

BARRIERS TO INTERNAL ROTATION AND MOLECULAR GEOMETRIES OF COMPLEXES FORMED BETWEEN ISOMERS OF METHYLTHIAZOLE AND WATER STUDIED BY MICROWAVE SPECTROSCOPY

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The ( $V_3$ ) barriers to internal rotation of many five-membered heteroaromatic rings have been investigated using microwave spectroscopy. The rotational spectra of 2-methylthiazole...H<sub>2</sub>O, 4-methylthiazole...H<sub>2</sub>O and 5-methylthiazole...H<sub>2</sub>O were recorded over the frequency range 7.0-18.5 GHz using Chirped Pulse Fourier Transform Microwave (CP-FTMW) spectroscopy. The complexes were generated in a supersonic expansion containing low concentrations of a methylthiazole isomer and water in an argon buffer gas. In total spectra of five isotopologues of each complex have been assigned and analysed. The fitting of observed *A*-species transition frequencies to Watson's *S*-reduced Hamiltonian within PGOPHER gave "effective" fits of each complex. Global fits (simultaneous fitting of both *A*- and *E*- species transitions) have been performed using XIAM allowing the determination of rotational constants ( $A_0$ ,  $B_0$ ,  $C_0$ ), centrifugal distortion constants ( $D_J$ ,  $D_{JK}$ ,  $d_1$ ,  $d_2$ ) and nuclear quadrupole coupling constants ( $\chi_{aa}(\text{N})$  and  $\chi_{bb}(\text{N}) - \chi_{cc}(\text{N})$ ) as well as the  $V_3$  barrier to internal rotation. The monohydrate complexes are formed by a non-linear hydrogen bond between H<sub>2</sub>O acting as the hydrogen bond donor and the nitrogen atom of the methylthiazole ring which is the hydrogen bond acceptor. The influence formation of the monohydrate complex on the  $V_3$  barrier will be discussed.