

## ROTATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE IR/FIR BANDS OF SMALL PAHS

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Accurate spectroscopic measurements in the laboratory of PAH molecules are required to better understand their excitation/relaxation processes which could be responsible for the Unidentified Infrared Bands observed in various objects in space. In particular very few is known concerning the rotational structure of the IR/FIR bands of PAHs. We used the high resolution Fourier Transform interferometer of the AILES beamline of synchrotron SOLEIL to record the rotationally resolved spectra of several IR/FIR vibrational modes of naphthalene (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>) and its derivatives: quinoline (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N), isoquinoline (C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>7</sub>N), azulene (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>8</sub>), quinoxaline (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub>), quinazoline (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub>). Firstly, the intense band associated with the  $\nu_{46}$  CH bending out of plane mode of naphthalene recorded under jet conditions (Jet-AILES experiment developed on the AILES beamline by the IPR-LADIR-PhLAM consortium) revealed transitions involving low J and Ka rotational quantum numbers. These new data permitted to accurately fit the ground state rotational constants and to improve the  $\nu_{46}$  band constants<sup>b</sup>. As a second step, we performed the rotational analysis of the low frequency  $\nu_{47}$  and  $\nu_{48}$  bands of naphthalene recorded at room-temperature in the long absorption pathlength cell from ISMO. As a last step, the high resolution spectra of several bands of azulene, quinoline, isoquinoline and quinoxaline were recorded at room temperature and analyzed using the same procedure. All the rotational constants fitted in the present work were compared to the results of anharmonic DFT calculations realized at various levels of accuracy.

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<sup>b</sup>S. Albert, et al.; *Faraday Discussions*, **150**, 51 (2011)