

Ultrafast Heterogeneous Electron Transfer: The Perylene TiO₂ System

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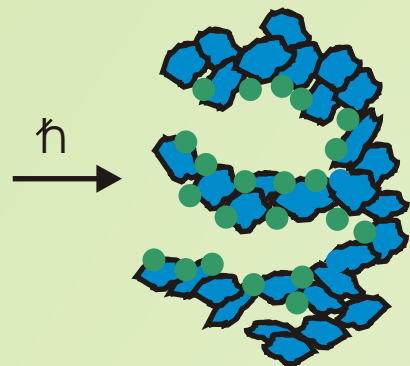
and

S. Ramakrishna and F. Willig

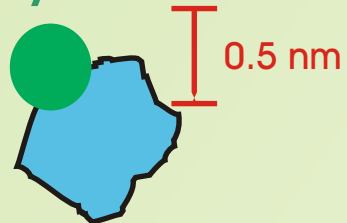
HMI, Berlin

Perylene on TiO_2

TiO_2 colloids

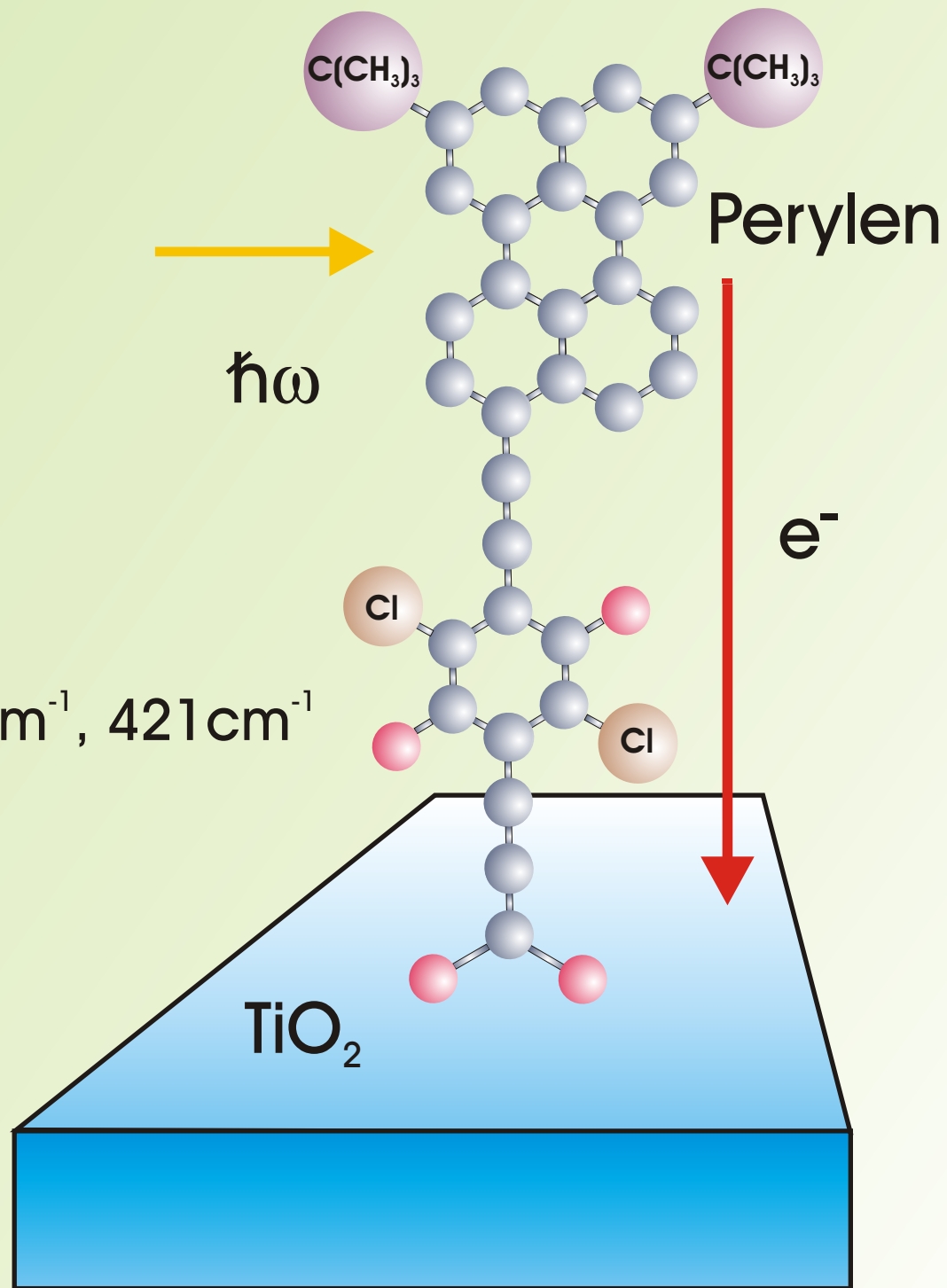


dye



$$t_{\text{ET}} = 75\text{fs}$$

$$v_{\text{vib}} = 357\text{cm}^{-1}, 421\text{cm}^{-1}$$



- current interest in photoinduced heterogeneous ET

V. Sundström (Lund)

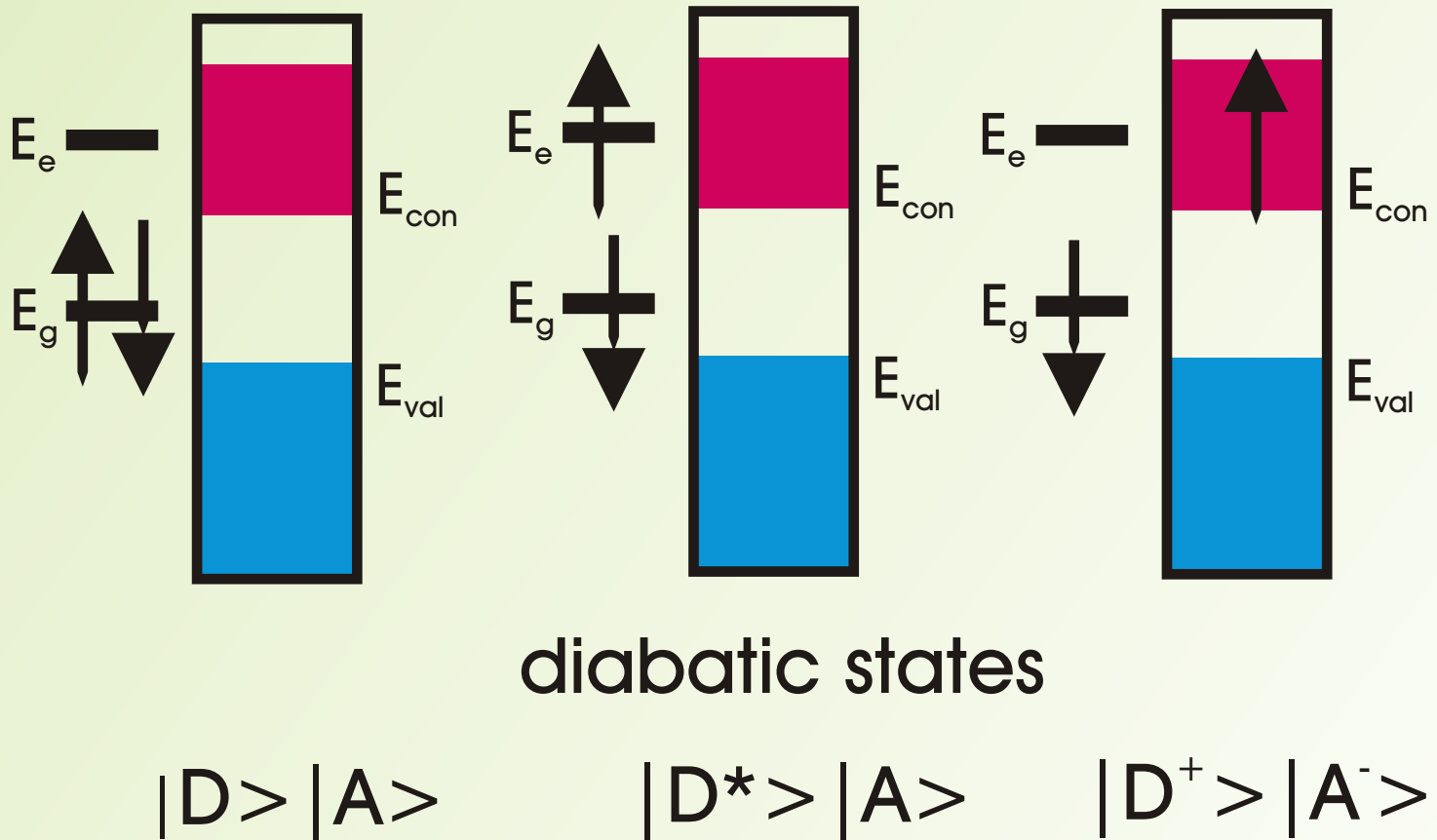
M. Grätzel (Lausanne)

- besides TiO_2 use of ZnO- and SnO_2 -systems

- study of charge injection after internal conversion, from triplet states, from different conformations,
- transport and relaxation in the semiconductor conduction band
- back-reactions
- charge injection time of 6 fs for the system alizarin / TiO_2

- theory of nonadiabatic ET well established (Marcus, Jortner)
- ultrafast ET transfer times below 1 ps since 15 years
search for vibrational coherences
- heterogeneous ET (perylene / TiO₂)
outside a solvent (high vacuum)
injection times below 100 fs

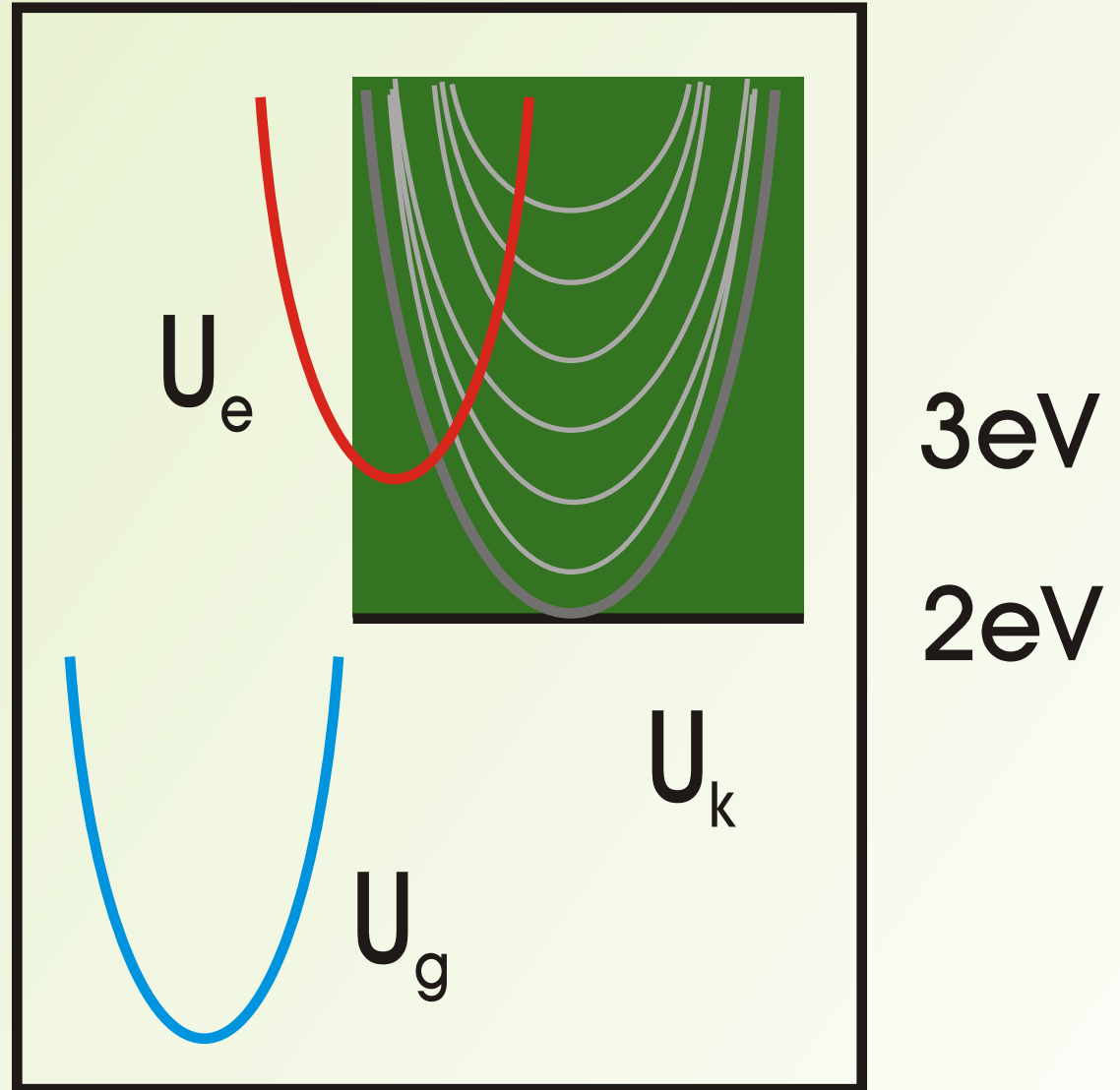
Energy level scheme and PES (perylene / TiO₂)



$$\hbar\omega = 0.1 \text{ eV}$$

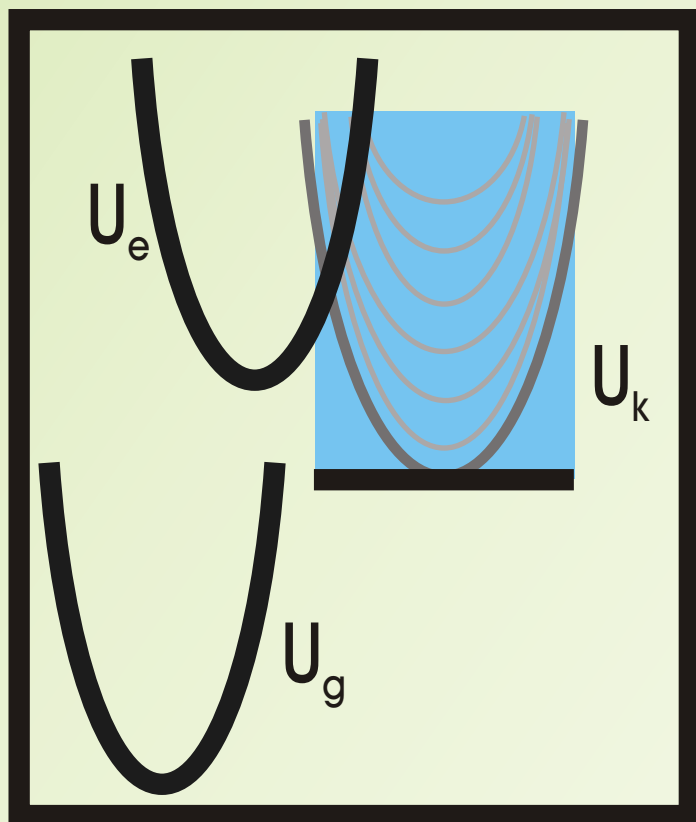
$$\lambda = 0.1 - 0.3 \text{ eV}$$

$$\tau_{\text{ET}} = 75 \text{ fs}$$

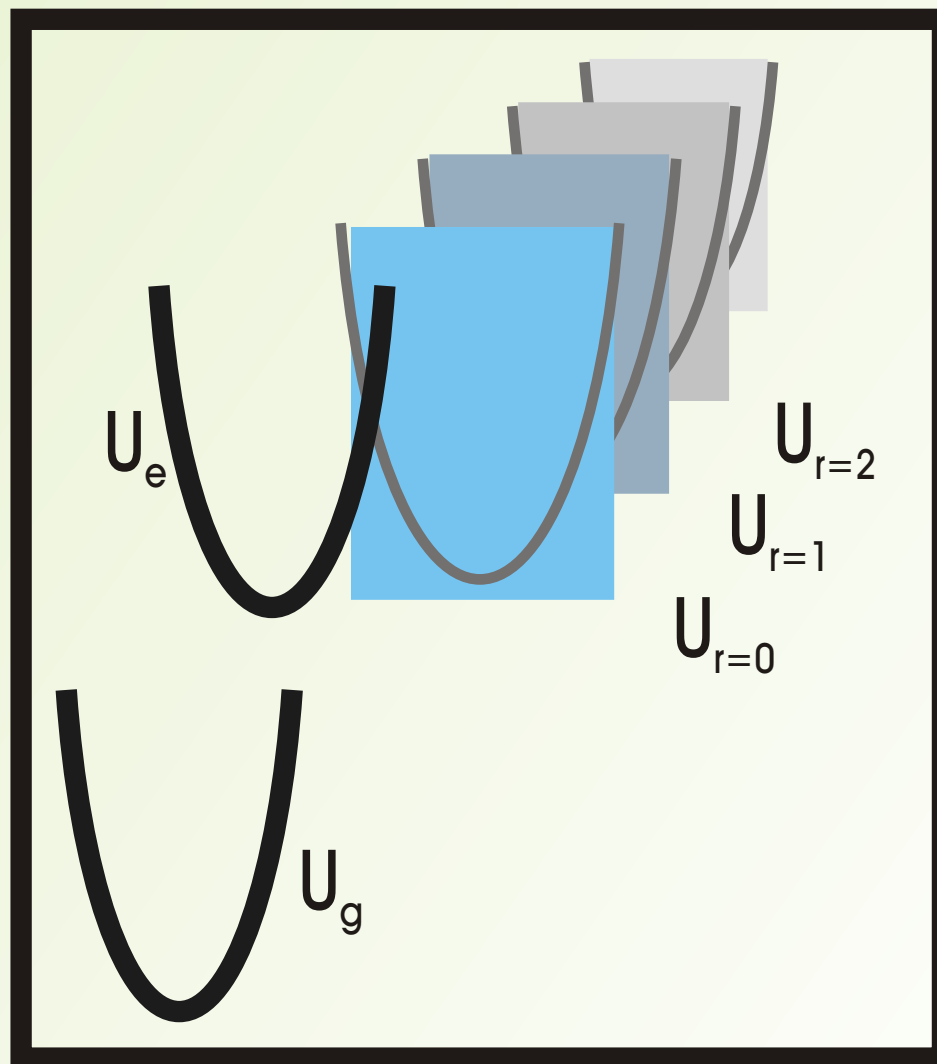


PES

with conduction band
continuum



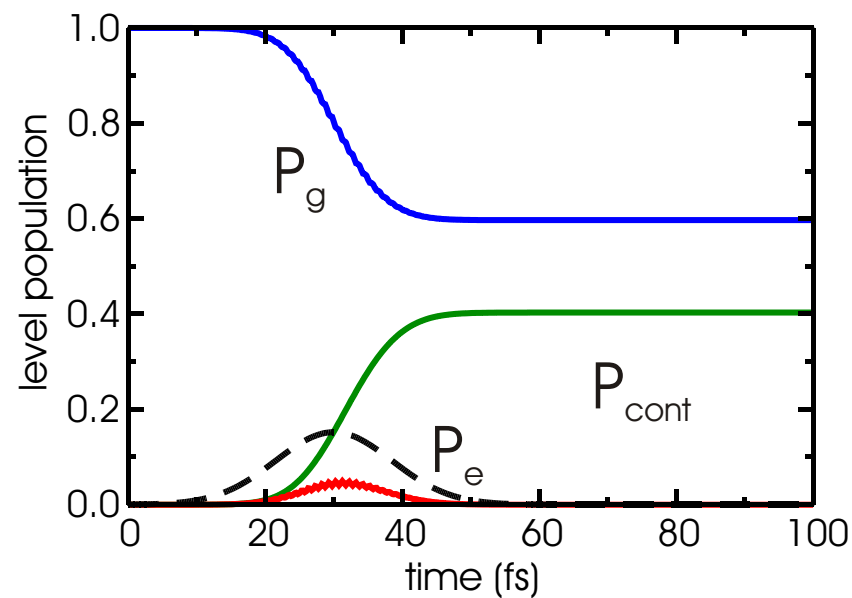
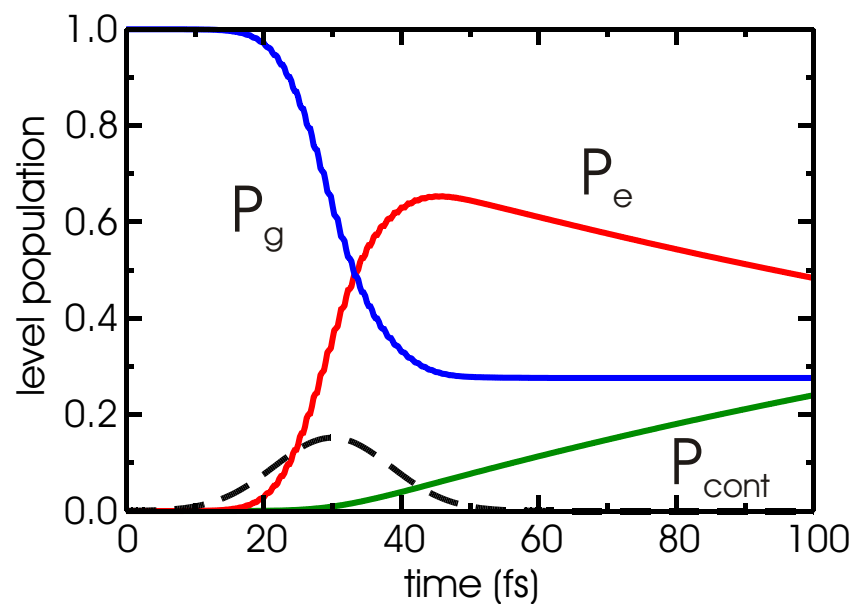
after polynomial expansion



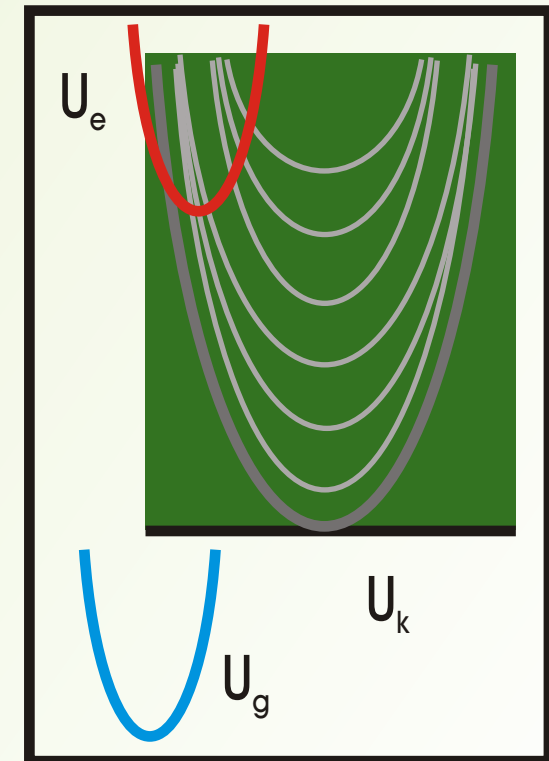
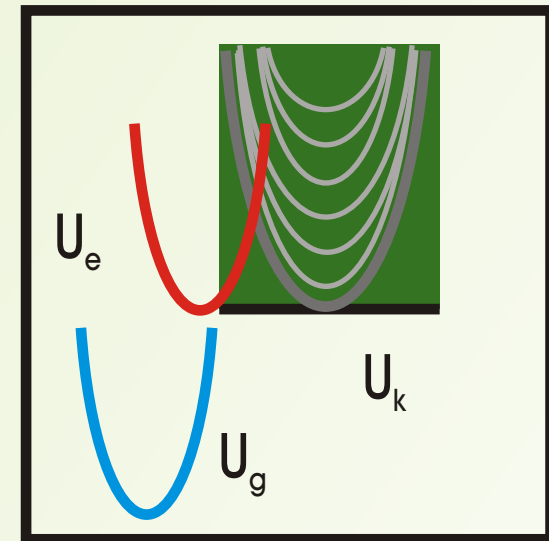
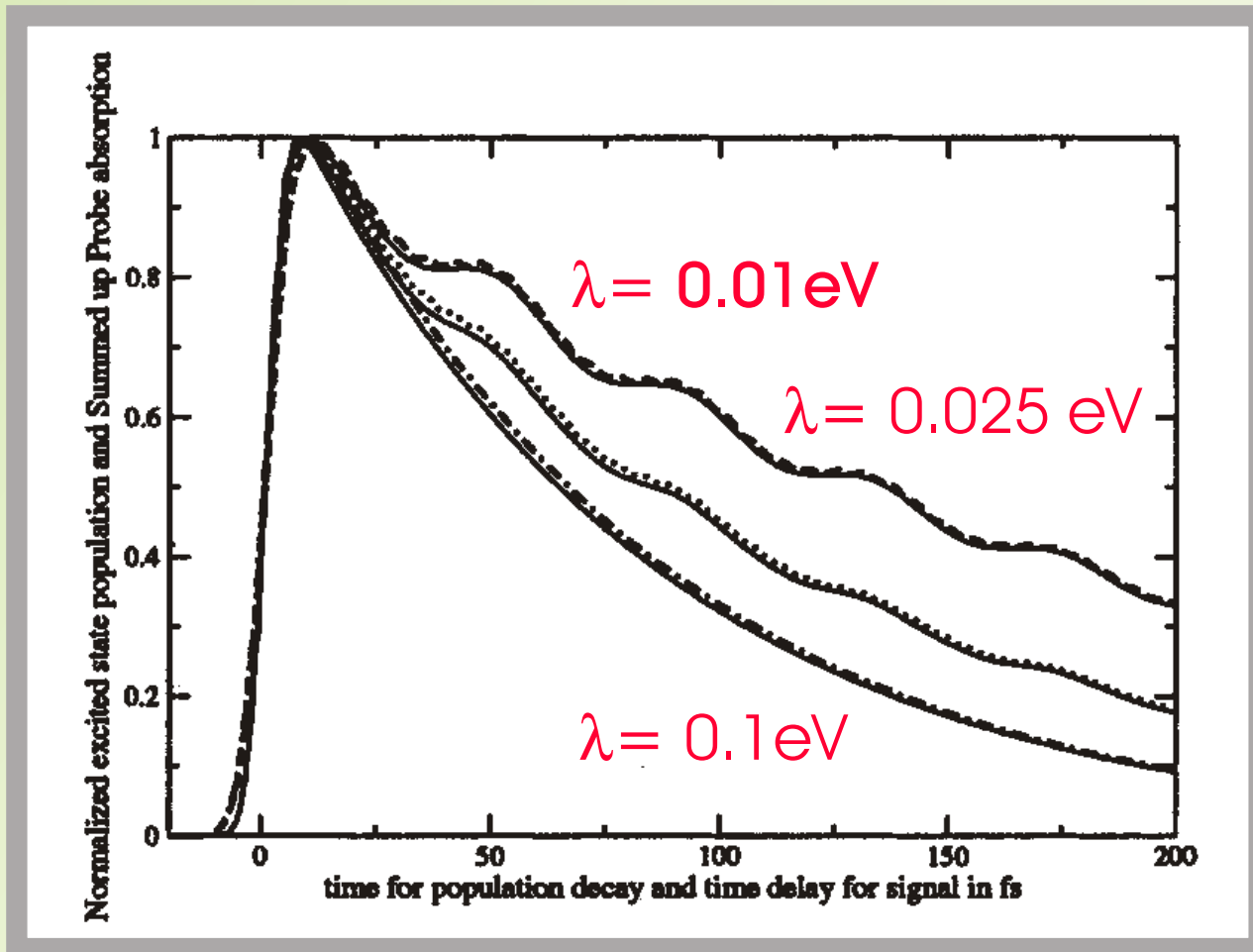
Change of the Injection Time

$V = 0.02 \text{ eV}$

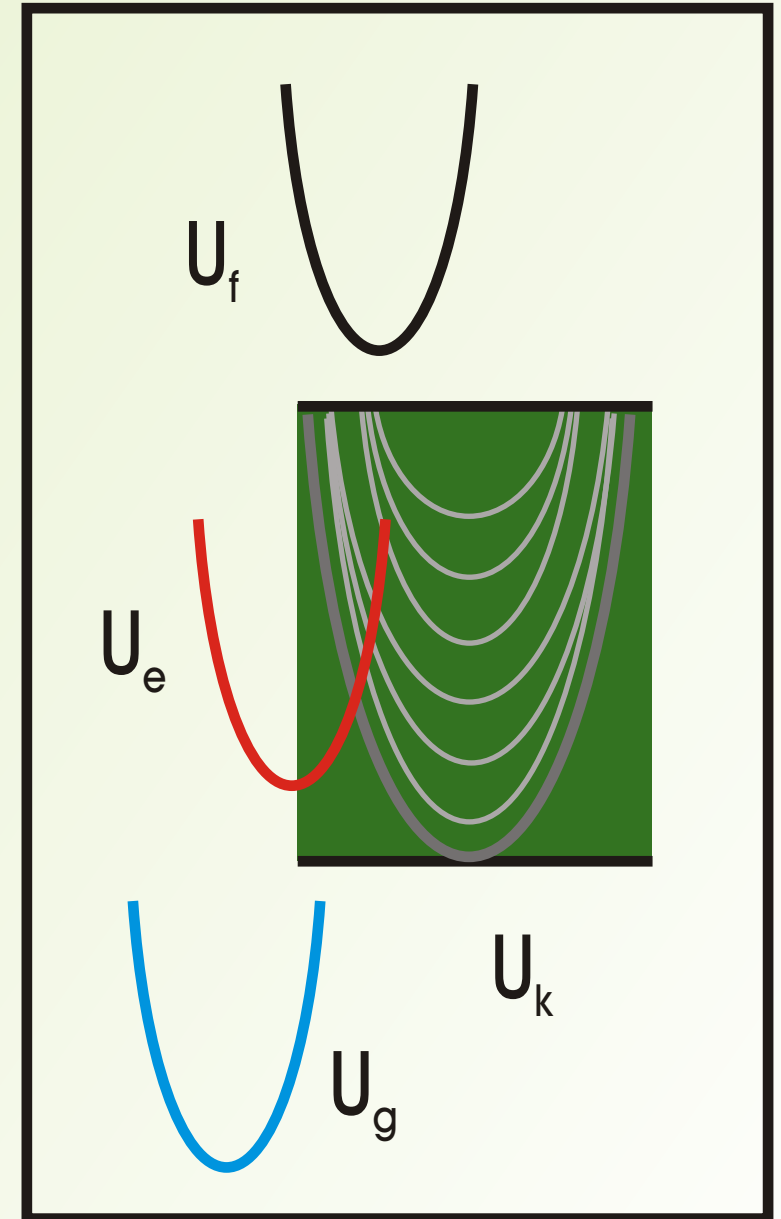
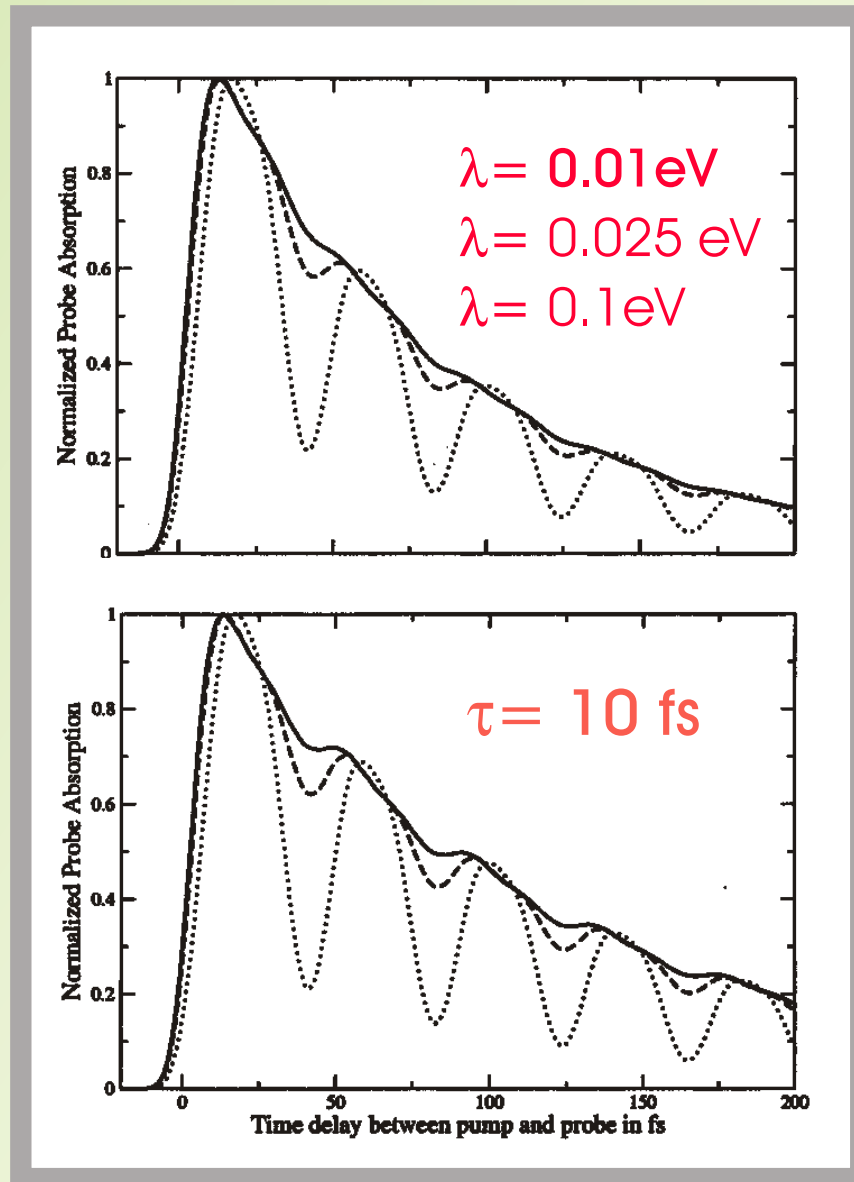
$V = 0.2 \text{ eV}$



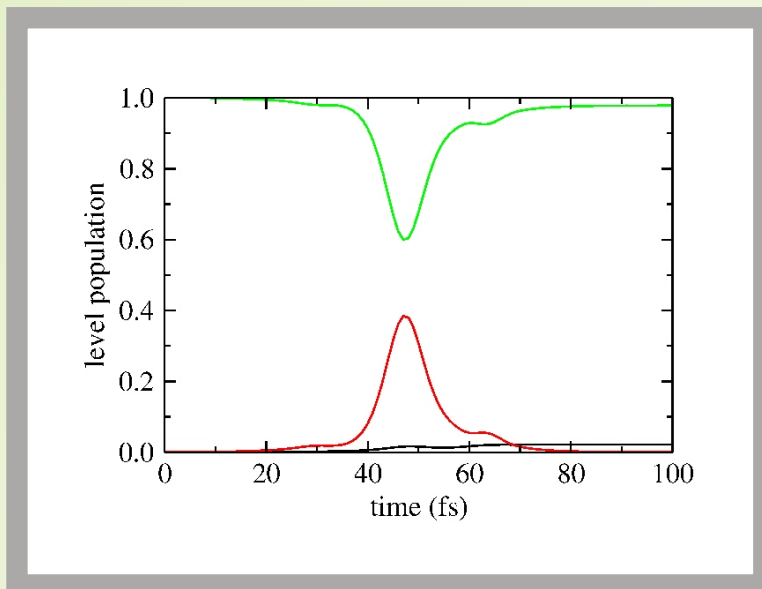
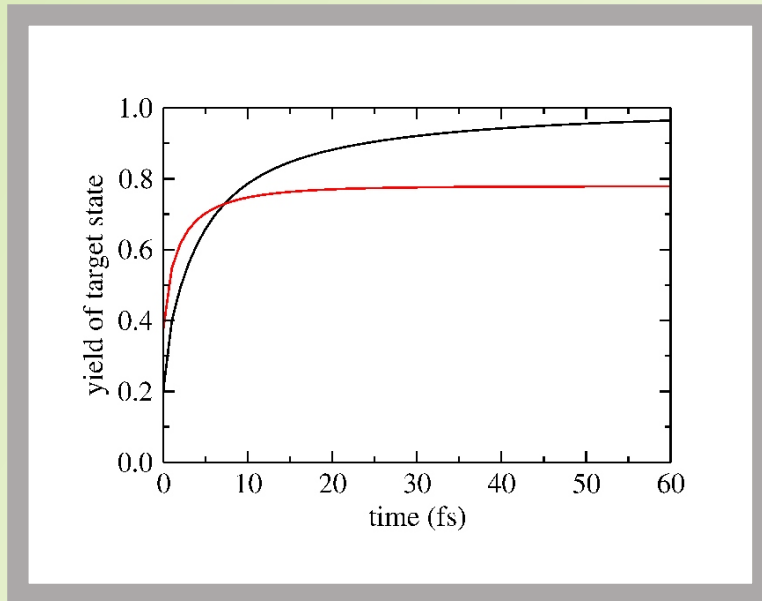
Charge injection into the band continuum



Transient Absorption Spectra



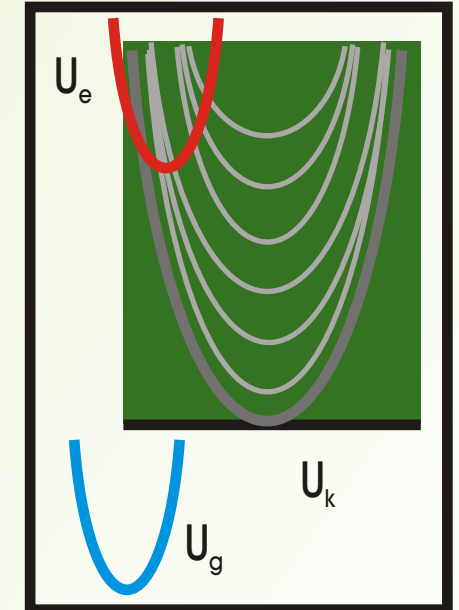
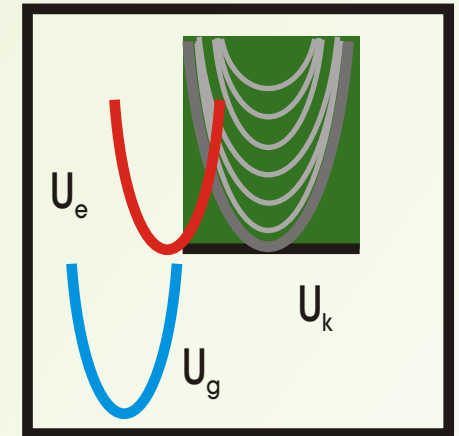
Laser pulse control of the charge injection process



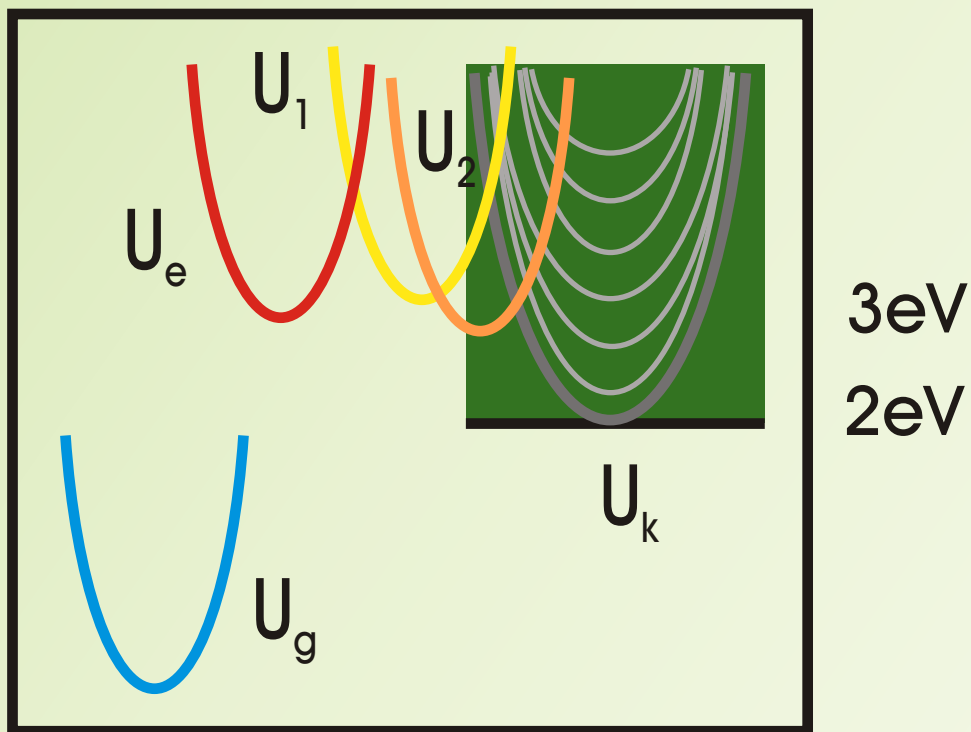
target state:
displaced
vibrational
ground-state
in U_g

length of the
control pulse:

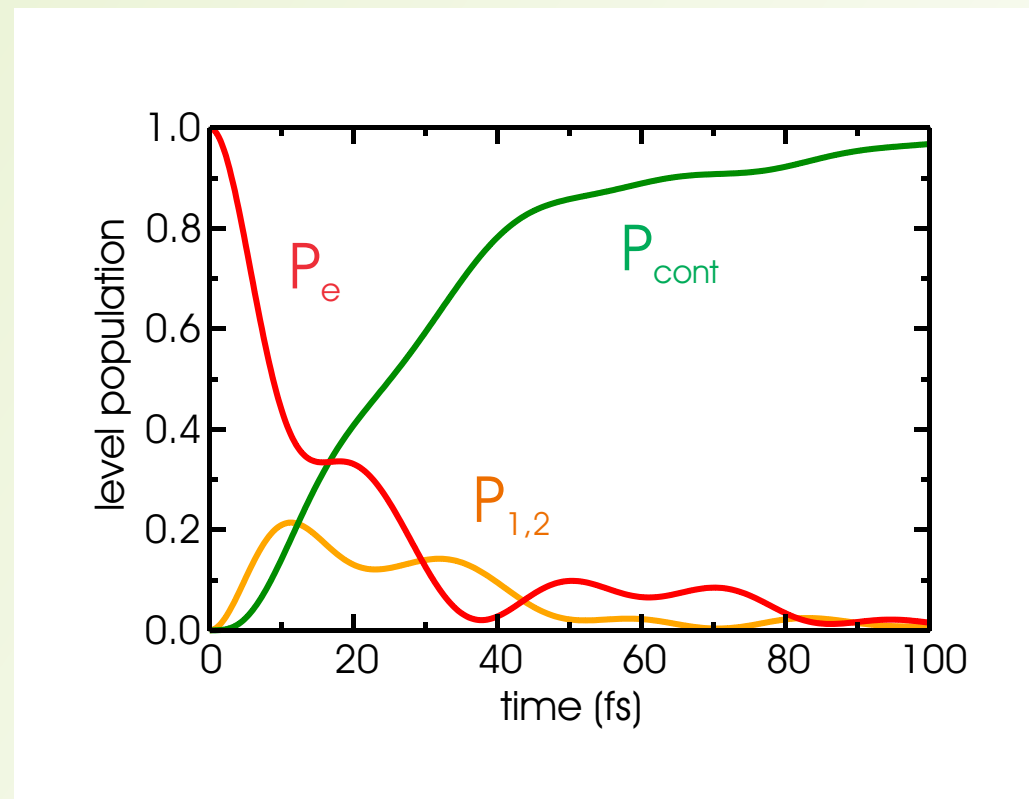
100f



Bridge Mediated Heterogeneous Electron Transfer



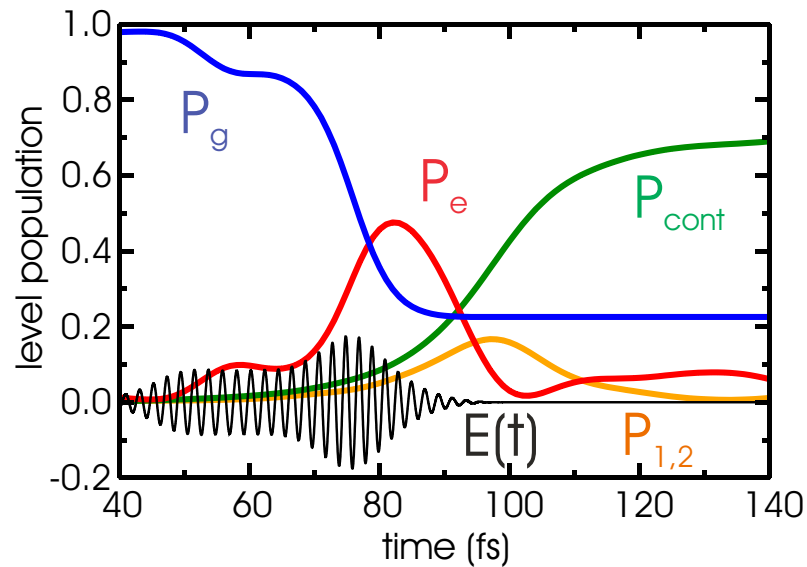
$$\hbar\omega = 0.1 \text{ eV}, \lambda = 0.1 - 0.3 \text{ eV}$$



Laser Pulse Control of Bridge Mediated Heterogeneous ET

$$V_{e,1} = V_{1,\text{cont}} = 0.05 \text{ eV}$$

$$V_{e,2} = V_{2,\text{cont}} = 0.07 \text{ eV}$$



$$V_{e,1} = V_{1,\text{cont}} = V_{e,2} = V_{2,\text{cont}} = 0.05 \text{ eV}$$

