73001	Name:	C6H
1		Linear C_6H radical,
Dec. 1994		$\mathrm{X}\ ^{2}\Pi$ states
H. M. Pickett		
3031	Q(300.0) =	30789.8127
825	Q(225.0) =	24332.8802
98	Q(150.0) =	16565.6319
-10.0	Q(75.00) =	7871.6218
	Q(37.50) =	3519.7042
0.0	Q(18.75) =	1487.9395
0.0479	Q(9.375) =	626.7718
5.9	A=	
	B=	1391.18
	C=	
	1 Dec. 1994 H. M. Pickett 3031 825 98 -10.0	1 Dec. 1994 H. M. Pickett 3031 Q(300.0)= 825 Q(225.0)= 98 Q(150.0)= -10.0 Q(75.00)= Q(37.50)= Q(37.50)= 0.0 Q(18.75)= 0.0479 Q(9.375)= 5.9 A= B=

The laboratory measurements of the frequency are described in J. C. Pearson, C. A. Gottlieb, D. R. Woodward, and P. Thaddeus, 1988, Astron. Astrophys. 189, L13-L15, and a list of the measured lines from this work was supplied by C. A. Gottlieb. These lines above 140 GHz were supplemented with interstelllar measurents in TMC-1 at lower frequency from J. Cernicharo, M. Guelin, K. M. Menten, and C. M. Walmsley, 1987, Astron. Astrophys. 181, L1-L4 and H. Suzuki, M. Ohishi, N. Kaifu, S. Ishikawa, T. Kasuga, S. Saito, and K. Kawaguchi, 1986, Publ. Astron. Soc. Japan 38, 911-917. The spectra were fit using a Hunds case (b) Hamiltonian, but the quantum numbers were converted to case (a) quanta.

The dipole moment is from a quantum calculation of F. Pauzat and Y. Ellinger, 1989, Astron. Astrophys. **216**, 305-309.