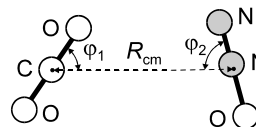


156	CN₂O₃	Carbon dioxide – dinitrogen monoxide (1/1)	C_s
MW		(weakly bound complex)	(effective symmetry class) (large-amplitude motion) CO ₂ · N ₂ O

r_0	\AA^a	θ_0	deg^a
R_{cm}	3.472(3)	φ_1^b	62.8(5)
		φ_2^b	58.1(5)



The spectroscopic constants are consistent with an approximately slipped parallel structure. The experimental data cannot identify whether the terminal nitrogen or the oxygen atom in N₂O is closest to the C in CO₂.

^{a)} Uncertainties were not estimated in the original paper.

^{b)} See figure for the definition.

Leung, H.O.: J. Chem. Phys. **108** (1998) 3955.

IR			C_s assumed
ν	$R_{\text{cm}} [\text{\AA}]^a$	$\varphi_1 [\text{deg}]^a$	
0	3.4701(2)	60.1(4)	
1	3.4755(1)	60.2(4)	

The structure was determined from the rovibrational spectrum in the ν_3 CO₂ asymmetric stretching region. The geometries of the monomer subunits were assumed to be unchanged upon complexation. Under the assumption that the CO₂ and N₂O are parallel to each other, the planar slipped geometry with the oxygen atom of N₂O nearest to the CO₂ monomer was found to be the most stable structure.

^{a)} Estimated standard errors.

Dutton, C., Sazanov, A., Beaudet, R.A.: J. Phys. Chem. **100** (1996) 17772.