Vibrational spectroscopy of neutral silicon clusters via far-IR-VUV two color ionization

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Tunable far-infrared-vacuum-ultraviolet two color ionization is used to obtain vibrational spectra of neutral silicon clusters in the gas phase. Upon excitation with tunable infrared light prior to irradiation with UV photons we observe strong enhancements in the mass spectrometric signal of specific cluster sizes. This allowed the recording of the infrared absorption spectra of Si6, Si7, and Si10. Structural assignments were made by comparison with calculated linear absorption spectra from quantum chemical theory. © 2009 American Institute of Physics. [doi:10.1063/1.3262803]

Silicon clusters have developed to a standard test system for the performance of search algorithms locating the global minimum of complex energy surfaces.1–3 Most of these calculations study neutral silicon clusters despite the lack of experimental information on their structures. So far, structure information from vibrational spectra has been obtained for neutral clusters up to Si7 only after their deposition and accumulation in cryogenic matrices.4–6 Gas-phase studies on neutral Si clusters include measurements of ionization potentials,7 of optical absorption spectra,8 and of bond energies by Knudsen cell mass spectrometry.9 The structures of charged silicon clusters are much better investigated. For example, cross sections of Si5–1210,11 have been determined from ion mobility measurements.10,11 Anionic silicon clusters have been intensively investigated by photoelectron spectroscopy12–16 and for a few small clusters this has allowed to resolve vibrational progressions.17–19 Recently we have reported the measurement of infrared spectra for Si10–21 with IR multiple photon dissociation using the evaporation of weakly bound Xe atoms as messenger for the absorption.20 As the vibrational fingerprint is particularly sensitive to the geometrical structure, this led for Si10 to the assignment of an edge-capped pentagonal bipyramid structure that was previously not considered. For larger clusters the change in the structural motifs from pentagonal bipyramids to tricapped trigonal prisms has been confirmed. In a similar way, structural information on cationic transition metal doped silicon clusters has been obtained using Ar atoms as a messenger.21

Although the messenger technique has been recently applied very successfully for obtaining infrared spectra of strongly bound gas-phase clusters,22 it has the inherent disadvantage of possible perturbations of the cluster.23,24 Interaction with the messenger may even alter the relative energetic order of cluster isomers.25 In addition, forming a complex with a weakly bound messenger often becomes difficult for neutral species. For instance, for gold clusters complex formation with Kr atoms has been observed only at T=100 K, whereas atoms of lighter rare gases do not bind. However, the attachment of the highly polarizable Kr atoms is found to affect the vibrational spectra of the Au clusters.26 A method that reveals the absorption of IR photons by clusters without the need to form a messenger complex is therefore highly desirable. IR resonance enhanced multiple photon ionization (IR-REMPI) (Ref. 27) is such a technique that does not require formation of a messenger complex. IR-REMPI relies on the subsequent absorption of a large number of IR photons by a single cluster followed by delayed thermionic ionization. This merely is the case if the cluster is very stable and does not dissociate beforehand. This is fulfilled, however, only for a few types of clusters, mainly from refractory materials such as some transition metals, e.g., Nb or W, several metal oxides and carbides, as well as fullerenes.28

More generally applicable is the combination of IR excitation with near threshold photoionization. This two color ionization scheme relies on the absorption of a single or few IR photons prior to interaction with a UV photon to lift the total internal energy of the species above the ionization threshold. The direct photoionization generally prevails over the slower statistical fragmentation processes. The formed ions can be sensitively detected by means of mass spectrometry. By scanning the energy of the IR photons the ionization efficiency changes and the recorded ion intensity reflects the IR absorption spectrum of the corresponding neutral species. The high sensitivity of such an approach has been demonstrated for para-amino benzoic acid using a free electron laser as a tunable radiation source in the midinfrared range, where other intense lasers are lacking.29 We here apply such an IR-UV two color ionization scheme for obtaining the vibrational spectra of neutral silicon clusters in the far-IR range between 225 and 550 cm−1. These results constitute...
the first vibrational spectra of isolated neutral silicon clusters in the gas phase.

Si clusters are produced as described before for the cat-

ionic species via laser ablation in a source capable of pro-
ducing also binary clusters by coagulation from two different targets in a rare-gas atmosphere. The clusters are thermal-
ized to 100 K in a cooled extension channel of the source.
The cluster distribution is frozen out by expansion into vac-
uum and the formed molecular beam is shaped by a skimmer and an aperture with 1 mm opening. The neutral clusters are ionized by a weakly focused beam from an F2 laser emit-
ting vacuum-ultraviolet (VUV) photons of 7.87 eV energy. The resulting cationic distribution is analyzed in a reflectron time-of-flight mass spectrometer. Care has been taken to re-
cduce the photon fluence to an extent that the cluster distribu-
tion [Fig. 1(a)] resembles the single photon ionization mass spectrum. Under these conditions intense signals for Si8,9,10 are obtained. Si6,7,10 show rather low intensity, while smaller clusters (n ≤ 5) are essentially not observed. This corresponds to the known cluster size specific ioniza-
tion energies, which are clearly below 7.87 eV for Si8,9,10, distinctly higher than 7.97 eV for Si1,5, but within 7.87–7.97 eV for Si6,7,10. We observe that a small amount of Si6,7,10 is always ionized by the F2 laser light. This may be attributed either to a hot fraction of the clusters, or to absorption of multiple VUV photons.

The relative mass spectrometric intensities can change, however, if the cluster beam is irradiated with IR light before interaction with the VUV radiation (b and c in Fig. 1). In these experiments, a beam of intense pulsed IR radiation emitted from the Free Electron Laser for Infrared experiments (FELIX) is counterpropagating the molecular beam and focused onto the aperture shaping the cluster beam. This ensures that all clusters detected afterwards passed the focal range and interacted with the IR light. The IR pulse energies were about 20–40 mJ at a pulse length of ≈ 5 μs. If the frequency of the IR light is in resonance with an IR active mode of the cluster it can absorb one or more IR photons. Subsequent internal vibrational energy redistribution leads to a thermal heating of the cluster. The increase in internal energy can enhance the ionization efficiency upon interaction with VUV photons as it may raise the total energy (higher) above the ionization threshold. The enhancement is a purely thermal effect as the clusters are irradiated with IR light ≈ 30 μs before interaction with the VUV photons. The traces b and c in Fig. 1 demonstrate the change in the ion-
ization efficiencies upon pumping the neutral cluster distribu-
tion with 464 and 417 cm−1 photons, respectively, leading to strong signal enhancements for Si6 in the first case, and for Si7 as well as Si10 in the second.

Recording the signal enhancements as a function of the IR frequency yields the IR absorption spectra of the neutral clusters. Figure 2 shows for Si6,7,10 the relative enhance-
ments of the ion signal (I/I0) normalized by the IR laser fluence recorded in the 225–550 cm−1 range. The IR spectra of Si6 and Si7 are dominated by a single peak at 464 ± 1 and 417 ± 1 cm−1, respectively, while the spectrum of Si10 is clearly more complex.

For Si6 and Si7 these findings can be compared with previous experimental results. In matrix isolation experiments using different rare gas hosts, a single IR absorption band found at 462.9 cm−1 in Ne, 460.9 cm−1 in Ar, and 458.5 cm−1 in Kr has been assigned to the e substitution of Si6 in the gas phase.
Calculations can be found in Ref. 20 and in the supplementary results of calculations by using density functional theory. Matrix experiments suggest, however, that there are only IR active modes of the gas-phase clusters with those from the DFT approach. For Si10 the results from MP2 calculations predict. For Si6 the performance is nearly identical to the MP2 calculations give a better representation of the spectrum approach also have been found for the cationic Si clusters. Good predictive capabilities of our DFT results is obtained, which indicates identification of the correct structures. Theoretical data from MP2 calculations scaled by 0.96.

The D4h structure (see Fig. 2), while a band at 422.4 cm\(^{-1}\) (Ar) and 420.4 cm\(^{-1}\) (Kr) is assigned to the e\(_{1g}\) mode of D5h Si7. Analysis of the vibrational progressions in the photoelectron spectrum of Si7\(^{-}\) revealed a frequency of 385 ± 20 cm\(^{-1}\) for neutral Si7. This has been compared with the data from Raman spectroscopy measured in an N\(_2\) matrix. In that range Si7 has a Raman active mode at 435 cm\(^{-1}\) (a\(_{1g}\)). The deviation between the frequencies obtained from the photoelectron spectrum and in the matrix isolation experiment has been suggested to be due to matrix effects. A comparison of the here reported frequencies of the IR active modes of the gas-phase clusters with those from the matrix experiments suggests, however, that there are only very minor shifts.

The experimental spectra in Fig. 2 are compared with the results of calculations by using density functional theory (DFT) and second-order Möller–Plesset perturbation theory (MP2) performed within GAUSSIAN 03. Details on the calculations can be found in Ref. 20 and in the supplementary information. The structures of the cationic clusters have been used as starting geometries in these calculations. In general, good agreement between the experimental and the DFT results is obtained, which indicates identification of the correct structures. Good predictive capabilities of our DFT approach also have been found for the cationic Si clusters. MP2 calculations give a better representation of the spectrum of Si6, while for Si7 the performance is nearly identical to the DFT approach. For Si10 the results from MP2 calculations agree to a lesser extent with the experiment although the structure is nearly unchanged with respect to the DFT predictions.

The reason for the differences between the spectra of Si6 predicted by either DFT or MP2 is that depending on the method, different lowest energy structures are determined for Si6. DFT usually favors an edge-capped trigonal prism of C\(_{2v}\) symmetry, while within MP2 the distorted octahedron (D\(_{4h}\)) is found as the minimum energy structure. Higher level methods taking electron correlation and configurational interactions into account reveal that the potential surface around the ground state is very flat and the structure fluctuates between the distorted octahedron, the edge-capped trigonal prism, and the face-capped trigonal prism. Lately, this has been explained by Si6 undergoing a pseudo Jahn–Teller distortion and it has been shown that the predictive capabilities of the theoretical methods depend on their treatment of the pseudo Jahn–Teller effect. Within our DFT calculations Si6 is found in a 1A\(_{1}\) state with C\(_{2v}\) symmetry and MP2 predicts the distorted octahedron (D\(_{4h}\)) in the 1A\(_{1g}\) state. The experimental finding is consistent with either of them as the band splitting predicted for the C\(_{2v}\) structure might not be resolved in the experiment. Anyhow, the band observed for Si6 is noticeably broader in comparison with those observed for the other sizes. Si7 is a pentagonal bipyramid with 1A\(_{1}\) electronic configuration and the structure of Si10 we identify as fourfold capped trigonal prism in a 1A\(_{1}\) state, which is in agreement with previous predictions. Other isomers of Si10 are at least 0.56 eV higher in energy and exhibit rather different vibrational spectra (see supporting information). For these three neutral silicon clusters the structures are very similar to their cationic and anionic counterparts.

In summary, we present vibrational spectra of small neutral silicon clusters obtained via tunable IR-UV two photon ionization. This technique allows for characterization of the cluster structures without the need of a possibly perturbing messenger or a host matrix. As many strongly bound clusters have their ionization energies in a range accessible by UV lasers and near threshold ionization can be easily achieved, it is expected that tunable IR-UV two photon ionization becomes a more generally applicable method for the investigation of vibrational spectra of neutral clusters.

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<table>
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<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Symmetry</th>
<th>(v_{\text{esp}}) (cm(^{-1}))</th>
<th>(v_{\text{calc}}) (cm(^{-1}))</th>
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<td>453.9</td>
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<td>Si(_7)</td>
<td>D(_{5h})</td>
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<td>239</td>
<td>241.0</td>
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\(^{a}\)Theoretical data from MP2 calculations scaled by 0.96.
