Real Time Observation of the Ultrafast Dynamics Induced by XFEL Pulses in CH₂I₂ Molecule

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Synopsis We performed time-resolved ion yield measurements for diiodomethane (CH_2I_2) molecules using a 5.5-keV intense X-ray free-electron laser (XFEL) pulse generated by SACLA as a pump, and an 800-nm near infrared (NIR) laser pulse as a probe. The molecule is multiply ionized via photoionization and Auger cascades, and then explodes due to Coulomb repulsion. Measuring the fragment ion yields as a function of the NIR pulse arrival delay, we tried to decipher the interplay between the electron and molecular dynamics induced by the XFEL exposure.

X-ray free-electron lasers (XFELs) opened the way to the investigation of unexplored dynamics and optical phenomena in the x-ray spectral region. At SACLA, in Japan, we have initiated a program to study the interaction of XFEL pulses with isolated molecules containing heavy atoms, such as iodine [1-3].

In this study, we performed time-resolved ion yield measurements for diiodomethane (CH₂I₂) molecules using a 5.5-keV intense XFEL pulse generated by SACLA as a pump, and an 800-nm NIR laser pulse as a probe. Multiple ionization occurs via cycles of 2*p* innershell photoionization of the iodine atom and subsequent Auger cascades, and the molecule further explodes violently due to Coulomb repulsive forces. We measured the ion yields as a function of the NIR laser arrival delay.

The resulting partial ion yields for each fragment show different temporal structures. On this basis, we succeeded in extracting information on the dynamics associated with the electronic decay processes from the experimental data and we proposed a modeling. Thus, we characterized the interplay between electron and molecular dynamics induced by the interaction with the XFEL radiation.

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References

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