SEVENTH COLLOQUIUM
ON HIGH RESOLUTION MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY
14 TO 18 SEPTEMBER
READING 1981
PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS

SEPTIEME COLLOQUE
SUR LA SPECTROSCOPIE MOLECULAIRE A HAUTE RESOLUTION
14 A 18 SEPTEMBRE

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0125 82032
**Title (and Subtitle)**

Seventh Colloquium On High Resolution Molecular Spectroscopy

**Author(s)**

Ian M. Mills and Gilbert Amat

**Abstract**

This conference addressed many aspects of high resolution molecular spectroscopy. Measurement techniques for remotely identifying trace gases in the atmosphere were discussed. Instrumentation for highly accurate and precise measurement of molecular emissions were described. The objective of the colloquium was to bring together molecular spectroscopists working in different regions of the electromagnetic spectrum from the ultraviolet to radio frequencies. These scientists shared a common interest in high resolution gas phase spectra and their analyses. The objective was met through the presentation of about 20 invited papers and many more contributed papers.
This report has been reviewed by the EOARD Information Office and is releasable to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). At NTIS it will be releasable to the general public, including foreign nationals.

This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

PETER SOLIZ
Major, USAF
Chief, Geophysics & Space

FOR THE COMMANDER

WINSTON K. PENDLETON
Lt Colonel, USAF
Chief Scientist
SEVENTH COLLOQUIUM
ON
HIGH RESOLUTION
MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY

PROGRAMME
AND
ABSTRACTS

SEPTIEME COLLOQUE
SUR LA
SPECTROSCOPIE MOLECULAIRE
A HAUTE RESOLUTION
Nous exprimons notre gratitude aux Institutions et aux Sociétés qui, par leur aide financière, ont contribué à l'organisation matérielle du Colloque et ont rendu possible l'invitation de Conférenciers venant de loin:

We are grateful to the Institutions and Companies listed below, who have provided financial support to the Colloquium and, in particular, have made it possible to invite lecturers from abroad:

The University of Reading
The Royal Society
The British Council
U.S. Air Force, Office of Scientific Research
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PROGRAMME
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PROGRAMME

Monday, 14 September

A Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées 9-30h to 12-40h Palmer G10

A1 The infrared spectrum of $H_3^+$
   T. Oka (Ottawa, Canada and Chicago, U.S.A.) (35 min)

A2 Laser Spectroscopy in ion beams
   P. Sarre (Nottingham, U.K.) (25 min)

Coffee interval

A3 Molecular photoionisation phenomena using synchrotron radiation
   G. Marr (Aberdeen, U.K.) (35 min)

A4 10 μm waveguide laser spectroscopy
   R.J. Butcher (Cambridge, U.K.) (25 min)

B Poster Session 14-30h to 15-45h Palmer 101,102

B1 Experimental evidence for symmetry breaking and planarity relations in nitromethane
   T. Pedersen and G.O. Sorensen (Copenhagen, Denmark)

B2 A new type of internal coordinate for $XCH_3$ deformations
   F.M. Nicolaisen and J.S. Hansen (Copenhagen, Denmark)

B3 Absorption line profile parameters from frequency modulation
   J.P.M. de Vreede, S.C. Mehrotra, A. Tal and H.A. Dijkerman
   (Utrecht, Netherlands)

B4 Rotational relaxation of BaO (A $^2+$) in Ar and N₂O
   Th. G. Cats and H.A. Dijkerman (Utrecht, Netherlands)

B5 The microwave spectrum of trans-ethylamine
   E. Fischer and I. Botskor (Ulm, W. Germany)

B6 Microwave spectrum of glycine methyl ester
   W. Caminati and R. Cervellati (Bologna, Italy)
Microwave studies of excited vibrational states of $^{35}$Cl$_3$
R. Crane, J.H. Carpenter and J.G. Smith (Newcastle, U.K.)

Microwave and millimeter wave spectrum of substituted fluoracetylene
M. Andolfatto and A. Guanieri (Kiel, W.Germany)

Coriolis coupling in formamide
C.J. Nielsen (Oslo, Norway) and S.O. Sorensen (Copenhagen, Denmark)

Offset-locked CO$_2$ waveguide laser study of HCOOH
B.M. Landsberg, D. Crocker and R.J. Butcher (Cambridge, U.K.)

Infrared emission spectroscopy of internally excited H$_3^+$
U. Steinmetzger, A. Redpath and A. Ding (Berlin, W.Germany)

The Fermi resonance between the $(v_1, 2v_0^0)$, $(v_1 + v_4, 2v_0^0 + v_2)$ and $(v_1 + v_2, 2v_0 + v_2)$ couples of infrared bands of methyl chloride
C. Alamichel and N. Bensaru-Zizi (Orsay, France)

Detection of the infrared spectrum of HCCCCCN
K. Yamada and G. Winnewisser (Köln, W.Germany)

LMR observation of $v_2$ for HO$_2$ at 7.17 µm
F. Niebuhr, M.A. Gondal, A. Hinz, W. Rohrbeck, W. Urban (Bonn, W.Germany) and J.M. Brown (Southampton, U.K.)

Acoustic detection in laser Stark spectroscopy
A. Carrozzi, A. Di Lieto, M. Minguzzi and M. Tonelli (Pisa, Italy)

Doppler free multiphoton spectroscopy with a CO$_2$ waveguide laser
F. Herlemont and J. Lemarie (Lille, France)

The electronic spectrum of gaseous NaI

Potential energy curve and dissociation energy of ScO
L.S. Gowda (Raichur, India) and V.N. Balaji (Bangalore, India)

Lifetime measurements of excited states of PbSe, PbTe and SnTe
T. Ndikumana, M. Carleer and R. Colin (Bruxelles, Belgium)

Fluorescence spectroscopy using supersonic jets
P.A. Freedman and A.M. Griffiths (Aberystwyth, U.K.)

Tea interval
C Poster Session 16-30h to 17-45h Palmer 101,102

C1 Collective and independent-particle behaviour in atoms and molecules
R.S. Berry, G.S. Ezra and H-J. Yuh (Chicago, U.S.A.)

C2 Analysis of the microwave spectrum of hydrazine
J.T. Hougen (Washington, U.S.A.)

C3 Use of Fourier transforms in computational handling of spectral data
J. Kauppinen (Oulu, Finland), D. Moffatt, H. Mantsch and D. Cameron
(Ottawa, Canada)

C4 Homogenous and heterogeneous perturbations in excited singlet states
of H\textsubscript{2}, HD and D\textsubscript{2}
P. Quadrelli, K. Dressler (Zurich, Switzerland) and L. Wolniewicz
(Torun, Poland)

C5 Microwave studies on the equilibrium configuration of molecules
related to trithiapentalene
N.W. Larsen, L. Nygaard and T. Pedersen (Copenhagen, Denmark)

C6 Internal rotation spectrum in the ground state of cis-propionyl fluoride
F. Scappini and H. Dreizler (Kiel, W.Germany)

C7 Microwave spectra and structure of 1,1-dicyanoethane
H. Ruck and H.D. Rudolph (Ulm, W.Germany)

C8 Microwave Stark spectroscopy of continuous supersonic molecular beams
H. Zivi, A. Bauder and Hs H. Gunthard (Zurich, Switzerland)

C9 Resonances in the infrared spectrum of CH\textsubscript{3}Cl between 2000 and 4500 cm\textsuperscript{-1}
C. Alamichel and N. Benzari-Zivi (Orsay, France)

C10 Spectroscopy of molecular ions by laser induced fluorescence
A. Richter and A. Ding (Berlin, W.Germany)

C11 The infrared bands ν\textsubscript{2} and ν\textsubscript{5} of CH\textsubscript{3}Br with Coriolis interaction
R. Anttila (Oulu, Finland) and C. Betrencourt-Stirnemann (Orsay, France)

C12 ɛ-resonance effects in some hot bands of acetylene
J. Hietanen (Oulu, Finland)

C13 Diode laser spectra of unstable molecules: BC\textsubscript{2}, SnO, C\textsubscript{2}O, etc.
A. Maki, F. Lovas, W.B. Olsen and R.D. Suenram (Washington DC, U.S.A.)
C14 High resolution infrared studies of $^{10}$B$_2$H$_6$ and $^{10}$B$_2$D$_6$
J.L. Duncan and E. Hamilton (Aberdeen, U.K.)

C15 FT infrared investigation of parallel bands of CF$_3$Cl, CF$_3$Br and CF$_3$I
H. Bürger, K. Burczyk, R. Grassow, P. Schulz (Wuppertal, W.Germany) and A. Ruoff (Ulm, W.Germany)

C16 Dissociation energy of LaO from true potential energy curves
L.S. Gowda, B.N.K. Setty (Raichur, India) and V.N. Balaji (Bangalore, India)

C17 Autoionisation effects in the theoretical study of the partial photoionisation cross section for the b$_g^+$ state of O$_2$
A. Giusti, H. Lefebvre-Brion, H. Le Rouzo, G. Raseev and A.L. Roche (Orsay, France)

C18 High-resolution on the near ultraviolet A-X system of N$_2$O$^+$ by Doppler tuned laser predissociation
M. Larzilliere, M. Carre and M.L. Gaillard (Villeurbanne, France)

C19 Electronic transition moment of the blue-green band system of ScO
B. Narasimhamurthy and N. Sreedharamurthy (Mysore, India)

C20 Rotational analysis of the D-X and F-X transitions of SiCl
F. Melen, I. Dubois and H. Bredohl (Liege, Belgium)

Tuesday, 15 September

D Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées 9-00h to 10-30h Palmer G10

D1 Some new methods in laser spectroscopy
A. Schawlow (Stanford, U.S.A.)

D2 Problems in the spectroscopy of the group VI-VI molecules
R.F. Barrow (Oxford, U.K.)

Coffee interval

E Poster Session 11-15h to 12-30h Palmer 101,102

E1 Second order vibration-rotation Hamiltonian for very strong Coriolis resonance
E. Willemot and J. Bellet (Lille, France)
E2 Non-adiabatic calculations of the emission spectrum of $H_2^+$
A.V. Bunge and C.F. Bunge (Iztapalapa, Mexico)

E3 Centrifugal distortion constants for diatomic molecules: an improved computational method
J.M. Hutson (Oxford, U.K.)

E4 Microwave Fourier transform spectroscopy and applications
G. Bestmann, E. Fliege and H. Dreizler (Kiel, W.Germany)

E5 Investigations on cyclobutylsilane by microwave spectroscopy
A. Wurstner and H.D. Rudolph (Ulm, W.Germany)

E6 Intramolecular hydrogen bonding in glycollic acid: microwave spectrum, dipole moment, molecular structure and quantum-chemical calculations
C.E. Blom and A. Bauder (Zurich, Switzerland)

E7 Propagation of a resonant/non-resonant electromagnetic step through an optically thick gas: experiments in the millimeter region
B. Segard, H. Deve, F. Rohart and B. Macke (Lille, France)

E8 $A_0$ and $D_K$ for $CD_3I$ from the $\nu_4$ Raman and infrared bands
C. Poulsen and S. Brodersen (Aarhus, Denmark)

E9 Perturbations between an $A_1$ and $E$ fundamental in a $C_{3v}$ molecule
C.B. Mikkelsen and S. Brodersen (Aarhus, Denmark)

E10 The vibrational fundamentals of $^{12}CD_3F$ in the region 1040-1200 cm$^{-1}$
G.L. Caldow (Reading and Bristol, U.K.) and L.O. Halonen (Oxford, U.K.)

E11 High resolution infrared study of the $a$-Coriolis interacting band system $\nu_6, \nu_7, \nu_8, \nu_9, \nu_{10}$ in $H_2^+=CD_2$
F. Hegelund (Aarhus, Denmark), A.R. Morrison and J.L. Duncan (Aberdeen, U.K.)

E12 Optoacoustic and classical infrared spectroscopy of $C_2H_3D$ between 9 and 13$\mu$m
Ph. Herbin, C.P. Courtoy (Namur, Belgium), A. Delplace and A. Fayt (Louvain, Belgium)

E13 Rovibrational investigation of the $\nu_3$ and $\nu_6$ fundamentals of $H_3SiCl$, $H_3SiBr$ and $H_3SiI$
H. Bürger, P. Schulz (Wuppertal, W.Germany) and A. Ruoff (Ulm, W.Germany)

E14 High resolution infrared spectra of $\nu_7, \nu_8, \nu_{10}$ and $\nu_6$ bands of $H_2^{12}C^{13}CH_2$
M. De Vleeschouwer, Ch. Lambeau, A. Fayt (Louvain, Belgium) and C. Meyer (Orsay, France)
E15 Fourier transform spectra of $^{12}\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$, $^2\text{H}_2^{12}\text{C}\text{CH}_2$ and $^{13}\text{C}_2\text{H}_4$ from 1750 to 2380 cm$^{-1}$

M. De Vleeschouwer, Ch. Lambeau, A. Fayt (Louvain, Belgium) and G. Guelachvili (Orsay, France)

E16 Ultraviolet absorption spectrum of CaH

B. Kaving and B. Lindgren (Stockholm, Sweden)

E17 Rotational analysis of the $^3\Sigma_u^+ - ^3\Sigma_g^-$ transition of $^{11}\text{B}_2$ and $^{11}\text{B}^{10}\text{B}$

I. Dubois, H. Bredohl and P. Nzohabonayo (Liege, Belgium)

E18 The A $^1\Pi - X ~^1\Sigma^+$ transition of the $\text{CC}_2^+$ ion

H. Bredohl, I. Dubois and F. Melen (Liege, Belgium)

E19 Fourier transform absorption spectrum of $\text{AO}_{u}^+ - \text{XO}_{g}^+$ system of $^{130}\text{Te}_2$

P. Luc (Orsay, France), J. Cariou and J. Lotrian (Brest, France)

E20 The dipole moments of $^7\text{LiH}$ and $^7\text{LiD}$ in the electronically excited $A ~^1\Sigma^+$ states

M. Brieger, A. Hese, A. Renn and A. Sodeik (Berlin, W.Germany)

F Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées 20-00h to 21-30h Palmer G10

F1 Microwave spectroscopy and dye laser spectroscopy of transient molecules (35 min)

S. Saito (Okazaki, Japan)

F2 Hydrogen bonded complexes investigated with a pulsed nozzle Fourier transform microwave spectrometer (35 min)

A.C. Legon (London, U.K.)

Wednesday, 16 September Mercredi, 16 Septembre

G Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées 9-00h to 10-55h Palmer G10

G1 Rotationally resolved studies in gases using stimulated Raman techniques (35 min)

A. Owyoung (Albuquerque, New Mexico, U.S.A.)

G2 Nuclear hyperfine and superfine structure (25 min)

J. Bordé (Orsay, France)

G3 Infrared-microwave double resonance using a tunable diode laser (25 min)

M. Takami (Tokyo, Japan)
Coffee interval

Poster Session 11-20h to 12-35h Palmer 101,102

H1 Dynamic polarizabilities of H$_2$. Accuracy of theoretical determination
J. Rychlewski (Poznan, Poland)

H2 Microwave spectrum, dipole moment and substitution structure of peroxyformic acid
M. Oldani and A. Bauder (Zurich, Switzerland)

H3 Microwave photon echoes: influence of the transverse molecular motion and of the source bandwidth
F. Rohart, J.P. Prault and B. Macke (Lille, France)

H4 Etude des varietes isotopiques de SF$_5$Br en spectrophotique Hertzienne
P. Goulet, R. Jurek, and C. Verry (Dijon, France)

H5 The microwave spectra of SF$_4$NF and SF$_4$NCH$_4$
H. G"unther (Tubingen, W.Germany)

H6 Spectrum of methane CD$_4$ at 10 $\mu$m: Assignment of $\nu_2$ and $\nu_4$, determination of six ground state rotational constants
A. Valentin and L. Henry (Paris, France) and M. Loete and J.C. Hilico (Dijon, France)

H7 The absorption bands of $^{12}$C$_2$H$_4$ in the 10 $\mu$m region: Fourier transform and saturation laser waveguide spectra
Ch. Lambeau, M. De Vleeschouwer and A. Fayt (Louvain-la-Neuve, France), J. Lemarie, F. Herlemont and M. Lyszyk (Lille, France)

H8 Low pressure photoacoustic spectroscopy of normal and $^{13}$C isotopic species of ethylene at CO$_2$ laser frequencies
A. Delplace, P. Stouffs, J.G. Lahaye, Ch. Lambeau, M. De Vleeschouwer and A. Fayt (Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium)

H9 Isotropic Raman spectra of CH$_4$
J-E. Lolck and S. Brodersen (Aarhus, Denmark) and A.G. Robiette (Reading, U.K.)

H10 Molecular constants of the interacting upper states of the $\nu_1, \nu_3, 2\nu_2, \nu_2, \nu_4$ and $2\nu_4$ bands of $^{12}$CH$_4$
The pure rotation Raman spectrum of pyrazine and the pure rotation and vibration-rotation Raman spectra of some isotopically-substituted species of hydrogen and oxygen


Absorption of CD$_3$H at 905-1150 cm$^{-1}$: analysis of the $v_3$ and $v_6$ bands

J. Dupre-Maquaire, J. Dupre and C. Tarrago (Orsay, France)

C W Raman amplification spectroscopy

J. Baran, A. Grofcsik and W.J. Jones (Aberystwyth, Wales)

Hyperfine constants for $v=1$ in $^{15}$N$^{16}$O determined from Fourier transform spectra

C. Amiot (Orsay, France) and P. Kristiansen (Oslo, Norway)

C W stimulated Raman spectroscopy of the $v_1$ fundamental band of GeH$_4$

S.Q. Mao, R. Saint-Loup, A. Aboumajd, P. Lepage and H. Berger (Dijon, France)

Experimental and theoretical study of Rydberg states of SiF

Y. Houbrechts, I. Dubois and H. Bredohl (Liege, Belgium) and J.M. Robbe (Lille, France)

On highly excited electronic states of the NO molecule reached by multiphoton spectroscopy

K. Dressler and E. Miescher (Zurich, Switzerland)

Various investigations of the iodine B state with a supersonic beam

R. Bacis, S. Churassy, M.L. Gaillard, F. Hartmann, J.P. Pique and N. Sadeghi (Lyon and Grenoble, France)

Hyperfine structure studies in the predissociating B'O$^+$ state of IBr

M. Siese, H. Knockel and E. Tiemann (Hannover, W.Germany)

Magnetic rotation spectroscopy of free radicals with a colour centre laser

J. Pfeiffer, P. Kalkert, D. Kirsten and W. Urban (Bonn, W.Germany)
Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées 14-20h to 16-00h Palmer G10

11 Recent results in the high-resolution spectroscopy of tetrahedral hydrides and deuterides (30 min)
A.G. Robiette (Reading, U.K.)

12 High resolution spectroscopy of spherical top overtones with applications to multiple photon absorption (30 min)
C.W. Patterson (Los Alamos, New Mexico, U.S.A.)

Tea interval

Poster Session 16-30h to 17-45h Palmer 101,102

J1 On the bending-internal rotation-rotation Hamiltonian of silyl isocyanate
M. Kreglewski (Poznan, Poland)

J2 A computer controlled microwave spectrometer system used for the study of equilibrium structures of fluoronitro benzenes and other molecules
N.W. Larsen and O.V. Nielsen (Copenhagen, Denmark)

J3 Measurement of the centrifugal distortion moment of CD$_4$
W.A. Kreiner, A.G. Robiette and H.D. Rudolph (Ulm, W.Germany and Reading, U.K.)

J4 Rotational spectrum of F$^{12}$C$^{15}$N in excited vibrational states: Equilibrium structure of cyanogen fluoride
G. Cazzoli, G. Degli Esposti, P.G. Favero and S. Serenellini (Bologna, Italy)

J5 Theoretical line parameters versus experimental measurements in the 2250 to 3250 cm$^{-1}$ region of $^{12}$CH$_4$
G. Poussigue, E. Pascard and G. Guelachvili (Orsay, France) and G. Pierre and J.P. Champion (Dijon, France)

J6 New Raman spectra for the fundamental bands of SiD$_4$
J-E. Lolck (Aarhus, Denmark)

J7 The Raman spectrum of CH$_3$CD$_3$
P. Jensen and S. Brodersen (Aarhus, Denmark)

J8 High resolution infrared analyses of Coriolis interacting vibrations in CH$_3$CD$_3$
J. Harper, A.R. Morrison, J.L. Duncan (Aberdeen, Scotland) and G.D. Nivellini and F. Tullini (Bologna, Italy)
J9  Rotational structure up to J=40 of the v2=v4=1 vibrational state of 12CF4
G. Poussigue, G. Tarrago and A. Valentin (Orsay, France)

J10  Mid-infrared LMR using Faraday- and Voigt- effect for sensitive
detection
A. Hinz, J. Pfeiffer, W. Bohle and W. Urban (Bonn, W.Germany)

J11  LMR with a CO laser between 6 and 8 μm
M.A. Gondal, A. Hinz, F. Niebuhr, W. Rohrbeck and W. Urban
(Bonn, W.Germany)

J12  Measurement of stratospheric trace gases by airborn infrared
spectroscopy
W.G. Mankin and M.T. Coffey (Boulder, Colorado, U.S.A.)

J13  12C18O, and 13C16O2: wavenumbers and molecular parameters for
2V22V2(2V2-1) transitions (V2=8)
D. Bailly, R. Farrenq, G. Guelachvili and C. Rossetti (Orsay, France)

J14  Laboratory spectroscopy of planetary molecules
D.E. Jennings (Maryland, U.S.A.)

J15  Isotope field shift in the molecular transition A 0⁺ - X 1Σ⁺ of
PbS
E. Tiemann and H. Knöckel (Hannover, W.Germany)

J16  A new double resonance technique: Microwave optical polarization
spectroscopy (MOPS)
W.E. Ernst and T. Törring (Berlin, W.Germany)

J17  High resolution infrared studies on allene-d4
F. Hegelund and P. Lund (Aarhus, Denmark) and R.Anttila, J. Kauppinen
and M. Koivusaari (Oulu, Finland)

J18  Optical-optical double resonance multiphoton ionisation spectroscopy
of NO
D. Gauyacq, W.Y. Cheung, W.A. Chupka, S.D. Colsen and M. Seaver
(Connecticut, U.S.A.)

J19  Evidence for a 1g state amongst the E states of I2
J.P. Perrot, J. Chevaleyre, S. Valignat, J.M. Chastan and M. Broyer
(Lyon, France)

J20  OODR excitation of autionising states of sodium dimers
M. Broyer, J. Chevaleyre, S. Martin, B. Caband, A. Hoareau, S. Valignat
and J.P. Perrot (Lyon, France)
Thursday, 17 September

K Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées 9-00h to 10-55h Palmer G10

K1 Title to be confirmed (35 min)
C. Camy-Peyret and J.M. Flaud (Besancon and Orsay, France)

K2 High resolution atmospheric spectra at the AFGL (25 min)
L.S. Rothman (Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.)

K3 Title to be confirmed (25 min)
S.J. Daunt (Knoxville, Tennessee, U.S.A.)

Coffee interval

L Poster Session 11-15h to 12-30h Palmer 102,104,105

L1 Harmonic information from inertia defects in vibrationally excited C2v molecules
D. Christen (Ulm, W.Germany)

L2 The intercomparison of force fields for triatomic molecules
M. Lacy and D.H. Whiffen (Newcastle, U.K.)

L3 Microwave spectrum of D2CS and H2CS
A.P. Cox, S.D. Hubbard and H. Kato (Bristol, U.K.)

L4 Collision induced rotational transitions of NH3
D.B.M. Klaassen, J.J. ter Meulen, N. van Hulst and A. Dymanus (Nijmegen, Netherlands)

L5 Microwave and photoelectron detection of unstable species: Sulphido and selenido borons, XB=S and XB=Se
T.A. Cooper, M.A. King, H.W. Kroto and R.J. Suffolk (Sussex, U.K.)

L6 KCN: Isotopic substitution, structure and nuclear hyperfine effects
J.J. van Vaals, W. Leo Meerts and A. Dymanus (Nijmegen, Netherlands)

L7 Dipole moments of 15NH3, ND3 and PH3 by laser stark saturation spectroscopy
G. Di Lonardo and A. Trombetti (Bologna, Italy)

L8 The ν2, 2ν2, 3ν2, ν4 and ν2+ν4 bands of 15NH3
G. Di Lonardo, L. Fusina and A. Trombetti (Bologna, Italy)
The vibration-rotation infrared emission spectrum of hydrogen isocyanide, HNC
W.J. Jones and M.J. Winter (Aberystwyth, Wales)

Molecular beam electric resonance spectroscopy of the argon-nitric oxide van der Waals complex

Laser spectroscopy of supersonic expansions of ICl

Infrared spectrum of CO₂ in the 5 µm region
Ph. Arcas, E. Arie, A. Henry and A. Valentin (Orsay and Paris, France)

Infrared spectrum of CO₂ in the 2 µm region
Ph. Arcas, E. Arie, J. Chauville, M. Cuisenier and J.P. Maillard (Orsay and Paris, France)

Infrared vibration-rotation spectrum of trans- and cis- HONO
C.M. Deeley and I.M. Mills (Reading, U.K.)

The infrared vibration-rotation spectrum, equilibrium structure, and harmonic and anharmonic force field of HBS
P.H. Turner and I.M. Mills (Reading, U.K.)

New set of Dunham coefficients for isotopically substituted carbon monoxide from high information Fourier transform spectroscopy
D. De Villeneuve-Lefevre, R. Farrenq and G. Guelachvili (Orsay, France) and W. Urban (Bonn, W.Germany) and J. Verges (Orsay, France)

Rotational analysis of the 7576 Å and 7463 Å bands of NO₂ by means of Fourier transform spectroscopy
A. Perrin, J.M. Flaud, C. Camy-Peyret and P. Luc (Orsay, France)

The VUV absorption spectrum of CO₂ at high resolution: Assignment and rotational analysis of A'2₁g→X'1₁u+ Rydberg transition at 1106 Å
C. Cossart-Magos, M. Eidelsberg, F. Launay, S. Leach and F. Rostas (Orsay and Meudon, France)

Collisionally induced double resonance in iodine: Analysis of the D'(2g)-A'(2u) transition (340 nm iodine laser)
J. Koffend, A. Sibai and R. Bacis (Lyon, France)

Fourier transform spectra of ν₅ and ν₆ of CH₂NH
G. Duxbury (Glasgow, Scotland) and M.L. Le Lerre (Bristol, U.K.)
L21 Rotational analysis of UV bands of benzene and sym-triazine

L22 An infrared $^{2}E_{g} - X^{2}Π_{i}$ electronic transition of CuO
Y. Lefebvre, B. Pinchamel, J.M. Delaval and J. Schamps (Lille, France)

L23 Observation and analysis of hyperfine structure in the yellow system of copper monofluoride, CuF
C.R. Brazier, J.M. Brown and T.C. Steimle (Southampton, U.K.)

L24 Analysis and interpretation of the spectrum of the CuF molecule
F. Ahmed, R.F. Barrow and A.H. Chojnicki (Oxford, U.K.) and C. Dufour and J. Schamps (Lille, France)

M Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées 20-00h to 21-30h Palmer G10

M1 High-temperature and interstellar molecules in rare-gas matrices at 4K (35 min)
W. Weltner (Gainesville, Florida, U.S.A.)

M2 High resolution infrared matrix spectroscopy (35 min)
H.H. Günthard (Zurich, Switzerland)

Friday, 18 September Vendredi, 18 Septembre

N Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées 9-00h to 10-30h Palmer G10

N1 Anticrossing and double resonance studies in glyoxal (35 min)
M. Lombardi (Grenoble, France)

N2 Infrared laser spectroscopy of transient species (35 min)
R.J. Saykally (Berkeley, California, U.S.A.)

Coffee interval

O Poster Session 11-15h to 12-30h Palmer 102,104,105

O1 The microwave spectrum of isotopic species of thietane
C. Castro and I.M. Mills (Reading, U.K.) and H. Wieser (Calgary, Canada)

O2 Microwave spectra of SiH$_3$CCH in excited states
A. Bauer and J. Carlier (Lille, France)
03 Millimeter wave spectrum of acetonitrile oxide CH₃CNO in the vibrational states v₁₀=2 and v₁₀=3
  J. Galica, B.P. Winnewisser and M. Winnewisser (Giessen, W. Germany)

04 Rotation-inversion spectrum of isocyanamide NH₂NC and millimeter wave spectrum of diazomethane CH₂N₂
  E. Schäfer and M. Winnewisser (Giessen, W. Germany)

05 Avoided-crossing molecular-beam study of the internal rotation in methyl silane
  W. Leo Meerts (Nijmegen, Netherlands) and I. Ozier (Vancouver, Canada)

06 Infrared spectra of CF₃Br
  A. Baldacci, A. Passerini and S. Ghersetti (Venice, Italy)

07 The ν₁ bands of CH₃Cl and applications to stratospheric problems
  M. Morillon-Chapey and M. Dang-Nhu (Orsay, France)

08 Singlet vibronic level fluorescence and two-photon excitation spectra with a pulsed dye laser
  J.M. Musa, H. Musa and T. Ridley (Reading, U.K.)

09 Optically pumped CW FIR laser emissions from H¹³COOH
  J. Dangoise and P. Glorieux (Lille, France)

10 The infrared stretching fundamentals of SiF₂
  G.L. Caldow, C.M. Deeley, P.H. Turner and I.M. Mills (Reading, U.K.)

11 Rotational energy transfer study of CO perturbed by H₂ and He: a test for ab initio calculations
  A. Bersellini-Picard, R. Charneau and Ph Brechignac (Orsay, France)

12 A method for simultaneous measurements of strengths and collisional linewidths from Fourier transform spectra
  N. Lacome and A. Levy (Orsay, France) and J.P. Houdeau and C. Boulet (Rennes, France)

13 The ν₃ and ν₄ infrared bands of SiH₃F
  R. Escribano (Madrid, Spain), R.J. Butcher (Cambridge, U.K.) and I.M. Mills (Reading, U.K.)

14 Fourier transform analysis of the ¹²⁹I₂ and ¹²⁷-¹²⁹I₂ X state
  D. Cerny, R. Bacis and C. Effantin (Lyon, France) and J. Verges (Orsay, France)

15 Zeeman quantum beats in the NO₂ B₂ excited state
  P.J. Brucat and R.N. Zare (Stanford, U.S.A.)
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<th>016</th>
<th>Laser excitation study of the $^{1}A_{g}$ and $B_{1g}$ interelectronic state mixing</th>
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<td>M. Johnson (Stanford, U.S.A.) J. Rostas (Orsay, France) and R.N. Zare (Stanford, U.S.A.)</td>
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<th>Interactions between the electronic sextet states of FeCl$_2$</th>
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<td>B. Bourguignon, J. Rostas and G. Taieb (Orsay, France)</td>
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<td>H.G. Weber (Heidelberg, W.Germany)</td>
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<th>Spin-orbit and Coriolis interactions in Rydberg states with $^2\Pi$ cores: the $^3\Pi$ and $^1\Pi$ states of DC$_2$</th>
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<th>Analysis of the spectrum of PF$_5$ at 946 cm$^{-1}$ with 0.014 cm$^{-1}$ resolution</th>
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<td>M.L. Palma and J. Bordé (Paris, France) and J. Dupré and C. Meyer (Orsay, France)</td>
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**Invited Lectures - Conférences Invitées**
14-10h to 15-30h Palmer G10

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<th>P1</th>
<th>The importance of spectroscopy in infrared multiple photon excitation</th>
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<td>W. Fuss (München, W.Germany)</td>
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<th>P2</th>
<th>Infrared photochemistry: dynamics and infrared spectroscopy</th>
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<td>M. Quack (Göttingen, W. Germany)</td>
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Tea interval
Poster Session 15-50h to 17-00h Palmer 102,104,105

Q1 Infrared spectroscopy with a microwave spectrometer: IR-MW double resonance of HCOF and ClO₂
H. Jones (Ulm, W.Germany)

Q2 The 923 cm⁻¹ band of CF₂C₂ by laser-microwave double resonance
H. Jones (Ulm, W.Germany) and M. Morillon-Chapey (Orsay, France)

Q3 Pressure broadening in the millimeter wave spectrum of ozone
N. Monnanteuil and J.M. Colmont (Lille, France)

Q4 Laser-spectroscopic investigation of the van der Waals molecule sodium-argon
G. Aepfelbach, A. Nunnemann and D. Zimmerman (Berlin, W.Germany)

Q5 Measurements of intensities of some absorption lines of water vapour in atmosphere by intracavity laser spectroscopy
M. Chenevier, M.-A. Melieres and F. Stoeckel (Grenoble, France)

Q6 Low temperature dielectric relaxation spectroscopy
J. Gilchrist (Grenoble, France)

Q7 The 325 nm electronic system of 1-pyrazoline
A.C.P. Alves and J.M. Hollas (Reading, U.K.)

Q8 The 2ν₂,ν₁ and ν₃ bands of D₂¹⁶O and 2ν₂ and ν₁ bands of HD¹⁶O
N. Papineau, C. Camy-Peyret and J.M. Flaud (Orsay, France)

Q9 Double resonance on the active medium of a FIR laser: dispersion effects
D. Dangoisse, P. Glorieux and M. Lefebvre (Lille, France)

Q10 Air-broadened N₂O linewidths: an improved calculation at different temperatures
N. Lacome, A. Levy and C. Boulet (Orsay, France)

Q11 High-order spectroscopic constants of ν₁, 2ν₂ and associated hot bands of N₂O isotopic species from high resolution F.T. spectroscopy
J.L. Teffo, A. Valentin, A. Henry (Paris, France)

Q12 Analysis of the diode laser spectrum of the ν₃ band of ¹⁴N₁⁶O₂
P. Prastault, J. Laurent (Chatillion, France), V. Dana (Paris, France) and A. Goldman (Colorado, U.S.A.)
Q13 Sub-doppler Fourier transform spectroscopy: velocity changing collisions in the iodine B-state
J. Verges and P. Juncar (Orsay, France), P. Weiss and R.W. Field (Cambridge, Mass. U.S.A.) and C. Effantin, J. d'Incan and R. Bacis (Villeurbanne, France)

Q14 Microwave spectra of N-methyl pyrazole
N.K. Narain, S.L. Srivastava, Krishnaji (Allahabad, India)

Q15 2-12 μm ammonia bands recorded with the "Brault" Fourier transform spectrometer at Kitt Peak: a few highlights of the spectral characteristics
Jane Mills and K. Narahari Rao (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.)

Q16 Microwave spectra of CF₃CH₃
J. Baker and R.A. Creswell (Manchester, U.K.)

Q17 The LMR spectrum of CH₂ at 11 μm
P.R. Bunker, A.R.W. McKellar and T.J. Sears (Ottawa, Canada)

Q18 The pure rotational spectrum of PH₃ between 8 and 80 cm⁻¹ with a resolution of 0.005 cm⁻¹
A. Bonetti, B. Carli and F. Mencaraglia (Firenze, Italy) and M. Carlotti, G. Di Lonardo and A. Trombetti (Bologna, Italy)

Q19 Analysis of the Isotope Substitution effect on vibration-rotation molecular spectra in the case of heavy atom substitution
A.D. Bykov, Yu.S. Makushkin, O.N. Ulenikov (Tomsk, USSR)

Q20 Study of the methane absorption spectrum in the 1.08 μm region
A.E. Cheglokov, Yu.S. Makushkin, L.N. Sinitsa, O.N. Ulenikov, V.E. Zuev (Tomsk, USSR)

Q21 Analysis of heavy water vapor absorption spectrum in the 9161-9392 cm⁻¹ region
A.D. Bykov, V.E. Zuev, V.P. Lopasov, Yu.S. Makushkin, L.N. Sinitsa, O.N. Ulenikov (Tomsk, USSR)

Q22 The theory of resonance vibration-rotation interactions in the methane molecule
V.I. Perevalov, V.I. Tyuterev, V.I. Zhelinski (Tomsk, USSR)
ABSTRACTS

A1

The Infrared Spectrum of $\text{H}_3^+$

Takeshi Oka

Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics
National Research Council of Canada
Ottawa, Canada K1A 0R6

and

Department of Chemistry and Astrophysics
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60637, U.S.A.

(no abstract)

A2

Laser Spectroscopy in ion beams

P J Sarre, C P Edwards and C S Maclean

Department of Chemistry, University of Nottingham,
University Park, Nottingham, UK NG7 2RD

Electronic spectra of molecular ions have been studied for many decades, but in recent years many new indirect experimental approaches to the spectroscopy of ions have been introduced with consequent exciting advances in our understanding of molecular ions. These indirect approaches have been necessary largely because of the difficulty in generating sufficient concentrations of ions to allow the more usual high resolution techniques to be employed.

In Nottingham we have obtained electronic absorption spectra of molecular ions in beams, and we usually study ions in which the upper electronic state is predissociated. This approach is indirect in that transitions are detected by monitoring the appearance of the fragment ion resulting from the predissociation. A spectrum is recorded by counting the number of fragment ions produced as a function of laser wavelength. A beam of molecular ions is generated by electron impact
in a conventional mass spectrometer ion source, and the ions are accelerated to an energy variable between 500 and 5000 eV. A small electromagnet is used to select the ion of interest, and the ion beam is then irradiated coaxially over a 0.5m path length with either a fixed frequency Krypton ion laser (Coherent 3000A), or a tunable laser (Coherent 699 Ring Laser). A transition occurs when the laser is resonant with a rotational line in the electronic transition, and as the excited state levels are predissociated, this results in the production of daughter ions. These are then separated from the parent ion beam with a second small electromagnet, and are detected on an electron multiplier.

Transitions have been observed and identified in the 1-3 band of the $A^3\Pi \rightarrow X^3\Sigma^-$ transition of SH$^+$ using the 406, 413 and 415 nm Krypton laser lines and the Doppler-tuning method. A particularly interesting feature of these spectra is the splitting of many of the rotational lines into doublets which is due to presence of the proton nuclear spin. The daughter S$^+$ ion is detected.

Rotational lines the $A^2\Delta_1 \rightarrow X^2\Sigma_1$ transition of H$_2$S$^+$ have also been observed in the 400 nm region, and analysis of these results is in progress. The S$^+$ daughter ion is also detected in this work.

New lines in the spectrum of NH$^+$ have been recorded. The N$^+$ ion is detected, and as in SH$^+$, hyperfine splitting is observed.
A 4

10 μm Waveguide Laser Spectroscopy

R.J. Butcher

Cavendish Laboratory, Madingley Road, Cambridge, CB3 0HE, U.K.

In conventional infrared spectroscopy, resolution is generally limited by Doppler broadening while line measurements employ wavelength comparisons. In principle, several orders of magnitude improvement may be obtained by using laser saturation spectroscopy while, at the same time, frequency metrology can be employed. A system which exploits these laser advantages will be described. It employs two waveguide lasers. The first is locked to a Lamb dip in CO₂ fluorescent emission at 4.3 μm and provides a frequency standard. The second may be tuned over a pressure-broadened linewidth of a few hundred MHz. The frequency difference between the two lasers is counted continuously and used to control the operation of the second laser, which is then employed to obtain frequency calibrated saturation spectra. Examples of such spectra will be presented.

A principle requirement of any laser employed in high resolution spectroscopy is that it should provide a truly single frequency output, which is best obtained by operating the laser in a stable single mode of the optical cavity. Such operation can be achieved very easily for CO₂ lasers working at powers of a few watts, by using a simple waveguide design. This will be described briefly, together with some examples of its use.
Experimental Evidence for Symmetry Breaking and Planarity Relations in Nitromethane

T. Pedersen and G.O. Sørensen

H.C. Ørsted Institute
University of Copenhagen

A number of new excited state ($m=0$) transitions in nitromethane have been measured and a $\Delta m = \pm 3$ coupling previously postulated has been substantiated. In particular this coupling manifests itself in the states $m = \pm 1$ and $m = \pm 2$ which fulfill the $\Delta m = 3$ criterion.

Similarly the relations between the centrifugal distortion constants, presented at the Sixth Colloquium at Tours, have been experimentally confirmed.

A New Type of Internal Coordinate, with a Simple Redundancy Condition, for the Description of Deformations of $XCH_3$ Groups and Related Systems

Flemming M. Nicolaisen and Jette Stokkebro Hansen

Chemical Laboratory V, University of Copenhagen
Universitetsparken 5, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark

In addition to the internal bond stretching deformations, the deformation of methyl groups and related systems are conventionally described in the $\alpha,\beta$ system shown in I. The three $\alpha$'s and
the three $\beta$'s are not independent, and for the general case of no
symmetry the redundancy condition is very complicated.

If the $\alpha$'s are substituted by the dihedral angles $d_{ij}$ between
the $H_iCX$ and the $H_jCX$ planes \(^{11}\), and $\tau_1 = d_{23}$, $\tau_2 = d_{51}$ and
$\tau_3 = d_{12}$, the $\beta$'s and $\tau$'s are independent and the redundancy con-
dition for the general case is $\Delta \tau_1 + \Delta \tau_2 + \Delta \tau_3 = 0$. The $\tau$-coor-
dinates can in most computer programs be defined as torsions about
the CX bond.

Examples of force fields in symmetry and internal coordinates,
in the $\beta\tau$ system will be presented for XCH$_3$ molecules of $C_{5v}$ sym-
metry and for methanol.

---

B3  Absorption Line Profile Parameters determined by means of
Frequency Modulation


Fysisch Laboratorium der Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Princetonplein 5,
3584 CC Utrecht, The Netherlands

We have extended the Karplus theory for frequency modulation in order
to describe Voigt profiles while using an arbitrarily large modulation
amplitude.

For first and second harmonic detection relations are found for the line
profile parameters.

It appears that the detection limit for 1$^{st}$ and 2$^{nd}$ harmonic detection
is equal within an factor of two.

Procedures can be given to determine the Lorentzian contribution from
the apparent linewidth.

Information about linebroadening can be obtained from a single measure-
ment at line centre using the second harmonic signal dependence on the
modulation amplitude.

A number of experimental results for OCS and HCN will be presented.

• From Marathwada University, Aurangabad, India.
•* Now at: University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands.
Rotational Relaxation of BaO ($A ^+ \Xi$) in Ar and $N_2O$ by means of Laser Induced Fluorescence

Th.G. Cats, H.A. Dijkerman

Fysisch Laboratorium der Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht, Princetonplein 5, 3584 CC Utrecht, The Netherlands

In a Broida-type oven barium vapour is produced in a flowing argon carrier gas. $N_2O$ is brought into the reaction volume to produce BaO. The 488.0 and 496.5 nm argon-ion laser lines coincide with rovibronic transitions in the BaO X-A spectrum. Depending on the working pressure rotational relaxation of the excited states can occur well before BaO($A ^+ \Xi$) decays radiatively, the lifetime for this decay being about 300 ns. Therefore the fluorescence spectrum obtained with a high resolution 1 m monochromator reflects relaxation times, or equivalently, cross sections for the inelastic collisions:

$$\text{BaO}(A ^+ \Xi ^+) + \text{Ar} \rightarrow \text{BaO}(A ^+ \Xi ^+) + \text{Ar}.$$ 

At the conference the experimental set-up will be outlined, and preliminary results will be given for rotational relaxation from the $v' = 8$, $J' = 49$ level.
B 5 THE MICROWAVE SPECTRUM OF TRANS-ETHYLAMINE

E. Fischer and I. Botuskor
Dept. of Physical Chemistry
University of Ulm
D-7900 Ulm, W.Germany

The microwave spectrum of normal trans-ethylamine CH₃CH₂NH₂ and that of the -NHD and -ND₂ species have been measured and assigned. The obtained rotational constants for the ground state of the normal species are (in MHz): A = 31 758.33 ± 0.08, B = 8 749.157 ± 0.025 and C = 7 798.905 ± 0.025. The fitted dipole moment components are (in Debye): \(|\mu_a| = 1.057 ± 0.006, |\mu_b| = 0.764 ± 0.009, and |\mu_t| = 1.304 ± 0.011. The quadrupole coupling constants were fitted as (in MHz): \(\chi^+ = 1.62 ± 0.035\) and \(\chi^- = -1.89 ± 0.08\). Analysis of the HFS of the deuterated species -ND₂ allowed the experimental determination of the principal quadrupole tensor values (in MHz): \(\chi_{zz} = -4.68 ± 0.20, \chi_{yy} = 1.75 ± 0.06\) and \(\chi_{xx} = 2.93 ± 0.20\). The angle CNXzz was fitted as 108.9° ± 0.6° and agreed with the expected general direction of the lone-electron-pair.
B 6  MICROWAVE SPECTRUM OF GLYCINE METHYL ESTER

W. Caminati and R. Cervellati

Istituto Chimico "G. Ciamician" - Università di Bologna (Italy)

and

Istituto di Spettroscopia Molecolare del C.N.R. - Bologna (Italy)

The microwave spectrum of glycine methyl ester has been analysed in the frequency range 26-40 GHz.

A conformer with the heavy atoms in a plane and with an internal bifurcated hydrogen bond has been detected. The rotational transitions of several torsional excited states have been measured. The barrier to the internal rotation of the methyl group has been determined to be $V_3 = 1150$ cal/mole.

B 7  MILLIMETER-WAVE STUDIES OF THE EXCITED VIBRATIONAL STATES OF PO$^{35}$Cl$_3$

R. Crane, J.H. Carpenter and J.G. Smith

University of Newcastle upon Tyne, U.K.

The mm-wave spectra of PO$^{35}$Cl$_3$ have been recorded for the excited vibrational states $v_5=1$ and $v_6=1$. For the $J$ values studied, $J = 26$ to $30$, quadrupole effects are small, and for low $k$ lines any coupling was ignored. T-resonance in the two states is pronounced and results in complex spectra. The analysis of the two states is presented and the Coriolis constants so derived are compared with the same parameters derived from infrared spectra.

The value of $D_{JK}$ in the ground state is so small that this constant is not obtainable with certainty. It is however accurately determined in the excited states.

The distortion constants, Coriolis constants, and existing vibrational data have been used to obtain the harmonic force field.
Microwave and Millimeterwave Spectrum of substituted Fluoroacetylene

(X=CzC-F, X=Cl, Br)

M. Andolfatto and A. Guarnieri
Abteilung Chemische Physik, Institut für Physikalische Chemie, Universität Kiel
Olshausenstr. 4c-6o, 23oo Kiel-G

Abstract

The microwave and millimeterwave spectra of Chlorofluoroacetylene $^{35}$Cl-CzC-F, $^{37}$Cl-CzC-F
and of Bromofluoroacetylene $^{79}$Br-CzC-F, $^{81}$Br-CzC-F
have been investigated.

The rotational constants, centrifugal distortion constants and chlorine quadrupole coupling constants
have been determined.

An approach to the $r_{\infty}$-structure has been performed assuming different values for the CzC distance.
CORIOLIS COUPLING IN FORMAMIDE STUDIED BY MICROWAVE SPECTROSCOPY.

C. J. Nielsen
Department of Chemistry, University of Oslo, Oslo 3, Norway
G. O. Sørensen
Chemical laboratory V, The H. C. Ørsted Institute, DK-2100, Copenhagen, Denmark.

We have investigated the microwave spectrum of formamide in detail. Apart from the rotational transitions of the ground state, four excited states have been observed. These have been assigned to the $v_{12}=1$ (NH$_2$ out-of-plane bending), the $v_9=1$ (NCO bending), the $v_{11}=1$ (NH$_2$ torsion) and the $v_{12}=2$ states. While the rotational spectra of the $v_{12}=1$ and $v_{12}=2$ states can be fitted using the normal rotation Hamiltonian, the $v_9=1$ and the $v_{11}=1$ states are strongly perturbed by a Coriolis coupling of a,b-type.

A program was written for solving the general eigenvalue problem of the "two state vib-rotor":

$$H_{\text{red}} = |i\rangle \langle H_{\text{r}}^{(i)} + H_{\text{d}}^{(i)} |i\rangle + |j\rangle \langle H_{\text{r}}^{(j)} + H_{\text{d}}^{(j)} + W_{ij} |j\rangle$$

$$H_{\text{r}}^{(i)} = x(i) J_x^2 + y(i) J_y^2 + z(i) J_z^2$$

$$H_{\text{d}}^{(i)} = \{\text{Quartic and sextic distortion}\}^{(i)}$$

$$W_{ij} = \langle j| H_{\text{vib}}^0 |j\rangle - \langle i| H_{\text{vib}}^0 |i\rangle$$

$$H_{\text{c}} = \nu_{xy}(J_x J_y + J_y J_x) + \nu_{yz}(J_y J_z + J_z J_y) + \nu_{zx}(J_z J_x + J_x J_z) + \nu_{lx} J_x + \nu_{ly} J_y + \nu_{lz} J_z$$
From the analyses of 43 rotational transitions of the $v_9=1$ and $v_{11}=1$ states, the following vibration-rotation parameters were obtained:

\[
W_{9,11} = 36.55(7) \text{ cm}^{-1} \\
|\xi^a_{9,11}| = 0.33(3) \\
|\xi^b_{9,11}| = 0.46(4)
\]

1) E. Hirota, R. Sugisaki, C. J. Nielsen and G. O. Sørensen

B 10 Offset-locked CO$_2$ Waveguide Laser Study of HCOOH:
Reassessment of FIR laser assignments

B. M. Landsberg, D. Crocker and R. J. Butcher
Cavendish Laboratory
University of Cambridge

A number of infrared transitions of formic acid have been measured to a precision of better than 100 kHz. In the light of these new data, far infrared laser measurements have been reassessed. Available microwave data have also been incorporated in deriving new parameters for the $v_6$ and $v_8$ states, including the $v_6/v_8$ a-type Coriolis interaction.
INFRARED EMISSION SPECTROSCOPY OF INTERNALLY EXCITED H$_3^+$

by

U. Steinmetzger, A. Redpath and A. Ding

Hahn-Meitner-Institut f. Kernforschung

1 Berlin 39, Germany

Infrared emission from the products of the reaction

H$_2^+$ + H$_2$ -> H$_3^+$ + H + 1.7 eV

has been observed. The reaction took place under very low pressure conditions (1 to 10.10$^{-4}$ torr), the ionic reagents being produced by a high intensity electron beam (i$_{el}$ 50 mA). A reaction vessel of large volume was used to ensure a large residence time of the ions. The emitted light was collected via a Welsh-cell arrangement and dispersed through a high throughput monochromator incorporating an echelle grating and a cooled circular variable filter (cf. fig. 1). Computer control allowed long time experiments (typically between 10 and 50 hours per spectrum) generating spectra with an improved signal to noise ratio. The InSb-detector employed allowed detection of the infrared radiation in the range between 1800 and 4000 cm$^{-1}$.

Fig. 2(top) shows a typical spectrum produced by the reaction of thermal H$_2^+$-ions. Possible sources for the emission are vibrationally and rotationally excited H$_3^+$, neutral electronically excited H$_3$ formed by electron capture of H$_3^+$, and highly excited metastable H$_2$. The latter can be excluded because of the non linear pressure dependence of the observed emission and the lack of diatomic progressions.

A simulation of the rotational fine structure of the lower vibrational transitions [(01) -> (00), (02) -> (01), (11) -> (10) and (21) -> (20); ($v_s v_e$): $v_s$ = symmetric stretch mode, $v_e$ = degenerate asymmetric stretch mode] has been perfor-
med using a procedure given by Mills \(^1\) and spectroscopic constants of Oka \(^2\) and Porter et al. \(^3\) which were suitably modified to take into account the influence of the higher vibrational excitation. This yielded the following results:

While there is very little excitation of the lower rotational levels of the \((01)\)-state a significant intensity of the combination bands especially the \((11)\)-level is observed (cf. bottom of fig. 2). The rotational constants for the optimum fit are very similar to those of the \((01)\)-state:

\[(11):\]
\[
A=B=43.551, \quad C=19.189, \quad DJ=0.047, \quad DJK=-0.099, \quad DK=0.040, \quad
C=-19.027, \quad q=-5.380, \quad qJ=0.018, \quad G=5572.0
\]

\[(10):\]
\[
A=B=42.068, \quad C=19.708, \quad DJ=0.047, \quad DJK=-0.099, \quad DK=0.040, \quad
C=0, \quad q=0, \quad qJ=0, \quad G=3196.0
\]

This is in accordance with the expected dynamical behaviour of the reaction due to the large amount of internal energy available (2.2 to 2.5eV) and the change in equilibrium H-H-distance when forming \(H_3^+\) from \(H_2\), which favours a strong excitation of the symmetric stretch mode.

   C. di Lauro, I.M. Mills, J.Mol.Spectr. 21,386(1956)
2) T. Oka
3) C.D.Carney, R.N. Porter
Fig. 1: Schematic of the double monochromator

Fig. 2: Experimental spektrum (top) and simulated rotational finestructure of the (11) -> (10) transition
THE FERMI RESONANCE BETWEEN THE \((v_1, 2v_5^0)\), \((v_1 + v_6, 2v_5^0 + v_6)\) AND \((v_1 + v_2, 2v_5^0 + v_2)\) COUPLES OF INFRARED BANDS OF METHYL CHLORIDE.

Claude ALAMICHEL and Najate BENSARI-ZIZI (**) Laboratoire de Photophysique Moléculaire du C.N.R.S. (*) Université de Paris-Sud, Bâtiment 213 91405 - ORSAY CEDEX France.

The existence of the Fermi resonance between \(v_1\) and \(2v_5^0\) is an old subject of discussion: its supporters claim that it is only explanation of the anomalous intensity of \(2v_5^0\), and its opponents point out that the \(v_1\) band exhibits no rotational anomaly in spite of the strong perturbations of \(2v_5^0\) caused by the Coriolis resonance with \(v_2 + v_5\).

We have studied 3 couples of bands such as \(v_1 + v_2\) and \(2v_5^0 + v_2\) which are precisely linked by the same Fermi resonance as \(v_1\) and \(2v_5^0\), if it exists: for \(z = 2\), the \(v_1 + v_2\) band only appears at a level crossing with \(v_2 + v_4\), but for \(z = 3\) and \(6\), the \(v_1 + v_2\) bands look unperturbed exactly as \(v_1\). However, if no Fermi resonance is taken into account, it is impossible to explain the positions of the band centres, the shift between the experimental and calculated values reaching up to 4 cm\(^{-1}\). On the contrary, if a Fermi resonance is assumed, we can write:

\[
(v_1)_{\text{exp}}^0 = \frac{1}{2} [(v_1)_{\text{true}}^0 + (2v_5^0)_{\text{true}}^0] + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{[(v_1)_{\text{true}}^0 - (2v_5^0)_{\text{true}}^0]^2 + 4 W_{155}^2}
\]

\[
(2v_5^0)_{\text{exp}}^0 = \frac{1}{2} [(v_1)_{\text{true}}^0 + (2v_5^0)_{\text{true}}^0] - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{[(v_1)_{\text{true}}^0 - (2v_5^0)_{\text{true}}^0]^2 + 4 W_{155}^2}
\]

(**) Present address: Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohammed V, Charii Ibra Batouta, B.P. 1014, RABAT (Agdal) Maroc.

(*) Laboratoire associé à l'Université de Paris-Sud.
We have two informations, the experimental values of the band centres \((v_1)^0\) and \((2v_5)^0\), and three unknown parameters: 
\[
(v_1)^0, (2v_5)^0, \text{ and the coupling } W_{155}.
\]
For each couple \(v_1 + v_z\) and \(2v_5 + v_z\), we can write two similar equations connecting the experimental band centres \((v_1 + v_z)^0\) and \((2v_5 + v_z)^0\) to the true centres which are given by the following relationships:

\[
(v_1 + v_z)^0 = (v_1)^0 + v_z + x_{1z}
\]
\[
(2v_5 + v_z)^0 = (2v_5)^0 + v_z + 2x_{5z}
\]

As \(v_z^0\) is known, we can see that we have two new informations, \((v_1 + v_z)^0\) and \((2v_5 + v_z)^0\), but also two new unknown parameters \(x_{1z}\) and \(x_{5z}\). But, if we can measure \(x_{5z}\) by another method (with combination bands like \(v_5 + v_z\) for instance), then we only have four unknown parameters \((v_1)^0\), \((2v_5)^0\), \(W_{155}\) and \(x_{1z}\) and the problem becomes solvable.

For \(z = 3\) we did not succeed to measure \(x_{35}\) because \(v_3 + v_5\) is not visible, but both cases \(z = 6\) and \(2\) have been successful and have given approximately the same value of \(W_{155}\):

For \(z = 6\) we have obtained:

\[
\begin{align*}
(v_1)^0 &= 2950.20 \\
(2v_5)^0 &= 2896.83 \\
x_{16} &= -4.66 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\
W_{155} &= 35.30
\end{align*}
\]

\(Z = 6\)

And for \(z = 2\):

\[
\begin{align*}
x_{12} &= 10.6 \text{ cm}^{-1} \\
W_{155} &= 38.0
\end{align*}
\]

\(Z = 2\)

We consider that the existence of the Fermi resonance is therefore unquestionable, and we can notice that the value obtained for \(W_{155}\) is quite close to the value that Duncan, Allan and MacKean have calculated, assuming that the whole intensity of \(2v_5^0\) comes from \(v_1\).
Detection of the Infrared Spectrum of HCCCCCN

Koichi Yamada and Gisbert Winnewisser
I. Physikalisches Institut, Universität zu Köln,
D-5000 Köln 41

In our attempt to observe the high resolution infrared spectra of the astrophysically interesting cyanopolyyne molecules, we have recorded the infrared spectrum of cyano-butadiyne, HC₅N. By using a tunable diode laser we have scanned the wavelength region near 2260 cm⁻¹, which corresponds to the ν₂ fundamental, i.e. the C≡N stretching vibration and found a dense spectrum with a conspicuous series of lines displaying a rotational spacing (≈0.05 cm⁻¹) expected for HC₅N. To our knowledge this constitutes the first detection of the infrared spectrum of HC₅N.

Among the observed dense spectrum we have assigned the rovibrational transitions of the fundamental ν₂ and the hot bands ν₂ + ν₁₁ - ν₁₁ and ν₂ + 2ν₁₁ - 2ν₁₁. The band origin of ν₂ was found to be located at 2256.12417(16) cm⁻¹, which is slightly lower than the corresponding value of HCCCN at 2273.996 cm⁻¹. The HC₅N sample was prepared by reaction of acetylene, HCCH, with either hydrogen cyanide, HCN, or vinylcyanide, H₂C₂HCN, under the action of a rf-discharge according to the reaction schemes:

\[
\begin{align*}
2\text{HCCH} + \text{HCN} & \rightarrow \text{HCCCCCN} + 2\text{H}_2 \\
\text{HCCH} + \text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{HCN} & \rightarrow \text{HCCCCCN} + 2\text{H}_2
\end{align*}
\]

Among the obtained discharge products HC₃N and HC₅N were purified by low-temperature vacuum distillation. The HC₅N spectra were recorded at a sample pressure of 1 Torr in a 60 cm long glass cell, sealed with NaCl windows.
B 14  

LMR observation of $v_2$ for HO$_2$ at 7.17 $\mu$m

F. Niebuhr, M.A. Gondal, A. Hinz, and J.M. Brown,
W. Rohrbeck and W. Urban
Universität Bonn, D-5300, Bonn
W. Germany

(no abstract)

B 15  

Acoustic Detection in Laser-Stark Spectroscopy

A. Carrozzi, A. Di Lieto, M. Minguzzi and M. Tonelli
Istituto di Fisica, Università di Pisa
P.za Torricelli, 2 - 56100 Pisa, Italy

The optoacoustic (OA) technique is based on the detection of an acoustic wave in the sample when a modulated radiation is absorbed. Recently this method has been successfully applied to high resolution laser spectroscopy (1). We present here an experiment where, for the first time, the OA method is applied to laser-Stark spectroscopy. We designed an acoustic cell that can be operated in the presence of strong electric fields; it features a high sensitivity with small Stark plates and without the need of multipass operation.

In our experimental apparatus the 9 $\mu$m radiation emitted by a cw CO$_2$ laser is mechanically chopped before entering the cell and the amplitude of the acoustic signal is recorded as a function of the electric field strength. The laser frequency is accurately stabilized by locking it to the saturated fluorescence at 4.3 $\mu$m in pure CO$_2$.

By an intermodulation technique (1) Doppler-free spectra can be studied as well: the gas is subjected to two counterpropagating laser beams modulated at different frequencies and the signal component at the frequency sum is detected. We have obtained Doppler-limited and Doppler-free spectra for some absorption lines of CH$_3$F and NH$_3$ with electric field strengths up to 32 KV/cm and pressures in the range 10-200 mTorr; the signal-to-noise ratio is comparable with that reported in conventional laser-Stark spectroscopy.

The absence of background and the high sensitivity in a small volume propose the OA cell as an interesting alternative for laser-Stark spectroscopy, particularly at sub-Doppler resolution.

Doppler-free multiphoton spectroscopy with a waveguide CO$_2$ laser

F. Herlemont and J. Lemaire

Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Hertzienne
Laboratoire associé au CNRS n° 249
Université de Lille I
59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq Cedex

Intracavity spectroscopy has been performed by placing the absorbing gas inside the cavity of a CO$_2$ waveguide laser.

Owing to the large laser intensity available, Doppler-free two-photon transitions are observed with strongly absorbing gases such as SF$_6$, CF$_3$Br.

Resolution is about 200 kHz for these 5 μm spectra. Further experimental details and some characteristics of the spectra will be given.
Sodium iodide vapor, seeded in a hypersonic jet of helium, absorbs radiation from a pulsed, tunable dye laser in the region 316-380 nm, and fluoresces. We have studied with this fluorescence excitation spectrum and the fluorescence emission spectra from many of the (unresolved) rotational bands in the excitation spectrum. Many of these bands are due to triatomic or larger species: NaIHe and at least one other molecule, as yet unidentified, capable of fluorescing. However a $v'$-progression corresponding to $v'' = 0$ and another progression corresponding to $v'' = 1$ of diatomic NaI have been found and identified by a) the agreement between the intervals of NaI and b) the single "anti-Stokes" line of the $v'' + 1$ progression due to emission from $v'$ states to the ground level, $v'' = 0$. The vibrational interval in the upper state in the Franck-Condon region is only about 50 cm$^{-1}$. The exact numbering of the $v'$-states is uncertain, but the observed states probably have $v' \geq 50$. The spacing of the upper states is so small and the Franck-Condon region spans so many of them that we observe intensity variations, especially in the $v' = 1$ progression, that we can attribute to the spatial distributions of the vibrational wavefunctions of the lower states. This work opens the way for a high-resolution study of the dependence of charge transfer curve-crossing on ro-vibrational state, i.e., a quantitative study of curve-crossing models at the level of individual quantum states.
True potential energy curves and dissociation energy of scandium oxide

L.S. Gowda and V.N. Balaji

Department of Physics
University of Agricultural Sciences
Agricultural Engineering Institute
Raichur - 584 101, India

Molecular Biophysics Unit
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore - 560 012
India

The construction of potential energy curves is of considerable importance for the understanding of physical problems arising in astrophysics, gas kinetics and molecular spectra. Scandium monoxide bands of (B-X) system have been observed in the spectra of late type stars, of cool stars and of the stars of M-type. For the quantitative spectroscopic studies it is customary to employ a potential function which is mathematically simple and Morse is a very common choice. Since Morse potential is inadequate in representing a number of electronic states, it is necessary to compare it with true potential functions obtained by RKRV and modified-Rees methods. In this paper we report the potential energy curve of different methods using the vibrational and rotational constants. The true potential energy curve for the ground state of ScO has been used to estimate the dissociation energy by the method of curve fitting and adopting. The Lippincott and the H-H potential functions. The influence of vibration-rotation interaction is also studied for different rotational quantum numbers using the effective Morse potential. The calculations involved in the present investigation are carried out on DEC. 1090 computer at Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
Lifetime measurements of excited states of the PbSe, PbTe and SnTe molecules

T. Ndikumana, M. Carleer and R. Colin
Université Libre de Bruxelles
50 Ave. Franklin Roosevelt
B-1050 Bruxelles, Belgium

Samples of PbSe, PbTe, and SnTe molecules were evaporated from a Knudsen cell. The molecular beam was crossed with different Ar⁺ laser lines and resonant fluorescence recorded on a 2m spectrograph. Due to the high number of isotopes for these molecules, only PbSe gave rise to a relatively simple spectrum when excited by the 4965 Å Ar⁺ line. The excitation takes place in the 9-0 (J=50) and 10-0 (J=132) bands of the AO⁻ → XO⁺ transition.

22 vibrational levels of the lower state have been observed and more accurate constants derived. RKR potential and Franck-Condon factors have been calculated.

Using a pulsed N₂-pumped dye laser, lifetime measurements in A and B states in PbSe, B state in PbTe, B and C states in SnTe have been performed. The following lifetimes have been obtained:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>state, level</th>
<th>PbSe</th>
<th>PbTe</th>
<th>SnTe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>v' = 9</td>
<td>4.04 ± 0.24 µsec.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3.92 ± 0.4 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>3.86 ± 0.36 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.72 ± 0.08 µsec.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.6 ± 0.5 µsec.</td>
<td>3.70 ± 0.03 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4.49 ± 0.13 &quot;</td>
<td>5.6 ± 0.4 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.04 ± 0.09 &quot;</td>
<td>4.74 ± 0.3 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4.17 ± 0.09 &quot;</td>
<td>3.34 ± 0.03 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.24 ± 0.14 &quot;</td>
<td>3.51 ± 0.04 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.47 ± 0.03 &quot;</td>
<td>3.92 ± 0.05 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The electronic transition moments in the A-X and B-X systems of PbSe have been evaluated. The values $0.2 \ D^2$ and $0.12 \ D^2$ for $\text{Re}^2$ are respectively proposed.

As SnTe is considerably dissociated ($\sim 10\%$), we tried to observe and measure the lifetime of $\text{Te}_2$ molecule in the region where bands issuing from SnTe(B-X and C-X systems) and $\text{Te}_2$($\text{AO}_+^\text{u}$-$\text{XO}_g^\text{g}$ and $\text{BO}_+^\text{u}$-$\text{XO}_g^\text{g}$) overlap, i.e. $4400 \ \AA - 4700 \ \AA$.

Radiative lifetime of ten vibrational levels of $\text{Te}_2$ in $\text{AO}_+^\text{u}$ and $\text{BO}_+^\text{u}$ states have been measured. The analysis is in progress and relaxation constants ranging from $85-110 \ \text{nsec.}$, i.e. $40$ times smaller than in SnTe have been determined.

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**B 20 FLUORESCENCE SPECTROSCOPY USING A SUPERSONIC JET APPARATUS**

By Philip A. Freedman and A. M. Griffiths

Edward Davies Chemical Laboratories, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed.

A number of resolved fluorescence studies of tetracene, pentacene and their Van der Waals complexes with inert gas atoms are described.

It is shown that for both the uncomplexed species, strong excitation to the out of plane $B_{1g}$ (seesaw) vibrations occur in the visible excitation spectra. In the case of pentacene, the upper electronic state of this transition ($B_{1u}$ symmetry) has a double minimum, although since the height of the well is under $1 \ \text{cm}^{-1}$, the molecule remains quasi planar.
The concept of collective motion of the electrons in atoms has been given precise, quantitative meaning and a highly plausible physical interpretation with the molecule-like description of Kellman and Herrick. According to their model, many doubly-excited states of He form energy level patterns that correspond to rotational and vibrational states of a linear triatomic molecule. We have examined accurate wavefunctions for some key states of He** and find that the charge distributions indeed conform to a molecule-like system with collective rotation, bending vibrations and stretching vibrations. Computations with a model based on two particles confined to concentric spheres show that molecule-like collective motion may occur with a wide variety of interaction potentials. However the model also shows how energy level patterns and wavefunctions pass from a molecule-like limit to an independent-particle, shell model limit as the forces between the particles are weakened, the ratio of the radii of their spheres is changed from unity or their total energy is increased. The model suggests that the highly excited stretching-vibrational states of XY_n molecules, (in the region where local modes dominate the stretching) will have rovibrational energy level patterns exhibiting **internal rotational motion** replacing bending motion.
C 2 Analysis of the Microwave Spectrum of Hydrazine

J.T. Hougen and T. Kojima
Molecular Spectroscopy Division, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234 U.S.A.
Physics Department, Toyama University, Toyama 930, Japan.

The hydrazine molecule $\text{H}_2\text{N-NH}_2$ exhibits three large amplitude vibrational motions: an internal rotation about the $\text{N-N}$ bond, and an inversion motion in each $\text{NH}_2$ group. By making use of various group theoretical techniques described in the literature, a phenomenological rotational Hamiltonian has been derived, which is suitable for treating the microwave spectrum of the ground vibrational state, including all of the various tunneling splittings. A total of 368 lines with $J \leq 20$ have been fit with this Hamiltonian, yielding a standard deviation of 0.2 MHz. We believe that the correctness and usefulness of this model has been demonstrated, though some uncertainties, associated with choosing the centre frequency of the hyperfine patterns, still remain.
Use of Fourier Transforms in Computational Handling of Spectral Data

J. Kauppinen
Department of Physics, University of Oulu, SF-90570 Oulu 57, Finland

and

D. Moffatt, H. Mantsch, and D. Cameron
Division of Chemistry, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario KIA OR6

We have developed the use of fast Fourier transforms in spectral data handling such as Fourier self-deconvolution [1,2], derivation [3], smoothing [4], and complex self-deconvolution [5] for asymmetric lines. The use of fast Fourier transforms seems to be the most effective and accurate technique in these operations as compared with the other methods. All the operations mentioned above are based on the following formula

\[ E'(v) = \mathcal{F} \left\{ \frac{\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{W(v)\} \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{E(v)\}}{\mathcal{F}^{-1}\{E_0(v)\}} \right\}, \]

where \( \mathcal{F}\{\cdot\} \) and \( \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{\cdot\} \) are the Fourier transform and the inverse Fourier transform, respectively, \( E(v) \) is the original spectrum, \( E'(v) \) is the resultant spectrum, \( W(v) \) is a smoothing function, \( E_0(v) \) is a symmetric (or asymmetric) lineshape function in the case of Fourier self-deconvolution (or complex self-deconvolution), \( \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{E_0(v)\} = 1/(2\pi i)^k \) for the \( k \)th derivative and \( \mathcal{F}^{-1}\{E_0(v)\} = 1 \) in the case of smoothing.

HOMOGENEOUS AND HETEROGENEOUS PERTURBATIONS IN EXCITED SINGLET STATES OF $H_2$, HD AND $D_2$

P. Quadrelli and K. Dressler
Physical Chemistry Laboratory, ETH-Zentrum, CH-8092 Zürich, Switzerland

L. Wolniewicz
Institute of Physics, N. Copernicus University, Toruń, Poland

We present results of ab-initio calculations on the simultaneous homogeneous and heterogeneous interactions between the states $EF^1\Sigma^+_g$, $GK^1\Sigma^+_g$, $H^1\Sigma^+_g$, $I^1\Pi^+_g$, and $J^1\Delta^+_g$. Rovibronic energy levels derived from these states were computed with an interaction matrix based on bound and effective vibrational continuum states. The included interactions account for most of the perturbations observed below 118000 cm$^{-1}$.

The mass-dependence of the remaining deviations from observed energy levels in the three isotopes has been analyzed to get some information on the origin of these discrepancies.
ON THE EQUILIBRIUM CONFIGURATION OF MOLECULES RELATED TO TRITHIAPENTALENE: DIOXADIAZATHIAPENTALENE STUDIED BY MICROWAVE SPECTROSCOPY

N.W. Larsen
L. Nygaard and T. Pedersen
The H. C. Ørsted Institute
University of Copenhagen

Molecules related to 1,6,6aλ4-trithiapentalene:

have been studied with the aim of establishing whether such molecules actually correspond to the mesomerism above or rather exhibit valence tautomerism. In continuation of our study of 1,6-dioxo-6aλ4-thiapentalene \([A = \text{CH}; X = Z = 0; Y = S]\) we have now studied 1,6-dioxo-2,5-diaza-6aλ4-thiapentalene \([A = \text{N}, X = Z = 0, Y = S]\) by microwave spectroscopy.* and have established that again the scheme above (mesomerism) is followed. The arguments are based on spinweights, inertial defect (indicating planarity) and excited state evidence.

A newly developed AC/DC technique is employed to determine the dipole moment.

Internal Rotation Spectrum in the Ground State of cis- Propionyl Fluoride

F. Scappini and H. Dreizler
Institut für Physikalische Chemie
Abteilung Chemische Physik
Olshausenstr. 40-60, D-2300 Kiel

Following a preceding study [1], the ground state rotational spectrum has been further investigated. The new measurements involve low, intermediate, and high K transitions. The coupling of the internal rotation of the methyl top to the overall rotation produces splittings in most of the observed lines making a ground state barrier determination possible. For the intermediate and high K perpendicular transitions, lines have been observed which would be "forbidden" in the rigid rotor limit.

The measurements have been carried out using both Stark and Fourier transform microwave spectroscopy.

The analysis is still going on.


Microwave Spectra and Structure of 1,1-Dicyanoethene

H. Rück and H.D. Rudolph
Department of Physical Chemistry
University of Ulm
D-7900 Ulm, W.Germany

The highly symmetric molecule 1,1-dicyanoethene, H₂C=C(CN)₂, shows a rotational b-type spectrum and presents a model case for a \( r_s \)-structure determination. All atoms excepting the central C have been isotopically substituted and the spectra carefully analyzed including the centrifugal distortion contributions. The substitution structure has been calculated making use of one 1st moment equation. The structure will be compared with that obtained by other methods (\( r_o \); fitting to differences of moments of inertia) and discussed with respect to chemical bonding properties.
Microwave Stark Spectroscopy of Continuous Supersonic Molecular Beams: OCS in Pure and in Ar- and He-Seeded Beams.

H. Zivi, A. Bauder and Hs.H. Günthard,
Laboratory for Physical Chemistry, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland.

Rotational transitions of OCS in supersonic molecular beams have been observed. A newly developed spectrometer with a 1 m long groove guide was coupled to a supersonic beam source. Highly resolved rotational spectra have been obtained. The resolution is limited mainly by the translational temperature of the supersonic beam. The measurements offer a convenient tool for molecular beam diagnostics yielding the translational temperature, the average beam velocity from the Doppler shifted transition frequency and relative beam intensity as a function of the beam source parameter settings.

Marked differences have been observed between pure, Ar- and He-seeded beams. The smallest linewidths obtained were 2.2 kHz (FWHM) for an Ar-seeded beam and 2.6 kHz for a He-seeded beam corresponding to translational temperatures of 4 K and 5 K, respectively.

From the phase of the signals detected and from the Doppler shifts measured it was concluded that the 0-1 rotational transition of OCS appears in emission rather than absorption.
Resonances in the Infrared Spectrum of Methyl Chloride between 2000 and 4500 cm\(^{-1}\)

Claude Alamichel and Najate Ben Sari-Zizi

Laboratoire de Photophysique moléculaire de CNRS (x)

Université de Paris-Sud, Batiment 213

91405 Orsay cedex, France

The infrared spectrum of methyl chloride has been systematically studied between 2000 and 4500 cm\(^{-1}\) from recordings in high resolution (0.00075 cm\(^{-1}\)) provided by G. Guelachvili. About 15000 lines, belonging to more than 20 vibrational bands, have been assigned. The unperturbed \(\nu_3\) hot band excepted, all this work has been focused on the study of three main interactions:

1°) The Fermi resonance in \(q_1\), involved between \(\nu_1\) and \(2\nu_5^0\) or between any pair of bands like \(\nu_1+\nu_2\) and \(2\nu_5^0+\nu_2\): a more detailed outlook of this problem is given in another communication submitted to this colloquium.

2°) The Coriolis resonance between the \(\nu_2\) and \(\nu_5\) modes, which links the rovibrational levels of \(2\nu_2, \nu_2+\nu_5, 2\nu_5^0\) and \(2\nu_5^2\) six by six. Local resonances must be added to this six level scheme:

- a Coriolis-like resonance between \(2\nu_5^0\) and \(2\nu_5+\nu_5^0\).
- an anharmonic resonance between \(2\nu_5^0\) and \(\nu_5\).
- a \(\ell\) \((2,1)\) resonance between both components of \(2\nu_5^0\).
- the \(\ell\) \((2,2)\) resonance of the \(\nu_5\) mode.

We also must point out that the lines of two other bands are mixed with the previous ones: the \(\nu_2+2\nu_3\) band, only coupled to \(2\nu_3+\nu_5\) by Coriolis resonance, and the \(\nu_3+2\nu_5^0\) band, disconnected from the previous system of bands.

3°) The Darling–Dennison resonance in \(q_4^3\), which links \(\nu_4\) to \(3\nu_6^4\), has been studied between three pairs of bands like \(\nu_4+\nu_3\) and \(3\nu_6^4+\nu_3\), with \(z = 2, 3\) and 6. For \(z = 2\), the \(\nu_4+\nu_4\) band is also linked to \(\nu_4+\nu_2\) by Coriolis resonance of course, and for \(z = 6\) the \(\nu_4+\nu_6\) parallel band with perpendicular structure exhibits a \(\ell\) vibrational resonance.

As a result of this systematic study, a great number of molecular parameters of methyl chloride have been measured, and more especially twenty anharmonicity constants.

(x) Present address: Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed V, Charli Ibn Batouta, B.P. 1014, Rabat (agdal), Morocco.

(x) Laboratoire associé à l'Université de Paris-Sud.
SPECTROSCOPY OF MOLECULAR IONS BY LASER INDUCED FLUORESCENCE

by K. Richter and A. Ding
Hahn-Meitner-Institut für Kernforschung Berlin GmbH
Glienicker Str. 100
1000 Berlin 39, Fed. Republic of Germany

The internal state distributions of N$_2^+$-molecular ions have been investigated by the method of laser induced fluorescence. Information about the dynamics of the ion forming process can be extracted from the measured rotation-vibrational distribution of the molecules. Two methods of generating the molecular ion have been employed:

1) plasma discharge of the parent molecule,
2) charge exchange in a beam of fast molecular ions.

The experimental configuration (Fig. 1) consists of a plasma ion source, which produces a strong ion beam (typically $3 \times 10^{-7}$ A) which is focussed into a collision chamber after passing through a magnetic mass analyser. The internal state distribution of the molecular ions is probed by a coaxial laser beam originating from a tunable dye laser and the fluorescence light emitted by the ions is then collected by a photomultiplier tube. Counting rates were in the order of one count per 20 laser pulses. Ion densities of 500 ions/cm in a particular state could be measured with this arrangement.

Without a target gas the original distribution of the ions caused by the collision process in the ion source could be determined. Filling the collision chamber with nitrogen, N$_2^+$-ions due to charge exchange processes could be measured. In the case of symmetric charge exchange the contribution from both (the primary ions and the product ions) could be separated because of the Doppler shift of their respective spectra (cf. Fig. 2). While the rotational distribution of the charge exchanged molecules is well resembled by a room temperature distribution, significant rotational energy transfer occurs by inelastic collisions in the target chamber which results in a rotational temperature in excess of 1000 K (compared to 650 K of the primary beam).
Fig. 1: Experimental arrangement

\[ \text{Fig. 2: Experimental (top) and simulated (bottom) spectrum caused by inelastic and charge exchange collisions of \( N_2^+ \)-ions with \( N_2 \).} \]
Fig. 1: Experimental arrangement

\[ \text{N}_2^+ + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{N}_2 + \text{N}_2^+ \]

\[ \text{U}_{\text{ion}} = 800 \text{ eV} \]

Fig. 2: Experimental (top) and simulated (bottom) spectrum caused by inelastic and charge exchange collisions of \( \text{N}_2^+ \) ions with \( \text{N}_2 \)
THE INFRARED BANDS $v_2$ AND $v_5$ OF CH$_3$Br WITH CORIOLIS INTERACTION

R. Anttila
Department of Physics, University of Oulu, SF-90570 Oulu 57, Finland

and

C. Betrencourt-Stirnemann
Laboratoire d'Infrarouge, Université de Paris-Sud, Campus d'Orsay, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France

The infrared bands $v_2$ and $v_5$ of CH$_3$Br have been measured using a SISAM spectrometer [1]. The resolution attained was about 0.015 cm$^{-1}$. The absorption path length was 6 m for $v_2$ and 15 m for $v_5$, the sample pressures were slightly below 1 torr. The calibration was performed with the aid of CO$_2$ emission lines or H$_2$O absorption lines.

The lines due to the isotopic species CH$_3^{79}$Br and CH$_3^{81}$Br were resolved in general and altogether about 3000 lines were assigned. In the parallel band $v_2$ the highest $K$ and $J$ values were 10 and 57, respectively. In the perpendicular band $v_5$ the measurement region covered the subbands from $K\Delta K = -6$ to $K\Delta K = 8$.

Between the rovibrational levels of the states $v_2 = 1$ and $v_5 = 1$ there exists a $xy$-Coriolis interaction. Accordingly both the bands were simultaneously analyzed by taking the resonance into account. Molecular constants at both the vibrational states were derived as well as the Coriolis coupling constant. The vibrational isotopic shifts proved to be small as the following $v_0$ values [cm$^{-1}$] show:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Isotopologue</th>
<th>$v_2$</th>
<th>$v_5$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CH$_3^{79}$Br</td>
<td>1305.932</td>
<td>1442.936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH$_3^{81}$Br</td>
<td>1305.903</td>
<td>1442.924</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The subband $K\Delta K = 6$ in $v_5$ was clearly effected by a local perturbation, eg. the Q branch was composed of two separate parts. The resonance could be explained to be due to the interaction of $|v_2 = 1, K = 9>$ with the upper state of the subband.

C12  λ-RESONANCE EFFECTS IN THE HOT BANDS $3v_5 - 2v_5$, 
$(v_1 + 2v_5) - (v_4 + v_5)$ AND $(2v_1 + v_5) - 2v_4$ OF ACETYLENE

J. Hietanen

Department of Physics, University of Oulu, Linnanmaa
SF-90570 Oulu 57, Finland

Recently the infrared spectrum of acetylene around 700 cm$^{-1}$ was published [1]. In this work the bending fundamental $v_5$ as well as the accompanying hot bands starting from the levels $v_4 = 1$ and $v_5 = 1$ were analyzed. Using the same spectra the hot bands starting from the higher levels $v_4 = v_5 = 1$, $v_4 = 2$ and $v_5 = 2$ have now been studied.

Altogether 500 rotational lines were assigned to about 20 different vibrational transitions of the following types $3v_5 - 2v_5$, $v_4 + 2v_5 + v_4 + v_5$ and $2v_4 + v_5 - 2v_4$. In these hot bands both the upper and the lower states are strongly perturbed by $\lambda$-type resonances.

The parameters characterizing the energy levels have been derived by using the basic theory worked out by Amat and Nielsen [2] and further developed by Pliva [3] and Winnewisser and Winnewisser [4].


Tunable infrared diode laser spectra have been measured on a number of molecules that are unstable (or short-lived) under normal laboratory conditions. Some of the molecules, such as SnO and LiF are produced in an oven at elevated temperatures. Some, such as BCl or ClO are produced by either a d.c. discharge or a 2450 MHz microwave discharge. In most cases, ClO is the only exception, transitions from vibrationally excited states have been measured. The most extensive set of hot bands to be observed was in the case of LiF where we have $v = 1-0, 2-1, 3-2, 4-3, 5-4, 6-5, \text{and } 7-6$ transitions.

Since the tunable diode laser that we are using only gives spectra over selected intervals within the wavenumber range from $827 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ to $886 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, we have only been able to observe the $v = 1-0, 2-1, \text{and } 3-2$ transitions of AlF. For AlF, R-branch transitions have been measured from R(39) through the band head that occurs at R(98) and up to R(103) for $v = 1-0, \text{and } v = 3-2, \text{and } R(109) \text{ for } v = 2-1$. All of the analyses include both infrared and microwave data, when available, in order to obtain the best set of Dunham coefficients.

With the exception of LiF, the transitions of different isotopic species of a given molecule have been fit to a single set of Dunham coefficients using the usual reduced mass relationships for the isotopic variation in the Dunham coefficients. Evidently a small break-down in the Born-Oppenheimer approximation causes small deviations from the usual reduced mass equations that prevents their application to the LiF - LiF isotopic shift. Measurements have been made on nine isotopic species of SnO and four isotopic species of BCl.

These infrared measurements have been calibrated with the aid of new frequency calibration tables that have been developed for OCS. This calibration data has allowed us to determine many of the ClO absorption frequencies with an accuracy of $+15 \text{ MHz}$ or better.

HIGH RESOLUTION INFRARED STUDIES OF $^{10}$B$_2$H$_6$ AND $^{10}$B$_2$D$_6$

ROTATIONAL CONSTANTS, HARMONIC FORCE CONSTANTS AND AVERAGE STRUCTURE.

J. L. Duncan and E. Hamilton

Department of Chemistry, University of Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Scotland.

A number of essentially unperturbed bands in the infrared spectrum of $^{10}$B$_2$H$_6$ and $^{10}$B$_2$D$_6$ have been recorded at 0.05 cm$^{-1}$ resolution. Assignments in 4 bands (3 type-A + 1 type-C) of $^{10}$B$_2$H$_6$ and 5 bands (3 type-A + 1 type-B + 1 type-C) of $^{10}$B$_2$D$_6$ have been made. These enable the ground state parameters $A_0$, $B_0$, $C_0$, $A^0$, $A^0$, $A^0$, $A^0$, $A^0$, $A^0$ to be determined, with $A^0$ and $A^0$ constrained to values predicted by the harmonic force field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>10$B_2$H$_6$</th>
<th>10$B_2$D$_6$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$A_0$/cm$^{-1}$</td>
<td>2.655452(81)</td>
<td>1.334684(67)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$B_0$</td>
<td>0.642276(28)</td>
<td>0.459912(54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_0$</td>
<td>0.587342(28)</td>
<td>0.406509(64)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta J$</td>
<td>$1.29(4) \times 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>$0.42(8) \times 10^{-6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta K$</td>
<td>$2.13(26) \times 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>$1.12(29) \times 10^{-6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi$</td>
<td>$15.73(47) \times 10^{-6}$</td>
<td>$3.16(38) \times 10^{-6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta J$</td>
<td>$[0.10 \times 10^{-6}]$</td>
<td>$[0.08 \times 10^{-6}]$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\delta K$</td>
<td>$[2.00 \times 10^{-6}]$</td>
<td>$[0.87 \times 10^{-6}]$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For $^{10}$B$_2$H$_6$, the results agree well with the previous results of Lafferty et al. (1), but are now more precisely defined.

A total of 80 input data ($\omega$, $\Delta \omega$, $\xi$, $\delta$) for the six $^{10}$B$_2$H$_6$ and $^{10}$B$_2$D$_6$ isotopic species allows 27 of the 33 harmonic force constants to be determined unambiguously. The force field was used to correct the ground state inertial constants, $I^0$, to the ground state average,$I^0$, values, using also Lafferty et al.'s results for $^{11}$B$_2$H$_6$ (1). The nine available inertial constants, when used in conjunction with isotopic structural differences determined by electron diffraction (2), predict the ground state average structure parameters shown. Values in [] are for $^{10}$B$_2$D$_6$.

For $^{10}$B$_2$H$_6$, the results agree well with the previous results of Lafferty et al. (1), but are now more precisely defined.

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FT infrared investigation of parallel bands of CF₃Cl, CF₃Br and CF₃I

H. Bürger, K. Burczyk, R. Grassow and P. Schulz
Anorganische Chemie, FB 9, Universität-Gesamthochschule, D-5600 Wuppertal, F.R.G.

A. Ruoff
Sektion Schwingungsspektroskopie, Universität, D-7900 Ulm, F.R.G.

The infrared parallel bands of CF₃Cl, CF₃Br and, in part, CF₃I have been examined in the gas phase with a resolution of 0.04 cm⁻¹, ³⁵Cl and ⁷⁹Br enriched isotopomers being employed. Rotational J structure was resolved, and all a, fundamentals and a great number of anharmonicity and rotation-vibration interaction constants have been measured. Strong Fermi resonance has been found in particular CF₃Br where the levels (n+2)ν₂/ν₂+ν₂/ν₂+(n-1)ν₂/2ν₂+(n-1)ν₂ interact. This resonance causes a pronounced non-additivity of the α values. Hot bands, mainly with ν₆ and ν₃, play an important role at room temperature, and several of their rovibrational systems could be identified and analyzed both by polynomial and band contour simulation methods. J clusters are usually sharp, and no K structure could be resolved though one exception has been detected.
The band systems of LaO are of considerable astrophysical and geophysical importance. LaO bands have been found in S-type stars extending in the wavelength region of 5015-6450 Å. The value for the dissociation energy $D_e$ of LaO obtained from different methods have been reported by various investigators. It is found that these values differ from one another. Hence, in the present investigation, the Lippincott and the Hulbert-Hirschfelder (H-H) potential functions are chosen as the empirical potential functions. The turning points of the RKR curve for the ground state of LaO are used in the empirical function and for a particular value of $D_e$. The energy values $U(r)$ are obtained for various vibrational levels. These energy values can be compared with those obtained from experimental data $G(v)$. The value of $D_e$ for which the best fit of energy values is achieved is taken as the dissociation energy and the method is known as the curve fitting method. The influence of vibration-rotation interaction* on (B-X) system of Lanthanumoxide is also studied.

AUTOIONIZATION EFFECTS IN THE THEORETICAL STUDY OF THE PARTIAL PHOTOIONIZATION CROSS SECTION FOR THE \( b^+\Sigma_{g}^{-} \) STATE OF \( O_2^+ \)

A. GIUSTI, H. LEFEBVRE-BRION, H. LE ROUZO, G. RASEEV and A.L. ROCHE

Laboratoire de Photophysique Moléculaire, Bâtiment 215, Université de Paris-Sud 91405 Orsay, France.

An interpretation of the partial photoionization cross sections in the region 610-660 Å leading \( O_2^+ \) in the \( b^+\Sigma_{g}^{-} \) state\(^1\) is proposed. The direct ionization process is calculated by an ab-initio method based on the static exchange (or Hartree-Fock) approximation\(^2\). The multichannel Quantum Defect Theory (M.Q.D.T.) is used for calculating the effect of the electronic autoionization\(^3\) due to the Rydberg states of the "strong" and "weak" series converging to the \( B^2\Sigma_{g}^{+} \) state of \( O_2^+ \).\(^4\) The interaction parameters used in the MQDT are compared to ab-initio calculations. This interpretation is supported by the vibrationally resolved partial photoionization cross sections observed in this region\(^5\).

References
HIGH RESOLUTION ON THE NEAR ULTRAVIOLET A --- X SYSTEM OF N$_2$O$^+$ BY DOPPLER-TUNED LASER PREDISSOCIATION.*

M.LARZILLIERE, M.CARRE and M.L.GAILLARD

Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Ionique et Moléculaire associé au CNRS) Université Claude Bernard - Lyon 1
Campus de la Doua, 69622 - VILLEURBANNE, France.

With a Kr$^+$ laser as a light source, we applied the fast ion beam laser spectroscopy method (1) to the near ultraviolet system of N$_2$O$^+$ whose upper state is partially predissociated into NO$^+$ and N.

Through electrical detection of the photofragments NO$^+$, we obtained a rotationally resolved predissociation spectrum which is quite similar to the emission spectrum previously analysed by Callomon and Creutzberg (2).

Further improvement in the laser line width was obtained by use of an intracavity Fabry Perot etalon which leads to a width of few MHz on the 337.5 nm laser line, well below The Doppler line width due to the velocity spread of the ion beam (80 - 100 MHz).

A Doppler scan for ion beam energies between 15 and 150 KV corresponds to the recording of the predissociation spectrum from 29550 to 29600 wavenumbers with a resolution which exceeds $10^7$. Under those conditions, we observed the rotational band identified by Callomon as the $A^2_e$ (100) --- $X^2_e$(000) transition. The resolution improvement reveals however that the fine structure of the observed transition does not confirm earlier identifications and that one should rather invoke a $^2\Delta$ - $^2\Pi_{3/2}$ transition in order to explain the details of the rotational structure. The implications of such a change for the analysis of the N$_2$O$^+$ spectrum and predissociation mechanism will be discussed.

Detailed observation of each rotational line, also provides the first experimental evidence of the hyperfine structure due to the nuclear spin of the nitrogen atoms.

* This work was supported in part by DRET contract n°79/386

Astrophysically important molecule scandium monoxide is studied in its \((B^2\Sigma - X^2\Sigma)\) band system. In an arc source fed with scandium oxide, bands are excited. Integrated intensities for seventeen bands are measured by the technique of heterochromatic photographic photometry. Morse potential is found adequate to represent the electronic states of \(B^2\Sigma\) and \(X^2\Sigma\) of ScO for the \(v\)-values encountered in the present study. Appropriate to this potential the Franck-Condon factors and the \(r\)-centroids are calculated by numerical integration. The \(r\)-centroid approach is followed to extract the form of electronic transition moment. It is a linear function of the internuclear separation. An array of band strengths for the system is provided. Effective vibrational temperature of the source is calculated.
Three electronic transitions of SiCl (D-X, E-X and F-X) have been reported in absorption under low resolution by Oldershaw and Robinson (J. Mol. Spectr. 38, 306, 1971).

High resolution emission and absorption spectra have been obtained in the 2350-2000 Å region. Rotational analysis has been done for six bands of the $D^2_{\pi^+} - X^2\pi_R$ transition (0-0, 0-1, 0-2, 0-3, 1-0 and 2-0) as well as for two bands of the $F^2_{\pi^+} - X^2\pi_R$ transition (0-0 and 0-1).

For the E-X system, only the 0-0 band at 45375, 45169 cm$^{-1}$ is observed in absorption at high resolution and show a very heavy predissociation.
We have used two-step polarization labeling to identify even-parity excited electronic states in Na₂. Constants have thus been obtained for more than twenty states, including several Rydberg series which can be extrapolated to give values for the ground state of the molecular ion. We have also observed and identified many strong c.w. two-photon transitions in Na₂, enhanced by very near (less than 0.1 cm⁻¹) coincidence with allowed lines in the A-X band.

Doppler free spectra in atoms have been detected by an extremely simple radiofrequency electrodeless discharge method, using the reaction on the oscillator which excites the discharge. The POLINEX method of T.W. Hänsch (modulated polarization) has been used to eliminate the Doppler-broadened background from velocity-changing collisions. Multiple wedge interferometers are being developed to measure wavelengths of pulsed lasers.
Second order vibration - rotation Hamiltonian for
Very strong Coriolis resonance: Microwave Spectra of
H$_{12}$COOH and D$_{12}$COOH

E. WILLEMOT, J. BELLET
Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Hertzienne de Lille - L.A. No 249
59655 VILLENEUVE D’ASCQ CEDEX - FRANCE

For H$_{12}$COOH and D$_{12}$COOH, the importance of the Coriolis perturbation strength needs a complete development of the coupling part of the vibration - rotation Hamiltonian up to the second order. The new molecular model proposed consists of two asymmetric WATSON's rotators linked by 10 vibration - rotation coupling terms.

For the H$_{12}$COOH molecule, a complete investigation of the 8 - 280 GHz region allowed the assignment of 260 pure rotational transitions to the $v_7 = 1$ and $v_9 = 1$ vibrational states strongly coupled by a Coriolis resonance. The quality of the 31 fitted molecular parameters allowed the assignment of 14 intervibrational states transitions induced by the very strong resonance. Consequently, it is possible to give the energy difference between the $v_7$ and $v_9$ band centers with a precision of 0.5 MHz. For the D$_{12}$COOH molecule, 92 pure rotational transitions have been assigned to the $v_7 = 1$ and $v_9 = 1$ resonant vibrational states, and 2 microwave intervibrational transitions have just been assigned. At this time, 24 parameters are well determined.
Nonadiabatic calculations of the emission spectrum of $H_2^+$

Annik Vivier Bunge and Carlos F. Bunge

Departamento de Química, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana,
Iztapalapa, México 13, D.F., MEXICO

We treat $H_2^+$ as a two-proton system with the coordinate frame centered at the electron. Atomic-like L-S symmetry applies, there being an approximate correspondence between these and adiabatic Born-Oppenheimer states. Extensive configuration interaction calculations using $r^{n-1}\exp(-ar)\cos(br)$ radial functions are carried out in an effort to identify the most likely emission spectrum. Oscillator strengths and wavelengths for $2p_u^m$ (discrete) $\rightarrow$ $1s_g$ (continuum), $3d_g$ (resonance) $\rightarrow$ $2p_o^u$ (continuum) and $2p_u^m$ (discrete) $\rightarrow$ $3d_g$ (resonance) transitions will be presented.
Centrifugal distortion constants are important when fitting molecular parameters to spectroscopic data, but it is often difficult to separate the effects of centrifugal distortion from those of other parameters on experimental grounds alone. However, if an accurate potential energy curve is available, centrifugal distortion constants may be calculated theoretically. Several methods have been proposed for this [1-4], and work well for low vibrational levels, but all are either inaccurate or computationally difficult for highly excited vibrational states. We have developed an alternative approach which eliminates this problem.

In the present method, the perturbation theory approach of Albritton et al. [1] is reformulated to eliminate summations over excited vibrational states. In the usual formulation of Rayleigh-Schrödinger perturbation theory, these summations appear when the solution of an inhomogeneous differential equation is expressed as a sum over the eigenfunctions of the unperturbed Hamiltonian. In the present method, this differential equation is solved numerically, eliminating the summations and giving an exact solution using much less computer time than in the original perturbation theory method. The centrifugal distortion constants are then calculated by a straightforward numerical integration. The effects of continuum levels are included exactly, so that the results remain valid for vibrational levels near dissociation.

The method is very accurate and computationally inexpensive, and centrifugal distortion constants of high order may be calculated at very little additional expense. A fully documented FORTRAN program is available for calculating the centrifugal distortion constants $D_v$, $H_v$, $L_v$ and $M_v$ from a potential curve.

References

Microwave Fouriertransform Spectroscopy and Applications

G. Bestmann, E. Fliege and H. Dreizler

Abteilung Chemische Physik, Institut für Physikalische Chemie, Universität Kiel, Olshausenstr. 40 - 60, D-2300 Kiel.

The construction of a Microwave-Fouriertransform Spectrometer in X- and Ku-band (8-18 GHz) will be presented. This spectrometer is built for gas phase rotational spectroscopy at low pressures down to $10^{-4}$ mT. It seems to be more sensitive than usual Stark spectrometers. Also the resolution is superior for different reasons. A range of 50 MHz may be observed during a single measurement.

Up to now the spectrometer has been tested with more than 20 molecules.

Presently the HFS structure of nitrogen and the torsion fine structure of high barrier molecules are under investigation, which could not be investigated hitherto.

Examples will be given.
INVESTIGATIONS ON CYCLOBUTYLSILANE BY MICROWAVE SPECTROSCOPY

A. Wurstner and H.D. Rudolph
Dept. of Physical Chemistry
University of Ulm
D-7900 Ulm, W.Germany

The microwave spectra of cyclobutylsilane in the ground state and in a first excited state have been investigated in the region 13.0 - 39.0 GHz. Sixty-eight a- and c-type transitions of the ground vibrational state were analyzed. The rotational and centrifugal distortion constants were fitted. As a monoderivative of cyclobutane cyclobutylsilane could exist in two possible conformations with the silylgroup in either the axial or equatorial position with respect to the puckered cyclobutane ring. The rotational constants of cyclobutylsilane were predicted using structural parameters of cyclopropylsilane and cyclobutylchloride. The experimentally obtained values are in considerably better agreement with the equatorial structure. The dipole moment components were determined from Stark effect measurements and agree with the equatorial structure of the compound.
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Intramolecular Hydrogen Bonding in Glycolic Acid: Microwave Spectrum, Dipole Moment, Molecular Structure and Quantum-Chemical Calculations.

C.E. Blom and A. Bauder,
Laboratory for Physical Chemistry, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland.

The microwave spectrum of glycolic acid (CH$_2$OHCOOH) has been investigated in the frequency range from 18 GHz to 40 GHz. Rotational constants and centrifugal distortion constants for ground state and two vibrationally excited states have been adjusted to the measured transition frequencies. Only one conformer was found. From observed Stark splittings the electric dipole moment has been determined: $\mu_a = 1.913(5)$ D, $\mu_b = 0.995(14)$ D and $\mu_{\text{total}} = 2.156(9)$ D.

From the rotational constants of the parent molecule and nine isotopic species (all eight single and one double substitution) the molecular structure of glycolic acid has been determined. The hydroxyl group points towards the carbonyl oxygen of the carboxylic group with an intramolecular O⋯H distance of 2.11 Å.

The substitution structure is compared with results from neutron diffraction and with the quantum-chemical calculations. The centrifugal distortion constants agree with those computed from a General Valence Force Field based on infrared matrix spectra.
Propagation of a resonant / non resonant electromagnetic step through an optically thick gas : experiments in the millimetre region

B. SEGARD, H. DEVE, F. ROHART and B. MACKE

Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Hertzienne de LILLE, Associé au CNRS
Bât. P5 Université de LILLE I
59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq Cedex, FRANCE

We have examined the propagation of an electromagnetic step at $\lambda = 1.6$ mm through a $\ell = 17$ m - long cell filled with OCS gas at low pressure. Its frequency was equal or nearly equal to that of the OCS rotational line $J = 14 \rightarrow J = 15$. This line has a large linear absorption coefficient ($\alpha = 1.64 \text{ m}^{-1}$) leading to a cell optical thickness $\alpha \ell = 31$ at resonance. The 1.6 mm - wave power was low enough to avoid any saturation effect.

(1) when the incident 1.6 mm - wave is exactly resonant, only a short pulse is transmitted by the cell in the collisional limit. Its rise time is only limited by that of the step (= 7 ns) for it is clear that there cannot be any absorption of the front edge : there has not been time to create the necessary gas polarization. Surprisingly enough, the pulse fall time is much shorter than the collisional relaxation time $T_2$, namely a few $T_2/\alpha \ell$, a result in agreement with a previous theoretical calculation.

(2) when the incident 1.6 mm - wave is detuned from resonance (so as the gas is transparent and weakly dispersive in steady state), the signal delivered by the quadratic detector consists of a transient beat at the detuning frequency superimposed on the main step. This beat is simply interpreted as resulting from the mixing of the incident wave and of a resonant pulse reemitted by the molecules at their eigenfrequency (SIRF pulse, SIRF = Stimulated Inelastic Resonance Fluorescence). In the collisional limit, a theoretical calculation taking account of the SIRF reabsorption shows that the SIRF pulse is strongly modulated. Its amplitude and its duration are respectively proportional and in inverse ratio to the optical thickness $\alpha \ell$, its area being $\alpha \ell$ independent. All the theoretical predictions are well supported by the experiments.

Let us note that the phenomena discussed in this communication are closely related to two problems encountered in laser spectroscopy : the interest of the experiments in the millimetre region is to benefit from a favourable time scale facilitating the observation.
Accurate experimental values for $A_0$ and $D_K$ have been known for some time for all the methyl halides of species $\text{CH}_3X$, except for $\text{CD}_3I$.

The $v_4$ vibration-rotational Raman band of $\text{CD}_3I$ has been recorded at a resolution of 0.28 cm$^{-1}$. The prominent features in the spectrum are the two series of unresolved Q-branches of the two components $\Delta K = +1$ and $\Delta K = -2$. The J assignment of each Q-branch was found iteratively by assigning to each peak the J value of the individual line being nearest to the peak. The weighted least squares fit included data from the $v_4$ infrared band [1]. The residuals show no systematic trend, in contrast to the simultaneous analysis by Peterson and Edwards [1] of the $v_4$ and $2v_4$ infrared bands.

$A_0 = 2.59607(10)$ cm$^{-1}$ and $D_K = 2.05(8) \times 10^{-5}$ cm$^{-1}$ are obtained, in addition to values for $v_0$, $(A_0)'$, $\Delta A$ and $\Delta B$. The $A_0$ value fits excellently with the known values for the other seven methyl halides species, and the $D_K$ value agrees with the theoretical value of $2.1 \times 10^{-5}$ cm$^{-1}$ calculated by Duncan [2].

Perturbations between an A<sub>1</sub> and an E fundamental state in a C<sub>3v</sub> molecule

Claus Bo Mikkelsen and Svend Brodersen
Department of Chemistry
Aarhus University
DK-8000 Aarhus C
Denmark

The blocking of the Hamiltonian matrix is shown graphically for the two possible cases:

1. Symmetry blocking only. Dimensions of blocks are J-depended.
2. Off-diagonal elements are selected to obtain blocks of J-independent dimensions (max. 3×3).

The identity of blocks, energies and intensities is discussed.

The second case is examplified by means of an energy level diagram for the ν<sub>2</sub>(A<sub>1</sub>) and ν<sub>5</sub>(E) vibrational states of CD<sub>3</sub>F.
Preliminary work (1) on the laser Stark spectra of $^{12}\text{CD}_3\text{F}$ has led to a reliable estimate of the $v_5$ band origin and to an interpretation of the Q branch structure of $v_5$ in the FTIR spectrum. However the perturbation model used in that study is insufficiently accurate to allow a complete interpretation of all the laser Stark data in this region or to predict the microwave data to experimental accuracy. Nevertheless the model is sufficiently accurate to assign the low J transitions of the $K=0$ and 1 Q branches as measured using laser diode techniques (2).

We have now written a computer program which diagonalises the complete interaction Hamiltonian matrix for the $v_2$ and $v_5$ ro-vibrational energy levels. This has allowed us to fit simultaneously the microwave, laser Stark and diode spectra and over 800 transitions in the Nicolet FTIR spectrum for the region 1040-1200 cm$^{-1}$. A comparison of the calculated and observed infrared spectra shows the phases of the dipole moment derivatives to be of opposite sign. Some of the transitions which would be forbidden in the absence of the interaction are of comparable intensity to the allowed $v_5$ transitions.

In our previous study (1) we noted that some of the unassigned Stark spectra were observed to have Lamb dips. These are now shown to arise from $v_5$ transitions where there is significant mixing with $v_2$. These results suggest that care must be taken in assigning Stark spectra where strong interactions are likely to occur.

(2) J. Sattler and L. Worchesky, private communication.

* on study leave from the Department of Theoretical Chemistry, University of Bristol, U.K.
HIGH RESOLUTION INFRARED STUDY OF THE \( \alpha \)-CORIOLIS INTERACTING BAND SYSTEM \( \nu_6, \nu_7, \nu_8, \nu_{10} \) IN \( \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{C} \text{D}_2 \).

F. Hegelund*, A.R. Morrison and J.L. Duncan,
Department of Chemistry, University of Aberdeen,
Old Aberdeen, AB9 2UE, Scotland.

The intense \( \nu_7 \) and \( \nu_8 \) c-type and the weaker \( \nu_6 \) and \( \nu_{10} \) b-type fundamentals of \( \text{as-ethylene-d}_2 \) have been studied at a resolution of ca 0.05 cm\(^{-1}\) using spectra obtained on a Nicolet FTIR spectrometer.

From the \( \nu_7 \) and \( \nu_8 \) bands the following ground state rotational and distortion constants have been determined in terms of the full asymmetric rotor model (cm\(^{-1}\)):

\[ \begin{align*}
A_0 &= 3.25196(16), \\
B_0 &= 0.85648(10), \\
C_0 &= 0.67622(15) \\
\Delta_J^0 &= 1.03(15) \times 10^{-6}, \\
\Delta_{JK}^0 &= 6.6(7) \times 10^{-6}, \\
\Delta_K^0 &= 39.3(8) \times 10^{-6} \\
\delta_J^0 &= 0.19(10) \times 10^{-6}, \\
\delta_K^0 &= 11(3) \times 10^{-6}.
\end{align*} \]

The uncertainties which are given in units of the last digit(s) quoted are 2.5 standard deviations.

\( \alpha \)-Coriolis interactions between the b- and c-type bands result in global perturbations of all four bands. Taking into account these resonances, unperturbed upper state rotation and vibrational parameters are obtained from sub-band origins. In addition, full asymmetric rotor analyses of \( \nu_7 \) and \( \nu_8 \) yield \( B, C \) and distortion constants for these levels.

Localized higher order Coriolis resonances between the inactive \( \nu_4 \) level and \( \nu_8 \), as well as between \( \nu_7 \) and \( \nu_{10} \) are discussed in some detail.

* Permanent address: Department of Chemistry; Aarhus University, DK-8000 AARHUS C, Denmark.
We have undertaken the study of the absorption of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{D}$ between 9 and 13 $\mu$m to determine the contribution of this isotopic species in the optical pumping of ethylene by $\text{CO}_2$ lasers.

We have recorded the absorption spectrum of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{D}$ from 720 to 920 cm$^{-1}$ with our "dual-grill" spectrometer. The absorption is due to the $v_7$ band (C-type band near 807 cm$^{-1}$) and to the $v_8$ band (C-type band near 943 cm$^{-1}$). The $v_7$ and $v_8$ levels are coupled through a-and b-type Coriolis interactions with the $v_{10}$ level near 730 cm$^{-1}$. We have performed a simultaneous analysis of those three levels taking into account the a-type Coriolis interaction between them.

On the other hand, some coincidence between $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{D}$ absorption lines and $\text{CO}_2$ laser lines have been detected by using a quite sensitive optoacoustic cell. The analysis of those results will be discussed.
Rovibrational investigation of the \( v_3 \) and \( v_6 \) fundamentals of \( \text{H}_3\text{SiCl}, \text{H}_3\text{SiBr} \) and \( \text{H}_3\text{SiI} \)

H. Bürger and P. Schulz
Anorganische Chemie, FB 9, Universität-Gesamthochschule, D-5600 Wuppertal, F.R.G.

A. Ruoff
Sektion Schwingungsspektroskopie, Universität, D-7900 Ulm, F.R.G.

The rovibrational spectra of \( \text{H}_3\text{Si}^{^{35}}\text{Cl}, \text{H}_3\text{Si}^{^{79}}\text{Br}, \text{H}_3\text{Si}^{^{81}}\text{Br}, \text{H}_3\text{SiI} \) and of natural material have been investigated with a resolution of 0.04 in the region of the fundamentals and several overtones. Spectra and their evaluation will be presented for the fundamentals \( v_3 \) (a\(_1\)) and \( v_6 \) (e), the overtones \( 2v_3 \) (\( \text{H}_3\text{SiCl} \)), \( 2v_6^{\pm 2} \) and \( 2v_6^0 \) and hot bands \( 2v_3-v_3 \), \( v_3+v_6-v_6 \), \( v_6+v_3-v_3 \) and \( 2v_6^{\pm 2},^0-v_6 \). While \( v_3 \) (and \( 2v_3 \)) appear as typical parallel bands possessing P and R branches with sharp J clusters and no resolvable K structure, the perpendicular bands \( v_6 \) and \( 2v_6^{\pm 2} \), for \( \Delta J = \pm 1 \), are resolved into J lines belonging to different \( KAK \) values.

Typically 800 - 2000 lines could be measured, assigned and fitted, \( c(J,K) \) being in the order of \( 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1} \). The strongly perturbed \( v_3+v_6 \) state of \( \text{H}_3\text{SiI} \) has been identified, and a second order Coriolis resonance is likely to occur in this molecule between \( v_6 \) and \( 2v_3 \).
HIGH RESOLUTION INFRARED SPECTRA OF $v_7$, $v_8$, $v_4$, $v_{10}$ AND $v_6$ BANDS OF $H_2^{12}C^{13}CH_2$.

M. De Vleeschouwer, Ch. Lambeau and A. Fayt.

Department of molecular spectroscopy,
University of Louvain
Chemin du Cyclotron, 2, 1348 Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium.

C. Meyer
Laboratoire d'Infrarouge, Université de Paris-Sud,
Bâtiment 350, 91405 ORSAY Cédex, France.

The study of optical pumping of ethylene in the 10μm region has brought our attention on the $H_2^{12}C^{13}CH_2$ molecule which is by far the most abundant isotopic impurity (~2.2%) in normal samples.

The infrared spectrum of $H_2^{12}C^{13}CH_2$ has been recorded from 836 to 991 cm$^{-1}$ using the double pass SISAM spectrometer of Laboratoire d'Infrarouge at Orsay, with a 0.015 cm$^{-1}$ resolution.

Five levels $v_6$, $v_7$, $v_8$, $v_{10}$ and $v_4$ are strongly coupled by a-type and b-type Coriolis interactions. The $v_6$ and $v_8$ levels, only Raman active for $H_2^{12}C^{13}CH_2$ are infrared active for $H_2^{12}C^{12}CH_2$ because of the lack of symmetry for that molecule. The $v_8$ band appears to be about five times weaker than the $v_7$ one. The infrared activity of $v_8$ will substantially increase the possibilities of optical pumping for $H_2^{12}C^{13}CH_2$ which enhance the interest of studying that molecule.

The analysis has been applied to the five levels simultaneously to take into account the interactions mixing them.

The final set of parameters gives a calculated spectrum in perfect agreement with the experimental data. Predictions about coincidences between $H_2^{12}C^{13}CH_2$ lines and $N_2O$ and $CO_2$ isotopics lasers have been calculated like for $H_2^{12}C^{12}CH_2$.

Fourier Transform spectra of $^{12}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$, $^{12}\text{C}^{13}\text{CH}_4$ and $^{13}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$ from 1750 to 2380 cm$^{-1}$.

M. De Vleeschouwer, Ch. Lambeau and A. Fayt
Department of molecular spectroscopy,
University of Louvain,
Chemin du Cyclotron, 2, 1348 Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium.

G. Guelachvili
Laboratoire d’Infrarouge
Université de Paris-Sud
Bâtiment 350, 91405 ORSAY Cédex, France.

The low and high pressure spectra of $^{12}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$, $^{12}\text{C}^{13}\text{CH}_4$ and $^{12}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$ have been recorded from 1750 to 2380 cm$^{-1}$ using the Fourier Transform spectrometer of Laboratoire d’Infrarouge at Orsay with a 0.005 cm$^{-1}$ resolution and an absolute precision of a few 10$^{-4}$ cm$^{-1}$.

The great quality of the spectra yields to the determination of ground state combination differences up to high values of $J$ and $K$, and consequently to the first determination of the ground state energy levels of $^{13}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$.

The analysis of $^{12}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$ and $^{13}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$ has been performed by treating simultaneously $v_7 + v_8$, $v_4 + v_8$ and $v_8 + v_{10}$ to take into account the strong interactions mixing them.

For $^{12}\text{C}^{13}\text{CH}_4$, the $2v_8$, $2v_4$, $v_7 + v_{10}$ and $v_4 + v_{10}$ bands, only Raman active for $^{12}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$ and $^{13}\text{C}_\text{2}H_4$, are also infrared active because of the lack of symmetry. They are strongly coupled with $v_7 + v_8$, $v_4 + v_8$ and $v_8 + v_{10}$ so that they must be introduced in the analysis.

The study of this region leads to the determination of the upper states of the hot bands transitions appearing in optical pumping processes in ethylene.
Ultraviolet Absorption Spectrum of the CaH Molecule

B. Kaving and B. Lindgren

Institute of Physics, University of Stockholm
Vanadisvägen 9, S-113 46 Stockholm, Sweden

The spectra of CaH and Cad have been studied between 2450 and 3600 Å. Metallic calcium has been heated in a hydrogen (deuterium) atmosphere in a King type furnace. Temperatures of 1200 and 1400°C gave sufficient absorption.

Apart from the well-known C-X and F-X transitions this region of the spectrum is dominated by strong features around 3060, 2850, 2611 and 2530 Å. The first two features are identified as transitions between the 5p and 4d complexes and the ground state. This identification leads to an ionization energy of 47250±750 cm⁻¹. Deuteride studies have confirmed these results.

The 6p and 5d complexes are then estimated to lie around 2535 Å and 2475 Å respectively. The long wavelength part of the feature around 2530 Å has the expected intensity distribution of a transition involving the pσ part of the complex.

The band at 2611 Å is identified as the (2,1) band of the F-X transition. This band shows a marked perturbation. The perturbing state has a higher B-value than the v=2 level of the F state has. Neither the (2,0) nor the (2,2) band show any marked intensity but at the wavelength where the (2,0) band is expected transitions from the 6pσ state to the ground state are found.

The identification of the 5d complex is rather uncertain. A band at 2493 Å with single P, Q and R branches might be a transition to the 5dπ state.
Rotational analysis of the $^3\Sigma_u^+ - ^3\Sigma_g^-$ transition of $^{11}\text{B}_2$ and $^{11}\text{B}^{10}\text{B}$

I. DUBOIS, H. BREDOHL and P. NZOHBONAYO
Institut d'Astrophysique
Université de Liège
B-4200 Cointe-Ougrée, BELGIQUE

The emission spectrum of $\text{B}_2$, first observed by Douglas and Herzberg (Can. J. Research 18, 165, 1940) in the near UV region, has been reinvestigated under high resolution.

Rotational analysis has been performed for 6 bands of the $^{11}\text{B}_2$ species (0-0, 1-1, 1-0, 2-1, 3-2 and 0-1) as well as for 4 bands of the isotopic $^{11}\text{B}^{10}\text{B}$ species (0-0, 1-0, 2-1, 3-2).

Accurate molecular constants have been obtained for the two isotopic molecules.

On the other hand, evidence of the triplet nature of the electronic states ($^3\Sigma_u^+ - ^3\Sigma_g^-$) has been found in the strongest 0-0 band.
An emission spectrum in the 2300-2400 Å region has been tentatively attributed to CCl\(^+\) by Barrow et al. (Proc. Phys. Soc. 67, 186, 1954).

This spectrum has been observed under high resolution in a HF discharge through Helium and CCl\(_4\). It has been rotationally analysed as effectively due to a \(1\Pi - 1\Sigma^+\) transition of CCl\(^+\). The analogy with the corresponding transition of CF\(^+\) (Verna, Can. J. Phys. 39, 1377, 1961) is striking.
Fourier transform absorption spectrum of the $\text{AO}^+_u - \text{XO}^+_g$ system of $^{130}\text{Te}_2$

New results

P. LUC, Laboratoire Aimé Cotton, CNRS II, Bât. 505, 91405 ORSAY, France
J. CARIOU, J. LOTRIAN, Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Quantitative, Faculté des Sciences et Techniques, 6 Avenue Le Goujon 29200 BREST, France

As we achieved the identification of the $\text{AO}^+_u - \text{XO}^+_g$ band system of $^{130}\text{Te}_2$ (about 20,000 lines), recorded at different temperatures (from 510°C to 900°C) between 15,900 cm$^{-1}$ and 23,700 cm$^{-1}$ we present the global results of this investigation:

- differences between measured and calculated wavenumbers for different values of the rotational number $J$;
- the expansion parameters for the molecular constants $G_{v''}, B_{v''}, D_{v''}$ for the $\text{XO}^+_g$ fundamental state ($v'' = 0$ to 14) and $G_{v'}, B_{v'}, D_{v'}, H_{v'}$ for the lower excited state $\text{AO}^+_u (v' = 0$ to 35).

Some of these results are compared to those calculated by previous authors.

To assign all the lines in the vicinity of, for example, argon and krypton ion laser lines, we show it is necessary to study (what we are doing now) the $\text{BO}^+_u - \text{XO}^+_g$ system, which is much more perturbated than the $\text{A} - \text{X}$ system.

All the results we present will be important for the users of the Tellurium Atlas edited by Aimé Cotton Laboratory.
Alkalihydrides show some remarkable features that made them object to many investigations, both theoretical and experimental. One of these features originating from avoided curve crossings is the strongly distorted potential energy curve of the first excited electronic state $A^1\Sigma^+$. An outstanding property of LiH in the $A^1\Sigma^+$ state is the pronounced dependence of the electric dipole moment on the vibrational quantum number which was recently established by experimental results (1,2). By means of the accurately known $A^1\Sigma^+$ potential curve of LiD and the dipole moment function of LiH (3), which should be the same for LiD within the Born-Oppenheimer approximation, dipole moments for LiD were calculated.

The experimental technique applied, was laser induced Stark Quantum Beat Spectroscopy (SQBS) which allows an exact determination of electric dipole moments. LiD molecules were excited by short pulses of a nitrogen laser pumped dye laser with an output bandwidth of less than 0.01 nm. Fig.1 shows a part of the excitation spectrum in the vicinity of the 6-0 band head in the A-X system. A decay curve of the $A^1\Sigma^+$ $v'=6$, $J'=1$ level which exhibits a modulation frequency of 87.3 MHz corresponding to a dipole moment of $\mu_6 = 44$ D is presented in fig.2. This value is 14% larger than the theoretical result $\mu_6^{\text{th}} = 38$ D indicating that the dipole moment functions of LiH and LiD are different.

Fig.1  
Fig.2

2. M. Brieger, A. Hese, A. Renn and A. Sodeik
Microwave spectroscopy and dye laser spectroscopy of transient molecules

S. Saito

Institute for Molecular Science
Myodaiji
Okazaki 444
JAPAN

(no abstract)
Hydrogen-bonded complexes investigated with a Fourier-transform microwave spectrometer incorporating a Fabry-Perot cavity fed with a pulsed-nozzle source of dimers.

P D Aldrich, W H Flygare and P D Soper, Noyes Laboratory, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801

and

A C Legon, Department of Chemistry, University College London, 20 Gordon Street, London WC1H OAJ.

Rotational spectroscopy is a rich source of information about the intermolecular potential energy function (e.g. equilibrium geometry, H-bond stretching force constant $k$, dissociation energy $D_e$) and the electric charge distribution (e.g. electric dipole moment $\mu$ and the electric field gradients $\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial \alpha^2}$ at certain nuclei) for isolated hydrogen-bonded dimers B$\cdots$HA. Conventional Stark modulation spectroscopy has been successfully applied to dimers such as HCN$\cdots$HF, H$_2$O$\cdots$HF and (HCN)$_2$ by using low pressure gas mixtures at equilibrium at $\sim$200K but is less well-suited to the investigation of more weakly bound species for which much lower temperatures are required to give a sufficient number density of dimers. Unfortunately, lower temperatures are difficult to sustain and, moreover, the dimer vapour pressures then become too low.

Recently, W H Flygare and his group have developed a new type of microwave spectrometer that has the desirable characteristics of a very high sensitivity for molecular dimers coupled with a high resolution. The spectrometer is of the Fourier-transform type in which the molecule-radiation interactions occur in a Fabry-Perot cavity that is fed with an appropriate gas mixture in the form of a pulse produced by supersonic expansion from a solenoid valve. Since the gas pulse thereby obtained has a very low effective temperature and carries a high number density of dimers, the technique is particularly suitable for the investigation of weakly bound dimer species.

The principles of operation of the new spectrometer will be outlined, with emphasis on its advantages and disadvantages compared with conventional Stark modulation spectroscopy. The results that can be obtained with such a spectrometer will be illustrated by references to a number of weakly hydrogen-bonded species, including (CO,HF), (RCN,HF) where $R=\text{CH}_3$ and NC, and (B,HCl) where $B=\text{ethyne, ethene}$ and cyclopropane. Some details of intermolecular potential energy functions and electric charge distributions that have been obtained from the rotational spectra of these dimers will be discussed.
ROTATIONALLY RESOLVED STUDIES IN GASES USING STIMULATED RAMAN TECHNIQUES*

Adelbert Owyoung and Peter Esherick
Sandia National Laboratories
Albuquerque, NM 87185

ABSTRACT

The development of high resolution stimulated Raman spectroscopy (SRS) has enabled a variety of gas phase spectroscopic studies with unprecedented sensitivity and spectral resolution (~ 0.002 cm\(^{-1}\)). Investigations of Q-branch spectra, particularly in spherical top molecules, illustrate the attractiveness of SRS in ultra-high-resolution studies which are beyond the reach of spontaneous methods.

New areas of application for SRS techniques over the past year include spatially resolved probing of molecules in supersonic free-expansion jets and time resolved investigations of photo-excited molecules. In the former case, the jet has provided a unique environment which offers advantages of (1) spectral simplification, (2) reduced spectral broadening, and (3) high sample densities. In the time resolved investigations, we are seeking to demonstrate the unique capabilities

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*Supported by the United States Department of Energy.
of SRS in probing dynamic photophysical processes, whether in a static cell or a free expansion jet. Preliminary experiments which illustrate this potential are currently being conducted on CO$_2$-laser-excited SF$_6$ molecules. These studies will serve as a first step toward the eventual goal of using SRS techniques to study molecular photofragments or other transient species.

G 2

Nuclear hyperfine and superfine structure

J. Bordé

Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Moléculaire
Université Pierre et Marie Curie
4 Place Jussieu
75230 Paris cedex 05
FRANCE

(no abstract)
Pure rotational spectra of CF$_4$ were investigated by infrared-microwave double resonance. A frequency tunable semiconductor diode laser was used for the pumping radiation source. Many microwave and radiofrequency transitions were observed in the $v_3$ and $v_2 + v_3$ states of $^{12}$CF$_4$ and the $v_3$ state of $^{13}$CF$_4$. The double resonance measurement allowed detailed analysis of the badly congested $v_3$ Q-branch spectra. Tentative molecular constants were determined for the $v_3$ states of $^{12}$CF$_4$ and $^{13}$CF$_4$. 
Dynamic Polarizabilities of H₂. Accuracy of Theoretical Determination.

Jacek Rychlewski

Institute of Chemistry, A.Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.

A variation-perturbation method has been used to calculate the dynamic dipole polarizability $\alpha(\omega)$ and the polarizability anisotropy $\gamma(\omega)$ of the hydrogen molecule over the bond length range $0.6 \leq R \leq 10.0 \ a_0$ and for a wide range of frequencies $\omega$. The unperturbed wavefunction consisted of an expansion of 80 terms and the first order perturbed function consisted of an expansion of 65 terms. These functions take explicit account of electron correlation. The results were averaged over the nuclear motion to give the polarizability and its anisotropy in a number of vibration-rotation states for the H₂, HD and D₂ molecules. The results are in excellent agreement with the experimental values obtained from refractive index data. It is found that the values obtained by averaging $\alpha(\omega, R)$ over vibration-rotation wavefunctions are not significantly different from those obtained by the method based on the Kramers-Heisenberg dispersion formula (J.Chem.Phys., 72, 5125 (1980)).

Discussion of the accuracy of the theoretical values of polarizability obtained from different methods will be given.
Microwave Spectrum, Dipole Moment and Substitution Structure of Peroxyformic Acid

M. Oldani and A. Bauder
Laboratory for Physical Chemistry, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland.

The microwave spectrum of peroxyformic acid

\[ \text{H} - \text{C} = \text{O} \]

\[ \text{O} - \text{O} - \text{H} \]

has been investigated between 12.4 and 40 GHz. Rotational transitions of the ground vibrational state have been assigned up to \( J = 50 \). Rotational constants and all quartic centrifugal distortion constants have been adjusted from the measured transition frequencies. The electric dipole moment has been determined from Stark splittings of three transitions.

From the magnitude of the inertia defect and from the absence of a \( \mu_c \) dipole component it was concluded that the molecule is planar. No other rotamer of peroxyformic acid has been found so far in the microwave spectrum.

Isotopically substituted species with D, \(^{13}\text{C}\), and \(^{18}\text{O}\) have been prepared. Their microwave spectra have been analyzed in the same frequency range as for the parent molecule. The substitution structure has been determined from the moments of inertia of the singly substituted isotopic species. The planar structure of peroxyformic acid is stabilized by an intramolecular hydrogen bond.
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</table>
Microwave photon echoes: influence of the transverse molecular motion and of the source bandwidth

F. Rohart, J.P. Prault and B. Macke
Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Hertzienne
Associé au C.N.R.S.
Université de Lille I
59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq Cedex, FRANCE

The photon echo technique is a non linear method of high resolution spectroscopy in which the coherence relaxation of a gas of two-level systems is probed by the aid of two (or more) optical pulses. Contrary to many theoretical calculations, one may wonder about influences of the actual structure of the optical beam and of the source bandwidth: these two points are considered in this paper.

i) in a realistic experiment, the optical beam is no longer a plane wave, and one has to take account of molecular locations and motions through the inhomogeneous optical field. The detected signal is calculated by projecting the induced polarization on the propagation mode of the optical field. This allows to determine the role of the field inhomogeneity on the absolute signal amplitude and to point out the residual Doppler effect related to transverse molecular motions.

ii) in the case of a c.w. source, the frequency fluctuations of the optical field generally prevail over amplitude ones: they are responsible of an extra damping of the transients observed in experiments involving many shots and an averaging of the detected signals. Assuming a phase diffusing model, two asymptotic behaviours are pointed out according to the relative values of the sequence duration and of the frequency correlation time. In particular, photon echo technique reveals useful when the frequency exhibits slow drifts (1).

Some experiments at 3 mm - wavelengths illustrate these results.

ÉTUDE DES VARIÉTÉS ISOTOPIQUES DE SF$_5$Br

EN SPECTROSCOPIE HERTZIENNE.

GOULET P., JUREK R., VERRY C.
Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Moléculaire - Groupe de Radioélectricité
Faculté des Sciences MIPC, 6 Bd Gabriel - 21100 DIJON (France)

La mesure des spectres de rotation pure de la molécule SF$_5$Br effectuée pour des transitions allant de $J = 28 + 29$ jusqu'à $J = 92 + 93$ a permis de déterminer :

- la valeur précise de $B_0$, $D_J$, $D_{JK}$, $eqQ$ et $R_6$ dans le cas des deux variétés isotopiques les plus abondantes $^{32}$SF$_5$$^{79}$Br (48%) et $^{32}$SF$_5$$^{81}$Br (47%)

- la valeur probable de $B_0$ pour $^{34}$SF$_5$$^{79}$Br (2,02%) et $^{34}$SF$_5$$^{81}$Br (1,98%) compte tenu de la faible intensité des spectres. (intensité comparable à celles des états excités également observés).

On donne :

<table>
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<th>$^{32}$SF$_5$$^{79}$Br</th>
<th>$^{32}$SF$_5$$^{81}$Br</th>
<th>$^{34}$SF$_5$$^{79}$Br</th>
<th>$^{34}$SF$_5$$^{81}$Br</th>
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<td>$D_{JK}$ (Hz)</td>
<td>165</td>
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<td>$eqQ$ (MHz)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_6$ (Hz)</td>
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<td>0.26</td>
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</table>

Les déterminations des distances $z_S = 0,618$ Å et $z_{Br} = 1,5244$ Å

par la méthode de Kraitchmann sont cohérentes entre elles. A partir de la valeur de $R_6$ on déduit la géométrie de cette molécule.
The spectra of $\text{SF}_4\text{NF}$ and $\text{SF}_4\text{NCH}_3$ were measured with a conventional Stark-spectrometer.

Centrifugal Distortion Analysis and torsional calculations have been carried out.

The Quadrupole coupling constants of the N nuclei were determined.

The dipole moment components are calculated from stark hyperfine splittings.

Combination of the rotational constants with the results of an Electron Diffraction investigation yielded structural data for the molecules. For this combination, a Normal coordinate analysis was carried out.
SPECTRUM OF METHANE CD₄ AT 10μ ASSIGNMENTS FOR υ₂ AND υ₄
DETERMINATION OF SIX GROUND-STATE ROTATIONAL CONSTANTS.

A. VALENTIN and L. HENRY
Laboratoire de Spectromanie Moléculaire
Université Pierre et Marie Curie - 75230 PARIS CEDEX 05

M. LOETE and J.C. HILICO
Laboratoire de Spectromanie Moléculaire
Université de DIJON - B.P. 138 - 21004 - DIJON CEDEX

The υ₂ and υ₄ bands of methane-d₄ have been recorded between 930 cm⁻¹ and 1180 cm⁻¹ on the new Fourier spectrometer at the University of Paris. The resolution attained was 0.004 cm⁻¹.

Up to now, only 3 rotational constants were known:

i) B₀ and D₀ from Raman spectroscopy [1], ii) Dₜ from theory (isotopic relations) [2]

The resolution and the accuracy of the spectrum allow a ground-state combination difference analysis which yields the following constants:(in cm⁻¹)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scalar constants</th>
<th>Tensorial constants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B₀ = 2.6327274 (34)</td>
<td>Dₜ = 1.0932 (36) 10⁻⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D₀ = 2.7648 (27) 10⁻⁵</td>
<td>H₄ₜ = -1.14 (26) 10⁻¹⁰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H₀ = 1.00 (9) 10⁻⁹</td>
<td>H₆ₜ = 4.48 (67) 10⁻¹¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These constants were obtained from a least squares fit of 180 differences with a standard deviation of 0.00022 cm⁻¹.

Vibrational υ₂ = 1 and υ₄ = 1 states are strongly linked by a Coriolis resonance. Using the full third order hamiltonian of this diade [3], a set of 16 upper state constants was obtained, namely : 7 for υ₄, 4 for υ₂ and 5 for the interaction. These 16 parameters, together with the fixed 6 above ground-state constants allow the assignment of more than 1200 lines with a standard deviation better than 0.012 cm⁻¹.

Mol. Phys. 34, (1977) 617-628


J. Physique (lettres) 41, (1980), L 319 - L 323
THE ABSORPTION BANDS OF $^{12}$C$_2$H$_4$ IN THE 10 µM REGION: FOURIER-TRANSFORM SPECTRA AND SATURATION WAVEGUIDE LASER MEASUREMENTS

Ch. Lambeau, M. De Vleeschouwer and A. Fayt
Department of Molecular Spectroscopy, University of Louvain
Chemin du Cyclotron, B - 1348 LOUVAIN-LA-NEUVE, BELGIUM

A. Valentin and L. Henry
Laboratoire de Spectromomie Moléculaire
Université Pierre et Marie Curie
F - 75230 PARIS Cedex 05, FRANCE

J. Lemaire, F. Herlemont and M. Lyszyk
Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Hertzienne
Université des Sciences Techniques de Lille I
BP 36, F - 59650 VILLENEUVE D'ASQ, FRANCE

Fourier -Transform spectra of ethylene have been recorded between 797 and 1091 cm$^{-1}$. They cover the $\nu_4$, $\nu_7$ and $\nu_{10}$ absorption bands with an apparatus function of $3 \times 10^{-3}$ cm$^{-1}$.

On the other hand saturation spectroscopy of C$_2$H$_4$ has been performed with a CO$_2$ waveguide laser on the basis of previous linear measurements. Seventeen lines have been measured with a precision of the order of 100 kHz.

These data have been used to obtain an absolute precision of $2 \times 10^{-4}$ cm$^{-1}$ on the whole Fourier-Transform spectra. On the basis of our previous work we have performed a complete analysis of the 1000 cm$^{-1}$ region by treating simultaneously $\nu_4$, $\nu_7$ and $\nu_{10}$ strongly coupled by Coriolis interactions.

The results yield to the assignments of the coincidences between laser emission lines and C$_2$H$_4$ absorption lines with an accuracy better than 10 MHz.

* F. Herlemont, M. Lyszyk, J. Lemaire, Ch. Lambeau and A. Fayt
J. Mol. Spectrosc. 74, 400-408 (1979)

** Ch. Lambeau, A. Fayt, J.L. Duncan and T. Nakagawa
J. Mol. Spectrosc. 81, 227-247 (1980)
Photoacoustic spectroscopy of ethylene has been performed with a resonant optoacoustic cell as proposed by E. Kritchman et al. [1]. With pressures less than 0.5 torr, absorption lines are Doppler broadened (FWHM = 60 MHz) and photoacoustic signals are detected for coincidences within about 100 MHz. In such conditions, we can select all laser lines which can give rise to some optical pumping effect even in low pressure conditions.

Systematic measurements have been performed on $^{12}$C$_2$H$_4$, $^{12}$C$^{13}$CH$_4$ and $^{13}$C$_2$H$_4$ with a classical CO$_2$ laser. According to the laser line, quite different signal amplitudes have been obtained, with a $10^5$ factor between the strongest and the weakest ones. On the basis of our analysis of ethylene spectra in the 10 μm region, we have assigned most transitions involved in the pumping processes. For example, the strongest OA signal observed for $^{12}$C$_2$H$_4$ is due to a $\Delta K_a = +3$ forbidden transition from the GS to the $v_{10}$ level.

Isotropic Raman Spectra of CH₄

Jens-Erik Lolck and Svend Brodersen
Department of Chemistry
Aarhus University
DK-8000 Aarhus C
Denmark

Alan G. Robiette
Department of Chemistry
Reading University
Reading RG6 2AD
England

The Raman spectrum of CH₄ in the 2400 cm⁻¹ to 3400 cm⁻¹ range has been recorded at 0.30 cm⁻¹ resolution with the linearly polarised exciting light parallel to and perpendicular to the direction of observation in order to obtain purely anisotropic and mixed isotropic and anisotropic spectra, respectively. By "subtraction" of the former spectrum from the latter a purely isotropic experimental spectrum is obtained.

Isotropic Raman transitions occur between the vibrational ground state and upper vibrational states of species A₁. They obey the selection rule ΔJ=0. In the spectral range in question the following vibrational states are found: \( v₁=1(A₁) \), \( v₃=1(F₂) \), \( v₂=2(A₁+E) \), \( v₄=2(A₁+E+F₂) \), \( v₂=v₄=1(F₁+F₂) \), and so we should only expect three isotropic Raman Q-branches. However, the five vibrational states are linked by a number of interactions and isotropic intensity is mixed into otherwise forbidden bands. Thus we observe a great number of isotropic transitions to the "\( v₂=v₄=1 \) states" and a small number of weak transitions to the "\( v₄=2(E+F₂) \) states".

The structure of these spectra has been interpreted in terms of a theoretical model (1,2) which treats all five states simultaneously and which takes explicitly into account the interactions. The experimental and computed spectra and details of the interpretation will be presented.

1. J.-E. Lolck and A.G. Robiette,
   J. Mol. Spectrosc. in press and poster at this conference.

2. J.-E. Lolck, S. Brodersen, and A.G. Robiette,
   J. Raman Spectrosc. in press.
Molecular Constants for the Interacting Upper States of
the \( v_1, v_3, 2v_2, v_2^*v_4, \) and \( 2v_4 \) Bands in \( ^{12}\text{CH}_4 \)

Jens-Erik Lolck  
Department of Chemistry  
Aarhus University  
DK-8000 Aarhus C  
Denmark

Alan G. Robiette  
Department of Chemistry  
Reading University  
Reading RG6 2AD  
England

Linda R. Brown  
Jet Propulsion Laboratory  
4800 Oak Grove Drive  
Pasadena, California 91103  
U. S. A.

Robert H. Hunt  
Department of Physics  
Florida State University  
Tallahassee, Florida 32306  
U. S. A.

In the 2400 cm\(^{-1}\) to 3200 cm\(^{-1}\) range a number of infrared and Raman bands of methane are found: these are the fundamentals \( v_1 \) and \( v_3 \), the overtones \( 2v_2 \) and \( 2v_4 \), and the combination \( v_2^*v_4 \). These bands have been recorded at 0.01 cm\(^{-1}\) resolution in IR (1), and at 0.3 cm\(^{-1}\) resolution in Raman (2,3). The \( v_3 \) infrared band has also been studied at Doppler-limited resolution (4) and so has the \( v_1 \) isotropic Raman Q-branch (5). The upper states of these bands are linked by interactions of Fermi type, Darling-Dennison type, and Coriolis type.

We have developed a computer program for the analysis of these bands based on a theoretical model which incorporates the fourth order (Amat-Nielsen scheme) effective Hamiltonians for the five vibrational states and the model gives an explicit treatment of the interaction terms (6). Using this program we have succeeded in fitting more than 1200 (90% of all) upper state energy levels through \( J'=12 \) with a standard deviation of 0.017 cm\(^{-1}\), and we have obtained estimates of nearly 100 constants appearing in the effective Hamiltonians and in the interaction terms. A detailed account of our results will be presented.

THE PURE ROTATION RAMAN SPECTRUM OF PYRAZINE AND THE PURE ROTATION
AND VIBRATION-ROTATION RAMAN SPECTRA OF SOME ISOTOPICALLY-
SUBSTITUTED SPECIES OF HYDROGEN AND OXYGEN.

D.A. LONG, H.G.M. EDWARDS, N.J. BRASSINGTON, D.W. FARWELL,
A.C. GORVIN AND K.A.B. NAJM.

School of Chemistry, University of Bradford, Bradford, West
Yorkshire, England. BD7 1DP.

ABSTRACT

This paper gives an account of experimental studies of the pure
rotation Raman spectrum of pyrazine, \( \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2 \), and the pure rotation
and vibration-rotation Raman spectra of \( ^{17}\text{O}^{18}\text{O} \), \( ^{17}\text{O}_2 \), \( ^{18}\text{O}_2 \), \( ^{3}\text{H}_2 \),
\( ^{1}\text{H}^2\text{H} \) and \( ^2\text{H}_2 \).

The following results have been obtained for pyrazine and the
oxygen species:

\( \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2 \):
\[
\begin{align*}
\tilde{\gamma} &= 0.20478\pm0.00001 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
(C-\tilde{\gamma}) &= -0.10238\pm0.00003 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
10^6D_j &= 9.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
10^6D_k &= 5.6\pm0.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
C &= 0.10240\pm0.00004 \text{ cm}^{-1}.
\end{align*}
\]

\( ^{17}\text{O}_2 \):
\[
\begin{align*}
B &= 1.35314\pm0.00004 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
10^6D_o &= 4.6\pm0.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
\alpha &= 0.01449\pm0.00002 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
B_e &= 1.36041\pm0.00003 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
\epsilon &= 120.754\pm0.002 \text{ pm}.
\end{align*}
\]

\( ^{17}\text{O}^{18}\text{O} \):
\[
\begin{align*}
B &= 1.31553\pm0.00005 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
10^6D_o &= 3.8\pm0.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
\alpha &= 0.01388\pm0.00004 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
B_e &= 1.32270\pm0.00003 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
\epsilon &= 120.754\pm0.002 \text{ pm}.
\end{align*}
\]

\( ^{18}\text{O}_2 \):
\[
\begin{align*}
B &= 1.27796\pm0.00004 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
10^6D_o &= 3.9\pm0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
\alpha &= 0.01319\pm0.00001 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
B_e &= 1.28458\pm0.00003 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \\
\epsilon &= 120.756\pm0.003 \text{ pm}.
\end{align*}
\]

The spectra of the hydrogen species are presently being
analysed and the results will be presented at the meeting.
The absorption spectrum of $^{12}\text{CD}_3\text{H}$ was recorded using a symmetric double pass interferometer (SISAM). The gas pressure was 15 torr, the absorption path length 30 cm and the effective line width about 0.025 cm$^{-1}$. The spectrum was recorded in the 4 - 5$^{th}$ orders of the gratings using a Pb Sn Te detector cooled at 77 K. CO$_2$ superradiant lines observed in the 4 - 5$^{th}$ orders and H$_2$O absorption lines observed in the 6 - 7$^{th}$ orders are used as reference lines. The CD$_3$H wavenumbers are attained by interpolation from fringes produced by a Michelson interferometer illuminated by a He-Ne Laser. About 1200 experimental lines belonging to $v_3$ and $v_6$ of $^{12}\text{CD}_3\text{H}$ were assigned including J values up to 21. The analysis of the data led to a set of vibration rotation constants available for the two vibrational states $v_3=1$ and $v_6=1$ and reproducing the experimental data with an overall standard deviation equal to 0.008 cm$^{-1}$. The vicinity of the two bands $v_3$ and $v_6$, at 1004.554 and 1035.917 cm$^{-1}$ respectively, is responsible for a strong Coriolis interaction treated rigorously in the analysis.

The value $\phi = \frac{d\mu}{dq_3} / \frac{d\mu}{dq_6}$ was deduced for the ratio between dipole moment derivatives responsible for $v_3$ and $v_6$. Using $S_3 + S_6 = 62 \pm 5$ cm$^{-2}$ atm$^{-1}$ given by Hiller & Straley J. Mol. Spect. 5, 24-34 (1960), Eq.(1) leads for the two band strengths to:

\[ S_3 = 27 \pm 4 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ atm}^{-1} \text{ and } S_6 = 35 \pm 4 \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ atm}^{-1}. \]

New absolute intensity measurements are now desirable for an improvement of this first estimation of $S_3$ and $S_6$ separately.
The newly developed techniques of Raman Amplification Spectroscopy, variously called Inverse Raman, Raman Gain, Raman Loss, etc., are serving to revolutionise the study of the Raman spectra of solids, liquids and gases. The Raman amplification techniques are employed when two beams of monochromatic laser radiation, one of which is tunable, interact in a Raman medium. When the frequency difference between the two lasers coincides with a Raman active transition in the molecules, amplification of one of the components occurs at the expense of the other, depending on the population difference between the two states involved in the Raman transition. Recent results obtained in the investigation of Raman spectra using low power cw lasers will be presented, including the rather unusual $2\nu_2$ band of carbon dioxide.
Hyperfine Constants for v=1 in $^{15}$N$^{16}$O Determined from Fourier Transform Spectra

C. AMIOT, Laboratoire de Physique Moléculaire et d'Optique Atmosphérique, Bat. 221, Campus d'Orsay, 91405 Orsay Cedex FRANCE

P. KRISTIANSEN, Institute of physics, University of Oslo, Box 1048, Blindern, Oslo 3, NORWAY.

The infrared spectrum of $^{15}$N$^{16}$O has been obtained with Fourier Transform Spectrometer (1), with an overall uncertainty of 5 MHz. In the Q-branch of the (1 - 0) transition there is clear doublet structure, due to the two strong hyperfine transitions with $\Delta F=\Delta J=0$ ($I=1$).

These doublets have been studied in order to find the hyperfine constants for v=1. The splitting which is probably correct to within 1 MHz, is determined by the hyperfine splitting in both the v=0 and v=1 state. Measurements of hyperfine splitting in the v=0 state has therefore been included in a simultaneous linear least square fit to determine hyperfine constants for both v=0 and v=1. (2,3)

The fitted values for the v=1 state is in good agreement with the corresponding parameters for v=0

1) C. Amiot and G. Guelachvili, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 76, 86 (1979)

2) W.L. Meerts and A. Dymanus, J. Mol. Spectrosc. 44, 320 (1972)

C.W. Stimulated Raman Spectroscopy of the $v_1$ Fundamental Band of GeH$_4$

S.Q. MAO, R. SAINT-LOUP, A. ABOUJJD, P. LEPADE and H. BERGER
Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Moléculaire
Faculté des Sciences, 6 Bd Gabriel - 21100 DIJON - France

We present the preliminary results of our stimulated Raman experiment. The $v_1$ band of natural germane has been recorded with a resolution of about 0.004 cm$^{-1}$. These data should allow an improved determination of the parameters of the upper level.

Stimulated Raman spectrum of the $v_1$ band of natural germane.
Experimental and Theoretical Study of Rydberg States of SiF

Y. HOUBRECHTS, I. DUBOIS, H. BREDOHL
Université de Liége
Institut d'Astrophysique
B-4200 Cointe-Ougrée (BELGIQUE)

and J.M. ROBBE
Université des Sciences et Techniques de Lille
UER de Physique Fondamentale
59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq (FRANCE)

Nineteen Rydberg states (ten of them never reported before) have been observed and analysed for SiF. Seven of them have been unambiguously arranged into five Rydberg series corresponding to the excitation of the \((v\pi)\) outer electron to \(n\sigma, n\pi, n\sigma, n\tau, \) and \(n\sigma, \) therefore converging to the ground state \(^1\Sigma^+\) of the \(\text{SiF}^+\) ion.

The ionisation potential is found to be \(60500 \text{ cm}^{-1}\), or \(7.5 \text{ ev}\), in perfect agreement with mass-spectrometry measurements (Ehbert and Margrave, J. Chem. Phys., 41, 1066, 1965).

Ab initio CI calculations have been made using a basis set formed of valence orbitals for Si and F atoms and Rydberg orbitals of Si. These calculations confirm the proposed identifications of the observed states.
On highly excited electronic states of the NO molecule reached by multiphoton spectroscopy

K. Dressler, ETH-Zentrum, CH-8092-Zürich, Switzerland
E. Miescher, Institute of Physics, University of Basel, Switzerland

A recent multiphoton experiment by Wallace and Innes\textsuperscript{1} involves an energy level of the NO molecule that belongs to a very interesting sequence of rovibronic states in which a $3p\sigma$ Rydberg complex ($C^2\Pi + D^2\Pi^+$) and a regular and an inverted valence state ($B^2\Pi_i$ and $L^2\Pi_i$) are strongly mixed with each other.\textsuperscript{2} This multistate interaction, which is typical for highly excited molecular states reached in multiphoton spectroscopy, can be regarded as an unique example of a non-trivial case of Mulliken's Rydbergization of valence states.\textsuperscript{3} We have used Gallusser's vibronic coupling calculation\textsuperscript{4} and new interpretations of local perturbations in three different isotopes to establish the absolute vibrational numbering and the deperturbed rovibronic and spin-orbit constants of the $L^2\Pi_i$ state which had been very poorly known previously.

A slight improvement in the line width of the multiphoton resonance (0.8 cm$^{-1}$ in Ref. 1) would enable an experimental parity assignment within the $A$-doublet (splitting of 1.0 cm$^{-1}$)\textsuperscript{2} of the mixed state $L^2\Pi_{v2}$, $v=5 + C^2\Pi$, $v=6$, $J = 9\Pi$ to be compared with theoretical expectations.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{4} R. Gallusser and K. Dressler, to be published.
\end{itemize}
The iodine supersonic molecular beam used in our experiments is a powerful tool for high resolution spectroscopy. Very weak $\text{BO}_u^+ - \chi^1 \Sigma^+$ transitions with $\text{BO}_u^+$ levels close to the dissociation limit may be detected since the flux of molecules along the axis of the beam is high. Thus it has been possible to measure the hyperfine structure of $\text{I}_2$ $\text{BO}_u^+$ levels very close to the dissociation limit. The evolution of hyperfine structure constants in the B state is in good agreement with theoretical predictions.

We have also measured radiative lifetimes for single hyperfine levels in the $\text{BO}_u^+$ state for $v'=43$, $J'=12$ and $16$. The variation of lifetimes for different hyperfine levels is due to an interaction of the $\text{BO}_u^+$ state with a repulsive $\text{lu}$ state. Our results are in excellent agreement with the theory of iodine hyperfine predissociation as established by Vigué et al. (1).

Hyperfine structure studies in the predissociating B'0+ state of IBr.

M. Siese, H. Knöckel, E. Tiemann, Institut A für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hannover, Appelstrasse 2, 3 Hannover, Germany.

From line profile studies of the molecular transition B'0+ - X1Σ+ including the strongly predissociating state B' it is known, that some rotational levels of the state B' have natural widths of less than about 15 MHz [1], so that hyperfine structure studies on these levels should be possible. Using molecular beam laser spectroscopy the appropriate rovibronic transitions were investigated. The obtained spectra will be presented and compared. This enables us to discuss the perturbation of the hyperfine structure in highly predissociating states.

MAGNETIC ROTATION SPECTROSCOPY OF FREE RADICALS WITH A COLOUR CENTRE LASER

J. Pfeiffer, P. Kalkert, D. Kirsten, W. Urban
Institut für Angewandte Physik, Universität Bonn, D-5300 Bonn, FRG

Mid-infrared LMR can give very high sensitivity for free radical spectroscopy [1], however the interpretation can be difficult due to the random distribution of near coincidences with molecular gas-laser. This problem can be overcome if a continuously tunable IR-laser is used in connection with Zeeman modulation (ZM) [2] or Faraday rotation (FR) [3,4]. The latter has considerable advantages if laser noise is the limiting factor rather than detector noise. In the ZM configuration circularly polarized light is applied to the sample and the modulation signal corresponds to the derivative of the absorption coefficient. The laser power is fully applied to the detector. At the FR configuration the sample is between nearly crossed polarizers, the FR signal is determined by the first derivative of the dispersion. Only a small fraction of the laser power reaches the detector.

We use a colour center laser as tunable IR source [3] and can cover the range between 3030 and 4100 cm\(^{-1}\). The minimum detectable absorption coefficient for ZM has been determined to be \(10^{-5}\) cm\(^{-1}\), with FR the corresponding figure is \(10^{-7}\) cm\(^{-1}\) which corresponds to a minimum detectable concentration of free radicals of \(10^{11}\) cm\(^{-3}\). Spectra of free radicals in the gasphase will be discussed.

Recent Results in the High-Resolution Spectroscopy of Tetrahedral Molecules

A.G. Robiette
Department of Chemistry
University of Reading
Reading RG6 2AD, U.K.

(no abstract)

High Resolution Spectroscopy of Spherical Top Overtones with Application to Multiple Photon Absorption

C.W. Patterson
Los Alamos National Laboratory
P.O. Box 1663 Los Alamos, NM 87545
U.S.A.

(no abstract)
On the Bending - Internal Rotation - Rotation Hamiltonian of Silylisocyanate

Marek Kreglewski

Institute of Chemistry, A. Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.

A new bending - internal rotation - rotation Hamiltonian for silylisocyanate, SiH₃NCO, has been developed in which the bending and internal rotation motions are considered simultaneously with the overall rotation. The approach, based on the ideas of Hougen, Bunker and Johns¹, leads to a Hamiltonian which has a non-essential singularity at the linear configuration of the skeleton (i.e. when the Si-N-C angle is 180°). The form of the singularity \( [(k+l)^2 - 0.25]/\rho^2 \), where \( k \) and \( l \) are the quantum numbers of the z component of overall and internal rotation angular momenta respectively, indicates the strong coupling between overall and internal rotations. It is also shown that if one neglects the internal rotation in the derivation of the Hamiltonian (i.e. if the internal rotation angle is fixed) then the singularity vanishes, leading to incorrect results.

The above explains why the simple quasilinear model, which has a singularity at the linear configuration, could be successfully applied by Durig et al.² for the study of the low frequency bending mode of silylisocyanate.

The new Hamiltonian is used to determine the barrier for linearity and the effective equilibrium angle for silylisocyanate.

A computer controlled microwave spectrometer system
used for the study of equilibrium structure
of fluoronitrobenzenes, and other molecules.

Niels W. Larsen and Ole V. Nielsen
The H. C. Orsted Institute
University of Copenhagen.

A computer system has been developed for the control of a
Hewlett-Packard 8460 microwave spectrometer by a microcomputer,
based on a Motorola M 6800 microprocessor.

Frequency and Stark voltage are controlled from the microcom-
puter and the microwave spectra are stored and accumulated in the
memory of the microcomputer. However, the microcomputer is con-
trolled from a larger computer (RC 4000) which is used for further
treatment and permanent storage of the spectra.

A technique of adding spectra obtained at different Stark volt-
egages has proved useful in many respects. An example is the assign-
ment of separate torsional states in non-planar fluoronitrobenzenes.
In 2,4-difluoronitrobenzene it has thereby been possible to deter-
mine both constants in a torsional potential function of the form

\[ V(\tau) = \frac{1}{2} v_2 (1 - \cos 2\tau) + \frac{1}{4} v_4 (1 - \cos 4\tau) \]

where \( \tau \) is the internal rotation angle. The values obtained are
\[ v_2 = 932 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \quad v_4 = -407 \text{ cm}^{-1}. \]
Measurement of the Centrifugal Distortion Moment of CD$_4$

W.A. KREINER
Dept. of Physical Chemistry
University of ULM, West Germany

A.G. ROBIETTE
Dept. of Chemistry
The University of READING

H.D. RUDOLPH
Dept. of Physical Chemistry
University of ULM, West Germany

The near coincidence of the C$^{18}$O$_2$ 9P(36) laser line with a $v_4$ transition of CD$_4$ has been used to investigate the Stark effect in the vibrational ground state by RF-IR double resonance. The J=21 F$_1$ (6) $\leftrightarrow$ F$_2$ (6) rotational transition shows second order Stark effect. Although single m components could not be resolved, the asymmetric shift of their envelope was used to determine $\theta_{xy}$ by comparison with a computer simulated shape. The result agrees well with the value predicted from the regular species of methane.
ROTATIONAL SPECTRUM OF $F^{12}C^{15}N$ IN EXCITED VIBRATIONAL STATES. EQUILIBRIUM STRUCTURE OF CYANOCENE FLUORIDE.

G.Cazzoli, C.Degli Esposti, P.Favero and S.Serenellini

Laboratorio di Spettroscopia Molecolare del C.N.R. and Istituto chimico "G.Ciamician" dell'Università di Bologna - Bologna (Italy)

The rotational spectrum of $F^{12}C^{15}N$ has been observed in the ground state and in the $(0\,1\,0), (0\,2\,0), (1\,0\,0), (2\,0\,0), (0\,0\,1)$ excited vibrational states.

The technique of vibrational energy transfer from active nitrogen has been used to observe the rotational transitions in the $(0\,0\,0)$ level.

The vibrational energy levels and the rotational constants actually available for $F^{12}C^{14}N$, $F^{12}C^{15}N$ and $F^{13}C^{14}N$ have been analysed taking into account the Fermi resonance coupling the states $|v_1, v_2, l_2, v_3\rangle$ with $|v_1-1, v_2+2, l_2, v_3\rangle$, $|v_1, v_2+2, l_2, v_3-1\rangle$ and $|v_1+2, v_2, l_2, v_3-1\rangle$ through the normal coordinates cubic force constants $k_{221}$, $k_{223}$ and $k_{113}$ respectively. The rotational dependence of the Fermi resonance matrix elements has also been considered.

This kind of analysis has allowed to obtain the values of the equilibrium rotational constants of $F^{12}C^{14}N$, $F^{12}C^{15}N$ and $F^{13}C^{14}N$, from which the equilibrium structure of cyanogen fluoride has been evaluated.
THEORETICAL LINE PARAMETERS VERSUS EXPERIMENTAL MEASUREMENTS IN THE 2250 TO 3250 cm⁻¹ REGION OF ¹²CH₄.

G. POUSSIGUE, E. PASCAUD, G. GUELACHVILI
Laboratoire d'Infrarouge Bâtiment 350 91405 ORSAY FRANCE

G. PIERRE and J.P. CHAMPION
Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Moléculaire 6 Bd Gabriel 21100 DIJON FRANCE

The spectrum of ¹²CH₄ in the region from 2250 to 3250 cm⁻¹ has been analysed using a rovibrational hamiltonian developed to the third order (according to Amat Nielsen classification) for both diagonal and off-diagonal terms.

The experimental data included in the final fit are IR F.T.S. data from the Laboratoire d'Infrarouge d'Orsay and coherent Raman data of v₁ (1).

A single set of numerical values is given for the hamiltonian parameters of the ground state, the diade (v₂ and v₄) and the pentade (v₁,v₃,2v₂,v₂+v₄ and 2v₄). The 6 ground state parameters and the 16 diade parameters have been fixed to values determined from previous works. We have determined 63 new parameters on the pentade data.

**Detailed quantitative results (J' = 0 to 18)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Band</th>
<th>Nb of fitted levels</th>
<th>Nb of transitions</th>
<th>Standard deviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2v₄</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>924</td>
<td>0.017 cm⁻¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v₂+v₄</td>
<td>658</td>
<td>1482</td>
<td>0.026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v₁</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>53 IR + 36 Raman</td>
<td>0.018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v₃</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1027</td>
<td>0.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2v₂</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>0.032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentade</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>3904 IR + 36 Raman</td>
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</table>

The following computer outputs will be presented:

- Calculated infrared spectrum from 2250 to 3250 cm⁻¹: 5919 transitions (3904 already assigned) with relative intensities in the range 8 - 550 000.

- Calculated isotropic Raman spectrum.

- Calculated energy levels (J' = 0 to 18) with vibrational assignments based on eigenvectors.

New Raman Spectra of the Fundamental Bands of SiD₄

Jens-Erik Lolck
Department of Chemistry
Aarhus University
DK-8000 Aarhus C
Denmark

Silane-d₄ has four normal vibrations: two stretching modes $v_1(A_1)$ and $v_3(F_2)$ located at 1563 cm⁻¹ and 1598 cm⁻¹, respectively, and two bending modes $v_2(E)$ and $v_4(F_2)$ located at 685 cm⁻¹ and 674 cm⁻¹, respectively. The Raman spectra of all four bands have been studied by Kattenberg and Oskam at 0.6 cm⁻¹ resolution (1), while Willetts et al. (2) recorded and analysed the $v_3$ Raman band at a significantly higher resolution.

In this work the Raman spectra of the fundamentals have been recorded at 0.3 cm⁻¹ resolution and with a much better signal-to-noise ratio than the previous spectra. Further, the masking of anisotropic 0 and P $v_3$ lines by the strong $v_1$ isotropic Q-branch around 1560 cm⁻¹ has been reduced substantially using an experimental setup which allows only about 1% of the isotropic scattered radiation to be transmitted along with the anisotropic scattered radiation into the spectrograph.

Infrared spectra at 0.06 cm⁻¹ resolution of the $v_3$ and of the interacting $v_2$ and $v_4$ fundamentals have been recorded in Reading (3), and a combined analysis of the IR and Raman spectra is in progress. The Raman spectra and preliminary results of the analysis will be presented.

Raman spectra of the ethane isotopic species \( \text{CH}_3\text{CD}_3 \) have been recorded in the regions 800-1200 cm\(^{-1}\) \((\nu_5, \nu_4, \nu_{10}, \nu_{11})\), 1300-1500 cm\(^{-1}\) \((\nu_3, \nu_5)\), 1900-2300 cm\(^{-1}\) \((\nu_2, \nu_8, 2\nu_4, 2\nu_{10})\), and 2600-3100 cm\(^{-1}\) \((2\nu_3, 2\nu_9, \nu_1, \nu_7)\). These spectra will be presented.

In order to estimate the effect on the spectra of the hindered internal rotation of \( \text{CH}_3\text{CD}_3 \), an exact Hamiltonian for a symmetric top molecule with two non-identical coaxial rotors has been derived. Approximate calculations seem to indicate that the effect of the torsion on transitions not involving excited torsional states is too small to be observed in our spectra. This means that the usual rigid molecule model may be used as a basis for the analysis of transitions between states which have the torsional quantum number equal to zero.

Analyses of the \( \nu_7 \) and \( \nu_5 \) bands are presently being carried out, and preliminary results may be presented.
HIGH RESOLUTION INFRARED ANALYSES OF
CORIOLIS INTERACTING VIBRATIONS IN CH₃CD₃

J. Harper, A.R. Morrison, J.L. Duncan, G.D. Nivellini¹, and F. Tullini²
Department of Chemistry, University of Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Scotland.

In the first high resolution infrared study of CH₃CD₃ in the region below 2000 cm⁻¹, analyses have been made of the CH₃ deformation (ν₃, ν₄) and CD₃ deformation, CH₃ rocking (ν₅, ν₆, ν₇) interacting rovibration systems from FTIR spectra recorded with a resolution of 0.05 cm⁻¹.

The effects of the x,y-Coriolis interaction between ν₃ (a, 1386 cm⁻¹) and ν₉ (e, 1471 cm⁻¹) can be followed through the observed changes in the subband g⁰ values in ν₉. ν₃ is so weak that its Q branch can only barely be observed. Analysis of the spectrum, with the effects of the Coriolis interaction explicitly allowed for, yields a full set of vibration and rotation parameters for ν₉, and limited information for ν₃.

In the ν₄, ν₅, ν₆ system, ν₄ (e, 1067 cm⁻¹, CH₃ deformation) is observed strongly. ν₅ (a, 1120 cm⁻¹, CH₃ deformation) and ν₆ (e, 1114 cm⁻¹, CH₃ rocking) lie higher, are almost accidentally degenerate, but are both very weak. Coriolis interaction between ν₅ and ν₆ through C₈ is negligible, but the x,y-Coriolis interactions between ν₅ and ν₆, and ν₁₀ and ν₁₁ are both significant. Because of the differing selection rules for Coriolis interaction between a and e, and e and e fundamentals, ν₅ affects the R branch of ν₁₁, but ν₁₀ affects the P branch. This accounts for the unusual behaviour of the subband g⁰ values, which decrease and then increase again through the band. Analysis of ν₁₁, taking both Coriolis interactions into account, yields a full set of parameters for ν₁₁ and limited information for ν₄ and ν₁₀.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>ν₁₁⁰</th>
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<td>1120.1(1)</td>
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<td>6.4(8) x 10⁻⁶</td>
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<tr>
<td>(BC₃₉)</td>
<td>0.311(3)</td>
<td>0.242(6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Permanent address: Istituto di Spettroscopia Molecolare del C.N.R., Via Castagnoli 1, Bologna, Italy.
2 Permanent address: Istituto di Chimica Fisica e Spettroscopi, Università degli Studi, Viale del Resorgimento 4, Bologna, Italy.
ROTATIONAL STRUCTURE UP TO J=40 OF THE $v_2=1$ VIBRATIONAL STATE OF $^{12}$CF$_4$.

POUGUIGUE Gérard, TARANNO Ginette
Laboratoire d'Infrarouge, Cergy, FRANCE

VALENTIN Alain
Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Moléculaire, Paris, FRANCE

The analysis of the $v_2+v_4$ band of $^{12}$CF$_4$ has been extended to $J=40$, using a very high resolution spectrum recorded on a F.T. interferometer (Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Moléculaire de Paris).

The main features observed in the rotational structure for higher and higher $J$ values can be summarized as follows:

a- For each $J$ value in the upper state $v_2=v_4=1$, the first order Coriolis term is responsible for the main splitting according to $R=J-1, J, J+1$ (upper, middle, lower component). The second order terms lead to a finer structure, which can be understood as:

1) a splitting in two parts of each Coriolis component $R$, according to two values of a pseudo angular momentum quantum number $S_\alpha$, $S_\alpha=(R+2)u$ and $(R-2)g$ in our symmetry conventions.

2) a tetrahedral splitting of each $S_\alpha$ component according to the $D_5h$ decomposition rule, where the usual clustering of the rotational levels is well observed (especially $F_1, F_2$, $A_1, F_1$, $A_2, E, F_2$ clusters).

b- The observed intensities of the individual lines are also well understood using this coupling scheme.

For numerical convenience, the fit of the experimental data is performed on the basis of Champion formalism for computation of energies and transition moments. Presently about 1300 transitions are fitted within the third order approximation with an overall standard deviation equal to 0.004 cm$^{-1}$.

*such a coupling scheme is described in Michelot Thesis.
MID-INFRARED LMR USING FARADAY- AND VOIGT-EFFECT FOR SENSITIVE DETECTION.

A. Hinz, J. Pfeiffer, W. Buhle, W. Urban
Institut für Angewandte Physik, Universität Bonn, D-5300 Bonn, FRG

In LMR-spectroscopy high sensitivity is achieved by the intra-cavity configuration, thus increasing the effective pathlength through the sample. The optimization of this has recently been investigated by Radford et al. [1]. In the mid-IR very powerful lasers are available and in most experiments the limiting factor is the laser noise, which can be several orders of magnitude higher than detector noise. Our recent approach to increase the sensitivity in LMR experiments is based on this observation. We make use of the fact that in experimental configurations where the sample is placed between almost crossed polarizers, the radiation power at the detector is very low [2].

For the detection of paramagnetic species two configurations correspond to this requirement:

(a) Faraday configuration: magnetic field parallel to laser beam, the signal shows the first derivative of the dispersion [2,3].

(b) Voigt configuration: magnetic field perpendicular to laser beam, the signal is given by the first derivative of the absorption (Fig. 1).

We have investigated both possibilities and will present quantitative results obtained with our CO-laser system.

Magnetic Rotation Spectroscopy of Free Radicals with a Colour Centre Laser, Reading 1981

Voigt-Signal of NO \(X^2\Pi_{3/2} R(1.5)\) by CO \(P(13)_{9-8}\) laser line
LMR WITH A CO-LASER BETWEEN 6 AND 8 µm

M.A. Gondal*, A. Hinz, F. Niebuhr, W. Rohrbeck, W. Urban
Institut für Angewandte Physik, Universität Bonn, D-5300 Bonn, FRG
*On leave from Pakistan Inst. of Nucl. Sc. and Techn., Islamabad

We have slightly modified the CO-laser system described in [1], in order to use it for LMR-investigations between 6 and 8 µm. In a first experiment we have investigated the $\nu_2$-bending mode of H$_2$O near 7.2 µm. At six different laser lines LMR signals could be observed, five different reactions were used. For this experiment we had chosen an intracavity configuration. The sensitivity limiting factors will be discussed. The results are in good agreement with recent observations by Nagai et al. [2].

In the region near 6 µm, where the laser power is fairly high, we have chosen the Voigt-effect configuration [3] in order to increase the sensitivity to study transitions in electronic excited molecules. Our first candidate is the $^3Π$ CO $^*$, which is created by different methods. The production rate of CO $^*$ is monitored by the UV-fluorescence in the Cameron-band. A comparison between Voigt-effect-LMR and conventional intracavity-LMR will be given.


Mid.IR LMR Using Faraday- and Voigt-Effect for Sensitive Detection
Reading 1981
Measurement of Stratospheric Trace Gases
by Airborne Infrared Spectroscopy

by

William G. Mankin and M. T. Coffey
National Center for Atmospheric Research*
P. O. Box 3000
Boulder, Colorado 80307 USA

An airborne Fourier transform spectrometer with 0.06 cm$^{-1}$ resolution will be described; the spectrometer has been used to record spectra of the rising or setting sun from an aircraft altitude of 12 km, covering the latitude range 23°S to 70°N. Spectra have been recorded in both winter and summer. From analysis of the spectra, the total stratospheric column amount of a number of minor molecular species has been determined. Results will be presented for N$_2$O, NO, NO$_2$, HNO$_3$, OCS, HCN, CO, HCl, and HF. For some molecules variations with latitude and season will be shown.

*The National Center for Atmospheric Research is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.
As a part of a more extensive work on CO$_2$ isotopic species in emission studied by Fourier Transform Spectroscopy (Resolution 5.4 $10^{-3}$ cm$^{-1}$), spectroscopic constants and molecular parameters are given for vibrational transitions type: $0V_2^lV_3 - 0V_2^l(V_3-1)$ with $l=V_2$ of $^{12}$C$^{18}$O$_2$ and $^{13}$C$^{16}$O$_2$ respectively located in the spectral ranges: 2354 - 2023 cm$^{-1}$ and 2323 - 1977 cm$^{-1}$.

The set of molecular parameters allows to reproduce the 1500 experimental wavenumbers for each isotopic species with a R.M.S. of $10^{-4}$ cm$^{-1}$ on the whole.

Following a recent paper to be published in Journal of Molecular Spectroscopy, we present also for $^{12}$C$^{16}$O$_2$ some spectroscopic constants concerning levels in Fermi resonance. These levels are involved in sequential laser transitions.

* $^{12}$C$^{16}$O$_2$ — Analysis of emission FOURIER spectra in the 4.5um region : rovibrational transitions $0V_2^lV_3 - 0V_2^l(V_3-1), V_2^l$.

BAILLY D., FARRENQ R., GUELACHVILI G., ROSETTI C.
As the number of species contributing to infrared spectra of planetary atmospheres increases, so does the importance of characterizing the vibration-rotation structure of known and possible component molecules. The Voyager infrared spectra of the outer planets, and particularly Titan, have added several new species to the already large list. Ground-based planetary observations which resolve the rotational structure of molecular bands can yield atmospheric temperature and abundance profiles if strength and broadening parameters have been determined from high resolution laboratory studies. In addition, minor constituents can be identified from line detections when measured transition frequencies are available.

By combining diode laser spectroscopy at ultra-high resolution and Fourier transform spectroscopy at various resolutions it is possible to derive most molecular parameters relevant to planetary atmospheres. Low and moderate resolution FTS laboratory spectra have recently led to the identifications of C$_2$H$_4$, C$_2$H$_6$, C$_4$H$_2$, HC$_3$N, and C$_2$N$_2$ in Voyager spectra of Titan. Diode laser line strength measurements in $v_4$ of $^{12}$CH$_4$ have yielded a precise band strength and Herman-Wallis factor. Diode laser and FTS spectra of $v_6$ of H$_2$O$_2$ (a possible participant in the oxygen chemistry on Mars) have produced the first vibration-rotation analysis of that fundamental. For the species C$_2$H$_6$ ($v_9$) and H$_2$, diode laser spectra used in conjunction with 0.005 cm$^{-1}$ FTS spectra have produced both Doppler-limited precision and high absolute accuracy. FTS spectra of 3$v_3$ of methane have shown that line strengths in the R-branch of that band are significantly greater for $^{13}$CH$_4$ than for $^{12}$CH$_4$, contrary to the assumption used in deriving $^{13}$C:$^{12}$C abundance ratios for Jupiter and Saturn.


Isotope field shift in the molecular transition
A0+ - X1Σ+ of PbS

E. Tiemann, H. Knöckel, Institut A für Experimentalphysik,
Universität Hannover, Appelstrasse 2, 3 Hannover, Germany.

The isotopic field shift due to the finite nuclear size is
well-known in atomic spectra. From observations of the iso-
topic hyperfine structure in atomic lines one can derive
the change of the quadratic nuclear charge radius from one
isotope to the other.

In molecular spectra such isotope effect was never observed
and is expected to be small compared to mass shifts from
the nuclear motion in the molecule and therefore should be
inseparable from the much larger ones.

We used laser excitation spectroscopy of a molecular beam
of PbS to observe the band heads of the system A0+ - X1Σ+
for the three isotopic species 208PbS, 207PbS, and 206PbS.
The absolute line positions were measured with the help of
the well-known I2-spectrum and precise vibrational fre-
quencies could be derived. Using the frequency markers from
a well calibrated Fabry-Perot the rotational finestructure
and the energy separations of the different isotopes were
determined. From all these results the pure electronic iso-
tope shift could be deduced. This will be compared with
similar results on atomic spectra of Pb and contains new
information about the electron density change at the nucleus
Pb.

Also this first detection of an isotopic field shift in
molecular spectra will change the interpretation of higher
order isotope shifts for the rotational constant in the
case of heavy molecules as measured by microwave spectroscopy.
A new type of microwave optical double resonance experiment has been performed on BaO showing the feasibility of a new sensitive optical detection scheme for rotational ground state transitions. Linearly polarized microwaves introduced via a horn radiator pump a rotational transition whose upper state is optically pumped by a laser beam the polarization plane of which is turned by 45° with respect to the microwave polarization. Absorption of microwaves causes an alignment of the upper rotational state of the ground state which is detected via the change of the polarization of the laser beam. In analogy to laser polarization spectroscopy the laser beam is passed through crossed polarizers such as to detect polarization changes on a nearly zero background.

About $10^{-4}$ torr BaO was produced by reacting barium metal vapor with N$_2$O in an argon carrier-gas stream the total pressure of the cell being 0.05 torr. A stabilized cw dye laser of 1 MHz bandwidth was tuned to 580.7 nm to coincide with the P(3) line of the $A^1\Sigma - X^1\Sigma$ (1,0) band of BaO to pump molecules out of the J" = 3 level. Microwave radiation of 56105.3 MHz is resonant with the J" = 2 + 3 transition. While the laser frequency was kept fixed on the P(3) line center the microwave frequency was swept. The signal was obtained by phase sensitive detection the microwave power being amplitude modulated at 1kHz. Total microwave power coupled into the cell was only about 3 mW. Using a beam diameter of 7 mm an optimum signal was observed at a laser power of 17 mW. The recorded line width was only about 1.5 MHz mainly due to pressure broadening.

Comparing these first results with previous microwave optical double resonance (MODR) experiments [1] we find that with the new MOPS technique the same sensitivity can be obtained at a considerably lower laser power density (factor 100). This will be of great advantage especially for double resonance experiments in the shorter optical wavelength region. As a consequence of the low power densities the line shape is not influenced by saturation and other nonlinear effects as in the previous experiments.

HIGH RESOLUTION INFRARED STUDIES ON ALLENE-d_4: \( \nu_7 \) BAND AND THE HOT BANDS ACCOMPANYING \( \nu_9 \) AND \( \nu_{10} \)

F. Hegelund and P. Lund
Department of Chemistry, University of Aarhus, DK-8000 Aarhus, Denmark

and

R. Anttila, J. Kauppinen, and M. Koivusaari
Department of Physics, University of Oulu, SF-90570 Oulu 57, Finland

Recently the \( \nu_9 \) and \( \nu_{10} \) fundamentals of allene-d_4 were studied [1]. The spectra were recorded with the Fourier spectrometer at the University of Oulu. The resolution attained was about 0.01 cm\(^{-1}\). Using the same interferograms we have now investigated the parallel fundamental band \( \nu_7 \) and also the hot bands \( \nu_9 + \nu_{11} - \nu_{11} \) and \( \nu_{10} + \nu_{11} - \nu_{11} \).

The \( \nu_7 \) band around 1030 cm\(^{-1}\) could be analyzed using an unperturbed model although several resonances proved to have effects on the constants at the level \( \nu_7 = 1 \). The band gave a lot of ground state combination differences. They were analyzed together with those from \( \nu_{10} \) [1] and from \( \nu_{11} \) [2]. The resulting ground state constants were: \( B_0 = 0.232153(15) \) cm\(^{-1}\), \( D_0 = 5.82(39) \times 10^{-8} \) cm\(^{-1}\), \( D_{JK} = 2.59(45) \times 10^{-6} \) cm\(^{-1}\) and \( H_{0JK} = -3.5(27) \times 10^{-9} \) cm\(^{-1}\). (Error limits 3 \times \text{std. dev.}).

The hot bands \( \nu_9 + \nu_{11} - \nu_{11} \) and \( \nu_{10} + \nu_{11} - \nu_{11} \) both consist of two components: \( A_{1,2}, E + A \) and \( B_{1,2}, E \). In them altogether 1 500 lines were assigned. In the analysis the global \( z \)-Coriolis resonance between the levels \( \nu_9 + \nu_{11} \) and \( \nu_{10} + \nu_{11} \) as well as the vibrational \( \ell \)-type resonances within these levels were taken into account. In \( \nu_{10} + \nu_{11} - \nu_{11} \) the rotational and vibrational \( \ell \)-type doublings occurring in the \( K_{\Delta K} = -1 \) sub-bands were investigated in detail. A localized \((x,y)\)-Coriolis resonance between \( \nu_{10} + \nu_{11} \) and \( \nu_{4} + \nu_{11} \) was observed and the interaction parameter was deduced.

OPTICAL-OPTICAL DOUBLE RESONANCE MULTIPHOTON
IONIZATION SPECTROSCOPY OF NO

M. Seaver, W.Y. Cheung, D. Gauyacq, W.A. Chupka, S.D. Colson
Department of Chemistry, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut 06520
U.S.A.

Resonantly enhanced multiphoton ionization of NO has been investigated using two tunable dye laser beams oppositely directed and having a common focus. The focus lies between two electrodes in a cell containing 4-15 torr of NO. The following processes are studied:

\[
\text{NO}[X^2\Pi, v = 0] \rightarrow \text{NO}^+ \quad \text{PUMP}
\]

\[
\rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
A^2\Sigma^+ (v = 0, 1, 2, 3) \quad \text{AUTOIONIZATION} \\
C^2\Pi(v = 0, 1) \quad \text{PROBE}
\end{array} \right.
\]

The first laser beam pumps an intermediate rovibronic state. The second laser beam is scanned over a blue dye spectral region leading to ionization by one or two photon excitation from the intermediate state. The total amplified ion current is detected.

The rotational selection of the pump transition and the Rydberg character of the intermediate state lead to spectra which are greatly simplified compared to the usual single photon absorption or photoionization spectra. This technique has provided high resolution data on the high lying Rydberg and non-Rydberg states below and above the ionization limit with special attention to the Rydberg-non Rydberg perturbations and dynamic processes (autoionization, predissociation) occurring in this energy range.

* On leave from the Laboratoire de Photophysique Moleculaire du CNRS, Bat 213, Universite de Paris-Sud, 91405 ORSAY (FRANCE)
EVIDENCE FOR A $1g$ STATE AMONGST THE $E$ STATES OF $I_2$

J.P. Perrot, J. Chevaleyre, S. Valignat, J.M. Chastan and M. Broyer

Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Ionique et Moléculaire (associé au C.N.R.S.) L.A. n°171, Université de Lyon I, 69622 Villeurbanne Cedex France.

We have studied the $E$ states of $I_2$ by Optical Double Resonance (O.O.D.R.). The pump laser is a continuous wave argon ion laser operating at 5017 Å and 5145 Å. The probe laser is a 3 GHz bandwidth pulsed dye laser which excites the $E$ states from well defined $v, J$ levels of the $B(3\Pi_{0u}^+)$ state. By this technique two states are observed:

- one of them is the already studied $0^+g$ state,
- the other is a state of $1g$ symmetry identified by the observation of $Q$ lines.

For these two states spectroscopic constants and RKR potential curves have been determined.

Moreover the lifetimes of these $0^+g$ and $1g$ states have been measured as a function of vibrational quantum numbers. No evidence for a $v$-dependence of this lifetime has been observed. The results are $\tau = 27.7 \pm 1.3$ ns for the $0^+g$ and $\tau = 11.9 \pm 1.2$ ns for the $1g$ state.
We present here some results concerning the study under high resolution of the autoionizing states of the Na$_2$ molecule. A beam of sodium dimers, produced by the supersonic expansion of sodium vapour through a nozzle, is crossed at right angle by two superimposed laser beams from two dye lasers pumped simultaneously by the same nitrogen laser. Laser wavelengths were tuned in order to perform optical-optical double resonances in Na$_2$ molecules via a fixed (B $^1\Sigma_u^+,v,J$) intermediate level. By scanning the wavelength of the second laser, energy levels beyond the ionization limit have been explored.

Ion current spectra have been recorded. They show from a single (B $^1\Pi_u^+,v,J$) intermediate level about 300 excitation lines newly observed in this experiment. They are distributed among several Rydberg progressions. The most extended one is spreading over 15 different principal quantum numbers. It allows estimated values of rotational and vibrational constants to be deduced:

$$B_e = 0.113 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_e = 118 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

They are in good agreement with constants obtained by two-step polarization labeling experiment.$^1$

The n-dependence of energy levels as a function of quadrupole moment and polarizability of the core is now in progress.

K1

C. Camy-Peyret and J-M. Flaud

Laboratoire de Physique Moléculaire et d'Optique Atmosphérique, C.N.R.S.
Bat. 221 - Campus d'Orsay - 91405 FRANCE

(no abstract)

K2

High Resolution Atmospheric Transmission/Emission at the Air Force Geophysics Laboratory

Laurence S. Rothman

Air Force Geophysics Laboratory
Optical Physics Division
Hanscom AFB, MA 01731
U.S.A.

The program, direction, and status of the AFGL absorption line parameter compilations\(^1\) will be discussed. There has recently been significant improvement in the high resolution data obtained and analyzed for the main infrared atmospheric absorbers as well as the addition of numerous neutral species discovered in the terrestrial atmosphere. Examples of the application of the atmospheric transmission/emission code\(^2\) developed at AFGL using the molecular data base will be shown.

Recent results obtained at AFGL with the 2-meter interferometer and hot gas cell on carbon dioxide will be presented. Preliminary results from the cryogenically cooled balloon-borne interferometer for detection of stratospheric emission\(^3\) will also be presented.


K3

S.J. Daunt

Department of Physics & Astronomy
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee 37916
U.S.A.

(no abstract)
Since it seems impossible to extract separate harmonic and anharmonic contributions from the vibration-rotation interaction constants $\epsilon (\propto)$, the next best thing, namely inertial defects $(I_r - I_\alpha - I_\beta)$ were investigated.

It will be shown that for molecules of orthorhombic symmetry in general, and for $C_{2v}$ molecules in particular, certain differences in inertial defects between non totally symmetric fundamental states and the ground state are purely harmonic - at least in the same approximation (linear in $(v+1/2)$) where inertial defects of planar molecules are purely harmonic.

Calculations have been carried out on $CH_2F_2$ as well as on $SF_4$ and $SeF_4$.

These new pieces of information seem to be quite sensitive to changes in the force field, and thus seem very relevant for the determination of harmonic force fields.

\[1\] I. Suzuki & T. Shimanouchi, J. Mol. Spectr. 46(1973) 130
E. Hirota & M. Sahara, J. Mol. Spectr. 56(1975) 21
E. Hirota J. Mol. Spectr. 69(1978) 409
THE INTERCOMPARISON OF FORCE FIELDS FOR TRIATOMIC MOLECULES

M. Lacy and D.H. Whiffen
Dept. Physical Chemistry, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, U.K.

A simple method is presented for comparing force fields by focussing on the potential surface they describe, rather than examining the individual coefficients of the analytical function. Advantages of this approach are discussed, and the different perspective it gives to the appreciation of force fields is illustrated by its application to $\text{N}_2\text{O}$, $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and OCS.
Microwave Spectrum of $\text{D}_2\text{CS}$ and $\text{H}_2\text{CS}$

by A.P. Cox, S.D. Hubbard and H. Kato

School of Chemistry, University of Bristol
Cantock's Close, Bristol BS8 1TS

Microwave transitions up to $J=53$ in the ground vibrational state of deuterothioformaldehyde, $\text{CD}_2\text{S}$, have been studied between 8-40 GHz. A detailed centrifugal distortion analysis yields accurate constants for comparison with force field values. The isotopic species $^{13}\text{CH}_2\text{S}$, $\text{CH}_2^{34}\text{S}$, $\text{CH}_2^{33}\text{S}$, $^{13}\text{CD}_2\text{S}$, $\text{CD}_2^{34}\text{S}$ and $\text{CD}_2^{33}\text{S}$ have been studied in natural abundance. Accurate average zero-point structures have been determined for both $\text{CD}_2\text{S}$ and $\text{CH}_2\text{S}$:

- $\text{CH}_2\text{S}$: $\text{CS} = 1.6136(4)$, $\text{CH} = 1.0965(6)$, $\angle \text{HCH} = 116^\circ 13(6)$
- $\text{CD}_2\text{S}$: $\text{CS} = 1.6134(4)$, $\text{CD} = 1.0933(4)$, $\angle \text{DCD} = 116^\circ 23(5)$

Changes in the zero-point geometry for deuterium substitution have been established.

Quadrupole fine structure arising from the $^{33}\text{S}$ nucleus has been measured in $\text{CH}_2^{33}\text{S}$ and $\text{CD}_2^{33}\text{S}$. Analysis gives the following coupling constants (for both molecules) as $\chi_{aa} = -11.7$ and $\chi_{bb} - \chi_{cc} = 88.1$ MHz. The dipole moment of $\text{CD}_2\text{S}$ has been measured to be $1.6588(8)$ D and an accurate comparison with $\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ has been made; the ratio of dipole moments $\text{CD}_2\text{S}/\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ was found to be $1.0062(4)$. The spectroscopic and bonding properties of $\text{CH}_2\text{S}$ will be compared with formaldehyde and other molecules.
Rotational transitions of \( \text{NH}_3 \) induced by collisions with polar and non-polar molecules have been investigated in a molecular beam maser. Hereto the \( \text{NH}_3 \) molecules cross a secondary beam between two microwave cavities tuned at the frequencies of two inversion transitions \((J_2,K_2)\) and \((J_1,K_1)\). The relative population distribution over the two \((J_2,K_2)\) doublet states determined by the power density in the first cavity is measured by a third microwave cavity. Only when collisions take place changes in the \((J_2,K_2)\) population distribution cause effects on the \((J_1,K_1)\) microwave signal due to rotational transitions \((J_2,K_2) \rightarrow (J_1,K_1)\). By measuring these effects as a function of the secondary beam density (apparatus) cross sections for collision induced rotational transitions are determined.

Measurements were done with \( \text{NH}_3 \), \( \text{CH}_3\text{F} \), \( \text{CF}_3\text{H} \), \( \text{CO}_2 \), \( \text{N}_2 \) and \( \text{H}_2 \) as scattering gases. In all cases transitions were observed of the type \( \Delta K=0 \), \( \Delta J=\pm 1 \), whereas for \( \text{NH}_3-\text{NH}_3 \) also \( \Delta K=0 \), \( \Delta J=2 \) could be detected. Cross sections are of the order of \( 10^{-2} \) for polar gases and \( 0.1 \) \( \text{cm}^2 \) for \( \text{H}_2 \). Accuracies are about 10% or better.
Microwave and Photoelectron detection of unstable species: Sulphido and Selenido borons; XB=S and XB=Se.

T.A. Cooper, M.A. King
H.W. Kroto and R.J. Suffolk

School of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences, University of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QJ

Using fast flow pyrolysis techniques several monomeric sulphido and selenido boron molecules have been identified. These species are produced by the high temperature reaction between an appropriately substituted disulphide \( \text{X}_2\text{S}_2 \) and crystalline boron at temperatures in excess of 1000°C:

\[
\text{X}_2\text{S}_2 + \text{B} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{XB=S} \\
\text{X} = \text{F, Cl, Br, CH}_3
\]

Essentially the same technique has been applied to the detection of the selenium analogue ClB=Se which appears to be the first member of this class of molecule to be detected. In this case the reaction is:

\[
\text{Cl}_2\text{Se}_2 + \text{B} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{ClB=Se}
\]

The photoelectron data using very fast flow methods show that high yields of these species can be produced. Other techniques for producing these molecules have also been studied.

In general detailed structural, vibration-rotation, dipole moment and quadrupole data have been determined from the microwave spectra and ionisation potential and associated electronic structure information derived from the photoelectron studies.
The microwave spectra between 12 and 38 GHz of the \(^{13}\text{C}\) and \(^{15}\text{N}\) isotopically substituted species of potassium cyanide in the ground vibrational state were measured by molecular-beam electric-resonance spectroscopy. For both isotopic species we observed over 20 rotational transitions and determined the rotational, the 5 quartic and 2 sextic distortion constants. The rotational constants of the \(^{13}\text{C}\) and \(^{15}\text{N}\) substituted species combined with those of the normal isotopic species allowed an accurate and unambiguous determination of the structure, which was confirmed to be T-shaped. Both the effective structure of the ground vibrational state and the substitution structure were evaluated. The results for the substitution structure in \(\tilde{A}\) are: \(r_{\text{CN}} = 1.174(2)\), \(r_{\text{KC}} = 2.711(5)\), \(r_{\text{KN}} = 2.532(5)\).

The hyperfine spectrum of KCN has been unravelled with the help of double resonance techniques. One hundred and twenty-five hyperfine transitions in 8 rotational transitions have been assigned. The quadrupole coupling constants (in MHz) of potassium are: \(eQ_{qa} = -5.605(4)\), \(eQ_{qb} = 2.600(8)\) and of nitrogen are: \(eQ_{qa} = 1.922(3)\), \(eQ_{qb} = -4.068(7)\).

From the asymmetric rotor spectrum it could be deduced, using the semirigid bender model described by Bunker, that the potential energy surface in the bending direction has very low barriers for internal rotation. This is confirmed by recent ab initio potential energy surface calculations. The potential energy barriers for linear cyanide and linear isocyanide are estimated to be 2000 cm\(^{-1}\) and 500 cm\(^{-1}\) with respect to the minimum at the T-shaped geometry. The zero-point KCN bending vibrational amplitude is \(\pm 10^9\).

---

2) P.R. Bunker and D.J. Howe, J.Mol.Spectrosc. 83, 288 (1980)
4) M.L. Klein, J.D. Goddard and D.G. Bounds, to be published
DIPOLE MOMENTS OF $^{15}$NH$_3$, ND$_3$ AND PH$_3$ BY LASER STARK SATURATION SPECTROSCOPY.

G. Di Lonardo and A. Trombetti.

Istituto di Spettroscopia Molecolare del C.N.R., Via de' Castagnoli 1 - 40126 Bologna, Italy and Istituto di Chimica Fisica e Spettroscopia, Viale Risorgimento, 4 - 40136 Bologna, Italy.

Inverse Lamb dips (full width at half maximum <1 MHz) of several transitions of $^{15}$NH$_3$, ND$_3$ $v_2$ bands and of PH$_3$ $v_2$ and $v_4$ bands, saturated by $^{12}$C $^{16}$O$_2$, $^{13}$C $^{16}$O$_2$ and $^{12}$C $^{18}$O$_2$ laser lines have been observed in an intracavity Stark cell. Accurate values of the electric dipole moments of the ground state ($^{15}$NH$_3$ and ND$_3$), $v_2$=1 state ($^{15}$NH$_3$, ND$_3$, PH$_3$) and $v_4$=1 state (PH$_3$) have been obtained directly from the resonance voltages of the $\Delta M_J = \pm 1$ Stark components. The results are summarized in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$(v_2, J, K)$</th>
<th>$\mu$ (D)</th>
<th>$(v_2, J, K)$</th>
<th>$\mu$ (D)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15NH$_3$</td>
<td></td>
<td>PH$_3$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(0, 5, 3)</td>
<td>1.4760 (9)</td>
<td>(1, 10, 7)</td>
<td>0.5741 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, 4, 4)</td>
<td>1.253 (6)</td>
<td>(1, 10, 8)</td>
<td>0.5737 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, 7, 7)</td>
<td>1.241 (10)</td>
<td>(0, 13, 11)</td>
<td>1.492 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, 8, 8)</td>
<td>1.230 (5)</td>
<td>(0, 13, 13)</td>
<td>1.497 (11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, 11, 9)</td>
<td>1.271 (6)</td>
<td>(1, 14, 11)</td>
<td>1.352 (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(v_4', J, K)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1, 7, 7)</td>
<td>0.5785 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1, 6, 6)</td>
<td>0.5783 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ND$_3$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, 14, 11)</td>
<td>1.352 (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1, 14, 13)</td>
<td>1.355 (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L 8

THE $\nu_2$, $2\nu_2$, $3\nu_2$, $\nu_4$ AND $\nu_2 + \nu_4$ BANDS OF $^{15}$NH$_3$

G. Di Lonardo, L. Fusina and A. Trombetti

Istituto di Spelettroscopia Molceolare del C.N.R., via Castagnoli 1 e Istituto
di Chimica Fisica e Spelettroscopia - Universita' di Bologna - 40100 BOLOGNA - ITALIA

The i.r. absorption of gaseous $^{15}$NH$_3$ between 510 cm$^{-1}$ and 3040 cm$^{-1}$ has been
recorded with a resolution of 0.06 cm$^{-1}$.

Transitions belonging to the $\nu_2$, $2\nu_2$, $3\nu_2$, $\nu_2 + \nu_4$ bands and to the hot bands
$2\nu_2$, $2\nu_2$, and $\nu_3 - \nu_2$ have been measured and assigned for both the components
of the inversion doubling.

The observed F.T. transition wavenumbers together with very high resolution
laser - Stark and two photon measurements of the $\nu_2$ band reported in the literature
or new, measured by us have been used simultaneously in a weighted damped
least-squares analysis.

The effective spectroscopic parameters and the interaction constants between
$\nu_2$, $2\nu_2$, $3\nu_2$, $\nu_4$ and $(\nu_2 + \nu_4)$ vibrational states have been obtained.

The analysis followed essentially the mainline outlined in ref.[1].

The ground state rotational parameters were constrained to the values
obtained by Carlotti et al [2].

About 580 transitions of $\nu_2$, $2\nu_2$, and $3\nu_2$ were fitted with a standard deviation
of 4.0 x 10$^{-3}$ cm$^{-1}$ (nearly the accuracy of the experimental measurements).

About 600 transitions of $\nu_4$ and $(\nu_2 + \nu_4)$ were fitted with a standard
deviations of about 15.6 x 10$^{-3}$ cm$^{-1}$. This is 4 times the accuracy of the
experimental data and it is indication that only the most significant
part of the rovibration interaction was taken into account.

J. Mol. Spectrosc. 79, 455 - 495 (1980).

[1] M. Carlotti, A. Trombetti, B. Velino and J. Vrbancich
The Vibration-Rotation Infra-Red Emission Spectrum of Hydrogen Isocyanide, HNC

W.J. Jones and M.J. Winter

The Edward Davies Chemical Laboratories
U.C.W. Aberystwyth SY23 1NE U.K.

Infra-red emission from gaseous HNC has previously been reported by Arrington and Ogryzlo (1). However, using a conventional slit monochromator, they could achieve a spectral resolution of only 2 cm\(^{-1}\). More recently, Maki and Sams (2) have recorded the absorption spectrum of HNC in equilibrium with HNC at temperatures up to 1300 K.

In this work, vibrationally excited HNC has been produced by the reaction of discharged nitrogen with methyl bromide, CH\(_3\)Br, in a flow system at pressures of 1-3 torr. The resulting infra-red emission, at around 2.75 μm, has been recorded with a resolution of 0.15 cm\(^{-1}\) using our SISAM interferometer. The following transitions have been observed:

\[1^000 - 0^000\]
\[1^110 - 0^110\]
\[2^000 - 0^200\]
\[10^01 - 00^01\]

allowing the determination of several sets of molecular constants.

References
Molecular Beam Electric Resonance Spectroscopy of the Argon-Nitric Oxide van der Waals Complex

C. M. Western, P. A. Mills and B. J. Howard

The argon-nitric oxide system has been the subject of a number of studies. Calculations based on the electron gas model [1] and molecular beam scattering data [2] have been used to construct intermolecular potential energy surfaces. Although quantitatively different, both surfaces gave a potential minimum corresponding to a T-shaped configuration.

A molecular beam electric resonance study on the complex Ar-NO, the first such investigation of an open shell van der Walls molecule, is presented here. This technique has yielded much useful information for atom-diatom systems with a linear equilibrium geometry such as Ar-HCl [3].

The microwave and radiofrequency spectra are shown to be compatible with a T-shaped complex with only partially quenched orbital angular momentum, in contrast to chemically bonded non-linear molecules.

The theory for this novel angular momentum coupling scheme will be described. It explicitly includes both orbital and spin angular momenta and differs greatly from the normal approach for asymmetric rotors for which the orbital contribution is included indirectly through the spin rotation term in the hamiltonian. In our treatment the spin and orbital angular momenta are quantised along the molecule-fixed b-axis. The analysis of the complex hyperfine structure will also be represented.

References
Laser Spectroscopy of Supersonic Expansions of ICl

S.G. Hansen, J.D. Thompson and B.J. Howard

High resolution fluorescence excitation spectra of both the B $^3\Pi (O^+)$ - X $^1\Sigma^+$ and A $^3\Pi (\Pi)$ - X $^1\Sigma^+$ systems of rotationally cooled ICl have been obtained using a single mode cw-dye laser. Because of the large degree of cooling which occurs in the expansion, problems due to overlap with nearby ICl and impurity I$_2$ bands were drastically reduced. This allowed for the observation of a number of previously unreported B-X bands for both I$^{35}$Cl and I$^{37}$Cl, including the fundamental 0-0 band. Improved molecular constants were calculated for the B states of both isotopes and the X state of I$^{37}$Cl.

For low J lines of the A-X transition, quadrupole hyperfine splitting patterns were completely resolved by working at sub-Doppler resolution. To aid in the analysis of these spectra, as well as improve on their precision, microwave-optical double resonance experiments were performed. Pure rotational transitions between various F levels in both the A and X states have been observed by monitoring the change in fluorescence from individual optical hyperfine lines as a function of applied microwave frequency. These data should provide enough information to completely assign the high resolution optical spectrum and accurately give a value for eQq in the A state.
Infrared Spectrum of CO$_2$ in the 5 µm Region

Ph. Arcas and E. Arie
Laboratoire d'Infrarouge,
Bat 350, Faculté des Sciences,
91405 Orsay-Cedex

A. Henry and A Valentin
Laboratoire de Spectromanie moléculaire,
Tour 13,
Université P. et M. Curie,
4 Place Jussieu,
75230 Paris-Cedex 05

We have recorded the spectrum of CO$_2$ with the Fourier Transform spectrometer of the "laboratoire de spectromanie moléculaire" in the 5 µm region. The apparatus function of the spectrometer has been chosen to take account the widths of lines in the experimental condition. Pressures of 10 and 20 torr were used with a 12 m optical length.

Effective rotational spectroscopic constants are calculated for the $\{(1,0,0),(2,0,0),(1,2,0)\}$ levels. These effective constants reproduce the wavenumbers of vibration-rotation transitions with a R.M.S. deviation between 5.6x10$^{-5}$ and 3.6x10$^{-4}$ cm$^{-1}$ in accordance to the intensities and number of lines for the different bands.

In addition the values of the band center wavenumber are determined using data of CO$_2$ (Pine and Guelachvili) and N$_2$O (Amiot). These values will be compared with the results obtained by different authors specially for the $(1,2,0,0,4,0)$ transition for which the results given in the literature differ rather widely.
In order to carry on the study of the infrared spectrum of CO$_2$ (1) we present preliminary results obtained with the Fourier Transform Spectrometer of Meudon at very high resolution.

This allows to determine the effective spectroscopic constants of the levels involved in the transitions:

the triade (20$^0$,04$^0$)$_{I,II,III}$ - (00$^0$) and

the associated "hot" bands (21$^1$,05$^1$)$_{I,II,III}$ - (01$^1$).

The effective constants reproduce the frequencies of the observed transitions within an accuracy of 0.001 cm$^{-1}$.

(1) J.P. MAILLARD, M. CUISENIER, Ph. ARCAS, E. ARIÉ and C. AMIOT
The infrared vibration-rotation spectrum of trans- and cis-nitrous acid

C.M. Deeley and I.M. Mills
Department of Chemistry
University of Reading
RG6 2AD, U.K.

Infrared spectra of the trans- and cis- isomers of nitrous Acid were obtained using a Fourier Transform Interferometer, with 0.06 cm⁻¹ resolution.

Analysis was achieved using an asymmetric top refinement program in conjunction with a band-contour plotting program. Constraining ground-state rotational and quartic centrifugal distortion constants to microwave values¹ and constraining excited-state quartic centrifugal distortion constants to ground-state values, excited-state rotational constants and band origin were refined until good agreement was obtained between calculated and observed spectra.

Accurate values of band origins and differences in rotational constants are of future use in harmonic and anharmonic force constant calculations.

A summary of the results for bands studied so far is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trans</th>
<th>ν₀/cm⁻¹</th>
<th>A'-A''/cm⁻¹</th>
<th>B'-B''/cm⁻¹</th>
<th>C'-C''/cm⁻¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ν₂</td>
<td>1699.80(1)</td>
<td>-0.0140(1)</td>
<td>-0.00085(7)</td>
<td>-0.00071(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ν₃</td>
<td>1263.183(5)</td>
<td>0.01597(7)</td>
<td>-0.01101(5)</td>
<td>-0.00175(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ν₄</td>
<td>790.118(5)</td>
<td>0.0195(2)</td>
<td>-0.0020(1)</td>
<td>-0.0025(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cis

ν₄    | 851.928(4)  | 0.020049(83) | -0.002795(108) | -0.003367(95) |

Results on several other bands will be presented in the poster. Also, our results will be compared with those obtained recently by laser Stark² and diode laser spectroscopy³, and the comparison will be discussed.

3. Maki and Sams, to be published.
The infrared spectrum, equilibrium structure, and harmonic and anharmonic force field of thioborine, HBS.

P. H. Turner and I. M. Mills

Department of Chemistry
University of Reading
RG6 2AD, U.K.

The infrared absorption spectrum of thioborine, HBS, has been observed using a flow system to generate the sample and a Nicolet Fourier transform system to collect the spectrum. The sample was prepared by passing a mixture of Ar and $H_2S$ (or $D_2S$) over metallic B at about 1200 K and then pumping fast through a multiple reflection cell set to a 6 m path at a total pressure of less than 1 Torr. $^{10}B$ and $^{11}B$ species were observed in natural abundance, and both HBS and DBS have been studied. The $v_1$ BH or BD stretch and $v_3$ BS stretch have been observed; for DBS the $v_3$ fundamental appears as two parallel bands of comparable intensity due to a strong Fermi resonance with $2v_2^D$. The $v_2$ bending fundamental has not been directly observed despite a careful search using a Hg-Cd-Te detector in the region in which we know the band must lie; we estimate its intensity to be less than 5% of either $v_1$ or $v_3$, which have comparable intensities.

Analysis of the observed spectra, in conjunction with previous microwave$^1$ and infrared$^2$ observations, has allowed us to determine the equilibrium structure and harmonic and anharmonic force field. Preliminary results are summarised in the table over page. The constraint $f_{\alpha \beta \gamma \delta} = 4f_{\alpha \beta \gamma}$, where $\alpha = \sin \theta$ and $\theta$ is the angular deviation from linearity, corresponds to requiring the angle bending potential to be quadratic in $\theta$ (see eq.(4) of Strey and Mills$^3$; this point will be discussed in the poster).

### Spectroscopic Constants, All in cm⁻¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>1-11-32</th>
<th>1-10-32</th>
<th>2-11-32</th>
<th>2-10-32</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$B_0$ (ref 1)</td>
<td>0.636540</td>
<td>0.669804</td>
<td>0.531632</td>
<td>0.552495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$D_0$ (ref 1)</td>
<td>0.000730</td>
<td>0.000801</td>
<td>0.000475</td>
<td>0.000521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\nu_1$</td>
<td>2735.80</td>
<td>2751.44</td>
<td>2077.71</td>
<td>2104.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta B_1$</td>
<td>-0.002958</td>
<td>-0.003376</td>
<td>-0.003195</td>
<td>-0.003523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\nu_3$</td>
<td>1172.39</td>
<td>1207.07</td>
<td>1144.66</td>
<td>1171.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta B_3$</td>
<td>-0.003484</td>
<td>-0.003520</td>
<td>-0.000868</td>
<td>-0.000978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2\nu_2 \alpha$</td>
<td>1073.92</td>
<td>1091.47</td>
<td>+0.000551</td>
<td>+0.000968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta B_{22}$</td>
<td>1119.98</td>
<td>1147.20</td>
<td>-0.002506</td>
<td>-0.002505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\nu_3 \alpha$</td>
<td>1098.60</td>
<td>1115.97</td>
<td>+0.002189</td>
<td>+0.002495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta B_{22}$</td>
<td>[702]</td>
<td>[709]</td>
<td>[553]</td>
<td>[562]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta B_2$</td>
<td>+0.000785</td>
<td>+0.000944</td>
<td>+0.001095</td>
<td>+0.001247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$e_B$</td>
<td>0.638976</td>
<td>0.672308</td>
<td>0.533388</td>
<td>0.554261</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Deperturbed from the Fermi resonance $\Delta B = B' - B''$

### Structure and Force Field

| $r_e$ (BH) | 1.1698(3) Å | $f_{rrr}$ | -21.596 aJ Å⁻³ |
| $r_e$ (BS) | 1.5978(1) Å | $f_{rrR}$ | -0.287 aJ Å⁻³ |
| $f_{rr}$ (BH) | 4.3685 aJ Å⁻² | $f_{RRR}$ | -35.598 aJ Å⁻³ |
| $f_{rr}$ | 0.0134 aJ Å⁻² | | |
| $f_{RR}$ (BS) | 7.3589 aJ Å⁻² | $f_{R\alpha\alpha}$ | -0.109 aJ Å⁻¹ |
| $f_{\alpha\alpha}$ (bend) | 0.3232 aJ | $f_{RR\alpha}$ | -0.296 aJ Å⁻¹ |
| $f_{\alpha\alpha\alpha}$ = 4$f_{\alpha\alpha}$ | constrained | $f_{RRRR}$ | 72.6 aJ Å⁻⁴ |
| $f_{\alpha\alpha\alpha\alpha}$ constrained | | $f_{R\alpha\alpha\alpha}$ | 135.4 aJ Å⁻⁴ |
New set of Dunham coefficients for isotopically substituted carbon monoxide from high information Fourier Transform Spectroscopy

D. DE VILLENEUVE-LEFEVRE, R. FARRENQ, G. GUELACHVILI, W. URBAN, J. VERGES

An extensive work on the vibration-rotation bands of CO in the fundamental electronic state: $^1Σ^+$ has been undertaken in order to determine accurate Dunham coefficients available for all the isotopic species of this molecule and for a wide range of $v$ and $J$ quantum numbers.

The great amount of experimental data has several origins. Most of the lines come from High Information Fourier transform measurements. Various types of sources have been used in order to reach either high $J$ (up to 93) or high $v$ (up to 40) (or both) vibrational states. Laser measurements are also included in the fit which takes also into account microwave and grating spectra.

A global non linear least squares fit of all the available data, with adequate weights gives a set of improved Dunham coefficients when compared to the best previous results (I).


1) Laboratoire d'Infrarouge Associé au CNRS, Bât. 350, Université Paris-Sud 91405 ORSAY, France
2) Institut Für Angewandte Physik, Wegelestrasse, 8-D-3500 BONN 1, Germany
3) Laboratoire A. Cotton, CNRS II, Bât.505, 91405 ORSAY, France
Latest High Information results on CO:

Source:  L.N. cooled laser-type CO tube with d.c. excitation
Detector: L.He cooled Ge Cu
Spectrum: \(1.5 \times 10^6\) samples, resolution \(6.0 \times 10^{-3}\) cm\(^{-1}\); spectral range 0-4200 cm\(^{-1}\)
ROTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE 7576 Å AND 7463 Å ABSORPTION BAND OF NO₂ BY MEANS OF FOURIER TRANSFORM SPECTROSCOPY

A. PERRIN, J. M. FLAUD, C. CAMY-PEYRET
Laboratoire de Physique Moléculaire et d'Optique Atmosphérique
Bâtiment 221, Campus d'Orsay, 91405 ORSAY, France

and

P. LUC
Laboratoire Aimé Cotton, C.N.R.S. II
Bâtiment 505, Campus d'Orsay, 91405 ORSAY, France

We report an extension of our analysis of Fourier Transform absorption spectra of NO₂ between 12400 and 13900 cm⁻¹ [1].

The rotational analysis of two parallel bands, respectively at 7576 Å and 7464 Å has been performed.

We have assigned lines involving the \( K_a = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 \) stacks for the 7576 Å band, and \( K_a = 0, 1, 2, 3 \), and 4 stacks for the 7463 Å band. Furthermore a lot of spin-orbit induced transitions have been detected.

Tentative vibrational assignments are discussed.

J. Mol. Spectrosc. (in press).
THE VUV ABSORPTION SPECTRUM OF CO$_2$ AT HIGH RESOLUTION. ASSIGNMENT AND ROTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF A $^3\Sigma_u^-$ $\rightarrow$ $^1\Sigma_g^+$ RYDBERG TRANSITION AT 1106 Å.

C. Cossart-Magos*, M. Eidelsberg**, F. Launay**, S. Leach* and F. Rostas**

* Laboratoire de Photophysique Moléculaire du C.N.R.S.
  Bâtiment 213, Université de Paris-Sud, 91405 - ORSAY - CEDEX - France.

** Observatoire de Paris-Meudon, 92190 - MEUDON - France -

The gas phase absorption spectrum of $^{12}$CO$_2$ and $^{13}$CO$_2$ between 900 and 1820 Å, at a resolution of 0.005 Å was obtained at the Observatoire de Meudon (France), using a spectrograph of 10 m focal length (1) and a continuum source of the B.R.V. type (2).

A considerable increase in resolution (x 40) was gained relative to the previous highest resolution work due to Nakata et al (3). At our higher resolution, the diffuse character of most of the bands in the 900 - 1820 Å region is confirmed. However, for the first time in VUV CO$_2$ absorption, rotational structure was observed for some bands. The most complete analysis was achieved for a band at about 1106 Å in both isotopic species, which we assign as the origin band of a forbidden transition $^3\Sigma_u^-$ $\rightarrow$ $^1\Sigma_g^+$. We consider that the excited state belongs to the Rydberg configuration $\pi^3g$ $3\pi\pi_u^+$: it is only 0.2 eV above the $1,3^3\Sigma_u^+$ states of the same configuration, assigned by Greening and King (4) in low resolution spectra. Using the ground state constants of Mandin (5), the excited state term values were determined and, from least squares fitting, the following constants were obtained:

$^{12}$CO$_2$: $T_0' = 90438.87 \pm 0.06$ cm$^{-1}$; $B_0' = 0.38213 \pm 0.00010$ cm$^{-1}$

$^{13}$CO$_2$: $T_0' = 90453.26 \pm 0.05$ cm$^{-1}$; $B_0' = 0.38233 \pm 0.00008$ cm$^{-1}$

* Laboratoire associé à l’Université de Paris-Sud.
The B' values, situated in between the ground state values of the corresponding neutral molecules (0.3902 \((5)\)) and ions (0.3803 \((6)\)) are well within the range expected from consideration of the electronic configurations. The bending vibration frequency \(v_2\) was also determined for the same excited state, through the observation of the \(2^1_J\) sequence band; the values obtained (498 and 483 cm\(^{-1}\), respectively in \(^{12}\)CO\(_2\) and \(^{13}\)CO\(_2\)) compare well with the deperturbed values of this fundamental in the ground state of the corresponding ions (509 and 495 cm\(^{-1}\), respectively in \(^{12}\)CO\(_2\) and \(^{13}\)CO\(_2\)\((7)\)).

Finally, it should be noted that the observation of fine structure for the band at 1106 Å explains its absence in the photodissociation excitation spectrum of Koyano et al. \((8)\) and rules out the interpretation of that peak given by Greening and King \((4)\) who assigned it as a member of the \(v_1\) progression of the completely dissociative absorption \((\pi^3_g\ 3p\pi_u)\ 1\Sigma^+ + 1\Sigma^+\). Reassignment of this progression will be discussed.

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(1) F. Launay, Le Courrier du C.N.R.S., 12, 10 (1974),
(3) R.S. Nakata, K. Watanabe and F.M. Matsunaga, Sci. Light., 14, 54 (1965),
(4) F.R. Greening and G.W. King, J. Mol. Spectr., 59, 312 (1976),
L 19 COLLISIONALLY INDUCED DOUBLE RESONANCE IN IODINE: 
ANALYSIS OF THE D'(2g) - A' (2u) TRANSITION (340 nm IODINE LASER)

J.B. KOFFEND, A. SIBAI, R. BACIS
Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Ionique et Moléculaire
Université Lyon 1, 43 boulevard du 11 Novembre 1918 - 69622 Villeurbanne (France)

Numerous studies have been devoted to the D'2g - A'2u transition in I2.
TELLINGHUISEN has made a vibrational analysis of this system excited by high frequency discharge in Argon (1). Recently it has been shown that optical pumping of the D'2g state by an ArF laser at 193 nm results in a D' - A' laser with a 50 % photon conversion efficiency (2). We have made a high resolution spectroscopic study of the D'2g - A'2u transition. Fluorescence from the D'2g state is produced by sequential absorption of two visible photons. The first photon (514, 5, 520, 8 or 530, 9 nm) populates several B 0 u state rovibronic levels. However, collisions with a buffer gas (or I2 itself) result in a redistribution of population in numerous B 0 u state vibrational levels. A second photon excites the E 0g ← B 0 u system. Due to the population distribution in the B 0 u state we observe that any ion laser line with < 480 nm may be used for the second step. Collisional E - E transfer from E 0 u levels populate the D' 2g state and D'2g - A' 2u U.V. fluorescence is observed. We have rotationally analyzed the D' - A' system and have obtained spectroscopic constants for more than 50 vibrational levels of the A' 2u state. We have been able to examine the structure of A'2u state near its dissociation limit and the long range behavior of the internuclear potential has been characterized.

(1) J. TELLINGHUISEN

(2) M.J. SHAW, C.B. EDWARDS, F. O'NEILL, C. FOTAKIS and R.J. DOROVAN
Fourier Transform Spectra of \( \nu_5 \) and \( \nu_6 \) of CH$_2$NH

G. Duxbury  Department of Natural Philosophy  
University of Strathclyde  
107 Rottenrow, Glasgow, G4 ONG

and M.L. LeLerre  
School of Chemistry,  
University of Bristol,  
Cantock's Close,  
Bristol, BS8 1TS

High resolution (0.006 cm$^{-1}$) spectra of methyleneimine, CH$_2$NH, have been recorded using the McMath F.T.S. developed by Dr. J.W. Brault at the Kitt Peak National Observatory, Arizona. Methyleneimine, a short-lived molecule, was produced by the pyrolysis of methylamine at ca 1000°C in a flow system, the total pressure in the 60 cm multipass absorption cell being ca 500 mtorr. The spectra cover the frequency range of the \( \nu_4 \) to \( \nu_9 \) fundamentals and are currently being analysed in conjunction with CO$_2$ laser Stark data. New constants for \( \nu_4 \), previously observed in the gas phase by Allegrini et al. (1), and preliminary constants for \( \nu_5 \) and \( \nu_6 \) have already been reported (2).

Both \( \nu_5 \) and \( \nu_6 \) are totally symmetric (A') vibrations of the planar (C$_s$) point group and are in principle hybrid (A+B) bands. Approximately 200 parallel transitions have been assigned to the weak \( \nu_5 \) band at 1453 cm$^{-1}$. For the stronger \( \nu_6 \) band at 1344 cm$^{-1}$ ca 640 transitions have been assigned, including a number of perpendicular lines. In fitting these lines, the isolated band model proved inadequate due to a c-type Coriolis interaction which became important at high values of \( K_a \). Inclusion of the interaction yielded a satisfactory fit with a standard deviation of 0.0009 cm$^{-1}$ and an optimum value of \( \xi_c \) of 0.691 cm$^{-1}$.


Rotational Analyses in the Ultraviolet Spectra of Benzene and Sym-triazine

J.H. Callomon, J.E. Parkin and J. Sellors

Department of Chemistry, University College London, 20 Gordon Street, London WC1H OAJ, U.K.

1. As part of a continuing investigation of the 2600 Å system of benzene vapour we have re-examined the rotational structure of some of the prominent bands in the absorption spectrum. We do this partly to obtain improved rotational constants and thereby geometry of the excited state, and partly to investigate the pressure dependence of the rotational structure. Computer programs have been developed for simulating the rotational contour of the absorption bands as obtained from a microdensitometer trace of the photographic plate. We find that we can reproduce bands in the spectrum of both \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 \) and \( \text{C}_6\text{D}_6 \) with high precision.

2. We have re-examined the spectrum of sym-triazine-\( \text{H}_3 \) and \( \text{D}_3 \) from our photographic plates taken at high resolution (\( \Delta \nu \sim 0.1 \text{ cm}^{-1} \)) and at long path lengths. In particular we have studied bands up to 1200 cm\(^{-1} \) to low frequency of the electronic origin as assigned by Fischer and Small (1). We have made new assignments in this region based upon combination differences involving ground state fundamentals and upon examination of the rotational contours. The analysis points to the existence of a level, possibly of \( \text{A}_1'' \) symmetry, which lies some 26 cm\(^{-1} \) below the assigned electronic origin. There is some support for this in a recent 2-photon study (2) where a possible explanation is given. Further information concerning the dynamics of the excited state arises from the analysis, notably that the electronic angular momentum associated with the \( \text{B}'' \) levels appears to be quenched. This supports arguments in favour of strong Jahn-Teller and/or pseudo-Jahn-Teller activity in the excited state.

An infrared $^2\Sigma^+ - X^2\Pi_1$ electronic transition of CuO

Y. LEFEBVRE, B. PINCHEMEL, J.M. DELAVAL and J. SCHAMPS

Laboratoire de Spectroscopie des Molécules Diatomiques
Equipe de recherche associée au C.N.R.S. n° 303
Université de Lille I - Bât. P.5.
59655 VILLENEUVE D'ASCQ CEDEX - FRANCE

Detailed ab initio SCF - CI calculations in progress in our laboratory predict existence of a $^2\Sigma^+$ state of CuO lying less than 10000 cm$^{-1}$ above the $X^2\Pi_1$ ground state with which it forms an unique perturber pair of levels interacting on oxygen - centered 2p$\sigma$ - 2p$\pi$ orbitals.

Observation of this $^2\Sigma^+$ state would be especially important as a key for the interpretation of the $\Lambda$ - doubling parameter of the $X^2\Pi_{1/2}$ component, the sign of which is still a subject of controversy.

In order to look for this hypothetical new $^2\Sigma^+$ state we carried out systematic investigations of the near infrared (0.8 to 3.0 µm) fluorescence of CuO via collision energy transfer from the $A^2\Pi^+$ state easily populated by broadband (1 cm$^{-1}$) output of a cw dye - laser on the wavelength of the $A - X$ transition (Rhodanine 6 G) - Electronic bands separated by the spin - orbit splitting of the $X^2\Pi_1$ state (280 cm$^{-1}$), and on this account typical of a transition between an unknown $^2\Sigma$ state and the $X^2\Pi_1$ ground state of CuO, where observed in the near infrared at 7800 cm$^{-1}$ ($\lambda = 1.3$ µm) exactly in the region where they were predicted to lie according to our ab initio calculations.

In the frame of this interpretation, the theoretical magnitude of the $X^2\Pi_{1/2}$ $\Lambda$ - type splitting deduced from the ab initio wavefunctions is in good agreement with the spectroscopic value. It fixes a positive sign for the corresponding $p$ parameter and determines definitively the electronic parities of all the $^2\Sigma$ levels of CuO.
L23 THE OBSERVATION AND ANALYSIS OF HYPERFINE STRUCTURE IN THE YELLOW SYSTEM OF COPPER MONOFLUORIDE

by

C. R. Brazier, J. M. Brown and T. C. Steimle

Department of Chemistry, Southampton University, Southampton S09 5NH.

Two spectroscopic studies\(^1\),\(^2\) of the closely spaced yellow bands (567.7nm and 569.5nm) of copper monofluoride have recently been reported. Both analyses raised questions about the nature of the excited electronic state. It was assumed that the yellow bands involved a transition between the ground \(^1\Sigma^+\) state and an excited state "p-complex", although it was recognized that they could equally well have been analysed by assigning the excited state as \(^3\Sigma^-\). Recent ab initio calculations\(^3\) would prefer to find a \(^3\Pi\) state in this region. We have studied the nuclear hyperfine structure of the lines in this spectrum in an attempt to decide between the various, alternative assignments.

The spectrum has been studied by the detection of weak fluorescences excited by a tunable dye laser. Under our experimental conditions, it was possible to resolve Cu hyperfine structure even in the Doppler-limited excitation spectrum. We have also studied lines in the spectrum at sub-Doppler resolution by the techniques of Microwave Optical Double Resonance, (MODR) and by Intermodulated Fluorescence (IMF). In this way, we have been able to resolve splittings due to both \(^{63}\text{Cu}\) and \(^{19}\text{F}\). An analysis of our observations will be reported, along with the implications for the assignment of the excited electronic state.

3) J. Schamps, private communication.
Analysis and Interpretation of the Spectrum of the CuF Molecule

Fakhruddin Ahmed,* R.F. Barrow,* A.H. Chojnicki,*
C Dufour* and J. Schamps*

*Physical Chemistry Laboratory, Oxford University,
South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QZ, England

‡U.E.R. de Physique Fondamentale, Universite des Sciences
et Techniques de Lille, 59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq, France

Abstract

The electronic spectrum of the CuF molecule has been photographed at moderate resolution in absorption and some regions have been studied in emission, using spectra excited at reduced rotational temperature in a composite wall hollow cathode discharge. Three new systems, all with the ground state as lower state, have been discovered: their upper states are $a \tilde{3}^1\Sigma^+$, $A(\Omega=0^+,1)$ and $D(Q=1)$. Constants for $^{63}\text{Cu}^{19}\text{F}$ are as follows:

\begin{table}[h]
\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
State & $T_e$ & $\omega_e$ & $x_\omega$ & $B_e$ & $r_e$ (Å) \\
\hline
D($\Omega=1$) & 22805.15 & 616.42 & 3.33 & 0.35942 & 2.81 & 1.7928 \\
C $^1\Pi$ & 20258.70 & 643.42 & 3.66 & 0.37556 & 2.98 & 1.7539 \\
B $^1\Sigma^+$ & 19717.48 & 656.04 & 3.63 & 0.37134 & 3.86 & 1.7638 \\
A($\Omega=0^+,1$) & 17562.27 & 647.08 & 3.46 & 0.37609 & 2.91 & 1.7512 (a) \\
a $\tilde{3}^1\Sigma^+$ & 14580.52 & 674.20 & 4.14 & 0.38248 & 2.98 & 1.7379 (b) \\
X $^1\Sigma^+$ & 0 & 621.55 & 3.494 & 0.379408 & 3.2297 & 1.7450 (c) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{center}
\end{table}

(a) $\Delta \nu = 0$, $\Omega^0 - \Omega^1 = 55.38$ cm$^{-1}$

The upper figures refer to the $e$, the lower to the $f$ components.

(b) $\lambda_0 = 22.17$ cm$^{-1}$.

(c) Ground state rotational constants are from the microwave spectrum.

The results of detailed ab initio calculations on the low-lying states of CuF are reported and the characters of the states are discussed.
The trapping of reactive molecules in solid rare-gas matrices at cryogenic temperatures is now a well established technique. The transparency of such matrices to radiation extending from the far uv to the far ir makes possible optical studies throughout that range. There is the distinct advantage of simplification of the spectra of the cold molecule with, however, loss of rotational structure. Solid state shifts of molecular parameters are almost always small and generally qualitatively understood. The greatest advantage of this technique is that it makes possible the observation of short-lived molecules present in unobservably low concentrations in the gas phase. It then allows, for example, electron-spin-resonance to be applied where such measurements in the gas phase would be very difficult.

This talk will briefly review the spectroscopy of selected molecules where matrix-isolation has been successful in providing unique information, often at the level of high-resolution gas-phase spectroscopy, and often on new molecules. It may include optical and ESR studies of such molecules as C₄', Cₙ', C₂H, C₄H, BC₂, Be₂, BeH, BaF, CrH, TiF₂, MnO, MnF₂, CrCu, and Mn₂. It will stress the breadth of information obtained: characterization of the ground and, less informatively, excited electronic states, zero-field splitting, hyperfine interaction, quadrupole coupling, spin-rotation interaction, and exchange interaction constants. Solid-state measurements then complement those in the gaseous state and provide less accurate but perhaps unobtainable data at the present time.
High Resolution Infrared Matrix Spectroscopy

H.H. Gunthard

Physical Chemistry ETHZ
ETHZ Zentrum
8092 Zurich, Switzerland

(no abstract)
Anticrossing and Double Resonance Studies in Glyoxal

M. Lombardi

Laboratoire de Spectrometrie Physique
USMG BP 53X
38041 Grenoble-cedex
France

(no abstract)

Infrared Laser Spectroscopy of Transient Species

R. J. Saykally

Department of Chemistry
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720
U.S.A.

(no abstract)
The microwave spectrum of isotopic species of thietane

C. Castro and I.M. Mills and H. Wieser
Department of Chemistry
University of Reading
Reading RG6 2AD, U.K.

This work deals with the microwave spectra of a small ring molecule, trimethylene sulfide or thietane, and its three deuterated isotopic species \( \beta-\text{d}_2, \alpha'-\text{d}_4 \) and \( \text{d}_6 \), in excited vibrational states. The vibration of interest in each of the above molecules is the highly anharmonic out of plane ring puckering deformation, which gives rise to vibrational spectra at low wavenumbers. These molecules have been measured for the \( v = 0,1,2,3,4 \) and 5 states of the puckering vibration in the region 18 to 40 GHz. The spectra have been assigned and analysed up to \( J > 50 \) so that we have been able to determine centrifugal distortion constants in each vibrational state. Although the spectra are mostly Q-transitions, 3 or 4 low J R-transitions have been observed in each vibrational state.

The main purposes of this work are to obtain (a) knowledge of the potential function of the puckering vibration; (b) values for \( a_r^{(ac)} = (\partial I_{ac}/\partial Q_r) \) for the puckering coordinate \( Q_r \), and hence information on the form of \( Q_r \) and its isotopic dependence; (c) structural information on the molecule both in the planar configuration of the ring atoms at the top of the barrier, and in either of the two puckered equilibrium configurations. Each puckering state with \( v \geq 4 \) has been fitted to a separate effective Hamiltonian and the vibrational dependence of both the rotational constants and the quartic centrifugal distortion constants has been observed and analysed. The close lying pairs of states \( v = 0 \) and 1, and \( v = 2 \) and 3 are treated with a vibration-rotation Hamiltonian which includes off-diagonal coupling term in \( v_r \). The variation of the centrifugal distortion constants with \( v_r \) follows the model of Creswell and Mills.
Microwave spectra of SiH$_3$CCH in excited states

A. BAUER and J. CARLIER
Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Hertzienne
Université de LILLE I
59655 VILLENEUVE D'ASCQ Cedex - FRANCE

Silyl acetylene is a C$_3$V symmetry type molecule, whose lowest vibrational modes are $\nu_{10}(E): 220$ cm$^{-1}$, $\nu_5(A): 659$ cm$^{-1}$, and $\nu_9(E): 668$ cm$^{-1}$. Due to the low dipole moment ($\mu = 0.316$ D) of this molecule and the high excited states and isotopic species which had to be studied, high sensitivity was required for the observation of the microwave spectrum. Stark spectroscopy was used for the lowest frequencies. For higher frequencies, a new video method using the Stark displacement of the lines was carried out during the averaging, in order to minimize the effect of the standing waves in the cell on the detected signal.

The microwave spectrum of the ground state has been observed from $J = 0$ to $J = 23$ and some transitions of isotopic species have also been measured.

For the $\nu_{10}$ state, ten rotational transitions have been observed from $J = 0$ to $J = 11$.

For the $2\nu_{10}$ state, sixteen rotational transitions up to 232 GHz have been measured.

Several sets of constants corresponding to the different states could be derived from the analysis. In addition to the classical rotation and vibration-rotation parameters, some $H$ sextic distortion constants were obtained and also the $\chi_{\ell\ell}$ vibrational aharmonic constant.
MILLIMETER WAVE SPECTRUM OF ACETONITRILE OXIDE CH$_3$CNO IN THE VIBRATIONAL STATES $v_{10} = 2$ and $v_{10} = 3$

J. Galica, B. P. Winnewisser and M. Winnewisser

Physikalisch Chemisches Institut
Justus-Liebig-Universität
Heinrich-Buff-Ring 58
D-63 Giessen, West Germany

The measurement of the millimeter wave spectrum of acetonitrile oxide, CH$_3$CNO, has been extended to the states $v_{10} = 2$ and $v_{10} = 3$ in the vibrational manifold of the lowest bending mode. The spectrum has been analyzed in terms of the off-diagonal matrix elements expected for a C$_3$v symmetric top, in particular $\Delta K = \pm 2$, $\Delta \ell = \pm 2$ and $\Delta K = \pm 1$, $\Delta \ell = \pm 2$. Prominent resonances not explained by these matrix elements can be attributed to interactions with another set of vibrational energy levels, as will be shown.
The a-type rotational spectrum and the c-type rotation-inversion spectrum of isocyanamide were observed in the frequency range 147 to 300 GHz. Ether extraction of the hydrolysis products of diazomethyllithium was employed to isolate the isocyanamide.

Rotational constants and centrifugal distortion constants have been obtained for the ground vibrational state (NH$_2$-inversion state 0$^+$) and for the lowest excited vibrational state (NH$_2$-inversion state 0$^-$. The inversion splitting was determined to be 0.366 cm$^{-1}$ (11 GHz).

The symmetry group and selection rules will be illustrated.

128 ground state transitions of the a-type R branch of diazomethane have been measured in the frequency range 100 to 400 GHz. The data were analyzed using Watson's S-reduced Hamiltonian.
AVOIED-CROSSING MOLECULAR-BEAM STUDY OF THE INTERNAL ROTATION IN METHYL SILANE

W. Leo Meerts
Fysisch Laboratorium, Katholieke Universiteit
Toernooiveld, 6525 ED Nijmegen, The Netherlands

and

Irving Ozier
Department of Physics, University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5

The avoided crossing molecular-beam electric-resonance technique 1) has been applied to methyl silane (CH$_3$SiH$_3$) in the ground torsional state. A new type of anticrossing was observed which breaks the torsional symmetry and obeys the selection rules $\Delta J=0$, $K=+1$. These avoided crossings yield directly the pure internal rotation splittings in a given rotational state, regardless of the value of $(A_0-B_0)$. Such 'barrier' crossings were observed for $J$ from 1 to 6. In addition several $(J,K=1-2)$ anticrossings were studied.

The present data combined with microwave spectra 2) allowed accurate determination of many of the parameters entering the rotational and internal-rotation Hamiltonian. Besides the rotational constants $A_0$ and $B_0$, three of the most interesting molecular constants obtained are the barrier height to internal rotation $V_3=593.14(34)$ cm$^{-1}$, the moment of inertia of the CH$_3$ top $I_\alpha=3.1607(12)$ amu$\cdot$Å$^2$ and the ratio of $I_\alpha$ to the moment of inertia along the symmetry axis of the entire molecule $\varrho=0.351814(10)$. In addition to the most abundant isotopic species the $^{30}$Si substituted species was studied in natural abundance, and an accurate value of the isotopic shift in the barrier height was determined: $V_3(\text{CH}_3^{30}\text{SiH}_3)-V_3(\text{SH}_3^{28}\text{SiH}_3)=0.105(23)$ cm$^{-1}$.

The molecular beam results together with the microwave data provide an excellent test of the currently used model for the description of the barrier to internal rotation in symmetric tops.

1) W.L. Meerts and I. Ozier, Phys.Rev.Lett. 41, 1109 (1978)
2) E. Hirota, J.Mol.Spectrosc. 43, 36 (1972)
Under the context of a research work on halomethanes undertaken in this laboratory, the results of an extensive investigation in medium resolution of the gas-phase i.r. spectrum of \( \text{CF}_3\text{Br} \) are presented here.

In this study (range 4000-400 \( \text{cm}^{-1} \)) a natural sample containing \( ^{79}/^{81}\text{Br} \) isotopic variants (both belonging to the \( \text{C}_3v \) point group) in almost equal percentage was used.

Of the six fundamentals, three of symmetry \( a_1(\nu_1-\nu_3) \) and three of symmetry \( e(\nu_4-\nu_6) \), all infrared active, the \( \nu_2 \) at 761.9 \( \text{cm}^{-1} \) and the \( \nu_5 \) at 548.9 \( \text{cm}^{-1} \) were studied from the observed spectrum, while \( \nu_3 \), lying below 400 \( \text{cm}^{-1} \), was evaluated by applying the Ritz rule. The location of \( \nu_6 \) was tentatively estimated at 303.3 \( \text{cm}^{-1} \) (\( \text{CF}_3^{\text{79}}\text{Br} \)) and at 303.0 \( \text{cm}^{-1} \) (\( \text{CF}_3^{\text{81}}\text{Br} \)) respectively. The \( \nu_1 \) and \( \nu_4 \) modes, already investigated in detail (1,2), were not considered here.

The assignment of more than one hundred overtones, combinations, and "hot" bands, the latter mainly by the means of anharmonic constants and intensity considerations, is characterized by a satisfactory internal consistency throughout the range investigated.

Under the present experimental conditions most of the absorption bands of such symmetric tops present an unresolved contour; only for few perpendiculars (i.e. \( \nu_5, \nu_2+\nu_5, 2\nu_4 \)) the rotational structure appears as a set of Q sub-branches superimposed on the P,R background; for the latter, the vibrational origins and the \( \epsilon_{\text{eff}} \) could be evaluated by the usual analysis.

The $\nu_1$ bands of CH$_3$Cl and their applications to stratospheric problems

M. MORILLON-CHAPEY and M. DANG-NHU
Laboratoire d'Infrarouge
Université de Paris-Sud
Bâtiment 350
F 91405 ORSAY CEDEX, FRANCE

CH$_3$Cl has not been detected so far in the atmosphere by optical methods in spite of its importance in atmospheric studies. We have shown that the most favorable spectral range for this detection seems to be located in the region of the Q branches of the $\nu_1$ parallel bands (3.4 $\mu$m).

With the parameters determined in a previous study (1) for both CH$_3^{35}$Cl and CH$_3^{37}$Cl we have computed the positions and intensities of all the lines which form the Q branches for $K = 1$ to $K = 6$. We have plotted the calculated branches for 2 temperatures: $T = 300$ K for comparison with the experimental F.T. spectrum and $T = 216$ K, which is the temperature of the optimal altitude for detection of CH$_3$Cl.

It is now possible for experimentalists to use our accurate predictions of line strengths and wavenumbers for both isotopic species of CH$_3$Cl under a variety of pressure, temperature, and concentration conditions pertinent to further stratospheric observations.

(1) Intensities of the $\nu_1$ bands of $^{12}$CH$_3^{35}$Cl and $^{12}$CH$_3^{37}$Cl near 3 $\mu$m.

Single Vibronic Level Fluorescence and Two-Photon Excitation Spectra with a Pulsed Dye Laser

J.M. Hollas, H. Musa and T. Ridley

Chemistry Department, Reading University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AD, England

Single vibronic level (SVL) fluorescence spectra have been obtained using exciting radiation from a dye laser, with oscillator and amplifier dye cells, pumped with a 500 kW nitrogen laser. When necessary the radiation is frequency doubled using an appropriate angle-tuned crystal.

SVL spectra of the $A-X$ system of styrene ($C_6H_5CH=CH_2$) and styrene-$\beta$-D$_2$ have been obtained with the aim of determining the C(1)-C(α) torsional potential function in the $X$ state. Observation of the lowest five levels of $v_{42}$, the torsional vibration, and observation of the gas-phase Raman spectrum for each molecule leads to the potential function

$$ V(\phi) = (1070 \pm 8)\cos 2\phi - (274 \pm 2)\cos 4\phi + (7.0 \pm 0.2)\cos 6\phi \text{ cm}^{-1} $$

for styrene, and

$$ V(\phi) = (1070 \pm 8)\cos 2\phi - (270 \pm 2)\cos 4\phi + (4.5 \pm 0.2)\cos 6\phi \text{ cm}^{-1} $$

for styrene-$\beta$-D$_2$.

In the $A(\pi\pi)-X$ system of 2-aminopyridine SVL fluorescence spectra involve transitions to several levels of the NH$_2$-inversion vibration, $v_I$, in the $X$ state. These are compared with observations of direct transitions within the $v_I$ manifold in the far infrared spectrum from which the parameters of the W-shaped potential function have been obtained.\(^\dagger\)

\(^\dagger\) R A Kydd, Spectrochim.Acta, 35A, 409 (1979)
SVL fluorescence spectra of the internally hydrogen-bonded molecule tropolone

Fluorescence excitation following the simultaneous absorption of two photons has been observed in the $\tilde{A}-\tilde{X}$ electronic systems of 1,2- and 1,3-difluorobenzene. As in the corresponding system of benzene $v_{14}$, the 'Kekulé vibration' of the ring is involved in considerable intensity stealing. In 1,2-difluorobenzene this vibration is totally symmetric and this is the first example of intensity stealing by such a vibration in two photon spectra.

The problem of calibration of the dye laser wavelength has been solved by using the neon lines, observed in the optogalvanic effect, for absolute wavelength measurements and a Fabry-Perot etalon to provide fringes for interpolation between the neon lines.
Twenty one emissions have been obtained from the H\textsuperscript{13}COOH laser pumped by a cw CO\textsubscript{2} laser. Some of them are very powerful and are observed with a low threshold pump power (<1 W).

Frequency measurements by beating the FIR radiation with the output of a mmwave klystron provided high accuracy information (~1 MHz).

However contrary to previously investigated molecules [1], there was almost no high resolution data on this molecule: values of vibrational energy are from matrix isolation spectroscopy and only the ground state rotational energy levels have been investigated by microwave spectroscopy.

Using the strong analogy between this molecule and H\textsuperscript{12}COOH we are able a) using a graphical method, to assign J and Ka values of levels from which FIR laser emission originates.

b) to recalculate one approximate IR spectrum and using additional information (polarisation selection rules, cascade emissions...) to assign the transition pumped by the laser.

c) by fitting all available information, to deduce a set of rotational constants and the \nu\textsubscript{6} vibrational energy.

The validity of this method has been checked by comparing these results with those obtained from radiofrequency spectroscopy inside the cavity of a CO\textsubscript{2} laser. The latter work provides the frequency of K-doubling transitions and possibly the J and Ka values of the levels connected by the CO\textsubscript{2} laser lines.

The good agreement between double resonance and FIR laser assignments proves the consistency of the assignment procedure.

[1] see for instance
The Infrared Stretching Fundamentals of SiF$_2$

G.L. Caldwell, C.M. Deeley, P.H. Turner and I.M. Mills

Department of Chemistry, University of Reading
Reading, RG6 2AD, U.K.

The infrared spectrum of the stretching fundamentals of SiF$_2$ has been obtained at a resolution of about 0.1 cm$^{-1}$ using a Nicolet FTIR spectrometer. The SiF$_2$ was prepared by passing an equimolar mixture of SiF$_4$ and Ar over metallic Si at about 1300 K, and pumping fast through a multiple reflection absorption cell set to a path of 6m. The pressure in the cell was about 1 Torr. Each spectrum was obtained by co-adding 24 interferograms in about 5 minutes, after which the cell had to be dismantled and cleaned to remove polymer.

The spectrum was analysed using computer simulation based on a coupled Hamiltonian for $\nu_1$ and $\nu_3$, making use of previously published microwave results$^{1,2}$. The new results obtained are the vibrational band origins, and the relative sign and magnitude of the vibrational transition moments (determined through the effect of the $\zeta_{13}^C$ Coriolis coupling). The molecular parameters obtained (combined with the results of the earlier work) are summarised below in cm$^{-1}$.

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<td>C</td>
<td>0.2278335 (4)</td>
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</table>

$10^6 D_3$: 0.3492 (60)

$10^6 D_{JK}$: -2.8054 (645)

$10^6 D_K$: 19.03 (3)

$10^6 d_1$: -0.1203 (8)

$10^6 d_2$: -0.0078 (2)

$\nu_1 - \nu_3$: -15.395

$M_1/M_3$: 1.22 ± 0.24

$\zeta_{31}^C \chi (\delta_{u_d}/\delta_{03}) (\delta_{u_b}/\delta_{01})$ = positive

ROTATIONAL ENERGY TRANSFER STUDY OF CO PERTURBED BY H₂ AND He:
A TEST FOR AB-INITIO CALCULATIONS PROVIDING POTENTIAL ENERGY SURFACES.

A. Bersellini-Picard, R. Charneau and Ph. Bréchignac,
Laboratoire de Photophysique Moléculaire du C.N.R.S.*
Bâtiment 213 - Université de Paris-Sud
91405 - ORSAY CEDEX France.

The aim of this work is an attempt to test ab initio calculations providing potential energy surfaces in the case of CO-H₂ (1) and CO-He (2)(3).

Rotational relaxation cross sections for CO perturbed by H₂ and He deduced from experiments presented in this work give information on the intermolecular potential through comparison with results of dynamical calculations. We present here results of infrared linewidths measurements at low and room temperatures for CO diluted in H₂ and He using a tunable diode laser in the 4.7 μm spectral region. These results are discussed in connection to infrared double resonance measurements and theoretical results of inelastic cross sections.

In a first part, for the system CO-H₂, pressure-broadening data are compared with direct measurements of inelastic cross sections deduced from a time resolved infrared double resonance technique using CO lasers (4).

In a second part, CO-He measurements are compared to the cross sections derived from two ab-initio potential energy surfaces: the first obtained by Green and Thaddeus (2) and the second by Thomas et al (3).


A. Bersellini-Picard, R. Charneau and J.M. Launay,
A METHOD FOR SIMULTANEOUS MEASUREMENTS OF STRENGTHS AND COLLISIONAL LINewidths FROM FOURIER TRANSFORM SPECTRA.

N. LACOME, A. LEVY, Laboratoire d’Infrarouge, Associé au C.N.R.S., Université de Paris-Sud Bâtiment 350, 91405 ORSAY CEDEX, FRANCE

J.P. HOUDEAU and C. BOULET Département de Physique Atomique et Moléculaire Université de Rennes I 35042 RENNES CEDEX

On account of the considerable increase in high resolution Fourier Transform spectra, a practical method has been set up in order to derive individual line parameters from Fourier data. This method concerns mainly spectra exhibiting moderately dense structure, so that spectral analysis can be carried out under pressure conditions where collisional broadening dominates.

Under these conditions:

a) For any line under study, the strength and width values can be determined simultaneously from the same spectrum,

b) Instrumental distortions can be reduced by pressurizing the gas to sufficient extent. In the present case the relevant corrections do not exceed 3 percent, and in a few cases reach 5 percent,

c) Thus, from the analytic expression of the apodized apparatus function, it is possible by the means of a convolution calculation to draw up a series of tabulations. These give the true linewidth and the dimensionless quantity $K(a_0)$ respectively, as functions of the width and maximum transmission of the observed contour.

The calculation has been extended to the case of doublets of same intensities and widths and of known spacing.

The method has been tested by investigating a few self-broadened lines in the $12^\circ\mathbf{O}-00^\circ\mathbf{O}$ transition of $\text{N}_2\mathbf{O}$, and some nitrogen-broadened lines in the fundamental band of $\text{NO}$ recorded at the laboratory by G. GUELACHVILI.
The \( \nu_3 \) and \( \nu_4 \) IR Bands of SiH\(_3\)F: Analysis, Contour Simulation and Si-isotope Displacements

R. Escribano
Inst. Estructura de la Materia
C.S.I.C., Serrano 119, Madrid-6
Spain

R. J. Butcher
Cavendish Laboratory
Madingley Road
Cambridge, CB3 OHE
U.K.

and I. M. Mills
Department of Chemistry
University of Reading
Reading, RG6 2AD
U.K.

The IR spectrum of SiH\(_3\)F has been recorded at Reading with the Nicolet 7199 Fourier Transform Spectrophotometer. The spectral resolution is around 0.06 cm\(^{-1}\). We report here the analysis of the \( \nu_3 \) (Si-F stretching) and \( \nu_4 \) (Si-H asymmetric stretching) bands.

These bands provide beautiful examples of nearly unperturbed, symmetric top parallel and perpendicular bands with isotopic structure. We have assigned over 200 transitions in each band. For \( \nu_3 \), these data correspond to P and R sub-band maxima of all three species with \( ^{28}\text{Si}, ^{29}\text{Si}, ^{30}\text{Si} \). The data have been analyzed using a least squares fitting programme, yielding the band origins and the \( A, B, D_j \) and \( D_{JK} \) constants in the \( \nu_3 = 1 \) state for all three species.

For the \( \nu_4 \) band, the data correspond to individual transitions of the \( ^{28}\text{Si} \) species as well as to \( P_Q \) and \( R_Q \) maxima of all three molecules. The analysis therefore provides the band origin isotopic displacements for the \( ^{29}\text{Si} \) and \( ^{30}\text{Si} \) species, and a whole set of parameters for the \( ^{28}\text{Si} \) molecule.

The results will be presented at the meeting.
FOURIER TRANSFORM ANALYSIS OF THE $^{129}$I$_2$ and $^{127-129}$I$_2$ X STATE

CLOSE TO THE DISSOCIATION LIMIT

D. CERNY*, R. BACIS*, C. EFFANTIN*, J. VERGES**

*Laboratoire de Spectrométrie Ionique et Moléculaire
Université LYON I, 43, Boulevard du 11 Novembre 1918 - 69622 Villeurbanne (France)

**Laboratoire Aimé COTTON
C.N.R.S. U - Bâtiment 505, 91405 Orsay (France)

In order to complement results obtained at the dissociation limit of the ground state of the $^{127}$I$_2$ (1) we have undertaken the study of $^{129}$I$_2$ and $^{127-129}$I$_2$ from their Laser Induced Fluorescence analysed with a Fourier Transform Spectrometer (LIF-FTS). Various records were obtained using Kr$^+$ (520.8 and 530.9 nm) and Ar$^+$ (514.5 and 501.7 nm) laser lines. The fluorescence induced by these lines spans the 0.5 - 1.4 μm region. A precise description of the X state of both molecules is obtained. In particular, the 501.7 nm line excite the levels $(v'=61, J'=8$ and $5) (v'=62, J'=25)$ of the B state and we observe B-X transitions having $v''$ as high as 110. From single mode excitation spectra it has been possible to rotationally analyse levels quite near the dissociation limit and we have shown that the $^{127-129}$I$_2$ last vibrational level has $v_D = 114$.

Perturbation of the X state by the $0^+_9$ and $1g$ states which occur very near the dissociation limit, may limit the reliability of a long range analysis since complete deperturbation of 1$^1Σ^+$ constants obtained is difficult (1). However, the mass-reduced long range behavior for both $^{91}I_2$ and $^{127-129}I_2$ determined from our measurements is identical and thus lends credence to the long range analysis performed.

(1) F. MARTIN, S. CHURASSY, R. BACIS, R.W. FIELD and J. VERGES to be published
Single rotational levels in the $^2\tilde{B}_2$ excited electronic state of NO$_2$ are prepared by absorption of polarized single frequency pulses from an acousto-optically modulated R6G CW dye laser. Subsequent emission from the laser-excited level is time resolved in the presence of an applied magnetic field. The Fourier transform of the decay signal contains well resolved frequency components corresponding to the Larmor precession of the hyperfine levels which lie within the Doppler limited excitation envelope. This Zeeman Quantum Beat spectrum contains information on the overall population decay of the excited rotational level, the decay of the alignment of the individual hyperfine levels, and the Landé g factors for these hyperfine levels. At low pressures ($< 10^{-4}$ torr) the population and alignment decays are exponential with a lifetime of $\approx 40 \, \mu$s. As the pressure is increased, the alignment of the excited state decays faster than the total emission but the total emission decays non-exponentially with time. Approximate depolarization cross sections have been obtained.
LASER EXCITATION STUDY OF THE $\text{CO}_2^+$ $\tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{B}$ INTERELECTRONIC STATE MIXING

Mark Johnson, Joëlle Rostas, and R. N. Zare

Rotational levels of the $\tilde{B}^2\Sigma_u^+(000)$ state are selectively excited with a doubled Rhodamine dye laser (3 GHz bandwidth) which is scanned over the 2890Å $\tilde{B}^2\Sigma_u^+(000) - \tilde{\chi}^2\Pi_g(000)$ band. Filter combinations are used to isolate different emission regions. Fluorescence from these levels is observed in the 3000 - 4500Å region, corresponding to the $\tilde{A} - \tilde{\chi}$ bands. The fraction of the fluorescence quantum yield in the $\tilde{A} - \tilde{\chi}$ region can be related to mixing coefficients for the coupled $\tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{B}$ states using the unperturbed $\tilde{A}$ and $\tilde{B}$ state radiative lifetimes. The unperturbed $\tilde{B}$ state lifetime is obtained by selective laser excitation of the $\tilde{B}(010) - \tilde{\chi}(010)$ band. The radiative lifetime of some strongly perturbed $\tilde{B}(000)$ levels is also determined. Mixing coefficients for rotational levels in the vicinity of extra lines are derived for the $f$ symmetry levels.

The $\tilde{A}(202) - \tilde{\chi}(000)$ band is reported for the first time. Its position 1270 cm$^{-1}$ to the blue of the $\tilde{B} - \tilde{\chi}$ origin suggests either strong anharmonic coupling or a new value for $2\nu_3$.
Interactions between the electronic sextet states of FeCl₂

J.M. DELAVAL and J. SCHAMPS

Laboratoire des Molécules Diatomiques CNRS ERA 303
U.E.R. de Physique Fondamentale, Université de Lille I
59655 VILLENEUVE D'ASCQ Cedex - France

From combination of rotational analysis and ab initio calculations, the two most intense ultraviolet systems of the emission spectrum of FeCl₂ have been assigned to \( ^6\Phi_1 - ^6\Delta_1 \) and \( ^6\Pi_1 - ^6\Delta_1 \) transitions.

The lower \( ^6\Delta \) state is most likely the ground state of the molecule, with \( \text{Fe}^+\{3d^64s\} \text{Cl}^- \) configuration, while the excited states are obtained from it via a \( 4s - 4p \) electron jump.

Interactions between the states find expression in anomalies in their fine structure: non-equal spin-orbit intervals, non-linear \( \Omega \)-variation of the effective rotational constants of the spin-orbit components, unexpectedly large \( \Lambda \)-doubling splittings.

These effects are theoretically interpreted as the result of intense perturbations between the close-lying sextet states of the lower \( \text{Fe}^+\{3d^64s\} \text{Cl}^- \) structure on the one hand, and between those of the upper \( \text{Fe}^+\{3d^64p\} \text{Cl}^- \) structure on the other hand.
SPECTROSCOPIC STUDY OF MgO PRODUCED BY CHEMICAL REACTION.

Bernard BOURGUIGNON, Joëlle ROSTAS and Guy TAIEB
Laboratoire de Photophysique Moléculaire du C.N.R.S. x
Bâtiment 213, Université de Paris-Sud
91405 - ORSAY - CEDEX - France.

The reaction of Mg with N2O has been studied by chemiluminescence and laser induced spectroscopy. When the reactant Mg formed in a Broida oven, is in the ground state (1S), no chemiluminescence was observed and the translation temperature in the reacting zone was measured to be ~ 300 °K.

High concentration of metastable 3P Mg was obtained from a discharge through Mg vapor with He as a carrier gas. The reaction of the Mg metastable state with N2O yielded chemiluminescence of MgO. The B1Σ+ - X1Σ+ system (Δν = 0, ν = 0 to 4 and Δν = ± 1) shows up predominantly, but the B1Σ+ - A1Π and d3Δ - a3Π (Δν = 0 sequence) are also observed. The non observation or observation of MgO excited electronic states when the reactant is in the ground or metastable state respectively is expected from the simple correlation diagram given beside.

Comparison of the B - X chemiluminescence with simulated spectra yielded high rotational and vibrational temperature.

x Laboratoire associé à l'Université de Paris-Sud.
Level Crossing and Level Anticrossing Spectroscopy in Laser Excited NO₂

H. G. Weber
Physikalisches Institut, Universität Heidelberg, Philosophenweg 12, D-6900 Heidelberg, Germany

The excited electronic states of NO₂ are well known for its complicated structure. We study internal couplings in these states and the effect of external perturbations on these states using the techniques of level crossing and level anticrossing. We report decoupling experiments (zero field level anticrossing) and Hanle experiments (zero field level crossing) in magnetic fields on NO₂ under beam conditions and under static gas conditions /1/. The Hanle experiments reveal the excited state lifetime in good agreement with radiative decay measurements. The decoupling experiments reveal a narrow level structure of about 10 kHz which we attribute to the nonrigidity of NO₂ in the excited electronic state. Our experiments reveal some novel properties of NO₂ in the excited electronic states. These investigations may therefore help to support our understanding of the complicated dynamic in excited electronic states of polyatomic systems.

    ibidem 79, 517 (1981)
Deperturbation of the State $B^3\Sigma_u^-$ in $S_2$

P. Patino and R.F. Barrow, Physical Chemistry Laboratory, Oxford

The rotational analysis of eight absorption bands of the main system $B^3\Sigma_u^-$ - $X^3\Sigma_g^-$ of $3^2S_2$ has been completed. They arise from the vibrational levels 1, 2 and 3 of the excited state. All these levels are perturbed, $v' = 3$ having one perturbation in each $F_i$ level and $v'=1$ and 2 two perturbations in each $F_i$ component of $3\Gamma_u^-$. 

Previous deperturbation procedures performed in this laboratory have shown a $3\Pi_u$ state to be responsible for the perturbations in the $B^3\Sigma_u^-$ state. From a qualitative consideration of the magnitudes of the interactions between the components of a $3\Pi_u$ state with those of a $3\Gamma_u^-$ state, the perturbations have been identified by plotting the diminished term values versus $J(J+1)$.

The deperturbation of the three vibrational levels has been being carried out following a nonlinear least squares procedure. The feature of this procedure is that the experimental measurements are fitted by simultaneous variation of all free parameters of the appropriate Hamiltonian matrix. Both the standard deviation of the parameters involved and the variance of the fit have been satisfactory in $v'=2$ where two consecutive levels of $3\Pi_u$ are the perturbing states. With regard to the levels 1 and 3, however, the fit has not yet proved to be entirely satisfactory.

Direct observations of some transitions assigned to $B'' 3\Pi_u - X^3\Sigma_g^-$ are also reported.
Local mode overtone structure in some symmetrical molecules

L. Halonen and M.S. Child
Theoretical Chemistry Department, 1 South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3TG

Calculated fundamental and overtone eigenvalues for the CH and CD stretching vibrations of \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_2, \text{C}_2\text{D}_2, \text{CH}_4, \text{CD}_4, \text{SiH}_4, \text{GeH}_4 \) and \( \text{C}_6\text{H}_6 \) have been derived from a minimum parameter local mode model including harmonic potential and kinetic energy coupling between anharmonic bond oscillators. Matrices were diagonalised in a bond product Morse basis for the CH and CD stretching vibrations, with matrix sizes up to 330 x 330. Least squares fits were used to reproduce available experimental data to within 2-3 cm\(^{-1}\), except for the highest overtones of \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 \) and \( \text{C}_2\text{D}_2 \). A feature of all the calculations is a trend with increasing energy towards increasing local mode degeneracy of the two lowest members of each overtone manifold.

Correlation diagrams showing the transition from a harmonic normal mode to a local mode limit as a function of the ratio

\[
\xi = \frac{(v_1 - v_3)}{x_e}
\]

where \( x_e \) is the C-H(D) bond anharmonicity, will be presented for the tetrahedral molecules. \( \text{SiH}_4 \) and \( \text{GeH}_4 \) lie close to the local mode limit, \( \xi \approx 0 \), despite substantial interbond harmonic coupling due to compensation by the kinetic energy coupling which acts in the opposite sense. The two coupling terms also act in opposite senses for \( \text{CH}_4 \) and \( \text{CD}_4 \), but the kinetic energy coupling is relatively larger, with the result that \( \xi \) is of order unity for both molecules, but with \( \xi(\text{CH}_4) < \xi(\text{CD}_4) \). A similar ordering on the appropriate correlation diagram is also seen for \( \text{C}_2\text{H}_2 \) and \( \text{C}_2\text{D}_2 \).
Local and normal vibrational states

M.S. Child and R.T. Lawton

Theoretical Chemistry Department, 1 South Parks Road, Oxford, U.K.

Recent quantum mechanical [1,3] and classical [2,3] calculations on a realistic potential energy surface for \( \text{H}_2\text{O} \) show that the higher \( \text{OH} \) stretching vibrational states are better described in a local mode rather than a normal coordinate picture. The following specific local mode features have been identified.

(a) A series of local progressions, showing an increasing local mode degeneracy with increasing energy. The local mode splitting in the first progression decreases from 100 cm\(^{-1}\) at \( v = 1 \) to <0.001 cm\(^{-1}\) at \( v = 8 \) for example.

(b) Corresponding wavefunctions closely approximated in the symmetrised local mode form \( \psi_{nm}^{\pm}(R_1, R_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\psi_n(R_1)\psi_m(R_2) \pm \psi_m(R_1)\psi_n(R_2)) \), where \( R_1 \) and \( R_2 \) are bond coordinates.

(c) Local mode rather than normal coordinate selection rules, for transition between the highly excited states.

(d) Localised classical motions, with a permanent imbalance in the energy associated with different chemically equivalent bonds.

This picture has recently been explained in simple terms [4] by the quenching of interbond coupling due to the large bond anharmonicity \( x_\omega \) associated with X-H vibrations. With the interbond coupling conveniently measured by the X-H fundamental splitting, \( |v_1 - v_3| \), the ratio \( |v_1 - v_3|/x_\omega \) therefore provides a convenient experimental measure of bond localisation in any molecule containing the equivalent X-H bonds, local mode behaviour being predicted for \( (|v_1 - v_3|/x_\omega) < 2 \).

Spin-Orbit and Coriolis Interactions in Rydberg States with $^2\Pi$ Cores: The $b^3\Pi$ and $C^1\Pi$ States of DCI

K. P. Huber, Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R6

The rotational structure in the lowest stable excited states of $D^{35}$Cl, $b^3\Pi$ and $C^1\Pi$, has been reinvestigated. The $A$-type doubling is small and results from the uncoupling of the core rather than Rydberg orbital angular momentum. The spin-orbit interaction of the $^2\Pi$ core strongly mixes the $\Omega=1$ components of the two states and leads to an avoided crossing between the nearly coinciding levels $^3\Pi_0$ of $v=1$ and $^1\Pi_1$ of $v=0$, a perturbation already noticed by Tilford, Ginter, and Vanderslice. The spin-orbit interaction is also responsible for intensity anomalies in the P and R branches of the $b^3\Pi_0 - X^1\Sigma^+$ transition. Similar anomalies have been found in the absorption spectra of HBr and DBr and feature prominently in the analogous transitions of CIF. The latter have been observed in this laboratory; molecular constants for two Rydberg states of CIF will be reported.

ANALYSIS OF THE SPECTRUM OF PF\textsubscript{5} AT 946 cm\textsuperscript{-1} WITH 0.014 cm\textsuperscript{-1} RESOLUTION

M.L. Palma, J. Bordé and J. Dupré, C. Meyer
Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Moléculaire
Université Pierre et Marie Curie
4, Place Jussieu
75230 PARIS CEDEX 05, France

Laboratoire d'Infrarouge
Bâtiment 350
Université Paris-Sud
91405 ORSAY CEDEX, France

The infrared spectrum of PF\textsubscript{5} was recorded between 931 and 958 cm\textsuperscript{-1} using a SISAM spectrometer with an absorption path of 3.35 m (p = 0.15 torr, T = 235° K). The \( \nu_3 \) and \( \nu_3 + \nu_7 - \nu_7 \) parallel bands have been assigned and fitted but some unexplained features may come from other fairly intense hot bands (\( \nu_3 + 2\nu_7 - 2\nu_7 \), \( \nu_3 + \nu_6 - \nu_6 \) and \( \nu_3 + \nu_8 - \nu_8 \)). At 0.014 cm\textsuperscript{-1} resolution the J structures in P and R branches of \( \nu_3 \) and \( \nu_3 + \nu_7 - \nu_7 \) are clearly resolved except that they blend each other in some places. Unfortunately the K structure is not well resolved but shows up only through bumps in the wide R(J) or P(J) peaks and through some wavy features in the Q branches. So the following method was used: first a least-squares fit on P(J) and R(J) peaks yielded a first set of spectroscopic constants; the observed frequencies of this fit are the maxima of the peaks which are assigned to \( K = 3 \) lines for \( \nu_3 \) and \( K = 4 \) lines for \( \nu_3 + \nu_7 - \nu_7 \); second, contour fits on the Q branches and on R(J) and P(J) peaks were made to estimate the parameters responsible for the K structure; this step gave an estimate of \( \alpha_3^A \) which helped assigning 14 transitions with \( K \neq 3 \) in the \( \nu_3 \) band. In a third step, these 14 new data made possible for this band a least-squares fit which involved both J and K with \( \nu_0^\prime, B^\prime, \alpha_3^B, \alpha_3^A \) and \( D_J \) as adjustable parameters; we obtained an average 5 mK obs.-calc. from 87 data.

Unfortunately, the \( \nu_3 + \nu_7 - \nu_7 \) is far less clearly observed and we could only achieve a least-squares fit on 46 R(J) and P(J) peaks with 3 adjustable parameters \( \nu_0^\prime, B^\prime \) and \( \alpha_3^B \) while \( D_J \) and \( \alpha_3^A \) were held fixed to the \( \nu_3 \) values.

Synthetic contours will be presented in the P, Q and R branches and compared to the experimental spectrum.
It is substantiated by examples that the infrared spectra of molecules in high vibrational states are similar in width to those of the ground states. Assumption of even narrower structures in spectra of SF₆ of energy up to 30000 cm⁻¹ allows to explain published picosecond absorption measurements most readily. Therefore in order to explain collisionless infrared multiphoton excitation, the existence of resonance has to be checked, not only for the first three steps, but for all of them. Among ten contributing mechanisms considered, the most powerful one is the cooperation of rotational compensation with anharmonic splitting. It explains why a strongly anharmonic molecule can behave in absorption like a harmonic oscillator; why the isotope selectivity strongly drops if two frequencies are applied without delay, and several effects of temperature and collisions. Consideration of the other mechanisms and knowledge of relatively few spectroscopic details helps to understand many other details and variations in multiphoton excitation. Much of the discussion makes use of level diagrams which only display the anharmonic defects and which also account for rotation in a simple way.
INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY WITH A MICROWAVE SPECTROMETER:

IR-MW DOUBLE RESONANCE OF HCOF AND ClO₂

Harold Jones
Dept. of Chemistry, University of Ulm, D-7900 Ulm

The combination of a CO₂-laser with a microwave spectrometer allows very precise infrared measurements to be carried out via the technique of IR-MW double resonance. This is demonstrated with reference to results obtained on ClO₂ (in collaboration with John Brown, University Southampton) and on DCOF. It has proved possible to determine the band-constants of all the intense bands of these two molecules (both fundamental and hot-bands) which fall within the operating range of the CO₂-laser.

Examples of the extensive data which can be obtained by this technique will be given.
The 923 cm\(^{-1}\) Band of Two Isotopic Forms of Freon 12

By Laser-Microwave Double Resonance

Harold Jones\(^1\) and Mireille Morillon-Chapey\(^2\)

1 = Dept. of Chemistry, University of Ulm, D-7900 Ulm
2 = Laboratoire d'Infrarouge, Université de Paris, F-91405 Orsay

The constants of the 923 cm\(^{-1}\) band (v\(_6\)) of CF\(_2\)\(^{35}\)Cl\(_2\) and CF\(_2\)\(^{35}\)Cl\(^{37}\)Cl have been accurately determined by application of infrared-microwave double resonance spectroscopy with CO\(_2\) and N\(_2\)O lasers. Using this technique sufficient rotational transitions in the v\(_6\)=1 excited states of these two isotopic species were measured to determine the rotational and distortion parameters of this state. The frequencies of a considerable number of infrared transitions were also determined from the double resonance observations and from IR-MW two-photon measurements. This data was combined with ground state data from this work and from conventional measurements to enable all transitions up to J=40 to be calculated with an accuracy of approximately ±1 Doppler width.

This work also allowed a useful double resonance line-shape phenomena to be clearly characterized.
Line shapes of four rotational lines of ozone in the range 95 - 120 GHz have been measured at different pressures of ozone between 0.02 and 0.4 Torr. Temperature behavior of the self-broadened linewidth was investigated over a range 245°K < T < 295°K. The temperature dependence of the linewidth parameters can be described by a power law αT^n, a value of exponent n is proposed.

N₂ - broadening of three of these lines has been observed at room temperature, for different partial pressures of ozone. N₂ - broadening coefficients of the three transitions are proposed.
LASERSPECTROSCOPIC INVESTIGATION OF THE VAN DER WAALS MOLECULE SODIUM - ARGON

G. Aepfelbach, A. Nunnemann, D. Zimmermann
Institut für Strahlungs- und Kernphysik, Technische Universität Berlin, Rondellstr. 5, D - 1000 Berlin 37, Germany

Precise information about the interaction potential between an alkali and a rare gas atom may be deduced from a measurement of the optical spectrum of the corresponding diatomic weakly bound van der Waals molecule. Investigations of this kind have recently been performed for NaNe [1] and for NaAr [2, 3] using laser spectroscopy. The present work dealing equally with NaAr was mainly carried out as a test of a newly built apparatus being intended to measure the absorption spectra of other alkali-rare gas-molecules. Similar to the previous work [1, 3] the sodium-argon-molecules were produced by supersonic expansion of a mixture of pure argon of 6 bar pressure and of sodium at a temperature of about 800 K through a nozzle of 30 μm diameter. The supersonic beam crossed the beam of a tunable dye laser at right angles and the resulting fluorescence light of the molecule was detected by a photomultiplier. Our measurements covered a frequency range of about 3000 GHz extending from the D_4-line of atomic sodium to lower frequencies.

All observed molecular lines which are characterized by a line width of about 0.2 GHz could be arranged in pairs of lines separated by the hyperfine splitting of the 3s electron of atomic sodium of 1.77 GHz. According to the previous analysis [2] the molecular spectrum of sodium argon in this frequency range is due to the rovibronic structure of the molecular transition X 2Σ - A 2Π. As compared to the results of Smalley [3] additional vibronic bands have been observed in our experiment - for example v' = 8 (A 2Π_v=8) - v" = 3 and v' = 11 (A 2Π_v=11) - v" = 1. The rotational structure of each vibronic band was analysed using rotational energy values given by the diagonal part of the rotational Hamiltonian [4]. Including all molecular lines corresponding to rotational quantum numbers up to about 20 the measured frequency values fit well to the calculated values within limits of experimental error. As an example our results of the rotational constants of several vibronic states are given in the following table together with the results of Smalley (in brackets).

<table>
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Intracavity spectroscopy in a broadband, jet stream, C.W. dye laser provides extremely high sensitivity for detection of very weak absorption lines (1,2,3). But before a systematic use of intracavity spectroscopy it is necessary to obtain more information about physical processes governing evolution of the emission spectrum of this type of laser and to check that theories agree with experiments. The generation time, \( t \), of the dye laser is a key-parameter in understanding the dye laser emitted spectra and giving quantitative results. We therefore study as function of \( t \) the shape of the emitted spectra without and with absorbant. A jet stream dye laser with a three mirror cavity, operating with Rhodamin 6 G in ethylene glycol is excited by an argon laser. The dye laser spectrum is recorded using a spectrograph with a resolving power of 150,000 and a 1024 photodiodes array. Two light modulators, the first one on the pumping beam, the second one on the output of dye laser permit observation of spectrum versus time of working of the dye laser (generation time).

1. Time evolution of the dye laser emission, without absorbant

We tested (Fig. 1), in the range of a generation time \( t = 40 \mu s \) to 1000 \( \mu s \) (using a gate of 10 \( \mu s \)) that the emitted spectra has a near Gaussian shape whose width varies like \( 1/\sqrt{t} \) and intensity like \( t \). Those results agree with the theoretical predictions relative to an homogeneous broadband dye laser (1,4,5).

2. Time evolution of absorption lines of \( H_2O \) vapor in a free atmosphere

The depth of absorption lines increases with \( t \), following the law: \( I = I_0 e^{kt} \) as usually predicted by theories. Experimental values of \( k \) allows us to determine \( k \) in the range of \( 10^{-5} \) to \( 10^{-2} \) \( \text{cm}^{2} \text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \) corresponding to \( k = 10^{-5} \) to \( 10^{-2} \) \( \text{cm}^{2} \text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} \) (Fig. 2) good agreements are found with experimental results obtained by other techniques (Table 1). In Fig. 1, the \( I \) values are obtained from experimental \( I \) values after deconvolution by the apparatus function (Gaussian shape of half-width at half-height of 0.07 \( \text{cm}^{-1} \)).

(4) P. FLAVAT, Thesis, Paris 1979
(5) V.R. NIKONENKO, V.1. YUDSON, Optics Comm. 34, 397 (1980)

![Fig. 1](image1)

![Fig. 2](image2)

<table>
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<tr>
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Table 1: (a) Our result (b) Other results

Applied Optics, 10, 3517 (1978)
LOW TEMPERATURE DIELECTRIC RELAXATION SPECTROSCOPY

John Gilchrist

Study of the dielectric relaxations of molecular species dissolved or dispersed in hydrocarbon media at 4.2 K or lower yields approximate values of their ground-state splittings. Splittings between 15 MHz and 15 GHz can most readily be estimated. The technique has been used to study the internal-rotation splittings of phenols and alcohols and their thio- analogues, the inversion splittings of secondary amines and the rotations/inversions of primary amines. There is generally a satisfactory correlation with far-infra-red and vapour-phase microwave data where these exist, but the technique appears to be of greatest value for molecules which are spectroscopically interesting but unsuitable for microwave study. Examples: a 4-formyl phenol derivative, tricyclohexyl carbinol, 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl piperidine. Alternatively it might be used to aid the interpretation of microwave spectra.
Q7

The 325 nm Electronic System of 1-Pyrazoline

A.C.P. Alves and J.M. Hollas

Chemistry Department, Reading University, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AD
England

1-pyrazoline is a five-membered ring

with the carbon atom in the 4-position out of the plane occupied by the
other four heavy atoms. The barrier to planarity is 111 cm\(^{-1}\) with many
low-lying ring-puckering vibrational levels.\(^\dagger\)

The 325 nm electronic transition involves a \(\pi^*-\pi\) electron promotion and is
either \(^1\text{A}_2\rightarrow^1\text{A}_1\) (forbidden) or \(^1\text{B}_1\rightarrow^1\text{A}_1\) (allowed, type C). Band contour
analysis shows that many of the strongest vibronic bands in the system are
type A or type B. The fact that 1-pyrazoline is an oblate near-symmetric
rotor (\(\kappa'' = 0.900\)) makes it difficult to distinguish between these two types.

The band system is vibrationally extremely complex and irregular. This must
be due, in part, to there being many hot bands involving several puckering
vibrational levels in the ground electronic state. It is also possible that
the puckering vibration may be anharmonic in the excited electronic state
and that it may be involved in Herzberg-Teller intensity stealing.

Four spectra of pure D$_2$O and three of a D$_2$O H$_2$O mixture have been recorded on a Fourier Transform Spectrometer with a resolution of about 5.10$^{-3}$ cm$^{-1}$.

For D$_2$O, a careful analysis of the bands $2v_2$, $v_1$, $v_3$ had led to a largely extended and more precise set of rotational levels belonging to the vibrational states (000), (020), (100) and (001). From this set and the microwave transitions available in the literature, we have been able to determine improved rotational constants for the ground state and precise vibrational energies, rotational and coupling constants for the three interacting states (020), (100), and (001). Many vibrorotational resonances were detected.

For HDO, we have obtained a largely extended and more precise set of rotational levels belonging to the vibrational states (000), (020), (100). From this set in the same way as for D$_2$O, we have determined improved rotational constants for the ground state.

* Present address : Office National d'Etudes et de Recherches (ONERA), 92320 CHATILLON - FRANCE
DOUBLE RESONANCE ON THE ACTIVE MEDIUM
OF A FIR LASER: DISPERSION EFFECTS

Didier DANGOISSE, Pierre GLORIEUX and Michel LEFEBVRE

Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Hertzienne, associé au CNRS
Université de Lille I, 59655 VILLENEUVE D'ASCQ Cédex, France

In double resonance experiments on the active medium of a FIR laser emitting molecules are subjected to a resonant electromagnetic field connecting levels involved in the emission process.

Absorption (or emission) changes have been considered in previous works on HCOOH [1], D_2CO [2] and CH_3OH [3] lasers. These studies have allowed assignment of unknown FIR laser lines [3], fast modulation of the output of a FIR laser and generation of new emission lines originating from levels which are not directly pumped by the laser [2].

Together with absorption changes, double resonance may also induce refractive index (i.e. dispersion) changes. These dispersion effects cause a change of the optical length of the laser and as a consequence of its emission frequency.

i) This phenomenon may be discriminated by the FIR laser mode and gives rise to lineshapes which are absorption like (i.e. lorentzian) when the laser is tuned on the top of its mode profile, and dispersion like (i.e. derivative of a lorentzian) with reversing sign when the FIR laser is tuned to half-mode width off resonance.

ii) It may also be discriminated by the slope of a frequency marker provided by a superheterodyne detection. This gives a much sharper discriminator and generates stronger signals which are unfortunately distorted by the strong nonlinearity of this discriminator.

iii) They have also been directly exhibited as a change of the emission frequency. By careful measurements of this frequency, changes as small as ±30 KHz have been measured, corresponding to refractive index changes Δn ≈ 10^{-7}.

In the general case, the observed signal is a superposition of absorption and dispersion contributions. It is essential to know the contribution of dispersion effects when one wants to use double resonance on a FIR laser to get accurate spectroscopic information since these effects may distort the observed lineshapes.

AIR BROADENED $N_2O$ LINEWIDTHS: AN IMPROVED CALCULATION AT

DIFFERENT TEMPERATURES

N. LACOME, A. LEVY and C. BOULET
Laboratoire d'Infrarouge,
Associé au C.N.R.S.,
Université de Paris-Sud,
Bâtiment 350,
91405 ORSAY CEDEX, FRANCE

The semiclassical theory developed by Robert and Bonamy has been used to obtain the linewidths of $N_2O$ broadened by itself, by $N_2$ and by $O_2$. The main features of the formalism are as follows:

a) The anisotropic potential is expressed by using, besides the quadrupole - quadrupole contribution, an atom - atom interaction model (without any adjustable parameter) which takes both long and short range forces into account.

b) The geometry of the collision is described through the so-called "equivalent" straight path more appropriate than the usual one.

c) The matrix elements of the relaxation operator are computed by the means of the linked-cluster theorem, so that the treatment remains non-perturbative and no resort to cut off procedures is needed.

In addition to being more realistic the present formalism has the advantage of making the computation tractable for complex molecular systems such as linear-linear ones.

Careful comparison has been made with the available experimental results. For self broadened $N_2O$ very satisfactory agreement is obtained both at 300 and 204°K. So it is the case for nitrogen broadening at room temperature.

Regarding oxygen broadened linewidths very few experimental data exist. Anyway, the present results reveal substantial improvement as compared to usual calculations based upon Anderson-Tsao Curnute model.

From these results a predictive tabulation has been obtained for the values of air-broadened $N_2O$ linewidths at 300°K and 204°K. These parameters are of well-known importance in calculations of spectral transmission of the terrestrial atmosphere.
The infrared spectra of four nitrous oxide isotopic species $^{14}\text{N}_2^{16}\text{O}$, $^{14}\text{N}^{15}\text{N}^{16}\text{O}$, $^{15}\text{N}^{14}\text{N}^{16}\text{O}$ and $^{14}\text{N}^{18}\text{O}$ were investigated between 1000 and 1350 cm$^{-1}$ with the Fourier Transform spectrometer of the Laboratory. The width of recorded lines is about 1.4 times the Doppler-Fizeau width.

For each isotopic species, the $\nu_1-2\nu_2$ Fermi diad and the corresponding diads in the hot bands from the $01^1\nu_1$ vibrational levels are studied. For the most abundant isotope, data for poliads from $100, 02^0$ and $02^2\nu_1\nu_0$ levels are also obtained.

Spectroscopic constants including sextic centrifugal distortion constants and $\ell$ type doubling constants are calculated. Especially effective constants for the levels $12^20$ and $04^20$ of $^{14}\text{N}_2^{16}\text{O}$ are reported. The wavenumbers computed using the set of calculated spectroscopic constants are in agreement for many bands within 0.1 cm$^{-1}$ (rms) with the observed values. Wavenumbers obtained by combination differences for several bands, by previous authors are in agreement with the data we obtain, wavenumbers presented here being significantly more precise.

In addition the values of $D$ and $H$ constants are in good agreement with microwave measurements.
ANALYSIS OF THE DIODE LASER SPECTRUM
OF THE $v_3$ BAND OF $^{14}\text{N}^{16}\text{O}_2$

P. Prastault, J. Laurent
O.N.E.R.A
92320 Châtillon sous Bagneux, France

V. Dana
Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Moléculaire
Université Pierre et Marie Curie
4, Place Jussieu
75230 Paris Cedex 05, France

and A. Goldman
Department of Physics
University of Denver
Denver, Colorado 80208, U.S.A

A set up, enabling the record of high resolution spectra with a spectral limit of $10^{-3}$ cm$^{-1}$, has been realised and applied to the study of the NO$_2$ $v_3$ band. The device includes a reference beam for wavelength calibration. A tunable diode laser is used in the frequency range between 1580 cm$^{-1}$ - 1615 cm$^{-1}$. Absorption spectra of NO$_2$ have been recorded with pressure in the range 0.01 torr - 0.1 torr and with a 30 cm pathlength. Each spectrum covers a spectral interval of about 0.3 cm$^{-1}$. The relative wavelength calibration is obtained with a solid germanium Fabry-Perot etalon. The interfringe delivered by this reference beam is 0.04986 cm$^{-1}$ at 1605 cm$^{-1}$. The wavenumbers of unoverlapped lines observed on a spectrum recorded with a Fourier transform spectrometer have been used to determine the absolute wavenumbers of the diode laser spectrum. Identification of the observed transitions and measurement of the spin-splitting have led to a determination of the effective spin-rotation coupling constants for the (001) vibrational level.
Short and long term frequency or amplitude variations of the exciting laser usually seriously degrade both resolution and sensitivity in Sub-Doppler Fourier Transform fluorescence spectroscopy. Nevertheless these problems have been overcome in the following manner.

The 514.5 nm single mode line of a C.W. Ar\(^+\) laser has been locked to a sigmameter. The sigmameter path difference is servo-controlled with a He-Ne laser locked on an iodine saturated absorption line. In that way the frequency of the 514.5 nm line can be fixed for several hours anywhere within the Doppler profile of the P(13) B \(0^+_u (v'=43) \rightarrow X^+_g (v'=0)\) iodine absorption line without any degradation of the recorded lineshapes. The high resolution Fourier Transform spectrometer records the forward and backward fluorescence from the excited hyperfine levels along the axis of the 514.5 nm exciting line. The iodine pressure is of the order of 0.1 torr and even in that range the main fluorescence lines observed in the backward direction are broadened by velocity-changing collisions. The rotational relaxed lines are broader but remain sub-Doppler.

Due to the good signal-to-noise ratio, deconvolution of the observed lineshapes allow the determination of the position of the exciting laser line and of various parameters defining the collision: temperature of the gas, cross section for velocity-changing collisions in the excited levels and parameters for rotational relaxation.
Microwave spectra of N-methyl pyrazole

N.K. Narain, S.L. Srivastava, Krishnaji

Physics Department
Allahabad University
Allahabad
INDIA

(no abstract)
Infrared spectrum of ammonia has always had wide universal interest among spectroscopists, astrophysicists and laser investigators. A strong need exists for updating the basic observational data for this molecule and its isotopic varieties. The effort made in different laboratories to provide better and better wavenumber standards for CO, OCS, and N₂O is indeed very commendable; whenever and wherever possible they are used in wavenumber calibrations. However, when one studies with tunable lasers, often times the experience has been that there is just no calibrating line available when one is needed. It appears therefore imperative that measurements on the spectra of molecular species having rich spectra be made more definitive; often times studies are confined to examine a few specific aspects of such molecular species. Investigators at this time are employing ammonia lines for calibrating tunable laser spectra because they are there and ammonia gas is readily accessible and easy to use. It, therefore, seems almost obligatory to update the measurements on ammonia, methane, and water vapor.

The pathlength for ¹⁴NH₃ data has been as high as 100 meters to enhance their usefulness for molecular structural studies especially in the observation of forbidden transitions. With the availability of measurements for ¹⁵NH₃ by using heterodyne techniques and also because of incorporation of other standards simultaneously with the recording of FTS NH₃ spectra, we believe we are in a position to show not only good maps of the infrared spectra of both ¹⁴NH₃ and ¹⁵NH₃ but also give reasonable estimates of the precision of measurements.

K. K. Lo, Jon Manheim and R. J. Nordstrom from Ohio State, and D. Papousek from Prague are expected to be involved in the interpretative processes. Dr. A. F. Kuropp from the USSR is expected to contribute by providing submillimeter data of ¹⁴NH₃ similar to his previous work on ¹⁴NH₃.

¹Dr. R. F. Curl of Rice University, Texas, has urged that we try to give him good ammonia data at 3 μm for calibrating his color center lasers and tunable diode laser spectroscopists have already published papers employing the "available" infrared data in spite of their obsolescence for use with Doppler-limited technology.

²J. P. Sattler, 1981 Molecular Spectroscopy Symposium, Columbus, Ohio, Paper RE1.
Microwave spectra of CF₃CH₃

J. Baker and R.A. Creswell

(paper withdrawn)

Observation of the ν₂ band of CH₂ by laser magnetic resonance

Trevor J. Sears, P.R. Bunker and A.R.W. McKellar
Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics
National Research Council of Canada
Ottawa Ontario Canada K1A OR6

The ν₂ band of gas phase ³B₁ CH₂ has been observed by CO₂ laser magnetic resonance spectroscopy. A preliminary calculation using ab initio potential energy points and a semirigid bender Hamiltonian was used to predict the expected positions of the ν₂ rotation-vibration transitions. Three transitions, 2ₐ₂₁⁺₂₁, 2ₐ₂⁺₂₁, and 1₀₁⁺₁₀, have been assigned. They give no information on the A rotational constant, but do lead to determinations of ν₂ - A₀ = 892.2 ± 0.5 cm⁻¹ and hence ν₂ = 957 ± 10 cm⁻¹. This value is much lower than previous estimates of the bending frequency of CH₂, and it has a crucial bearing on the interpretation of its photoelectric spectrum.
THE PURE ROTATIONAL SPECTRUM OF PH$_3$ BETWEEN 8 AND 80 CM$^{-1}$ WITH A RESOLUTION OF 0.005 CM$^{-1}$.

A. BONETTI; Istituto di Fisica, Univ. di Firenze, L. E. Fermi 2 50125-Firenze
B. CARLI, F. MENCARAGLIA; Istituto di Ricerca sulle Onde Elettromagnetiche (IROE) Via Fanciatichi 64 50127-Firenze
M. CARLOTTI, G. DI LONARDO, A. TROMBETTI; Istituto di Chimica-Fisica e spettroscopia, Univ. di Bologna Viale Risorgimento 4 40136-Bologna

A Fourier spectrometer with a resolution better than 0.005 cm$^{-1}$ (unapodized) and a wavenumber precision better than 0.00015 cm$^{-1}$, constructed at the IROE of the C.N.R. in Florence, is operating in the range 8 - 80 cm$^{-1}$. In this region, the pure rotational spectrum of PH$_3$ was measured and transitions up to J=8 were observed.

Accurate rotational and centrifugal distortion constants for the ground state of this molecule were derived from these measurements.

An extension of the spectrometer sensibility up to 200 cm$^{-1}$ is in progress.
ANALYSIS OF THE ISOTOPE SUBSTITUTION EFFECT ON VIBRATION-ROTATION MOLECULAR SPECTRA IN THE CASE OF HEAVY ATOM SUBSTITUTION

A.D. Bykov, Yu.S. Makushkin, O.N. Ulenikov
The Institute of Atmospheric Optics, Siberian Branch, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Tomsk, 634055, USSR

An analysis of isotope effects in polyatomic molecules is essentially simplified in the case when the atom with great mass number undergoes isotope substitution. In this case the parameter $\mathcal{E} = (m' - m)/m'$ can be introduced, where $m$ and $m'$ are the masses of atom before and after isotope substitution. The value $\mathcal{E}$ in the majority of practical cases (O, N, S, etc.) is small (of the order of the Born-Oppenheimer parameter and even less). The presence of small parameter enables one to simplify the method of investigation of isotope dependence of molecular and spectroscopic constants, suggested earlier by the authors [1, 2], and to obtain simple relationships between energy levels and probabilities of dipole transitions of various isotopic modifications of molecules.

The Hamiltonian of isotopic modification of a molecule is of the form [1]

$$ \mathcal{H} = H + \Delta h, $$

where $H$ is the Hamiltonian of the basic molecule, $\Delta h$ is the operator addition due to isotope substitution. The operator $\Delta h$ is of the order of smallness of $\mathcal{E}$ and can be considered as a perturbation relative to the Hamiltonian $H$. In this case, diagonalization of the Hamiltonian $\mathcal{H}$ matrix can be performed, taking into account possible degeneracies and accidental resonances in the basic molecule. As a result, the relationships, describing the band center shifts, vibration-rotation line shifts and line intensity changes are presented also as functions of molecular or spectroscopic constants of the basic molecule. As an illustration, the paper presents the results of numerical calculations of shifts of the bands and individual lines for the molecules $O_3$, $H_2O$, $CO_2$.

References
STUDY OF THE METHANE ABSORPTION SPECTRUM IN THE 1.08 mm REGION

A.E. Cheglokov, Yu.S. Makushkin, L.N. Sinitsa, O.N. Ulenikov, V.E. Zuev

The Institute of Atmospheric Optics, Siberian Branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Tomsk, 634055, U.S.S.R.

The $^{12}$CH$_4$ and $^{13}$CH$_4$ methane absorption spectra have been investigated using the Nd-glass laser intracavity spectrometer. The $^{12}$CH$_4$ absorption spectrum was registered in the 9100-9350 cm$^{-1}$ region. As in Ref.(1) the lines of three absorption bands were observed. The lines of R-branch in the 3 $\nu_3$ band have been registered for larger quantum numbers J than in [1]. The analysis of the results obtained is presented. In particular, the work on identifying the vibrational bands is carried out.

The $^{13}$CH$_4$ absorption spectrum was investigated in the 9150-9300 cm$^{-1}$ range. The absorption spectrum obtained has been interpreted. For this purpose, the data on the $^{12}$CH$_4$ absorption spectrum and the calculated theoretically line center shifts, due to isotopic substitution of heavy atom, were used.

REFERENCES

ANALYSIS OF HEAVY WATER VAPOR ABSORPTION SPECTRUM IN THE 9161-9392 cm⁻¹ REGION

A.D. Bykov, V.I. Zuev, V.P. Lopasov, Yu.S. Makushkin,
L.N. Sinitsa, O.N. Ulenikov
The Institute of Atmospheric Optics, Siberian Branch,
U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Tomsk, 634055, U.S.S.R.

The paper presents the results of complex study of the HDO and D₂O vapor absorption spectrum in the 9161-9392 cm⁻¹ region. The measurements were made using the Nd-glass intracavity spectrometer whose construction and general characteristics are given in [1]. In the range investigated more than 400 absorption lines were recorded. These lines are referred to the bands (310) and (121) of HDO, (1'2') and (013) of D₂O (some of these 400 absorption lines are related to the H₂O bands (111) and (012)). The uncertainty in determining the line centers is about 0.07 cm⁻¹.

The spectrum obtained was interpreted and about 80% of all the lines were identified. The vibration-rotation energy levels were determined for the above bands: for the (310) band of HDO the separate energy levels were up to J = 14; for the (121) band of HDO - up to J = 6; for the (112) band of D₂O - up to J = 9; for the (013) band of D₂O - up to J = 6. It is shown that if the determined values of energy levels are taken into account then the above vibrational states can be considered as isolated ones with a sufficient degree of correctness. The rotational and centrifugal constants are determined for all four bands. The set of the constants obtained describes the spectrum within the experimental error.

REFERENCES
THEOREY OF RESONANCE VIBRATION-ROTATION INTERACTIONS IN THE METHANE MOLECULE

V.I. Perevalov, Vl.G. Tyuterev, V.I. Zhelinskii

The Institute of Atmospheric Optics
Siberian Branch of the U.S.S.R.
Academy of Sciences
Tomsk 634055 U.S.S.R.

The effective Hamiltonians for simultaneous fitting of the bands \((\nu_2, \nu_4)\) and the bands \((\nu_1, \nu_3, 2\nu_2, 2\nu_4, \nu_2 + \nu_4)\) were obtained using the contact transformations in the representation of irreducible tensor operators \([1]\) from a reference vibration-rotation Hamiltonian. In these Hamiltonians expressions for the parameters of the \(q^3J, q^2J^3\) type operators were obtained using the molecular parameters \(\omega, B, J\) and the cubic anharmonicity constants. The numerical calculations of these parameters with different force fields were made. The detailed analysis of comparison of the values calculated and fitted is given.

AUTHORS - AUTEURS

A

Aboumajd, A H15
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