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Applications of vibrational spectroscopy to chirality effects.

Chirality is the property of a molecule which cannot be superimposed with its mirror image. The two mirror images, or enantiomers, can only be discriminated by a prober which is chiral itself. The probe can be of chemical nature (an other chiral centre) or physical nature (a a circular polarised light).

I will show a few examples of these two approaches in the field of IR laser spectroscopy of gas phase molecules and complexes and vibrational circular dichroism in the condensed phase, focusing on cyclic dipeptides.