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Two-photon photoemission spectroscopy of CCl_4 on $\text{Ag}(111)$: probing hot electron-driven chemistry

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Dissociation of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by low energy electrons on polar stratospheric cloud (PSC) particles has been recently proposed as a key step to stratospheric ozone depletion. By two-photon photoemission (2PPE) spectroscopy, we investigated photochemistry of CCl_4 on $\text{Ag}(111)$ to model the electron-driven reaction of CFCs on PSC. We identified a modified image potential state with an effective mass of $1.6 m_e$ at 3.42 eV above the Fermi level. From polarization dependence of the 2PPE signal, detailed excitation mechanisms were revealed. The lifetime of the image potential state was much shorter on the CCl_4 -covered $\text{Ag}(111)$ surface than on the clean one, implying that the electron in the image potential state is scavenged effectively by CCl_4 , probably through dissociative attachment to it. Effective photodissociation cross sections were determined over 1.62 ~ 5.69 eV and compared to a simple hot electron transfer model. Also, various thermal reaction products were identified and a thermal dissociation model was proposed.