Copy of a printed table referenced as "Heryberg table 35" [possibly variation on Herzberg]

Contributors

Price, William Charles, 1909-1993

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displacements of the Y nuclei are in the direction XY, is the condition of constant (zero) moment of momentum fulfilled. The magnitude s_Y of the displacements of the Y nuclei is obtained from the condition that the component of the total linear momentum perpendicular to the plane $\sigma_v(yz)$ is zero; that is, since the velocities are proportional to the amplitudes of the displacements, $2m_Ys_Y\sin\alpha=m_Xs_X$, where α is half the angle at the top of the triangle formed by the molecule, s_X is the displacement of the X nucleus and m_X and m_Y are the masses of X and Y. Thus the form

Table 35. Number of vibrations of each species for the point groups having non-degenerate vibrations only.

Point group, total number of atoms	Species of vibra- tion	Ex- plained in Table	Number of vibrations ³⁰
$C_2 \\ (N = 2m + m_0)$	A B	12	$3m + m_0 - 2$ $3m + 2m_0 - 4$
$C_s = C_{1h}$ $(N = 2m + m_0)$	A' A''	12	$3m + 2m_0 - 3$ $3m + m_0 - 3$
$C_i = S_2$ $(N = 2m + m_0)$	A_g A_u	12	3m - 3 $3m + 3m_0 - 3$
C_{2v} $(N = 4m + 2m_{xz} + 2m_{yz} + m_0)$	A_1 A_2 B_1 B_2	13	$\begin{array}{l} 3m + 2m_{xx} + 2m_{yz} + m_0 - 1 \\ 3m + m_{xx} + m_{yz} - 1 \\ 3m + 2m_{xx} + m_{yz} + m_0 - 2 \\ 3m + m_{xx} + 2m_{yz} + m_0 - 2 \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{c} C_{2h} & \cdot \\ (N = \! 4m + \! 2m_h + \! 2m_2 + \! m_0) \end{array} $	A_g A_u B_g B_u	13	$3m + 2m_h + m_2 - 1$ $3m + m_h + m_2 + m_0 - 1$ $3m + m_h + 2m_2 - 2$ $3m + 2m_h + 2m_2 + 2m_0 - 2$
$D_2 = V$ $(N = 4m + 2m_{2x} + 2m_{2y} + 2m_{2z} + m_0)$	A B_1 B_2 B_3	13	$3m + m_{2x} + m_{2y} + m_{2z}$ $3m + 2m_{2x} + 2m_{2y} + m_{2z} + m_0 - 2$ $3m + 2m_{2x} + m_{2y} + 2m_{2x} + m_0 - 2$ $3m + m_{2x} + 2m_{2y} + 2m_{2x} + m_0 - 2$
$D_{2h} = V_h$ $N = 8m + 4m_{xy} + 4m_{xz} + 4m_{yz} + 2m_{2x} + 2m_{2y} + 2m_{2z} + m_0$	A_g A_u B_{1g} B_{1u} B_{2g} B_{2u} B_{3g} B_{2u}		$\begin{array}{l} 3m + 2m_{xy} + 2m_{xz} + 2m_{yz} + m_{2x} + m_{2y} + m_{2z} \\ 3m + m_{xy} + m_{xz} + m_{yz} \\ 3m + 2m_{xy} + m_{xz} + m_{yz} + m_{2x} + m_{2y} - 1 \\ 3m + m_{xy} + 2m_{xz} + 2m_{yz} + m_{2x} + m_{2y} + m_{2z} + m_{0} - 1 \\ 3m + m_{xy} + 2m_{xz} + m_{yz} + m_{2x} + m_{2z} - 1 \\ 3m + 2m_{xy} + m_{xz} + 2m_{yz} + m_{2x} + m_{2y} + m_{2z} + m_{0} - 1 \\ 3m + m_{xy} + m_{xz} + 2m_{yz} + m_{2y} + m_{2z} - 1 \\ 3m + 2m_{xy} + 2m_{xz} + m_{yz} + m_{2y} + m_{2z} + m_{0} - 1 \end{array}$

 30 m is always the number of sets of equivalent nuclei not on any element of symmetry; m_0 is the number of nuclei lying on all symmetry elements present; m_{xy} , m_{xz} , m_{yz} are the numbers of sets of nuclei lying on the xy, xz, yz plane respectively but not on any axes going through these planes; m_2 is the number of sets of nuclei on a two-fold axis but not at the point of intersection with another element of symmetry; m_{2x} , m_{2y} , m_{2z} are the numbers of sets of nuclei lying on the x, y, or z axis if they are two-fold axes, but not on all of them; m_h is the number of sets of nuclei on a plane σ_h but not on the axis perpendicular to this plane.