

Au - literarische Zäfte

KrF<sub>4</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub> (16)

1975

Xe<sub>2</sub>F<sub>3</sub>AlF<sub>6</sub> Holloway J. H.

script KP

et al.

J. Chem. Soc. Chem.

1975  
communications 1975  
page 623-24.

Ruthenium

Kr.

See. AlF<sub>5</sub>; III

$\text{K}_2\text{F}^+ \cdot \text{AuF}_6^-$  1984

$\text{K}_2\text{ZnF}_3^+ \cdot \text{AuF}_6^-$  Desbat B., Yeh S.

Ann. Chim. (Paris)

сструктура, 1984, 9(6), 655-8.

CKP.

( $\bullet$  сст.  $\text{K}_2\text{F}_2$ ; I)

Au Ar

On 38810

1997

127: 240412v Photoionization spectroscopy of Au-Ar. Knight, A. M.; Stangassinger, A.; Duncan, M. A. (Department of Chemistry, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 USA). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 1997, 273(3,4), 265-271 (Eng), Elsevier. Resonant photoionization spectroscopy probes the new metal van der Waals complex Au-Ar. Band systems obsd. near 270 nm and 245 nm correlate to the spin-orbit components ( $^2P_{1/2}$ - $^2S$  and  $^2P_{3/2}$ - $^2S$ ) of the Au (6p-6s) at. transition. Extrapolated vibronic progressions yield the excited state convergence energy, which is combined with the at. asymptote to yield the ground state bond energy,  $D_0'' = 130 \pm 15 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Lower limits for the excited state binding energies are  $D_0'(^2\Pi_{1/2}) \geq 338 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $D_0'(^2\Pi_{3/2}) \geq 654 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The ionization potential is  $\leq 9.208 \text{ eV}$ . Au-Ar is compared to the Cu-RG and Ag-RG complexes studied previously.

( $D_0$ ,  $\gamma$ )

C.A.1997, 127, N18