

**RECENT PROGRESS IN THE FULL-DIMENSIONAL CALCULATIONS
OF INTRA- AND INTERMOLECULAR ROVIBRATIONAL STATES OF
H₂O-HF AND H₂O-HCl FROM POTENTIAL ENERGY SURFACES**

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Molecular complexes play an important role in the chemistry of planetary atmospheres. H₂O-HF and H₂O-HCl are of considerable interest because of two C_s equivalent minima separated by a very low inversion barrier (≈ 70 and ≈ 50 cm⁻¹, respectively). The recent methodological advances based on the full-dimensional calculations of intra- and intermolecular rovibrational states have significantly improved the understanding of molecular dynamics of Van der Waals complexes^{1,2}. The rigid-monomer approximation is a good compromise when intramolecular frequencies are much higher than intermolecular frequencies but their application is often not sufficient for the high-resolution molecular spectroscopy. In particular, we show that for H₂O - HF dimer, the coupling between the intra- and intermolecular modes is not negligible (few cm⁻¹ of difference between 5D and 9D calculations) and should be taken into account to predict accurately all the transition frequencies and tunneling splittings. All our calculations are based on a full dimensional *ab initio* potential energy surfaces^{3,4}. The kinetic energy operator discussed initially by Brocks *et al.*⁵ and written in terms of angular momentum operators defined in monomer- and dimer-fixed frames is used. A G_4 symmetry-adapted Lanczos algorithm and an uncoupled product basis are employed¹. All computed results were confronted with available experimental data. The agreement between theory and experiment is clearly improved when 9D calculations are considered and confirms our suggestion of a possible reassignment for two bands of H₂O-HF. H₂O-HX dimers are excellent candidates for more experimental high-resolution studies.

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