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# A helium nanodroplet setup for mid and far-infrared spectroscopy using pulsed-free-electron lasers: vibrational spectra of propargyl alcohol†

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Our microscopic understanding of intermolecular interactions has increased considerably from the studies on isolated molecular clusters. The intermolecular modes for these clusters are located in far-infrared and terahertz regions and provide a sensitive test of the potential energy surface. Here we report a helium droplet setup (BoHeNDI@FELIX), which is coupled with free electron lasers, FEL-I and FEL-II, at the FELIX laboratory in Nijmegen. These lasers provide tunable radiation in the range of 66–3600 cm<sup>-1</sup>, covering the intermolecular modes, with average output power of 0.1–0.8 W and spectral bandwidth of 0.2–5% of the central frequency. Mass-selective infrared spectra of propargyl alcohol were recorded in the frequency range of 560–1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>, which demonstrate the performance of the new setup. The observed vibrational bands could be assigned to the *gauche* conformer of propargyl alcohol. The high power and micropulse structure of the FELIX radiation allow multiple excitations of the embedded molecules allowing spectral detection with a signal to noise of 10, even in the low-frequency region.

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## 1. Introduction

The properties of bulk matter are a manifestation of the interplay among the constituting atoms and molecules. To understand the origin of these properties and to be able to tweak them, it is important to study the structure and dynamics of small to medium-sized molecular building blocks of the matter.<sup>1–3</sup> Formation of isolated molecular clusters is the first step for such studies. Different techniques, such as molecular beam,<sup>1–4</sup> rare gas/parahydrogen matrix<sup>5–8</sup> and helium nanodroplet<sup>9–12</sup> isolation, have successfully been employed for this purpose. Spectroscopic studies on such molecular clusters have provided a great deal of information at the microscopic level.<sup>13–16</sup> Moreover, high-resolution gas phase spectra in the far-infrared range have allowed deducing intermolecular potential with the highest precision.<sup>17,18</sup>

Helium nanodroplets provide an ideal environment to study molecules and molecular clusters in isolation.<sup>9–12</sup> In combination with high-power laser sources and mass-selective detection, spectroscopy in helium nanodroplets has developed into a powerful method for the study of molecular structure and ultracold reactions.<sup>12,19–22</sup> The droplets are superfluid at their

equilibrium temperature, 0.37 K,<sup>23</sup> allowing the embedded molecules to rotate nearly freely, as demonstrated by the rovibrational population of the molecules. Low vapour pressure dopants, such as metals, ionic liquids, salts *etc.*, can easily be embedded due to the large pickup cross-section of the droplets.<sup>12,24</sup> The size of the molecular clusters is controllable by varying the partial pressures of the dopants. Due to the fact that energy and momentum conservation can be achieved by evaporation of helium atoms, large molecular clusters can be easily formed and investigated in these droplets.

Detection of the absorption bands of the molecules, embedded in helium nanodroplets, is based on the fact that the relaxation of the vibrationally excited molecules takes place by dissipation of the molecular excitation energy into the droplets, followed by evaporative cooling of the droplets back to 0.37 K. The evaporation of the helium results in a reduction of the ionisation cross-section for electron impact ionisation, eventually leading to a decrease in the net ion current, at the resonant frequencies, while using a mass spectrometer as a detector. The ion current is recorded as a function of radiation frequency, eventually yielding depletion spectra.<sup>9–12,23</sup>

Other than the dependence on the inherent molecular properties, such as oscillator strength, the intensities of the vibrational bands in helium nanodroplets, also depend on the resonant frequency and the output power of the probe laser. 5 cm<sup>-1</sup> of energy is required to evaporate a single helium atom from the droplet, which means greater the resonant frequency, larger the evaporation of helium atoms, resulting in a better signal to noise.<sup>25</sup> Therefore, this restricts the signal to noise

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ratio in the low-frequency range and necessitates the use of brilliant laser sources to evaporate a sufficient fraction of helium atoms from the droplets and to allow sensitive detection in the low-frequency, far-IR/THz, ranges.

However, in general, there is a scarcity of high resolution, powerful laser sources, which can cover a wide range of the spectrum in the far-IR/THz region. This restricts the study of clusters in this highly sensitive region. Quantum cascade lasers (QCLs) are available commercially, with peak powers up to 150 mW and cover a significant part of the mid-IR region ( $600\text{--}2600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ )<sup>26–31</sup> as well as parts of the THz region.<sup>32,33</sup> The QCLs have been employed for spectroscopic studies in helium droplets.<sup>29–31</sup> However, each QCL shows a strong power variation across its emission band, which typically covers only a frequency range of  $50\text{--}200\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Thus, a full coverage of the frequency range with uniform power is still a challenge.

A setup where the broad spectral frequency coverage of a free electron lasers is combined with a helium nanodroplets machine, with a pulsed nozzle source, is operative at the Fritz-Haber-Institute, Berlin.<sup>34,35</sup>

The free electron laser at the FELIX laboratory at Radboud University is an ultrabright radiation source in the frequency range from  $66\text{ to }3600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , that have been used for the spectroscopy of molecular entities in helium nanodroplets.<sup>34–36</sup>

In this paper, we discuss our recent efforts to combine the free electron lasers, FEL-I and FEL-II at the FELIX laboratory, with a continuous nozzle helium nanodroplets setup. We have constructed a new helium nanodroplets machine, which is located at the FELIX laboratory (Bochum Helium NanoDroplets Isolation machine, BoHeNDI@FELIX) and is fully functional now. The radiation from the free electron lasers consists of a train of pulses of microsecond time duration. Each of these microsecond pulses further consists of several thousand pulses of picosecond duration. For the work described here the 1 GHz mode, with a temporal spacing of 1 nanosecond between these pulses, is applied. We will show below that our detection technique involves multiple excitations of the embedded molecule by the picosecond infrared pulses. In a proof of principle set of experiments at FELIX, we recorded the IR spectra of propargyl alcohol ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}$ ) in the frequency range  $560\text{--}1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . This molecule was selected particularly because it shows strong resonances in the mid and far-IR range. Moreover, propargyl alcohol is a molecule of great astrophysical interest. Its structural isomer propenal ( $\text{C}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}$ ) has already been found in the interstellar medium<sup>37</sup> and it has been speculated that propargyl alcohol might also be present in the interstellar medium.

Propargyl alcohol molecule has been studied earlier by various groups, mostly using microwave spectroscopy. The rotational spectra of this molecule were first reported by Hirota<sup>38</sup> and were later revisited by Pearson and Drouin.<sup>39</sup> The rotational spectra of its weakly bound complexes,  $\text{Ar}\cdots\text{propargyl alcohol}$ <sup>40</sup> and propargyl alcohol-dimer,<sup>41</sup> have been reported by Mani and Arunan. The molecule and its complexes with water<sup>42</sup> and acetylene<sup>43</sup> have also been studied recently, using the matrix isolation technique. Propargyl alcohol has two stable conformers: the *gauche* conformer and the *trans* conformer which differ in the orientation of their OH moiety, with respect

to the carbon chain. In agreement with the results presented here, in all the studies mentioned above, only the *gauche* conformer has been observed experimentally.

## II. Helium nanodroplets machine at FELIX laboratory

The design of the helium nanodroplets machine at the FELIX laboratory is based on our previous setup,<sup>44,45</sup> but incorporates some important changes, see Fig. 1. The machine consists of four vacuum chambers, which are differentially pumped and are interconnected using conflat flanges. Since many review articles, describing the experimental aspects of performing spectroscopy in helium nanodroplet, have already been published,<sup>11,12,19,20</sup> we give only a brief summary with special attention to the specifications of the setup at the endstation in Nijmegen.

### A. Generation of the helium nanodroplets

The helium droplets are generated by a continuous expansion of precooled ( $12\text{--}22\text{ K}$ ), highly pressurized ( $20\text{--}60\text{ bars}$ ), ultra-pure helium gas ( $99.9999\%$  purity) through a nozzle of  $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  diameter into the vacuum. The nozzle, which is hosted by the first chamber, Fig. 1, is cooled down using a combination of closed cycle helium compressor unit (Leybold Coolpak UCC 110S) and a coldhead (Leybold coolpower-130). The nozzle is maintained at  $12\text{--}20\text{ K}$  using a temperature controller (Leybold, model 331). The nozzle holder is thermally separated from the cold plate by stainless steel spacers of  $5\text{ mm}$  thickness to suppress fast thermal changes within each cooling cycle. Expansion of the pressurized helium gas through the precooled nozzle leads to the formation of the droplets. The droplet formation takes place in the initial stages of expansion, within a few diameters of the nozzle, as a result of collisional cooling. These droplets are highly directional in nature and are further collimated using a skimmer of  $0.5\text{ mm}$  diameter, situated at a distance of  $\sim 3\text{ cm}$  from the nozzle orifice. The collimated droplet beams then enter the pickup chamber, which is maintained at a lower pressure than the expansion chamber (typically  $10^{-7}\text{ mbar}$ ). In this chamber, the helium droplets further cool down through evaporative cooling, until they attain their equilibrium temperature,  $0.37\text{ K}$  for He-4. The droplets are superfluid in nature and act as nanoreactor that can readily solvate any molecule that comes into contact. The high sensitivity of the droplets towards picking up almost any substance makes it utmost important to have the beam path free of impurities. After passing through the spectroscopy chamber, the clusters reach the last vacuum chamber, which hosts a quadrupole mass spectrometer as a detector. Routinely, we obtain a background pressure of  $8.0 \times 10^{-11}\text{ mbar}$  in this chamber.

### B. Doping of the droplets

In the pickup chamber, dopant molecules are added. The pressure of the pickup chamber with helium beam, is typically  $5.0 \times 10^{-7}\text{ mbar}$ , so dopants with a vapour pressure higher than this value are easily embedded into the droplets. After pickup, energy and momentum conservation is achieved *via* evaporative cooling. The cross section for the pickup is determined by the



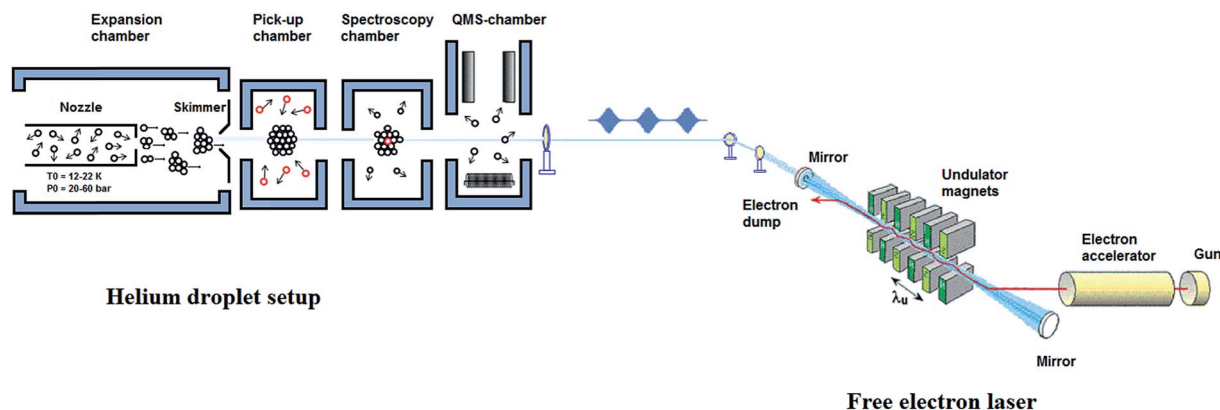


Fig. 1 Schematics of the Bochum helium nanodroplet isolation machine at the FELIX laboratory (BoHeNDI@FELIX). The schematic of the free electron laser is shown in the right part of the figure (not to the scale).

droplet size. The thermal energy of the dopant molecules rapidly dissipates by evaporation of helium atoms from the droplet and they quickly equilibrate to the droplet temperature of 0.37 K, with a typical cooling rate of  $10^{10} \text{ K s}^{-1}$ .<sup>46</sup> Thus, by tailoring the droplet size to the number of dopants, using optimized expansion conditions, small to medium-sized molecular clusters can easily be produced from the step-wise aggregation on such pre-cooled moieties. For gaseous or liquid samples, with vapour pressure significantly higher than the pickup chamber pressure, doping is achieved using a dosing valve which connects the sample line to the pickup chamber. In the case of solid samples, with very low vapour pressure, an oven is used to bring the samples into gas phase *via* heating.<sup>24,47</sup>

For spatially confined pickup regions, it is well established that the pick-up of molecules by the droplets follows a Poisson statistics, provided the pickup process does not lead to a significant reduction in the droplet size. The probability of a pickup of ' $k$ ' atom per molecules by a droplet is given by:

$$P_k = \frac{(\rho\sigma l)^k}{k!} \exp(-\rho\sigma l) \quad (1)$$

here  $\rho$  is the number density of the atoms per molecules being picked up and is directly proportional to the partial pressure of the dopant in the pickup chamber;  $\sigma$  is the cross-sectional area of the helium droplet and  $l$  is the length of the pickup zone. By controlling the partial pressure of the dopants inside the pickup chamber, thus controlling their number density, the pickup of the molecules by the droplets can be controlled.

### III. The radiation source, excitation of the molecules and detection of the vibrational features

The radiation, in the range of  $66\text{--}3600 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , is produced by the free electron lasers (FELs), FEL-I and FEL-II, at the FELIX laboratory. The operating principle and technical details of

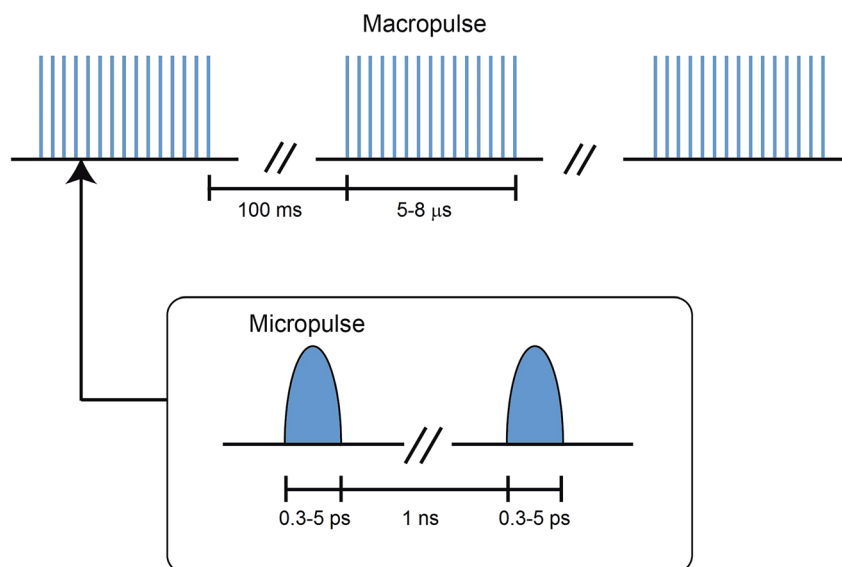


Fig. 2 Pulse structure of the FELIX free electron laser radiation.



these lasers are summarized elsewhere.<sup>48</sup> Some specific features of the FELIX radiation are discussed below.

The FELIX radiation consists of macropulses of  $\sim 5\text{--}8\ \mu\text{s}$  duration, with a repetition rate of 10 Hz. The FELIX pulse structure is shown in Fig. 2. Each macropulse consists of a train of several thousand bandwidth-limited micropulses of a few ps duration, spaced by  $\sim 1\ \text{ns}$ . The energy for each micropulse is up to  $20\ \mu\text{J}$  and for each macropulse up to  $80\ \text{mJ}$ . The spectral bandwidth of each macropulse can be selected in the range of 0.2–5% of the central frequency (FWHM). For the frequency range  $560\text{--}1600\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ , covered in this work, the spectral bandwidth was optimised to 0.2–0.5% of the central frequency.

The FELIX beam is aligned antiparallel and collinear to the droplet beam, as shown in Fig. 1. Undoped helium droplet beams are transparent to the IR radiation. However, in the case of the droplet beams doped with molecular entities, the embedded molecule can absorb IR radiation. If the laser frequency is in resonance with a molecular vibrational transition, the molecule is vibrationally excited. During the subsequent vibrational relaxation, the vibrational energy is transferred to the helium nanodroplets, which results in the evaporation of the helium atoms. As mentioned earlier, evaporation of one helium atom from the droplets requires about  $5\ \text{cm}^{-1}$  of energy, *i.e.*  $\sim 200$  helium atoms will be evaporated as a result of the absorption of a photon of  $1000\ \text{cm}^{-1}$ , and subsequent relaxation of this energy to the droplets. The vibrational relaxation takes place at a nanosecond timescale in helium droplets.<sup>12</sup> Hence, vibrational modes will relax between the micropulses, and therefore, can be excited multiple times by subsequent micropulses, within the duration of a single macropulse. This results in an increase in the number of evaporating helium atoms and consequently, in an improved signal to noise ratio that is proportional to the total pulse energy within a macropulse. Any evaporation of the helium atoms reduces the ionization cross section of the helium droplet and thus decreases the ion current of each of the fragments corresponding to the droplet that is monitored using a quadrupole mass spectrometer (Extrel QMS MAX-1000).

## IV. Experimental details

Propargyl alcohol (99%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and was used without further purification. Helium 6.0 was expanded from a pressure of 50 bars and was cooled to 15 K before the expansion. A quadrupole mass spectrometer, which is connected to the last vacuum chamber, Fig. 1, was used for the detection of the helium droplets. The mass spectrometer can be operated in two different modes: (a) the high-pass mode, where masses above a certain mass ( $m/z \geq 8$ ) can be detected and (b) the mass-selective mode, where ion current for a specific  $m/z$  value is detected. In this work, we used the mass-selective mode to record the IR spectra.

## V. Computational details

As mentioned before, propargyl alcohol can exist in the form of two conformers: as *gauche*- and as *trans*-conformer. Both the

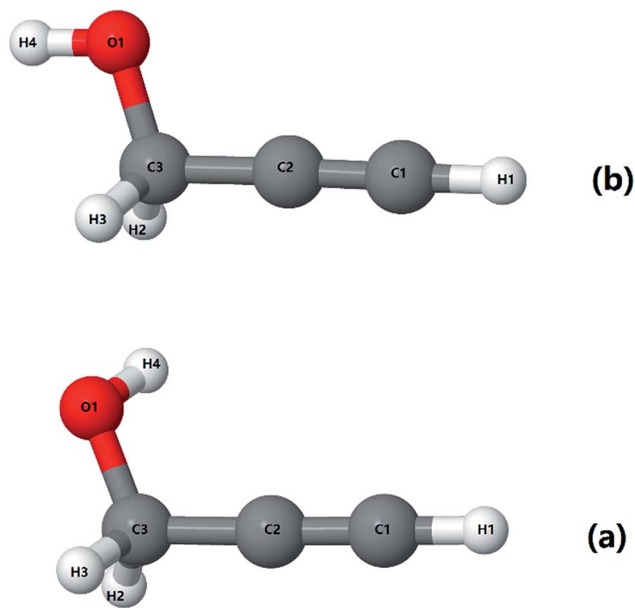


Fig. 3 Optimized structures for (a) *gauche*-propargyl alcohol and (b) *trans*-propargyl alcohol at MP2/6-311+G(3df,2p) level. The C2C3O1H4 dihedral angle is  $57^\circ$  for the *gauche* conformer and  $\sim 180^\circ$  for the *trans* conformer.

conformers were optimized at MP2/6-311+G(3df,2p) level of theory using the Gaussian software suite.<sup>49</sup> The optimized structures are shown in Fig. 3. The two conformers differ in the orientation of their O–H moiety with respect to the carbon chain. The H–O–C–C dihedral angle is  $\sim 57^\circ$  for *gauche*-propargyl alcohol and  $\sim 180^\circ$  for *trans*-propargyl alcohol. The *gauche*-conformer is more stable than the *trans* conformer by  $6.61\ \text{kJ mol}^{-1}$ . Also, the *gauche* conformer has two equivalent forms, *gauche*(+) and *gauche*(–) at H–O–C–C dihedral angle of  $\pm 57^\circ$ . Accordingly, the predicted population ratio is  $\sim 96 : 4$  for *gauche* : *trans* forms, at room temperature. For both the conformers, anharmonic frequencies were calculated using the VPT2 method,<sup>50</sup> Table 1. The population normalised predicted spectra are shown in Fig. 7b and c.

## VI. Results and discussions

### A. Mass spectra

The mass spectrum of the pure helium droplets is shown in Fig. 4a. The spectrum is characterized by the appearance of peaks separated by 4 a.m.u., which correspond to the different fragments of the helium clusters,  $(\text{He})_n$ . The peak at  $m/z$  18 corresponds to the residual water in the QMS chamber. These droplets were then doped with propargyl alcohol, by introducing propargyl alcohol vapour into the pickup chamber. The mass spectrum of the droplets embedding propargyl alcohol is shown in Fig. 4b. The peaks corresponding to propargyl alcohol fragments appear at  $m/z = 26, 27, 28, 29, 39, 53, 55,$  and  $56$ . The most prominent peak



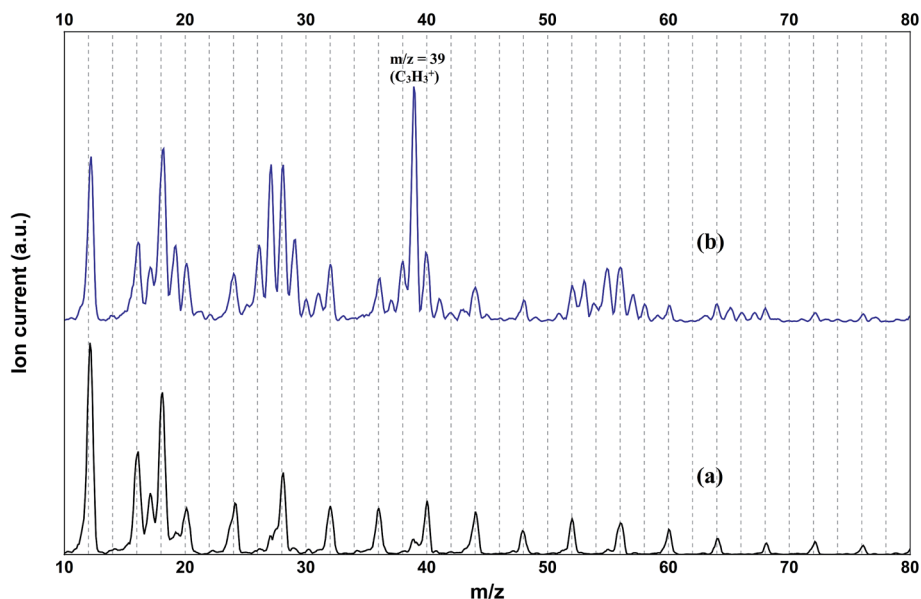


Fig. 4 Mass spectrum of (a) undoped helium droplets and (b) helium droplets doped with propargyl alcohol ( $1.4 \times 10^{-6}$  mbar partial pressure).

at  $m/z = 39$  corresponds to the  $C_3H_3^+$  fragment. To optimize the pickup of propargyl alcohol in helium droplets, mass spectra were recorded at different partial pressures of propargyl alcohol. Ion currents corresponding to  $m/z = 39$  and 55 are plotted as a function of propargyl alcohol partial pressure in Fig. 5a and b, respectively. We found that these ion currents have contributions from propargyl alcohol clusters of different sizes. The experimental data for both the mass channels could be best fitted with a summation of Poisson distribution (eqn (1)) for  $k = 1$  and  $k = 3$ , Fig. 5a and b. This suggests that the contributions to these mass channels, 39 and 55, come mainly from monomer and trimer and these are not the preferred mass channels for the dimer. The optimum partial pressure for the pickup of a single propargyl alcohol molecule was estimated to be  $\sim 1.0 \times 10^{-6}$  mbar. The infrared spectra were measured at  $m/z = 39$ , which is the most prominent fragment for propargyl alcohol in helium droplets.

### B. Infrared spectra of propargyl alcohol: extracting vibrational features from the ion current

The measurements were carried out in the frequency range of  $560\text{--}1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$  with a step size of  $2\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The ion current, corresponding to the mass channel  $m/z = 39$ , was recorded as a function of the laser frequency. The data acquisition was initiated by a trigger pulse, which was timed to arrive 10 ms before each FEL pulse. At each frequency step, the ion current was recorded as a time trace for 20 ms duration, starting 10 ms before the arrival of the FELIX laser pulse. Each time trace was digitized with 5000 points yielding one data point every  $4\text{ }\mu\text{s}$ . A total of 100 such time traces were recorded at each frequency, to improve the signal to noise ratio, before proceeding further. For the integrated ion current we have summed up all the time traces. The result, for the frequency range  $560\text{--}1500\text{ cm}^{-1}$ , is shown in Fig. 6.

The ion current prior to the arrival of the laser pulse is used as a reference. A huge spike in ion current is observed as laser enters the QMS chamber through an optical window, as can be

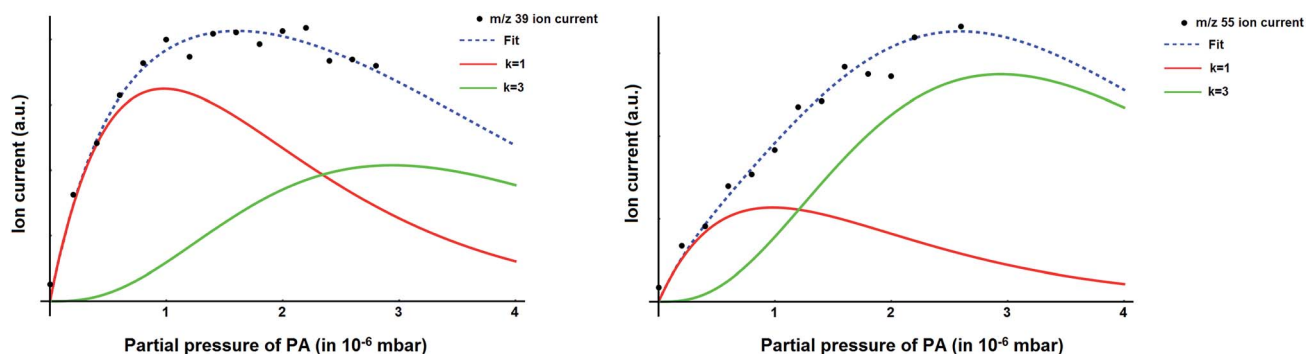


Fig. 5 Variation of the ion current, corresponding to (a)  $m/z = 39$  and (b)  $m/z = 55$ , with the partial pressure of propargyl alcohol. The Dashed blue curves represent a fit of the experimental ion currents to a summation of Poisson curves for  $k = 1$  (monomer) and  $k = 3$  (trimer). In red and green are the curves for  $k = 1$  and  $k = 3$ , contributing to the overall fit.



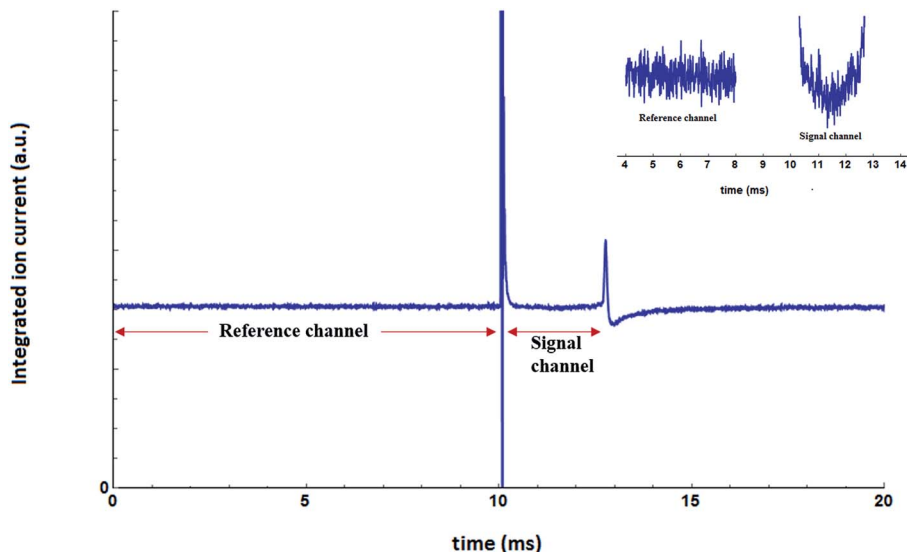


Fig. 6 Integrated ion current as a function of time. A closer look at a part of the reference channel and the signal channel is shown in the inset.

seen in Fig. 6 at around 10 ms. This is mostly due to the evaporation of the residual molecules from the optical window. The total flight time for the droplets is  $\sim 3$  ms, and the response of the dopant molecule to the laser radiation, if any, should be present within this time window. This is reflected in the integrated ion current shown in Fig. 6. The ion current shows a dip between  $\sim 10.5$  and 13 ms. This time window is termed as the “signal” window. At around 13 ms, there is again a sudden change in the integrated ion current. This is the manifestation

of the laser pulse hitting the skimmer, which leads to a change in the ion current. Afterward, the ion current slowly reaches the value of ion current in the “reference” window. For spectroscopy, we focus on two time-windows; 0–10 ms for reference and  $\sim 10.5$ –12.7 ms for the signal. For each time trace, the mean value of the ion current of the signal window is divided by the mean value of the ion current in the reference window.

The result for propargyl alcohol is shown in Fig. 7a. The prominent absorption bands are found at 627, 667, 900, 995,

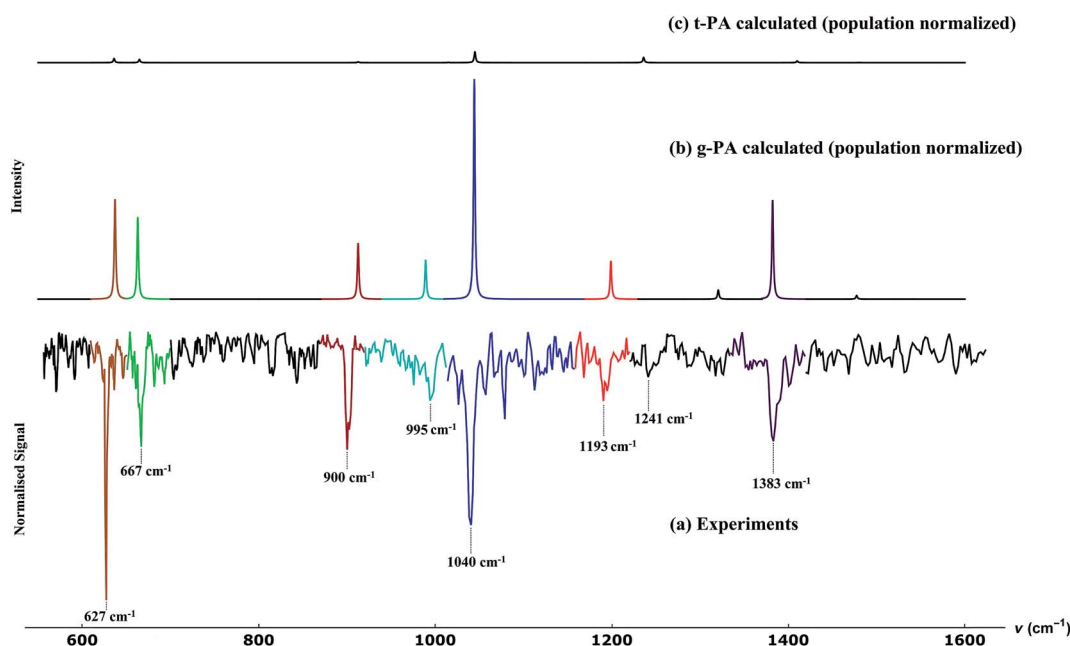


Fig. 7 Comparison between (a) experimentally observed spectra and calculated spectra for (b) *gauche*- and (c) *trans*-propargyl alcohol. Experimental spectra were measured at  $m/z = 39$ , which corresponds to the propargyl cation  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_3^+$ . The calculations were performed at MP2/6-311+G(3df,2p) level of theory and the spectral intensities were normalized to the Boltzmann population of the *gauche* and *trans*-structures, at room temperature. The colours represent the assignments of the experimental vibrational bands to the predictions for the *gauche* conformer.



**Table 1** Comparison of the observed bands of propargyl alcohol in helium nanodroplets, with N<sub>2</sub>-matrix results and calculated transitions. The calculations were performed at MP2/6-311+G(3df,2p) level, using the VPT2 method. For numbering of the atoms refer to Fig. 3

| Assignments   | Observed transitions (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) |                                     | Calculated anharmonic frequencies (cm <sup>-1</sup> ) |                  |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|
|   | He droplets                              | N <sub>2</sub> -Matrix <sup>a</sup> | <i>gauche</i> -PA                                     | <i>trans</i> -PA |
| C2≡C1-H1 bend perpendicular to C-C-O plane          | 627                                      | 630.7                               | 637.0   | 635.9            |
| C2≡C1-H1 bend in the C-C-O plane                    | 667                                      | 669.4                               | 662.8   | 664.7            |
| C2-C3 stretch coupled with C3O1H4 bending           | 900                                      | 905.0                               | 912.5   | 912.6            |
| CH <sub>2</sub> rocking coupled with C3O1H4 bending | 995                                      | 971.1                               | 989.1   | 1014.8           |
| CO stretching                                       | 1040                                     | 1040.8                              | 1044.1  | 1044.2           |
| CH <sub>2</sub> twist coupled with C3O1H4 bend      | 1193                                     | 1201.5                              | 1198.9  | —                |
| CH <sub>2</sub> wagging coupled with C3O1H4 bending | 1383                                     | 1389.8                              | 1382.2  | 1410.0           |

<sup>a</sup> From ref. 24 and 25.

1040, 1193 and 1383 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The signal to noise of the measured spectra is ~10 for the strongest signal, even though the spectra were measured mass selectively and not integrated over all masses  $m/z > 8$ . The percentage depletion for the most intense feature (at 627 cm<sup>-1</sup>) was observed to be ~11%. In Fig. 7, we also compare the experimentally observed spectra to the calculated spectra for the two conformers of propargyl alcohol. The calculated spectra have been normalised with respect to the predicted ratio of *gauche* and *trans*-conformers in the sample. The experimentally observed bands could be easily assigned to the different modes of *gauche*-propargyl alcohol on the basis of calculated spectra. It can be seen that due to the low population of the *trans*-conformer the vibrational bands are expected to be too weak to be detected. Furthermore, for most of the transitions, the predicted band frequencies for the two conformers are too close to allow an unambiguous assignment. However, the bands corresponding to the C-O stretch (1382.1 cm<sup>-1</sup> for *gauche*-propargyl alcohol and 1410.0 cm<sup>-1</sup> for *trans*-propargyl alcohol) and CH<sub>2</sub> rocking (989.1 for *gauche*-propargyl alcohol and 1014.8 cm<sup>-1</sup> for *trans*-propargyl alcohol) are separated by more than 20 cm<sup>-1</sup>. Also, the band at 1236 cm<sup>-1</sup> appears to be a distinctive feature for the *trans* conformer. Though some weak features are present in the observed spectra, for example at 1241 cm<sup>-1</sup>, Fig. 7a, which might be due to the *trans*-conformer, but it is difficult to make a definitive assignment due to a very low intensity. In Table 1, the frequencies for the observed and predicted bands are summarized. We also list the observed band centres from the experiments in N<sub>2</sub>-matrix.<sup>43</sup> When comparing the band position for propargyl alcohol in helium droplets and N<sub>2</sub> matrix, we find that the matrix effects are small for most of the bands.

## VII. Conclusions

In this paper, we describe the new helium nanodroplet user station at the FELIX laboratory. The mass-selective spectra of propargyl alcohol could be recorded in the frequency range of 560–1600 cm<sup>-1</sup>, using the powerful free electron lasers at the FELIX laboratory. The observed vibrational features could be

assigned to different vibrational modes of the *gauche* conformer of propargyl alcohol molecule. We recorded IR spectra with a good signal to noise ratio (S/N ~10 for the strongest signal in the measured range) despite the fact that the interaction of each micropulse with the embedded molecule and laser radiation is restricted to only ~5–8 μs. Due to the brilliance of the FELIX laser pulses, this new set-up is a powerful spectroscopic tool for future measurements covering the entire frequency range from 66 cm<sup>-1</sup> up to 3600 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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