



Overtone and Combination Band Spectroscopy of H_3^+

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University of Chicago

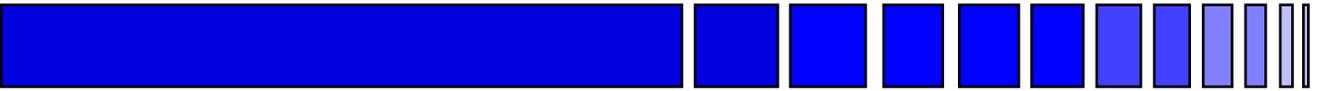
Therese R. Huet

Universite de Lille

James K. G. Watson

National Research Council of Canada

About H_3^+

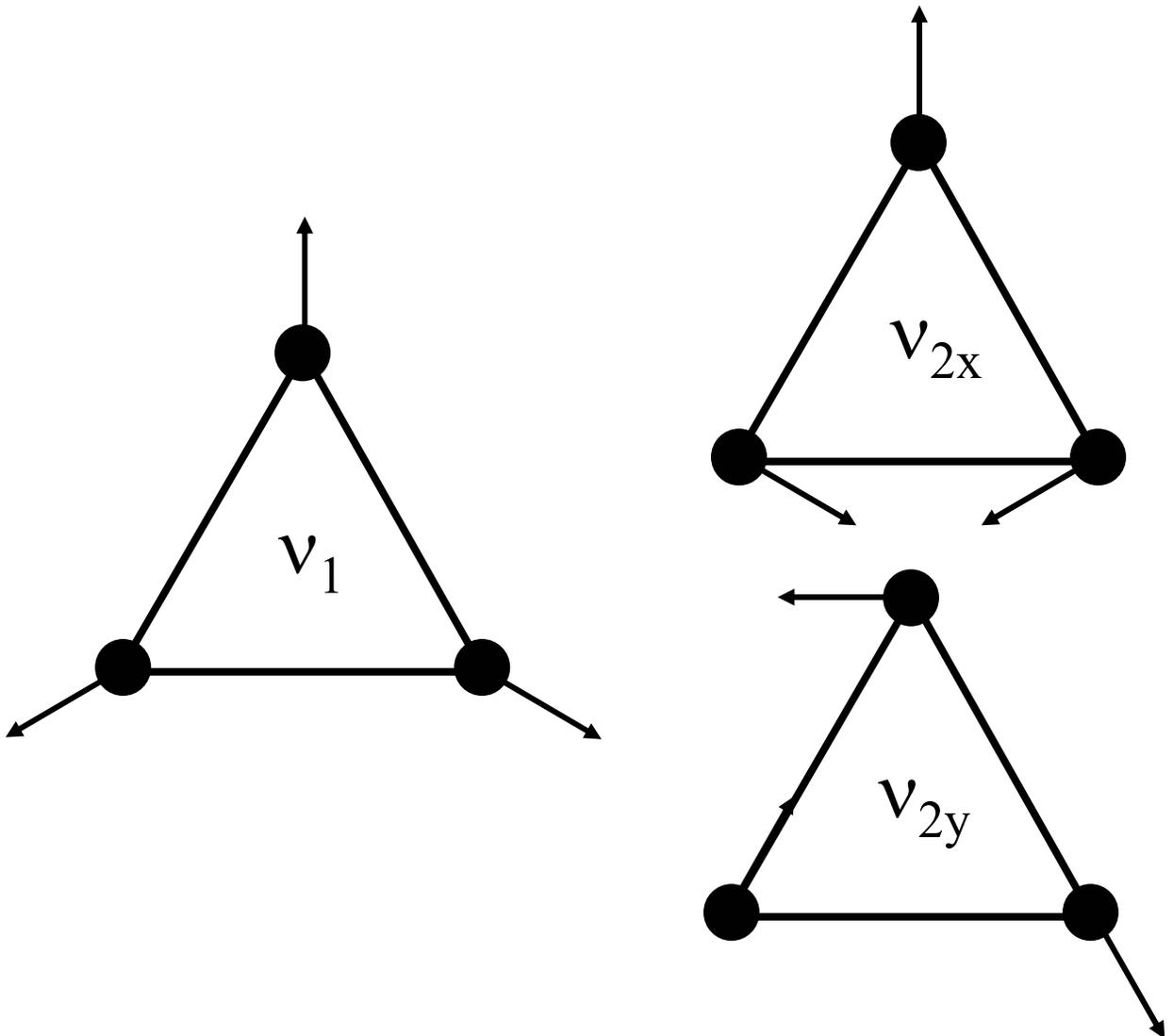


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No electronic spectrum

Equilateral triangle configuration

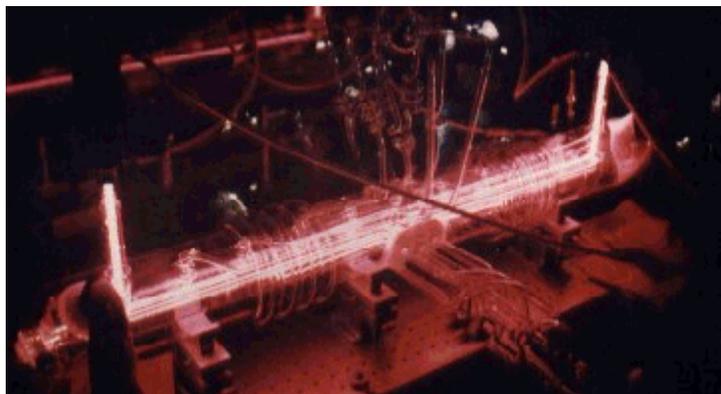
\Rightarrow no allowed rotational spectrum



Importance of H_3^+

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- * Dominant ion in H_2 -dominated plasmas



- * ν_2 fundamental seen in emission on Jupiter



- * ν_2 seen in absorption in interstellar medium



- * As simplest polyatomic molecule, it is a benchmark for *ab initio* theory

Why Study High Energy H_3^+ ?

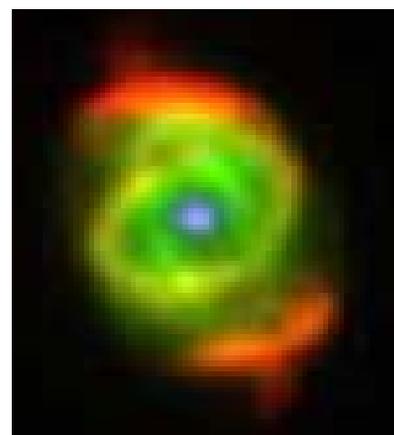
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- * $2\nu_2$ band discovered on Jupiter, higher bands may be observable



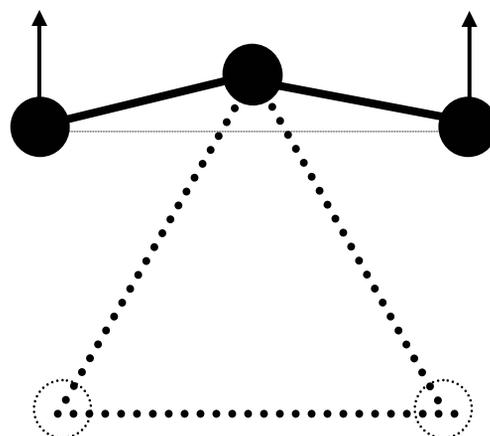
- * Emission from hot astronomical objects (planetary nebulae?)



- * Refinement of theoretical understanding

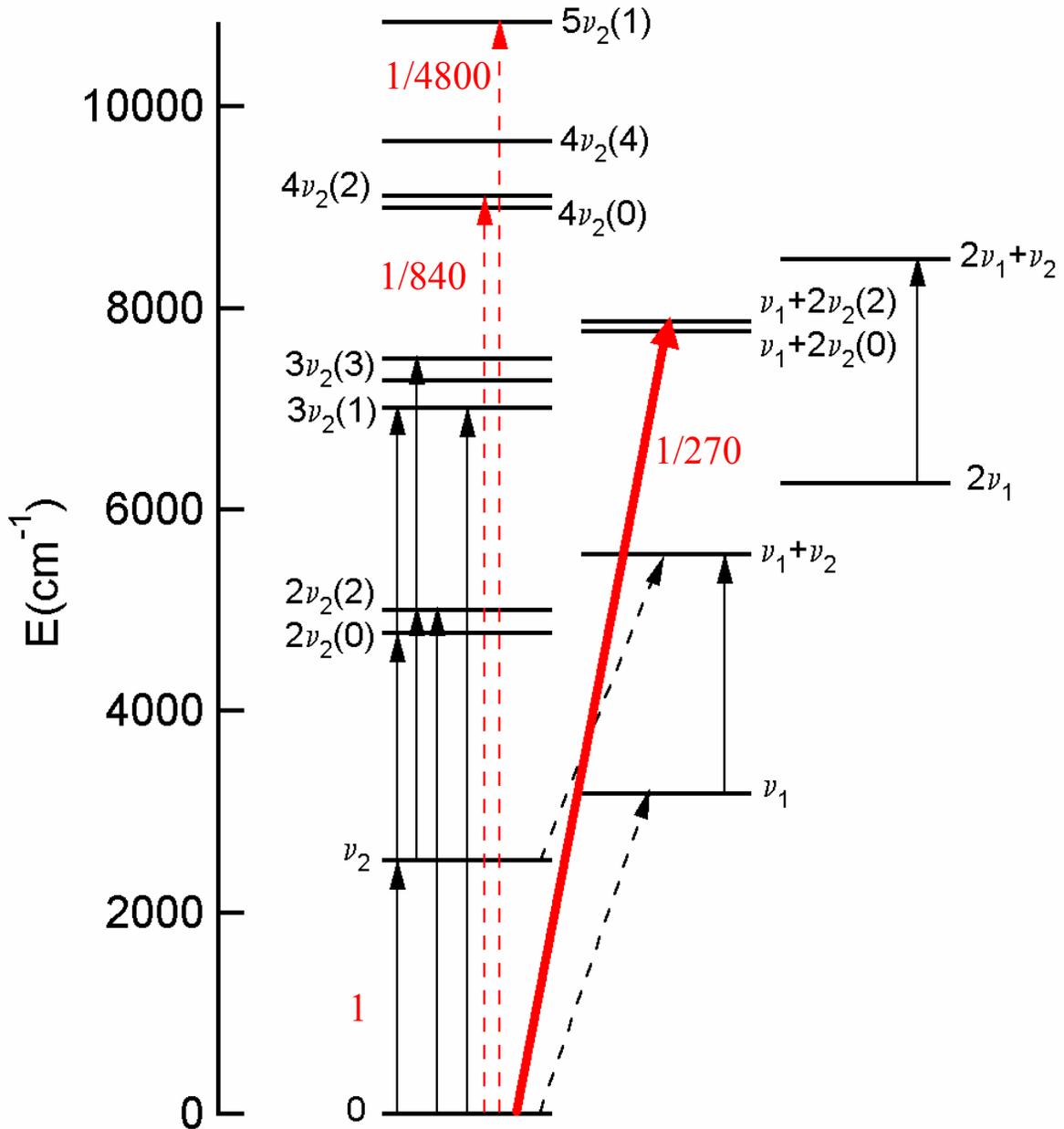
NGC 6543. Balick
AJ 94, 671 (1987)

- * Breaking the barrier to linearity



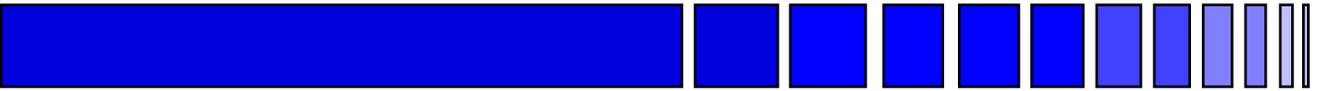
H₃⁺ Vibrational Bands

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Experimental Technique

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Diode Laser



Spectrum Analyzer



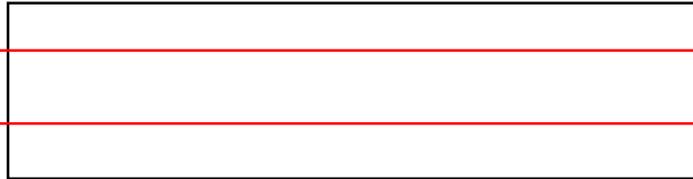
Reference Cell



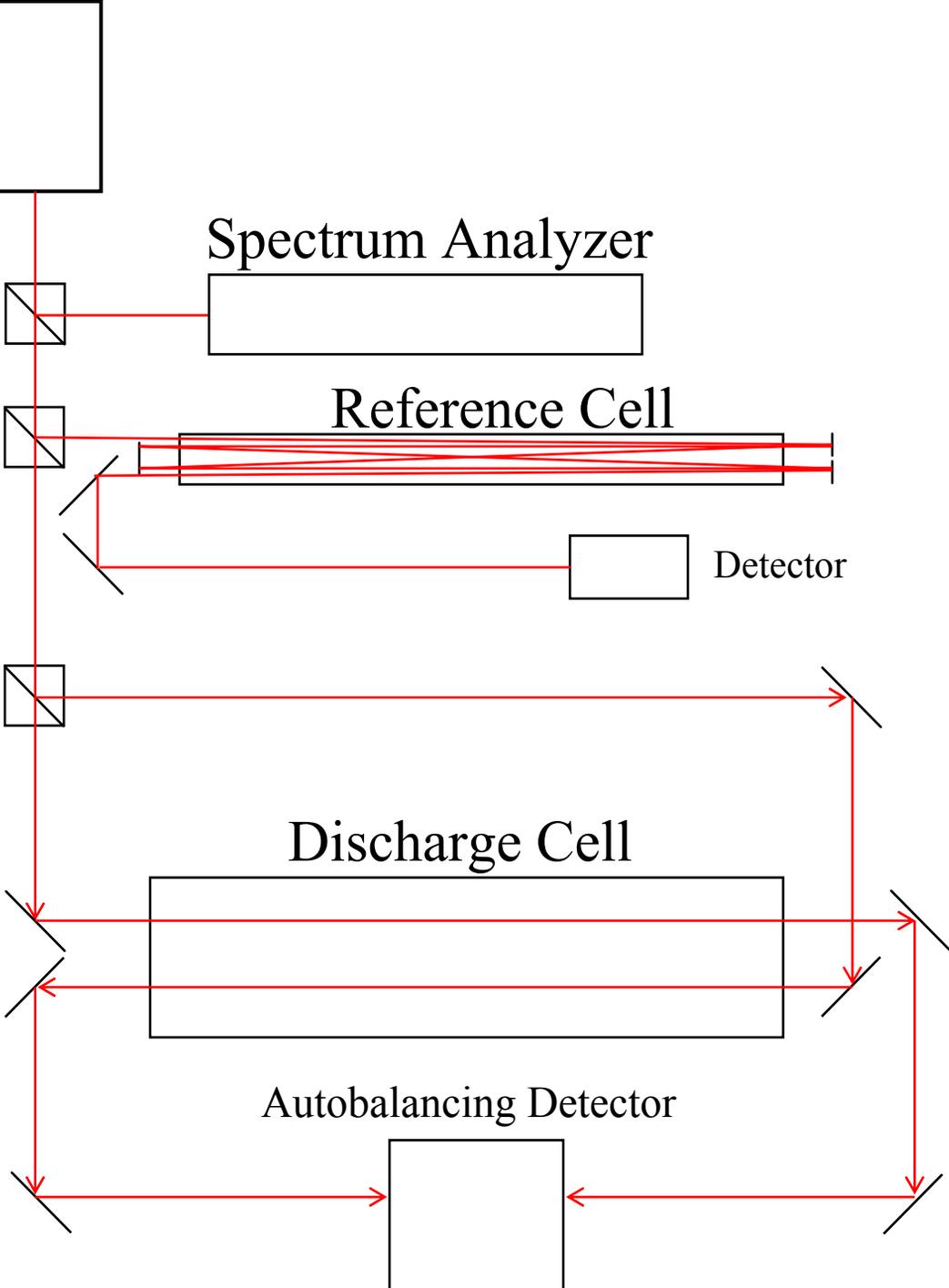
Detector



Discharge Cell

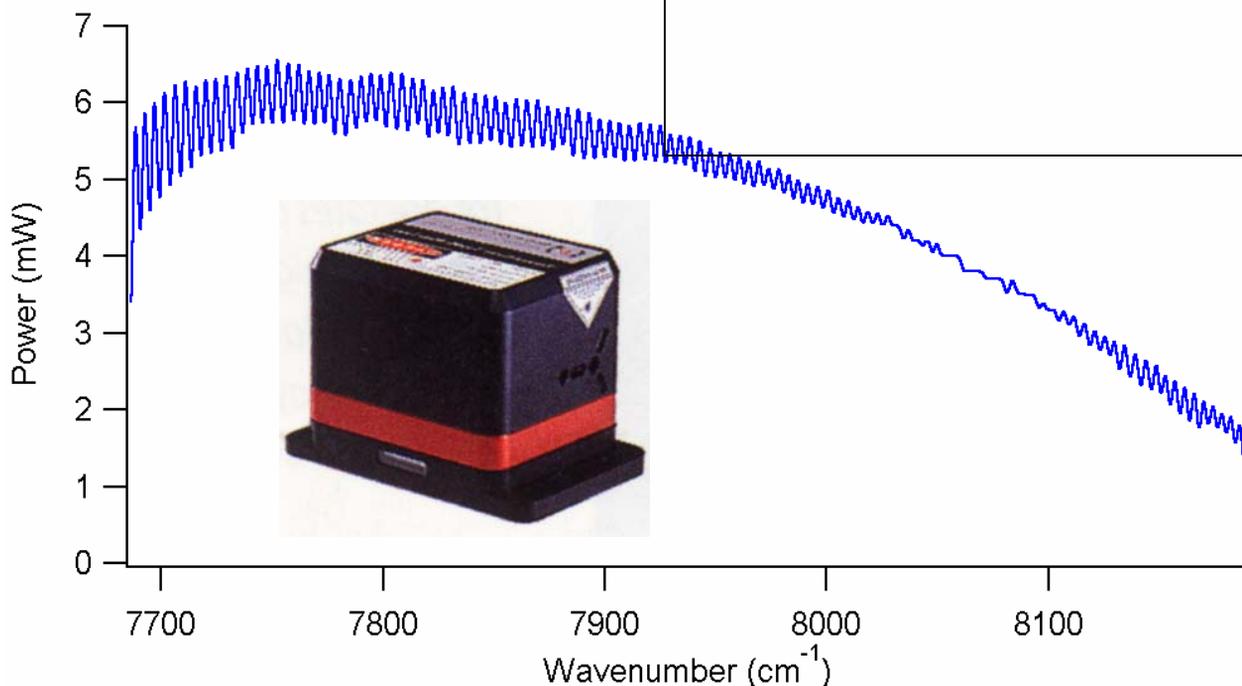
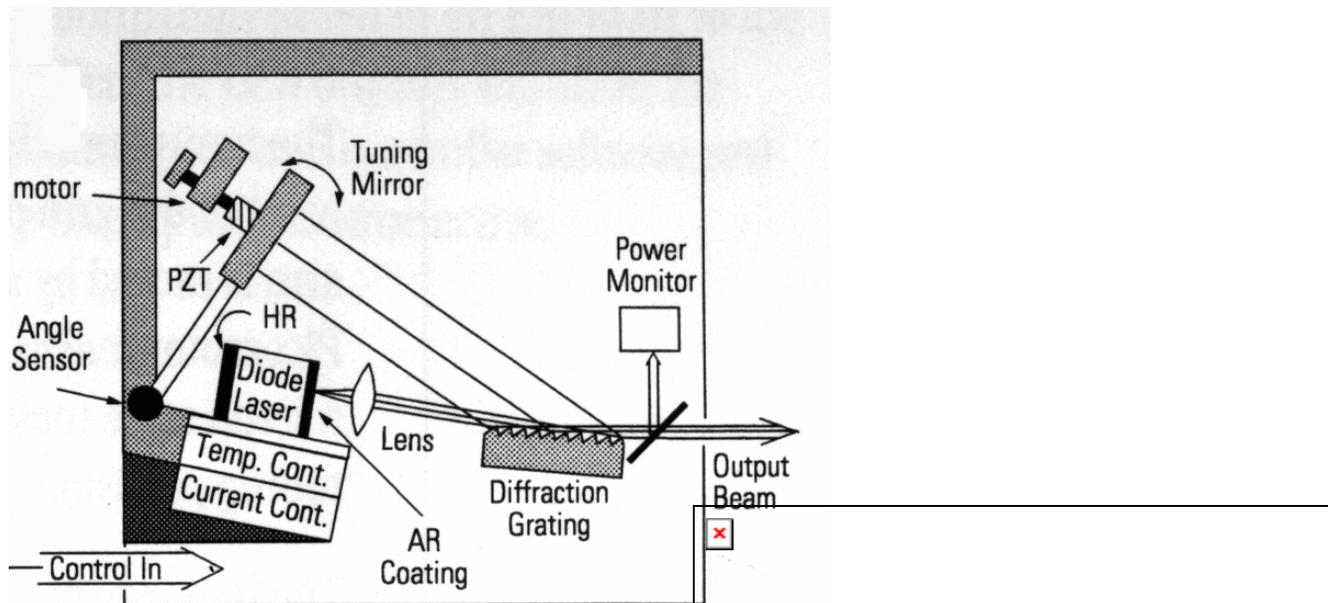


Autobalancing Detector



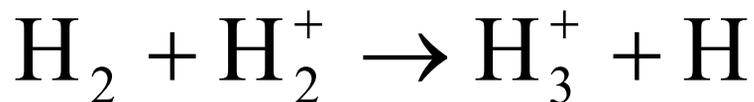
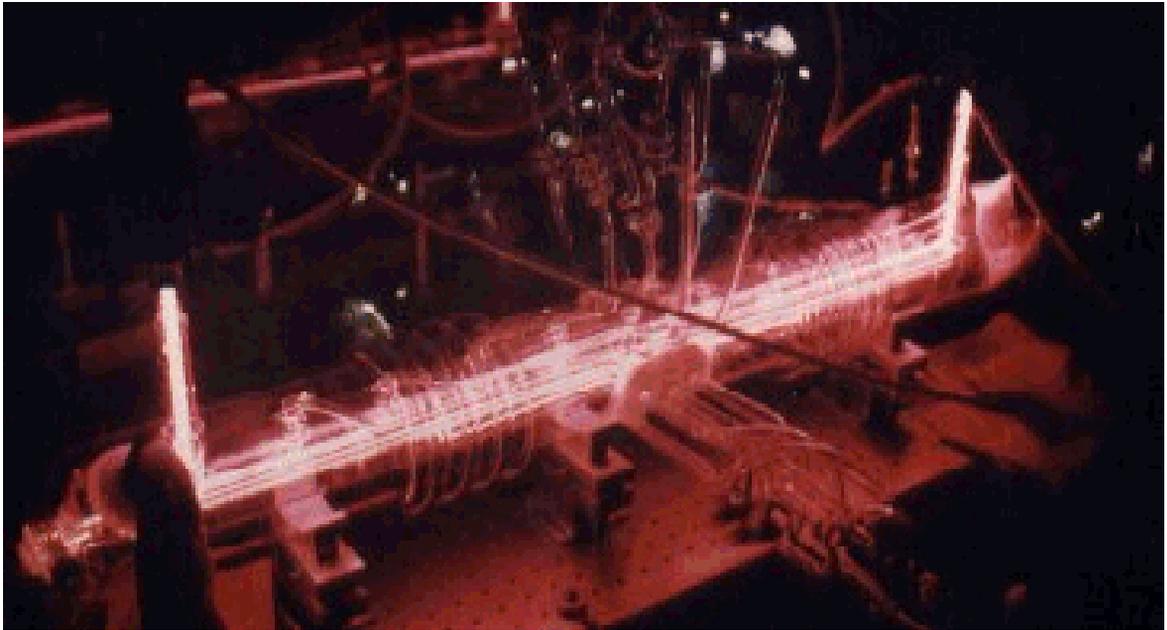
New Focus Diode Laser

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Plasma Conditions

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* $p(\text{H}_2) \sim 0.5$ Torr

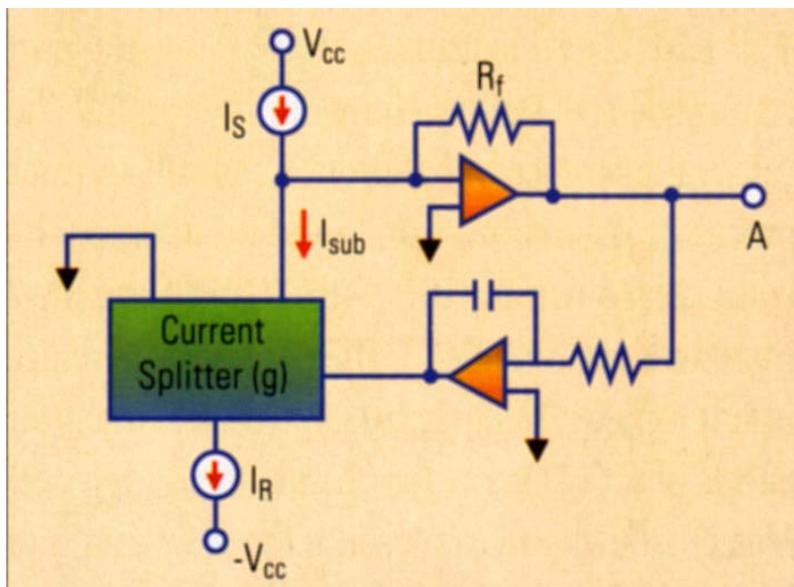
* ~ 5 kV @ 6 kHz, 150 mA

* liquid- N_2 cooling

New Focus “Nirvana” Detector

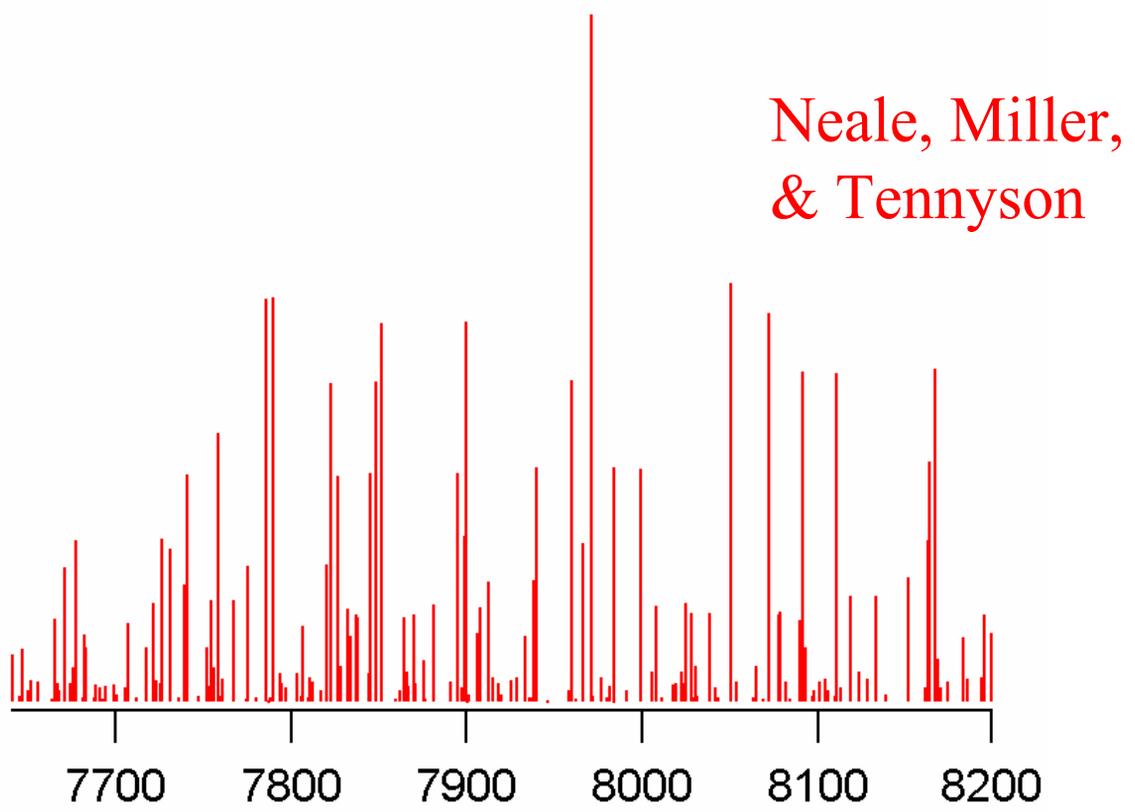
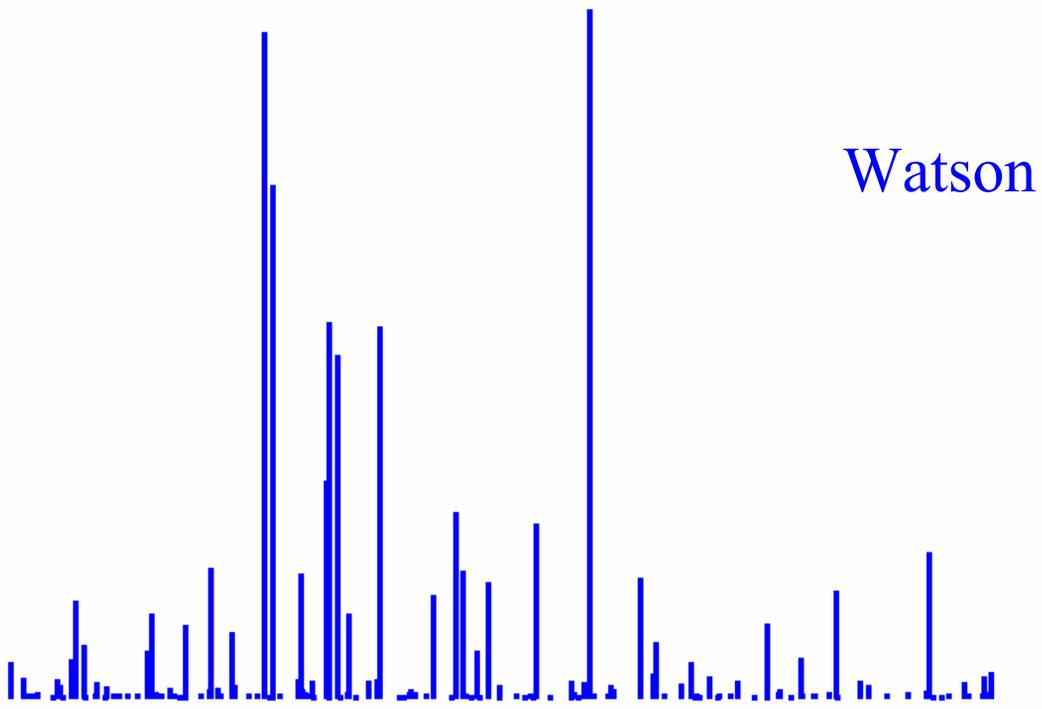
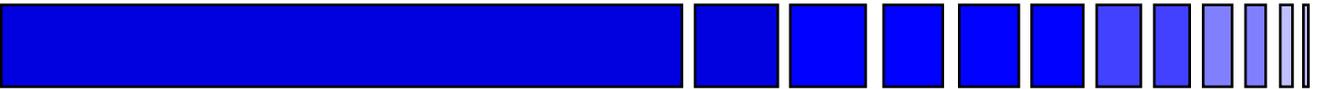
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“Autobalancing” detector outputs $(S - g \cdot R)$,
where the gain ‘g’ is such that $\langle (S - g \cdot R) \rangle = 0$
at a user-selectable bandwidth



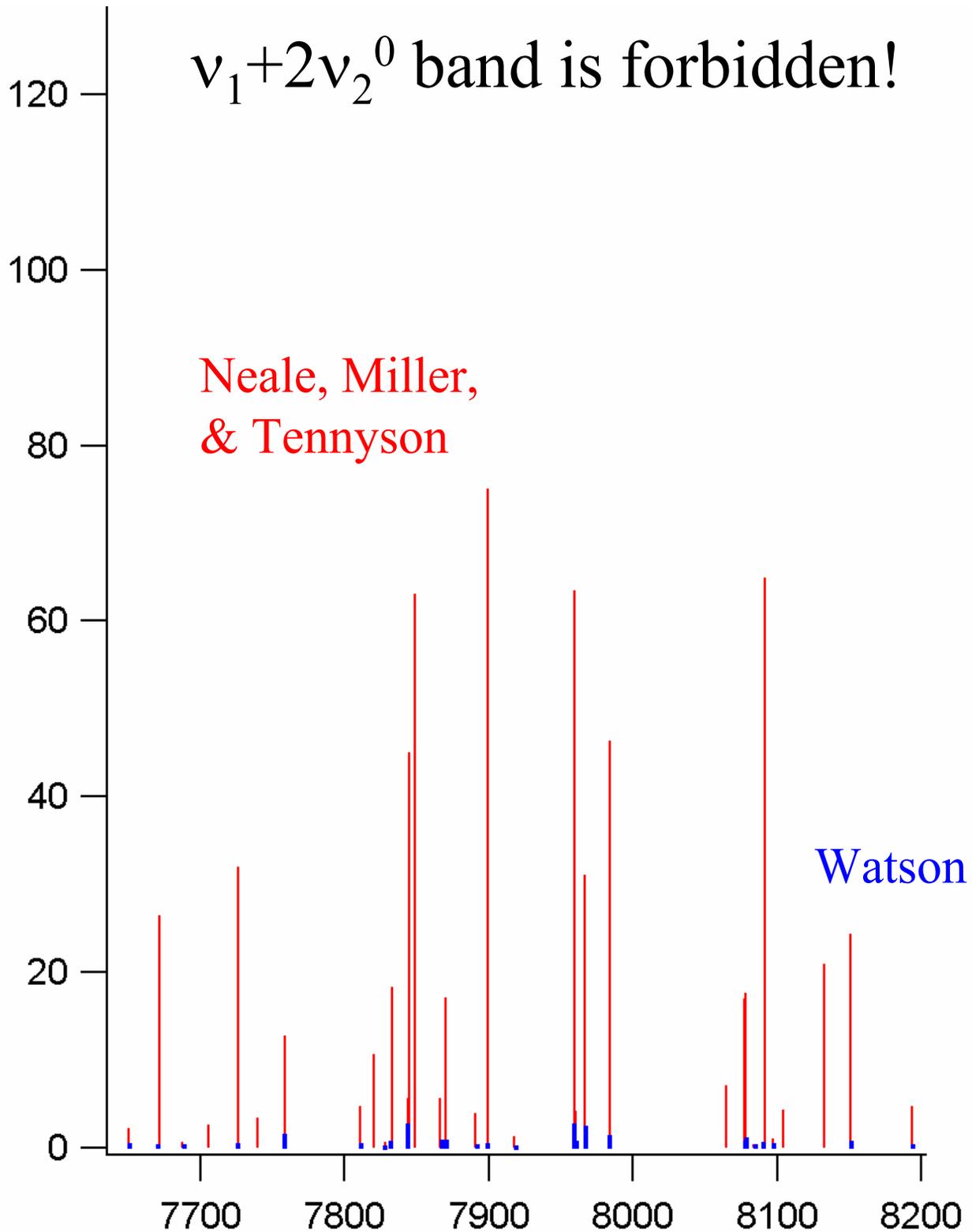
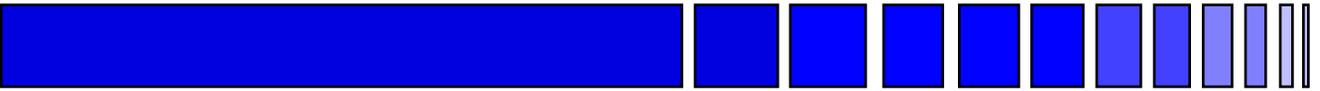
Theoretical Predictions

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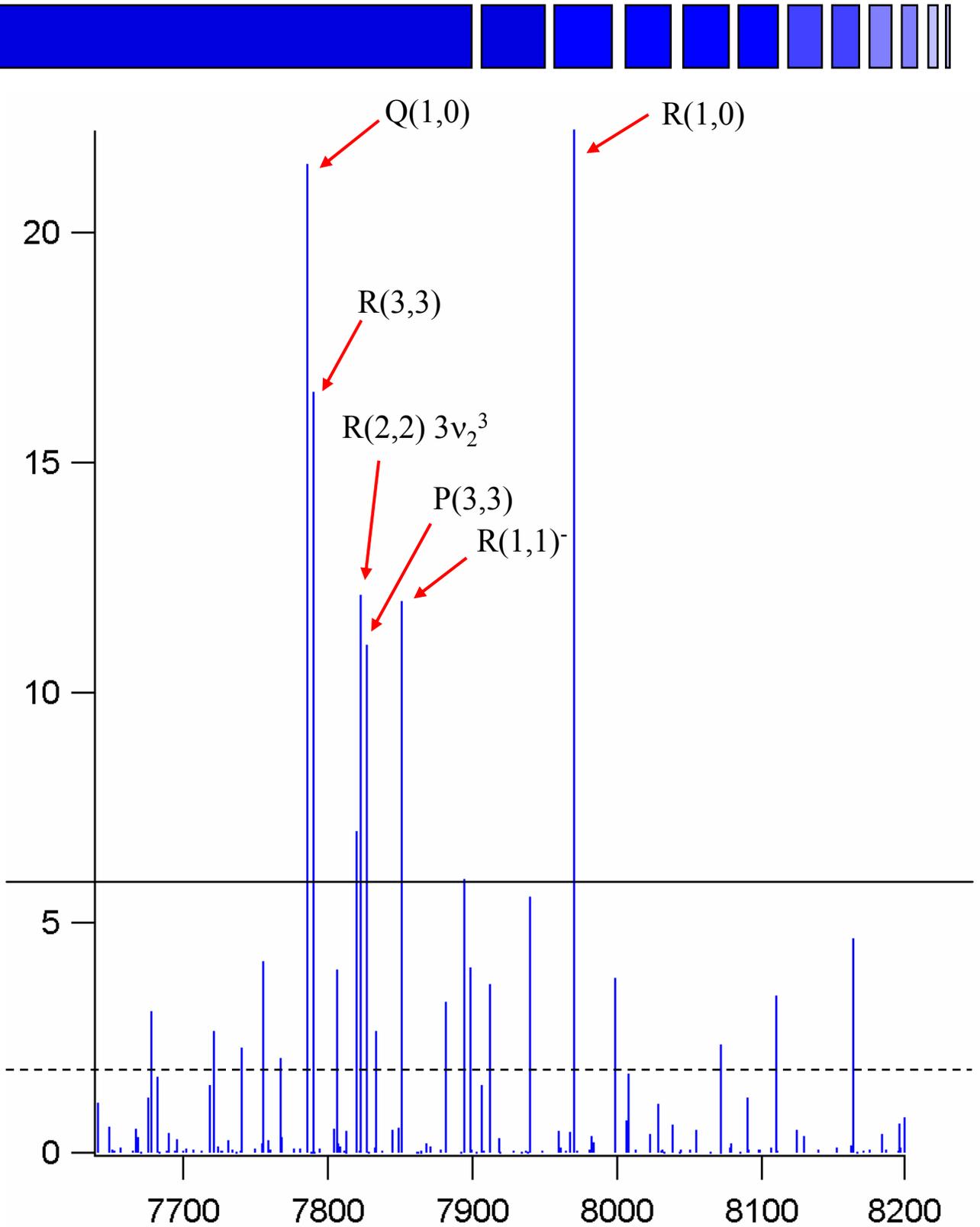
Predictions for $\nu_1+2\nu_2^0$

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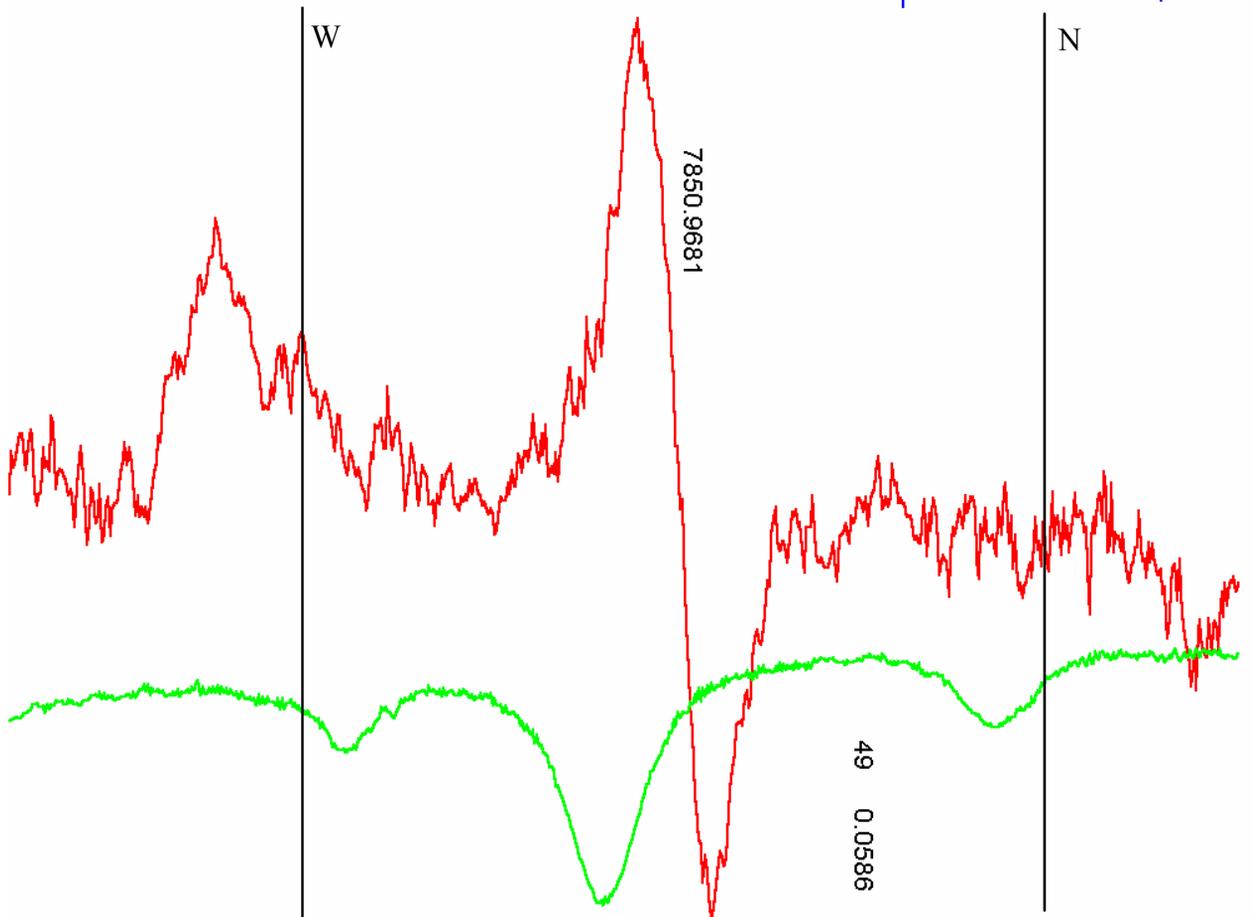
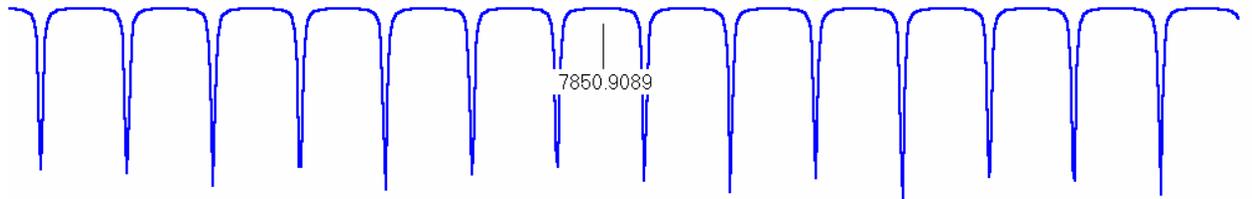
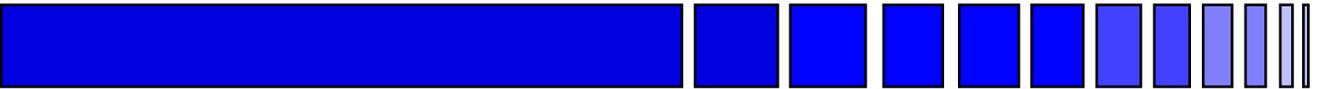
Lines Studied to Date

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Representative Spectrum

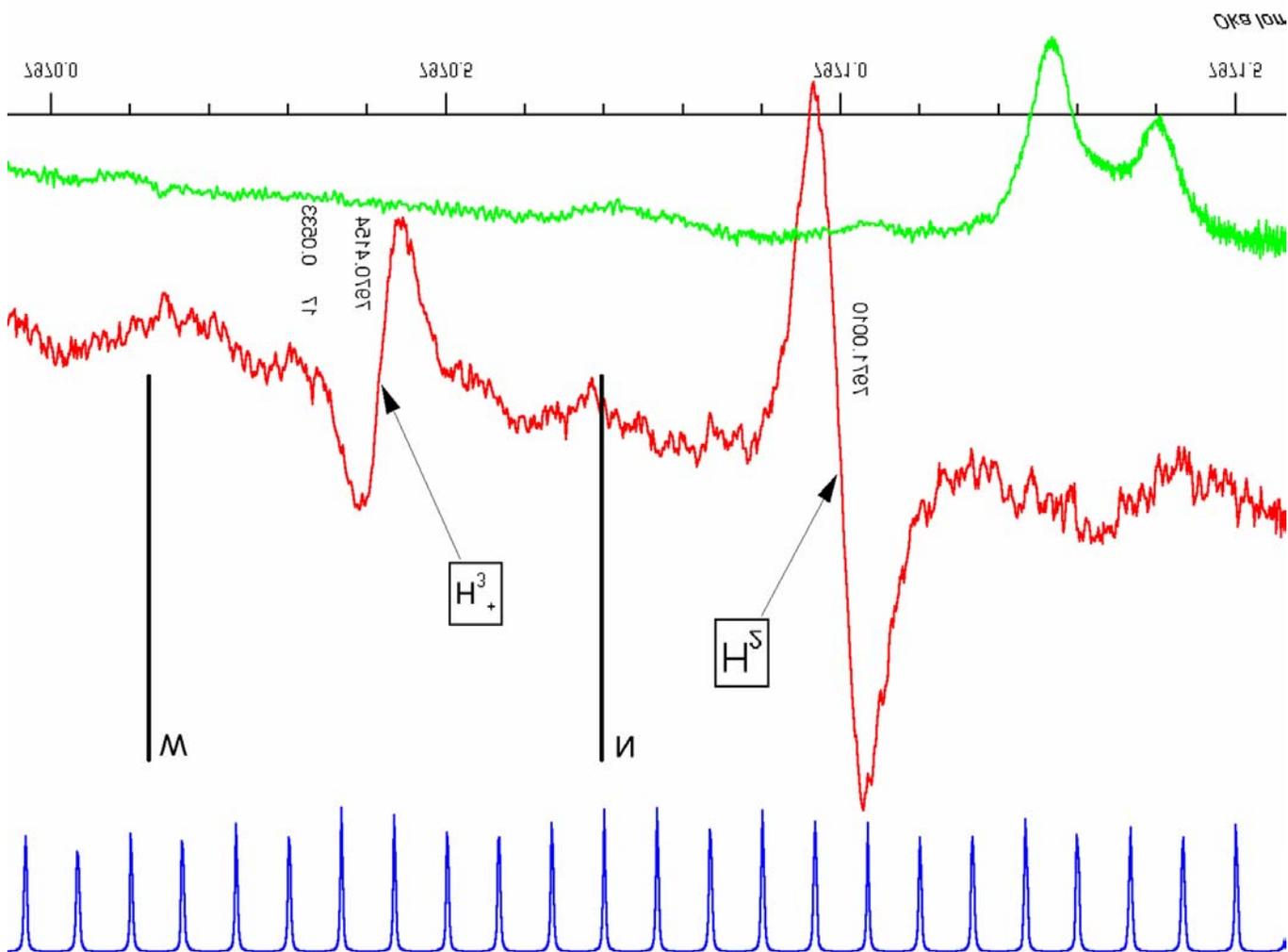
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Oka Ion Factory TM

H₂ Rydberg Transitions

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Summary of Detections

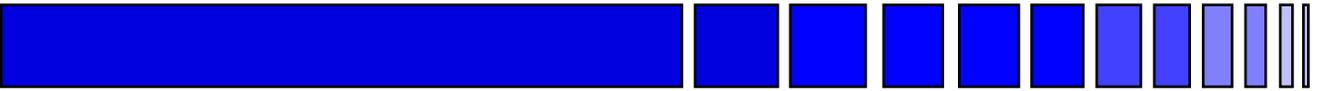
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| Observed (cm ⁻¹) | Assignment (J'G'U')←(JK) | Watson [O-W] | Neale [O-N] |
|--|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 7785.76 | (1,3,2)←(1,0) | 7785.340 [0.420] | 7786.009 [-0.249] |
| 7789.88 | (4,6,2)←(3,3) | 7790.025 [-0.145] | 7790.156 [-0.276] |
| 7822.38 | (3,2,3)←(2,2) [3v ₂ ³] | 7822.250 [0.127] | 7822.645 [-0.268] |
| 7826.74 | (2,0,2)←(3,3) | 7826.679 [0.062] | 7827.115 [-0.374] |
| 7850.97 | (2,4,2)←(1,1) | 7850.677 [0.291] | 7851.250 [-0.282] |
| 7970.42 | (2,3,2)←(1,0) | 7970.124 [0.296] | 7970.698 [-0.278] |

Future Work

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- * Complete scan of $\nu_1 + 2\nu_2^2$ band
(expect ~ 30 lines)
- * Comparison of observed lines
and theoretical predictions
- * $4\nu_2$ band (Ti::Sapph laser)
- * $5\nu_2$ band? (Ti::Sapph)

$\nu_1 + 2\nu_2^2$ Band Intensities

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