

2 Cl Thiophene 6.65
2CH₃ Thiophene 17.32

These data correlate well with the ionization potentials calculated for the quenchers from charge transfer complexes studies previously done, and therefore a mechanism involving a charge transfer complex formed between the excited butyropenone in its triplet state and the quencher is postulated. According to the mechanism the energy content of the triplet states of the thiophenic compounds used in this work should be greater than 74.1 kcal/mole which is the energy content of the ³Bu.

δ3

Photoionization Processes at Threshold: Direct and Auto-Ionization and Franck-Condon Factors for Simple Molecules

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A threshold photoelectron-coincident photoion spectrometer has been constructed using a collimated hole structure for selection of near-thermal electrons. Calibration with rare gases demonstrated a resolution of 0.014 eV FWHM. Location of maxima is possible within less than 0.005 eV. Threshold photoelectron spectra lead directly to transition probabilities at threshold for direct processes, without concern for variation in the ionization cross section past onset. Contributions from intense autoionizing states just above the onset of direct processes introduce a complication resulting from incomplete rejection. Pre-ionization can be identified by relative abundance measurements of threshold photoelectrons and photoions, or by reducing the resolution of the threshold detector by increasing the extraction field in the ionization region. Vibrational structure between the first and second electronic states of the ions is difficult to assess quantitatively because of such interferences; these become less important for higher electronic states. Comparison of our results with data obtained by other methods is made for the rare gases, nitrogen and carbon dioxide, and measurements on BF₃, SF₆, and other small inorganic fluorides will be summarized.

This investigation was supported in part by the Robert A. Welch Foundation, by the Energy Research Development Agency, and by the University of Nebraska Foundation.

δ4

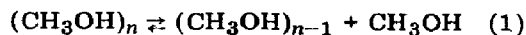
Photoionization Mass Spectrometry of Alcohols, Alcohol Clusters and Carbon Dioxide Dimers

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Photoionization of hydrogen bonded alcohol clusters and clusters of carbon dioxide has been studied using a supersonic molecular beam sampling system, wavelength dispersed vacuum ultraviolet radiation produced from an electron storage ring, and a quadrupole mass spectrometer ion detector. In addition to a regular spectrum, the observed *m/e* intensities for methanol and ethanol samples display ions corresponding to the series (ROH)_nH⁺, where 1 < n < 5. From mixtures of methanol and ethanol, a complete series of mixed clusters H⁺(CH₃OH)_n(CH₃CH₂OH)_{4-n} 0 < n < 4, was observed. Experiments performed to elucidate how and where these clusters are formed indicate that neutral cluster species are present in the sample gas in the molecular beam source chamber at pressures above 10 Torr, and that equilibrium conditions may exist above 35 Torr at 20 °C. Photoionization efficiency curves for the methanol cluster species show appearance potentials in the order *m/e* 129(9.3 eV) < 97(9.5 eV) < 65(9.8 eV) < 33(10.2 eV) < 32(10.84 eV). This ordering, as well as high observed cluster ion intensities and low equivalent pressures in the ion source, leads us to exclude ion-molecule reactions as the major source of the detected ions.

If an equilibrium process is assumed for the neutral cluster and each cluster produces a unique ion, the relative intensities of the cluster ions as a function of molecular beam source gas temperature can produce thermochemical information on the following neutral cluster equilibria:



where the cluster association is assumed to arise from hydrogen bonding. Linear van 't Hoff type plots are obtained for