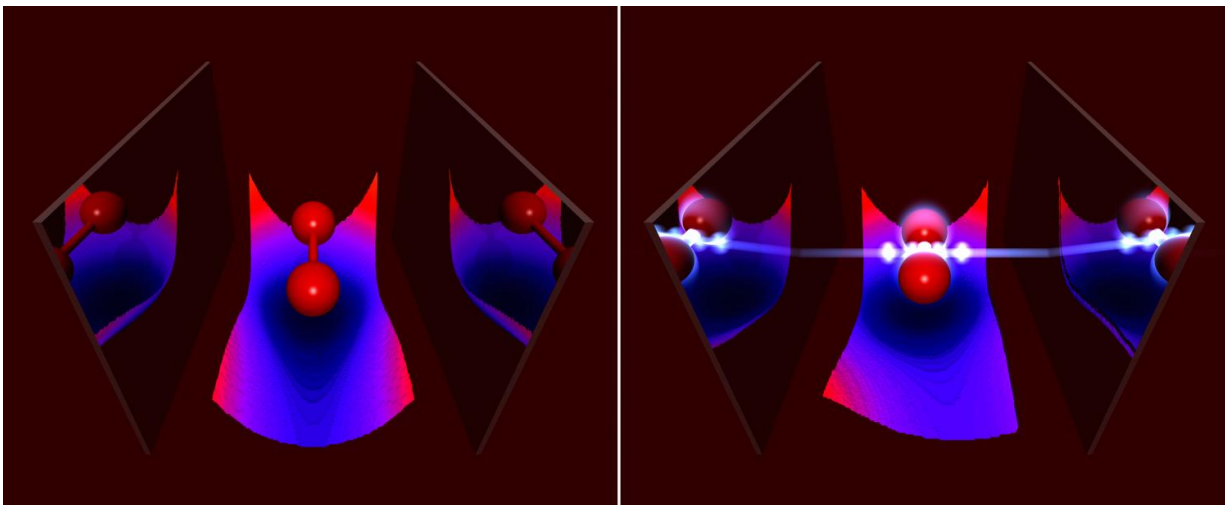


# How photons change chemistry

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A molecule in an optical cavity. Comparing weak (on the left) and strong (on the right) coupling to the photon field shows, besides other effects, that in the case of strong matter-photon coupling the distance between the atoms of the molecule shrinks. Credit: Joerg M. Harms/MPSD

The quantum nature of light usually does not play an important role when considering the chemical properties of atoms or molecules. In an article published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* scientists from the Max Planck Institute for the Structure and Dynamics of Matter in Hamburg show, however, that under certain conditions, photons can strongly influence chemistry. These results indicate the possibility that chemical processes can be tailored by photons.

Experimentally, such situations have already been observed, but theoretical predictions of the [chemical properties](#) of such states were possible only to a limited extent; the common quantum-chemical methods do not take into account the [quantum nature](#) of light. The research group has now extended some of these methods to include the coupling to the [photons](#). Among other things, the group of Prof. Angel Rubio showed how strong coupling to photons in an [optical cavity](#) changes chemical properties of molecules, like its bond length or its absorption.

"Of special interest," says Johannes Flick, the main author of the work, "are the changes of the Born-Oppenheimer surfaces, which are used to characterize chemical reactions. We found that strong light-matter coupling induces novel reaction pathways." At the same time, the scientists investigated whether standard chemical reactions can be made more efficient by employing [strong coupling](#) to the photons. To do so, they considered a simple model of charge transfer between two quantum systems. Such charge-transfer reactions are usually driven by a laser pulse. In this work, the reaction was assisted by a few photons in the optical cavity, which allowed for lower laser intensities.

"Our theoretical findings do not only help to better understand the behavior of atoms and molecules strongly coupled to photons in an optical cavity," says Johannes Flick, "but they also highlight the possibility to change chemical properties via photons." Next, the scientist want to apply their theoretical methods to more [complex molecules](#). The goal is to show that the current results are generally valid and that one can alter the chemical properties of all sorts of molecules via strong light-matter coupling.

**More information:** Atoms and Molecules in Cavities: From Weak to Strong Coupling in QED Chemistry. Johannes Flick, Michael Ruggenthaler, Heiko Appel and Angel Rubio, *PNAS*, Early Edition,

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