

S-D

$D_3 S^+$

1984

Walters F. A., Blais N. C.

A. P.

J. Chem. Phys., 1984, 80,  
N7, 3501-3502.

●  
(cor.  $H_2 S$ ; III)

$\text{PD}_3^+$

1998

130: 73154r Microwave spectrum of the  $\text{SD}_3^+$  ion: molecular structure. Araki, Mitsunori; Ozeki, Hiroyuki; Saito, Shuji (Inst. Mol. Sci., The Grad. Univ. Adv. Studies, Myodaiji, Okazaki, Japan 444-8585). *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 1998, 192(1), 228-230 (Eng). Academic Press. The  $J = 1-0$  to  $4-3$  spectral lines of  $\text{SD}_3^+$  were measured in the 152-610 GHz region using a source-modulated microwave spectrometer. The  $\text{SD}_3^+$  ion was generated in a free space absorption cell by a hollow-cathode discharge in a gas mixt. of  $\text{D}_2\text{S}$  and  $\text{D}_2$ . The rotational const.  $B_0$  and the centrifugal distortion const.  $D_J$  and  $D_{JK}$  were detd. from the measured frequencies. A vibration-rotation anal. was carried out and the  $r_z$  structures of  $\text{SH}_3^+$  and  $\text{SD}_3^+$  were derived from their zero point averaged rotational const., expressed as  $\text{SH}_3^+$ :  $r_s = 1.36512(22)$  Å and  $\theta_z = 94.098(26)^\circ$ , and  $\text{SD}_3^+$ :  $r_s = 1.36086(16)$  Å and  $\theta_z = 94.1211(195)^\circ$ , where the difference between  $\theta_z(\text{HSH})$  and  $\theta_z(\text{DSD})$  was assumed to be the same as that between  $\theta_z(\text{HPH})$  of  $\text{PH}_3$  and  $\theta_z(\text{DPD})$  of  $\text{PD}_3$ . From the shift between the  $r_z$  structures of  $\text{SH}_3^+$  and  $\text{SD}_3^+$ , the  $r_s$  structure of  $\text{SH}_3^+$  is  $r_s = 1.35001(113)$  Å,  $\theta_s = 94.181(135)^\circ$ . (c) 1998 Academic Press.

46 CHEKMP,

Li-N.

C. A. 1999, 130, N6

$\text{SD}_3^+$

1998

128: 328173e Diode laser spectroscopy of the  $\nu_1$  and  $\nu_3$  bands of  $\text{SD}_3^+$ . Xia, Changhong; Sanz, Maria M.; Foster, Stephen C. (Department of Chemistry, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762-9573 USA). *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 1998, 188(2), 175-181 (Eng), Academic Press. The  $\nu_1$  and  $\nu_3$  bands of  $\text{SD}_3^+$  were obsd. at 5.45  $\mu\text{m}$  with a diode laser spectrometer. The ions were generated in a concn.-modulated, low-temp., hollow-cathode discharge of  $\text{D}_2$  and COS gases. There were 192 lines measured and assigned to  $\text{SD}_3^+$ . The majority of these lines were assigned to the  $\nu_3$  perpendicular band with 49 lines assigned to the  $\nu_1$  parallel band. A simultaneous fit of these bands provided the 1st exptl. parameters for  $\text{SD}_3^+$ .

( $\nu_1, \nu_3$ )

F: SD3+

P: 3

2000

133:326984      Rotational spectroscopy of species of astrophysical interest. Dore, Luca; Cazzoli, Gabriele      Dipartimento di Chimica "Ciamician", Universita di Bologna Bologna I-40126, Italy Conf. Proc. - Ital. Phys. Soc., 67(Workshop - Molecules in Space and in the Laboratory), 91-94 (English) 2000. A review with 11 refs. is given on microwave spectroscopy of gas-phase mols. carried out in the lab. and leading to their detection in space. A block diagram of the frequency-modulated millimeter wave spectrometer is depicted together with its neg.-glow discharge cell and a no. of mol. ions detected in the lab. is listed. Emphasis was laid on the influence of the magnetic confinement in the d.c. glow discharge and on the spectroscopic identification of the  $34\text{SD}3^+$  ion.