

## HIGHEST RESOLUTION FOURIER TRANSFORM INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY WITH AN ELEVEN CHAMBER BRUKER INTERFEROMETER AT THE SWISS SYNCHROTRON

S. ALBERT, K.K. ALBERT, M. QUACK, *PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY, ETH ZÜRICH, CH-8093 ZÜRICH, SWITZERLAND*; PH. LERCH, L. QUARONI, *SWISS LIGHT SOURCE, PAUL-SCHERRER-INSTITUTE, CH-5232 VILLIGEN, SWITZERLAND* ; A. KEENS, *BRUKER OPTICS, D-76275 ETTLINGEN, GERMANY*.

We have interfaced a newly constructed eleven chamber interferometer, the ETH-SLS Bruker IFS 125 HR prototype 2009, to the infrared port available at the Swiss Light Source (SLS), located at the Paul-Scherrer-Institute. The Maximum Optical Path Difference (MOPD) of this spectrometer is 11.70 m allowing for a best theoretical unapodized resolution of  $0.00053\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (18 MHz). The ETH-SLS Bruker spectrometer is a further development of our nine chamber interferometer Bruker IFS 120/125 Zurich prototype 2001<sup>a,b</sup> which has an MOPD of 9.4 m and unapodized resolution of  $0.00068\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (23 MHz). We present spectra of CO and pyrimidine ( $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$ ) as examples to illustrate the improved resolution. Due to the high brightness of the synchrotron source the signal-to-noise ratio is effectively 5 to 20 times better than that of conventional thermal sources in the spectral region between 180 and  $900\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (6-28 THz). We present examples of pyrimidine ( $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{N}_2$ ) and CDBrClF spectra in the region 600 to  $900\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and of phenol ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) and aniline ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$ ) spectra in the region 180 to  $350\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Due to the excellent resolution and the bright synchrotron source we were able to detect the spin statistical weights in the pyrimidine<sup>c</sup> spectra and found new combination bands in the CDBrClF spectra. We were able to rotationally resolve the torsional *c*-type band of phenol with  $\nu_{0a} = 309.1141\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{0b} = 309.5517\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and detect a torsional splitting of  $0.4376\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the  $v = 1$  torsional level. In addition, we were able to rotationally resolve and assign the very weak two torsional *b*-type subbands of aniline with  $\nu_{0a} = 234.8\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $\nu_{0b} = 304.3\text{ cm}^{-1}$  showing the mode selective inversion splitting<sup>d</sup>.

---

<sup>a</sup>S. Albert, K.K. Albert and M. Quack, *Trends in Optics and Photonics*, **2003**, 84, 177.

<sup>b</sup>S. Albert and M. Quack, *ChemPhysChem*, **2007**, 8, 1271.

<sup>c</sup>S. Albert and M. Quack, *J. Mol. Spectrosc.*, **2007**, 243, 280.

<sup>d</sup>B. Fehrens, M. Hippler and M. Quack, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, **1998**, 298, 320.