

# High-Resolution Study of the First Hexad of D<sub>2</sub>O

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The high-resolution Fourier transform spectra of the D<sub>2</sub>O molecule have been recorded and assigned in the 4200–5700 cm<sup>-1</sup> region where the vibration–rotation bands 2ν<sub>1</sub>, 2ν<sub>3</sub>, ν<sub>1</sub> + ν<sub>3</sub>, ν<sub>1</sub> + 2ν<sub>2</sub>, 2ν<sub>2</sub> + ν<sub>3</sub>, and 4ν<sub>2</sub> are located. The presence of numerous and very strong accidental perturbations between the states of the hexad makes it necessary to take into account not only ordinary resonance interactions of the Fermi, Darling-Dennison, and/or Coriolis types, but interactions between the states (ν<sub>1</sub>ν<sub>2</sub>ν<sub>3</sub>) and (ν<sub>1</sub> ± 2ν<sub>2</sub> ± 2ν<sub>3</sub> ± 1) as well. Parameters of all six vibrational states of the hexad were obtained from the fit of experimental energy values. © 2000 Academic Press

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Recently (1) we analyzed the high-resolution Fourier transform spectrum of the D<sub>2</sub>O molecule in the region 3200–4200 cm<sup>-1</sup>, where the bands of the second triad of interacting vibrational states are located. The present paper is a continuation of that study and is devoted to the analysis of the Fourier transformed spectra of D<sub>2</sub>O in the shorter wavelength region where the strongly interacting states of the first hexad are located.

Earlier only three bands of that hexad (namely, (101), (200), and (120)) were studied in Ref. (2) with a low resolution. Rotational structures of the (021) and (002) bands were recorded and analyzed in the present study for the first time.

## 2. EXPERIMENTAL DETAILS

The sample of D<sub>2</sub><sup>16</sup>O was purchased from PeKing Chemical Industry, Ltd. (China). The stated abundance of deuterium was 99.8%. The spectra were recorded at room temperature with the Bruker IFS 120HR Fourier transform interferometer (Hefei, China), which is equipped with a multipass gas cell with adjustable path length, a tungsten source, a CaF<sub>2</sub> beam-splitter, and a liquid-N<sub>2</sub>-cooled InSb detector. To cover the whole studied region, two optical filters were used, whose cut off frequencies are 4080/4980 and 5040/6170 cm<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The unapodized resolution was 0.01 cm<sup>-1</sup>, and the apodization function was Blackman-Harris 3-Term.

Since in the region under study there are many absorption lines due to H<sub>2</sub>O and HDO, we mixed D<sub>2</sub>O with H<sub>2</sub>O at different ratios in order to identify D<sub>2</sub>O lines without doubts.

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The ratios were estimated by the recorded spectra. Since the strengths of the D<sub>2</sub>O absorption bands vary quite a lot, different sample pressures and path lengths were used to record both the strong and weak lines, as detailed in Table 1. The total pressures were measured by a pressure gauge whose accuracy was better than 1 Pa. The signal-to-noise ratios (SNR) of the measured spectra varied from 800 to 4500. The frequency was calibrated with HDO lines in this region reported by Toth (3). The estimated precision in positions of not very weak, not very strong unblended lines was 2–5 × 10<sup>-4</sup> cm<sup>-1</sup>. For illustration, a small piece of one of the recorded spectra is presented in Fig. 1.

## 3. HAMILTONIAN MODEL

As the analysis shows, all six vibrational states of the first hexad are strongly interacting with each other. For this reason, the effective Hamiltonian in the most general form was used in the present study:

$$H^{eff} = \sum_{v,v'} |v\rangle \langle v'| H_{vv'}. \quad [1]$$

Here the diagonal operators  $H_{vv}$  ( $v = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ ) are the usual Watson operators (4),

$$\begin{aligned} H_{vv} = & E_v + [A^v - \frac{1}{2}(B^v + C^v)]J_z^2 + \frac{1}{2}(B^v + C^v)J^2 \\ & + \frac{1}{2}(B^v - C^v)J_{xy}^2 - \Delta_K^v J_z^4 - \Delta_{JK}^v J_z^4 J^2 - \Delta_J^v J^4 \\ & - \delta_K^v [J_z^2, J_{xy}^2] - 2\delta_J^v J^2 J_{xy}^2 + H_K^v J_z^6 \\ & + H_{KJ}^v J_z^4 J^2 + H_{JK}^v J_z^2 J^4 + H_J^v J^6 \end{aligned}$$

TABLE 1  
Experimental Details

Region, cm <sup>-1</sup>	Total pressure, Pa	Path length, m	D <sub>2</sub> O ratio, %	HDO ratio, %	H <sub>2</sub> O ratio, %	Number of scans	SNR
4200 - 5250	527	15	25	50	25	166	800
4800 - 5710	527	15	25	50	25	300	2400
4800 - 5710	106	15	25	50	25	200	4500
5248 - 5485	113	15	81	18	1	200	2100
4928 - 5250	253	15	81	18	1	200	3600
5200 - 5710	503	87	81	18	1	600	1400
4800 - 5200	1540	105	98	2	0.01	250	2600
4200 - 5200	1540	105	98	2	0.01	235	1700

$$\begin{aligned}
& + [J_{xy}^2, h_K^v J_z^4 + h_{JK}^v J_z^2 J_z^4 + h_J^v J_z^4] + L_K^v J_z^8 \\
& + L_{KK}^v J_z^6 J_z^2 + L_{KJK}^v J_z^4 J_z^4 + L_{JK}^v J_z^2 J_z^6 + L_J^v J_z^6 \\
& + [J_{xy}^2, l_K^v J_z^6 + l_{KK}^v J_z^4 J_z^2 + l_{JK}^v J_z^2 J_z^4 + l_J^v J_z^6] \\
& + P_K^v J_z^{10} + Q_K^v J_z^{12}; \quad [2]
\end{aligned}$$

$|1\rangle = (200)$ ,  $|2\rangle = (002)$ ,  $|3\rangle = (120)$ ,  $|4\rangle = (040)$ ,  $|5\rangle = (101)$ , and  $|6\rangle = (021)$ . The  $H_{vv'} = H_{v'v}^+$  ( $v \neq v'$ ) account for the operators of different kinds of resonance interactions. In this case, the operators  $H_{vv'}$  which describe interactions between the states of the same symmetries have the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{vv'} = H_{v'v}^+ = & F_0^{vv'} + F_J^{vv'} J^2 + F_{KK}^{vv'} J_z^4 + F_{JK}^{vv'} J_z^2 J_z^2 \\
& + F_{KKK}^{vv'} J_z^6 + \dots + F_{xy}^{vv'} J_{xy}^2 + F_{xyK}^{vv'} [J_{xy}^2, J_z^2]_+ \\
& + F_{xyJ}^{vv'} J_{xy}^2 J_z^2 + \dots + F_{xyxy}^{vv'} J_{xy}^4 + F_{xyxyJ}^{vv'} J_{xy}^4 J_z^2 + \dots
\end{aligned} \quad [3]$$

In turn, the operators which describe interactions between the states of different symmetries ( $A_1$  and  $B_1$ ) have the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{vv'} = H_{v'v}^+ = & C_{yK}^{vv'} [iJ_y, J_z^2]_{+\dots} \\
& + C_{xz}^{vv'} [J_x, J_z]_{+} + C_{xzk}^{vv'} [[J_x, J_z]_{+}, J_z^2]_{+} \\
& + C_{xzJ}^{vv'} [J_x, J_z]_{+} J_z^2 \dots + C_{xy}^{vv'} [J_y, J_{xy}]_{+\dots}
\end{aligned} \quad [4]$$

In Eqs. [2]–[4] the following notations are used:  $J_{xy}^2 = J_x^2 - J_y^2$ , and  $J^2 = \sum \alpha J_\alpha^2$ .

As the analysis shows, the rotational–vibrational energies determined on the basis of experimentally recorded spectra cannot be reproduced with satisfactory accuracy if one takes into account only ordinary resonance interactions of the Fermi, Darling–Dennison, or Coriolis types. Even adding numerous extra terms to those three types of interaction operators preserves large discrepancies between experimental and calculated values of some of the rotation–vibration energies. On the

other hand, the addition of the operator  $H_{(200)(021)}$  to the Hamiltonian [1] improves the situation immediately.

The importance of including the resonance interactions of the  $H_{(200)(021)}$  type in the Hamiltonian model, Eq. [1], can be understood from the following simple considerations. It is clear that any of the operator matrix elements  $H_{vv'}$  of the Hamiltonian [1] can be derived from the vibration–rotation Hamiltonian of a molecule (5),

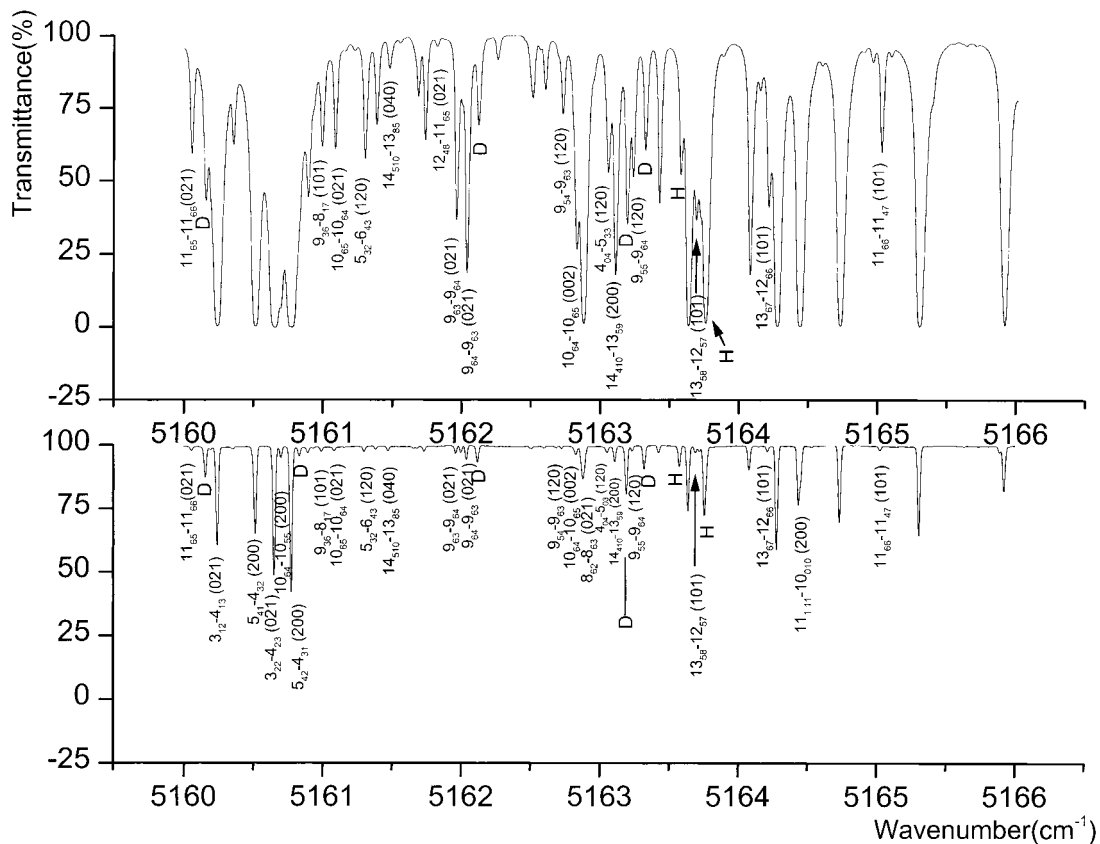
$$\begin{aligned}
(hc)^{-1}H = & \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\lambda} w_{\lambda} (p_{\lambda}^2 + q_{\lambda}^2) \\
& + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \mu_{\alpha\beta} (J_{\alpha} - G_{\alpha})(J_{\beta} - G_{\beta}) \\
& - \frac{\hbar^2}{8} \sum_{\alpha} \mu_{\alpha\alpha} + V_{anh}(k_{\lambda\dots\mu}; q_{\lambda\dots\mu}), \quad [5]
\end{aligned}$$

by using the results and formulas of the operator perturbation theory (in the form of contact transformation, e.g., Refs. (6–7), or projector formulation of operator perturbation theory, e.g., Refs. (8–9)). In any case, if one remembers that the vibration–rotation operator [5] can be expressed in the form of a series expansion of terms of different order of the small Born–Oppenheimer parameter  $\kappa$ , then it can be easily shown that the terms of the form

$$\sim \frac{\langle q_3(J_x J_z + J_z J_x) \rangle \langle k_{1122} q_1^2 q_2^2 \rangle}{\omega_3(2\omega_2 - 2\omega_1)} \quad [6]$$

and

$$\sim \frac{\langle G_y J_y \rangle \langle k_{112} q_1^2 q_2 \rangle}{(\omega_3 + \omega_2)(\omega_2 - 2\omega_1)} \quad [7]$$



**FIG. 1.** A portion of the D<sub>2</sub>O spectra in the region of the first hexad of interacting vibrational states. The upper spectrum was measured at a total pressure of 1540 Pa (about 98% of D<sub>2</sub>O), with an absorption path length of 105 m; the lower one was measured at a total pressure of 253 Pa and an absorption path length of 15 m. The lines marked by D and H belong to HDO and H<sub>2</sub>O, respectively.

will be generated in the  $H_{(v_1 v_2 v_3)(v_1 \mp 2v_2 \pm 2v_3 \pm 1)}$  elements of the effective Hamiltonian, Eq. [1]. In this case, in accordance with the statements of ordinary vibration–rotation theory, Eq. [6] has to be a value of the order  $\kappa^3$  in comparison to the values of the rotational constants (compare with the values  $C_{xz}$  of the ordinary Coriolis resonance interactions  $C_{xz}(J_x J_z + J_z J_x)$  which have the order  $\kappa^2$  in comparison with the values of the rotational constants (7)). On the other hand, it is clear that the expression in Eq. [7] has a value on the order of  $\kappa^1$  (the analogous term  $C_{xz} J_x$  in the ordinary Coriolis resonance block  $H_{(v_1 v_2 v_3)(v_1 \mp 1 v_2 v_3 \pm 1)}$  has a value of the same order of magnitude as the rotational parameters (7)). The presented arguments explain and confirm the important role of the  $(v_1 v_2 v_3) - (v_1 \mp 2v_2 \pm 2v_3 \pm 1)$ -type interactions in a description of high-resolution vibration–rotation spectra.

**4. ASSIGNMENT OF TRANSITIONS**

Thanks to the high sensitivity of the spectrometer and the possibility of using long path lengths, on the one hand, and the presence of strong accidental resonance interactions between

all six vibrational states of the hexad, on the other hand, we were able to assign transitions of the five vibration–rotation bands:  $\nu_1 + \nu_3$ ,  $2\nu_2 + \nu_1$ ,  $2\nu_1$ ,  $2\nu_3$ , and  $\nu_1 + 2\nu_2$ . The ground

**TABLE 2**  
**Statistical Information on Bands of the D<sub>2</sub>O Molecule (First Hexad)**

Band	Band center, in cm <sup>-1</sup>	$J^{max}$	$K^{max}$	Number of lines	Number of upper energies
1	2	3	4	5	6
$4\nu_2$	4588.6568				
$2\nu_2 + \nu_3$	5105.3845	18	7	450	142
$\nu_1 + 2\nu_2$	4990.8260	14	6	350	102
$2\nu_1$	5291.7221	16	7	680	168
$\nu_1 + \nu_3$	5373.9022	20	9	820	211
$2\nu_3$	5529.4372	17	7	370	75





TABLE 4  
 Experimental Rovibrational Term Values for the (002) and (120) Vibrational States of the D<sub>2</sub>O Molecule (in cm<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>a</sup>

			(002)			(120)						(002)			(120)		
<i>J</i>	<i>K<sub>a</sub></i>	<i>K<sub>c</sub></i>	<i>E</i>	$\Delta$	$\delta$	<i>E</i>	$\Delta$	$\delta$	<i>J</i>	<i>K<sub>a</sub></i>	<i>K<sub>c</sub></i>	<i>E</i>	$\Delta$	$\delta$	<i>E</i>	$\Delta$	$\delta$
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7		1		2	3	4	5	6	7
0	0	0				4990.8266		-13	7	4	3	6004.5442	4	5	5516.4682	4	-10
1	0	1				5002.8102	4	-4	7	5	3	6075.5477	7	-19	5613.6409	5	-3
1	1	1				5013.3260	4	2	7	5	2				5613.5227	4	-7
1	1	0				5015.9665	8	-19	7	6	2				5735.8827	5	3
2	0	2	5564.7705		2	5026.3291	4	-6	7	6	1	6162.6199		14			
2	1	2				5034.6516	4	2	8	0	8	5909.1180		4	5372.5341	3	1
2	1	1	5577.4259		0	5042.5709	3	-7	8	1	8	5909.0909	7	-3	5372.7976	3	6
2	2	1				5073.8998		-6	8	1	7	5977.5794	4	0	5451.8117	2	-14
2	2	0				5074.3379		6	8	2	7	5979.3098	2	-3	5457.1654	2	-5
3	0	3	5598.6347		0	5060.5727		-20	8	2	6	6025.5202	1	-1	5503.5679	6	12
3	1	3	5601.8961	1	2	5066.3761	7	11	8	3	6	6040.2051	5	-1	5532.7777	14	10
3	1	2	5616.5895	2	0	5082.1465	3	-8	8	3	5	6059.0781		13	5546.8562	11	1
3	2	2				5109.8596	4	3	8	4	5	6101.5851		2	5615.3070	8	-9
3	2	1				5111.9636		14	8	4	4	6104.8411		7	5615.5289	4	-13
3	3	1				5168.1841	3	-14	8	5	4	6173.9796	10	-2	5711.3881	3	-1
3	3	0				5168.2360		-10	8	5	3	6174.1996	5	-6	5711.0694	5	3
4	0	4	5642.1415		1	5104.6562	2	-5	8	6	2	6260.7951	8	-9			
4	1	4	5643.8913	8	2	5108.2455	2	17	9	0	9	5999.9359	3	7	5462.4080	3	-2
4	1	3	5667.9577	5	-5	5134.2412	1	-10	9	1	9	5999.3129	1	0	5462.5332	3	-10
4	2	3				5157.4297	4	13	9	1	8	6078.3151		-2	5554.6252	10	-6
4	2	2				5163.2838	1	5	9	2	8	6078.7546	6	-4	5557.7194	9	-1
4	3	2				5216.8087	4	4	9	2	7	6137.3905		5	5618.6103		33
4	3	1				5217.2138	10	-6	9	3	7	6146.9993		2	5640.6536	3	1
4	4	1				5296.0665		-21	9	3	6				5663.4230	9	-3
4	4	0				5296.0694		-5	9	4	6	6211.8748		5	5724.7901	10	1
5	0	5	5694.9171	3	4	5157.9895		6	9	4	5				5727.9709	7	9
5	1	5	5695.8925	4	6	5160.0070	5	18	9	5	5	6284.8598	12	-3	5821.8063	10	24
5	1	4	5730.6631	1	-4	5198.1695	5	-29	9	5	4	6285.5602		-5	5821.1579	3	9
5	2	4	5740.7393	5	2	5216.3022	3	5	9	6	4	6370.9719	8	5	5946.0404	5	-15
5	2	3	5754.2773	4	-1	5228.5187	13	-5	9	6	3				5945.9905	3	-10
5	3	3	5786.5667	5	2	5278.0377	4	-1	10	0	10				5561.5257	2	-9
5	3	2	5788.4465		5				10	1	10	6096.7164	12	3	5561.5819	6	-3
6	0	6	5756.9471		6	5220.3868		9	10	1	9	6183.6984	2	-14	5666.2605	6	5
6	1	6	5757.1951	4	4	5221.4489		25	10	2	9	6187.8800	1	-9			
6	1	5	5803.6586		-4	5273.0282	7	-12	10	2	8				5743.8165		30
6	2	5	5810.0208	3	-5	5286.1285		19	10	3	8				5759.3542	3	-12
6	2	4	5832.6735	1	2	5307.3658	7	4	10	4	7				5847.2981	3	11
6	3	4	5859.5654	8	-1	5351.1015		2	10	4	6				5854.0569	6	21
6	3	3	5864.5869		4	5354.3226	4	16	10	6	5				6069.7685		-9
6	4	3	5917.3560	5	0	5430.3081		-8	10	6	4				6069.5919	1	9
6	4	2	5917.7138	18	7	5430.3935		-23	11	0	11				5669.9429		11
6	5	1				5528.4737	10	7	11	1	11				5669.9123		-7
6	6	1				5649.3418	2	4	11	2	10				5787.6880		-3
6	6	0				5649.3418	2	6	11	3	9				5901.8686	8	9
7	0	7	5828.3156	6	8	5291.8777	8	6	11	3	8				5902.2978	6	-10
7	1	7	5828.4327	1	5	5292.4132	7	8	11	5	7				6080.3012	16	-6
7	1	6	5886.0827	7	0	5357.8291	11	-18	11	5	6				6079.2853	12	-1
7	2	6	5889.6542	7	-1	5366.5328	10	2	11	6	6				6206.0999	3	-4
7	2	5	5923.7895		-8	5398.9916	12	-5	11	6	5				6205.5580	7	13
7	3	5	5944.2482	6	5	5436.1319	3	4	12	0	12				5787.4789	3	-14
7	3	4	5954.8723		8	5443.5230	6	4	12	1	12				5787.5075	3	22
7	4	4	6003.3318		1	5516.0960	7	-2	12	1	11	6432.1868	3	1			

<sup>a</sup> See footnote to Table 2.

TABLE 4—Continued

			(002)			(120)						(002)			(120)		
<i>J</i>	<i>K<sub>a</sub></i>	<i>K<sub>c</sub></i>	<i>E</i>	$\Delta$	$\delta$	<i>E</i>	$\Delta$	$\delta$	<i>J</i>	<i>K<sub>a</sub></i>	<i>K<sub>c</sub></i>	<i>E</i>	$\Delta$	$\delta$	<i>E</i>	$\Delta$	$\delta$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4
12	2	11				5916.8138	5	2	14	3	12	6838.6211		-4			
12	2	10	6528.8158		3	6021.2347	4	19	14	3	11	6921.1701	2	-6			
12	3	10	6528.8001	10	1				14	4	10	6991.4651		-22			
13	2	12				6055.2570	10	3	15	0	15	6736.2686	12	-1			
13	2	11	6670.2614	7	-6				15	1	15	6736.2686	12	-1			
13	3	10	6772.7890	2	0				15	4	11	7179.0641	3	18			
14	0	14	6590.3087		19				16	0	16	6891.8684	6	1			
14	2	12	6827.5492	7	16				16	1	16	6891.8684	6	-3			

are presented in Tables 3 and 4 without experimental uncertainty.

## 5. DETERMINATION OF THE HAMILTONIAN PARAMETERS AND DISCUSSION

To determine the spectroscopic parameters of the Hamiltonian [1], the fit of all experimentally obtained energies from Tables 3 and 4 was made. In this case, because of the presence of numerous resonance interactions, the problem of a correct choice of initial values for the largest and most important spectroscopic parameters was solved first. This is important because the greater the number of interacting states, the more different correlations between band centers, rotational, and centrifugal distortion parameters, from the one hand, and resonance interaction parameters, from the other hand, occur. Under similar conditions, a fit of experimental data can lead to physically meaningless results, and the best way to avoid such a situation is to achieve a correct estimate of the values of the most important spectroscopic parameters.

In our case, the initial values of the parameters of the (200), (101), (002), and of the (120) and (021) states were fixed to the values of the corresponding parameters of the (000) and (020) states, respectively, from Ref. (10). Initial values of the parameters of the (040) state were estimated from interpolation of the values of corresponding parameters of the states (000), Ref. (10); (010), Ref. (11); (020), Ref. (10); and (030), Ref. (1). Initial values of the Fermi and Darling-Dennison  $F_0^{v'}$  parameters were estimated from the global vibrational-rotational fit of 23 bands belonging to the  $v = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1, 2, \frac{3}{2}, 2, 3, 4,$  and 5 polyads (here  $v = v_1 + (v_2/2) + v_3$ ;  $v_1, v_2,$  and  $v_3$  are the vibrational quantum numbers) (12). Initial values of all Coriolis type parameters were fixed to zero.

Energies from Tables 3 and 4 were then introduced into the fit procedure for the determination of the more exact values of

the spectroscopic parameters. For this purpose, energies were used with weights equal to  $(10/\Delta)^2$ . This means that levels with  $\Delta = 10$  (in units of  $10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) were unit-weighted. When the upper state energy was obtained from only one single transition, it was given the weight of 1/100. Results of the fit are presented in Tables 5 and 6. Values in parentheses in these tables are the  $1\sigma$  statistical confidence intervals for corresponding spectroscopic parameters in the last digits. Parameters which are given without confidence intervals were fixed to their initial values. To confirm the physical meaningfulness of the determined parameters, columns  $\delta$  of Tables 3 and 4 present differences between experimental energy values and the corresponding ones as calculated on the basis of the parameters from the energy values of Tables 5 and 6 (in units of  $10^{-4} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).

The following important circumstance should be mentioned here. In spite of the absence of transitions which could be assigned to the  $4\nu_2$  band, the (040) state perturbs the rotational structures of the states (120) and (021) so strongly that a correct reproduction of rotational-vibrational energies of these states is impossible already for quantum number  $J \sim 6$  without taking into account the influence of the (040) state. As a consequence, at least two parameters (band center and  $A$  rotational constant) of the (040) state are determined with confidence from the fit, as can be seen in Table 5.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The analysis of the high-resolution Fourier transform spectra of the D<sub>2</sub>O molecule carried out in the framework of a Hamiltonian model taking into account resonance interactions between the states (200), (002), (120), (040), (101), and (021) (both ordinary Fermi, Darling-Dennison, Coriolis interactions, and the new-type interaction between the state  $(v_1 v_2 v_3)$  and  $(v_1 \mp 2v_2 \pm 2v_3 \pm 1)$ ) enable us not only to

TABLE 5

Spectroscopic Parameters of the (200), (002), (120), (040), (101), and (021) Vibrational States of the D<sub>2</sub>O Molecule (in cm<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>a</sup>

Parameter	(200)	(002)	(101)
<i>E</i>	5299.26300(40)	5521.05920(60)	5373.67980(50)
<i>A</i>	14.972630(800)	14.368240(800)	14.671797(500)
<i>B</i>	7.126590(800)	7.190201(800)	7.1630060(800)
<i>C</i>	4.707028(800)	4.749818(700)	4.7279049(600)
$\Delta_K \times 10^3$	8.3865(300)	7.7060(100)	8.2521(100)
$\Delta_{JK} \times 10^3$	-1.58563(400)	-1.40699(600)	-1.50300(400)
$\Delta_J \times 10^3$	0.294577(500)	0.334956(600)	0.321042(500)
$\delta_K \times 10^3$	0.22746(200)	0.46218(200)	0.28458(200)
$\delta_J \times 10^3$	0.117644(600)	0.136598(800)	0.125856(200)
$H_K \times 10^5$	1.4494(500)	1.3017(300)	1.5956(200)
$H_{KJ} \times 10^5$	-0.18189(800)	-0.1530(100)	-0.25215(800)
$H_{JK} \times 10^5$	-0.03683(200)	-0.03001(400)	-0.01424(100)
$H_J \times 10^5$	0.006667(200)	0.007328(200)	0.005884(100)
$h_K \times 10^5$	0.40219(700)	0.3153(100)	0.35436(500)
$h_{JK} \times 10^5$	-0.00528	-0.00528	-0.008656(900)
$h_J \times 10^5$	0.0032894(700)	0.0037531(800)	0.0034163(800)
$L_K \times 10^7$	-0.4888(400)	-0.5964	-0.7258(300)
$L_{KJK} \times 10^7$	0.151	0.151	0.2659(200)
$L_{KJ} \times 10^7$	-0.0384	-0.0384	-0.05529(400)
$L_{JJK} \times 10^7$	0.000540	0.000540	0.000540
$L_J \times 10^7$	-0.000168	-0.000168	-0.0001839(200)
$l_K \times 10^7$	-0.173	-0.173	-0.173
$l_{KJ} \times 10^7$			
$l_{JK} \times 10^7$			
$l_J \times 10^7$	-0.0000836	-0.0000836	-0.0000836
$P_K \times 10^9$	0.1516	0.1516	0.1516
Parameter	(120)	(021)	(040)
<i>E</i>	4987.8152(30)	5105.60770(40)	4591.9696(100)
<i>A</i>	17.804742(400)	17.323660(400)	22.572807(900)
<i>B</i>	7.314352(300)	7.3822300(700)	7.52
<i>C</i>	4.663874(300)	4.6823020(600)	4.63
$\Delta_K \times 10^3$	21.4004(400)	18.8913(200)	64.1
$\Delta_{JK} \times 10^3$	-2.32128(900)	-2.22914(700)	-4.03
$\Delta_J \times 10^3$	0.35909(100)	0.376837(500)	0.421
$\delta_K \times 10^3$	1.29539(800)	1.36790(500)	3.18
$\delta_J \times 10^3$	0.150936(500)	0.155281(200)	0.183
$H_K \times 10^5$	8.5960(100)	6.5023(300)	44.7
$H_{KJ} \times 10^5$	-0.9183(200)	-0.8291	-3.64
$H_{JK} \times 10^5$	0.0713(100)	0.14998(400)	0.276
$H_J \times 10^5$	0.007856(500)	0.010976(200)	0.01505
$h_K \times 10^5$	1.8196(400)	1.7061(200)	6.11
$h_{JK} \times 10^5$	0.02718(500)	0.05386(200)	0.00508
$h_J \times 10^5$	0.004125(300)	0.004654(100)	0.00735
$L_K \times 10^7$	-2.721(200)	-1.6095(300)	-3.45
$L_{KJK} \times 10^7$			
$L_{KJ} \times 10^7$			
$L_{JJK} \times 10^7$	0.02511(400)		
$L_J \times 10^7$			
$l_K \times 10^7$			
$l_{KJ} \times 10^7$			
$l_{JK} \times 10^7$			
$l_J \times 10^7$			
$P_K \times 10^9$			

<sup>a</sup> Values in parentheses are the 1 $\sigma$  statistical confidence intervals. Parameters presented without confidence intervals were fixed to their initial values (see text for details).

TABLE 6

Parameters of Resonance Interactions for the First Hexad of D<sub>2</sub>O (in cm<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>a</sup>

Fermi and Darling-Dennison Type Interactions					
Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
$F_0^{200-002}$	-43.87	$F_J^{200-002}10^2$	-3.113(200)		
$F_{xy}^{200-002}10^2$	-4.0848(200)	$F_{xyK}^{200-002}10^4$	-0.6388(300)	$F_{xyJ}^{200-002}10^4$	-0.1354(200)
$F_0^{200-120}$	16.00	$F_J^{200-002}10^2$	-2.347(300)	$F_{KK}^{200-002}10^4$	-26.97(200)
$F_{JK}^{200-120}10^4$	-3.269(300)	$F_{KKK}^{200-002}10^6$	31.83(200)	$F_{xyK}^{200-002}10^4$	2.394(200)
$F_0^{120-040}$	39.20	$F_{xy}^{120-040}10^2$	-0.8937(200)		
$F_{xyzy}^{120-040}10^4$	0.1643(400)	$F_{xyzyJ}^{120-040}10^6$	-0.1433(300)		
$F_0^{101-021}$	7.71	$F_K^{101-021}10^2$	-17.214(600)	$F_J^{101-021}10^2$	-3.569(100)
$F_{xyK}^{101-021}10^4$	-1.096(200)	$F_{xyzy}^{101-021}10^4$	-0.01914(500)		
Ordinary Coriolis Type Interactions					
$C_{yK}^{200-101}10^2$	-0.00898(400)	$C_{yJ}^{200-101}10^2$	-0.10600(900)		
$C(xz)^{200-101}$	0.304488(100)	$C_{xzJ}^{200-101}10^3$	-0.09802(700)		
$C(xz)^{002-101}$	-0.149473(200)	$C_{zzK}^{002-101}10^3$	0.22812(300)	$C_{zzK}^{002-101}10^6$	-0.6309(500)
$C(xz)^{120-101}$	0.03669(100)	$C_{yzyK}^{120-101}10^6$	10.166(400)	$C_{yzyJ}^{120-101}10^6$	-0.3496(100)
$C(xz)^{002-021}$	0.05522(600)	$C_{zzK}^{002-021}10^3$	-0.4961(500)		
$C_{yK}^{120-021}10^2$	0.1615(300)	$C_{yJK}^{120-021}10^4$	-0.1790(100)	$C_{yJKK}^{120-021}10^6$	0.1860(100)
$C(xz)^{120-021}$	0.16574(100)	$C_{zzK}^{002-021}10^3$	0.0953(100)		
$C(xz)^{040-021}$	0.20595(600)	$C_{zzK}^{040-021}10^3$	-2.4282(600)	$C_{zzJ}^{040-021}10^3$	-0.2730(300)
$C_{zzKK}^{040-021}10^6$	19.477(800)	$C_{zzJK}^{040-021}10^6$	3.970(300)		
New Coriolis Type Interaction					
$C_y^{200-021}$	0.4802(900)	$C_{yJ}^{200-021}10^2$	-0.1702(100)	$C_{yJK}^{200-021}10^6$	6.82(100)
$C_{zz}^{200-021}10^2$	-3.603(100)	$C_{zzK}^{200-021}10^4$	-2.151(100)	$C_{zzJ}^{200-021}10^4$	-0.7733(900)
$C_{zzJJ}^{200-021}10^6$	0.1656(300)				

<sup>a</sup> See footnote to Table 5.

improve considerably the knowledge of the rotational–vibrational structures of the (101), (200), and (021) vibrational states, but for the first time also to determine rotational energies of the (002) and (210) vibrational states. The band centers and the *A* rotational constant of the (040) vibrational state were also estimated.

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