## EXPLORING THE DIFFERENCES IN *ORTHO*- AND *PARA*-H2-FLUOROBENZALDEHYDE COMPLEXES USING FTMW METHODS

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Understanding the intermolecular binding of molecular hydrogen to other compounds is a basic requirement for the design of possible  $H_2$  storage materials. Nevertheless, studies on  $H_2$  $H_2$  van der Waals complexes with e.g.  $H_2O<sup>1</sup>, 0CS<sup>2</sup>, HCN<sup>3</sup>,$  and  $AgCl<sup>4</sup>$  $AgCl<sup>4</sup>$  $AgCl<sup>4</sup>$  show that to date, there are still gaps in the comprehension especially concerning differences in the binding of *ortho*- and *para*-H<sub>2</sub> to a specific host molecule. Our group investigates the structure of bimolecular *ortho*- and *para*-H<sub>2</sub> complexes with 2-, 3-, and 4-fluorobenzaldehyde, applying chirped pulse and high-resolution cavity Fourier-transform microwave (FTMW) spectroscopy. Rotational and centrifugal distortion constants were determined, supported by DFT-based predictions. Furthermore, the cavity FTMW measurements, taken with a Fabry-Pérot spectrometer, enabled us to resolve the nuclear spin-spin interaction for complexed *ortho*-H<sub>2</sub>. The measured rotational constants were used to fit the intermolecular distance. We found that the  $H_2$ 's center of mass distance to the aromatic plane is  $0.36 - 0.37$  nm for *ortho*-H<sub>2</sub> and  $0.34 - 0.35$  nm for *para*-H<sub>2</sub> complexes. This result is surprising since the mentioned studies encourage the conclusion that *ortho*-H<sub>2</sub> generally binds more strongly to a host molecule than *para*-H2. A possible explanation could be a coupling distortion of the *ortho*-H2's rotational energy levels due to internal rotation of the H2 group, which we investigate here. DFT-predicted rotational barriers are between 16 and  $32 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

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