



Microwave Spectrum of the Ethylmethyl Ether Molecule

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Abstract: We have observed rotational transitions of ethylmethyl ether ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$) in the 24-110 GHz frequency range. We newly assigned the transitions of four Q-branch series for $J=1-38$ with $K_a=0-5$ and six R-branch series of b-type transitions for $J=7-37$ with $K_a=0-3$. All these assigned transitions were observed to be split into two or four components due to the internal rotations of the methyl groups. We analyzed the averaged frequencies of the split components on the basis of the Watson A-reduced Hamiltonian, neglecting the effect of the internal rotations. A total of 122 transitions were fitted to eight molecular parameters to a 1 s standard deviation of 24 kHz. The parameters A , B , C and D_J were improved, and D_{JK} , D_k , d_J and d_K were determined for the first time.

Keywords: Ethylmethyl ether, spectroscopy, microwave.

Introduction

The ethylmethyl ether molecule ($\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$) has internal rotations of two CH_3 groups of threefold symmetry. The molecular structure is shown in Figure 1. This molecule is a slightly asymmetric top molecule and has the dipole moment components along principal inertia a- and b-axis. Since the component along a-axis is so small that the transitions assigned so far are all b-type transitions. The first microwave spectra of this molecule and its isotopic species were observed in the frequency range from

8.5 to 34 GHz by Hayashi and Kuwada, and molecular parameters A , B , C and D_J and components of dipole moment in the ground state were reported. They also reported the potential barrier heights 2554 and 3294 cal/mol for OCH_3 and CH_3C groups, respectively [1].

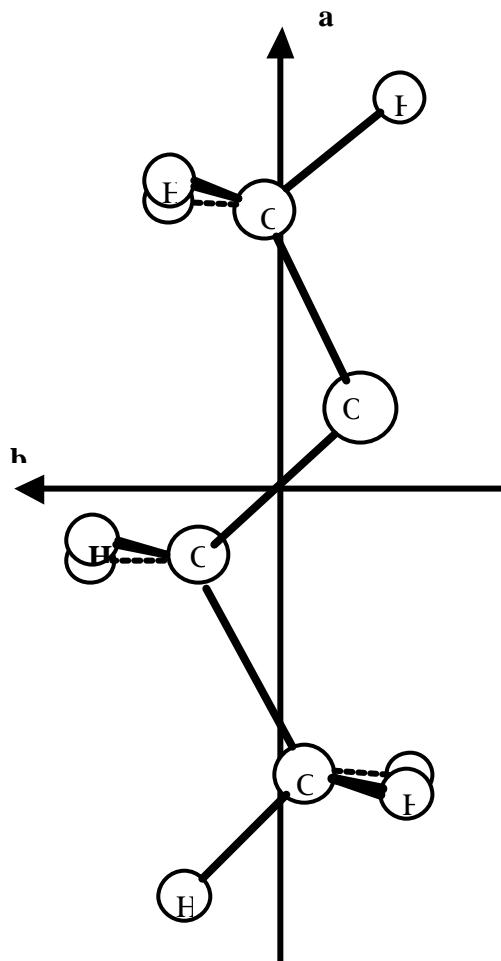


Figure 1. Molecular Structure of $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OCH}_3$

In this study, we have observed rotational transitions in the 24–110 GHz frequency range and newly assigned 111 transitions according to the prediction from the molecular parameters determined by Hayashi *et al.* A rotational transition split into two or four components due to the internal rotation of the two methyl groups: a transition split into two components due to the internal rotation of OCH_3 group, and each component further splits into two components due to the internal rotation of CH_3C group. However, for lower J transitions these latter splitting are too small to be observed with a conventional microwave spectrometer. We analyzed the averaged frequencies of the split components on the basis of the Watson A -reduced Hamiltonian [2], neglecting the effect of the internal rotations. A total of 122 transitions including 11 transitions observed by Hayashi [1] were fitted to the Hamiltonian with a 1σ standard deviation of 24 kHz.

Experimental

The block diagram of spectrometer is shown in Figure 2. [3] The fundamental microwave source is a microwave synthesizer (HP83642A) operating in the frequency range from 2 to 40 GHz. In the frequency range from 40 to 110 GHz, millimeter-wave source modules (Hewlett Packard, HP83556A, HP83557A and HP8358A) were used. In the measurement above 40 GHz, the source frequency was modulated by small amplitude of a 50 kHz sinusoidal-wave, and the detected microwave signal was demodulated by a lock-in amplifier operated in the 2f mode. The second derivative of an absorption line shape was recorded on a personal computer. In the measurement below 40 GHz, the square-wave Stark modulation at 100 kHz was used to prevent distortion of baselines. The accuracy of observed frequencies is estimated to be better than 70 kHz for the Stark modulation measurements and better than 50 kHz for the source modulation measurements. The observation was made at room temperature.

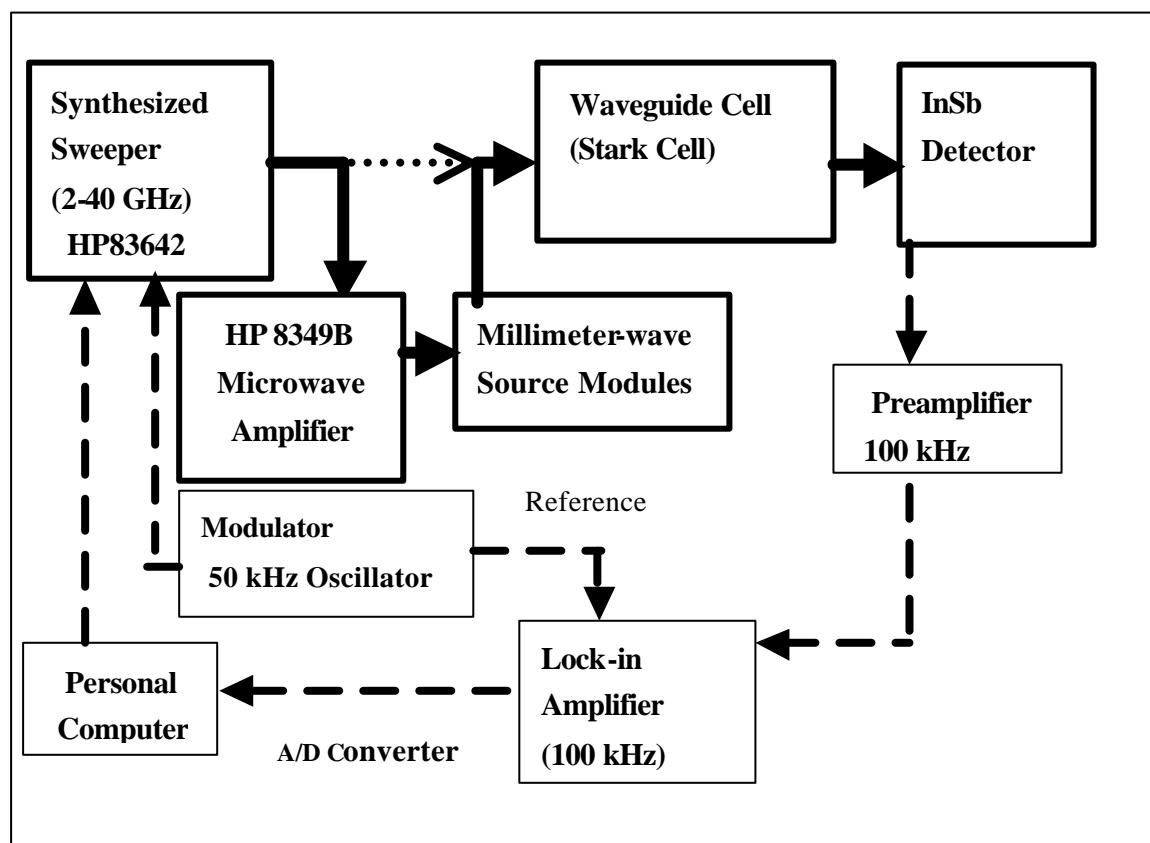


Figure 2. Block diagram of Millimeter-wave-Spectrometer.

Observed Spectrum and analysis

Transitions of Q-branch series for $K_a=1 \leftarrow 0, 2 \leftarrow 1$, and $3 \leftarrow 2$ and those of R-branch series for $K_a=1 \leftarrow 0, 0 \leftarrow 1, 1 \leftarrow 2, 2 \leftarrow 3, 3 \leftarrow 4$ and $4 \leftarrow 5$ were assigned.

(a) Q-branch transition

$J_{1,J-1} \leftarrow J_{0,J}$ series: The absorption line for the $26_{1,25} \leftarrow 26_{0,26}$ transition is shown in Figure 3 as a typical rotational line. All the lines belonging to this series show doublet structures due to the internal rotation of the -OCH₃ group. Separations of the components in this series are from 0.36 to 1.03 MHz, which increase with J. The assignment to this series was made with the help of calculated frequencies using the rotational constants reported by Hayashi *et al.* To find the successive J transitions in the Q-branch series, we used the power series expansion of J (J+1). We assigned the transitions of this series with J=1 to 29.

Q-branch series transitions $J_{2,J-2} \leftarrow J_{1,J-1}$ with $J = 7$ to 9, with 12 to 16, and with $J=21$ to 37, $J_{2,J-1} \leftarrow J_{1,J}$ with $J = 7$ and 12 to 22, and $J_{3,J-3} \leftarrow J_{2,J-2}$ with $J = 21$ to 30 were assigned. Absorption lines for $20_{2,19} \leftarrow 20_{1,20}$ and $30_{2,27} \leftarrow 30_{2,28}$ are shown in Figures 4 and 5, respectively. Transitions belonging to $J_{2,J-2} \leftarrow J_{1,J-1}$ series show the doublet structures and those belonging to $J_{2,J-1} \leftarrow J_{1,J}$, and $J_{3,J-3} \leftarrow J_{2,J-2}$ series show the quartet structures due to the internal rotations of the two methyl groups.

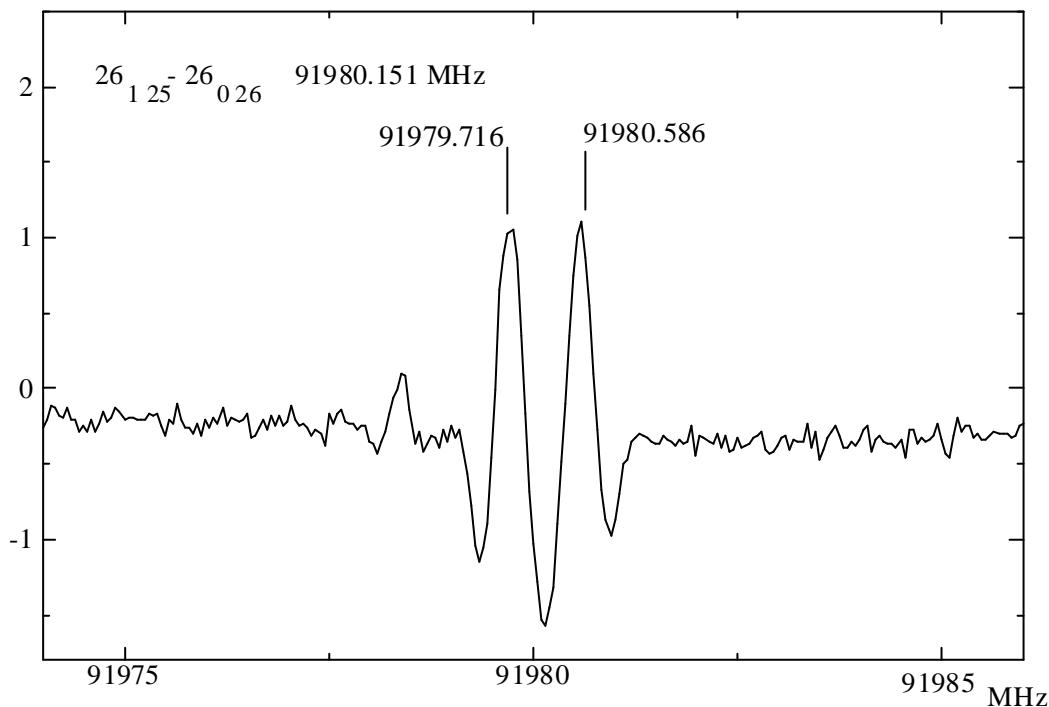


Figure 3. Absorption line for the $26_{1,25} \leftarrow 26_{0,26}$ transition.

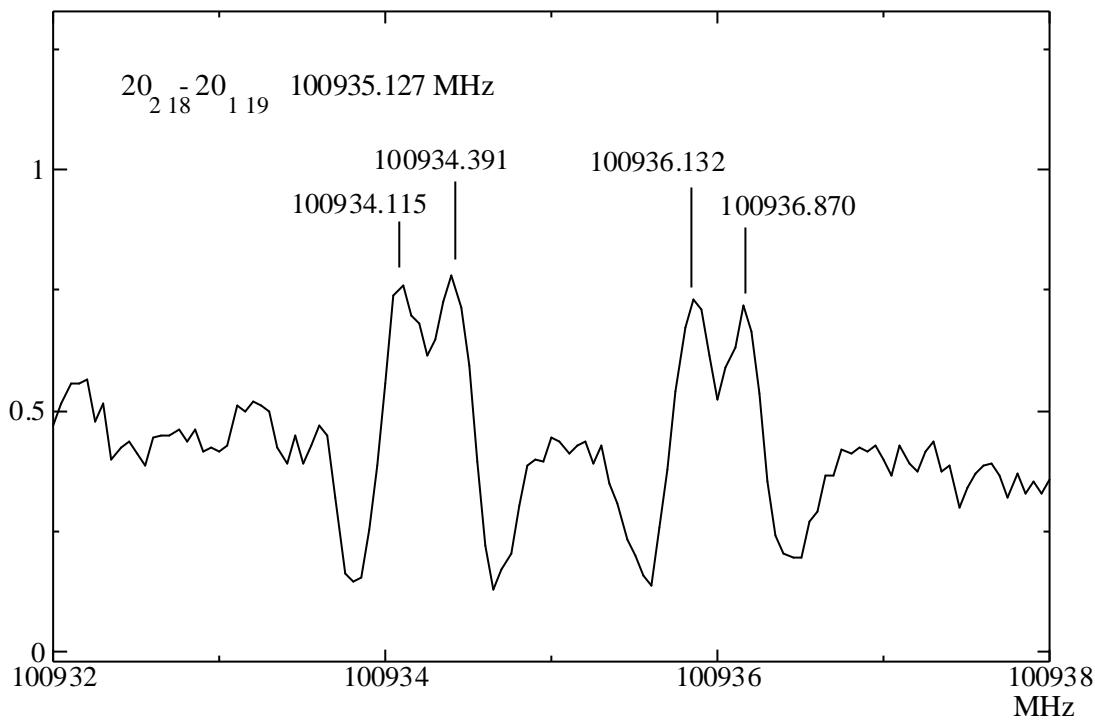


Figure 4. Absorption line for the $20_{2\ 19} \leftarrow 20_{1\ 20}$ transition.

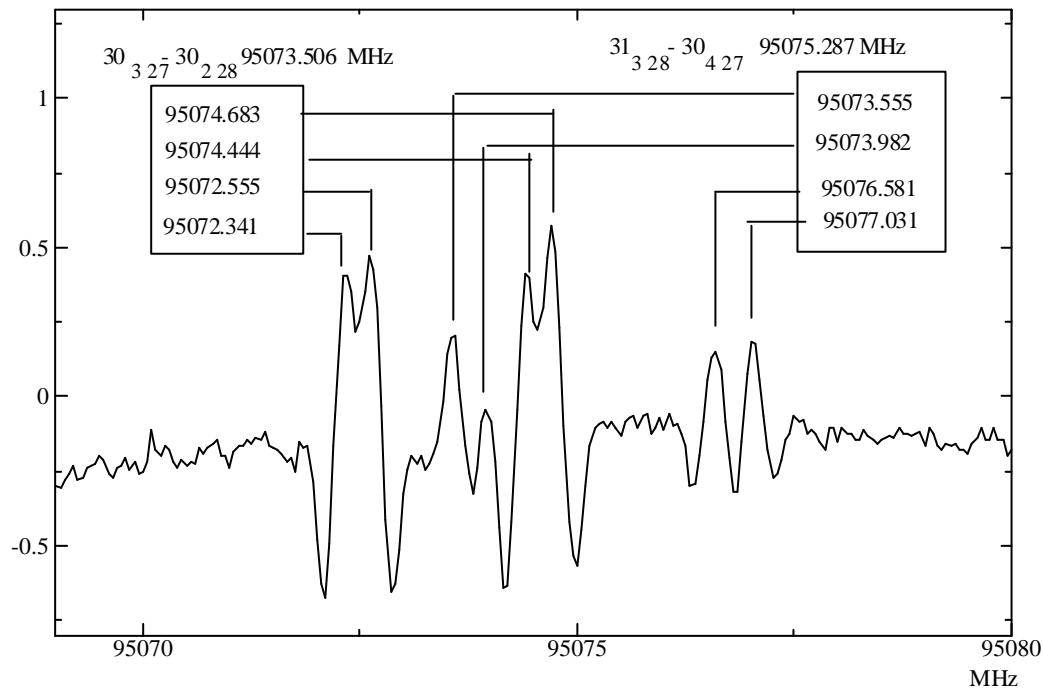


Figure 5. Absorption lines for the $30_{3\ 27} \leftarrow 30_{2\ 28}$ and $31_{3\ 28} \leftarrow 30_{4\ 27}$ transitions.

(b) R-branch transition

The absorption line for $9_{1,9} \leftarrow 8_{0,8}$ is shown in Figure 6 and that for $31_{3,28} \leftarrow 30_{4,27}$ is included in Figure 5. The R-branch series transitions ($J+1$)_{1 J+1} \leftarrow $J_0 J$ with $J = 1$ to 10, ($J+1$)_{0 J+1} \leftarrow $J_1 J$ with $J = 5$ to 14, ($J+1$)_{1 J} \leftarrow $J_2 J-1$ with $J = 10$ to 18, ($J+1$)_{2 J-1} \leftarrow $J_3 J-2$ with $J = 18, 21, 22, 23$, and 24, ($J+1$)_{3 J-2} \leftarrow $J_4 J-3$ with $J = 25$ to 31, and ($J+1$)_{4 J-3} \leftarrow $J_5 J-4$ with $J = 34$ to 38 were assigned. Transitions belonging to ($J+1$)_{1 J+1} \leftarrow $J_0 J$, ($J+1$)_{0 J+1} \leftarrow $J_1 J$, and ($J+1$)_{1 J} \leftarrow $J_2 J-1$ series show the doublet structures and those belonging to ($J+1$)_{2 J-1} \leftarrow $J_3 J-2$, ($J+1$)_{3 J-2} \leftarrow $J_4 J-3$, and ($J+1$)_{4 J-3} \leftarrow $J_5 J-4$ series show the quartet structures.

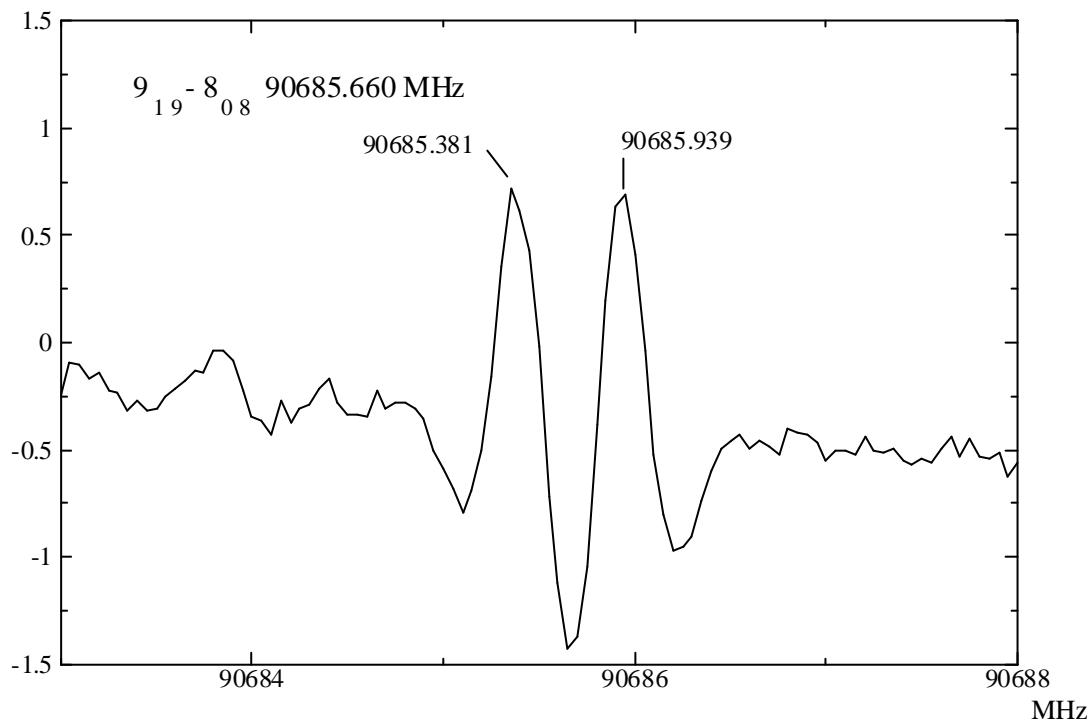


Figure 6. Absorption line for the $9_{1,9} \leftarrow 8_{0,8}$ transition.

(c) Rotational Constant

A total of 322 lines have been observed and listed in Table 1. 122 b-type transitions in total were assigned. In this study, we obtained the average of frequencies of split components as the transition frequencies. The 122 transition frequencies are also listed in Table 1. We fitted these frequencies to determine the rotational constants using the Watson A-reduced Hamiltonian.

$$\mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{2} (B + C) \mathbf{P}^2 + \left[A - \frac{1}{2}(B + C) \right] P_a^2 + \frac{1}{2}(B - C)(P_b^2 - P_c^2) - D_J (\mathbf{P}^2)^2 - D_{JK} \mathbf{P}^2 P_a^2 - D_K P_a^4 - 2d_J \mathbf{P}^2 (P_b^2 - P_c^2) - d_K [P_a^2 (P_b^2 - P_c^2) + (P_b^2 - P_c^2) P_a^2],$$

where \mathbf{P} is total angular momentum with components P_a , P_b and P_c along the a-, b- and c-axis, respectively.

Table 1. Observed frequencies of Methylethyl Ether. (MHz)

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J"	Ka"	Kc"	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
(1) Q-branch transition									
(a) $J_{1,J-1} \leftarrow J_{0,J}$ series.									
1	1	0	1	0	1	24100.391 24100.753	24100.572	24100.621	-0.049
2	1	1	2	0	2	24370.963 24371.451	24371.207	24371.192	0.015
3	1	2	3	0	3	24781.024 24781.508	24781.266	24781.260	0.006
4	1	3	4	0	4	25335.610 25336.096	25335.853	25335.856	-0.003
5	1	4	5	0	5	26041.543 26041.779	26041.661	26041.638	0.023
6	1	5	6	0	6	26906.707 26907.078	26906.893	26906.834	0.059
7	1	6	7	0	7	27940.930 27941.415	27941.173	27941.138	0.035
8	1	7	8	0	8	29155.356 29155.931	29155.644	29155.562	0.082
9	1	8	9	0	9	30562.021 30562.480	30562.251	30562.211	0.040
10	1	9	10	0	10	32173.777 32174.263	32174.020	32173.987	0.033
11	1	10	11	0	11	34003.959 34004.581	34004.270	34004.200	0.070
12	1	11	12	0	12	36065.858 36066.378	36066.118	36066.090	0.028
13	1	12	13	0	13	38372.022 38372.562	38372.292	38372.271	0.021
14	1	13	14	0	14	40933.710 40934.580	40934.145	40934.126	0.019
15	1	14	15	0	15	43760.760 43761.570	43761.165	43761.174	-0.009
16	1	15	16	0	16	46860.100 46860.890	46860.495	46860.474	0.021
17	1	16	17	0	17	50235.686 50236.513	50236.100	50236.094	0.006

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J"	Ka"	Kc"	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
18	1	17	18	0	18	53888.277 53889.152	53888.715	53888.703	0.012
19	1	18	19	0	19	57814.889 57815.734	57815.312	57815.310	0.002
20	1	19	20	0	20	62009.831 62009.517	62009.174	62009.169	0.005
21	1	20	21	0	21	66459.481 66460.231	66459.856	66459.850	0.006
22	1	21	22	0	22	71153.089 71153.820	71153.445	71153.457	-0.012
23	1	22	23	0	23	76072.572 76073.337	76072.955	76072.978	-0.023
24	1	23	24	0	24	81198.339 81199.174	81198.757	81198.738	0.019
25	1	24	25	0	25	86508.462 86509.364	86508.913	86508.923	-0.010
26	1	25	26	0	26	91979.716 91980.586	91980.151	91980.167	-0.016
27	1	26	27	0	27	97587.703 97588.606	97588.155	97588.165	-0.010
28	1	27	28	0	28	103307.822 103308.791	103308.307	103308.312	-0.005
29	1	28	29	0	29	109115.821 109116.848	109116.335	109116.321	0.014
(b) $J_{2J-2} \leftarrow J_{1J-1}$.									
7	2	5	7	1	6	68455.322 68456.852	68456.087	68456.067	0.020
8	2	6	8	1	7	67589.252 67590.826	67590.039	67590.000	0.039
9	2	7	9	1	8	66676.621 66678.174	66677.398	66677.468	-0.070
12	2	10	12	1	11	63879.656 63881.104	63880.380	63880.416	-0.036
13	2	11	13	1	12	63007.562 63009.017	63008.290	63008.323	-0.033
14	2	12	14	1	13	62207.641 62209.140	62208.391	62208.389	0.002

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J"	Ka"	Kc"	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
15	2	13	15	1	14	61505.288 61506.752	61506.020	61506.015	0.005
16	2	14	16	1	15	60925.333 60926.740	60926.037	60926.050	-0.013
21	2	19	21	1	20	60649.185 60650.410	60649.798	60649.791	0.007
22	2	20	22	1	21	61255.456 61256.626	61256.041	61256.053	-0.012
23	2	21	23	1	22	62120.858 62122.014	62121.436	62121.460	-0.024
24	2	22	24	1	23	63259.303 63260.453	63259.878	63259.873	0.005
25	2	23	25	1	24	64683.379 64684.475	64683.927	64683.916	0.011
26	2	24	26	1	25	66404.416 66405.470	66404.943	66404.937	0.006
27	2	25	27	1	26	68432.372 68433.343	68432.858	68432.873	-0.015
28	2	26	28	1	27	70775.554 70776.482	70776.018	70776.025	-0.007
29	2	27	29	1	28	73440.285 73441.174	73440.730	73440.750	-0.020
30	2	28	30	1	29	76430.674 76431.525	76431.100	76431.117	-0.017
31	2	29	31	1	30	79748.116 79748.925	79748.521	79748.533	-0.012
32	2	30	32	1	31	83391.012 83391.789	83391.401	83391.415	-0.014
33	2	31	33	1	32	87354.527 87355.277	87354.902	87354.908	-0.006
34	2	32	34	1	33	91630.373 91631.098	91630.736	91630.720	0.016
35	2	33	35	1	34	96206.714 96207.421	96207.068	96207.061	0.007
36	2	34	36	1	35	101068.384 101069.084	101068.734	101068.726	0.008

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J''	Ka''	Kc''	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
37	2	35	37	1	36	106196.973	106197.321	106197.301	0.020
						106197.668			
(c) $J_{2J-1} \leftarrow J_{1J}$									
7	2	6	7	1	7	75681.685	75682.676	75682.685	-0.009
						75681.958			
						75683.395			
						75683.667			
12	2	11	12	1	12	82536.046	82536.998	82537.012	-0.014
						82536.284			
						82537.646			
						82538.015			
13	2	12	13	1	13	84333.665	84334.639	84334.650	-0.011
						84333.921			
						84335.399			
						84335.570			
14	2	13	14	1	14	86275.083	86276.064	86276.070	-0.006
						86275.332			
						86276.791			
						86277.050			
15	2	14	15	1	15	88360.471	88361.486	88361.510	-0.024
						88360.754			
						88362.238			
						88362.480			
16	2	15	16	1	16	90589.942	90590.948	90590.922	0.026
						90590.244			
						90591.696			
						90591.911			
17	2	16	17	1	17	92962.950	92963.905	92963.930	-0.025
						92963.165			
						92964.625			
						92964.881			
18	2	17	18	1	18	95478.826	95479.816	95479.791	0.025
						95479.086			
						95480.548			
						95480.802			

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J''	Ka''	Kc''	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
19	2	18	19	1	19	98136.344 98136.599 98138.074 98138.337	98137.339	98137.372	-0.033
20	2	19	20	1	20	100934.115 100934.391 100935.870 100936.132	100935.127	100935.122	0.005
21	2	20	21	1	21	103870.000 103870.324 103871.793 103872.038	103871.039	103871.058	-0.019
22	2	21	22	1	22	106941.696 106942.005 106943.485 106943.816	106942.751	106942.757	-0.006
(d) $J_{3,J-3} \leftarrow J_{2,J-2}$									
21	3	18	21	2	19	109216.845 109217.248 109219.266 109219.675	109218.259	109218.246	0.013
22	3	19	22	2	20	107655.357 107655.748 107657.764 107658.154	107656.756	107656.741	0.015
23	3	20	23	2	21	106030.312 106030.685 106032.695 106033.081	106031.693	106031.690	0.003
24	3	21	24	2	22	104364.899 104365.276 104367.265 104367.633	104366.268	104366.268	0.000
25	3	22	25	2	23	102684.844 102685.202 102687.175 102687.531	102686.188	102686.187	0.001

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J"	Ka"	Kc"	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
26	3	23	26	2	24	101017.829	101019.152	101019.156	-0.004
						101018.179			
						101020.124			
						101020.474			
27	3	24	27	2	25	99393.033	99394.324	99394.316	0.008
						99393.333			
						99395.329			
						99395.602			
28	3	25	28	2	26	97840.436	97841.662	97841.647	0.015
						97840.701			
						97842.601			
						97842.911			
29	3	26	29	2	27	96390.259	96391.406	96391.396	0.010
						96390.460			
						96392.321			
						96392.582			
30	3	27	30	2	28	95072.341	95073.506	95073.518	-0.012
						95072.555			
						95074.444			
						95074.683			
(2) R-branch transitions									
(a) $(J+1)_1 J_{+1} \leftarrow J_0 J$									
2	1	2	1	0	1	39664.870	39665.110	39665.143	-0.033
						39665.350			
3	1	3	2	0	2	47313.703	47314.044	47314.057	-0.013
						47314.384			
4	1	4	3	0	3	54832.064	54832.409	54832.453	-0.044
						54832.753			
5	1	5	4	0	4	62224.580	62224.865	62224.872	-0.007
						62225.150			
6	1	6	5	0	5	69497.300	69497.587	69497.582	0.005
						69497.874			
7	1	7	6	0	6	76658.282	76658.569	76658.570	-0.001
						76658.855			
8	1	8	7	0	7	83717.232	83717.510	83717.507	0.003
						83717.788			

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J''	Ka''	Kc''	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
9	1	9	8	0	8	90685.381 90685.939	90685.660	90685.668	-0.008
10	1	10	9	0	9	97575.563 97576.099	97575.831	97575.803	0.028
11	1	11	10	0	10	104401.662 104402.203	104401.933	104401.925	0.008
(b) $(J+1)_{0 J+1} \leftarrow J_{1 J}$									
6	0	6	5	1	5	26206.237 26206.720	26206.479	26206.514	-0.035
7	0	7	6	1	6	34953.242 34953.753	34953.498	34953.503	-0.005
8	0	8	7	1	7	43783.052 43783.595	43783.323	43783.315	0.008
9	0	9	8	1	8	52682.093 52682.686	52682.390	52682.397	-0.007
10	0	10	9	1	9	61635.779 61636.294	61636.037	61636.021	0.016
11	0	11	10	1	10	70628.302 70628.831	70628.567	70628.569	-0.002
12	0	12	11	1	11	79643.660 79644.165	79643.913	79643.910	0.003
13	0	13	12	1	12	88665.588 88666.078	88665.833	88665.836	-0.003
14	0	14	13	1	13	97678.312 97678.792	97678.552	97678.549	0.003
15	0	15	14	1	14	106666.948 106667.402	106667.175	106667.171	0.004
(c) $(J+1)_{1 J} \leftarrow J_{2 J-1}$									
11	1	10	10	2	9	25260.962 25262.587	25261.775	25261.822	-0.047
12	1	11	11	2	10	34826.535 34828.043	34827.289	34827.328	-0.039
13	1	12	12	2	11	44500.354 44501.768	44501.061	44501.095	-0.034
14	1	13	13	2	12	54277.305 54278.782	54278.044	54278.025	0.019

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J''	Ka''	Kc''	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
15	1	14	14	2	13	64151.563 64153.007	64152.285	64152.275	0.010
16	1	15	15	2	14	74116.549 74118.002	74117.276	74117.178	0.098
17	1	16	16	2	15	84164.426 84165.865	84165.146	84165.170	-0.024
18	1	17	17	2	16	94287.001 94288.431	94287.716	94287.718	-0.002
19	1	18	18	2	17	104474.574 104475.951	104475.263	104475.274	-0.011
(d) $(J+1)_2 J_{-1} \leftarrow J_3 J_{-2}$									
19	2	17	18	3	16	41939.196 41939.562 41941.617 41942.022	41940.599	41940.573	0.026
22	2	20	21	3	19	71703.719 71704.122 71706.175 71706.613	71705.157	71705.170	-0.013
23	2	21	22	3	20	81973.114 81973.490 81975.550 81975.943	81974.524	81974.526	-0.002
24	2	22	23	3	21	92407.276 92407.691 92409.705 92410.141	92408.703	92408.705	-0.002
25	2	23	24	3	22	102998.435 102998.776 103000.849 103001.251	102999.828	102999.814	0.014
(e) $(J+1)_3 J_{-2} \leftarrow J_4 J_{-3}$									
26	3	23	25	4	22	47419.843 47420.295 47422.928 47423.369	47421.609	47421.596	0.013

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J"	Ka"	Kc"	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
27	3	24	26	4	23	56601.309 56601.766 56604.362 56604.827	56603.066	56603.049	0.017
28	3	25	27	4	24	65945.742 65946.172 65948.759 65949.209	65947.471	65947.480	-0.009
29	3	26	28	4	25	75465.481 75465.927 75468.512 75468.962	75467.221	75467.219	0.002
30	3	27	29	4	26	85171.613 85172.054 85174.629 85175.071	85173.342	85173.352	-0.010
31	3	28	30	4	27	95073.555 95073.982 95076.581 95077.031	95075.287	95075.311	-0.024
32	3	29	31	4	28	105178.779 105179.233 105181.802 105182.238	105180.513	105180.519	-0.006
(f) $(J+1)_4 J_{-3} \leftarrow J_{5 J-4}$									
35	4	31	34	5	30	72014.287 72014.879 72017.601 72018.066	72016.208	72016.219	-0.011
36	4	32	35	5	31	80953.050 80953.504 80956.143 80956.623	80954.830	80954.823	0.007
37	4	33	36	5	32	90009.917 90010.384 90013.027 90013.490	90011.705	90011.707	-0.002

Table 1. Continued

J'	Ka'	Kc'	J''	Ka''	Kc''	obs.	average	calc.*	ave.-calc
38	4	34	37	5	33	99197.885 99198.340 99200.972 99201.428	99199.656	99199.648	0.008
39	4	35	38	5	34	108530.180 108530.636 108533.247 108533.696	108531.940	108531.936	0.004

* Frequencies were calculated with the molecular parameters in Table 2.

The determined rotational constants are listed in Table 2. A , B , C and D_J were refined and D_{JK} , D_K , d_J and d_K were determined for the first time.

Table 2. Molecular parameters of Ethylmethyl Ether

Parameter	Value(MHz)
$A-(B+C)/2$	23966.5365(83)
$(B+C)/2$	4025.2902(12)
$(B-C)/2$	134.15358(12)
D_J	0.9734(12) $\times 10^{-3}$
D_{JK}	-0.2476(18) $\times 10^{-2}$
D_K	0.7514(70) $\times 10^{-1}$
d_J	0.87151(81) $\times 10^{-4}$
d_K	-0.934(27) $\times 10^{-3}$

. . 0.024 MHz

* The numbers in parentheses are 1σ uncertainties in units of the last quoted digits.

Conclusions

The potential barrier heights for the CH_3 torsions are relatively high, and the torsional splittings are small in the ground state. The average frequencies of these split components were determined as transition frequencies. These frequencies were fitted to the asymmetric rotor Hamiltonian with 8 molecular parameters with a 1σ standard deviation of 24 kHz.

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