

**HIGH RESOLUTION SPECTROSCOPY OF RELATIVELY LARGE
RADICAL SPECIES IN THE SUB-MILLIMETER WAVE RANGE USING
ZEEMAN AND FARADAY ROTATION ACQUISITIONS. FIRSTS RESULTS
ON VINOXY, ACETYL, AND ACETONYL RADICALS.**

R. CHAHBAZIAN, L. JUPPET M.-A. MARTIN-DRUMEL, O. PIRALI,
*Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS, Institut des Sciences Moléculaires d'Orsay, 91400
Orsay, France*

Molecular radicals are key species for chemical reactions occurring in combustion processes as well as in atmospherical and astrophysical environments¹. However, the characterization of “large” radicals (defined here as containing more than 5 atoms) using high-resolution gas phase absorption spectroscopic techniques remains tedious and requires the development of specific experimental setups to increase the sensitivity of the spectrometers. To this end, we associated a frequency multiplication chain spectrometer, allowing high-resolution spectral acquisition in the 75-900 GHz range, with a relatively specific technique of radical synthesis based on H abstraction on a given precursor by reaction with F atoms in a flow cell^{2,3}. Since paramagnetic species (e.g., radicals) are sensitive to the magnetic field, an alternative magnetic field was generated in the cell allowing the use of Zeeman Modulation⁴ (ZM) as well as Faraday Rotation Modulation⁵ (FRM) techniques to record broadband and “radical-only” spectra. Using these techniques, the spectra of the vinoxy radical (CH₂CHO), the acetyl radical (CH₃CO), and the acetonyl radical (CH₃COCH₂) have been recorded. I will present these instrumental developments as well as the associated preliminary spectroscopic results.

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