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**THE TRANSMISSION SPECTRUM
OF THE MIXTURE OF CO AND HF
FOR THE TIME-DEPENDENT DENSITY OF CO**

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The gas phase spectra of a mixture of hydrogen fluoride (HF) and carbon oxide (CO) are obtained for the interval from 3838 to 3854 cm⁻¹. Using the Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) broadband spectroscopy technique, the arising P-heads of the fundamental and hot bands of OC–HF complex are observed with increasing the pressure of the CO component, while the HF compound has a fixed amount of molecules. The dependence of the integral change in the transmitted intensity on the pressure of carbon monoxide is analyzed in vicinities of the P-heads of the fundamental band at 3939.12 cm⁻¹ and the hot band at 3944.5 cm⁻¹.

Keywords: Fourier spectroscopy, hydrogen fluoride, carbon monoxide, time-dependent density.

1. Introduction

There are a lot of investigations devoted to the OC–HF complex in the available literature (see, e.g., [1, 5, 6, 14]). The experimental and theoretical data on the spectrum of the OC–HF (CO–HF) complexes mostly reflect the properties of a single molecule under isolated conditions (theoretically or experimentally for the gas mixtures rarefied to a few Torr at temperatures below –30 Celsius or supersonic jet expansions).

Inasmuch as under the given conditions, the amount of weakly bound compounds in a mixture depends on the concentrations of each component, the following question can be of interest. Can the sequence of spectroscopic scans under certain fixed conditions and with one varying parameter be used to describe the preconditions of a weak reaction (or, in other words, the creation of a bound state of two molecules, here CO and HF)? The certain type of problems can be solved in the term of chemi-

cal kinetics (see, e.g., [15]) or by using a new technique [16]. In comparison with the mentioned methods, we will demonstrate the result of Fourier infrared broad band scanning for the mixture with the time-dependent density of carbon monoxide. The retrospective graphics is used to formulate a hypothesis about the mechanism of creation of the complexes during collisions.

The gas phase spectra of the mixture of hydrogen fluoride (HF) and carbon oxide (CO) were obtained for the interval from 3838 to 3854 cm⁻¹. Using the Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) broadband spectroscopy technique, the arising P-heads of the fundamental and hot bands of the OC–HF complex are observed with increasing the pressure of the CO component, while the HF compound has a fixed amount of molecules.

The scanning sequence demonstrated in Fig. 1 is performed without interruption in time. If the disalignment of mirrors in the multipath chamber is neglected, the main contribution to the experimental error is the instrumental one. Mainly, the used ther-

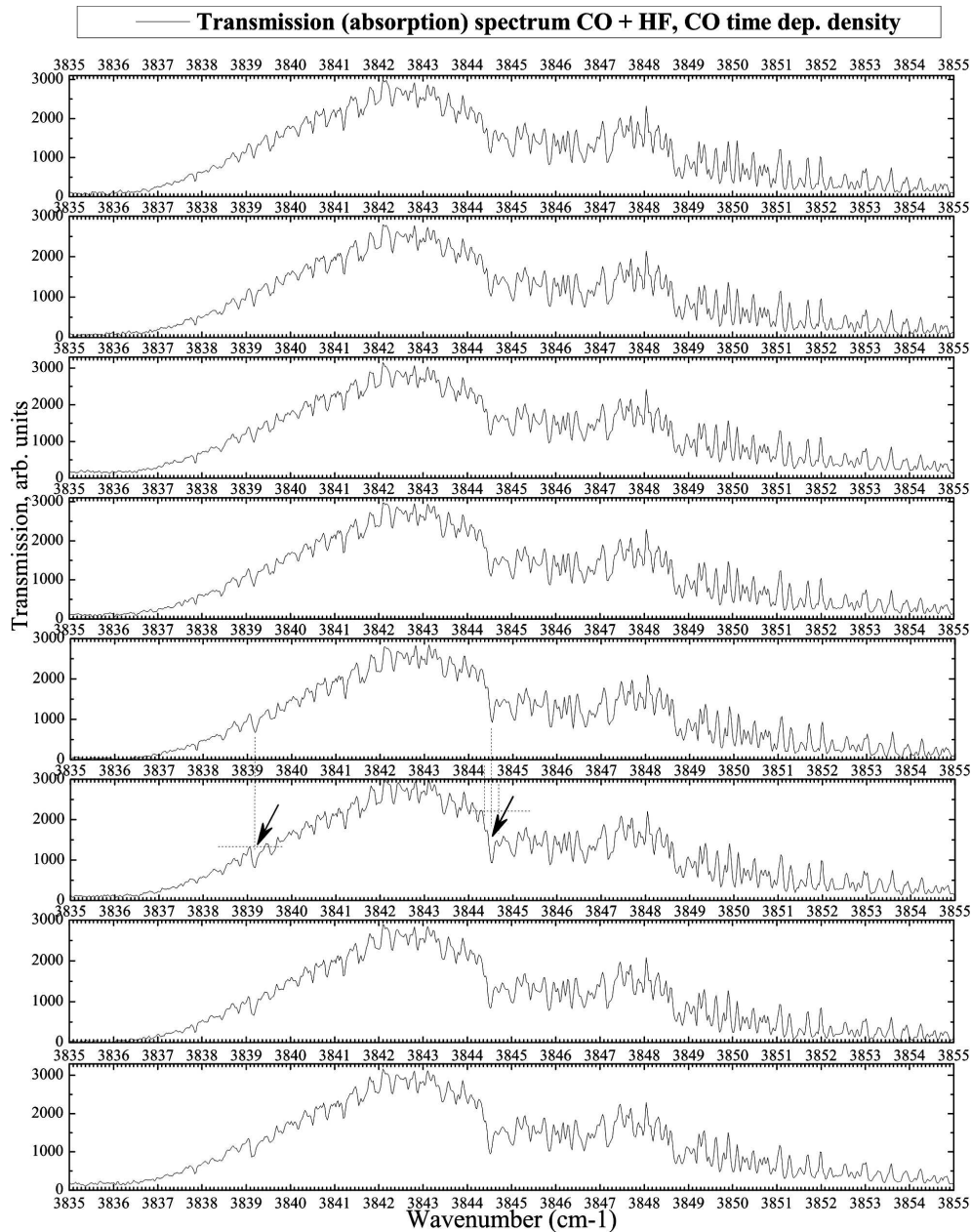


Fig. 1. Absorption spectrum of OC-HF at pressures of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 Torr (from the upper spectrum downward, respectively) of CO and a fixed pressure of 16 Torr of HF for an average temperature of -15 K

nometer and manometer are supposed to give measurements with maximum ± 0.5 K and ± 0.5 Torr inaccuracies, respectively. Our experimental data were obtained under certain conditions of the gas phase of the mixture (temperatures, pressures, resolutions,

etc.), by using a BOMEM DA8 Fourier transform spectrometer system with a multiple-path White cell (stainless steel chamber about 2 m in length and 0.18 m in diameter) and a cryogenic cooling system with a detector InSb (1800 – 14000 cm^{-1}), win-

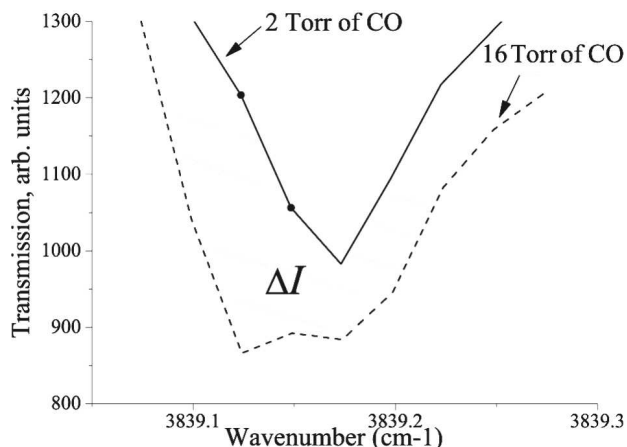


Fig. 2. Vicinity of the P -head of the fundamental ν_1 band on a larger scale with a step of 0.02472 cm^{-1} . The absorption spectrum of OC-HF at pressures of 2 (solid line) and 16 (dashed line) Torr of CO and 16 Torr of HF at a fixed average temperature of -15 K

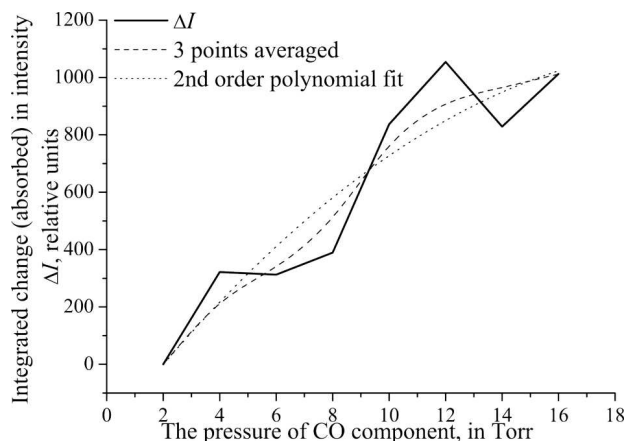


Fig. 3. Integral change in the transmitted intensity ΔI as a function of the density of carbon monoxide. A vicinity of the P -head of the fundamental ν_1 band is depicted. Here, the bold polyline connects the values of ΔI for different pressures of CO with a step of 2 Torr. The dotted curve represents the second-order polynomial fit: $\Delta I \sim B_1 n(\text{CO}) + B_2 n^2(\text{CO})$, where $B_1 = 126.6689$ and $B_2 \approx -2.9718$. The dashed curve is a three-point averaged polyline

dows CaF_2 (with path band $1200\text{--}8500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$), and “Quartz” light source ($2000\text{--}25000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). In these experiments, a InSb detector cooled with liquid nitrogen is used with an instrumental resolution of 0.05 cm^{-1} . The number of scans is set to 20. The aperture was set to 1.0 mm, and Base Gain to 1. The temperature gradient along a White cell is mea-

sured to be about 5 K between two extremes of the multipass cell. Respectively, the average temperature is provided. The optical path length is adjusted to about 52 m.

In Fig. 1, we can see the rotationally unresolved ν_1 H-F stretching fundamental band of the OC-HF complex near the P -head at 3839.12 cm^{-1} . On all of them, the possible “ P ”-head of the $\nu_1 + \nu_3 - \nu_3$ band is visible at 3847.85 cm^{-1} .

In the sense of the possible assignment, we can see the formation of P -heads in Fig. 1 (shown by arrows) at approximately 3839.12 cm^{-1} for the ν_1 H-F stretching fundamental band in the OC-HF and at 3844.5 cm^{-1} for the hot band $\nu_1 + \nu_5^1 - \nu_5^1$ (see, e.g., [4, 5, 17], and [18]).

Neglecting the pressure and the Doppler broadening within the approximation, the half-width and the depth of the absorption line corresponding to an absorption peak at the given resolution can be determined by the number of weakly coupled molecules CO and HF.

Let the optical path length z be given. A relatively small change in the transmitted intensity, being integrated over the domain $\Delta\nu$ (see, e.g., Fig. 2), is approximately proportional to the absorption coefficient $\bar{\alpha}(\nu \pm \Delta\nu)$ averaged over the frequency

$$\Delta I(\nu \pm \Delta\nu) \sim -\bar{\alpha}(\nu \pm \Delta\nu) z \Delta\nu, \quad (1)$$

where the absorption coefficient is proportional to the number of complexes per unit volume, $n(\text{OC-HF})$.

The number of complexes is supposed to be proportional to the rate of collisions of molecules of the different species and the probability of a coupling after the collision. The number of collisions per unit time between two kinds of molecules is proportional to the densities of both components CO and HF. In general, the density of complexes can be a quite complicated function of the densities of CO and HF. In the polynomial approximation for the given initial intensity and a fixed density of HF, we have

$$\Delta I(\nu \pm \Delta\nu) \sim B_1 n(\text{OC}) + B_2 n^2(\text{OC}) + \dots \quad (2)$$

To demonstrate the dependence of the absorption on the density of carbon monoxide, Figs. 3 and 4 were drawn in the following manner. The change in the transmitted intensity ΔI integrated (summed) over the region from 3839.05 cm^{-1} to approximately

3839.3 cm^{-1} with a step of 0.02472 cm^{-1} (for the better understanding, see the region on the larger scale in Fig. 2) is shown in Fig. 3.

The change in the transmitted intensity integrated (summed) over the region from 3844.45 cm^{-1} to 3844.65 cm^{-1} with a step of 0.02472 cm^{-1} is shown in Fig. 4.

Note the relatively steep increase of the functions shown in Figs. 2 and 3 in the domain of pressures from 8 to 10 Torr and from 6 to 10 Torr. In addition, the number of collisions per unit time for a molecule (carbon monoxide) with its reaction partner (hydrogen fluoride) decreases with increasing the density of carbon monoxide molecules. This gives a possible interpretation for the negative values of the coefficients B_1 and B_2 at the term of the second order in the pressure in expression (2) (see the captions for Figs. 3 and 4).

The possible nonlinear dependence of the integral absorption coefficient on the density of the component can be an evidence of some kind of a complicated mechanism involved in the formation of the complex. For example, in contrast with the classical case of the concave down shape of the reaction rate function for the transition between a linear dependence on the pressure and the independence of the pressure, in the case of the concave up curve in the mentioned domain of pressure, we can assume the following. To create a bound state for hydrogen fluoride and carbon monoxide molecules, the existence of a potential barrier "able to hold" a pair of molecules together at the van der Waals distances during a certain time interval can be deduced under binary collisions. Then, from the quantum mechanical point of view under the defined conditions, the restraining barrier can be overcome for a quite high probability of the tunnel effect. The probability of the tunnel effect in a sample increases with the number of CO molecules per unit volume. In this case, the probability of tunneling can have a relatively complex dependence on the translational, vibrational, and rotational energies for the coupled molecules CO and HF.

For example, assume the probability for two molecules to be trapped by a weakly bounding barrier after a binary collision can be defined from the graphs of the pressure dependence:

$$\bar{\alpha}(\nu \pm \Delta\nu) \sim T, \quad (3)$$

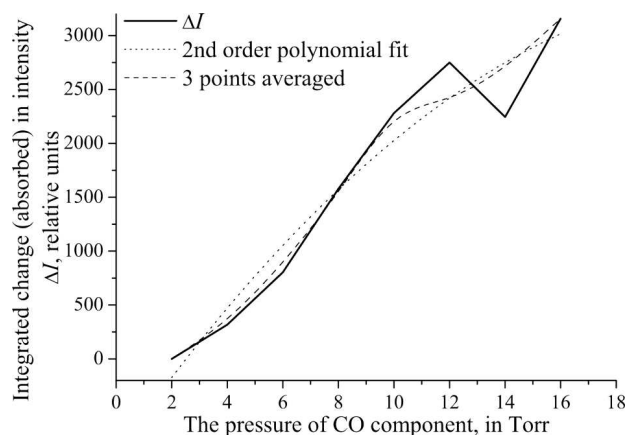


Fig. 4. Integral change in the transmitted intensity ΔI as a function of the density of carbon monoxide. A vicinity of the P -head of the hot band $\nu_1 + \nu_5^1 - \nu_5^1$ is depicted. Here, the bold polyline connects the values of ΔI for different pressures of CO with a step of 2 Torr. The dotted curve represents the second-order polynomial fit: $\Delta I \sim B_1 n(\text{CO}) + B_2 n^2(\text{CO})$, where $B_1 \approx 369.4608$ and $B_2 \approx -7.8684$. The dashed curve is a three-point averaged polyline

where T is the transmission coefficient (more accurately, the probability of being transmitted) for the quantum tunneling through the barrier. Then, in the simplest case of a rectangular barrier, the height of the potential barrier (more accurately, its order of value) can be estimated from the expression for the transmission coefficient of a tunneling particle (see, e.g., [19]):

$$T(E) \sim \tilde{V}_0^{-L}, \quad (4)$$

where $\tilde{V}_0 = e^{2\sqrt{\frac{2m}{\hbar^2}(V_0-E)}}$. Here, E is the initial kinetic energy of the approaching molecules relative to the center of masses, V_0 is the height of the potential barrier (it is supposed here that $E < V_0$), m is the reduced molecular mass, and L is the length of the barrier potential. Because the above expression for the transmission corresponds to a free motion after overcoming the barrier, the actual barrier value can be numerically far from the estimated one. In this case, more adequate results for the potential barrier can be given by the scattering theory with regard for the possible space pairing of two molecules.

The discussed above requires a further investigation in order to be in consistency with the available theoretical results. For example, the transition

processes during the molecular collisions, leading to the formation of a complex, are not still discovered in the literature. Mainly, the reacted molecules have negative total energy relative to their center of masses for the described model morphed potentials (some analysis is provided, e.g., in [20]). At the same time, the total initial energy before the collision between two molecules, which can be represented as a sum of the kinetic translational, vibrational, and rotational energies, is positive by definition. Some explanations can be provided, of course, with the help of the mechanism of excitation (regrouping) of valent electronic shells during the approach of the reagents to each other. But, in this case, it should be expected, roughly saying, that the energy required for regrouping the shells is of the same order in comparison with the initial total kinetic energy.

2. Conclusion

We have presented the transmission broad band spectra of a complex OC–HF for various pressures of the CO component at a given average temperature. The corresponding “P-head” graphs of the density-dependent change in the transmitted intensity are obtained in the given approximation. Having the built dependences of the averaged integral absorption coefficient on the densities of the mixture components, the model of weak tunnel reactions can therefore be discussed.

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A.C. Сісюк

СПЕКТР ПОГЛИНАННЯ СУМІШІ
СО ТА HF ДЛЯ ЗМІННОЇ У ЧАСІ ГУСТИНИ СО

Резюме

Спектри газової фази СО та HF суміші були отримані у середній інфрачервоній області від 3838 до 3854 хвильових чисел. Використовуючи техніку широкополосного Фур'є сканування, зародження P -піків фундаментальної та “гарячої” груп ліній комплексу ОС–HF були спостережені при поступовому збільшенні парціального тиску компоненти СО, у той час як кількість молекул HF та середня температура суміші фіксовані. Залежність інтегральної зміни вихідної інтенсивності від парціального тиску компоненти СО проаналізована для околиць 3939,12 та 3944,5 P -піків фундаментальної та “гарячої” груп ліній поглинання, відповідно.