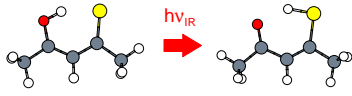


UP3: KONTROLLIERTER PROTONENTRANSFER IN DER KONDENSIERTEN PHASE

O. Kühn



AGENDA

Multidimensional coherent and dissipative quantum dynamics
 Ultrafast spectroscopy of intramolecular hydrogen bonds
 Design of optimal laser pulses for driving proton motion

COWORKERS

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 M. Petkovic

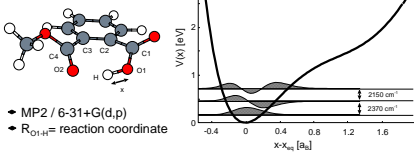
COOPERATIONS

TP B2 Nibbering/Elsässer
 N. Doslic (Zagreb)
 H.-D. Meyer (Heidelberg)
 G. K. Paramonov (Minsk)
 Y. Tanimura (Okazaki)
 Y.-J. Yan (Hongkong)

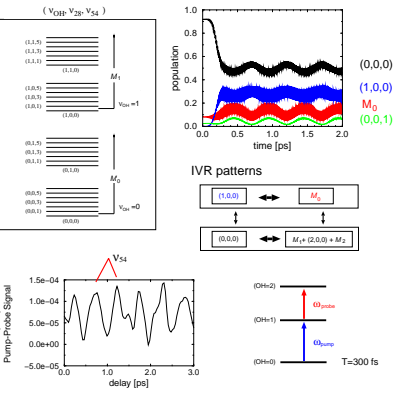
RESULTS

PHTHALIC ACID MONOMETHYLESTER (PMME): DYNAMICS AND SPECTROSCOPY

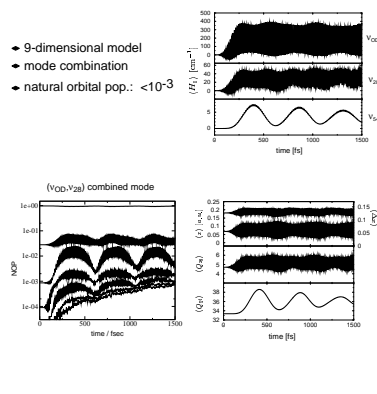
Cartesian Reaction Surface



TDSCF-Dynamics



MCTDH-Dynamics

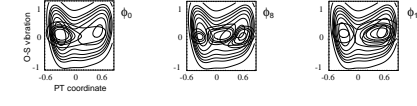


LASER CONTROL OF THIOACETYLACETONE

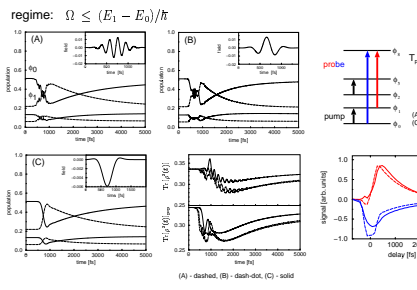
- goal: efficient driving of isomerization
 - simple pulse forms
 - robustness against energy and phase relaxation

$$E(t) = E_0 \sin^2(\pi/T) \cos(\Omega t) \quad 0 \leq t \leq T$$

- two-dimensional relevant system plus heat bath



Dissipative Dynamics



PUBLICATIONS

- N. Doslic, O. Kühn, J. Manz, K. Sundermann
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 Laser driven hydrogen tunnelling in a dissipative environment
 Chem. Phys. **255**, 163-172 (1999).
- H. Naundorf, J. A. Organero, A. Douhal, O. Kühn
 Potential energy surface for the proton transfer in 8-hydroxyimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine
 J. Chem. Phys. **110**, 11265-11265 (1999).
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 Monitoring laser driven hydrogen atom motion by transient absorption spectroscopy
 Chem. Phys. **255**, 247-257 (2000).
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 Generalized quantum Fokker-Planck theory and its application to laser driven intramolecular hydrogen transfer reactions in condensed phases
 J. Chem. Phys. **112**, 6104-6112 (2000).
- M. V. Vener, O. Kühn, J. Sauer
 The infrared spectrum of the O-H-O fragment of H₂O⁺. An ab initio classical molecular dynamics and quantum 4D model calculations
 J. Chem. Phys. **115**, 240-249 (2001).
- G. K. Paramonov, H. Naundorf, O. Kühn
 Ultrafast multidimensional dynamics of strong hydrogen bonds: A Cartesian Reaction Surface approach
 Eur. Phys. J. D. **13**, (2001).
- M. Vay, O. Kühn
 Charge and energy transfer dynamics in molecular systems
 Wiley-VCH, Berlin, 2000.

FUTURE

CARTESIAN REACTION SURFACE HAMILTONIAN

$$H = \frac{P^2}{2M_x} + V(x) + \frac{1}{2}(P_y^2 + Q \cdot K(x) \cdot Q) - f(x) \cdot Q$$

- reaction coordinate
 - large amplitude motion
 - anharmonicity
 - substrate normal modes
 - harmonic approximation
 - mode-mode coupling
 - potential coupling
 - shift of oscillator PES
- fixed reference geometry flexible
- $R - R_0 = m^{-1/2} \cdot U \cdot Q$ $R - R_0(x) = R_0 - R_0(x) + m^{-1/2} \cdot U \cdot Q$
- proton motion in vicinity of potential minimum (PMME) proton transfer in double minimum potential (SA)

SYSTEM-BATH APPROACH

- relevant system = reaction coordinate + important substrate modes
- relaxation rates $k_{ab} = \sum_{mn} S_{ab}^{(m)} S_{ba}^{(n)} \omega^2 (N_B \pi(\omega) + 1) [J_{mn}(\omega) - J_{mn}(-\omega)]$
- spectral densities $J_{mn}(\omega) = \pi \sum_l g_l^{(m)} g_l^{(n)} \delta(\omega - \omega_l)$
- intramolecular interactions
 - ab initio reaction surface
 - intermolecular interactions
 - model spectral densities
 - classical molecular dynamics (GROMACS)
-

QUANTUM DYNAMICS

- Coherent Case
- Multiconfiguration Time-Dependent Hartree Approach
- $$\Psi(x, Q_1, Q_2, \dots; t) = \sum_{j_1, j_2, \dots} A_{j_1, j_2, \dots}(t) \phi_{j_1}(x) \phi_{j_2}(Q_1; t) \dots \phi_{j_n}(Q_n; t)$$
- Frenkel-Dirac variational principle
 - coupled equations for coefficients $A_j(t)$ and single particle functions $\phi_j(t)$
- Dissipative Case
- Quantum Master Equation in Markov approximation
- $$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \rho(t) = [-i\mathcal{L} - \mathcal{R}] \rho(t)$$
- \mathcal{L} : Liouville superoperator
 \mathcal{R} : relaxation superoperator
 spectral densities
- Path integral approach
- $$\rho(x_1^N, x_2^N; t_N) = \int dx_0^N \dots dx_{N-1}^N \rho(x_0^N, x_1^N; t_0) I(x_1^N, \dots, x_{N-1}^N; \Delta t) \prod_{j=1}^N K(x_j^N, x_{j-1}^N)$$
- mapping to single reaction coordinate plus bath
 - free propagator $K(x_j^N, x_{j-1}^N)$
 - influence functional $I(x_1^N, \dots, x_{N-1}^N; \Delta t)$
 - iterative tensor propagator scheme
- finite memory Markov limit

LASER CONTROL

- scenarios
- above barrier pump-dump
 - tunneling or direct transition
 - pre-excitation + tunneling or direct transition
-

MODEL SYSTEMS

- PMME in condensed phase
 Proton transfer in Salicylaldehyde (SA)
- DFT(B3LYP)
 6-31+G(d,p)
- 1940 cm⁻¹ 3.6 D
 660 cm⁻¹ 4.2 D
- $\mu = 2.8$ D
- strongly coupled modes
- ν_{54} ν_{28}
- $\omega = 337$ cm⁻¹ $\omega = 861$ cm⁻¹
 $\Delta E_{\text{resol}}(R_{\text{CM}}=1.1A) = 45$ cm⁻¹ $\Delta E_{\text{resol}}(R_{\text{CM}}=1.1A) = 265$ cm⁻¹
- infrared pump-probe and two-dimensional spectroscopy