INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY OF CH2CL IN SOLID PARAHYDROGEN

<u>YUKI MIYAMOTO</u>, Division of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606-8502, Japan; and TAKAMASA MOMOSE, Department of Chemistry, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., V6T1Z1, Canada.

Infrared spectra of the chloromethyl radical (CH₂Cl) isolated in solid parahydrogen has been reported. The radical was produced by *in situ* UV photolysis of chloroiodomethane (CH₂ClI) in solid parahydrogen. Infrared absorption of the ν_3 (CCl stretch), ν_2 (CH₂ scissors), and ν_1 (CH₂ symmetric-stretch) modes of CH₂Cl were clearly observed. The matrix shift of the ν_1 band is -6 cm⁻¹ relative to the gas phase band origin. Fine spectral features in the infrared absorption spectra reveal that the radical exhibits uni-axial quantized rotation along molecular *a*-axis in solid parahydrogen. The temporal change of the infrared absorption intensity indicates that the nuclear spin conversion between para (I = 0) and ortho (I = 1) spin modifications of the radical takes place in solid parahydrogen at 3.6 K. The conversion rate was determine to be 0.0046 min⁻¹, which is comparable to the conversion rate between the J = 1, I = 1 and J = 0, I = 2 states of CH₄ in solid parahydrogen. We did not observe any significant change of the intensity of the CH₂Cl radical for a few days in solid parahydrogen, which indicates that there is no tunneling reaction between CH₂Cl and H₂ at 3.6 K.