

# Quantum Control by Laser Pulses: From nuclear to electron dynamics, and back

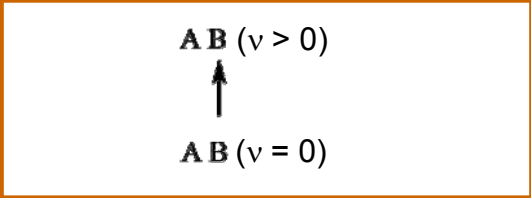
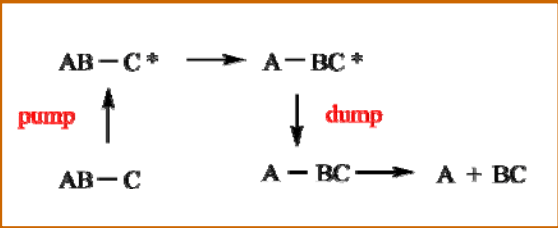
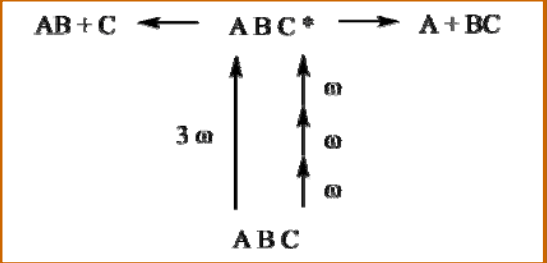
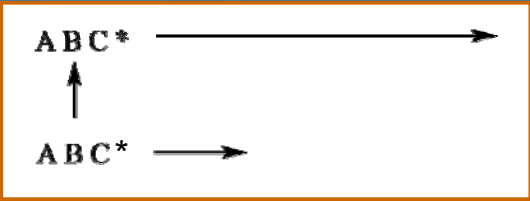
J. Manz + I. Barth  
Institut für Chemie und Biochemie  
Freie Universität Berlin



Interpreters English  $\leftrightarrow$  German Sign Language  
Ralf Wiebel + Silke Brendel-Evan

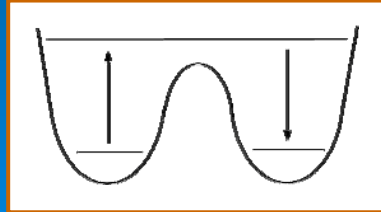
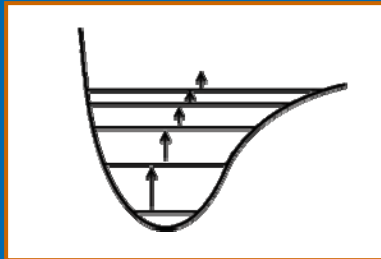
Quantum Control of Light and Matter, KITP, UCSB, April 22, 2009

# Quantum laser control of nuclear dynamics: history

year	pioneer /Ref.	mechanism	parameters
1983	G. K. Paramonov, V. A. Savva, Phys. Lett. 97A, 340 (1983)	$\pi$ pulse: vibrational excitation 	few, frequency, Intensity, duration
1985	D.J. Tannor, S.A. Rice JCP 83, 5013 (1985)	„pump - dump“ (or several UV pulses) 	few, frequencies, delay time
1985	D.J. Tannor, S.A. Rice JCP 83, 5013 (1985)	optimal control, weak fields	few, frequencies, delay time
1986	P. Brumer, M. Shapiro CPL 126, 541 (1986)	coherent control 	few, phase
1986	T. Joseph, J. Manz Mol. Phys. 58, 1149 (1986)	IR $\pi$ pulse 	few

# Quantum laser control of nuclear dynamics: history

year	pioneer / Ref.	mechanism	parameters
1988	S. Shi, A. Woody, H. Rabitz JCP 88, 6870 (1988)	optimal control, strong fields	“∞”
1988	U. Gaubatz, P. Rudecki, M. Becker, S. Schiemann, M. Külz, K. Bergmann CPL 149, 463 (1988)	STIRAP	few
1989	R. Kosloff, S.A. Rice, P. Gaspard, S. Tersigni, D.J. Tannor CP 139, 201 (1989)	local optimal control	“∞”
1990	S. Chelkowski, A.D. Bandrauk, P.B. Corkum PRL 65, 2355 (1990)	chirping	few
1991	J.E. Combariza, B. Just, J. Manz, G.K. Paramonov JPC 95, 10351 (1991)	2 IR $\pi$ pulse	few
1992	J.S. Judson, H. Rabitz PRL 68, 1500 (1992)	optimal control, feedback learning evolutionary algorithms	“∞”

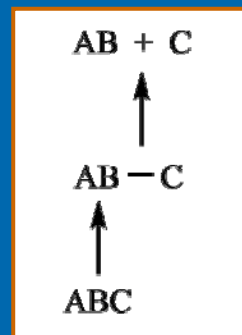


# Quantum laser control of nuclear dynamics: history

year	pioneer / Ref.	mechanism	parameters
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1992	N. Henriksen, B. Armstrup JCP 97, 8285 (1992)
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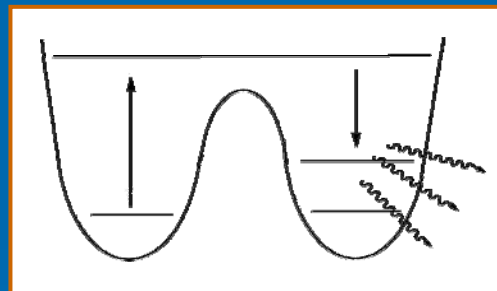
IR + UV



few

1996	M.V. Korolkov, J. Manz, G.K. Paramonov JCP 165, 10874 (1996)
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IR control in open system



few

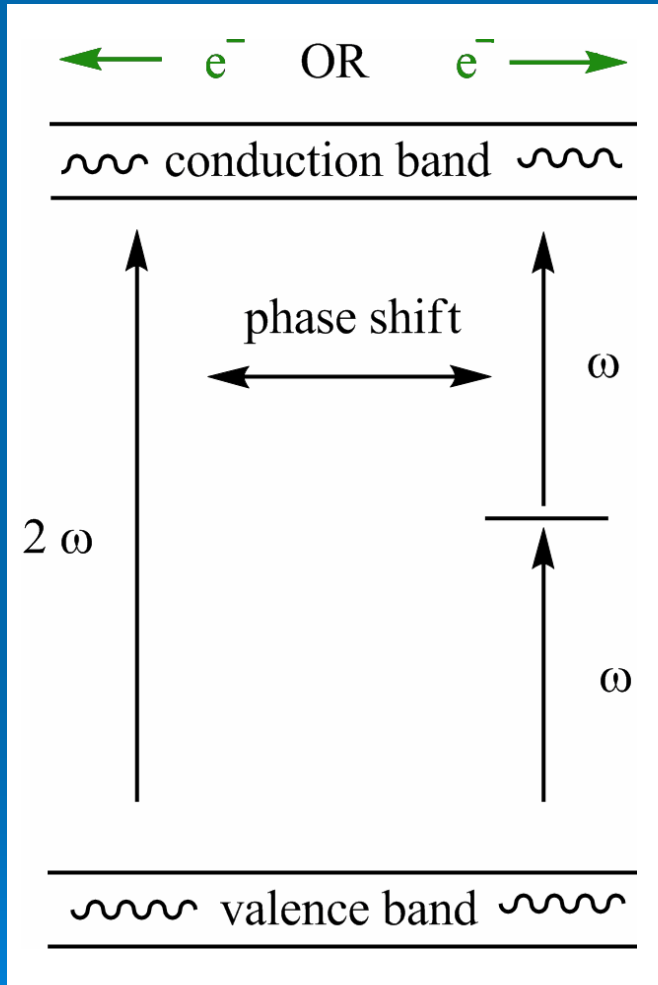
2004	A.D Bandrauk, E.-W.S. Sedik, Ch.F. Matta JCP 121, 7764 (2004)
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CEP control



few

# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: coherent control



PHYSICAL REVIEW B

VOLUME 39, NUMBER 5

15 FEBRUARY 1989-I

**Phase-coherent control of photocurrent directionality in semiconductors**

Gershon Kurizki and Moshe Shapiro  
*Chemical Physics Department, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel 76100*

Paul Brumer  
*Chemical Physics Theory Group, Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A1*  
(Received 27 June 1988)

We demonstrate that one can generate and control photocurrents in semiconductors, without bias voltage, through multiple-frequency phase-coherent laser excitation of donors.

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

20

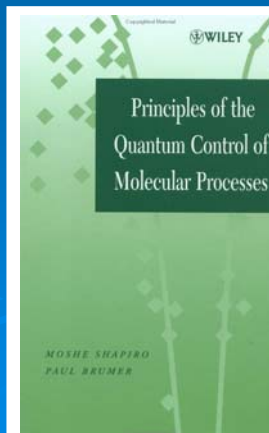
THE JOURNAL OF CHEMICAL PHYSICS 128, 244905 (2008)

**Femtosecond dynamics and laser control of charge transport in trans-polyacetylene**

Ignacio Franco,<sup>1</sup> Moshe Shapiro,<sup>2</sup> and Paul Brumer<sup>1,a)</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Chemical Physics Theory Group, Department of Chemistry and Center for Quantum Information and Quantum Control, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3H6, Canada*  
<sup>2</sup>*Chemical Physics Department, The Weizmann Institute, Rehovot 76100, Israel*  
*and Department of Chemistry and Department of Physics, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia V6T 1Z1, Canada*

(Received 15 January 2008; accepted 16 May 2008; published online 27 June 2008)



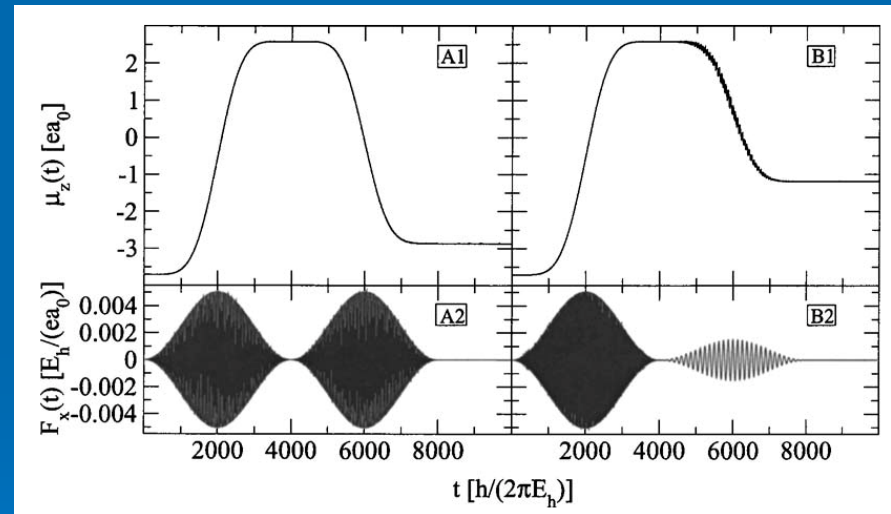
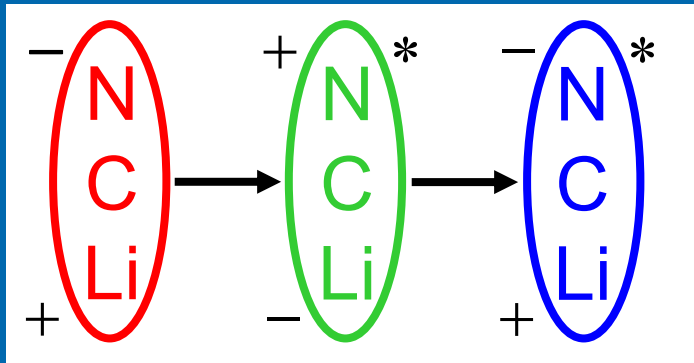
## See: Principles of the Quantum Control of Molecular Processes

by Paul W. Brumer and Moshe Shapiro

"...a compilation of the authors' own contributions to the topic over the last two decades and represents the height of the first principles of understanding of quantum control for simple atomic and molecular systems."  
(*Journal of the American Chemical Society*, Vol. 125, 2003)

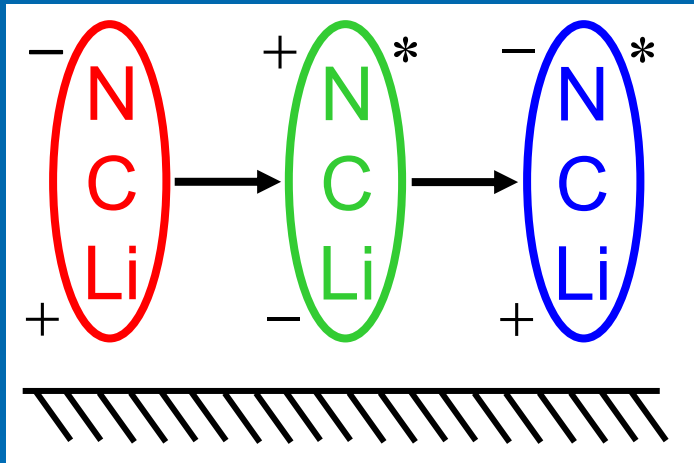
# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: dipole switching in molecules

- using series of  $\pi$  pulses (TD-CIS(D))  
P. Krause, T. Klamroth, P. Saalfrank, JCP 123, 074105 (2005)

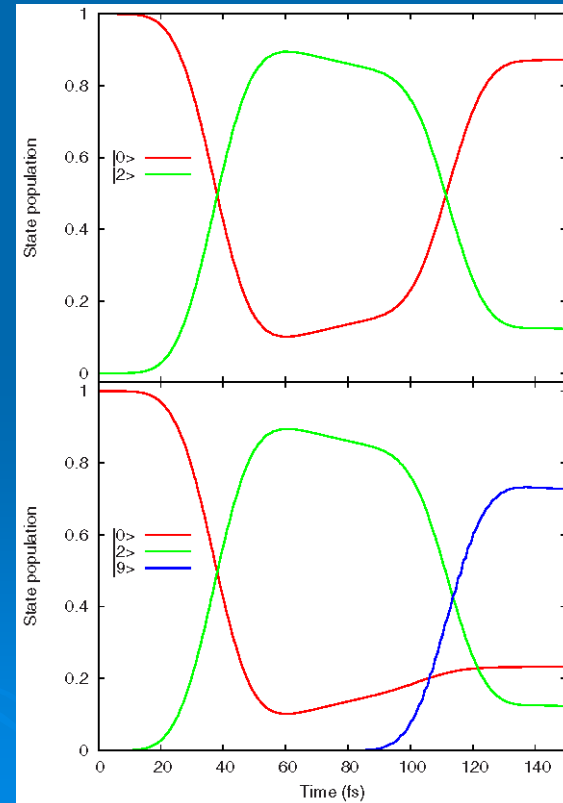


# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: dipole switching in “open system”

- using series of  $\pi$  pulses (TD-CIS(D))  
J.C. Tremblay, T. Klamroth, P. Saalfrank, JCP 129, 084302 (2008)

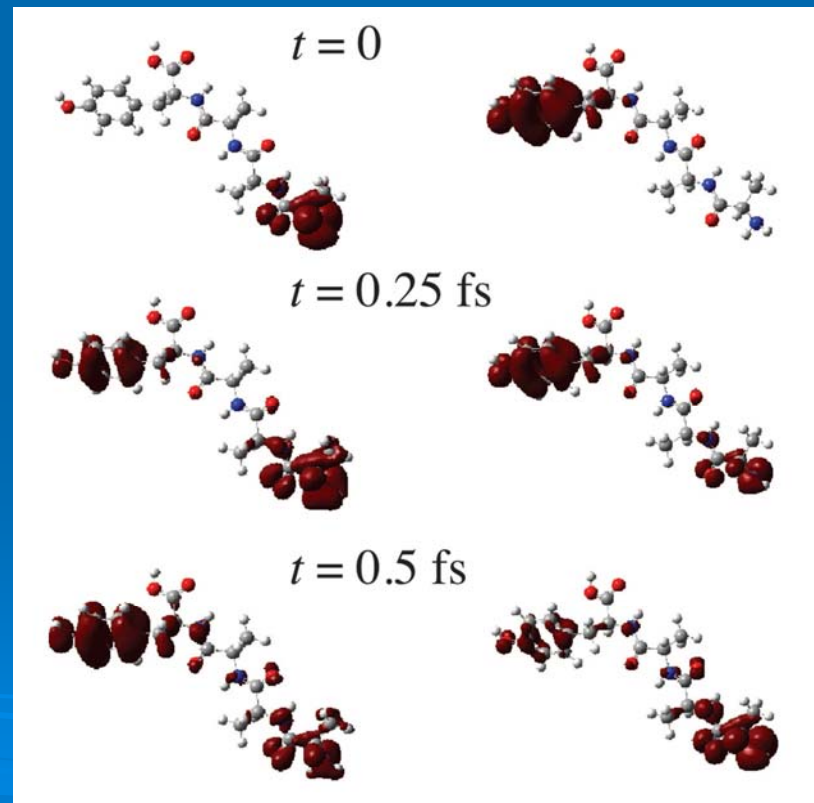
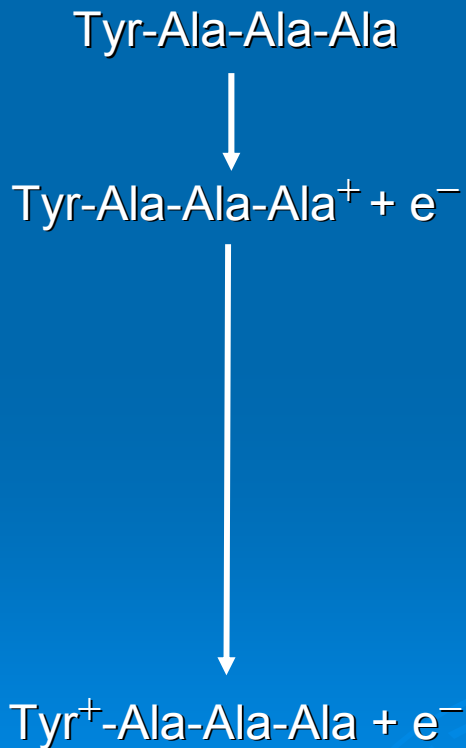


surface enhanced relaxation approach  
(SERA)



# A possible analogy to the Tannor-Rice approach: Quantum control of electron transfer (?)

- attosecond charge migration in small peptides  
F. Remacle, R.D. Levine, PNAS 103, 6793 (2006)



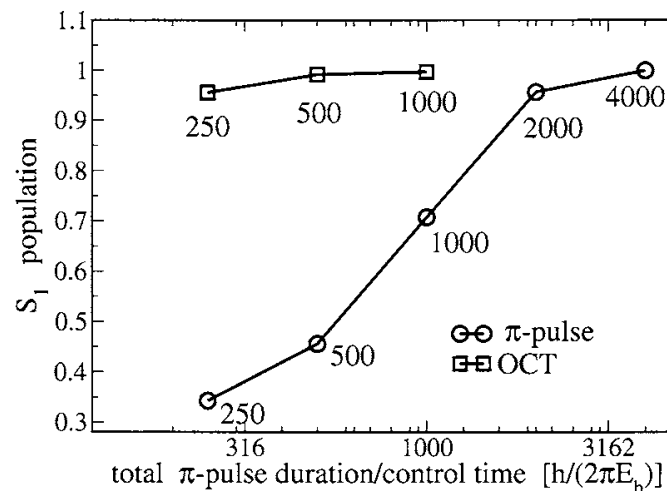
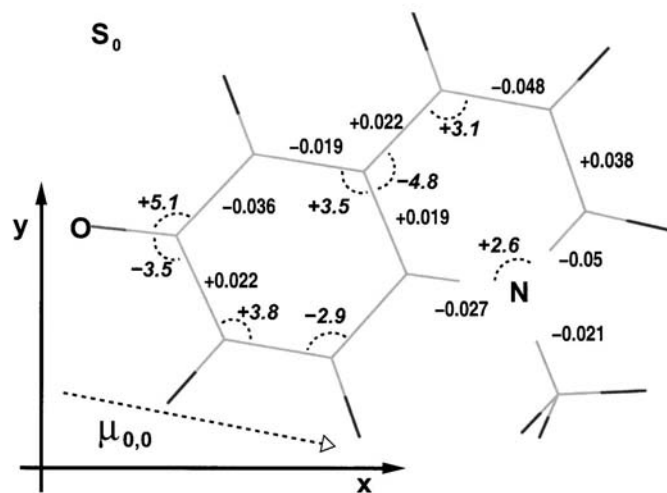
HOMO

HOMO - 1



# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: optimal control

- using TD-CIS,  
application: S0 → S1 transition of N-methyl-6-quinolone  
T. Klamroth, JCP 124, 144310 (2006)



$$J = \langle \Psi(t_f) | \hat{O} | \Psi(t_f) \rangle - \int_0^{t_f} \alpha(t) |\mathbf{F}(t)|^2 dt$$

$$- 2 \operatorname{Re} \left[ \int_0^{t_f} \langle \chi(t) | \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i(\hat{H}_0 - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\mathbf{F}(t)) | \Psi(t) \rangle dt \right]$$

$$i\dot{\Psi}(t) = (\hat{H}_0 - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\mathbf{F}(t))\Psi(t) \quad \text{with } \Psi(t_0) = \Psi_0,$$

$$i\dot{\chi}(t) = (\hat{H}_0 - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}\mathbf{F}(t))\chi(t) \quad \text{with } \chi(t_f) = \hat{O}\Psi(t_f),$$

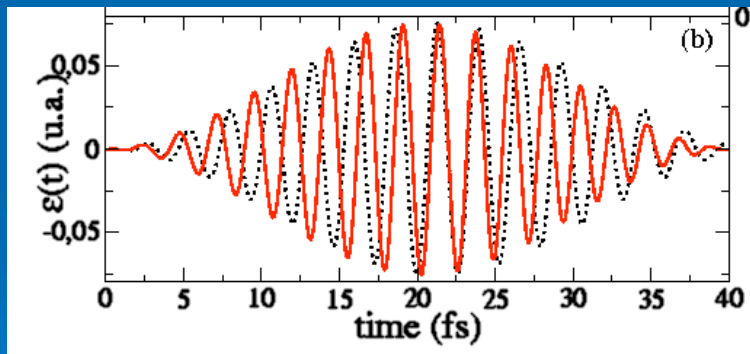
$$\mathbf{F}(t) = -\frac{1}{\alpha(t)} \operatorname{Im}[\langle \chi(t) | \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} | \Psi(t) \rangle].$$

# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: chirping (restricted optimal control)

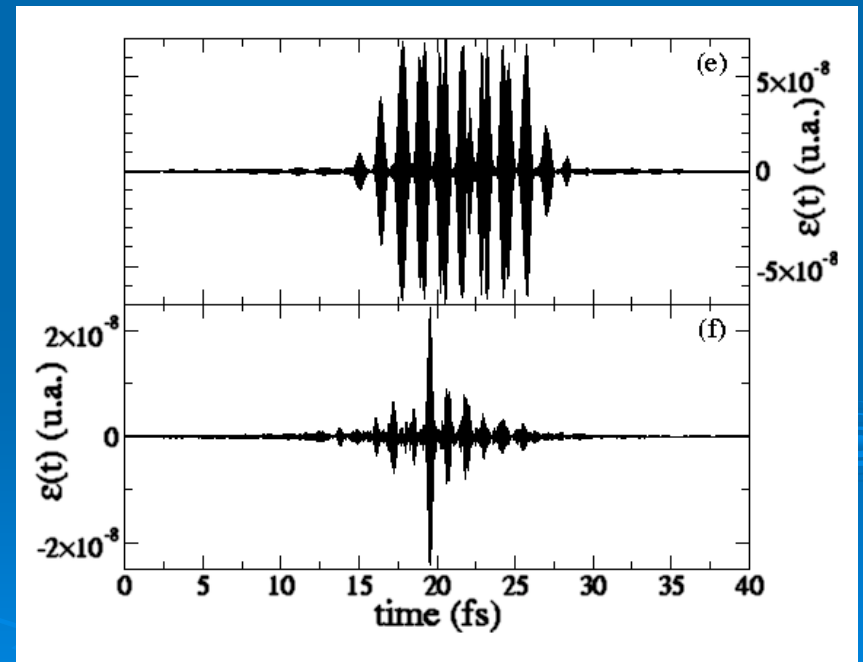
➤ target:

generation of attosecond pulse by high harmonic generation (HHG)

A. Ben Haj Yedder, C. Le Bris, O. Atabek, S. Chelkowski, A.D. Bandrauk,  
PRA 69, 041802(R) (2004)



excitation fs laser pulse



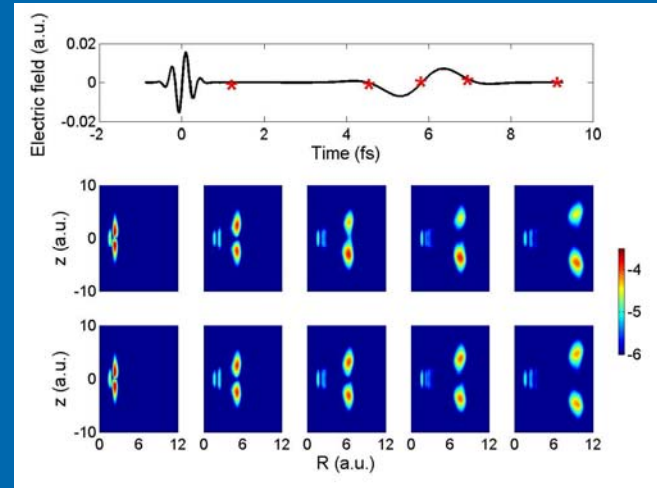
emitted as laser pulse

# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: carrier envelope phase (CEP) control

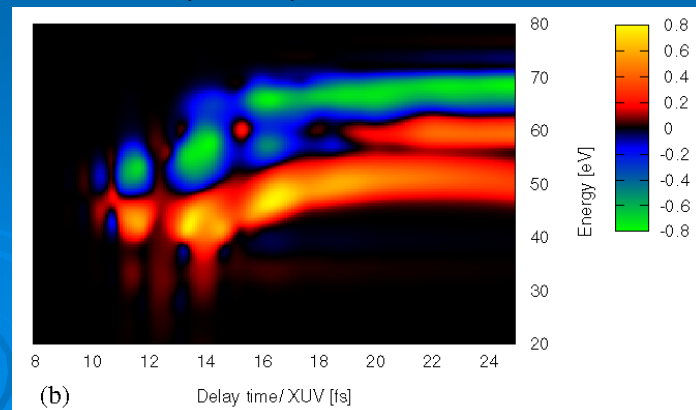
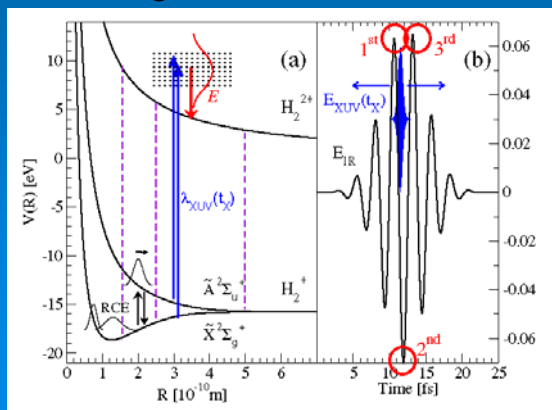
control of HHG	→ applications
A. Baltuška, ..., F. Krausz, Nature 421, 611 (2003)	→ 250 as pulse
E. Goulielmakis, ....., F. Krausz, Science 320, 1614 (2008)	→ 80 as pulse
Z. Zhai, R.-F. Yu, X.-S. Liu, Y.-J. Yang, PRA 78, 041402(R) (2008)	→ 45 as pulse
E.V. van der Zwan, M. Lein, JPB 41, 074009 (2008)	→ molecular orbital tomography
A.D. Bandrauk, S. Barmaki, G. L. Kamta, PRL 98, 013001 (2007)	← electron transfer in $H_3^{2+}$ $H^+ + H_2^+(1\sigma_g, 1\sigma_u)$

# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: fs IR + as UV pulses

- electron localization in  $H_2^+$  and  $HD^+$   
F. He, C. Ruiz, A. Becker (2008), submitted

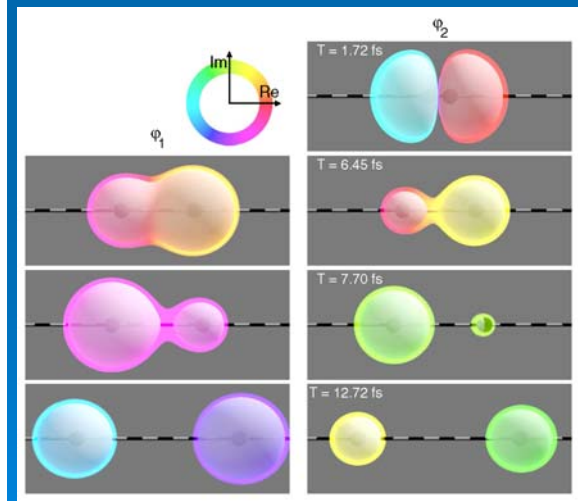
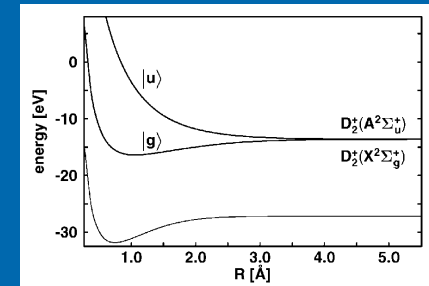
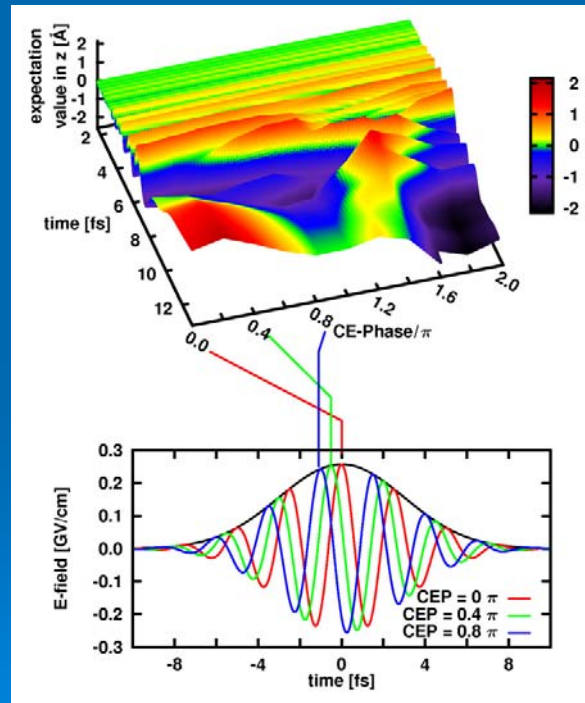
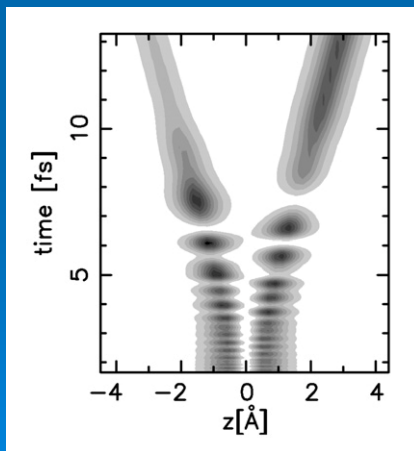
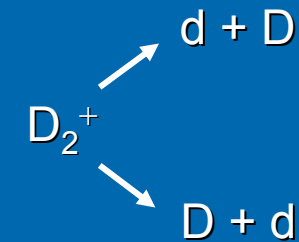


- attosecond photoelectron spectroscopy of electron tunneling in  $H_2^+$   
S. Gräfe, V. Engel, M.Yu. Ivanov, PRL 101, 103001 (2008)



# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: carrier envelope phase (CEP) control

- photodissociation of  $D_2^+$   
D. Geppert, P. von der Hoff, R. de Vivie-Riedle, JPB 41, 074006 (2008)

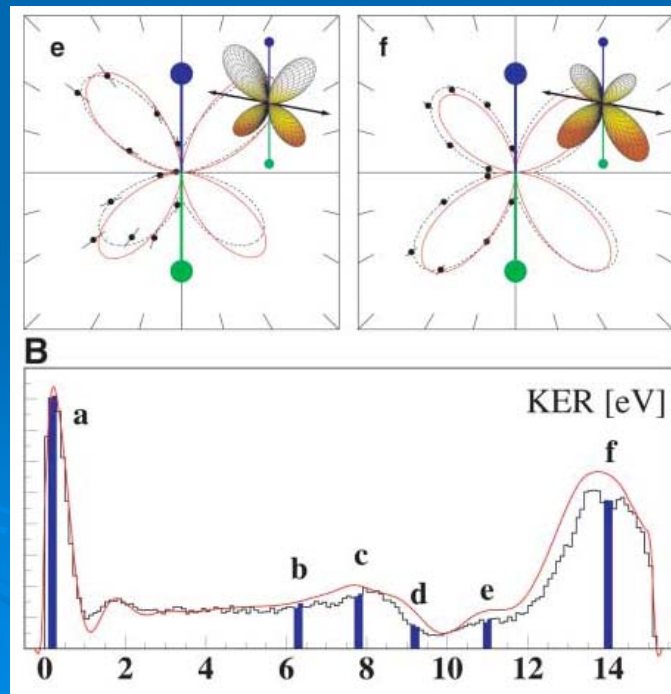
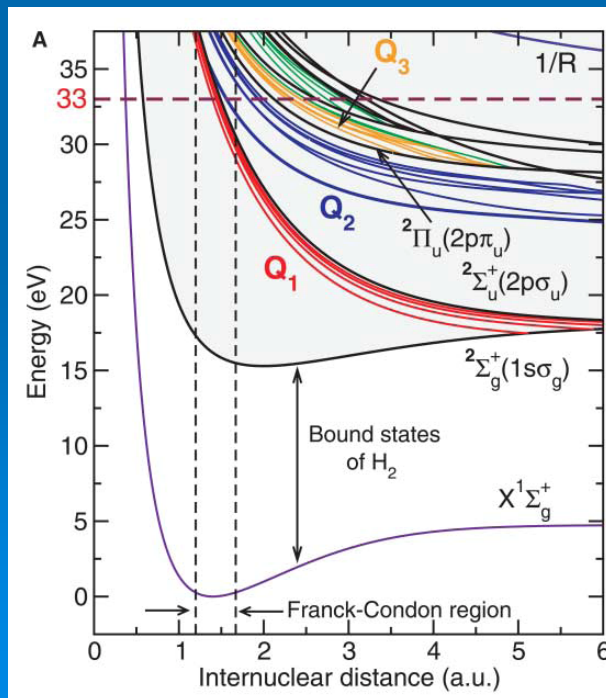


- see also: M.F. Kling, Ch. Siedschlag, A.J. Verhoef, J.I. Khan, M. Schultze, Th. Uphues, Y. Ni, M. Uiberacker, M. Drescher, F. Krausz, M.J.J. Vrakking, Science 312, 246 (2006)

# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: symmetry breaking

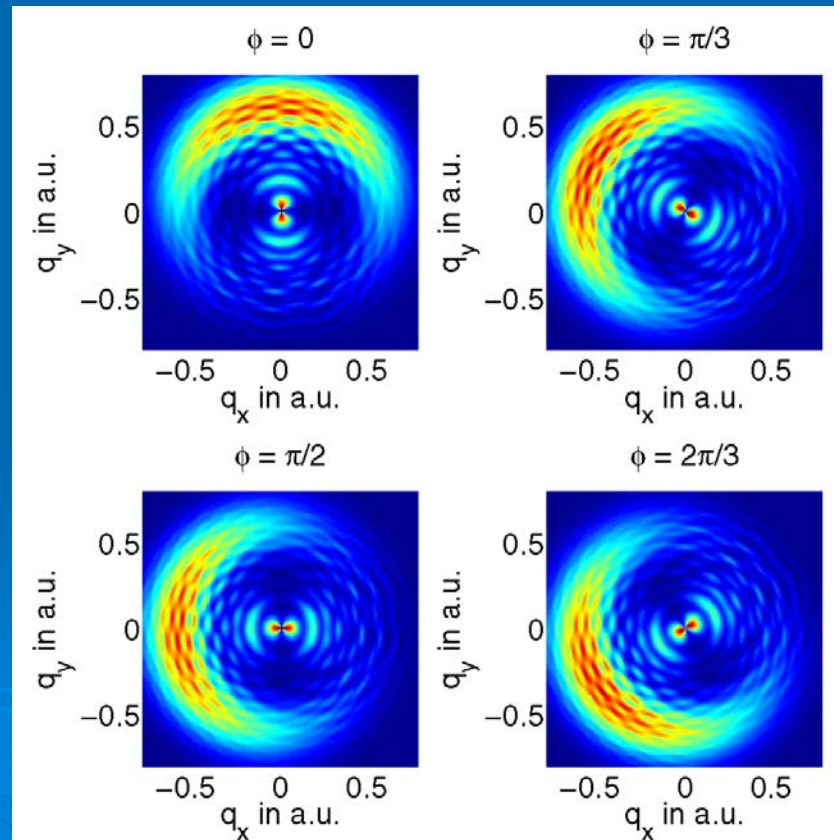
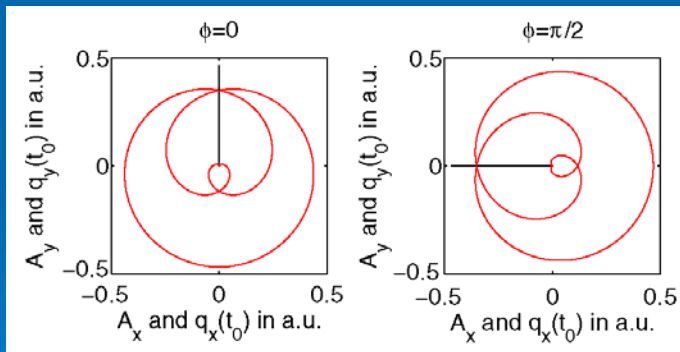
- symmetry breaking of  $D_2$  dissociation by entanglement between symmetric and antisymmetric states caused by autoionization (1 nuclear and 6 (-) electronic coordinates)

F. Martín, J. Fernández, T. Havermeier, L. Foucar, Th. Weber, K. Kreidi, M. Schöffler, L. Schmidt, T. Jahnke, O. Jagutzki, A. Czasch, E.P. Benis, T. Osipov, A.L. Landers, A. Belkacem, M.H. Prior, H. Schmidt-Böcking, C.L. Cocke, R. Dörner, Science 315, 629 (2007)



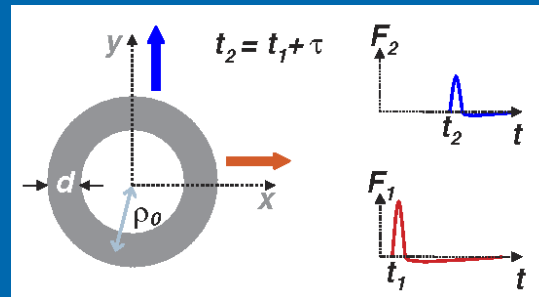
# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: CEP control for circularly polarized laser pulses

- Control of directionality of ionization of H atom  
C.P.J. Martiny, L.B. Madsen, PRL 97, 093001 (2006)

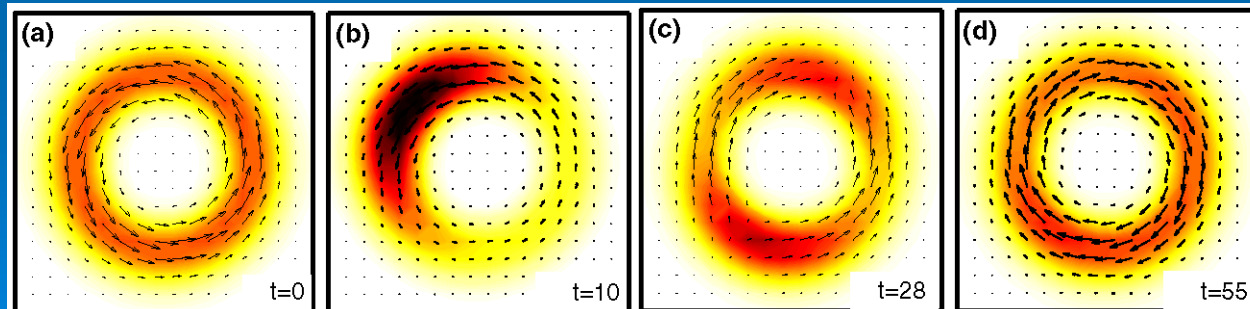


# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: control of electron circulation/rotation/ring current

- in nanorings, using two perpendicular time-delayed pulses  
A. Matos-Abiague, J. Beradkar, PRL 94, 166801 (2005)



- using optimal control theory (OCT)  
E. Räsänen, A. Castro, J. Werschnik, A. Rubio, E.K.U. Gross, PRL 98, 157404 (2007)

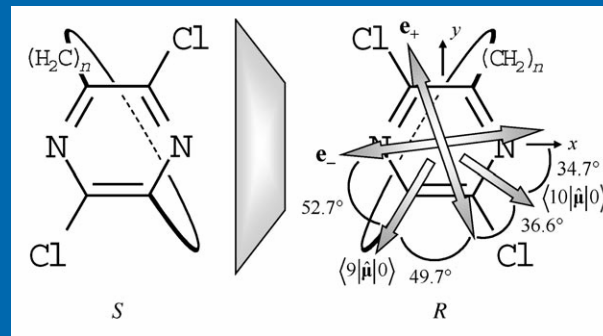


- in molecules, using circularly polarized re-optimized  $\pi$  pulses  
I. Barth, J. Manz, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 45, 2962 (2006) (etc., see below!)

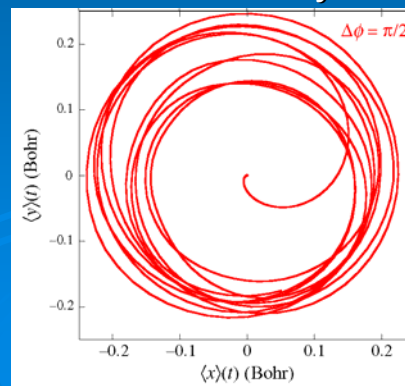


# Quantum laser control of electron dynamics: control of electron circulation/rotation/ring current

- using 1 or 2 linearly polarized pulses applied to chiral aromatic molecule  
M. Kanno, H. Kono, Y. Fujimura, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 45, 7995 (2006)

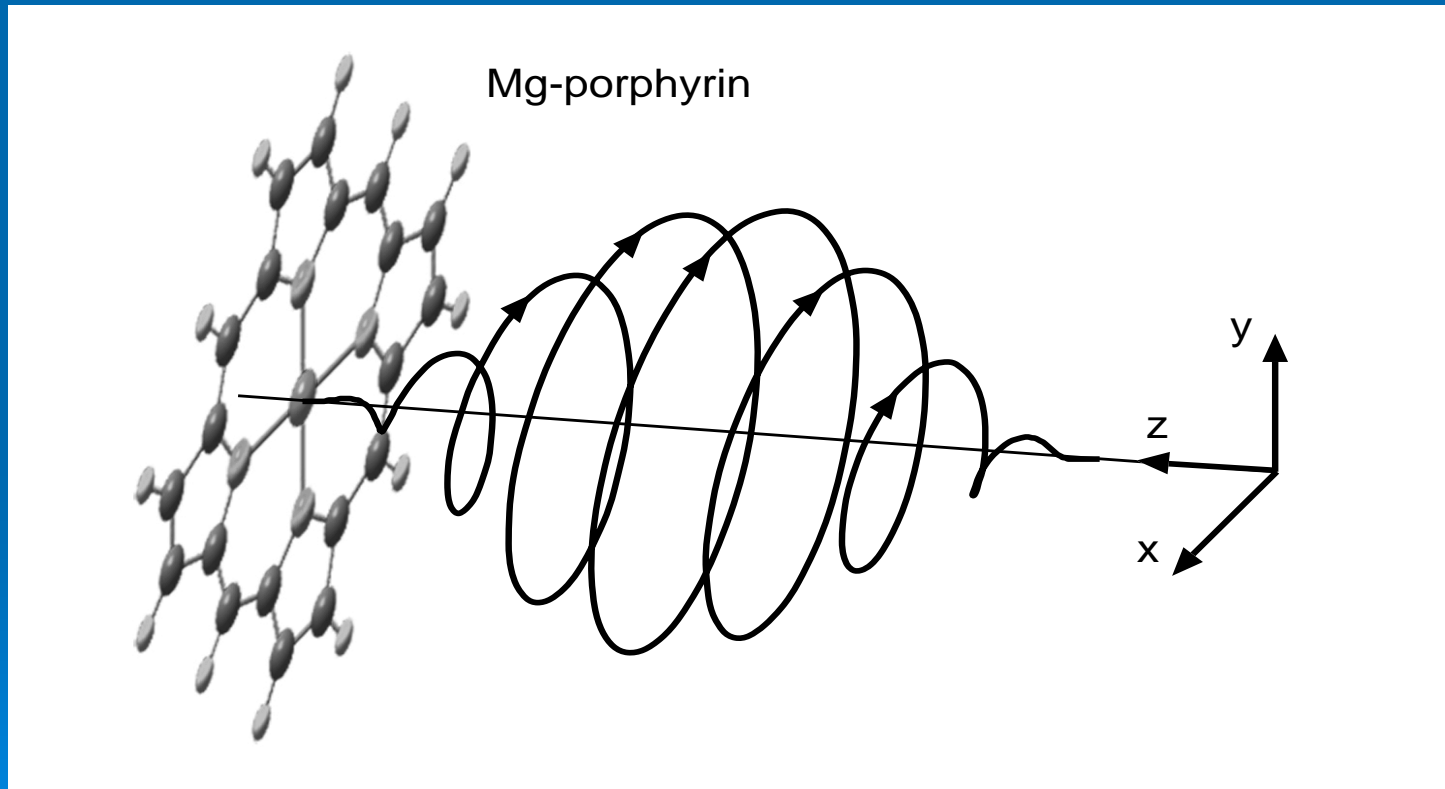


- using 2 short linearly polarized pulses (MC-TDHF),  
electronic wavepacket ( $\Sigma^+ + \Pi + \Delta$ ) in LiH  
M. Nest, F. Remacle, R.D. Levine, *New J. Phys.* 10, 025019 (2008)



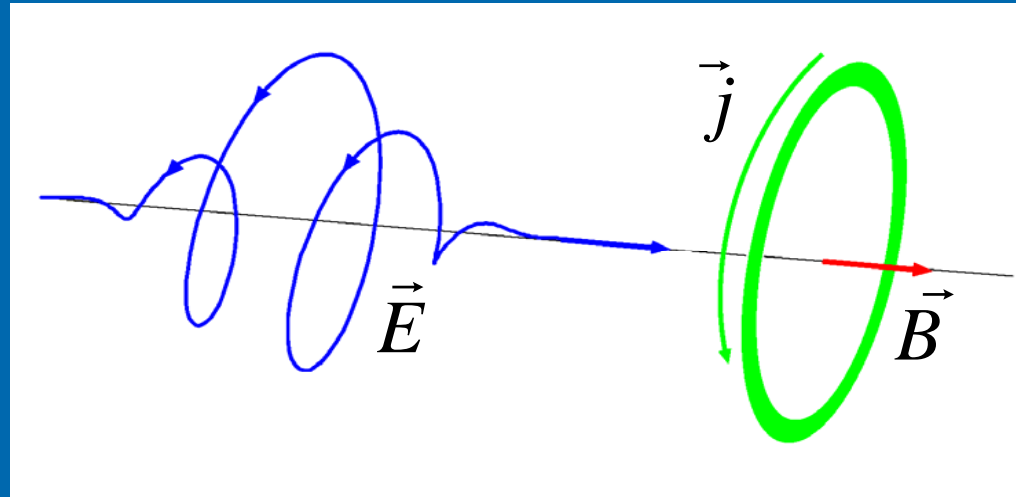
# Control of Electric Ring Currents

$\pi$  and  $\pi/2$  pulses:  
from femtoseconds to attoseconds  
from nuclear dynamics to electron dynamics



I. Barth, J. Manz, Y. Shigeta, K. Yagi, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 128, 7043 (2006)

# Concept



circularly polarized  
laser pulse



ring current  
(nuclear or electronic)



induced  
magnetic field

related: inverse Faraday effect

# Model assumptions for charge circulation and ring currents

## ➤ Fixed orientation of molecule

H. Stapelfeldt, T. Seideman, Rev. Mod. Phys. 75, 543 (2003)

M. Leibscher, I. S. Averbukh, H. Rabitz, Phys. Rev. A 69, 013402 (2004)

E. Hamilton, T. Seideman, T. Ejdrup, M. D. Poulsen, C. Z. Bisgaard,

S. S. Viftrup, H. Stapelfeldt, Phys. Rev. A 72, 043402 (2005)

I. Barth, L. Serrano-Andrés, T. Seideman, Chem. Phys. 347, 263 (2008)

## ➤ Transition from ground state

## ➤ No spin-orbit interaction, spin conservation

# Analogy for opposite ring currents in doubly degenerate states

$$1/\sqrt{2} \left( \begin{array}{cc} \text{---} & \pm i \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right) = \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} , \begin{array}{c} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array}$$

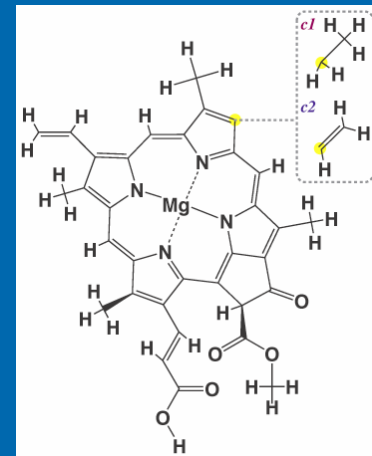
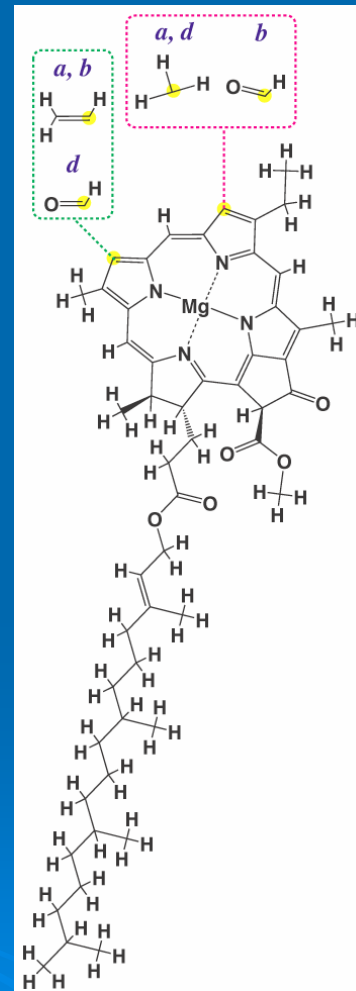
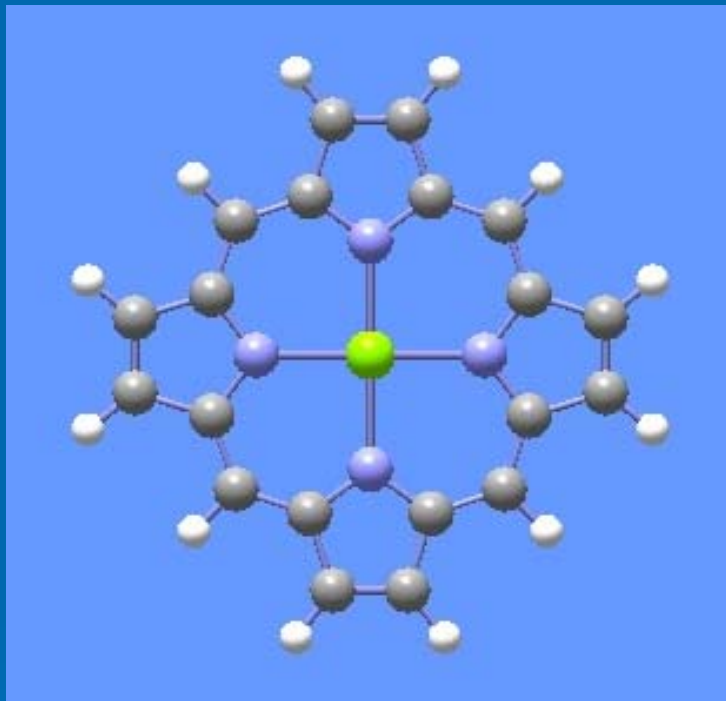
$$1/\sqrt{2} \left( \begin{array}{cc} p_x & \pm i \end{array} p_y \right) = p_+ , p_-$$

$$1/\sqrt{2} \left( \begin{array}{cc} \pi_x & \pm i \end{array} \pi_y \right) = \pi_+ , \pi_-$$

$$1/\sqrt{2} \left( \begin{array}{cc} E_x & \pm i \end{array} E_y \right) = E_+ , E_-$$

$$1/\sqrt{2} \left( \begin{array}{cc} \Phi_{v_b,x} & \pm i \end{array} \Phi_{v_b,y} \right) = \Phi_{v_b,+} , \Phi_{v_b,-}$$

# Magnesium porphyrin (MgP)



Chlorophyll c1, c2

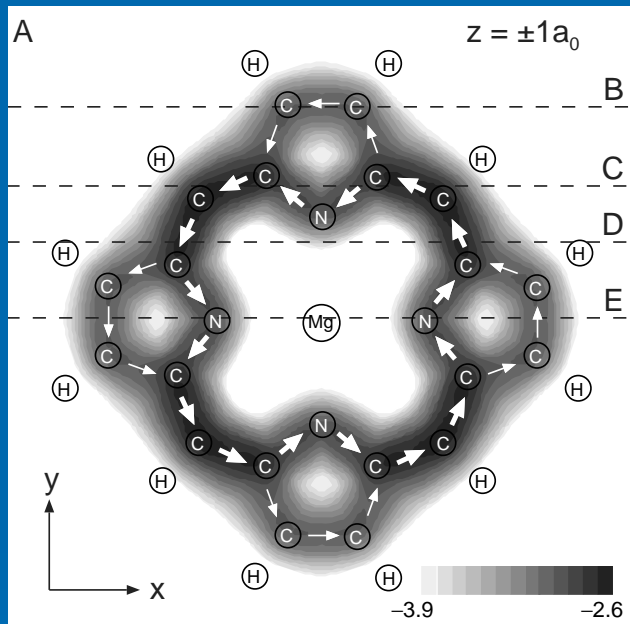
- Ground state:  $X^1A_{1g}$
- Symmetry:  $D_{4h}$

Chlorophyll a, b, d



# Electric ring current

laser pulse

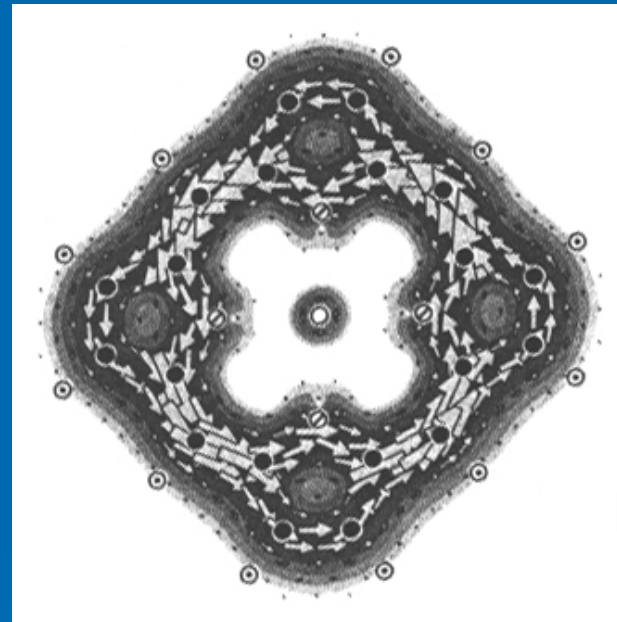


$$\langle r \rangle = 6.32 a_0$$

$$I = 84.5 \mu\text{A}$$

$$B_{\text{ind}} = 0.159 \text{ T}$$

permanent magnetic field



$$\langle r \rangle = 6.85 a_0$$

$$I = 84.5 \mu\text{A} \quad \text{if} \quad B = 8048 \text{ T}$$

Present technology: < 100 T (permanent), 34000 T (10 ps)  
(Rossendorf / Dresden, Rutherford Appleton)

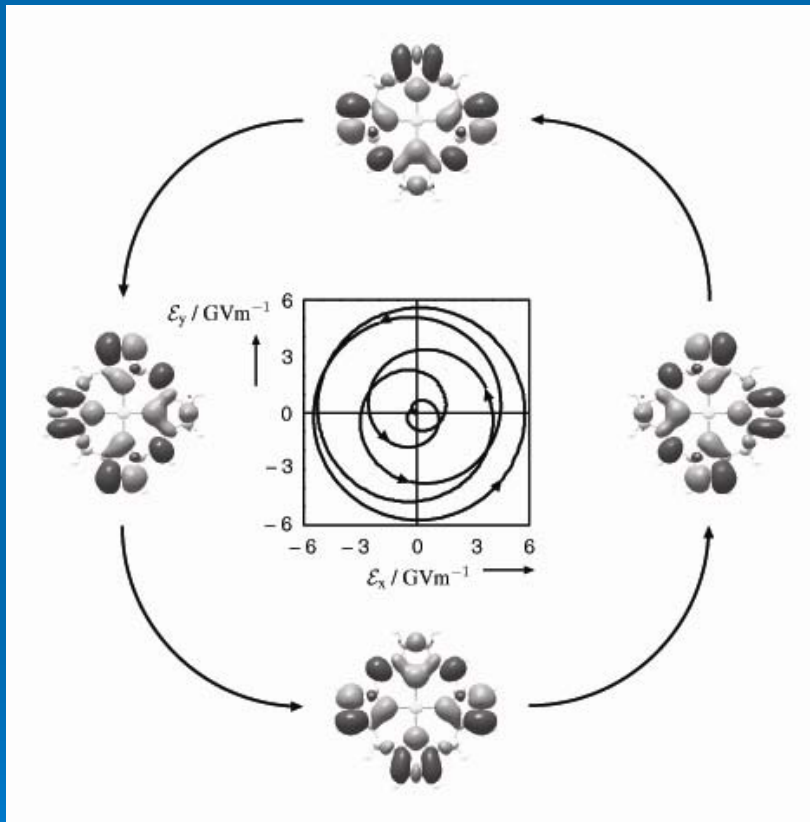
I. Barth, J. Manz, Y. Shigeta, K. Yagi,  
J. Am. Chem. Soc. 128, 7043 (2006)

E. Steiner et al, Org. Biomol. Chem. 3, 4053 (2005)  
J. Jusélius et al, J. Org. Chem. 65, 5233 (2000)



# Periodic electron circulation

$X \rightarrow 5^1E_{u+}$  with re-opt.  $\pi/2$ -pulse



Laser period: 0.94 fs

Electron period: 0.91 fs

I. Barth, J. Manz,  
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.  
45, 2962 (2006)

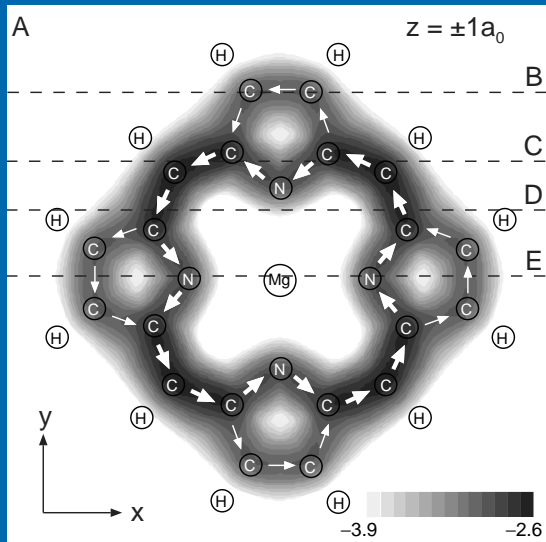
$$|X\rangle \xrightarrow{\tau=2.00 \text{ fs}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( |X\rangle e^{-iE_X t/\hbar} \pm i |5^1E_{u+}\rangle e^{-iE_{5^1E_{u+}} t/\hbar} \right)$$





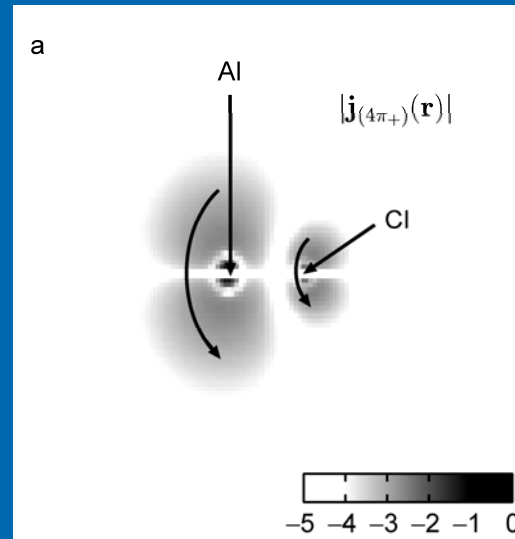
# Comparison: Electric ring currents

MgP



$$\begin{aligned} \langle r \rangle &= 6.32 a_0 \\ I &= 84.5 \mu\text{A} \\ T &= 1.90 \text{ fs} \\ B_{\text{ind}}(\text{Mg}) &= 0.16 \text{ T} \\ \langle L_{z,\text{el}} \rangle &\approx 2.5 \hbar \end{aligned}$$

AlCl



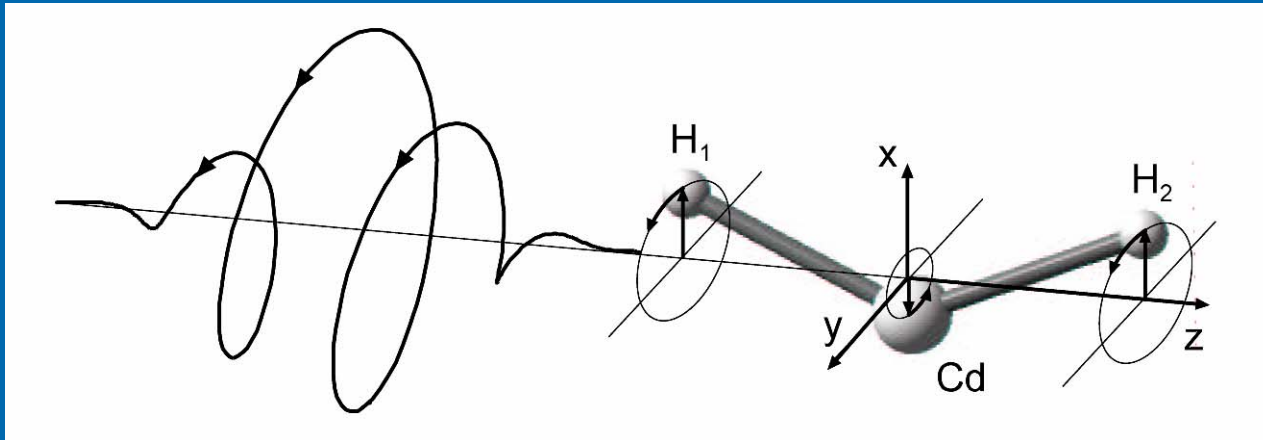
$$\begin{aligned} \langle r^{-1} \rangle^{-1} &= 0.18 a_0 \\ I &= 405 \mu\text{A} \\ T &= 396 \text{ as} \\ B_{\text{ind}}(\text{Al}) &= 7.68 \text{ T} \\ \langle L_{z,\text{el}} \rangle &= 1 \hbar \end{aligned}$$

Biot-Savart law  
for ring loop model:

$$\underline{B}(\underline{r} = \underline{0}) \approx -\frac{\mu_0 I}{2R} \underline{e}_z$$

$$I = \frac{Q}{T}$$

# Nuclear pseudorotation of linear triatomic molecule

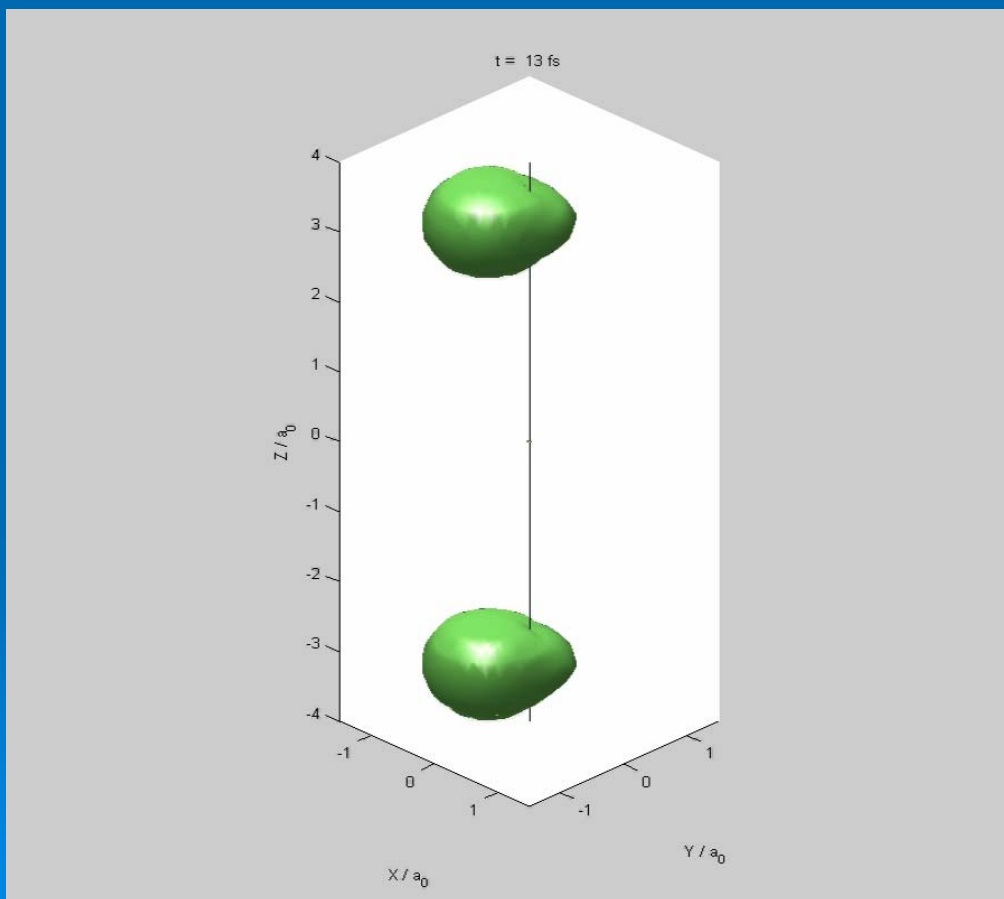


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I. Barth, J. Manz, G. Pérez-Hernández, P. Sebald, Z. Phys. Chem. 222, 1311 (2008)

- Driven by circularly polarized infrared (IR) laser pulse propagated along the molecular axis
- Unidirectional pseudorotation of linear triatomic molecule, e.g.  $\text{FHF}^-$  and  $^{114}\text{CdH}_2$
- Method analogous to electron circulation

# From electron circulation to nuclear spinning: $\text{CdH}_2$ and $\text{FHF}^-$



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Chem. Phys. 346 (2008) 89

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G. Pérez-Hernández, P. Sebald,  
Z. Phys. Chem. 222, 1311 (2008)  
(toroidal hydrogen bond)







# Summary

circularly polarized laser pulse  $\Rightarrow$  ring current  $\Rightarrow$  induced magnetic field  
 STRONG effects by ACTIVE control

	system	Q/e	I	T	R/a <sub>0</sub>	B/T
electronic ring current	MgP	1	84.5 $\mu$ A	1.90 fs	6.32	0.16
	AlCl	1	405 $\mu$ A	396 as	0.18	7.68
	BeO	1	2.49 mA	64.4 as	0.25	52.1
	H	1	132 $\mu$ A	1.21 fs	1.27	0.52
	Al <sup>12+</sup>	1	22.3 mA	7.18 as	0.098	1146
	U <sup>91+</sup>	1	12.0 A	13.4 zs	$\approx$ 0.004	36.4 MT
nuclear ring current	FHF <sup>-</sup>	9	125 $\mu$ A	24.4 fs	0.0044	10.9
	CdH <sub>2</sub>	48	151 $\mu$ A	53.0 fs	0.0030	318
	H	1	132 $\mu$ A	1.21 fs	$\approx$ 0.0007	$\approx$ 1000
	He <sup>+</sup>	2	1.05 mA	304 as	$\approx$ 0.00009	$\approx$ 60000

# Conclusion

quantum control by laser pulses



nuclear dynamics



electron dynamics



and back





DFG (project Ma 515/23-1)



GK 788 (project A1)



Sfb 450 (project TP C1)



Agentur für Arbeit Berlin-Nord



# Partner + Coauthors

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