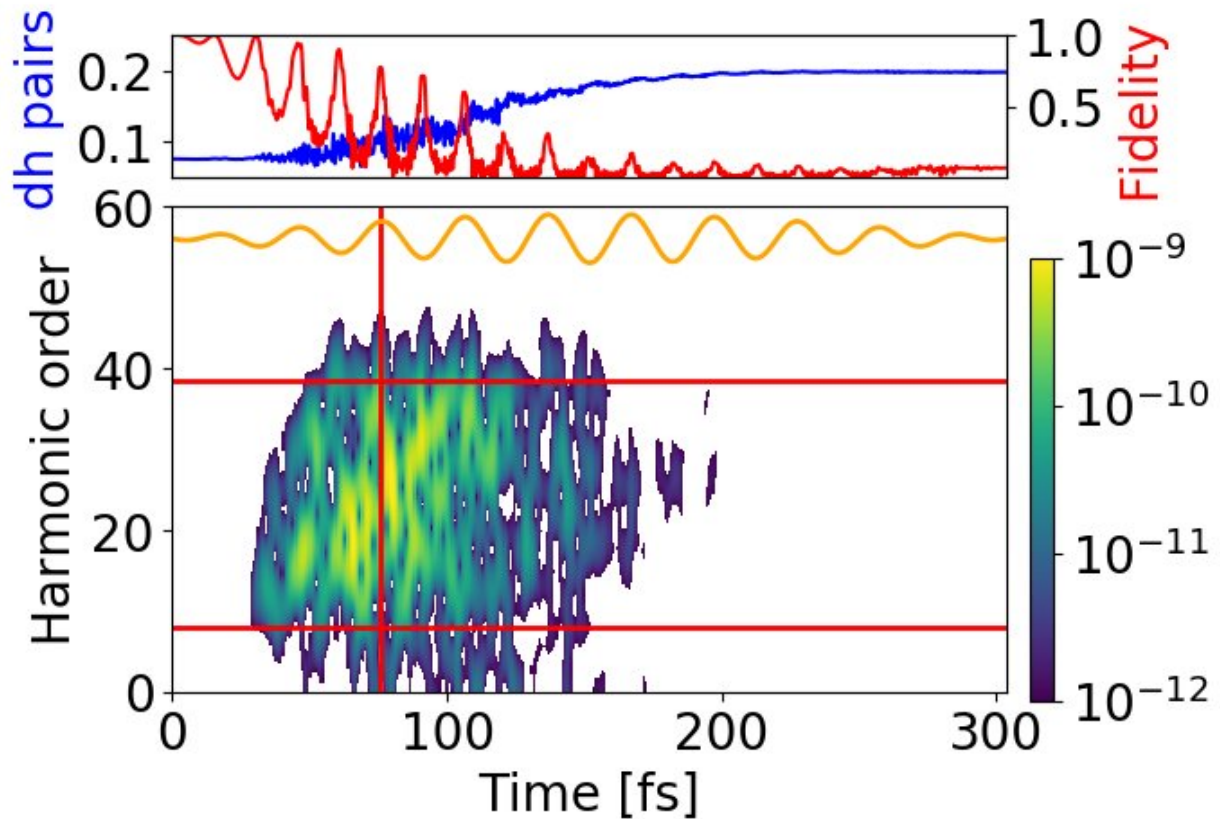


From insulator to conductor in a flash

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The vertical red line shows when the laser electric field (yellow oscillating curve) crosses the threshold field, destroying the insulating phase of the material. The top panel shows the average number of doublon-hole pairs per site (blue) and the decay of the insulating field-free ground state (red). Credit: MBI Berlin

In recent decades, computers have become faster and hard disks and storage chips have reached enormous capacities. But this trend cannot continue forever. Physical limits are preventing silicon-based computer technology from attaining additional speed gains. Researchers are optimistic that the next era of technological advancements will start with the development of novel information-processing materials and technologies that combine electrical circuits with optical ones. Using short laser pulses, a research team led by Misha Ivanov of the Max Born Institute in Berlin, together with scientists from the Russian Quantum Center in Moscow, has shed light on the extremely rapid processes taking place within these novel materials. Their results appear in *Nature Photonics*.

Of particular interest for modern material research in solid state physics are strongly correlated systems, which exhibit strong interactions between [electrons](#). Magnets are a good example: The electrons in magnets align themselves in a preferred direction of spin inside the material, producing the magnetic field. But there are other, entirely different structural orders that deserve attention. For example, in so-called Mott insulators, the electrons ought to flow freely and the materials should therefore be able to conduct electricity as well as metals. But the mutual interaction between electrons in these strongly correlated materials impedes their flow, and so the materials behave as insulators instead.

By disrupting this order with a strong laser [pulse](#), the physical properties can be made to change dramatically. This can be likened to a phase transition from solid to liquid—as ice melts, for example, rigid ice crystals transform into free-flowing water molecules. Very similarly, the electrons in a strongly correlated material become free to flow when an external laser pulse forces a phase transition in their structural order. Such [phase transitions](#) should allow researchers to develop entirely new switching elements for next-generation electronics that are faster and

potentially more energy efficient than present-day transistors. In theory, computers could be made around 1000 times faster by "turbo-charging" their electrical components with [light](#) pulses.

The problem with studying these phase transitions is that they are extremely fast, and it is therefore very difficult to catch them in the act. Scientists have had to content themselves with characterising the state of a material before and after a phase transition of this kind. However, researchers Rui E. F. Silva, Olga Smirnova, and Misha Ivanov of the Berlin Max Born Institute have now devised a method that will, in the truest sense, shed light on the process. Their theory involves firing extremely short, tailored laser pulses at a material—pulses only now possible in the appropriate quality via the latest developments in lasers. They observed the material's reaction to these pulses to see how the electrons in the material are excited into motion, and, like a bell, emit resonant vibrations at specific frequencies as harmonics of the incident light.

"By analysing this high harmonic spectrum, we can observe the change in the structural order in these strongly correlated materials live for the first time," says first author Rui Silva of the Max Born Institute. Laser sources capable of precisely triggering these transitions are recent developments. The laser pulses have to be sufficiently strong and extremely brief—on the order of femtoseconds in duration (millionths of a billionth of a second).

In some cases, it takes only a single oscillation of light to disrupt the electronic order of a material and turn an insulator into a metal-like conductor. The scientists at the Berlin Max Born Institute are among the world's leading experts in the field of ultrashort [laser pulses](#). "If we want to use light to control the properties of electrons in a material, then we need to know exactly how the electrons will react to [light pulses](#)," Ivanov explains. With the latest-generation [laser](#) sources, which allow full

control over the electromagnetic field even down to a single oscillation, the newly published method will allow deep insights into the [materials](#) of the future.

More information: R. E. F. Silva et al, High-harmonic spectroscopy of ultrafast many-body dynamics in strongly correlated systems, *Nature Photonics* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41566-018-0129-0](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41566-018-0129-0)

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