### "Making the Molecular Movie":

### <Now with REGAE Musik>



### **R. J. Dwayne Miller**



Max Planck Research Group for Atomically Resolved Dynamics Department of Physics, University of Hamburg, The Centre for Free Electron Laser Science/DESY and The Departments of Chemistry and Physics University of Toronto



#### U of Toronto Group: Past

Ralph Ernstorfer Maher Harb Christoph Hebeisen Tibault Dartilongue Mariko Yamaguchi Sergei Kruglik Robert Jordan Jason Dwyer Brad Siwick

#### Present:U of T/U of H CFEL/DESY

German Sciaini Hubert Jean-Ruel Raymond Gao Cheng Lu Gustavo Moriena Ryan Cooney Dongfang Zhang Julian Hirscht Masaki Hada Andrew Marx Nelson Liu

### Acknowledgments

**Kyoto-University:** Jiro Matsuo

Canadian Light Source: Mark de Jong

**U of Wisconsin-Madison** Max Lagally Mark Eriksson Weina Peng

Universität Konstanz: Jure Demsar Max Eichberger Hanjo Schäfer and EPFL: Helmuth Berger



Canada Foundation for Innovation

Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation

**Tokyo Institute of Techn** Shin-ya Koshihara Ken Onda **Kyoto University** Hideki Yamochi

**Universität Duisburg-Essen:** Michael Horn-von Hoegen Frank-J. Meyer zu Heringdorf Thomas Payer

#### DESY/U of Hamburg Collaborators:

Klaus Floettmann Hossein Delsim-Hashemi Kurt Mueller Shyma Bayesteh Jurgen Rossbach



U of Edinburgh Carole Morrison Michal Kochman

### **The First Movie Documentary – Nanook of the North**



**Before** 



### After

### Mother Nature and the Big Bang of Chemistry



#### **The "Molecular Dance": Functionally Important Protein Motions**



What is the mechanism of correlated atomic displacements?Structure - Function Correlation  $\Rightarrow$  resolve atomic motions on timescalesfaster than the onset of diffusive motions.....observe force correlations

# 4<sup>th</sup> Generation Light Sources



http://www-ssrl.slac.stanford.edu/lcls/downloads/lcls\_brochure\_screen.pdf

<10<sup>-14</sup> second flashes of coherent x-ray pulses to catch molecular structures on the fly.....approx 200 fs time resolution wrt structural dynamics

SLAC, DESY, Spring-8, Swiss-FEL

⇒ Major International Facilities
 ⇒ Alternative sources needed





### **Motivation and Challenges for Electron Sources**

- Time-resolved electron diffraction harbours great promise for resolving the fastest chemical/condensed phase processes with atomic level structural detail (i.e. make Molecular Movies)  $\Rightarrow$  *generally irreversible processes*.
- How to get sufficient current density (100 mA/mm<sup>2</sup> or more) to the sample for near single shot structure determinations --- must avoid space-charge effects (Coulomb repulsion) that act to broaden the electron pulse as it propagates.
- *How to solve t = 0 problem for synchronizing "film"*
- How to characterize femtosecond electron pulses --- major problem as the pulse profile rapidly evolves in time/propagation.....time resolution required is (was) beyond all current technologies.

# Nonrelativist Electron Propagation Dynamics

Exact solution to N-electron equations of motion using a Barnes-Hut tree algorithm:

- Electrons redistribute inside the packet to produce a linear velocity chirp ⇒ can be compressed
- Relative Axial Velocity (µm/ns) 1.0 -0.5 -1.0 T = 0 nsT = 0.2 nsRelative Axial Velocity (µm/ns) 00 05 0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 100 50 -50 -1.5 20 -20 -10 10 -30 -20 Ó 10 20 30 300-Z-Position in Pulse (µm) Z-Position in Pulse (um) 300 Relative Axial Velocity (µm/ns) Relative Axial Velocity (µm/ns) 200 T = 1 nsT = 2 ns200 100 100 -100 -100 -200 -200 -300 -300 -200 -150 -100 -50 Ó 50 100 150 200 -600 -400 -200 200 400 600 Z-Position in Pulse (µm) Z-Position in Pulse (µm)
- Spatial-temporal correlation of electrons is conserved with enough electrons for single shot structure determinations
- Axial velocity (Vz) vs. axial position (Z) for all electrons in the pulse at four times (T) during its propagation (N = 10 000,  $\tau o = 150$  fs, r(0) = 75  $\mu$ m, 1.5 mrad initial beam divergence).
- \*B.J. Siwick et al., J. Appl. Phys., 92, 1643 (2002)

# **Progression of Ultrafast Electron Diffraction**



#### **Major Milestones re: Resolving Structural Changes**

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Electron Gun: Making the "Molecular Movie"... First Frames

#### Strongly Driven Phase Transitions in Aluminum



Siwick, Dwyer, Jordan, and RJDM, Science 2003

Conventional lasers with long pulses such as CO<sub>2</sub>, Er:YAG, Nd:YAG cause heating and can burn the tissue.

First atomically resolved movie revealed means to control of nucleation to nm scale/elimination of cavitation induced shock waves

 $\Rightarrow$  Long held promise of the laser for surgery finally realized

Single cell wound size achieved  $\Rightarrow$  No scar tissue formation (RJDM et al, PLOS, 2010)

### Making the "Molecular Movie" ... First Frames

#### **Time-Dependent Reduced Density Function**





B. J. Siwick, J. R. Dwyer, R. E. Jordan, R. J. D. Miller, "An Atomic-Level View of Melting Using Femtosecond Electron Diffraction," *Science* 2003 November 21; 302: 1382-1385.

 $\Rightarrow$  Resolved atom pair correlations on timescales faster than diffusion





### All Optical-Electron Pulse Measurement: Determination of Camera Shutter Speed



Pulse energy of approx. 1-10 mj at 800 nm and 10  $\mu$ m beam  $\Rightarrow$  less than 100 fs resolution: Siwick et al. *Opt. Lett.* 30, 1057 (2005)....ALLS project

# Sampling the Electron Pulse (I)

- We obtain time traces by scanning the delay between the electron pulse and the laser "scattering pulse".
- Scattering reduces the number of electrons in the pulse around the laser focus resulting in a hole in the electron beam.



# Full characterization of e<sup>-</sup> pulses

Streak cameras don't have an adequate temporal response ~ 2 ps\_100µm



### Pulse energy = 15 mJ!

Stroboscopic images courtesy of Andrew Davidhazy RIT, <u>http://people.rit.edu/andpph/</u>

Hebeisen et al. Opt. Lett. 31, 3517 (2006)

### **Femtosecond Electron Diffraction: Apparatus Schematic**



### Solid state dynamics under strongly-driven conditions

Possible effects of (intense) electronic excitation on the interatomic potential:



## **Superlattices in 2-D systems**

#### Charge density waves (CDW), definition:

A possible ground state of a metal in which the conduction-electron charge density is sinusoidally modulated in space.



http://www.physnet.uni-hamburg.de/iap/group\_g/F\_Praktikum/Rastertunnelmikroskopie/

# **Direct Observation of the Structural Order Parameter**



Eicherberger, Sciaini et al, Nature 2010

# 5<sup>th</sup> Generation: 100KeV Electron RF Gun



First Results with RF Pulse Compression — 5x10<sup>5</sup> electrons with less than 100 fs pulse durations ....with jitter compensation

### **Fs Molecular Photocrystallography**

#### **Diarylethene: FED study of the ring-closing reaction**



Promising material for photonic devices

- → Thermal irreversibility
- → Fatigue resistance
- → Photochromism in crystalline phase



Irie et al., Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn., 77, 195-210 (2004).



Irie et al., Chem. Rev. 100, 1685-1716 (2000).

### Photon Cycling and Peak Power Limitations in Femtosecond Crystallographaphy



Maximum Peak Power ≤ 30 GW/cm<sup>2</sup>

# **Short Time Dynamics**







# **Fs Molecular Photocrystallography**



#### Diarylethene: FED study of the ring-closing reaction

#### Static electron diffraction



#### In situ cyclization and cycloreversion



Integrated intensity of the peak (7-1-6) normalized to its intensity in the original crystal

#### Real time cycloreversion movie







 $\Rightarrow$ Strongly damped mode — 1/2 period matches dynamics  $\Rightarrow$ All higher frequency modes coupled through C...C motion to this primary rxn mode.

### **Fs Molecular Photocrystallography:**

**Charge-Transfer in Organic Salt** 



**Fig. 1.** (A) Schematic views of the lattice and electronic structural changes accompanying the M-I phase transition in  $(EDO-TTF)_2PF_6$ . A side view of an EDO-TTF molecule is shown. The unit cell includes two and four EDO-TTF molecules in M and I phases, respectively (*15*). In the I phase, holes are localized on EDO-TTF molecules with a flat structure due to CO, and quasi-neutral molecules show a bent structure. In the M phase, charges (holes) are delocalized and  $PF_6$  (acceptor) molecules exhibit disorder (*15–18*). (B) Schematics for free-energy change accompanying M-I transition and the structure of the EDO-TTF molecule.



# **Static Diffraction**



Difference (rm-200K)



**Diffraction out to less than .4Å**<sup>-1</sup>!

# Comparison of "difference ediff pattern" HT-LT vs. optically induced



note: qualitatively similar for the majority of peaks

# FED results – fs ultrafast dynamics, Observation of Transient State

Typical time-resolved change in diffraction intensity – early dynamics – shared (qualitatively) by several peaks (~50%)



note: this ps rise/drop varies from 20 to -35% for different peaks

# FED results (3) – ps/ns dynamics; again evidence for transient state

Typical time-resolved change in diffraction intensity – long dvnamics – shared (qualitatively) by several peaks (~50%):



# Movies (preview...)



# **Transient Structure Reconstruction**



M. Gao et al., Submitted

Relativistic Electron Gun for Atomic Exploration (REGAE): Citius, Altius, Fortius

### **REGAE defines new limits in Atom Gazing**

### **Higher bunch density/Fortius**

### **Micro-scale samples/Altius**

### **Higher Time Resolution/Citius**

Hastings, J.B. et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 89, 184109 (2006)
Musumeci, P. et al. Appl. Phys. Lett. 97, 063502 (2010).
Yang JF, Kan K, Kondoh T, Yoshida, Y., Tanimura, K., Urakawa, J., Nuclear Instr. & Methods Phys.
Res. A, Accelerators Spectrometers Dectors and Assoc. Equip. 637, S24-S29, 2011

# Layout of REGAE



### Simulation of Beam Properties: 10<sup>6</sup> – 10<sup>7</sup> e Bunch Charge



 $\Rightarrow$  equivalent diffracted particle flux to greater than 10<sup>11</sup> 10+ KeV x-ray photons....4<sup>th</sup> Generation Light Sources





 $10^7$  electrons/10 fs  $\Rightarrow$  single shot movies to capture even the fastest atomic motions....proteins, solution phase rxn dynamics, real space imaging of cells....

# **Summary**

The "Camera for the Molecular Movie" is now inhand – electrons provide first light

⇒ fundamental correlations of bonding and electron distributions/electron-lattice coupling

"Molecular Movies" Filmed on Location at U of Toronto/CFEL Hamburg with electron "back lighting" — *single shot capabilities* (*collaborations welcome*) ....and now SLAC, SPRING-8, soon DESY E-XFEL, Swiss-FEL with *hard* x-rays.

REGAE MUSIK ⇒Sending Probes into Transition States (Atomic Terra Incognita) to beam back pictures of atoms and turn notions into indelibe facts of Nature

### Hamburg Center for Ultrafast Imaging





⇒9 Faculty Positions (6 W1 Positions and 3 W3 Chaired Positions)

**Ph.D. and PDF Fellowships**