

Photodissociation of $(\text{CS}_2)_2^-$: $\text{CS}_2^- \cdot \text{CS}_2$ process vs. C_2S_4^- process

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The structure and photodynamics of $(\text{CS}_2)_2^-$ isomers, $\text{CS}_2^- \cdot \text{CS}_2$ and C_2S_4^- , have been the subject of extensive investigations both theoretically and experimentally; however, discussion is still controversial regarding the isomeric forms responsible for the observed photodetachment and photodissociation processes. We have studied photodissociation process of $(\text{CS}_2)_2^-$ by photofragment mass spectrometry combined with a photodepletion method. The photofragment yield (PFY) spectrum of $(\text{CS}_2)_2^-$ displays three prominent bands at 1.53, 3.33, and 4.25 eV. The photodepletion-photodissociation measurements, where one of the $(\text{CS}_2)_2^-$ isomers is selectively photodepleted prior to photodissociation, have revealed that (1) the 1.53 eV band arises from $\text{CS}_2^- \cdot \text{CS}_2$, and that (2) both C_2S_4^- and $\text{CS}_2^- \cdot \text{CS}_2$ contribute to the 3.33 and 4.25 eV bands. It is also revealed that CS_2^- and S^- fragments are formed primarily from $\text{CS}_2^- \cdot \text{CS}_2$ in the energy range of 1.0–5.0 eV whereas C_2S_2^- is produced only from C_2S_4^- in the region > 2.5 eV. The fragment C_2S_2^- is further identified by photoelectron spectroscopy as a linear SCCS^- formed in its electronic ground state ($^2\Pi_u$). With the aid of the orbital correlation diagram based on MP2/6-31+G* calculations, we conclude that (i) the isomeric forms existing in our $(\text{CS}_2)_2^-$ beam are $\text{CS}_2^- \cdot \text{CS}_2$ ($^2\text{A}'$, C_s) and C_2S_4^- ($^2\text{B}_1$, C_{2v}), and that (ii) the $(\text{CS}_2)_2^-$ photodissociation proceeds primarily as $\text{CS}_2^- \cdot \text{CS}_2(^2\text{A}')$ + $h\nu \rightarrow \text{CS}_2^-(\text{X}^2\text{A}_1) + \text{CS}_2(\text{X}^1\Sigma_g^+)$ or $\text{C}_2\text{S}_4^-(^2\text{B}_1) + h\nu \rightarrow \text{SCCS}^-(^2\Pi_u) + \text{S}_2(\text{X})$.

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