

Interplay of Open-Shell Spin-Coupling and Jahn–Teller Distortion in Benzene Radical Cation Probed by X-ray Spectroscopy

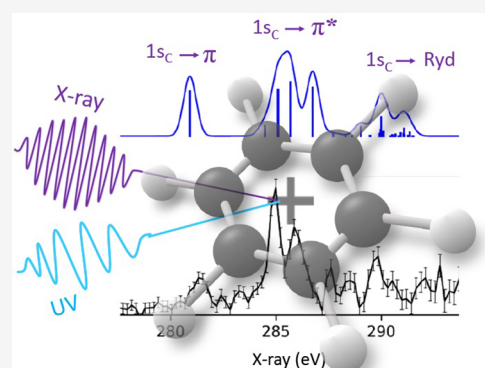
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ABSTRACT: We report a theoretical investigation and elucidation of the X-ray absorption spectra of neutral benzene and of the benzene cation. The generation of the cation by multiphoton ultraviolet (UV) ionization and the measurement of the carbon K-edge spectra of both species using a table-top high-harmonic generation source are described in the companion experimental paper [Epshtein, M.; et al. *J. Phys. Chem. A* <http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.jpca.0c08736>]. We show that the $1s_C \rightarrow \pi$ transition serves as a sensitive signature of the transient cation formation, as it occurs outside of the spectral window of the parent neutral species. Moreover, the presence of the unpaired (spectator) electron in the π -subshell of the cation and the high symmetry of the system result in significant differences relative to neutral benzene in the spectral features associated with the $1s_C \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions. High-level calculations using equation-of-motion coupled-cluster theory provide the interpretation of the experimental spectra and insight into the electronic structure of benzene and its cation. The prominent split structure of the $1s_C \rightarrow \pi^*$ band of the cation is attributed to the interplay between the coupling of the core $\rightarrow \pi^*$ excitation with the unpaired electron in the π -subshell and the Jahn–Teller distortion. The calculations attribute most of the splitting (~ 1 – 1.2 eV) to the spin coupling, which is visible already at the Franck–Condon structure, and we estimate the additional splitting due to structural relaxation to be around ~ 0.1 – 0.2 eV. These results suggest that X-ray absorption with increased resolution might be able to disentangle electronic and structural aspects of the Jahn–Teller effect in the benzene cation.



■ INTRODUCTION

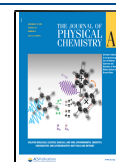
Special features of core orbitals, such as elemental specificity, local character, and sensitivity to the environment, endow X-ray spectroscopies with unique capabilities.^{1–7} The scope of applications of various flavors of core-level spectroscopies rapidly expands, thanks to the advances in light sources, delivering brighter X-ray radiation, and in theoretical methods, enabling robust modeling of core-level states.^{8,9}

A combination of core and valence spectroscopies can be used to study processes involving valence states by utilizing transitions involving core states as a probe.^{10–17} Nowadays, this type of experimental setup is commonly used to track chemical dynamics on femtosecond and attosecond time scales.^{5,17–20} For example, it has been applied to study fundamental molecular processes, such as ultrafast internal conversion and intersystem crossing in nucleobases¹⁷ and other organic molecules,¹⁹ metal-to-ligand and metal-to-metal charge transfer, ring opening,^{21,22} hydrogen-bonding networks in solvated species,²³ and ultrafast proton transfer.²⁰ Core–valence transitions can also be exploited to probe transient species in minute amounts, and in the presence of parent closed-shell species as recently demonstrated by detecting OH produced in the radiolysis of water.^{20,24}

The development of table-top high-harmonic generation (HHG) sources reaching up to 300 eV further expands the scope of time-resolved pump–probe applications,^{7,25–34} by enabling experiments combining near-infrared/ultraviolet excitation and soft X-rays probing at the carbon K-edge. The capabilities of such approaches have been demonstrated in several recent studies.^{6,7,19,21,22,35–37} For example, the wide spectral range of the HHG flux enabled studying light-induced chemical transformations in CF_4^+ and SF_6^+ molecules at the carbon K-edge and sulfur L-edge; this study characterized the reaction paths and the effects of symmetry breaking through the splitting of absorption bands and Rydberg–valence mixing induced by the geometry changes.³⁵ Other chemically relevant examples include characterization of the pericyclic minimum leading to the ultrafast ring-opening (or the ground-state reformation) in 1,3-cyclohexadiene²¹ and in furfural,²² as well

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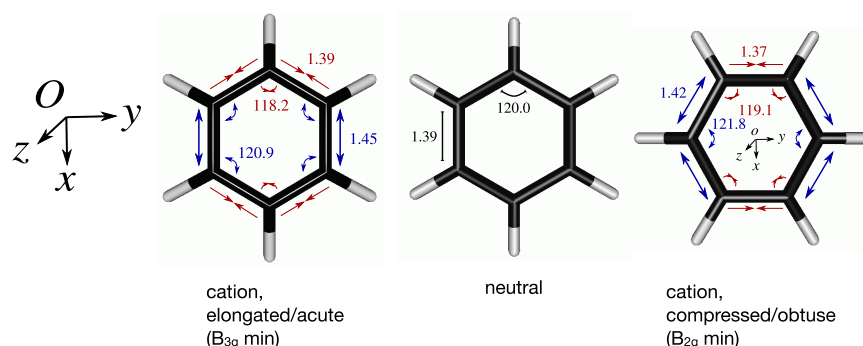


Figure 1. Optimized structures of neutral benzene (center, RI-MP2/cc-pVTZ) and the two lowest states of the cation (EOM-IP-CCSD/cc-pVTZ); distances in Å; angles in degrees. The structure on the left corresponds to the optimization of the ${}^2B_{3g}$ state and the structure on the right corresponds to the optimization of the ${}^2B_{2g}$ state. The two structures are nearly degenerate, with the elongated minimum being 0.002 eV below the compressed one. The Cartesian geometries are given in the [Supporting Information](#).

as intersystem crossing in acetylacetone.¹⁹ These studies exploited the sensitivity of the transitions involving $1s_C$ electrons to the structural changes in the course of dynamics. This sensitivity of core-level transitions could be exploited in other areas of spectroscopy, for example, by probing splitting of degenerate orbitals due to Jahn–Teller (JT) structural relaxation induced by photoionization.

Being the archetypal aromatic molecule, benzene is the favorite model system for illustrating various types of spectroscopic techniques^{38–44} as well as a benchmark for theoretical methods.^{13,14,45–50} Its high symmetry provides additional complexity, making its electronic structure truly fascinating. The lowest ionized (and some of the excited) states of benzene are subject to JT distortions, which have been investigated in numerous studies.^{47–49,51–59} Here we present theoretical characterization of the electronic structure of the benzene cation produced by valence photoionization of the parent molecule and probed via X-ray absorption. As described in the companion paper,⁶⁰ the cations generated via two-photon ionization of benzene with 267 nm (4.64 eV) radiation are probed via X-ray absorption at the carbon K-edge. The experimental spectra clearly show signatures of the cations that are distinct from the parent neutral species. In particular, the presence of the cations is revealed by the lower-energy XAS (X-ray absorption spectrum) peak corresponding to transitions filling the valence hole (core $\rightarrow \pi$) and by splitting of the core $\rightarrow \pi^*$ peak. The transitions to unoccupied valence orbitals (such as π^* orbitals) are degenerate in neutral benzene but split in the cation due to the presence of the unpaired electron (or spectator hole) in the π orbitals. This is attributed to the different possible spin couplings of the three unpaired electrons—in very simplistic terms, ${}^2(\text{core}) \times {}^1(\pi\pi^*)$ versus ${}^2(\text{core}) \times {}^3(\pi\pi^*)$ —yielding final doublet spin states of core– $\pi\pi^*$ character. Analogous splittings have recently been observed in the N_2^+ , CO^+ , and NH_3^+ cations;^{61–63} they also bear conceptual similarities with the splitting observed in the $1s$ shakeup spectrum of neon.⁶⁴ In addition, JT relaxation lifts the degeneracy of the π^* orbitals, further increasing the splitting. High-level electronic structure calculations using equation-of-motion coupled-cluster (EOM-CC) theory^{65–67} adapted to describe core-level states^{10,68,69} facilitate the interpretation and assignment of the experimental spectra and provide additional insight into the nature of the spin coupling and the JT effect in benzene cation. In contrast to many previous studies,^{48,51,55,57,58} which focused on understanding the JT effect in the occupied orbital domain, our work

investigates the JT effect in both the occupied and the virtual orbital domain, highlighting additional complexity arising due to the presence of the three unpaired electrons. In addition, this contribution is the first quantitative characterization of the core-level transitions in benzene cation.

THEORETICAL METHODS AND COMPUTATIONAL DETAILS

The valence states were described by EOM-IP-CCSD (EOM-CC singles and doubles for ionization potentials) with frozen core. The core states were described by fc-CVS-EOM-IP-CCSD¹⁰ (frozen-core core–valence-separated EOM-IP-CCSD). Figure 1 shows optimized structures of the neutral benzene and benzene cation.

The XAS transitions for neutral benzene were computed with fc-CVS-EOM-EE-CCSD, at the geometry optimized with RI-MP2/cc-pVTZ. In addition, we computed the XAS spectrum of the neutral at the two distorted geometries corresponding to the elongated and compressed minima of the cation. The XAS spectrum of the cation was computed using the fc-CVS-EOM-EE-CCSD method with ROHF open-shell reference at the EOM-IP-CCSD/cc-pVTZ optimized geometry (elongated structure). Additional calculations of the cation XAS were carried out using EOM-EE-CCSDT/STO-3G. The spectra were generated from the computed energies and oscillator strengths using a Gaussian convolution function. The 6-311G(2+,+)+G** basis set with uncontracted core was used in all calculations.⁷⁰ The orbital character of the XAS transitions was analyzed using natural transition orbitals (NTOs) computed with the *libwfa* module⁷¹ and Dyson orbitals;^{15,16,72} they were visualized using MOLDEN.⁷³ All calculations were carried out using the Q-Chem electronic structure package,^{74,75} except for EOM-CCSDT test calculations, which were carried out using a modified version of the MRCC⁷⁶ code (courtesy of M. Kállay).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Molecular Orbital Framework and Symmetry Analysis. We begin with a brief overview of the molecular orbitals (MOs) of benzene and symmetry analysis of the relevant electronic states and the transitions between them. Figure 2 shows the MO diagram of benzene. Benzene belongs to the D_{6h} point group, which is a non-Abelian group. Because most quantum-chemistry packages use Abelian subgroups, the symmetry labels of the electronic states and MOs used

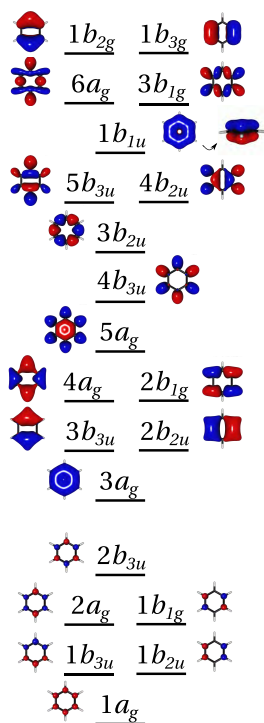


Figure 2. Benzene. Occupied molecular orbital diagram at the Franck–Condon geometry. Symmetry labels correspond to the D_{2h} group (the largest Abelian subgroup of D_{6h}). Using D_{6h} symmetry labels, the ground-state electronic configuration is $(\text{core})^{12}(2a_{1g})^2(2e_{1u})^4(2e_{2g})^4(3a_{1g})^2(2b_{1u})^2(1b_{2u})^2(3e_{1u})^4(1a_{2u})^2(3e_{2g})^4(1e_{1g})^4$, where the core is $(1a_{1g})^2(1e_{1u})^4(1e_{2g})^4(1b_{1u})^2$. The respective correlated ionization energies are given in Table S1. The isovalue is 0.05.

throughout the manuscript correspond to the D_{2h} group, both at the symmetric D_{6h} and at the JT-distorted D_{2h} geometries. In this section, we provide proper Abelian labels of the MOs and discuss selection rules for relevant electronic transitions.

The ground-state electronic configuration of the neutral benzene (shown in Figure 2) is

$$X^1A_{1g} = (\text{core})^{12}(2a_{1g})^2(2e_{1u})^4(2e_{2g})^4(3a_{1g})^2(2b_{1u})^2(1b_{2u})^2(3e_{1u})^4(1a_{2u})^2(3e_{2g})^4(1e_{1g})^4 \quad (1)$$

with the core being

$$(1a_{1g})^2(1e_{1u})^4(1e_{2g})^4(1b_{1u})^2 \quad (2)$$

The symmetry of the π HOMO is e_{1g} and the symmetry of π^* LUMO is e_{2u} . Allowed transitions correspond to A_{2u} (z) and E_{1u} (x, y) irreps (irreducible representations).

In the neutral benzene, $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ excitation gives rise to the electronic states:

$$e_{1g} \times e_{2u} = B_{1u} + B_{2u} + E_{1u} \quad (3)$$

of which two are degenerate. The one-photon allowed states are degenerate E_{1u} states (transition dipole in xy plane). Among many core $\rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions, only one transition from the e_{2g} pair can carry oscillator strength:

$$e_{2g} \times e_{2u} = A_{1u} + A_{2u} + E_{2u} \quad (4)$$

giving rise to a nondegenerate A_{2u} state (with transition dipole along z -axis). Excitation energies and oscillator strengths for

the valence excited states in neutral benzene are given in Table S3.

In the benzene cation, one needs to consider not only the initial and target MOs, but also the partially filled degenerate subshell. Considering all possible transitions from the core to π^* orbitals, in the presence of the π spectator (e_{1g}):

$$(a_{1g} \times e_{2u}) \times e_{1g} = e_{2u} \times e_{1g} = B_{1u} + B_{2u} + E_{1u} \quad (5)$$

$$(e_{2g} \times e_{2u}) \times e_{1g} = (a_{1u} + a_{2u} + e_{2u}) \times e_{1g} = 3E_{1u} + B_{1u} + B_{2u} \quad (6)$$

$$(b_{1u} \times e_{2u}) \times e_{1g} = e_{1g} \times e_{1g} = A_{1g} + A_{2g} + E_{2g} \quad (7)$$

$$(e_{1u} \times e_{2u}) \times e_{1g} = (b_{1g} + b_{2g} + e_{1g}) \times e_{1g} = 3E_{2g} + A_{1g} + A_{2g} \quad (8)$$

Thus, four pairs of degenerate optically allowed states (of E_{1u} symmetry) can be produced (with dipole transition moment along z), each having two independent spin doublets obtained by coupling three unpaired spins with the same orbital occupation. This is different from the neutral, where only one allowed transition of core $\rightarrow \pi^*$ is possible. In other words, the presence of the unpaired electron in the degenerate π orbital leads to the appearance of several distinct allowed transitions in the cation, even at the Franck–Condon (FC) structure, where both π and π^* are degenerate. As far as orbital character is concerned, one set of potentially bright transitions corresponds to the transitions from the same pair of orbitals as in the neutral (e_{2g}). However, the transitions from the lowest core orbital ($1a_g$), which are dipole forbidden in the neutral, may become possible. The analysis of the computed transitions, discussed below, shows that all allowed core $\rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions in the cation correspond to the same type as in the neutral ($e_{2g} \rightarrow e_{2u}$).

Jahn–Teller Distortion in Benzene Cation. Figure 3 summarizes essential features of the JT effect in benzene cation: it shows the MO diagram and the electronic configurations for the two lowest states of the cation. The π -type HOMO of benzene is doubly degenerate at the symmetric D_{6h} geometry of the neutral (Figure 2). The ionization creates two degenerate states (${}^2E_{1g}$, or, using the largest Abelian subgroup notations, ${}^2B_{3g}$ and ${}^2B_{2g}$),⁷⁷ which undergo strong JT distortion.^{51,55,58} Note that virtual levels (such as doubly degenerate π^* LUMO) mirror the behavior of the occupied levels (π HOMO) along the JT displacement. The relaxation of the ${}^2B_{3g}$ state gives rise to the elongated (or acute) structure and the relaxation of the ${}^2B_{2g}$ state gives rise to the compressed (or obtuse) structure;⁷⁸ the structures are shown in Figure 1.

The geometric relaxation involves in-plane CCC deformation, along the doubly degenerate ν_6 vibrational mode.^{51,55,57} These stretching and compressing deformations lead to two sets of 3-fold degenerate minima corresponding to the elongated and compressed structures.^{55,57,58} The motion connecting these minima is called pseudorotation. Following the standard formalism,^{79,80} the JT displacement is described by polar coordinates: the amplitude ρ , characterizing the magnitude of the displacement from the symmetric structure, and the pseudorotation phase ϕ . The degeneracy between the two lowest states of the cation is lifted linearly along ρ , giving rise to the two split adiabats forming a familiar Mexican hat pattern when rendered using ρ and ϕ ; these potential energy

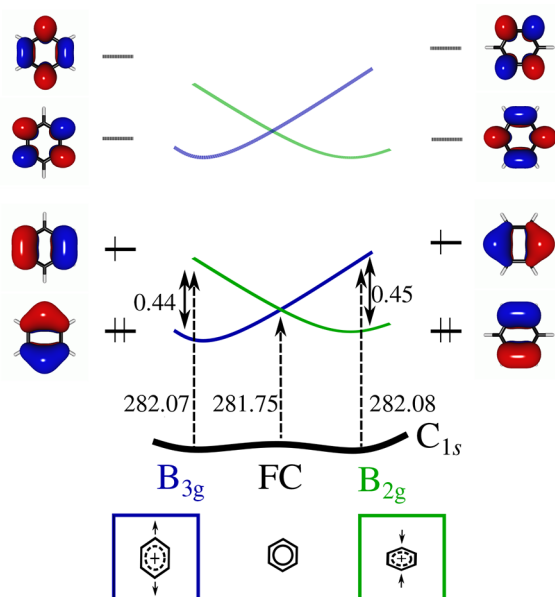


Figure 3. Molecular orbital diagram and electronic configurations of the two lowest electronic states of the cation illustrating the JT effect in benzene cation. At the FC (symmetric) structure, the π -type HOMO of benzene (and, consequently, the ground state of the cation) are doubly degenerate. The relaxation of the cation results in the ring deformation, lifting the degeneracy between the two π orbitals and, consequently, between the two lowest electronic states of the cation. The energies of the bright core–valence transitions are also nearly the same at the two JT minima; however, the transitions corresponding to the symmetric (FC) structure are red-shifted by 0.33 eV. Light-colored lines schematically show the energies of the π^* orbitals (LUMO) along the JT distortion. Vertical black lines with arrows show the core–valence transitions in the cation involving partially occupied π orbitals. The energies (in eV) are computed with (CVS)-EOM-IP-CCSD/uC-6-311(2+,+)G**.

surfaces (PES) are shown in Figure 4 (these PES were generated following eq 3 from ref 51 using their experimentally derived values for the linear ($k = 0.88$) and quadratic ($g = 0.02$) vibronic couplings). The character (and symmetry) of the electronic wave functions changes as one circles around the symmetric (FC) structure, giving rise to the geometric phase effect and complex structure of the vibronic states.⁵¹ In the benzene cation, the energy profile along the pseudorotation is nearly flat and the zero-point level is above the small barrier separating the six minima;⁵¹ thus, dynamically, the benzene cation behaves as a symmetric molecule,⁵¹ but without electronic degeneracies (i.e., both π and π^* pairs are split).

Quantitative description of the photoelectron spectrum³⁸ of benzene requires calculations of the vibronic states of the benzene cation accounting for the geometric phase effect, arising due to the changes of the symmetry of the lowest adiabatic electronic state along pseudorotation motion. As illustrated, for example, by Babikov et al.⁸¹ for the N_3 example (and also discussed in ref 82), this effect imparts additional nodal structure to the vibrational wave functions. Köppel and co-workers^{48,49} carried out state-of-the-art calculations of vibronic states of benzene cation using an *ab initio* parametrized vibronic Hamiltonian and multiconfigurational time-dependent Hartree–Fock calculations of nuclear wave functions; they were able to fully explain the vibrationally resolved photoelectron spectrum³⁸ of benzene. Such calculations, utilizing proper vibronic states of the cation, would be desirable for

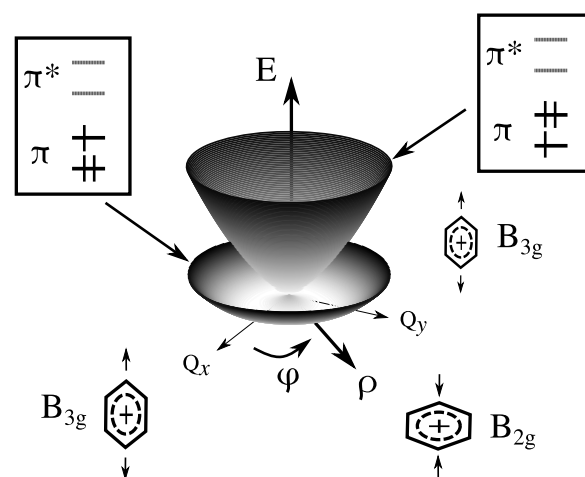


Figure 4. PES of the two lowest states of benzene cation along two JT coordinates (amplitude ρ and pseudorotation angle ϕ). At the FC (symmetric) structure, the two cationic states are degenerate. The relaxation of the cation breaks the degeneracy of the two states (hence, lower and upper adiabats). The symmetry is lowered, giving rise to two sets of 3-fold symmetry equivalent minima on the lower PES (elongated and compressed structures). The pseudorotation coordinate connects the minima (note that the electronic character of the lowest adiabatic state changes along this coordinate). See Figure 3 for molecular orbital diagram and electronic configurations.

modeling high-resolution XAS spectra of the cation; however, they are not needed for understanding the main features of the present spectra, which do not have fine vibrational resolution.

Energetically, the JT relaxation amounts to a 0.27 eV decrease of the lowest adiabat and the energy splitting between the upper and lower PES at the relaxed geometry is about 0.45 eV (theoretical values). The two minima are nearly degenerate, with the elongated one being 0.002 eV lower in energy (EOM-IP-CCSD/cc-pVTZ). As pointed out before,⁵¹ because the barriers separating these minima are far below the zero-point vibrational level, neither one represents the benzene cation, and their relative energies are irrelevant. Instead, the benzene cation should be thought of as a product of averaged structures along the pseudorotation coordinate (with a proper account of the geometric phase).

In the experiment we interpret here,⁶⁰ described in the companion experimental paper,⁶⁰ the cation is produced by two-photon ionization using 267 nm (4.64 eV), which amounts to a total energy of 9.29 eV. Comparison of this value with the vertical ionization energy of benzene, 9.22 eV (theory) or 9.243 eV (experiment⁴¹), reveals that the cation is formed relatively cold, as discussed in detail in the companion experimental paper,⁶⁰ with only (0.05 ± 0.05) eV excess energy (~ 0.07 eV according to theory) above the FC point.

XAS of Neutral Benzene. Before considering the spectrum of the cation, let us briefly discuss the XAS spectrum of the neutral, shown in Figure 5. The spectrum, recorded on a table-top system for the first time,⁶⁰ is very similar to the previously reported spectra.^{39,43,83–88} The spectrum features four main peaks, labeled A–D. The transitions involve six nearly degenerate core orbitals (all within 0.08 eV) and virtual valence and Rydberg orbitals.

The high symmetry of benzene leads to the rich underlying structure of the spectrum;¹³ i.e., although the core orbitals are very close in energy, different core orbitals are active in different peaks. Since the peak assignment has been

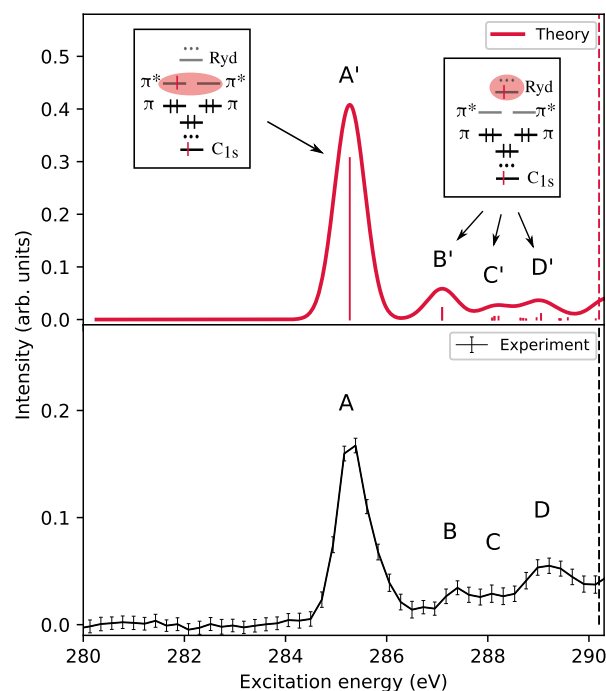


Figure 5. XAS of neutral benzene (top panel: theory; bottom panel: experiment). The inset shows the molecular orbital diagram illustrating the nature of the transitions; see Figure 6 for assignments. Vertical dashed line show the ionization energy (IE). The theoretical spectrum was obtained applying a Gaussian convolution function ($\sigma = 0.3$ eV) to mirror the typical experimental spectrum performed with the table top system and a systematic energy shift (to the spectrum and the IE) of -0.7 eV to match the experiment.

controversial,^{84,87,88} here we briefly analyze the character of the main spectral features in terms of the underlying natural transition orbitals (NTOs). Figure 6 shows leading NTOs for

each peak and the respective weights (squares of singular values) for each pair. The dominant spectral feature, peak A at 285.2 eV (experimental value), is an excitation to the degenerate valence π^* orbitals; the rest of the transitions are of Rydberg character. Although peak A corresponds to one nondegenerate target electronic state (see [Molecular Orbital Framework and Symmetry Analysis](#) for symmetry analysis), it comprises transitions between two pairs of NTOs due to symmetry (this aspect was overlooked in previous studies). Peak B at 287.2 eV corresponds to a doubly degenerate transition; the NTOs reveal a dominant pair with the s-like target Rydberg orbital and a secondary pair with a p-like target Rydberg orbital. Peak C at 288.2 eV covers three distinct electronic transitions (marked C_1 – C_3 in Figure 6). States giving rise to the doubly degenerate peak C_1 correspond to the transition to Ry(p) orbitals lying in the molecular plane. The doubly degenerate peak C_2 corresponds to the transition to the Ry(p) (in plane) and Ry(d_{z^2})-like orbitals. Peak C_3 is the transition to a Ry(p) (out-of-plane) orbital. Finally, peak D at 289.2 eV corresponds to doubly degenerate transitions to Ry(s) and Ry(p) character and not to higher π^* orbitals, as was stated previously.^{87,88} We note that the target orbitals show an extra node relative to the p orbitals in peaks B and C, suggestive of a higher principal quantum number (i.e., 4 versus 3). Our results indicate that the previous assignment^{87,88} of peaks B and C to the transitions to σ^* -like orbitals may be an artifact of the computational protocol and orbital analysis. Tables with transition energies, oscillator strengths, and NTOs for all spectral features are given in the [Supporting Information](#).

XAS of Benzene Cation. The XAS spectrum of the cation is expected to have several distinct features. First, a new peak corresponding to the transition filling the valence π hole should appear at an energy below peak A of the neutral. Second, the unpaired electron in the degenerate π subshell changes the selection rules for the transitions relative to the

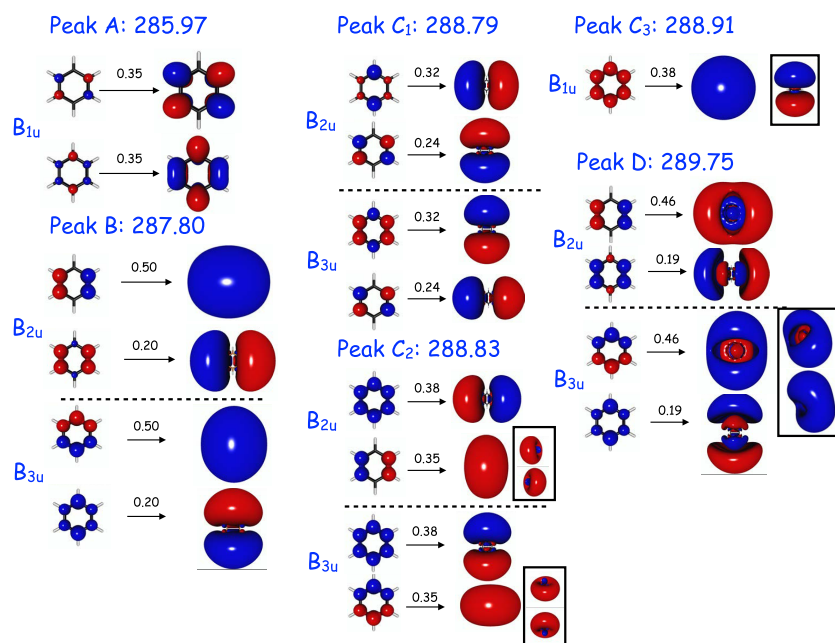


Figure 6. NTOs for peaks A–D in the XAS spectrum of neutral benzene. Energies are in eV; the squares of the respective singular values are shown for each pair. The dashed lines separate the degenerate components of the transitions. Orbitals in boxes show alternative viewpoints. CVS-EOM-EE-CCSD/uC-6-311(2+,+)G**₂; the cutoff value for the electron density contour (isovalue) was 0.05 for peak A and 0.005 for the rest.

closed-shell case; this is an interesting consequence of a non-Abelian symmetry group. On the basis of symmetry analysis (see *Molecular Orbital Framework and Symmetry Analysis*), four pairs of degenerate states corresponding to $\text{core} \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions (each having two independent spin doublets obtained by coupling three unpaired spins with same orbital occupation) become dipole-allowed, which should lead to a splitting of peak A. Third, different possible spin couplings between the three unpaired electrons result in the splitting of the transition corresponding to the final states of the same orbital character (i.e., $\text{core} \rightarrow \pi\pi^*$). Fourth, as illustrated in Figure 3, JT distortion in the cation lifts the degeneracy between the pairs of degenerate MOs, i.e., both the π HOMO and the π^* LUMO are split at the relaxed structures, which can also affect the shift and splitting of peak A and other transitions. Fifth, because of symmetry lowering, some other transitions, which are dark in D_{6h} symmetry, can gain oscillator strength.

Effect of Spin Coupling versus Structural Relaxation on the Core-Level Transitions in Benzene Cation. In order to disentangle the effect of the structural relaxation on the main spectral transitions from the electronic effects (due to spin coupling of the three unpaired electrons), we first consider the effect of the structure on the XAS transitions in neutral benzene. Figure 7 shows the effect that JT distortion would have on the XAS transitions in the neutral. The shift of the

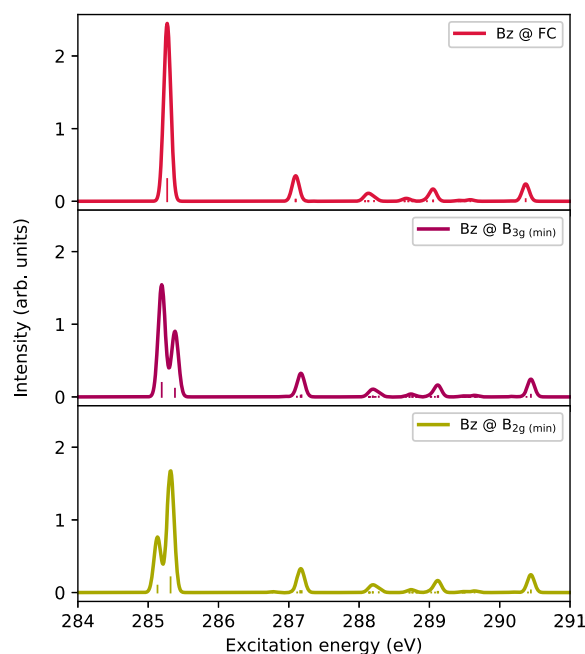


Figure 7. XAS of neutral benzene at the symmetric FC structure and at the two JT minima. The spectra were obtained by applying a Gaussian convolution function ($\sigma = 0.05$ eV).

main transitions relative to the symmetric structure is rather small (less than 0.1 eV), but, as anticipated, some peaks split due to lower symmetry. In particular, peak A is split by 0.19 eV at both the elongated and the compressed structures. The origin of this splitting can be easily rationalized by the NTO analysis (Figure 6): the particle orbitals giving rise to peak A are the two π^* orbitals that are split by JT distortion. The magnitude of the splitting can be attributed to the energy splitting of the virtual levels, as the energy of core orbitals

changes very little (~ 0.01 eV, Tables S1 and S2 in the *Supporting Information*) upon the displacement. The splittings of other XAS transitions are smaller (e.g., 0.01 eV for peak B), which can be explained by the diffuse character of the particle NTOs, which makes them less sensitive to the structural displacements. These spectral changes give a rough estimate of the magnitude of the spectral shifts in the cation due to structural relaxation. We also note that the positions of the peaks are nearly the same at both minima (difference of 0.05 eV for the first bright transition), suggesting that the spectra of the cation can be represented by just one structure (we choose the ${}^2B_{3g}$ minimum).

Theory versus Experiment. Figure 8 shows the experimental⁶⁰ and theoretical XAS spectra of the benzene cation.

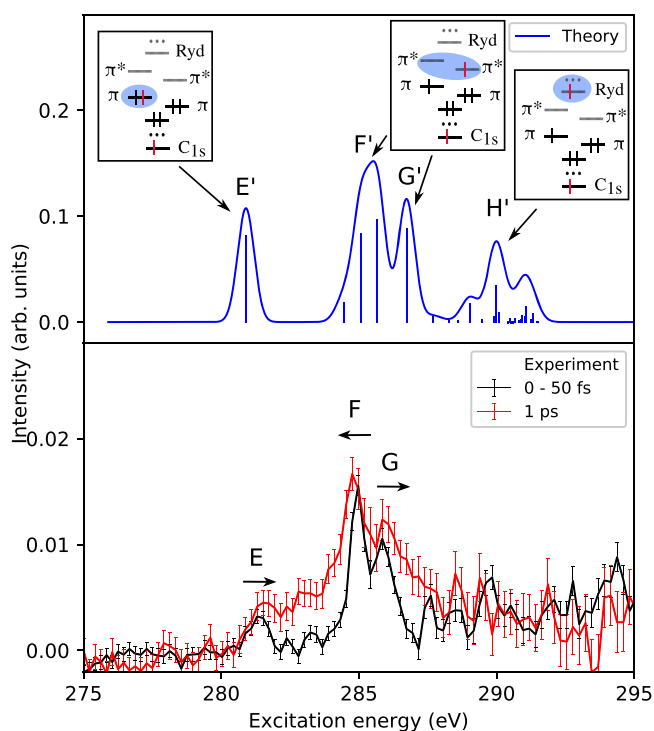


Figure 8. XAS of benzene cation (top panel: theory; bottom panel: experiment). The insets in the top panel show the molecular orbital picture of the transitions giving rise to the three sets of peaks. The theoretical spectrum was computed for the elongated structure and obtained using a Gaussian convolution function ($\sigma = 0.3$ eV) and an energy shift of -0.7 eV. The black and red spectra in the bottom panel correspond to two different time delays between the pump and probe beams. The small black arrows above peaks E, F, and G highlight the direction of the shifts at longer time delay.

The experimental spectrum was obtained⁶⁰ as the logarithmic difference of absorption of the sample with and without UV pulse. The two experimental spectra⁶⁰ taken over the range 0–50 fs and at 1000 fs delays between the pump and probe beams have similar structures but the peak positions shift slightly, as indicated by black arrows in the bottom panel. The theoretical spectrum agrees reasonably well with the experimental one after a shift of -0.7 eV is applied. The main difference from the XAS spectrum of the neutral (Figure 5) is the presence of the low-energy peak (peak E at 281.3 eV) and a clear splitting of the dominant feature (peak A in the neutral, marked as peaks F and G in the cation), accompanied by red and blue shifts of the split peaks relative to peak A in the neutral. Inspection of the

NTOs (given in the [Supporting Information](#)) reveals that peak E is derived from the $1s_c \rightarrow \pi$ transition, peaks F and G correspond to the transitions to the two π^* orbitals (as in peak A of the neutral). Peak H' has the same orbital character as peak B in the neutral. The splitting of the core $\rightarrow \pi^*$ transition in the cation is expected (and observed theoretically) already at the symmetric FC structure, when the two π^* orbitals are still exactly degenerate; thus, it arises due to the spin coupling via the presence of the unpaired electron in the π -subshell (the JT distortion will further modulate the splitting). Using theoretical values, peak G (G') is blue-shifted by 0.4 eV relative to peak A (A') in the neutral, while peak H' is blue-shifted by 2.9 eV relative to peak B (B') in the neutral. A larger shift of the latter can be attributed to the Rydberg character of this transition: the compact valence orbitals are stabilized more than the Rydberg orbitals by the positive charge of the cation. The computed splitting between peaks F and G is 1.1 eV, which agrees well with the experimental⁶⁰ value of 1 eV. This value is also close to the singlet–triplet gap in the neutral benzene (1.22 eV, computed with EOM-EE-CCSD/6-311(2+, +)G** at the FC structure). Because both splittings are attributed to different spin coupling of the π and π^* electrons, their magnitude should be roughly equal to the exchange integral between the respective orbitals. Thus, close agreement between the splitting of the core $\rightarrow \pi^*$ transition in the cation and the singlet–triplet gap (between the two lowest $\pi\pi^*$ states) in the neutral confirms their origin as due to spin coupling.

In addition to illustrating electronic signatures of the cation (manifested by the new low-energy peak and by the splitting of peak A), the experimental spectra⁶⁰ (Figure 8, bottom panel) also reveal dynamics of the structural relaxation of the cation manifested by shifts in the positions of the 3 main peaks. At longer time delays in the experiment, peaks E and G move to higher energy (~ 0.2 eV) and peak F moves to lower energy (~ 0.3 eV), as indicated by the arrows in the bottom panel of Figure 8. The signs of the shifts follow the expectations from the MO diagram (Figure 3): at the JT displaced structure, the half-occupied π -orbital moves to higher energy and the two π^* orbitals split to lower and higher energy relative to their position in the FC region. The computed XAS spectra (shown in Figure S2 in the [Supporting Information](#)) of the cation at the FC and JT-relaxed structures show similar trends. As noted in the experimental paper,⁶⁰ while the experimental time resolution is insufficient to capture the time scale due to a possible JT shift accurately, the effect of possible shifts in time is evident in the spectrum. An additional effect that could cause the shifts is vibrational structure, discussed further in the companion experimental paper.⁶⁰

Comparing the calculations at the symmetric FC structure and the relaxed JT minimum (Figure S2 of the [Supporting Information](#)), we observe relatively small differences: peak E is blue-shifted (0.31 eV), the relative intensity of peaks F and G changes slightly, and the splitting between the lowest transition under peak F and the transition under peak G increases by about 0.1 eV, consistent with the magnitude of the splitting computed for band A of the neutral (Figure 7). Thus, the prominent doublet structure at 285 eV in the cation spectra arises due to the effect of the unpaired electron on the transition (~ 1 – 1.2 eV), while the structural relaxation leading to the splitting of π^* orbitals has a much smaller effect (~ 0.1 – 0.2 eV). As in the case of the computed XAS spectrum of the neutral, the energy changes of the transitions due to the

structural relaxation can be attributed to the energy change of the valence (occupied or virtual) MOs, because the energies of the core orbitals are much less sensitive to the structure.

We note that, due to the use of an open-shell reference in EOM-CC, the computed target excited states (which should be pure doublet states) are afflicted by spin contamination, which affects their computed positions and intensities. Spin contamination is significantly reduced upon inclusion of triple excitations in the ansatz.^{89,90} Therefore, we carried out exploratory calculations at the CCSDT level in a minimal basis set and the results show a reduction of the energy separation and intensity redistribution of some lines, for instance the second stick line under the F band, which is the spin counterpart of the main transition of peak G. Importantly, these preliminary CCSDT calculations confirm the split nature of the $1s \rightarrow \pi^*$ band, and some dynamic shift of peak E and increase of splitting of bands F and G due to the JT distortion.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, we have reported theoretical calculations and the interpretation of experimental⁶⁰ XAS spectra of the neutral benzene and its cation. The cation shows a unique low-energy peak and large splitting of the brightest peak A due to the electronic and structural effects of ionization. The calculations provide the MO picture of the main spectral features and attribute most of the splitting (~ 1 – 1.2 eV) to the spin coupling, with relatively minor contribution (~ 0.1 – 0.2 eV) from structural relaxation. Because the splitting of the two π and two π^* orbitals and the position of the main peaks are different at the FC and relaxed structures, it may be possible, in principle, to monitor the dynamics of JT relaxation by following these transitions. The spectroscopic signatures of structural relaxation are seen even at the relatively low temporal resolution used in the present experiments.⁶⁰ However, the splitting between the main XAS transitions due to the electronic effect (spin coupling of the three unpaired electrons) is considerably larger than the smaller shifts due to structural relaxation (i.e., 1 – 1.2 eV versus 0.1 – 0.2 eV). Our study highlights the current capabilities of table-top X-ray spectroscopy and the need for future experiments with better temporal and spectral resolution and more sophisticated theoretical treatment of open-shell electronic structure and dynamics.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acs.jpca.0c08732>.

Relevant Cartesian geometries, IEs, energies and oscillator strengths of XAS transitions in the neutral and the cation, Dyson orbitals, and transition orbitals (PDF)

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Notes

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- (77) Depending on molecular orientation, symmetry labels corresponding to the same orbital or vibrational mode may be different. Q-Chem's standard molecular orientation is different from that of Mulliken.⁹¹ Q-Chem places benzene in the xy plane (with the x -axis passing through the carbon atoms) instead of the yz plane. Consequently, the b_{1u} and b_{3u} labels are flipped in Q-Chem relative to the Mulliken convention, and so are the b_{1g} and b_{3g} . More details can be found at <http://iopencell.usc.edu/resources/howto/symmetry/>. To avoid confusion with different molecular orientations and relabeling the states, here we report the structures and symmetry labels following Q-Chem's notations.
- (78) Q-Chem's places the elongated structure such that the x -axis corresponds to the long axis of the molecule. Consequently, the symmetry labels of the MOs and electronic states remain the same as at the FC point; i.e., the electronic term of the lowest state at the elongated minimum is $^2B_{3g}$. In contrast, the obtuse structure (corresponding to the optimized state labeled $^2B_{2g}$ at the FC point) is placed such that the y axis corresponds to the short axis of the molecule, which changes the symmetry labels of the MOs, such that the term label of the lowest electronic state at the obtuse minimum becomes $^2B_{3g}$. To avoid the ambiguity, we refer to the two structures as elongated and compressed and drop symmetry labels.
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