Identification of the fragment of the 1-methylpyrene cation by mid-IR spectroscopy

Pavol Jusko\textsuperscript{a,b}, Aude Simon\textsuperscript{c}, Gabi Wenzel\textsuperscript{a}, Sandra Brünken\textsuperscript{d,b}, Stephan Schlemmer\textsuperscript{b}, Christine Joblin\textsuperscript{a,*}

\textsuperscript{a}Institut de Recherche en Astrophysique et Planétologie (IRAP), Université de Toulouse (UPS), CNRS, CNES, 9 Av. du Colonel Roche, 31028 Toulouse Cedex 4, France
\textsuperscript{b}I. Physikalisches Institut, Universität zu Köln, Zülpicher Str. 77, 50937 Köln, Germany
\textsuperscript{c}Laboratoire de Chimie et Physique Quantiques LCPQ/IRSAMC, Université de Toulouse (UPS) and CNRS, 118 Route de Narbonne, 31062 Toulouse, France
\textsuperscript{d}Radboud University, Institute for Molecules and Materials, FELIX Laboratory, Toernooiveld 7c, 6525 ED Nijmegen, The Netherlands

Abstract

The fragment of the 1-methylpyrene cation, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+$, is expected to exist in two isomeric forms, 1-pyrenemethylium $\text{PyrCH}_2^+$ and the tropylium containing species $\text{PyrC}_7^+$. We measured the infrared (IR) action spectrum of cold $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+$ tagged with Ne using a cryogenic ion trap instrument coupled to the FELIX laser. Comparison of the experimental data with density functional theory calculations allows us to identify the $\text{PyrCH}_2^+$ isomer in our experiments. The IR Multi-Photon Dissociation spectrum was also recorded following the $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2$ loss channel. Its analysis suggests combined effects of anharmonicity and isomerisation while heating the trapped ions, as shown by molecular dynamics simulations.

Keywords: PAH, 22 pole cryogenic ion trap, Ne tagging spectroscopy, molecular dynamics simulations

1. Introduction

The photoprodut of the 1-methylpyrene cation, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+$, has been pointed out in matrix-isolation studies as a candidate of interest to account for some of the diffuse interstellar bands including the strongest one at 4428 Å \cite{1}. This has motivated experimental studies using the ion trap setup PIRENEA in which $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_9^+$ ions were trapped, irradiated by UV-VIS photons and its photofragment, $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+$, could be isolated. First multi-photon dissociation (MPD) spectra were obtained in order to reveal the structure of these ions \cite{2}. Rapacioli et al. performed extensive calculations on the possible isomers and isomerisation pathways \cite{3}. These studies have shown that both the 1-pyrenemethylium isomer,
Pyr\text{CH}_2^+, and the isomer containing a tropylium cycle, PyrC_7^+ (see Figure 1), could be present under the experimental conditions used in [2]. Both isomers were found to be quasi degenerate (cf. Table 3 in [3]). In addition, theoretical calculations showed several isomerisation pathways with barrier heights in the range of 3.5 – 4.0 eV [3]. This, together with the fact that both isomers coexist at formation, could explain why the recorded bands in MPD measurements were so broad.

IR spectroscopy is an obvious technique to assign absorption bands to the Pyr\text{CH}_2^+ and PyrC_7^+ species and thus to disentangle the nature of the 1-methylpyrene cation photoproduct. Similarly to the case of the electronic transitions described above, absorption of multiple photons at IR wavelengths can be used to probe IR transitions of stored ions. This technique is well-known as IRMPD spectroscopy and has been successfully applied to different types of molecules and molecular complexes including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), which are of interest for this study [4, 5]. A drawback of the technique is that it implies the heating of the trapped ions by successive IR photon absorption. As a result, anharmonic effects, which lead to modifications of the IR spectrum with internal temperature, can therefore induce strong deviations of the recorded spectra compared to linear IR absorption spectra [6]. In a case like the Pyr\text{CH}_2^+ and PyrC_7^+ species, an additional complication can arise from isomerisation processes induced by the heating.

The recent development of a cryogenic trap instrument [7] at the FELIX\textsuperscript{1} Laboratory [8] opens new perspectives for this study. Indeed, it allows to use a rare gas tagging often referred to as messenger technique which provides information on the IR spectrum of the cold ion–rare gas complex upon the absorption of a single photon. This type of spectra was earlier reported in molecular beam experiments, in particular on jet-cooled complexes of cationic naphthalene-Ar, phenanthrene-Ar and phenanthrene-Ne [9, 10]. The possibility to build and store such complexes in a cryogenic ion trap opens new perspectives [11, 12], especially to isolate and study fragments of the parent species.

In this article, we present the first IR spectrum of the Ne tagged C_{17}H_{11}^+ species together with the IRMPD spectrum of the bare cation. The analysis of the experimental spectra involves both static Density Functional Theory (DFT) calculations to interpret the cold IR spectrum and molecular dynamics simulations to gain insights into the hot IRMPD spectrum.

2. Methods

2.1. Experimental

The experimental spectrum has been recorded on the FELion beamline at the FELIX [8] Laboratory at the Radboud University in The Netherlands. The FELion instrument at the beamline [7] consists of a cryogenic 22-pole rf ion trap

\footnote{Free Electron Lasers for Infrared eXperiments, \url{www.ru.nl/felix}}
Figure 1: Topological formulas of the two isomers of \( \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+ \): PyrCH\(^+\) \((a)\) and PyrC\(^+\) \((b)\).

equipped with two quadrupole mass filters allowing to mass select and analyse the ions to be studied, as well as the products created in the trap. The ions of interest were created in a storage ion source \([13]\) via electron bombardment of the 1-methylpyrene neutral gas evaporated directly into the UHV chamber from a solid 1-methylpyrene sample (Sigma-Aldrich). The sample was heated to a temperature of 40\(^\circ\)C in order to achieve a sufficient vapour pressure. Several thousands ions of mass-selected \( \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+ \) cations \((m/z = 215, \text{cf. Figure S1 in the Supplementary Information (SI) for the different experimental conditions used in this work})\) were stored in the trap for each experimental cycle, while one of the following two spectroscopic techniques was applied:

**IR Pre-Dissociation (IR-PD) of the weakly bound complex with Ne.** The trap was operated at a nominal temperature of 8–9 K. Upon ion injection high quantities of a Ne:He 1:2 gas mixture were introduced in order to promote ternary attachment of Ne atoms to \( \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+ \) cations with a yield of only \( \lesssim 1\% \). The depletion (single photon process) of the \( \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+ \cdot \text{Ne} \) complex was then recorded as a function of wavelength.

**IR Multi-Photon Dissociation (IRMPD) of the primary ion \( \text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{11}^+ \).** These experiments were performed at a trap temperature of about 200K. He gas was introduced only to aid ion thermalisation and was removed prior to irradiation. The FELIX laser beam was focussed into the trap region to facilitate multi-photon absorption processes. The typical irradiation time to record the spectrum is 3 s and the major fragment corresponds to the loss of acetylene, \( \text{C}_{2}\text{H}_{2} \) (cf. Table S1 of SI). The number of produced fragment ions at \( m/z = 189 \) is therefore recorded as a function of wavelength.

The FELIX laser used for the experiment delivers up to 30 mJ into the 22 pole trap in a single macropulse (about 5 \( \mu \)s long), at a 10 Hz repetition rate. The macropulse is composed of micropulses with energy in the 10 \( \mu \)J range and with a typical length in the picosecond range. A spectral bandwidth of approximately \( \sigma = 0.5\% \) was used.

### 2.2. Computational

Two computational approaches were used in order to i) predict the IR harmonic spectra and ii) gain insight into the dissociation dynamics during the IRMPD process.
Static DFT calculations. These were carried out in order to obtain the theoretical IR harmonic spectra of the two isomers of C_{17}H_{11}^{+}. In a recent computational study of the isomerisation reactions of C_{7}H_{7}^{+} isomers, Kharnaier et al. [14] have concluded that the B3LYP exchange-correlation functional [15] provides good results for molecules of similar size and structure. We therefore optimised the geometries of the two isomers of C_{17}H_{11}^{+} using the B3LYP hybrid functional in conjunction with a 6-31G(d,p) basis set [16]. These were found to be quasi degenerate at this level, with PyrC_{7}^{+} being more stable than PyrCH_{2}^{+} by 0.5 kJ mol\(^{-1}\) when including zero-point energy corrections. The harmonic spectra were obtained by full diagonalization of the weighted Hessian matrix. The calculations were achieved with the Gaussian09 suite of programs [17].

Dissociation dynamics. PAHs with high enough internal energy may undergo many possible isomerisation reactions [18], among them H migrations [19], external ring openings and formation of 5-membered rings [20]. This leads to many different possible dissociation paths, and an exhaustive study of reaction mechanisms with DFT becomes very fastidious. A first insight into reaction kinetics, branching ratios and mechanisms can be obtained from molecular dynamics (MD) simulations in which the electronic structure is described on-the-fly at the Self-Consistent-Charge Density Functional based Tight Binding (SCC-DFTB) level of theory [21] (MD/SCC-DFTB), as shown in our previous work [22]. To get insight into isomerisation and dissociation mechanisms of the two isomers of C_{17}H_{11}^{+}, we ran extensive simulations following the procedure detailed in Section 2 of [22]. We also performed calculations on the regular pyrene cation as a reference system. For each molecular ion of interest, 720 simulations of 500 ps (\(\delta t = 0.1\) fs) were achieved with random initial velocities in the (NVE) ensemble, at 19 eV (lowest energy necessary to observe a dissociation event) and 24 eV (to obtain significant branching ratios). The drawback of such simulations is their time limitation (less than 1 ns for a system of ~30 atoms), making the use of high internal energy mandatory to observe a sufficient number of events. The calculations were achieved with the deMonNano package [23].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Infrared spectra

Figure 2 shows the two experimental spectra that were recorded, the IR-PD spectrum in the top panel and the IRMPD spectrum in the bottom panel. The two experimental spectra are rather different. The IR-PD spectrum exhibits several weak bands, whereas the IRMPD spectrum depicts 3 strong bands, which fall close to some of the bands in the IR-PD spectrum. Further insight into the band assignment comes from the comparison with the computed DFT harmonic IR absorption spectra of the two isomers, PyrCH_{2}^{+} and PyrC_{7}^{+}, which are reported in the middle panel. Both isomers were found to have an \(^1\)A\(^1\) ground-state. All band frequencies were multiplied by a unique scaling factor of 0.975...
obtained by adjusting the position of the most intense band in the calculated spectrum of PyrCH$_2^+$ at 1656 cm$^{-1}$ to the band located at 1615 cm$^{-1}$ in the IR-PD spectrum. This factor is in accordance with those used previously for similar systems [24]. All IR bands in the 1100 – 1670 cm$^{-1}$ region involve C-C stretching and in-plane C-H bending modes (a’ symmetry; Figures S2 and S3 in the SI for more information on the assignment of vibrational bands). They differ significantly between the two isomers.

Although the obtained IR-PD spectrum is rather noisy due to the difficulty of efficiently tagging the C$_{16}$H$_{10}$ cation with Ne, the comparison with the DFT spectra allows us to identify PyrCH$_2^+$ in these experiments. This assignment is based on at least 5 bands as listed in Table 1. There is no evidence for characteristic signatures of PyrC$_7^+$, but the low signal-to-noise ratio of the spectrum combined with the expected lower band intensities of PyrC$_7^+$ compared to PyrCH$_2^+$ (cf. Table 1) are not in favour of detecting this ion. In the case of the IRMPD spectrum, we also observe three bands that could be attributed to PyrCH$_2^+$. This conclusion is however challenged by the fact that the band measured at 1615 cm$^{-1}$ in the PD experiments, which is the strongest in the theoretical spectrum of PyrCH$_2^+$, has no counterpart in the IRMPD spectrum. The band at about 1530 cm$^{-1}$ is also missing. On the other hand, none of the predicted bands of PyrC$_7^+$ are observed in our IRMPD spectrum, which raises the question of the species that are traced by this latter spectrum.

It is interesting to compare our results with previous IRMPD spectra recorded on substituted benzylium (Bz$^+$) and tropylium (Tr$^+$) cations. Zins et al. [24] compared the IRMPD spectrum of the tert-butyl derivative of C$_7$H$_7^+$ with B3LYP calculations using the same scaling factor of 0.975 as in our work. They concluded that only Bz$^+$ can be observed. The characteristic band of the Tr$^+$ isomer at 1506 cm$^{-1}$ was not observed but the authors argued that this is a sensitivity matter, considering that the computed absorption intensity of Tr$^+$ is a factor of $\sim$10 weaker than that of the strongest band of Bz$^+$. The IRMPD spectra of methyl-substituted species were recorded by Chiavarino et al. [25], showing that the major band of Bz$^+$ and Tr$^+$ species falls at 1600 and 1480 cm$^{-1}$, respectively. Finally, Morsa et al. [26] were able to produce preferentially the derivatives of Bz$^+$ and Tr$^+$ isomers of the C$_{11}$H$_{15}$ ion by tuning the activation regime of the precursor ion. The major bands of Bz$^+$ and Tr$^+$ derivatives were recorded in the IRMPD spectra at 1615 and 1425 cm$^{-1}$, respectively. All the above studies show that Bz$^+$ has a characteristic IR band at $\sim$ 1600 cm$^{-1}$, whereas a band is expected at $\sim$ 1500 cm$^{-1}$ for Tr$^+$ species. Although our species are significantly different from these previously studied systems, their calculated IR spectra also carry these characteristic features, which are neither present in the spectrum of the regular neutral pyrene nor cationic pyrene (cf. Figure S5 in the SI). This can be understood if one considers the change in charge distribution from C$_{16}$H$_{10}$ to PyrCH$_2^+$ and PyrC$_7^+$ (see Mulliken charge distribution on Figure S4 in the SI) that leads to a dipole moment of 1.29 D for both isomers, in the XY plane following the orientation reported in Figure 1 (more specifically along the Y axis for PyrC$_7^+$). This is expected to lead to an enhancement of the IR intensity for the modes whose projection in the direction...
of the dipole moment is significant, which is the case for some $\delta_{CH} + \nu_{CC}$ modes (in plane C-H bend and C-C stretch) such as those reported for instance on Figure S2 in the SI for PyrC$_7^+$ and on Figure S3 (e)-(f) in the SI for PyrCH$_2^+$.

Table 1: Experimental mid-IR band positions recorded for $C_{17}H_{11}^+$ and calculated positions for PyrCH$_2^+$ and PyrC$_7^+$ isomers (see Figure 2) obtained in the present work. The intensities corresponding to the maximum of the convoluted spectra are also reported.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Experiment</th>
<th>Calculations</th>
<th>Inten.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IR-PD</td>
<td>IRMPD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P$_{PyrCH_2^+}$</td>
<td>1240(25)</td>
<td>1223(21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1376(9)</td>
<td>1362(23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1529(12)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1570(21)</td>
<td>1568(26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1615(16)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P$_{PyrC_7^+}$</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Consult SI for the visualisation of modes. * – mode used to determine the scaling factor.

3.2. Dissociation dynamics

In order to shed more light on the measured IRMPD spectrum, we report in the following further insights into the dissociation dynamics of $C_{17}H_{11}^+$ ions. Dissociation rates, branching ratios and structures of the products and reaction intermediates were obtained from MD/SCC-DFTB simulations following the procedure detailed in Section 2.2 and starting from the two isomers PyrCH$_2^+$ and PyrC$_7^+$. The branching ratios and dissociation rates are determined at 24 and 19 eV (cf. Figure 3). The major fragment for both isomers corresponds to the loss of C$_2$H$_2$, H loss being second, but much lower. At both calculated energies, the dissociation of PyrC$_7^+$ is found to be slightly more efficient than that of PyrCH$_2^+$. We compared these results with calculations on the regular pyrene cation (cf. Figure S6 in the SI). For this ion, we know from comparison with photo-absorption experiments [27] that our calculations overestimate the contribution of the C$_2$H$_2$ channel and this challenging issue is currently under investigation. Still the C$_2$H$_2$/H fragmentation branching ratio is found to be larger for both isomers of $C_{17}H_{11}^+$ than for cationic pyrene. This indicates that C$_2$H$_2$ is a major fragmentation channel for $C_{17}H_{11}^+$ ions, which is also shown by our experimental results (cf. Table S1 in the SI) and a previous study [2].

From our simulations at 19 eV, we could get insights into the product structures and possible dissociation mechanisms. Some snapshots of simulations that
we estimated to be representative are reported in Figure 4 and in Figure S7 in the SI for both PyrCH$_2^+$ and PyrC$_7^+$. We found that a common structure for the dissociation product is the presence of a five-membered ring as earlier suggested [2]. The other noticeable product has undergone ring opening to form an acetylene terminal group. This terminal structure was also observed as the final product in several simulations for both isomers. It is presented in the case of PyrCH$_2^+$ in Figure S7 (a) in the SI.

All paths were found to involve H migrations, leading to the formation of quite long time scale intermediates. H migration also leads to the formation of sp$^3$ carbon atoms and weakening of the CC bond. In the case of PyrCH$_2^+$, one can notice the formation of a terminal -CH-CH$_2$ vinylidene function, which often appears as a long time intermediate in the simulations (cf. Figure 4 (a)). On the other example reported in Figure S7 (a) in the SI, we see that isomerisation into the tropenylium-like isomer occurs following a mechanism invoked in Rapacioli et al. [3] (out of plane deformation of the PAH, CH$_2$ insertion and H migration). In the case of PyrC$_7^+$, one can observe the direct formation of a 5-membered ring (through a [5+4] intermediate, see first structure at the bottom of Figure 4 (b)) from the 7-membered cycle, followed by C$_2$H$_2$ loss. In the other selected path in Figure S7 (b) in the SI, one can see the variety of possible isomerisation reactions involving H migration, external ring opening and formation of acetylene terminal groups and five-membered rings. Interestingly, only the tropenylium cycle in PyrC$_7^+$ and the C$_6$-CH$_2$ part of PyrCH$_2^+$ are altered, showing their enhanced fragility with respect to the rest of the carbon skeleton.

Overall, the results of these simulations can help us to rationalise the IRMPD spectrum. The simulations suggest a lower but comparable internal energy to dissociate PyrCH$_2^+$ and PyrC$_7^+$ as well as the pyrene cation. The dissociation threshold for the pyrene cation has been observed to be around 9 eV in other ion trap experiments using synchrotron radiation [28], corresponding to a micro-canonical temperature of 2200 K. We can therefore use this value as a first estimate of the internal energy required to dissociate C$_{17}$H$_{11}$. With this amount of internal energy, the system will be able to overcome the PyrCH$_2^+$ to PyrC$_7^+$ isomerisation barrier of 3.5 - 4.0 eV [3]. Our simulations also suggest that the heated molecular ion can experience many isomeric forms on its way to dissociation involving not only the two lowest-energy isomers but also higher-energy ones. For IRMPD to occur, the irradiated ion should absorb continuously the IR laser irradiation to reach high enough internal energy/temperature to dissociate. Isomerisation will affect the IR absorption spectrum. Figure S8 of the SI aims at illustrating this effect by mixing the harmonic spectrum of PyrCH$_2^+$ with those of the 3 isomers involved in the calculated dissociation path presented in Figure 4 panel (a). Although this spectrum cannot be compared directly to the IRMPD spectrum, it shows the spectral ranges with higher global absorption cross-section for the mixture of isomers. These spectral ranges are likely to have higher heating efficiency upon laser irradiation and therefore a higher IRMPD signal. Although this constructed global spectrum shows 3 comparably intense bands, it still does not explain the missing 1615 cm$^{-1}$ band in the experimental IRMPD spectrum. Anharmonicity is another effect that can affect the IR
spectrum. Rapacioli et al. calculated the IR spectra of PyrCH\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{+} and PyrC\textsubscript{7}\textsuperscript{+} as a function of temperature up to 2000 K. The spectra exhibit significant band shifts and broadening with temperature. Hence, the recorded IRMPD spectrum is expected to reflect the net efficiency of heating the ion while the absorption IR spectrum is modified by both isomerisation and anharmonic effects, making its interpretation very tricky. The impact of isomerisation during the IRMPD process has been previously discussed in the case of C\textsubscript{7}H\textsubscript{9}\textsuperscript{+} [29]. We note that this issue has not been reported in the IRMPD studies on substituted benzylium (Bz\textsuperscript{+}) and tropylium (Tr\textsuperscript{+}) cations that are described in the previous section. The reason is that, for these systems, the involved dissociation energies were much lower making complex isomerisation pathways less competitive.

4. Conclusion

In summary, this work demonstrates the benefit of the combination of a widely tunable IR laser source (FELIX) with cold ions prepared in a 22-pole ion trap in probing the role of isomerisation in the photophysics of PAHs. In the specific case of C\textsubscript{17}H\textsubscript{11}\textsuperscript{+}, we showed that the IRMPD spectrum is difficult to analyse and can only bring limited information. This spectrum lacks the characteristic band around 1600 cm\textsuperscript{-1}, which has been observed in previous IRMPD spectra of benzylium-type species. Possible reasons include anharmonic effects and isomerization while heating the trapped ions, as suggested by molecular dynamics simulations. Further experimental work either on the anharmonic spectra or on the dissociation dynamics of PyrCH\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{+} would help to solve this issue. On the opposite, a clear relation between the one photon absorption bands of the IR-PD experiment and DFT predictions unravels the presence of the PyrCH\textsubscript{2}\textsuperscript{+} isomer in our experimental conditions. The PyrC\textsubscript{7}\textsuperscript{+} isomer was not observed due to the limited signal-to-noise ratio. Thus, the presence of this isomer at formation cannot be excluded.

Acknowledgments

We greatly appreciate the experimental support provided by the FELIX team. The research leading to this result is supported by the European Research Council under the European Union’s Seventh Framework Programme ERC-2013-SyG, Grant Agreement n. 610256 NANO COSMOS. We acknowledge support from the project CALIPSOplus under the Grant Agreement 730872 from the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation HORIZON 2020. S. B. and St. S. also acknowledge support from DFG SPP 1573 grant BR 4287/1-2. P. J. and the operation of the 22-pole ion trap were partially funded by the DFG via the Gerätezentrum “Cologne Center for Terahertz Spectroscopy” (DFG SCHL 341/15-1). G. W. is supported by the H2020-MSCA-ITN-2016 Program (EUROPAH project, G. A. 722346). A. S. would like to thank the computing facility CALMIP for generous allocation of computer resources. Finally, we thank the anonymous referees for helping improving this manuscript, in particular the analysis of the IRMPD spectrum.
Supplementary material

Supplementary material can be found online at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cplett.2018.03.028

References


J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski, D. J. Fox, Gaussian 09, Revision D.01, Gaussian Inc., Wallingford CT, 2016.


Figure 2: IR spectrum of C₁₇H₁₁⁺ (m/z = 215). Top panel – IR pre-dissociation spectrum of the molecular ion tagged with Ne. Middle panel – stick spectrum corresponding to the scaled DFT harmonic spectra for the two isomers PyrCH⁺² (blue) and PyrC⁺⁷ (red) with intensities in km.mol⁻¹. Convoluted spectra with σ = 0.5% BW are provided for comparison with the experiment. Bottom panel – IR multi-photon dissociation spectrum obtained by recording the fragment at m/z = 189 (loss of C₂H₂). Green line represents the approximate laser line profile. For experimental spectra, intensities are in arbitrary units and vertical lines correspond to the identified bands in the PD spectrum. (cf. Table [1]).
Figure 3: Dissociation of PyrCH$_2^+$ and PyrC$_7^+$: branching ratios as a function of time obtained from MD/SCC-DFTB simulations at 19 and 24 eV. The lines between data points are drawn to guide the eyes.

Figure 4: Examples of dissociation paths: snapshots extracted from 500 ps MD/SCC-DFTB trajectories run at 19 eV for PyrCH$_2^+$ (a) and PyrC$_7^+$ (b).