## **Publications**

The following aspects of the present work were published or submitted for publications.

#### Metal-to-Semiconductor phase transitions in VO<sub>2</sub>

in preparation, April 2007 H. Prima<sup>1</sup>, T. Giessel<sup>2</sup>, M. Weinelt<sup>1,3</sup>

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**Abstract** The nature of the phase transition in VO<sub>2</sub> film as a function of the temperature has been investigated by means of valence-band and core-level photoemission spectroscopy measurements. Concretely, one can follow directly changes of the density of states of the V 3d levels by varying the temperature. The results show that the phase transition temperature and the nature of the phase transition depend on sample treatment

### Transient changes of the dimer buckling at Si(100)

in preparation, April 2007

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Abstract Changes of the electronic structure of Si(100) induced by laser excited e-h plasmas were studied directly by time-resolved valence band and core level photoelectron spectroscopy with combined laser and synchrotron radiation. For a laser fluence of  $180~\mathrm{mJ/cm^2}$  at  $800~\mathrm{nm}$  irreversible changes of the electronic structure were observed. At a fluence well below the damage threshold  $(110~\mathrm{mJ/cm^2})$  reversible

changes in the photoelectron spectra were detected, which could be assigned specifically to changes of the Si(100) surface and bulk electronic structure. The transient band structure renormalization for the  $D_{\rm down}$  surface band could be extracted directly from the photoemission data. While depopulation (population) of the bulk bands are estimated to be in the 1 % range, the depopulation of the  $D_{\rm up}$  surface band reaches 40 %. The reversibility of the laser-induced changes at the surface at the observed high excitation densities is explained in terms of a stabilizing effect of the underlying substrate.

# Magnetization dynamics of Gadolinium probed by linear dichroism in 4f photoemission

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#### Abstract

Here we report on a combined laser-synchrotron pump-probe experiment which aims at a direct measure of the temporal evolution of the 4f contribution to the magnetization. After excitation with an intense 60 fs infrared laser pulse ( $h\nu=1.53~{\rm eV}$ ) the transient magnetization is followed by linear magnetic dichroism of the Gd 4f photoemission line [Kru04]. We observe a loss in magnetization after laser excitation and find similar time scales for relaxation of the magnetization to the equilibrium value as in the non-linear optical studies [Mel03].