Symmetry-breaking in the H$_2$@C$_{60}$ endofullerene revealed by inelastic neutron scattering at low temperature

Salvatore Mamone,*a Mark R. Johnson,b Jacques Ollivier,b Stéphane Rols,b Malcolm H. Levittc and Anthony J. Horsewilla

The fine structure of the rotational ground state of molecular ortho-hydrogen confined inside the fullerene cage C$_{60}$ is investigated by inelastic neutron scattering (INS). The INS line corresponding to transitions between the three sub-levels comprising the ortho ground state to the non-degenerate para ground state was studied as a function of temperature down to 60 mK in neutron energy gain. The experiments show that at ambient pressure the three ortho sub-levels are split into a low energy non-degenerate level and a high energy doubly degenerate level separated by 0.135 ± 0.010 meV. This observation is consistent with hydrogen molecules being located at sites with axial symmetry superseding the icosahedral symmetry of isolated rigid C$_{60}$ cages in the solid phase. To gain insight into the role of inter-cage interactions in determining the symmetry breaking potential, the effects of hydrostatic pressure on the fine structure of the line was also investigated. The analysis of the INS spectra shows that the potential and the energy levels of H$_2$ are sensitive to the orientation of neighbouring cages, consistent with the low-temperature crystalline phase of C$_{60}$.

1 Introduction

Molecular endohedral fullerenes are supra-molecular complexes in which small molecules are trapped inside fullerene cages. A model example is provided by H$_2$@C$_{60}$ in which molecular hydrogen, H$_2$, is permanently entrapped in the nano-cavity of C$_{60}$. Since its successful synthesis, H$_2$@C$_{60}$ has been at the centre of intensive theoretical and experimental studies, using nuclear magnetic resonance, ENDOR spectroscopy, infra-red spectroscopy and inelastic neutron scattering. Molecular hydrogen is a quantum rotor and much of the fascination surrounding such endofullerene complexes pertains to the highly "quantum" nature of the dynamics of the confined molecule. Given its minute confinement, the H$_2$ molecule exhibits both translational and rotational quantisation on an energy scale in excess of 10 meV. Indeed, inside its nearly spherical, icosahedral cage, the H$_2$ molecule possesses translational angular momentum which couples with its rotational angular momentum to produce a manifold of coupled translation–rotation (TR) states. The degeneracies of these states reveal the symmetry of the confining cage. An icosahedral cage determines highly degenerate TR states, however a lifting of certain degeneracies provides a characteristic signature of any symmetry-breaking in the molecular endofullerene systems. The origin of such lowering in symmetry is of fundamental interest, whether it arises from inter-cage or intra-cage interactions.

Possessing two indistinguishable $^1$H nuclei, molecular hydrogen can exist as either one of two nuclear spin isomers, namely para-H$_2$ or ortho-H$_2$, in which the spatial quantum wave-function must be coupled selectively to the nuclear spin wave-function in order to satisfy the Pauli principle. In the ground electronic state only odd rotational angular momentum $J = 1, 3, \ldots$ wave-functions are allowed for ortho-hydrogen (nuclear spin $I = 1$) and only even rotational angular momentum $J = 0, 2, \ldots$ wave-functions are allowed for para-hydrogen (nuclear spin $I = 0$). In its ground state, ortho-H$_2$ has one quantum of rotational energy and therefore has higher energy than para-H$_2$ in its ground state. The interconversion from one nuclear spin isomer into the other is only possible in the presence of inhomogeneous magnetic fields on a molecular scale, such as those generated by magnetic impurities or dopants. Spin conversion in H$_2$@C$_{60}$ has been observed in the presence of paramagnetic substances. In the absence of spin-conversion catalysts, ortho- and para-hydrogen are metastable: no measurable ortho–para conversion in solid pure H$_2$@C$_{60}$ has been observed in experiments that lasted several days at

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*a School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Nottingham, NG7 2RD Nottingham, UK. E-mail: salvatore.mamone@nottingham.ac.uk, a.horsewill@nottingham.ac.uk
b Institut Laue-Langevin, BP 156, 38042 Grenoble, France
c School of Chemistry, University of Southampton, SO17 1BJ Southampton, UK
In both the para- and ortho-H$_2$@C$_{60}$ manifold, the energy difference between the ground states and the lowest excited states is in the order of 22 meV, equivalent to 255 K. Given the typical energy level separations and the ortho–para metastability, only the respective rotational ground states, ortho-H$_2$ with $J = 1$, $I = 1$ and para-H$_2$ with $J = 0$, $I = 0$, are effectively populated at any temperature below 50 K. In the following discussion we neglect the nuclear spin degrees of freedom and the nuclear spin structure of the rotational energy levels, except for Pauli exclusion principle effects.

The ortho-H$_2$ ground rotational state consists of three rotational sub-levels with angular momentum $J = 1$. In the gas phase these rotational sub-levels have the same energy. If the icosahedral symmetry of C$_{60}$ is maintained, the three-fold degeneracy should be preserved for hydrogen confined inside the fullerene cage. However the degeneracy of the rotational sub-levels could be lifted in the presence of local perturbations with lower than cubic symmetry. Kohama et al. reported an anomaly in the temperature dependence of the specific heat of H$_2$@C$_{60}$ and interpreted the observation assuming a lifted degeneracy for the $J = 1$ ground state of ortho-hydrogen but were unable to identify exactly the type and nature of the symmetry breaking mechanism on a microscopic level. In particular it was not possible to establish to which extent inter-cage interactions are responsible for lowering the symmetry depending on the packing of the molecules in the solid.

In the solid phase the centres of the C$_{60}$ molecules are arranged according to a cubic packing. Solid C$_{60}$ crosses several phase transitions on cooling reflecting variations in the dynamics and structural order of the rotational degrees of freedom. At room temperature the C$_{60}$ molecules rotate almost isotropically and the crystal symmetry is face centred cubic (fcc). Below 255 K, free reorientation is replaced by a ratcheting motion among symmetry equivalent configurations and the low temperature crystal structure of C$_{60}$ is simple cubic (P$_{a3}$) with 4 inequivalent oriented molecules located at one edge and on the centres of the $xy$, $xz$ and $yz$ faces of the unit cubic cell. In the low temperature phase, the orientation of the C$_{60}$ molecules in the unit cell depends on the detail of the intermolecular potential. The inter-cage interaction potential has two minima with an energy difference of 11.4 meV separated by barrier of 290 meV. These two minima correspond to two possible orientations of neighbouring molecules: in the lowest energy configuration the double bond of one molecule lays opposite to a pentagonal face of a neighbouring molecule (P-orientation) while in the slightly higher energy minimum the double bond of one molecule lays opposite to a hexagonal face (H-orientation), respectively. Below 90 K large amplitude molecular re-orientation is inhibited and the proportion of molecules in the two orientations freezes out. At ambient pressure about 85% of the molecules exist in the P-orientation below 90 K while the remainder are in the H-orientation. However if pressure is applied at high temperature and maintained while cooling, the fraction of molecules in the P-orientation is reduced: for example at a pressure of 5 kbar the P-oriented fraction reduces to less than 15%. Interestingly for our study, the site symmetry at the centre of the C$_{60}$ cages is axial (3) in both orientations with the symmetry axis pointing along principal diagonals of the cubic unit cell.

Here we employ inelastic neutron scattering (INS) to elucidate the effects of symmetry breaking interactions in the quantum dynamics of H$_2$@C$_{60}$. INS is able to provide distinctive insight into the energy level structure of H$_2$ confined in fullerene cages. Indeed INS has the unique capability to access ortho–para transitions in which the total molecular nuclear spin is flipped simultaneously with a change in the rotational state. In this new investigation, the temperature dependence of the INS line corresponding to the transition between the ortho-to-para $J = 1$ to $J = 0$ states is studied in order to determine the structure of the ortho-H$_2$@C$_{60}$ ground state. By using pressure to change the inter-cage potential in a prescribed manner, we can investigate the origin of the symmetry breaking leading to the lifting of the $J = 1$ rotational degeneracy. The comparative changes in the INS line in experiments with and without pressure provide direct evidence that the lifted degeneracy in H$_2$@C$_{60}$ is related to inter-cage interactions in the solid phase.

2 Experimental details

H$_2$@C$_{60}$ was synthesized by the “molecular surgery” procedure devised by Komatsu and co-workers. In this way all of the fullerene cages are occupied by a guest molecule. The sample used in the experiments was synthesized by the group lead by Turro from Columbia University (NY). In the final stage of the preparation the sample was sublimed to remove occluded solvents and residual impurities. The purified powdered sample with mass 107 mg was thinly wrapped in an aluminium foil sachet for the neutron scattering experiments. Neutron powder diffraction confirmed that the sample was in the cubic phase characteristic of highly pure C$_{60}$ fullerene.

The INS experiments were conducted on the IN5b time-of-flight (TOF) spectrometer at the Institut Laue-Langevin (ILL) in Grenoble, France. All the spectra were recorded at 8 Å for the incident neutron wavelength. In the chosen set-up the instrumental resolution, described by a Gaussian profile, was 0.3 meV (full width at half maximum) in the neutron energy gain region around ~14.5 meV, where the H$_2$@C$_{60}$ transition of interest is located. The temperature dependence of the INS line corresponding to the transitions from the ground ortho-H$_2$ state to the para-H$_2$ ground state (neutron energy gain) was studied first without and then with an applied pressure of 5 kbar. For the experiments conducted at ambient pressure, the sample was mounted inside a 4He/He dilution refrigerator inserted into a standard ILL ‘orange cryostat’. Stable sample temperatures in the range 60 mK $\leq T \leq$ 35 K were achieved. In the experiments with applied pressure, the sample was subjected to hydrostatic pressure up to 5 kbar using 4He as the medium. The pressure cell was mounted directly inside the ‘orange cryostat’ providing a base temperature of 3.3 K for the...
3 Results

3.1 Experiments at ambient pressure

The temperature dependence of the inelastic line corresponding to transitions from the ortho-$\text{H}_2$ ground state to the para-$\text{H}_2$ ground state (neutron energy gain) is shown in Fig. 1. In total 20 datasets were recorded between 35 K and 60 mK at approximately equal steps in the logarithm of temperature, but for clarity only a selection is shown in the figure. Although no structure is fully resolved, the line gets broader and asymmetric, with its centre shifting towards the left (higher neutron energy gain) when the temperature is increased.

The change in line-shape, line-width and peak position, with temperature is inconsistent with transitions from a three-fold degenerate level. A multi-component analysis of the temperature dependence of the line was attempted by assuming an axially-symmetric perturbation, so that the $J=1$ ortho-ground state is split into one non-degenerate level and one doubly-degenerate level. Panel (a) of Fig. 2 shows the best fit of the experimental line-shapes to a two-component Gaussian model:

$$
N(E; T) = \frac{1}{1 + 2 \exp[-A/k_B T]} \frac{N}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left[ -\frac{(E - E)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]
+ \frac{2 \exp[-A/k_B T]}{1 + 2 \exp[-A/k_B T]} \frac{N}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp \left[ -\frac{(E - E + A)^2}{2\sigma^2} \right]
$$

(1)

where $E$ is (minus) the energy of the non-degenerate energy level with respect to the para ground state, $A$ is the energy separation between the non-degenerate and the doubly degenerate ortho-levels, $N$ is the total number of counts and $\sigma$ is related to the full width at half maximum of each component $w = 2\sqrt{2\log(2)}\sigma$. In this model the relative intensity of the two components is constrained only by $A$ and by the degeneracy of the levels. The experimental data sets were fitted simultaneously for all the recorded temperatures by using $E$, $A$, $N$ and $w$ as fitting parameters. A linear correction of the background was performed at each temperature before fitting the lines in order to reduce the effects of small systematic errors. The fits reveal a crossover in the

![Fig. 1](image_url) Low temperature INS spectra of H$_2$@C$_{60}$ at 8 Å in neutron energy gain. The dashed box encloses the region containing the peak from the ortho to the para ground state and is zoomed in the inset for clarity.
relative intensities of the two components with increasing temperature. The observations can only be explained with a model in which the low-energy state is non-degenerate and the high-energy state is two-fold degenerate. The best fit values are \( \bar{N} = 19.8 \pm 0.2 \) for the transition counts, \( E = -14.60 \pm 0.01 \text{ meV} \) for the centre of the low-energy line, \( \Delta = 0.135 \pm 0.01 \text{ meV} \) for the energy separation between the low-energy non-degenerate state and the double degenerate state and \( w = 0.45 \pm 0.01 \text{ meV} \) for the full width at half maximum. The corresponding structure of the rotational ground states of H\(_2@C_{60}\) is shown in panel (b) of Fig. 2.

The total number of scattered neutrons integrated over the experimental line remains constant with temperature within error bars. The constancy of the counts \( \bar{N} \) indicates that: (a) any spin conversion effect is negligible in the time scale of the experiment (3 days), (b) at all the temperatures of interest for this study (less than 40 K) no other ortho state is appreciably populated but the ground state and (c) there is no dependence of the transition probabilities on the ortho initial state, as discussed below.

3.2 Experiments in the pressure cell

To gain insight into the influence of inter-cage interactions, hydrostatic pressure was applied to the sample. The application of pressure affects the sample in two ways: (a) it changes the lattice constant and consequently the distance between cages, which influences the inter-cage interaction potential and (b) it modifies the statistical weights of the P-oriented and H-oriented fullerenes.

In the first set of pressure experiments hydrostatic pressure at 5 kbar was applied to the sample starting from 140 K. The sample was kept under pressure at 5 kbar and cooled down to be studied between 20 K and 3 K. The analysis of the neutron powder diffraction data, recorded simultaneously with the INS spectra, implied a volumetric compression of the unit cell of the order of 5%. In such experimental conditions the fraction of H-oriented versus the P-oriented molecules was increased to about 85\(^\%\)\textsuperscript{37} allowing a study of the ortho–para INS line in the H-rich phase at 5 kbar. In a second set of experiments the temperature was raised to 50 K, the pressure was released, the sample was cooled down and the line was studied again between 20 K and 3 K. In this last set of experiments, contrary to the experiments conducted entirely at ambient pressure, most of the fullerenes are expected to remain locked into the H-orientation with minimal influence on the unit cell parameters.

The low temperature INS spectra of H\(_2@C_{60}\) kept under pressure at 5 kbar (applied from 140 K) and after releasing the pressure are shown in panel (a) and (b) of Fig. 3, respectively. Since all the materials that encase the sample (aluminium foil, pressure cell, cryostat) are in the ground state at the temperatures of the study, no peaks other than the \( J = 1 \) to \( J = 0 \) transition of H\(_2@C_{60}\) are visible in this region of neutron energy gain and ‘empty cell’ subtraction was not needed in the data analysis.

The best fit of each set of lines with the two component model of eqn (1) is shown in Fig. 3.

3.3 Discussion

The best fit values for the two-Gaussian model parameters are reported in Table 1 for each of the three set of experiments. Although the variation in the position of the centre of the lower energy component \( \bar{E} \) is not significant because of experimental uncertainties, a clear trend in the splitting of the ortho-\( H_2@C_{60}\) ground state can be observed across the three different sets of experiments. The splitting \( \Delta \) gets larger going from the P-rich phase to the H-rich phase and again to the H-rich phase with applied pressure: the maximum variation in \( \Delta \) is about 40\% between the P-rich phase and the H-rich phase under pressure. These observations indicate that the relative orientation and the distance between cages play a significant role in lifting the degeneracy of the ortho-\( H_2@C_{60}\) ground state. This is also seen by plotting the temperature dependence of the first moments of the best-fit model to the rotational INS peak, see Fig. 4. The range of variation and the turning point of the curves describing the temperature dependence of the first moments are determined by \( \Delta \), since \( \Delta \) influences both the Boltzmann factor determining the relative weight of the two components...
as well as their absolute splitting. Although it is not possible to establish the asymptotic low-temperature trend for the datasets recorded in the pressure cell, the slope of the curves and the temperature at which the curves begin to rise with decreasing temperature, confirm the larger splitting in the H-rich phase as determined by the detailed line-shape fits, either with or without pressure, than in the P-rich phase at no applied pressure.

In all the three sets of experiments the full widths at half maximum are slightly larger than the instrumental resolution allowing us to estimate the inherent line-width of the ortho to para transitions between 0.3 and 0.4 meV.

4 Quantum dynamics and INS transition probabilities

A good basis for the study of the five-dimensional quantum dynamics of a “rigid” H$_2$ confined inside a C$_{60}$ cage is given by the product of a translational wave-function $\psi_{\text{NL}}(\mathbf{R})$ with a rotational wave-function $Y_{JM}(\theta, \phi)$, where $\mathbf{R} = \{R, \theta, \phi\}$ and $\mathbf{r} = \{r, \theta, \phi\}$ are the spherical coordinates of centre of mass and the internuclear vector of the H$_2$ molecule, respectively. The rotational wave-functions are spherical harmonics $Y_{JM}$ identified by the rotational angular momentum $J$ and its projection along a fixed quantisation axis $M_J$. The translational wave-functions can be decomposed into the product of a radial wave-function $\psi_{\text{NL}}(\mathbf{R})$ with a spherical harmonic $Y_{LM}(\theta, \phi)$ where $N$ is the principal (energy) quantum number and $L$ and $M_L$ are the orbital angular momentum quantum numbers.
numbers. Within a very good approximation the ground state ortho wave-functions are a linear combination of \(\psi_{\text{ortho}}(\mathbf{R})\) \(Y_{nm}(\theta, \phi)\) with \(m = -1, 0, 1\). The ground para state wave-function is \(\psi_{\text{para}}(\mathbf{R}) = \sum_{m=-1}^{1} Y_{nm}(\theta, \phi) Y_{nm}(\theta_0, \phi_0)\). At the lowest order in perturbation theory only the rank 2 harmonics of the crystal field potential make a contribution to the quantum treatment of Yildirim over an isotropic distribution of crystallites. Elaborating the potential with the principal axis pointing along the level 1 transition can be written as

\[ \Psi_{1n} = \sum_{m=-1}^{1} \psi_{00}^m(R) Y_{00}(\theta, \phi) Y_{1m}(\theta, \phi, \gamma_{c}) \]

where \(\gamma_{c}\) are coefficients of a unitary matrix. The energies are \(E_{10} = 2\delta\) and \(E_{1\pm 1} = -\delta(1 \pm \eta)\).

For a crystal field whose principal axis frame orientation is defined by the Euler angles \(\Omega_{\text{CF}}\), the eigenstates are obtained by rotation

\[ \Psi_{ln} = \sum_{m,n} \psi_{0n}^m(R) Y_{0n}(\theta, \phi) Y_{ln}(\theta, \phi, \gamma_{c}) D_{mn}^{l}(\Omega_{\text{CF}}) \]

where \(D_{mn}^{l}(\Omega_{\text{CF}})\) are the coefficients of the rank 1 Wigner matrix rotating the states from the laboratory frame to the crystal field frame. The para ground state is a scalar \(\Psi_{00} = \psi_{00}\). Clearly the energy of the levels does not depend on the orientation of the crystal field with respect to the laboratory frame.

As far as intensities are concerned, the number of scattered neutrons is given by

\[ N_{\text{tot}}(T) = c \sum_{n} p_{1n}(T) W_{00-1n} \]

where \(c\) is a constant depending on the experimental details, \(p_{1n}(T)\) is the temperature dependent Boltzmann population of the level 1n and \(W_{00-1n}\) represents the transition probability for a transition between the 1n ortho-H\(_2@C_{60}\) sub-level and the (non-degenerate) 00 para-H\(_2@C_{60}\) ground state averaged over an isotropic distribution of crystallites. Elaborating the treatment of Yildirim et al.\(^{43}\) the transition probability for the ortho to para transitions can be written as

\[ W_{00-1n} = \frac{k_T b^2}{k_i} \left| \left( \Psi_{00} | e^{iR \sin(\frac{q}{2})} | \Psi_{1n} \right) \right|^2 \]

\[ = \frac{k_T b^2}{k_i} \left| \left( \psi_{00}^0(R) | j_0(qR) | \psi_{00}^0(R) \right) j_1 \left( \frac{qR}{2} \right) \right|^2 \]

\[ \times 4\pi \sum_{m,n} Y_{ln}(\theta, \phi, \gamma_{c}) D_{mn}^{l}(\Omega_{\text{CF}}) \]

which depends on the crystallite orientation via \(D_{mn}^{l}(\Omega_{\text{CF}})\). Here \(k_i\) and \(k_T\) are the modulus of the incident and scattered neutron wave-vector, \(q = k_T - k_i\) is the transferred wave-vector, \(b\) is the incoherent scattering length of bound \(^1\)H and \(j_0\) and \(j_1\) are the order 0 and 1 spherical Bessel functions of first kind.\(^{44}\) However for an isotropic powder the transition probability simplifies to:

\[ W_{00-1n} = \frac{k_T b^2}{k_i} \left| \left( \psi_{00}^0(R) | j_0(qR) | \psi_{00}^0(R) \right) j_1 \left( \frac{qR}{2} \right) \right|^2 \]

after averaging over the crystallites orientations.

The experimental observations are consistent with an axial crystal field \((\eta = 0)\) so that there is one singly degenerate level with energy \(E_{10} = 2\delta\) and a double degenerate level with energy \(E_{1\pm 1} = -\delta\). This is in agreement with the expected low temperatures crystal structure of H\(_2@C_{60}\) as discussed in the introduction. From the experimental splittings, \(\delta = -0.045 \pm 0.003\) meV for H\(_2@C_{60}\) molecules in the P-rich phase at ambient pressure and \(\delta\) increases a further 25% and 40% in absolute value in the H-rich phase at no applied pressure and at 5 kbar, respectively, Eqn (7) proves that the transition probability is independent of the state 1n, justifying the assumptions on which the line-shape analysis is based.

5 Conclusions

The fine structure of the ortho-H\(_2@C_{60}\) ground state has been studied by probing the INS transition between the \(J = 1\) and \(J = 0\) state in energy gain on the IN5b TOF spectrometer at the ILL, Grenoble. The experimental observations demonstrated that the three-fold degeneracy of the rotational ortho-H\(_2\) ground state is lifted in H\(_2@C_{60}\) in the solid phase. It was possible to determine that the three sub-levels with \(J = 1\), composing the ground state of ortho-H\(_2@C_{60}\), are split into a lower non-degenerate level and a higher double degenerate level shifted 0.135 meV above. The effect of pressure on the fine structure of the \(J = 1\) to \(J = 0\) line has been investigated as well. Application of pressure affects the size of the splitting of the ortho ground state of H\(_2@C_{60}\) by modifying the lattice parameter and the orientation of neighbouring molecules. It was observed that the experimental splitting increased by 40% following the application of pressures up to 5 kbar. Although our findings cannot exclude contributions from the reduction in the icosahedral symmetry of the fullerenes, possibly related to the presence of the enclosed hydrogen itself, they conclusively show that the symmetry breaking effects in H\(_2@C_{60}\) in are influenced to a large extent by the orientation and proximity of the neighbouring molecules.

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