

Topic: Major IR Peaks page 1 of 2.Website for spectroscopic data: ~

SDBS (Spectral Database for Organic Compounds) site:

http://riodb01.ibase.aist.go.jp/sdbs/cgi-bin/cre_index.cgi?lang=eng**Important IR Peaks**

• **“Use only the 4000 – 1430 cm^{-1} region.”** This is where most of the characteristic stretching vibration absorptions appear.

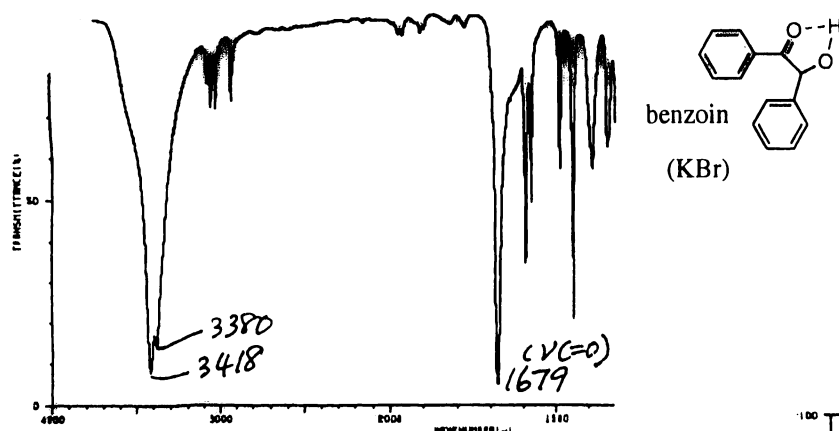
I. 4000 – 3100 cm^{-1}

(1) $\nu\text{O-H}$: 3600 ~ 3200 cm^{-1} – *broad and very strong*

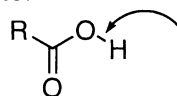
• Intermolecular H-bonding $\rightarrow$ lower cm^{-1}

3600 ~ 3500 cm^{-1} : dimeric; 3400 ~ 3200 cm^{-1} : polymeric

• Intramolecular H-bonding $\rightarrow$ lower cm^{-1} & sharper OH band

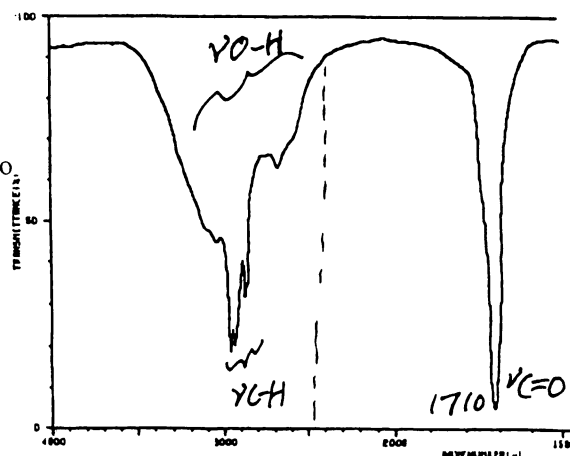


Note:



3400 ~ 2500 cm^{-1} (extremely broad νOH) due to extensive intermol. H-bonding (polymeric)

$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COOH}$ (neat)

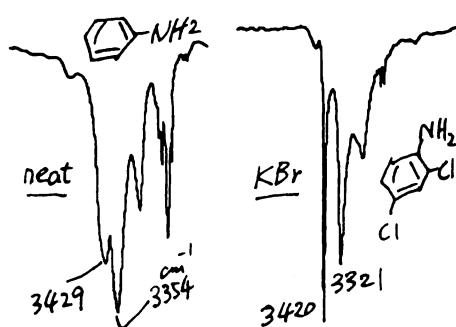


(2) $\nu\text{N-H}$: 3500 ~ 3300 cm^{-1} – less broad

than νOH ; medium to strong intensity;

R-NH_2 shows two peaks due to the coupling of the two

N-H dipoles - broad when run neat; sharper when run as a KBr disc



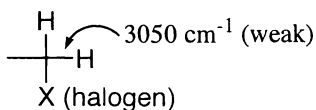
- —N^{H} 2°-amine; νNH weaker
- $\text{R-C(=O)-N}^{\text{H}}$ 1°-amide; ~3500 & ~3400 cm^{-1}
often several bands in 3200~3050 cm^{-1}
- $\text{R-C(=O)-N}^{\text{H}}$ 2°-amide; 3460 ~ 3400 cm^{-1} ; two bands;
only one band with lactams

(3) $\nu \equiv \text{C-H}$: 3310~3200 cm^{-1} – strong; should also see $\nu \text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ (2140~2100 cm^{-1})

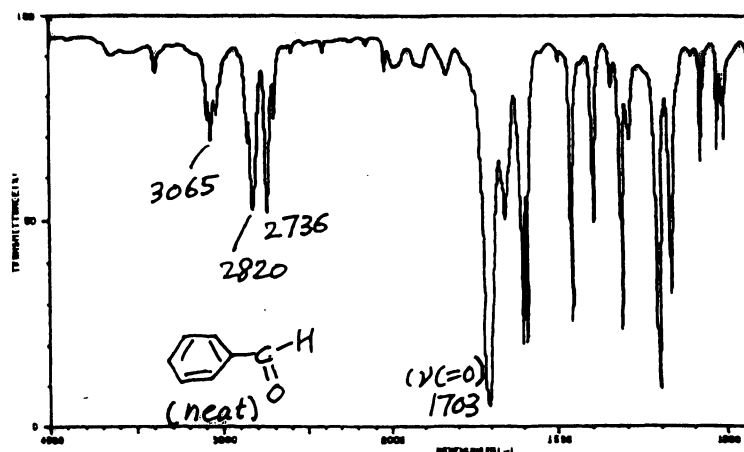
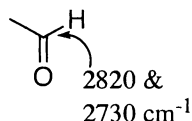
II. 3100 ~ 2700 cm^{-1} : $\nu\text{C-H}$ (medium to weak intensity)

- aromatic and alkenic $\nu\text{C-H}$: 3100~3010 cm^{-1}
- alkanic (sp^3) $\nu\text{C-H}$: 2960~2850 cm^{-1}

Note:



Aldehydes:



III. 2260 ~ 2100 cm^{-1} :

$\nu\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$, $\nu\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$, $\nu\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}$
sharp but weak

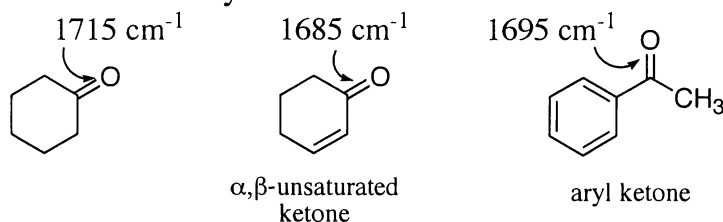
note: The two peaks you get in your IR spectra at ~2350 are due to $\nu\text{O}=\text{C}=\text{O}$ of CO_2 present in the air.

IV. 1850 ~ 1620 cm^{-1} : various $\nu\text{C}=\text{O}$; **very strong**

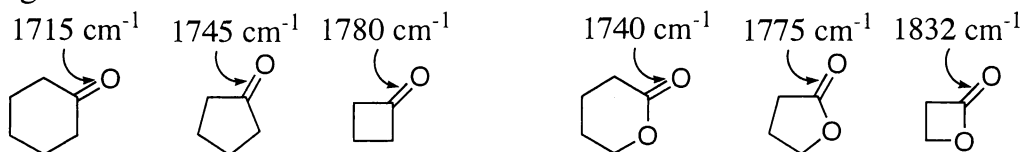
- acid anhydrides: 1850~1800 **and** 1790~1740 cm^{-1} (two peaks)
- acid halides: 1830~1780 cm^{-1}
- esters and six-membered lactones: 1750~1735 cm^{-1}
- aldehydes: 1730~1720 cm^{-1} (slightly higher cm^{-1} than corresponding ketone $\nu\text{C}=\text{O}$)
- ketones: 1715 cm^{-1} (1720~1705 cm^{-1})
- carboxylic acid: 1720~1700 cm^{-1}
- amides: 1680~1640 cm^{-1}

Notes:

(1) Conjugation lowers $\nu\text{C}=\text{O}$ by 30~20 cm^{-1}



(2) Ring strain raises $\nu\text{C}=\text{O}$



V. 1680 ~ 1500 cm^{-1} : various $\nu\text{C}=\text{C}$ (intensity variable) & $\nu\text{C}=\text{N}$ (**strong**)

Arom $\nu\text{C}=\text{C}$: often 2~3 or more bands at ~1600, 1500, 1400 cm^{-1} ; can be very strong