

SM-D



6529

IV

SnHD

3.

(str.

1956

Wilkinson G.R., Wilson M.R.

J.Chem.Phys., 1956, 25, N 4, 784

Длина связи ...

SnD₃H

M 1068-IV

1965

SnH., SnD (Do, K. O. J. E. N. O. V. M.)

Klynning L., Lingren B., Aslund N.

Arkiv Fysik, 1965, 30(12), 141-69

Spectra of SnH and SnD

J

F

CA., 1966, 64, N11,
15197b

SiD_3H , GeH_3D , GeD_3H , SnD_3H (v; 1965
срнхрррр)

Wilkinson G.R., 1953 - 11

J. Chem. Phys., 1965, 44(10), 3867-74

Infrared spectra of some MH_4
molecules.

10

⊕

CA, 1966, 65, 52, 1592 b

M 953 - IV

1966

mod. nom., (SnH₄, SnD₄, SnD₅H, GeH₄, GeD₄,
Vi, 7e GeD₃H, GeH₃D, SiH₄, SiD₄, SiD₃H)

Wilkinson G.R., Wilson M.K.
J. Chem. Phys., 1966, 44, N 10, 3867-
3874

Infrared spectra of some MH₄ molecules

J

PF., 1966, 12D249

orig

SnHD_3

Om. 23 004

1985

104: 78026y Isolated tin-hydrogen stretching frequencies and conformer abundances in stannane and methyl and ethyl stannanes. McKean, D. C.; Morrisson, A. R.; Clark, P. W. (Chem. Dep., Univ. Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK AB9 2UF). *Spectrochim. Acta, Part A* 1985, 41A(12), 1467-70 (Eng). Isolated SnH stretching frequencies were obtained from IR spectra of SnHD_3 , MeSnHD_2 , EtSnHD_2 , Me_2SnHD , Et_2SnHD , Me_3SnH , and Et_3SnH . The $2\nu_{\text{SnH}}$ frequencies are also reported for Me_2SnHD and Me_3SnH . Two bands sep'd. by 3.6 cm^{-1} in the case of EtSnHD_2 represent the differing β effects of the Me group. A close comparison of the SnH data with earlier GeH ones indicates that the conformers predominating in both Et_2SnH_2 and Et_3SnH have all Me groups gauche to the SnH bonds, in contrast to the situation in analogous GeH compds. Anal. of the J structure of ν_1 of SnHD_3 at 0.06 cm^{-1} resolu. leads to new values of the band center and rotational const., from which $r_0(\text{Sn-H}) = 1.7023(4) \text{ \AA}$. A very small, pos. Sn-H stretch-stretch interaction force const. is found in Me_2SnH_2 ($0.0076 \text{ m dyn \AA}^{-1}$).

$\nu_1, r_0(\text{Sn-H})$

(4)

~~1~~

$\text{SnCH}_3 \bullet \text{HD}_2 \text{ kg}$

C.A. 1986, 104, N10

SiH_3D

1986

Ohno Keiichi,
Matsuzawa Hiroatsu,
et al.

вращающ.
полос.,
и в спектр.

J. Mol. Spectrosc.
1986, 118 (1), 1-17.

(см. SiH_3D ; iii)

SnH_2D_2

1986

Ohno Keiichi,

Matsuzawa Hiroatsu,
et al.

вращающ.

полос.,

у в спектр.

J. Mol. Spectrosc.

1986, 118 (1), 1-17.

(сер. Si M₃ D; III)

SnH_3D

[OM-26245]

1986

SnH_2D_2

Ohno K., Matsuewa H.

SnH_3D_3

et al.,

μB спектр.

J. Mol. Spectrosc.,
1986, 118, N1, 1-17.



SiH_3D_3

1986

Okno Keiichi
Matsuzawa Hiroatsu,
et al.
J. Mol. Spectrosc.
1986, 118(1), 1-17.

русский.
русский,
и в спектре.

(сер. SiH_3D_3 ; III)

Sn H₃ D

1986

Tarrago G., Delaveau M.

(Vgeop)

J. Mol. Spectrosc. 1986,
119 (2), 418-25.

(cell.  CH₃ D; iii)

SnD^+

1986

Yamaguchi Sumio,
Obase Hiroshi, et al.

$(a^3\Pi_{0,+1} - X^1\Sigma^+)$

Can. J. Phys.

1986, 64 (6),

700-6.

(see SnH^+ ; III)

SnD

DM 36258

1991

№9 B1304. Инфракрасная диодная лазерная спектроскопия основного электронного состояния SnD. Infrared diode laser spectroscopy of the electronic ground state of SnD / Simon U., Petri M., Zimmermann W., Huhn G., Urban W. // Mol. phys.— 1991.— 73, № 5.— С. 1051—1058.— Англ.

В интервале 1160—2200 см⁻¹ с использованием диодного ИК-лазерного спектрометра измерены колебательно-вращат. переходы радикалов SnD в основном электронном состоянии X²Π. Молекулы SnD получались в разрядном источнике постоянного тока, содержащем смесь He (3 мм), D₂ (0,6 мм) и Sn(CH₃)₄ (0,08 мм). Приведены положение и отнесение линий, в том числе изотопной структуры. Выполнен анализ вращат. и изотопич. структуры и рассчитаны значения след. молек. постоянных ¹²⁰SnD (зависимость параметров P от ν описывалась в полиномиальной форме, $P = P_e - \alpha_P^{(1)} \cdot (\nu + 1/2) + \alpha_P^{(2)} (\nu + 1/2)^2$ (в см⁻¹) $\nu_0 = 1191,1970$, $\omega_e x_e = 14,78924$, $\omega_e y_e = 0,04326$, $\omega_e z_e = -0,002307$; параметры спинорбитального взаимодействия $A_0 = 2180,5209$,

М.П.

X. 1992, № 9

$\alpha_A^1 = -7,3109$, $\alpha_A^2 = -0,06348$; параметры спин-вращат. взаимодействия $\gamma_0 = -1,5269$, $\alpha_\gamma^1 = 0,1305$; вращат. постоянные $B_0 = 2,692854$, $\alpha_B^1 = 0,053127$, $\alpha_B^2 = 1,17 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $D_0 = 5,341 \cdot 10^{-5}$, $\alpha_D^1 = 1,15 \cdot 10^{-6}$; параметры Λ -удвоения $(p+2q)_0 = 0,509226$, $\alpha^1 = 0,01351$, $\alpha^2 = 2,63 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $q_0 = 1,48 \cdot 10^{-3}$, $(p_D+2q_D) = -5,7 \cdot 10^{-5}$, $q_D = -1,17 \cdot 10^{-7}$; параметры СТС (для ^{119}SnD) $h_{1/2} = -0,07908$, $h_{3/2} = -0,03649$, $d = -0,0885$. В. М. Ковба



H₃SnD

1992

117:200797m The high-resolution infrared Fourier transform spectrum of monodeuterated stannane-¹¹⁶Sn. Ground state constants and analysis of the $\nu_3/\nu_5/\nu_6$ triad. Buerger, Hans; Faber, Annette; Halonen, Lauri (FB 9, Univ. GH, W-5600 Lippertal, 1 Germany). *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 1992, 156(1), 65-76. The IR spectrum of monoisotopic H₃¹¹⁶SnD was studied in the ν_3, ν_5, ν_6 region with a resolu. of ca. 3×10^{-3} cm⁻¹. The three fundamentals located at 680.555 (ν_3), 731.408 (ν_5), and 584.441 cm⁻¹ create a triad of excited states interacting by $(\Delta k - \Delta l) = 0, \pm 3$. 16 mechanisms which require a simultaneous treatment. A total of 4173 transitions including 331 forbidden, but perturbation-allowed lines with $J_{\max} = 28$ and $K_{\max} = 18$ were fitted to 44 excited state parameters, $\sigma = 2.3 \times 10^{-3}$ cm⁻¹. Accurate ground state constants including the K -dependent parameters, all up to sextic order, were found by a fit of ground state combination differences, $\sigma = 1.9 \times 10^{-4}$ cm⁻¹. The results are compared with those of the higher homologs H₃D, H₃SiD, and H₃GeD.

(UK) Di

C. A. 1992, 117, N 20

$H^{120}LiD_3$

1998

Burger, H', et al.,

UK chempr, y. Mol. Spectrosc. 1998,
de-n. 189 (1), 8-15.

[alt.



$H^{120}LiD_3$; III)

AlSiD_3

1997

Burger, Hans; et al.,

Chem. Phys. Lett., 1997,

FTIR,
vib. 15

268 (3, 4), 249-257

(coll. AlSiD_3 ; )