CAN ONE DETERMINE THE ELECTRIC DIPOLAR MOMENT OF KrH^+ X $^1\Sigma^+$ FROM ONLY FREQUENCY DATA OF PURE ROTATIONAL AND VIBRATION-ROTATIONAL SPECTRA?

J. F. OGILVIE, *Universidad de Costa Rica, Escuela de Quimica, Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San Pedro de Montes de Oca, San Jose 2060, Costa Rica; also, Simon Fraser University, Department of Mathematics and Centre for Experimental and Constructive Mathematics, 8888 University Drive, Burnaby, British Columbia V5A 1S6, Canada*.

In agreement with Molski's derivation[a] of an insignificant value $t_0^{Kr} = -0.0146 \pm 0.0335$ of a parameter related to the rotational g factor, our objective fit of 352 appraised measurements of frequencies of pure rotational transitions and wave numbers of vibration-rotational transitions of KrH^+ in various isotopic species $^{78,80,82,83,84,86}Kr^{1,2}H^+$ indicates that one might estimate[b] a value of the rotational g factor if adiabatic corrections be negligible, but that no corresponding estimate of the permanent electric dipolar moment is practicable. The application of computational spectrometry[c] to the prediction of an accurate wave number of the pure fundamental vibrational transition of LiH is also discussed.

[a] M. Molski, Molecular Physics, **100**, 3545 - 3552 (2002)
[b] J. F. Ogilvie and S. C. Liao, Chemical Physics Letters, **226**, 281 - 288 (1994)
[c] J. F. Ogilvie and J. Oddershede, Advances in Quantum Chemistry, **48**, 253 - 317 (2005)