Rate coefficients for state-to-state rovibronic relaxation in collisions between NO(\( \text{X}^2\Pi , \nu = 2, \Omega , J \)) and NO, He, and Ar at 295, 200, and 80 K

Meezanul Islam, Ian W. M. Smith, and Jörg W. Wiebrecht

School of Chemistry, The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2TT, United Kingdom

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The state-to-state rates of collisional energy transfer within and between the rotational level manifolds associated with the \( \Omega = \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \Omega = \frac{3}{2} \) spin–orbit states of NO(\( \text{X}^2\Pi , \nu = 2 \)) have been measured using an infrared–ultraviolet double resonance (IRUVDR) technique. NO molecules were initially prepared in a specific rovibronic level, for example, \( \nu = 2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J = 6.5 \), by tuning the output from an optical parametric oscillator (OPO) to a suitable line in the (2,0) overtone band. Laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) spectra of the \( \text{A}^2\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \text{X}^2\Pi \) (2,2) band were then recorded at delay times corresponding to a small fraction of the average time between collisions in the gas sample. From such spectra, the relative concentrations of molecules in levels populated by single collisions from the initially prepared state could be estimated, as could the values of the rate coefficients for the state-to-state processes of collisional energy transfer. Measurements have been made with NO, He, and Ar as the collision partner, and at three temperatures: 295, 200, and 80 K. For all collision partners, the state-to-state rate coefficients decrease with increasing \( \Delta J \) (i.e., change in the rotational quantum number and rotational angular momentum) and increasing \( \Delta E_{\text{rot}} \) (i.e., change in the rotational energy). In NO–NO collisions, there is little propensity for retention of the spin–orbit state of the excited molecule. On the other hand, with He or Ar as the collision partner, transfers within the same spin–orbit state are quite strongly preferred. For transfers between spin–orbit states induced by all collision partners, a propensity to retain the same rotational state was observed, despite the large change in internal energy due to the spin–orbit splitting of 121 cm\(^{-1} \). The results are compared with previous experimental data on rotational energy transfer, for both NO and other molecules, and with the results of theoretical studies. Our results are also discussed in the light of the continuing debate about whether retention of angular momentum or of internal energy is the dominant influence in determining the rates of state-to-state rotational energy transfer. © 1995 American Institute of Physics.

I. INTRODUCTION

Early experiments on rotational energy transfer—that is, the transfer of molecules between specific rotational states in molecular collisions—were mainly performed on electronically excited states of diatomic molecules. In these experiments, excitation to a specific rovibronic level of the molecule under investigation was achieved using a light source operating continuously in time, which could either be tuned or which contained frequencies that coincided with absorption frequencies in the electronic band system of the molecule. The molecular fluorescence was dispersed and recorded with different pressures of the pure gas or gas mixture present in the sample, and rate coefficients were determined from the relative intensities of the lines in the fluorescent spectrum using the mean radiative lifetime of the electronically excited state as an “internal clock.” The experiments of Klemperer and Steinfeld\(^1\) on energy transfer within the \( B^3\Pi_{\text{ota}} \) state of I\(_2\) serve as a classic example of such experiments, the results of which have been reviewed several times,\(^2,3\) some emphasis being placed on the fitting of the experimental data to “energy gap laws” within a framework provided by approximate theoretical treatments such as those provided by the infinite-order sudden approximation (IOSA) and energy-corrected sudden (ECS) approximation.

In more recent years, powerful double resonance techniques have been developed to probe the details of collisionally induced energy transfer within the electronic ground state of small molecules. These methods reach their apotheosis when two pulsed tunable laser sources are employed: one to excite molecules in an electric-dipole or Raman allowed transition to a previously unpopulated rovibrational state, the order to observe the evolution of this excited population as collisions occur. The probing is normally achieved by laser-induced fluorescence (LIF) or, less frequently, resonance-enhanced multiphoton ionization (REMPI) techniques using a tunable dye laser. In a number of studies, excitation to rovibrational levels both in homonuclear diatomic molecules like N\(_2\)\(^4\) and H\(_2\)\(^5\) and in vibrational levels in polyatomic molecules, such as N\(_2\) in C\(_2\)H\(_2\)\(^6,7\) which are not connected to the ground vibrational level by an infrared electric-dipole transition, has been achieved by stimulated Raman excitation. In others, excitation has been the result of direct absorption in fundamental or overtone vibrational bands. Specific levels in NO\(^8\)–\(^10\) as well as in, for example, C\(_2\)H\(_2\)\(^11,12\) have been excited in this way for studies of rotational energy transfer. In an important and powerful variant of the double resonance technique, molecules can be excited to high-lying rovibrational levels in their electronic ground state via levels in an electronically excited state through stimulated emission pumping (SEP). Xang and Wodtke\(^13\) have used the SEP
method to study rotational energy transfer within the vibrational levels $\nu=8$ and $19$ of NO($X^2\Pi$).

The molecule NO provides a heaven-sent opportunity to examine many of the fine details of collisional energy transfer. On the practical side, it is an infrared-active molecule, so it can be pumped directly to selected excited energy levels in the electronic ground state by tuning laser radiation to transitions in its fundamental or overtone bands. Furthermore, it is easy to observe populations in specific rovibrational levels of NO($X^2\Pi$) using LIF or REMPI via levels in the $A^2\Sigma^+$ or another excited electronic state. On the fundamental side, since NO has a $^2\Pi$ electronic ground state, investigations of energy transfer within this state can examine the details of transfer between spin-orbit states and between the $\lambda$-doublet components of individual rotational levels, as well as rotational and vibrational energy transfer.

Inelastic collisions involving NO have previously been the subject of theoretical calculations\textsuperscript{14} and molecular beam experiments,\textsuperscript{15–17} as well as gas-cell experiments\textsuperscript{9} similar to those reported in the present paper. Sudbo and Loy\textsuperscript{9} were the first to measure state-to-state rate coefficients for transfer between specific rovibrational levels in NO($X^2\Pi$) in gas-cell experiments. They used a pulsed, tunable, F-center laser to excite NO in its first vibrational overtone band and hence populate individual rotational levels in the $\nu=2$, $\Omega=\frac{1}{2}$ or $\nu=2$, $\Omega=\frac{1}{2}$ spin–orbit level. A dye laser was used to observe the transfer of population from the initially excited state via $(1+1)$ REMPI measurements. As the same laser was used to pump both the infrared and ultraviolet sources, all measurements had to be made at a fixed time delay and the collision time was varied by changing the pressure in the gas sample. Rotational energy transfer induced in collisions with NO, He, Ar, N$_2$, CO, and SF$_6$ was investigated at room temperature. Xang and Wodtke\textsuperscript{13} whose experimental technique was mentioned earlier, only investigated energy transfer in NO–NO collisions at room temperature.

Rotational energy transfer in inelastic collisions of NO has also been investigated in three sets of crossed molecular beam experiments.\textsuperscript{15–17} Although such experiments are capable of providing information of exquisite detail, in particular differential inelastic cross sections and how the integral and differential cross sections depend on collision energy, they do have some limitations compared with gas-cell experiments. Most importantly, the states prior to any collision are selected only by the supersonic expansion which takes place in the formation of the molecular beam. The large majority of molecules are thereby placed in the ($\nu=0$, $\Omega=\frac{1}{2}$, $J=0.5$) lowest vibronic level and consequently one only obtains values of the cross sections for collisional transfer from this single level.

The first beam studies involving collisions of NO($\nu=0$, $\Omega=\frac{1}{2}$, $J=0.5$), with NO, Ar, and He at a collision energy corresponding to ca. 400 cm$^{-1}$, were carried out by Jostwig et al.\textsuperscript{15} They used LIF to observe the states of the products of collisions and determined state-to-state integral cross sections. Similar experiments were performed by Jons et al.\textsuperscript{16} at a slightly higher collision energy ($\approx442$ cm$^{-1}$). However, they concentrated on finding differential cross sections by making their LIF measurement, not in the region where the beams crossed, but in a side vessel attached to the main scattering chamber. Finally, Bontuyan et al.\textsuperscript{17} have measured the inelastic scattering of NO($\nu=0$, $\Omega=\frac{1}{2}$, $J=0.5$) in collisions with Ar using a direct ion imaging technique. As in Sudbo and Loy’s experiments,\textsuperscript{9} NO in specific product states was ionised by a $(1+1)$ REMPI process through the $A^2\Sigma^+$ state. However, in these experiments, the ions were extracted by an electric field and imaged on a phosphor screen. From an analysis of the resulting image, differential scattering cross sections were calculated for the chosen collision energy corresponding to 1450 cm$^{-1}$.

The early beam experiments of Joswig et al.\textsuperscript{15} stimulated detailed theoretical work on NO–Ar collisions by Orlikowski and Alexander.\textsuperscript{14(a)} They performed full quantal scattering calculations at 442 cm$^{-1}$ on the potential energy surface calculated by Nielson et al.\textsuperscript{18} using the electron gas model. Orlikowski and Alexander showed that two potential energy surfaces ($A^1S^+ + A^1S^-$) were important in NO–Ar collisions and that the collisions in which the NO spin–orbit state was preserved took place on an average of the two potentials, whereas spin–orbit changing collisions took place on the difference potential. The centrifugal sudden (CS) approximation was used to simplify the calculation and the number of channels included in the calculation was varied until the results converged. Integral inelastic cross sections were obtained for both spin–orbit conserving and spin–orbit changing transitions.

Following more recent experiments, Alexander\textsuperscript{14(c)} carried out new calculations on NO–Ar collisions using a more accurate potential energy surface. The new ab initio surface, based on the correlated electron pair approximation (CEPA), gave a better representation of the repulsion between NO and Ar, than the earlier surface which had used the electron gas model. Differential and integral inelastic cross sections were calculated at collision energies corresponding to 442, 149, and 119 cm$^{-1}$, reflecting the wider range of beam data available by the time these calculations were performed. The experimental and theoretical results were in generally good agreement. In particular, the preference for the integral cross sections to show some oscillation with $\Delta J$, with even changes being preferred over odd changes, was observed in both the experiments and calculations; an effect which was ascribed to the near homonuclear character of the NO molecule.

In the present paper, we describe the results of state-to-state experiments on rotational energy transfer in NO ($X^2\Pi$, $\nu=2$). Experiments have been performed at three temperatures, 295, 200, and 80 K, with three collision partners, NO, He, and Ar, and on two initial rotational states, $J=0.5$ and 6.5. The principle of our experiments is illustrated in Fig. 1. A subset of NO molecules is excited to a specific rovibrionic level using a pulse of tunable infrared radiation from an optical parametric oscillator (OPO-PUMP). The density of these molecules as collisions occur is followed using tunable radiation from a frequency-doubled dye laser (uv-PROBE) to...
As well as recording LIF spectra of the \( A^2\Sigma^+ - X^2\Pi \) band at short delays in order to deduce the initial distribution of final NO states and hence the rate coefficients for state-to-state energy transfer, we have recorded how the populations in levels neighboring the one excited initially vary with time. The latter kinetic data are modeled using a master equation approach. This procedure and the direct observation of rate coefficients for transfer between the same levels in opposite directions provides information about the propensity (or lack of it) to preserve \( m_J \) in rotationally inelastic collisions. In addition, we consider our data in the light of the ongoing controversy\(^{19,20}\) about whether it is the conservation of angular momentum or of rotational energy which exerts the dominant influence in rotationally inelastic collisions.

II. EXPERIMENT

The experimental arrangement is shown schematically in Fig. 2. NO molecules were excited to selected rovibronic levels using infrared radiation from an optical parametric oscillator, which was pumped by the 1.064 µm output from a Nd:YAG laser which provided pulses of 10–15 ns duration and ca. 100 mJ energy at 10 Hz. To excite molecules to \((v=2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J)\) levels, the frequency of the idler beam from the OPO was tuned into resonance with lines in the \( P \) branch of the \((v=2\rightarrow0, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J)\) subband of the first vibrational overtone at ca. 2.7 µm. The pulse energy in the idler beam at this wavelength was in the range 0.1–1.0 mJ, its fluence at the observation zone was 0.5–5.0 mJ cm\(^{-2}\), and its bandwidth was ca. 0.3 cm\(^{-1}\). Fine tuning of the OPO-PUMP output was carried out with the aid of a spectrophone containing 20 Torr of both NO and argon.

The probe radiation was provided by a tunable dye laser (Lambda Physik, FL2002) pumped by an excimer laser (Lumonics, series 400) operated on XeCl. The fundamental output from the dye laser was frequency-doubled in BBO to provide uv-PROBE radiation at 222 nm with a bandwidth of ca. 0.5 cm\(^{-1}\), in order to excite NO electronically in the \((2,2)\) band of the \( A^2\Sigma^+ - X^2\Pi \) system. To discriminate against scattered radiation from the probe laser, the fluorescence was observed using a photomultiplier tube (EMI, model 9781B) through a WG 295 broadband filter, which effectively cuts out radiation of wavelengths <250 nm.

The bandwidths of both the OPO-PUMP and the uv-PROBE lasers were much greater than the linewidths of the ir and uv transitions in NO. The outputs from both lasers were evidently only weakly polarised (vertically for the OPO
and horizontally for the dye laser) and there is no evidence for significant effects associated with relaxation of \( m_J \), as distinct from \( J \). For example, the derived total relaxation rates seemed independent of a change in the relative polarizations and relative intensities of features in spectra recorded at short delays were consistent with line strength factors based on an assumption of no \( m_J \) selectivity.

Use of the cell described by Frost et al.\(^{12}\) allowed experiments to be performed at temperatures down to 80 K. This cell, constructed from Pyrex, has a double jacket, the outer one being permanently evacuated, while refrigerant can be placed in, or passed through, the inner one. To achieve low temperatures, either liquid \( N_2 \) was placed in the inner jacket or \( iso \)-pentane which was cooled in liquid \( N_2 \) was circulated through it. The vapor pressure of \( NO \) at 80 K is only ca. 100 mTorr but was adequate for the measurements which are reported here.

The beams from the OPO and the dye laser entered and excited the cell through CaF\(_2\) windows mounted at both ends and counterpropagated along its central axis. The fluorescence induced by the dye laser was observed through quartz windows mounted on a short side arm which is joined to the cell at its midpoint and passes through the inner jacket. The photomultiplier, the optical filter and a collecting lens were mounted in a central housing which was clamped to the jacketed cell. The equipment for controlling the firing of the lasers and for recording, accumulating and analysing the LIF signals was the same as that described by Frost and Smith.\(^{12}\) When recording spectra, LIF signals were normalized to the pulse energies of both the PUMP and PROBE lasers.

The majority of the state-to-state measurements were made following the initial excitation of either the \( \nu=2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J = 0.5 \) or the \( \nu=2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J = 6.5 \) level. A smaller number of measurements were made on transfer from other initial levels including \( \nu=2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J = 6.5 \). The measurements in pure \( NO \) were performed with concentrations of between \( 6 \times 10^{15} \) and \( 10 \times 10^{15} \) molecule cm\(^{-3}\). The experiments designed to study the effects of \( He \) and \( Ar \) as collision partners were carried out with between \( 3 \times 10^{15} \) and \( 5 \times 10^{15} \) molecule cm\(^{-3}\) of \( NO \) and between \( 2 \times 10^{16} \) and \( 5 \times 10^{16} \) molecule cm\(^{-3}\) of \( He \) or \( Ar \) in the gas sample.

The state-to-state rate coefficients for energy transfer were obtained from LIF spectra recorded with short delays set between the OPO-PUMP and uv-PROBE laser pulses. The delay was chosen to correspond to the time at which <20% of the excited molecules would have been transferred from the initially excited level. Thus at 295 K and a NO concentration of \( 7 \times 10^{15} \) molecule cm\(^{-3}\), a delay of 100 ns was selected; at 80 K, and for NO/Ar mixtures at a total concentration of \( 4 \times 10^{16} \) molecule cm\(^{-3}\), a delay of 30 ns was chosen. In order to reduce the effect of jitter in the firing of the two lasers, the intensity at each point in the LIF spectra was the average resulting from ten shots. Principally because of this timing jitter, we estimate 10% errors on the state-to-state rate coefficients for NO–NO collisions and 25% errors on the rate coefficients for NO–He and NO–Ar collisions.

In the kinetics experiments in which time profiles of the LIF signals were recorded, the OPO-PUMP pulse prepared NO in a selected rotational level in \( (\nu=2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}) \) and the uv-PROBE pulse from the dye laser was tuned to a transition in the \( A^2\Sigma^+ - X^2\Pi \) (2,2) band emanating from a rovibronic level other than that which was excited directly by the OPO-PUMP. The kinetic behavior of populations in these states was observed by systematically increasing the time delay between the pulses from the PUMP and PROBE lasers keeping the frequencies of both lasers fixed. The delays were synchronized using a pulse generator (Stanford Research Systems, model DG535) and controlled via an IBM-compatible PC via an IEEE interface. In these experiments, the signals at each time delay were averaged over, typically, ten laser shots, but were not normalized to the pulse energies from the OPO-PUMP and uv-PROBE.

At every selected time delay \( \Delta t \), the signal was averaged over three shots by the boxcar integrator before the time delay was increased. Signals were usually recorded over time delays varied between 100 ns and 3 \( \mu \)s using a stepsize of 30 ns, resulting in 100 points in each scan. To improve the signal:noise on these traces, the results of ten separate scans were averaged before attempting a fit via the master equation approach which is described below.

\( NO \) (Electrochem Ltd., 99.99% or Air Products, 99.5%) was admitted to the vacuum line via a liquid \( N_2 \) trap and was purified by trap-to-trap distillation until the gas condensed in liquid \( N_2 \) as a pure white solid. The sources of the other gases were as follows: \( He \) (Air Products, 99.9995%), \( Ar \) (BOC, 99.996%). Since the rates of rotational relaxation are so rapid and relatively independent of collision partner, the presence of impurities, even at a level much greater than those quoted, would have a negligible effect on our results.

### III. ANALYSIS

A. Determination of state-to-state rate coefficients from PUMP–PROBE experiments at a fixed time delay

At short delays, where there is negligible probability of molecules being transferred back into the initially populated rovibronic level \( i \) by collisions, the population of level \( i \) \((X^2\Pi; \nu=2; \Omega; J)\) decays as

\[
F_i(t) = N_i(t)/N_i^0 = \exp(-k_i nt),
\]

where \( F_i(t) \) is the fraction of molecules remaining in state \( i \) at time \( t \), \( k_i \) is the second-order rate coefficient for transfer out of level \( i \), irrespective of final level, and \( n \) is the number density of the collision partner. \( N_i(t) \) and \( N_i^0 \) are the concentrations of NO molecules in the level \( i \) at times \( t \) and \( t = 0 \). The fraction of the population in a level \( f \) populated by single collisions from level \( i \) can be expressed as

\[
F_f(t) = N_f(t)/N_i^0 = (k_{if}/k_i)\{1 - \exp(-k_i nt)\},
\]

where \( k_{if} \) is the state-to-state rate coefficient for transfer from level \( i \) to level \( f \). At small values of \((n,t)\), i.e., small collision probabilities, this expression simplifies to

\[
F_f(t) = (k_{if}/k_i)(k_i nt + \cdots) = k_{if} nt
\]

with \( k_i = \sum f k_{if} \).
Vibrational self-relaxation is ca. 100 times slower than rotational self-relaxation,\textsuperscript{10} and the difference is greater for noble gases as collision partners. Consequently, vibrational relaxation can be neglected and the observed depopulation of the initially excited state is mainly caused by rotational energy transfer within the same vibronic manifold, with a smaller contribution (see below) from transfer between the rotational manifolds of the two spin–orbit states. The total rates of depopulation, including loss by diffusion of excited molecules out of the PROBE volume as well as by all forms of collisional energy transfer, could be measured\textsuperscript{10} by observing the temporal decay of signals from the level \(i\). The state-to-state rate coefficients, \(k_{ij}\), for NO–NO collisions could be determined from experiments on samples of pure NO, by evaluating \(F_j(t)\) at a sufficiently short time delay and dividing its value by the product of the time delay and the concentration of NO. The relative intensities of LIF signals from different levels in \(X^2\Pi\) could be converted into relative populations using the known rotational line strength factors or by adopting the procedure described in the next paragraph. For mixtures of NO dilute in He or Ar, it was necessary to allow for the effects of NO–NO collisions in order to extract values of \(k_{ij}\) for NO–He and NO–Ar collisions.

In each experiment designed to yield state-to-state rate coefficients, two LIF spectra were recorded: one at a short time delay corresponding to ca. 15% collision probability, and the other at a much longer time delay, corresponding to ca. 6 collisions and allowing for a Boltzman distribution over rotational states to be established. From these observations, \(N_j(t)/N_i^0\) could be calculated in two ways. First, by measuring the intensities of a uv line from the initially populated level at short and long time delays. These intensities could be extrapolated back to \(t = 0\) to find the initial intensity of the same line. Applying corrections for the relative line strength factors yielded values of \(N_j(t)/N_i^0\). Alternatively, \(N_i^0\) could be estimated by summing the intensities of all lines in the rotationally relaxed spectrum. In practice, it was found that the first method led to larger errors, as the large difference in the intensities of lines from the initially populated and other levels in the spectrum recorded at short delays resulted in the signals from level \(i\) overloading the boxcar integrator.

The analysis in this part of our investigation was greatly aided by writing a Quick-BASIC program, which allowed LIF spectra to be assigned on screen and which calculated values of \(N_j(t)/N_i^0\) and \(k_{ij}\) automatically.

### IV. RESULTS

#### A. Collisionally induced rotational population transfer

The study of the total rates of rotational relaxation from selected vibronic levels in the electronic ground state of NO(\(X^2\Pi\)), with a variety of collision partners and at three different temperatures from room temperature down to 80 K, has resulted in an extensive body of data which has been published earlier.\textsuperscript{10} The total rates of loss from a single vibronic level were measured by fixing the frequency of the PROBE to coincide with an ultraviolet transition from the initially excited level and scanning the time delay between OPO-PUMP and the uv-PROBE. The rate coefficients for overall relaxation measured by Islam \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{10} (see Tables 1 and 2 of Ref. 10) are essentially independent of the initial rotational and vibrational level of NO, within the ranges covered in those experiments. Furthermore, for most of the collision partners studied, the thermally averaged cross sections for total transfer were found to be independent of temperature within experimental error. There is a slight dependence on collision partner, the cross section being smallest for the light gases, He and H\textsubscript{2}, and largest for the molecular collision partners like NO and N\textsubscript{2}. Because the second-order rate coefficients for rotational relaxation within the \(\nu=2\) and \(\nu=3\) levels of NO are very similar, it is reasonable to assume that the state-to-state mechanism for rotational relaxation within different vibrational levels is identical. For this reason, and because measurements on NO(\(\nu=2\)) can be made more accurately, state-to-state rate coefficients have only been measured for NO(\(\nu=2\)).
Rotational state-to-state rate coefficients have been measured in the present work at 295, 200, and 80 K with NO, He, and Ar as collision partners. Most experiments were performed by initially exciting NO to either \( n = 2, V = 1, J = 6.5 \) or to \( n = 2, V = 3, J = 6.5 \). A smaller number of measurements were carried out with initial excitation to \( n = 2, V = 1, J = 1.5 \) or \( 4.5 \) and to \( n = 2, V = 3, J = 6.5 \).

As Fig. 3 shows, under collision-free conditions, the uv-PROBE spectrum is particularly simple consisting of only four lines from the single level populated by the OPO-PROBE. As the time delay between OPO-PUMP and uv-PROBE is increased, the intensities of these lines decrease and lines from other levels in \( X^2\Pi \), \( n = 2 \) grow stronger. The observed frequencies agree very well with those of the simulated spectrum, calculated with the molecular constants from Ref. 21. The relative line intensities at 1 \( \mu \)s show some differences from those in the calculated spectrum, partly due to the variations in the intensity of the probe laser over the range required to scan the LIF spectrum and because more than 2.5 collisions are required to fully establish thermal equilibrium over the rotational and spin–orbit states.

Since there are four allowed uv transitions from each rovibronic state in \( X^2\Pi \), the relative population in any single rovibronic level can, in principle, be estimated from the average of four observations. In practice, overlap of spectroscopic lines, the overall quality of the spectrum, and the linewidth of the probe laser meant that this ideal situation applied to only a few rovibronic states. Nevertheless, the relative populations in different levels could generally be calculated from more than one line intensity compensating, to some extent, for fluctuations in the power of the probe laser.

Figure 4 shows typical LIF spectra recorded at a short time delay. In both cases, the initially pumped level was \( n = 2, V = 1, 2, J = 6.5 \). As well as the four strong lines from the initially populated level, the spectrum shows about 80 weaker lines arising from other rotational levels of NO(\( n = 2 \)). The lines to the right-hand side of the diagram, with wave numbers \( > 45 110 \) cm\(^{-1} \) correspond to transitions from the lower \( (\Omega = \frac{3}{2}) \) spin–orbit component, whilst those with frequencies \( < 45 110 \) cm\(^{-1} \) arise from the upper \( (\Omega = \frac{1}{2}) \) spin–orbit component. This probe spectrum, and others like it, show that molecules are transferred in single collisions to many different rotational levels, up to and including \( J = 15.5 \).

State-to-state rate coefficients for each observed relaxation channel have been calculated by the method described.
in Sec. III. The results are listed in Tables I–IV. In Fig. 5(a),
the state-to-state rate coefficients for transfer from $\nu=2, \Omega = 
\frac{1}{2}, J=6.5$ at $T=295$ K and with NO as collision partner are
shown as a function of final rotational state. Those for small
changes in rotational angular momentum, i.e., small $\Delta J$, are
larger than those for large $\Delta J$ for both $\Omega$ preserving and $\Omega$
changing transitions. The rate coefficients for transfer to ro-
tational levels of the spin–orbit manifold different from that
containing the initially excited level are consistent with an
exponential gap law (see below). However, for transfers
within the same spin–orbit component, the rate coefficients
do not decrease monotonically with $\Delta J$ or change in internal
energy $\Delta E$, rather there is some preference for even $\Delta J$
rather than odd $\Delta J$, although this propensity is only just
observable, as these even–odd fluctuations are of the same
order as the error bars on the values of the individual rate
coefficients.

With NO as collision partner and a temperature of 295
K, the rate coefficients for transfer from $\Omega = \frac{1}{2}$ to $\Omega = \frac{1}{2}$ are
smaller than the corresponding rate coefficients for transfer
within the $\Omega = \frac{1}{2}$ manifold. However, this difference arises, in
large part, from the Boltzmann factor, $\exp(-\Delta E_{s-o}/RT)$,
where $\Delta E_{s-o}$ is the splitting between the two spin–orbit com-
ponents. In NO–NO collisions there is otherwise no large
propensity for retention of $\Omega$, although the situation is
clearly different [see Fig. 5(b)] in collisions of NO with Ar and He.

The observed rate of total loss out of the initially popu-
lated level should, of course, correspond to the sum of the
state-to-state rate coefficients for rotational relaxation, in-
cluding spin–orbit changes, and vibrational relaxation.
Moreover, because rotational relaxation is much faster than
vibrational relaxation or diffusion out of the PROBE volume,
the total loss rate is almost identical to that of rotational
relaxation. At the foot of Tables I and II, we give $\Sigma k_{ij}$, the
sum of the state-to-state rate coefficients for rotational and
spin–orbit transfer from $\nu=2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J$ and $k_{2nd}$ the
directly observed rate coefficient for total loss out of the same level.
For spectra recorded with good signal:noise ratio, like that
shown in Fig. 5(a), the two values are the same within ex-
TABLE III. State-to-state rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer from different initial levels in spin–orbit preserving and spin–orbit changing collisions between NO (v = 2, Ω, J) and NO at 80 K. The asterisks (*) denote the initially populated rovibronic levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ω_{initial}</th>
<th>T (K)</th>
<th>k_{r-i-o} \times 10^5 / (\mu \text{Torr}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.30</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
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<td>0.5</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Σ k_i = 28.4 ± 0.57
k_{2nd} = 26.1 ± 0.24
28.5 ± 0.24
30.0 ± 0.45

TABLE III. State-to-state rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer from different initial levels in spin–orbit preserving and spin–orbit changing collisions of NO (v = 2, Ω, J) in mixtures containing 20% NO in Ar at 295, 200, and 80 K. The asterisks (*) denote the initially populated rovibronic levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ω_{initial}</th>
<th>T (K)</th>
<th>k_{r-i-o} \times 10^5 / (\mu \text{Torr}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>2.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5</td>
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<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Σ k_i = 28.4 ± 0.57
k_{2nd} = 26.1 ± 0.24
28.5 ± 0.24
30.0 ± 0.45
TABLE IV. State-to-state rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer from different initial levels in spin–orbit preserving and spin–orbit changing collisions of NO ($\nu=2$, $\Omega, J$) in mixtures containing 20% NO in He at 295, 200, and 80 K. The asterisks (*) denote the initially populated rovibronic levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$J_{\text{final}}$</th>
<th>$\Omega_{\text{final}}$</th>
<th>$k_{a\rightarrow a}$ ($\mu$Torr$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$) at $T=295$ K</th>
<th>$k_{a\rightarrow a}$ ($\mu$Torr$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$) at $T=200$ K</th>
<th>$k_{a\rightarrow a}$ ($\mu$Torr$^{-1}$s$^{-1}$) at $T=80$ K</th>
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<td>0.5</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
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<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.11</td>
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<td>0.59</td>
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<td>0.32</td>
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<td>0.80</td>
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<td>0.22</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>0.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.25</td>
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<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>0.64</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0.07</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>0.08</td>
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</table>

$\Sigma k_{ij} = 4.8\pm0.1$ at $T=295$ K, $4.6\pm0.1$ at $T=200$ K, $4.6\pm0.1$ at $T=80$ K.

When the collision partner is Ar or He. Again, the rates of rotational energy transfer to different final rotational levels within the same spin–orbit state is consistent with an exponential gap law (in either $\Delta J$ or $\Delta E$, see below). In addition, for small $\Delta J$, the transfers with even $\Delta J$ are apparently preferred over those with odd $\Delta J$. Because relaxation within the same spin–orbit component in NO–NO collisions is approximately 50% faster than in NO–Ar or NO–He collisions, the state-to-state rate coefficients listed for the mixtures are approximately 10% greater than those for NO–Ar and NO–He collisions alone.

The main difference between NO and Ar or He as collision partners is clearly the difference in their ability to induce changes in the spin–orbit component. With both He and Ar the rate coefficients for $\Omega$-changing collisions are clearly very much smaller than those for $\Omega$-preserving transfers, as is apparent if the spectra in Figs. 5(a) and 5(b) are compared. The quality of the probe spectra obtained from NO-noble gas mixtures was poorer than that obtained from pure NO, since smaller concentrations of NO had to be used in the former case. Because of the resulting experimental errors and because the rate coefficients for $\Omega$-changing NO–Ar and NO–He collisions are very small, it is impossible to derive numerical values of these state-to-state rate coefficients. These factors largely explain the larger experimental errors and the apparent difference in the values of $\Sigma k_{ij}$ and $k_{ij}$ for the NO-noble gas systems.
B. The analysis of state-to-state rotational energy transfer using a master equation approach

For these kinetics experiments the OPO-PUMP was fixed on the $P(7.5)$ transition in the $\sim 2,0; V_{512}$ state. The experiments were carried out at $T=295$ and 200 K. The growth and the decay of population in $J$ levels in $v_{512}$ were monitored by scanning the PUMP-PROBE delay time with the PROBE frequency fixed to correspond to a uv transition from the particular $J$ level whose kinetics was being observed. Using this method, information concerning collision-induced changes with $D_{J_1,J_2}$ was collected.

The time dependence of the PROBE signals from several rotational states are displayed in Fig. 7. All these traces show a roughly biexponential variation with time. They mainly differ in their form at small time delays and in their amplitude. The initial rate of increase of the signals from different levels differ. For example, for $J=5.5$ the initial increase is much steeper than for $J=1.5$. At an NO pressure of 300 mTorr and with a time delay $\Delta t=3$ $\mu$s, the longest used in these measurements, every molecule has undergone an average of nine collisions and the rotational distribution is totally relaxed. By contrast, if $\Delta t$ is only 30 ns and $p$(NO)=300 mTorr the collision probability $P_{\text{coll}}=0.1$. These conditions are those used to obtain the PROBE spectrum shown in Fig. 4(a) and to derive the state-to-state rate coefficients in the manner described in the previous section.

To first approximation, the LIF signals rise linearly with time at delays which are short enough to correspond to $P_{\text{coll}}, 0.2$. In this range, the slope of the signal vs time profile is directly proportional to the state-to-state rate coefficient corresponding to transfer directly from the initially populated level to the level whose population is being observed. Using this method, information concerning the variation of the LIF signals with time becomes less simple, since a significant number of relaxation processes begin to contribute to the time dependence of the observed concentration.

In order to analyze the kinetics of collision-induced rotational energy transfer in NO, we have adopted the master equation model described above. With 40 rotational levels included, the model requires the values of 1600 state-to-state rate coefficients. With only 18 time-dependent PROBE signals available, and each of these carrying significant experimental errors, it was clearly necessary to reduce the number of independent variables before attempting a fit between the experimental results and the simulations. This was done by

![FIG. 5. State-to-state rate coefficients at 295 K for transfer of NO from $v=2, \Omega=\frac{1}{2}, J=6.5$ in collisions with (a) NO, and (b) in mixtures of 20% NO in Ar. The open circles represent rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer within the same ($\Omega=\frac{1}{2}$) spin–orbit component, and the filled circles those for transfer to levels in the higher ($\Omega=\frac{3}{2}$) spin–orbit component.]

![FIG. 6. State-to-state rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer from $n=2, \Omega=\frac{1}{2}, J=6.5$ in NO–NO collisions at different temperatures: (a) 295 K, (b) 200 K, and (c) 80 K. The lines are fits to the rate coefficients for up transfer to the $\Delta J$-exponential gap law (see the text).]
adopting a number of fitting laws to represent the functional dependence of the state-to-state rate coefficients so as to minimize the number of parameters in the kinetic matrix \( K \). For transfers within the same spin–orbit component, three different fitting laws have been tested. In two, the values of the state-to-state rate coefficients were assumed to depend on \( \Delta E_{\text{rot}} \), the difference in rotational energy between the initial and final states; in the third, the state-to-state rate coefficients depend on \( \Delta J \), the difference in rotational momentum between the states. Explicitly, the fitting laws considered for \( \Delta \Omega = 0 \) are as follows:

**Exponential energy gap law**

\[
k_{ij} = A \exp(-a|\Delta E_{\text{rot}}|/k_B T),
\]

(6a)

**Energy power gap law**

\[
k_{ij} = C(|\Delta E_{\text{rot}}|/k_B T)^{-\gamma},
\]

(6b)

**Exponential angular momentum gap law**

\[
k_{ij} = B \exp(-\beta|\Delta J|).
\]

(6c)

Here, \( k_B \) is the Boltzmann constant and \( T \) the absolute temperature. Each fitting law has two adjustable parameters, \( A \) and \( a \) for the energy gap fitting law, \( B \) and \( \beta \) for the angular momentum gap fitting law, and \( C \) and \( \gamma \) for the power gap fitting law. The rate coefficients for exothermic transfers were assumed to obey one of the fitting laws given in Eqs. (6a)–(6c) while those for endothermic transfers were calculated via the principle of detailed balance according to the relationship

\[
(k_{ij}/k_{ji}) = (2J_i+1)/(2J_f+1) \exp[(E_i-E_f)/k_B T].
\]

(7)

The calculations also assumed that the sum of the state-to-state rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer from a particular level corresponded to the rate of total loss from that level; i.e.,

\[
k_i = -\sum_{i \neq f} k_{ij}.
\]

Traditionally, the exponential energy gap law for rotational energy transfer has referred to an overall energy deficit \( |\Delta E_{\text{RF}}| \) for the pair of colliding molecules; that is, it has taken into account changes of internal state in both molecules. For an atom as the collision partner, there is, of course, a change of internal state only in the observed molecule. On the other hand, for a molecule as collision partner, energy can also be transferred by approach and collision, reducing the energy mismatch. The possible role of such processes has been investigated for HF–HF collisions. It was concluded that even HF, which is strongly polar and has widely spaced rotational levels, can be treated like an atom–like collision partner, at least in thermally equilibrated samples, and that the exponential energy gap law can be used with the energy difference \( |\Delta E_{ij}| \) instead of \( |\Delta E_{\text{RF}}| \). This encouraged us to use this law in analyzing the results of rotational energy transfer in collisions between NO molecules.

The master equation model which has been used to simulate changes in \( J \) within NO \((X^2 \Pi, \nu=2, \Omega=\frac{1}{2})\) is very well known, as are the equations used to calculate the detailed balance factor and the energies of the individual states. Kinetic traces predicting the time development of the PROBE intensity have been calculated for each of the proposed fitting laws. The computed curves are compared with the PROBE traces in Fig. 7. The state-to-state rate coefficients for direct transfer to other rotational levels from \( \nu=2, \Omega=\frac{1}{2}, J=6.5 \), which was the level initially populated by the OPO-PROBE in the experiments, have been extracted out of the kinetic matrix and are listed in Table V. All the different fitting laws predict very similar state-to-state rate coefficients. The parameters for the simulations using all three fitting laws are given in Table V.

### V. DISCUSSION

The only results which can be directly compared with the state-to-state rate coefficients reported in the present paper are those determined by Sudbo and LoY. Their data set is more limited than our own and they made measurements only at room temperature. In addition, their experimental method differed in several significant ways from that employed in the present study. For example, they operated at a fixed, very short, time delay (\( \Delta t = 30 \text{ ns} \)) and higher sample pressures. In each series of experiments, they fixed the frequency of their uv-PROBE, which generated REMPI signals via lines in the \( A^2 \Sigma^+ - X^2 \Pi(2,2) \) band, and scanned the
frequencies of the infrared PUMP laser which was a pulsed color-center laser. Thus their experiments naturally generated a set of state-to-state rate coefficients for transfer into a particular final state rather than a set of state-to-state rate coefficients for transfer from a particular initial state, as in our experiments.

To facilitate a comparison of these two sets of results, in Table VI we list the total and state-to-state rate coefficients for transfer between rotational levels in NO (\(v=2, \Omega=\frac{3}{2}\)) in NO–NO collisions at room temperature determined in both the present work and by Sudbo and Loy.\textsuperscript{15} Although there are significant differences between individual values of the state-to-state rate coefficients, the overall trends are similar. The differences are primarily due to the different temperature ranges in the experiments and the different methods of data analysis. The results from the present work are generally lower than those from Sudbo and Loy, which may be due to the different reaction conditions or the different data analysis methods.
to-state rate coefficients, it is evident that there is good general agreement between the results of these two investigations. In particular, we agree (i) on the magnitude of the rate coefficients for total removal of population from an initially populated level and that these rate coefficients are essentially independent of \(J\) within the range of \(J\) levels which are significantly populated at room temperature; and (ii) that the state-to-state rate coefficients show a general decrease as the values of \(\Delta J\) (or \(\Delta E_{\text{rot}}\)) increases.

Rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer can also be usefully compared with the parameters characterizing collision broadening of spectroscopic transitions in the same molecule. As pointed out previously, there has been a large number of studies of collision broadening of infrared transitions in NO. Two of the most recent and thorough sets of experiments are those of Pine et al.\(^{23(b),23(c)}\) on lines in the (2,0) first overtone band. Second-order rate coefficients can be calculated from collision-broadening coefficients and compared with those for rotational energy transfer determined in direct experiments. Any discrepancy indicates the existence of collision-broadening mechanisms other than rotational energy transfer. We have noted elsewhere\(^{10}\) that there is a small but significant discrepancy in the case of NO–NO collisions, with the rate coefficients derived from pressure-broadening data being larger than those measured directly, and have tentatively ascribed this difference to the contribution of collisions which change \(m_J\) but leave \(J\) unchanged.

The lack of any propensity to conserve \(m_J\) in collisions involving NO is consistent with both the theoretical predictions of Orlikowski and Alexander\(^{14(b)}\) and our conclusion (see below) that there is no significant propensity to conserve \(m_J\) when collisions induce rotational energy transfer. The NO self-broadening and \(N_2\)-broadening parameters also show a small (ca. 10%–15%) decrease from the lowest \(J\) values to \(J=17.5\), as well as larger (ca. 6%) values for the \(f\) symmetry components as compared with the \(e\) components. However, both these effects are too small to observe in our IRUVDR experiments without a significant increase in accuracy; in particular, a higher shot-to-shot stability in the OPO-PUMP would be required.

The present experiments are, we believe, the first in which a systematic investigation has been made of the temperature dependence of total and state-to-state rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer, at least at temperatures below room temperature. It will be especially interesting to carry the measurements to still lower temperatures when the rates of these collisional processes are likely to become sensitive to the long-range attractive forces between the collision partners.\(^{24}\) As we have pointed out before, it appears that the thermally averaged cross sections for total transfer, with the possible exception of those for NO–NO collisions, remain unaffected by temperature, so that the rate coefficients scale approximately as \(T^{1/2}\), an assumption which is sometimes made in respect of collision-broadening parameters. The main effect of temperature on the state-to-state rate coefficients for rotational energy transfer is chiefly that determined by energetic considerations: the rate coefficients for up transfers, both to rotational levels in the same spin–orbit component and to levels in the higher spin–orbit component, are reduced as the temperature is lowered. This effect is shown for NO–NO collisions in Fig. 6.

Given the minimal dependence of cross sections for energy transfer on temperature, and therefore presumably on collision energy, in collisions between NO and the rare gases, we have compared thermally averaged cross sections from our experiments on NO–He and NO–Ar mixtures, with the results of the crossed beam experiment by Joswig et al.\(^{15(b)}\) The collision energies in their experiments corresponded to 6.1 and 5.3 kJ mol\(^{-1}\) for NO–He and NO–Ar, respectively. At 295 K, the average collision energy (3\(k_B T/2\)) is 3.7 kJ mol\(^{-1}\). We have calculated thermally averaged state-to-state cross sections for transfers within the \(\Omega=1/2\) spin component in NO–He and NO–Ar collisions from the rate coefficients at 295 K listed in Tables III and IV. The results are compared in Fig. 8 with the cross sections derived by Joswig et al.\(^{15(b)}\) It can be seen that the variation of the cross sections with \(\Delta J\) are quite similar in both cases. The absolute values of the cross sections, however, differ significantly. It seems likely that this is the result of the notorious difficulty of transforming signals in crossed molecular beams experiments to absolute cross sections. The absolute cross sections reported by Joswig et al.\(^{15(b)}\) are based on
a measurement of the attenuation of the primary NO-containing beam by the secondary, noble gas, beam, and Joswig et al. themselves point out that this “allows a rough estimate of the absolute value of the inelastic cross-sections.” We note that Alexander,\textsuperscript{14(c)} in order to obtain agreement between the results of his quantum scattering calculations based on a corrected electron pair approximation (CEPA) surface to describe the NO–Ar interaction and the experimental results, multiplied the absolute state-to-state cross sections of Joswig et al.\textsuperscript{15(b)} by a factor of 0.5342. Alexander’s results are included on Fig. 8.

It can be seen from Fig. 8 that not only the general decrease in state-to-state rate cross sections with increasing $|\Delta J|$ but also the slight fluctuations between their values for $\Delta J$ even and $\Delta J$ odd for small $\Delta J$ are seen in all three sets of results. Alexander’s calculations indicate that these fluctuations would be much greater if state-to-state rate coefficients could be determined which were selective not only in $J$ but also in the $\lambda$ component of the initial and final state.

Our measurements indicate that at 295 K, the integrated rate coefficient for $\Omega$-changing transfers by He and Ar are no more than 10% of those for $\Omega$-preserving transfers in both cases. These results are in good agreement with those obtained by Joswig et al.\textsuperscript{15(b)} and the predictions of Alexander.\textsuperscript{14(c)} Joswig et al. observed, in agreement with Alexander’s calculations, that for multiplet-changing transfers in collisions between NO($\Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J = 0.5$) and Ar there is a propensity for quite large changes in $J$ with the cross sections being rather similar for values of $\Delta J$ between 1 and 9.

Orlikowski and Alexander\textsuperscript{14(a)} have considered the $m_f$-preserving propensities in rotationally inelastic collisions involving NO. Although propensities were found for specifically $elf$-changing and $elf$-preserving collision, they concluded that little propensity would be found in state-to-state cross sections of the type measured in the present experiments. This prediction can be tested by comparing the values of the state-to-state coefficients for transfer between the same two rotational levels but in opposite directions.

Figure 9 displays the results of such a comparison. Panel (a) compares the ratio of the rate coefficients for transfer from state $|i\rangle = (\nu = 2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J = 0.5)$ to state $|f\rangle = (\nu = 2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J = 6.5)$ with those for transfer in the opposite direction at 80, 200, and 295 K. Panel (b) makes a similar comparison for transfer in both directions between the states $\nu = 2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}, J = 0.5, 1.5, 4.5$ and 6.5 at 295 K. Both comparisons are clearly consistent with the supposition that there is no propensity for preserving $m_f$ in rotationally inelastic collisions, in agreement with the theoretical prediction of Orlikowski and Alexander.\textsuperscript{14(a)} and with the supposition that our experiments only probe the results of $J$-changing transfers. Consequently, the ratio of rate coefficients obeys detailed balance.
tional energy transfer is controlled by the interchange of or-
the measured state-to-state rate coefficients for spin–orbit
true with

Fig. 5. The propensity is for retention of the rotational quan-
ernents. Until recently, correla-
tions with either quantity prove satisfactory, which-
model yielded state-to-state rate coefficients in satisfactory
ms. In the second panel of Fig. 11, the same data are
plotted in a different way; now against $\Delta E$, with sets of data
distinguished by their change in $J$. Each set shows an app-
approximately linear correlation but the slopes are different for
different $\Delta J$. Once again, these correlations seem to point to
the importance of angular momentum effects in rotational
energy transfer.

VI. SUMMARY

This paper reports the measurement of an extensive set
of state-to-state rate coefficients for rotational energy and
spin–orbit transfer in NO ($X^2I^1_2, v=2$). Effects of collision
partner (NO, Ar, He) and temperature (295, 200, 80 K) have
been examined. The double resonance method employed in
the experiments used a tunable optical parametric oscillator
to promote NO molecules to a selected rovibronic level and
a tunable dye laser to observe the kinetic behavior of the
subset of molecules which had been excited. State-to-state
rate coefficients were found by observing relative intensities
in the LIF spectra at time delays corresponding to a probabili-
ty of a collision of $<ca. 0.2$. In addition, kinetic experiments
were performed in which the changes in concentration in
collisionally populated levels were observed as a function of
time delay. Simulating these traces via a master equation
model yielded state-to-state rate coefficients in satisfactory
agreement with those determined in the more direct experi-
ments.

The results demonstrated that in NO–NO collisions
there is little propensity to stay in the same spin–orbit com-
ponent, in contrast to what is observed in NO–Ar and
NO–He collisions. For all collision partners, the state-to-
state cross sections decreased with increasing $\Delta J$ with some,
scarcely detectable, preference for even changes in $J$ at small
$\Delta J$. Finally, we note the propensity for $J$ to be conserved in
collisions in which molecules were transferred between
spin–orbit components, despite the relatively large energy
difference (ca. 121 cm$^{-1}$) which this entails. This observa-
tion and other evidence incline us to the view that it is the
need to transfer angular momentum between orbital motion
and molecular rotation, rather than changes in internal en-
ergy, which exerts the major influence in determining rates of
rotational energy transfer.

FIG. 11. Spin–orbit conserving state-to-state rate coefficients for rotational
energy transfer from four different initial rotational levels: $\nu=2, \Omega = \frac{1}{2}$.
$J=0.5, 1.5, 4.5, 6.5$. Graph (a) shows (a) the $\Delta J$ dependence, and (b) the
$\Delta E$ dependence of the rate coefficients.

according to Eq. (7), as assumed in the master equation cal-
culations used to model the observed kinetic behaviour of
individual level populations.

Finally, we consider our results in the light of the con-
tinuing debate as to whether changes in internal or rotational
energy, $|\Delta E|$, or rotational momentum, $|\Delta J|$, exert a more
powerful influence on state-to-state cross sections or rate
constants for rotational energy transfer. In general, of course,
the changes in $|\Delta E|$ and $|\Delta J|$ are strongly linked so that
correlations with either quantity prove satisfactory, wher-
ever is exerting the physical control. Until recently, correla-
tions with $|\Delta E|$ were more common, invoking the IOSA and
ECS results as justification. Lately, McCaffery et al. and
Marks have argued strongly that collisionally induced rota-
tional energy transfer is controlled by the interchange of or-
mital and rotational momentum which occurs when the colli-
sion partners impact on one another.

One revealing finding from our own work emerges from
the measured state-to-state rate coefficients for spin–orbit
changing collisions. These data, inter alia, are displayed in
Fig. 5. The propensity is for retention of the rotational quan-
tum number. The same data for spin–orbit changing colli-
sions are shown in a different way in Fig. 10. Here, the
logarithm of the rate coefficients for transfer in NO–NO col-
lisions at 295 K are plotted against the changes in (a) rota-
tional quantum number, and (b) the energy difference be-
tween initial and final rovibronic states. On this basis, the

first-correlation clearly does better, although it should be re-
membered that an energy gap correlation would be recovered
if $|\Delta E|$ was taken to be the change only in the rotational
energy. Nevertheless, on balance, it seems as if this evidence
supports the notion that angular momentum is the dominat-
ing influence in rotational energy transfer.

In addition, in Fig. 11, we follow Dopheide et al. in
plotting the logarithm of state-to-state rate coefficients
against $|\Delta J|$ for spin–orbit preserving NO–NO collisions at
80 K, distinguishing the data for different initial rotational
levels. Each set of data from a particular initial $J$ level shows
a good correlation with $\Delta J$ but the slopes of these plots are
different. However, all the points can be brought approxi-
ately on to the same line when allowance is made for the
different ratio of degeneracies in the pairs of initial and final
states. In the second panel of Fig. 11, the same data are
plotted in a different way; now against $\Delta E$, with sets of data
distinguished by their change in $J$. Each set shows an app-
approximately linear correlation but the slopes are different for
different $\Delta J$. Once again, these correlations seem to point to
the importance of angular momentum effects in rotational
energy transfer.
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