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Molecular Energy Transfer in Highly Excited Electronic States JACOB FANTHORPE, BRIAN STEWART, Wesleyan University, Department of Physics — We present an experimental study of the energy-transfer dynamics of inert gases with lithium dimer in highly excited electronic states:

 ${\rm Li}_2(3) \,\, {\rm or} \,\, (4)^1 \Sigma_{\rm g}^+(v_i,j_i) + \,\, {\rm X} \,\, \rightarrow {\rm Li}_2(3) \,\, {\rm or} \,\, (4)^1 \Sigma_{\rm g}^+(v_f,j_f) + {\rm X},$

with the lithium molecule prepared via two-photon excitation in a single rovibrational level in the E $(3)^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}$ or F $(4)^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}$ excited electronic states. The E state resembles the previously studied A $(1)^{1}\Sigma_{u}^{+}$ state in having nearly the same r_{e} and ω_{e} values, indicating that differences in the rate constants are most likely due to difference in the spatial distributions of the electrons. We find that, in both the E and F states, rotational energy transfer occurs at a similar overall rate as in the previously studied A state. However, the distribution of final levels is dramatically different from that in the A state, being much narrower. This implies a more nearly isotropic interaction in the highly excited states. The rotational distribution of vibrationally inelastic rate constants in the F state, on the other hand, resembles that in the A state.

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