

Contents

	page
Preface	xi
Acknowledgements	xiii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 The nature of Rayleigh and Raman scattering	1
1.2 An energy transfer model for Raman and Rayleigh scattering	6
1.3 Some generalizations about the patterns of Raman spectra	7
1.4 Selection rules: complementary nature of Raman and infrared spectroscopy	9
1.5 Infrared and Raman spectroscopy in historical perspective	10
1.6 The plan for the rest of the book	12
References	13
2 The nature of electromagnetic radiation	14
2.1 Plane harmonic electromagnetic waves: propagation equations	14
2.1.1 The trigonometric representation	14
2.1.2 The exponential representation	15
2.2 Energy considerations	16
2.3 States of polarization: monochromatic radiation	20
2.3.1 Linear polarization	20
2.3.2 Elliptical and circular polarization	21
2.3.3 Stokes parameters	24
2.4 States of polarization: quasi-monochromatic radiation	26
2.5 Change of polarization: depolarization ratios, reversal coefficients and degrees of circularity	28
2.6 Sources of electromagnetic radiation	31
2.6.1 The oscillating electric dipole as a source	31
2.6.2 The oscillating magnetic dipole as a source	36
2.6.3 The oscillating electric quadrupole as a source	37
2.7 Propagation in air	40
References	40
3 A classical treatment of Rayleigh and vibrational Raman scattering	41
3.1 Introduction	41
3.2 The induced electric dipole: some general considerations	41

3.3	The real symmetric polarizability tensor	43
3.3.1	Directional properties	43
3.3.2	The polarizability ellipsoid	44
3.3.3	Rotation of axes	46
3.3.4	Space averages	47
3.3.5	Tensor decomposition: the isotropic and symmetric tensors	47
3.4	Classical theory of Rayleigh and Raman scattering	48
3.4.1	Frequency dependence	48
3.4.2	Directional properties and polarization for scattering from a space-fixed molecule	51
3.4.3	Directional properties and polarization for scattering from freely rotating molecules	57
3.4.4	Symmetry and depolarization ratios, reversal coefficients, and degrees of circularity	62
3.4.5	Caveat	63
3.4.6	Raman scattering from a crystal	63
3.4.7	The relation of classical theory to quantum theory	64
3.5	Selection rules for fundamental vibrations	65
3.5.1	General considerations	65
3.5.2	Diatomic molecules	65
3.5.3	Polyatomic molecules	67
3.6	Selection rules for overtones and combinations	71
	References	73
4	A partial quantum mechanical treatment of Rayleigh and rotational and vibrational Raman scattering	74
4.1	Introduction	74
4.2	Transition moment amplitudes for scattering of radiation	75
4.2.1	General considerations	75
4.2.2	Matrix elements of polarizability components	75
4.2.3	Separation of vibration and rotation	76
4.3	Vibrational transitions	77
4.3.1	General considerations of the vibrational transition polarizability tensor	77
4.3.2	Expansion of vibrational transition polarizability tensor components in the normal coordinates	78
4.3.3	General selection rules	79
4.3.4	Scattering from a single space-fixed molecule	80
4.3.5	Scattering from a crystal	81
4.3.6	Scattering from an assembly of randomly oriented molecules: depolarization ratios, reversal coefficients and degrees of circularity	81
4.3.7	Intensities of scattering from an assembly of randomly oriented molecules	82
4.3.8	Stokes parameters for scattering from an assembly of randomly oriented molecules	84
4.3.9	Vibrational selection rules	87
4.3.10	Vibrational wavenumber patterns	92

4.4	Rotation and vibration–rotation Raman transitions	94
4.4.1	General consideration of the rotation and vibration–rotation transition polarizability	94
4.4.2	Rotation and vibration–rotation transition polarizabilities for diatomic molecules	95
4.4.3	Rotation and vibration–rotation wavenumber patterns for diatomic molecules	97
4.4.4	Intensities and polarization characteristics for rotation and vibration Raman scattering from diatomic molecules	102
4.4.5	Selection rules and wavenumber shift formulae for rotational Raman scattering from polyatomic molecules	106
4.4.6	Vibration–rotation Raman spectra of polyatomic molecules	109
	References	110
5	Time-dependent perturbation theory and Rayleigh and Raman scattering	111
5.1	Introduction	111
5.2	Time-dependent perturbation treatment: general considerations	111
5.3	Time-dependent perturbation treatment: first-order perturbation and dipole approximation	112
5.4	The transition polarizability	115
5.4.1	The role of the states r	115
5.4.2	Coherence properties of the scattered radiation	116
5.4.3	Selection rules	116
5.4.4	Frequency dependence	117
5.4.5	Symmetry properties of the transition polarizability tensor	118
5.5	The Placzek polarizability theory	119
5.6	Resonance Raman scattering	120
5.6.1	General considerations	120
5.6.2	The unsymmetric real scattering tensor	121
5.6.3	Antisymmetric tensor contributions to intensities and polarization properties of scattered radiation	122
5.6.4	Antisymmetric tensor contributions to the Stokes parameters of scattered radiation	124
5.6.5	Frequency dependence of resonance scattering	125
5.6.6	The imaginary polarizability tensor	126
5.7	Time-dependent perturbation treatment including magnetic dipole and electric quadrupole terms	126
5.7.1	General considerations	126
5.7.2	Decomposition of the tensors $\tilde{\alpha}$, \tilde{G} , and \tilde{A} : Rayleigh and Raman optical activity	127
5.7.3	Intensities and polarizations in Rayleigh and Raman optical activity	128
5.7.4	Extension of the Placzek theory to Raman optical activity: vibrational selection rules	130
5.7.5	Magnetic Rayleigh and Raman optical activity	131
5.7.6	Electric Rayleigh and Raman optical activity	131
	References	131

6	Experimental procedures	132
6.1	Introduction	132
6.2	Sources of monochromatic radiation	132
6.3	Sample devices	135
6.4	Dispersing systems	135
6.5	Detection devices	140
6.6	The measurement of polarization ratios properties of Raman scattering	145
7	Some examples of the application of Raman spectroscopy	146
7.1	Introduction	146
7.2	Rotation and vibration–rotation Raman spectra	147
7.2.1	Introduction	147
7.2.2	Rotational Raman spectra of diatomic molecules	148
7.2.3	Rotational Raman spectra of linear molecules	152
7.2.4	Rotational Raman spectra of symmetric top molecules	153
7.2.5	Vibration–rotation Raman spectra	154
7.2.6	Rotational Raman spectra of asymmetric tops	156
7.3	Organic chemistry	157
7.4	Inorganic chemistry	165
7.5	Matrix isolation spectroscopy	174
7.6	Quantitative studies of ionic equilibria	177
7.7	Ionic interactions	178
7.8	Resonance Raman spectroscopy	180
7.9	Macromolecules including those of biological interest	188
7.10	Qualitative and quantitative analysis	191
7.11	Rapid-scan Raman spectroscopy	195
7.12	Electronic transitions	196
7.13	Bandwidths in liquids and molecular motions	198
7.14	Vibrational Raman intensities and bond parameters	198
7.15	Raman optical activity	201
7.16	Magnetic Raman optical activity	202
7.17	The solid state	203
7.17.1	Introduction	203
7.17.2	Raman spectrum of calcite	204
7.17.3	Low-wavenumber Raman spectrum of naphthalene	209
7.17.4	Phase transitions	211
7.17.5	Spin–flip transitions	214
7.17.6	Raman spectra of glasses	215
7.17.7	Concluding remarks	215
	References	216
8	Non-linear Raman effects	219
8.1	Introduction	219
8.2	Characteristics of giant-pulse laser systems	219
8.3	The hyper Raman effect	220
8.3.1	General considerations	220

8.3.2	Classical treatment	220
8.3.3	Quantum mechanical treatment	222
8.3.4	Selection rules	223
8.3.5	Experimental techniques	225
8.3.6	Typical hyper Raman spectra	225
8.4	The stimulated Raman effect	226
8.4.1	General characteristics	226
8.4.2	Application to the study of vibrational lifetimes	232
8.5	The inverse Raman effect	236
8.6	Coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering (CARS)	240
	References	242
 Appendix I		
	Guide to the literature of Raman Spectroscopy	244
 Appendix II		
	Symmetry classes for x, y, z ; R_x, R_y, R_z and components of α and β	254
 Appendix III		
	Worked example of a Raman spectroscopy study of an oriented single crystal	261
 Central reference section		
	Intensities, polarization properties and Stokes parameters for vibration, rotation and vibration-rotation Rayleigh and Raman scattering	between 114 and 115
	Index	267