



## Third-Order Harmonic Generation in Bulk Topological and Non-Topological Crystals

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Solid-state harmonic generation (HG) offers insights into sub-femtosecond phenomena within condensed matter systems. We select a series of crystals with different electronic band-structure features to work toward elucidating the effect of topological surface states on third-order harmonic generation (THG). We compare  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , a direct band-gap material, and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ , an indirect band-gap material, and in the future will add  $\text{Cr:Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , a direct band-gap material, and  $\text{Bi}_2\text{Se}_3$ , a topological insulator. We use a 20-TW Ti:Sapphire laser (?central =800nm, 25 fs, 10 Hz) inside a vacuum chamber at  $10^{-6}$  Torr, in the reflection geometry with the sample at  $45^\circ$  relative to the incident beam. The THG signal was detected by either a UV CCD camera or spectrometer which was in the atmosphere. We first studied the THG dependence on laser polarization and then on driving laser intensity, from  $\sim 0.2 \text{ TW/cm}^2$  to  $\sim 1.2 \text{ TW/cm}^2$ . The THG dependence on laser polarization was studied and no such dependence was observed. We have experimentally compared the THG energy in  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  and  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  through laser intensity scans on these materials and observed differences in generated THG energy between both materials.

This research was partially supported by the NSF under Grant No. PHY 2206711, through the Princeton University's Materials Research Science and Engineering Center DMR-2011750, and the Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation, GBMF12255, Grant DOI 10.37807/gbmf12255. I.T-G. gratefully acknowledges the support of the NSF through a Graduate Research Fellowship.

**Publication:** APS Division of Atomic and Molecular Physics Meeting 2024, abstract id.D00.036

**Pub Date:** June 2024

**Bibcode:** 2024APS..DMPD00036T

 Feedback/Corrections?