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ABSTRACT

A computer program has been written to calculate band heads from known spectroscopic constants. Many of the observed, but unassigned, band heads in the region from 3600 Å to 4000 Å in the spectrum of MgO have now been assigned.

I. INTRODUCTION

The MgO molecule has a red spectrum^{1,2,3} attributed to $B^1\Sigma^+-A^1\Pi$, a green spectrum¹⁻⁷ attributed to $B^1\Sigma^+-X^1\Sigma^+$ and a complex violet system. At least two emitters give band heads in the region 3600 Å to 4000 Å, namely MgO and MgOH. Extensive overlap has made early analyses difficult and only band heads have been reported.^{5,8-14} Recently high resolution studies^{15,16} have assigned two MgO electronic transitions within the violet region. The lower state is $A^1\Pi$ and the upper states have been assigned as $C^1\Sigma^-$ and $D^1\Delta$.¹⁶

The only band heads assigned in the violet region are those analyzed in high resolution, ^{15,16} and those attributed to MgOH. ¹¹ With the spectroscopic constants of the three states of MgO involved in the violet transitions, it was felt that additional features could be assigned to other bands of these electronic transitions.

II. COMPUTER PROGRAM

Program "Heads" was written for the CDC 6600 computer to calculate band heads from the spectroscopic rotational and vibrational constants. The program requires as input data ω_e , $\omega_e x_e$, $\omega_e y_e$, B_e , α_e , D_e and β_e for both electronic states as well as ν_e for the transition. A flow diagram of the program is shown in Fig. 1.

The vibrational energies and rotational constants for that vibrational level are calculated for both states.

$$G(v) = \omega_{e}(v + 1/2) - \omega_{e}x_{e}(v + 1/2)^{2} + \omega_{e}y_{e}(v + 1/2)^{3}$$

$$B_{v} = B_{e} - \alpha_{e}(v + 1/2)$$

$$D_{v} = D_{e} + \beta_{e}(v + 1/2)$$
(1)

The Q-head occurs at the origin and may be calculated immediately.

There is one Q-head for every band in this program.

Origin =
$$v_e + G'(v) - G''(v)$$
 (2)

The primes refer to the upper state and the double primes to the lower state. The computer then calculates either a P or an R head for each band. Normally an R+head occurs when $B_V^{"} > B_V^{"}$ and a P-head when $B_V^{"} < B_V^{"}$. If the $B_V^{"}$ values are identical in both states, the $D_V^{"}$ values will determine the head.

The rotational energy, $F_V(J)$, of a vibronic state used in this program contained both a B_V term and a D_V term. The neglect of higher terms could affect the J value of calculated heads if J is large.

$$F_{V}(J) = B_{V}J(J+1) - D_{V}J^{2}(J+1)^{2}$$
(3)

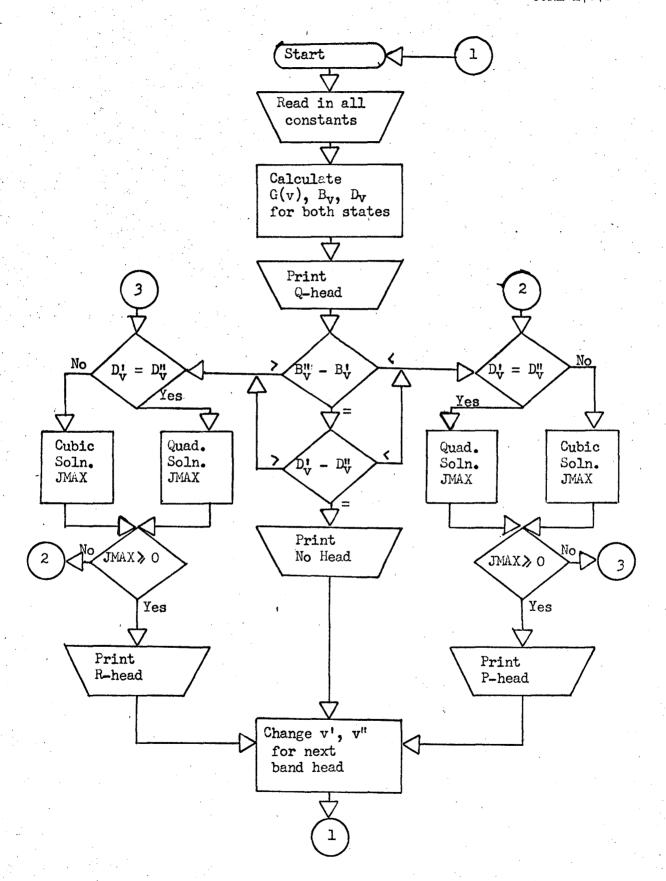


Figure 1. Flow diagram for program "Heads."

R and P lines may be represented in terms of $F_{y}(J)$.

$$R(J) = \text{Origin} + F_{V}^{i}(J+1) - F_{V}^{ii}(J)$$

$$P(J) = \text{Origin} + F_{V}^{i}(J-1) - F_{V}^{ii}(J)$$
(4)

The value of J at which a P-head is formed is found by solving the equation of $\partial P(J)/\partial J = 0$.

$$J^{3} + J^{2} \frac{3(D_{V}^{"} + d_{V}^{"})}{2(D_{V}^{"} - D_{V}^{"})} + J \frac{(B_{V}^{"} - B_{V}^{"} - D_{V}^{"} + D_{V}^{"})}{2(D_{V}^{"} - D_{V}^{"})} + \frac{(B_{V}^{"} + B_{V}^{"})}{4(D_{V}^{"} - D_{V}^{"})} = 0$$
 (5)

If D_V^t and D_V^{tt} are equal the equation becomes quadratic and is treated separately in the computer. An analogous equation is solved for an Rhead. Care must be taken to distinguish the physically real root or roots from the mathematical ones.

It should be noted that the D $_{\rm V}$ terms are very important in determining the heads in MgO. Estimates of the J of heads obtained by solving the linear equations (only B $_{\rm V}$ values) are greatly in error. In addition, for some MgO bands the B $_{\rm V}$ values are so close that an R-head is formed even though B $_{\rm V}'$ > B $_{\rm V}''$. This is shown in the flow diagram by testing the J of the head (JMAX) to see if it is positive.

The program begins with $\mathbf{v'} = 0$ and $\mathbf{v''} = 0$ and increases $\mathbf{v'}$ by one until it reaches some chosen limit. Then it sets $\mathbf{v''} = 1$ and calculates the same number of bands for this $\mathbf{v''}$, etc. In this work the computer calculated bands from (0,0) to (10,10).

III. RESULTS

The spectroscopic constants for the $^1\Sigma^-$, $^1\Delta$ and $^1\Pi$ states were taken from the paper of Trajmar and Ewing. 16 Calculations were made for all 121 bands with v' and v" less than 10. Comparison is made in Tables I and II with the unassigned observations of Pesic, 6 Verhaeghe, 8 Barrow and Crawford, 5 and Pesic and Gaydon 11 for the two electronic transitions $^{11}\Sigma^-$ -A $^{11}\Pi$ and $^{11}\Delta^-$ A $^{11}\Pi$. No head occuring at a J greater than 100 is listed and only a few of the bands calculated by the program are listed. All heads are given as $^{11}\Omega^-$ etc. and the J at which the P or R-heads occur is given. The calculated wavelengths listed are corrected to air by interpolation of the formula given by Edlen. 17 The data of Pesic and Gaydon were corrected to obtain vacuum wave-numbers from wave length in air. All comparisons are then made in terms of vacuum wave-numbers.

It should be noted that a systematic error in the work of Verhaeghe shows up in the (0,0) sequence of the $^1\Delta$ - $^1\Pi$ transition as a constant difference of 6 cm $^{-1}$.

Tables III and IV compare similar data for the isotopic ${\rm MgO}^{18}$ molecule to unassigned heads observed by Pesic. The QOI head of the ${}^1\Sigma^{-1}\Pi$ transition can be assigned in the ${\rm MgO}^{18}$ molecule, but has not been seen in the ${\rm MgO}^{16}$ molecule. In view of the expected Franck-Condon factors, 18 this assignment is tentative.

Naturally occurring magnesium has three stable isotopes. Mg²⁵ and Mg²⁶ constitute little more than 10% each and might be expected to contribute weak features to the violet spectrum. Tables V and VI show the expected positions of these isotopic band heads as well as the calculated isotopic shift.

The error caused by the neglect of higher terms in J has been evaluated by means of a program which calculates rotational lines including an H_V term in the rotational energy. In the (0,0) sequence of the $C^1\Sigma^-A^1\Pi$ of MgO, the error caused by this neglect of higher terms is less than $0.1~{\rm cm}^{-1}$. Furthermore errors of this sort would appear systematically as a function of J in comparing observed heads to calculated heads. No such systematic error is observed.

Table I. $Mg0^{16}$ $\Sigma^{-1}II$ band heads.

Head	J	Calculated Å	Calculate	ed Pesic	Verhae	-	Barrow and Crawford	Pesic and Gaydon
ROO	77	3768.3	26 545.0	26 545.1	26 543	26	545.9	26 545.2
Rll	68	74.0	504.7	505.0	502		505.1	505.0
ବ୍ଦଠ		74.6	500.8	501.3			500.9	501.3
Q11		79+5	466,2	465.7	459		466.0	465.8
R22	62	80.0	463.0	462.9	459		462.7	462.9
Q22		84.8	429.1	428.9			431.8	429.0
R33	56	86,2	419.4	418.2	415		419.9	418.2
Q33		90.5	389.2	388.4				388.4
R44	51	92.7	374.0	371.0	368	·	373.2	371.0
Q44		96.6	346.8					
R55	47	99,6	326.3	•				•
Q55		3803.1	301.8		•			
RlO	47	3684.5	27 147.8					
Q10		87.9	122.8					
R21	43	91.0	100.6					
Q2Ī		94.1	77.8			•		
R23	93	3870.1	25 846.4					
Q 01		70.4	844.2		·			
Q12		74.5	817.4			•		
R34	83	76.2	805.9					
Q23·		78.9	788.1					
R20	32	3604.4	27.751.3		•			
Q20		6.6	734.4					
R31	30	3611.8	27 694.8					
Q31		13.8	679.0		:		. :	*
୧୦2		3970.1	25 195.4				-	
Q13	±, 1	73.1	176.4			,		
Q24		76.5	154.8					

Table II. $Mg0^{16}$ $^{1}\Delta^{-1}II$ band heads.

Head	J	Calculated Å	Calculated cm ⁻¹	Pesic	V e rhaeghe	Barrow and Crawfor	and
ROO	83	3800.4	26 320.6 2	6 320	26 314. 2	26 320.2	26 320.5
Rll	74	6.4	279•3	279.6	273	279.1	279.6
Q 00	•	7.4	272.0	271.8	•	271.8	271.9
Q11		12.5	237.3	237.2	231	237.4	237.3
R22	66	12.6	236.5	237.2		237.4	237.3
Q22		17•9	199.8	200.1		200.8	200.1
R33	60	19.1	192.0		186	195	•
Q33		23.8	159.5				160.3
R44	54	25.9	145.4	•	139	145	
Q44		30.1	116.4			•	
R55	50	33 ₊0	96.6				
Q 55		36.8	70.5				
RlO	49	3715.8	26 920.4				•
QlO		19.4	893.9				
R21	45	22.4	872.7	•	*		
Q21	. •	25.7	848.6	,		· •	
Q01		3905.0	25 615.4 2	5 616.7	25 600		25 616.7
Q12		9.1	588.5	589.0	•	591	589.1
R34	89	10.2	581.4				
Q23		13.6	558.8	559•2	561		559.2
R45	80	16.8	538.4			•	
Q34		18.6	526.3	526.5	519		526.5
R56	72	23.6	494.1			494.9	
Q45		. 24.0	491.0	490.3	480		490.3
Q 56	,	29.9	452.9			454	••
R67	65	3930.7	25 448.2		•	-	
Q 67		36.2	412.0				
R20	33	3634.3	, 2 7 522.9		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Q20		36.7	505.2				
R31	31	41.9	465.7		•	· . ·	
୧ 31 ୧୦2		44 . 1 4006.4	449.3 24 966.6				
Q13		9.5	947.5				

Table III. MgO^{18} $^{1}\Delta^{-1}\Pi$ band heads.

·		Table III.	MgO Δ -	II band he	eads.	
Head	J	Calculated Å	Calculated cm-1	Pesic	Calculated Isotope Shift	Observed Isotope Shift
ROO	85	3800.7	26 318.6	26 318	- 2.0	-2
Rll	75	6.4	278.9	278.1	- •4	-1.5
୧୦୦		7•3	272.6	271.8	•6	0.0
Qll		12.2	239.2	238.1	•7	•9
R22	67	12.4	238.0	238.1	1.5	•9
Q22	•	17.4	203.1	202.0	3.3	1.9
R33	61	18.6	195.4	195.3	.3.4	6.8
Q33		23.1	164.5		5.0	
R44	. 55	25.1	150.9		4.5	
Q44	•	29.1	123.2	•	6.8	
R55	51	31.9	104.3	•	7.7	
Q55		3 5.6	79•3	•	8.8	
RlO	51	3718.7	26 899.0		-21.4	
Q10	•	22.2	873.7		-20.2	
R21	46	25.0	853.4		-19.3	
Q21	.	28.2	830.4		-18.2	
QOL		3901.6	25 638.1	25 638,3	22.7	21.6
Q12		5•5	611.9	611.6	23.4	22.6
R34	91	6.7	603.9		22.5	٠.
Q23		9.9	583.2	582.6	24.4	23.4
R45	81	12.0	562.7		24.3	-1 0
Q34	177	13.7	551.8	551.3	25.5	24.8
R56	73	19.5	520.3	576 5	26.2	06.0
Q45		19.9	517.8	516.5		26.2
Q56	(7	3925.6	25 481.2		28.3	
R67	67 	26.3	476.4		28.2	
R20	34	3639.8	27 481.8		-41.1	•
Q20		42.1	465.0	·	-40.2	
R31	32	47.0	427.5	•	- 38 . 2	• .
Q31		49.1	411.7		-37.6	
Q02		399.4	25 010.8		44.2	
Q13		4002.4	24 991.9		7474 • 74	

Table IV. MgO^{18} \sum_{-1}^{-1} band heads.

Head	J	Calculated Å	Calculated cm ⁻¹	Pesic	Calculated Isotope Shift	Observed Isotope Shift
RÒÒ	78	3768.6	26 543.1	26 543.1	- 1.9	-2.0
Rll	70	74.0	504.5	504.4	2	6
୍ବଠଠ		74.5	501.4	501.0	. 6	 3
Q11	•	79•2	468.1	468.5	1.9	3.2
R22	63	79•7	464.5	464.0	1.5	1.1
Q 22	• •	84.3	432.3	428.1	3.2	8
R33	57	7 85.7	422.8	421.1	3.4	2.9
Q33 .		89.8	394.1	392.4	4.9	4.0
R44	52	91.9	379•3	376.8	5.3	5.8
Q44	•	95•7	353.5		6.7	
R55	48	98.5	333•9		7.6	
Q55		3801.9	310.5		8.7	
RlO	. 48	3687.5	27 126.4		-21.4	
Q10		90•9	102.6		-20.2	
R21	44	93.8	81.3		-19.3	
Q21	"	96.8	59.6		-18.2	
R23	94	3867.0	25 867.3	•	20.9	
Q01	, .	67.1	866.9	25 866,6	22.7	•
Q12		70.9	840.8		23.4	
R34	. 84	72.8	828.6	·.	22.7	
Q23		75.2	812.3		24.2	
R45.	76	78.7	789.0		24.3	
R20	33	3609.8	27 710.3		-41.0	
Q20	•	3611.9	27 694.1		-40.3	
R31	31	16.8	656.5	•	-38.3	
Q31		18.8	641.4		-37.6	•
Q02		3963.1	25 239.6		44.2	
Q13	t. r	66.1	220.8		44.4	

Table V. Mg²⁵0 band heads.

Head	Upper State	J	Calculated Å	Calculated / cm ⁻¹	Calculated Isotope Shift
ROO	Δ	84	3800.5	26 320.1	 5
Rll	Δ	74	6.4	279.2	1
୧ ୦୦	Δ		7.4	272.2	•2
Q11	Δ		12.4	237.8	•5
R10	Δ	50	3716.4	26 915.4	-5.0
Q10	· 🛆		20.1	889.2	-4.7
Q01	Δ		3904.2	25 620.8	5.4
R 2 0	Δ	34	3635.6	27 513.2	-9.7
Q 20	Δ		38.0	495•7	- 9•5
Q02	Δ		4004.87	24 977.1	10.5
ROO	Σ	77	3768.4	26 544.5	-•5
R11	Σ Σ	69	74.0	504.6	1
୧ ୦୦	Σ		74.5	501.0	•2
Q11	Σ		79•4	466.7	•5
RlO	Σ	47	3685 . 3	27 142.7	-5.1
Q10	Σ		88.7	118.1	-4.7
Q01	Σ		3869.6	25 849.6	5.4
R20	. Σ	32	3605.7	27 741.6	9•7
Q 20	Σ		7•9	724.9	9•5
Q02	Σ		3968.4	25 205.9	10.5

Table VI. Mg²⁶0 band heads.

Head	Upper State	J	Calculated Å	Calculated cm-1	Calculated Isotope Shift
ROO	_ Δ	84.	3800.5	26 319.7	 9
Rll	Δ	74	6.4	279.1	2
Q 00 '	Δ		7.4	272.3	•3
Q11	Δ		12.3	238.2	•9
RlO	Δ .	. 50	3716.0	26 910.7	-9•7
Q10	Δ		20.7	884.7	-9.2
Q01	Δ	•	3903.4	25 625.8	10.4
R20	Δ	34	3636.8	27 504.2	-18.7
Q 20	Δ	,	39•1	486.9	-18.3
Q02	Δ.		4003.2	24 986.8	20.2
ROO .	Σ	77	, 3768.4	26 544.1	 9
Rll	Σ	69	74.0	504.6	1
୧୦୦	Σ		74.5	501.1	•3
Q11	Σ		79.4	476.1	•9
R10	Σ	47	3685•9	27 138.0	-9.8
Q10	Σ	•	89.2	113.6	-9.2
Q01	Σ		3868.9	25 [/] 854.6	10.4
R20 ·	Σ	32	3606.9	27 732.6	-18.7
Q20	Σ		9•0	716.1	-18.3
Q02	Σ	· ·	3966.9	25 215.6	20:2

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Agreement between calculated band heads and the unassigned observations is excellent. Further proof of the correctness of these assignments comes from the agreement of the calculated isotopic shifts and those observed by Pesic. The observed band heads in Tables I and II may be considered assigned. The calculated heads which have not been observed are expected to be quite accurate and could possibly be observed. Only small Franck-Condon factors hinder their observation. Nearly all of the intensity of the $D^1\Delta - A^1\Pi$ is in the (0,0) sequence and, by analogy, the $C^1\Sigma^- - A^1\Pi$ is expected to be strong only in the (0,0) sequence.

With these assignments it is expected that the complex violet system of MgO and MgOH may be greatly simplified. Furthermore, program "Heads" has proven to be a valuable tool in assigning low resolution spectra and can be expected to work equally well for other diatomic molecules.

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