1m structure method: time-resolved x-ray scattering and photoelectron spectroscopy

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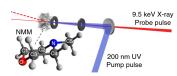


Figure: NMM geometry, and experimental setup.

▶ 107 surface hopping trajectories (1000 fs), ~10⁶ molecular geometries

B. Stankus, et al. Nature Chem. 11.8 (2019): 716-721.

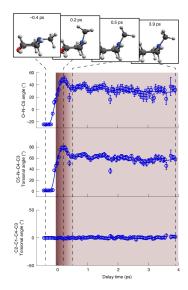


Figure: Time-dependent angle plots following Rydberg excitation.

 107 surface hopping trajectories (1,000 fs), giving ∼10⁶ molecular geometries

$$\mu$$
 σ_i

 ρ

$$\mu=$$
 0, e.g. ${f R}_0$

[picture of potential energy curve along a bond-distance, + bell curve vibrational distribution] [and picture of $\mu \neq 0$ situation, shifted bell curve]

$$\sigma = \begin{pmatrix} 0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 0.2 \\ \vdots \\ 0.2 \end{pmatrix} \mathring{A}$$

- some displacements more important than others
- **>** some could be irrelevant $\sigma_i = 0$ (i.e. don't displace at all)

$$ho \propto {
m accuracy} \ / {
m resolution} \ \propto {
m N} \ \propto 1/\sigma_i$$

NMM previous work

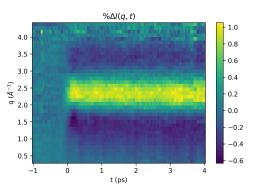


Figure: Time-resolved x-ray scattering percent difference signal for NMM.

- ► Excitation percentage, 5.7%
- lacktriangle Maximum signal difference $\simeq 1\%$

NMM previous work

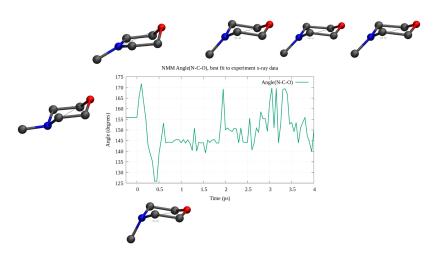


Figure: N-C-O angle, best fit to experiment x-ray data.

Sampling method

The sampling equation for generating the displaced molecular coordinates is,

$$\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{R}_0 + \sum_{i}^{\text{modes}} a_i \mathbf{d}_i \tag{1}$$

with starting geometry \mathbf{R}_0 , and displacement unit vectors \mathbf{d}_i for each normal mode are obtained from a frequency calculation. The factors a_i are randomly generated within a bell curve centered at $\mu=0$, and chosen standard deviation, σ .