Vibrationally Assisted Below Threshold Ionization

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We perform time-resolved UV pump (4.77 eV) and VUV probe (7.94 eV) measurements of internal conversion of 1,3-cyclohexadiene (CHD). Our measurements reveal a substantial ionization of the “hot” ground state following internal conversion despite the fact that our probe photon energy is below the ionization potential (8.21 eV). With the aid of electronic structure calculations, we interpret our results in terms of vibrationally assisted below threshold ionization, where vibrational energy is converted to electronic energy. The effect relies on both having vibrational modes which allow for this vibrational-electronic coupling, and exciting these modes during the internal conversion. We contrast our measurements in CHD with another similar molecule, cis,cis-1,3-cyclooctadiene (cis,cis-COD), for which we don’t see the effect.

I. INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

The conversion of electronic potential energy into nuclear kinetic energy is one of the most ubiquitous features of photoexcited molecular dynamics. As a wave packet moves down an excited potential energy surface following photoabsorption, electronic potential energy is converted into nuclear kinetic energy. In a diatomic molecule, kinetic and potential energy are exchanged every half period for motion in a bound state. This exchange can be observed in many time resolved spectroscopies \([1, 2]\). However, in larger polyatomic systems with many degrees of vibrational freedom, the conversion of nuclear kinetic energy into electronic potential energy is much harder to observe because the nuclear kinetic energy is distributed over many modes.

Our recent development of a UV (260 nm, 4.77 eV) / Vacuum-UV (VUV) (156 nm, 7.94 eV) time resolved pump-probe photoionization apparatus allows us to study this conversion of vibrational kinetic energy into electronic energy via vibrationally assisted below threshold ionization. We consider the ionization of 1,3-cyclohexadiene (CHD), whose ionization potential is slightly above our photon energy of 7.94 eV. The excited state dynamics of CHD has been the subject of intense study, \([3–7]\), and it’s neutral excited state dynamics are well understood. Initial excitation to the first bright state \((S_1)\) is followed by rapid internal conversion to the ground states, with some fraction of the molecules isomerizing to form 1,3,5-hexatriene (HT). It is well established that there are no traps on the excited state, and after about 200 fs there is no longer any probability of finding the molecule in an excited state. Thus, with an ionization potential (IP) of 8.21 eV\(^1\), it is a prime candidate to explore vibrationally assisted below threshold ionization. After excitation and internal conversion, there is about 5 eV of energy in the vibrationally hot ground state. If some of this energy can be converted into electronic potential energy, then this would allow for below threshold ionization.

We contrast our measurements in CHD with similar measurements for cis,cis-1,3-cyclooctadiene (cis,cis-COD), which has similar relaxation dynamics to CHD, but a higher IP of 8.58 eV.

II. EXPERIMENTAL APPARATUS

We use a Ti:Sapphire laser (1.2 mJ, 1 kHz, 30 fs, 780 nm) to generate ultrafast UV and VUV pulses. In conjunction with a time-of-flight mass spectrometer (TOFMS), we make use of these pulses to perform pump-probe ion yield measurements on CHD and cis,cis-COD. Gas-phase CHD and cis,cis-COD molecules are injected into the vacuum chamber as an effusive molecular beam.

The IR beam from the amplifier is split into two portions which have pulse energies of 1.1 mJ and 100 \(\mu\)J. The 1.1 mJ of IR is used to create 50 \(\mu\)J of UV \((\hbar\omega = 4.77\) eV\) light through second-harmonic-generation (SHG) followed by third-harmonic-generation (THG) in BBO crystals with a calcite delay compensator. An uncoated 1 mm thick CaF\(_2\) window is inserted into the beam at 45º to act as a beamsplitter for the UV. The 5 \(\mu\)J pulse from the front surface reflection of the CaF\(_2\) window is used as the UV pump in our experiments. The back surface reflection leads to a second pump pulse about 2 ps after the main one, but as this second pulse is horizontally displaced relative to the first pulse from the front surface reflection, we can attenuate it substantially with the use of an iris. Approximately 100 nJ of fifth-harmonic (VUV) probe-pulse, \((\lambda = 156\) nm, \(\hbar\omega = 7.94\) eV\), is generated by focusing the remaining 40 \(\mu\)J of residual IR into an Argon gas cell utilizing a non-collinear-four-wave-mixing process \([8–10]\). This mechanism takes advantage of phase matching at a relatively high pressure (330 Torr) of Argon gas, which increases the conversion efficiency.

\(^1\) The IPs used in this paper are all calculated at the EOM-IP-CCSD/6-311+G(d) level using Q-Chem. The calculated and experimentally measured values are listed in Table I. We do not have measured IPs for all reactants, so we use the calculated values for consistency.
The VUV-pulse passes through a 500 μm thick CaF$_2$ window into an interaction chamber, which is maintained at a pressure of 5 × 10$^{-7}$ Torr. The unfocused VUV-pulse first passes under the repeller plates of our TOFMS. It is then reflected by a dichroic mirror of radius of curvature $R = 268$ mm. The mirror has a high reflectivity coating of > 90% at 0° for 156 – 160 nm light and < 10% reflectivity for 260 nm and 800 nm. This enables the residual UV and IR radiation left over from VUV generation to be separated from the VUV. The reflected VUV-pulse is then focused under the TOFMS repeller plates. The 5 μJ of UV reserved for the pump is sent through the dichroic mirror and also focused under the TOFMS repeller plates. More details about the apparatus can be found in [11].

III. COMPUTATIONAL METHODS

Conical intersections (CIs) between $S_0$ and $S_1$ were calculated for cis,cis-COD using the State Averaged Complete Active Space Self Consistent Field (SA-CASSCF) method and the cc-pVDZ basis set. An active space of 4 electrons in 4 orbitals (4,4) was used and 2 states were averaged (SA2-CASSCF). Linear interpolations in internal coordinates at the SA4-CASSCF level were used to connect cis,cis-COD to the two CIs found, and the CIs to the products. The conical intersection for CHD is taken from previous work [7]. Linear interpolations between CHD and the CI and HT and the CI were computed from previous work [7]. Linear interpolations between the products. The conical intersection for CHD is taken as the highest vibrational levels of $S_0$ near zero time delay. Our pump-probe data shows a cooperative UV/VUV pump-probe signal in CHD, and the results for fragment $C_6H_7^+$ can be seen in Fig. 1. In the UV/VUV pump-probe measurements we conducted, the most prominent signal is from the parent ion ($C_6H_8^+$). However, since the parent ion can be formed by two photon absorption from our pump pulse, there is substantial background on the pump-probe signal. Therefore, we focus our attention on the $C_6H_7^+$ fragment, which is background free, but can still be formed by single photon absorption from each of the pump and probe pulses. The appearance energies (AEs) of the fragments in CHD are taken from [17]. The total energy available from absorption of both UV and VUV pulses is 12.7 eV, so energetically it is possible to form the parent ion, $C_6H_8^+$, as well as $C_6H_7^+$ (AE = 10.82 eV).

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

UV/VUV pump-probe experiments were performed on CHD, and the results for fragment $C_6H_7^+$ can be seen in Fig. 1. In the UV/VUV pump-probe measurements we conducted, the most prominent signal is from the parent ion ($C_6H_8^+$). However, since the parent ion can be formed by two photon absorption from our pump pulse, there is substantial background on the pump-probe signal. Therefore, we focus our attention on the $C_6H_7^+$ fragment, which is background free, but can still be formed by single photon absorption from each of the pump and probe pulses. The appearance energies (AEs) of the fragments in CHD are taken from [17]. The total energy available from absorption of both UV and VUV pulses is 12.7 eV, so energetically it is possible to form the parent ion, $C_6H_8^+$, as well as $C_6H_7^+$ (AE = 10.82 eV).

Figure 1 shows the $C_6H_7^+$ yield as a function of pump-probe delay. We focus our attention on the difference in ion yield between positive and negative delays. At negative time delays the VUV-pulse precedes the UV-pulse, and vise versa for positive time delays. Our pump-probe data shows a cooperative UV/VUV pump-probe signal in $C_6H_7^+$ at time zero. After time-zero, when the UV-pulse has been incident on the molecule and it has undergone internal conversion down to the ground state (where the ionization potential of both isomers is above the photon energy of our probe) we still measure a yield which is about 20% of the yield in ionizing from the excited state (for which the probe is well above the ionization potential) near zero time delay.

For comparison, UV/VUV pump-probe experiments were also performed on a similar molecule, cis,cis-COD. The AEs of cis,cis-COD are not available, but binning over all possible fragments in the TOFMS we see a pump-probe signal for the parent, $C_6H_8^{12+}$, and the fragments...
$C_7H_8^+$, $C_6H_8^+$, and $C_5H_7^+$. In contrast to CHD, none of the resulting products from the UV/VUV pump-probe scan show any sign of a ledge (below threshold ionization) after time-zero. The fragment $C_6H_8^+$ has the most prominent signal, and the results of the pump-probe measurements can be seen in Fig. 2.

![Figure 2](image)

**FIG. 2.** cis,cis-COD pump probe data for $C_6H_8^+$ fragment

V. CALCULATIONS

In order to interpret the persistence of a nonzero ionization yield for CHD at long positive time delays, we consider the excited state dynamics in more detail and perform a number of calculations. As noted above, CHD is a well studied molecule, and its relaxation dynamics after UV pumping have been considered in detail [3–7]. The UV pump pulse launches a wave packet on the bright $S_1$ state (see Figure 5), which quickly changes character diabatically because of an avoided crossing with the dark $S_2$ state.

From the $S_1$ state, two CIs have been identified between $S_1$ and $S_0$, with one being symmetric and the other asymmetric. According to the reference [6], the asymmetric CI dominates the relaxation dynamics. Fig. 3 a) shows a diagram of the CI between the $S_1$ and $S_0$ states in CHD. Once on $S_0$ again, the molecule can go back to ground state CHD or isomerize into 1,3,5 hexatriene (HT). The branching ratio for forming ground state CHD versus HT has been measured to be 7:3, [4] (represented in the figure as the quantum yield $\phi$).

The excited state dynamics for cis,cis-COD after being pumped in the UV have also been studied. UV/IR femtosecond pump-probe measurements have been performed on COD by Fuss et. al. in [18], and nanosecond UV laser irradiation of cis,cis-COD was performed in [19]. We performed electronic structure calculations on cis,cis-COD and identified two possible CIs that can lead to internal conversion back into its ground state, isomerization into cis-bicyclo[4,2,0]oct-7-ene (BCO), or isomerization cis,trans-1,3-cyclooctadiene (cis,trans-COD). cis,cis-COD and cis,trans-COD have several conformers. In this work we used the lowest energy conformer in each case, which has a population of 70% and 99%, for cis,cis-

![Figure 3](image)

**FIG. 3.** Potential energy surfaces (PES) and relevant CIs for a) CHD that can lead to isomerization into HT, b) cis,cis-COD that can lead to isomerization to BCO, and c) cis,cis-COD that can lead to isomerization to cis,trans-COD. Where $\phi$ indicates the quantum yield of the photochemical products [4, 18]. Blue [bottom curve] $\Rightarrow S_0$, Red [middle curve in a) and top curve in b) and c)] $\Rightarrow S_1$, and Green [top curve in a)] $\Rightarrow S_2$. COD and cis,trans-COD, respectively. In Fig. 3 b) and c) we identify the reaction pathways for the different CIs, the geometry of the molecule at the CIs, and the relative quantum yields to the different photochemical products, $\phi$, [18]. For cis,cis-COD, as in CHD, we have similar neutral state dynamics that lead to ultrafast internal conversion and isomerization after excitation with the UV-pump.

In Table I, we list our calculated vertical IPs, calculated adiabatic IPs, and the average of measured values for the IPs of all the relevant products. From Table I one can see that our calculated vertical transition IPs are within 0.1 eV of the measured values. All of the vertical IPs of the possible products are at least 0.26 eV or more above our probe photon energy. This indicates that our
signal in CHD at long times is not simply due to forma-
tion of an isomer with an ionization potential lower than
our probe photon energy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molecule</th>
<th>Calculated Vertical IP [eV]</th>
<th>Calculated Adiabatic IP [eV]</th>
<th>Measured IP [eV]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,3-cyclohexadiene (CHD)</td>
<td>8.21</td>
<td>8.04</td>
<td>8.26 [17, 20–25]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3,5-hexatriene (HT)</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>8.12</td>
<td>8.31 [17, 26–30]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis,cis-1,3-cyclooctadiene (cis,cis-COD)</td>
<td>8.58</td>
<td>8.26</td>
<td>8.68 [23]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis,trans-1,3-cyclooctadiene (cis,trans-COD)</td>
<td>8.42</td>
<td>7.98</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cis-bicyclo[4,2,0]oct-7ene (BCO)</td>
<td>9.13</td>
<td>8.87</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE I. Calculated vertical IPs, adiabatic IPs, and the average measured ionization potentials for CHD and cis,cis-COD and their relevant isomers

Finally, in order to understand how ground state vi-
brations can lead to below threshold ionization, we look
at the FC factors between excited vibrational levels in
the ground state, \(S_0\), and lower lying vibrations in the
ground state of the cation, \(D_0\). Our aim is to identify
high lying vibrational levels in \(S_0\) that have a good FC
overlap with low lying vibrational levels in \(D_0\), that can
be ionized with 7.94 eV of photon energy.

Fig. 4 shows the calculated FC factors squared for
CHD, HT, cis-cis COD, cis,trans-COD, and BCO. We
used the calculated adiabatic IP in each case. The x-axis
is the energy difference between the vibrational levels in
\(S_0\) and \(D_0\). The y-axis is the FC factors squared for the
different vibrational levels. The VUV photon energy is
indicated by a red [vertical] line in all the subplots in Fig.

Fig. 4 a) shows the FC factors between vibrational lev-
els in the ground state, \(S_0\), and the first ionic state, \(D_0\),
for CHD. We note that a significant fraction of the vibra-
tional levels in the hot \(S_0\) can be ionized to \(D_0\) with our
probe pulse - those to the left of the red line. This is also
true for HT, but in contrast, we note that a smaller frac-
tion of vibrational levels can be ionized for cis,cis-COD,
cis,trans-COD, and BCO. The magnitudes of the FC fac-
tors are also much smaller in cis,cis-COD, cis,trans-COD,
and BCO.

FIG. 4. Franck-Condon factors squared (\(|FCF|^2\)) for vibrational levels in a) CHD, b) HT, c) cis,cis-COD, d) cis,trans-COD,
and e) BCO between their ground states, \(S_0\), and first ionic states, \(D_0\). The red [vertical] line in each of the subplots indicates
the probe photon energy.
VI. DISCUSSION

The fact that the bulk of the FC factors lie to the right of the red line in Fig. 4 for cis,cis-COD, cis,trans-COD, and BCO, in addition to the fact that they are much smaller than for CHD or HT is consistent with our measurements of hot ground state ionization for CHD, but no hot ground state ionization for COD.

The FC factors in Fig. 4 a) have a regular structure with a period of \( \sim 0.2 \) eV, corresponding to the frequency of C-C stretching. This suggests that if C-C stretching motion is activated during internal conversion, then it can lead to the vibrationally assisted below threshold ionization. We therefore considered whether the passage of the molecule through the relevant CI during internal conversion could excite this motion. Figure 5 shows the normal mode which is mainly responsible for the vibrational progression seen in the FC factors for CHD. This mode involves the symmetric stretching of both double bonds in the molecule. The figure also shows the derivative coupling vector at the conical intersection between \( S_0 \) and \( S_1 \). The motion indicated by this vector is also mainly along the stretching motion of the C-C bonds, and it will be activated as the wavepacket passes through the CI. The similarity between the coupling vector and the normal mode indicates that much of the electronic energy converted to vibrational energy after passing through the CI will be excitation along the normal mode shown. Another indication of the vibrational excitation along the C-C modes is given by calculating the RMS deviation of the six C-C bonds in CHD between the FC region and the CI.

In Appendix I, we calculate the C-C bond lengths at the \( S_0 \) minimum, the symmetric CI, the asymmetric CI, and HT geometries. The RMS displacement of the carbons at the asymmetric CI from their initial \( S_0 \) minimum geometry is 0.7 \( \text{Å} \), indicating that there is indeed substantial C-C stretching activated during passage through the CI. We also calculated the bond lengths for \( S_0 \) and the \( D_0 \). Going from \( S_0 \) to \( D_0 \), the double bond expand while the single bonds compress, and this is reflected in the progression seen in the FC factors associated with vibrational mode 27, shown in Fig. 5, at 1660 cm\(^{-1} \) (0.2 eV, see Appendix II for vibrational modes of CHD).

In cis,cis-COD, cis,trans-COD, and BCO the FC factors at 7.94 eV are just too small to see significant below threshold ionization. Before concluding, another possibility that we consider in order to interpret our results is excitation of vibrationally hot CHD into a neutral Rydberg state by the probe, from which the molecule can autoionize as a result of the excess vibrational energy. The absorption spectrum of CHD can be found in [31–33], and there is a strong absorption band at 7.94 eV. The question then is whether absorption to such a high excited neutral state can lead to autoionization. In order to address this question we looked at the character of the states that lead to the strong absorption at 7.94 eV, and consider the probability of ionization for states 0.1 - 0.3 eV below threshold. In [34] it is indicated that autoionization of anthracene and naphthalene with 1-2 eV of vibrational energy only takes place for energies up to 0.1 eV below the ionization threshold. Furthermore, the character of the state which dominates the absorption at 7.94 eV is that of a valence state (8\(^1\)A\(_V^3\)). This would require internal conversion prior to autoionization, and the internal conversion would lead to lower electronic states, which are even less likely to autoionize. Therefore, we argue that the ionization yield that we measure for positive pump-probe delays is dominated by vibrationally assisted ionization rather than Rydberg excitation followed by autoionization.
VII. CONCLUSION

We observe below threshold ionization of CHD, which we interpret in terms of vibrationally assisted ionization, where vibrational energy is converted to electronic energy. This is facilitated by the excitation of C–C stretching vibrations, which are activated during internal conversion from the photo-excited state down to the ground state.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We gratefully acknowledge the support from the Department of Energy under Award No. DE-FG02-08ER15984 and Award No. DE-FG02-08ER15983. This work was conducted using the resources of the iOpenShell Center for Computational Studies of Electronic Structure and Spectroscopy of Open-Shell and Electronically Excited Species (http://iopenshell.usc.edu) supported by the National Science Foundation through the CRIF:CRF program. We also acknowledge Dr. Tolga N. V. Karsli for his advice.

IX. APPENDIX I: CHD RELAXATION GEOMETRIES

Fig. 6 shows the CHD geometries at the $S_0$ minimum, the asymmetric CI, symmetric CI, and after isomerization into HT. The carbons are labeled one through six in the $S_0$ geometry.

As the molecule goes through the symmetric and asymmetric CIs the movement of the carbons is documented in Table II. The RMS displacement of the carbons going through the asymmetric stretch is 0.68 Å, and the RMS displacement of the carbons going through the symmetric stretch is 1.20 Å. If the molecule isomerizes into HT the RMS displacement of the carbons is 1.85 Å.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHD</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asymmetric CI</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>1.41</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>2.19</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symmetric CI</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>1.49</td>
<td>2.72</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>1.34</td>
<td>3.35</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difference on bonds lengths from CHD</th>
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<tr>
<td>Asymmetric CI</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>-0.05</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>-0.06</td>
<td>-0.07</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symmetric CI</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>-0.08</td>
<td>0.09</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>-0.02</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>1.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>HT</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-0.11</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
<td>-0.17</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>1.85</td>
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</table>

TABLE II. Calculated C-C bond movement for CHD

In Table III, are the calculated bond lengths for $S_0$ and $D_0$. They show that going from $S_0$ to $D_0$ the single bonds compress and the double bonds expand.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1-2 [Å]</th>
<th>2-3’ [Å]</th>
<th>3-4’ [Å]</th>
<th>4-5’ [Å]</th>
<th>1-6’ [Å]</th>
<th>react(5-6) [Å]</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHD $D_0$</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>1.54</td>
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<tr>
<td>CHD $S_0$</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.46</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>1.53</td>
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<tr>
<td>$D_0 - S_0$</td>
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<td>-0.05</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
<td>-0.03</td>
<td>0.01</td>
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</table>

TABLE III. Calculated bond lengths for $S_0$ and $D_0$
X. APPENDIX II: VIBRATIONAL MODES OF CHD

Table IV lists the vibrational modes in CHD. The geometry optimization and frequency calculations were done with B3LYP/6-31G(d). Mode 27, in bold in Table IV, is the mode we have identified that is associated with the coordinate where high lying vibrational levels in $S_0$ have good FC overlap with low lying vibrational levels in $D_0$, and can lead to ionization with a 7.94 eV probe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vibrational Mode Number</th>
<th>Frequency $[\text{cm}^{-1}]$</th>
<th>Vibrational Mode Number</th>
<th>Frequency $[\text{cm}^{-1}]$</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>19</td>
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TABLE IV. Vibrational Modes of CHD