# Diode-Laser Spectroscopy of Alkali Halides: The Lithium Bromide Molecule

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The vibration-rotation spectrum of the lithium bromide molecule has been recorded using a tunable diode laser. A total of 1004 lines for all four isotopic combinations  $^6\text{Li}^{79}\text{Br}$ ,  $^6\text{Li}^{81}\text{Br}$ ,  $^7\text{Li}^{79}\text{Br}$ , and  $^7\text{Li}^{81}\text{Br}$  in eight  $\Delta v = 2$  overtone bands were observed. The lines were fitted to Dunham and mass-reduced Dunham parameters. © 1989 Academic Press, Inc.

#### INTRODUCTION

The alkali halides were studied extensively during the 1950s and 1960s by microwave spectroscopy (1-4) partly because of their very large dipole moments (5-12 D) and reasonable vapor pressures at moderately elevated temperatures. Since that time, there was no rotationally resolved work on any of the alkali halides until very recently. The advent of high resolution Fourier transform spectrometers and diode lasers has made possible the observation of infrared vibration-rotation spectra of the alkali halides. Much of the work has been performed by Maki and co-workers (5-8) who studied all of the lithium halides except LiBr as well as potassium fluoride. Very recently, Jones and Lindenmayer (9) have made further observations on LiCl while Horiai et al. (10) have studied NaCl. As part of the present study, the spectrum of NaF was recorded by Douay et al. (11).

The early microwave work on lithium bromide (1-3) gave very precise values for the rotational constants, which were extremely useful in assigning the present measurements. This work also provided information on the hyperfine interactions and more extensive hyperfine measurements were made by Ramsey and co-workers (12). While the vibrational frequency was obtained only indirectly from the microwave data, the value obtained of  $\omega_e = 563.5 \pm 2.2$  cm<sup>-1</sup> for  $^7\text{Li}^{79}\text{Br}(2)$  compares favorably with the value of 562.283 cm<sup>-1</sup> determined in our work. Predictions of the vibrational frequency were also available from the low resolution infrared studies of Klemperer and co-workers (13, 14). Their value of  $\omega_e = 563.2 \pm 0.2$  cm<sup>-1</sup> was also very close, although outside of their rather small error limits. These estimates of the vibrational frequency were very useful in determining where to search at high resolution.

The visible and UV spectra of the alkali halides consist of continua and fluctuation bands (15). Only for sodium iodide have discrete rotationally resolved spectra been observed (16, 17). The continuum absorption for LiBr was described by Davidovits and Brodhead (18), and the fluctuation bands by Berry and Klemperer (19).

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The first ionization potential of LiBr has been determined by Potts and Lee (20) and Berkowitz et al. (21) to be 9.3 eV by photoelectron spectroscopy. A value of 4.4 eV for the bond dissociation energy has been found from thermodynamic (22) and flame photometric (23) measurements.

Theoretical calculations on LiBr have so far been made only at the SCF level (24, 25). The results of Matcha (24), as part of a systematic study of the alkali halides, are fairly good for the main spectroscopic parameters, but the higher order constants (which were previously unmeasured) do not compare well with the current experimental results. Lithium bromide, along with the other alkali halides, has been the subject of numerous (26-32) empirical calculations using various formulations of the Rittner potential (33). Other types of potentials such as the ionic Kratzer-type potential have also been used (34).

### **EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS**

Lithium bromide vapor was produced in a stainless steel heat pipe oven. This consisted of a 1-m-long, 50-mm-diameter tube with a gas inlet at one end and pump outlet at the other. BaF<sub>2</sub> windows on each end of the tube allowed transmission of the infrared radiation. The LiBr vapor was prevented from reaching the windows by pressurizing the tube with 5 Torr of argon. About 100 g of LiBr was placed on stainless steel gauze in the center part of the tube and heated by a cylindrical furnace to about 1100 K resulting in about 5 Torr of LiBr vapor. The ends of the tube were water cooled and this, together with the argon, helped contain the LiBr vapor to the center 0.5-m region of the cell. The oven acted as a heat pipe and could be repeatedly heated and cooled over a period of weeks without adding fresh LiBr.

The output from a lead salt diode laser (Laser Analytics) was multipassed eight times through the oven, using external White cell-type optics. The beam was then passed through a 1/3-m monochromator to select a single longitudinal mode of the laser and was focused onto a liquid nitrogen cooled Hg-Cd-Te detector. Absolute calibration of the spectrum was obtained by placing a 20-cm cell containing ammonia in the beam path. The <sup>14</sup>NH<sub>3</sub> lines were observed with a cell containing 200 mTorr of NH<sub>3</sub>; <sup>15</sup>NH<sub>3</sub> lines were observed in natural abundance at a pressure of 5 Torr. The lines were compared with the published spectrum of NH<sub>3</sub> (35). A part of the beam was picked off with a beam splitter and passed through an air-spaced germanium etalon, with a 0.03 cm<sup>-1</sup> free spectral range, to provide relative frequency calibration.

Several  $\Delta v = 2$  bands of LiBr were measured between 1030 and 1120 cm<sup>-1</sup> by frequency modulating the diode at 4 kHz and recording the signal with a lock-in amplifier at twice the modulation frequency. The molecular signal and the etalon markers, recorded using 1-f modulation, were output simultaneously on a two-pen chart recorder.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The lines of the 2-0 band of LiBr were predicted using the microwave (1, 2) and low resolution infrared measurements (14) and a search for the strong *P*-branch lines was made near  $1070 \,\mathrm{cm}^{-1}$ . A very dense spectrum with an *R*-branch bandhead similar to that in Fig. 1 was observed. The bandhead was assigned to the 6-4 band of the

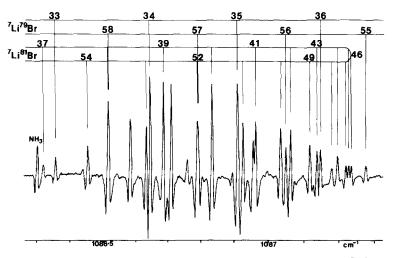


FIG. 1. A section of the lithium bromide spectrum near the 5-3 bandhead. Lines for the <sup>7</sup>Li<sup>81</sup>Br isotopomer at the bandhead and also for the <sup>7</sup>Li<sup>79</sup>Br isotopomer are indicated. Unmarked lines are from the 2-0, 3-1, and 4-2 bands. A single ammonia calibration line is also shown.

<sup>7</sup>Li<sup>79</sup>Br isotope, but clearly the lines were as strong as for the 2–0, 3–1, etc. bands. As the population of the higher vibrational levels falls by about a factor of 2 for each level, the transition strength must be increasing with vibration to compensate for this. A discussion of the relative intensities of the overtone bands will be presented later.

Once the first LiBr lines had been obtained and the intensity pattern understood, recording and assignment of further lines was relatively easy. The J assignment for the bandheads could be made using the microwave constants (I, Z) and the remaining lines could then be assigned by fitting the lines near the bandheads and predicting the rest of the spectrum. The upper frequency limit of the diode was  $1120 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  which covered the region near the 2-0 bandhead. Measurements were made down to  $1030 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . This covered the  $\Delta v = 2$  bands up to 9-7. Further bands could have been recorded, but by this point it was found that the line positions could be predicted almost as precisely as they could be measured.

A section of the LiBr spectrum near the 5-3 bandhead for the <sup>7</sup>Li<sup>81</sup>Br isotope is shown in Fig. 1. The two isotopes are present in almost equal proportions which adds to the complexity of the spectrum. The strong transitions absorb about 2% of the infrared radiation which results in a signal-to-noise ratio of around 50. This should yield very precise line positions given the 0.005 cm<sup>-1</sup> linewidth, but the use of a chart recorder to record the lines and the lack of sufficient calibration lines limit the precision of the measurements to about 0.0025 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

Nine hundred and fifty lines belonging to the two main isotopic species  $^7\text{Li}^{79}\text{Br}$  (47%) and  $^7\text{Li}^{81}\text{Br}$  (45.6%) were recorded and fitted to the Dunham energy level expression (36). The line positions and errors are given in Table I. Each isotope was initially fitted separately and the Dunham Y coefficients obtained are given in Table II. The microwave transitions of Honig et al. (1) and Rusk and Gordy (2) were included in the fit. The hyperfine free line positions were calculated from the observed transitions using the published hyperfine constants (1-3, 12). It was found that the

 $\label{eq:TABLE I} TABLE\ I$  Observed Lines in the Vibration–Rotation Spectrum of LiBr (in cm  $^{-1}$ )

P(J)	2-0		3~1		<sup>7</sup> Li <sup>8</sup>	Br 5-3		6-4		7-5				
	ν	Δν <sup>a</sup>		Δυ	ν Δν	Δ ٌ ν	ν	ν	Δν	, v	Δυ			
1 2 3 4 5 6	1099,260 1096,903	-2 1	1086.760 1085.621 1084.466 1083.285	0 -3 -0 -2	1073.275 0 1072.150 -1 1071.004 -1 1069.839 2 1068.652 4	1055.375	2	1045.693 1044.567 1043.425	2 -2 1	1033.790	-2			
7 8 9 10 11 12	1094,454 1093,195 1091,916 1090,626 1089,292	-1 -2 -9 -3	1079.621 1078.355 1075.757 1074.425	2 2 -0	1067.435 -3 1066.209 3 1064.952 -0 1063.675 -2 1062.383 2 1061.068 4	1052.954 - 1051.712 - 1050.449 - 1049.169	0 1 2 3 0 5	1041.072 1039.868 1038.637 1034.825 1033.513	3 0 -0					
.3 .4 .5 .6 .7	1086.583 1085.200 1083.793	-3 1 2	1073 077 1071 700 1070 304 1068 894 1067 451 1065 995	3 -0 -2 4 -3 -1	1058.365 -1 1056.984 -1 1054.161 0 1052.717 -0	1045.193 - 1043.831 1041.028 -	0 0 5 2 2	1033.513 1032.181	-0 0					
19 20 21	1076.425 1073.335 1071.757 1070.159	-5 -2 -3	1064.517 1063.015 1061.501	0 -2 4	1051.251 -2 1048.268 6 1046.733 -3 1045.187 -2	1038.147 - 1035.186 - 1033.673 - 1032.145 -	3 5							
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	1070,159 1068.543 1066.900 1065.243 1063.556 1061.856	-2 1 -1 2 -3	1056.807 1055.207 1053.579 1051.935 1050.270	-3 -3 -2 -2	1040.422 -3 1038.799 2									
30 31 32 33	1060.135 1058.393 1056.627 1054.846 1053.039	1 2 -1 2 -1	1046.879 1045.151 1043.407 1039.856	-2 -4 -1	1035.475 -4 1033.792 3 1032.077 -3									
35 36 37 38 39	1051,214 1049,370 1047,509 1045,622 1043,723	-2 -2 1 -2 3	1034.378	1										
1 2 3	1039.856	2												
R(J)	2-0	Δυ	3-1	Δν	4-2 ν Δν	5-3 v <u>6</u>	ν	6-4 V	Δυ	7-5 ب	υΔ	8-6 v	Δν	9-7 ν Δν
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7			1090.039 1092.110 1093.112 1094.092	4 2 1 -1 -2	1076.513 -4 1078.574 5 1079.564 2	1064,189 - 1065,198 1066,181 1067,137 - 1068,077 1068,996	5 0 4 4 1 0 2 1	1050.983 1051.979 1052.954 1053.904 1054.835	-3 -1 1 -0 1	1038.926 1039.894 1040.830 1042.644 1043.527	0 5 -0 -4 2			
8 9 10 11 12	1113.290 1114.123 1114.941	-2 -2 5	1096,903 1097,794 1099,510 1100,332 1101,139	-0 -0 -2 3	1083.311 -3 1084.197 1 1085.057 0 1085.897 3 1086.712 2 1087.507 4	1070.762 1071.614 1072.447 1073.251 1074.032 1074.788	1 4 1 3 9	1057.490 1058.334 1060.729 1061.489	-2 0 -0 6	1045.212 1046.025 1046.814 1047.586	-2 -0 -1 2	1033.056 1033.834 1034.599 1035.333	-1 -2 3 -2	
14 15 16			1103.400 1104.118	-5 2	1089.025 3 1089.751 3 1090.458 7 1091.142 9	1075.538 1076.252 -	0 -4 -1	1062.217 1062.924 1063.610 1064.277 1064.922	1 -2 -4 -3 -1	1049.053 1050.434 1051.728 1052.350	-1 -3 -4 3	1038.703 1039.309	3 1	
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25					1092.422 -3 1093.037 -0 1093.630 3 1094.193 -1 1095.752 -5	1078.904	1	1065.543 1066.146 1066.715 1067.274 1067.804 1068.318 1068.805	-1 3 -5 0 -2 3	1052.330 1052.937 1053.505 1054.057 1054.585 1055.087	-2 -4 0 3	1039.894 1040.455 1040.996	-2 -3	
26 27 28 29 30	1123.860 1124.324 1124.768	-2 -2 -3			1096.232 -0 1096.686 1 1097.116 2 1097.518 -2 1097.906 3	1083.114 - 1083.538 - 1083.940 1084.320	-0 -0 1 2	1069.267 1069.711 1070.125 1070.521 1070.894 1071.248	1 -1 -1 -2 1	1056.460 1056.872 1057.265 1057.634 1057.983	-1 -3 -2 -2 1	1042.943 1043.375 1043.789	-1 -0 5	
31 32 33 34 35 36 37			1113.244 1113.490 1113.715	-0 -2	1099.202 -2 1099.468 -4 1099.714 -1	1085.003 - 1085.315 1085.600 - 1085.867	3 0 1 2	1071.575 1071.880 1072.159 1072.426 1072.660 1072.873	0 0 -3 4	1058.306	ô	1045,193 1045,490 1045,769 1046,025	-3 -4 1 4	1033.056 - 1033.286 1033.489 1033.673 1033.834
38 39 40 41 42 43			1113 . 917 1114 . 092 1114 . 246 1114 . 375 1114 . 483 1114 . 564 1114 . 623 1114 . 657	-1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	1099 933 -3 1100 131 -2 1100 308 1 1100 584 -1 1100 586 -2 1100 767 -1 1100 824 -1 1100 860 2	1086.517 1086.685 1086.835 1087.958 1087.063 1087.141 1087.192	1 -0 -2 -2 -2 -2 -2	1073.068 1073.230 1073.377 1073.500 1073.673 1073.726 1073.726	0 4 -2 0 1 -1 -1 -3	1060.202 1060.298 1060.372 1060.422 1060.452	2 1 1 -0 2 -0 -1	1046 .457 1046 .640 1046 .803 1046 .944 1047 .063 1047 .158 1047 .231 1047 .280 1047 .306 1047 .309	-3 -2 -1 1 2	1033 . 489 1033 . 873 1033 . 834 1033 . 969 1034 . 062 1034 . 172 1034 . 293 1034 . 320 1034 . 320 1034 . 302
46 47 48 49			1114.672 1114.657 1114.623 1114.564	3 0 3 4	1100.869 1 1100.854 0 1100.815 -1 1100.752 -3	1087.231 - 1087.216 - 1087.180 1087.120	-2 -2 1 3	1073.759 1073.744 1073.708 1073.644	-4 -2 1 0	1060 . 455 1060 . 437 1060 . 397 1060 . 334	-1 -0 1	1047.292 1047.250 1047.185	2 1 2 2 2	1034.302 1034.257 1034.191

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm a}$  in units of  $10^{-3}~{\rm cm}^{-1}$ .

TABLE I—Continued

R(J)	2 0 v	Δν	1 1	Δν	4 · 2 v	Δυ	5-3 v	Δν	fi-4 ₽	Δν	۶ <sup>۲</sup> ۷	Δν	8 G	Δν	o - ,,	Λν
50 51 52 53 55 55 55 55 55 55 66 55 66 67 70 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77 77	1124.306 1123.834	2 1	1114. 480 1114. 367 1114. 236 1114. 236 1114. 082 1113. 903 1113. 698 1113. 470 1113. 219	4 -1 -1 1 2 0 -0 0 -0 0	100, 668 1100, 563 1100, 563 1100, 428 1100, 272 1100, 092 1099, 891 1099, 663 1099, 415 1097, 407 1097, 407 1096, 995 1086, 551 1099, 2798 1092, 798 1092, 798 1093, 403 1092, 798 1093, 403 1092, 798 1093, 403 1094, 550 1093, 403 1092, 798 1098, 663 1098, 663 1099, 798 1098, 663 1099, 798 1098, 663 1099, 798 1098, 663 1099, 798 1098,	-2 1 -2 -3 1 -2 1 -2 1 -2 1 -2 1 -2 1 -2	1087, 033 1086, 925 1086, 793 1086, 634 1086, 634 1086, 625 1085, 777 1085, 501 1085, 207 1084, 883 1084, 341 1084, 174 1083, 185 1082, 931	1 2 2 2 -1 1 -0 0 -1 0 -2 1 -3 2 2 3 1 5 5	1073, 560 1073, 449 1073, 161 1072, 984 1072, 780 1072, 552 1072, 303 1071, 736 1071,	20 11 31 11 -11 00 -01 00 -2 52 11 2-25 -12 -5 21	1058, 112 1058, 112 1057, 766 1057, 616 1057, 616 1055, 241 1058, 659 1053, 659 1053, 689	0 -3 -1 -4 -1 1 -2 -2 0	1047.096 1046.896 1046.899 1046.899 1045.696 1045.575 1045.276 1049.6516 1044.964 1044.964 1043.844 1042.596 1040.540 1040.540	-0 -0 -4 -2 -3 -2 -1 -7 -3 -3 4 0 1 7	1034 104 1034 000 1033 863 1033 704 1030 527 1033 324	-0 -0 -2 -2 -1
89			1092.463	-1	<sup>7</sup> Li <sup>7</sup>	9 <sub>Br</sub>										
P(J)	2-0	Δν	3-1 v	Δυ	4-2 v	Δν	5~3 لا	Δν	6-4 v	Δυ	7-5 v	Δν				
1 2 3 4 5 6 6 7 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 22 25 26 27 28 9 300 31 2 23 32 25 26 37 38 39 44 40 44 44 44 44	1099.175 1096.765 1094.258 1092.987 1099.361 1089.013 1087.650 1086.253 1064.841 1078.985 1075.327 1074.365 1077.89 1074.366 1077.89 1066.252 1064.564 1062.855 1061 137 1057.614 1062.952 1064.062 1052.194 1064.082 1064.082 1064.082 1064.083	-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -	1085 522 1084 341 1083 138 1078 103 1078 103 1077 450 1074 104 1072 732 1071 333 1069 912 1066 912 1066 929 1057 011 1060 959 1057 802 1057 802 1057 802 1057 802 1059 912 1059 912 1059 912 1060 959 1057 802 1059 912 1059 912 105	-0 1 1 0 -2 0 -1 3 2 -1 6 -1 1 1 1 4 2 2 -3 2 3 -1 6 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5 -5	1056.579 1053.705 1052.242 1050.751 1049.240 1047.715 1046.163 1044.588 1042.999 1041.387 1039.756 1038.095	250-1250-212-43-2-11-220027-00	1060.859 1057.551 1055.852 1055.172 1053.943 1052.943 1052.943 1052.953 1052.953 1062.953 1075.521 1044.798 1046.171 1044.798 1049.109 1034.629 1033.091	-2 -0 -3 1 -0 -2 -2 -2 2 1 -2 2 -2 3 -3 0 -2	1046.670 1045.546 1043.232 1040.330 1039.603 1038.349 1035.775 1034.469 1033.133	-1 0 0 -3 1 -1 -1 -2 1	-	-3				
R(J)	2-0 v	Δν	3-1 v	Δν	4-2 v	Δν	5-3 u	Δν	6-4 v	Δν	7-5 v	·	8-6 v	Δυ	9-7 v	ν
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			1092.149 1093.180 1094.186 1095.128 1097.068	-3 1 2 -0 2	1078.601 1079.619 1083.460 1084.370 1085.252	5 6 -1 3 1	1064 . 175 1065 . 209 1066 . 209 1067 . 196 1068 . 159 1069 . 104 1070 . 019 1070 . 917 1071 . 790	- 2 - 3 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 1 - 1	1051.979 1052.971 1053.948 1054.903 1056.741 1057.625	- 1 1 3 - 1 - 3	1038, 908 1039, 896 1040, 854 1042, 718 1043, 624 1045, 354	3 4 -3 -4 2				

TABLE I—Continued

R(J)	2-0 v	Δυ	3-1 v	Δυ	4-2 v	Δν	5-3 V	Δν	5-4 v	Δν	7-5 v	Δν	8-6 v	۵۷	g-7 ν	Δν
9 10 11	1113.547 1114.404	-0 -1	1099.747 1100.596	0 1	1086.115 1086.958 1087.777	2 6 8	1072.642 1073.476 1074.281	- 2 2 - 1	1060.160 1060.959	1	1047.005 1047.799	0 3	1033.205 1034.792	1 0		
11 12 13 14			1103.002 1103.761	-2 -0	1088.569 1089.337 1090.089	6 2 4	1075.068 1075.832 1075.568	- 0 - 0 - 6	1061.736 1062.495 1063.219	- 0 3 - 6	1049.312 1050.039	-1 1	1035,550	-3		
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21				·	1090.818 1092.197 1092.858 1093.492 1094.106	6 -0 2 -0 1	1078.670 1079.312 1079.948	7 - 3 4	1063.936 1064.626 1065.297 1065.935 1066.558 1067.154 1067.733 1068.287	- 1 0 5 - 2 - 1 - 4 - 2 - 3	1050.742 1051.422 1052.084 1052.717 1053.335 1053.926 1054.500 1055.048	0 -1 1 -3 -0 -2 1	1038.379 1039.033 1039.665 1040.267 1040.854	-1 1 2 -4 -3		
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	1123.992 1124.501	-0			1095.804 1096.328 1096.828 1097.302 1097.755	-4 -1 0 -2 -1	1083.240 1083.710 1084.159	- 1 - 1 0	1068.826 1069.334 1069.821 1070.281 1070.725	2 2 - 2 - 0	1056.557 1057.016 1057.453	-1 -1 -1	1042.982 1043.459 1043.916	1 2 5		
28 30 31 33 33 36 37 89 40 42 44 44 45			1113.458 1113.778 1114.072 1114.392 1114.591 1114.813 1115.015	-2 0 -0 -1 1 -0 2	1099.333 1099.672 1099.984 1100.272 1100.544 1100.782 1101.007 1101.205 1101.379	-2 0 -1 -3 2 -4 1 2 3	1084, 583 1084, 983 1085, 363 1085, 373 1085, 074 1086, 0358 1086, 643 1086, 910 1087, 738 1087, 738 1087, 738 1088, 167 1088, 167 1088, 254	0 - 2 1 1 - 4 - 1 3 1 1 1 5 9 6 - 1 8 - 1 1 0 - 1 8	1071.145 1071.540 1071.913 1072.591 1072.900 1073.182 1073.673 1073.673 1074.245 1074.275 1074.675 1074.728	1 0 1 7 2 2 2 2 0 3 7 3 2 0 1 6 9 0 - 12	1057, 867 1058, 259 1060, 135 1060, 368 1060, 576 1060, 929 1061, 072 1061, 194 1061, 364 1081, 413 1081, 440	-1 0 2 2 -0 1 2 5 5 7 5 5	1044.747 1045.502 1045.844 1046.457 1046.457 1046.733 1046.986 1047.217 1047.425 1047.772 1047.772 1048.193 1048.121 1048.123 1048.268	-4 -3 0 -0 -0 -3 -1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 5 4	1032.175 1033.185 1033.479 1033.755 1034.000 1034.224 1034.611 1034.768 1034.904 1035.108 1035.108 1035.108 1035.255	1 -10 5 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 2 4 3 1 2 1 3 2 2 2 4
46748905123555555556612345			1114.983 1114.775 1114.547 1114.015 1114.015 1113.715 1113.385	3 0 2 -1 0 2 -3	1101.331 1101.148 1100.938 1100.710 1100.458 1100.182 1099.852 1099.210	4 2 -3 -2 -2 -1 -1	1088 266 1088 242 1088 243 1088 137 1088 047 1087 942 1087 828 1087 656 1087 483 1087 1086 223 1085 552 1085 159 1086 393 1084 370 1083 393 1084 393 1084 393 1088 39	- 3 -10 -12 -15 -10 10 5 3 1 4 - 3 - 3 - 2 - 2 - 0 0	1074 761 1074 7743 1074 704 1074 644 1074 657 1074 314 1074 158 1073 975 1073 774 1073 774 1073 296 1073 296 1072 729 1072 108 1071 301 1071 883 1070 883 1070 883 1070 883	-1120 -11652324101344101213	1061 .442 1061 .424 1061 .248 1061 .388 1061 .338 1061 .230 1061 .118 1060 .820 1060 .437 1060 .213	3 4 5 5 5 4 0 3 -2 2 1 1 -1 -0 2	1048. 268 1048. 252 1048. 208 1048. 140 1048. 052 1047. 940 1047. 805 1047. 647 1047. 488 1047. 265 1046. 785 1046. 785 1046. 785 1046. 516 1045. 561	2652322122 -130 -11 -2 40	1035_250 1035_229 1035_186 1035_186 1035_107 1035_028 1034_918 1034_85 1034_629 1034_452 1034_452	-3 -2 -4 -4 -3 -1 -0 3
66 67 68	1124.417 1123.897	1 2			1097.116 1096.621 1096.104	3 -1 -2	1083,460 1082,979	- 6 1	1069.985 1069.502 1068.996 1068.460	0 3 6 2	1056.665 1056.183	-2 -2	1043.512 1043.032	-0		
68 69 70 71 72 73 74					1094.417 1093.804 1093.170 1092.508	1 -1 -0 -3	1079.549 1078.214	0 - 2	1067.902 1067.321 1066.715 1066.095 1065.443 1064.770	- 0 - 2 - 5 - 0	1054.600 1054.022 1053.424 1052.801 1052.158 1051.486	2 0 -1 2 -1				
74 75 76 77 78 79 80			1104.164	4	1090.398 1089.637 1088.854	8 2 -2			1064.070 1063.347 1062.612 1061.841	- 2 - 5 4 1						
80 81 82 83 84 85			1100.971 1100.114 1099.231	-2 -2 -4	2000.034	٠			1061.051 1060.238	2 4						
63			1097.395		<sup>6</sup> Li <sup>81</sup> Br											
P(J)	2-0 v	Δυ	3-1	Δν	4-2 v	Δν	5-3 v		6-4 v	Δν						_
25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 37 38 39 40 41 42 43			1113.340	-2	1096.306 1094.213 1089.961	0 -2 1	1097.232 1093.462 1089.589 1085.621	0	1078.781 1074.948	2 -1						
38 39 40 41 42 43 44			1095.948 1093.670	-3 1	1083.398	-0 0	1070.968									

TABLE I—Continued

					<sup>6</sup> Li <sup>81</sup> Bı	2						
P(J)	2-0 v	Δυ	3-1 v	Δυ	4-2 v	ν.	5-3 v	Δν	6~4 v	Δν		
45 46 47 48	1094.291	-0	1084.304	2	1069.640 1067.258 1064.861 1062.443	5 -2 -0 3						
49 50 51 52 53 54			1072.066	-2	1057.528	0						
54	1076.492	-3										
					<sup>6</sup> I	.i <sup>79</sup> B	r					
P(J)	2-0 V	עב	3-1 v	Δν	4-2 V	νΔ	5-3 v	- ν	6~4 ⊁	ν۵	7-5 V	ν۵
20									1092.269	1		
21 22 23 24									1088.775	-0	1072.396	-3
21 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 21 22 23 24 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21							1096.218 1094.318 1092.383	1 3 -5	1075.771	1	1065.097	2
30 31			1114,222	-3	1101.280	3	1088.455	-4	1071.835	-0		
32 33 34			1114.222	-3	1097.161	1						
35 36					1092.948 1088.635	3	1076.090	-2				
38 39 40			1096,798	-1	1086.441 1084.228	-0 2	1071.778 1069.588 1067.367	-0 3 -2				
41			1000,750	•	1079.723	0	1065.131	2				
43			1089 868 1087 507	-0	1075.125	-0						
46 47			1085.126	1	1070.436 1068.053	-0 -0						
48 49	1092.649	-1			1060,773	~0						
51			1070,346	3								

TABLE II  $\label{eq:Dunham Parameters for $^7$Li$^9$Br and $^7$Li$^8$Br (in cm$^{-1}$)}$ 

Constant	<sup>7</sup> Li <sup>79</sup> Br	<sup>7</sup> Li <sup>81</sup> Br
$Y_{10} = \omega_e$	562.28564 (78)	561.71538 (70)
$Y_{20} = -\omega_{\bullet} x_{\bullet}$	-3.51011 (27)	-3.50195 (25)
$Y_{30} = \omega_e y_e$	0.014363 (40)	0.014170 (37)
$0^5  Y_{40} = \omega_0 z_0$	-4.81 (21)	-4.05 (20)
$Y_{01} = B_{e}$	0.55539720 (36)	0.55427796 (42)
Υ <sub>11</sub> = -α <sub>e</sub>	-0.00564616 (57)	-0.00562876 (45)
$0^5  Y_{21} = \gamma_e$	2.4952 (77)	2.4776 (66)
0 <sup>8</sup> Y <sub>31</sub>	-4.77 (43)	-4.52 (39)
$0^6  Y_{02} = -D_e$	-2.1678 (18)	-2.1634 (17)
$0^8  Y_{12} = -\beta_e$	1.144 (19)	1.165 (16)
0 <sup>11</sup> Y <sub>22</sub>	1.94 (75)	1.84 (64)
$0^{12} Y_{03} - H_{\bullet}$	3.59 (53)	3.01 (45)

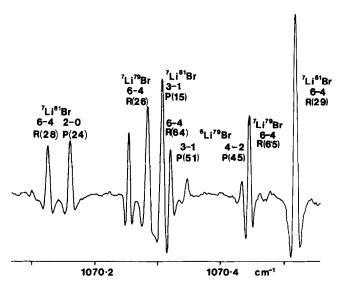


FIG. 2. A section of the lithium bromide spectrum, showing the essentially random appearance of the spectrum away from the bandheads. Also shown are two <sup>6</sup>Li<sup>79</sup>Br lines in natural abundance (4%).

measurements of Honig et al. (1) did not fit with the other observations to within the published precision, so they were deweighted by a factor of 6. Small inconsistencies with the data of Honig et al. (1) were also reported by Hebert et al. (3) in their work on <sup>6</sup>LiBr.

TABLE III

Mass Reduced Dunham Constants for LiBr (in cm<sup>-1</sup>)

	U <sub>10</sub>	1427.2689 (12)
	U <sub>20</sub>	-22.6119 (11)
	U <sub>30</sub>	0.23344 (42)
	U <sub>40</sub>	-0.001822 (57)
	Uoı	3.5784421 (93)
	$\Delta_{01}^{Li}$	0.314 (29)
	U <sub>11</sub>	-0.0923319 (31)
	U <sub>21</sub>	0.0010327 (16)
10 <sup>6</sup>	U <sub>31</sub>	-4.74 (27)
10 <sup>5</sup>	U <sub>02</sub>	-9.0152 (30)
10 <sup>6</sup>	U <sub>12</sub>	1.2083 (53)
10 <sup>9</sup>	U <sub>22</sub>	6.21 (89)
10 <sup>10</sup>	U <sub>03</sub>	9.77 (48)

	TABLE IV
RKR	Turning Points for the $X^{1}\Sigma^{+}$ State of ${}^{7}\text{Li}^{79}\text{Br}$

v	$E_{v}(cm^{-1})$	$R_{min}(\text{\AA})$	$R_{max}(\text{Å})$
0	280.4123	2.07952	2.27301
1	835.7230	2.01957	2.35640
2	1384.1421	1,98124	2.41833
3	1925.7530	1.95174	2.47160
4	2460.6383	1.92737	2.51991
5	2988.8794	1.90645	2.56494
6	3510.5566	1.88803	2.60762
7	4025.7493	1.87154	2.64854
8	4534.5358	1.85660	2.68809
9	5036.9932	1.84291	2.72655

The data for the two isotopic species were then combined and fitted to the mass reduced Dunham expression including Watson's Born-Oppenheimer breakdown coefficients (37). All of the data could be fitted without the introduction of any of Watson's coefficients. The microwave lines of Hebert *et al.* (3) for <sup>6</sup>LiBr were then included and a prediction of the <sup>6</sup>LiBr vibration-rotation lines was made. <sup>6</sup>LiBr lines could not be picked out without this prediction because <sup>6</sup>Li is present at only 7.5%, in natural abundance, and the large shift in the vibrational frequency ( $\omega_e = 562.28 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for <sup>7</sup>Li<sup>79</sup>Br,  $\omega_e = 603.72 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for <sup>6</sup>Li<sup>79</sup>Br) meant that only the widely spaced *P*-branch lines could be seen in the region observed. Based on the prediction, a total of 59 <sup>6</sup>LiBr lines could be picked out from the existing spectra. These were all moderate to high *J*-, *P*-branch lines ranging from the 2-0 to the 7-5 bands for both isotopic species, <sup>6</sup>Li<sup>79</sup>Br and <sup>6</sup>Li<sup>81</sup>Br. A typical section of the LiBr spectrum including two weak <sup>6</sup>LiBr lines is shown in Fig. 2.

The <sup>6</sup>LiBr vibration-rotation lines were then fitted with the rest of the observed transitions to mass-reduced Dunham coefficients. One of Watson's  $\Delta$ 's (37) was needed for the  $B_e$  ( $Y_{01}$ ) rotational constant for lithium. This was due primarily to the high precision microwave data available for <sup>6</sup>LiBr. The results of this fit are given in Table III.

## DISCUSSION

The vibration-rotation constants were used as input to an RKR program. The classical turning points are given in Table IV, and the lower part of the curve is shown in Fig. 3. The bands observed, up to v = 9, cover the first 15% of the potential well. The equilibrium bond length was calculated to be 2.17043 Å.

As was mentioned earlier, the intensities of the hot bands 3-1, 4-2, etc. are higher

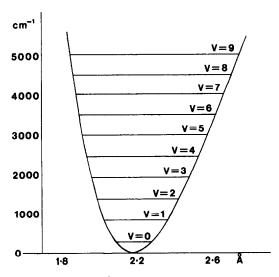


FIG. 3. The potential energy curve for <sup>7</sup>Li <sup>79</sup>Br. The equilibrium constants, from Table II, were used to calculate the RKR turning points.

than that of the 2–0 band. An estimate of the relative intensity of the bands was made from the diode-laser spectrum. This is difficult to do except where lines are very close together, because of the variation in diode-laser power. Initially, pairs of lines in a given band were measured, usually R-branch lines going into and coming out of a bandhead. From these data, the rotational temperature was found to be  $1150 \pm 50$  K. The vibrational and rotational temperatures were presumed to be the same, and the relative intensities of all the bands 2–0 through 9–7 for each isotope were predicted

TABLE V Variation of the Intensity of Overtone Bands with v''

Band	Measured	Calculated
2 - 0	1.0ª	1
3 - 1	2.7	3
4 - 2	5.7	6
5 - 3	9.1	10
6 - 4	13.7	15
7 - 5	18.6	21
8 - 6	30.1	28
9 - 7	34.1	36

a Intensities relative to 2 - 0 = 1.0

assuming equal strength for each band. The relative intensity of lines from different bands was then measured and the intensity "enhancement" from the predicted value was calculated. These were then fitted using a least-squares procedure to yield the intensity enhancements given in Table V.

There have been several papers recently involving the calculation of vibration-rotation intensities (38-41), but these generally involve fairly complex expressions including the dipole moment function for the molecule. The data determined here are not sufficiently precise to warrant this type of treatment. The relative intensities are accurate to about 10%. The simple form of the vibrational intensity expression involving Hermite polynomials yields intensities proportional to (v'' + 1)(v'' + 2). The intensities calculated from this formula relative to the 2-0 band intensity (set equal to 1) are given in Table V. It can be seen that the agreement with experiment is good, of the order of the 10% estimated precision.

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