

VARIATIONAL ROVIBRATIONAL CALCULATION FOR LINEAR TETRAATOMIC MOLECULES: II. THE B11244 STORY RETOLD

BENJAMIN SCHRÖDER, *Institut für Theoretische Chemie, Universität Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany*; PETER SEBALD, *Institut für Physikalische Chemie, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen, Göttingen, Germany*.

The linear propynylidynium $l\text{-C}_3\text{H}^+$ ($X^1\Sigma^+$) is part of the select group of interstellar cations. Its discovery was accompanied by a controversy in the astrophysical community.^a Following its initial detection, theoretical calculations questioned the assignment based on 2nd order vibrational perturbation theory (VPT2) calculations. The matter was ultimately resolved by laboratory rotational spectra.^b The failure of VPT2 was subsequently attributed to a shallow CCC bending potential.^c Discrete Variable Representation (DVR) calculations^d later confirmed the D_0/D_e ratio but resulted in a large sextic centrifugal distortion constant H_0 exceeding the astronomical value by an order of magnitude.

Using a new variational method for tetraatomic linear molecules (C8v4; see also P5277), based on Watson's isomorphic Hamiltonian for linear molecules, theory and experiment are reconciled. The C8v4 calculations confirm the small size of H_0 obtained in previous experimental studies. A high-level composite *ab initio* potential energy function (PEF) has been developed, combining explicitly correlated coupled-cluster results with corrections for core-valence correlation, scalar relativistic effects and higher-order correlation as well as the diagonal Born-Oppenheimer correction. Large scale C8v4 calculations using this PEF show excellent agreement with the available experimental rotational^{a,c} and vibrational parameters.^e The presented rotational spectroscopic parameters of excited vibrational states should facilitate forthcoming experimental spectroscopic studies on $l\text{-C}_3\text{H}^+$.

^a Pety *et al.*, *Astron. Astrophys.* **548**, 68 (2012); Huang *et al.*, *Astrophys. J. Lett.* **768**, 25 (2013).

^b Brünken *et al.*, *Astrophys. J. Lett.* **783**, 36 (2014).

^c Botschwina *et al.*, *Astrophys. J.* **787**, 72 (2014).

^d Mladenović *J. Chem. Phys.* **141**, 224304 (2014).

^e Brünken *et al.*, *J. Phys. Chem. A* **123**, 8053 (2019).