

30 Jul 2019

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K. Amini

T. Steinle

M. Sclafani

M. Shaikh

et. al. For a complete list of authors, see https://scholarsmine.mst.edu/phys_facwork/2092

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Recommended Citation

K. Amini et al., "Ultrafast Imaging of the Renner-Teller Effect in a Field-Dressed Molecule," *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, vol. 1412, no. 9, IOP Publishing, Jul 2019.

The definitive version is available at <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1412/9/092001>

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Ultrafast imaging of the Renner-Teller effect in a field-dressed molecule

K Amini^{1,2}, T Steinle¹, M Sclafani¹, M Shaikh¹, A Sanchez¹, X Liu¹, A T Le³, J Steinmetzer⁴, T Pfeiffer⁵, R Moshhammer⁵, J Ullrich^{5,6}, M Lewenstein^{1,7}, R Moszynski², J G de Abajo^{1,7}, C D Lin³, S Gräfe^{4,8} and J Biegert^{1,7*}

¹ ICFO - Institut de Ciències Fotoniques, The Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology, 08860 Castelldefels (Barcelona), Spain

²Department of Chemistry, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

³Department of Physics, J. R. Macdonald Laboratory, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, USA

⁴Institute of Physical Chemistry, Friedrich-Schiller University, Jena, Germany

⁵Max-Planck-Institute für Kernphysik, Heidelberg, Germany

⁶Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Braunschweig, Germany

⁷ICREA, Pg. Lluís Companys 23, 08010 Barcelona, Spain

⁸Abbe Center of Photonics, Friedrich-Schiller University, Jena, Germany

Synopsis We present experimental results of linear-to-bent transition of field-dressed molecules, mediated by Renner-Teller effect. Using the state-of-the-art laser-induced electron diffraction (LIED) technique, we image a bent and symmetrically stretched carbon disulfide (CS_2) molecule populating an excited electronic state under the influence of strong laser field. Our findings are well-supported by *ab initio* quantum mechanical calculations.

High-resolution ultrafast dynamics of structural changes are essential in the real-time observation of chemical reactions. Here, we observe ultrafast structural changes in CS_2 with a single-pulse excitation and imaging under the influence of strong laser field [1].

The experiment was performed using the LIED technique [2, 3] with the help of a passively CEP-stable mid-IR OPCPA laser system (3.2 μm , 110 fs, 160 kHz) [4] coupled with a reaction microscope [5], the latter of which is capable of measuring the full three-dimensional momenta of all charged particle species.

LIED probes an object's structure using its own electrons that are elastically re-scattered during strong-field induced re-collisions, as explained by the semi-classical re-collision model [6]. The excursion time of the rescattering electron and its high momentum transfer ($\sim 9.5 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$) provide a sub-femtosecond temporal resolution and picometre spatial resolution, respectively.

Our experimental findings show that the vibronic excitation of neutral CS_2 to a bent and symmetrically stretched structure occurs during the rising edge of our LIED laser field, as illustrated in Fig. 1. Our *ab initio* quantum dynamical calculations show that the measured bent structure in CS_2 in the presence of strong field is due to a linear-to-bent structural change mediated by the Renner-Teller effect, and is a conse-

quence of the coupling of rovibronic states to the electronic states.

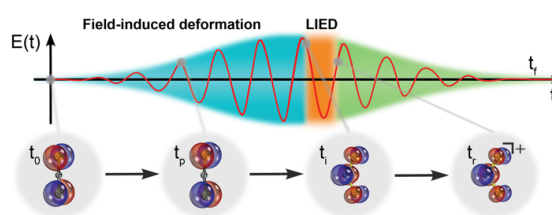


Figure 1. The CS_2 molecule is initially stretched and bent by 10° (at t_p) before leading to a bent CS_2 structure that is ionized (at t_i) and imaged by high-energy rescattering electrons (at t_r).

In future work, LIED can be extended to two-pulse pump-probe studies to investigate the pathways of structural photo-induced chemical reactions such as those in the photoisomerization of photoswitching molecules.

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* E-mail: jens.biegert@icfo.eu

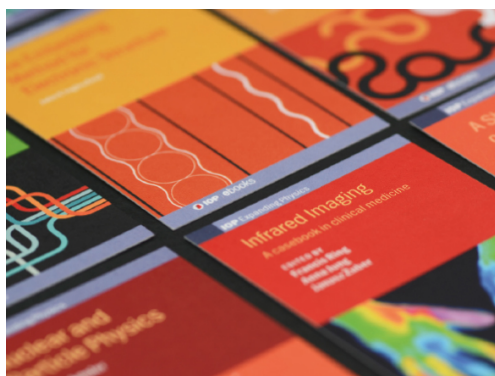


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To cite this article: K Amini *et al* 2020 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **1412** 092001

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