HIGH RESOLUTION SPECTROSCOPY AND AB INITIO CALCULATIONS ON HfCl

R. S. RAM, Department of Chemistry, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; A. G. ADAM, Department of Chemistry University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Canada E3B 6E2; A. TSOULI, J. LIÉVIN, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Laboratoire de Chimie Physique Moléculaire, CP 160/09, Av. F. D. Roosevelt 50, Bruxelles, Belgium; P. F. BERNATH, Department of Chemistry, University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1.

The emission spectrum of HfCl has been investigated in the 3000-18500 cm¹ region at high resolution using a Fourier transform spectrometer. The bands were excited in a microwave discharge through a flowing mixture of HfCl₄ and helium. Two bands near 17140 cm⁻¹ and 17490 cm⁻¹ were also measured in absorption using laser excitation spectroscopy. In this instance the molecules were created by laser ablation in a molecular beam apparatus. The observed bands have been classified into two electronic transitions, $[7.6]^4\Delta_{3/2} - X^2\Delta_{3/2}$ and $[17.1]^2\Delta_{3/2} - X^2\Delta_{3/2}$ involving a common lower state. A rotational analysis of the 0-0 and 1-1 bands of $[7.6]^4\Delta_{3/2} - X^2\Delta_{3/2}$ and 0-0, 1-1 and 1-0 bands of the $[17.1]^2\Delta_{3/2} - X^2\Delta_{3/2}$ transitions, has been carried out and the equilibrium spectroscopic constants have been determined. The ground state principal molecular constants are, $R_1 = 0.1097404(54)$ cm⁻¹, $R_2 = 0.0004101(68)$ cm⁻¹ and $R_3 = 0.1097404(54)$ cm⁻¹, $R_4 = 0.1097404(54)$ cm⁻¹, $R_5 = 0.1097404(54)$ cm⁻¹, $R_6 = 0.1097404(5$

The *ab initio* calculations have been performed on HfCl and spectroscopic properties of the low-lying electronic states have been predicted. The ground state is predicted to be a regular $^2\Delta$ state arising from the valence electron configuration, $1\sigma^22\sigma^23\sigma^21\pi^41\delta^1$. On the basis of our *ab initio* calculations, we assign the observed transitions as $[7.6]^4\Delta_{3/2}$ - $X^2\Delta_{3/2}$ and $[17.1]^2\Delta_{3/2}$ - $X^2\Delta_{3/2}$.