

LāH

VI - 7943

1965

La H₃, CeH₃, BeH₂ (re) и гр.
La H₂, Nd H₂, YH₂ (ΔG_{298}°)

Карачевский М.Х.,

Ж. неорг. химии, 1965, 10, 1534-1540

М.Ю

СА, 1965, 63, №12, 15584 f

1) $\{M(OH)_3\}_{(4)}$ ($M = La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er$) 1967-8
 $\{MOOH\}_{(4)}$ ($M = Sc, Y, La, Nd, Pm, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu$)
 VII 292

Клевица П. В., Клевица Р. Р., Щенна Л. П.

не. структура. химии, 1967, В, ч. 2, 268-272

О связи кристаллической структуры
 гидроксидов редкоземельных элементов
 и их связи с ИК - спектром соединений
 Рн Хим, 1963, 1965/84

10 30

Mugger

P37

1968

(0820P)

24910r Rare-earth hydrides. Mueller, William M. (Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo.). *Metal Hydrides* 1968, 384-440 (Eng). Edited by Mueller, William M. Acad. Press: New York, N.Y. The metals of the lanthanide series have a relatively high H retention, high m.ps., and high thermal neutron absorption cross sections. The structure, lattice parameters, ds., elec. and mech. properties, hydriding properties, dissociative and thermodynamic properties of each rare earth element are presented. Earlier work on each rare earth-H system is reviewed.
Margarete Lindsley

C. A. 1940.

72.6

LaH

LaD

(min)

8768-5x
#4-8978

#4-8351

1975

7 Д364. Электронные спектры молекул LaH и LaD.
Bacis Roger, Bernard Alain, Zgainsky Andr .
dr . Spectre  lectronique des mol cules LaH et LaD.
«C. r. Acad. sci.», 1975, 280, № 4, В77—В79 (франц.)

Для возбуждения спектров излучения молекул LaH и LaD использован полый La-катод в атмосфере Ar или Ne с примесями H и D. В области 5300—6500   обнаружены три новые системы полос LaH, аналогичные двум из них наблюдались также для молекулы LaD. Приведена таблица частот кантов наиболее сильных полос последовательности $\Delta v=0$. На основании анализа вращательной структуры, соотношения интенсивностей ветвей, изотопич. сдвига и Λ -удвоения полосы отнесены к переходам $^1\Sigma-^1\Pi$, $^1\Delta-^1\Delta-^1\Pi$ и $^3\Phi-^3\Delta$. В. А.

-оттиск 303-XVIII

9/1975 NF

LaH

X4-8351

1975

Commecc 303-XVIII

DLa

(u. m.)

131407d Electronic spectrum of the lanthanum hydride and lanthanum deuteride molecules. Bacis, Roger; Bernard, Alain; Zgainsky, Andre (Lab. Spectrom. Ionique Mol., Univ. Claude Bernard, Lyons, Villeurbanne). *C. R. Hebd. Seances Acad. Sci., Ser. B* 1975, 280(4), 77-8 (Fr). The electronic spectrum (5300-6500 Å) of LaH exhibited 3 band systems due to $1\Sigma \rightarrow 1\Pi$, $3\Phi \rightarrow 3\Delta$, and $1\Delta \rightarrow 1\Pi$ transitions (in order of increasing wave length). The latter 2 band systems also appeared in the LaD spectrum. The rotational structure, the relative intensities of the P, Q, and R branches, and the Λ splitting are discussed.

C.A. 1975. 82. N20

LaH

No. 14437

1976

LaD

55; 111977r Analysis of the $3P \rightarrow 3A$, $1A \rightarrow 4H$ and $3\Sigma \rightarrow 4H$ systems of lanthanum hydride and lanthanum deuteride. Bernard, A.; Bacis, R. (Obs. Lyon, St.-Genis Laval, Fr.). *Can. J. Phys.* 1976, 54(14), 1509-17 (Eng). Three new electronic band systems, assigned to LaH, were obsd. both in emission (by means of a composite wall hollow cathode) and absorption (in a King furnace). The similar systems of LaD were obsd. in emission. They appear between 5300 and 6500 Å. Rotational analysis of the bands made it possible to identify the corresponding transitions as $3P \rightarrow 3A$, $1A \rightarrow 4H$, and $1\Sigma \rightarrow 4H$. The singlet transitions have a common lower $4H$ state. A rotational anal. of the (0, 0) and (1, 1) bands of the $3P_{1/2} \rightarrow 3A_{21}$ sub systems and of the (0, 0) band of singlet systems (with the exception of the $1\Sigma \rightarrow 4H$ system of LaD) is presented in this paper.

(u.n)

C.A. 1976, 85 N 16 ●

LaH

ЖУ - 14437

1976

LaD

1 Д356. Анализ систем $^3\Phi \rightarrow ^3\Delta$, $^1\Delta \rightarrow ^1\Pi$ и $^1\Sigma \rightarrow ^1\Pi$ молекул LaH и LaD. Bernard A., Bacis R. Analysis of the $^3\Phi \rightarrow ^3\Delta$, $^1\Delta \rightarrow ^1\Pi$, and $^1\Sigma \rightarrow ^1\Pi$ systems of lanthanum hydride, LaH and LaD. «Can. J. Phys.», 1976, 54, № 14, 1509—1517 (англ.; рез. франц.)

В области 5300—6500 Å обнаружены три новых электронных полосы молекулы LaH в спектрах испускания и поглощения. Аналогичные полосы LaD наблюдались в испускании. На основании вращательного анализа новые переходы интерпретированы как $^3\Phi \rightarrow ^3\Delta$, $^1\Delta \rightarrow ^1\Pi$ и $^1\Sigma \rightarrow ^1\Pi$. Детальный вращательный анализ выполнен для полос (0,0) и (1,1) подсистемы $^3\Phi_{4,3} \rightarrow ^3\Delta_{3,2}$ и полос (0,0) синглетных переходов (за исключением перехода $^1\Sigma \rightarrow ^1\Pi$ молекулы LaD). Библ. 6.

(ин)

Р. 1977 N 1

LaH

1979

расчет
молекулы

2

9 Б9. Расчеты одноцентровым методом Дирака-Фока. Часть 8. Состояния $^1\Sigma$ ScH, YH, LaH, AcH, TmH, LuH и LrH. P. ууkkö P. Dirac-Fock one-centre calculations. Part 8. The $^1\Sigma$ states of ScH, YH, LaH, AcH, TmH, LuH and LrH. «Phys. scr.», 1979, 20, № 5—6, 647—651 (англ.)

В рамках одноцентрового приближения метода Дирака-Фока проведены релятив. расчеты электронного строения молекул ScH, YH, LaH, AcH, TmH, LuH и LrH в состоянии $^1\Sigma$. Для всех молекул вычислены равновесные длины связей (ДС) и силовые постоянные. ДС в YH, LaH и LuH на 5% превышают эксперим. значения. Сокращение ДС в ряду лантаноидов от LaH до LuH составило 0,21 Å и хорошо согласуется с эксперим. значением 0,19 Å. Аналогичное сокращение ДС в ряду актиноидов от AcH до LrH составило 0,33 Å. Установлено, что учет релятив. эффектов в исследованных молекулах приводит лишь к небольшим изме-

2.1980.19

влияниям ДС и сферических постоянных. Исследовано влияние релятив. эффектов на изменение электронных оболочек в тяжелых атомах в молекулах. Показано, что релятив. сжатие валентных s - и p -оболочек в релятив. случае компенсируется расширением валентной d -оболочки, что и обуславливает лишь небольшие изменения ДС в исследованных молекулах лантаноидов и актиноидов. Значения эффективного радиуса максимума радиального распределения электронной плотности в Lg на $0,03 \text{ \AA}$ больше соответствующего значения в Lu , а радиус Ac на $0,15 \text{ \AA}$ больше эффективного радиуса La .

И. А. Тополь

1980

 LaH_2 (76) LaH_3

(76)

94: 22281k Electronic structure of (rare-earth) lanthanum hydrides: LaH_2 and LaH_3 . Gupta, Michele; Burger, J. P. (Le Cent. Mecanique Ondulatoire Appl., Cent. Natl. Rech. Sci., 75019 Paris, Fr.). *Phys. Rev. B: Condens. Matter* 1980, 22(12), 6074-84 (Eng). The electronic structure of the cubic stoichiometric hydrides LaH_2 and LaH_3 was studied using the APW method. The 2 low-lying H-metal bands of LaH_2 , obsd. also for the fluorite structure transition-metal dihydrides, do not overlap the metal d bands; the Fermi energy E_F falls at the bottom of the rare-earth $5d$ states and the d. of states at E_F is lower than that of the pure metal. These results are analyzed in light of the resistivity, heat capacity, magnetic susceptibility, and NMR data; they can be schematically described in terms of a depopulation of the metal d bands upon formation of the dihydride. The Fermi-surface geometry of LaH_2 was also studied and an evaluation of the electronic contribution to the electron-phonon coupling const. is performed by means of a simple model; the magnitude of this term is small and LaH_2 should not be a superconductor, in agreement with existing data.

J. C. Murphy

C.A. 1981. 94 N 4

In the trihydride, a 3rd band appears at the low-energy side; the 1st 3 bands being sepd. by a gap of 0.53 eV from the metal d bands, LaH_3 is found to be a semiconductor in agreement with resistivity measurements. The virtues of some aspects of the anionic model are discussed but the limits of this model are clearly assessed by means of a site and angular momentum anal. of the d. of states which shows the hybridization of the low-lying bands; a comparison with x-ray-emission and photoelectron-spectroscopy data is also given.

LaH₃

1986

моп. параметр
компьютер

105: 232683q Relativistically parameterized extended Hückel calculations. 10. Lanthanide trihalides. Lohr, Lawrence L.; Jia, Y. Q. (Dep. Chem., Univ. Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 USA). *Inorg. Chim. Acta* 1986, 119(1), 99-105 (Eng). The relativistically parameterized EHMO method was used to study the electronic structure of lanthanide trihalide mols. All the valence orbitals were described in terms of double-zeta Slater functions, with the AO parameters being detd. by a least-squares fitting to published relativistic (Dirac-Fock) radial densities. Comparisons of orbital energies to exptl. values were made and various trends discussed. Ab initio all-electron calcns. at the SCF level and as a function of mol. geometry are reported for LaH₃, LaF₃, and LaCl₃. While LaH₃ and LaF₃ were calcd. to be pyramidal, LaCl₃ was calcd. to be planar.

(12) 17

C. A. 1986, 105, N 26

$\text{Li}^+ - \text{H}$

1989

Elkind J. L., Sunderlin L. J.,
et al.,

D⁰

J. Phys. Chem. 1989,
93, N 8, 3157-3158.

(all. ● $\text{Sc}^+ - \text{H}$; III).

LaH

М.П.

OT 34842

X. / 991, № 6

6 Б1038. Спектроскопические постоянные и кривые потенциальной энергии электронных состояний LaH. Spectroscopic constants and potential energy curves of electronic states of LaH / Das Kalyan K., Balasubramanian K. // Chem. Phys. Lett.— 1990.— 172, № 5.— С. 372—378.— Англ.

С использованием релятивистского эффективного основного ПТ для La рассчитаны потенциальные кривые низших электронных состояний молекулы LaH. Для описания валентных МО применен базис $[5s5p3d1f]$ для La и общепринятый набор для H. Волновые ф-ции найдены многоконфигурац. методом ССП с усреднением по состояниям, дальнейшие корреляц. поправки вычислены в приближении конфигурац. вз-вия без учета и с учетом спин-орбитального взаимодействия. Найдено, что основным состоянием молекулы является $^1\Sigma^+$, для которого $R_e=2,08$ А, $\omega_e=1433$ см⁻¹, $D_e=2,60$ эВ, дипольный момент $\mu_e=2,42$ Д. Молек. постоянные (включая и T_e) оценены для всех рассмотренных связанных состояний. Предложено отнесение экспериментально наблюдавшихся полос в электронном спектре к переходам $B^1\Pi(II) \rightarrow X^1\Sigma^+$, $C^1\Pi(III) \rightarrow X^1\Sigma^+$ и $b^3\Delta(III) \rightarrow a^3\Pi$.
А. В. Немухин

1990

LaH

1990

3 Д124. Спектроскопические постоянные и кривые потенциальной энергии для электронных состояний LaH. Spectroscopic constants and potential energy curves of electronic states of LaH / Das Kalyan K., Balasubramanian K. // Chem. Phys. Lett.— 1990.— 172, № 5.— С. 372—378.— Англ.

Неэмпирическим методом МК ССП (в приближении полного активного пространства) с последующим учетом конфигурац. взаимодействия второго порядка с использованием релятивистского эффективного основного потенциала и базиса гауссовых ф-ций $5s5p3d1f$ исследовано электронное строение LaH (1) в низлежащих состояниях. Учитывалось спин-орбитальное взаимодействие. Приведены равновесные длины связей (2,08 Å для основного $^1\Sigma^+$ состояния), колебательные частоты (1433 см^{-1}), энергии диссоциации (2,60 эВ), дипольные моменты (2,42 ед. Дебая), потенц. кривые. Показано, что спин-орбитальные поправки не превышают 1000 см^{-1} . Проведено отнесение дипольно-разрешенных переходов в диапазоне $6500\text{—}23\,500\text{ см}^{-1}$. Отмечено, что во всех состояниях связь обладает ионным характером и существенной гибридизацией $5d6s6p$.

В. Л. Лебедев

Om 34842

М.А.

ф. 1991, № 3

LaH

(Am 34842)

1990

113: 200459v Spectroscopic constants and potential energy curves of electronic states of lanthanum hydride (LaH). Das, Kalyan K.; Balasubramanian, K. (Dep. Chem., Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287-1604 USA). *Chem. Phys. Lett.* 1990, 172(5), 372-8 (Eng). Spectroscopic parameters (r_e , T_e , ω_e , D_e , μ_e) and potential energy curves were computed for the low-lying states of LaH using complete active space MCSCF (CASSCF) followed by second-order CI (SOCi) calcns. Relativistic CI (RCi) calcns. were carried out to study the effect of spin-orbit coupling on five low-lying λ -s states. The ground state of LaH is of $^1\Sigma^+$ symmetry with $r_e = 2.08$ Å, $\omega_e = 1433$ cm $^{-1}$, $D_e = 2.60$ eV, and $\mu_e = 2.42$ D. The exptl. obsd. B $\leftrightarrow$ A, C $\rightarrow$ A, and b $\leftrightarrow$ a band systems are reassigned as B $^1\Pi(II) \leftrightarrow X$ $^1\Sigma^+$, C $^1\Pi(III) \rightarrow X$ $^1\Sigma^+$, and b $^3\Delta(III) \leftrightarrow a$ $^3\Pi$ transitions.

примеч

д.н. в

описание и

возмущ. сост.

с. А. 1990, 113, ~ 22

Zat⁺

[On. 34017]

1990

Ohanessian G., Brusick M. J.
et al.,

meop.
pcicrem

J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 1990,
112, 7179-7189.

Theoretical Study of Transition-
Metal Hydrides. ●

5. H_fH^+ through H_gH^+ ,
 BaH^+ , and ZaH^+ .

LaH₂

1991

114: 49908p Electronic states and potential energy surfaces of lanthanum dihydride. Das, Kalyan K.; Balasubramanian, K. (Dep. Chem., Arizona State Univ., Tempe, AZ 85287-1604 USA). *J. Phys. Chem.* 1991, 95(1), 42-6 (Eng). Electronic structures, potential energy surfaces, and one-electron properties of low-lying electronic states of LaH₂ are investigated by using the complete active space MCSCF (CASSCF) method followed by full second-order CI (SOC) calcs. These calcs. reveal that the a²D ground state of the La atom has to overcome a barrier of 21 kcal/mol for insertion into H₂ to form the ²A₁ ground state of LaH₂ [$r_0 = 2.14$ Å and $\theta_0 = 111.9^\circ$]. The first excited La(a⁴F) atom needs to surmount a larger barrier for insertion into H₂. The doublet potential energy surfaces of LaH₂ show bent min. while the quartet surfaces of LaH₂ have linear geometries. The ²A₁ ground state of LaH₂ is 11 kcal/mol more stable than La + H₂. The bend ground state of LaH₂ is found to be very ionic with a dipole moment of 3.79 D (La⁺H⁻ polarity).

Ti, cnpuk -
mupa

C.A. 1991, 114, N 6

LaH₂

1991.

7 Д148. Электронные состояния и поверхности потенциальной энергии для LaH₂. Electronic states and potential energy surfaces of LaH₂ / Das Kalyan K., Balasubramanian K. // J. Phys. Chem.— 1991.— 95, № 1.— С. 42—46.— Англ.

Неэмпирическим методом МК ССП в модели полного активного пространства с последующим учетом конфигурац. взаимодействия второго порядка исследовано электронное строение и поверхности потенц. энергий (ППЭ) LaH₂ в низколежащих состояниях. Использован релятив. псевдопотенциал и базисы 5s5p3d и 5s5p3d1f для La и 5s1p/3s1p для H. Приведены потенц. кривые, энергии стационарных точек ППЭ, дипольные моменты, распределения электронной плотности, проанализировано спин-орбитальное взаимодействие. Показано, что основным является состояние ²A₁, которое на 11 ккал/моль стабильнее La+H₂ в основных состояниях (длина связи 2,14 Å, угол 111,9°, дипольный момент 3,79 ед. Дебая), а реакция синтеза обладает барьером в 21 ккал/моль. Внедрение в H₂

М. А.

ср. 1991, № 7

атома La в первом возбужденном (a^4F) состоянии обладает энергией активации более 50 ккал/моль.

В. Л. Лебедев

LaH^+
 LaH^{2+}

М.Н.

X. 1991, № 23

DM. 35 991

1991

№ 23 Б1212. Поверхности потенциальной энергии LaH^+ и LaH_2^+ . Potential energy surfaces of LaH^+ and LaH_2^+ / Das K. K., Balasubramanian K. // J. Chem. Phys.— 1991.— 94, № 5.— С. 3722—3729.— Англ.

Методом конфигурац. взаимодействия (КВ) 2-го порядка рассчитаны ПВ потенциальной энергии 16 электронных состояний иона LaH^+ и 8 состояний иона LaH_2^+ . Орбитали получены многоконфигурац. методом ССП в полном активном пространстве. Использован релятивистский эффективный остоный ПТ для валентной оболочки $5s^2 5p^6 5d 6s^2$ атома La и валентный базис гауссовых ф-ций ($5s 5p 4d$). Состояние $^5F(5d^2)$ иона La^+ образует с H_2 слабо связанный комплекс. Возбужденное состояние 1D La^+ при внедрении в H_2 преодолевает небольшой потенциальный барьер (< 8 ккал/моль) с образованием основного состояния 1A_1 LaH_2^+ . Энергия диссоциации LaH_2^+ на $\text{La}^+(^3F) + \text{H}_2$ составила 11 ккал/моль. Основным состоянием LaH^+ является состояние $^2\Delta$. Рассчитанная энергия диссоциации LaH^+ хорошо согласуется с эксперим. значением. ПТ ионизации LaH_2 и LaH составили 5,23 и 5,33 эВ, соответственно.

А. А. Сафонов

01 35 991 1991

10 Д145. Поверхности потенциальных энергий LaH^+ и LaH_2^+ . Potential energy surfaces of LaH^+ and LaH_2^+ / Das Kalyan K., Balasubramanian K. // J. Chem. Phys. — 1991. — 94, № 5. — С. 3722—3729. — Англ.

Теоретически исследованы 16 электронных состояний LaH^+ и 8 состояний LaH_2^+ . Получены поверхности потенц. энергии этих состояний. Применялся метод многоконфигурационного самосогласованного поля с учетом взаимодействия конфигураций 2-го порядка. Показано, что основное состояние $\text{La}^+ \ ^3\text{F}(5d^2)$ образует слабосвязанный комплекс с H_2 . Ион в возбужденном состоянии ^1D внедряется в связь H_2 с малым барьером (< 8 ккал/моль) с образованием основного состояния $^1\text{A}_1$ LaH_2^+ ($r_e = 2,057 \text{ \AA}$, $\theta = 106^\circ$). Ион LaH_2^+ на 11 ккал/моль более стабилен, чем $\text{La}^+ (^3\text{F}) + \text{H}_2$. Расчеты объясняют эксперим. наблюдение реакции $\text{La}^+ + \text{H}_2 = \text{LaH}^+ + \text{H}$. Адиабатич. потенциалы ионизации LaH_2 и LaH равны 5,23 и 5,33 эВ, соответственно. Основное состояние $\text{LaH}^+ \ ^2\Delta$. Расчетные величины энергий связей $D_e(\text{LaH}^+)$ и $D_e(\text{HLa}-\text{H}^+)$ равны 2,54 эВ. Исследованы также спин-орбитальные эффекты в LaH^+ .

Г. К.

ср. 1991; n 10

LaMg^+

[OM-35991]

1991

Das K. K., Balasubramanian
K.,

поверхн.
потенц.
энергии

J. Chem. Phys., 1991,
94, n5, 3722-3729.

LatH

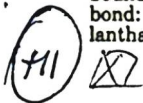
OM 37 848

1995

123: 41299f Lanthanide Diatomics and Lanthanide Contractions. Wang, S. G.; Schwarz, W. H. E. (Theoretische Chemie, Universitaet Siegen, D-57068 Siegen, Germany). *J. Phys. Chem.* 1995, 99(30), 11687-95 (Eng). D. functional (DF) calcns. including gradient-exchange and correlation corrections have been performed on the LnH, LnO, and LnF series (Ln = La, Gd, Yb, and Lu). Relativistic first-order perturbations including S-O couplings are accounted for. The calcd. mol. consts. are in reasonable agreement with the exptl. ones. The calcd. lanthanide contractions of the three series, i.e. $R(\text{La-X}) - R(\text{Lu-X})$, are quite different, 0.19 Å (0.19 Å) for LnH, 0.10 Å (0.11 Å) for LnF, and only 0.05 Å (0.04 Å) for LnO. There is good agreement between the calcd. values and the exptl. ones (values in parentheses). This astonishing variation has two origins, a monoat. and a diat. one, which are related to each other. The first point is the noninteger 4f-shell population. Participation of unoccupied 4f-AOs in outer-valence shell bonding is important for strongly bound lighter lanthanides. The second point is the "rigidity" of the bond: the larger the bond energy or the force const., the smaller the lanthanide contraction.

neop. paint

ll-n



C.A. 1995, 123, N 4



GdH, YbH, LuH,
LaO, GdO, YbO, LuO,

LaF, GdF, YbF, LuF



1996

124: 327434r Fourier transform emission spectroscopy of new infrared systems of LaH and LaD. Ram, R. S.; Bernath, P. F. (Dep. Chem., Univ. Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 USA). *J. Chem. Phys.* 1996, 104(17), 6444-6451 (Eng). The electronic emission spectra of LaH and LaD were studied in the $3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ -700 nm spectral region using a Fourier transform spectrometer. The mols. were excited in a La hollow cathode lamp operated with Ne gas and a trace of H or D. The bands obsd. in the $1\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ - $3\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ region were assigned into 2 new electronic transitions; $A\text{ }^1\Pi - X\text{ }^1\Sigma^+$ and $d\text{ }^3\Phi - a\text{ }^3\Delta$. The LaH bands with origins at $4533.5593(8)\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $4430.1916(13)\text{ cm}^{-1}$ were assigned as the 0-0 and 1-1 bands of the $A\text{ }^1\Pi - X\text{ }^1\Sigma^+$ transition. The rotational anal. of these bands provides the following principal mol. consts. for the ground $X\text{ }^1\Sigma^+$ state, $B_0 = 4.080,534(80)\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\alpha_0 = 0.077\text{ }39(10)\text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $r_0 = 2.031,969(20)\text{ \AA}$. To higher wavenos., 3 subbands of LaH with origins at $5955.8568(16)\text{ cm}^{-1}$, $6238.3768(8)\text{ cm}^{-1}$, and $6306.6757(15)\text{ cm}^{-1}$ have been assigned as the $^3\Phi_2 - ^3\Delta_1$, $^3\Phi_3 - ^3\Delta_2$, and $^3\Phi_4 - ^3\Delta_3$ subbands of the $d\text{ }^3\Phi - a\text{ }^3\Delta$

C. A. 1996, 124, N24

$^3\Delta$ electronic transition. The rotational anal. of the 0-0 and 1-1 bands of the $^3\Phi_2-^3\Delta_1$ and $^3\Phi_4-^3\Delta_3$ subbands and the 0-0, 1-1, and 2-2 bands of the $^3\Phi_3-^3\Delta_2$ subband had been obtained and effective equil. consts. for the spin components of the d $^3\Phi$ and the a $^3\Delta$ states were extd. Magnetic hyperfine structure was also obsd. in the a $^3\Delta$ state. The rotational anal. of the corresponding LaD transitions also was carried out and equil. consts. for the ground and excited states were detd. The singlet-triplet interval between the X $^1\Sigma^+$ state and the a $^3\Delta$ state is not known but from ab initio calcn. and by comparison with LaF and YH, probably the ground state of LaH is a $^1\Sigma^+$ state.

La H R.S. Ram, P.F. Bernath 1996

J. Chem. Phys. 1996, 104 (17), 6444-51

Fourier transform emission spectroscopy
of new infrared systems of LaH and LaD

$A'\Pi - X'\Sigma$ $d^3\Phi - a^3\Delta$

^(0-0, 1-1) The singlet-triplet interval between $X'\Sigma$
state and the $a^3\Delta$ state is not known

$X'\Sigma$	Be	La	Re	(отпуск мекс Мекс)
	4.080534	0.07739	2.031969	

Zak

[Om. 39221]

1997

Küchle W*, Dolg M., HOLL H.,

g. phys. Chem., 1997, 101,
7128-33.

Ab Initio Study of the
Do Lanthanide and Actinide
Contraction.

F: LaH2

P: 3

133:355805 Molecular potential energy function
and reaction dynamics for LaH2 (C2V, X 2A1). Ran,
M.; Zhu, Z. H.; Jiang, G.; Gao, T. Institute of
Atomic and Molecular Physics, Sichuan University
Chengdu 610065, Peop. Rep. China J.

Mol. Struct., 553, 281-290 (English) 2000. The
present work has derived an anal. potential energy
function for the ground state (C2V, X 2A1) of LaH2.

The electronic state and reasonable dissocn.
limits are correctly detd. based on At. and Mol.
Reaction Statics (AMRS), and then, using a
relativistic compact effective potential (RCEP) for
La. The equil. geometry, dissocn. energy and
harmonic frequencies for LaH2 have been calcd. by
ab initio methods. The results show that

2000



$R(\text{LaH})=2.1945 \text{ \AA}$, $\angle\text{HLaH}=124.4^\circ$ and $D_e(\text{LaH}_2)=5.599 \text{ eV}$, and ν_1 , ν_2 and ν_3 are 1216.521, 1087.417 and 2156.957 cm^{-1} , resp. Mol. reaction dynamics for the collision $\text{La}(2Dg)+\text{H}_2(X1.\text{SIGMA}.g+, v=j=0)$ has been studied based on the anal. potential energy function of $\text{LaH}_2(X \ 2A1)$ by using the Monte Carlo quasi-classical trajectory approach. The results for the collision process indicate that the main channel is the exchange reaction $\text{La}(2Dg)+\text{H}_2(X1.\text{SIGMA}.g+, v=j=0) \rightarrow \text{LaH}(X1.\text{SIGMA}.+, v',j')+\text{H}(2Sg)$ with the product LaH , and without the formation of the complex compd. LaH_2 . The relationship of the reactive cross-section σ_r with the relative translational energy E_t shows that there is a threshold energy of 40 kcal/mol. Because of the tremendous difference in the masses of La and H_2 , there is a direct collision, and the distributions of the products LaH and H_2 are along the direction of forward scattering.

F: LaH2

P: 3

133:313940 Analytical potential energy function for the ground state (C2v, X2A1) of LaH2. Ran,

Ming; Jiang, Gang; Gao, Tao; Zhu, Zhenghe

Institute of Atomic and Molecular Physics, Sichuan University Chengdu 610065, Peop. Rep.

China Huaxue Wuli Xuebao, 13(4), 430- 436

(Chinese) 2000. The anal. potential energy

function has been derived for the ground state

(C2v, X2A1) of LaH2. The electronic state and its

reasonable dissocn. limits are correctly detd.

based on At. and Mol. Reaction Statics (AMRS).

Using the relativistic compact effective potential

for La, the equil. geometry, dissocn. energy and

harmonic frequencies for LaH2 have been calcd. by

an ab initio method. The results show that RLaH =

2000

2.1945 Å, $\angle \text{HLaH} = 124.4^\circ$ and $D_e = 5.599$ eV,
and ν_1 , ν_2 and ν_3 are 1216.521, 1087.417 and
2156.957 cm^{-1} , resp.



Labl

2000

133: 9360q Quantum mechanical calculation on the ground state $X^1\Sigma^+$ of LaH. Ran, Ming; Li, Quan (Department of Chemistry, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu, Peop. Rep. China 610051). *Sichuan Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban* 2000, 23(1), 48-50 (Ch), Sichuan Shifan Daxue. The potential energy function of Murrell-Sorbie for the ground state $X^1\Sigma^+$ of the LaH mol. is calcd. by the QCISD (Quadratic CI of Single and Double Substitutions) method, based on the approxn. of Relativistic Compact Effective Potential(RCEP) for the La atom and an all-electron 6-311G** basis set for the H atom. The obtained values of R_e , D_e , B_e , α_e , ω_e , and $\omega_e X_e$ are 0.2125 nm, 2.623 eV, 3.7333, 0.0723, 1461.72 and 21.383(cm^{-1}), resp., which are in good agreement with exptl. data and those obtained previously.

$X^1\Sigma^+$, nomer. res.

p-lab, M.P.

meop. param

C.A., 2000, 133, N1

F: LaH

2000

P: 3

133:9360 Quantum mechanical calculation on the ground state X1.SIGMA.+ of LaH. Ran, Ming; Li,

Quan Department of Chemistry, Sichuan Normal University
Chengdu 610051, Peop. Rep. China Sichuan

Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban, 23(1), 48-50
(Chinese) 2000 The potential energy function of

Murrell-Sorbie for the ground state X1.SIGMA.+ of the LaH mol. is calcd. by the QCISD (Quadratic CI of Single Double Substitutions) method, based on the approxn. of Relativistic Compa Effective Potential(RCEP) for the La atom and an all-electron 6-311G** ba for the H atom.

The obtained values of Re, De, Be, .alpha.e, .omega.e, a .omega.eXe are 0.2125 nm, 2.623 eV, 3.7333, 0.0723, 1461.72 and 21.383(cm resp., which are in good agreement with exptl. data and those obtained previously.



C.A. 2000, 133

LaH₂

[Om. 40819]

2000

(Ca, X₂A₁)

Ran M., Zhu Z.H., et al.,
J. Mol. Struct., 2000,
553, 281-290.

Molecular potential energy
function and reaction dy-

namics for LaH_2 (Cv, $\chi^2 A_1$).



2000

F: LaH2

P: 3

133:140560 Analytical potential energy function for
the ground state (X2A1) of LaH2. Ran, Ming; Huang,

Ping Department of Chemistry, Sichuan Normal
University Chengdu 610066, Peop. Rep. China

 Sichuan Shifan Daxue Xuebao, Ziran Kexueban,
23(2), 156-159 (Chinese) 2000. The anal.

potential energy function for the ground state X2A1 of
LaH2 has been derived using the many-body expansion

method. The dissocn. limits have been correctly detd. based on group theory and at. and mol. reactive statics (AMRS). Using the QCISD of Gaussian 94w and the relativistic compact effective potential(RCEP) for La and basis 6-311G** for H, the authors have optimized the equil. geometry for the ground state X2A1 of LaH2, which is C2v H-La-H, whose bond angle, equil. nuclear distance and dissocn. energy are 124.4.degree., 0.21945 nm and 5.601 eV, resp.

F: LaOH⁺

P: 3

[om. 40627]

2000

133:340601 LaO⁺: A Diatomic Cation with a Sizable Proton Affinity upon Generation of the LaOH₂⁺ Dication. Schroeder, Detlef; Schwarz,

Helmut; Harvey, Jeremy N. Institut fuer Organische Chemie, Technischen Universitaet Berlin Berlin D-10623, Germany J. Phys. Chem.

A, 104(48), 11257-11260 (English) 2000 Charge stripping of the monocationic counterparts allows for the generation of the dicationic species LaO₂⁺ and LaOH₂⁺ by mass spectrometric means. Energy-resolved measurements establish vertical ionization energies of IEv(LaO⁺) = 16.0 $\pm$ 0.3 eV and IEv(LaOH⁺) = 10.8 $\pm$ 0.3 eV. These figures are in reasonable agreement with IEv(LaO⁺) = 15.62 eV and IEv(LaOH⁺) = 10.61 eV predicted by ab initio calcns. using the CCSD(T) approach. Further, the

calcd. properties can be used to convert the exptl. IEv values to adiabatic values, i.e., $\text{IEa}(\text{LaO}^+) = 15.2 \pm 0.4 \text{ eV}$ and $\text{IEa}(\text{LaOH}^+) = 10.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ eV}$.

Evaluation of the dication energetics in terms of Born-Haber cycles reveals that the diat. LaO^+ monocation has a proton affinity (PA) similar to that of methane. Accordingly, reactions of LaO^+ with strong Bronsted acids AH^+ could provide a route for the generation of gaseous dications in cation/cation reactions. However, for the exothermic model reaction $\text{LaO}^+ + \text{NeH}^+ \rightarrow \text{LaOH}_2^+ + \text{Ne}$, CCSD(T) calcns. predict a sizable barrier of about 38 kcal mol^{-1} due to Coulomb repulsion of the monocationic reactants.

LaH

2000

132: 353050x Potential energy function for state $X^1\Sigma^+$ of LaH.
Ran, Ming; Gao, Tao; Zhu, Zhenghe; Jiang, Gang; Jiang, Guoqiang;
Luo, Deli; Wu, Sheng (Institute of Atomic and Molecular Physics, Si-
chuan University, Chengdu, Peop. Rep. China 610065). *Huaxue Wuli*
Xuebao 2000, 13(2), 156-160 (Ch), Kexue Chubanshe. The potential
energy function for the ground state $X^1\Sigma^+$ of LaH was derived in Murrell-
Sorbie function form. The electronic state and it's reasonable dissocn.
limits are correctly detd. based on at. and mol. reaction statics (AMRS),
and then, using the relativistic compact effective potential (RCEP) for
La, the equil. geometry and dissocn. energy for LaH have been calcd. by
the QCISD method. The calcd. results for R_e , D_e , B_e , α_e , ω_e and $\omega_e x_e$
are 2.125 Å, 2.623 eV, 3.7333 cm^{-1} , 0.0723 cm^{-1} , 1461.73 cm^{-1} and
21.383 cm^{-1} , resp., which are in good agreement with exptl. or calcd.
values in refs.

nomer. p-142,
 $X^1\Sigma^+$, M.N.,
neop. panel

C.A. 2000, 132, N26

Late 15+

[Om. 41130]

2001

Xiaoyan Lao; Michael Dolg,

J. Chem. Phys., 2001, 115,
N16, 7348 - 7355.

Lak

[om. 40 69 9, a"]

2001

Longyi Hong, Michael Ditz,
Lemin Li,

Chem. Phys. Lett., 2001,
384, 396 - 402

A comparison of scalar-rela-
tivistic ZORA and DKH

density functional schemes:
monohydrides, monooxides and
monogluconides eg La, Lu, Ac
and Sr.

Lathe

(AM. 41560) 2002

Xudong Wang, George
V. Chertihin et al.,

M.A.

J. Phys. Chem., 12002,
106, 2122 - 25

LaH₃

DM. 41560

2002

Xuefeng Wang, George

V. Chertihin et al,

U.N.

J. Phys. Chem., A 2002,

106,



213-25

Late

OM. 41560

2002

Xuefeng Wang, George
V. Chertihin et al.,

et al.

J. Phys. Chem., #2002,
106, 921-25

Lahl

Object

41726

2001

135: 295505y On the $C^1\Sigma^+$ state of LaH. Bernard, A.; Chevillard, J. (CRAL-Observatoire Astronomique de Lyon, 69561 Saint-Genis-Laval, Fr.). *J. Mol. Spectrosc.* 2001, 208(1), 150-151 (Eng), Academic Press. Using a Fourier transform spectrometer, spectra showing LaH bands were recorded at moderate resolu. (0.11/cm) from 4000 and 12,000/cm. The structure of the new band consisted of a single R and a single P branch. Rotational numbering was easily assigned. The lower level combination differences agreed very well with the corresponding differences from the LaH $A^1\Pi \rightarrow X^1\Sigma^+$ transition. The transition was obsd...to be $^1\Sigma^+ \rightarrow ^1\Sigma^+$ type. The energy level expression for $^1\Sigma^+$ states was used to fit the line wavenumbers. The upper state was assigned as $C^1\Sigma^+$, the first excited state of this symmetry, which had been predicted to lie at about 13,000/cm. (c) 2001 Academic Press.

($C^1\Sigma^+ \leftarrow C^1\Sigma^+$)
 PUMP-Trans-
 7 line the $C^1\Sigma^+$
 $C^1\Sigma^+ \rightarrow X^1\Sigma^+$

C.A. 2001, 135, N20

LaH_x

Am. 41509

2002

($x = 1, 2, 3$)

(H_2) ~~LaH_2~~

LaH_2^+ , LaH_4^-

Xuefeng Wang,
George V. Chertihin
et al.,

J. Phys. Chem., 2002,
A106, 9213-9225.

Matrix Infrared Spectra and

DFT Calculations of the Reactive
 MH_x ($x=1, 2, \text{ and } 3$), $(H_2)MH_2$,
 MH_2^+ , and MH_4^- ($M=Sc, Y$, and
La) species.