

ASSIGNMENT OF THE MM- AND SMM-WAVE ROTATIONAL SPECTRA OF RARE ISOTOPOLOGUES OF CYANAMIDE AND THE $r_m^{(1)}$ MOLECULAR GEOMETRY OF NH_2CN

ADAM KRASNICKI, ZBIGNIEW KISIEL, *Institute of Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Al. Lotników 32/46, 02-668 Warszawa, Poland*; BRENDA P. WINNEWISSER, MANFRED WINNEWISSER, *Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210*.

The cyanamide molecule is one of the prototype systems for the study of the large-amplitude inversion motion at the nitrogen atom, and it is also a potential astrophysical species. The mm-wave, smm-wave, and the far infrared spectra of the parent and the two principal deuterated isotopic species are now known in considerable detail.^{a,b}

Presently we report an extended analysis of rotational transitions in the 0^+ and 0^- inversion states for 7 rare isotopic species of cyanamide, measured in the 118-650 GHz frequency region on a deuterated sample with natural abundance of carbon and nitrogen. The spectra of five isotopologues: $\text{H}_2\text{N}^{13}\text{CN}$, HDN^{13}CN , $\text{D}_2\text{N}^{13}\text{CN}$, HD^{15}NCN , and HDNC^{15}N , have been assigned for the first time. For $\text{D}_2^{15}\text{NCN}$ and $\text{D}_2\text{NC}^{15}\text{N}$ the knowledge of the rotational spectrum has also been considerably improved relative to preceding work.^{c,d}

The availability of spectroscopic constants for 12 different isotopic species allowed determination of the complete $r_m^{(1)}$ and $r_m^{(1L)}$ geometries^e of cyanamide, providing direct experimental information on the pyramidal nature of the NH_2 group in cyanamide and on the nonlinearity of the NCN segment. The new experimental geometry is compared with results of *ab initio* calculations.

^aG. Moruzzi et al., *J. Mol. Spectrosc.*, **190**, 353-364 (1998).

^bZ. Kisiel et al., 63rd OSU International Symposium on Molecular Spectroscopy, WK08, 2008.

^cJ. K. Tyler et al., *J. Mol. Spectrosc.*, **43**, 248-261 (1972).

^dR. D. Brown et al., *J. Mol. Spectrosc.*, **114**, 257-273 (1985).

^eJ. K. G. Watson et al., *J. Mol. Spectrosc.*, **196**, 102-119 (1999).