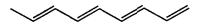
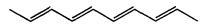




1,3,5,7-octatetraene



1,3,5,7-nonatetraene



between crotyltriphenylphosphonium bromide and octatrienal, which had been obtained from the acid-catalyzed self-condensation of crotonaldehyde.3 All samples were purified by multiple recrystallizations. Ultraviolet spectra and HPLC analyses showed that these samples were dominated by all-trans isomers. Further details of the syntheses and purification of these and several other simple polyenes will be described separately.21

Absorption spectra of static vapor samples were measured on a Shimadzu UV240 spectrophotometer interfaced to a microcomputer. Fluorescence and fluorescence excitation spectra were obtained on a SPEX Model 212 spectrofluorimeter equipped with a SPEX DM1B data station. All spectra were corrected for the wavelength dependencies of optical components and then transferred to a main-frame computer for subsequent analysis and display. Comparison of corrected excitation and emission spectra

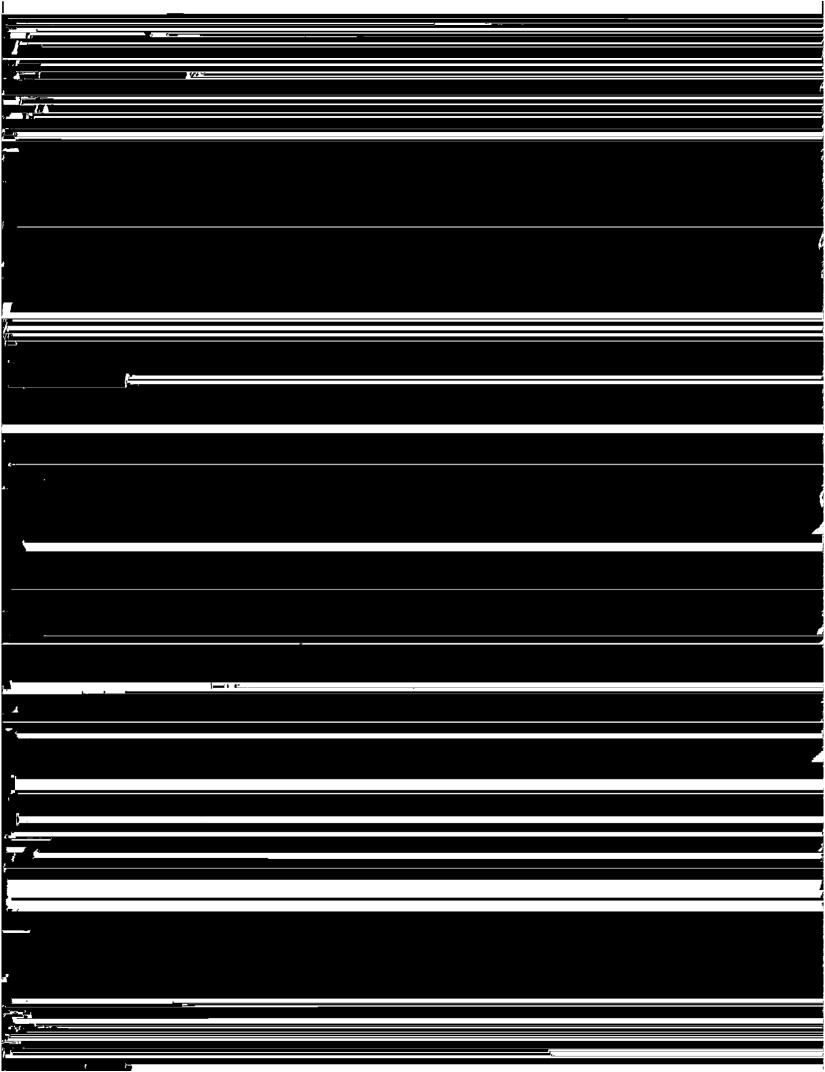


TABLE I: Band Positions and Bandwidths Observed in the $1^1A_z \rightarrow 1^1B_u$ Fluorescence Excitation Spectrum of all-trans-2,4,6,8-Decatetraene

freq, ^a cm ⁻¹	shift, ^b cm ⁻¹	bandwidth, ^c cm ⁻¹	height ^d	assignment
34 780	(0)	22 (2)	100	0-0
34916	132	24 (4)	20	
25057	173		0	

cis isomer impurities in our samples. The $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ transition in cis polyenes is not symmetry forbidden and thus might be preferentially observed. However, there are several reasons why cis-decatetraenes cannot be implicated in our spectra: The room-temperature, static gas fluorescence excitation spectrum obtained by monitoring the broad $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ emission is identical with the excitation spectrum obtained by monitoring the $S_2 \rightarrow S_0$ emission. Both of these spectra are in good agreement with

