

Doctoral School of Physical Sciences Budapest University of Technology and Economics

Ultrafast Nano-optical Interactions of Femtosecond Near-Infrared Laser Pulses with Solids

Ph.D. Thesis Booklet

Balázs Bánhegyi

Supervisor: Péter Dombi



HUN-REN Wigner Fizikai Kutatóközpont

Budapest, Magyarország
 2024

Motivation and previous research

Ultrafast nano-optics has witnessed significant advancements in recent years, driven by innovations in femtosecond laser technology, nanofabrication techniques, and the growing demand for precise control of near-fields at the nanoscale. Developments of the recent decade proved that this field has both the potential to uncover fundamental aspects of ultrafast light-matter interactions [1–4] and the possibility for applications in a wide range of fields from micro- and nano-engineering [5], plasmonic sensing [6], to plasmonically enhanced photocatalysis [7], and next-generation on-chip optoelectronic devices [8].

One of the long-established branches of light-matter interactions research is that of laserinduced periodic surface structures (LIPSS). These structures have raised interest due to their unique collective optical and mechanical properties that can be tailored for various applications, including surface functionalization [9], anti-reflective coatings [10–12], and sub-wavelength structures for the semiconductor industry [13,14] and for microfluidic biomedical devices [15,16]. These applications rely on the physical parameters of these structures, such as their size, periodicity, depth, and uniformity. The precise and complete control and these parameters along with uncovering their formation mechanisms, remains a challenge and is a topic for discussions at international conferences.

Another intensely researched area within nano-optics is the properties of plasmonic nanoparticles, as they can enhance numerous nano-optical phenomena. By exploiting plasmon resonance, it is possible to concentrate electromagnetic fields into sub-wavelength spatial domains [17], leading to increased absorption and scattering [18,19], as well as local field enhancement [20]. This plasmonic field enhancement plays a crucial role in various applications, such as surface-enhanced Raman spectroscopy (SERS) [21], single-molecule detection [22], and the development of more sensitive chemical and biological sensors [23]. Integration of plasmonic nanostructures into photonic devices light sensors [24] and photovoltaic cells [25,26] can be realized, and their efficiency and performance can be increased.

Traditional methods aimed at achieving higher plasmonic field enhancement – and realizing resonance with the optical spectrum of the exciting laser – have been based on tuning the geometry of nanoparticles, where resonance is achieved by adjusting the size of nanoparticles parallel to the laser polarization for a given laser wavelength [27–29]. The general limitations of this method (fixed properties of the fabricated nanostructures) and the need for in-situ, dynamically tunable optical circuit elements demand new, innovative solutions that may be suitable for developing future next-generation optoelectronic devices. An excellent non-destructive, ultrafast and robust tool for investigating and measuring (and thus optimizing) the field enhancement appearing at the surface of plasmonic nanoparticles is ultrafast surface photoemission, which has previously been investigated for numerous different nanoparticles [30–34].

In addition, the phenomenon of ultrafast photoionization and photoemission is of significant interest in its own right. The ionization of atoms and molecules by laser light has revolutionized our understanding of ultrafast electron dynamics, contributing to unparalleled temporal resolution of electron motion while laying the foundation for numerous research areas, including high-order harmonic generation [35–37], which ultimately led to attosecond science [38–40] and the 2023 Nobel Prize in Physics.

From the 1970s to the 2000s, the research focus was primarily on photoionization processes. However, over the past decade, interest has shifted to the analogous process in solids, the investigation of ultrafast photoemission from nanostructures (nanotips, nanoparticles, plasmonic dimers, etc.). Using these intriguing nanostructures, numerous fundamental ultrafast photoemission processes have been uncovered, such as ponderomotive and intra-optical cycle electron acceleration [41–43], photo-assisted tunneling [44], and carrier-envelope phase effects [45], as well as enabling in-situ studies of exotic quantum materials [46]. Despite the pioneering results of these studies, there remain many interesting challenges in the field of ultrafast photoemission from plasmonic nanoparticles, and a more complete understanding of the ultrafast dynamics of photoemitted electrons in nano-optical near-fields could contribute to the development of next-generation ultrafast electron sources [47] and secondary radiation sources.

Research goals

The aim of my PhD research is to investigate ultrafast nano-optical interactions using nearinfrared laser pulses by employing conductive thin films, various surface nanostructures, and femtosecond laser sources. During these studies, I have conducted investigations across several related areas, including femtosecond laser-induced periodic surface structures, tuning plasmonic field enhancement of nanoparticles, and ultrafast photoemission from nanoparticles:

- LIPSS on indium-tin-oxide (ITO) thin films: Using near-infrared femtosecond pulses on ITO thin films, my goal was to generate periodic surface structures and study their physical properties. Accordingly, using femtosecond pulses with varying wavelengths and peak intensities, I have conducted the creation of different surface morphologies and investigated the fundamental processes responsible for their formation.
- Polarization control of plasmonic field enhancement: My goal was to experimentally validate a method for the control of local field enhancement on plasmonic nanoparticles by exploiting the interference of plasmonic modes. By demonstrating the effectiveness of the method with nanoparticles of various sizes, new opportunities arise for the implementation of diverse, dynamically tunable devices, such as ultrafast nano-optical switches.
- Ultrafast photoemission in the multi-photon-induced emission regime: Using resonant plasmonic nanoparticle arrays combined with femtosecond near-infrared pulses, my goal was to study the rescattering processes of photoemitted electrons in the low-intensity, multi-photon-induced emission regime. By using pulses centered at 3 different infrared wavelengths and a time-of-flight spectrometer, the kinetic energy spectra of electrons can be measured with sufficiently high resolution. This enables detailed investigation of ultrafast photoemission processes, including ponderomotive electron acceleration occurring in the vicinity of nanoparticle surfaces.

New scientific results, thesis items

- I. I generated laser-induced periodic surface structures (LIPSS) on indium-tin-oxide thin films with femtosecond, near-infrared laser pulses. With central wavelengths between 1.6 and 2.4 µm, I observed LIPSS morphologies with periodicities close to $\lambda/10$ scaling. By inducing inhomogeneous local material ablation, I identified different morphologies generated on the thin-film surface and determined the corresponding threshold intensity values for their formation [T1].
- II. I experimentally demonstrated a novel approach for the in-situ manipulation of field enhancement on plasmonic nanoparticles. Using three different resonant nanoparticles and three different incident laser polarizations, I measured the maximum near-field enhancement values for each configuration via a technique based on ultrafast photoemission. I showed that by solely altering the polarization of the incident laser pulses, phase-dependent mixing of the plasmon modes can be realized. This can result in significantly increased near-fields, which can lead up to 50% higher field enhancements compared to the traditional geometry-based resonance tuning [T2].

III. I experimentally demonstrated the transition between multi-photon-induced and strongfield emission regimes using near-infrared femtosecond pulses and resonant plasmonic nanoparticles. Employing this method, I proved that in case of ultrafast photoemission processes – contrary of previous observations – rescattering of emitted electrons is present in the multi-photon-induced emission regime and is not limited to the strong-field regime [T3].

The results of my research in the field of ultrafast nanooptics contribute to the comprehensive understanding of ultrafast interactions occurring on the nanoscale across numerous related research areas, ranging from laser surface processing to controlling plasmonic field enhancement at different surfaces, and extending to the fundamental investigation of ultrafast interaction phenomena.

Publications corresponding to thesis items

- T1 B. Bánhegyi, L. Péter, P. Dombi, and Zs. Pápa, "Femtosecond LIPSS on indium-tin-oxide thin films at IR wavelengths", Appl. Opt. 61, 386–391 (2022). https://doi.org/10.1364/A0.444653
- T2 B. Bánhegyi, L. Tóth, P. Dombi, J. Budai, V. Hanus, P. Rácz, and Zs. Pápa, "Controlling Plasmonic Field Enhancement via the Interference of Orthogonal Plasmonic Modes", Plasmonics, online publikált cikk (2024). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11468-024-02212-9
- T3 B. Bánhegyi, G. Zs. Kiss, Zs. Pápa, P. Sándor, L. Tóth, L. Péter, P. Rácz and P. Dombi, "Nanoplasmonic photoelectron rescattering in the multi-photon-induced emission regime", Phys. Rev. Lett. 133, 033801 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.133.033801

References

- P. Dombi, Z. Pápa, J. Vogelsang, S. V. Yalunin, M. Sivis, G. Herink, S. Schäfer, P. Groß, C. Ropers, and C. Lienau, "Strong-field nano-optics," Rev. Mod. Phys. 92, 025003 (2020).
- P. Vasa, C. Ropers, R. Pomraenke, and C. Lienau, "Ultra-fast nano-optics," Laser Photonics Rev. 3, 483–507 (2009).
- G. Günter, A. A. Anappara, J. Hees, A. Sell, G. Biasiol, L. Sorba, S. De Liberato, C. Ciuti, A. Tredicucci, A. Leitenstorfer, and R. Huber, "Sub-cycle switch-on of ultrastrong light-matter interaction," Nature 458, 178–181 (2009).
- N. Rivera and I. Kaminer, "Light-matter interactions with photonic quasiparticles," Nat. Rev. Phys. 2, 538–561 (2020).
- 5. B. K. Nayak and M. C. Gupta, "Self-organized micro/nano structures in metal surfaces by ultrafast laser irradiation," Opt. Lasers Eng. 48, 940–949 (2010).
- M. E. Stewart, C. R. Anderton, L. B. Thompson, J. Maria, S. K. Gray, J. A. Rogers, and R. G. Nuzzo, "Nanostructured Plasmonic Sensors," Chem. Rev. 108, 494–521 (2008).
- X. Zhang, Y. L. Chen, R.-S. Liu, and D. P. Tsai, "Plasmonic photocatalysis," Rep. Prog. Phys. 76, 046401 (2013).
- 8. W. Du, T. Wang, H.-S. Chu, and C. A. Nijhuis, "Highly efficient on-chip direct electronic-plasmonic transducers," Nat. Photonics **11**, 623–627 (2017).

- M. Oliverio, S. Perotto, G. C. Messina, L. Lovato, and F. De Angelis, "Chemical Functionalization of Plasmonic Surface Biosensors: A Tutorial Review on Issues, Strategies, and Costs," ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 9, 29394–29411 (2017).
- A. Gombert, W. Glaubitt, K. Rose, J. Dreibholz, B. Bläsi, A. Heinzel, D. Sporn, W. Döll, and V. Wittwer, "Subwavelength-structured antireflective surfaces on glass," Thin Solid Films 351, 73–78 (1999).
- A. Y. Vorobyev and C. Guo, "Antireflection effect of femtosecond laser-induced periodic surface structures on silicon," Opt. Express 19, A1031–A1036 (2011).
- H. Wang, F. Zhang, and J. Duan, "Subwavelength Quasi-Periodic Array for Infrared Antireflection," Nanomaterials 12, 3520 (2022).
- S. Höhm, M. Herzlieb, A. Rosenfeld, J. Krüger, and J. Bonse, "Dynamics of the formation of laser-induced periodic surface structures (LIPSS) upon femtosecond two-color doublepulse irradiation of metals, semiconductors, and dielectrics," Appl. Surf. Sci. 374, 331–338 (2016).
- 14. M. Sanz, E. Rebollar, R. A. Ganeev, and M. Castillejo, "Nanosecond laser-induced periodic surface structures on wide band-gap semiconductors," Appl. Surf. Sci. 278, 325–329 (2013).
- F. A. Müller, C. Kunz, and S. Gräf, "Bio-Inspired Functional Surfaces Based on Laser-Induced Periodic Surface Structures," Materials 9, 476 (2016).
- S. Bai, D. Serien, Y. Ma, K. Obata, and K. Sugioka, "Attomolar Sensing Based on Liquid Interface-Assisted Surface-Enhanced Raman Scattering in Microfluidic Chip by Femtosecond Laser Processing," ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 12, 42328–42338 (2020).
- 17. D. Alcaraz Iranzo, S. Nanot, E. J. C. Dias, I. Epstein, C. Peng, D. K. Efetov, M. B. Lundeberg, R. Parret, J. Osmond, J.-Y. Hong, J. Kong, D. R. Englund, N. M. R. Peres, and F. H. L. Koppens, "Probing the ultimate plasmon confinement limits with a van der Waals heterostructure," Science **360**, 291–295 (2018).
- H. Shen, P. Bienstman, and B. Maes, "Plasmonic absorption enhancement in organic solar cells with thin active layers," J. Appl. Phys. 106, 073109 (2009).
- K. Aslan, J. R. Lakowicz, and C. D. Geddes, "Plasmon light scattering in biology and medicine: new sensing approaches, visions and perspectives," Curr. Opin. Chem. Biol. 9, 538–544 (2005).
- A. Bouhelier, M. Beversluis, A. Hartschuh, and L. Novotny, "Near-Field Second-Harmonic Generation Induced by Local Field Enhancement," Phys. Rev. Lett. 90, 013903 (2003).
- S.-Y. Ding, J. Yi, J.-F. Li, B. Ren, D.-Y. Wu, R. Panneerselvam, and Z.-Q. Tian, "Nanostructurebased plasmon-enhanced Raman spectroscopy for surface analysis of materials," Nat. Rev. Mater. 1, 1–16 (2016).
- 22. R. Zhang, Y. Zhang, Z. C. Dong, S. Jiang, C. Zhang, L. G. Chen, L. Zhang, Y. Liao, J. Aizpurua, Y. Luo, J. L. Yang, and J. G. Hou, "Chemical mapping of a single molecule by plasmon-enhanced Raman scattering," Nature 498, 82–86 (2013).
- J. Homola, "Surface Plasmon Resonance Sensors for Detection of Chemical and Biological Species," Chem. Rev. 108, 462–493 (2008).
- W. Li and J. G. Valentine, "Harvesting the loss: surface plasmon-based hot electron photodetection," Nanophotonics 6, 177–191 (2017).

- C.-H. Chou and F.-C. Chen, "Plasmonic nanostructures for light trapping in organic photovoltaic devices," Nanoscale 6, 8444–8458 (2014).
- Y. H. Jang, Y. J. Jang, S. Kim, L. N. Quan, K. Chung, and D. H. Kim, "Plasmonic Solar Cells: From Rational Design to Mechanism Overview," Chem. Rev. 116, 14982–15034 (2016).
- C. L. Nehl and J. H. Hafner, "Shape-dependent plasmon resonances of gold nanoparticles," J. Mater. Chem. 18, 2415–2419 (2008).
- 28. N. Halas, "Playing with Plasmons: Tuning the Optical Resonant Properties of Metallic Nanoshells," MRS Bull. **30**, 362–367 (2005).
- 29. K. Kolwas and A. Derkachova, "Plasmonic abilities of gold and silver spherical nanoantennas in terms of size dependent multipolar resonance frequencies and plasmon damping rates," Opto-Electron. Rev. 18, 429–437 (2010).
- P. Rácz, Z. Pápa, I. Márton, J. Budai, P. Wróbel, T. Stefaniuk, C. Prietl, J. R. Krenn, and P. Dombi, "Measurement of Nanoplasmonic Field Enhancement with Ultrafast Photoemission," Nano Lett. 17, 1181–1186 (2017).
- S. Kim, J. Jin, Y.-J. Kim, I.-Y. Park, Y. Kim, and S.-W. Kim, "High-harmonic generation by resonant plasmon field enhancement," Nature 453, 757–760 (2008).
- J. H. Kang, D. S. Kim, and Q.-H. Park, "Local Capacitor Model for Plasmonic Electric Field Enhancement," Phys. Rev. Lett. 102, 093906 (2009).
- P. Dombi, A. Hörl, P. Rácz, I. Márton, A. Trügler, J. R. Krenn, and U. Hohenester, "Ultrafast Strong-Field Photoemission from Plasmonic Nanoparticles," Nano Lett. 13, 674–678 (2013).
- 34. B. Lovász, P. Sándor, G.-Z. Kiss, B. Bánhegyi, P. Rácz, Z. Pápa, J. Budai, C. Prietl, J. R. Krenn, and P. Dombi, "Nonadiabatic Nano-optical Tunneling of Photoelectrons in Plasmonic Near-Fields," Nano Lett. 22, 2303–2308 (2022).
- M. Ferray, A. L'Huillier, X. F. Li, L. A. Lompre, G. Mainfray, and C. Manus, "Multipleharmonic conversion of 1064 nm radiation in rare gases," J. Phys. B At. Mol. Opt. Phys. 21, L31 (1988).
- T. Brabec and F. Krausz, "Intense few-cycle laser fields: Frontiers of nonlinear optics," Rev. Mod. Phys. 72, 545–591 (2000).
- B. Bódi, M. Aladi, P. Rácz, I. B. Földes, and P. Dombi, "High harmonic generation on noble gas clusters," Opt. Express 27, 26721–26727 (2019).
- M. Hentschel, R. Kienberger, C. Spielmann, G. A. Reider, N. Milosevic, T. Brabec, P. Corkum, U. Heinzmann, M. Drescher, and F. Krausz, "Attosecond metrology," Nature 414, 509–513 (2001).
- 39. P. B. Corkum and F. Krausz, "Attosecond science," Nat. Phys. 3, 381–387 (2007).
- 40. F. Krausz and M. Ivanov, "Attosecond physics," Rev. Mod. Phys. 81, 163–234 (2009).
- 41. G. Herink, D. R. Solli, M. Gulde, and C. Ropers, "Field-driven photoemission from nanostructures quenches the quiver motion," Nature **483**, 190–193 (2012).

- 42. K. E. Echternkamp, G. Herink, S. V. Yalunin, K. Rademann, S. Schäfer, and C. Ropers, "Strong-field photoemission in nanotip near-fields: from quiver to sub-cycle electron dynamics," Appl. Phys. B 122, 80 (2016).
- 43. J. Schötz, S. Mitra, H. Fuest, M. Neuhaus, W. A. Okell, M. Förster, T. Paschen, M. F. Ciappina, H. Yanagisawa, P. Wnuk, P. Hommelhoff, and M. F. Kling, "Nonadiabatic ponderomotive effects in photoemission from nanotips in intense midinfrared laser fields," Phys. Rev. A 97, 013413 (2018).
- 44. M. Borz, M. H. Mammez, I. Blum, J. Houard, G. D. Costa, F. Delaroche, S. Idlahcen, A. Haboucha, A. Hideur, V. I. Kleshch, A. N. Obraztsov, and A. Vella, "Photoassisted and multiphoton emission from single-crystal diamond needles," Nanoscale 11, 6852–6858 (2019).
- 45. B. Piglosiewicz, S. Schmidt, D. J. Park, J. Vogelsang, P. Groß, C. Manzoni, P. Farinello, G. Cerullo, and C. Lienau, "Carrier-envelope phase effects on the strong-field photoemission of electrons from metallic nanostructures," Nat. Photonics 8, 37–42 (2014).
- 46. J. A. Sobota, Y. He, and Z.-X. Shen, "Angle-resolved photoemission studies of quantum materials," Rev. Mod. Phys. **93**, 025006 (2021).
- 47. J. Vogelsang, J. Robin, B. J. Nagy, P. Dombi, D. Rosenkranz, M. Schiek, P. Groß, and C. Lienau, "Ultrafast Electron Emission from a Sharp Metal Nanotaper Driven by Adiabatic Nanofocusing of Surface Plasmons," Nano Lett. 15, 4685–4691 (2015).