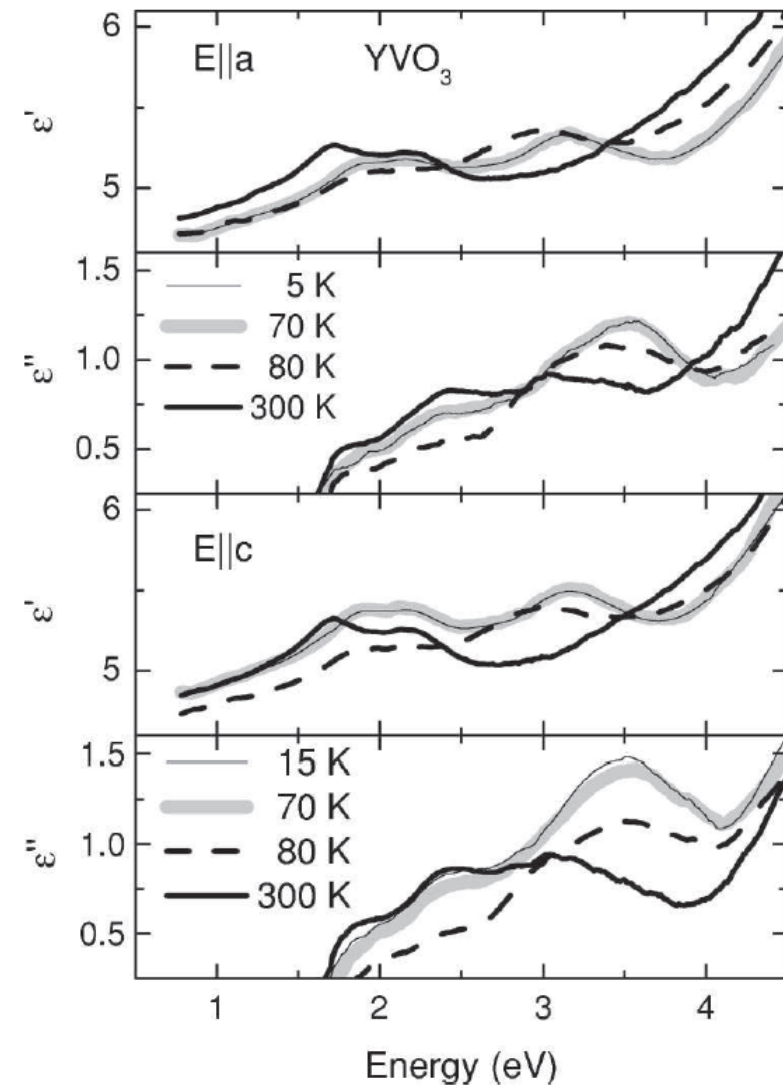


YVO₃: Optical Properties

- ✓ $d_2 d_2 \rightarrow d_1 d_3$
 $V^{3+} V^{3+} \rightarrow V^{2+} V^{4+}$
- ✓ Multiplet Calculations

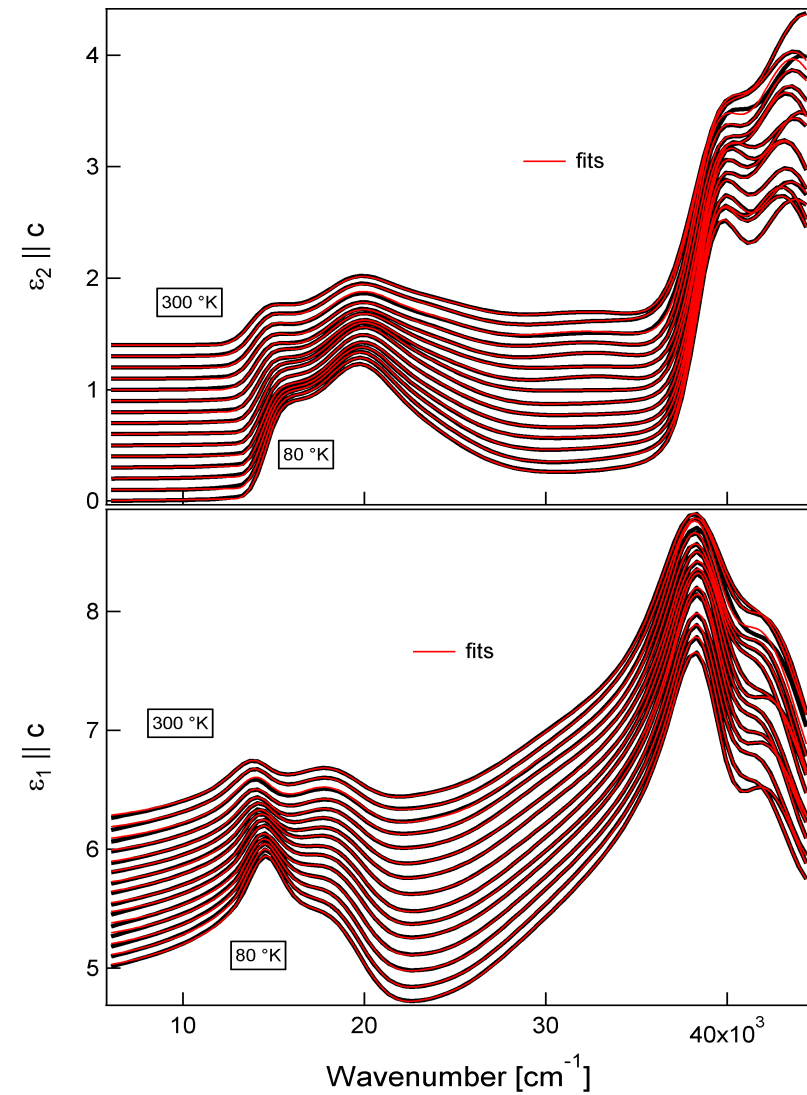


Tzvetkov A. & al. PRB, 69, 075110



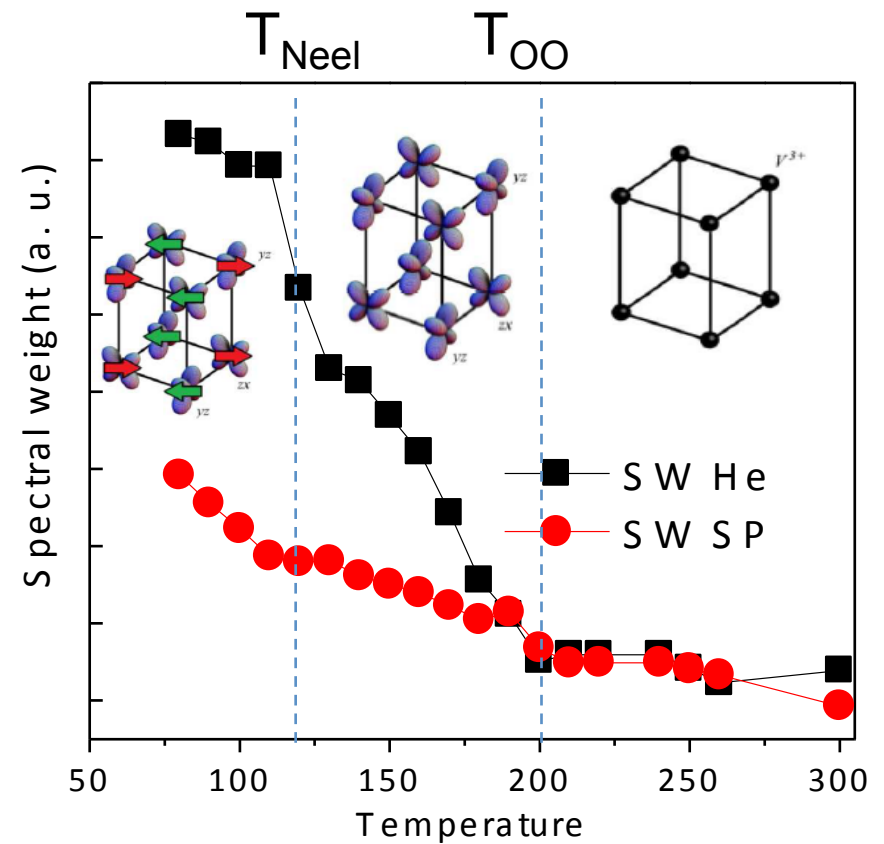
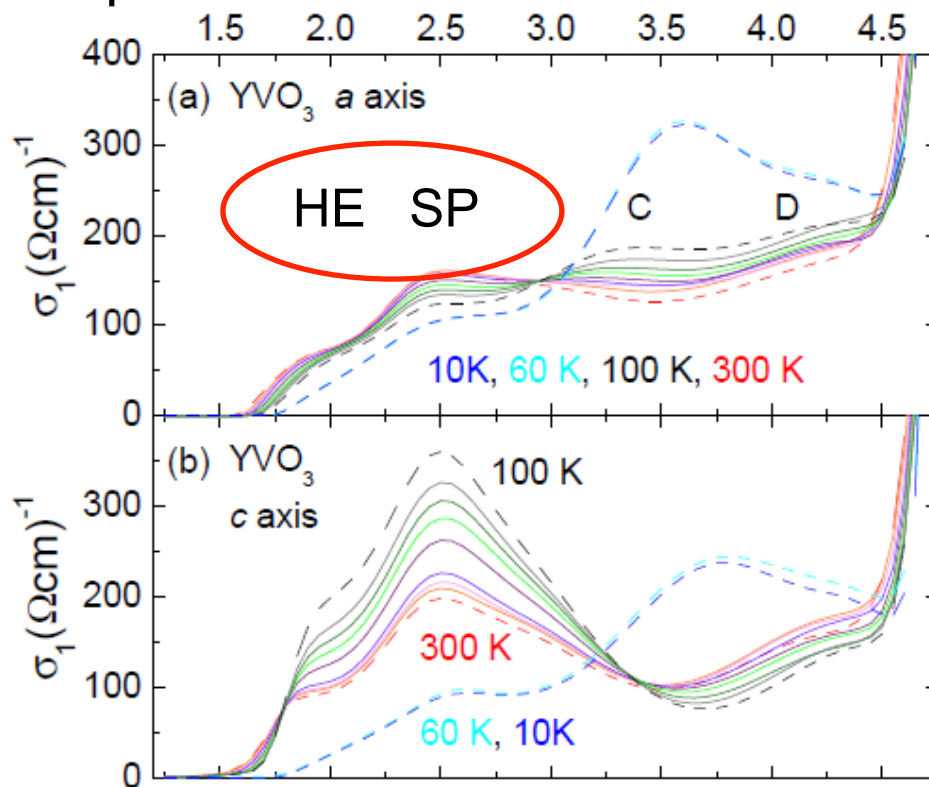
YVO_3 : Optical Properties

- ✓ 6 Gaussian and 1 Tauc-Lorentz oscillators



YVO₃: Optical Properties

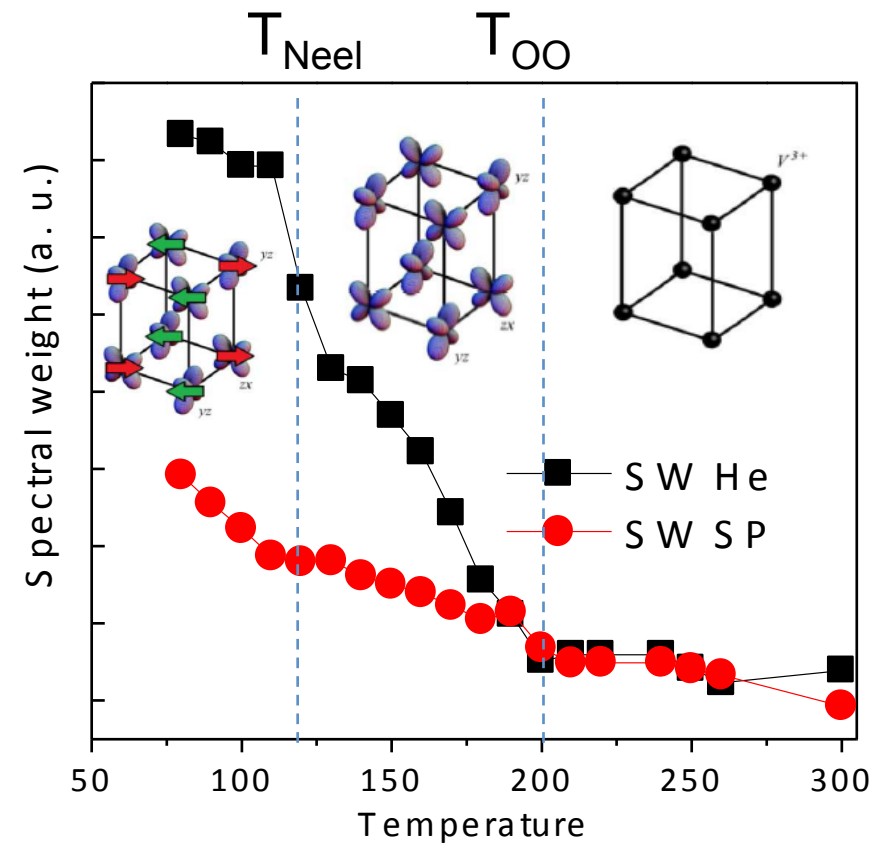
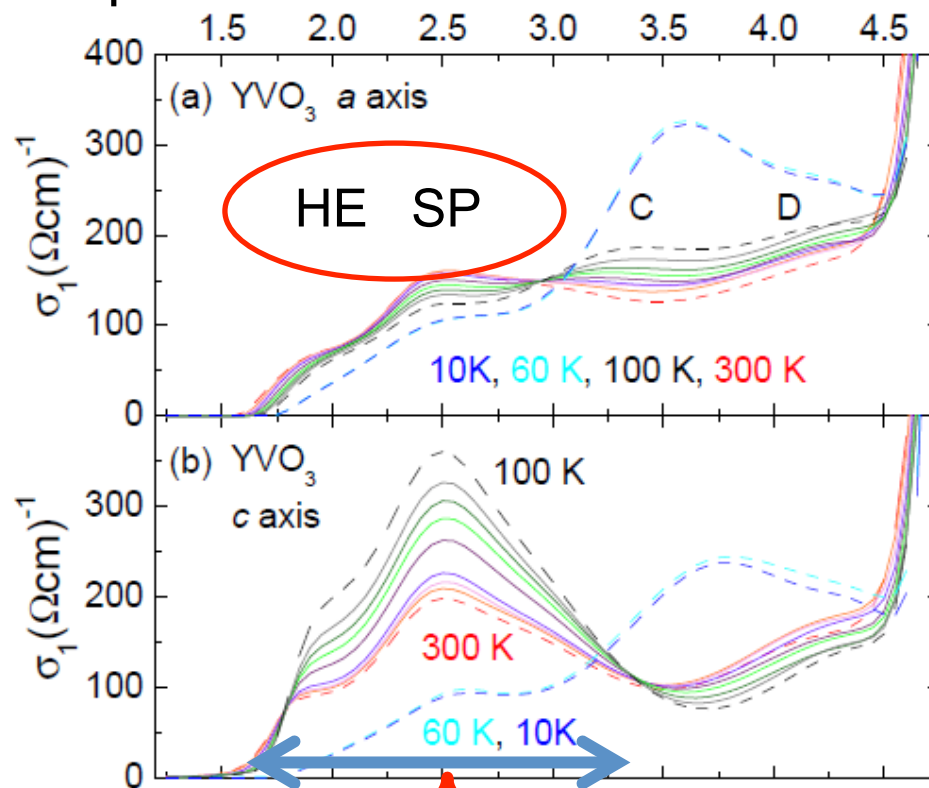
- ✓ 6 Gaussian and 1 Tauc-Lorentz oscillators
- ✓ Anomalous behavior of SW in the Spin and OO phases?!



Reul. J, Gruninger M. & PRB

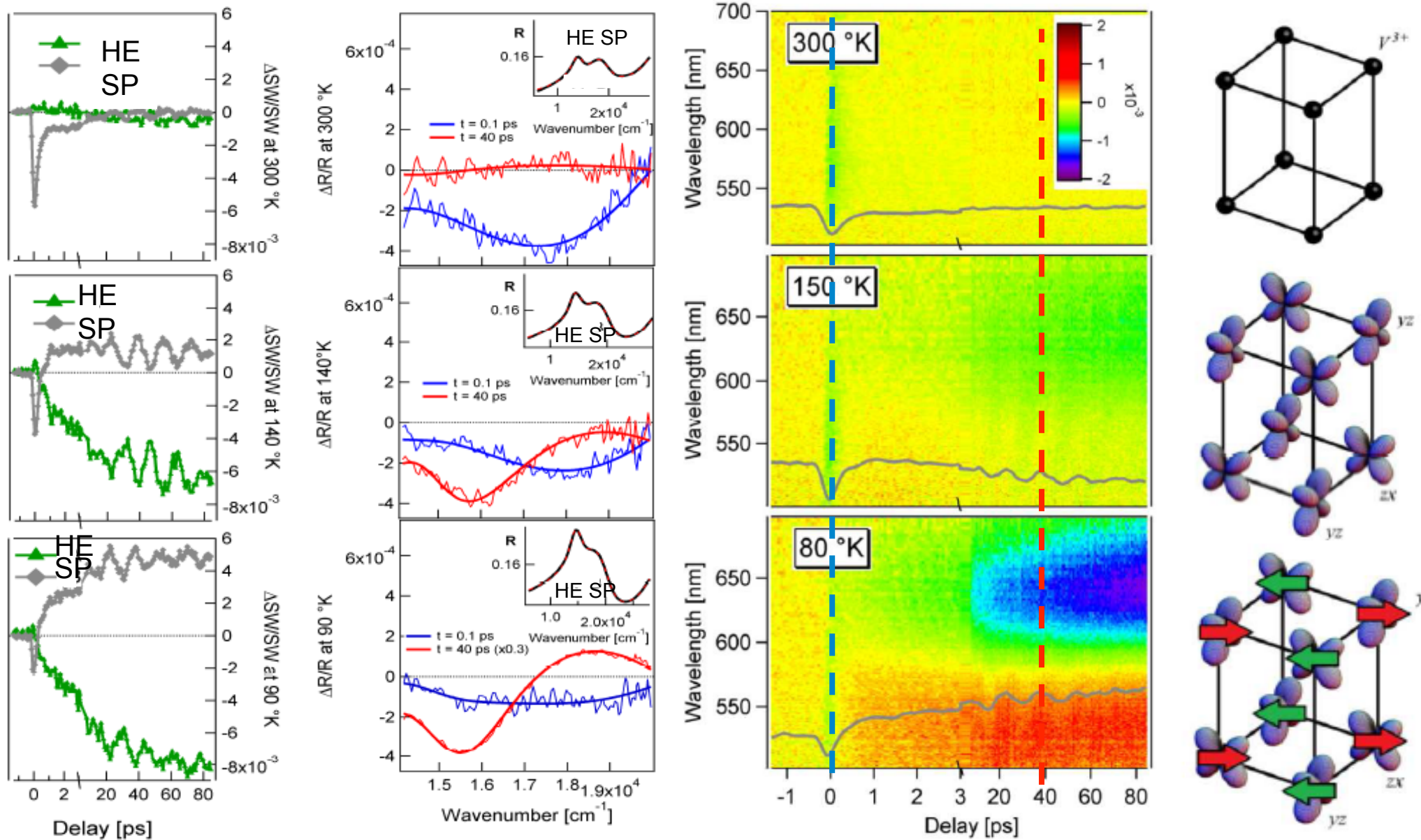
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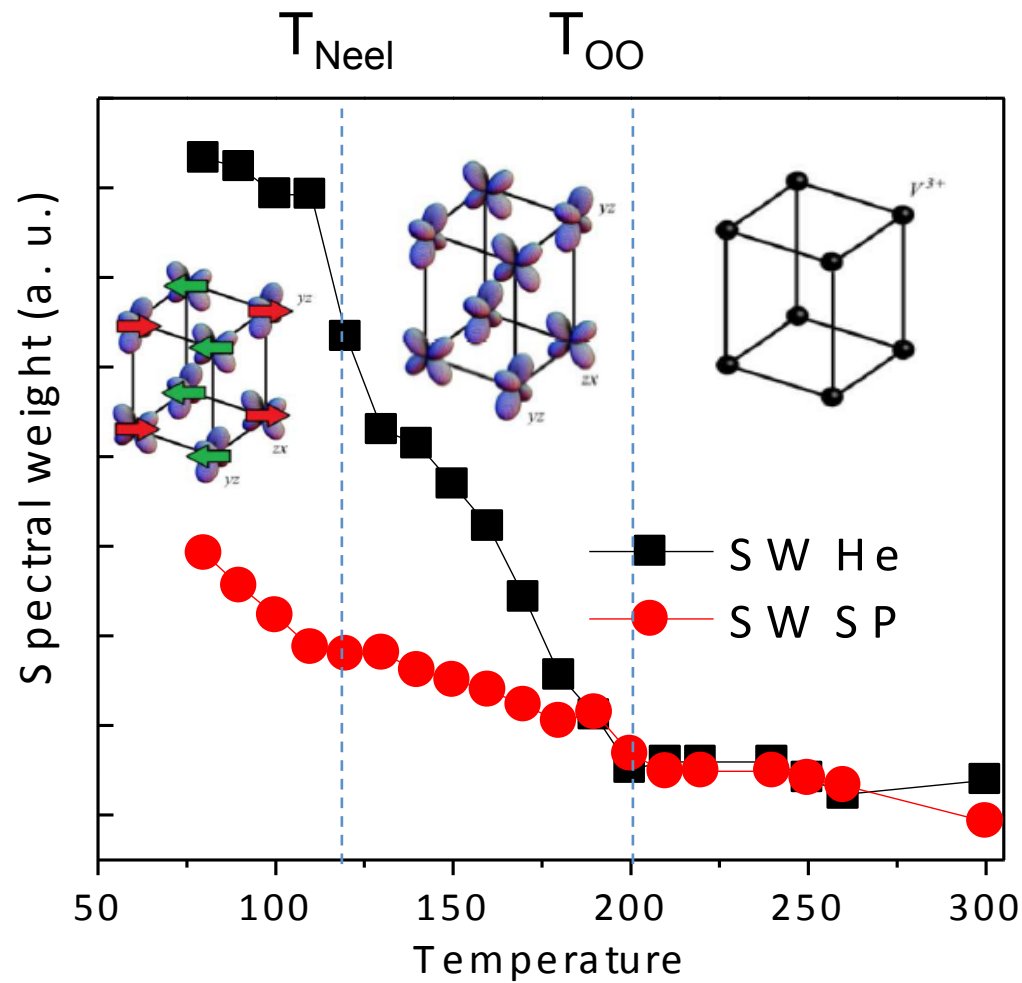
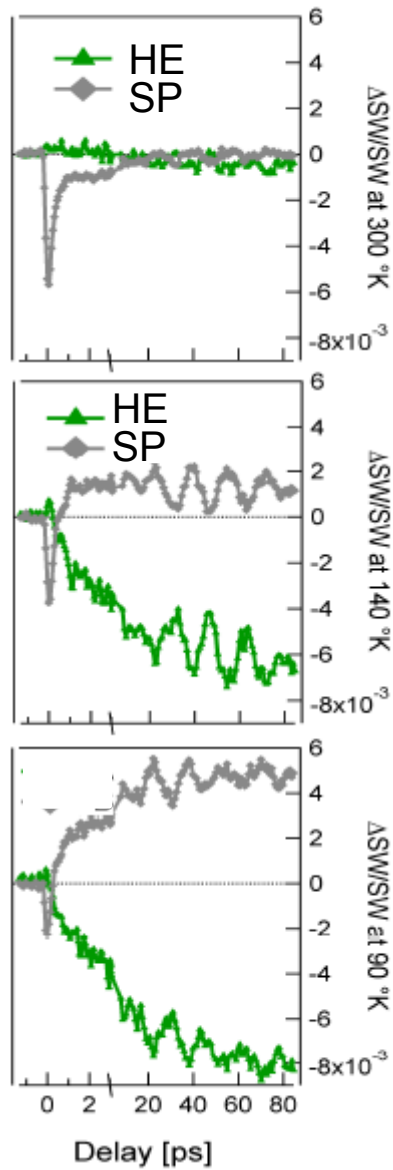
Reul. J, Gruninger M. & PRB

YVO₃: Transient Optical Properties



Thermal Vs. Non-thermal SW

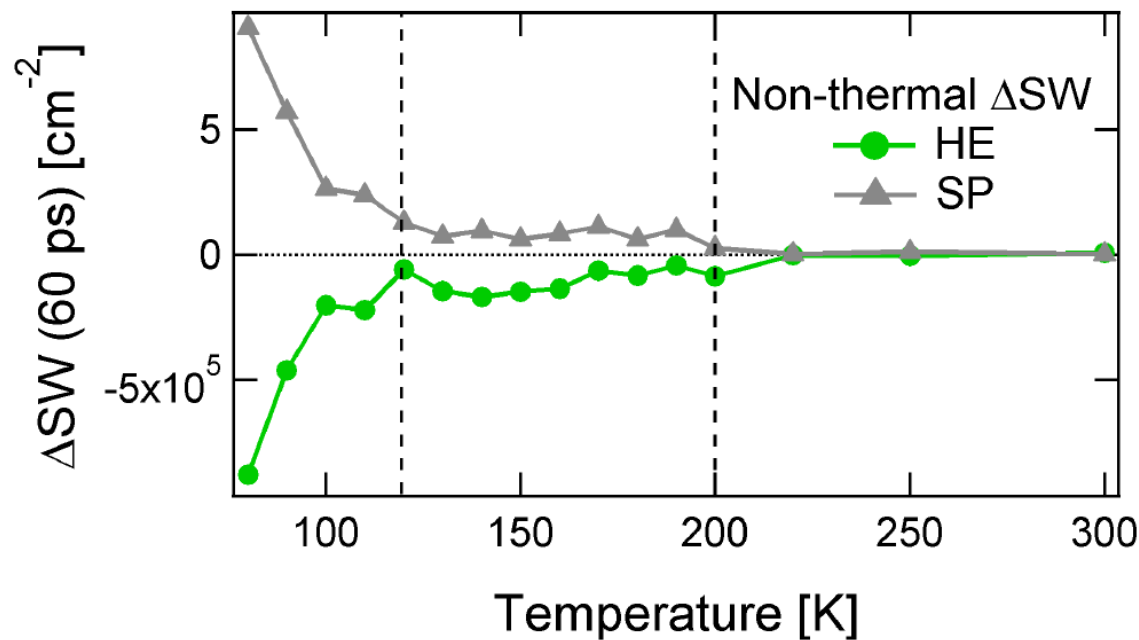
- ✓ Thermal benchmark
- ✓ Non-Thermal Thermal contribution



Thermal Vs. Non-thermal SW

- ✓ Thermodyn. estimate of the T variation in the photo-excited state (ΔT)
- ✓ Extrapolation of static optical properties ($T_x + \Delta T$)

$$\Delta T[K] = \frac{Q_{abs} \cdot N_A \cdot V}{S \cdot d \cdot u \cdot C_{mol}}$$



- ✓ Direct Exchange of SW between the two bands
i.e. It is the same band!

Hubbard Exciton?!

Phys. Rev. B **86**, 165135 (2012)

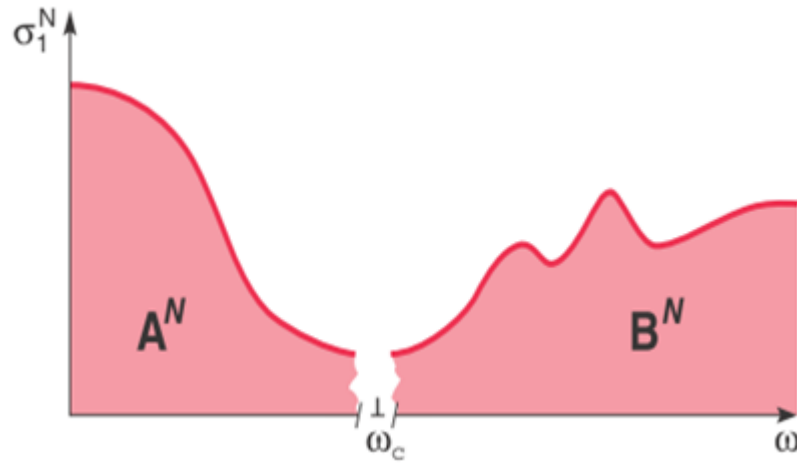
Outline

- ✓ **Equilibrium Optical Spectroscopy**
 - The optical conductivity in the Visible and Near-IR
 - What do we learn from optical conductivity?
 - An example, metal insulator transition in complex oxides
- ✓ **Non-equilibrium optical (visible near-IR) spectroscopy**
 - Pump&probe the main idea
 - «Single color» Pump and probe
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 - Phonon pump optical probe spectroscopy (MidIR pulse generation)
- ✓ **Perspectives**
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 - Using the quantum state of light as a new spectroscopyc tool
 - Table top Vs. FEL and sincrotrons

Outline

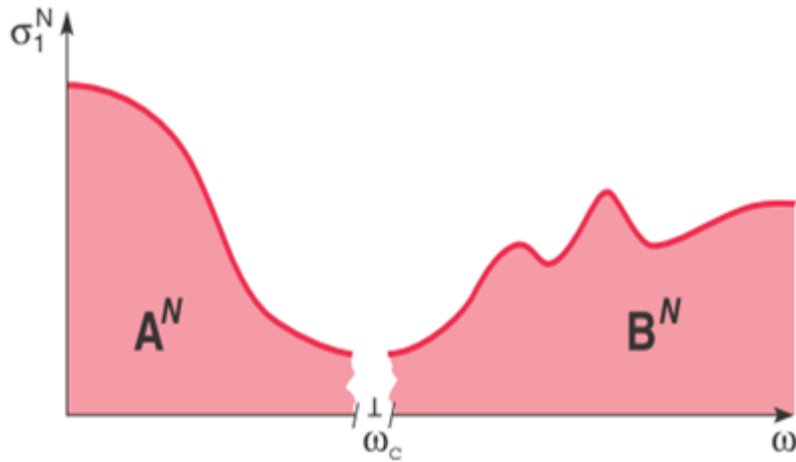
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Open problem in the cuprates

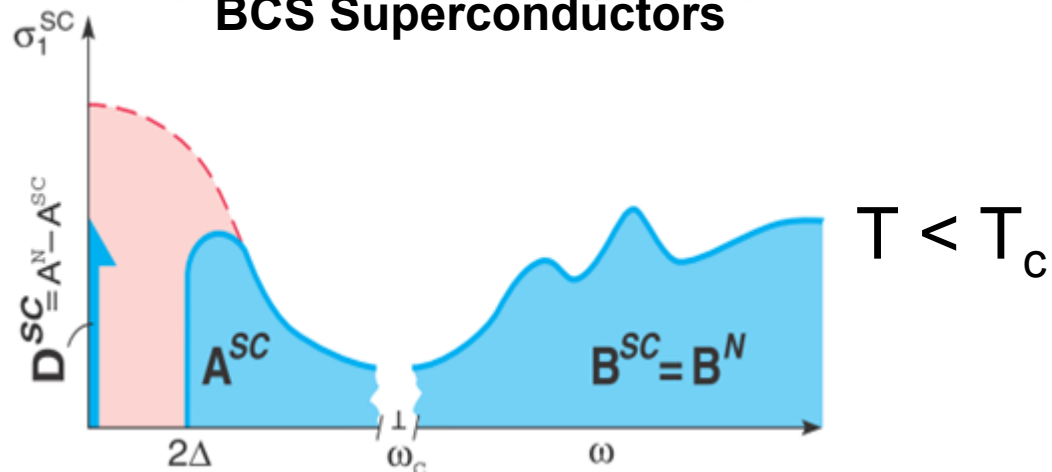


Rep.Prog.Phys. 66 1547 2003

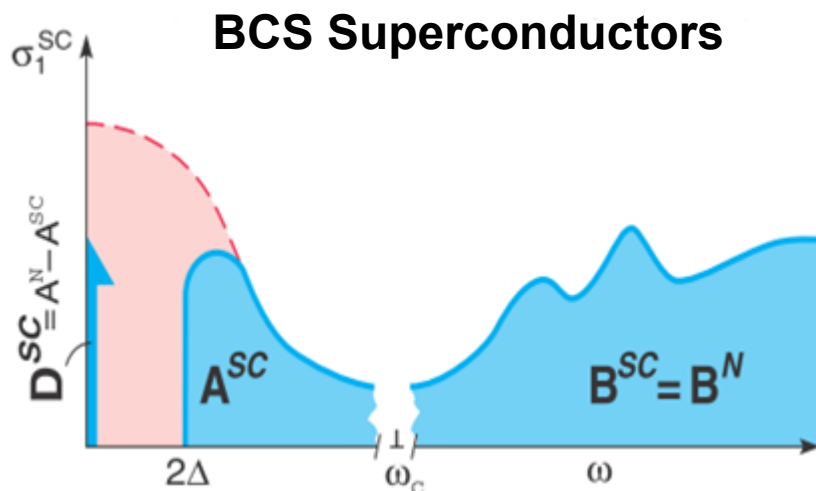
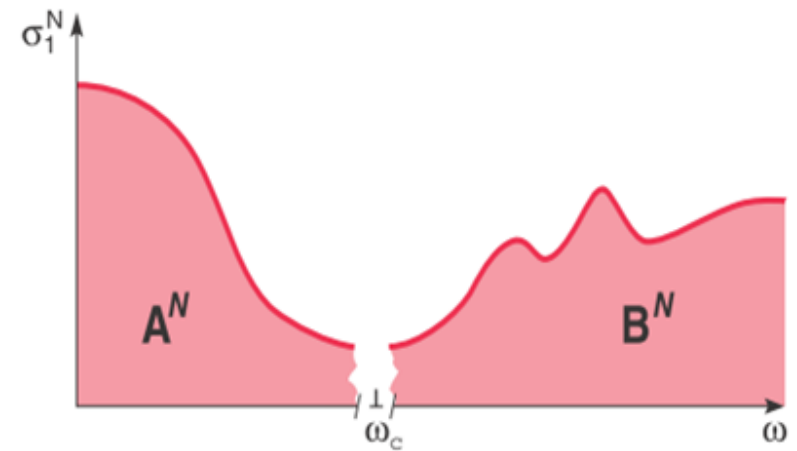
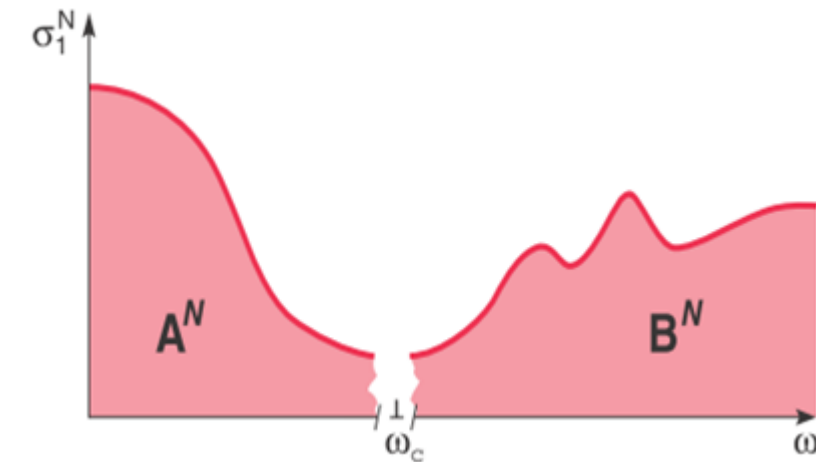
Open problem in the cuprates



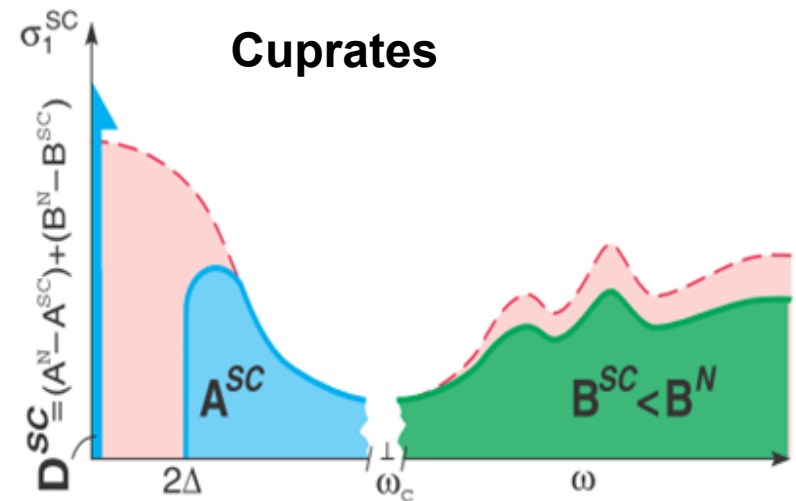
BCS Superconductors



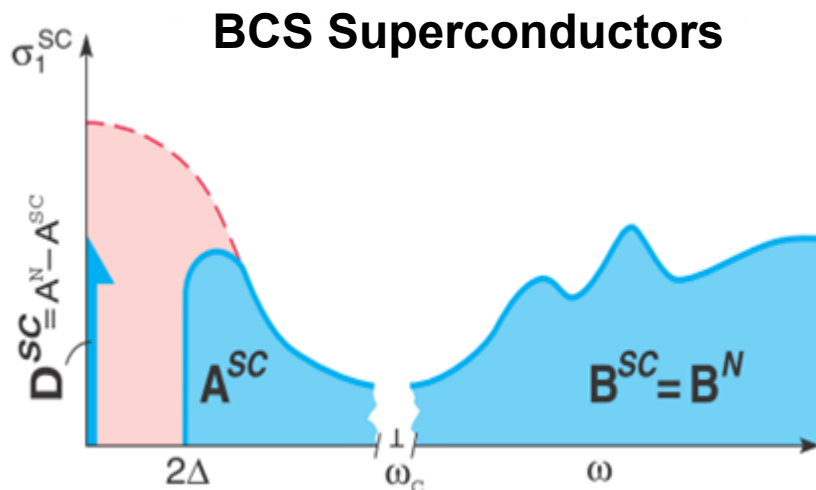
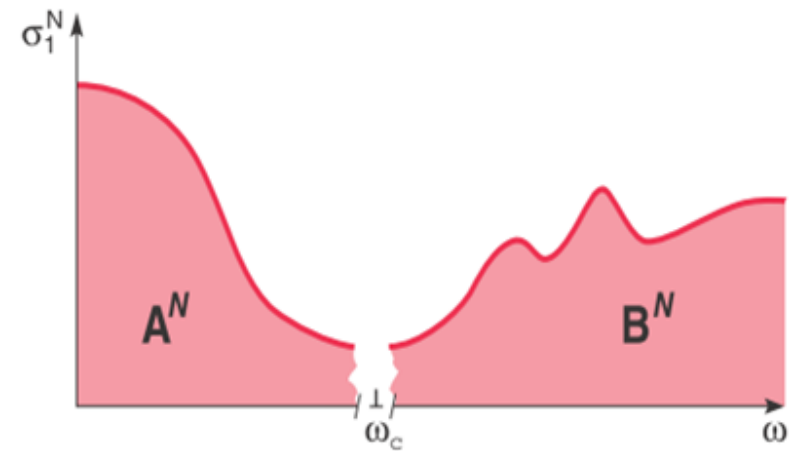
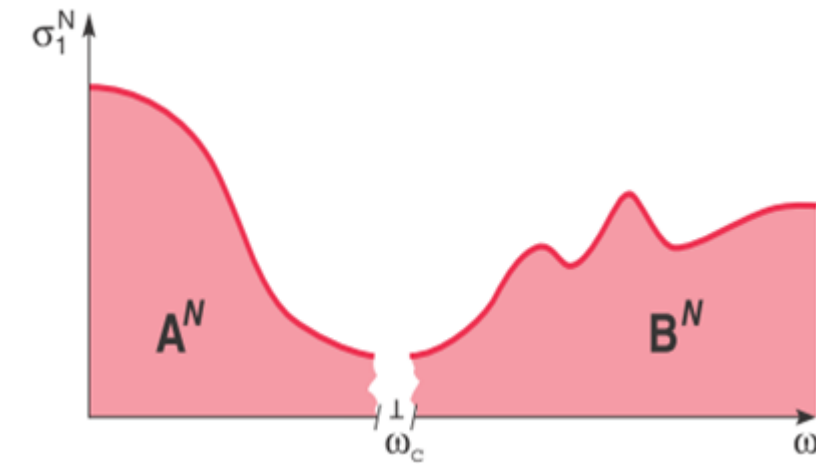
Open problem in the cuprates



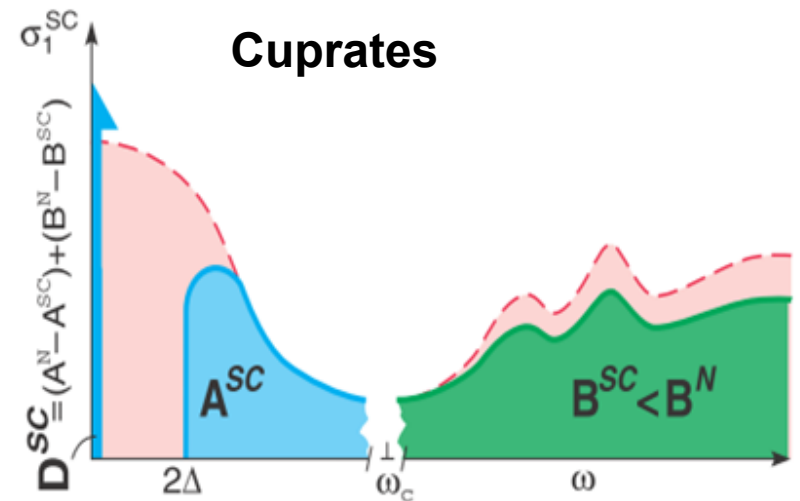
$T < T_c$



Open problem in the cuprates



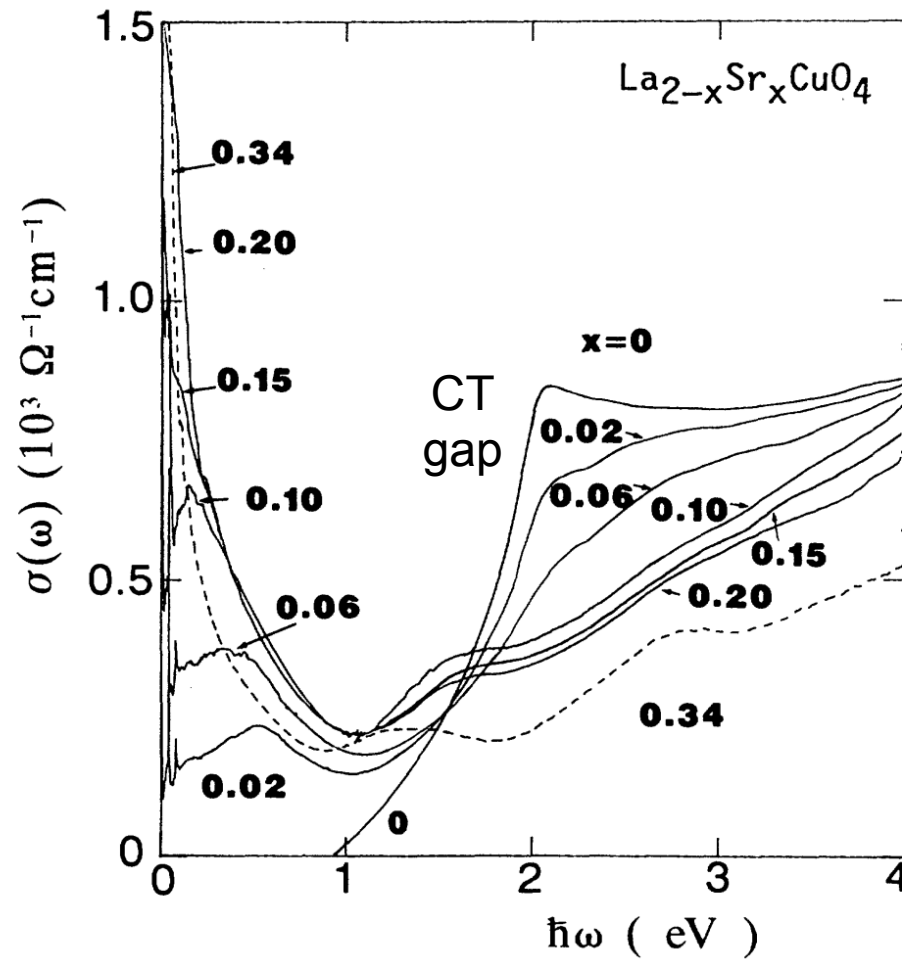
$T < T_c$



What links the low energy physics of superconductivity to high energy?

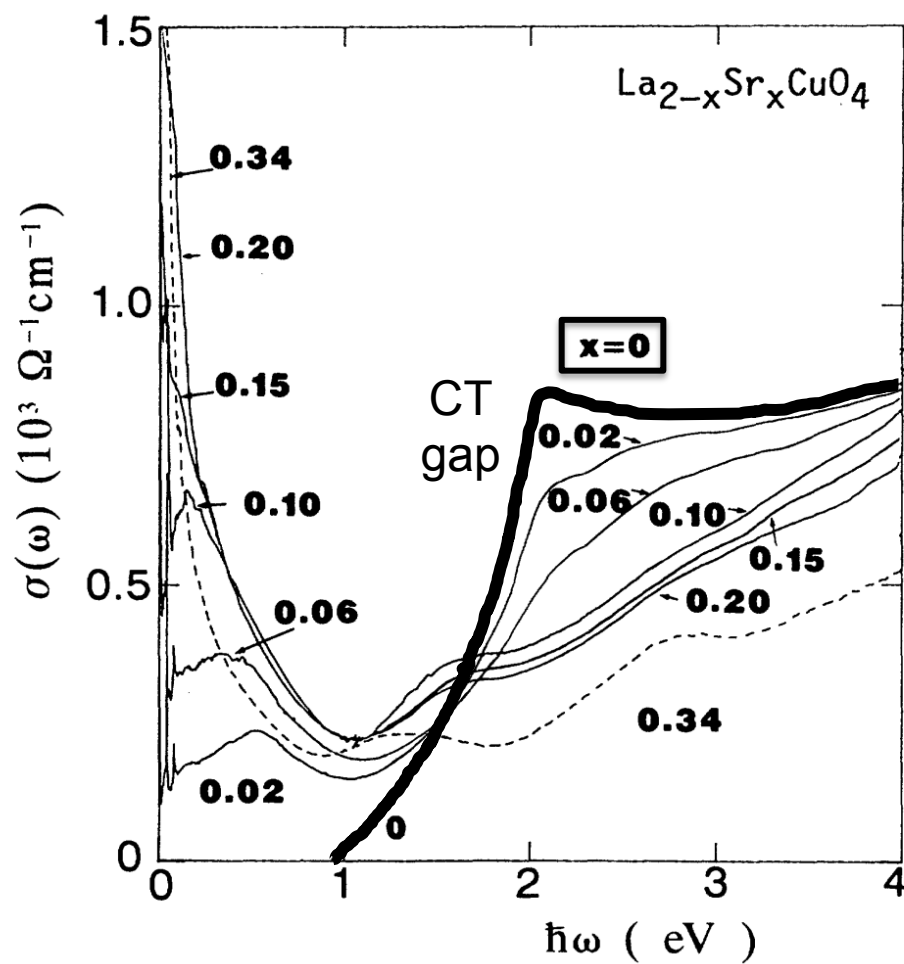
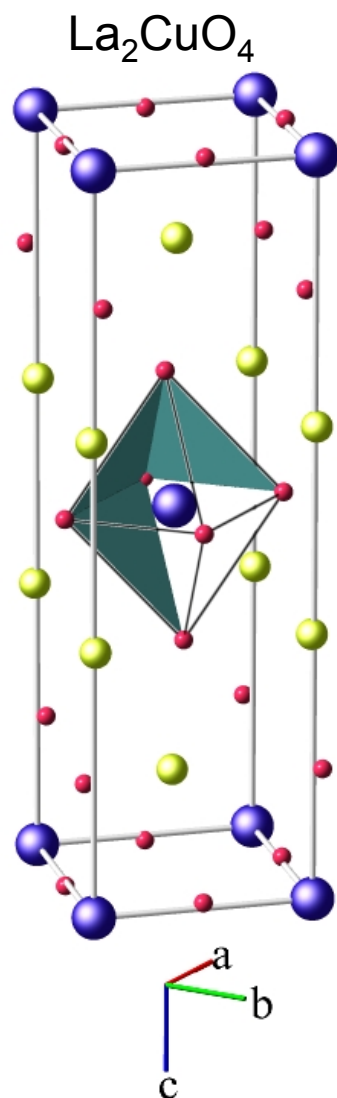
Rep.Prog.Phys. 66 1547 2003

Optical properties of $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$



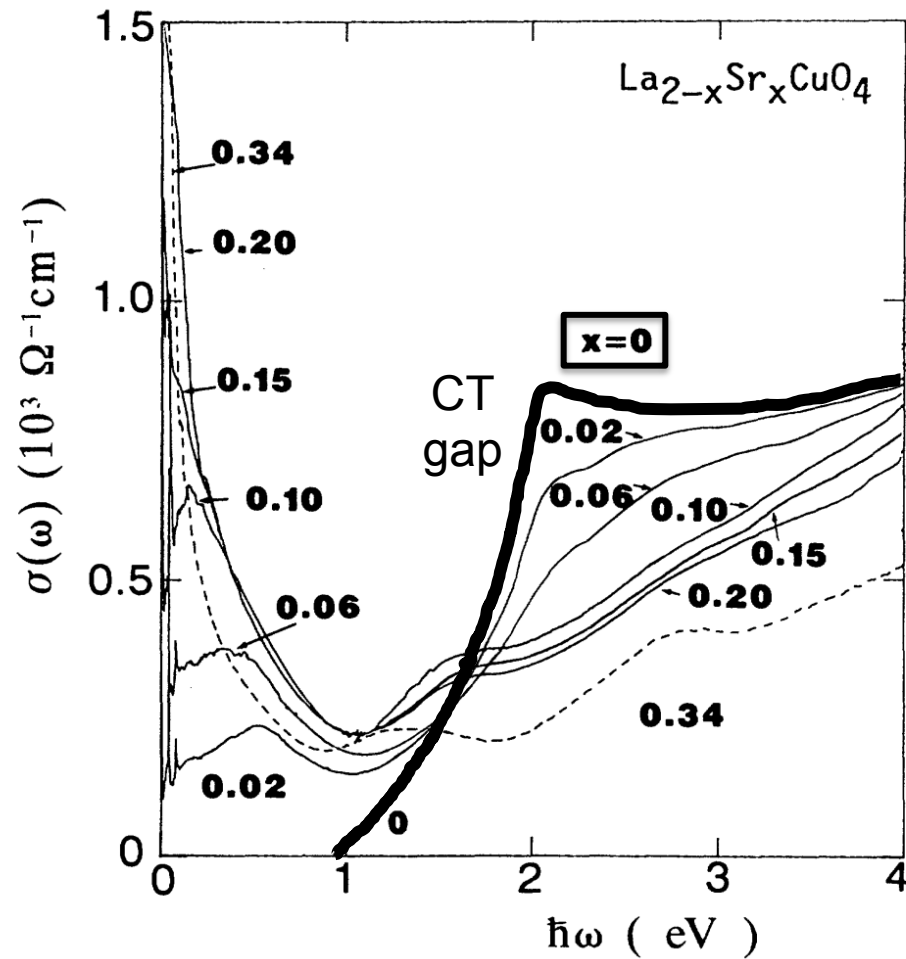
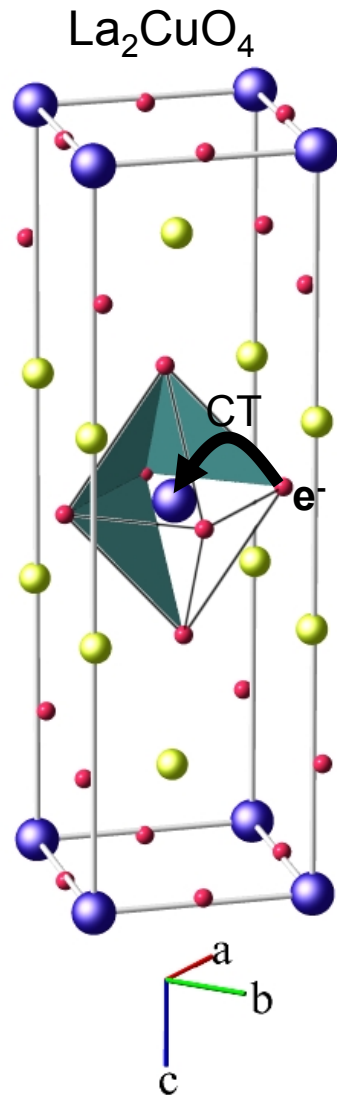
PRB 43 7942 1991

Optical properties of $\text{La}_{2-x}\text{Sr}_x\text{CuO}_4$

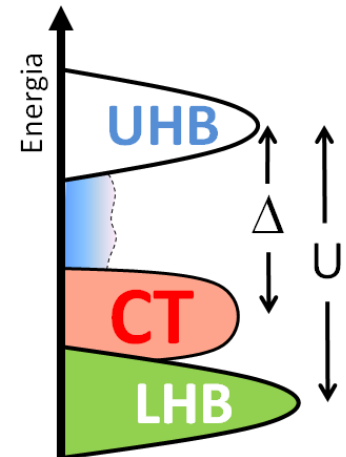


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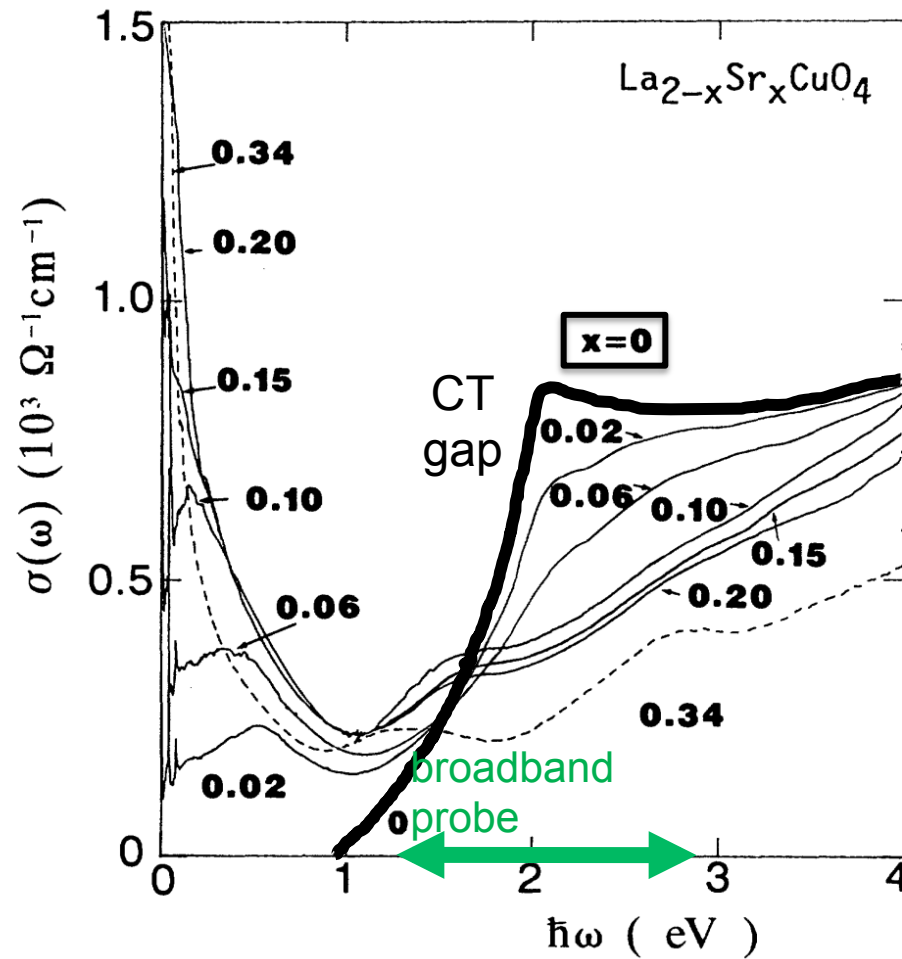
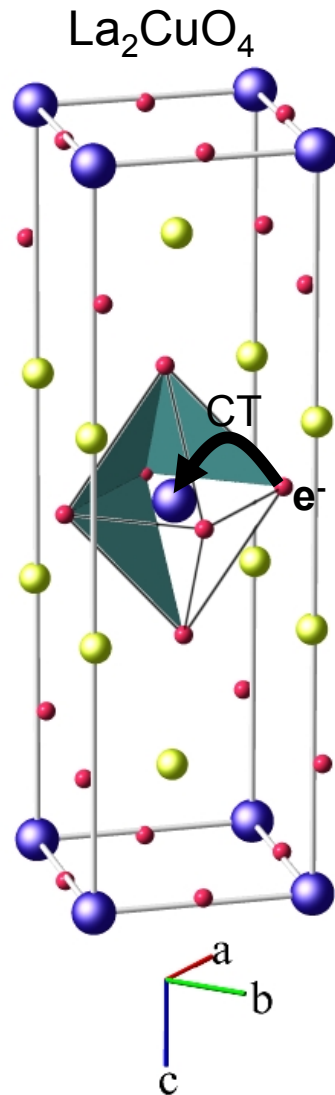
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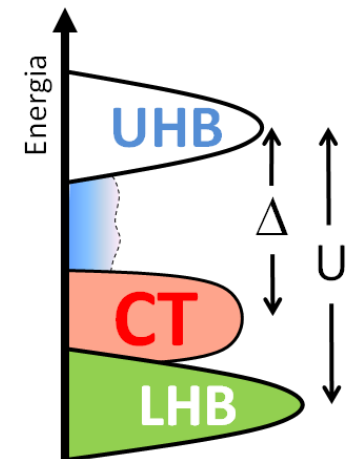
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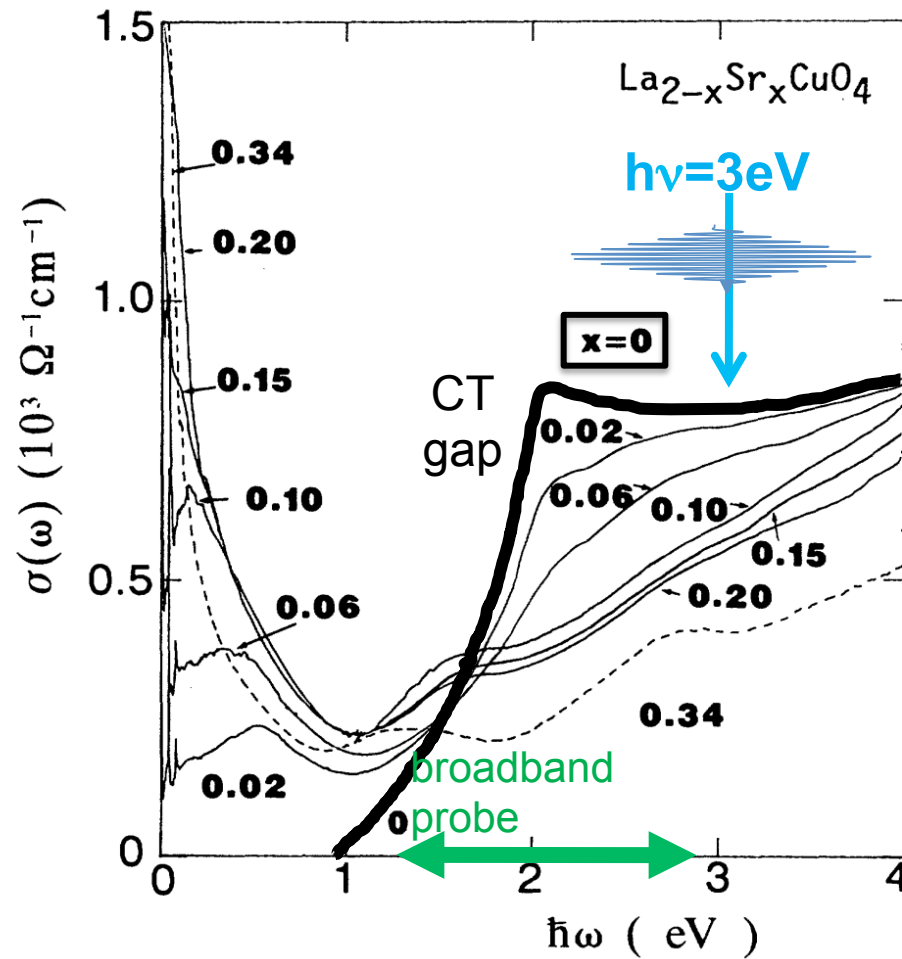
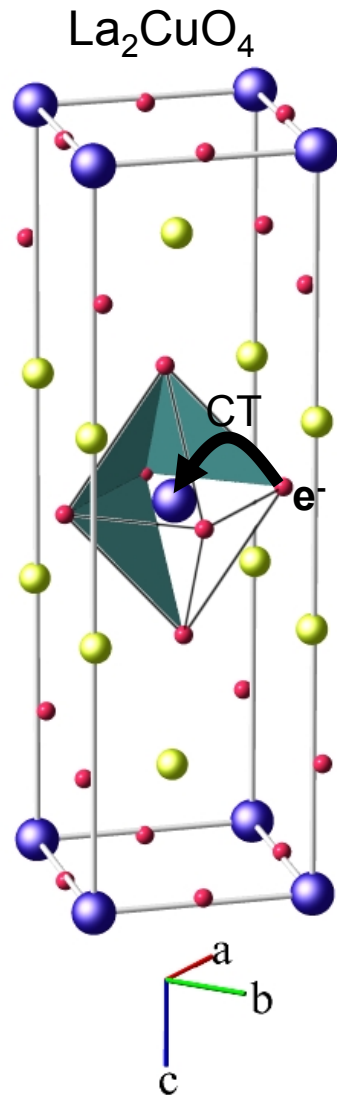
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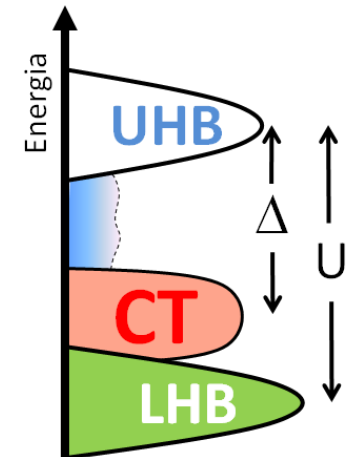
PRB 43 7942 1991



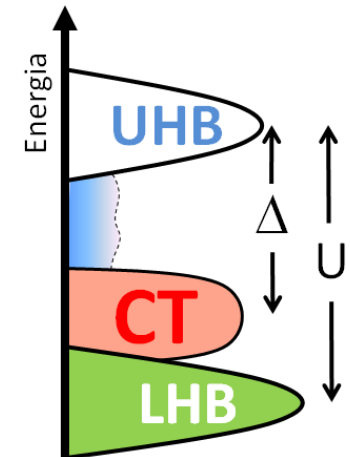
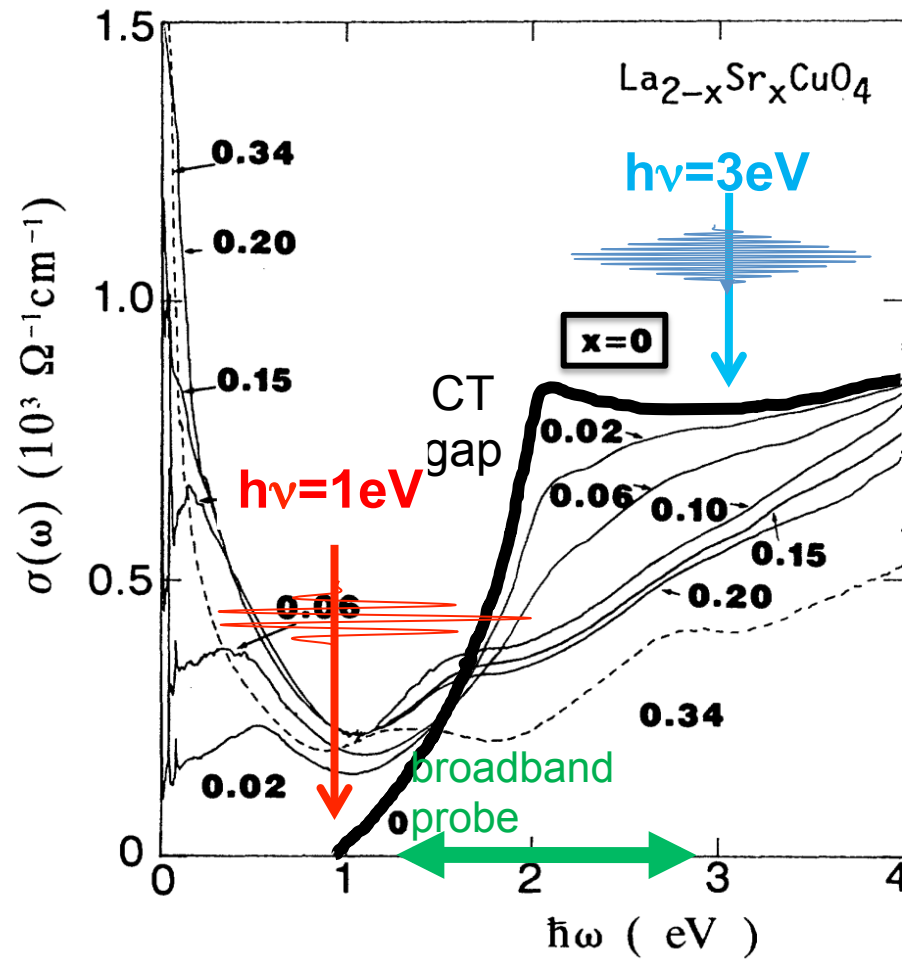
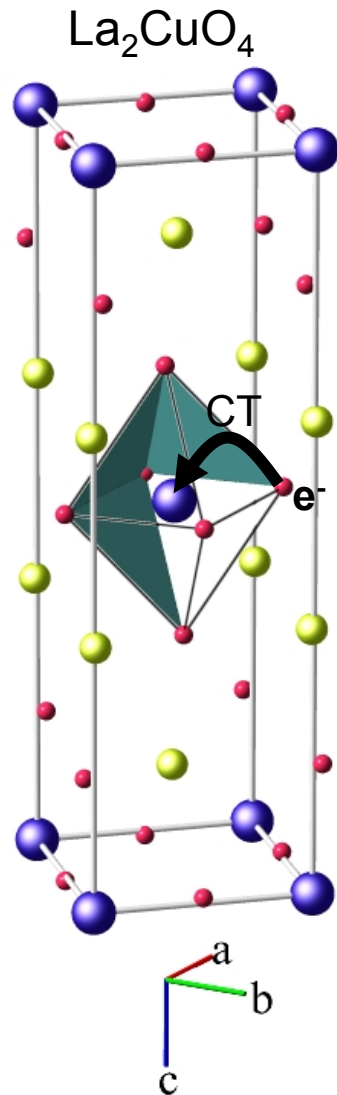
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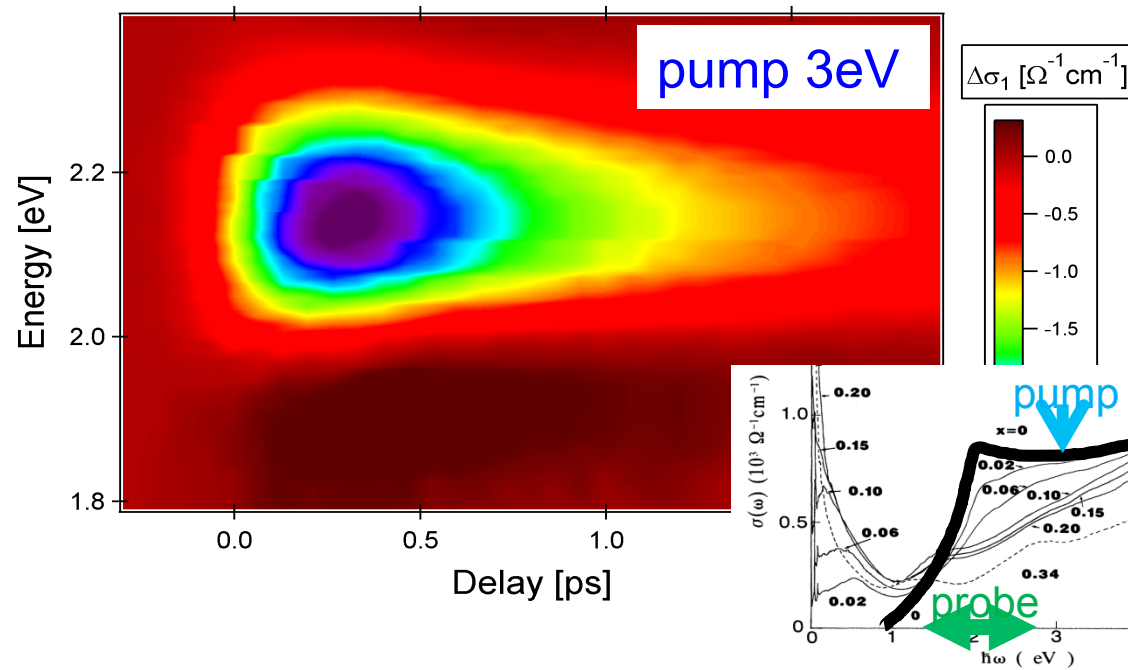


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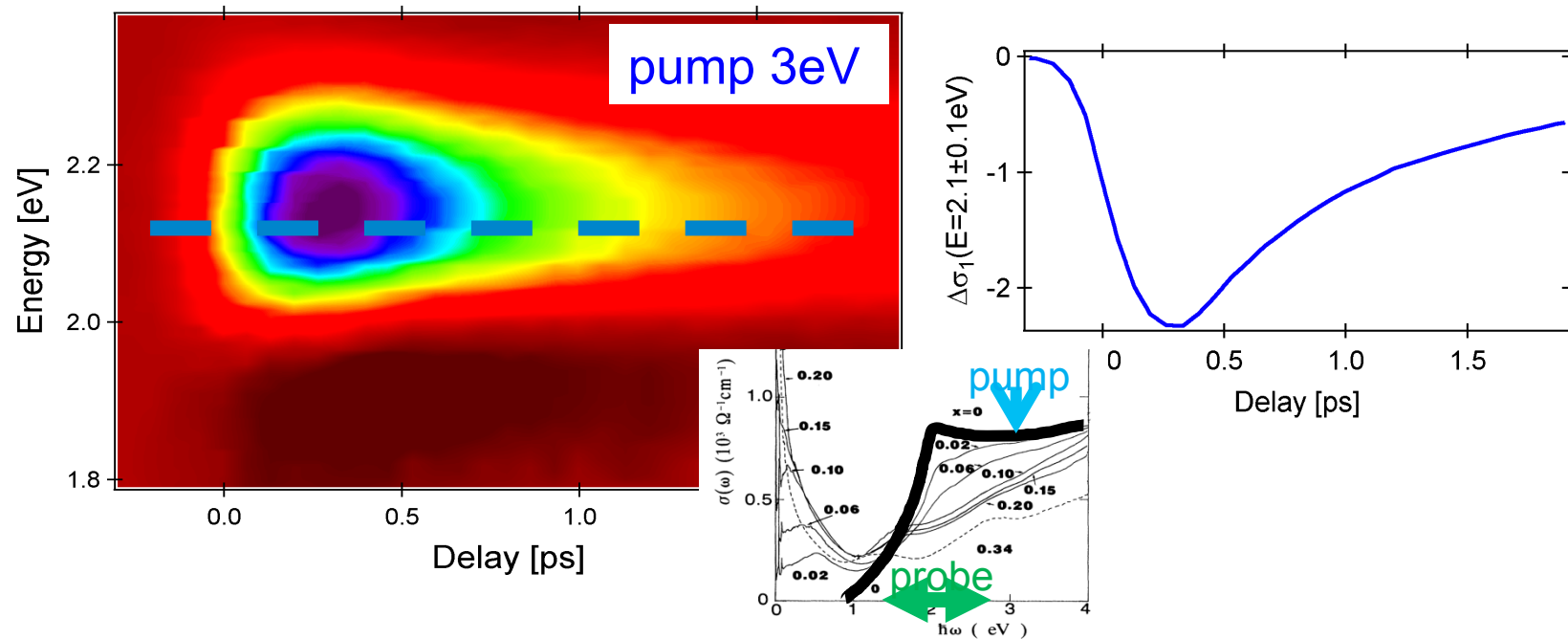


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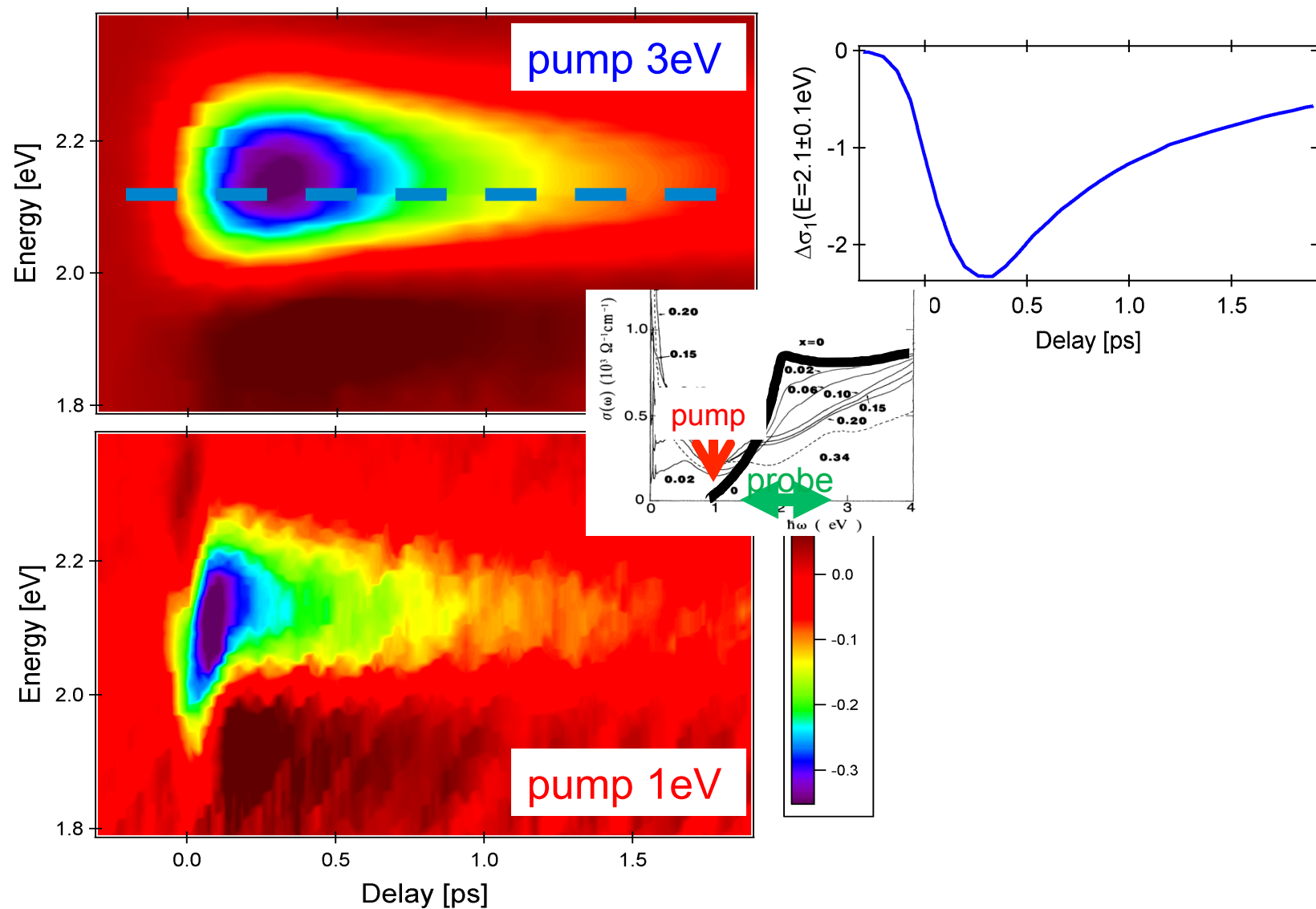
Selectivity of the excitation process



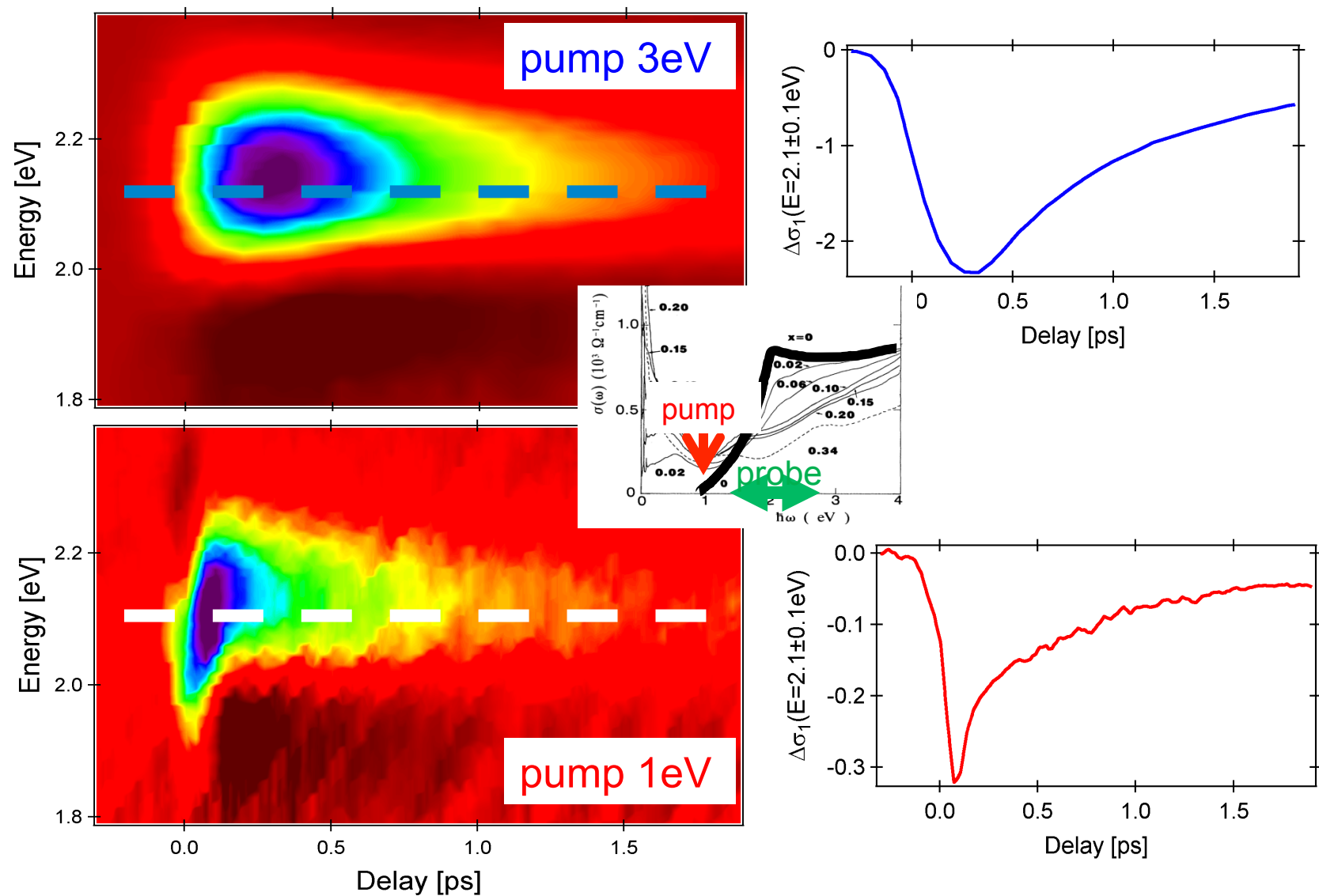
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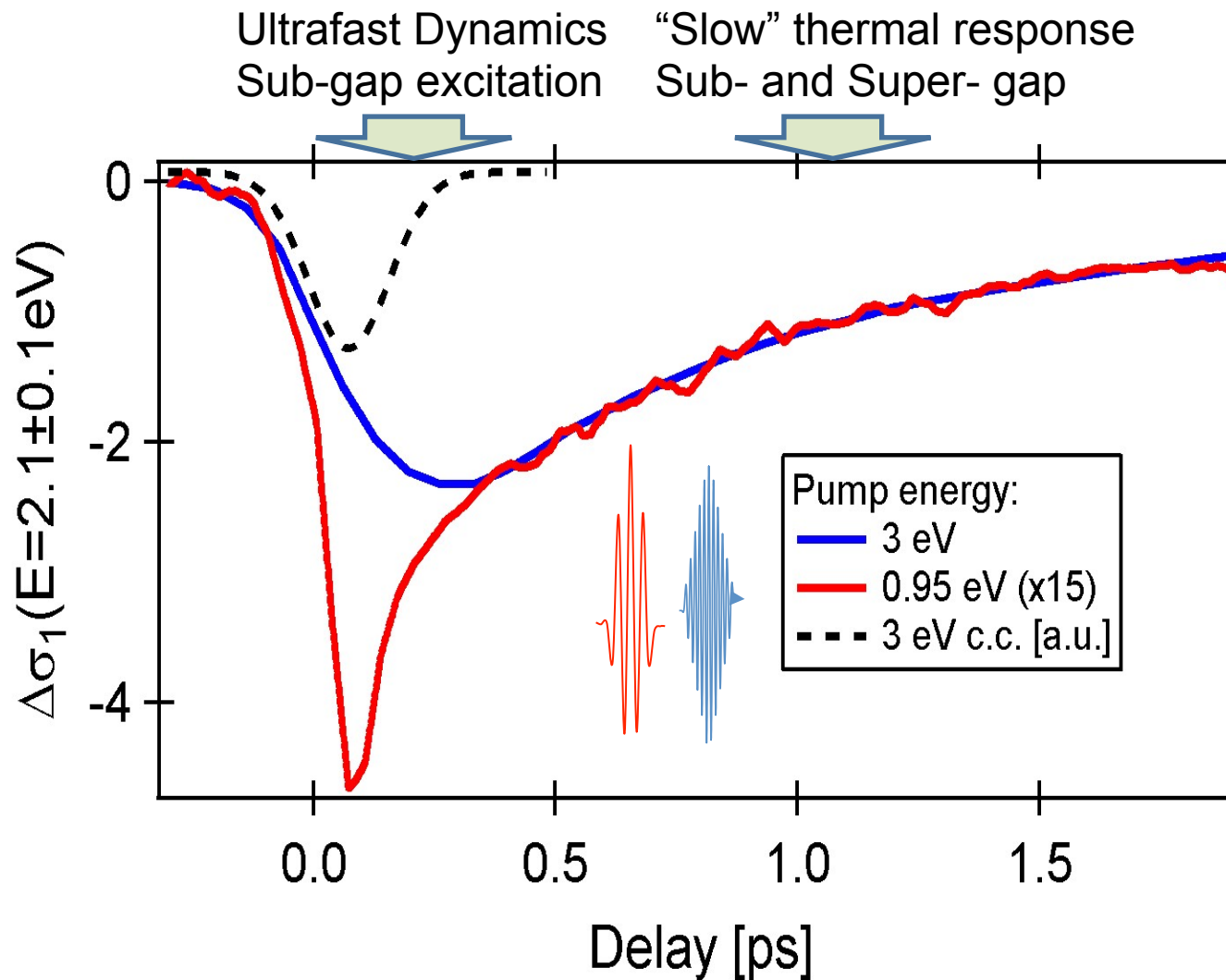
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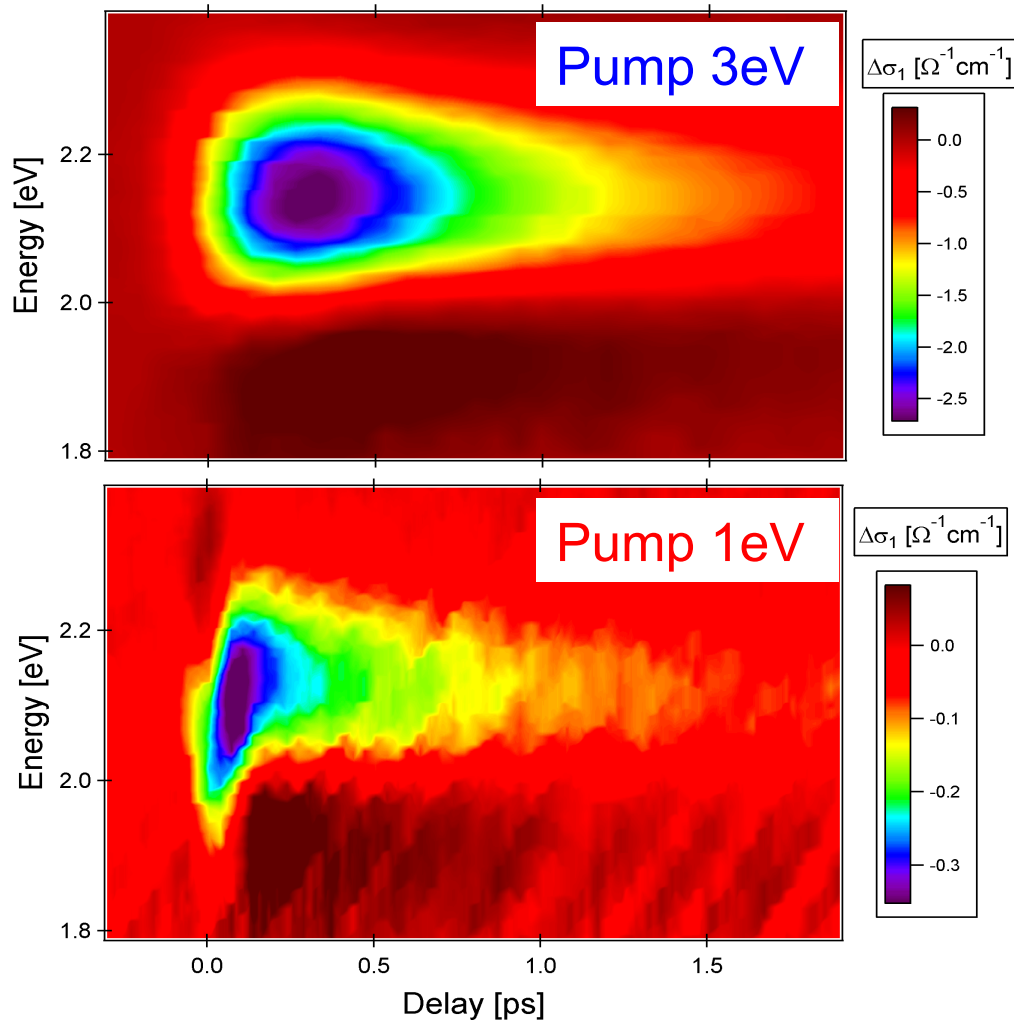
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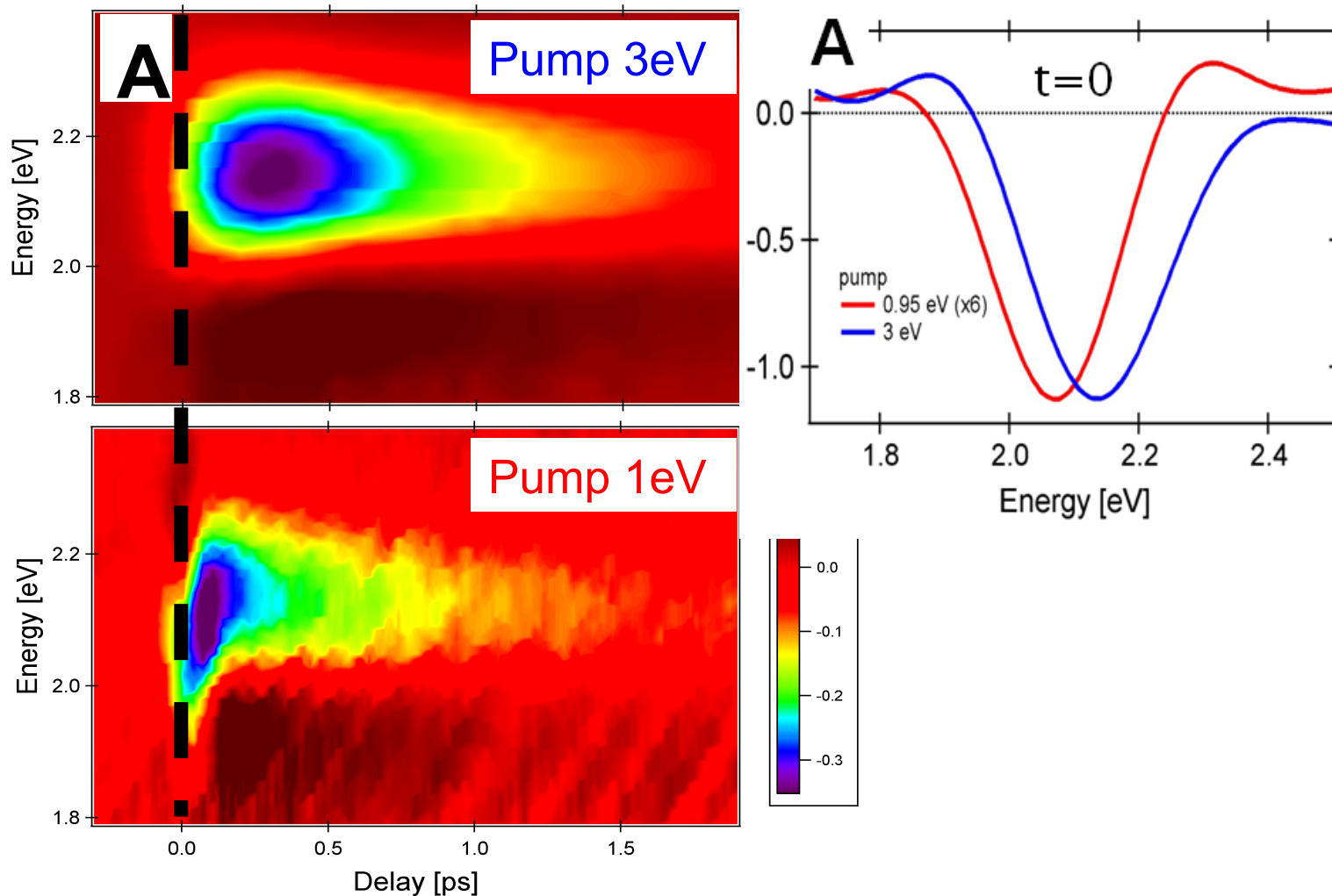
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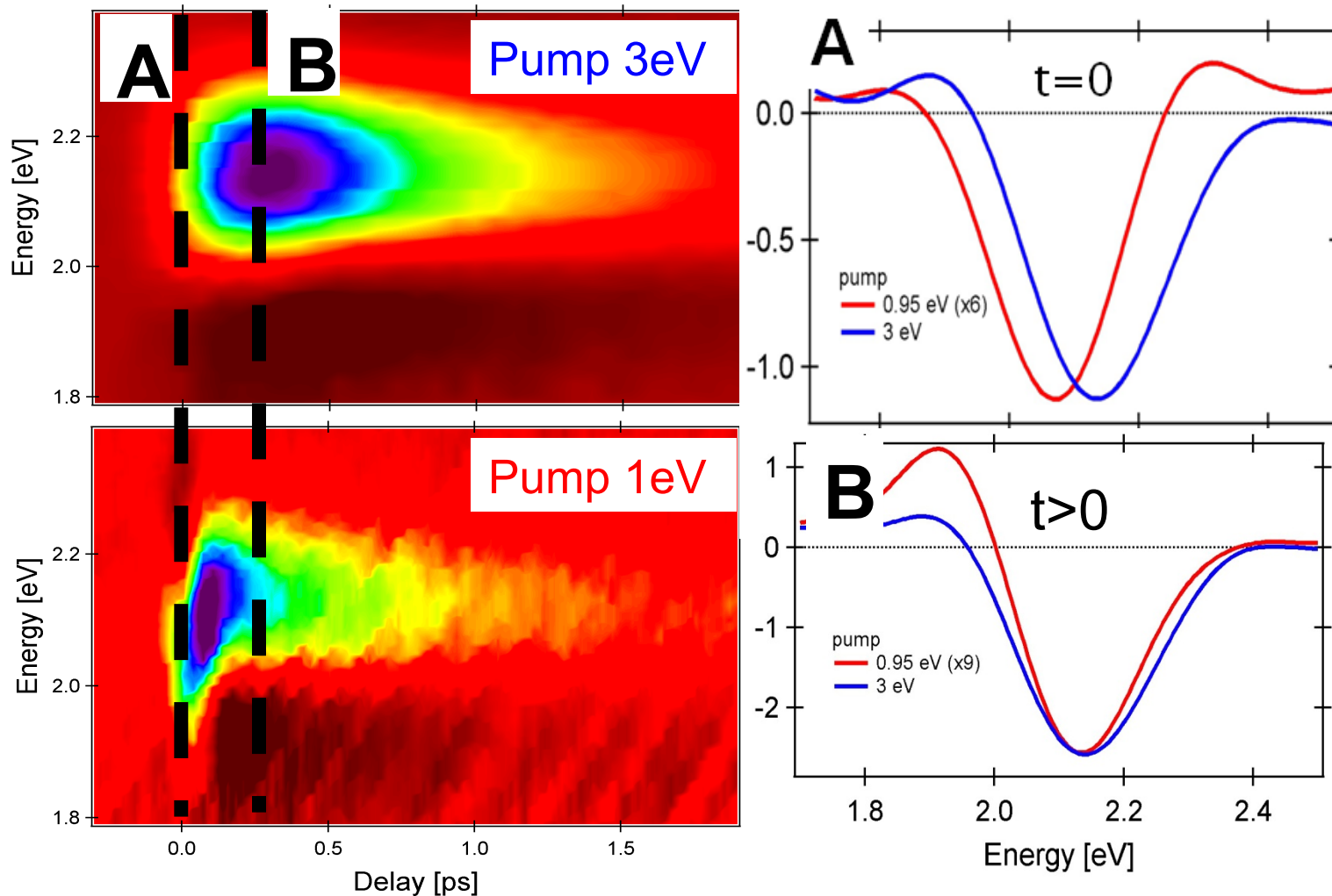
Selectivity of the excitation process



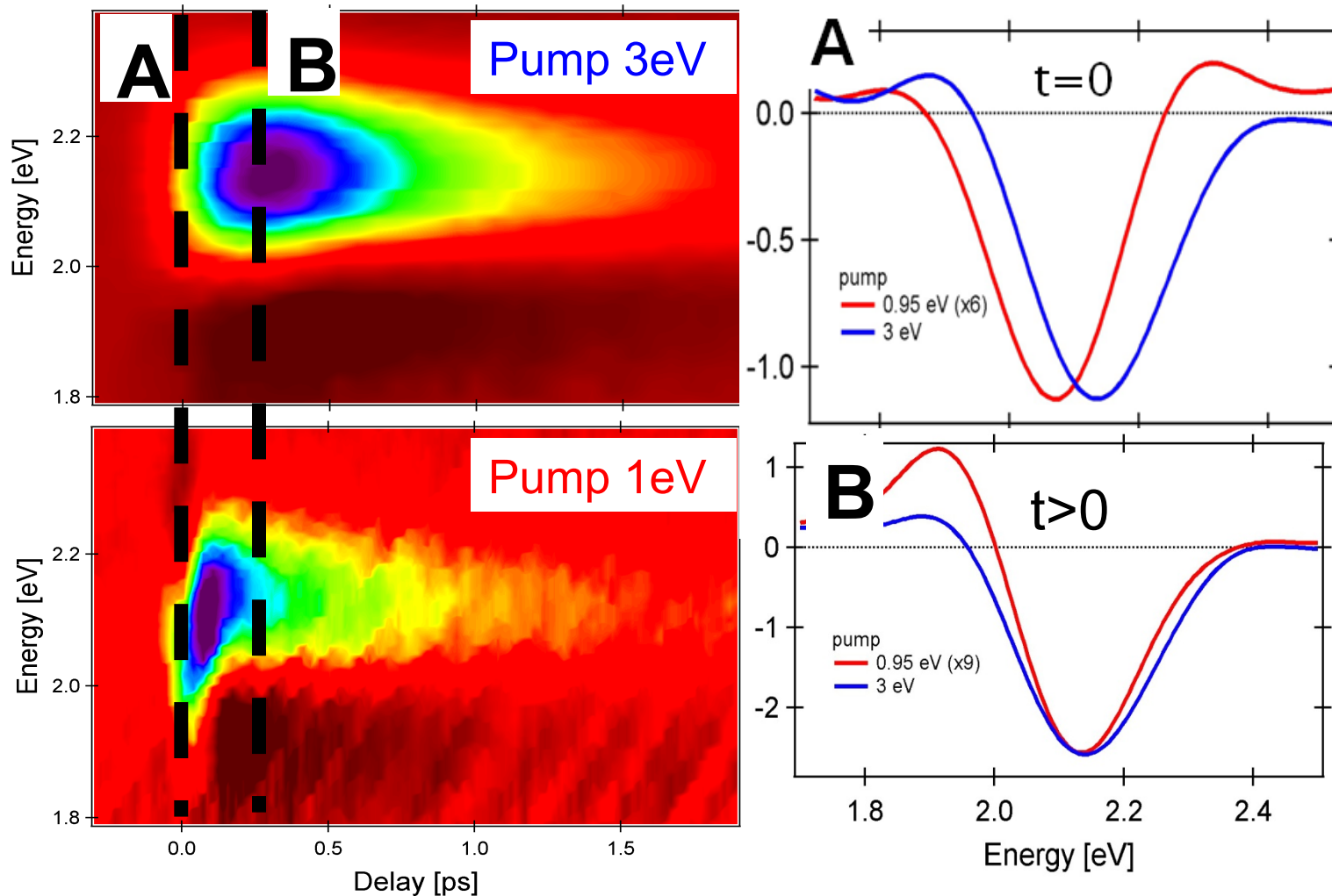
Selectivity of the excitation process



Selectivity of the excitation process



Selectivity of the excitation process



Hubbard Holstein Hamiltonian

$$H = H_t + H_U + H_{EPI}$$

$$H_t = -t \sum_{i,\mu,\sigma} (c_{i+\mu,\sigma}^\dagger c_{i,\sigma} + H.c.), \quad \leftarrow \text{Hopping}$$

$$H_U = U \sum_i (n_{i,\uparrow} - \frac{1}{2})(n_{i,\downarrow} - \frac{1}{2}), \quad \leftarrow \text{e-e repulsion}$$

$$H_{EPI} = \omega_0 \sum_i a_i^\dagger a_i + g\omega_0 \sum_i (a_i^\dagger + a_i)(1 - n_i). \quad \leftarrow \text{Boson coupling}$$

collaboration with N. Nagaosa, A. Mishchenko, G. De Filippis and V. Cataudella

Hubbard Holstein Hamiltonian

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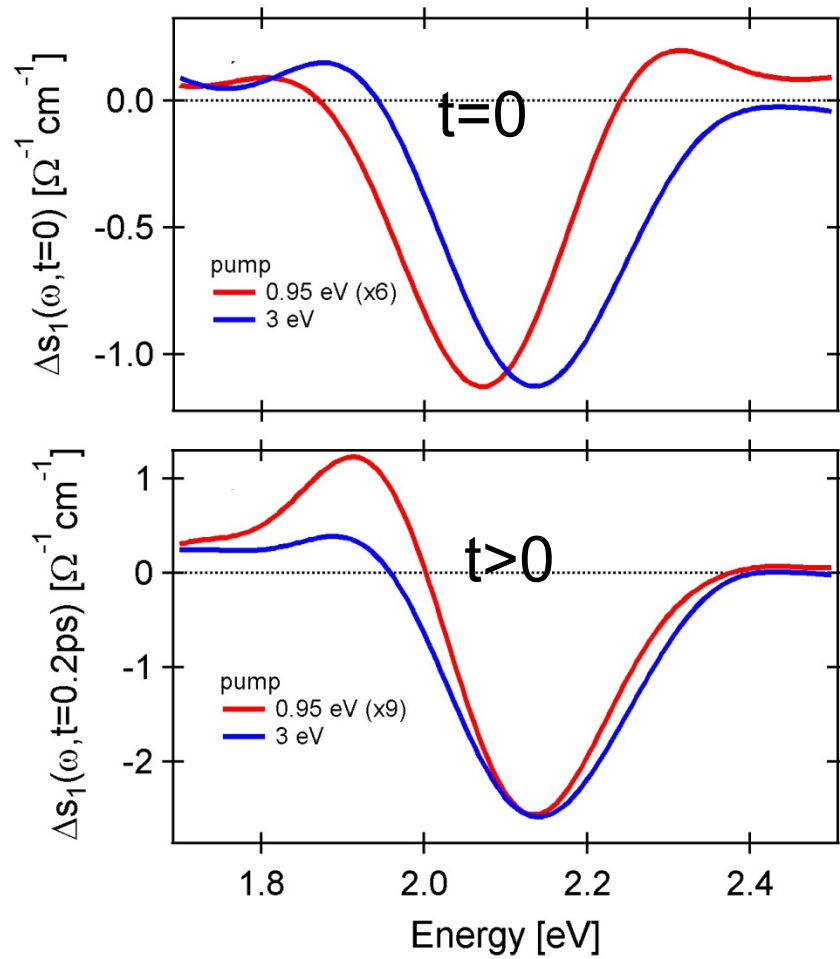
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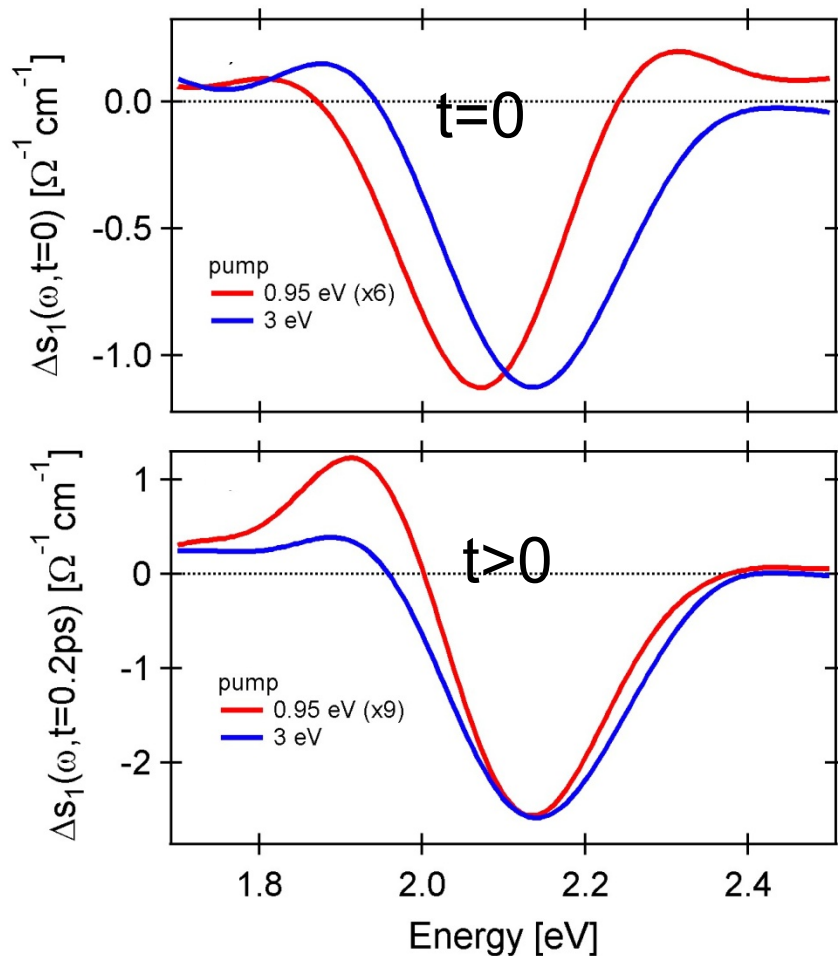
Experiment Vs. Theory

Experiment

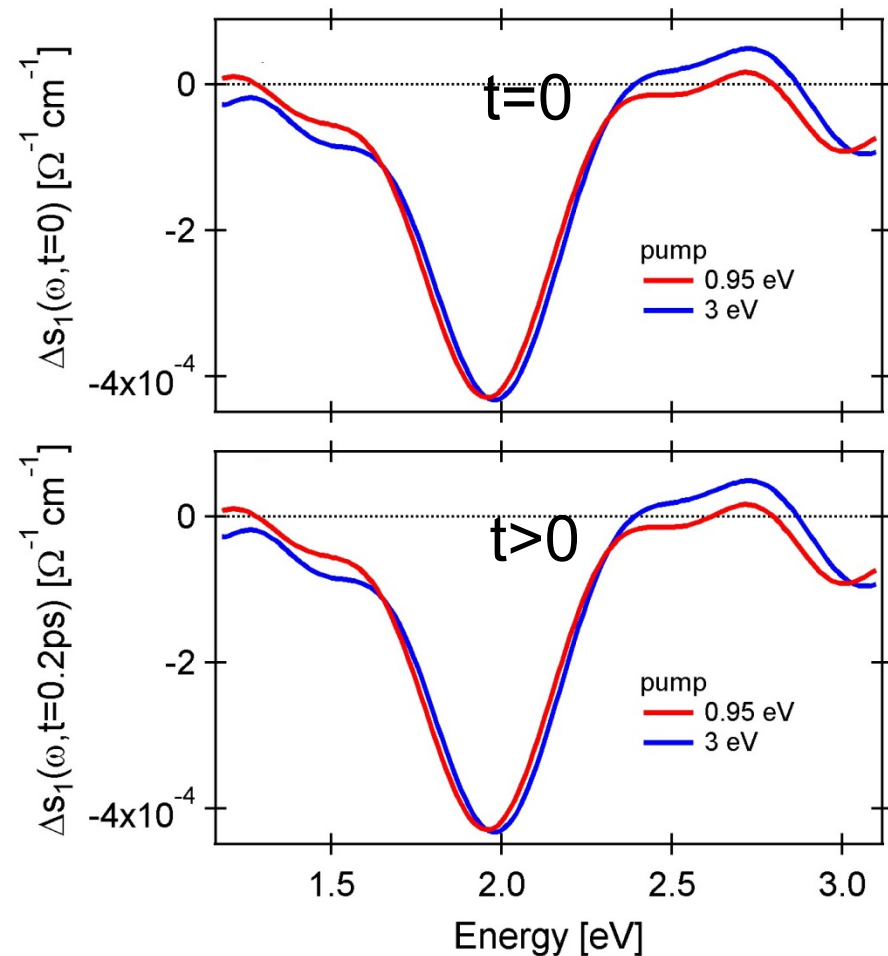


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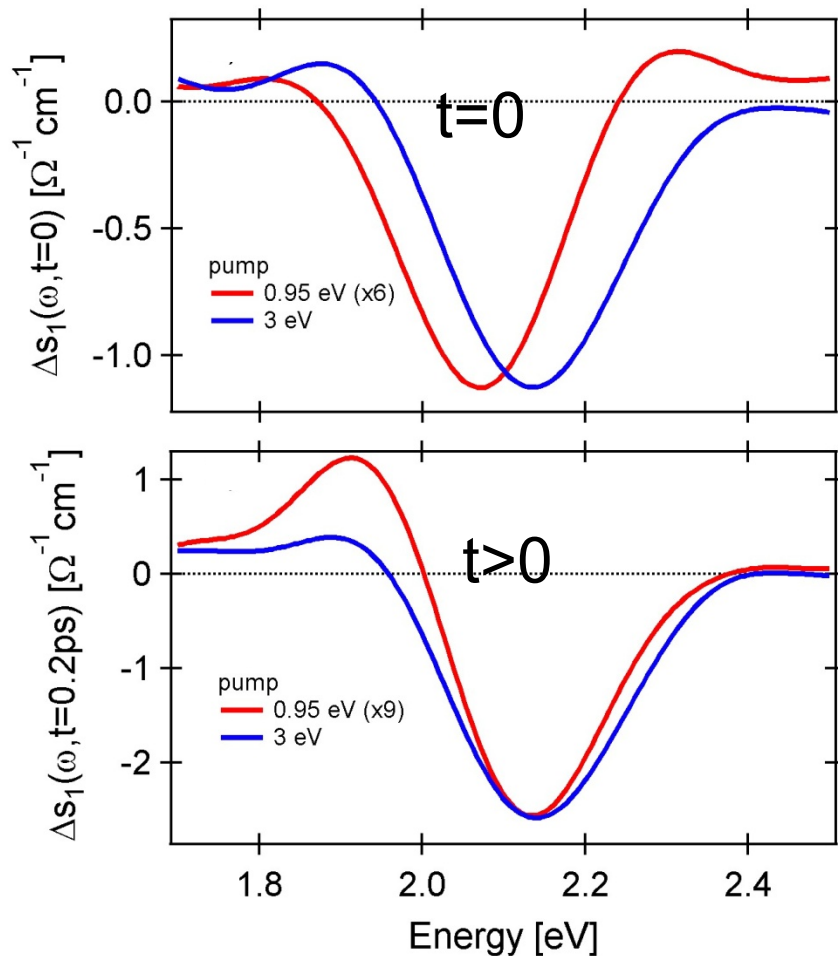


Theory (e-ph OFF)

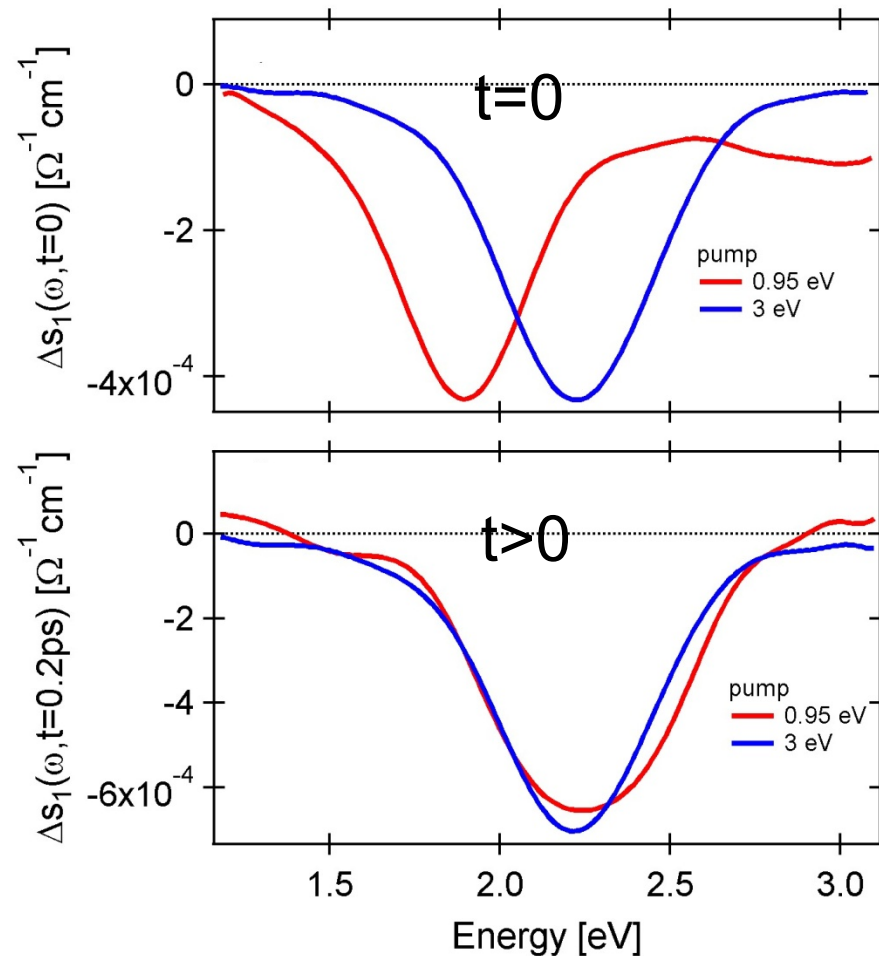


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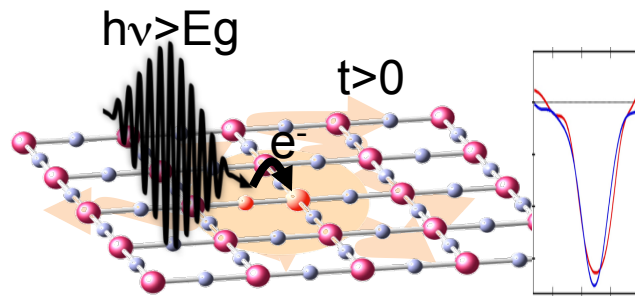
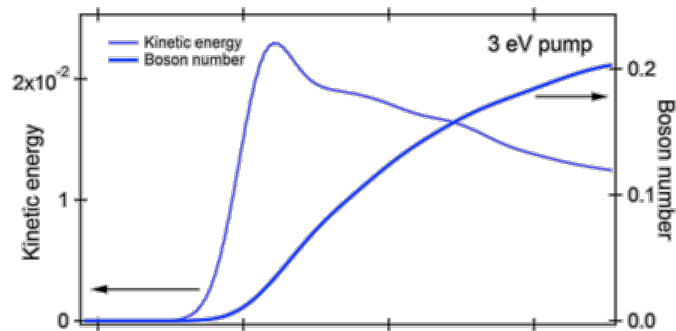
Experiment



Theory (e-ph ON)

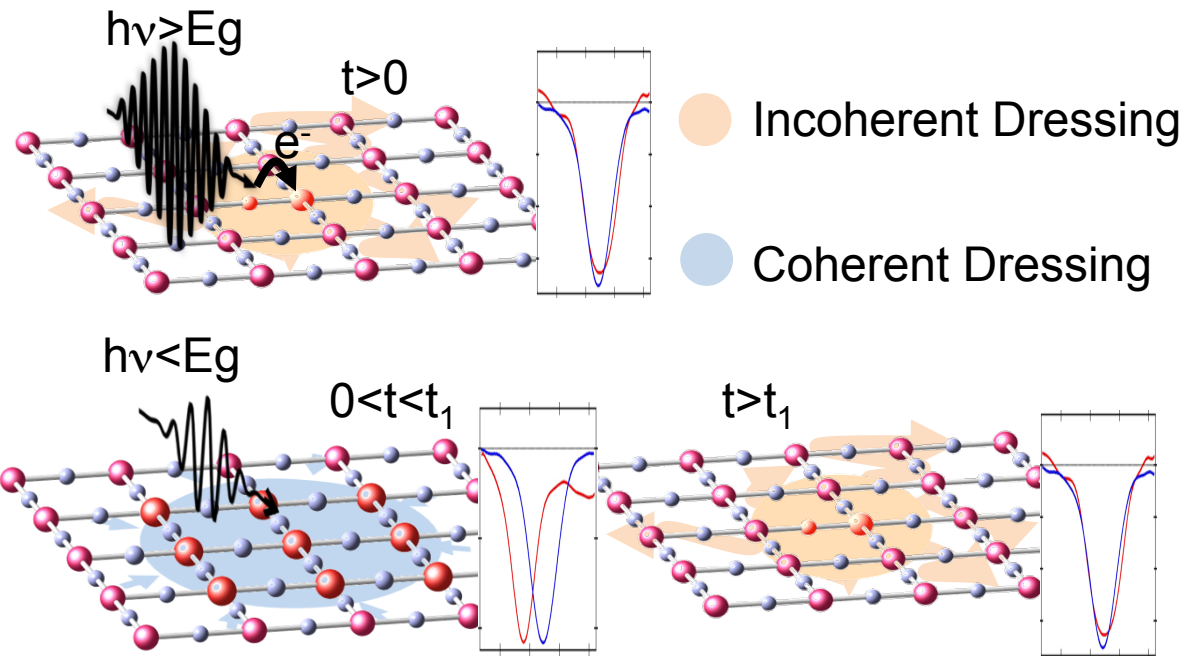
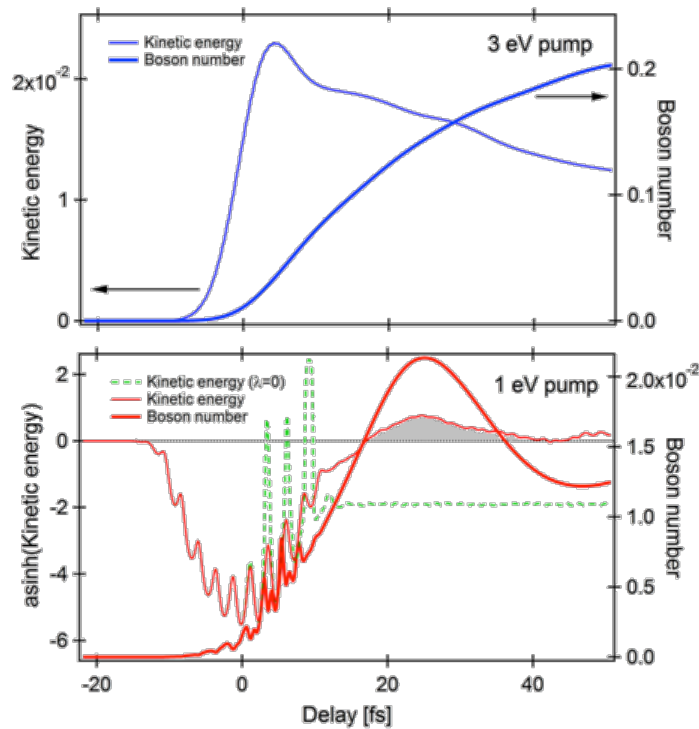


High Vs. Low-photon energy excitation

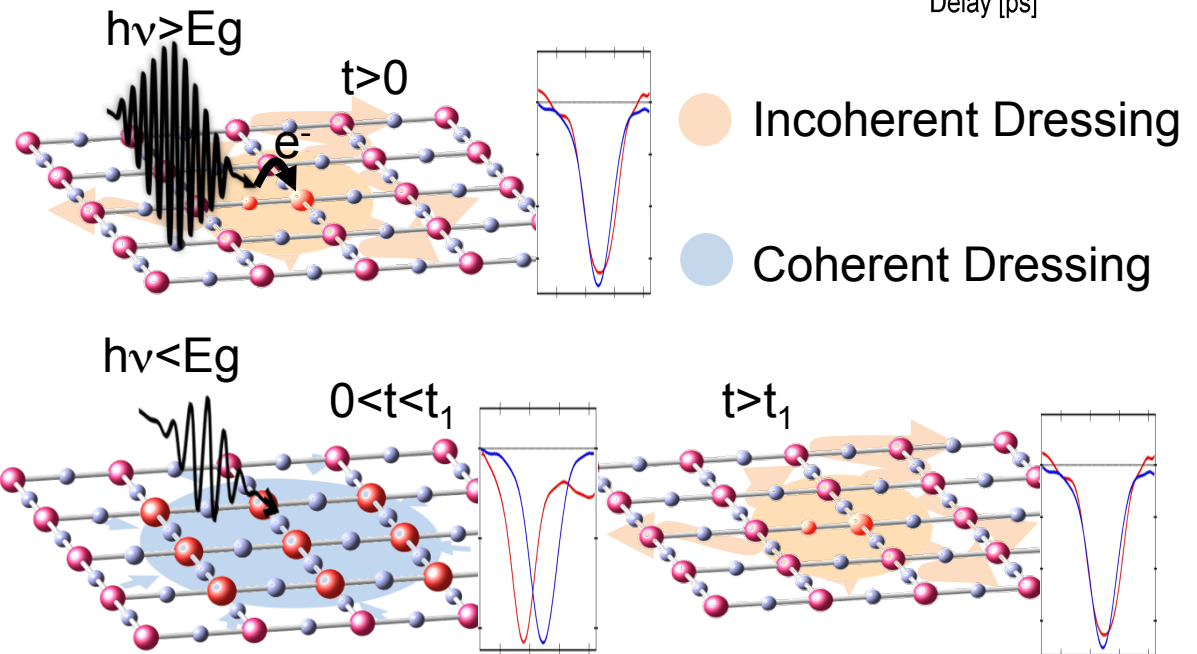
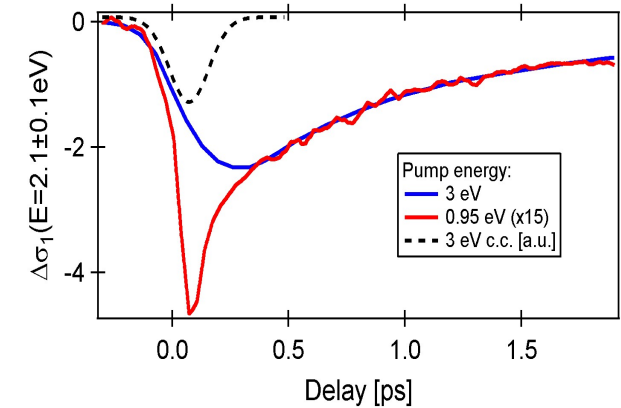
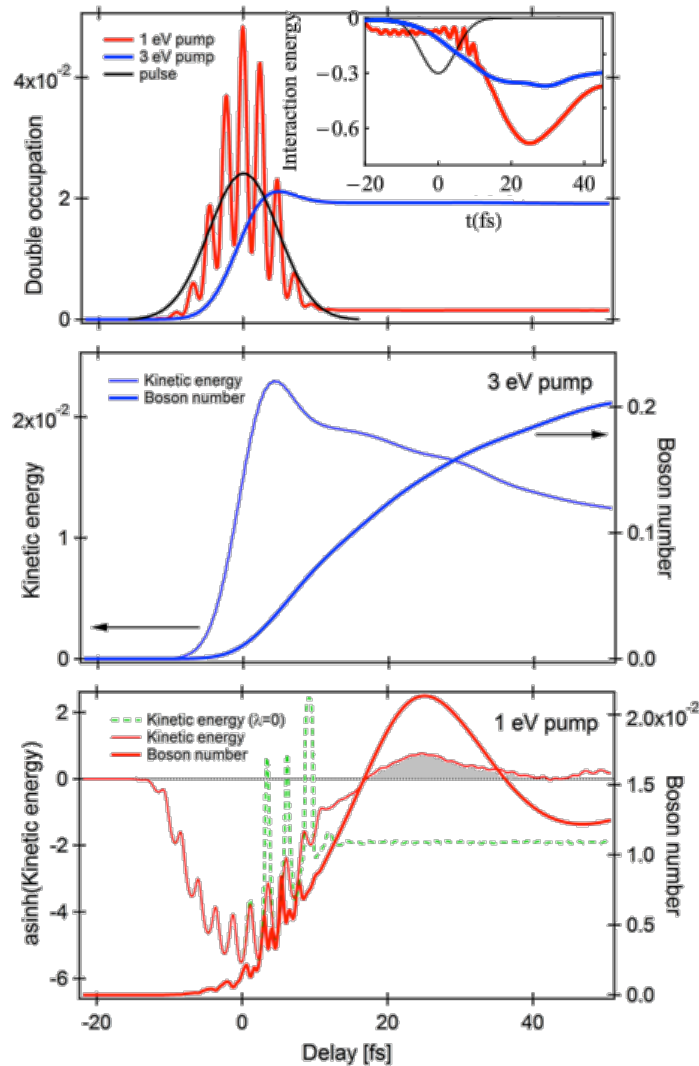


● Incoherent Dressing

High Vs. Low-photon energy excitation

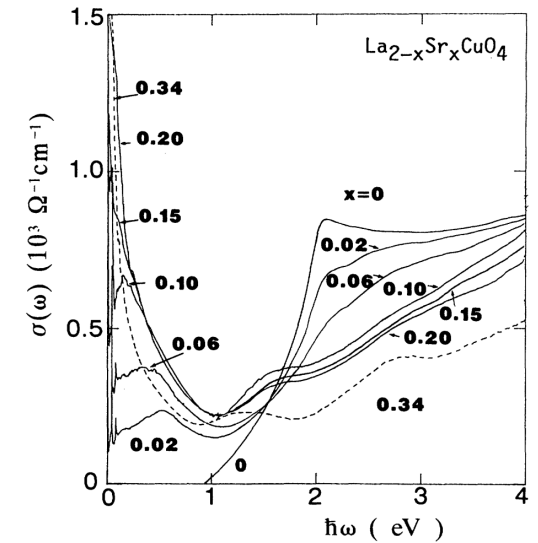
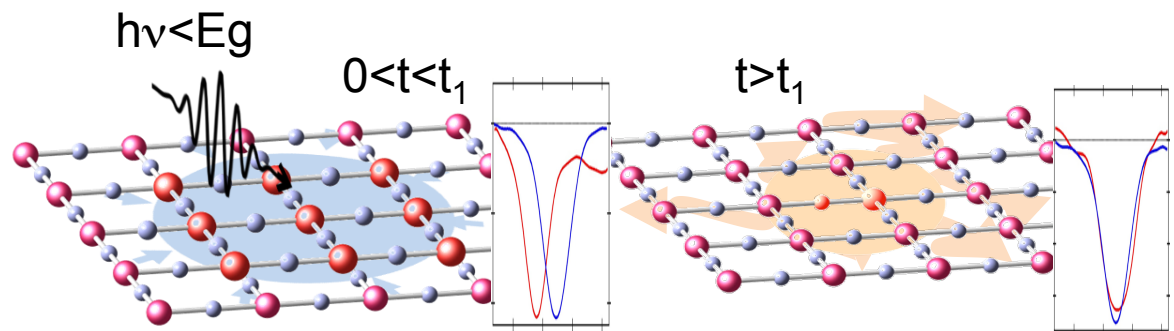
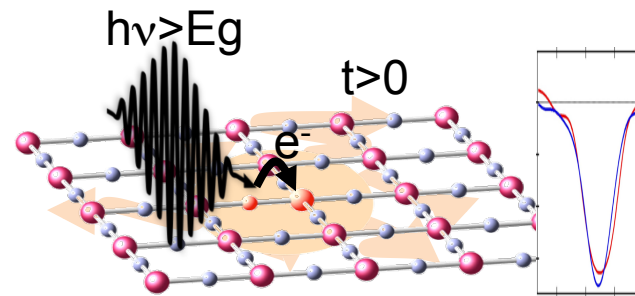
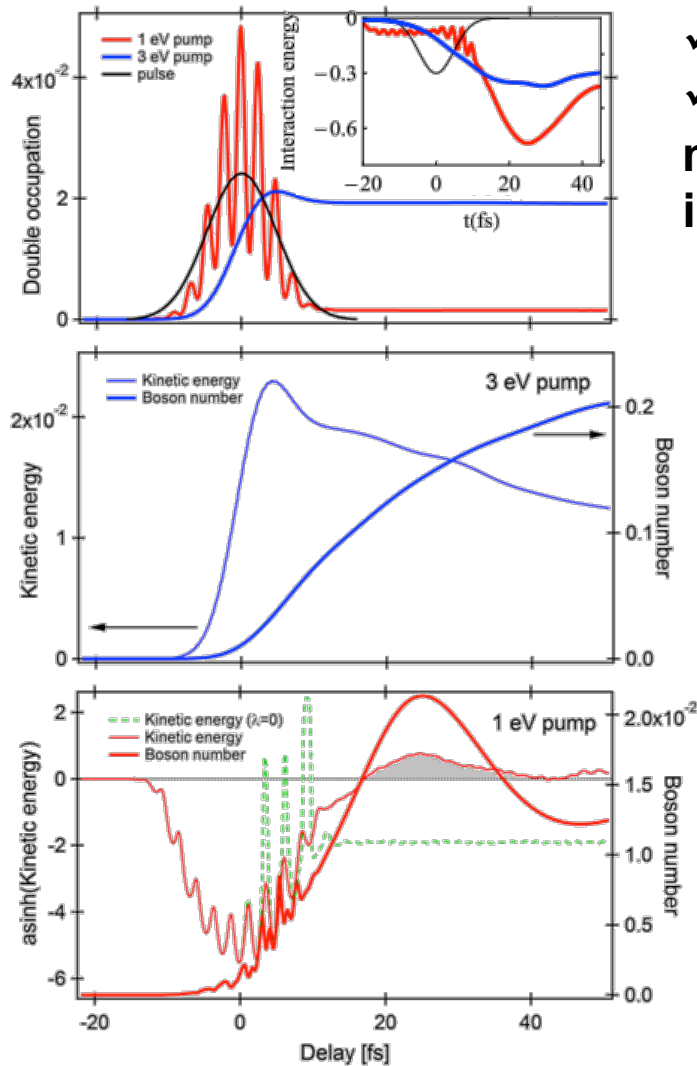


High Vs. Low-photon energy excitation



High Vs. Low-photon energy excitation

- ✓ The boson is necessary
- ✓ Will this excitation mechanism influence response in conducting systems?



- Incoherent Dressing
- Coherent Dressing

Nat. Comm. 5, 5112, 2014

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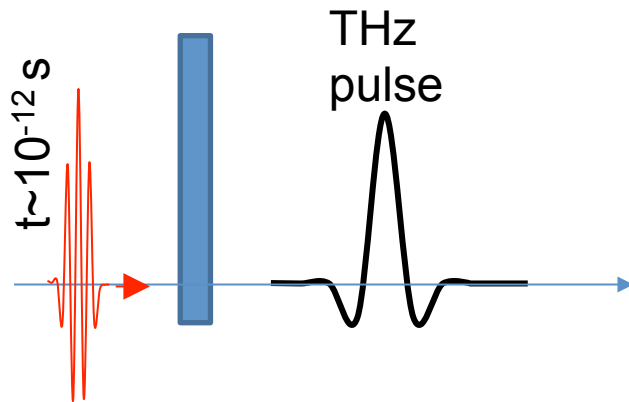
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Generation and measurements of ultrashort THz pulse

Generation:

Optical Rectification



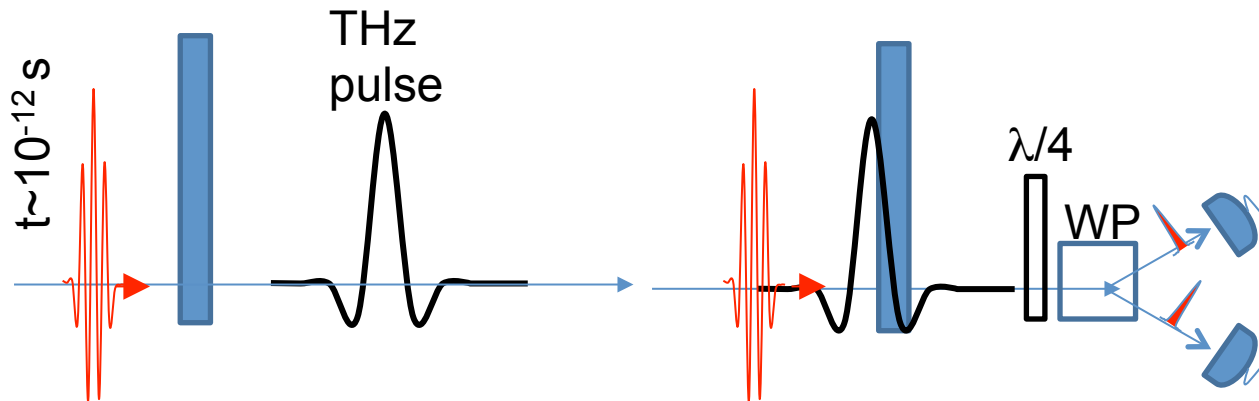
Generation and measurements of ultrashort THz pulse

Generation:

Optical Rectification

Measurements:

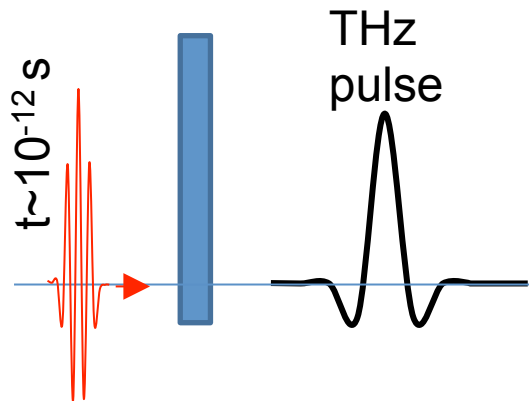
Electro optic sampling



Generation and measurements of ultrashort THz pulse

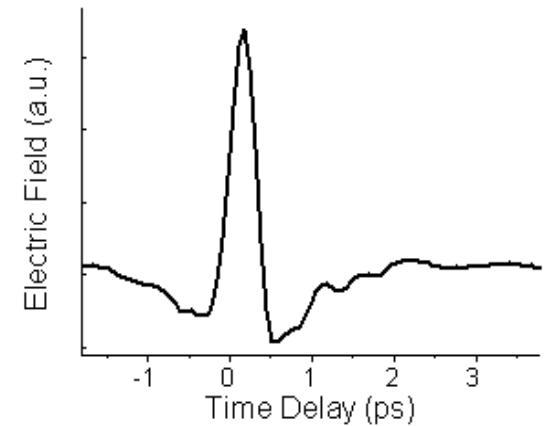
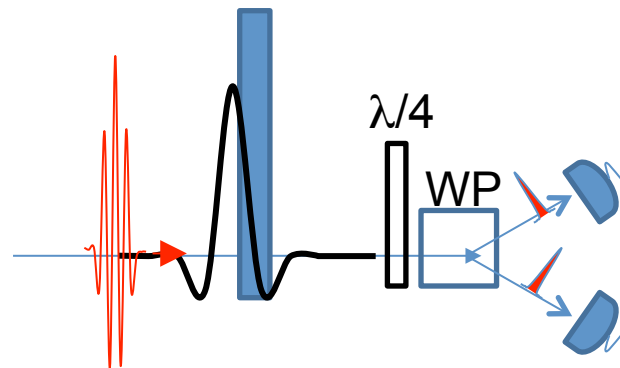
Generation:

Optical Rectification



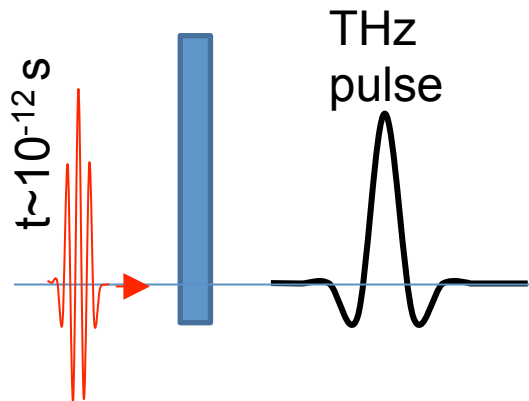
Measurements:

Electro optic sampling

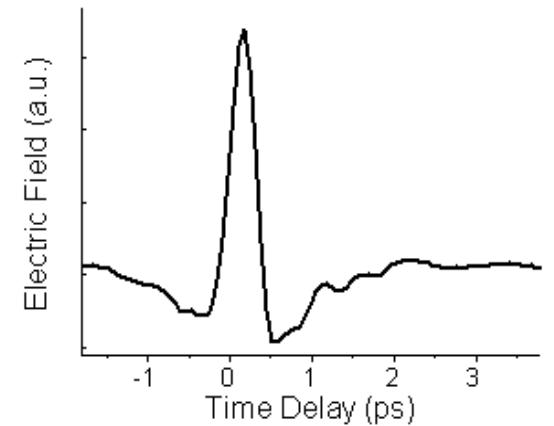
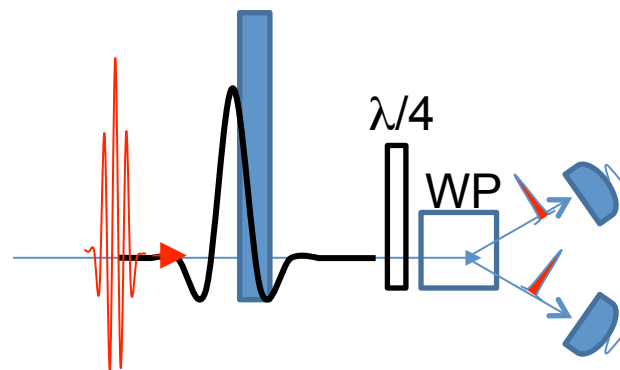


Generation and measurements of ultrashort THz pulse

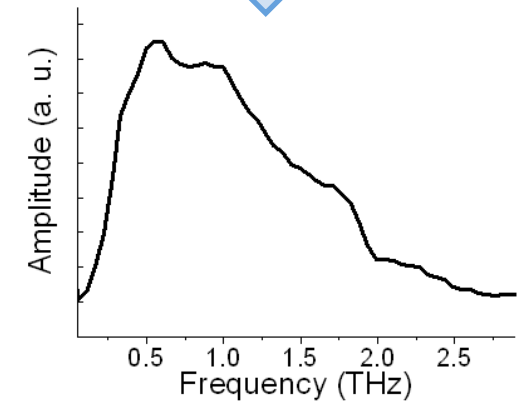
Generation:
Optical Rectification



Measurements:
Electro optic sampling



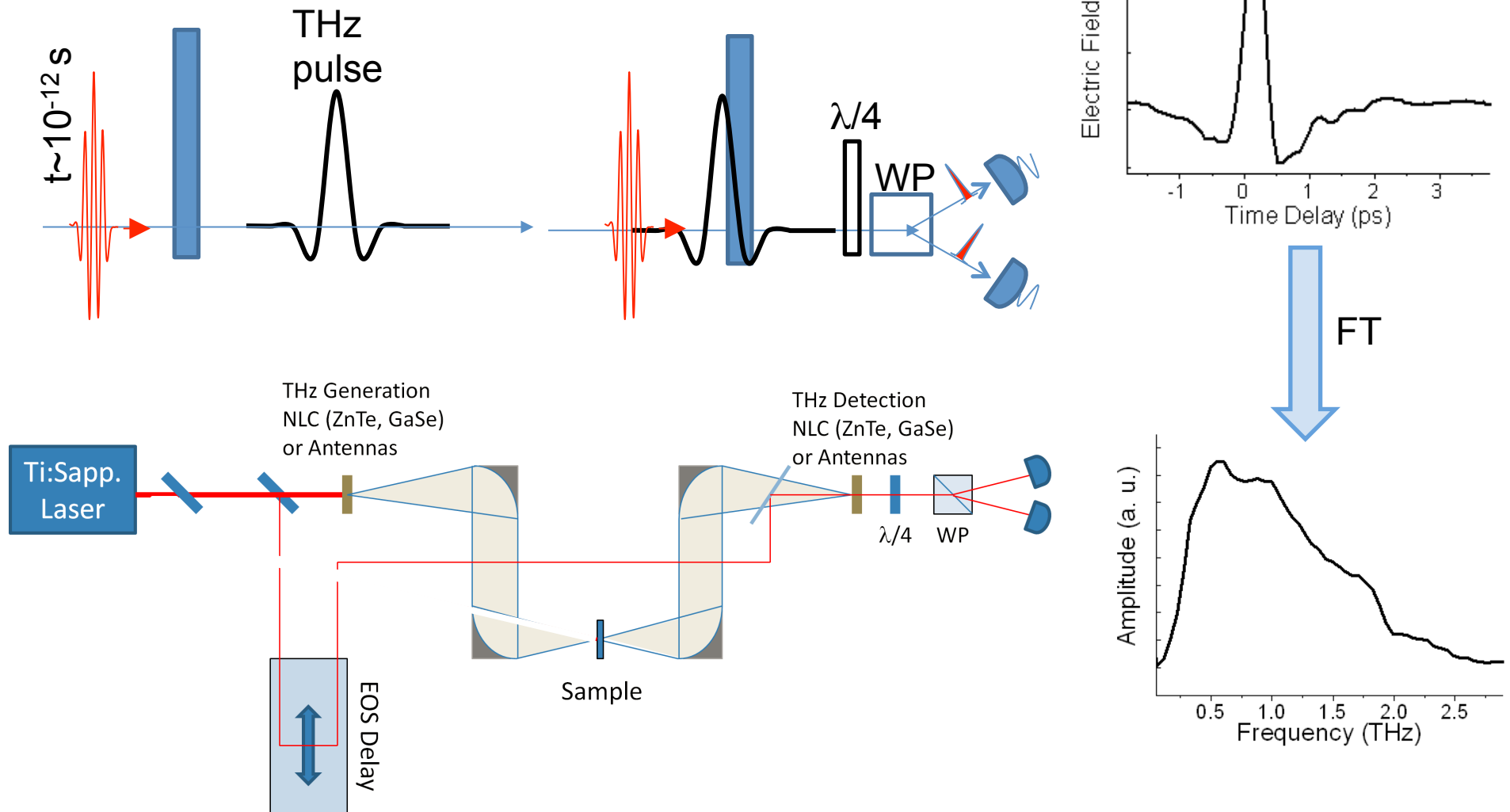
FT



Generation and measurements of ultrashort THz pulse

Generation: Optical Rectification

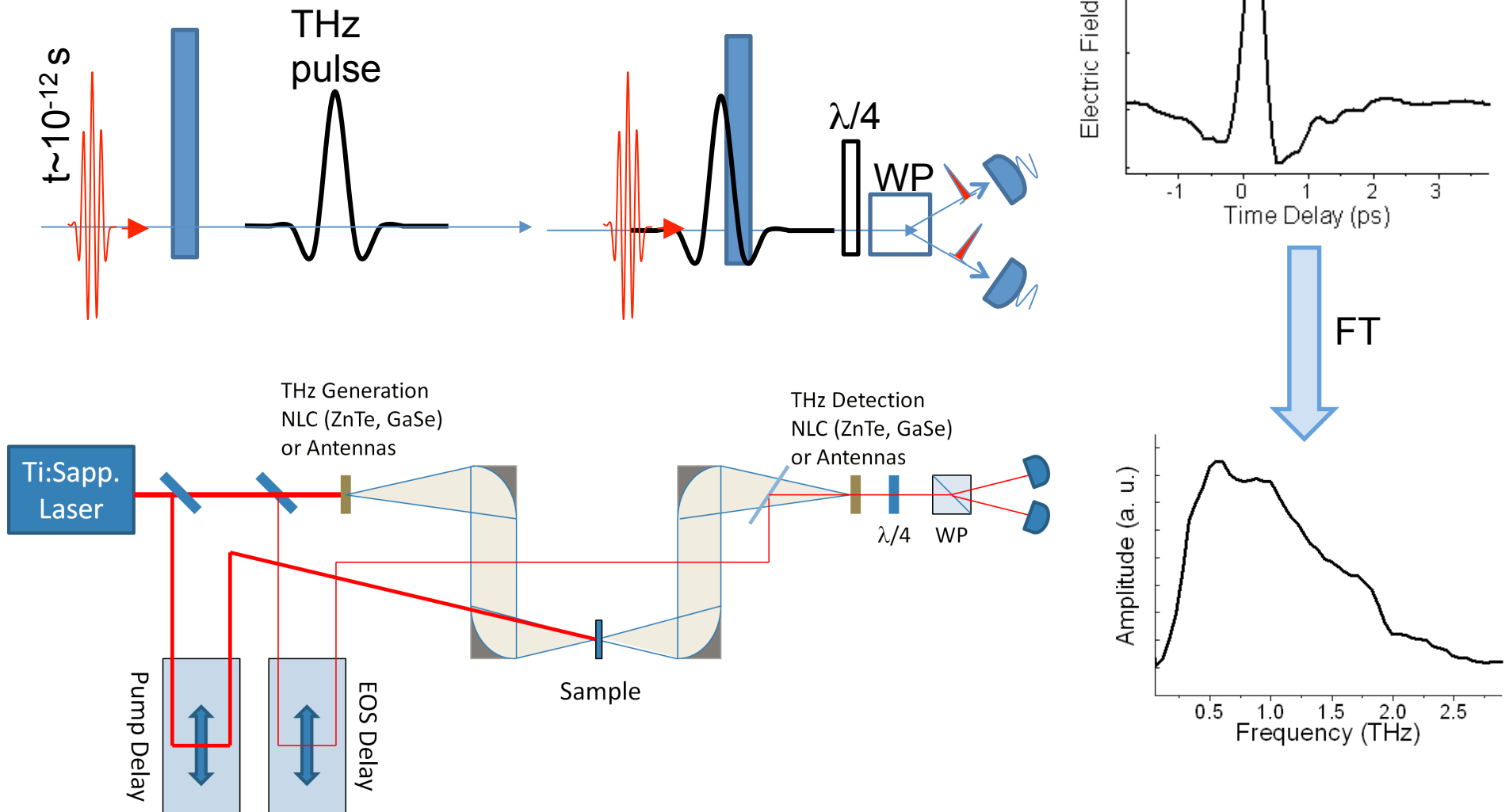
Measurements: Electro optic sampling



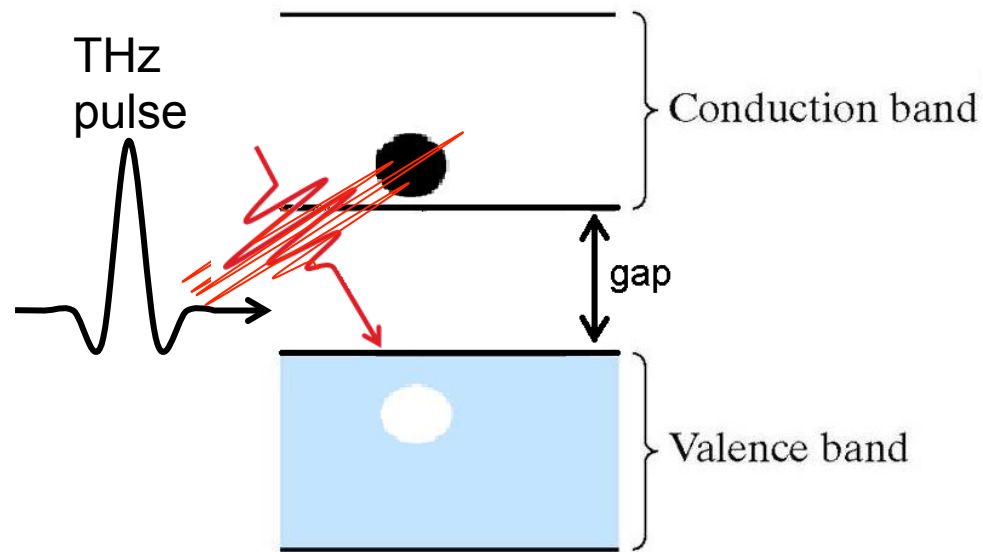
Generation and measurements of ultrashort THz pulse

Generation: Optical Rectification

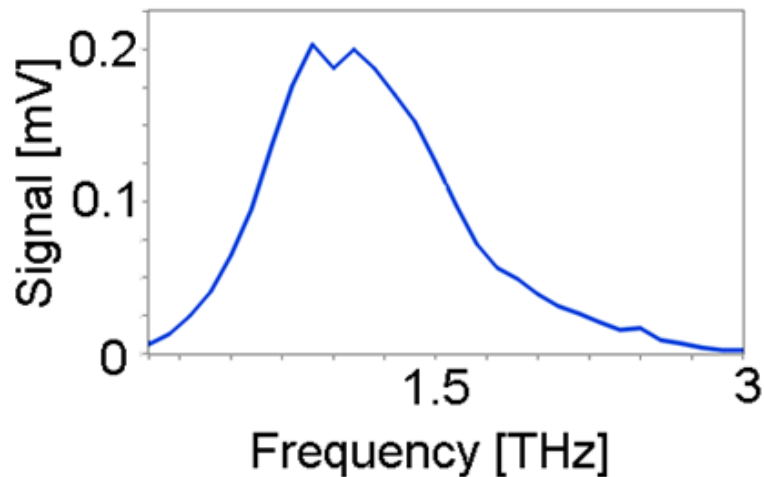
Measurements: Electro optic sampling



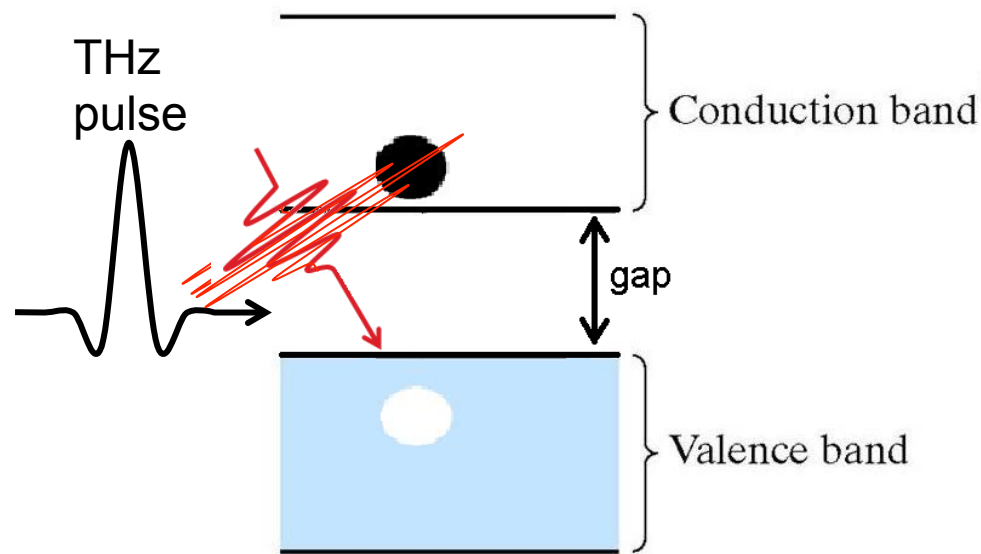
Test examples: Transmission on silicon



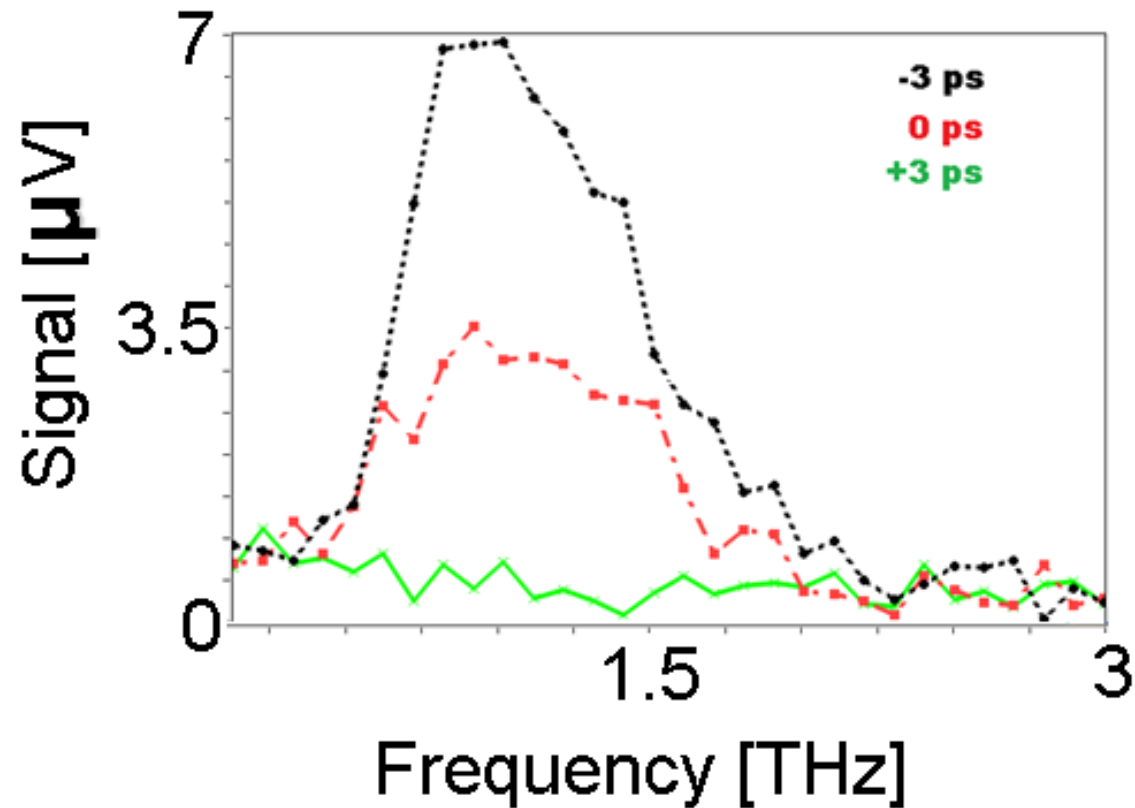
Equilibrium Transmission



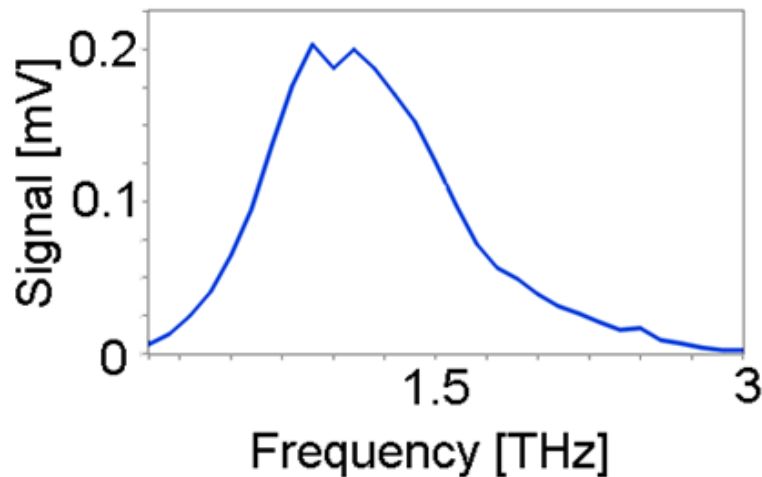
Test examples: Transmission on silicon



Time domain changes in Transmission



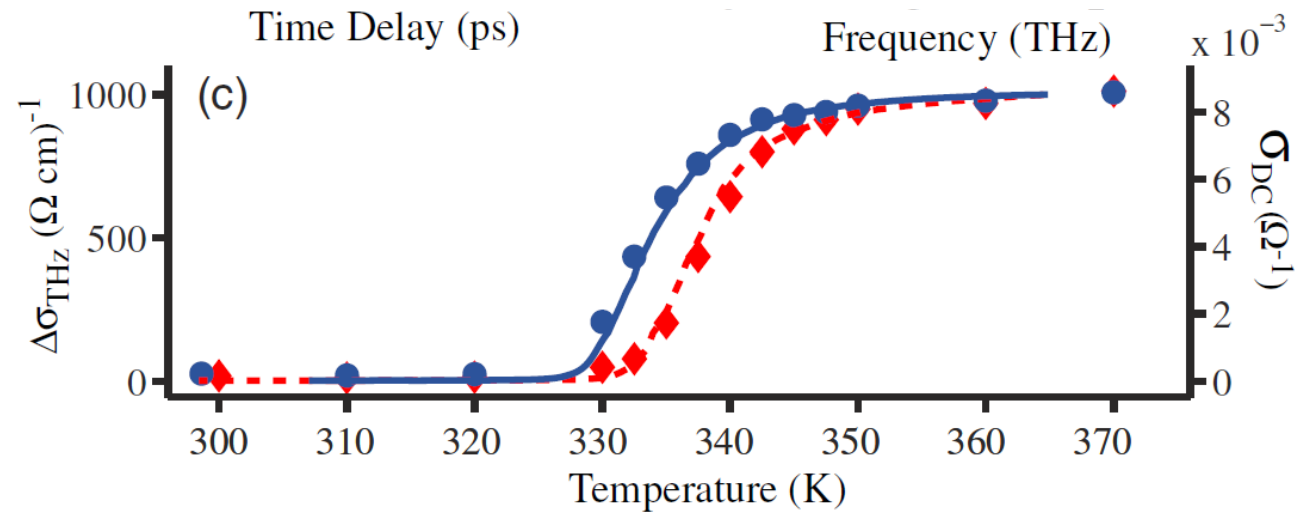
Equilibrium Transmission



Fabio Novelli Phd Thesis

Metal-insulator transition in VO₂ single crystal

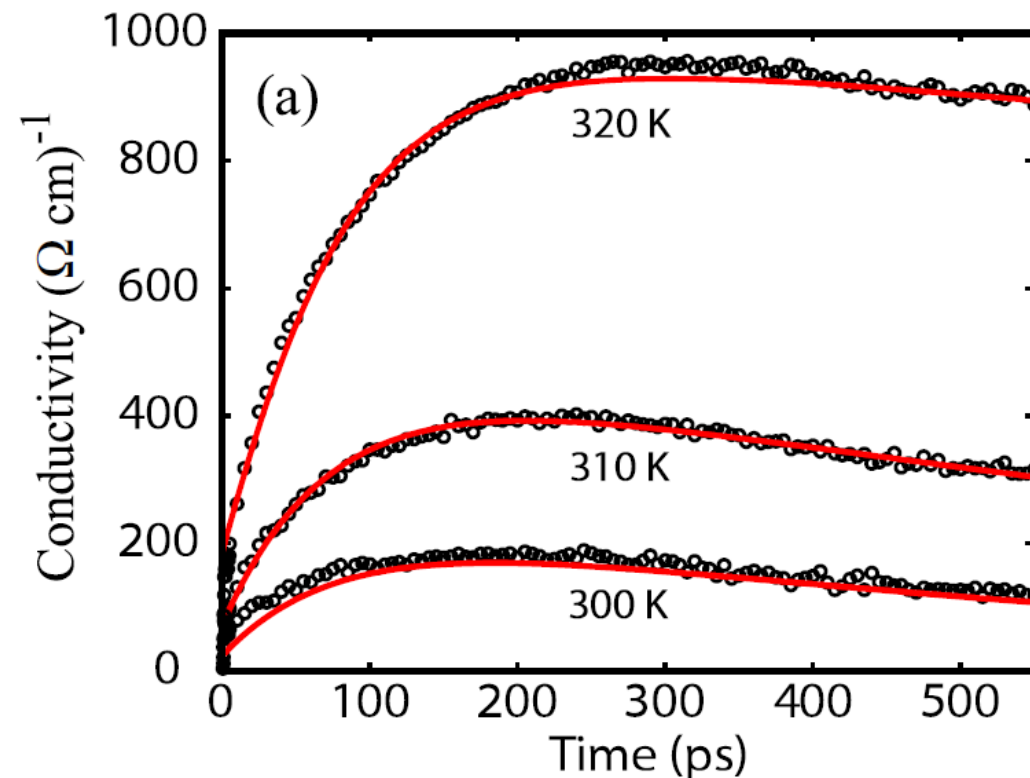
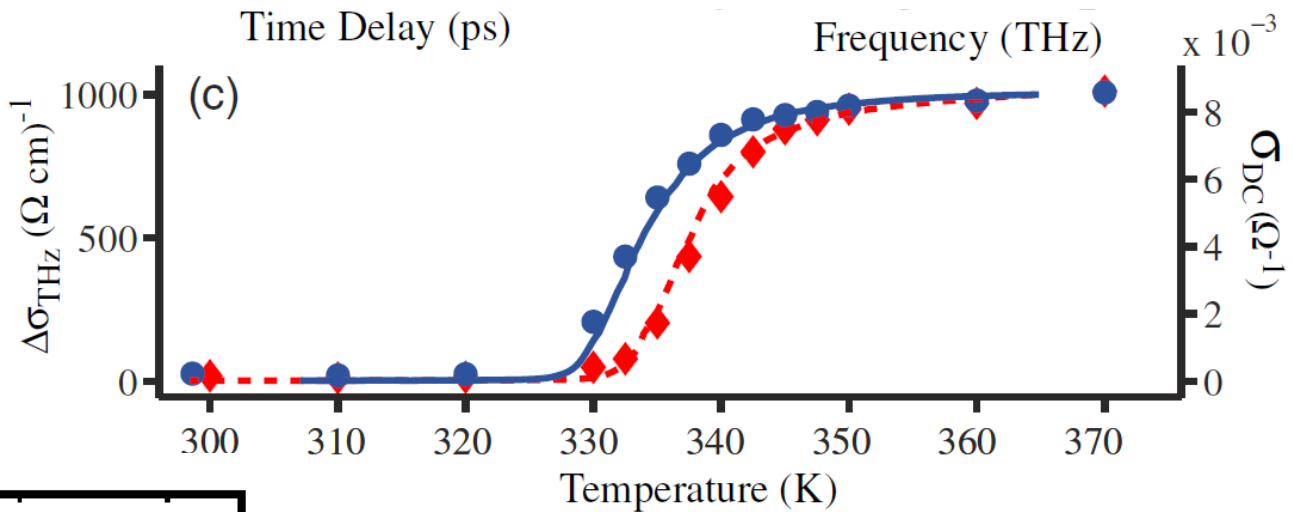
- ✓ Static changes in THz transmittivity
- ✓ Temperature dependence of DC conductivity



PRL, 226401 (2007)

Metal-insulator transition in VO_2 single crystal

- ✓ Static changes in THz transmittivity
- ✓ Temperature dependence of DC conductivity



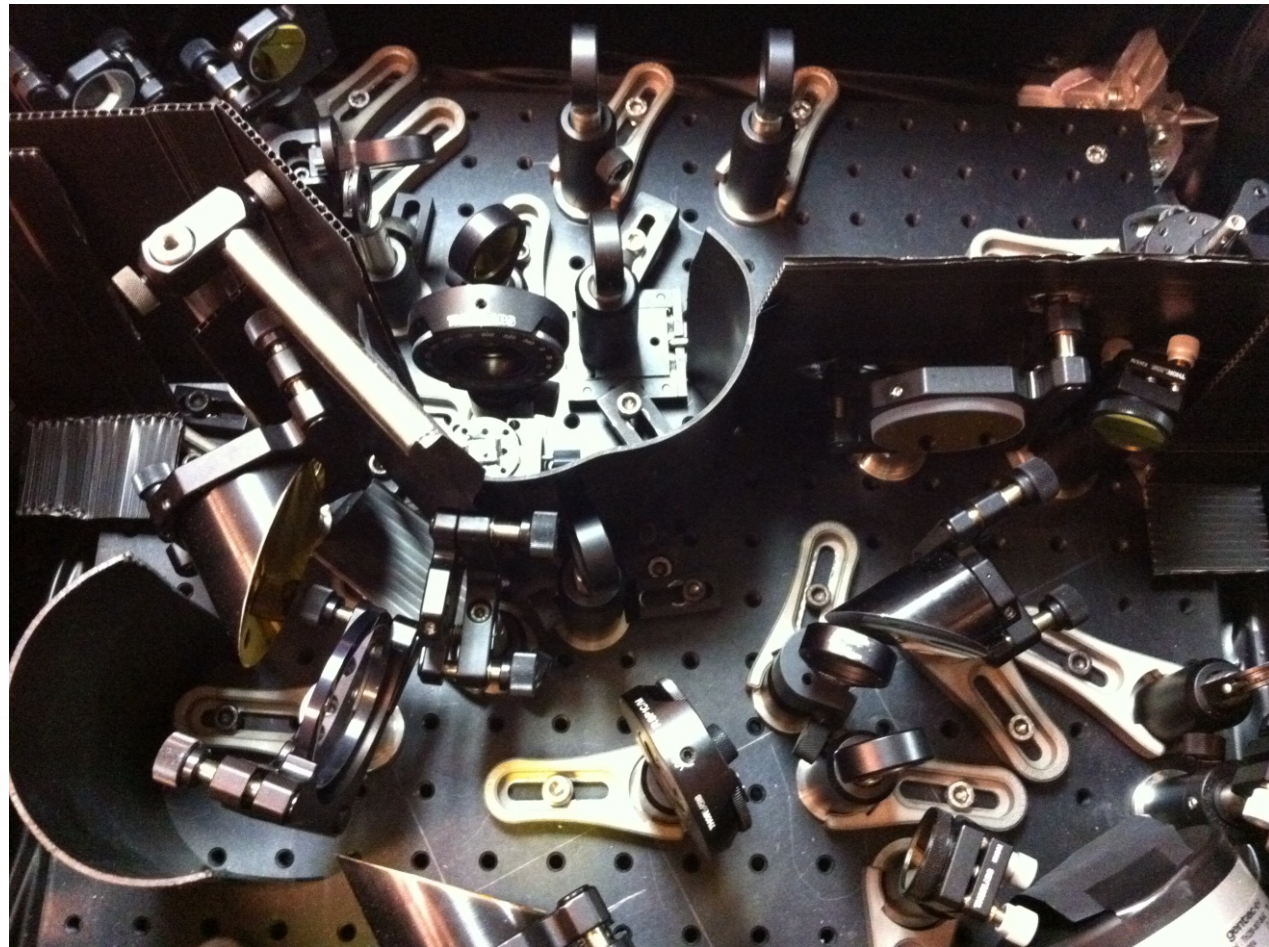
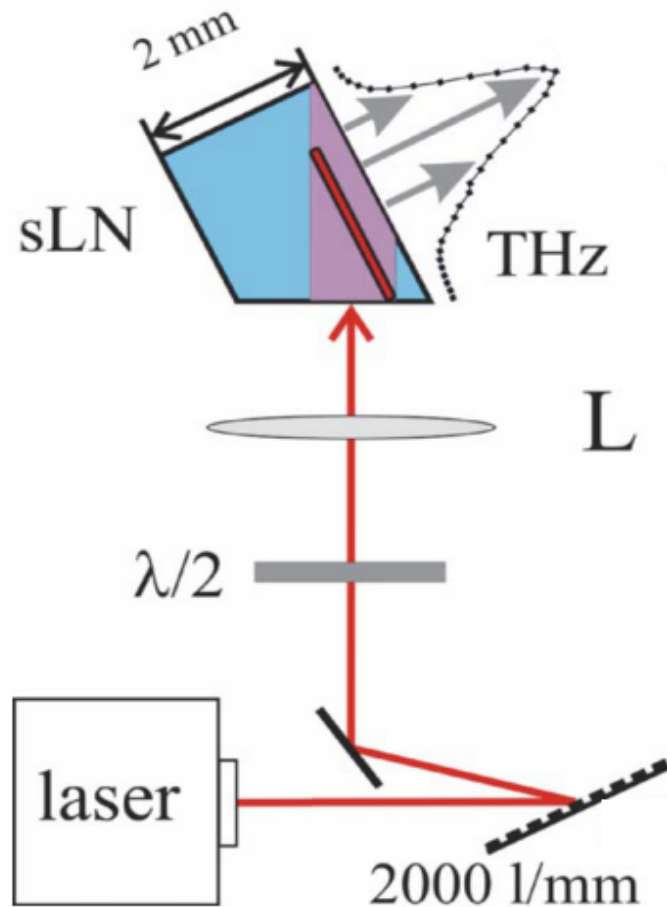
- ✓ Light driven formation of a metallic phase
- ✓ Detail studies of the nucleation processes

PRL, 226401 (2007)

Can we use THz pulses as pump?

Using THz as a pump

The table-top intense THz Source



Zs.Bor and B.Racz, *Opt.Comm.* **54**,165(1985)
J.Hebling et al., *J.Opt.Soc.Am.B* **25**,B6(2008)

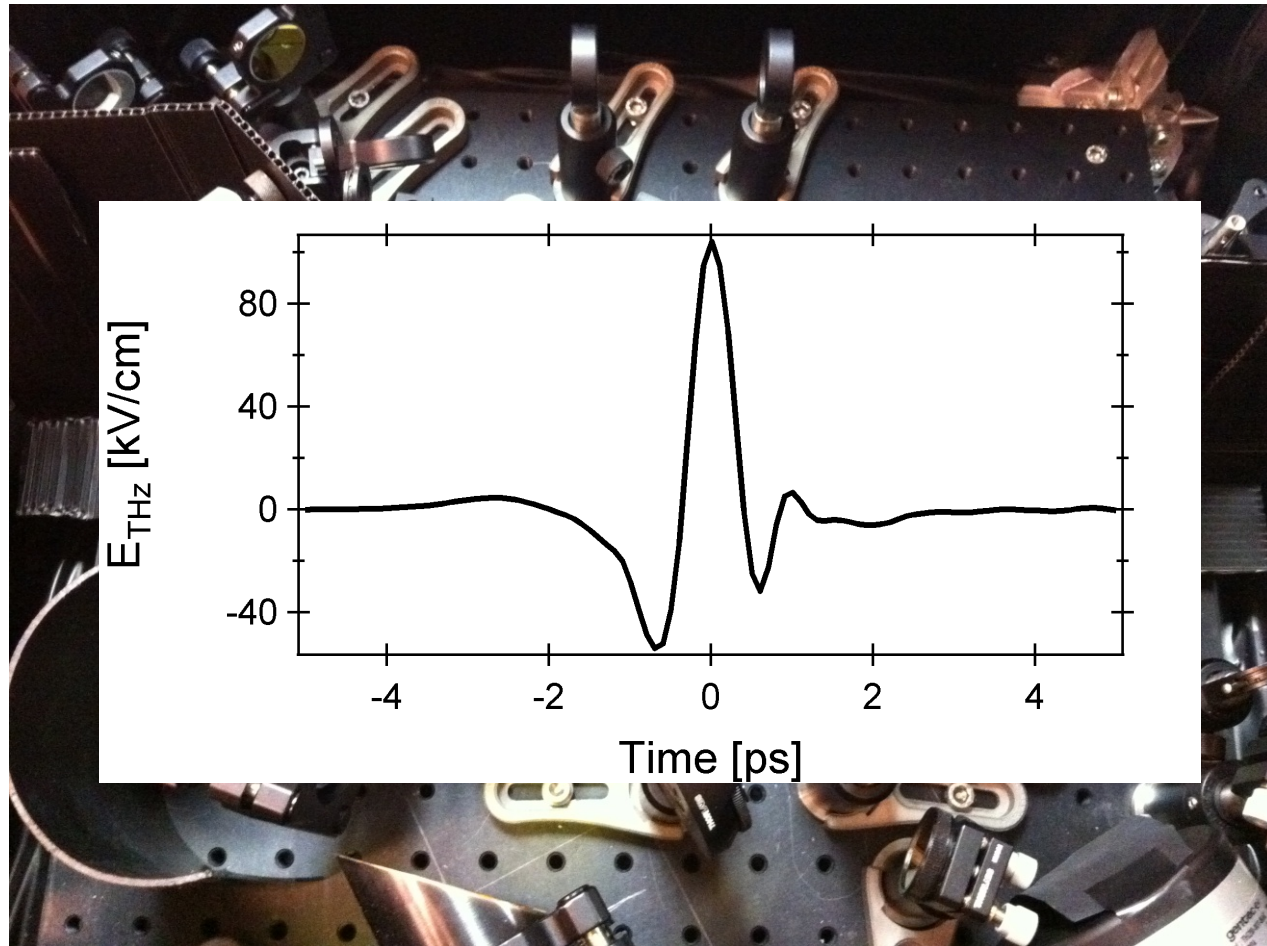
The table-top THz Source

$$\eta \geq 10^{-4}$$

$$\geq 100 \text{ nJ/pulse}$$

$$\geq 10 \text{ } \mu\text{J}/\text{cm}^2 \text{ fluence}$$

$$E_{\text{THz}} \approx 100 \text{ kV/cm}$$



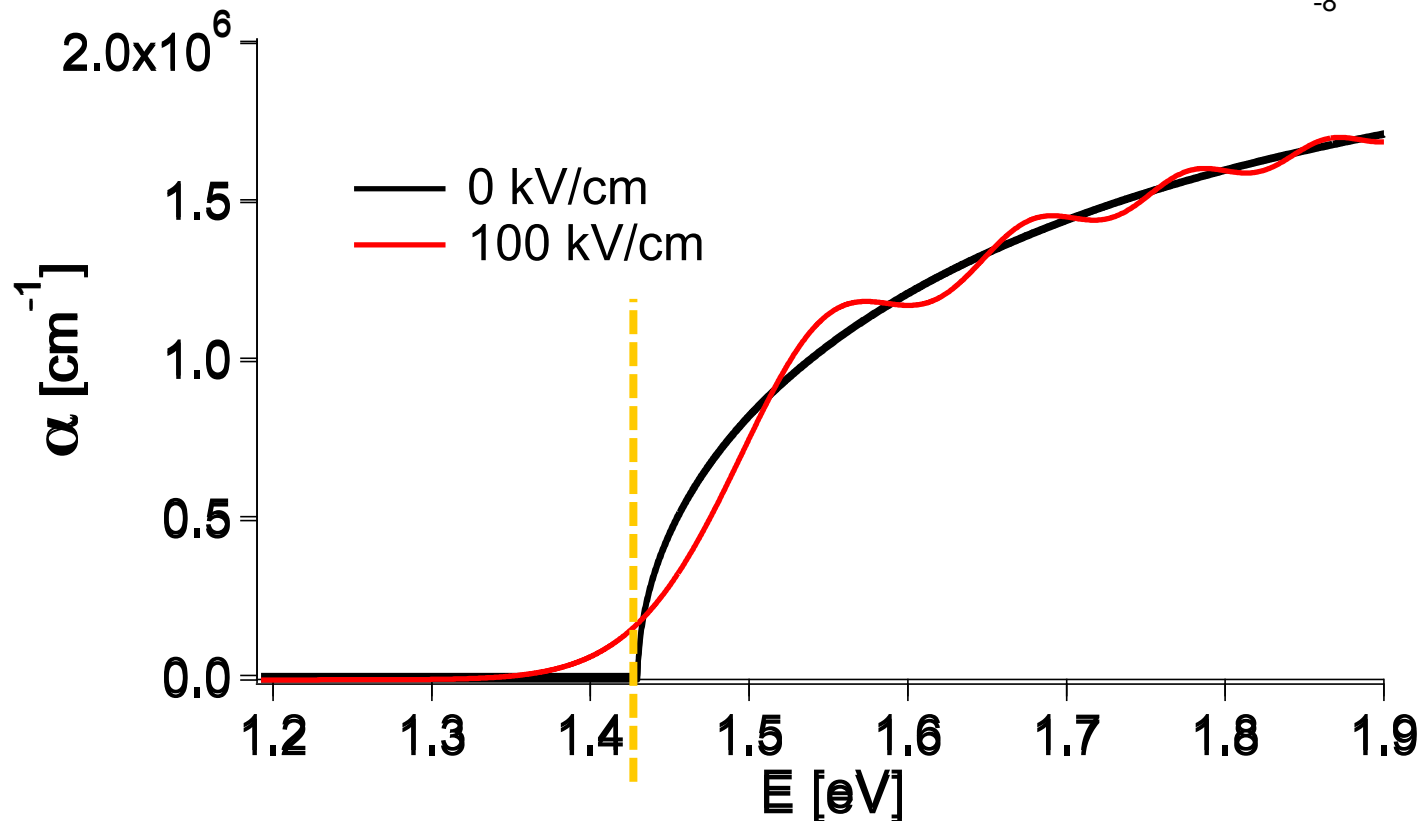
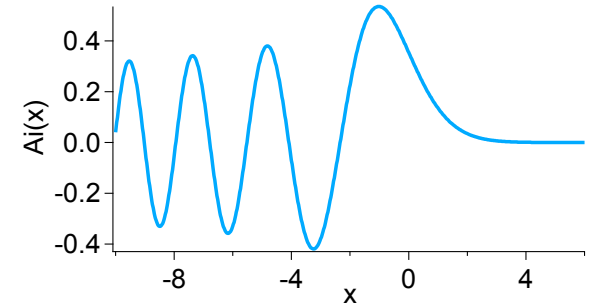
The Franz-Keldysh effect

- ✓ Renormalization of the semiconductor gap with the application of a static field.

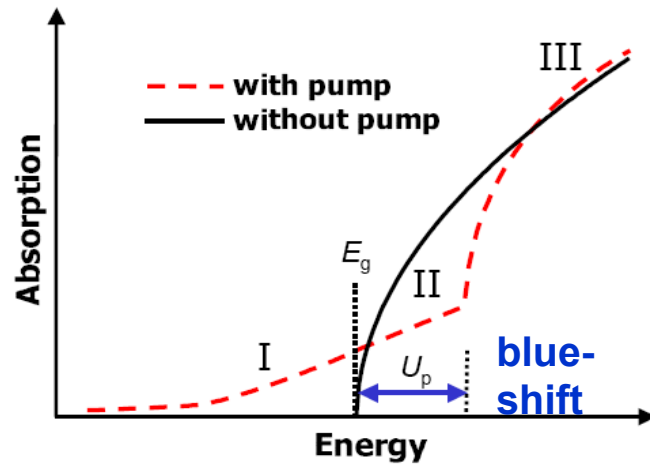
$$\left(-\frac{\hbar^2}{2\mu} \nabla_r^2 - eEz \right) \varphi(r) = E_g \varphi(r)$$

$$\varphi_z(\xi) \propto Ai(\xi)$$

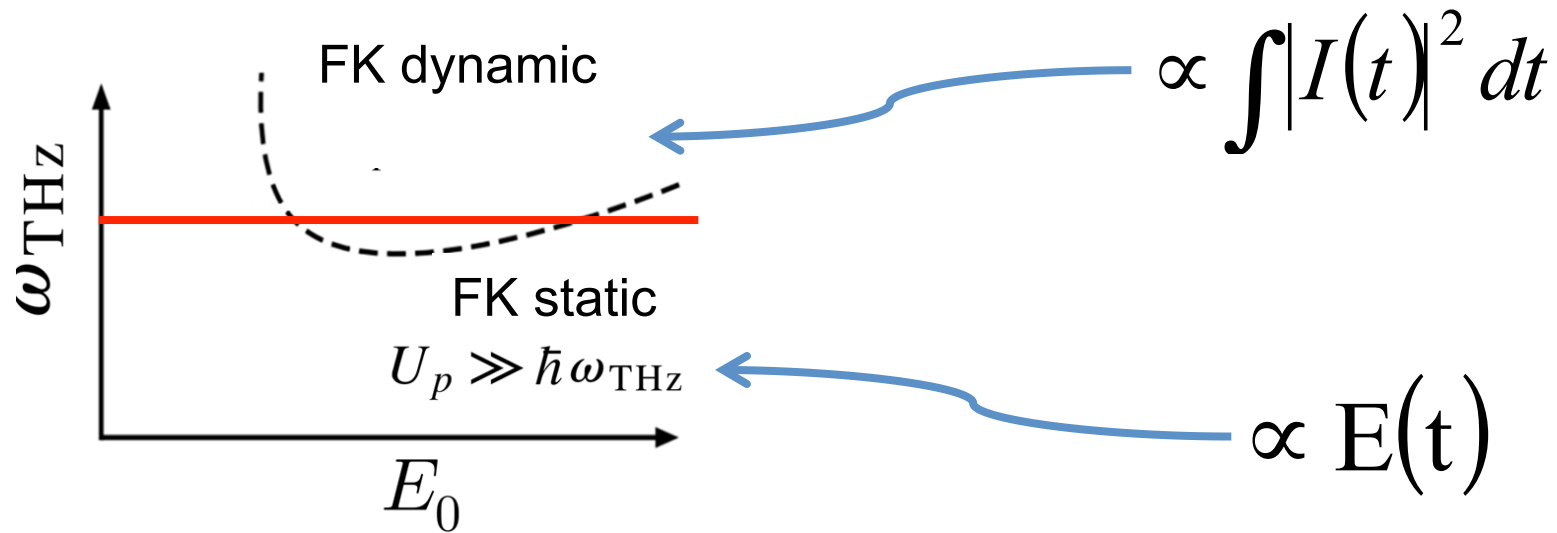
$$\xi = \left(\frac{2\mu}{\hbar^2} |e|E \right)^{1/3} \left(z + \frac{E_g}{eE} \right)$$



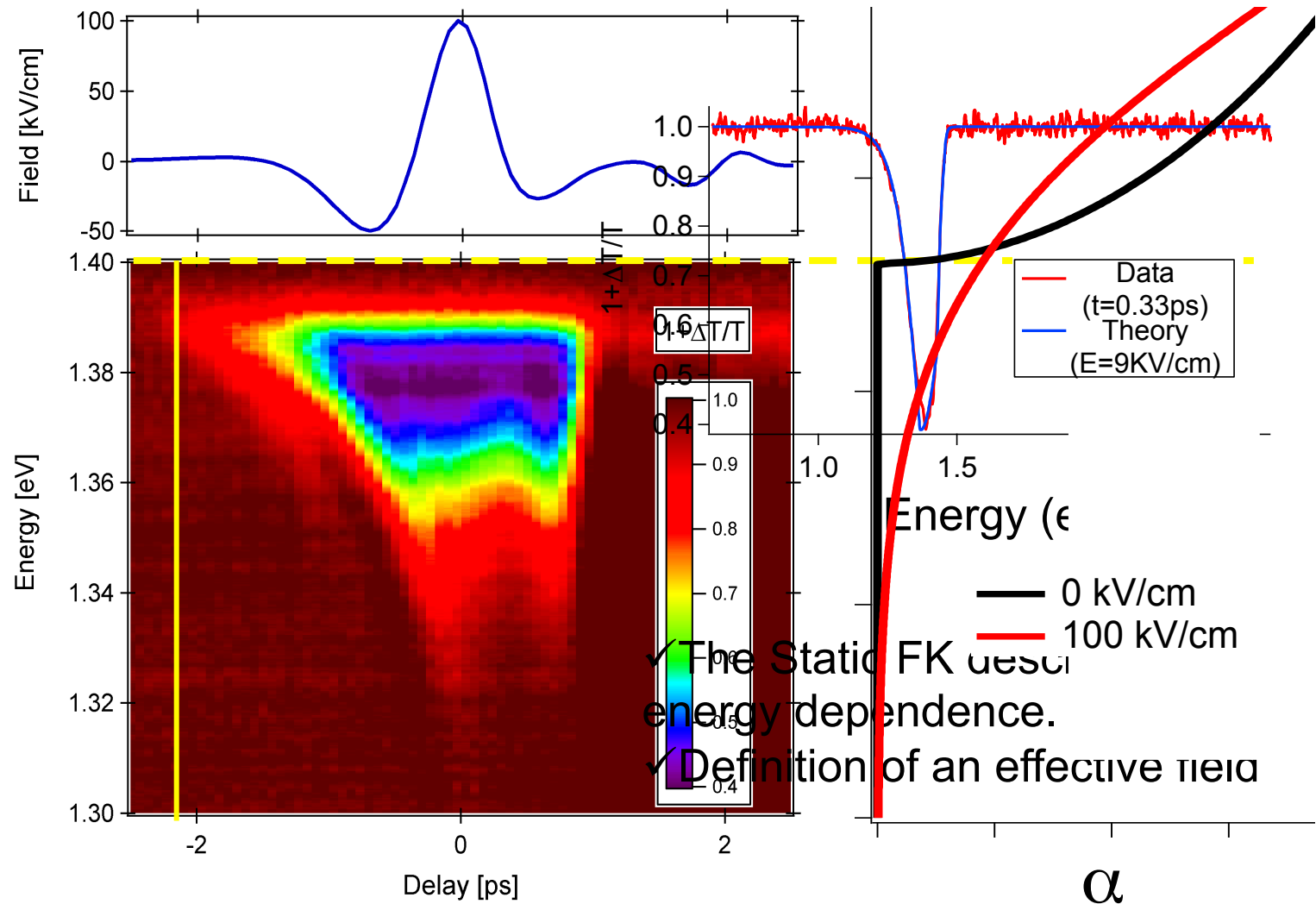
Static Vs. Dynamic Franz-Keldysh effect



$$U_p = \frac{e^2 E_0^2}{4m\omega_{THz}^2} = \omega_{THz} \gamma$$



The Franz-Keldysh effect



Nat. Sci. Rep. **3**, 1227 (2013)

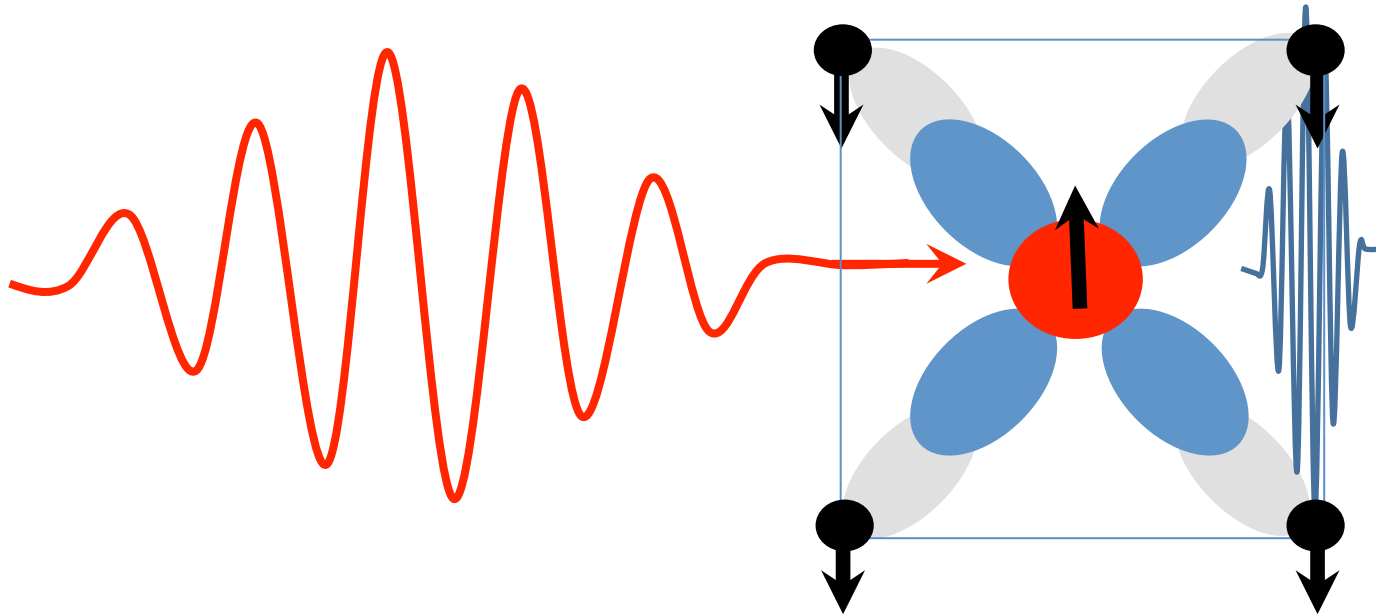
Outline

- ✓ **Equilibrium Optical Spectroscopy**
 - The optical conductivity in the Visible and Near-IR
 - What do we learn from optical conductivity?
 - An example, metal insulator transition in complex oxides
- ✓ **Non-equilibrium optical (visible near-IR) spectroscopy**
 - Pump&probe the main idea
 - «Single color» Pump and probe
 - Broadband P&P spectroscopy
- ✓ **Self referential examples**
 - Revealing the excitonic nature of excitation (Hubbard Exciton)
 - The electron-phonon (EP) interaction in with strong electronic correlation
- ✓ **Non-equilibrium Infrared spectroscopy**
 - Optical pump and THz probe spectroscopy (technique and example)
 - THz pump and optical probe spectroscopy
 - Phonon pump optical probe spectroscopy (MidIR pulse generation)
- ✓ **Perspectives**
 - Beyond classical spectroscopy
 - Using the quantum state of light as a new spectroscopyc tool
 - Table top Vs. FEL and sincrotrons

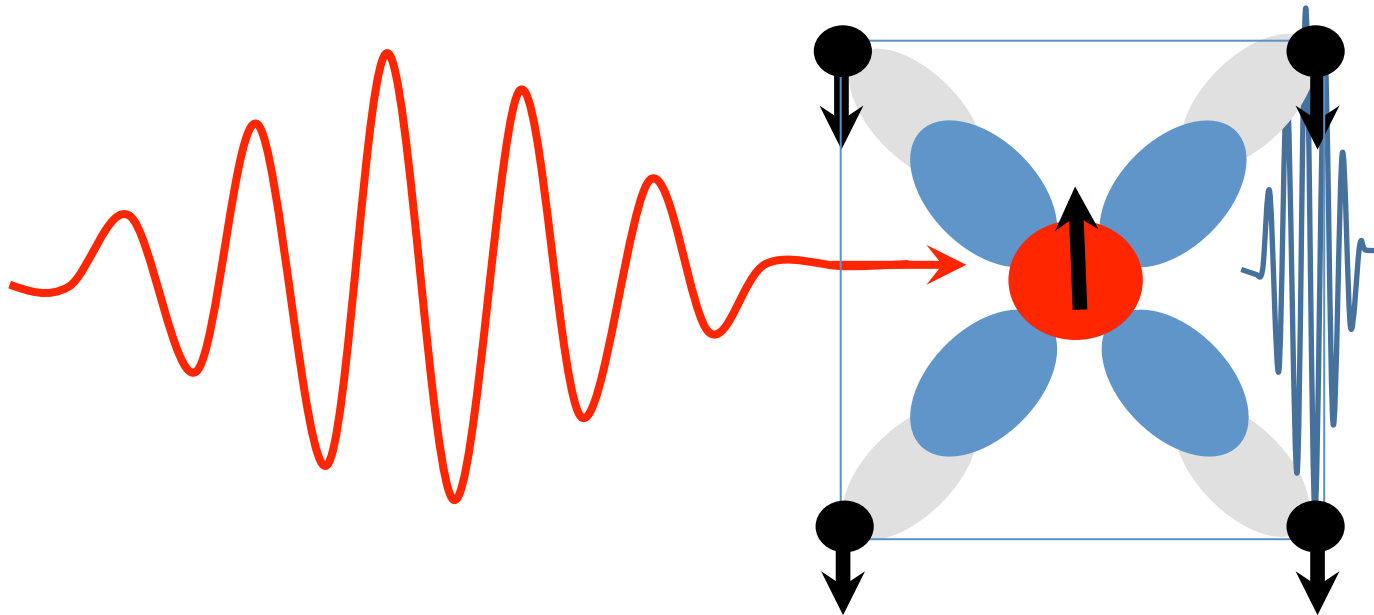
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Can we resonantly excite phonon modes?



Can we resonantly excite phonon modes?

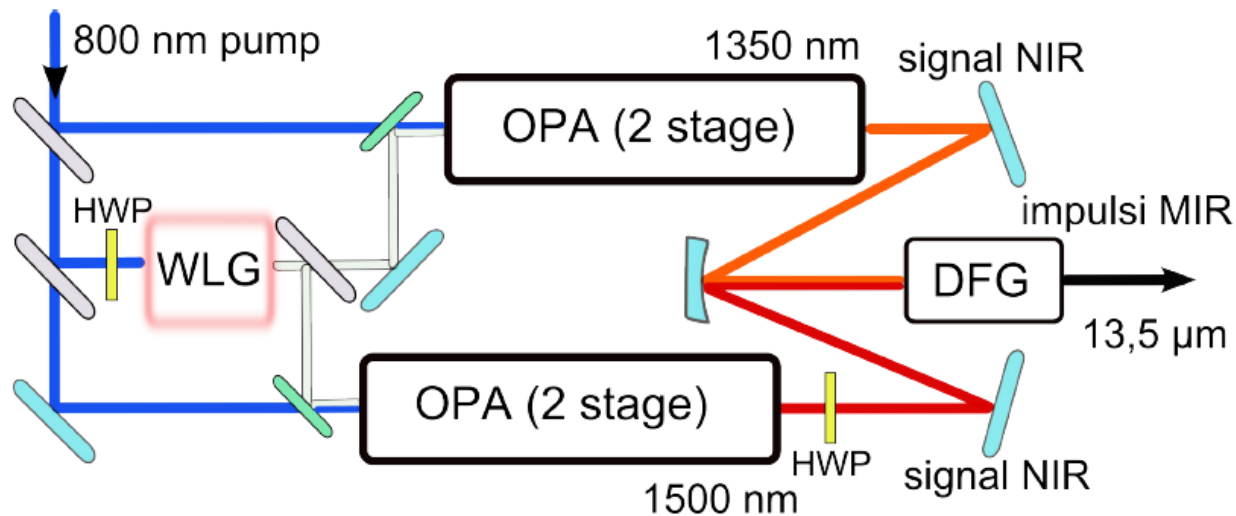


- ✓ Revealing the non-adiabatic response of electron
- ✓ Amplitude and phase resolution
- ✓ **Optical control of material properties**

Science 331, 189 (2011)*; Nature Material 12, 882 (2013)
Nat. Photonics 5, 485 (2011), Nat. Materials 12, 535 (2013)

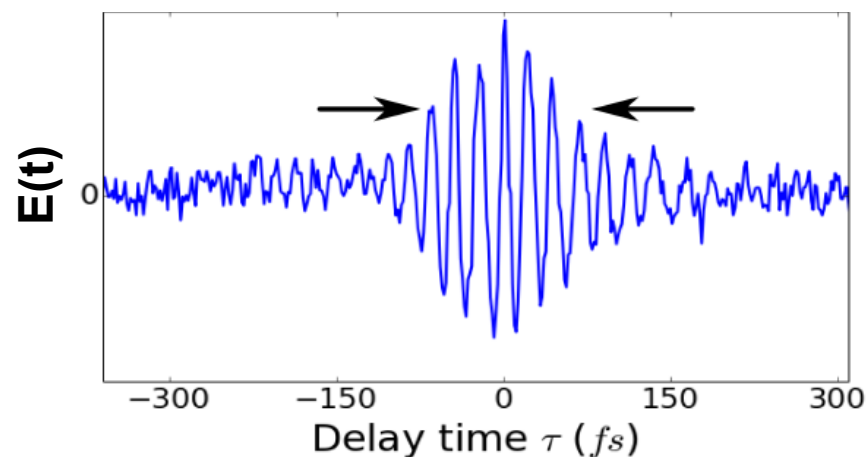
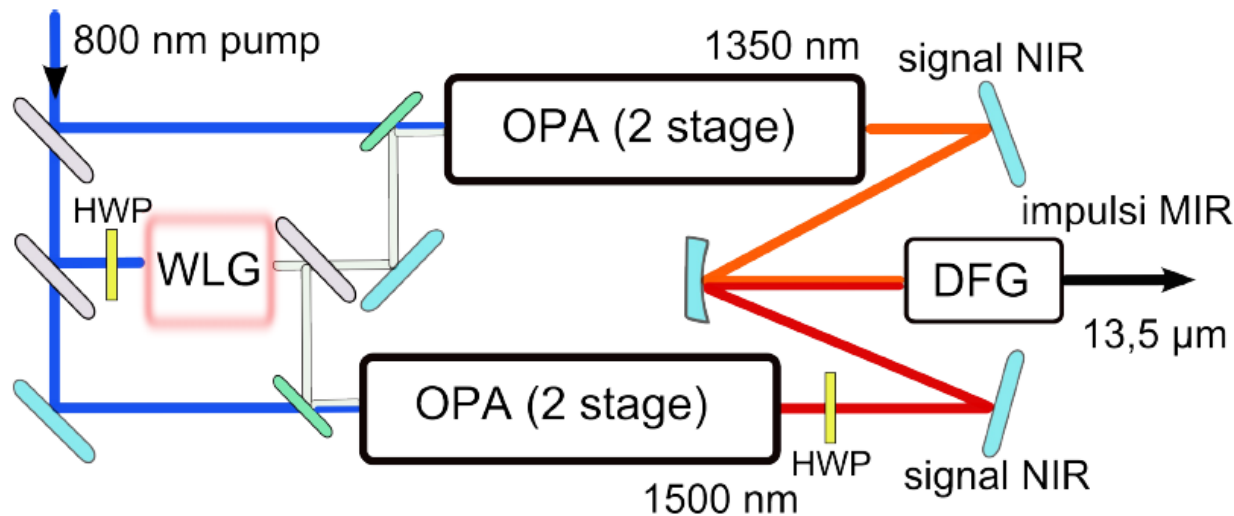
Can we resonantly excite phonon modes?

A cascade of non-linear processes to generate carrier envelope phase stable mid-IR pulses?



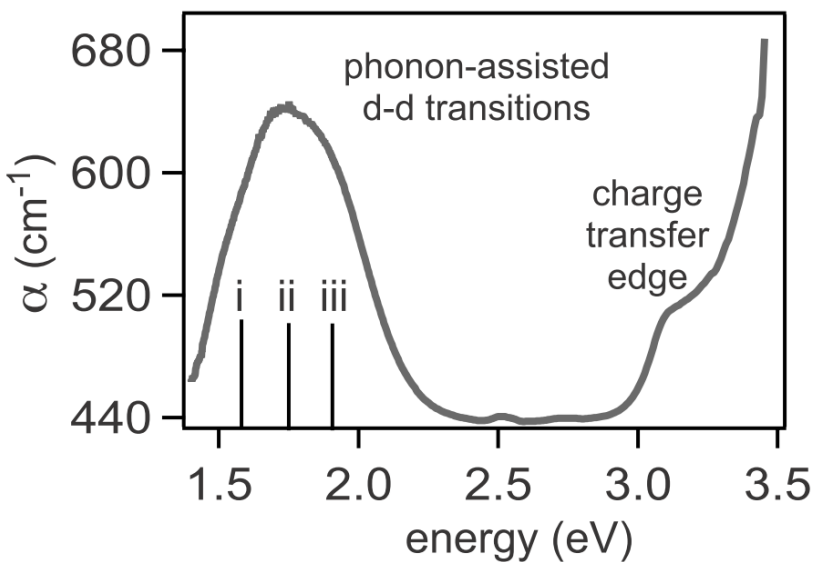
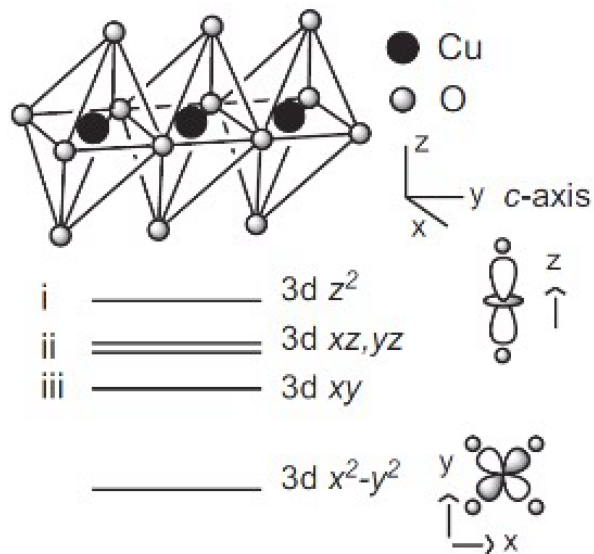
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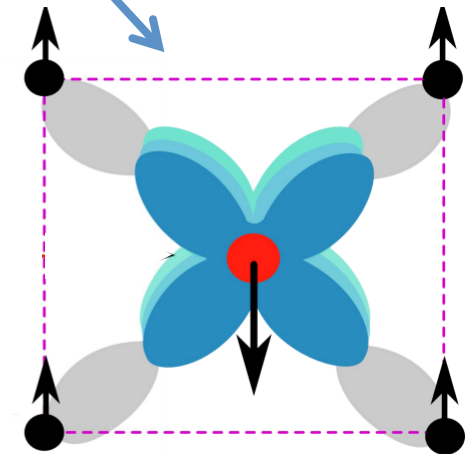
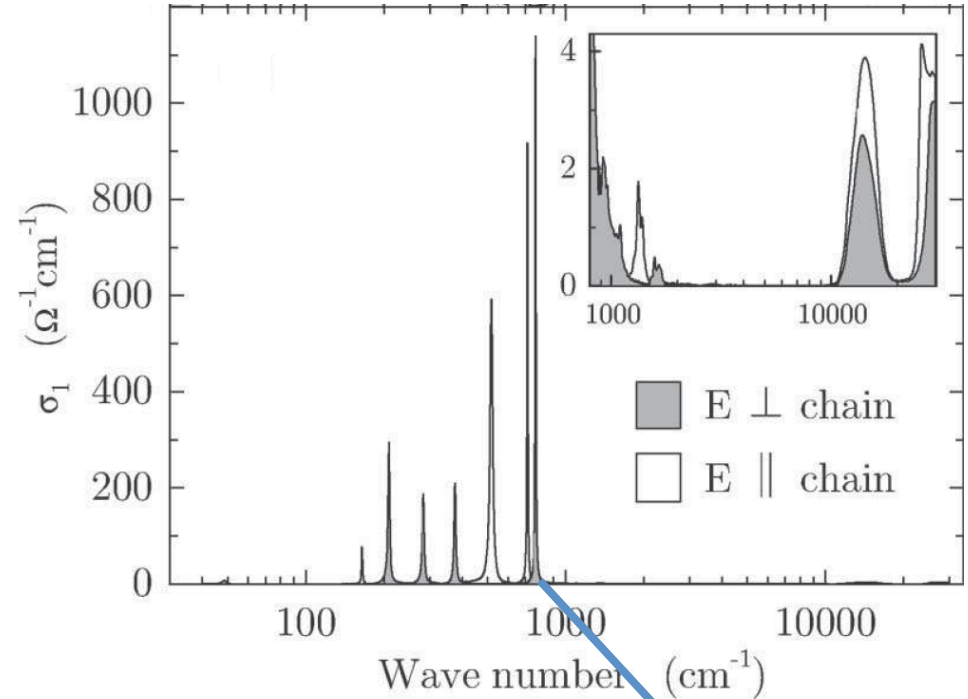
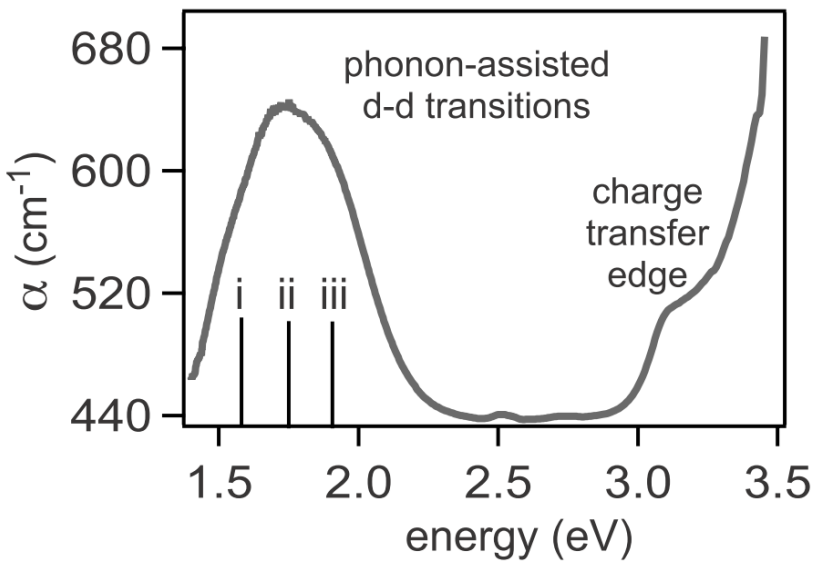
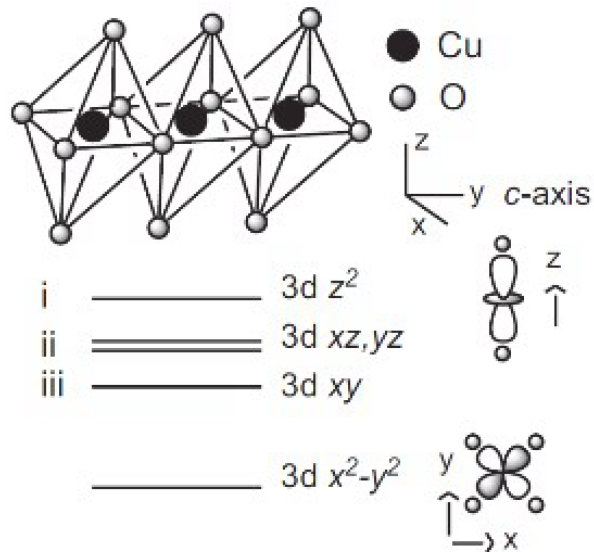
- ✓ Ultrashort pulses in the mid-IR
- ✓ $5 < \lambda < 16 \mu\text{m}$
- ✓ $E > 1 \mu\text{J/pp}$

Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



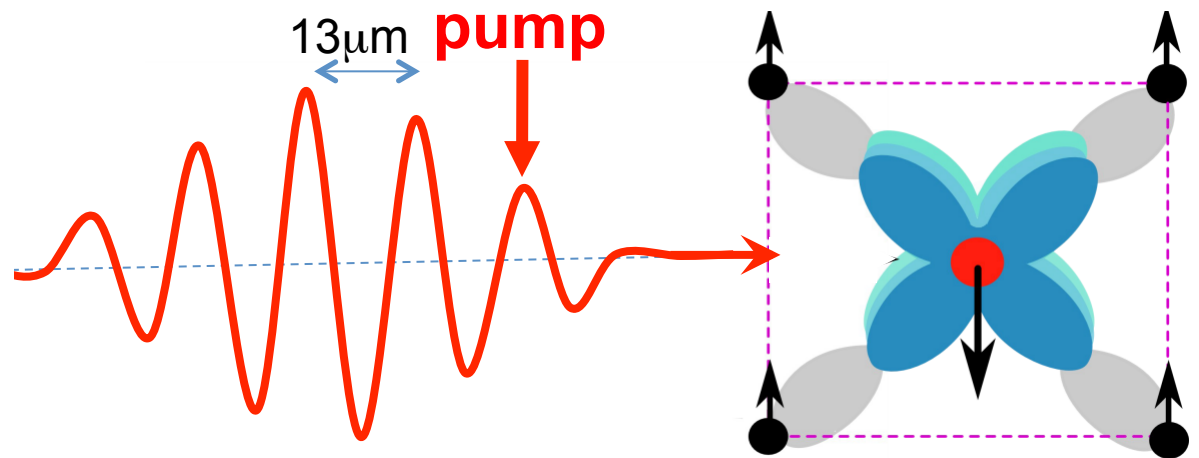
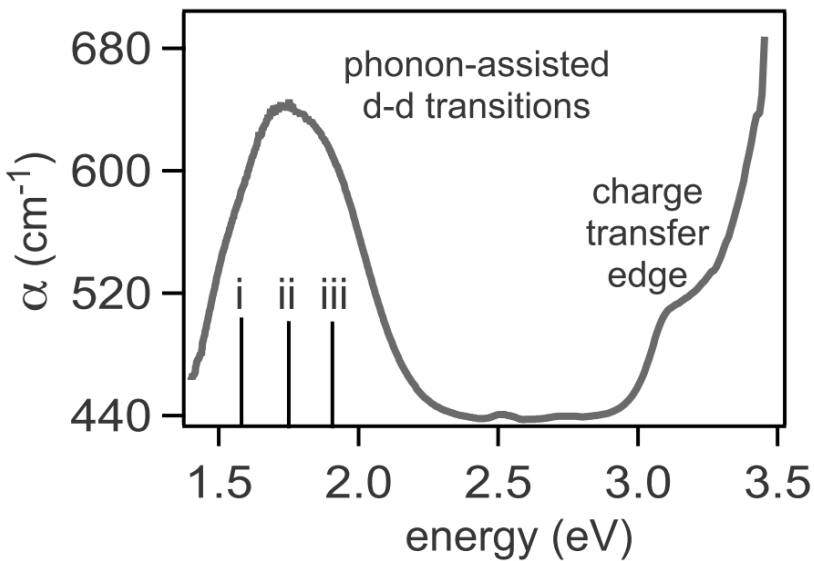
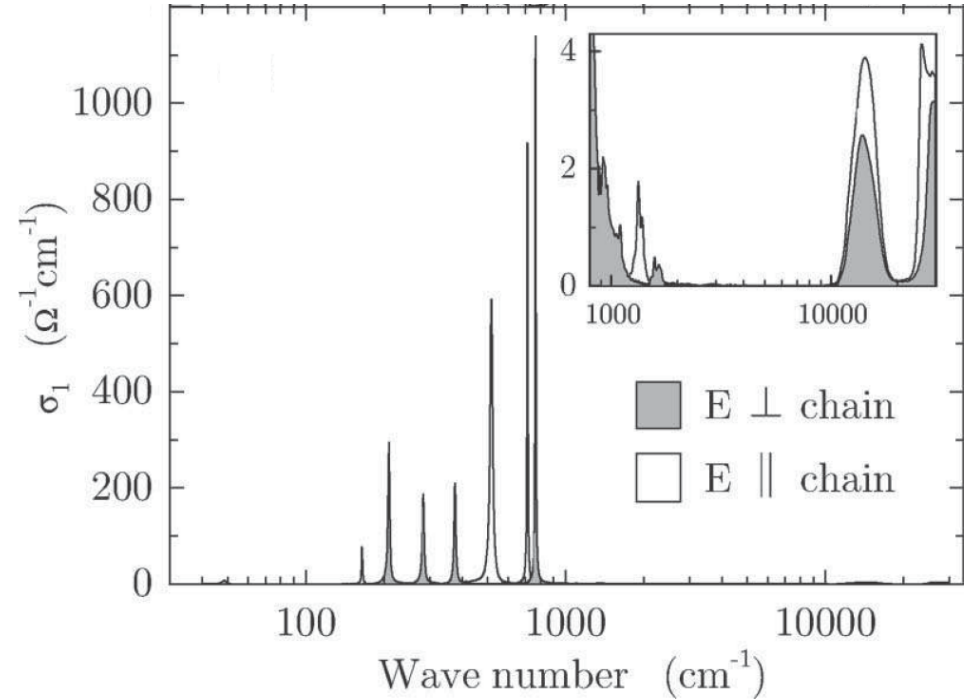
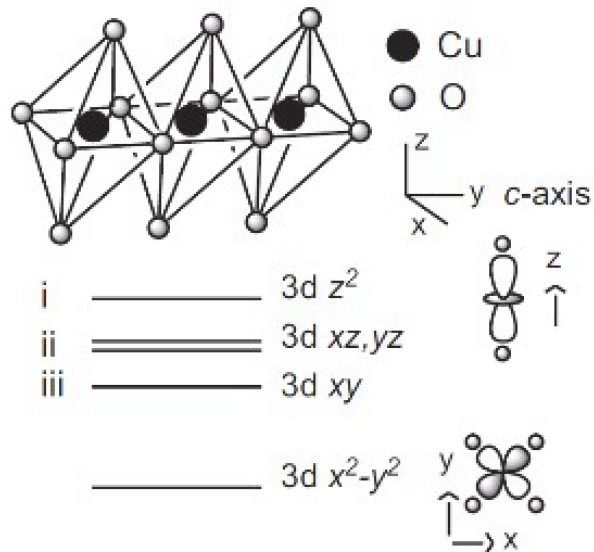
Prb, 80, 235139

Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



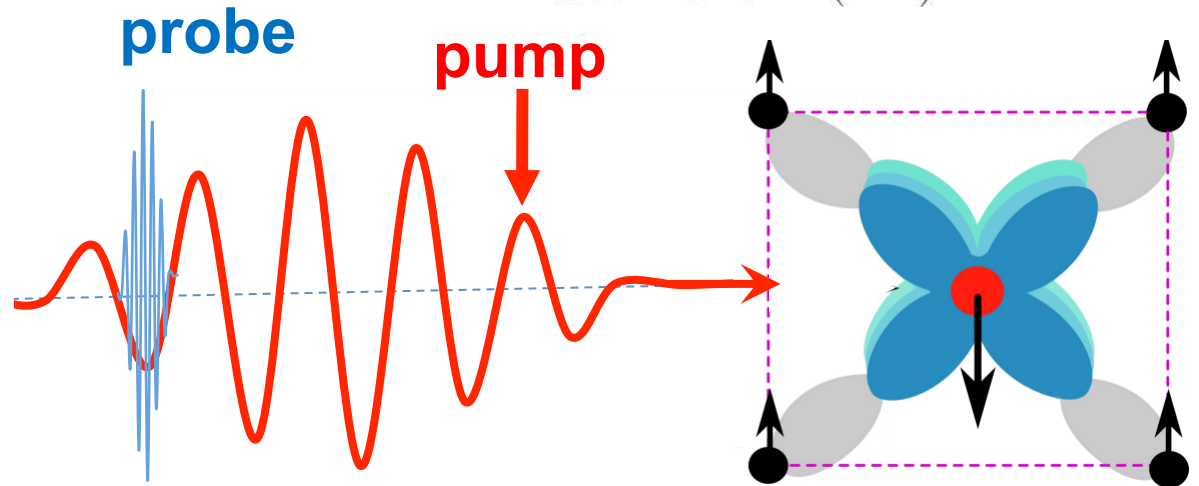
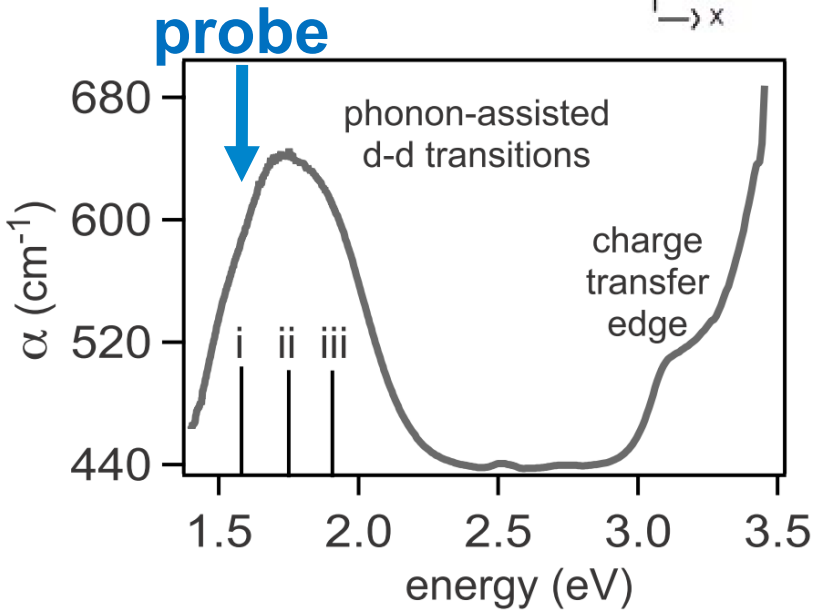
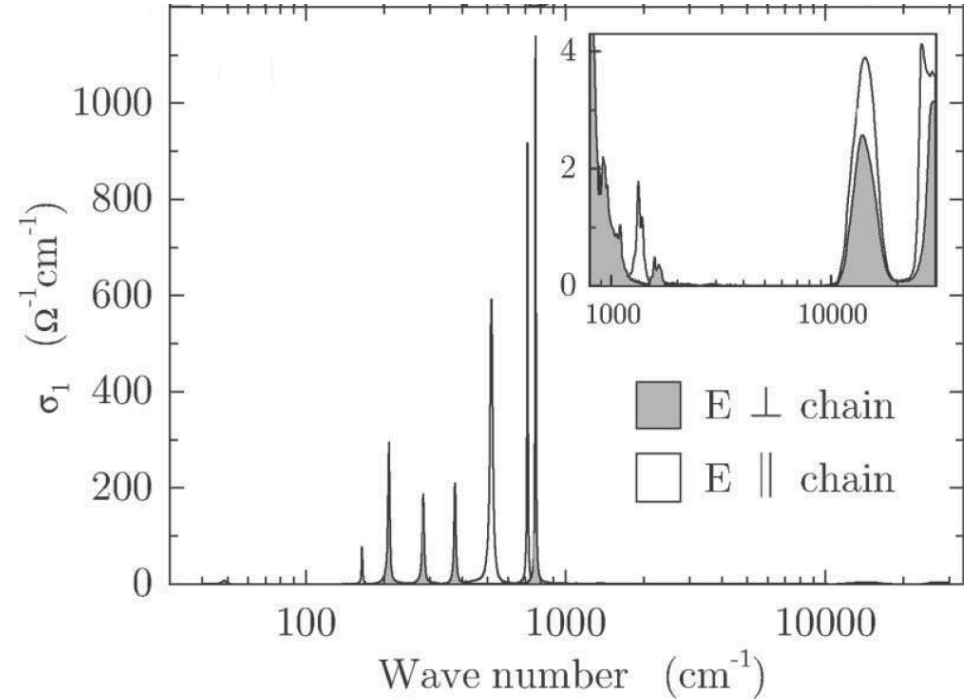
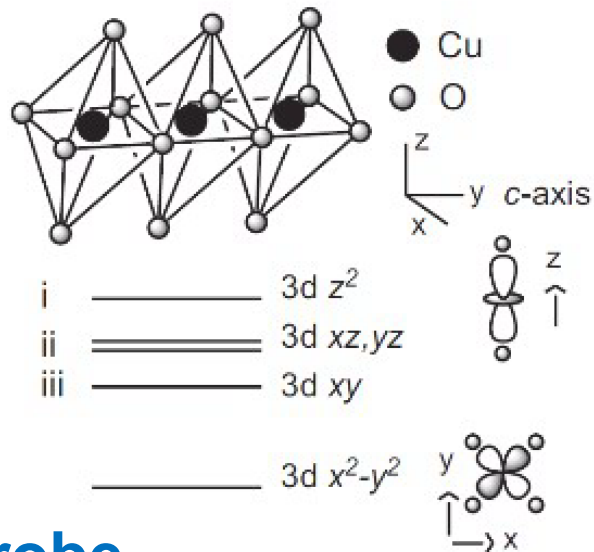
Prb, 80, 235139; Prb, 61, 12063

Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



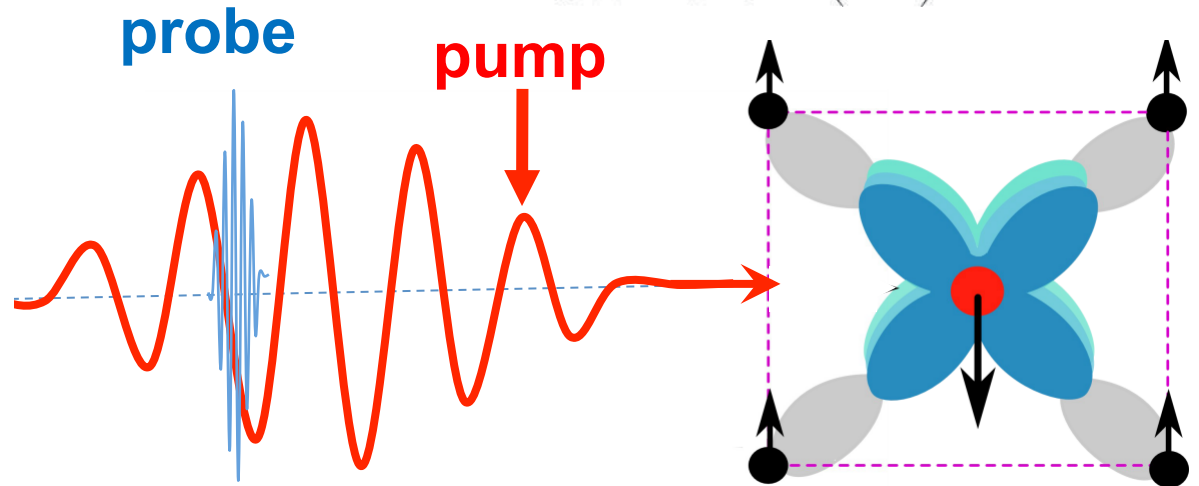
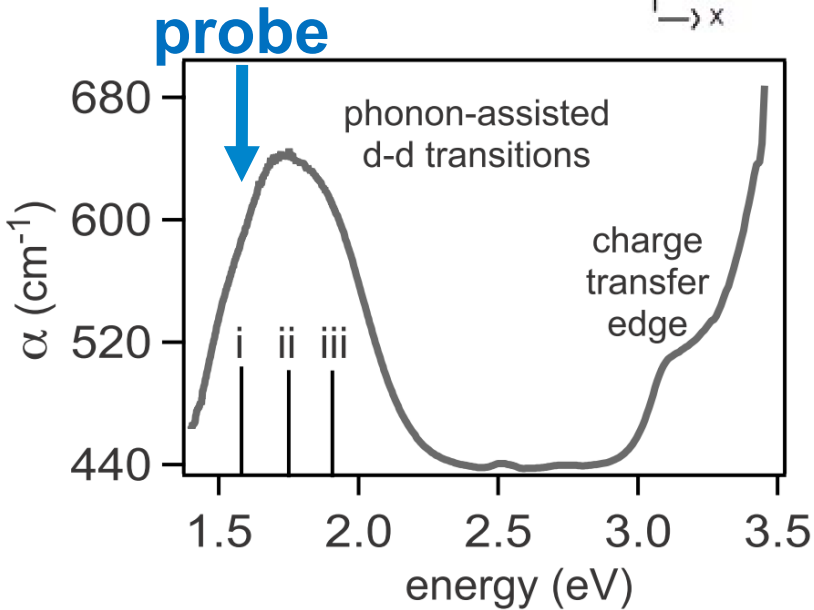
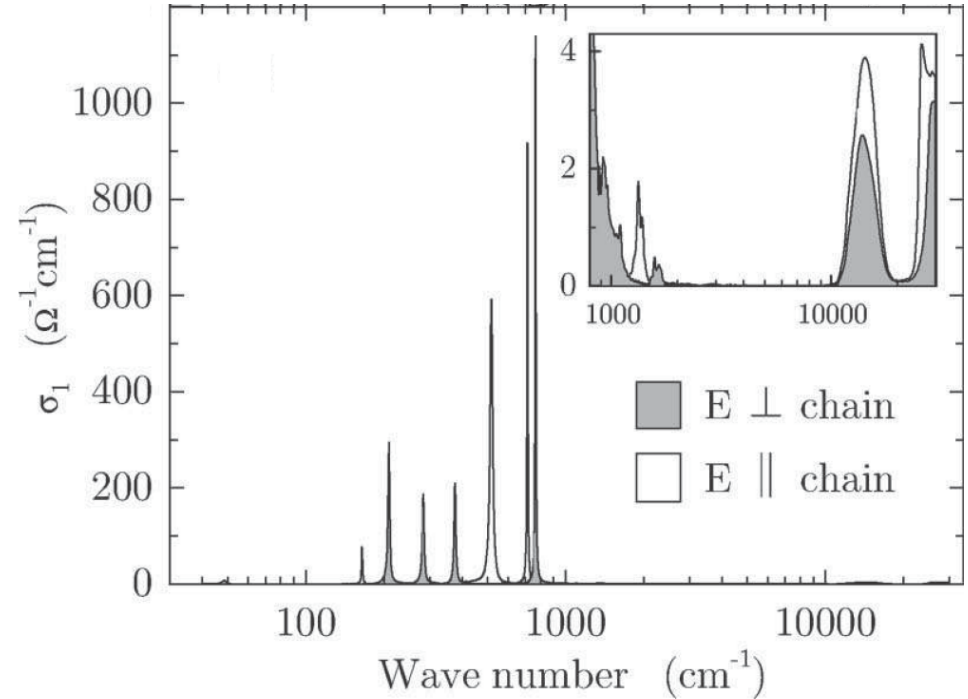
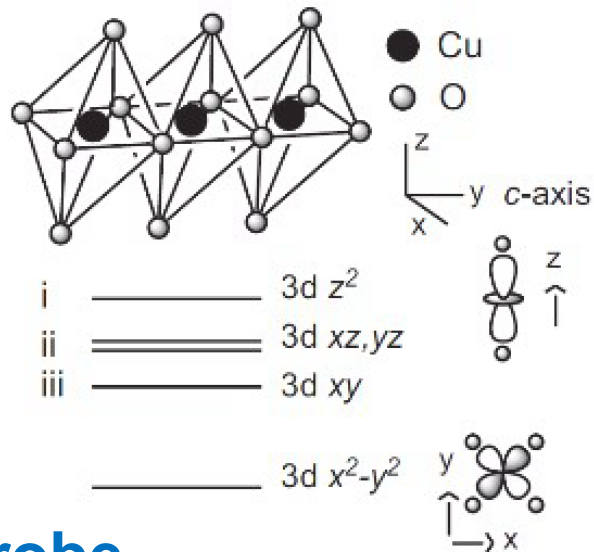
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Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



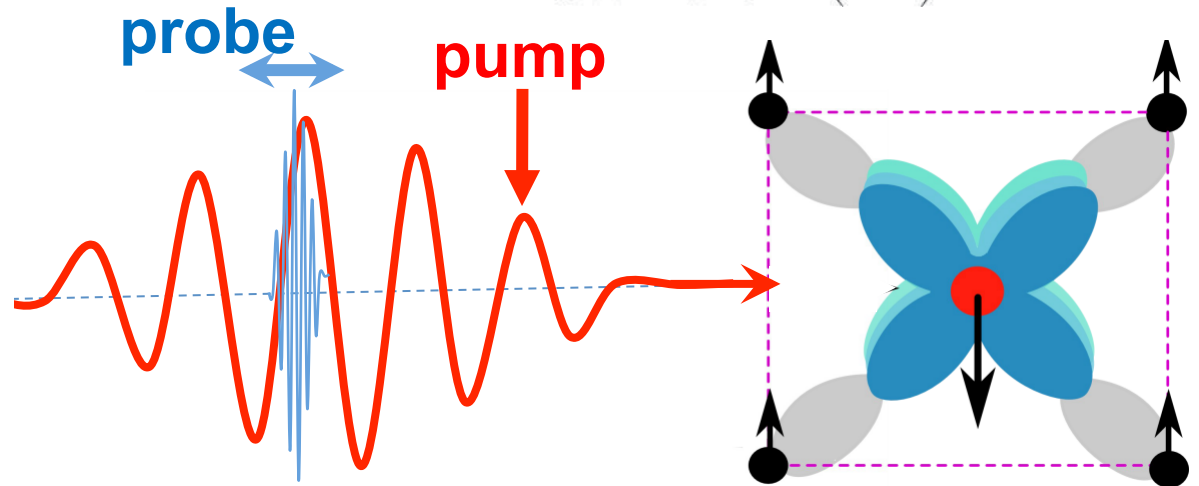
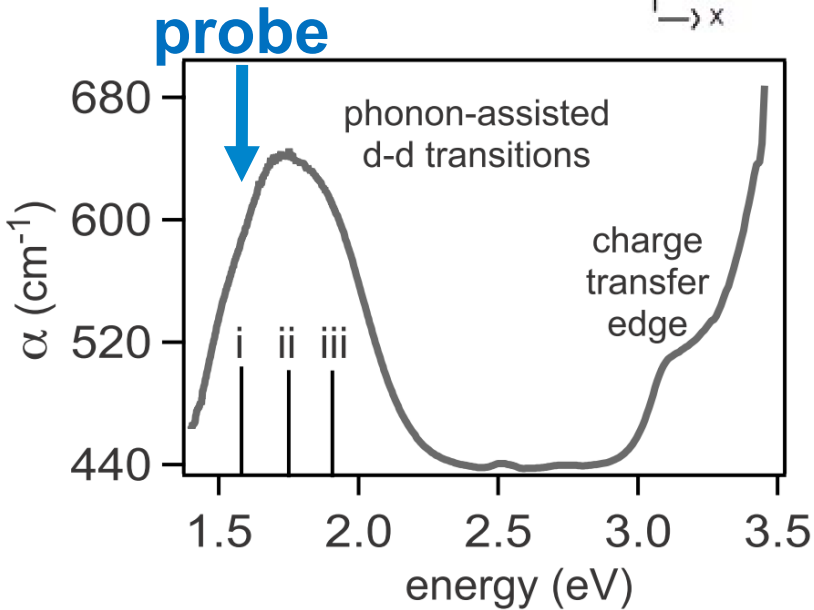
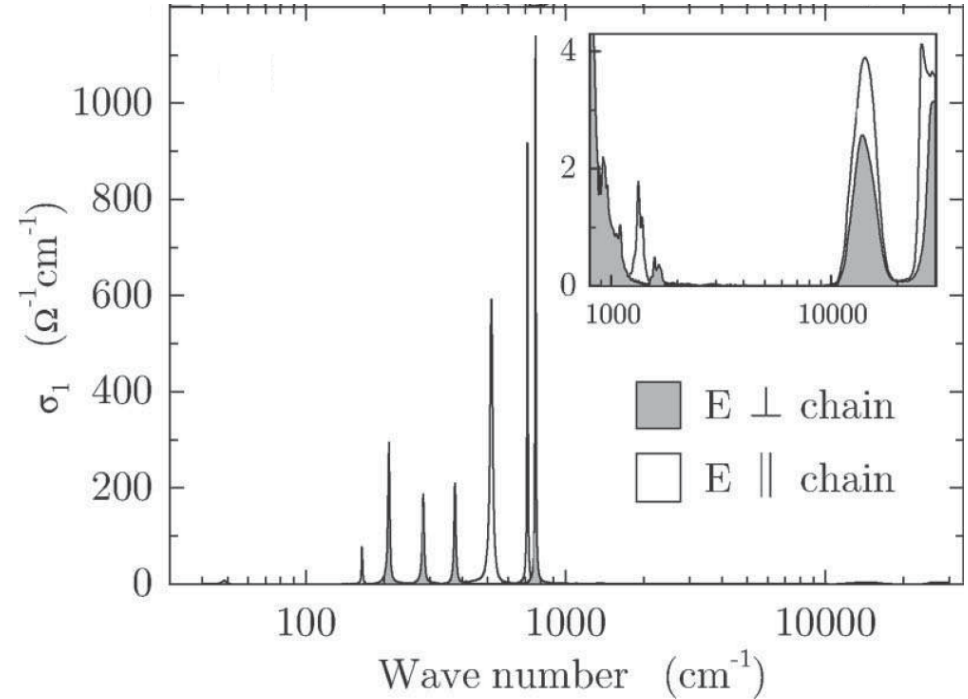
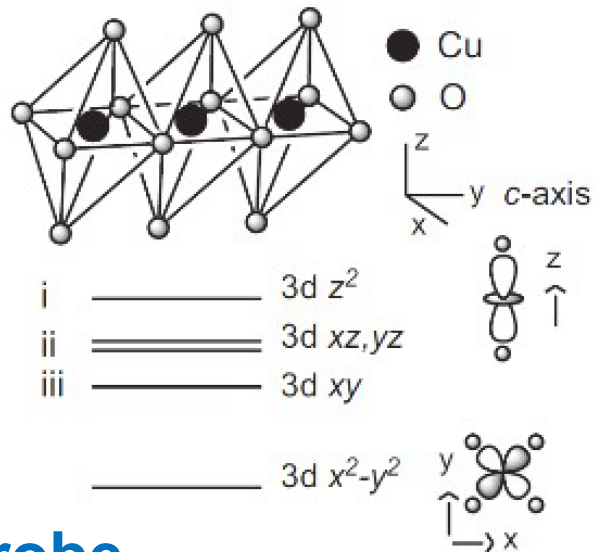
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Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



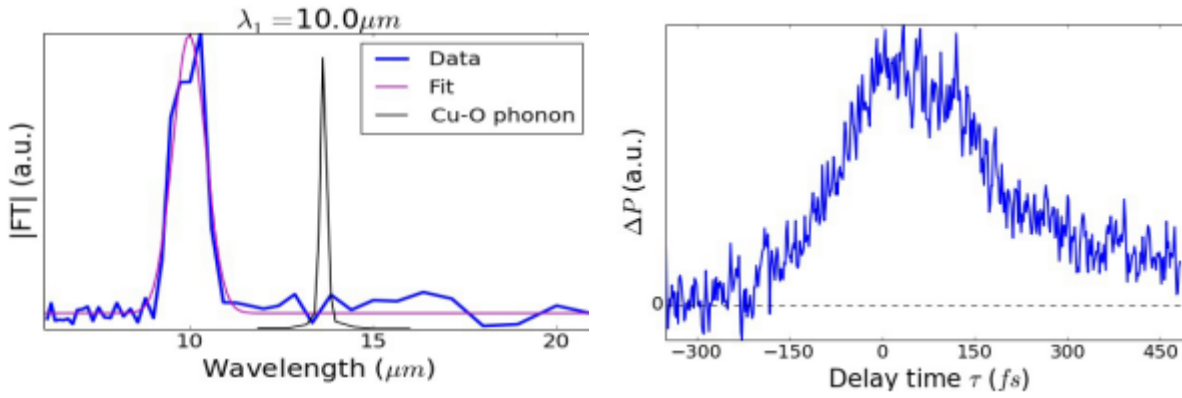
Prb, 80, 235139; Prb, 61, 12063

Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃

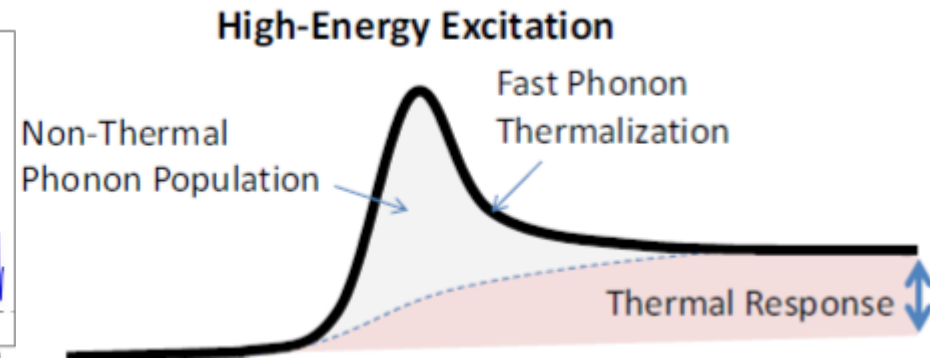
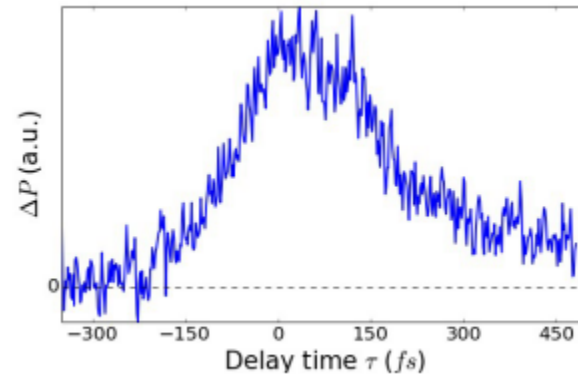
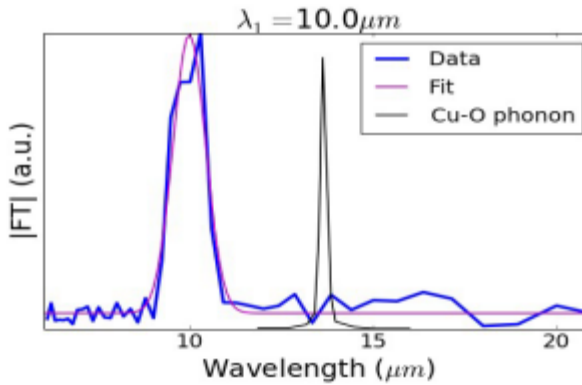


Prb, 80, 235139; Prb, 61, 12063

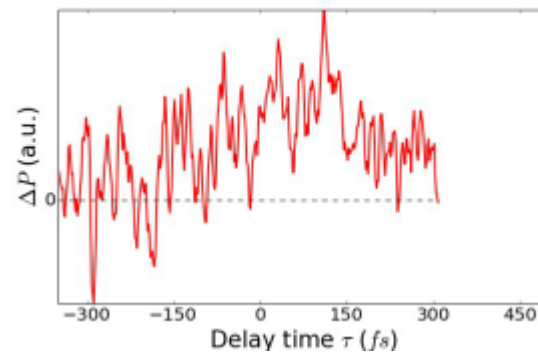
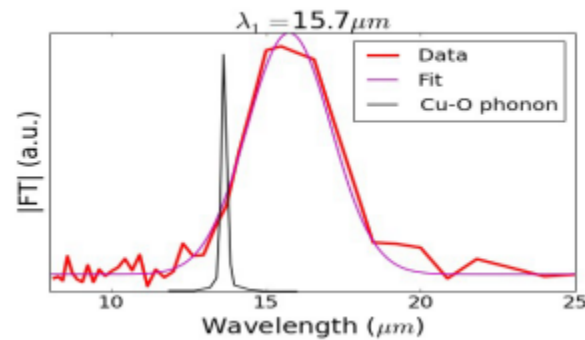
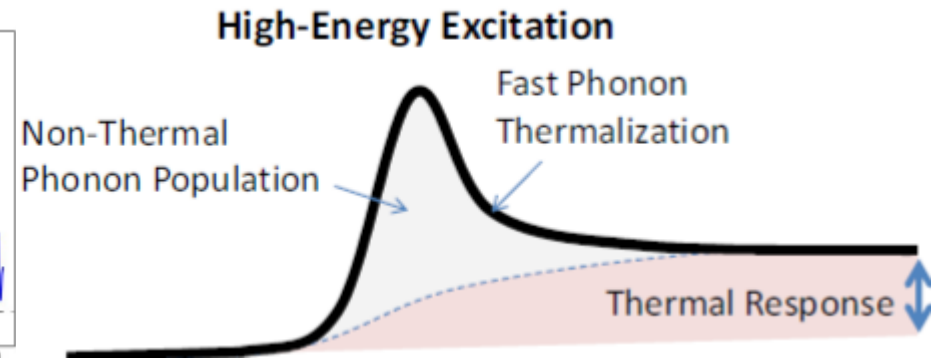
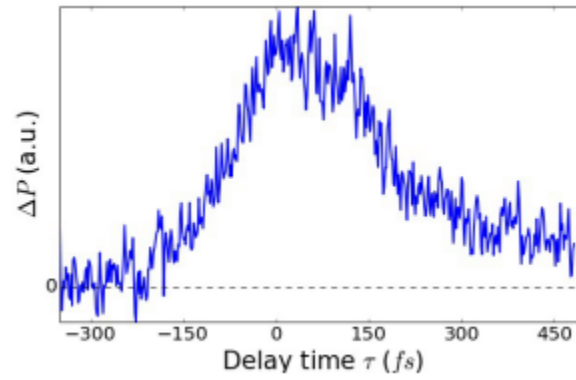
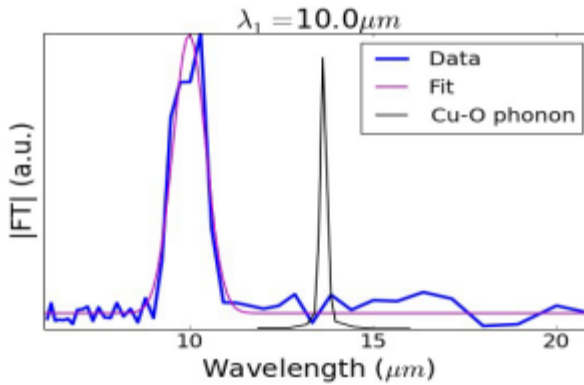
Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



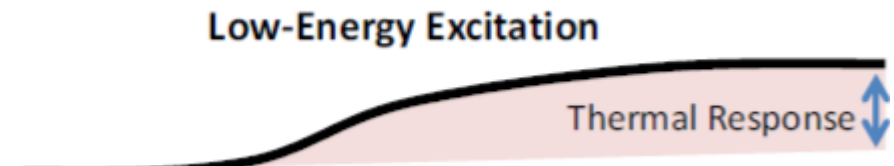
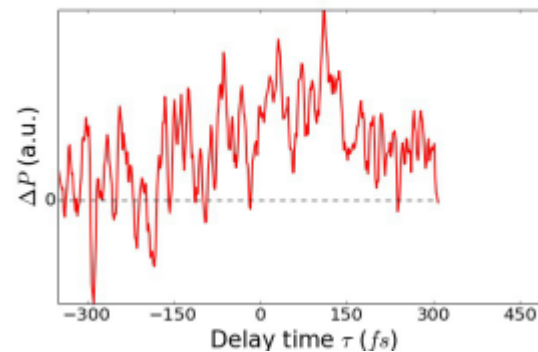
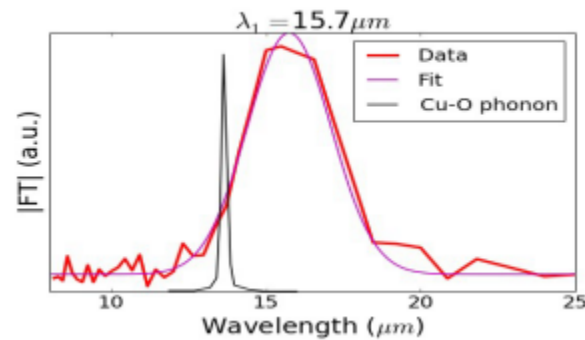
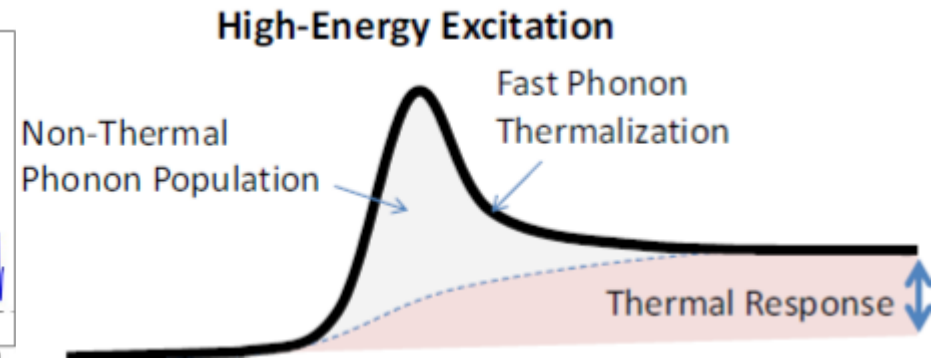
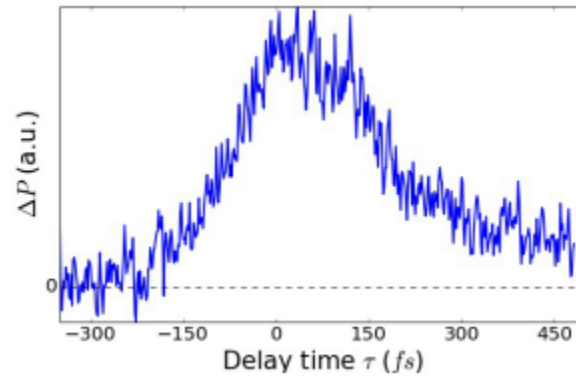
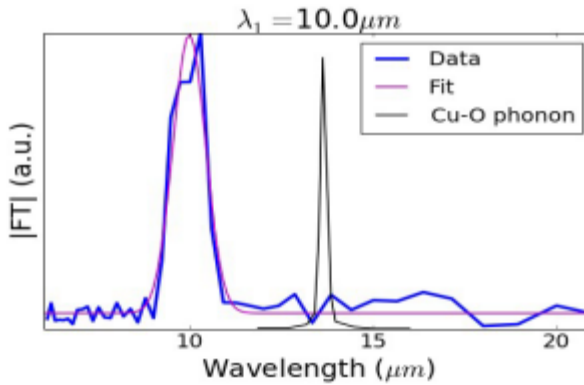
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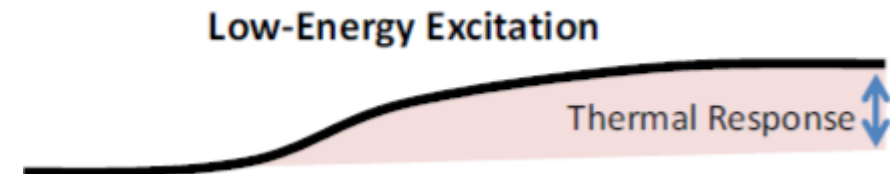
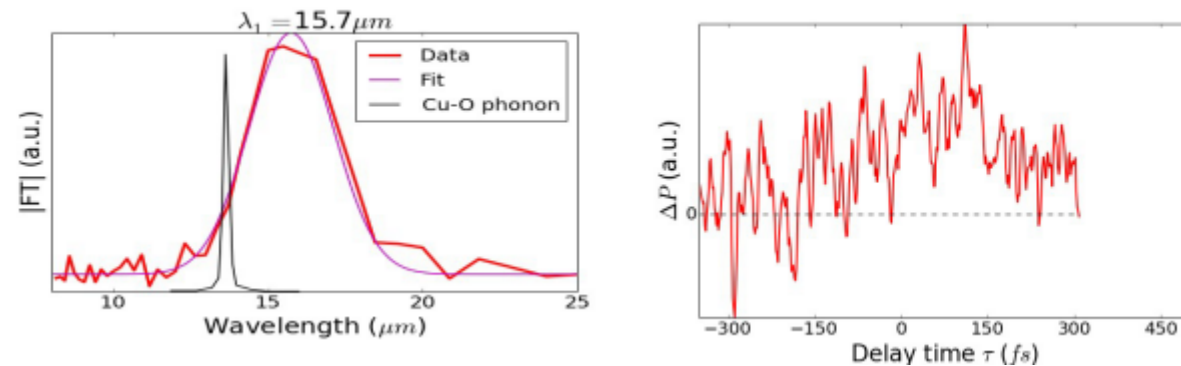
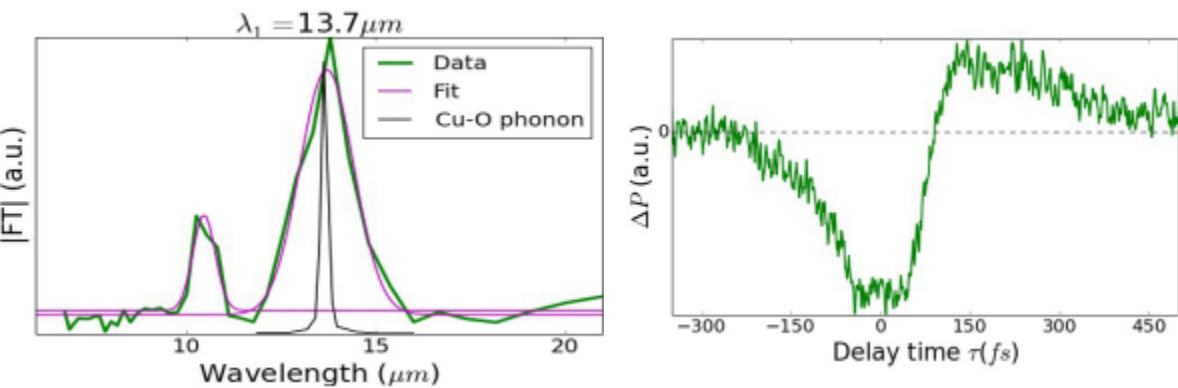
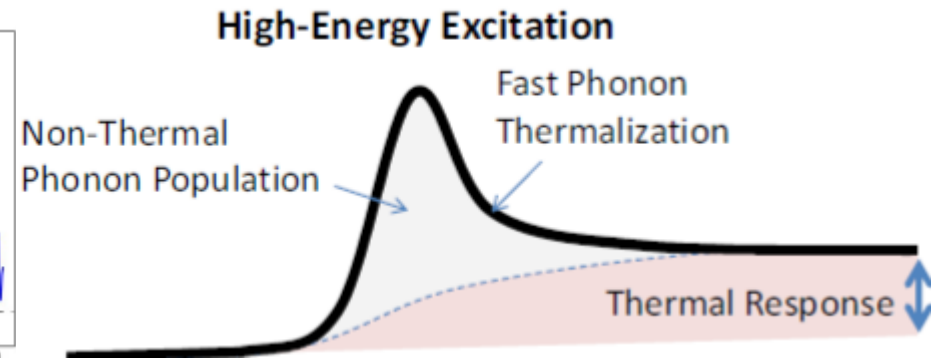
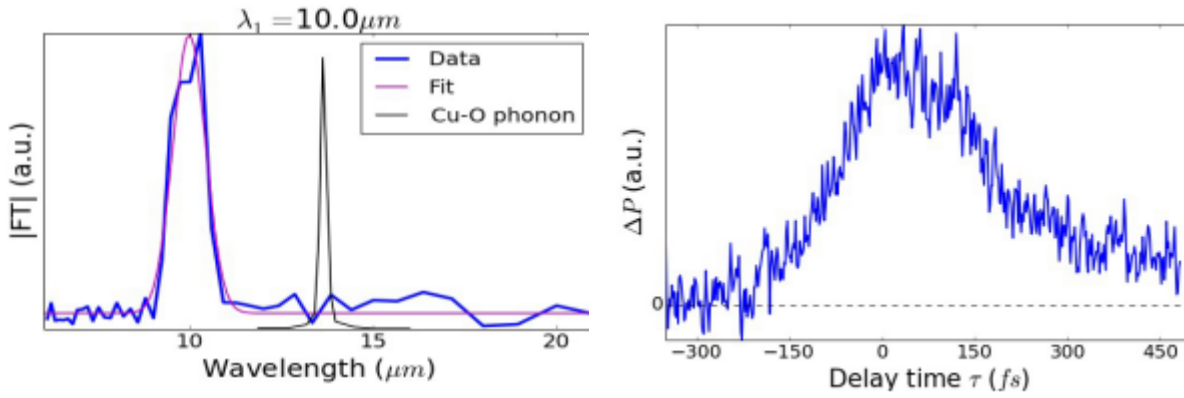
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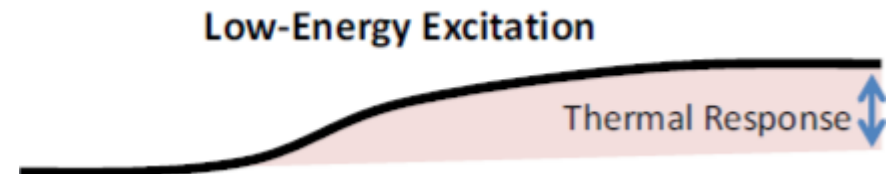
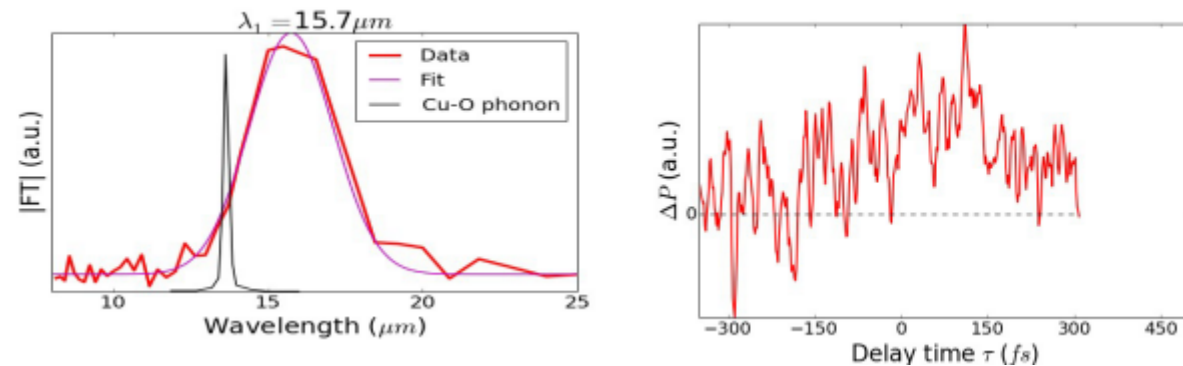
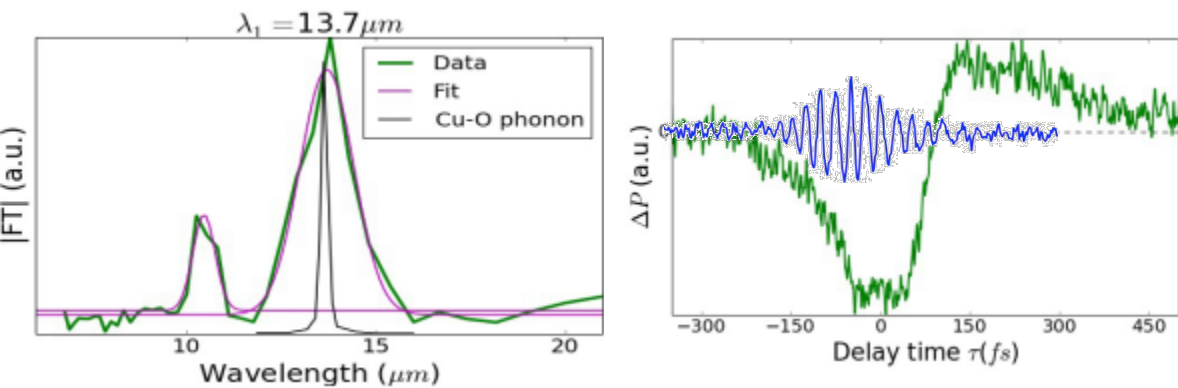
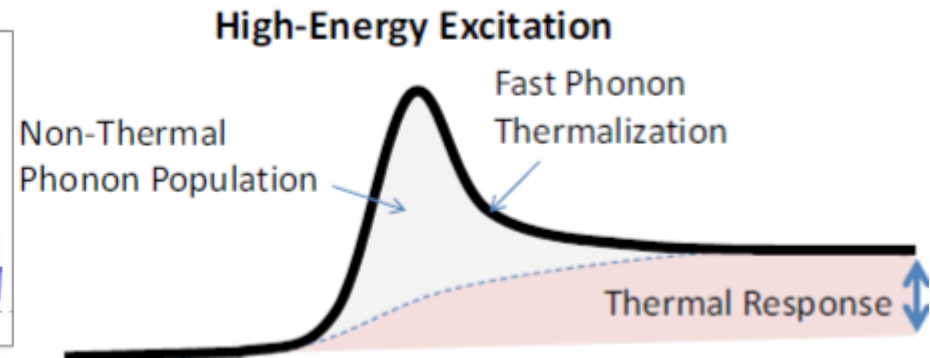
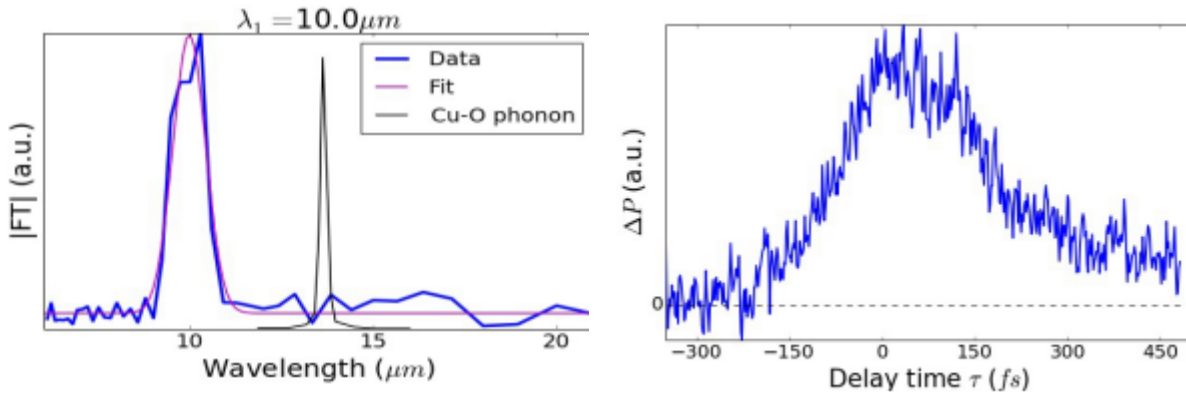
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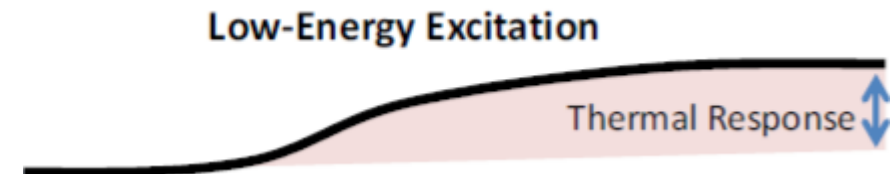
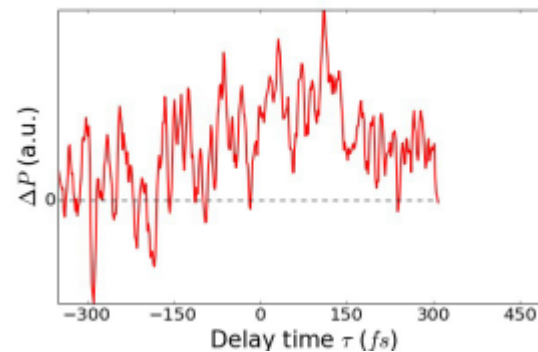
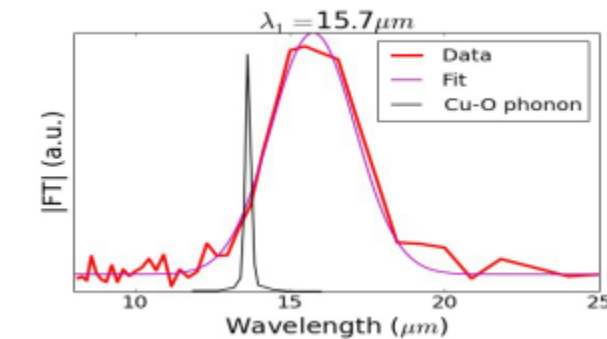
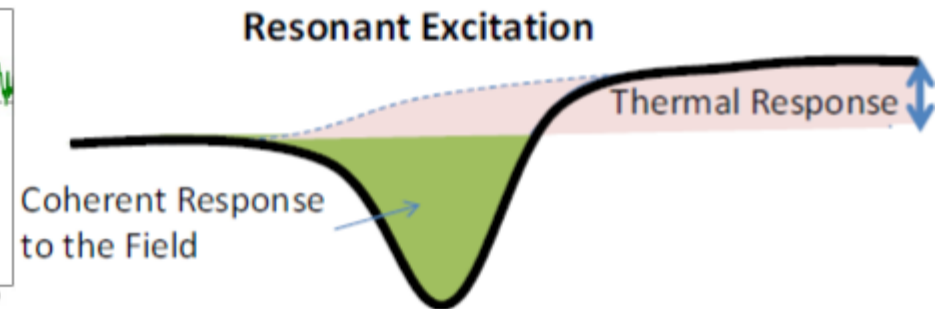
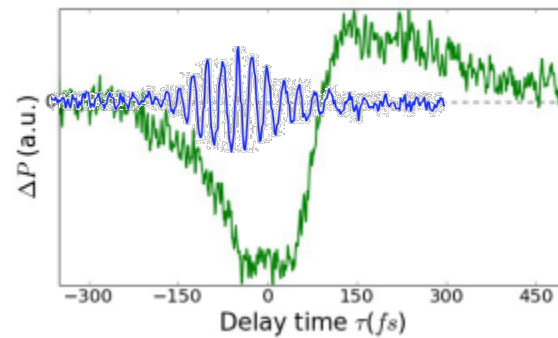
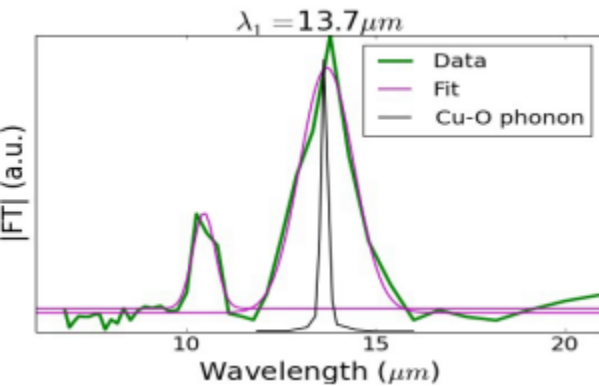
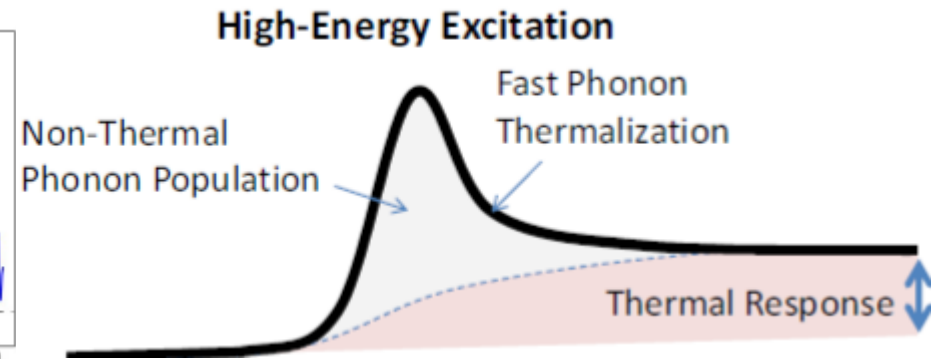
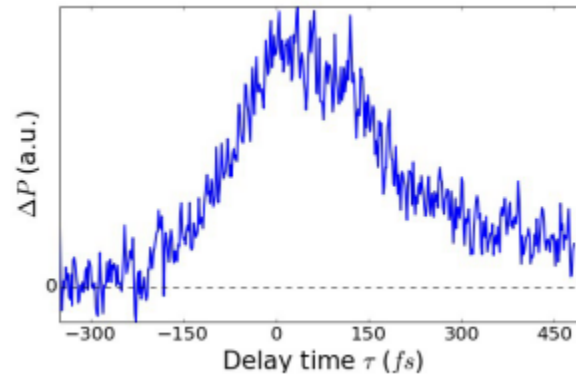
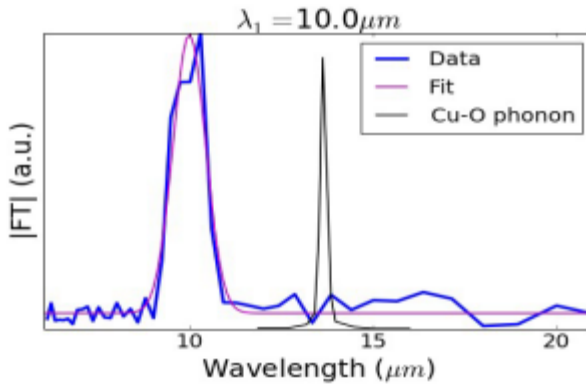
Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



Phonon Pump in CuGeO₃



Outline

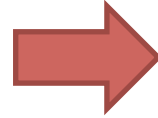
- ✓ **Equilibrium Optical Spectroscopy**
 - The optical conductivity in the Visible and Near-IR
 - What do we learn from optical conductivity?
 - An example, metal insulator transition in complex oxides
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 - «Single color» Pump and probe
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Outline

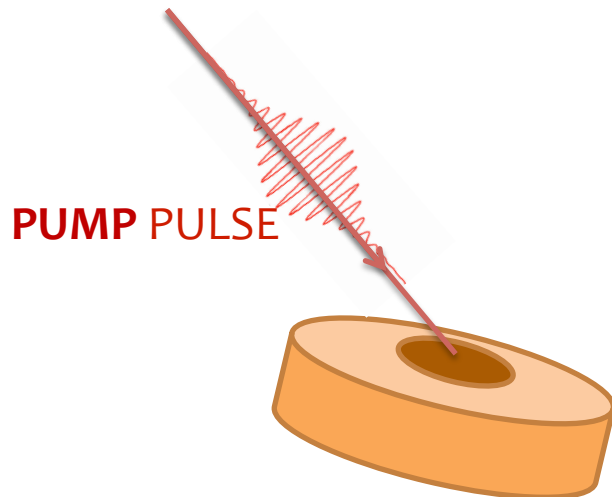
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Basic idea

Quantum Optics:
measuring quantum states of light

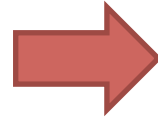


Ultrafast processes in **Condensed Matter:** Pump&Probe

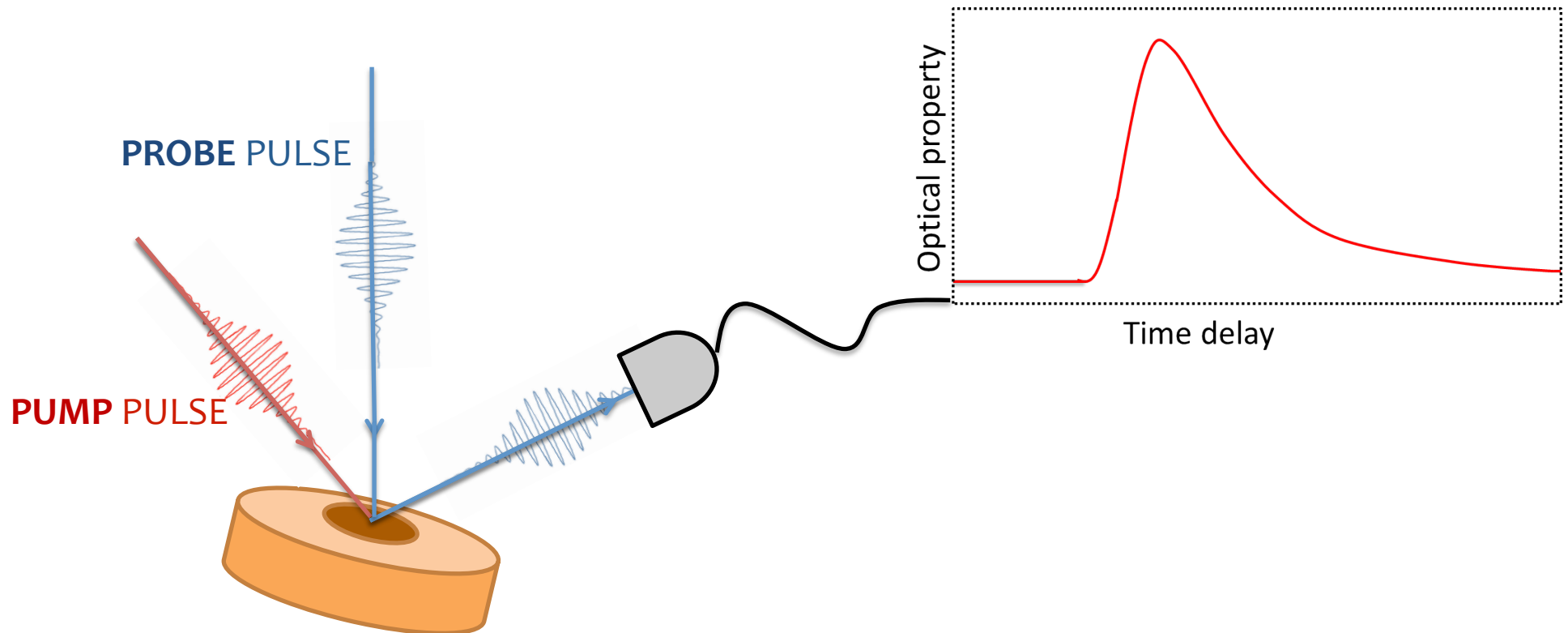


Basic idea

Quantum Optics:
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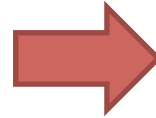


Ultrafast processes in **Condensed Matter:** Pump&Probe

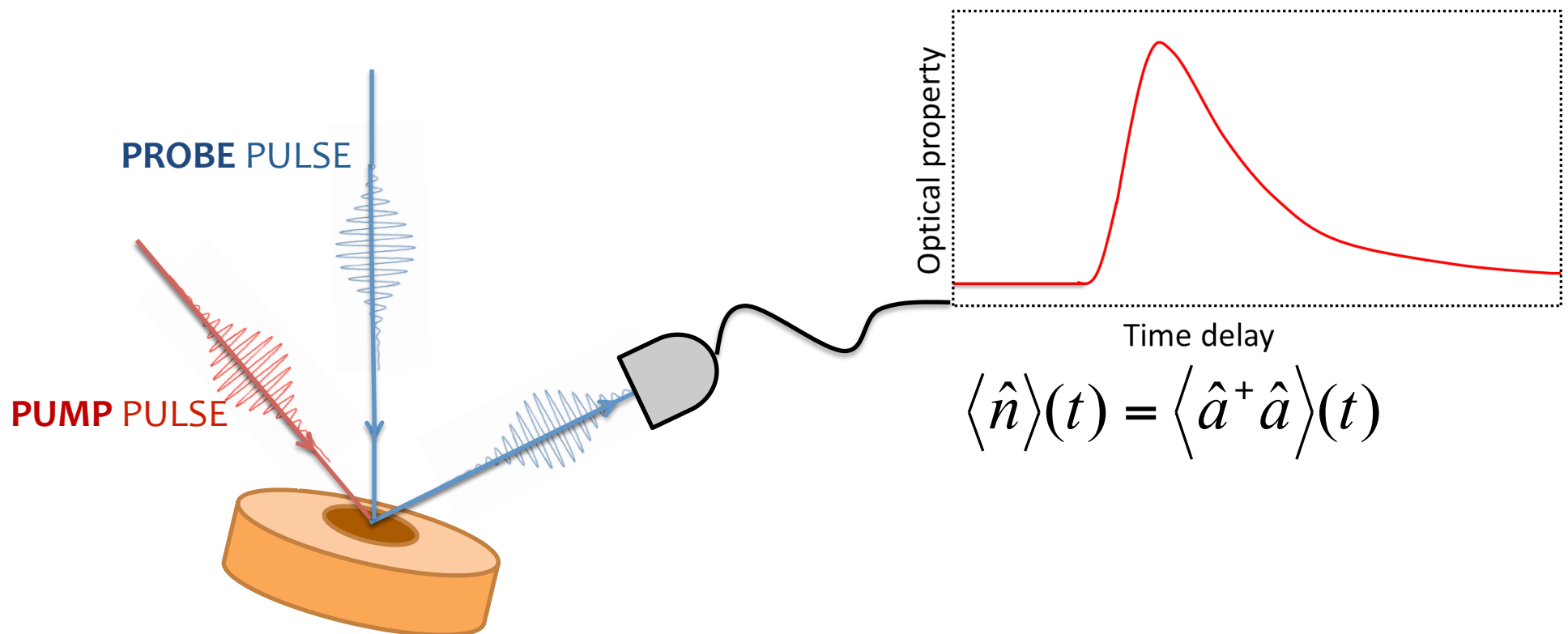


Basic idea

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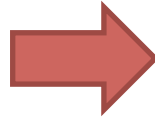


Ultrafast processes in **Condensed Matter:** Pump&Probe

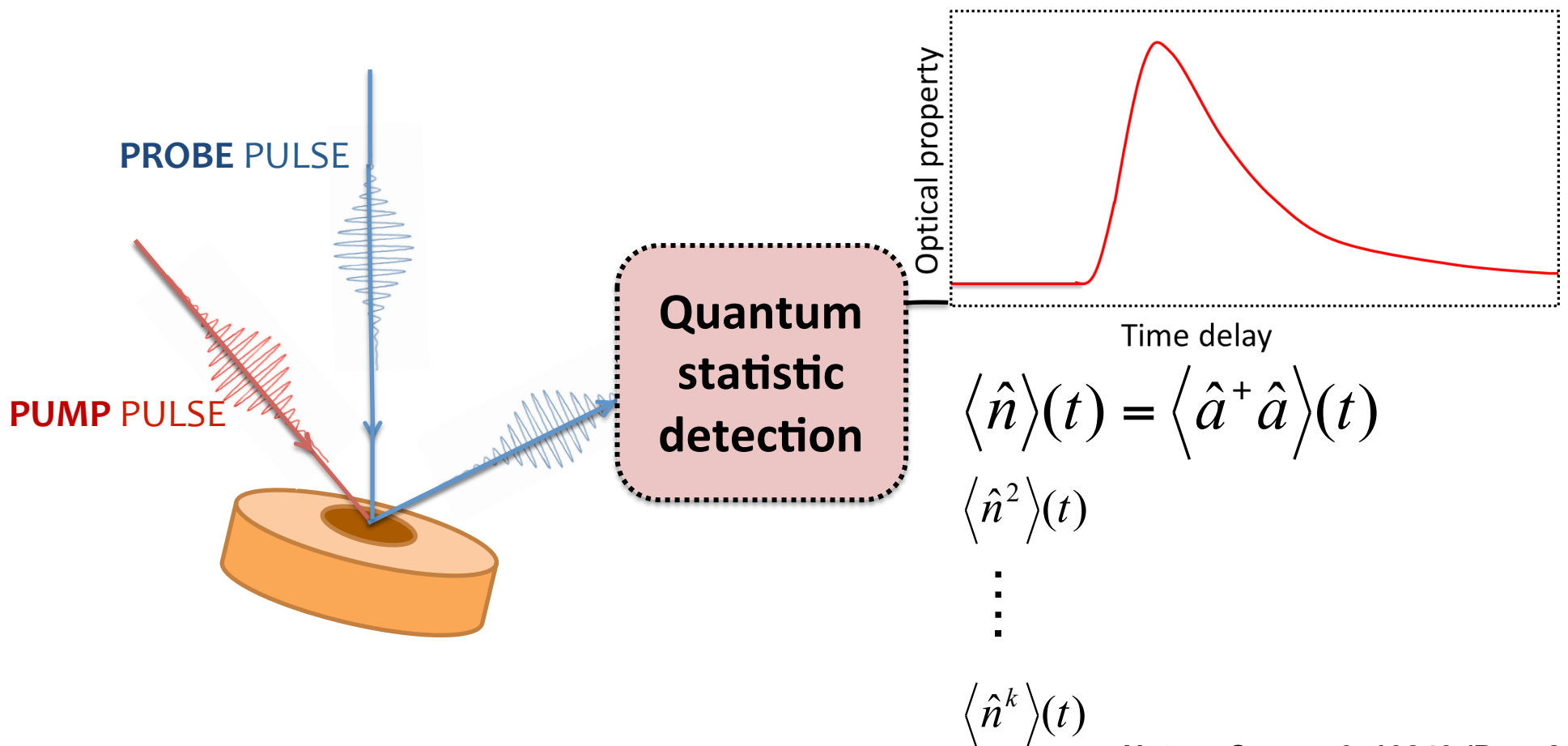


Basic idea

Quantum Optics:
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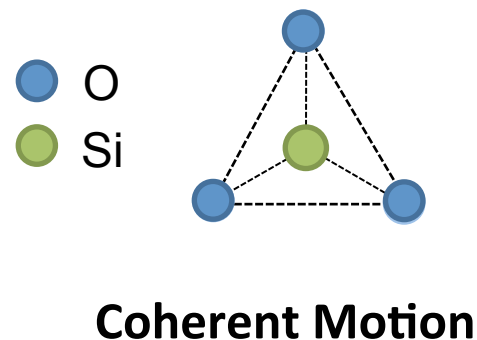
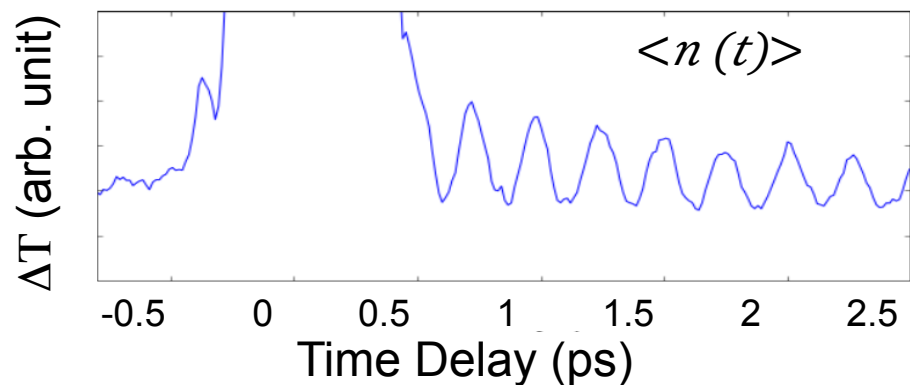


Ultrafast processes in **Condensed Matter: Pump&Probe**



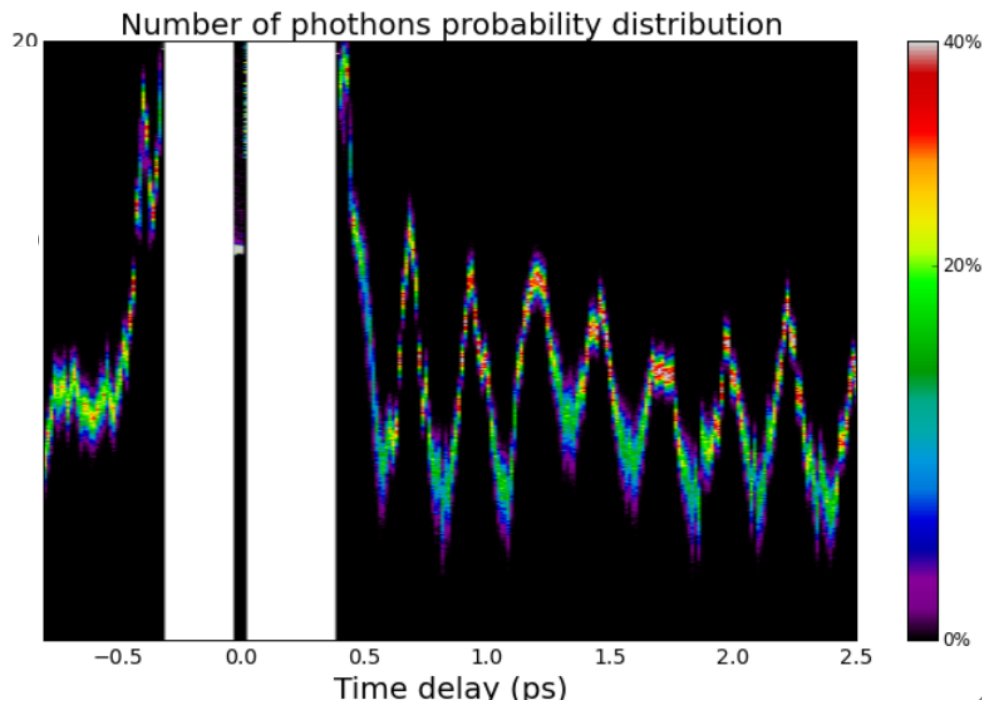
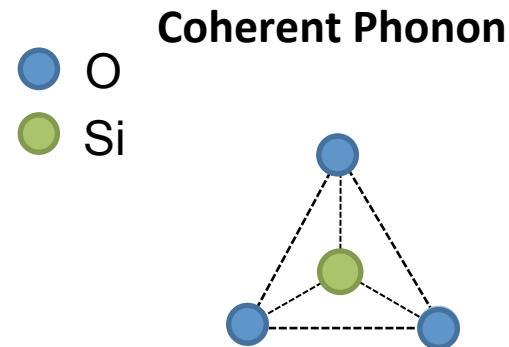
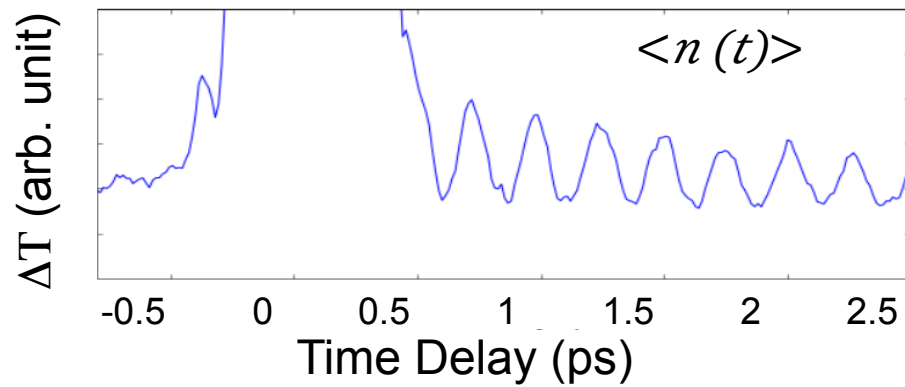
Nature Comm. 6, 10249 (Dec. 2015)

Higher order: Pump and Probe α -quartz



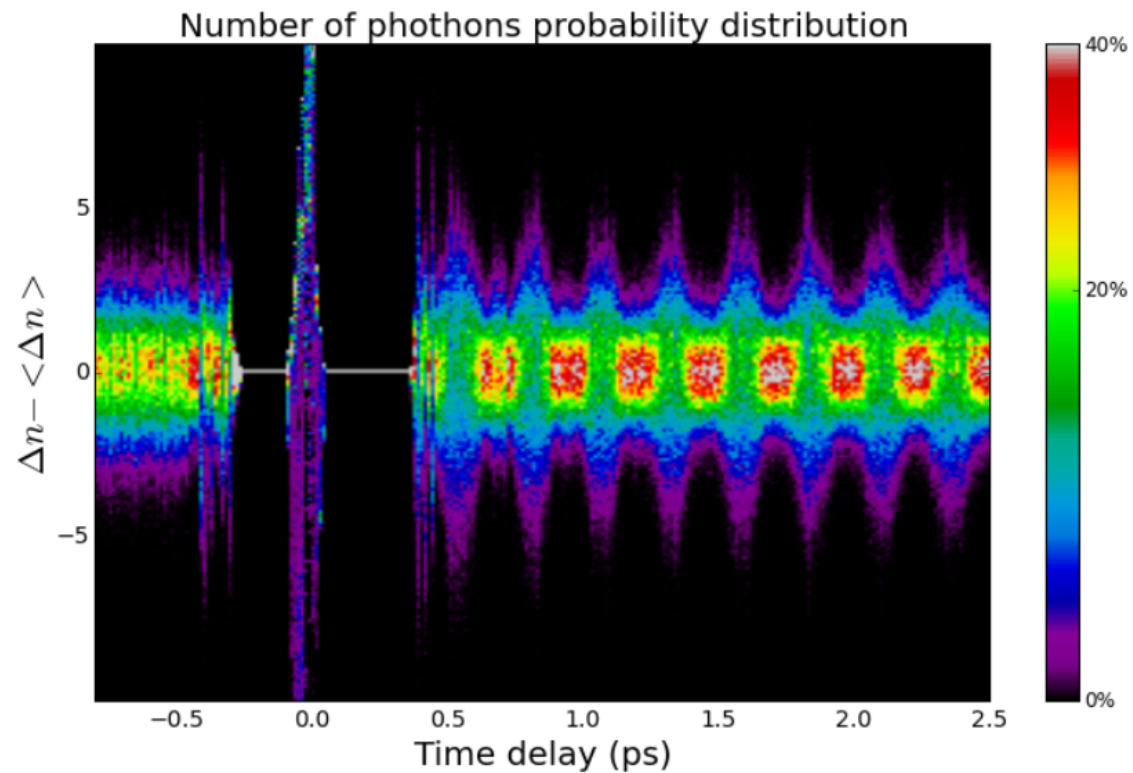
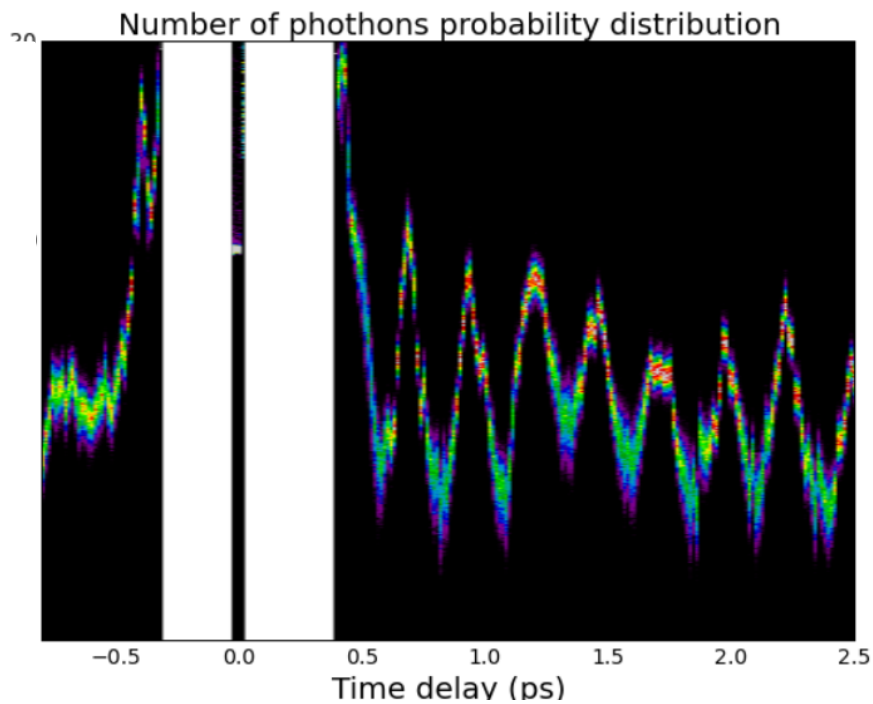
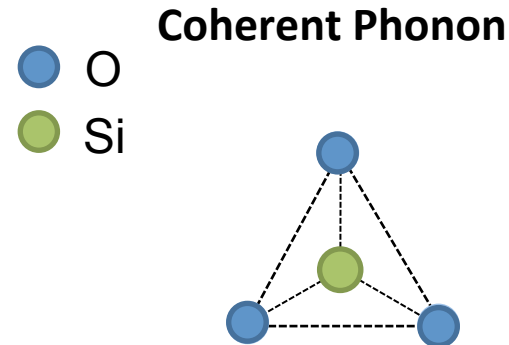
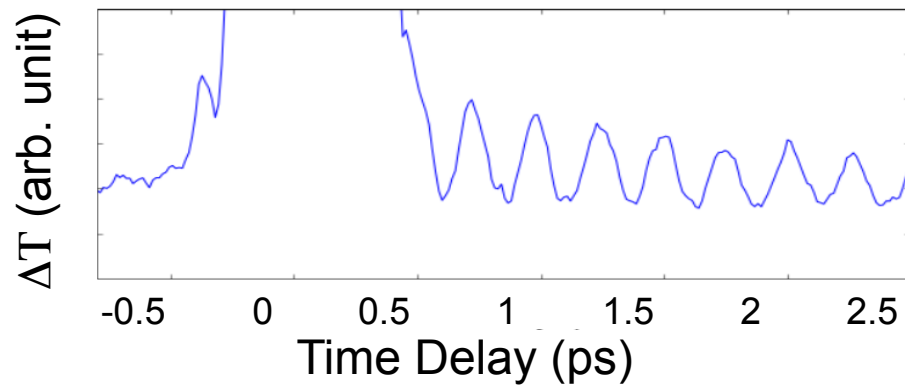
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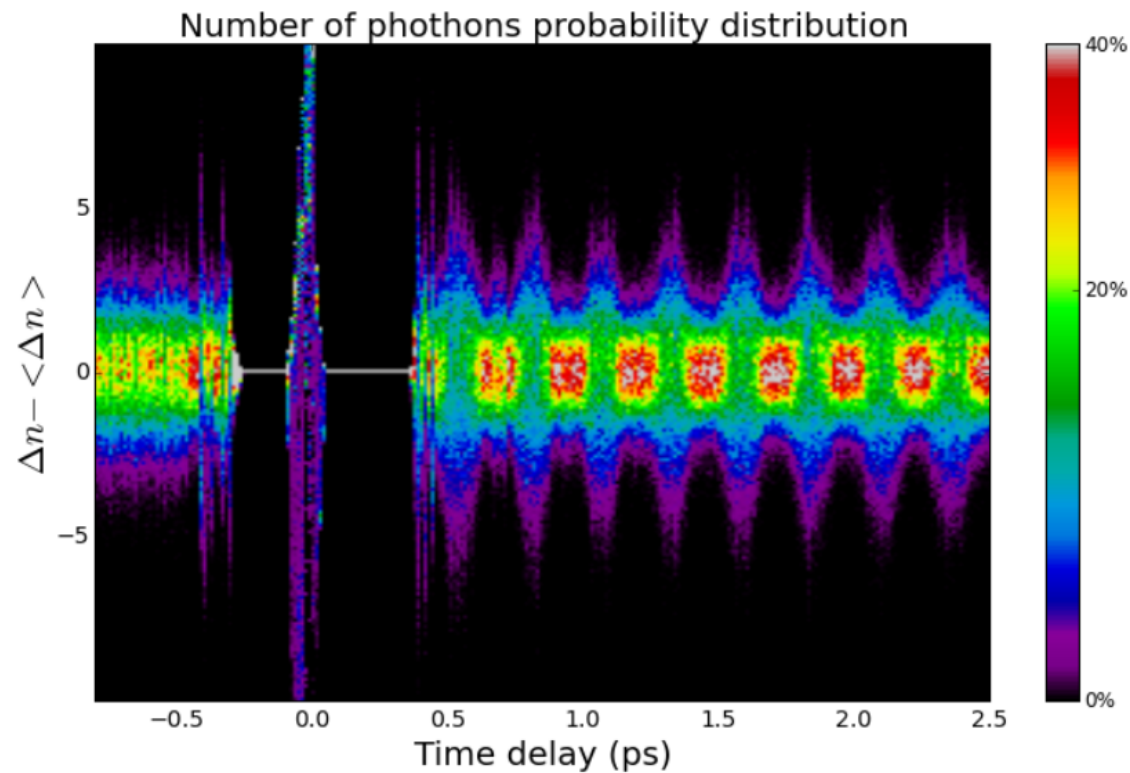
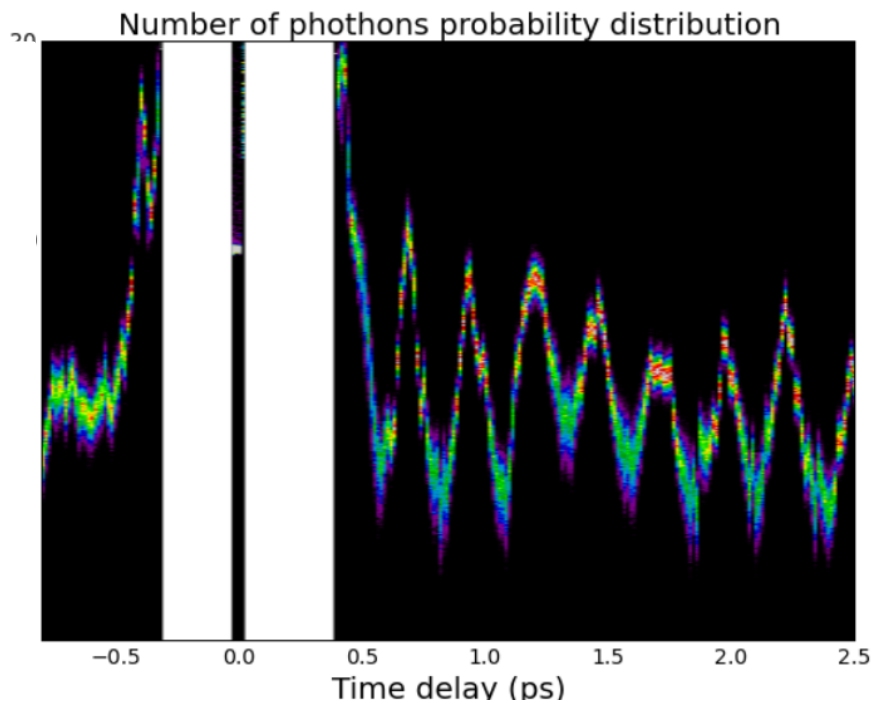
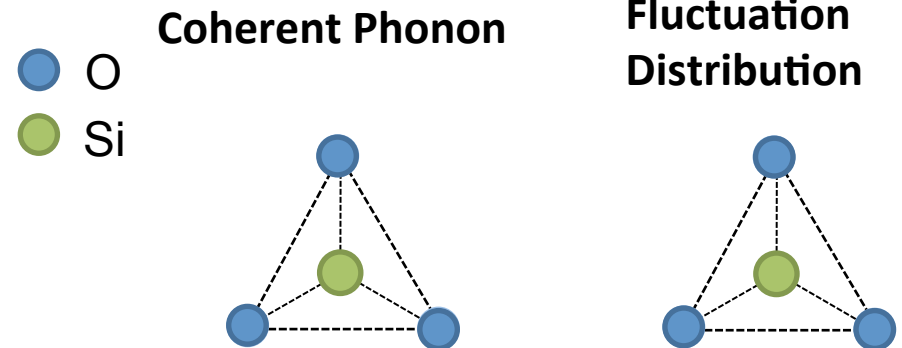
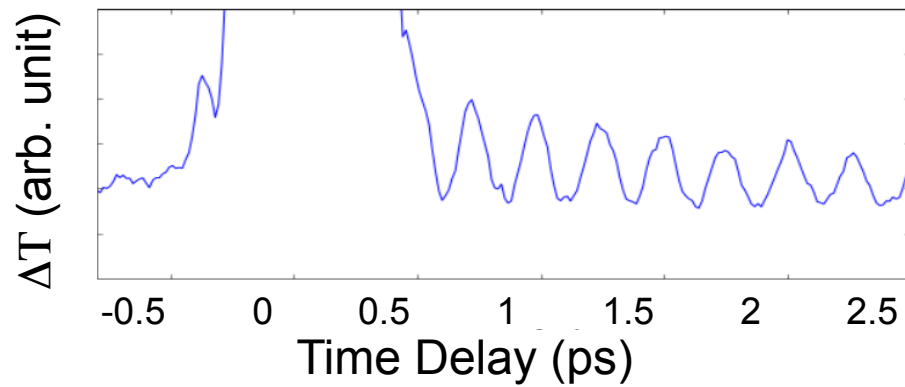
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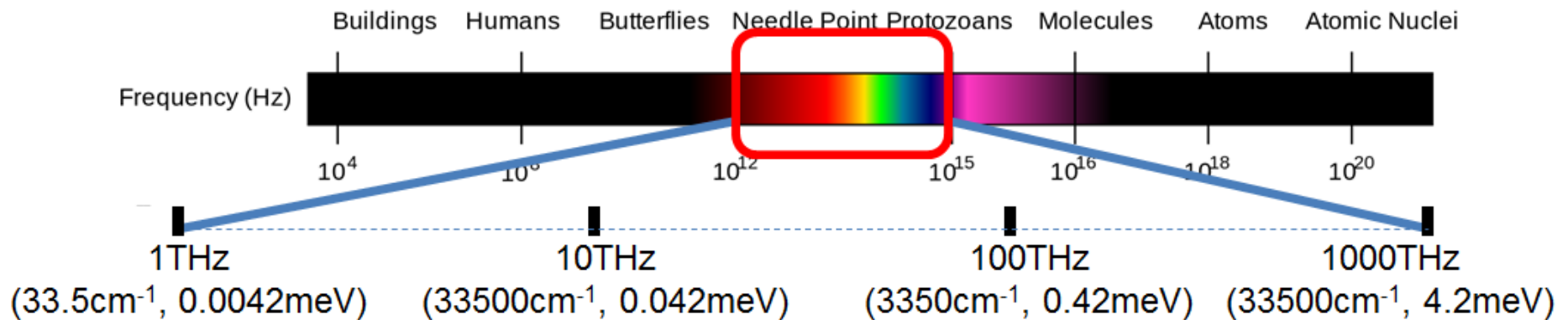
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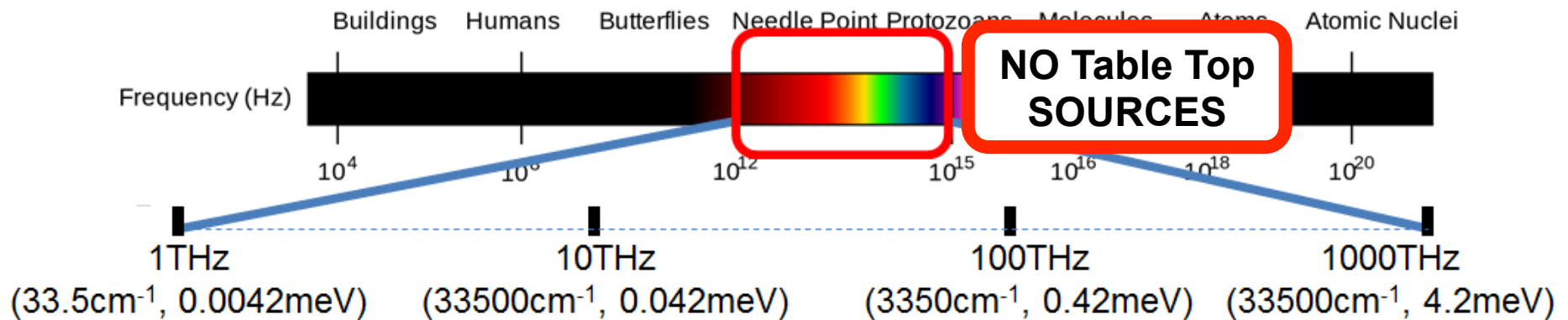
Technology overview

Table top techniques are a nice complement to synchrotron and FEL facilities

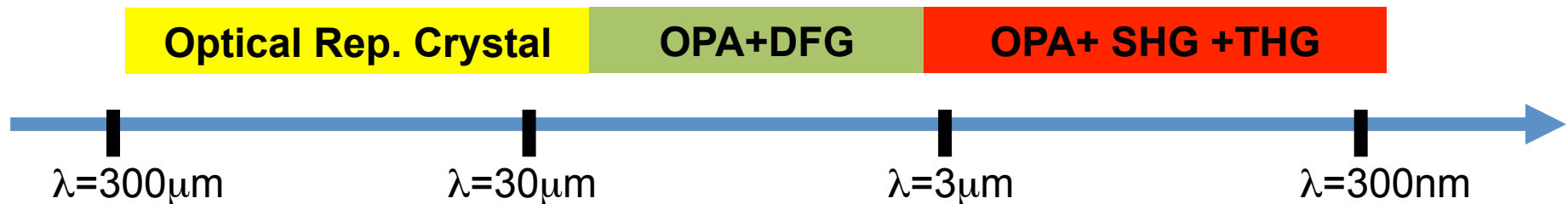


Technology overview

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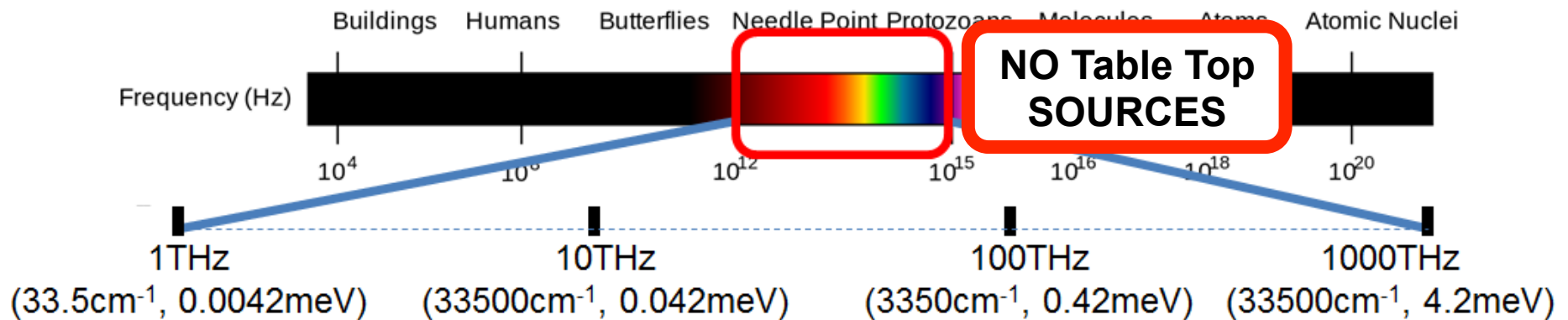


Non-Equilibrium probes

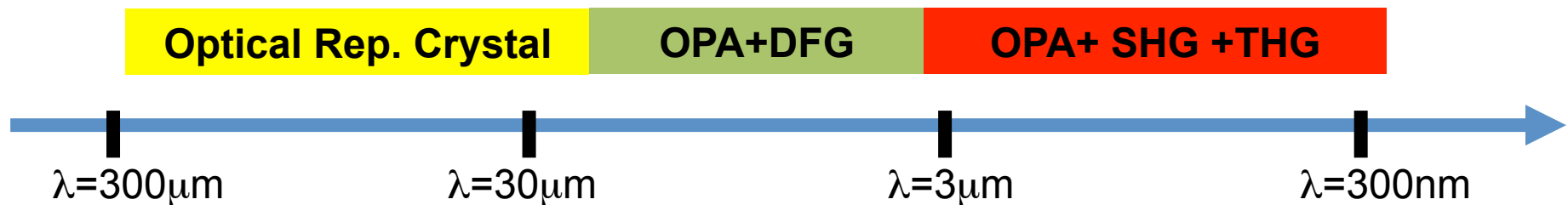


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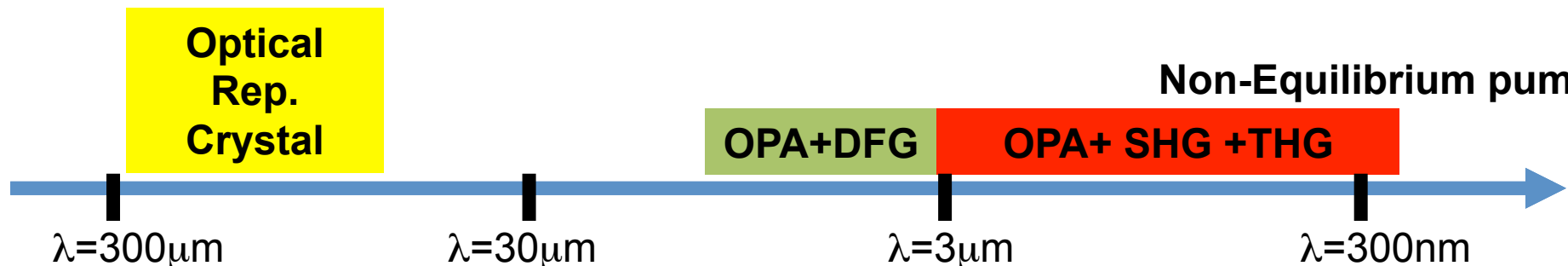
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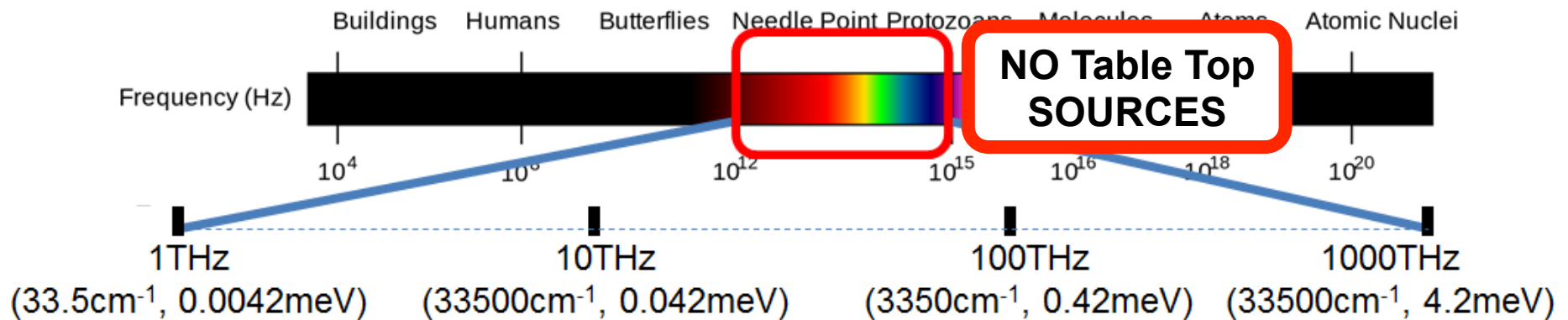


Non-Equilibrium pumps

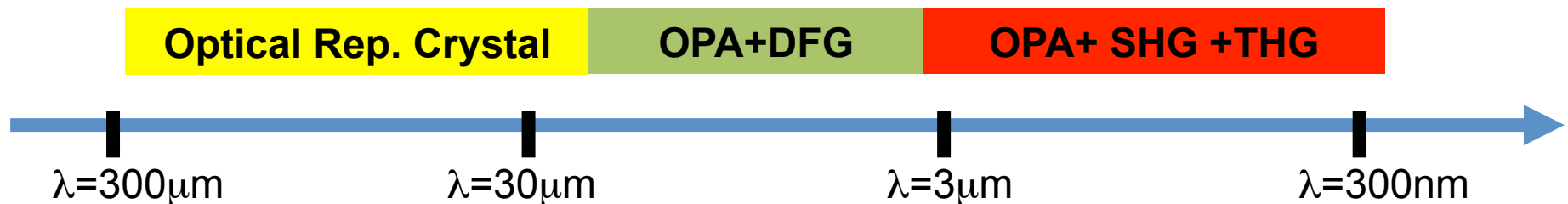


Technology overview

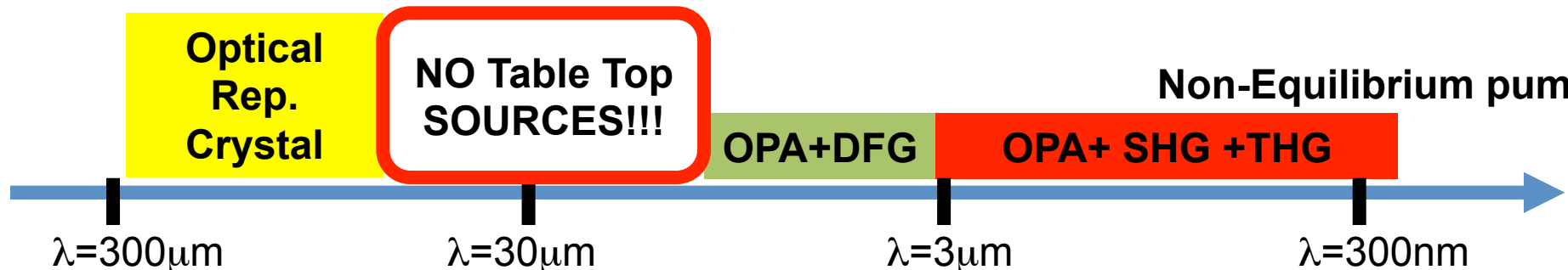
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Non-Equilibrium probes



Non-Equilibrium pumps

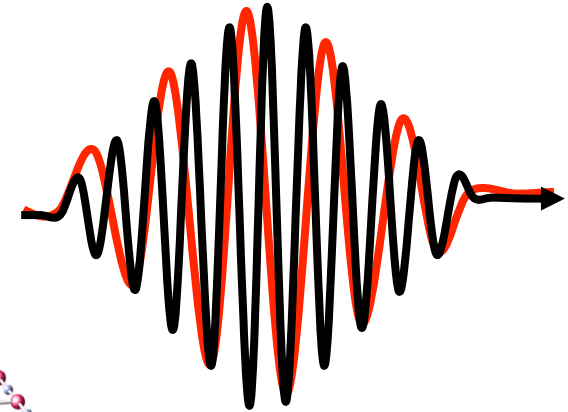
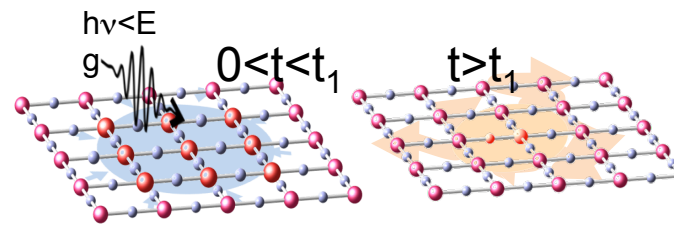
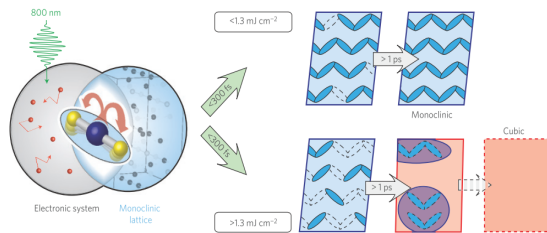


Conclusions

✓ The light pulses do not “just” inject energy into the system

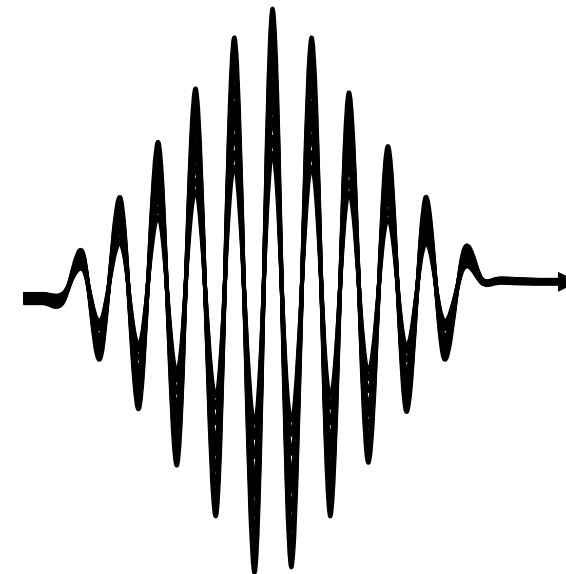
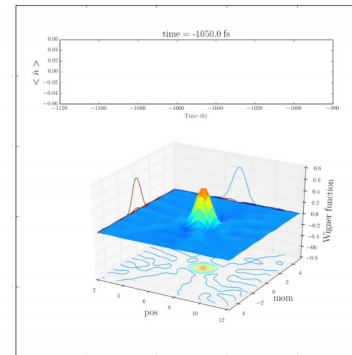
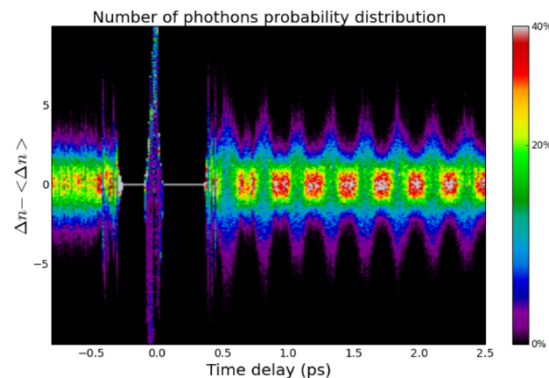
✓ Classical Parameters of the light pulses:

- Spectrally selective excitation to understand equilibrium
- Selective excitation to control functionalities



✓ Use the **Quantum State** of light pulses as a spectroscopic tool

- Photon number fluctuation (Coh. Vs. Squeezed states)
- Quantum state reconstruction



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ICTP TRIESTE
SEPTEMBER 26-30, 2016

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- ◆ Nonequilibrium quantum dynamics in correlated systems
- ◆ Strong correlations in topological insulators and spin-orbit coupled systems
- ◆ First principles correlated electronic structure: from micro to macro world
- ◆ Strongly correlated magnetism

INVITED SPEAKERS

Stephen Clark (Oxford University)
Paola di Pietro (Elettra, Trieste)
Laura Fanfarillo (CNR-IOM, Trieste)
Tom Fennell (PSI, Villingen)
Franziska Hammerath (IFW, Dresden)
Oleg Janson (TU Wien)
Mathieu Le Tacon (MPIKF, Stuttgart)
Matteo Mitrano (University of Illinois UC)
Marco Moretti Sala (ESRF, Grenoble)
Yusuke Nomura (Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau)
Gerald Knizia (Penn State University)
Suchitra Sebastian (Cambridge University)
Lev Vidmar (Penn State University)
Simon Wall (ICFO, Barcelona)
Cedric Weber (King's College, London)

DATES

June 15: Abstract submission
July 1: Acceptance notification
July 15: Early bird registration
September 1: Final registration

ORGANIZERS

Daniele Fausti (Elettra, Trieste)
Adriano Amaricci (SISSA, Trieste)
Michael Sentef (MPSD, Hamburg)
Edwin Kermarrec (LPS, Orsay)

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