

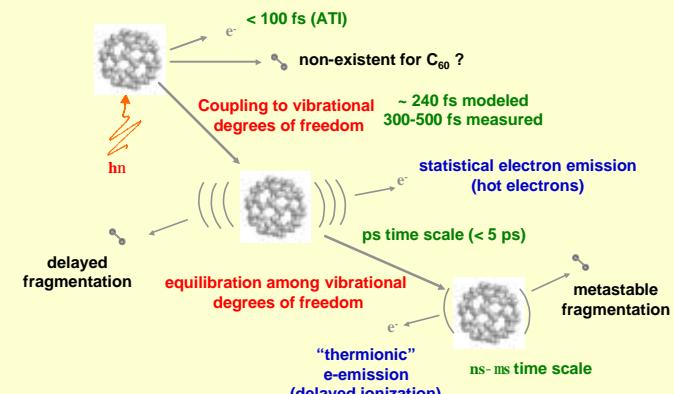
UP 1: Multi-Electron Dynamics, Rearrangement and Fragmentation of Large Molecules and Clusters in Strong Laser Fields

Cooperation: A4, A6, B2, C1, C2 and C6

Results (2001-2003): Control of Ionisation and Fragmentation by Selective Vibrational Excitation with Ultra-Short Pulses

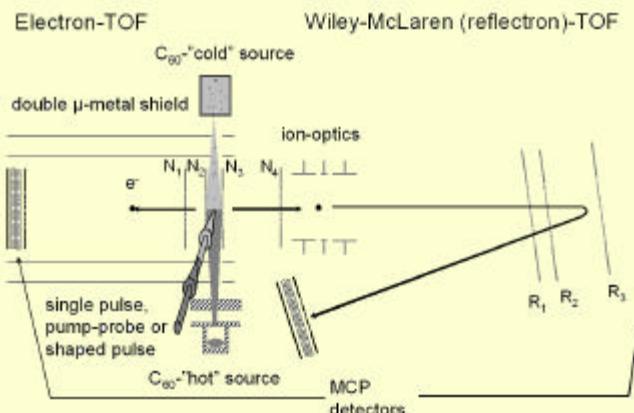
Motivation

Electron and Nuclear Dynamics of C_{60} – Analysis by Control



Experimental Setup

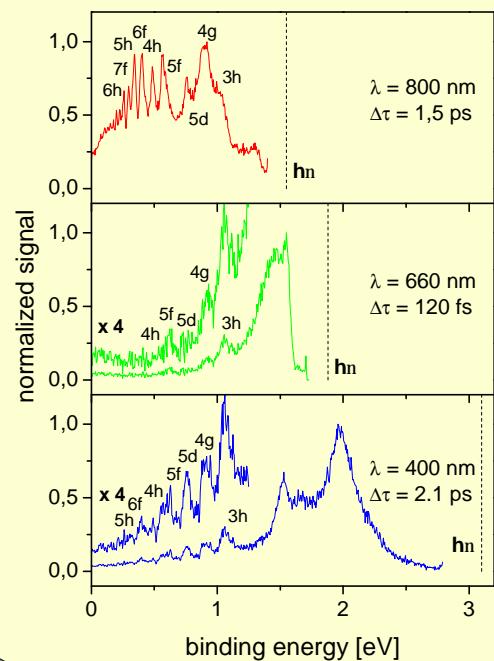
Ion and Electron Time of Flight



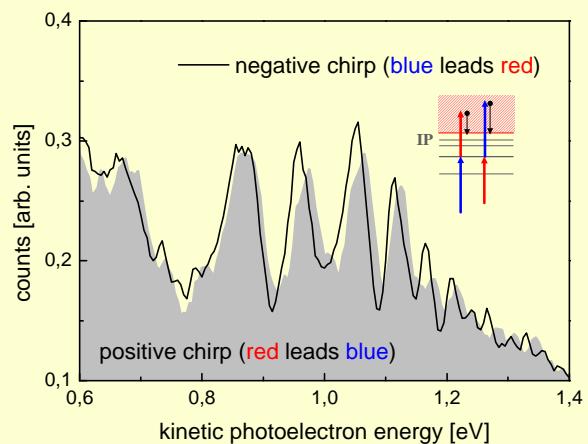
Single-Pulse Spectroscopy

Excitation of C_{60} Rydberg States Depending on:

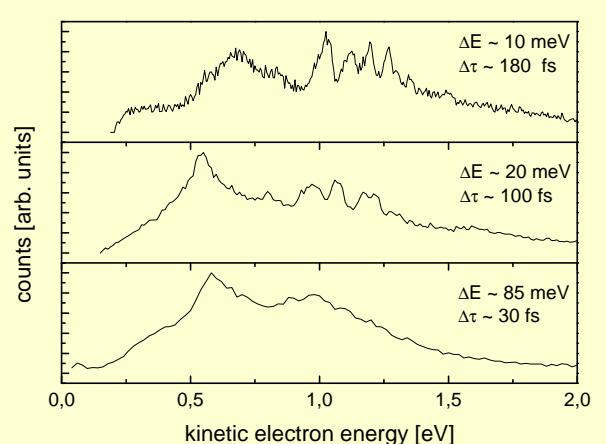
Photon Energy



Chirp

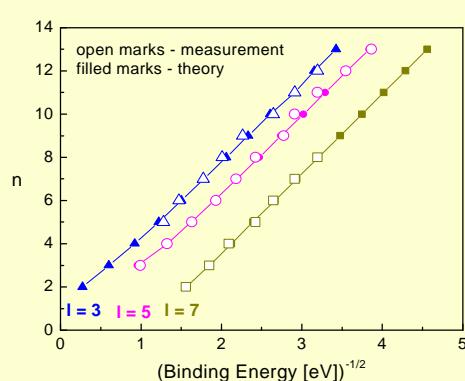


Pulse Duration

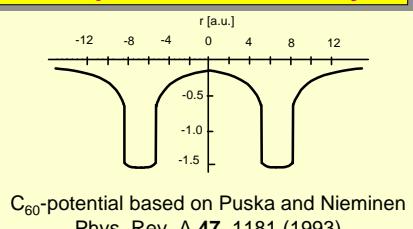


- excitation on the rising pulse edge
- ionization in the latter half of the pulse due to one photon absorption

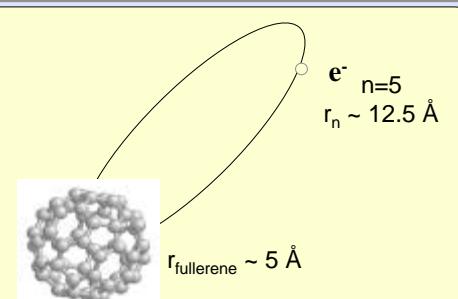
Boyle et al., in preparation (2004)



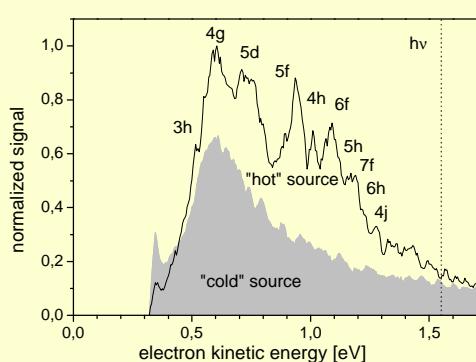
Comparison with Theory



- theoretically calculated binding energies in excellent agreement with experiments



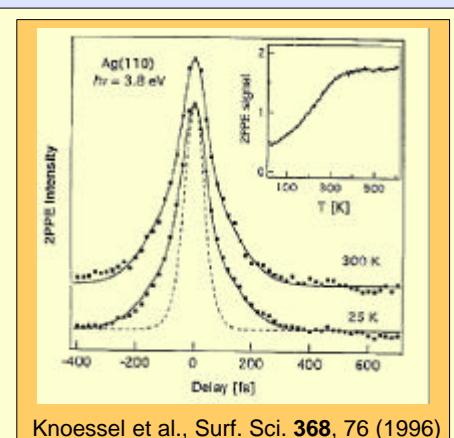
Boyle et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 87, 273401 (2001)



Hot and Cold C_{60}

- internal energy stored in vibrational modes effects population of Rydberg states
- similar to experiments on Ag(110) surfaces
- possible reason as in C_{60} with its "large" finite surface: higher population in vibrationally excited states enhances e-phonon coupling

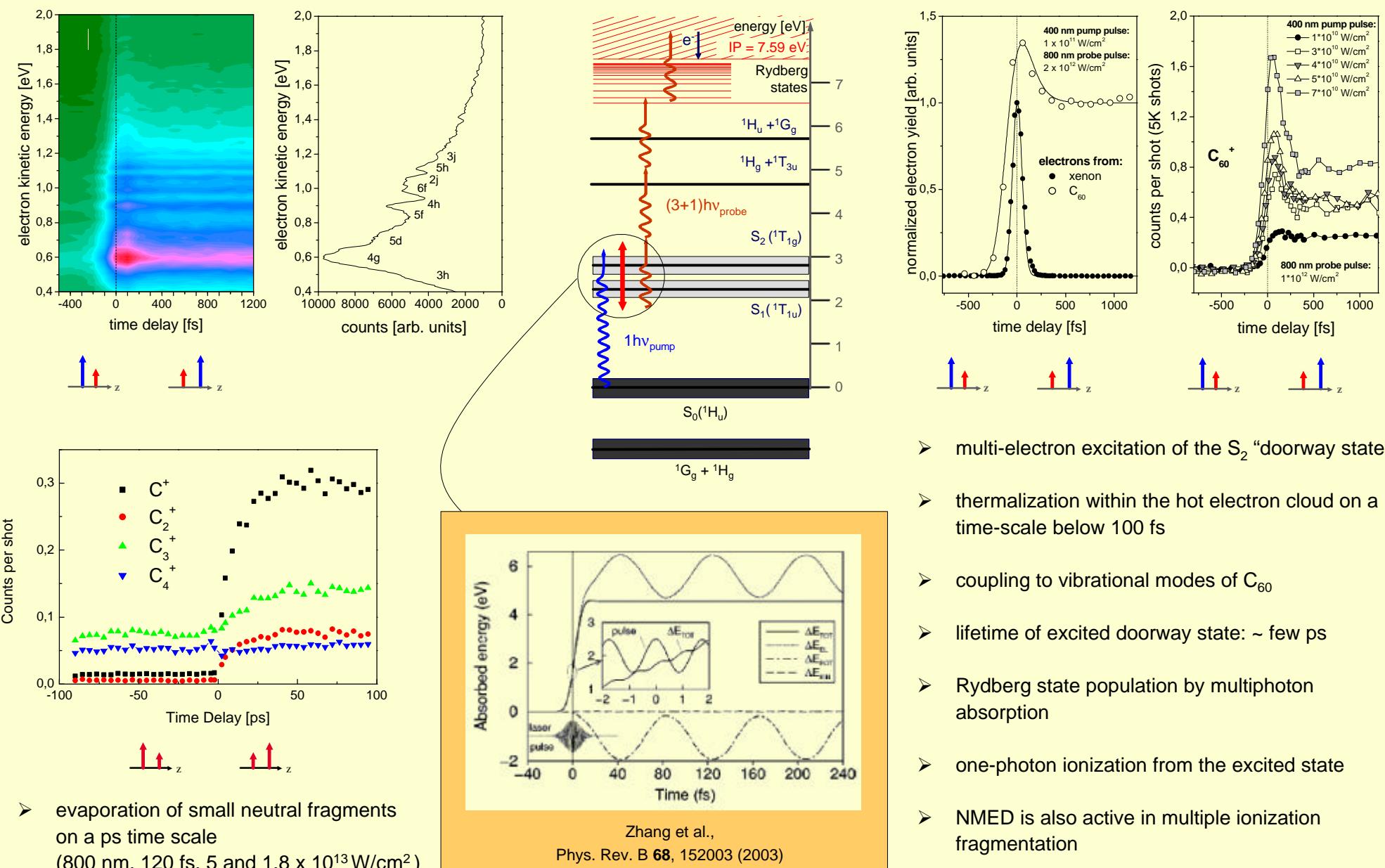
M. Boyle, et al., Two color pump probe study and internal energy dependence of Rydberg state excitation in C_{60} , Physical Review Letters (submitted).



Knoessl et al., Surf. Sci. 368, 76 (1996)

One- and Two-Colour Pump Probe Spectroscopy

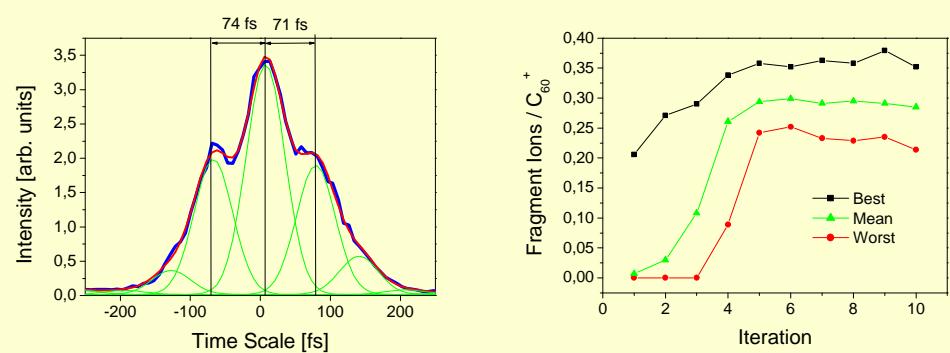
Nonadiabatic Multi-Electron Dynamics (NMED)



M. Boyle, et al., Two color pump probe study and internal energy dependence of Rydberg state excitation in C₆₀, Physical Review Letters (submitted).

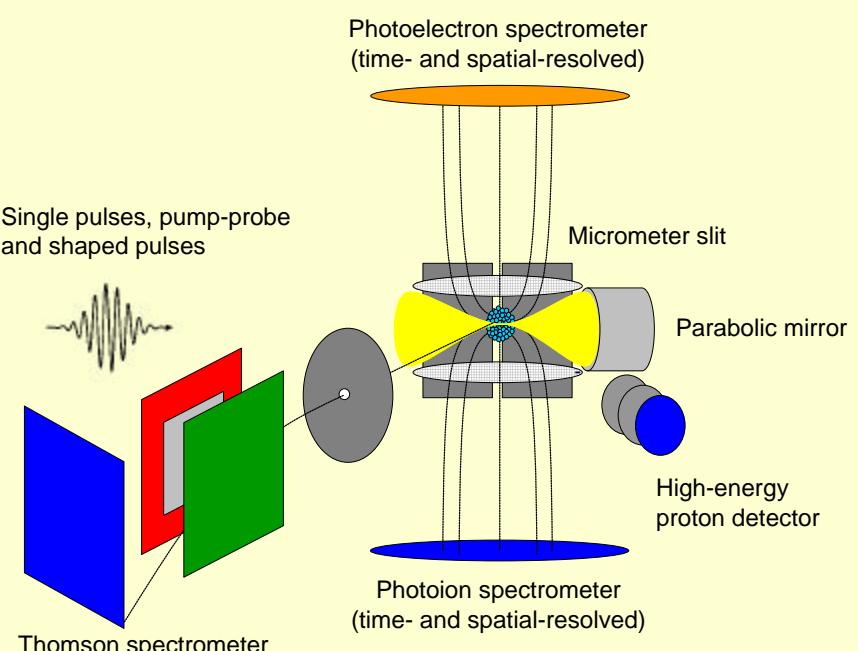
Program for 2004-2007: Detailed Study of the Multi-Electron Dynamics, Rearrangement and Fragmentation of Large Molecules and Clusters in Strong Laser Fields

First Experiments - Optimal Control Feedback Loop



optimization of the fragmentation results in a pulse shape which reflects the importance of vibrational modes in the energy deposition process (A_{1g}; T = 67 fs)

Reaction Microscope



- optimization of different relaxation pathways – analysis by control of nonadiabatic multi-electron dynamics (NMED)
- photoelectron-photoion coincidence (“Reaction Microscope”)
- experiments on (H₂O)_n-clusters – effect of electronic structure on NMED and optimization of a high-energy proton source