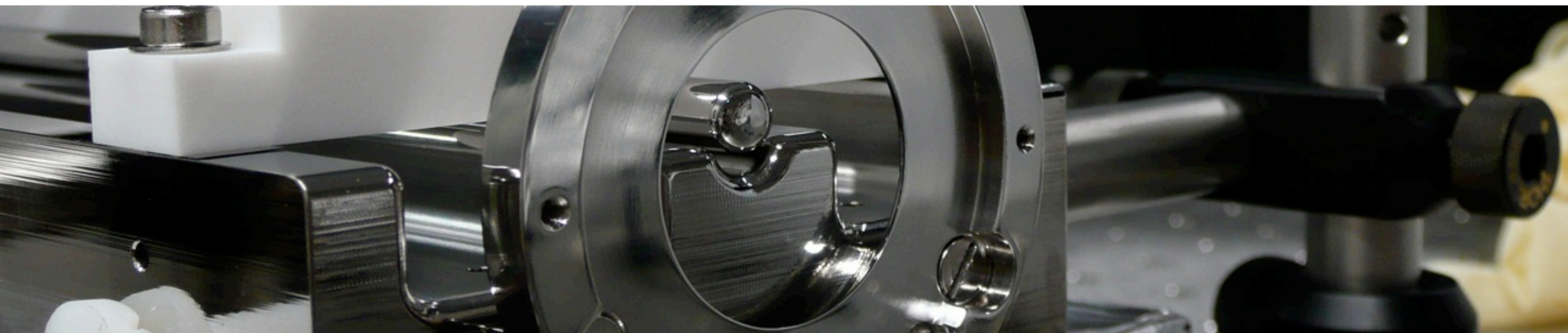


# Cold and Controlled Molecules for Hot Experiments

**Jochen Küpper**

**Center for Free-Electron Laser Science (CFEL)  
DESY, Hamburg, Germany**

**The Hamburg Center for Ultrafast Imaging (CUI) and Department of Physics,  
University of Hamburg, Germany**



HELMHOLTZ  
ASSOCIATION

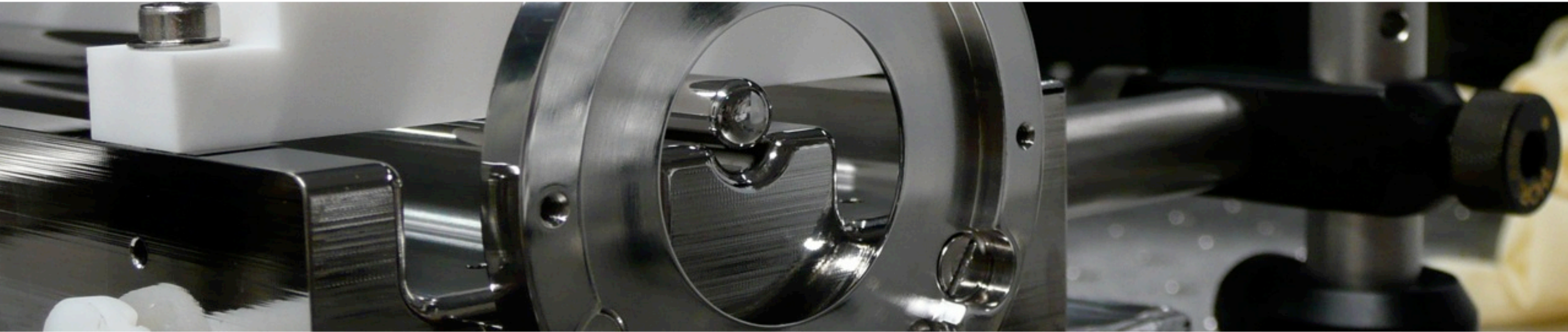


# Cold and Controlled *large molecules* for Hot Experiments

**Jochen Küpper**

**Center for Free-Electron Laser Science (CFEL)  
DESY, Hamburg, Germany**

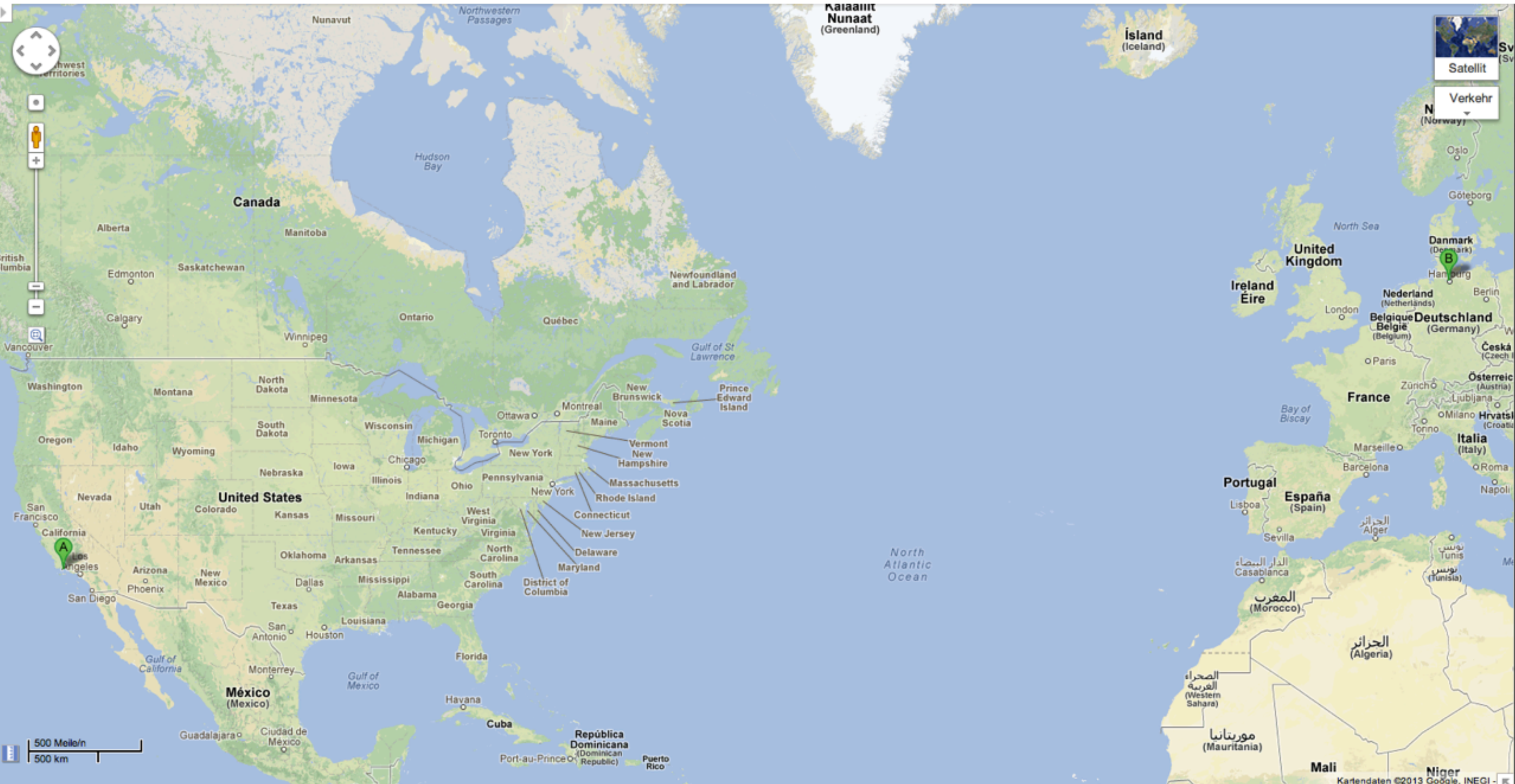
**The Hamburg Center for Ultrafast Imaging (CUI) and Department of Physics,  
University of Hamburg, Germany**



HELMHOLTZ  
ASSOCIATION



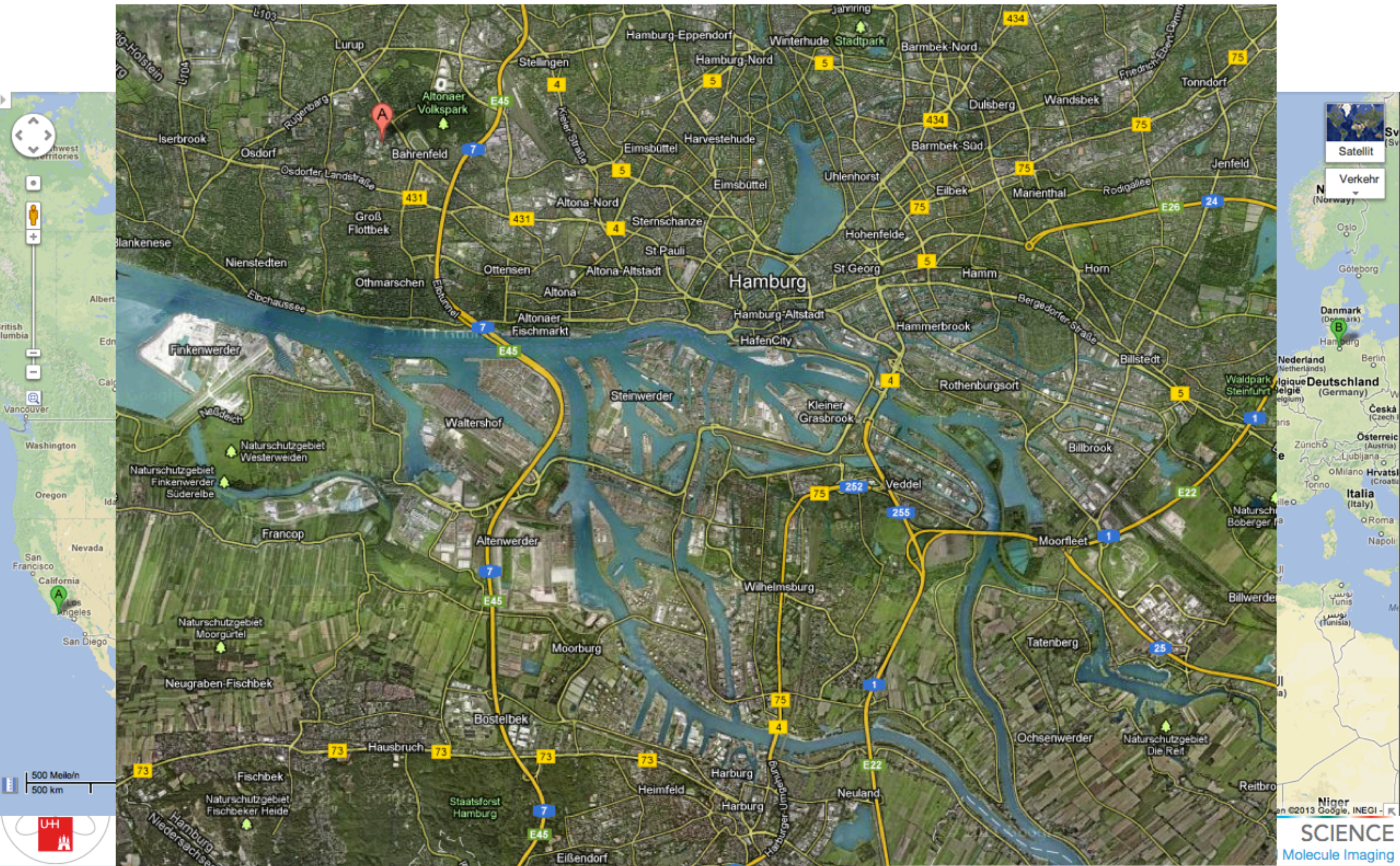
# Center for Free Electron Laser Science *Controlled Molecule Imaging Group*



We are looking for motivated colleagues! See <http://desy.cfel.de/cid/cmi> for details.



# Center for Free Electron Laser Science *Controlled Molecule Imaging Group*

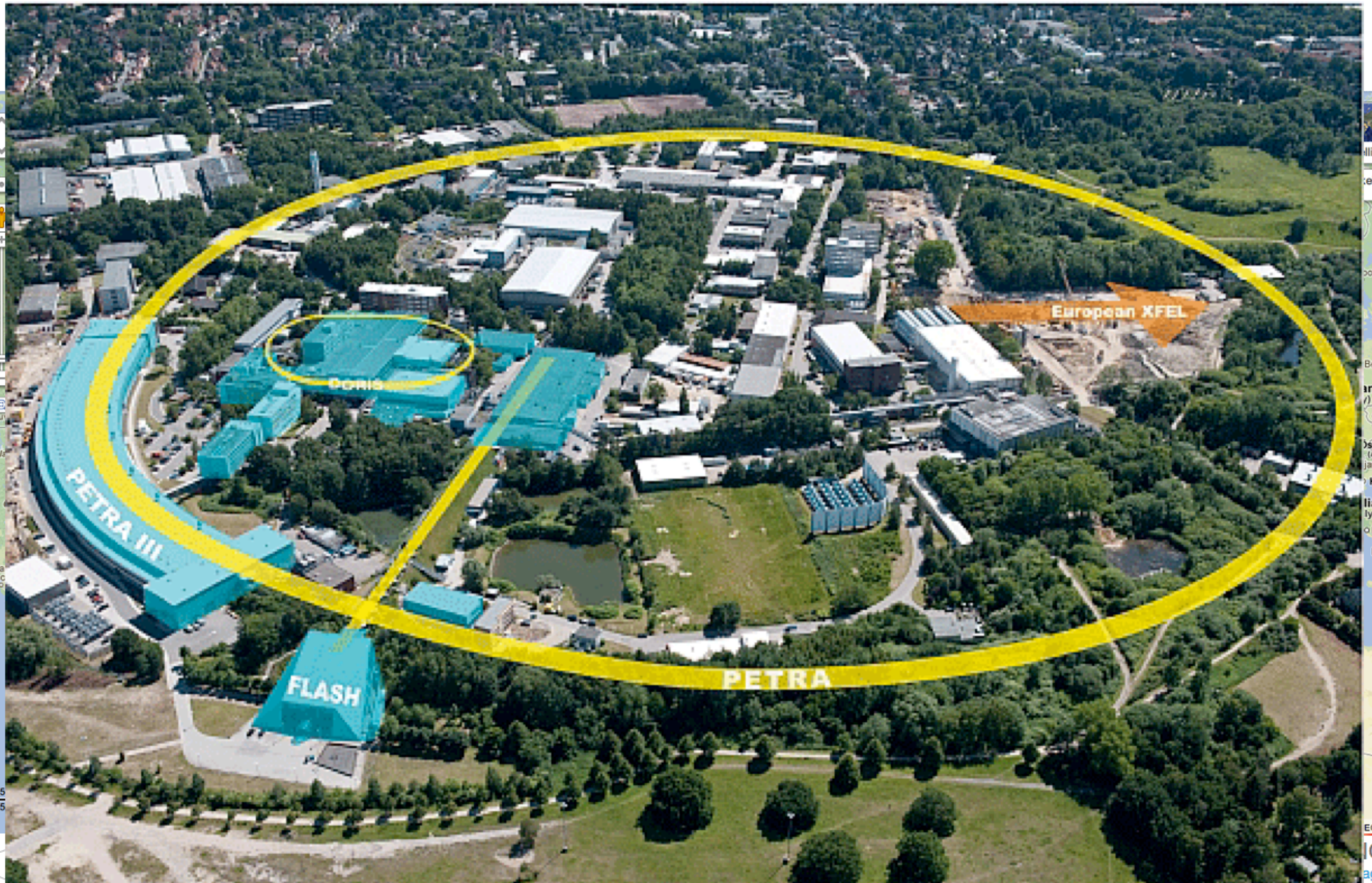


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# Center for Free Electron Laser Science

## *Controlled Molecule Imaging Group*



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# Center for Free Electron Laser Science *Controlled Molecule Imaging Group*

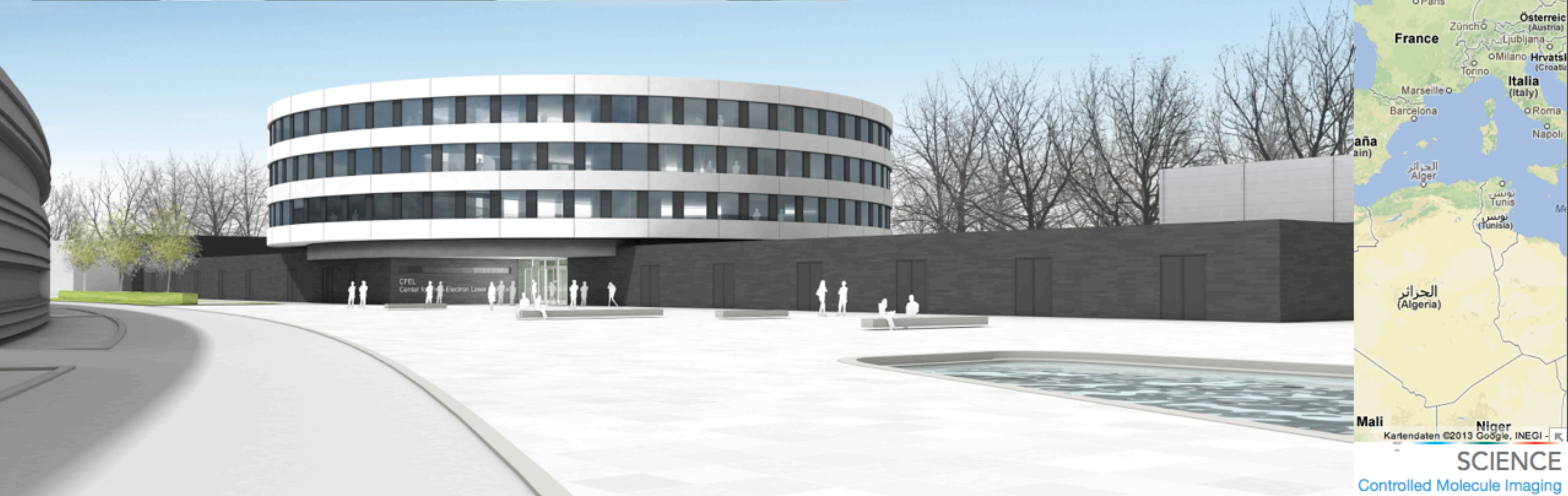
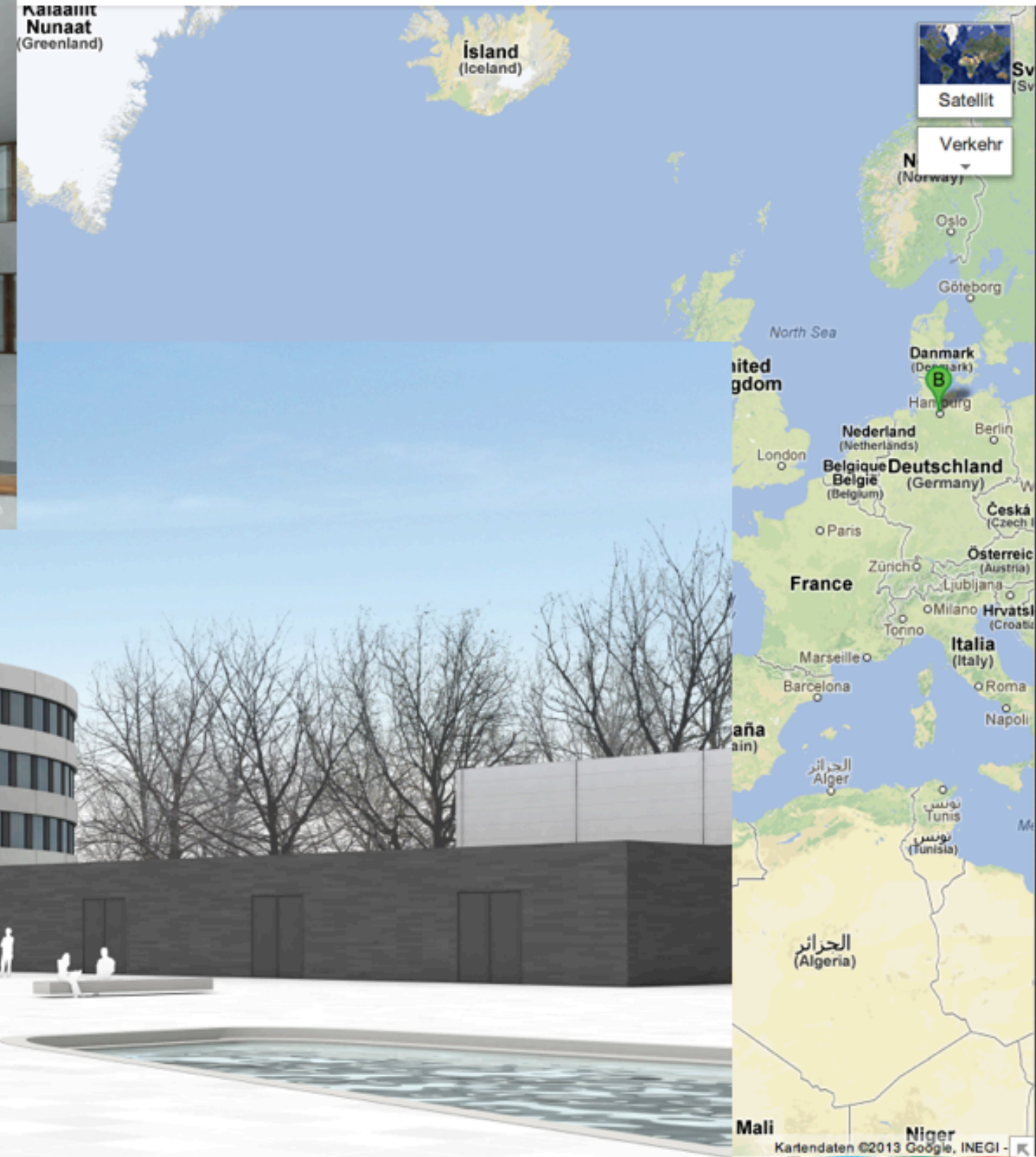


Kalaallit  
Nunaat  
(Greenland)

Ísland  
(Iceland)

Satellit

Verkehr



We are looking for motivated colleagues! See <http://desy.cfel.de/cid/cmi> for details.

SCIENCE  
Controlled Molecule Imaging



# Center for Free Electron Laser Science *Controlled Molecule Imaging Group*



We are looking for motivated colleagues! See <http://desy.cfel.de/cid/cmi> for details.



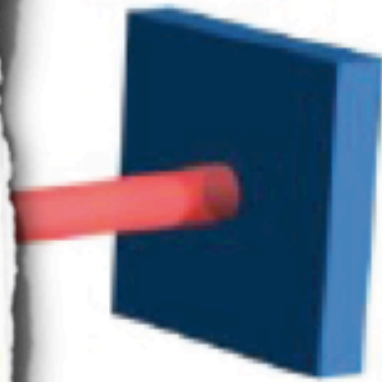
# Center for Free Electron Laser Science

## “our mission”



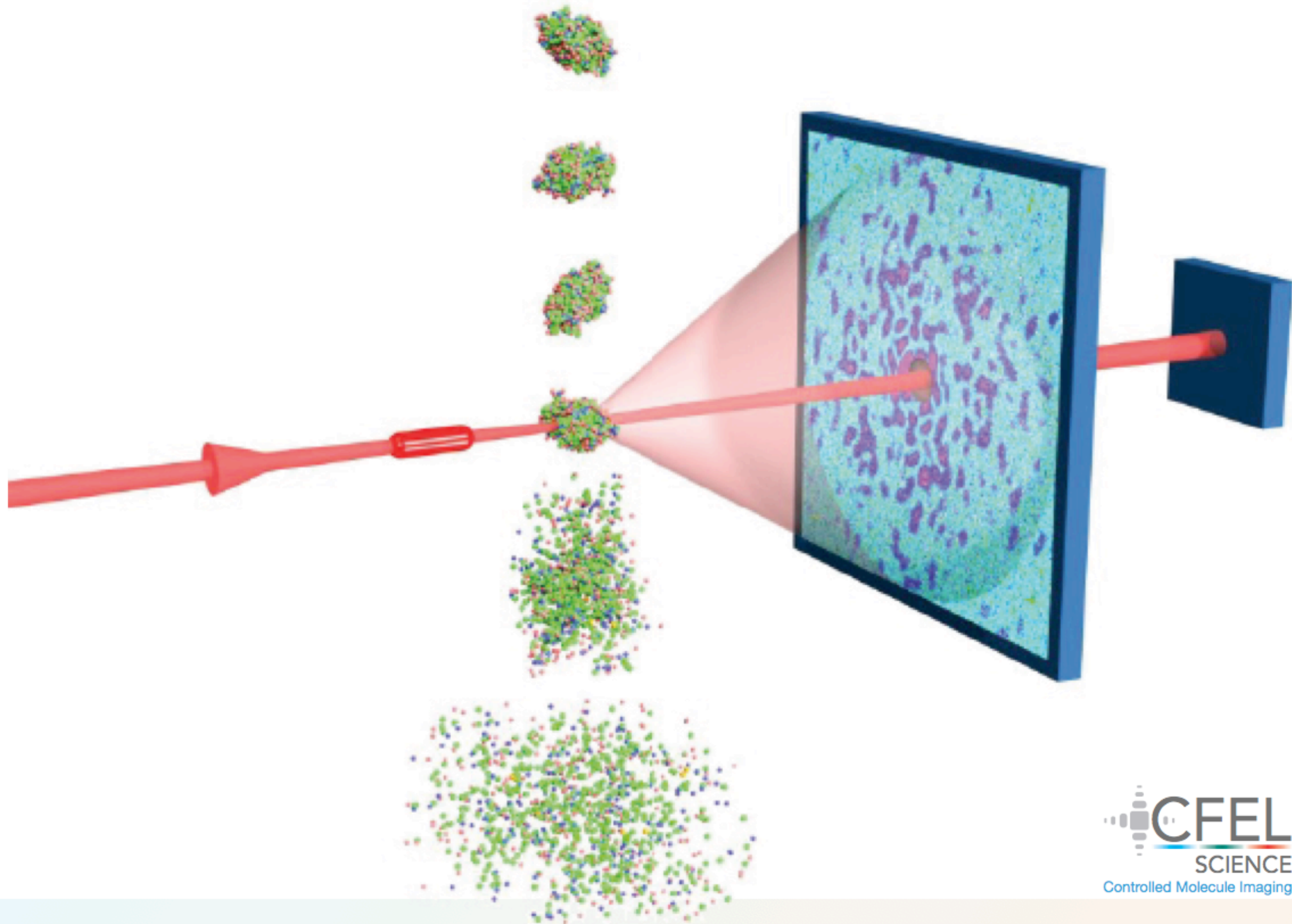
The *Center for Free-Electron Laser Science* is a novel joint enterprise of **DESY**, the **Max Planck Society (MPG)**, and the **University of Hamburg**. CFEL is designed to **advance science with next generation light sources**.

The three partners join forces to **explore structural changes of atoms, molecules, condensed, biological, or warm dense matter on femtosecond time scales**. CFEL envisions uncovering the "dynamics of matter" by uniting expertise from various disciplines and research institutions into a new interdisciplinary and synergistic effort.





# Center for Free Electron Laser Science “our mission”





# Acknowledgments – FEL experiments

## X-ray diffraction from isolated and strongly aligned gas-phase molecules with a free-electron laser

Jochen Küpper,<sup>1,2,3,4,5,\*</sup> Stephan Stern,<sup>1,2</sup> Lotte Holmegaard,<sup>1,6</sup> Frank Filsinger,<sup>4</sup> Arnaud Rouzée,<sup>7,8</sup> Daniel Rolles,<sup>5,9,†</sup> Artem Rudenko,<sup>5,10,‡</sup> Per Johnsson,<sup>11</sup> Andrew V. Martin,<sup>1,§</sup> Marcus Adolph,<sup>12</sup> Andrew Aquila,<sup>1</sup> Saša Bajt,<sup>1</sup> Anton Barty,<sup>1</sup> Christoph Bostedt,<sup>13</sup> John Bozek,<sup>13</sup> Carl Caleman,<sup>1</sup> Ryan Coffee,<sup>13</sup> Nicola Coppola,<sup>1</sup> Tjark Delmas,<sup>1</sup> Sascha Epp,<sup>5,10</sup> Benjamin Erk,<sup>5,10,†</sup> Lutz Foucar,<sup>5,9</sup> Tais Gorkhover,<sup>12</sup> Lars Gumprecht,<sup>1</sup> Andreas Hartmann,<sup>14</sup> Robert Hartmann,<sup>14</sup> Günter Hauser,<sup>15,16</sup> Peter Holl,<sup>14</sup> Andre Hömke,<sup>5,10</sup> Nils Kimmel,<sup>15</sup> Faton Krasniqi,<sup>5,9</sup> Kai-Uwe Kühnel,<sup>10</sup> Jochen Maurer,<sup>6</sup> Marc Messerschmidt,<sup>13</sup> Robert Moshhammer,<sup>10,5</sup> Christian Reich,<sup>14</sup> Benedikt Rudek,<sup>5,10,†</sup> Robin Santra,<sup>1,2,3</sup> Ilme Schlichting,<sup>9,5</sup> Carlo Schmidt,<sup>5</sup> Sebastian Schorb,<sup>12</sup> Joachim Schulz,<sup>1,¶</sup> Heike Soltau,<sup>14</sup> Lothar Strüder,<sup>17</sup> Jan Thøgersen,<sup>6</sup> Marc Vrakking,<sup>7,8</sup> Georg Weidenspointer,<sup>15,16</sup> Thomas A. White,<sup>1</sup> Cornelia Wunderer,<sup>18</sup> Gerard Meijer,<sup>4,\*\*</sup> Joachim Ullrich,<sup>10,5,††</sup> Henrik Stapelfeldt,<sup>6,19</sup> and Henry N. Chapman<sup>1,2,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Center for Free-Electron Laser Science, DESY, Notkestrasse 85, 22607 Hamburg, Germany

<sup>2</sup>University of Hamburg, Department of Physics, Luruper Chaussee 149, 22761 Hamburg, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Center for Ultrafast Imaging, University of Hamburg, Luruper Chaussee 149, 22761 Hamburg, Germany

<sup>4</sup>Fritz Haber Institute of the MPG, Faradayweg 4–6, 14195 Berlin, Germany

<sup>5</sup>Max Planck Advanced Study Group at CFEL, Notkestrasse 85, 22607 Hamburg, Germany

<sup>6</sup>Aarhus University, Department of Chemistry, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark

<sup>7</sup>FOM AMOLF, 1098 XG Amsterdam, The Netherlands

<sup>8</sup>Max Born Institute, 12489 Berlin, Germany

<sup>9</sup>Max Planck Institute for Medical Research, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>10</sup>Max Planck Institute for Nuclear Physics, 69117 Heidelberg, Germany

<sup>11</sup>Lund University, 22100 Lund, Sweden

<sup>12</sup>Technical University of Berlin, 10623 Berlin, Germany

<sup>13</sup>SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Menlo Park, CA 94025, USA

<sup>14</sup>PNSensor GmbH, 81739 Munich, Germany

<sup>15</sup>Max Planck Semiconductor Laboratory, 81739 Munich, Germany

<sup>16</sup>Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, 85741 Garching, Germany

<sup>17</sup>University of Siegen, Emmy-Noether Campus, Walter Flex Str.3, 57068 Siegen, Germany<sup>‡‡</sup>

<sup>18</sup>Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron (DESY), 22607 Hamburg, Germany

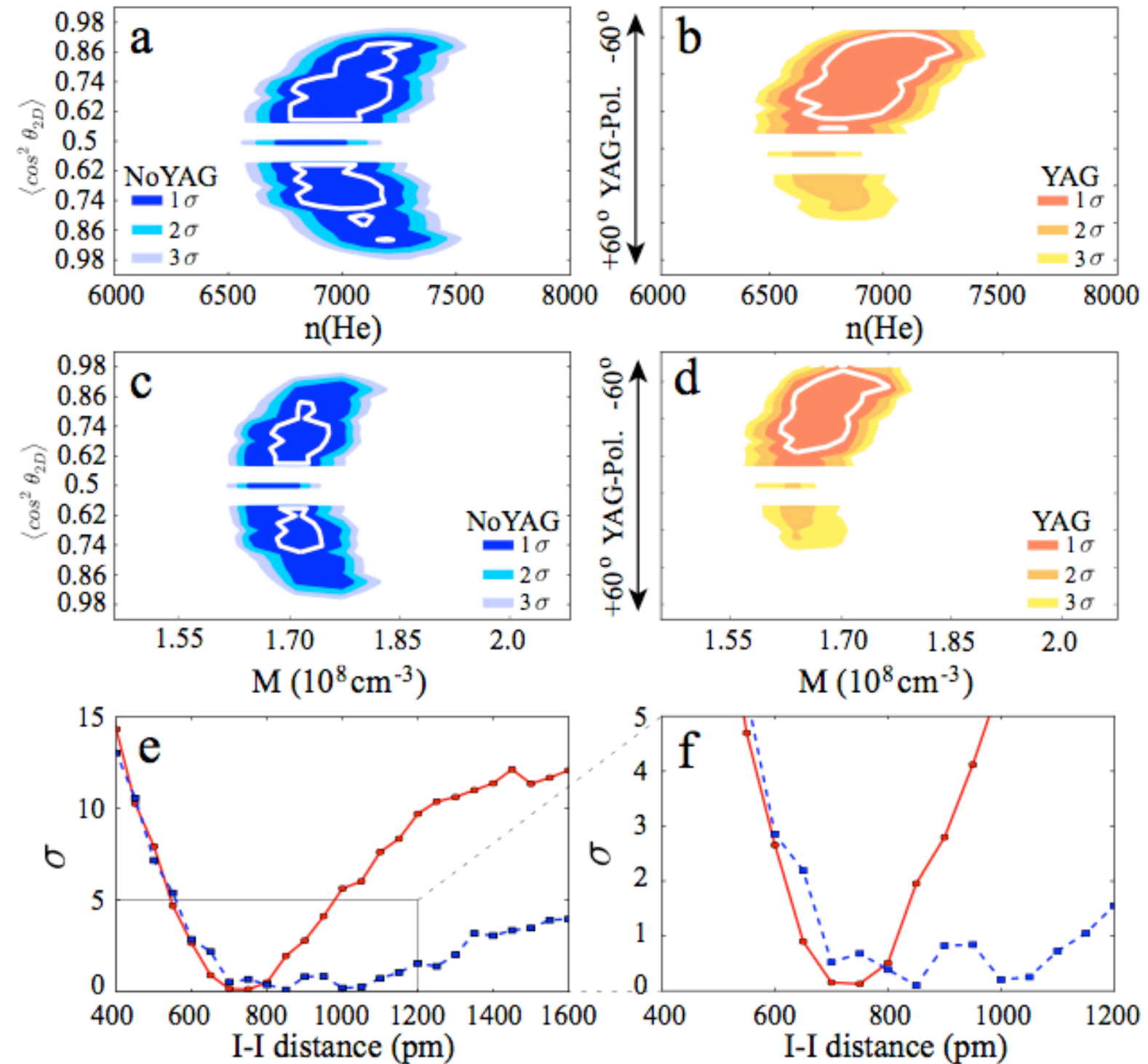
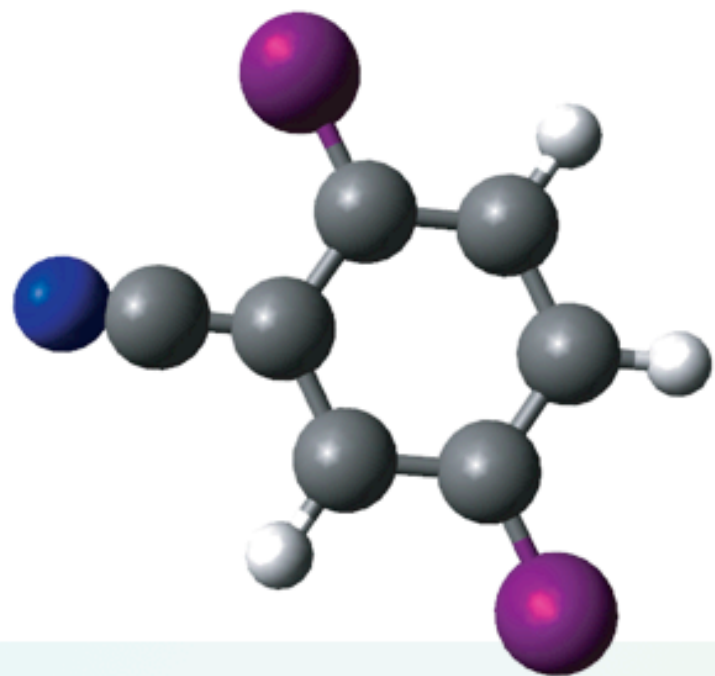
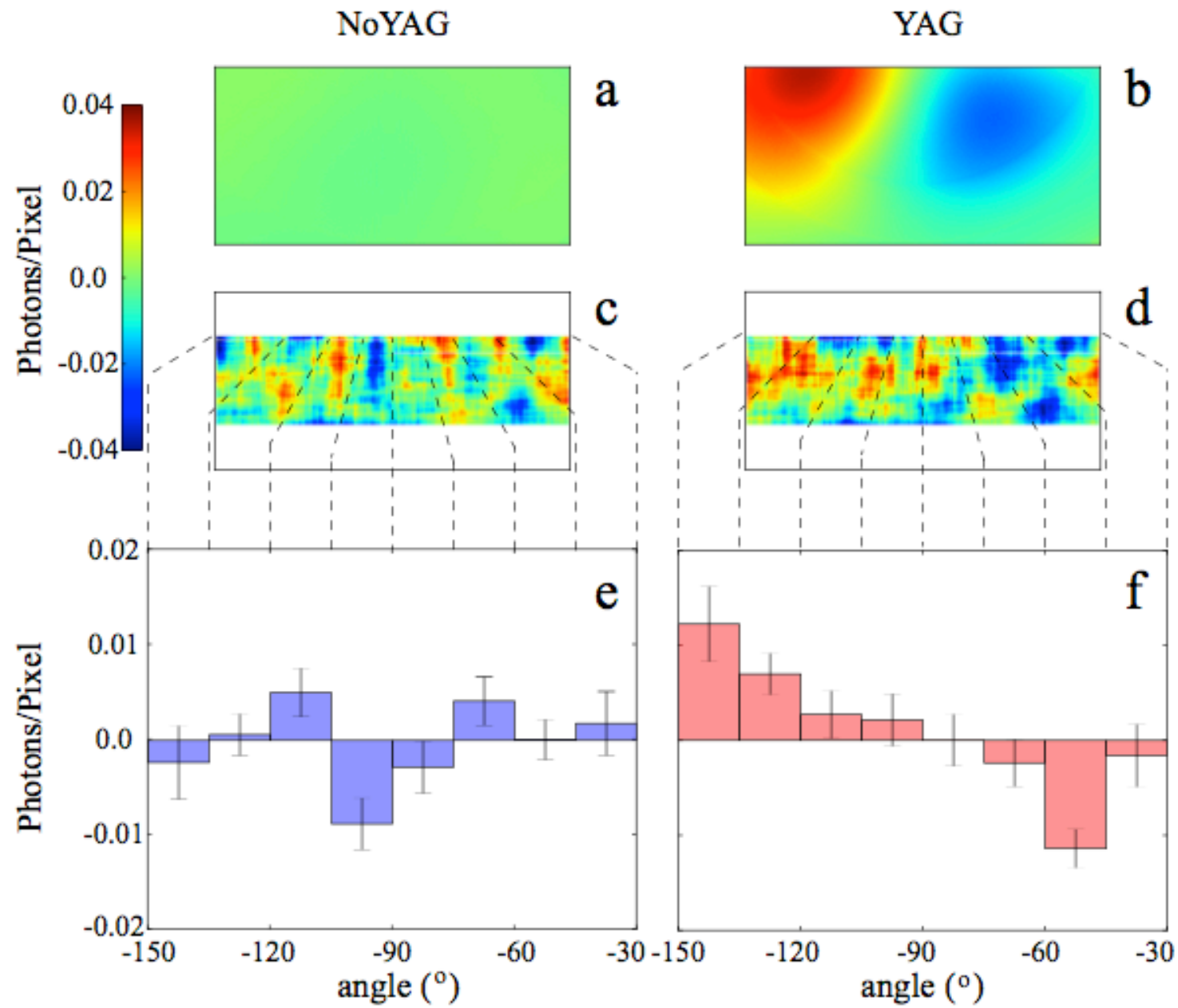
<sup>19</sup>Aarhus University, Interdisciplinary Nanoscience Center (iNANO), 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark





# Coherent (fs) X-ray diffractive imaging of 2,6-diiodobenzonitrile

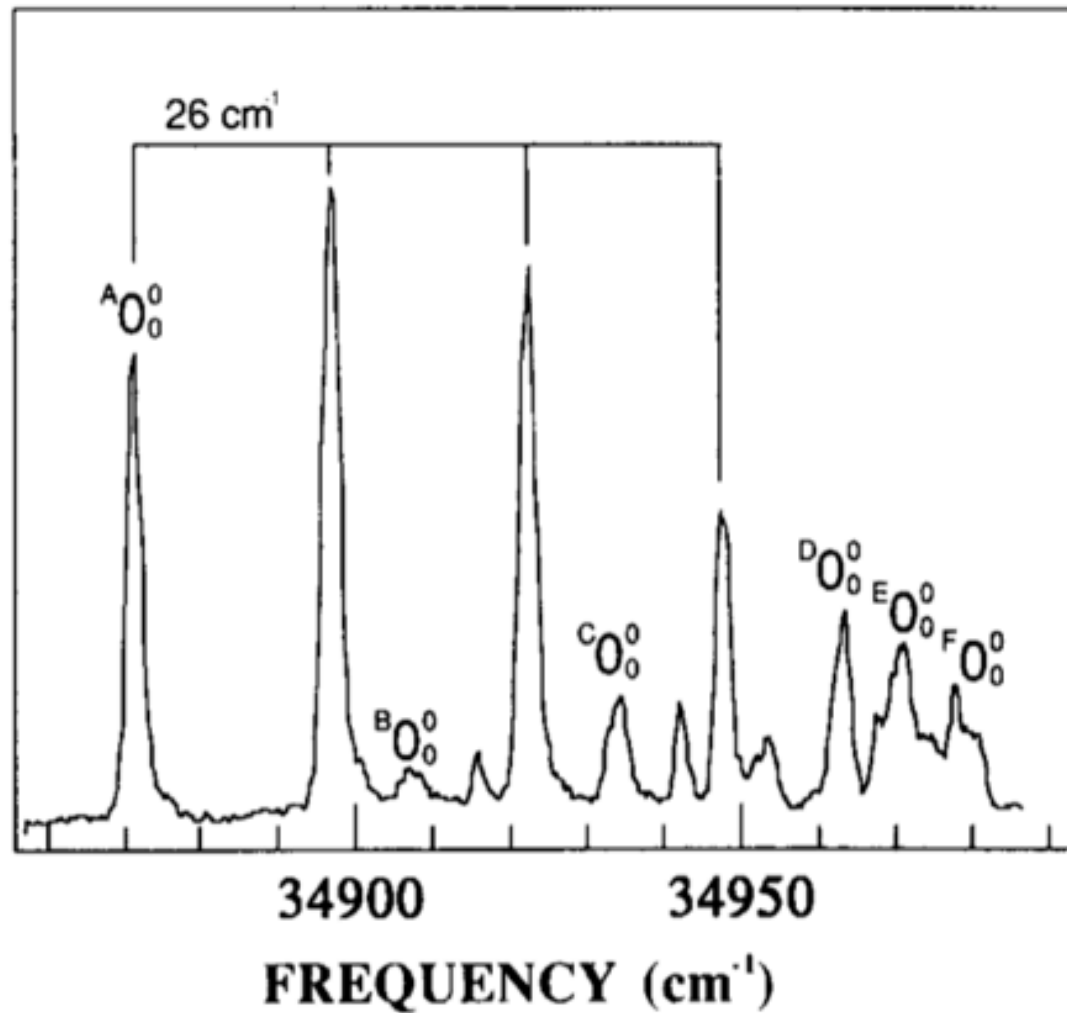
## Analysis of anisotropic part of molecular x-ray diffraction pattern





# Large/complex molecules in the gas phase “Molecular building blocks of life” – tryptophan

ION SIGNAL



## Millimeter Wave Spectrum of Glycine. A New Conformer

R. D. Suenram\* and F. J. Lovas

Contribution from the Molecular Spectroscopy Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234. Received June 13, 1980

J. Chem. Phys. 122, 244323 (2005)

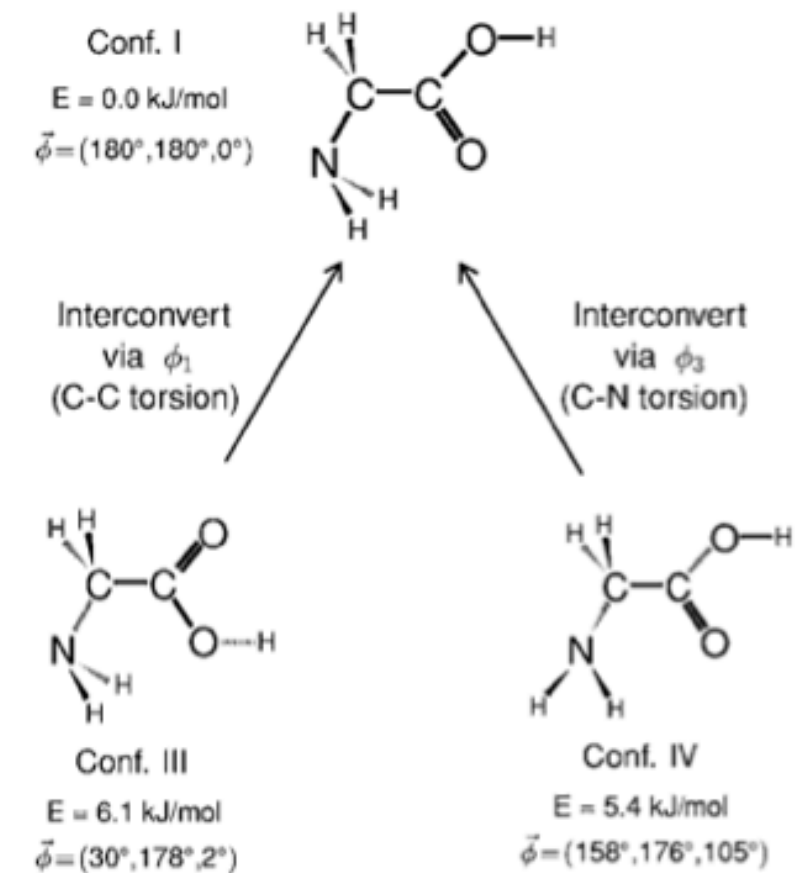
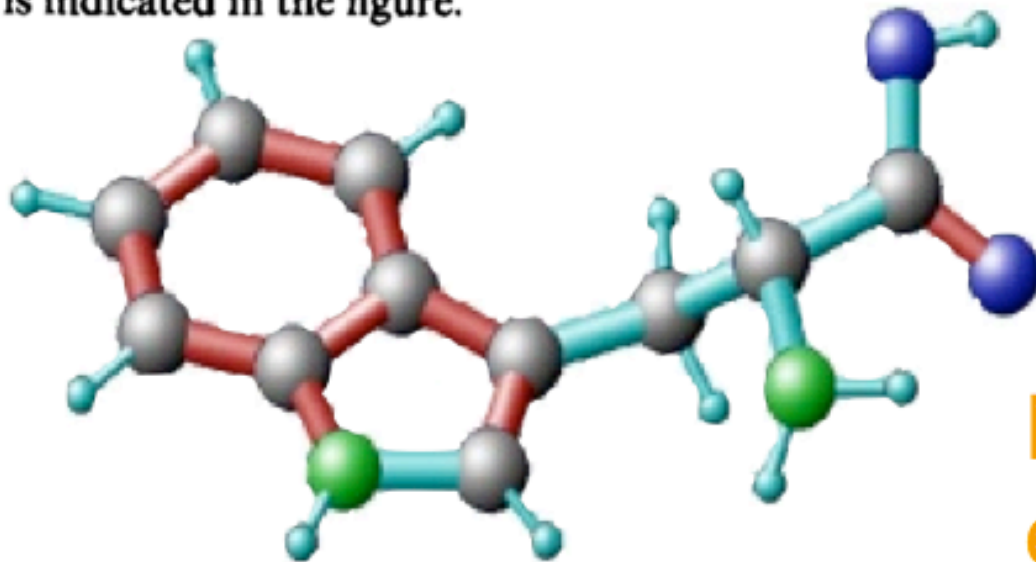


FIG. 1. Resonantly enhanced two-photon ionization spectrum of tryptophan in a molecular beam using the pulsed source described in Ref. 12. Electronic origin transitions due to conformers A–F were determined by the power saturation technique described in Ref. 12 and are labeled  $A_0^0-F_0^0$ . A nearly harmonic  $26\text{ cm}^{-1}$  vibrational progression built on the origin of conformer A is indicated in the figure.



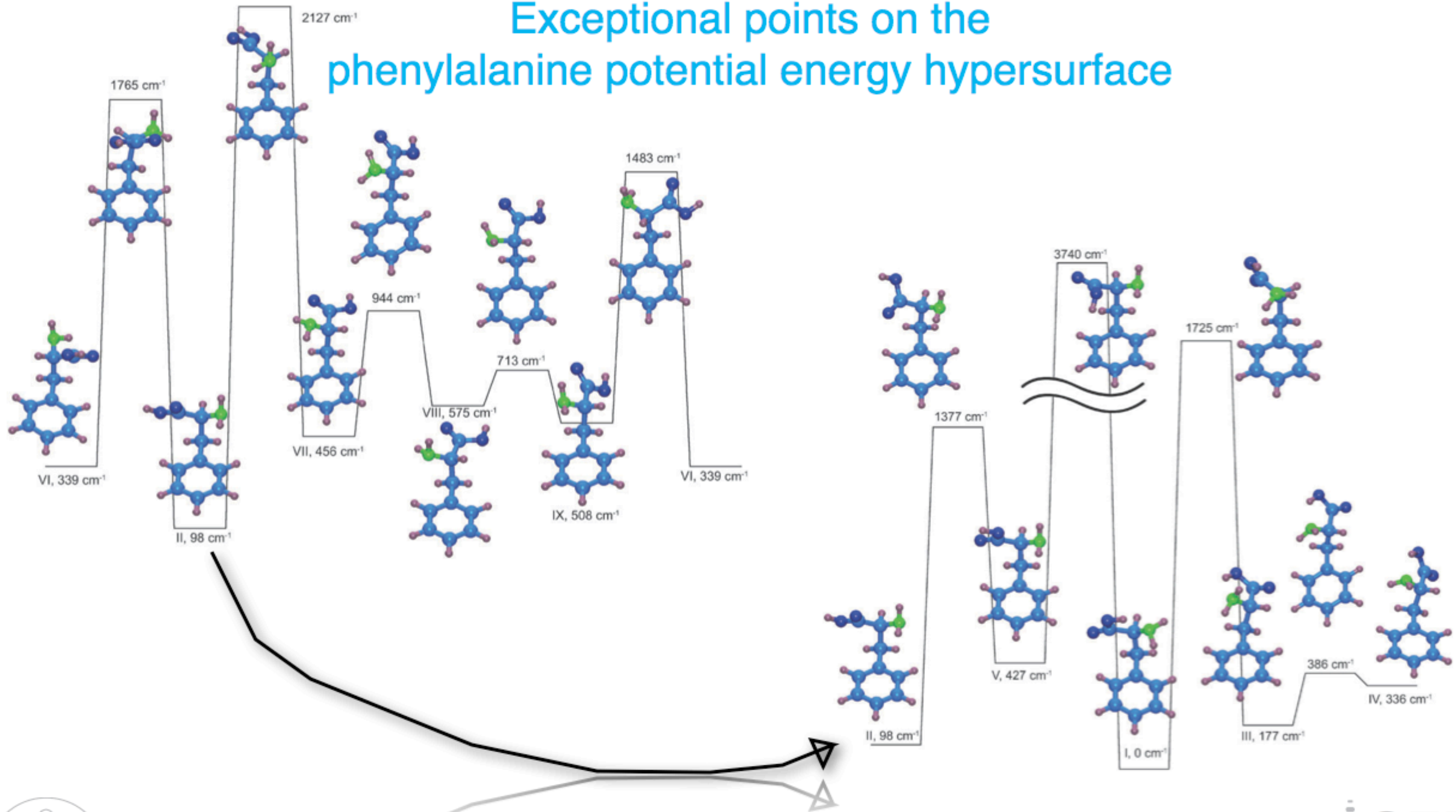
Multiple conformers present,  
even at low temperatures (1 K)



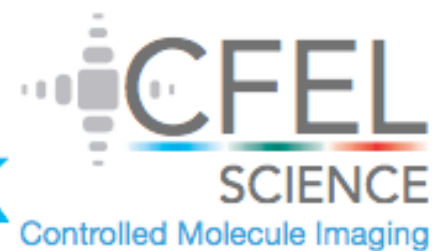
# Complexity of molecules – “few body” quantum systems

## Potential energy landscapes of isolated “floppy” molecules

Exceptional points on the phenylalanine potential energy hypersurface



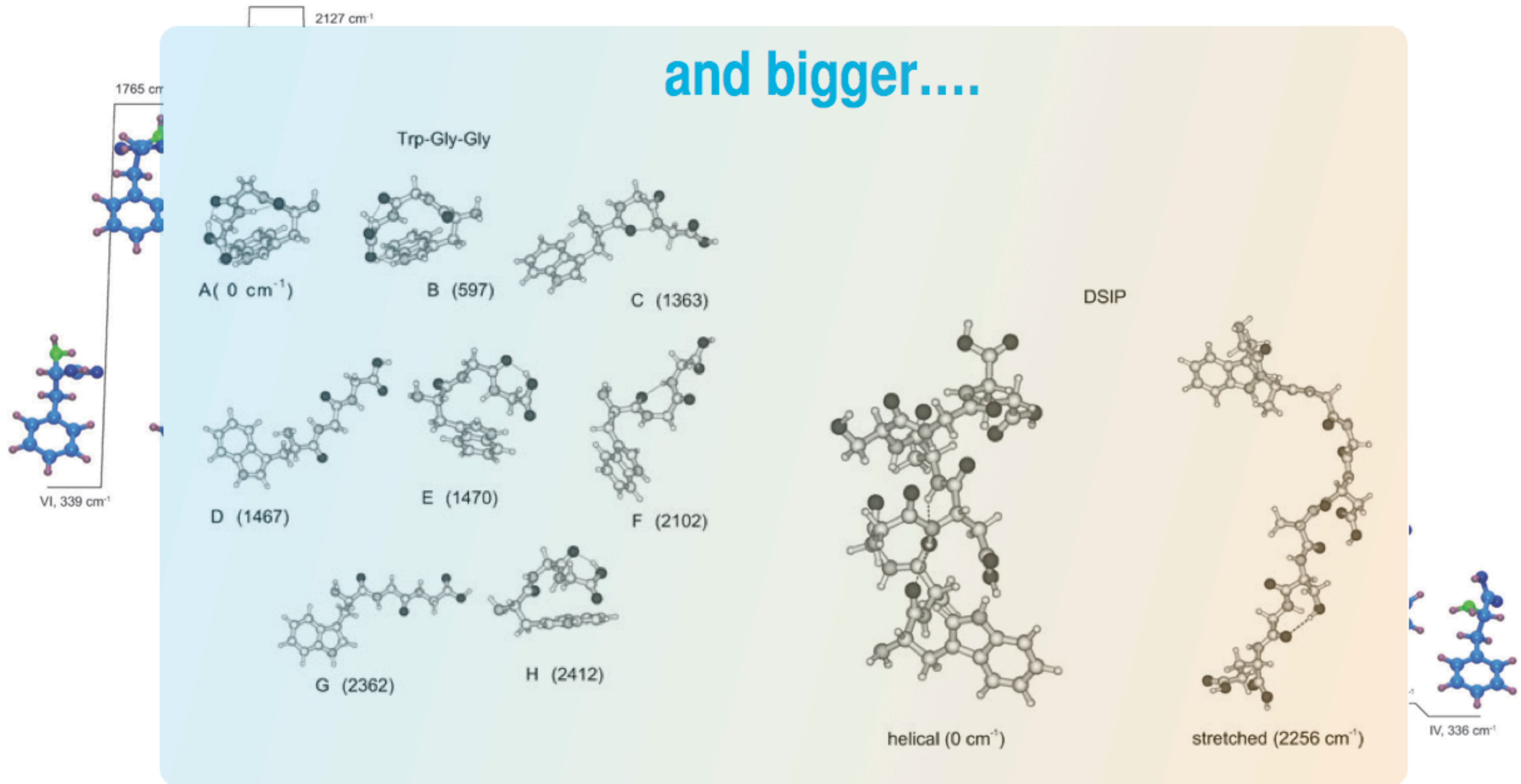
$1 \text{ cm}^{-1} \cong 30 \text{ GHz} \cong 12 \text{ J/mol} \cong 0.12 \text{ meV} \cong 4.6 \text{ } \mu\text{Hartree} \cong 1.4 \text{ K}$





# Complexity of molecules – “few body” quantum systems

## Potential energy landscapes of isolated “floppy” molecules



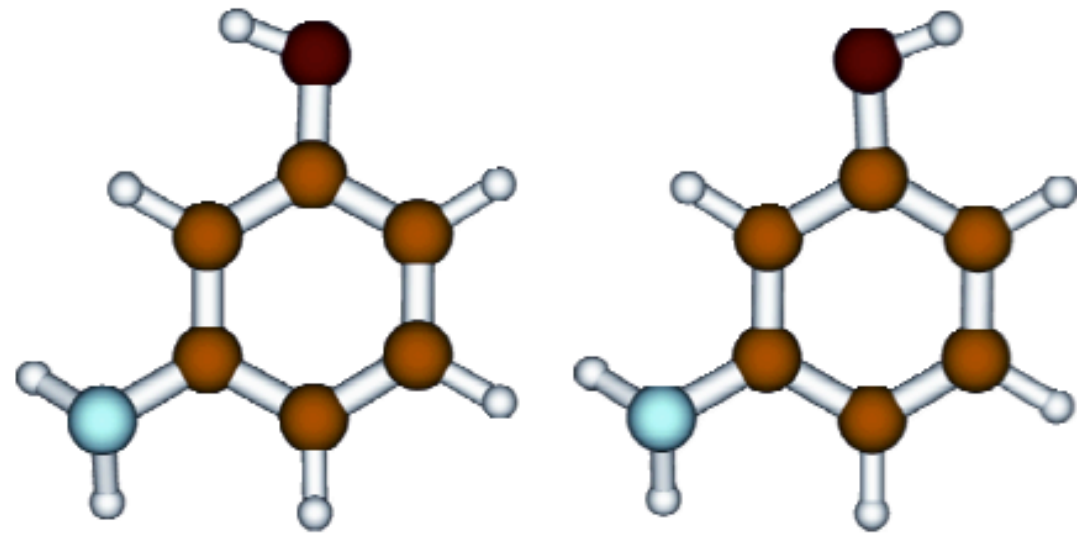
$1 \text{ cm}^{-1} \cong 30 \text{ GHz} \cong 12 \text{ J/mol} \cong 0.12 \text{ meV} \cong 4.6 \mu\text{Hartree} \cong 1.4 \text{ K}$



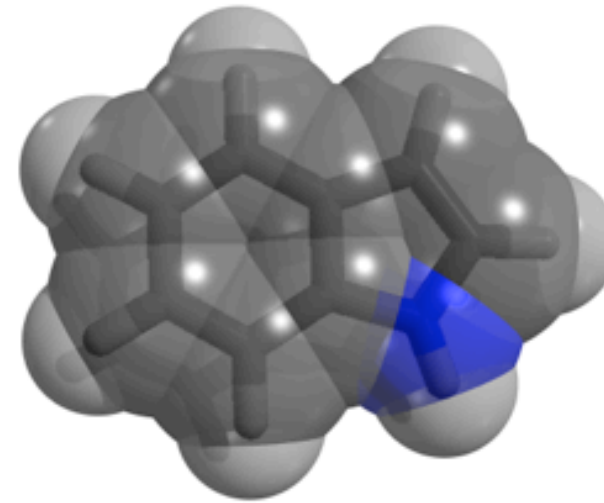


# Large/complex molecules in the gas phase *our sample*

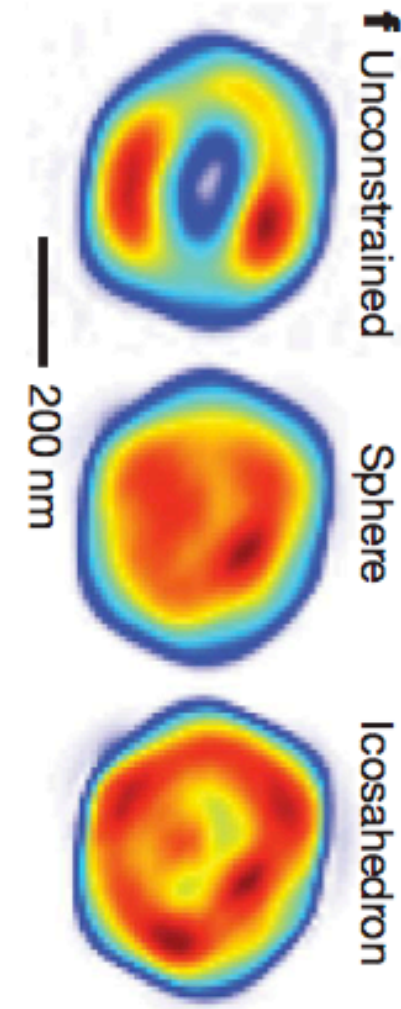
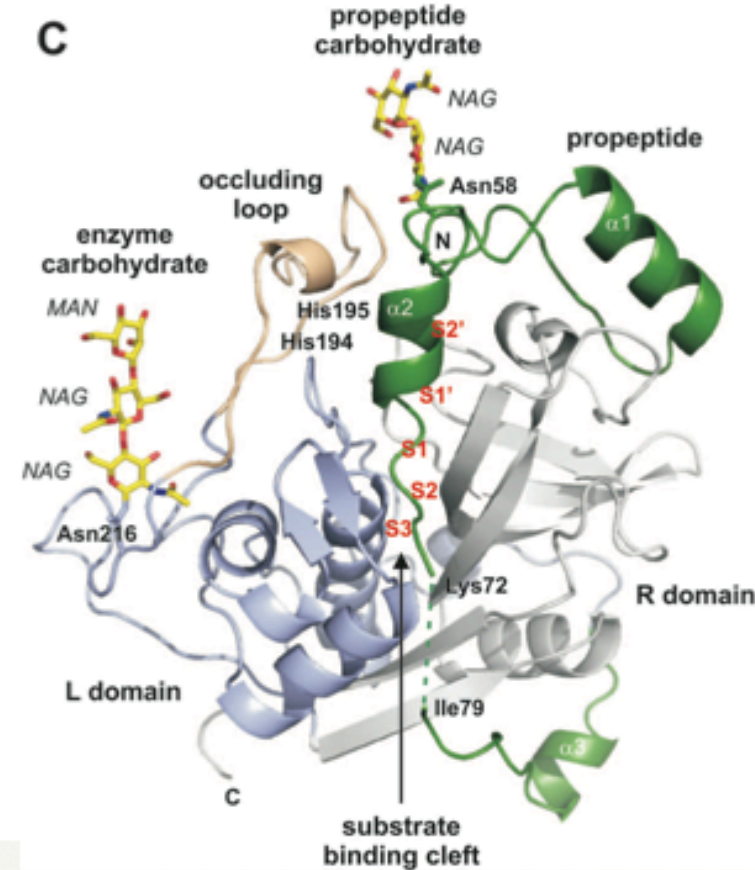
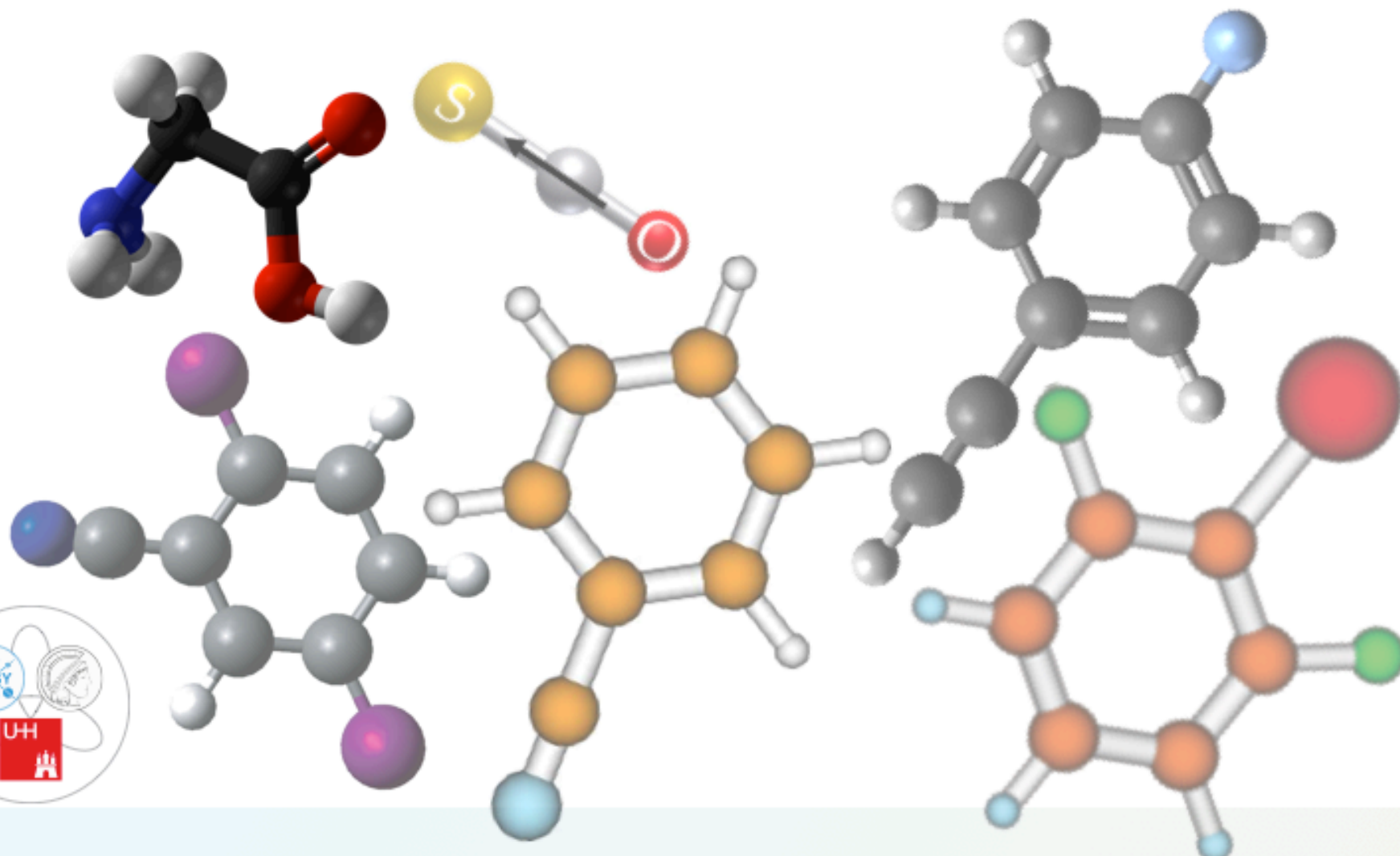
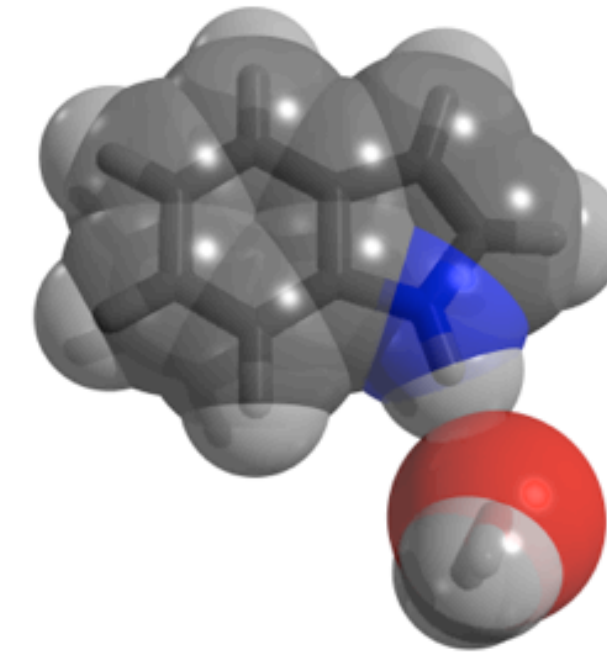
3-aminophenol  
cis      trans



indole



indole-water

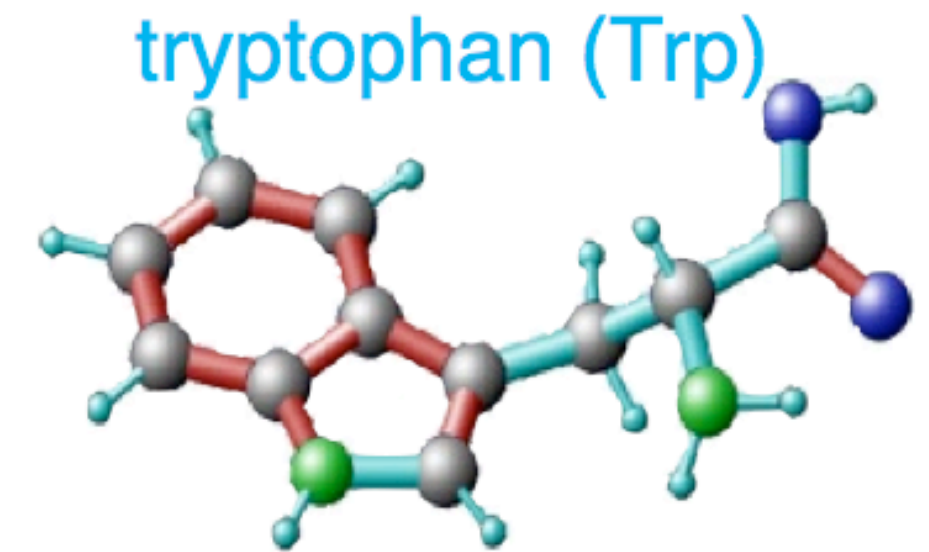




# Large/complex molecules in the gas phase

## How do “molecular building blocks of life” work?

- Multiple conformers present, even at the low temperatures (few K) in a supersonic jet
- Studying well-defined systems:
  - Which structures (conformations) are (most) stable?
    - Why?
    - What are their intrinsic properties?
  - How can we investigate these stable structures?
  - How can we study the (chemical) dynamics on their corrugated potential energy surfaces? → *classical* “molecular movie”
  - How do structure and dynamics depend on environment (solvation)?



How can we investigate these open questions  
for complex molecules  
**without (intricate) prior knowledge?**





# An “electronic timescale” in chemistry attosecond charge migration

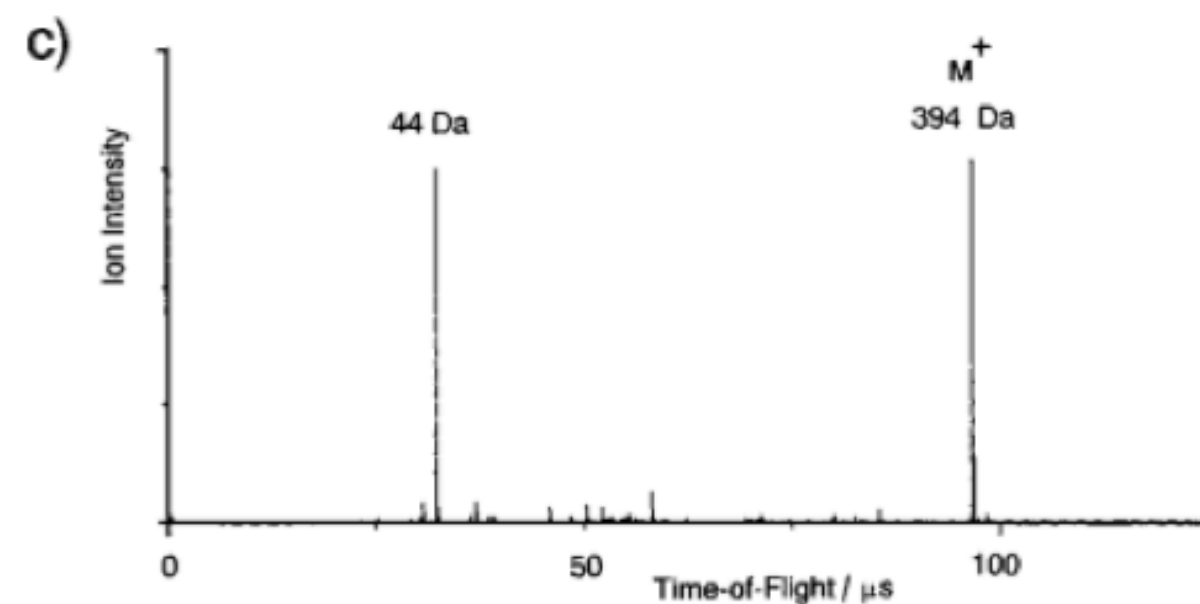
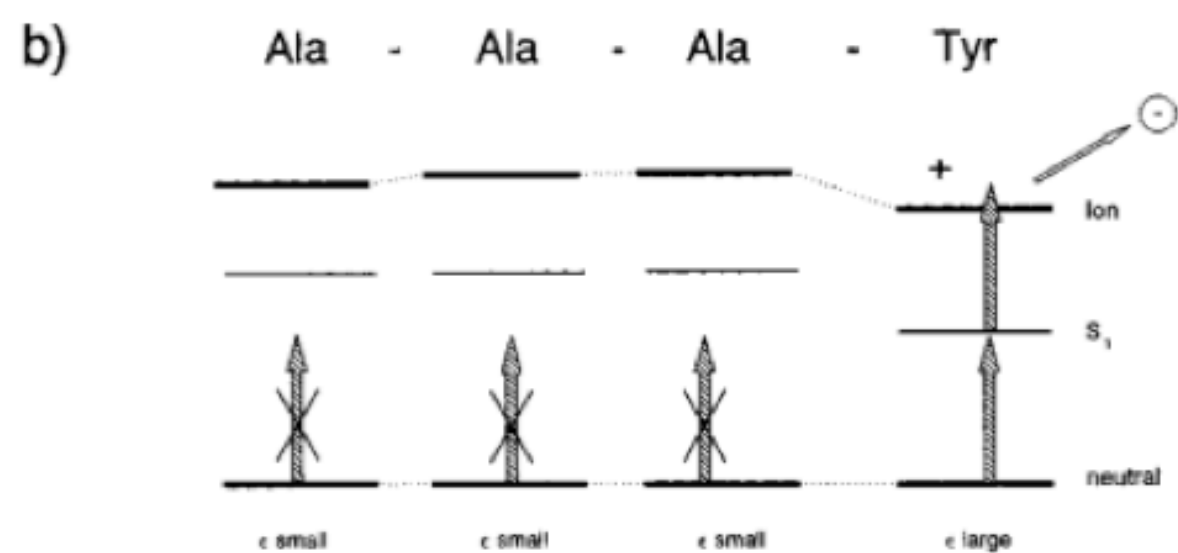
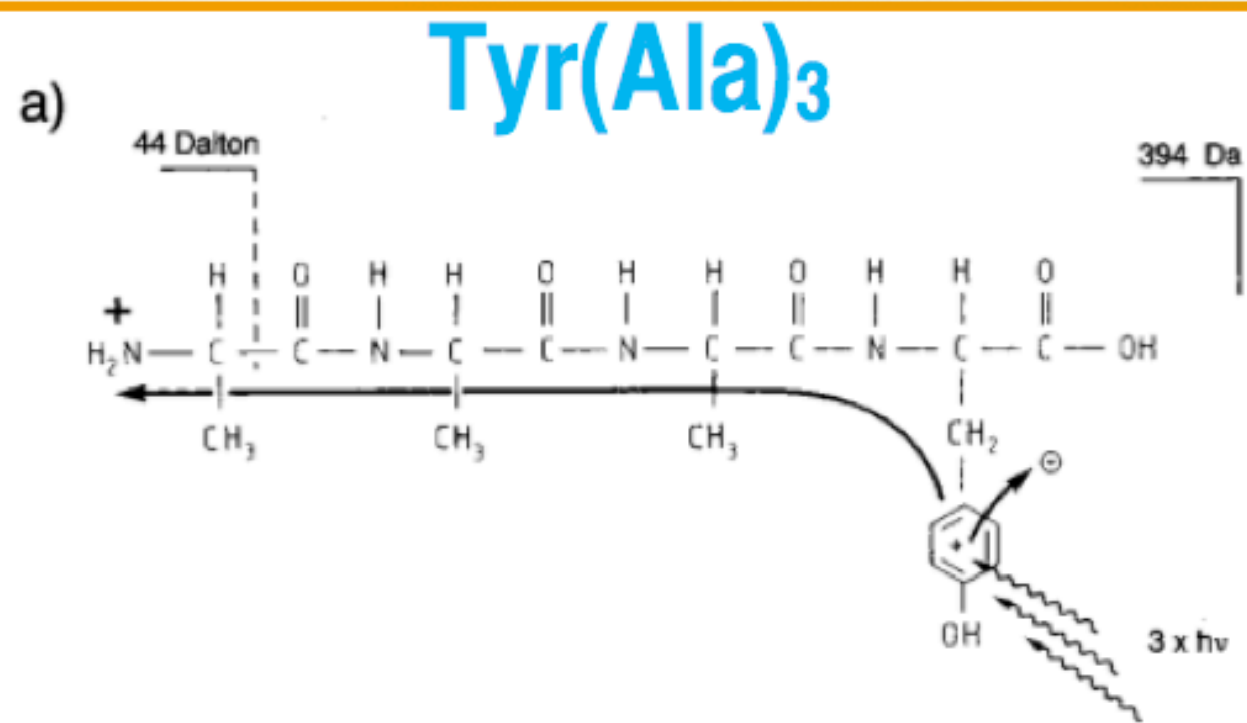
VS

## Born-Oppenheimer approximation



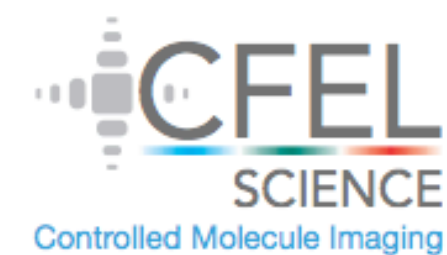
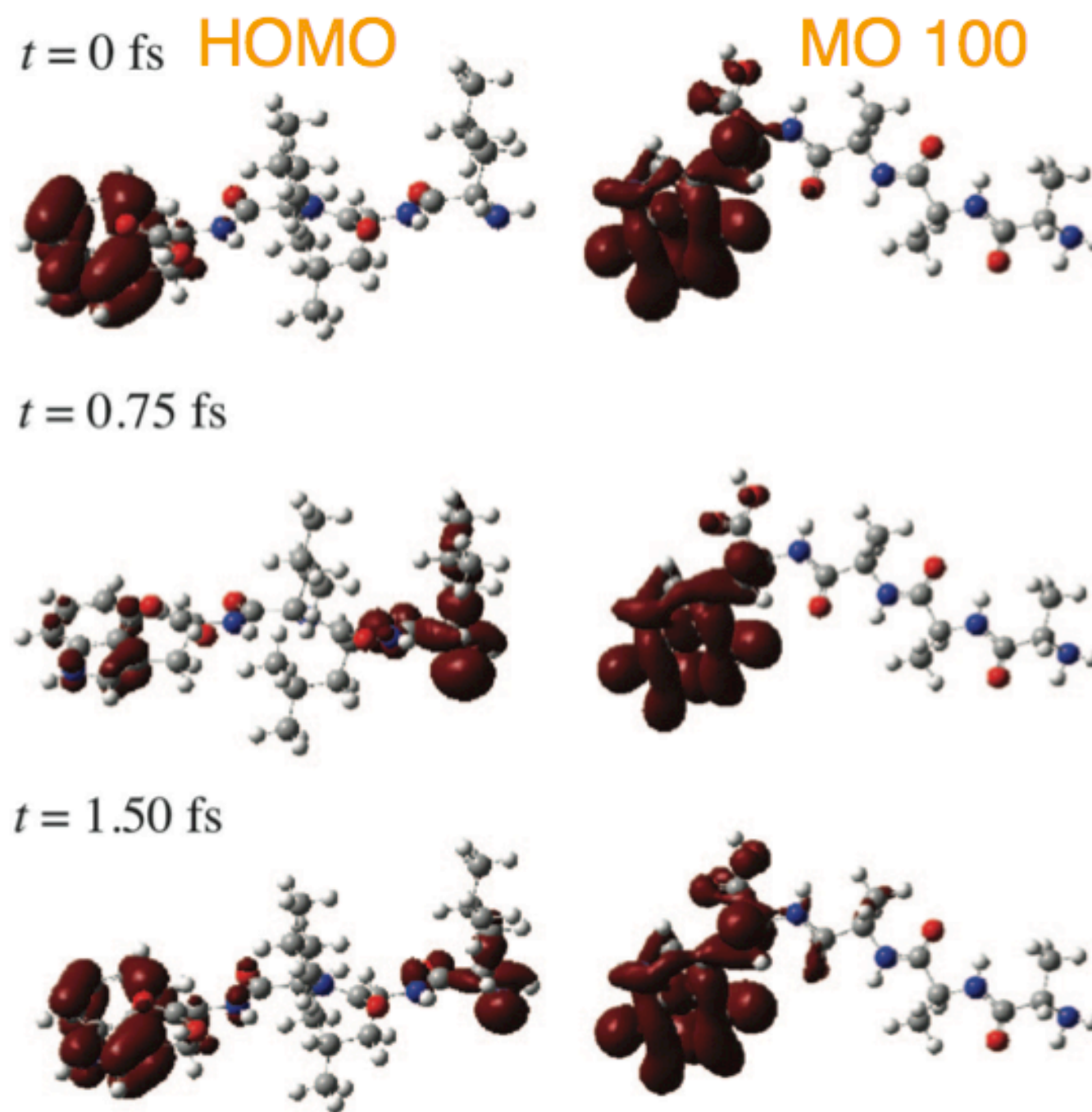


# An "electronic timescale" in chemistry attosecond charge migration



## Trp(Leu)<sub>3</sub>

hole density





# The “small molecule” case (Ultrafast charge) migration in glycine

## Millimeter Wave Spectrum of Glycine. A New Conformer

R. D. Suenram\* and F. J. Lovas

Contribution from the Molecular Spectroscopy Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234. Received June 13, 1980

**Abstract:** More sensitive observations on the vapor of glycine, the smallest amino acid, have been made in the millimeter region. This work has led to the identification of a second conformer in the gas phase. This conformer has the amino hydrogens hydrogen bonded to the carbonyl oxygen and the hydroxyl hydrogen in the normal cis configuration with respect to the carbonyl group. This new conformer is  $\approx 490$  (150)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  lower in energy than the conformer originally reported. Its spectrum is weaker due to the smaller dipole moment ( $\mu_a \approx 1.00$  (15) D). The distortion fit of 37 transitions yield  $A'' = 10341.76$  (17) MHz,  $B'' = 3876.195$  (9) MHz, and  $C'' = 2912.361$  (10) MHz for the ground state. The excellent agreement between experiment and theory is discussed.

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 7180–7184

## INTERSTELLAR GLYCINE

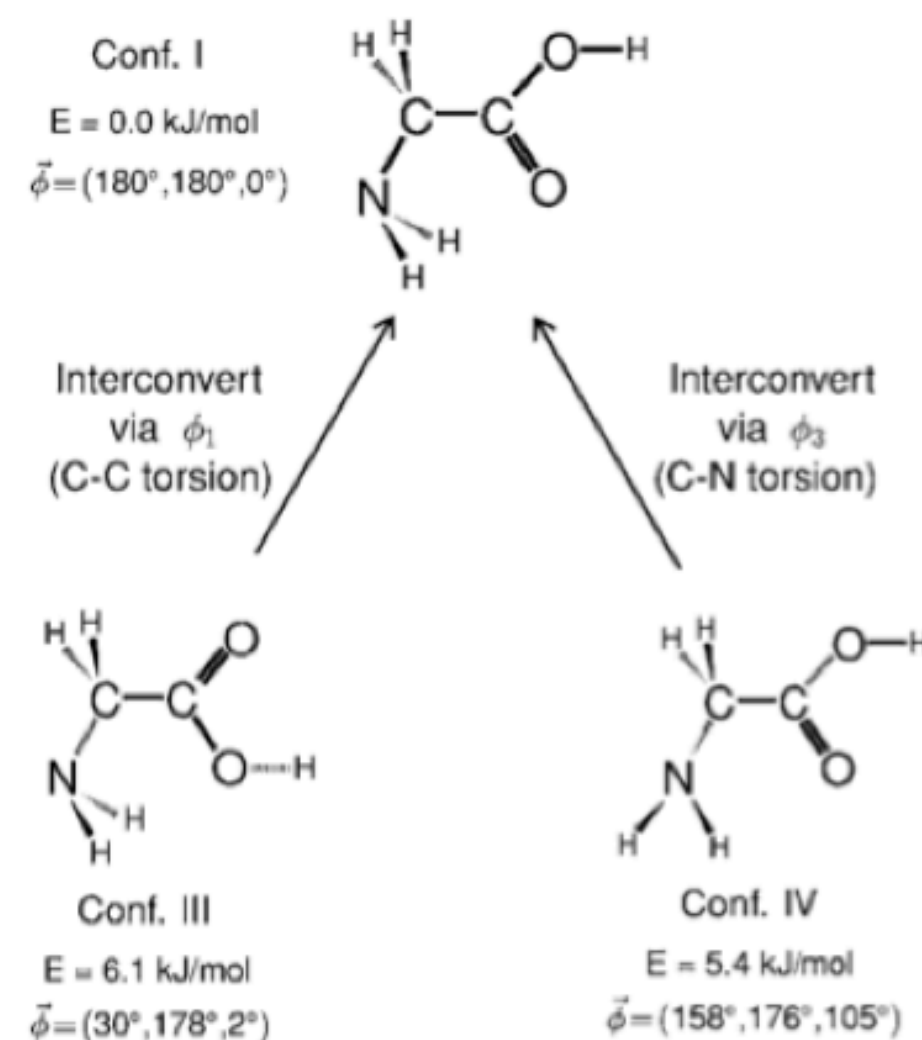
YI-JEHNG KUAN,<sup>1,2</sup> STEVEN B. CHARNLEY,<sup>3</sup> HUI-CHUN HUANG,<sup>1</sup> WEI-LING TSENG,<sup>1</sup> AND ZBIGNIEW KISIEL<sup>4</sup>  
Received 2002 November 15; accepted 2003 April 1

## ABSTRACT

We have searched for interstellar conformer I glycine ( $\text{NH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ ), the simplest amino acid, in the hot molecular cores Sgr B2(N-LMH), Orion KL, and W51 e1/e2. An improved search strategy for intrinsically weak molecular lines, involving multisource observations, has been developed and implemented. In total, 82 spectral frequency bands, in the millimeter-wave region, were observed over a 4 yr period; 27 glycine lines were detected in 19 different spectral bands in one or more sources. The rotational temperatures derived from “rotation diagrams” are  $75_{-16}^{+29}$  K for Sgr B2(N-LMH),  $141_{-37}^{+76}$  K for Orion KL, and  $121_{-32}^{+71}$  K for W51 e1/e2. The total column densities inferred are  $4.16_{-1.82}^{+3.22} \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  for Sgr B2,  $4.37_{-1.27}^{+1.79} \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  for Orion, and  $2.09_{-0.77}^{+1.22} \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-2}$  for W51. Production of interstellar glycine by both gas-phase ion-molecule reactions and by ultraviolet photolysis of molecular ices is briefly discussed. The discovery of interstellar glycine strengthens the thesis that interstellar organic molecules could have played a pivotal role in the prebiotic chemistry of the early Earth.

*THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL*, 593:848–867, 2003 August 20

*J. Chem. Phys.* **122**, 244323 (2005)





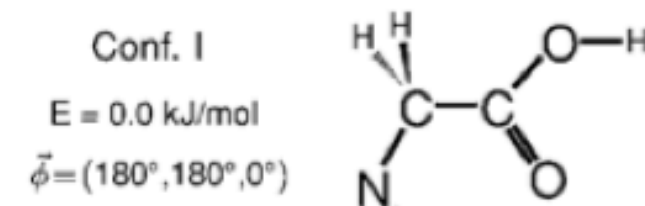
# The “small molecule” case (Ultrafast charge) migration in glycine

Millimeter Wave Spectrum of Glycine. A New Conformer

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## Charge migration in different conformers of glycine: The role of nuclear geometry

Alexander I. Kuleff <sup>\*,1</sup>, Lorenz S. Cederbaum

Theoretische Chemie, PCI, Universität Heidelberg, Im Neuenheimer Feld 229, 69120 Heidelberg, Germany

Received 5 February 2007; accepted 18 April 2007

Available online 25 April 2007

Chemical Physics **338** (2007) 320–328

### Abstract

The migration of hole charge created via ionization of the main conformers of the gaseous amino acid glycine is studied. The migration is ultrafast and is mediated solely by many-electron effects, i.e. electronic correlation and relaxation. The influence of the nuclear geometry is investigated by studying the three most abundant conformers of glycine. It is shown that the electron dynamics following ionization can be dramatically different for the different conformers. To facilitate the discussion of the charge migration, the ionization spectra of the conformers are computed as well.

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 593:848–867, 2003 August 20





# The "small molecule" case (Ultrafast charge) migration in glycine

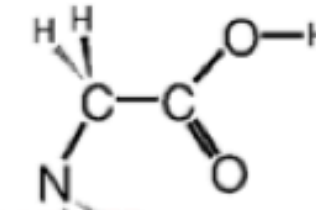
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Washington, D.C. 20234. Received June 13, 1980

Conf. I  
E = 0.0 kJ/mol  
 $\phi = (180^\circ, 180^\circ, 0^\circ)$



## Charge migration in different conformers of glycine: The role of

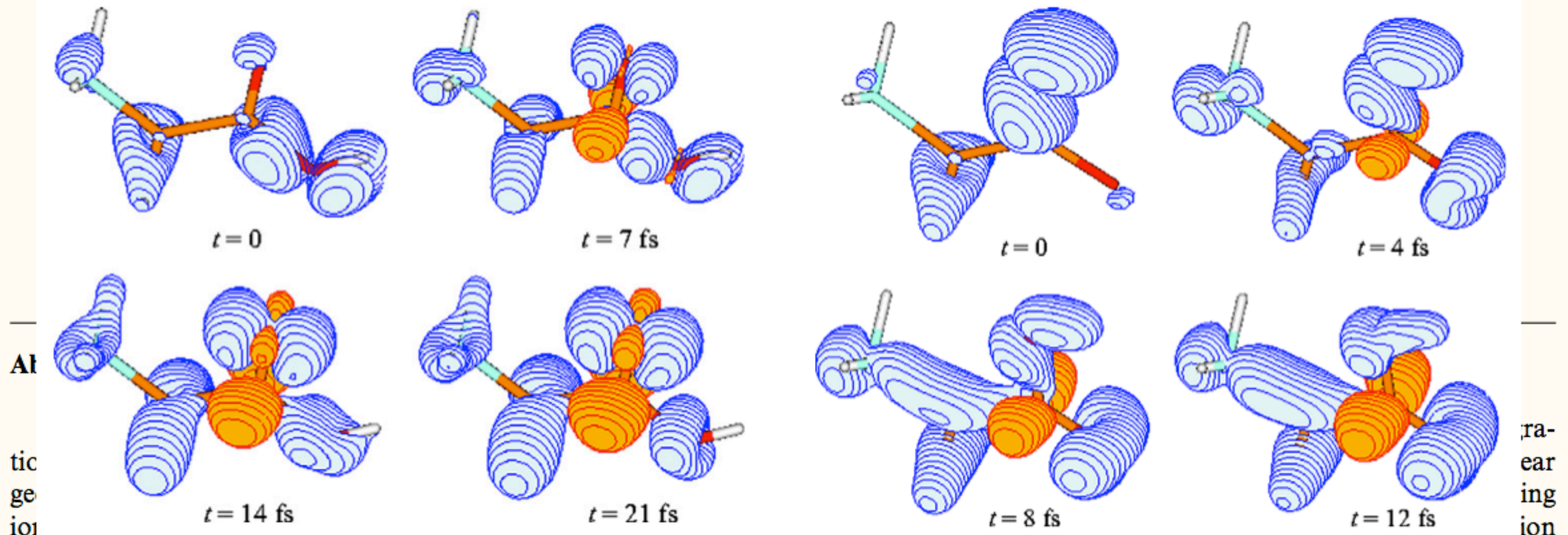


Fig. 5. Hole density  $Q(\vec{r}, t)$  of conformer Gly I at four different times

Fig. 6. Hole density  $Q(\vec{r}, t)$  of conformer Gly III at four different times

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 593:848–867, 2003 August 20



# The “small molecule” case (Ultrafast charge) migration in glycine

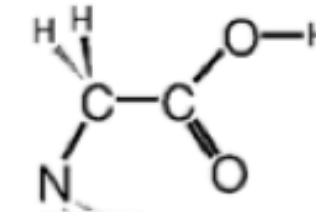
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Conf. I  
E = 0.0 kJ/mol  
 $\phi = (180^\circ, 180^\circ, 0^\circ)$



## Charge migration in different conformers of glycine: The role of

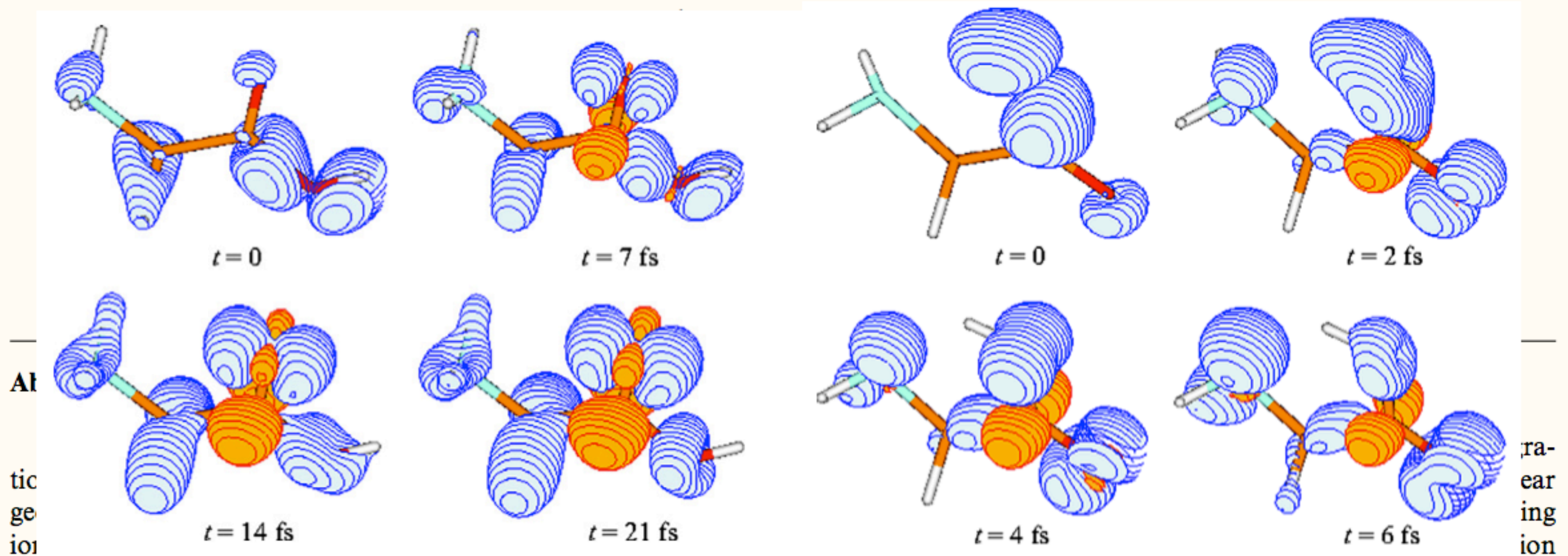


Fig. 5. Hole density  $Q(\vec{r}, t)$  of conformer Gly I at four different times

Fig. 7. Hole density  $Q(\vec{r}, t)$  of conformer Gly II at four different time

THE ASTROPHYSICAL JOURNAL, 593:848–867, 2003 August 20

→ real “molecular movie”

CFEL  
SCIENCE  
Controlled Molecule Imaging

Kuleff, Cederbaum, *Chem. Phys.* **338**, 321 (2007)

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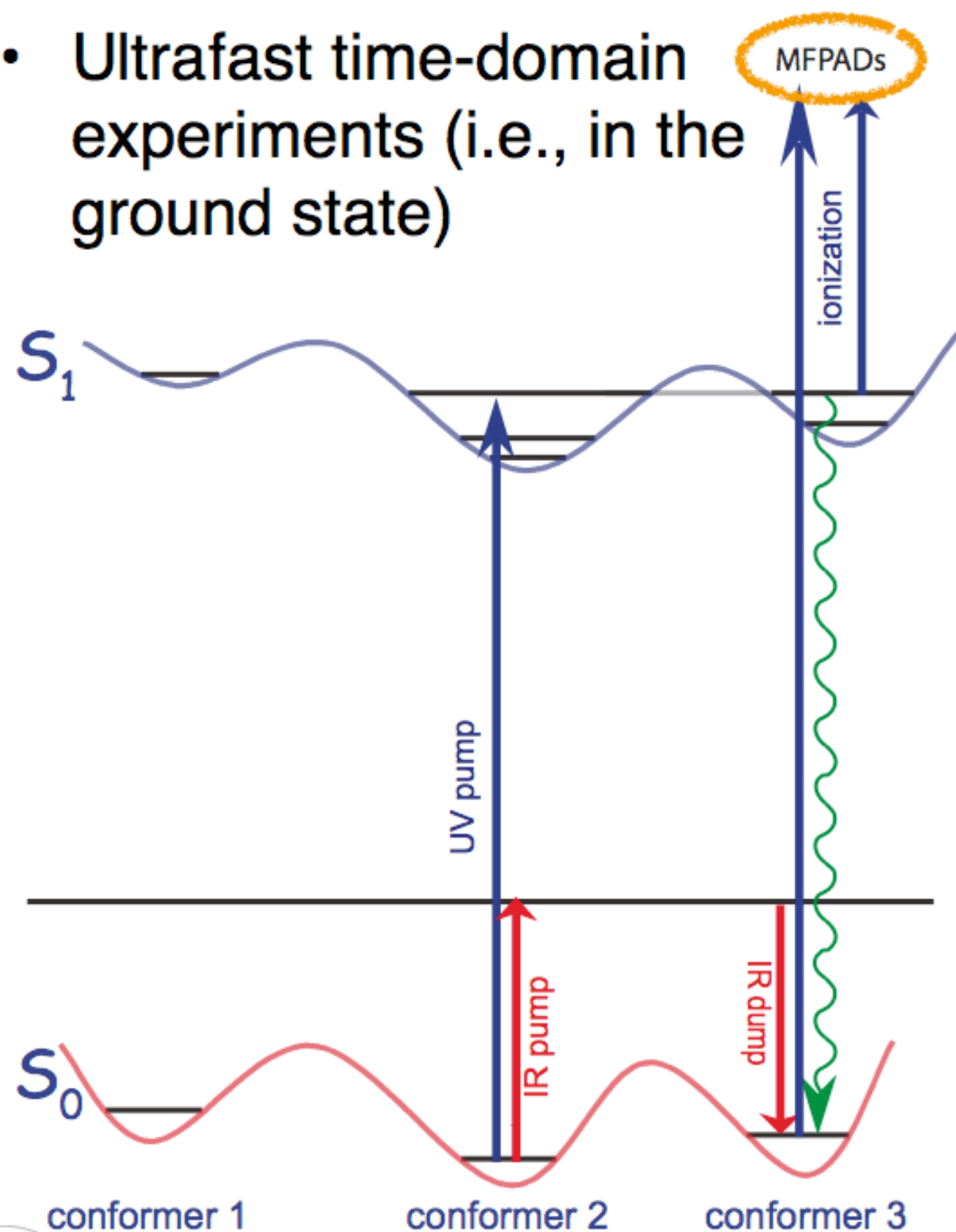
prebiotic chemistry of the early Earth.





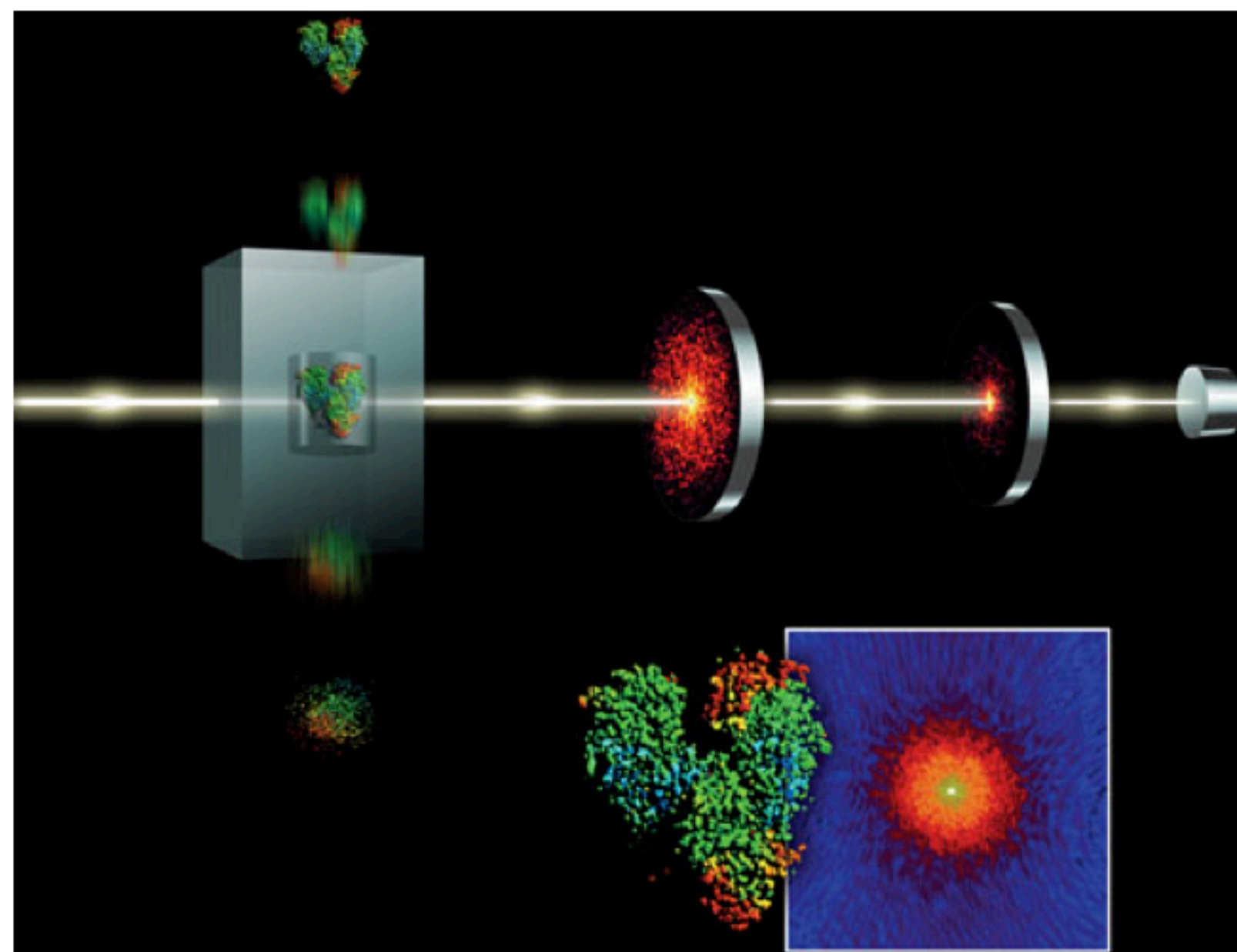
# Investigations of controlled large molecules mitigating the requirement of *prior knowledge*

- Ultrafast time-domain experiments (i.e., in the ground state)



Time-resolved (ns) conformer interconversion  
(population transfer) experiments:  
Dian, Clarkson, Zwiernik, Science, 303, 1169 (2004)

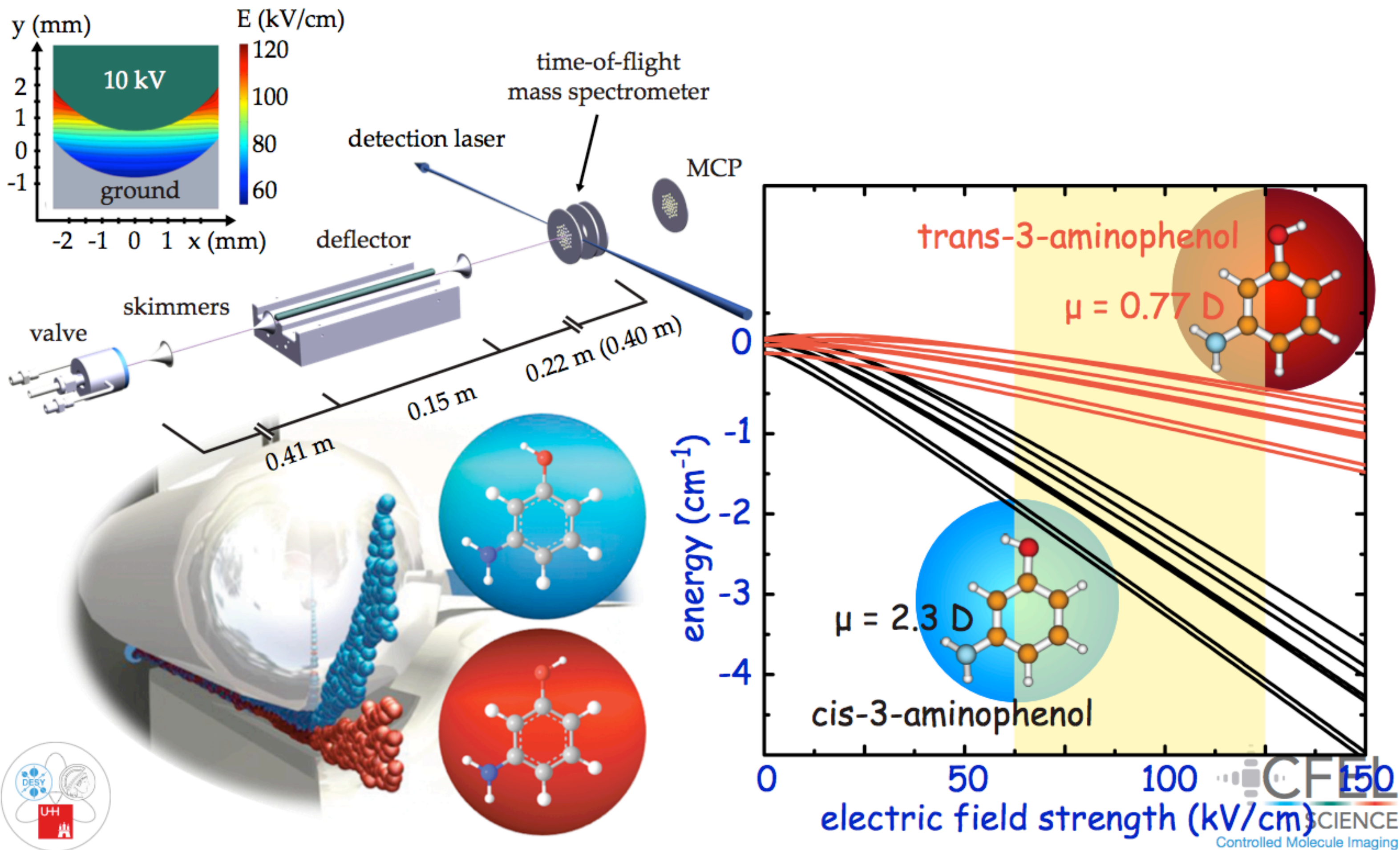
- reaction (stereo-) dynamics
- Imaging  
(Ultrafast X-ray or electron diffraction, “diffraction from within”, ...)



Controlled Molecule Imaging

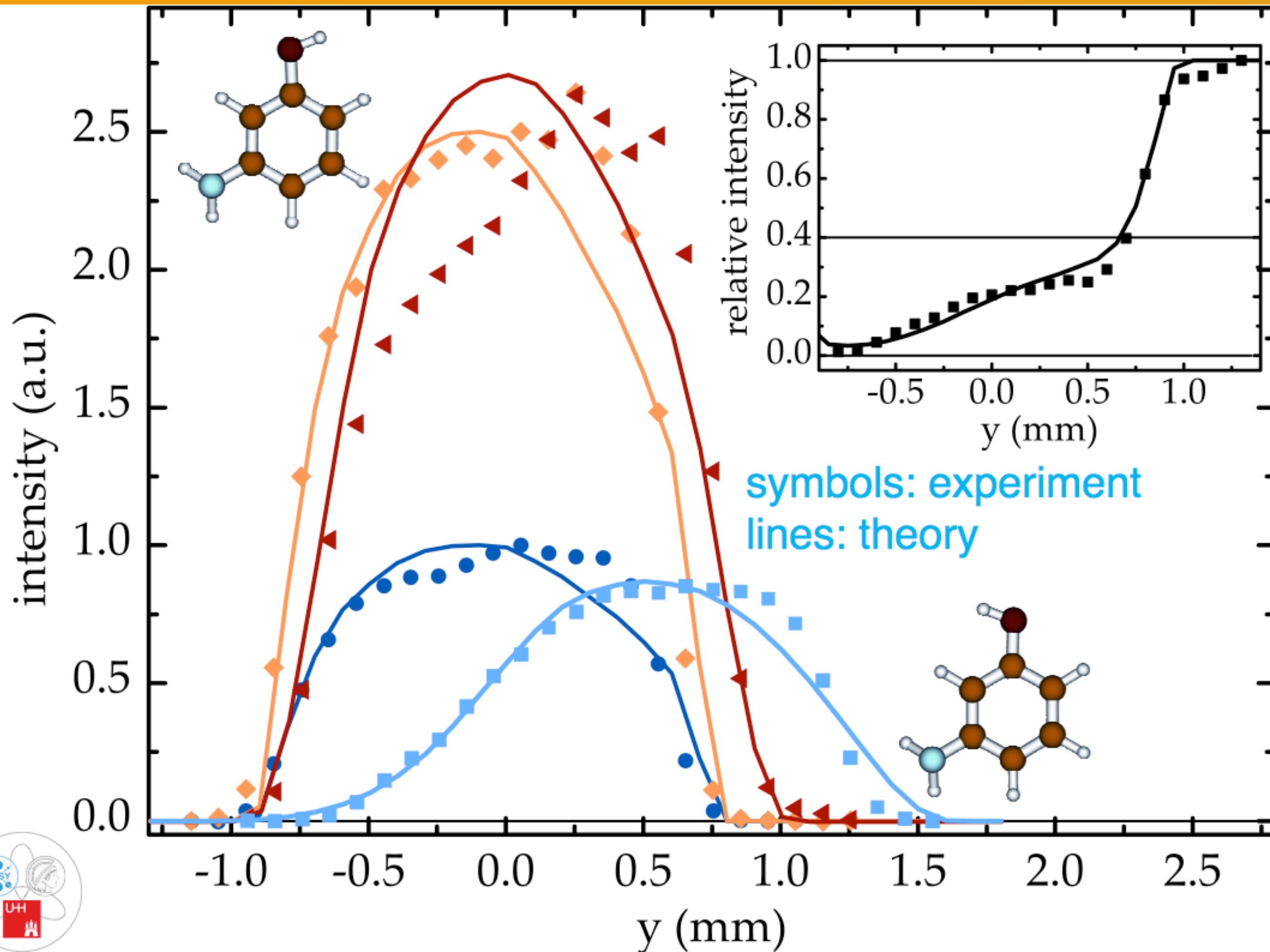


# m/ $\mu$ deflector – conformer selection



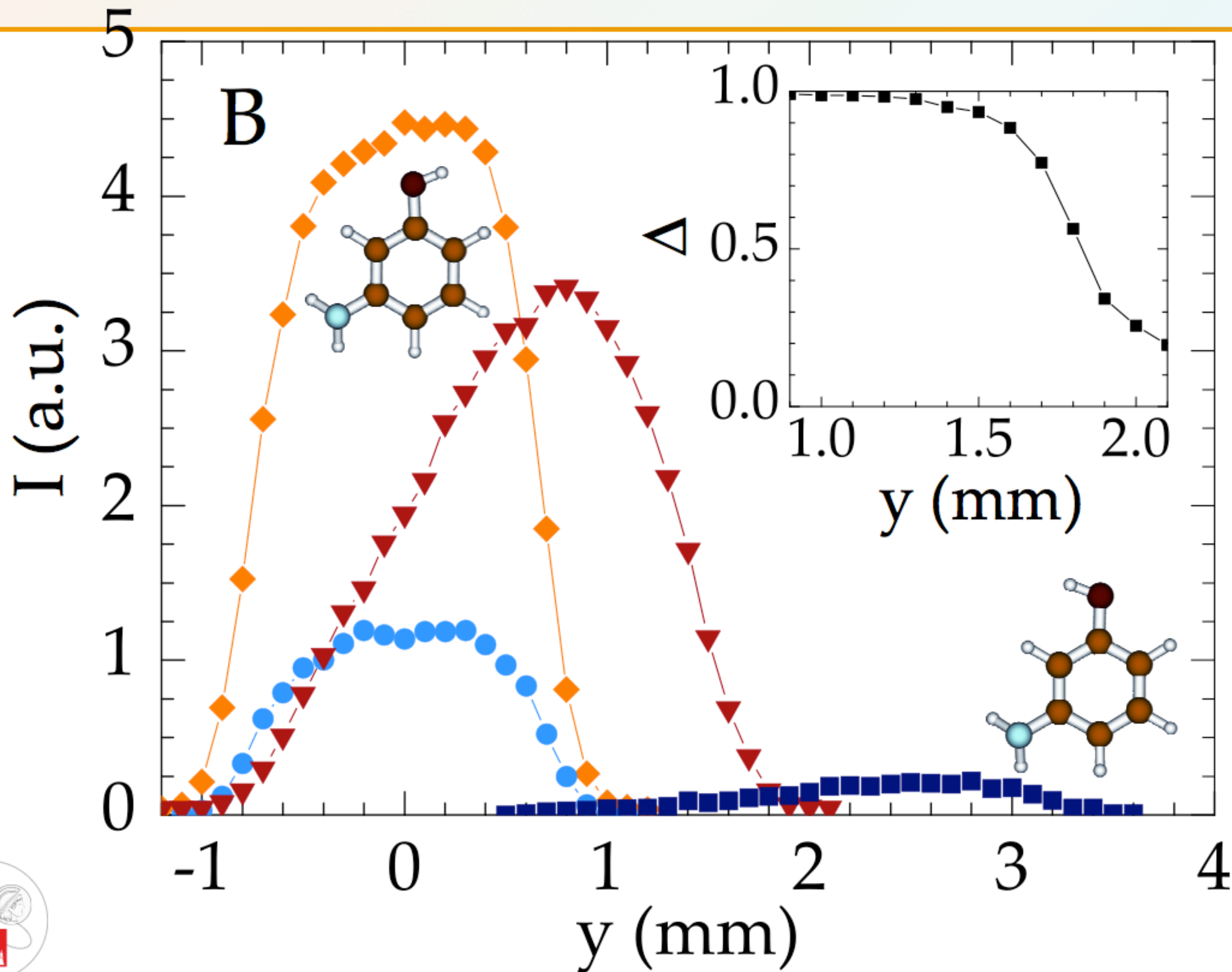


# m/ $\mu$ deflector – conformer selection



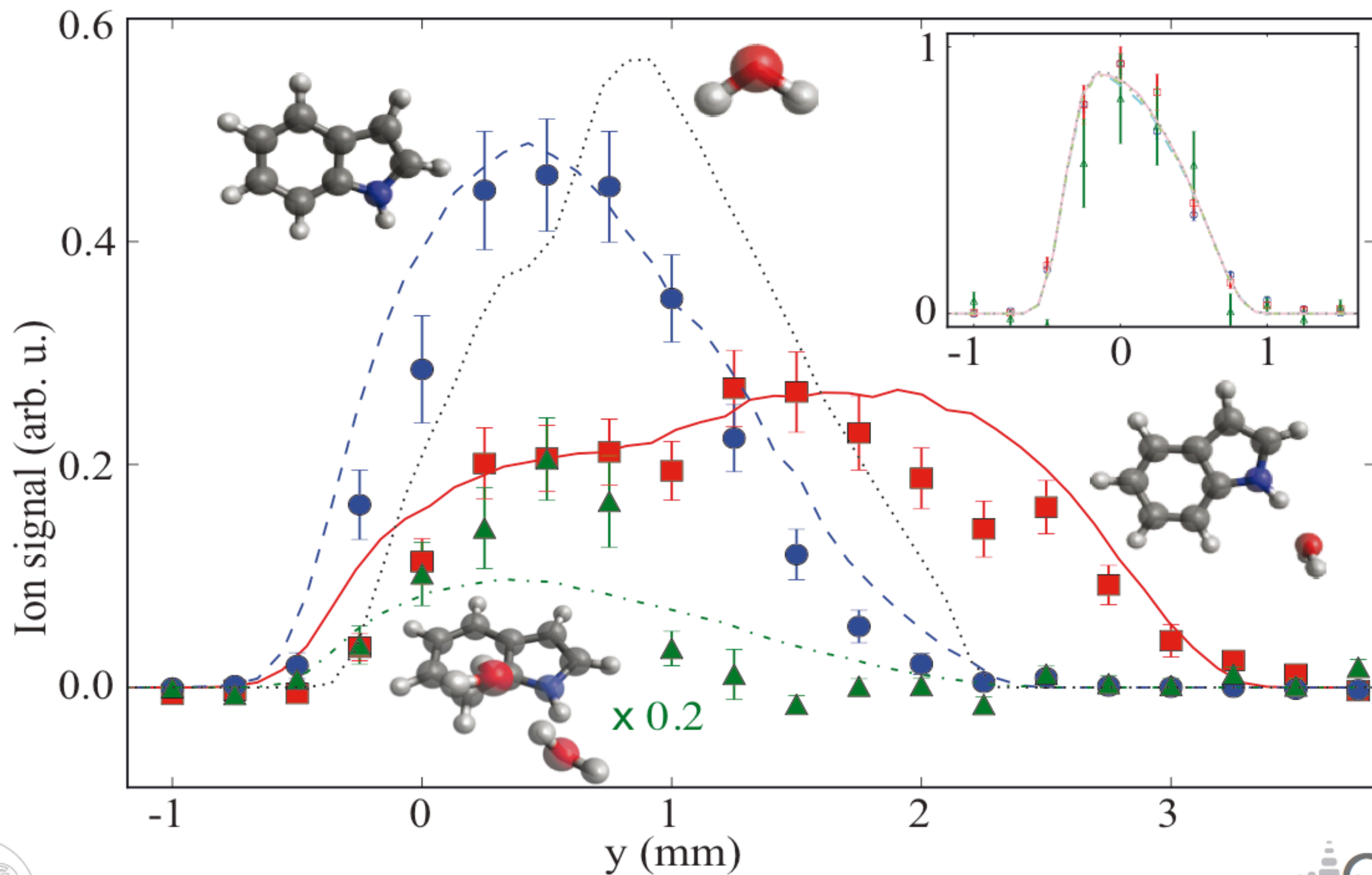


# Getting to the other conformers



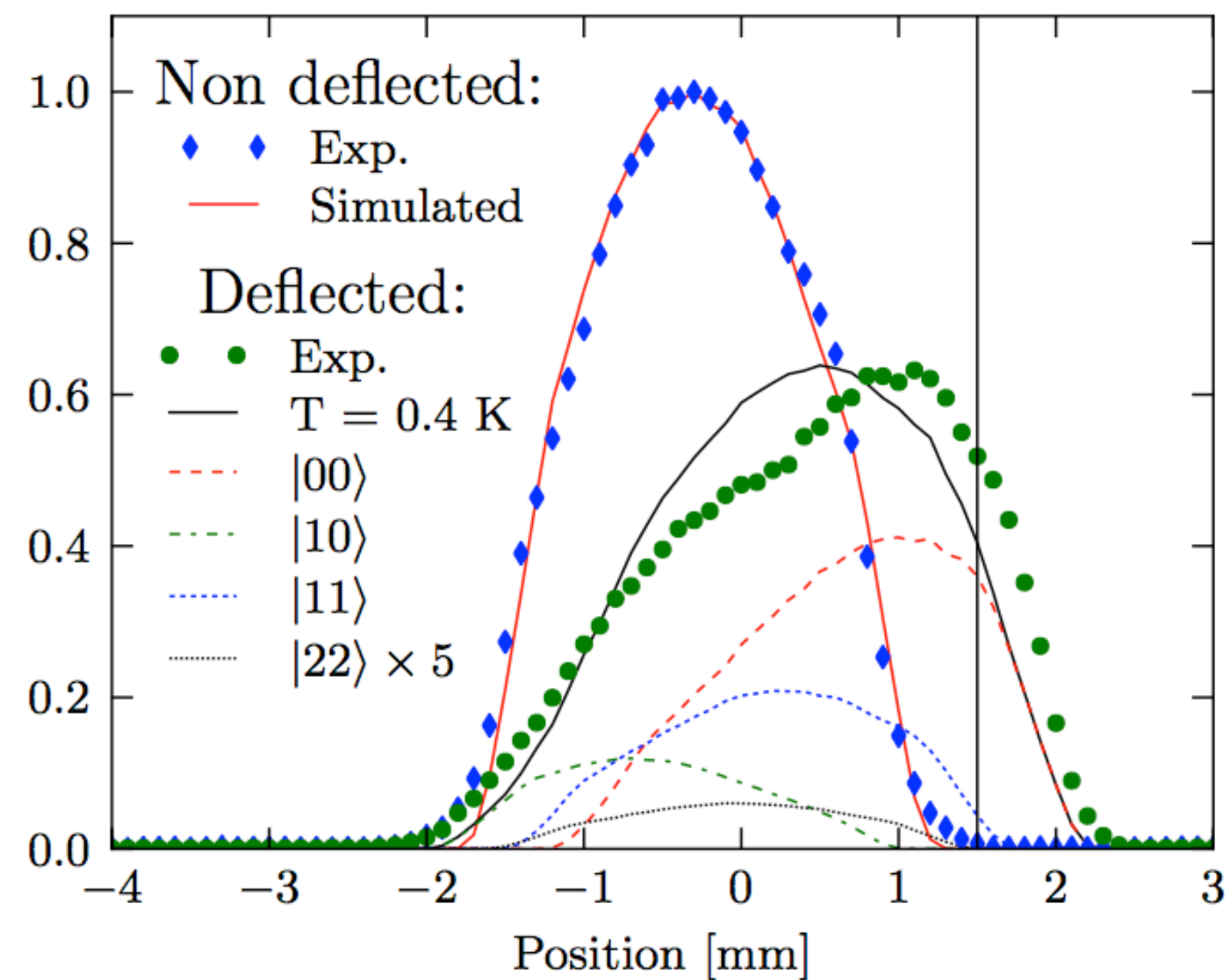


# Spatial separation of neutral clusters using the $m/\mu$ deflector pure samples of indole-water ( $\text{indole}-(\text{H}_2\text{O})_1$ )

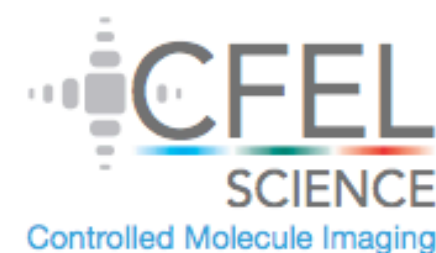
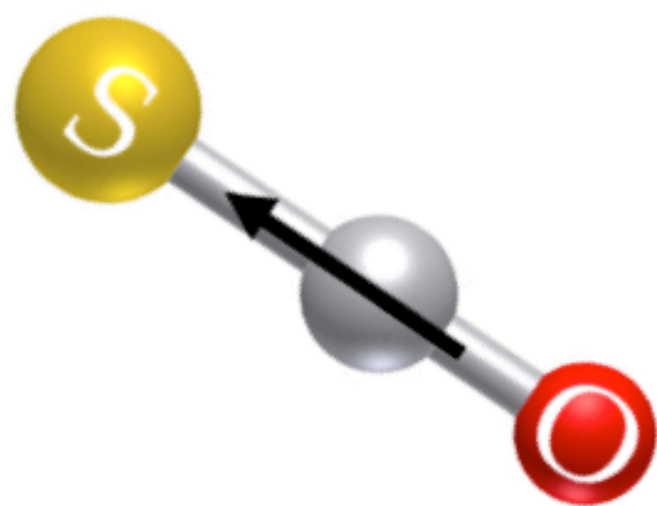
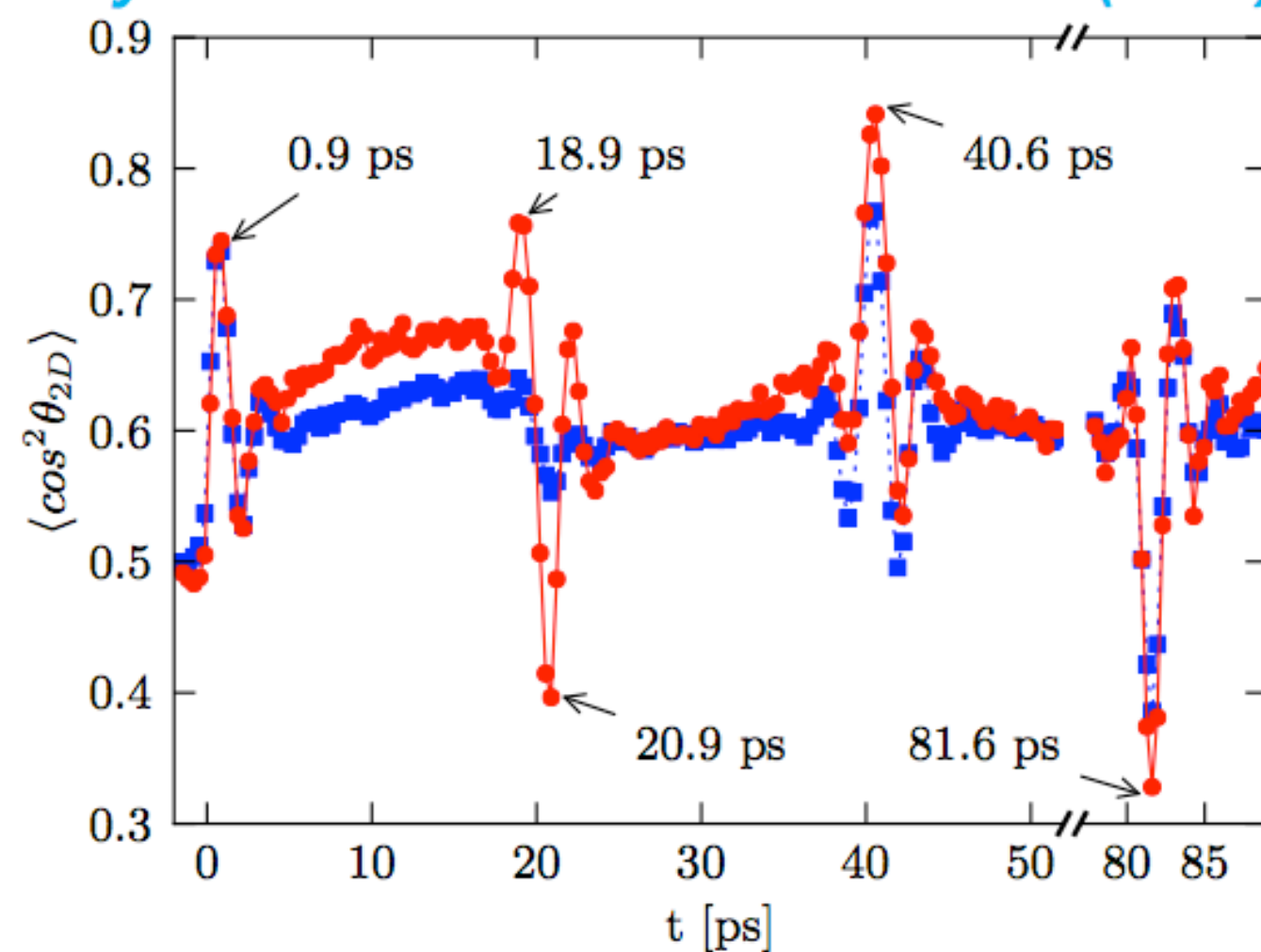




# Single-quantum-state molecular ensembles probed by impulsive alignment



quarter revival of  
non-inversion-symmetric molecules  
only even- $J$  states contribute ( $J=0$ )

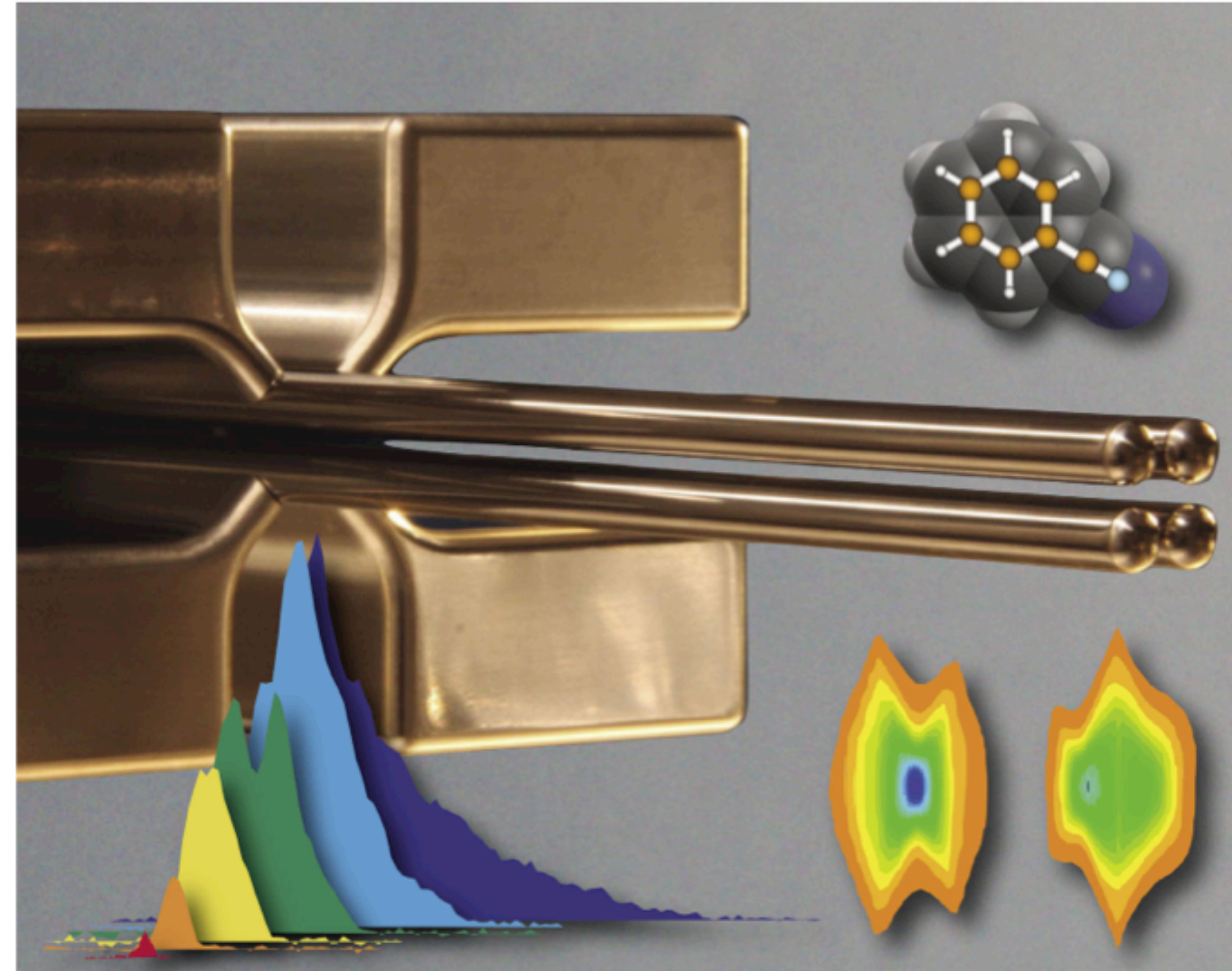




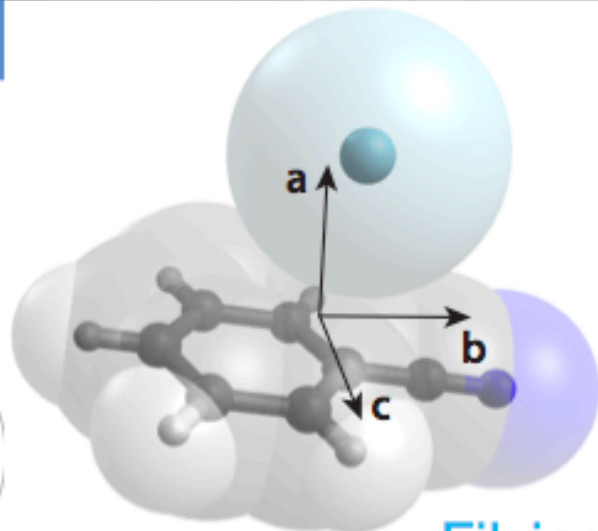
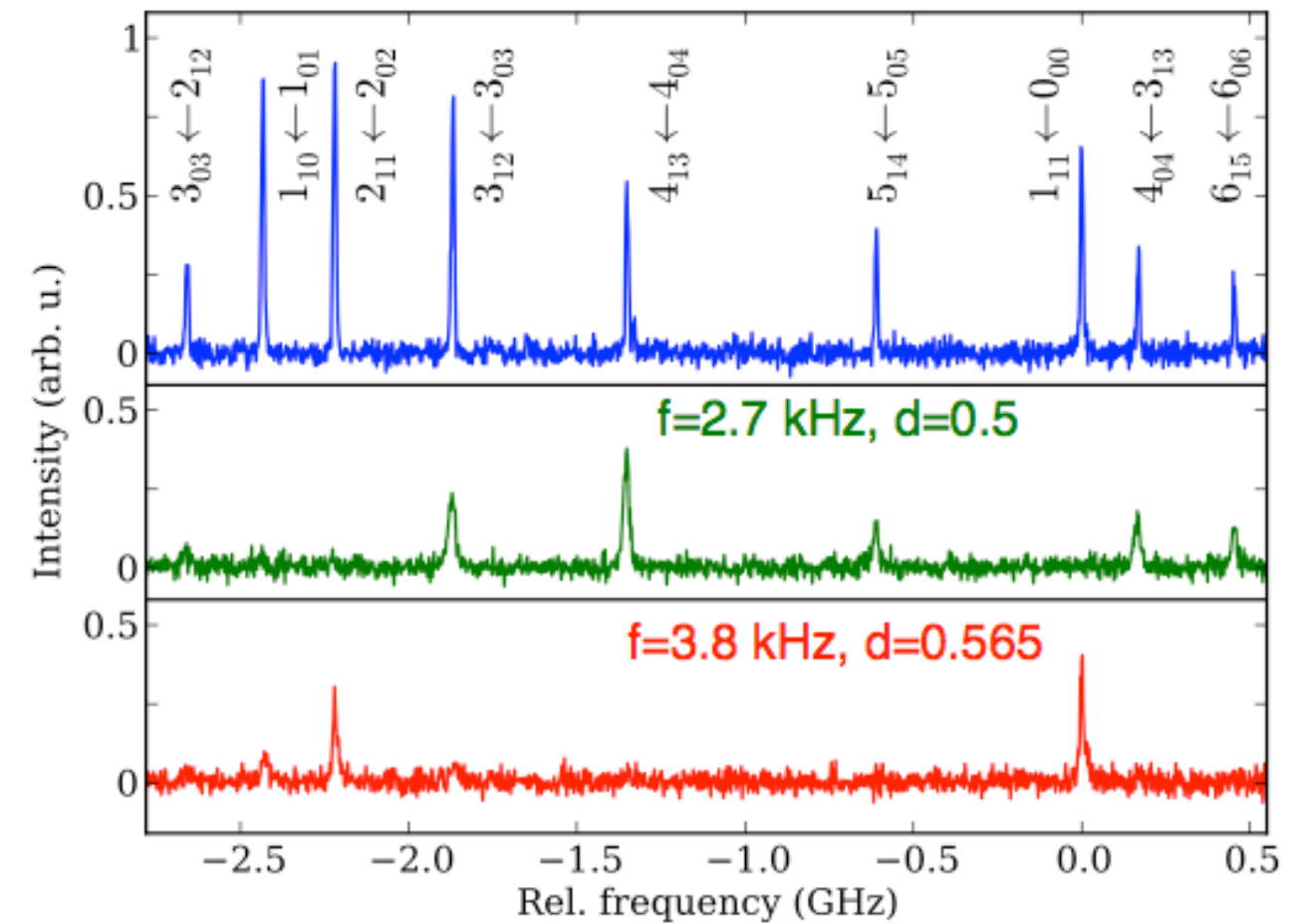
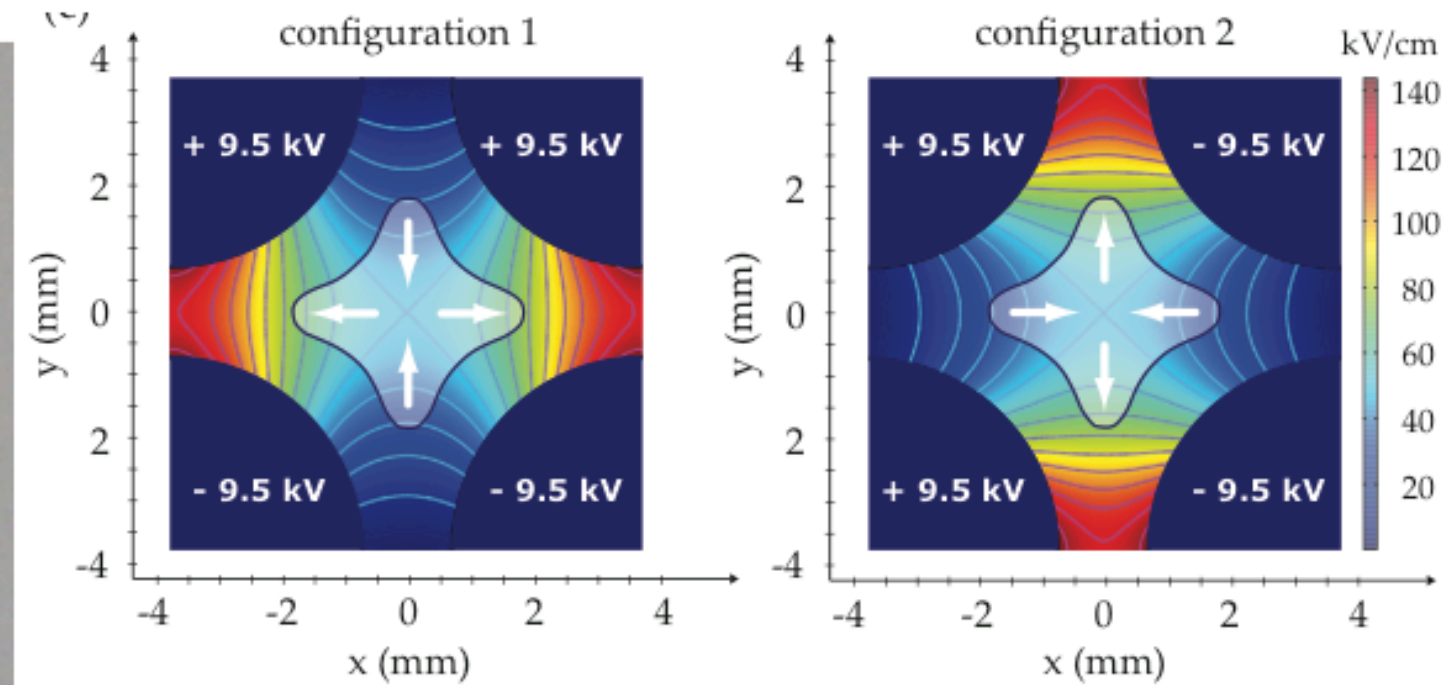
# State- and size-selective alternating-gradient focusing of benzonitrile and the benzonitrile-argon cluster

www.rsc.org/pccp

Volume 13 | Number 42 | 14 November 2011 | Pages 18683-19174



Physics and chemistry of cold molecules



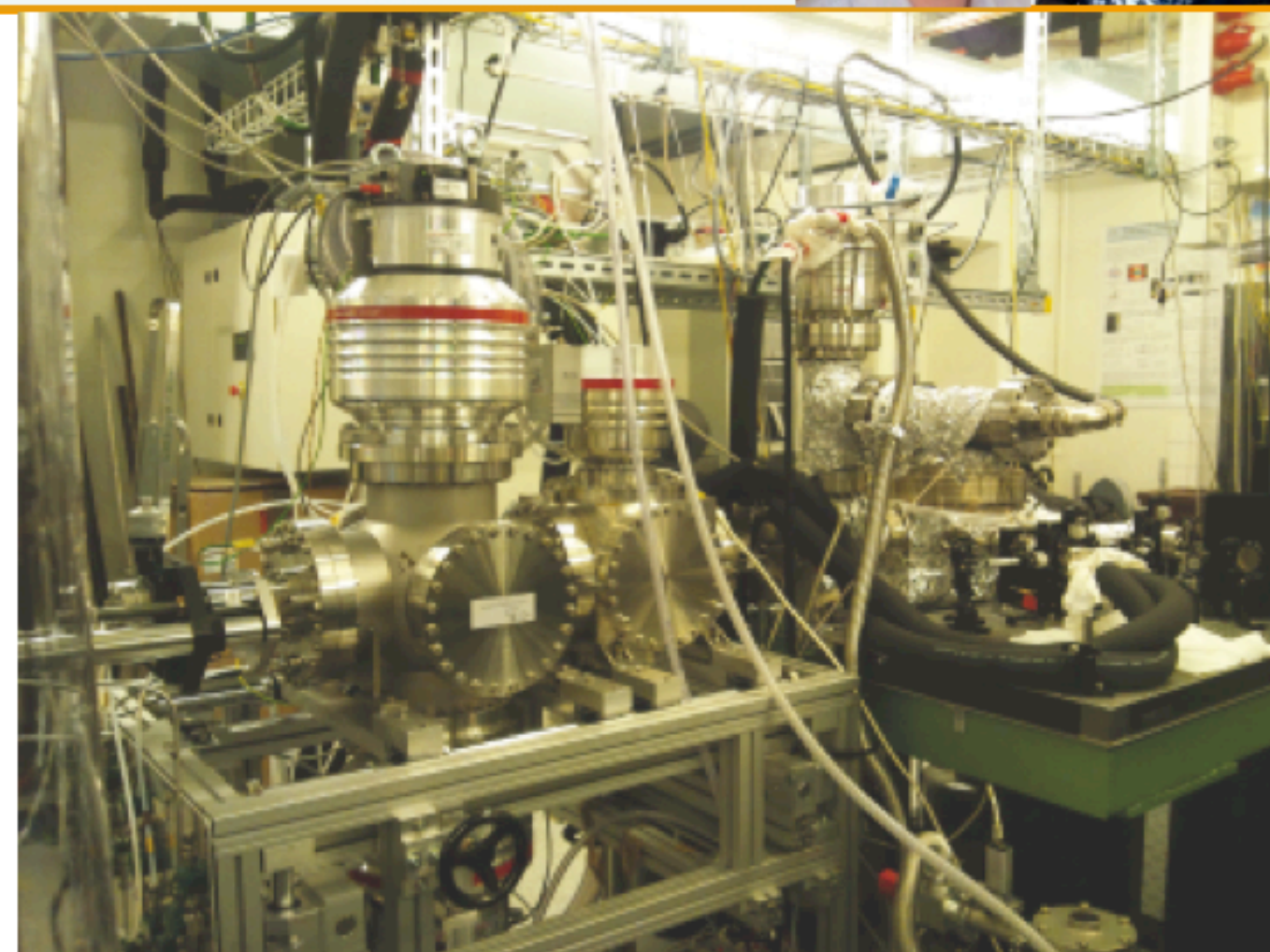
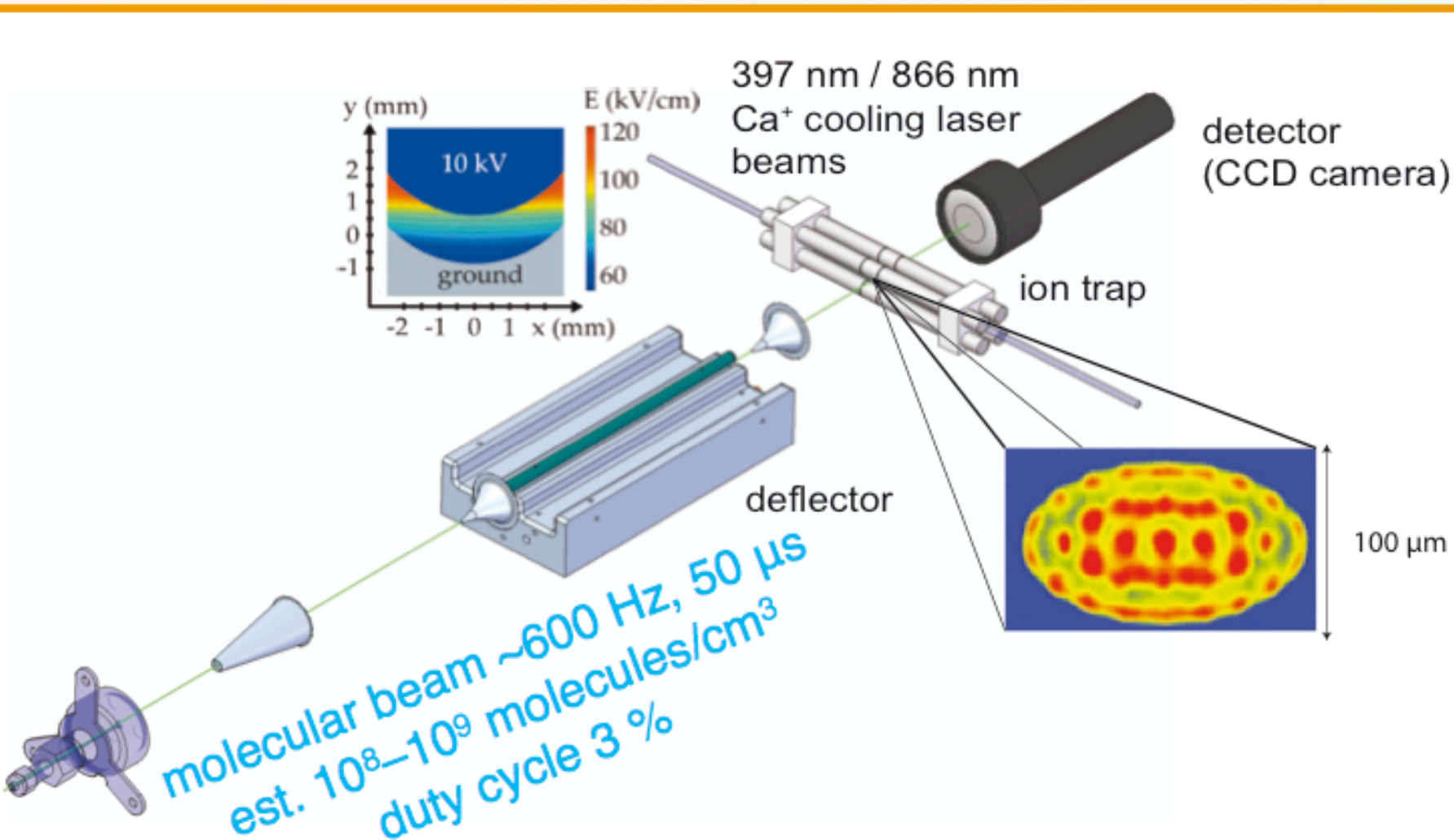
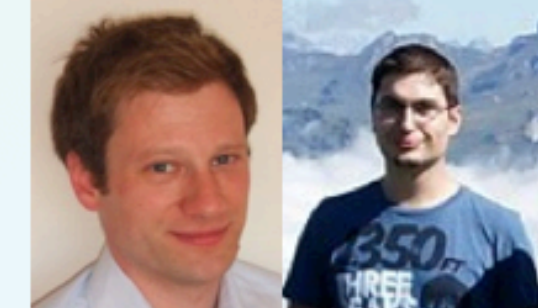
Filsinger, Erlekm, von Helden, JK, Meijer, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **100**,133003 (2008) Controlled Molecule Imaging



Putzke, Filsinger, Haak, JK, Meijer, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.* **13**, 18962 (2011) & *J. Chem. Phys.* **137**, 104310 (2012)



# Conformer-specific rates of chemical reactions



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see our  
poster  
for details





# Manipulating the motion of “large molecules” Optically controlled particles – polystyrene beads at atmosphere

our first experiment  
in the new CFEL lab!

December 2013

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## *Photophoresis:*

P. Lebedew, “Untersuchungen über  
die Druckkräfte des Lichtes”  
*Ann. Phys.* **311**, 433 (1901)

F. Ehrenhaft, “Die Photophorese”  
*Ann. Phys.* **361**, 81 (1918)

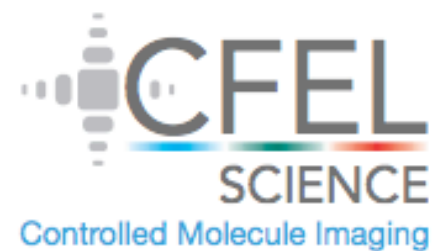




# Manipulating the motion of “large molecules”

Beams of proteins, viruses, or cells (or 2  $\mu\text{m}$  polystyrene beads)

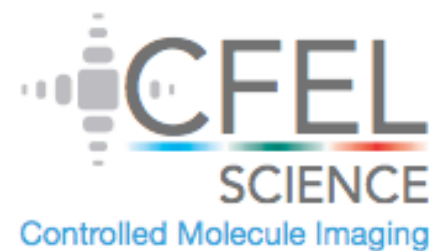
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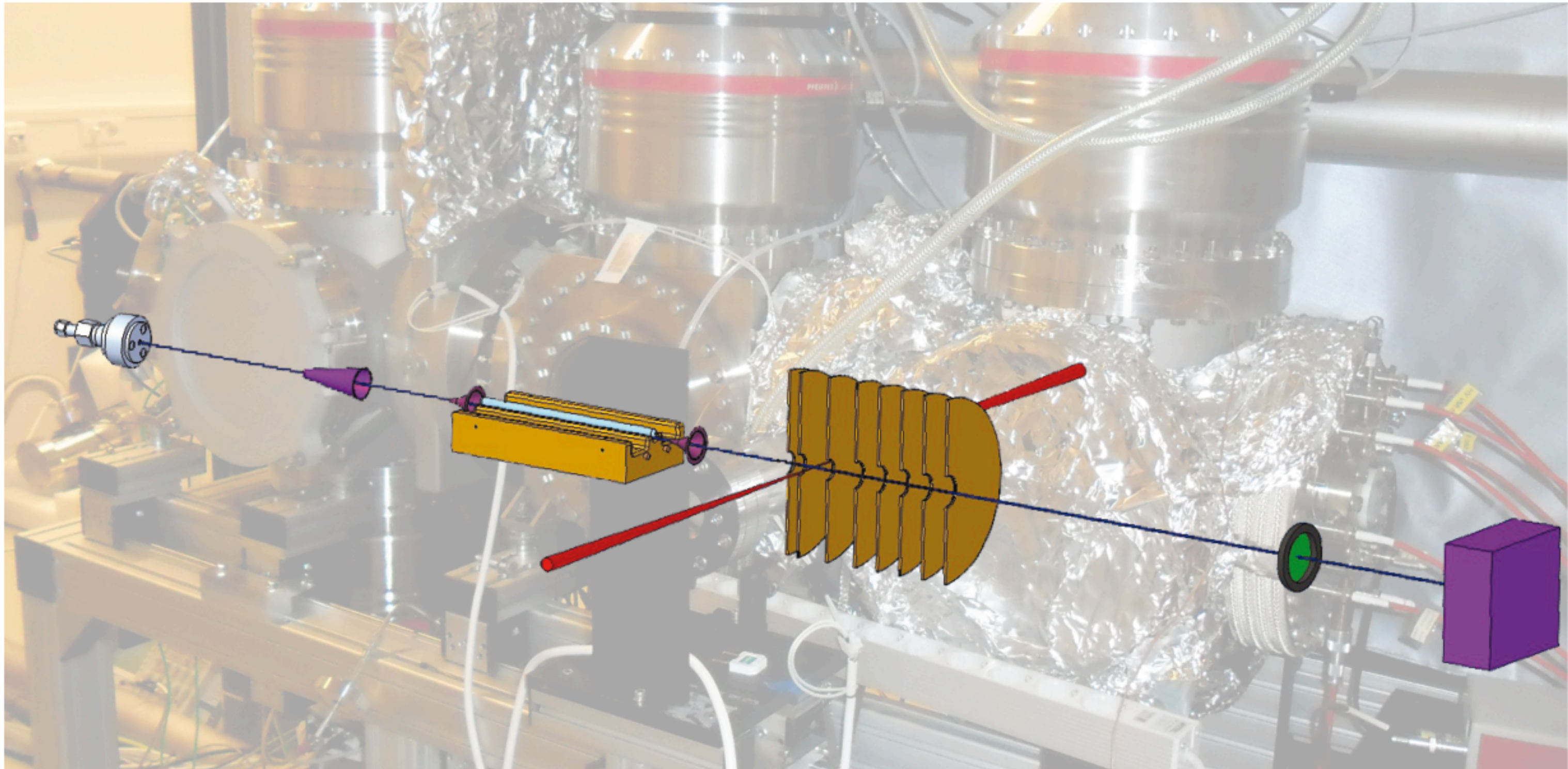
# Manipulating the motion of “large molecules” Optically controlled particles – polystyrene beads in “vacuum”

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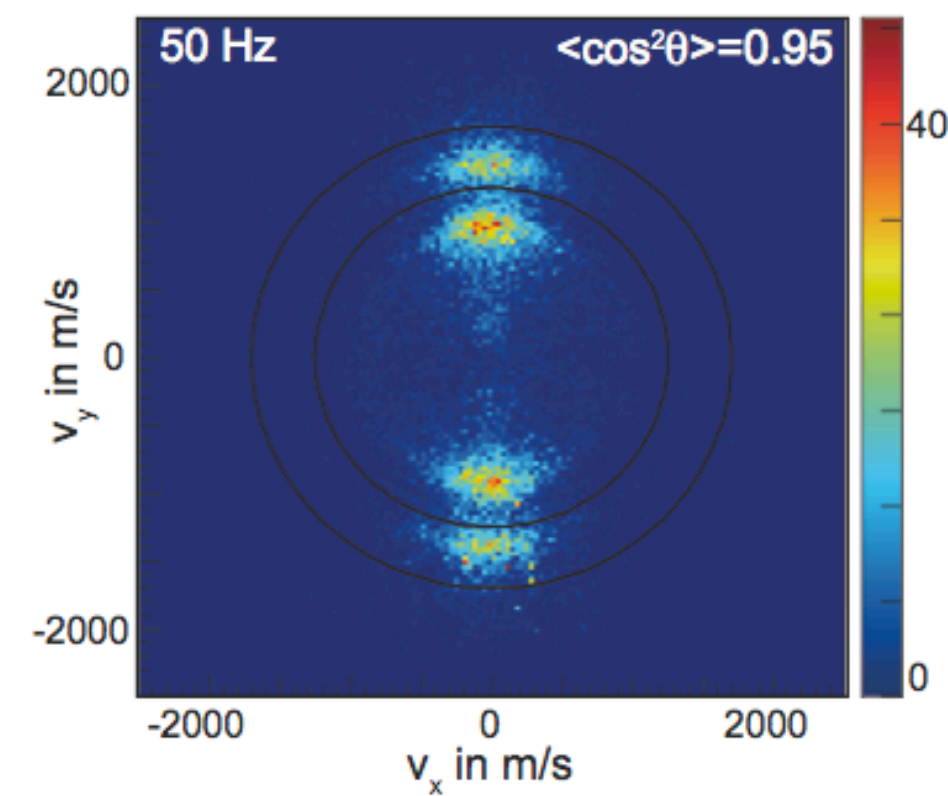
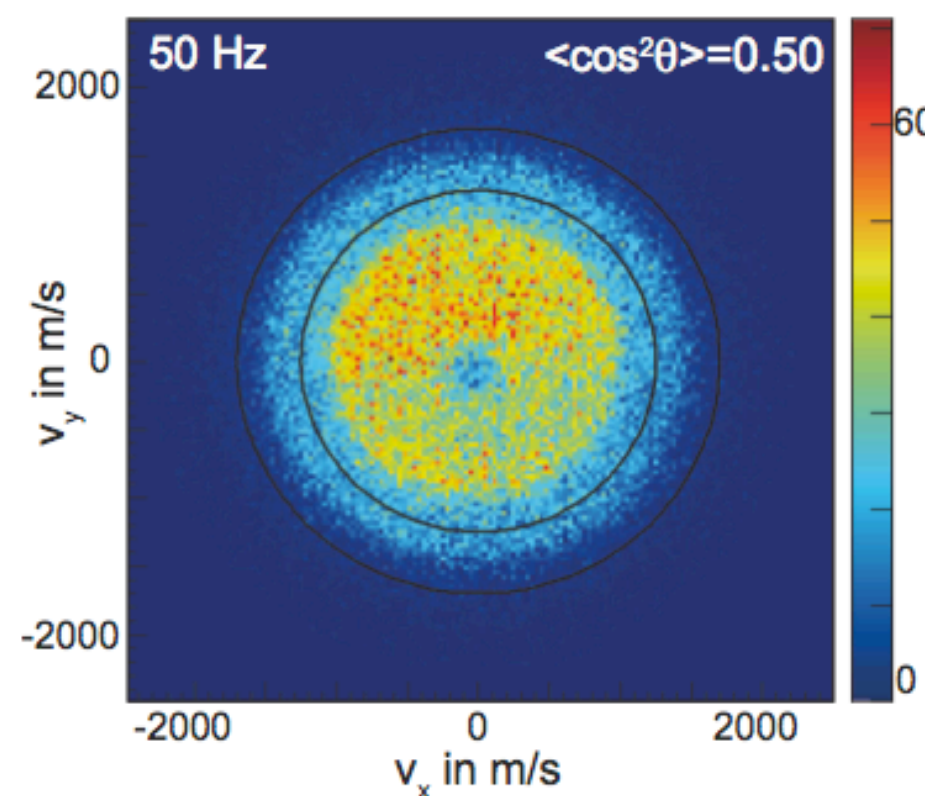
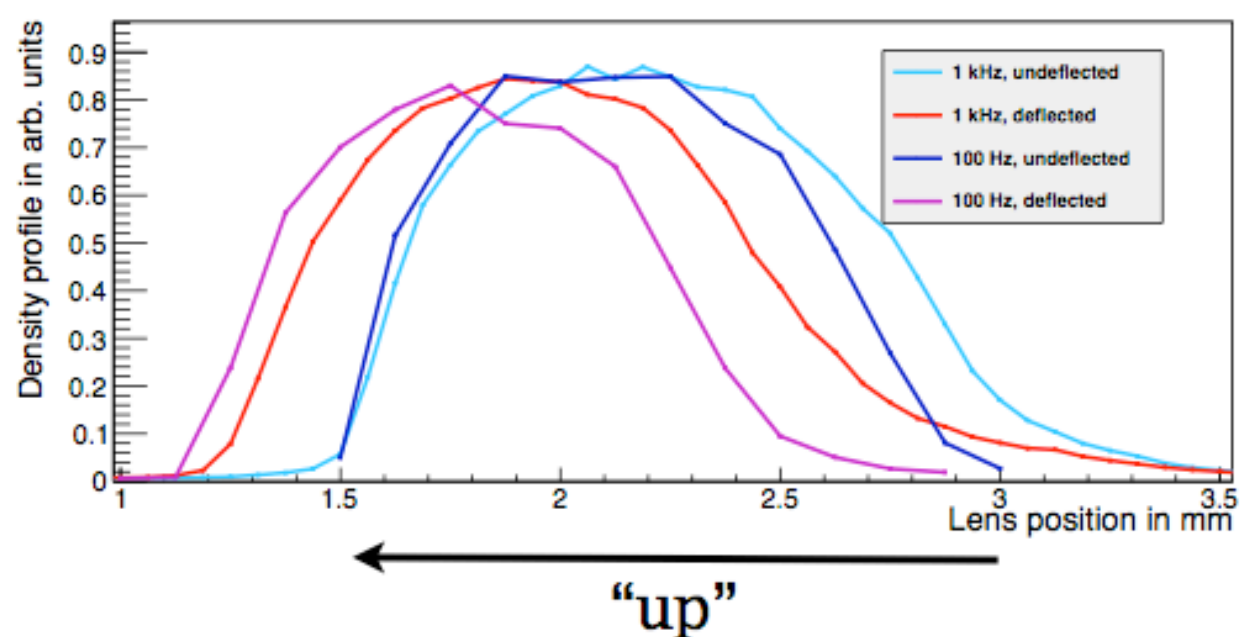
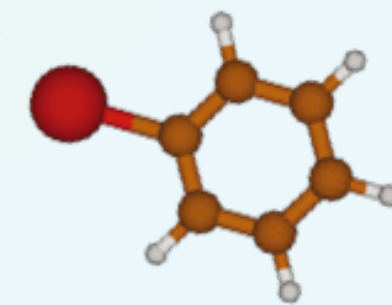


# Toward the investigating of chemical dynamics kHz-rate manipulation experiments

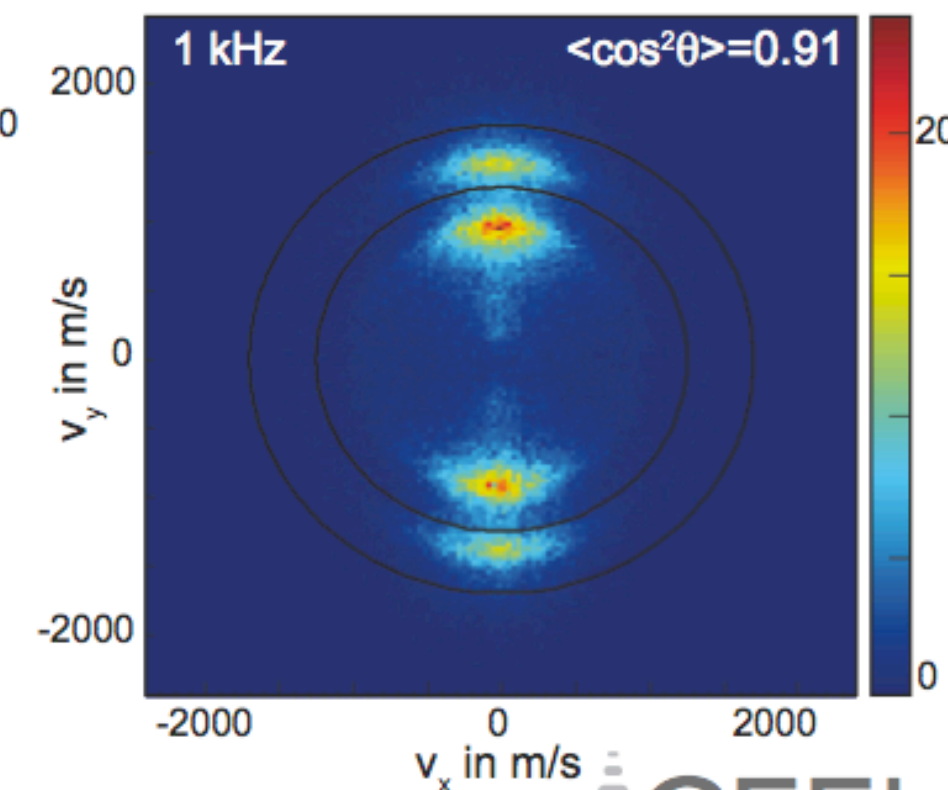
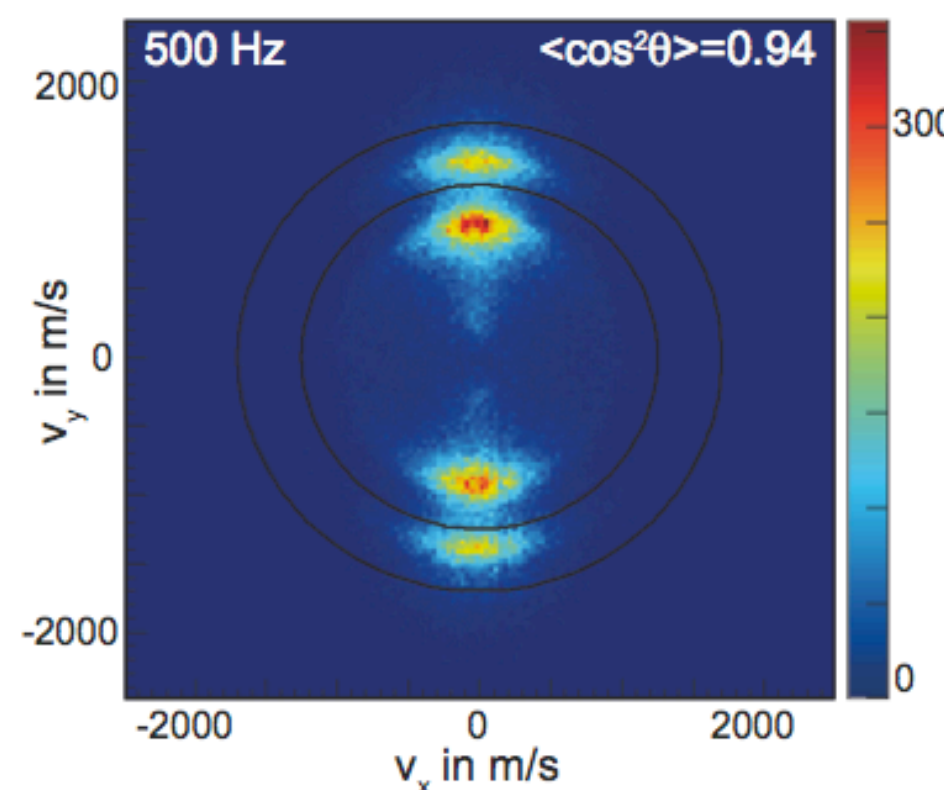
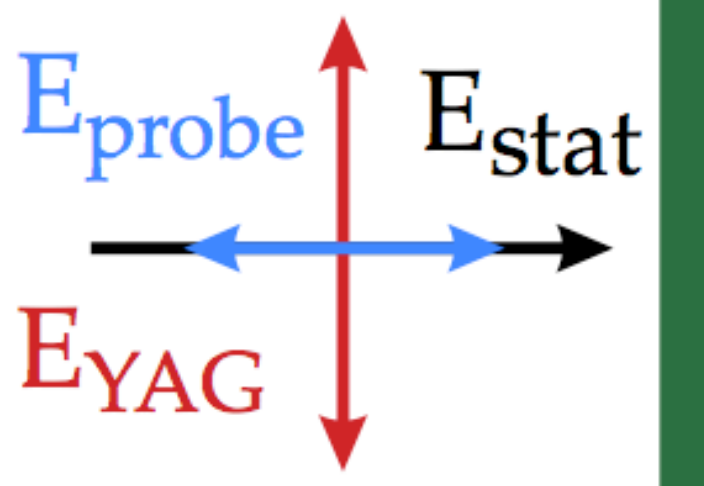




# Toward the investigating of chemical dynamics kHz-rate manipulation experiments – *alignment*



Detector

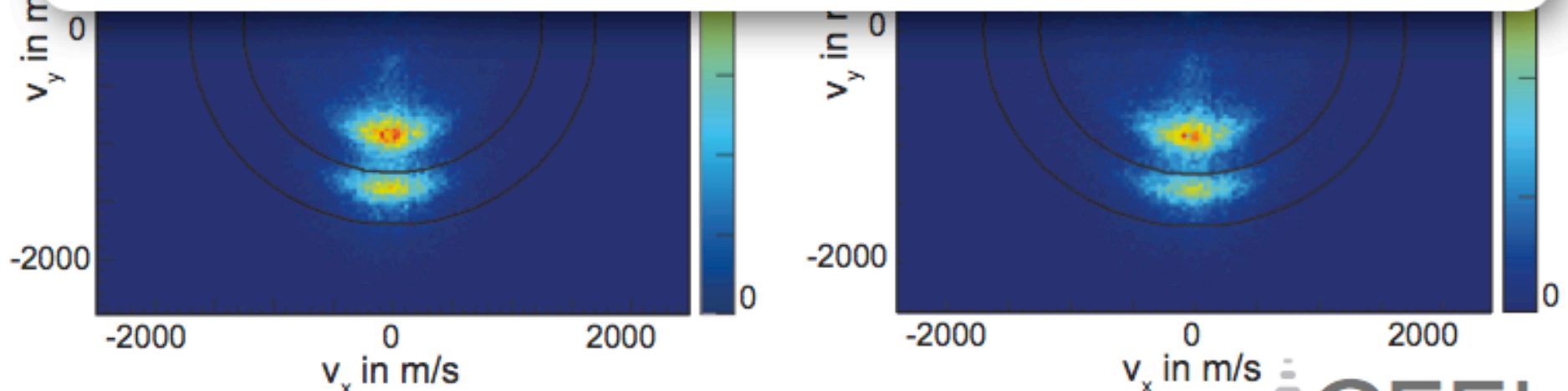
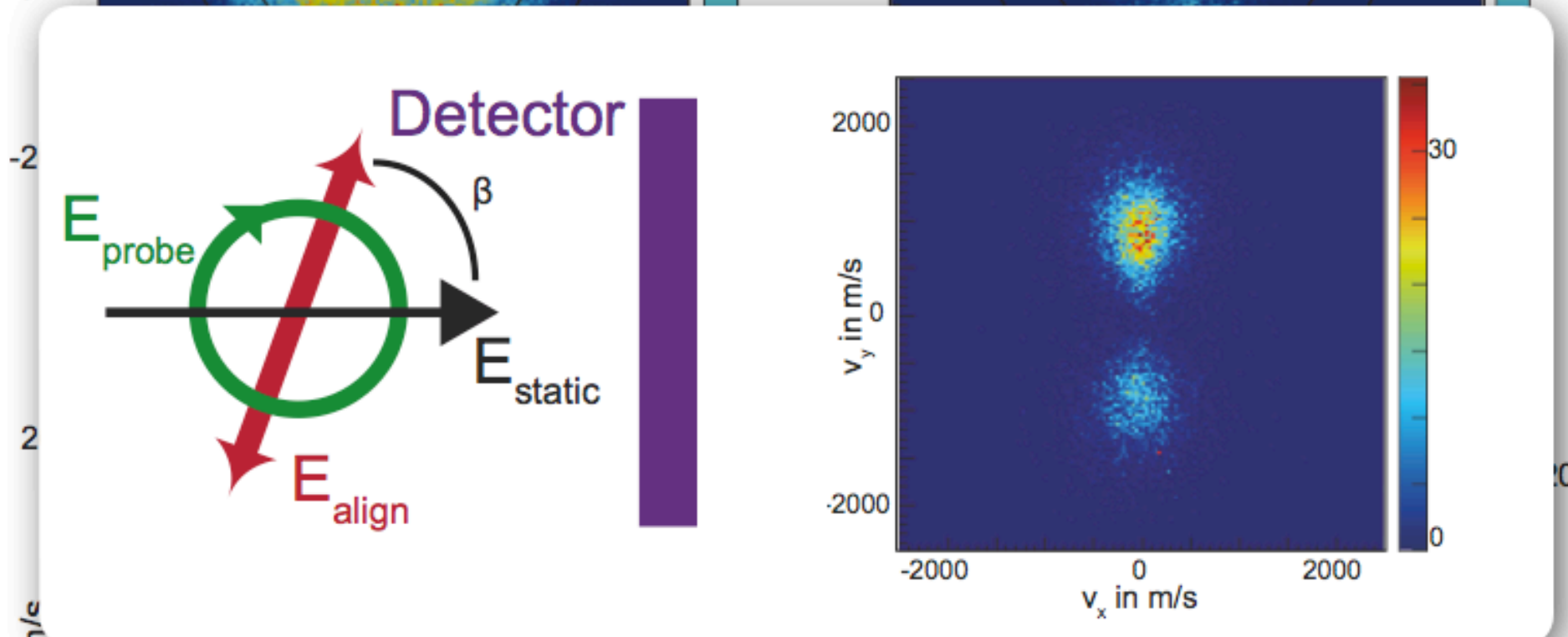
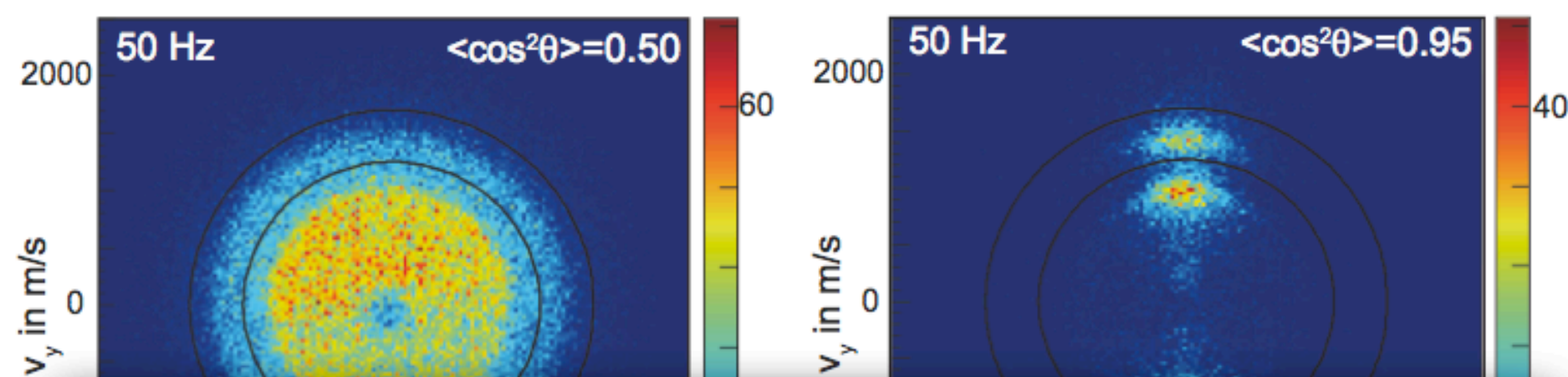
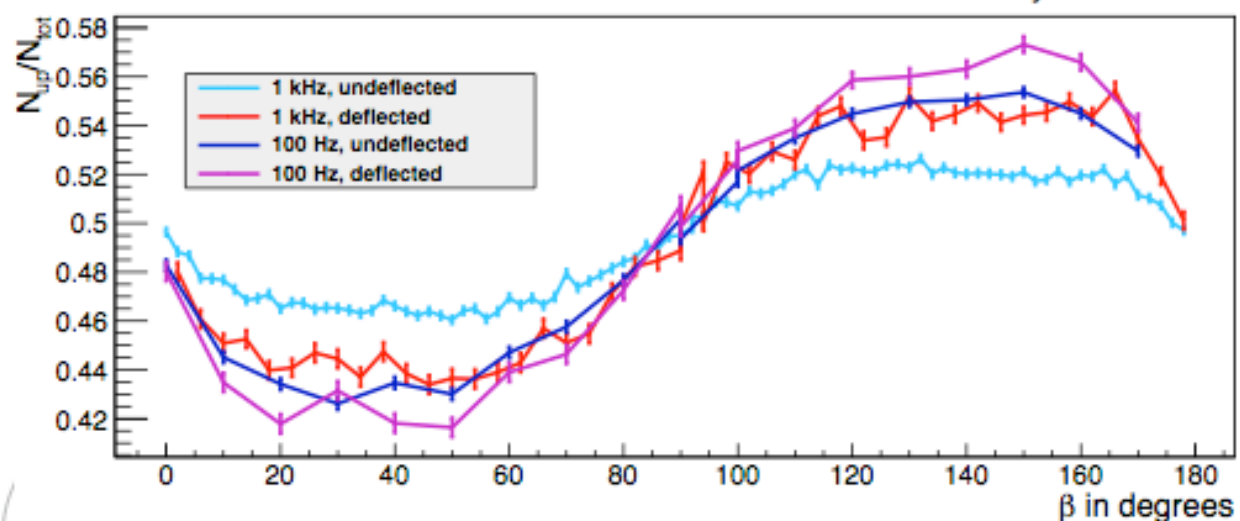
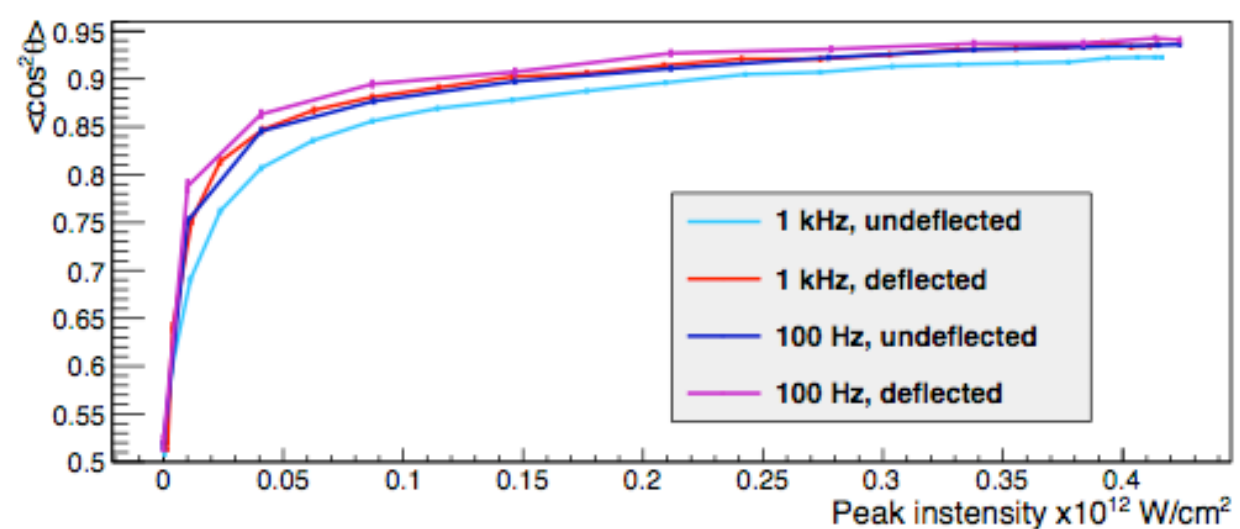
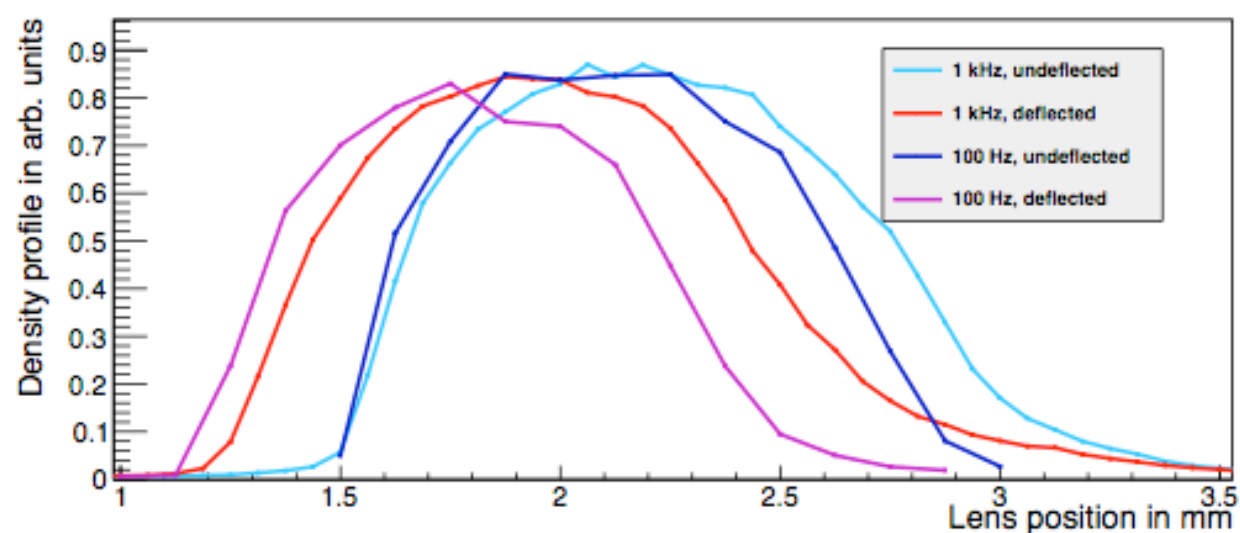
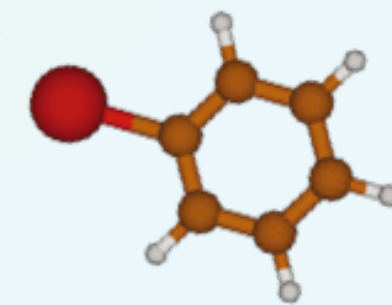


cf. "world record" of  $\langle \cos^2\theta \rangle = 0.97$  @ 20 Hz

Holmegaard, Nielsen, Nevo, Stapelfeldt, Filsinger, JK, Meijer, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **102**, 023001, (2009)



# Toward the investigating of chemical dynamics kHz-rate manipulation experiments – *alignment*



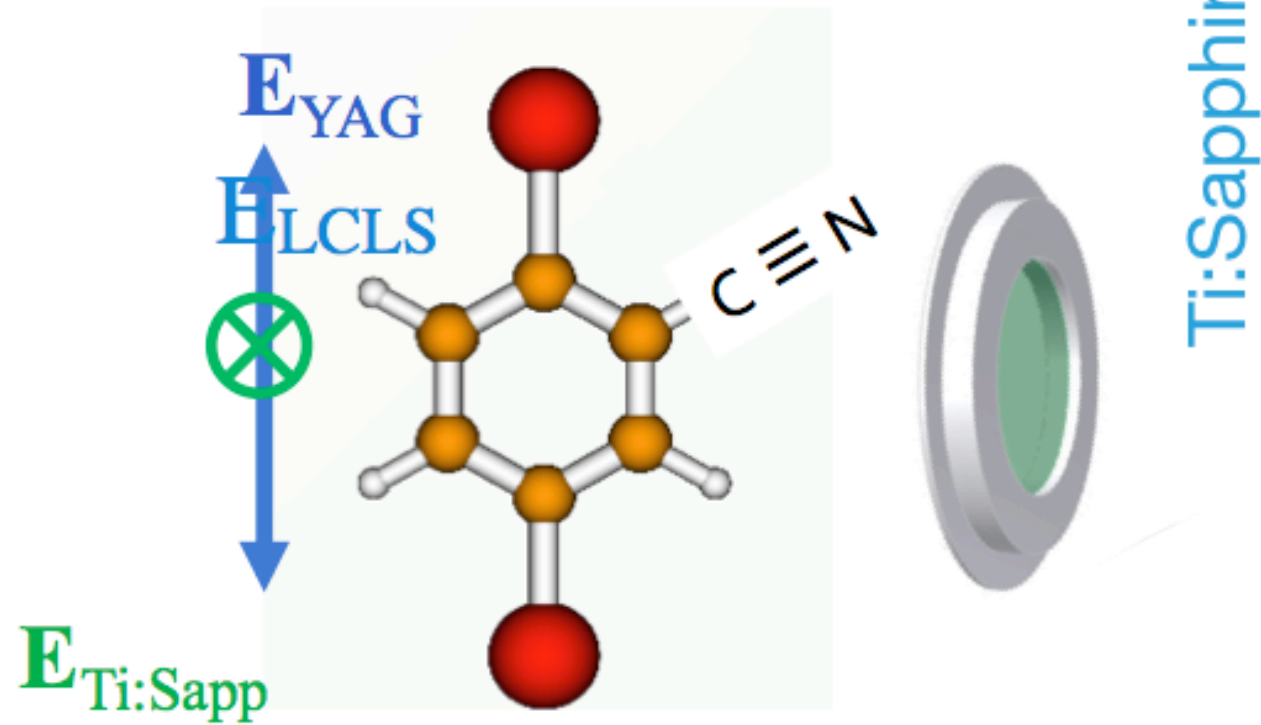
cf. "world record" of  $\langle \cos^2\theta \rangle = 0.97$  @ 20 Hz

Holmegaard, Nielsen, Nevo, Stapelfeldt, Filsinger, JK, Meijer, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **102**, 023001, (2009)



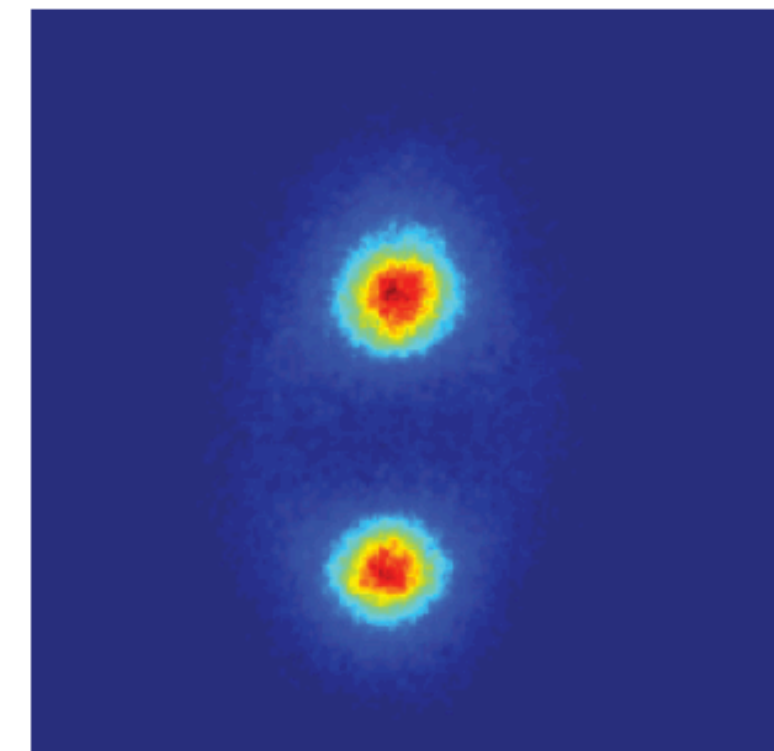
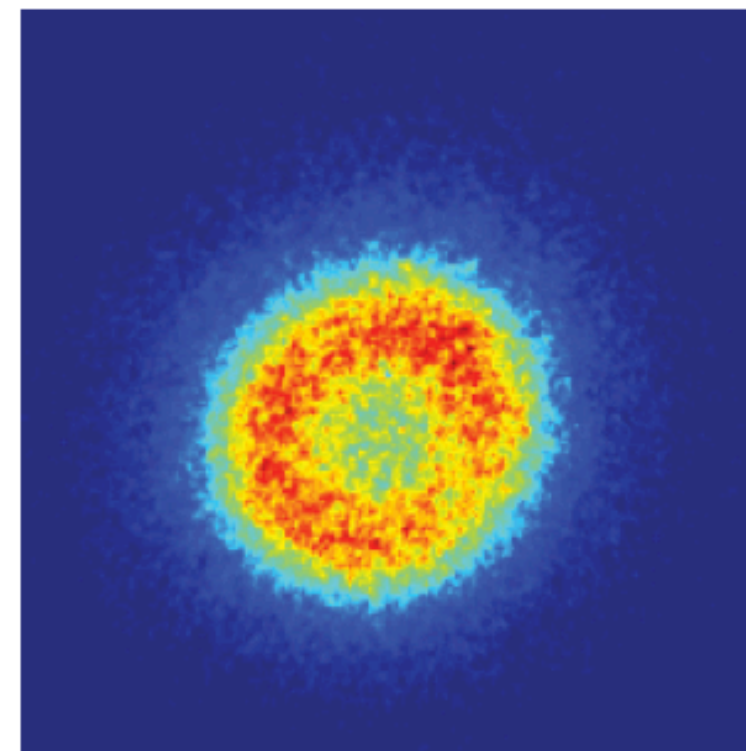
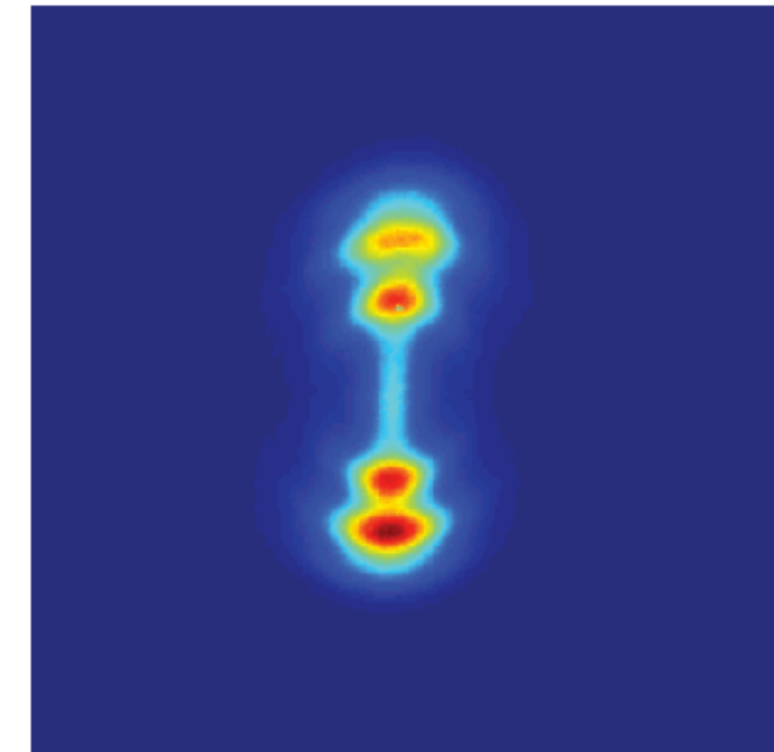
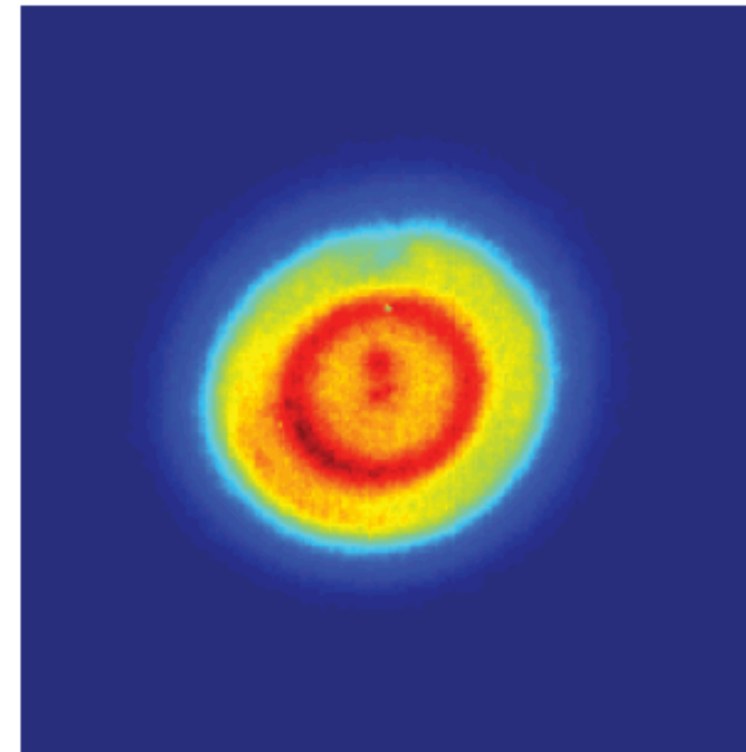
# Strongly aligned complex molecules at the LCLS (X-FEL) “*laser-lab on the highway*” setting

velocity-map imaging  
of I<sup>+</sup> ions



Probe alone

Adiabatic alignment



$$\langle \cos^2 \theta_{2D} \rangle = 0.5$$

$$\langle \cos^2 \theta_{2D} \rangle = 0.9$$

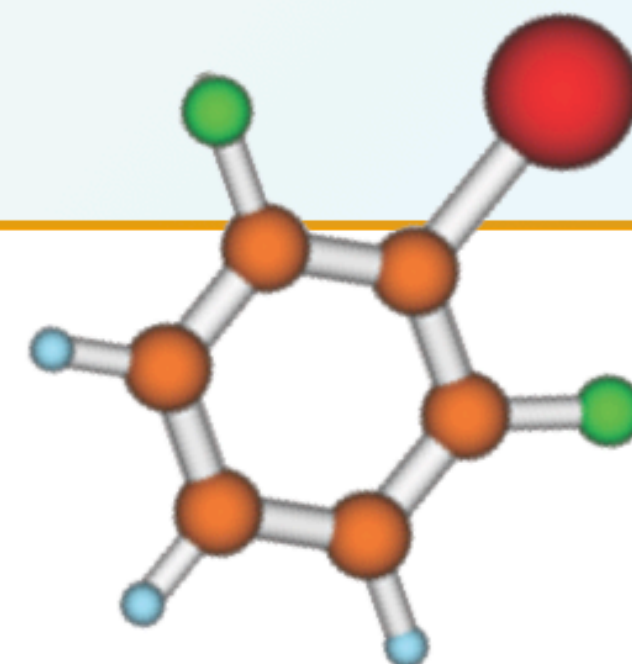
far-off-resonant x-rays  
are an “ideal probe”  
of angular confinement

radial distributions provide information on “*radiation damage*”





# 3D alignment and orientation of 2,6-difluoro-iodobenzene

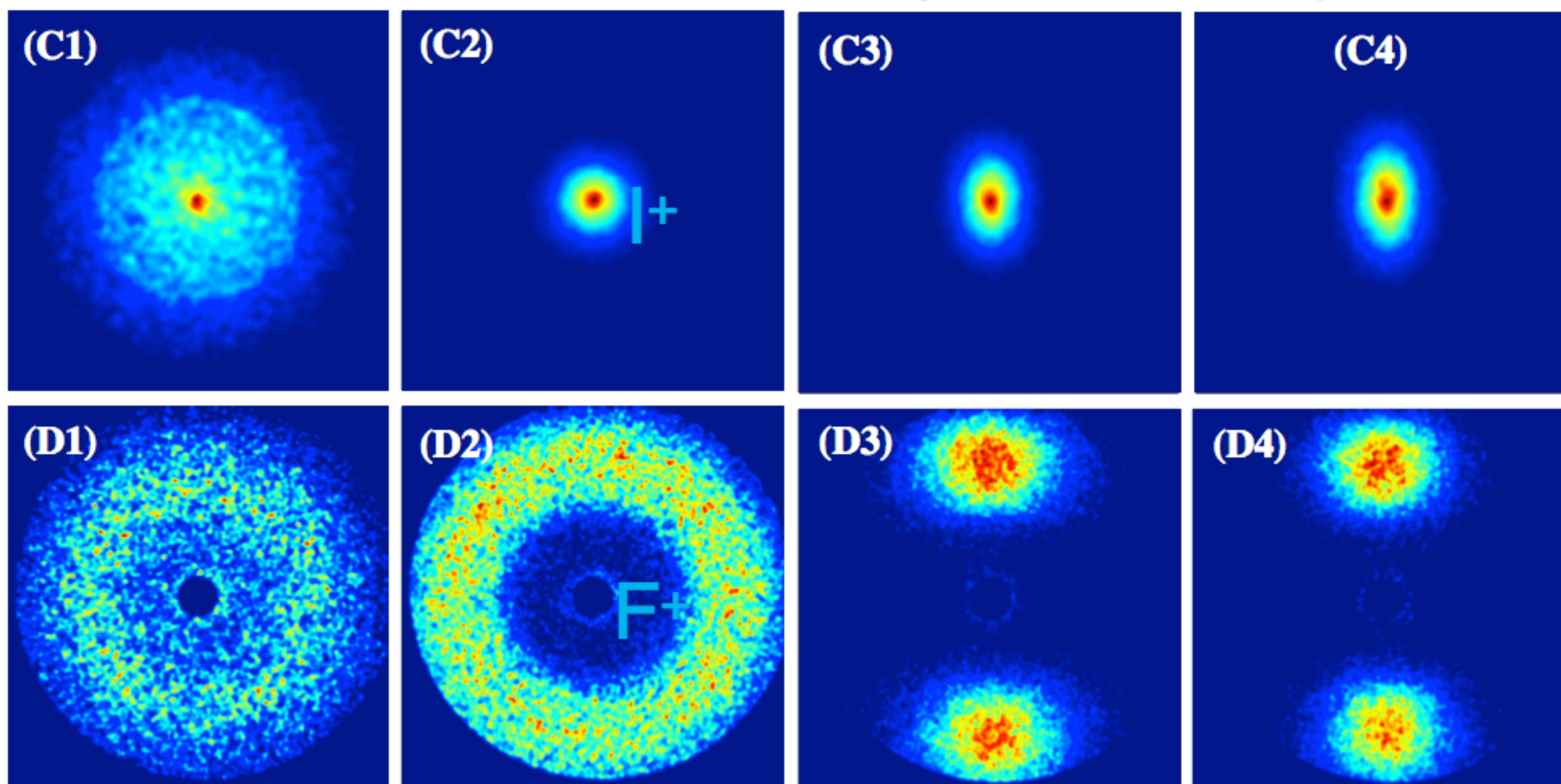


probe only

YAG linear

elliptical 1:4

elliptical 1:2





# Imaging experiments at (X)FELs and at *home* ... *seeing* the dynamics of complex molecules

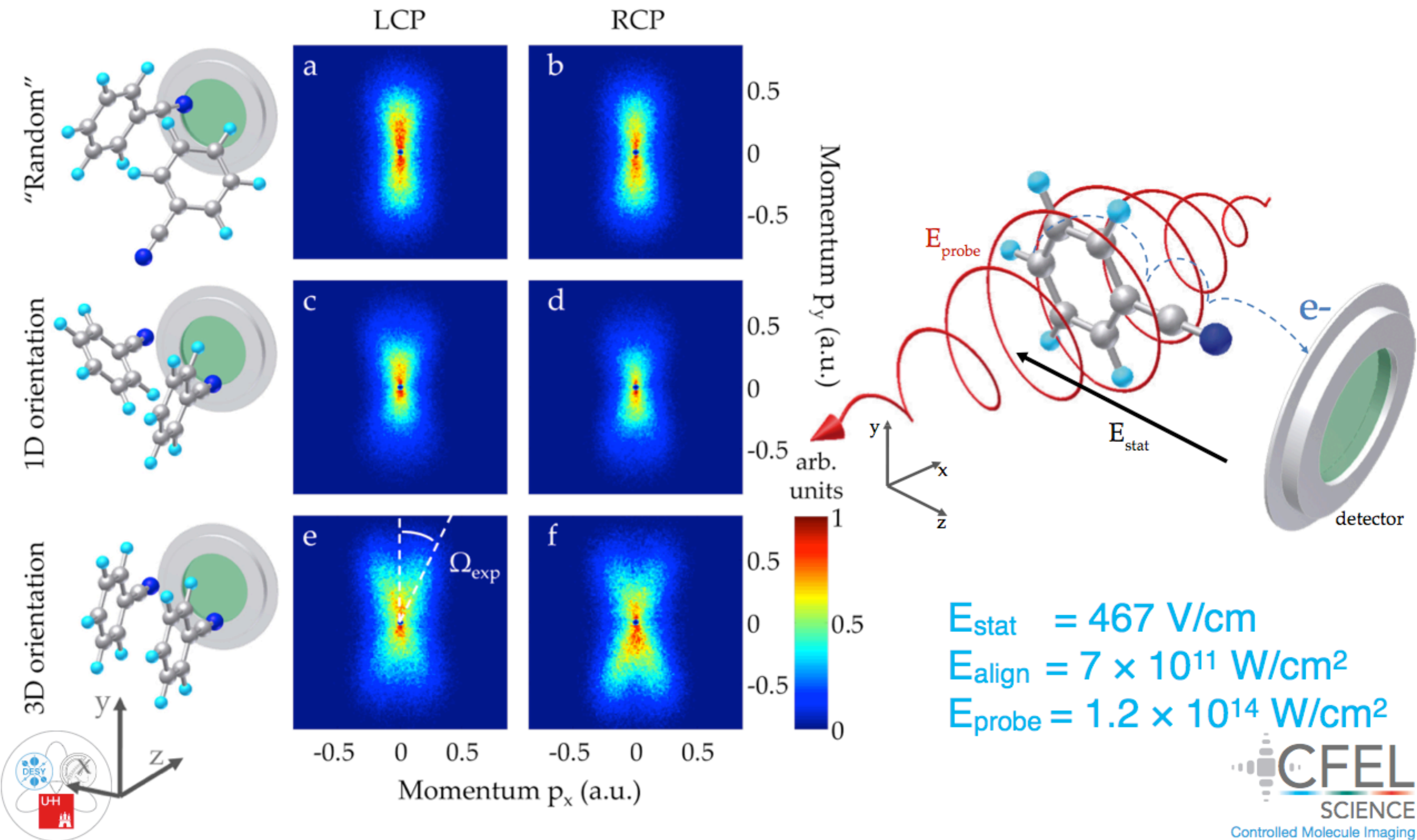
- Fragment ion spectra and momentum distributions
- Photoelectron spectra
- Molecular frame photoelectron angular distributions
  - “diffraction from within”, “photoelectron holography”
- “Coherent” X-ray and electron diffractive imaging
  - of *state-selected* and *strongly oriented* molecular ensembles
  - of *individual cluster sizes*
  - of *individual structural isomers*

with as/fs/ps time resolution



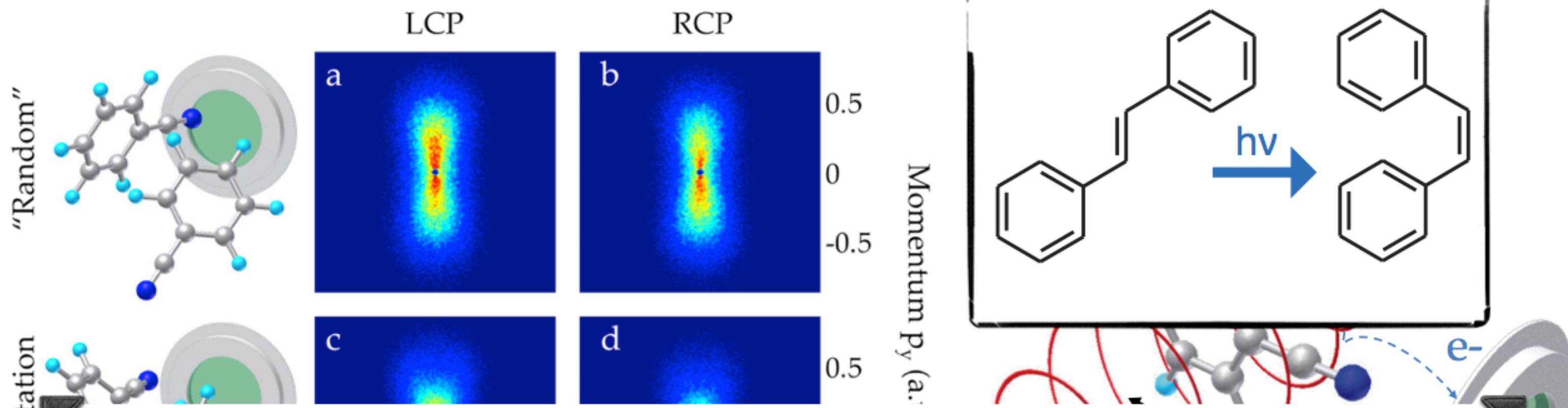


# Molecular frame photoelectron angular distributions of 3D-oriented large molecules: benzonitrile

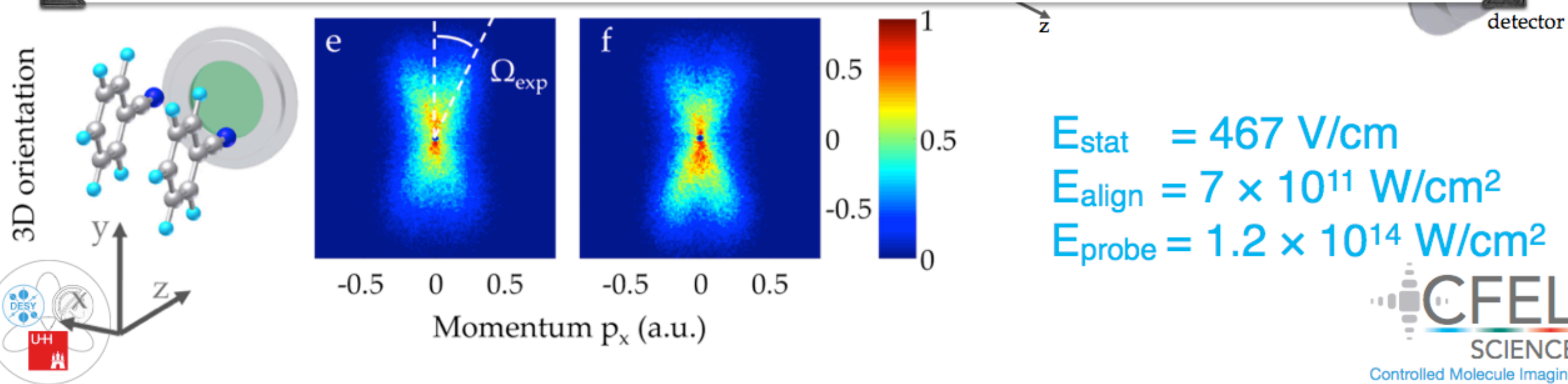




# Molecular frame photoelectron angular distributions of 3D-oriented large molecules: benzonitrile



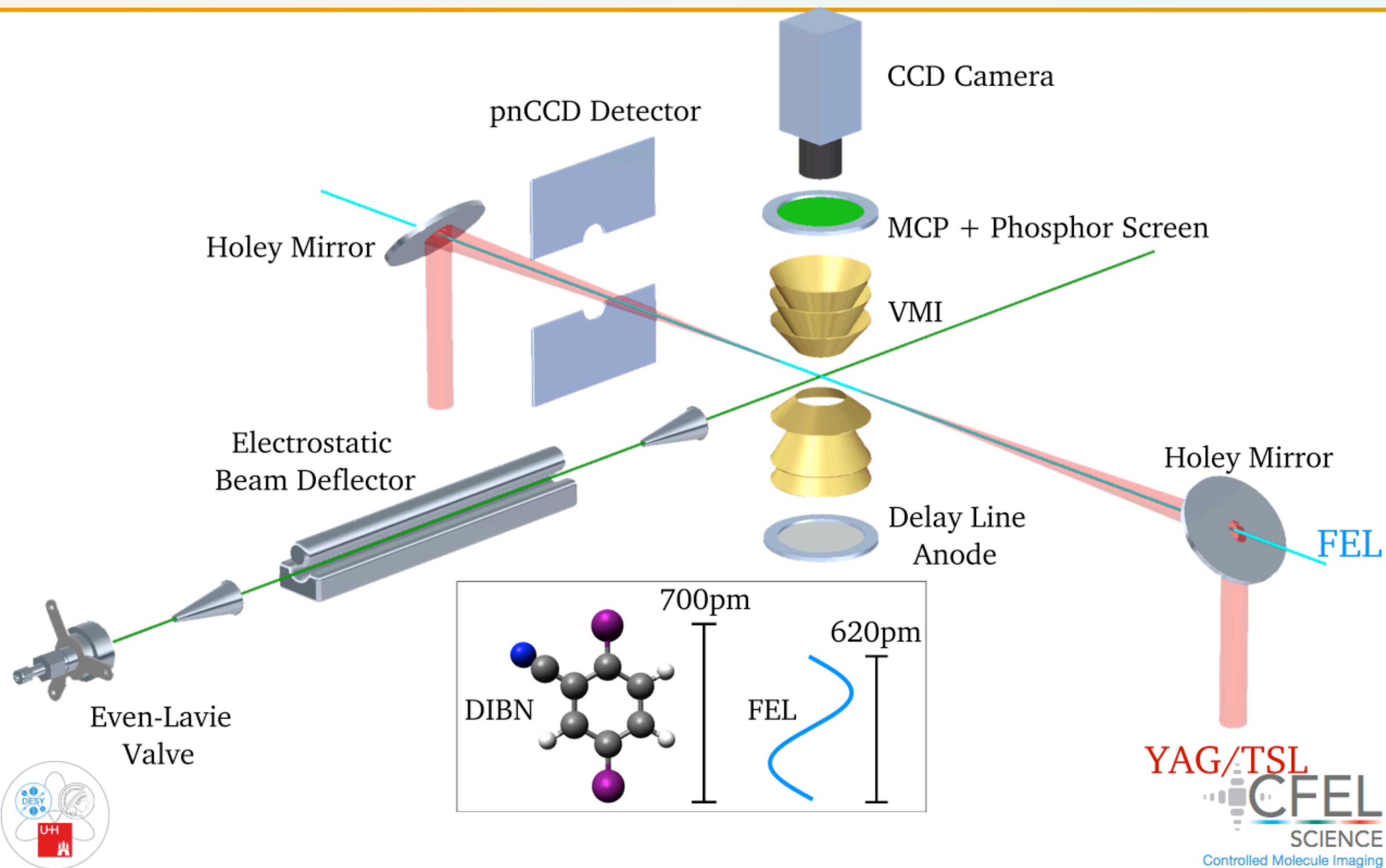
## Direct imaging of electronic molecular *structure*





# CFEL ASG Multi-Purpose Chamber (CAMP)

## A moving FEL endstation





# Photoelectron diffraction of aligned molecules

## F(1s) ionization of 1-ethynyl-4-fluorobenzene using the LCLS

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# Summary

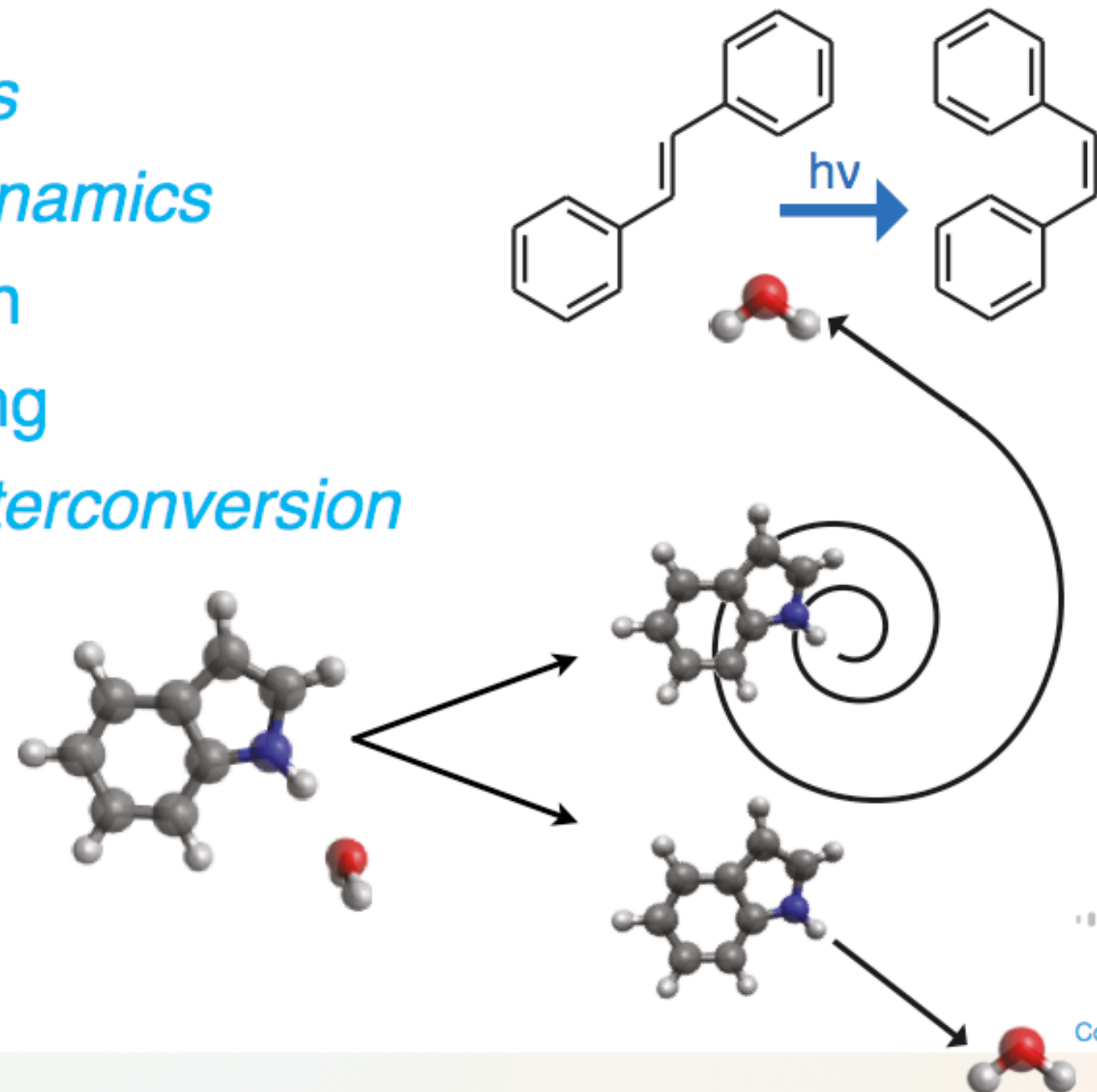
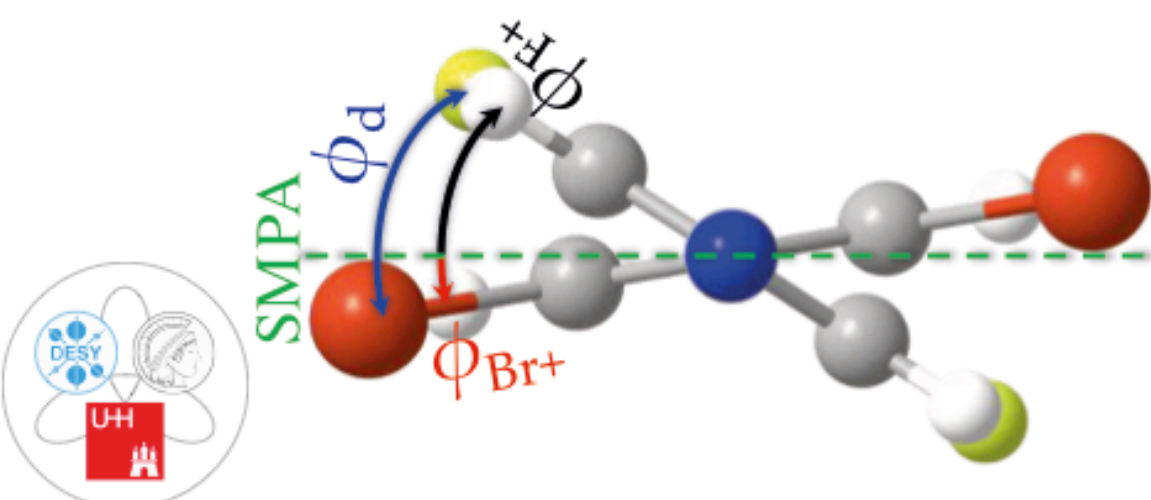
- Motion of large neutral molecules can be controlled with inhomogeneous electric fields
- Quantum-state specific interaction:
  - *Samples of molecules in a small set of (in a single) quantum states*
  - *Separation of neutral clusters according to size*
  - *Separation of structural isomers*
  - *Separation of molecules from seed gas*
  - *Extremely polar samples*
- Unprecedented degrees of alignment and mixed-field 1D and 3D orientation of large molecules
- Molecular-frame photoelectron angular distributions of 3D-oriented molecules from strong-field ionization
- first benchmark “diffraction” experiments using LCLS and FLASH
  - *strong alignment demonstrated in experiments at FELs*
  - *X-ray diffraction and molecular-frame-photoelectron angular distributions experiments on static samples of complex molecules*
  - *time-resolved molecular-frame-photoelectron angular distributions of OCS*





# Outlook

- Improve achievable control
- Extend experiments to considerably larger molecules (viruses, cells)
- Exploit high repetition rates (EuXFEL, sliced synchrotrons, table-top-laser HHG) to **investigate weak processes**, i.e., ultrafast time-resolved investigations
- isolated *molecular switches*
- (ground state) *chemical dynamics*
  - conformer interconversion
  - bond-forming and breaking
- chirality and *enantiomer interconversion*





# Short summary and outlook

- we can manipulate and control complex molecules (from OCS to  $\mu\text{m}$ -sized objects)
- we can exploit controlled samples in novel experiments in physics (including chemistry and biology)
  - molecular structure
  - structural dynamics (ms to as timescales)
  - chemical reactions
- Improved control experiments are necessary to state, size, and species select complex molecules at *arbitrary* repetition rates





# Acknowledgments

## CFEL-CMI Hamburg

Yuan-Pin Chang, Bastian Deppe, Karol Długołęcki, Wilhelm Frisch, Daniel Horke, Jens S. Kienitz, Thomas Kierspel, Nele L.M. Müller, Terry Mullins, Stephan Stern, Sebastian Trippel,  
*Lotte Holmegaard*

## FHI Berlin

*Gerard Meijer, Frank Filsinger, Kirstin Wohlfart, Stephan Putzke, Giorgio Bardizza, Fabian Grätz, Henrik Haak, Bretislav Friedrich*

## University of Aarhus

*Henrik Stapelfeldt, Lotte Holmegaard, Jonas L. Hansen, Jens H. Nielsen, et al  
Lars Bojer Madsen, et al*

## Universidad de Granada

*Rosario González-Férez, Juan J. Omiste*

## University of Basle

*Stefan Willitsch, Daniel Rösch*

## University of Hamburg

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Peter Schmelcher

## RAS Moscow

*Boris Sartakov*

## Australian National University

*Andrei V. Rode, Niko Eckerskorn*

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*Henry N. Chapman, Richard Kirian, Daniel Deponte, Daniel Rolles, Artem Rudenko, Oriol Vendrell, Robin Santra, Franz Kärtner, Oliver Mücke*

and the whole x-ray diffraction team (*vide supra*)

as dynamics: Giuseppe Sansone, Marc Vrakking, Arnaud Rouzee, Per Johnsson, and others

We are looking for motivated colleagues!



Bundesministerium  
für Bildung  
und Forschung

