Potential Energy Surfaces for Excited States of CH_2I_2

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Coulomb Explosion



#tps://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/compound/diiodomethane# section=3D-Conformer

- This method investigates molecules, like CH_2I_2 , by breaking them.
- In this case, a "pump" photon with a wavelength of 200 nanometers excites the molecule.
- An infrared "probe" breaks the molecule.
- The pieces are examined.

Theory Connection



- Coulomb Explosion Imaging looks at the products.
- The theorist tries to match models to the experimental results.
 - How do the results come about?
- My project was to describe the excited state dynamics of CH₂I₂.

Potential Curves



- A geometric parameter is plotted against potential energy.
- The bond is at equilibrium at the lowest point.
- Excited states can have different equilibrium bond lengths, or be unbound.

Schrödinger Equation

 $E\Psi = H\Psi$ $E\Psi = (kinetic + potential)\Psi$ $E\Psi = (\Sigma p^2/2m_e + \Sigma q_1q_2/r^2)\Psi$

- Solving the molecular Schrödinger equation.
- The potential term is a Coulomb potential.



- Molpro solves the equation!
- Fed the geometry into Molpro to optimize electron orbitals and potential.
- Varied the geometry to make a curve.
 - Changed bond lengths.
- Increased the number of excited states in Molpro.

Results: One Bond



Results: One Bond

Potential Energy Curves for CH2I2, One Bond



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Results: One Bond

Potential Energy Curves for CH2I2, One Bond



Results: Two Bonds

Potential Energy Curves for CH2I2, Two Bonds



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Results: Two Bonds



In Summary...

- The goal of this research was to characterize the excited states of CH₂I₂, up to an energy of 200 nm.
- This was accomplished by the creation of potential energy surfaces.
- Bond lengths were varied, and the minimum possible potential was recorded for each length.

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Any Questions?