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**Research Article**

## Einstein A- Coefficient of Isomer 2 of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Molecule

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**Abstract:** Laboratory formation of four isomers of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub> molecule is reported. For identification of a molecule in cosmic objects, one of the required input data is Einstein A- coefficients (radiative transition probabilities) for the molecule. Here, we report Einstein A- coefficients for electric dipole transitions in the isomer 2 of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub> among the rotational levels of the ground electronic and ground vibrational states upto 21 cm<sup>-1</sup>.

**Keywords:** C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub> molecule, molecular data.

### INTRODUCTION

The isomer 2 of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub> (Pentatetraenylidine) molecule has been observed in laboratory by Travers *et.al*<sup>1</sup>. and McCarthy *et.al.*<sup>2</sup> This isomer is an a type asymmetric top planar molecule having a large electric dipole moment  $\mu = 5.8$  Debye along the a- axis of inertia. The molecular and distortional data derived by Travers *et al.*<sup>1</sup> and McCarthy *et.al.*<sup>2</sup> for this isomer of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub> are given in **Table 1**. Measured a- type transitions for the isomer 2 are given in **Table 2**.

**Table 1:** Molecular data of isomer 2 of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub> molecule

Constants	Isomer 2
A (MHz)	277,600
B (MHz)	2304.78443
C (MHz)	2285.80533
$\Delta_J$ (MHz)	$1.046 \times 10^{-4}$
$\Delta_{JK}$ (MHz)	$4.642 \times 10^{-2}$
$\mu_a$ (Debye)	5.8

**Table 2:** Measured rotational frequencies of isomer 2 of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub> molecule

Transition	Frequency (MHz)
3 <sub>13</sub> → 2 <sub>12</sub>	13743.013
3 <sub>03</sub> → 2 <sub>02</sub>	13771.755
3 <sub>12</sub> → 2 <sub>11</sub>	13799.945
4 <sub>14</sub> → 3 <sub>13</sub>	18324.000
4 <sub>04</sub> → 3 <sub>03</sub>	18362.323
4 <sub>13</sub> → 3 <sub>12</sub>	18399.918
5 <sub>15</sub> → 4 <sub>14</sub>	22904.980
5 <sub>05</sub> → 4 <sub>04</sub>	22952.877
5 <sub>14</sub> → 4 <sub>13</sub>	22999.878

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

For calculation of the Einstein A-coefficients, the required input data are the molecular rotational and distrotional constants and the electric dipole moment are reported in **Table 1**. Details for calculations of Einstein A-coefficients for a-type rotational transitions in an asymmetric top molecule are discussed by Chandra and Sharma<sup>3</sup>, Chandra and Rashmi<sup>4</sup>. By using the data given in **Table 1**, values for a-type rotational transitions in the ground electronic and ground vibrational states of the isomer 2 of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub> among the levels up to 21 cm<sup>-1</sup> are computed, and are given in **Tables 3 and 4**.

## RESULT

**Table 3:** Einstein A-coefficients for a-type ortho transitions in isomer 2 of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>

Transitions	A- coeff. (s <sup>-1</sup> )	Transitions	A- coeff. (s <sup>-1</sup> )
2 <sub>12</sub> → 1 <sub>11</sub>	9.03 × 10 <sup>-8</sup>	2 <sub>11</sub> → 1 <sub>10</sub>	9.15 × 10 <sup>-8</sup>
3 <sub>13</sub> → 2 <sub>12</sub>	3.83 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	3 <sub>12</sub> → 2 <sub>11</sub>	3.92 × 10 <sup>-7</sup>
4 <sub>14</sub> → 3 <sub>13</sub>	1.00 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	4 <sub>13</sub> → 3 <sub>12</sub>	1.02 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
4 <sub>13</sub> → 4 <sub>14</sub>	1.34 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>	5 <sub>15</sub> → 4 <sub>14</sub>	2.05 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
5 <sub>14</sub> → 4 <sub>13</sub>	2.08 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	5 <sub>14</sub> → 4 <sub>15</sub>	3.01 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>
6 <sub>16</sub> → 5 <sub>15</sub>	3.65 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	6 <sub>15</sub> → 5 <sub>14</sub>	3.69 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
6 <sub>15</sub> → 6 <sub>16</sub>	5.90 × 10 <sup>-13</sup>	7 <sub>17</sub> → 6 <sub>16</sub>	5.90 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
7 <sub>16</sub> → 6 <sub>15</sub>	5.98 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	7 <sub>16</sub> → 7 <sub>17</sub>	1.05 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>
8 <sub>18</sub> → 7 <sub>17</sub>	8.93 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	8 <sub>17</sub> → 7 <sub>16</sub>	9.04 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
8 <sub>17</sub> → 8 <sub>18</sub>	1.73 × 10 <sup>-12</sup>	9 <sub>19</sub> → 8 <sub>18</sub>	3.83 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>
9 <sub>18</sub> → 8 <sub>17</sub>	5.51 × 10 <sup>-11</sup>	9 <sub>18</sub> → 9 <sub>19</sub>	2.20 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>
10 <sub>1,10</sub> → 9 <sub>19</sub>	3.39 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>	10 <sub>9,19</sub> → 9 <sub>18</sub>	3.43 × 10 <sup>-6</sup>
10 <sub>19</sub> → 10 <sub>1,10</sub>	3.28 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>	11 <sub>1,10</sub> → 11 <sub>1,11</sub>	7.05 × 10 <sup>-10</sup>

The Einstein A-coefficients can be used for computing mean radiative lifetimes of the energy levels<sup>5</sup>. One can easily find out that some pairs of successive levels connected by radiative transitions show that the mean radiative lifetime of the upper level is larger than that of the lower one.

**Table 4:** Einstein A-coefficients for a-type para transitions in isomer 2 of C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>2</sub>

Transitions	A- coeff. (s <sup>-1</sup> )	Transitions	A- coeff. (s <sup>-1</sup> )
1 <sub>01</sub> → 0 <sub>00</sub>	$1.26 \times 10^{-8}$	2 <sub>02</sub> → 1 <sub>01</sub>	$1.21 \times 10^{-7}$
3 <sub>03</sub> → 2 <sub>02</sub>	$4.38 \times 10^{-7}$	4 <sub>04</sub> → 3 <sub>03</sub>	$1.08 \times 10^{-6}$
5 <sub>05</sub> → 4 <sub>04</sub>	$2.15 \times 10^{-6}$	6 <sub>06</sub> → 5 <sub>05</sub>	$3.78 \times 10^{-6}$
7 <sub>07</sub> → 6 <sub>06</sub>	$6.06 \times 10^{-6}$	8 <sub>08</sub> → 7 <sub>07</sub>	$1.76 \times 10^{-10}$
9 <sub>09</sub> → 8 <sub>08</sub>	$2.73 \times 10^{-6}$	11 <sub>0,11</sub> → 10 <sub>0,10</sub>	$4.16 \times 10^{-6}$

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