

# **Errata: Infrared Absorption Spectrum of Deuterated Polyvinyl Alcohol Film**

Hiroyuki Tadokoro, Syûzô Seki, and Isamu Nitta

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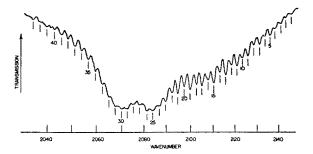


Fig. 1.  $\nu_5$  and  $\nu_7$  bands of digermane. Path length 10 cm, pressure 5.5 mm.

The spectrum of Ge<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> in the region 2150 to 2025 cm<sup>-1</sup> is shown in Fig. 1, and the line positions tabulated in Table I. The two broad maxima in absorption at 2083.1 and 2071.1 cm<sup>-1</sup> are the R- and P-branches of the  $A_{2u}$  band  $\nu_5$ , centered at 2077.1 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The observed spacing, 12.0 cm<sup>-1</sup>, agrees with the calculated value,4

TABLE I. Observed Q-branch frequencies.

Line cr	n <sup>-1</sup>	Line	cm <sup>-1</sup>
1 21	46.2	23	2089.5
	43.6	24	2086,7
3 21-	41.4	25	2083.9
2 21- 3 21- 4 21. 5 21- 6 21. 7 21. 8 21: 9 21:	38.7	26	2081,1
5 21.	36.1	27	2078,4
6 21.	33.7	28	2076.0
7 21.	31.2	29	2073.0
8 21:	28.7	30	2070,2
	26.1	31	2067.8
10 21	23.6	32	2065.1
	20.9	33	2062.4
12 21	18.5	34	2059.6
13 21	15.8	35	2056,6
14 21	13.2	36	2053,8
15 21	10.5	37	2051.1
16 21	08,1	38	2048,3
17 21	05,2	39	2045,7
18 21	02.8	40	2042.7
19 21	00.2	41	2039,4
20 20	97.4	42	2036.8
21 20	94,7	43	2033.7

11.8 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The Q-branch of  $\nu_5$  is expected to be too weak to be observed because of the large ratio of moments of inertia  $I_B/I_A$ .

The lines numbered (arbitrarily) 1-43 are due mainly to the  ${}^{P}Q$ - and  ${}^{R}Q$ -branches of the  $E_{u}$  band  $\nu_{7}$ . The intensities of the Q-branches are anomolous, every other branch having enhanced intensity instead of every third, as would be expected with a threefold symmetry axis. The expected intensity pattern was obtained for v<sub>8</sub>, 1 but it is interesting to note that disilane (Si<sub>2</sub>H<sub>8</sub>) appears to have the anomolous intensity pattern in  $\nu_7$ .<sup>5</sup> The reason for this intensity effect is not known; it does not seem possible that it could be caused by the Coriolis interaction between  $\nu_5$  and  $\nu_7$ , nor does there seem to be any relationship between the large and small moments of inertia that could cause the effect by coincidence of  $Q\text{-}\,\text{and}\,P\text{-}\,\text{or}\,R\text{-}\text{branches}.$  It is likely that "hot" bands are involved, since there are low-lying vibrational states with high populations at room temperature.

Because of the anomoly in intensities, the position of the band center can only be guessed at. From the over-all band contour it is near line 21, or about 2095 cm $^{-1}$ , probably plus or minus 10 cm $^{-1}$ .

Even though the assignment of the lines is not known, the approximate spacing of the Q-branches is given by  $2A(1-\zeta_7)$ , to the approximations mentioned in reference 1. The average spacing of the lines is found to be  $2.69\pm0.15$  cm<sup>-1</sup>; therefore  $A(1-\zeta_7)$ =  $1.35\pm0.08$  cm<sup>-1</sup>. With the same assumptions as to structure as given in reference 1 the Coriolis constant  $\zeta_7$  is +0.02 or +0.07, which may be compared to the values for ethane, +0.095,6 and disilane, -0.01.5

The authors wish to express their appreciation to the Light Division, National Physical Laboratories, Teddington, England, and in particular to Dr. L. A. Sayce, for the gift of the grating used in this work.

<sup>1</sup> D. A. Dows and R. M. Hexter, J. Chem. Phys. 24, 1117 (1956).
<sup>2</sup> See G. D. Dew, J. Sci. Instr. 30, 229 (1953) for description of grating and references. These gratings are available commercially from Hilger and Watts, Ltd. (London), Paton-Hawksley, Ltd. (London) and Sir Howard Grubb, Parsons, Ltd. (Newcastle).

<sup>3</sup> Lagemann, Nielsen, and Dickey, Phys. Rev. 72, 284 (1947).

<sup>4</sup> S. L. Gerhard and D. M. Dennison, Phys. Rev. 43, 197 (1933).

<sup>5</sup> H. S. Gutowsky and E. O. Stejskal, J. Chem. Phys. 22, 939 (1954), see Fig. 2

Fig. 2.

<sup>6</sup> L. G. Smith, J. Chem. Phys. 17, 139 (1949).

### Erratum: X-Ray Diffraction Study of Four Reinforcing Carbon Blacks

[J. Chem. Phys. 23, 594 (1955)]

LEROY ALEXANDER AND STEPHEN R. DARIN Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

HE equation in the second column is incorrect. It should

$$\frac{4\pi n A_a s^2}{mF^2} \left( \frac{I-D}{1-D} \right) = \frac{s^2}{0.0606} \left( \frac{I-D}{1-D} \right).$$

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[J. Chem. Phys. 23, 1351 (1955)]

Hiroyuki Tadokoro, Syûzô Seki, and Isamu Nitta Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan

HE following corrections are made for page 1352. In the explanation of Fig. 1, for "\_ Parallel Band || Perpendicular Band" read " Parallel Band \(\perp\) Perpendicular Band." In column 2, line 5, for "M. T. Kanzawa" read "Mr. T. Kanzawa."

### Erratum: Report on Notation for the Spectra of Polvatomic Molecules

[J. Chem. Phys. 23, 1997 (1955)]

ROBERT S. MULLIKEN

Department of Physics, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois

HE name of the writer was inadvertently omitted when this Report was published.