THE THRESHOLD PHOTOELECTRON, CIS- AND PHOTOABSORTION SPECTRA OF THE METHYL MONOHALIDES (CI, Br AND I).

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In several previous papers we reported on the electroionization, photoionization and dissociation of methyl fluoride (CH3F) [1,2]. Threshold photoelectron spectroscopy and threshold photoelectron-photoion coincidence spectroscopy of this molecule have also been performed [3]. More recently, a surprisal analysis of the translational energy distribution of CH_3^+ from CH_3F has been reported [4]. Rydberg series lying in the 18-20 eV energy range were shown to play an important role.

The surprisal analysis of the CH_3^+ kinetic energy distribution from the three other methyl monohalides, i.e. CH_3Cl , CH_3Br and CH_3I tends to show the involvement of Rydberg states lying in the same high energy range. Therefore, a complementary investigation of the photoabsorption spectrum of these compounds at these energies was desirable. The threshold photoelectron spectra (TPES) have also been measured.





The photoabsorption work was performed on the 1.5m-NIM-2 beamline at the synchrotron radiation facility BESSY. Light is dispersed by a 1.5m-NIM monochromator equipped with a 1200 / mm Pt-grating and its entrance and exit slits were adjusted at $100 \mu \text{m}$ [5]. The TPES spectra were recorded on the 3m-NIM-1 line. The 3m-NIM monochromator is equipped with a 2400 / mm Pt-grating and entrance and exit slits were adjusted at

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 $200\mu m$. The threshold photoelectrons are selected by a tandem-type electron spectrometer consisting of two 180° electrostatic deflectors [6].

As an exemple of the data obtained in this work, fig. 1 and 2 show the TPES spectrum of CH_3Cl and CH_3Br , spread over 10-22 eV and 10-23 eV photon energy respectively. A closer examination of the band corresponding to the ground vibronic state, under high resolution conditions, does not reveal considerable differences with the He(I)-PES [7]. Above 12 eV a "diffuse" band is observed and is rather weak in the TPES of CH3Br whereas it is fairly strong and better resolved (at IE_{VERT}=13.38 eV) in the TPES of CH₃Cl.



Fig. 2: The threshold photoelectron spectrum of methylbromide between 10-23 eV photon energy.

Fig. 3: The photoabsorption spectrum of methylchloride between 7-20 eV photon energy.



The most important difference between the TPES and He(I)-PES spectra is the drastic relative intensity

increase of the bands lying at higher energy, i.e. at vertical ionization energies of 14.45 eV and 15.21 eV in CH_3Cl^+ and at 13.51 eV and 14.95 eV in CH_3Br^+ . In the case of CH_3Cl^+ these bands even dominate the TPES spectrum. At higher photon energies, broad bands are observed at 20.10 eV, 21.56 eV and 21.82 eV in CH_3Cl^+ and at 21.34 eV in CH_3Br^+ . For both molecules the CIS-spectra of the various vibronic states have been measured. The photoabsorption spectrum of the above mentioned molecules have been measured. As an exemple the vacuum UV absorption spectrum of CH_3Cl is displayed in fig.3 between 7-20 eV photon energy.

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