

IN PURSUIT OF THE FAR-INFRARED SPECTRUM OF CYANOGEN ISO-THIOCYANATE, NCNCS, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE ENERGY LEVEL DISLOCATION DUE TO QUANTUM MONODROMY

MANFRED WINNEWISSER, BRENDA P. WINNEWISSER, IVAN R. MEDVEDEV, FRANK C. DELUCIA, *Department of Physics, The Ohio State University, Columbus Ohio, 43210-1106, USA*; STEPHEN C. ROSS, *Department of Physics and Centre for Laser, Atomic, and Molecular Sciences, University of New Brunswick, P.O. Box 4400, Fredericton NB E3B 5A3, Canada*; and JACEK KOPUT, *Department of Chemistry, Adam Mickiewicz University, 60-780 Poznan, Poland*.

Quantum Monodromy has a strong impact on the ro-vibrational energy levels of chain molecules whose bending potential energy function has the form of the bottom of a champagne bottle (i.e. with a hump or punt) around the linear configuration. NCNCS is a particularly good example of such a molecule and clearly exhibits a distinctive monodromy-induced dislocation of the energy level pattern at the top of the potential energy hump<sup>a</sup>. The generalized semi-rigid bender (GSRB) wave functions are used to show that the expectation values of any physical quantity which varies with the large amplitude bending coordinate will also have monodromy-induced dislocations. This includes the electric dipole moment components. High level ab initio calculations not only provided the molecular equilibrium structure of NCNCS, but also the electric dipole moment components  $\mu_a$  and  $\mu_b$  as functions of the large-amplitude bending coordinate. The calculated expectation values of these quantities indicate large ro-vibrational transition moments that will be discussed in pursuit of possible far-infrared bands. To our knowledge there is no NCNCS infrared spectrum reported in the literature.

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<sup>a</sup>B. P. Winnewisser, M. Winnewisser, I. R. Medvedev, F. C. De Lucia, S. C. Ross and J. Koput, *Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys.*, 2010, DOI:10.1039/B922023B