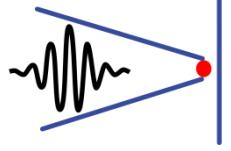


# Carrier-envelope phase effects on the strong-field photoemission of electrons from sharp metallic tips

Petra Groß, Jan Vogelsang, Björn Piglosiewicz,  
Slawa Schmidt, Doo Jae Park, and Christoph Lienau

Institut für Physik, Carl von Ossietzky Universität, 26129 Oldenburg, Germany  
[petra.gross@uni-oldenburg.de](mailto:petra.gross@uni-oldenburg.de) / [www.uni-oldenburg.de/uno](http://www.uni-oldenburg.de/uno)

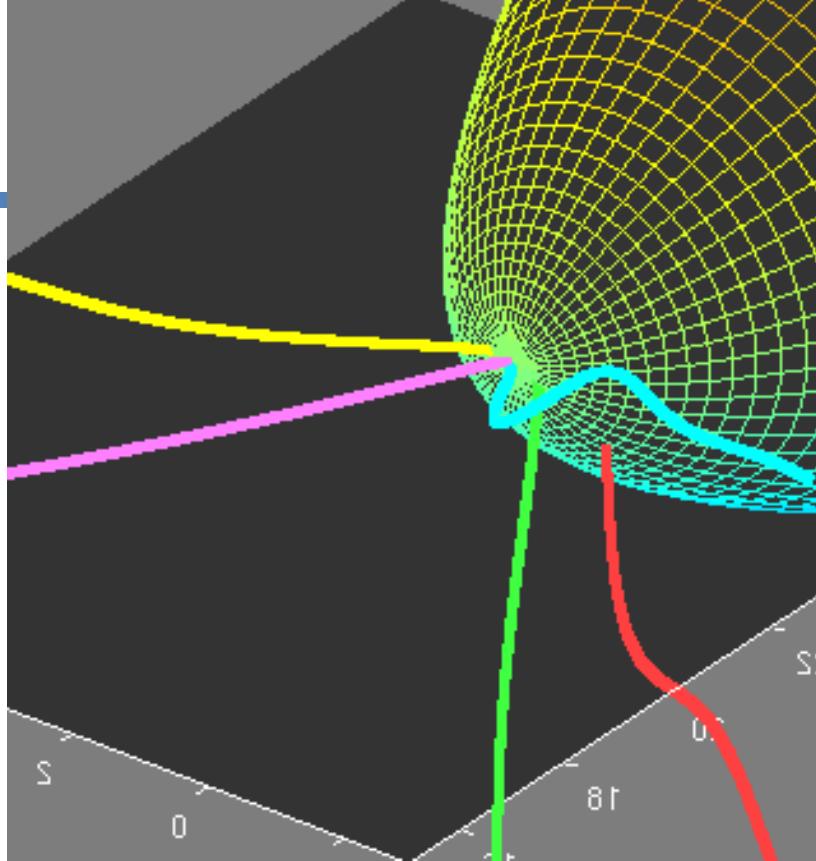
Cristian Manzoni, Paolo Farinello, and Giulio Cerullo  
IFN-CNR, Dipartimento di Fisica, Politecnico di Milano, Italy

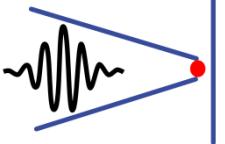


# Outline

Ultrafast Nano-Optics

- Strong-field phenomena around metallic nanostructures:
  - Emission
  - Acceleration in the near field
- Strong-field regime
- Methods: experimental and numerical
- Experimental observation of CEP-effect on acceleration
- New control mechanisms for electron motion



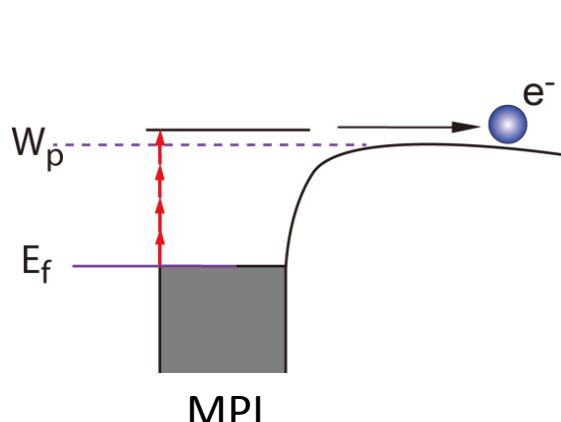


# Strong-field phenomena

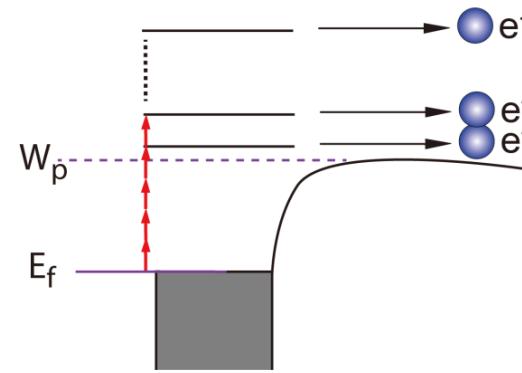
Ultrafast Nano-Optics

Observation of strong-field effects with metal nanostructures:

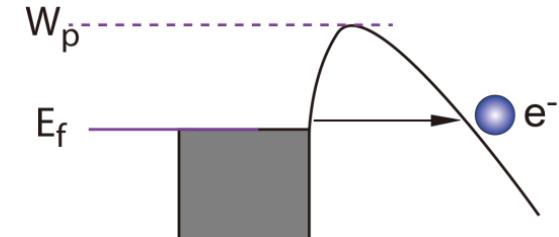
- High harmonic generation
- Attosecond pulses and x-ray radiation
- Electron emission from metal nanostructures



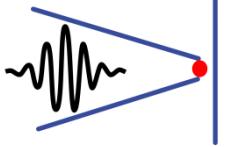
MPI  
(Multi-Photon  
Ionisation)



ATI  
(Above-Threshold  
Ionisation)



Strong-field  
Photoemission



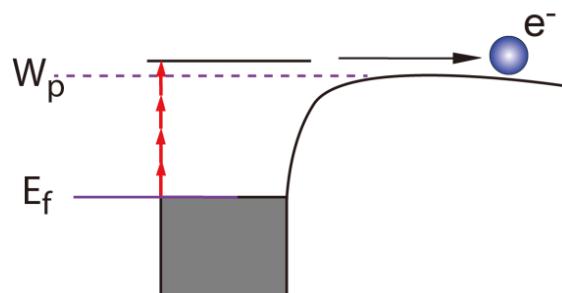
# Strong-field phenomena

Ultrafast Nano-Optics

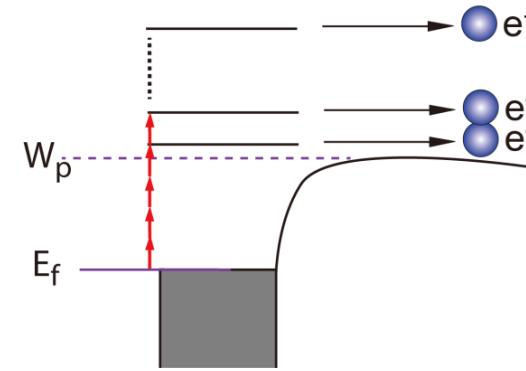
Characterization: Keldysh parameter

$$\gamma = \frac{\omega \sqrt{2m_e \Phi}}{e \cdot f \cdot E_0}$$

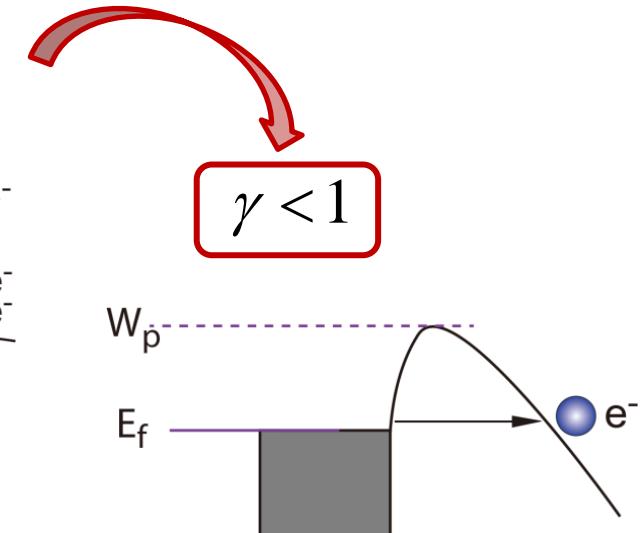
Transition ATI  $\Rightarrow$  Strong-field photoemission



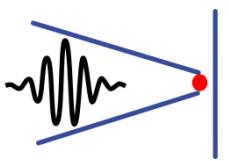
MPI  
(Multi-Photon  
Ionisation)



ATI  
(Above-Threshold  
Ionisation)



Strong-field  
Photoemission

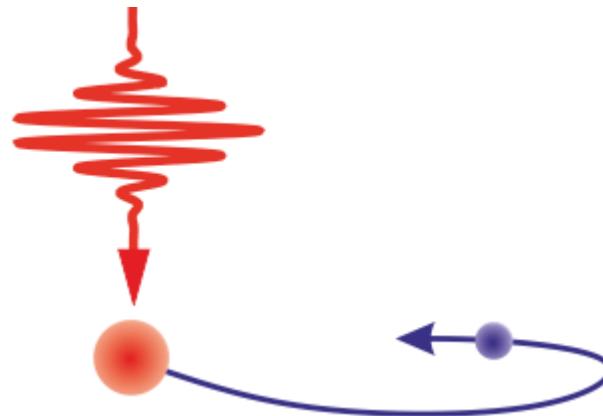


# Atomic system vs. nanostructures

Ultrafast Nano-Optics

## Emission:

Similar to atomic systems



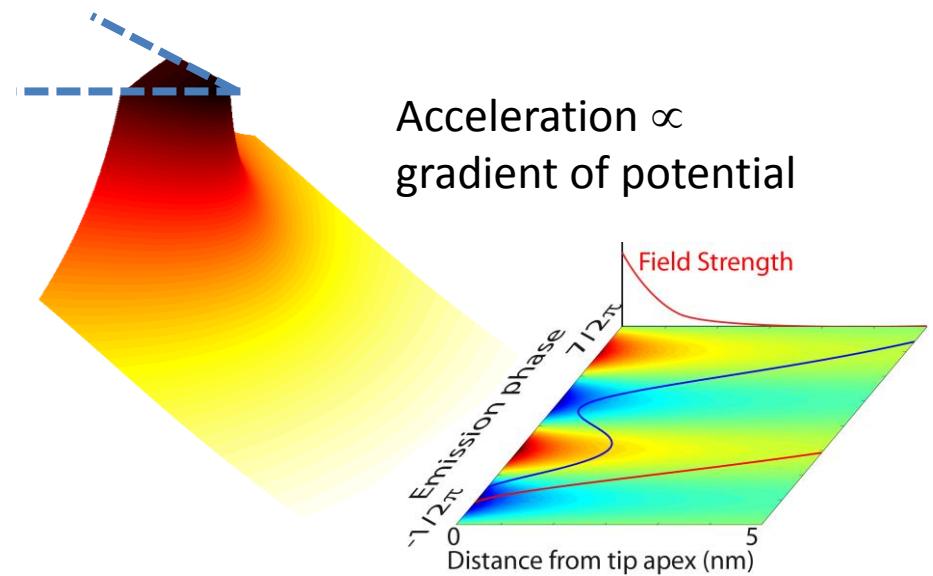
New phenomena discovered:

- High harmonic generation
- Attosecond generation

CEP control required

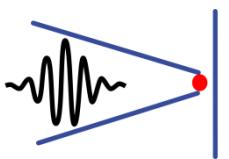
## Difference:

Electron motion in the near field



New phenomena in strong near field:

- Suppression of quiver motion  
⇒ Sub-cycle electrons



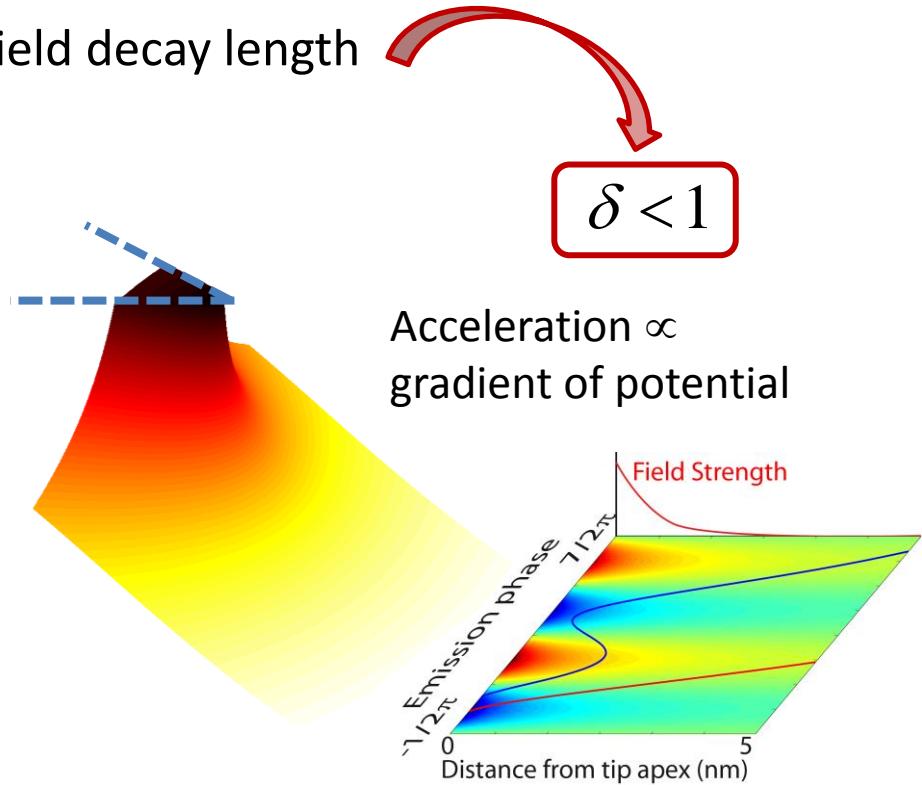
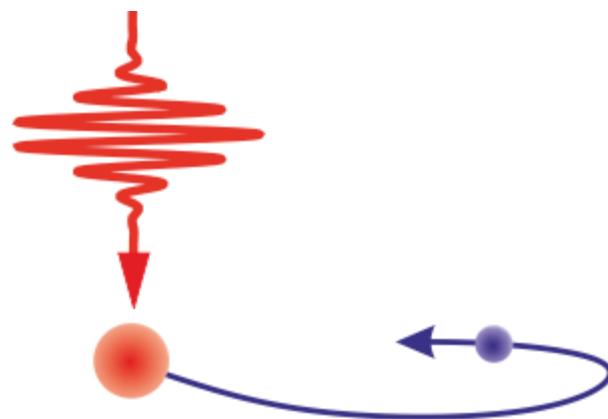
# Atomic system vs. nanostructures

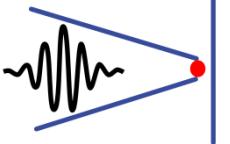
Ultrafast Nano-Optics

Characterization: Spatial adiabaticity parameter

$$\delta = \frac{l_F}{l_q}; \quad l_q = \frac{e \cdot f \cdot E_0}{m_e \omega^2}$$

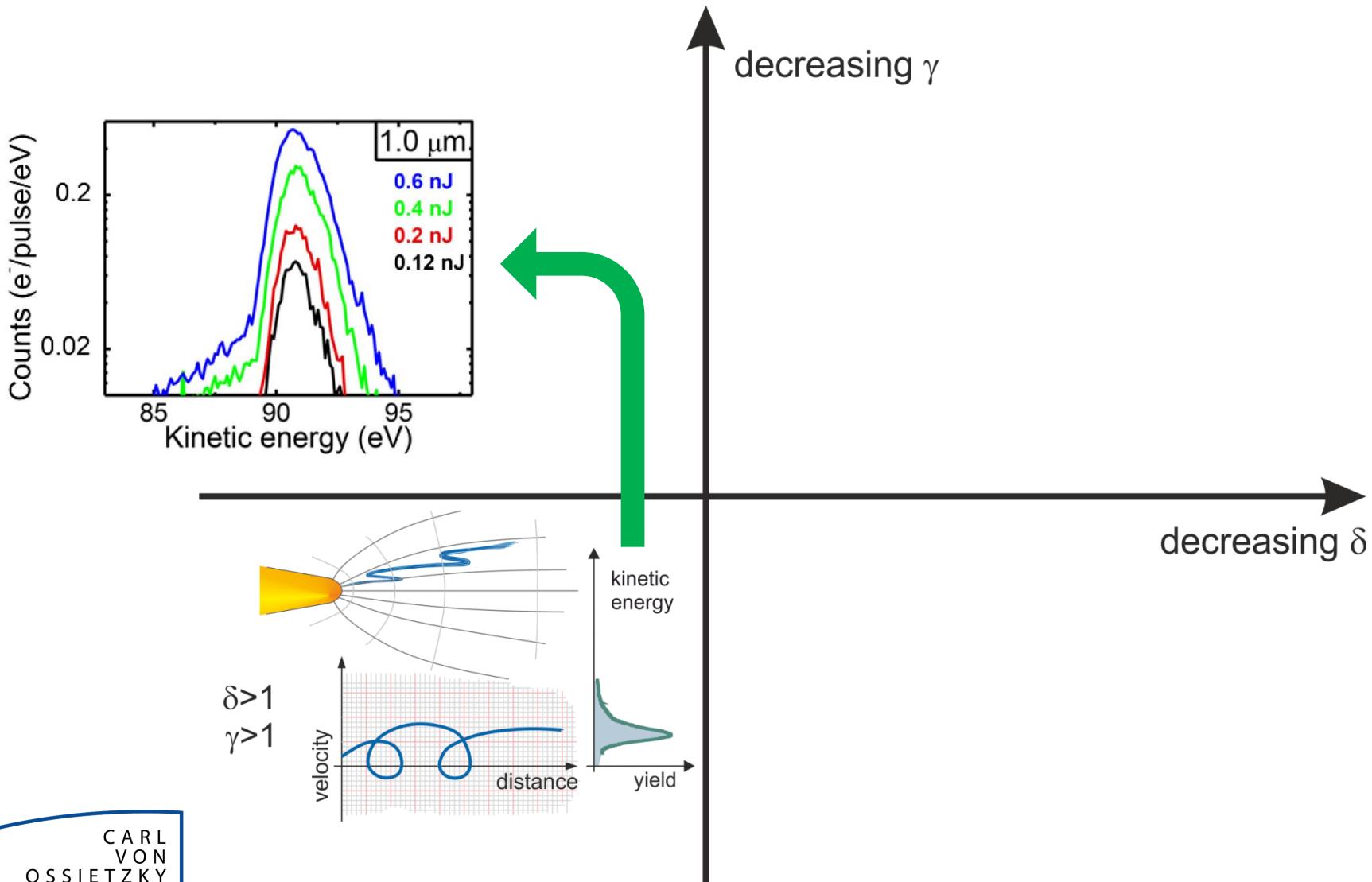
Sharp metal structures  $\Rightarrow$  short near-field decay length

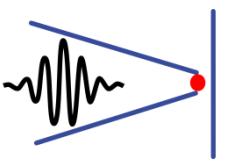




# Four regimes of photoemission

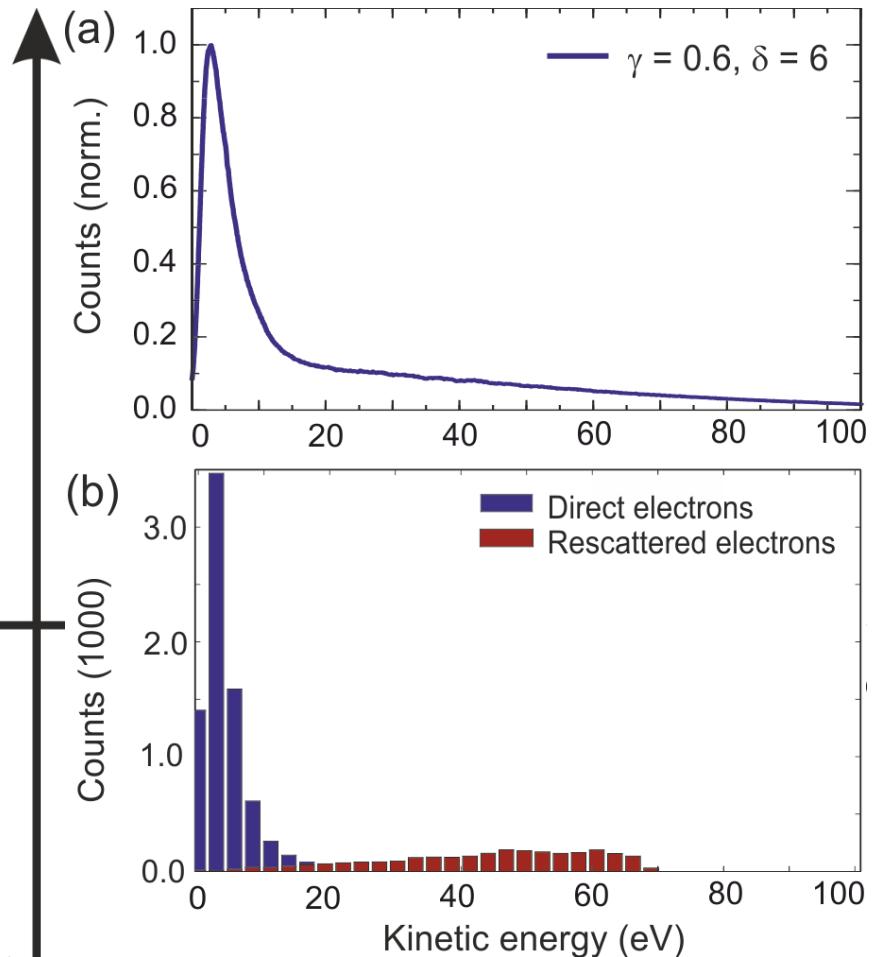
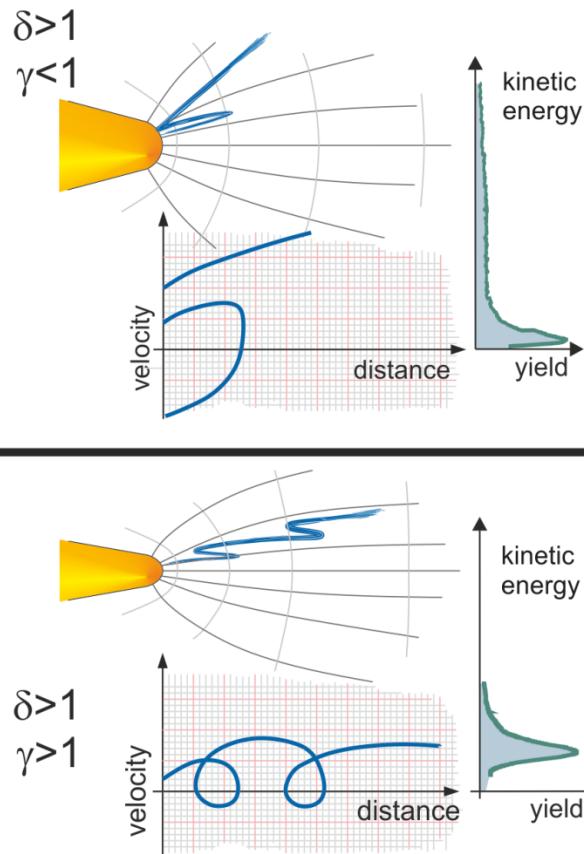
Ultrafast Nano-Optics

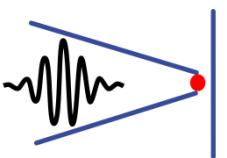




# Four regimes of photoemission

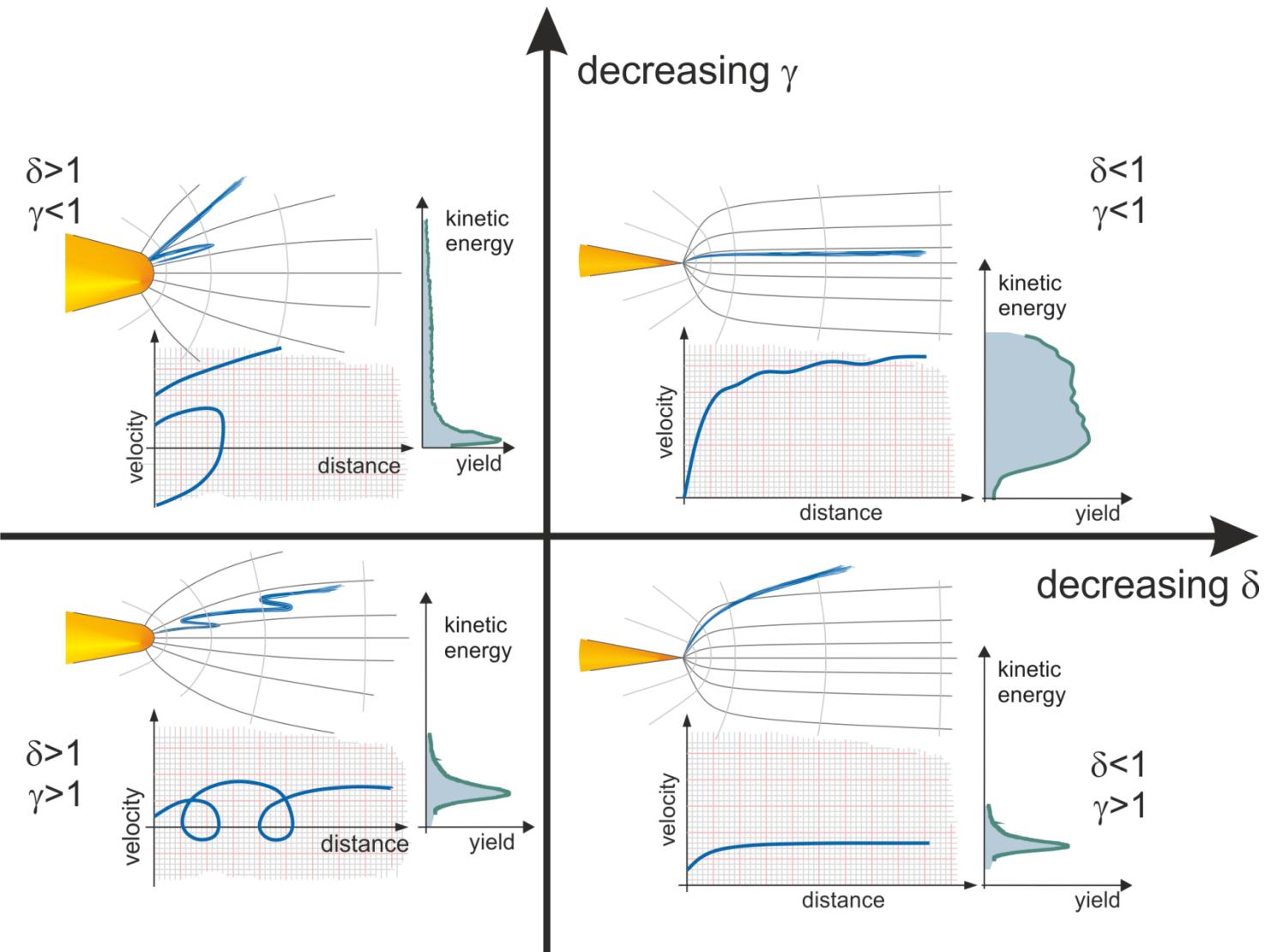
Ultrafast Nano-Optics



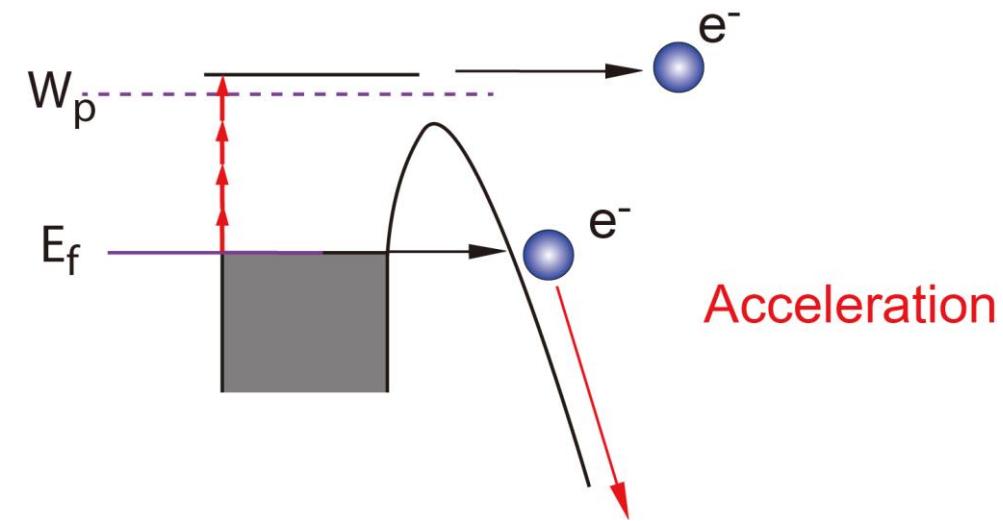
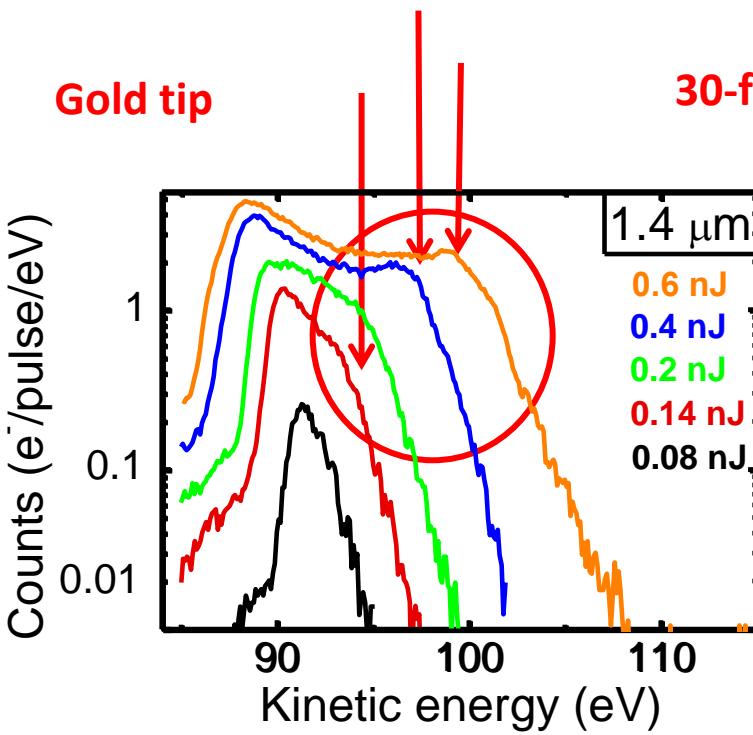


# Four regimes of photoemission

Ultrafast Nano-Optics



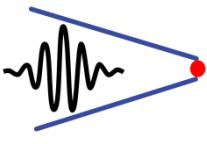
# Regime: $\gamma < 1$ , $\delta < 1$



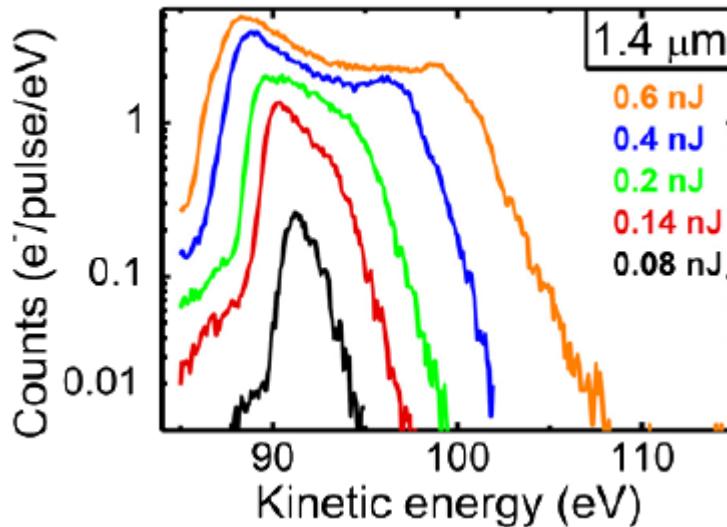
$$E_{loc} \leq 25 \text{ V/nm}, \quad f = 9 \text{ at } 0.6 \text{nJ}$$

$$E_{loc} \leq 9.3 \text{ V/nm}, \quad f = 9 \text{ at } 0.08 \text{nJ}$$

Emergence of a pronounced plateau  
⇒ Signature of strong-field acceleration



# Regime: $\gamma < 1$ , $\delta < 1$



- Strong-field-induced tunneling
- Acceleration within one half cycle  
⇒ Sub-cycle electrons form a plateau

**New sub-cycle regime**

⇒ unique to nanostructures

- Recollisions are suppressed
- Electrons follow field lines

⇒ Fundamentally different  
electron dynamics

**First experiments in sub-cycle regime performed only recently:**

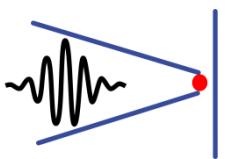
G. Herink, D.R. Solli, M. Gulde, and C. Ropers, Nature **483**, 190 (2012)

D.J. Park, P. Piglosiewicz, ..., C. Lienau, Phys. Rev. Lett. **109**, 244803 (2012)

S.V. Yalunin, G. Herink, ..., P. Hommelhoff, ..., C. Ropers, Ann. Phys. **525**, L12 (2013)

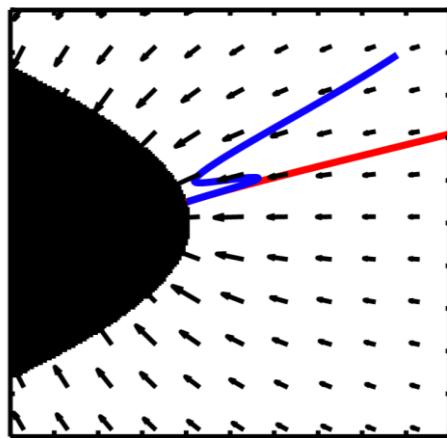
D.J. Park, P. Piglosiewicz, ..., P. Groß, and C. Lienau, Ann. Phys. **525**, 135 (2013)

B. Piglosiewicz, ..., P. Groß, C. Cerullo, and C. Lienau, Nature Photon. **9**, 37 (2014)

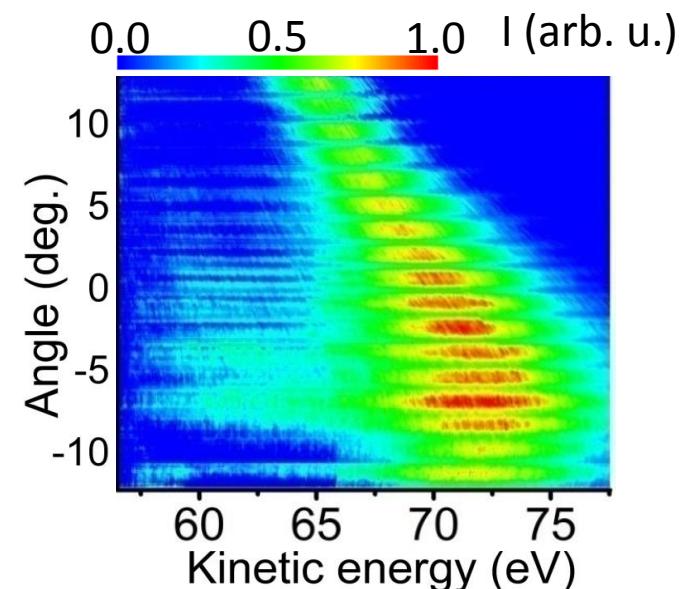
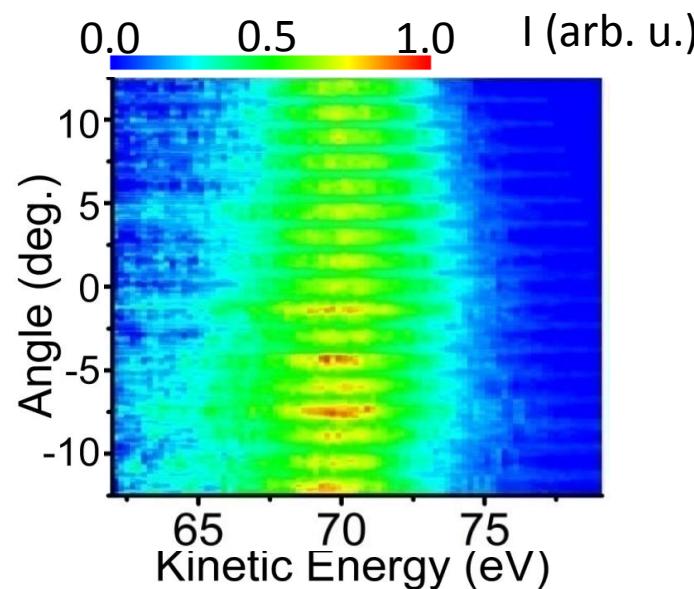


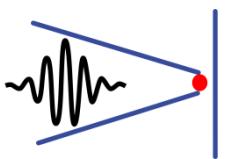
# Angle-resolved energy spectra

Ultrafast Nano-Optics



Emission cone narrowing  
of the fastest electrons  
from  $>30^\circ$  down to  $12^\circ$



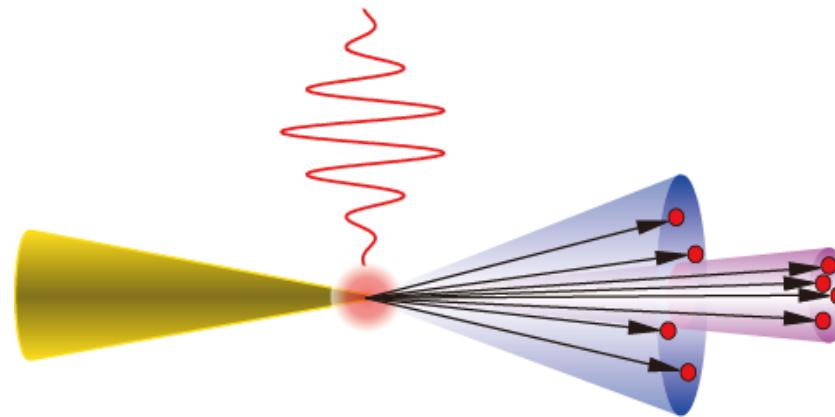


# Control of electron motion

Ultrafast Nano-Optics

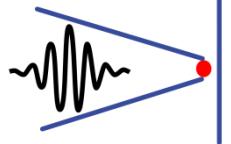
Steering effect of the fastest electrons

⇒ a new control handle via the spatial field distribution



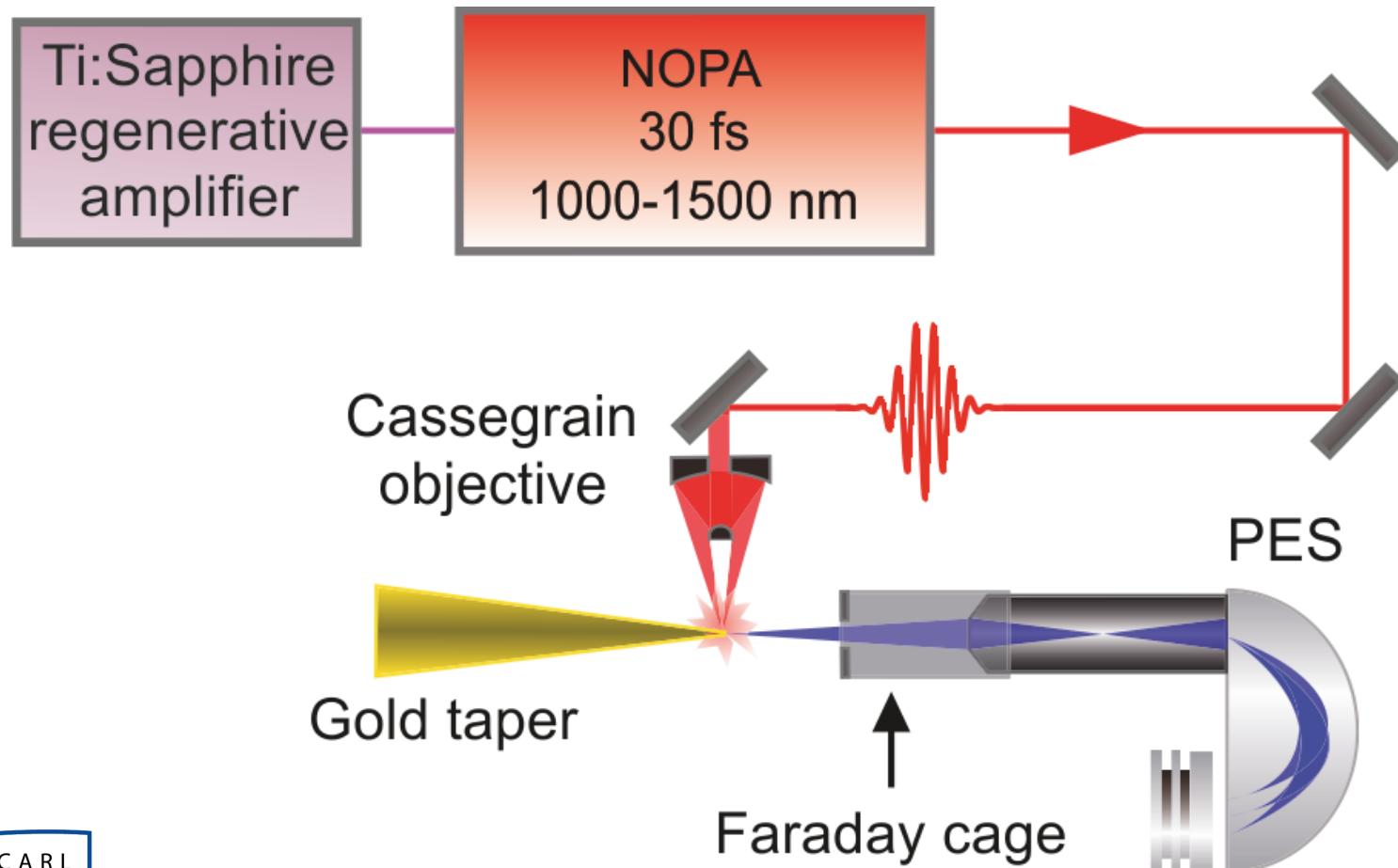
Control via the temporal field distribution, too?

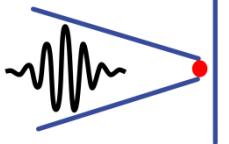
⇒ study the influence of carrier-envelope phase



# Experimental setup

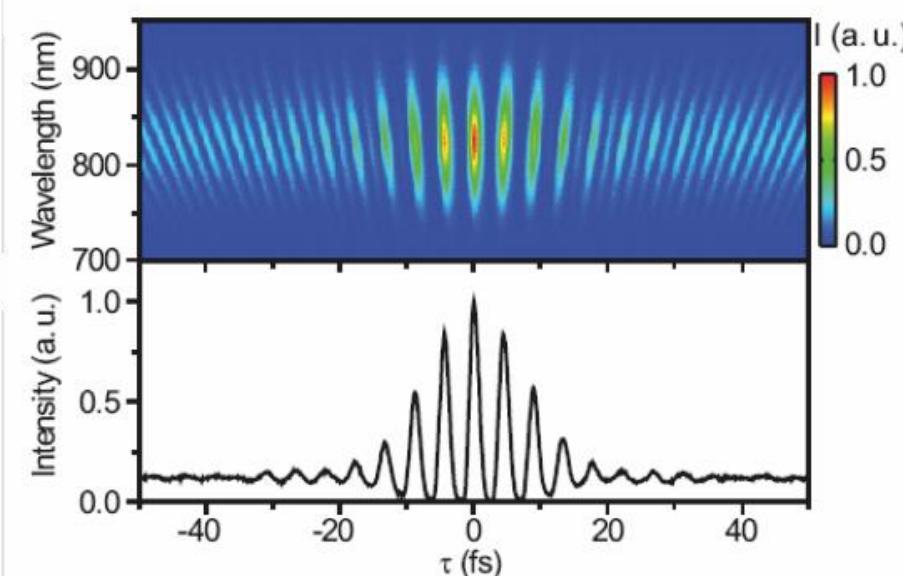
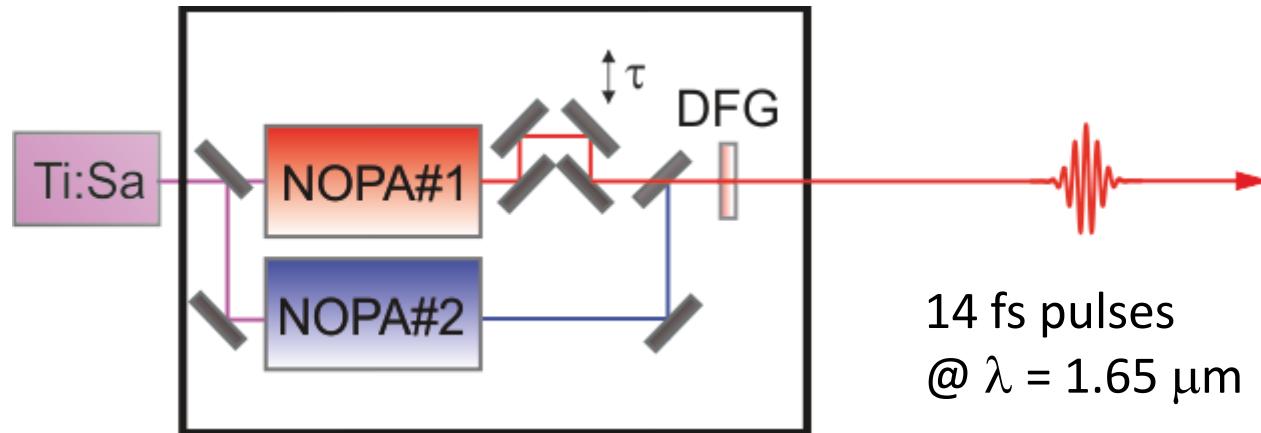
Ultrafast Nano-Optics



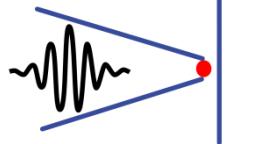


# Experimental setup

Ultrafast Nano-Optics

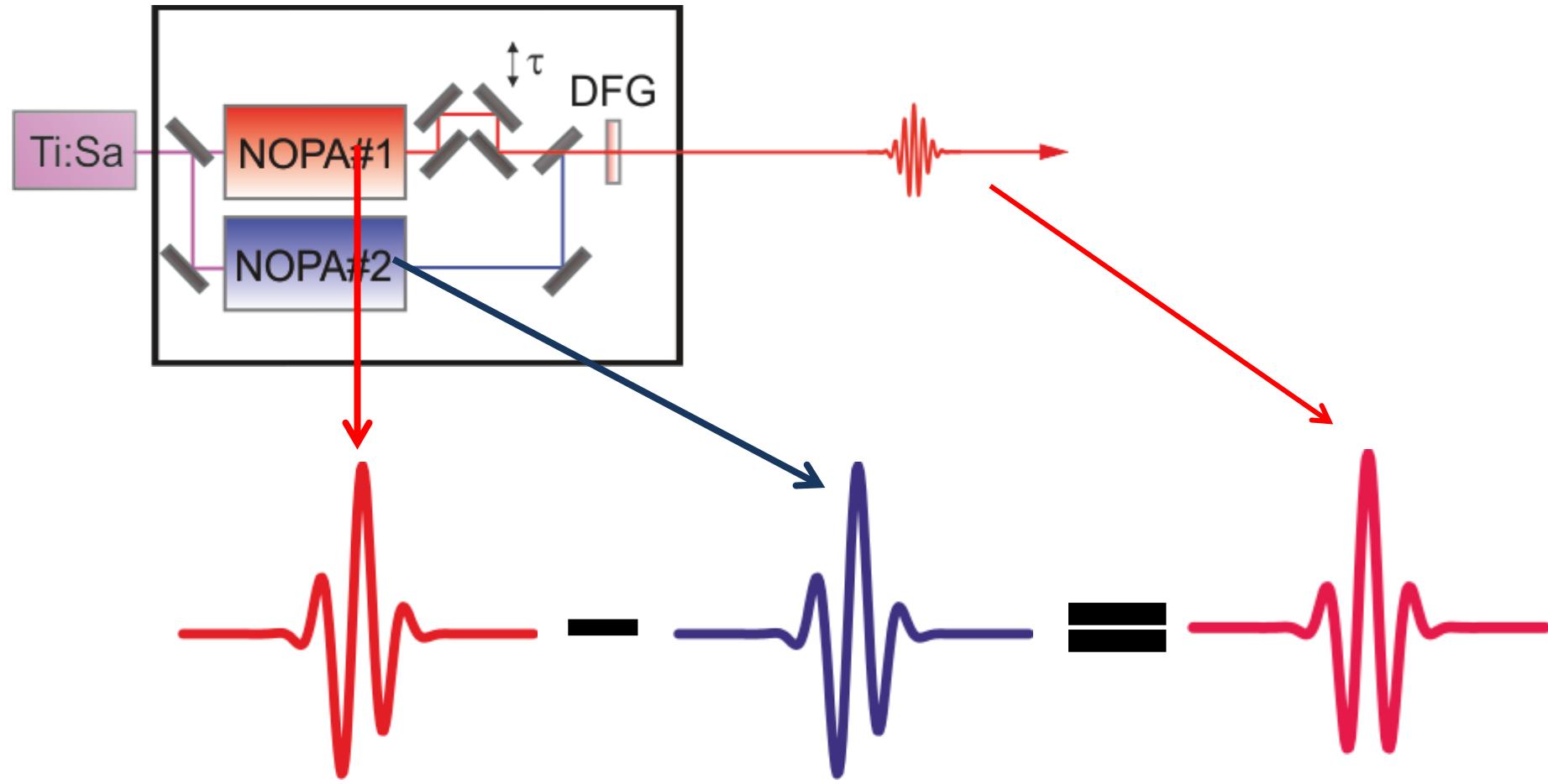


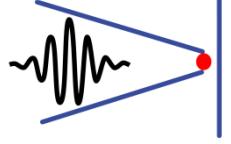
- Center wavelength:  
 $1.65 \mu\text{m}$
- Pulse duration:  
14 fs



# Experimental setup

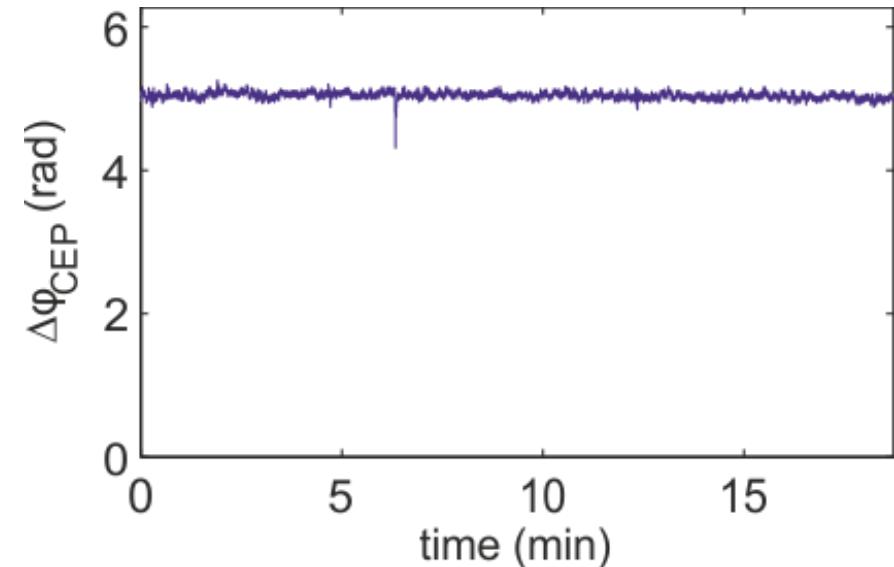
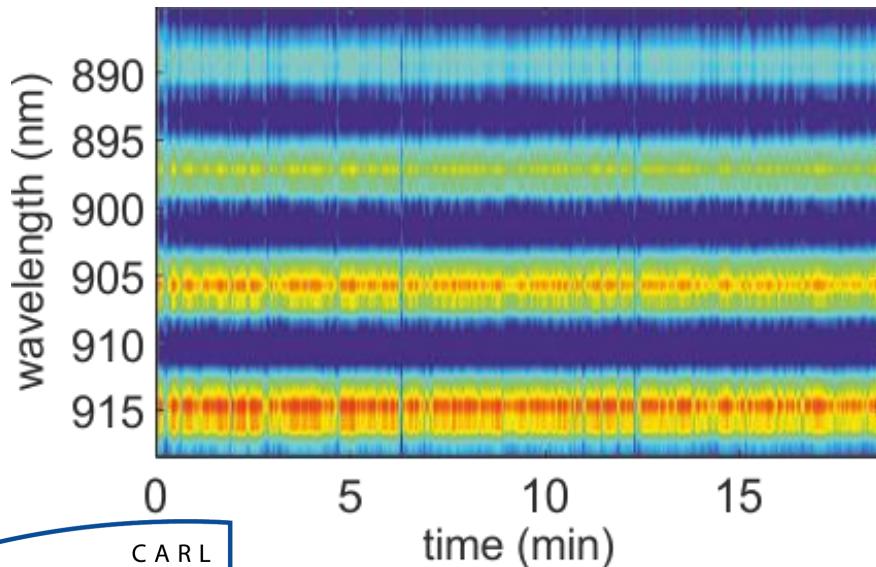
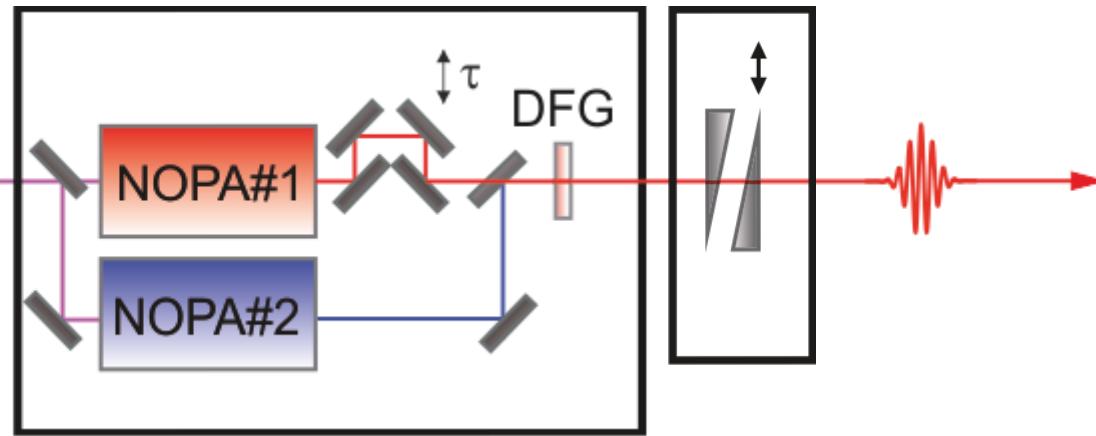
Ultrafast Nano-Optics

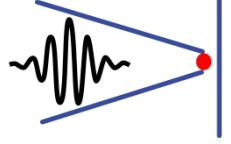




# Experimental setup

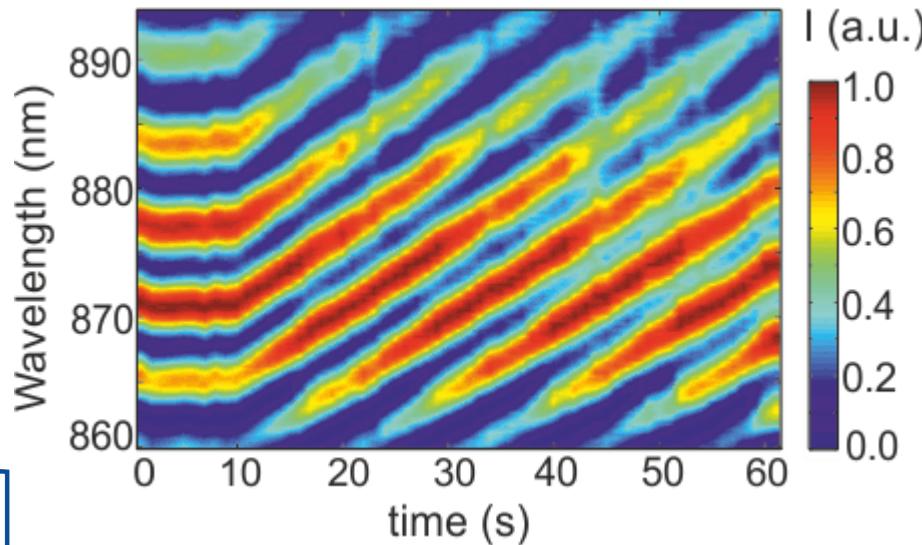
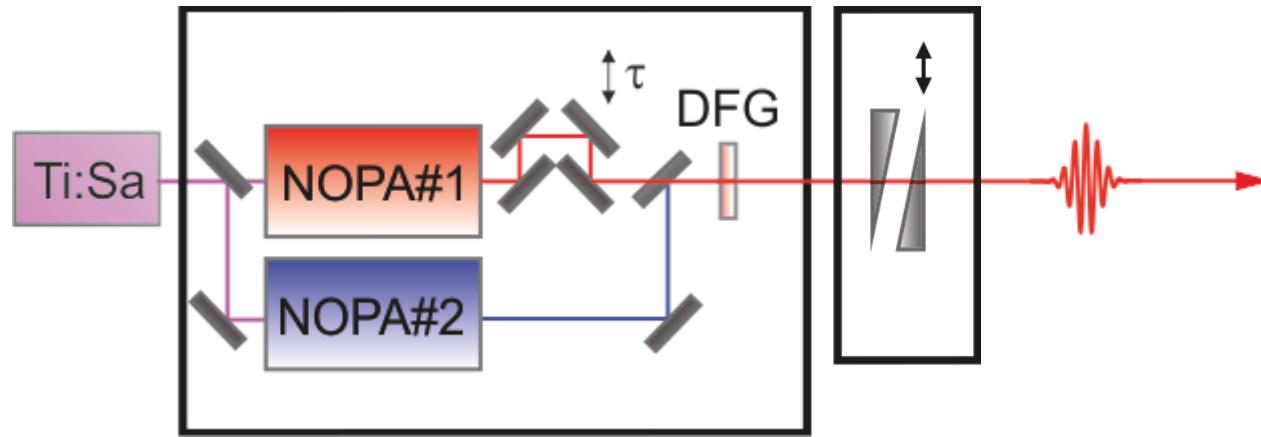
Ultrafast Nano-Optics



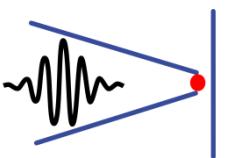


# Experimental setup

Ultrafast Nano-Optics

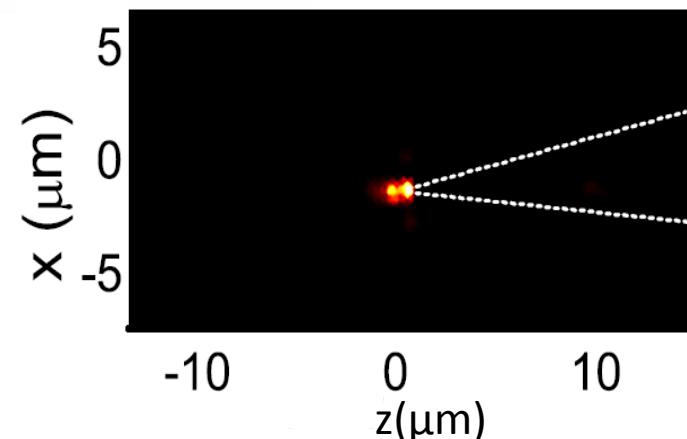
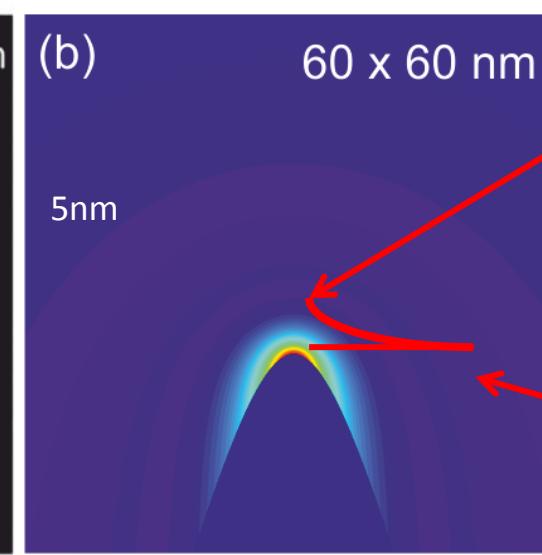
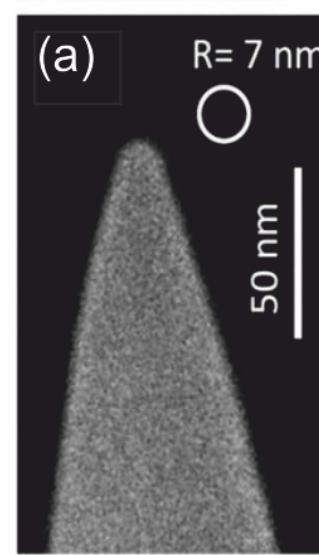
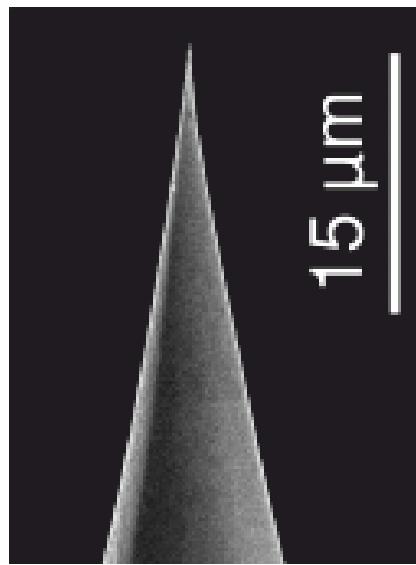


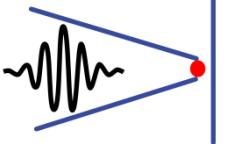
- Passive CEP stability:  
 $<50$  mrad over 20 min
- CEP control:  
 $8.8\pi$  linear shift



# Nanotips for electron emission

Ultrafast Nano-Optics



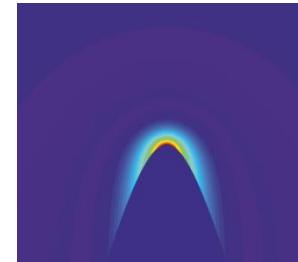


# Numerical model

Ultrafast Nano-Optics

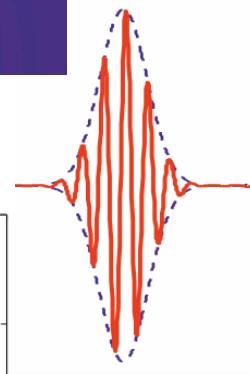
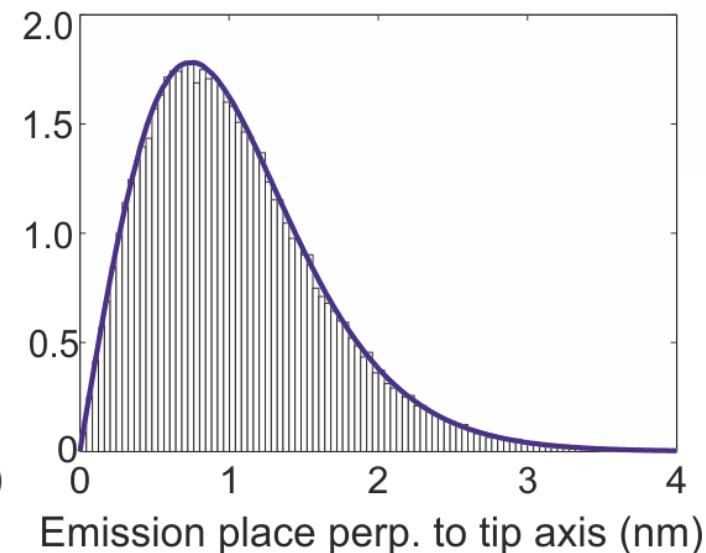
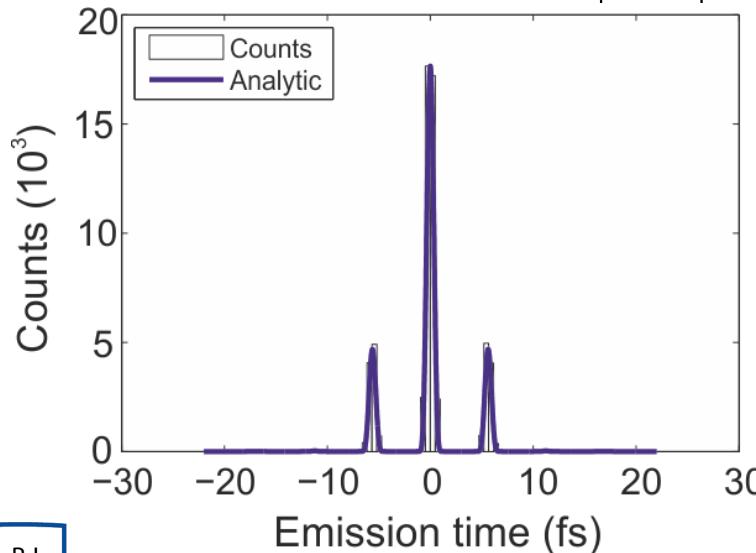
Spatio-temporal **electric field distribution**

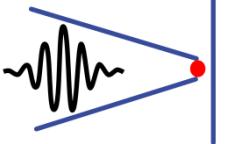
$$\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t) = E_0(\vec{r}) \exp(-2\sqrt{\ln 2}t^2 / \tau^2) \cos(\omega t)$$



**Fowler-Nordheim tunneling** describes emission probability

$$J(t) \propto \Theta(E(t)) |E(t)|^2 \exp\left(\frac{-4\sqrt{2m}\Phi^{3/2}}{3\hbar e|E(t)|}\right)$$





# Numerical model

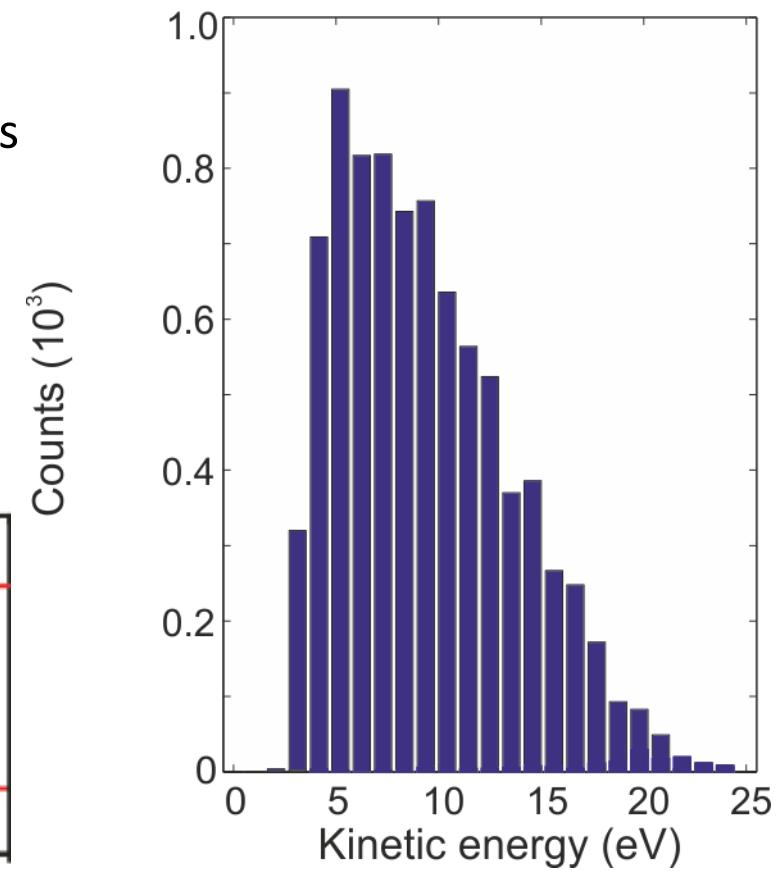
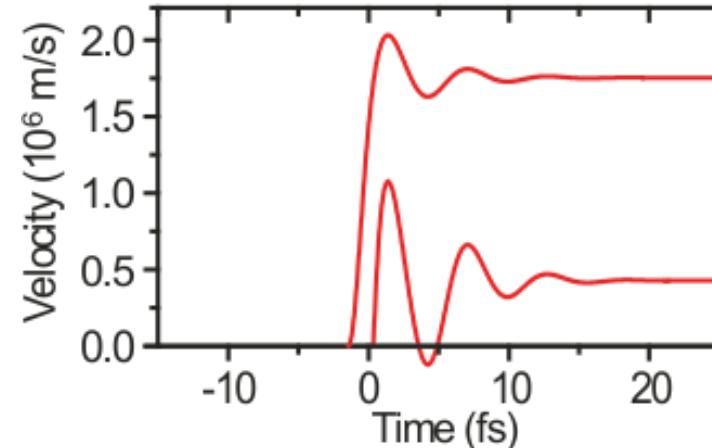
Ultrafast Nano-Optics

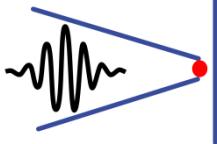
**Classical equation of motion** for the released electron,  
in temporally and spatially varying electric field

$$m\ddot{\vec{r}} = -e\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$$

Rescattering with the tip: 100% elastic collisions

Electron motion per emission site and time  
 $\Rightarrow$  (angle-resolved) kinetic energy spectra





# Numerical model

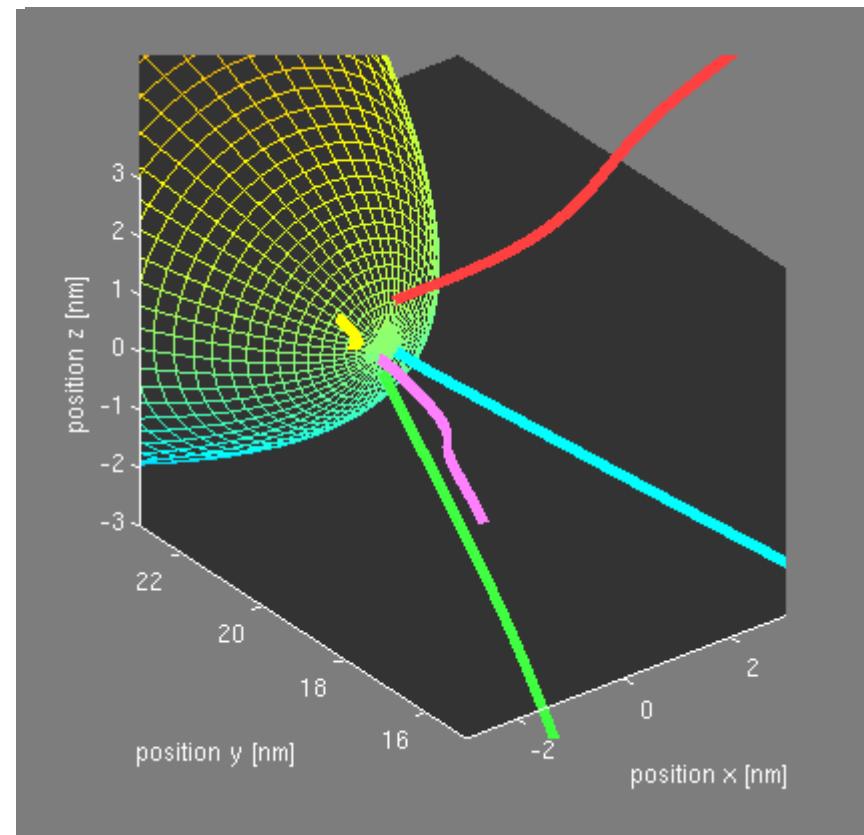
Ultrafast Nano-Optics

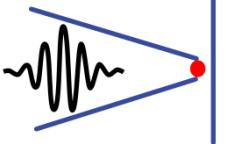
**Classical equation of motion** for the released electron,  
in temporally and spatially varying electric field

$$m\ddot{\vec{r}} = -e\vec{E}(\vec{r}, t)$$

Consider **charged particle effects**

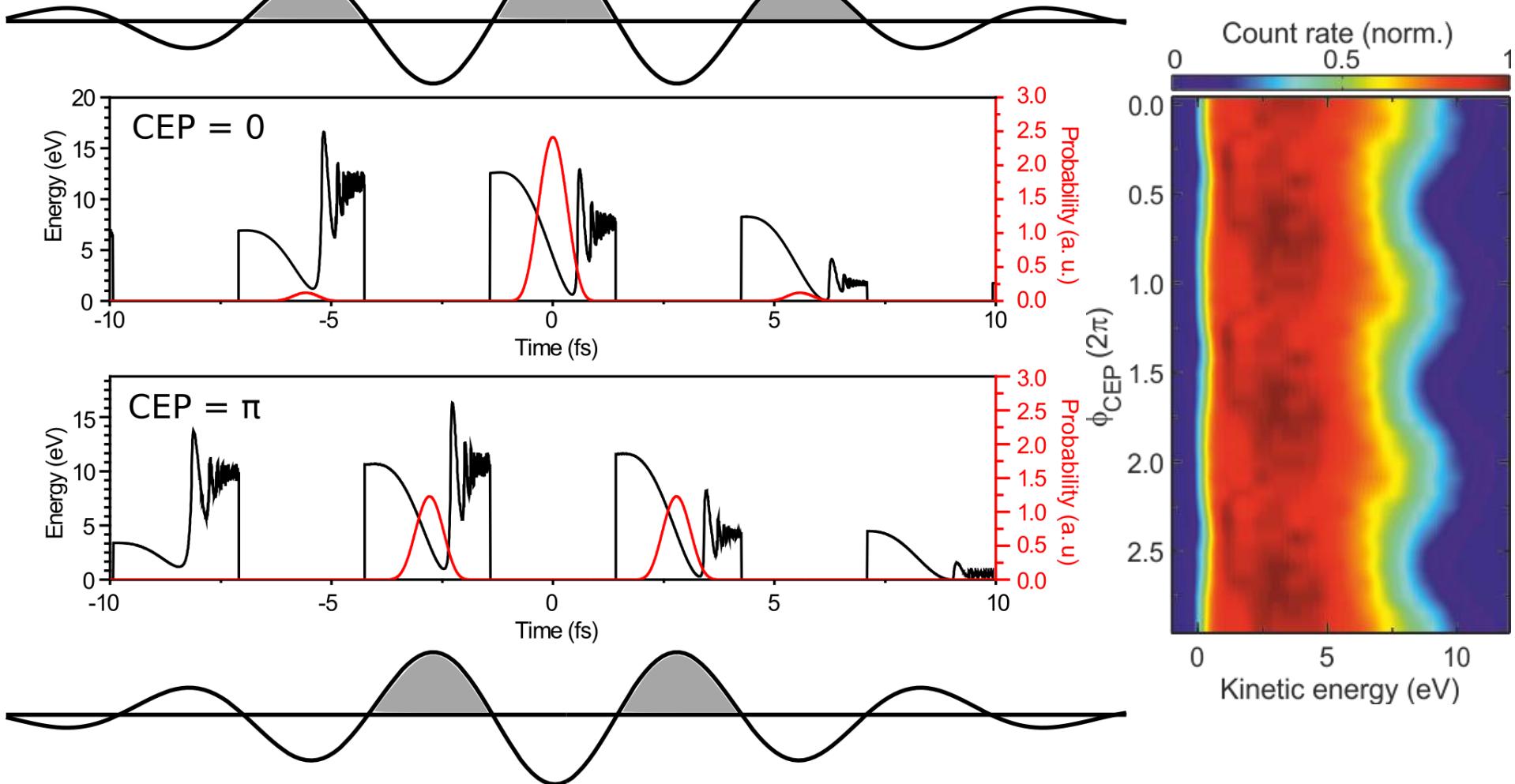
⇒ Requires fully three-dimensional  
trajectory calculations

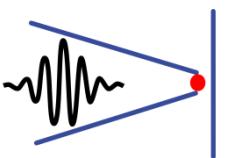




# CEP dependence: expectation

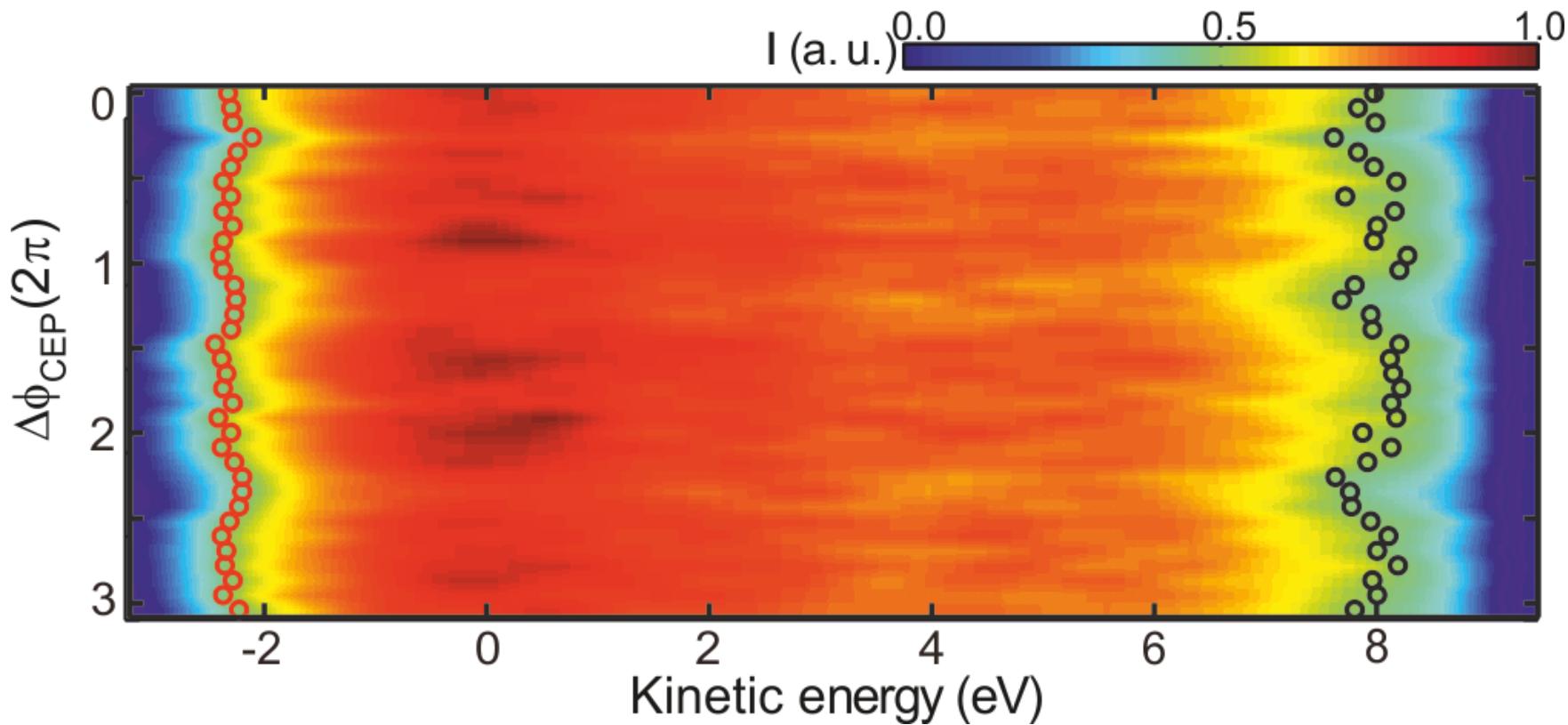
Ultrafast Nano-Optics

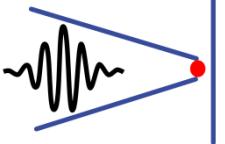




# CEP dependence: measurement

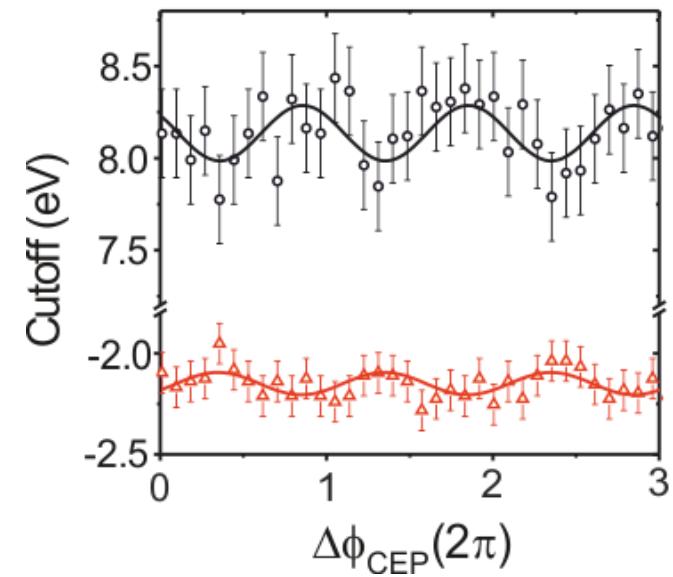
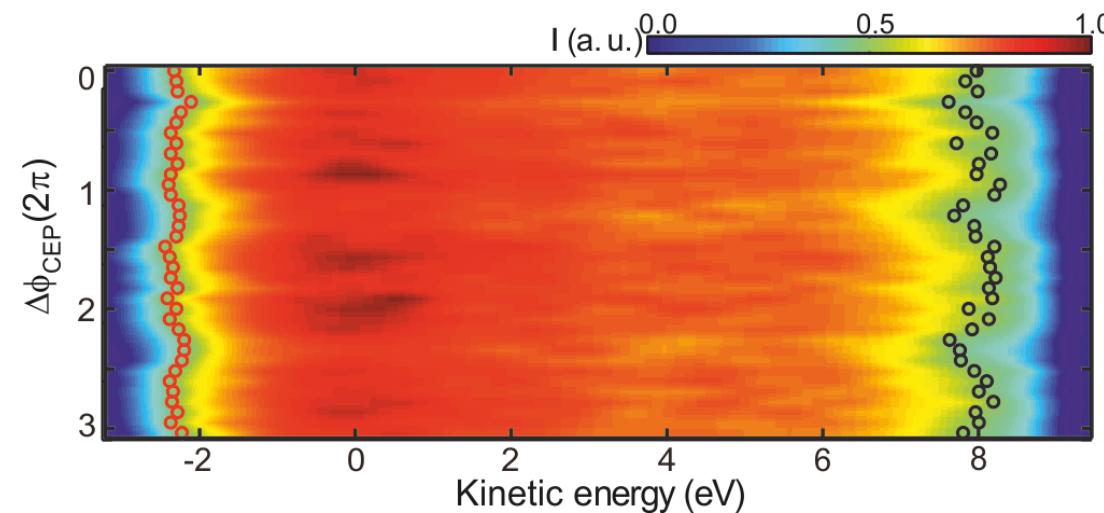
Ultrafast Nano-Optics



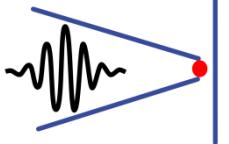


# CEP dependence: measurement

Ultrafast Nano-Optics



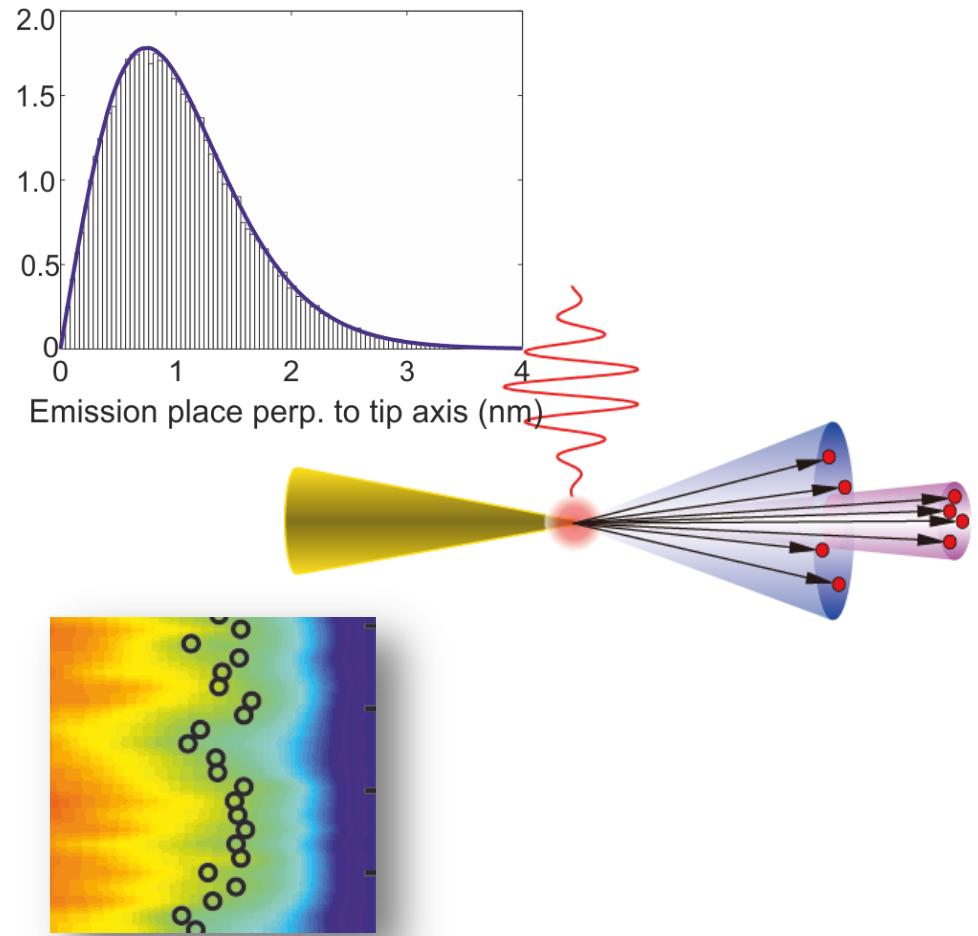
First observation of CEP effect  
from metallic nanostructures in strong-field regime  
New control mechanism on sub-femtosecond electron motion



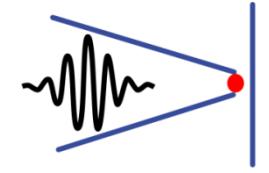
# New electron source

Ultrafast Nano-Optics

1. Controlled emission  
⇒ few-nm area
2. Spatial motion control  
⇒ order of nanometers
3. Temporal control  
⇒ sub-femtosecond

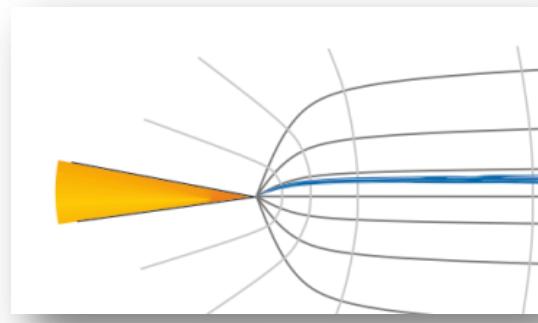


⇒ A new class of electron source  
⇒ Towards attosecond control and electron streaking



# Summary

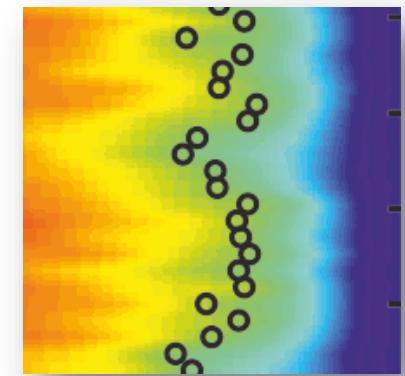
Ultrafast Nano-Optics



Strong-field emission and acceleration of electrons: unique to nanostructures

## Control of electron motion

- Steering along field lines:  
Control via nanostructure shape
- Velocity change through the laser field phase:  
Control via temporal field



We acknowledge  
funding from: