Comparison of Analysis for H_2^+

Brant Abeln

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Outline

Basics Analysis Comparisons Conclusions

Basics

Overview Details

Analysis

Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Comparisons

Dissociation KER Asymmetry

Conclusions

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Overview Details



1-D problem

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Overview Details



1-D problem

Protons aligned with the electric field

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Overview Details



1-D problem

- Protons aligned with the electric field
- Dissociation into H+p or p+H

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Overview Details



1-D problem

- Protons aligned with the electric field
- ▶ Dissociation into H+p or p+H
- Born-Oppenheimer approximation neglecting nuclear rotation

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Overview Details



1-D problem

- Protons aligned with the electric field
- ▶ Dissociation into H+p or p+H
- Born-Oppenheimer approximation neglecting nuclear rotation
- Frank-Condon averaging

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Overview Details

Parameters

Pulse

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Overview Details

Parameters

Pulse

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$$E(t) = E_0 e^{-(t/\tau)^2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

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Overview Details

Parameters

Pulse

•
$$E(t) = E_0 e^{-(t/\tau)^2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$$

Wavelength: 790 nm

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Overview Details

Parameters

Pulse

- $E(t) = E_0 e^{-(t/\tau)^2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$
- Wavelength: 790 nm
- ► *τ_{FWHM}*: 5 fs

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Overview Details

Parameters

Pulse

- $E(t) = E_0 e^{-(t/\tau)^2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$
- Wavelength: 790 nm
- *τ*_{FWHM}: 5 fs
- ▶ Intensity: 10¹⁴ W/cm²

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Overview Details

Parameters

Pulse

- $E(t) = E_0 e^{-(t/\tau)^2} \cos(\omega t + \varphi)$
- Wavelength: 790 nm
- ▶ *τ_{FWHM}*: 5 fs
- ▶ Intensity: 10¹⁴ W/cm²
- First 19 vibrational states

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Overview Details

Potentials



Details

Vibrational States



Comparison of Analysis for H₂⁺

Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities



 Project wavefunction onto the nuclear continuum energy eigenstates

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities



- Project wavefunction onto the nuclear continuum energy eigenstates
- Two atomic channels to produce KER specrtum

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities



- Project wavefunction onto the nuclear continuum energy eigenstates
- Two atomic channels to produce KER specrtum
- Integrate KER spectrum for P_A, P_B



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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Analysis of Continuum States-Theory

$$\Psi(R,t) = \sum_{n} \alpha_{b_n}(t) \Psi_{b_n}(R) + \Psi_c(R,t)$$

Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Analysis of Continuum States-Theory

$$\Psi(R,t) = \sum_{n} \alpha_{b_n}(t) \Psi_{b_n}(R) + \Psi_c(R,t)$$

$$<\Psi_{b_m}(R)|\Psi(R,t)>=lpha_{b_m}(t)$$

Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Analysis of Continuum States-Theory

$$\Psi(R,t) = \sum_{n} \alpha_{b_n}(t) \Psi_{b_n}(R) + \Psi_c(R,t)$$

$$<\Psi_{b_m}(R)|\Psi(R,t)>=lpha_{b_m}(t)$$

$$\Psi_c(R,t) = \Psi(R,t) - \sum_n < \Psi_{b_n}(R) |\Psi(R,t) > \Psi_{b_n}(R)$$

Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Analysis of Continuum States-Cont.

 $\Psi_M^c(R,r,t) = F_g^c(R,t)\Phi_g(R;r) + F_u^c(R,t)\Phi_u(R;r)$

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Analysis of Continuum States-Cont.

$$\Psi_M^c(R,r,t) = F_g^c(R,t)\Phi_g(R;r) + F_u^c(R,t)\Phi_u(R;r)$$



Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Analysis of Continuum States-Cont.

$$\Psi_M^c(R,r,t) = F_g^c(R,t)\Phi_g(R;r) + F_u^c(R,t)\Phi_u(R;r)$$

$$P \to \infty$$

$$\Phi_{g,u}(R \to \infty; r) = \frac{\Phi_A(r) \pm \Phi_B(r)}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\Psi_M^c(R, r, t) = F_g^c(R, t) \left[\frac{\Phi_A(r) + \Phi_B(r)}{\sqrt{2}} \right] + F_u^c(R, t) \left[\frac{\Phi_A(r) - \Phi_B(r)}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

$$\implies F_{A,B} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (F_g^c \pm F_u^c)$$

Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Fourier Transform

$$ilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) = rac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\int \Psi_A(R) e^{-ikR} dR$$

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Fourier Transform

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \Psi_A(R) e^{-ikR} dR \\ \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \left[\frac{F_g^c(R) \pm F_u^c(R)}{\sqrt{2}} \right] e^{-ikR} dR \end{split}$$

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Fourier Transform

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \Psi_A(R) e^{-ikR} dR \\ \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \left[\frac{F_g^c(R) \pm F_u^c(R)}{\sqrt{2}} \right] e^{-ikR} dR \\ \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(E) &= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) \end{split}$$

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities

Fourier Transform

$$\begin{split} \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \Psi_A(R) e^{-ikR} dR \\ \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \left[\frac{F_g^c(R) \pm F_u^c(R)}{\sqrt{2}} \right] e^{-ikR} dR \\ \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(E) &= \sqrt{\frac{\mu}{k}} \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(k) \\ P_{A,B} &= \int \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B*}(E) \tilde{\Psi}^{A,B}(E) dE \end{split}$$

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities



Dissociation (What percent is breaking apart?)

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities



- Dissociation (What percent is breaking apart?)
- KER (At what energies does it break apart?)

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Exact Continuum states Fourier Transform Quanities



- Dissociation (What percent is breaking apart?)
- KER (At what energies does it break apart?)
- Asymmetry (Does the electron tend to go in one direction?)

$$\blacktriangleright A = \frac{P_A - P_B}{P_A + P_B}$$

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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

Dissociation Data					
Method	φ/π	P_A	PB	Total _D	Total _A
$\int \frac{dP_{A,B}}{dE} dE$	0.00	0.10916	0.22367	0.33283	-0.34406
	0.25	0.10788	0.21953	0.32742	-0.34100
	0.50	0.10964	0.21930	0.32894	-0.33336
	0.75	0.11388	0.22366	0.33755	-0.32523
	1.00	0.11451	0.22367	0.33819	-0.32278
$\int \left \frac{F_g^c \pm F_u^c}{\sqrt{2}} \right ^2 dR$	0.00	0.10889	0.22395	0.33284	-0.34568
	0.25	0.10793	0.21981	0.32774	-0.34137
	0.50	0.11018	0.21959	0.32977	-0.33178
	0.75	0.11457	0.22396	0.33852	-0.32314
	1.00	0.11506	0.22395	0.33900	-0.32121
$\int \left FT \left[\frac{F_g^c \pm F_u^c}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \right ^2 dE$	0.00	0.10862	0.22340	0.33202	-0.34571
	0.25	0.10765	0.21925	0.32690	-0.34139
	0.50	0.10988	0.21899	0.32887	-0.33177
	0.75	0.11427	0.22337	0.33764	-0.32311
	1.00	0.11478	0.22340	0.33819	-0.32118

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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

KER



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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

KER



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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

KER-Zoomed



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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

Percent Difference KER



Percent Difference KER

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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

Percent Difference KER - Zoomed



Percent Difference KER

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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

Asymmetry



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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

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0.6

0.4

0.2

-0.2

-0.4

-0.6

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Asymmetry



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Dissociation KER Asymmetry

Percent Difference Asymmetry



Percent Difference Asymmetry

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Many ways to compute observables

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Many ways to compute observables

- Exact
- Fourier Transform



Many ways to compute observables

- Exact
- Fourier Transform
- Total values are similar

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Many ways to compute observables

- Exact
- Fourier Transform
- Total values are similar
- Differentials are clearly different

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