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# Photoinduced molecular dissociation and photoinduced recombination mediated by superfluid helium nanodroplets

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We have investigated photoinduced chemical reaction dynamics of cold, isolated  $\text{Cr}_2$  molecules in helium nanodroplets ( $\text{He}_N$ ), exploiting the quantum state specific spatial separation of solvated and surface locations on the droplet. The molecules are excited to achieve dissociation to a ground state ( $a^7S_3$ ) and a metastable state ( $a^5S_2$ ) atom. State specific spatial separation, in combination with efficient translational cooling to avoid ejection, causes the ground state atom to be solvated inside the droplet while the metastable atom migrates to the surface. A barrier between the two reactants formed by the  $\text{He}_N$  prevents recombination. We apply a resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionization scheme including the  $y^5P_{1,2,3}^\circ \leftarrow a^5S_2$  transition of the surface atom as well as a two-laser scheme including the  $y^7P_{2,3,4}^\circ \leftarrow a^7S_3$  transition of the solvated atom in order to verify the locations and separation of the dissociation products. Furthermore, ionization of the  $a^5S_2$  surface atom triggers solvation followed by geminate recombination with the  $a^7S_3$  atom, which is verified by the detection of  $\text{Cr}_2^+$  molecular ions. For small Cr clusters, our results indicate that they may be composed of chromium dimers that exhibit the same dissociation behavior.

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## 1 Introduction

Helium nanodroplets ( $\text{He}_N$ ) represent a well-established matrix for the spectroscopic investigation of isolated, cold (0.4 K) atoms, molecules, and clusters<sup>1</sup> and offer a unique method for cold chemistry on a single molecule level. The spatial separation of surface located and solvated dopants in  $\text{He}_N$  provides a promising approach to control and monitor chemical reactions, especially if the location is state specific and can thus be changed by photoexcitation. In this article we demonstrate a complete cycle of photoinduced molecular dissociation, spatial separation of the fragments to a fully solvated and a stable, surface bound state and finally, photoinduced geminate recombination of the fragments.

Increasing interest in exploring chemical reactions in  $\text{He}_N$  originates from the ability to stabilize and investigate radical reaction intermediates<sup>2–7</sup> or confine dissociation fragments to the volume of the droplet.<sup>8,9</sup> High cooling rates permit efficient relaxation of excited molecules,<sup>1,8</sup> the formation and stabilization of metastable clusters,<sup>10,11</sup> or aggregation of weak van der Waals bound complexes (see, e.g., ref. 12). Shallow energy barriers along reaction pathways can lead to trapping in local reactive potential-energy surface minima<sup>4</sup> which can be overcome by photo-activation

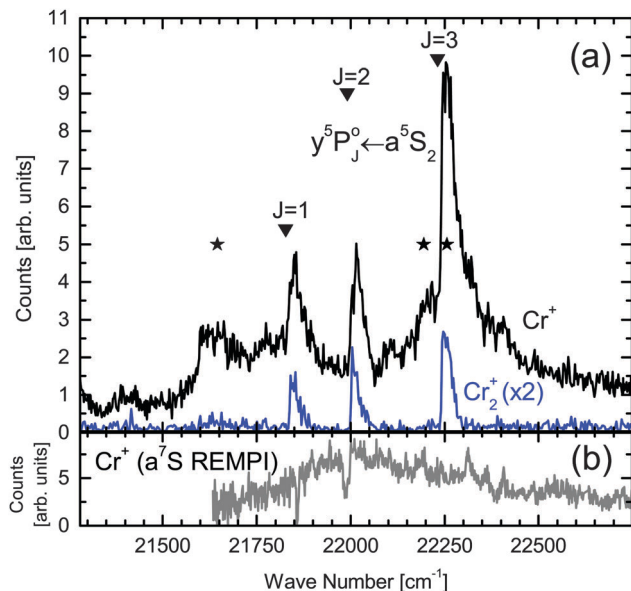
to trigger chemical reactions.<sup>13,14</sup> The location of a dopant is dictated by the interaction with helium (the pair potential) and can be estimated by the dimensionless Ancilotto parameter.<sup>15</sup> While the majority of atoms and molecules in their ground state are located inside the droplet, an electronic transition from the ground state to an excited state can initiate migration from inside to the droplet surface. This has been observed, for example, for  $\text{Ag}$ ,<sup>16–18</sup>  $\text{Cu}$ ,<sup>19,20</sup>  $\text{Cr}$ ,<sup>21–23</sup>  $\text{CF}_3$ ,<sup>24,25</sup> and  $\text{NO}$ .<sup>26</sup> Usually, surface migration is followed by desorption from the droplet, only for  $\text{NO}^*$  there was indication that the excited molecule remains in a surface-bound state.<sup>26</sup> For droplets doped with both surface located and solvated species the helium matrix can form a barrier that prevents molecule formation or clustering, even in the presence of long range van der Waals interaction.<sup>27</sup> On the other side, van der Waals forces between solvated noble gas atoms and surface-located alkaline earth metal atoms can be exploited to overcome the separating character of  $\text{He}_N$ .<sup>28,29</sup> Transition from a surface location to solvation was achieved for the  $\text{HCN-Sr}$  complex (and *vice versa* for  $\text{HCN-Ca}$ ) by vibrational excitation,<sup>30</sup> and in general, surface-located species migrate inside the droplet upon ionization.<sup>31–34</sup>

Here we demonstrate that photoexcitation of solvated  $\text{Cr}_2$  molecules results in dissociation to one atom in a solvated state ( $a^7S_3$ ) and a second atom in a surface bound state ( $a^5S_2$ ). Both fragments are sufficiently cooled to prevent ejection from the droplet. A resonant three photon ionization scheme is applied to the surface atom to verify its location and, at the same time, trigger solvation and recombination with its original partner.

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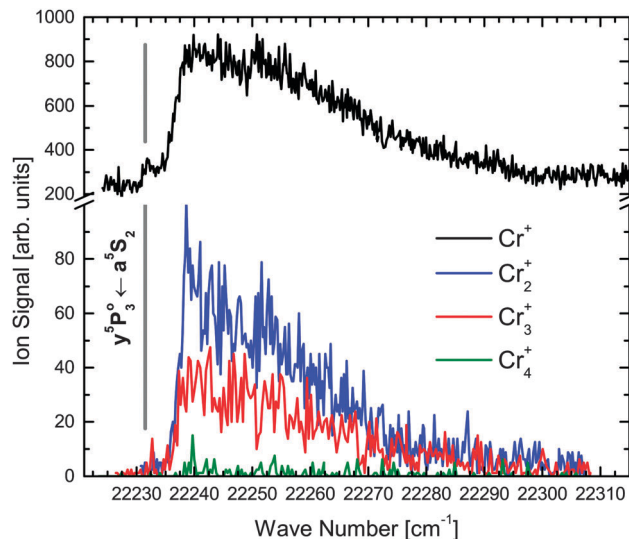




**Fig. 2** (a) One-color REMPI spectra in the range of the  $\text{Cr}_2 \text{A}^1\Sigma_u^+ \leftarrow \text{X}^1\Sigma_g^+$  transition. Photoions are detected at the mass of  $\text{Cr}^+$  (black line) and  $\text{Cr}_2^+$  (blue line, multiplied by 2). The bare Cr atom  $y^5\text{P}_{1,2,3}^\circ \leftarrow a^5\text{S}_2$  transition energies are indicated with triangles.<sup>39</sup> Asterisks mark the wavelengths at which the photoion yield is compared to the  $\text{Cr}_{1,2,\dots}^+$  ion yield obtained with electron impact ionization in dependence on the pick-up oven temperature. (b) Excitation spectrum in the range of the  $\text{Cr}_2 \text{A}^1\Sigma_u^+ \leftarrow \text{X}^1\Sigma_g^+$  transition, recorded with a pump-probe laser scheme. The dissociating laser is scanned across the  $\text{Cr}_2$  band, while the second laser ionizes the produced ground state atoms with  $a^7\text{S}$  REMPI (includes the  $y^7\text{P}_{2,3,4}^\circ \leftarrow a^7\text{S}_3$  transition). Narrow dips and peaks are artifacts due to experimental instabilities.

peaks can be assigned to Cr atom  $y^5\text{P}_{1,2,3}^\circ \leftarrow a^5\text{S}_2$  transitions (indicated by triangles<sup>39</sup>). Because the  $\text{A}^1\Sigma_u^+ \leftarrow \text{X}^1\Sigma_g^+$  molecular band overlaps with the atomic transition energies, these peaks indicate the photoinduced dissociation with one of the fragments being in the  $a^5\text{S}_2$  state, as will be discussed in detail below. The whole excitation-ionization process from  $a^5\text{S}_2$  is indicated with solid, upwards pointing arrows in Fig. 1.  $\text{Cr}_2$  is excited to a predissociating state that leads to the formation of a ground state  $a^7\text{S}_3$  and a metastable state  $a^5\text{S}_2$  atom.<sup>41</sup> The latter is excited *via* the  $y^5\text{P}_{1,2,3}^\circ \leftarrow a^5\text{S}_2$  transition and ionized with either two (one-color REMPI) or one (two-color REMPI) photon. This ionization path selectively addresses  $a^5\text{S}_2$  metastable Cr atoms and will be called  $a^5\text{S}$  REMPI from now on. For further insight into the dynamics after dissociation, we present detailed scans across the  $y^5\text{P}_3^\circ \leftarrow a^5\text{S}_2$  transition for the detection of  $\text{Cr}^+$  to  $\text{Cr}_4^+$  in Fig. 3. Although one-color and two-color REMPI give equal results, the latter provides a better signal to noise ratio and was thus chosen. One 308 nm photon is used for ionization of excited  $y^5\text{P}_3^\circ$  state atoms instead of two dye laser photons (*cf.* Fig. 1). The spectral signature is similar for detection of  $\text{Cr}_{1,2,3,4}^+$ , where the appearance of  $\text{Cr}_{3,4}^+$  is connected to larger  $\text{Cr}_n$  ( $n = 3, 4, \dots$ ) clusters, as will be discussed in Section 4.3.

While the production of the metastable  $a^5\text{S}_2$  atom as one of the dissociation products is verified with  $a^5\text{S}$  REMPI



**Fig. 3** High resolution REMPI scan of the  $y^5\text{P}_3^\circ \leftarrow a^5\text{S}_2$  transition within the  $\text{Cr}_2 \text{A}^1\Sigma_u^+ \leftarrow \text{X}^1\Sigma_g^+$  band (Fig. 2) for detection of  $\text{Cr}_{1,2,3,4}^+$  ions (two-color ionization scheme with the XeCl laser at 308 nm as second wavelength). The bare Cr atom  $y^5\text{P}_3^\circ \leftarrow a^5\text{S}_2$  transition energy is indicated with a vertical line.<sup>39</sup>

(see Fig. 2(a) and 3), the verification of the other dissociation product – the  $a^7\text{S}_3$  ground state atom – requires a second laser. It ionizes the  $a^7\text{S}_3$  atom with a well known Cr one-color REMPI scheme<sup>21</sup> that includes the  $y^7\text{P}_{2,3,4}^\circ \leftarrow a^7\text{S}_3$  ground state transition (Fig. 1, dash-dotted arrows) and is called  $a^7\text{S}$  REMPI from now on. The two-laser scheme opens the possibility to scan both laser wavelengths individually. First, the dissociation process is studied (Fig. 2(b)) by scanning the dissociation laser across the  $\text{Cr}_2$  excitation band and photoionizing the produced ground state atoms with  $a^7\text{S}$  REMPI ( $\bar{\nu} = 28\,204 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ). Note that a certain fraction of the  $\text{He}_N$  are originally doped with single  $a^7\text{S}_3$  Cr atoms according to the pick-up statistics. Hence, for all two dye laser experiments a differential measurement is applied to subtract these atoms from the  $\text{Cr}_2$  dissociation signal.

To gain information about the location of the  $a^7\text{S}_3$  Cr atom, the dissociating laser wavelength is kept constant at  $\bar{\nu} = 21\,978 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and the  $a^7\text{S}$  laser is scanned across the atomic  $y^7\text{P}_{2,3,4}^\circ \leftarrow a^7\text{S}_3$  ground state transition. It was shown for single Cr atoms solvated inside  $\text{He}_N$ , that the  $y^7\text{P}_{2,3,4}^\circ \leftarrow a^7\text{S}_3$  ground state transition is shifted and broadened by about  $400$  to  $600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  due to the Pauli repulsion of the surrounding helium.<sup>21–23</sup> As indicated in Fig. 1, after excitation to  $y^7\text{P}_{2,3,4}^\circ$  the atoms are ejected from the droplet while relaxing to energetically lower states (*e.g.*,  $z^5\text{P}_{1,2,3}^\circ$ ).<sup>21–23</sup> This mechanism enables a highly efficient ionization of bare atoms with one further laser photon, also through Cr autoionizing states that lie close to the ionization potential ( $g^5\text{D}$ ,  $e^3\text{D}$ ). The spectrum with the fixed dissociating laser and the  $a^7\text{S}$  REMPI laser scanning across the ground state transition is shown in Fig. 4(a). Due to a difference scheme, the spectrum can be allocated to Cr atoms from dissociated  $\text{Cr}_2$ , detected at the  $\text{Cr}^+$



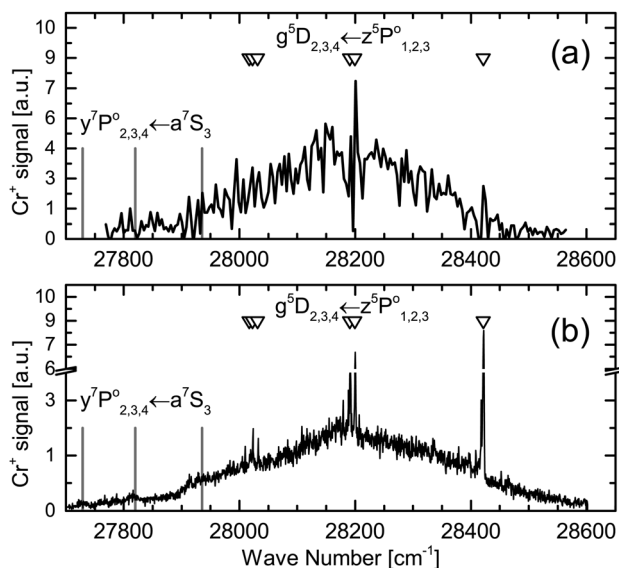


Fig. 4  $a^7S_3$  REMPI spectra of ground state Cr atoms in  $He_N$ . (a) Spectrum recorded in a two laser experiment, where the  $Cr_2$  dissociation laser is fixed ( $\bar{\nu} = 21978 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) and the second laser ( $a^7S_3$  REMPI) is scanned. A difference scheme (dissociation laser on minus off) was applied. (b)  $a^7S_3$  REMPI spectrum for single Cr-atom doped  $He_N$ .<sup>21</sup> The bare Cr atom ground state transitions  $y^7P_{2,3,4}^0 \leftarrow a^7S_3$  are indicated as vertical lines and transitions to autoionizing states with triangles.

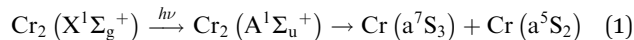
mass. For comparison, the spectrum obtained with  $a^7S$  REMPI of single Cr atoms in  $He_N$  (not *via* dissociation of  $Cr_2$ ) is plotted in Fig. 4(b) (from ref. 21). In both spectra, the broad structure is attributed to the in-droplet  $y^7P_{2,3,4}^0 \leftarrow a^7S_3$  ground state excitation, which is very similar regarding shape and position. The narrow peaks (indicated with triangles) are allocated to the bare atom  $g^5D_{2,3,4} \leftarrow z^5P_{1,2,3}^0$  autoionizing transitions. The experimental conditions, *i.e.* droplet size, for the spectrum in Fig. 4(a) are optimized for  $Cr_2$  formation resulting in a lower signal to noise ratio and reduced autoionizing peaks.<sup>23</sup> A very similar spectrum to Fig. 4(a) was obtained when delaying the  $a^7S$  REMPI probe laser pulse by 20 ns with respect to the dissociating pump laser pulse, so that there is no temporal overlap between the pulses.

## 4 Discussion

### 4.1 Predissociation

Photoinduced dissociation in  $He_N$  has been observed for various species.<sup>1,3,25,28,42</sup> Predissociation of  $Cr_2$  upon excitation to  $A^1\Sigma_u^+$  has been observed in gas phase<sup>37,41,43</sup> and in matrix.<sup>40</sup> It was concluded, that the  $A^1\Sigma_u^+$  state is crossed by at least one perturbing state and one predissociating state, where possible assignments were discussed by Andersson.<sup>37</sup> Riley *et al.*<sup>41</sup> propose the nonradiative transition from the  $A^1\Sigma_u^+$  to another bound state. The latter is rapidly dissociated by a state correlating to the separate atom limit states Cr ( $a^7S_3$ ) and Cr ( $a^5S_2$ ,  $a^5D$ ).<sup>41</sup> From the observation of the  $y^5P_{1,2,3}^0 \leftarrow a^5S_2$  and  $y^7P_{2,3,4}^0 \leftarrow a^7S_3$  atomic transitions, we clearly identify

the population of the  $a^5S_2$  and  $a^7S_3$  atom states and assign the following dissociative process:



### 4.2 Separation to a surface located $a^5S_2$ and a solvated $a^7S_3$ atom

The fate after dissociation is dictated by the interaction of the Cr atoms in the respective state ( $a^7S_3$ ,  $a^5S_2$ ) with  $He$  atoms.<sup>44,45</sup> In principle, the atoms can remain solvated inside the  $He_N$ , stay bound on the surface, or detach from the  $He_N$  with a certain probability to take a few  $He$  atoms along. Since the droplet acts as a heat bath, kinetic energy can be dissipated to prevent ejection.<sup>8,9</sup> An excess energy of about 0.4 eV ( $3200 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ), given by the difference of excitation energy and the dissociation limit (*cf.* Fig. 1), can be compensated by the evaporation of 640  $He$  atoms. So the location of the dopants after dissociation is governed by the electronic states of the atoms. Experimentally, the location of the two fragments is obtained from the line-shapes of the  $a^7S$  REMPI (*via*  $y^7P_{2,3,4}^0 \leftarrow a^7S_3$ ) and the  $a^5S$  REMPI (*via*  $y^5P_{1,2,3}^0 \leftarrow a^5S_2$ ) spectra. As observed for single Cr atoms in earlier experiments<sup>21–23</sup> and as predicted by theoretical studies,<sup>44,45</sup> the ground state ( $a^7S_3$ ) atom remains solvated inside the droplet. The metastable state ( $a^5S_2$ ) atom, in contrast, favors a surface location, which is suggested by DFT calculations (ref. 45) and is supported by the experimental observations, as follows.

We start with the  $a^5S_2$  atom, because the in-droplet  $A^1\Sigma_u^+ \leftarrow X^1\Sigma_g^+$  molecule band overlaps in energy with the atom  $y^5P_{1,2,3}^0 \leftarrow a^5S_2$  transition, leading to excited  $Cr^*$  ( $y^5P^0$ ) atoms which are photoionized by absorption of two photons (Fig. 1), so that  $Cr^+$  ions are detected upon detachment from the droplet. In the  $Cr^+$  signal in Fig. 2(a), all three peaks of the  $y^5P_{1,2,3}^0 \leftarrow a^5S_2$  transition are observable. Considering the detailed  $Cr^+$  scan (Fig. 3) of the most intense  $y^5P_3^0 \leftarrow a^5S_2$  peak, the onset of the main feature is shifted approximately  $5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  to the blue relative to the bare atom transition energy. A maximum is reached at  $22\,240 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  followed by an almost steady signal decrease, giving a total peak width of  $\sim 50 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . These spectral characteristics are comparable to transitions of heavier alkali metal atoms that reside in a surface dimple,<sup>27,35,46</sup> which is a first indication for the surface location of the  $a^5S_2$  atom (others will follow). At the bare atom transition energy (indicated with a vertical line in the detailed scan in Fig. 3), the absence of sharp atomic lines proves that hardly any atoms are ejected from the droplet upon dissociation, encouraging the interpretation in terms of the effective kinetic energy dissipation upon predissociation.

We consider it important to mention that the Cr  $y^5P_{1,2,3}^0 \leftarrow a^5S_2$  excitation observed here on the  $He_N$  surface is of completely different nature than the  $z^5P^0 \leftarrow a^5S_2$  excitation of bare Cr atoms and small Cr- $He_n$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ) exciplexes observed in our previous studies.<sup>23</sup> This becomes obvious by comparing the



corresponding line shapes. In the two-color REMPI scheme in ref. 23, 308 nm excitation and droplet mediated relaxation results in bare  $a^5S_2$  Cr atoms and Cr-He<sub>n</sub> exciplexes, both being ejected from the He<sub>N</sub>. The corresponding excitation spectrum is composed of a sharp atom line accompanied by a wing to the blue (due to Cr-He<sub>n</sub>). Here, in contrast, we find hardly any signal at the bare atom line position (Fig. 3) and observe the onset of the peak 5 cm<sup>-1</sup> to the blue. Although the XeCl laser was present for recording the spectra in Fig. 3, a bare atom transition peak is hardly detectable. Systematic studies showed an increased bare atom signal for higher XeCl laser fluence, which starts causing the ejection process.

We now turn to the location and environment of the other dissociation fragment – the  $a^7S$  ground state atom – based on the two dye laser experiment. The first laser excites the dissociating  $A^1\Sigma_u^+ \leftarrow X^1\Sigma_g^+$  Cr<sub>2</sub> transition and the second laser the  $a^7S$  REMPI. Fig. 4(a) shows the  $a^7S$  REMPI spectrum, recorded from the dissociation fragment. The fact that  $a^7S$  atoms are detected by the differential scheme proves the proposed predissociation mechanism. The spectrum is compared to the reference spectrum obtained from single atom doped He<sub>N</sub> (Fig. 4(b)).<sup>21</sup> The spectral similarity of the broad structure, which represents the in-droplet broadened  $y^7P_{2,3,4}^\circ \leftarrow a^7S_3$  transition, indicates a well defined separation after dissociation of the ground state atom from the  $a^5S_2$  atom on the surface. If both dissociation fragments resided inside the He<sub>N</sub>, one would expect a spectral line shift like it was observed for Mg atoms ( $\frac{\Delta\nu}{\nu} \sim 2\%$ ).<sup>47</sup> Hence, the spectral similarity of  $a^7S_3$  atoms from dissociated Cr<sub>2</sub> and original  $a^7S_3$  atoms is a further indication of the interior location of the ground state fragment and the surface location of the  $a^5S_2$  atom fragment.

To show the stable position of both fragments after dissociation, the probe laser was time-delayed ( $\Delta\tau \sim 20$  ns) to avoid a temporal overlap between the dissociation pump laser and the ionizing probe laser pulse. The pump-probe delay has no significant influence on the spectrum. Hence, no indication for a recombination or spatial approach between both neutral fragments within the delay time is found. We thus conclude that the Cr  $a^5S_2$  atom is stable on the He<sub>N</sub> surface, where it is available for further excitation.

It is important to point out that despite the attractive interaction between the center-located ground state and the surface-located metastable state atoms, molecule formation does not occur. This indicates an energy barrier between the two atoms as a result of the confining potential energy curve of the solvated atom and the attractive Cr<sub>2</sub> ( $a^7S_3$ - $a^5S_2$ ) potential energy curve, in a similar way as it was recently calculated for the Rb-Xe van der Waals system in a He<sub>500</sub> droplet.<sup>27</sup>

### 4.3 Cr<sub>2,3,4</sub><sup>+</sup> from Cr<sub>2</sub> and small Cr<sub>n</sub> cluster

The characteristic atomic  $y^5P_{1,2,3}^\circ \leftarrow a^5S_2$  transition peaks are also present in the REMPI spectra employing Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> detection (see Fig. 2(a) and 3), with exactly the same position and shape as for Cr<sup>+</sup> detection. This is very surprising, because the Cr

atom  $y^5P_{1,2,3}^\circ \leftarrow a^5S_2$  transition obviously has to be a step in the ionization process leading from Cr<sub>2</sub> to Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>. The observation becomes plausible when we build on the results from before, namely that upon Cr<sub>2</sub> dissociation the  $a^5S_2$  atom is residing on the surface while the  $a^7S_3$  atom remains solvated inside the droplet. After resonant ionization of the surface atom with  $a^5S$  REMPI (see Fig. 1), the Cr<sup>+</sup> ion has a fair chance to be pulled inside the He<sub>N</sub><sup>32,34,45</sup> where it recombines with its original partner to form Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>. Forming the Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>  $a^2\Sigma_g^+$  ground state (Cr ( $^7S$ ) + Cr<sup>+</sup> ( $^6S$ ), binding energy = 1.30 eV<sup>38</sup>), releases approximately the same amount of energy to the droplet as the initial Cr<sub>2</sub> formation, evaporating  $\sim 2100$  He atoms. A certain fraction of the droplets is now completely evaporated by this energy input which produces detectable, bare Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ions. Remaining Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> doped droplets that survived are not detected within the QMS mass window.

To verify Cr<sub>2</sub> doped He<sub>N</sub> as the parent species of the Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ions, the Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ion yield was recorded while increasing the Cr oven temperature, and hence, the probability distribution for the formation of different Cr<sub>n</sub> cluster sizes.<sup>36</sup> The Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> ion signal shows a clear dependence on the pick-up oven temperature. For reference, the number of Cr<sub>1,2,3,...</sub><sup>+</sup> ions obtained with electron impact ionization of the doped He<sub>N</sub>, is also recorded in dependence on the pick-up oven temperature. Keeping possible fragmentation in mind, the comparison allows an assignment of the Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>  $y^5P_3^\circ \leftarrow a^5S_2$  signal (Fig. 2(a), blue line, 22 257 cm<sup>-1</sup>) to Cr<sub>2</sub> doped He<sub>N</sub>.

We mention that in addition to the Cr + Cr<sup>+</sup> → Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> recombination, another recombination path is possible, although unlikely. According to DFT calculations,<sup>45</sup> Cr\* ( $y^5P^\circ$ ) atoms have a stable position on the surface and inside the He<sub>N</sub>, with a small energy barrier in between. Hence, the Cr\* ( $y^5P^\circ$ ) atom might move back inside the droplet to form an excited Cr<sub>2</sub> molecule with the Cr ( $a^7S_3$ ) ground state atom. As above, evaporation of a certain fraction of the droplets and subsequent two photon ionization would lead to Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> detection. Irrespective of the recombination path, the recombination process is restricted to the volume of the droplet. The Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> detection after  $a^5S$  REMPI proves the location of both dissociation fragments to be on the droplet.

Now we consider He<sub>N</sub> doped with Cr<sub>3,4</sub> clusters. Fig. 3 shows that at the Cr atom  $y^5P_3^\circ \leftarrow a^5S_2$  transition also Cr<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> and Cr<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> ion clusters are detected. This means, He<sub>N</sub> doped with Cr<sub>3</sub> and Cr<sub>4</sub> (probably also Cr<sub>5</sub>,...) clusters can undergo a similar excitation process as Cr<sub>2</sub>, including the characteristic  $a^5S$  REMPI of a surface located atom and subsequent recombination with the solvated fragments. Because of the strong Cr<sub>2</sub> bonding nature, Cr<sub>3</sub> is composed of a dimer plus a loosely bonded atom<sup>48,49</sup> and Cr<sub>4</sub> of two dimers with strong intradimer but weak interdimer bonding.<sup>50</sup> This dimerization effect controls the cluster growth up to Cr<sub>11</sub>, yielding similarities between the ground state photoabsorption spectra of dimers and small chromium clusters.<sup>50-52</sup> The detection of Cr<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup> and Cr<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> therefore suggests that the Cr<sub>2</sub> dissociation process and surface migration of one atom is not disturbed by the presence of a further Cr atom or dimer in the droplet.



#### 4.4 Cr<sub>2</sub> excitation spectrum

Now we turn to the Cr<sub>2</sub> A<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>u</sub><sup>+</sup> ← X<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub><sup>+</sup> excitation band, in particular to the broad band stretching from 21 500 to 22 750 cm<sup>-1</sup> that is present in the Cr<sup>+</sup> signal of the one-color REMPI scheme, shown as black curve in Fig. 2(a). We will now show that the signal of the broad band can be assigned to Cr<sub>2</sub> molecules and arises from direct multiphoton ionization and subsequent dissociation to Cr and Cr<sup>+</sup>, an ionization path that does not include Cr<sub>2</sub> predissociation. Outside the spectral regions of the y<sup>5</sup>P<sub>1,2,3</sub><sup>o</sup> ← a<sup>5</sup>S<sub>2</sub> transitions, *i.e.*, without resonance enhancement, the ionization probability of both Cr atoms resulting from dissociation is estimated to be lower than a resonant ionization *via* vibronic levels of the Cr<sub>2</sub> molecule before dissociation (see Fig. 1). Hence, we account resonant multiphoton ionization of Cr<sub>2</sub> in combination with efficient dissociation to Cr and Cr<sup>+</sup> to be responsible for the observed signal.

It is instructive to compare the band obtained with one-color REMPI (Fig. 2(a)) to Fig. 2(b), which shows the Cr<sup>+</sup> signal of the two-laser a<sup>7</sup>S REMPI scheme where the dissociating laser is scanned. It is important to recall the following two points: (1) the a<sup>7</sup>S REMPI is obtained from resonant ionization of the center located ground state atoms that are produced *via* Cr<sub>2</sub> predissociation. (2) The a<sup>7</sup>S REMPI is exclusively sensitive to Cr<sub>2</sub> molecules and not to larger Cr<sub>n</sub> clusters, as discussed in Section 4.2. Therefore, Fig. 2(b) represents the Cr<sub>2</sub> excitation spectrum, which shows good overall agreement with the one-color REMPI band in Fig. 2(a). The extra features in the one-color REMPI spectrum in Fig. 2(a) with respect to the a<sup>7</sup>S REMPI spectrum in Fig. 2(b) indicate the presence of resonances in this ionization path. This interpretation is supported by monitoring the one-color REMPI Cr<sup>+</sup> yield at the spectral positions marked with asterisks in Fig. 2(a) while increasing the evaporation oven temperature and comparing this signal to electron bombardment ion yield, as above. It is found that at all three spectral positions the Cr<sup>+</sup> ion signal can be assigned predominantly to Cr<sub>2</sub> and not to larger Cr<sub>n</sub> cluster.

The predissociation process, which is observed by the formation of ground state a<sup>7</sup>S and metastable state a<sup>5</sup>S atoms, has been reported for the A<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>u</sub><sup>+</sup> ← X<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub><sup>+</sup> Cr<sub>2</sub> transition in literature.<sup>37,40,41,43</sup> We note that the Cr<sub>2</sub> might additionally be formed in higher multiplicities as it was observed for Ag<sub>2</sub> in He<sub>N</sub>.<sup>53</sup> However, currently we cannot identify other multiplicities. For the strongly bound Cr<sub>2</sub> singlet ground state (binding energy = 1.42 eV (11 450 cm<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>38</sup>), the majority of droplets are expected to survive the formation for a size distribution maximum of  $\hat{N} = 6300$  and an energy of 5 cm<sup>-1</sup> dissipated per evaporated He atom. In gas phase, the A<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>u</sub><sup>+</sup> ← X<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub><sup>+</sup> Cr<sub>2</sub> transition is observed at an energy of 21 751 cm<sup>-1</sup> (0–0 band, 2.7 eV).<sup>41,43,54</sup> Cr<sub>2</sub> excitation spectra in other solid rare gas matrices yield usually shifted and broadened spectral features, but cannot provide a consistent picture about the magnitude of the shift.<sup>40,51,52,55,56</sup>

## 5 Conclusions

In conclusion, we have investigated the electronic A<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>u</sub><sup>+</sup> ← X<sup>1</sup>Σ<sub>g</sub><sup>+</sup> excitation of Cr<sub>2</sub> molecules located inside He<sub>N</sub> with resonant multiphoton ionization spectroscopy, applying one- and two-laser

schemes. The ionization spectra show, in addition to the droplet broadened molecular excitation structure, three pronounced peaks which we allocate to the y<sup>5</sup>P<sub>1,2,3</sub><sup>o</sup> ← a<sup>5</sup>S<sub>2</sub> Cr atomic transitions. We conclude that the Cr<sub>2</sub> molecule dissociates upon excitation<sup>41</sup> into a solvated, ground state (a<sup>7</sup>S<sub>3</sub>) atom and a surface-located, metastable (a<sup>5</sup>S<sub>2</sub>) atom. The latter is ionized by resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionization. The conclusion is based on (a) the y<sup>5</sup>P<sub>1,2,3</sub><sup>o</sup> ← a<sup>5</sup>S<sub>2</sub> transition line shape (50 cm<sup>-1</sup> width and a 5 cm<sup>-1</sup> blueshift of the onset with respect to the bare atom lines), (b) a two laser experiment with REMPI detection of the produced a<sup>7</sup>S<sub>3</sub> atoms, and (c) theoretical simulations of the a<sup>5</sup>S<sub>2</sub> atom location.<sup>45</sup> Surprisingly, we detect these three y<sup>5</sup>P<sub>1,2,3</sub><sup>o</sup> ← a<sup>5</sup>S<sub>2</sub> atom peaks not only at the Cr<sup>+</sup> ion mass, but also at Cr<sub>2,3,4</sub><sup>+</sup> masses. Cr<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> detection demonstrates that upon photoionization, a fraction of the surface atoms migrates back inside the droplet to recombine with their ground state counterpart. The Cr<sub>3,4</sub><sup>+</sup> detection indicates that this pairwise dissociation and surface migration process is not disturbed by the presence of additional Cr atoms, a fact which we attribute to the strong dimerization effect in small Cr clusters.<sup>50</sup>

The elucidated mechanisms open a possibility for photo-induced chemistry mediated by He<sub>N</sub>. Chemical reactions in He<sub>N</sub> doped with both surface located (*e.g.*, alkali-metal or alkaline earth metal atoms) and solvated species could be triggered by photoexcitation of the latter to a surface located state. The bond formation can then be followed, *e.g.*, with time-resolved femtosecond spectroscopy.

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