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INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY OF HYDROGEN CYANIDE IN SOLID PARAHYDROGEN (BRIEFING CHARTS)

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CONFERENCE PAPER

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14. ABSTRACT Solid parahydrogen features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak intermolecular interactions • Slow relaxation timescales • Quantum crystal: self-annealing via tunneling • Homogeneous environment • Large intermolecular distance, 3.78 Å Parahydrogen as a matrix: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very small matrix shifts, predictable (-0.5 %) • Nearly free rotation for small molecules • High impurity mobility • Narrow spectral linewidths (<100 MHz possible) • Dopants induce infrared activity in matrix 					
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& Dr. Mario E. Fajardo
AFRL/MNME**

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61th International Symposium on Molecular Spectroscopy, Talk RD10, 22 June 2006, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH

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Infrared Spectroscopy Of Hydrogen Cyanide In Solid Parahydrogen



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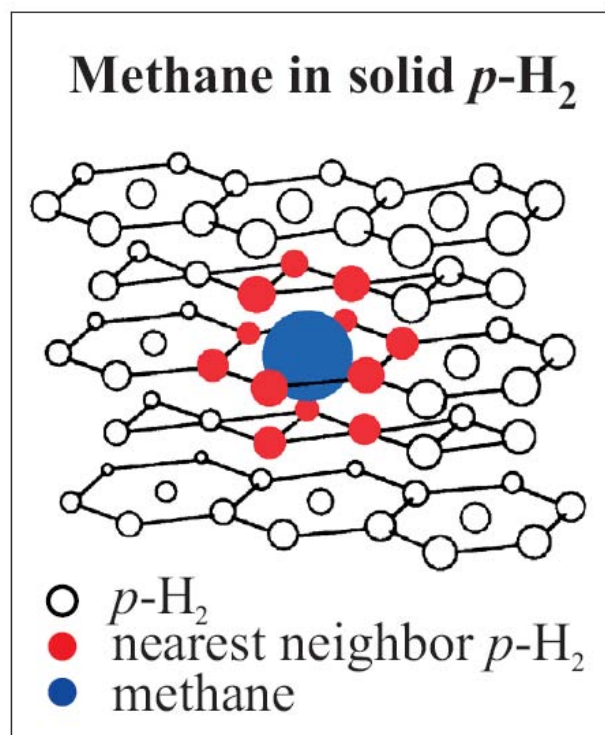


Solid parahydrogen



Solid parahydrogen features:

- Weak intermolecular interactions
- Slow relaxation timescales
- Quantum crystal: self-annealing via tunneling
- Homogeneous environment
- Large intermolecular distance, 3.78 Å

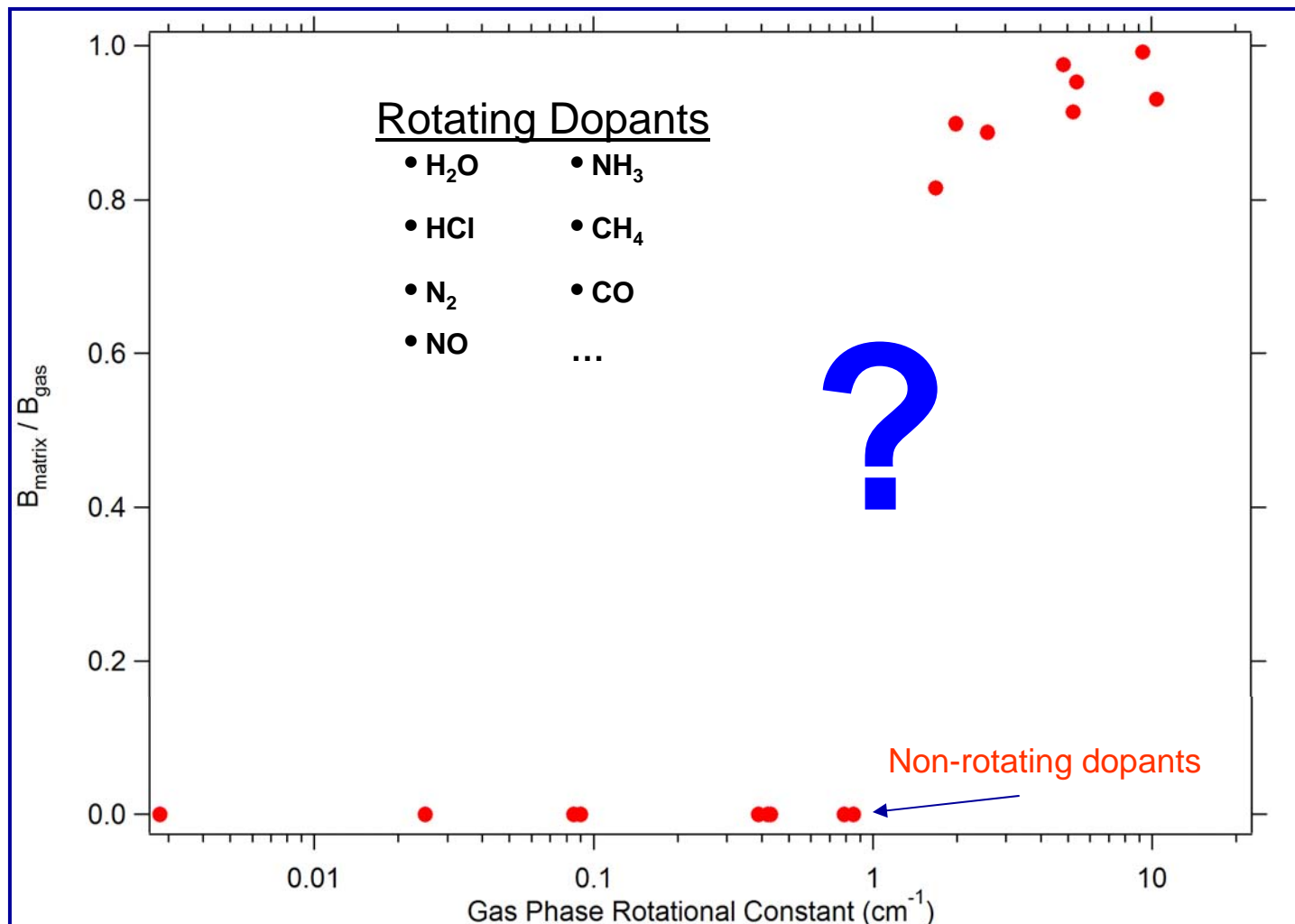


Parahydrogen as a matrix:

- Very small matrix shifts, predictable (-0.5 %)
- Nearly free rotation for small molecules
- High impurity mobility
- Narrow spectral linewidths (<100 MHz possible)
- Dopants induce infrared activity in matrix



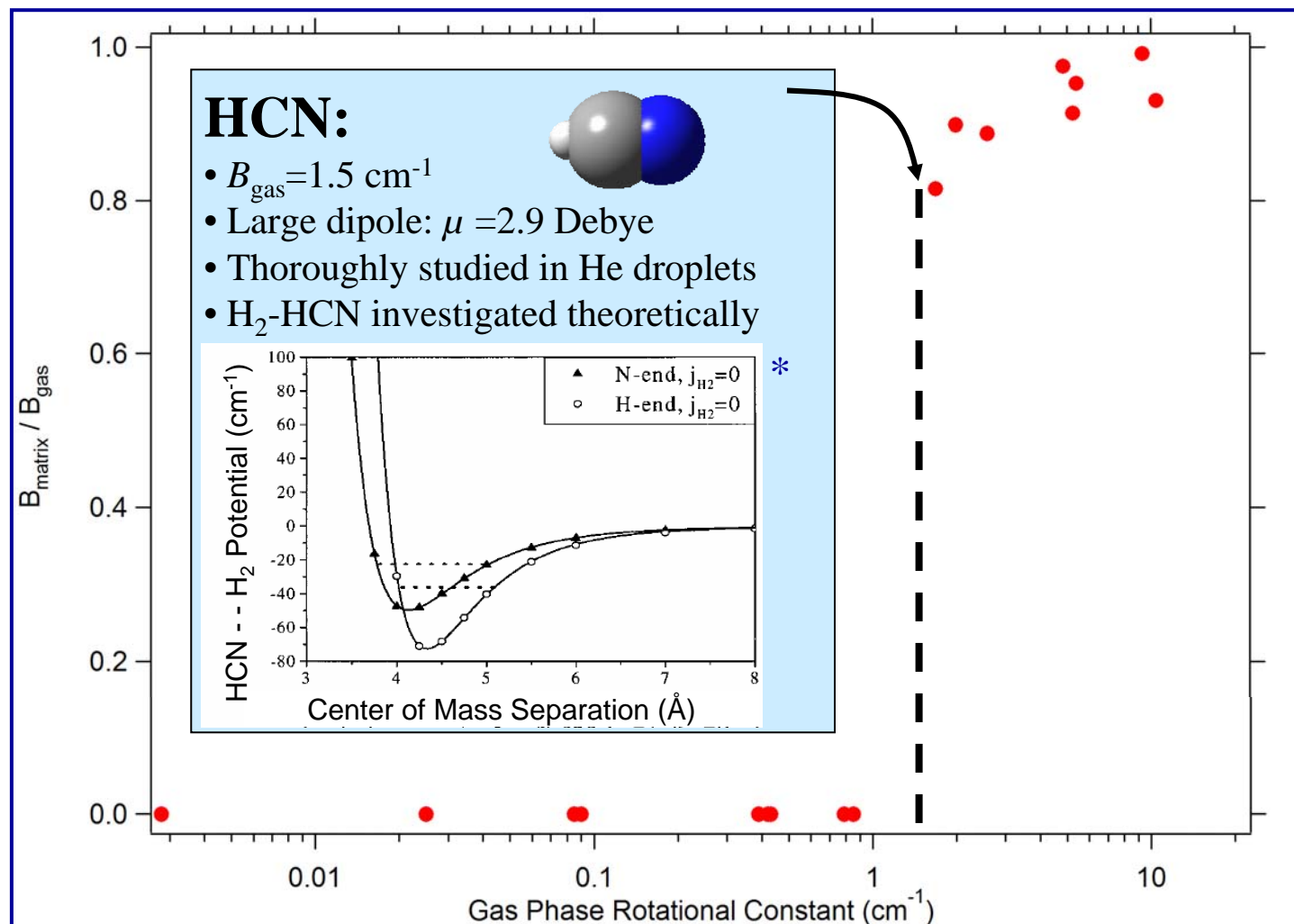
Rotation of Molecules in Solid Parahydrogen



Data from the groups of M. E. Fajardo, Y.-P. Lee, and T. Momose (1995-2006).



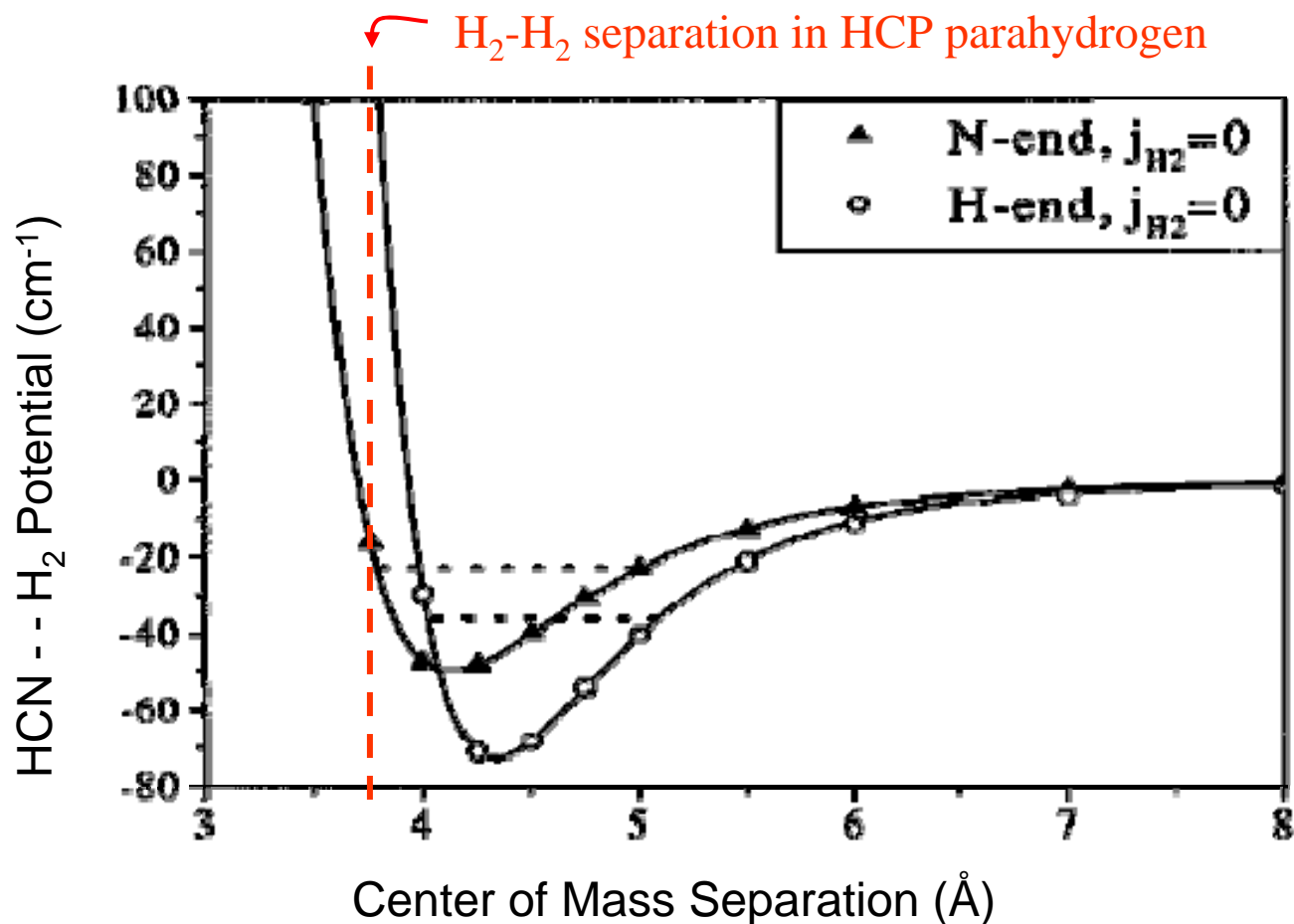
Why study HCN?



* *D. T. Moore, M. Ishiguro, and R. E. Miller, JCP 115, 5144 (2001)*



H₂-HCN Potential



If solid parahydrogen behaved classically, the HCN will not rotate...

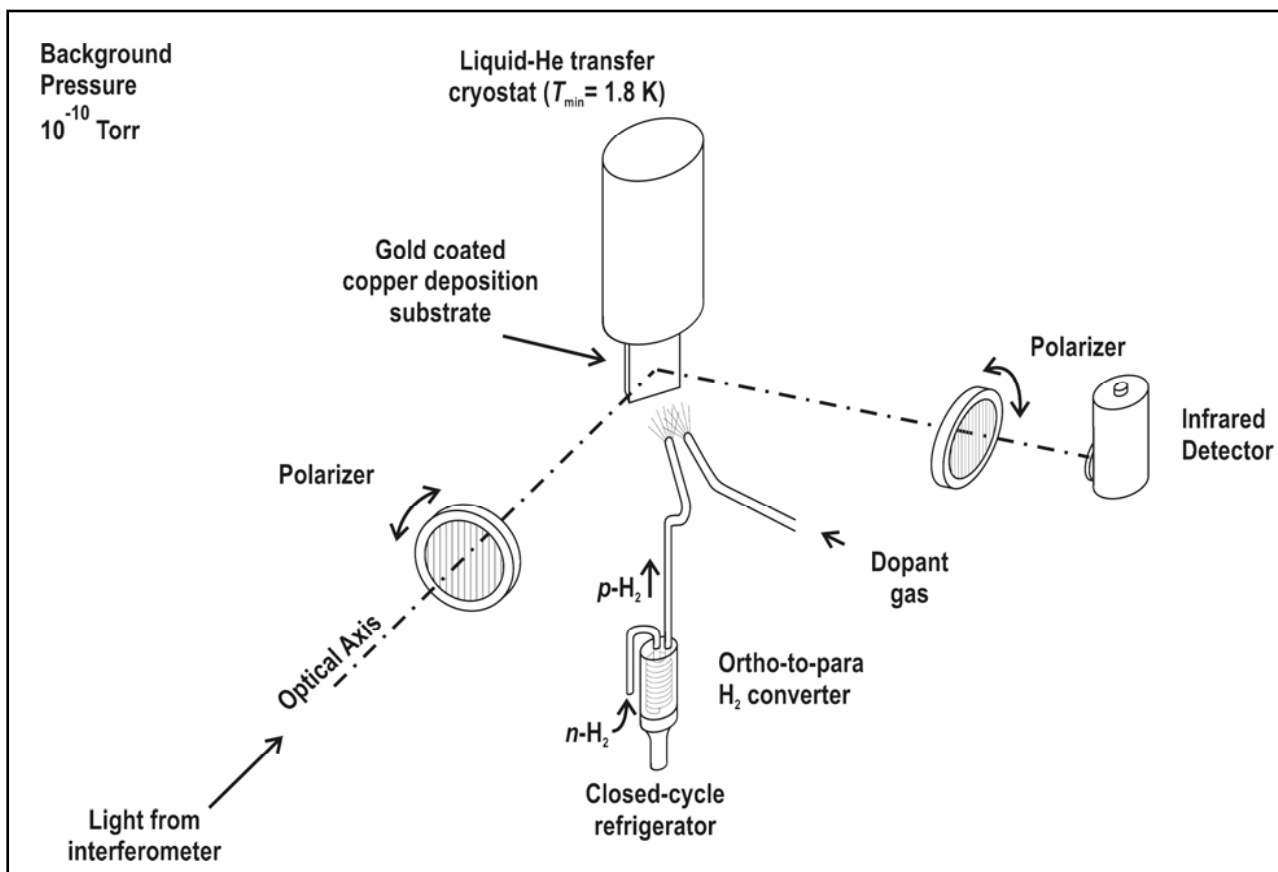
CCSD(T)/aug-cc-pVTZ calculations D. T. Moore, M. Ishiguro, and R. E. Miller, JCP 115, 5144 (2001)

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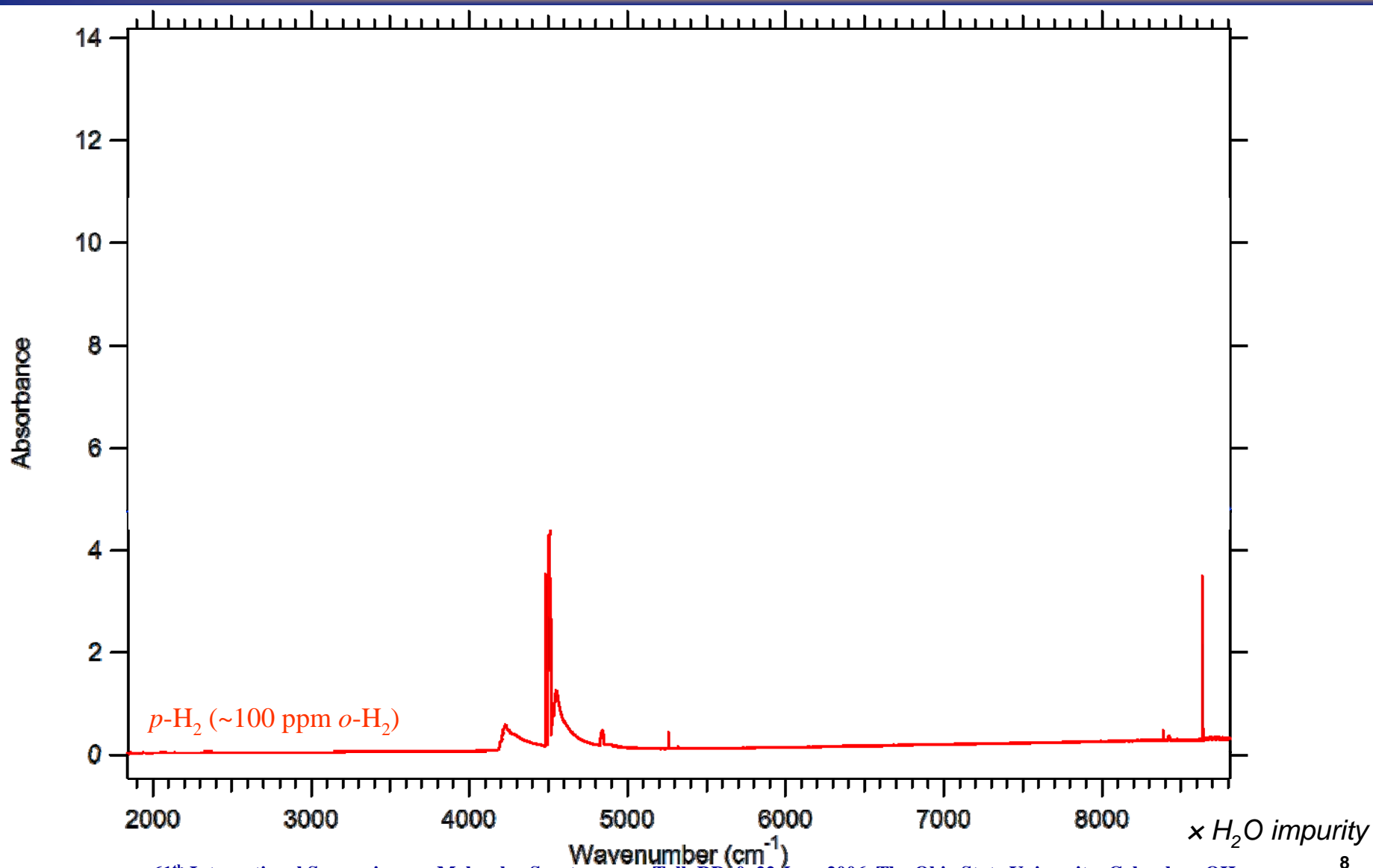
Rapid vapor deposition of $p\text{-H}_2$



- Reflection based set-up (FTIR)
- $[o\text{-H}_2] < 100$ ppm
- $p\text{-H}_2$ deposition rate ~ 150 mmol/hr $\rightarrow \sim 1$ mm/hr thickness
- Deposition at 2.3 K. Sample annealed at 4.3 K for 30 min.



Spectrum of annealed solid p -H₂ with and without HCN

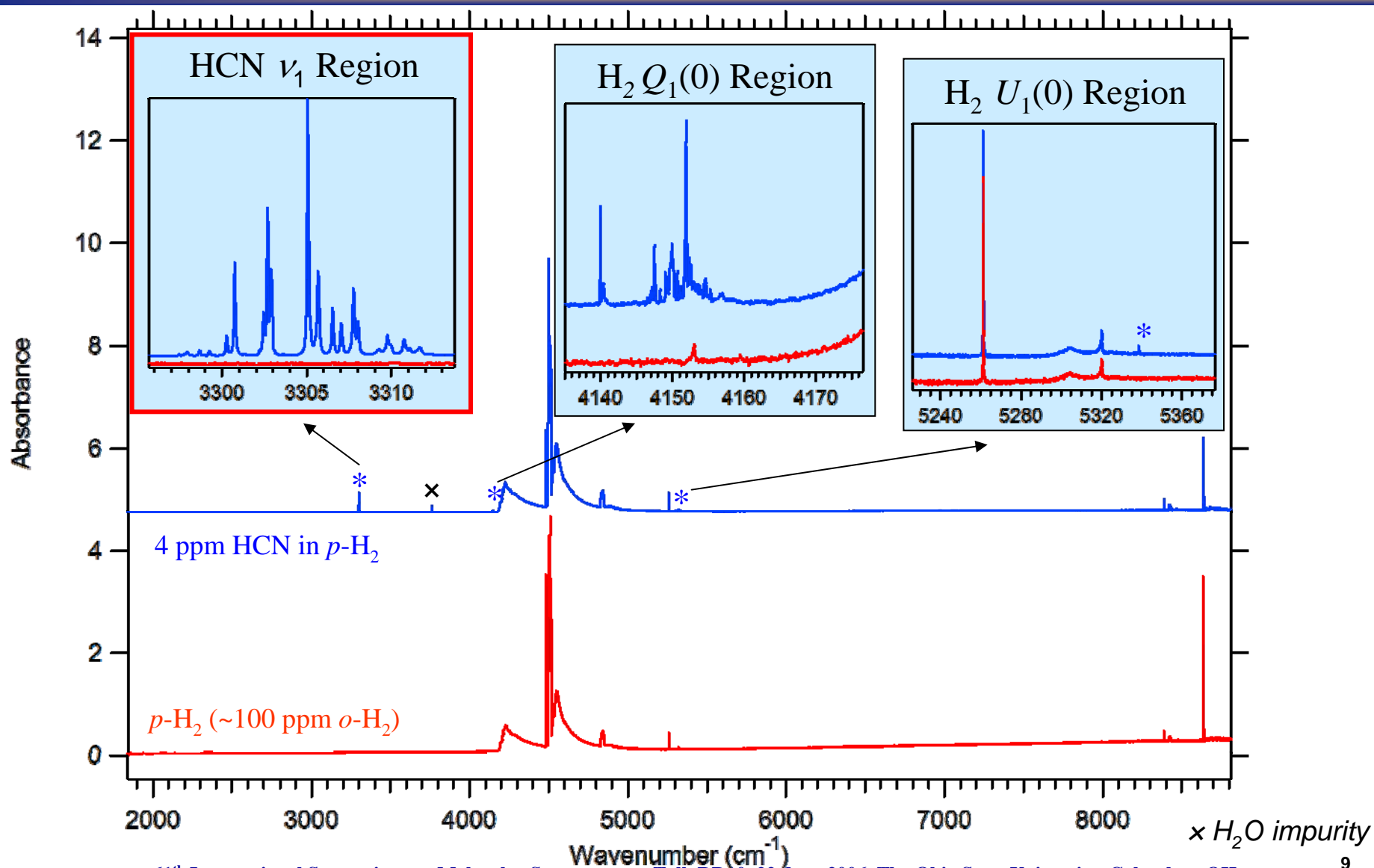


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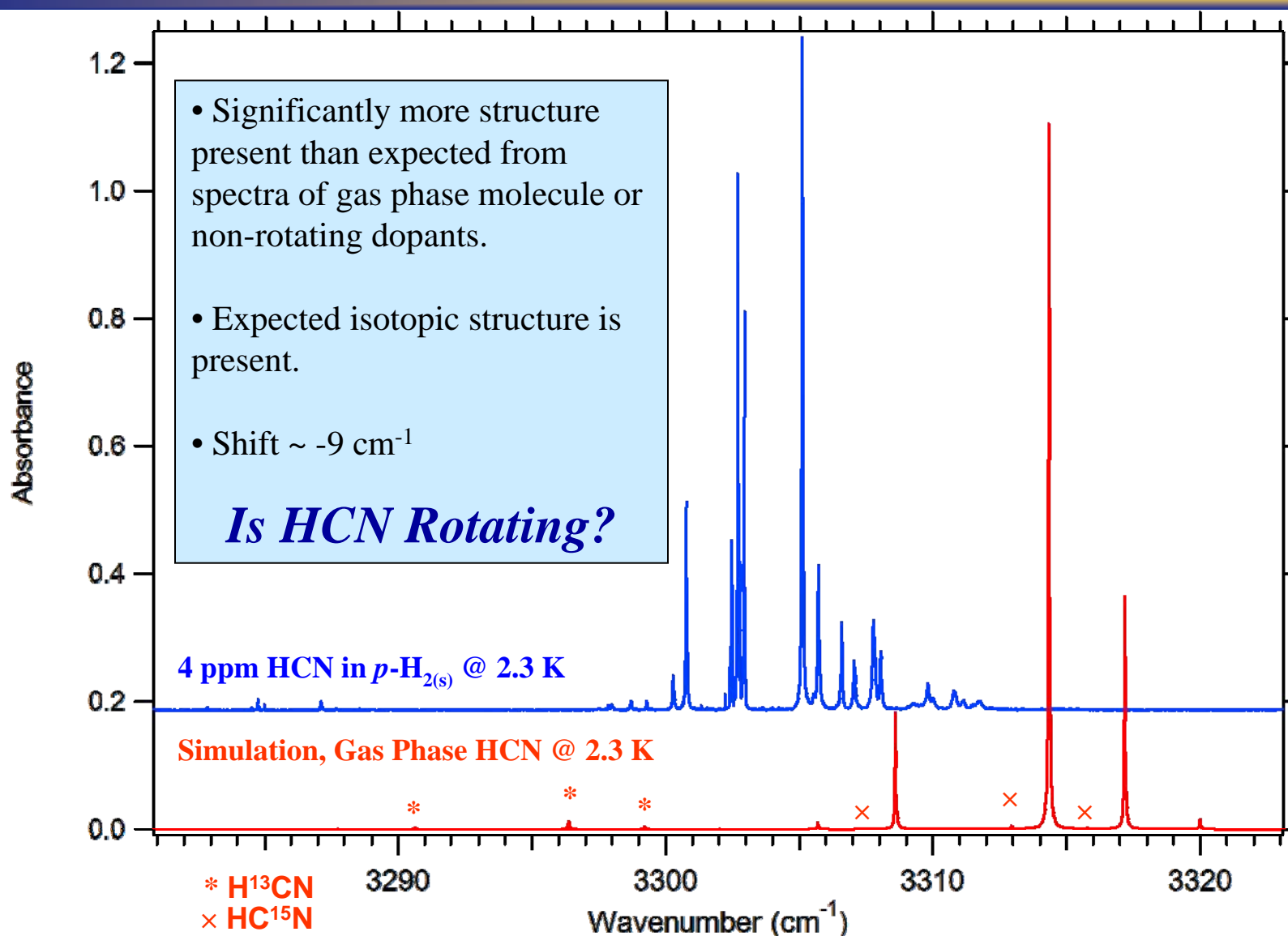


Spectrum of annealed solid p -H₂ with and without HCN





HCN ν_1 region

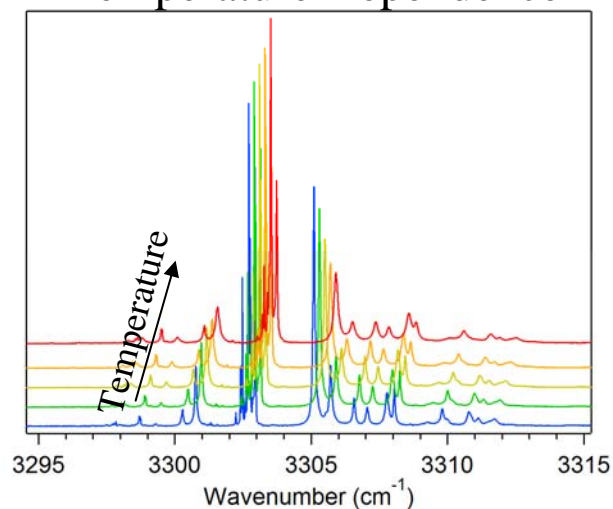




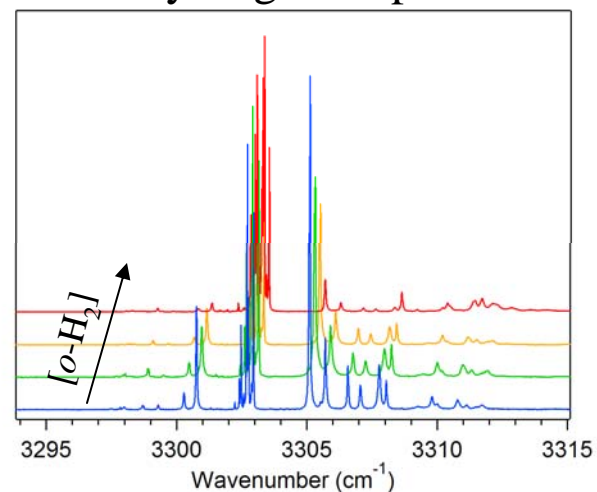
Assignment tools



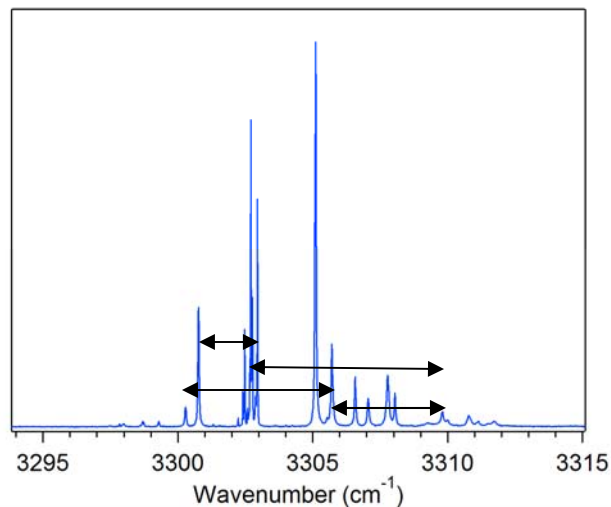
Temperature Dependence



Orthohydrogen Dependence



Combination Differences

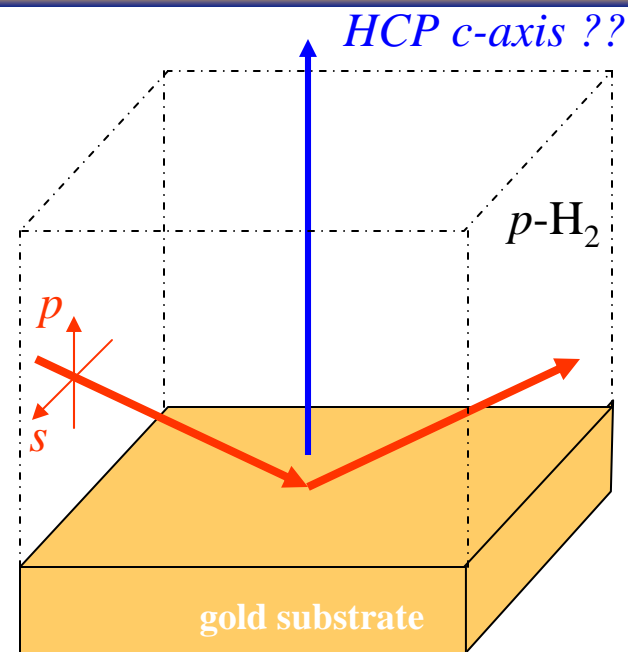
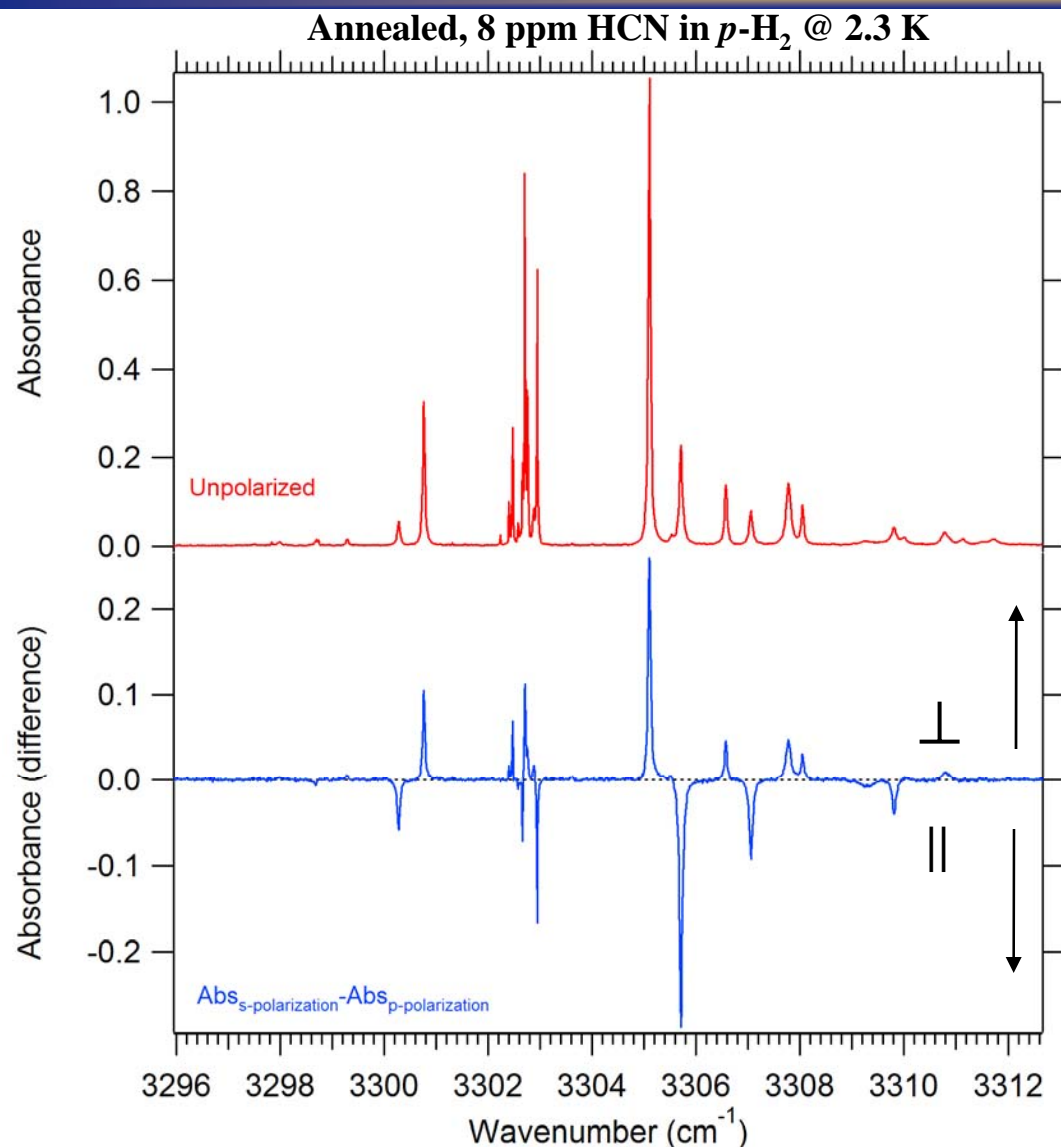


Spectrum was interpreted by its:

- Temperature dependence
- Orthohydrogen concentration dependence
- Transition frequency combination differences
- **Polarization dependence!**



Polarization spectroscopy

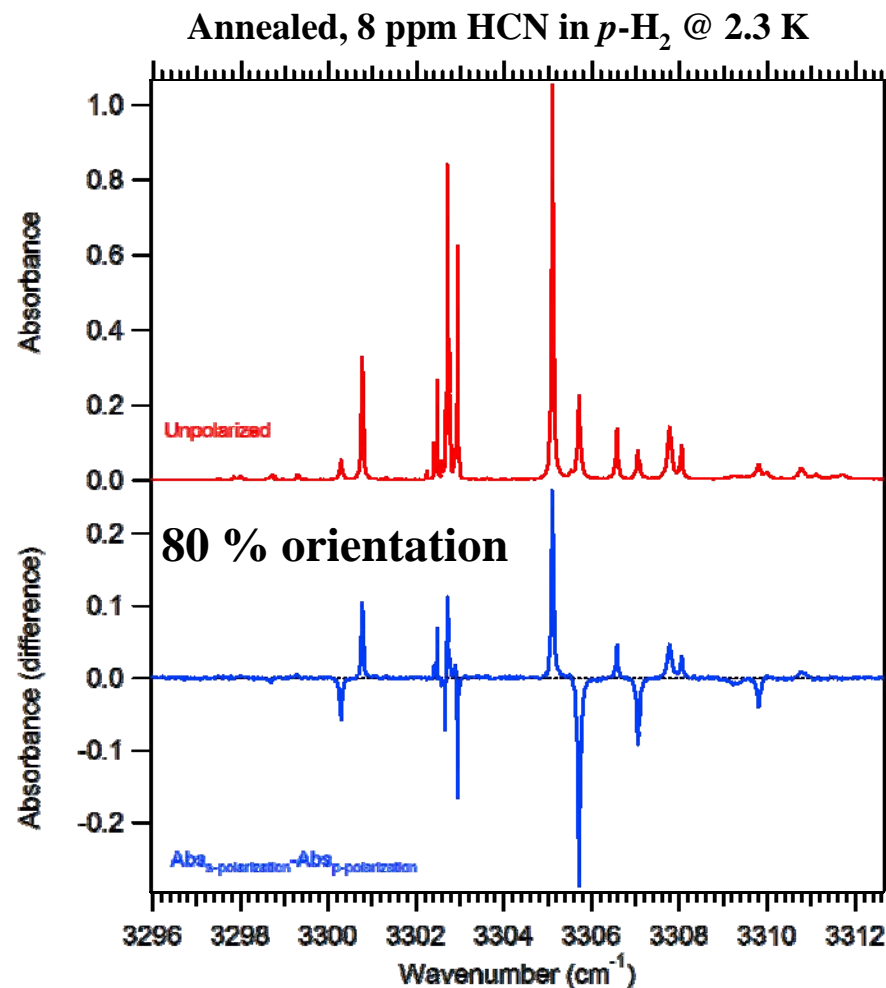
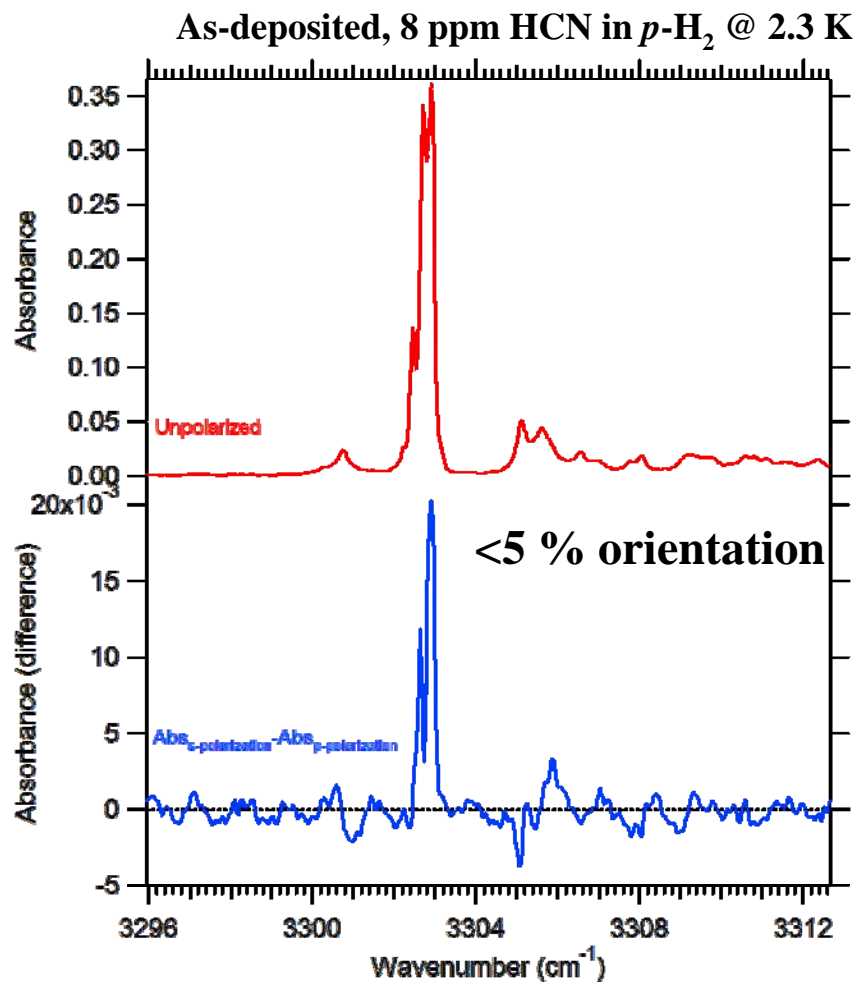


Polarization analysis provides:

- An assignment of the perpendicular and parallel components to the crystal field perturbed rotational structure (*i.e.* Δm)
- $Abs_{s\text{-pol}} - Abs_{p\text{-pol}} = \frac{1}{2} \mu_{\perp}^2 - \frac{1}{2} \mu_{\parallel}^2$
- A measure of the fraction of HCP lattice with c-axis normal to substrate:



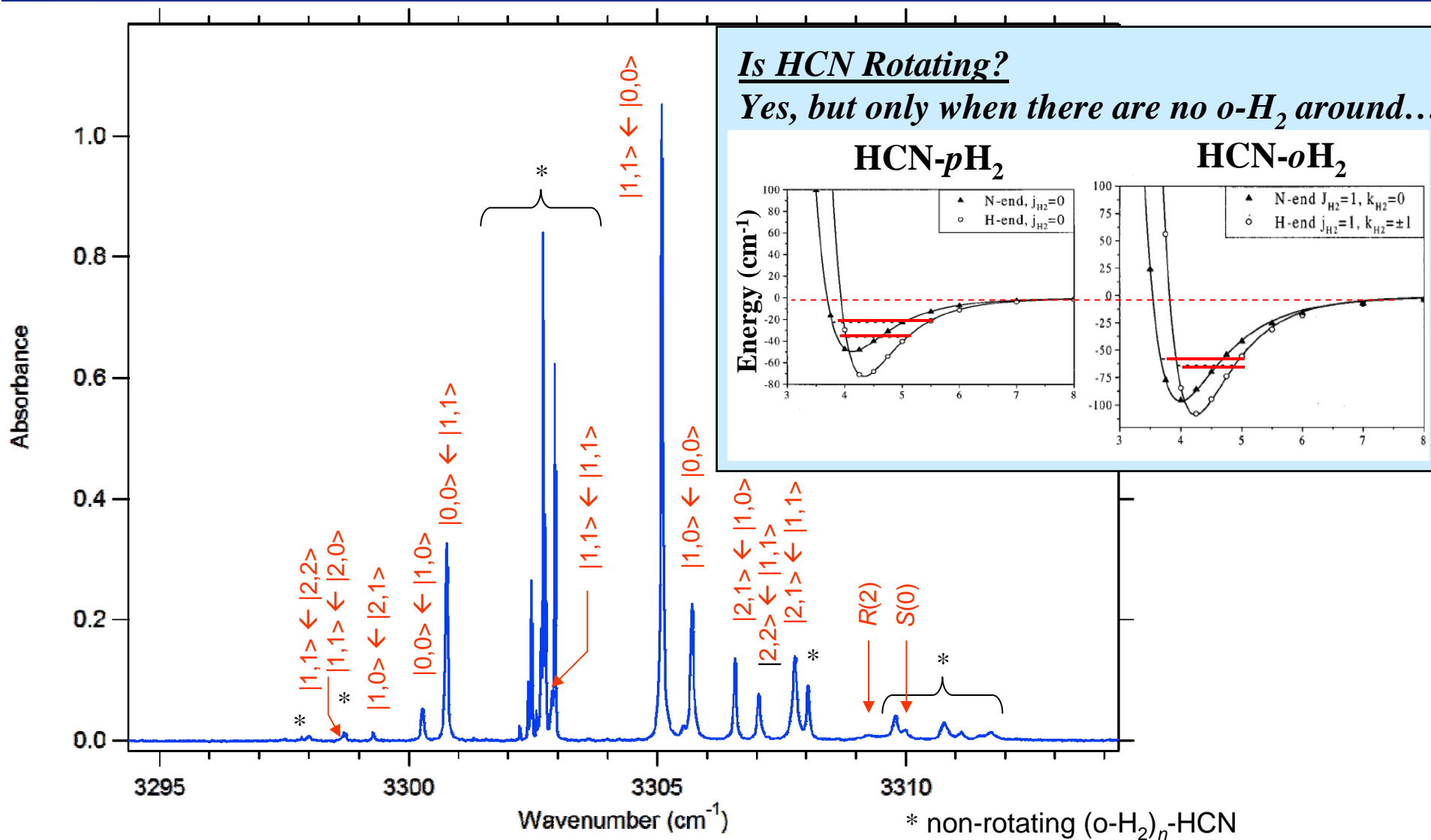
An aside... new insights into annealing mechanism in $p\text{-H}_2$



- Before annealing, less than 5% of the HCP features are oriented normal to the substrate.
 - After annealing, ~80% of the HCP features are oriented normal to substrate!!
- Upon deposition, HCP lattices randomly oriented, but upon annealing gain a macroscopic orientation to the laboratory frame.



Interpretation of the fine structure





Interpretation of the fine structure in the HCN ν_1 fundamental region

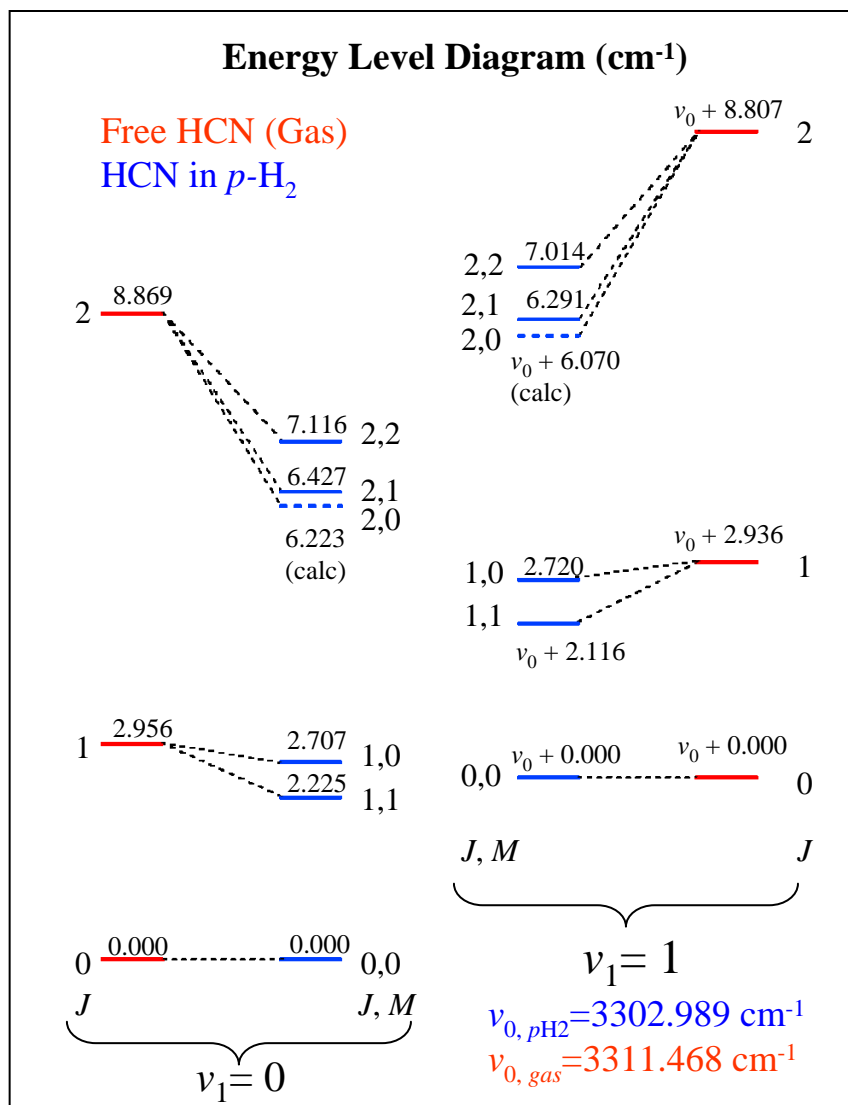


- All peaks assigned!
- Each transition fit to a Lorentzian profile. Standard deviation of the fit for the last digits is shown in parentheses.
- Polarization dependence was not as clear for the higher order clusters.

Species	$ J',M'\rangle \leftarrow J'',M''\rangle$	Polarization	ν_0
HCN	$ 1,1\rangle \leftarrow 2,2\rangle$	\perp	3297.989(5)
HCN	$ 1,1\rangle \leftarrow 2,1\rangle$	\parallel	3298.678(3)
HCN	$ 1,0\rangle \leftarrow 2,1\rangle$	\perp	3299.285(10)
HCN	$ 0,0\rangle \leftarrow 1,0\rangle$	\parallel	3300.282(1)
HCN	$ 0,0\rangle \leftarrow 1,1\rangle$	\perp	3300.764(1)
HCN	$ 1,1\rangle \leftarrow 1,1\rangle$	\perp	3302.880(1)
HCN	$ 1,1\rangle \leftarrow 0,0\rangle$	\perp	3305.105(1)
HCN	satellite	\perp	3305.530(2)
HCN	$ 1,0\rangle \leftarrow 0,0\rangle$	\parallel	3305.709(1)
HCN	$ 2,1\rangle \leftarrow 1,0\rangle$	\perp	3306.572(1)
HCN	$ 2,1\rangle \leftarrow 1,1\rangle$	\parallel	3307.055(1)
HCN	$ 2,2\rangle \leftarrow 1,1\rangle$	\perp	3307.778(1)
HCN	R(2)?	\parallel	3309.328(16)
HCN	$ 2,2\rangle \leftarrow 0,0\rangle$	\perp	3310.001(5)
HCN-oH2 (ip)	in-plane cluster	\perp	3302.708(1)
HCN-oH2 (op)	out-of-plane cluster	\parallel	3302.946(1)
oH2-HCN (ip)	in-plane cluster	\perp	3308.046(1)
oH2-HCN (op)	out-of-plane cluster	\parallel	3309.803(1)
(oH2)n-HCN			3302.238(1)
(oH2)n-HCN			3302.405(1)
(oH2)n-HCN			3302.474(1)
(oH2)n-HCN			3302.579(1)
(oH2)n-HCN			3302.663(1)
(oH2)n-HCN			3302.760(1)
(oH2)n-HCN			3310.775(7)
(oH2)n-HCN			3310.859(25)
(oH2)n-HCN			3311.128(5)
(oH2)n-HCN			3311.479(12)
(oH2)n-HCN			3311.717(9)
(HCN)n			3297.771(11)
(HCN)n			3297.844(4)
(HCN)n			3298.697(4)
(HCN)n			3298.739(4)



Interpretation of the fine structure



Crystal field theory (linear molecule in HCP lattice) *

$$H = H_{r,v} + V_{\text{cry}}$$

$$V_{\text{cry}} = \epsilon_2 C_{2,0}(\Omega_{\text{HCN}}) + \epsilon_3 [C_{3,-3}(\Omega_{\text{HCN}}) - C_{3,3}(\Omega_{\text{HCN}})]$$

$$\text{where } C_{l,m}(\Omega) = \left(\frac{4\pi}{2l+1} \right)^{1/2} Y_{l,m}(\Omega)$$

“Fitting” Results: (10 levels, 9 parameters)

	<i>p</i> -H ₂	Gas
<i>B</i>	1.475(5)	1.478
ΔB	-0.005(5)	-0.010
<i>D</i>	0.0675(5)	2.910×10^{-6}
ΔD	0.0032(5)	0.025×10^{-6}
<i>v</i> ₀	3302.989(5)	3311.4770
ϵ_2	-1.274(5)	-
$\Delta \epsilon_2$	-0.193(5)	-
ϵ_3	6.850(5)	-
$\Delta \epsilon_3$	0.767(5)	-

Identical!

× 20,000!

very large!

NOTE: Above perturbation does not converge for large *D*!
Treatment was modified to incorporate centrifugal distortion after crystal field calculation to avoid this problem.

* Perturbation terms determined by T. Momose, unpublished.



Summary



- **AFRL matrix isolation spectroscopy lab back in business (after 5 years!)**
- **Polarization spectroscopy is helpful with reflection configuration**
 - 1) New insights into annealing process
 - 2) Powerful assignment tool
- **Despite size, and strong interaction, HCN does rotate in HCP p -H₂**
 - 1) Large crystal field perturbation (perturbation theory may not be appropriate)
 - 2) Large effective centrifugal distortion constant, (D), but B unchanged!
 - 3) Crystal field calculation does not converge properly when D is large
 - 4) Incorporating D after the crystal field calculation works well
 - 5) A single o -H₂ inhibits rotation of HCN
- **Other interesting features left out of the talk...**
 - 1) Rotational excitation lifetime is sensitive to HCN concentration
 - 2) Strong induced IR activity in H₂ fundamental region
 - 3) HCN cluster formation



Molecular rotation in solid p -H₂...

What should be next

