ANALYSIS OF THE ROTATION-TORSION SPECTRUM OF CH\textsubscript{2}DOH WITHIN THE $e_0$, $e_1$, AND $o_1$ TORSIONAL LEVELS

L. H. COUDERT, LISA, CNRS/Universités Paris Est et Paris Diderot, 61 Avenue du Général de Gaulle, 94010 Créteil, France; JOHN C. PEARSON, SHANSHAN YU, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology, 4800 Oak Grove Dr., Pasadena, CA 91109, USA; L. MARGULÈS, R. A. MOTIYENKO, Laboratoire PhLAM, UMR 8523 CNRS, Bât. P5, Université des Sciences et Technologies de Lille 1, 59655 Villeneuve d’Ascq Cedex, France; and S. KLEE, Physikalisch-Chemisches Institut, Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, 35392 Gießen, Germany.

Since the first assignments of Quade and coworkers,\textsuperscript{a} a more satisfactory understanding of the spectrum of CH\textsubscript{2}DOH has now been achieved. Thanks to a multidimensional potential energy surface\textsuperscript{b} and to a new theoretical approach accounting for the internal rotation of a partially deuterated methyl group,\textsuperscript{c} 76 torsional subbands could be identified in the microwave and FIR domains. 8356 rotation and rotation-torsion transitions were also assigned for the three lowest lying torsional levels, $e_0$, $e_1$, and $o_1$, in the microwave and terahertz domains\textsuperscript{d} and were analyzed with empirical models.

In this paper, a new approach aimed at accounting for the rotation-torsion energy levels of CH\textsubscript{2}DOH will be presented. It is based on the exact expression of the generalized $4 \times 4$ inertia tensor of the molecule\textsuperscript{e} and accounts for the $C_s$ symmetry of the partially deuterated methyl group, for the dependence of the rotational constants on the angle of internal rotation, and for the rotation-torsion Coriolis coupling. This approach will be used to analyze high-resolution data involving the three lowest lying torsional levels, up to $k = 11$. In addition to the microwave data reported recently,\textsuperscript{d} new transitions recorded in the terahertz domain at JPL will be analyzed. The results of the analysis will be presented in the paper and the parameters determined in the analysis will be discussed.