

THE FULL NONRIGID GROUP THEORY FOR TRIMETHYLAMINE

MASOOD HAMADANIAN and ALI REZA ASHRAFI

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The nonrigid molecule group theory (NRG) in which the dynamical symmetry operations are defined as physical operations is a new field in chemistry. Smeyers in a series of papers applied this notion to determine the character table of restricted NRG of some molecules. In this note, a simple method is described by means of which it is possible to calculate character tables for the symmetry group of molecules consisting of a number of methyl groups attached to a rigid framework. We study the full NRG of trimethylamine $N(CH_3)_3$ and prove that it is a group of order 1296 with 28 conjugacy classes. The method can be generalized to apply to other nonrigid molecules. The full nonrigid (f-NRG) molecule group theory is seen to be used advantageously to study the internal dynamics of such molecules.

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1. Introduction. Group theory for nonrigid molecules (NRG), developed to accommodate two distinct points of view, has grown in popularity recently. Smeyers in [8] and others in [10, 12, 13] list among the areas of application large amplitude vibrations in spectroscopy of small organic molecules.

(I) The molecular symmetry group theory (MSG) of permutation inversion group (PI) is constructed by permutations and permutation-inversion of identical particles. The MSG group is then formed by all feasible permutations and permutations-inversions (see [1, 5]).

In [5], Longuet-Higgins investigated the symmetry groups of nonrigid molecules, where changes from one conformation to another can occur easily. In many cases, these symmetry groups are not isomorphic with any of the familiar symmetry groups of rigid molecules and their character tables are not known. It is therefore of some interest and importance to develop simple methods of calculating these character tables, which are needed for classification of wavefunctions, determination of selection rules, and so on.

Lomont [4] has given two methods for calculating character tables. These are satisfactory for small group, but both of them require a knowledge of the class constant and hence of the group multiplication table and they become very unwieldy as soon as the order of the group becomes even moderately large. For nonrigid molecules, whose symmetry groups may have several thousand elements, they are usually quite impracticable.

In [11], Stone described a method which is appropriate for molecules with a number of XH_3 groups attached to a rigid framework. It is not appropriate in cases where the framework is linear, as in ethane and dimethylacetylene.

(II) The full and restricted nonrigid group theory (f- or r-NRG) built up with physical operations, expressed in terms of internal coordinates that transform one conformation into another one is isoenergetic. The r-NRG is then formed by the complete set of physical operations which commute with given restricted or Hamiltonian operators (for details see [6, 7]).

In [9], Smeyers and Villa investigated the r-NRG of planer trimethylamine and proved that this is a group of order 324. Furthermore, they showed that this molecule has a pyramidal inversion and so the order of r-NRG of trimethylamine is 648.

In this note, we investigate the f-NRG of pyramidal trimethylamine and prove that this is a group G of order 1296. Also, we show that this group does not have a copy of r-NRG of pyramidal trimethylamine. Throughout this note, all considered groups are assumed to be finite. Our notation is standard and is taken mainly from [2, 3].

2. Determination of conjugacy classes. First of all, we consider the point group of the molecule in the case of rigid state. The point group of pyramidal trimethylamine is C_{3v} . The process of enumerating the symmetry operations of this molecule and arranging them in classes can be explained as adopting a numbering convention for the central atom of molecule, central atom of every CH_3 group, and protons nuclei.

Suppose that H is the full nonrigid group of trimethylamine without inversion. It is easy to see that $G \cong Z_2 \times H$. If we compute the conjugacy classes and character table of H , then using a well-known method for calculating conjugacy classes and character tables of direct product of groups, we can complete the character table of G . So, it is enough to investigate the conjugacy classes and character table of H .

The process of enumerating the symmetry operations of this molecule and arranging them in classes can be explained as adopting a numbering convention for the proton and carbon nuclei. We define the operations $\alpha = (5, 6, 7)$, $\beta = (8, 9, 10)$, and $\gamma = (11, 12, 13)$, which are rotations, in a positive sense for the three methyl groups. We assume that these operations are all feasible, that is, that the barrier to rotation of the methyl group is low.

Now we consider the first operation which leaves the framework of the molecule unchanged. Each methyl group can be left alone or rotated through 120° in either direction, so that there are $3^3 = 27$ of such operations. These fall into four classes; the class numbers 1–4 of Table 2.1 show a representative of each, together with the number of elements in the class. These results are obtained as follows. First, the operations are grouped according to their cycle structure; operations which rotate different numbers of methyl groups must belong to

TABLE 2.1. The representatives of conjugacy classes.

No.	Representatives	Size
1	()	1
2	(5, 6, 7)	6
3	(5, 6, 7)(8, 9, 10)	12
4	(5, 6, 7)(8, 9, 10)(11, 12, 13)	8
5	(5, 7)(11, 13)	27
6	(5, 7)(8, 9, 10)(11, 13)	54
7	(3, 4)(8, 13)(9, 11, 10, 12)	54
8	(3, 4)(6, 7)(8, 11)(9, 13)(10, 12)	54
9	(3, 4)(5, 7, 6)(8, 13)(9, 11, 10, 12)	54
10	(3, 4)(5, 6, 7)(8, 12)(9, 13, 10, 11)	54
11	(2, 3, 4)(5, 8, 11)(6, 9, 12)(7, 10, 13)	72
12	(2, 3, 4)(5, 9, 13, 7, 8, 12, 6, 10, 11)	72
13	(2, 3, 4)(5, 10, 12, 6, 8, 13, 7, 9, 11)	72
14	(3, 4)(6, 7)(8, 12, 10, 13, 9, 11)	108

different conjugacy classes. If now we consider the six operations which rotate one methyl group, we can see that they must all belong to the same class since operations involving rotation of the molecular framework will transform α into α^{-1} , β^{-1} , or γ^{-1} , changing the sense of the rotation. All of the operations which rotate two methyl groups and all of the operations which rotate three methyl groups constitute two conjugacy classes of the group.

Consider next the operation which permutes the nuclei of the framework; these fall into sets corresponding to the classes of C_{3v} . One of the C_3 operations of C_{3v} applied to the framework is the permutation (2, 3, 4), but this is not feasible for the molecule as the whole, and one has permuted the protons as well.

We consider the following three permutations:

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_1 &= (2, 3, 4)(5, 8, 11)(6, 9, 12)(7, 10, 13), \\
 R_2 &= (2, 3, 4)(5, 9, 13, 7, 8, 12, 6, 10, 11), \\
 R_3 &= (2, 3, 4)(5, 10, 12, 6, 8, 13, 7, 9, 11).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.1}$$

The permutation R_1 denotes the case that the protons of each methyl group do not rotate. But R_2 and R_3 apply for the case that these protons rotate. Using a tedious calculation, we can see that these permutations are not conjugate and have the same length. Hence, we obtain three conjugacy classes of lengths 72.

Similar methods are applied to the other classes of C_{3v} to derive other conjugacy classes for trimethylamine. We now define

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{v_1} &= (3, 4)(6, 7)(8, 11)(9, 13)(10, 12), \\ \sigma_{v_2} &= (3, 4)(6, 7)(8, 12, 10, 13, 9, 11).\end{aligned}\tag{2.2}$$

Then we obtain two conjugacy classes of lengths 54 and 108 with the representatives σ_{v_1} and σ_{v_2} , respectively. Using similar arguments, we can calculate all of the 14 conjugacy classes of the group H . Since $G \cong Z_2 \times H$, we can see that G has exactly 28 conjugacy classes. In [Table 2.1](#), we give representatives for the conjugacy classes of H . The conjugacy classes of the group G can be computed from this table.

3. Determination of character table. From the conjugacy classes of the group H in [Section 2](#), we can see that H is a group of order 648. First of all, we denote the conjugacy classes of H and their centralizer orders by the following two vectors:

$$\begin{aligned}A &= (1a, 3a, 3b, 3c, 2a, 6a, 3d, 9a, 9b, 4a, 12a, 12b, 6b, 2b), \\ B &= (648, 81, 54, 108, 24, 12, 9, 9, 9, 12, 12, 12, 6, 12).\end{aligned}\tag{3.1}$$

From [Section 2](#), we can see that H has a normal subgroup T of order 108. Since the factor group H modulus T is not abelian, so $H/T \cong S_3$, the symmetric group on three symbols. Now we obtain three irreducible characters of H by lifting irreducible characters of S_3 . We call these characters χ_1 , χ_2 , and χ_3 and we have

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_1 &= (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1), \\ \chi_2 &= (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, -1, -1, -1), \\ \chi_3 &= (2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, -1, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0).\end{aligned}\tag{3.2}$$

We now consider the action of H on the set $\{2, 3, \dots, 13\}$. If we denote by P the permutation character of this action, then we have

$$P = (12, 3, 6, 9, 8, 5, 0, 0, 0, 4, 1, 1, 2, 2).\tag{3.3}$$

Since $\|P\| = 9$, $(P, \chi_1) = 2$, and $(P, \chi_3) = 2$, $P - 2\chi_1 - 2\chi_3$ is an irreducible character of H , which we denote by χ_6 . Consider the symmetric and antisymmetric parts χ_S and χ_A of χ_6 (see [[2](#), page 50]). We have

$$\begin{aligned}\chi_S &= (21, 3, 0, 6, 5, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3), \\ \chi_A &= (15, 6, 0, 3, -1, -1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, -3).\end{aligned}\tag{3.4}$$

TABLE 3.2. The character table of H and its power map.

	1a	3a	3b	3c	2a	6a	3d	9a	9b	4a	12a	12b	6b	2b
2P	1a	3a	3b	3c	1a	3c	3d	9a	9b	2a	6a	6a	3b	1a
3P	1a	1a	1a	1a	2a	2a	1a	3a	3a	4a	4a	4a	2b	2b
χ_1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
χ_2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1
χ_3	2	2	2	2	2	2	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
χ_4	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	1	1	1	-1	-1
χ_5	3	3	3	3	-1	-1	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	1	1
χ_6	6	-3	0	3	2	-1	0	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	0
χ_7	6	-3	0	3	2	-1	0	0	0	-2	1	1	0	0
χ_8	6	-3	0	3	-2	1	0	0	0	0	$\sqrt{3}$	$-\sqrt{3}$	0	0
χ_9	6	-3	0	3	-2	1	0	0	0	0	$-\sqrt{3}$	$\sqrt{3}$	0	0
χ_{10}	8	-1	2	-4	0	0	-1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0
χ_{11}	8	-1	2	-4	0	0	-1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0
χ_{12}	8	-1	2	-4	0	0	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0
χ_{13}	12	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2
χ_{14}	12	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-2

In addition, $\|\chi_5\| = 4$ and $\|\chi_A\| = 2$. Since $(\chi_5, \chi_1) = 1$, $(\chi_5, \chi_3) = 1$, and $(\chi_5, \chi_6) = 1$, $\chi_5 - \chi_1 - \chi_3 - \chi_6$ is an irreducible character of H , which we denote by χ_{14} . On the other hand, $\|\chi_A\| = 2$ and $(\chi_A, \chi_{14}) = 1$, so $\chi_A - \chi_{14}$ is an irreducible character of H , which is denoted by χ_4 . Now we define $\chi_7 = \chi_6\chi_2$, $\chi_5 = \chi_4\chi_2$, and $\chi_{13} = \chi_{14}\chi_2$, then we obtain three irreducible characters of H which are different from $\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3, \chi_6$, and χ_{14} .

Finally we consider the character $\psi = \chi_5\chi_6$. Then $\|\psi\| = 3$ and $(\psi, \chi_7) = 1$. So, $\psi - \chi_7$ is a sum of two irreducible characters. Since the square of character degrees is the order of the group and the number of irreducible characters of degree $n \geq 3$ is even, $\psi - \chi_7 = \chi_8 + \chi_2\chi_8$, in which χ_8 is an irreducible character of H . Thus, we obtain two new irreducible characters χ_8 and $\chi_9 = \chi_2\chi_8$. Using orthogonality relations, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_8 &= (6, -3, 0, 3, -2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, \sqrt{3}, -\sqrt{3}, 0, 0), \\ \chi_9 &= (6, -3, 0, 3, -2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, -\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}, 0, 0). \end{aligned} \tag{3.5}$$

Using the character $\chi_6\chi_{14}$ and the powers of χ_2 , we can obtain other irreducible characters. We summarize our calculations in Table 3.2, the character table of the group H . As we mentioned above, since $G \cong Z_2 \times H$, we can compute the character table of G from Table 3.2.

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Masood Hamadani: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran

E-mail address: hamadani@kashanu.ac.ir

Ali Reza Ashrafi: Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran

E-mail address: ashrafi@kashanu.ac.ir

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