

## Two-Particle Interference of Electron Pairs on a Molecular Level

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We investigate the photodouble ionization of H<sub>2</sub> molecules with 400 eV photons. We find that the emitted electrons do not show any sign of two-center interference fringes in their angular emission distributions if considered separately. In contrast, the quasiparticle consisting of both electrons (i.e., the “dielectron”) does. The work highlights the fact that nonlocal effects are embedded everywhere in nature where many-particle processes are involved.

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**Introduction.**—The two most counterintuitive cornerstones of quantum mechanics are the superposition principle giving rise to interference phenomena, and entanglement between distinct particles establishing what Einstein called “spooky action at a distance.” A phenomenon that can only be explained by combining both of these effects is two-particle interference [1], where the detection of an individual particle does not show interference fringes, but a coincidence measurement of two particles traversing a double slit array does. It has been demonstrated for entangled photon pairs in many experiments [2]. Here we report on the observation of this nonclassical phenomenon for a pair of electrons emitted from a molecule through photodouble ionization.

If a single particle can reach its final position along two indistinguishable pathways interference occurs, which may lead to the extinction of particle flux in directions where a single pathway would yield flux. This has been demonstrated in experiments on photons, neutrons [3], electrons [4], atoms, molecules [5,6], and clusters [7]. Two-particle interference [1,2] refers to the situation in which both partners of an entangled pair are each sent separately into double slits. It can then occur that neither of the two particles individually shows any sign of interference, but that a coincidence measurement of both particles does. This

highly nonclassical effect was proposed in 1989 [1] and has been shown for photon pairs from parametric down-conversion (see [2] for a review). For massive particles, the related Hong-Ou-Mandel effect has been recently demonstrated [8]. Here we reveal the existence of conditional two-particle interference between two electrons liberated through photoionization.

Figure 1(a) illustrates the principle of two-particle interference. Parent particles located within the source region decay into pairs of daughter particles. For parents at rest in the laboratory frame, the daughters are emitted back to back. Each daughter of an emission pair passes through one of two oppositely opposed double-slit arrays before reaching detectors in the far field. If the two double slits are coherently illuminated, single-particle interference fringes are observed behind each pair of slits. To achieve coherent illumination the source region must be tightly localized. Under this condition the uncertainty principle ensures that the transverse spread in the momenta of the two daughters is sufficiently large that determination of the slit through which one passes does not establish the slit through which the other passes. Conversely, if the source extension is large then the single-particle interference patterns are lost. In this case determination of the slit through which one daughter passes establishes through

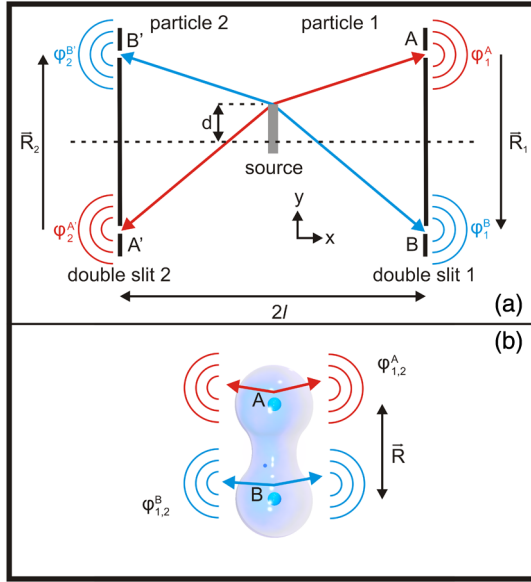


FIG. 1. (a) Two-particle interference. An entangled pair of particles 1, 2 is emitted at a location  $d$  along the  $y$  axis within an extended source. Particle 1 travels to the double slit 1 on the right where two waves  $\varphi_1^A$  and  $\varphi_1^B$  emerge. The second particle travels to the left, giving rise to the waves  $\varphi_2^A$  and  $\varphi_2^B$ . Single-particle detection in the far field of either double slit does not show any interference fringes if the source is sufficiently extended along the  $y$  axis. Coincidence detection of the particle pair revives the interference (figure inspired by [9]). (b) Implementation of the two-particle interference scheme for electrons. An electron pair, created by photodouble ionization of  $H_2$  and described by the two-electron waves  $\varphi_{1,2}^A$  and  $\varphi_{1,2}^B$ , emerges from the two indistinguishable centers  $A$  or  $B$  separated by an internuclear distance  $R$ . The symbol  $l$  represents the separation between source and double slits measured along the  $x$  axis.

which diametrically opposed slit the other passes. However, under these same source conditions, entanglement between the birth positions of daughter particles emerging at a location  $d$  along the  $y$  axis allows strong two-particle interference fringes to be observed.

In our experiment we create an analogous situation for an *electron pair* emitted by the process of single-photon double ionization of  $H_2$  at 400 eV photon energy. The experiment has been performed at beam line P04 of the synchrotron PETRAIII in Hamburg, Germany using a COLTRIMS reaction microscope [10,11]. Circular polarized photons of 400 eV photon energy are crossed with a supersonic molecular gas jet of  $H_2$  in the center of a COLTRIMS spectrometer. Electrons and ions are guided to opposite sides by an electric field of 92 V/cm and a parallel magnetic field of 35.5 Gauss towards two position sensitive microchannel plate detectors with a hexagonal delay line readout [12]. The spectrometer comprised an electron arm with an acceleration region of 3.7 cm and an ion arm with 5.5 cm acceleration region and 11.0 cm drift region. These settings yielded a  $4\pi$  collection solid angle for electrons up

to 420 eV and protons up to 28 eV. From the times of flight and positions of impact the momentum vectors of all particles are determined. The orientation of the internuclear axis and the internuclear distance at the instant of two-electron emission is obtained, event by event, from the momentum vectors of the two protons that fly apart almost back to back [13] with a kinetic energy release (KER) given by  $KER = 1/R$  (in atomic units). To avoid any bias dead time effects from our electron detector we have analyzed only those events where one electron was detected. The momentum vector of the second electron has been calculated from the momenta of the detected electron and two protons using momentum conservation.

At such high photon energies, much larger than the binding energy, the photoabsorption occurs very close to either nucleus. Furthermore, we postselect only electron pairs for which the two electrons have similar energies. These pairs derive predominantly through a two-step process, where the absorption of the photon by one of the electrons is followed by a hard binary collision with the other one [14]. Under these conditions two-electron emission can be described by two-electron waves emerging separately from the locations of the two hydrogen nuclei. The idea that electron emission from a homonuclear diatomic molecule mimics double-slit interference goes back to Cohen and Fano [15,16]. This has been experimentally confirmed for single and double photoionization [17–19], for ionization by ion and electron impact [20], and for Auger electron emission [21,22]. Those studies have shown that single-particle interference is independent of the details of the ionization process and depends only on the two-center nature of the target. Two-particle interference, on the other hand, additionally requires entanglement of the electron pair and its preservation, both requirements being satisfied for the ionization process considered here. However, we note that for more complicated ionization processes (e.g., those involving sequential ionization in strong field ionization, charged particle impact, or auto-ionization) this second requirement may not necessarily be fulfilled. Consequently, two-particle interference may be suppressed or even extinguished in those cases.

In Fig. 1(b) we show the two-electron emission process schematically. The two nuclei, labeled  $A$  and  $B$ , act as sources of waves, as do the slits in a double-slit arrangement. However, in contrast to the scenario of Fig. 1(a), our two double slits are superimposed upon one another, i.e.,  $A = A'$ ,  $B = B'$ .

In Fig. 1(a) the waves emerging from the double slits are drawn as spherical waves. Electrons, however, exhibit strong mutual interaction, and in our scenario electrons emerge simultaneously through a common center. Thus, the amplitudes  $\varphi_{1,2}^A$  and  $\varphi_{1,2}^B$  representing two-electron emission from sites  $A$  and  $B$ , shown in Fig. 1(b), cannot be expressed as products of two spherical waves, one describing each particle. Nonetheless, for far-field observation  $|\vec{r}_{1i}|$ ,

$|\vec{r}_{2i}| \gg R$ , where  $i = A, B$  and  $\vec{r}_{1i}$  and  $\vec{r}_{2i}$  represent electron position vectors originating from sites  $A$  and  $B$ , respectively, to the point of observation,  $\varphi_{1,2}^A$  and  $\varphi_{1,2}^B$  differ only by their different point of origin. The path differences experienced by waves  $\varphi_{1,2}^B$  and  $\varphi_{1,2}^A$  in the asymptotic region determines their relative phase at the points of detection. This far-field phase difference is simply  $e^{i(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2) \cdot \vec{R}}$ . We can therefore express the probability amplitude describing the emission of an electron pair from the upper nucleus of Fig. 1(b) as  $A(\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2)$ , and that describing pair emission from the lower nucleus as  $A(\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2)e^{i(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2) \cdot \vec{R}}$ . These amplitudes describe emission through two indistinguishable paths; the two-electron emission probability  $|\psi_{2e}|^2$  is therefore

$$|\psi_{2e}|^2 \propto |A(\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2)|^2 \cos^2 \left[ \left( \frac{\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2}{2} \right) \cdot \vec{R} \right]. \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) predicts strong interference fringes in the two-electron emission probability emerging through the term  $\cos^2[(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2/2) \cdot \vec{R}]$ . In contrast,  $|A(\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2)|^2$  is a smoothly varying function of  $\vec{k}_1$  and  $\vec{k}_2$ . It incorporates the physics of single-photon double ionization from a single center.

The key feature to the interference term  $\cos^2[(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2/2) \cdot \vec{R}]$  is the sum momentum  $\vec{k}_{\text{sum}} = \vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2$  of the two emitted electrons. Accordingly, the case of photo-double ionization can be understood as the emission of a *dielectron* quasiparticle. This picture combining two emitted electrons (i.e., two particles that are, for example, located at different positions in space after the emission process) into a single quasiparticle accords strongly with our experimental results.

In our experiment we determine the two-electron momenta and the vector of the internuclear axis  $\vec{R}$  for each photoionization event. The internuclear distance  $R$  of the two atoms of the hydrogen molecule exhibits a finite spread determined by the vibrational ground state of the molecule. However, as  $R$  is measured for each event in our experiment we choose to examine the scaled momentum  $\vec{k} \vec{R} / 2$ , which compensates for the vibrational spread. We note that the data are integrated over all orientations of the polarization and light propagation, making them insensitive to the choice of light polarization and minimizing the influence of the dipole character of the ionization process. In Fig. 2 we show accumulated counts as a function of  $\vec{k}_2 \vec{R} / 2$ , i.e., the scaled momentum of one of the two emitted electrons. The distribution depicted in panel 2 (a) shows little sign of interference. Interference fringes emerge, however, when the momentum of the other electron is restricted to a certain value as shown in panels (b)–(d). In each of these panels we select the subset of

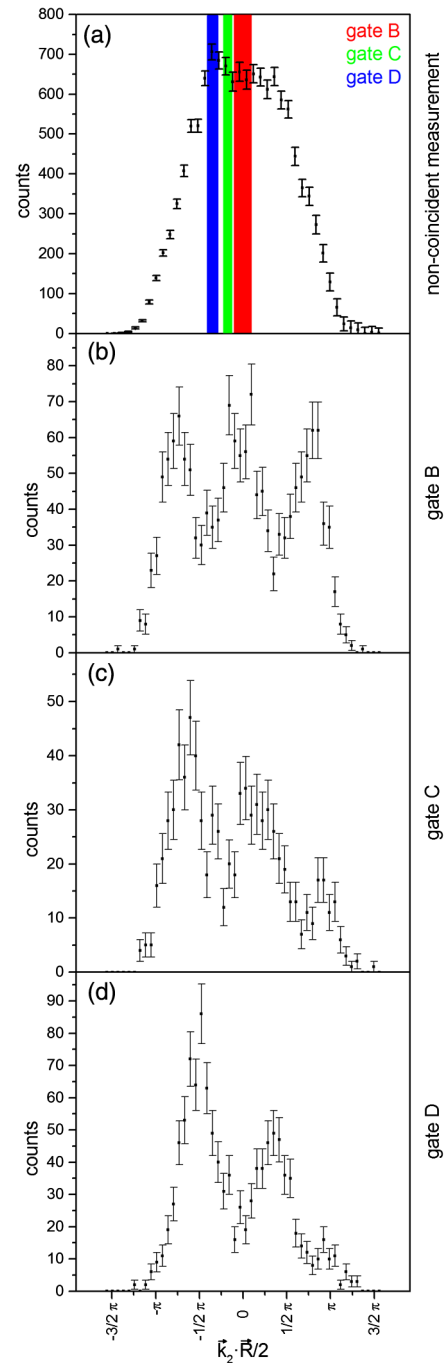


FIG. 2. Observation of conditional two-particle interference for an electron pair emitted by absorption of 400 eV circular polarized photons at  $H_2$  [Fig. 1(b)]. All panels correspond to electron energies  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  where  $0.15 < (E_1 - E_2)/(E_1 + E_2) < 0.85$ . The horizontal axis shows  $\vec{k}_2 \vec{R} / 2$ , which is the component of electron momentum parallel to the molecular axis, scaled by half the internuclear distance. The data are integrated over all orientations of the photon propagation axis. (a) Electron 1 without selecting the second electron; the gates used to select events for panels (b)–(d). (b) Coincident detection of electrons 1 and 2 with electron 1 postselected in gate B as shown in panel (a). (c) same as (b) for selection of gate C. (d) same as (b) for selection of gate D.

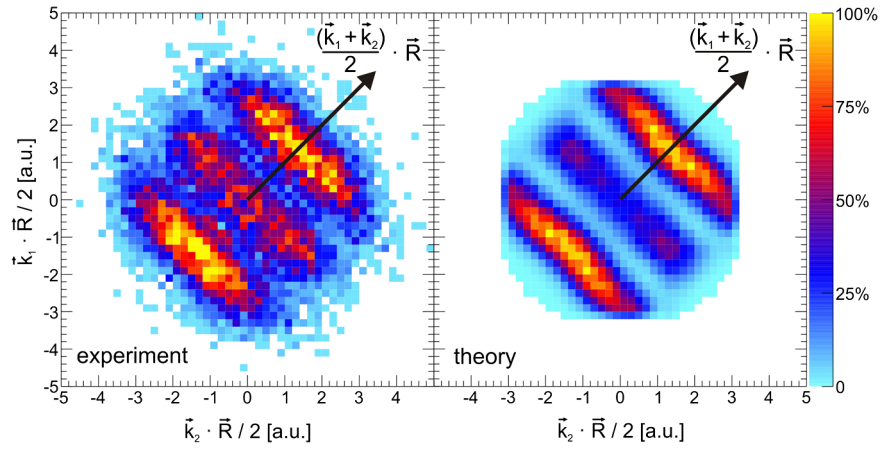


FIG. 3. Correlations between electron momenta of the electron pair. Left panel: experiment. Right panel: *ab initio* theory. Horizontal and vertical axes show the scaled single-particle coordinates  $\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{R} / 2$  and  $\vec{k}_2 \cdot \vec{R} / 2$ . The corresponding momentum component of the electron-pair center of mass is directed along the diagonal. Figure 2(a) shows a projection of the data in this figure onto the horizontal axis. The experimental data are diagonally mirrored for better visual inspection. Highest intensity corresponds to 35 counts per bin.

coincidence events where electron 1 is detected in its respective gated region shown in panel (a). The interference pattern is restored and occurs slightly shifted depending on the selected momentum value of electron 1. The origin of this effect can be clearly seen in Fig. 3. Here the scaled momenta of the two electrons are shown in a coincidence map. In this kind of plot, single-particle interference fringes show up as vertical and horizontal lines. Instead, a prominent diagonal feature is observed. A feature occurring along a diagonal with a slope of  $45^\circ$  belongs to the sum of the two quantities plotted along the  $x$  and the  $y$  axis. Accordingly, fringes along this direction correspond to transmission of the aforementioned fictitious dielectron quasiparticle of wave vector  $\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2$  passing through a pair of slits. The rhombus-shaped envelope reflects the constraint imposed on the individual electron energies by energy conservation that is incorporated in the term  $|A(\vec{k}_1, \vec{k}_2)|^2$ . With the sum momentum being at the heart of the phenomenon, the partial recovery of the interference fringes in  $\vec{k}_2 \cdot \vec{R} / 2$  for different fixed values of  $\vec{k}_1 \cdot \vec{R} / 2$  becomes obvious: as one summand is specified, the distribution of the other summand shows the overall features of the sum. By using  $\vec{k}_1 = 0$  one can furthermore explain the *one-particle* interference patterns observed in photodouble ionization of  $H_2$  when one of the electrons takes most of the available energy and the slow electron is disregarded [17,23]. A similar coincidence map [Fig. 3(b)] has been obtained from nearly exact theoretical calculations performed for a fixed internuclear distance of 1.4 a.u. and a photon energy of 375 eV. Very good agreement between theory and experiment is observed.

The calculations have been performed using the method described in [24] and successfully used in [23] to evaluate double ionization cross sections at high photon energies.

Briefly, we have used the exterior complex scaling (ECS) method implemented with the discrete variable representation (DVR) in finite elements for the radial variables of each of the two electrons. The radial grid extends up to  $90a_0$  and the exterior scaling branching point was set at  $50a_0$ . Typically, the grid contained 209 DVR polynomial basis functions for each electron. We have used a one-center expansion of the two-electron wave function around the center of the molecule in terms of products of spherical harmonics and we have included all such products with angular momenta up to  $l = 9$ . Convergence was checked by varying the parameters of the grid and the number of angular momenta included in the one-center expansion. We have produced fully differential cross sections for all electron energy sharings in intervals  $\Delta(E_1 - E_2) / (E_1 + E_2) = 0.05$  and all molecular orientations and electron ejection directions in angular intervals  $\Delta\theta = 10^\circ$  and  $\Delta\phi = 10^\circ$ , where  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  are the polar and azimuthal angles, respectively. Then, at each point of a dense two-dimensional grid  $(\vec{k}_{1,i} \cdot \vec{R}, \vec{k}_{2,j} \cdot \vec{R})$ , the fully differential cross sections were numerically integrated over all possible molecular orientations and electron energy sharings from 0.15 to 0.85 by using rectangle rule.

Inspection of the sum momentum in Fig. 3 provides new insight into the analogous optical two slit interference [Fig. 1(a)]. In this case the one double-slit-defining vector  $\vec{R}$  in Fig. 1(b) is split in two vectors  $\vec{R}_1$  and  $\vec{R}_2$  of equal magnitude and opposite sign due to the quasiback-to-back emission of the pair. By defining  $\vec{R} = \vec{R}_1$  and using a similar approach to that employed in the derivation of Eq. (1), it can be shown that the optical two slit interference for a particle pair emitted at a source location  $d$  is determined by the scaled sum momenta  $(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2) / 2$  through the expression  $\cos^2[(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2) / 2 \cdot \vec{R} + \phi]$ . Here

$\phi$  is a phase factor that depends on the location of emission  $d$  and on the sum  $k_1 + k_2$ , where  $k_i = |\vec{k}_i|$ ;  $i = 1, 2$ . For the case  $d = 0$  applying to our molecular double slit,  $\phi = 0$ . Thus, one arrives at an expression identical in form to Eq. (1), corresponding to the diffraction of a fictitious photon, of wave vector  $(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2)/2$ , by a single double slit.

We have demonstrated two-particle interference between interacting massive particles. It emerges naturally from photofragmentation of molecules. The work highlights the fact that nonlocal effects are embedded everywhere in nature where many-particle processes are involved. Photoionization is just one way to project the effects of entanglement to the continuum where it can be detected.

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