

X-raying laser-aligned atoms and molecules

Motivation

Current experiments on laser-aligned atoms

Proposed experiments on laser-aligned molecules

Linda Young



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CHICAGO

A U.S. Department of Energy laboratory
managed by The University of Chicago



Collaborators

AMO Physics Group

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Robin Santra, Steve Southworth, Linda Young
Conny Hoehr, Emily Peterson, Nina Rohringer
Juana Rudati (APS), Dave Ederer (Tulane)*

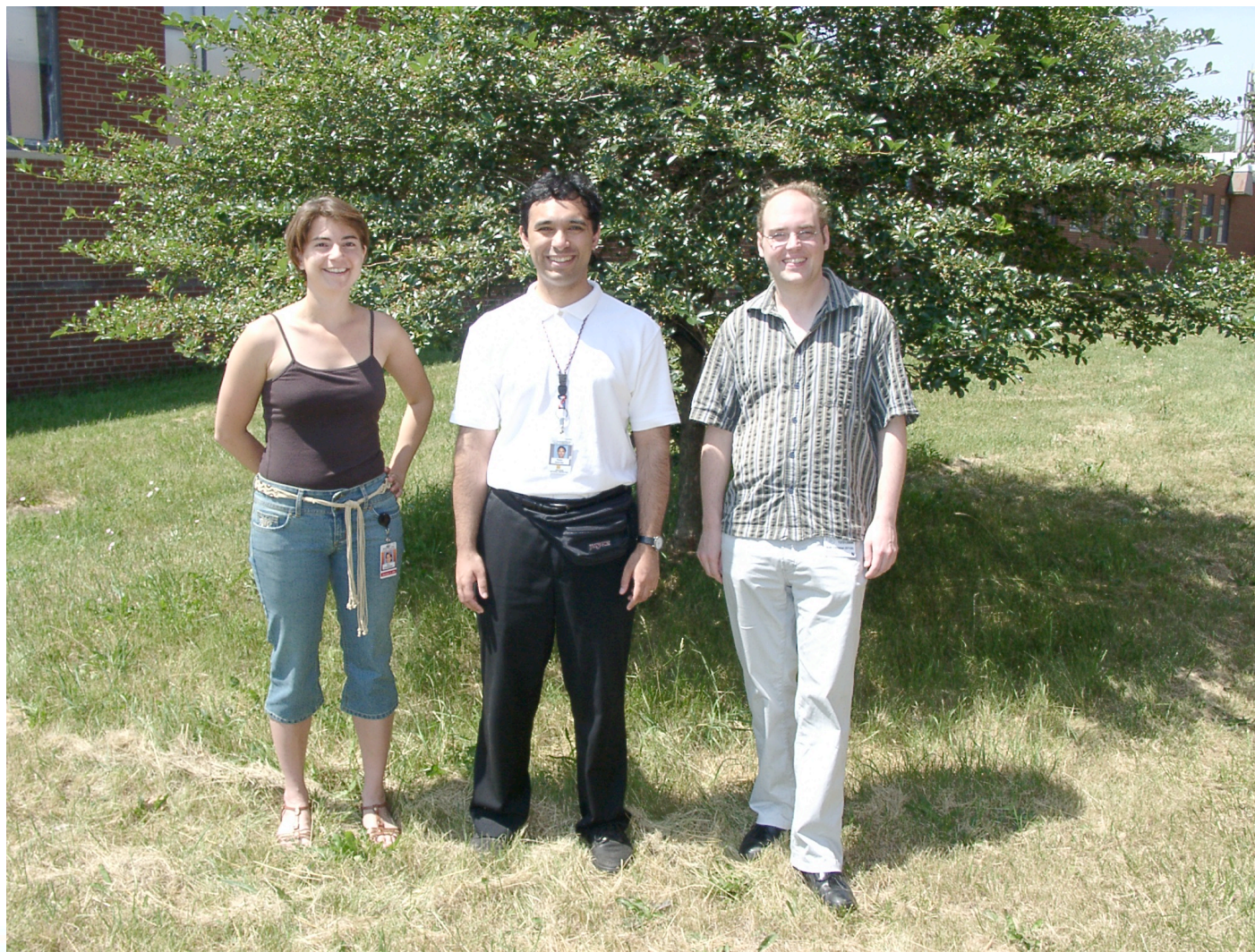
Advanced Photon Source

Eric Dufresne, Dohn Arms, Eric Landahl

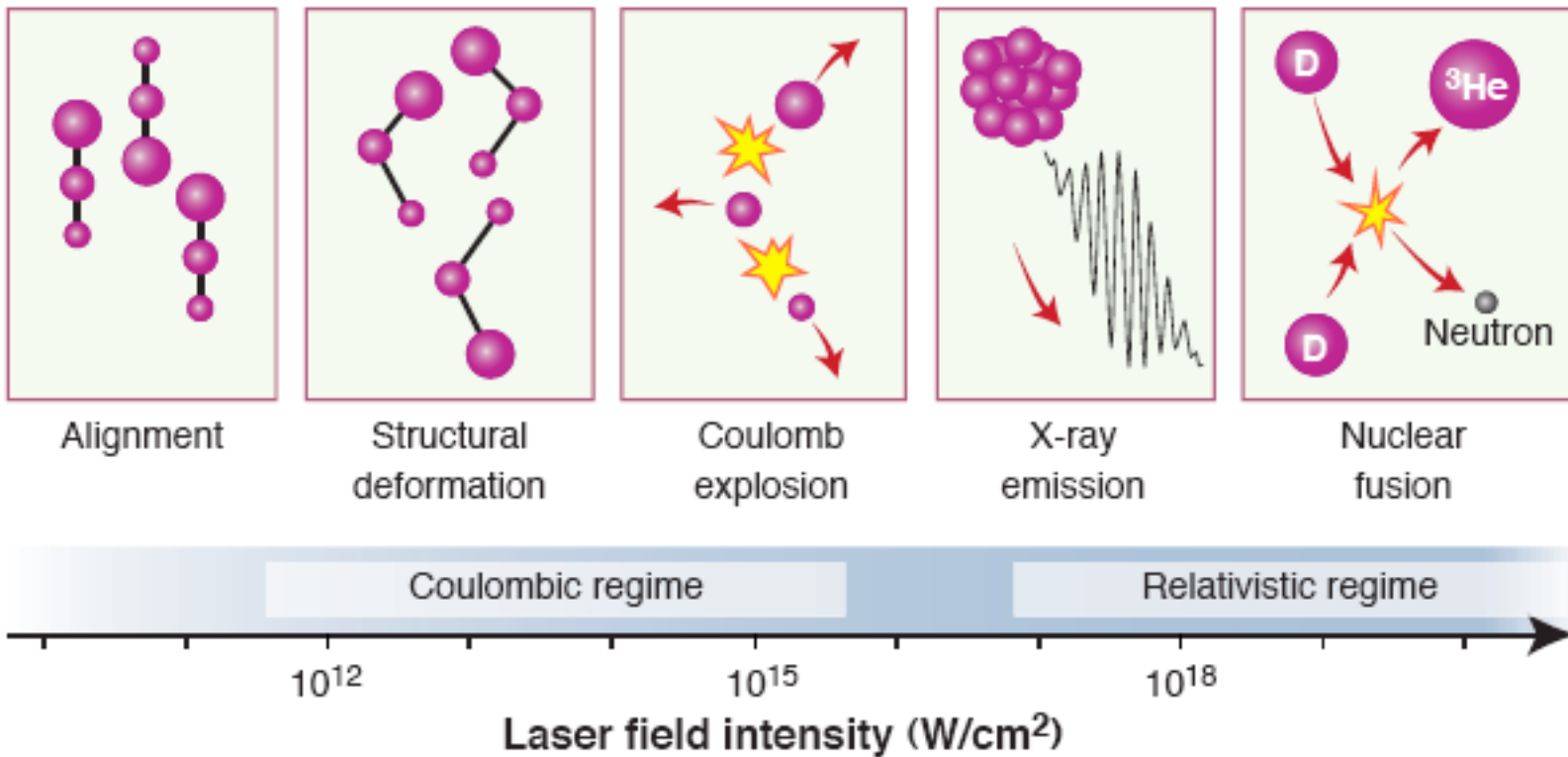
Argonne AMO Group (Experimental Branch)



Argonne AMO Physics Group (Theory Branch)



What happens in strong optical fields?



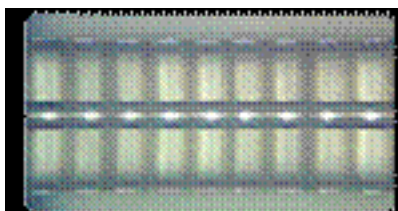
Yamanouchi, Science (2001)

Atoms in strong optical fields: I

High Harmonic Generation @ $\sim 10^{15}$ W/cm²

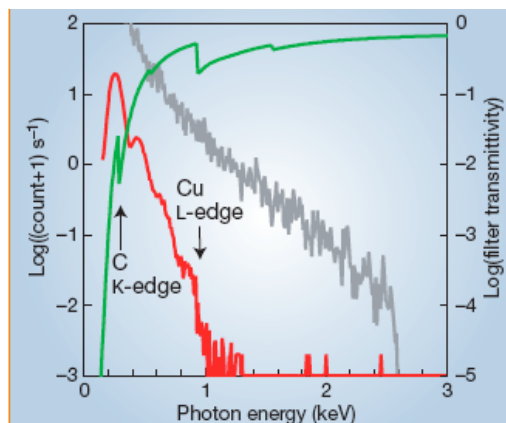
- *Tabletop source of coherent soft x-ray radiation*
- *The attosecond frontier*

Quasi-phase matching
at 4nm and Harmonics
from Ions (200-300 eV)



E. Gibson *et al.*
Science (2003)

Coherent keV x-rays



Seres *et al.*
Nature (2005)

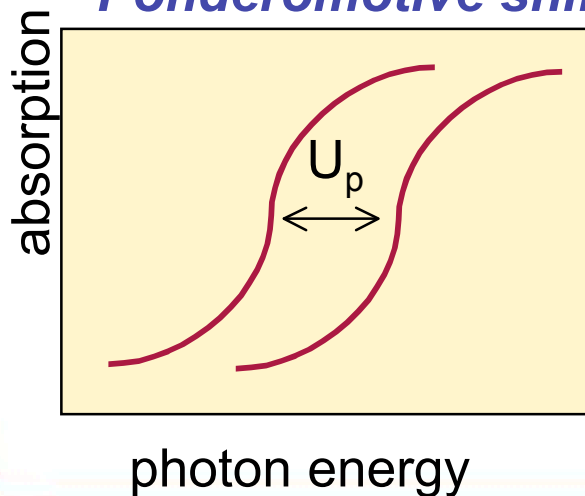


Atoms in strong optical fields: II

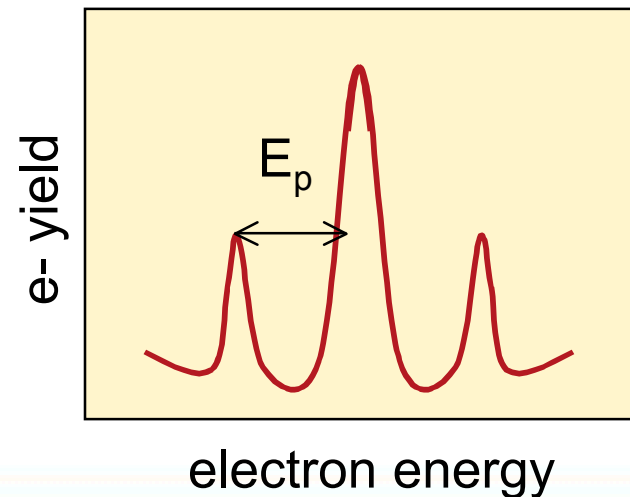
Motivations

- Understand changes to x-ray processes in presence of strong laser fields
- Theoretical predictions
 - ponderomotive shift in threshold -> absorption spectrum*
 - free-free transitions in continuum -> electron spectra*

Ponderomotive shift



Electron satellites



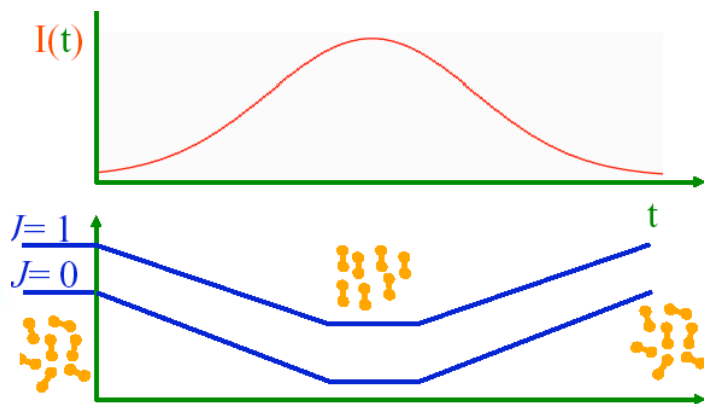
Molecules align in strong fields

Motivations

- Stringent tests of photoionization and photodissociation
- Study behavior of molecules as fcn of strength of aligning potential
- Aligned molecules aid single biomolecule structure determination
(Hajdu et al)

Adiabatic alignment

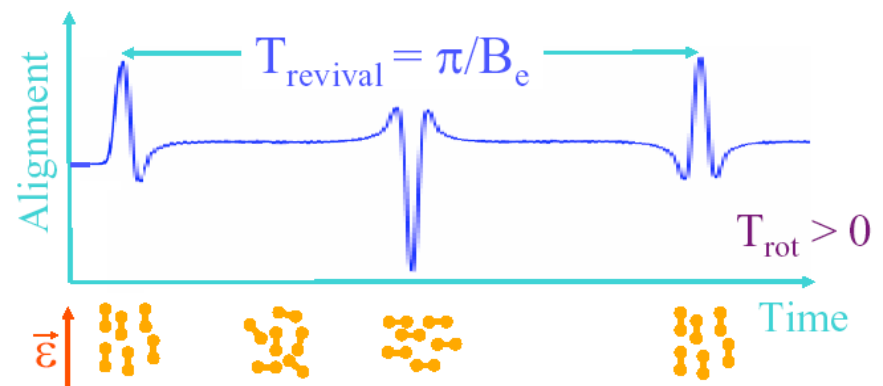
$$\tau_{\text{laser}} > \tau_{\text{rot}}$$



Friedrich & Hershbach, PRL 74, 4623 (95)

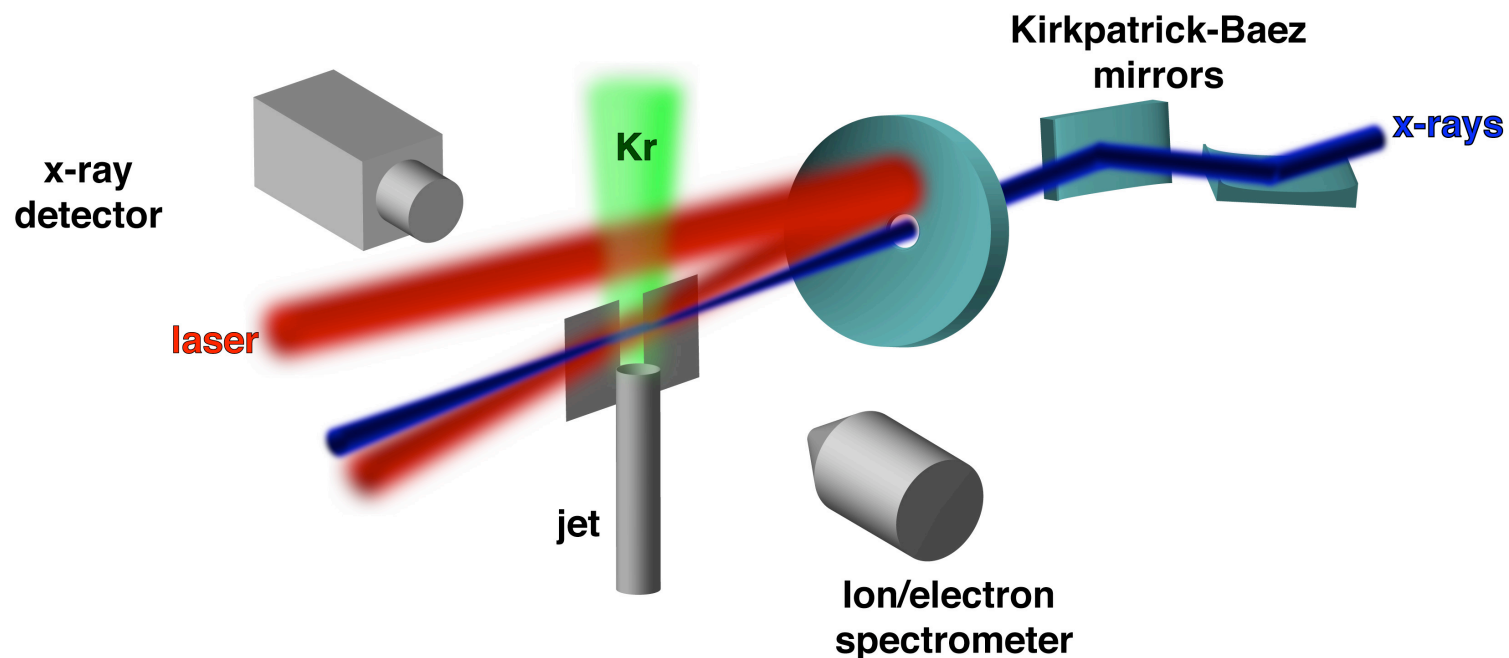
Field-free alignment

$$\tau_{\text{laser}} < \tau_{\text{rot}}$$



T. Seideman, PRL 83, 4971 (99)

X-ray microprobe of strong-field environment



Laser: 30-100 micron focus, 2.5 W, 40 fs, 1-5 kHz, 800 nm

APS x-ray: ~10 micron focus, 10^6 x rays/pulse, 10^{-4} bandwidth, 100 ps

X-ray microprobe studies with atoms

- ***Isolated atom response***

spectroscopic probe of the ions

initially ion velocities are thermal (~300 nm/ns)

x-ray in/x-ray out: sub-fs, collision-free signature

- ***Collective ion dynamics - Coulomb Expansion***

time and spatial resolved spectroscopy

- • ***Probe alignment in strong-field ionization***

polarized x-ray spectroscopy

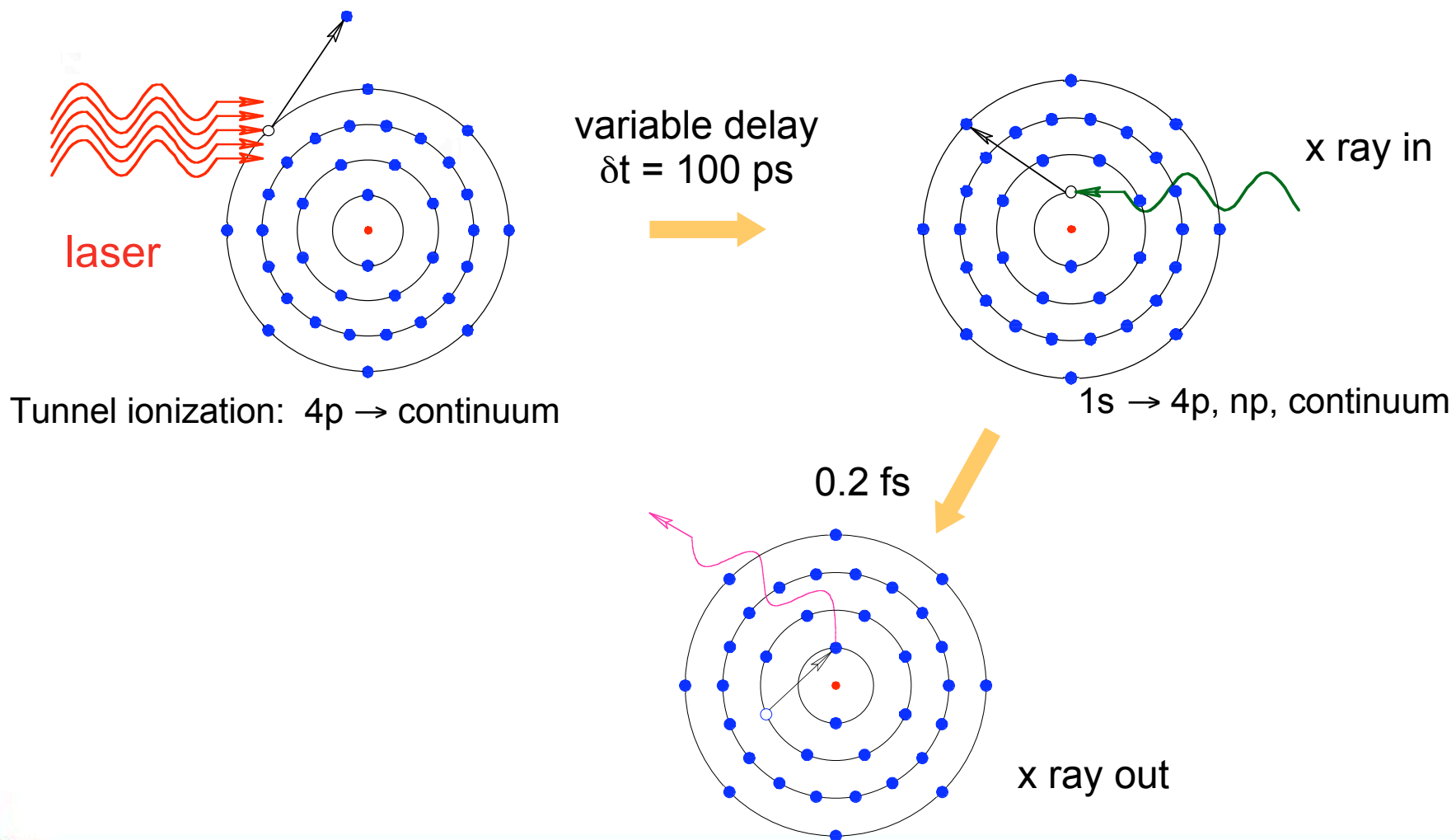
monitor & control alignment dynamics

- ***X-ray / laser cross correlation of x-ray pulse duration***

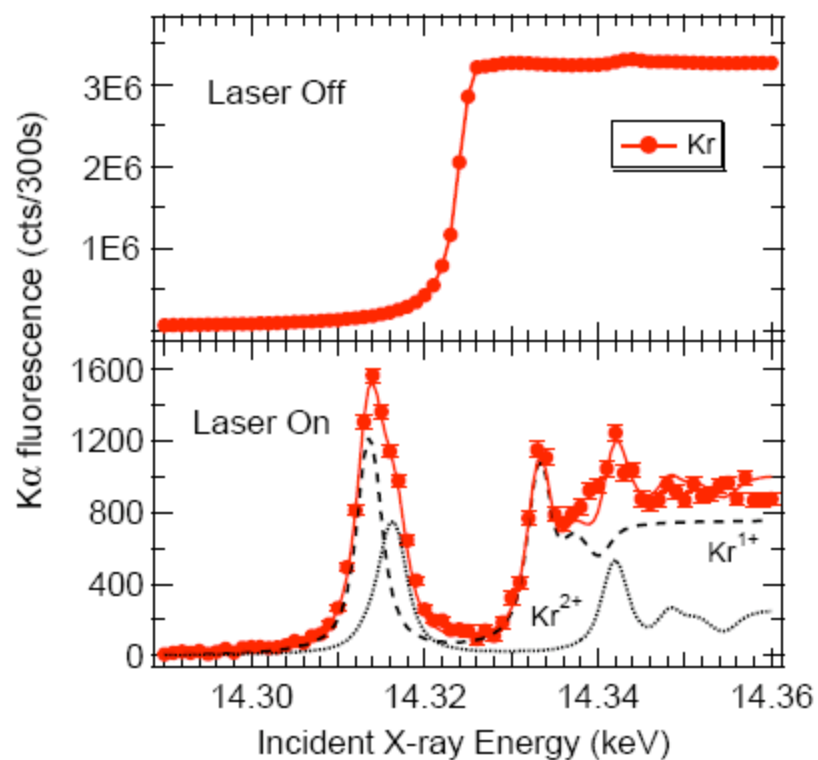
bunch length scaling $I^{1/3}$

intrinsic time resolution ~1/2 laser pulselength (20fs)

X-ray probe of laser-produced Kr^+



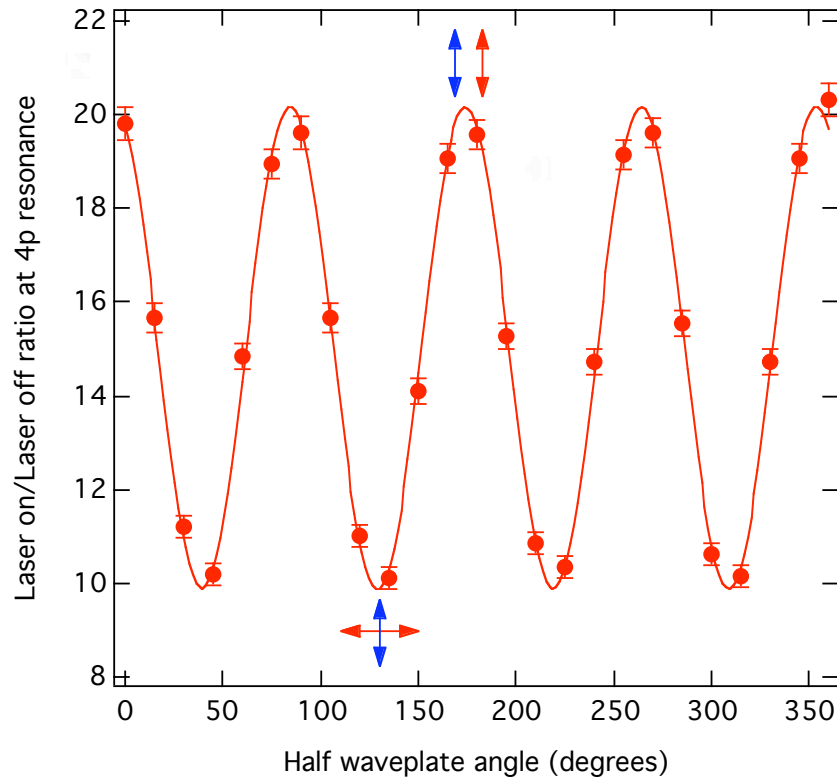
X-rays selectively probe Kr⁺



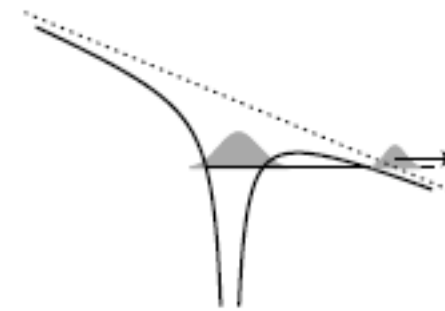
Experimental data:
3 parameter fit
Kr: Kr¹⁺:Kr²⁺

Kr ion theory: ab initio relativistic
configuration interaction calcs
Pan, Beck, O'Malley JPB (2005)

Polarized resonant x-rays reveal alignment in tunnel-ionized Kr



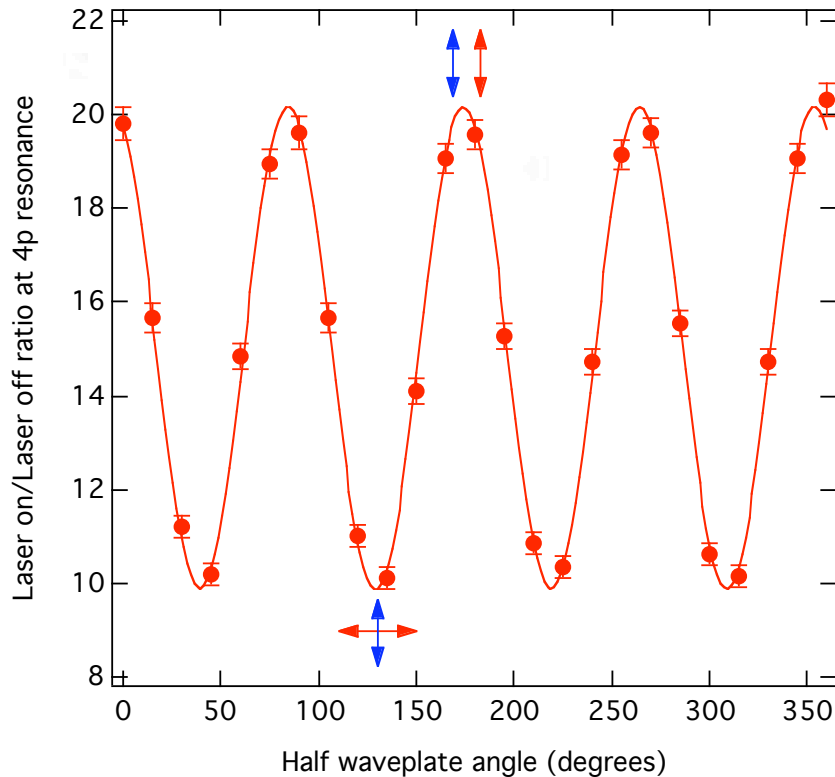
Tunnel ionization



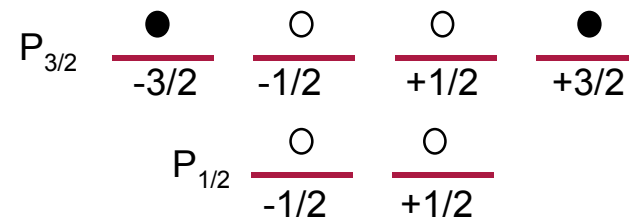
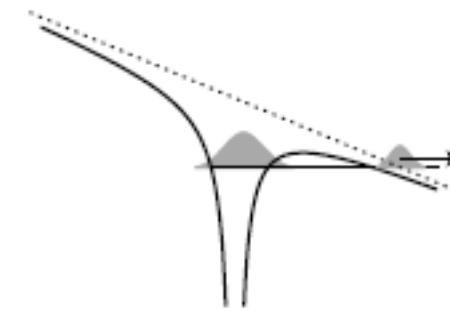
$|=1$ ● ○ ●
 -1 0 +1



Polarized resonant x-rays reveal alignment in tunnel-ionized Kr



Tunnel ionization

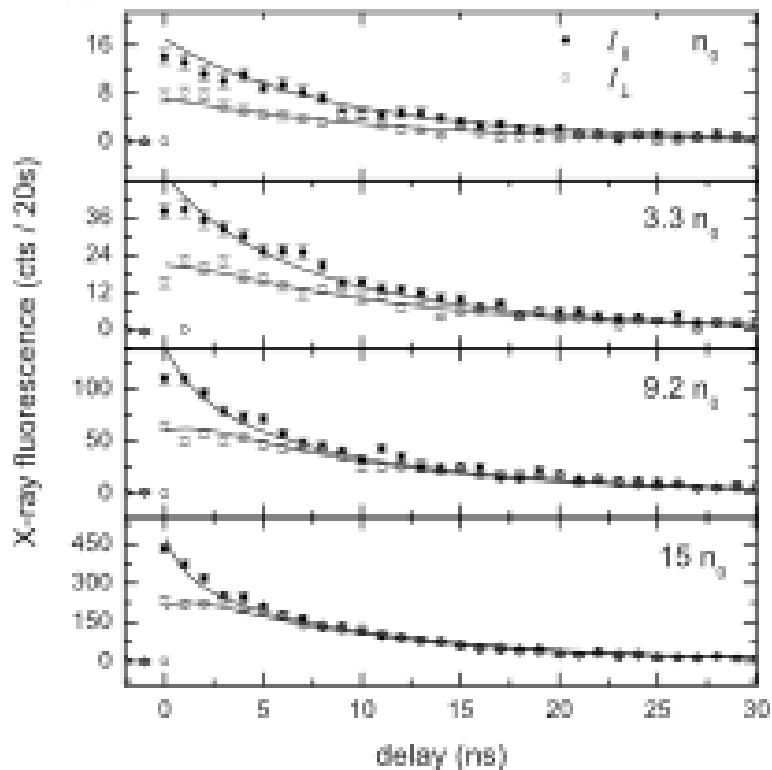


$$R = \frac{\text{parallel}}{\text{perpendicular}} = \frac{10\rho_0 + 4\rho_1}{4\rho_0 + 7\rho_1}$$

Spin-orbit coupling required to explain the degree of alignment

Alignment dynamics 1:

Decay of alignment



$$n_0 = 1.3 \times 10^{14} / \text{cm}^3$$

Observations:

- Initial ratio $\sim 2:1$
- Disalignment density dependent
- Coulomb expansion timescale $\sim 10 \text{ ns}$ at all densities, $n_{\text{ion}} = n_e$

Model disalignment:

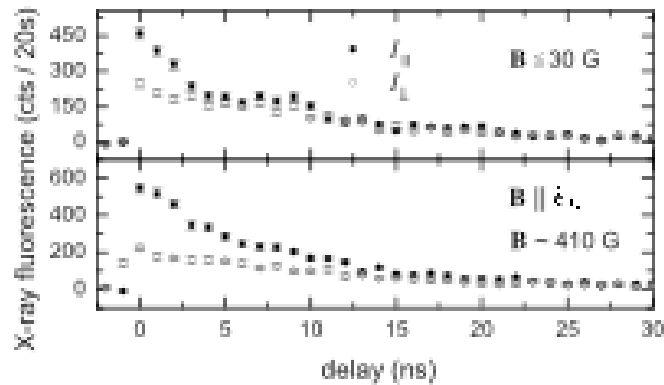
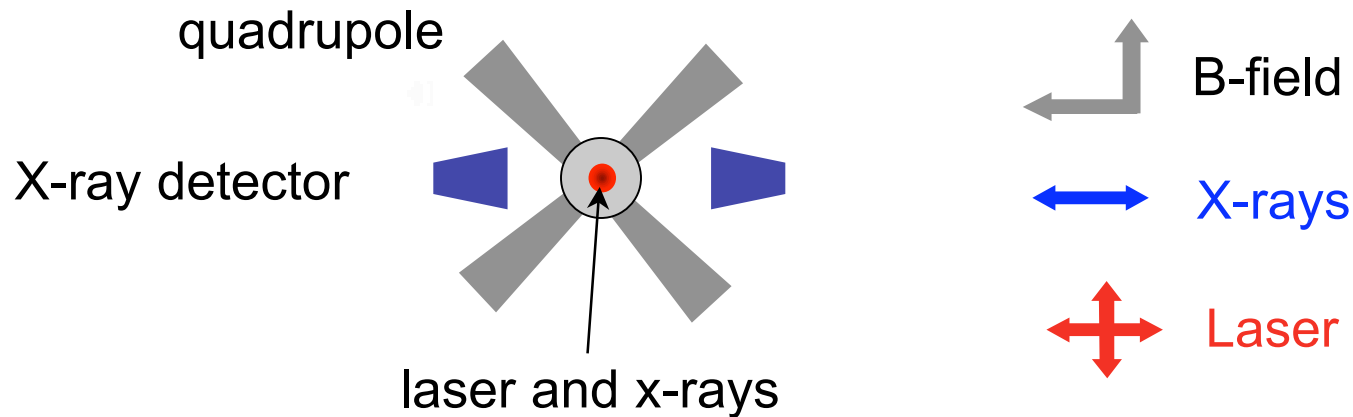
$e^- - \text{Kr}^+$ collns \rightarrow m -sublevel transitions

$$\hat{H} = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r^3}\sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{5}}(\mathbf{Q}_2 \cdot \mathbf{Y}_2)$$

Low KE electron-ion collisions

Alignment dynamics 2:

Preservation of alignment w/B-field



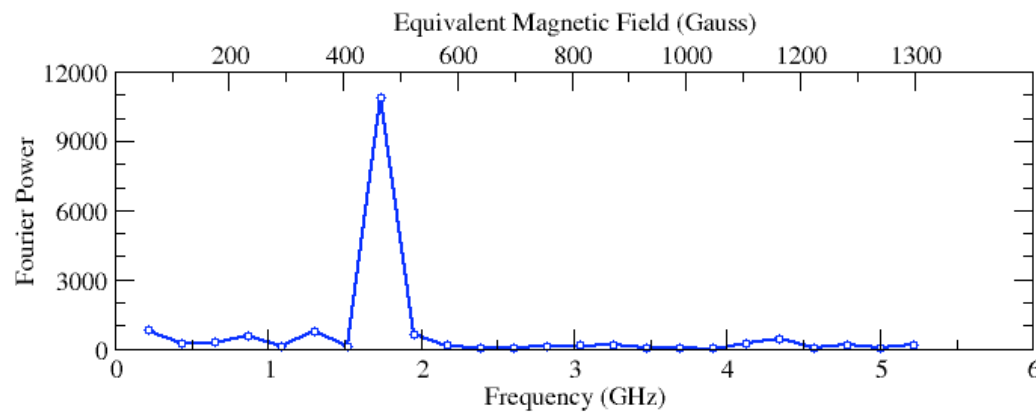
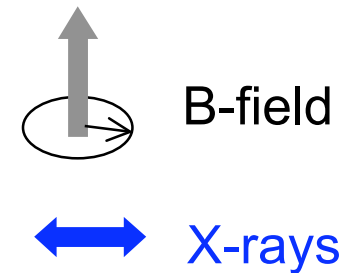
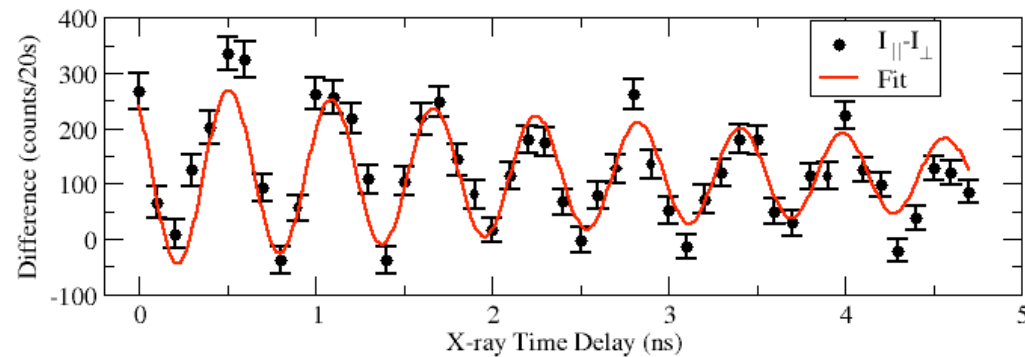
$$n = 2.3 \times 10^{15} / \text{cm}^3$$

$$B = 0 \text{ G} \quad \tau_{\text{disalignment}} \sim 2 \text{ ns}$$

$$B \sim 410 \text{ G} \quad \tau_{\text{disalignment}} \sim 8 \text{ ns}$$

Alignment dynamics 3:

Coherent spin precession



$$\begin{aligned}\Omega &= 2g_j(p_{3/2})\mu_0\mathbf{B} \\ &= 3.73\text{ MHz/G B}\end{aligned}$$

$$B \sim 450\text{ G}$$

Summary

• ***Versatile x-ray probe of atomic behavior in strong fields***

- spectroscopic
- spatial
- time
- polarization



Isolated atom response
Collective ion behavior
Alignment dynamics
in a plasma environment

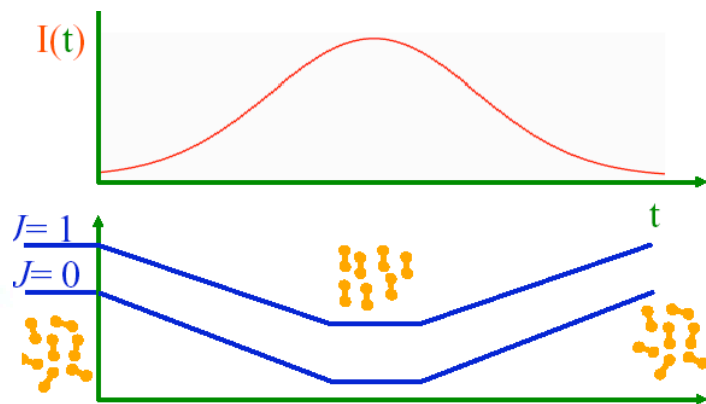
Molecules align in strong fields

Motivations

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(Hajdu et al)

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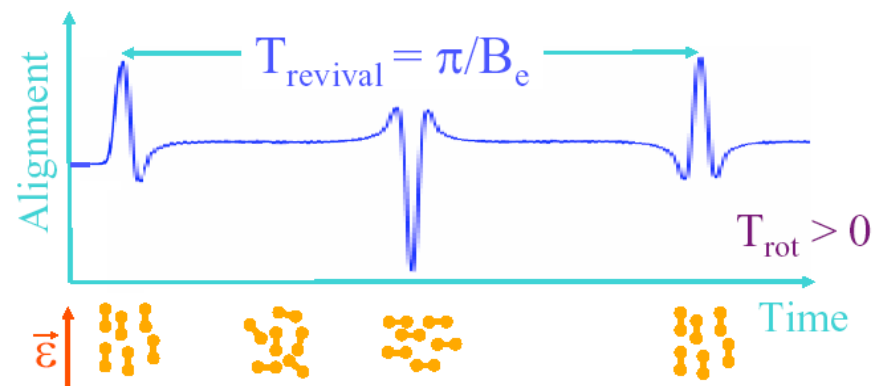
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Friedrich & Hershbach, PRL 74, 4623 (95)

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$$\tau_{\text{laser}} < \tau_{\text{rot}}$$



T. Seideman, PRL 83, 4971 (99)

Laser-aligned molecules

$$V_{\text{int}} = 1/2 E(t)^2 (\alpha_{\parallel} \cos^2\theta + \alpha_{\perp} \sin^2\theta)$$

$$\Delta\alpha = \alpha_{\parallel} - \alpha_{\perp}$$

X-ray advantages

- *no dynamic alignment by probe pulse (CE laser)*
- *degree-of-alignment thru near edge spectra*
- *change in structure by EXAFS (0.01Å)*
- *atomic resolution structures by diffraction*

Laser-aligned molecules

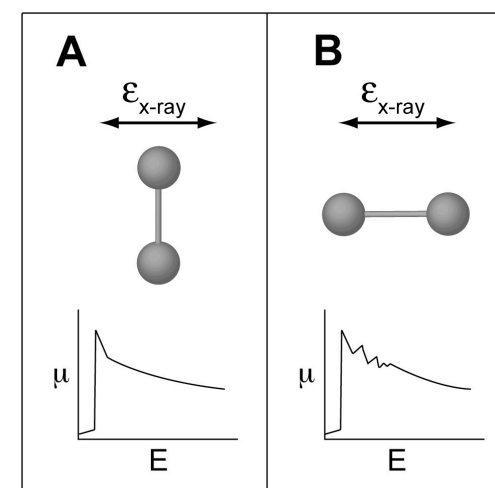
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Br₂ EXAFS



Laser-aligned molecules

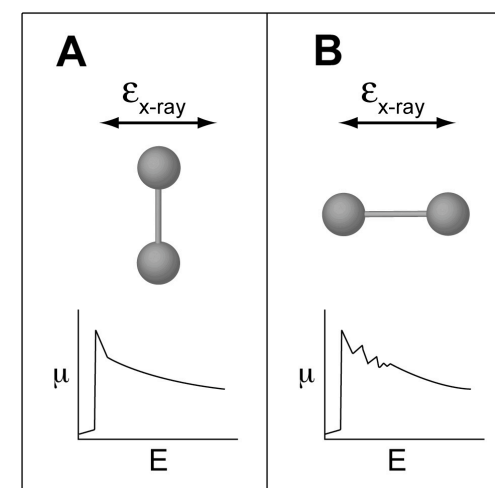
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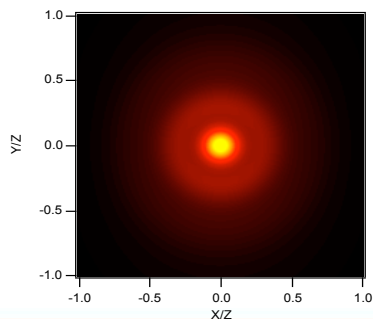
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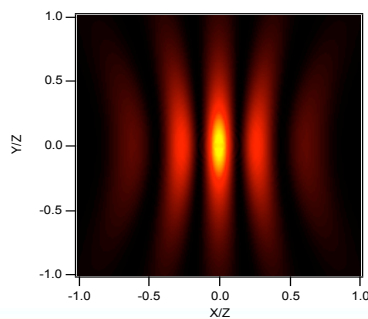
Br₂ EXAFS



Isotropic

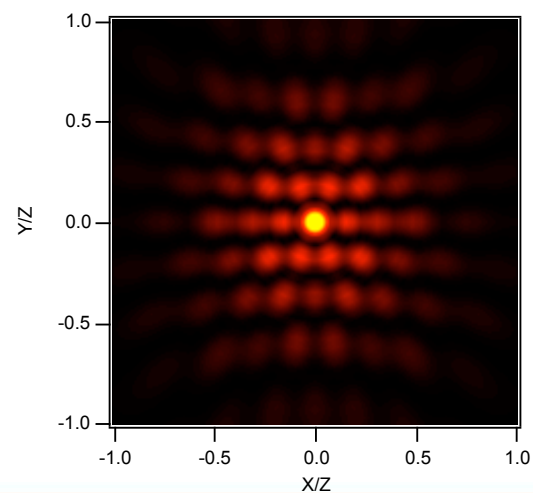
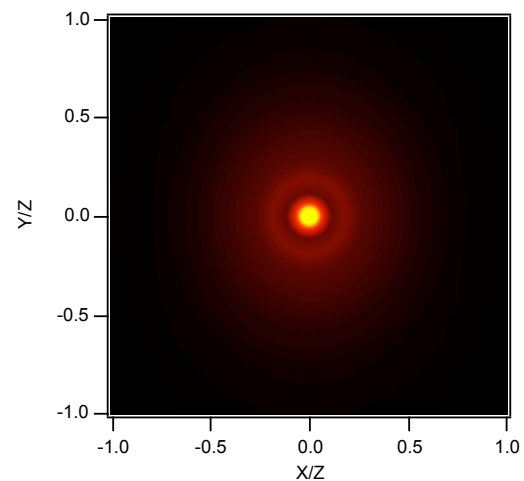
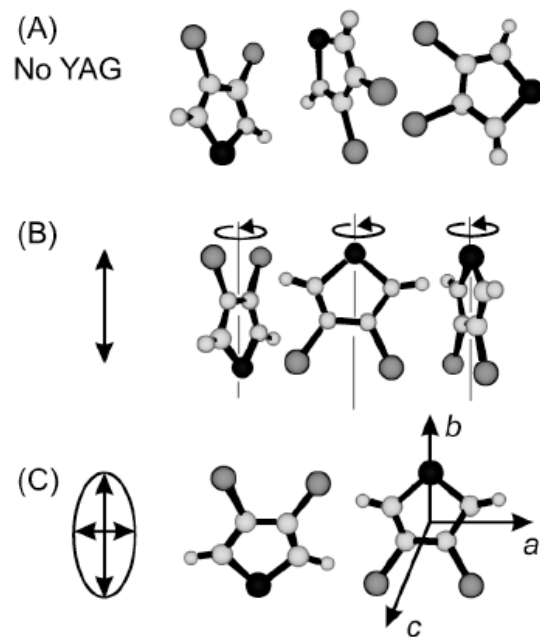


Aligned



Alignment of complex molecules

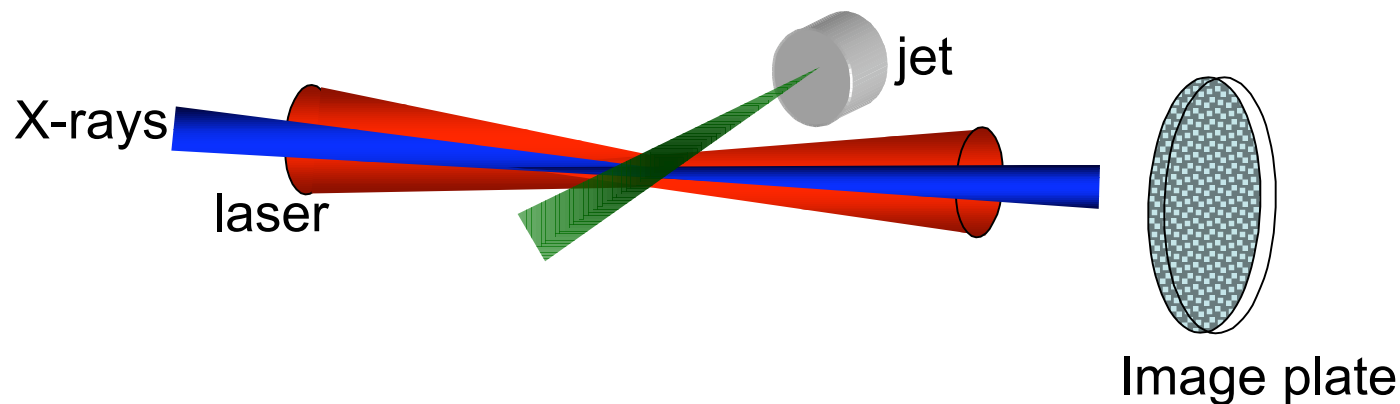
3-D alignment w/elliptically polz'd fields
3,4 dibromothiophene



J.J. Larsen et al., PRL 85, 2470 (2000)



X-raying laser-aligned molecules



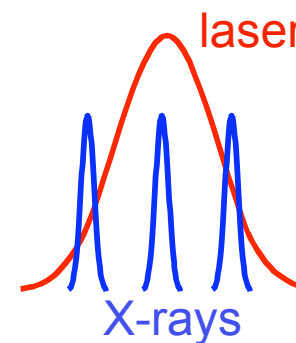
Aligning laser pulse ~ 120 ps, 10^{12} W/cm², $30\mu\text{m}$, 1 kHz

aligned molecules in volume $\sim 10^6 - 10^{10}$

APS: 10^6 x-rays/pulse, 0.01% BW, 100 ps, 1kHz

ERL: 10^8 x-rays/pulse, 0.1% BW, 50 fs, 1MHz

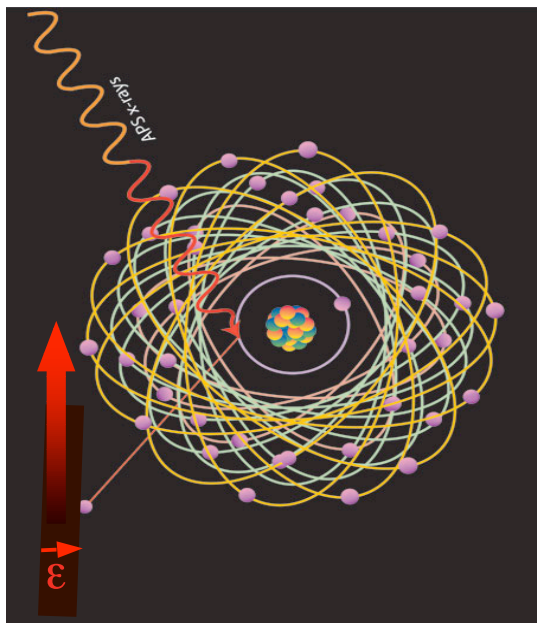
Time to acquire image of 3,4 DBT 1.5 hrs w/ 10^8 /pulse



**ERL: 1- probe evolution of adiabatic alignment
2- enable probe of impulsive alignment**

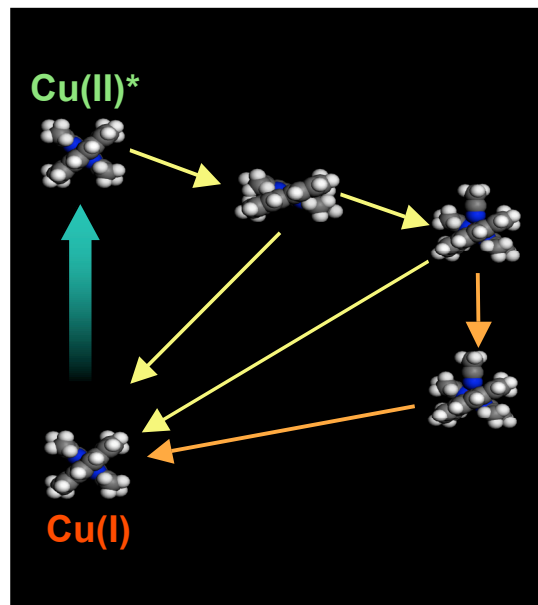
Photon starved experiments

AMO



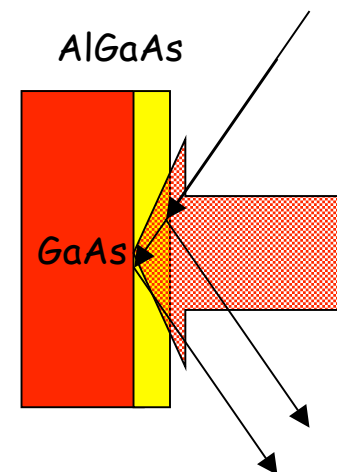
Spectroscopy
Isolated atoms & molecules
in strong fields
 $\sim 10^{14}/\text{cm}^3$

Chemistry



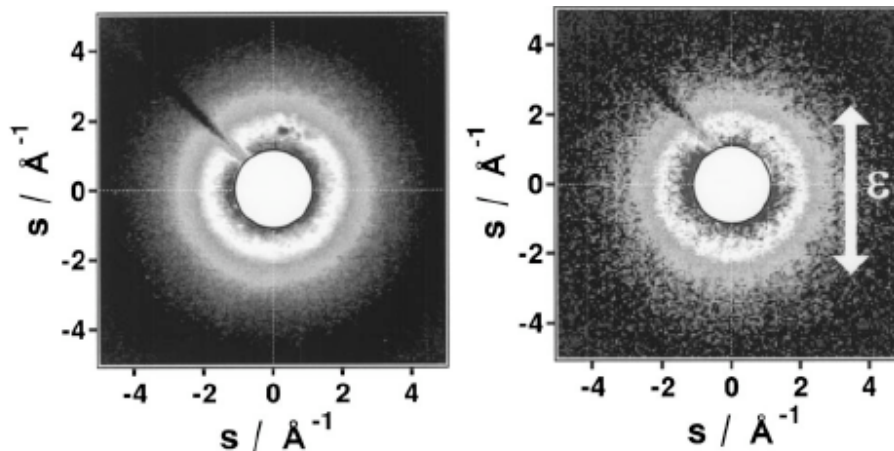
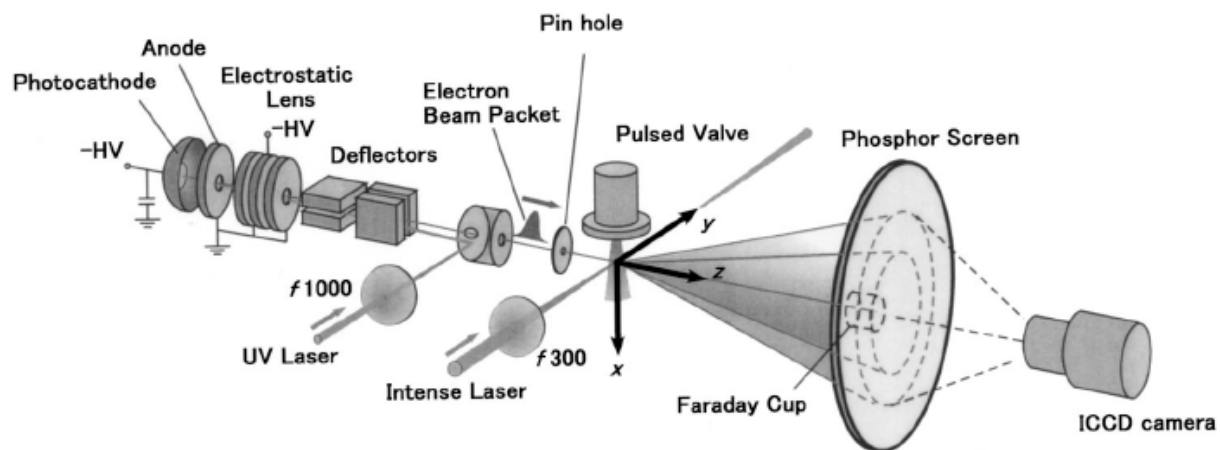
Spectroscopy
Transition state structures
Molecules in solution
 $\sim 10^{18}/\text{cm}^3$

Condensed Matter



Diffraction
Scattering, spectroscopy
phonon dynamics, magnetism
Crystalline structures
 $\sim 10^{22}/\text{cm}^3$

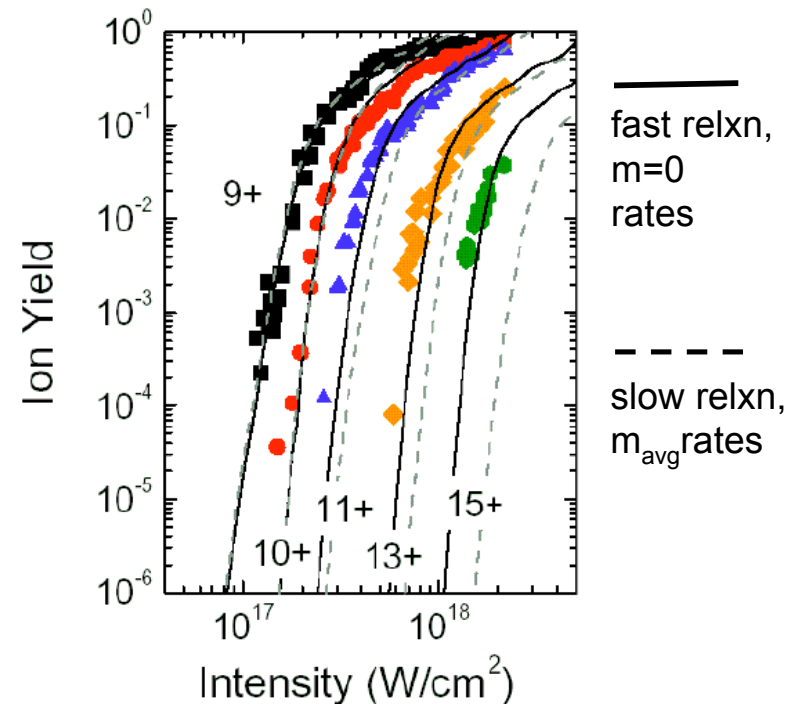
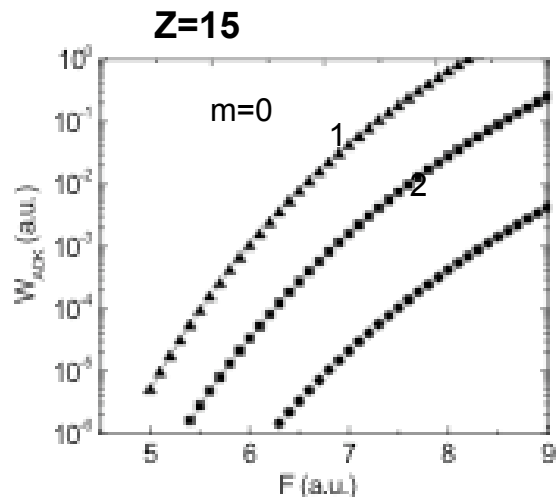
Alignment of CS₂ probed by electron diffraction



Hoshina et al.
JCP 118, 6212
(2003)

No alignment observed in ultrastrong laser-field ionization with ion yield methods

- Relativistic intensity
 10^{16} - 10^{18} W/cm², 40 fs
- Applicability of single active electron model
- Core relaxation between successive ionization steps



Gubbini et al, PRL 053602 (2005)

Impulsive alignment of molecules

Theory:

- Formation of ground state rotational wavepacket (coherent superposition of rotational eigenstates) through Raman excitation with short laser pulse.
- Subsequent time evolution gives aligned molecular states at well-defined time delays.

Seideman PRL **83**, 4971 (1999)

Ortigoso et al JCP **110**, 3870 (1999)

Experiment:

- Rosca-Pruna & Vrakking PRL 87, 153902 (2001).
Ti:sapphire pump 1-10 ps, probe 100 fs, 1.2 mJ. 50 Hz
Align I₂ in Ne
MEDI = multielectron dissociative ionization

Grand Challenge I

Biomolecule structure at atomic resolution w/o crystallization

Neutze, Wouts, van der Spoel, Weckert, Hajdu *Nature* 406, 752 (2000)

- An important challenge is structure determination of $\sim 10^6$ human proteins which cannot be crystallized.
- Capture a diffraction pattern from a single molecule prior to Coulomb explosion.
- Unresolved issues -
Coulomb explosion timescale
Behavior at $\sim 10^{22}$ W/cm² - 1 Å

