Infrared (IR) Spectroscopy

from chapter(s)	in the recommended text

A. Introduction

B. Origin Of IR Absorbance

<u>less</u>

<u>lower</u>

accumulated after multiple scans

dipole

unsymmetrical

greater

<u>faster</u>

<u>higher</u>

<u>cm⁻¹</u>.

<u>slower</u>

CEO

<u>lower</u> wavenumber.

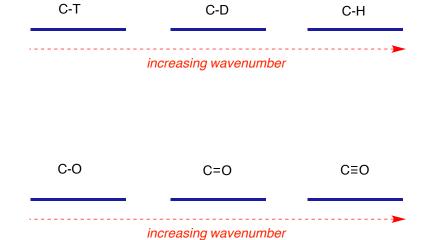
write C-H, C-D, and C-T above the appropriate lines

write

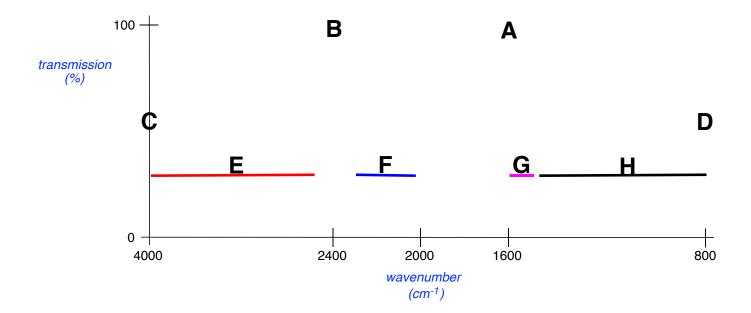
C-O

above the appropriate lines

C=O



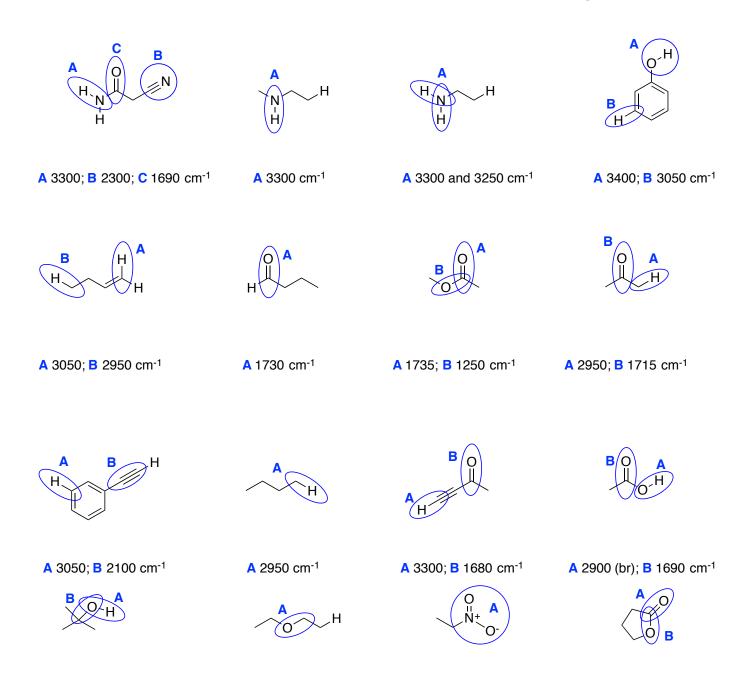
are inversely the same expanded below 2000 relative to the 4000 - 2000 cm⁻¹.



```
3000 cm<sup>-1</sup>
3300 cm<sup>-1</sup>
3500 cm<sup>-1</sup>
1600 - 1500 cm<sup>-1</sup>
1900 - 1500 \text{ cm}^{-1}.
1640 cm<sup>-1</sup> and absorb much less
<u>lower</u>
1550 & 1350 cm<sup>-1</sup>.
1030 - 1080 cm<sup>-1</sup>.
the ___fingerprint____ region
```

C. Functional Group Assignments

A 1770; B 1100 cm⁻¹

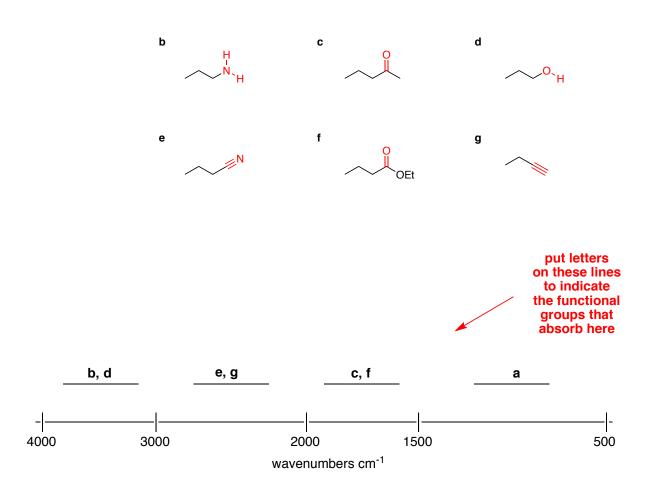


A 1560 and 1380 cm⁻¹

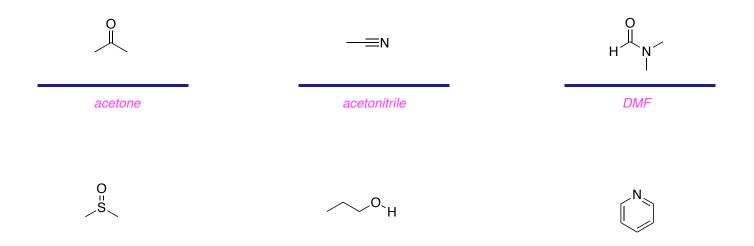
A 1100 cm⁻¹

A 3400 (br); B 1100 cm⁻¹

a "the "fingerprint region"



pyridine



n-propyl alcohol

is ____acetone____.

DMSO

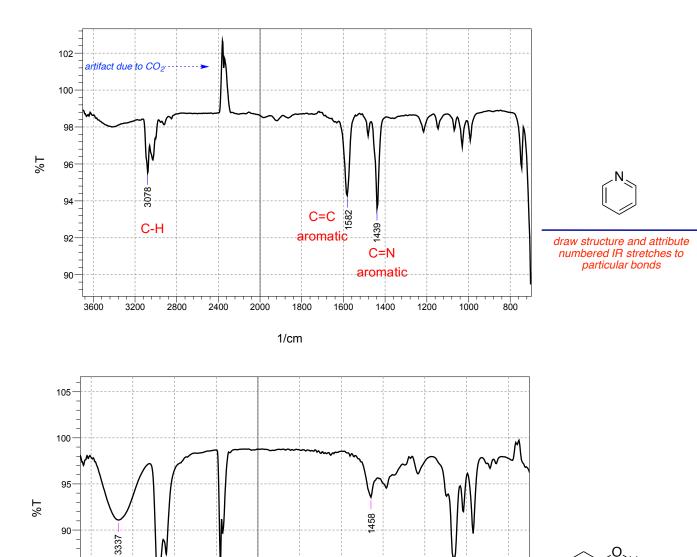
a ____C-H___ bond.

a ____c=O____ bond.

is _____acetonitrile_____.

a _____bond.

a $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ bond.



artifact due to CO2

85-

80-

3600

O-H

3200

2800

2400

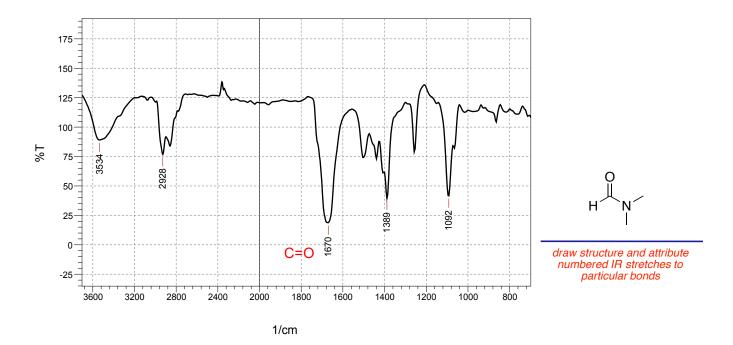
2000

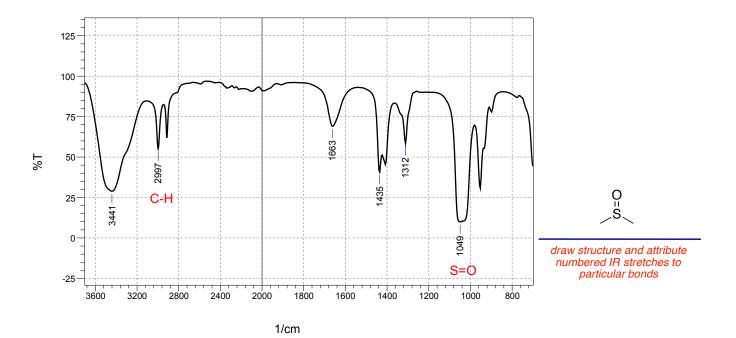
1800

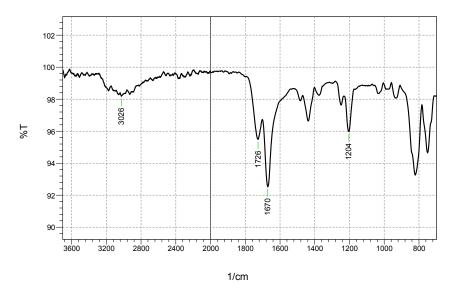
1/cm

draw structure and attribute C-O numbered IR stretches to particular bonds 1600 1400 1200 1000 800

1057



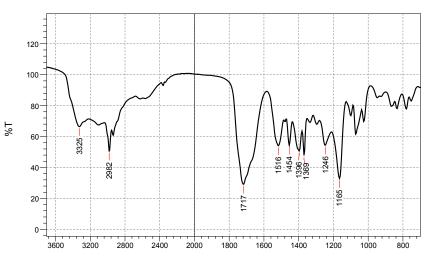




thymine

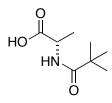
compound name

compound structure



Boc-Ala

compound name

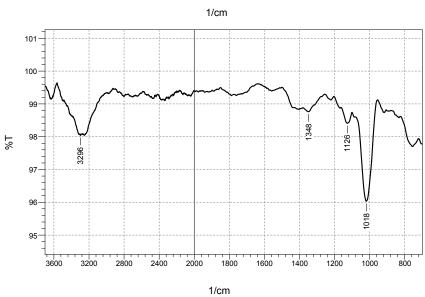


compound structure

glucose

compound name

compound structure



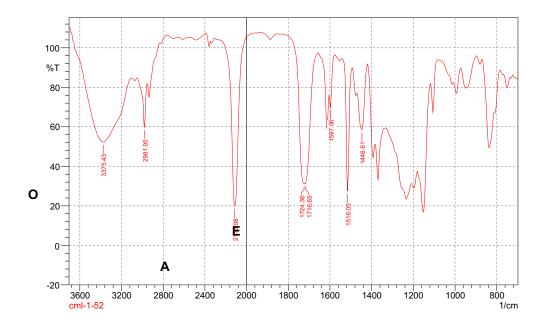
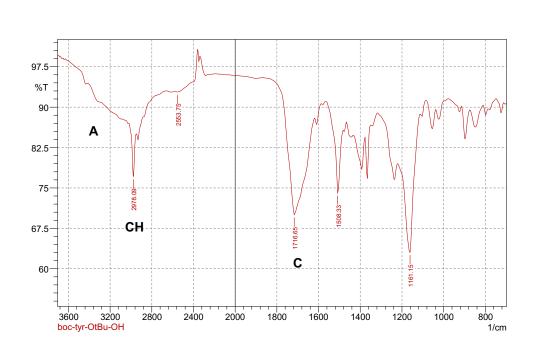


plate).



boc-tyr-OtBu-OH

The following is an FT-IR of compound "cml-1-52-sm". Write A on the absorbances corresponding to the amine N-H stretches, C on that for the CO stretches, and CH for the C-H stretches (taken as a thin film on a NaCl plate).

