

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics – Capabilities at EuXFEL!?

Robert Moshhammer

Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik
Heidelberg



Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics – Capabilities at EuXFEL!?

our expertise (FLASH):

- ion- and electron spectroscopy (time-resolved)
- coincidence measurements (REMI, COLTRIMS)

wish list (machine):

- sub-fs FEL pulses (10-100 uJ)
- XUV – soft X-ray regime (...100 eV 5 keV)
- Two-color pump-probe
- High rep-rate => CW operation

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics

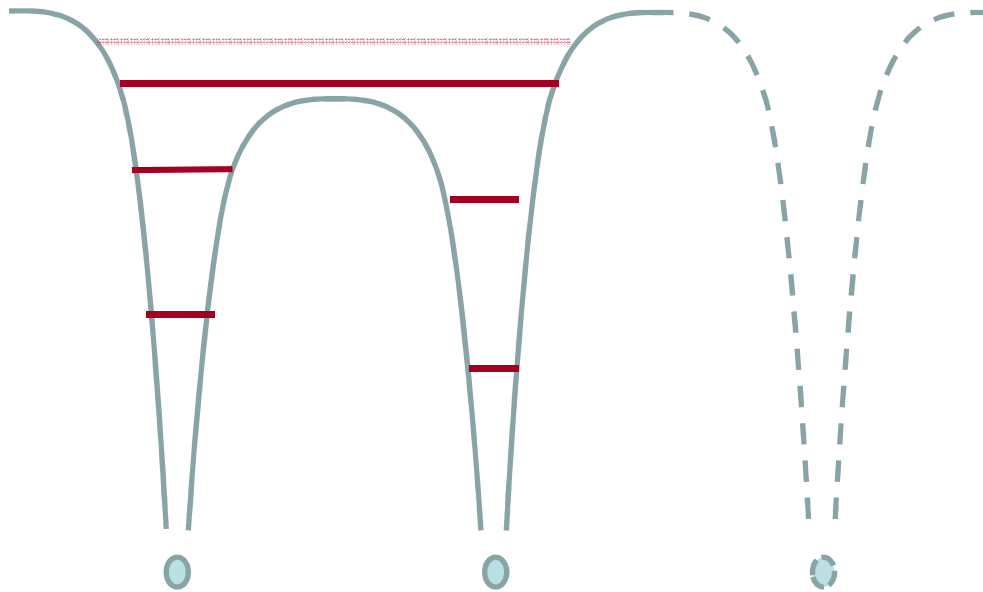
Where is the community ?

- 95% of all talks => electrons, nuclei, photons (Coulomb)
- Dynamics in molecules
(chemistry, bio, catalysis, solids, magnetism(spins)...))
- Electron transfer and migration, transition-state dynamics, Isomerization, proton transfer, interatomic coulombic decay, ...

What is the common basis and what are the relevant time scales ?

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics

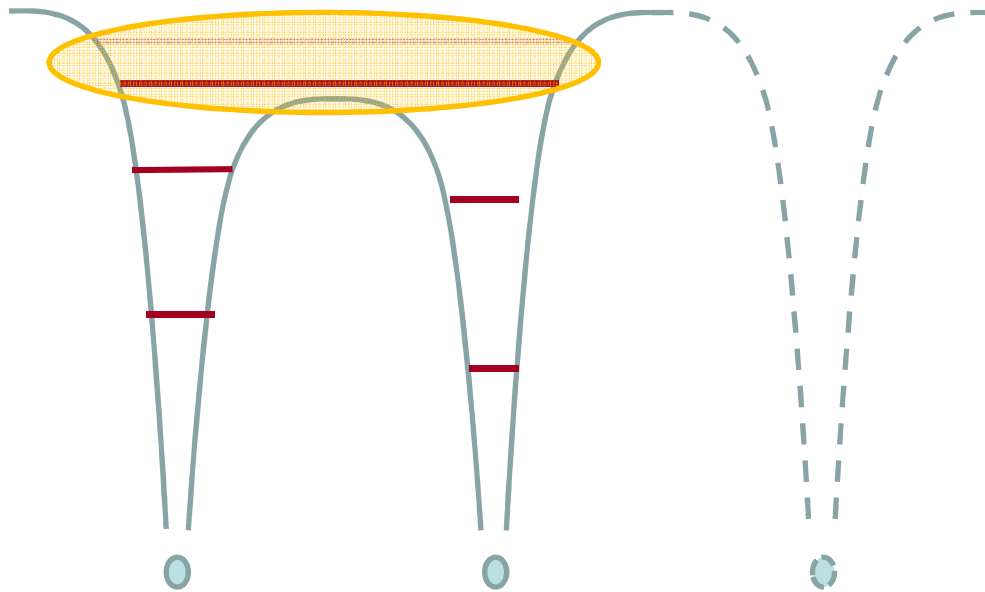
atom, molecule, cluster,solid



in ground-state:
mol. wave-function is static !!
no time dependence !!!

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics

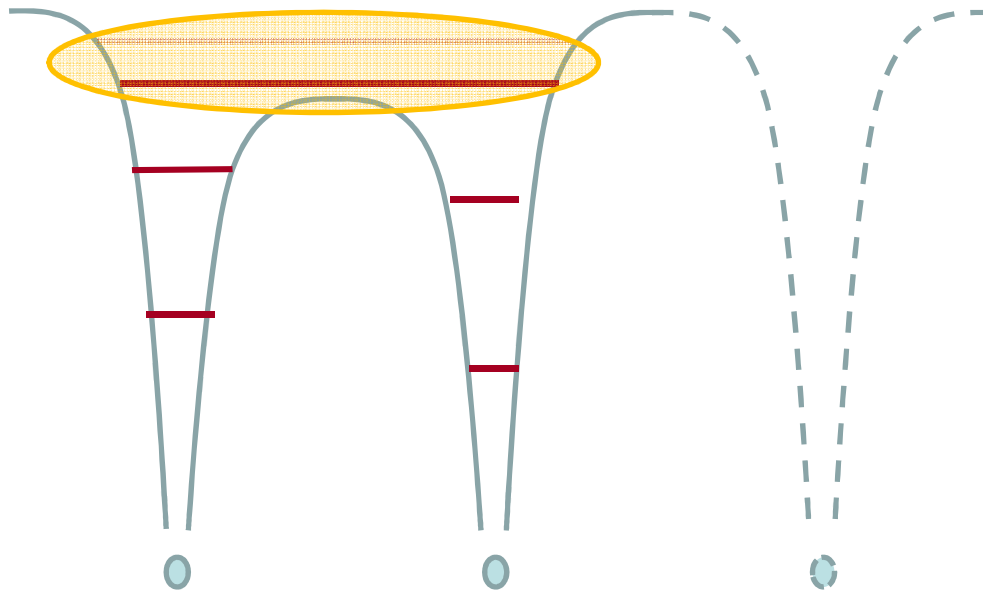
atom, molecule, cluster,solid



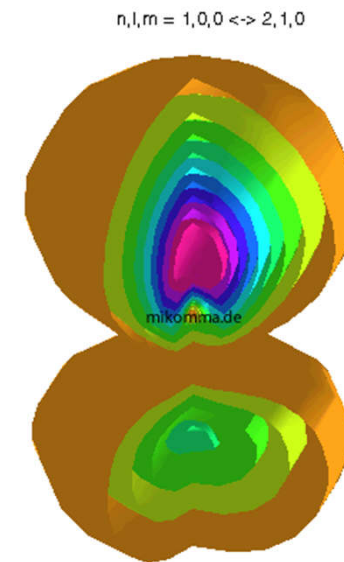
coherent super-position
of elec. states:

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics

atom, molecule, cluster,solid

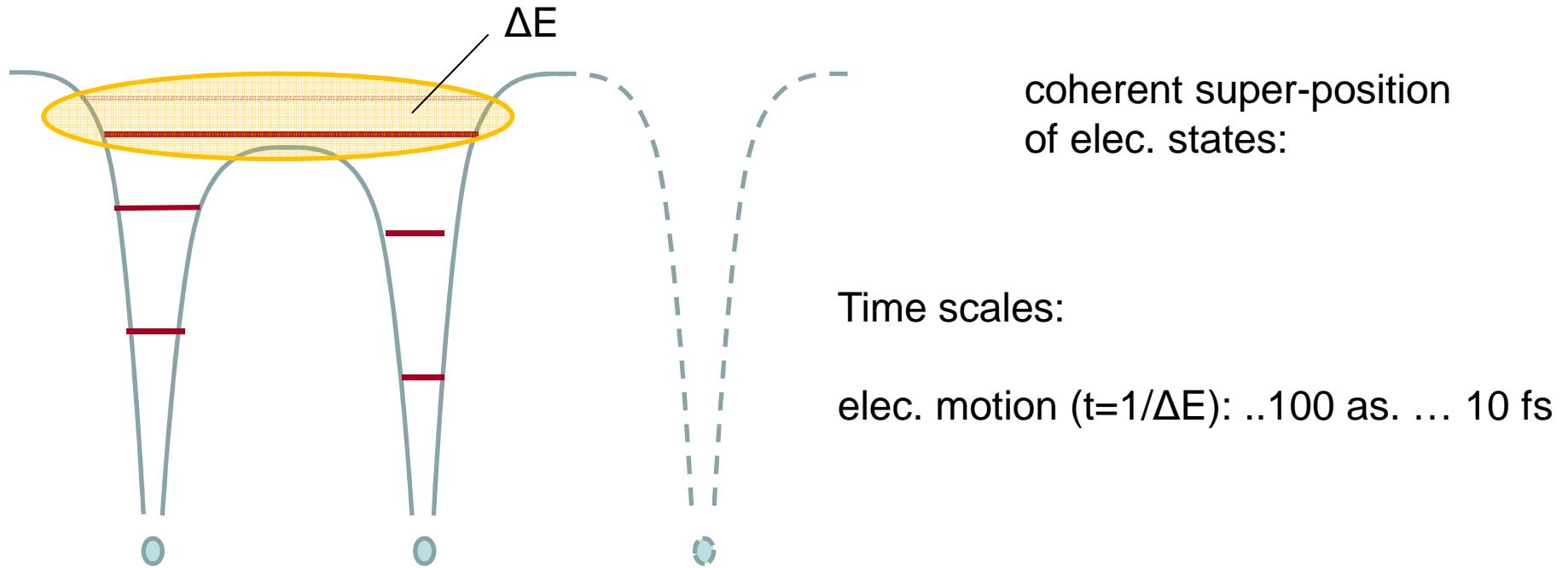


coherent super-position
of elec. states:

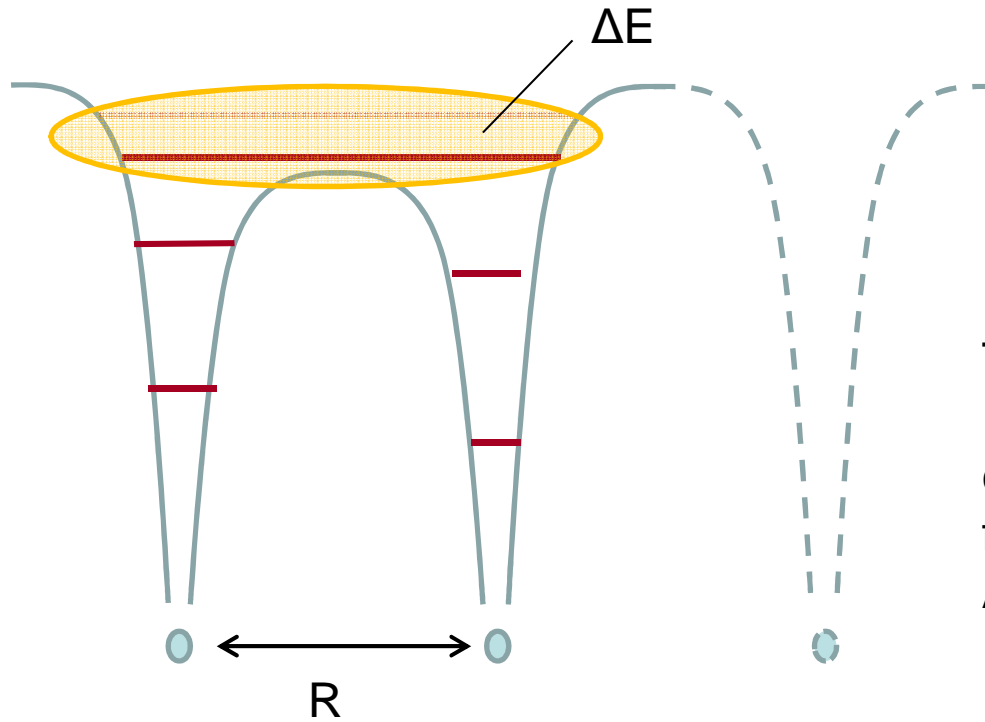


H-atom (1s and 2p)

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics



Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics



coherent super-position
of elec. states:

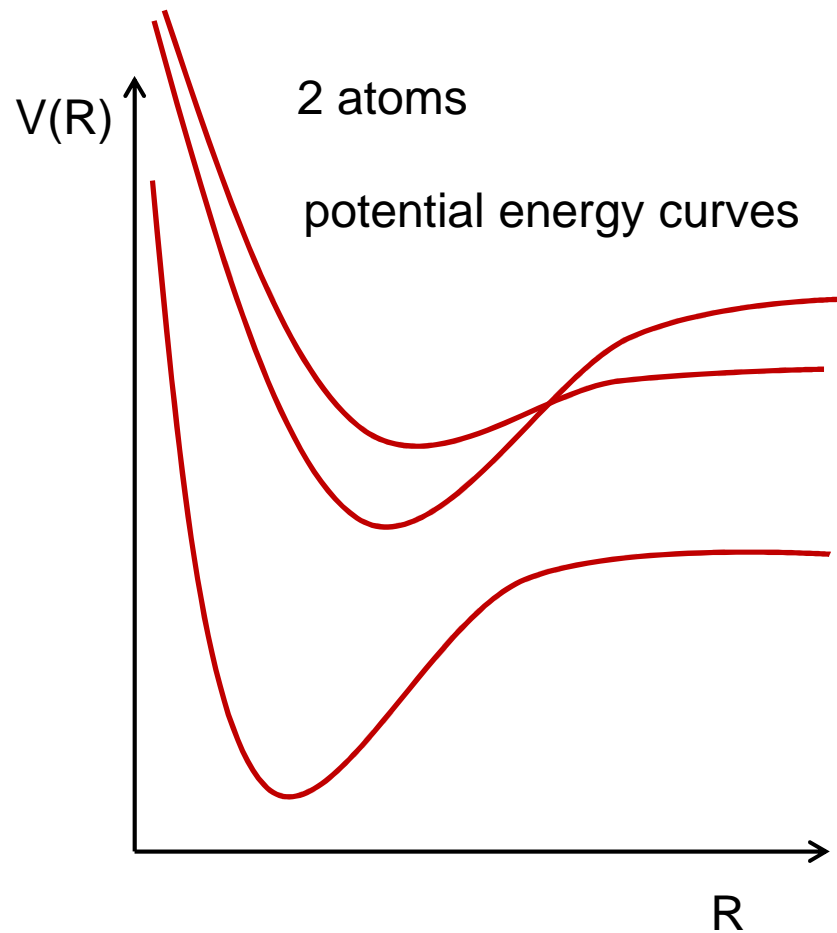
Time scales:

elec. motion ($t=1/\Delta E$): ..100 as. ... 10 fs

fluorescence decay: ps....ns...

Auger-, auto-ionization: 5 fs ... 100 fs...

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics



coherent super-position
of elec. states:

Time scales:

elec. motion ($t=1/\Delta E$): ..100 as. ... 10 fs

fluorescence decay: ps....ns..

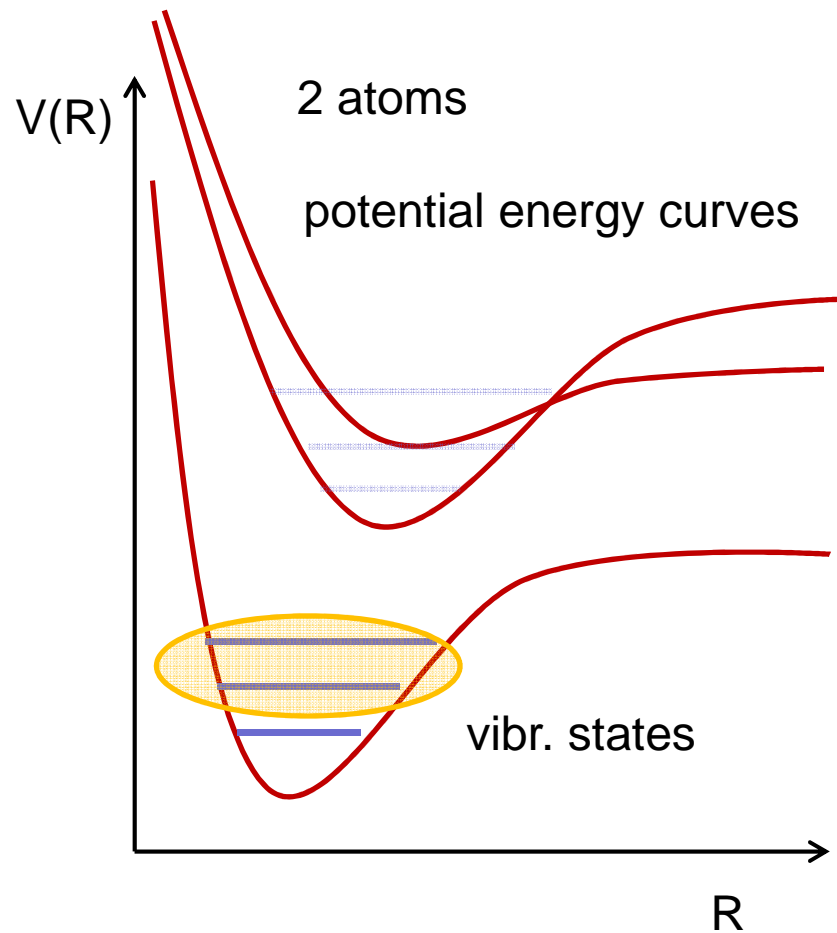
Auger-, auto-ionization: 5 fs ... 100 fs...

Born-Oppenheimer Approximation: $\Psi(r_e, R) = \sum \varphi(r_e; R) \cdot \Phi(R)$

Electrons adapt (adiabatically) to nuclear positions.

The nuclei move in the electronic potential $V(R)$.

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics



coherent super-position
of elec. states:

Time scales:

elec. motion ($t=1/\Delta E$): ..100 as. ... 10 fs

fluorescence decay: ps....ns..

Auger-, auto-ionization: 5 fs ... 100 fs...

vibr. motion: 10 fs....100 fs

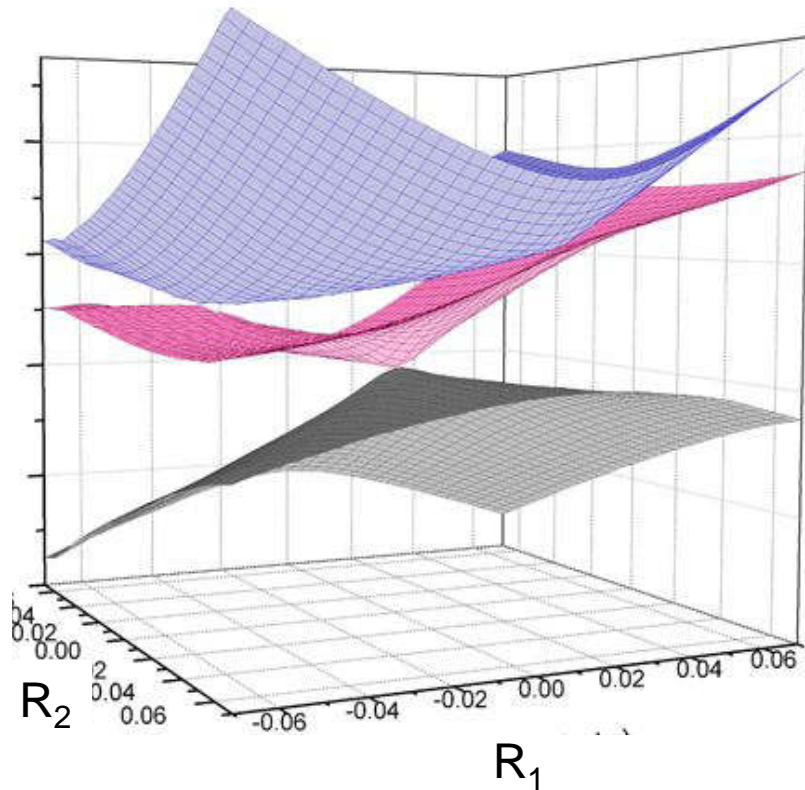
Born-Oppenheimer Approximation: $\Psi(r_e, R) = \sum \varphi(r_e; R) \cdot \Phi(R)$

Electrons adapt (adiabatically) to nuclear positions.

The nuclei move in the electronic potential $V(R)$.

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics

3 atoms (or more)



coherent super-position
of elec. states:

Time scales:

elec. motion ($t=1/\Delta E$): ..100 as. ... 10 fs

fluorescence decay: ps....ns..

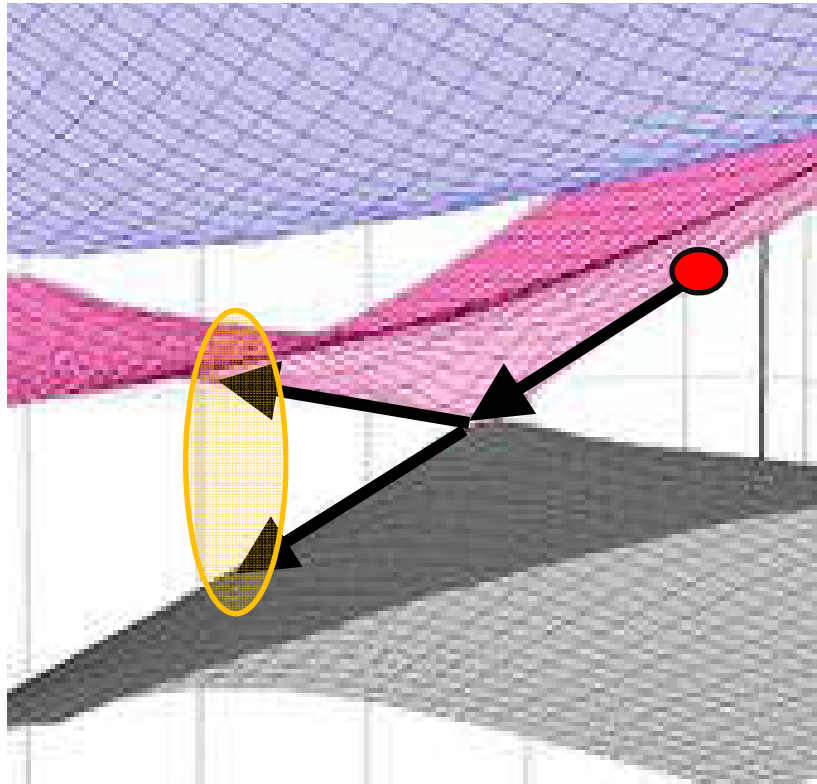
Auger-, auto-ionization: 5 fs ... 100 fs...

vibr. motion: 10 fs....100 fs

Born-Oppenheimer Approximation: $\Psi(r_e, R) = \sum \varphi(r_e; R) \cdot \Phi(R)$

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics

Dynamics at conical intersection



coherent super-position
of elec. states:

Time scales:

elec. motion ($t=1/\Delta E$): ..100 as. ... 10 fs

fluorescence decay: ps....ns..

Auger-, auto-ionization: 5 fs ... 100 fs...

vibr. motion: 10 fs....100 fs

Born-Oppenheimer Approximation: ~~$\Psi(r_e, R) = \sum \psi(r_e, R) \cdot \Phi(R)$~~

Ultrafast Atomic and Molecular Dynamics

Dynamics at conical intersection

General statements (simplified):
Theory is very good in calculating structure !
But must rely upon approximations for dynamics !
=> We want to challenge (test) theory !!!

vibr. motion: 10 fs.... 100 fs

Born-Oppenheimer Approximation: ~~$\Psi(r_e, R) = \sum \psi(r_e, R) \cdot \Phi(R)$~~

Experimental Approaches

1. Laser based experiments (HHG)
2. FEL based experiments (FEL)

The ideal source
=> EuXFEL ??

	Pros	Cons
1. HHG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High time-resolution- High rep. rate- Pulse to pulse stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Low XUV flux (no XUV pump-probe)- Low photon energies- (IR probe, i.e. strong field effects)
2. FEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High intensity (XUV pump-probe)- High photon energies (XUV to soft X-ray)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Low time-resolution- Pulse to pulse fluctuations- Low rep. rate

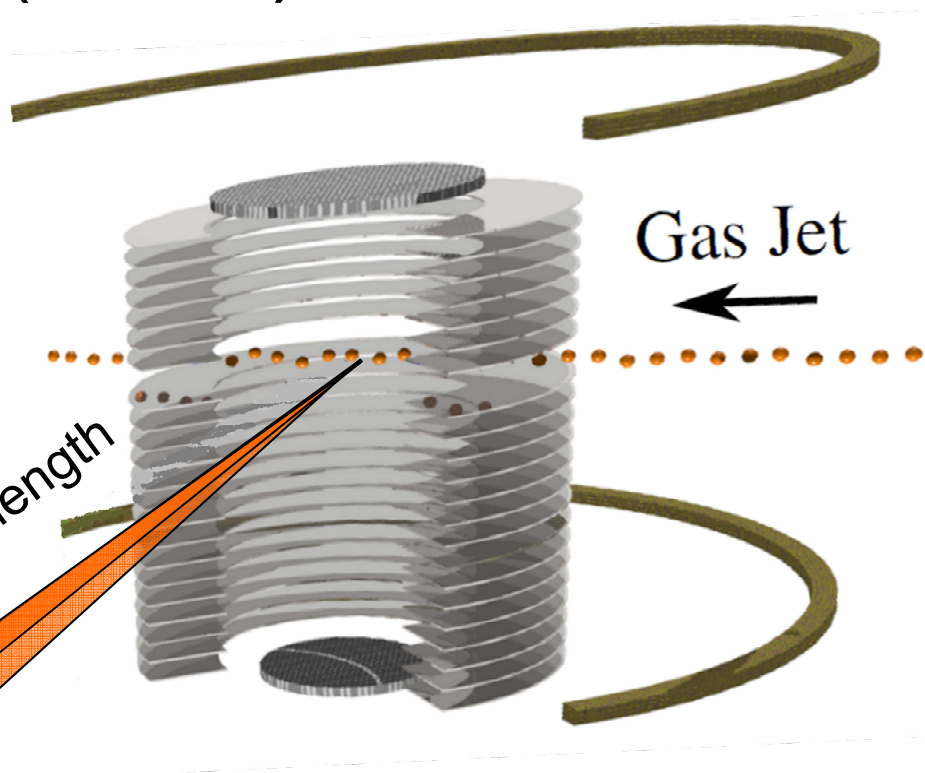
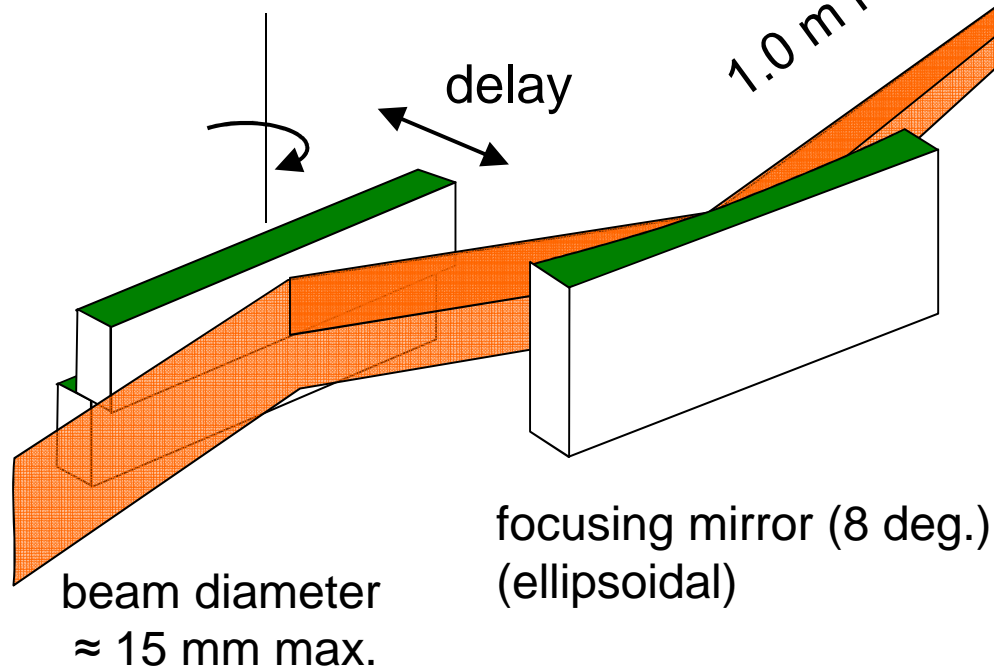
Reaction Microscope (REMI) at FLASH2

Split & Delay XUV Optics

split mirror (8 deg.)
(planar, two pieces)

delay

1.0 m focal length



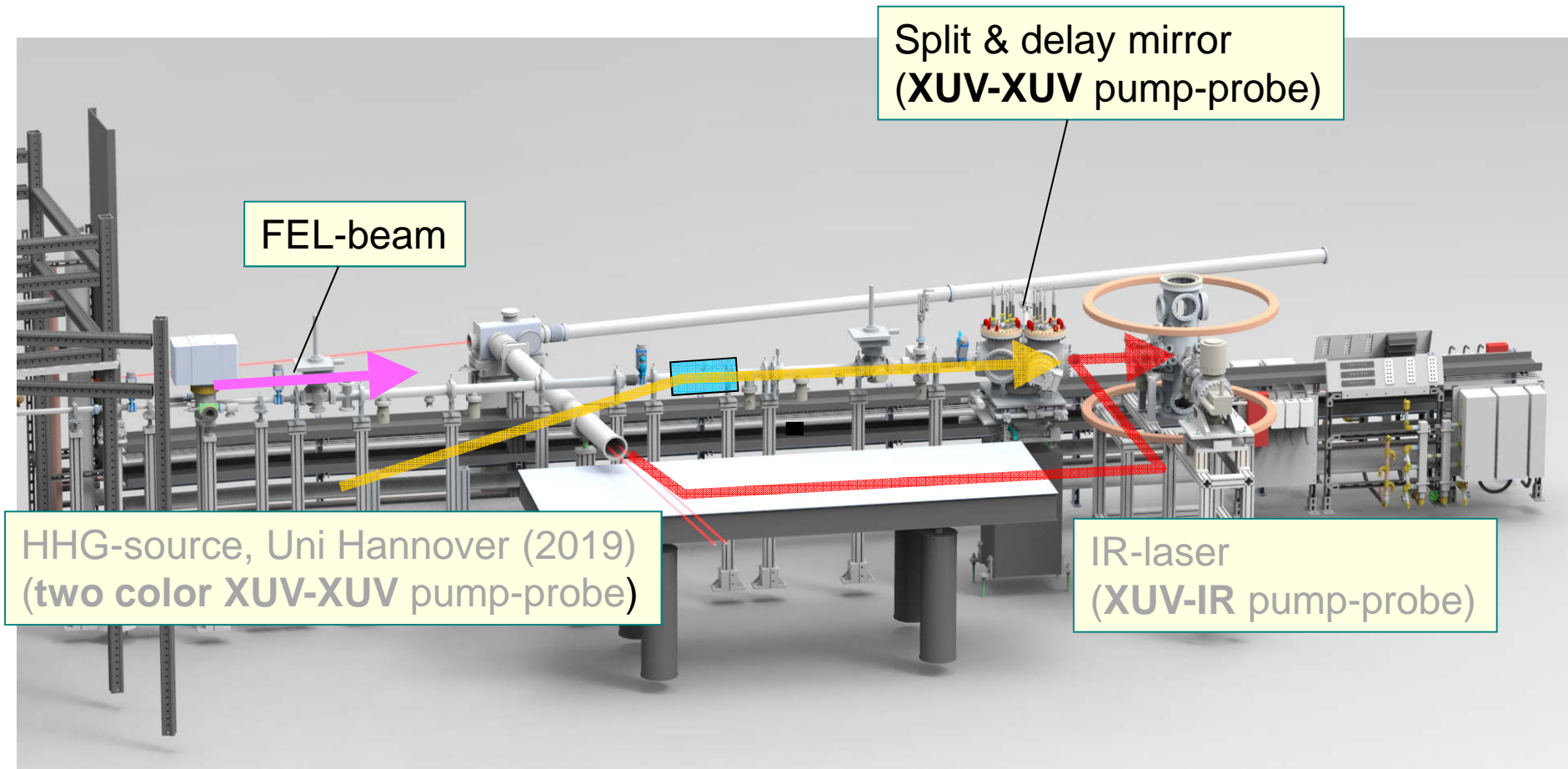
Parameters

Focus size: 5-10 μm

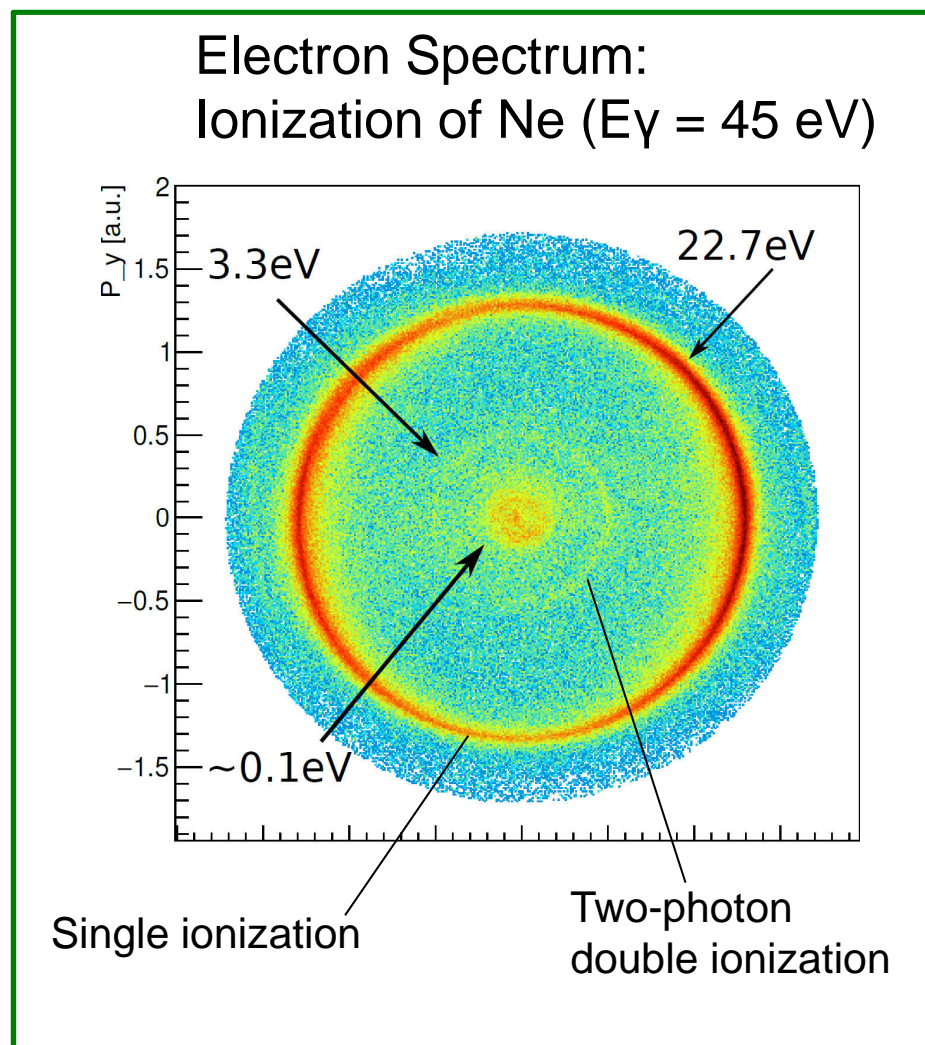
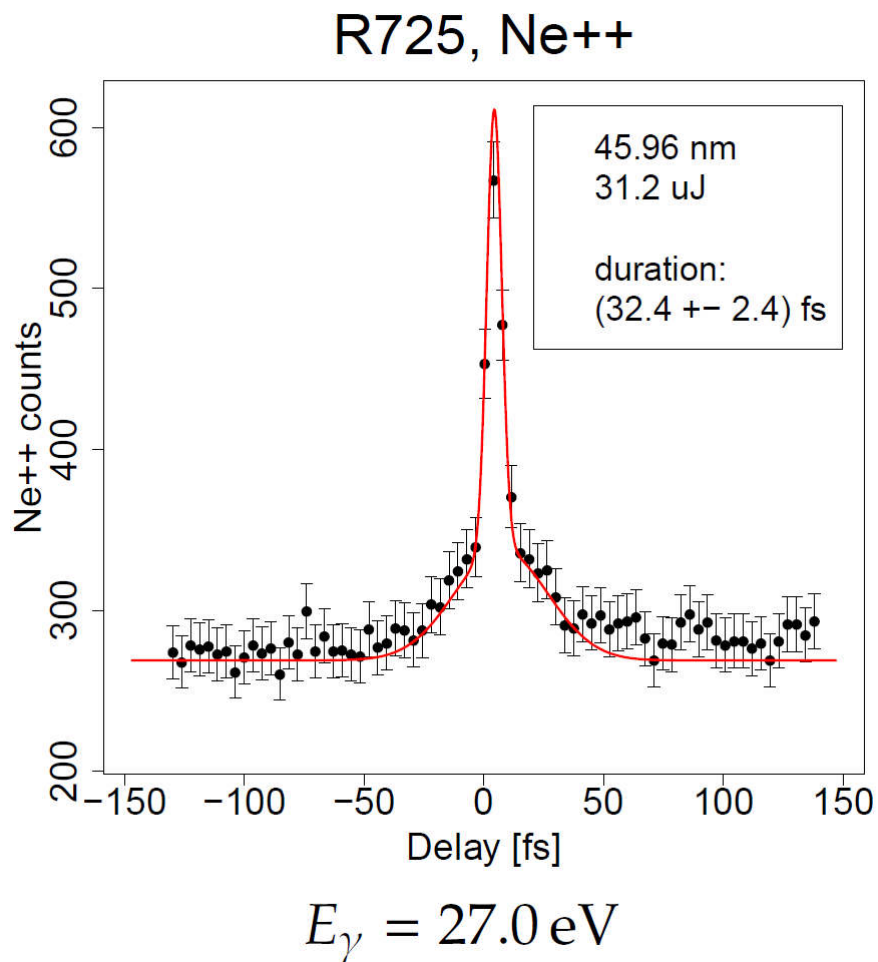
Transmission: >50 % ($E < 150\text{eV}$)

Delay Range: ± 1500 fs

Reaction Microscope (REMI) at FLASH2

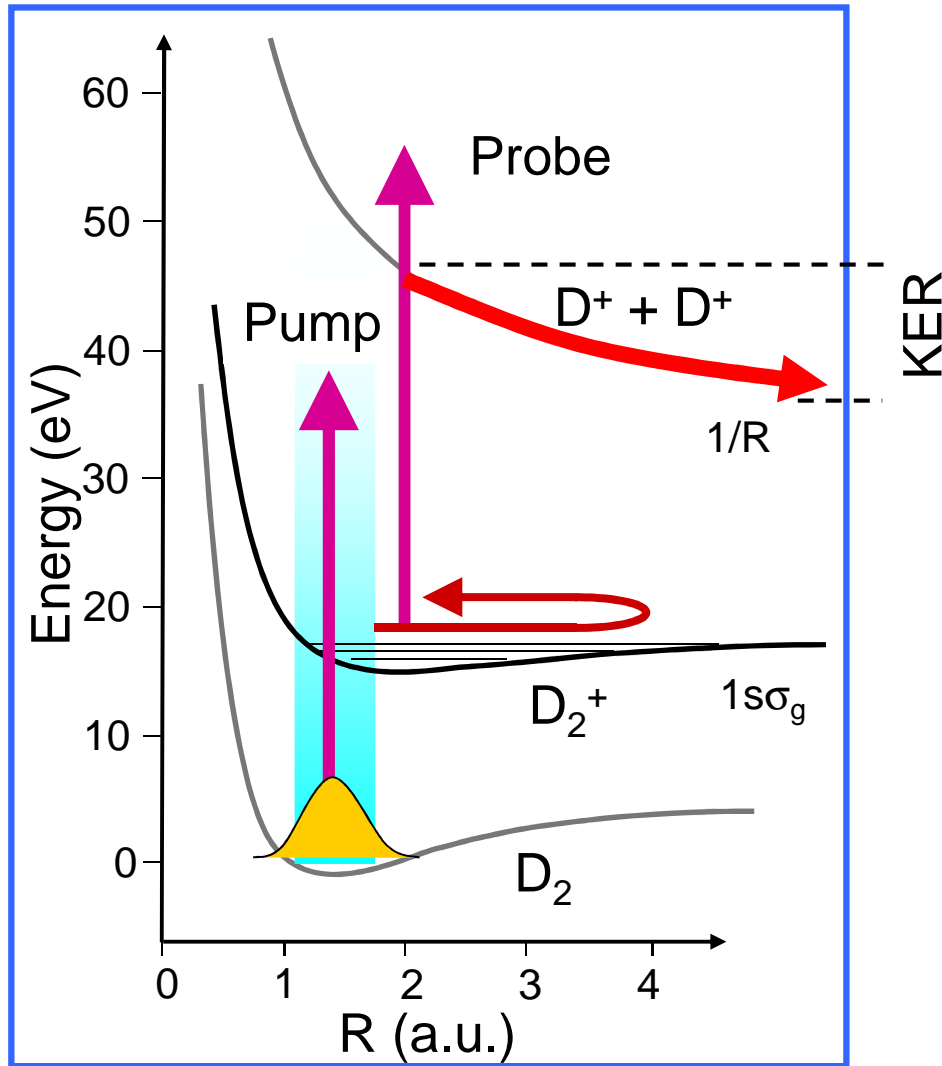


Autocorrelation Measurements

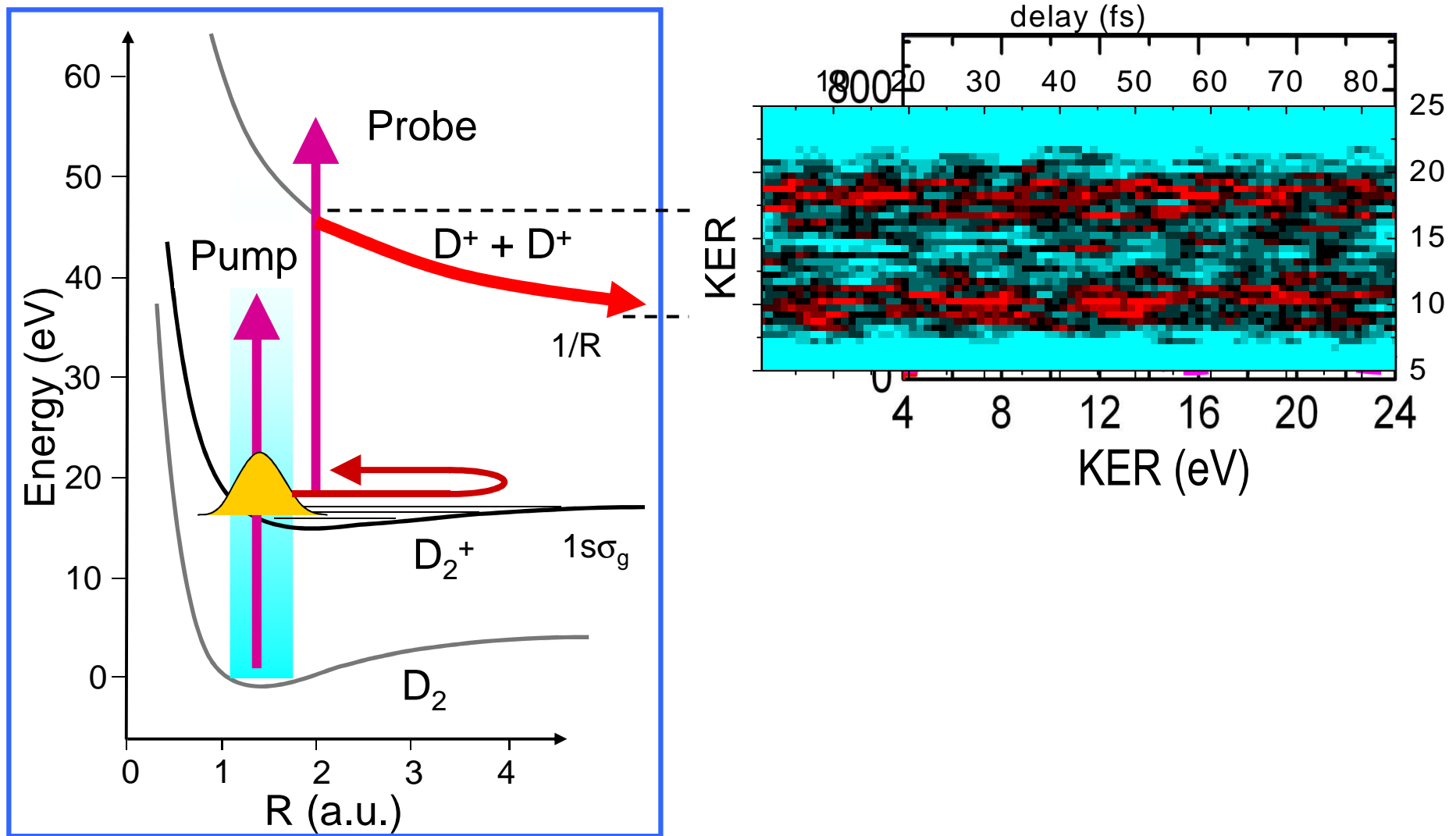


Pump – Probe with D_2

$$E_{\text{ph}} = 38 \text{ eV}$$

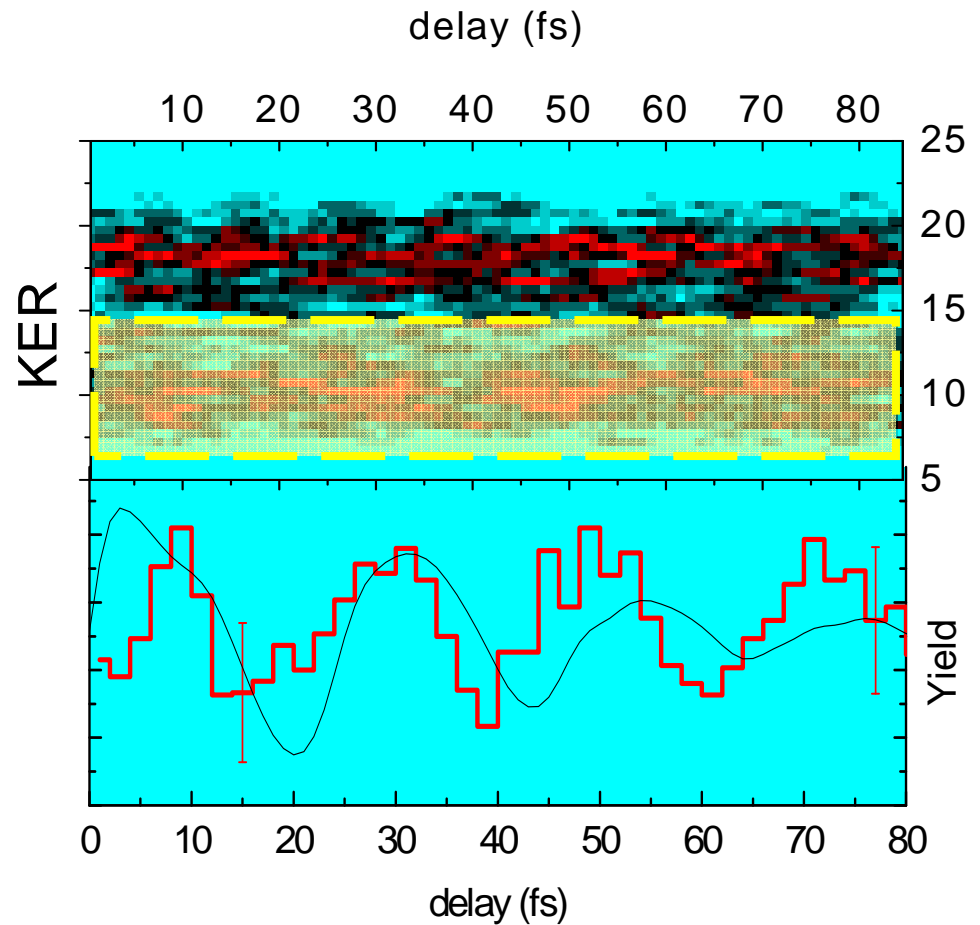
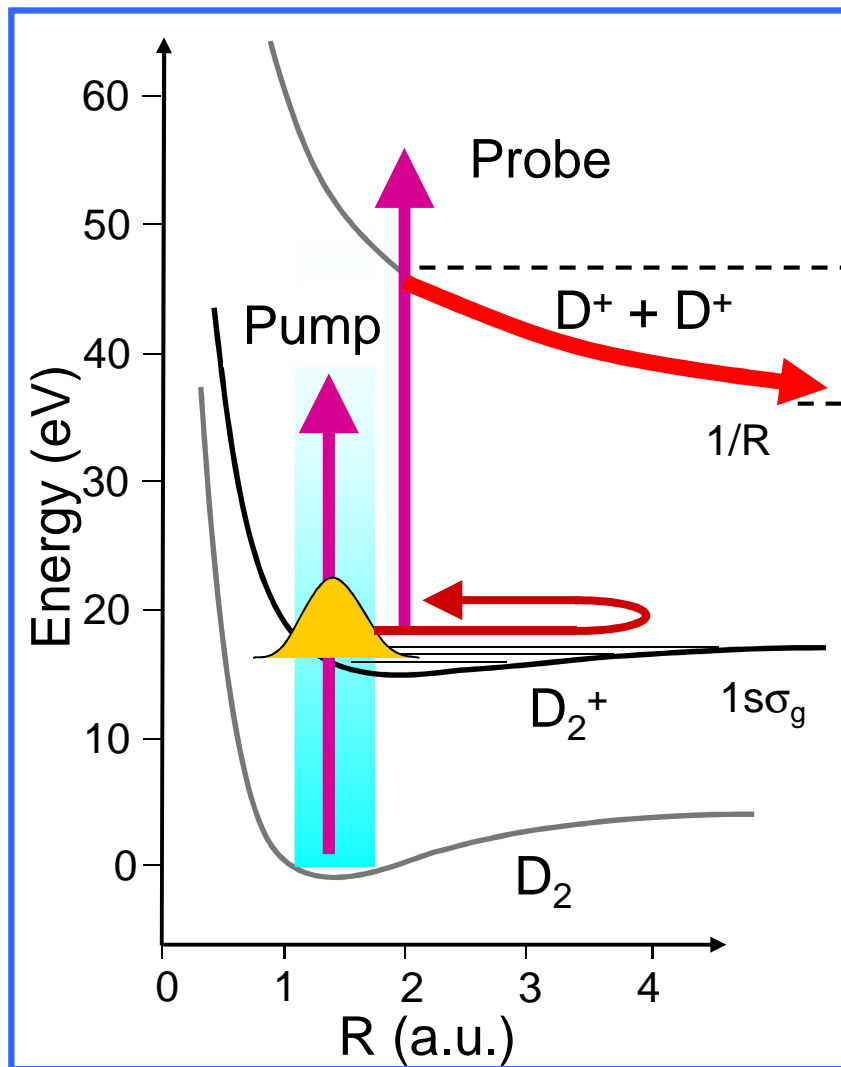


Pump – Probe with D_2 $E_{ph} = 38$ eV



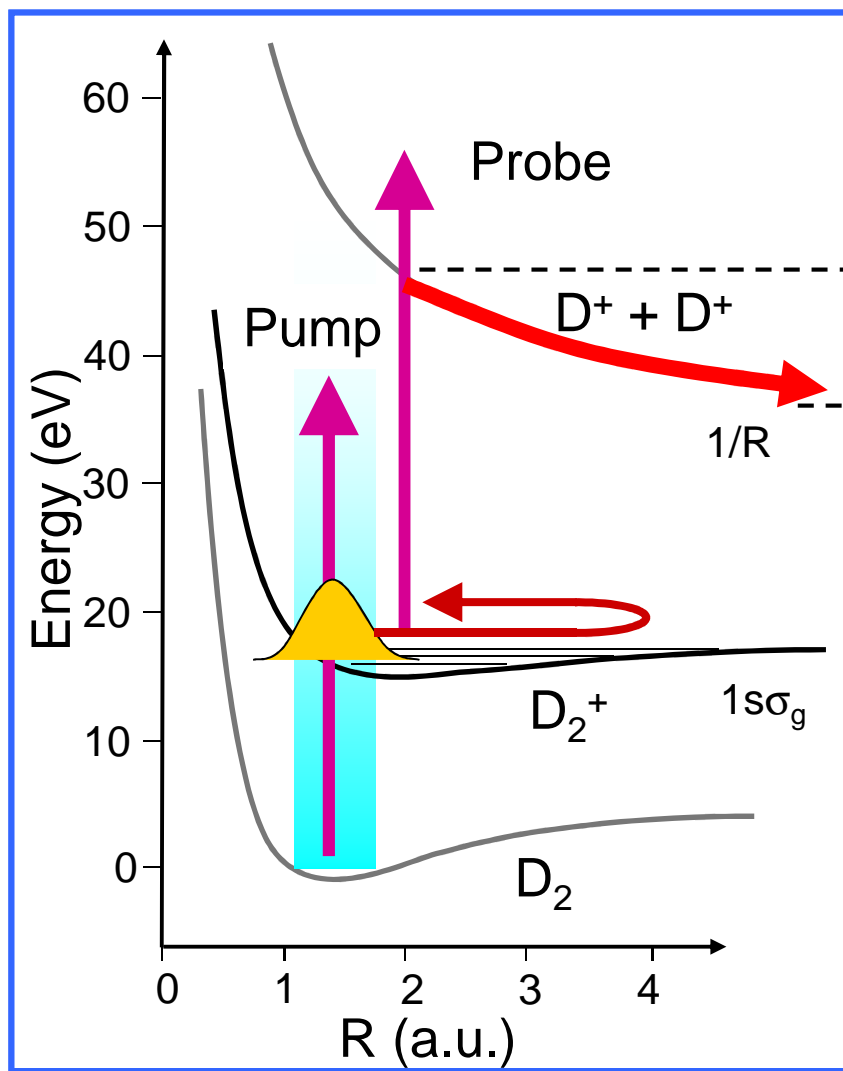
Y. Jiang et al., PRA 81 (2010)

Pump – Probe with D_2 $E_{ph} = 38 \text{ eV}$

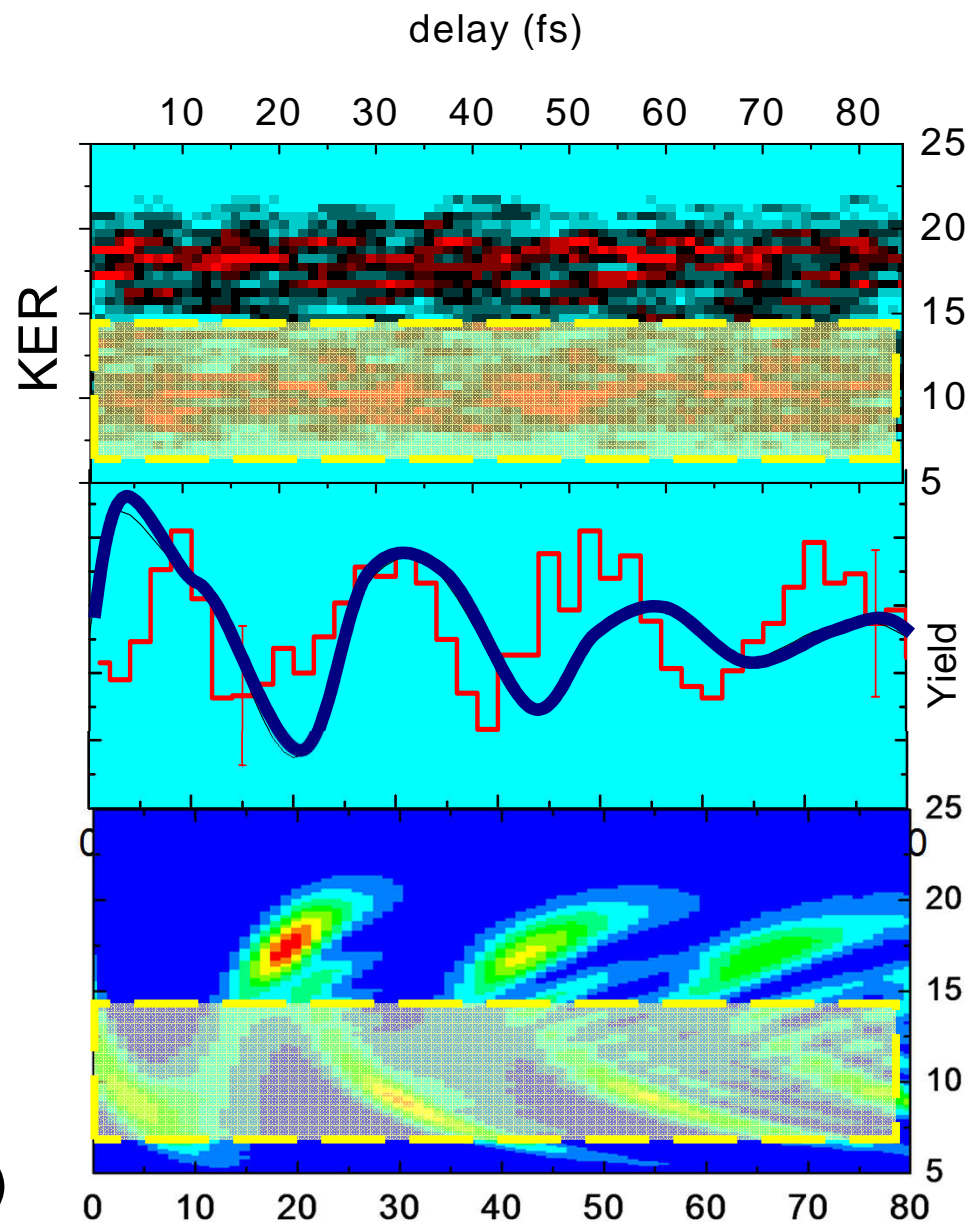


Y. Jiang et al., PRA 81 (2010)

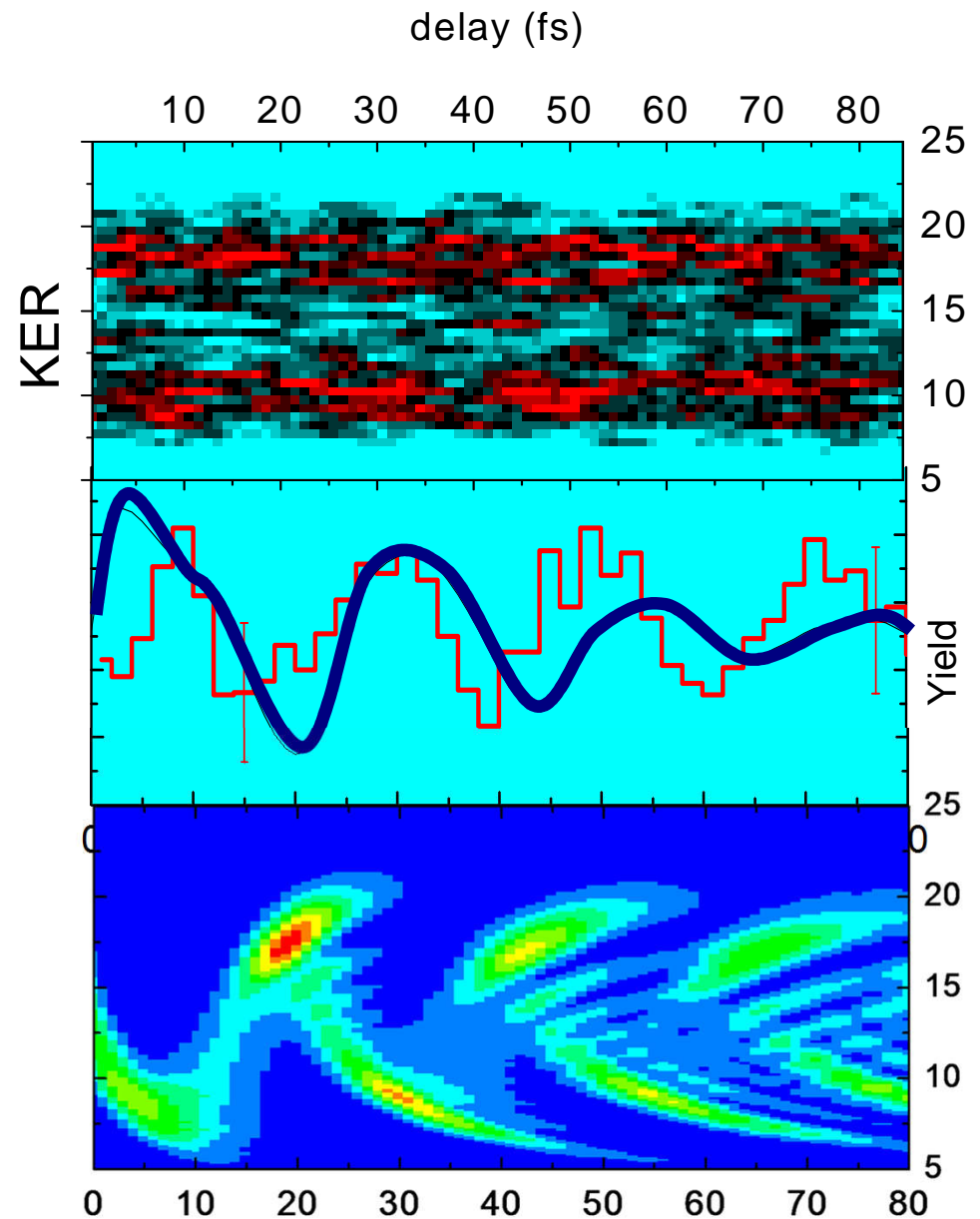
Pump – Probe with D_2 $E_{ph} = 38$ eV



Y. Jiang et al., PRA 81 (2010)

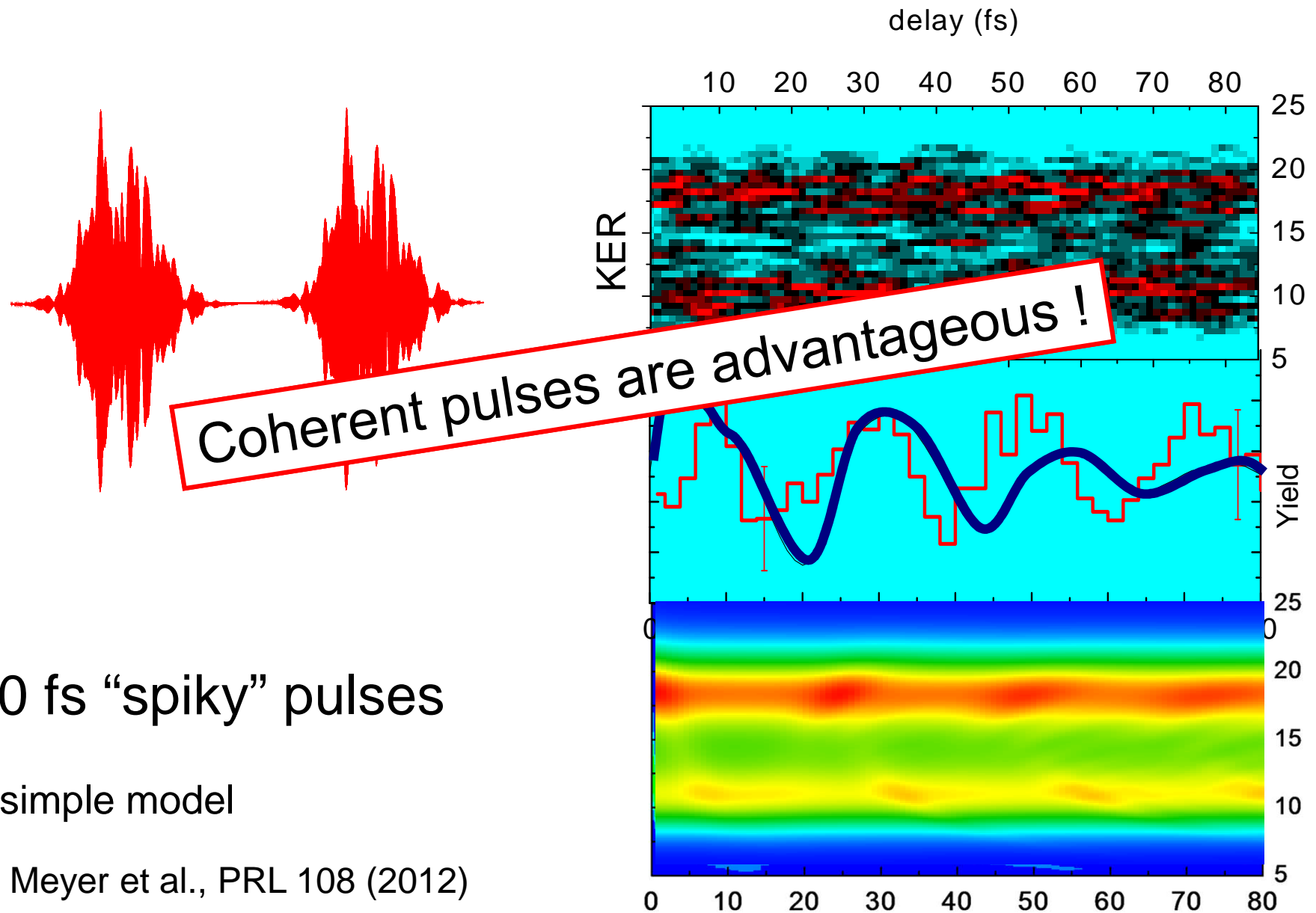


Pump – Probe with D₂ E_{ph} = 38 eV



Calculation with δ pulses
(F. Martin)

Pump – Probe with D₂ E_{ph} = 38 eV



40 fs “spiky” pulses

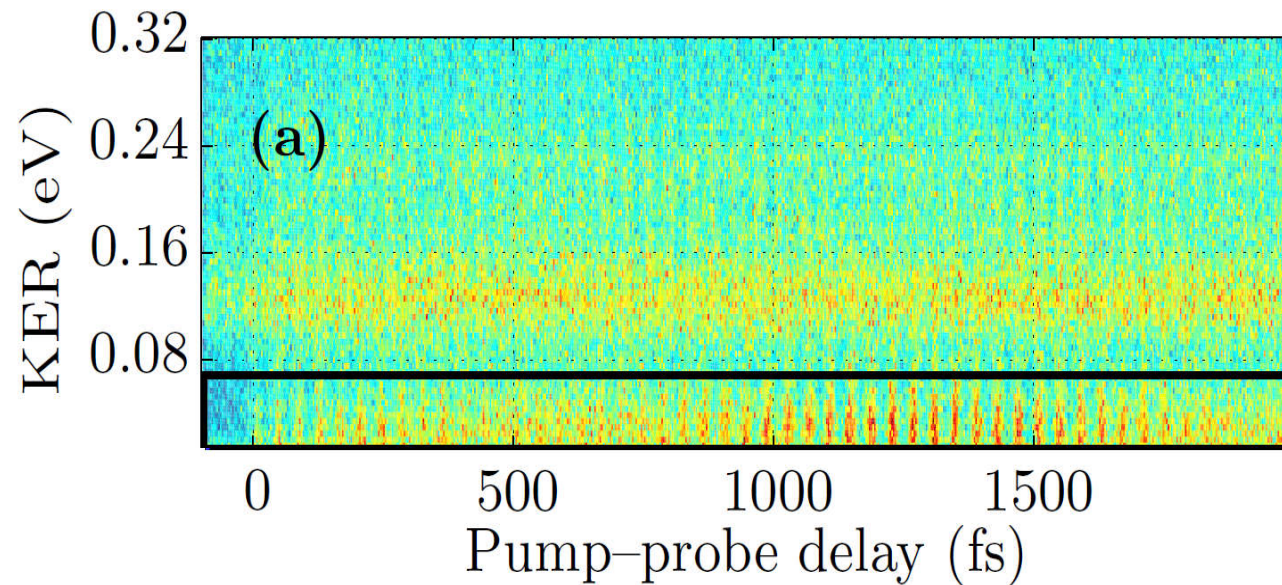
a simple model

K. Meyer et al., PRL 108 (2012)

Ionization and Dissoziation of O_2

HHG-IR experiment

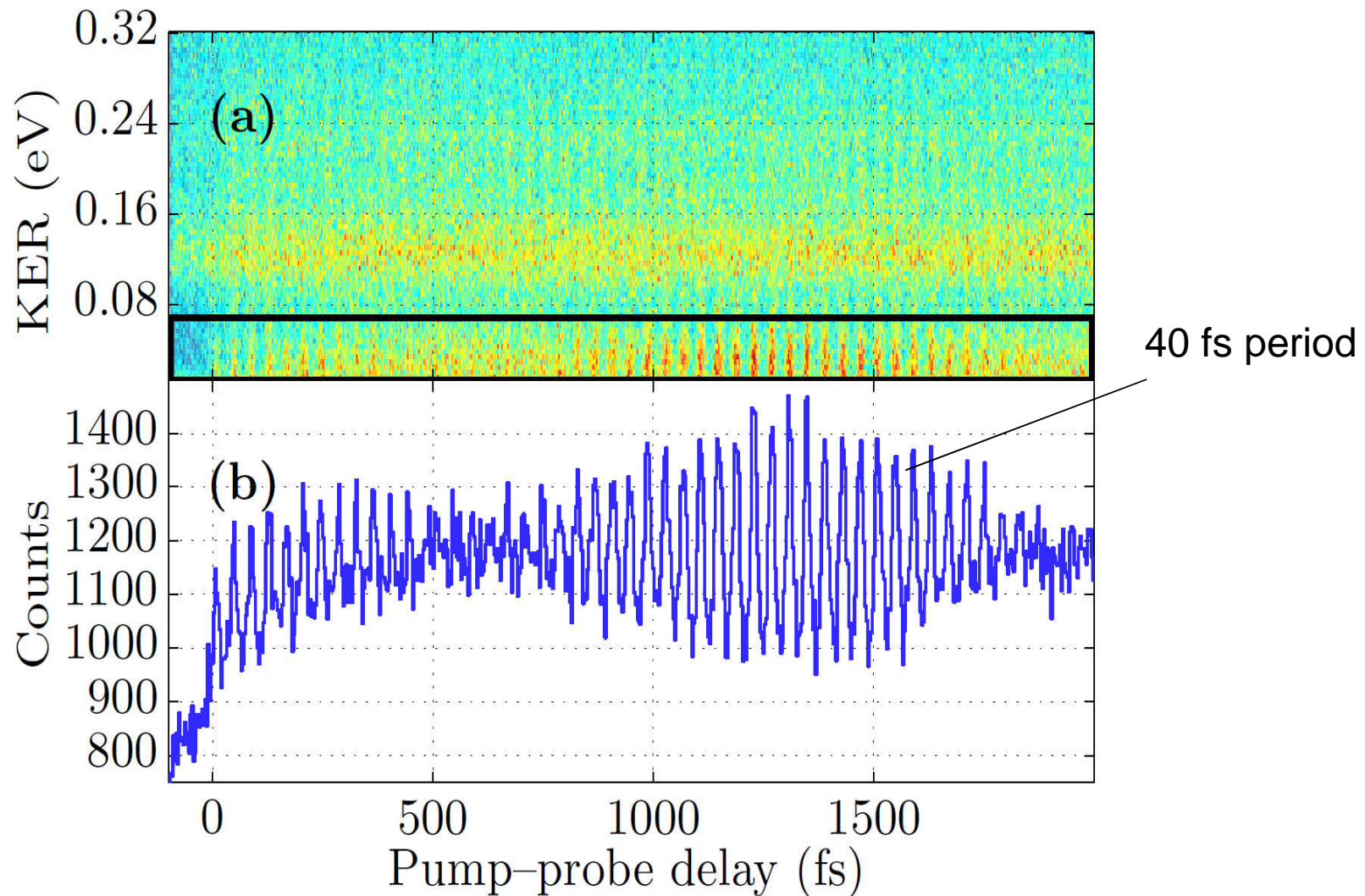
1. step: ionization (XUV) $O_2 \Rightarrow O_2^+ + e^-$
2. step: dissoziation (IR) $O_2^+ \Rightarrow O^+ + O^0$



Ionization and Dissoziation of O_2

HHG-IR experiment

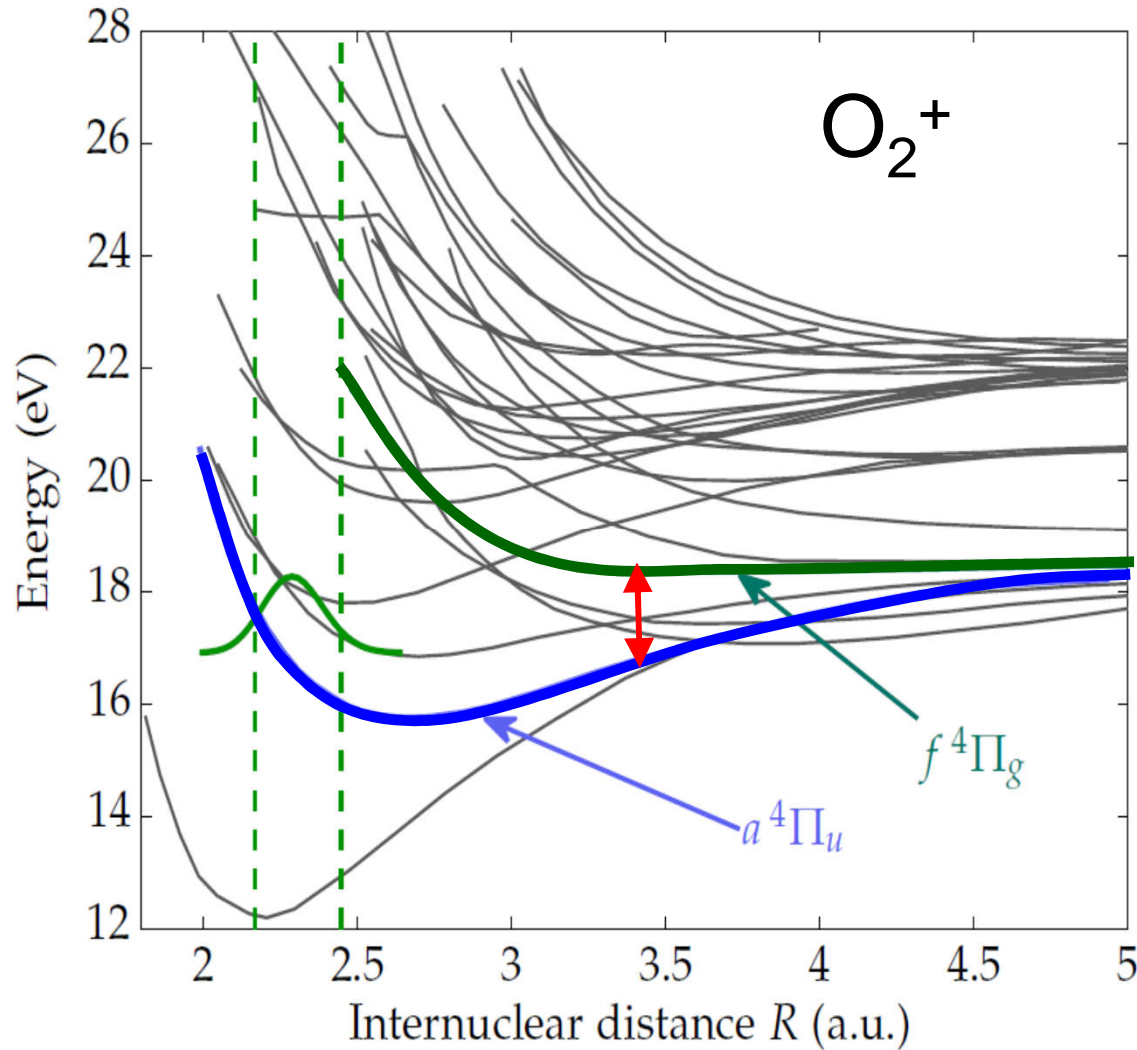
1. step: ionization (XUV) $O_2 \Rightarrow O_2^+ + e^-$
2. step: dissoziation (IR) $O_2^+ \Rightarrow O^+ + O^0$



Ionization and Dissoziation of O_2

HHG-IR experiment

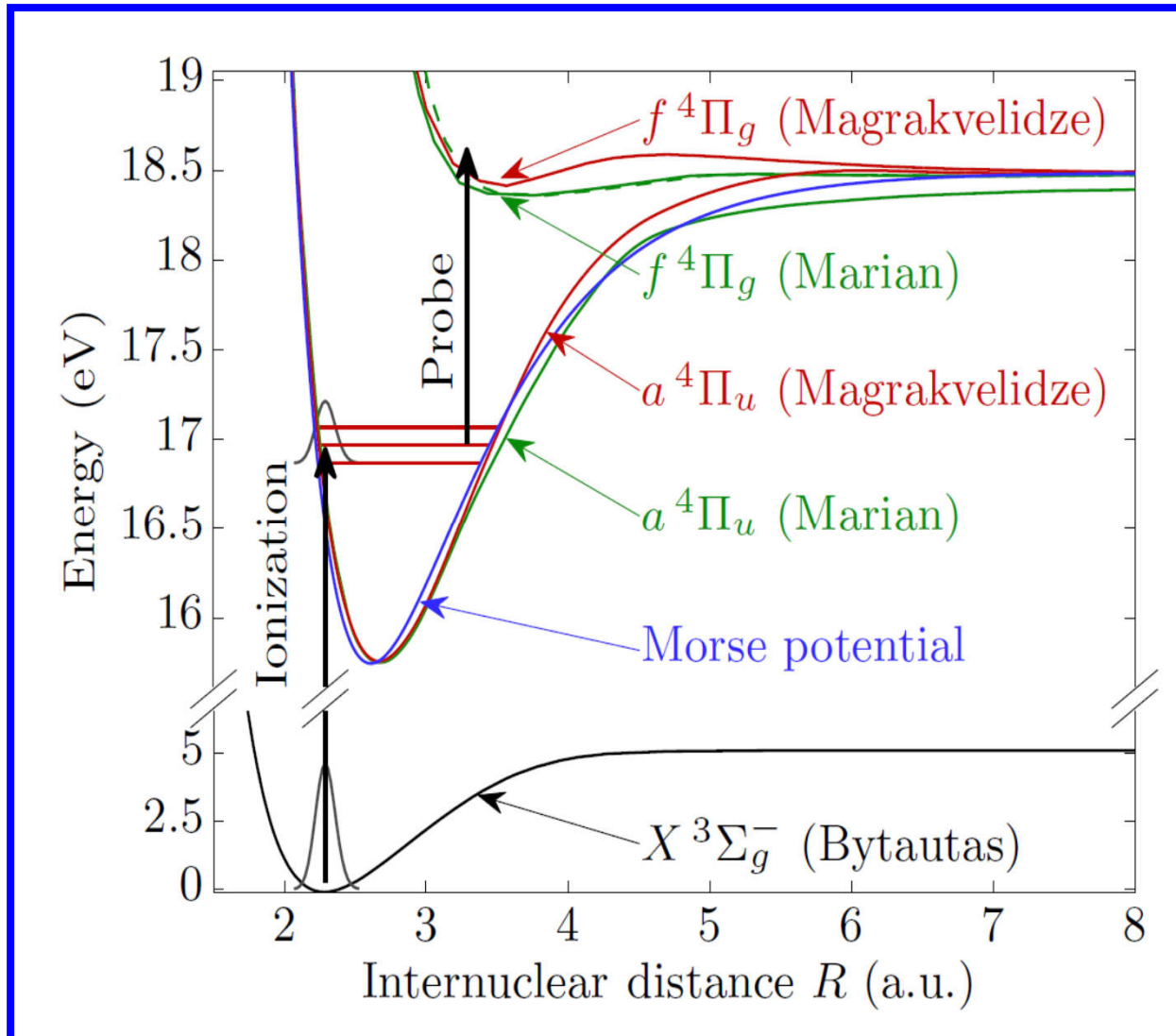
1. step: ionization (XUV) $O_2 \Rightarrow O_2^+ + e^-$
2. step: dissoziation (IR) $O_2^+ \Rightarrow O^+ + O^0$



Ionization and Dissoziation of O₂

HHG-IR experiment

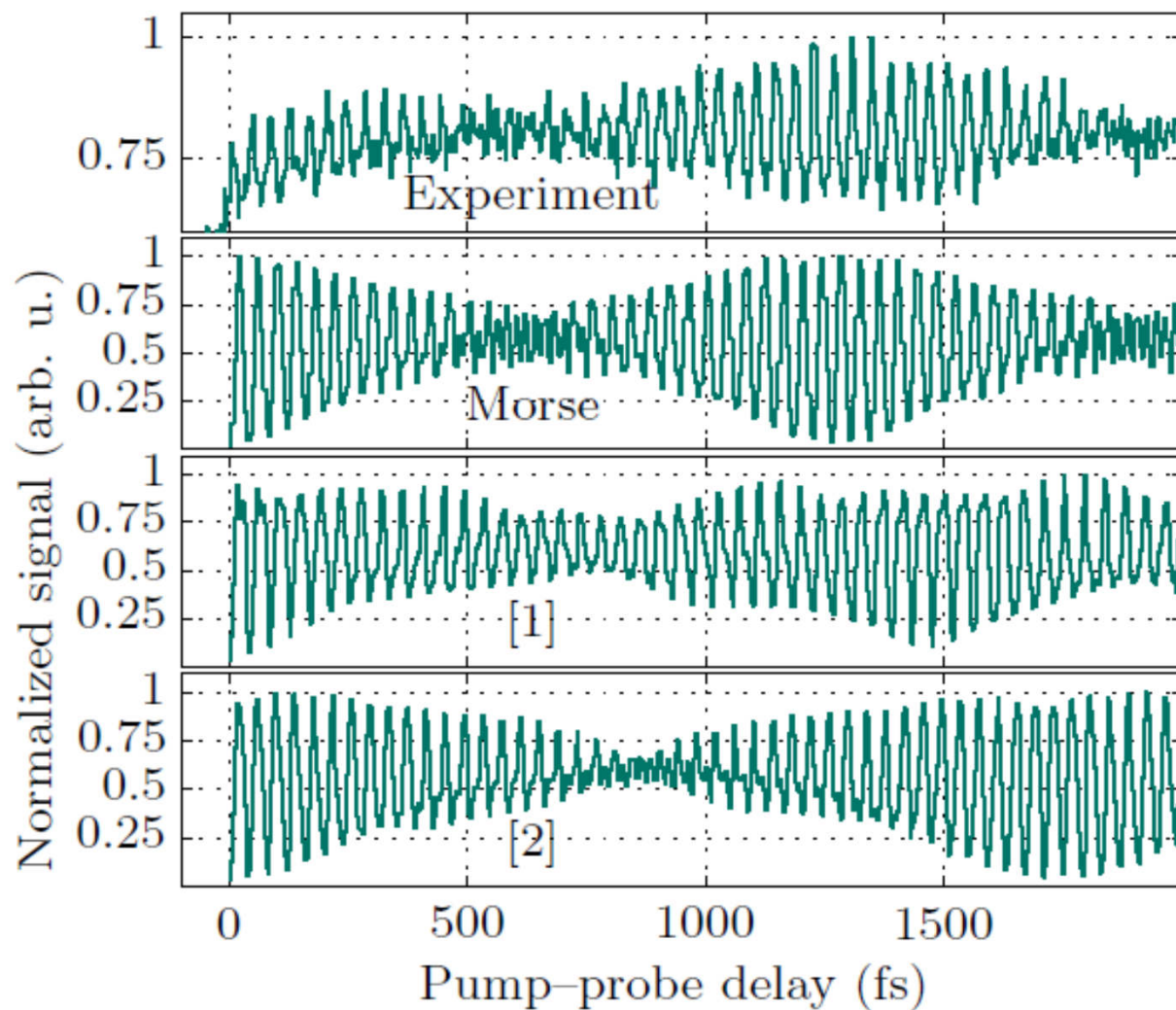
1. step: ionization (XUV) $O_2 \Rightarrow O_2^+ + e^-$
2. step: dissoziation (IR) $O_2^+ \Rightarrow O^+ + O^0$



Ionization and Dissoziation of O₂

HHG-IR experiment

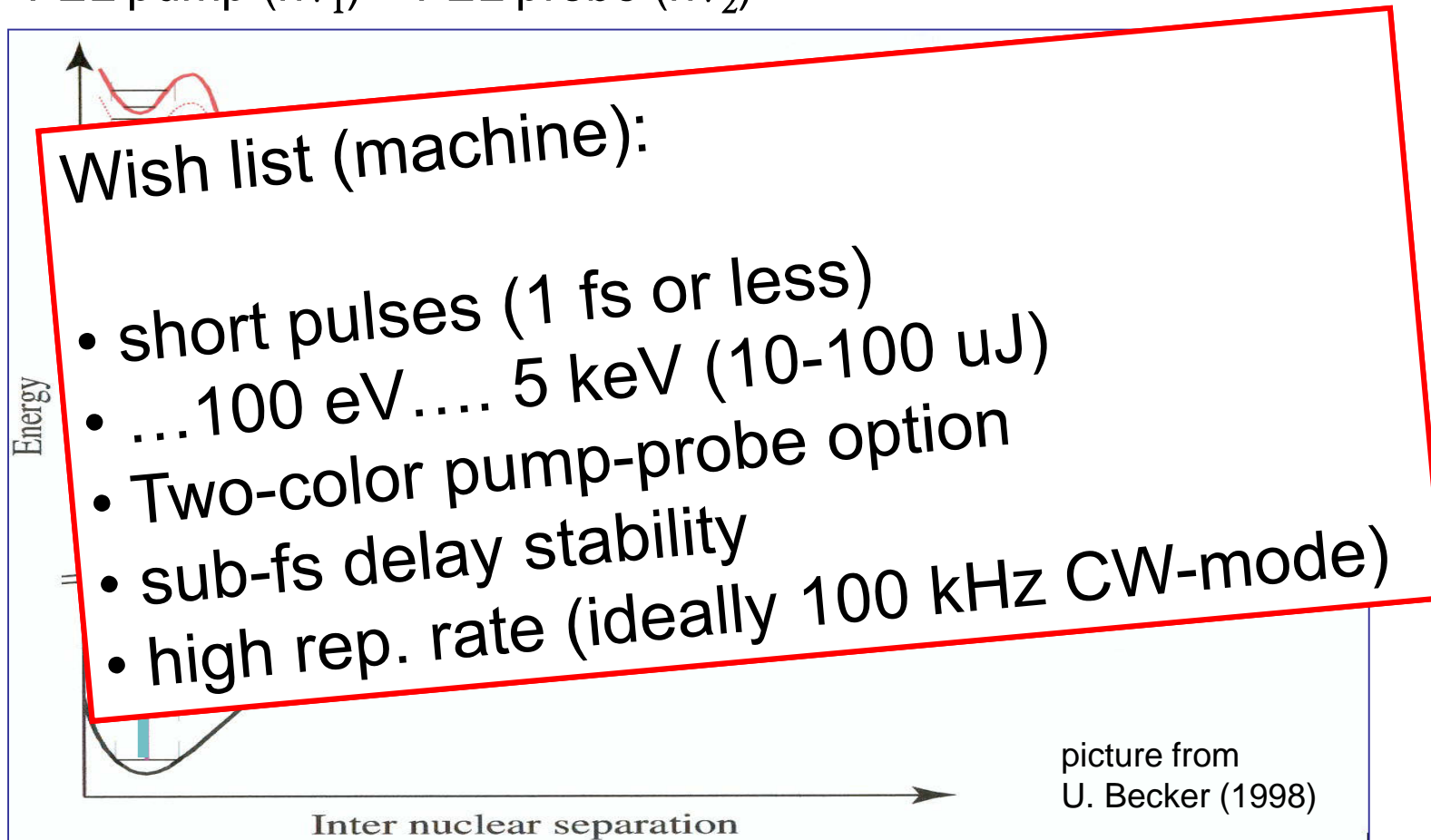
1. step: ionization (XUV) $O_2 \Rightarrow O_2^+ + e^-$
2. step: dissoziation (IR) $O_2^+ \Rightarrow O^+ + O^+$



P. Cörlin et al.,
Phys. Rev. A 91 (2015)

Conclusion

FEL pump ($h\nu_1$) – FEL probe ($h\nu_2$)



End

