OBSERVATION OF NUCLEAR SPIN SELECTION RULES IN SUPERSONICALLY EXPANDING PLASMAS CONTAINING H_3^+

BRIAN A. TOM, MICHAEL B. WICZER, ANDREW A. MILLS, KYLE N. CRABTREE, and BENJAMIN J. McCALL, *Department of Chemistry, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, IL 61801*.

The reaction of *para*-H_2^+ with *para*-H_2 can form only the *para* spin modification of H_3^+, according to nuclear spin selection rules. A proton hop from *para*-H_3^+ to *para*-H_2 maintains the *para*-H_3^+, but a hydrogen exchange reaction can produce *ortho*-H_3^+. In the hopes of developing a source of H_3^+ that is almost entirely in a single quantum state ($J = K = 1$), we have investigated a supersonically expanding plasma using a pulsed discharge nozzle with pure *para*-H_2 as a precursor gas. The plasma has been interrogated via continous-wave cavity ringdown spectroscopy using a homemade difference frequency laser that combines a tunable Ti:Sapphire laser and a fixed frequency Nd:YAG laser. With this system, we have measured the relative intensities of the $R(1,0)$, $R(1,1)^u$, and $R(2,2)^l$ transitions of the ν_2 band of H_3^+ near 3.67 μm.

We will discuss the construction of the difference frequency laser, our adaptation of continous-wave cavity ringdown spectroscopy to a pulsed source, and the results of our spectroscopic study. We have found that it is possible to produce highly enriched *para*-H_3^+, especially when an inert gas is used as a buffer to reduce the rate of reactions between H_3^+ and H_2. We have also found that the ratio between the rate coefficients of the proton hop and hydrogen exchange reactions $\alpha = k_H/k_E \sim 1$ at the low temperatures of our expansion, in contrast to the value of $\alpha \sim 2.4$ found by the Oka group[a] at the higher temperatures of a water-cooled hollow cathode discharge.

[a] M. Cordonnier, D. Uy, R. M. Dickson, K. E. Kerr, Y. Zhang, and T. Oka *J. Chem. Phys.* **113**, 3181 2000.