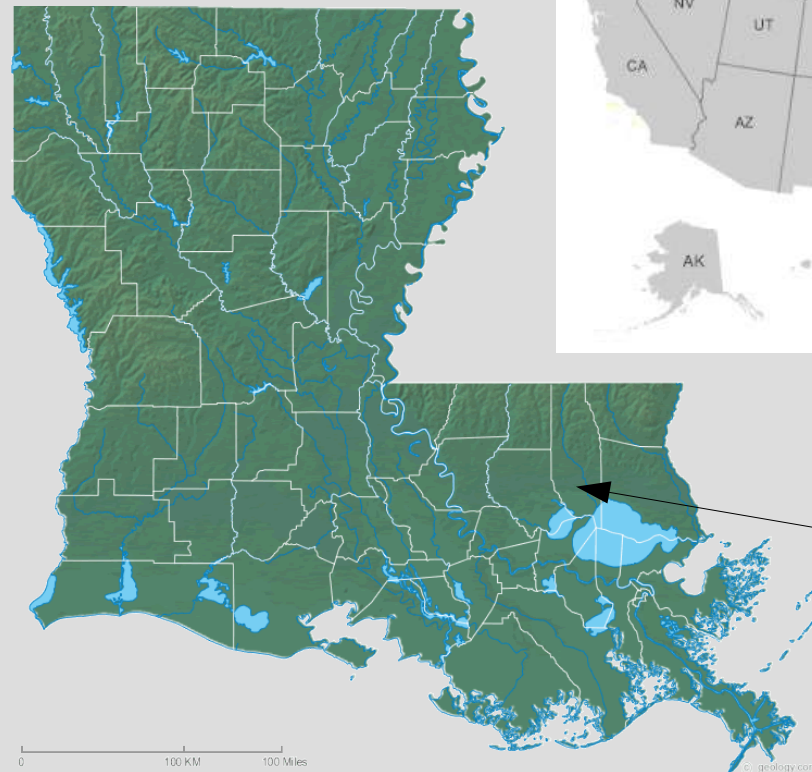


Doorway mechanism for Dissociative Electron attachment

Thomas Sommerfeld
Southeastern Louisiana University
Hammond, LA



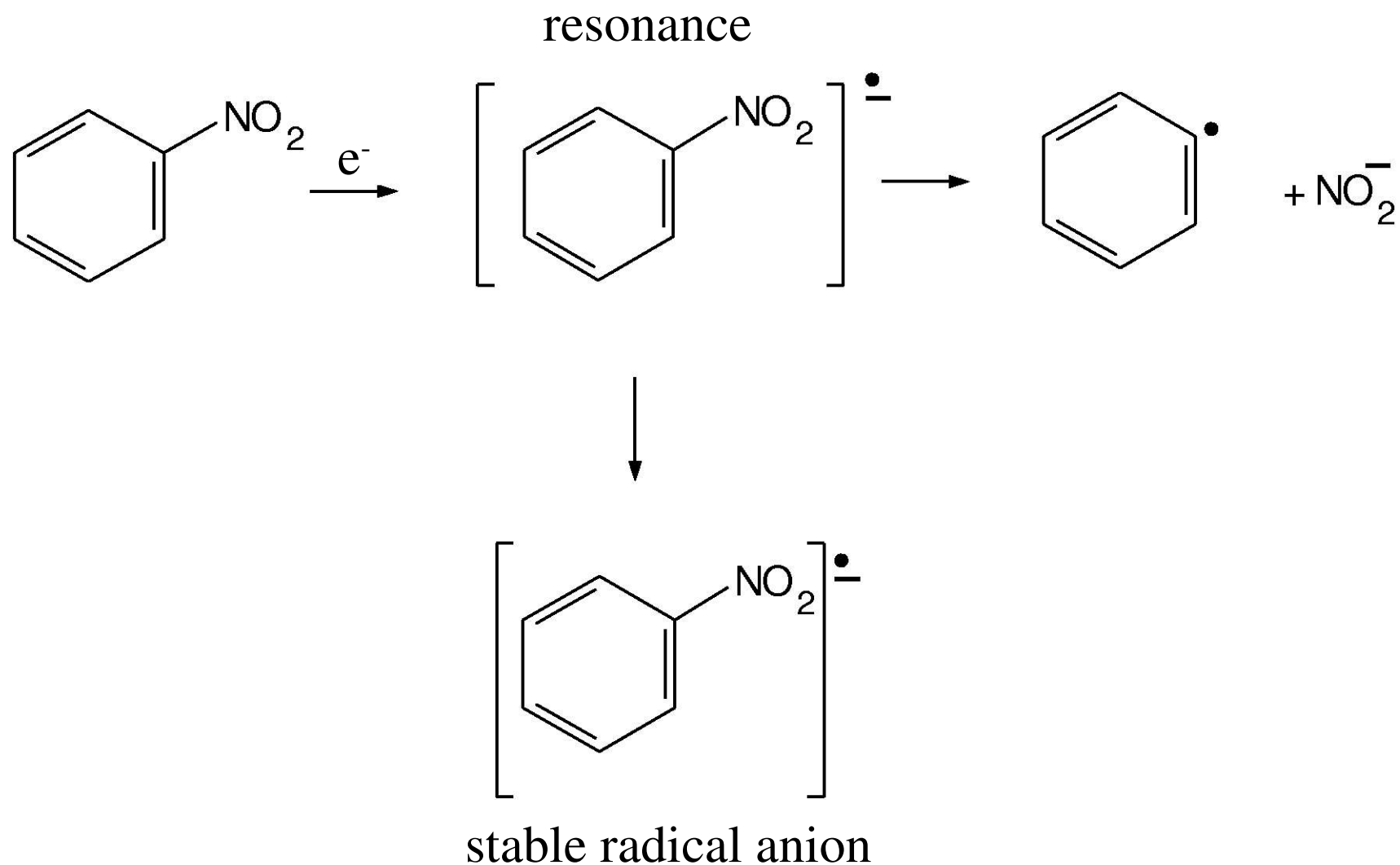
Hammond, LA

Doorway mechanism for Dissociative Electron attachment

Outline

- Dissociative Electron attachment
- Doorway mechanism for electron capture
- Electron-induced Water-loss from Fructose

Dissociative electron attachment

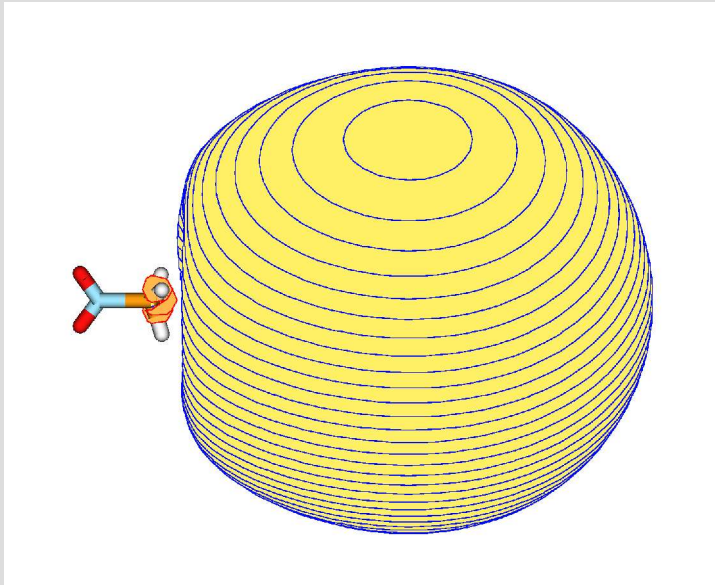


Doorway mechanism

Dipole-bound state

$EA \approx 100 \text{ meV}$

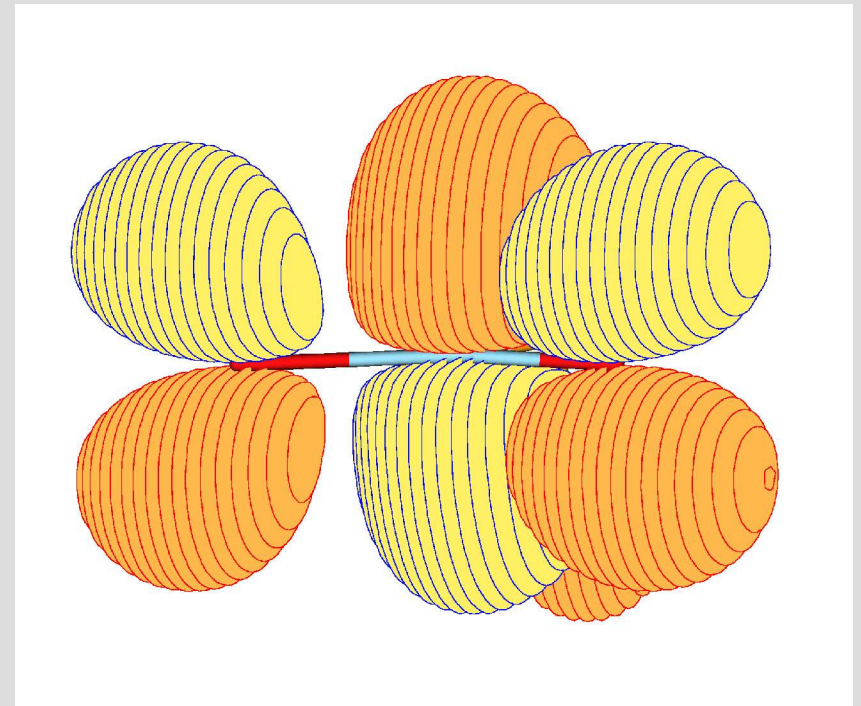
non-bonding



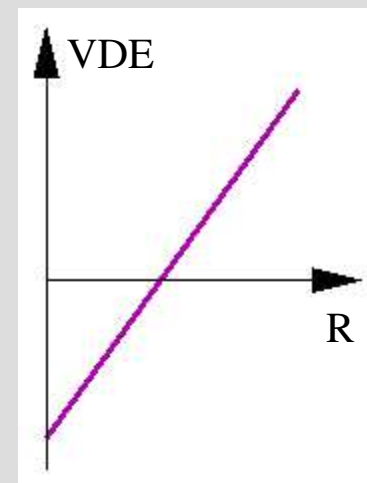
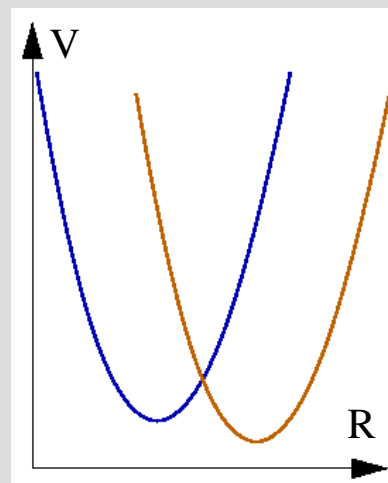
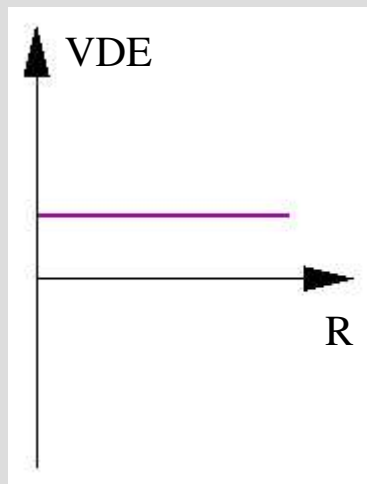
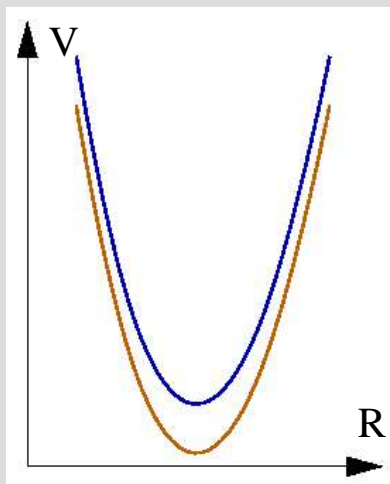
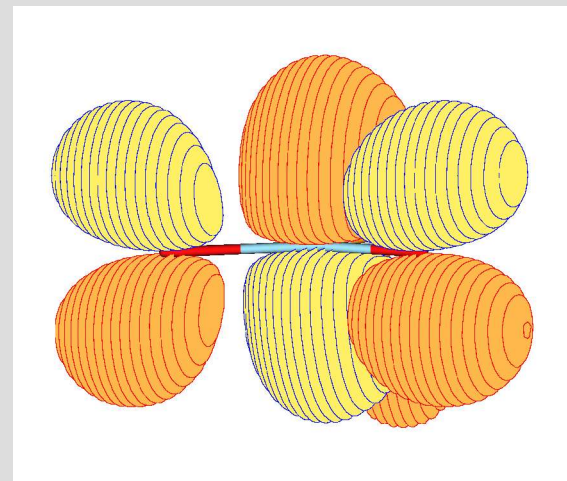
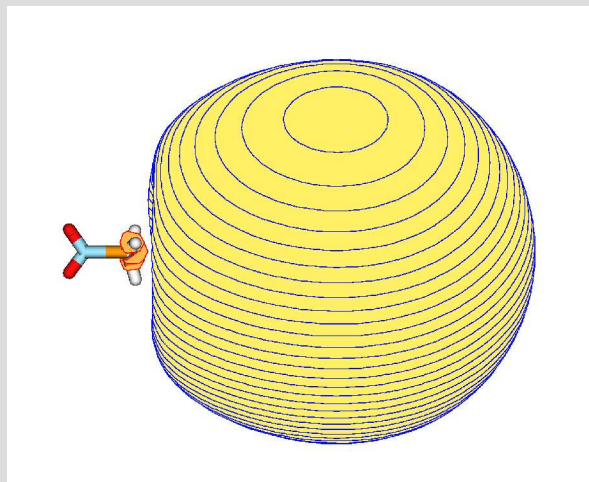
Valence state

resonance $E_r \approx 1-3 \text{ eV}$

anti-bonding



Dipole-bound vs Valence States



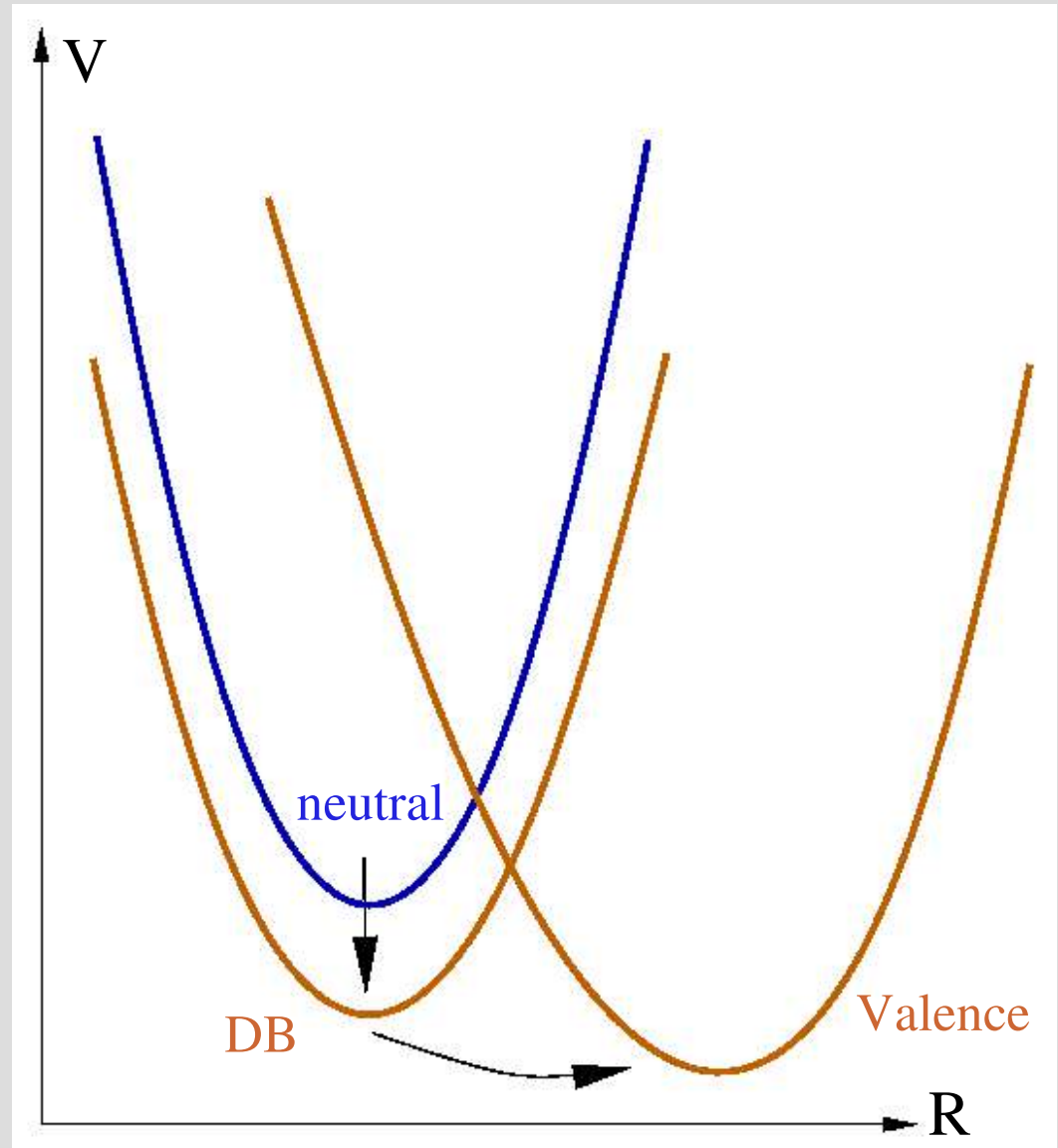
Doorway mechanism

Step #1

Electron attachment
into dipole-bound state

Step #2

Electron transfer
to the valence state



Doorway mechanism

On the binding of electrons to nitromethane: Dipole and valence bound anions

R. N. Compton^{a)} and H. S. Carman, Jr.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P. O. Box 2008, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37831-6125

C. Desfrancois, H. Abdoul-Carmine, and J. P. Schermann

Université Paris-Nord, Institut Galilée/Laboratoire de Physique des Lasers/Unité de Recherche, Associée au CNRS-URA 282, 93439 Villetaneuse, France

J. H. Hendricks, S. A. Lyapustina, and K. H. Bowen

Johns Hopkins University, Department of Chemistry, Charles and 34th Streets, Baltimore, Maryland 21218

(Received 28 December 1995; accepted 9 May 1996)

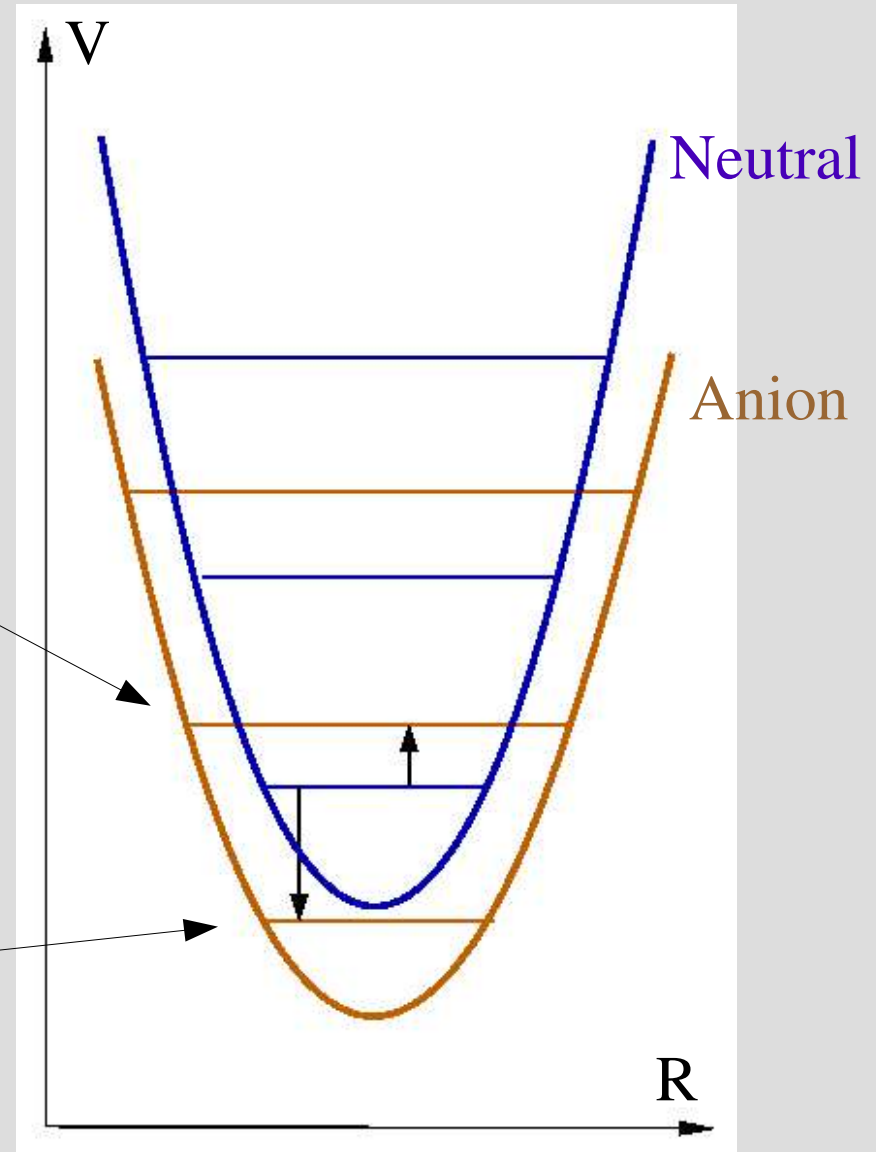
J. Chem. Phys. **105**, 3472 (1996)

Doorway Step #1

Capture into a dipole-bound state

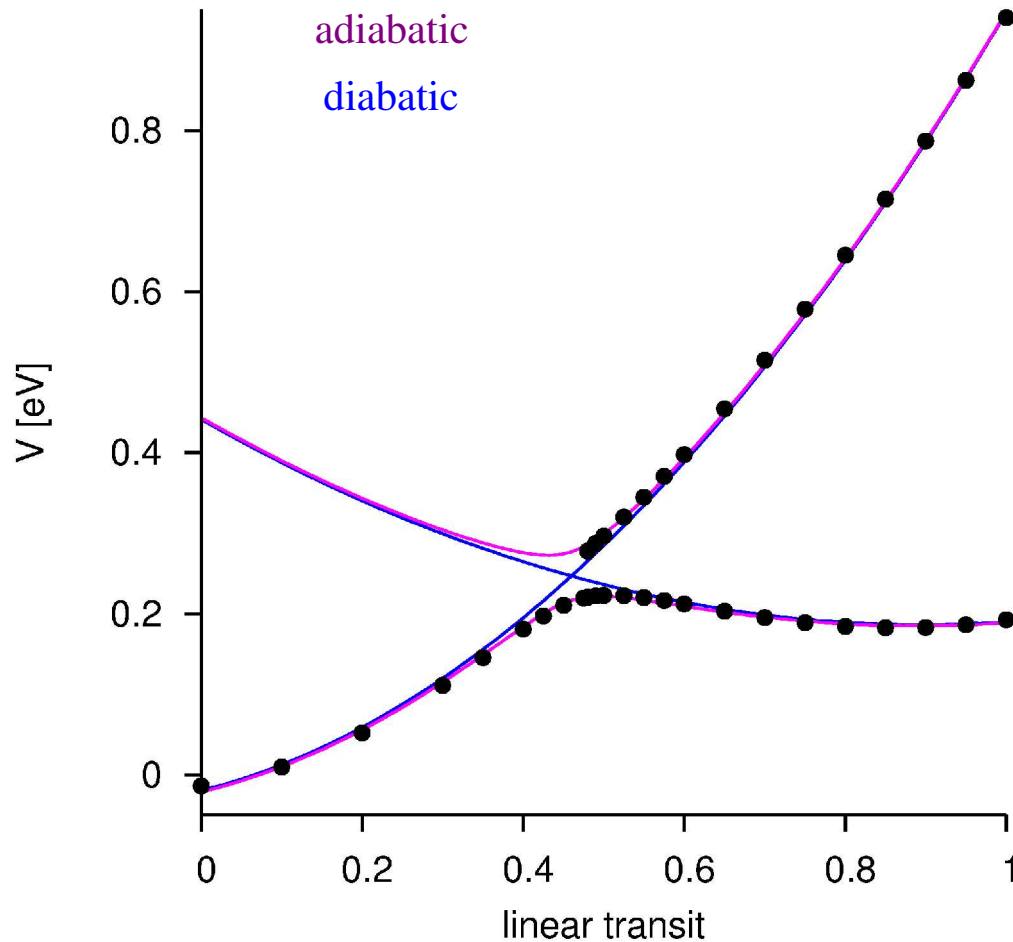
Free electron attachment
close to threshold
→ vibrational Feshbach resonance

Rydberg electron transfer
→ stable anion



Doorway Step #2

Coupling with a valence state



Ab initio:

- Two states
- Balance
- Metastable region

$$\hat{V} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{DB} & W \\ W & V_{val} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$W \approx 20 - 30 \text{ meV}$$

Dissociative electron attachment to furan, tetrahydrofuran, and fructose

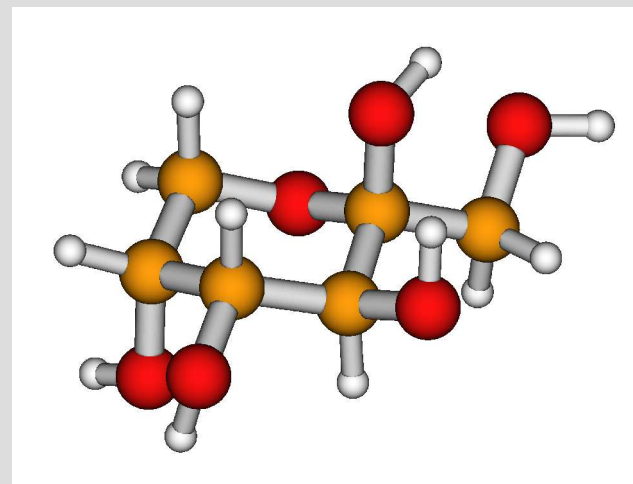
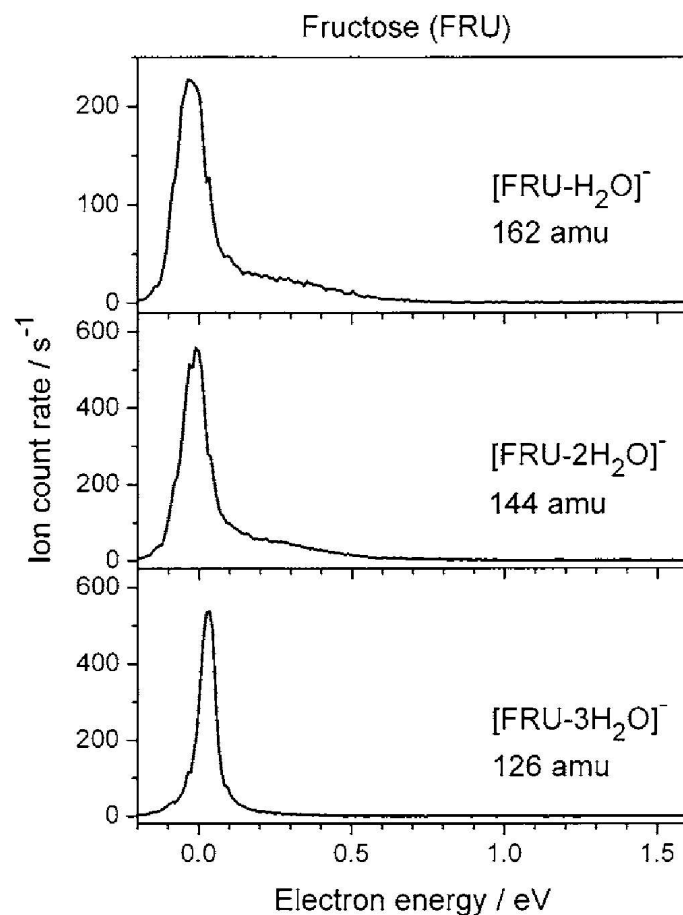
Philipp Sulzer, Sylwia Ptasinska,^{a)} Fabio Zappa, Brygida Mielewska,^{b)}
Alexandar R. Milosavljevic,^{c)} Paul Scheier, and Tilmann D. Märk

*Institut für Ionenphysik and Angewandte Physik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck, Technikerstrasse
25, A-6020 Innsbruck, Germany and Center of Molecular Biosciences Innsbruck,
Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck, Technikerstrasse 25, A-6020 Innsbruck, Germany*

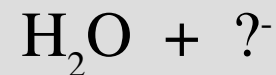
Ilko Bald, Sascha Gohlke, Michael A. Huels,^{d)} and Eugen Illenberger^{e)}

*Institut für Chemie und Biochemie, Physikalische und Theoretische Chemie, Freie Universität Berlin,
Takustrasse 3, D-14195 Berlin, Germany*

(Received 7 March 2006; accepted 19 June 2006; published online 25 July 2006)

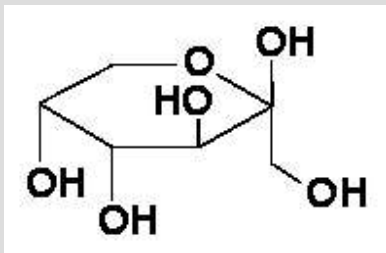


+ e⁻ (0 eV)

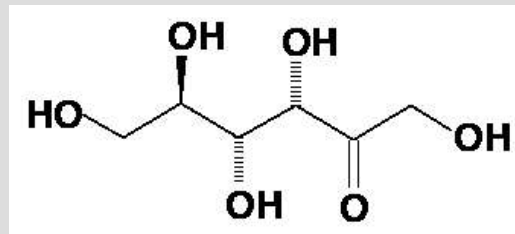


Fructose Primer

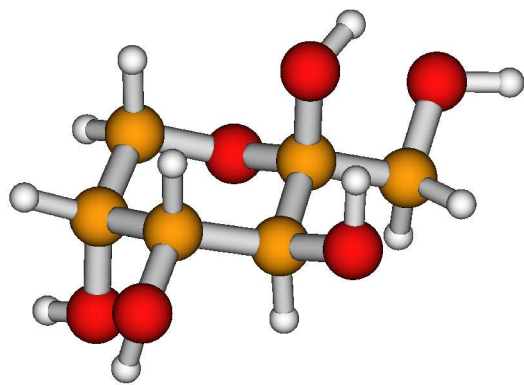
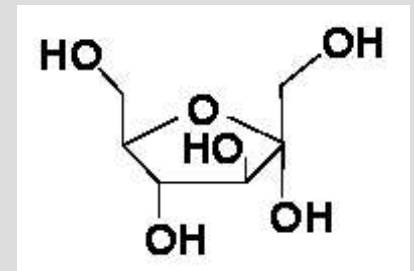
Pyranose



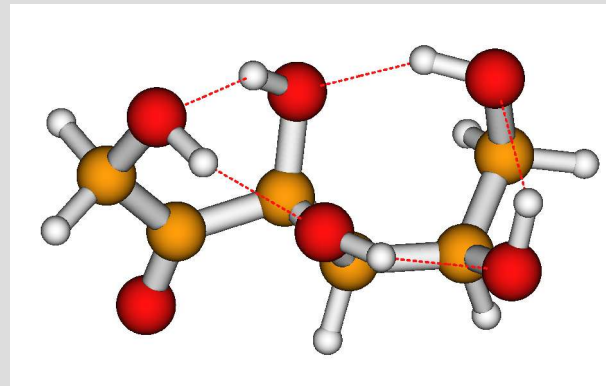
Chain



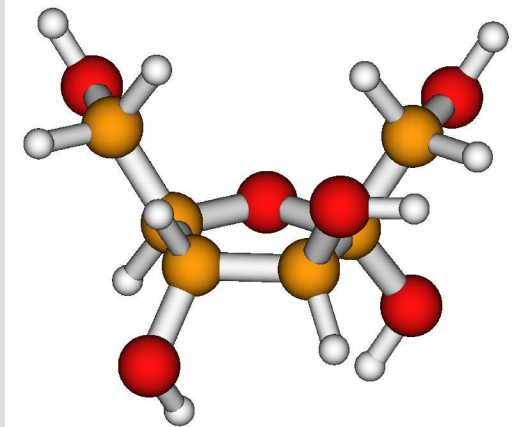
Furanose



0 kcal/mol



7 kcal/mol



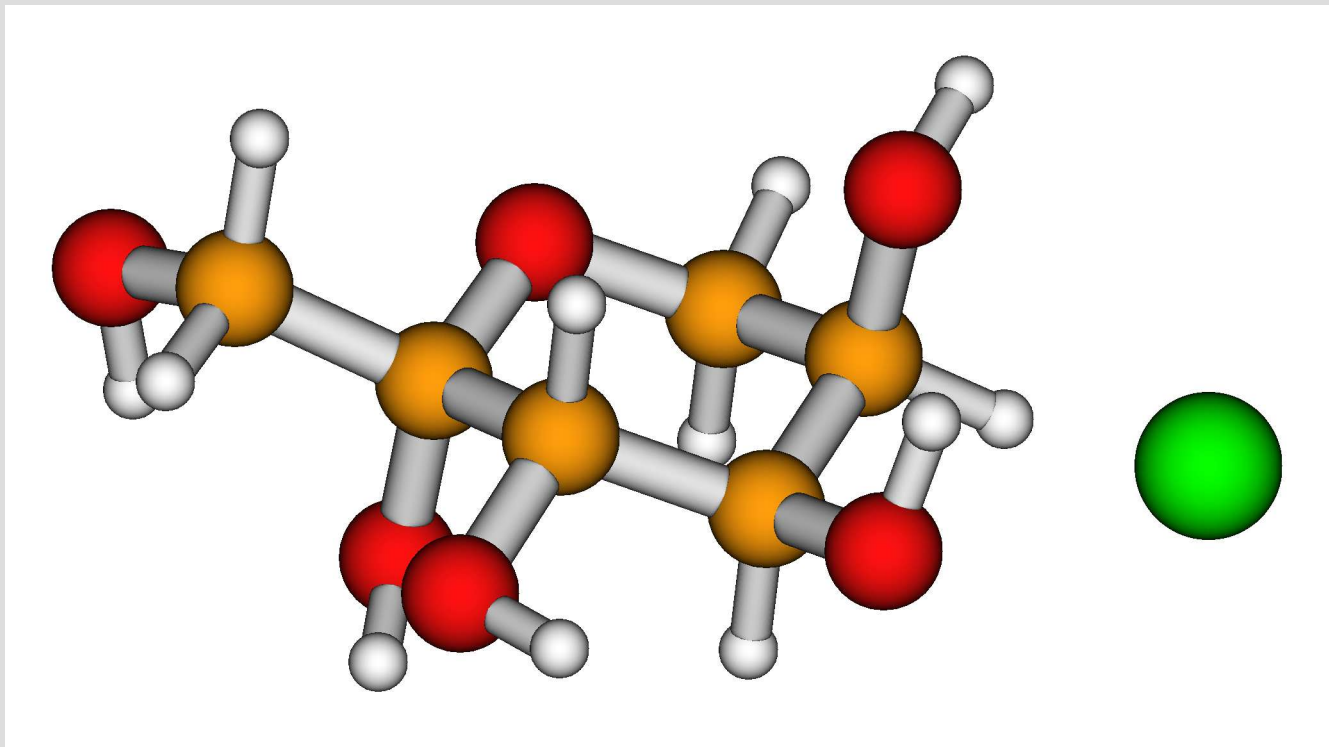
3 kcal/mol

Doorway DEA to Fructose?

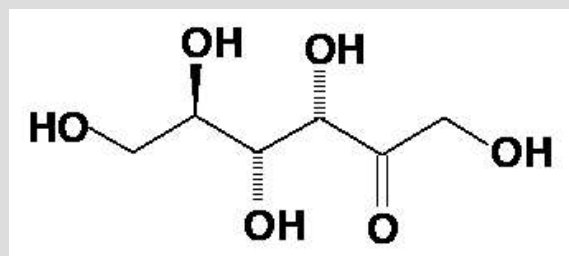
- Dipole-bound state
- Valence state below the neutral
- Coupling
- Water loss from the valence anion

Dipole-bound states

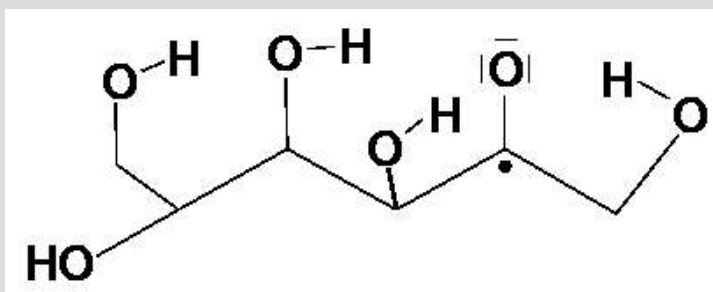
Dipole moment: 4 D
Electron binding energy: 5 meV



Valence attachment to Fructose

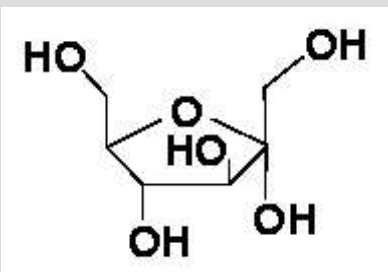
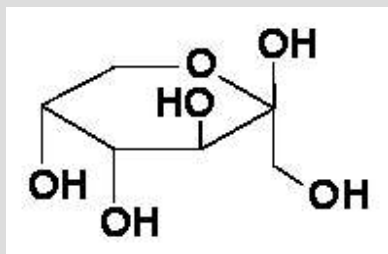


+ e⁻

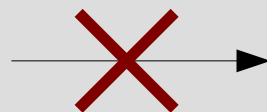


VDE = 1.71 eV

ADE = 0.36 eV



+ e⁻



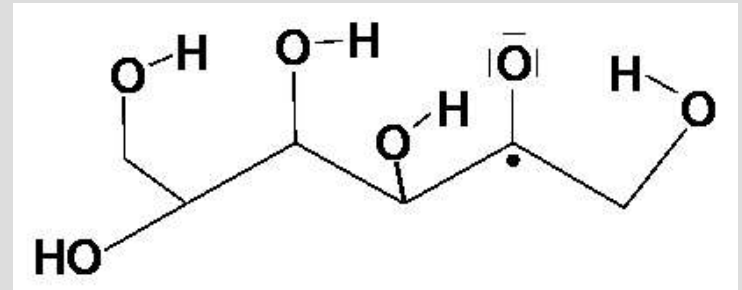
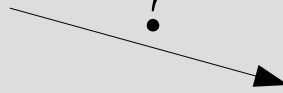
H-loss several eV uphill

Doorway DEA to Fructose

Pyranose
Furanose
Chain



Dipole
bound
state



- From Pyranose the reaction energy is -4.5 kcal/mol
- The water elimination step from the chain anion is endothermic (2.5 kcal/mol)

