THE FIVE FIRST VIBRATIONAL STATES OF THE WATER MOLECULE: ROTATIONAL ENERGY AND LINE INTENSITY ANALYSES

L. H. COUDERT, Laboratoire de Photophysique Moléculaire, C.N.R.S., Bât. 210, Université Paris-Sud, 91405 Orsay Cedex, France; R. LANQUETIN, AND C. CAMY-PEYRET, Laboratoire de Physique Moléculaire et Applications, Unité propre du C.N.R.S., Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Tour 13, Boîte 76, 4 Place Jussieu, 75252 Paris Cedex 05, France.

The first part of this paper deals with a global analysis of the rotational levels of water belonging to the (000), (010), (100), (001), and (020) states, for which experimental rotational energies have been obtained using high-temperature flame spectra. The theoretical treatment used is a modified version of the bending-rotation Hamiltonian formalism in which the strong Fermi-type and Coriolis-type interactions occurring in the first triad, already considered in the Watsonian approach, are included. Preliminary analyses show that the theoretical formalism allows us to reproduce the experimental levels up to $J = K_c = 18$ for all five vibrational states. However, a few cases of large Obs.-Calc. differences, which are probably related to interactions between rotational levels of the first triad and those of the second triad are remaining.

The second part of this paper will describe an attempt at determining the dipole moment function of water through a line intensity analysis. The data set considered consists of transitions belonging to various bands involving vibrational states of the first triad. In this second analysis, (an extension in the framework of the large amplitude formalism of the approach initially used for the first triad) line-strengths were determined evaluating the dipole moment matrix elements with the help of the spectroscopic constants obtained in the previous analysis. Work is still in progress, but we hope to be able to compare our results with those obtained through ab initio calculations by Jensen et al.

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