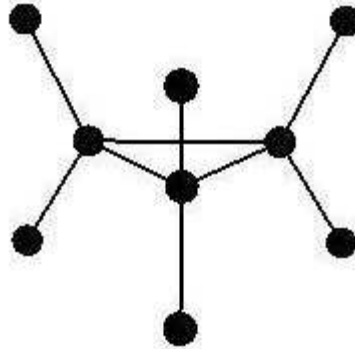


D_{3h} Symmetry - C₃H₆

The following IR and Raman spectroscopic data is available for cyclopropane, C₃H₆. Demonstrate that this data is consistent with a D_{3h} symmetry assignment for cyclopropane.



Frequency	3038	1479	1188	3025	1438	1029	866	3103	854	3082	1188	734
Activity	R	R	R	R, IR	R, IR	R, IR	R, IR	IR	IR	R	R	R
Type	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Symmetry	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

E C₃ C₂ σ_h S₃ σ_v

$$C_{D_{3h}} := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 & 0 & -2 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} A1': x^2 + y^2, z^2 \\ A2': Rz \\ E': (x, y), (x^2 - y^2, xy) \\ A1'': \\ A2'': z \\ E'': (Rx, Ry), (xz, yz) \end{array}$$

$$D_{3h} := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Gamma_{uma} := \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Gamma_{bonds} := \begin{pmatrix} 9 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A_1 := (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle 1 \rangle} \quad A_2 := (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle 2 \rangle} \quad E := (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle 3 \rangle} \quad A_{11} := (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle 4 \rangle}$$

$$A_{21} := (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle 5 \rangle} \quad E_1 := (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle 6 \rangle} \quad h := \sum D_{3h} \quad \Gamma_{tot} := \overrightarrow{[\Gamma_{uma} \cdot (A_{21} + E)]}$$

$$\Gamma_{tot}^T = (27 \ 0 \ -1 \ 3 \ 0 \ 3)$$

$$\Gamma_{vib} := \Gamma_{tot} - A_2 - E - A_{21} - E_1$$

$$i := 1..6$$

$$\Gamma_{stretch} := \Gamma_{bonds}$$

$$\Gamma_{bend} := \Gamma_{vib} - \Gamma_{stretch}$$

$$Vib_i := \frac{\sum [D_{3h} \cdot (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle i \rangle} \cdot \Gamma_{vib}]}{h}$$

$$Stretch_i := \frac{\sum [D_{3h} \cdot (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle i \rangle} \cdot \Gamma_{stretch}]}{h}$$

$$Bend_i := \frac{\sum [D_{3h} \cdot (C_{D_{3h}} T)^{\langle i \rangle} \cdot \Gamma_{bend}]}{h}$$

$$\text{Vib} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{A1': } x^2 + y^2, z^2 \\ \text{A2': } Rz \\ \text{E': } (x,y), (x^2 - y^2, xy) \\ \text{A1'':} \\ \text{A2'': } z \\ \text{E'': } (Rx, Ry), (xz, yz) \end{array} \quad \text{Stretch} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{A1': } x^2 + y^2, z^2 \\ \text{A2': } Rz \\ \text{E': } (x,y), (x^2 - y^2, xy) \\ \text{A1'':} \\ \text{A2'': } z \\ \text{E'': } (Rx, Ry), (xz, yz) \end{array} \quad \text{Bend} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{array}{l} \text{A1': } x^2 + y^2, z^2 \\ \text{A2': } Rz \\ \text{E': } (x,y), (x^2 - y^2, xy) \\ \text{A1'':} \\ \text{A2'': } z \\ \text{E'': } (Rx, Ry), (xz, yz) \end{array}$$

Frequency	3038	1479	1188	3025	1438	1029	866	3103	854	3082	1188	734
Activity	R	R	R	R,IR	R,IR	R,IR	R,IR	IR	IR	R	R	R
Type	S	S	B	S	S	B	B	S	B	S	B	B
Symmetry	A1'	A1'	A1'	E'	E'	E'	E'	A2''	A2''	E''	E''	E''

There are 9 Raman active modes, 2 IR active modes, 8 IR/Raman active, and 2 modes that are neither Raman or IR active. This gives a total of 21 vibrational modes which is consistent with the total degrees of freedom ($27=3 \times 9$) minus 6 for translation and rotation.