

# One-dimensional model potentials for strong-field simulations

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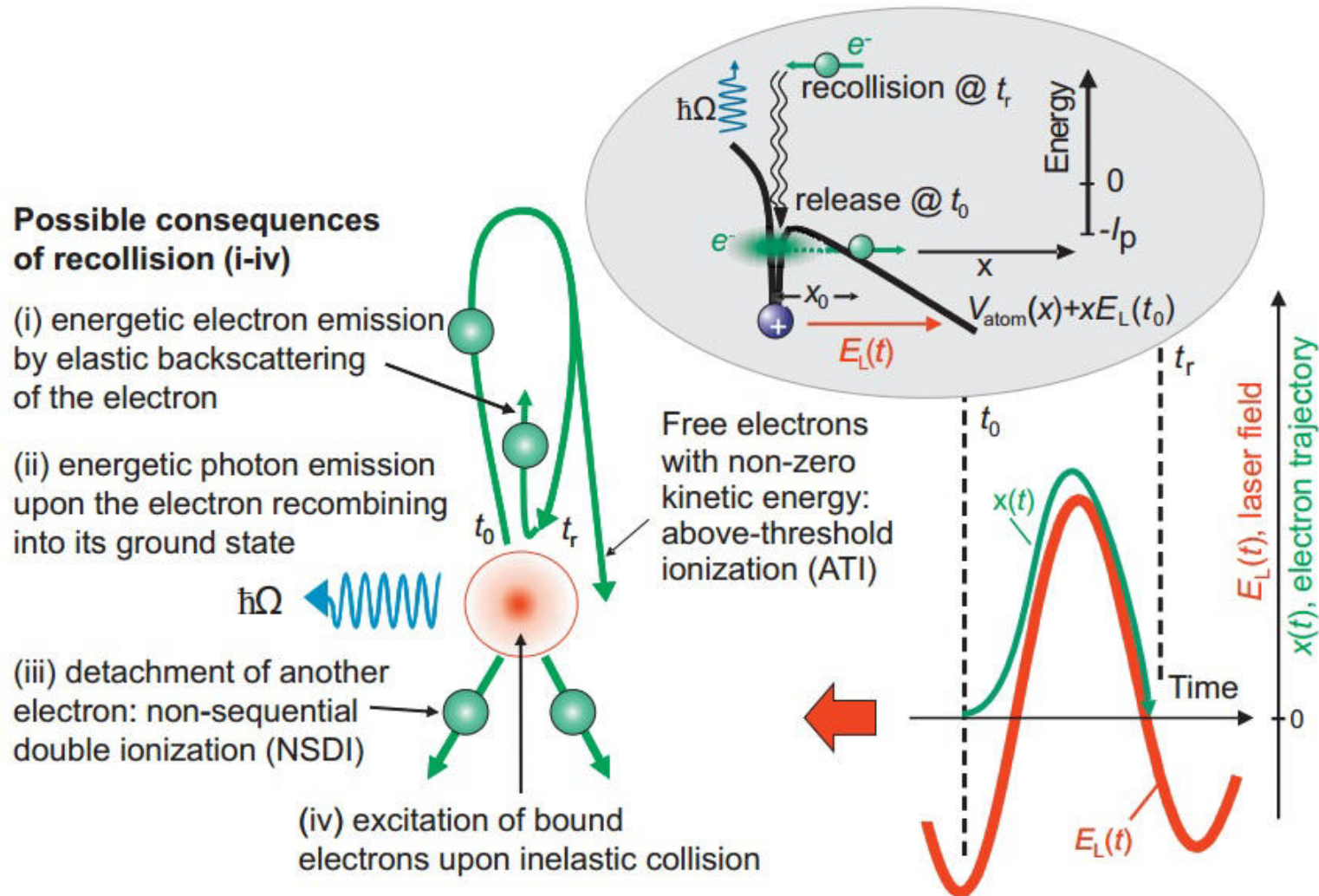
# Outline

- Motivation
- Construction of the density-based 1D model potential
- Improved 1D model potentials
- Simulation results
- Conclusions

# Motivation

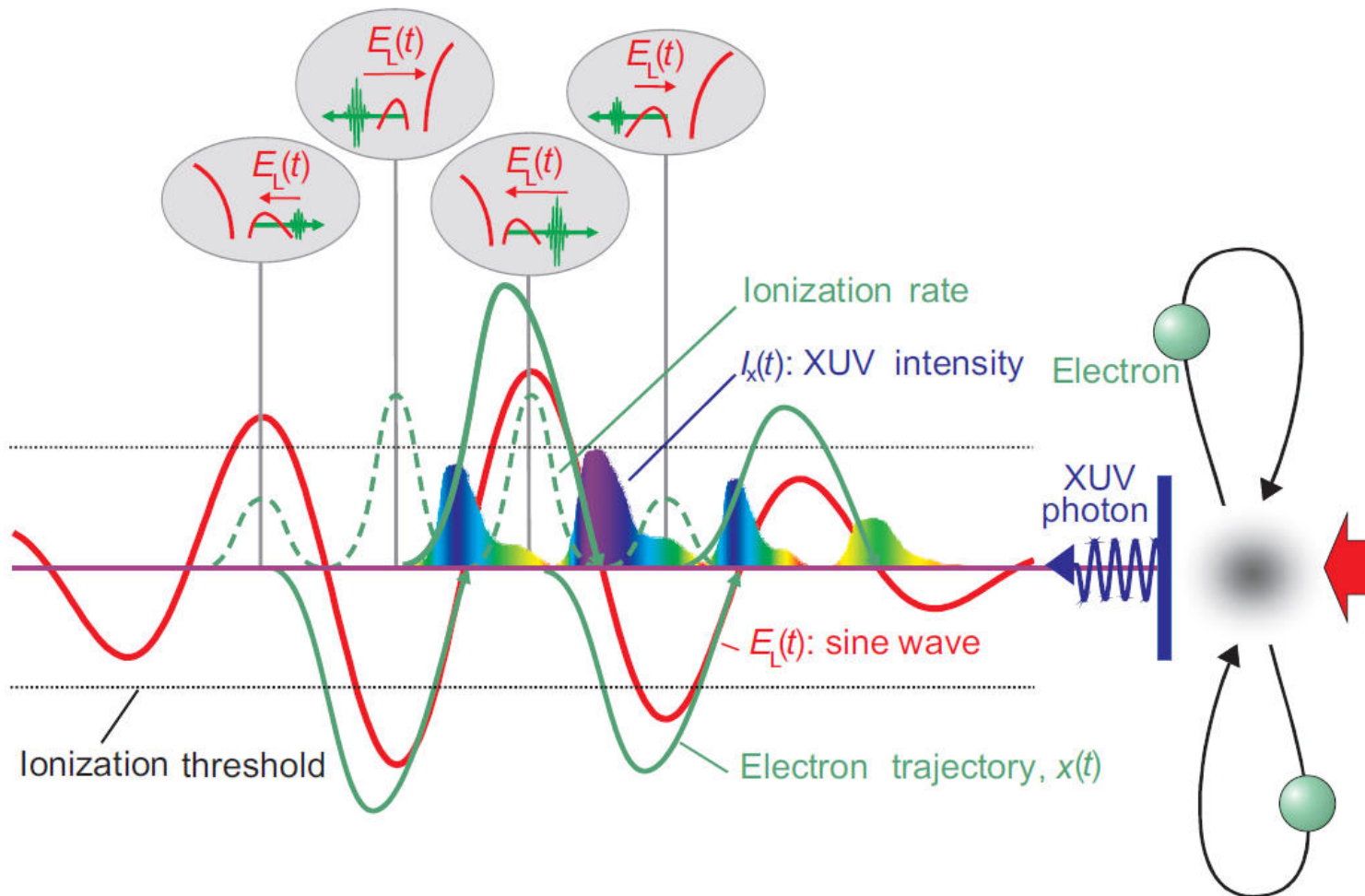
- The true understanding of the phenomena in attosecond and strong-field physics often needs the quantum evolution of an involved atomic system driven by a strong laser pulse
- Exact solution of the corresponding Schrödinger equation is beyond reach in this non-perturbative range, except for the simplest cases. Therefore, approximations are unavoidable and very important.
- For linearly polarized pulses, the main dynamics happens along the electric field of the laser pulse which underlies the success of some 1D approximations.

# Motivation



[1] F. Krausz and M. Ivanov. Attosecond physics. Reviews of Modern Physics, 81, 2009.

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# Construction of the density-based 1D model potential

- A general 3D simulation:

$$H_0^{3D} = T_z + T_\rho - \frac{Z}{\sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}}$$

$$T_\rho = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \left[ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \right] \quad T_z = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$$

$$H_0^{3D} \psi_{100}(z, \rho) = E_0 \psi_{100}(z, \rho)$$

$$E_0 = -\frac{\mu Z^2}{2}, \quad \psi_{100}(z, \rho) = \mathcal{N} e^{-\mu Z \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}}$$

# Construction of the density-based 1D model potential

- A general 3D simulation:

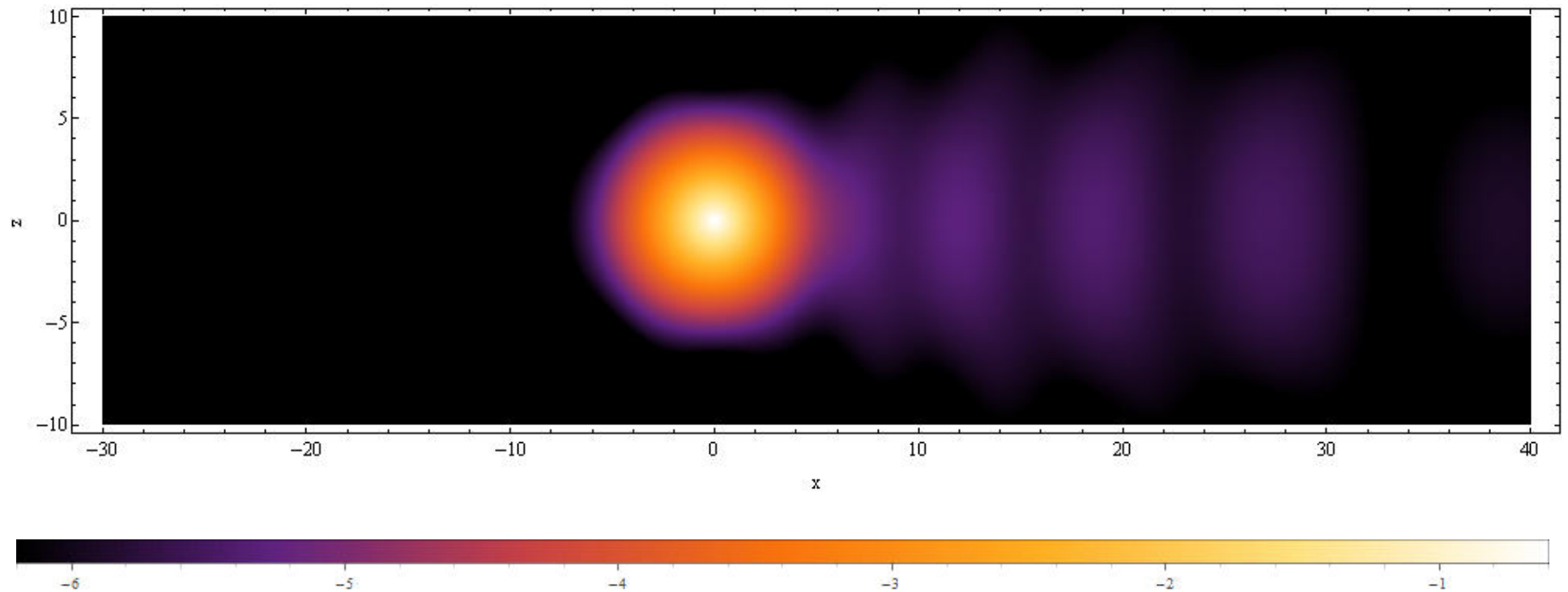
$$V_{\text{ext}}(z, t) = z \cdot \mathcal{E}_z(t)$$

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi^{3\text{D}}(z, \rho, t) = [H_0^{3\text{D}} + V_{\text{ext}}(z, t)] \Psi^{3\text{D}}(z, \rho, t)$$

Initial state:

$$\Psi^{3\text{D}}(z, \rho, 0) = \psi_{100}(z, \rho) = \mathcal{N} e^{-\mu Z \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}}$$

# 3D H-atom optical tunneling



Sz. Majorosi and A. Czirják, *Comp. Phys. Comm.* **208**, 9-28, (2016)



# Construction of the density-based 1D model potential

- A general 1D simulation:

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi^{1\text{D}}(z, t) = [H_0^{1\text{D}} + V_{\text{ext}}(z, t)] \Psi^{1\text{D}}(z, t)$$

$$H_0^{1\text{D}} = T_z + V_0^{1\text{D}}(z) \quad V_{\text{ext}}(z, t) = z \cdot \mathcal{E}_z(t)$$

# Construction of the density-based 1D model potential

- A general 1D simulation:

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \Psi^{1D}(z, t) = [H_0^{1D} + V_{\text{ext}}(z, t)] \Psi^{1D}(z, t)$$

$$H_0^{1D} = T_z + \boxed{V_0^{1D}(z)} \quad V_{\text{ext}}(z, t) = z \cdot \mathcal{E}_z(t)$$

# Construction of the density-based 1D model potential

- Key idea:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_z^{100}(z) &= 2\pi \int_0^\infty |\psi_{100}(z, \rho)|^2 \rho d\rho \\ &= \frac{\mu Z}{2} (2Z\mu|z| + 1) e^{-2Z\mu|z|} \end{aligned}$$

$$\psi_0(z) = \sqrt{\frac{\mu Z}{2}} \sqrt{2\mu Z|z| + 1} e^{-\mu Z|z|}$$

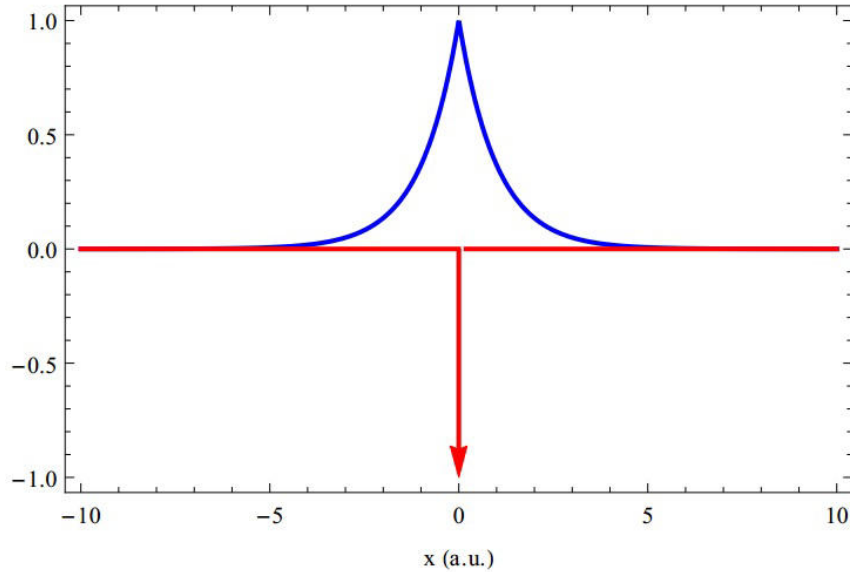
# Construction of the density-based 1D model potential

$$V_{0,M}^{1D}(z) = E_{0,M} + \frac{1}{\psi_0(z)} \frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \psi_0(z)$$

$$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} V_{0,M}^{1D}(z) = 0 \quad E_{0,M} = E_0 = -\frac{\mu Z^2}{2}$$

$$V_{0,M}^{1D}(z) = -\frac{1}{2\mu} \frac{1}{2^2 \left( |z| + \frac{1}{2\mu Z} \right)^2} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}Z}{|z| + \frac{1}{2\mu Z}}$$

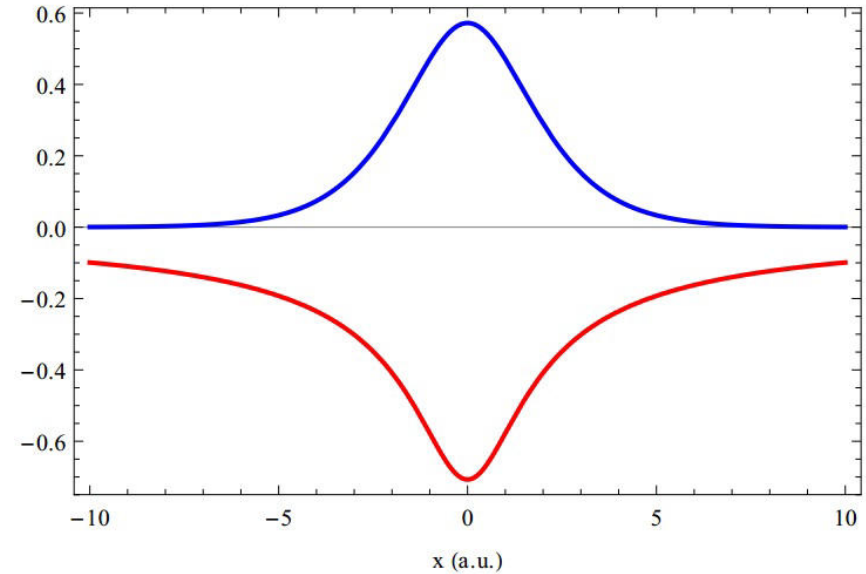
# Conventional 1D model potentials



$$V_D = \delta(x)$$

$$\Psi(x) = e^{-|x|}$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2}$$



$$V_C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+2}}$$

$$\Psi(x) = N e^{-\sqrt{x^2+2}} \left(1 + \sqrt{x^2+2}\right)$$

$$E = -\frac{1}{2}$$

# Improved 1D model potentials

- Improved soft-core Coulomb potential:

$$V_{0,M,Sc}^{1D}(z) = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}Z}{\sqrt{z^2 + \frac{1}{4Z^2}}} \quad E_{0,M,Sc} = -\frac{Z^2}{2}$$

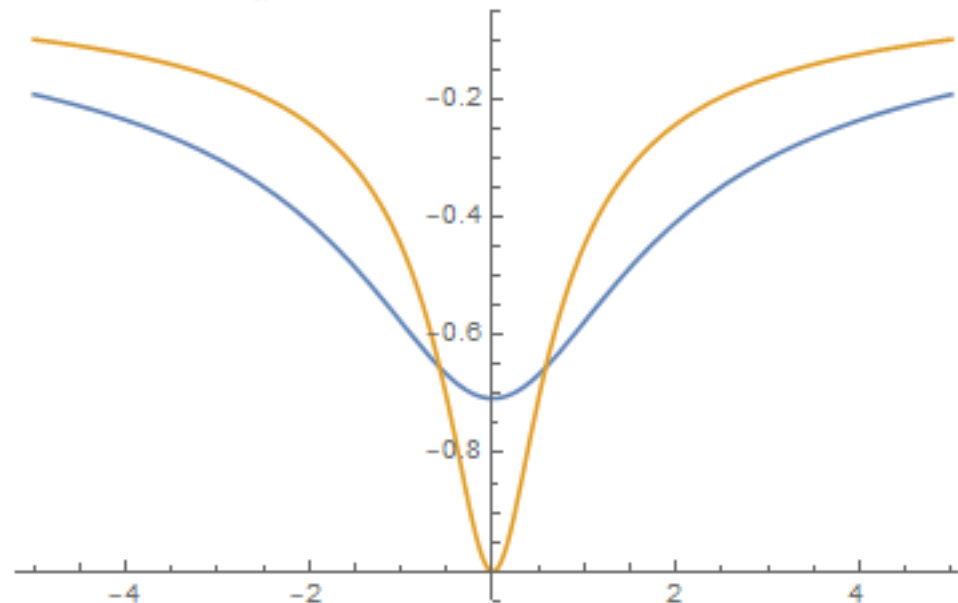
- Improved regularized Coulomb potential:

$$V_{0,M,C}^{1D}(z) = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}Z}{|z| + a} \quad a \approx 0.32889$$

# Improved 1D model potentials

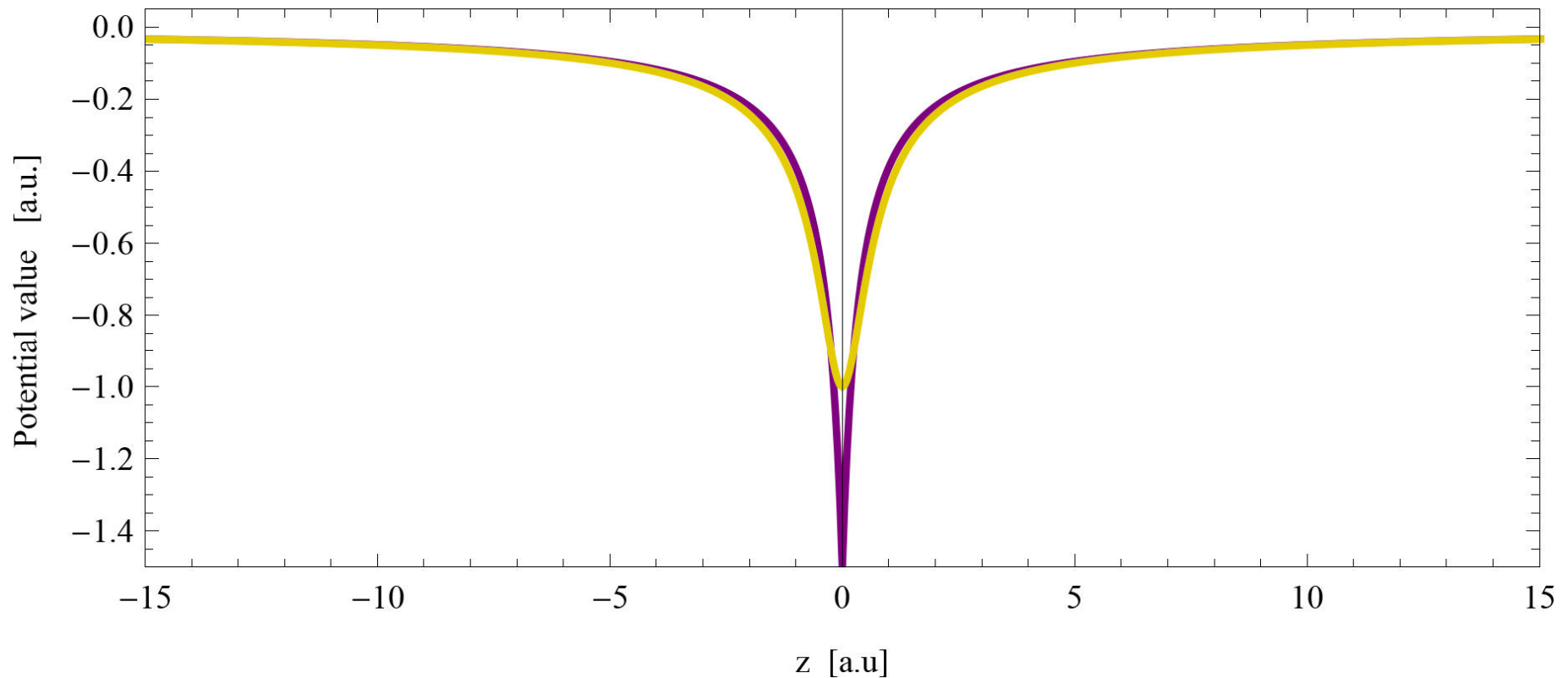
- Improved soft-core Coulomb potential:

$$V_{0,M,Sc}^{1D}(z) = -\frac{\frac{1}{2}Z}{\sqrt{z^2 + \frac{1}{4Z^2}}} \quad E_{0,M,Sc} = -\frac{Z^2}{2}$$



# Improved 1D model potentials

- Improved soft-core Coulomb potential vs. Density based model potential:

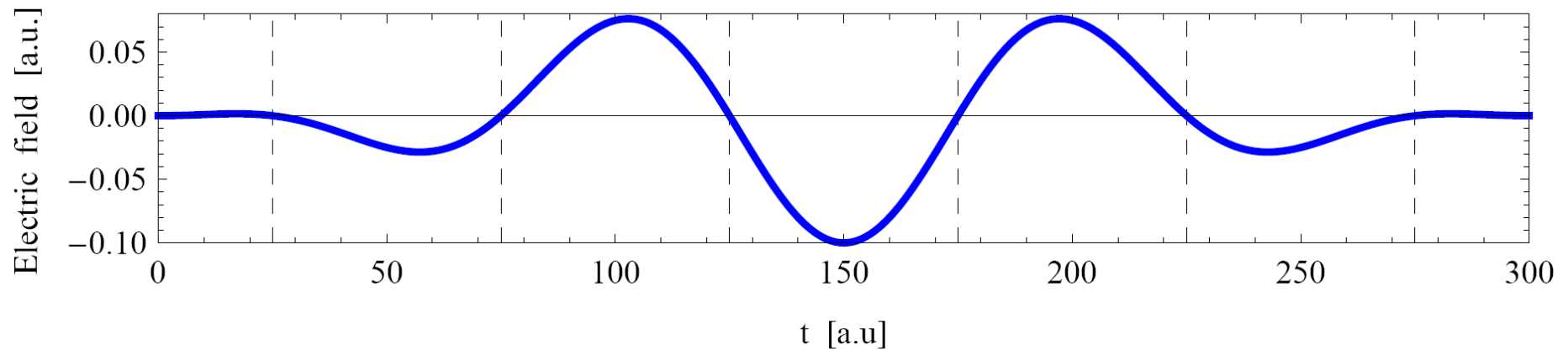




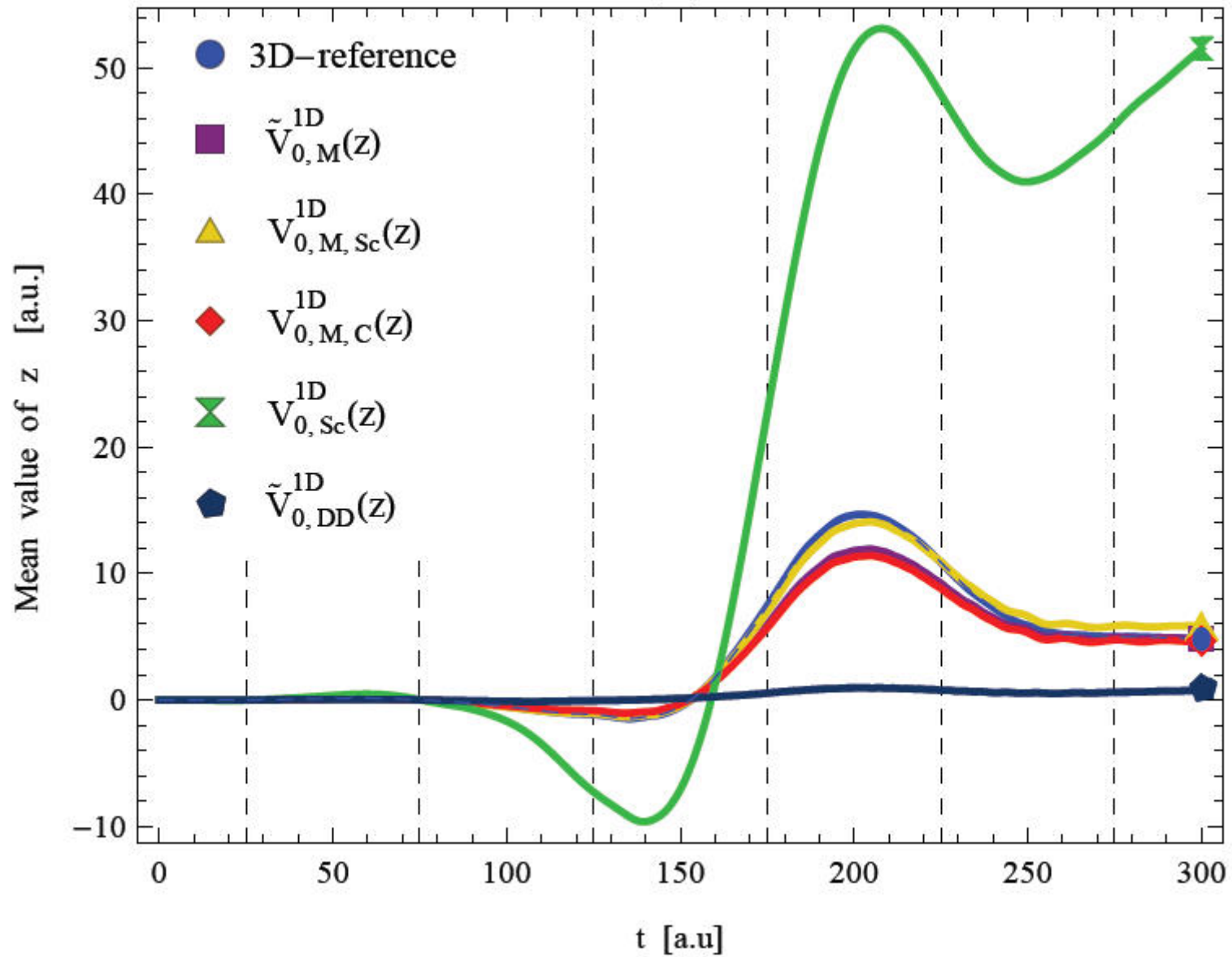
# Simulation results

- Laser pulse:

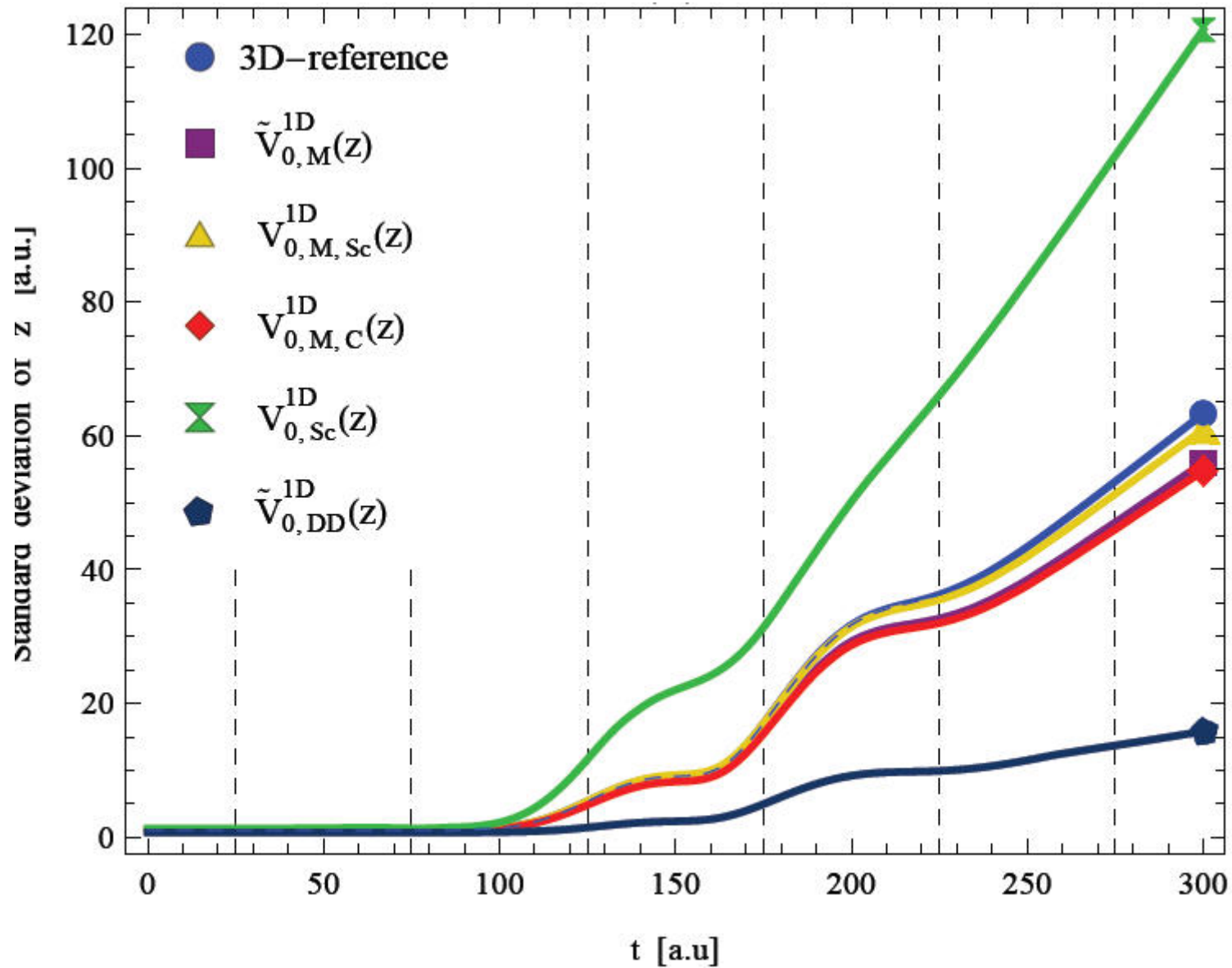
$$\mathcal{E}_z(t) = F \cdot \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi t}{2N_{\text{Cycle}}T} \right) \cos \left( \frac{2\pi t}{T} \right)$$



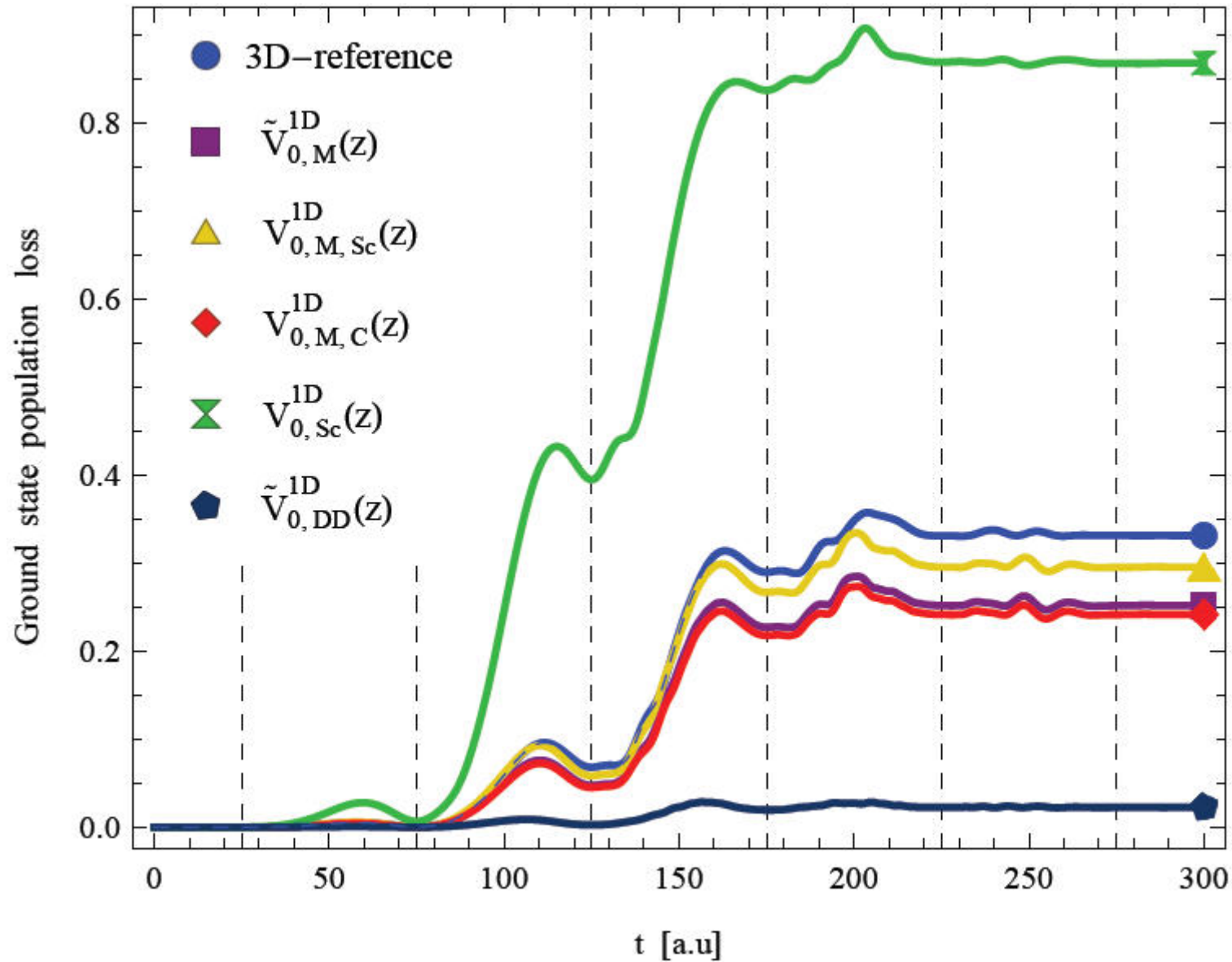
# Simulation results



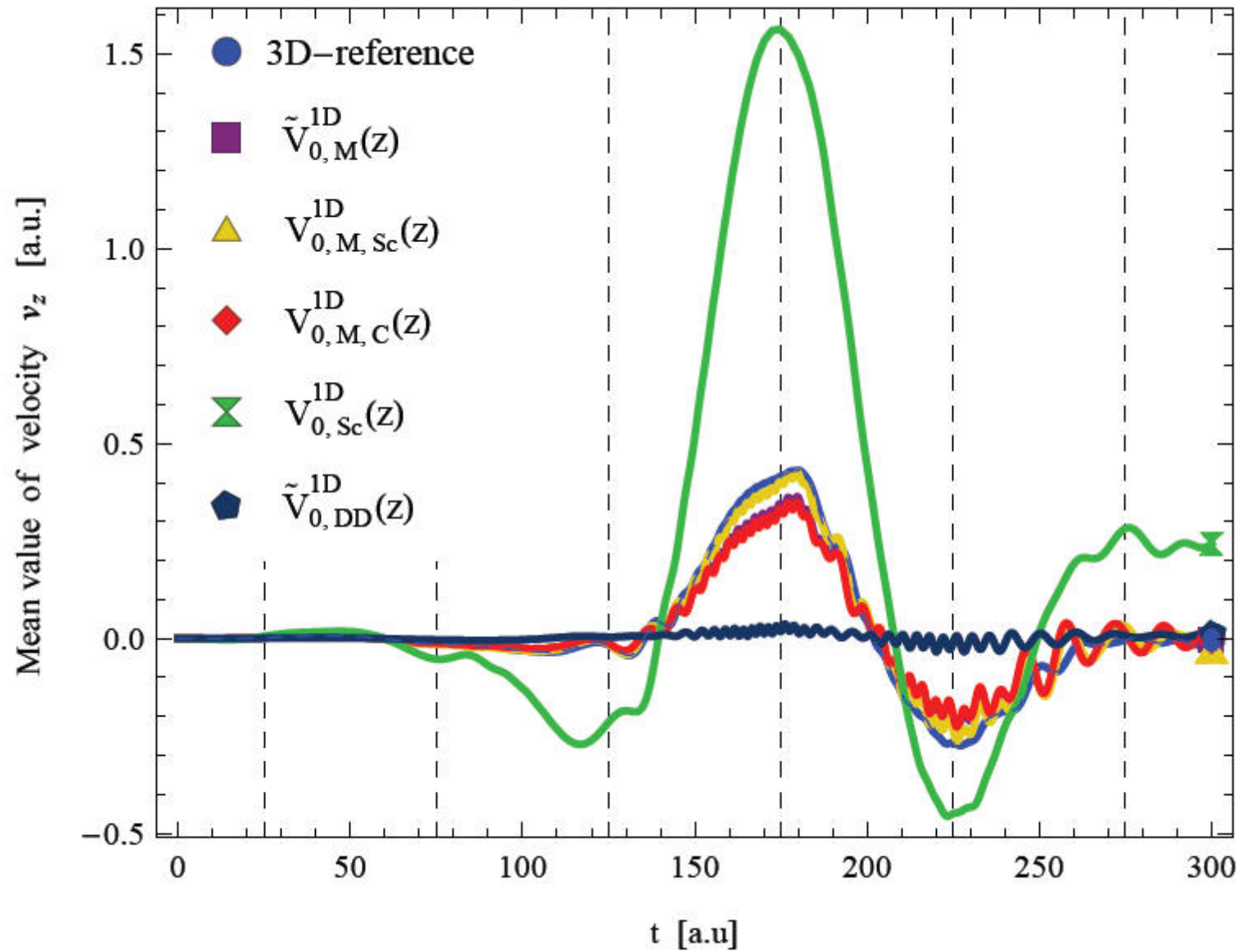
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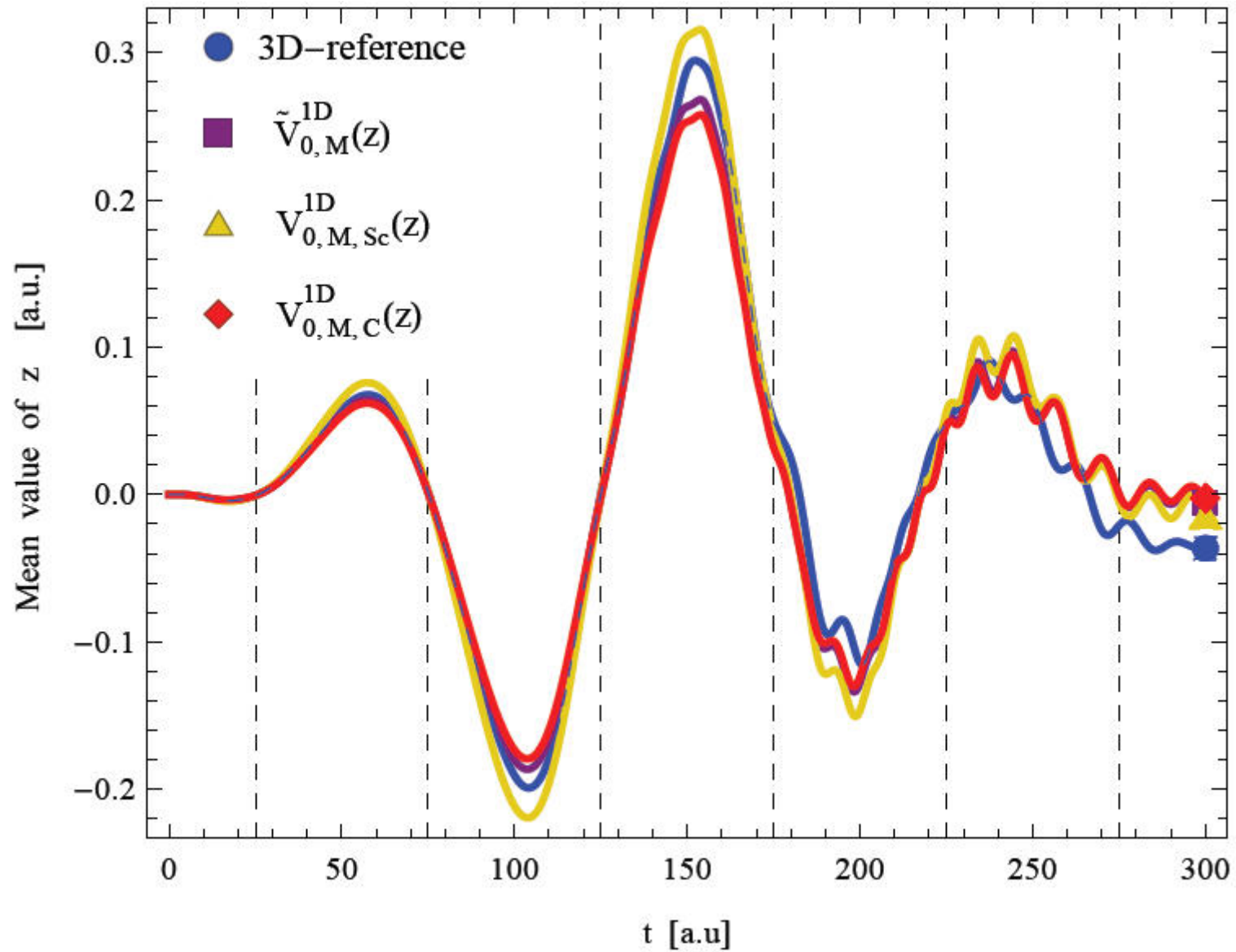
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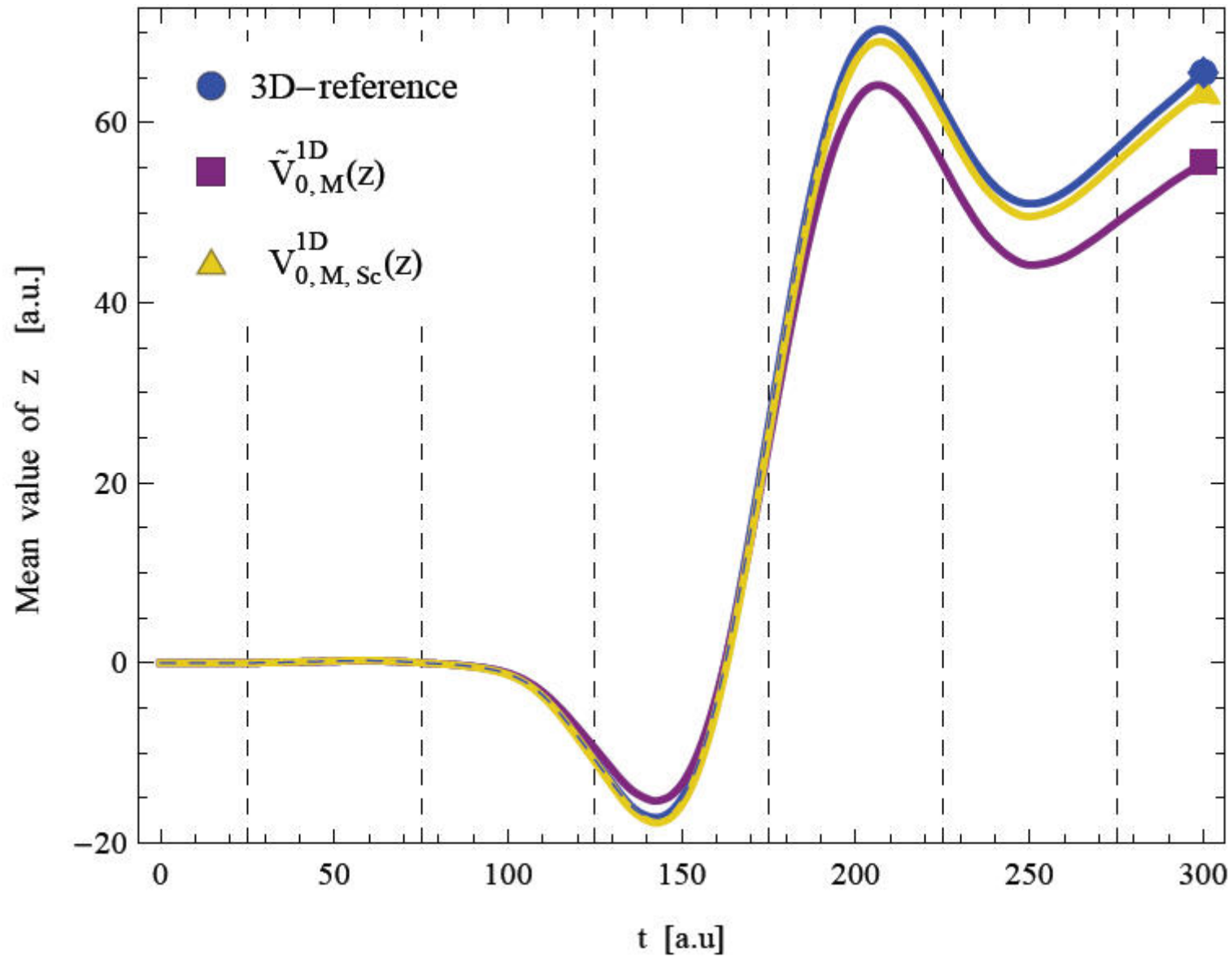
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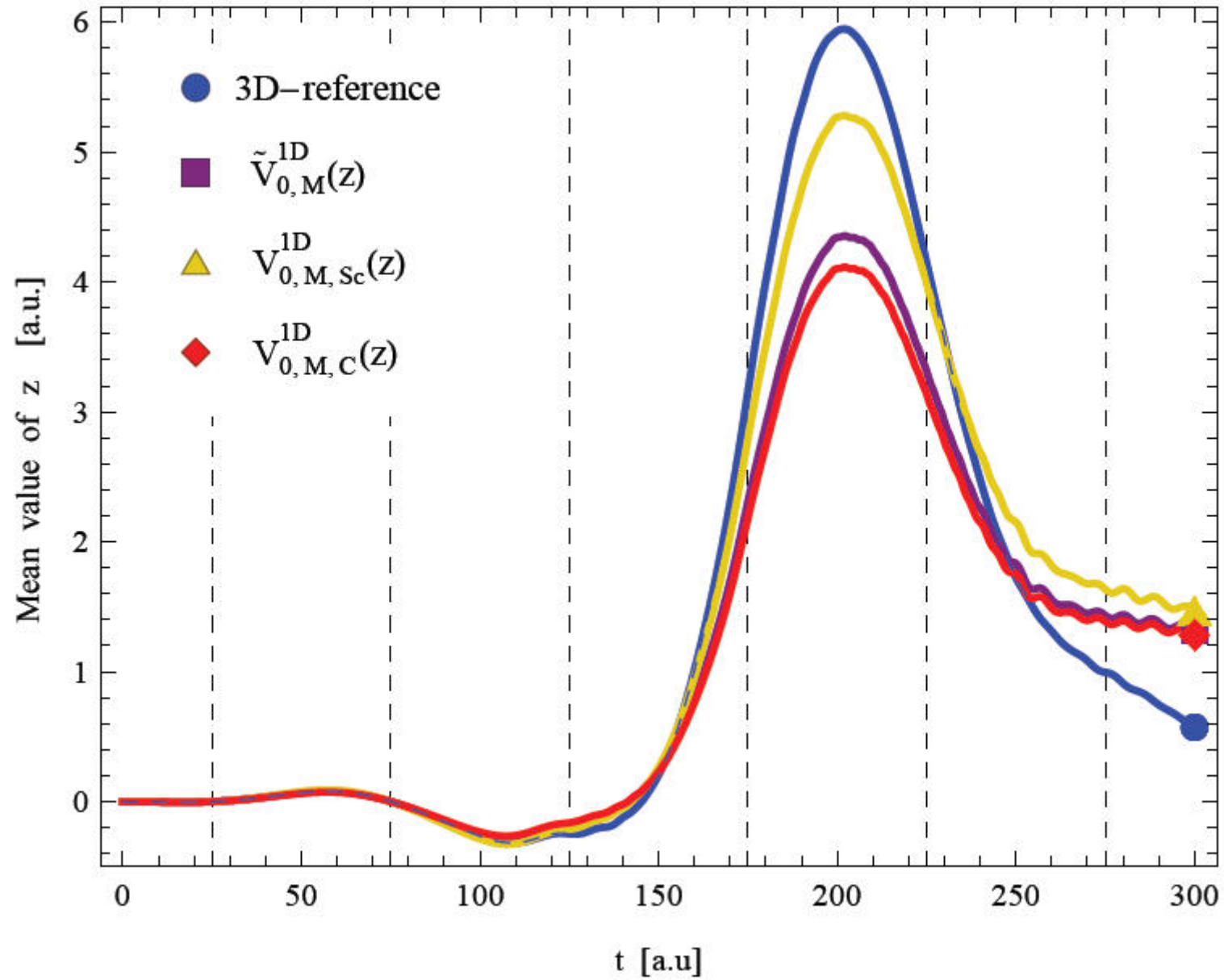
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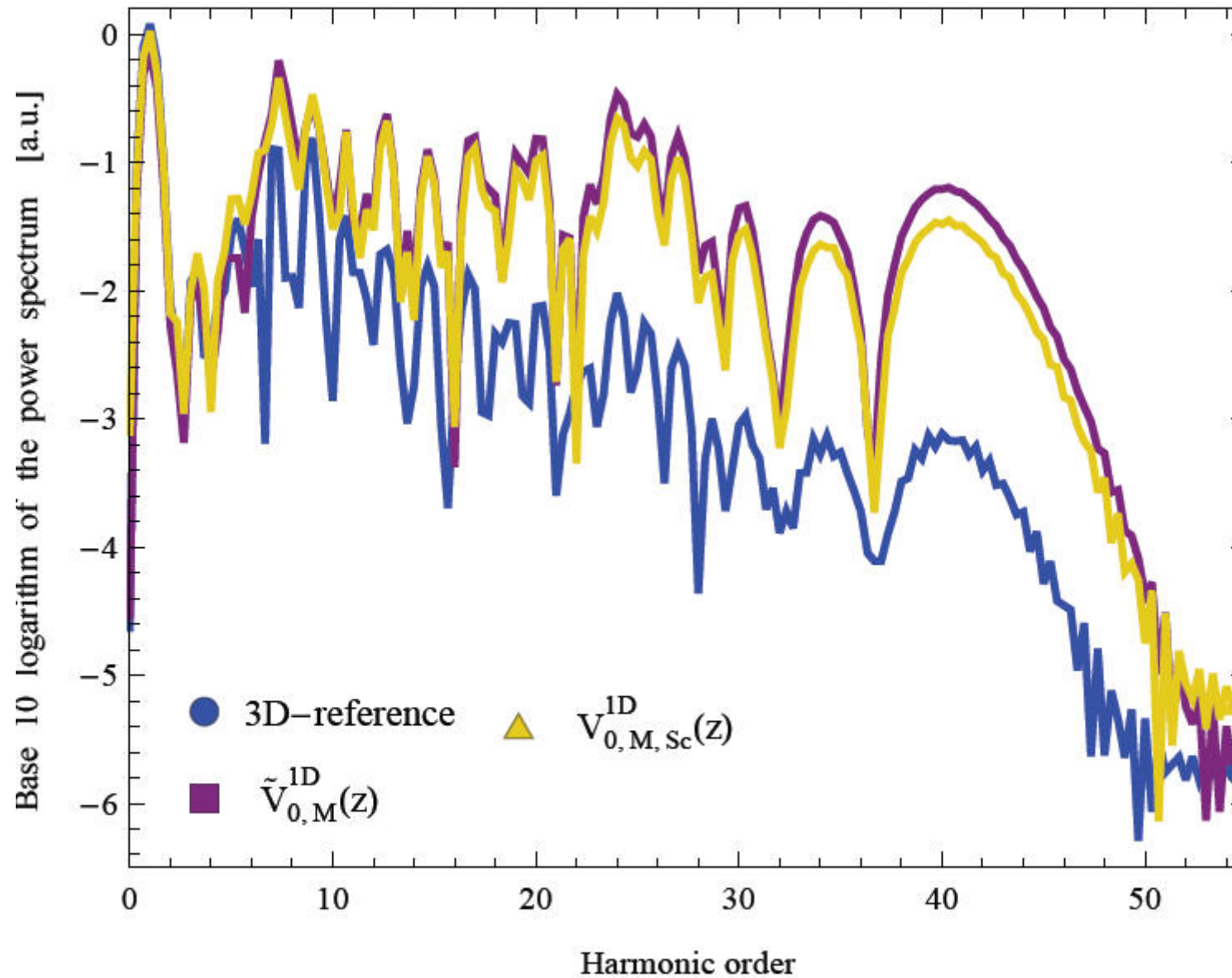


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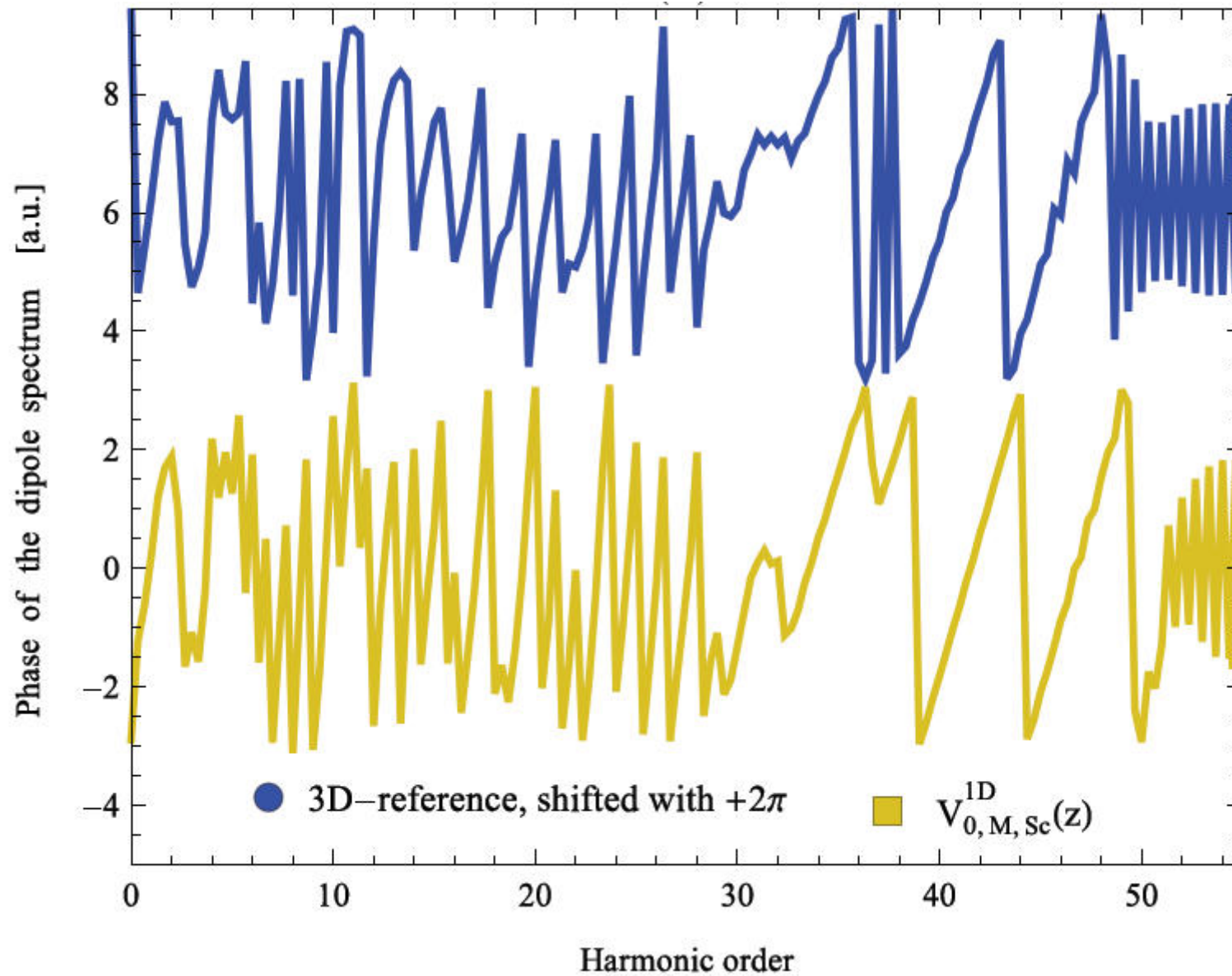




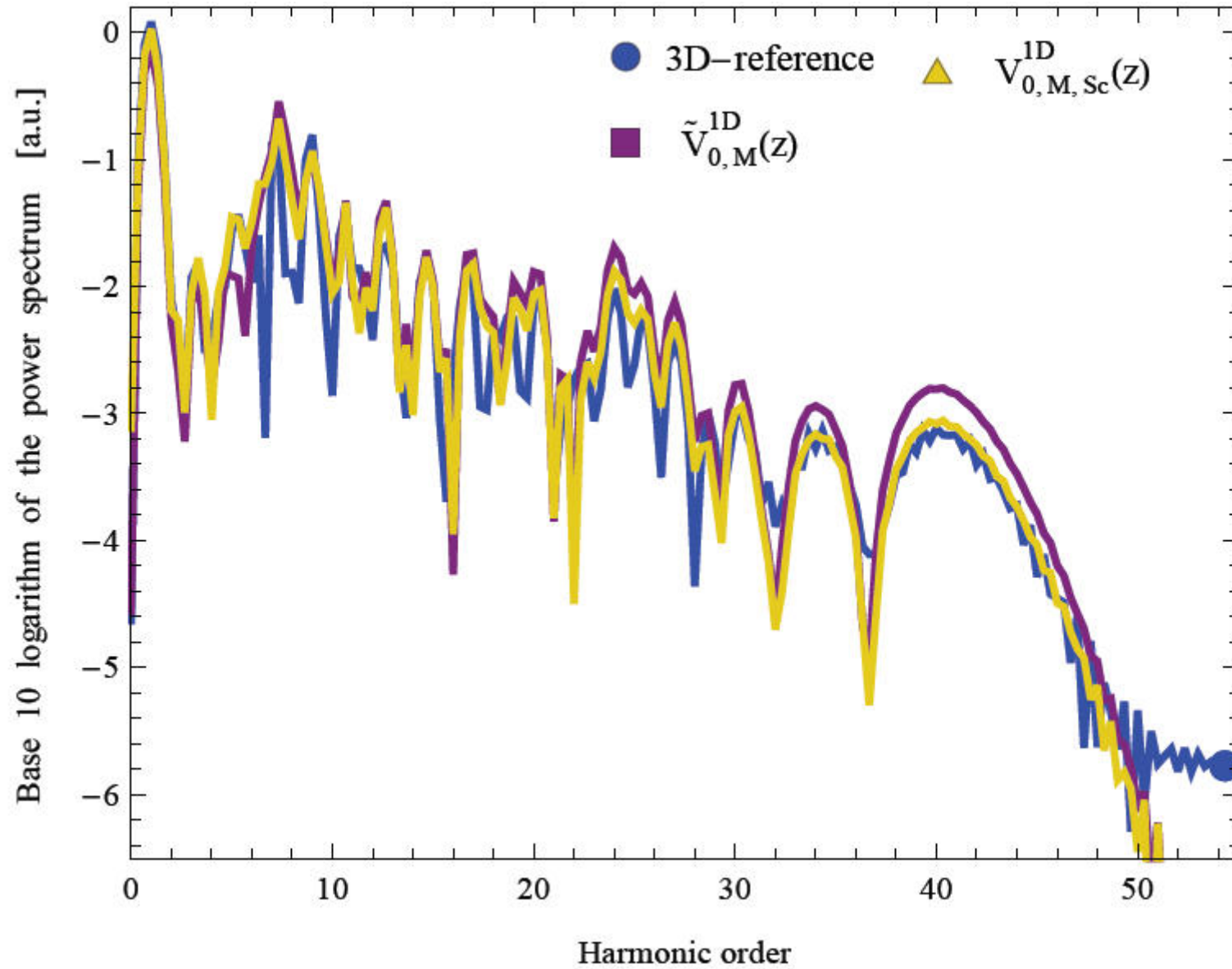
# Simulation results



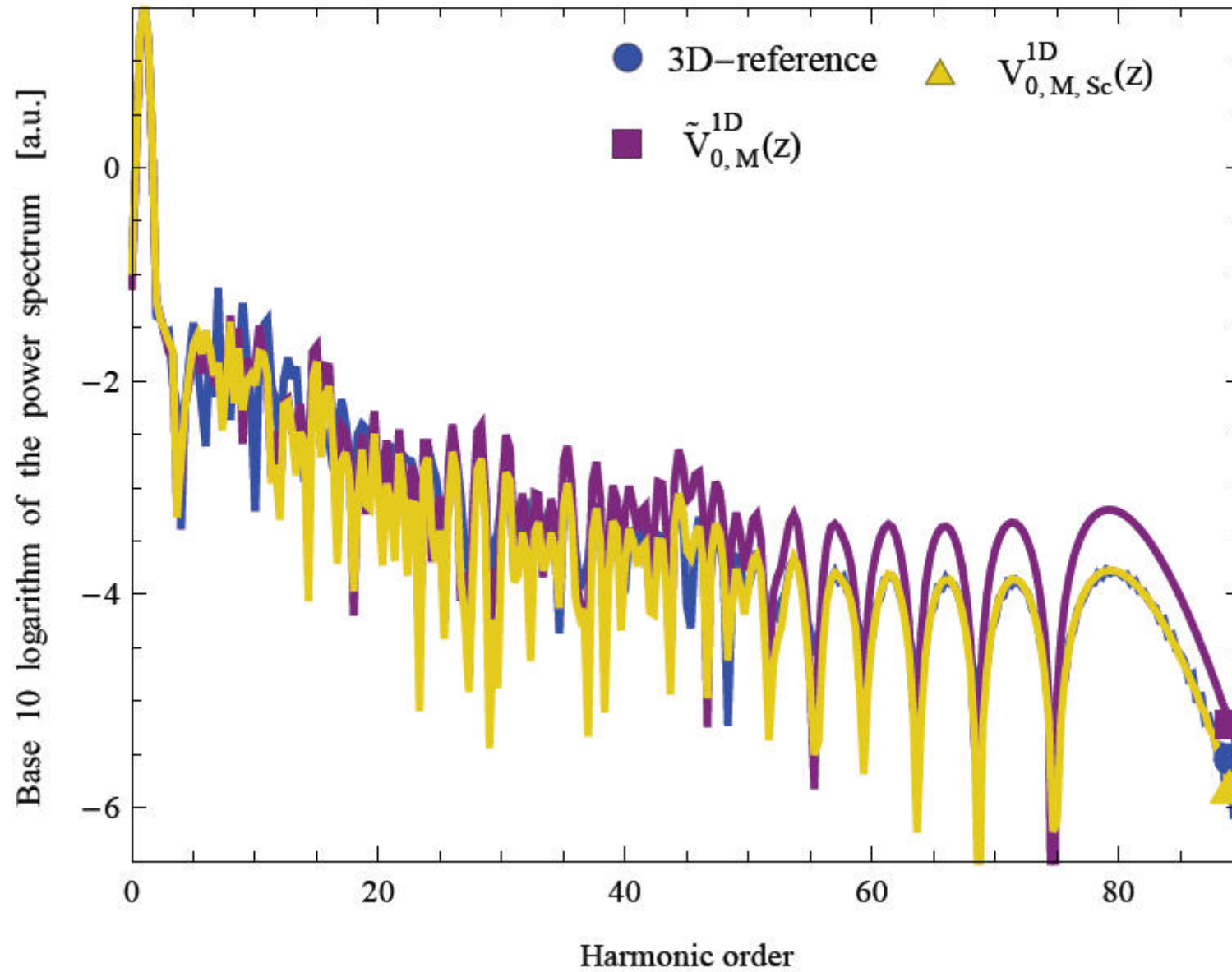
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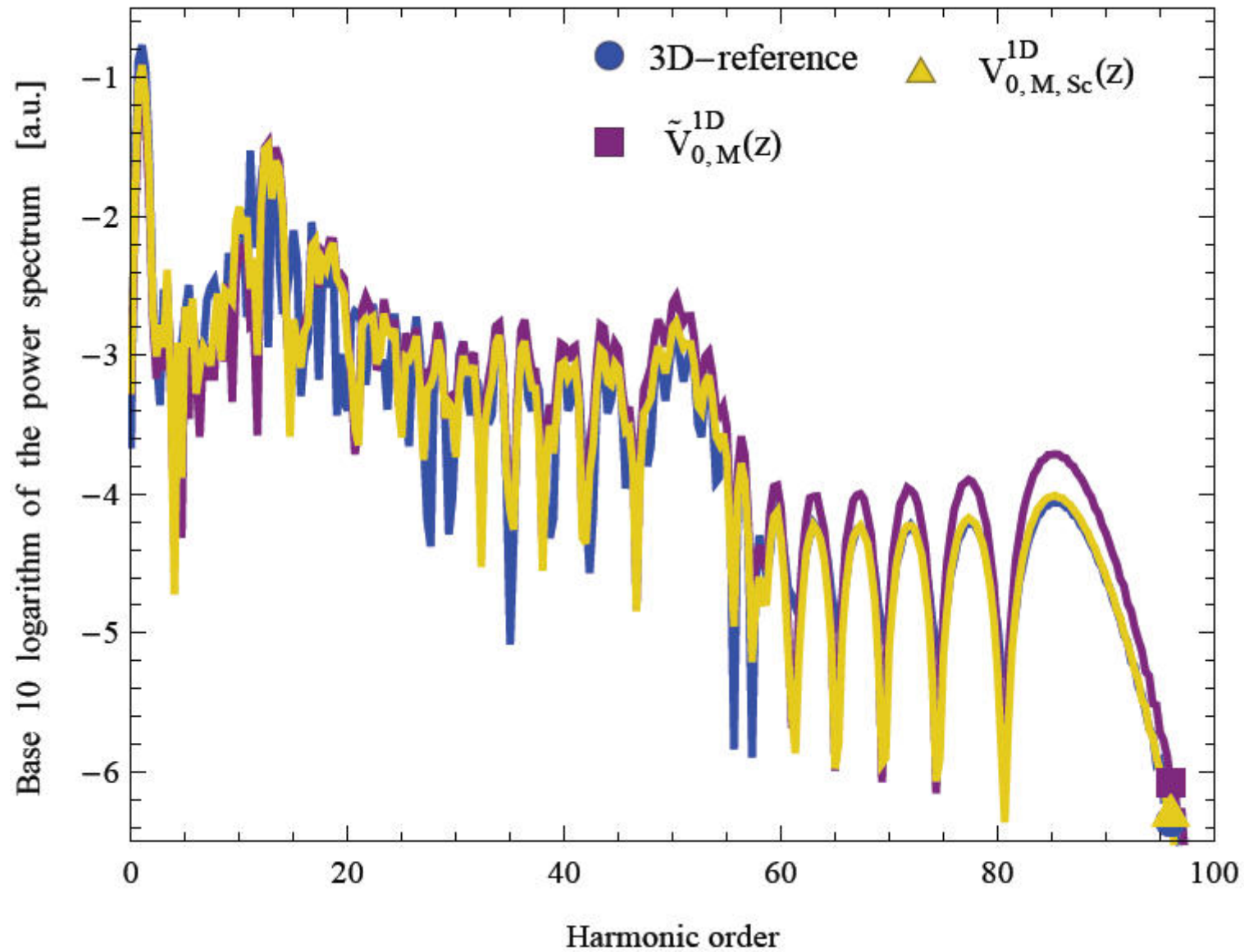
# Simulation results



# Simulation results



# Simulation results



# Conclusions

- The key idea leads to improved 1D model potentials
- Much more accurate low frequency results
- HHG spectra can be simply transformed to fit 3D results
- Future plans: 1D model potentials for He, H<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>

S. Majorosi, M. G. Benedict and A. Czirják, **arXiv:1806.03119**

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**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION!**

**SZÉCHENYI** 



**HUNGARIAN  
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