Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Recent Work

Title

Coherence in polyatomic photodissociation: aligned O(3P) from photodissociation of NO₂ at 212.8 nm

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8km7s953>

Journal

Journal of Chemical Physics, 110(9)

Author

Ahmed, Musahid

Publication Date

1999

ERNEST ORLANDO LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY

Coherence in Polyatomic Photodissociation: Aligned $O(^3P)$ from Photodissociation of NO_2 at 212.8 nm

Musahid Ahmed, Darcy S. Peterka,
Allan S. Bracker, Oleg S. Vasyutinskii,
and Arthur G. Suits

Chemical Sciences Division

January 1999

Submitted to

*Journal of
Chemical Physics*

REFERENCE COPY |
Does Not |
Circulate |
Bldg. 50 Library - Ref.
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

DISCLAIMER

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by the United States Government. While this document is believed to contain correct information, neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor the Regents of the University of California, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by its trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof, or the Regents of the University of California. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof or the Regents of the University of California.

**Coherence in Polyatomic Photodissociation: Aligned
 $O(^3P)$ from Photodissociation of NO_2 at 212.8 nm**

Musahid Ahmed, Darcy S. Peterka, Allan S. Bracker,
Oleg S. Vasyutinskii, and Arthur G. Suits

Chemical Sciences Division
Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

January 1999

This work was supported by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Chemical Sciences Division, of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC03-76SF00098, and by a Cooperative Grant from the Civilian Research and Development Fund, CRDF Award RP1-223.

Coherence in polyatomic photodissociation: aligned $O(^3P)$ from photodissociation of NO_2 at 212.8 nm

Musahid Ahmed, Darcy S. Peterka, Allan S. Bracker*, Oleg S. Vasyutinskii^a, and Arthur G. Suits[†]

Chemical Sciences Division

Ernest Orlando Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

Berkeley, CA 94720

^aIoffe Physico-Technical Institute

Russian Academy of Sciences

194021 St. Petersburg, Russia

Abstract

Strong orbital alignment is observed in the ground state oxygen atom following photodissociation of NO_2 at 212.8 nm using ion imaging. The imaging method allows for investigation of the angular distribution of this alignment, providing insight into the dynamics in the frame of the molecule. The results are analyzed using a rigorous quantum mechanical theory yielding alignment parameters having direct physical significance. This alignment is dominated by a strong incoherent parallel contribution. In addition, the results reveal direct evidence of coherence between parallel and perpendicular contributions to the excitation of a polyatomic molecule, showing that the electron cloud in the recoiling atom 'remembers' the original molecular plane.

*Present address: Naval Research Laboratory, 4555 Overlook Ave SW, Washington DC 20375

[†]Corresponding author

In a classic 1968 paper [1], Van Brunt and Zare predicted that photodissociation by polarized light could give rise to atoms having polarized orbitals, and the polarization of these orbitals could be analyzed to yield insight into the dynamics of the photochemical event. This prediction, realized in 1980 [2,3], concerned the total alignment averaged over all recoil directions. The late 1980's saw a burst of interest in related phenomena when it was simultaneously realized in several laboratories that Doppler lineshapes obtained for molecular photofragments using polarized lasers contained additional information on the correlation between the recoil direction and the polarization of the rotational angular momentum ($\mathbf{v}$ -J correlation), in effect showing the *angular distribution* of this angular momentum polarization [4,5]. Soon after, the ion imaging technique [6] emerged as a powerful alternative to the Doppler approaches for obtaining detailed insight into photochemical problems.

With the development of the imaging method, observations of the angular distribution of atomic orbital polarization in photodissociation have begun to appear more frequently [7-9]. However, the semiclassical approaches [4,5] developed for treating the high-J cases relevant for product rotational angular momentum were not readily adapted to rigorous treatment of the low-J case of atomic orbital alignment. As a result, quantum mechanical effects have often been neglected in recent angle-resolved studies, although these effects can be very important. Coherence effects in atomic alignment, for example, have been the subject of considerable work in angle-averaged studies in photodissociation [10-15] as well as in collision studies [16] in recent years, but in principle the coherence contribution cannot be isolated from incoherent contributions in these studies. A full appreciation of the opportunities for exploiting atomic orbital polarization to probe coherence phenomena in angle-resolved photochemistry studies is only now beginning to emerge [17,18]. Analogous effects for polarization of *rotational* angular momentum in molecular photofragments have been the subject of a great deal of study (see [19] and references, for example), but these phenomena generally reveal fundamentally different aspects of the photodissociation dynamics.

We have recently developed a rigorous quantum mechanical approach to treating angular

momentum polarization in photodissociation as manifested in Doppler profiles [20] and in ion image data [21,17,22] based on the work of Siebbeles et al. [23], directly connecting the experimental results to alignment parameters having explicit physical significance. These parameters characterize distinctly both the coherent and incoherent contributions as well as the symmetry of the transition involved, either 'parallel' or 'perpendicular'. The initial application of these methods [21,17,22] was to the case of Cl_2 dissociation, in which was shown direct evidence of a coherent perpendicular contribution to the photodissociation event. In this Report, we present measurements of the angular distribution of orbital alignment for the ground state oxygen atom from photodissociation of NO_2 at 212.8 nm obtained using the velocity map imaging technique [24]. These results represent the first observation of coherent features characteristic of photodissociation of nonlinear polyatomic molecules.

The molecular beam apparatus, described in detail in a recent publication [25], consists of a skimmed molecular beam crossed by counterpropagating photolysis and probe lasers on the axis of an imaging time-of-flight mass spectrometer. The molecular beam was produced by expanding a 5% mixture of NO_2/O_2 seeded in helium from a piezoelectric pulsed valve. The photolysis laser was produced as the fifth harmonic of a Nd-yttrium-aluminum garnet (Nd-YAG) laser at 212.8nm. The three fine structure components of the ground state oxygen atom product were probed near 226 nm. The probe transition [26] is a two-photon $2p \rightarrow \rightarrow 3p$ transition in which the three closely spaced upper state fine structure components are encompassed in the scan across the Doppler profile. Polarization of both the probe and photolysis lasers were independently rotated using waveplates. The resulting O^+ ions were accelerated toward a 80-mm diameter dual microchannel plate (MCP) coupled to a phosphor screen and imaged on a fast scan charge-coupled device camera with integrating video recorder (Data Design AC-101M). Two experimental configurations were employed to probe the atomic alignment: in both cases, the photolysis laser polarization was parallel to the detector plane. The probe laser polarization was then fixed either parallel or perpendicular to the photolysis polarization and detector plane.

Careful measurement of the total laboratory frame alignment is useful to scale the image

data accurately. This data is shown in Table 1 for the three spin-orbit states of the product ground state oxygen atom, along with the total relative value of the alignment implied by these values. Table 1 shows a negligible alignment for the $O(^3P_2)$ ground state, strong alignment of the $O(^3P_1)$, and the expected absence of alignment in the $O(^3P_0)$. Ion image data for the $O(^3P_1)$ product are shown in Fig. 1 for two different relative polarizations of the probe and photolysis lasers. The images contain both the angular and translational energy release distributions for the O atom product, the latter of which maps the internal energy distribution in the NO cofragment (by momentum and energy conservation). This kinetic energy distribution is shown in Fig. 2. The outer ring corresponds to production of NO peaking near $v=4$. The inner rings represent higher vibrational levels of NO, peaking near $v=10-11$ as shown. This bimodal translational energy distribution likely arises owing to dissociation via crossing to another potential surface. The spin orbit distributions are quite distinct for the fast and slow contributions; this aspect of the problem will be the subject of a future study. The angular distributions are dominated by the population contribution, characterized by the familiar anisotropy parameter β . Changes in the image with a change in probe laser polarization are a direct consequence of the orbital alignment, since the probe transition depends strongly on the relative orientation of the probe polarization and the atomic orbital in the recoiling atom. The angular distribution of the orbital alignment can be isolated from the larger total population signals by taking differences of the images for two different probe polarization directions [17]. This is shown as the lower panel in Fig. 1. These images of the alignment angular distribution can be characterized by four alignment parameters, α_2 , s_2 , η_2 and γ_2 , representing distinct physical mechanisms in the photodissociation process: α_2 and s_2 together are evidence of incoherent excitation mechanisms [20]. The limiting case of $\alpha_2=2s_2$ represents pure incoherent perpendicular excitation, while $s_2=-\alpha_2$ represents pure incoherent parallel excitation. The remaining two parameters characterize the coherent contributions: η_2 for coherent perpendicular excitation, and γ_2 for coherent excitation of perpendicular and parallel transitions. Basis images corresponding to each of the distinct photolysis mechanisms have been developed, providing a means of fitting the

results to extract the alignment parameters [21,17,22]. A detailed quantitative analysis of this data in terms of these alignment parameters will require linestrength factors for the probe transition which are not yet available. However, qualitative insight may be obtained from the results directly, as we have shown in the Cl_2 case [21].

In the present case, owing to the presence of the bimodal translational energy distributions, we have chosen to fit the image data by examining the angular behavior of the outer ring of the experimental distributions in the two geometries rather than attempting to fit the entire images. For simplicity, the inner rings are thus neglected in this analysis of the alignment and coherences. The angular dependence of the outer rings were fitted using basis curves developed from the simulated images shown in reference [17]. These basis curves are generated on the same grid as the data images, resulting in some numerical 'noise' in the basis curves. The basis curves and corresponding fits to the data are shown in Fig. 3. The fit shown in 3B was obtained setting the coherent contributions to zero. The result is a seriously inadequate simulation. It should be noted that both the shape and the magnitude of the difference curves constrain the fits, and both geometries I and II must be fitted simultaneously with the same parameters. When coherent contributions are included, as shown in Fig 3C, a satisfactory fit is readily obtained. The values of the parameters obtained from these fits are shown in Table II along with their limiting values and the range for each parameter. In the absence of further information on the probe linestrength factors, these are strictly only relative values. However, estimates of the linestrength factors suggest that the absolute quantities are likely to be somewhat larger than the values indicated.

As is apparent from the results in Table I, the total alignment is significant only for the $\text{O}(^3P_1)$ state, and for this state it is substantial. The results of the analysis indicate that the dominant mechanism responsible for this alignment is an incoherent parallel excitation of the parent molecule. This is implied by values for α_2 and s_2 that are nearly equal and opposite in sign. Furthermore, this contribution reaches nearly half its limiting value. However, in addition to the incoherent contribution, we also find a significant nonzero value for the γ_2 parameter. For photolysis of NO_2 at 212.8 nm, the dominant excitation is to the

2^2B_2 excited state, and the transition moment is in the plane of the molecule parallel to the line joining the oxygen atoms [27]. The N-O bond in the ground state equilibrium geometry makes an angle of 23° with this transition moment (See Fig.4). In the frame of the recoiling oxygen atom (the 'recoil frame') the transition moment has both parallel and perpendicular components, i.e. projections both on Z_{rec} (the recoil direction) and the X-axis (defined to be perpendicular to Z_{rec} in the plane containing the transition moment μ). This is precisely the means by which coherences may be created in the angular momentum distribution in the oxygen atom. These coherences arise from the two contributions to the electronic transition in the recoil frame, resulting in a loss of cylindrical symmetry of the electron cloud about the recoil direction. Fig. 4 illustrates the shape of the electron cloud [28] implied by the measured alignment parameters for a range of recoil directions Θ . The appearance of the electron cloud is dominated by the incoherent alignment contribution, giving the elongated shape to the charge distribution at all recoil angles. The coherent contribution shows up most clearly at $\Theta = \pi/4$, where the γ_2 contribution reaches a maximum. There, the azimuthal distortion of the electron cloud bears the imprint of the original molecular plane. The persistence of these coherences on the long (nanosecond) timescale of the experiment means that the oxygen atom 'remembers' the original plane of the molecule even in the asymptotic region. We note that this is likely to be a common feature of polyatomic photodissociation, and is not specific to NO_2 . It is interesting to contrast this observation with coherence effects observed in photodissociation of diatomic molecules [21,22,18,29]. In the diatomic case, coherent excitation of two dissociative states of different symmetry leads to quantum mechanical interference, yielding an electron cloud in the recoiling atom possessing azimuthal asymmetry, and observed as oscillations in the angular distributions when probed by polarized lasers. In the polyatomic case, formally speaking the mechanism is the same: coherent excitation of states of different symmetry (in the recoil frame) leads to quantum mechanical interferences. However, in the polyatomic case, the presence of these states of distinct symmetry arises directly from the nuclear symmetry in the molecule. This work represents the first observation of this phenomenon.

These alignment parameters can provide further detailed insight into the dissociation dynamics, including nonadiabatic interactions and contributions from long-range forces [20,21,17,22]. However, these detailed investigations will require the linestrength factors mentioned above; these efforts are underway.

Acknowledgments.

This work was supported by the Director, Office of Energy Research, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, Chemical Sciences Division of the U. S. Department of Energy under contract No. DE-ACO3-76SF00098, and by a Cooperative Grant from the Civilian Research and Development Fund, CRDF Award RP1-223. We wish to acknowledge Dr. E. Wouters for helpful discussions. OSV thanks the Advanced Light Source at LBNL for additional support during a recent visit to Berkeley.

REFERENCES

- [1] R.J. Van Brunt and R.N. Zare, *J. Chem. Phys.* **48**, 4304 (1968).
- [2] O.S. Vasyutinskii, *Sov. Phys. JETP Lett.* **31**, 428 (1980).
- [3] E.W. Rothe, U. Krause, and R. Duren, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **72**, 100 (1980).
- [4] G.E. Hall, N. Sivakumar, P.L. Houston, and I. Burak, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **56**, 1671 (1986).
- [5] R.N. Dixon, *J. Chem. Phys.* **85**, 1866 (1986).
- [6] D.W. Chandler and P.L. Houston, *J. Chem. Phys.* **87**, 1445 (1987).
- [7] Y. Mo, H. Katayanagi, M.C. Heaven, and T. Suzuki, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **77**, 830 (1996).
- [8] T. Suzuki, H. Katayanagi, Y. Mo, and K. Tonokura, *Chem. Phys. Lett.* **256**, 90 (1996).
- [9] A.T.J.B. Eppink, D.H. Parker, M.H.M. Janssen, B. Buijsse, and W.J. van der Zande, 1998.
- [10] J. Vigué, J.A. Beswick, and M. Broyer, *J. Physique* **44**, 1225 (1983).
- [11] J. Vigué, P. Grangier, G. Roger, and A. Aspect, *J. Physique Lett.* **42** (1981).
- [12] M. Glass-Maujean and J.A. Beswick, *Phys. Rev. A* **36**, 1170 (1987).
- [13] M. Glass-Maujean and J.A. Beswick, *J. Chem. Soc. Faraday Trans.* **85**, 983 (1989).
- [14] M. Glass-Maujean and J.A. Beswick, *Phys. Rev. A* **38**, 5660 (1988).
- [15] E. Flemming, W. Wilhelmi, H. Schmoranzer, and M. Glass-Maujean, *J. Chem. Phys.* **103**, 4090 (1995).
- [16] J. P. J. Driessen and S. R. Leone, *J. Phys. Chem.* **96**, 6136 (1992).
- [17] A.S. Bracker, E.R. Wouters, A.G. Suits, Y.T. Lee, and O.S. Vasyutinskii, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **80**, 1626 (1998).
- [18] T.P. Rakitzis, S.A. Kandel, and R.N. Zare, *J. Chem. Phys.* **108**, 8291 (1998).

- [19] J. R. Waldeck J. F. Black and R. N. Zare, J. Chem. Phys. **92**, 3519 (1990).
- [20] B.V. Picheyev, A.G. Smolin, and O.S. Vasyutinskii, J. Phys. Chem. **101**, 7614 (1997).
- [21] A. S. Bracker, 1997.
- [22] A.S. Bracker, E.R. Wouters, A.G. Suits, and O.S. Vasyutinskii, J. Chem. Phys. (In press).
- [23] L.D.A Siebbeles, M. Glass-Maujean, O.S. Vasyutinskii, J.A. Beswick, and O. Roncero, J. Chem. Phys. **100**, 3610 (1994).
- [24] A.T.J.B. Eppink and D.H. Parker, Rev. Sci. Instr. **68**, 3477 (1997).
- [25] M. Ahmed, D. A. Blunt, D. Chen, and A. G. Suits, J. Chem. Phys. **106**, 7617 (1997).
- [26] D. J. Bamford, M. J. Dyke, and W. K. Bishel, Phys. Rev. A **26**, 3497 (1987).
- [27] W. M. Uselman and E. K. C. Lee, J. Chem. Phys. **65**, 1948 (1975).
- [28] K. Blum, *Density Matrix Theory and Applications, Second Edition*, Plenum Press, New York, 1996.
- [29] T.P. Rakitzis, S.A. Kandel, A. J. Alexander, Z. H. Kim, and R.N. Zare, Science **281**, 1346 (1998).

TABLES

TABLE I. Total alignment for the three spin-orbit states of $O(^3P_j)$.

State	$(I_{ } - I_{\perp})/(I_{ } + 2I_{\perp})$
$O(^3P_2)$	0.010 ± 0.041
$O(^3P_1)$	0.088 ± 0.025
$O(^3P_0)$	0.016 ± 0.033

TABLE II. Alignment parameters obtained for $O(^3P_1)$ obtained from the fits shown in Fig. 3C. Error values are 2σ based on fits to three different data sets.

Parameter	Value	Range	Mechanism
s_2	0.044 ± 0.012	-0.2...0.1	Incoherent and $\perp$
α_2	-0.036 ± 0.012	-0.1...0.2	Incoherent and $\perp$
γ_2	-0.019 ± 0.008	-0.21...0.21	Coherent and $\perp$
η_2	-0.0049 ± 0.008	-0.3...0.3	Coherent $\perp$

FIGURES

FIG. 1. Data images for $O(^3P_1)$ from photodissociation of NO_2 at 212.8 nm. Upper panel, experimental data for indicated combinations of photolysis and probe laser polarizations. Lower panel, difference images obtained from data representing alignment angular distributions. The background in the difference images is zero, difference signal is either positive or negative as indicated.

FIG. 2. Total translational energy distribution for $O(^3P_1)$ from images in Fig. 1. The comb shows the energy for the indicated vibrational level of a rotationless NO cofragment.

FIG. 3. A) Basis curves showing contribution to angular distribution of alignment for each underlying mechanism. Incoherent parallel, —; Incoherent perpendicular, - - -; Coherent perpendicular, -.-.-; Coherent parallel/perpendicular,; B) Data (circles) and best-fit simulation (solid line) obtained assuming no contribution from coherences; C) Data (circles) and best-fit simulation (solid line) obtained including contribution from coherences. In all, 'I' corresponds to photolysis laser perpendicular to detector plane, 'II' corresponds to photolysis laser parallel to detector plane.

FIG. 4. On the left is a schematic view of NO_2 showing relative orientation of transition moment μ , molecular frame and recoil frame. On the right are shown recoil-frame plots of the electron charge cloud for the product $O(^3P_1)$ atom based on the measured alignment parameters at indicated values of the angle Θ between the molecular Z axis and the recoil direction.

⊙ Photolysis ↑

⊙

Probe

0

$\frac{\pi}{8}$

$\frac{\pi}{4}$

$\frac{3\pi}{8}$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$

ERNEST ORLANDO LAWRENCE BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY
ONE CYCLOTRON ROAD | BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720