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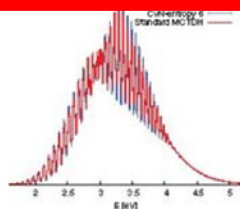
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SPECIAL TOPIC: Nonadiabatic Dynamics



Till Westermann and Uwe Manthe

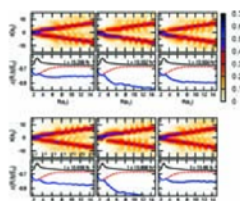
First principle nonlinear quantum dynamics using a correlation-based von Neumann entropy

J. Chem. Phys. 136, 204116 (2012)

Decoherence induced by conical intersections: complexity constrained quantum dynamics of photoexcited pyrazine

J. Chem. Phys. 137, 22A509 (2012)

In the first of a pair of papers, the authors introduce a new concept to describe the quantum dynamics in complex systems that extends established schemes based on the Dirac-Frenkel variation principle, e.g., the multi-configurational time-dependent Hartree (MCTDH) approach. They then extend the method—which uses a correlation-based von Neumann entropy (CvN-entropy) definition measuring the complexity of the wavefunction—to study decoherence effects induced by conical intersections, in particular, in the $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ excitation in pyrazine. Investigating the CvN entropy after the $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ excitation as a function of time, they obtain a clear separation of time scales related to the different dynamical phenomena present. Employing CvN-entropy constrained calculations, they analyze in detail the sensitivity of the autocorrelation function, the absorption spectrum, and the diabatic electronic population dynamics to complexity constraints.



Correlated electron-nuclear dynamics: Exact factorization of the molecular wavefunction

Ali Abedi, Neepa T. Maitra, and E. K. U. Gross

In previous work, the authors showed that the complete wavefunction for a system of electrons and nuclei evolving in a time-dependent external potential can be exactly factorized into electronic and nuclear wavefunctions. The concepts of an exact time-dependent potential energy surface and exact time-dependent vector potential emerge from the formalism. Here, a detailed description of the formalism is presented, including a full derivation of the equations satisfied by the electronic and nuclear wavefunctions, and its relationship to the traditional Born-Oppenheimer expansion is demonstrated.

J. Chem. Phys. 137, 22A530 (2012)