

C-S

1964

Organosulfur
Compounds
Cyr.

Infrared spectra of organosulfur compounds. C. N. R. Rao, R. Venkataraghavan, and T. R. Kasturi (Indian Inst. Sci., Bangalore). *Can. J. Chem.* 42(1), 36-42(1964). Infrared spectra of various types of org. S compds. were examd. and group frequencies arising from C—S, S—S, N—S, O—S, and C:S stretching vibrations were assigned and discussed. The C—S bands of thioketals and S—S bands of tri- and tetra-sulfides show splittings due to vibrational coupling. The O—S and N—S stretching frequencies are found near 890 and 820 cm^{-1} , resp., values much higher than the C—S stretching frequencies. K alkyl xanthates exhibit the asymmetric and symmetric stretching frequencies of the CS_2^- ion. The splitting of C—O and C:S stretching bands in dialkyl dixanthogens were interpreted in terms of the Fermi interaction with the combination tone of C—S and S—S stretching vibrations and with the overtone of S—S stretching vibrations, resp. The relative intensity of the C:S stretching bands in a few derivatives show marked dependence on the electronegativities of the elements directly linked to the

C.A. 1964. 60. 4

3620 bcd

thiocarbonyl group. The earlier assignments of the :N—C:S bands due to mixed vibrations in thioamide-type derivatives are well justified on the basis of the recent normal coordinate treatment. Another band tentatively designated as the :N—C:S IV band was assigned for these derivatives, $850\text{--}680\text{ cm.}^{-1}$. Examn. of the spectra of some thioamide-type derivs. has shown no evidence for the presence of thiol tautomers. All of them exist as thiones, exhibiting characteristic N—H absorption and :N—C:S bands.

RCCM

КСУ

X, Y = O, S,

Se, Te

лит.
ист.

17 Б69. Корреляция силовых постоянных со связыванием в дихалькогенидах углерода. Jones Llewellyn H. Correlation of force constants with bonding in the dichalcogenides of carbon. «Inorgan. Chem.», 1967, 6, № 2, 429—430 (англ.)

Проведен полуэмпирич. расчет постоянных взаимодействия и частот гармонич. вал. кол. в линейных молекулах КСУ, где X, Y = O, S, Se, Te (всего 10 возможных случаев). Принято, что для молекулы КСУ любое измерение в порядке связи CX приводит к пропорциональному изменению противоположного знака для порядка связи CY, к-рое не зависит от Y; коэф. пропорциональности одинаков для всех X. Принято также, что изменение в порядке связи вызывает пропорциональное изменение противоположного знака в длине связи,

1987

X. 1987. 17

и наоборот; при этом коэф. пропорциональности зависит от обоих связанных атомов. На основе указанных предположений получено соотношение $F_{C\dot{x},C\dot{y}} = \beta (F_{C\dot{x}} F_{C\dot{y}})^{1/2}$ между первичными силовыми постоянными ($F_{C\dot{x}}, F_{C\dot{y}}$) и постоянными взаимодействия ($F_{C\dot{x},C\dot{y}}$). Значение коэф. $\beta = 0,0788$ получено при калибровке параметров по хорошо изученным основным гармонич. частотам молекулы CO_2 . Найдено, что $F_{C\dot{O}}$, $F_{C\dot{S}}$ и $F_{C\dot{Se}}$ в OCS и $OCS\dot{e}$ несколько меньше, чем в CO_2 , CS_2 и CSe_2 . Отмечено хорошее согласие рассчитанных значений частот с известными опытными данными.

Е. М. Шусторович

C-5-102.

1970

8 Б79. Электронографическое исследование строения молекул этиленсульфита и этиленселенита. Арбузов Б. А., Наумов В. А., Зарипов Н. М., Проничева Л. Д. «Докл. АН СССР», 1970, 195, № 6, 1333—1336

Выполнено электронографич. исследование строения молекул этиленсульфита (I) и этиленселенита (II). Для I эксперим. данные согласуются с двумя конформациями: плоской и полукресла. Плоская равновесная конформация характеризуется след. параметрами: $r(\text{C—H}) = 1,12 \text{ \AA}$, $r(\text{C—C}) = 1,535 \text{ \AA}$ (принято), $r(\text{C—O}) = 1,438 \pm 0,018 \text{ \AA}$, $r(\text{S—O}) = 1,439 \pm 0,015 \text{ \AA}$, $r(\text{S—O}) = 1,629 \pm 0,010 \text{ \AA}$, $\angle \text{O—S—O} = 102,0 \pm 3^\circ$; $\angle \text{O=S—O} = 104,5 \pm 3^\circ$, $\angle \text{C—C—H} = 110^\circ$ (принято). Модель полукресла I сильно уплощена, ее параметры в пределах эксперим. погрешностей согласуются с параметрами плоской модели. Расшифровка структуры II привела к однозначному результату — пятичленный цикл имеет плоское строение:

геом.
струк.

X. 1971. 8

+1

☒

$r(\text{C—H}) = 1,12 \text{ \AA}$, $r(\text{C—C}) = 1,535 \text{ \AA}$ (принято), $r(\text{C—O}) =$
 $= 1,458 \pm 0,02 \text{ \AA}$; $r(\text{S=O}) = 1,613 \text{ \AA} \pm 0,011 \text{ \AA}$, $r(\text{S—O}) =$
 $= 1,790 \text{ \AA} \pm 0,008 \text{ \AA}$; $\angle \text{O—Se—O} = 95,9 \pm 3^\circ$, $\angle \text{O=Se—O} =$
 $= 105,2 \pm 3^\circ$, $\angle \text{C—C—H} = 110^\circ$ (принято).

Резюме

C-S'

Walter &

1970

UK -
сектор
покрытия.

(см. C-SB) III

CS₄⁴⁻

1973

Доктор.
супер

Perkins Peter G.,

Rev. Roum. Chim., 1973,

18, No9, 1501-1512.

(rev. CS₂; III)

CS₄⁴⁻

магнет.
спект.
срощен.

Johnson Diana K. 1974
Wasson John R.

"Inorg and Nucl Chem Lett"
1974, 10, 891-894 (and)

(see NS_3^- ; III)

Сероорганические
соединения
(электронный спектр)

1977

14 Б143 К. Электронные спектры поглощения органических соединений серы. Любопытова Н. С. М., «Наука», 1977. 192 с., ил., 2 р. 88 к.

х. 1977. № 14

S₁₂CS₂

omnich 6808

1978

Steudel R; et al.

u.k., Pausen
enerp

Z. Naturforsch; 1978,
33a, 951-58

(see. 58; III)

1979

 $(CS_2)_n$

4 Д1241. Образование аэрозоля в парах CS_2 под действием лазерного излучения. Laser induced aerosol formation in CS_2 vapour. Ernst K., Hoffman J. J. Chem. Phys. Lett., 1979, 68, № 1, 40—43 (англ.)

Исследованы процессы образования аэрозолей в парах CS_2 при комнатной т-ре под действием излучения N_2 -лазера (337 нм) с выходной мощностью 200 кВт в импульсе длительностью 6 нсек. Исследована динамика образования аэрозольных частиц в зависимости от интенсивности лазерного излучения и соотношения диаметров лазерного луча и реакционной кюветы. Установлен пороговый закон появления частиц и осциллирующий характер изменения их плотности во времени. Предполагается, что аэрозоль образован полимерными частицами $(CS)_n$. Рассмотрен механизм их возникновения. Библ. 12.

С. Л.

образов.
при лазерн.
излучении

Ф. 1980 п 4

1979

Тиокарбонаты
 Тионитраты

V92: 82883b Effect of the substitution of oxygen by sulfur on the structure of carbonate and nitrate ions. Ozias, Yves; Julg, Andre (Lab. Chim. Theor., Univ. Provence, 13331 Marseille, 03 Fr.). *J. Mol. Struct.* 1979, 57(1), 183-8 (Fr). An ab initio SCF-STO-6G calcn. is applied to the study of the thiocarbonates and thionitrates. The *d* orbitals were not included. In all cases CO and NO distances decreases as do the C-S and N-S distances whereas the net charge on the central atom (C or N) shows that the substitution provokes inversion of the polarity.

кв. экв.
 факт

(+1) ☒

CA 1980 92 N10

$(CS_2)_2$

Trott W. M., et al.

1979

(20)

J. Chem. Phys., 1979, 71
(4), 1692-97.

(see CS_2^+ ; III)

$(CS_2)_n$

$n=2, 3, 4, 5$

отмечен 10705

1980

Ono Y., Lin S.H., et al.

фотоиониз.

Y, X₀

J. Chem. Phys, 1980, 73(6)

2523-33.

8-С отач.
соединение

Оммуек 15338

1980

Rozsondai B., Hargittai I.

связь
8-С

Chem. Lett. 1980, 54,
268-275.

С-халькоген. Оттиск 13009 1981

Черкасов А. П.,

До

Исуч. меоргам. жчч, 1981,
26, N 12, 3181-3185.

Сфера организационно
соединения

1980

Ремизов А. Б.

спектр,
структура

Авторизацией диссертаци-
ей на соискание уче-
ной степени д. х. н. ил:



МТУ, 1980.

S-органика

1981

2 Д633. Колебательные спектры и интерпретация
полос 2-хлор- и 2-бромпроизводных тиафена, селенофе-
на и теллурафена. Vibrational spectra and assignments
for 2-chloro and 2-bromo derivatives of thiophene, sele-
nophene and tellurophene. Paliani Giulio, Cata-
liotti Rosario. «Spectrochim. acta», 1981, A37, № 8,
707—710 (англ.)

ν_1, μ_1

Получены ИК-спектры ($4000-300 \text{ см}^{-1}$) жидких
2-хлор- и 2-бромпроизводных тиафена (I), селенофена
(II) и теллурафена (III), а также поляризационные
спектры комб. рас. I—III при возбуждении лазерной ли-
нией 514,5 нм. Проведен анализ колебательных спект-
ров для плоской конфигурации молекул I—III в группе
симметрии C_s . Обсуждены изменения частот колебаний

ф. 1982, 18, № 2.

при переходе от I к II и III и замене атома галогена. Идентифицированы полосы составных колебаний I—III. Предположено, что определенные расхождения рассчитанного числа полос колебаний I—III и наблюдаемых полос в спектрах этих соединений связаны со случайным вырождением по частоте ряда колебательных движений I—III. И. В. А.

Карбонил

1982

22 Б81. Корреляции силовых постоянных — неплоских колебаний плоских молекул XYCZ с электроотрицательностью. Hahn Egbert, Böhlig Heinz, Fruwert Johanna. Korrelationen von «out-of-plane»-Kraftkonstanten planarer XYCZ -Moleküle mit Elektronegativitätswerten. «Monatsh. Chem.», 1982, 113, № 5, 553—556 (нем.; рез. англ.)

сил. пост.

Установлены различные линейные корреляц. соотношения между значениями электроотрицательностей и силовыми постоянными неплоск. кол. плоских карбонил-ов и тиокарбонил-ов типа XYCZ , где $\text{X}, \text{Y} = \text{H}, \text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}$, а $\text{Z} = \text{O}, \text{S}$. Обсуждено влияние соотв-щих элементов σ -матрицы на эти соотношения. И. Н. Сенченя

(H) 

Х. 1982, 19, N 22

C-S соединен.
сил. пост.

C₄S₆

1. Dm. 20547 / 1984

10 Б1044. Расчеты методом МО структуры и связи в изомерных гексасульфидах углерода C₄S₆. MO-Berechnungen zu Struktur- und Bindungsverhältnissen von isomeren Tetrakohlenstoff-hexasulfiden C₄S₆. Bauwe E., Richter A. M., Rasch G., Fanghänel E., Weller Th. «Z. Chem.», 1984, 24, № 11, 418—419 (нем.)

Выполнены расчеты равновесных геометрий, средних значений σ и анизотропий $\Delta\sigma$ тензора магн. экранирования ¹³C и электронных спектров 3H,6H-1,2-

дитиоло[4,3c]-1,2-дитиол-3,6-дитиона $S=CS-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{CS}}=\overset{|}{\underset{|}{CS}}-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{CS}}=S$ (I) и 3 его изомеров, содержащих 4-членные

циклы $\overset{|}{\underset{|}{CCSS}}$. Для расчета геометрий применен вариант метода ППДП, для расчета электронных спектров—метод ППП. Табулированы полные энергии,

геометр.,
структура,
E, м.п.

X. 1985, 19, N 10

межъядерные расстояния, заряды атомов S, энергии высшей занятой МО, положения длинноволновой полосы поглощения и соотв. силы осциллятора, а также $\bar{\sigma}$ и $\Delta\sigma$. Сопоставление расчетных результатов со св-вами недавно синтезированного сульфида состава C_4S_6 показывают, что наилучшее согласие имеет место для изомера I. В. Я. Беспалов

2-procegralium
cratium

Om. 193731

1984

RS₂(2)

Nonhebel D.C.,
Walton J.C.,

D(RSH₂-H)

J. Chem. Soc. Chem.
Comm un., 1984, N 11,

731- 732.

Сероорганич. соединения.

1985

3 Д158. Систематическое приближение для расчета молекулярных свойств сероорганических соединений, содержащих связь $C_{sp^2}-S$. A systematic approach to calculate molecular properties of organosulfur compounds containing the $C_{sp^2}-S$ bond. Kao James, Eyermann Charles, Southwick Everett, Leister Diane. «J. Amer. Chem. Soc.», 1985, 107, № 19, 5323—5332 (англ.)

Неэмпирическая теория МО используется для исследования структуры, энергий и конформаций винилсульфида, метилвинилсульфида, дивинилсульфида, 1,4-дитиина, 1,3-дитиола, 1,4-дитиафульвена, а также для бензо-1,4-дитиина, дибензо-1,4-дитиина и 2,2'-би-1,3-дитиола. Получены потенциалы ионизации для всех 9 соединений. С точностью до довольно больших эксперим. ошибок, касающихся геометрии этих молекул, совпадение с проведенными расчетами хорошее. Л. Д. Б.

геометр.
структура

ср. 1986, 18, № 3

CCS

DM 27697

1987

107: 66910f Laboratory detection and astronomical identification of a new free radical, carbon sulfide (CCS) ($^3\Sigma^-$). Saito, Shu; Kawaguchi, Kentaro; Yamamoto, Satoshi; Ohishi, Masatoshi; Suzuki, Hiroko; Kaifu, Norio (Dep. Astrophys., Nagoya Univ., Nagoya, Japan 464). *Astrophys. J.* 1987, 317(2, Pt. 2), L115-L119 (Eng). The linear CCS radical was detected by lab. microwave spectroscopy, and 4 unidentified lines including the U45379 line from Taurus Mol. Cloud-1 (TMC-1) and 7 from Sagittori B2 were assigned to the transitions of this radical. The radical was produced in a free-space absorption cell by a d.c. glow discharge in a mixt. of CS₂ and He. Twenty-nine lines were obsd. at ≤ 300 GHz and were least-squares, analyzed to det. the detailed mol. consts. Two strong unidentified lines, U45379 (detected by H. S. et al., 1984) and U22344 (detected by N. K. et al., 1987), were assigned to the F_1 components, $J_N = 4_3-3_2$ and 2_1-1_0 , resp. The $J_N = 2_1-1_0$ transition of CC³⁴S (21930.486 MHz) was obsd. in TMC-1. The column densities of CCS in Sgr B2 and TMC-1 are $(6 \pm 1) \times 10^{13}$ and $(8 \pm 2) \times 10^{13}$ cm⁻², resp.

($^3\Sigma^-$, cranky)C.A. 1987, 107, N 8

1987

Sc₂

19 B1215. Электронные спектры и спектры магнитного кругового дихроизма изолированных в матрицах атомов скандия и димеров скандия. The electronic and magnetic circular dichroism spectra of matrix-isolated scandium atoms and the scandium dimer. Singer Richard J., Grinter Roger. «Chem. Phys.», 1987, 113, № 1, 99—109 (англ.).

В области 200—700 нм измерены электронные спектры поглощения и спектры МКД атомов скандия, изолированных в матрицах из Ar, Kr и Xe. Выполнено отнесение большинства полос. Измерены кривые намагничивания для ряда полос при 10 и 1,8 К и проведено их сравнение с рассчитанными в предположении, что основное состояние атомов возмущено электростатич. крист. полем. Особенно сильное взаимодействие с окружением наблюдается для атомов Sc в Xe. Обсуждена возможная симметрия различных мест захвата атомов в матрицах. Полосы 485,5 и 492 нм в матрицах из Ar отнесены к димеру Sc₂. Основным состоянием Sc₂ является состояние типа ⁵Σ. Полосы 656 и 666,5 нм отнесены либо к более высоким полимерам Sc, либо также к Sc₂ с учетом возможного смешения

М.П.

X. 1987, 19, N 19

состояний $^5\Sigma$ и $^5\Pi$ за счет спин-орбитального взаимодействия. С. Б. Осин



C₃S

DM 27638

1987

107: 66911g Laboratory detection of a new carbon-chalcogen molecule carbon sulfide (C₃S) and its astronomical identification. Yamamoto, Satoshi; Saito, Shuji; Kawaguchi, Kentaro; Kaida, Norio; Suzuki, Hiroko; Ohishi, Masatoshi (Dep. Astrophys., Nagoya Univ., Nagoya, Japan 464). *Astrophys. J.* 1987, 317(2, Pt. 2), L119-L121 (Eng). Three strong unidentified lines at 23,123, 40,463, and 46,246 MHz recently detected in Taurus Mol. Cloud-1 (TMC-1) by N. K. et al. were assigned to the $J = 4-3$, 7-6, and 8-7 rotational transitions of a new linear mol. C₃S by using the lab. spectroscopic result. The C₃S mol. was generated by the same chem. system used for prodn. of the CCS radical (updated by S. S. et al., 1987); the dc glow discharge in a mixt. of CS₂ and He. The spectral lines of C₃S and C₃³⁴S were measured at 70-300 GHz and were least-squares analyzed to det. the mol. consts.; $B_0 = 2890.38000(36)$ MHz and $D_0 = 0.000224158(86)$ MHz with 3 σ in parentheses for the main isotopic species. The column d. in TMC-1 is $(1.3 \pm 0.6) \times 10^{13}$ cm⁻². The microwave spectroscopic and astronomical identification of C₃S followed by that of CCS established the existence of a new series of the sulfur-contg. carbon-chain mols. C_nS in interstellar space.

(C₃CS)

C.A. 1987, 107, 118

CCS

1988

109: 239359e Search for new interstellar molecules. Molecular spectroscopy for laboratories and interstellar space. Yamamoto, Satoshi (Coll. Sci., Nagoya Univ., Nagoya, Japan). *Tenmon Geppo* 1988, 81(7), 185-90 (Japan). A review with no refs. is given. The newly discovered interstellar mols. such as CCS, C₃S, and cyclic C₃H are discussed.

(afzop)

(+2)1X C₃S, C₃H

C.A. 1988, 109, N26

C₃S

1988

Yamamoto Satoshi.

Terima Geppo 1988,

(обзор)

81 (7), 185-90.

●
(ver. CCS; III)

SCl_2^-

[om. 32845]

1989

структура,
частоты
ab initio
расчет

Pykkö P.,
Chem. Phys. Lett.,
1989, 162, N 4, 5,
● 349-354.

CS_2^-

Dom. 32845

1989

Pyykkö P.,

Chem. Phys. Lett.,
1989, 162, n 4, 5,
349-354.

Структура,
расчет
ab initio
расчет

$C_4S_2^+$

1989

Süßle D., Schwarz H.

Chem. Ber. 1989. 122,
N.G.C. 1803-1805.

M.N.

($\bullet$ C_2S^+ ; III)

C_2S^+

1989

№ 2 Б1097. CCS и $S(C_4)S$: лабораторное получение межзвездных молекул и их катион-радикалов. CCS and $S(C_4)S$: the laboratory generation of interstellar molecules and their radical cations / Sülzle D., Schwarz H. // Chem. Ber.— 1989.— 122, № 9.— С. 1803—1805.— Англ.

Методом МС нейтрализации-реионизации (НР) и спектроскопии активирующих столкновений (АС) охарактеризованы ионы C_2S^+ и $C_4S_2^+$, полученные при ионизации 1,3,4,6-тетратиапентален-2,5-диона (I). Спектр АС C_2S^+ содержит пики ионов CS^+ , S^+ , C_2^+ и C^+ . Эти же ионы образуются в условиях НР. В спектре АС $C_4S_2^+$, образующихся из I, тетракис-(трет-бутилтио)бутатриена и дициклобута [b,c] [1,4] дитиин-1,2,4,5-тетраона наиболее интенсивные пики отвечают ионам C_3S^+ . Кроме того присутствуют пики ионов $C_3S_2^+$, C_4S^+ , C_2S^+ , CS^+ и S^+ . Эти ионы, а также C_4^+ , C_3^+ и C_2^+ , образуются в условиях НР. При этом регистрируются катион-радикалы $C_4S_2^+$, что свидетельствует о достаточно высокой стабильности нейтр. SCCCCS в газ. фазе. Д. В. Загоревский

М. Л.

① ⊗

Х. 1990, № 2.

СКС

$k=1,2,3$

М.П.

Ом 33+90, 35670

1990

№ 20 Б1068. Квантово-химическое изучение линейных молекул C_2S и C_3S . A quantum chemical study on the linear C_2S and C_3S molecules / Murakami Akinori // Astrophys. J.— 1990.— 357, № 1, Pt 1.— С. 288—290.— Англ.

Методом ССП, ограниченным и неограниченным вариантами метода Хартри—Фока, а также методом конфигурац. вз-вия и по теории возмущений Мёллера—Плессета 3-го порядка, входящими в комплекс программ GAUSSIAN 82, рассчитаны электронные конфигурации, равновесные геометрии, вращат. постоянные, фундаментальные частоты колебаний, дипольные моменты, полные энергии и энергии стабилизации линейных молекул C_kS ($k=1, 2, 3$). Расчет проведен в базисе 6-31 G*. В методе конфигурац. вз-вия учитывались все однократно возбужденные конфигурации, а двукратно возбужденные — отбирались с помощью теории возмущений 2-го порядка. Для вращат. постоянных и дипольных моментов молекул C_2S и C_3S получены значения 6438 и 2888 МГц и 2,8 и 3,6 Д, соответственно. В. Б. Павлов-Веревкин.

Х. 1991, № 20

C₂S
C₃S

Qm 33790, 35670 1990

113: 146941j A quantum chemical study on the linear carbon sulfide (C₂S and C₃S) molecules. Murakami, Akinori (Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Univ., Yokohama, Japan). *Astrophys. J.* 1990, 357(1, Pt 1), 288-90 (Eng). The mol. structure of the linear C₂S and C₃S mols. were studied by a quantum chem. method. The calcd. rotational const. (B_e) is 6438 MHz for C₂S and 2888 MHz for C₃S. After vibrational correction, these values agree closely with expt. The calcd. dipole moments of C₂S and C₃S are 2.8 D and 3.6 D, resp. The addn. of a carbon atom stabilizes the short carbon-chain monosulfides about 100-160 kcal mol⁻¹.

M.A.
paren

C.A. 1990, 113, N 16

C₂S
C₃S

М.П.

ср. 1990, № 8

UM 33562

1990

8 Д46. Теоретическое исследование C₂S и C₃S.
A theoretical study of C₂S and C₃S / Peeso D. J.,
Ewing D. W., Curtis T. T. // Chem. Phys. Lett.— 1990.—
166, № 3.— С. 307—310.— Англ.

Неэмпирическим методом ССП МО ЛКАО в базисах 3-21ГФ и 9s5p/12s9p, сгруппированном в 4s2p/6s4p, а также с включением поляризационных ф-ций исследовано электронное строение C₂S (I) и C₃S (II), недавно обнаруженных в космич. пространстве. Учитывалась также корреляция электронов во втором и третьем порядках теории возмущений Меллера — Плессета. Рассмотрены основные и возбужденные состояния. Для I основным является состояние ³Σ⁻ с линейной структурой (длины связей СС и СS равны 1,328 и 1,579 Å; эксперим. оценки 1,319 и 1,561), а циклич. система стабильна и на 19,8 ккал/моль менее выгодна (состояние ¹A₁, длины связей СС и СS 1,442 и 1,758 Å). Для II стабильна только линейная структура с длинами связей СС (концевая), СС и СS 1,288; 1,307 и 1,544 Å. Также приведены вращательные постоянные, дипольные моменты и колебательные частоты. В. Л. Лебедев

C2S

Om 33562

1990

17 Б1083. Теоретическое изучение C_2S и C_3S .
 A theoretical study of C_2S and C_3S / Peeso D. J.,
 Ewing D. W., Curtis T. T. // Chem. Phys. Lett.— 1990.—
 166, № 3.— С. 307—310.— Англ.

М.П.
 Неэмпирическим методом ССП МО и теории возму-
 щений Мёллера — Плессета 2- и 3-го порядков оптими-
 зированы геометрии синглетного и триплетного состоя-
 ний молекул C_2S (I) и C_3S (II). Использованы двух-
 экспонентный и двухэкспонентный поляризованный ба-
 зисы. Найдено, что наименьшую энергию имеют состояния
 с линейной ($C_{\infty v}$) структурой — $^3\Sigma^-$ (I) и $^1\Sigma^+$ (II). Об-
 наружен также локальный минимум с нелинейной гео-
 метрией I (C_{2v} , состояние 1A_1); прочие циклич. формы
 (триплетный I, синглетный и триплетный II) отвечают
 седловым точкам потенциальной Пв. Табулированы
 расчетные вращат. постоянные, энергии фрагментации,
 дипольные моменты и колебат. частоты I и II.

В. Я. Беспалов

х. 1990, N 17

C₂S
C₃S

DM 33562

1990

/ 112: 165199r A theoretical study of thioxoethenylidene (C₂S) and 3-thioxo-1,2-propadienylidene (C₃S). Presso, D. J.; Ewing, D. W.; Curtis, T. T. (Dep. Chem., John Carroll Univ., Cleveland, OH 44118 USA). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 1990, 166(3), 397-10 (Eng). Two mols. recently obsd. in interstellar space, C₂S and C₃S were studied by ab initio calcs. Bond lengths, rotational consts., stabilities, dipole moments, and vibrational frequencies were obtained from Hartree-Fock and many-body perturbation calcs. Electron correlation was included via second- and third-order many-body perturbation theory.

pacem

C.A. 1990, 112, N 18

CS₃

(Om. 34361)

1990

CS₂S Sülzle D, Egsgaard H,
et al.,

J. Amer. Chem. Soc.,
1990, 112, N10, 3750-54.

On the Existence of Two

Distinguishable Isomers of
 CS_3 . Carbon Trisulfide
and Carbon Disulfide S-
sulfide.

C2S

1990

113: 138941r On the transitions between the crystalline, amorphous, and liquid phases of silicon and germanium, when their size decreases. Wautelet, M. (Dep. Mater. Procedes, Univ. Mons, B-7000 Mons, Belg.). *Phys. Status Solidi B* 1990, 159(2), K43-K46 (Eng). The isobaric free energies of amorphous (G_a), liq. (G_l), and cryst. (G_c) phases of Ge and Si are considered as functions of the amorphous-liq. (T_{al}) and crystal-liq. (T_{cl}) temp. as well as the dependence of T_{al} and T_{cl} on the cluster size (d) of the corresponding phases. The effect of the different surface tensions in the 3-phase system are discussed. The const. α in the relation $T_{cl} = 1 - \alpha/d$ is calcd.

M.N.,
pacem

⑦ C3S

C.A. 1990, 113, N 16

C₃S

1990

Waeitelet M.

Phys. Status Solidi B

1990, 159 (2), K43-K46.

М. н.,
парем

(cer.  C₂S; III)

CCS

DM 34718

1990

113: 240690v Rotational spectrum of the carbon sulfide (CCS) radical studied by laboratory microwave spectroscopy and radio-astronomical observations. Yamamoto, Satoshi; Saito, Shuji; Kawaguchi, Kentarou; Chikada, Yoshihiro; Suzuki, Hiroko; Kaifu, Norio; Ishikawa, Shinichi; Ohishi, Masatoshi (Dep. Astrophys., Nagoya Univ., Nagoya, Japan 384-13). *Astrophys. J.* 1990, 361(1, Pt. 1), 318-24 (Eng). The rotational spectral lines of the CCS radical and its isotopic species, CC^{34}S , ^{13}CCS , and C^{13}CS , were obsd. in the lab., and the $J_N = 4_3-3_2$, $J_N = 2_1-1_0$, and $J_N = 3_4-2_3$ transitions for CCS and that of $J_N = 4_3-3_2$ for CC^{34}S were obsd. toward a cold dark cloud, L1498. The mol. consts. of CCS, CC^{34}S , ^{13}CCS , and C^{13}CS were detd. from the obsd. transition frequencies, and the rest frequencies of CCS and CC^{34}S below 300 GHz are listed with their line strengths. The frequencies of the low-N transitions of ^{13}CCS and C^{13}CS are calcd. for future astronomical observations.

Kawaguchi, Kentarou

M.N.

C.A. 1990, 113, N26

C_5S_2

DM-35766

1991

Jaroschek R.,

J. Mol. Struct. Theochem.

1991, 232, 147-154.

Novel carbon suboxides and sub-sulphides (C_5O_2 , C_5S_2 , C_4O_2 and C_2S_2): Assignment of UV and

IR spectra by Quantum chemical calculations.

1992

751110. Реакция атомов серы с дисульфидом углерода. Свойства поверхности потенциальной энергии. The reaction of sulfur atoms with carbon disulfide: Potential energy surface features /Froese Robert D. J., Goddard John D. //J. Chem. Phys. —1992. —96, № 10. —С. 7449—7457. —Англ.

Неэмпирическими методами ССП МО и теории возмущений Мёллера-Плессета второго порядка (МП2) оптимизированы геометрии большого числа стац. точек низших синглетной и триплетной потенциальных поверхностей (ПП) р-ции $S + CS_2 \rightarrow CS_3 \rightarrow CS + S_2$. Уточнение энергий проведено методом МП4 и в нек-рых случаях методом квадратичного конфигурац. вз-вия с учетом 1-, 2- и 3-кратных возбуждений. Абс. минимум ПП отвечает синглетному дитиациклопропантиону (I) (симметрия C_{2v}). Несколько выше (на 4—10 ккал/моль) лежит симм. (D_{3h}) синглет. Ациклич. синглет $S=C-S-S$ (C_s) лежит на 14,3 ккал/моль выше I и имеет практически линейный фрагмент SCS. На триплетной ПП имеются три минимума —

М.П.

X. 1993, № 7

цис- и транс- $S=C-S-S$ (C_s , $^3A''$) и CS_3 (C_{2v} , 3B_1), лежащие соотв. на 31,5, 34,3 и 35,9 ккал/моль выше I. По-видимому, в области переходных состояний диссоциации, ведущей к $CS+S_2$, вероятен интеркомбинац. переход с триплетной на синглетную потенциальную поверхность.

В. Я. Беспалов



CS₃

1992

117: 33988r The reaction of sulfur atoms with carbon disulfide: potential energy surface features. Froese, Robert D. J.; Goddard, John D. (Guelph-Waterloo Cent. Grad. Work Chem., Univ. Guelph, Guelph, ON Can. N1G 2W1). *J. Chem. Phys.* 1992, 96(10), 7449-57 (Eng). The lowest singlet and triplet potential energy surfaces of the reaction, $S + CS_2 \rightarrow CS_3 \rightarrow Cs + S_2$, were investigated by the 6-13G* ab initio self-consistent-field (SCF) method with the inclusion of electron correlation by Moeller-Plesset perturbation theory. The triplet reactants and products [$S(^3P) + CS_2(^1\Sigma_g^+), S_2(^3\Sigma_g^-) + CS(^1\Sigma^+)$] are predicted to be more stable than their singlet counterparts [$S(^1D) + CS_2(^1\Sigma_g^+), S_2(^1\Sigma_g^+) + CS(^1\Sigma^+)$] in agreement with expt. However, the SC_3 complex is more stable in its singlet as opposed to triplet state, leading to interesting surface crossings in the intermediate *trans-CS₃* chain isomers. A low-lying singlet C_2 ring structure, carbon trisulfide, was connected to a chain mol., carbon disulfide S-sulfide, by a relatively low-lying transition state. Another transition state was found with a modest barrier, which joined the

numerous
Kruskal

C.A. 1992, 117, N 4

C_{2v} ring structure to another relatively low-lying min., a sym. D_{3h} structure. Relative to the singlet ring compd., the singlet chain isomer and the D_{3h} structure are 14.3 and 4.1 kcal/mol higher in energy, and the triplet *cis* and *trans* min. 31.2 and 34.1 kcal/mol higher in energy. At the UHF level (or UMP2), transition states join the chain structure to both reactants and products on the singlet surface. From the exptl. evidence and the predictions of this work, an intersystem crossing from the triplet potential energy surface to the singlet one is expected in the region of those transition states leading to the products, CS + S₂.

C₅₉S

1992

Kurita Noriyuki,
Kobayashi Rinya, et al.

(мол. спектр.,
спект. связь)
мол. спектр.

Chem. Phys. Lett.
1992, 198 (1-2), 95-9.

(ссылка C₅₉B; III)

C23

1992

Loras F.F., Suenram R.D.
et al.,

47th Ohio State Univ.
Int. Symp. Mol. Spectrosc.,
Columbus, Ohio, June 15-19,
1992, C. 132.

P.M.X. NH, 115

1179

C.S.

Lovas F.G., Suenram R.D. 1992
et al.,

u.n. 47th Ohio State Univ.
Int. Symp. Mol. Spectrosc.,
Columbus, Ohio, June 15-19,
1992, C. 132

P. de X. N 11, 11 6 1179

C₂S

1992

/ 117: 97318t Ionization potential and proton affinity of thioxoethenylidene and 3-thioxo-1,2-propadienylidene (C₂S and C₃S). MacLagan, Robert G. A. R.; Sudkeaw, Pravit (Dep. Chem., Univ. Canterbury, Christchurch, N. Z.). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 1992, 194(3), 147-51 (Eng). Calcns. on C₂S and C₃S, their pos. ions and their protonated forms, at levels of theory up to MP4SDQ/6-311G**//=HF/6-311G**, are reported. Harmonic vibrational frequencies at the HF/6-311G* level of theory are reported. Ionization potentials and proton affinities of the neutral species were calcd. Values of the dipole moments and rotational consts. of the neutral species and their pos. ions are given. Protonation at C₁ is preferred by both species. The diaocn. energy of C_nS to CS and C or C₂ (n = 2, 3) was calcd.

(Ap, Y)

(+3) C₃S (Ap, Y)C₂, C₃ (De)

C.A. 1992, 117, N 10

C_3S

1992

MacLagan Robert G.A.R.,
Sudkeaw Pravit.

(Ap, Y)

Chem. Phys. Lett. 1992,
194(3), 147-51.

(cell. C_2S ; III)

C₃S

1992

116: 264597h Structure of carbon sulfide (C₃S) studied by pulsed-discharge-nozzle Fourier-transform microwave spectroscopy. Ohshima, Yasuhiro; Endo, Yasuki (Coll. Arts Sci., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan 153). *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 1992, 153(1-2), 627-34 (Eng). Rotational spectra of a transient mol., CCCS, and its isotopic species, ¹³CCCS, C¹³CCS, and CCC³⁴S, were obsd. by using a Fabry-Perot-type Fourier-transform microwave spectrometer combined with a pulsed discharge nozzle. C₃S was produced by a discharge of a mixt. of CS₂ and C₂H₂ dild. in Ar, and subsequently cooled to a few kelvin in a supersonic expansion. From the detd. rotational consts. for the four isotopic species, the following substitution structure was derived: $r_s(C_1:C_2) = 1.2724$, $r_s(C_2:C_3) = 1.3028$, and $r_s(C_3:S_4) = 1.5323$ Å. The possibility of applying the present exptl. setup to studies of other transient species and free radicals is briefly discussed.

Фурье МВ спект.

М.Н.

C.A. 1992, 116, N 26

6208

1992

7 14 Б1051. Изолированные сераорганические кластеры. Инфракрасный спектр молекулы C_2S . Naked organosulfur clusters: The infrared spectrum of the C_2S molecule /Xie Yaoming, Schaefer Henry F. (III) //J. Chem. Phys. — 1992. — 96, № 5. — С. 3714—3717. — Англ.

Методами ССП и конфигурац. вз-вия с учетом одно- и двукратных возбуждений с использованием ряда базисов от двухэкспонентного до трехэкспонентного с поляризац. ф-циями определены энергии, равновесные геометрич. конфигурации, частоты и интенсивности колебаний молекулы C_2S линейной и треугольной структуры. В наиболее совершенном варианте расчета найдено, что минимуму энергии отвечает линейная конфигурация $C-S-C$ ($^3\Sigma^-$) с расстоянием $C-S$ 1,304, $C-S$ 1,550 А. Энергия другой электронной конфигурации линейной молекулы $^1\Delta$ на 11,3 ккал/моль выше. Циклич. конфигурации в состояниях 1A_1 и 3B_2 имеют энергии по отношению к линейной структуре 24 и 66 ккал/моль. Рассчитанные частоты (в cm^{-1}) и интенсивности ИК-колебаний для основного

М.П.

X. 1993, N 14

состояния составляют 1728 (216), 917 (14) и 337 (2). Сделан вывод, что колебания молекулы C_2S (во всех рассмотренных конфигурациях и состояниях) не м. б. зафиксированы в эксперим. исследованиях Эндрюса с предполагаемым отношением к молекуле C_2S частот 1819, 1877 и 1950 см^{-1} .

А. В. Немухи:



63

1992

19 Б1090. Потенциалы ионизации и сродство к протону C_2S и C_3S . Ionization potential and proton affinity of C_2S and C_3S /MacLagan Robert G. A. R., Sudkeaw Pravitt //Chem. Ph. Lett .—1992 .—194 ,№ 3 .—С. 147—151 .—Англ.

С помощью теории возмущений Меллера—Плессета четвертого порядка в базисе 6-311ГФ** рассчитаны энергии молекул C_2S и C_3S , их положит. ионов и протонированных форм. Геометрич. параметры оптимизированы при расчете методом ССП в том же базисе. Определены потенциалы ионизации и сродство к протону рассмотренных молекул. Рассчитаны также колебат. частоты, дипольные моменты и вращат. постоянные нейтр. молекул и положит. ионов. Получены энергии диссоциации C_nS на CS и S или C_2 ($n=2, 3$).
А. А. Сафонов

М.А.

(H) X

X, 1993, № 19

C_3S
 C_2S

1992

7 Д127. Потенциалы ионизации и сродство к протону C_2S и C_3S . Ionization potential and proton affinity of C_2S and C_3S / Maclagan Robert G. A. R., Sudkeaw Pravitt // Chem. Phys. Lett. — 1992 — 194, № 3 — С. 147—151 — Англ.

По программе ГАУССИАН с применением методов МП4/6-311Гф**//ХФ/6-311 Гф** рассчитаны потенциалы ионизации и величины сродства к протону, которые в кДж/моль соответственно равны C_3S 1003,9 (941,8), C_2S 977,5 (877,3). Наблюдается предпочтительное протонирование C_1 . Найдены также гармонич. частоты заряженных и первичных нейтральных частиц и энергии диссоциации C_nS ($n=2$ и 3) с образованием CS .

(Ac, D)

оп. 1993, № 7

C3S

[Dm. 37288]

1992

fr. energy, Ohshima Y., Endo Y.,

смык-
мра

J. Mol. Spectrosc., 1992, 153,
N 1/2, 627-634.

C2S

Im 37386

1992

116: 161461e Naked organosulfur clusters: the infrared spectrum of the thioxoethenylidene (C_2S) molecule. Xie, Yaoming; Schaefer, Henry F., III (Cent. Comput. Quantum Chem., Univ. Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 USA). *J. Chem. Phys.* 1992, 96(5), 1614-17 (Eng). Energetically low-lying states of C_2S mol. systems are studied by ab initio self-consistent-field (SCF) theory and CI with all single and double excitations (CISD). Std. double- ζ plus polarization (DZP), triple- ζ plus double polarization (TZ2P), and TZ2P augmented by f -type function (TZ2P + f) basis sets have been used for full geometry optimization and harmonic vibrational frequency anal. For the linear $^3\Sigma^-$ ground state, the C-C bond length is predicted to be 1.304 Å, and C-S bond length is 1.550 Å and the harmonic vibrational frequencies are 1728, 917, and 337 cm^{-1} at the TZ2P + f CISD level of theory. Results for other linear and ring states are also reported.

UK chemmp

 $X^3\Sigma^-$, $\angle_{C-C}$,
 $\angle_{C-S}$, ν_i

C.A. 1992, 116, N 16

SCC²⁻

1993

Boldyrev A. I.,
Simons J.

u.n. J. Chem. Phys. 1993. 98,
N6, C. 4745-4752.

( C₂²⁻; iii)

CC3

1993

119: 258521z Ab initio study of four low-lying electronic states of the CCS molecule: Cai, Z.-L.; Zhang, X.-G.; Wang, X.-Y. (Department of Chemistry, East China Institute of Technology, Nanjing, Peop. Rep. China 210014). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 1993, 213(1-2), 168-73 (Eng). The equil. geometries, excitation energies, force consts. and vibrational frequencies for the low-lying electronic states $X^3\Sigma^-$, $a^1\Delta$, $A^3\Pi$ and $1^1\Pi$ of the CCS mol. have been calcd. at the MRSDCI level with a double-zeta plus polarization basis set. The optimized geometric parameters for the ground state $X^3\Sigma^-$ are in good agreement with exptl. data. The calcd. vibrational frequencies for the $X^3\Sigma^-$ and $a^1\Delta$ states are in agreement with previous theor. results. The electronic transition dipole moment, oscillator strength for the $A^3\Pi \rightarrow X^3\Sigma^-$ transition and radiative lifetime for the $A^3\Pi$ state have been calcd.

Hayden J. COCT,
meopem. paciem

C.A. 1993, 119, N 24

C4S

1993

119 213077t Laboratory detection of a new carbon chain monosulfide free radical C₄S (Σ^-). Hirahara, Yasuhiro; Ohshima, Yasuhiro; Endo, Yasuki (Coll. Art Sci., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan 153). *Astrophys. J.* 1993, 408(2, Pt. 2), L113-L115 (Eng). A free radical C₄S has been detected for the first time by using a Fabry Perot type Fourier-transform microwave spectrometer combined with a pulsed discharge nozzle. Rotationally cooled ($\sim 1-2$ K) C₄S in its ground electronic state (Σ^-) has been produced by a discharge in a supersonic free jet of Ar dild. samples of C₂H₂ and CS₂. The obsd. spectrum of C₄S in the 5-24 GHz region was analyzed to det. the rotational const. and the spin-spin interaction const. Toward the astronomical detection, transition frequencies of C₄S in the millimeter-wave region are tabulated.

$3\Sigma^-$ mb
check,
space am
room.

C.A. 1993, 119, N 20

C5S

1993

119: 281095x Laboratory detection of C₅S by pulsed-discharge-nozzle Fourier transform microwave spectroscopy. Kasai, Yasuko; Obi, Kinichi; Ohshima, Yasuhiro; Hirahara, Yasuhiro; Endo, Yasuki; Kawaguchi, Kentarou; Murakami, Akinori (Dep. Chem., Tokyo Inst. Technol., Tokyo, Japan 153). *Astrophys. J.* 1993, 410(1, Pt. 2), L45-L47 (Eng). The rotational spectrum of C₅S in the X ¹Σ⁺ (v = 0) ground state has been obsd. for the first time using a Fabry-Perot-type Fourier transform microwave spectrometer combined with a pulsed discharge nozzle. C₅S was generated by a discharge in a mixt. of CS₂ and C₂H₂ dild. in Ar, and subsequently cooled down to a few kelvins in a supersonic jet. Eight rotational transitions of C₅³²S have been obsd. in the 5-20 GHz region. Three lines for the less abundant ³⁴S species have also been detected to confirm the carrier of the obsd. lines to be C₅S. Detd. spectroscopic consts. will allow a deep radio astronomical search for C₅S in interstellar clouds and circumstellar envelopes of late-type stars.

X¹Σ⁺ v=0
pyr 48
C₅S

C.A. 1993, 119, N 26

C₃S

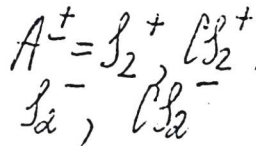
1994

120: 89669s C₃S: a molecule of interest to interstellar cloud chemistry. Seeger, S.; Botschwina, P.; Fluegge, J.; Reisenauer, H. P.; Maier, G. (Institut fuer Physikalische Chemie der Universitaet Goettingen, Tammannstrasse 6, D-37077, Goettingen, Germany). *THEOCHEM* 1994, 109, 213-25 (Eng). Various spectroscopic properties (force consts., vibrational frequencies, vibration-rotation coupling consts., l-type doubling consts., centrifugal distortion consts. and IR intensities) were calcd. for the interstellar mol. C₃S (3-thioxo-1,2-propadienylidene). An accurate equil. geometry was detd. by combination of exptl. and theor. data: $R_{12}(C_{12}C_{32}) = 1.2800$ Å, $R_{23}(C_{23}C_{32}) = 1.2936$ Å and $R_{13}(C_{13}S) = 1.5363$ Å. The equil. dipole moment is predicted to be 3.89 D from coupled cluster theory with single and double excitation operators plus a quasi-perturbative treatment of connected triple substitution (CCSD(T)) calcs. with a basis set of 160 contracted Gaussian-type orbitals. The exptl. ground-state value of 2.81(7)D appears to be substantially too small. Calcd. wavenumbers of stretching vibrational transitions for C₃S and isotopomers are in very good agreement with the results from matrix-isolation IR spectroscopy.

Кул. нсчм.,
 Ви, нсчм.е.
 Кор.-р. б. а. н. н.
 С. А. 1994, 120, 28

C. A. 1994, 120, 28

1994



precursors
reaction
from.

C.A. 1994, 120, N18

120: 227557g Frontier-Controlled Structures of the Gas-Phase $A^{\pm}(CS_2)_n$ Clusters, $A^{\pm} = S_2^+, CS_2^+, S_2^-,$ and CS_2^- . Hirao, Kenzo; Fujimaki, Susumu; Aruga, Kazuo; Yamabe, Shinichi (Faculty of Engineering, Yamanashi University, Kofu, Japan 400). *J. Phys. Chem.* 1994, 98(7), 1802-9 (Eng). The gas-phase equil. of the clustering reactions of $A^{\pm}(CS_2)_{n-1} + CS_2 = A^{\pm}(CS_2)_n$, $A^{\pm} = S_2^+, CS_2^+, S_2^-,$ and CS_2^- , were studied with a pulsed electron-beam high-pressure mass spectrometer. The $A^{\pm} \cdots CS_2$ bond dissociation energies are 30.9 ($A^+ = S_2^+$), 24.9 ($A^+ = CS_2^+$), 19.1 ($A^- = S_2^-$), and 21.9 kcal/mol ($A^- = CS_2^-$). The $A^{\pm}(CS_2) \cdots CS_2$ bond dissociation energies are less than 9 kcal/mol. The rates for the formation of $S_2^+(CS_2)$, $S_2^+(CS_2)_2$, $S_2^-(CS_2)$, and $CS_2^-(CS_2)$ are found to become slower with a decrease of the ion source temp. This suggests the presence of energy barriers for the formation of these cluster ions. Through the ab initio geometry optimizations, the most stable cation-radical clusters are found to be from the one-site S-S interaction and anion-radical ones are of the four-membered ring form. The "bent" van't Hoff plot for $S_2^+(CS_2) + CS_2 = S_2^+(CS_2)_2$ corresponds to coexistence of two geometric isomers with a similar stability. The most stable structures of $n = 1$ clusters are found to be frontier-orbital controlled. Less stable $n = 1$ isomers are also found and are charge-controlled.

C₃S
C₅S

1994

Д 9 Б1062. Неэмпирический расчет C₃S и C₅S, двух молекул, представляющих интерес для астрохимии. Ab initio calculations on C₃S and C₅S, two molecules of interest to astrochemistry /Seeger S., Flügge J., Botschwina P. //8th Int. Congr. Quantum Chem., Prague, June 19—23, 1994; Book of Abstrs. .—[Prague] ,[1994] .—С. 166 .—Англ.

В приближении связанных электронных пар и методом связанных кластеров с частичным учетом трехкратных возбуждений проведены расчеты электронного и геометрич. строения молекул C₃S (I) и C₅S (II) и проведен анализ их колебат. спектров. Показано, что обе молекулы имеют линейное строение, ИК-спектроскопич. х-ки I хорошо согласуются с данными ИК-спектроскопии матричной изоляции, а для II предсказано наличие сильного поглощения в области 2085 и 1615 см⁻¹.

И. Н. Сенченя

М.П.

Х. 1995, № 9

1995

F: * $C_n S_m^-$
P: 3

6Б1198. Образование и исследование бинарных кластерных анионов $X[n]S[m]$ ($X=C, Si, Ge$). Formations and studies of binary cluster anions of $X[n]S[m]$ ($X=C, Si, Ge$) / Huang Rongbin, Liu Zhaoyang, Lin Fengchen, Zheng Lansun // Progr. Nat. Sci. - 1995. - 5, N 5. - С. 565-571. - Англ.

PMX 1997

1995

F: C3S

P: 3

4B1299. Микроволновой спектр молекулы C[3]S в колебательно-возбужденных состояниях деформационных мод 'ню'[4] и 'ню'[5]
Microwave spectrum of the C[3]S molecule in the vibrationally excited states of bending modes, 'ню'[4] and 'ню'[5] / Tang Jian, Saito Shuji // J. Mol. Spectrosc. - 1995. - 169, N 1. - С. 92-107. - Англ.

Исследован микроволновой спектр молекулы C[3]S (в диапазоне частот 116-383 ГГц в области т-р от -100° для комн. т-ры). Идентифицированы вращат. переходы до J=66 для основного и для возбужденных колебательных состояний ($\nu=1, 2, 3$ и 4) деф. кол. угла CCS 'ню'[5] и ($\nu=1$, деф. кол. угла CCC 'ню'[4]). Обработкой методом наименьших квадратов измеренных 460 частот определены молек. постоянные термов колебательно-вращательных взаимодействий, величины которых сравниваются с результатами неэмпирич. расчета. Библ. 34.

Р. ЖС.Х. N 4, 1996

C3S

1995

122: 117761c Microwave spectrum of the C_3S molecule in the vibrationally excited states of bending modes, ν_4 and ν_5 . Tang, Jian; Saito, Shuji (Institute Molecular Science, Graduate University Advanced Studies, Okazaki, Japan 444). *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 1995, 169(1), 92-107 (Eng). Rotational spectra of the linear C_3S mol. in the excited bending vibrational states $\nu_5 = 1, 2, 3$, and 4 (CCS bending) and $\nu_4 = 1$ (CCC bending) were obsd. in the frequency range 116-383 GHz with a source-modulated microwave spectrometer. Mol. consts. of vibration-rotation interaction terms up to higher orders were detd. by the least-squares fitting of ~ 460 transition frequencies. The detd. α_1 , q_1 , and q_1^J consts. showed a good coincidence with those of ab initio calcn. The sign and magnitude of γ_u , the dependence of the rotational const. B_v on vibrational angular momentum, was explained by a sym.-top-like mol. model. The const. q_1^K , the dependence of the l-type doubling and resonance const. q_1 on vibrational angular momentum, was detd. exptl. for the 1st time. The obtained value of q_1^K was a thousand times greater than the theor. est. given by Watson's expression, but the order of magnitude of the exptl. value can be understood by an analogy with a slightly asym.-top mol.

(N^o check,
P₂, P₅)C.A. 1995, 122, N10

(CS)₁₂

1996

Landler M.E.,

Behrman E.C. et al.

миср.
расчёт
ссылка на,
Vi, сурд.

THEOCHEM 1996,
362(2), 215-24.

Рес. (ZnO)_n, (iii)

630

[Om. 38413]

1996

Shuko Takano, Giau Tang,
and Shuyi Saito,

J. Mol. Spectrosc., 1996, 178,
194-198

Infrared Diode • Laser Spectrosc-

copy of the V_1 Fundamental
and $D_1 + D_5 - D_5$ Bands of the
 C_3S' Molecule.

C₃S

1996

125: 259879h Infrared diode laser spectroscopy of the ν_1 fundamental and $\nu_1 + \nu_5 - \nu_5$ bands of the C₃S molecule. Takano, Shuro; Tang, Jian; Saito, Shuji (Institute for Molecular Science, Graduate University for Advanced Studies, Okazaki, Japan 444). *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 1996, 178(2), 194-198 (Eng). The vibration-rotation absorption spectra of the C₃S mol. were studied using a tunable IR diode laser spectrometer. The ν_1 fundamental and $\nu_1 + \nu_5 - \nu_5$ hot bands were measured between 2046 and 2067 cm⁻¹. The C₃S mol. was produced by a glow discharge in a flowing mixt. of CS₂, C₂H₃, and He. The anal. of the measured spectral lines yielded the band origins, the rotational and centrifugal distortion consts. in the upper vibrational states, and the l-type doubling const. for the $\nu_1 + \nu_5$ state. CS₂ C₂H₂. The band origins are 2058.21875(47) and 2053.03769(45) cm⁻¹ for the ν_1 fundamental and $\nu_1 + \nu_5 - \nu_5$ bands, resp. The values in the parentheses correspond to 3 std. deviations.

(ν₁, ν₁ + ν₅)

C. A. 1996, 125, N 20

CCS

1997

128: 8315p Fourier transform microwave spectroscopy of ^{13}C -substituted CCS radicals. Ikeda, Masafumi; Sekimoto, Yutaro; Yamamoto, Satoshi (Dep. Phys., Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan 113). *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 1997, 185(1), 21-25 (Eng), Academic. The rotational spectral lines of the ^{13}C isotopic species of CCS (^{13}CCS , C^{13}CS , and $^{13}\text{C}^{13}\text{CS}$) were obsd. using a Fourier transform microwave spectrometer in combination with a pulsed-discharge nozzle. The hyperfine-resolved $J_N = 1_0-0_1$, $J_N = 2_1-1_0$, and $J_N = 3_2-2_1$ transitions were obsd. in the 11-, 22-, and 33-GHz regions, resp., with an accuracy of -5 kHz. The obsd. transition frequencies for ^{13}CCS and C^{13}CS are analyzed simultaneously with mm-wave data, and the hyperfine interaction consts. for both species are detd. accurately. Astronomical implications for these radicals are discussed.

MB CAMP

C. A. 1998, 128, N1

Лексикон 3

1998

Bellespie, R. J.; et al.

(re, 4) Adv. Mot. Hired. Res.
1998, 4, 1-4/

(all. 9 to right Be; III)

1998

SC_nS

$$n = 2 \div 6$$

структура,
D_h, меопем-
паолен

130: 71856x Structures and spectroscopic properties of SC_nS (n = 2-6): density functional theory study. Kim, Kyung-Hwan; Lee, Bosoon; Lee, Sungyul (Department of Chemistry, Kyunghee University, Kyungki-do, 449-701 S. Korea). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 1998, 297(1,2), 65-71 (Eng), Elsevier Science B.V.. D. functional theory calcs. are reported for the carbon clusters bonded with the sulfur atoms SC_nS (n = 2-6). The structures and the vibrational frequencies are computed by BLYP theory with the 6-311G* basis set. Good agreement is obtained between the computed and exptl. obsd. properties. The ground states of these mols. are shown to be linear. Cyclic structures are also predicted.

C. A. 1999, 130, N 6

CnS

1998

$$1 \leq n \leq 20$$

милл. окт.
 космодр.
 комп-ра,
 математик.,
 физик
 черн

130: 173308n Structures and energies of C_nS ($1 \leq n \leq 20$) sulfur carbide clusters. Pascoli, G.; Lavendy, H. (Faculte des Sciences, Department de Physique, 80039 Amiens, Fr.). *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* 1998, 181, 11-25 (Eng), Elsevier Science B.V.. C_nS ($1 \leq n \leq 20$) clusters have been investigated by means of the d. functional theory. As a general rule, when $1 \leq n < 17$ the energetically most favorable isomers are found to be the linear arrangement of nuclei (C_{n-1}) with the sulfur atom at the very end of the carbon chain. The electronic ground state is alternately predicted to be $^1\Sigma^+$ for odd n or $^3\Sigma^-$ for even n with a conspicuous odd-even effect in the stability of these clusters. The $C_{18}S$ cluster is predicted to have a S-capped monocyclic structure (1A_1), but with a low barrier to linearity. On the other hand, $C_{19}S$ and $C_{20}S$ are unambiguously linear in the $^1\Sigma^+$ and $^3\Sigma^-$ electronic ground states, resp.

C.A. 1999, 130, N13

CS⁺

1998

$1 \leq n \leq 23$

мисл. оц.
со смолк,
смп-ра,
смажубк,
хепмел
сваж

130: 173311h Theoretical investigation of cationic sulfur carbide clusters C_nS^+ ($n = 1-23$). Pascoli, G.; Lavendy, H. (Department de Physique, Faculte des Sciences, 80039 Amiens, Fr.). *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* 1998, 181, 135-149 (Eng), Elsevier Science B.V.. C_nS^+ ($n = 1-23$) clusters have been studied using the B3LYP d. functional method. The energy calcns. show that the linear isomer with the sulfur atom bound to the end of the carbon chain is the most stable geometry up to $n = 17$. The electronic ground state is alternately predicted to be $^2\Sigma^+$ for odd n or $^2\Pi$ for even n when $n \leq 6$, and invariably $^2\Pi$ for $6 < n \leq 17$. Beyond $n = 17$, the most stable geometry is found to be either the S-capped monocyclic ring ($n = 18, 19$) or the linear arrangement of nuclei ($n = 20, 21$) and, following a fourfold periodicity rule, again the cyclic structure for $n = 22, 23$. In the latter cases ($17 < n \leq 23$), however, the linear-cyclic barrier is very low ($\sim$ a few kcal mol⁻¹). Binding energies have been also computed for all clusters and used to interpret the fragmentation patterns.



CA-1999, 130, N13

$C_4S_4^{m-}$

1998

$m=0-4$

129: 265717c Ab initio study of the relative stability of $C_4S_4^{m-}$. Zhou, Lixin; Huang, Zunxing; Tian, Anmin; Wu, Liming; Hu, Jianming; Li, Junqian (Dep. Chem., Fuzhou Univ., Fuzhou, Peop. Rep. China 350002). *Wuli Huaxue Xuebao* 1998, 14(8), 752-756 (Ch), Beijing Daxue Chubanshe. The authors used an ab initio SCF MO approach to investigate the equil. geometry and relative stability of $C_4S_4^{m-}$ ($m = 0-4$). The geometry of the anions studied changes from non-arom. structure for $m = 0$ to arom. structure and finally to anti-arom. structure for $m = 4$. The relative stability decreases in the order: $C_4S_4^- > C_4S_4^{2-} > C_4S_4^0 > C_4S_4^{3-} > C_4S_4^{4-}$.

стабильн. и
структур, a ,
ab initio
расчет

C.A., 1999, 129, N20

F: sulfoxides

P: 3

1999

133:140527 Infrared multiple-photon dissociation of
small organic sulfoxides. Banjavcic, Marko Peter;

University of Victoria Can. 196 pp. Avail.

UMI, Order No. DANQ41366 From: Diss. Abstr. Int., B
2000, 60(9), 4624 (English) 1999. Abstract

Unavailable.

F: SCnS

1999

P: 3

131:10916 Infrared absorption spectroscopy of small carbon-sulfur cluster isolated in solid Ar.

Szczepanski, Jan; Hodyss, Robert; Fuller, Jason; Va Martin (Department of Chemistry and Center for Chemical Physics, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA). J. Phys. Chem. A, 103(16), 2975-29 (English) 1999 ~~American Chemical Society~~ ~~1999~~ ~~Small as and sym. CnS and SCnS (n = 1-5)~~ clusters, were generated by pulsed laser ablation of a C/S mixt., deposited in an Ar matrix at 12 K, and studied v IR absorption spectroscopy. Previous vibrational band assignments for a these clusters were confirmed and new assignments for others were made us combination of isotopic ($^{12}\text{C}/^{13}\text{C}$) substitution and d. functional (B3LYP/6 and ab initio (MP2) theor. calcs.

C.A. 2000

Reactions of neutral Cn ($n = 1-9$) and $= 6-0$) fragments are shown theor. to be highly exothermic. Evidence for aggregation reactions in the formation of the clusters is found from isotopomeric band intensities. Given their calcd. vibrational band inten and estd. column densities, it is proposed that the direct observation via spectroscopy of C5S and SC5S clusters in the envelope of the C star, IRC+ and, possibly, the Taurus mol. cloud, TMC-1, is an attractive possibility carbon sulfur cluster IR spectra DFT calcn; thiocumulene reaction enthal calcn; isotopomer cumulenenic thione vibrational frequency calcn Density functional theory, Ground state, IR spectra, Reaction enthalpy, Vibration frequency, Isotopomers, IR absorption spectra and DFT calcns. of electron structure, vibrational properties, and reaction enthalpies of thiocumulen and SCnS and their isotopomers isolated in solid Ar; Bond length, carbon- IR absorption spectra and DFT calcns. of electronic structure, vibrationa properties, and reaction enthalpies of thiocumulenes CnS and SCnS and the isotopomers isolated in solid Ar;

F: CnS (n = 1-5)

1999

P: 3

131:10916 Infrared absorption spectroscopy of small carbon-sulfur cluster isolated in solid Ar.

Szczepanski, Jan; Hodyss, Robert; Fuller, Jason; Va Martin (Department of Chemistry and Center for Chemical Physics, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA). J. Phys. Chem. A, 103(16), 2975-29 (English) 1999. ~~Abstracted from J. Phys. Chem. A~~

~~Abstracted from J. Phys. Chem. A~~ Small as and sym. CnS and SCnS (n = 1-5) clusters, were generated by pulsed laser ablation of a C/S mixt., deposited in an Ar matrix at 12 K, and studied v IR absorption spectroscopy. Previous vibrational band assignments for a these clusters were confirmed and new assignments for others were made us combination of isotopic (¹²C/¹³C) substitution and d.

C.A. 2000

functional (B3LYP/6 and ab initio (MP2) theor. calcs. Reactions of neutral Cn ($n = 1-9$) and = 6-0) fragments are shown theor. to be highly exothermic. Evidence for aggregation reactions in the formation of the clusters is found from isotopomeric band intensities. Given their calcd. vibrational band inten and estd. column densities, it is proposed that the direct observation vi spectroscopy of C5S and SC5S clusters in the envelope of the C star, IRC+ and, possibly, the Taurus mol. cloud, TMC-1, is an attractive possibility . ~~carbon clusters in the IRC+ and TMC-1~~

$(CS_2)_2^-$

1999

131: 49745j DFT study on structures and vibrational frequencies of $(CS_2)_2^-$. Zhang, Shao Wen; Zhang, Cheng Gang; Yu, Yong Tao; Mao, Bing Zhi; He, Fu Chu (Institute of Radiation Medicine of Beijing, Beijing, Peop. Rep. China). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 1999, 304(3,4), 265-270 (Eng), Elsevier Science B.V.. The B3LYP method was employed to study the structures and vibrational frequencies of $(CS_2)_2^-$ at the 6-31+G(d) level of theory. We found five stable structures, including two ion-mol. complexes and three chem. compds. The most stable structure has D_{2h} symmetry and an energy -16.58 kcal/mol lower than the sum of the energies of CS_2 and CS_2^- .

(Di, complex)
meop. part

C.A., 1999, 131, N4

$C_4S_4^{m-}$

1999

$m=0,1,2,3,4$

131: 78735m Ab initio study of $C_4S_4^{m-}$ ($m = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$). 2. Bonding, ionization potential and vibrational frequency. Zhou, Li-Xin; Huang, Zun-Xing; Tian, An-Min; Wu, Li-Ming; Hu, Jian-Ming; Li, Jun-Qian (Dep. Chem., Fuzhou Univ., Fuzhou, Peop. Rep. China 350002). *Jiegou Huaxue* 1999, 18(3), 192-198 (Ch), Jiegou Huaxue Bianji Wei yuanhui. The electronic structures and ionization potential of $C_4S_4^{m-}$ ($m = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$) are calcd. at the RHF(UHF)/6-31G, RHF(UHF)/6-31G* and RHF(UHF)/6-31+G levels using ab initio SCF and Boys localized MO (LMO) approaches. The bonding characteristics and the relationship between ionization potential and corresponding ΔE_{SCF} are discussed. Vibrational frequencies, IR intensities, intrinsic frequencies and force consts. have been calcd. at the 6-31G level by anal. second derivs. at the optimized equil. geometries. The results of the electronic structure and Boys LMO calcs. and the vibrational analyses are consistent with the optimized equil. geometries.

chief, J, Di,
meop. panel

C. A. 1999, 131, Nb

F: C-S

2000

P: 3

132:157125 Density Functional Theory Based
Model Calculations for Accurate Dissociation
Enthalpies. 2. Studies of X-X and X-Y (X, Y = C, N,
O, S, Halogens). DiLabio, G. A.; Pratt, D. A.

Department of Chemistry, Carleton University
and Ottawa-Carleton Chemistry Institute

Ottawa, ON K1S 5B6, Canada J. Phys. Chem.
A, 104(9), 1938-1943 (English) 2000 The bond
dissociation enthalpies for a set of 30 compounds containing
X-Y (X, Y = N, O, S, halogen) bonds are computed
using density functional theory based methods
with the B3P86 functional. These types of bonds
were chosen because of their particular importance in
free radical organic and bio-organic chemistry, specifically
redox chemistry and atom transfer reactions. A series

C.A. 2000, 132

of test c on hydrogen peroxide, propane, and Me chloride led to the choice of the 6 311G(d,p) basis set for optimum performance in terms of speed and accurac Three models are defined and tested. The lowest level model, which is ca of treating systems contg. more than 30 non-hydrogen atoms, predicts bond dissocn. enthalpies with a mean abs. deviation of 2.38 kcal/mol relative expt. For a subset of 21 mols., the two higher-level models predict resu with mean abs. deviations of 1.88 and 2.19 kcal/mol relative to expt. Te calcns. on X-H bond energetics indicate that two sep. approaches are requ for the accurate treatment of both X-Y and X-H bonds.

C₄S⁻

Om. 40 758

2001

Evgeni Liaplov, Muriel
Wyss, Nicholas M. Lakin et al

J. Phys. Chem. 2001, A105,
4894-97.

Electronic
spectra of CuO-●

Absorption
and C₄S⁻ in
Neon Matrices.

SC₃ + (HUMANE M. CAN., Med. 2001
p. 121)

135:171011q A theoretical study of the low-lying electronic states of SC₃. Flores, J. R.; Perez Juste, I.; Carballeira, L.; Estevez, C.; Gómez, F. (Facultad de Ciencias (CUVI), Departamento de Química Física, Universidad de Vigo, Vigo (Pontevedra), Spain E-36200). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 2001, 343(1,2), 105-112 (Eng), Elsevier Science B.V. A theoretical study of the excited electronic states of the SC₃ system was carried out by means of density functional (B3LYP) and ab initio methods (QC1, MRCI, RHF-CC) in combination with relatively large basis sets. The structures of several singlet and triplet species are reported, together with their vibrational frequencies and IR intensities. The electronic structures are analyzed by means of the natural bond orbital (NBO) method. The vertical electronic excitation energies and oscillator strengths of the ground state SC₃ (¹Σ⁺) have also been computed. The lowest-energy allowed transitions are X¹Σ⁺ → C¹Π and X¹Σ⁺ → D¹Σ⁺, and should have comparable intensities.

$C_2S_4^+$

2001

ab initio
расчет
структур,
стабильн.

135: 362840u Characterization of $C_2S_4^+$ isomers by mass spectrometry and ab initio molecular orbital calculations. Gerbaux, P.; Flammanga, R.; Wentrup, C.; Wong, M. W. (Organic Chemistry Laboratory, University of Mons-Hainaut, B-7000 Mons, Belg.). *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* 2001, 210/211(1-3), 31-42 (Eng), Elsevier Science B.V. Isomeric $C_2S_4^+$ radical cations, a dimer $(CS_2)CS_2^+$ and a covalently bounded $C_2S_4^+$ species, are generated by chem. ionization (self-chem. ionization conditions) of carbon disulfide or by dissociative electron ionization of 1,3,4,6-tetrathiapentalene-2,5-dione and 1,2-dithiolo[4,3-c]-[1,2]dithiole-3,6-dione, resp. These ions are structurally characterized making use of mass spectrometric methodologies such as collisional activation, neutralization-reionization and ion-mol. reactions performed in a hybrid tandem mass spectrometer of sector-quadrupole-sector configuration. These exptl. results are supported by ab initio calcns. of the relative energies of 19 possible isomers indicating that the most stable $C_2S_4^+$ structure corresponds to a CS_2 dimer with a C_2 symmetry, 52 kJ mol⁻¹ more stable than the lowest-energy covalently bound structure consisting of a four-membered ring thioketene species.

C. R. 2001, 135, N25

$C_4 S_m^-$

[Om. 40815]

2001

$(4 \leq m \leq 10)$

ab initio
param

Hong Chen, Long-Pin
Huang et al.,
J. Chem. Phys., 2001,
114, N2, 812-...
Studies on carbon / sulfur
cluster anions  produced

by laser vaporization:
Experiment (collision-induced
dissociation) and theory
(ab initio calculation)
II C_4S_m ($4 \leq m \leq 10$).

2001

135:67918e Ultraviolet absorption spectrum of cyclic CS_2 in solid Ar. Lo, W.-J.; Lee, Y.-P. (Department of Nursing, Tzu Chi College of Technology, Hualien, Taiwan 970). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 2001, 336(1,2), 71-75 (Eng), Elsevier Science B.V. Linear CS_2 dispersed in solid Ar was irradiated with an excimer laser at 193 nm to form cyc- CS_2 of which IR identification and theor. calcns. are reported previously. The authors recorded an UV absorption spectrum with two progressions (330-380 nm) that correlate well with variations in intensities of IR absorption of cyc- CS_2 upon photolysis of linear CS_2 at various stages; hence the authors assign it to electronic transitions of cyc- CS_2 . Based on theor. calcns. and vibronic symmetry, the authors tentatively assign

progression A to transition $2^1\text{B}_2 \text{X}^1\text{A}_1$ and progression B to $2^1\text{B}_1\text{X}^1\text{A}_1$ of cyc- CS_2 .

energy
nonlinear.

2001

F: CnSp+

P: 3

134:271527 Comparative ab initio studies of heteroatom-doped carbon clusters C_nXp^+ ($X = P, S; n+p = 3-6$). Pascoli, G.;

Lavendy, H. Departement de Physique AMIENS, Faculte des Sciences, Fr. Int. J. Mass Spectrom. (2001), 206(1-2), 153-176. Engl

The authors studied geometries and vibrational frequencies of the title clusters using the B3LYP d. functional method with both the 6-311G* and aug-cc-pVTZ basis sets. Relative energies were calcd. at ab initio high-quality electronic correlation level of theory (CCSD(T) and CISD). A comparison of structures and stabilities show that the heteroat. C_nXp^+ ($n+p = 3, 4$) clusters are

unambiguously linear, except CX_3^+ , for which we find a sym. T-shaped ground-state structure with a central carbon atom. Regarding the homoat. species, P_3^+ is predicted to be cyclic, while S_3^+ is bent, P_4^+ possesses a puckered rhombic form, and S_4^+ occurs as a square ring. When $n+p = 5, 6$, the cations $C_nX_p^+$ ($X = P, S$) exhibit a wide range of forms as does the ground-state geometry (except the C_nX^+ and $C_nX_2^+$ compds., which are invariably linear with the heteroatoms at the extremities). Building-up mechanisms in medium-sized mixed phosphorus- or sulfur-carbon compds. ($n+p = 5, 6$) are then suggested. The possible structural modifications caused by the charge of the heteroatom introduced in the cluster were also explored.

2007

C₄S⁻

C₄S

Riaplov, E; et al.,

J. Phys. Chem. A 2001,

105(20), 4894-97

спектр
в

Ne лам
pulse

(ан. C₄O; III) ●

CCS

On 40 772

2001

135: 99148v Laser induced fluorescence spectroscopy of the $\tilde{A}^3\Pi_1 \leftarrow \tilde{X}^3\Sigma^-$ transition of the CCS radical. Schoeffler, A. J.; Kohguchi, H.; Hoshina, K.; Ohshima, Y.; Endo, Y. (Department of Basic Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Meguro-ku, Tokyo, Japan 153-8902). *J. Chem. Phys.* 2001, 114(14), 6142-6150 (Eng), American Institute of Physics. The $\tilde{A}^3\Pi_1 \leftarrow \tilde{X}^3\Sigma^-$ electronic transition of a C-chain mol. CCS was obsd. for the 1st time by laser induced fluorescence spectroscopy. The species was generated with a pulsed discharge of 0.5% C_2H_2 and 0.5% CS_2 dild. in Ar via a pulsed supersonic jet. A no. of bands in the 690-675 nm and 600-615 nm regions (14500-14800, 16200-16600 cm^{-1}) were obsd. and assigned to those of CCS using ground state combination differences. Three of the bands in each region belong to the three

 $\tilde{A}^3\Pi_1, \tilde{X}^3\Sigma^-$

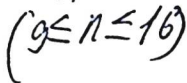
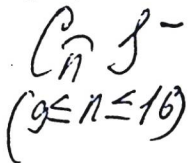
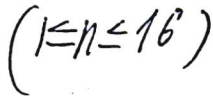
u.n.; paper and
photocopy.

C.A. 2001, 135, 17

$\tilde{A}^3\Pi_i$ spin-orbit components of the $\tilde{A}^3\Pi_i \tilde{X}^3\Sigma^-$ transition ($T_v = 14662.777(4)$ and 16423 cm^{-1}), and an effective set of rotational consts. for the upper states were obtained. The higher energy band was heavily perturbed, preventing the detn. of effective consts. for this band. These bands were tentatively assigned as two successive bands in the $\tilde{A}^3\Pi_i$ -($n,0,0$) progression with a resultant effective value of 1760 cm^{-1} for the $\tilde{A}^3\Pi_i \nu_1$ vibrational fundamental. Dispersed fluorescence spectra from the $\tilde{A}^3\Pi_i \tilde{X}^3\Sigma^-$ band of CCS also were obsd., yielding definitive exptl. information on the vibrational structure of the $\tilde{X}^3\Sigma^-$ ground state for the 1st time. The three harmonic frequencies are $1708.2(40)\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $862.5(19)\text{ cm}^{-1}$, and $269.3(13)\text{ cm}^{-1}$ for ω_1 (CC stretch), ω_2 (CS stretch), and ω_3 (CCS bend), resp.



2001



теор. расч.
эксп. и
срав.

C. H. 2001, 135, N. 22

135: 322950y Structures and energies of $C_n S^+$ ($1 \leq n \leq 16$) and $C_n S^-$ ($9 \leq n \leq 16$) clusters. Tang, Z.; BelBruno, J. J. (Department of Chemistry, Dartmouth College, Burke Laboratory, Hanover, NH 03755 USA). *Int. J. Mass Spectrom.* 2001, 208(1/3), 7-16 (Eng), Elsevier Science B.V. The structures and energies of ionic clusters of carbon and sulfur with up to 17 atoms were investigated by d. functional theory using the hybrid B3LYP functional and double- ζ plus polarization basis sets. Geometries are reported for the ground states of all cluster isomers contg. a single sulfur atom. Generally, linear structures, with a terminal sulfur atom, are the energetically favored.

SCnS

$n=1-8$

[Dm. 41454]

2002

Hai-Yan Wang et al.,

emp. data,
Do,
crystal.
cf. - la,
molar
weight

J. Mol. Struct (Theochem)
2002, 593, 187-197.

CCS

Vol. 41605

2002

векном.
статья.
 $\tilde{A}^3 P_j$

Masakazu Nakajima
et al.,

J. Chem. Phys., 2002,
117, N20, 9327-38.