Color Center Formation Induced by Femtosecond Lasers

Project Manager
Dr. Tobias Zier

Researchers
Marie Kempkes

Principal Investigator
Prof. Dr. Martin E. Garcia

Project Term
2019 - 2020

Clusters
Lichtenberg Cluster Darmstadt

Additional Software
Code for Highly excIted Valence Electron Systems (CHIVES)

University
University Kassel

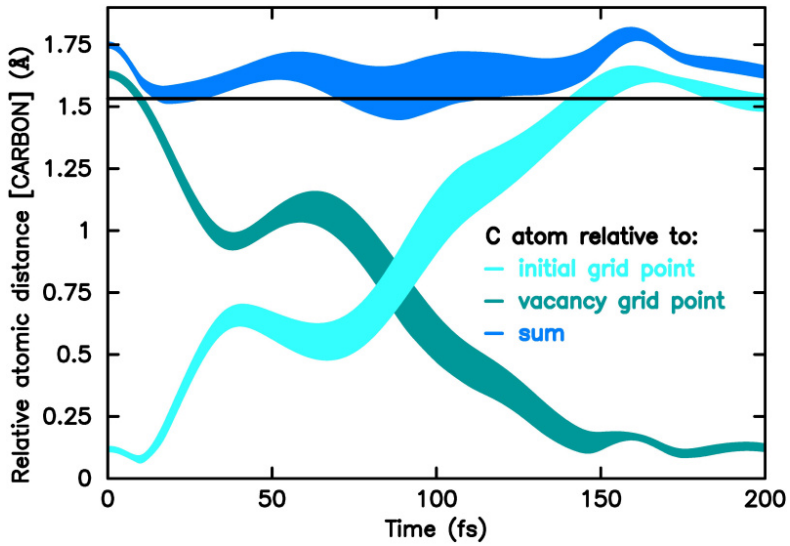


Figure : Relative motion of a carbon atom neighbouring a vacancy as function of time after the laser-excitation relative to the ideal lattice grid points.

Introduction

The interactions of ultrashort-light pulses with solids and nanostructures is a continuously growing area due to the recent and ongoing construction of big dedicated facilities (free electron lasers) like XFEL at Hamburg and LCLS at Stanford. Within these facilities ultrashort pulses of a few femtoseconds can be produced, which induce highly non-equilibrium conditions in the excited solid. Such non-equilibrium state is characterized by atoms near their initial conditions and excited electrons at several 10000 K, which dramatically change the bonding properties of the nearly unaffected atomic lattice. This direct manipulation of the bonding properties in a solid by light pulses seems to be ideal to control vacancy or defect motion in a crystalline environment, which could be used for efficient nitrogen-vacancy (NV) color center formation. Therefore, we performed molecular dynamics simulations on femtosecond-laser excited diamond cells with vacancies and/or impurities. Since the impurity density is in general in the range of a few percent the used diamond supercell has to contain several hundreds of atoms. On an ab initio basis such computations are only possible on modern high-performance computer facilities.

Methods

In order to resolve the microscopic pathways followed by the atoms in solids after intense femtosecond-laser excitation we intend to employ a molecular dynamics code based on Mermin's electronic-temperature-dependent density functional

theory that has been recently written in our group. Our Code for Highly-excIted Valence Electron Systems (CHIVES) uses local basis sets for treating the valence electron system. The tightly bounded core electrons are rep- resented by norm-conserving pseudopotentials. Order(N) methods for the construction of the Hamiltonian and overlap matrices are used. In order to use CHIVES efficiently on a HPC the subroutines are implemented OpenMP and/or MPI parallel. As a result we could show for a highly non-symmetric atomic configuration that CHIVES used to be about two hundred times faster than state-of-the-art plane-wave codes. At present we can perform on the Lichtenberg Cluster simulations of supercells with up to 1200 atoms at DFT accuracy.

Results

Performing ab initio molecular dynamics simulations of a diamond crystal that has several vacancies allowed us to understand the changed atomic mobility after a femtosecond-laser excitation. The mobility of the vacancy and the surrounding atoms is increased. As a consequence, after a sufficient excitation, neighbouring atoms to the vacancy start to interchange their po- sition with the vacancy. In this sense the laser-excitation starts a vacancy diffusion process. We used this property to form a NV center on an ultrafast timescale. Therefore, an additional nitrogen atom was implanted in the diamond crystal. We take care that this nitrogen impurity is not located next to a vacancy. After exciting the supercell, we obtained that the vacancy is travelling towards the nitrogen impurity until they form a NV center.

Discussion

By performing ab initio molecular dynamics simulations of laser-excited diamond in which a crystal vacancy and a nitrogen impurity are not nearest neighbours we obtained an ultrafast NV center formation process. This could be used as an alternative to currently used techniques. Due to the fast formation process and the direct manipulation of the bonding properties by the ultrafast-laser pulse the use of femtosecond-laser pulses seems to be advantageous. However, our recent results are proof of principle and must undergo further studies. Especially, the optimization and the long-time resilience of the formed NV center has to be analyzed. Additionally, the importance of other laser-induced phenomena to this formation process is of interest.

Publications

Kempkes, M.; Zier, T.; Singer, K.; Garcia, M. E.: ”Ultrafast nonthermal NV center formation in diamond” , Carbon, Vol. 174, P. 524-530 (2021) https://doi.org/10.1016/j.carbon.2020.12.062

Last Update: 2022-04-24 12:52