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Combined R -matrix eigenstate basis set and finite-difference propagation method for the time-dependent Schrödinger equation: The one-electron case

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In this work we present the theoretical framework for the solution of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation (TDSE) of atomic and molecular systems under strong electromagnetic fields with the configuration space of the electron's coordinates separated over two regions; that is, regions I and II. In region I the solution of the TDSE is obtained by an R -matrix basis set representation of the time-dependent wave function. In region II a grid representation of the wave function is considered and propagation in space and time is obtained through the finite-difference method. With this, a combination of basis set and grid methods is put forward for tackling multiregion time-dependent problems. In both regions, a high-order explicit scheme is employed for the time propagation. While, in a purely hydrogenic system no approximation is involved due to this separation, in multielectron systems the validity and the usefulness of the present method relies on the basic assumption of R -matrix theory, namely, that beyond a certain distance (encompassing region I) a single ejected electron is distinguishable from the other electrons of the multielectron system and evolves there (region II) effectively as a one-electron system. The method is developed in detail for single active electron systems and applied to the exemplar case of the hydrogen atom in an intense laser field.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Exploration of the fundamental processes that occur when atomic and molecular systems are subject to extreme conditions is currently a major research area. Experimentally, such processes are realized by strong and/or short intense laser pulses radiating at infrared wavelengths [1,2] and have recently been utilized at a more practical level for reconstruction of nuclear probability distributions, visualization of molecular orbitals, and alignment of molecules as well as production of high-order harmonics, which in turn are used for the generation of ultrashort fields at the attosecond scale [2–8].

Theoretically, it is a huge task to treat the exact time-dependent (TD) response of a multielectron system subject to a strong electromagnetic (EM) field by *ab initio* methods. In response to extensive experimental achievements using high-intensity Ti:sapphire laser sources in the long wavelength regime, many theoretical studies employed the strong-field approximation where the influence of the Coulomb potential on the ejected electron wave function is neglected in favor of the external field. A more sophisticated approach that adopts the single-active-electron (SAE) approximation was also applied to the atomic case [9]. SAE models where one reduces the dimensionality of the multielectron problem by freezing the most tightly bound electrons have proven to be very useful in cases where multiple electronic excitations are insignificant, and the SAE approximation is probably the most widely used approach when studying phenomena such as single ionization, above-threshold ionization (ATI), and high-harmonic generation (HHG).

For systems of only two electrons, such as the negative hydrogen ion, helium, molecular hydrogen, direct, *ab initio* solutions of the time-dependent Schrödinger equation (TDSE) appeared in the early 1990s (for a review, see Ref.

[10]). Since then, the computational power has increased steadily and as a result these methods have reached a high level of accuracy, efficiency, and reliability, tackling successfully the very demanding theoretical problem of single and double ionization of helium at 390 and/or 780 nm [11,12].

Recently, the construction of free-electron laser (FEL) sources, which deliver brilliant radiation in the soft- and (in the immediate future) hard x-ray regime have initiated new challenges in the field of atomic and molecular physics [13,14]. However, in contrast to what occurs with conventional laser sources, more than a single electron at a time responds to short wavelength FEL light and x-ray FEL light will interact preferentially with the innermost electrons, residing closer to the system's core, rather than with the valence ones. An immediate consequence of the above property is that theories such as the SAE and models not taking into account interelectronic interactions at a sufficient level are inadequate to describe the processes involved. Moreover, high-order harmonic generation (HOHG) techniques are nowadays able to create pulses of subfemtosecond duration. Given that relaxation processes, such as Auger transitions, of the bound electrons are of the order of a femtosecond or less it can be concluded that the short time variation of the EM field requires approaches where multielectron dynamics can be reliably described.

Given our intention to study multielectron systems under intense EM ultrashort fields, there is considerable importance in the development of computationally tractable methods able to treat multielectron systems with the least approximations possible. Such approaches have been developed in atomic and molecular physics studies, and include variants of time-dependent Hartree-Fock (TDHF) methods [15]. Though a vast number of theoretical efforts in the spirit of TDHF methods [15–19] have appeared, even some extensions to include correlation between the electrons, the question of

how much and under what conditions correlation beyond the Hartree-Fock model is important still remains unanswered. The underlying reason is the difficulties introduced by the nonlinear nature of the TDHF equations in combination with the fact that the single-configuration ansatz and the excitation process induced by the EM field are inconsistent. Improvements of the restricted Hartree-Fock ansatz and inclusion of exchange effects appear to be possible solutions to overcome such problems, although the applications so far are only in one-dimensional (1D) models [20–24].

An alternative *ab initio* approach capable of treating multielectron systems is R -matrix theory, with the basic formulation appearing first in the context of nuclear theory, and later on applied in the field of atomic physics ([25–27]). Traditionally, R -matrix theory is a theory where time is not involved in the study of the collision or photoionization processes. Variants of R -matrix theories and computational codes have been applied to an impressive number of systems, over the last 40 years [28]. With the advent of strong and/or short laser pulse technology an early application of R -matrix theory to multiphoton processes appeared in the form of a Floquet expansion of the driven time-dependent wave function [29]. Although able to treat the field nonperturbatively, the R -matrix Floquet approach cannot be considered as a fully TDSE solution methodology since it is only suited to laser pulses containing many cycles.

Similarly, the appearance of high power sources at the short wavelength regime has led a number of theoretical groups to develop TDSE approaches based on R -matrix theory ([30–32]), with the first work to this end appearing some years ago [33]. The basic assumption of R -matrix theory is very well suited to the physical situation of the photoionization process involved in light-matter interaction. Under strong radiation any system will ionize either multiply or singly. In the regime of single ionization the ejected electron, after some time, depending on its distance from the core, can be safely identified as distinguishable from the other electrons. In R -matrix theory this is taken into account through the division of configuration space into two regions where, in the inner region (region I), all interelectronic and exchange effects between all the electrons are treated, while in the outer region (region II) the ejected electron evolves effectively as a one-electron system under the influence of the residual core and the potential due to the remaining electrons. Thus in the outer region no matter what particular process has taken place the system wave function consists entirely of that of the wave function of the ejected electron.

The purpose of this work is twofold. The first is to pursue development of a method that meets the above requirements for more complex systems than one- and two-electron systems and where atomic structure plays an important role in the processes. For this, a method based on R -matrix basis eigenstates appears to be tractable due to its success in describing such complex systems. Second, and equally important is the issue of efficiency and accuracy. It is inevitable that the demands of the calculations will make the study of such problems computationally very demanding. Finite differences with high-order explicit time propagators [34] although difficult to use throughout configuration space in a direct extension to multielectron systems, have proven to be

very efficient and accurate in solving the TDSE for one- and two-electron systems. In fact the HELIUM code [34] using such methods to solve the TDSE fully for a two-electron atom exposed to intense laser fields is able to run with high efficiency in both computation and communication over many thousands of cores on the largest supercomputers presently available. This established efficiency makes their implementation for the outer region in our present approach a very reasonable one. In region I, an R -matrix basis set is used to propagate the multielectron wave function while in region II amounting effectively to a one-electron problem, a finite-difference high-order propagation algorithm is used. Since to the best of our knowledge no such attempt has appeared, namely, the propagation of the TDSE in a combined basis and grid representation of the TD wave function, we consider it essential to set out carefully in detail the basics of the method, free from complications arising from multielectron considerations. Thus, we provide below the details of the method and its usefulness for one-electron systems and present results for the hydrogen system where accurate *ab initio* methods, to compare with, are available to us.

The paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we give an overview of the basic ideas and principles. Section III is the key section of this paper and there we set out in detail the theoretical formulation for a one-electron system. In Sec. IV we apply the method to the hydrogen atom in an intense laser field, which serves as an exemplar. We have relegated to the appendixes some of the more technical details. Finally, we set out some conclusions and perspectives with regard to the method in Sec. V. Atomic units are used ($m = \hbar = |e| = a_0 = 1$) throughout.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC IDEAS AND PRINCIPLES

As mentioned briefly in the Introduction, the basic assumption of R -matrix theory for the outer-region wave function allows the derivation of a TDSE (in the outer region), where only one electron is involved reducing the dimensionality of the problem there to its minimum, namely, to at most three, thus simplifying the computational problem considerably. To put this in a more quantitative fashion, let us recall the $(N+1)$ -electron wave function beyond a certain distance, say b (taken as the inner boundary of the outer region II) [28]

$$\psi(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N, \mathbf{r}; t) = \sum_{\gamma} \Phi_{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N; \hat{r}, \sigma_{N+1}) \frac{1}{r} f_{\gamma}(r, t), \quad r \geq b, \quad (1)$$

with $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N = (\mathbf{r}_1, \mathbf{r}_2, \dots, \mathbf{r}_N)$, $r_i \leq b$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, N$, and $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_{N+1}$. The $\Phi_{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N; \hat{r}, \sigma_{N+1})$ are channel functions formed by coupling the target states of the residual atomic system $\phi_{\gamma}(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N)$, described by the Hamiltonian $H_N(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N)$ and the angular and spin quantum numbers of the ejected electron. The radial motion of the ejected electron (in the γ channel) is described by the radial channel functions $f_{\gamma}(r, t)$. The absence of the antisymmetrization operator is essential in the above expansion since it relies on the ejected electron and the remaining N electrons occupying different portions of configuration space, thus making the ejected electron distinguishable from the others. Let us now consider the TDSE of the above sys-

tem, in an external time-dependent radiation field. By writing the Hamiltonian for the field-free $(N+1)$ -electron system as $H(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N, \mathbf{r}) = -\nabla_r^2/2 + H_N(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N) + V(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N, \mathbf{r})$ we end up with the following form for the TDSE:

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N, \mathbf{r}; t) = [H(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N, \mathbf{r}) + D(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N, \mathbf{r}, t)] \psi(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N, \mathbf{r}; t), \quad (2)$$

with $D(\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N, \mathbf{r}, t)$ denoting the interaction operator between the system and the external field, in the dipole approximation. Projection of the known channel states Φ_γ onto the TDSE and integration over $\tilde{\mathbf{r}}_N$ and \hat{r}, σ_{N+1} results in the following set of coupled partial differential equations for the radial motion in channels γ ,

$$i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f_\gamma(r, t) = \hat{h}_\gamma(r) f_\gamma(r, t) + \sum_{\gamma'} \hat{D}_{\gamma, \gamma'}(r, t) f_{\gamma'}(r, t). \quad (3)$$

By properly ordering the radial channel functions $f_\gamma(t)$ into a column vector $\mathbf{F}(t)$ and the evolution operators \hat{h}_γ and $\hat{D}_{\gamma, \gamma'}$ into a square matrix $\hat{\mathbf{H}}(r, t)$ we may (in the outer region II) rewrite the TDSE of the ejected electron of *any multielectron system* in the case of single ionization as

$$i \frac{d\mathbf{F}}{dt}(r, t) = \hat{\mathbf{H}}(r, t) \mathbf{F}(r, t), \quad r \geq b, \quad (4)$$

this equation having essentially the form of the one-electron TDSE. It is exactly this last equation, no matter how the inner region is treated, that allows us to utilize any propagation technique in the outer region II of configuration space, which may have already been applied to one-electron ionization.

On the other hand, in the inner region an eigenstate representation of the TD wave function will result in a TDSE where only two dynamical quantities are needed to be provided for the forward propagation in time of the solution, namely, eigenenergies and transition matrix elements between the system's eigenstates. The key point in this case is that the information about the exact nature of the system described in the inner region, whether multielectron or not, is contained in the values of the energies and the transition matrix elements together with the required selection rules for the transitions. Therefore, in a sense, without trying to oversimplify, one would expect the matching procedure between the two methods (inner region: basis representation—outer region: grid representation of the wave function) to hold regardless of the actual system being multielectron or single-electron in nature. It is for this reason we believe the formulation in the present work should be readily extendable to complex multielectron systems. The theoretical details and subsequent application will be more complicated, due to the multiplicity of ionizing channels for the ejected electron in such cases. In the following sections we will develop our approach for the one-electron atom case in detail thereby laying bare the basic concepts of a combination of basis set and finite-difference methods.

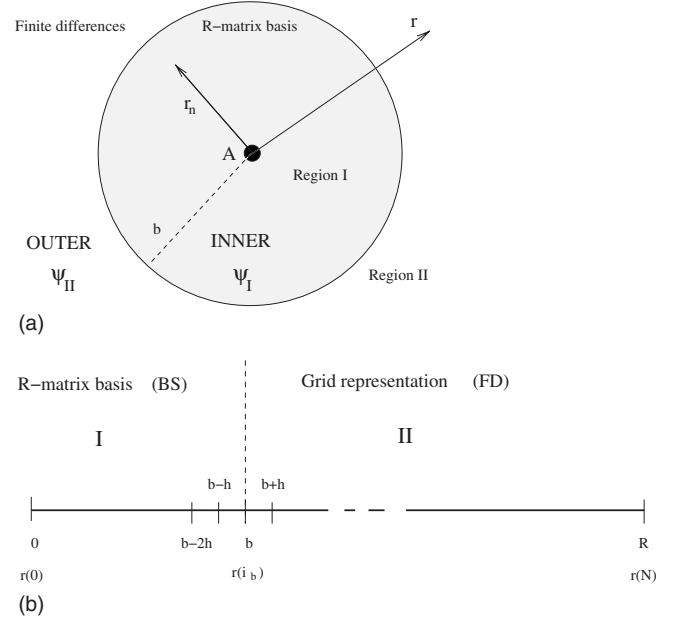


FIG. 1. Partition of configuration space for the electron coordinate. In the inner region I an eigenstate expansion representation of the wave function is chosen, while in the outer region II a grid representation is considered.

III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this section we develop a theory for solving the TDSE using basis and grid representations in the inner and outer regions, respectively. The artificial R -matrix division of configuration space into two regions causes time-dependent boundary terms to appear in the corresponding TDSEs (in regions I and II), which exactly account for the amount of probability current passing through the boundary during the interaction with the external field as well as after its turnoff. Since the time-dependent wave function consists of two parts, a careful analysis is necessary in order to obtain the physical observables of interest such as bound and ionization probabilities as well as energy and angular information on the ejected electron.

In Sec. III A we present the calculation of the R -matrix eigenstates defined in region I and derive the time-evolution equations for a wave function expanded over the R -matrix eigenstates of the field-free Hamiltonian. In Sec. III B we derive the finite-difference TDSE governing the radial motion of the ejected electron. In Sec. III C we summarize the calculational procedure for the forward in time propagation of the wave function. Finally, in Sec. III D we give the formal expressions for the calculation of experimental observables adapted to our methodology.

Before proceeding further we first define the inner and outer region as shown in Fig. 1. In region I (defined as $[0, b]$) the TD wave function ψ_I is expanded over the eigenstates of the Hamiltonian matrix representation in the interval $[0, b]$. In region II (defined as the interval $[b, R]$) the TD wave function is represented by its values $[\psi_{II}(\mathbf{r}_i, t)]$ at equidistant grid points $r(i) = ih, i = i_b, i_b + 1, \dots, N$.

A. R-matrix basis set TDSE in the inner region

In the inner region I we define the radial channel functions $\bar{f}_i(r)$, which are expanded over the R-matrix basis set $P_{kl}(r)$ (defined in Appendix B), as

$$\bar{f}_i(r, t) \equiv \sum_{k=1}^K C_{kl}(t) P_{kl}(r), \quad 0 \leq r \leq b, \quad (5)$$

with the bar at the top indicating that the channel function has been obtained by summing over the radial Hamiltonian eigenstates of the *inner region*. Note that we have ignored the dependence on the magnetic and spin quantum numbers. From the above definition and the TD wave function [Eq. (A3)] we obtain in the inner region I,

$$\psi_I(\mathbf{r}, t) = \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{l=0}^L C_{kl}(t) \frac{P_{kl}(r)}{r} Y_{l0}(\theta, \phi), \quad 0 \leq r \leq b. \quad (6)$$

The time evolution of the TD wave function is now entirely contained in the coefficients $C_{kl}(t)$. The time evolution of the $C_{kl}(t)$ is determined by the TDSE. However, in writing the TDSE we must take care that the Hamiltonian and dipole operators, which act on $\psi_I(\mathbf{r}, t)$ are non-Hermitian over region I [where $\psi_I(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is only defined]. The Hermitian inner-region Hamiltonian is given by $H_I = H_0 + \hat{L}_h$ and the dipole operator by $D_I = D + \hat{L}_d$, where the Bloch surface terms \hat{L}_h and \hat{L}_d are set out in Eqs. (B2) and (B5), respectively. In these circumstances the TDSE over region I is written as follows:

$$i \frac{d\psi_I}{dt}(\mathbf{r}, t) = [H_I + D_I(t)]\psi_I(\mathbf{r}, t) - [\hat{L}_h + \hat{L}_d(t)]\psi(\mathbf{r}, t), \quad (7)$$

with $0 \leq r \leq b$. This equation is a key one to the method. The second term on the right-hand side compensates for the Bloch terms introduced to make H_I and D_I Hermitian. Note that it makes a contribution only at $r=b$ and brings into play there $\psi(\mathbf{r}, t)$ [Eq. (A3)], a wave function form, which we have defined throughout both regions. This term is central to any time propagation scheme in region I because it connects the wave-function form $\psi_I(\mathbf{r}, t)$ specific to that region (which may be multielectronic in a more general formulation) with a wave-function form that at $r=b$ represents a single electron and which in calculations is obtained from region II. We obtain from Eq. (7) the evolution equations for the coefficients $C_{kl}(t)$ by projection over the states $[P_{kl}(r)/r]Y_{l0}(\theta, \phi)$.

$$i \frac{d}{dt} C_{kl}(t) = \sum_{k'l'} [\epsilon_{k'l'} \delta_{kk'} \delta_{ll'} + D_{kl,k'l'}(t)] C_{k'l'}(t) - \frac{1}{2} P_{kl}(b) F'_l(b, t).$$

The quantity $F'_l(b, t)$ is defined as

$$F'_l(b, t) = \frac{df_l(b, t)}{dr} - i \frac{A(t)}{c} \sum_{l'=l \pm 1} K_{ll'} f_{l'}(b, t), \quad (8)$$

where $A(t)$ is the time-dependent field potential in the Coulomb gauge (see Appendix A) and $K_{ll'}$ is an angular factor given in Eq. (A5c). If the

coefficient vector $\mathbf{C}(t)$ is structured as $C^T(t) = [C_{10}(t), \dots, C_{K0}, C_{11}(t), \dots, C_{K1}, \dots, C_{1L}(t), \dots, C_{KL}(t)]$ the inner-region TDSE in matrix notation is as follows:

$$\dot{\mathbf{C}}(t) = -i[\mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{C}]_{kl}(t) + \frac{i}{2} w_{kl} F'_l(b, t). \quad (9)$$

The amplitudes w_{kl} have been defined as $w_{kl} = P_{kl}(b)$ in Appendix B. The matrix \mathbf{H} has the block-triangular form of Eq. (A8) with the block-diagonal matrices \hat{h}_l and the lower and upper block matrices $\hat{D}_{ll'}(t)$ having matrix elements as

$$\langle kl | \hat{h}_l | k'l \rangle = \epsilon_{kl} \delta_{kk'}, \quad (10)$$

$$\langle kl | \hat{D}_{ll \pm 1} | k'l \pm 1 \rangle = -i \frac{A(t)}{c} K_{ll \pm 1} \tilde{t}_{kl, k'l \pm 1}(r), \quad (11)$$

where $\tilde{t}_{kl, k'l \pm 1}(r)$ are matrix elements defined in Eq. (B6).

B. Finite-difference TDSE in the outer region

In the external region II a grid representation of the TD wave function is adopted.

$$\psi_{II}(\mathbf{r}(i), t) = \sum_{l=0}^L \frac{f_l(i, t)}{r(i)} Y_{l0}(\hat{r}), \quad b \leq r(i), \quad (12)$$

with $i = i_b, \dots, I$. The time dependence of the wave function is represented by the values of the radial channel functions on an equidistant discretized grid, $f_l(i, t) = f_l(r(i), t)$ with $h = r(i+1) - r(i)$, $i = i_b, \dots, I$. The grid is defined such that $r(i_b) = b$ and $r(I) = R$. Furthermore, by constructing the vector $\mathbf{F}(t)$ from the values of the radial channels $f_l(i, t)$ at the grid points, we obtain a vector of length $L \times I$ structured as $\mathbf{F}^T(t) = [f_0(i_b, t), \dots, f_0(I, t), f_1(i_b, t), \dots, f_1(I, t), \dots, f_L(i_b, t), \dots, f_L(I, t)]$. The FD representation of the TDSE takes the form

$$\dot{\mathbf{f}}(i, t) = -i[\mathbf{H} \cdot \mathbf{F}]_l(i, t). \quad (13)$$

In the FD representation of the time-dependent Hamiltonian $\mathbf{H}(i, t)$ the entries \hat{h}_l and $\hat{D}_{ll \pm 1}(t)$ are square matrices of order $I - i_b + 1$. The explicit form of these operators depends on the approximation chosen for the derivatives. In the present case, the first and the second derivative of a function $\phi(r)$ are approximated with a five-point central difference scheme as follows:

$$\frac{d^q}{dr^q} \phi(i, t) = \sum_{j=-2}^2 \frac{d_j^{(q)}}{h^q} \phi(i+j, t), \quad q = 1, 2, \quad (14)$$

with $d_j^{(q)}$ chosen so that polynomials of order 4 are differentiated exactly. Given the above, the finite-difference approximation of the diagonal operator in the FD Hamiltonian is

$$\hat{h}_l f_l(i, t) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=-2}^2 \frac{d_j^{(2)}}{h^2} f_l(i+j, t) + \left[\frac{l(l+1)}{2[r(i)]^2} + V(i) \right] f_l(i, t). \quad (15)$$

The velocity form of the nondiagonal operator is given by

$$\hat{D}_{ll\pm 1}(t)f_{l\pm 1}(i,t) = \frac{-iA(t)}{c} \left[\sum_{j=-2}^2 \frac{d_j^{(1)}}{h} f_{l\pm 1}(i+j,t) - (l-l') \frac{l_{>}}{r(i)} f_{l\pm 1}(i,t) \right] K_{ll\pm 1}.$$

The FD form of the TDSE in Eq. (13) is sufficient to propagate the wave function in time provided it vanishes at both ends of the spatial grid at all times. This is certainly the case when the FD grid has its innermost point at the origin. In contrast, in the present case, vanishing boundary conditions occur only at the far end of the grid ($r=R$). More specifically, we assume that $f_l(I-1,t)=f_l(I,t)=0$ for all l and this forms the set of boundary conditions imposed on the wave function at the far boundary.

Thus some further consideration of the differential operators involved in the FD representation of the TDSE is necessary and we shall shortly see that nonzero function values at an inner boundary $r=r(i_b)=b$ bring about contributions from function values at points below the inner boundary point to the propagation.

We begin by appreciating that since the FD method is a local method, the evaluation of function derivatives at any point relies on function values at neighboring points, and which of these come into play depends on the approximation chosen for the derivatives, as mentioned earlier. In the FD method the operators are also discretized in a similar way to the functions, i.e., as $\hat{O}(r,t)=\hat{O}(i,t)$. The action of a non-derivative operator on a function is trivial, since $\hat{O}(r)\phi(r)=\hat{O}(i)f(i)$ at the i th grid point, but the same is no longer true when operators contain derivatives. Then the rule of differentiation should be given. The central characteristic of the differential operators in the FD method is that values of the wave functions at neighboring points are involved in the calculation of the derivative function. It is then obvious that since the diagonal operators in the finite-difference TDSE [Eq. (15)] involve the second-order differential operator (due to the kinetic term) the complete determination of the $\mathbf{H}\cdot\mathbf{F}$ requires knowledge of the $f_l(i,t)$ at points $i=i_b-1$, i_b-2 since these enter the determination of second-order derivatives at points i_b and i_b+1 according to Eq. (14). If the propagation is done in the velocity gauge a similar conclusion is reached by considering the nondiagonal operators $\hat{D}_{ll'}(t)$. The modified form of the TDSE corresponding to a nonvanishing solution on the inner boundary is then

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{f}_l(i,t) = & -i[\mathbf{H}\cdot\mathbf{F}]_l(i,t) + \delta_{ii_b}[B_{0l}(i_b-1,t) + B_{0l}(i_b-2,t)] \\ & + \delta_{ii_b+1}B_{1l}(i_b-1,t), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where

$$B_{1l}(i_b-1,t) = -\frac{d_{-2}^{(2)}}{2h^2}\bar{f}_l(i_b-1,t) + \frac{d_{-2}^{(1)}}{h}\bar{g}_l(i_b-1,t), \quad (17a)$$

$$B_{0l}(i_b-1,t) = -\frac{d_{-1}^{(2)}}{2h^2}\bar{f}_l(i_b-1,t) + \frac{d_{-1}^{(1)}}{h}\bar{g}_l(i_b-1,t), \quad (17b)$$

$$B_{0l}(i_b-2,t) = -\frac{d_{-2}^{(2)}}{2h^2}\bar{f}_l(i_b-2,t) + \frac{d_{-2}^{(1)}}{h}\bar{g}_l(i_b-2,t), \quad (17c)$$

and $\bar{g}_l(r,t)$ are given by

$$\bar{g}_l(i,t) = -i\frac{A(t)}{c} [K_{(l-1)l}\bar{f}_{l-1}(i,t) + K_{l(l+1)}\bar{f}_{l+1}(i,t)].$$

The elements $K_{ll'}$ are given by Eq. (A5c) but when $l=L$ the term with $K_{l(l+1)}$ is missing and when $l=0$ the term with $K_{(l-1)l}$ is also missing from the corresponding equations. The bar on the \bar{f}_l, \bar{g}_l emphasizes that these radial function values have been evaluated by use of the R -matrix basis set expansion form of the wave function in region I.

Equation (16) is the second (and last) key equation of the method. It does for region II what Eq. (7) above did for region I. The communication with the solution in region I is provided through the terms involving radial function evaluations at two FD points in region I immediately inside the boundary with region II. Although our detailed exposition above has centered around one-electron wave functions throughout both regions, it is clear how the concept embodied in Eq. (16) can be extended to handle a region I that is multielectron in character. The crucial requirement of such a multielectron inner region is that it must collapse to one-electron character within a few FD points of its outer boundary at $r=b$. Since in multielectron R -matrix calculations the inner region must be one-electron in nature by $r=b$, our additional requirement provides no great extra overhead.

C. Computational procedure

Having set out the form of the TDSE in the two regions I [Eq. (9)] and II [Eq. (16)] we now present briefly the computational procedure involved in the propagation of the wave function $\psi(\mathbf{r},t)$ through one time step from time t to time $t+\tau$.

(a) *Outer region: Calculation of $\psi_{II}(\mathbf{r},t+\tau)$.* Assuming at time t the wave function is known throughout the inner and outer regions I, II we first consider the outer region II TDSE [Eq. (16)]. Although there is a wide variety of methods in the literature we have chosen to employ the standard Taylor propagator as prescribed in Eq. (C2). The evaluation of the Taylor series terms requires the quantities $B_{1l}^{(0)}(i_b-1,t), B_{0l}^{(0)}(i_b-1,t), B_{0l}^{(0)}(i_b-2,t)$ which bring into play values of the partial waves $\bar{f}_l(i-2,t), \bar{f}_l(i-1,t)$ evaluated in the internal region at time t [Eq. (17)]. These inner-region partial wave values are formed using Eq. (5).

(b) *Inner region: Calculation of $\psi_I(\mathbf{r},t+\tau)$.* In a similar way as done for the outer region, the propagation of the coefficients $C_{kl}(t)$ from time t through one time step to gain their values $C_{kl}(t+\tau)$ at time $t+\tau$ is now based on the inner-region TDSE in the form of Eq. (9) and the Taylor expansion

Eq. (C2). For this evaluation knowledge of the quantity $F'_l(b, t)$, $l=0, 1, \dots, L$ at time t is required. The latter quantity includes the outer-region partial wave $f_l(b, t)$ and its derivative $f'_l(b, t)$ evaluated on the boundary $r=b$. Having calculated the coefficients $C_{kl}(t+\tau)$ we can immediately form the wave function $\psi_I(\mathbf{r}, t+\tau)$ according to Eq. (6).

By this stage the wave function is known at time $t+\tau$ throughout regions I and II and we can proceed further in time by repeating the above procedure for successive time steps τ .

D. Observables within the dual representation

In this section we develop the necessary formulation for the calculation of observables given the different representation used of the time-dependent wave function in the inner and outer region (regions I and II, respectively). These representations are given by Eq. (6) and Eq. (12), respectively. Any spatially dependent observable represented by the operator $\hat{O}(\mathbf{r}, t)$ is calculated through the standard formula $O(t) = \langle \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) | \hat{O}(\mathbf{r}, t) | \psi(\mathbf{r}, t) \rangle$, which in our case separates into two pieces. To link with the standard experimental setups we assume that any calculation of the observables is performed for times where the external field has vanished. In the following formulas, taking the pulse duration as T , we assume the projection time t_p such that $t_p \geq T$. To obtain the population $W_{nl}(t_p)$ in an eigenstate of the physical system $\phi_{nl}(\mathbf{r}) = [F_{nl}(r)/r] Y_{l0}(\hat{r})$ at time t_p , we use the projection operator $\hat{P}_{nl} = |\phi_{nl}\rangle \langle \phi_{nl}|$ with the result

$$W_{nl}(t_p) = |(F_{nl}|\bar{f}_I) + (F_{nl}|f_{II})|^2, \quad (18)$$

with $\bar{f}_I(r, t)$ given by Eq. (5) and $(a|b)_I, (a|b)_{II}$ denoting radial integrations over the inner and outer regions, respectively. Complete information about the final state (ignoring spin variables) is possible by recalling the partial wave expansion of a continuum electron with asymptotic momentum $\mathbf{k} = (k, \theta_k, \phi_k)$, namely,

$$\psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(-)}(\mathbf{r}) = \sum_{l m_l} a_{l m_l}(k) \frac{1}{r} F_{kl}(r) Y_{l m_l}^*(\hat{k}) Y_{l m_l}(\hat{r}), \quad (19)$$

where $\hat{k} = (\theta_k, \phi_k)$ defines the direction of the photoelectron with respect to the polarization axis (quantization axis), $F_{kl}(r)$ is normalized on the energy scale, and the amplitudes $a_{l m_l}(k)$ are chosen so that the wave function $\psi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(-)}(\mathbf{r})$ fulfils incoming spherical wave boundary conditions. In the present case, where the ionizing target is hydrogen and $m_l=0$ (in the following again we drop the m_l dependence) we have $a_l(k) = i^l e^{-i\sigma_l(k)}$ with $\sigma_l(k)$ the long-range Coulomb phase shift analytically known [35]. Therefore the desired angular distribution is obtained through the projection operator $\hat{P}_{\mathbf{k}} = |\phi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(-)}\rangle \langle \phi_{\mathbf{k}}^{(-)}|$, which gives

$$\frac{dW(\epsilon_k, \hat{k}, t_p)}{d\mathbf{k}} = \left| \sum_l [(F_{kl}|\bar{f}_I) + (F_{kl}|f_{II})] a_l(k) Y_{l0}(\hat{k}) \right|^2,$$

with $d\mathbf{k} = k^2 dk d\Omega_k$ the volume element in momentum space. Integration of the above formula over the kinetic energies ϵ_k

($\epsilon_k = k^2/2$) results in the photoelectron angular distribution (PAD),

$$\frac{dW(\epsilon_k, t_p)}{d\Omega_k} = \int dk k^2 \frac{dW(\epsilon_k, \hat{k}, t_p)}{d\mathbf{k}}, \quad (20)$$

while integration over the photoelectron ejection angles (θ_k, ϕ_k) provides the angle-integrated photoelectron energy distribution (PES),

$$\frac{dW(\epsilon_k, t_p)}{d\epsilon_k} = \sum_l |(F_{kl}|\bar{f}_I) + (F_{kl}|f_{II})|^2_{k=\sqrt{2\epsilon_k}}. \quad (21)$$

Finally, further integration over the photoelectron kinetic energies of the last equation results in the total ionization probability (yield) at time t_p as

$$W(t_p) = \int d\epsilon_k \frac{dW(\epsilon_k, t)}{d\epsilon_k}. \quad (22)$$

At this point we have completed the present theoretical formulation leading to the calculation of the most important experimental observables following the interaction of an electromagnetic field with a one-electron atomic target in the dipole approximation.

IV. ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATION TO HYDROGEN

In the present section we apply our approach to the case of ionization of the hydrogen atom by a strong EM field. The reasons we have chosen hydrogen are as follows: (a) it represents the simplest among the atomic systems having just one electron participating in the ionization process, thus being free from complications that may arise from interelectronic effects in the case of multielectron systems; (b) angular momentum considerations are reduced to the minimum level where a simple partial wave expansion is adequate to represent the TD wave function throughout the electron's configuration space; (c) very reliable methods treating one-electron systems [36–38] are at our disposal for a systematic study of the reliability and accuracy issues surrounding the present method; and (d) since the first direct solution of hydrogen in a strong EM field [39] a wealth of data and methods applied to hydrogen have been published over the years, e.g., [40–42]. In the present application we have chosen an explicit type time propagator based on a Taylor expansion [Eq. (C1)]. In all the calculations the order of the propagator was $P=12$ and the time step $\tau = 1.5625 \times 10^{-4}$ a.u.

A. Initial state calculation

We start by calculating the $P_{10}(r)$, $0 \leq r \leq b$ radial function by numerically solving the radial SE for $l=0$ [Eq. (B3)] within the inner region. The initial state, made up of $\psi_I(\mathbf{r}, t=0)$ and $\psi_{II}(\mathbf{r}, t=0)$ in the inner and outer region, respectively, is then calculated by means of an imaginary time propagation of the field-free versions of Eqs. (9) and (16) with initial conditions

$$C_{kl}(t=0) = \delta_{kl;10},$$

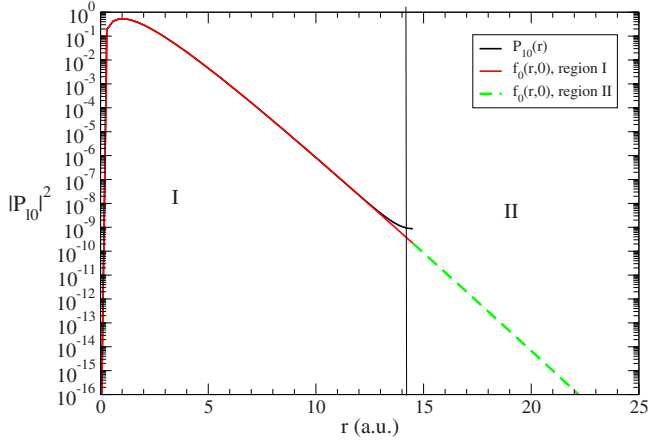


FIG. 2. (Color online) Initial-state wave function calculated by an imaginary field-free time propagation. The spatial step was $h = 0.29$ a.u. and the time step was $\tau = 1.5625 \times 10^{-4}$ a.u. The order of the Taylor propagator was 12. The black curve represents the trial wave function while the red (solid) and the green (dashed) curves represent the converged wave function for the inner and outer regions, respectively.

$$f_l(i, t=0) = \delta_{l0} \delta_{ii} P_{10}(b).$$

It is important to emphasize here, that the R -matrix eigenstates do not actually represent the eigenstates of the system, instead they only serve as a complete basis for the representation of the physical state exclusively in the interval $[0, R]$. The B -splines basis used consisted of $n_b = 57$ basis functions of order $k_b = 9$. The knot sequence is chosen to be linear with a discretization step equal to that of the outer-region spatial step $h = 0.29$ a.u. In Fig. 2 we plot the squared amplitude of the radial part of the R -matrix basis for $n=1$, $l=0$, $P_{10}(r)$ (black curve) and the state $P_{1s}(r, t \rightarrow \infty) = r \langle Y_{10} | \psi(\mathbf{r}, t \rightarrow i\infty) \rangle$, $0 \leq r \leq R$ as converged after the imaginary-time field-free propagation. Black-solid and red-dashed curves represent the inner (I) and outer (II) region values. The inner boundary has been set at $b = 14.5$ a.u. while the outer boundary has been set at $R = 174$ a.u. The R -matrix eigenstate $P_{10}(r)$ has zero derivative on the boundary [due to the chosen boundary condition $P'_{kl}(b) = 0$] while the imaginary-time propagation has converged to the state $P_{1s}(r)$ with a nonvanishing derivative on the boundary as actually is the case for the ground state of hydrogen. Our initial state has the following form:

$$\psi(\mathbf{r}, 0) = \frac{1}{r} Y_{10}(\hat{r}) \begin{cases} \sum_k C_{k0}(0) P_{k0}(r) & \text{region I} \\ f_0(i, 0) & \text{region II.} \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

B. Real-time propagation

Having obtained an accurate initial state [Eq. (23)], through imaginary-time propagation, we proceed to the propagation of the TDSE in the outer or inner region in the presence of an external EM field. The EM field chosen was linearly polarized along the z axis with vector potential

$$A(t) = A_0 \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{T}t\right) \sin \omega t, \quad (24)$$

where $\omega = 2\pi/T_0$ is the field frequency and $T = nT_0$ is the pulse duration (n being the number of cycles contained in the pulse and T_0 the field period).

To test our approach we calculated the bound-state population using three different methods. First, within the present method (BS+FD), we obtained the population in the $[0, b]$ region by simply summing (at a sufficiently long time t_p) over all R -matrix eigenstates as

$$P_b^I(t_p) = \sum_{kl} |C_{kl}(t_p)|^2. \quad (25)$$

The second method consisted of the standard finite-difference (FD) approach over both regions I and II, i.e., over the whole range $[0, R]$ (with the same spatial and time step) thereby invoking no division of the electron's configuration space. Formally, within the present method this is equivalent to setting $b = 0$. We calculated the ionization probability P_c as

$$P_c(t_p) = \sum_{il}^{r(i) \geq b} |f_l(i, t_p)|^2, \quad (26)$$

where t_p was chosen sufficiently large so that all the outgoing components of the ionized wave packet were able to travel beyond the chosen distance b . With no absorbing potential present we always have for the bound-state probability $P_b(t) = 1 - P_c(t)$. When an absorbing potential is present then the bound-state probability is obtained as

$$P_b(t_p) = \sum_{il}^{r(i) \leq b} |f_l(i, t_p)|^2. \quad (27)$$

Finally, we performed calculations using a standard basis set (BS) to span the whole range $[0, R]$ with again no division of configuration space. This is formally equivalent to setting $b = R$. We obtained the bound-state population by summing only over the bound part of the spectrum

$$P_b^{(BS)}(t_p) = \sum_{kl} |C_{kl}(t_p)|^2, \quad \epsilon_{kl} \leq 0. \quad (28)$$

In Fig. 3 we show the bound-state population of hydrogen as a function of time when the atom is irradiated by a pulse of central frequency $\omega = 0.8$ a.u. (21.769 eV), total duration of ten cycles ($T = 10T_0 = 10 \times 7.854 = 78.54$ a.u.), and peak intensity $I_0 = 10^{14}$ W/cm². For the BS calculation the bound-state population is calculated at the end of the pulse (ten cycles) and no further field-free propagation of the wave function is required since the population distribution remains unchanged. In the case of the FD and BS+FD calculations the propagation is extended for a further ten cycles (field-free propagation) after the end of the pulse until a sufficiently large part of the wave packet has passed the artificial boundary at $r = b = 14.5$ a.u. Given the photon frequency, the hydrogen ionization potential and the rather modest field intensity, we expect the dominant partial wave in the outer region to be the $l=1$ partial wave with the electron's kinetic energy peaked around $\epsilon_k \sim 0.8 - 0.5 = 0.3$ a.u. (8.16 eV). By assum-

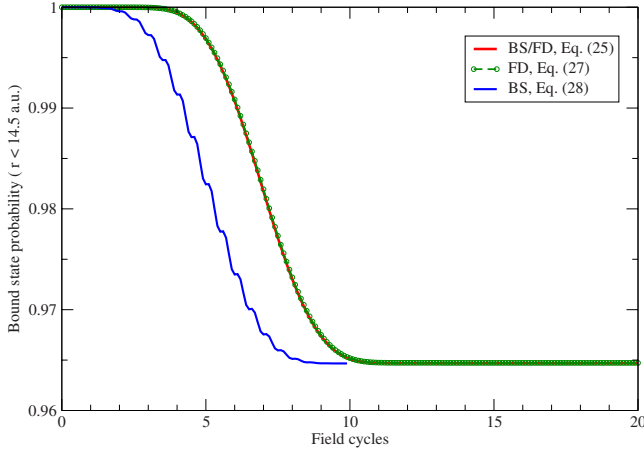


FIG. 3. (Color online) Hydrogen bound-state population within the $(0, 14.5)$ a.u. region after irradiation by an external EM field (see the text for the field details). Curves represent the present mixed method (BS+FD) as well as standard finite-difference (FD) and eigenstate expansion (BS) methods.

ing an outgoing wave packet with a central energy of 0.3 a.u. (thus of velocity $k=0.7746$ a.u.) we can estimate that ten cycles of field-free propagation is sufficient for our purposes. In connection with this latter point note that this wave packet travels a distance of 14.5 a.u. in approximately 2.5 field cycles. This is why the FD and BS+FD bound-state populations exhibit a time delay compared to the BS bound-state population. The maximum angular momenta allowed was $L=3$. Results remained practically unchanged against a further increase in angular momentum. We have performed similar calculations with peak intensities $I_0=10^{15}$ W/cm² and found similar results with analogous agreement between the BS+FD, FD, and BS bound-state populations.

In Fig. 4 the values of $|f_l(r, t_p)|^2$, $l=1$ are plotted as calculated with the present BS+FD and the standard FD method at $t_p=20T_0=157.1$ a.u. In region I (within 14.5 a.u. of the nucleus) the partial wave function ($|\bar{f}_l(r, t_p)|^2$) was

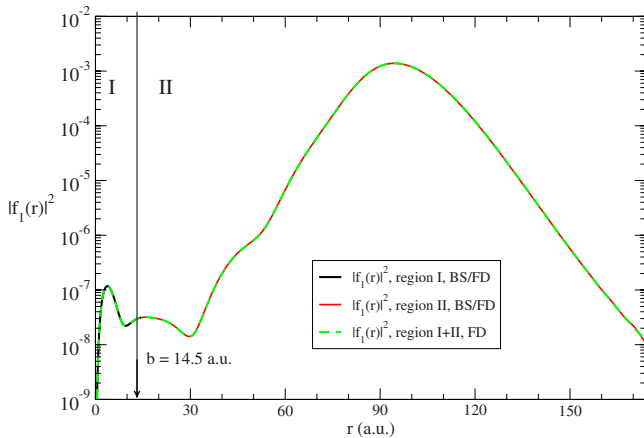


FIG. 4. (Color online) Absolute square of the hydrogen partial wave $l=1$ ($|f_l(r, t_p)|^2$) at $t_p=157.1$ a.u. after irradiation by an external EM field (see the text for the field details). Curves represent results with the present mixed method (BS+FD) as well as with the standard finite-difference (FD) method.

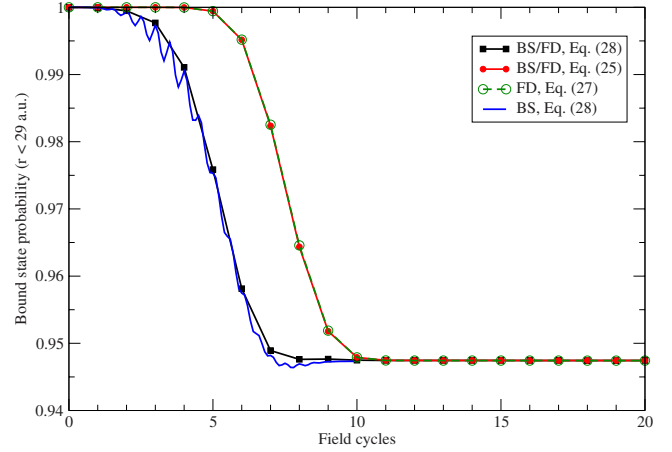


FIG. 5. (Color online) Hydrogen bound-state population within the $(0, 29)$ a.u. region after irradiation by an external EM field of photon frequency of $\omega=0.35$ a.u. and peak intensity $I=10^{14}$ W/cm². Curves represent the present mixed method (BS+FD) as well as standard finite-difference (FD) and eigenstate expansion (BS) methods.

obtained from Eq. (5). In region II (from 14.5 a.u. out to 174 a.u.) the values of $|f_1(r, t_p)|^2$ come directly from the propagation of the outer-region TDSE [Eq. (16)]. Similarly for the FD calculation we obtained $|f_1(r, t_p)|^2$ by solving Eq. (13) over the whole range $[0, R]$. The figure displays excellent agreement between such results from the present (BS+FD) method and the standard FD method. We have chosen to plot only the $l=1$ partial wave since this is the dominant outgoing channel with all other partial wave channels being an order of magnitude lower. This observation simplifies the analysis of the physics involved in the process. We briefly elaborate on this plot. The peak probability for the traveling wave packet appears around ~ 92 a.u. with a much smaller secondary peak inside region I. In an energy representation of the wave packet, the large peak is associated with the continuum-states contribution while the second peak is related to the bound-states contribution. Whereas the bound contribution is trapped in the inner region, the outgoing component (corresponding to the continuum spectrum) travels a distance of about $r \sim v \times 15T_0 = 0.7746 \times 15T_0 \sim 91$ a.u., which is rather close to the maximum of the wave packet probability in the plot. We have allowed 15 cycles of traveling time for the wave packet since significant ionization only takes place around the maximum of the applied pulse, which occurs at approximately five cycles after the turn on.

In Fig. 5 the bound-state population of hydrogen is shown after exposure to an EM field of central frequency $\omega=0.35$ a.u. (9.524 eV), total duration ten cycles, and peak intensity $I_0=10^{14}$ W/cm². Since the photon energy is comparable to the energy gap (~ 10.277 eV) between the ground and first excited states ($2s, 2p$) an appreciable population in these excited states appears at the end of the pulse. At the end of the pulse we obtained from the BS calculation a value $P_g=0.7368$ for the ground-state probability; a value $P_e=0.2104$ for the total population in all the excited states ($\epsilon_{kl}<0$) and thus a total bound-state probability of $P_b^{(BS)}=0.947318$ [Eq. (28)]. The bound-state probability as a func-

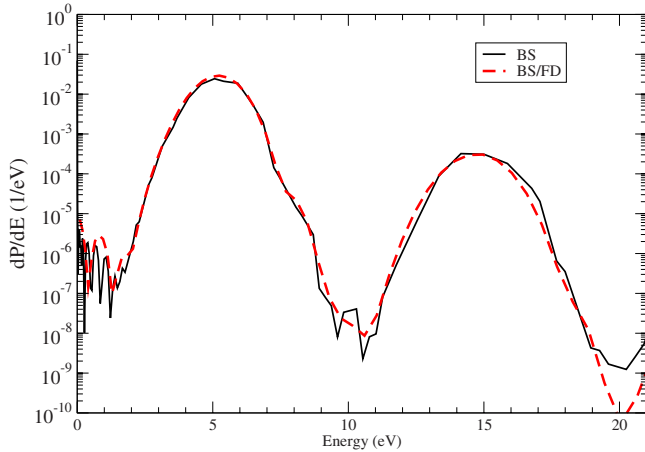


FIG. 6. (Color online) Hydrogen photoelectron energy spectrum after irradiation by an external EM field of photon frequency of $\omega = 0.35$ a.u. (9.52 eV) and peak intensity $I = 10^{14}$ W/cm². Curves represent the present mixed method (BS+FD) and the eigenstate expansion (BS) methods.

tion of time is shown in the figure (blue line). We have also performed a FD calculation (with no absorbing boundary present) and calculated the probability within the region $[29, R]$ a.u. using Eq. (26) and $P_b = 1 - P_c$. We chose a box with $R = 522$ a.u. to prevent reflection of the wave packet at the outer boundary over the time interval of interest. In this case the calculated bound-state probability for the FD method is given by the green curve (empty circles). Next, we applied the present method (BS+FD) for $b = 29$ a.u. and $R = 552$ a.u. To maintain the same accuracy in the calculations in the inner region we increased the number of *B*-splines basis members to $n_b = 108$. To compare with the BS and FD calculations we obtained the various probabilities as follows: The black curve (filled squares) in the figure was calculated using Eq. (25), which includes a summation only over those *R*-matrix eigenstates that have negative energies such that $\epsilon_k \leq 0$ [equivalent to Eq. (28)]. This curve follows closely the bound-state probability calculated using the BS method. If in Eq. (25) we include all *R*-matrix states then the probability enclosed in region I is given by the red curve (filled circles) and matches perfectly with the bound-state probability from the FD calculation. Similar evaluation through Eq. (26) and $P_b = 1 - P_c$ with the BS+FD method results in practically the same curve and verifies the equality of results obtained using Eqs. (25) and (26). In other words any increase (decrease) of probability within region I is matched by an equal decrease (increase) of probability within region II.

Finally, in Fig. 6 we have calculated the photoelectron energy spectrum up to about 20 eV kinetic energy of the ejected electron. In the hydrogen case, although the analytical solutions for the bound and the continuous spectrum are available, the numerical calculation of the eigenstates proves more advantageous for the evaluation of the necessary integrals. In expression (21) we may use an asymptotic expansion for the Coulomb functions $F_{kl}(r)$ [43,44] provided that (a) the evaluation is performed at times where the outgoing part of the electron wave packet has traveled sufficiently far away from the residual system; (b) the projection operator is

constructed either from Coulomb wave functions or plane waves depending on the chosen projection time (t_p); and (c) the inner-region contribution is ignored since it is only the bound part of the wave packet that still remains there as time grows. The results can easily be checked by tracing their convergence in time. A detailed discussion of this method, very well suited to our approach, can be found in Ref. [44]. The solid black curve represents the result of a BS calculation while the dashed red curve represents the result of the present calculation. Had we used a larger box and a finer mesh for the outer region we would be able to calculate even higher (in energy) the corresponding PES for a full comparison with the BS calculation, but this is not the purpose of the present work.

We finish this section with the following additional comment: Our focus has been on reporting the development of a new approach and testing its accuracy rather than exploring efficiency issues. For this reason we have employed the simplest single-step explicit time propagator (Taylor series) for the present approach (BS+FD) and also for the purely FD method. Efficiency was comparable for the two methods. We, however, believe that in the case of multielectron systems the present approach will be of preference due to the reduction to a single-electron problem in the outer region and not because of the specific propagation approach employed. On the other hand, accuracy of the FD method has been well demonstrated over the years in various systems [11,34] and offered a robust basis for our development.

V. CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

In conclusion a new *ab initio* time-dependent method for the treatment of the single-electron ionization of atomic and molecular systems under an external electromagnetic field has been set out. It has been developed in detail for systems that are single electron throughout and applied to the simplest case, namely, the hydrogen atom. The method is based on the division of the configuration space of the ejected electron into two regions I and II. In region I (which may be multielectronic) the time-dependent wave function is expanded on the basis of *R*-matrix eigenstates and propagated through the time evolution of the expansion coefficients. In region II a grid representation of the time-dependent wave function is adopted and a finite-difference technique is employed for the representation of the operators. In both regions the chosen time propagator in illustrative calculations is a high-order explicit Taylor propagator. The key point in the present method is the time-dependent matching conditions that the inner (region I) and outer (region II) wave functions should simultaneously satisfy at each time step. Although these matching conditions have been developed here for an explicit time propagator, the methodology can also be applied for implicit time propagators.

The present work represents an important step towards the implementation of such a methodology in multielectron systems (atomic and molecular) where the full advantage of the *R*-matrix technique can be taken into account. The straightforward extension of the present approach to the case of a truly multielectron system is discussed in Sec. II and is cur-

rently the subject of our work. In addition to our fundamental interest in gaining an *ab initio* description of multielectron systems under strong laser fields the present work is mainly motivated by the development of sources of short wavelength laser light residing well into the vuv or soft xuv regime (HOHG or FEL sources). In contrast to long wavelength laser light, the light from such sources tends to interact directly with more than just a single electron and is able to probe directly the innermost electrons of multielectron systems thus making the development of new suitable theoretical methods a necessary and formidable task.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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APPENDIX A: TDSE OF SINGLE-ACTIVE-ELECTRON ATOMIC SYSTEMS OVER A SPHERICAL HARMONIC BASIS

The field-free SAE Hamiltonian H_0 reads

$$H_0 = -\frac{1}{2}\nabla^2 + V(r), \quad (\text{A1})$$

with the potential $V(r)$ equal to $-Z/r$ for a purely hydrogenic system (of Z atomic number). Alternatively $V(r)$ could be constructed as a model or Hartree-Fock potential. The TDSE of the system in an external time-dependent radiation field $\mathbf{E}(t)$ is written as

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\psi(\mathbf{r},t) = [H_0(\mathbf{r},t) + D(\mathbf{r},t)]\psi(\mathbf{r},t), \quad (\text{A2})$$

with $\psi(\mathbf{r},t)$ the system wave function and $D(\mathbf{r},t)$ the interaction operator between the system and the external field, in the dipole approximation. In our present numerical implementation we choose a spherical coordinate system for the active electron. We represent the angular variables in a basis of spherical harmonics and write the wave function as

$$\psi(\mathbf{r},t) = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=-l}^l \frac{f_{lm}(r,t)}{r} Y_{lm}(\theta,\phi), \quad (\text{A3})$$

where the spin variables of the wave function are ignored. In an actual calculation we must truncate the spherical harmonics expansion at some maximum value L . In the remaining formulas we abbreviate the truncated double summation by \sum_{lm} .

The time propagation of the wave function proceeds in spherical coordinates as follows. Substituting Eq. (A3) in Eq. (A2) and projecting onto the spherical harmonic basis $Y_{lm}(\hat{r})$ we obtain the following coupled differential equations for the radial channel functions as

$$i\frac{\partial}{\partial t}f_{lm}(r,t) = \hat{h}_l(r)f_{lm}(r,t) + \sum_{l'm'} \hat{D}_{lm,l'm'}(r,t)f_{l'm'}(r,t). \quad (\text{A4})$$

For the special case of linearly polarized light along the z axis and in dipole approximation the radial time-evolution operators are given by

$$\hat{h}_l(r) = -\frac{1}{2}\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{2r^2} + V(r), \quad (\text{A5a})$$

$$\hat{D}_{lm,l'm'}(r,t) = -i\frac{A(t)}{c}\delta_{m_l,m_{l'}}K_{ll'}(m_l)\hat{t}_{ll'}(r), \quad (\text{A5b})$$

$$K_{ll'}(m_l) = \delta_{ll\pm 1}\sqrt{\frac{l_{>}^2 - m_l^2}{4l_{>}^2 - 1}}, \quad (\text{A5c})$$

with $l_{>} = \max(l, l')$ and $\hat{t}_{ll'}$ the radial dipole operator. The time-independent radial dipole operator is given as

$$\hat{t}_{ll'}(r) = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + (l-l')\frac{l_{>}}{r}, \quad (\text{A6})$$

in the velocity form. The quantity $\mathbf{A}(t) = -c\int_0^t dt' \mathbf{E}(t')$ represents the field potential in the Coulomb gauge. Within the present context the interaction operator couples atomic states of equal magnetic quantum number, hence we drop the dependence on m_l in the subsequent formulation.

By properly arranging the radial channel functions f_l according to their angular momentum label we form the radial vector wave function \mathbf{F} . In this case the matrix representation of the TDSE [Eq. (A4)] is written as

$$\dot{\mathbf{F}}(t) = -i\mathbf{H}(t)\mathbf{F}(t), \quad (\text{A7})$$

where $\dot{\mathbf{F}} \equiv d\mathbf{F}(t)/dt$ and

$$\mathbf{H}(r,t) = \begin{bmatrix} \hat{h}_0 & \hat{D}_{01} & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \hat{D}_{10} & \hat{h}_2 & \hat{D}_{12} & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \hat{D}_{21} & \hat{h}_3 & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \hat{h}_{L-1} & \hat{D}_{L-1,L} \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \hat{D}_{L,L-1} & \hat{h}_L \end{bmatrix}. \quad (\text{A8})$$

APPENDIX B: R-MATRIX EIGENSTATES IN THE INNER REGION

1. Hamiltonian operator in the inner region

In the inner region $[0, b]$ the radial wave functions $f_l(r, t)$ are expanded over the eigenstates of the radial Hamiltonian as follows:

$$\tilde{h}_l = \hat{h}_l + \hat{L}_h, \quad l = 0, 1, \dots, L, \quad (\text{B1})$$

with \hat{L}_h the radial Bloch operator,

$$\hat{L}_h = \frac{1}{2} \delta(r-b) \frac{d}{dr}, \quad (\text{B2})$$

and \hat{h}_l given by Eq. (A1). The eigenstates of the R -matrix Hamiltonian operator \tilde{h}_l are uniquely determined if we set the boundary conditions needed to be fulfilled at the boundaries $r=0$ and $r=b$. In the present case on physical considerations we take all solutions to vanish at the origin while at $r=b$ the solutions take nonvanishing values. This choice makes the radial Hamiltonian Hermitian over the inner region $[0, b]$. Therefore for each value of the angular momentum we solve the following eigenvalue problem:

$$\tilde{h}_l P_{kl}(r) = \epsilon_{kl} P_{kl}(r), \quad l=0, 1, \dots, L, \quad (\text{B3})$$

where k is an integer labeling the eigenstate. The above eigenvalue differential equation is transformed to solving a matrix diagonalization problem by employing a B -spline basis set of size n_b , order k_b [45] for the representation of the solutions $P_{kl}(r)$ in region I.

$$P_{kl}(r) = \sum_{j=2}^{n_b} C_j^{(kl)} B_j^{(k_b)}(r), \quad 0 \leq r \leq b. \quad (\text{B4})$$

In the expansion the first B spline $[B_1^{(k_b)}(r)]$ is excluded in order to conform to the boundary condition at the origin $P_{kl}(0)=0$. Note that by definition of the B splines the amplitude of the eigenstates on the boundary $[w_{kl}=P_{kl}(b)]$ is simply the last coefficient in the expansion, namely, $w_{kl}=C_{n_b}^{(kl)}$. All required integrals are evaluated, with the Gaussian quadrature rule, to machine accuracy.

For each partial wave $l=0, 1, \dots, L$ the solutions constitute an orthonormal basis with n_b-1 members,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n_b-1} |P_{kl}\rangle \langle P_{kl}| = 1, \quad \langle P_{kl}| P_{k'l}\rangle = \delta_{kk'},$$

with real eigenvalues ϵ_{kl} .

2. Dipole operator in the inner region

The velocity form of the radial dipole operator includes a first-order derivative term [Eq. (A6)], which taken together with the nonvanishing values of the eigenstates $P_{kl}(r)$ at the boundary b , makes it non-Hermitian. We can make this op-

erator Hermitian by adding the dipole Bloch operator for the first-order derivative in a similar way as done for the field-free Hamiltonian \hat{h}_l . Thus if we define the dipole velocity operator in region I as

$$\hat{L}_d = \frac{1}{2} \delta(r-b) \cos \theta, \quad (\text{B5})$$

we find for the radial velocity operator,

$$\tilde{t}_{kl,k'l'} = \int_0^b dr P_{kl}(r) \left[t_{ll'}(r) - \frac{1}{2} \delta(r-b) \right] P_{k'l'}(r). \quad (\text{B6})$$

APPENDIX C: TAYLOR PROPAGATOR

The forward evolution of a time-dependent function $\mathbf{F}(t)$ from a time t to a time $t+\tau$ by the time step τ , can be approximated by the Taylor expansion [34]

$$F(t+\tau) = \sum_{p=0}^P a_p \frac{\partial^p}{\partial t^p} F(t), \quad (\text{C1})$$

with $\tau = t_{n+1} - t_n$, $n=0, 1, \dots, N$ and $a_p = \tau^p / p!$. The above propagation scheme consists of an explicit one-step scheme of order P .

When the evolution equation for the $F(t)$ is known as $\dot{F}(t) = -iH(t)F(t)$ the above expression can also be obtained as the P -order expansion of the evolution operator $\exp[-iH(t)\tau]$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(t+\tau) &= \exp \left[-i \int_t^{t+\tau} dt' H(t') \right] F(t) \\ &\equiv e^{-iH(t)\tau} F(t) \\ &= \sum_{p=0}^P \frac{(-i\tau)^p}{p!} H^{(p)} F(t). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{C2})$$

The above approximate expressions for the time evolution assumes that the characteristic time evolution of the Hamiltonian $H(t)$ is much larger than the time step τ . In other words, the Hamiltonian operator is assumed constant within the interval $[t, t+\tau]$ evaluated at time t . Furthermore, in this summation higher-order time derivatives $[\dot{H}(t), \ddot{H}(t), \dots]$ of the Hamiltonian operator have been dropped, a procedure very well justified for the electric-field strengths used in this work.

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