

Abstract Submitted
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Attosecond time-resolved photoemission from Ag(111) and Au(111)¹ MARCELO AMBROSIO, UWE THUMM, Kansas State University — Motivated by very recent time-resolved photoemission experiments from solid surfaces using the RABBITT (reconstruction of attosecond beating by interference of two-photon transitions) method [1,2], we calculated RABBITT spectra from Ag(111) and Au(111) surfaces. In this contribution we focus on the modeling of the unperturbed valence electronic structure and compare numerical results obtained by representing the d-valence band of the target by either eigenstates of a parameterized effective potential (“Chulkov potential”) [3] or tight-binding states [4]. We find RABBITT spectra based on tight-binding initial states to be in better agreement with the experimental spectra in Ref. [1]. We further find it necessary to include – through an appropriate modification of field-dressed free-electron (Volkov) states – the Fresnel transmission and reflection of the streaking IR-laser pulse at the vacuum-solid interface [5]. [1] R. Locher *et al.* *Optica* **2**, 405 (2015). [2] Z. Tao *et al.* *Science* **353**, 62 (2016). [3] E. Chulkov, V. Silkin, and P. Echenique, *Surf. Sci.* **437**, 330 (1999). [4] C. H. Zhang and U. Thumm, *Phys. Rev. A* **80**, 032902 (2009) [5] M. J. Ambrosio and U. Thumm, *A* **94**, 063424 (2016).

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