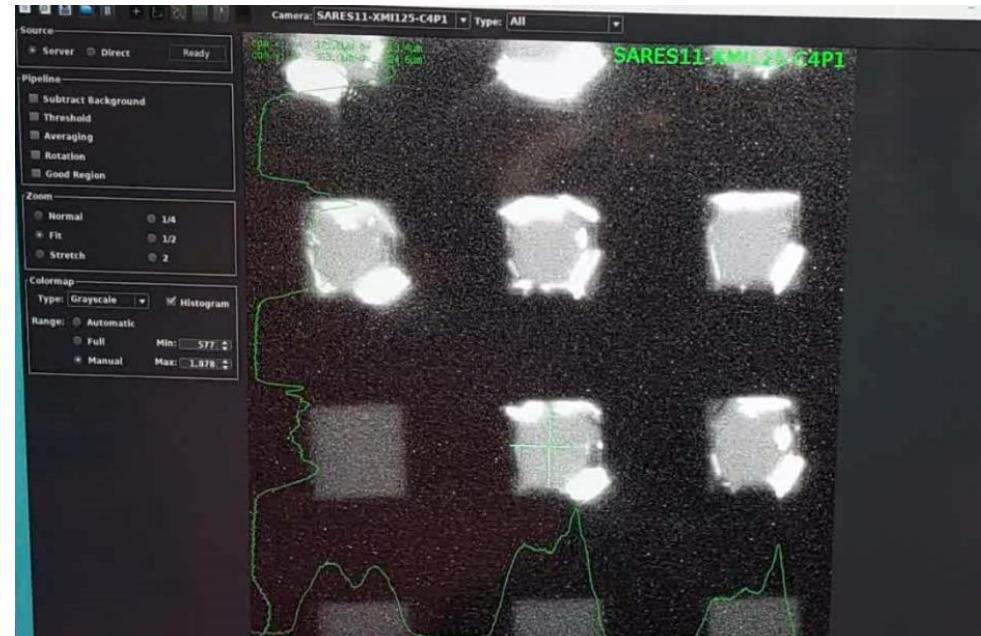


Irreversible* material dynamics studied with time-resolved X-ray scattering

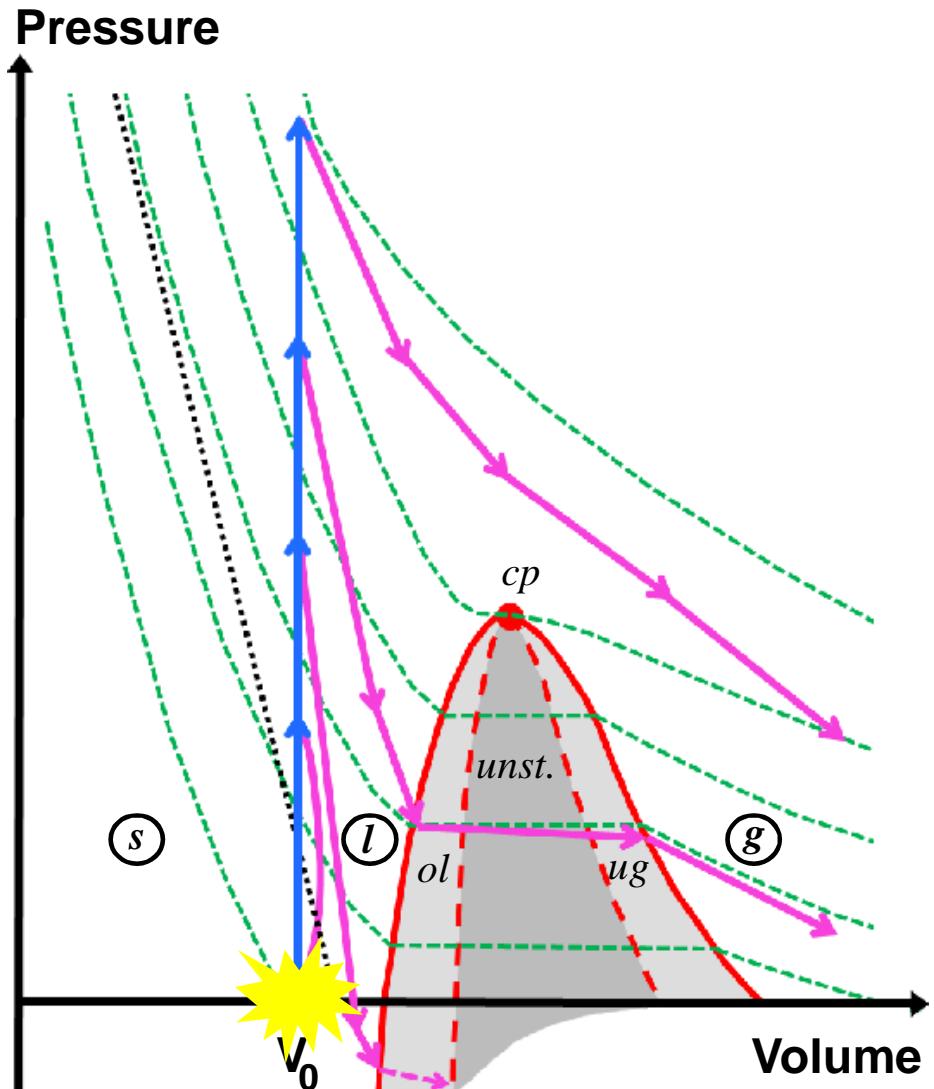
K. Sokolowski-Tinten



*not in a thermodynamical sense



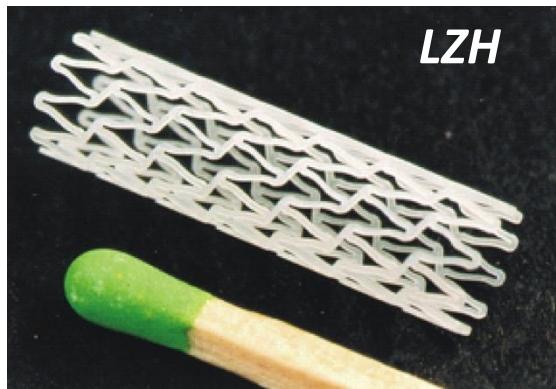
Strong laser-excitation of solids



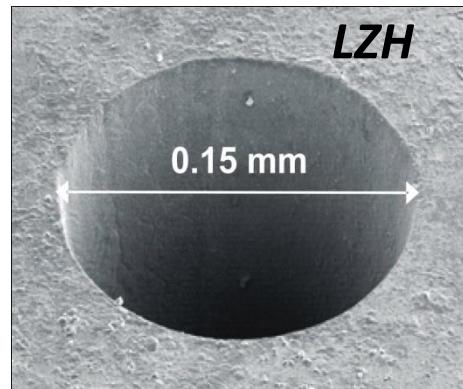
⇒ strong thermal & mechanical nonequilibrium

- strong electronic excitation (fs)
⇒ changes of interatomic forces
non-thermal processes
- rapid heating (\approx ps)
⇒ states at high (T, P)
⇒ overheating & melting
⇒ solid-plasma transition
- material expansion & cooling (10 ps - μ s)
⇒ ablation
⇒ supercooling & rapid solidification
⇒ mesoscale structure formation

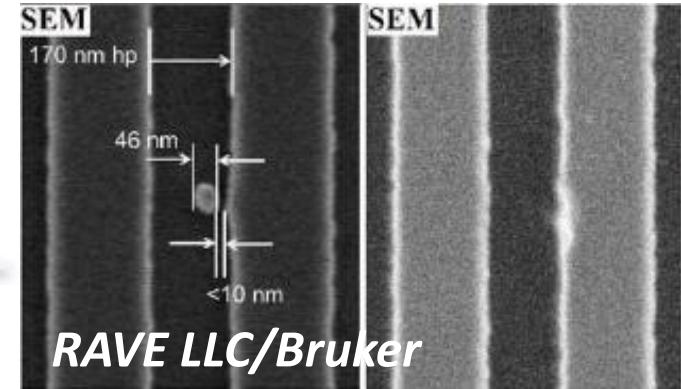
Applications of ultrafast lasers



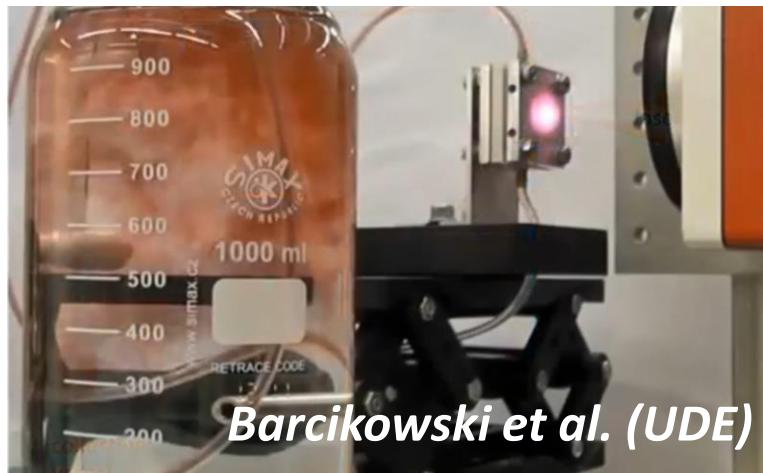
cardiovascular implants



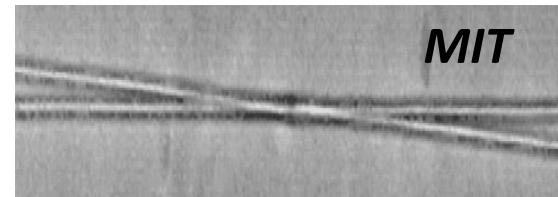
fuel injection nozzle



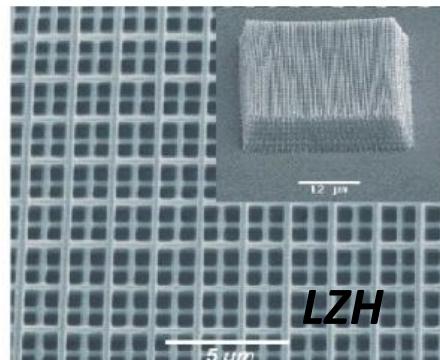
photomask repair



nano-particle synthesis



waveguide X-coupler



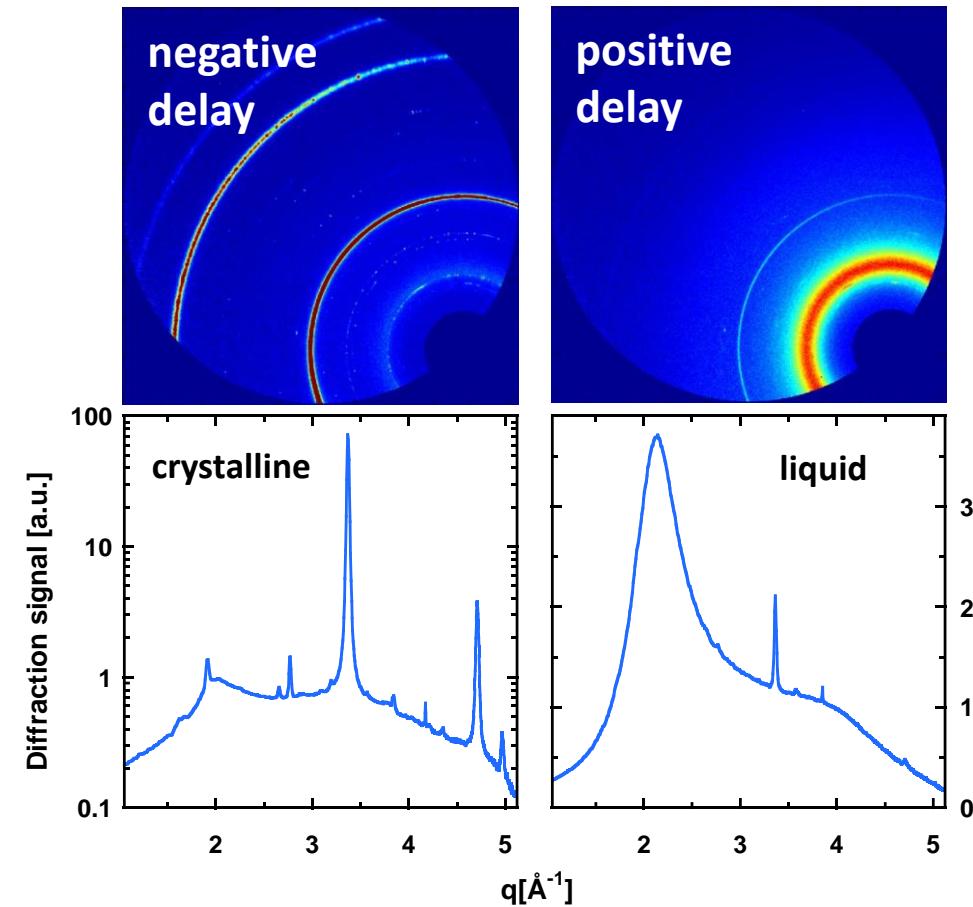
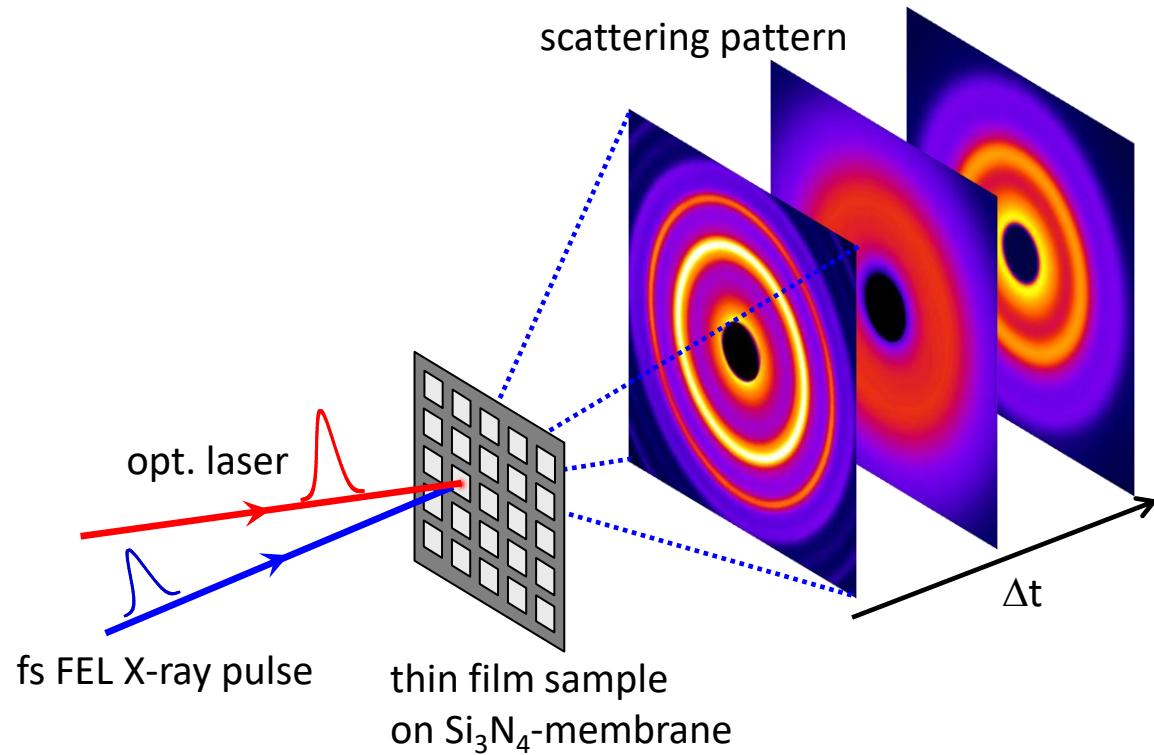
photonic crystal



ophthalmology

⇒ **irreversible** material dynamics

Time-resolved wide- and small angle X-ray scattering: Optical pump – X-ray probe experiment



Outline: • ultrafast **melting** in fs-excited Fe

• fs **laser ablation**

• laser-induced period surface structures (LIPSS)

Acknowledgements

melting
of Fe:

SwissFEL

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



C. Bacellar,
C. Cirelli
& Alvra-team



R. Sobierajski et al.



P. Zalden



Faculty
of Physics

WARSAW UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

J. Antonowicz et al.

T. Albert, R. Müller



R. van de Kruijfs

UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.

Funding:

DFG

Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft



**SFB
1242**

ablation:

Y. Sun, D. Zhu,
XPP-team, et al.



S. Teitelbaum



M. J. Hurley



C. Chen, M. I. Arefev,
A. S. Valavanis, L. V. Zhigilei



P. Sutton



P. Sun

M. Jermann



**Non-Equilibrium
Dynamics of
Condensed Matter
in the Time Domain**

LIPSS:

BAM

Bundesanstalt für
Materialforschung
und -prüfung

J. Bonse,
M. Weise



R. Sobierajski et al.



A. Rudenko



Y. Sun



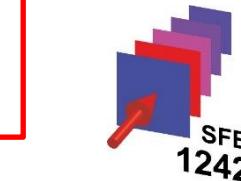
G. Mercurio,
A. Scherz &
SCS-team,
P. Zalden



J. Antonowicz et al.



D. Kaczmarek
T. Albert



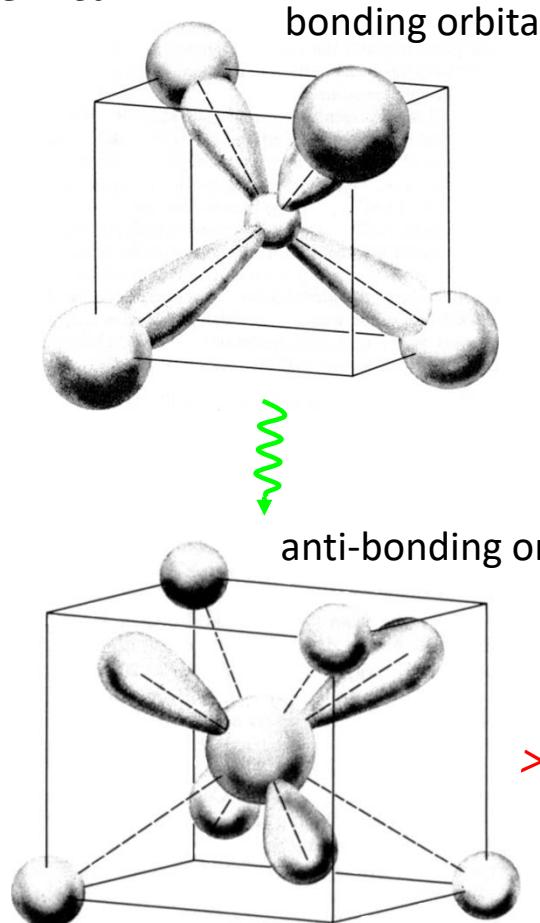
**SFB
1242**

fs laser-induced melting of Fe

Strong laser excitation: Covalently bonded materials vs. metals

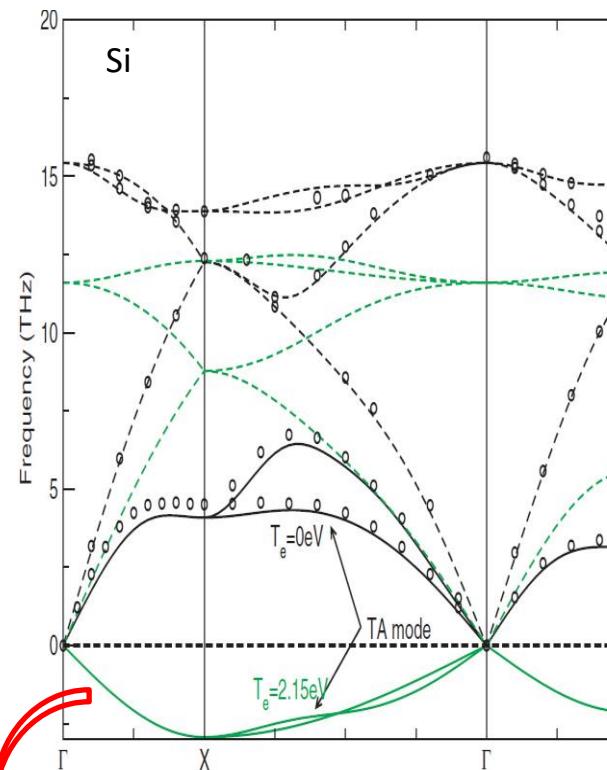
covalently bonded materials:

chemical:



J.C. Philipps,
"Bonds and bands in semiconductors"

solid state:

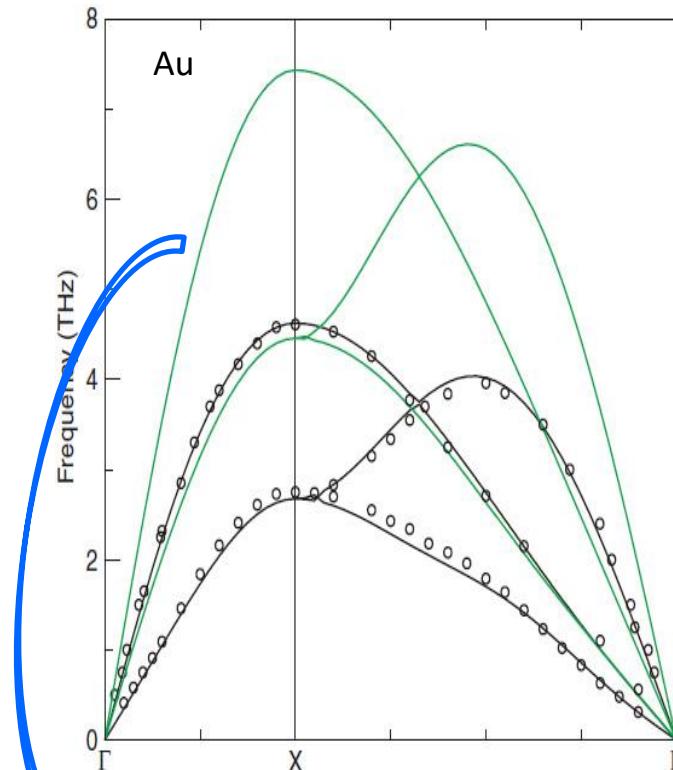


V. Recoules et al., PRL 96, 055503 (2006)

imaginary frequencies

lattice destabilization
 \Rightarrow *ultrafast disordering*

metals:



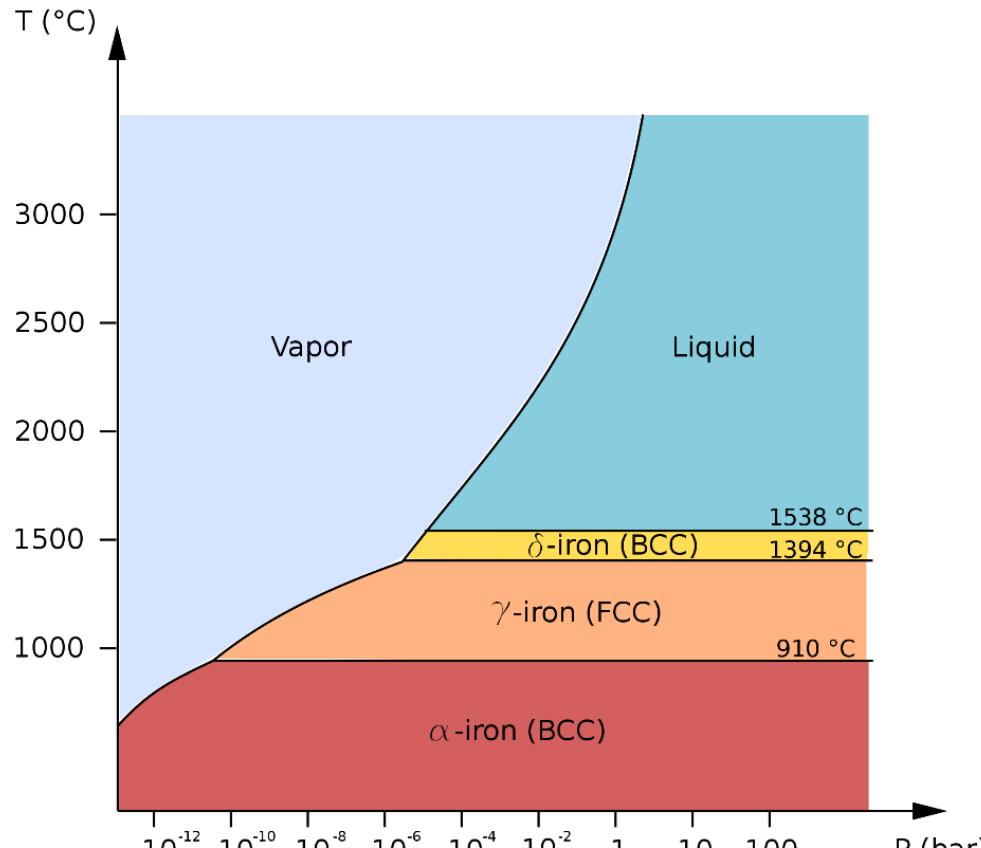
phonon **hardening?**

see: R. Ernstorf et al.,
Science 323, 1033 (2009).

melting of ("simple") metals:
thermal process!!
electron phonon coupling

Why Fe?

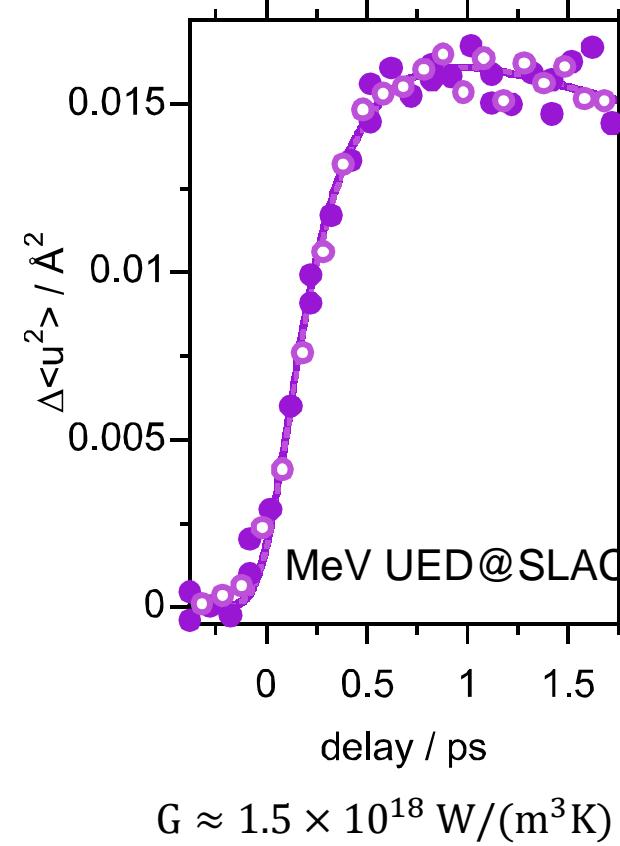
reason 1: solid-solid transitions



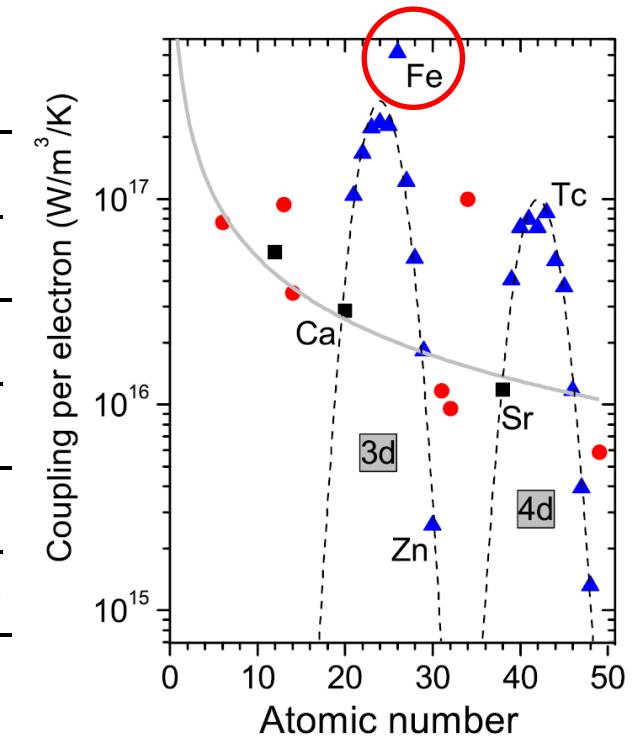
© Daniele Pugliesi/Wikimedia

=> talk by R. Sobierajski

reason 2: very strong electron-phonon coupling



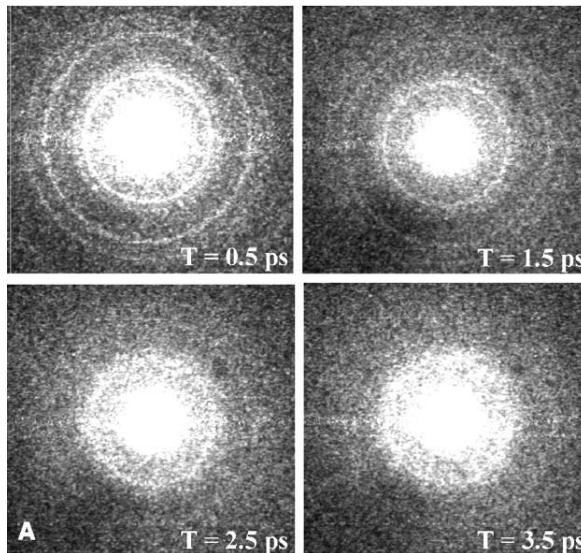
Rothenbach et al., PRB **100**, 174301 (2019)



Medvedev et al., PRB **102**, 064302 (2020)

Ultrafast melting of metals

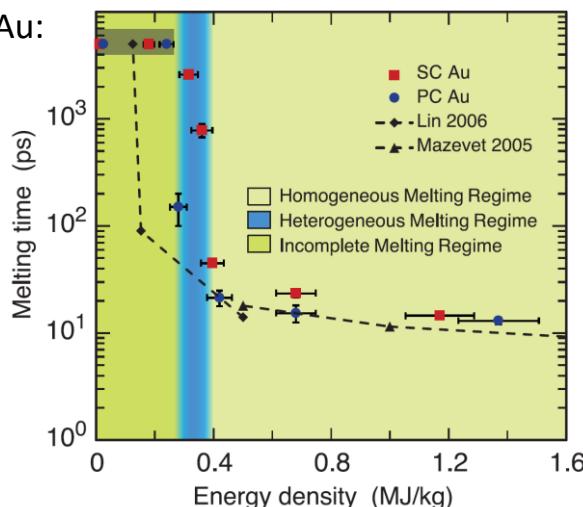
Al:



$$\tau_{\min} \approx 3.5 \text{ ps}$$

Siwick et al. Science **302**, 1382 (2003)

Au:

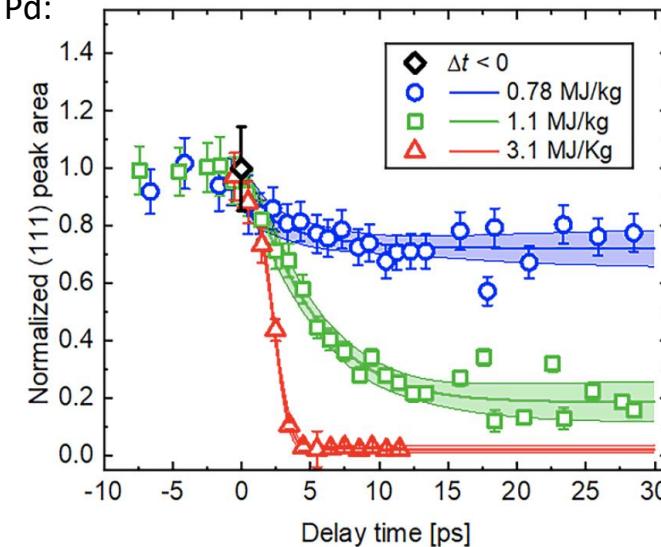


$$\tau_{\min} \approx 10 - 12 \text{ ps}$$

Mo et al. Science **360**, 1451 (2018)

see also: Assefa et al., Sci. Adv. **6**, eaax2445 (2020)

Pd:



$$\tau_{\min} \approx 2.5 \text{ ps}$$

Antonowicz et al. Acta Mat. **276**, 12043 (2024)

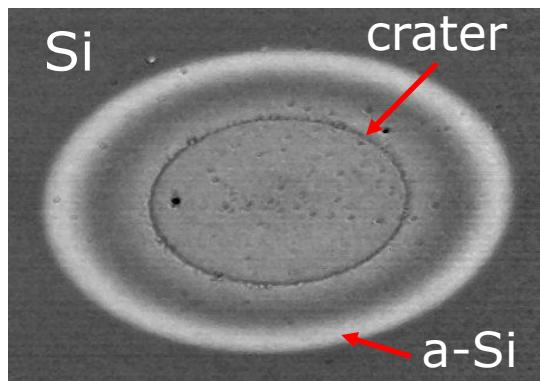
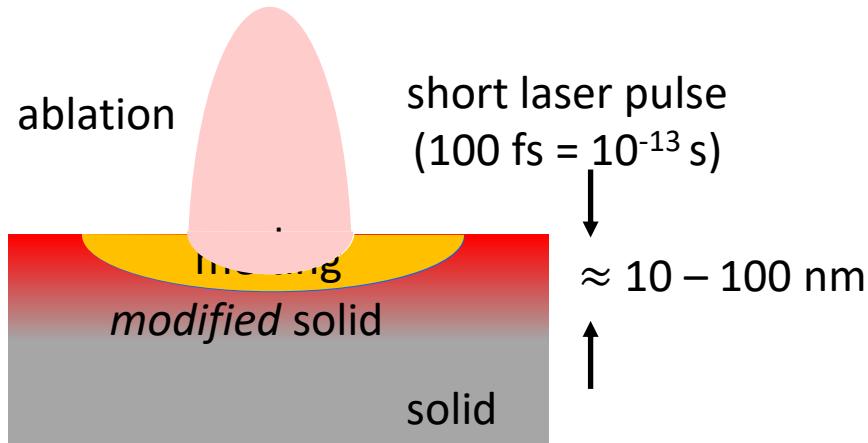
Unpublished

fs laser-induced ablation (of Au)

Fundamental aspects of laser ablation

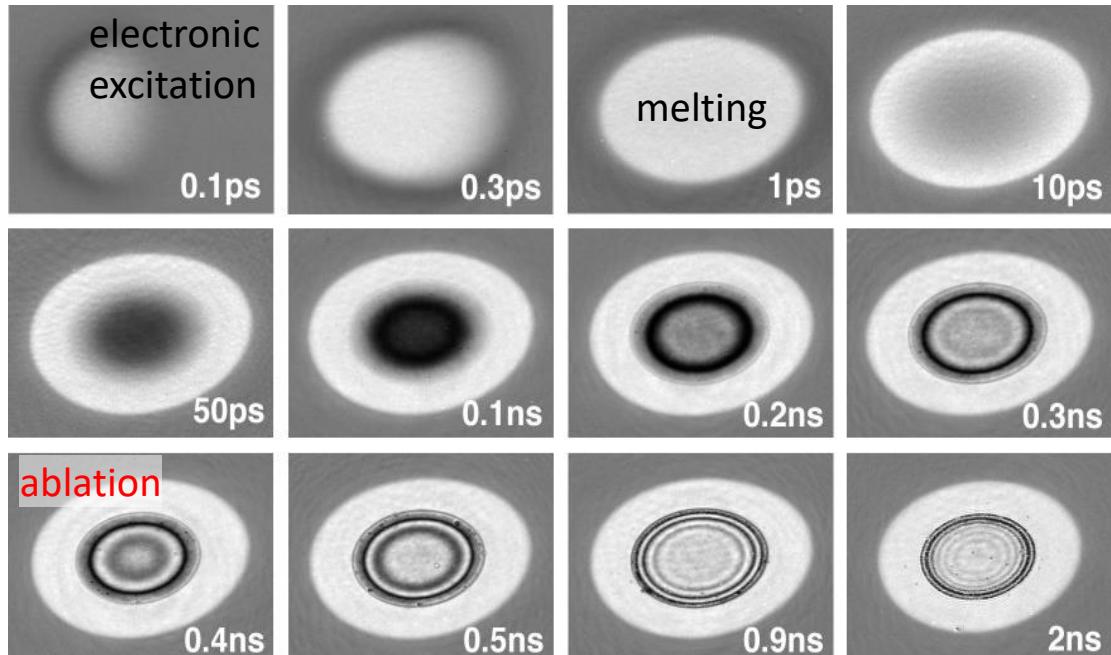
laser ablation:

- removal of **macroscopic** amounts of material
- transition from condensed phase into **volatile** state.



t.r. imaging: fs-excited Si

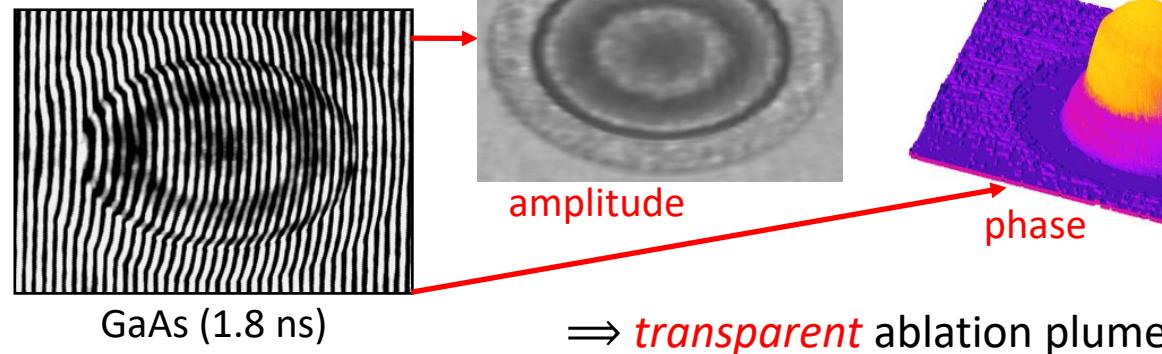
KST et al., PRL **81**, 224 (1998)



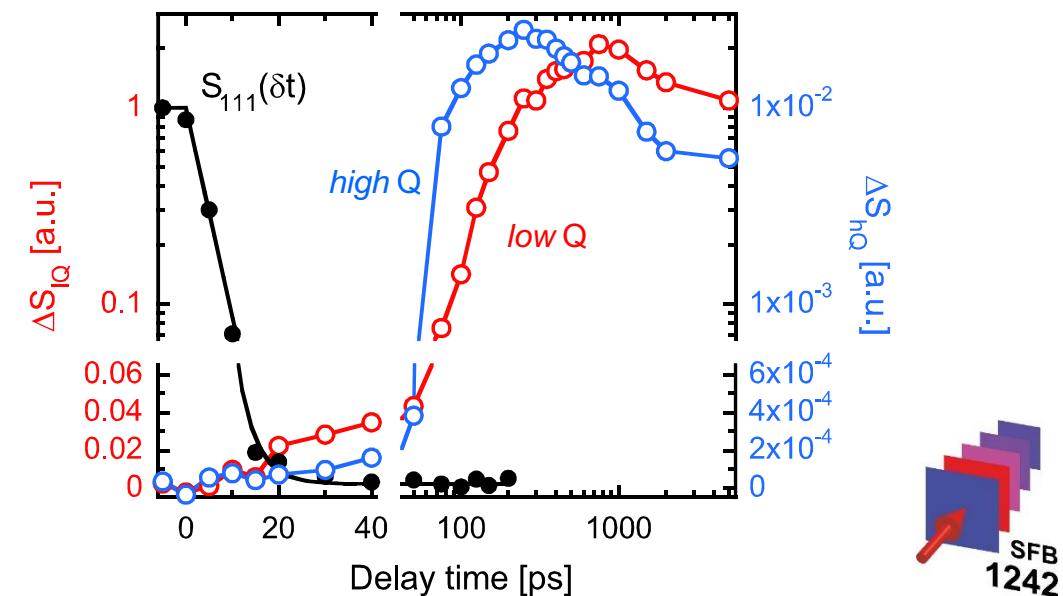
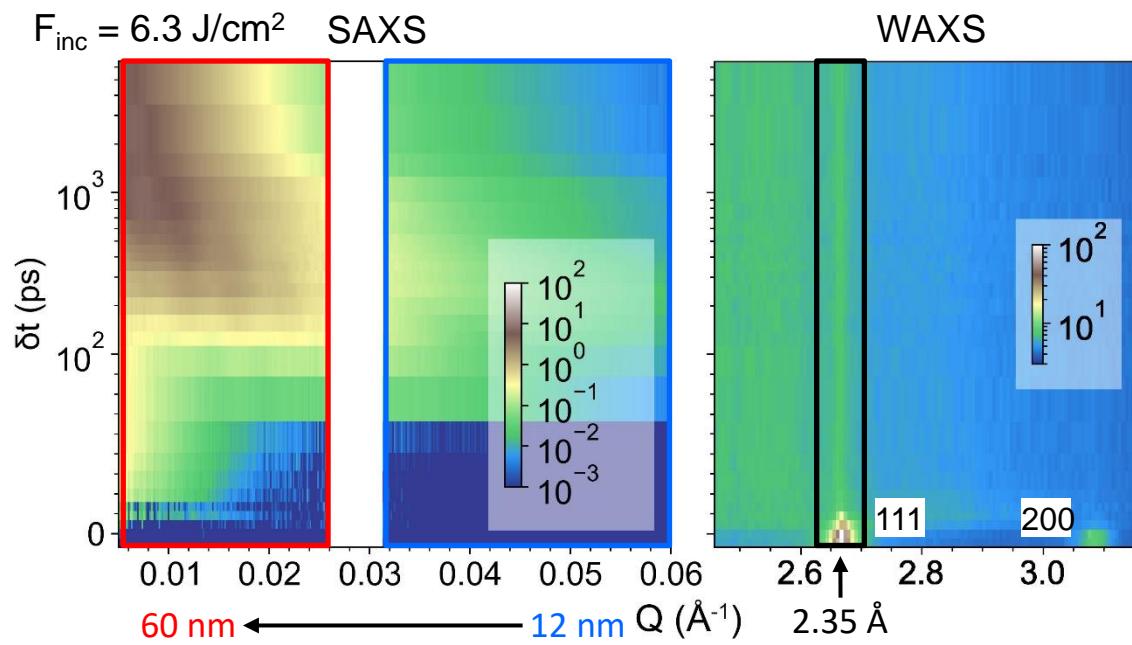
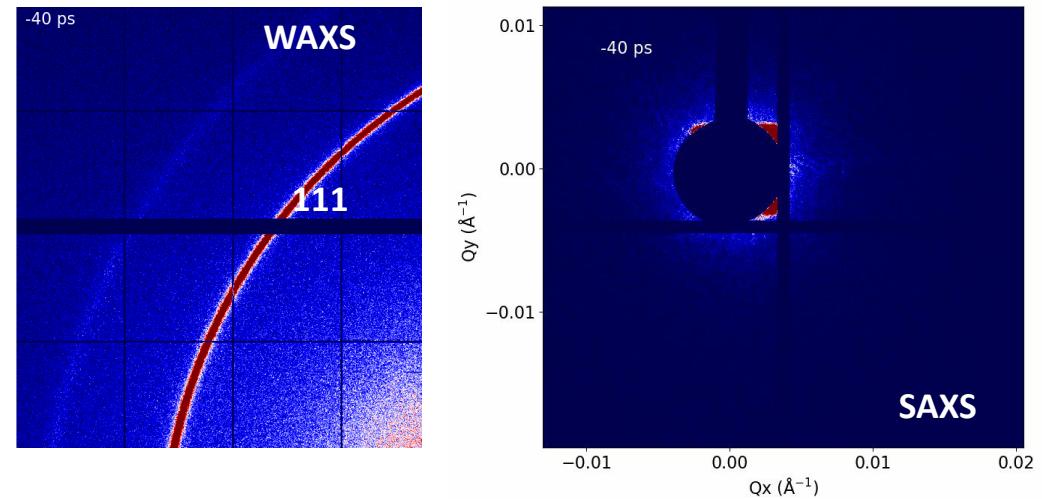
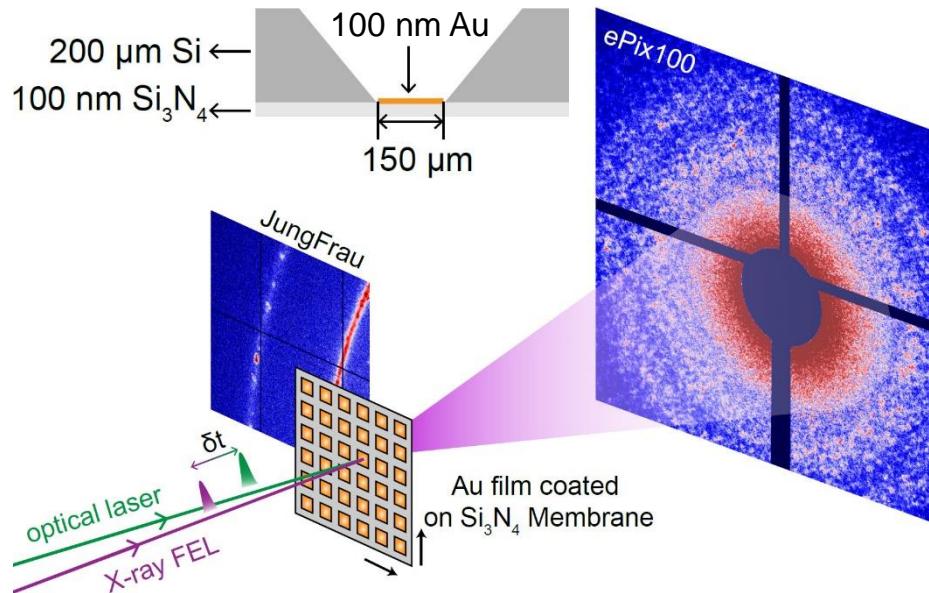
transient Newton rings \Rightarrow sharp ablation front

t.r. interferometry

V. Temnov et al., JOSA B **23**, 1954 (2006)

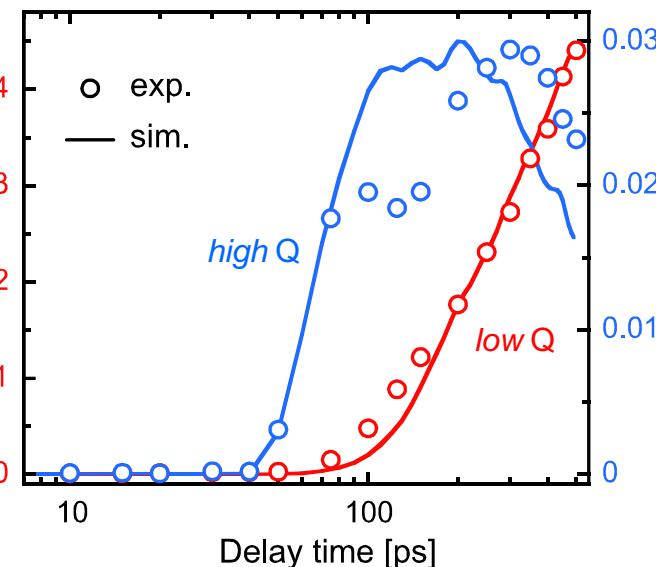
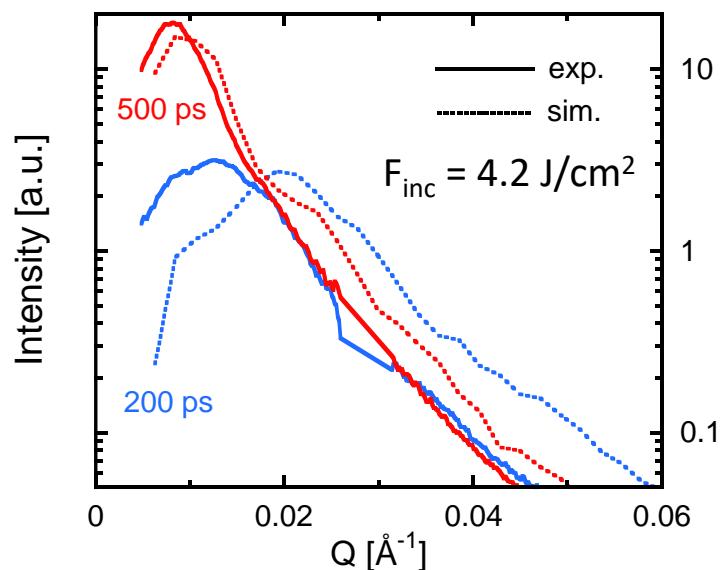
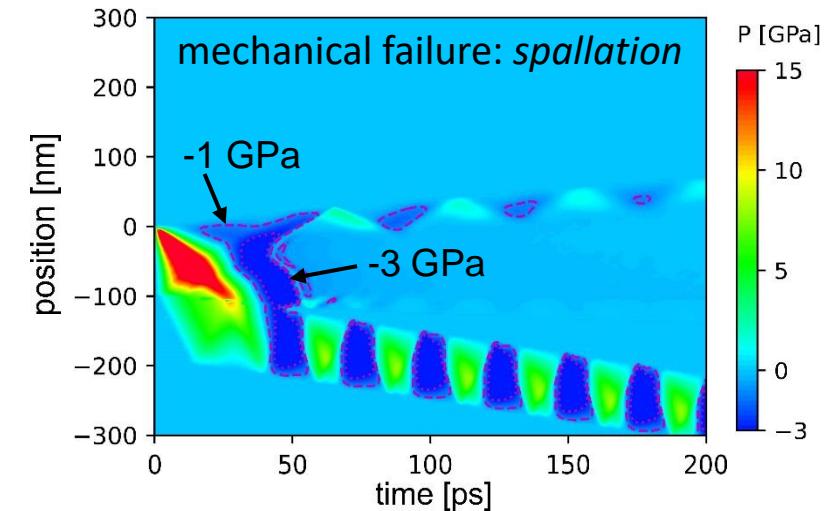
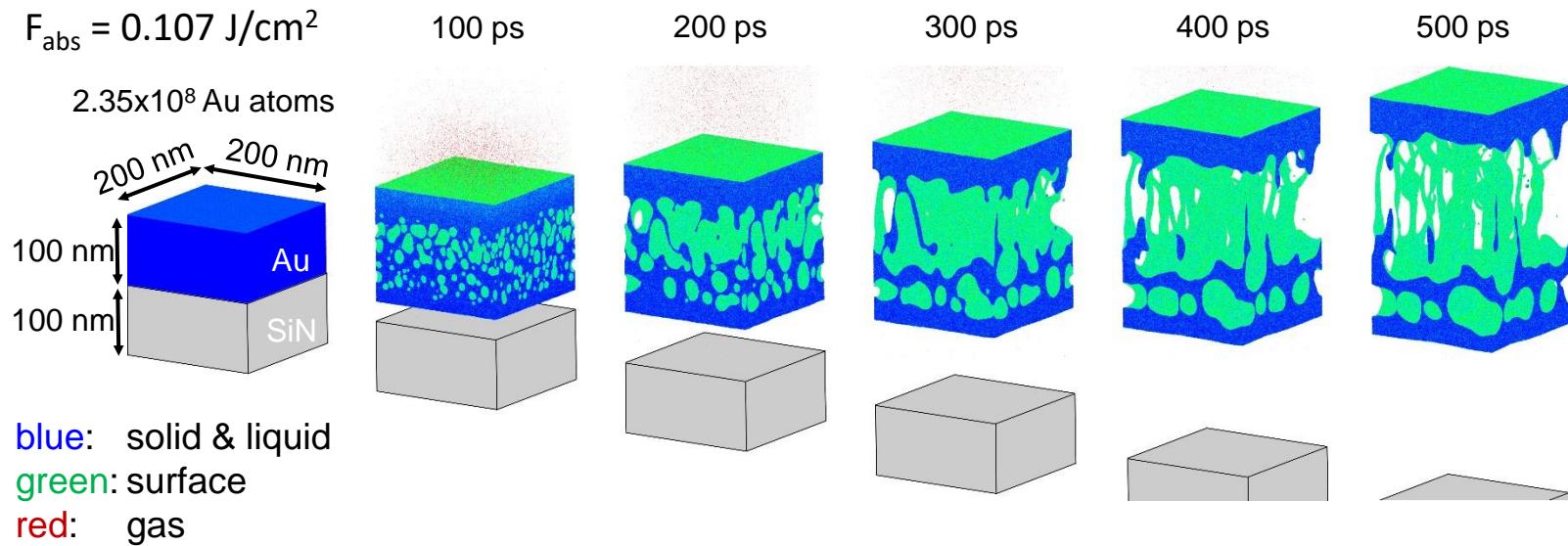


Time-resolved SAXS & WAXS (XPP@LCLS)



Large scale molecular dynamics

(L. Zhigilei et al.)

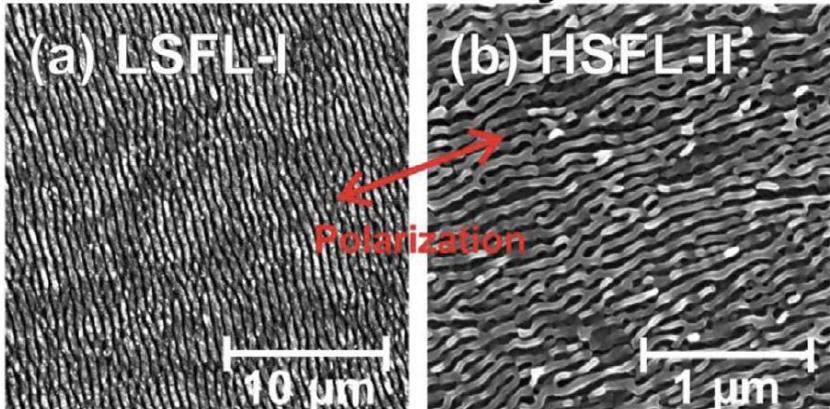


Y. Sun et al., (submitted, 2024)
arXiv:2407.10505v1

Laser-Induced Periodic Surface Structures (LIPSS)

LIPSS: periodic modifications of laser-irradiated surfaces

Ti6Al4V alloy



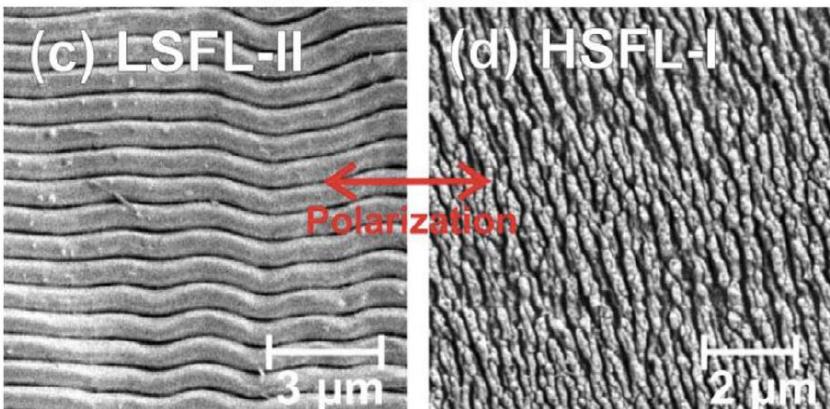
LSFL- Low spatial frequency

LIPSS
 $\Lambda \approx \lambda$

HSFL- High spatial frequency

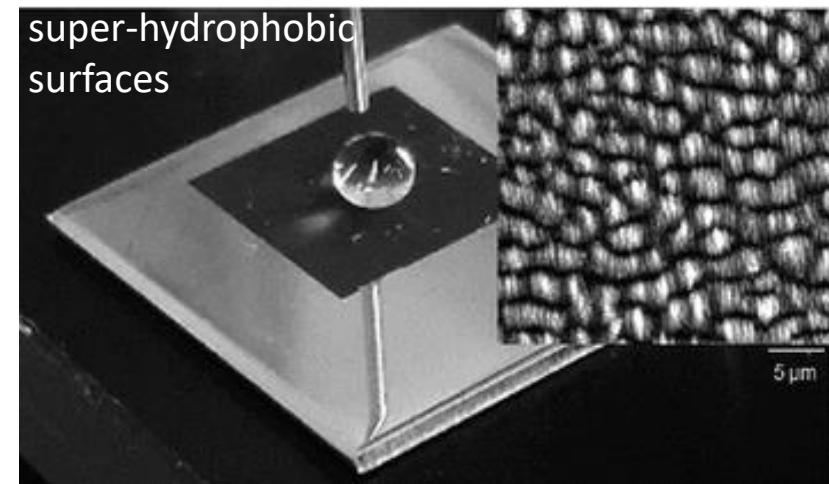
LIPSS
 $\Lambda \ll \lambda$

Fused silica



depend on ...

- material
- polarization
- pulse duration
- fluence
- number of pulses
- environment
- ...



J. Reif, *Surface Functionalization by Laser-Induced Structuring*,
in: Springer Series in Materials Science 274, 63 (2018)

night vision

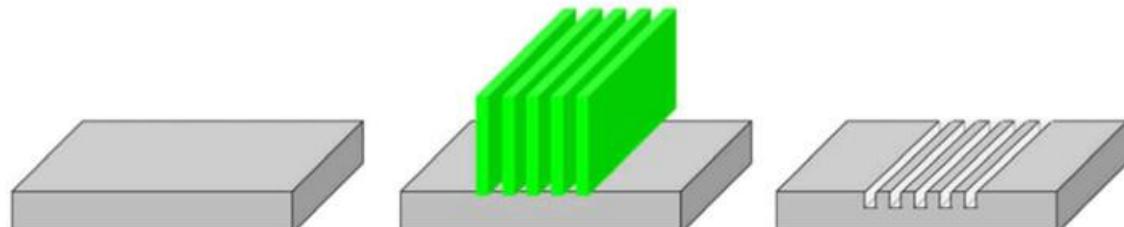


10MP sensor (sionyx.com)

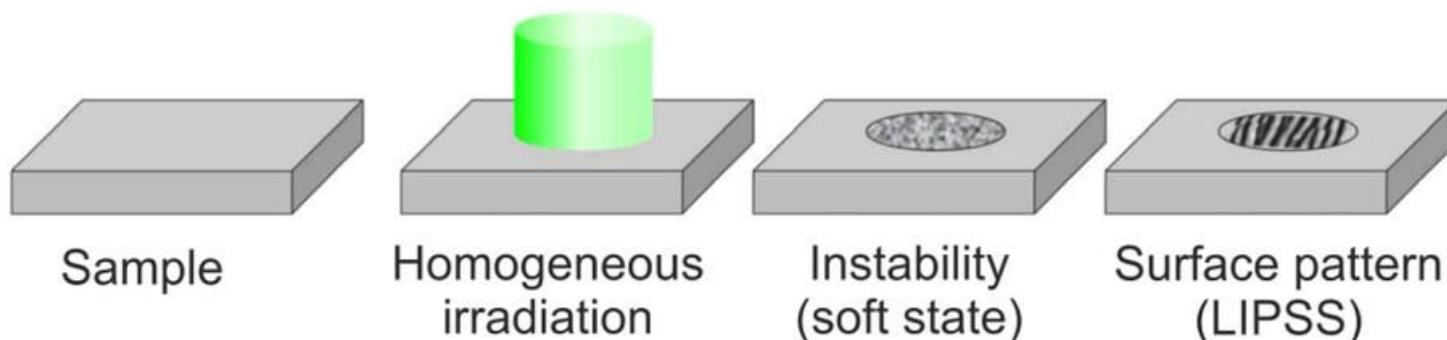


LIPSS: mechanisms

electromagnetic interactions



matter reorganization



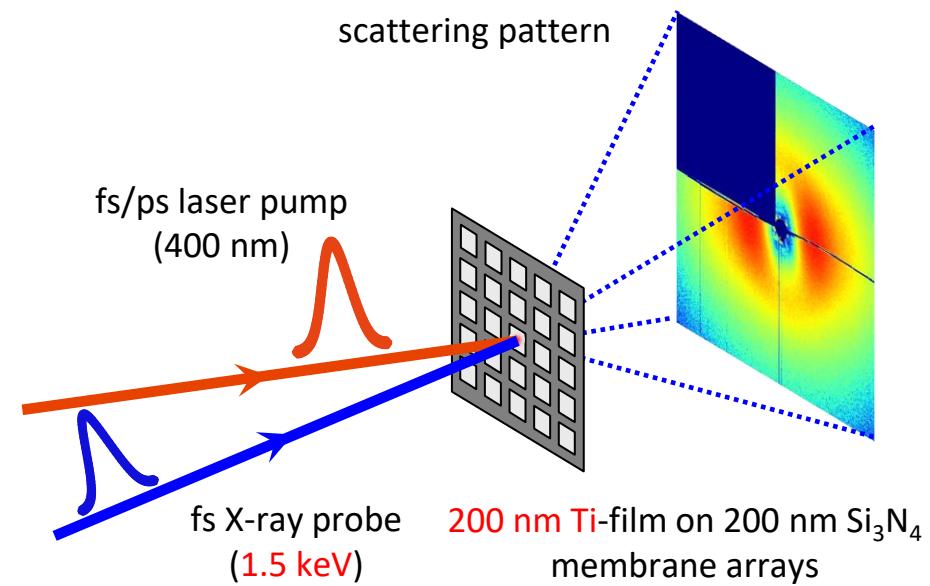
adapted from: O. Varlamova & J. Reif, J. of Laser Micro/Nanoengineering 8, 300 (2013)

essentially no **time-resolved** information on the relevant (**nm/sub- μ m**) length scales

both processes contribute

see: A. Rudenko & J.-P. Colombier in "Ultrafast Laser Nanostructuring - The Pursuit of Extreme Scales", Springer Series in Opt. Sci. **209**, 257 (2023)

LIPSS on Ti: t.r. small-angle X-ray scattering (SCS@EuXFEL)



Unpublished

Thank you!

