

# Mapping the dissociative ionization dynamics of molecular nitrogen with attosecond resolution

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**Synopsis** We wish to understand the processes underlying the ionization dynamics of N<sub>2</sub> as experimentally induced and studied by recording the kinetic energy release (KER) in a XUV-pump/IR-probe setup. To this end a theoretical model was developed describing the ionization process using Dyson Orbitals and, subsequently, the dissociation process using a large set of diabatic potential energy surfaces (PES) on which to propagate. From said set of PES, a small subset is extracted allowing for the identification of one and two photon processes chiefly responsible for the experimentally observed features.

N<sub>2</sub> is the most abundant element in the earth's atmosphere and as such is of integral importance to processes induced by solar radiation, in particular the dissociation of N<sub>2</sub> induced by solar XUV light in the upper atmosphere. Recent advances in atto second technology have made it possible to gain new insights into ultra fast electron dynamics following sudden removal of an electron [1, 2], providing the perfect tools to study the photo induced dissociation of N<sub>2</sub>.

We present the experimental and theoretical investigation of the ionization and dissociation dynamics of N<sub>2</sub>. Isolated attosecond pulses (energy range: 16-50 eV, duration: 300 as) were used to ionize N<sub>2</sub> molecules, through a single photon transition. After a variable delay, 4-fs NIR/VIS CEP controlled pulses (peak intensity:  $8 \cdot 10^{12}$  W/cm<sup>2</sup>) were used to probe the subsequent dissociation dynamics. The angularly resolved momentum distribution of the produced N<sup>+</sup> fragments was measured as a function of the pump-probe delay using a velocity map imaging (VMI) spectrometer. We observed a depletion of a quasi-bound state of N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, 8 fs after zero time delay, together with sub-cycle modulation of the N<sup>+</sup> yield.

To understand the origin of the dynamics a model was developed: The ionization process was simulated assuming an instantaneous transition of the nuclear ground state wave function of N<sub>2</sub> to a set of diabatic PESs of the N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ion, obtained us-

ing *ab initio* multiconfigurational methodology. The relative initial populations of said set of ionic PESs were approximated using Dyson orbitals in first order perturbation theory [3, 4] and modelling the leaving electron by a Coulomb wave. The dissociating ion subjected to the IR pulse was modelled by solving the TDSE using Split Operator [5] and Fast Fourier [6] techniques.

Careful investigation of the data produced by aforementioned techniques yielded the F<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub>, 3<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub>, C<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>u</sub> and 5<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>u</sub> states of N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> as being capable of describing most features observed experimentally; most importantly a two photon transition from F<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub> to 3<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub> via 5<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>u</sub> was found to be responsible for the sub-femtosecond dynamics, as it causes the wave packets initially in F<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub> and 3<sup>2</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub> to interfere.

## References

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