

Momentum microscopy & 2D materials: Excitons in space and time

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Transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs) are an exciting model system to study ultrafast energy dissipation pathways, and to create and tailor emergent quantum phases. The versatility of TMDs results from the confinement of optical excitations in two-dimensions and the concomitant strong Coulomb interaction that leads to excitonic quasiparticles with binding energies in the range of several 100 meV. In TMD stacks consisting of at least two layers, the interlayer interaction can be precisely controlled by manipulating the twist angle: The misalignment of the crystallographic directions leads to a momentum mismatch between the high symmetry points of the hexagonal Brillouin zones. This strongly impacts the interlayer wavefunction hybridization, and, moreover, adds an additional moiré potential. Crucially, in this emergent energy landscape, dark intra- and interlayer excitons dominate the energy dissipation pathways. While these dark excitonic features are hard to access in all-optical experiments, time-resolved momentum microscopy [1] can provide unprecedented insight on these quasiparticles [2-5].

In my talk, I will present our recent results on the ultrafast formation dynamics of interlayer excitons in twisted WSe_2/MoS_2 heterostructures. First, I will report on the identification of a hallmark signature of the moiré superlattice that is imprinted onto the momentum-resolved interlayer exciton photoemission signal. With this data, we reconstruct the electronic part of the exciton wavefunction, and relate its extension to the moiré wavelength of the heterostructure. Second, I will show that interlayer excitons are effectively formed via exciton-phonon scattering, and subsequent interlayer tunneling at the interlayer hybridized Σ valleys on the sub-50 fs timescale. Finally, I will discuss our recent efforts to monitor the interlayer exciton formation dynamics with spatiotemporal resolution using femtosecond photoelectron dark-field microscopy.

Finally, I will provide an overview on how coherent light-fields can be used to create Floquet-Bloch states in monolayer graphene [6].

References

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- [6] Merboldt *et al.*, arXiv:2404.12791 (2024).