

Mapping Atomic Motions with Ultrabright Electrons: Fundamental Space-Time Limits to Imaging Chemistry and Biological Processes

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One of the dream experiments in science has been to watch atomic motions on the primary time-scales of chemistry. This prospect would provide a direct observation of the reaction forces, the very essence of chemistry, and the central unifying concept of transition states that links chemistry to biology. This experiment has been referred to as "making the molecular movie" with respect to observing net RMS atomic motions during structural changes. There are not only extraordinary requirements for simultaneous spatial-temporal resolution but equally important, due to sample limitations, also one on source brightness. Taking the problem to be an imaging problem, as one makes the shutter speed shorter and shorter, a brighter and brighter source is needed to maintain image contrast. With the development of ultrabright electron capable of literally lighting up atomic motions, this experiment was first realized [1] and efforts accelerated with the onset of XFELs [2]. The first studies focused on relatively simple systems. Further advances in source brightness have opened up even complex organic systems and solution phase reaction dynamics to atomic inspection. A number of different chemical reactions will be discussed from electrocyclization with conserved stereochemistry [3], intermolecular electron transfer for organic systems [4, 5], metal-to-metal electron transfer [6], to the recent observation of coherently directed bond formation using the classic I_3^- system, in a process analogous to a quantum Newton's cradle [7]. New insight into the nuclear motions involved in spin transitions will be similarly related to coupling between electronic surfaces. These studies have discovered that these nominally 100+ dimensional problems, representing the number of degrees of freedom in the system, distilled down to atomic projections along a few principle reaction coordinates. The specific details depend on the spatial resolution to these motions (Fig. 1).

Each class of chemistry has different associated time scales, but general lie between few 10's of femtoseconds to 100 fs time scales. The most dramatic example will be shown for the simplest form of chemistry, electron transfer, which is the heart of redox chemistry. No bonds are made or broken. The reaction coordinate is dictated by medium repolarization that stabilizes the charge transfer state. This motion was captured with sub-Å (0.01 Å) and 100-fs timescale resolution [6] — the fundamental space-time resolution to following the primary processes of chemistry. This resolution is sufficient to determine the energetics of the reaction coordinate. Without any detailed analysis, the key large-amplitude modes can be identified by eye from the molecular movie. This reduction in dimensionality appears to be general, arising from the very strong anharmonicity of the many-body potential in the barrier crossing region. We now are beginning to see the underlying physics for the generalized reaction mechanisms that have been empirically discovered over time. The "magic of chemistry" is this enormous reduction in dimensionality in the barrier crossing region that ultimately makes chemical concepts transferrable. How far can this reductionist view be extended with respect to complexity? With further advances in space-time resolution/sensitivity, even quantum aspects will be resolvable, which will be discussed. The ultimate goal in scaling system complexity is to obtain atomically resolved protein functions to understand how nature tamed chemistry over all conceivable length scales. New approaches based on the principles used for femtosecond electron diffraction, both in terms of source technology and image reconstruction, hold promise for real space studies of single biomolecules (Fig. 2).

This prospect is within reach and will provide a definitive test of the collective mode coupling model [8] to bridge chemistry to biology, which will be discussed as the driving force for this work.

References:

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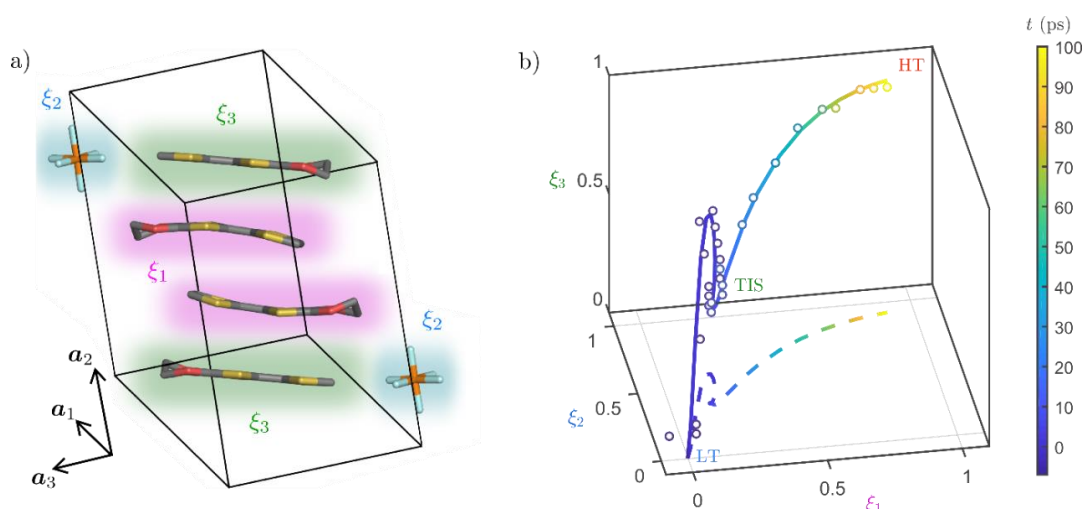
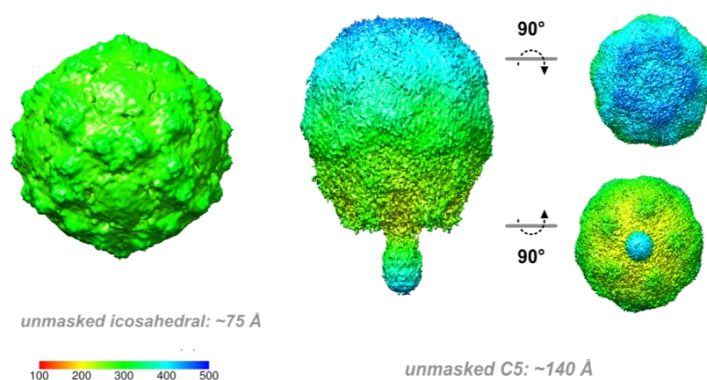


Figure 1. Ultrafast structural dynamics of single-crystal (EDO-TTF)₂PF₆: (a) unit cell with the three dynamical groups highlighted; (b) time-resolved reaction pathway within the Cartesian configuration space defined by the three dynamical groups.



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Figure 2. Examples of bacteriophage T7 reconstructions from single (1) particles with either icosahedral (left) or 5-fold rotational symmetry (right) from in-solution measurements.