## HIGH-RESOLUTION LASER SPECTROSCOPY OF $S_1 \leftarrow S_0$ TRANSITION OF TRANS-STILBENE : NONPLANAR STRUCTURE IN THE GROUND STATE

<u>AKIRA SHIMIZU</u>, KOSUKE NAKAJIMA, Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan; SHUNJI KASAHARA, Molecular Photoscience Research Center, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan; MASATOSHI MISONO, Applied Physics, Fukuoka University, Fukuoka, Japan; MASAAKI BABA, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

We have great interest in the excited-state dynamics of *trans*-stilbene such as *cis-trans* isomerization in the electronic excited state. Zewail et al. reported the results of time-resolved spectroscopy and suggested its nonplanar structure in the ground  $S_0$  state <sup>*a*</sup>. In contrast, Pratt et al. concluded that the molecule is essentially planar both in the  $S_0$  and  $S_1$  states by analyzing the rotationally resolved high-resolution spectrum of the  $S_1 \leftarrow S_0 0_0^0$  band <sup>*b*</sup>. We observed the spectrum with much higher accuracy and quality, and re-determined the rotational constants by high-resolution spectrum of  $0_0^0$  bannd. Although it is impossible to accurate determine the abosolute value of rotational constant *A* for the *a*-type transition, We could conclude that *trans*-stilbene is non-planar in the  $S_0$  state. In addition to estimate the molecular structure from observed rotational constants, we developed program. By this program, we estimated that phenyl rings are rotated approximately  $\pm 10$  degrees in  $S_0$  state. Theoretical calculation using WB97XD functional provided the phenyl rings are rotated 14 degrees in  $S_0$  state and 2.4 degrees in  $S_1$  state. WB97XD functional evaluate steric repulsion between H atoms of *ortho*-position in a phenyl ring and in an ethylene part by dispersion force potential semi-eprically. This result support non-planar structure revealed from the observed rotational constants.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>J. A. Syage, P. M. Felker, and A. H. Zewail, J. Chem. Phys. 81, 4685 (1984).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>b</sup>D. W. Pratt, W. L. Meerts et al., J. Phys. Chem. **94**, 6 (1990).