

# Infrared Spectrum of the $\nu_2 + \nu_6$ Band of $C^{13}C^{12}H_6^*$

Walter J. Lafferty and Earle K. Plyler

(February 12, 1963)

The infrared spectrum of the  $\nu_2 + \nu_6$  band of  $C^{13}C^{12}H_6$  has been analyzed and a value of  $B_0 = 0.64865 \pm 0.00005 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  determined. When this value is combined with that found in recent work on isotopically normal ethane, a " $r_s$ " value of  $1.527 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$  for the carbon-carbon bond distance is obtained. (Uncertainties are probable errors.)

## 1. Introduction

From recent infrared studies of ethane and ethane- $d_6$ , a ground state carbon-carbon bond distance of 1.536 with probable error 0.002  $\text{\AA}$  has been obtained [1, 2].<sup>1</sup> This bond distance is considerably higher than the C—C bond lengths, 1.526 with limits of error  $\pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$ , obtained for the saturated hydrocarbons propane and isobutane by the " $r_s$ " or "substitution" method in the microwave studies of Lide [3, 4]. Since the two methods of determining bond distances are only approximately equivalent due to rotation-vibration effects, this difference is not surprising.

The purpose of this work was to examine the spectrum of  $C^{13}C^{12}H_6$  in an attempt to obtain a " $r_s$ " value for the C—C bond distance of ethane for comparison with these bond lengths reported for the more complex molecules. In addition other rotational constants would be obtained which would be of use to future investigators of this molecule.

## 2. Experimental Procedure

The sample, which contained 59.5 percent  $C^{13}C^{12}H_6$ , was purchased from Merck Sharp & Dohme of Canada, Ltd. The spectra were taken with a pressure of 3.2 mm Hg total pressure (1.9 mm  $C^{13}C^{12}H_6$ ) and an optical path of 24 m.

The spectrometer, used in this study as well as for the normal ethane work [2], has been described previously. Because of the small amount of costly sample available, a threefold longer optical path (24 m) was required than was used for ethane. This resulted in the loss of some resolution; however, lines separated by about  $0.035 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  could be resolved. The spectra were measured by using rare gas emission lines as standards. The regions between the standard lines were measured from the fringe system formed by a Fabry-Perot interferometer [5].

## 3. Rotational Analysis

As in the case of normal ethane, the only parallel band of  $C^{13}C^{12}H_6$  that could be resolved sufficiently well with the instrumentation available was the  $\nu_2 + \nu_6$  band at  $2749 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Substitution of one  $C^{13}$  in ethane results in a shift of about  $4.1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  for the origin of this band. Since the sample contained about 40 percent normal ethane, the resulting spectrum consisted of a complicated mixture of lines from the two overlapping bands together with their accompanying "hot bands" arising from excited levels of the torsional vibration. The lines of ethane were easily identified when the spectra were compared with those obtained from the earlier studies on ethane. The vibrational shift was such that most of the  $P$  and  $R$  branch lines fell between those of the normal ethane. There was, however, some blending of the lines. Since blending can result in an apparent change of the frequency of a line, all blended lines were marked as such when assigned and given a weight of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in the following calculations. Badly overlapped lines were not used in the analysis.

As in the case of normal ethane, the quantity  $(A' - B') - (A'' - B'')$  was sufficiently large so that transitions from the substates  $K=2$  and higher were resolved. The unresolved lines from the substates  $K=0$  and 1 were not used in the calculations. The ground state rotational constants were calculated by means of combination differences from the equation

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_2 F'' &= R(J-1, K) - P(J+1, K) \\ &= (4B'' - 6D_J'' - 4D_{JK}'') (J + \frac{1}{2}) \\ &\quad - 8D_J'' (J + \frac{1}{2})^3. \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

Since no substates with  $K$  greater than 6 were identified, the value of  $D_{JK}''$  obtained was highly uncertain. The assumption was then made that this constant is equal to that found for ethane times the ratio of the  $B$  values of the substituted ethane to that of the normal molecule or  $5.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . With this assumed constant, the resulting ground state rotational constants found by least squares

\*This work was supported by the Research Division of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

<sup>1</sup> Figures in brackets indicate the literature references at the end of this paper.

were  $B''=0.64865\pm 0.00005$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and  $D_J''=8.4\pm 1.4\times 10^{-7}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  where the uncertainties cited are probable errors. The values of  $D_J''$  calculated is in good agreement with that found for normal ethane ( $D_J''=7\pm 2\times 10^{-7}$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ).

The upper state rotational constants were determined using the equation

$$\nu=\nu_0+[B'+B''-(D'_{JK}+D''_{JK})K^2]m+[B'-B''-D'_J+D''_J-(D'_{JK}-D''_{JK})K^2]m^2-2(D'_J+D''_J)m^3-(D'_J-D''_J)m^4+[(A'-B')-(A''-B'')]K^2. \quad (2)$$

The values of  $B''$ ,  $D_J''$ ,  $D'_{JK}$  obtained above were inserted into the equation, and the data were sub-

jected to a least squares fit. As in the case of normal ethane, the  $K=5$  substate was found to be perturbed. The origin of this state fell  $0.03_2$   $\text{cm}^{-1}$  above the calculated value. While this difference is small, it is 3.1 times the standard deviation of the fit taken without including this substate and is therefore significant. Any changes in the other rotational constants of this state were too small to be detected. Because of this perturbation, the observed frequencies were again fit to eq (2) with the frequencies from the  $K=5$  substate omitted. The constants obtained from this treatment are listed in table 2. The spectrum calculated from these constants is compared with the observed spectrum in table 1. For the  $K=5$  substate, the observed origin was used instead of that calculated from eq (2).

TABLE 1. Comparison between observed and calculated spectrum of  $\nu_2+\nu_6$  of  $\text{C}^{13}\text{C}^{12}\text{H}_6$

$J_K$	$Q_{R_K(J)}$		$Q_{P_K(J)}$		$J_K$	$Q_{R_K(J)}$		$Q_{P_K(J)}$																	
	Obs	Calc	Obs	Calc		Obs	Calc	Obs	Calc																
3 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 2754.164	{ 2754.141	-----	-----	11 <sub>3</sub> -----	} 63.236	{ 63.233	b 33.908	} 33.907																
3 <sub>1</sub> -----					54.163					-----	11 <sub>4</sub> -----	b 63.356	63.361	34.044	34.043										
3 <sub>2</sub> -----					54.229					54.227	2745.290	2745.297	11 <sub>5</sub> -----	63.540	63.556	34.241	34.253								
3 <sub>3</sub> -----	b 54.346	b 54.336	-----	-----	11 <sub>6</sub> -----	63.717	63.728	34.440	34.433																
4 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 54.362	{ 55.331	-----	-----	12 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 64.104	{ 64.089	32.230	} 32.201																
4 <sub>1</sub> -----					55.353					-----	12 <sub>1</sub> -----	64.105	64.105	32.218	32.218										
4 <sub>2</sub> -----					55.410					55.417	b 43.931	43.936	12 <sub>2</sub> -----	64.158	64.158	32.270	32.278								
4 <sub>3</sub> -----					55.545					55.525	44.058	44.046	12 <sub>3</sub> -----	b 64.253	64.247	b 32.369	32.373								
4 <sub>4</sub> -----	55.671	55.675	-----	-----	12 <sub>4</sub> -----	b 64.368	64.370	b 32.509	32.505																
5 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 56.528	{ 56.501	-----	-----	12 <sub>5</sub> -----	} 64.558	{ 64.560	32.696	} 32.710																
5 <sub>1</sub> -----					56.522					-----	12 <sub>6</sub> -----	64.715	64.723	32.890	32.883										
5 <sub>2</sub> -----					56.589					56.585	42.550	42.553	13 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 65.111	{ 65.087	30.679	} 30.649								
5 <sub>3</sub> -----					56.719					56.691	42.652	42.662	13 <sub>1</sub> -----					65.103	65.103	30.667	30.667				
5 <sub>4</sub> -----					56.838					56.840	42.825	42.814	13 <sub>2</sub> -----					65.150	65.154	30.719	30.725				
5 <sub>5</sub> -----	b 57.072	57.061	-----	-----	13 <sub>3</sub> -----	b 65.231	65.238	30.834	30.816																
6 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 57.671	{ 57.650	-----	-----	13 <sub>4</sub> -----	} 65.358	{ 65.357	30.937	} 30.945																
6 <sub>1</sub> -----					57.669					-----	13 <sub>5</sub> -----	65.529	65.540	31.150	31.144										
6 <sub>2</sub> -----					57.728					57.732	41.158	41.149	13 <sub>6</sub> -----	65.700	65.696	31.310	31.311								
6 <sub>3</sub> -----					57.860					57.836	41.276	41.257	14 <sub>0</sub> -----	} -----	-----	2729.112	} 2729.077								
6 <sub>4</sub> -----					57.977					57.982	b 41.411	41.407	14 <sub>1</sub> -----					29.142	29.142	29.095	29.151				
6 <sub>5</sub> -----					58.195					58.195	41.646	41.635	14 <sub>2</sub> -----					29.239	29.239	29.239	29.239				
6 <sub>6</sub> -----	58.399	58.399	-----	-----	14 <sub>3</sub> -----	2766.237	2766.208	29.363	29.363																
7 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 2758.800	{ 2758.775	2739.661	{ 2739.638	14 <sub>4</sub> -----	} 66.319	{ 66.321	29.542	} 29.556																
7 <sub>1</sub> -----					58.795					58.795	39.657	39.657	14 <sub>5</sub> -----					66.508	66.497	29.542	29.556				
7 <sub>2</sub> -----					58.839					58.857	b 39.722	39.724	14 <sub>6</sub> -----	66.638	66.645	-----	-----								
7 <sub>3</sub> -----					b 58.963					58.959	39.835	39.830	15 <sub>2</sub> -----	} 67.070	{ 67.079	27.548	} 27.556								
7 <sub>4</sub> -----					59.085					59.102	39.980	39.978	15 <sub>3</sub> -----					67.259	67.263	b 27.618	27.641				
7 <sub>5</sub> -----					59.342					59.317	40.199	40.203	15 <sub>4</sub> -----					b 67.444	67.431	27.755	27.759				
7 <sub>6</sub> -----					59.501					59.511	-----	-----	15 <sub>5</sub> -----					67.591	67.571	27.952	27.947				
8 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 59.898	{ 59.882	38.209	{ 38.193	15 <sub>6</sub> -----	} 67.976	{ 67.952	25.894	} 25.872																
8 <sub>1</sub> -----					59.901					59.901	38.213	38.213	16 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 68.010	{ 68.009	25.935	} 25.888								
8 <sub>2</sub> -----					59.950					59.961	38.255	38.277	16 <sub>1</sub> -----					68.158	68.158	26.030	26.021				
8 <sub>3</sub> -----					60.087					60.061	38.388	38.381	16 <sub>2</sub> -----					68.306	68.306	26.137	26.134				
8 <sub>4</sub> -----					60.191					60.201	38.537	38.527	16 <sub>3</sub> -----					68.454	68.454	-----	-----				
8 <sub>5</sub> -----					60.396					60.412	38.751	38.749	16 <sub>4</sub> -----					68.602	68.602	-----	-----				
8 <sub>6</sub> -----					60.589					60.600	38.944	38.944	16 <sub>5</sub> -----					68.750	68.750	-----	-----				
9 <sub>0</sub> -----					} 60.988					{ 60.966	-----	-----	16 <sub>6</sub> -----					} 68.898	{ 68.885	24.268	} 24.238				
9 <sub>1</sub> -----	60.984	60.984	-----	-----		17 <sub>0</sub> -----	} -----	-----	24.252				} 24.302												
9 <sub>2</sub> -----	61.024	61.043	36.794	36.809		17 <sub>1</sub> -----								69.046	69.046	24.379	24.379								
9 <sub>3</sub> -----	61.152	61.140	36.913	36.912		17 <sub>2</sub> -----								69.194	69.194	24.487	24.487								
9 <sub>4</sub> -----	b 61.277	61.276	37.055	37.055		17 <sub>3</sub> -----								69.342	69.342	-----	-----								
9 <sub>5</sub> -----	61.476	61.483	-----	-----		17 <sub>4</sub> -----								69.490	69.490	-----	-----								
9 <sub>6</sub> -----	61.664	61.666	37.468	37.463		17 <sub>5</sub> -----								69.638	69.638	-----	-----								
10 <sub>0</sub> -----	} 2762.045	{ 2762.037	2735.269	{ 2735.238		18 <sub>2</sub> -----								} 69.786	{ 69.786	22.649	} 22.644								
10 <sub>1</sub> -----						62.045																62.045	35.258	35.258	18 <sub>3</sub> -----
10 <sub>2</sub> -----					62.079	62.103				35.315	35.320	18 <sub>4</sub> -----						70.082	70.082	22.818	22.818				
10 <sub>3</sub> -----					62.203	62.197	35.433	35.420	19 <sub>3</sub> -----	} 68.990	{ 68.985	24.385	} 24.379												
10 <sub>4</sub> -----					62.322	62.330	35.560	35.560	19 <sub>4</sub> -----									69.138	69.138	24.487	24.487				
10 <sub>5</sub> -----					62.534	62.531	35.757	35.773	17 <sub>6</sub> -----									69.286	69.286	-----	-----				
10 <sub>6</sub> -----					62.721	62.708	35.948	35.959	17 <sub>7</sub> -----									69.434	69.434	-----	-----				
11 <sub>0</sub> -----					} 63.082	{ 63.069	33.756	{ 33.731	20 <sub>2</sub> -----									} 69.582	{ 69.582	2721.030	} 2721.032				
11 <sub>1</sub> -----									63.086	63.086	33.749	33.749	20 <sub>3</sub> -----									69.730	69.730	21.127	21.127
11 <sub>2</sub> -----									63.150	63.141	33.802	33.810	-----									-----	-----	19.270	19.264
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.348	19.327																

<sup>b</sup> Blended line.

TABLE 2. Rotational constants of  $C^{13}C^{12}H_6$  derived from the combination band,  $\nu_2 + \nu_6$  in  $cm^{-1}$ <sup>a</sup>

$\nu_0$	$2749.164 \pm 0.002$
$B''$	$0.64865 \pm 0.00005$
$D''_j$	$8.4 \pm 1.4 \times 10^{-7}$
$D''_{jK}$	$5.8 \times 10^{-6}$ (assumed)
$B' - B''$	$-0.01062 \pm 0.00001$
$D''_{jK} - D''_{jK}$	$3.12 \pm 0.07 \times 10^{-5}$
$D''_j - D''_j$	$\sim 0$
$D''_K - D''_K$	$\sim 0$
$(A' - B') - (A'' - B'') = 0.0226 \pm 0.0005$	

<sup>a</sup>Uncertainties cited are probable errors.

## 4. Results

For a symmetric top molecule, the " $r_s$ " distance of an atom on the symmetry axis from the center of gravity is given by the relation

$$\Delta I_0 = \mu r_s^2 \quad (3)$$

where  $\Delta I_0$  is the change of the moment of inertia upon substitution,  $\mu = m\Delta m / (M + 2m)$ ,  $M$  is the mass of the original molecule, and  $\Delta m$  is the change of mass upon substitution. Using the  $B_0$  value obtained earlier for ethane and the value found for the  $C^{13}$  substituted ethane above, a " $r_s$ " value of  $1.527 \pm 0.004$  Å for the C—C distance is calculated. The uncertainty cited is probable error.

This value supports Lide's estimate that the " $r_s$ " value for ethane lies in the range 1.525–1.530 Å [6] and is in good, albeit somewhat fortuitous, agreement with the value 1.526 Å found for the C—C bond lengths in propane and isobutane.

The authors thank Dr. B. P. Stoicheff for his suggestions and interest in this problem, and Miss Jessie Kirkland for measuring the spectra.

## 5. References

- [1] H. C. Allen, Jr., and E. K. Plyler, *J. Chem. Phys.* **31**, 1062 (1959).
- [2] W. J. Lafferty and E. K. Plyler, *J. Chem. Phys.* **37**, 2688 (1962).
- [3] D. R. Lide, *J. Chem. Phys.* **33**, 1514 (1960).
- [4] D. R. Lide, *J. Chem. Phys.* **33**, 1519 (1960).
- [5] E. K. Plyler, L. R. Blaine, and E. D. Tidwell, *J. Research NBS* **55**, 183 (1955) RP 2617.
- [6] D. R. Lide, *Tetrahedron* **17**, 125 (1962).

(Paper 67A3-208)