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Category:Remote desktop Category:Remote administration software Category:Windows remote administration softwareVibrational spectra and energy levels of the hydrocarbon hydroperoxides HOOH and RO₂H, their peroxy radicals HOO and RO₂, and their oxa-hydroperoxides RO(OH)O and ROOH. Vibrational spectra of HOOH, RO₂H, HOO, RO₂, RO(OH)O and ROOH have been recorded in the region near 2800 cm⁻¹. The OH stretch bands of these compounds are weaker than those of H₂O, owing to a lower vibrational frequency of the OH group, and are accompanied by strong IR peaks due to the b₁(u)1(g)1 (nu₁) progression. Vibrational assignments have been made based on comparison with the known vibrational spectra of hydroperoxides in the gas phase, and the wavenumbers of the OH stretch absorption bands are in good agreement with those of the neutral species. The ν(3) + ν(2) modes of HOOH are very similar to those of H₂O in the region below 1100 cm⁻¹, but become more antisymmetric and asymmetric in the region above 1300 cm⁻¹. Vibrational spectra of RO₂H and its peroxy radical are rather similar to those of CH₃CHO, showing good agreement in the regions below 1800 cm⁻¹. The peroxy radical of RO₂H is less stable than its parent hydroperoxide. Thus, the OH-stretching IR band of RO₂H appears at 1645 cm⁻¹ and shifts to 1661 cm⁻¹ upon peroxidation. The OH-stretching band of ROOH lies at 1620 cm⁻¹, and can be divided into a symmetric stretching band of ν(3) + ν(4) (sigma) and a stronger asymmetric stretching band of ν(2) + ν(5) (sigma') upon peroxidation. The spectra of RO(OH)O are similar to those of H₂O in the region near 2800 cm⁻¹, but become more asymmetric in the region near 1650 cm⁻¹. The ν(2) + ν(5) mode of RO(OH)O is shifted to 1626 cm⁻¹ upon peroxidation. The IR spectra of the oxa-