

592
MW $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{ArO}$ **Butan-2-ol – argon (1/1)**
(weakly bound complex) **C_1**
(large-amplitude motion)

$$\frac{r_0}{\text{Ar}\cdots\text{H}^{\text{b})}} \quad \text{\AA}^{\text{a})} \quad 2.97(5)$$

In the complex, the butan-2-ol molecule adopts the “e-ga” or straight-chain conformation with the hydroxyl hydrogen opposite to the ethyl group. The Ar atom is bonded to the hydroxyl H atom. [The nomenclature in the quotation marks “...” means the followings. The first letter (e-, m- or h-) denotes the position of the hydroxyl H atom, which can be located “*anti*” to either ethyl group, methyl group, or hydrogen. The second (a or g) describes the “*gauche*” or *anti* relation of the hydroxy group to the C(4) methyl group. Finally, the third letter (a or g) shows the *anti* or *gauche* nature of the two methyl groups in the molecule.]

^{a)} Uncertainty was not estimated in the original paper.

^{b)} Hydroxyl hydrogen atom.

King, A.K., Howard, B.J.: J. Mol. Spectrosc. **214** (2002) 97.

