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A resonance Raman spectroscopic and CASSCF investigation of the Franck–Condon region structural dynamics and conical intersections of thiophene

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Resonance Raman spectra were acquired for thiophene in cyclohexane solution with 239.5 and 266 nm excitation wavelengths that were in resonance with ~ 240 nm first intense absorption band. The spectra indicate that the Franck–Condon region photodissociation dynamics have multidimensional character with motion mostly along the reaction coordinates of six totally symmetry modes and three nontotally symmetry modes. The appearance of the nontotally symmetry modes, the C—S antisymmetry stretch +C—C=C bend mode $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ at 754 cm^{-1} and the $H_7C_3-C_4H_8$ twist $\nu_9(A_2)$ at 906 cm^{-1} , suggests the existence of two different types of vibronic-couplings or curve-crossings among the excited states in the Franck–Condon region. The electronic transition energies, the excited state structures, and the conical intersection points ${}^1B_1/{}^1A_1$ and ${}^1B_2/{}^1A_1$ between $2\text{ }{}^1A_1$ and $1\text{ }{}^1B_2$ or $1\text{ }{}^1B_1$ potential energy surfaces of thiophene were determined by using complete active space self-consistent field theory computations. These computational results were correlated with the Franck–Condon region structural dynamics of thiophene. The ring opening photodissociation reaction pathway through cleavage of one of the C—S bonds and via the conical intersection point ${}^1B_1/{}^1A_1$ was revealed to be the predominant ultrafast reaction channel for thiophene in the lowest singlet excited state potential energy hypersurface, while the internal conversion pathway via the conical intersection point ${}^1B_2/{}^1A_1$ was found to be the minor decay channel in the lowest singlet excited state potential energy hypersurface. © 2010 American Institute of Physics. [doi:10.1063/1.3480361]

I. INTRODUCTION

Thiophene is a simple five-membered heterocyclic molecule¹ and a fundamental building block to form thiophene-based materials such as oligothiophene polymers,^{2,3} semiconductors,⁴ nonlinear optics,⁵ and photochromic materials.⁶ Many experimental and theoretical investigations have been done to study and characterize the electronic structures, photochemistry, and ultrafast excited state reaction dynamics of thiophene and thiophene-based materials.^{7–32} The gas phase UV absorption spectrum of thiophene in the lowest valence state (an A-band located at 5.5 eV) has a long vibrational progression with the lowest absorption at $41\,595\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (5.15 eV) that has been attributed to the vibrational origin of the $1\text{ }{}^1A_1 \rightarrow 2\text{ }{}^1A_1$ or $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition.^{8–10} The gas phase UV absorption spectrum confirms the valence nature of the strong bands at 5.5 and 7.0

eV.^{9,11–13} The magnetic circular dichroism spectrum of thiophene in hexane solution exhibits two bands at 5.27 and 5.64 eV, respectively.^{14,15} Two low-lying ${}^3(\pi, \pi^*)$ states were observed at about 3.7 and 4.6 eV in electron energy-loss spectra.^{16–18} The excited states of thiophene have been characterized by a number of experimental measurements^{9,16–19} and *ab initio* calculations.^{9,19–21} Bendazzoli and co-workers assigned experimental \tilde{A} ($41\,595\text{ cm}^{-1}/240\text{ nm}/5.15\text{ eV}$), \tilde{B} ($48\,330\text{ cm}^{-1}/206\text{ nm}/5.99\text{ eV}$), and \tilde{C} ($53\,270\text{ cm}^{-1}/188\text{ nm}/6.60\text{ eV}$) absorptions as the origins of the $2\text{ }{}^1A_1$, $1\text{ }{}^1B_1$, and $1\text{ }{}^1B_2$ states, and the two bands at $30\,250$ and $37\,270\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (from Refs. 16–18) as being due to the $1\text{ }{}^3B_2$, and $1\text{ }{}^3A_1$ triplet states, respectively. High level multireference multiroot CI computations by Palmer *et al.*¹⁹ indicated that the two strong absorption bands centered at the calculated 5.5 and 7.0 eV energies were due to the $1\text{ }{}^1A_1 \rightarrow 2\text{ }{}^1A_1$ and $1\text{ }{}^1A_1 \rightarrow 1\text{ }{}^1B_2$ transitions, respectively. The two triplet states situated energetically below the $2\text{ }{}^1A_1$ state, $1\text{ }{}^3B_2$ and $1\text{ }{}^3A_1$, were also confirmed by recent work.^{20,21} A CASPT2 calculation study of the excited states of thiophene results in the two strong absorption bands centered at 6.79 and 7.29 eV.²² Combined density functional/multireference

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configuration interaction method (DFT/MRCI) calculations were utilized to examine the ground state and low-lying electronic excited states of thiophene.²³ This work predicted the $1^1A_1 \rightarrow 2^1A_1$ and $1^1A_1 \rightarrow 1^1B_2$ transitions to be at 5.39 and 5.54 eV with the corresponding oscillator strengths being 0.1142 and 0.1121, respectively,²³ with the latter assignment being different from that of a previous study (see Ref. 19). It appears that almost all of the previous assignments agree that the low-lying intense transition at $41\,595\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (5.15 eV) is the vibrational origin of the $1^1A_1 \rightarrow 2^1A_1$ transition. The vibronic structure of the UV spectrum of thiophene was studied by several research groups.²⁴ The 965 cm^{-1} progression was found to dominate the absorption spectrum due to 1083 cm^{-1} vibration. According to our present study, the 1083 cm^{-1} mode is the ν_5 vibration. The other relevant ground state frequencies were found to be $839\text{ cm}^{-1}(\nu_3)$, $1036\text{ cm}^{-1}(\nu_6)$, $608\text{ cm}^{-1}(\nu_8)$, $565\text{ cm}^{-1}(\nu_{11})$, $452\text{ cm}^{-1}(\nu_{14})$, and $751\text{ cm}^{-1}(\nu_{21})$.¹⁰

Nucleophilic aromatic photosubstitution reactions of thiophenes substituted with iodine or bromine atoms and electron withdrawing groups in the presence of aromatic compounds have been characterized by steady state and laser flash photolysis experiments.²⁵ A reaction mechanism proposed by D'Auria and co-workers^{26,27} suggested that the initially excited thiophenes undergo intersystem crossing (ISC) to a triplet state ($\pi-\sigma^*$, $n-\sigma^*$, or $\sigma-\sigma^*$) mainly localized on the carbon-iodine bond and the resulting thiophene triplet state interacts with the aromatic compounds to result in homolytic cleavage of the CI bond to produce a thienyl radical that subsequently reacts very fast with the aromatic compound to produce the corresponding arylation product.²⁸ Photochemical isomerization reactions of thiophene and its derivatives have also been characterized by *ab initio*²⁹ and complete active space self-consistent field (CASSCF) calculations³⁰ that examined the reaction channels for the photoisomerization of 2-methylthiophene to 3-methylthiophene on the ground state (S_0) and lowest triplet excited state potential energy surfaces.

The ultrafast internal conversion and photodissociation dynamics of thiophene in the first excited state was recently examined by femtosecond pump probe photoelectron spectroscopy and combined density functional/multireference configuration interaction (DFT/MRCI) computations^{23,31} and a linear vibronic-coupling scheme was invoked to help interpret the photophysics.³² The femtosecond pump probe photoelectron spectroscopy experiments observed two time constants relative to the very early excited state dynamics and these time constants were attributed to the vibrational dynamics in the first excited state (80 ± 10 fs) and an ultrafast decay via a conical intersection thought to lead to a ring opening in the 1^1B_1 state (25 ± 10 fs).³¹ The global minimum structure of the 1^1B_1 state is predicted theoretically to exhibit an asymmetric planar nuclear arrangement with one significantly elongated C—S bond.²³ The minimum energies of the six conical intersections between the 2^1A_1 , 1^1A_2 , 1^1B_2 , 1^1B_1 and 1^1A_2 , 1^1B_2 , 1^1B_1 states were determined using a linear vibronic-coupling model.³²

In this paper we report a combined resonance Raman spectroscopic and CASSCF computational investigation of

the excited state structural dynamics of thiophene. The 239.5 nm resonance Raman spectra of thiophene in cyclohexane solution probes the potential energy surface of the transition allowed $\pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$ or $1^1A_1 \rightarrow 2^1A_1$ transition for the ~ 232 nm intense absorption band. Density functional theory and CASSCF computations were done to predict the geometry structures, the energy levels and the vibrational frequencies for ground and electronic excited states, as well as to search for conical intersections between the 2^1A_1 and other excited states for thiophene. This work suggests that there are two strong vibronic-couplings, one is between 2^1A_1 and 1^1B_1 through vibrational motions along the anti-symmetry C—S stretch + C—C=C bend mode ν_{21} and the C—H in-plane wag ν_{18} mode, and the other is between 2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2 via vibrational motion along the $H_7C_3-C_4H_8$ twist.

II. EXPERIMENTAL AND COMPUTATIONAL METHODS

A. Resonance Raman experiments

The resonance Raman experimental methods and apparatus have been described previously^{33–36} so only a short description will be provided here. The harmonics of a nanosecond Nd:YAG laser and their hydrogen Raman shifted laser lines were employed to generate the 239.5 and 266 nm excitation wavelengths utilized in the resonance Raman experiments. Concentrations of approximately 0.013M–0.025M thiophene (99% purity) in spectroscopic grade cyclohexane (99.5+% purity) solvent were used to prepare sample solutions. The excitation laser beam used a $\sim 100\text{ }\mu\text{J}$ pulse energy loosely focused to a 0.5–1.0 mm diameter spot size onto a flowing liquid stream of sample to excite the sample. Power-dependent experiments were done using $\sim 100\text{ }\mu\text{J}$ pulse energy focused on a beam diameter of ~ 1.0 mm and $\sim 260\text{ }\mu\text{J}$ pulse energy focused on a beam diameter of ~ 0.5 mm, respectively. No power-dependent Raman peaks were found within the test conditions and this indicated that there were no noticeable transients or photo-products contributed to the resonance Raman spectra. A backscattering geometry was employed for collection of the Raman scattered light by reflective optics that imaged the light through a polarizer and entrance slit of a 0.5 m spectrograph and the grating of the spectrograph dispersed the light onto a liquid nitrogen cooled CCD mounted on the exit of the spectrograph. The CCD accumulated the Raman signal for about 90–120 s before being read out to an interfaced PC computer with 10–30 of these scans added together to get the resonance Raman spectrum. The Raman shifts of the resonance Raman spectra were calibrated with the known vibrational frequencies of the cyclohexane solvent Raman bands and the solvent Raman bands were then subtracted from the resonance Raman spectra by utilizing an appropriately scaled solvent spectrum. Sections of the resonance Raman spectra were fit to a baseline plus a sum of Lorentzian bands to determine the integrated areas of the Raman bands of interest. The FT-IR and FT-Raman spectra of thiophene in the neat liquid phase were acquired so as to do a vibrational analysis that could be used to help make vibrational assignments for the resonance Raman spectra. Depolarization ratio

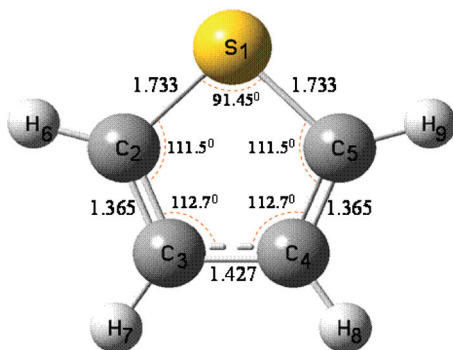


FIG. 1. A schematic of the optimized geometry structure of thiophene in its S_0 state is shown. The selected bond lengths and bond angles indicated were calculated by using B3LYP/cc-PVTZ computations.

measurements were done with a Glan prism polarizer that was placed in the scattered beam just before the entrance slit of the spectrograph³⁷ and the polarization response of the spectrometer was referenced to measurements of the cyclohexane bands that were employed as a standard. The three depolarized bands at 1347, 1226, and 1027 cm^{-1} gave ρ values of 0.75 ± 0.05 , while that for the 802 cm^{-1} band was 0.13 ± 0.01 . These values suggest that the measured values (0.420 for 1394 cm^{-1} , 0.575 for 1344 cm^{-1} , 0.502 for 1074 cm^{-1} , 0.551 for 1028 cm^{-1} , 0.777 for 835 cm^{-1} , and 1.006 for 754 cm^{-1}) for thiophene are not affected by the polarization dependence of the grating efficiency nor by any appreciable leak of the polarization analyzer.

B. Density functional theory and CASSCF computations

DFT and CASSCF calculations^{38–40} were done to calculate the optimized geometry and vibrational frequencies as well as the electronic transition energies for the ground or excited electronic states of thiophene. Complete geometry optimization and vibrational frequency determination were accomplished with the B3LYP/cc-PVTZ level of theory for the ground state of thiophene and the CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* level of theory for the excited states of thiophene, respectively. The electronic transition energies were computed with the B3LYP-TD/cc-PVTZ and CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* level of theory calculations. Seven active orbitals including one $\sigma_{\text{C-S}}$, two π , two π^* , one $\sigma_{\text{C-S}}^*$, and one sulfur nonbonding orbital on the molecule were used for the CASSCF calculations which gives an active space with eight electrons in seven orbitals and is referred to as CASSCF(8,7) hereafter. All of the density functional theory and CASSCF calculations were performed with the GAUSSIAN program software suite.⁴¹

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The ground state geometry structure and vibrational assignments

Figure 1 displays a schematic of the ground state geometry structure of thiophene obtained from the DFT calculations with the atoms numbered and the values of selected bond lengths and bond angles indicated in the structure. The

vibrational spectra of thiophene and its isotopomers have been previously investigated by using IR spectroscopy⁴² and quantum mechanical computations.^{43,44} A normal coordinate analysis using empirical force fields has also been reported.⁴⁵ Since there appears to be no previous literature reports of any Raman or resonance Raman spectra of thiophene, a FT-Raman spectrum was measured and the vibrational frequencies of its Raman bands are shown in Table I. The ground state thiophene molecule belongs to the C_{2v} molecular point group and has 21 vibrational modes that are partitioned into eight A_1 , three A_2 , three B_1 , and seven B_2 irreducible representations, respectively, with all of the vibrational modes being Raman active and the modes with A_1 , B_1 , and B_2 being IR active. Table I gives the vibrational frequencies and their vibrational assignments and it appears that eight totally symmetric modes (A_1) and one weak antisymmetric mode (B_2) are observed in our FT-Raman spectrum.

B. UV spectrum and the Resonance Raman spectra

Figure 2 displays the room temperature UV spectra of thiophene in the gas phase and in cyclohexane solution with the excitation wavelengths for the resonance Raman experiments indicated above the spectra. The structure, shape, and FMHW of the gas phase UV spectrum are very similar to those of the solution phase spectrum, although the $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 228.6$ nm for the gas phase UV spectrum is blueshifted about 3 nm relative to $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 231.6$ nm for the solution phase spectrum, and this suggests that the solvent cage of cyclohexane solvent stabilizes the excited state molecule more than the ground state one. The absorption band was assigned as $\pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$ or $1^1A_1 \rightarrow 2^1A_1$ transition.^{9,19,23} Therefore our 239.5 and 266 nm excitation wavelengths for the resonance Raman experiments are in resonance with this intense A-band absorption.

The 239.5 and 266 nm resonance Raman spectra were obtained for thiophene in cyclohexane solution and these spectra are shown in Fig. 3 along with a FT-Raman spectrum. The role of solvent in the structural dynamics of thiophene is not intent in this paper due to the difficulty in acquiring the gas phase resonance Raman spectra. However a weak van der Waals interaction between the nonpolar cyclohexane and weak polar thiophene in the excited state are expected to not alter the nature of the structural dynamics of thiophene. Thus in following subsections the spectra and the short-time dynamics are analyzed without considering the solvent effects. The FT-Raman spectrum in Fig. 3 displays seven fundamentals, among which ν_3 , ν_4 , ν_5 , ν_6 , ν_7 , and ν_8 are of A_1 symmetry and ν_{21} is of B_2 symmetry (see also Table I). In contrast, the 239.5 nm resonance Raman spectrum in Fig. 3 displays three new bands at 906, 1134, and 1244 cm^{-1} in the <1500 cm^{-1} frequency region that are not seen in the FT-Raman spectrum. The 266 nm spectrum in Fig. 3 displays preresonance features and is used to help ascertain what fundamentals appear in the 239.5 nm resonance Raman spectrum. Figure 4 presents an expanded view of the 239.5 nm resonance Raman spectrum with tentative vibrational assignments indicated above the spectrum and the solvent subtraction artifacts indicated by asterisks. The vibra-

TABLE I. The B3LYP/cc-PVTZ computed and FT-IR, FT-Raman, and resonance Raman measured vibrational frequencies of thiophene are listed.

Sym. modes	Computed (cm ⁻¹)		Experimental				Assignment Description ^d		
	a	b	IR	Raman	IR ^c	RR			
A ₁	ν_1	3248	3115	3106	3109	3126	C ₂ H ₆ /C ₅ H ₉ in-plane sym. stretch		
	ν_2	3209	3078	3071	3083	3098	H ₇ C ₃ —C ₄ H ₈ in-plane sym. stretch		
	ν_3	1447	1406	1408	1408	1409	1394	C ₂ =C ₃ —C ₄ =C ₅ in-plane sym. stretch	
	ν_4	1395	1357		1359	1360	1344	C ₂ =C ₃ —C ₄ =C ₅ in-plane sym. stretch	
	ν_5	1106	1083	1082	1080	1083	1074	C—H in-plane wag	
	ν_6	1052	1031	1034	1034	1036	1028	C ₃ —C ₄ stretch +C=C—C bend	
	ν_7	834	824	834	833	839	835	C—S in-plane sym. stretch +C—C=C bend	
	ν_8	614	616		605	608	615	C—S—C bend	
A ₂	ν_9	916	902				898	906	H ₇ C ₃ —C ₄ H ₈ twist
	ν_{10}	684	682				683		C ₂ H ₆ /C ₅ H ₉ twist
	ν_{11}	572	576				565		C—C=C—C out-of-plane deformation
								1134	1244
B ₁	ν_{12}	878	866				867		CH rock
	ν_{13}	720	716	712			712		CH rock
	ν_{14}	454	464		453	452			Ring out-of-plane deformation
	2 ν_{14}							906	
B ₂	ν_{15}	3245	3113				3125		C ₂ H ₆ /C ₅ H ₉ in-plane antisym. stretch
	ν_{16}	3196	3066	3071			3098		H ₇ C ₃ —C ₄ H ₈ in-plane antisym. stretch
	ν_{17}	1558					1507		C ₂ =C ₃ —C ₄ =C ₅ in-plane antisym. stretch
	ν_{18}	1276	1244	1252			1256	1244	C—H in-plane wag
	ν_{19}	1108	1085				1085		C—H in-plane wag
	ν_{20}	877	866	870			872		C=C—C bend
	ν_{21}	745	740		750	751	754		C—S in-plane antisym. stretch +C—C=C bend

^aB3LYP/cc-PVTZ.^bScaled by 0.9490.^cFrom Ref. 42.^dSym.=symmetric; antisym.=antisymmetric.

tional assignments of Fig. 4 are based on those given in Table I for the correlations of the calculated DFT vibrational frequencies to the observed experimental vibrational frequencies. The intensity of some Raman bands in the spectrum could have contributions from several Raman bands that have similar Raman shifts due to the limited resolution of the solution phase spectra and therefore the Raman band labels in Fig. 4 only provide the largest Raman band contributions to each Raman feature.

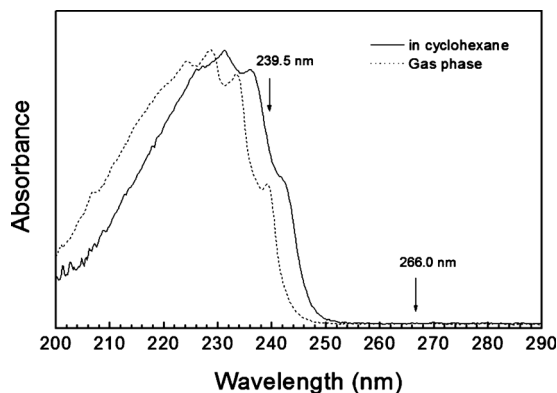


FIG. 2. The UV spectra of thiophene in the gas phase (dotted line) and in cyclohexane solution (solid line) are displayed with the excitation wavelengths employed for the resonance Raman experiments indicated above the spectra.

A resonance Raman spectrum typically displays only the total symmetry vibrational modes if the excitation wavelength used to acquire the resonance Raman spectrum is resonant with a transition allowed single electronic transition. This has been the case in many molecular systems with relatively higher molecular symmetry point groups. For example, all of the Franck–Condon (FC) active vibrational modes displayed in the A-band resonance Raman spectra of nitrobenzene are of the A₁ irreducible representation since the A-band absorption is a single nondegenerate electronic state.³⁵ However in some cases where vibronic-coupling occurs or the vibrational frequency along that vibrational mode changes between ground and excited electronic states (the standard A-term mechanism), a resonance Raman spectrum may display additional antisymmetric modes or the even overtones of the antisymmetric fundamental modes.³³

Most of the resonance Raman features can be assigned to the fundamentals, overtones, and combination bands of about nine vibrational modes based on the information in Table I: the C₂=C₃—C₄=C₅ in-plane symmetric stretch modes ν_3 (A₁) at 1394 cm⁻¹ and ν_4 (A₁) at 1344 cm⁻¹, the C—H in-plane wag mode ν_{18} (B₂) at 1244 cm⁻¹, the C—H in-plane wag mode ν_5 (A₁) at 1074 cm⁻¹, the C₃—C₄ stretch +C=C—C bend mode ν_6 (A₁) at 1028 cm⁻¹, the C—S in-plane symmetric stretch +C—C=C bend mode ν_7 (A₁) at 835 cm⁻¹, the C—S—C bend mode ν_8 (A₁) at 615 cm⁻¹,

TABLE II. CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* computed minimal singlet and triplet excitation energies ΔE of the 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 , 1^1B_1 , 1^3B_2 , 1^3A_1 , and 1^3B_1 excited states and minimal energies $\Delta E(\text{CI})$ of the conical intersections points $^1B_1/^1A_1$ and $^1B_2/^1A_1$, and vertical transition energies $\Delta E(\text{FC})$ of the 2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2 state for thiophene. π_2 , π_3 , and π_4^* are, respectively, $\pi_{\text{HOMO}-1}$, π_{HOMO} , and π_{LUMO}^* orbitals. FC is an abbreviation of the Franck-Condon region. 1^1A_1 is the electronic ground state.

State	Electronic structure	ΔE [kcal/mol(eV)]
1^1A_1		0.0
2^1A_1	$\pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$	130.78 (5.671)
1^1B_2	$\pi_3 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$	130.83 (5.673)
1^1B_1	$\pi_3 \rightarrow \sigma_{\text{C-S}}^*$	84.1 (3.65)
1^3B_2	$\pi_3 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$	71.8 (3.11)
1^3A_1	$\pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$	111.9 (4.85)
1^3B_1	$\pi_3 \rightarrow \sigma_{\text{C-S}}^*$	76.7 (3.32)
	$\Delta E(\text{CI})$	
$^1B_1/^1A_1$		144.9 (6.28)
$^1B_2/^1A_1$		142.8 (6.19)
	$\Delta E(\text{FC})$	
2^1A_1	$\pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$	145.3 (6.30)
1^1B_2	$\pi_3 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$	174.2 (7.55)

2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2 for thiophene. The corresponding optimized geometry structural parameters are listed in Table III. Figure 5 presents the CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* computed optimized geometry structures of thiophene in 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 , 1^1B_1 , and 1^3B_2 , 1^3A_1 and 1^3B_1 excited states, and in conical intersection points $^1B_1/^1A_1$ and $^1B_2/^1A_1$. Figure 5 and Table III show that the molecular symmetry of the CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* optimized geometry structures of the 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 , 1^3B_2 , and 1^3A_1 excited states are all in the C_1 point group. The C—S and C—C bonds of the 2^1A_1 geometry are all elongated relative to the electronic ground state. The largest bond length changes occur to the C_2 — C_3 / C_4 — C_5 bonds (~ 1.474 Å) which are longer than the ground state ones by ~ 0.11 Å. The explanation for this is that the $\pi_2 \rightarrow \pi_4^*$ transition weakens the C_2 — C_3 / C_4 — C_5 bonds. The optimized geometry structure of the 1^3A_1 state is in general very similar to that of the 2^1A_1 state except for the S_1 — C_2 / S_1 — C_5 and C_3 — C_4 bond lengths that become, respectively, a bit longer and much shorter. The molecular orbital and electronic density population analysis indicates that such geometry parameter changes between the 2^1A_1 and 1^3A_1 states are likely due to the pyramidalization or a biradical character of the C_2 and C_5 atoms of thiophene in the 1^3A_1 state. Similarly, the 1^1B_2 and 1^3B_2 geometry structures are basically similar to the 2^1A_1 and 1^3A_1 ones, respectively. The major structural differences between those of the 2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2 states are the orientations of the S atom and the four H atoms. The 2^1A_1 geometry structure shows a significant out-of-plane motion with S, H_6 , and H_9 atoms moving simultaneously upward, while the 1^1B_2 geometry structure displays a significant out-of-plane motion too but with H_6 / H_7 atoms and S / H_8 / H_9 atoms bending, respectively, downward and upward from the molecular plane. The CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* computed optimized geometry structures of thiophene in the 1^1B_1 and 1^3B_1 states are planar. Their most prominent features are that the two C—S

bonds undergo opposite bond length changes relative to the ground state ones with one C—S bond becoming much longer (3.258 Å for 1^1B_1 and 3.221 Å for 1^3B_1) and the other C—S bond becoming shorter (1.725 Å for 1^1B_1 and 1.675 Å for 1^3B_1). This indicates that the 1^1B_1 and 1^3B_1 states are likely dissociative. Molecular orbital and electronic density analysis reveal that thiophene in the 1^3B_1 state has a biradical character with the electronic density centered on the sulfur atom and the C_5 atom.

We note that the optimized geometry structures of thiophene in the 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 , 1^1B_1 , 1^3B_2 , 1^3A_1 , and 1^3B_1 states and the corresponding adiabatic transition energies were studied by using the DFT/MRCI level of theory calculations.²³ In general our CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* computed geometry structures agree qualitatively with those obtained by DFT/MRCI methods. For example, both methods predict that the 1^1B_1 state is dissociative along one C—S bond and is a global minimum on the first singlet potential energy hypersurface, while the 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 and 1^3B_2 , 1^3A_1 states are bound although the degrees of the bond length and bond angle changes are somewhat different. DFT/MRCI predicted an out-of-plane structure for the 1^1B_2 state with the S atom and the H_6 / H_9 atoms being downward and upward from the molecular plane;²³ this is different from the CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* structure that shows an out-of-plane geometry for the 1^1B_2 state with the H_6 / H_7 atoms and the S / H_8 / H_9 atoms being downward and upward, respectively. The energetic order of the minimal electronic transition energies follow similar trends of $1^1B_1 < 2^1A_1 < 1^1B_2$, although the values are noticeably different for the two methods. The minimal electronic transition energies of the 1^1B_1 and 2^1A_1 state predicted by previous DFT/MRCI are 5.54 or 5.39 eV, respectively, which are somewhat smaller than the corresponding 5.673 and 5.671 eV predicted by our CASSCF/6-31G* computations. The most important difference, however, lies in the loss of the molecular symmetry predicted by CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* optimization for the structures of the 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 , 1^3B_2 , and 1^3A_1 states. The very strong electronic interactions (or state mixings) among the 2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2 bound states and the 1^1B_1 dissociative state or among the 1^3A_1 and 1^3B_2 bound states and the 1^3B_1 dissociative state are likely the origins for this loss of symmetry. For example, the CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* and the DFT/MRCI (Ref. 23) as well as the linear vibronic-coupling³² studies demonstrate consistently that the minimal transition energies of the 2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2 states and the corresponding conical intersections $^1B_1/^1A_1$, $^1B_2/^1A_1$, and $^1B_1/^1B_2$ are close in energy. This breaks the A_1 symmetry for the 2^1A_1 state after the wave-packet goes away from the FC region.

To map out the possible conical intersections between the 2^1A_1 potential energy surface and other surfaces that may result in a lower C_1 or C_s dynamical symmetry for the 2^1A_1 state structural dynamics of thiophene, we carried out state-averaged-CASSCF (SA-CASSCF) (Ref. 51) calculations with 6-31G* basis sets. Inspection of the SA-CASSCF calculated active orbitals and their one-electron densities for thiophene in Table IV reveals that the optimized crossing point denoted as $^1B_1/^1A_1$ corresponds to one between the

TABLE III. CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* computed optimized geometry structural parameters of the 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 , 1^1B_1 , 1^3B_2 , 1^3A_1 , and 1^3B_1 excited states and the conical intersection points $^1B_1/^1A_1$ and $^1B_2/^1A_1$ of thiophene.

Parameters	S_0	2^1A_1	1^1B_2	1^1B_1	1^3B_2	1^3A_1	1^3B_1	$^1B_1/^1A_1$	$^1B_2/^1A_1$
R_{S1-C2}	1.733	1.795	1.795	3.258	1.807	1.790	3.221	1.997	1.921
R_{C2-C3}	1.365	1.472	1.473	1.332	1.459	1.424	1.352	1.421	1.465
R_{C3-C4}	1.427	1.451	1.451	1.476	1.352	1.505	1.435	1.432	1.412
R_{C4-C5}	1.365	1.476	1.475	1.363	1.480	1.427	1.402	1.443	1.470
R_{S1-C5}	1.733	1.752	1.753	1.725	1.782	1.761	1.675	1.695	1.713
R_{C2-H6}	1.079	1.073	1.073	1.072	1.072	1.070	1.073	1.066	1.080
R_{C3-H7}	1.082	1.071	1.072	1.080	1.073	1.073	1.080	1.072	1.073
R_{C4-H8}	1.082	1.071	1.071	1.077	1.073	1.073	1.077	1.073	1.072
R_{C5-H9}	1.079	1.074	1.074	1.075	1.075	1.070	1.077	1.070	1.073
$\angle_{C5-S1-C2}$	91.4	94.3	94.9	72.0	90.6	91.6	72.4	90.4	92.7
$\angle_{S1-C2-C3}$	111.5	108.2	108.7	82.8	110.5	112.5	83.0	106.5	104.5
$\angle_{C2-C3-C4}$	112.7	112.6	112.8	128.1	114.3	111.2	127.7	113.7	116.3
$\angle_{C3-C4-C5}$	112.7	113.3	113.4	130.3	113.9	111.6	129.3	115.6	112.9
$\angle_{C4-C5-S1}$	111.5	109.2	109.6	126.8	110.5	113.0	127.5	113.8	112.0
$\angle_{S1-C2-H6}$	119.9	117.1	117.6	145.7	119.9	119.8	147.3	119.6	112.3
$\angle_{C3-C2-H6}$	128.6	123.5	123.5	131.5	124.4	126.6	129.7	133.7	119.0
$\angle_{C2-C3-H7}$	123.3	122.6	122.4	117.4	121.3	122.1	117.0	123.2	120.7
$\angle_{C4-C3-H7}$	124.0	123.4	123.1	114.5	124.4	122.2	115.3	122.9	123.0
$\angle_{C3-C4-H8}$	124.0	124.0	124.0	114.3	124.9	122.8	115.4	123.3	124.7
$\angle_{C5-C4-H8}$	123.3	122.6	122.4	115.5	121.2	122.4	115.3	121.1	122.3
$\angle_{S1-C5-H9}$	119.9	117.4	118.2	116.2	118.0	119.5	117.1	120.9	121.3
$\angle_{C4-C5-H9}$	128.6	122.7	123.1	117.0	121.7	125.8	115.4	125.2	124.6
$D_{S1-C2-C3-C4}$	0.0	-12.0	8.5	0.0	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	-4.9
$D_{S1-C5-C4-C3}$	0.0	8.4	2.6	0.0	-4.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	11.1
$D_{C2-C3-C4-C5}$	0.0	2.6	-7.4	0.0	1.1	-3.8	0.0	0.0	-3.3
$D_{C5-S1-C2-C3}$	0.0	14.6	-6.0	0.0	-3.9	-1.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
$D_{C2-S1-C5-C4}$	0.0	-13.2	2.1	0.0	4.4	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-11.7
$D_{H6-C2-S1-C5}$	180.0	159.9	-152.5	180.0	151.6	-169.3	180.0	180.0	-120.9
$D_{H6-C2-C3-C4}$	180.0	-154.6	152.6	180.0	-151.8	170.3	180.0	180.0	121.3
$D_{H7-C3-C2-S1}$	180.0	-179.0	-156.5	180.0	-177.3	-154.0	180.0	180.0	174.4
$D_{H7-C3-C4-C5}$	180.0	169.4	157.6	180.0	-179.3	153.0	180.0	180.0	177.4
$D_{H7-C3-C2-H6}$	0.0	38.5	-12.5	0.0	28.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	-59.4
$D_{H7-C3-C4-H8}$	0.0	-6.6	-18.1	0.0	0.4	-46.9	0.0	0.0	-5.7
$D_{H8-C4-C5-H9}$	0.0	-32.1	-35.2	0.0	-38.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	30.2
$D_{H8-C4-C3-C2}$	180.0	-173.5	176.9	180.0	-179.1	156.3	180.0	180.0	173.6
$D_{H8-C4-C5-S1}$	180.0	-175.5	178.4	180.0	176.1	-157.1	180.0	180.0	-165.9
$D_{H9-C5-C4-C3}$	180.0	151.8	149.0	180.0	141.0	168.2	180.0	180.0	-152.9
$D_{H9-C5-S1-C2}$	180.0	-158.8	-146.2	180.0	-142.1	-167.4	180.0	180.0	152.8

1^1B_1 and 2^1A_1 potential energy surfaces. The $^1B_1/^1A_1$ structure in Fig. 5 provides us the structural changes connecting the FC region of the 2^1A_1 state to the conical intersection point $^1B_1/^1A_1$ so that R_{S1-C2} and R_{S1-C5} for CI(S_3/S_1) are, respectively, 0.27 Å longer and 0.03 Å shorter relative to the corresponding ground state values. It is very interesting to note that minimal energies $\Delta E(CI)$ for the conical intersection point $^1B_1/^1A_1$ is 6.28 eV (with respect to S_0), which is just slightly lower in energy than the vertical transition energy [$\Delta E(FC)$] 6.30 eV for the 2^1A_1 state by about 0.4 kcal/mol. This indicates that the conical intersection point $^1B_1/^1A_1$ is likely in the FC region of the 2^1A_1 state and is easily energy accessible. On the other hand, the calculated vertical transition energy $\Delta E(FC)$ of the 2^1A_1 or 1^1B_2 states is 6.30 or 7.55 eV, respectively, while the minimal energy $\Delta E(CI)$ of the conical intersection point $^1B_2/^1A_1$ is 6.19 eV, which is lower than the vertical transition energy 6.30 eV of the 2^1A_1 state by about 2.5 kcal/mol, suggesting

that the conical intersection point $^1B_2/^1A_1$ is located in energy below the conical intersection point $^1B_1/^1A_1$ and is likely not very far away from the FC region.

D. Excited state structural dynamics deduced from the resonance Raman spectra and CASSCF calculations

The optimized geometry structure of thiophene in the 2^1A_1 state displays large changes along the C—S and C—C bond lengths and the out-of-plane deformation of the S atom, and the H_6/H_9 atoms, with the C_2-S_1/C_5-S_1 and C_2-C_3/C_4-C_5 bonds elongated. This suggests that if the wave-packet moves initially on the 2^1A_1 excited state potential energy surface, two decay channels are possible. One is along the totally symmetric (A_1) reaction coordinates. The other is along the totally symmetric (A_1) plus nontotally symmetric (B_1) reaction coordinates. Since our 239.5 nm

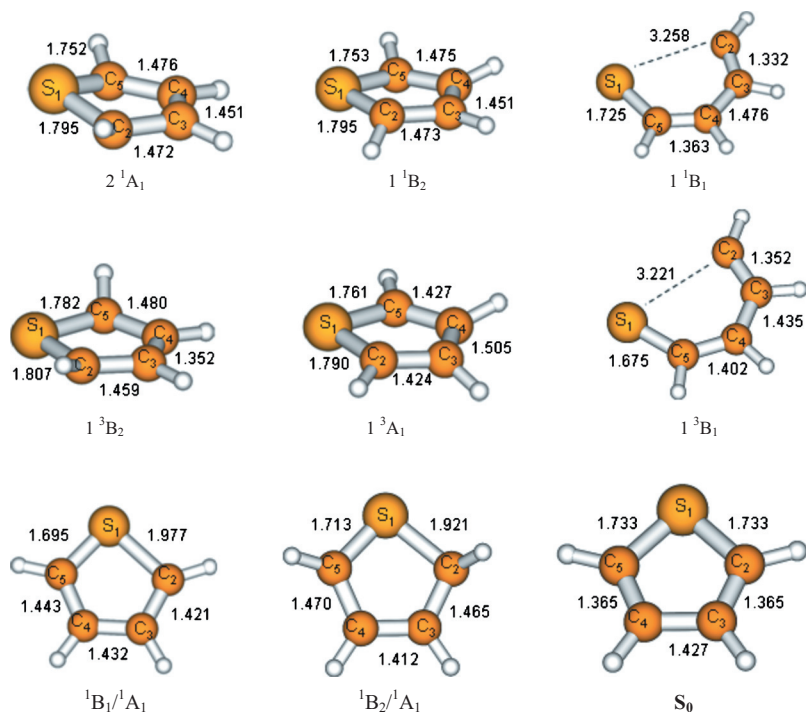


FIG. 5. CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* computed optimized geometry structures of the 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 , 1^1B_1 , 1^3B_2 , 1^3A_1 , and 1^3B_1 excited states and the conical intersection points $^1B_1/{}^1A_1$ and $^1B_2/{}^1A_1$ of thiophene.

resonance Raman spectrum displays the ($A_1+B_2+A_2$) mixed vibrational modes but no B_1 symmetric one, the structural dynamics along the pure 2^1A_1 potential energy surface appears to be ruled out.

The nonadiabatic dynamics in first excited state potential energy hypersurface was recently studied using femtosecond pump probe photoelectron spectroscopy and these results showed that photoexcitation of the 0-0 level of the A-X transition ($1^1A_1 \rightarrow 2^1A_1$) results in the formation of a transient state on the femtosecond time scale ($\tau_1=80 \pm 10$ fs) that decays subsequently with a time constant of $\tau_2=25 \pm 10$ fs.³¹ With the aid of DFT/MRCI calculations, the $\tau_1=80 \pm 10$ fs process was assigned to the wave-packet motion in first excited state potential energy hypersurface, which relaxes thiophene from the S_0 geometry to the 2^1A_1 minimal struc-

ture which is close to the conical intersection point $^1A_1/{}^1B_1$. The 25 ± 10 fs time constant was attributed to an ultrafast decay via a conical intersection to the first excited state potential energy hypersurface, which is a ring opening to the minimum of 1^1B_1 state that is the global minimum on first excited state potential energy hypersurface. According to our present SA-CASSCF/6-31G* calculations, the minimal energies $\Delta E(\text{CI})$ of the conical intersections points $^1B_1/{}^1A_1$ and $^1B_2/{}^1A_1$ are 6.28 and 6.19 eV, respectively, which is very close to 6.30 eV for the vertical transition energy of the 2^1A_1 state. This suggests that the conical intersections points $^1B_1/{}^1A_1$ and $^1B_2/{}^1A_1$ are energetically accessible upon photoexcitation to the 2^1A_1 state and this is in agreement with previous theoretical studies.^{23,31,32}

We note that the structural similarities and differences

TABLE IV. One electron densities of the active orbitals for the conical intersection points $^1B_1/{}^1A_1$ and $^1B_2/{}^1A_1$ of thiophene.

	π_A	σ_{C-S}	π_B	π^*_C	σ^*_{C-S}	π^*_D	π^*_E
$^1B_1/{}^1A_1$	1.92	1.93	1.72	1.19	0.15	0.25	0.85
	1.91	1.98	1.86	1.05	0.96	0.09	0.15
$^1B_2/{}^1A_1$	1.90	1.95	1.61	0.46	0.08	1.86	0.13
	1.89	1.95	1.19	1.14	0.06	1.36	0.41

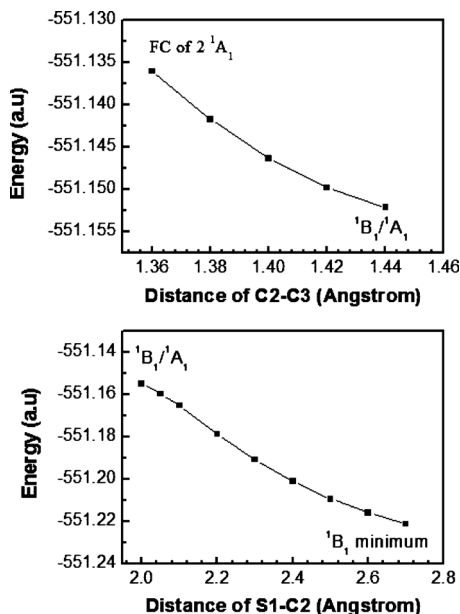


FIG. 6. CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* computed minimum energy pathway connecting the Franck–Condon region of the 2^1A_1 state, the conical intersection point $1B_1/1A_1$, and the 1^1B_1 minimum.

among the optimized structures of the $1B_1/1A_1$, $1B_2/1A_1$, 1^1B_1 , 2^1A_1 , and S_0 states provide us with important dynamical information on how the wave-packet evolves on the first excited state potential energy hypersurface. Table III shows that while the bond lengths and bond angles among $1B_1/1A_1$, 1^1B_1 , and S_0 are significantly different, the structures share the ring plane as a common symmetry constraint. This indicates that during the ultrafast decay via the $1B_1/1A_1$ conical intersection, thiophene evolves on the first excited state potential energy hypersurface in a way that likely holds the A' irreducible representation. This agrees very well with our 239.5 nm resonance Raman spectrum that displays predominantly vibrational modes in A_1 and B_2 , which become the A' dynamical symmetry in the excited state potential energy surface due to $1B_1/1A_1$ conical intersection, and suggests that when wave-packet initially moves on the first excited state potential energy hypersurface, thiophene will not relax directly to the 2^1A_1 minimum region, that is the decay channel from the 2^1A_1 minimum to 1^1B_1 minimum via $1B_1/1A_1$ does not appear to be likely. Since the geometry parameters of the conical intersection point $1B_1/1A_1$ are noticeably different from those of the S_0 , 2^1A_1 , and 1^1B_1 states and the vertical transition energy $\Delta E(\text{FC})$ of the 2^1A_1 state is nearly isoenergetic to the minimal energy $\Delta E(\text{IC})$ of the conical intersection point $1B_1/1A_1$, a more likely decay mechanism could be that upon photoexcitation to the FC region of the 2^1A_1 state the thiophene moves along the 2^1A_1 surface for a while (but not likely down to the 2^1A_1 minimum) and then transits from the 2^1A_1 potential energy surface to the seam of the $1B_1/1A_1$ conical intersection (C_s symmetry) and finally moves down to the minimum of the 1^1B_1 state that is the global minimum of first excited state potential energy hypersurface. Figure 6 presents the CASSCF(8,7)/6-31G* computed minimum energy pathway connecting $2^1A_1(\text{FC})$, $1B_1/1A_1$, and $1B_1$. Figure 6 and Table

II shows clearly that this photodissociation reaction pathway constitutes the global minimum on first excited state potential energy hypersurface and is a barrierless process. This prediction is slightly different than the DFT/MRCI prediction that shows a very shallow barrier. Since the intensity pattern of our resonance Raman spectra represents very directly and clearly the FC region structural dynamics that are predominantly toward the structure of the conical intersection point $1B_1/1A_1$, where the $\tau_1 = 80 \pm 10$ fs time constant is assigned to the wave-packet motion along the 2^1A_1 surface for thiophene to reorganize its geometry to reach to $1B_1/1A_1$, and the $\tau_2 = 25 \pm 10$ fs is attributed to the ring opening process via $1B_1/1A_1$ which is likely supported by our present study.

The minimal energy $\Delta E(\text{IC})$ of the conical intersection point $1B_2/1A_1$ is lower than the vertical transition energies $\Delta E(\text{FC})$ of the 2^1A_1 state and the minimal energy $\Delta E(\text{IC})$ of the conical intersection point $1B_1/1A_1$ by 2.5 and 2.1 kcal/mol, respectively. The decay pathway to first excited state potential energy hypersurface via $1B_2/1A_1$ constitutes the second decay channel and is also likely a barrierless process. We note that while the differences between the minimal energies $\Delta E(\text{IC})$ of the conical intersection points $1B_2/1A_1$ and $1B_1/1A_1$ and the vertical transition energy $\Delta E(\text{FC})$ of the 2^1A_1 state are not significant, their dynamic correlations are obviously different from one another. The A_2 representation character of the geometry structures of the conical intersection point $1B_2/1A_1$ and the 1^1B_2 state suggests that the initial reaction coordinates are along twist or torsional vibrational motions. This is very well supported by our resonance Raman spectrum that also displays a noticeable $H_7C_3-C_4H_8$ twist vibrational mode ν_9 (A_2 representation) and indicates that the wave-packet initially in the FC region of $1A_1$ will move partially to the 1^1B_2 surface via $1B_2/1A_1$. We expect that the decay pathway via $1B_2/1A_1$ constitutes a minor channel when compared to that via $1B_1/1A_1$ since the resonance Raman intensities of the B_2 fundamentals, overtones, and combination bands, which reflect the weight of wave-packet crossing from 2^1A_1 to 1^1B_1 via $1B_1/1A_1$, are much stronger than those of the A_2 fundamentals, overtones, and combination bands. This indicates that the decay channel via $1B_2/1A_1$ is dynamically difficult to access. A likely explanation is that both the conical intersection point $1B_1/1A_1$ and the FC region of the 2^1A_1 state are at one side of the paraboloid of the 2^1A_1 potential well, while both the conical intersection point $1B_2/1A_1$ and the FC region of the 2^1A_1 state are away from each other or possibly they are located at the different side of the paraboloid of the 2^1A_1 potential well.

We understand that both the lifetime of the interested states and excited state displacements of nuclear coordinates determine the resonance Raman intensity patterns. According to time-dependent wave-packet theory for two state conical intersection, the intensity of each Raman transition depends on the overlap of the wavepacket with a particular, different final state. In general, those modes that undergo the largest excited state geometry changes will exhibit the highest fundamental intensities and longest overtone progressions. In other words the intensities of the first overtones and combi-

nation bands are mostly determined by the slope of the potential energy surface. The steeper the slope of the potential energy surface, the stronger the intensities of overtones and combination bands. Therefore the relative intensities of the overtones and combination bands (B_2 vibrational modes versus A_2 vibrational modes) are carefully used as evidence of the more important excited state displacement (1^1B_1 state versus 1^1B_2 state).

Lifetime is another aspect that will influence but not dominate the intensities of the overtones and combination bands. We have noted that the overall effect of motion of the wavepacket along many vibrational modes is that the wavepacket, once it leaves the neighborhood of the ground state geometry, virtually never returns for truly dissociative potentials, and both the absorption spectrum and the resonance Raman intensities become determined almost entirely by the dynamics occurring in the first tens of femtoseconds. Molecules with bound excited states and only a few displaced modes may have significant overlaps at much longer times. In case of thiophene, the most important excited state dynamics is along the dissociation channel but not the bound one. This ensures that the use of the relative intensities of the overtones and combination bands as evidence of the more important excited state displacement is safe.

E. Discussions of the vibrational assignments relative to nontotally symmetric fundamentals and/or overtones and their dynamical implications

Herzberg–Teller vibronic-coupling mechanism and the standard A-term mechanism are two rules that are frequently used in the vibrational assignments of some resonance Raman bands relative to nontotally symmetric fundamentals and/or their overtones. The standard A-term mechanism works if the vibrational frequency along that vibrational mode changes between electronically ground and excited states. In this case, the resonance Raman bands, which cannot be assigned as totally symmetric fundamentals and their overtones and combination bands, are assigned to the overtones and/or combination bands of nontotally fundamentals. In contrast, the Herzberg–Teller vibronic-coupling mechanism is used in the case when the resonance Raman bands can only be assigned as the nontotally symmetric fundamentals. In the present paper we try to provide the chemical physics society a new interpretation of the appearance of the nontotally symmetric vibrations in the resonance Raman spectra—the role of the Franck–Condon region conical intersection.

The Franck–Condon region $1^1B_1/1^1A_1$ conical intersection point is revealed by our CASSCF calculations for thiophene. Potential energy surface scan calculations indicate (see Fig. 6) that because of the $1^1B_1/1^1A_1$ conical intersection point and the dissociative nature of 1^1B_1 state (induced by $\pi \rightarrow \sigma_{C-S}^*$ transition), the potential energy surface of the interested excited state is directly dissociative along the C—S antisymmetry stretch reaction coordinate from the Franck–Condon region of the 2^1A_1 state to the minimum geometry structure of 1^1B_1 state. It is very helpful to note that along this reaction coordinate the molecule holds the Cs point group and the dynamical symmetry for the excited state will

become Cs point group. Therefore the irreducible representations A_1 and B_2 together (all belong to in-plane vibrations), or A_2 and B_1 together (all belong to out-of-plane vibrations) in C_{2v} point group will transform to the corresponding A' or A'' irreducible representation in Cs point group, and all vibrations that have A_1 and B_2 irreducible representations become dynamically totally symmetric vibrations in terms of Cs point group from FC to the minimum of 1^1B_1 state. Therefore the appearance of the nominal C—S antisymmetry stretch mode $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ at 754 cm^{-1} and $\nu_{18}(B_2)$ at 1244 cm^{-1} are apparently due to the Franck–Condon $1^1B_1/1^1A_1$ conical intersection point but not because of $1^1A_1/1^1B_2$ conical intersection since in 1^1B_2 electronic excited state the molecule will change its point group to have C_1 point group, which is away from both the C_{2v} and Cs point groups (see Fig. 5). Therefore the two bands at 754 and 1244 cm^{-1} are preferentially assigned as $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ and $\nu_{18}(B_2)$.

The Herzberg–Teller vibronic-coupling mechanism⁵² is well known to be widely used in interpreting the appearance of the nontotally symmetric vibrations (fundamentals) that would be dark in the resonance Raman spectra if without vibronic-coupling. In other words if a dark electronically excited state having a certain irreducible representation couples to a bright state, some vibrations having the corresponding irreducible representation will become active through Raman intensity borrowing from the bright state. In case of thiophene, the A-band absorption of thiophene belongs to $1^1A_1 \rightarrow 2^1A_1$ transition. If a two state vibronic-coupling mechanism is applicable, the nearby 1^1B_1 or 1^1B_2 state will couple to the 2^1A_1 state, and this would cause the corresponding direct product of the irreducible representations to have B_1 or B_2 symmetry noting that $1^1A_1 \times 1^1B_1 = 1^1B_1$ or $1^1A_1 \times 1^1B_2 = 1^1B_2$, based on the symmetry information in Table II. Since the general rule for transition polarizability tensor to be nonzero is that the product $\Psi_s Q_i \Psi_r$ belongs to a representation which contains the totally symmetric species (here, the subscript s and r denote two mutual coupled excited states, Q_i is a certain coupling vibrational mode), it comes out immediately that only those vibrational modes that have B_1 or B_2 symmetry will possibly show in the resonance Raman spectra. Apparently assigning, respectively, the 754 and 1244 cm^{-1} band as $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ and $\nu_{18}(B_2)$ also meets the $2^1A_1-1^1B_2$ Herzberg–Teller vibronic-coupling mechanism, but its underlying dynamics should be very different than the photodissociation dynamics due to the $1^1B_1/1^1A_1$ conical intersection.

In term of the $2^1A_1-1^1B_2$ two state vibronic-coupling mechanism, the appearance of the resonance Raman line at 754 or 1244 cm^{-1} , which is assigned as a nontotally symmetric fundamental, $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ or $\nu_{18}(B_2)$, indicates that the Raman intensity borrowing occurs for the 1^1B_2 state and suggests that both 2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2 states contribute to the 239.5 nm resonance Raman spectra of thiophene. Since the vibronic-coupling mechanism is likely the case of the avoided crossing between the two or more states, where the excited state wavepacket is not allowed to jump from one surface to another, or one state dominates the excited state dynamics in the interested state while the coupling state per-

turbs the dynamics, the relative intensities of the totally symmetric modes reflect the relative degrees of the 2^1A_1 excited state geometry changes along those vibrational modes based on the “A-term” mechanism, while the relative intensities of the nontotally symmetric modes mean the relative intensity borrowings through vibronic-coupling mechanism or the relative coupling strengths between the nontotally vibrations and the two excited states (2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2). Thus the strong intensities of $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ and its large progressions of the overtones and combination bands cannot be interpreted as the large geometry changes along these modes in the 2^1A_1 excited state.

The dynamic picture of the appearance of $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ or $\nu_{18}(B_2)$ in terms of the 2^1A_1 - 1^1B_2 two state vibronic-coupling mechanism is very different than that in terms of the Franck–Condon region $^1B_1/^1A_1$ conical intersection mechanism. According to the wavepacket theory of two state conical intersection,⁵³ the excited state wavepacket is allowed to jump from one surface to another. This means that the relative intensities of both the totally and nontotally symmetric modes (A_1 and B_2 irreducible in term of ground state symmetry) reflect the degrees of the excited state geometry changes along those vibrational modes (A' irreducible in terms of dynamical symmetry) when the Franck–Condon region $^1B_1/^1A_1$ conical intersection works. Apparently all B_2 vibrations in term of ground state symmetry become dynamically symmetry in the A' excited state potential energy surface and the A-term mechanism works for both the A_1 and B_2 vibrational fundamentals.

It is well known that the Born–Oppenheimer approximation becomes invalid in the vicinity of the conical intersection. Thus the Herzberg–Teller vibronic-coupling, which is derived from the Born–Oppenheimer approximation, lapses in the vicinity of the Franck–Condon region $^1B_1/^1A_1$ conical intersection point. Therefore that the intense resonance Raman intensities appear for the C—S antisymmetry stretch $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ at 754 cm^{-1} and the C—H antisymmetry in-plane wag $\nu_{18}(B_2)$ at 1244 cm^{-1} could be an indication that large geometry change occurs simultaneously with an electron transition from 2^1A_1 state to 1^1B_2 state. From this point of view, the vibrational assignments of the two bands at 754 and 1244 cm^{-1} as $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ and $\nu_{18}(B_2)$ must be based on the mechanism of the Franck–Condon region $^1B_1/^1A_1$ conical intersection and the Herzberg–Teller vibronic-coupling mechanism is ruled out.

$^1B_2/^1A_1$ conical intersection is also predicted by the present study. The decay pathway to first excited state potential energy hypersurface via $^1B_2/^1A_1$ constitutes the second decay channel and is also likely a barrierless process. Therefore the 906 cm^{-1} band is preferentially assigned as $\nu_9(A_2)$ vibration since this vibration is an important reaction coordinate for thiophene to reach the optimized geometric structure of the 1^1B_2 state through the Franck–Condon region $^1B_2/^1A_1$ conical intersection point.

The standard A-term mechanism is also successfully applied in many publications for the assignments of some resonance Raman bands as the even overtones of nontotally symmetric vibrations. Therefore an alternative assignment of the 1244 cm^{-1} band, which cannot be assigned as the totally

symmetry fundamental, could be a combinational vibration $\nu_{10}(A_2) + \nu_{11}(A_2)$, which is totally symmetric and is predicted at 1248 cm^{-1} based on the frequencies given in Table I. Similarly, 906 and 1134 cm^{-1} , which cannot be assigned as the totally symmetry fundamentals (in terms of the electronically ground state), could be, respectively, assigned as the $2\nu_{14}(B_1 \times B_1)$ and $2\nu_{11}(A_2 \times A_2)$.

IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper we report for the first time a combined resonance Raman spectroscopy and complete active space self-consistent field theory computational study of the FC region structural dynamics and conical intersections of thiophene. The FT-Raman in neat liquid and the 266 and 239.5 nm resonance Raman spectra in cyclohexane solution were measured and the vibrational assignments are done for the spectra. The results indicate that the Franck–Condon region structural dynamics are multidimensional in nature with the motions mainly along the reaction coordinates of the $C_2=C_3-C_4=C_5$ in-plane symmetric stretch modes $\nu_3(A_1)$ and $\nu_4(A_1)$, the C—S antisymmetry stretch mode $\nu_{21}(B_2)$, the C—S in-plane wag mode $\nu_{18}(B_2)$, the $H_7C_3-C_4H_8$ twist $\nu_9(A_2)$, and other four totally symmetry modes of $\nu_5(A_1)$, $\nu_6(A_1)$, $\nu_7(A_1)$, and $\nu_8(A_1)$. To gain some insight into the dynamical nature of the appearance of $\nu_{21}(B_2)$, $\nu_{18}(B_2)$, and $\nu_9(A_2)$, the optimized geometry structural parameters of the low-lying excited states 2^1A_1 , 1^1B_2 , 1^1B_1 , 1^3B_2 , 1^3A_1 , and 1^3B_1 , as well as the conical intersection points $^1B_1/^1A_1$ and $^1B_2/^1A_1$ between the 1^1B_1 , 1^1B_2 , and 2^1A_1 potential energy surfaces of thiophene, have been determined by employing the CASSCF method. The unconstrained geometry optimization of thiophene in the 2^1A_1 and 1^1B_2 states yield the distorted structures with the S atom being bent out-of-plane, while that in the 1^1B_1 state results in one C—S bond breaking with a Cs point group being held. The CASSCF/6-31G* calculated $^1B_1/^1A_1$ structure and C—S bond breaking nature of thiophene in the 1^1B_1 state are well correlated with the appearance of the C—S antisymmetry stretch mode $\nu_{21}(B_2)$ in 239.5 nm resonance Raman spectrum, while the calculated distorted geometry structures of the conical intersection point $^1B_2/^1A_1$ and the 1^1B_2 state are well correlated with the appearance of the C—S antisymmetry stretch mode $\nu_9(A_2)$. The determination of the conical intersection point $^1B_1/^1A_1$ provides evidence that the ultrafast ring opening photodissociation reaction via one C—S bond breaking is due to the FC region curve-crossing between the 1^1B_1 and 2^1A_1 potential energy surfaces. The CASSCF/6-31G* calculated minimum energy pathway between the FC region and the final geometry of the ring opening product indicates the ring opening reaction is barrierless toward the global minimum of the first excited state potential energy hypersurface and is the major decay channel. Similarly the internal conversion via the conical intersection point $^1B_2/^1A_1$ is away from the FC region of the 2^1A_1 state or probably the FC region of the 2^1A_1 state and the conical intersection point $^1B_2/^1A_1$ are located at the different sides of the paraboloid of the 2^1A_1 potential well, and the decay pathway is evidently a minor channel. The vibra-

tional assignments relative to nontotally symmetric fundamentals and/or overtones and their dynamical implications are discussed. A new interpretation of the appearance of the nontotally symmetric fundamental vibrations in the resonance Raman spectra based on the Franck–Condon region conical intersection is achieved.

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