

Hyperfine interactions and internal rotation in methanol

Boy Lankhaar

*Theoretical Chemistry, Institute for Molecules and Materials, Radboud University
Heyendaalseweg 135, 6525 AJ Nijmegen, The Netherlands*

*and
Onsala Space Observatory, Chalmers University of Technology, 439 92 Onsala, Sweden*

Gerrit C. Groenenboom

*Theoretical Chemistry, Institute for Molecules and Materials, Radboud University
Heyendaalseweg 135, 6525 AJ Nijmegen, The Netherlands*

Ad van der Avoird*

*Theoretical Chemistry, Institute for Molecules and Materials, Radboud University
Heyendaalseweg 135, 6525 AJ Nijmegen, The Netherlands*

Supplementary material

* Electronic address: A.vanderAvoird@theochem.ru.nl

OTHER SPECTRA ANALYZED

Figures 1 to 7 in this supplement show hyperfine structure resolved spectra for different rotational transitions that were also analyzed.

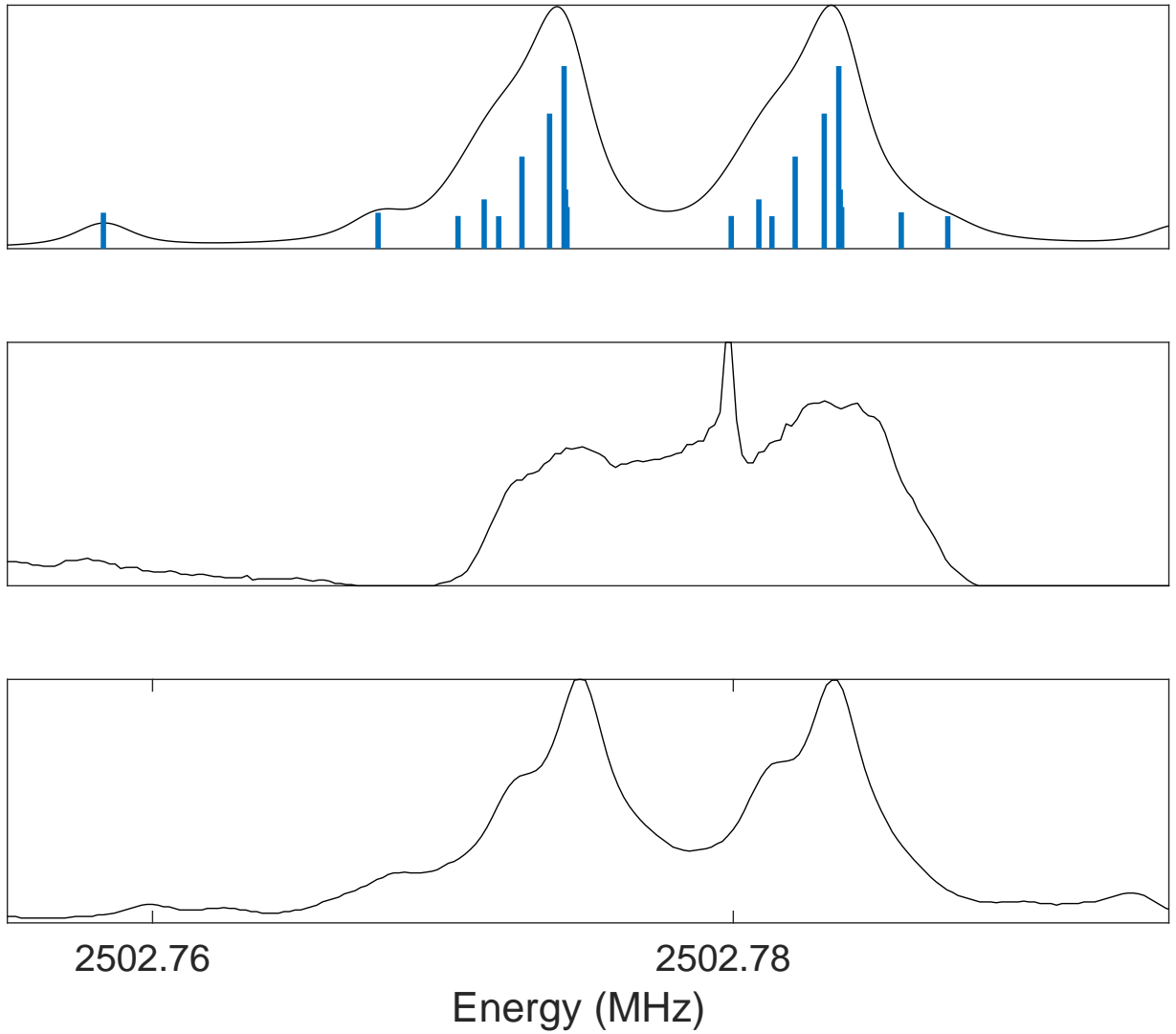


FIG. 1: Comparison of our hyperfine spectrum calculated (upper) for the $2_{11} A_2 \leftarrow 2_{12} A_1$ transition with the measured spectra (middle)[1] and the fit by Coudert *et al.*[1] (bottom). The Doppler splitting is 9.44 kHz. The blue bars indicate the individual hyperfine transitions with length proportional to the intensity. The hyperfine transitions are convoluted using a Voigt profile with Gaussian width parameter $\sigma = 0.5$ kHz and Lorentz width parameter $\gamma = 0.88$ kHz.

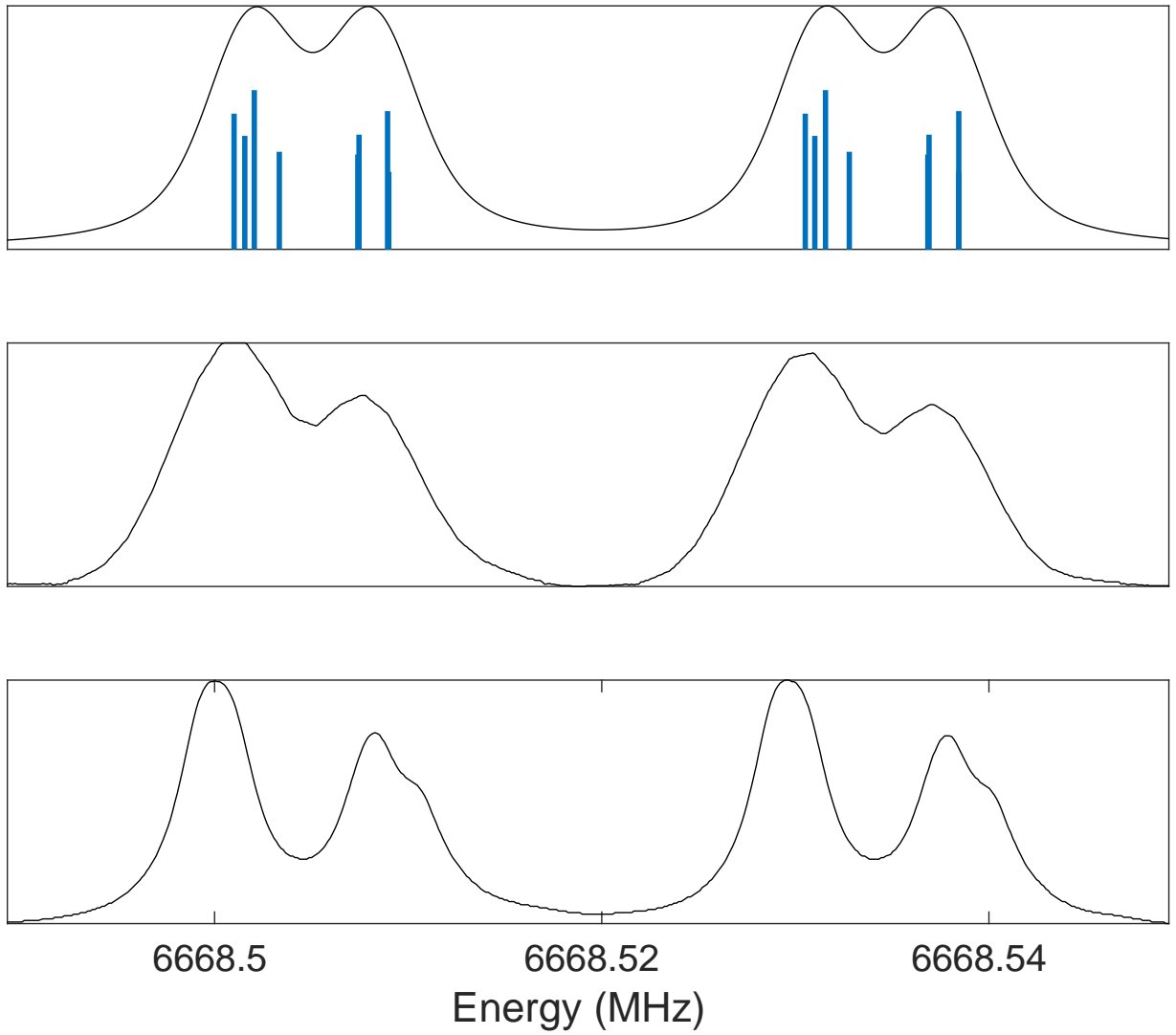


FIG. 2: Comparison of our hyperfine spectrum calculated (upper) for the $5_{15}A_2 \leftarrow 6_{06}A_1$ transition with the measured spectra (middle) and the fit by Coudert *et al.*[1] (bottom). The Doppler splitting is 29.47 kHz. The blue bars indicate the individual hyperfine transitions with length proportional to the intensity. The hyperfine transitions are convoluted using a Voigt profile with $\sigma = 1.3$ kHz and $\gamma = 1.7$ kHz.

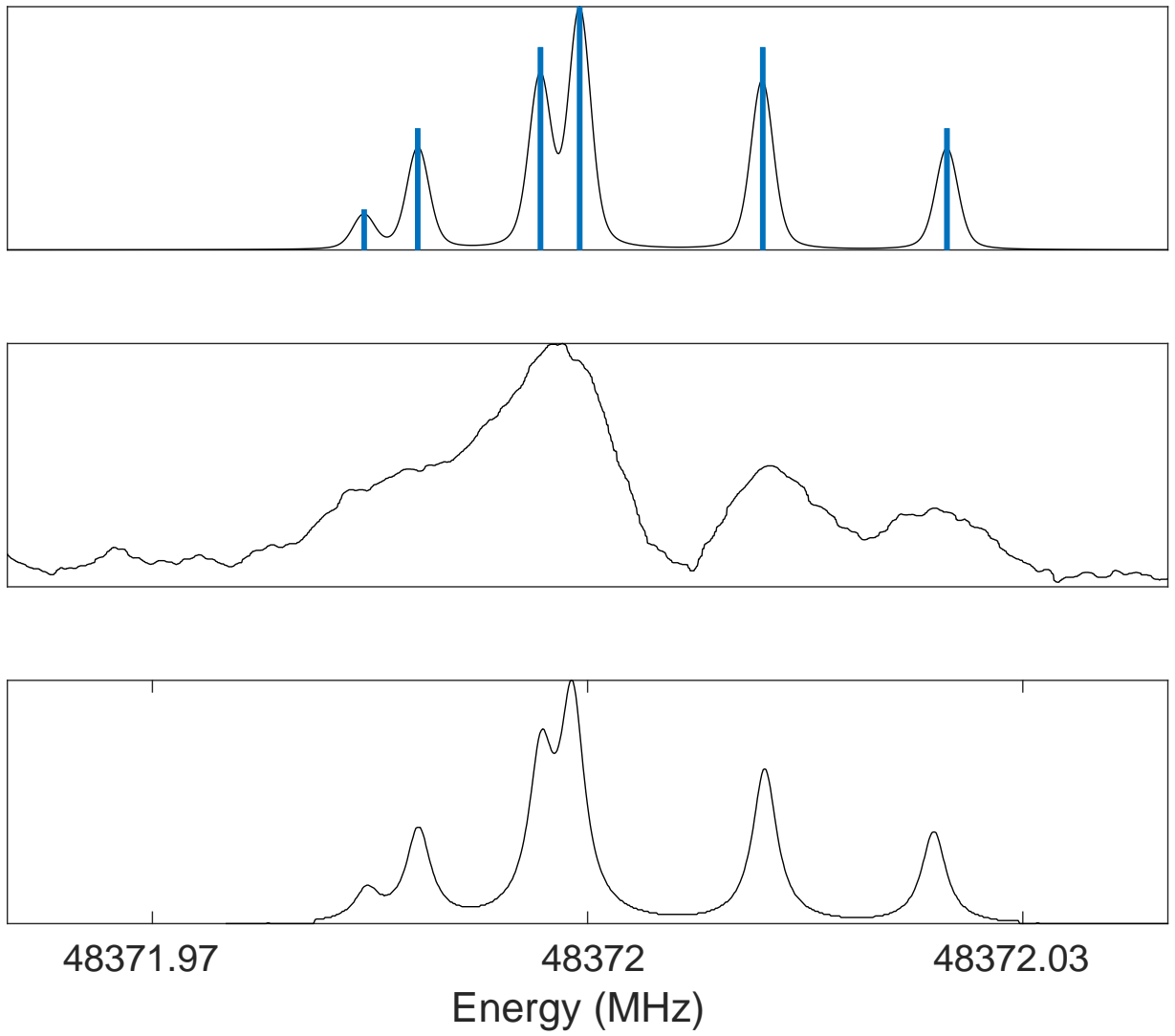


FIG. 3: Comparison of our hyperfine spectrum calculated (upper) for the $1_{01} A_2 \leftarrow 0_{00} A_1$ transition with the measured spectra (middle)[2] and the fit by Coudert *et al.*[1] (bottom). The blue bars indicate the individual hyperfine transitions with a length proportional to the intensity. The hyperfine transitions are convoluted using a Voigt profile with $\sigma = 0.63$ kHz and $\gamma = 0.3$ kHz.

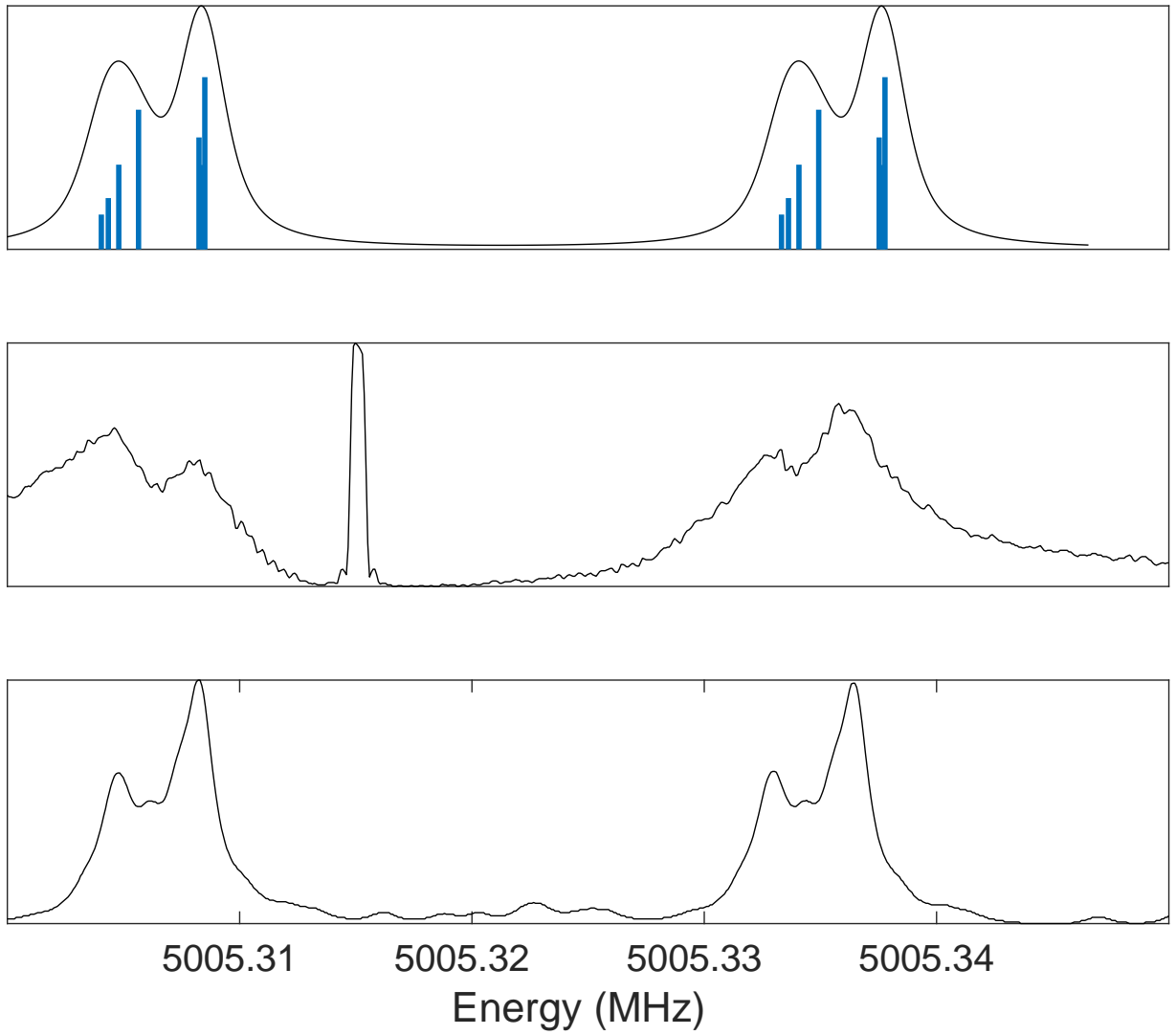


FIG. 4: Comparison of our hyperfine spectrum calculated (upper) for the $3_{12}A_2 \leftarrow 3_{13}A_1$ transition with the measured spectra (middle)[1] and the fit by Coudert *et al.*[1] (bottom). The Doppler splitting is 29.28 kHz. The blue bars indicate the individual hyperfine transitions with a length proportional to the intensity. The hyperfine transitions are convoluted using a Voigt profile with $\sigma = 0.5$ kHz and $\gamma = 0.88$ kHz.

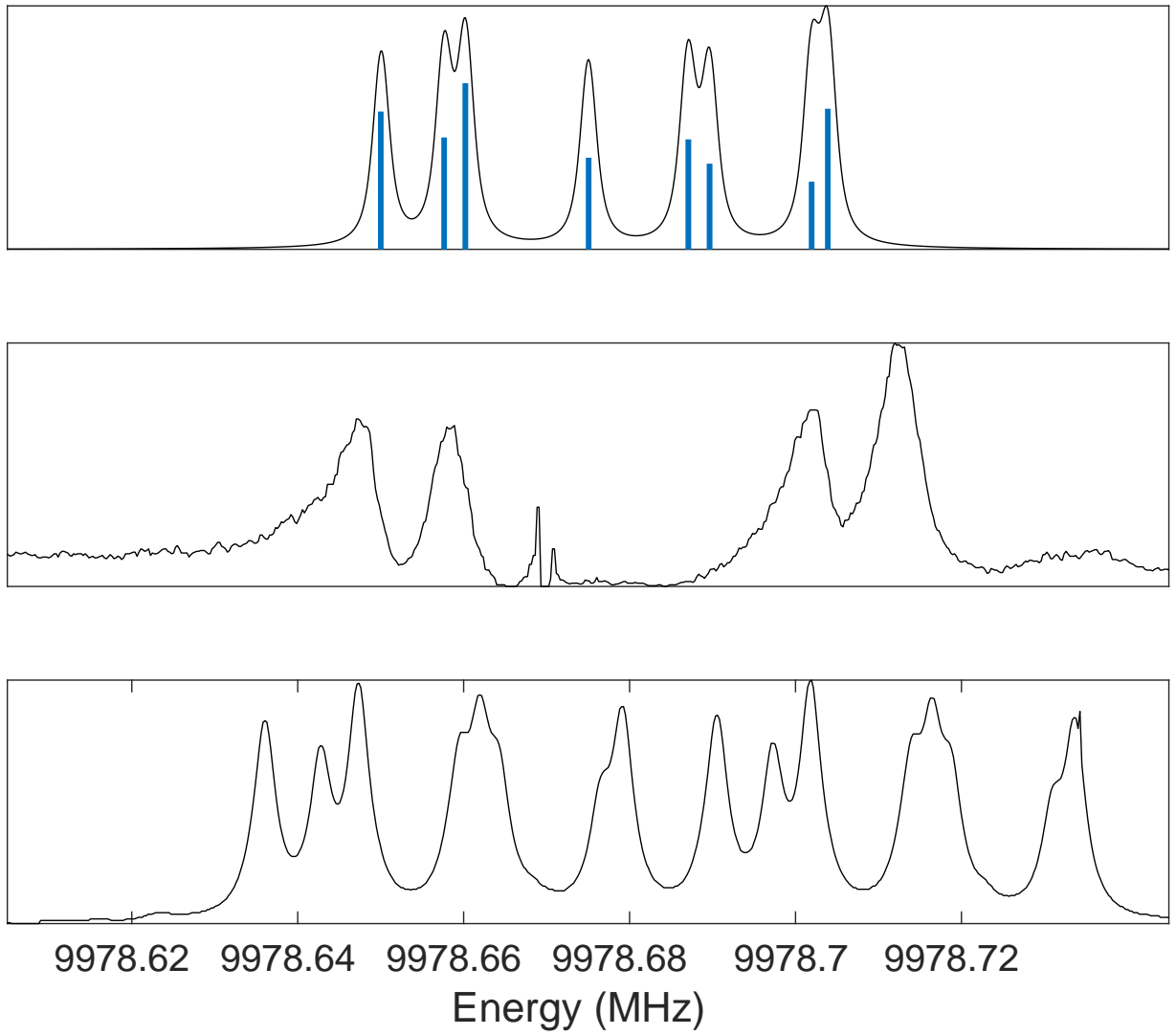


FIG. 5: Comparison of our hyperfine spectrum calculated (upper) for the $4_{32}A_2 \leftarrow 5_{23}A_1$ transition with the measured spectra (middle)[1] and the fit by Coudert *et al.*[1] (bottom). No Doppler splitting is used in the calculation. The blue bars indicate the individual hyperfine transitions with a length proportional to the intensity. The hyperfine transitions are convoluted using a Voigt profile with $\sigma = 0.5$ kHz and $\gamma = 0.88$ kHz.

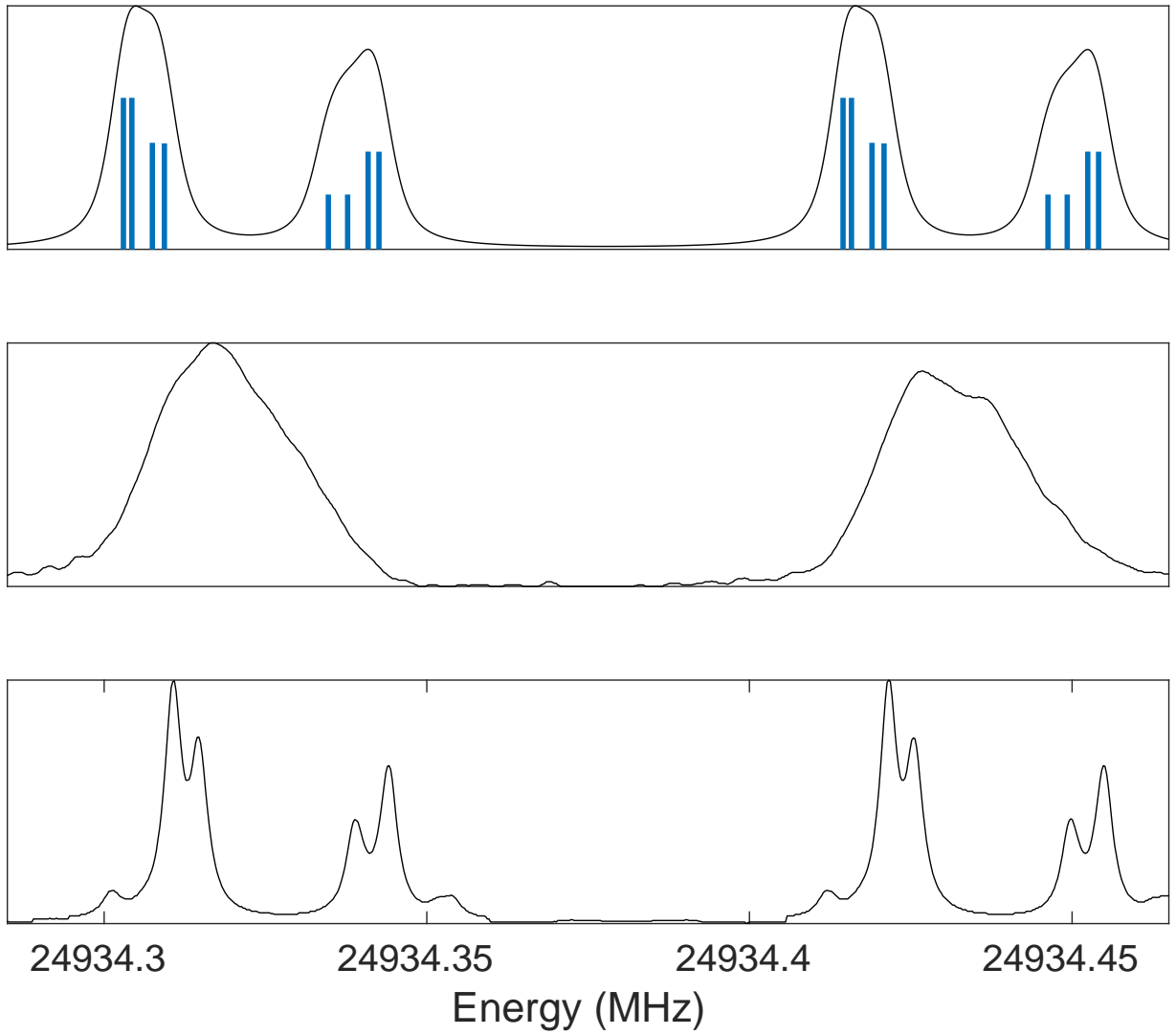


FIG. 6: Comparison of our hyperfine spectrum calculated (upper) for the $2_2 E \leftarrow 2_1 E$ transition with the measured spectra (middle) and the fit by Coudert *et al.*[1] (bottom). The Doppler splitting is 111.52 kHz. The blue bars indicate the individual hyperfine transitions with a length proportional to the intensity. The hyperfine transitions are convoluted using a Voigt profile with $\sigma = 1.5$ kHz and $\gamma = 1.88$ kHz.

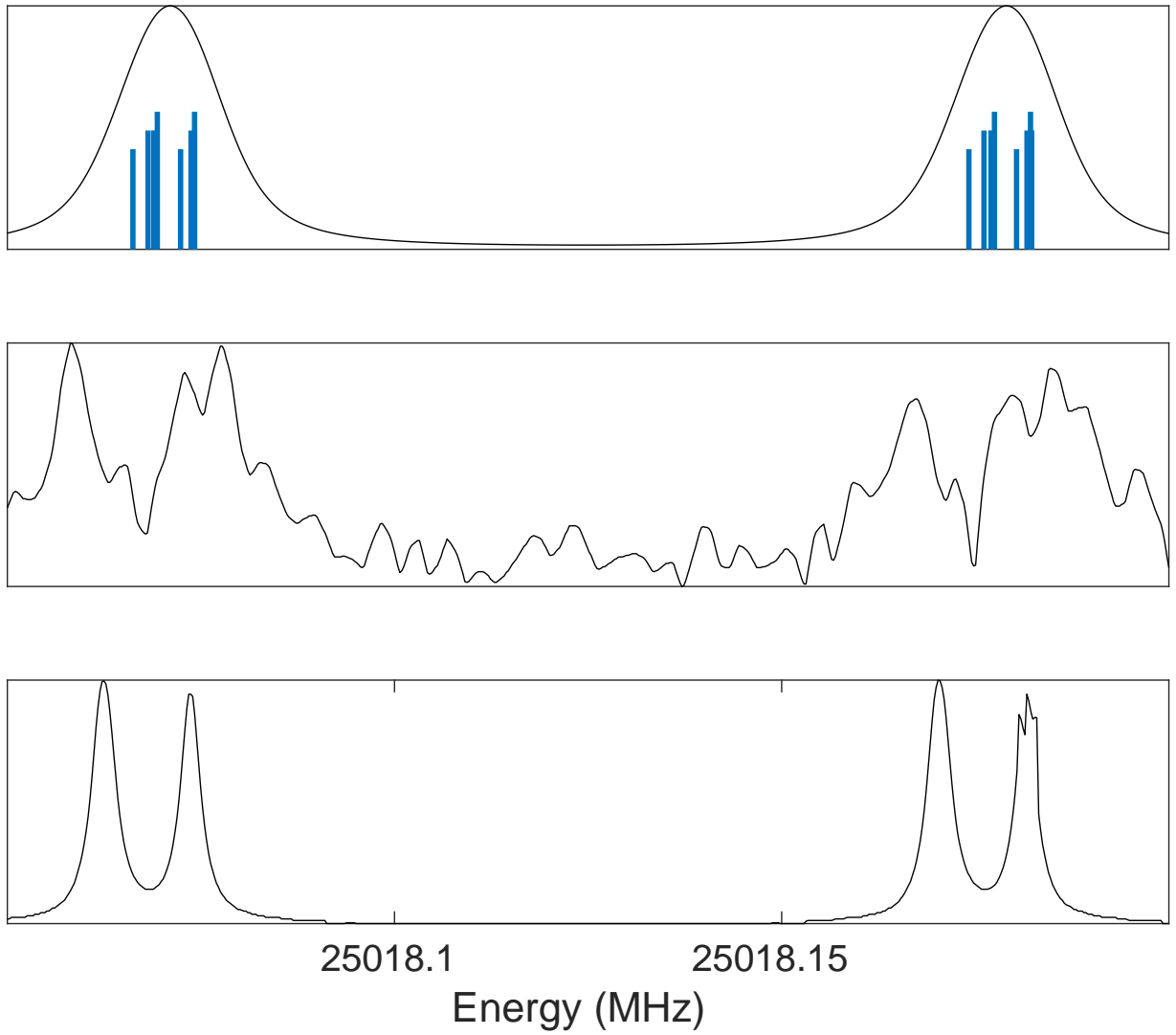


FIG. 7: Comparison of our hyperfine spectrum calculated (upper) for the $6_2 E \leftarrow 6_1 E$ transition with the measured spectra (middle) and the fit by Coudert *et al.*[1] (bottom). The Doppler splitting is 108 kHz. The blue bars indicate the individual hyperfine transitions with a length proportional to the intensity. The hyperfine transitions are convoluted using a Voigt profile with $\sigma = 3.5$ kHz and $\gamma = 3.88$ kHz.

CALCULATED HYPERFINE TRANSITION FREQUENCIES AND INTENSITIES

Tables I to XIV in this supplement list the frequencies and intensities of all allowed hyperfine transitions associated with a given rotational transition. ΔE are the frequency shifts relative to the rotational transition frequency and A are the Einstein coefficients for spontaneous emission. The Einstein B coefficients for absorption and stimulated emission and the transition intensities can be obtained from the A values with the well known relations [3].

TABLE I: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a K_c}}$ within the rotational transition $1_{01} A_2 \leftarrow 0_{00} A_1$ at 48.373 GHz. Note that the hyperfine splitting vanishes for $J = 0$, so that the $F_{0_{00}} = 1$ and $F_{0_{00}} = 2$ hyperfine levels are degenerate. Therefore, the transition frequency is only determined by the energy of the $F_{1_{01}}$ level. The sum of all Einstein coefficients for transitions with the same frequency from a given $F_{1_{01}}$ level is the same for all $F_{1_{01}}$ levels: $A = 3.817 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{s}^{-1}$.

$F_{1_{01}}$	$F_{0_{00}}$	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-7}s^{-1})
0	1	-18.084	3.817
1	1	-14.350	1.296
1	2	-14.350	2.521
2	1	-5.934	2.891
2	2	-5.934	0.926
3	2	-3.200	3.817
2	1	9.376	0.926
2	2	9.376	2.891
1	1	22.108	2.521
1	2	22.108	1.296

TABLE II: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a K_c}}$ within the rotational transition $2_{11}A_2 \leftarrow 2_{12}A_1$ at 2.502 GHz.

$F_{2_{11}}$	$F_{2_{12}}$	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-11}s^{-1})
4	4	1.016	2.205
4	3	-8.122	0.106
4	3	-13.695	0.335
1	1	1.101	1.510
1	2	-4.976	0.833
1	0	-22.115	0.173
1	1	-26.034	0.128
1	2	-26.533	0.002
2	1	7.126	0.494
2	2	1.049	1.285
2	3	-0.563	0.566
2	3	-6.136	0.113
2	1	-20.009	0.122
2	2	-20.508	0.067
3	4	9.628	0.063
3	2	2.102	0.335
3	3	0.489	2.097
3	3	-5.083	0.140
3	2	-19.455	0.010
3	4	14.229	0.504
3	2	6.703	0.147
3	3	5.090	0.007
3	3	-0.482	1.430
3	2	-14.854	0.558
0	1	20.829	0.495
0	1	-6.307	2.152
1	1	24.961	0.145
1	2	18.884	0.186
1	0	1.745	0.709
1	1	-2.174	0.422
1	2	-2.672	1.184
2	1	25.867	0.002
2	2	19.790	0.076
2	3	18.177	0.001
2	3	12.605	0.790
2	1	-1.269	0.705
2	2	-1.767	1.072

TABLE III: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}K_c}$ within the rotational transition $3_{12}A_1 \leftarrow 3_{13}A_2$ at 5.004 GHz.

$F_{3_{12}}$	$F_{3_{13}}$	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-11}s^{-1})
2	2	-2.547	6.260
2	3	-2.806	2.152
2	1	-9.893	1.591
2	3	-19.922	0.531
2	2	-30.210	0.087
3	2	-1.850	1.567
3	3	-2.108	7.386
3	4	-15.535	0.543
3	3	-19.224	0.048
3	4	-21.774	1.078
1	2	4.485	2.604
1	1	-2.860	7.081
1	2	-23.178	0.936
4	3	14.781	0.560
4	4	1.353	7.594
4	3	-2.335	1.194
4	4	-4.885	0.074
4	5	-12.103	1.199
4	3	18.391	0.677
4	4	4.964	0.294
4	3	1.276	0.077
4	4	-1.275	9.475
4	5	-8.492	0.099
3	2	18.857	0.330
3	3	18.599	0.106
3	4	5.171	1.578
3	3	1.483	7.360
3	4	-1.068	0.026
3	2	-8.806	1.222
5	4	15.037	0.887
5	4	8.798	0.175
5	5	1.581	9.559
2	2	29.182	0.143
2	3	28.924	0.003
2	1	21.837	0.533
2	3	11.808	1.681
2	2	1.519	8.262

TABLE IV: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}K_c}$ within the rotational transition $6_{15}A_2 \leftarrow 6_{16}A_1$ at 17.508 GHz.

$F_{6_{15}}$	$F_{6_{16}}$	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-11}s^{-1})
8	8	3.318	1.276
8	7	-8.399	0.016
8	7	-13.872	0.031
5	5	2.819	1.244
5	6	-9.616	0.058
5	4	-26.525	0.021
5	5	-34.357	0.000
7	8	8.994	0.017
7	7	-2.723	1.261
7	6	-7.067	0.001
7	7	-8.197	0.003
7	6	-27.153	0.043
6	5	15.271	0.048
6	7	7.179	0.002
6	6	2.836	1.188
6	7	1.706	0.065
6	6	-17.251	0.001
6	5	-21.906	0.020
7	8	20.262	0.037
7	7	8.545	0.000
7	6	4.202	0.055
7	7	3.072	1.223
7	6	-15.884	0.008
4	5	24.807	0.025
4	4	-4.538	1.236
4	5	-12.370	0.064
6	5	29.120	0.000
6	7	21.028	0.049
6	6	16.685	0.007
6	7	15.555	0.006
6	6	-3.401	1.207
6	5	-8.057	0.054
5	5	33.135	0.003
5	6	20.700	0.018
5	4	3.790	0.051
5	6	0.613	0.068
5	5	-4.042	1.184

TABLE V: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}K_c}$ within the rotational transition $4_{32}A_1 \leftarrow 5_{23}A_2$ at 9.977 GHz.

$F_{4_{32}}$	$F_{5_{23}}$	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-10}s^{-1})
6	7	-14.760	4.647
6	6	-28.334	0.174
6	5	-29.639	0.003
6	6	-43.699	0.095
6	5	-61.825	0.004
5	4	-20.011	0.005
5	6	-24.931	4.553
5	5	-26.236	0.297
5	6	-40.296	0.001
5	5	-58.422	0.061
5	4	-63.061	0.006
4	4	-11.128	0.276
4	5	-17.352	4.519
4	5	-49.539	0.075
4	3	-50.839	0.005
4	4	-54.178	0.047
3	4	0.046	4.759
3	3	-39.665	0.064
3	4	-43.004	0.099
5	6	44.277	0.001
5	5	42.972	0.001
5	6	28.911	4.646
5	5	10.786	0.267
5	4	6.147	0.006
4	4	50.453	0.003
4	5	44.229	0.035
4	5	12.043	4.440
4	3	10.743	0.010
4	4	7.403	0.434
3	4	57.705	0.052
3	3	17.995	0.429
3	4	14.656	4.441
2	3	26.928	4.922

TABLE VI: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a K_c}}$ within the rotational transition $5_{15}A_2 \leftarrow 6_{06} A_1$ at 6.676 GHz.

$F_{5_{15}}$	$F_{6_{06}}$	ΔE (kHz)	A ($\cdot 10^{-9} \text{s}^{-1}$)
7	8	-2.500	1.033
7	7	-6.124	0.014
7	6	-17.228	0.001
7	7	-19.758	0.029
7	6	-31.105	0.000
4	5	-1.240	1.055
4	4	-23.195	0.020
4	5	-32.829	0.002
6	7	4.397	1.035
6	6	-6.707	0.001
6	7	-9.237	0.002
6	6	-20.584	0.038
6	5	-24.151	0.001
5	5	11.130	0.047
5	6	-3.015	1.004
5	4	-10.825	0.001
5	6	-16.892	0.011
5	5	-20.459	0.014
6	5	13.134	0.001
6	7	10.093	0.000
6	6	-1.010	0.055
6	7	-3.541	1.016
6	6	-14.888	0.005
6	5	-18.454	0.001
3	4	4.417	1.077
5	6	16.767	0.006
5	4	8.957	0.001
5	6	2.889	1.015
5	5	-0.677	0.056
4	5	34.424	0.000
4	4	12.469	0.052
4	5	2.835	1.025

TABLE VII: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}}$ within the rotational transition $2_0 \leftarrow 3_{-1}$ E at 12.178 GHz.

F_{2_0}	$F_{3_{-1}}$	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-9}s^{-1})
3	4	4.965	7.372
3	3	3.306	0.293
3	3	-9.120	0.344
3	2	-14.335	0.018
2	3	4.802	7.519
2	3	-7.624	0.221
2	2	-12.839	0.287
2	3	7.667	0.098
2	3	-4.760	7.325
2	2	-9.974	0.605
1	2	-7.978	8.027
2	3	1.475	5.711
2	3	-11.352	1.495
2	2	-17.669	0.821
3	4	6.106	7.372
3	3	5.844	0.325
3	3	-6.982	0.312
3	2	-13.300	0.018
2	3	6.980	1.861
2	3	-5.847	6.095
2	2	-12.164	0.071
1	2	-3.263	8.027

TABLE VIII: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}}$ within the rotational transition $2_1 \leftarrow 3_0$ E at 19.969 GHz.

F_{2_1}	F_{3_0}	ΔE (kHz)	A ($\cdot 10^{-8} \text{s}^{-1}$)
2	3	-2.620	0.968
2	3	-8.871	0.320
2	2	-17.451	0.063
3	3	-2.433	0.093
3	4	-6.237	1.241
3	3	-8.685	0.014
3	2	-17.265	0.003
2	3	16.433	0.253
2	3	10.182	1.012
2	2	1.601	0.087
1	2	4.050	1.352
3	4	-5.490	1.241
3	3	-7.651	0.040
3	3	-11.639	0.067
3	2	-14.276	0.003
2	3	-4.782	1.291
2	3	-8.769	0.000
2	2	-11.407	0.061
2	3	10.700	0.005
2	3	6.713	1.258
2	2	4.075	0.089
1	2	11.265	1.352

TABLE IX: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}}$ within the rotational transition $2_2 \leftarrow 2_1$ E at 24.935 GHz.

F_{2_2}	F_{2_1}	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-8}s^{-1})
3	2	-16.061	0.188
3	3	-16.247	3.553
3	2	-35.113	0.256
2	2	-9.941	3.480
2	3	-10.128	0.221
2	2	-28.994	0.083
2	1	-31.443	0.213
1	2	39.917	0.422
1	2	20.865	0.577
1	1	18.416	2.998
2	2	40.690	0.001
2	3	40.504	0.401
2	2	21.638	3.209
2	1	19.189	0.386
3	3	-14.961	3.553
3	2	-17.831	0.180
3	2	-33.313	0.264
2	3	-8.881	0.221
2	2	-11.751	3.498
2	2	-27.233	0.065
2	1	-34.422	0.213
1	2	38.099	0.404
1	2	22.617	0.595
1	1	15.427	2.998
2	3	41.792	0.401
2	2	38.922	0.005
2	2	23.440	3.205
2	1	16.251	0.386

TABLE X: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}}$ within the rotational transition $3_2 \leftarrow 3_1$ E at 24.933 GHz.

F_{3_2}	F_{3_1}	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-8}s^{-1})
4	4	-8.336	4.699
4	3	-12.007	0.145
4	3	-25.336	0.168
3	4	-4.694	0.167
3	3	-8.365	4.641
3	3	-21.694	0.041
3	2	-30.970	0.165
3	4	30.502	0.236
3	3	26.831	0.000
3	3	13.502	4.543
3	2	4.226	0.233
2	3	30.418	0.259
2	3	17.089	0.298
2	2	7.813	4.456
4	3	-9.491	0.149
4	4	-10.388	4.699
4	3	-27.937	0.164
3	3	-5.704	4.630
3	4	-6.601	0.166
3	3	-24.150	0.052
3	2	-27.369	0.164
3	3	29.339	0.002
3	4	28.442	0.236
3	3	10.893	4.541
3	2	7.674	0.234
2	3	33.099	0.265
2	3	14.653	0.292
2	2	11.434	4.456

TABLE XI: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}}$ within the rotational transition $4_2 \leftarrow 4_1$ E at 24.944 GHz.

F_{4_2}	F_{4_1}	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-8}s^{-1})
5	4	-5.333	0.109
5	5	-6.560	5.266
5	4	-24.872	0.110
4	4	-2.449	5.216
4	5	-3.676	0.121
4	4	-21.988	0.028
4	3	-25.454	0.120
4	4	24.596	0.003
4	5	23.370	0.147
4	4	5.058	5.189
4	3	1.592	0.147
3	4	29.960	0.171
3	4	10.421	0.172
3	3	6.955	5.142
5	5	-3.679	5.266
5	4	-8.540	0.108
5	4	-21.455	0.111
4	5	-1.135	0.121
4	4	-5.997	5.220
4	4	-18.911	0.024
4	3	-29.806	0.120
4	5	26.272	0.147
4	4	21.411	0.001
4	4	8.496	5.190
4	3	-2.399	0.146
3	4	26.376	0.169
3	4	13.462	0.174
3	3	2.567	5.142

TABLE XII: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}}$ within the rotational transition $5_2 \leftarrow 5_1$ E at 24.978 GHz.

F_{5_2}	F_{5_1}	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-8}s^{-1})
6	6	0.026	5.570
6	5	-6.199	0.081
6	5	-19.387	0.078
5	6	2.002	0.090
5	5	-4.223	5.538
5	5	-17.411	0.012
5	4	-29.834	0.090
5	6	24.801	0.098
5	5	18.577	0.001
5	5	5.388	5.533
5	4	-7.034	0.098
4	5	24.149	0.116
4	5	10.961	0.113
4	4	-1.462	5.500
6	5	-2.355	0.081
6	6	-3.754	5.570
6	5	-23.664	0.078
5	5	0.271	5.537
5	6	-1.129	0.090
5	5	-21.038	0.013
5	4	-24.648	0.090
5	5	22.379	0.001
5	6	20.979	0.098
5	5	1.070	5.532
5	4	-2.540	0.098
4	5	28.703	0.117
4	5	7.394	0.113
4	4	3.784	5.500

TABLE XIII: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}}$ within the rotational transition $6_2 \leftarrow 6_1$ E at 25.046 GHz.

F_{6_2}	F_{6_1}	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-8}s^{-1})
7	6	-0.060	0.063
7	7	-1.562	5.887
7	6	-23.467	0.060
6	6	2.674	5.865
6	7	1.172	0.071
6	6	-20.733	0.004
6	5	-24.459	0.071
6	7	19.871	0.071
6	6	-2.035	5.869
6	5	-5.761	0.071
5	6	28.507	0.086
5	6	5.101	0.081
5	5	1.375	5.843
7	7	3.193	5.887
7	6	-4.482	0.063
7	6	-18.274	0.060
6	7	4.835	0.071
6	6	-2.840	5.865
6	6	-16.632	0.004
6	5	-30.555	0.071
6	7	24.699	0.071
6	6	3.232	5.869
6	5	-10.691	0.071
5	6	22.898	0.086
5	6	9.105	0.081
5	5	-4.817	5.843

TABLE XIV: Transitions between hyperfine levels with quantum numbers $F_{J_{K_a}}$ within the rotational transition $9_{-1} \leftarrow 8_{-2}$ E at 9.909 GHz.

$F_{9_{-1}}$	$F_{8_{-2}}$	ΔE (kHz)	A (10^{-9}s^{-1})
10	9	3.418	1.131
9	9	7.901	0.008
9	8	3.528	1.122
9	8	-18.877	0.001
9	9	22.435	0.006
9	8	18.063	0.001
9	8	-4.343	1.123
8	9	32.129	0.000
8	8	27.757	0.008
8	8	5.351	0.008
8	7	-3.809	1.115
10	9	4.433	1.131
9	9	7.140	0.008
9	8	2.360	1.121
9	8	-19.406	0.002
9	9	22.867	0.006
9	8	18.087	0.003
9	8	-3.679	1.122
8	9	32.119	0.000
8	8	27.339	0.008
8	8	5.573	0.008
8	7	-4.509	1.115

-
- [1] L. Coudert, C. Gutlé, T. Huet, J.-U. Grabow, and S. Levshakov, “Spin-torsion effects in the hyperfine structure of methanol,” *J. Chem. Phys.*, vol. 143, no. 4, p. 044304, 2015.
- [2] J. E. M. Heuvel, *Hyperfine structure in internal rotor molecules*. PhD thesis, Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen, 1972.
- [3] R. C. Hilborn, “Einstein coefficients, cross sections, f values, dipole moments and all that,” *Am. J. Phys.*, vol. 50, pp. 982–986, 1982.