Geometric phase effects in the excited state dynamics of N-dimensional linear vibronic coupling model

Jiaru Li†, Loïc Joubert-Doriol†‡, and Artur F. Izmaylov†‡

†Department of Physical and Environmental Sciences, University of Toronto Scarborough, Toronto, Ontario, M1C 1A4, Canada

‡Chemical Physics Theory Group, Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, Ontario, M5S 3H6, Canada

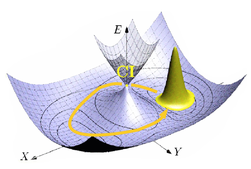
Introduction

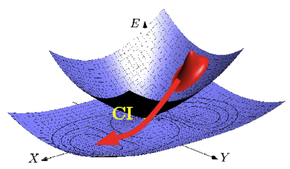
- Molecular wave function in the adiabatic representation

$$\Psi(r,R,t) = \Sigma_j \chi_{n,j}(R,t)\phi_{e,j}(r;R)$$
$$H_e\phi_{e,j} = E_j(R)\phi_{e,j}(r;R)$$

- If electronic surfaces, $E_j(R)$, intersect conically, geometric phase (GP) makes the electronic functions double-valued.
- To compensate for that:[1]

$$\phi_{e,j}(r;R)e^{-i\theta(R)}$$
$$\chi_{n,j}(R,t)e^{i\theta(R)}$$





Questions:

- When is GP important?
- What is the impact of extra nuclear degrees of freedom (DOF)?

Motivation:

To develop a qualitative picture of GP effects in excited state dynamics of large system.

Modeling the system

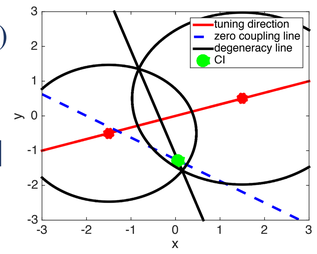
N-dimensional LVC Hamiltonian for nuclear DOF

$$H_{ND} = \sum_j^N (p_j^2 + \omega_j^2 q_j^2)\,\mathbf{1}_2 + \begin{bmatrix} -\kappa_j q_j & c_j q_j \\ c_j q_j & \kappa_j q_j \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -\delta & 0 \\ 0 & \delta \end{bmatrix}$$

The short-time dynamics can be examined by an effective 2D system[2]. Extra DOF modify the 2D parameters.

Diabatic representation (GP is implicit)

$$H = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2\mathbf{1}_2 + \begin{bmatrix} V_{11} & V_{12} \\ V_{12} & V_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$V_{11,22} = \frac{1}{2}[\omega_x^2(x \mp x_0)^2 + \omega_y^2 y^2 \mp \Delta]$$
$$V_{12} = c_x x + c_y y + \Delta_{12}$$



Adiabatic representation (no GP if single-value real wave functions are used):

$$H_{adi} = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2\mathbf{1}_2 + \begin{bmatrix} W_- & 0 \\ 0 & W_+ \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{11} & \tau_{12} \\ -\tau_{12} & \tau_{22} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$W_\pm = \frac{1}{2}(V_{11}+V_{22}) \pm \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{(V_{11}-V_{22})^2 + 4V_{12}^2}$$
$$\tau_{ij} = -\langle\phi_i|\nabla\phi_j\rangle\nabla - \frac{1}{2}\langle\phi_i|\nabla^2\phi_j\rangle$$

GP effects for transfer

Expand the nuclear wave function:

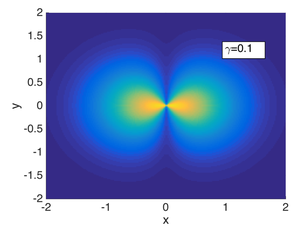
$$\chi = \chi_{nontran} + \chi_{tran}$$

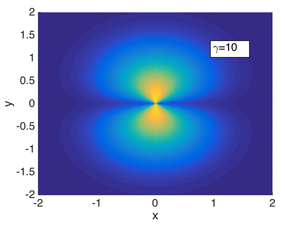
Nontransferable part:

$$\tau_{12}\chi_{nontran} = 0\times\chi_{nontran}$$

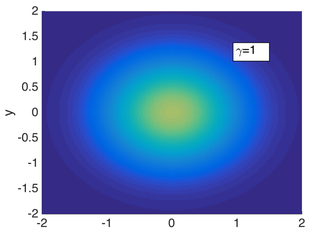
Exact solution:

$$\chi_{nontran}(r,\theta) = R\sqrt{\gamma\sin^2\theta + \gamma^{-1}\cos^2\theta}\,, \quad \gamma = \frac{c_y}{\omega_x^2 x_0}$$





In Mexican hat model (i.e. $\gamma = 1$): $\chi_{nontran} = R$

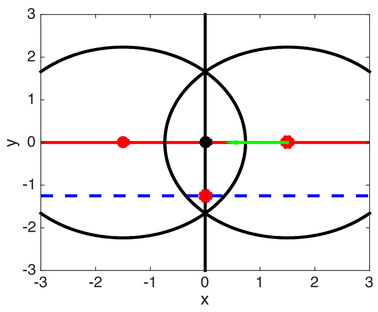


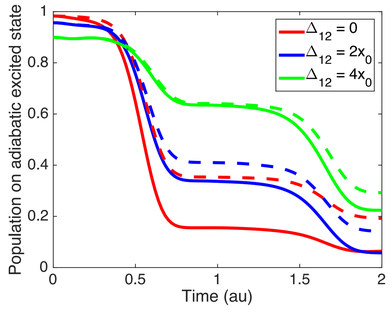
It is the angular-momentum free (m=0) component of a wave packet[3].
Good approximation to $\chi_{nontran}$ when $\gamma \sim 1$.

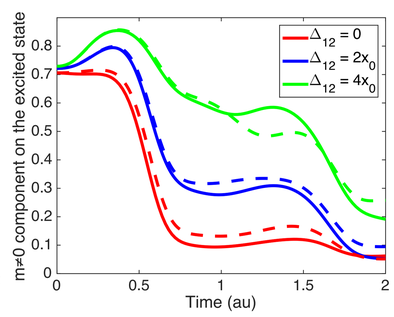
How geometry affects the nontransferable weight (m=0) and the importance of GP

Population plots: solid - with GP, dashed - without GP.

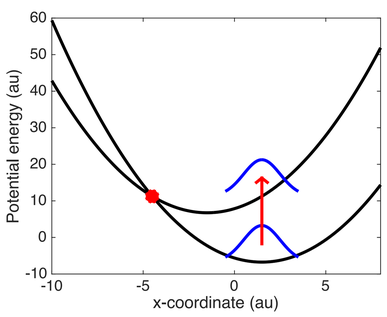
Constant coupling (Δ_{12}): a shift of CI along y-axis

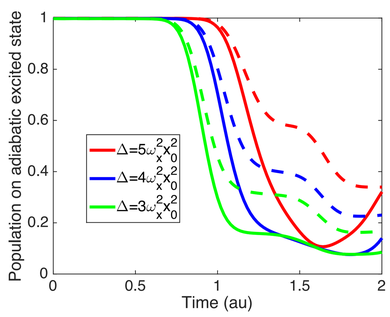


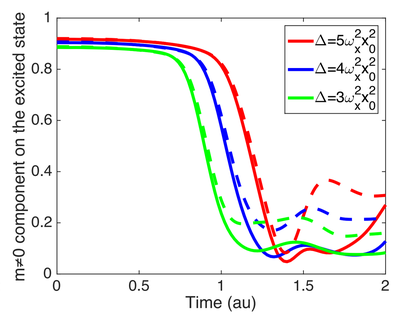




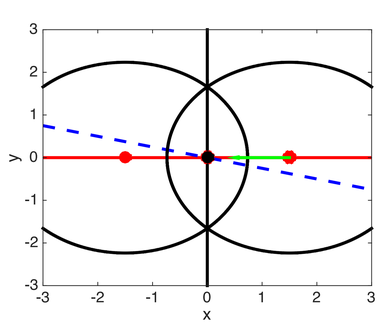
Difference in potential minima (Δ): a change in kinetic energy

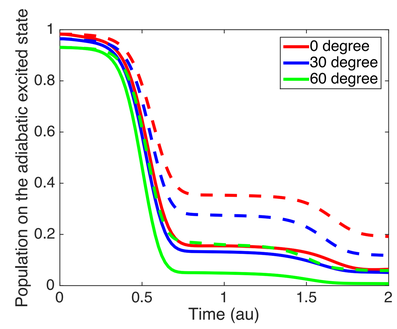


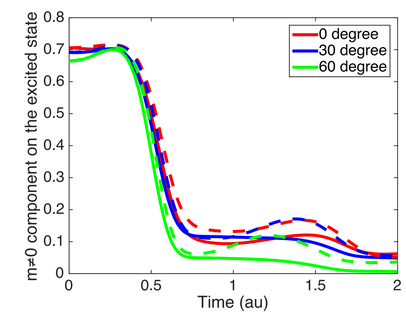




Orthogonality of coupling: breaking down of the wave packet's symmetry







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2. L. Joubert-Doriol, I. G. Ryabinkin, and A. F. Izmaylov, J. Chem. Phys. **139**, 234103 (2013)
3. I. G. Ryabinkin, L. Joubert-Doriol, and A. F. Izmaylov, J. Chem. Phys. **140**, 214116 (2014)

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