

TABLE 5.1 Electronic polarizabilities  $\alpha_0$  of atoms, molecules, bonds, and molecular groups<sup>a</sup>

<i>Atoms and molecules</i>					
He	0.20	NH <sub>3</sub>	2.3	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub>	4.3
H <sub>2</sub>	0.81	CH <sub>4</sub>	2.6	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	4.5
H <sub>2</sub> O	1.48	HCl	2.6	Cl <sub>2</sub>	4.6
O <sub>2</sub>	1.60	CO <sub>2</sub>	2.6	CHCl <sub>3</sub>	8.2
Ar	1.63	CH <sub>3</sub> OH	3.2	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	10.3
CO	1.95	Xe	4.0	CCl <sub>4</sub>	10.5
<i>Bond polarizabilities</i>					
Aliphatic		C—C	0.48	C—O	0.60
Aromatic		C≡C	1.07	C=O	1.36
		C=C	1.65	N—H	0.74
Aliphatic		C—H	0.65	C—Cl	2.60
		O—H	0.73	C—Br	3.75
<i>Molecular groups</i>					
		C—O—H	1.28	CH <sub>2</sub>	1.84
		C—O—C	1.13	Si—O—Si	1.39
		C—NH <sub>2</sub>	2.03	Si—OH	1.60

<sup>a</sup> Polarizabilities  $\alpha_0$  are given in units of  $(4\pi\epsilon_0)\text{\AA}^3 = (4\pi\epsilon_0)10^{-30} \text{ m}^3 = 1.11 \times 10^{-40} \text{ C}^2 \text{ m}^2 \text{ J}^{-1}$ . Note that when molecules are dissolved in a solvent medium their polarizability can change by up to 10%. Data compiled from Denbigh (1940), Hirschfelder et al. (1954) and Smyth (1955).