

Quantum monodromy
and
quantum phase transitions
in
floppy molecules

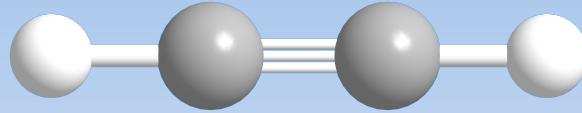
Danielle Larese
Yale University

In honor of the occasion of
Franco Iachello's
70th birthday

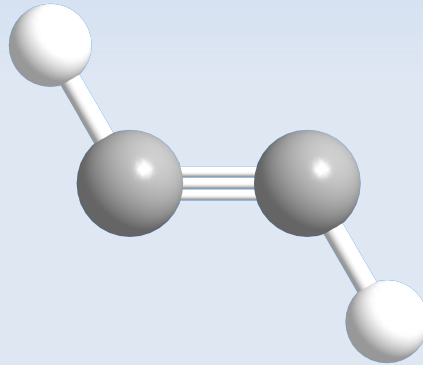
road map

- molecular physics: vibrations and rotations
- short history of vibron model
- quantum phase transitions (QPT)
- excited state quantum phase transitions (ESQPT)
- results for floppy molecules

molecular I



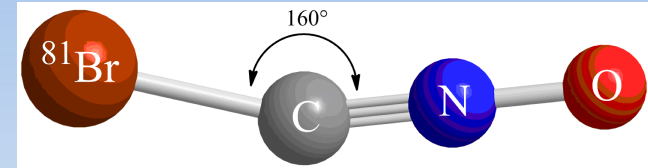
- energy scales (acetylene as example)
 - electronic excitation: $\sim 42,000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (= 5 eV)



- vibrational excitation: ~ 600 and 1000 cm^{-1} (= 0.07 and 0.1 eV)
- rotational excitation: $\sim 10 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ (= 0.001 eV)

molecular II

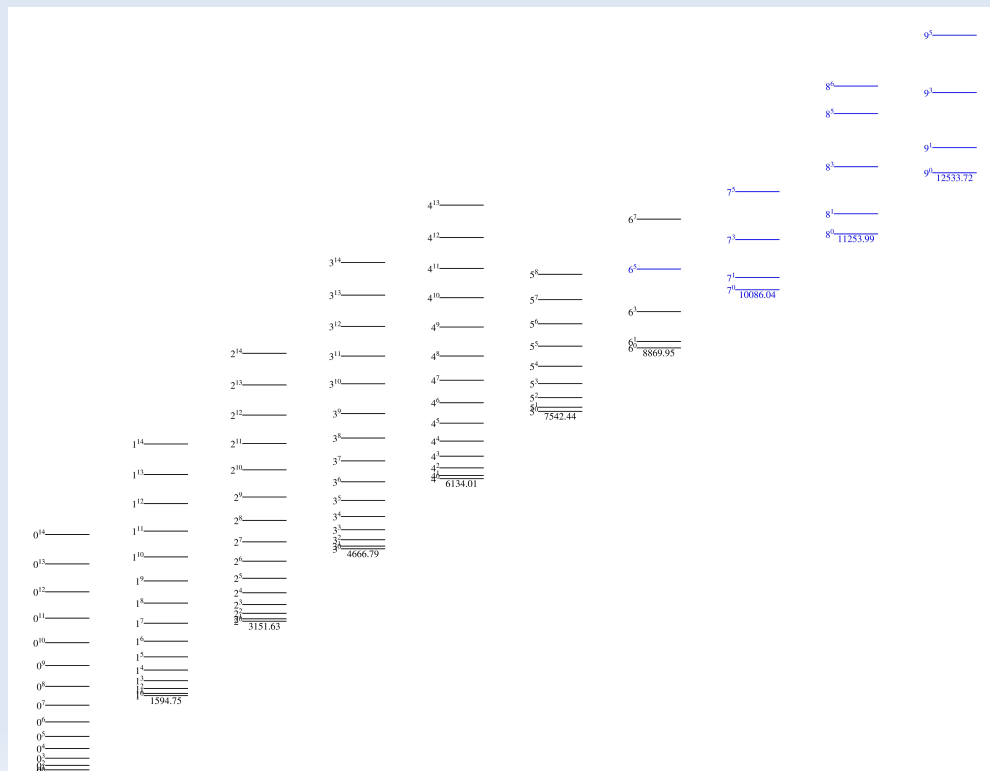
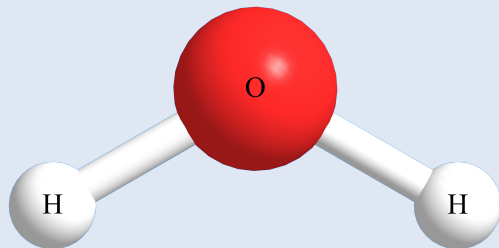
- precision



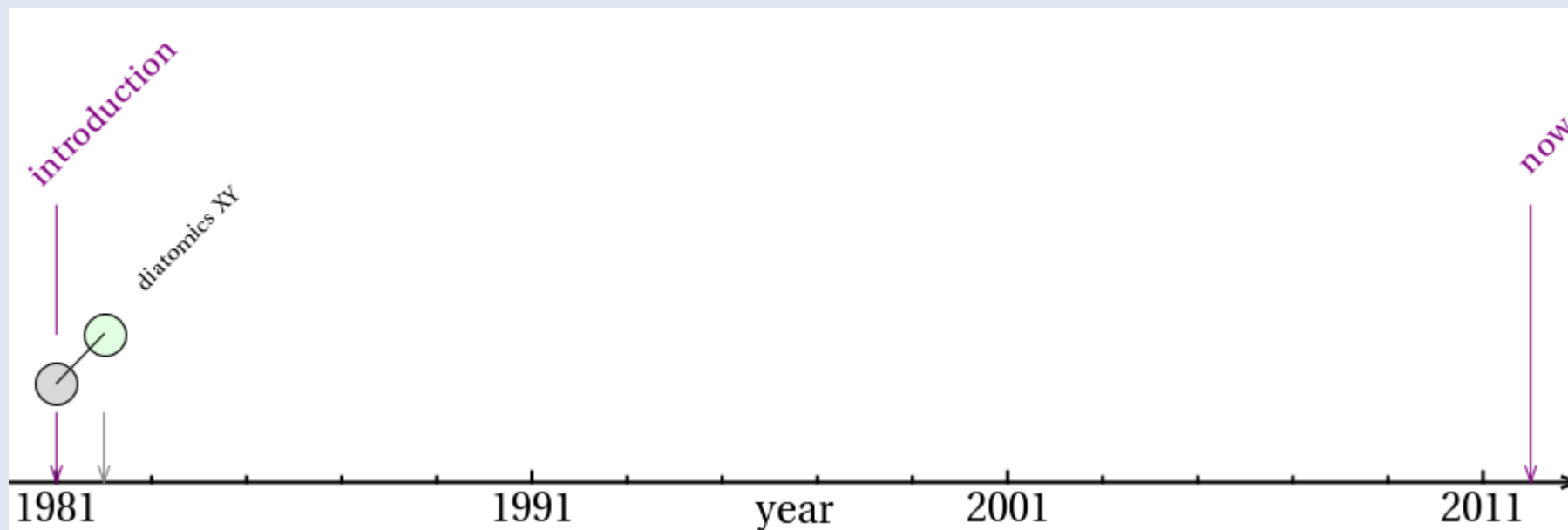
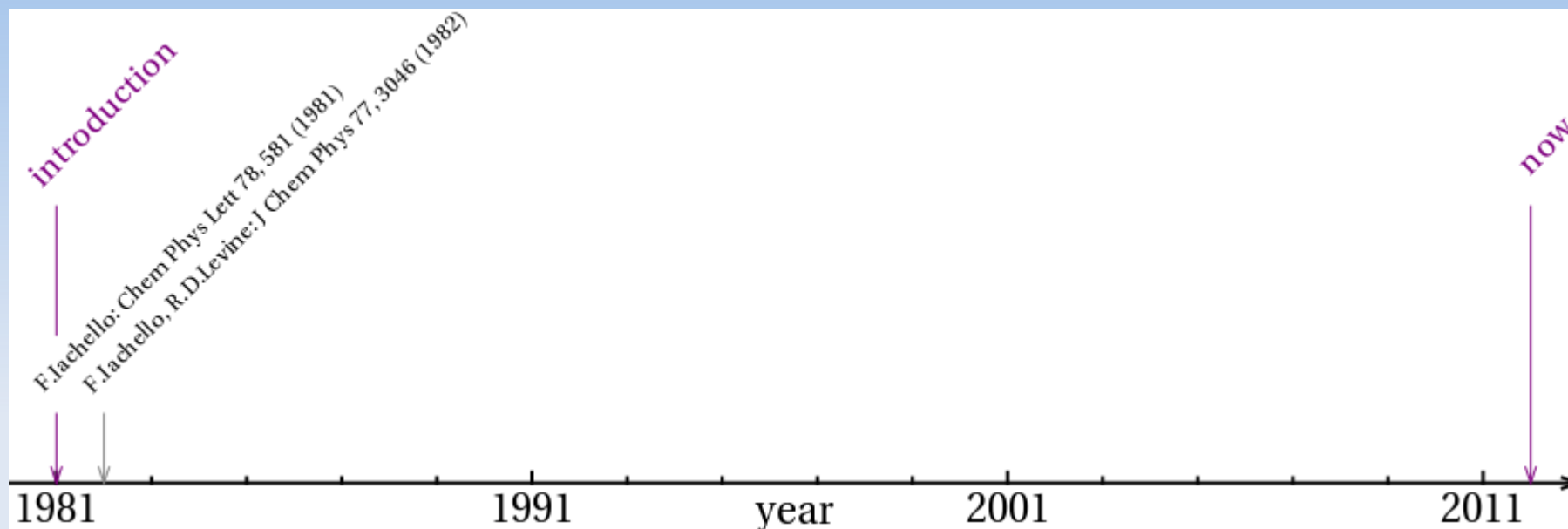
- high precision with several methods
- example: bromofulminate
- vibrational and rotation levels measured infrared, photoelectron and millimeter-wave spectroscopy
- used with ab initio calculations to assign levels
- energy levels with 1:1000 precision
- prediction of barrier in potential surface to 1:1000 precision
- equilibrium bending angle to hundredth of degree

molecular III

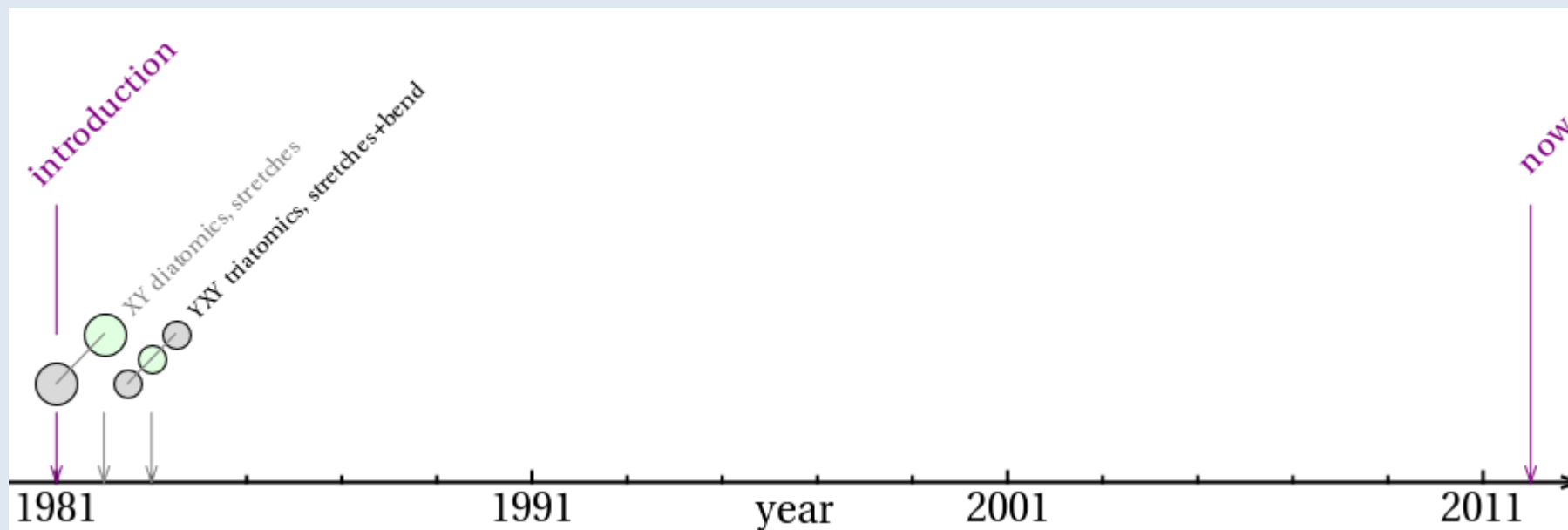
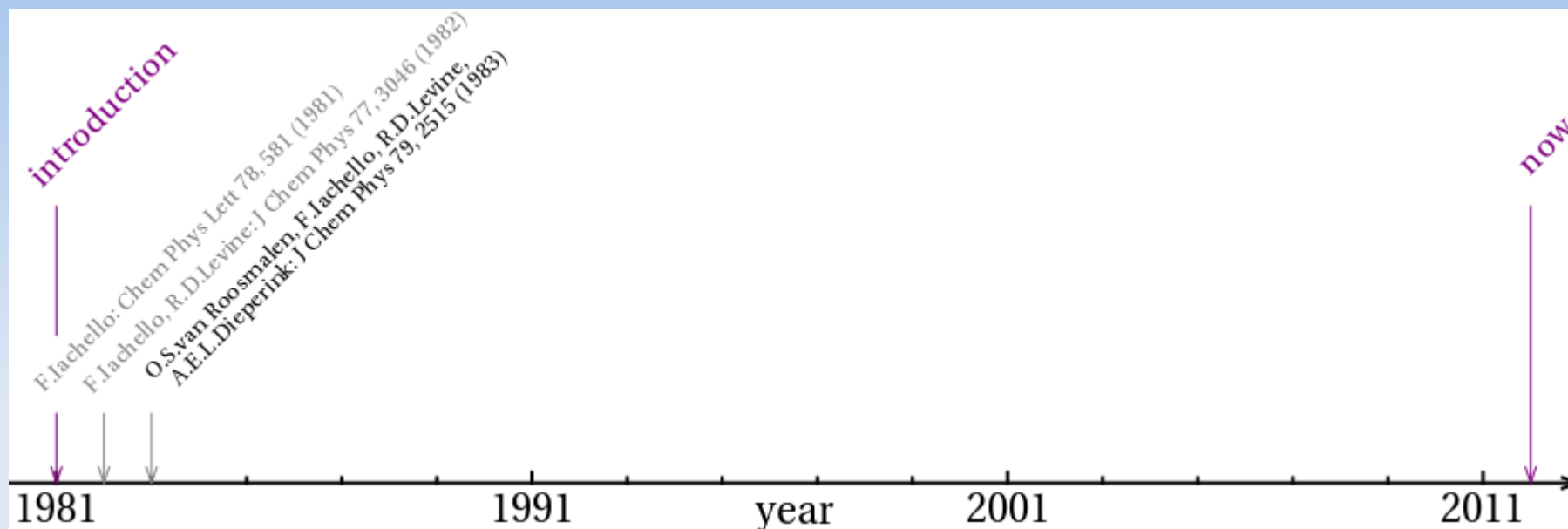
- over 10,000 experimental levels available for water
- recent work bring levels up to dissociation
- experimental accuracy of $\pm 0.03\text{cm}^{-1}$ at highest levels



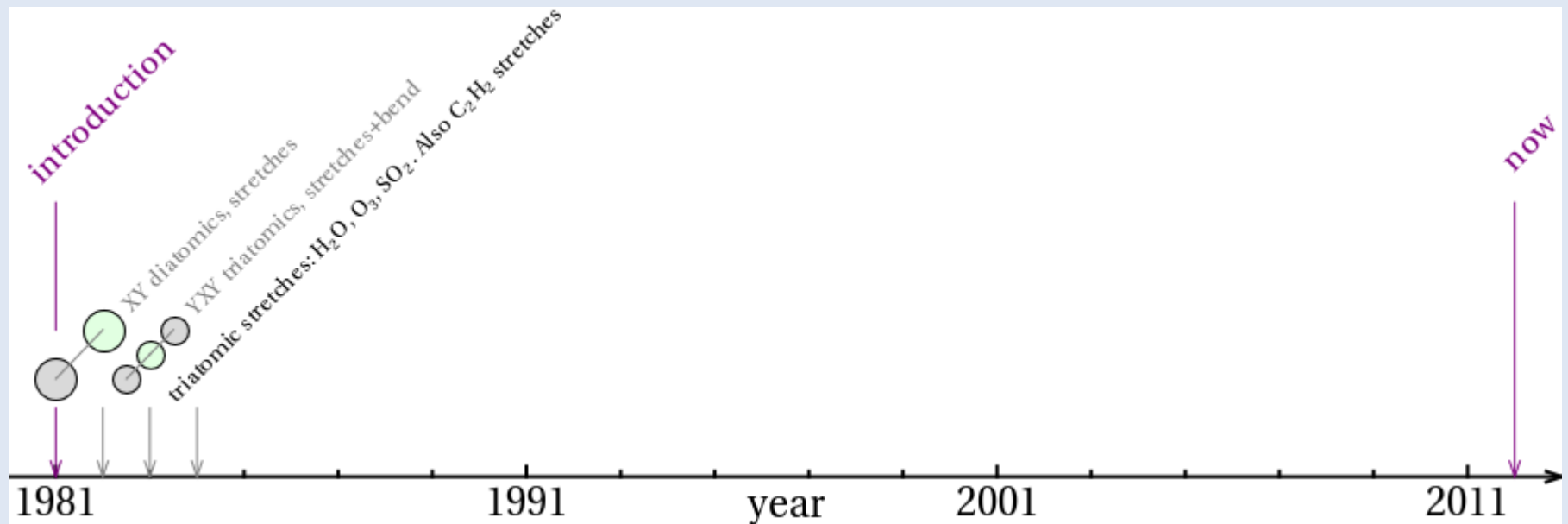
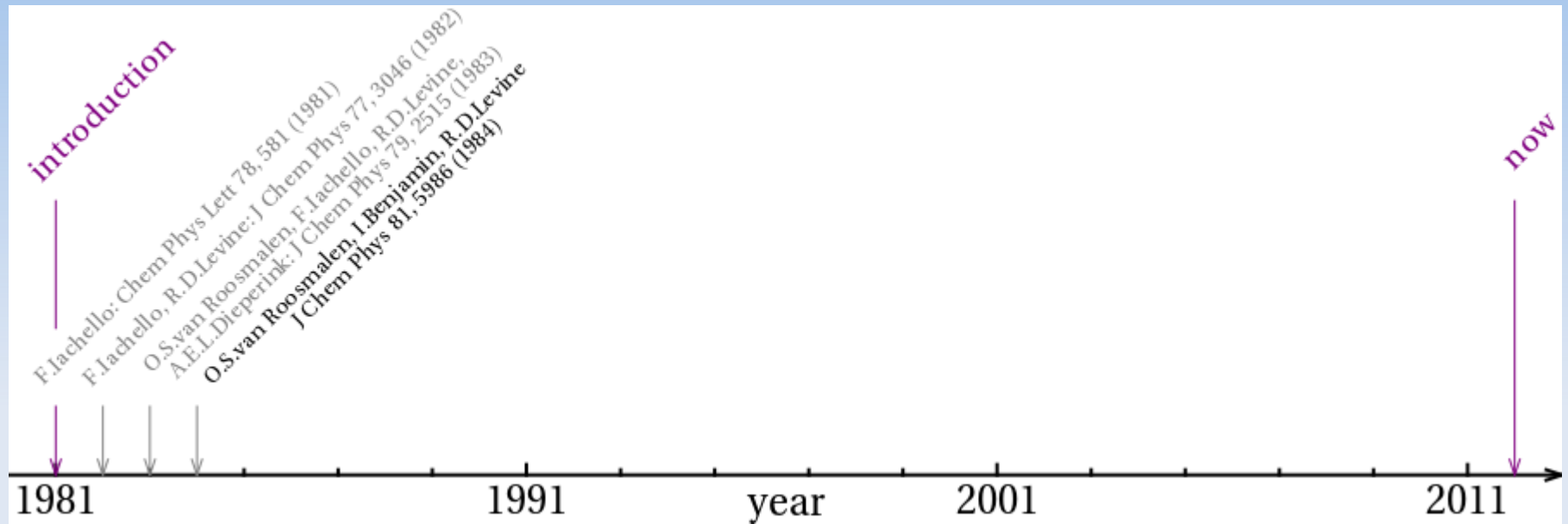
timeline



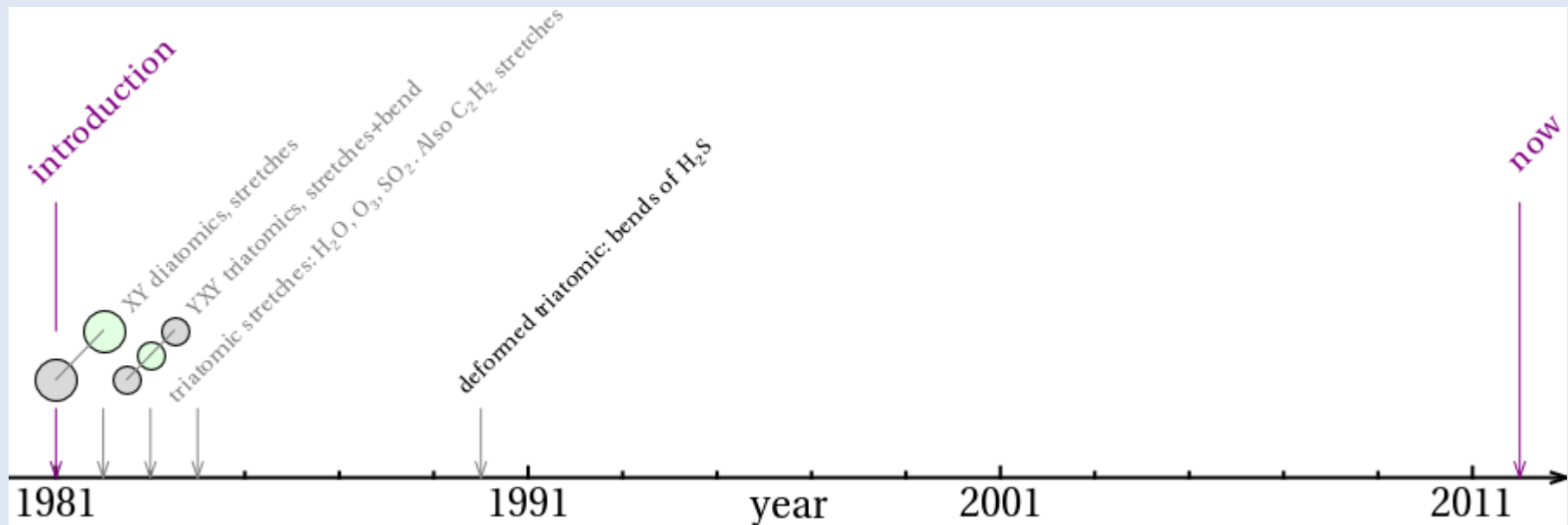
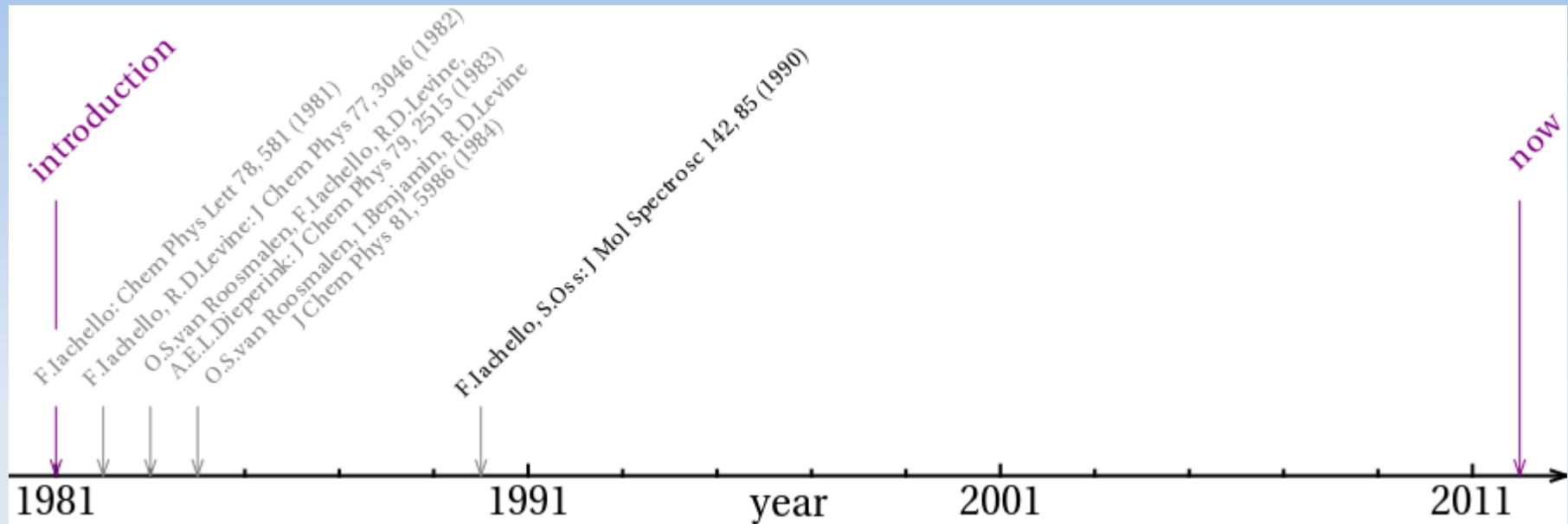
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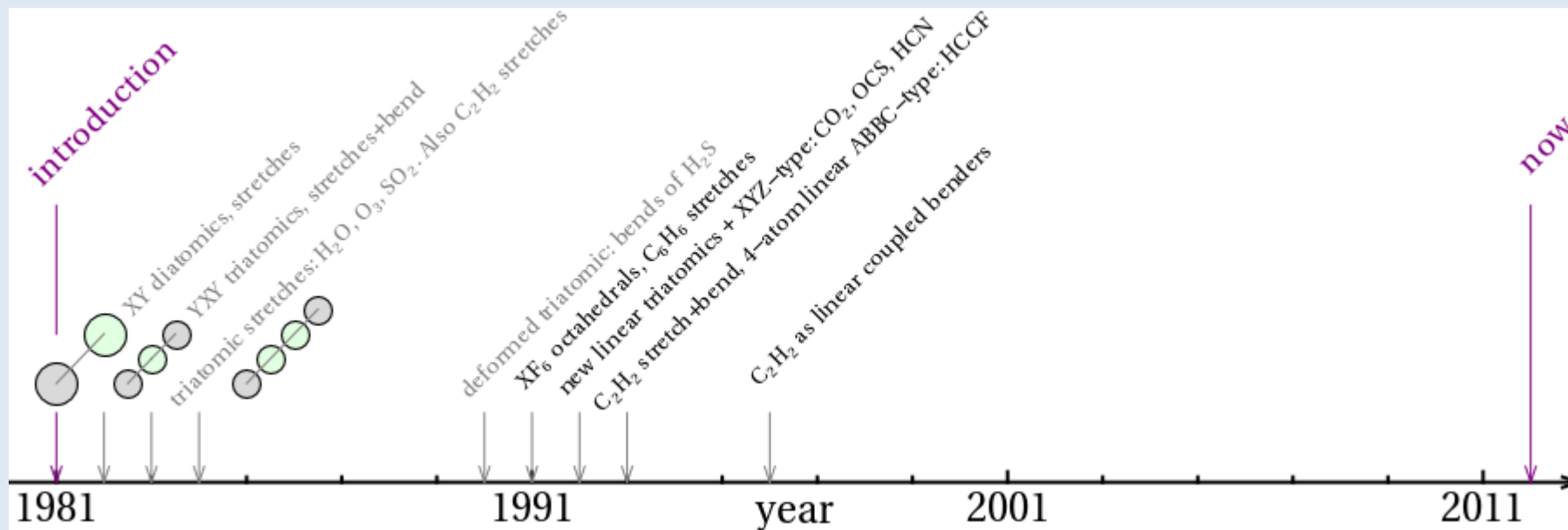
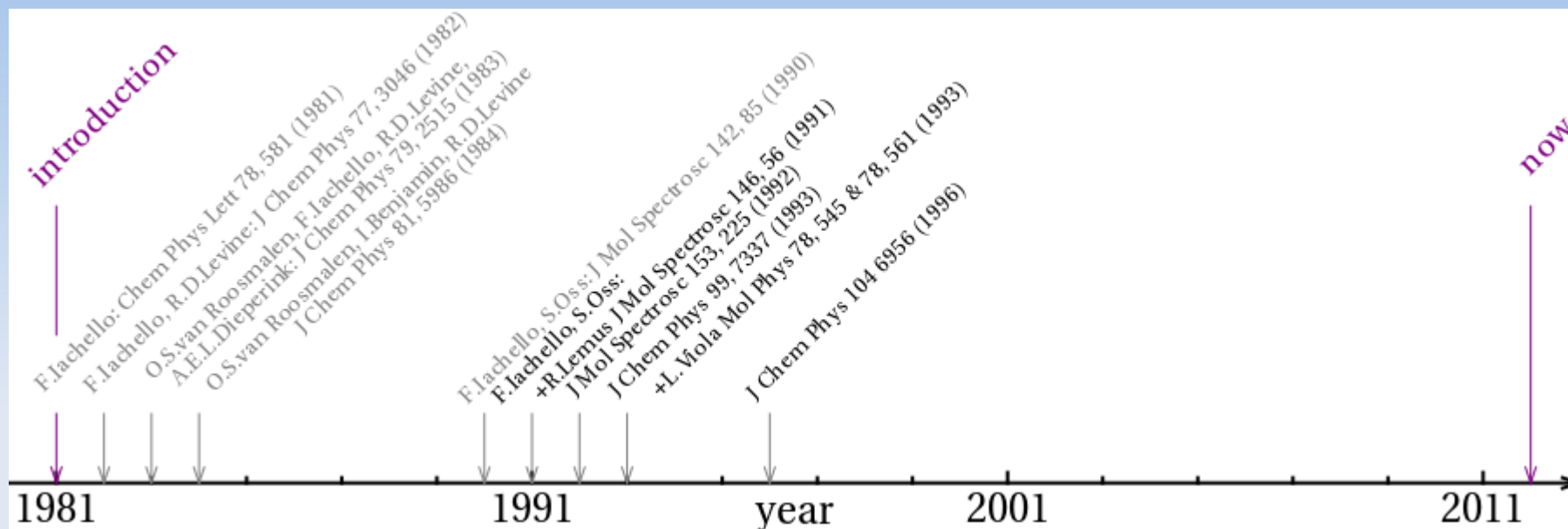
timeline



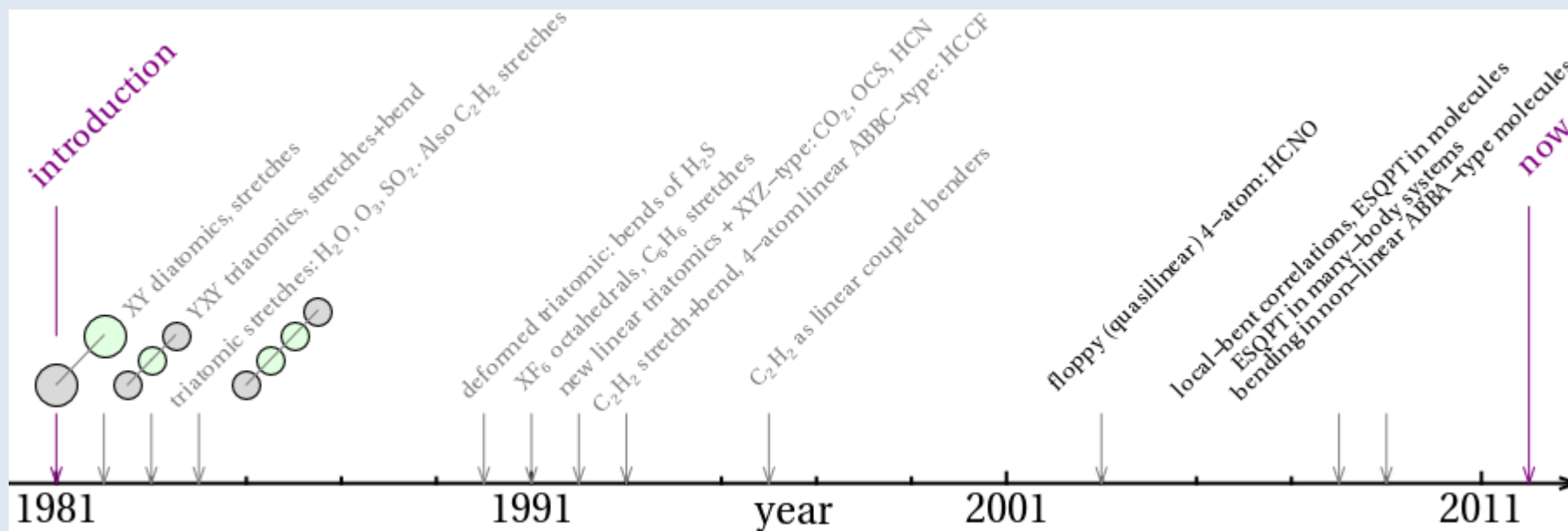
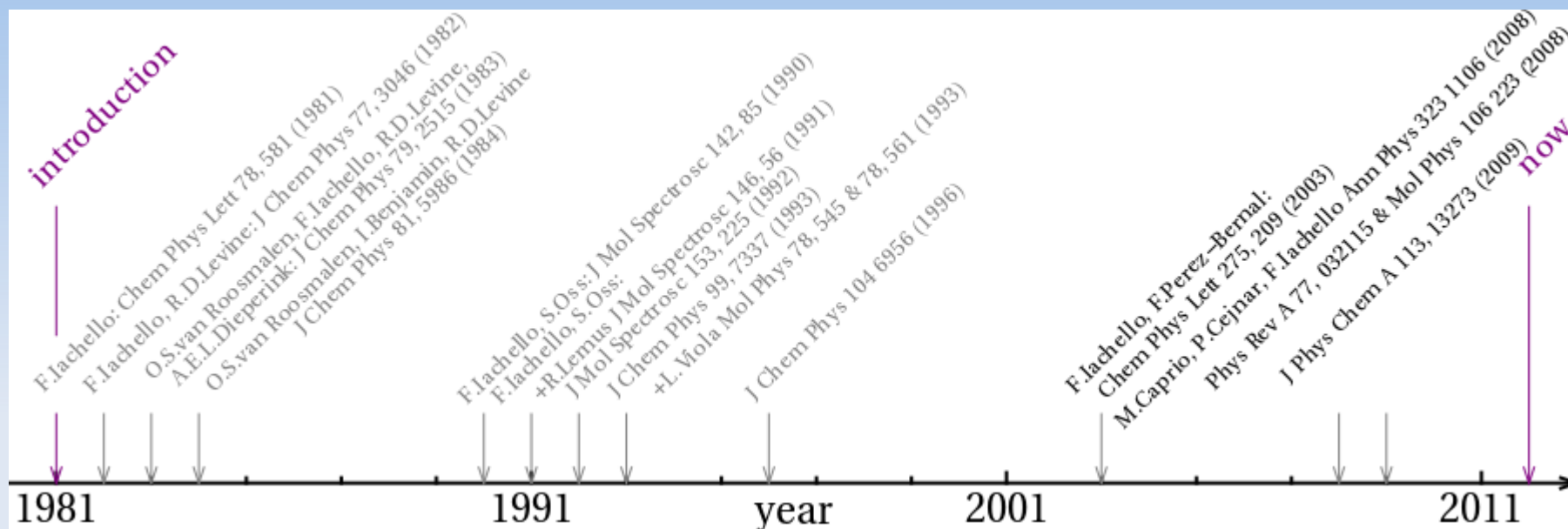
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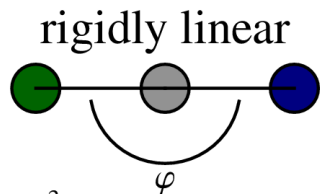
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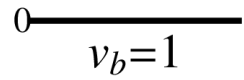
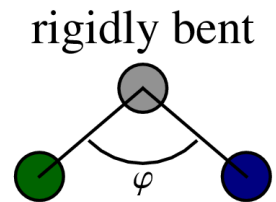
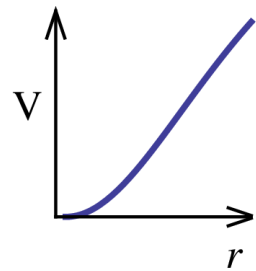
timeline



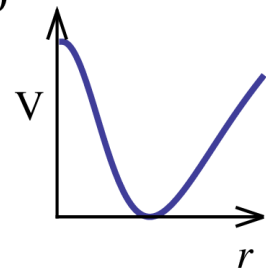
rigid molecules



v^f

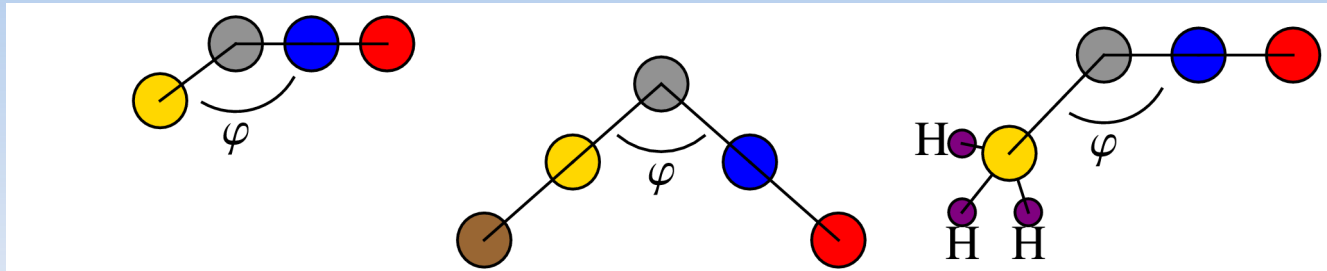


$K_a \quad v_b=0$



bending in floppy molecules

- small molecules, 4-7 atoms total



- have an isolated bending vibration mode
 - for which vibration-rotation spectrum is known
 - non-rigid or "floppy"
- vibron model has few, physically relevant parameters, values of which are obtained by a fit to experimental data

- harmonicity ε
- anharmonicity α
- angular momentum β
- pairing (interaction) A

F. Iachello, S. Oss, J. Chem. Phys. 104 (1996) 6956

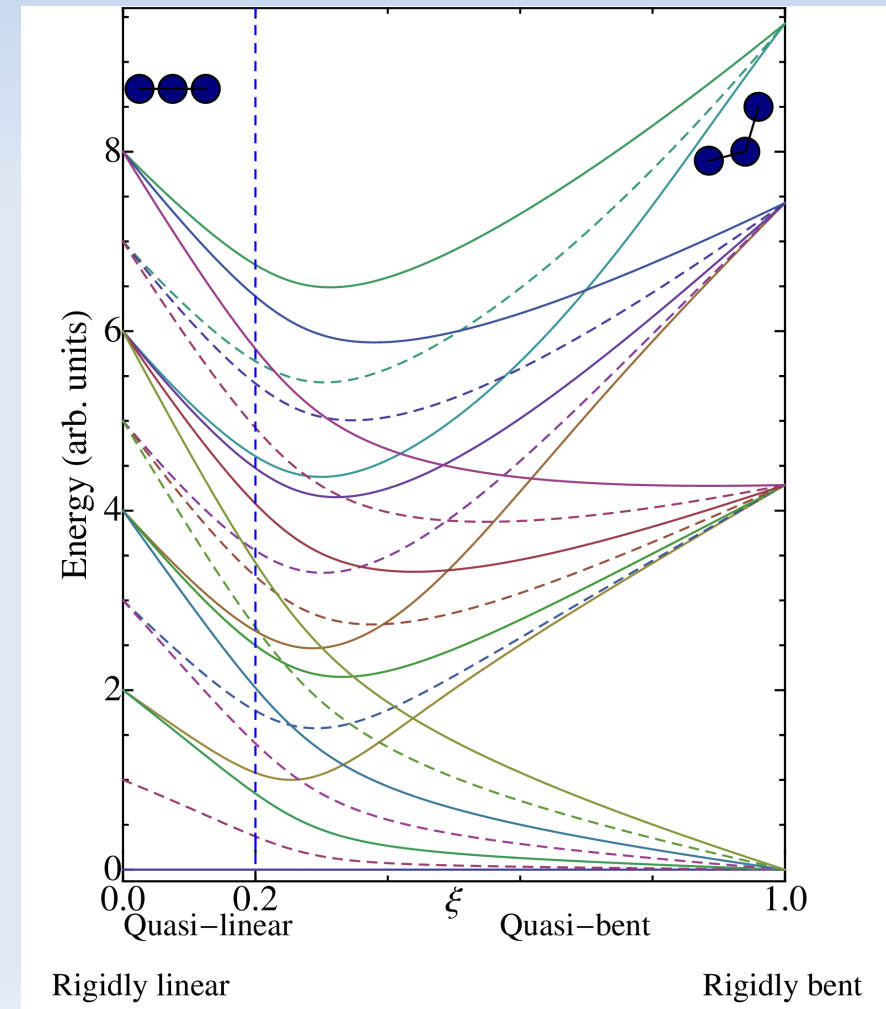
F. Iachello, F. Pérez-Bernal, P. Vaccaro, Chem. Phys. Lett. 375 (2003) 309

quantum phase transition (QPT) in molecules

- QPT: qualitative changes in the state of a system as a function of a parameter in Hamiltonian

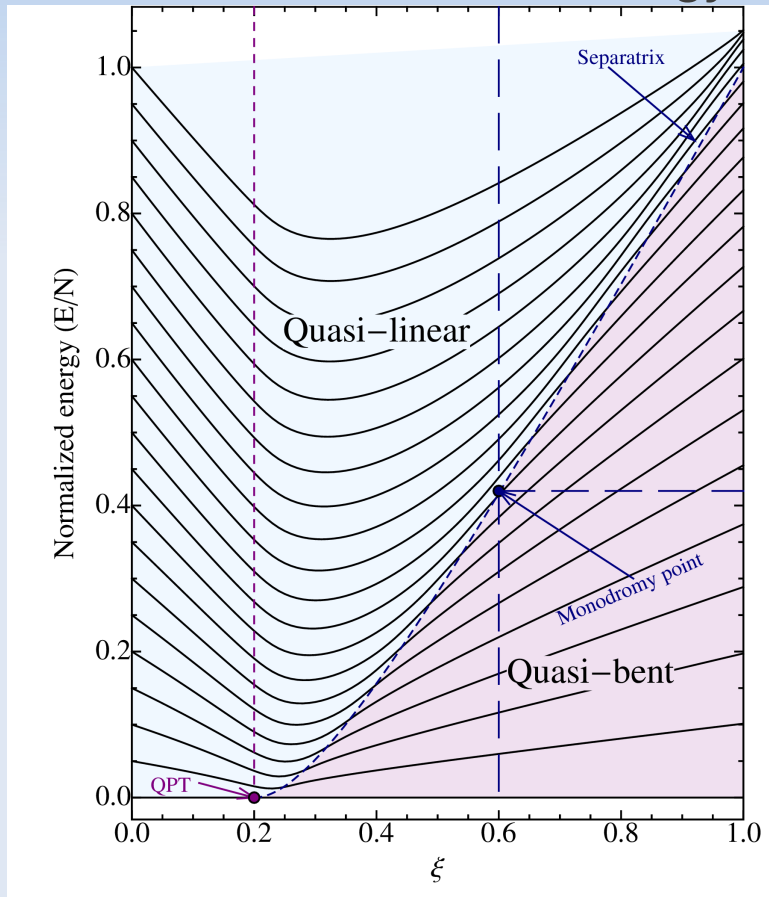
$$H_{total} = (1 - \xi) H_{linear} + \xi H_{bent}$$

- Evolution of energy levels as a function of ξ : correlation diagram

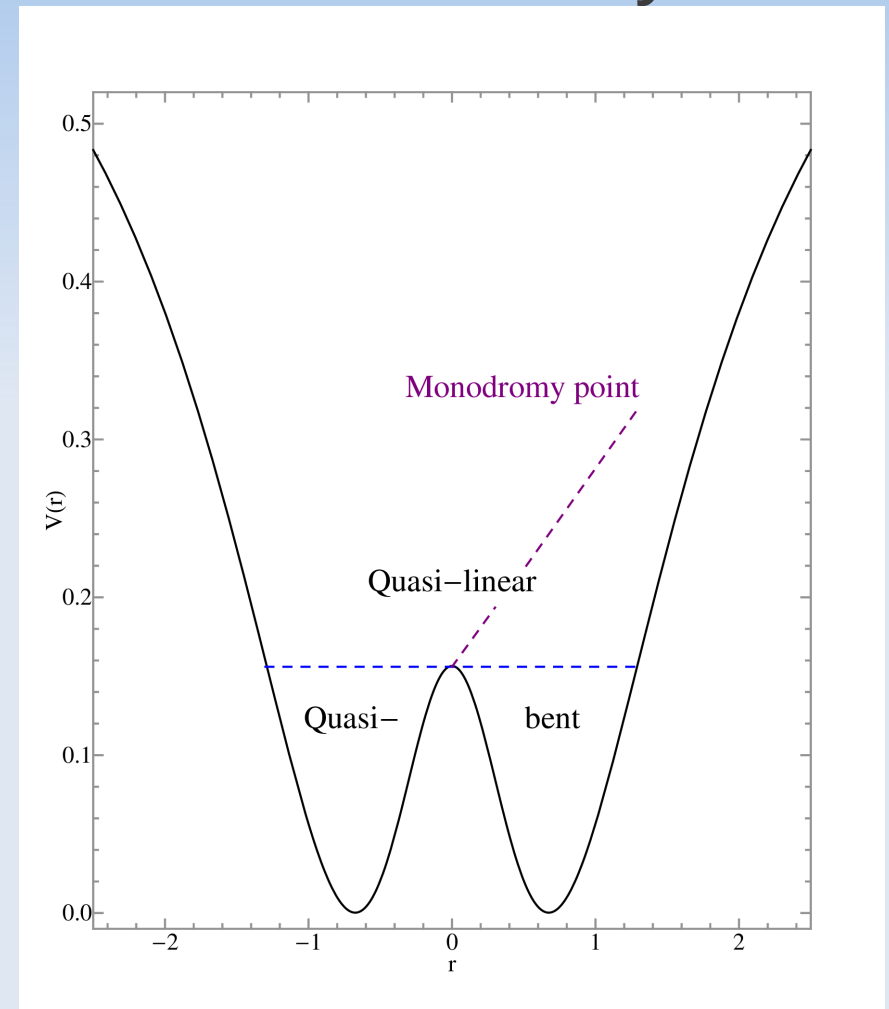


Excited State QPT in molecule

- ESQPT: qualitative changes in the state of the system as a function of excitation energy



Monodromy



ESQPT \equiv monodromy

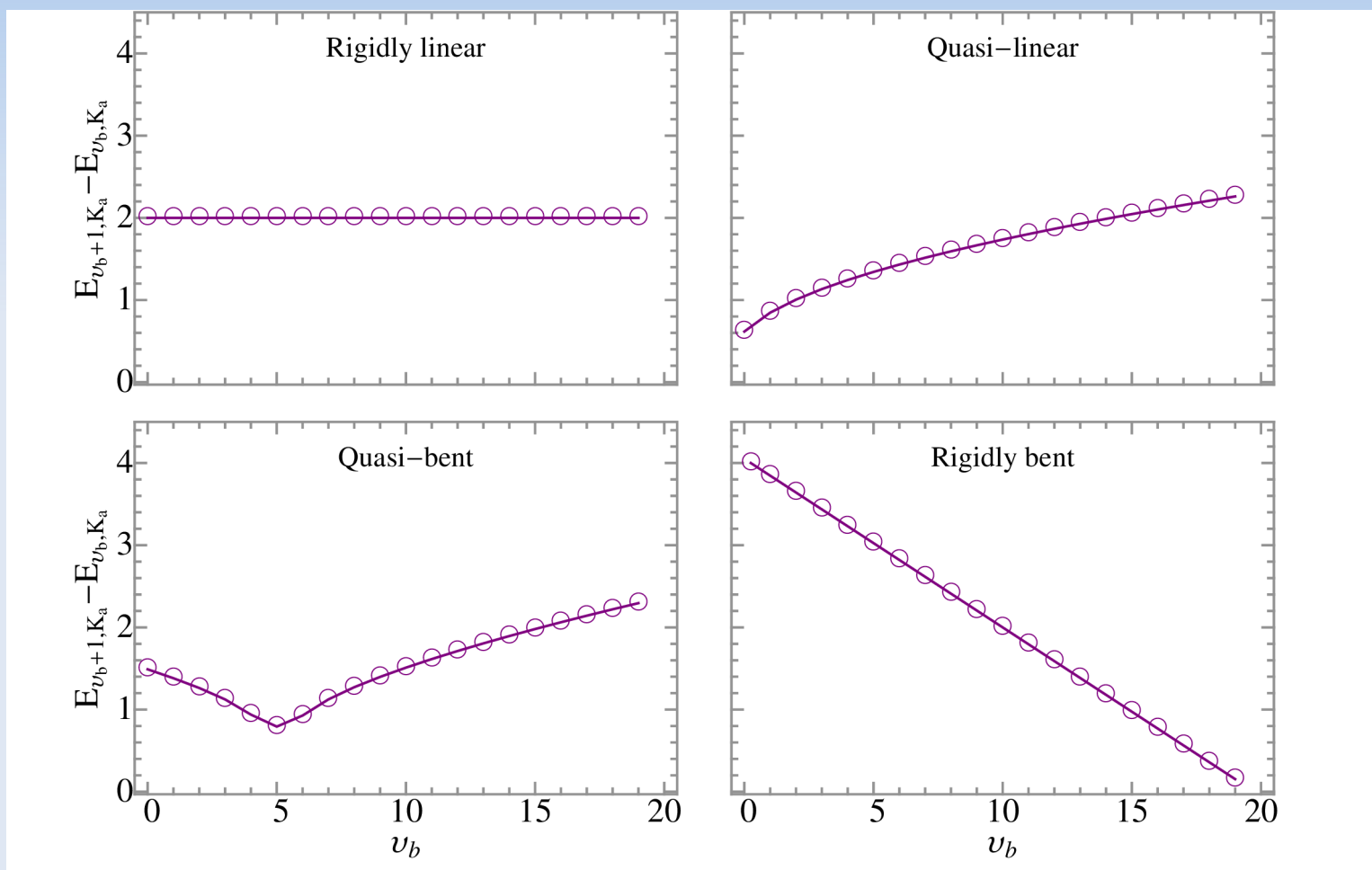
M. Child, T. Weston, J. Tennyson, Mol. Phys. 96 (1999) 371

M. Winnewisser, B. Winnewisser, I. Medvedev, F. DeLucia, S. Ross, J. Mol. Struct. 798 (2006) 1

M. Caprio, P. Cejnar, F. Iachello, Annals of Phys. 323 (2008) 1106

spectroscopic signatures of QPT and ESQPT

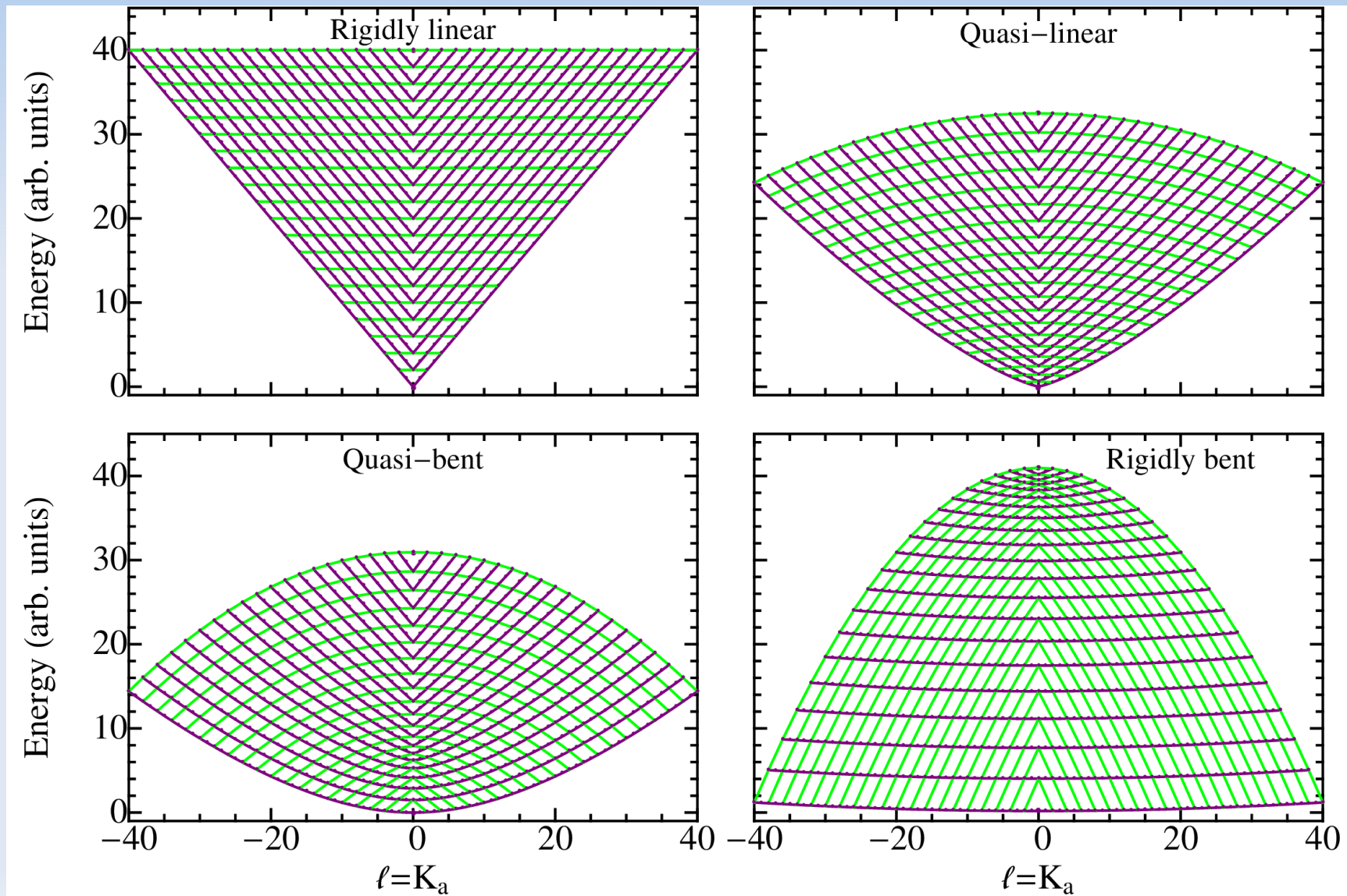
Birge-Sponer plots



R. Dixon, Trans. Of Farady Soc. 60 (1964) 1363

spectroscopic signatures of QPT and ESQPT

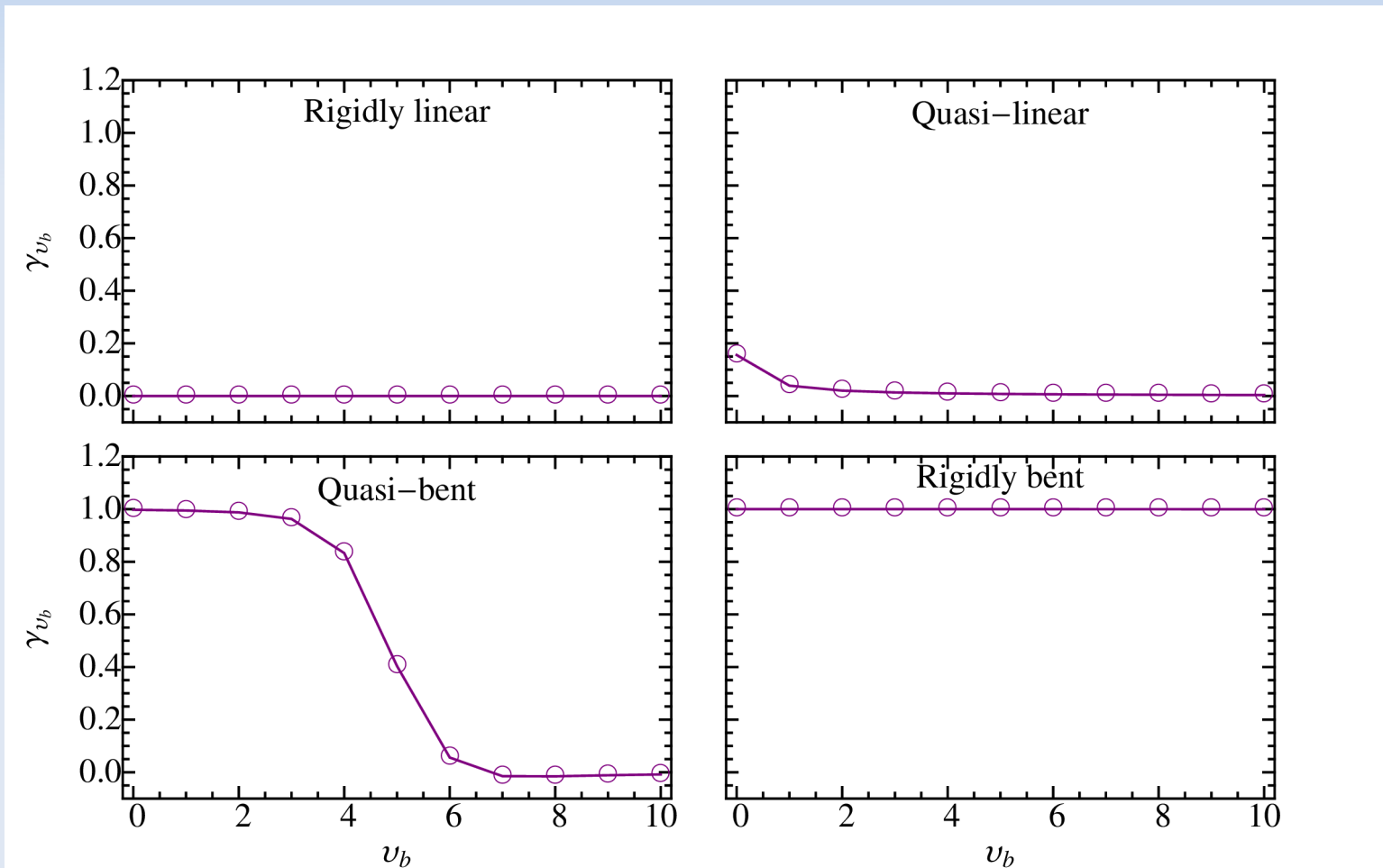
Monodromy plot



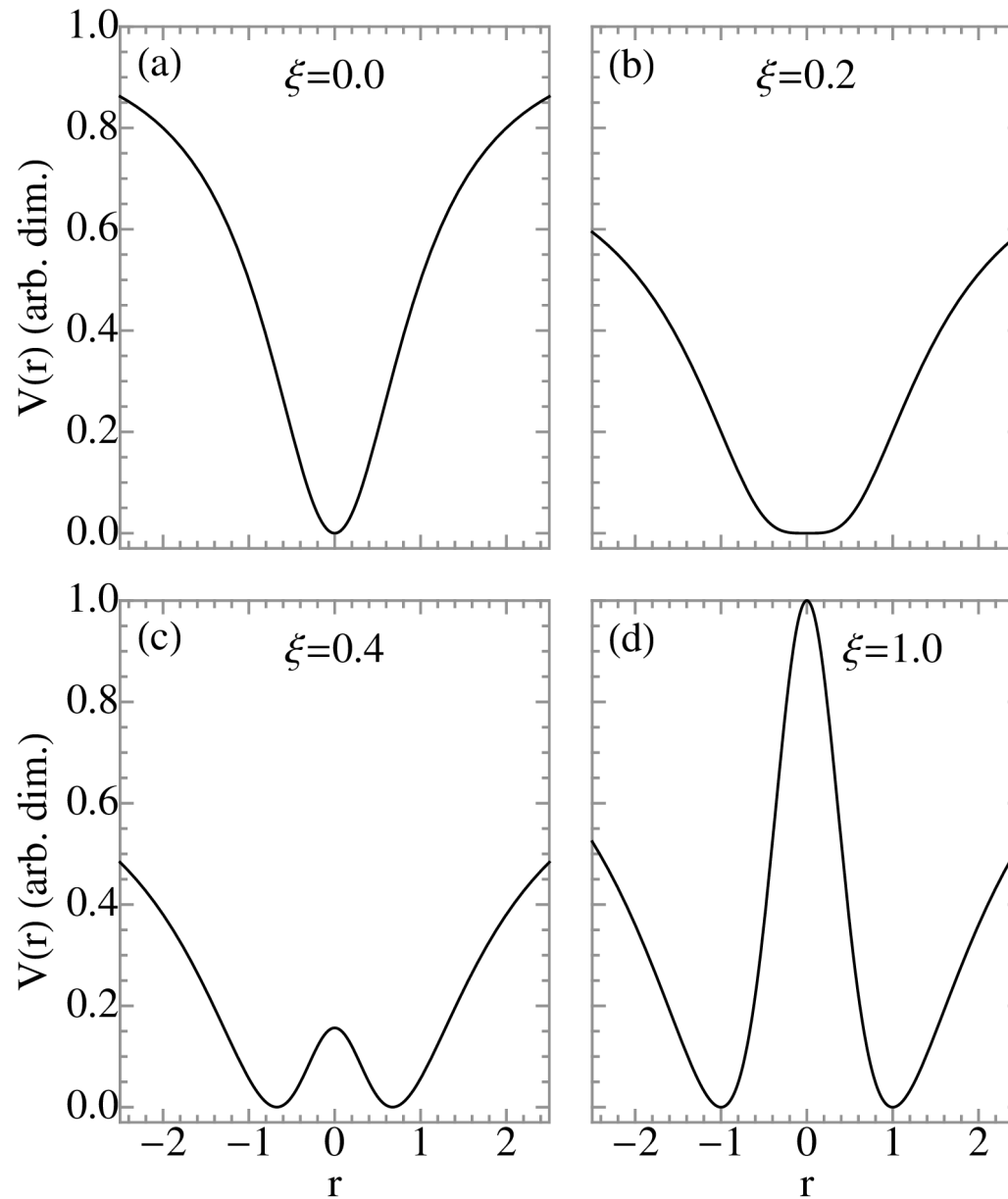
spectroscopic signatures of QPT and ESQPT

Angular momentum exponent plot

$$E(\ell) = E_0 + a \ell^{\gamma_{v_b} + 1}$$



potential surfaces



summary of our study

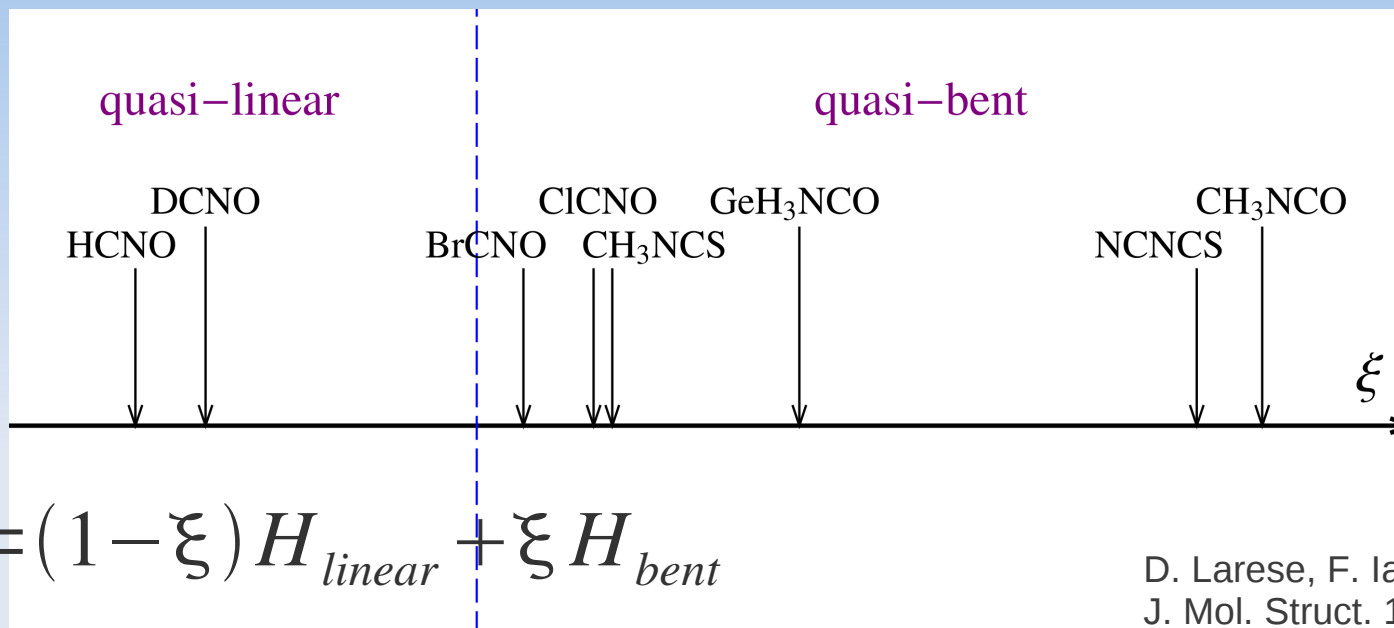
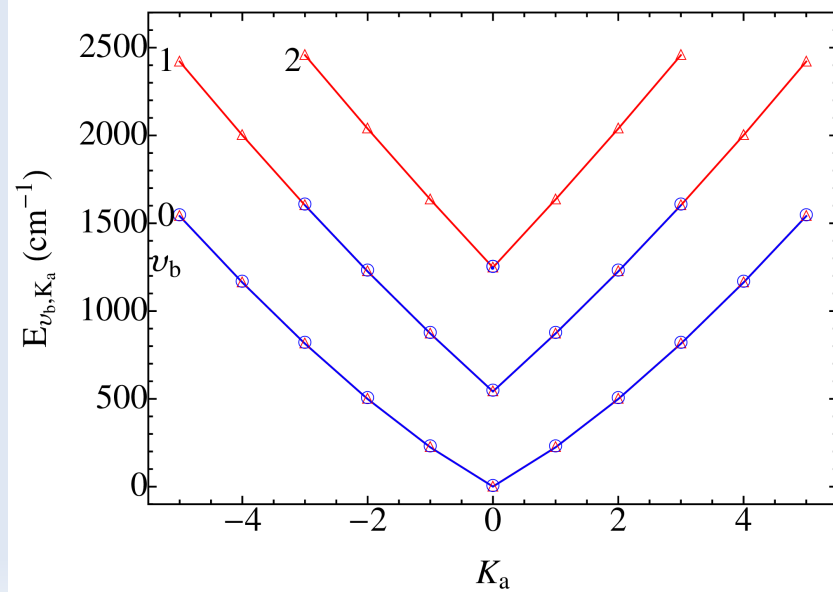
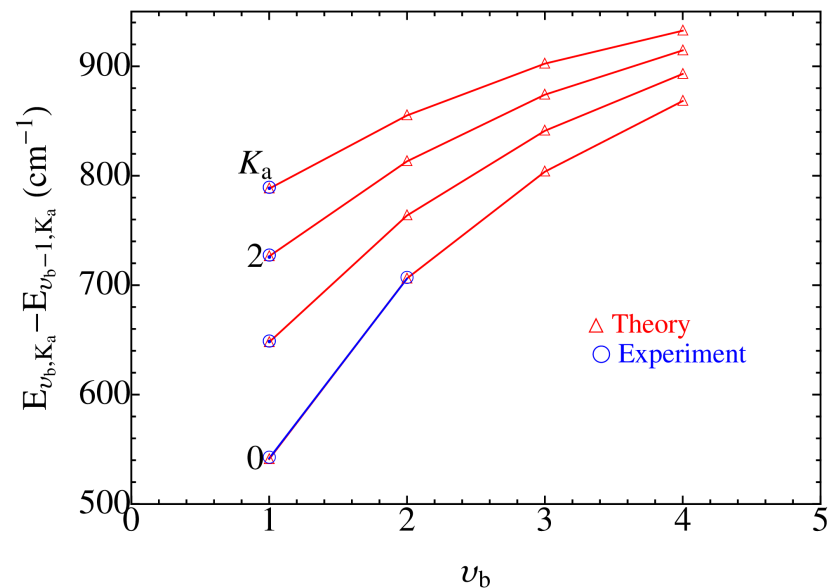
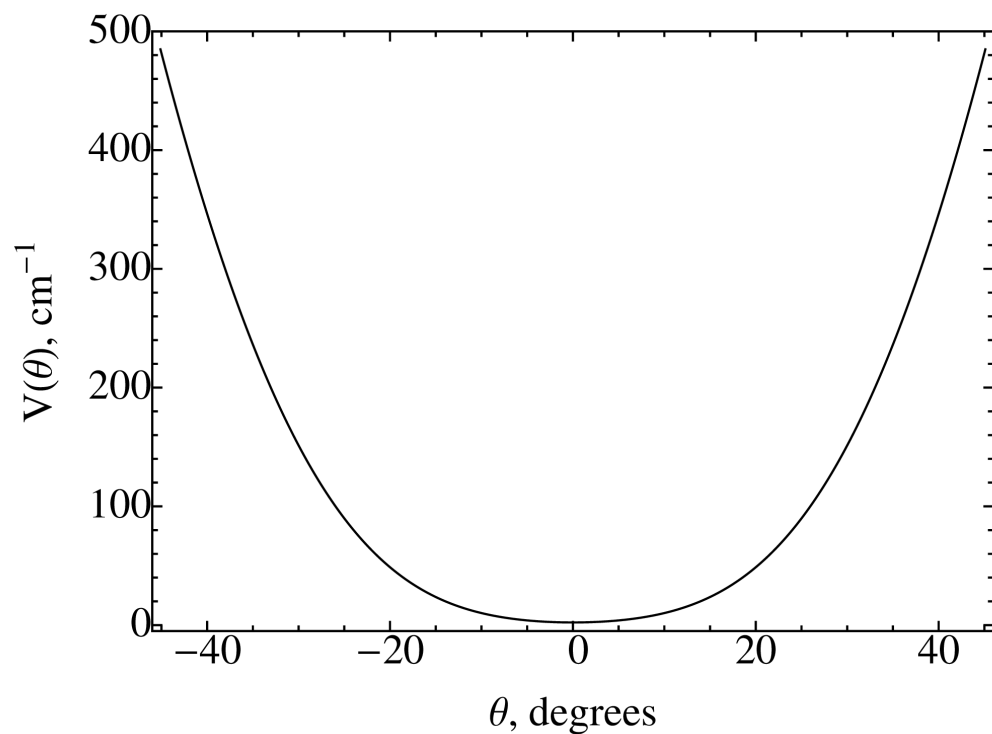
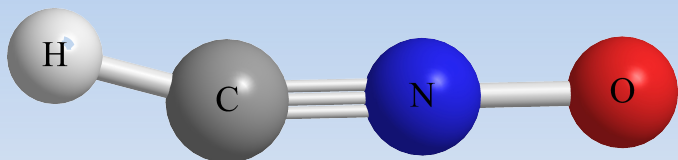


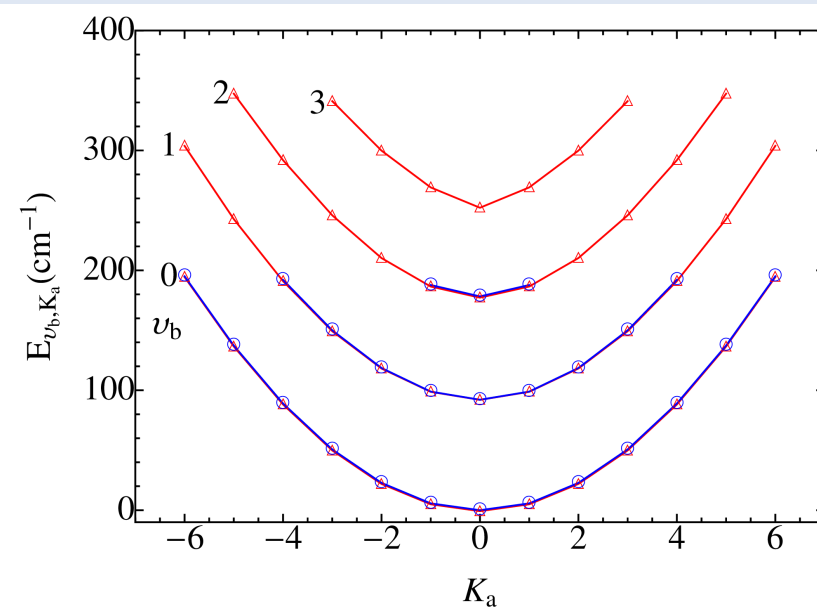
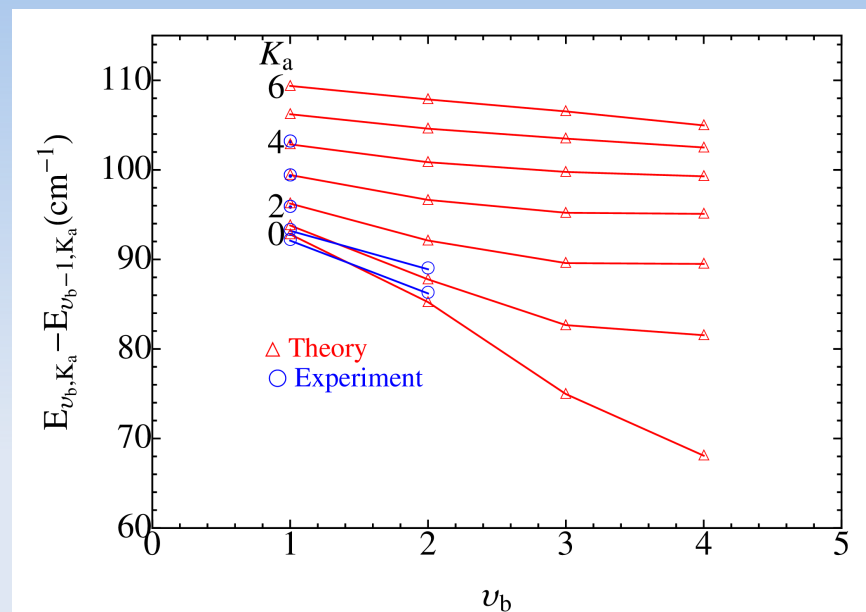
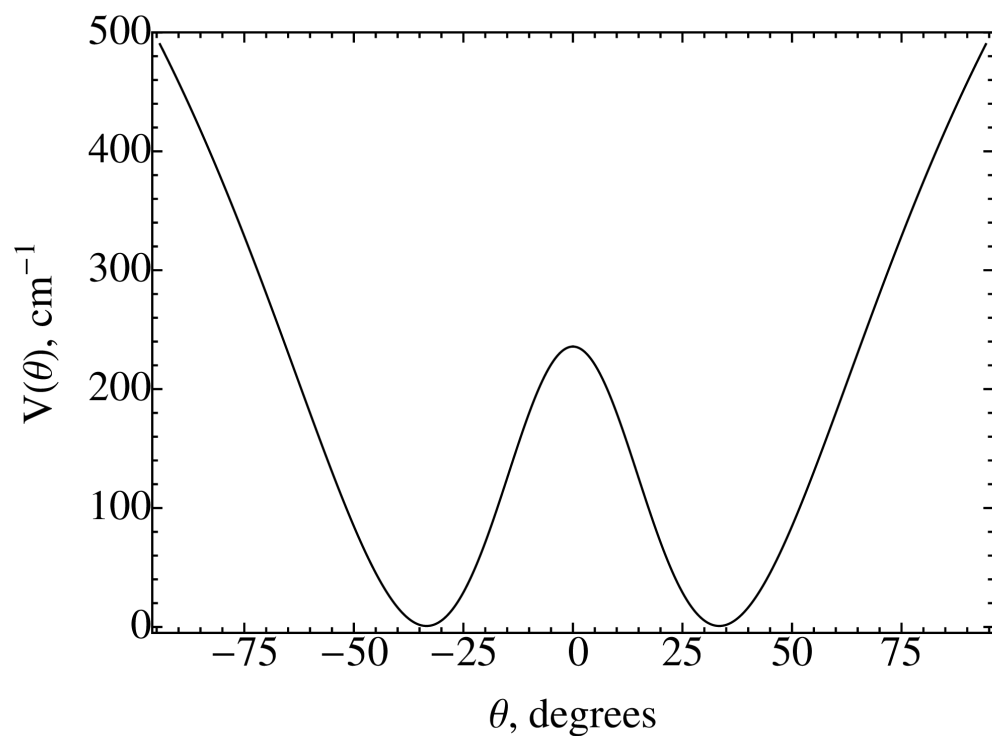
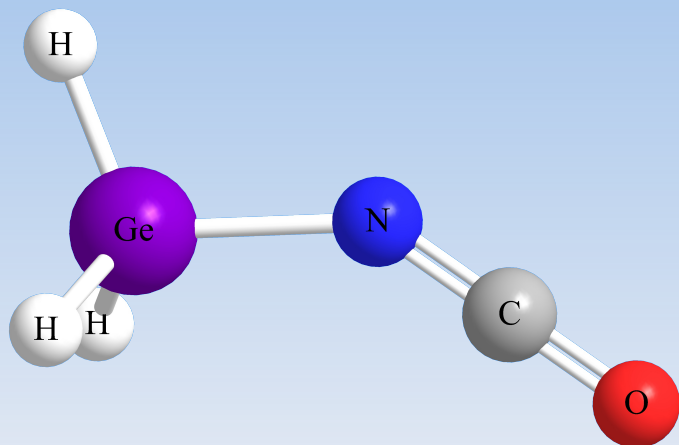
Table 1: Best-fit values of Hamiltonian parameters. N (the integer vibron number) and ξ (control parameter value) are both dimensionless, while ε , α , β , A , and rms deviation are in cm^{-1} .

Molecule	N	ε	α	β	A	rms	ξ
CH ₃ NCO	78	453.756	-5.5741	7.6712	1.6313	1.34	0.2168
NCNCS	70	203.572	-2.5766	1.4957	0.81344	2.18	0.2154
GeH ₃ NCO	90	385.319	-4.1902	4.6941	1.1172	0.38	0.2069
CH ₃ NCS	73	523.947	-6.8652	7.8193	1.8524	0.48	0.2029
ClCNO	92	638.079	-6.4925	3.2283	1.7766	0.71	0.2025
BrCNO	96	642.047	-6.4154	3.1938	1.6980	0.57	0.2010
DCNO	30	634.902	-12.5727	8.4958	5.2775	0.25	0.1942
HCNO	24	716.715	-13.0168	10.7685	7.4363	0.09	0.1927

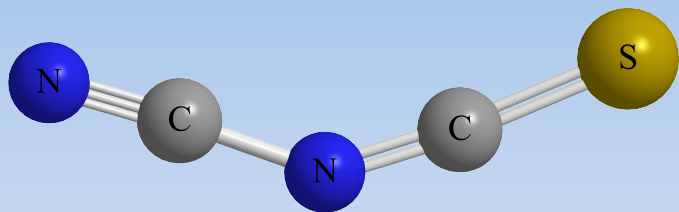
fulminic acid



germyl isocyanate

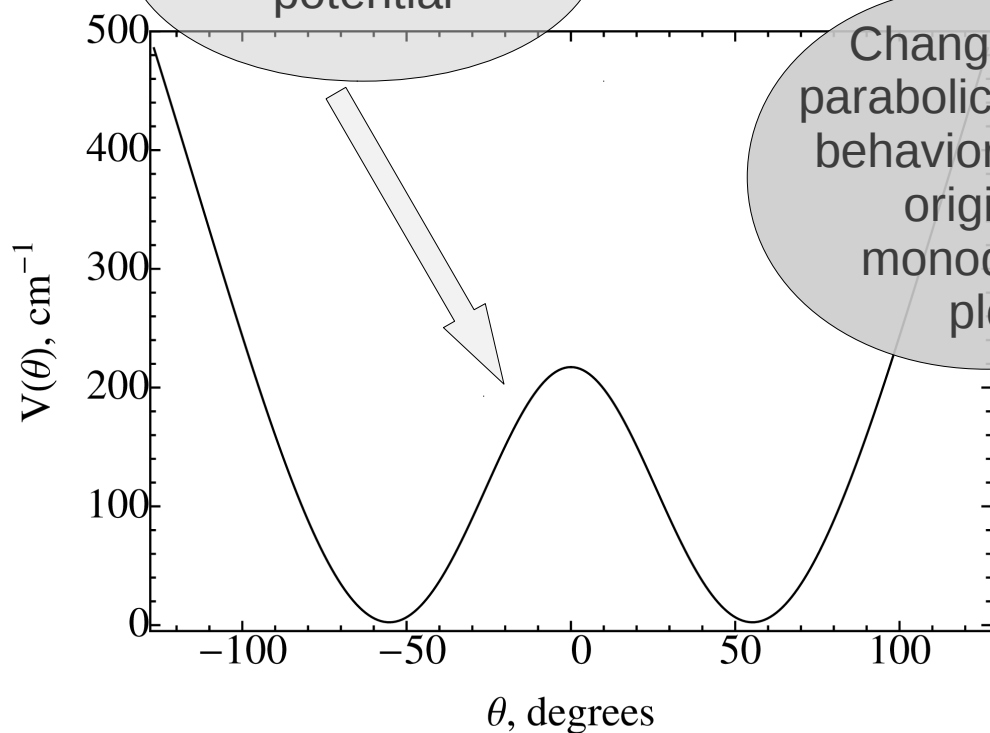


spectroscopic signatures

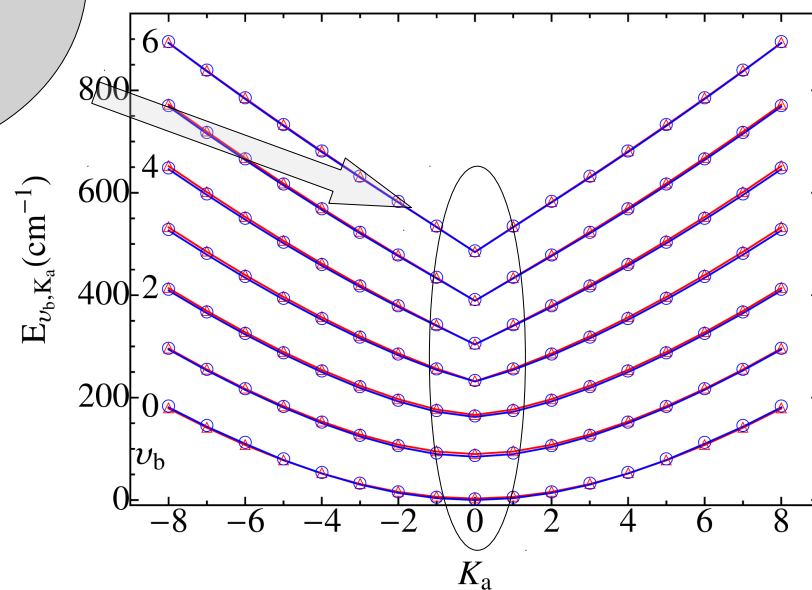
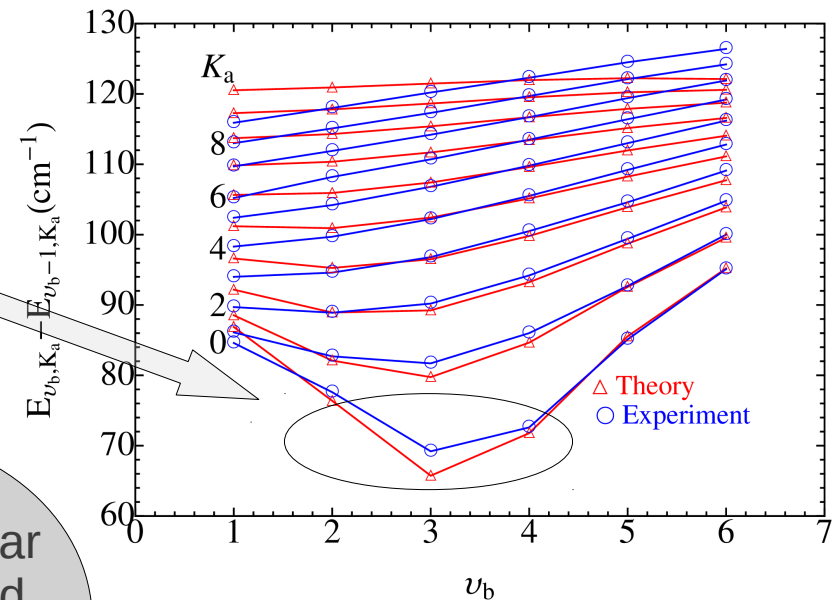


Champagne-bottle hump in bending potential

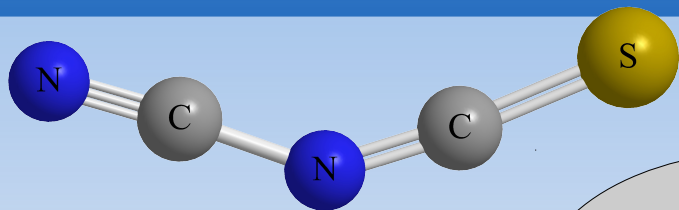
Dixon dip in Birge-Sponer plot



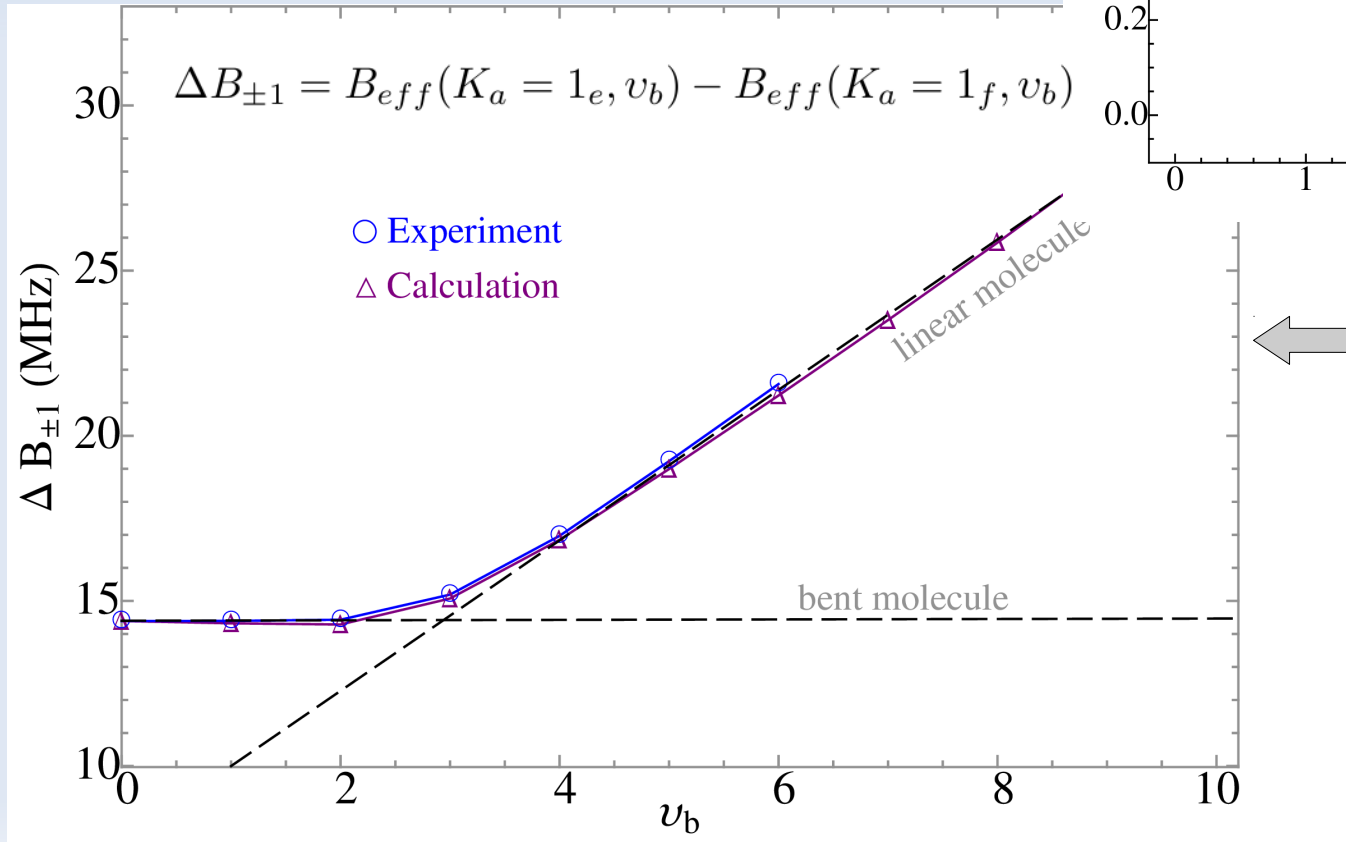
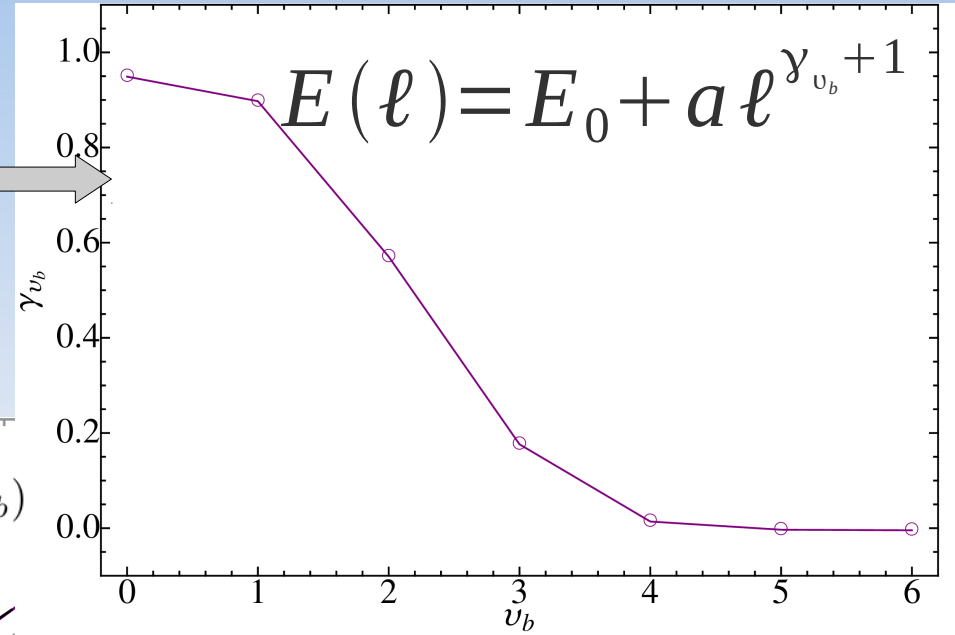
Change from parabolic to linear behavior around origin in monodromy plot



more evidence of ESQPT in NCNCS



Angular momentum exponent plot



Vibration-rotation interaction: rotational constants $e-f$ splitting changes abruptly

next project: coupled benders

- Molecules with two bending sites that are coupled
- Acetylene
 - Ground electronic state, linear molecule
 - F. Iachello, F. Pérez-Bernal J. Phys. Chem. A 113 (2009) 13273
 - Excited electronic state, trans-bent
 - Three large-amplitude motions: two bends, one torsion
 - Makes trans-cis transition?
 - A.J. Merer, A.H. Steeves, J.H. Baraban, H.A. Bechtel, R.W. Field, J. Chem. Phys. 134 (2011) 244310

next project: water

- Vast experimental data available
 - J. Chem. Phys. Ref. Data 30 (2001) 735
 - J. Chem. Phys. 131 (2009) 221105
 - J. Quant. Spectros. & Rad. Transf. 111 (2011) 1043
- Bend + anti-symm. stretch + symm. Stretch
- ESQPT at high energy
 - $\sim 11\,000\text{ cm}^{-1}$
 - $v_b = 8$

conclusion

- Simple algebraic Hamiltonian can describe rigidly linear, quasi-linear, quasi-bent, and rigidly bend molecules
- QPT and ESQPT (monodromy) can be seen in bending modes of small non-rigid molecules
- More complex systems (e.g., coupled benders and isomerization) may also be described

Thanks!

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Correlation diagram

