

Torsion-Torsion Interaction in the Microwave Spectrum of Dimethylether

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We report an analysis of the torsional fine structure of rotational lines of $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$ in excited torsional states leading to the potential parameters V_3 and V'_{12} of a Hamiltonian for the overall- and internal rotation.

The microwave rotational spectrum of dimethylether, $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$, was recorded in the region from 8 to 40 GHz with a conventional microwave spectrometer^{1,2} equipped with an 8 m-absorption cell and employing 33 kHz-Stark-modulation. The sample

pressure was about 10 mT and the temperature approximately -50°C . The $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$ was supplied by Fluka GmbH, Neu-Ulm.

The ground state spectrum of $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$ has been assigned earlier³. Additional lines of the ground state were measured by F. J. Lovas⁴, as the molecule is of radioastronomic interest. We measured six rotational transitions, which appear as quartets of both the excited torsional states $\tilde{\nu}=1_1$ and $\tilde{\nu}=1_2$ ⁵. They are given in Table 1. The Hamiltonian for the torsion and overall rotation is invariant to the group $\text{C}_{3v}^- \otimes \text{C}_{3v}^+$ ^{6,7}. The torsional substates may be specified by the group $\text{C}_{3v}^- \otimes \text{C}_{3v}^+$ as follows:

$$\tilde{\nu}=1_1 : \bar{\sigma} : A_1A_2, EE, A_1E, EA_2,$$

$$\tilde{\nu}=1_2 : \bar{\sigma} : A_1A_2, EE, A_2E, EA_1.$$

The spin statistical weights of the components of the measured quartets result as⁵⁻⁷:

$$A_1A_2 : A_2A_1 : EE : A_1E : A_2E : EA_2 : EA_1$$

$$6 : 10 : 16 : 2 : 2 : 4 : 4$$

$$10 : 6 : 16 : 6 : 6 : 4 : 4$$

$$\text{for } K_- K_+ = ee \longleftrightarrow oo- \quad \text{and}$$

$$\text{for } K_- K_+ = eo \longleftrightarrow oe-$$

transitions.

The assignment of the quartet lines was made by their Stark-effect and by observing the intensity ratio given by the spin weights. Furthermore transitions in the torsional state $\tilde{\nu}=1_1$ appeared stronger in intensity than those of $\tilde{\nu}=1_2$.

The rotational constants of the A_iA_j -species rotational lines for both excited states are calculated by a least square fit using rigid rotor approximation. Only lines up to $J=4$ were used. The results are given in Table 2. Similar measurements on $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{O}$ were reported recently⁸.

The analysis of the torsional fine structure is based on a Hamiltonian given in⁵. As adjustable parameters were taken the hindering potential V_3 , the potential interaction parameter V'_{12} and the angle ϑ between the methyl top and the b axis. The numerical evaluation used a computer program MELIT, written by Trinkaus⁵ and Tan, which we adapted to the TR 440 of the Hamburg and the PDP 10 of the Kiel computer center. The ν -diagonalisation is made to second order by a van Vleck-transformation aiming at the combined $\tilde{\nu}=1_1$ and $\tilde{\nu}=1_2$ torsional submatrix. The effective rotational

hamiltonian matrix is diagonalised by a Householder procedure. The least square fit was made to the experimental splittings $\Delta\nu(E E - A_i A_j)$, $\Delta\nu(A_i E - A_i A_j)$, and $\Delta\nu(E A_j - A_i A_j)$ simultaneously. The parameters are given in Table 3, the calculated $\Delta\nu$ in Table 1. The accuracy of the calculation was checked by varying the number of torsional basis functions according to Trinkaus et al.⁵. The fit was made with $v_{\text{max}}=8$. Using the resulting parameters the mean square deviation of the splittings does not improve significantly when using $v_{\text{max}}=9$. The correlation of the three fitted parameters is low.

When we had finished this work we noticed an independent work of Hayashi and Imachi⁹. Their V'_{12} value, calculated by an approximation proposed by Hoyland¹⁰, agrees with ours in the error limit, the V_3 values are different. But we believe that our analysis of the torsional fine structure and the evaluation of V_3 and V'_{12} is less approximative, as we used the complete Hamiltonian. The results of this work differ also from those given in⁸ as the approximation of the evaluation procedure and the selection of torsional states is different. The differences exceed the standard errors.

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$J_{K-K_+}-J'_{K'-K'_+} \bar{\nu}$	$\bar{\sigma}$		exp. frequency [MHz]	exp. splitting $\Delta\nu_{\text{exp.}} = \nu_{\Gamma\Gamma'} - \nu_{\text{AA}}^*$ [MHz]	calc. splitting $\Delta\nu_{\text{calc.}}$ [MHz]	error $\Delta\nu_{\text{exp.}} - \Delta\nu_{\text{calc.}}$ [MHz]
$1_{01}-1_{10}$	1_1	A_1A_2	29 929.979	0.0		
		EE	29 957.060	27.081	27.05	0.03
		A_1E	29 977.927	47.978	47.74	0.24
		EA_2	29 990.262	60.283	60.38	-0.10
	1_2	A_2A_1	29 900.276	0.0		
		EE	29 926.222	25.944	25.82	0.12
		A_2E	29 946.153	45.877	45.66	0.22
$2_{02}-2_{11}$	1_1	A_1A_2	31 121.932	0.0		
		EE	31 147.428	25.496	25.46	0.04
		A_1E	31 170.863	48.931	48.79	0.14
		EA_2	31 174.941	53.009	53.00	0.01
	1_2	A_2A_1	31 055.554	0.0		
		EE	31 079.945	24.391	24.35	0.04
		A_2E	31 102.353	46.799	46.70	0.10
$1_{11}-2_{02}$	1_1	A_1A_2	8 978.337	0.0		
		EE	8 959.123	-19.214	-19.16	-0.05
		A_1E	8 933.668	-44.669	-44.68	0.01
		EA_2	8 946.033	-32.304	-31.99	-0.32
	1_2	A_2A_1	8 917.192	0.0		
		EE	8 898.789	-18.403	-18.39	-0.01
		A_2E	8 874.392	-42.800	-42.70	-0.10
$2_{12}-3_{03}$	1_1	A_1A_2	28 890.842	0.0		
		EE	28 870.718	-20.124	-20.26	0.14
		A_1E	28 848.524	-42.318	-42.67	0.34
		EA_2	28 852.695	-38.147	-38.33	0.18
	1_2	A_2A_1	28 773.941	0.0		
		EE	28 754.634	-19.307	-19.41	0.11
		A_2E	28 733.355	-40.586	-40.79	0.21
$3_{03}-3_{12}$	1_1	A_1A_2	32 973.397	0.0		
		EE	32 999.106	25.709	25.70	0.01
		A_1E	33 023.837	50.440	50.37	0.07
		EA_2	33 025.766	52.369	52.41	-0.04
	1_2	A_2A_1	32 848.287	0.0		
		EE	32 872.879	24.610	24.63	-0.02
		A_2E	32 896.516	48.229	48.26	-0.03
$4_{04}-4_{13}$	1_1	A_1A_2	35 558.525	0.0		
		EE	35 585.053	26.528	26.54	-0.01
		A_1E	35 611.021	52.496	52.48	0.02
		EA_2	35 612.063	53.538	53.64	-0.10
	1_2	A_2A_1	35 348.404	0.0		
		EE	35 373.746	25.342	25.46	-0.12
		A_2E	35 398.543	50.139	50.35	-0.21
		EA_1	35 399.572	51.168	51.45	-0.28

Tab. 1. Rotational transitions of $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$ in the excited torsional states $\bar{\nu}=1_1$ and $\bar{\nu}=1_2$. $\bar{\sigma}$ indicates the torsional substate $\Gamma\Gamma'$. * AA stands for A_1A_2 or A_2A_1 . Standard deviation of splittings of 0.16 MHz.

Tab. 2. Effective rotational constants of the torsional states $\tilde{\nu}=1_1$ and $\tilde{\nu}=1_2$ for $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$ calculated from lines up to $J=4$. The errors are standard errors of the fit.

$\tilde{\nu}=1_1$	Torsional symmetry species A_1A_2 .
	$A = 38\,797.34 \pm 0.30$ MHz;
	$B = 10\,024.95 \pm 0.05$ MHz;
	$C = 8\,867.34 \pm 0.10$ MHz.
$\tilde{\nu}=1_2$	Torsional symmetry species A_2A_1 .
	$A = 38\,770.43 \pm 0.30$ MHz;
	$B = 9\,993.07 \pm 0.05$ MHz;
	$C = 8\,870.13 \pm 0.10$ MHz.

Tab. 3. Internal rotation parameters for $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{O}$. The values of the second column result from an analysis of ground state lines alone (without top-top interaction)⁸. The F values are different by theoretical reasons and influence the V_3 values considerably. * taken from ³. ** assumed. Errors are three times standard errors.

V_3	2654 ± 2	2561	cal/mole	Correlation
s	59.90 ± 0.03	60.99		matrix
V_{12}	0.0 **	—	cal/mole	s ϑ V_{12}'
V_{12}'	14 ± 3	—	cal/mole	1 .76 —.28
I_α	3.2074 *	3.2074 *	amu $\text{\AA}^2$	1 .1
F	206.47	195.71	GHz	1
F'	—43.70	—	GHz	
ϑ	60.11 ± 0.3	57.9 ± 0.4	°	

made in the Rechenzentrum der Universität Hamburg on a Telefunken TR 440 computer. The final calculations were made with the PDP 10 of the

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