## ANALYSIS OF LOW FREQUENCY VIBRATIONAL PROGRESSIONS IN THE HIGH RESOLUTION ELECTRONIC SPECTRUM of 4,4'-DIMETHYLAMINOBENZONITRILE (DMABN).<sup>a</sup>

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Recent developments in the study of the DMABN in the gas  $phase^{c,d}$  prompted us to reexamine its electronic spectrum at full rotational resolution. This examination shows that several members of the low frequency vibronic progression at +76, +113, +118, +136, +176, +190, and +193 cm<sup>-1</sup> are split into two or more components. This splitting, not reported before, is due to the varying magnitude of coupling between two internal -CH<sub>3</sub> rotors in the DMABN molecule in its different vibrational states. The assignment of the observed spectra was greatly facilitated by the use of genetic algorithm automated assignments.<sup>*e*,*f*</sup> Examination of the obtained rotational parameters leads to the determination of the geometry of the molecule in its ground and electronically excited states.

There exists a controversy in the literature on the lifetime of the excited electronic state of DMABN between various experiments. The picosecond study<sup>g</sup> obtained values between 1.5 ps and 24 ps, while the other works<sup>h</sup> yielded ~5 ns. From the observed Lorentzian component of the linewidth we determined the lifetime of the excited state to be  $4 \pm 0.5$  ns.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>c</sup>G. Myszkiewicz, G. Berden, W. Leo Meerts, paper TD01 at 58<sup>th</sup> OSU International symposium on molecular spectroscopy

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