

LABORATORY SPECTROSCOPY OF ALLYLIMINE AND ITS TENTATIVE DETECTION IN THE INTERSTELLAR MEDIUM

MATTIA MELOSSO, *Dept. Chemistry "Giacomo Ciamician", University of Bologna, Bologna, ITALY*; LUCA BIZZOCCHI, *Scuola Normale Superiore, Scuola Normale Superiore, Pisa, Italy*; NINGJING JIANG, *Dept. Chemistry "Giacomo Ciamician", University of Bologna, Bologna, ITALY*; DAVIDE ALBERTON, *Infrared/Submillimeter Group, Max Planck Institute for Extraterrestrial Physics, Garching, Germany*; PAOLA CASELLI, *The Center for Astrochemical Studies, Max-Planck-Institut für extraterrestrische Physik, Garching, Germany*; VICTOR MANUEL RIVILLA, *Departamento de Astrofísica, Centro de Astrobiología CAB, CSIC-INTA, Madrid, Spain*; ANDREA PIETROPOLLI CHARMET, *Dipartimento di Scienze Molecolari e Nanosistemi, Università Ca' Foscari, Venezia, Italy*; LUCA DORE, *Dept. Chemistry "Giacomo Ciamician", University of Bologna, Bologna, ITALY*; CRISTINA PUZZARINI, *Dep. Chemistry 'Giacomo Ciamician', University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy*.

The millimeter spectrum of allylimine has been recorded between 80 and 300 GHz with a frequency-modulation absorption spectrometer. Two conformers, *syn* and *anti*, have been observed in the gas-phase products of the pyrolysis of diallylamine at 500°C. The analysis of an extended data set allowed us to determine rotational constants and centrifugal distortion terms up to the sixth power of the angular momentum operators with high accuracy. The new set of spectroscopic constants has been used to search for allylimine signatures in the spectral survey of the quiescent giant molecular cloud G+0.693-0.027, nearby the Galactic center. A tentative detection of both allylimine conformers is reported.