

ANALYSIS OF THE  $A^4\Pi_r - X^4\Sigma^-$  ELECTRONIC TRANSITION OF MOLYBDENUM NITRIDE (MoN)

LEAH C O'BRIEN, *Department of Chemistry, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL, USA*; GABRIEL A HOTZ, KRISTIN N BALES, JACK C HARMS, JAMES J O'BRIEN, *Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of Missouri, St. Louis, MO, USA*; NYLA S WOODS, *Department of Chemistry, Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, IL, USA*; WENLI ZOU, *Institute of Modern Physics, Northwest University, Xi'an, China*.

Transition metal nitrides are of growing interest due to their catalytic, energy storage, sensing, superconducting, and mechanical properties. The (0,0) band of the  $A^4\Pi_r - X^4\Sigma^-$  transition of MoN was recorded at Doppler-limited resolution using intracavity laser spectroscopy (ILS) integrated with a Fourier-transform spectrometer used for detection (ILS-FTS). The target MoN molecules were produced in the plasma discharge of a molybdenum-lined copper hollow cathode, using a gas mixture of Ar with about 1% N<sub>2</sub> in a reaction chamber with about 1 Torr total pressure. Isotopologue structure in the spectrum is clearly visible and analysis is underway for the five abundant isotopologues with no nuclear spin ( $I_{Mo}=0$ ): <sup>92</sup>MoN (14.6%), <sup>94</sup>MoN (9.2%), <sup>96</sup>MoN (16.7%), <sup>98</sup>MoN (24.3%), and <sup>100</sup>MoN (9.7%). The progress, preliminary results of this analysis, and comparison to a recent high-level computational study will be provided.