

Title	On the 1.5cm Wave Length Microwave Absorption Spectrum of CH <sub>2</sub> Br
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Citation	京都大学化学研究所報告 (1950), 22: 76-76
Issue Date	1950-09-30
URL	<a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/74149">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/74149</a>
Right	
Type	Departmental Bulletin Paper
Textversion	publisher

## 11. On the 1.5 cm Wave Length Microwave Absorption Spectrum of CH<sub>3</sub>Br.

*Isao Takahashi, Akira Okaya, Toru Ogawa and Tsuneo Hashi.*

With our 1.5 cm microwave spectroscope, we observed the rotational transition J. K. (0, 0) → J. K. (1, 0) of CH<sub>3</sub>Br<sup>79</sup> and CH<sub>3</sub>Br<sup>81</sup>. The absorption frequencies were measured with the cylindrical cavity wave meter operating in TE<sub>011</sub> mode and our results are summarized in the following table in comparison with the theoretical values.

Absorption frequencies of CH<sub>3</sub>Br<sup>79</sup> (ground vibrational state)

Transition	Freq. (obs.) Mc/s	Freq. (theo.) Mc/s	
F=3/2→1/2	1899 <sub>4</sub>	18992	
3/2→3/2	1926 <sub>2</sub>	19252	
3/2→5/2	1910 <sub>3</sub>	19108	$\nu_0 = 19197$ Mc/s

Absorption frequencies of CH<sub>3</sub>Br<sup>81</sup> (ground vibrational state)

Transition	Freq. (obs.) Mc/s	Freq. (theo.) Mc/s	
F=3/2→1/2	1896 <sub>0</sub>	18943	
3/2→3/2	1917 <sub>0</sub>	19160	
3/2→5/2	1906 <sub>8</sub>	19040	$\nu_0 = 19064$ Mc/s

where  $\nu_0$  is the frequency of the unsplit rotational line. These satellite structures are caused by interaction of the nuclear quadrupole moment of Br with the molecular field.

Thus we checked our set within the error of our frequency measurement. Our cavity wave meter can only afford the measurement to the accuracy of  $\pm 10$  Mc/s at 1.5 cm wave length.

We gave up the intensity comparison among absorption lines, because of the difficulty in adjusting all circuit components for each line, and especially for the lines lying not in the same electronic tuning range of klystron, and further the output power of klystron can not be kept constant without necessary procedure over the range of electronic tuning.

## 12. On the Production of 1 cm Wave.

*Isao Takahashi, Akira Okaya, Toru Ogawa and Tsuneo Hashi.*

We used klystron 2K25 for the production of fundamental wave of 3 cm wave length.

We succeeded to convert it to 1 cm energy, where the frequency converter consisted of ridge type wave guide, coaxial line and silicon crystal detector as in the case of our 1.5 cm wave length microwave spectroscope.

This 1 cm wave is intended to be used for microwave spectroscopy.