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Phase- and intensity-dependence of ultrafast dynamics in hydrocarbon molecules in few-cycle laser fields

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ABSTRACT

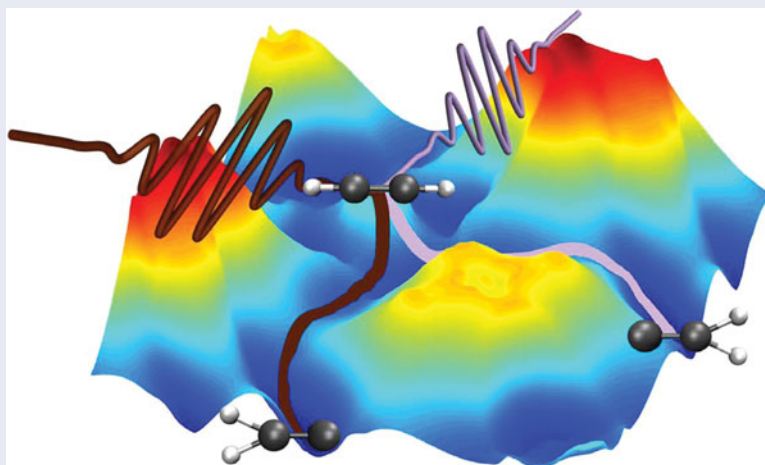
In strong laser fields, sub-femtosecond control of chemical reactions with the carrier-envelope phase (CEP) becomes feasible. We have studied the control of reaction dynamics of acetylene and allene in intense few-cycle laser pulses at 750 nm, where ionic fragments are recorded with a reaction microscope. We find that by varying the CEP and intensity of the laser pulses, it is possible to steer the motion of protons in the molecular dications, enabling control over deprotonation and isomerisation reactions. The experimental results are compared to predictions from a quantum dynamical model, where the control is based on the manipulation of the phases of a vibrational wave packet by the laser waveform. The measured intensity-dependence in the CEP-controlled deprotonation of acetylene is well captured by the model. In the case of the isomerisation of acetylene, however, we find differences in the intensity-dependence between experiment and theory. For the isomerisation of allene, an inversion of the CEP-dependent asymmetry is observed when the intensity is varied, which we discuss in light of the quantum dynamical model. The inversion of the asymmetry is found to be consistent with a transition from non-sequential to sequential double ionisation.

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Strong laser fields; ultrafast molecular dynamics; coherent control; carrier-envelope phase; coincidence experiments



1. Introduction

In the past few decades, strong-field lasers have proven to be valuable tools for the manipulation of chemical bonds. In order to achieve and observe such phenomena, experimental and theoretical efforts, in particular on small molecules, have been extensive (see e.g. [1]). Understanding dynamic systems on a small scale is a prerequisite for moving towards more complex molecules and

reactions, and ultimately their control. Molecular processes and chemical reactions are governed by nuclear motion and the motion of the valence electrons. Control of the reaction to give desired products is therefore achieved through the manipulation of both nuclear and electronic motions, on their respective time scales. It depends on the molecular system, whether it is the nuclear or electron dynamics, or both, that offer the most

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efficient control knob. One possible approach to address these motions is to illuminate molecules with intense few-cycle light pulses. Tailoring the electric-field waveform of optical pulses on sub-cycle timescales [2–5] opens the door to the control of electron dynamics in atoms and molecules on their natural motion timescales. A suitable parameter to modify the electric-field waveform of a few-cycle pulse, $E(t) = E_0(t)\cos(\omega t + \phi)$, with envelope $E_0(t)$, and carrier frequency ω , is the carrier-envelope phase (CEP) ϕ . The CEP-control of molecular dynamics has been predominantly investigated for diatomic molecules in both experiment and theory [6,7]. A large part of previous work was performed on molecular hydrogen and molecular hydrogen ions (see e.g. [8–18]).

Even in these simple systems, the strongly driven, coupled (and correlated) electron-nuclear dynamics typically need to be described by models beyond the Born–Oppenheimer approximation. For a theoretical treatment of molecular dynamics induced by intense few-cycle pulses, the nuclear and electron dynamics need to be included in a coupled manner. However, a theoretical description of electron dynamics in multi-electron molecules is a challenge, and its appropriate treatment is the aim of state-of-the-art research. Many approaches use time-dependent analogues of well-established quantum chemical methods. Based upon the time-dependent Hartree–Fock theory [19] and the (explicitly) time-dependent density-functional theory [20], there are many expansions to incorporate electron correlation and make use of post-Hartree–Fock methods like time-dependent-configuration-interaction (TD-CI) [21,22] time-dependent multi-configuration-self-consistent-field (TD-MCSCF) [23] and multi-configuration time-dependent-Hartree–Fock (MC-TDHF) [24]. In other approaches, the electronic wavefunction is directly propagated using Green’s function formalism [25] or on the basis of molecular orbitals [26]. When molecular reactions are considered, the nuclear motion needs to be included, preferably on equal footing. For the three-body-system D_2^+ , the coupled dynamics can be fully calculated quantum mechanically [8,27]. A method that includes the valence electrons [11] and the nuclear dynamics on the quantum level has been successfully applied to larger diatomics like CO [6] and K_2 [28]. Moreover, a multi-configuration electron–nuclear dynamics method [29] exists, which may handle more than two nuclei and one electron. While these methods describe the electronic and nuclear motion very accurately, the calculations are computationally demanding and have not yet been realised for larger molecular systems.

Experimental CEP control studies on polyatomic molecules and complex reactions are only recently

emerging (see e.g. [30–35]). CEP effects in the deprotonation of acetylene, induced by few-cycle laser pulses, have attracted considerable interest. In particular, a strong CEP-dependence in the total fragmentation yield has been reported [30]. Moreover, it has been demonstrated that controlling the CEP permits selective breaking of either C–H bond, leading to directional proton emission [32,33]. Very recently, we have reported on the control of the preferential direction of hydrogen migration in acetylene and allene [34], and toluene [35] using the CEP of a few-cycle laser pulse. Here, we go beyond studies at a single intensity of the laser field and report on combined CEP and intensity studies of the strong-field-induced dissociative ionisation of acetylene and allene.

2. Methods

2.1. Experimental methods

Intense few-cycle laser pulses are obtained by focusing the output of a Femtolasers Femtopower HR system into a gas-filled hollow-core fibre. Depending on the input pulse energy, the fibre is filled with ≈ 0.7 bar of Ar for pulse energies below 0.5 mJ, or ≈ 3.0 bar of Ne for powers above. In either case, a broadband supercontinuum supporting 4-fs pulses at 750 nm central wavelength is obtained. The pulses are compressed using chirped multilayer mirrors [36] and fused silica wedges. The pulse duration is verified using a home-built transient-grating frequency-resolved optical gating setup [37,38]. In the SMILE laser, the CEP of the laser oscillator is stabilised using the feed-forward technique [39]. The CEP of the amplified laser pulses is measured using a stereo-ATI phase meter [40] (in the acetylene experiments) or an f -2 f interferometer [38] (in the allene experiments) after the hollow-core fibre. To control the CEP, the dispersion within the stretcher unit of the laser amplifier is varied.

The few-cycle laser pulses are focused ($f = 17.5$ cm) into a cold gas jet of neutral hydrocarbon molecules in the centre of a reaction microscope (REMI) [41]. The base pressure in the REMI is kept below 10^{-10} mbar to minimise background signals. The number of molecules in the laser focus is controlled by changing the thickness of the gas target along the laser propagation direction using a slit with adjustable width that cuts into the gas stream. Ions generated in the laser focus are directed onto a time- and position-sensitive multi-hit capable detector by means of a homogeneous electric field (≈ 30 Vcm $^{-1}$). The measurement of the impact time and positions of ions on the detector provides the three-dimensional (3D) momentum distributions. Molecular break-up channels are identified using photoion–photoion coincidence (so-called PIPICO) time-of-flight spectra. By testing the

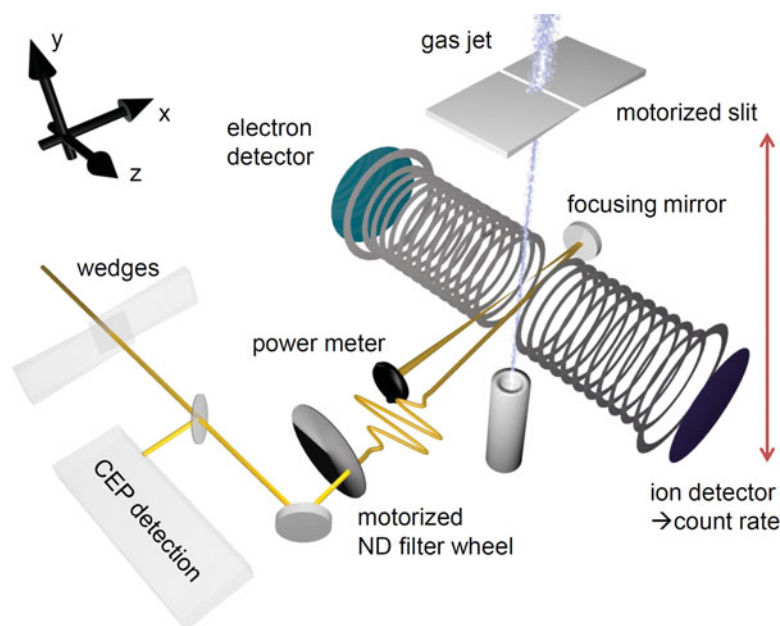
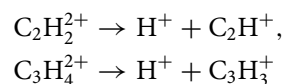


Figure 1. Schematic of the simultaneous CEP- and intensity-scanning and -tagging technique employed in the experiments (see text for details). The laser field is linearly polarised along the z -axis. The double-headed arrow indicates the feedback from the ion count rate to the motorised slit.

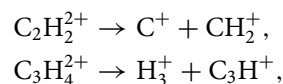
momentum sum of coincident ions, i.e. $p_i = p_{A,i} + p_{B,i}$ for momentum conservation, fragments originating from the same parent molecule are selected. Here, $i = \{x, y, z\}$ denote the dimension in the laboratory frame, and A and B denote two ionic fragments. We note that the centre-of-mass momentum p_i is not exactly zero, but equals the negative momentum sum of all emitted electrons. Therefore, the centre-of-mass momentum distribution provides information on the ionisation process preceding the molecular break-up.

In order to facilitate the coincident detection of ions, the average count rate on the ion detector is limited to less than one event per laser shot. Maintaining this condition while varying the laser intensity is challenging, due to the highly nonlinear intensity-dependence of strong-field ionisation. Here, we employ an intensity scanning method sketched in Figure 1. The laser pulse energy sent into the REMI is adjusted with a motorised neutral density (ND) filter wheel. Based on the ion count rate, the data acquisition computer generates a feedback signal to control the number of molecules available for ionisation using the adjustable slit. Thus, a moderate count rate is maintained while the intensity is scanned over a typical range from $\approx 1 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ to $\approx 3 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$. At the exit of the REMI, the laser power is measured with a fast electronic power meter. Since pulse duration and focusing geometry of the laser pulses remain unaffected by the ND filter setting, the measured laser power is directly proportional to the intensity in the laser focus. The proportionality factors between the laser intensity

and pulse energy are determined in separate measurements on Ar and Ne targets [42]. In these measurements, the photoelectron cut-off energy was recorded as a function of intensity, which allows for a precise determination of the laser peak intensity. The data recorded with the REMI are correlated with both the simultaneously measured CEP and power of the laser pulses in order to access the CEP and intensity-dependence of the deprotonation,



and isomerisation,



channels.

Using the Stereo-ATI or the f -2 f interferometer, the CEP in the experiment is measured up to an unknown but constant offset. For comparison of experiment and theory, the following procedure is applied. First, the CEP offset in the acetylene experiment is fixed by shifting the CEP axis of the experimental data for best agreement with the deprotonation simulations at an intensity of $1.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ (see Figure 4). Second, the CEP offset in the allene experiment is fixed by choosing it such that the phase of the CEP-dependent asymmetry oscillations

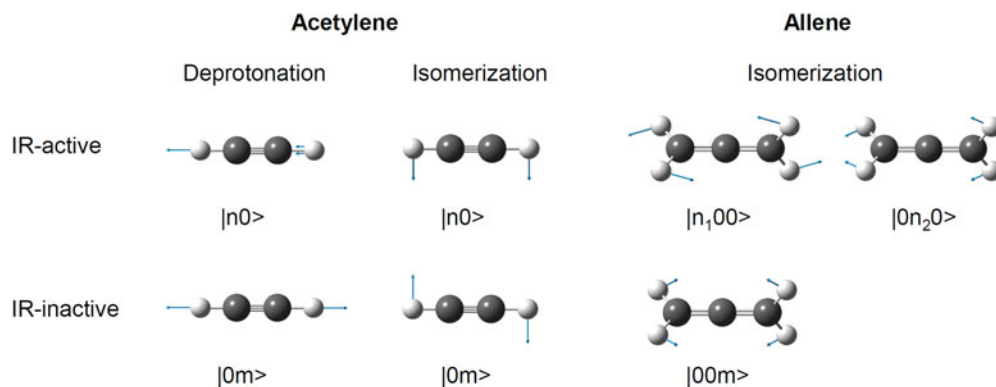


Figure 2. Illustration of the relevant IR-active and IR-inactive normal modes during the initiation of the deprotonation and isomerisation of acetylene, and of the isomerisation of allene. For each mode, the notation used in the text is given.

recorded for single ionisation of acetylene and allene at 1.0×10^{14} W/cm² agree with each other.

2.2. Theoretical methods

Experimental results are discussed within the framework of a quantum dynamical model, where the CEP-dependence of photochemical reactions arises from the preparation and manipulation of a multimode vibrational wavepacket. The model has been employed previously to explain the CEP-dependence of the deprotonation of acetylene [32], the isomerisation of acetylene, and the isomerisation of allene [34]. The details for the treatment of deprotonation and isomerisation reactions can be found in [32,34]. Here, we provide a general description of the control mechanism, focusing on the commonalities of the two reactions.

The simulations are performed in two steps: in the first step, a nuclear wavepacket is prepared by the interaction of the initially neutral molecules with a few-cycle laser field. After the first step, the laser pulse has passed and the molecule is left in a reactive state, which, for our conditions, is an excited state of the molecular dication, from which deprotonation or isomerisation occurs. In the second step, the prepared nuclear wavepacket is propagated on the potential energy surface (PES) of the reactive state. From the results of the wave packet propagation, the CEP-dependence of the reaction is evaluated.

In the first simulation step, the nuclear dynamics are described on the basis of normal modes. To keep the computational effort tolerable, the most important normal modes for the initiation of a reaction are identified. In Figure 2, the relevant modes for the initiation of each reaction are displayed. Out of these modes, only IR-active modes can be excited by the laser field. In the following, we denote the IR-active modes for acetylene as $|n0\rangle$ and the IR-inactive modes as $|0m\rangle$, where n , m is the number

of vibrational quanta, respectively. The respective time evolution factor $\exp\left(-i\frac{E_m}{\hbar}t\right)$ is implicitly included in this notation. In the case of allene, where three modes are used, the notation is $|n_1,00\rangle$, $|0n_2,0\rangle$, and $|00m\rangle$, respectively.

The interaction of the neutral molecules with the external laser field is calculated on two-dimensional PESs (or three-dimensional in the case of allene) along the aforementioned vibrational modes by solving the time-dependent Schrödinger equation (TDSE)

$$i\hbar\frac{\partial d}{\partial t}\Psi_n(t) = (H_n + \mu_{nm}\epsilon(t))\Psi_n(t), \quad (1)$$

where H_n is the Hamiltonian of the ground state, μ_{nm} is the associated dipole moment and, $\Psi_n(t)$ is the nuclear wave function. The light-field $\epsilon(t)$ is included in the dipole approximation and is characterised by a full width at half maximum of the intensity envelope of 4 fs, and a carrier wavelength of 750 nm.

The interaction of the molecule with the off-resonant laser field leads to a transient CEP-dependent population in the IR-active vibrational modes $|n0\rangle e^{-i\phi}$ (or $(|n_1,00\rangle + |0n_2,0\rangle) e^{-i\phi}$ in the case of allene). If the molecule remains in the electronic ground state, the vibrational excitation vanishes at the end of the pulse. If the molecule is ionised, however, the population of the IR-active vibrational modes can persist until after the laser pulse had passed. Moreover, due to the projection of the vibrational wave packet on the cationic PES, also IR-inactive modes are populated, independent of the CEP. The CEP-dependence of the superposition of vibrational modes is essentially contained in the following basic wave packets:

$$\Psi_{\text{basic}} = |10\rangle e^{-i\phi} + |01\rangle \quad \text{for acetylene, or} \quad (2)$$

$$\Psi_{\text{basic}} = (|100\rangle + |010\rangle) e^{-i\phi} + |001\rangle \quad \text{for allene.} \quad (3)$$

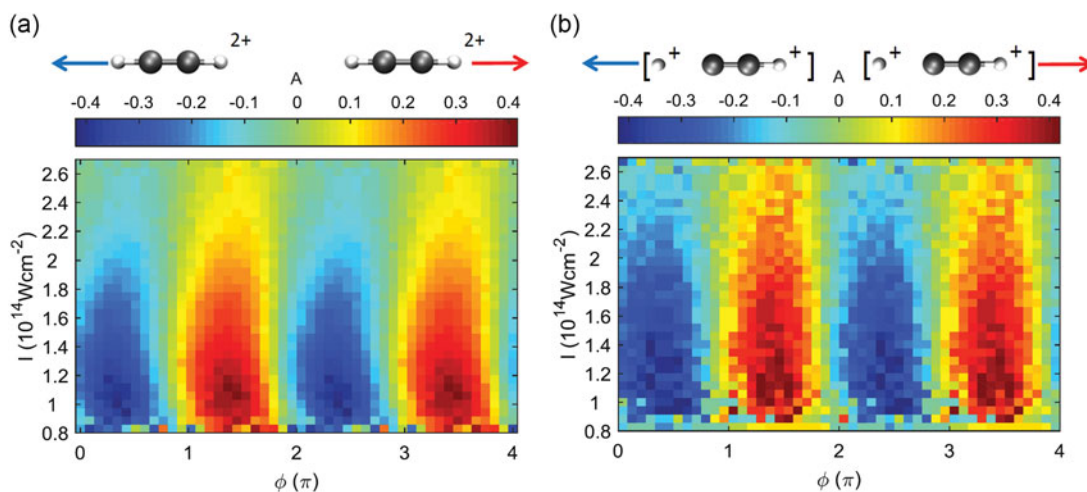


Figure 3. Asymmetry in the recoil momentum distributions for double ionisation of acetylene, recorded as a function of CEP and laser intensity. Panel (a) is for acetylene dications ($C_2H_2^{2+}$), panel (b) is for the centre-of-mass motion of the deprotonation fragments ($H^+ + C_2H^+$) (see text for details). The cartoons on top of the diagrams indicate the ionisation channel.

In the simulations, it is assumed that the molecule is ionised at $t = T$, i.e. when the laser field reaches its intensity maximum. A second ionisation step is assumed to occur via electron recollision at $t = T + 0.75\text{oc}$, where $\text{oc} = 2.5 \text{ fs}$ is an optical cycle. The second ionisation transfers the molecule to a reactive state, which is the lowest excited state of the molecular dication that supports deprotonation or isomerisation. The reactive states are the $A^3\Pi$ state for acetylene, and the $B^3\Pi$ state in the case of allene.

In the second simulation step, the prepared wave packets are propagated on the PES of the reactive state. The wave packet propagation has been discussed in detail in [32] for the deprotonation of acetylene and in [34] for the isomerisation of acetylene. Briefly, the wave packet possesses a preferential propagation direction, which is determined by the CEP. Depending on this direction, the wave packet preferentially propagates along certain paths that correspond either to the left or right deprotonation or isomerisation, with respect to the laser polarisation. The reaction yields for the left and right deprotonation or isomerisation, L and R , respectively, are evaluated as a function of CEP from the results of the wave packet propagation. Finally, the asymmetry parameter

$$A(\phi) = (R(\phi) - L(\phi)) / (R(\phi) + L(\phi)) \quad (4)$$

is calculated and used to quantify the CEP control for each reaction.

In essence, the CEP-dependence of the reactions rely on two aspects. First, a CEP-dependent population of IR-active vibrational modes is transiently excited by the laser field. Second, the molecule is ionised at a

single instance during the laser pulse, which leads to the coherent excitation of IR-inactive modes. The resulting wavepacket depends on the CEP of the laser through the phase of the IR-active modes. The CEP-dependence of the wavepacket results in a preferential propagation direction of the wavepacket. When propagated on a reactive state, the propagation direction translates into a preference in the deprotonation or isomerisation direction, which is steerable by the CEP.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Double ionisation of acetylene

Both reactions, deprotonation and isomerisation, occur in the dication. Therefore, they are preceded by double ionisation of the neutral molecules by the intense few-cycle laser field. Characterising the ionisation process provides valuable information on the field-driven molecular dynamics. Very recently, it has been demonstrated for argon that the combined intensity- and CEP-dependence of double ionisation allows characterising the underlying mechanisms [42]. Here, we extend this technique to molecular double ionisation.

In Figure 3(a), the combined intensity- and CEP-dependence of the asymmetry in the $C_2H_2^{2+}$ recoil momentum spectra is shown. The data exhibits the usual 2π periodicity in CEP [27]. The strong modulation amplitude at low intensity decays when the intensity is increased. The phase offset of the CEP-dependent asymmetry (in brief, the asymmetry phase; in other works referred to as the ‘phase of the phase’ [43]) exhibits only a slight intensity-dependence.

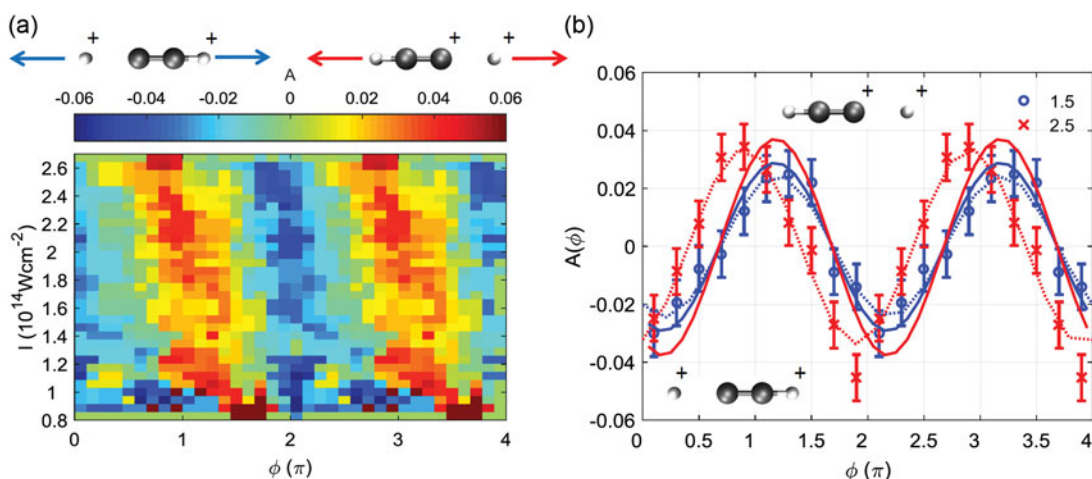


Figure 4. (a) Asymmetry in the proton momentum distributions for the deprotonation of acetylene, recorded as a function of CEP and laser intensity. (b) Comparison of the recorded CEP-dependent deprotonation asymmetry (symbols) to the calculated one (solid lines) for two different intensities (1.5×10^{14} W/cm², circles, and 2.5×10^{14} W/cm², crosses). The experimental data was averaged over a range of $\pm 0.2 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm². The CEP axis for the experiment was shifted for best agreement with the theory at $I = 1.5 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm². The dotted lines represent sinusoidal fits of the experimental data.

The intensity-dependent behaviour of the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2^{2+}$ asymmetry is similar to the one reported for Ar^{2+} in [42]. There, a large asymmetry amplitude at low intensity, that decays towards higher intensities, and a relatively flat intensity-dependence of the asymmetry phase, were identified as typical behaviour of recollision-induced, non-sequential double ionisation (NSDI). Hence, NSDI represents the dominant mechanism for the production of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2^{2+}$ in the entire intensity range studied in the present experiments.

Having characterised the double-ionisation process, we turn towards molecular reactions following double ionisation. In the first step, the centre-of-mass motion of the deprotonation fragments is analysed in order to obtain information on the ionisation process preceding the molecular break-up. The intensity- and CEP-dependence of the asymmetry of the centre-of-mass motion of the deprotonation fragments is shown in Figure 3(b). The signal behaves similar to the one shown in Figure 3(a), indicating that in our experiment the deprotonation of acetylene is also induced by electron recollision.

We note that the slightly larger asymmetry amplitudes in the dication momentum distributions, measured for the deprotonation channel (Figure 3(b)) as compared to the non-dissociative channel (Figure 3(a)), are consistent with the electron recollision scenario. Deprotonation occurs from excited states of the dication [44]. Therefore, populating the relevant states for deprotonation may require a higher recollision energy than populating the electronic ground state. The requirement of higher

recollision energy has been shown to lead to an increased asymmetry amplitude for molecular double ionisation [45].

3.2. Deprotonation of acetylene

For the deprotonation of acetylene, a very strong CEP-dependence of the total deprotonation yield has been reported to occur at the onset of recollision-driven double ionisation [30]. Our dedicated intensity scanning technique should be well suited to shed more light on this process. However, we measure the CEP-induced modulation in the total deprotonation yield to be smaller than 5% for any intensity in our experiment. The reasons for this discrepancy remain unclear.

Instead of the CEP-dependence of the total yield, we focus on the directional yields and show the combined intensity- and CEP-dependence of the asymmetry in the momentum distribution of protons, emitted from acetylene, in Figure 4(a). The CEP-dependence of the deprotonation is robust with respect to intensity variation, with a slight trend of increasing asymmetry amplitude with increasing intensity. The asymmetry phase exhibits a small drift towards smaller values with increasing intensity.

A direct comparison of the measured data to theory is given in Figure 4(b). The predicted asymmetry amplitudes agree well for both intensities. However, the phase shift of $(50 \pm 13)^\circ$, observed in the experimental data, is not reproduced by theory. The phase shift probably

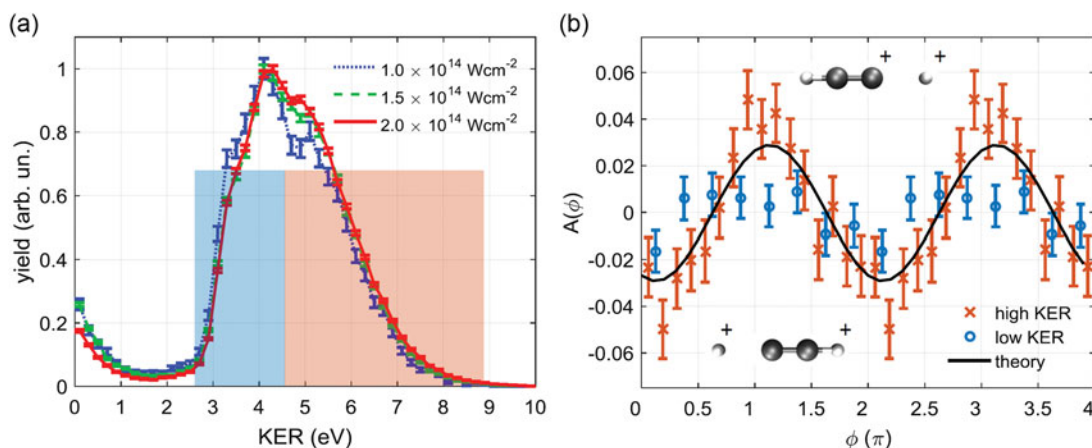


Figure 5. (a) KER distribution measured for the deprotonation of acetylene, for three different intensity values, each integrated over $\pm 0.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$. The shaded areas below and above 4.7 eV mark the low- and high-KER channels, respectively. (b) CEP-dependent asymmetries in the proton momentum distributions for the low- (circles) and high-KER (crosses) channels at an intensity $I = 1.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$. The solid line depicts the theoretical result for the same intensity, assuming the $A^3\Pi$ state of the dication for the reaction.

originates from an alteration in the underlying ionisation dynamics with increasing intensity, given the observed change in the CEP-dependent asymmetry in the double ionisation, shown in Figure 3. In the model, the ionisation dynamics are not altered when the intensity is increased. Instead, the simplifying assumption is made that the molecule is only ionised at the intensity maximum of the laser pulse. This assumption may lead to an overestimation of the asymmetry amplitude [34], which is, however, not observed. The reason for the relatively large asymmetry observed in the experiment may lie in the contributions from higher excited states, which is discussed in the following section.

3.2.1. Contributions from different electronic states

In Figure 5(a), the kinetic energy release (KER) distribution for the deprotonation of acetylene is displayed for three different intensity values. The KER spectrum consists of a broad distribution spanning from approximately 2.5 to 8 eV, with a pronounced shoulder near 5 eV that is enhanced at high intensities. This suggests that the high KER values originate from one or more higher excited states than the low KER values. Therefore, the onset of the shoulder is used to separate the deprotonation signal into low-KER and high-KER channels.

In Figure 5(b), it is shown that the high-KER channel exhibits a much stronger CEP-dependent asymmetry

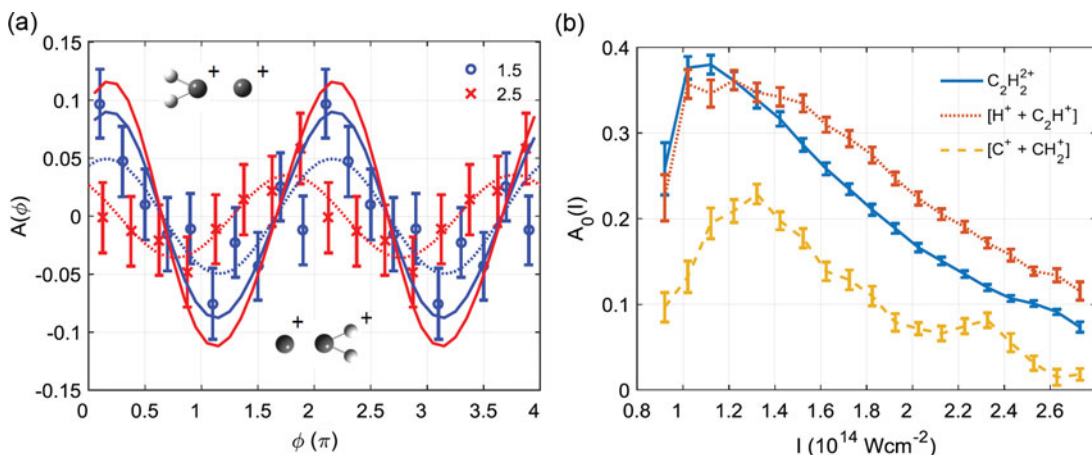


Figure 6. (a) CEP-dependent asymmetries in the momentum distributions of carbon ions emitted from vinylidene after hydrogen migration in acetylene, for two different intensities, $1.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ (circles) and $2.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ (crosses). The data is averaged over a range of $\pm 0.3 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ for each intensity value. The dotted lines are sinusoidal fits of the experimental data (symbols). The solid lines represent the calculated asymmetry curves. (b) Measured intensity-dependence of the asymmetry amplitudes of the centre-of-mass motion for the non-dissociative (solid line), deprotonation (dotted line) and isomerisation (dashed line) channels.

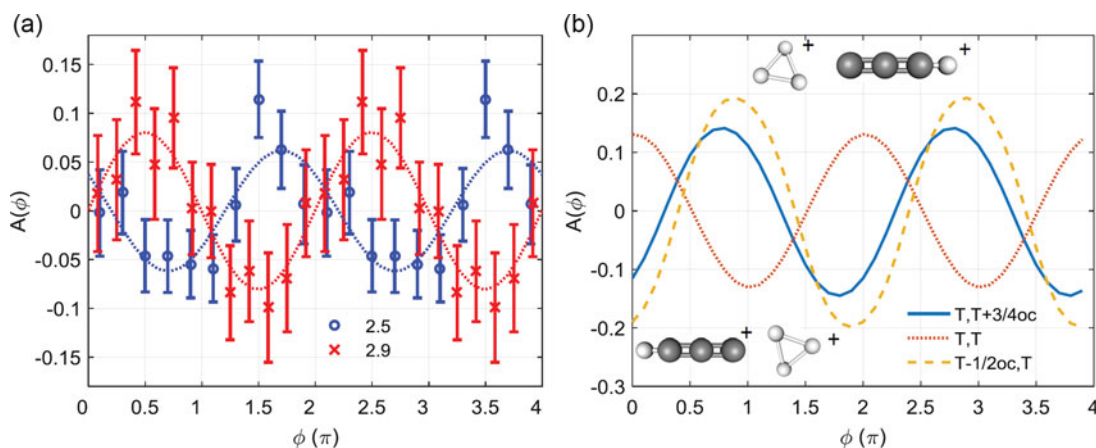


Figure 7. (a) CEP-dependent asymmetries in the momentum distributions of H_3^+ ions emitted from allene, for two different intensities, 2.5×10^{14} W/cm² (circles) and 2.9×10^{14} W/cm² (crosses). The data is averaged over a range of $\pm 0.15 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm² for each intensity. (b) Theoretical predictions for the intensity 3×10^{14} W/cm² using different double-ionisation times. The legend indicates the times t_1, t_2 of the first and second ionisations, respectively. Here, T denotes the time at which the laser pulse reaches its intensity maximum; oc means optical cycle.

than the low-KER channel. The comparison to the theoretical result shows that the measured asymmetry in the high-KER channel is even larger than the one predicted by the simulations. For the low-KER channel, however, the asymmetry is overestimated by theory. Note that, for computational reasons, the simulations use only a single reactive state, which is the lowest excited dicationic state that leads to deprotonation. The overestimation of the asymmetry amplitude for low KER values by theory may originate from the simplifying assumption that ionisation occurs only at the peak of the laser field.

3.3. Isomerisation of acetylene

The isomerisation channel, leading to dissociation of acetylene into $C^+ + CH_2^+$, exhibits a narrow KER distribution around 4.4 eV, which agrees with previous studies using strong IR laser pulses [46,47]. Within the KER distribution, there are no discernible contributions from different states with different CEP dependencies.

In Figure 6(a), the asymmetry in the momentum distribution of C^+ ions, detected in coincidence with CH_2^+ , is displayed for two intensity values. For the high intensity, a significantly smaller asymmetry is observed than for low intensity. The asymmetry at high intensity exhibits a phase shift of $(70 \pm 20)^\circ$ with respect to the asymmetry at low intensity. The magnitude and direction of the observed phase shift are consistent with the one observed for the deprotonation channel, suggesting that it also originates from the underlying ionisation dynamics. The decrease in the asymmetry amplitude, however, contrasts the observations made for the deprotonation channel. It is also opposite to the theoretical prediction that the

asymmetry amplitude should increase with increasing intensity. In general, the calculations tend to overestimate the asymmetry amplitudes significantly more than in the case of the deprotonation of acetylene. We attribute this overestimation to the rotation of the acetylene molecule, occurring as a consequence of the hydrogen migration [46]. This rotation is not accounted for in the theory.

To gain more information on the initiation of the hydrogen migration, we analyse the asymmetry of the centre-of-mass motion of the isomerisation fragments and compare it to the deprotonation and non-dissociative double-ionisation channels. The intensity-dependence of the centre-of-mass asymmetry amplitude for all three channels is displayed in Figure 6(b). While the deprotonation channel exhibits a stronger centre-of-mass asymmetry than the non-dissociative channel for most intensities, the asymmetry in the isomerisation channel is weaker. We recall that the centre-of-mass asymmetry is solely determined by the momenta of the photoelectrons, which are emitted before the hydrogen migration takes place. Hence, the molecular rotation, induced by the hydrogen migration, cannot affect the centre-of-mass asymmetry. Instead, the different asymmetry amplitudes indicate a difference in the ionisation processes preceding isomerisation and deprotonation. For a higher intensity than in our experiment, $I = 4 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm², electron recollision was recently shown to play a significant role for the deprotonation channel, but not for the isomerisation channel [44]. Sequential double ionisation, independent of recollision, indeed leads to a much smaller asymmetry than recollision-induced, non-sequential, double ionisation (see e.g. [42]). However, the observation of a significant isomerisation yield at low intensities is inconsistent with the very low probability of sequential double

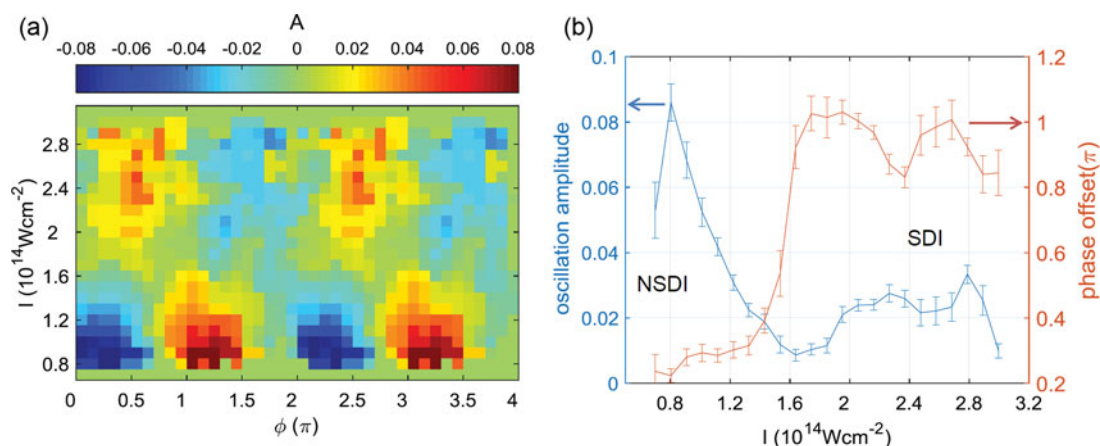


Figure 8. (a) Combined intensity- and CEP-dependence of the asymmetry in the centre-of-mass momentum distributions of the deprotonation fragments of allene ($\text{H}^+ + \text{C}_3\text{H}_3^+$), see text for details. (b) Asymmetry amplitude and phase obtained from fitting (a) with sinusoids. NSDI and SDI mark the regions of dominant non-sequential and sequential double ionisation. The arrows point to the appropriate axes for the amplitude and phase, respectively.

ionisation at low intensities. Due to the low probability of sequential double ionisation, recollision probably plays a significant role for the population of all dicationic states, including those leading to isomerisation.

3.4. Isomerisation of allene

Following double ionisation of allene, the molecular dication may decay by emission of H_3^+ . Because allene possesses two hydrogen atoms on either side of the molecule, this decay channel necessarily involves hydrogen migration. The direction in which the H_3^+ ion is emitted indicates that a hydrogen atom has migrated from the opposite side of the molecule. Hence, a CEP-dependent asymmetry in the momentum distribution of H_3^+ ions demonstrates the steering of hydrogen migration in allene. The asymmetry in the momentum distribution of H_3^+ ions, detected in coincidence with C_3H^+ , is displayed in Figure 7(a) for two intensities. The asymmetry amplitudes recorded for the two intensities ranges are approximately equal. The asymmetry phase, however, differs by nearly π . The near-complete inversion of the CEP-dependence of the isomerisation caused by a small intensity change of $\approx 15\%$ is particularly interesting, because it survives the unavoidable averaging over the focal volume, which may wash out features that rapidly vary with changing intensity.

In order to explore whether such a phase shift is compatible with our model of controlling hydrogen migration via vibrational wavepackets, we have performed calculations of the isomerisation of allene in which we approximate the effects of different double ionisation processes. To this end, we test different ionisation times (t_1 , t_2) at which the first and second ionisation steps, respectively,

occur. The time delay $t_2 - t_1$ relates to the double ionisation mechanism. In sequential double ionisation, the second step takes place at the global intensity maximum ($t_2 = T$), and the first ionisation is assumed to happen either at the same maximum ($t_1 = T$), or a half-cycle earlier ($t_1 = T - 1/2 \text{ oc}$). For recollision-driven double ionisation, we assume that the first ionisation occurs at the intensity maximum ($t_1 = T$), and the second ionisation occurs at $t_2 = T + 3/4 \text{ oc}$, corresponding to the typical time between emission and recollision of the first liberated electron with the parent molecular ion.

Assuming these three ionisation mechanisms, the calculated CEP-dependent asymmetries for the H_3^+ emission from allene are displayed in Figure 7(b). The calculated asymmetry phase for the isomerisation of allene exhibits a strong dependence on the ionisation times. In particular, the experimentally observed phase shift of nearly π can be reproduced, either by the pair (T , T) and ($T - 1/2 \text{ oc}$, T), or by (T , T) and (T , $T + 3/4 \text{ oc}$). Hence, an alteration in the double ionisation dynamics may indeed cause a phase shift in the asymmetry of the isomerisation.

3.5. Double ionisation of allene

A significant alteration in the double ionisation dynamics can be expected to leave a signature in the intensity- and CEP-dependent asymmetry of the centre-of-mass motion of the fragments. However, no clear trend can be inferred from the available data on the isomerisation fragments. The deprotonation channel of allene, however, provides significantly better statistics, and the centre-of-mass momentum distribution of the fragments is well comparable to the one for the isomerisation fragments.

In Figure 8, the intensity- and CEP-dependence of the asymmetry of the centre-of-mass motion of the

deprotonation fragments of allene is displayed. The asymmetry amplitude decays with increasing intensity, and almost vanishes at approximately 1.6×10^{14} W/cm². When the intensity is further increased, the asymmetry amplitude increases again. Coincidentally, the asymmetry phase exhibits a jump of approximately 0.7π .

The behaviour up to an intensity 1.6×10^{14} W/cm² agrees qualitatively well with the ones observed for acetylene in Figure 3, and for argon in [42]. The phase jump and recovery of the asymmetry has not been observed before but agrees with the expectations for sequential double ionisation [42]. We therefore conclude that the phase jump is consistent with a transition from the non-sequential to the sequential ionisation regime.

4. Conclusion

We have studied the combined CEP- and intensity-dependence of ionisation and fragmentation processes in the small hydrocarbons acetylene and allene. Our data allow us to characterise the double ionisation mechanism, i.e. non-sequential versus sequential double ionisation, that initiates deprotonation and isomerisation reactions. For the deprotonation of acetylene, we have observed that high intensities are favourable for efficient control using the CEP. This trend agrees with the predictions from a control model in which the CEP-dependence of strong-field-induced reactions arises from the manipulation of the phases of a vibrational wave packet by the laser. The intensity-dependence of the CEP control of the isomerisation of acetylene is not reproduced by the theoretical model, which might originate from the rough approximation of the underlying ionisation dynamics. For the isomerisation of allene, we have observed an inversion of the CEP-dependence, induced by a relatively small change of the laser intensity. We find that the sudden phase jump is consistent with a change in the underlying double ionisation mechanism, i.e. a transition from non-sequential to sequential double ionisation.

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Disclosure statement


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