

TABLE II
Rotational Constants (MHz)

	Cis HNO ₂			Trans HNO ₂			HNO ₃		
	value	σ		value	σ		value	σ	
A	84 101.8381	0.011		92 892.0204	0.011		13 011.0485	0.0023	
B	13 169.0755	0.0019		12 524.9742	0.0017		12 099.8803	0.0023	
C	11 364.1644	0.0019		11 016.6671	0.0017		6 260.6488	0.0029	
Δ_J ($\times 10^1$)	0.170502	0.000065		0.153081	0.000047		0.141390	0.000031	
Δ_{JK} ($\times 10^2$)	-0.86971	0.0076		5.17709	0.0046		-2.018697	0.00033	
Δ_K ($\times 10^{-1}$)	0.195859	0.000028		0.299596	0.000053		.000738540	0.0000025	
δ_J ($\times 10^2$)	0.280810	0.000023		0.206190	0.000046		0.118256	0.000045	
δ_K ($\times 10^1$)	0.84811	0.00058		0.93120	0.0018		-0.205601	0.000048	
H_J ($\times 10^7$)	-0.3248	0.067		-0.2469	0.049		0.3145	0.012	
H_{JK} ($\times 10^5$)	-----	-----		-0.1735	0.024		-0.010756	0.00036	
H_{KJ} ($\times 10^4$)	-0.2027	0.011		-0.2297	0.0091		.0011465	0.00011	
H_K ($\times 10^3$)	0.1496	0.0086		0.2909	0.011		-.00003809	0.000008	
h_J ($\times 10^8$)	-----	-----		-----	-----		-0.9344	0.014	
h_{JK} ($\times 10^6$)	-0.202	0.067		-0.439	0.19		-0.1369	0.0031	
h_K ($\times 10^4$)	0.4024	0.061		-0.2688	0.20		0.01089	0.00030	
rms	0.049			0.048			0.143		
Number of independent data points	73			66			175		

Our basic millimeter and submillimeter wave experimental technique has been discussed previously (6). The cell used for most of the work was 1 m long, 2.5 cm diameter, and had Teflon windows at the ends. The inside of the cell was coated with clear Krylon to inhibit chemical decomposition. For *cis*- and *trans*-HNO₂, we also utilized a 3-m cell.

HNO₃ is a stable molecule and a standard laboratory preparation was used to generate the sample. Various methods of preparing our HNO₂ sample were tried, but it was found that the highest yield was achieved by following the procedures of Varma and Curl (7). The final method adopted was to mix a few Torr each of NO₂, NO, and H₂O in the ratio of 2:1:1 in a mixing bulb. The sample was isolated and allowed to equilibrate for a few minutes. The mixing bulb was insulated and the temperature of the sample could be varied to maximize the concentration of HNO₂. Measurements were made with a continuous flow of gas from the mixing bulb through the cell. Pressure in the cell was typically 0.05 Torr.

HNO₃ and HNO₂ are asymmetric rotors with electric dipole moments that give rise to both *a*- and *b*-type transitions. We have used Watson's reduced centrifugal distortion Hamiltonian (8) and the computational and statistical techniques that we have discussed previously (9, 10) for the analysis of the rotational spectrum of these molecules.

The high barriers to internal rotation divide the spectrum of HNO₂ into that of two distinct asymmetric rotors which are labeled *cis* and *trans*. Previous lower-frequency measurements (<40 GHz) (3, 4) were included in our analysis of both of these species. We measured 49 *cis* transitions and 40 *trans* transitions, extending the data set into the submillimeter region. The measurements were corrected for shifts due to an electric quadrupole interaction. Our data are presented in Table I along with the differences between these measured values and the frequencies calculated from the spectral constants shown in Table II. The analyses that lead to these spectral constants also include the earlier data discussed above. As can be seen from the rms deviations of the analyses, the fit to the earlier data is comparable to that shown in Table I.

For HNO₃ the data base consists in part the 111 transitions measured by Cazzoli and De Lucia in the millimeter range (5) and the 20 centimeter wave lines of Millen and Morton (11, 12). We have extended this data set by measuring 44 transitions in the submillimeter wave region of the spectrum. The results of our measurements are presented in Table I, and the new spectral constants are listed in Table II.

These new measurements and analyses provide accurate spectral maps throughout this spectral region. Because of their length they are on deposit at the Editorial Office of this journal. Anyone interested should first consult the second author and if unsuccessful should write to the Editor, Journal of Molecular Spectroscopy.

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