#### **Ultrafast Phenomena: Part 1**

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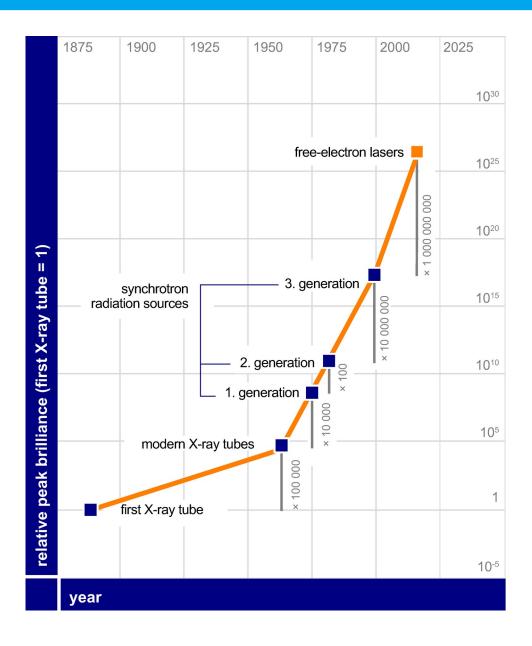
Department of Chemistry, University of Hamburg

DESY Summer Student Program 2025 August 7, 2025 Hamburg, Germany





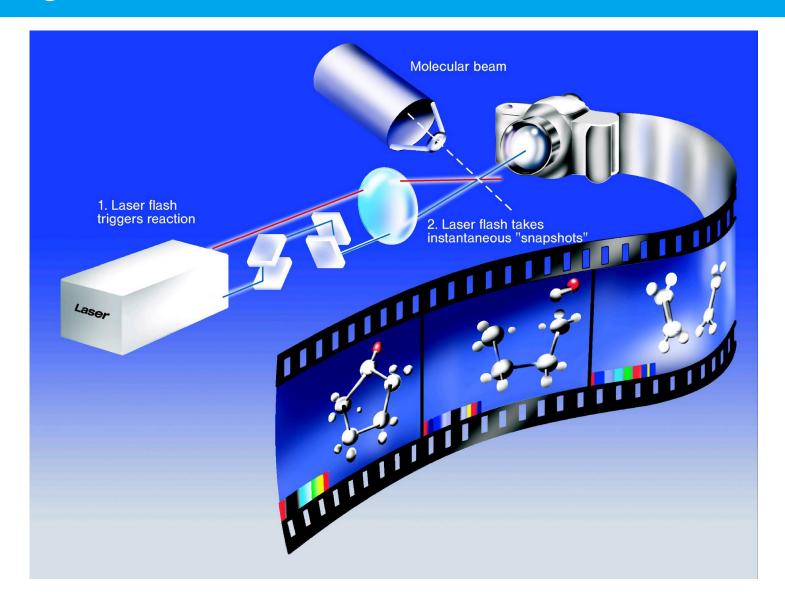
### A brief history of x-ray intensity







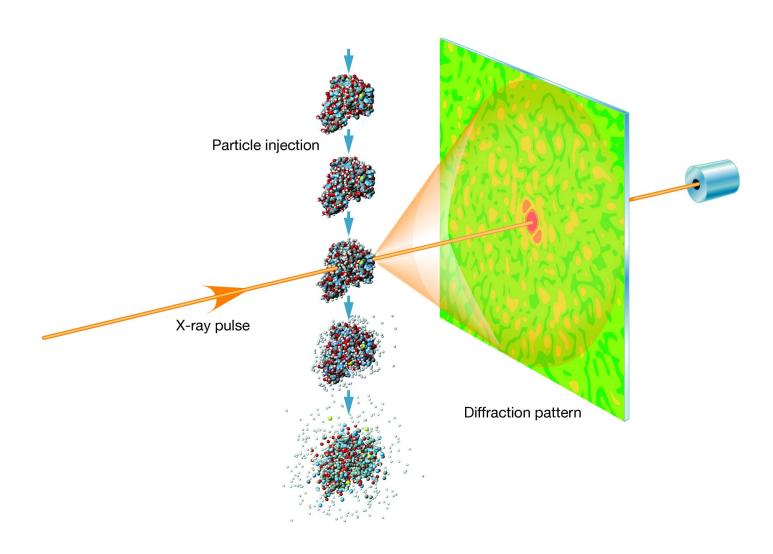
### Making molecular movies: a new tool for femtochemistry







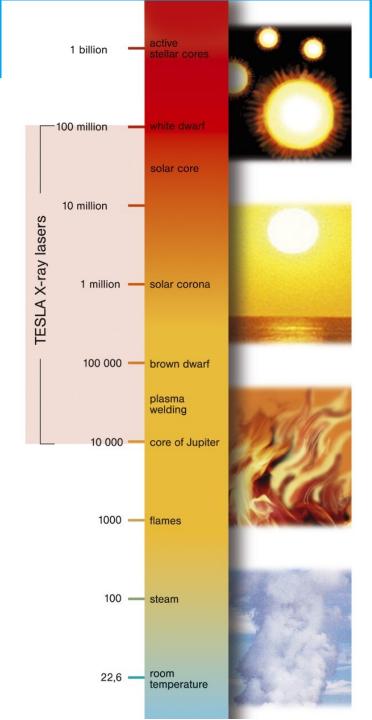
### Single-shot structure determination of biomolecules







# Generating and probing extreme states of matter







### XATOM: an integrated toolkit for x-ray atomic physics at high intensity

Sang-Kil Son

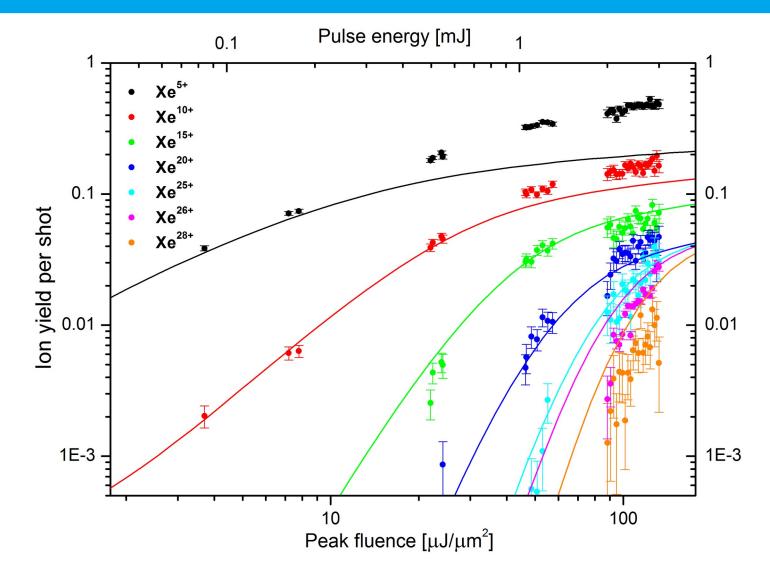


- → ab initio calculation of atomic parameters (subshell photoionization cross sections, electronic decay rates, x-ray scattering cross sections) for arbitrary electronic configurations
- → description of electronic population dynamics via numerical solution of system of coupled rate equations (one rate equation per electronic configuration)





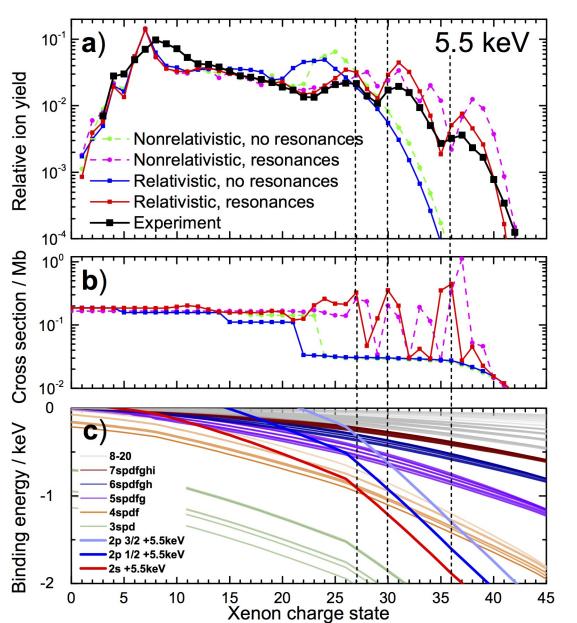
### Comparison between experiment and theory for Xe at 2 keV







# Relativistic and resonant effects in the ionization of heavy atoms by ultra-intense hard x rays



Xe at an x-ray peak intensity exceeding  $10^{19}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup>

B. Rudek *et al.*, Nature Commun. **9**, 4200 (2018).





#### Dramatic increase in the number of coupled rate equations

Nonrelativistic, no resonances

*→* **23,532,201** configurations

Relativistic, no resonances

→ **5,023,265,625** configurations

• Relativistic, including resonances  $(n_{max} = 30, I_{max} = 7)$ 

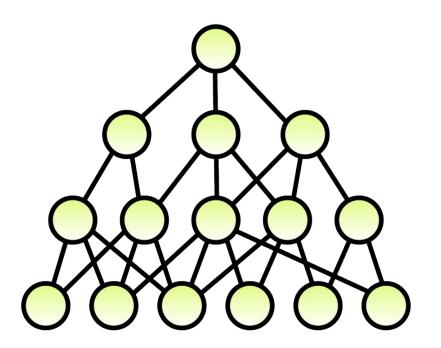
 $\rightarrow$  **2.6** × **10**<sup>68</sup> configurations

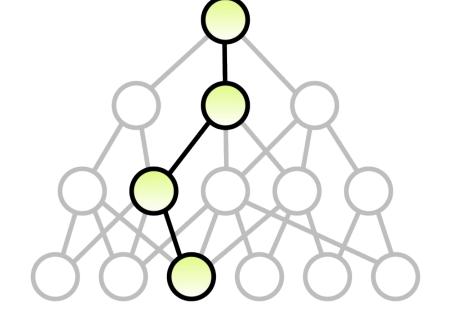
(ionization from the K shell is excluded in all three cases listed)





### Direct integration of rate equations vs. Monte Carlo





solved only once with all possible pathways

repeated many times





#### **XMOLECULE**



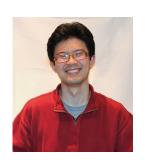




Ludger Inhester



Kota Hanasaki



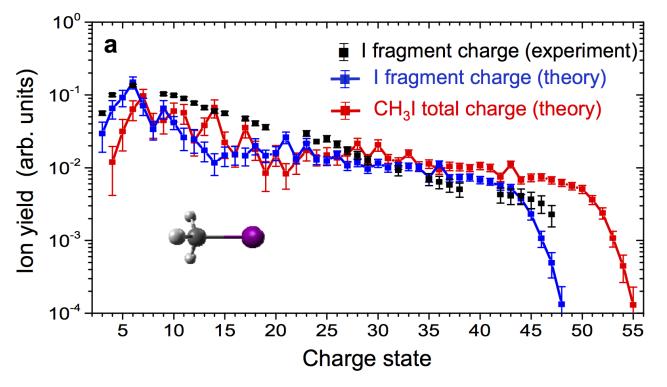
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- > An ab-initio electronic-structure approach dedicated to ionization dynamics of molecules
- Self-consistent-field calculation for every electronic configuration formed during interaction with intense XFEL pulse
- Demonstration of a new ionization enhancement mechanism





#### The highest charge states ever produced using light!



Photon energy: 8.3 keV

X-ray peak intensity:

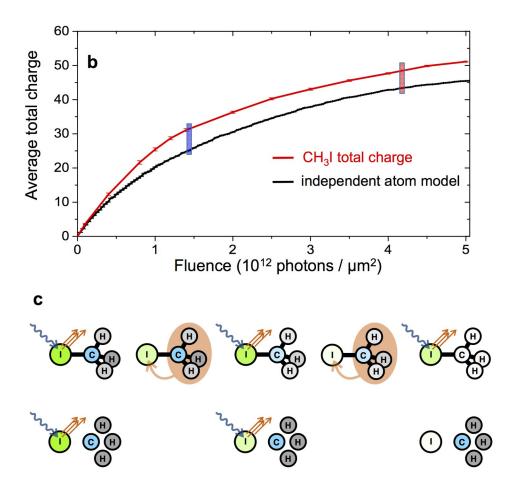
 $> 10^{19} \text{ W/cm}^2$ 

Experimental data taken by Artem Rudenko, Daniel Rolles, and collaborators





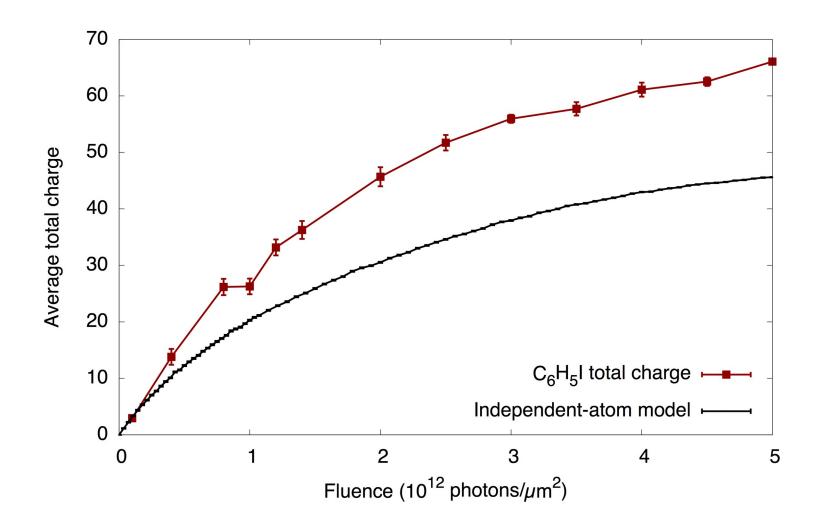
#### New ionization enhancement mechanism (molecular effect!)







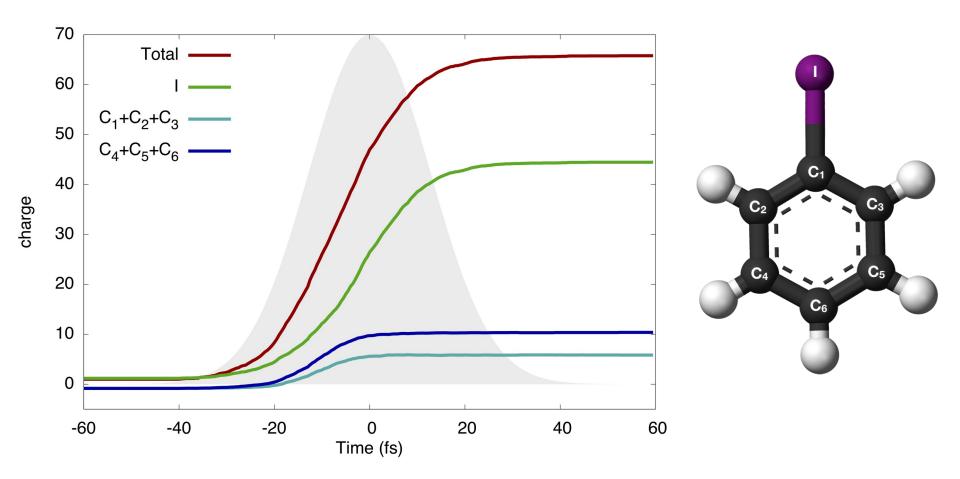
### **lodobenzene (photon energy 8.3 keV)**







# Ionization dynamics in iodobenzene (photon energy 8.3 keV, fluence 5×10<sup>12</sup> photons/μm<sup>2</sup>)







#### **XMDYN**







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- $\rightarrow$  ab-initio calculation of atomic parameters (subshell photoionization cross sections, electronic decay rates, x-ray scattering cross sections) for arbitrary electronic configurations  $\rightarrow$  uses XATOM
- → description of electronic population dynamics via Monte Carlo
- → classical molecular dynamics for nuclei and ionized electrons





# XMDYN is part of a start-to-end simulation framework for single-particle imaging at the European XFEL

30fs

9fs

without Compton scattering with Compton scattering

nitrogenase iron protein

Red reference sphere has a diameter of 7 Å

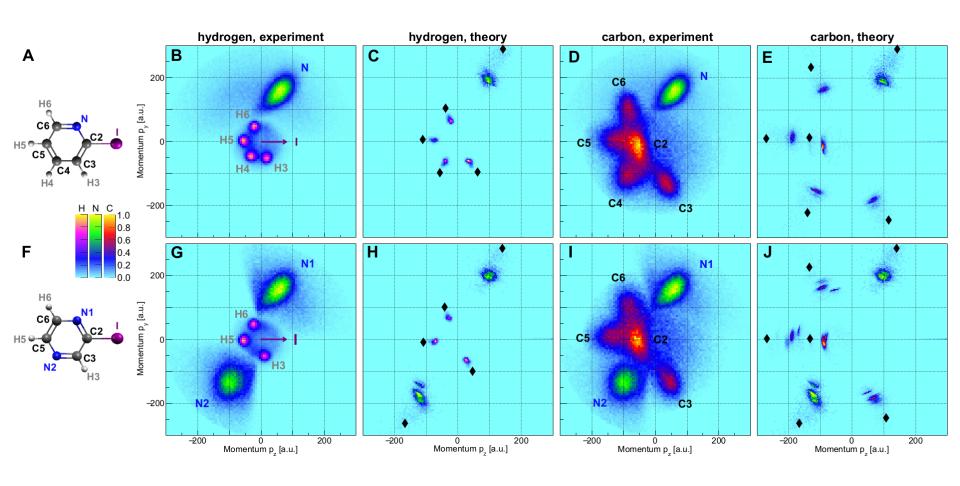


C. Fortmann-Grote *et al.*, IUCrJ **4**, 560 (2017).

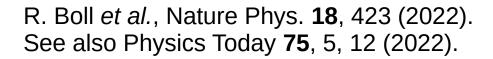




#### **Demonstration of XFEL-CEI at the European XFEL**

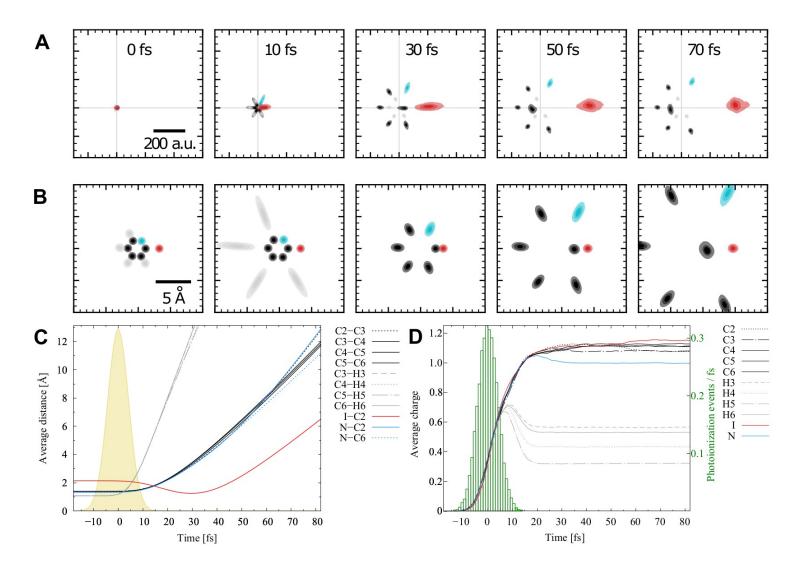








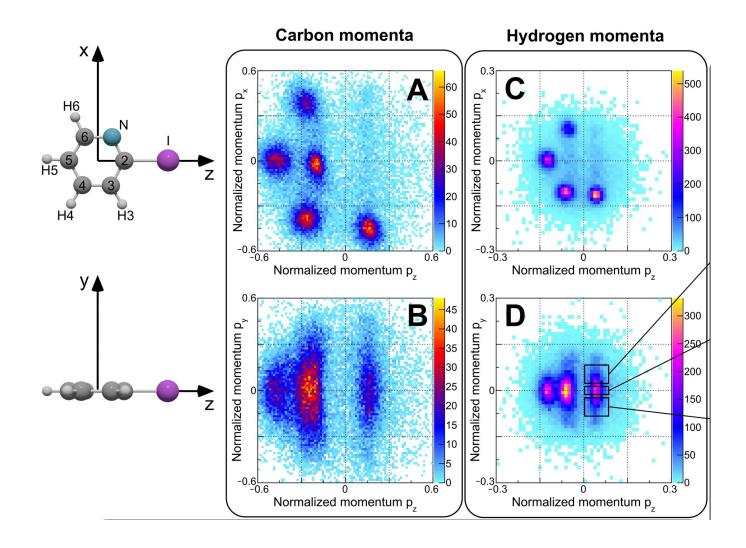
# Theory provides mapping between asymptotic ion momenta and initial real-space structure







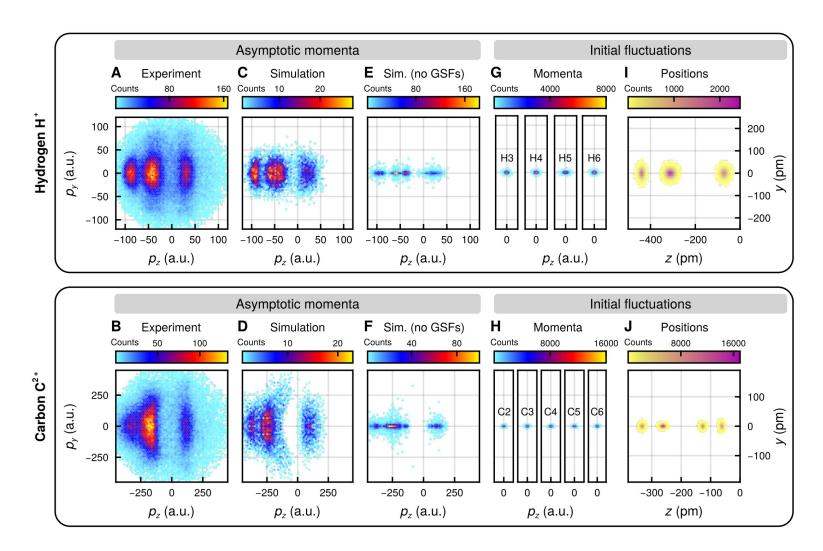
# 4-fold ion coincidence events (I<sup>4+</sup>, N<sup>2+</sup>, C<sup>2+</sup>, H<sup>+</sup>): in plane and out of plane







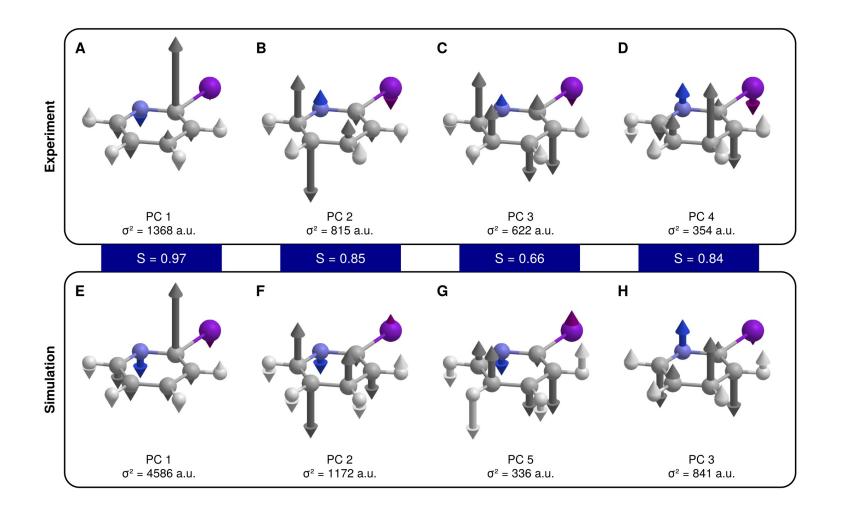
#### Impact of ground-state quantum fluctuations







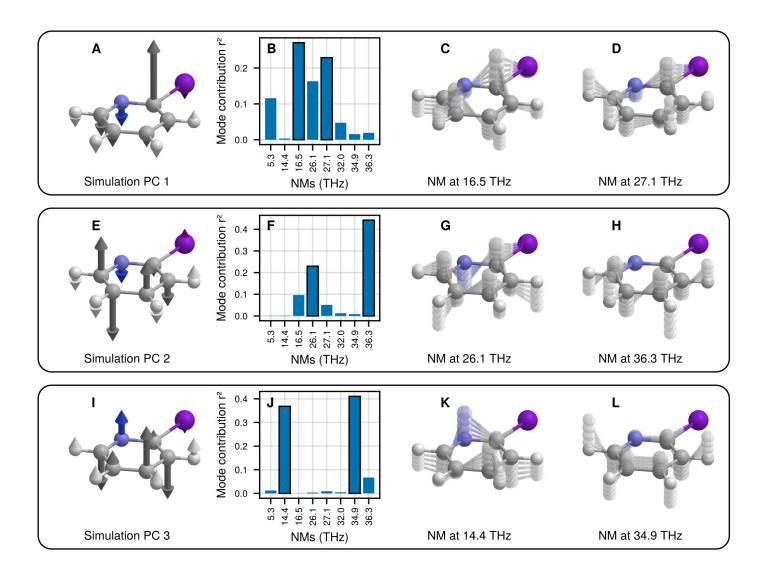
### Capturing the collective nature of the quantum fluctuations







# Mapping between the asymptotic-momentum fluctuations and the initial fluctuations with respect to the normal modes







#### **Acknowledgment**









Benoît Richard1,2,3, Rebecca Boll4#, Sourav Banerjee1, Julia M. Schäfer1,5, Zoltan Jurek1, Gregor Kastirke6,7, Kilian Fehre6, Markus S. Schöffler6, Nils Anders6, Thomas M. Baumann4, Sebastian Eckart6, Benjamin Erk8, Alberto De Fanis4, Reinhard Dörner6,7, Sven Grundmann6, Patrik Grychtol4, Max Hofmann6, Markus Ilchen2,4,9, Max Kircher6, Katharina Kubicek2,3,4, Maksim Kunitski6, Xiang Li10, Tommaso Mazza4, Severin Meister11, Niklas Melzer6, Jacobo Montano4, Valerija Music4,9, Yevheniy Ovcharenko4, Christopher Passow8, Andreas Pier6, Nils Rennhack4, Jonas Rist6, Daniel E. Rivas4, Daniel Rolles10, Ilme Schlichting12, Lothar Ph. H. Schmidt6, Philipp Schmidt4,9, Daniel Trabert6, Florian Trinter6,13, Rene Wagner4, Peter Walter14, Pawel Ziolkowski4, Artem Rudenko10, Michael Meyer3,4, Ludger Inhester1,3,\$, and Till Jahnke4,11†

1: CFEL, DESY

4: European XFEL





#### **Conclusions**

- Radiation damage at high x-ray intensity is of relevance to applications of XFELs.
- Systematic development of software for quantitative calculation of x-ray-driven effects in matter: XATOM, XMOLECULE, XMDYN.
- Very high charge states are formed as a consequence of the sequential absorption of multiple photons, combined with electronic decay cascades associated with hole formation in deep inner shells.
- Impact of relativistic and resonant effects.





#### **Conclusions**

- > Electron transfer in polyatomic systems can lead to significantly enhanced ionization.
- Efficient ionization enables Coulomb explosion imaging (XFEL-CEI).
- Direct demonstration of the collective nature of structural quantum fluctuations in a complex molecule has been achieved.
- Advantage of XFEL-CEI is that such high molecular charge states can be reached that the impact of chemical bonds on the dynamics underlying CEI can be significantly reduced.



