# Ultrafast exciton dynamics in bulk ZnO

<u>Tina Shih</u><sup>1</sup>, Jan-Peter Richters<sup>2</sup>, Tobias Voss<sup>2</sup>, and Eric Mazur<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Engineering & Applied Sciences - Harvard University, USA
<sup>2</sup> Institute for Solid State Physics - University of Bremen, Germany

## Outline

Motivation

ZnO excitons

Pump-probe reflectivity

Reflectivity data

Time-resolved data

Conclusion

### Zinc Oxide (ZnO)

Large direct bandgap (3.31 eV)

Large exciton binding energy (60 meV)



after U. Rossler, Phys. Rev. 184, 733-738 (1969)

### Zinc Oxide (ZnO)

Large direct bandgap (3.31 eV)

Large exciton binding energy (60 meV)

#### Nanostructures





after U. Rossler, Phys. Rev. 184, 733-738 (1969)

### Zinc Oxide (ZnO)

Large direct bandgap (3.31 eV)

Large exciton binding energy (60 meV)

#### Nanostructures





ZnO-based Technologies Bulk and nanowire lasers Light Emitting Diodes

after U. Rossler, Phys. Rev. 184, 733-738 (1969)



ZnO-based Technologies Bulk and nanowire lasers Light Emitting Diodes





### Femtosecond lasers





increasing availability

less heating effects

low lasing threshold compared to ns and ps pump pulse durations

Y.F. Hsu, Opt. Mat. 31, 35-38 (2008)

### What is the primary mechanism for lasing in ZnO?

Exciton-exciton scattering

Electron-hole plasma recombination

### What is the primary mechanism for lasing in ZnO?

Exciton-exciton scattering

### Exciton-exciton scattering

Large exciton binding energy Excitons present at room temperature



### Exciton-exciton scattering

Large exciton binding energy Excitons present at room temperature



#### Exciton-exciton scattering

Large exciton binding energy Excitons present at room temperature

Two excitons scatter inelastically Up into higher energy state Down the photon-like part of the dispersion relation Emitting a photon



#### **Exciton-exciton scattering**

Large exciton binding energy Excitons present at room temperature

Two excitons scatter inelastically Up into higher energy state Down the photon-like part of the dispersion relation Emitting a photon

### Electron-hole plasma recombination

#### Exciton-exciton scattering

Large exciton binding energy Excitons present at room temperature

Two excitons scatter inelastically Up into higher energy state Down the photon-like part of the dispersion relation Emitting a photon Electron-hole plasma recombination

Exciton-exciton scattering at low T

#### Exciton-exciton scattering

Large exciton binding energy Excitons present at room temperature

Two excitons scatter inelastically Up into higher energy state Down the photon-like part of the dispersion relation Emitting a photon Electron-hole plasma recombination

Exciton-exciton scattering at low T

Pump excitation creates free carriers Exceed Mott density of 5\*10<sup>17</sup> /cm<sup>3</sup>

from C. Klingshirn, Chem. Phys. Chem. 8, 782 (2007)

#### Exciton-exciton scattering

Large exciton binding energy Excitons present at room temperature

Two excitons scatter inelastically Up into higher energy state Down the photon-like part of the dispersion relation Emitting a photon Electron-hole plasma recombination

Exciton-exciton scattering at low T

Pump excitation creates free carriers Exceed Mott density of 5\*10<sup>17</sup> /cm<sup>3</sup>

Significant Coulomb screening Excitons no longer good quasiparticles

from C. Klingshirn, Chem. Phys. Chem. 8, 782 (2007)

*Exciton-exciton scattering vs. Electron-hole plasma recombination* 













### *Can we "see" the excitons?*













### Are there exciton dynamics as a result of fs-excitation?





Exciton resonance features present before time zero



Resonance completely damps out after hundreds of femtoseconds



As carriers recombine, Coulomb screening reduces



Exciton resonance recovers slowly over hundreds of picoseconds





Clear exciton resonance features before time zero



Complete dampening of exciton resonance



Recovery starts after tens of picoseconds







Excitation creates a very high density of carriers around time zero



Calculated carrier concentration:  $1.6*10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$  > Mott density:  $5*10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 



Carrier scattering and recombination will start shortly after excitation



As carrier density reduces, Coulomb screening becomes less



After tens of picoseconds, exciton resonance slowly recovers





Calculated carrier concentration:  $8.4*10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$  > Mott density:  $5*10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 



Calculated carrier concentration:  $9.6*10^{16}/\text{cm}^3$  > Mott density:  $5*10^{17}/\text{cm}^3$ 



Excitons contribute to lasing, but it is initially dominated by e-h plasma emission



Pump-pump probe reflectivity



Pump-pump probe reflectivity



Observe exciton resonances



Pump-pump probe reflectivity



Observe exciton resonances

Monitor excitons' time-resolved response



Pump-pump probe reflectivity



Observe exciton resonances

Monitor excitons' time-resolved response

ZnO lasing dominated by electron-hole plasma



Pump-pump probe reflectivity



Observe exciton resonances

Monitor excitons' time-resolved response

Future Work Nanostructures Low dimensional effects

ZnO lasing dominated by electron-hole plasma

# Acknowledgements



Thanks to the Gutowski Group!

Funding is provided by National Science Foundation and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft