## MICROWAVE SPECTRA OF METHYL FORMATE ISOTOPOMER (HCOO<sup>13</sup>CH<sub>3</sub>)

HARUKA TACHI, <u>KAORI KOBAYASHI</u>, SHOZO TSUNEKAWA, , *Department of Physics, University of Toyama, 3190 Gofuku, Toyama, 930-8555 Japan*; MEGUMI KUWANO, MASAHARU FUJITAKE, NOBUKIMI OHASHI, *Kanazawa University, Japan*; NAOTO HAYASHI, and HIROYUKI HIGUCHI, *Department of Chemistry, University of Toyama, 3190 Gofuku, Toyama, 930-8555 Japan*.

Methyl formate is a well-known interstellar molecule found in the star-forming region. One possible methyl formate production reaction is the reaction of methanol with other chemical species. Since the methyl rotor is originated from the methanol and <sup>13</sup>CH<sub>3</sub>OH has already been identified in space, it is quite likely to detect  $HCOO^{13}CH_3$  in the near future. The microwave spectra of the methyl formate isotopomer ( $HCOO^{13}CH_3$ ) could provide the rest frequencies as well as some indication about the production mechanism. We observed the microwave spectra of  $HCOO^{13}CH_3$  by means of the FT-microwave spectrometer and the conventional source modulation spectrometer. The lines in the ground state were assigned and analyzed based on Hougen's tunneling matrix formulation.