Extension of the MIRS computer package for the modeling of molecular spectra: from effective to full ab initio ro-vibrational hamiltonians in irreducible tensor form

Andrei Nikitin, Michaël Rey, Jean-Paul Champion, Vladimir G. Tyuterev

To cite this version:
Andrei Nikitin, Michaël Rey, Jean-Paul Champion, Vladimir G. Tyuterev. Extension of the MIRS computer package for the modeling of molecular spectra: from effective to full ab initio ro-vibrational hamiltonians in irreducible tensor form. Journal of Quantitative Spectroscopy and Radiative Transfer, Elsevier, 2012, 113 (11), pp.1034-1042. <10.1016/j.jqsrt.2012.01.027>. <hal-00659021>

HAL Id: hal-00659021
https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00659021
Submitted on 11 Jan 2012

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L’archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire HAL, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d’enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.
Extension of the MIRS computer package for the modeling of molecular spectra: from effective to full \textit{ab initio} ro-vibrational hamiltonians in irreducible tensor form

A. V. Nikitin\textsuperscript{a}, M. Rey\textsuperscript{b}, J. P. Champion\textsuperscript{c} and Vl. G. Tyuterev\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Laboratory of Theoretical Spectroscopy, Institute of Atmospheric Optics, Russian Academy of Sciences, 634055, Tomsk, Russia.
\textsuperscript{b}Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Moléculaire Atmosphérique (UMR CNRS 6089), Université de Reims, B.P. 1039, 51623, Reims, France.
\textsuperscript{c}Laboratoire Interdisciplinaire Carnot de Bourgogne (ICB), (UMR CNRS 6303) - Université de Bourgogne, 9 Av. A. Savary, BP 47870, F-21078 DIJON, France.

Abstract

The MIRS software for the modeling of ro-vibrational spectra of polyatomic molecules was considerably extended and improved. The original version (Nikitin, et al. JQSRT, 2003, pp. 239–249) was especially designed for separate or simultaneous treatments of complex band systems of polyatomic molecules. It was set up in the frame of effective polyad models by using algorithms based on advanced group theory algebra to take full account of symmetry properties. It has been successfully used for predictions and data fitting (positions and intensities) of numerous spectra of symmetric and spherical top molecules within the vibration extrapolation scheme. The new version offers more advanced possibilities for spectra calculations and modeling by getting rid of several previous limitations particularly for the size of polyads and the number of tensors involved. It allows dealing with overlapping polyads and includes more efficient and faster algorithms for the calculation of coefficients related to molecular symmetry properties (6$C$, 9$C$ and 12$C$ symbols for $C_{3v}$, $T_d$, and $O_h$ point groups) and for better convergence of least-square-fit iterations as well. The new version is not limited to polyad effective models. It also allows direct predictions using full \textit{ab initio} ro-vibrational normal mode hamiltonians converted into the irreducible tensor form. Illustrative examples on CH$_3$D, CH$_4$, CH$_3$Cl, CH$_3$F and PH$_3$ are reported reflecting the present status of data available. It is written in C++ for standard PC computer operating under Windows. The full package including on-line documentation and recent data are freely available at http://www.iao.ru/mirs/mirs.htm or http://xeon.univ-reims.fr/Mirs/ or http://icb.u-bourgogne.fr/OMR/SMA/SHTDS/MIRS.html.

Key words: computational spectroscopy; \textit{ab initio} calculations; vibration-rotation spectroscopy; effective hamiltonians; high-resolution infrared spectroscopy; polyads; irreducible tensors; molecular symmetry
1 Introduction

Spectroscopic investigations of polyatomic molecules play a role of primordial importance for atmospheric applications. Effective hamiltonians in irreducible tensor operator (ITO) form have been successfully used to model the crucial effects of ro-vibrational perturbations on line positions and strengths through the analysis of complex interacting band systems (so-called polyads). An overview can be found in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11] and references therein. This approach proved to be particularly efficient for a full account of the molecular and space symmetry properties. Hereafter we shall refer to these models as ITO spectroscopic models.

Nowadays, modern high-resolution and high-sensitivity techniques as well as direct spectroscopic observations of the planetary atmospheres and stars yield a wealth of spectroscopic data involving highly excited energy levels and relatively weak spectroscopic features. The modeling of such data using empirically adjusted effective hamiltonians becomes more and more complicated for several reasons. Most vibration-rotation bands show irregular perturbations due to accidental resonances. The importance of such effects in high-resolution spectroscopy has been shown in works by J.-M. Flaud, C. Camy-Peyret and co-workers [12, 13] who were among the first researchers developping effective model hamiltonians and dipole transition moment operators for asymmetric top molecules in case of resonance interactions. The number of interaction parameters grows very rapidly as the excitation increases. At high energy ranges which become experimentally accessible new inter-polyad resonances can occur requiring specific terms to be included in theoretical models. A. Barbe and co-workers [14, 15] have shown the crucial role of inter-polyad resonance perturbations and of perturbations due to «dark» (experimentally invisible) states, in particular for ozone spectroscopy in the range approaching the dissociation energy. The probability of near-coincidences of line frequencies rapidly increases with the number of atoms. For molecules of high-symmetry the combined effect of degeneracies and resonances makes it nessesary to model a large number of strongly interacting bands simultaneously [1, 10, 11]. The choice of initial values for interaction parameters becomes arduous and the minimization process often reaches a local rather than global minimum. Another reason is a large proportion of dark states in complex and highly exited band systems and the corresponding deficit of experimental information. To some extent, accounting for unobserved energy levels is equivalent to introducing additional poorly defined parameters in effective models. On the other hand, full nuclear hamiltonians expressed in terms of normal-mode irreducible tensor operators can be obtained from \textit{ab initio} potential energy surfaces (PES) as reported by Rey et al. [16, 17]. Then, non-empirical effective hamiltonians can be obtained using high-order contact transformations [18, 19, 20, 21] from a full nuclear hamiltonian. A large proportion of non-diagonal resonance parameters as well as diagonal parameters for dark states can be fixed to theoretical values derived from such transformations. Even though \textit{ab initio} derived values for non diagonal parameters are approximate, they can describe the resonance couplings in a qualitatively correct way.

\textit{Ab initio} vibration-rotation hamiltonians can be converted into irreducible tensor expansion [16, 17] which is formally similar to that employed for empirical effective hamiltonians [1, 22, 23] but interestingly they can be constructed up to higher order than in pure empirical approaches and are especially suitable for very highly exited band systems. Of course, the handling of ITO hamiltonian expansions built from PES relies on advanced computational efficiency. The performance of programming is important because of the very large number of hamiltonian terms and basis functions to deal with. For the validation of calculations it is necessary to check the convergence of contact transformations.
by achieving variational calculations with full nuclear hamiltonians. Such calculations are very cumbersome and require appropriate computational optimization. The development of efficient computational tools was crucial for the automatic generation and handling of various types of symmetry allowed terms simplifying in turn spectral analyses and spectroscopic data reductions.

The reader is referred to the original MIRS description \cite{4} and to previous review articles for details on the effective hamiltonian tensorial approach and results \cite{1, 22, 6}. The present paper is focused on the new computational features, illustrated by the results obtained so far.

2 Modeling principles

2.1 Irreducible tensor method

The irreducible tensor formalism and its computer implementation in MIRS code was already described in details in \cite{22, 4} and references therein. Let us just remind that within the ITO formalism each elementary vibration-rotation term

\begin{equation}
\hat{h}_{\text{vib-rot}} = \Omega_r(K, kC) T_{n_1 n_2 \ldots m_1 m_2 \ldots} = \beta (\varepsilon V_{n_1 n_2 \ldots m_1 m_2 \ldots} \otimes R^\Omega_r(K, kC)) A_1 \tag{1}
\end{equation}

involved in the hamiltonian expansion is identified by rotational, vibrational and symmetry indices \cite{24} according to the general nomenclature, where \(V, R\) and \(T\) designate a vibrational, rotational and vibration-rotation tensor operators and \(t\) the corresponding parameters. Vibrational operators \(\varepsilon V_{n_1 n_2 \ldots m_1 m_2 \ldots}\) are constructed in tensor form by recursive coupling of creation and annihilation operators associated to the normal modes of the molecule. The lower indices \(n_i\) and \(m_i\) being, respectively, the powers of creation and annihilation vibrational operators. The upper indices indicate the rotational characteristics of the considered term: \(\Omega_r\) is the rotational power with respect to the angular momentum components; \(K\) is the tensor rank in the full rotation group; \(C\) is the rotational symmetry coinciding with the vibrational symmetry to satisfy the invariance condition under the molecular point group operations; \(\beta\) is a normalization constant introduced historically \cite{24} to ensure the coincidence between some of the lower order standard and tensorial spectroscopic constants. Other notations follow references \cite{1, 22, 4}.

In MIRS, a specific coupling scheme \cite{22} associated to a binary tree is applied directly to an arbitrary number of interacting vibrational modes and to arbitrarily high polyads. The construction of vibrational basis functions is achieved consistently from the action of creation operators on the vacuum function. This method is not only satisfying conceptually but also quite efficient for the computer calculation of matrix elements and commutators. The ro-vibrational terms are easily generated by further tensor couplings. The standard Amat and Nielsen classification scheme \cite{25} is used in which the order of terms of the type \(H_{mn}\) is \(m + n - 2\). Effective dipole moment (or other molecular property) expansions are represented in a similar manner as that of the hamiltonian but the full symmetry type has to be appropriately specified according to the molecular symmetry group \cite{1, 22, 23}. For transformed dipole transition moments, terms of the type \(\mu_{mn}\) are of order \(m + n - 1\).

2.2 Inter-polyad couplings. Effective and full ro-vibrational hamiltonians

The effective model definition and associated quantum numbers are described in detail in Section 2.2 of ref. \cite{4}. Only the basic features are summarized here in order to make the description of the new
The polyad structure constitutes the key for defining effective hamiltonians. For a given molecule, it is essentially governed by the number of the vibrational modes and their fundamental frequencies. In the most straightforward way the polyad scheme is built for vibrational normal modes coupled by vibration-rotation resonance interactions. As a preliminary step a reference energy level pattern is determined by resonance conditions defined by the user or by harmonic oscillator energies computed from the fundamental frequencies. Of course, the strength of a resonance perturbation depends not only on the proximity of the zero order energy levels but also on the coupling matrix elements. The MIRS code allows a certain flexibility for the polyad composition by optionally including or excluding some vibrational states according to estimations of coupling matrix elements. It is possible to take into account such physical considerations by playing with the resonance conditions. For instance, a gap between reference levels can be artificially increased in the case of weak vibration-rotation interactions or decreased in the case of strongly coupled but distant vibrational states. The true band centers remain unchanged under this operation. According to this approach the polyad structure of the molecule determines an effective hamiltonian expansion automatically implemented through the formal polyad expansion (see [1] for details)

$$H_{\text{polyads}} = H_{P0} + H_{P1} + H_{P2} + \ldots.$$ (2)

Vibrational matrix elements of the hamiltonian are computed in the harmonic oscillator zero-order approximation. The computation of rotational matrix elements is described in [26, 27, 28]. The irreducible tensor form [23, 1, 22, 6] implemented in the code allows a full account of symmetry properties. The polyad structure also determines the construction of the effective transition moments. It determines as well the quantum numbers used to label levels and transitions. Strict quantum numbers are related to the usual invariants: the polyad number $P$, the rotational quantum number $J$ and the ro-vibrational symmetry species $C$.

It is well known that at a low energy range the polyad structure based on fundamental frequencies usually results in a good approximation for effective hamiltonians of semi-rigid molecules. For higher quantum numbers the modeling of experimental data can be considerably improved by including inter-polyad interactions. In the new version, all features concerning intra-polyad terms are conserved but inter-polyad terms can be added. More precisely any inter-polyad operator with rotational tensor powers equal to zero, one or two may be accounted for. This new feature may formally be expressed as

$$H = H_{\text{polyads}} + H_{\text{inter-polyads}}$$ (3)

$$H_{\text{inter-polyads}} = \sum H_{PP}.$$ (4)

In this case, the polyad number $P$ is no longer a strict quantum number. Approximate quantum numbers are generated using the eigenvector analysis. These approximate quantum numbers should correspond to quantum numbers of the zero-order harmonic-oscillator + rigid-rotor approximation under the condition that the corresponding physical quantities are kept near-invariant under the effect of perturbations.

In addition to effective ITO spectroscopic models, the new MIRS version offers a possibility of
### Table 1: Data available from the MIRS package

| Molecules | Spectral region | References |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| CH₃D      | 1500-3700       | [8]        |
| CH₄       | 1700-4600       | [11]       |
| ³⁵CH₃Cl   | 0-2600          | [7]        |
| ³⁷CH₃Cl   | 0-2600          | [7]        |
| PH₃       | 700-3500        | [30]       |
| CH₃F      | Global          |            |

The variational computation of energy levels and wave functions from a full Hamiltonian of nuclear motion in the ITO representation using symmetrized harmonic oscillator / rigid rotor basis set for a singlet electronic state. The tools of the MIRS code allow the generation of all necessary ITO terms up to a requested order of the expansions (1-4). All necessary matrix elements are calculated analytically without loss of precision. The values of t-parameters involved in these expansions have to be provided by the user as the input file for the program. These values can be computed from a given molecular \( ab \ initio \) or empirical PES according to the algorithm described in our recent works [16, 17] up to arbitrary orders. At a given order of expansion a full \( H_{\text{ vib-rot}} \) contains all non-zero symmetry allowed inter-polyad blocks in Eq.(4) systematically generated from an \( ab \ initio \) PES [16, 17]. Consequently this procedure usually accounts for many more vibrational interactions and the full Hamiltonian contains more elementary ITO terms than an effective polyad model. Formally this corresponds to a summation over all inter-polyad couplings in Eq.(4). But contrary to an effective spectroscopic model all terms with rotational powers \( \Omega_r > 2 \) in the full Hamiltonian expansion vanish by definition [29].

### 3 Updated database

The new version of the MIRS program contains a larger number of examples than the original version [4]. The package includes tutorial examples as well as complete projects related to recent analyses. New bands were added for CH₃D, ³⁵CH₃Cl, ³⁷CH₃Cl molecules. For CH₄ and PH₃ demonstrative examples are replaced by numerically correct models. A demonstrative model is also included for CH₃F based on a full ro-vibrational Hamiltonian (Table 1).

A quite simple example is the sixth-order model for the ground-state, dyad, pentad and octad of \(^{12}\)CH₄. In this case, the vibrational coupling scheme coincides exactly with the one used in the STDS program [31]. This means that the effective parameter sets are identical in MIRS and STDS providing a good validation of both programs. For the following polyads (from the tetradecad upwards), even though the models are equivalent and include the same number of parameters at a given order of approximation, the two parameter sets are not in one to one correspondence. A similar system is illustrated with the sixth order model for the ground-state, dyad, pentad and octad of PH₃ [30].

The model for the lower two polyads (triad and nonad) of CH₃D represents a complex band system of a symmetric top molecule [8]. The parameters of the MIRS model have been fitted to some 12589 line positions and to 2400 line intensities with an accuracy close to the experimental precision (about 0.001 cm\(^{-1}\) for positions and 4% for intensities). Altogether a common set of 441 effective Hamiltonian parameters has been used to describe 13 vibrational states (ground state, triad, nonad) corresponding to 39 bands (6 fundamental, 3 overtone, 3 combination, and 27 hot bands). The intensities of the 9
bands involved in the nonad-ground state system were modeled at the second order of approximation using 83 effective dipole transition moment parameters.

Finally, results of the global analysis of the lower polyads of $^{12}\text{CH}_3^{35}\text{Cl}$ and $^{12}\text{CH}_3^{37}\text{Cl}$ are included. A preliminary analysis of the infrared spectrum in the region from 0 to 2600 cm$^{-1}$ was performed using 288(303) effective parameters for isotopomers $^{12}\text{CH}_3^{35}\text{Cl}(^{12}\text{CH}_3^{37}\text{Cl})$ to model five lower polyads (17 vibrational states) [7]. The precision on positions is of the order of 0.0007 cm$^{-1}$.

4 Applications

4.1 Basic applications

The basic applications already implemented in the original version [4] are maintained in the new one. Complete files of energy levels can be calculated using the command Calculus > build. Each record contains the energy value, the set of rigorous quantum numbers (total angular momentum $J$, symmetry point group irreducible representations and ranking number) as well as approximate quantum numbers derived from the coefficients of the eigenvector expansions in the initial basis set. Details on the experimental measurements fitted are also provided. The number and the root-mean-squares (rms) deviations of assigned transitions are given together with the corresponding averaged observed minus calculated residual for every example. The partition function can be derived from the calculated levels involved in the model or set to an appropriate external estimate [32]. Several output formats including those of HITRAN [33] and GEISA [34] can be selected. The temperature and intensity threshold can be adjusted to meet specific needs for applications.

4.2 Advanced applications

4.2.1 Setting up new models

In order to set up a new model it is necessary to define the polyad structure and to introduce the modeling parameters. The modeling parameters are: (i) the symmetry point group of the molecule, (ii) the harmonic frequencies of the considered normal modes, (iii) the corresponding symmetry species (irreducible representations), (iv) a frequency gap used for gathering the subsequent vibrational sublevels into relevant vibrational polyads. Note that in the modeling procedure the frequencies can be entered in arbitrary units and do not need to match exactly the physical frequencies in order to provide flexibility. For example, the modeling of the CH$_3$D molecule was performed by setting the six fundamental frequencies to 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1 respectively and the frequency gap to 0.1. This yielded the triad and nonad structure described in [10, 8]. For CH$_3$Cl the situation was more complex and the fundamental frequencies were set closer to the actual values: 2968, 1354, 733, 3039, 1452 and 1018, respectively with a frequency gap of 200 (Fig. 1) [4, 7, 35]. This method of the model set up is quite general. For example choosing a large energy gap results automatically in including a maximum of symmetry allowed vibration-rotation interaction terms. Then by removing some of them (via text-editor) one can build a model suitable for describing observed resonance perturbations in molecular spectra. By this way one can easily build an «overlapping-polyad» model in order to account for inter-polyad resonances. In all cases, the resulting polyad structure can be displayed for checking and modifying purposes.

By default, MIRS is set to build effective hamiltonian matrices and transition moments according to the vibrational extrapolation scheme in the normal mode harmonic oscillator basis. This means
This model includes the ground state and the lower five polyads of CH$_3$Cl. The arrows represent the band systems involved: 5 originating from the ground base, 3 from the $\nu_3$ band, 2 from the $\nu_6$ band, 1 from polyad 3 and one from the $\nu_3 + \nu_6$ band. The circles represent pure rotational transitions within the ground state and polyad 3 upper states. All the corresponding observed data (energy levels, line positions and line intensities) can be fitted coherently.

that for a given molecule a common set of effective hamiltonian parameters is set up to fit and predict the subsequent vibrational polyads. The same scheme applies for transition moment parameters. For instance a band system from the ground state to a given polyad and all the corresponding hot band systems are described by a common set of effective parameters. Such features are generated automatically by the program and controlled by a few basic modeling parameters entered through the window menu reproduced in Fig. 1.

The nuclear spin statistical weights involved in intensity calculations are also manually introduced at this stage. Once the vibrational model is set up, the polyads and the transitions to consider are entered through another window menu exemplified in Fig. 2. For each polyad the order of the hamiltonian expansion and the maximum value of $J$ has to be entered. Similarly, for each type of transitions the order of the effective dipole moment expansion has to be specified.

At the end of the procedure the build command generates all internal files needed for subsequent calculations. The same command is used to update all files whenever needed. The other commands of the Calculus menu displayed in Fig. 2 are generally self-explanatory. More details are available from the Help command. Thanks to its intrinsic flexibility MIRS can also be used to create quantum model hamiltonians not necessarily connected to real molecules. For instance, various systems involving coupled harmonic or anharmonic oscillators can be simulated numerically for further theoretical investigations.

4.2.2 Experimental data fitting (positions and intensities)

MIRS offers extensive set of tools for a non-linear least-squares fit of spectroscopic data (positions and intensities). According to the vibrational extrapolation scheme [1] well suited for global analyses,
the program is set to fit simultaneously all transitions and/or vibration-rotation levels involved in a given project. The fit of intensities is also achieved using a non-linear least-squares procedure with an adequate weighting already described in [31, 36]. Note that in our approach a rigorous consistency is de facto applied between intensity and position fits. The reader is referred to the original paper [4] for details on the sophisticated algorithms developed to overcome the increasing complexity of the problems to solve.

In the new version, two subprograms have been added to handle the adjustable parameters and their possible constraints. The Tools menu includes the Free_Parameters item to release all parameters that were previously fixed automatically by the program. The Copy_Parameters item allows the copy of parameters from one file to another. This is especially useful when one needs to change the model, for example to increase the order of the hamiltonian expansion.

Another improvement has been added to manage situations encountered when approximate quantum numbers are not physically meaningful and well conserved. The assignment of observed to calculated data is based on the rigorous quantum numbers. For an isolated polyad model these are: $P$ (polyad number), $J$ (total angular momentum), $C$ (symmetry species) and the ranking index $n$ within each $P,J,C$ block. In some cases of nearby eigenvalues the ranking indices may undergo permutations from one iteration to another resulting to undesirable assignment jumps. MIRS allows temporarily removing from the fit the assigned levels which present such behavior by detecting anomalous variations of the scalar product of the corresponding eigenvectors during the iteration process. For this one needs to calculate at least parts of the eigenvector matrix $\alpha$. If $f_i^{(0)}$ designates the $i^{th}$ initial eigenfunction within a given $P,J,C$ block and $f_j^{(k)}$ the $j^{th}$ current eigenfunction within the same $P,J,C$ block, the above mentioned scalar product can be expressed as

$$< f_j^{(0)} | f_i^{(k)} > = \sum_{\sigma \delta} \alpha_j^{(0))} \alpha_i^{(k)} < \sigma | \delta > = A_{j,i},$$

(5)

where $\sigma$ and $\delta$ denote basis functions. For the great majority of the eigenvectors the scalar product (5) is close to unity and equivalently the $A$ matrix is almost diagonal. In a minority of cases this is no longer true. For example an $A$ matrix of the form
illustrates a situation where the two vectors corresponding to the middle of the matrix are rearranged while the first vector, associated to the diagonal element equal to 0.98, keeps its initial n index. Sometimes the rearrangement is not obvious, for instance when the diagonal element is not close to unity and simultaneously all non-diagonal values are not very large. This applies for the fourth vector of the matrix \( \text{6} \) with diagonal matrix element equal to 0.65. In this case the corresponding level must be excluded from the fit at least temporarily. The file with the initial eigenvectors is saved before the fit. For every iteration, some of the assigned levels are excluded from the fit and part of the levels previously excluded are re-assigned. If a large proportion of levels are excluded from the fit, then the iteration is unsuccessful and it becomes necessary to decrease the allowed variations for the parameters.

The fit of intensities is also subject to specific problems. Specific features to handle relative signs between transition parameters and interaction Hamiltonian parameters are already described in section 4.3 of Ref. [4].

Despite all the above advanced options, it should be emphasized that in any case a purely automatic selection of adjustable terms for positions or intensities in an arbitrarily built model is not recommended. All procedures have to rely on physical considerations and depend on experimental data set and observed perturbations involved.

### 4.2.3 Group theory re-coupling coefficients and commutator-algebra calculations

The calculations involved in effective Hamiltonians for highly excited states can be also very cumbersome and requires program optimization. It was found that one of the bottlenecks is the slow calculation of \( 9C \) [1] (other notations: \( X \) [37], \( 9\Gamma \) symbols[23]). The \( 12C \) symbols are required only for intensity calculations while \( 9C \) are used for line position calculations. In addition, \( 9C \) symbols are used in variational programs designed for the calculation of multidimensional irreducible matrix elements [38, 39, 40]. In the present version of MIRS, the calculation of \( 6C, 9C \) and \( 12C \) symbols for \( C_{3v}, T_{d}, \) and \( O_{h} \) point groups is based on the improved algorithms reported in [41] which is much more efficient than in the program previously used. This new algorithm [41] uses the symmetry relations between even and odd representations. It allows one to speed up the \( C \)-symbol calculation and increase the efficiency of spectroscopic programs based on the irreducible tensorial formalism.

MIRS can also be used by expert users to generate various types of coupling coefficients as well as commutators of ITOs in algebraic or numerical formats. Such tools can be useful for the theoretical investigation of the fundamental properties of effective models and for establishing their relations with the full nuclear Hamiltonian. It is well-known that, in general, an effective Hamiltonian is not uniquely determined from its eigenvalues [42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47]. The ambiguity of the determination of \( H^{\text{eff}} \) from experimental energies is particularly important in the case of resonance interactions due to quasi-degeneracies of vibrational states [45, 48, 49, 50, 51]. In order to improve the convergence of least-square fits to experimental spectra and to obtain a unique set of fitted parameters, the spectroscopic effective
hamiltonian models have to be constrained using the so-called «reduction theory» [42, 52, 48, 53, 51, 54, 55]. The latter relies on extended commutator / anti-commutator algebra calculations. This Lie algebra of ITO plays a key role for a full account of symmetry properties in the contact transformation method [46, 23, 56].

4.2.4 Generation of symmetry allowed terms in the irreducible tensor form

We have added into the new MIRS a possibility for the user to generate a list of symmetry allowed terms involved in the ITO normal mode expansion of either an effective polyad hamiltonian (including inter-polyad interactions), or of an effective dipole moment or of the potential energy function up to an arbitrary order. For example, the list of ITO terms involved in a second order PES expansion for an \( XY_4 \) molecule can be obtained from the menu «tools > build parameters» by choosing «type of file = PES», then by choosing a vibrational pattern, and finally by defining the desired model. A similar MIRS tool is also operational for listing all allowed ITO terms involved in generators of unitary transformations which preserve group symmetry, time reversal and hermicity properties of transformed physical properties of a molecule. The present version of the package includes a sample example of symmetry allowed terms in S-generators involved in the problem of the effective hamiltonian reduction for the triad of \( CH_3D \).

5 Modified specifications

5.1 Vibrational and Ro-vibrational calculation

All MIRS parameter files, dipole moment files and basis function files are text files. In order to calculate highly exited states using full nuclear hamiltonians a new coding of the symmetric powers \( (l, m, n) \) [22] was necessary. The original version of the program used only digits 0, ..., 9 for triplet numbers \( (l, m, n) \). So only symmetric powers up to 9 were available although new applications required numbers with two digits. To ensure the compatibility with the original version and to preserve a good legibility for low symmetric powers, we decided to keep one single symbol according to Table 2. Note that now the number of polyads is limited to 99 which is far beyond the limit of realistic calculations.

5.2 Options

For efficient calculations on multi-kernel (multiprocessors) computers, the new MIRS program uses OpenMP version 2.0 (http://openmp.org). Up to 8 kernels can be used simultaneously for matrix element calculations. As mentioned previously the full ro-vibrational hamiltonian contains terms up to the second rotational power only, while effective hamiltonian may contain all possible rotational
powers. Different programs may be used for eigenvalue calculation (see Diagonalization option). It is sometimes convenient to store on disk the full matrix for each $P, J, C$ block because the diagonalization of a large number of matrices may be very burdensome.

5.3 Limitations

The previous version of the MIRS code was a 32-bit one with considerable restrictions on the number of tensors involved regarding the power of hamiltonian expansions and the size of polyads. The present version extends the number of polyads $P$ from 9 to 99 while the number of terms and the polyad size is limited by the available computer memory. In order to speed-up calculations, sufficient computer resources are required to store all vibrational matrix elements in random access memory. The number of molecular vibration modes is limited to 20 and the maximum total angular momentum quantum number $J$ for the $T_d$ point group is limited to 199 [57].

6 Getting and installing

The MIRS package can be downloaded freely from our Web sites http://www.iao.ru/mirs/mirs.htm and as supplementary data in the online version of the article. It consists of a self-extractive archive containing various tutorial examples. MIRS, written in C++, includes all necessary executable files for Windows XP and higher. Two versions (32 bit and 64 bit) of executable files are available. MIRS 64 bit works only on 64 bit windows operating systems. The major part of the examples based on effective hamiltonians (except CH4_polyad7 and CH4_polyad9) can be run using the 32 bit version. Fit operations can be run on the 32 bit version only. As a rule, full hamiltonian examples can be calculated using the 64 bit version only. Memory, CPU and disk space requirements depend on the complexity of the project. The package itself requires a minimum of 15 MB of free disk space. The tables of coupling coefficients occupy up to 150 MB when the highest $J$ value considered so far (80) is involved. All examples and projects included in the package can be executed using a computer with at least 2 GB RAM and 500 MB of free disk space. A typical execution time using a processor at 2 GHz is about 10 min to build the CH3D project (all matrix elements and prediction files) and less than 15 min to build each of the CH3Cl projects. System requirements for complex examples are described in readme.txt files. For example CH4_polyad9 can be calculated only on computer with at least 24GB of memory and 160GB of free disk space. Standard features and options are directly accessible from the tutorial projects in which all necessary modeling files are included. The Help menu can be accessed at any stage of the project building and subsequent calculations. Refer to our Web sites for complete installation and running instructions.

7 Conclusion

The rapid increase of computer power and the progresses in multiprocessor parallellization have opened the way to considerable improvements of theoretical predictions and data reduction for complex high-energy band systems of polyatomic molecules. This may help in understanding new spectra involving high vibration-rotation excitations which have become experimentally accessible recently or can be available in future. Efficient modeling of spectra requires the development of advanced

\footnote{also available from http://xeon.univ-reims.fr/Mirs/ or http://icb.u-bourgogne.fr/OMR/SMA/SHTDS/MIRS.html}
software specifically optimized for these purposes. Various methods and program implementations have been developed for computation of molecular spectra either from effective spectroscopic models [58, 55, 31, 1, 12, 59, 60, 61] (and references therein) or from potential and dipole moment surfaces using variational approaches [62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72], discrete variable representation (DVR) [73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78] or filter-digitalization [79] techniques. A comparative analysis of advantages and limitations of these approaches is beyond the scope of the present paper (see ref. [80] for some related discussion). Complementary results for non-empirical effective hamiltonians and molecular spectra can be obtained via perturbation theory and Contact Transformation methods [81, 25, 52, 45, 46, 82, 13, 83, 55, 18, 20, 21]. An efficient computational software for the experimental data reduction in molecular spectroscopy and for the generation of line list parameters allows completing and extending spectroscopic databases which are planned to be linked in frame of the «Virtual Atomic and Molecular Data Center» (VAMDC) European project [84].

The reported extension of the MIRS computer package is designed to fully account for symmetry properties by using irreducible tensor representations for all physical properties and operators involved in direct calculations as well as in experimental molecular spectra fitting. Its particular feature is a unified treatment of effective polyad models (with the possibility of including explicitly inter-polyad interactions) and of full ab initio hamiltonian normal mode expansions in the frame of the ITO formalism. The new MIRS includes more efficient and faster algorithms for the calculation of coefficients related to molecular symmetry properties (6C, 9C and 12C symbols for C$_{3v}$, T$_d$, and O$_h$ point groups) and for a better convergence of least-square-fit iterations. Several user-friendly tools are included dealing with the ITO algebra and with the generation of symmetry allowed terms in spectroscopic effective hamiltonians, transition moment operators, potential energy function, full ab initio hamiltonian expansions, and unitary transformations involved in the data reduction theory. This approach combined with an appropriate implementation of the high-order Contact Transformation method [18, 19] can be used, in principle, to perform a systematic computation of ab initio values of resonance coupling parameters in spectroscopic hamiltonians which were poorly determined in purely empirical models. The derivation of spectroscopic models for the CH$_3$Cl, CH$_3$Br, CH$_3$I, GeH$_4$, AsH$_3$ molecules constructed in this way is currently in progress. We plan to provide in future a UNIX/LINUX version of MIRS.

Acknowledgments

Part of the work was performed in the framework of LEFE-CHAT National Program CNRS (France). Support from Agence Nationale de la Recherche (France) through the project CH4@Titan (ref: BLAN08-2 321467) , from GDRI SAMIA involving Tomsk (Russia), Hefei (China), CNRS (France) and from the VAMDC EC project is gratefully acknowledged.

Installation package

The installation package is freely available from the attached file.
References

[1] J. P. Champion, M. Loete, G. Pierre, Spherical top spectra, in: K. Rao, A. Weber (Eds.), Spectroscopy of the Earth's atmosphere and interstellar medium, Academic Press Inc., Columbus, 1992, pp. 339–422.

[2] J. C. Hilico, O. Robert, M. Loete, S. Toumi, A. S. Pine, L. R. Brown, Analysis of the interacting octad system of $^{12}$CH$_4$, J Mol Spectrosc 208 (2001) 1–13. doi:10.1006/jmsp.2001.8364.

[3] M. Rotger, V. Boudon, M. Loete, Spectroscopy of XY$_5$Z C$_{4v}$ molecules: Development of the hamiltonian and the transition moment operators using a tensorial formalism, J Mol Spectrosc 200 (2000) 131–137. doi:10.1006/jmsp.1999.8035.

[4] A. Nikitin, J. P. Champion, V. G. Tyuterev, The MIRS computer package for modeling the rovibrational spectra of polyatomic molecules, JQSRT 82 (2003) 239–249. doi:10.1016/S0022-4073(03)00156-0.

[5] A. Nikitin, J. P. Champion, H. Burger, Global analysis of chloromethane: determinability of ground state constants, Vol. 5311, Proc. SPIE, 2004, pp. 97–101. doi:10.1117/12.545197.

[6] V. Boudon, J. P. Champion, T. Gabard, M. Loete, F. Michelot, G. Pierre, M. Rotger, C. Wenger, M. Rey, Symmetry-adapted tensorial formalism to model rovibrational and rovibronic spectra of molecules pertaining to various point groups, J Mol Spectrosc 228 (2004) 620–634. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2004.02.022.

[7] A. Nikitin, J. P. Champion, H. Burger, Global analysis of $^{12}$CH$_3^{35}$Cl and $^{12}$CH$_3^{37}$Cl: simultaneous fit of the lower five polyads (0-2600 cm$^{-1}$), J Mol Spectrosc 230 (2005) 174–184. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2004.11.012.

[8] A. V. Nikitin, J. P. Champion, L. R. Brown, Preliminary analysis of CH$_3$D from 3250 to 3700 cm$^{-1}$, J Mol Spectrosc 240 (2006) 14–25. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2006.08.002.

[9] M. Rotger, V. Boudon, M. Loete, Spectroscopy of XY$_2$Z$_2$ C$_{2v}$ molecules: A tensorial formalism adapted to the O(3) $\supseteq$ T$_d$ $\supseteq$ C$_{2v}$ chain. application to the ground state of SO$_2$F$_2$, J Mol Spectrosc 216 (2002) 297–307. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2002.8635.

[10] A. Nikitin, L. R. Brown, L. Fejard, J. P. Champion, V. G. Tyuterev, Analysis of the CH$_3$D nonad from 2000 to 3300 cm$^{-1}$, J Mol Spectrosc 216 (2002) 225–251. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2002.8566.

[11] S. Albert, S. Bauerecker, V. Boudon, L. R. Brown, J. P. Champion, M. Loete, A. Nikitin, M. Quack, Global analysis of the high resolution infrared spectrum of methane $^{12}$CH$_4$ in the region from 0 to 4800 cm$^{-1}$, Chem Phys 356 (2009) 131–146. doi:10.1016/j.chemphys.2008.10.019.

[12] J. M. Flaud, C. Camy-Peyret, Vibration-rotation intensities in H$_2$O-type molecules application to 2$\nu_2$-band, $\nu_1$-band, and $\nu_3$-band of H$_2$^{16}O, J Mol Spectrosc 55 (1975) 278–310. doi:10.1016/0022-2852(75)90270-2.

[13] C. Camy-Peyret, J. M. Flaud, Vibration-rotation dipole moment operator for asymmetric top molecules, in: K. N. Rao (Ed.), Molecular Spectroscopy: Modern Reseach, Vol. 3, Academic Press, Orlando, FL, 1985, pp. 69–109.
[14] A. Barbe, M. R. De Backer-Barilly, V. G. Tyuterev, A. Campargue, D. Romanini, S. Kassi, CW-cavity ring down spectroscopy of the ozone molecule in the 5980-6220 cm$^{-1}$ region, J Mol Spectrosc 242 (2007) 156–175. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2007.02.022.

[15] A. Barbe, M. R. De Backer-Barilly, V. G. Tyuterev, S. Kassi, A. Campargue, Detection and analysis of new bands of $^{16}$O$_3$ by CRDS between 6500 and 7300 cm$^{-1}$, J Mol Spectrosc 269 (2011) 175–186. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2011.06.005.

[16] M. Rey, A. V. Nikitin, V. G. Tyuterev, Ab initio ro-vibrational hamiltonian in irreducible tensor formalism: a method for computing energy levels from potential energy surfaces for symmetric-top molecules, Mol Phys 108 (2010) 2121–2135. doi:10.1080/00268976.2010.506892.

[17] M. Rey, A. V. Nikitin, V. G. Tyuterev, The complete nuclear hamiltonian in the irreducible tensor operator formalism for methane, to be published.

[18] V. G. Tyuterev, S. A. Tashkun, H. Seghiri, High-order contact transformations: General algorithm, computer implementation and triatomic tests, Vol. 5311, Proc. SPIE, 2004, pp. 164–175. doi:10.1117/12.545641.

[19] V. G. Tyuterev, S. A. Tashkun, M. Rey, A. V. Nikitin, R. Rochanov, High-order contact transformations for methane molecule, in preparation.

[20] J. Lamouroux, S. A. Tashkun, V. G. Tyuterev, Accurate calculation of transition moment parameters for rovibrational bands from ab initio dipole and potential surfaces: Application to fundamental bands of the water molecule, Chem Phys Lett 452 (2008) 225–231. doi:10.1016/j.cplett.2007.12.061.

[21] P. Cassam-Chenai, Y. Bouret, M. Rey, S. Tashkun, A. V. Nikitin, V. G. Tyuterev, Ab initio effective rotational hamiltonians: A comparative study, Int J Quantum Chem Article published online. doi:10.1002/qua.23183.

[22] A. Nikitin, J. P. Champion, V. G. Tyuterev, Improved algorithms for the modeling of vibrational polyads of polyatomic molecules: Application to $T_d$, $O_h$, and $C_{3v}$ molecules, J Mol Spectrosc 182 (1997) 72–84. doi:10.1006/jmsp.1996.7185.

[23] B. Zhilinskii, V. Perevalov, V. G. Tyuterev, Method of irreducible tensorial operators in the theory of molecular spectra. (in Russian), Nauka, Novosibirsk, 1987.

[24] J. P. Champion, Complete development of vibration-rotation hamiltonian adapted to study of interactions in spherical top molecules - application to $\nu_2$ and $\nu_4$ bands of $^{12}$CH$_4$, Can J Phys 55 (1977) 1802–1828. doi:10.1139/p77-221.

[25] G. Amat, H. H. Nielsen, G. Tarrago, Rotation - vibration of polyatomic molecules, Dekker, New York, 1971.

[26] J. Moret-Bailly, Cah Phys 15 (1961) 237–314.

[27] J. Moret-Bailly, Calculation of the frequencies of the lines in a threefold degenerate fundamental band of a spherical top molecule, J Mol Spectrosc 15 (1965) 344–354.
[28] B. Zhilinskii, Reduction of rotational operators to standard form, Opt Spectrosc (USSR) 51 (3) (1981) 262–263.

[29] J. K. G. Watson, Simplification of molecular vibration-rotation hamiltonian, Mol Phys 15 (1968) 479–490. doi:10.1080/00268976800101381.

[30] A. V. Nikitin, Modeling of vibrational energy levels of methane from the ab initio constructed potential energy surface, Optics and Spectroscopy 106 (2009) 176–182. doi:10.1134/S0030400X09020052.

[31] C. Wenger, J. P. Champion, Spherical top data system (STDS) software for the simulation of spherical top spectra, JQSRT 59 (1998) 471–480. doi:10.1016/S0022-4073(97)00106-4.

[32] C. Wenger, J. P. Champion, The partition sum of methane at high temperature, JQSRT 109 (2008) 2697–2706. doi:10.1016/j.jqsrt.2008.06.006.

[33] L. S. Rothman, I. E. Gordon, A. Barbe, D. C. Benner, P. E. Bernath, M. Birk, V. Boudon, L. R. Brown, A. Campargue, J. P. Champion, K. Chance, L. H. Coudert, V. Dana, V. M. Devi, S. Fally, J. M. Flaud, R. R. Gamache, A. Goldman, D. Jacquemart, I. Kleiner, N. Lacome, W. J. Lafferty, J. Y. Mandin, S. T. Massie, S. N. Mikhailenko, C. E. Miller, N. Moazzen-Ahmadi, O. V. Naumenko, A. V. Nikitin, J. Orphal, V. I. Perevalov, A. Perrin, A. Predoi-Cross, C. P. Rinsland, M. Rotger, M. Simeckova, M. A. H. Smith, K. Sung, S. A. Tashkun, J. Tennyson, R. A. Toth, A. C. Vandeaele, J. Vander Auwera, The HITRAN 2008 molecular spectroscopic database, JQSRT 110 (2009) 533–572. doi:10.1016/j.jqsrt.2009.02.013.

[34] N. Jacquinet-Husson, N. A. Scott, A. Chedin, L. Crepeau, R. Armante, V. Capelle, J. Orphal, A. Coustenis, C. Boonne, N. Poulet-Crovisier, A. Barbee, M. Birk, L. R. Brown, C. Camy-Peyret, C. Claveau, K. Chance, N. Christidis, C. Clerbaux, P. F. Coheur, V. Dana, L. Daumont, M. R. De Backer-Barilly, G. Di Lonardo, J. M. Flaud, A. Goldman, A. Hamdouni, M. Hess, M. D. Hurley, D. Jacquemart, I. Kleiner, P. Kopke, J. Y. Mandin, S. Massie, S. Mikhailenko, V. Nemtchinov, A. Nikitin, D. Newnham, A. Perrin, V. I. Perevalov, S. Pinnock, L. Regalia-Jarlot, C. P. Rinsland, A. Rublev, F. Schreier, L. Schult, K. M. Smith, S. A. Tashkun, J. L. Teffo, R. A. Toth, V. G. Tyuterev, J. V. Auwera, P. Varanasi, G. Wagner, The geisa spectroscopic database: Current and future archive for earth and planetary atmosphere studies, JQSRT 109 (2008) 1043–1059. doi:10.1016/j.jqsrt.2007.12.015.

[35] A. Nikitin, J. P. Champion, New ground state constants of $^{12}$CH$_3^{35}$Cl and $^{12}$CH$_3^{37}$Cl from global polyad analysis, J Mol Spectrosc 230 (2005) 168–173. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2004.10.012.

[36] C. Wenger, V. Boudon, J. P. Champion, G. Pierre, Highly-spherical top data system (HTDS) software for spectrum simulation of octahedral XY$_6$ molecules, JQSRT 66 (2000) 1–16. doi:10.1016/S0022-4073(99)00161-2.

[37] J. S. Griffith, The irreducible tensor method for molecular symmetry groups, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New York, NY, 1962.

[38] A. V. Nikitin, J. P. Champion, R. A. H. Butler, L. R. Brown, I. Kleiner, Global modeling of the lower three polyads of PH$_3$: Preliminary results, J Mol Spectrosc 256 (2009) 4–16. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2009.01.008.
[39] A. V. Nikitin, Vibrational energy levels of methyl chloride calculated from full dimensional ab initio potential energy surface, J Mol Spectrosc 252 (2008) 17–21. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2008.06.001.

[40] A. V. Nikitin, L. Daumont, X. Thomas, L. Regalia, M. Rey, V. G. Tyuterev, L. R. Brown, Preliminary assignments of $2\nu_3 - \nu_4$ hot band of $^{12}\text{CH}_4$ in the $2\mu m$ transparency window from long-path FTS spectra, J Mol Spectrosc 268 (2011) 93–106. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2011.04.002.

[41] A. V. Nikitin, An efficient code for calculation of the 6C, 9C and 12C symbols for C$_{3v}$, T$_d$ and O$_h$ point groups, Computer Physics Communication in press (2011) CPC–D–11–00282.

[42] J. K. G. Watson, Determination of centrifugal distortion coefficients of asymmetric-top molecules, J Chem Phys 46 (1967) 1935–. doi:10.1063/1.1840957.

[43] D. J. Klein, Degenerate perturbation theory, J Chem Phys 61 (1974) 786–798. doi:10.1063/1.1682018.

[44] V. G. Tyuterev, Effective hamiltonians, in: Intramolecular interactions and Infrared spectra of Atmospheric gases, Acad. Sci., Tomsk, 1975, pp. 3–46.

[45] V. G. Tyuterev, V. I. Perevalov, Generalized contact transformations of a hamiltonian with a quasi-degenerate zero-order approximation - application to accidental vibration-rotation resonances in molecules, Chem Phys Lett 74 (1980) 494–502. doi:10.1016/0009-2614(80)85260-2.

[46] Y. S. Makushkin, V. G. Tyuterev, Perturbation Methods and Effective Hamiltonians in Molecular Spectroscopy, Nauka, Novosibirsk [in Russian], 1984.

[47] F. Jorgensen, Effective hamiltonians, Mol Phys 29 (1975) 1137–1164. doi:10.1080/00268977500100971.

[48] V. I. Perevalov, V. G. Tyuterev, Reduction of the centrifugal-distortion hamiltonian of asymmetric-top molecules in the case of accidental resonances - 2 interacting states - lower-order terms, J Mol Spectrosc 96 (1982) 56–76. doi:10.1016/0022-2852(82)90214-4.

[49] V. I. Perevalov, V. G. Tyuterev, B. I. Zhilinskii, Ambiguity of spectroscopic parameters in the case of accidental vibration-rotation resonances in tetrahedral molecules - $R^2J$ and $R^2J^2$ terms for E-F$_2$ interacting states, Chem Phys Lett 104 (1984) 455–461. doi:10.1016/0009-2614(84)85622-5.

[50] V. G. Tyuterev, J. P. Champion, G. Pierre, V. I. Perevalov, Parameters of reduced hamiltonian and invariant parameters of interacting E and F$_2$ fundamentals of tetrahedral molecules - $\nu_2$ and $\nu_4$ bands of $^{12}\text{CH}_4$ and $^{28}\text{SiH}_4$, J Mol Spectrosc 120 (1986) 49–78. doi:10.1016/0022-2852(86)90070-6.

[51] E. I. Lobodenko, O. N. Sulakshina, V. I. Perevalov, V. G. Tyuterev, Reduced effective hamiltonian for coriolis-interacting $\nu_n$ and $\nu_l$ fundamentals of C$_{3v}$ molecules, J Mol Spectrosc 126 (1987) 159–170. doi:10.1016/0022-2852(87)90086-5.

[52] M. Aliiev, J. Watson, Higher-order effects in the vibration-rotation spectra of semirigid molecules, in: K. Rao (Ed.), Molecular Spectroscopy: Modern Research, Vol. III, Academic Press, New York, 1985, pp. 1–67.
[53] V. I. Perevalov, V. G. Tyuterev, B. I. Zhilinskii, Reduced effective-hamiltonians for degenerate vibrational-states of methane-type molecules, J Mol Spectrosc 103 (1984) 147–159. doi:10.1016/0022-2852(84)90153-X.

[54] V. G. Tyuterev, J. P. Champion, G. Pierre, Reduced effective-hamiltonians for degenerate excited vibrational-states of tetrahedral molecules - application to $2\nu_2$, $\nu_2 + \nu_4$ and $2\nu_4$ of CH$_4$, Mol Phys 71 (1990) 995–1020. doi:10.1080/0026897900102281.

[55] K. Sarka, J. Demaison, Perturbation theory, effective hamiltonians and force constants, in: P. Jensen, P. R. Bunker (Eds.), Computational Molecular Spectroscopy, Wiley, Chichester, 2000.

[56] V. G. Tyuterev, Effective hamiltonians and perturbation theory for quantum bound states of nuclear motion in molecules, in: G. Gaeta (Ed.), Symmetry and Perturbation Theory, World Scientific Publishing, New Jersey, 2002, p. 254.

[57] M. Rey, V. Boudon, C. Wenger, G. Pierre, B. Sartakov, Orientation of O(3) and SU(2) $\otimes C_1$ representations in cubic point groups $O_h$, $T_d$ for application to molecular spectroscopy, J Mol Spectrosc 219 (2003) 313–325. doi:10.1016/S0022-2852(03)00056-0.

[58] S. A. Tashkun, V. I. Perevalov, R. V. Kochanov, A. W. Liu, S. M. Hu, Global fittings of $^{14}$N$^{15}$N$^{16}$O and $^{15}$N$^{14}$N$^{16}$O vibrational-rotational line positions using the effective hamiltonian approach, JQSRT 111 (2010) 1089–1105. doi:10.1016/j.jqsrt.2010.01.010.

[59] S. A. Tashkun, V. G. Tyuterev, GIP: a program for experimental data reduction in molecular spectroscopy, Vol. 2205, Proc. SPIE, 1993, pp. 188–191.

[60] M. Herman, The acetylene ground state saga, Mol Phys 105 (2007) 2217–2241. doi:10.1080/00268970701518103.

[61] B. Amyay, M. Herman, A. Fayt, A. Campargue, S. Kassi, Acetylene, $^{12}$C$_2$H$_2$: Refined analysis of CRDS spectra around 1.52 $\mu$m, J Mol Spectrosc 267 (2011) 80–91. doi:10.1016/j.jms.2011.02.015.

[62] P. Jensen, A variational calculation of the rotation vibration energies for H$_2$O from abinitio data, J Mol Struct 190 (1988) 149–161. doi:10.1016/0022-2860(88)80280-1.

[63] P. Jensen, Calculation of rotation vibration linestrengths for triatomic-molecules using a variational approach - application to the fundamental bands of CH$_2$, J Mol Spectrosc 132 (1988) 429–457. doi:10.1016/0022-2852(88)90338-4.

[64] D. W. Schwenke, Variational calculations of rovibrational energy levels and transition intensities for tetratomic molecules, J Phys Chem 100 (1996) 2867–2884. doi:10.1021/jp9525447.

[65] J. M. Bowman, B. J. Braams, S. Carter, C. Chen, G. Czako, B. Fu, X. Huang, E. Kamarchik, A. R. Sharma, B. C. Shepler, Y. Wang, Z. Xie, Ab-initio-based potential energy surfaces for complex molecules and molecular complexes, J Phys Chem Letters 1 (2010) 1866–1874. doi:10.1021/jz100626h.
[66] S. N. Yurchenko, R. J. Barber, J. Tennyson, A variationally computed line list for hot NH$_3$, Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society 413 (2011) 1828–1834. doi:10.1111/j.1365-2966.2011.18261.x.

[67] S. Carter, N. C. Handy, The variational method for the calculation of ro-vibrational energy-levels, Computer Physics Reports 5 (1986) 115–172. doi:10.1016/0167-7977(86)90006-7.

[68] A. V. Nikitin, M. Rey, V. G. Tyuterev, Rotational and vibrational energy levels of methane calculated from a new potential energy surface, Chem Phys Lett 501 (2011) 179–186. doi:10.1016/j.cplett.2010.11.008.

[69] J. Zuniga, J. A. G. Picon, A. Bastida, A. Requena, Optimal internal coordinates, vibrational spectrum, and effective hamiltonian for ozone, J Chem Phys 126 (2007) 244305. doi:10.1063/1.2743441.

[70] D. W. Schwenke, Towards accurate ab initio predictions of the vibrational spectrum of methane, Spectrochim Acta Part A 58 (2002) 849–861. doi:10.1016/S1386-1425(01)00673-4.

[71] E. Matyus, G. Czako, A. G. Csaszar, Toward black-box-type full- and reduced-dimensional variational (ro)vibrational computations, J Chem Phys 130 (2009) 134112. doi:10.1063/1.3076742.

[72] V. G. Tyuterev, L. Regalia-Jarlot, D. W. Schwenke, S. A. Tashkun, Y. G. Borkov, Global variational calculations of high-resolution rovibrational spectra: isotopic effects, intensity anomalies and experimental confirmations for H$_2$S, HDS, D$_2$S molecules, Comptes Rendus Physique 5 (2004) 189–199. doi:10.1016/j.crhy.2004.01.017.

[73] J. C. Light, T. Carrington, Discrete-variable representations and their utilization, Adv Chem Phys 114 (2000) 263–310. doi:10.1002/9780470141731.ch4.

[74] Y. M. Wang, J. M. Bowman, Ab initio potential and dipole moment surfaces for water. ii. local-monomer calculations of the infrared spectra of water clusters, J Chem Phys 134 (2011) 154510. doi:10.1063/1.3579995.

[75] Y. M. Wang, X. C. Huang, B. C. Shepler, B. J. Braams, J. M. Bowman, Flexible, ab initio potential, and dipole moment surfaces for water. i. tests and applications for clusters up to the 22-mer, J Chem Phys 134 (2011) 094509. doi:10.1063/1.3554905.

[76] J. Tennyson, Variational calculations of vibration-rotation spectra, in: P. Jensen, P. R. Bunker (Eds.), Computational Molecular Spectroscopy, Wiley, Chichester, 2000, pp. 305–324.

[77] J. Tennyson, S. Miller, J. R. Henderson, Methods in Computational Chemistry, Vol. 4, Plenum, New York, 2000.

[78] X. G. Wang, T. Carrington, New ideas for using contracted basis functions with a lanczos eigensolver for computing vibrational spectra of molecules with four or more atoms, J Chem Phys 117 (2002) 6923–6934. doi:10.1063/1.1506911.

[79] V. A. Mandelshtam, H. S. Taylor, The quantum resonance spectrum of the H$_3^+$ molecular ion for $j = 0$. an accurate calculation using filter diagonalization, J Chem Soc Faraday T 93 (1997) 847–860. doi:10.1039/a607010h.
[80] V. G. Tyuterev, Recent advances in global variational and effective calculations of the line positions and intensities for triatomic molecules: some features of a new generation of spectroscopic databanks., Atmos Ocean Optics 16 (2003) 220–230.

[81] J. H. Van Vleck, On sigma-type doubling and electron spin in the spectra of diatomic molecules, Phys Rev 33 (1929) 0467–0506. doi:10.1103/PhysRev.33.467.

[82] E. L. Sibert, Theoretical studies of vibrationally excited polyatomic molecules using canonical vanvleck perturbation theory, J Chem Phys 88 (1988) 4378–4390. doi:10.1063/1.453797.

[83] X. G. Wang, E. L. Sibert, A nine-dimensional perturbative treatment of the vibrations of methane and its isotopomers, J Chem Phys 111 (1999) 4510–4522. doi:10.1063/1.480271.

[84] M. L. Dubernet, V. Boudon, J. L. Culhane, M. S. Dimitrijevic, A. Z. Fazliev, C. Joblin, F. Kupka, G. Leto, P. Le Sidaner, P. A. Loboda, H. E. Mason, N. J. Mason, C. Mendoza, G. Mulas, T. J. Millar, L. A. Nunez, V. I. Perevalov, N. Piskunov, Y. Ralchenko, G. Rixon, L. S. Rothman, E. Roueff, T. A. Ryabchikova, A. Ryabtsev, S. Sahal-Brechot, B. Schmitt, S. Schlemmer, J. Tennyson, V. G. Tyuterev, N. A. Walton, V. Wakelam, C. J. Zeippen, Virtual atomic and molecular data centre, JQSRT 111 (2010) 2151–2159. doi:10.1016/j.jqsrt.2010.05.004.