
1 Introduction

1.1 Perturbation

1.2 Electric Properties

In electric field \mathbf{F} :

$$E(\mathbf{F}) = E_0 - \mathbf{F}^T \mathbf{d}_0 - \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{F}^T \alpha \mathbf{F} + \mathcal{O}(\mathbf{F}^3) \quad (1)$$

where the molecular properties: permanent dipole moment \mathbf{d}_0 and polarisability tensor α are:

$$\mathbf{d}_0 = - \left. \frac{dE}{d\mathbf{F}} \right|_{\mathbf{0}} \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha = - \left. \frac{d^2E}{d\mathbf{F}^2} \right|_{\mathbf{0}} \quad (3)$$

1.3 Magnetic Properties (Closed-Shell)

For an NMR experiment on closed-shell systems, we have:

- Closed-shell system
- Static external magnetic field \mathbf{B}
- a set of nuclear magnetic moments \mathbf{M}_K

With these conditions:

$$E(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{M}_K) = E_0 + \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{E}^{(20)} \mathbf{B} + \sum_K \mathbf{B}^T \mathbf{E}_K^{(11)} \mathbf{M}_K + \sum_{K>L} \mathbf{M}_K^T \mathbf{E}_{KL}^{(02)} \mathbf{M}_L \quad (4)$$

No first-order term since it vanishes for closed-shell systems (explained in section 4), and the higher order properties are neglected. The properties:

- magnetisability tensor (direct interaction of the system with external field \mathbf{B}):

$$\mathbf{E}^{(20)} = \xi = - \left. \frac{d^2E}{d\mathbf{B}^2} \right|_{\mathbf{0}} \quad (5)$$

- coupling of magnetic moment \mathbf{M}_K to field \mathbf{B} :

$$\mathbf{E}_K^{(11)} = \frac{d^2E}{d\mathbf{M}_K d\mathbf{B}} = -\mathbf{I}_3 + \sigma_K \quad (6)$$

where σ_K is the nuclear magnetic shielding tensor

- coupling between nuclear magnetic moments:

$$\mathbf{E}_{KL}^{(02)} = \left. \frac{d^2E}{d\mathbf{M}_K d\mathbf{M}_L} \right|_0 = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \frac{R_{KL}^2 \mathbf{I}_3 - 3\mathbf{R}_{KL} \mathbf{R}_{KL}^T}{R_{KL}^5} + \mathbf{K}_{KL} \quad (7)$$

the first term is the classical direct dipole-dipole interaction between \mathbf{M}_K and \mathbf{M}_L and the second term is the indirect nuclear spin-spin coupling tensor