

# Representative Infrared Spectra

Use these slides to study the general characteristics of the infrared spectra of various functional groups

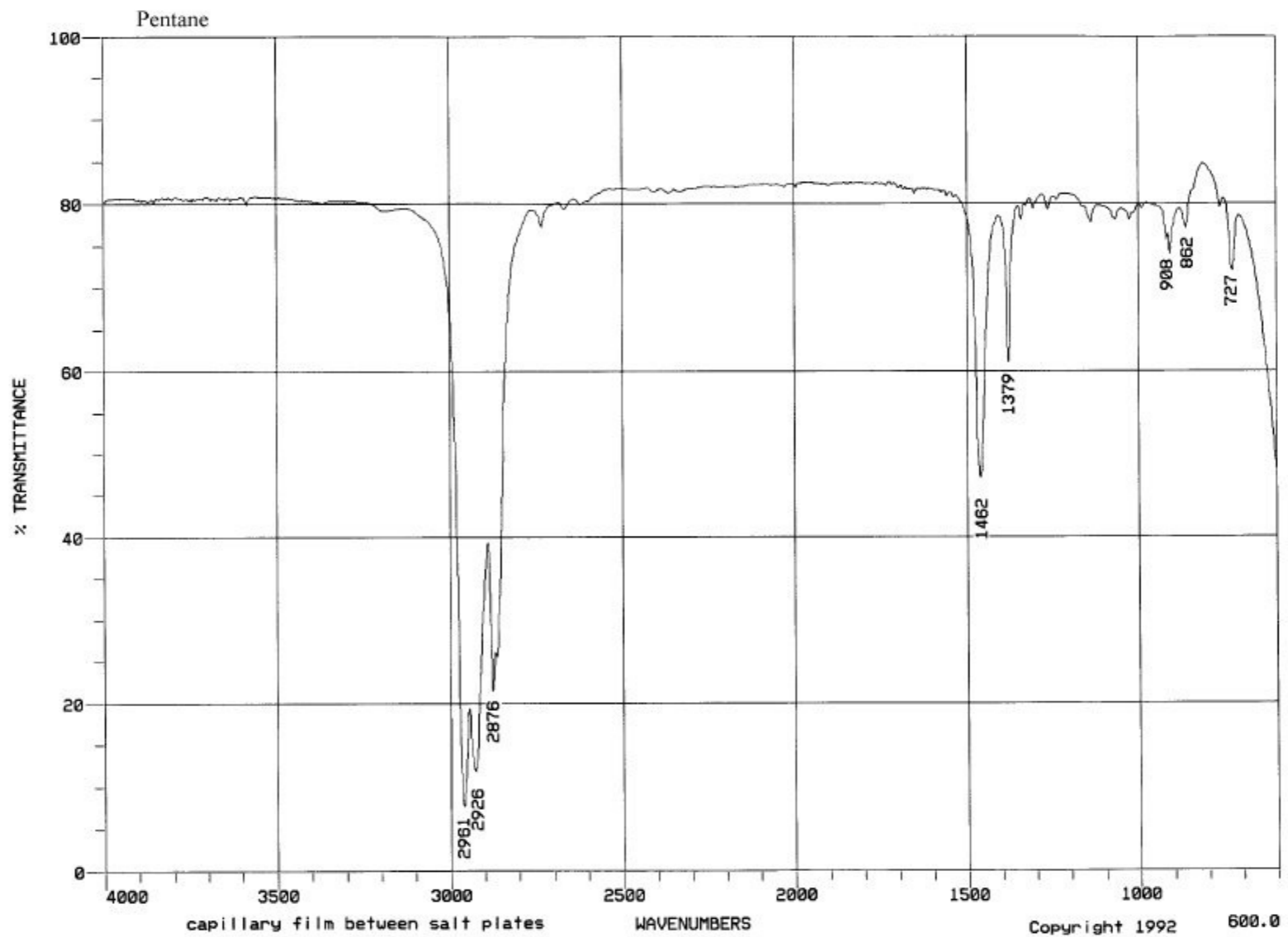
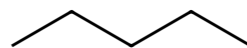
If you are viewing in a web browser, each slide will first display the name of the upcoming compound, then its structure, and then its spectrum. You can use this behavior to practice drawing structures given a name and also to predict important spectral features given the structure. Use the arrow keys on your keyboard to advance through the slides.

The functional group title slides list some characteristic absorption frequencies (in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). Remember, hydrogen bonding and structural features such as conjugation can cause considerable variation in stretching frequencies.

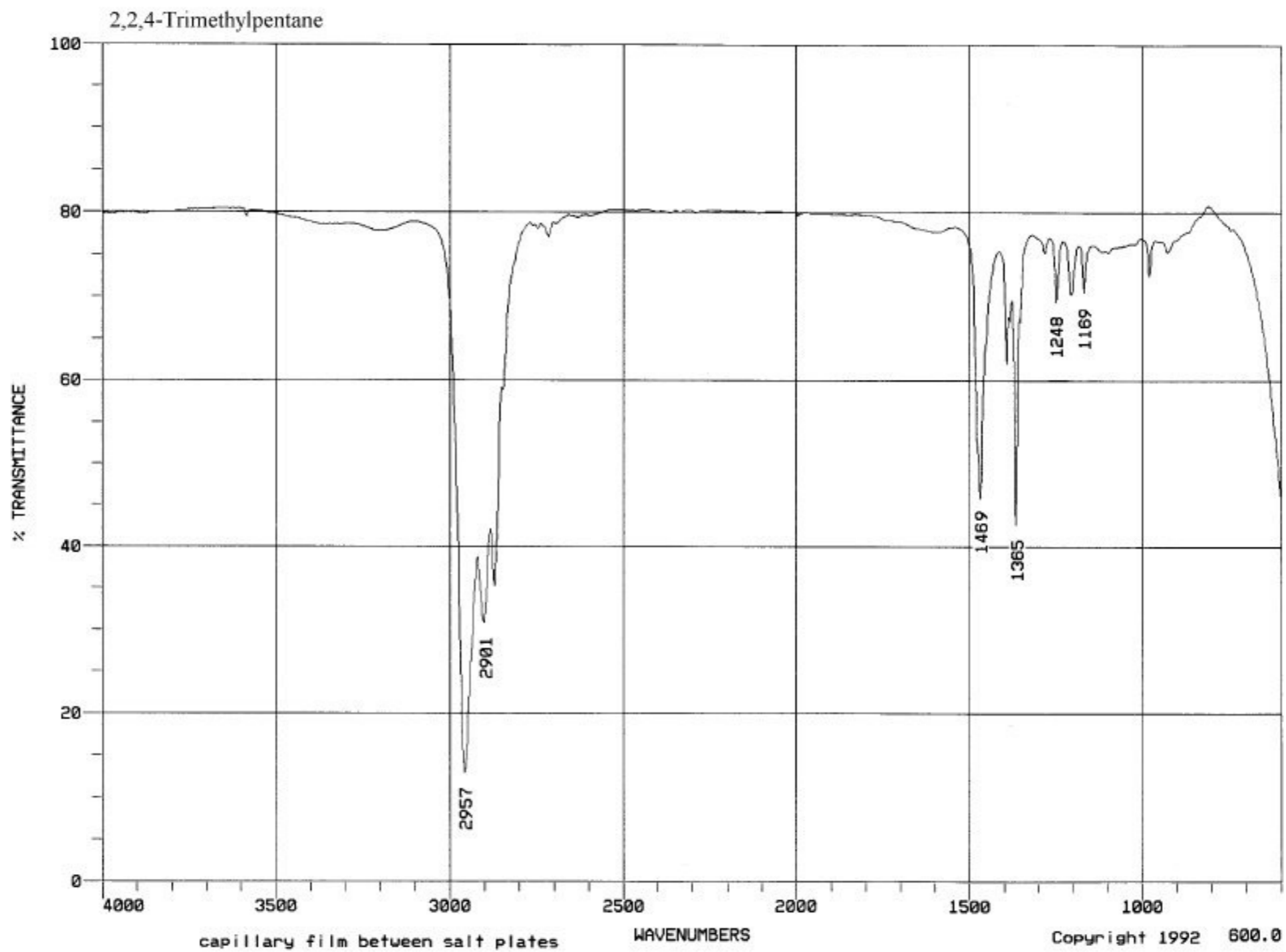
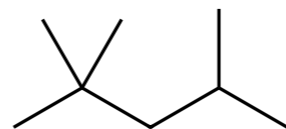
# Alkanes

C-H stretches at 2950-3000  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

# pentane



# 2,2,4-trimethylpentane

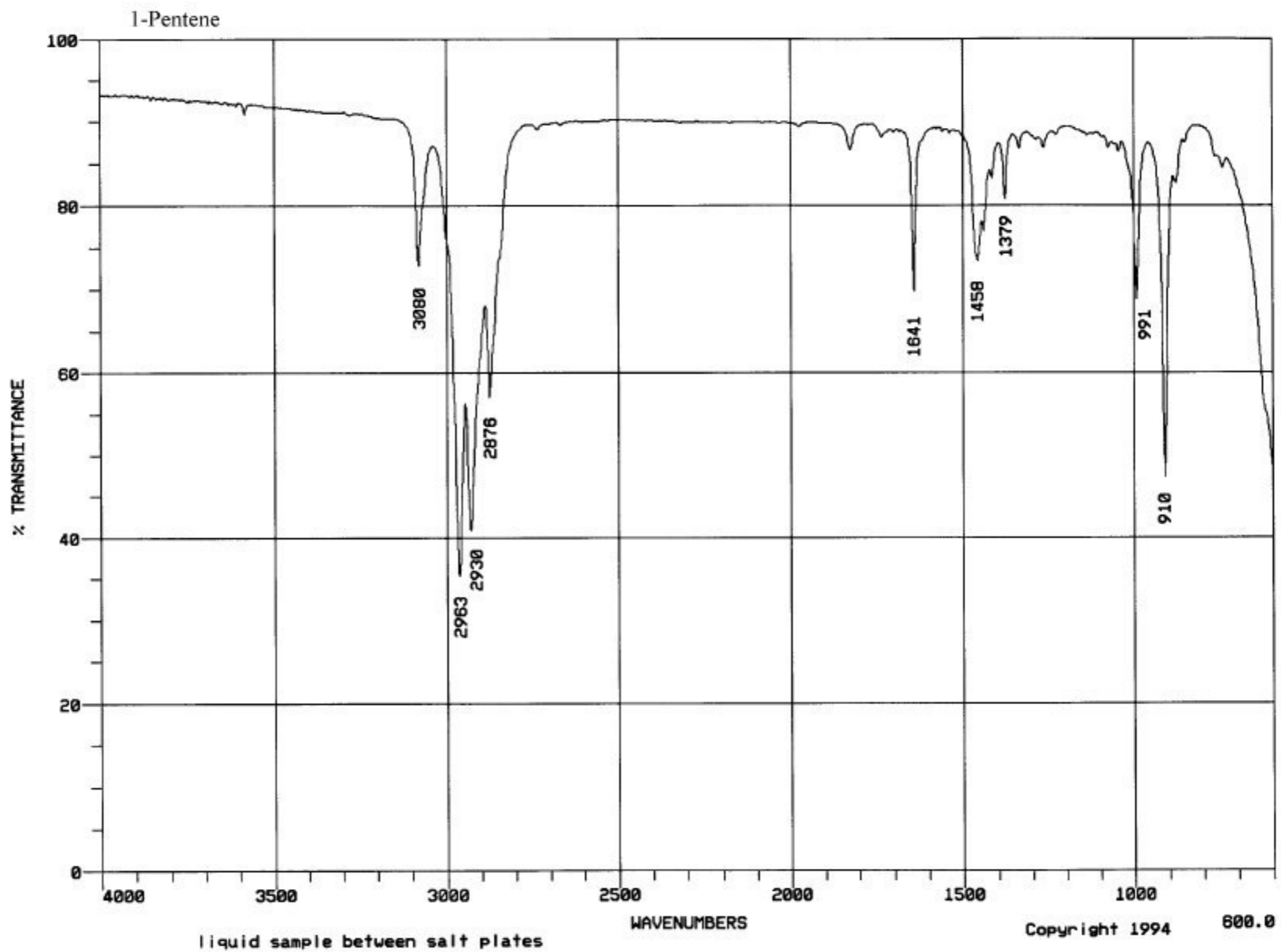
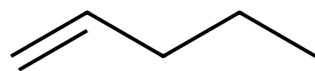


# Alkenes

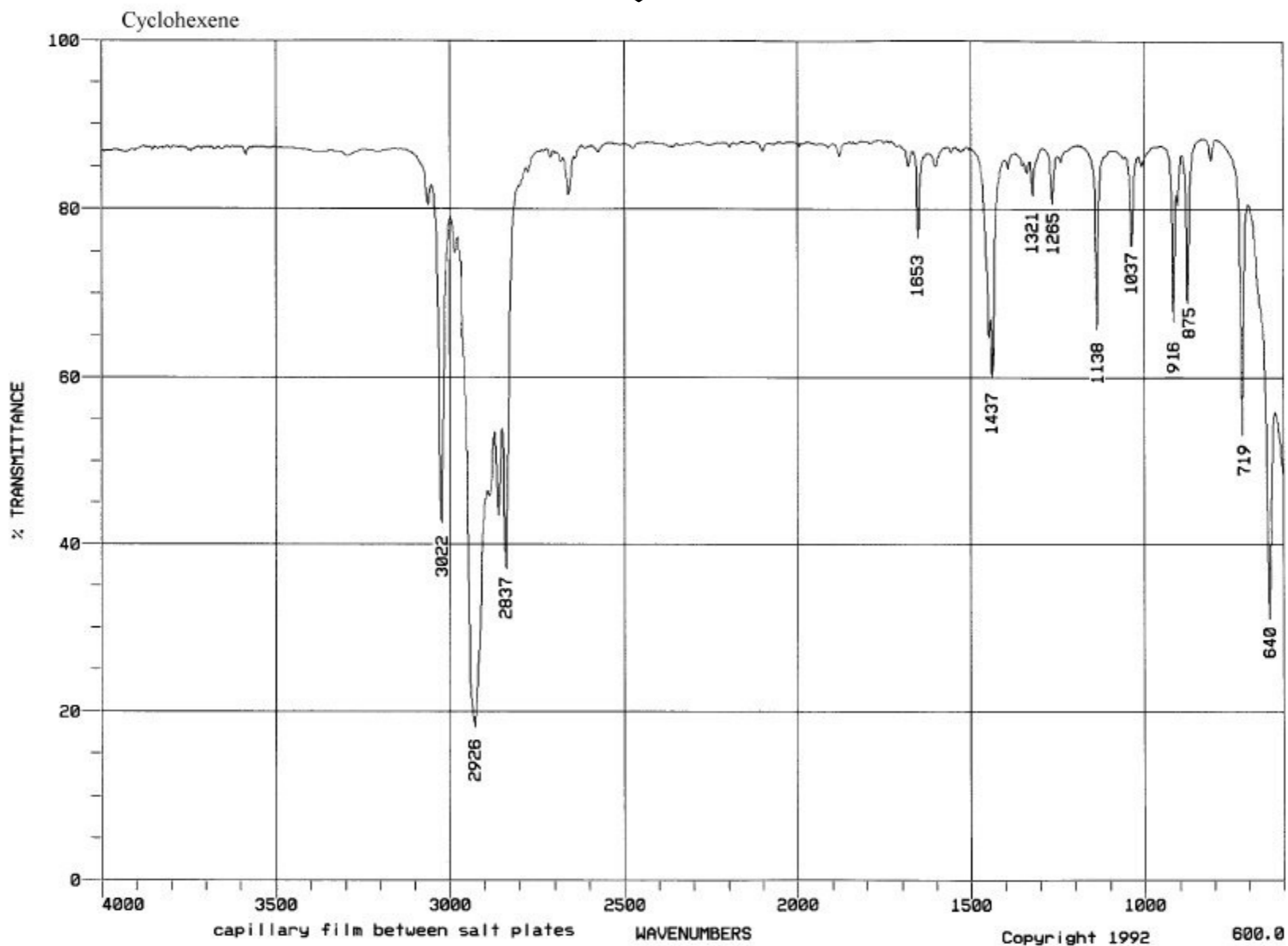
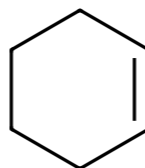
C=C-H stretch at 3050  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

C=C stretch at 1650  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

# 1-pentene



# cyclohexene

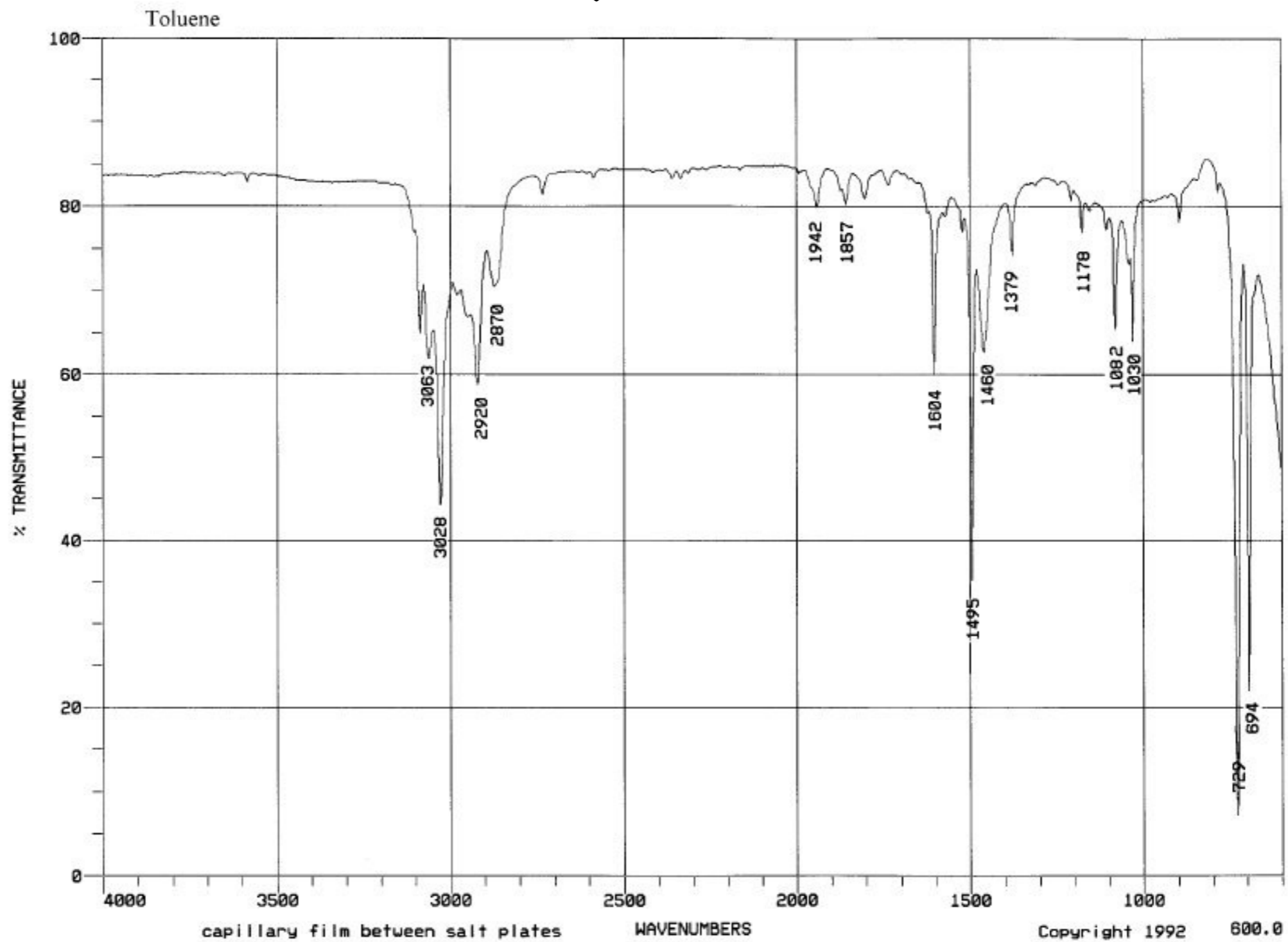
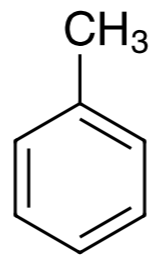


# Aromatic Hydrocarbons

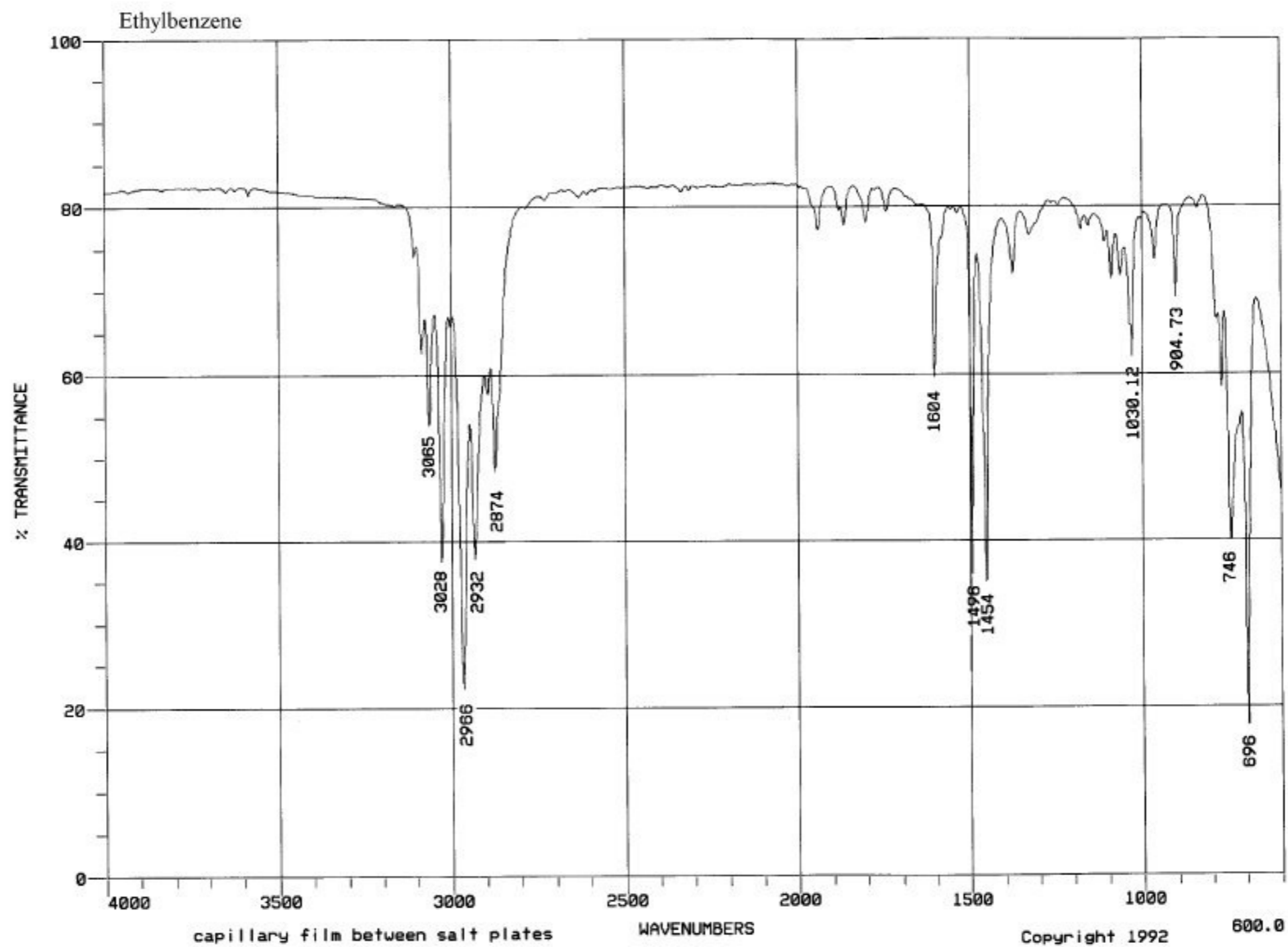
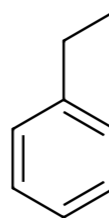
aromatic C-H stretch at  $3050\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .  
aromatic C=C stretch at  $1650\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .



# toluene



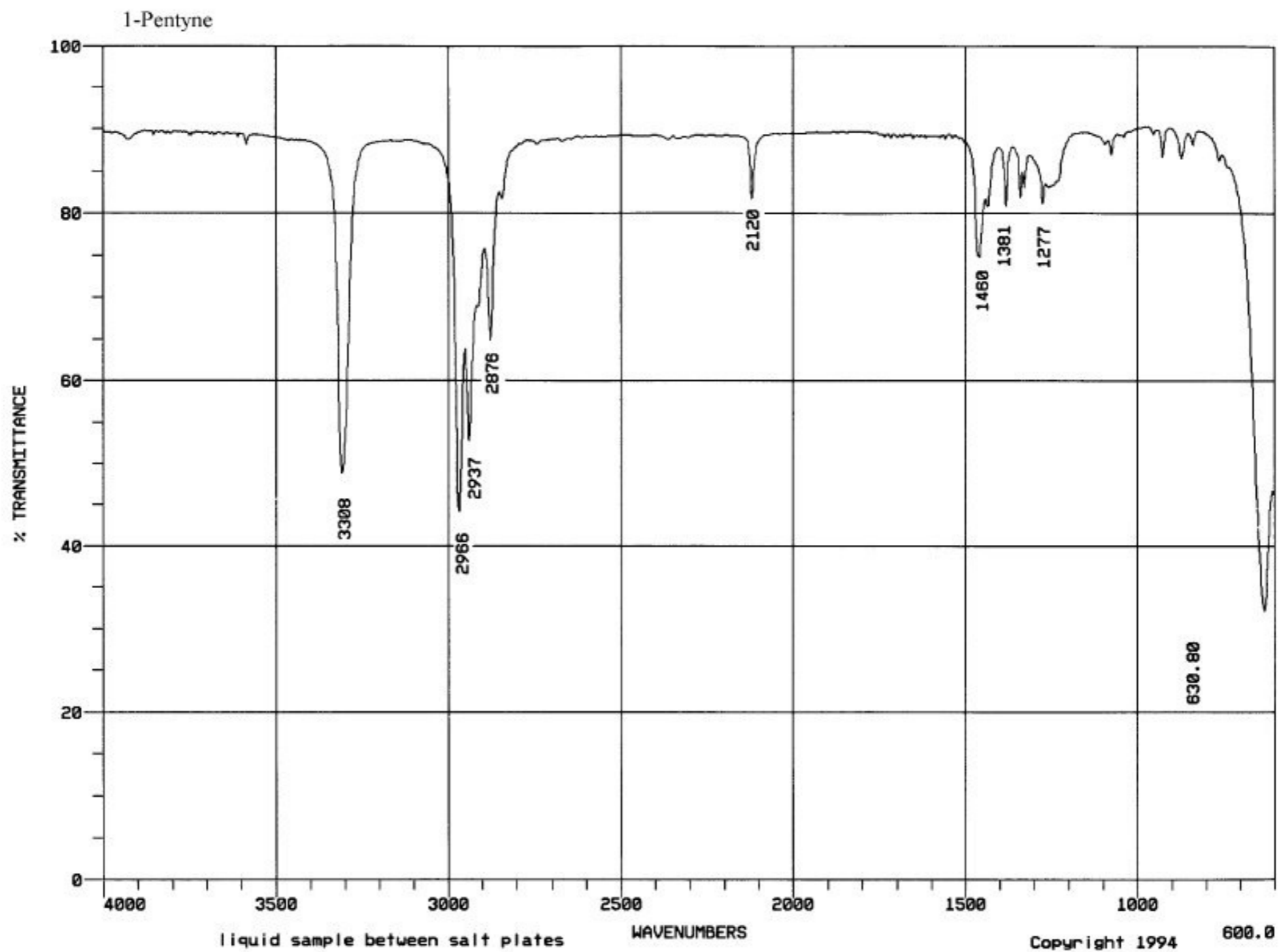
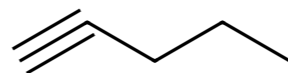
# ethyl benzene



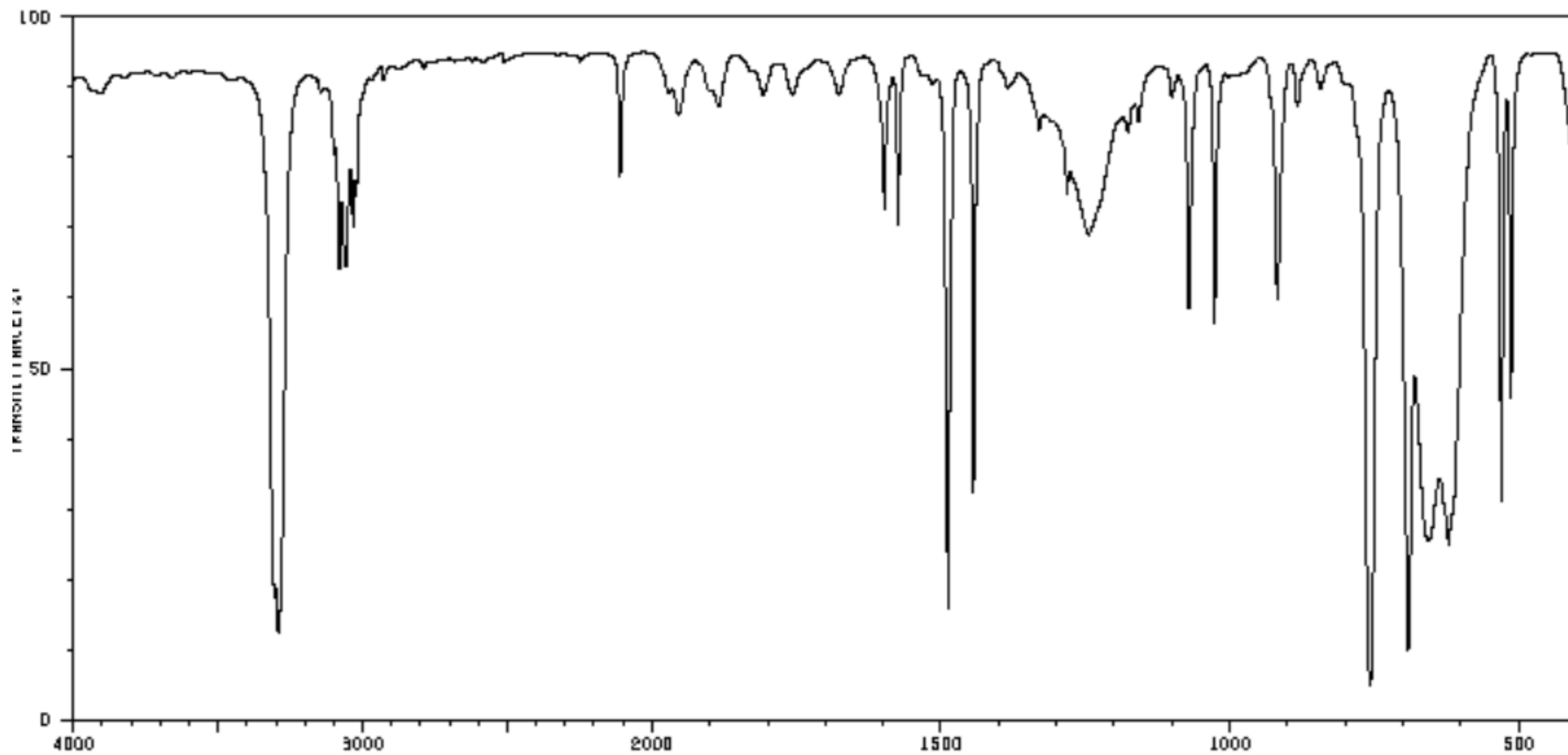
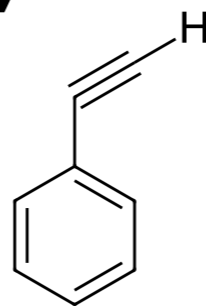
# Alkynes and Nitriles

Triple bond stretch at  $2250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (nitriles) or  $2150\text{ cm}^{-1}$  (alkynes).  
In terminal alkynes, the  $\text{sp C-H}$  stretch occurs at  $3300\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

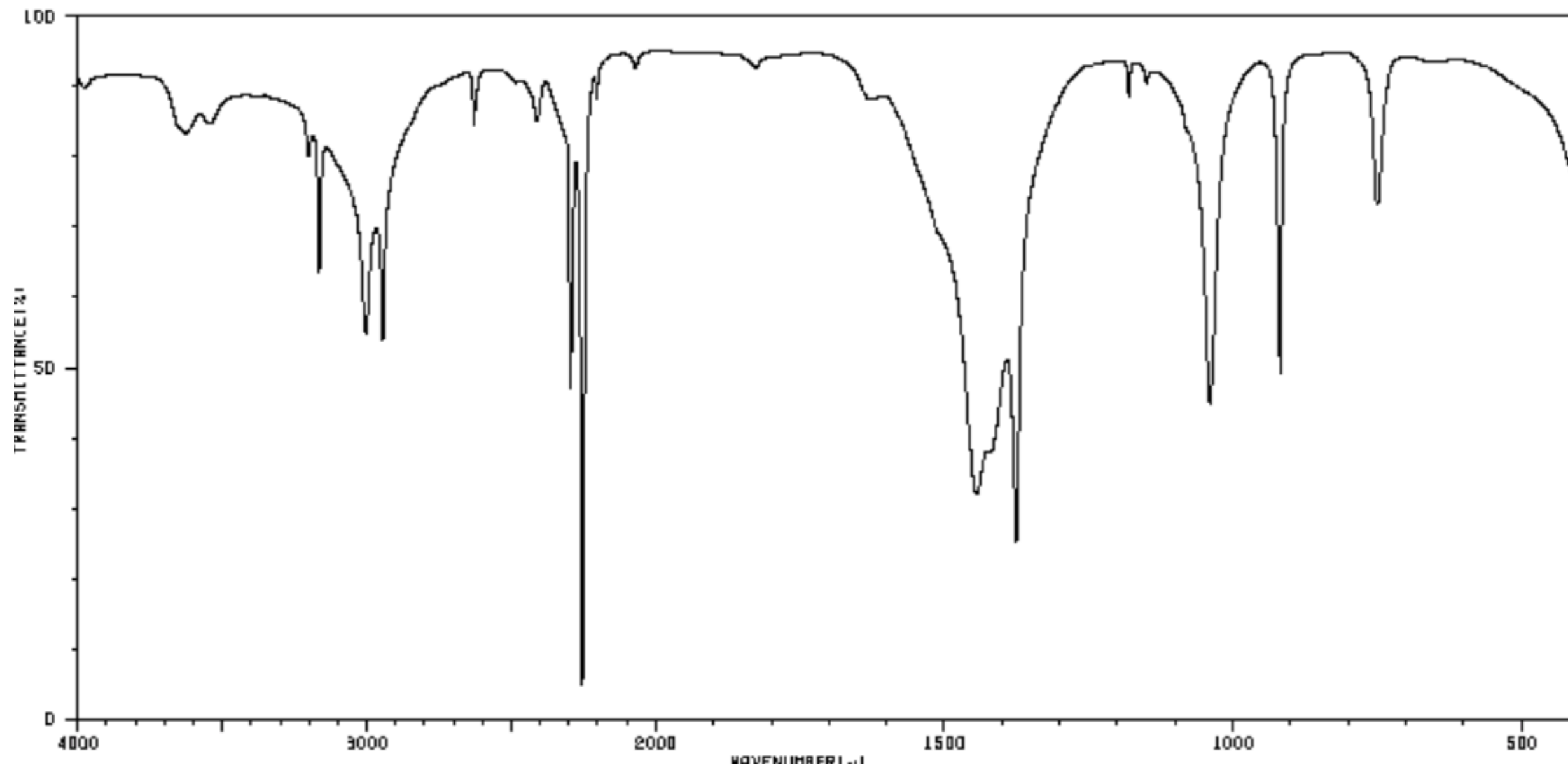
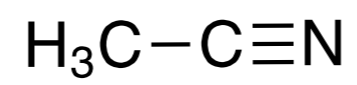
# 1-pentyne



# phenylacetylene



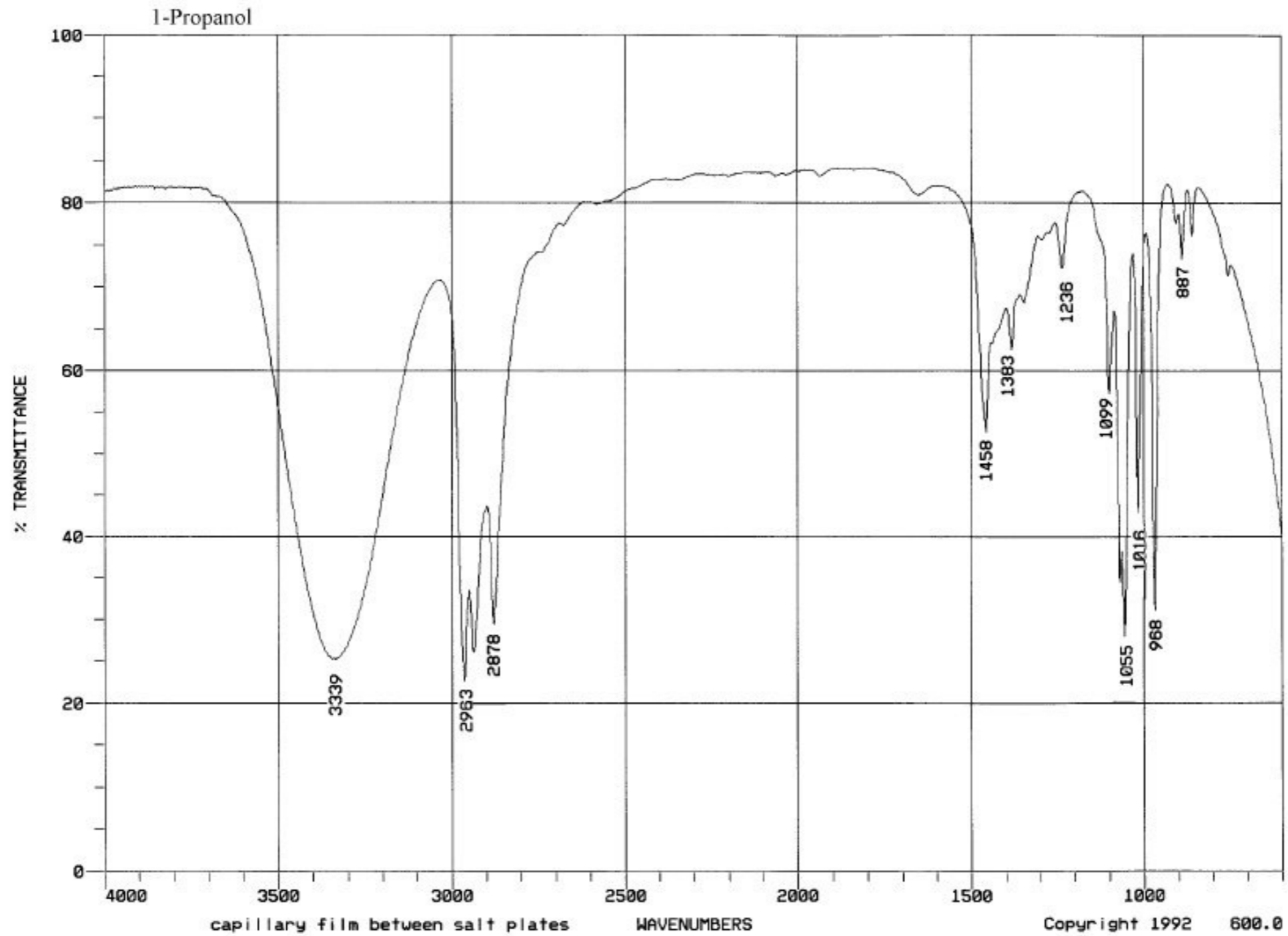
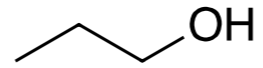
# acetonitrile



# Alcohols

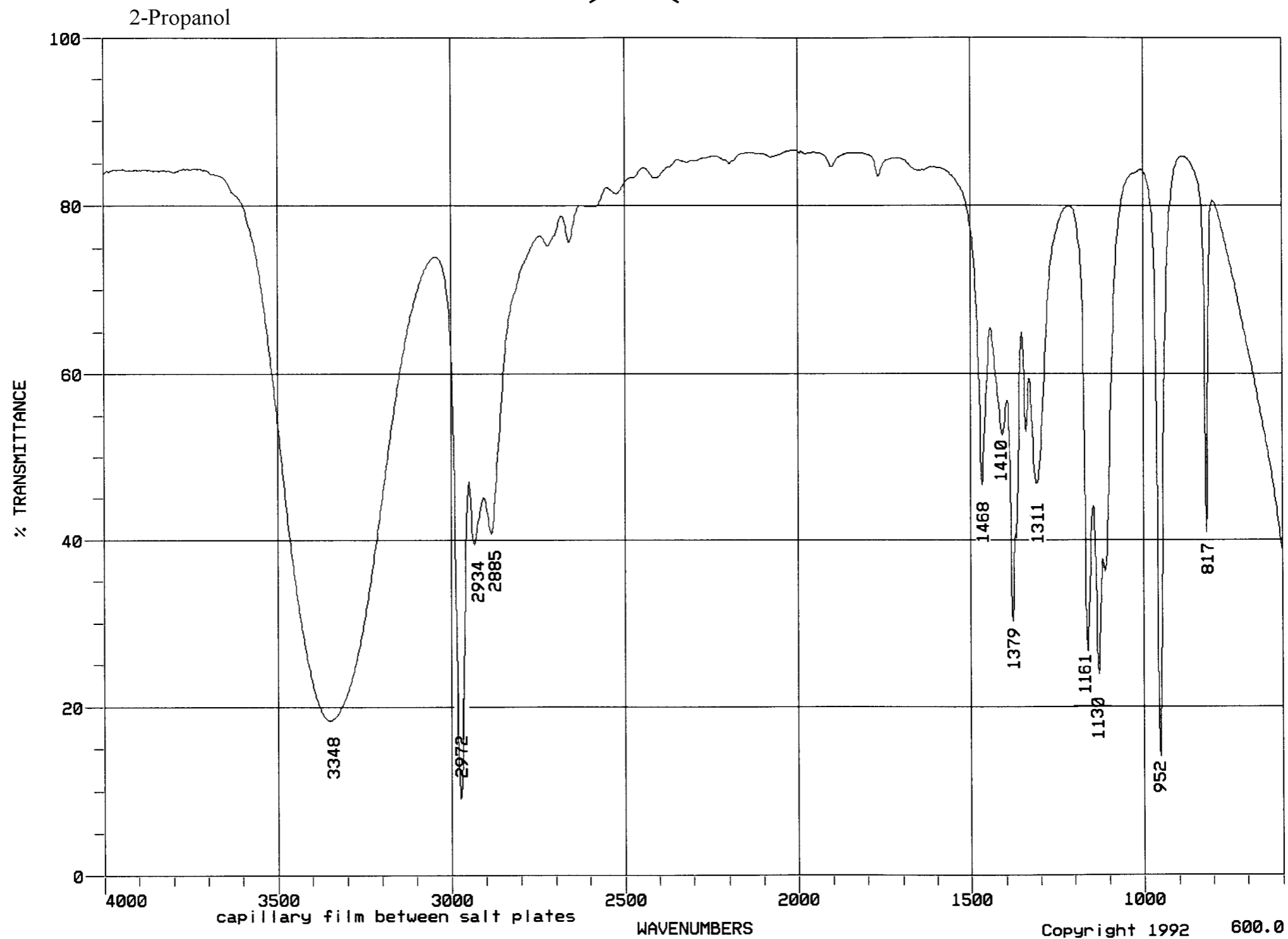
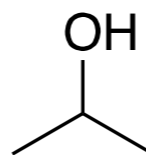
O-H stretch from 3600-3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

# 1-propanol

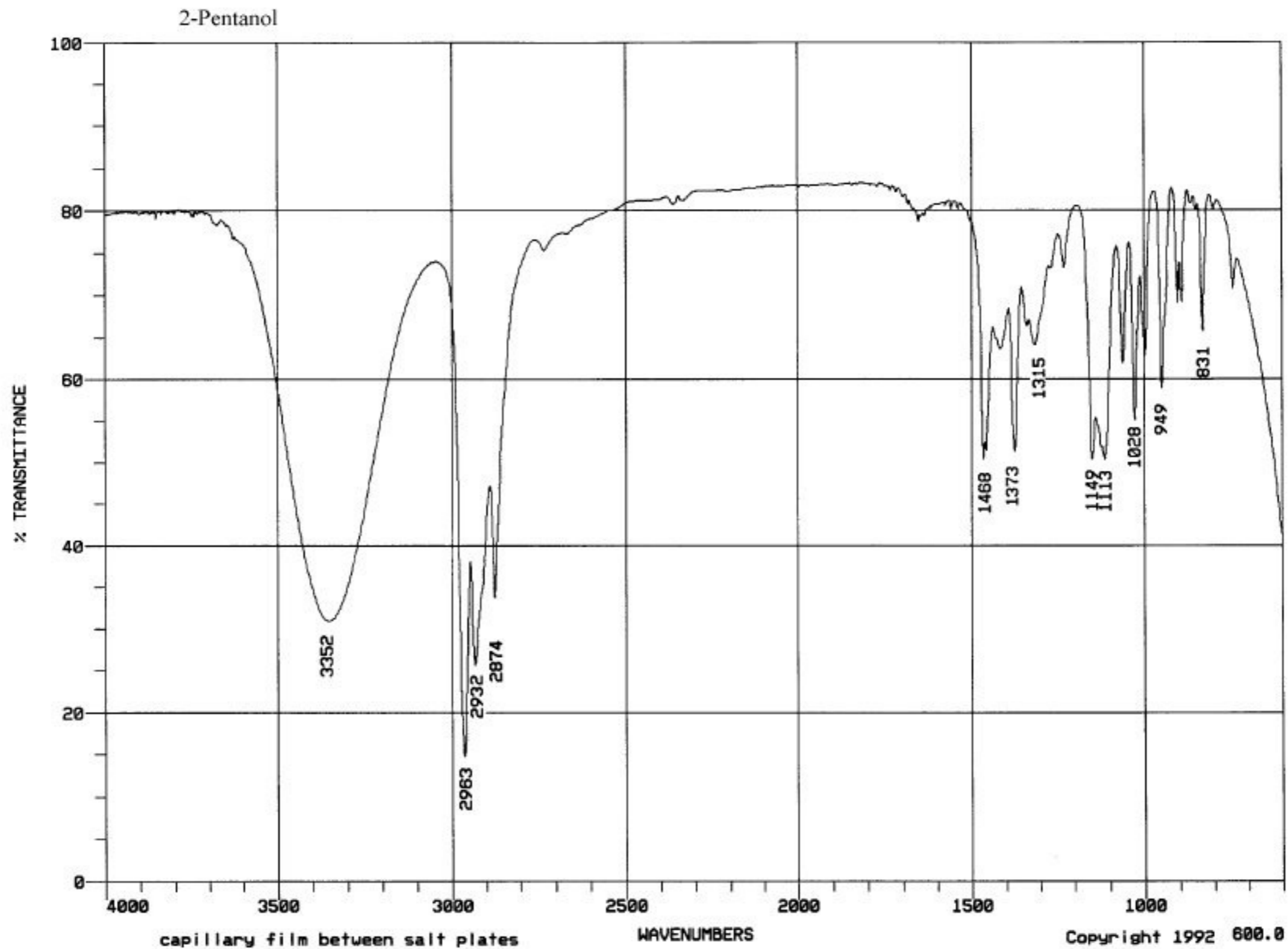
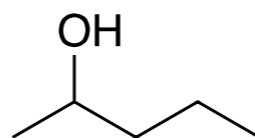




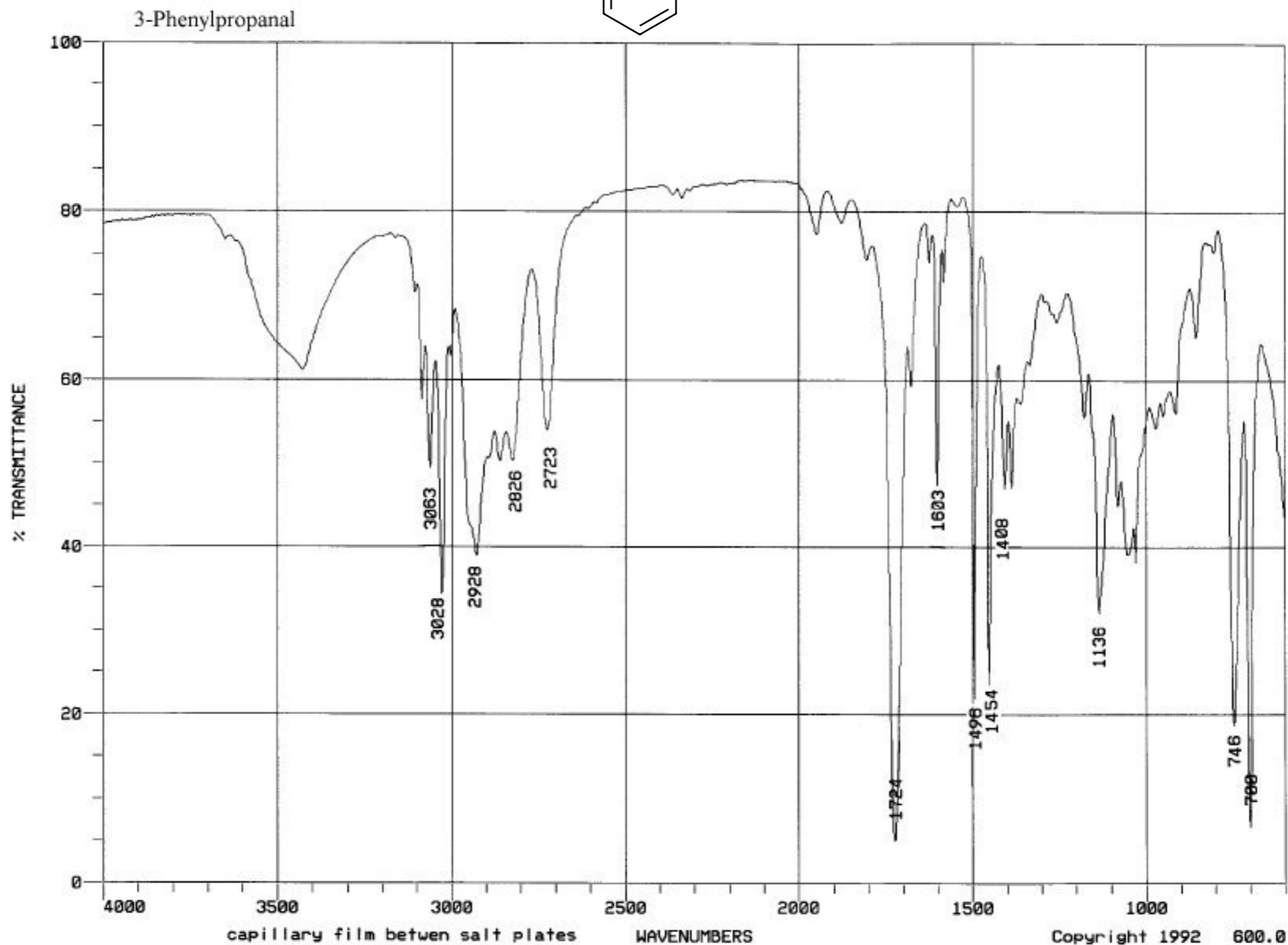
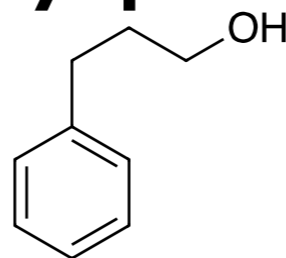
# 2-propanol



# 2-pentanol



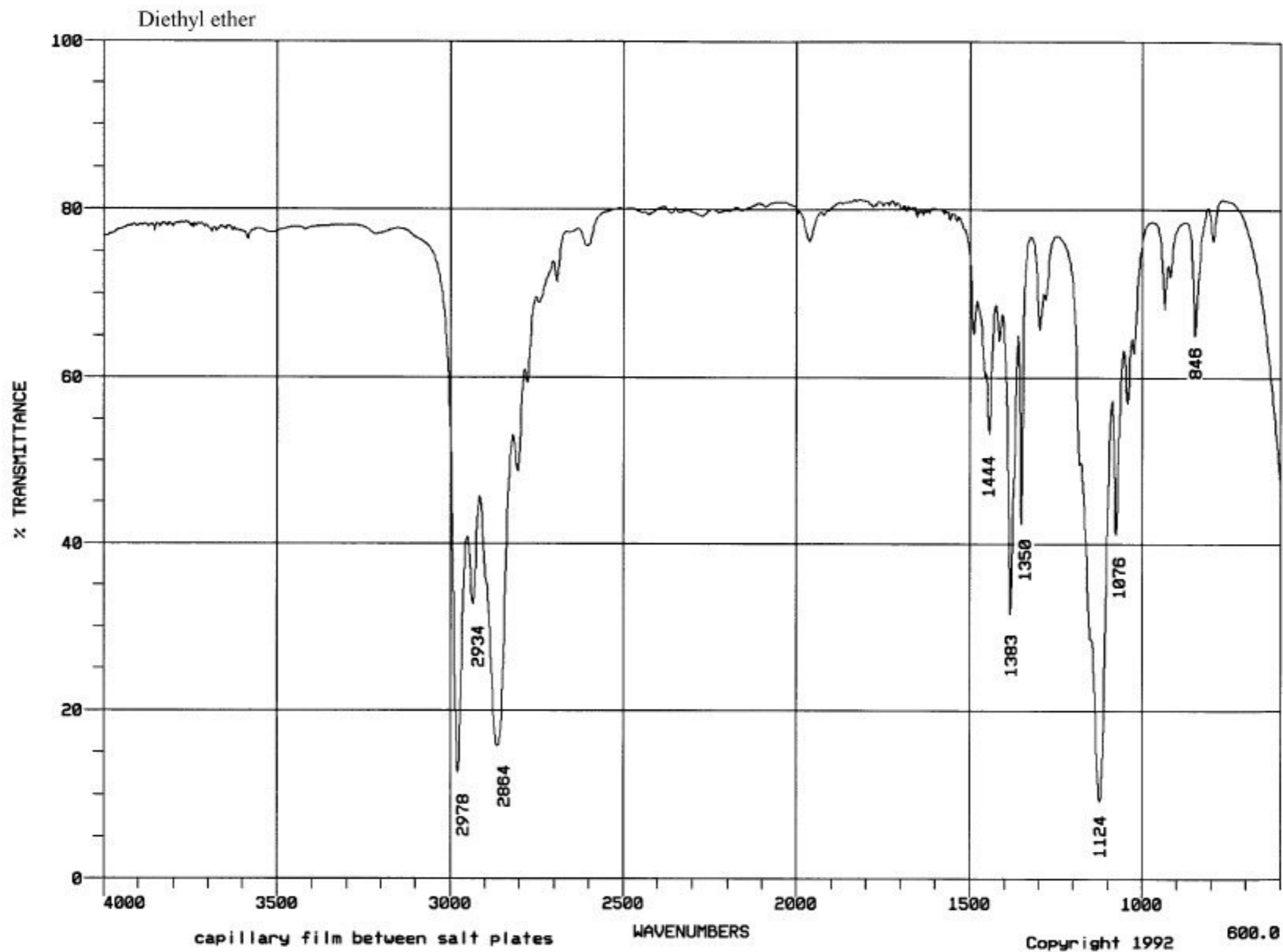
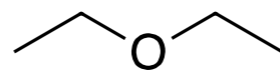
# 3-phenylpropanol



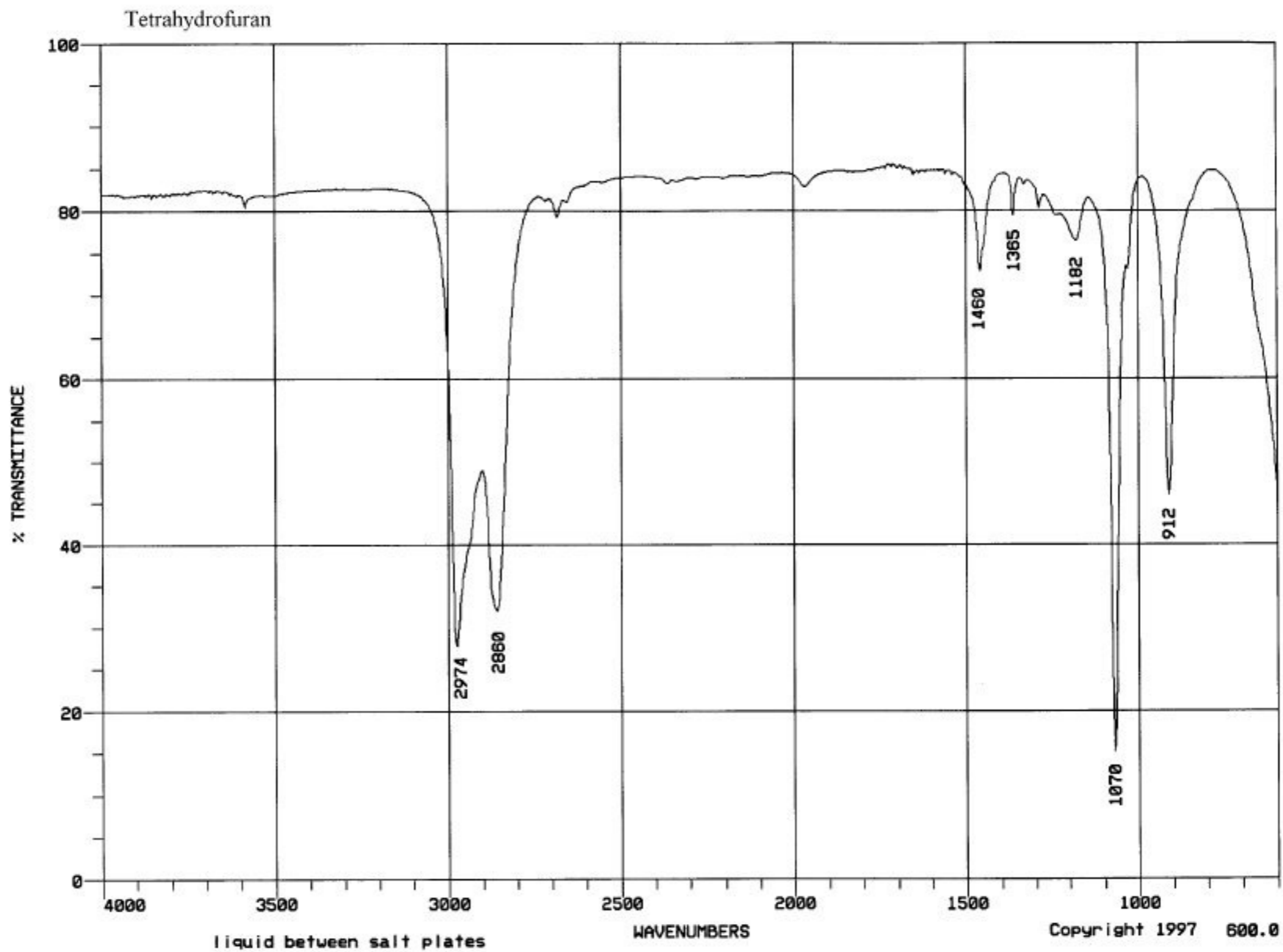
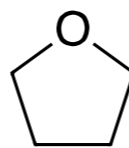
# Ethers

No ether specific characteristic absorptions above  $1600\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

# diethyl ether



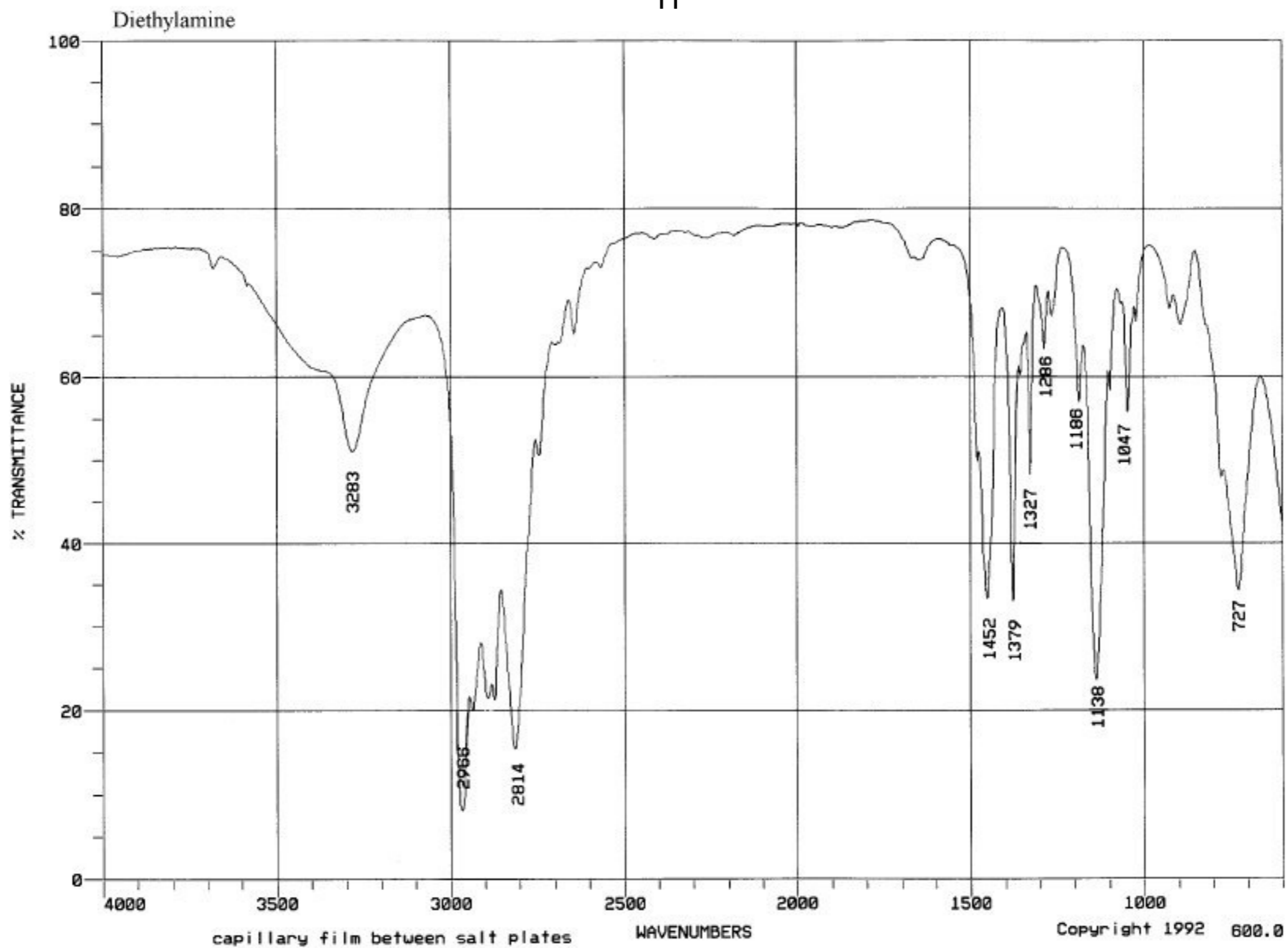
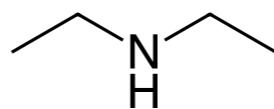
# tetrahydrofuran



# Amines

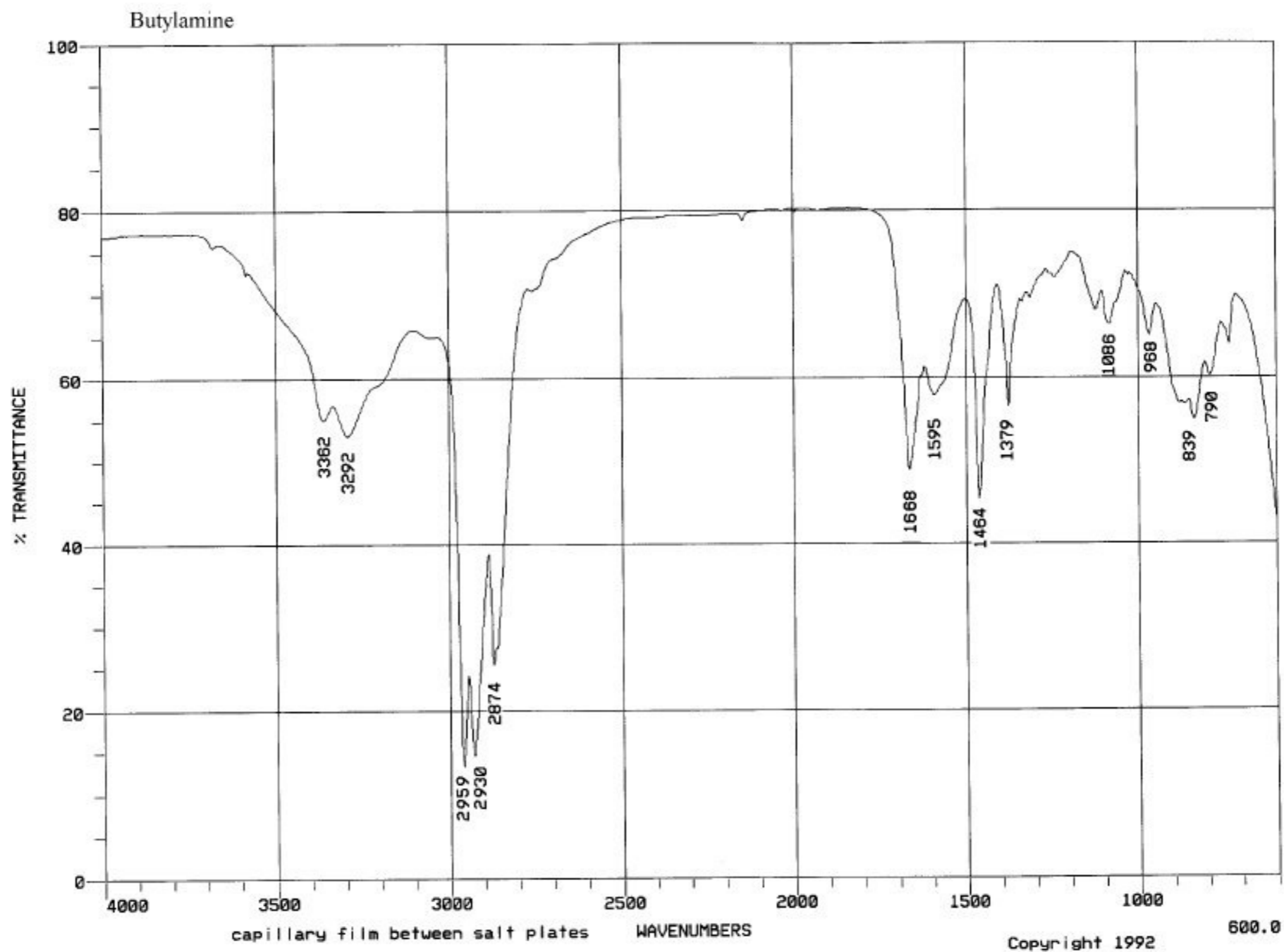
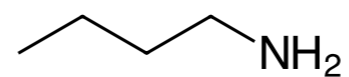
N-H between 3400-3200  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

# diethylamine





# butylamine

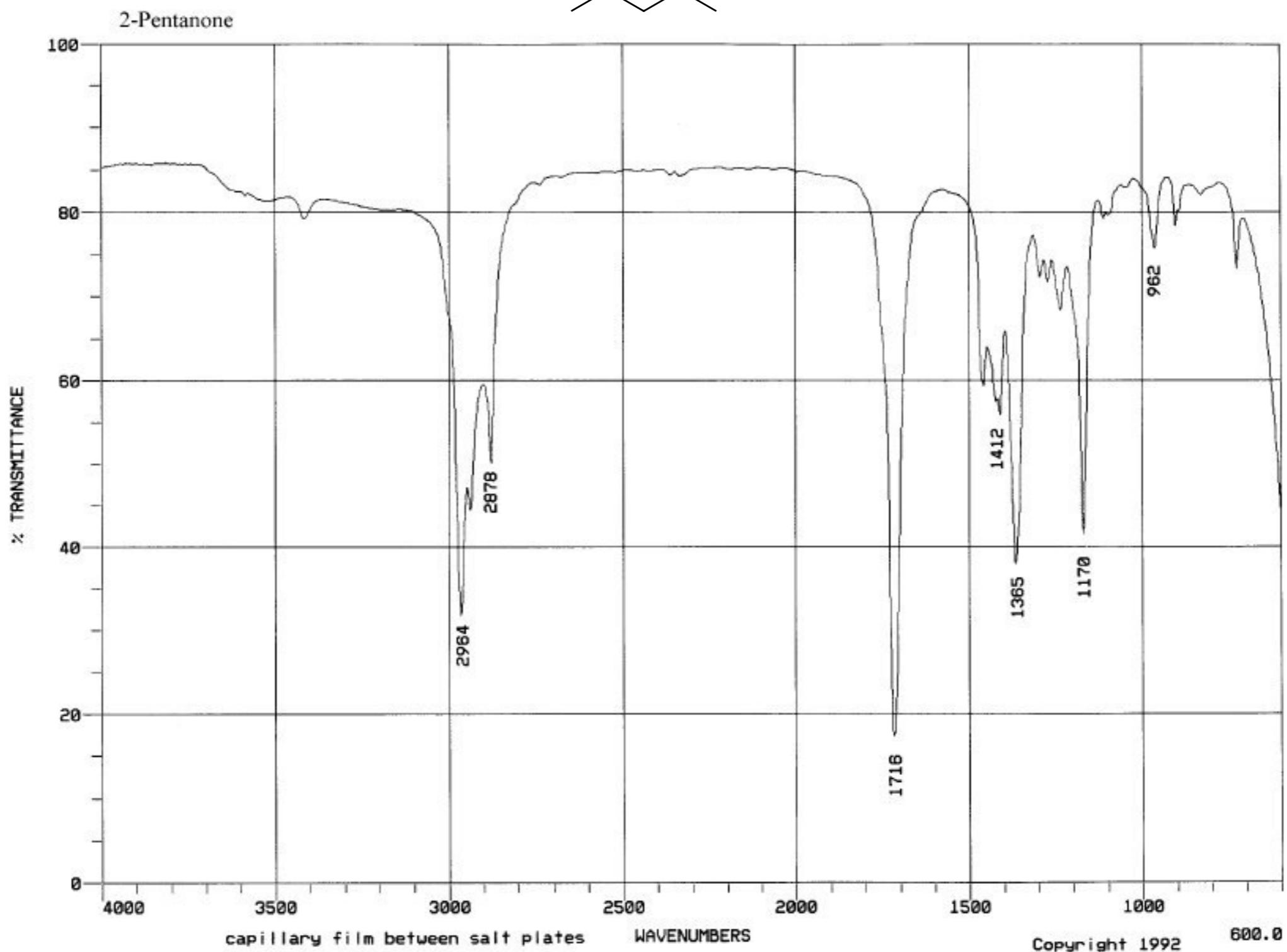
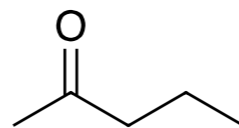


# Ketones and Aldehydes

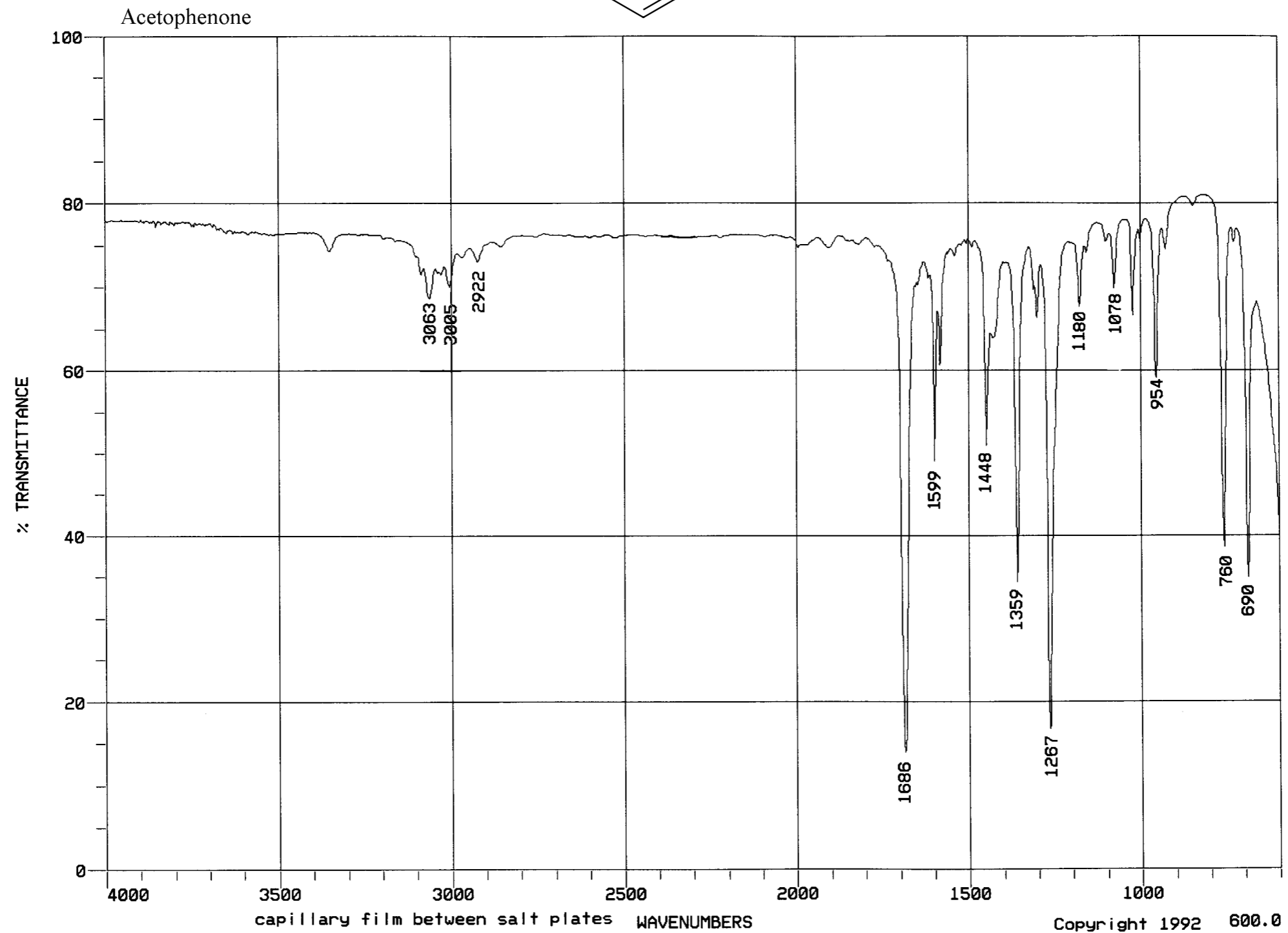
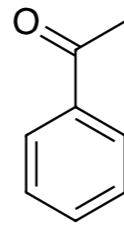
Strong C=O stretch between 1700-1800  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

Aldehydic C-H stretch doublet at 2750 and 2850  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

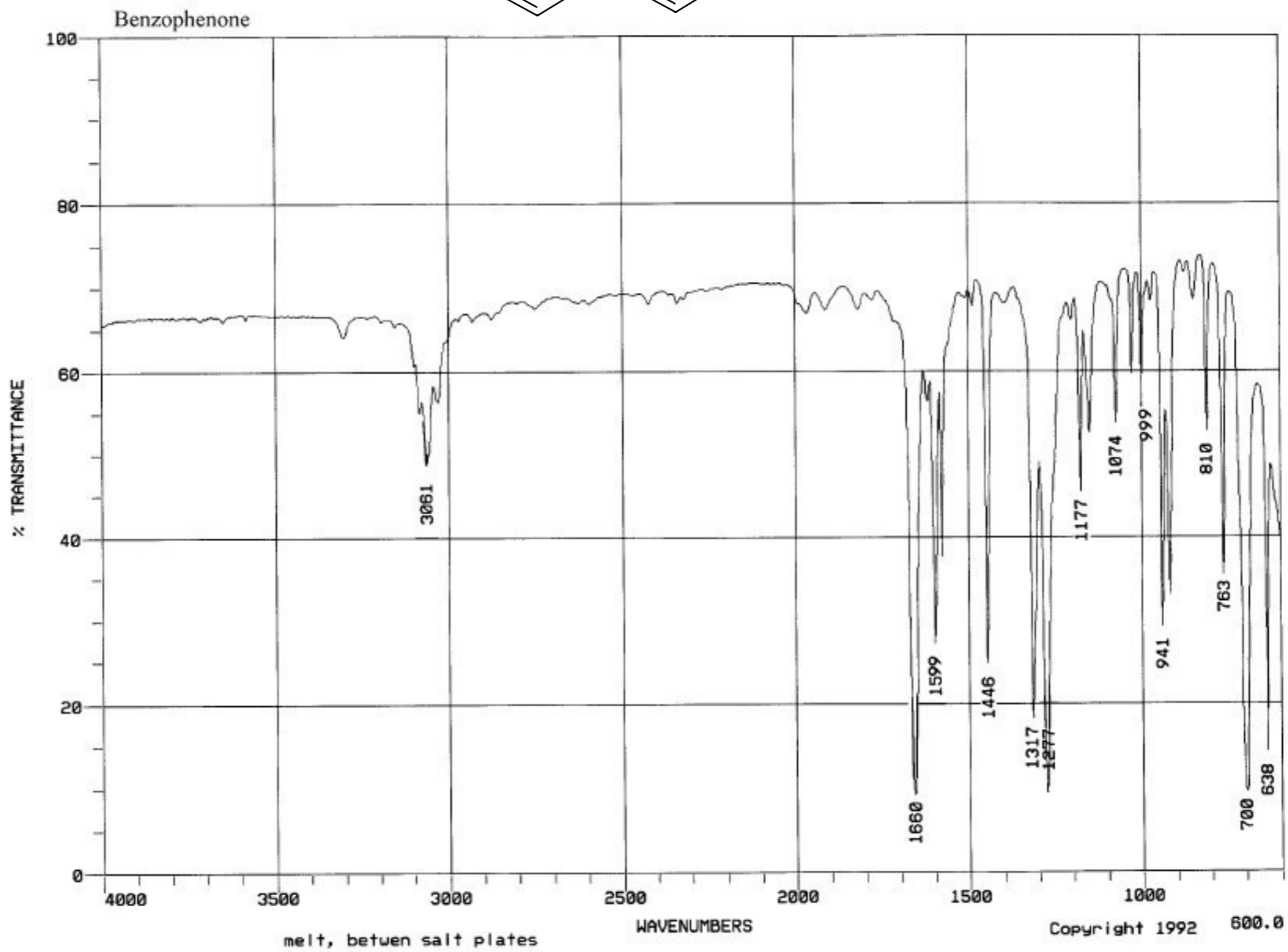
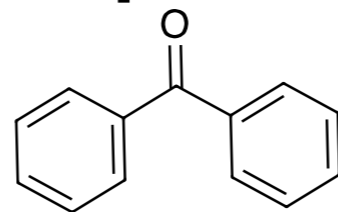
# 2-pentanone



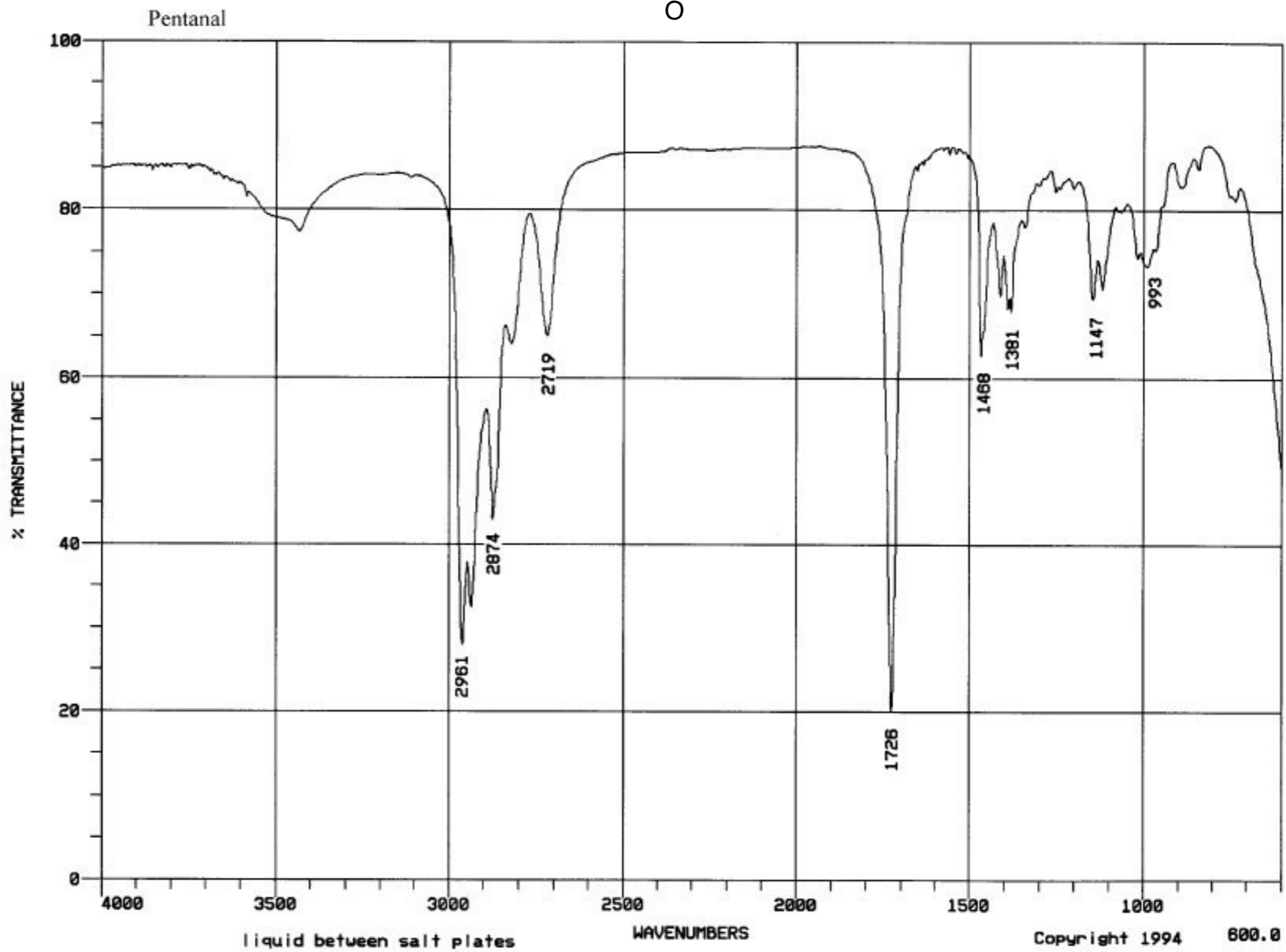
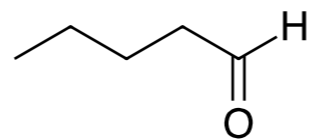
# acetophenone



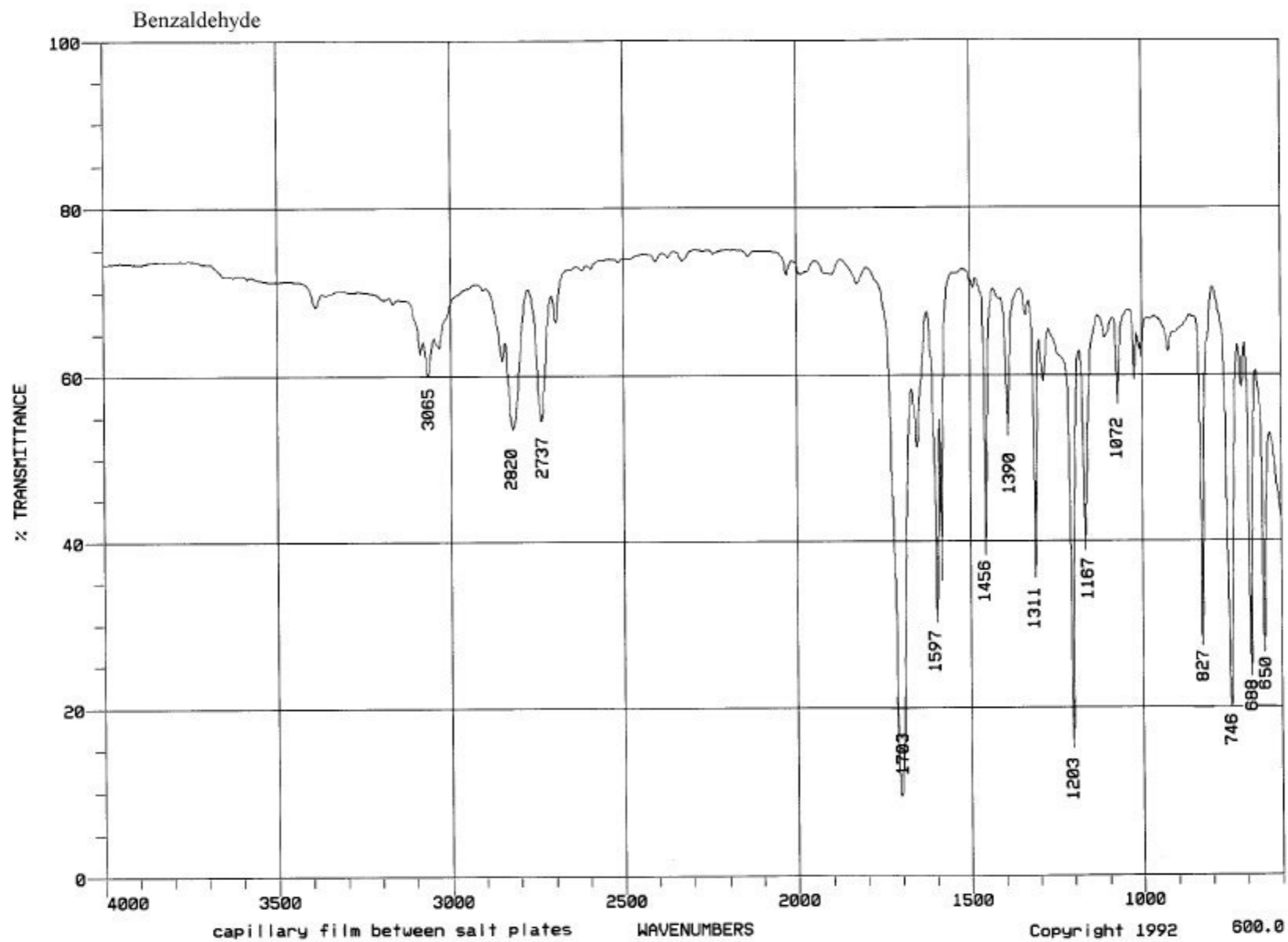
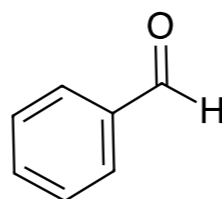
# benzophenone



# pentanal



# benzaldehyde

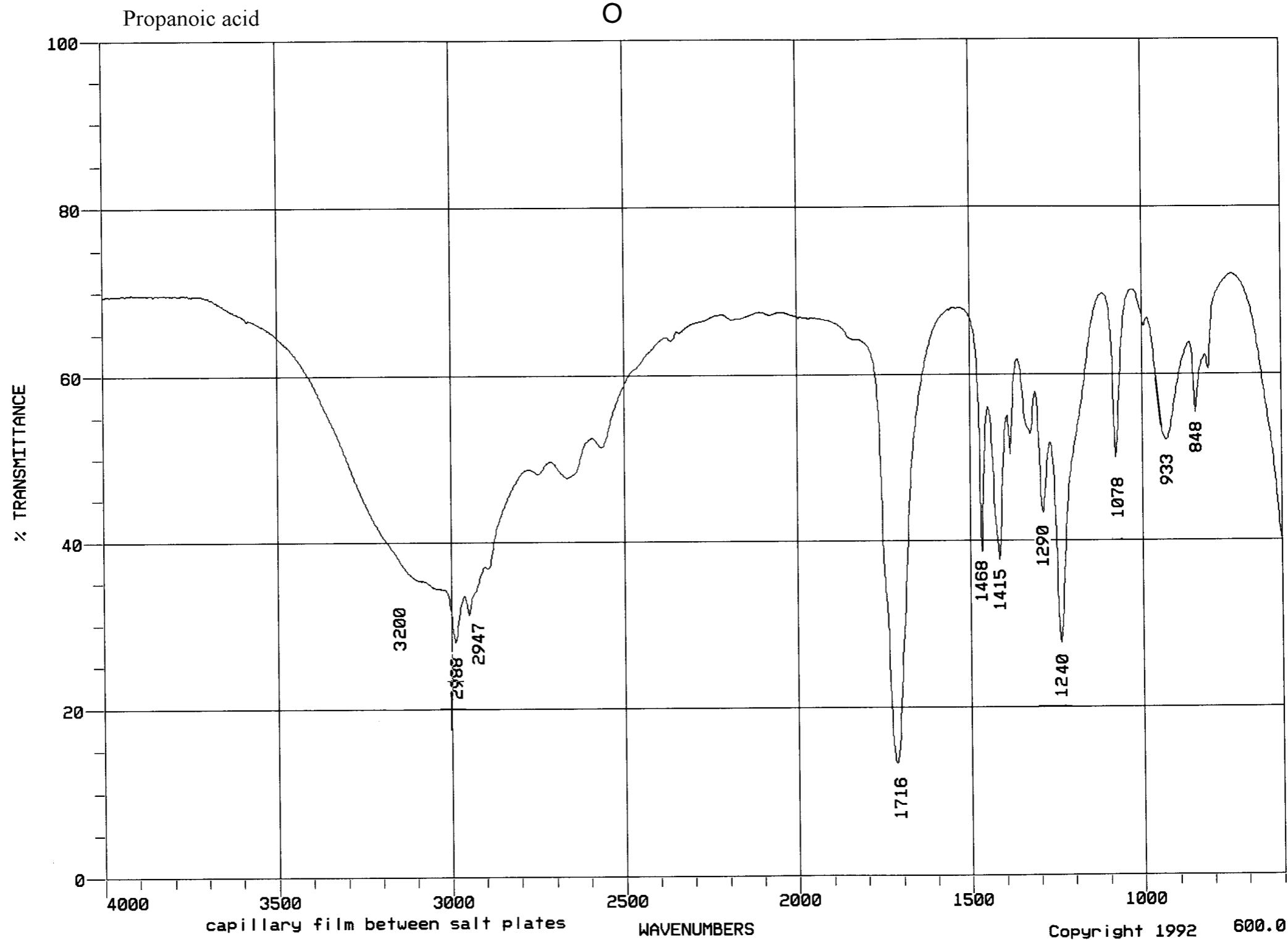
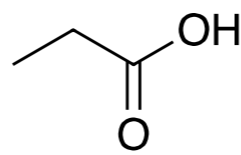


# Carboxylic Acids

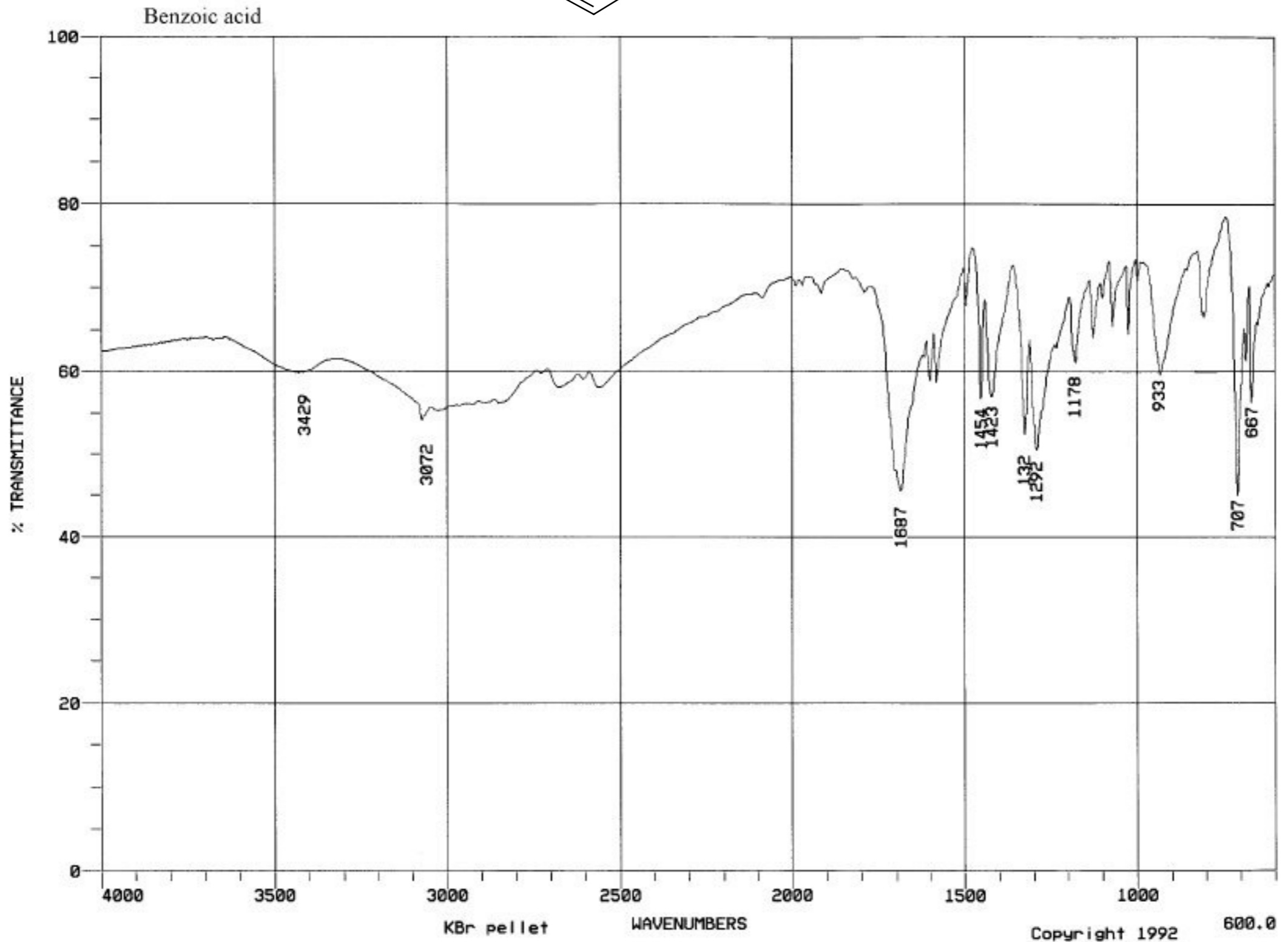
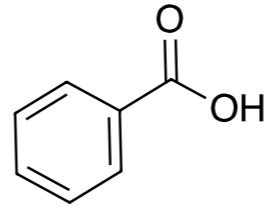
Both a strong C=O stretch between 1700 and 1800  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  and an O-H stretch around 3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .



# propanoic acid



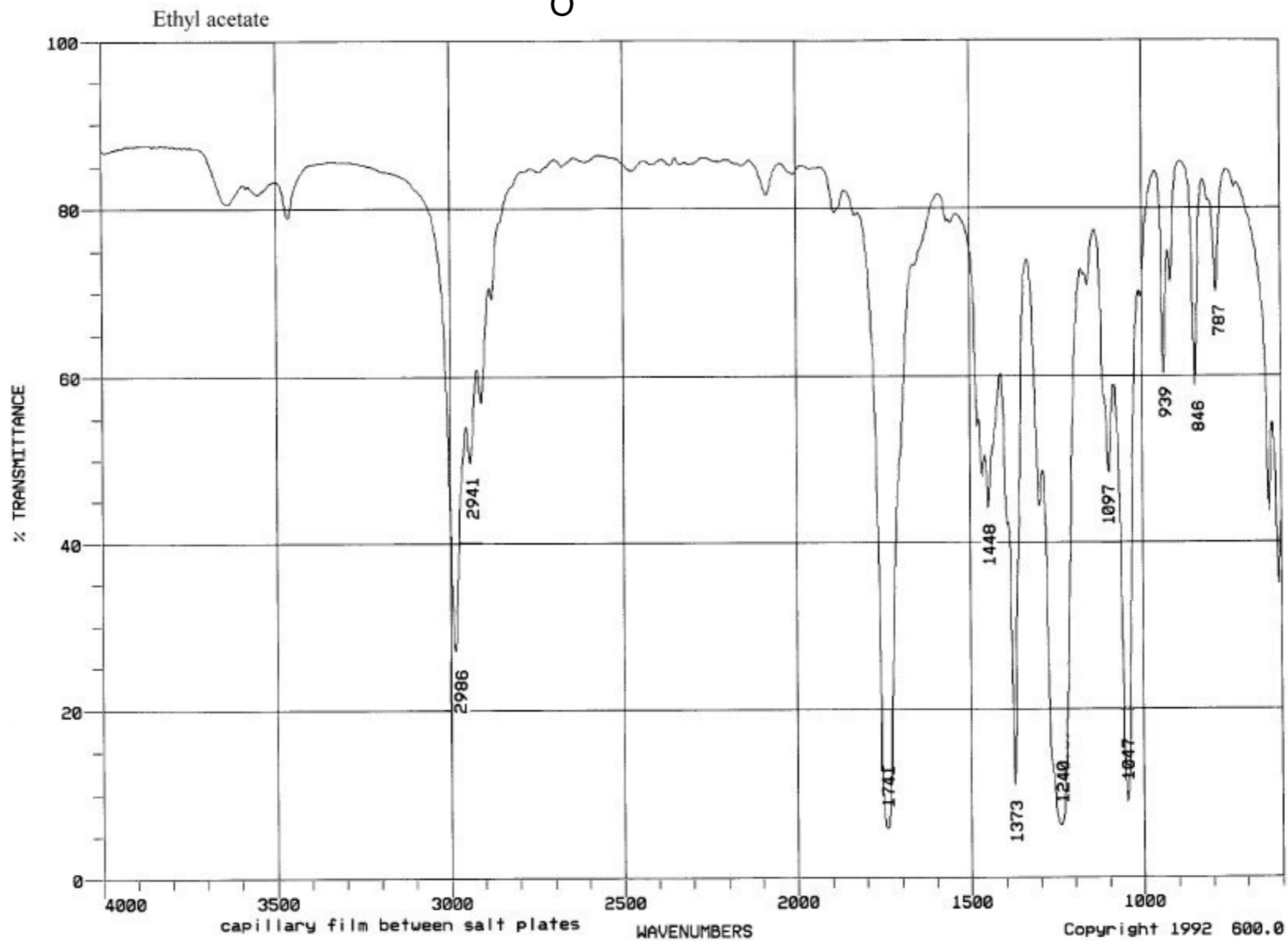
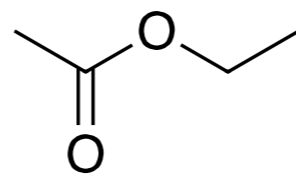
# benzoic acid



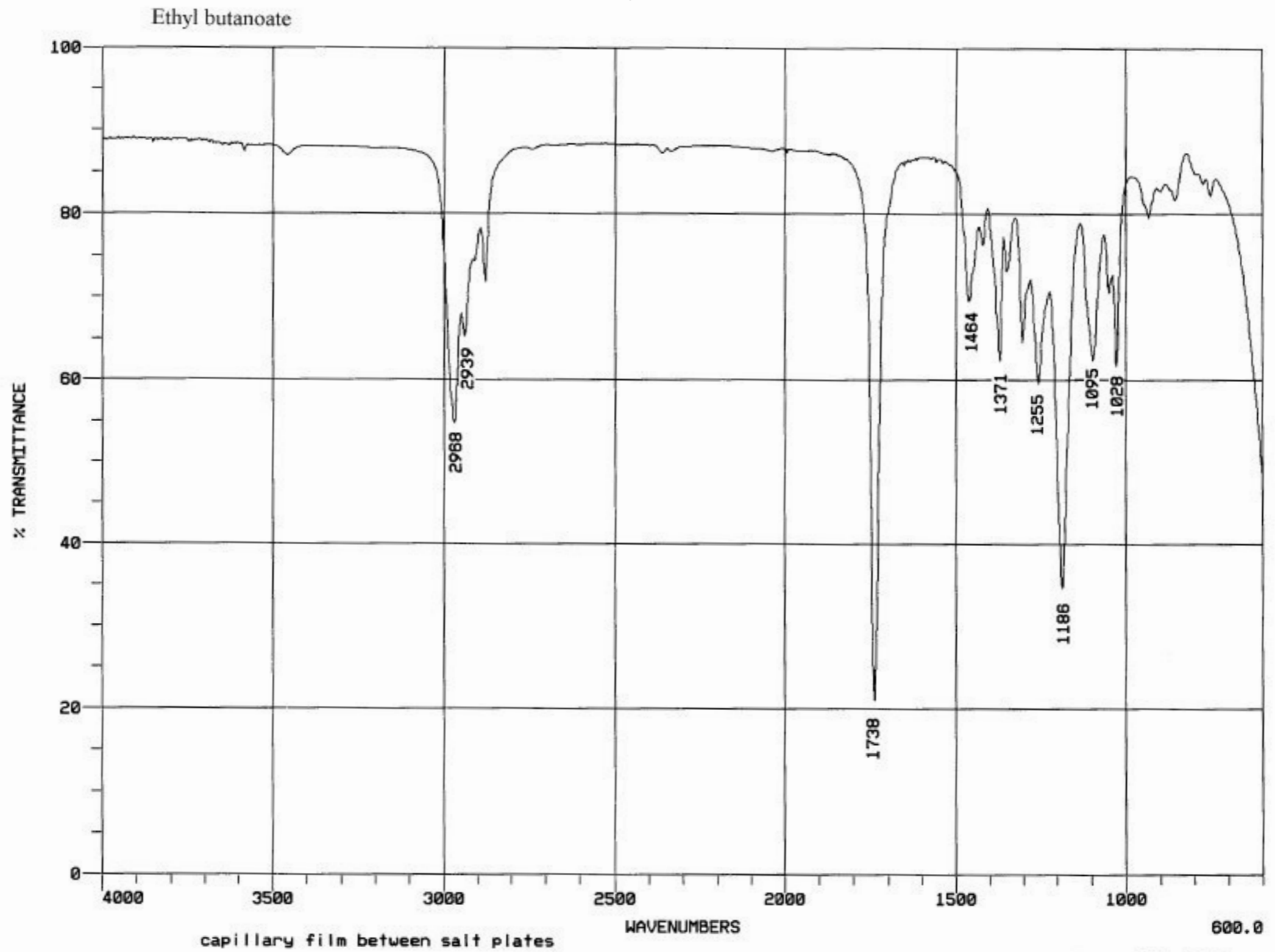
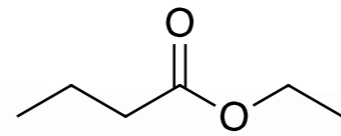
# Esters and Amides

C=O stretch between 1700 and 1750  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . Amides may also have a(n) N-H stretch(s) around 3400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

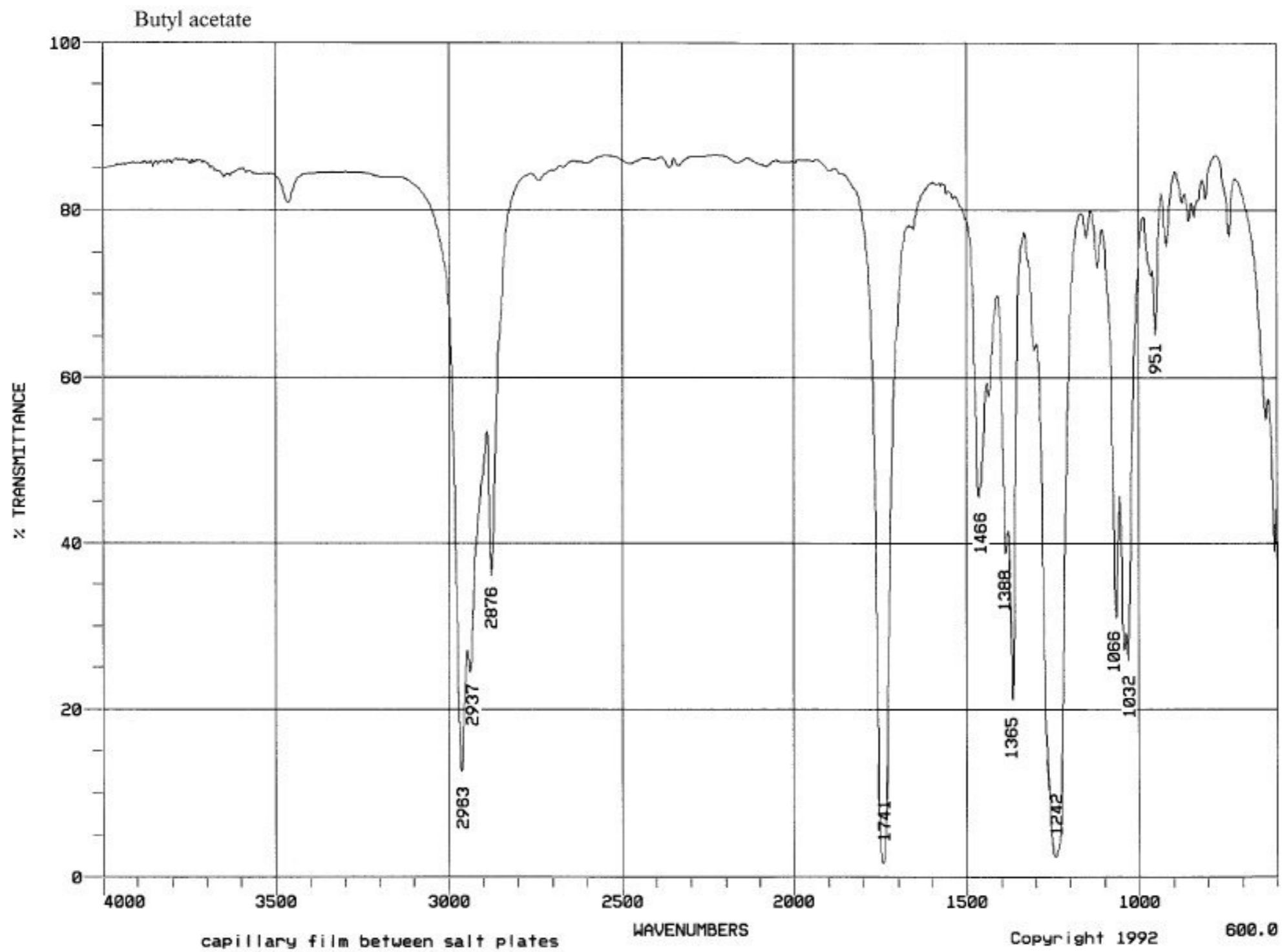
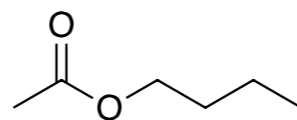
# ethyl acetate



# ethyl butanoate



# butyl acetate



# benzamide

