

COUPLING OF THE C-H STRETCH TO LARGE-AMPLITUDE TORSION AND INVERSION MOTIONS: COMPARISON OF  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^\cdot$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}_2^+$  AND  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$

RAM S. BHATTA, *Department of Polymer Science and Department of Chemistry, The University of Akron;*  
DAVID S. PERRY, *Department of Chemistry, The University of Akron, OH 44325.*

In each of the title molecules, torsional and inversion tunneling occurs between six equivalent minima. Coupling of these degrees of freedom to the CH stretch occurs via variation of the C-H stretching force constants as a function of the torsional ( $\alpha$ ) and inversion ( $\tau$ ) angles. Maps of the couplings have been computed at the MP2/6-311++G(3df,2p) level. Both the single bond CH stretch force constants and the bilinear couplings between CH bonds are presented as a function of  $\alpha$  and  $\tau$ . Although the torsional barriers differ by more than a factor of 20, the torsion-inversion-vibration coupling patterns are very similar for  $\text{CH}_3\text{NH}_2$  and  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^\cdot$ . On the other hand, the torsion-inversion-vibration coupling in the charged species  $\text{CH}_3\text{OH}_2^+$  is much weaker.