

Dynamics of the photodissociation of methylamine: H and CH₃ displacement channels

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Due to its similarity with ammonia (NH₃) and because it has been observed in the interstellar medium,[1] methylamine (CH₃NH₂) has received considerable attention in the last decades. The molecular photodissociation of methylamine was studied using the pump-probe method with nanosecond laser pulses. The molecule was excited in the 198 – 203 nm range, and the generated photofragments were detected with the velocity map imaging (VMI) technique, studying the H-atom elimination and the N–C bond fission channels separately, combining experiment and theory.

On the one hand, the H-atom displacement channel presents two main dissociation pathways. One is attributed to the formation of CH₃NH(X) via a conical intersection (CI),[2,3], while the other to CH₃NH(A), observed for the first time. On the other hand, the recorded images for the NH₂ + CH₃ channel show unstructured Boltzmann-type distributions; however, the speed-dependent anisotropy parameters reveal the presence of two dissociation mechanisms. With a similar landscape of the computed potential energy curves to the N–H bond fission, prompt dissociation of the C–N bond through the CI is proposed as a minor channel. In contrast, the kinetic energy distribution reflects a major slow dissociation in the ground state, which can arise from frustrated N-H bond cleavage trajectories or vibrationally-hot ground state NH₂ fragments.

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