

# Spectroscopy of *m*-benzyne and its high temperature reaction products

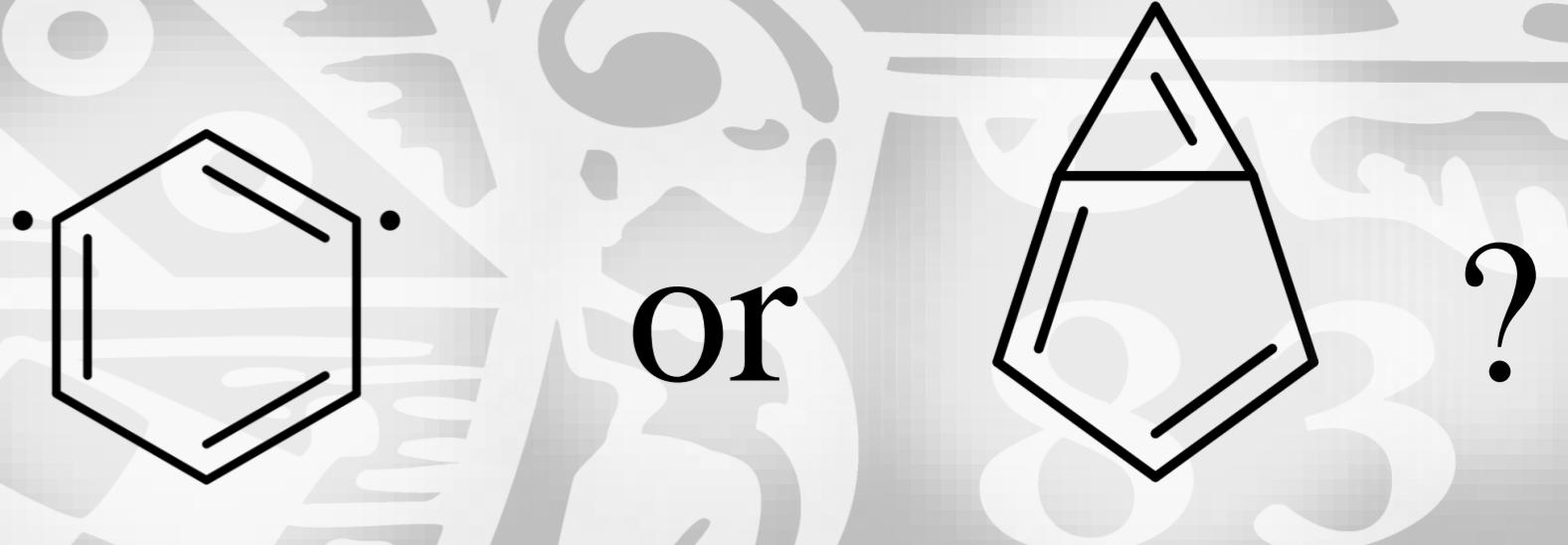
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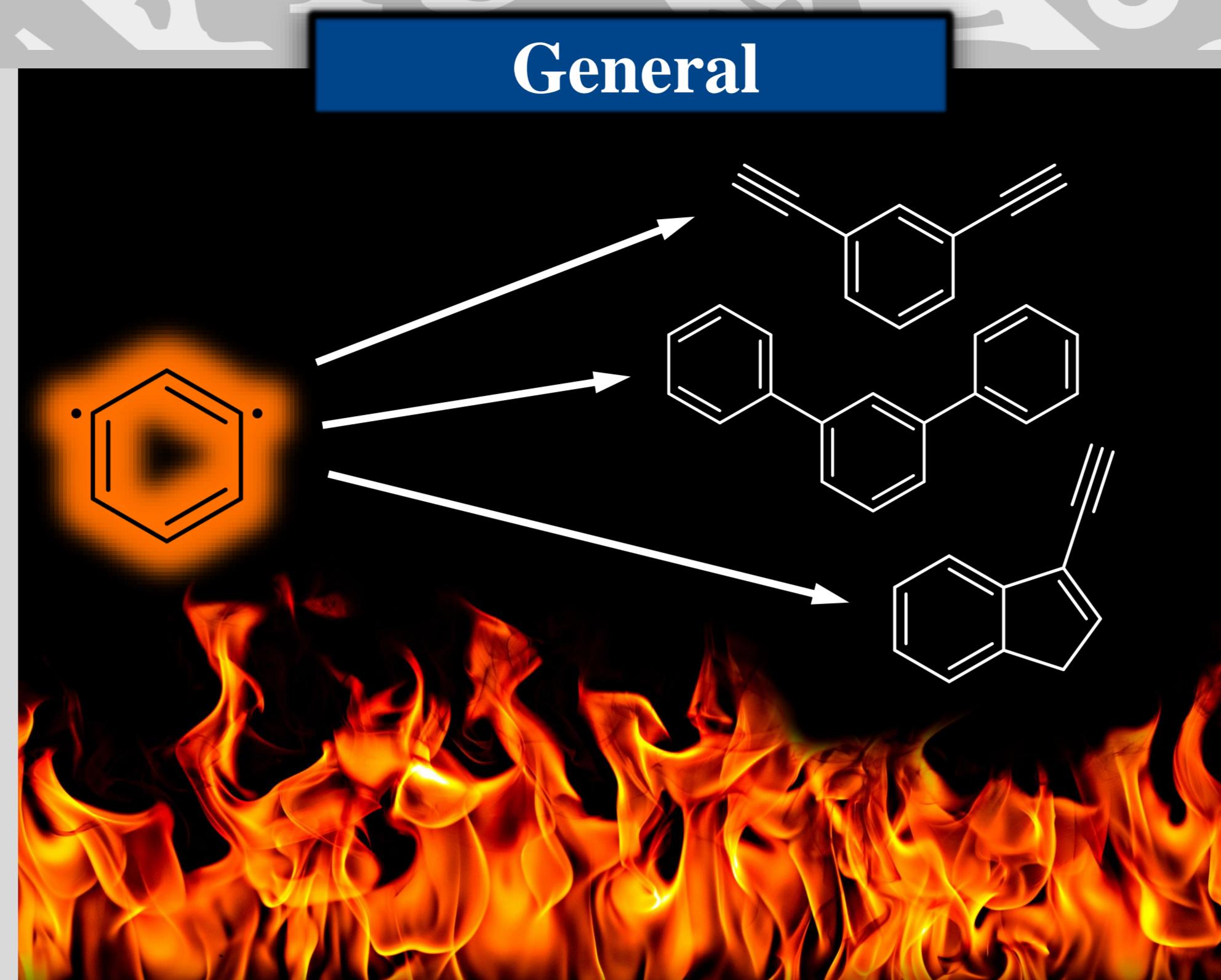
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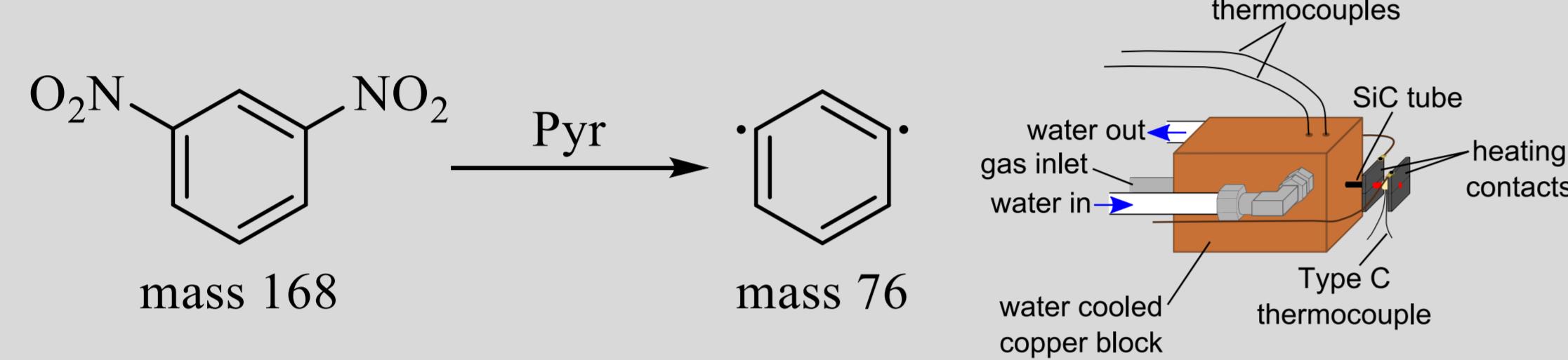
## Motivation & Goals

- m*-benzyne has been investigated extensively by theoretical methods
- Experimentally only IR-spectra exist
- m*-benzyne may also play a role in combustion chemistry as a highly reactive intermediate
- Our goal is to generate *m*-benzyne pyrolytically and investigate its properties and high temperature reactions



## Experimental details

### Generation of *m*-benzyne



### SLS Beamlime

- VUV radiation produced by bending magnet
- The light is monochromatized using a 150 l/mm grating

### FELIX Beamlime

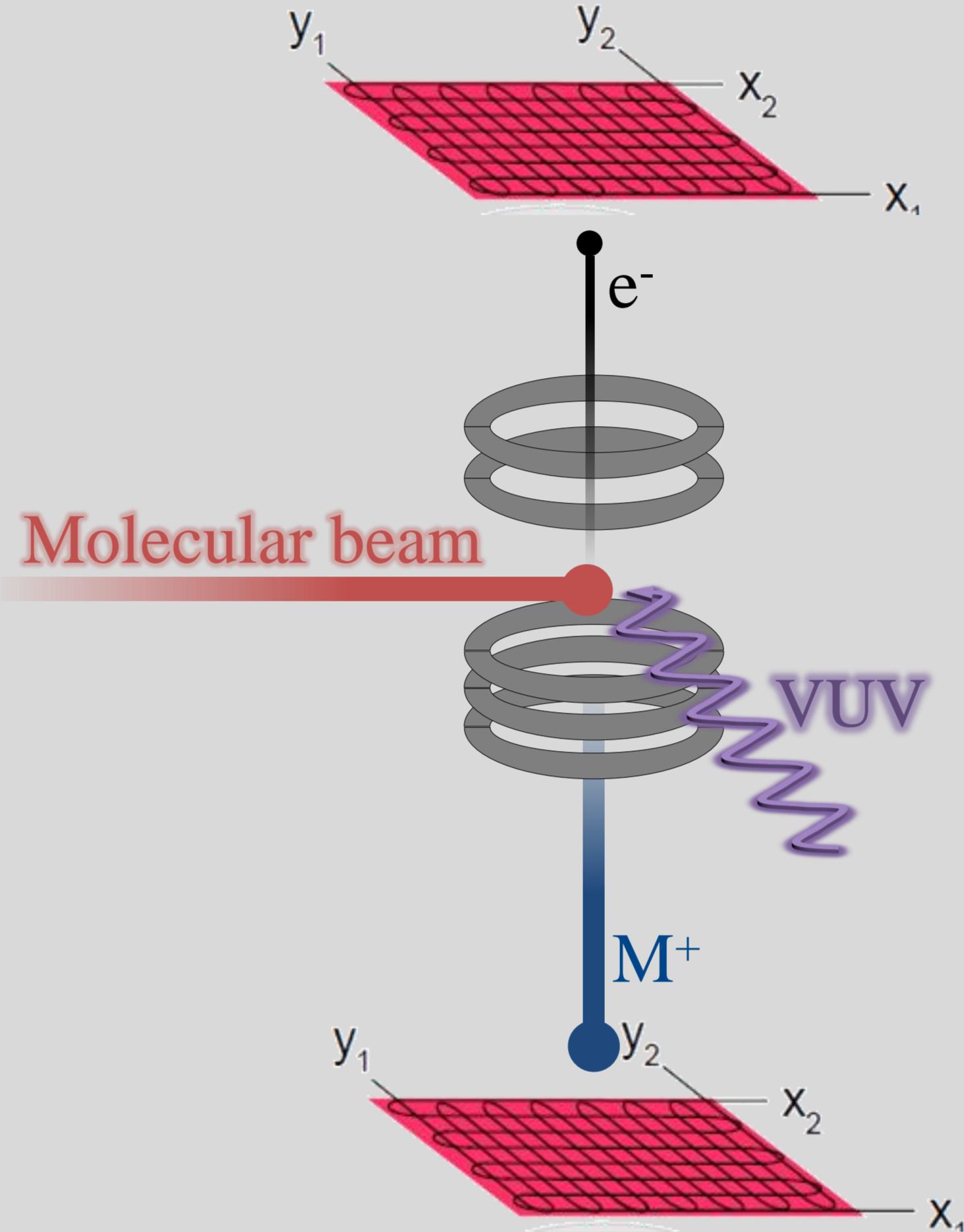
- Pulsed UV radiation produced by dye laser pumped by Nd:YAG laser at repetition rate of 20 Hz
- Mid-IR radiation provided by free electron laser at 10 Hz

## General

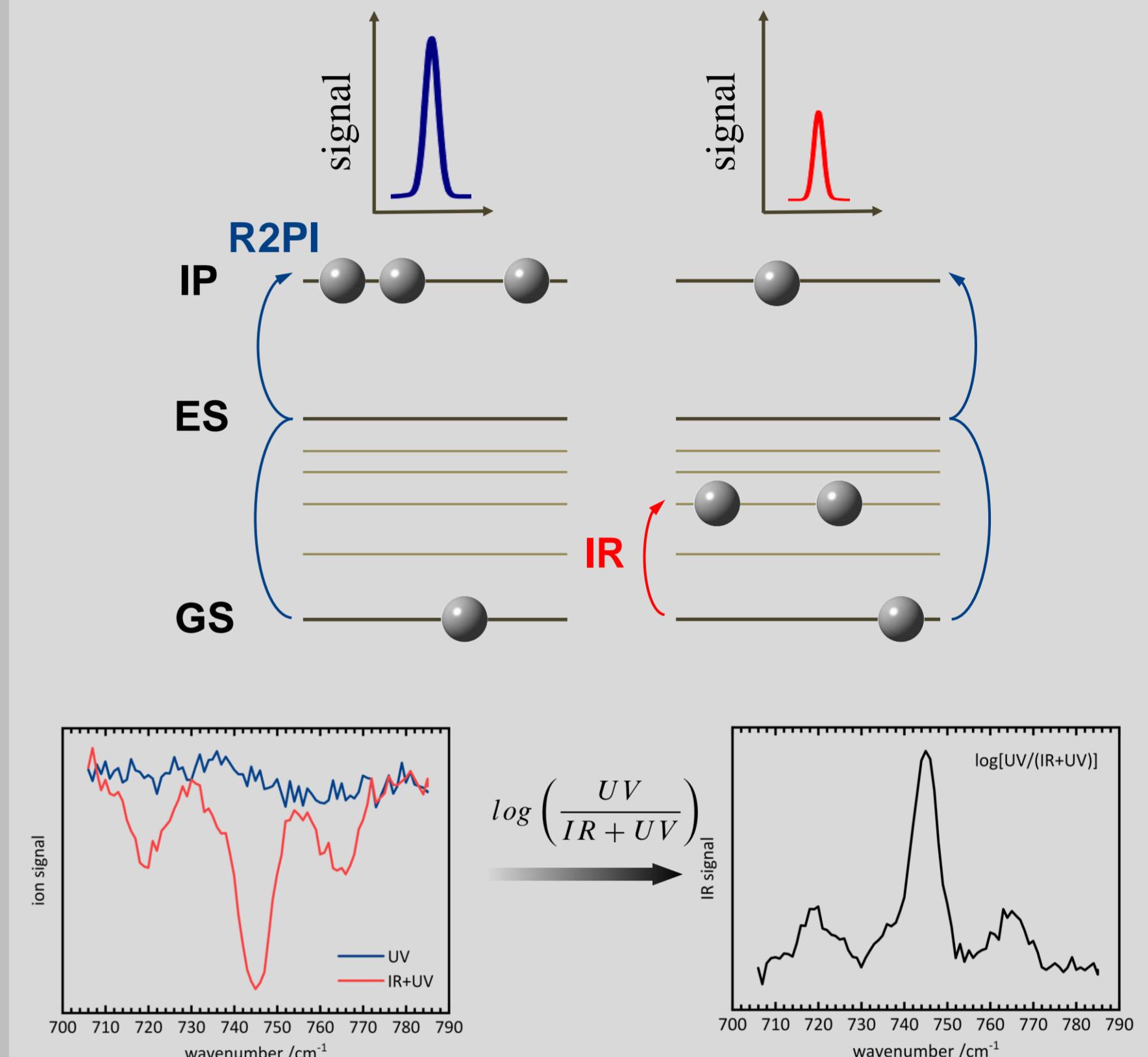
## Literature

- Sander *et al.* generated *m*-benzyne using the different precursors and found a biradicaloid structure.[1]
- Theoretical calculations on the neutral species found a very flat potential energy surface along the C1C3 coordinate. The calculations predicted a distance of 2.05 Å.[2]
- Calculating the cationic structure lead to two closely lying states with highly different C1C3 distances.[3]

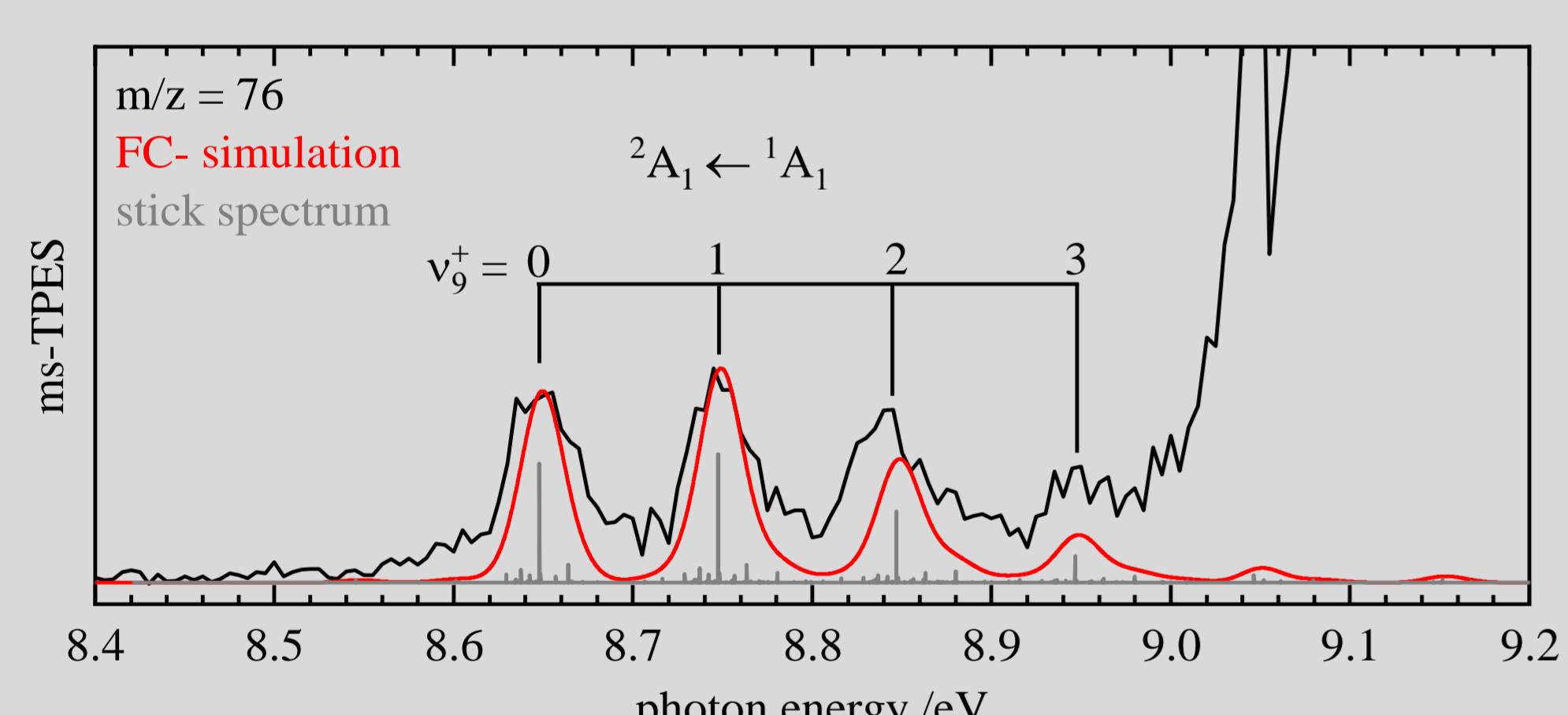
## PEPICO Setup



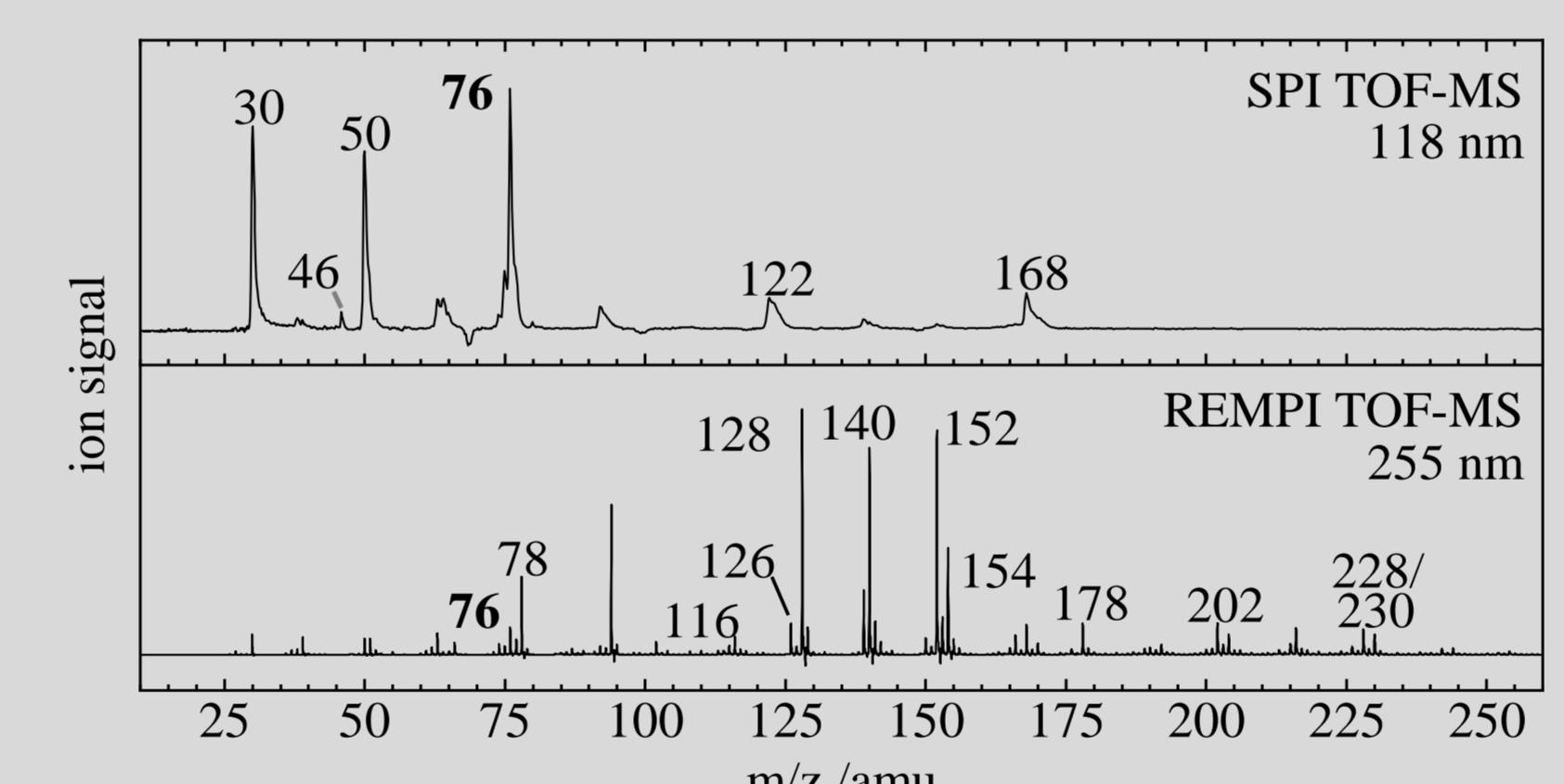
## IR/UV Ion Dip



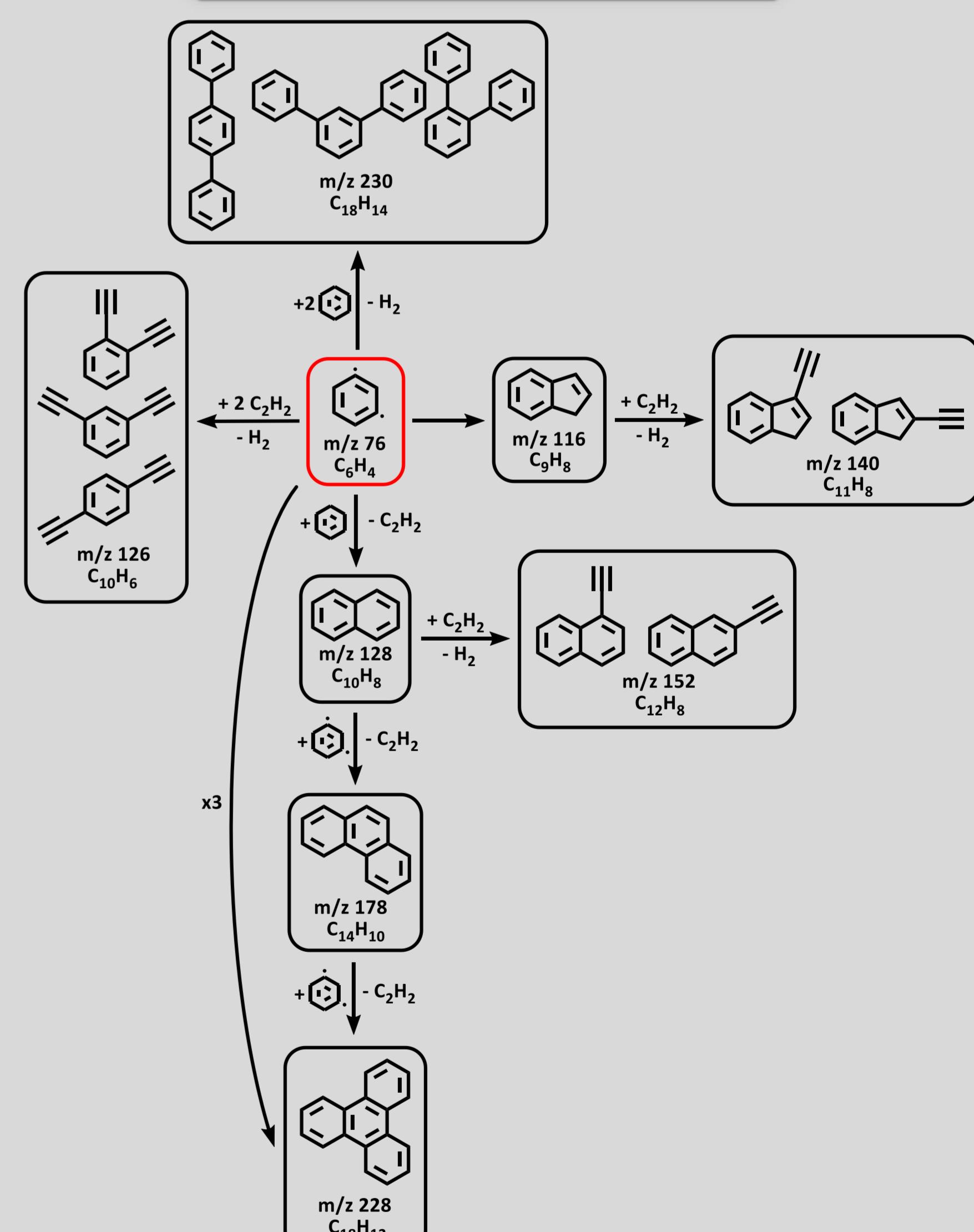
## TPES



## IR/UV Ion Dip



## Reaction scheme



## Conclusion

- We successfully recorded the ms-TPES and identified the involved structures by Franck-Condon simulations
- m*-benzyne shows rich bimolecular chemistry forming PAHs

## References

- W. Sander, M. Exner, M. Winkler, A. Balster, A. Hjerpe, E. Kraka, D. Cremer, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **2002**, 124, 13072-13079.
- M. Winkler, W. Sander, *J. Phys. Chem. A*, **2001**, 105, 10422-10432.
- H. Li, M.-B. Huang, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, **2008**, 10, 5381-5387.

