EXCITON POLARONS IN RUDDLESDEN-POPPER METAL HALIDES

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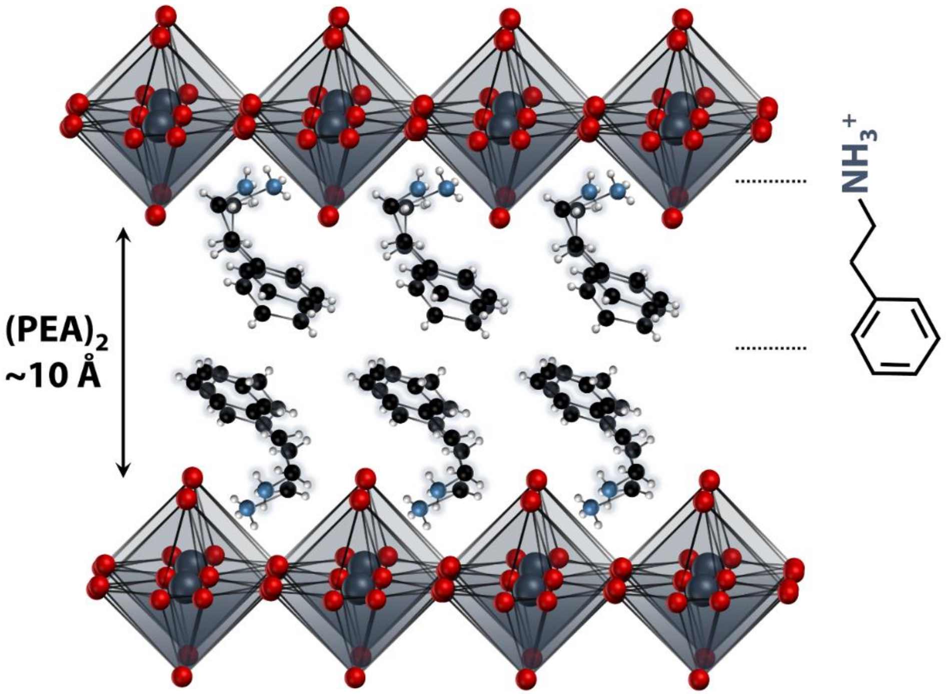
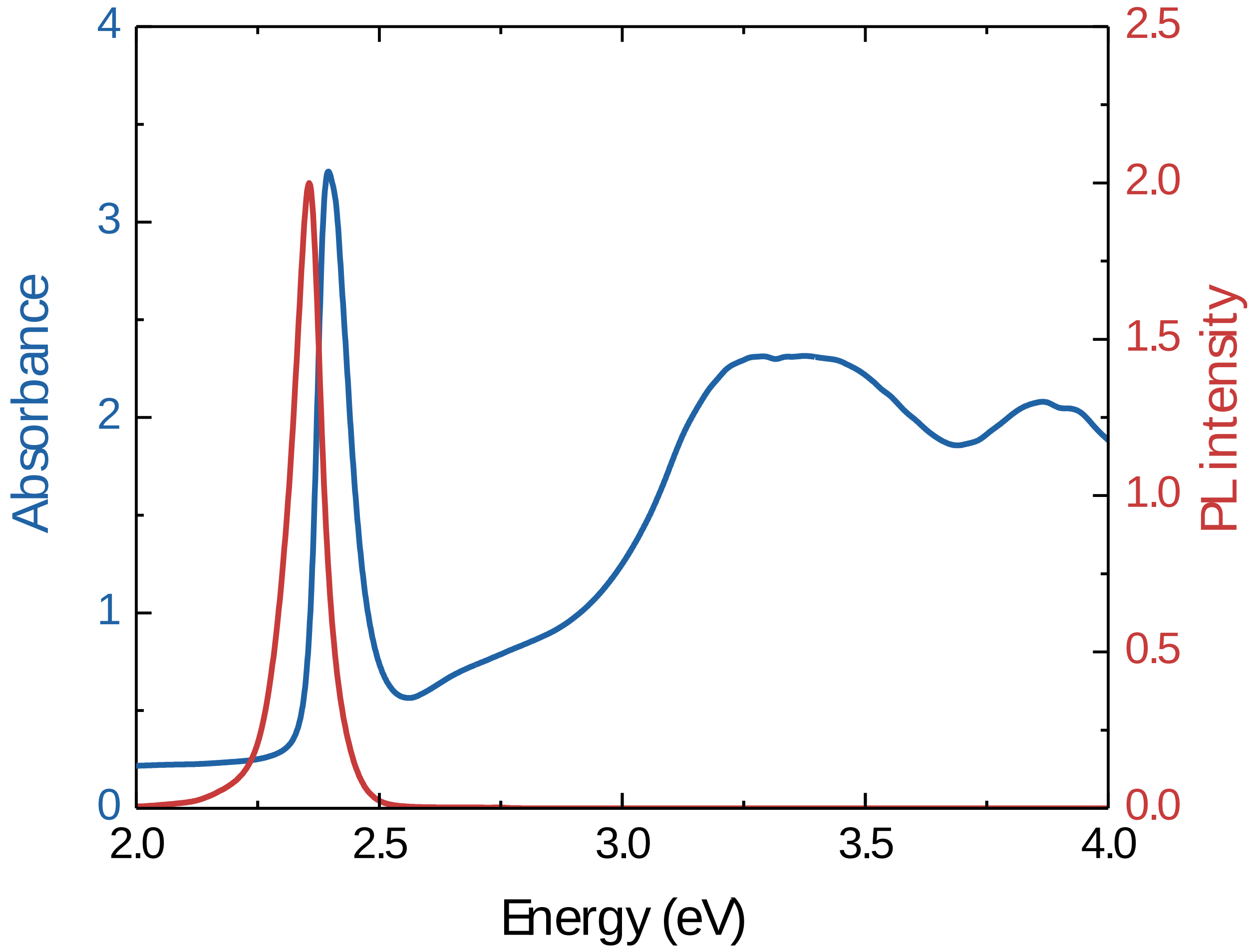
2D PEROVSKITES – OPTICAL PROPERTIES



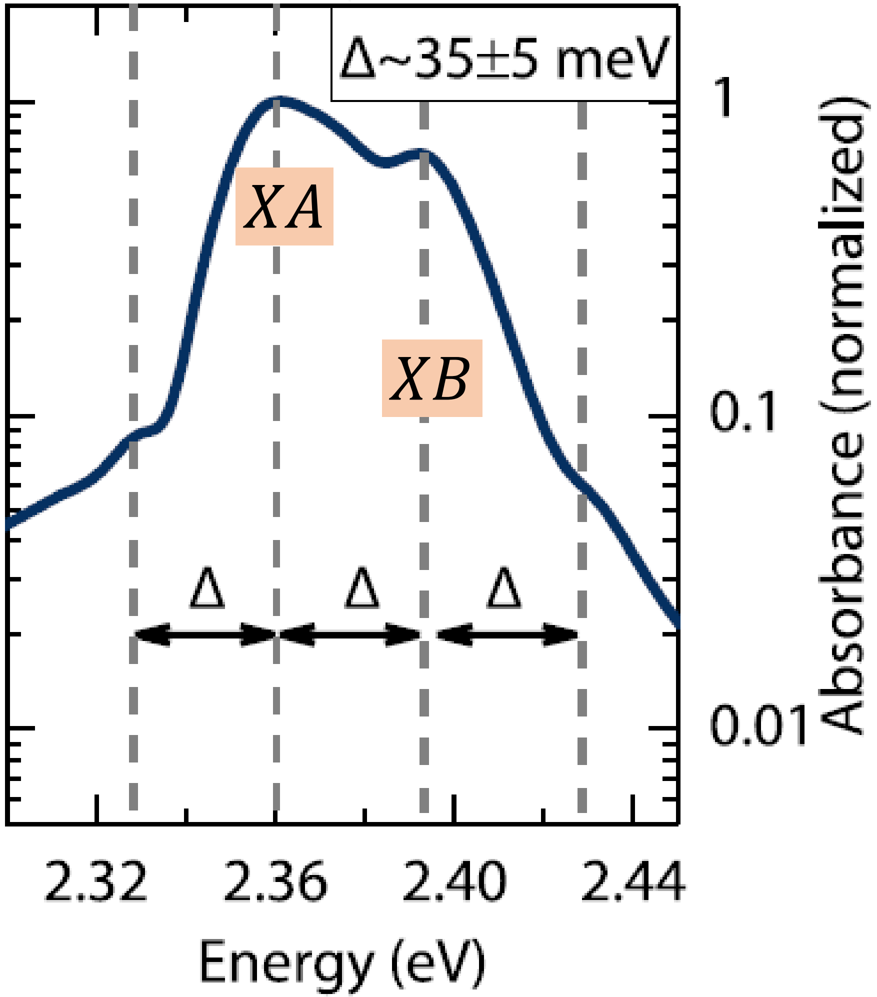
PEA: phenyl-ethylammonium

$E_B > 200\ meV$



Neutzner...Kandada, Phys. Rev. Mater. 2, 064605

$(PEA)_2PbI_4$ – EXCITONS AND SPECTRAL FINESTRUCTURE



DIVERSE CHARACTERISTICS

- Elliott analysis of exciton absorption
  Phys. Rev. Materials, 2, 064605 (2018)
- **Polaronic nature of excitons:**
  Nature Materials, 18, 349 (2019)
- Non-adiabatic exciton relaxation
  Chem. Materials, 31, 7085 (2019)
- Biexcitons:
  Phys. Rev. Materials, 2, 034001 (2018)
- **Elastic exciton scattering:**
  Phys. Rev. Research 2, 034001 (2019)
- **Excitation induced dephasing:**
  J. Chem. Phys, 153, 164706 (2020)
- **Dark excitonic states:**
  J. Mater. Chem. C. 8, 10889 (2020)

Exciton polaron Perspective:
J. Phys. Chem. Lett, 11, 3173 (2020)

MULTI-POLARON THEORY

$$\hat{H}_{e-h} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{pkk'} U(p,k,k')e^{\dagger}_{p+k}h^{\dagger}_{p-k}h_{p-k'}e_{p+k'}$$

$$\hat{H}_{QP-ph} = \sum_{k,q}\left(\gamma_e e^{\dagger}_{k-q}e_k + \gamma_h h^{\dagger}_{k-q}h_k\right)(b_q + b_{-q})$$

$U(p,k,k') < 0$ represents repulsive interactions and thus bipolaron problem
$U(p,k,k') > 0$ represents attractive interactions and thus **Exciton-polaron** problem

CRITERION FOR EXCITON-PHONON SCATTERING

$$\gamma_{1s\to 1s}(q) = \gamma_q \left(\left[1 + (\xi_e a_B q/2)^2\right]^{-2} - \left[1 + (\xi_h a_B q/2)^2\right]^{-2} \right)$$

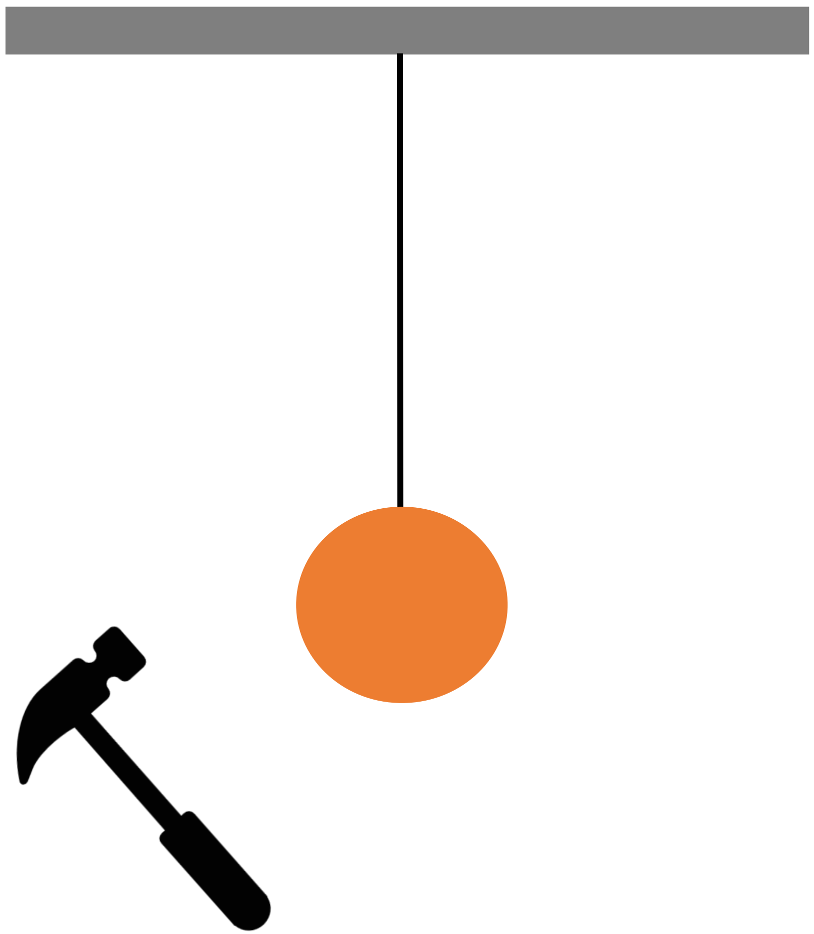
$$\xi_{e/h} = \frac{m_{e/h}}{m_e + m_h}$$

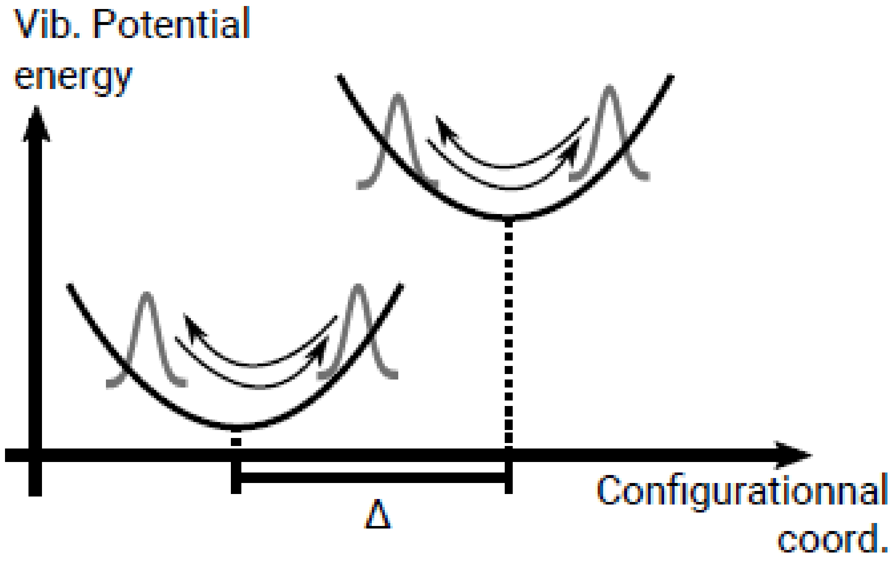
$$\underbrace{\frac{m_h}{m_e}}_{\sim 1} \gg \underbrace{\frac{E_B}{\hbar\omega_{L0}}}_{\sim 50} \gg \frac{m_e}{m_h}.$$

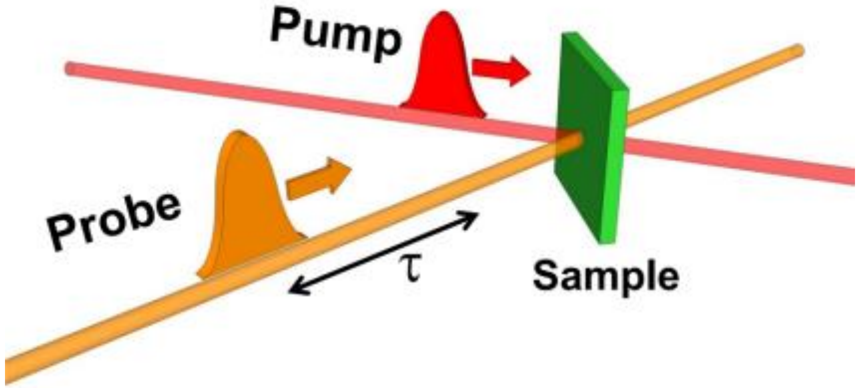
$\boxed{\text{Or do they?!}}$

2D HOIPS **do ~~not~~** satisfy the criterion for strong exciton-phonon scattering/coupling

EXCITON LATTICE COUPLING VIA IMPULSIVE VIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPY

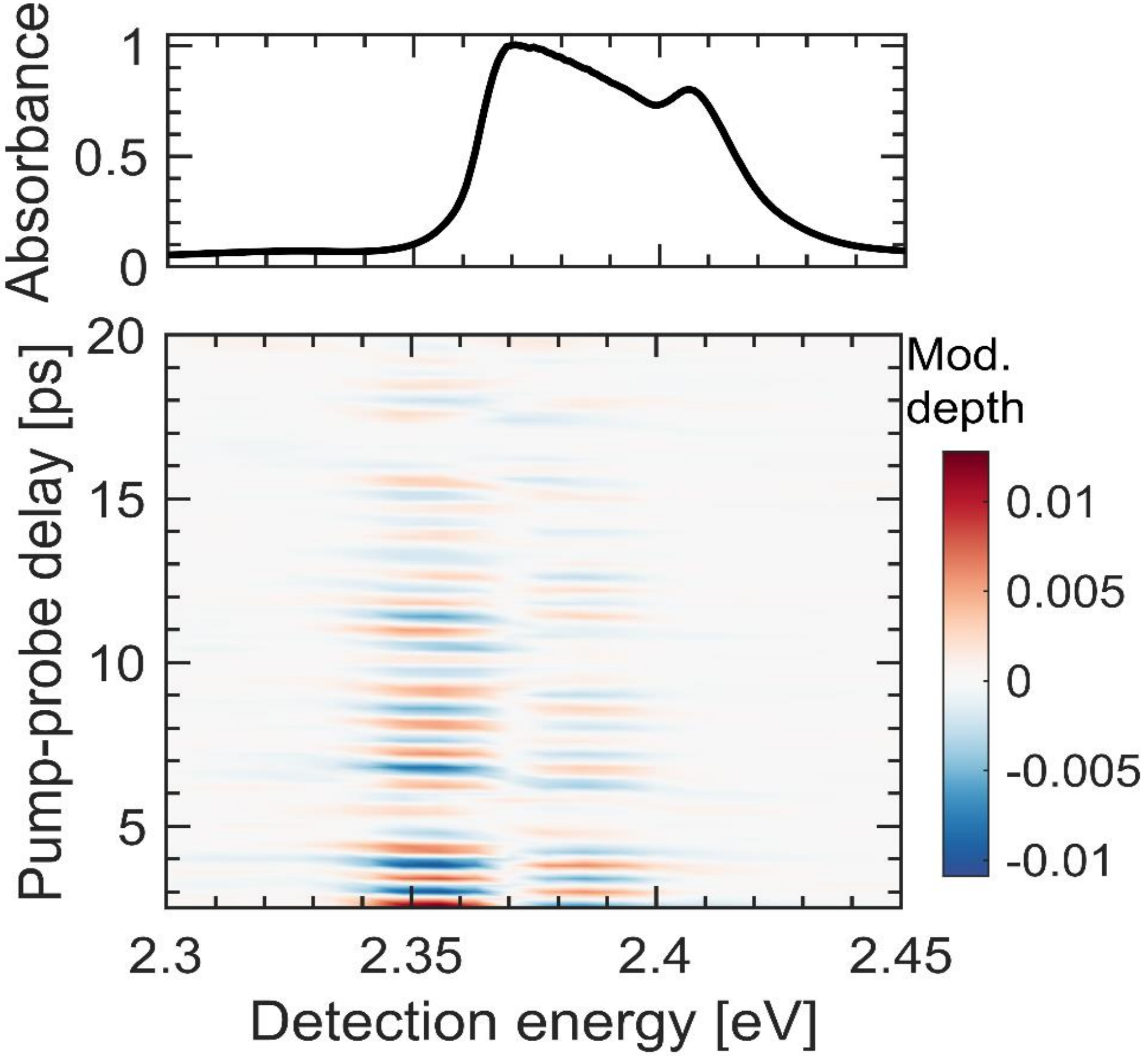






Dhar, Rogers and Nelson, Chem Rev 94, 157

EXCITON PHONON COUPLING VIA IMPULSIVE VIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPY



Pump : 3.1 eV

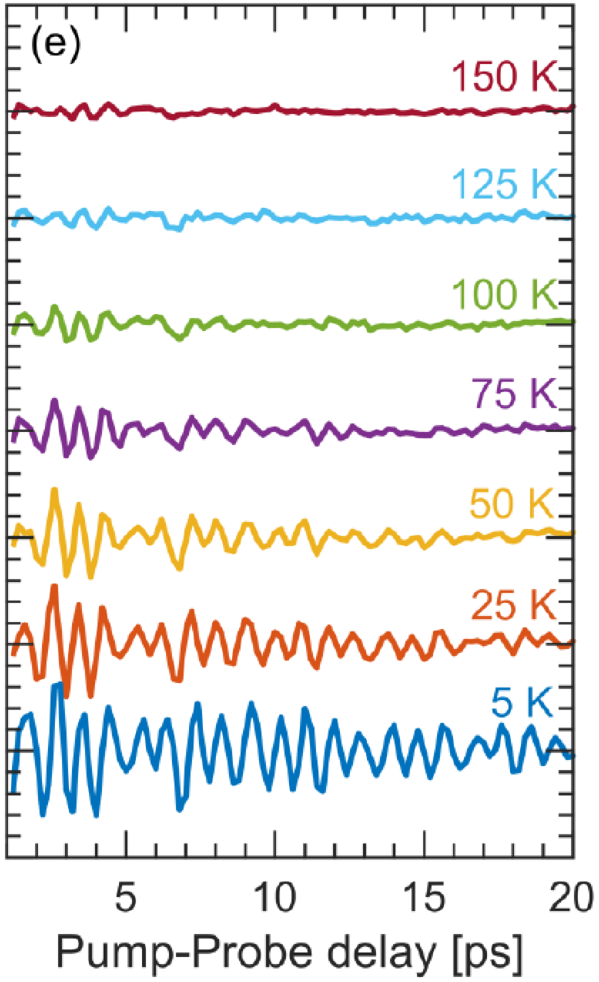
Excitation in the continuum

T = 5 K

Thouin…Kandada Nature Materials (2019)

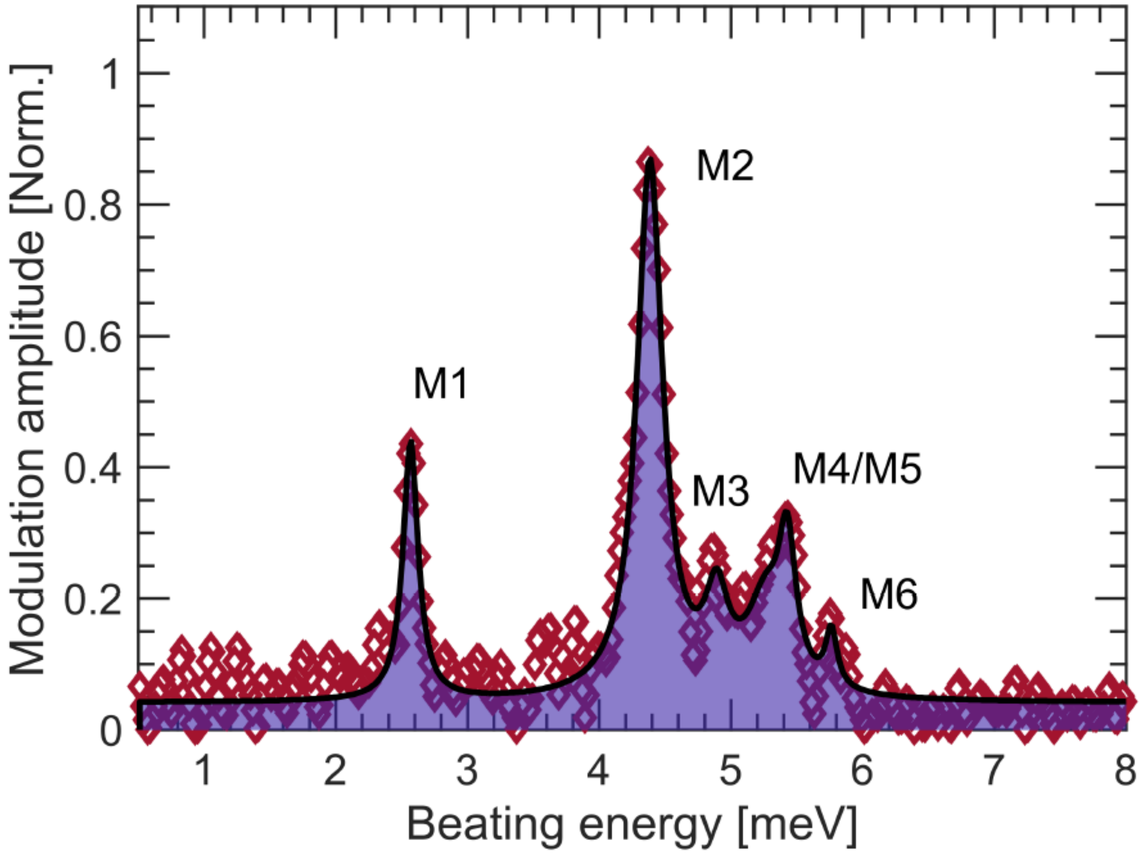
EXCITON PHONON COUPLING VIA IMPULSIVE VIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPY

RISRS SPECTRUM – EQUIVALENT TO RESONANT RAMAN OBTAINED VIA TIME DOMAIN MEASUREMENT

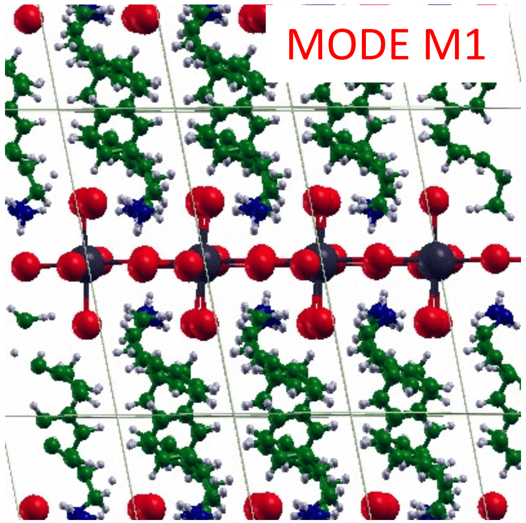


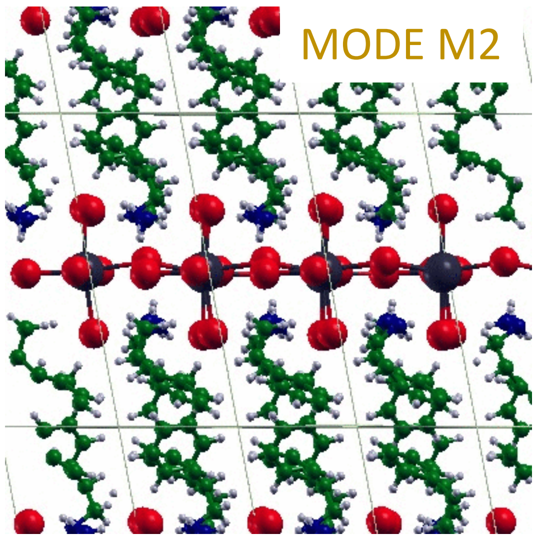
$$F(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\, e^{-i2\pi f t} dt$$

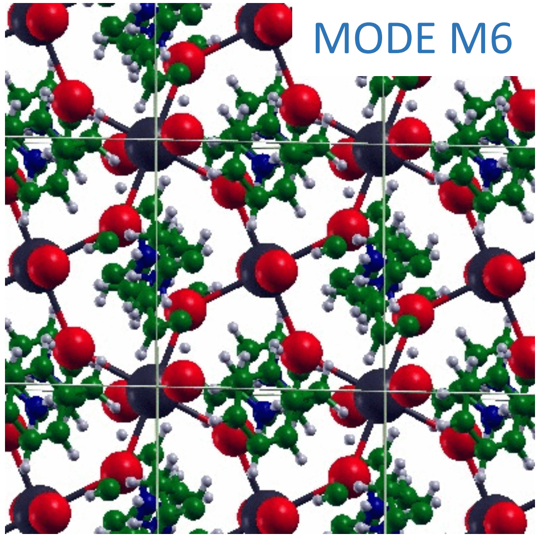
Fourier Transform

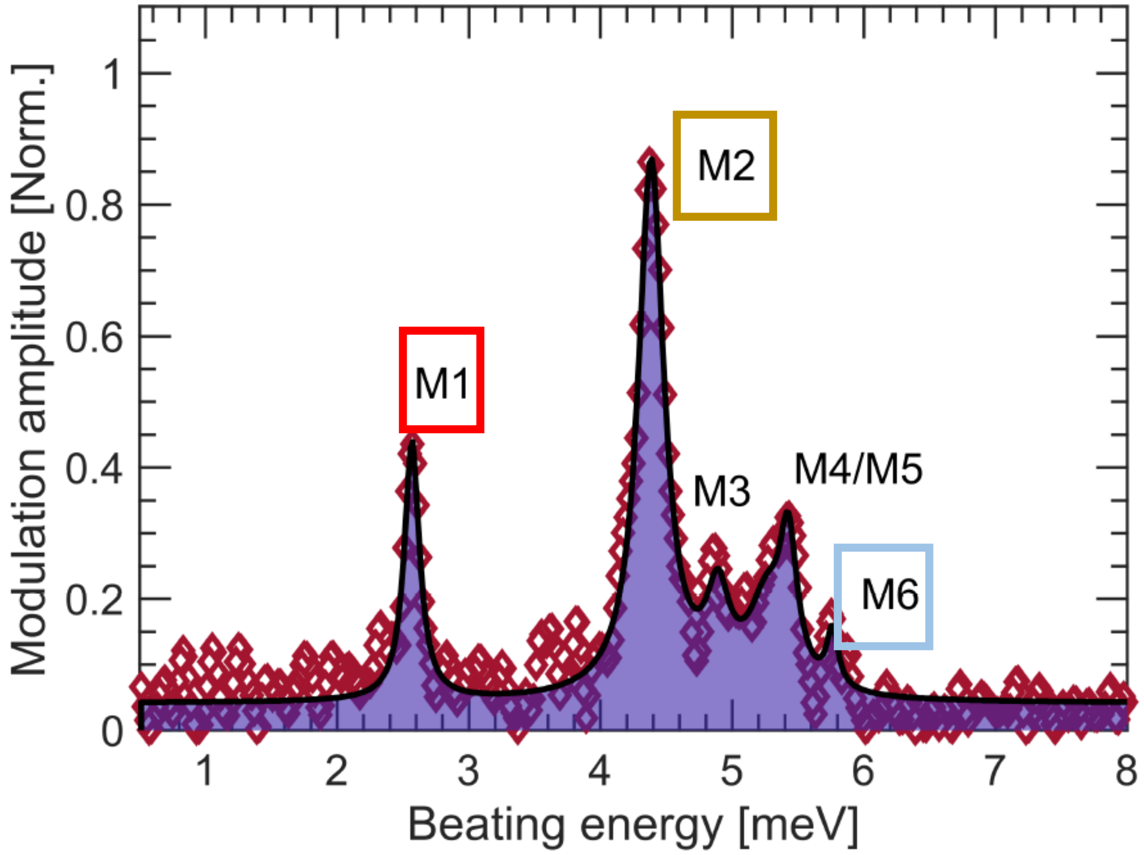


MODE ASSIGNMENT: DFT CALCULATIONS



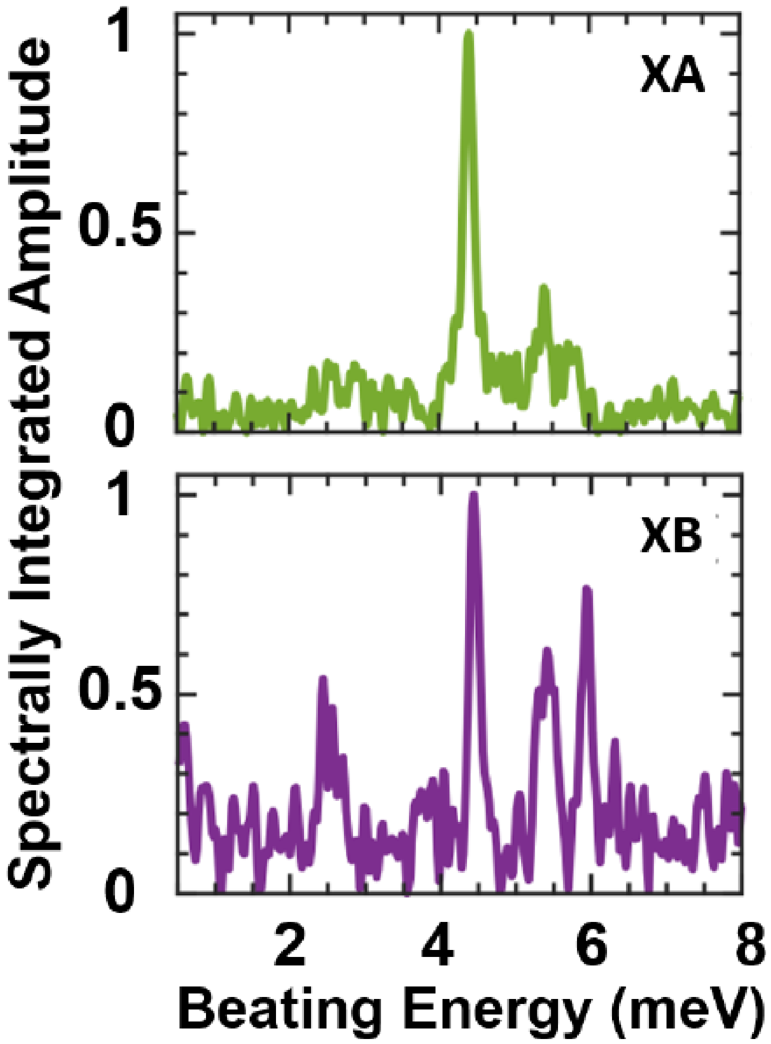


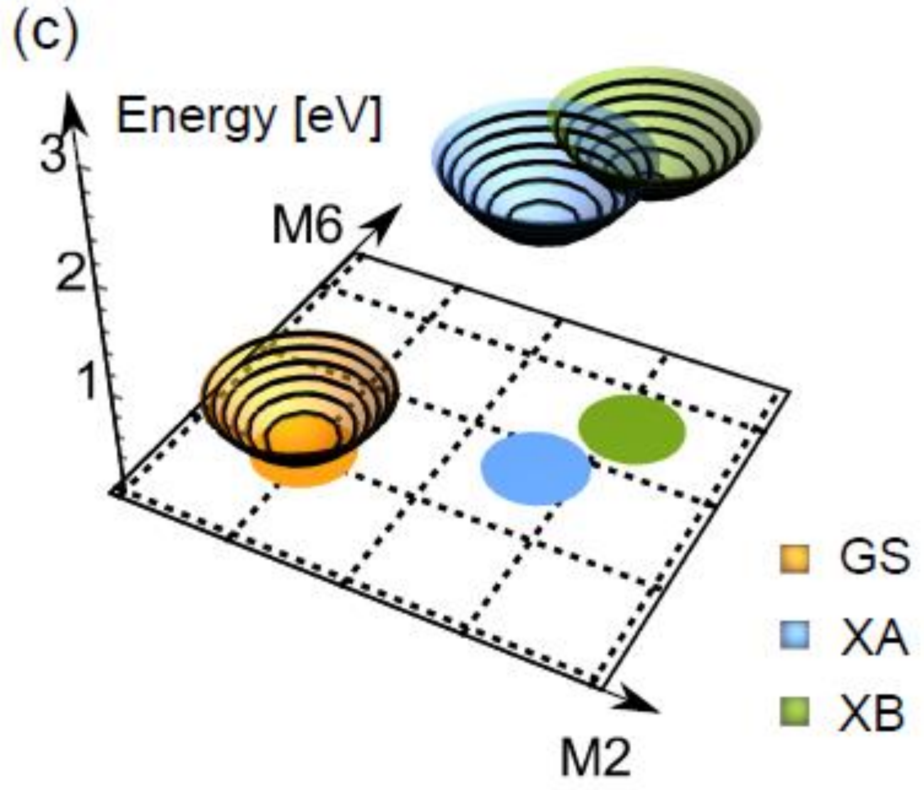




Thouin...Kandada Nature Materials (2019)

SUMMARY OF RISRS MEASUREMENTS

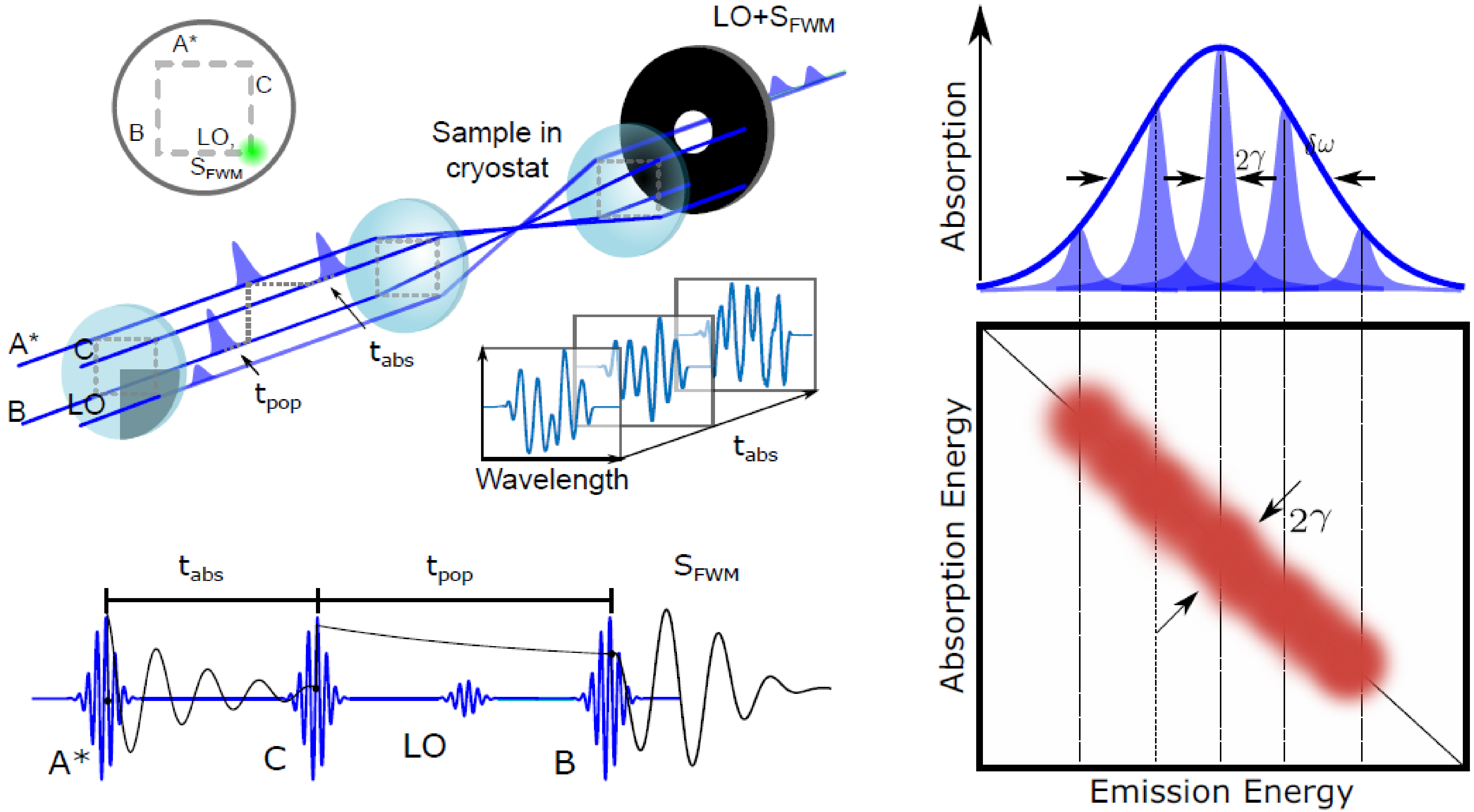




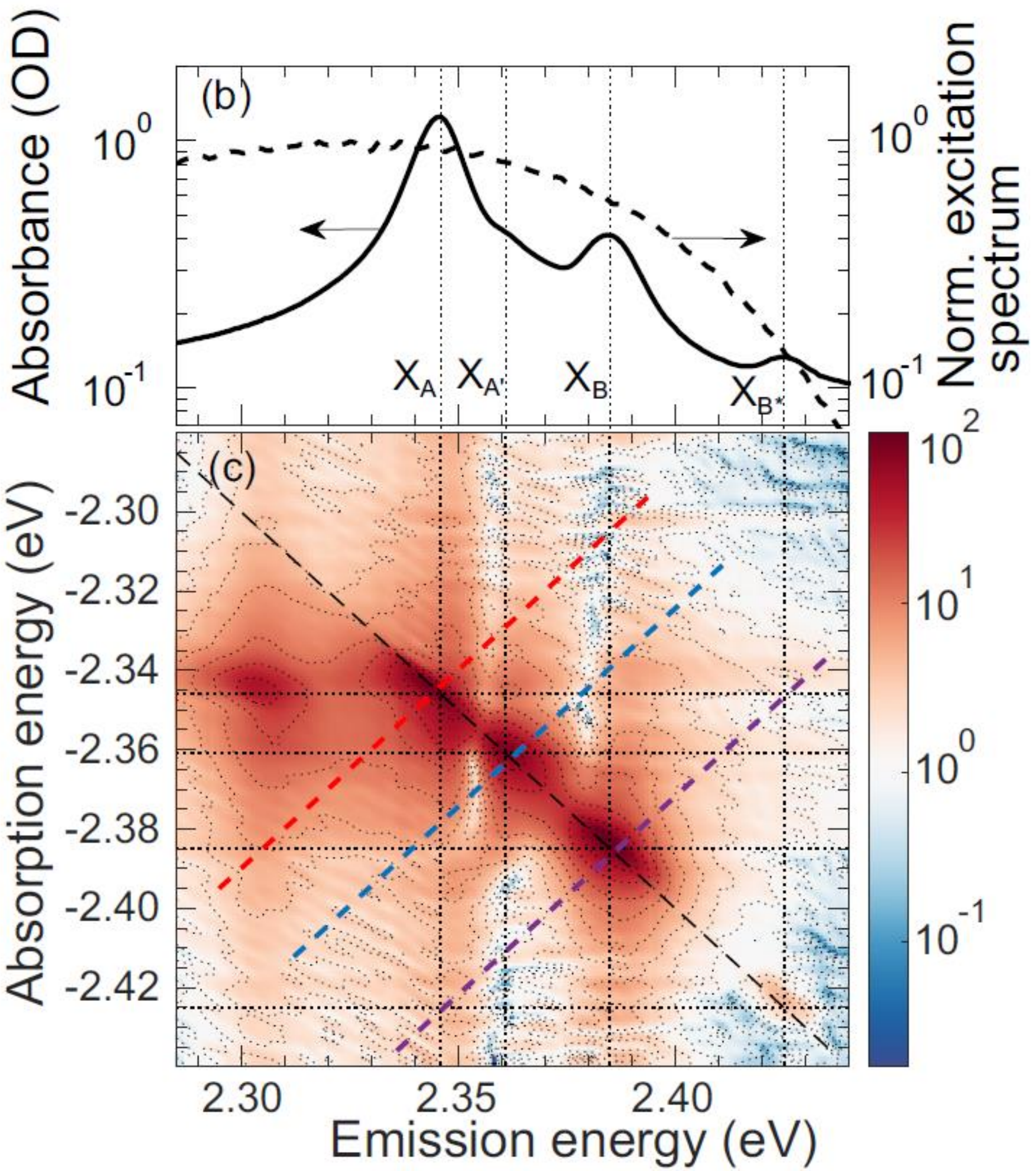
Thouin…Silva & Kandada
Nature Materials 18, 349 (2019)

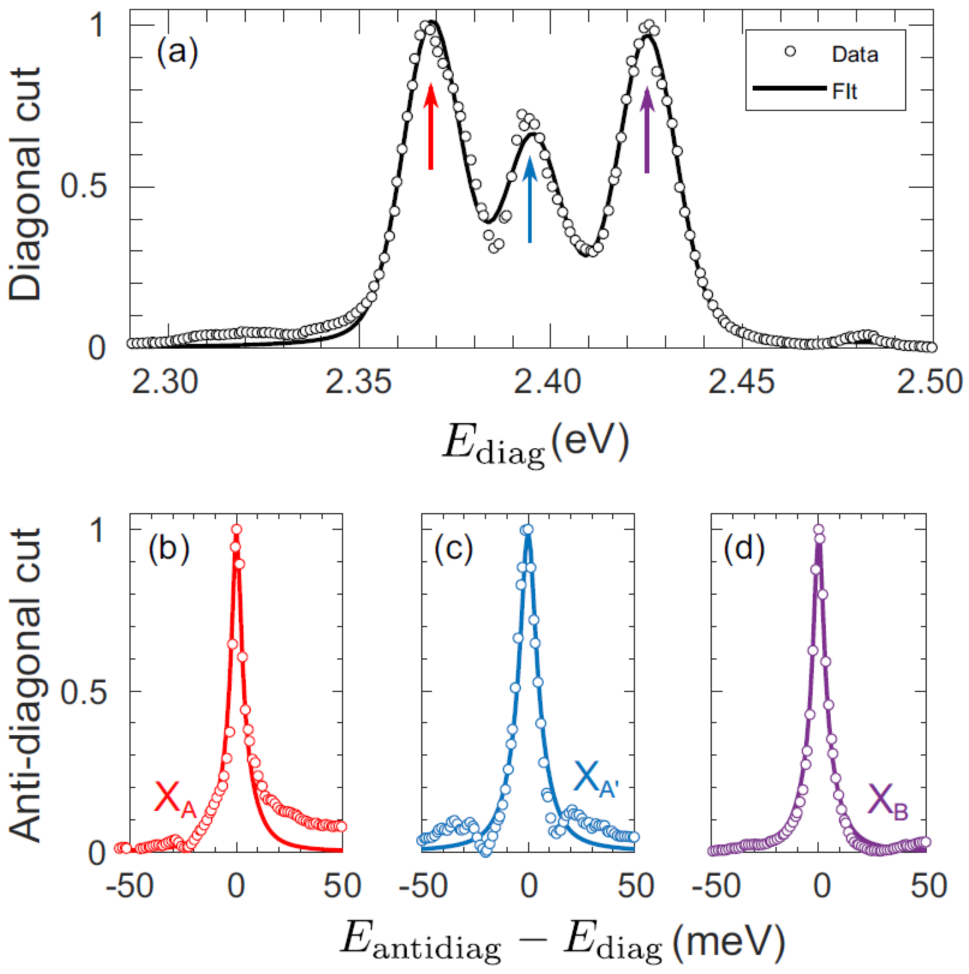
- Lattice normal modes dress distinct excitons and carriers differently
- Exciton polarons have binding energies that are offset by $\sim 35\,\mathrm{meV}$

HOMOGENOUS LINEWIDTH FROM 2D SPECTROSCOPY



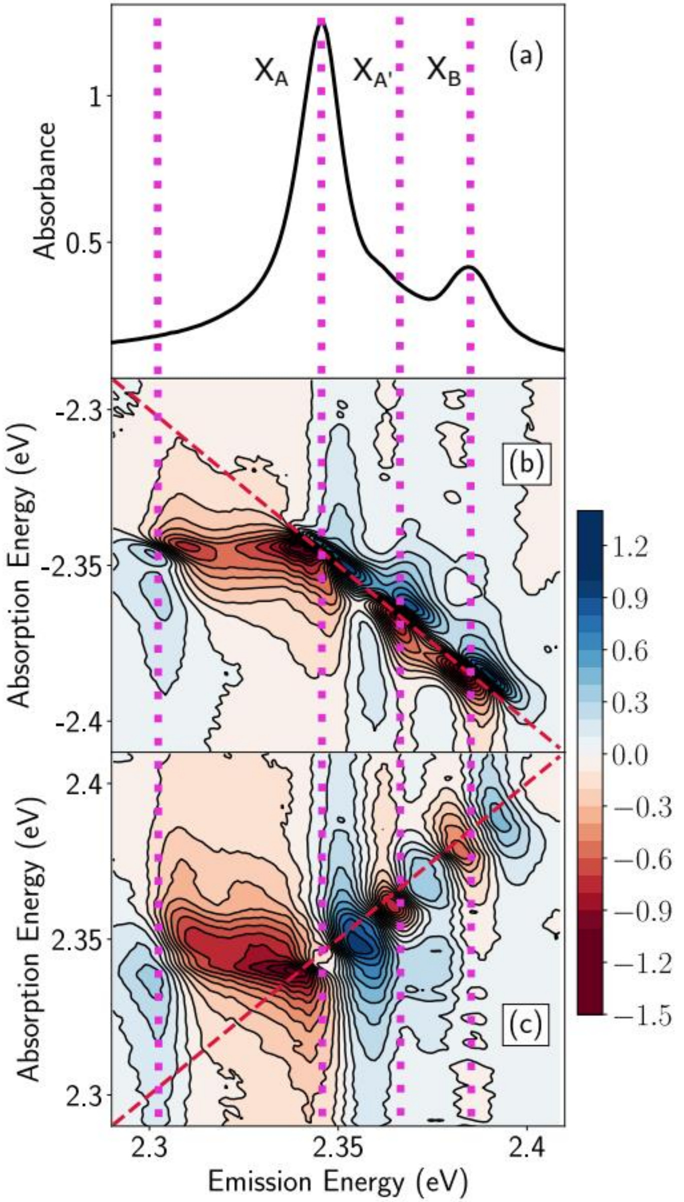
$(PEA)_2PbI_4$: EXCITON LINEWIDTH from 2D SPECTRUM

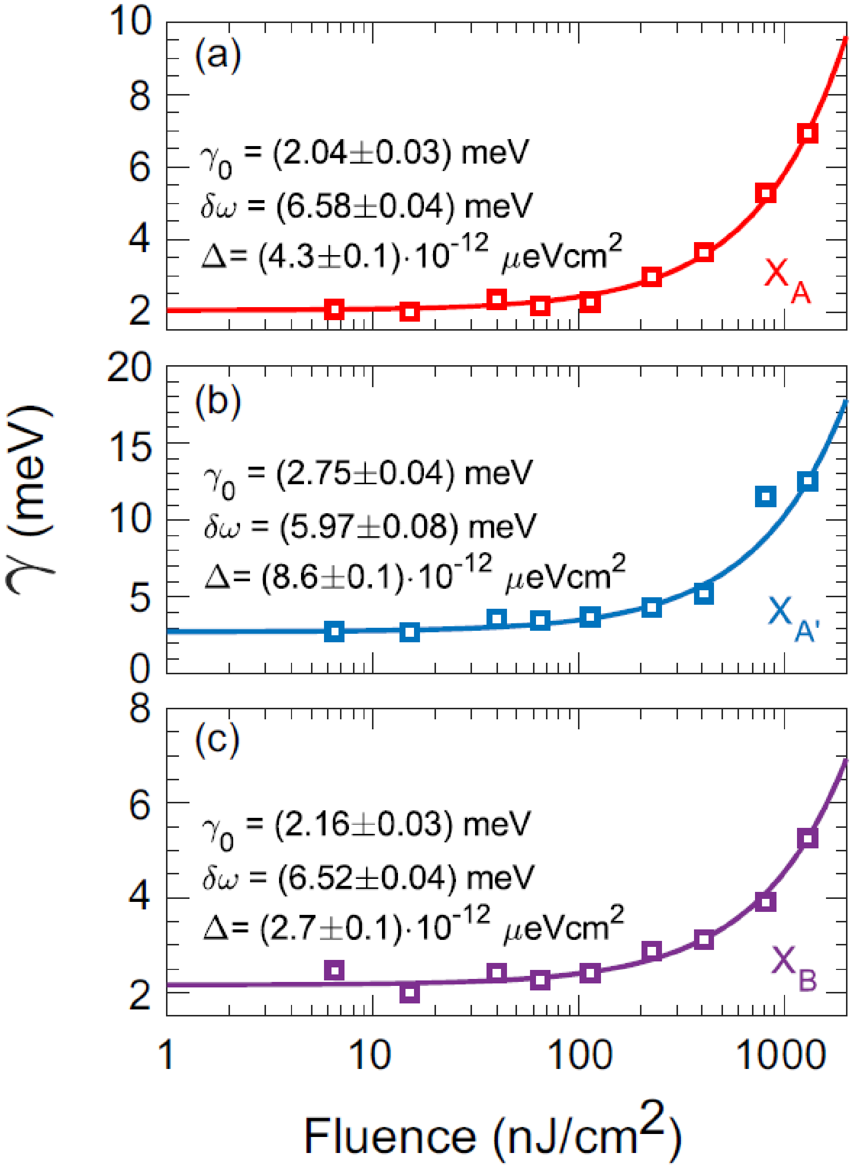




Thouin..Kandada, Silva, Phys. Rev. Research 2, 034001 (2019)

EXCITATION INDUCED DEPHASING (EID)

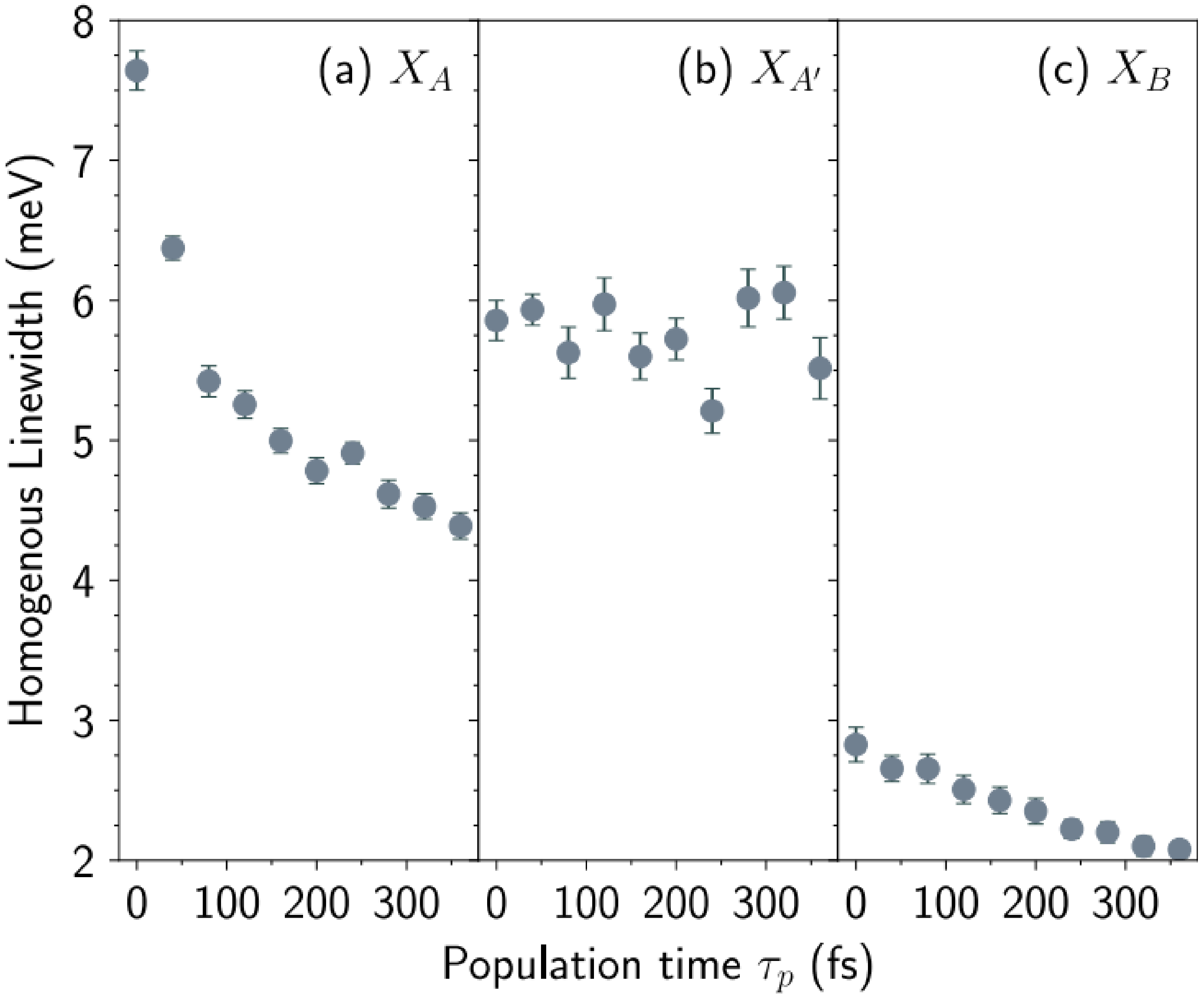


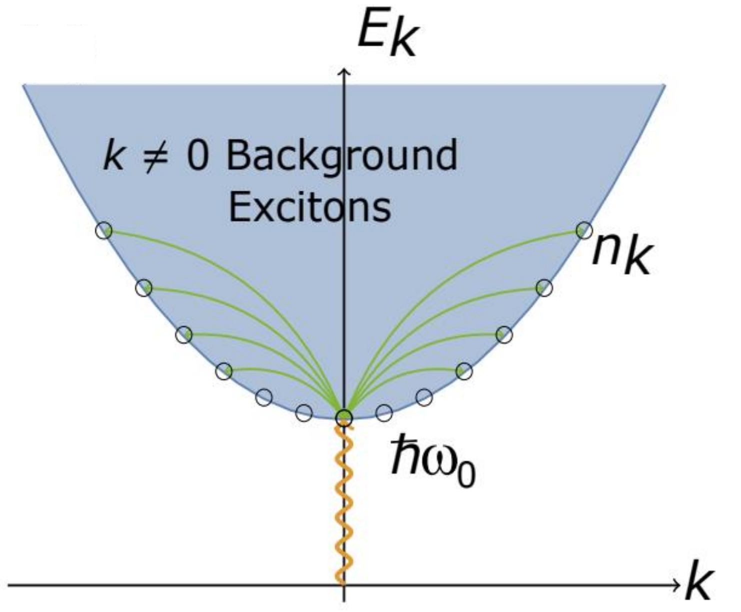


- Presence of background excitons adds to the dephasing rate.
- Manifests in the density dependence of the linewidth.
- Dispersive 2D lineshapes are a consequence of EID.

Thouin..Kandada, Silva, Phys. Rev. Research 2, 034001 (2019).
Kandada et al, J. Chem. Phys.

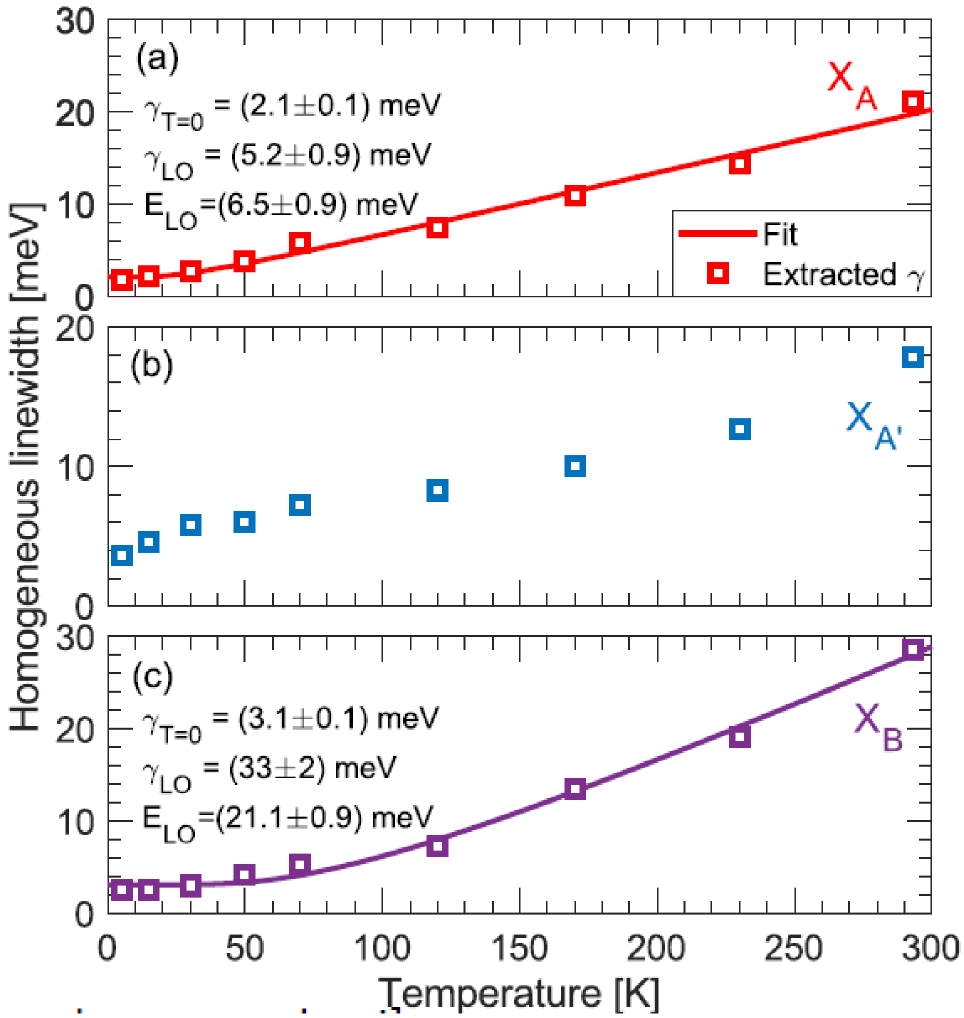
TIME DEPENDENT LINEWIDTH AND EID

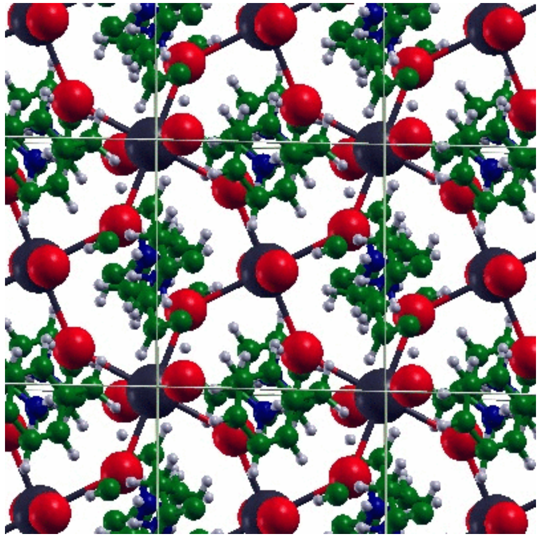


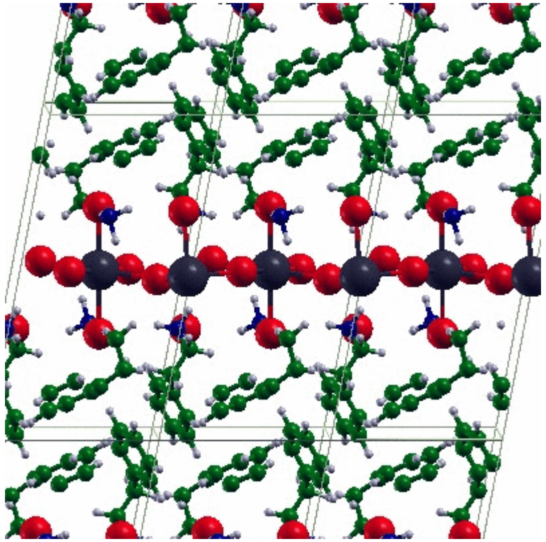


Kandada et al, J. Chem. Phys. 153, 154115

TEMPERATURE DEPENDENCE OF LINEWIDTH – PHONON SCATTERING





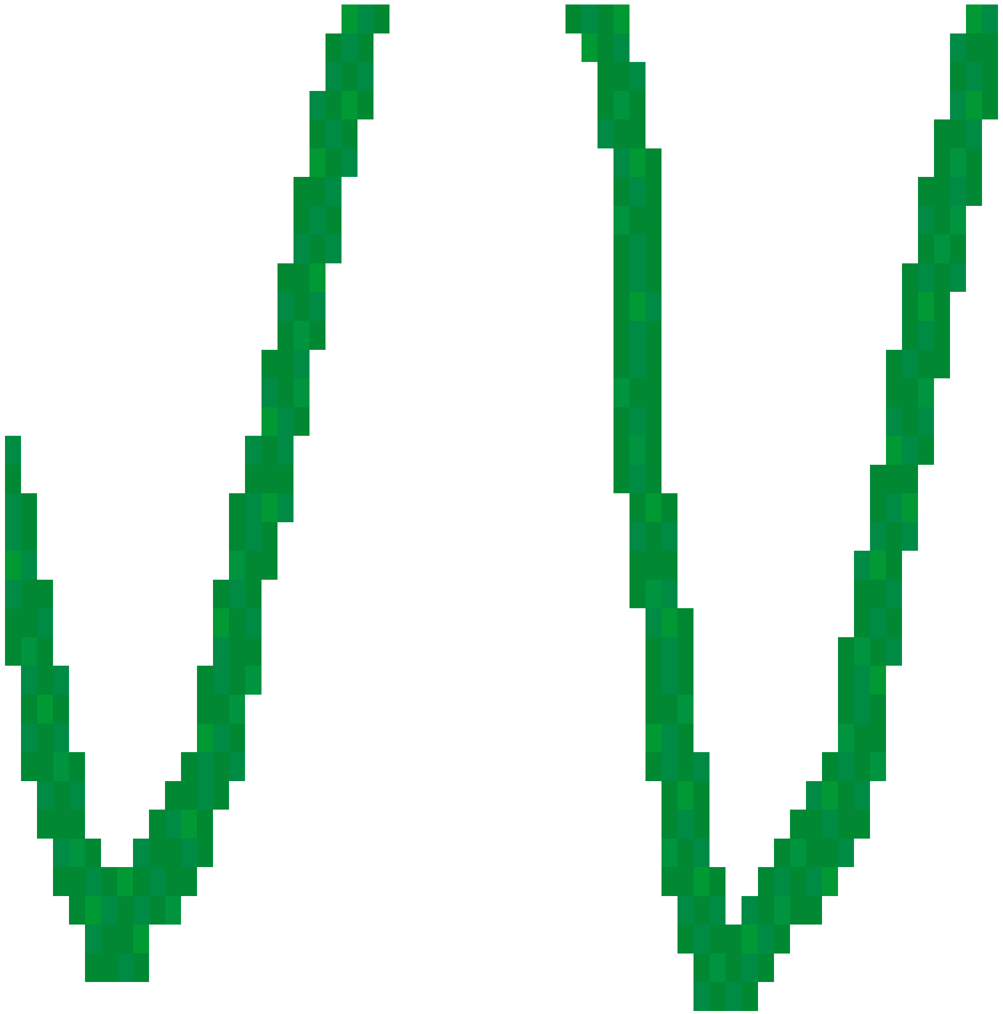


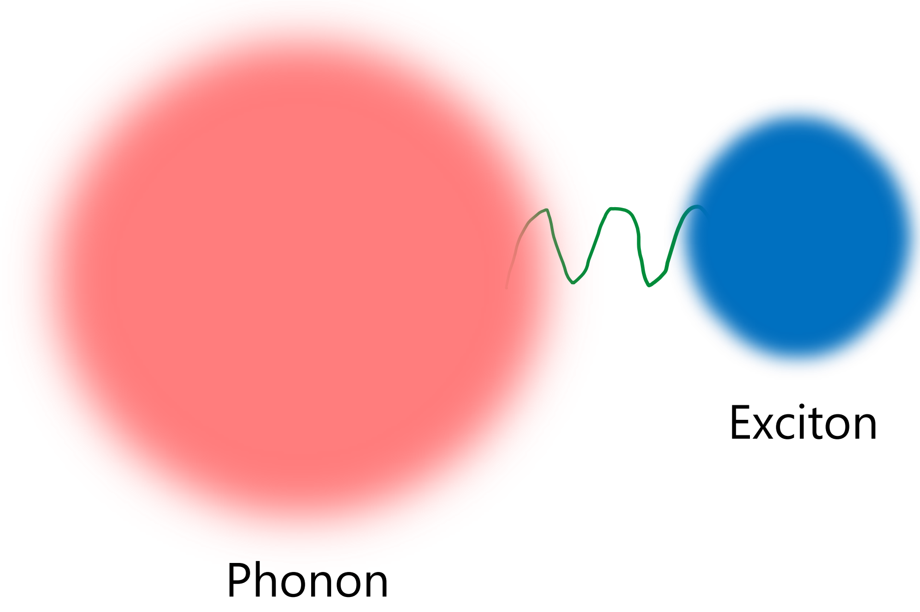
?!

Thouin..Kandada, Silva, Phys. Rev. Research 2, 034001 (2019)

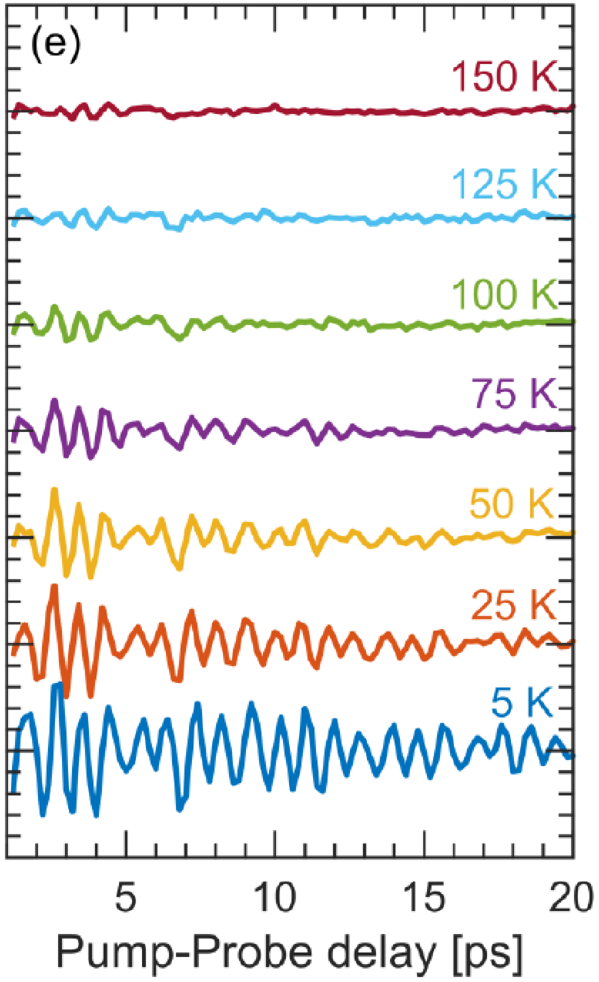
What is the importance of the phonon-phonon scattering in exciton dephasing?

- Critical to the verification of the exciton polaron hypothesis





PHONON DEPHASING TIME



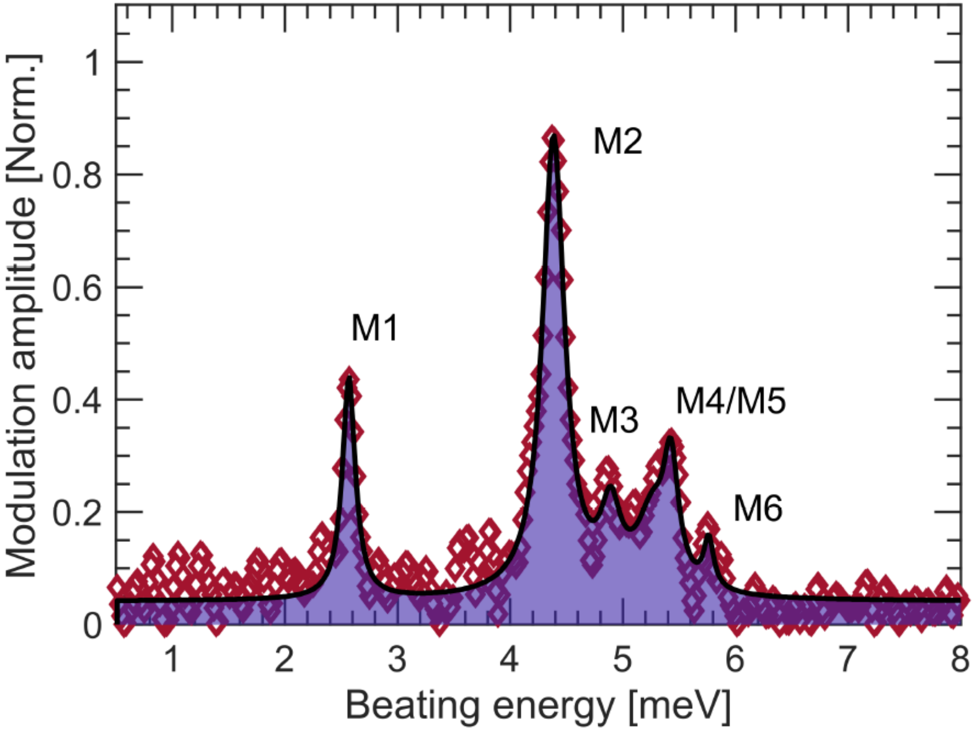
$$F(f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\, e^{-i2\pi f t} dt$$

Fourier Transform

Wavelet Transform

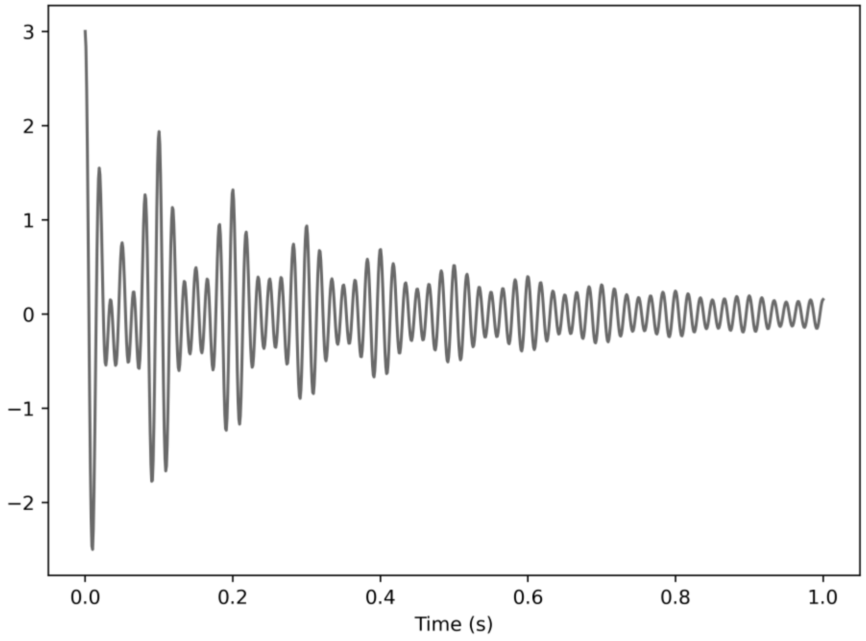
$$W(\tau, s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|s|}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\, \psi^*\left(\frac{t-\tau}{s}\right) dt$$

$$\psi(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi \mathrm{B}}}\, e^{-\frac{t^2}{B}}\, e^{i2\pi t}$$ Complex Morlet Wavelet



Example. Generic Damped oscillation

$f(t) = e^{-2t}\sin(120\pi) + e^{-4t}\sin(100\pi) + e^{-8t}\sin(80\pi)$

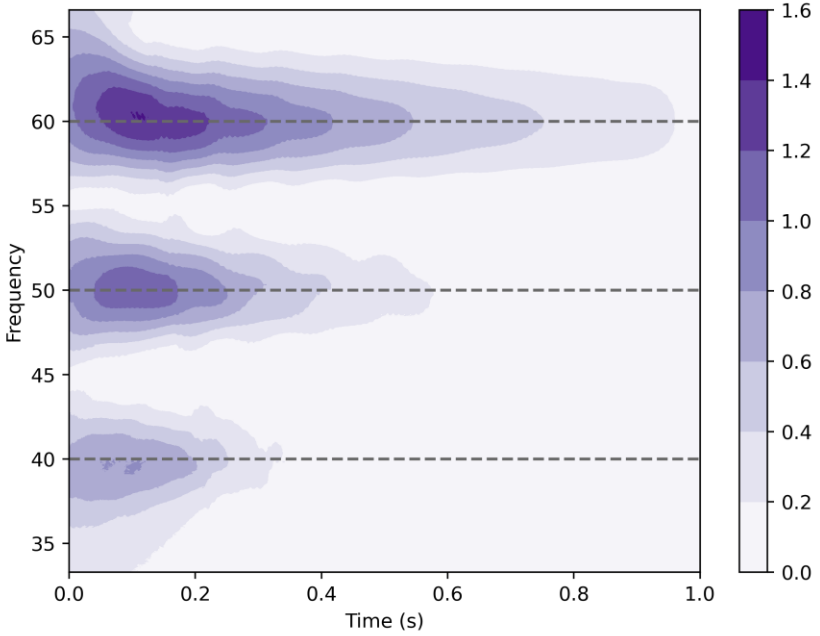


Wavelet Transformation

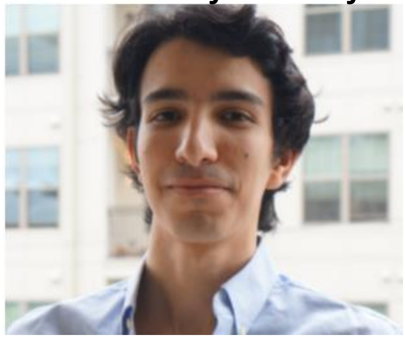
Using PyWavelet Package

Wavelet: Complex Morlet

$|\boldsymbol{W}|$

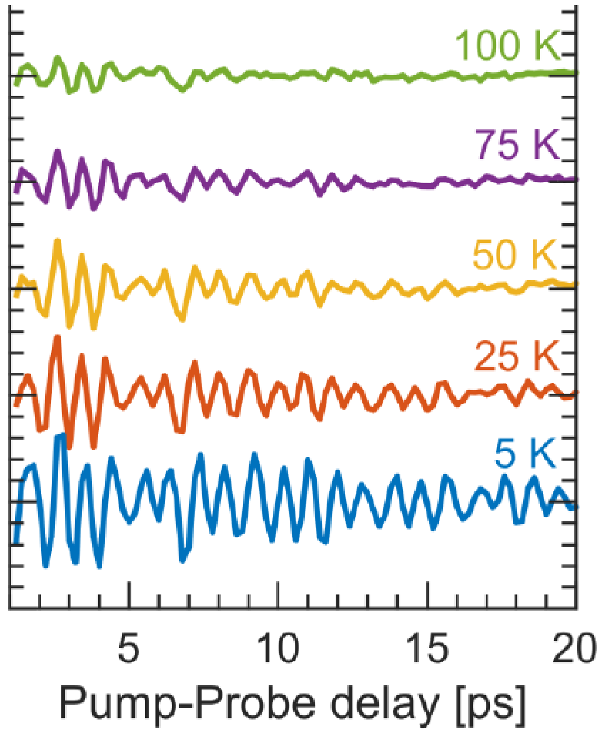


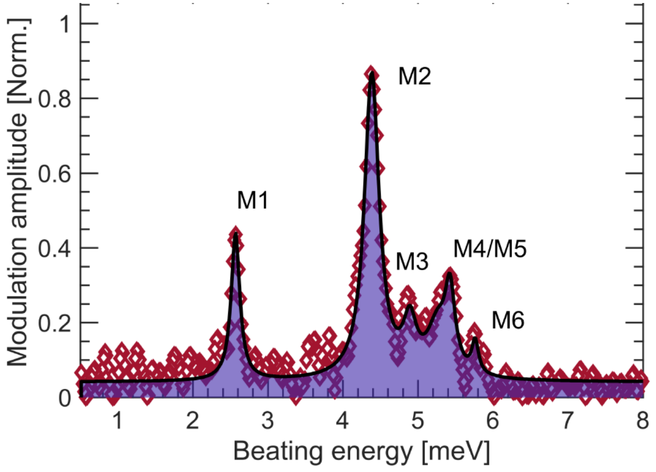
Esteban Rojas-Gatjens

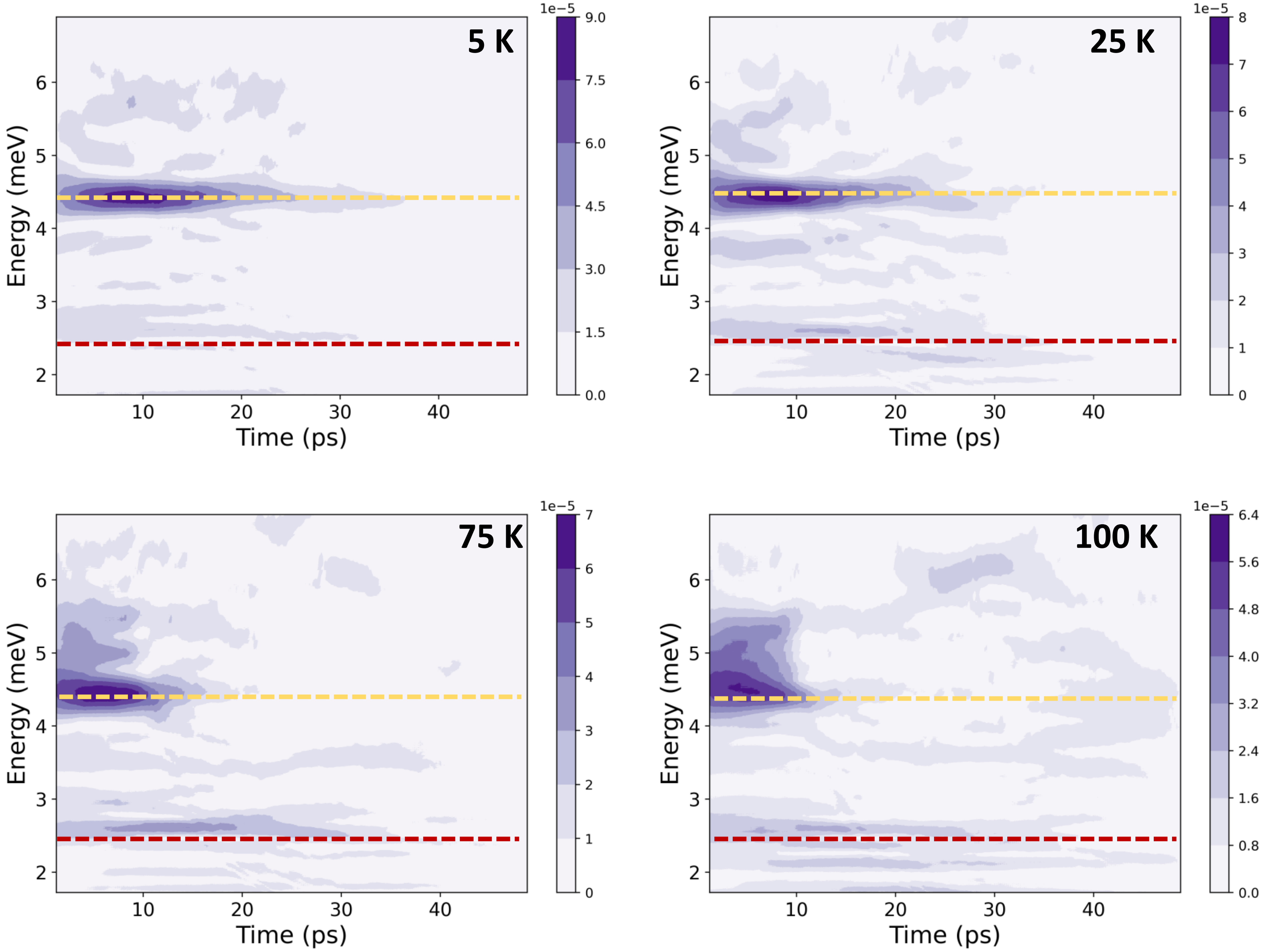


Rojas-Gatjens, submitted to *Materials Horizons*

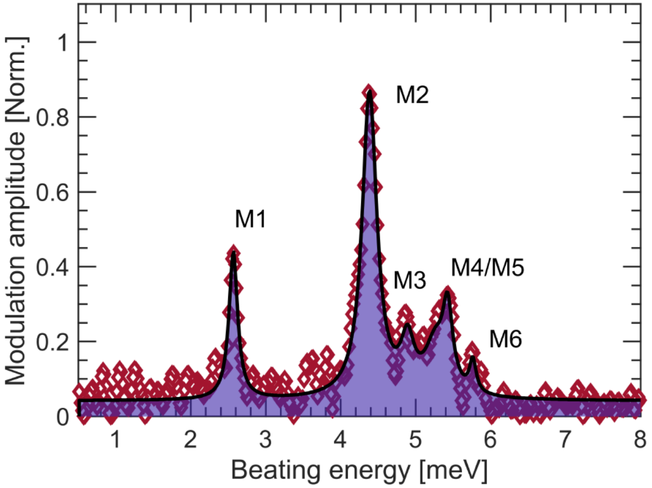
WAVELET ANALYSIS

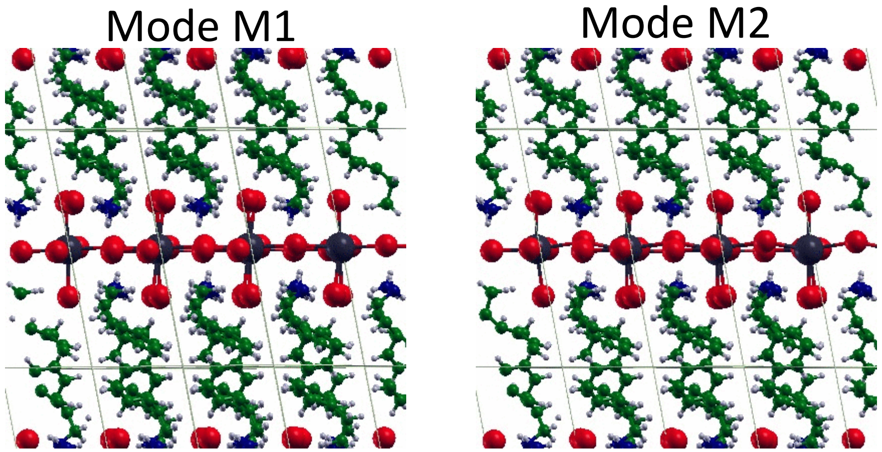




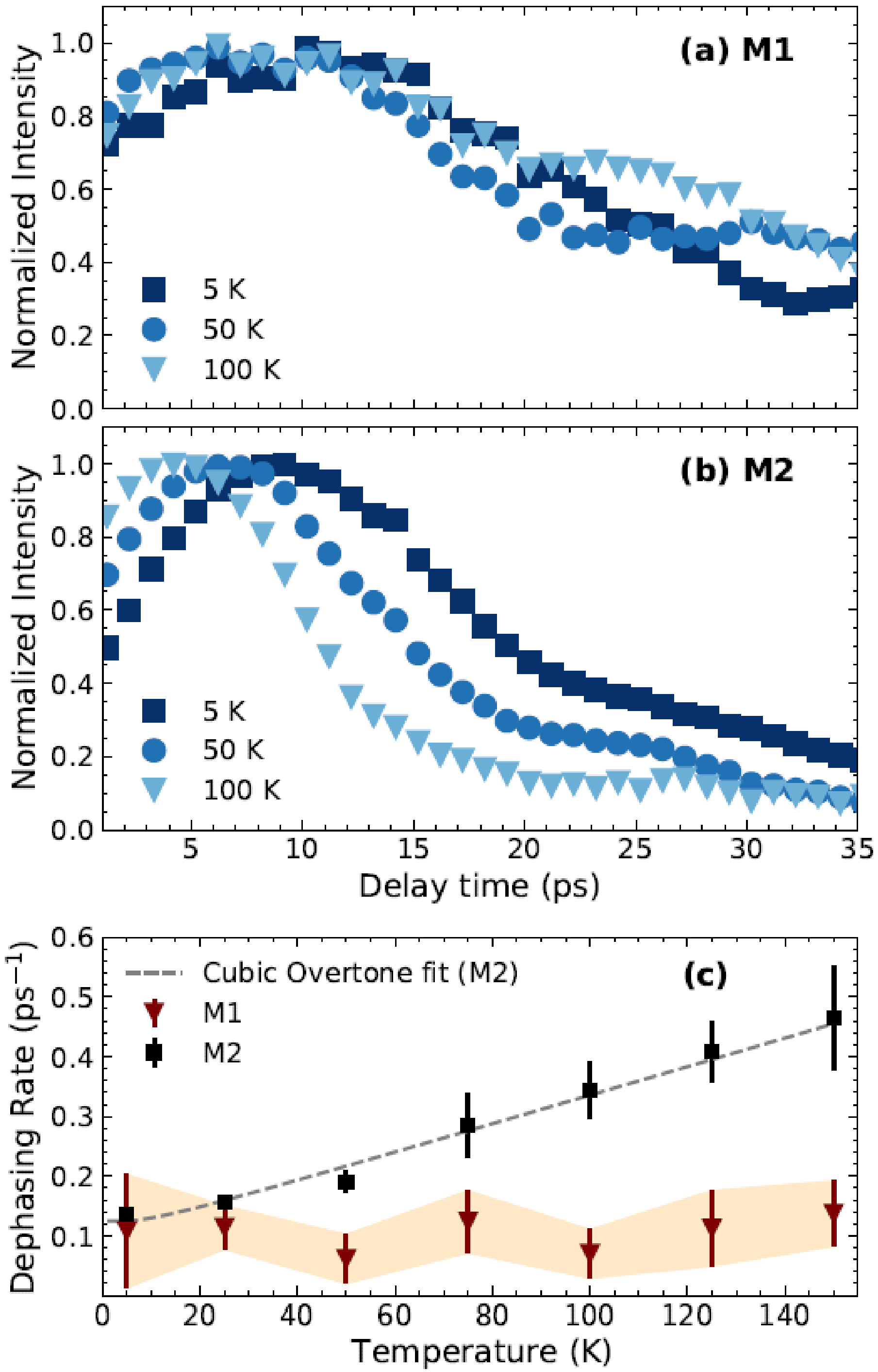


PHONON DEPHASING RATE

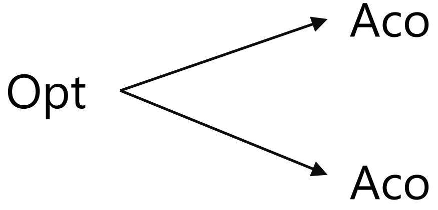




M2 exhibits anharmonicity.
M1 dynamics independent of temperature



PHONON DEPHASING RATE



$$\Gamma = \Gamma_0 + \gamma_0 \left[1 + \frac{2}{\exp\left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{2k_B T}\right) - 1} \right]$$

Rojas-Gatjens, submitted to *Materials Horizons*

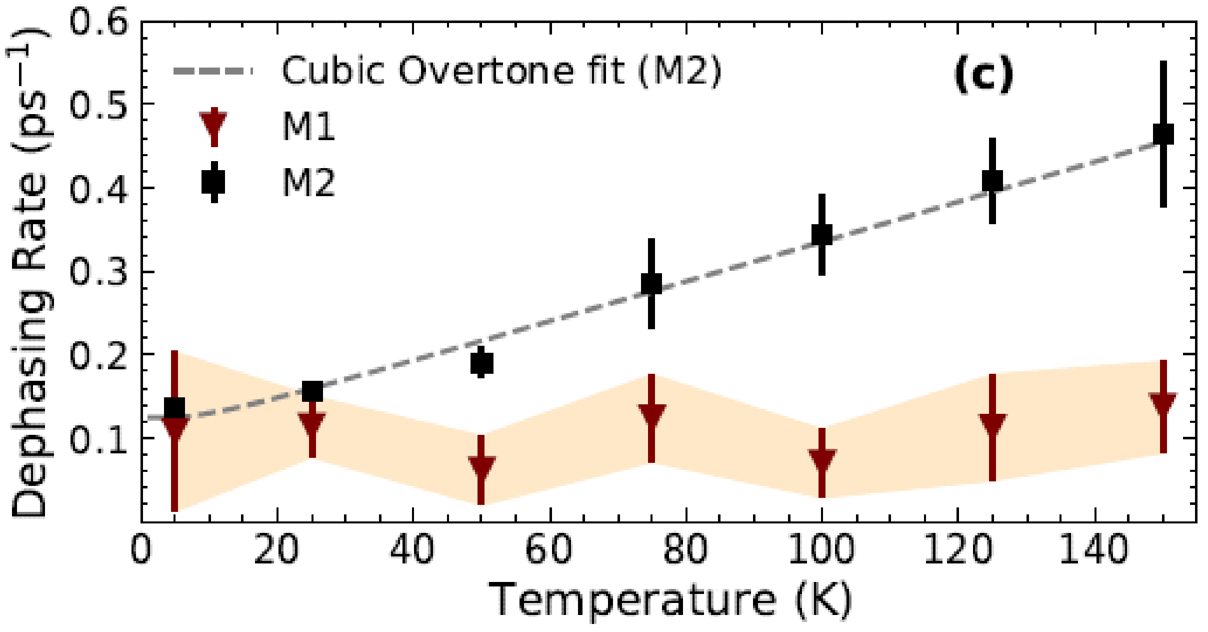


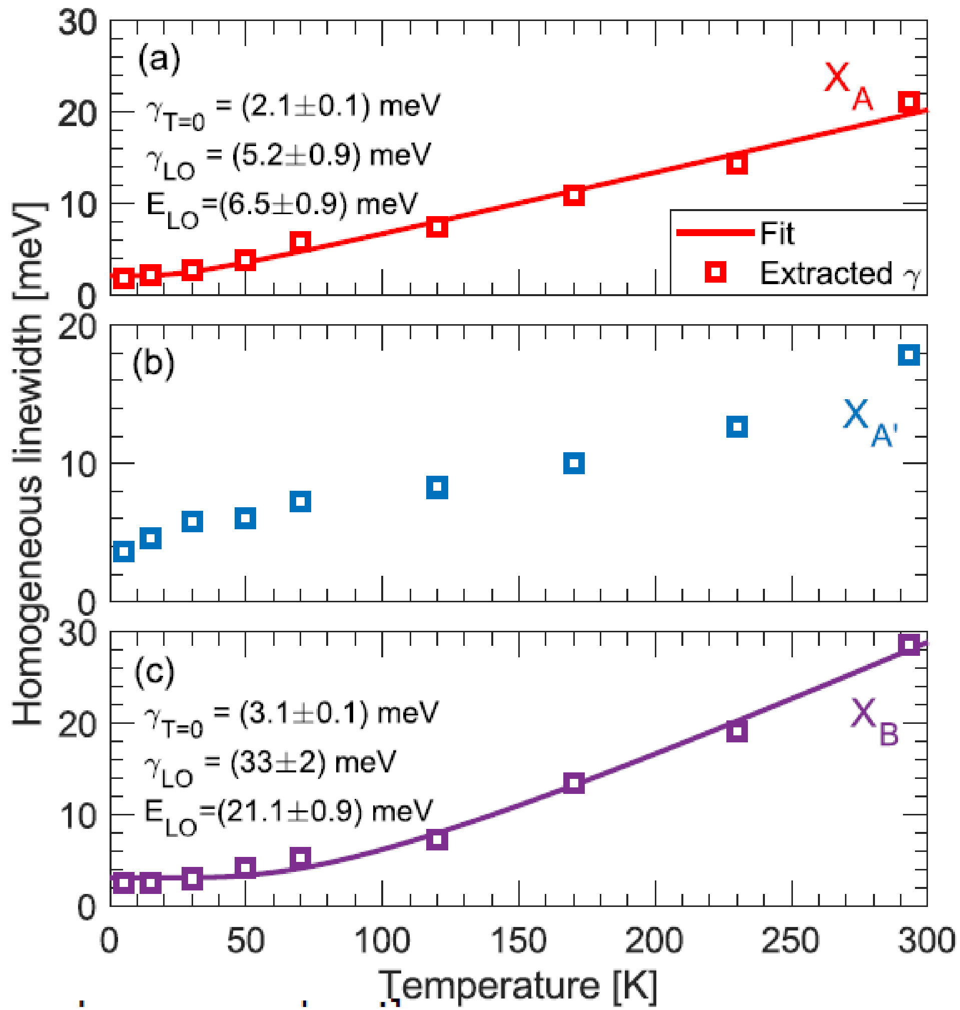
Table 1 Comparison of the anharmonic constants and Frohlich coupling constants (α_F) for different materials reported in the literature and that of $(PEA)_2PbI_4$ extracted from Fig. 3(c) and equation 2.

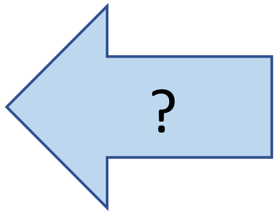
Material	α_F (–)	$\hbar\omega$ (meV)	$\gamma_0 \times 10^2$ (ps^{-1})	$\omega/2\pi\gamma_0$ (–)	Ref
MoS_2	—	47.6	1.6	1000	38
GaAs	0.068	36.6	11	83	39,40
$CsPbCl_3$ NCs	$\sim$1-2*	4.46	1.5	71	35,41,42
		9.42	4.8	48	
		11.78	4.2	67	
$(PEA)_2PbI_4$	2.2	**4.40**	**3.0±0.5**	**33**	**This work**
		2.61	—	—	21
$SrTiO_3$	4.5	5.58	8.0	12	40,43
		1.65	1.5	27	

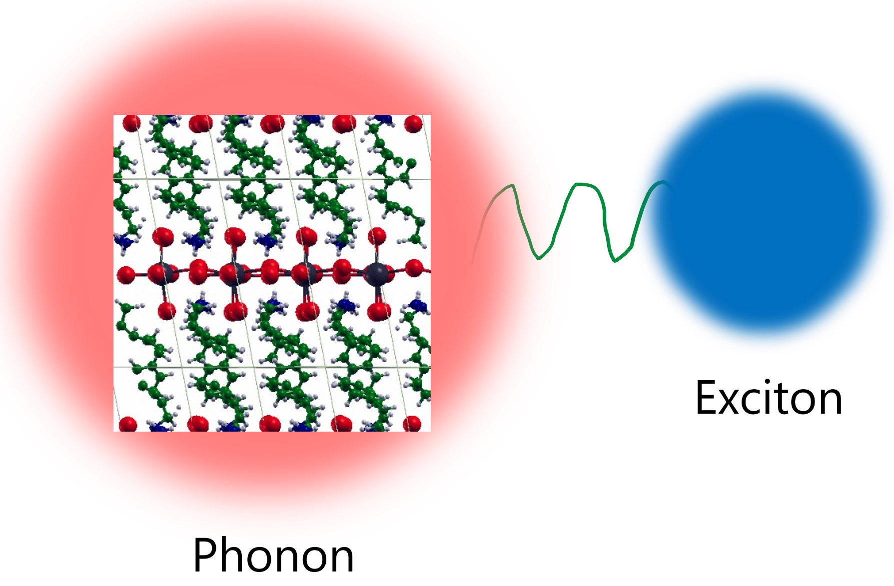
*Specific value is not reported, this range reported covers distinct lead-halide perovskites with similar compositions.

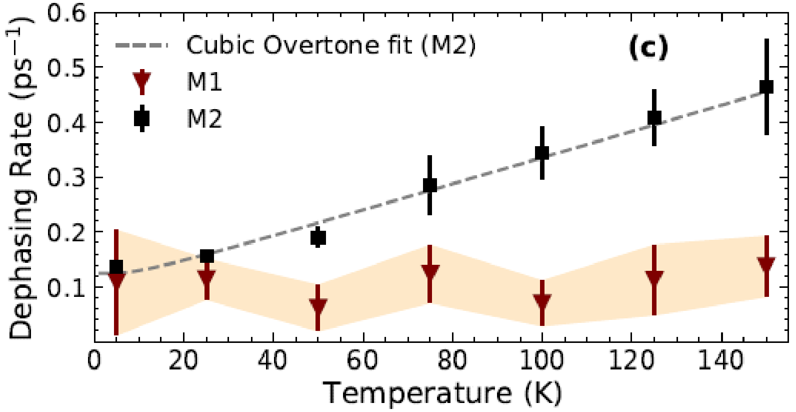
What is the importance of the phonon-phonon scattering in exciton dephasing?

- Critical to the verification of the exciton polaron hypothesis









WHAT DO WE KNOW SO FAR?

- Excitons in 2D hybrid metal halides are coupled to the phonons resulting in a spectral finestructure
- The finestructure is NOT composed of phonon-replicas: Distinct excitons
- Exciton-exciton many-body scattering reflects the different lattice dressing of the excitons
- Thermal dephasing of excitons – beyond (simple) exciton-LO phonon scattering
- Peculiar phonon-phonon interactions contributes to the exciton dephasing
- Population relaxes through the multiple exciton states via non-adiabatic coupling to the anharmonic phonons
- Metal cation does NOT have significant role in the phonon structure, apart from a few differences due to lattice deformations.

TAKE-HOME MESSAGE

- Excitons in 2D hybrid metal halides are EXCITON POLARONS