

## A 18: Interaction with VUV and X-Ray light

Zeit: Mittwoch 16:30–18:30

Raum: 6G

**Hauptvortrag** A 18.1 Mi 16:30 6G  
**Röntgen-Laserspektroskopie mit hochgeladenen Ionen am Freie-Elektronen-Laser FLASH** — ●JOSÉ CRESPO LÓPEZ-URRUTIA, SASCHA EPP und JOACHIM ULLRICH — Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Heidelberg

Seit dem Jahr 2006 bietet FLASH (Free electron LASer in Hamburg) Laserstrahlung sehr hoher Intensität im weichen Röntgenbereich bis 90 eV für Experimente an. In Kombination mit hochgeladenen Ionen in einer mobilen EBIT (electron beam ion trap, Elektronenstrahl-Ionenfalle) ist es nunmehr auch möglich, Übergänge zwischen gebundenen Niveaus in diesem Energiebereich durch Resonanzfluoreszenz zu untersuchen. Die in diesen Ionen erforschten Linien enthalten quantenelektrodynamische Beiträge, wie z. B. die Lamb-Verschiebung, von bis zu 1% der Übergangsenergie. Die Ergebnisse von diesem sowie von anderen Präzisionsexperimenten an der Heidelberger EBIT gestatten somit eine kritische Überprüfung aktueller theoretischer Vorhersagen über die Physik in den höchsten elektromagnetischen Feldern bei denen gebundene Elektronen vorkommen.

A 18.2 Mi 17:00 6G  
**Ionisationsdynamik von dotierten Edelgasclustern im Strahlungsfeld des FLASH VUV-FEL** — ●HEIKO THOMAS<sup>1</sup>, CHRISTOPH BOSTEDT<sup>1</sup>, MATTHIAS HOENER<sup>1</sup>, EKATERINA EREMINA<sup>1</sup>, HUBERTUS WABNITZ<sup>2</sup>, TIM LAARMANN<sup>3</sup> und THOMAS MÖLLER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>TU Berlin — <sup>2</sup>DESY Hamburg — <sup>3</sup>MBI Berlin

Ein detailliertes Verständnis der Wechselwirkung zwischen kurzweiliger, ultra-intensiver Strahlung und Materie ist sowohl für die Grundlagenforschung als auch für zukünftige Experimente mit Freie-Elektronenlaser (FEL) von grosser Bedeutung. Experimente hierzu sind typischerweise an homonuklearen Systemen durchgeführt worden. In solchen Systemen konnten allerdings keine Aussagen über ortsabhängige Mechanismen für die Entstehung hoher Ladungszustände, wie z.B. Feldionisation an der Clusteroberfläche getroffen werden.

Wir haben Experimente über die Ionisationsdynamik an dotierten Edelgasclustern mit FEL Strahlung durchgeführt. Dafür wurden Ar Cluster entweder im Volumen oder auf der Oberfläche mit Xe Atomen dotiert. Die Xe Atome wurden mit FEL Strahlung bei 13.7 nm in der Xe 4d Riesenresonanz angeregt, wodurch ein großer Anregungs-contrast zwischen dem Xe Dopant und dem Ar Wirtscluster erreicht werden konnte. Erste Ergebnisse zeigen, daß ein effektiver Ladungstransfer zwischen Oberflächendotierungen und dem Wirtscluster statt findet und Mischfragmente abgespalten werden.

A 18.3 Mi 17:15 6G  
**Investigation of the fragmentation processes in rare gas cluster with a reaction microscope** — ●MATTHIAS HOENER<sup>1</sup>, CHRISTOPH BOSTEDT<sup>1</sup>, LUTZ FOUCAR<sup>2</sup>, HEIKO THOMAS<sup>1</sup>, and THOMAS MÖLLER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Institut für Optik und Atomare Physik, TU Berlin — <sup>2</sup>Institut für Kernphysik, Universität Frankfurt

The investigation of ionization and fragmentation processes with reaction microscopes based on the Coltrims (cold target recoil ion momentum spectroscopy) technique has developed into a vivid field of research in atomic physics. We have applied the momentum resolving Coltrims technique to study the fragmentation dynamics of clusters. The clusters were excited with 80 and 700eV photons. This way different numbers of average charges, 3 and 7 respectively, can be generated on the cluster. The ionic fragments from the reaction were measured in coincidence with the photoelectrons. Depending on the photon energy and thus number on charges the reaction-patterns look significantly different. For small cluster irradiated with 700eV photons the monomers, i.e., singly charged Xe-atoms are the dominant fragments. They exhibit a significant amount of momentum, which they gained during the coulombic repulsion with the other ionic cluster atoms. In contrast, large cluster irradiated by 80eV photons behave completely different. The reduced number of ions in the large cluster leads only to fission into large fragments. The observations that multicharged cluster explode and singly charged cluster break, are consistent with theoretical predictions. We thank the group of H. Schmidt-Böcking and R. Dörner from the Universität Frankfurt for their support.

A 18.4 Mi 17:30 6G  
**High harmonic generation from laser driven muonic atoms**

— ●ATIF SHAHBAZ<sup>1</sup>, CARSTEN MÜLLER<sup>1</sup>, ANDREAS STAUDT<sup>1</sup>, THOMAS J. BÜRVENICH<sup>2</sup>, and CHRISTOPH H. KEITEL<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Max-Planck-Institut für Kernphysik, Saupfercheckweg 1, 69117 Heidelberg — <sup>2</sup>Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Studies, Johann Wolfgang Goethe University, Max-von-Laue-Str. 1, 60438 Frankfurt am Main

High harmonic generation from muonic atoms in intense VUV laser fields is considered [1]. Our particular interest lies in the effects arising from the finite nuclear mass and size. We study these effects numerically by employing modified soft-core and hard-core potentials. We show that the position of the high-energy cutoff of the harmonic spectrum depends on the nuclear mass, while the height of the spectral plateau is sensitive to the nuclear radius.

[1] A. Shahbaz, C. Müller, A. Staudt, T. J. Bürvenich and C. H. Keitel, in preparation.

A 18.5 Mi 17:45 6G  
**Probing the cluster dynamics with atto-second XUV laser pulses** — ●IONUȚ GEORGESCU, ULF SAALMANN, and JAN-MICHAEL ROST — Max-Planck-Institut für Physik komplexer Systeme, Nöthnitzerstr. 38, 01187 Dresden, Germany

Xenon clusters have been exposed to short intense laser pulses at 98nm wavelength within the first testing stages of the upcoming X-Ray Free Electron Laser at DESY, Hamburg. The experiment [1] has shown an unexpectedly effective energy absorption mechanism resulting into Coulomb explosion of the clusters with high measured ionic charge states.

Several theoretical models [2-5] have managed to explain the outcome of the experiments, but they all disagree on the internal mechanisms of the energy absorption. We propose here a pump-probe scheme with atto-second XUV laser pulses which would offer a time resolved picture of the transient ionic charge states in the cluster.

- [1] H. Wabnitz et.al., Nature 420, 482 (2002)
- [2] R. Santra and C.H. Greene, PRL 91, 233401 (2003)
- [3] C. Siedschlag and J.M. Rost, PRL 93, 043402 (2004)
- [4] C. Jungreuthmayer et.al., J. Phys. B 38, 3029 (2005)
- [5] M. Rusek and A. Orlowski, PRA 71, 043202 (2005)

A 18.6 Mi 18:00 6G  
**Core-Level Photoelectron Spectroscopy on Mass-Selected Lead Clusters using VUV-FEL Radiation** — VOLKMAR SENZ<sup>1</sup>, ●TIM FISCHER<sup>2</sup>, PATRICE OELSSNER<sup>1</sup>, JOHN NEVILLE<sup>3</sup>, MARKUS SCHÖFFLER<sup>4</sup>, JÖRG STANZEL<sup>5</sup>, HEIKO THOMAS<sup>6</sup>, MATTHIAS NEEB<sup>5</sup>, JOSEF TIGGESBÄUMKER<sup>1</sup>, MICHAEL MARTINS<sup>7</sup>, ECKART RÜHL<sup>8</sup>, CHRISTOPH BOSTEDT<sup>6</sup>, WOLFGANG EBERHARDT<sup>5</sup>, GERD GANTEFÖR<sup>2</sup>, THOMAS MÖLLER<sup>6</sup>, HORST SCHMIDT-BÖCKING<sup>4</sup>, REINHARD DÖRNER<sup>4</sup>, WILFRIED WURTH<sup>7</sup>, and KARL-HEINZ MEIWES-BROER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Universität Rostock — <sup>2</sup>Universität Konstanz — <sup>3</sup>University of New Brunswick, Canada — <sup>4</sup>Universität Frankfurt am Main — <sup>5</sup>BESSY Berlin — <sup>6</sup>Technische Universität Berlin — <sup>7</sup>Universität Hamburg — <sup>8</sup>Freie Universität Berlin

Metal clusters are known to exhibit new and interesting catalytic, chemical and magnetic properties. In particular, the number of atoms has a pronounced influence on the electronic and geometric structure.

A promising method to study these variations is VUV photoelectron spectroscopy of mass selected clusters. However, for investigation of the complete valence band and shallow core levels, no photon source except the free-electron-laser FLASH at HASYLAB/DESY is available at the moment. Only this source provides the appropriate radiation of several tens of eV with sufficient high photon flux.

First promising results, featuring a size-dependent core-level shift, have been obtained.

A 18.7 Mi 18:15 6G  
**Soft X-ray Ion Yield Spectroscopy of Neutral Transition Metal Clusters** — ●TOBIAS LAU<sup>1</sup>, JOCHEN RITTMANN<sup>1</sup>, THERESA SCHADOW<sup>1</sup>, MARLENE VOGEL<sup>1</sup>, VICENTE ZAMUDIO-BAYER<sup>1</sup>, MAX FEUCKER<sup>1</sup>, MARKO HÄRTEL<sup>1</sup>, FABIAN LOFINK<sup>1</sup>, BERND VON ISSENDORFF<sup>2</sup>, and THOMAS MÖLLER<sup>1</sup> — <sup>1</sup>Technische Universität Berlin, Institut für Optik und Atomare Physik, PN 3-1, Hardenbergstraße 36, D-10623 Berlin — <sup>2</sup>Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Fakultät für Physik/FMF, Stefan-Meier-Straße 21, D-79104 Freiburg

Core level spectroscopy is a valuable tool to study the local electronic density of states with element specificity. Recently, mass resolved ion yield spectra of neutral transition metal clusters after core level excitation at their  $L_{2,3}$  edges have been measured at BESSY. The basic concept of the experiment will be outlined and relevant details of the method will be discussed in view of first results.

The transition from atomic to bulk-like core-level excitation spectra is studied as a function of cluster size for Ti, V, Cr, Co, and Ni clusters.

Preliminary analysis of  $L_{2,3}$  line shapes and branching ratios indicates that this transition takes place already in small transition metal clusters with a size around 50 atoms per cluster. In the X-ray absorption process, core level excitation and subsequent relaxation lead to cluster fragmentation and to multiply charged clusters. As a result, apparent changes in the cluster size distribution are observed. Cluster fragmentation and ionization are analyzed as a function of cluster size in the vicinity of the  $L_{2,3}$  edges.