

High-Resolution Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrum of the ν_5 Fundamental Band System of Cyanogen, NCCN

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The far-infrared spectrum of the lowest-lying rovibrational band system ν_5 of cyanogen, NCCN, was measured in the wavenumber range from 180 to 280 cm^{-1} . A Fourier transform spectrometer was used with a nominal resolution of 0.0018 cm^{-1} . Transitions within the ν_5 manifold up to $v_5 = 4$ were assigned and precise molecular constants for the corresponding states were determined.

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INTRODUCTION

Cyanogen,¹ NCCN, was first synthesized by Gay-Lussac in 1815 by thermolysis of AgCN (1). The problem of the determination of the chemical formula and structure of cyanogen accompanied chemistry from its early days (2, 3). Even now, with investigations by means of high-resolution gas-phase spectroscopy and ab initio calculations at a high level, cyanogen still presents questions about details of its structure and dynamics.

Cyanogen belongs to the point group $D_{\infty h}$ and exhibits five fundamental normal modes, two of which are degenerate. The fundamental rovibrational band systems ν_1 at 2330.5 cm^{-1} , ν_2 at 845.5 cm^{-1} , and ν_4 at 502.8 cm^{-1} are infrared-inactive due to the centrosymmetry of the molecule. The *ungerade* modes ν_3 at 2157.8 cm^{-1} and ν_5 at 233.9 cm^{-1} are infrared-active fundamental band systems.

The most recent work on rovibrational spectroscopy of NCCN was carried out by Wang and Weber on the Raman-active band systems (4). The infrared spectrum of the ν_3 band system was recorded by Picard (5) and the ν_5 band system was observed by Jolma (6). The latter study was made with a resolution of 0.02 cm^{-1} . Due to the lack of a permanent electric dipole moment, pure rotational spectra are observable only as Raman spectra, most recently reported in 1987 (7).

In the early 1980's cyanogen won new interest upon its detection in the atmosphere of the Saturn moon Titan by Voyager 1 (8, 9) and due to the identification of new isomers (10, 11). This resulted in new theoretical investigations of cyanogen and its isotopomers concerning the structure, energy levels, and the intensities of vibrational transitions (12, 13).

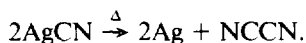
We decided to measure the ν_5 band system, which was first observed by Rubens and von Wartenberg in 1911 (14), with high resolution (0.0018 cm^{-1}) and to characterize the lowest rovibrational energy levels, important for the analysis of all other band systems of cyanogen. Furthermore, we carried out precise intensity measurements, which will be treated in the following paper (15).

¹ IUPAC name since 1970: Ethanedinitrile.

EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

Synthesis

Cyanogen was prepared in two different ways (2, 3). The first method was vapor thermolysis of silver cyanide, AgCN:



Solid AgCN was held under vacuum in a quartz tube with a cross section of $\approx 1 \text{ cm}^2$ at a temperature of 300°C to dry the probe completely. The quartz tube was heated on a length of $\approx 20 \text{ cm}$. After $\approx 1 \text{ hr}$ the temperature was raised to 600°C and the product of the pyrolysis was condensed at liquid nitrogen temperature. The product was used without further purification. The yield is quantitative.

The second preparation uses the oxidation of potassium cyanide, KCN, with copper(II) sulfate, CuSO_4 :



An aqueous solution of KCN was dropped onto solid $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5 \text{ H}_2\text{O}$ in a dry N_2 atmosphere. The gaseous products were passed through an ice/ NaCl -cooled trap, through a tube filled with CaCl_2 , and finally condensed in a trap held at -80°C . This crude product was additionally passed through a tube filled with solid NaOH to eliminate the by-product HCN. The overall yield is 38%.

No impurities were observed. Pure cyanogen is stable in a glass cell.

Far-Infrared (FIR) Measurements

The FIR spectra were recorded with the Bruker IFS 120 HR Fourier transform vacuum Michelson interferometer (16, 17).

The glass cell was 10 cm in diameter and 284 cm in length. Wedged polyethylene windows of about 2-mm thickness were used. Cyanogen was sublimed into the cell at room temperature until a sample pressure of 0.25 mbar was reached. The measurement parameters were as follows: source, mercury lamp; aperture, 4 mm; beam splitter, 6 μ mylar; scanner speed, 2.532 cm/sec; optical filters, 0–375 cm^{-1} ; detector, Si bolometer, 4.2 K, resolution [$1/(\text{maximum optical path difference})$], 0.0018 cm^{-1} .

The cyanogen spectrum was recorded in eight blocks each of 25 scans. Since during the measurements the conditions of the spectrometer and sample were stable, all blocks could be coadded.

The spectrum file was divided by a background recorded at lower resolution and post transform zero-filled to match the resolution of the sample spectrum. The resulting transmittance spectrum was further zero-filled to an overall zero-filling factor of 16. The signal-to-noise (S/N) ratio varies between 80 and 100. The peak positions were determined using the available Bruker software.

Calibration was achieved with internal, pure rotational water lines, due to residual water in the spectrometer (not in the sample!). Since the line density of cyanogen increases very rapidly above 215 cm^{-1} only water lines below 210 cm^{-1} are used for calibration purposes. In Table I the water lines used for calibration are listed together with the standard deviation of the calibration fit. If a linear calibration curve can be assumed, the accuracy of the line positions is $\pm 7 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at 180 cm^{-1} and $\pm 10 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ at 250 cm^{-1} .

TABLE I

Pure Rotational Water Lines Used for Internal Calibration

Measured position/ cm ⁻¹	Reference position/ cm ⁻¹	Calculated position/ cm ⁻¹	Deviation 10 ⁵ (calc-ref)/ cm ⁻¹
173.281 172	173.282 07	173.282 012 8	-5.724 5
173.354 784	173.355 56	173.355 625 1	6.511 1
178.485 051	178.485 89	178.485 917 0	2.700 5
179.047 923	179.048 74	179.048 791 7	5.173 4
184.564 179	184.565 05	184.565 074 5	2.450 0
184.770 620	184.771 51	184.771 516 5	0.650 3
193.478 370	193.479 32	193.479 308 7	-1.124 7
194.321 321	194.322 24	194.322 263 8	2.384 1
195.804 561	195.805 63	195.805 511 0	-11.895 6
197.085 534	197.086 40	197.086 490 3	9.025 3
197.263 671	197.264 72	197.264 628 1	-9.188 0

Standard error of measurement: 6.55×10^{-5} cm⁻¹

THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS

For clarity the notation is briefly explained. We refer to a "state" as a group of energy levels designated by a set of vibrational quantum numbers, in the case of a four atomic linear molecule written as $(v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4 v_5)$, whereby leading quantum numbers may be omitted if they are zero. Here we need only $(v_4 v_5)$. The ν_5 band system in absorption includes only transitions with $\Delta v_5 = +1$, e.g., transitions of the vibrational bands

$$(v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4 (v_5 + 1)) \leftarrow (v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4 v_5).$$

If a state involves one or more excited bending modes it splits into two or more substates characterized by the vibrational angular momenta quantum numbers l_i , e.g., $(v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4^l v_5^l)^k$ with $k = l_4 + l_5$. The transitions between substates constitute subbands, e.g., for the perpendicular bands studied here

$$(v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4^l (v_5 + 1)^{l_5})^{k \pm 1} \leftarrow (v_1 v_2 v_3 v_4^l v_5^l)^k.$$

The rotational energy levels of a linear molecule within a vibrational state or substate can be expressed in a power series (ps) in $J(J + 1)$:

$$E(J) = G_c + B_{ps}J(J + 1) + D_{ps}J^2(J + 1)^2 + H_{ps}J^3(J + 1)^3. \quad (1)$$

G_c is defined by band centers and thus differs from the spectroscopic term value G_v defined below, which defines band origins. The expression in Eq. (1) cannot describe a complete k -polyade of an excited bending state simultaneously. Therefore the power series coefficients provide only a nearly "model-free" representation of the energy levels of a state with an excited bending mode. They provide a check of the quality of the data and a basis for the vibrational assignments, but are not directly related to a molecular Hamiltonian.

For the full analysis of the transitions we used the effective Hamiltonian for a linear molecule defined by Yamada *et al.* (18). For states within the ν_5 manifold (bending mode ν_t , $v_t = n$ and $l_t = k$) the diagonal elements in k are

$$E_{k,k} = G_v + x_k k^2 + y_k k^4 + \{B_v + d_{jk} k^2\} f_0(k) - \{D_v + h_{jk} k^2\} f_0(k)^2, \quad (2)$$

and the only off-diagonal elements needed to reproduce the data are given by

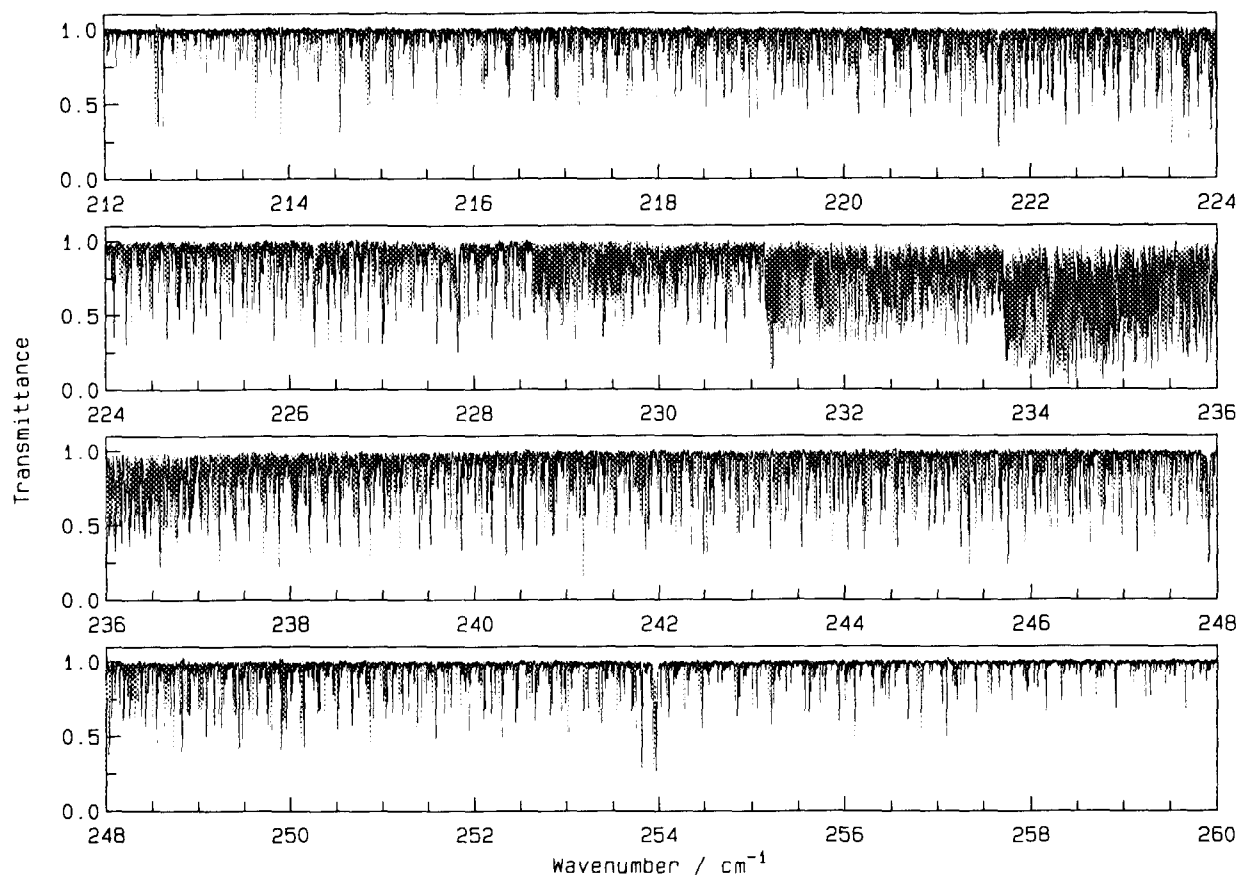


FIG. 1. Overview spectrum of NCCN recorded at 0.25 mbar in a cell 284 cm long at 0.0018 cm⁻¹ resolution.

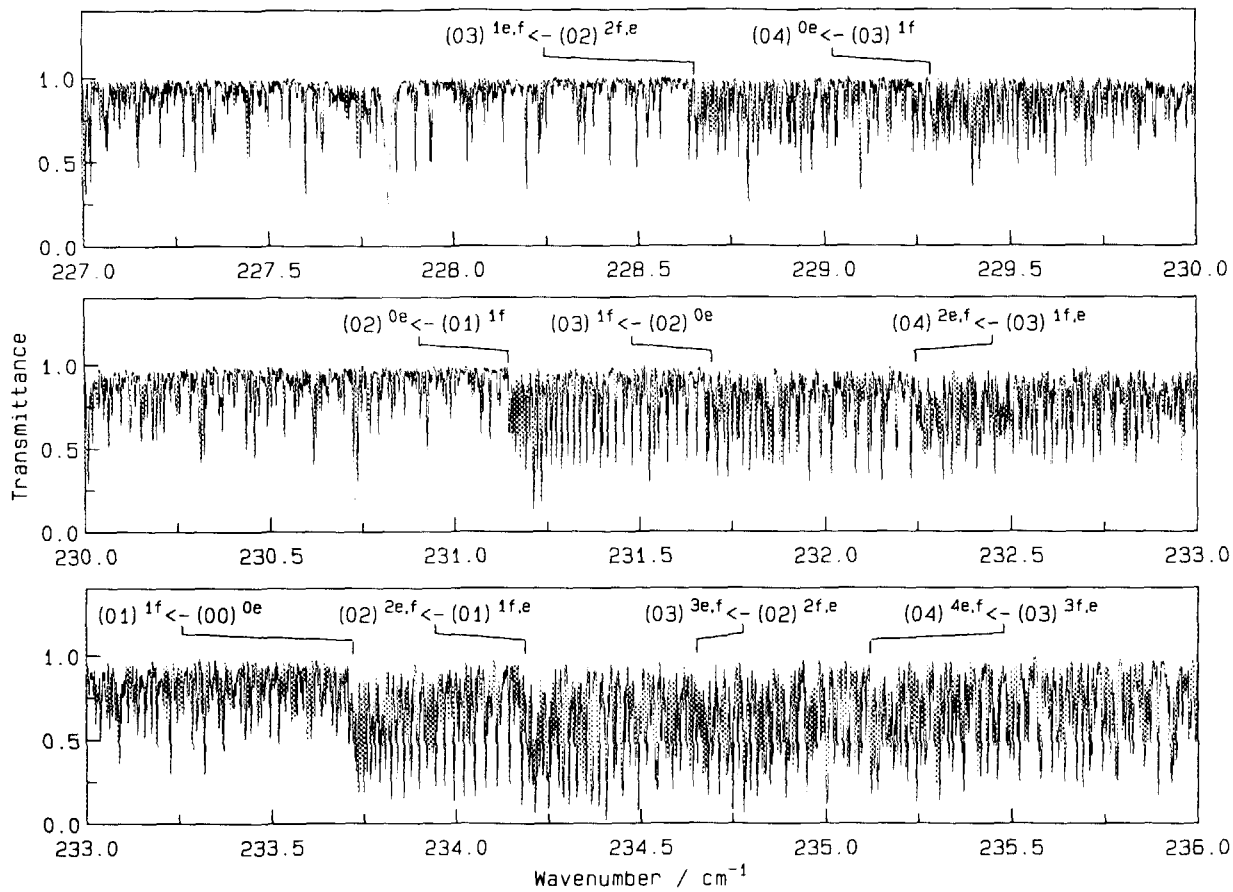


FIG. 2. Q -branch region of the ν_5 band system of NCCN.

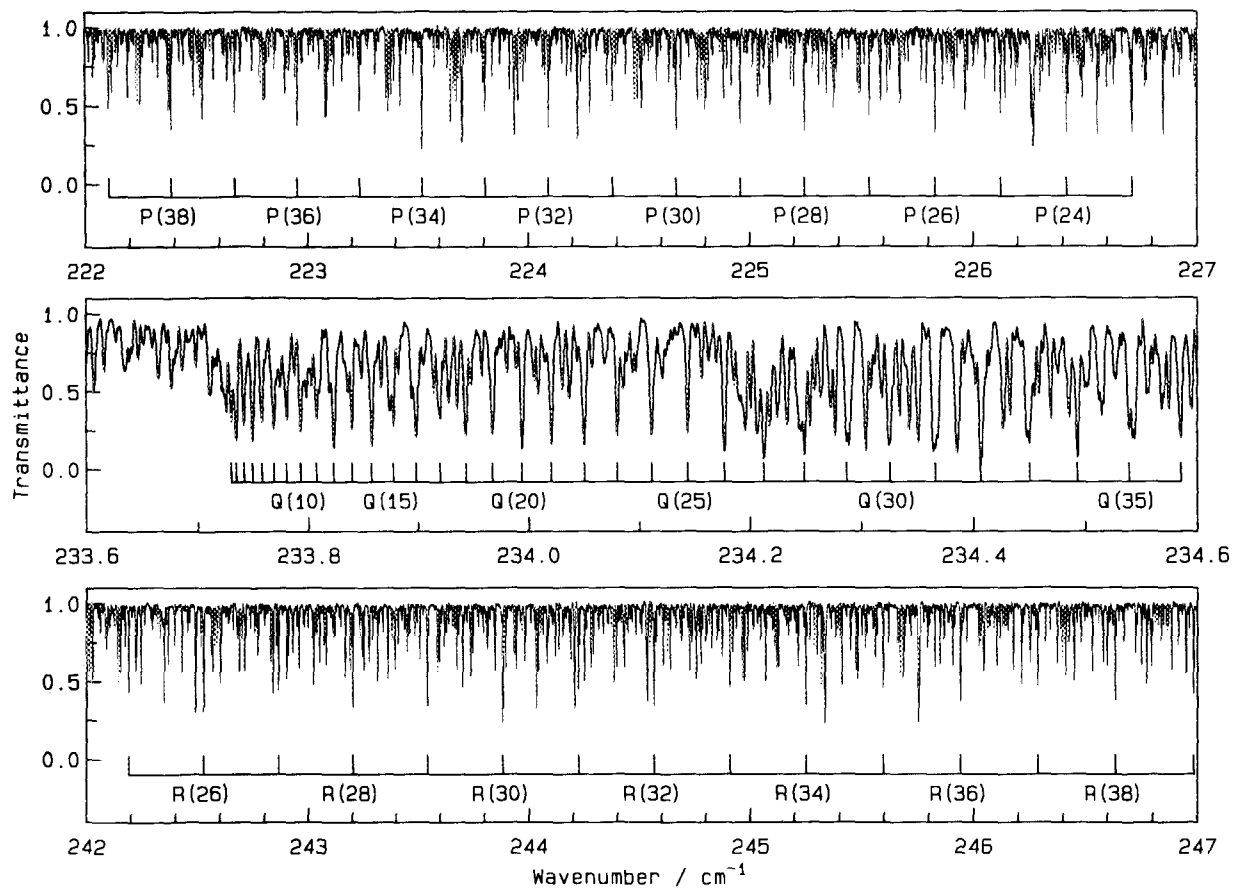


FIG. 3. Excerpts of *P*-, *Q*-, and *R*-branch regions of the ν_3 band system of NCCN. The lines of the fundamental band are indicated with assignment combs.

TABLE II

Band Centers $\nu_c = (G'_e - G''_e)$ Derived from Fits to the Power Series in Eq. (1) of the Subbands in the ν_3 Band System of NCCN. σ is the Standard Deviation of the Fit (the Numbers in Parentheses Give One Standard Deviation in Units of the Last Digits Given)

Subband	ν_c/cm^{-1}	$10^4 \sigma/\text{cm}^{-1}$
(01) ^{1e} ← (00) ^{0e}	233.721 478 (16)	1.01
(01) ^{1f} ← (00) ^{0e}	233.721 36 (10)	3.56
(02) ^{2e} ← (01) ^{1e}	234.187 781 (41)	1.76
(02) ^{2f} ← (01) ^{1f}	234.187 537 (26)	1.31
(02) ^{0e} ← (00) ^{1e}	231.144 702 (36)	1.69
(02) ^{0e} ← (01) ^{1f}	231.145 93 (23)	9.58
(03) ^{3e} ← (02) ^{2e}	234.653 37 (18)	8.01
(03) ^{3f} ← (02) ^{2f}	234.653 572 (53)	2.50
(03) ^{1e} ← (02) ^{0e}	231.696 458 (47)	2.16
(03) ^{1f} ← (02) ^{0e}	231.696 07 (13)	3.69
(03) ^{1e} ← (02) ^{2e}	228.653 543 (72)	1.76
(03) ^{1f} ← (02) ^{2f}	228.640 37 (14)	1.70
(04) ^{4e} ← (03) ^{3e}	235.119 681 (68)	2.28
(04) ^{4f} ← (03) ^{3f}	235.119 484 (44)	1.38
(04) ^{2e} ← (03) ^{1e}	232.242 26 (25)	4.83
(04) ^{2f} ← (03) ^{1f}	232.243 42 (15)	4.01
(04) ^{0e} ← (03) ^{1e}	229.287 51 (13)	3.75
(04) ^{0e} ← (03) ^{1f}	229.287 94 (38)	6.12

$$U_{k,k+2}^S = U_{k-2,k}^S = \frac{1}{4} \{ q_i + q_{ij} J(J+1) \} \sqrt{(n-k+1)(n+k+1)} f_2(k). \quad (3)$$

The superscript S indicates that this matrix element is defined for the excitation of only one bending mode. The $f_i(k)$ are given by

$$f_0(k) = J(J+1) - k^2 \text{ and}$$

$$f_2(k) = \sqrt{[J(J+1) - k(k+1)][J(J+1) - (k+1)(k+2)]}. \quad (4)$$

With Eqs. (2) and (3) all substates in k of a bending state ν_i can be described with one set of parameters.

TABLE III

Power Series (ps) Rotational Constants Obtained from the FIR Spectrum of NCCN (the Numbers in Parentheses Give One Standard Deviation in Units of the Last Digits Given)

Level	from Subband	B_{ps}/cm^{-1}	$10^8 D_{ps}/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$10^{13} H_{ps}/\text{cm}^{-1}$
(00) ^{0e}	(01) ^{1e} ← (00) ^{0e}	0.157 088 07 (19)	2.116 3 (18)	
(01) ^{1e}	(01) ^{1e} ← (00) ^{0e}	0.157 515 66 (19)	2.180 3 (18)	
(01) ^{1f}	(01) ^{1f} ← (00) ^{0e}	0.157 738 56 (25)	2.243 2 (54)	
(02) ^{2e}	(02) ^{2e} ← (01) ^{1e}	0.158 160 54 (58)	5.30 (13)	-6.365 (59)
(02) ^{2f}	(02) ^{2f} ← (01) ^{1f}	0.158 161 64 (30)	2.302 9 (37)	
(02) ^{0e}	(02) ^{0e} ← (01) ^{1e}	0.158 164 85 (39)	4.074 1 (54)	6.442 (20)
(03) ^{3e}	(03) ^{3e} ← (02) ^{2e}	0.158 708 5 (50)	4.28 (35)	1.164 (91)
(03) ^{3f}	(03) ^{3f} ← (02) ^{2f}	0.158 689 70 (67)	1.636 (11)	
(03) ^{1e}	(03) ^{1e} ← (02) ^{0e}	0.158 469 13 (54)	2.759 1 (76)	
(03) ^{1f}	(03) ^{1f} ← (02) ^{2f}	0.158 384 8 (40)	4.25 (28)	
(04) ^{4e}	(04) ^{4e} ← (03) ^{3e}	0.159 219 91 (87)	1.983 (19)	
(04) ^{4f}	(04) ^{4f} ← (03) ^{3f}	0.159 219 29 (56)	1.993 (14)	
(04) ^{2e}	(04) ^{2e} ← (03) ^{1e}	0.159 215 2 (32)	2.91 (15)	
(04) ^{2f}	(04) ^{2f} ← (03) ^{1f}	0.159 241 8 (19)	3.62 (12)	8.0 (16)
(04) ^{0e}	(04) ^{0e} ← (03) ^{1e}	0.159 224 9 (36)	7.37 (24)	-18.4 (50)

TABLE IV

Spectroscopic Constants of NCCN in the Effective Hamiltonian (the Numbers in Parentheses Give One Standard Deviation in Units of the Last Digits Given)

State	Vibrational constants			
	G_v/cm^{-1}	x_k/cm^{-1}	$10^5 y_k/\text{cm}^{-1}$	
(00)	0.0			
(01)	233.879 144 (23) ^a			
(02)	464.866 405 (35)	0.918 829 6 (90)		
(03)	695.812 505 (46)	0.908 716 7 (64)		
(04)	925.850 387 (51)	0.897 639 0 (11)	6.687 (68)	
State	Rotational constants			
	B_v/cm^{-1}	$10^3 (B_v - B_0)/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$10^7 d_{JK}/\text{cm}^{-1}$	
(00)	0.157 087 69 (14)	0.0		
(01)	0.157 626 63 (14) ^a	0.538 94 (20)		
(02)	0.158 163 80 (14)	1.076 11 (20)	5.29 (13)	
(03)	0.158 698 47 (15)	1.610 78 (21)	6.74 (10)	
(04)	0.159 230 77 (6)	2.143 08 (15)	-7.67 (5)	
State	$10^8 D_v/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$10^{11} h_{JK}/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$10^4 q_s/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$10^{10} q_{sJ}/\text{cm}^{-1}$
(00)	2.110 6 (16)			
(01)	2.205 1 (17) ^a		2.228 24 (23)	6.114 (80)
(02)	2.299 5 (19)	1.82 (38)	2.232 95 (48)	5.978 (97)
(03)	2.397 8 (29)	2.76 (37)	2.240 88 (31)	6.14 (14)
(04)	2.475 1 (16)	5.00 (17)	2.246 25 (87)	4.10 (34)

^a For determination of the ν_5 -dependence of G_v , B_v , and D_v , extrapolated values of x_k , d_{JK} , and h_{JK} were subtracted from these values.

An intensity alternation of spectral transitions arising from the spin statistics of adjacent rotational levels is characteristic for molecules with symmetrically equivalent atoms. The spin statistics for NCCN are derived by considering the symmetry representation (Γ) with respect to the exchange of equivalent atoms. Following the Born–Oppenheimer approximation the total wavefunction describing the state of the molecule can be written as

$$\Psi_{\text{tot}} = \Psi_{\text{el}} \Psi_{\text{vib}} \Psi_{\text{rot}} \Psi_{\text{ns}} \quad (5)$$

Bosons with integer values for nuclear spin quantum number I have symmetric Ψ_{tot} [$\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{tot}}) = A_1$], fermions with half integer values of I have antisymmetric Ψ_{tot} [$\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{tot}}) = B_2$]. In general there are $(2I + 1)^2$ possible Ψ_{ns} , of which $(2I + 1)(I + 1)$ are symmetric and $(2I + 1)I$ are antisymmetric. NCCN has two sets of equivalent atoms, but since $I(^{12}\text{C}) = 0$ the carbon atoms have no influence on spin statistics. Since $I(^{14}\text{N}) = 1$ the molecule NCCN is a boson, and the product function Ψ_{tot} has to be symmetric. The electronic ground state Ψ_{el} is symmetric. If we consider the ground vibrational state, $\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{vib}}) = A_1$. Thus $\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{rot}}) = A_1$ must be combined with $\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{ns}}) = A_1$, and $\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{rot}}) = B_2$ with $\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{ns}}) = B_2$. The molecule NCCN exhibits six symmetric and three antisymmetric Ψ_{ns} . Since $\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{rot}}) = A_1$ for even J and $\Gamma(\Psi_{\text{rot}}) = B_2$ for odd J , transitions from states with even J have a statistical weight of six and odd J of three. The first excited bending states $(01)^{1e}$ and $(01)^{1f}$ have B_2 and A_1 symmetry, respectively. Therefore the rotational levels of the $(01)^{1e}$ substate with even J have a statistical weight of three and odd J of six, and vice versa for the $(01)^{1f}$ substate.

SPECTRUM AND ASSIGNMENTS

An overview of the ν_5 band system is given in Fig. 1. The most striking property of the spectrum is the very high line density, due to the small rotational constant B , the

TABLE V

Measured and Assigned Line Positions of the ν_5 Band System of NCCN

J''	P-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	Q-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	R-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	J''	P-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	Q-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	R-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$
(02) ⁺ - (00) ⁺						(01) ⁺ - (00) ⁺							
0	-	-	-	-	234 036 972*	424	56	217 453 314	-71	235 783 448*	-1398	253 020 466	14
1	(233 407 343)	-120	233 723 631*	812	234 350 719*	-1714	57	217 187 471	14	235 856 597*	-1468	253 387 574	-135
2	233 093 903	-170	233 725 498	118	234 669 095	-78	58	216 922 411	22	235 931 756*	-779	253 746 259	133
3	232 781 514	45	233 727 941	159	234 988 962	-97	59	216 658 186	8	236 006 895	-50	254 110 060	-102
4	232 469 812	-140	233 734 384	141	235 305 890*	669	60	216 394 810	-20	236 085 549	326	254 475 026	32
5	232 159 423	220	233 741 256	227	235 623 970*	-530	61	216 132 323	-15	236 160 050*	-336	254 840 680	59
6	231 849 251	-59	233 748 033	201	235 944 562	-97	62	215 875 479	-225	236 243 152	258	255 207 027	-110
7	(231 540 276)	-	233 755 666	-270	236 265 849	189	63	215 610 616*	688	-	-	255 574 231	-24
8	231 232 629	529	233 768 346	6	236 587 107*	-404	64	215 350 022	13	-	-	255 942 256	-3
9	230 924 927	144	233 780 086	43	236 910 142	-71	65	215 090 904	-42	-	-	256 311 070	18
10	230 618 245	-80	233 793 005	39	237 232 944*	-819	66	214 837 776	36	-	-	256 680 614	-19
11	230 312 652	-74	233 807 403	55	237 558 007	-156	67	214 575 396	67	-	-	257 050 949	-52
12	230 008 218	230	233 823 137	188	237 883 388	178	68	214 318 918	24	-	-	257 422 109	-44
13	229 704 022	-87	233 839 770	299	238 209 696	192	69	214 063 312	56	-	-	257 794 063	-25
14	229 401 188	97	233 857 697	-493	238 536 964	-81	70	213 809 460	14	-	-	258 166 720	-85
15	229 099 196	262	233 877 579	38	238 862 574*	-1657	71	213 554 881	48	-	-	258 540 295	-7
16	228 796 960*	-478	233 898 436	103	239 187 930	58	72	213 301 473	21	-	-	258 914 549	-28
17	228 497 101	-103	233 920 334	-88	239 522 395	57	73	213 049 525	30	-	-	259 289 589	-40
18	228 197 477	-154	233 943 578	-229	239 852 539	-118	74	212 797 809	-39	-	-	259 665 053*	-403
19	227 898 608	-232	233 967 351*	-1137	240 183 849	31	75	212 547 413	89	-	-	260 042 269*	213
20	227 601 016	55	233 994 022	-442	240 515 765	-57	76	212 297 705	56	-	-	260 419 415	-13
21	227 303 998	-67	234 021 174*	-610	240 848 731	67	77	212 048 816	-9	-	-	260 797 453	-118
22	227 007 945	-16	234 050 612	16	241 182 680	-360	78	211 800 862	17	-	-	261 174 429	-52
23	226 711 365*	-1335	234 080 060	-88	241 516 848	-26	79	211 553 743	20	-	-	261 556 144	-14
24	226 418 263	38	234 111 199	-107	241 852 193	-43	80	211 307 387	-41	-	-	261 933 586	81
25	226 124 733	43	234 143 525	-183	242 186 327	-99	81	211 062 054	73	-	-	262 311 588	-208
26	225 832 008	-86	234 176 808*	-672	242 523 336	-136	82	210 817 501	73	-	-	262 699 767	-6
27	225 540 205	81	234 212 269	-22	242 865 378	35	83	210 572 727	88	-	-	263 083 623	-167
28	225 249 191	-150	234 248 992	177	243 201 960	-70	84	210 330 842	78	-	-	263 465 937	-46
29	224 958 911*	-348	234 286 682	266	243 541 508	-83	85	210 089 919	175	-	-	263 850 089	-134
30	224 669 872	-169	234 325 610	-483	243 882 069	105	86	209 844 757	89	-	-	264 234 255	-76
31	224 381 613	73	234 366 031*	550	244 223 110	-59	87	(209 607 174)	150	-	-	(264 620 964)	-74
32	224 094 117	-79	234 406 547	-395	244 565 139	-65	88	209 369 361	150	-	-	265 007 387*	-131
33	223 807 690	-96	234 447 612	-164	244 908 055	15	89	(209 128 972)	215	-	-	(265 394 171)	131
34	223 521 292*	-514	234 493 074*	-645	245 251 690	-74	90	208 891 233	94	-	-	265 780 831*	-
35	223 236 840	-86	234 539 237	205	245 596 267	-20	91	(208 654 127)	463	-	-	-	-
36	222 952 836	12	234 585 435	-183	245 946 768	-41	92	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	222 669 720	1	234 633 528	24	246 287 813	3							
38	222 387 447	-143	234 683 621	-105	246 634 768	-41							
39	222 105 953	7	234 733 279	185	246 982 349*	-282							
40	221 825 339	-26	234 784 705	-80	247 331 238	18							
41	221 545 639	-8	234 837 819	-16	247 680 781	39							
42	221 266 717	-16	234 893 038	-18	248 030 927	-56							
43	220 988 792	-9	234 947 913	320	248 382 156	23							
44	220 711 686	13	235 000 165*	-137	248 734 012	17							
45	220 435 295	-113	235 062 634	152	249 086 804	10							
46	220 159 993	-113	235 121 792	-239	249 440 367	-19							
47	219 885 458	-8	235 182 622	373	249 794 083	-34							
48	219 611 749	-39	235 244 549	215	250 149 898	0							
49	219 338 971	49	235 307 051	-165	250 505 953	-16							
50	219 067 002	-18	235 370 359*	-1541	250 862 650	-43							
51	218 795 959	51	235 433 033*	-2544	251 220 297	-8							
52	218 525 690	-25	235 495 610	1605	251 578 777	47							
53	218 256 341	12	235 572 659	-53	251 938 048	98							
54	217 987 812	-8	235 647 272	104	252 299 007	22							
55	217 720 264	91	235 711 359*	-1541	252 658 936	21							

Note. Line positions marked with an asterisk were not included in the fit. Line positions in parentheses are calculated.

TABLE V—Continued

J''	P-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	R-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	J''	P-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	R-branch ν''/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$
(02) ⁺ - (01) ⁺				(02) ⁺ - (01) ⁺					
14	229 895 608	63	239 068 844	76	70	-	(260 166 797)	-	-
15	229 596 768	-71	239 404 202	-470	71	-	260 590 529	54	-
16	229 303 662	191	239 741 859	-51	72	-	261 015 422	-81	-476
17	229 009 425	-32	240 080 965	77	73	-	261 442 950	-137	-
18	228 717 108	332	240 420 399	-11					
19	228 425 400	-62	240 761 635	-49					
20	228 135 447	-70	241 104 336	20					
21	227 846 547	-387	241 448 240	-73					
22	227 557 778	235	241 793 614	67					
23	227 273 880	-43	242 140 294	-136					
24	226 989 509	-28	242 488 221	256					
25	226 706 469	-28	242 838 199	93					
26	226 424 680	-216	243 189 120	90					
27	226 144 705	-13	243 541 508	131					
28	225 865 969	-3	243 895 924	73					
29	225 588 680	12	244 250 286	-58					
30	225 315 822	8	244 606 986	3					
31	225 038 321	-100	244 955 906	-45					
32	224 764 667*	-833	245 323 678*	-940					
33	224 494 051	-11	245 685 579	644					
34	224 224 375	258	246 047 233	-207					
35	223 955 467	-208	246 412 080	-36					
36	223 680 834	84	246 776 958*	444					
37	223 423 415	64	247 144 860	262					
38	223 159 401	-89	247 513 273	157					
39	222 897 059	-101	247 883 383	717					
40	222 636 571	140	248 254 578	-181					
41	222 377 289	34	248 627 912	7					
42	222 115 782	118	249 002 557	-58					
43	221 867 325	55	249 378 783	-117					
44	221 609 491	207	249 757 068	296					

TABLE V—Continued

J''	P-branch		Q-branch		R-branch	
	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$
$(02)^+ - (01)^+$						
50	219 458 006	77	251 383 601	-752		
51	219 186 148	-11	251 742 365	74		
52	218 914 192	-51	252 101 563	37		
53	218 643 431	-81	252 461 434	-120		
54	218 372 941	-28	252 822 422	46		
55	218 103 805	-5	253 184 163	-371		
56	217 835 077	-26	253 546 382	-112		
57	217 567 302	-145	253 909 853	266		
58	217 300 541	-101	254 273 540	-27		
59	217 034 647	-41	254 638 377	44		
60	216 769 883	290	255 003 884	-1		
61	216 505 199	-130	255 370 183	-32		
62	216 241 915	-8	255 737 324	-5		
63	215 979 408	-47	256 105 296	75		
64	215 717 454	-202	256 473 886	-4		
65	215 456 841	46	256 843 282	-56		
66	215 196 773	-9	257 213 465	-64		
67	214 937 620	9	257 584 742	189		
68	214 679 087	-202	257 956 364	47		
69	214 422 051	240	258 328 323	12		
70	214 165 138	-40	258 702 009	-144		
71	213 909 670	781	259 076 993	173		
72	213 654 476	-17	259 450 974	-77		
73	213 400 269	-70	259 826 649	-77		
74	213 146 955	-173	260 202 958	-43		
75	(212 894 657)	-187	260 579 976	-136		
76	212 642 890	-187	260 957 926	-56		
77	(212 392 337)	-125	261 336 810	-808		
78	212 142 385	-51	261 716 058	193		
79	-	-	(262 096 113)	74		
80	-	-	262 477 184	-1		
81	-	-	(262 858 616)	-86		
82	-	-	263 240 902	-86		
83	-	-	263 624 910*	808		

J''	P-branch		Q-branch		R-branch	
	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$
$(02)^+ - (01)^+$						
1	230 879 673	-182	231 146 159	472	(231 778 837)	
2	230 516 109	131	231 514 114	172	(232 097 874)	119
3	230 203 767	80	231 150 114	172	(232 418 408)	447
4	229 891 238*	-131	231 153 300	-94	(232 739 149)	-320
5	229 682 843	-63	231 157 740	97	(233 062 383)	124
6	229 473 529*	-633	231 162 768	31	(233 386 243)	91
7	229 264 713	-131	231 168 708	94	(233 711 691)	-81
8	229 056 745	-206	231 175 474	23	(234 038 326)	61
9	228 850 220	-60	231 183 134	69	(234 366 234)	123
10	228 643 722	-174	231 191 151	-361	(234 695 410)	-84
11	228 437 980	185	231 200 783	-5	(235 025 850)	124
12	228 232 555	281	231 211 628*	739	(235 357 548)	-843
13	228 027 449	-21	231 221 742	-67	(235 689 654)	-843
14	227 822 125*	-629	231 232 628*	-915	(236 024 193)	-843
15	227 616 997	742	231 243 977	-110	(236 360 109)	-18
16	227 411 518*	521	231 259 319	-113	(236 696 969)	176

TABLE V—Continued

J''	P-branch		Q-branch		R-branch	
	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$
$(02)^+ - (02)^+$						
73	211 164 450	-66	233 015 124*	-236	257 552 153	-32
74	210 924 715	4	-	-	257 940 263	-83
75	210 684 802	24	-	-	258 328 923	-170
76	210 445 905	535	-	-	258 718 725	-149
77	210 207 240	-74	-	-	259 108 357	-23
78	209 969 995	17	-	-	259 498 674	147
79	-	-	-	-	259 889 975	94
80	-	-	-	-	260 281 519	8
81	-	-	-	-	260 673 667	-44
82	-	-	-	-	(261 066 478)	-44
83	-	-	-	-	261 459 843	14
84	-	-	-	-	261 853 187	-52
85	-	-	-	-	262 248 190	28

J''	P-branch		R-branch	
	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$	ν/cm^{-1}	$\times 10^6/\text{cm}^{-1}$
$(02)^+ - (02)^+$				
2	(234 022 066)	-	(235 608 991)	-
3	(233 707 868)	-	(235 929 560)	-
4	233 394 858*	-578	236 251 165	-14
5	233 083 198*	535	236 573 112	-168
6	232 771 397	-263	236 897 533	48
7	232 460 212	699	237 222 587	143
8	232 153 406	55	237 548 270	94
9	231 844 970	-85	237 875 008	-248
10	231 538 802	475	238 203 380	219
11	231 232 629	-44	238 532 242	-74
12	230 927 782	-311	238 862 524	174
13	230 624 218	-371	239 192 920*	-570
14	230 321 588*	-577	239 528 388*	-140
15	230 020 100*	-611	239 858 872*	-567
16	229 719 521*	-1040	240 192 658	-942
17	229 420 503*	-883	240 527 924*	-1189
18	229 123 566	466	240 864 061*	-1598
19	228 826 212	-93	241 203 262	-19
20	228 530 418	14	241 541 956	-25
21	228 235 392	-208	241 881 664	-96
22	227 941 635	-262	242 222 719	97
23	227 648 958	-339	242 564 530	-39
24	227 357 821	16	242 907 540	-64
25	227 067 384	-39	243 251 694	-35
26	226 778 118	38	243 598 965	18
27	226 489 848	-180	243 943 163	-100
28	226 203 008	25	244 290 742	63
29	225 916 949	-236	244 639 149	-49
30	225 632 042	-377	244 988 777	-49
31	225 348 556	-134	245 338 914	-851
32	225 066 188	14	245 691 386	-34
33	224 784 838	-33	246 044 308	-67
34	224 504 377	34	246 398 361	-134
35	224 224 372*	-1764	246 753 110	-15
36	223 947 332	-38	247 111 118	26
37	223 671 063	-67	247 472 623	29
38	223 394 774*	-771	247 826 417	173

intensity alternation due to spin statistics. In Fig. 3 the lines of the fundamental band are indicated with an assignment comb. As pointed out in the theoretical section the intensity of lines originating from even J'' should be approximately twice as intense as the adjacent ones with odd J'' . An intensity alternation is clearly observable, but a

TABLE V—Continued

J''	P-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	R-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$(03)^{12} - (02)^{12}$	J''	P-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	Q-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	R-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$
15	230 020 210	328	239 858 672	377		71	-	(259 919 822)	-	1008	-	
16	229 179 521	168	240 192 698	273		72	-	760 299 527	-		-	
17	229 420 503	647	240 526 924	351								
18	229 121 607	221	240 864 061	328								
19	228 824 076	137	241 201 405	506								
20	228 526 885	-627	241 539 207	140								
21	228 231 199	-896	241 877 465	-765								
22	227 937 611	774	242 218 333	-48								
23	227 644 725	442	242 559 929	14								
24	227 351 896	21	242 901 951	-174								
25	227 060 392	-66	243 244 706	3								
26	226 769 944	-80	243 588 702	-41								
27	226 480 574	5	243 933 644	-92								
28	226 192 057	-27	244 279 045	30								
29	225 904 425	-138	244 626 512	-40								
30	225 617 820	179	244 974 472	592								
31	225 332 362	-21	245 322 678	57								
32	225 047 618	-91	245 672 708	-18								
33	224 764 667	698	246 023 277	7								
34	224 481 105	-49	246 374 681	-26								
35	224 199 052	-204	246 727 132	102								
36	223 918 282	15	247 080 599	29								
37	223 638 338	160	247 434 408	115								
38	223 359 119	138	247 789 367	154								
39	223 083 118	145	248 143 930	15								
40	222 803 325	98	248 501 605	21								
41	222 528 271	-381	248 859 079	65								
42	222 250 716	-717	249 217 271	11								
43	221 976 027	-35	249 576 470	107								
44	221 701 926	-107	249 935 117	-45								
45	221 428 899	63	250 296 735	-63								
46	221 156 539	95	250 658 209	0								
47	220 884 368	-508	251 020 401	15								
48	220 614 202	96	251 378 601	280								
49	220 344 216	82	251 747 147	145								
50	220 074 789	48	252 115 788	58								
51	219 806 813	274	252 476 600	35								
52	219 539 024	124	252 842 657	278								
53	219 272 024	0	253 209 431	430								
54	219 006 083	181	253 576 600	326								
55	218 740 745	217	253 944 166	-72								
56	218 476 160	269	254 312 108	223								
57	218 212 549	560	254 682 587	379								
58	217 949 213	400	255 050 971	-1223								
59			255 423 314	467								
60			255 794 520	371								
61			256 166 376	480								
62			256 539 214	631								
63			256 912 596	503								
64			257 286 454	800								
65			257 661 070	852								
66			258 036 009	706								
67			258 411 561	561								
68			258 788 153	849								
69			(259 164 212)	1099								
70			259 542 818									

TABLE V—Continued

J''	P-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	Q-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	R-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	$(03)^{12} - (02)^{12}$	J''	P-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	Q-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$	R-branch ν/cm^{-1}	(o-c) $\times 10^3/\text{cm}^{-1}$
50	216 716 175	6	233 676 905	484	248 698 792	20		12	224 868 008	-36	(232 843 064)	-		
51	216 435 681	-960	233 757 666	556	249 050 926	34		13	224 586 838	-30	(233 170 933)	-		
52	216 157 990	77	233 839 770	518	249 404 372	5		14	224 344 341	45	233 429 534			70
53	215 880 524	-56	233 923 573	129	249 757 068	-1635		15	(223 984 146)	-				
54	215 603 708	64	234 008 677	-407	250 114 169	-263		17	223 515 641	-60				
55	215 327 793	88	234 096 941	89	250 470 059	-89		18	223 047 040	-75				
56	215 053 084	83	-	-	250 826 911	-21		19	222 699 179	-72				
57	214 779 035	-72	-	-	251 183 869	-177		20	222 391 318	80				
58	214 506 178	7	-	-	251 543 509	22		21	222 085 461	-86				
59	214 234 230	30	-	-	251 903 062	-37		22	221 778 515	-94				
60	213 962 132	-63	-	-	252 262 554	-51		23	221 472 742	103				
61	213 693 088	-80	-	-	252 622 137	128		24	221 168 058	112				
62	213 424 259	143	-	-	252 986 720	-595		25	220 864 178	121				
63	213 156 106	611	-	-	253 350 611	86		26	(220 691 517)	-				
64	212 888 956	-3	-	-	253 714 822	181		27	220 387 644	-141				
65	212 623 209	349	-	-	254 079 889	239		28	219 956 441	152				
66	212 357 779	78	-	-	254 445 745	145		29	219 545 565	164				
67	212 093 679	45	-	-	254 812 090	-356		30	219 355 660	-176				
68	211 830 514	9	-	-	255 180 712	9		31	218 956 141	-189				
69	211 568 258	-126	-	-	255 548 657	-202		32	218 574 915	-202				
70	211 307 367	118	-	-	255 918 443	-11		33	218 459 416	-218				
71	211 047 215	102	-	-	256 288 980	32		34	218 248 043	-248				
72	210 787 965	-8	-	-	256 660 421	69		35	217 868 111	-248				
73	210 529 754	-76	-	-	257 033 648	-18		36	217 573 855	-264				
74	210 272 629	-54	-	-	257 405 781	-108		37	217 280 574	-282				
75	210 016 377	-154	-	-	257 779 649	-370		38	216 987 509	-300				
76	209 761 323	-50	-	-	258 155 189	136		39	216 695 980	-320				
77	209 507 990	82	-	-	258 531 381	392		40	216 405 100	341				
78	209 254 175	142	-	-	258 906 471	-1354		41	216 115 789	-362				
79	209 000 121	74	-	-	259 283 518	-99		42	215 827 175	-385				
80	208 750 879	232	-	-	259 665 053	870		43	(215 548 117)	-				
81	208 500 314	-117	-	-	260 042 209	-1429		44	215 253 686	-433				
82	208 251 790	94	-	-	260 422 573	-1577		45	(215 427 727)	-				
83	208 007 880	-59	-	-	260 803 343	-40		46	214 684 150	-487				
84	207 755 330	-327	-	-	261 185 785	-240		47	(214 917 116)	-				
85			-	-	261 569 903	-671		48	214 119 071	-542				
86	207 263 765	-239	-	-	261 954 618	133		49	(214 416 676)	-				
87	207 019 108	-517	-	-	262 338 578	-678		50	213 558 602	-612				
88			-	-	262 725 229	346		51	(213 926 980)	-				
89			-	-	263 110 125	-1241		52	213 002 168	-684				
90			-	-	263 498 174	74								

TABLE VI

Comparison of Experimental Vibrational and Rotational Constants of the ν_5 Band System of NCCN with *ab Initio* Results (the Numbers in Parentheses Give One Standard Deviation in Units of the Last Digits Given)

Parameter	This work	<i>Ab initio</i>	Ref.	Experimental	Ref.
ω_5	234.2530 (50) ^b	249.0	(29)	234.4	(24)
x_{55}	-0.4697 (70)			-0.4	(24)
$x_{k,r}$	0.9508 (11) ^a				
$x_{k,s}^{(v)}$	0.01068 (28)				
B_0	0.15708769 (14)			0.157073 (5)	(22)
				0.157115 (20)	(5)
				0.157135 (10)	(4)
				0.157124 (7)	(6)
B_v	0.15654618 (96) ^a	0.15443	(29)		
$10^4\alpha_5$	5.4291 (73) ^b	4.830	(19)	5.45 (3)	(5)
				5.48 (5)	(6)
$10^6\gamma_{55}$	1.20 (12)			4.5 (15)	(6)
10^8D_0	2.1106 (16)			2.7 (5)	(5)
				2.50 (8)	(4)
				2.63 (8)	(6)
10^8D_v	2.0211 (67) ^a	2.008	(29)		
		2.003	(25)		
$10^{10}\beta_{55}$	9.22 (20)				
$10^{15}H_v$		1.3	(25)		
10^4q_5	2.22824 (23)			3.19	(4)
				2.259 (9)	(6)
$10^4q_{5,r}$	2.2154 (15) ^a	2.051	(19)		
$10^7q_5^{(v)}$	6.20 (42)				
$10^{10}q_{5,l}$	6.114 (80)	4.67	(21)		

^aThe estimated contributions of the linear terms (Y_i) in $v_5 (i \leq 4)$ are larger than the error of this constant (X^*):

$$X^* = X + \sum_{i=1}^4 Y_i \frac{d_i}{2}$$

^bThe estimated contributions of the higher order terms (Z_{i5}) in v_5 and $v_5 (i \leq 4)$ are larger than the error of this constant (Y_5^*):

$$Y_5^* = Y_5 + \sum_{i=1}^4 Z_{i5} \frac{d_i}{2}$$

constants were derived. At this stage of data reduction the quality of the lines was checked. Overlapped lines were omitted if the differences between observed and calculated transition wavenumber (obs-calc) exceeded $1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

The constants given in Tables II and III, also valuable for quick calculations, are used to determine estimates of the constants of the effective Hamiltonian [Eqs. (2-4)], as starting values for fitting these constants to the observed transitions. The program presently allows simultaneous fitting of four states. All lines left in the fit were weighted equally. The transitions were split into two fits. The first contained all transitions within four states up to $v_5 = 3$. The second fit contained the states (03) and (04) where the constants of the (03) state were taken from the first fit and held fixed. The resulting constants are given in Table IV. Over 1500 transitions are represented by only 32 spectroscopic constants. In Table V all lines of every subband are given together with the (obs-calc)-values from the effective Hamiltonian fit.

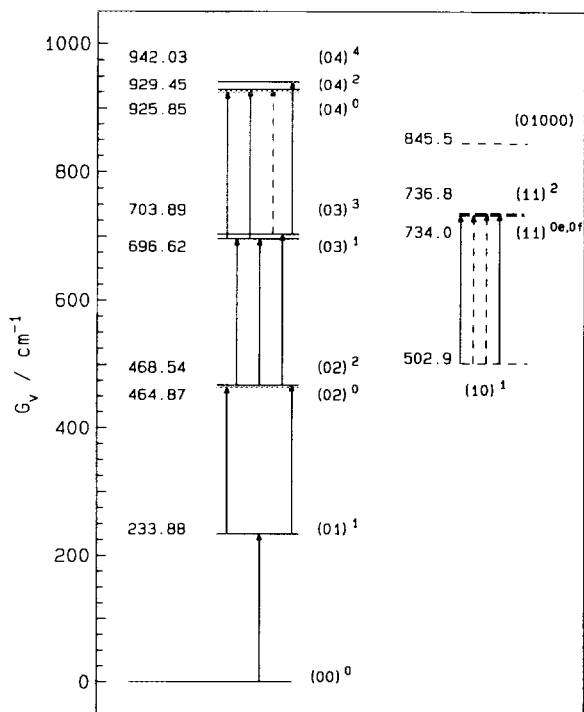


FIG. 4. Vibrational term (G_v) diagram of NCCN. The assigned transitions are indicated with solid arrows. Dashed states are taken from the literature (4). Transitions marked with dashed arrows should be detectable in the spectrum, but could not be assigned.

DISCUSSION

Cyanogen is among the few molecules in which rovibrational transitions may be observed up to a vibrational quantum number of four, without any observable resonance interactions with other normal modes. Therefore it is easy to check the convergence of the expansion of the molecular constants in the vibrational quantum numbers:

$$G_{v_1, \dots, v_5} = \sum_i \omega_i \left(v_i + \frac{d_i}{2} \right) + \sum_i \sum_{j \geq i} x_{ij} \left(v_i + \frac{d_i}{2} \right) \left(v_j + \frac{d_j}{2} \right),$$

$$B_{v_1, \dots, v_5} = B_e - \sum_i \alpha_i \left(v_i + \frac{d_i}{2} \right) + \sum_i \sum_{j \geq i} \gamma_{ij} \left(v_i + \frac{d_i}{2} \right) \left(v_j + \frac{d_j}{2} \right),$$

$$D_{v_1, \dots, v_5} = D_e + \sum_i \beta_i \left(v_i + \frac{d_i}{2} \right),$$

$$q_{v_1, \dots, v_5} = q_e + \sum_i q_i^{(v)} \left(v_i + \frac{d_i}{2} \right).$$

$$x_{k, v_1, \dots, v_5} = x_{k, e} + \sum_i x_{i, k}^{(v)} \left(v_i + \frac{d_i}{2} \right). \quad (6)$$

The resulting coefficients are given in Table VI in comparison with experimental and ab initio values in the literature.

The results of ab initio calculations may help to find unassigned experimental transitions. On the other hand the comparison between experimental and calculated values is a touchstone for the theoretical and/or numerical basis of the calculations for species less accessible experimentally. If the difficulties in calculating effects on the order of several Hz for q_{5J} are considered, the comparison between the experimental and calculated values (see Table VI) is remarkable.

The derived molecular constants help us to understand the structure of the ν_5 fundamental band system. The relatively small rotational constant and rotation-vibration interaction constant lead to a high density of lines within one subband. Furthermore a significant population of rotational levels is achieved for J up to ≈ 90 . The small values for the anharmonicity constant x_{55} and the k -dependent part of the vibrational energy causes the origins of each subband within the ν_5 band system to lie very close to the fundamental origin. The origins of all assigned subbands are extended only over a region of $\approx 7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. The very high line density makes it difficult to assign transitions of NCCN from "dark" infrared states, and from other isotopomers, for which the spectroscopic constants are not sufficiently well known.

The vibrational term diagram is given in Fig. 4. It shows graphically that NCCN is a rather rigid linear molecule. The term values of the k substates within each state increase with increasing k .

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