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Bond-rearrangement and ionization mechanisms in the photo-double-ionization of simple hydrocarbons (C_2H_4 , C_2H_3F , and 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$) near and above threshold

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Abstract:

We have investigated bond-rearrangement driven by photo-double-ionization (PDI) near and above the double ionization threshold in a sequence of carbon-carbon double bonded hydrocarbon molecules: ethylene, fluoroethylene, and 1,1-difluoroethylene. We employ the kinematically complete cold target recoil ion momentum spectroscopy (COLTRIMS) method to resolve all photo-double-ionization events leading to two-ionic fragments. We observe changes in the branching ratios of different dissociative ionization channels depending on the presence of none, one, or two fluorine atoms. The role of the fluorine atom in the bond-rearrangement channels is intriguing as evident by the re-ordering of the threshold energies of the PDI in the fluorinated molecules. These effects offer a compelling argument that the electro-negativity of the fluorine (or the polarity of the molecule) strongly influences the potential energy surfaces of the molecules and drives bond-rearrangement during the dissociation process. The energy sharing and the relative angle between the 3D-momentum vectors of the two electrons provide clear evidence of direct and indirect PDI processes.

PACS numbers: 33.80.Eh, 33.90.+h

I. INTRODUCTION

Photo-double-ionization (PDI) is a process in which the absorption of a single photon leads to the correlated ejection of two electrons from an atom or molecule. In the PDI of polyatomic molecules multiple competing channels are possible which differ from each other in the type of bond cleavage. The branching ratio of these channels hence shows the likelihood of breaking a particular bond. In many cases bond-rearrangement with particle migration occurs in addition or competition to the spontaneous bond breaking process. In our previous investigations of the PDI of polyatomic molecules with carbon-carbon double and triple bonds, we have observed predominantly bond-rearrangement channels involving the migration of lighter atoms (for example H atoms in C_2H_4 and C_2H_2 in Ref. [1]). In the PDI of 1,1-difluoroethylene, where two of the hydrogen atoms of an ethylene molecule are replaced by fluorine atoms, the bond-rearrangement channels involve the migration of both lighter and heavier mass fragments (namely H and F atoms) [2]. One of the surprising observations is that the molecular hydrogen ion (H_2^+)

elimination channel yield is reduced significantly in the PDI of 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ (below 1 percent) compared to the PDI of C₂H₄ (about 7 percent). This interesting effect motivated us to further explore the bond-rearrangement channels in fluorinated ethylene. In this work, we explore the PDI of fluoroethylene (C₂H₃F, also known as vinyl fluoride) in which only one hydrogen atom of an ethylene molecule is replaced by a fluorine atom. This molecule (HH>C=C<HF) can be thought of as an intermediate species between ethylene (HH>C=C<HH) and 1,1-difluoroethylene (HH>C=C<FF) and hence represents a good candidate to investigate the effects of fluorination in hydrocarbons upon photo dissociation. One would expect different branching ratios of all the two-ionic fragmentation channels due to the presence of none, one, or two fluorine atoms.

The PDI can occur as a direct or indirect ionization process [3], [4]. In direct ionization the photon is absorbed by one electron which kicks out the second electron from the target. This is also known as knock-out, or two-step-one (TS1) process [5]. In indirect ionization, one inner-shell electron is ionized by the incident photon; the inner-shell vacancy is then filled by an inner- (or outer-) shell electron. The excess energy between the state of the ionized electron and the state of the electron filling the hole is used to release another electron to the continuum. This is generally known as Auger decay. If the first step involves a resonant excitation to a state below or above the single ionization continuum we call this autoionization [6]. In direct ionization the electrons share the excess energy uniformly and the emission of electrons is mostly in the back-to-back direction. In both Auger decay and autoionization the angular distribution of the second electron does not show a favored back-to-back emission with respect to the photoelectron [2] as it is emitted after the photoelectron is released and hence electron-electron repulsion is negligible. For these indirect ionization processes angular correlations between both electrons are only mediated via an alignment or orientation of the excited orbital or superposition of orbitals of the intermediate singly charged molecule (see e.g. [7]).

In our recent studies on the PDI of complex molecules [1], [2], we have found that the direct ionization is dominant when the photon energy is near the double ionization potential (DIP) of hydrocarbon molecules. The indirect ionization contributes when the photon energy is significantly above the double ionization threshold (about >10 eV). This is in line with past findings on atoms (e.g. He) that the decisive factor for discerning direct and indirect double ionization processes is given by the ratio of the sum of kinetic energy of electrons or excess energy (E_{sum}) to the threshold of double ionization potential DIP [16].

II. EXPERIMENTAL METHOD

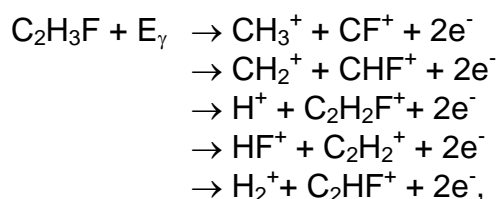
We have used the cold target recoil ion momentum spectroscopy (COLTRIMS) method [8][9][10] for the coincident detection of two ions and two electrons emerging from the PDI of a single fluoroethylene molecule. Linearly polarized soft X-ray photons are provided from beamline 10.0.1 of the Advanced Light Source at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. This photon beam crosses a supersonic jet of fluoroethylene mole-

cles at the interaction region within our three-dimensional (3D) momentum imaging spectrometer. The electrons and ions generated by the photoionization are guided to opposite arms of the spectrometer and detected using multi-hit capable time- and position-sensitive microchannel plate detectors with delayline readout [11].

The data are recorded in list mode, i.e. on a shot-by-shot basis and an intricate offline analysis is performed after the experiment by reading, sorting, and processing the data set under different software conditions. For the PDI with subsequent ionic two-body breakup, 3D-momentum vectors of two electrons and two ions are retrieved from the recorded time-of-flight (TOF) and position information utilizing the full strength of our COLTRIMS method. We discuss our findings in the next section.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following five dissociative ionization channels resulting into two-ionic fragments are observed in our measurements of PDI of fluoroethylene (C_2H_3F) at photon energies of 40.5 and 55.5 eV (linear polarized light),



where E_γ represents the photon energy. These channels can be identified as curved diagonal stripes in the raw spectra shown in Fig. 1 for the PDI of C_2H_3F using a photon energy of 40.5 eV. In this figure we plot the yield as a function of the TOF of the first and second ions detected with our apparatus. This is known as photoion-photoion coincidence (PIPICO) spectrum. Individual channels are analyzed in detail by assigning the mass, charge, TOF, and position on the detector of the respective fragment ions. The kinetic energy of the ions and electrons are obtained from the measured momentum vectors of the individual particles.

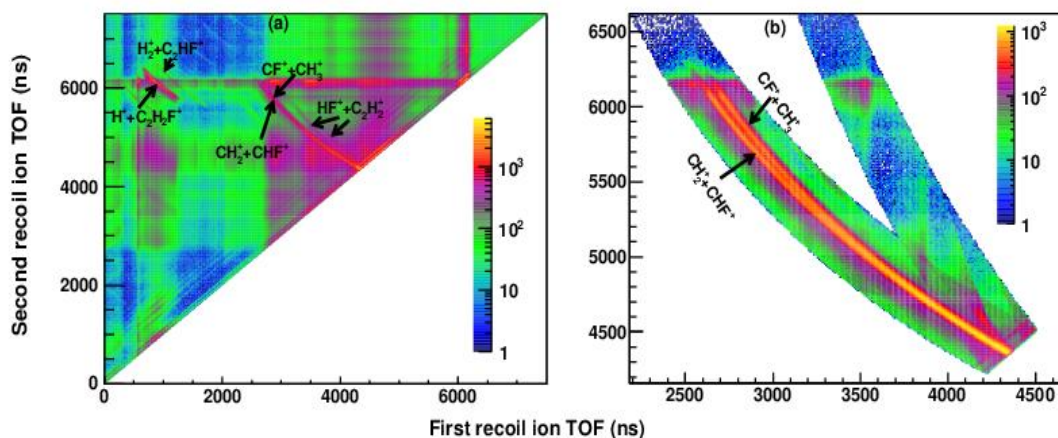


FIG. 1. (Color online): (a) Photoion-photoion coincidence (PIPICO) spectrum, used to identify and separate the different breakup channels resulting from the PDI of C_2H_3F by single photons of 40.5 eV energy. (b) Overlap of the two breakup channels $CH_3^+ + CF^+$ and $CH_2^+ + CHF^+$ which poses a challenge in assigning the correct events (see text).

Figure 1(b) highlights that for complex polyatomic molecules such as hydrocarbons the fragment mass identification based on the PIPICO alone is not always possible. For example, in the PDI of C_2H_3F the breakup channels $CH_3^+ + CF^+$ and $CH_2^+ + CHF^+$ resulting from a C=C bond cleavage with and without H migration overlap in the PIPICO spectrum. For those cases the position of impact on the detector has to be used for mass analysis in addition to the time of flight information. To do so we calculate the momenta of each particle for each of the possible mass combinations and then check which of the mass assignments results in momenta which better fulfill momentum conservation. For the special case presented in Fig 1(b) we check if the square of the momentum of the lighter ion is greater than 80 a.u. for the $CH_3^+ + CF^+$ channel or less than 86 a.u. for the $CH_2^+ + CHF^+$ channel in order to identify the fragmentation of the respective event.

A. Energy Maps and Threshold Energies

In the PDI processes studied here the total available energy is distributed between the ejected electrons (we denote the sum of their kinetic energy as E_{sum}), the kinetic energy release of the ions (KER), and possible internal (electronic, vibrational, or rotational) excitations of the molecular ion fragments. Evidently plotting E_{sum} versus the KER is a powerful tool to learn about the relevant potential energy surfaces (PES) of the intermediate doubly ionized species (see our study on C_2H_4 in Ref. [1]).

The energy maps for the two-ionic fragment channels of the PDI of C_2H_3F for photon energies of 40.5 eV and 55.5 eV are shown in Fig. 2. The peak values of the KER and E_{sum} distributions are also presented in Table I. The differences due to the two photon energies as well as the fragment channels are rather small. There are no obvious secondary islands in the 2D-density plots shown in Fig. 2 as for instance found in the PDI of C_2H_4 [1]. When surveying the peaks of the KER distributions one can see that their values remain about the same for a given channel at both photon energies. The peak values of the E_{sum} distributions for the two different photon energies increases slightly less than the photon energy (15eV). This shows that higher lying intermediate electronic states are populated at higher photon energy. To learn more about the electronic states of the fragment ion we calculate asymptotic energy $E_a = E_\gamma - E_{sum} - KER$ for each event where we call $E_\gamma - E_{sum}$ the threshold energy (see Fig. 3). With increasing photon energy these spectra differ on their falling edge which confirms that a simultaneous electronic excitation takes place. In these spectra one can identify several peaks in the threshold energies. The trend for the various two-ionic fragmentation channels of the PDI of C_2H_3F is very similar to the one observed in the PDI of 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ [2] (which are plotted here for comparison). In addition we also present the threshold energies of the PDI of C_2H_4 in Fig.3 (left panel).

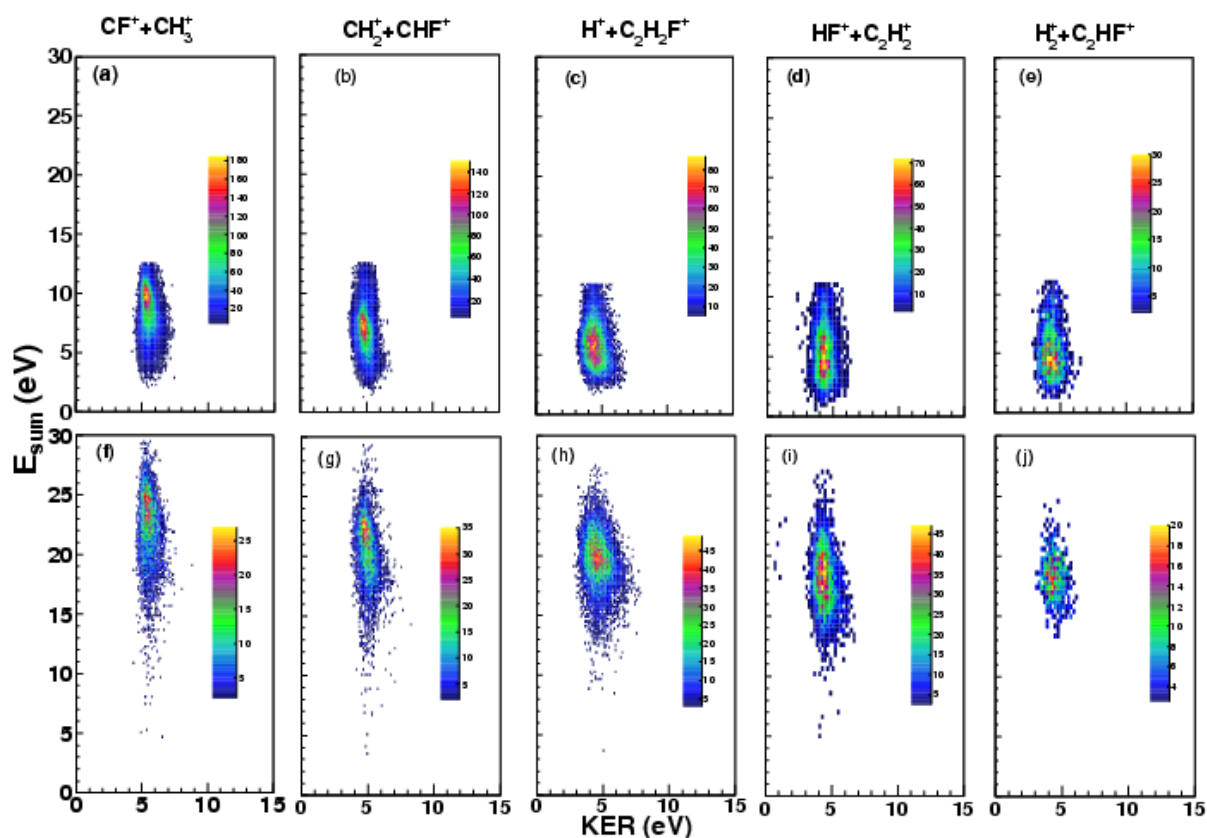


FIG. 2. (Color online): Electron-ion energy maps shown as a density plot of the breakup yield as a function of the sum of the kinetic energies of the two electrons (E_{sum}) and the kinetic energy release (KER) of the ions for the DI channels of C_2H_3F by linearly polarized light with (a-e) 40.5 and (f-j) 55.5 eV photon energy.

In the case of the PDI of C_2H_4 and 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ the non-dissociative ionization (NDI) channel (i.e. the channel resulting in a metastable dication) has the lowest threshold energy [1][2]. For the PDI of C_2H_4 the deprotonation channel has the lowest threshold energy among the dissociative ionization (DI) channels as one can see in Fig. 3 (b, c, and e, red open circles). But this situation is different in the PDI of 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ where the C=C bond breaking with particle migration has the lowest threshold energy (among the DI channels). The presence of the fluorine atoms polarizes the molecule which is evident in a higher charge of the carbon atom close to the fluorine's [13]. This subsequently results in a weaker C=C bond and hence reduces the threshold energy for the C=C bond cleavage channels. The PDI sequence is continued by the deprotonation channel and the C=C bond breaking without particle migration. The latter two channels have about the same threshold energy. In case of the PDI of fluoroethylene (C_2H_3F) the trend is yet different again. As one can see from Fig. 3, the C=C bond breaking with hydrogen migration has a lower threshold energy than the C=C bond breaking without particle migration and additionally has two peaks in the energy distribution [see Fig. 3(a), black open squares]. Moreover, the spontaneous C=C bond cleavage channel without particle migration has a lower threshold than the deprotonation channel. The threshold energy

distribution of the deprotonation channel (H^+ elimination) in the PDI of C_2H_4 has two peaks as shown in Fig.3(c) (red open circles). Only the higher threshold energy part of this distribution overlaps with the threshold energy of the deprotonation channels in the PDI of C_2H_3F (black open squares) and 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ (blue open diamonds) as seen in Fig. 3(c).

The threshold energy of the HF^+ elimination channel in the PDI of both C_2H_3F and 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ is about the same [see Fig. 3(d)]. There are at least two different states involved in the PDI of C_2H_3F (black open squares) while the contribution from the higher lying states (around the threshold energy of 37 eV) is diminished in the PDI of 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ (blue open diamonds). This can be due to the two possibilities of HF bond rearrangement involving bonding of one H and F at one C atom compared to bonding of one H and F across from the $C=C$ double bond. Only the later scenario is possible in the PDI of 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ (blue open diamonds).

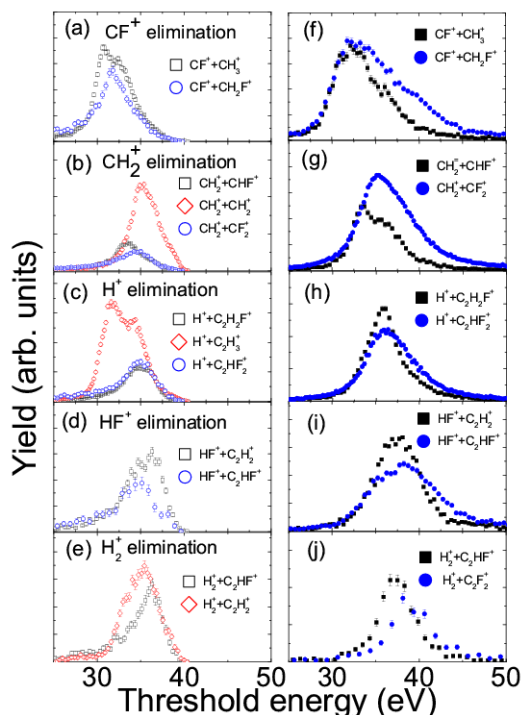


FIG. 3. (Color online): Threshold energies for the different two-ionic breakup channels in the PDI of C_2H_3F using 40.5 (a-e, black open squares) and 55.5 eV (f-j, black solid squares) photon energy. The error bars indicate the statistical uncertainty in the data. The data is scaled such that the distributions overlap either at the lower or the higher threshold energy (note that the actual branching ratio is presented in Fig. 5 and Table I). For comparison we have included the data of the PDI of C_2H_4 (b, c, and e, red open circles) and 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ (a-d, blue open diamonds for 40 eV and f-j, blue solid diamonds for 60 eV photon energy).

For the PDI of C_2H_3F the threshold energy for the H_2^+ elimination channel has a similar double-peak like structure as in the HF^+ elimination channel, however, the contribution at the lower threshold energy is quite suppressed (compare Fig. 3(d) and (e), black

open squares). It appears that the distribution of the H_2^+ elimination channel in the PDI of C_2H_4 (Fig. 3(e), red open circles) resembles the HF^+ elimination in the PDI of C_2H_3F (Fig. 3(d), black open squares) much better. One can speculate that this lack of H_2^+ elimination in the PDI of C_2H_3F contributes to the HF^+ elimination channel. In fact the sum branching ratio of the HF^+ and H_2^+ elimination channels in the PDI of C_2H_3F is similar to the H_2^+ elimination yield in the PDI of C_2H_4 (for 40.5 eV photon energy).

As apparent in Fig. 3(f-j) (black solid squares), for a photon energy of 55.5 eV one can see small bumps in the long tails of the threshold energy distributions of all channels in the PDI of C_2H_3F . This is an indication that higher-lying electronic states are populated by the PDI of C_2H_3F , as they become more accessible at this higher photon energy. A similar trend has been observed in the PDI of 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ [2]. We further explore the PDI process by looking into the energy sharing between the two expelled electrons and the relative angle between their 3D-momentum vectors. This information helps us to identify the ionization mechanisms.

B. Relative energy and angle between electrons

We present, in Fig. 4, the yield as a function of electron energy sharing and relative emission angle for the five different two-ionic breakup channels upon PDI by 40.5 eV (a-e) and 55.5 eV (f-j) photons. At a photon energy of 40.5 eV, the energy sharing is rather uniform and structureless along the E_1/E_{sum} axis (Fig. 4, top row). This is a signature of a direct PDI process. However, at a photon energy of 55.5 eV the distribution is different (Fig. 4, bottom row). There is more yield when one of the electrons has almost all of the excess energy and the second electron is slow, i.e. when E_1/E_{sum} is unequal (i.e. < 0.2 or > 0.8). This is the signature of an indirect PDI process.

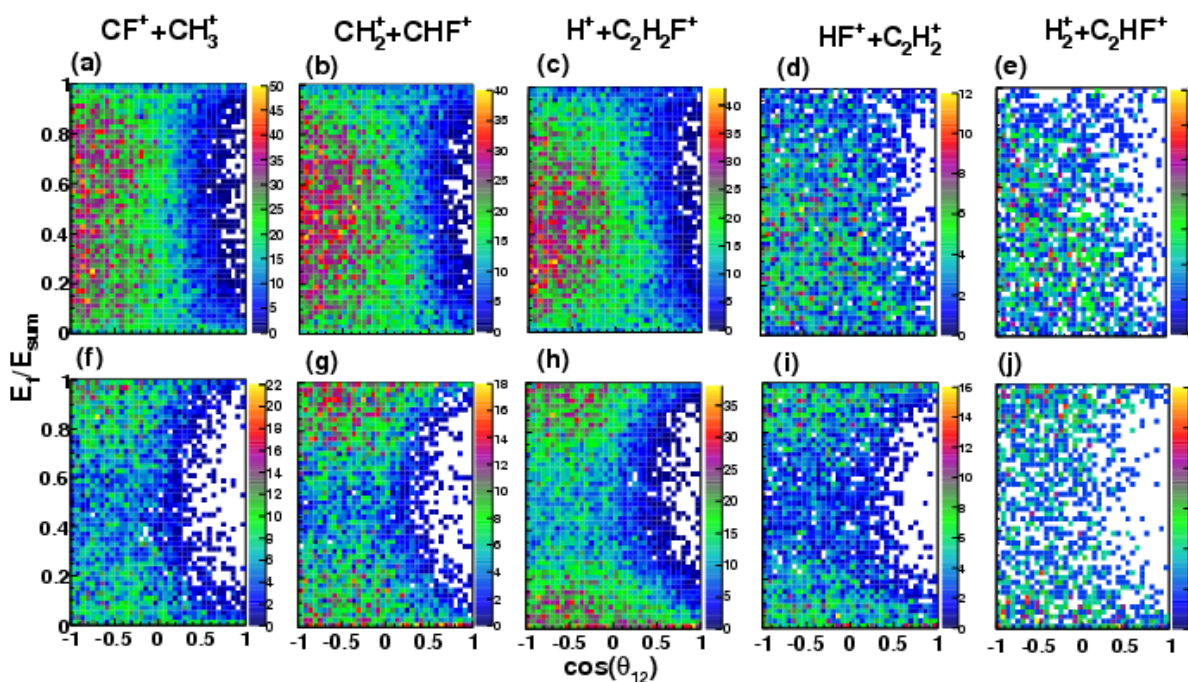


FIG. 4. (Color online): Electron energy sharing as a function of the cosine of the relative angle (θ_{12}) between the 3D-momentum vectors of the two outgoing electrons from the PDI of C_2H_3F using photon energies of (a-e) 40.5 eV and (f-j) 55.5 eV.

For the lower photon energy, the distribution has a higher yield for $\cos(\theta_{12}) = -1$ as shown in Fig. 4, where θ_{12} is the relative angle between the two 3D-momentum vectors of the outgoing electrons. We note that in our measurements multihit dead-time problems of the electron detector affect the detection yield of electrons that are emitted in the same direction with similar kinetic energies and hence result in a loss of events at $\cos(\theta_{12}) \approx 1$. The loss of such events depends on the trajectories of the electrons in our 3D-momentum spectrometer. We estimate this loss to be up to 30 percent for E_1/E_{sum} around 1 and about 10 percent for E_1/E_{sum} around 0. However, the spectra in Fig. 4 indicate that the electrons are mostly ejected in opposite hemispheres as expected from a two-step-one (TS1) knock-out process [2][14][15]. For the higher photon energy the relative electron emission pattern becomes more uniform as shown in Fig. 4 (bottom row). Such a distribution is expected for a two-step process like the indirect ionization where both electrons are emitted independently from each other. However, we don't find it to be fully isotropic here. We hence conclude that the PDI of C_2H_3F near the double ionization threshold is dominated by direct ionization processes and above the threshold we find a fast increasing contribution from indirect processes. This fast switch in mechanisms has been also observed in the PDI of 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ [2].

C. Branching Ratio

The expected variations in the branching ratios of the PDI channels for the different molecules are associated with the nature of the potential energy surfaces (PES) of the molecular dication. However, such calculated PESs (or their projections on, or cuts along, some of the many possible degrees of freedom of the polyatomic molecules) for the PDI of C_2H_3F and 1,1- $C_2H_2F_2$ are not available yet. Here, we present the branching ratio (BR) of the dissociative ionization channels in the PDI of C_2H_3F together with the peak values of the sum of the kinetic energies of the electrons (E_{sum}) and the kinetic energy release (KER) of the recoiling ions in Table I and in Fig. 5. For a photon energy of 40.5 eV the yields of the deprotonation channel ($H^+ + C_2H_2F^+$) and the C=C bond breaking involving H migration ($CH_3^+ + CF^+$) are very similar (about 32 %). A little less likely (about 28 %) but within our statistical error bars is the C=C bond cleavage channel without particle migration ($CH_2^+ + CHF^+$). The breakup channel $HF^+ + C_2H_2^+$, which involves an HF bond formation and hence requires F and/or H migration, has a smaller branching ratio of about 5 %. This is still (by a factor of two) more likely than the molecular hydrogen ion (H_2^+) elimination channel ($H_2^+ + C_2HF^+$) which has the lowest yield of about 2.5 %.

Table I: Sum of the kinetic energies of the electrons (E_{sum}), kinetic energy release (KER) of the ions (peak positions) and branching ratio (BR) for different ionic two-ionic fragmentation channels from the PDI of C_2H_3F using single photons with energies (E_γ) of 40.5 eV and 55.5 eV (linearly polarized).

Channel	$E_\gamma = 40.5 \text{ eV}$			$E_\gamma = 55.5 \text{ eV}$		
	$E_{sum} \text{ (eV)}$	KER (eV)	BR (%)	$E_{sum} \text{ (eV)}$	KER (eV)	BR (%)
$\text{CF}^+ + \text{CH}_3^+$	9	5.3	31.8 ± 3.3	21.5	5.4	17.7 ± 2.9
$\text{CH}_2^+ + \text{CHF}^+$	7	4.9	27.8 ± 2.9	20.5	4.9	20.6 ± 3.4
$\text{H}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}^+$	6	4.5	32.7 ± 3.3	20	4.5	45.9 ± 7.4
$\text{HF}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2^+$	5	4.2	5.2 ± 0.6	18	4.2	12.1 ± 2.1
$\text{H}_2^+ + \text{C}_2\text{HF}^+$	5	4.2	2.4 ± 0.3	18	4.2	3.6 ± 0.7

The trend is different for the photon energy of 55.5 eV. The yields of the C=C bond cleavage channels with and without H migration (i.e., $\text{CH}_3^+ + \text{CF}^+$ and $\text{CH}_2^+ + \text{CHF}^+$) have decreased while the probabilities of the $\text{H}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}^+$, $\text{HF}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2^+$, and $\text{H}_2^+ + \text{C}_2\text{HF}^+$ channels have increased. This scenario is different from the PDI of 1,1- $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}_2$ where the C=C cleavage without particle migration was dominant at all photon energies [2]. Obviously the potential energy surfaces (PES) guiding the breakup dynamics must be significantly different. Consequently, we expect this trend to be related to the sum of the kinetic energies of the electrons E_{sum} (shown in the ion-electron energy maps in Fig. 2) or equivalently the threshold energies, defined as the difference between the photon energy and E_{sum} (shown in Fig. 3). As outlined in subsection A, the $\text{CH}_3^+ + \text{CF}^+$ channel has the higher E_{sum} which means it likely involves the population of a lower lying electronic state in the dissociation pathway. The ionization cross-section to the lower lying state is higher at the lower photon energy. The other channels have lower E_{sum} (or higher threshold energy) and hence result from the dissociation pathways involving higher lying excited PESs. The higher lying states have higher cross-sections at the higher photon energy. This is also the reason for the increased yield of the rest of the breakup channels ($\text{H}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{F}^+$, $\text{HF}^+ + \text{C}_2\text{H}_2^+$, and $\text{H}_2^+ + \text{C}_2\text{HF}^+$) at 55.5 eV photon energy.

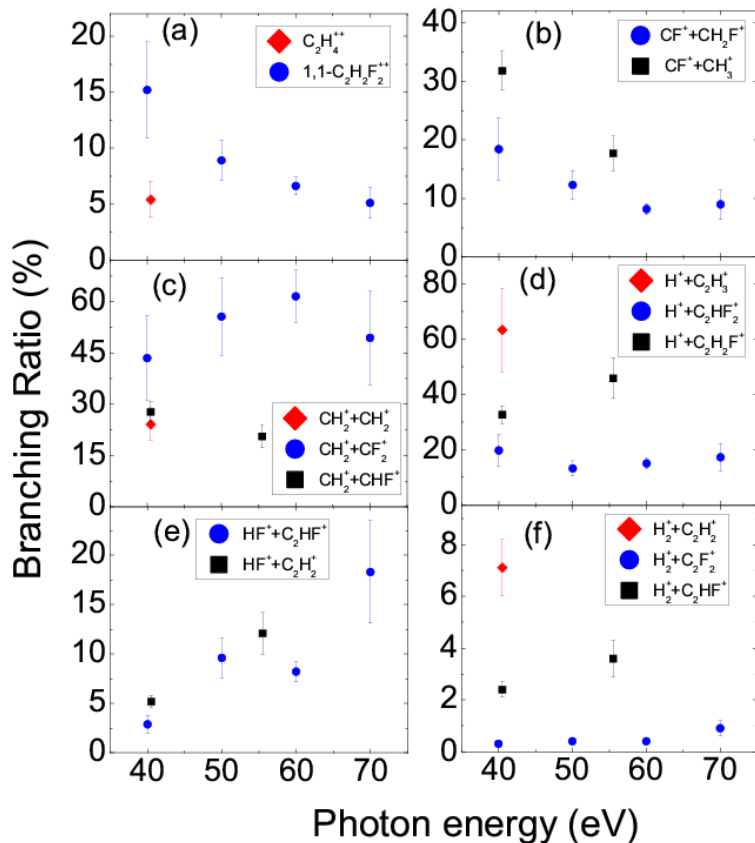


FIG. 5. (Color online): Branching ratio (in %) of the PDI of C_2H_4 (red solid diamonds), C_2H_3F (black solid squares), and $1,1-C_2H_2F_2$ (blue solid circles) for a photon energy range of 40 to 70 eV. The C_2H_4 and $1,1-C_2H_2F_2$ data are taken from references [1] and [2] respectively.

From the observations above, it is evident that for a systematic and thorough understanding of a particular bond cleavage leading to a specific two-ionic fragment channel, potential energy surfaces (PESs) in multiple dimensions are highly desirable. Since we are not aware of any C_2H_3F dicationic PESs in the literature we interpret the data based on the measurement and compare them to the PDI of C_2H_4 and $1,1-C_2H_2F_2$. Below we summarize our findings extracted by comparing the PDI of C_2H_4 , $1,1-C_2H_2F_2$, and C_2H_3F . The channels are listed based on their ascending threshold energies.

- (i) **Metastable dications:** Metastable dications are not observed in the PDI of C_2H_3F . The ground-state equilibrium geometry of the C_2H_3F system is planar and belongs to the C_5 point group [12]. As pointed out in Ref. [13], the preferred structure of the C_2H_3F dication is a perpendicular geometry while its stability is diminished. It is conceivable that once the dication is formed it immediately dissociates into fragments hence resulting in a non-stable dication. This situation is different for the PDI of C_2H_4 and $1,1-C_2H_2F_2$ molecules where we have observed significant fractions of metastable dications at about 40 eV photon energy [see Fig. 5(a)]. The threshold energies for these metastable dications were the lowest of all the PDI channels [1][2].

- (ii) **CF⁺ elimination:** The CF⁺ elimination is an intriguing channel since it involves particle migration, C=C bond cleavage, and bond-rearrangement. For the PDI of C₂H₃F molecules we have observed this channel for both photon energies used in the present work. It involves hydrogen migration and C=C bond breaking resulting in CH₃⁺+CF⁺. It is also observed in the PDI of the polar 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ molecule leading to the CH₂F⁺+CF⁺ breakup channel requiring a fluorine migration and a C=C bond breaking [2]. However, the equivalent channel leading to CH₃⁺+CH⁺ is not observed in the case of the PDI of the non-polar ethylene molecule in our earlier work [1]. For both polar molecules C₂H₃F and 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ the threshold energies for CF⁺ elimination is lower than the C=C bond breaking channel without particle migration. These observations suggest that the substitution of a hydrogen atom with the electronegative fluorine redistributes the charges in the dication and hence deforms the PES such that a new fragmentation channel opens.

For the higher photon energy the yield of the fragmentation channel producing CF⁺ ions and involving the migration of hydrogen and fluorine goes down for both species C₂H₃F and 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ (see Fig. 5(b)). This is because the threshold energies for these channels are relatively low (see Fig. 3). At higher photon energies the population of the higher lying electronic states is enhanced while the population of the lower lying electronic states is reduced. This causes the yield of this fragmentation channel to die out.

- (iii) **CH₂⁺ elimination:** For all three molecules C₂H₄, C₂H₃F, and 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ this channel results from the spontaneous breaking of the C=C bond without particle migration upon photo double ionization. Comparing the yields of the different species for all photon energies, the yield of this breakup channel is always the highest for 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ as shown in Fig. 5(c). It appears that the more asymmetric the masses of the constituent atoms across the C=C bond are, the more likely the C=C bond breaking without particle migration seems to be.
- (iv) **H⁺ elimination:** The loss of a proton (H⁺) in a molecular fragmentation is often called deprotonation channel. The presence of more hydrogen atoms in a molecule increases the chances for the production of H⁺ fragments from the cleavage of one of the C-H bonds, i.e. a higher yield of deprotonation is expected for the PDI of C₂H₄ as seen in Fig. 5(d) for the photon energies covered in our measurements. However, it seems that for a specific molecule like C₂H₃F or 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ the deprotonation yield stays almost flat as a function of the photon energy E_γ (40-70 eV).

At a photon energy of 40 eV, the deprotonation channel is dominant in the PDI of ethylene [see Fig. 5(d)] and is much stronger than in the PDI of C₂H₃F and 1,1-C₂H₂F₂. However, this role is reversed in the C=C bond breaking channel at 40 eV [see Fig. 5(c)] where the CH₂⁺ elimination in the PDI of fluoroethylene and difluoroethylene dominates. The yields are also reversed for the PDI of C₂H₃F and 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ at a photon energy of 55 eV.

- (v) ***HF⁺ elimination:*** The HF⁺ elimination channels depicted in Fig. 5(e) involve particle migration and bond-rearrangement without breaking the C=C bond. There are at least two ways to form the HF⁺ ion in case of the PDI of fluoroethylene (C₂H₃F): either both the H and F from the same side of the C=C bond come together or the H and F from across the C=C bond can come closer and form the HF⁺ ion. For the PDI of difluoroethylene (1,1-C₂H₂F₂) only the H and F from across the C=C bond can lead to the formation of HF⁺. It is conceivable that the probability for an additional and simultaneous migration of another H or F during this dissociation process is rather low. Hence, one can expect that the HF⁺ fragmentation channel leaves an acetylene like cation behind, i.e. not a lone C on one side. However, we have no experimental proof to support this scenario.

For both molecules C₂H₃F and 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ the yield of the HF⁺ elimination channel goes up with the photon energy (E_γ). The branching ratio has more than doubled when the photon energy has changed from 40 eV to 55 eV for C₂H₃F and it increased in a similar way for the PDI of 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ [see Fig. 5(e)].

- (vi) ***H₂⁺ elimination:*** The molecular hydrogen ion (H₂⁺) elimination channel yield is presented in Fig. 2(f). This channel is another example of a fragmentation channel involving bond-rearrangement in the PDI of C₂H₄, C₂H₃F, and 1,1-C₂H₂F₂. For C₂H₄ and C₂H₃F it may be accompanied by additional H migration leading to an ethylidene like (i.e., H₃CCH or H₃CCF) transient state. For the PDI of 1,1-C₂H₂F₂ an F may travel across the C=C bond; however, we had no experimental means at hand to detect this. For all molecules the yield of this PDI breakup is the lowest of all the two-ionic fragment channels. It is only 7 % in ethylene, 2.4 % in fluoroethylene, and 0.3 % in difluoroethylene at a photon energy of around 40 eV. It appears that, for a given photon energy, the yield depends on the number of H atoms in the molecule and hence resembles the pattern of the deprotonation channel [compare Fig. 5(d) and 5(f)].

IV. SUMMARY

We have explored the photo-double-ionization of single fluoroethylene (C₂H₃F) molecules near and above the threshold with single linear polarized photons of 40.5 and 55.5 eV energy. We compared our findings with the PDI of ethylene (C₂H₄) and 1,1-difluoroethylene (1,1-C₂H₂F₂) molecules. The energy sharing between the expelled electrons is uniform and structureless for a photon energy close to the double ionization threshold (e.g. 40 eV). Here the PDI process is mostly direct. Similar to the PDI of atoms we find that when the ratio of the sum of the electron energies to the double ionization threshold is >0.3 additional contributions to the PDI from indirect ionization processes are observed. At such higher photon energies higher-lying electronic states are accessible and they change the branching ratios of the molecular fragmentation channels.

The branching ratios change differently among the dissociative ionization channels of these molecules due to the presence of none, one, or two fluorine atoms. The fluorine atom(s) polarize the molecules and strongly influence the dissociation dynamics and bond-rearrangement as evident by the drastic changes in the threshold energies of comparable two-ionic fragmentation channels. To gain more insight into the dissociation pathways the potential energy surfaces of the cation and dication states of these molecules are highly desired and need to be calculated. Our findings may stimulate time resolved measurements to investigate these fundamental bond-rearrangement processes on their natural (ultrafast) timescales of particle migration using pump-probe schemes.

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