

DETECTION OF THE NEAR-INFRARED SPECTRUM OF CH₂⁺

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The molecular ion CH₂⁺ is of special interest because of its quasilinearity (resulting from a small barrier to linearity, 1089 cm⁻¹) and the strong interaction of its ground and first excited states due to the Renner-Teller effect. At linearity the ground state is a doubly degenerate ²Π_u state that splits into \tilde{X}^2A_1 and \tilde{A}^2B_1 states as the molecule bends. Although in the ground state the molecule is a near-prolate asymmetric rotor (∠HCH=140°), the excited state equilibrium geometry is linear. Both the initial detection of the infrared spectrum of the ν₃ band^{a,b} and a more recent PFI-ZEKE study^c confirm the bent nature of CH₂⁺ in the ground state. This work presents the first experimental spectroscopic characterization of the \tilde{A}^2B_1 state.

Using a Ti:sapphire laser, we have observed four new absorption bands in the near-infrared region (11,000-13,000 cm⁻¹). The comparison between spectra recorded in He/CH₄ and He/CH₄/H₂ liquid-nitrogen cooled positive column discharges was used to identify these transitions, the strongest of which had a signal-to-noise ratio of ~100. A least-squares fit of 57 transitions from the $\tilde{A}(0,3,0)^1 \leftarrow \tilde{X}(0,0,0)^0$ band has given preliminary values for the excited state molecular constants $B=7.140(22)$ and $D_N=-0.00034(16)$. The fit of 46 lines from the $\tilde{A}(0,4,0)^0 \leftarrow \tilde{X}(0,0,0)^1$ band resulted in the following excited state constants: $B=6.796(56)$ and $D_N=-0.00170(42)$. Recent *ab initio* predictions^d of the rovibronic spectra of CH₂⁺ show good agreement with the observed spectrum ($\Delta\nu_{o-c}=-53$ cm⁻¹ for the $\tilde{A}(0,3,0)^1 \leftarrow \tilde{X}(0,0,0)^0$ band and $\Delta\nu_{o-c}=-18$ cm⁻¹ for the $\tilde{A}(0,4,0)^0 \leftarrow \tilde{X}(0,0,0)^1$ band). Assignment of the $\tilde{A}(0,3,0)^2 \leftarrow \tilde{X}(0,0,0)^1$ and $\tilde{A}(0,3,0)^3 \leftarrow \tilde{X}(0,0,0)^2$ bands is underway.

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