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High-order-harmonic generation in benzene with linearly and circularly polarized laser pulses

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High-order-harmonic generation in benzene is studied using a mixed quantum-classical approach in which the electrons are described using time-dependent density-functional theory while the ions move classically. The interaction with both linearly and circularly polarized infrared ($\lambda = 800$ nm) laser pulses of duration of ten cycles (26.7 fs) is considered. The effect of allowing the ions to move is investigated as is the effect of including self-interaction corrections to the exchange-correlation functional. Our results for circularly polarized pulses are compared with previous calculations in which the ions were kept fixed and self-interaction corrections were not included, while our results for linearly polarized pulses are compared with both previous calculations and experiment. We find that even for the short-duration pulses considered here, the ionic motion greatly influences the harmonic spectra. While ionization and ionic displacements are greatest when linearly polarized pulses are used, the response to circularly polarized pulses is almost comparable, in agreement with previous experimental results.

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I. INTRODUCTION

High-order-harmonic generation (HHG) is a highly nonlinear process that occurs when intense short-duration laser pulses interact with targets such as atomic or molecular gases [1]. The study of HHG in these systems has attracted much experimental and theoretical attention in recent years since it represents a mechanism for the production of attosecond laser pulses and can also be used as a probe to study how the target atoms or molecules respond during the interaction [2–4].

Of particular interest is understanding the response of molecules to intense laser pulses. This interest arises from the many degrees of freedom that molecules possess, which leads to a richer set of features and processes when compared to the response of atomic gases. Understanding these molecular processes is important since they are crucial in many areas of chemistry and biology. For example, early simulations showed that charge transfer across the molecule can occur on a femtosecond time scale [5]. This opens up the possibility of steering electrons in the molecule using attosecond pulses to control the response and possible fragmentation of the molecule [6]. Due to the extra degrees of freedom, we expect that molecular HHG will be highly sensitive to changes in the molecular dynamics.

Most studies of HHG have focused on the interaction with linearly polarized pulses. In the three-step model an electron is liberated by tunnel ionization and propagates as a free particle in the field before recolliding with the ionic core [7,8]. For elliptically and circularly polarized light the probability for a direct recollision is greatly reduced, although still present [9,10], and so harmonic generation processes in these fields are distinctly different. Understanding how elliptically and circularly polarized light interacts with molecules is highly important due to the recent experimental and theoretical interest in generating circularly polarized attosecond pulses [2] and in studying the interaction of linearly and elliptically polarized pulses with chiral molecules [3,4].

A number of theoretical approaches considered molecular HHG in circularly polarized fields. Alon et al. [11] studied the HHG selection rules that hold when symmetric molecules such as benzene interact with circularly polarized laser fields. For continuous-wave circularly polarized pulses that were polarized parallel to the molecular plane, they showed that a $6k \pm 1$ ($k = 0,1,2,\ldots$) symmetry rule held. Averbukh et al. [12] then showed that HHG in this case was predominantly due to bound-bound transitions. This is distinct from bound-continuum transitions that drive HHG in the three-step model. Later, Baer et al. [13] considered the interaction of benzene with finite-duration circularly polarized pulses and showed that the $6k \pm 1$ selection rule was still evident, even for short pulses. However, a number of questions remained unanswered in the study of Baer et al. First, their calculations used time-dependent density-functional theory (TDDFT) [14] in which many-body effects were treated at the level of the local-density approximation. It is well known that such an approximation includes self-interaction errors. In particular, the exchange-correlation potential does not have the proper asymptotic form, meaning that the ionization potential of the molecule is underestimated. Second, their calculations considered the ions to be fixed in space. As mentioned above, HHG is highly sensitive to changes in the molecular response and so the effect of allowing the ions to move, even for such short-duration pulses, has not been fully explored.

Describing HHG in complex molecules is theoretically and computationally demanding. The number of degrees of freedom in the problem together with the duration of the laser pulses and the length scales required to describe recolliding electrons means that solution of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation is impractical for all but the simplest one- and two-electron molecules [15–24]. For more complex molecules, approximations are required. One successful technique for studying HHG in complex molecules is the strong-field approximation in which either single or multiple ionic channels can be considered [4,25,26]. While this method has allowed HHG in general elliptically polarized laser pulses to be investigated, it does suffer from the drawback that only a small number of channels is generally included in the calculation. This can become an issue, depending on the molecule under investigation, if other channels become important. Indeed, such a situation has been observed in other ab initio calculations.
in which multiple electrons can contribute to the molecular response [27–30]. Another successful technique for studying HHG is quantitative rescattering (QRS) theory [31,32]. In this approach, the induced dipoles can be expressed as the product of a recolliding electronic wave packet with a photorecombination cross section. Multiple orbitals can be incorporated within QRS and the method has successfully applied to HHG in complex molecules [33–36]. Like the strong-field approximation, the influence of multiple orbitals in QRS can only be studied if they have been included from the outset. One ab initio approach that is widely used for studying laser molecule interactions is TDDFT. While it has mainly been used to study the electronic response [13,29,30,37,38], some implementations combine TDDFT with a classical description of the ionic motion [39–44]. To date, very few implementations combine the treatment of ionic motion with approximations to the exchange-correlation functional that include self-interaction corrections [45,46]. However, these calculations have generally considered the interaction with high-frequency laser pulses. We are unaware of calculations of HHG in infrared (IR) pulses that combine moving ions with self-interaction corrections.

In this paper we study HHG in benzene using both circularly and linearly polarized IR laser pulses. We use a mixed quantum-classical approach in which electrons are treated using TDDFT while the ions are described classically. In our treatment, self-interaction corrections to the exchange-correlation functional are included. The paper is arranged as follows. In Sec. II we describe our approach and give details of the numerical methods and parameters used in our simulations. In Sec. III our results are presented. First, we consider benzene interacting with circularly polarized pulses. The effect of including self-interaction corrections and allowing the ions to move is investigated. Second, we show how the response of the molecule changes when linearly polarized pulses are used. In particular, we show that the response of the ions is slightly greater for linearly polarized pulses. Finally, in Sec. IV we present our conclusions and possible directions for future work are highlighted.

Unless otherwise stated, atomic units are used throughout.

II. THEORETICAL APPROACH

In our calculations we consider quantum mechanical electrons and classical ions interacting with intense ultrashort laser pulses in a method known as nonadiabatic quantum molecular dynamics. The implementation of this method, in a code called EDAMAME (Ehrenfest DynAMics on Adaptive MEshes), is described in more detail in Ref. [44]. We now briefly describe how it is applied to the calculations considered here.

We consider \( N \) classical ions where \( M_k, Z_k, \) and \( \mathbf{R}_k \) denote, respectively, the mass, charge, and position of ion \( k \). Additionally, \( \mathbf{R} = (\mathbf{R}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{R}_N) \). Time-dependent density-functional theory [14] is used to model the electronic dynamics. Neglecting electron spin effects, the time-dependent electron density can be written in terms of \( N \) time-dependent Kohn-Sham orbitals \( \psi_j(\mathbf{r},t) \) as

\[
n(\mathbf{r},t) = 2 \sum_{j=1}^N |\psi_j(\mathbf{r},t)|^2.
\]  

These Kohn-Sham orbitals satisfy the time-dependent Kohn-Sham (TDKS) equations

\[
\frac{i}{\hbar} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi_j(\mathbf{r},t) = \left[-\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 + V_{\text{H}}(\mathbf{r},t) + V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R},t) + V_{\text{xc}}(\mathbf{r})\right] \psi_j(\mathbf{r},t) = H_{\text{KS}} \psi_j(\mathbf{r},t).
\]  

In Eq. (2), \( V_{\text{H}}(\mathbf{r},t) \) is the Hartree potential, \( V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R},t) \) is the external potential, and \( V_{\text{xc}}(\mathbf{r}) \) is the exchange-correlation potential. Both the Hartree and exchange-correlation potentials are time-dependent due to their functional dependence on the time-dependent density. The external potential accounts for both electron-ion interactions and the interaction of the laser field with the electrons and can be written as

\[
V_{\text{ext}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R},t) = V_{\text{ion}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R},t) + U_{\text{elec}}(\mathbf{r},t).
\]  

The calculations presented in this paper will consider the response of benzene to IR laser pulses. In that case the laser will predominately couple to the valence electrons and so we will only consider their response. The electron-ion interactions \( V_{\text{ion}}(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{R},t) \) are described with Troullier-Martins pseudopotentials [47] in the Kleinman-Bylander form [48]. All pseudopotentials were generated using APE (Atomic Pseudopotentials Engine) [49].

Both length and velocity gauge descriptions of the electron-laser interaction \( U_{\text{elec}}(\mathbf{r},t) \) can be used by EDAMAME. We use the length gauge description here as it the simpler to implement and major differences between the gauges have not previously been observed [44]. Working within the dipole approximation we then have

\[
U_{\text{elec}}(\mathbf{r},t) = U_L(\mathbf{r},t) = \mathbf{r} \cdot \mathbf{E}(t).
\]  

In the calculations presented in the paper we consider benzene interacting with both linearly and circularly polarized pulses. In the case of linearly polarized light, we take the polarization direction to be along the \( x \) axis. In that case, the vector potential has the form

\[
A(t) = A_0 f(t) \cos(\omega_\mathbf{L} t + \phi) \mathbf{e}_x.
\]  

Here \( A_0 \) is the peak value of the vector potential, \( \omega_\mathbf{L} \) is the laser frequency, \( \phi \) is the carrier-envelope phase, and \( f(t) \) is the pulse envelope, which we model as

\[
f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin^2 \left( \frac{T}{2} \right) & \text{for } 0 \leq t \leq T \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\]  

where \( T \) is the duration of a pulse. From this, the electric vector is

\[
\mathbf{E}(t) = E(t) \mathbf{e}_x,
\]  

where

\[
E(t) = E_0 f(t) \sin(\omega_\mathbf{L} t + \phi) - \frac{E_0}{\omega_\mathbf{L}} \frac{df}{dt} \cos(\omega_\mathbf{L} t + \phi),
\]  

with \( E_0 \) the peak electric-field strength.

For circularly polarized light, we consider the pulse to be polarized in the \( x-y \) plane so that the vector potential is
given by
\[ A(t) = A_0 f(t)[\cos(\omega_L t + \phi)\hat{e}_x + \sin(\omega_L t + \phi)\hat{e}_y], \]
\[ \quad = A_s(t)\hat{e}_x + A_y(t)\hat{e}_y. \] (9)
The pulse envelope takes the form given in Eq. (6). In that case the electric field is given by
\[ E(t) = E_s(t)\hat{e}_x + E_y(t)\hat{e}_y, \] (10)
where
\[ E_s(t) = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{2}} f(t) \sin(\omega_L t + \phi) - \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{2}\omega_L} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cos(\omega_L t + \phi) \]
and
\[ E_y(t) = -\frac{E_0}{\sqrt{2}} f(t) \cos(\omega_L t + \phi) - \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{2}\omega_L} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \sin(\omega_L t + \phi). \] (11)

The exchange-correlation potential \( V_{xc}(r,t) \) accounts for all electron-electron interactions. The exact form of the exchange-correlation action functional is unknown and so must be approximated. In this paper we consider two adiabatic approximations to the exchange-correlation potential. In the first approximation, the local-density approximation (LDA) incorporating the Perdew-Wang parametrization of the correlation functional is used [50]; we will refer to this method as LDA-PW92. The LDA derives from describing the electrons as a homogeneous electron gas. Although the LDA is widely used, it has self-interaction errors, which means that it does not have the correct long-range behavior. In particular, the exchange-correlation potential decays exponentially instead of Coulombically, meaning that ionization potentials are underestimated. In the second approximation, the LDA-PW92 functional is supplemented by the average density self-interaction correction (ADSIC) [51]; we will refer to this method as the LADISC. The LADISC aims to correct the self-interaction errors through use of an orbital-independent term involving the average of the total electron density. A major benefit of the LADISC is that the exchange-correlation potential can be obtained as the functional derivative of an exchange-correlation functional, meaning that the forces acting on ions can be derived from the Hellmann-Feynman theorem.

We solve the Kohn-Sham equations numerically using finite-difference techniques on a three-dimensional grid. All derivative operators are approximated using nine-point finite-difference rules and the resulting grid is parallelized in three dimensions. The following mesh parameters were used for the calculations presented in this paper. In those simulations where circularly polarized pulses were used, the grid extents were \(|x| \leq 76.8a_0, |y| \leq 76.8a_0, \) and \(|z| \leq 48.8a_0, \) while for linearly polarized pulses the extents were \(|x| \leq 104.8a_0, |y| \leq 62.8a_0, \) and \(|z| \leq 62.8a_0. \) A larger grid extent along the laser polarization direction is used whenever the response to linearly polarized pulses is considered. This is because we need to handle recolliding wave packets that travel predominantly in this direction. Grid spacings of 0.4\(a_0 \) were used for all coordinates.

The electric field is given by
\[ E(t) = E_s(t)\hat{e}_x + E_y(t)\hat{e}_y, \] (10)
and
\[ E_s(t) = \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{2}} f(t) \sin(\omega_L t + \phi) - \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{2}\omega_L} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \cos(\omega_L t + \phi) \]
and
\[ E_y(t) = -\frac{E_0}{\sqrt{2}} f(t) \cos(\omega_L t + \phi) - \frac{E_0}{\sqrt{2}\omega_L} \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \sin(\omega_L t + \phi). \] (11)

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The starting point for our calculations is to obtain the ground state of benzene. We do this by taking a trial guess for the geometry from the NIST Chemistry WebBook [55]. Relaxing
We visualize both these situations in Fig. 2. In both how the molecule responds to circularly and linearly polarized with intense laser pulses. The first question we can ask is orbitals are much more loosely bound when using LDA-PW92. In particular, we see that several Kohn-Sham energies, as shown in Fig. 1, we see that the LADSIC gives a better representation of the electronic structure than the LADSIC we see that the C-C bond lengths are underestimated, while the C-H bond lengths are overestimated. This is similar to what is found using other ADSIC calculations [51]. Additionally we see that the ionization potential is better represented using the LADSIC than that obtained using the LDA-PW92. Indeed, if we plot the Kohn-Sham orbital energies, as shown in Fig. 1, we see that the LADSIC gives a better representation of the electronic structure than the LADSIC. In particular, we see that several Kohn-Sham orbitals are much more loosely bound when using LDA-PW92.

We are now in a position to consider benzene interacting with intense laser pulses. The first question we can ask is how the molecule responds to circularly and linearly polarized light. We visualize both these situations in Fig. 2. In both simulations the LADSIC exchange-correlation potential is used and the ions are allowed to move. The densities presented are obtained by integrating the full three-dimensional density over the z coordinate. Figure 2(a) presents a snapshot of the electronic density of benzene during its interaction with a ten-cycle linearly polarized pulse having a peak intensity of $I = 2.0 \times 10^{14} \text{W/cm}^2$ and a wavelength of $\lambda = 800 \text{nm}$. The laser is polarized along the x axis. We clearly see that the electronic response is predominantly along this direction. In the frame shown the electron is being forced along the positive x direction. We see electrons streaming outward in this direction. At small negative x values we can also clearly see ionized electrons recolliding with the parent molecule. For circular polarization, the situation is markedly different. Here we see electrons spiraling outward as the molecule responds to the field. While most electrons never return to the parent core, we see some evidence of electron wave packets ionizing from one atomic center and subsequently recombining with an adjacent atomic center: This is more evident when we consider a movie of the evolving density (see [58]).

Now we know that the electronic response is markedly different we can consider ionization, harmonic generation, and the response of the ions to the different laser pulses. For HHG, we calculate the spectral density $S_k(\omega)$ along the direction $\hat{e}_k$ from the Fourier transform of the dipole acceleration [59]

$$S_k(\omega) = \left| \int e^{i\omega t} \hat{e}_k \cdot \ddot{d}(t) dt \right|^2,$$

where $\ddot{d}(t)$ is the dipole acceleration given by

$$\ddot{d}(t) = -\int n(r, t) \nabla H_{KS} dr.$$

A. Molecular response to circularly polarized light

Baer et al. [13] studied HHG in benzene with TDDFT using the LDA-PW92 exchange-correlation functional. In their work the ions were kept fixed in space and the harmonic response was studied for a range of laser intensities and pulse lengths. Here we are interested in how our results are altered by using a more accurate exchange-correlation functional and allowing the ions to move. Thus we initially consider the interaction with a ten-cycle laser pulse of wavelength $\lambda = 800 \text{nm}$ and peak intensity $I = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \text{W/cm}^2$. To compare with Baer et al. we will present harmonic spectra for the response in the x direction, i.e., $S_0(\omega)$. Figure 3 compares the harmonic spectra when the ions are kept fixed and when they are allowed to move. Both exchange-correlation functionals have been used. Even for these short-duration pulses, we see that the $6k \pm 1$ ($k = 0, 1, \ldots$) selection rule holds in all cases, i.e., the 3rd-, 9th-, and 15th-order harmonics are suppressed. In all cases we can compare the relative strengths of the harmonics obtained.
FIG. 2. Snapshots of the electronic density of benzene during interaction with (a) a ten-cycle linearly polarized pulse having a peak intensity of $2.0 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ and a wavelength of 800 nm and (b) a ten-cycle circularly polarized pulse having a peak intensity of $2.0 \times 10^{14} \text{ W/cm}^2$ and a wavelength of 800 nm. In both cases the LADSIC approximation has been used and the ions are allowed to move. The densities presented are obtained by integrating the full three-dimensional density over the $z$ coordinate. The densities are plotted on a logarithmic scale and the lowest density has been clamped to $10^{-4}$.

These are presented in rows 1–5 of Table II where our results are compared with those of Baer et al. [13]. Our results show that the relative strengths change greatly depending on the exchange-correlation functional used and whether or not the ions are allowed to move. We note two points of interest from Fig. 3. First, for both exchange-correlation functionals we see that the harmonic intensities increase whenever the ions are allowed to move. Second, the harmonic intensities are larger for the LADSIC calculations than for the LDA-PW92 calculations.

In the results of Baer et al. [13] it was noted that a secondary plateau was observed in the harmonic response. It was suggested that this plateau is created due to the finite-width laser frequency. In Fig. 4 we present logarithmic plots of the harmonic spectra for the four calculations considered in Fig. 3. In all cases we see a secondary plateau. A number of observations can be made from these results. First, as in Fig. 3, the intensities of the harmonics in this secondary plateau are greater for LADSIC calculations than for the LDA-PW92 results. Second, the harmonic intensities in the secondary plateau increase when the ions are allowed to move.

Averbukh et al. [12] showed that, for the laser pulses considered here, HHG in benzene is predominantly due to bound-bound transitions rather than bound-continuum transitions. However, bound-continuum transitions should still be present. For example, recollisions during the interaction of circularly polarized light with atoms has already been considered by several authors [9,10], while in Fig. 2(b) we see direct evidence of electron recollisions. We are able to explain the results observed in Figs. 3 and 4 in terms of bound-bound and bound-continuum transitions. Referring to Fig. 1, we see that, as well as giving a better description of the electronic structure of benzene, the LADSIC approximation leads to many more resonant transitions between Kohn-Sham states for the laser wavelength considered. The increase in the primary plateau harmonics using the LADSIC can therefore be explained in terms of enhanced bound-bound transitions.
TABLE II. Ratios of harmonic intensities for a range of calculations using different approximations to the exchange-correlation functional and different descriptions of the ionic motion. For all calculations the interaction of benzene with a ten-cycle laser pulse having wavelength \( \lambda = 800 \) nm and intensity \( I = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \) W/cm\(^2\) was studied. Blank entries denote situations in which one of the harmonic intensities was too small to be reliably estimated. Our results are compared with the previous calculations of Baer et al. [13]. For linear polarization, we present the ratios of the given harmonics for two orientations of the molecule with the pulse. In the parallel case, the molecule lies in the \( x \)-\( y \) plane with the pulse polarized in the \( z \) direction. In the perpendicular case, the molecule lies in the \( y \)-\( z \) plane with the pulse polarized in the \( x \) direction. We compare the harmonic ratios with those measured experimentally by Hay et al. [60].

| Polarization | Intensity \((10^{14} \) W/cm\(^2\)) | Ions | Approximation | 5/7 | 7/11 | 5/3 | 11/9 | 7/9 | 11/13 |
|--------------|----------------------------------|------|----------------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|
| circular*    | 3.5 fixed                        | LDA-PW92 | 3.2 | 0.9 | 11.0 | 6.8 | 6.1 |
| circular     | 3.5 fixed                        | LDA-PW92 | 2.975 | 5.246 | 0.346 |
| circular     | 3.5 moving                       | LDA-PW92 | 3.085 | 4.206 | 0.505 |
| circular     | 3.5 fixed                        | LADSIC | 2.768 | 2.603 | 1.184 |
| circular     | 3.5 moving                       | LADSIC | 3.149 | 7.660 | 0.537 |
| linear \( \parallel \) | 3.5 moving | LADSIC | 1.304 | 1.486 | 4.546 | 1.111 | 1.650 | 5.312 |
| linear \( \bot \) | 3.5 moving | LADSIC | 2.842 | 0.193 | 0.333 | 0.374 | 0.072 | 0.315 |
| linear*      | 10.0 experiment                 |       | 1.25 | 0.50 | 0.50 |       |

*From Ref. [13].

In Fig. 6 we plot the trajectories of the ions during the interaction with two different laser pulses. In Fig. 6(a) we consider the interaction of benzene with the ten-cycle laser pulse of wavelength \( \lambda = 800 \) nm and peak intensity \( I = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \) W/cm\(^2\). In this case we see significant response of the ions to the laser, even over this 26-fs time frame. As expected, this response is greatest for the hydrogen atoms, which are observed to spiral around in the field. The increase in the ionic displacement during the interaction clearly increases arising from the more accurate electronic structure. Furthermore, we believe that increases in the harmonic intensities for moving ions, particularly in the secondary plateau, is primarily due to bound-continuum transitions. In this case, a potential mechanism is electrons that tunnel ionize from one atomic center recolliding with an adjacent atomic center as they spiral in the field. If the ions have sufficient displacement from their equilibrium positions, then the probability for such recollisions to occur will increase. Based on the classical cutoff formula for HHG, the maximum plateau harmonic for the laser parameters considered here should be 49. This is in good agreement with the results in Fig. 4. Obviously, such recollisions will also enhance the primary plateau harmonics, as we observe.

In order to study how the electrons and ions respond to the laser pulse, we can consider the response of the atom trajectories and the depletion of the Kohn-Sham orbitals (a measure of the amount of ionization). Figure 5 presents the orbital response for the LADSIC calculations for benzene interacting with ten-cycle laser pulse of wavelength \( \lambda = 800 \) nm and peak intensity \( I = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \) W/cm\(^2\). Figure 5(a) presents the results for fixed ions, while Fig. 5(b) presents the results for moving ions. The reduction in orbital occupation gives a measure of the amount of ionization. For clarity, in these plots we only label the doubly degenerate HOMO orbital [HOMO(a) and HOMO(b)]. In the case of fixed ions, we see that the HOMO orbital has the greatest response. However, we see that the other more tightly bound orbitals also respond significantly to the field. Hence, multielectron effects are important in describing the response of the molecule. When the ions are allowed to move the response is different. We now see that the total depletion is slightly greater, i.e., more ionization has occurred. Additionally, the response of the orbitals is also different. In this case some of the more tightly bound orbitals have a response similar to the HOMO orbitals. Again this shows that the ionic motion greatly alters the response of the molecule.

In Fig. 6 we plot the trajectories of the ions during the interaction with two different laser pulses. In Fig. 6(a) we consider the interaction of benzene with the ten-cycle laser pulse of wavelength \( \lambda = 800 \) nm and peak intensity \( I = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \) W/cm\(^2\). In this case we see significant response of the ions to the laser, even over this 26-fs time frame. As expected, this response is greatest for the hydrogen atoms, which are observed to spiral around in the field. The increase in the ionic displacement during the interaction clearly increases arising from the more accurate electronic structure. Furthermore, we believe that increases in the harmonic intensities for moving ions, particularly in the secondary plateau, is primarily due to bound-continuum transitions. In this case, a potential mechanism is electrons that tunnel ionize from one atomic center recolliding with an adjacent atomic center as they spiral in the field. If the ions have sufficient displacement from their equilibrium positions, then the probability for such recollisions to occur will increase. Based on the classical cutoff formula for HHG, the maximum plateau harmonic for the laser parameters considered here should be 49. This is in good agreement with the results in Fig. 4. Obviously, such recollisions will also enhance the primary plateau harmonics, as we observe.

In order to study how the electrons and ions respond to the laser pulse, we can consider the response of the atom trajectories and the depletion of the Kohn-Sham orbitals (a measure of the amount of ionization). Figure 5 presents the orbital response for the LADSIC calculations for benzene interacting with ten-cycle laser pulse of wavelength \( \lambda = 800 \) nm and peak intensity \( I = 3.5 \times 10^{14} \) W/cm\(^2\). Figure 5(a) presents the results for fixed ions, while Fig. 5(b) presents the results for moving ions. The reduction in orbital occupation gives a measure of the amount of ionization. For clarity, in these plots we only label the doubly degenerate HOMO orbital [HOMO(a) and HOMO(b)]. In the case of fixed ions, we see that the HOMO orbital has the greatest response. However, we see that the other more tightly bound orbitals also respond significantly to the field. Hence, multielectron effects are important in describing the response of the molecule. When the ions are allowed to move the response is different. We now see that the total depletion is slightly greater, i.e., more ionization has occurred. Additionally, the response of the orbitals is also different. In this case some of the more tightly bound orbitals have a response similar to the HOMO orbitals. Again this shows that the ionic motion greatly alters the response of the molecule.
FIG. 5. Populations of the Kohn-Sham orbitals of benzene during the interaction with a ten-cycle circularly polarized laser pulse of wavelength $\lambda = 800$ nm and intensity $I = 3.5 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm$^2$. In (a) the ions are kept fixed during the simulation, while in (b) the ions are allowed to move. All calculations were performed using the LADSIC exchange-correlation functional. In the simulations both the molecule and the polarization of the laser lie in the $x$-$y$ plane. For clarity we only label the two forms of the doubly degenerate HOMO orbital: these are referred to as HOMO(a) and HOMO(b). The reduction of the population due to the wave-function splitting method provides a measure of the amount of ionization. By the end of the pulse the total electron depletion is 2.06 for the moving ion calculation, compared to 1.98 for the fixed-ion calculation.

B. Molecular response to linearly polarized light

At this point we have shown that the ionic motion plays a crucial role in the dynamical response of benzene to circularly polarized light. We would now like to investigate how the molecule responds to linearly polarized light. In Fig. 2(a) we have already shown a snapshot of the electronic density for benzene interacting with a ten-cycle linearly polarized laser pulse of wavelength $\lambda = 800$ nm and peak intensity $I = 2.0 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm$^2$. In that case the laser field was aligned in the $x$ direction, i.e., in the plane of the molecule. In Fig. 7 we show the harmonic spectra whenever the laser intensity increases to $I = 3.5 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm$^2$. Two orientations of the molecule are considered. In the parallel orientation the molecule lies in the $x$-$y$ plane with the laser aligned along $x$. In the perpendicular orientation the molecule lies in the $y$-$z$ plane with the laser aligned along $x$. In both simulations the LADSIC approximation to the exchange-correlation functional is used and the ions are allowed to move. We plot the spectra the probability for recollisions to occur. In Fig. 6(b) we consider a calculation in which the peak laser intensity has been lowered to $I = 2.0 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm$^2$, i.e., the same as that used in Fig. 2(b). In this case we see that while the hydrogen ions respond to the field, the overall response is much less than that observed at the higher intensity. Additionally, the hydrogen ions now respond more randomly to the field. This can be understood in terms of the laser potential dominating the Coulomb potential at the higher intensity. At the lower intensity collective modes of motion will be present and so the trajectory of individual atoms may appear more random.

FIG. 6. Ion trajectories for benzene during the interaction with a ten-cycle circularly polarized laser pulse of wavelength $\lambda = 800$ nm. In (a) the peak laser intensity is $I = 3.5 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm$^2$, while in (b) it is $I = 2.0 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm$^2$. All calculations were performed using the LADSIC exchange-correlation functional. Red trajectories correspond to carbon atoms while blue trajectories correspond to hydrogen ions. For clarity, the inset figures show the trajectory of the top hydrogen atom in the $x$-$y$ plane.
orbits respond differently to the field and that several of the more tightly bound orbitals respond more strongly to the pulse than the HOMO(b) orbital. In the perpendicular orientation we see that both HOMO orbitals respond almost identically and their response is much greater than the more tightly bound orbitals. This behavior is similar to that observed in our earlier fixed-ion calculations using the LDA functional [44].

We now consider the difference in the response of benzene to linearly and circularly polarized laser pulses. A number of experiments have previously considered this difference [9,61]. In the results of Talepour et al. [61] it was shown that for a laser intensity of $I = 6.0 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm$^2$ the fragmentation patterns observed were largely independent of the laser polarization. Later, experiments by Rajgara et al. [9] showed that for a higher laser intensity of $I = 1.0 \times 10^{16}$ W/cm$^2$ the fragment yields were much greater for linear polarization. They explained this difference as due to electron recollisions in circularly polarized pulses being more probable at lower laser intensities. While our results cannot be directly compared with experiment since important propagation effects are not taken into account [62–64], our results support these observations. Comparing Fig. 5(b) with Fig. 8(c), we see that the population loss from the Kohn-Sham orbitals is greatest during interaction with the linearly polarized pulse. Additionally, comparing Fig. 6(a) with Fig. 8(a), we see that the ionic response is slightly greater for both linear polarizations. Finally, referring to Fig. 2 again, we see clear evidence of recollision for circular polarization.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have studied harmonic generation in benzene using a TDDFT approach in which the ions were allowed to move classically while the exchange-correlation functional included self-interaction corrections. The response to both linearly and circularly polarized IR laser pulses having durations of $\sim 26$ fs was considered. For all calculations we found that the ionic motion has a large effect on the harmonic response, even for such short-duration pulses. In addition, we found that the displacement of the ions is slightly greater when linearly polarized light is used. Even though the probability of electron recollision in circularly polarized pulses is lower, we still saw evidence of recollisions in the harmonic spectra. We found that plateau harmonics (especially in the secondary plateau) are enhanced when the ions are allowed to move. We believe this is due to electrons that ionize from one ionic center recolliding with a different ionic center. When the ions are allowed to move the increased ionic response gives a greater probability for these recollisions to occur.

Baer et al. [13] observed a secondary plateau in their calculations for benzene aligned in the plane of a circularly polarized pulse and predicted that the length of this plateau would be similar to or longer than the plateau obtained for nonaligned benzene interacting with linearly polarized pulses. In our calculations we have found that this is the case. However, we also found that the intensity of the plateau harmonics increases when the ions are allowed to move. Additionally we found that the population depletion from the Kohn-Sham orbitals is only slightly greater for linearly polarized pulses than for circularly polarized pulses, in agreement with experimental observations at similar intensities.
FIG. 8. Populations of the Kohn-Sham orbitals and ion trajectories for benzene during the interaction with a ten-cycle linearly polarized laser pulse of wavelength $\lambda = 800$ nm and peak intensity $I = 3.5 \times 10^{14}$ W/cm$^2$. (a) and (c) respectively present the trajectories and populations for the parallel orientation between the molecule and the field, while (b) and (d) respectively present the trajectories and populations for the perpendicular orientation. For both simulations the LADSIC functional was used. In the trajectory plots, red corresponds to carbon atoms while blue corresponds to hydrogen ions. In the population plots we only label the two forms of the doubly degenerate HOMO orbital [HOMO(a) and HOMO(b)] for clarity. In all cases the laser polarization direction is aligned along the $x$ axis. The main plot of (b) presents the trajectories in the plane of the molecule (the $y$-$z$ plane). To show the response along the laser polarization axis, the inset shows the trajectory of the top hydrogen atom in the $x$-$z$ plane. The inset in plot (a) shows the extent of the same hydrogen atom in the parallel orientation.

The method we have used is robust enough to describe general polyatomic molecules interacting with laser pulses of arbitrary polarization. We can consider laser wavelengths ranging from vacuum ultraviolet to IR. This opens up the possibility of carrying out simulations with attosecond pulses having both circular and linear polarization. Therefore, we have a tool for studying circular dichroism in chiral molecules using HHG.

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