

## DETECTION OF SiH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O BY FOURIER TRANSFORM MICROWAVE SPECTROSCOPY

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The microwave spectra of the normal species, <sup>29</sup>Si, <sup>30</sup>Si, <sup>18</sup>O, and <sup>2</sup>H SiH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O have been measured using a pulsed-nozzle Fourier transform microwave (FTMW) spectrometer. Two, four and five strong transitions were observed for the  $J = 1 \leftarrow 0$ ,  $2 \leftarrow 1$ , and  $3 \leftarrow 2$  transitions, respectively in the 7 to 22 GHz region. Almost all of the observed lines consisted of two or three components. The spectral patterns observed for SiH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O were different from those of CH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>a</sup>, CH<sub>4</sub>-HCl<sup>b</sup>, and Ar-SiH<sub>4</sub><sup>c</sup>. The observed line frequencies were fitted to the expression for the rotational spectrum of a linear molecule. The centrifugal distortion constant of the set appearing at lower frequencies than the  $K=0$  transition is much smaller than those of other transitions. The rotational constants thus obtained, give an Si-O bond length of 3.38 Å, which is much shorter than the C-O bond length in CH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O (3.70 Å). The value of the stretching force constant estimated for SiH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O from the rotational and centrifugal distortion constants is larger than that for the C-O bond in CH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O. We thus conclude that the Si-O bond in SiH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O is much stronger than the C-O bond in CH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O. From the observed Stark effect in SiH<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O, the electric dipole moment was determined to be 1.730 Debye. The structural and dipole data indicates that the water moiety is located with its C<sub>2</sub> axis coinciding with the van der Waals bond.

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<sup>b</sup>Y. Ohshima and Y. Endo, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **93**, 6256 (1990)

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