

THE ZÜRICH HIGH RESOLUTION COLLISIONAL-COOLING CELL-FTIR SETUP: ROVIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPY OF METHANOID MOLECULES BETWEEN 60 AND 300 K

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A complete understanding of the absorption behavior of the Earth's atmosphere and of the atmospheres of the giant planets (Saturn and Jupiter) and their moons (Titan) requires a detailed spectroscopic investigation of methanoid molecules over full atmospheric temperature ranges. For that reason we have interfaced a collisional and enclosive cooling cell^a based on White-type multireflection optics to our FTIR IFS125 HR prototype 2001 spectrometer^b (MOPD=10 m). This cell makes it possible to record spectra at high spectral resolution in the temperature range 4-400 K with absorption path lengths up to 20 m. We have recorded the spectra of CH₄^c and its isotopomers^d and of CHF₃^e, CHClF₂^f and CHCl₂F^g between 2000 and 6000 cm⁻¹ in the temperature range 60-300 K. The spectra were recorded at resolutions ranging from 0.0015 to 0.004 cm⁻¹. We will present an analysis of the spectra of CHCl₂F in the 2ν₃ and 3ν₃ regions and an initial assignment of the resonance system 2ν₃/ν₃ + ν₈/2ν₈ of CHClF₂. We discuss coincidences with CO₂ laser lines in the 2ν₃ region of the isotopic chiral molecule CH³⁵Cl³⁷ClF. Doppler-free quasi-resonantly enhanced ultra-high two-photon absorption experiments may be carried out in this region to study parity violation^h in this molecule. In addition, we show CO nanoparticles recorded at 6 K^h.

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