

Index

- ab initio calculations, 103, 384
 - of magnetochemical birefringence, 330
 - of optical rotation, 272–3, 304
 - of Raman optical activity, 346
 - of vibrational circular dichroism, 332, 340–2
- absolute configuration, 2–3
 - of hexahelicene, 300–4
 - of a two-group structure, 288–91
- absolute enantioselection, 23
- absorption, 5, 94–8, 134–5
 - index, 5–8
 - lineshape functions, 96, 105–6
- adamantanones
 - magnetic circular dichroism, 326–7
 - partition diagrams for, 256–8
- adiabatic approximation, 114–16
 - crude, 120–1, 340, 389
 - see also* Born–Oppenheimer approximation; Herzberg–Teller approximation
- alkyl group perturbers, 296
- alternating (Levi–Civita) tensor, 179–81
- ammonia, inversion motion, 190–2
- angular frequency, 4, 56
- angular momentum
 - of circularly polarized light, 409–11
 - orbital, 70, 199–201; symmetry aspects, 29–30
 - quantum states: matrix elements, 239–42; and parity, 204–7; and time reversal, 199–201; 204–7
 - selection rules for Raman scattering, 237, 388, 410, 416–17
 - spin, 70, 199–200; effective spin, 414
 - and torsion vibrations, 368–70
- anomalous polarization, 159–60, 385, 416
- antiHermitian operator, 112–13, 202–3, 219, 387
- antilinear operator, 194
- antioctant rule, 296
- antiStokes Raman scattering, 108–9, 348–9
- antisymmetric scattering, 158–61, 385–407
 - in atomic sodium, 385, 394–7
 - and degeneracy, 111, 221–2
 - in iridium (IV) hexahalides, 397–400
 - in porphyrins, 358, 402–7
 - and selection rule on Δj , 237, 388; on Δm , 410, 416
- and space-time symmetry selection rules, 386–8
- and spin–flip transitions, 411–14
- and spin–orbit coupling, 410–11
- in uranocene, 416–17
- and vibronic coupling, 401–2
- antiunitary operator, 194
- α -pinene, natural Raman optical activity, 20
- asymmetry, 25
- atom dipole interaction model, 345
- autorotation of the polarization ellipse, 36
- averages of tensor components, 181–5
- axial (pseudo) tensor, 177–80
- axial (pseudo) vector, 29, 177–80
- azimuth, 61–2
 - change in refringent scattering, 132–4
- bicyclo-3,3,1-nonan-9-one, magnetic circular dichroism, 326
- biomolecules, 10, 381–4
- binaphthyls, infrared circular dichroism, 379–80
- Biot's law of inverse squares, 2
- biphenyls, natural Rayleigh optical activity, 353
- birefringence, 4, 23–4, 127–51
 - circular, 4, 141–7, 264–9; *see also* electric, magnetic and natural optical rotation
 - and circular dichroism
 - and coherent forward scattering, 126
 - electric field gradient-induced, 138–41
 - Jones, 150–1
 - linear, 135–7; *see also* Kerr effect
- Bohr magneton, 70, 315, 323
- Boltzmann average, 136, 148
- bond dipole model, 333, 336–40, 362–73
- bond polarizability model, 345, 356–73
- Born–Boys model, 282–4, 350
- Born–Oppenheimer approximation, 114–16, 333, 337
 - see also* adiabatic approximation
- β -pinene, natural Raman optical activity, 378–9
- broken symmetry, 213–16
- bromochlorofluoromethane CHFCIBr
 - absolute configuration, 47, 346
 - natural Raman optical activity, 346
 - optical rotation, 276, 283

Index

437

- bulk polarization, quadrupole polarization and magnetization, 266
- carbonyl group
 - deformations, natural Raman optical activity, 375–7
 - electronic optical activity, 9, 274
 - electronic rotational strength, 291–7; vibrational structure in, 307–10
 - orbitals and electronic transitions, 292
- Cauchy principal value, 99
- centre of inversion, 188
- charge, electric, 67
- charge conjugation *C*, 33
 - violation of, 45–7
- charge transfer transitions, 321, 415–16
- chiral discrimination, 224
- chirality, 2, 25–6
 - of atoms, 45
 - of elementary particles, 40–1, 44–5, 50, 216
 - factor, 287–91
 - functions, 243–6; qualitatively complete, 251–6
 - homo- and hetero-, 258–61
 - index, 258
 - and ligand permutation symmetry, 242–63
 - numbers, 256–8
 - order, 258, 276
 - and relativity, 49–50
 - true and false, 38–43
 - in two dimensions, 50–2
- chiral point groups, 26, 271, 274, 345
- cholesteric liquid crystals, 15, 18
- chromophores, 291
- circular birefringence, 4, 141–7, 264–9
 - see also* electric, magnetic and natural optical rotation and circular dichroism
- circular dichroism, 5–6, 97, 141–7, 264–9
 - X-ray, 21–2, 300
 - see also* electric, magnetic and natural optical rotation and circular dichroism
 - circular intensity difference, Rayleigh and Raman, 15–16
 - electric, 168–9
 - magnetic, 21, 166, 408; in porphyrins, 417–20
 - natural, 162–3, 342–5, 347–8, 361–2; in model chiral structures, 363–72
 - circular polarization of luminescence, 9, 14
 - circularly polarized light, 3–4, 61
 - closure theorem, 93, 101, 117, 119, 391
 - $\text{Co}(\text{en})_3^{3+}$, visible, near ultraviolet and X-ray circular dichroism, 297–300
 - coherence
 - and light scattering and refraction, 124–6
 - and polarized light, 64–7
 - coherency matrix, 64
 - combination scattering, 124
 - commutation relations, 82, 93, 102
 - complete polarization measurements, 160, 385
 - Condon sum rule, 271
 - conservation of parity, 33, 189
 - in natural and magnetic optical rotation, 33–6
 - in natural, magnetic and electric Rayleigh optical activity, 36–8
 - see also* parity
 - conservation of time reversal invariance (reversality), 29, 34–6, 38
 - in natural and magnetic optical rotation, 33–6
 - in natural, magnetic and electric Rayleigh optical activity, 38
 - see also* time reversal
 - Coriolis force, 386
 - Cotton effect, 6
 - Cotton–Mouton effect, 23–4, 137
 - Coulomb gauge, 59, 82
 - coupling models
 - of electronic optical rotation and circular dichroism, 273; static (one electron), 275–6; dynamic (coupled oscillator), 277–85; and Kirkwood's term, 278–82; application to the carbonyl chromophore, 291–7; to hexahelicene, 301–4
 - of Rayleigh and Raman optical activity, 350
 - of vibrational optical activity in general, 379–80
 - coupled oscillator theory, 273, 277–85
 - degenerate, 286–91
 - see also* coupling models
 - coupling factor, 288–91
 - cowpea mosaic virus, natural Raman optical activity, 383–4
 - CP* operation, 45–9
 - CP* violation, 43, 48–9, 214, 216–17
 - CPT* theorem, 43, 48–9, 214, 216–17
 - CPT* violation, 49
 - crossing relations, 99
 - CuBr_4^{2-} , magnetic Raman optical activity, 411–14
 - degeneracy
 - and antisymmetric scattering, 111, 221–2, 386–8
 - Kramers, 196
 - and magnetic optical activity, 147, 312–16
 - and matrix elements of irreducible tensor operators, 238–42
 - and parity, 189–93
 - and time reversal symmetry, 196–9
 - degenerate two-state systems and optical enantiomers, 208–13
 - degree of circularity, 66
 - due to circular dichroism, 144–5
 - as a measure of Rayleigh and Raman optical activity, 140, 348
 - degree of polarization, 66
 - change in refringent scattering, 132–4; in circular dichroism, 143–5
 - depolarization ratio, 156–60
 - resonance Rayleigh in atomic sodium, 396–7
 - resonance Raman in iridium (IV) hexahalides, 400
 - dextro rotatory, 5
 - diamagnetic susceptibility, 80, 87
 - dielectric constant, 54, 266

- dimethyldibenz-1,3-cycloheptadiene-6-one, methyl torsion Raman optical activity, 373
- dipole moment, *see* electric and magnetic multipole moments
- dipole strength, 270
 - vibrational, in fixed partial charge model, 336; in bond dipole model, 339
- direction cosines, 117, 173–8, 182–5, 225–6
- direct product, symmetric and antisymmetric, 199, 235, 387–8
- dispersion forces
 - and dynamic coupling, 285
 - between odd electron chiral molecules, 224
- dispersion lineshape functions, 96, 105–6
- dissymmetry, 25
- dissymmetry factor, 8, 144, 270
 - infrared vibrational, 333; calculations in model chiral structures, 363–72; comparison with Raman circular intensity difference, 362–3
- double groups, 199, 219, 236, 242, 387, 398
- Drude equation, 2
- dyad, 171, 236
- dynamic coupling, 273, 277–85
 - Kirkwood's term, 278–85
 - see also* coupling models.
- Einstein summation convention, 172
- electric field gradient-induced birefringence, 138–41
- electric field gradient tensor, 79, 138–9
- electric field vector, 54
 - multipole: static, 71–2; dynamic, 76–8; radiated by induced oscillating molecular multipole moments, 126–7
 - symmetry of, 32
- electric multipole moments, 67–70
 - charge, 67
 - dipole, 68, 86, 88; and parity and time reversal, 199, 204–7
 - quadrupole, 68–9
- electric optical rotation and circular dichroism, 151
 - and conservation of parity and time reversal invariance (reversality), 16, 35
- electric polarizability, 86, 88
 - hyperpolarizability, 86
 - quadrupole polarizability, 87
- electric Rayleigh and Raman optical activity, 16, 168–9
 - and conservation of parity and time reversal invariance (reversality), 37–8
- electromagnetic energy density, 57
- electronic Raman scattering
 - in Eu³⁺, 386
 - in uranocene, 414–17
- elliptically polarized light, 5, 36, 61–3
- ellipticity, 5, 46, 61–3
 - change in refringent scattering, 132–4; due to birefringence, 135–8; due to circular dichroism, 143, 145, 265–8, 312
 - in Rayleigh and Raman optical activity, 14–16, 36–8
- enantiomeric microscopic reversibility, 43
- enantiomers, strict, 46–7
- enantiomorphism, 25
 - motion-dependent, 38–43; *see also* false chirality
 - time invariant and time noninvariant, 39
- enantioselection, absolute, 23
- ensemble operator, 252
- equation of continuity, 75
- Eu³⁺, electronic Raman scattering, 386
- Euler angles, 115, 207
- Euler–Lagrange equation, 78
- excitation profile, 155, 403
- exciton
 - model of natural electronic optical activity, 286–91
 - splitting, 107
- extinction coefficient, 7
- false chirality, 38–43
 - and CP violation, 49
 - and enantiomeric microscopic reversibility, 43
 - in two dimensions, 52
- Faraday effect, *see* magnetic optical rotation and circular dichroism
- Faraday A-, B- and C-terms, 312–16
 - tensors, 417
- Fe(CN)₆³⁻, magnetic circular dichroism, 320–4
- FeF₂, magnetic Raman optical activity, 386
- ferrocytchrome c,
 - complete Raman polarization measurements, 160–1
 - magnetic circular dichroism, 419–20
 - magnetic Raman optical activity, 16, 419–22
- fixed partial charge model, 332–6
- fluorescence detected circular dichroism, 9
- fluorine, antioxidant behaviour, 296
- Franck–Condon overlap integrals, 306, 391–2
- Fresnel's theory of optical rotation, 3–4
- gauge, Coulomb and Lorentz, 59, 82
- gauge transformation, 58–9
- generalized momentum, 79
- g-value, 70
 - from magnetic Rayleigh and Raman optical activity, 410, 414
 - negative, 414
- gyration vector and tensor, 269
- gyrotropic (nonreciprocal) birefringence, 149–50, 224
- haem proteins, 385
- Hamiltonian
 - for charged particles in electromagnetic fields, 78–85
 - invariance under space inversion, 189; under time reversal, 193
 - and symmetry violation, 212–15
- helix, 30–1, 300–4
- Hermitian operator, 112, 202–3, 219
- Herzberg–Teller approximation, 120–2, 305–7, 340, 380–93
 - see also* crude adiabatic approximation
- hexahelicene, dynamic coupling theory of optical rotation, 300–4

- hyperpolarizability, electric, 86
- hydrogen peroxide, chirality of, 192–3
- induced electric and magnetic multipole moments
 - dynamic: real, 90–1; complex, 93–4; radiation by, 126–7
 - static, 86–7
- improper rotations, 178
- inertial terms in vibrational optical activity, 339, 359, 367–73
- infrared optical rotation and circular dichroism, 17–21, 332–42
 - see also* vibrational optical activity
- inherently chiral chromophore model, 273–4, 301
- intensity, 57–8
 - change in refringent scattering, 132–5
- inverse polarization, 159, 385
- inversion motion in ammonia, 190–2
- inversion symmetry in quantum mechanics, 187–213
- interaction Hamiltonian
 - for charged particles with electromagnetic fields, 79–85
 - for two charge and current distributions, 81
- intermolecular forces, 224
- IrBr_6^{2-} and IrCl_6^{2-}
 - resonance Raman scattering, 397–400
 - magnetic Raman optical activity, 411–14
 - negative *g*-value, 414
- irreducible cartesian tensors, 69, 230–8
- irreducible spherical tensor operators, 238–42
- isotropic tensors, 181
- Jahn–Teller effect, 122, 389, 392–3, 404
- Jones birefringence, 150–1
- Jones matrix (calculus) technique, 128–9
- Jones vector, 66–7, 129
- $3j$ symbol, 239
- $6j$ symbol, 395
- Kerr effect, 23–4, 135–7
- Kerr magneto-optic effect, 16
- Kirkwood model of optical rotation, 278–85, 350
- Kramers conjugate, 196
- Kramers degeneracy, 196
- Kramers–Kronig relations, 98–102
 - between optical rotation and circular dichroism, 272
- Kramers theorem, 196
- Kronecker delta, 176, 180–1
- Kuhn’s dissymmetry factor, *see* dissymmetry factor
- Kuhn–Thomas sum rule, 92–3
- laevo rotatory, 5
- Lagrangian, 78–9
- Laplace’s equation, 69
- Levi-Civita (alternating) tensor, 179–81
- lifetimes of excited states, 95
- ligand partitions, 256–8
- light scattering, 14–17, 94, 123–69
- linear birefringence, 135–7
- linear dichroism, 24, 135–7
- linearly polarized light, 3, 61
- linear operator, 194
- lineshape functions, 96, 105–6
- lineshapes for isotropic, anisotropic and antisymmetric scattering, 161
- liquid crystals, 15, 18
- Lorentz condition, 59
- Lorentz factor, 126, 270
- Lorentz force, 57, 78
- Lorentz gauge, 59, 82
 - mistaken paternity of, 59
- luminescence, 9, 329
- magnetic field vector, 54
 - multipole: static, 72–3; dynamic, 76–8
 - symmetry of, 32
- magnetic multipole moments, 70–1
 - monopole, 70
 - dipole, 70
 - quadrupole, 70–1
- magnetic optical rotation and circular dichroism, 10–14, 94, 145–7
 - and conservation of parity and time reversal
 - invariance (reversality), 34–5
 - symmetry classification of, 201–2
 - vibrational, 19–20
- magnetic permeability, 54, 266
- magnetic Rayleigh and Raman optical activity, 16, 20–1, 164–8, 386, 407–22
 - and conservation of parity and time reversal
 - invariance (reversality), 37–8
 - and *g*-values, 410, 414
- magnetic susceptibility, 87
- magnetochiral birefringence and dichroism, 21–3, 147–9, 327–9
 - symmetry classification of, 202
 - and X-ray optical activity, 21
- magnetic symmetry groups, 218
- Maxwell’s equations, 54–5
 - and conservation laws in electromagnetism, 32
- 3-methylcyclohexanone, natural Raman optical activity, 373, 375–7
- methyl group
 - vibrational optical activity: in intrinsic modes, 378; in torsions, 367–73
- Meuller matrix (calculus) technique, 128–9
- molecular property tensors, 85–107
 - at absorbing frequencies, 95–8
 - dynamic: real, 89–92; complex, 93–4; static approximation, 102–3
 - origin dependence of, 94
 - permutation symmetry of, 219–24
 - perturbed, 103–7
 - polar and axial, 217–18
 - spatial symmetry of, 224–34
 - static, 85–8
 - symmetry classification of, 217–42
 - time-even and time-odd, 217–18
- molecular transition tensors, 107–22
 - operators for, 112–14
 - permutation symmetry of, 219–24

- moment of inertia, 369–70
- monochromatic waves, 55–6
- multipole interaction Hamiltonians, 79–85
- natural optical rotation and circular dichroism, 2–10, 94, 141–5, 264–310
 - and conservation of parity and time reversal invariance (reversality), 33–6
 - experimental quantities, 269–71
 - of oriented systems, 27–8, 142, 265–9, 281, 297–304
 - vibrational, 17–19, 331–42, 362–80
- natural Rayleigh and Raman optical activity, 14–19, 161–4, 331, 342–84
 - of biomolecules, 381–4
 - bond polarizability model, 356–62
 - and chirality functions, 262–3
 - and conservation of parity and time reversal invariance (reversality), 36–7
 - coupling models, 380
 - experimental quantities, 346–9
 - incident, scattered and dual circular polarization, 348
 - linear polarization, 349
 - magic angle, 348
 - in simple chiral structures, 362–79
 - resonance, 163–4, 348–9
 - spatial symmetry requirements (selection rules) for, 345
 - Stokes–antiStokes asymmetry in, 348–9
 - two-group model, 351–6, 363–7
 - and vibrational optical activity, 17–20
- negative *g*-value, 414
- Neumann's principle, 217–19
- neutral *K*-meson, 45, 48, 216–17
- neutrinos, 43–4, 48, 50
- nonreciprocal (gyrotropic) birefringence, 149–50, 224
- normal vibrational coordinates, 115, 121, 334
 - matrix elements of, 334
 - transformation to cartesian atomic displacements, 334; to local internal coordinates, 336
- octant rule, 9, 291–7
- one electron (static coupling) model, 273, 275–6
- optical activity
 - of chiral surfaces, 51
 - definition, 1
 - in light scattering, 14–17
 - magnetic electronic, 311–27
 - magnetic Rayleigh and Raman, 385, 407–22
 - natural electronic, 264–310
 - natural vibrational, 331–84
 - parity and reversality classification of observables, 201–7
 - in reflection, 51
 - review of phenomena, 1–52
 - symmetry and, 24–38
 - optical activity tensors, 94
 - for axial symmetry, 187
 - effective operators for, 113, 203
- invariants, 347
- permutation symmetry of, 223–4
- symmetry classification of, 217–42
- transition, 110, 120, 345, 360
- optical rotation, 2–5, 141–7, 264–8
 - see also* electric, magnetic and natural optical rotation and circular dichroism
- optical rotation angle, 2–5
 - Buckingham-Dunn equation for, 142
 - Rosenfeld equation for, 143
- optical rotatory dispersion, 2, 5, 6–7, 11–13
- orbital angular momentum, 29–31, 70, 200–1
- origin dependence (and invariance)
 - of bond dipole vibrational rotational strength, 338–40
 - of bond polarizability Raman optical activity, 357–61
 - of electric dipole moment, 68
 - of electric field gradient-induced birefringence, 138, 141
 - of electric quadrupole moment, 68, 94
 - of exciton optical activity, 287
 - of generalized rotational strength, 270
 - of Kirkwood's term, 279
 - of magnetic dipole moment, 70, 94
 - of molecular property tensors, 94
 - of natural optical rotation and circular dichroism observables, 142, 265, 280–1
- oscillator strength, 92
- paramagnetic susceptibility, 87
- parity *P*, 28–33
 - and angular momentum quantum states, 204–7
 - classification of operators and observables, 189–90
 - conservation law, 189
 - intrinsic, 188
 - mixed, 189–90
 - operator, 187–8
 - and optical activity observables, 33–8, 192, 201–7
 - and permanent electric dipole moments, 190, 204–7
 - and resolved chiral molecules, 190–3, 207–13
 - of spherical harmonics, 190
- parity violation
 - and optical rotation in free atoms, 45–6, 206
 - and optical enantiomers, 207–13
 - distinction from parity breaking, 214
- partial polarization, 64–7
- partition diagram, 256–7
- permeability, 54
- permittivity, 54
- permutation symmetry
 - and chirality, 242–63
 - of molecular property tensors, 219–24
- permutation group, 246–51
- perturbation theory
 - degenerate, 104, 122, 208–13
 - time-dependent, 89
 - time-independent, 87–8

- 1-phenylethylamine and 1-phenylethanol, natural Raman optical activity, 16
- photon's magnetic field, nonexistence of, 49
- Placzek's approximation, 116–20, 356, 388
- plane waves, 55–6, 61, 77
- Poincaré sphere, 67
- Poisson's equation, 59
- polarizability tensor
 - at absorbing frequencies, 94–8
 - anisotropy, 186–7
 - dynamic: real, 91; complex, 93; static approximation, 102–3
 - effective operators for, 112
 - invariants, 156, 160, 186, 347
 - Kramers-Kronig relations between dispersive and absorptive parts, 98–102
 - mean (isotropic) part, 186
 - permutation symmetry of, 219–24
 - perturbed, 103–7
 - static, 88
 - symmetric and antisymmetric parts, 92, 219–24
 - transition, *see* transition polarizability tensor
- polarization density matrix, 64
- polarization tensor, 64
- polarization vector, 61–2
- polarized light, 61–7
- polar (true) tensor, 177–80
- polar (true) vector, 29, 177–80
- Poynting vector, 57
- porphyrins
 - antisymmetric scattering, 385, 402–7
 - magnetic circular dichroism, 317–20
 - magnetic Raman optical activity, 417–22
 - resonance Raman scattering, 402–7
- principal axes, 185–7
- principle of reciprocity, 38
- propagation vector, 56
- proper rotations, 178
- proteins
 - polypeptide backbone, 381–2
 - natural Raman optical activity, 381–4
- pseudoscalar
 - quantity, 30–2, 39, 178, 201, 212
 - particle, 188
- quadrant rule, 294–5, 308
- quadrupole moment, *see* electric and magnetic multipole moments
- quartz, 2, 18, 26
- quasi-stationary state, 95, 192
- racemic mixture, 27
- Raman electron paramagnetic resonance, 21, 386, 410–17
- Raman optical activity, 14–21, 161–9, 342–84, 407–22
 - see also* electric, magnetic and natural Rayleigh and Raman optical activity; circular intensity difference; vibrational optical activity
- Raman scattering, 14
 - coherence properties of, 124–6
 - electronic, 386, 414–17
 - lineshapes, 161
 - polarization phenomena in, 151–69
 - resonance, 21, 385–422
 - rotational, 117–18
 - Stokes and antiStokes, 108–9, 348–9
 - vibrational, 116–20
 - see also* antisymmetric scattering
- Raman transition tensors, 116–20, 388–93
- Rayleigh optical activity, 14–17
 - see also* electric, magnetic and natural Rayleigh and Raman optical activity; circular intensity difference
- Rayleigh scattering, 14
 - coherence properties of, 123–6
 - polarization phenomena in, 151–69
 - resonance, 393–7
 - see also* antisymmetric scattering
 - reduced matrix element, 239, 323, 394–6
- reflection, optical activity in, 51
- refraction, 94, 124, 265–9
- refractive index, 4, 55–6, 131, 148, 265–6
- refringent scattering, 129–51
- relativity and chirality, 49–50
- response functions, 98
- retarded potentials, 61
- reversal coefficient, 158–9, 385
- reversality
 - see* conservation of time reversal invariance
- Rosenfeld equation, 265
- rotation of axes, 173–7
- rotation group, 235
- rotations, proper and improper, 178
- rotational strength, 270
 - of carbonyl group, 293–7, 308–10
 - dynamic coupling, 285
 - exciton, 287
 - of oriented samples, 270
 - origin dependence of, 270
 - static coupling (one electron), 276
- sum rules for, 271–2
- vibrational: 332; in fixed partial charge model, 336; in bond dipole model, 339
- vibronically perturbed; 305–7; of carbonyl group, 307–10
- rotatory ether drag, 36
- scalar quantity, 29, 171–3, 178
 - pseudo-, 30–2, 39, 178, 201, 212
- scalar particle, 188
- scalar potential, 58–60
- scalar product, 171, 178
- scattering tensor, 127
- Schrödinger equation
 - time-dependent, 89–90; and time reversal, 193–4
 - time-independent, 87–8, 114–15
- second harmonic scattering, 51
- sector rules, 9, 258, 294–6, 308

442

- selection rules
 - angular momentum, for Raman scattering, 237, 388, 409–10
 - for electric dipole transitions in atoms, 240
 - generalized space-time, for matrix elements, 198–9;
 - application to molecule-fixed electric and magnetic dipole moments, 199; to symmetric and antisymmetric Rayleigh and Raman scattering, 387–8
 - spatial, for natural optical rotation, 27, 228–9, 270–1, 274; for natural Rayleigh and Raman optical activity, 163; for magnetochiral birefringence and dichroism, 329
- Sellmeier's equation, 5
- sodium, atomic
 - magnetic Rayleigh optical activity, 408–11
 - resonance Rayleigh scattering, 394–7
- specific ellipticity, 7
- specific rotation, 7, 269–70
 - ab initio computations of, 272
 - of hexahelicene, 302–4
- spherical harmonics
 - parity of, 190
 - phase convention for, 200, 240–1
- spherical tensor operators, 238–43
- spin angular momentum, 70, 200
 - effective, 414
 - spin–orbit coupling, 224, 322, 394, 410
 - and antisymmetric scattering, 409–10
 - in atomic sodium, 394–7
 - in iridium (IV) hexahalides, 398–400
 - spontaneous symmetry breaking, 215
- Stark effect
 - in atomic hydrogen, 190
 - in symmetric top molecules, 207
- static coupling (one electron) model, 273, 275–6
- stationary states, 89, 95, 193
 - and optical enantiomers, 208–13
 - and parity violation, 213
 - quasi-, 95, 192
- Stokes parameters, 62–7
- Stokes Raman scattering, 108–9, 348–9
- sum rules
 - Condon, 271
 - and Kramers–Kronig relations, 100–2
 - Kuhn–Thomas, 92, 100
 - for the rotational strength, 271–2
- symmetric scattering, 155–8
- symmetry matrices, 226
- symmetry and optical activity, 24–52
- symmetry violation, 43–50, 208–17
 - see also* charge conjugation; parity; and time reversal
- tartaric acid, 2, 26–8, 192
- tensor, 29, 171–3
 - alternating (Levi-Civita), 179–81
 - averages, 181–5
 - cartesian, 170–87

Index

- invariants (isotropic tensors), 156, 181, 183–5, 347
- irreducible: cartesian, 69, 230–8; spherical (operators), 238–42
- Kronecker delta, 176, 180–1
- polar (true) and axial (pseudo), 177–80, 217, 226
- rank of, 172
- symmetric and antisymmetric, 173, 236–7
- time-even and time-odd, 217
- unit, 180–1
- time reversal T , 29–33, 193–201
 - and angular momentum quantum states, 199–201, 204–7
 - classification of molecular property tensors, 217
 - classification of operators, 197
 - and matrix element selection rules, 197–9
 - operator, 193
 - and permanent electric dipole moments, 204–7
 - violation, 47–9
- torsion vibrations, 365–7, 367–73
- trans-2,3-dimethyloxirane, natural Raman optical activity, 373
- transition optical activity tensors, 110, 120, 345, 360
- transition polarizability tensor, 108–14
 - effective operators for, 112–13
 - ionic and electronic parts, 119–20
 - permutation symmetry of, 219–22
 - in Placzek's approximation, 116–20
 - symmetric and antisymmetric parts, 110–12, 120, 219–22
 - vibronic development of, 388–93; antisymmetric, 401–2
- tunnelling splitting, 192, 212
- two-group model
 - of optical rotation and circular dichroism, 274–91
 - of Rayleigh optical activity, 351–6
- uncertainty principle and resolved enantiomers, 192–3
- unitary operator, 194
- units, 1
- unit tensors, 180–1
- uranocene, electronic resonance Raman scattering and magnetic Raman optical activity, 414–17
- universal polarimetry, 28
- V coefficients, 240–2
- vector, 29, 171–2
 - polar (true) and axial (pseudo), 29, 177–80, 217
 - time-even and time-odd, 30, 217
- vector potential, 58–60
- vector product, 178–9
- velocity–dipole transformation, 93–4
 - vibrational, 335
- Verdet constant, 10
- Verdet's law, 10
- vibrational optical activity
 - magnetic, 19–21, 407–22
 - natural, 17–19, 331–84
- vibrational rotational strength, 332

Cambridge University Press

0521813417 - Molecular Light Scattering and Optical Activity, Second Edition

Laurence D. Barron

Index

[More information](#)*Index*

443

- in fixed partial charge model, 336
in bond dipole model, 339
vibrational structure in circular dichroism spectra,
 304–10
vibronic coupling, 120–2, 305–7, 388–93
 and antisymmetric scattering, 401–2
viruses, natural Raman optical activity,
 383–4
- wavevector, 56
wave zone, 77
weak neutral current, 45, 211–12
Wigner–Eckart theorem, 239–42
- X-ray optical activity, 21–2
 in $\text{Co}(\text{en})_3^{3+}$, 300
 and magnetochiral dichroism, 21
- Young diagram, 248
Young operator, 251
Young tableau, 249–51
- Zeeman effect, 11–12, 107, 313
 and the Faraday *A*-, *B*- and *C*-terms, 314–16
 and magnetic Rayleigh and Raman optical activity,
 409–16
 and the magnetochiral *A*-, *B*- and *C*-terms, 329