

Monitoring Conical Intersections with Ultrafast X-Ray Spectroscopy – A Theoretical Perspective

Markus Kowalewski, Deependra Jadoun, Lorenzo Restaino

Department of Physics
Stockholm University

January 10, 2023



Acknowledgments

Funding:

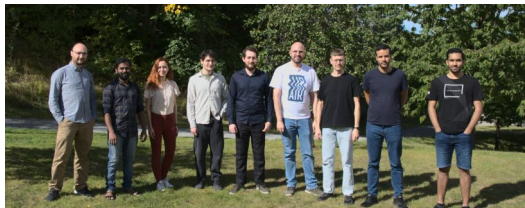
- Vetenskapsrådet
- European Research Council
- European Commission



SMART-X

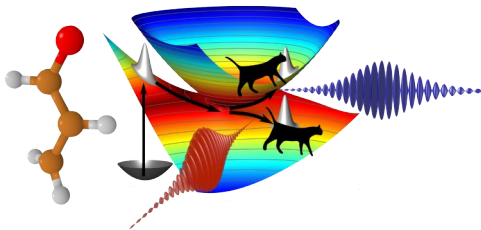
Thanks to the group and collaborators:

- **D. Jadoun, L. Restaino** R. Cuoto, B. Arslanoglu, T. Schnappinger, L. Borges, E. Davidsson, M. Gudem
- S. Mukamel, K. Bennett, Z. Zhang, K. Dorfmann



Overview

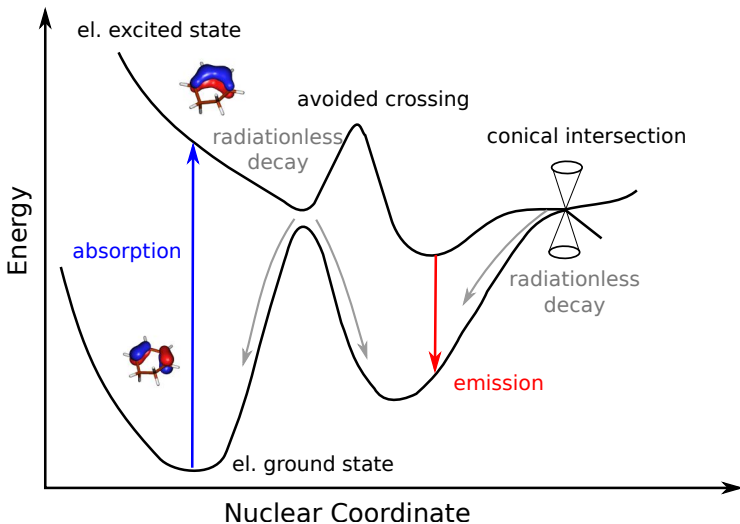
- 1 Introduction
- 2 Overview of Spectroscopic techniques
- 3 Theory methods
- 4 Comparative study of different methods
- 5 Summary



Stockholm
University

Overview – Non-adiabatic Dynamics in Molecules

What Happens When a Molecule Absorbs a Photon?

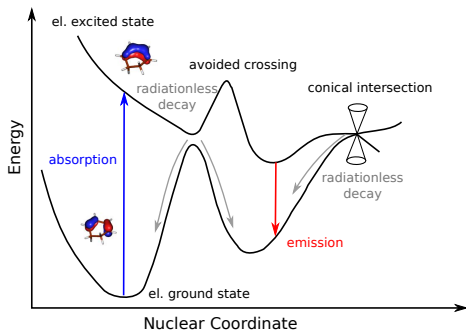


Stockholm University

Conical Intersections in Molecules

Abundant and Yet Elusive

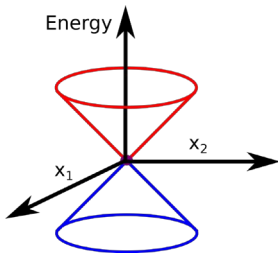
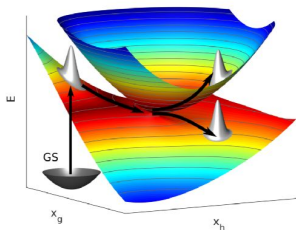
- Conical Intersections common in poly-atomic molecules
- Break down of the Born-Oppenheimer approximation
- Important in bio-molecules (vision, DNA damage/repair)
- Sunscreens



Conical Intersections

Nonadiabatic Dynamics with Degenerate Points

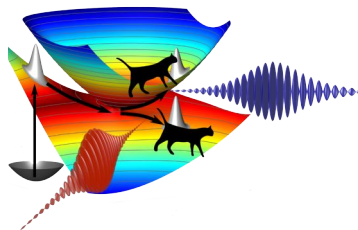
- Appear in poly-atomic Molecules
- Point of degeneracy (cone-shape, geometric phase)
- 2D branching space, $(N - 2)$ D seam space
- Break down of Born-Oppenheimer Approximation
- Nuclear and electronic DOF strongly mixed



Spectroscopic Signatures of ConIs

Modern Ultra-fast Light Sources

- Methods are based on pop. dynamics
- Change of vibrational frequencies
- Transient absorption
- Infrared/Optical pulses
- Challenge: rapidly decreasing energy gap
→ huge bandwidth needed
- Solution: X-ray/attosecond pulses
(FEL, HHG sources)
- Detection via electronic coherences



herding Schrödinger's cats

M. Kowalewski et al., "Simulating Coherent Multidimensional Spectroscopy of Non-adiabatic Molecular Processes: From the Infrared to the X-Ray Regime", Chem. Rev., **117**, 12165 (2017).



Stockholm
University

Overview - Techniques

Detecting conical intersections with XUV/X-Rays

- Transient absorption: easy to measure?
- Spontaneous emission: more information, harder to measure?
- Raman spectroscopy: CoIn fingerprints, not realized yet.
- Photoelectron spectroscopy: different selection rules.
- Time resolved diffraction: spatial information!
- Multidimensional HHG spectroscopy.

S. Jiang, M. Kowalewski, K. E. Dorfman, *Opt. Express*, **24**, 4746 (2021).

M. Kowalewski, K. Bennett, and S. Mukamel, *Struct. Dynam.*, **4**, 054101 (2017).

K. Bennett, M. Kowalewski, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Soc. USA*, **115**, 6538 (2018).

T. Schnappinger, et al. *Chem. Comm.*, **58**, 12763 (2022).

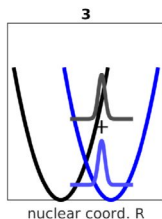
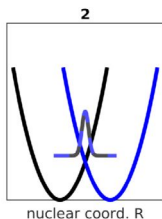
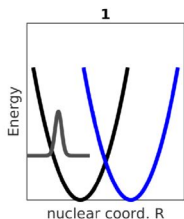
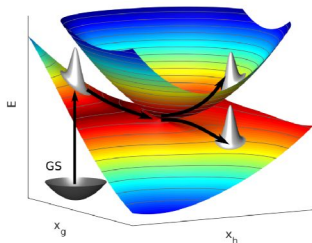


Stockholm
University

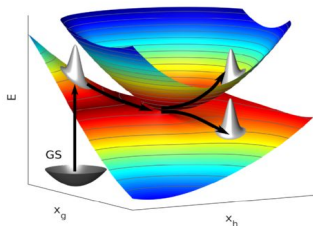
Detecting Electronic Coherences

The finger print of conical intersections

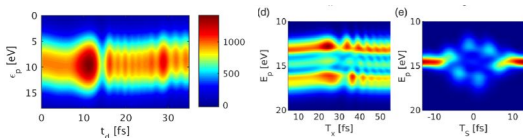
- Pump creates a wave packet
- Wave packet splits at Con
- Electronic super position
- $\rho_{ge} = \int dR \Psi_g^*(R) \Psi_e(R)$



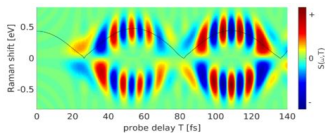
Overview: Detecting Electronic Coherences



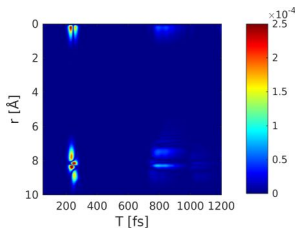
Time resolved photoelectron spectroscopy



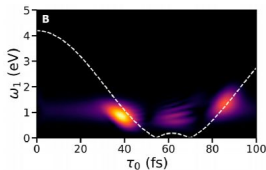
X-Ray Raman



Time resolved diffraction



2D-Dimensional techniques



Different Spectroscopic Techniques

Probing different properties

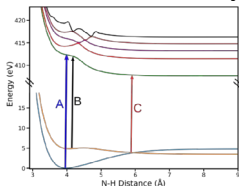
- Time resolved photoelectron spectroscopy
 - Resolve coherent oscillations
 - Not tied to optical selection rules.
- X-ray Raman
 - Probe polarizability
 - Resolve energy gap directly
- Time resolved diffraction
 - Measure transition densities
 - Access location of coherence creation
- 2D-techniques
 - Extra information
 - Bypass time-bandwidth limit



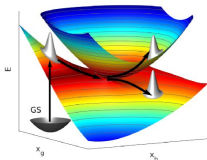
Theoretical Methods

Typical workflow

- 1 Quantum chemistry → Get potential energy surfaces



- 2 Wave packet dynamics → Time evolution of nuclei + el. states



- 3 Time Dependent Perturbation theory → Spectra
Correlation functions: $\langle \hat{\mu}_{\mathbf{p}}(t') \hat{\mu}_{\mathbf{p}}^\dagger(t) \rangle$



Stockholm
University

Wave Packet Dynamics

Coupled nuclear + electronic time evolution

- Reduced nuclear coordinates
→ important molecular coordinates
(e.g. bond-lengths).
- Represent nuclear WF in realspace.
- Solve TDSE:

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1^N \\ \chi_2^N \end{pmatrix} = \left[\begin{pmatrix} \hat{T}_N + \tau_{11} & \tau_{12} \\ -\tau_{12} & \hat{T}_N + \tau_{22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} E_1 & 0 \\ 0 & E_2 \end{pmatrix} \right] \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \chi_1^N \\ \chi_2^N \end{pmatrix}$$



Stockholm
University

Time Dependent Perturbation Theory

Ultrafast crash course

- Develop in order of the electric field
- Correlation functions

e.g.:

$$\langle \Psi_0 | U^\dagger(\tau_h + \tau_P) \alpha_{12} U(\tau_h) \mu_P U(\tau_P) | \Psi_0 \rangle$$

- Diagrams

→ represent correlation function

→ time flows:

forward on the left (ket),

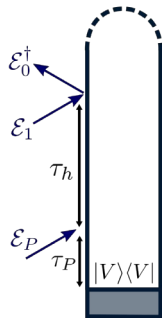
backward on the right (bra)

→ arrows: interaction with field.

excite/de-excite,

resonant μ

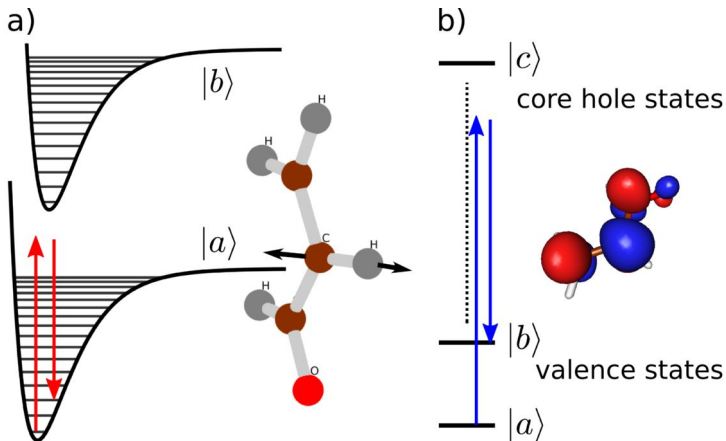
off-resonant α



Stockholm
University

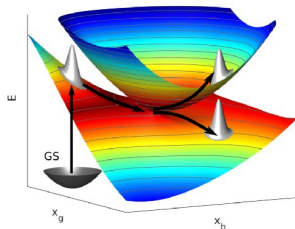
Raman

From the optical to X-rays

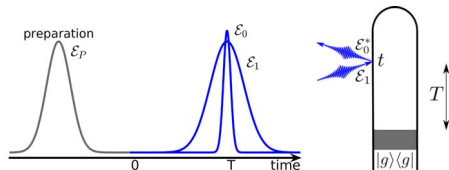


Stockholm
University

- Linear Raman probe
- Homodyne detection
- Sensitive to coherences
- Off-resonant
- Hybrid probe



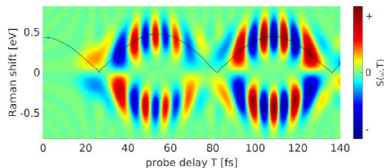
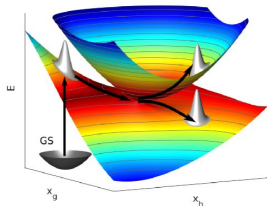
$$S(\omega, T) = 2\Im \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt e^{i\omega(t-T)} \mathcal{E}_0^*(\omega) \mathcal{E}_1(t-T) \times \langle \psi(t) | \hat{a} | \psi(t) \rangle$$



M. Kowalewski, K. Bennett, K. E. Dorfman, and S. Mukamel, Phys. Rev. Lett., **115**, 193003 (2015).

- Sensitive to coherences
- Raman shift \rightarrow energy separation

$$S(\omega, T) = 2\Im \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dt e^{i\omega(t-T)} \mathcal{E}_0^*(\omega) \mathcal{E}_1(t-T) \times \langle \psi(t) | \hat{a} | \psi(t) \rangle$$

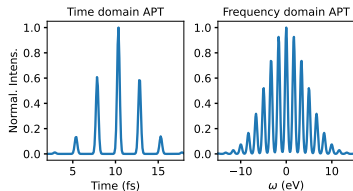
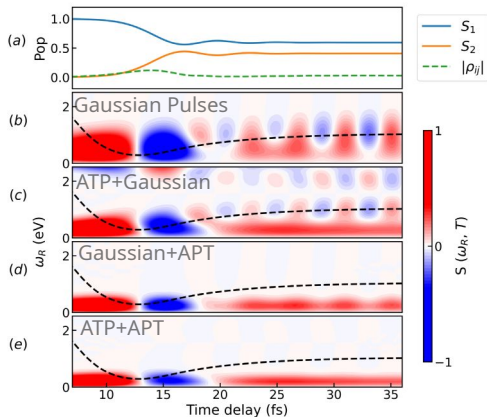


M. Kowalewski, K. Bennett, K. E. Dorfman, and S. Mukamel, Phys. Rev. Lett., **115**, 193003 (2015).



TRUECARS with attosecond pulse trains

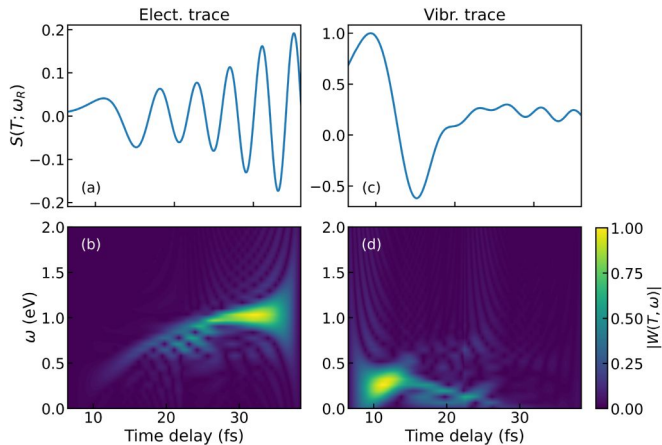
An easier pulse source?



L. Restaino, D. Jadoun, M. Kowalewski, Struct. Dynam., **9**, 034101 (2022).

TRUECARS with attosecond pulse trains

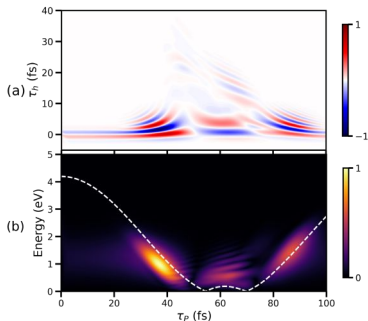
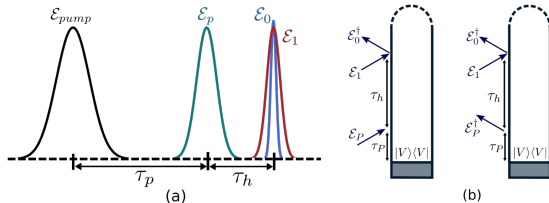
Extracting the energy gap – Wigner-Hilbert transform



Stockholm
University

Pumped Coherences, Raman Detected

TRUECARS extended



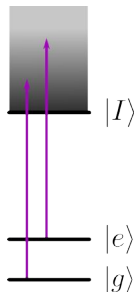
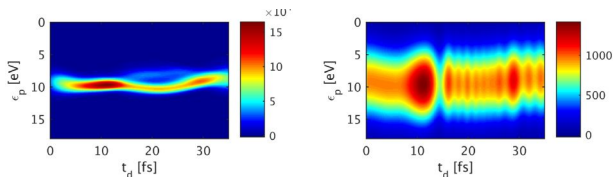
- Add IR/VIS/UV pump/dump
- Map region **before** Con
- Remove vibrational background
- Less dependent on gradients

D. Jadoun, M. Kowalewski, *Ultrafast Science*, **2022**, 0003 (2022)

Time-Resolved Photoelectron Spectroscopy

Attosecond XUV pulses

- Linear probe
- Can track coherences
- Interference \rightarrow oscillations
- Broadband pulse
- Fourier limited



$$S_e(\epsilon_p, t_d) = \int dt \int dt' \theta(t - t') E_x(t) E_x(t') \left(\langle \hat{\mu}_p(t) \hat{\mu}_p^\dagger(t') \rangle_0 + \langle \hat{\mu}_p(t') \hat{\mu}_p^\dagger(t) \rangle_0 \right)$$

K. Bennett, M. Kowalewski, and S. Mukamel, *J. Chem. Theory Comput.*, **12**, 740 (2016).

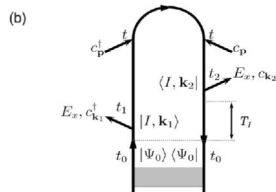
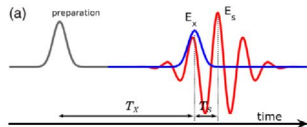
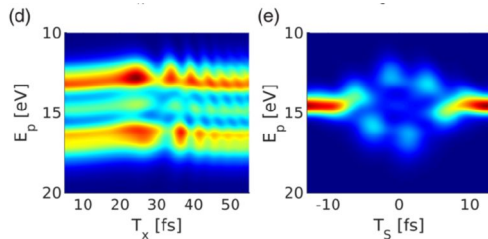


Stockholm
University

Streaking of Photoelectrons

Politely ask your photoelectrons for the molecular coherence

- IR streaking field
- 2D technique
- No sub-fs pulse needed



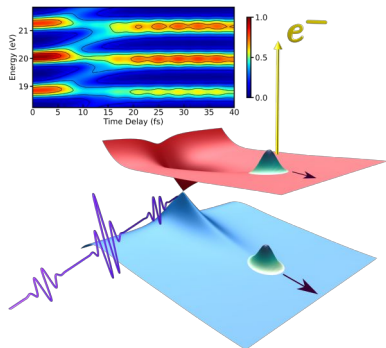
M. Kowalewski, K. Bennett, J. R. Rouxel, and S. Mukamel, Phys. Rev. Lett., **117**, 043201 (2016).



Stockholm
University

Photoelectron Spectroscopy with Attosecond Pulse Trains

Utilize Pulse Sources



- Use attosecond pulse trains
- Create additional interference



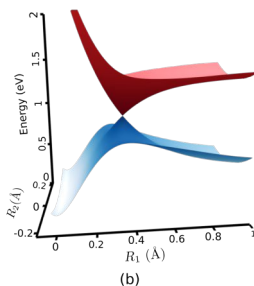
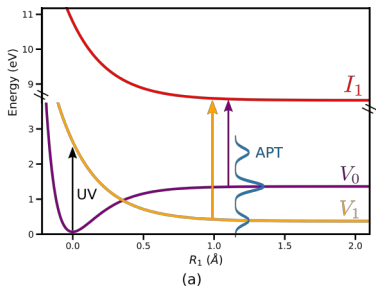
D. Jadoun, M. Kowalewski, J. Phys. Chem. Lett., **12**, 8103 (2021).



Stockholm
University

Photoelectron Spectroscopy with Attosecond Pulse Trains

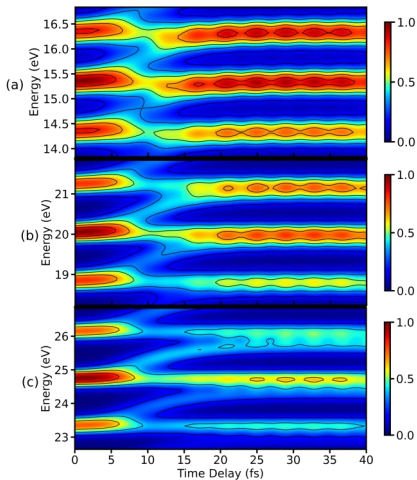
The scheme



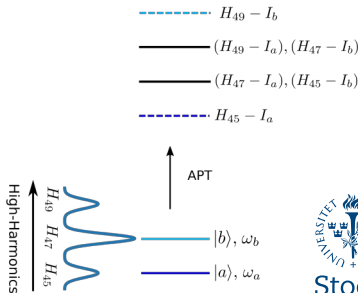
- Use attosecond pulse train directly
- Match high-harmonic spacing to molecule
- Track coherence + resolve states

Photoelectron Spectroscopy with Attosecond Pulse Trains

The spectrum

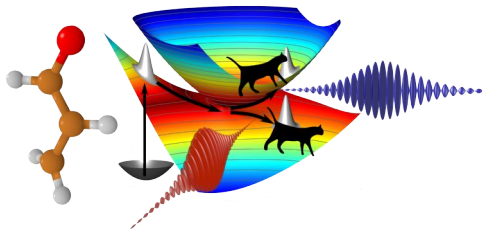


- Vary fundamental freq.:
0.5, 0.6, 0.7 eV
- Harmonics create overlapping replica



Summary

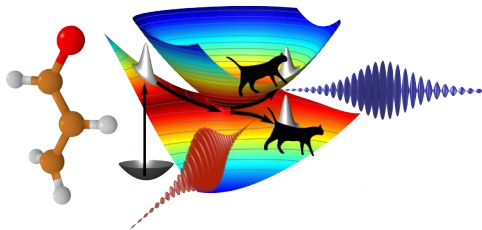
- Soft X-Rays and sub-femtosecond pulses are great for conical intersections
- Detect electronic coherences
- FELs and HHG sources allow for a broad range of different experiments



Stockholm
University

Outlook

- Ultra-fast diffraction: Track transition densities?
- Non-linear probes?
- Entangled photons possible?

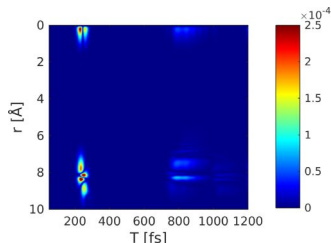
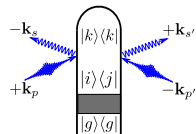


Stockholm
University

Time Resolved Diffraction

Going beyond spectroscopy: spatial information

- Single particle diffraction
- Transition charge densities σ_{ge} !
- Contribution of electronic coherences
- Can give spatial information about avoided crossing/CoIn
- Weak signal (10^{-3})



M. Kowalewski, K. Bennett, and S. Mukamel, *Struct. Dynam.*, **4**, 054101 (2017).

K. Bennett, M. Kowalewski, et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Soc. USA*, **115**, 6538 (2018).

Thank you for your attention!

