

FEMTOSECOND-LASER INDUCED DYNAMICS OF CO ON Ru(0001): NEW INSIGHTS FROM A HOT-ELECTRON, ELECTRONIC FRICTION MODEL INCLUDING SURFACE MOTION

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Introduction

Motivation

- research on small molecules adsorbed to metals is important for:
 - catalytic applications
 - fundamental understanding of bonding
- femtosecond(fs)-lasers are a valuable tool for such research as they
 - allow for investigations on small timescales
 - open up new processes compared to heating (femtochemistry)
 - may enable specific control over catalytic reactions (photocatalysis)

How does fs-laser-irradiation affect metal surfaces?

fs-Laser **Desorption**
Diffusion (and possibly Reactions)

Ru (0001)

① **Electron-phonon coupling**
② **Electronic friction**
③ **Phonon-adsorbate interaction**

T_{el} T_{ph}

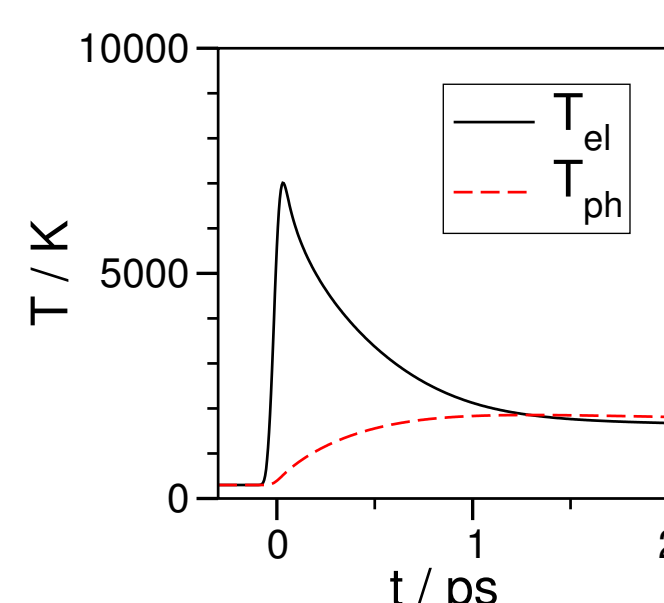
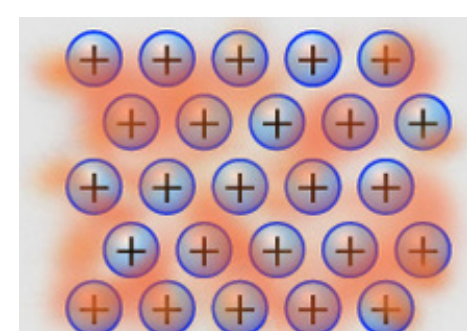
metals: ion lattice plus quasi-free electron gas
visible light is absorbed only by the electrons
electrons transfer part of energy to ion lattice, via ① **electron-phonon coupling** (phonons = lattice vibrations)

- electrons couple to phonons as their fast movement causes “shockwaves” in ion lattice
- equilibration process completes after ~ 1 ps

Thus, with fs-lasers, two temperatures emerge:

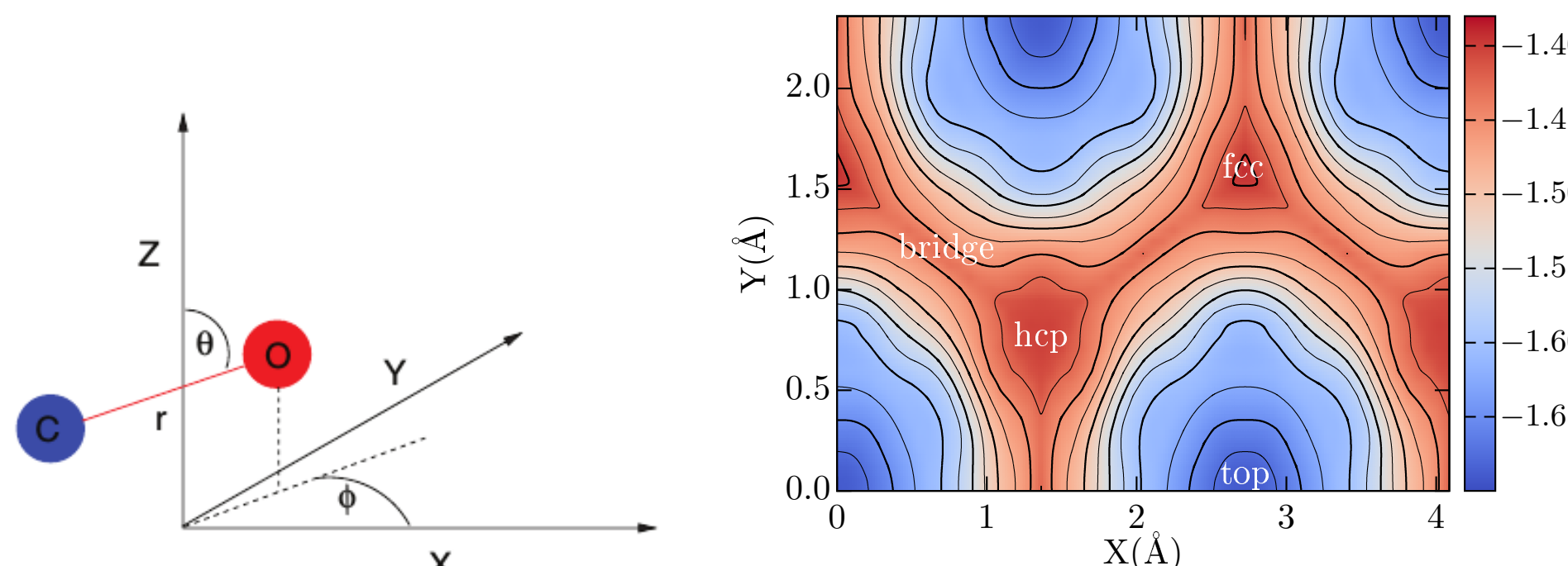
- T_{el} - electron temperature
- T_{ph} - phonon temperature

time evolution simulated with a Two-Temperature Model (2TM) [1]



Models and Methods

Six-dimensional Potential Energy Surface (6D PES)



Two-Temperature Model (2TM)

Electronic Friction: LDFA and Langevin Dynamics

Inclusion of Phonons: GLO-model

References

[1] S. I. Anisimov, B. L. Kapeliovich, and T. L. Perel'man, *Sov. Phys.-JETP* **39**, 375 (1974).

[2] M. Dell'Angela, T. Anniyev, M. Beye et al., *Science* **339**, 1302 (2013).