Ultrafast ionization and fragmentation dynamics of molecules at high x-ray intensity

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Center for Free-Electron Laser Science

CFEL is a scientific cooperation of the three organizations: DESY – Max Planck Society – University of Hamburg









Ludger Inhester



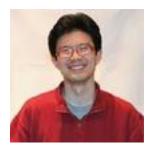
Kota Hanasaki



Koudai Toyota



Yajiang Hao Now at USTB (Beijing, China)



Sang-Kil Son



Oriol Vendrell



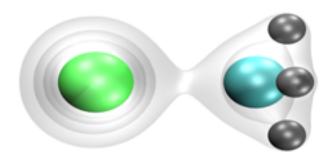
Robin Santra





Coulomb explosion of iodomethane

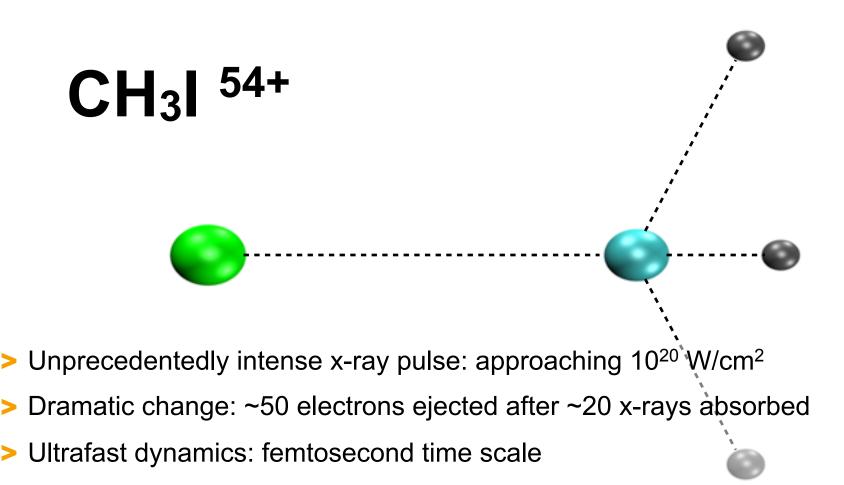
CH₃I (t = 0 fs)







What happened?





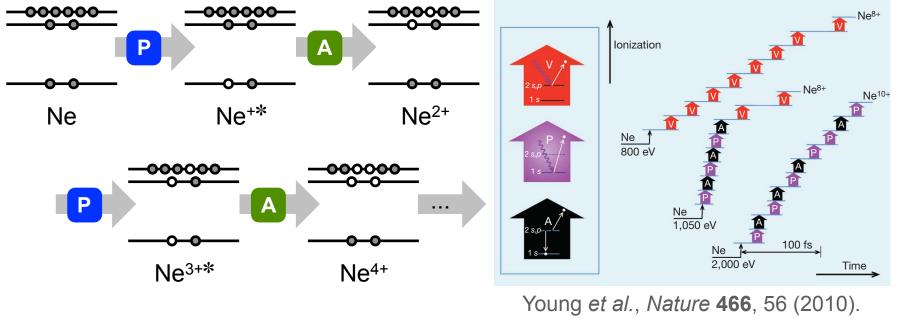
Overview

- X-ray multiphoton ionization of atoms at high x-ray intensity
- > Ultrafast ionization and fragmentation dynamics of molecules
- > Towards complex systems
- > Summary



X-ray multiphoton absorption

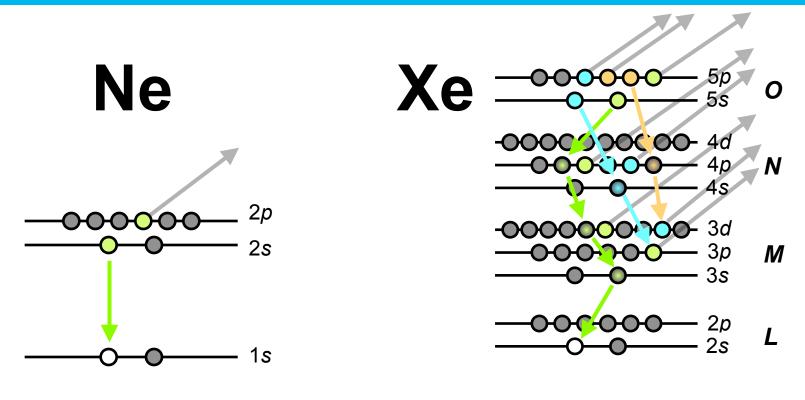
- > XFEL delivers ultraintense and ultrafast x-ray pulses.
- Direct multiphoton absorption cross section is too small. Doumy et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 106, 083002 (2011).
- Sequential multiphoton absorption is dominant.







Complex inner-shell decay cascade





Multiphoton absorption after/during decay cascade

- More than 1 million multiple-hole states
- More than 40 million x-ray-induced processes





Challenges for x-ray multiphoton ionization

No standard quantum chemistry code available

- tremendously many hole states by x-ray multiphoton absorption
- highly excited electronic structure / electronic continuum states
- complex multiphoton multiple ionization dynamics

XATOM

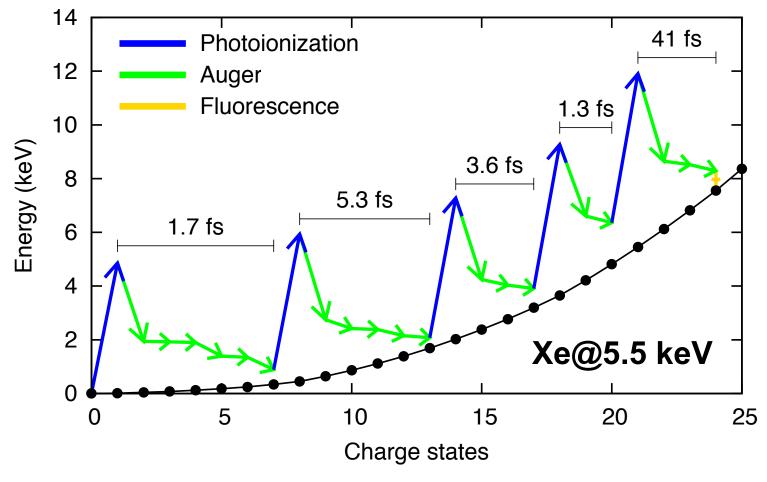
- Hartree-Fock-Slater method for every single configuration
- numerical grid method for both bound and continuum states
- rate-equation model for ionization dynamics
- Monte Carlo approach to solve a huge set of rate equations

Son, Young & Santra, *Phys. Rev. A* **83**, 033402 (2011). Son & Santra, *Phys. Rev. A* **85**, 063415 (2012).





X-ray multiphoton ionization mechanism

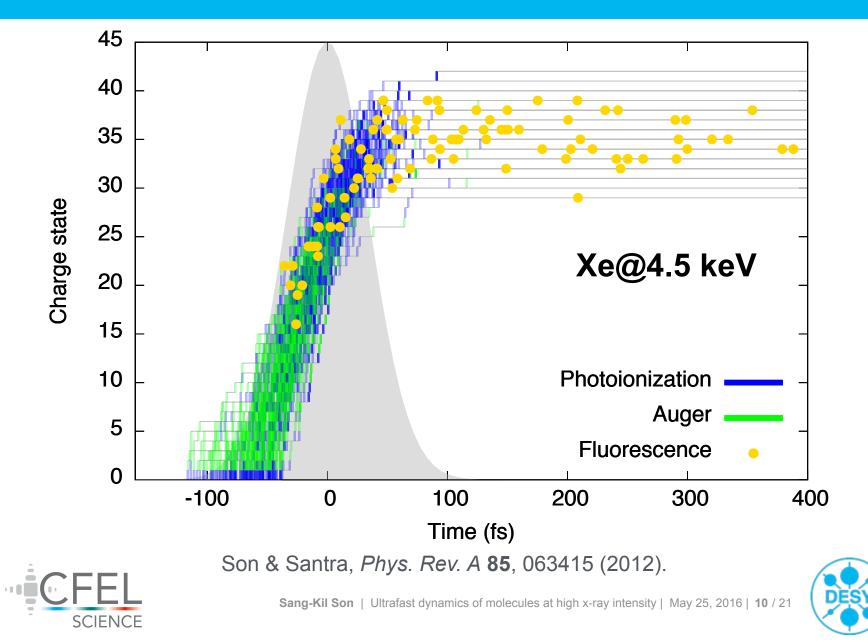


Fukuzawa et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 110, 173005 (2013).

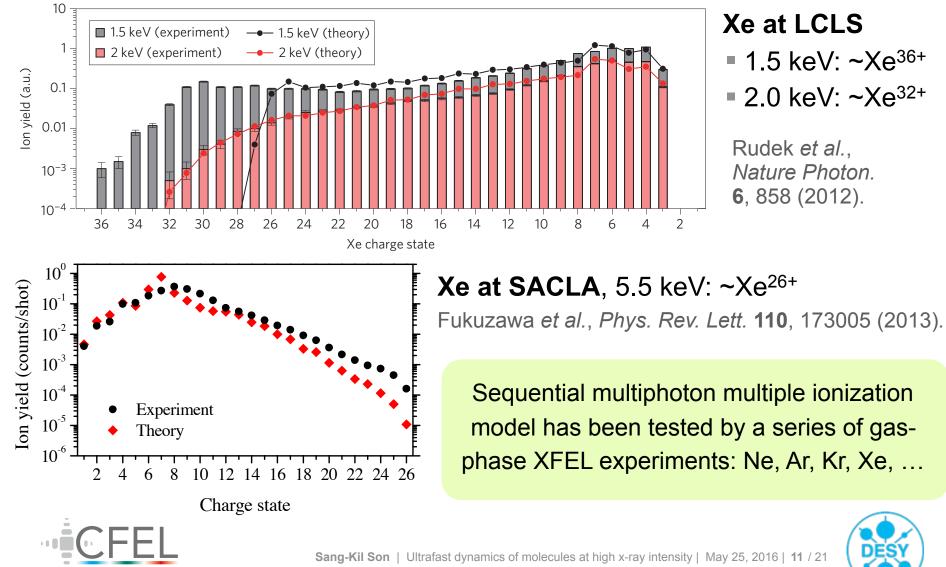




X-ray multiphoton ionization dynamics



Comparison b/w experiment and theory



SCIENCE

Xe at LCLS 1.5 keV: ~Xe³⁶⁺ 2.0 keV: ~Xe³²⁺

Rudek et al., Nature Photon. 6,858 (2012).



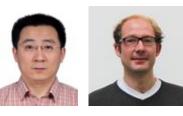
Challenges for molecular dynamics at XFEL

> No *ab initio* theoretical tools available for high x-ray intensity

- formidable task: e.g. CH₃I ~ 200 trillion coupled rate equations
- highly excited molecular electronic structure
- coupled ionization and nuclear dynamics in the same time scales

XMOLECULE

- quantum electrons, classical nuclei
- efficient electronic structure calculation: core-hole
 - adapted basis functions calculated by XATOM
- Monte Carlo on the fly





Yajiang Hao, Ludger Inhester, Kota Hanasaki, Son & Santra, *Struc. Dyn.* **2**, 041707 (2015). Inhester *et al.*, in preparation.

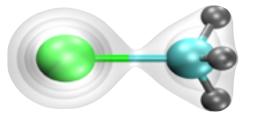




Iodomethane at high x-ray intensity

Selective ionization on heavy atom

CH₃I @ 8.3 keV



σ(I)~50 kbarn σ(C)~80 barn σ(H)~8 mbarn

- X-ray multiphoton ionization occurs at high intensity
- Charge imbalance induces charge rearrangement
- Coulomb explosion after/during ionization & charge rearrangement
- New experimental setup: LCLS CXI using nano-focus
 → new realm of intensity approaching ~10²⁰ W/cm²

LCLS experiment





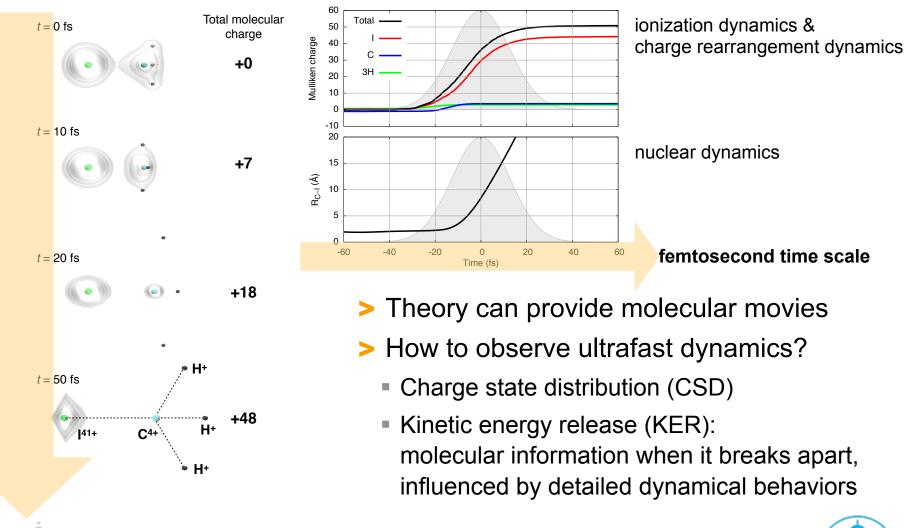
Daniel Rolles at KSU





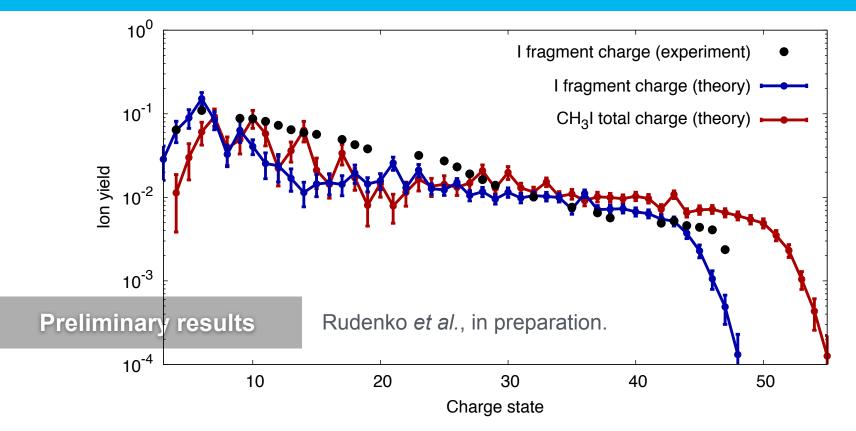
Capturing ultrafast dynamics

SCIENCE





Charge state distribution (CSD)

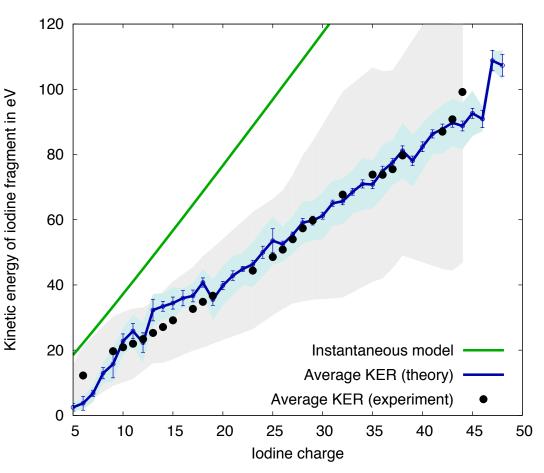


- Coincident measurement at intermediate intensity confirms that high I charges are along with C⁴⁺ and 3H⁺.
- > Total charge ~ I fragment charge + 7 \rightarrow highest charge up to CH₃I⁵⁴⁺





Kinetic energy release (KER)



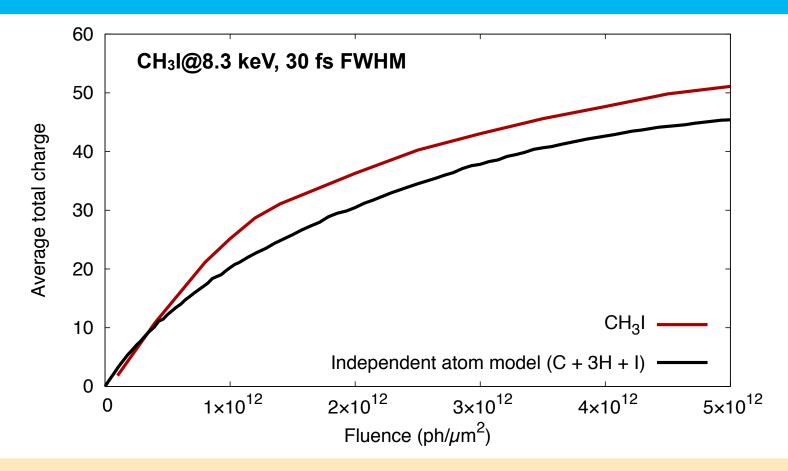
- ➤ KER depends on time scales of relevant dynamics → sensitive to pulse duration.
- KER distribution has a wide width because of many different channels.
- Theoretical width is narrower than experimental width.
 → further theoretical development required (e.g. beyond config-based rates)

Rudenko et al., in preparation.





Molecular ionization enhancement



molecular charge > \sum (atomic charges): experimentally confirmed

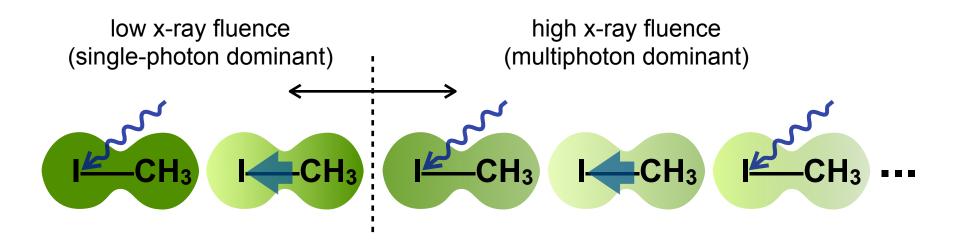
Rudenko et al., in preparation.



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Ionization enhanced by charge rearrangement



- Electrons from light atoms become available for further ionization on heavy atoms after charge rearrangement.
- CREXIM: Charge-Rearrangement-Enhanced X-ray Ionization of Molecules
- Impact on molecular imaging: not reducing partial charges of heavy atoms due to charge rearrangement, but inducing more ionization overall

Rudenko et al., in preparation.





Towards complex systems



Murphy *et al.*, *Nature Commun.* **5**, 4281 (2014). Jurek *et al.*, *J. Phys. B* **47**, 124036 (2014). Berrah *et al.*, *Faraday Discuss.* **171**, 471 (2014). Tachibana *et al.*, *Sci. Rep.* **5**, 10977 (2015). Saxena *et al.*, *HEDP* **15**, 93 (2015). Yoon *et al.*, Sci. Rep. 6, 24791 (2016). Jurek *et al.*, *J. Appl. Cryst.* (in press).

XMDYN development



Zoltan Jurek at CFEL-DESY Theory



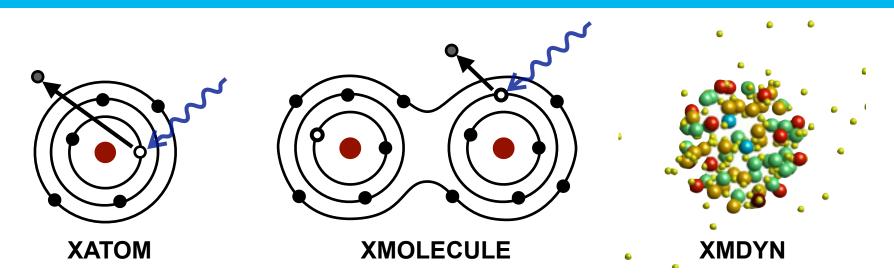
SCIENCE

>XMDYN: X-ray molecular dynamics

- Classical dynamics for ions and free electrons
- Quantum treatment for bound electrons
 - \rightarrow combined with XATOM
- > Coulomb explosion of C₆₀ at high x-ray intensity
- > Nanoplasma formation of Ar & Xe clusters (~1000 atoms)
- Ab initio treatment of molecular effect
 to be combined with XMOLECULE



Summary



- XATOM, XMOLECULE, and XMDYN: enabling tools to investigate x-ray multiphoton physics of atoms, molecules, and clusters exposed to high intensity x-ray pulses
- X-ray multiphoton ionization dynamics of Xe atom
- Ultrafast explosion dynamics of CH₃I exposed to an XFEL pulse: x-ray ionization of molecules enhanced by charge rearrangement





Experimental team

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Lhank you for your attention!



Poster by Seyyed Robatjazi **Q1.000055** on Thursday