

Ultrafast signatures of Dirac – flat-band hybrid states from time-resolved ARPES

Maria-Elisabeth Federl¹, Johannes Gradl¹, Franziska Bergmeier¹, Leonard Weigl¹, Lukas Bruckmeier^{1,2,3}, Theresa Glaser¹, Zamin Mamiyev⁴, Christoph Tegenkamp⁴, Niclas Tilgner^{4,5}, Thomas Seyller^{4,5}, Teresa Tschirner⁶, Domenica Convertino⁷, Stiven Forti⁷, Camilla Coletti⁷, Isabella Gierz¹

¹ Department for Experimental and Applied Physics,
University of Regensburg, 93040 Regensburg

² Institut für Experimentelle und Angewandte Physik,
Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, 24098 Kiel, Germany

³ Ruprecht Haensel Laboratory, Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron
DESY, 22607 Hamburg, Germany

⁴ Institute of Physics, Chemnitz University of Technology,
09126 Chemnitz, Germany

⁵ Research Center for Materials, Architectures and Integration of Nanomembranes (MAIN),
09126 Chemnitz, Germany

⁶ Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt,
38116 Braunschweig, Germany

⁷ Center for Nanotechnology Innovation@NEST,
Istituto Italiano di Tecnologia, 56127 Pisa, Italy

Hybridization of highly itinerant Dirac electrons with localized flat-band states is predicted to yield emergent phenomena such as exotic heavy-fermion behaviour. Epitaxial graphene resting on a flat-band system at the graphene-SiC(0001) interface offers a promising platform, yet direct spectroscopic signatures - such as avoided crossings in equilibrium ARPES - have remained unresolved. We solved this problem using time-resolved ARPES where evidence of hybridization manifested in three key observations: (1) accelerated Dirac-carrier relaxation due to an increased scattering phase space, (2) transient charging of the Dirac cone enabled by direct optical excitation from the flat bands, and (3) ultrafast charge transfer back into the flat bands on timescales set by the interlayer coupling strength. We further demonstrate that the degree of hybridization can be tuned via the atomic number of the atoms intercalated at the graphene-SiC interface, establishing a controllable platform for investigating exotic correlated ground states. Our results thus provide a clear dynamical fingerprint of hybridization in a system where equilibrium probes have proven inconclusive.