### ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 2 LECTURE GUIDE 2019

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Cover photo courtesy of William C. Dennis, Jr.

Printed in the United States of America

10987654321

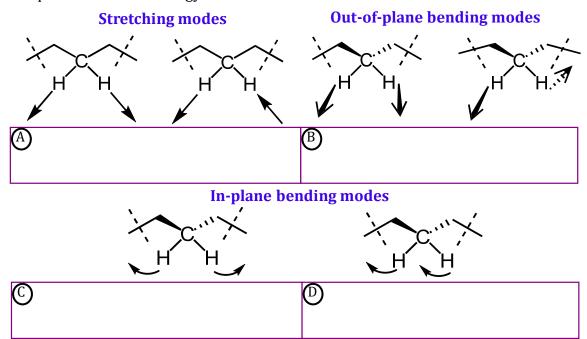
ISBN 978-0578415017 (IQ-Proton Guru)

Lesson VII.3. Interaction of Wavenumbers	Infrared Light with Molecul	es	
Molecules absorb	energy:		
A			
T 1'			
Leading to:			
	Everyagain a an augus	П 1	hc
1 (~~	Expressing energy:	$E = h \upsilon =$	λ
wavenumber $(v)$ :			
Larger wavenumbe	ers =		
<b>(D)</b>			
<u>Notes</u>			

### **Lesson VII.3. Interaction of Infrared Light with Molecules**

Vibrational modes; stretching modes and bending modes

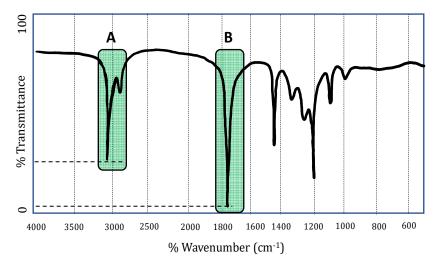
Bonds can vibrate in different ways, and each of these **vibrational modes** requires a different energy:



<u>Notes</u>			

*Infrared spectrum and transmittance* 

A typical IR spectrum has this appearance:



Band **A** corresponds to a set of bonds that absorbs  $\sim 75\%$  of the IR light at 3000 cm<sup>-1</sup> emitted by the source (i.e., 25% transmittance), whereas band **B** corresponds to a set of bonds that absorbs nearly 95% of the IR light at 1750 cm<sup>-1</sup> (i.e., 5% transmittance).

<u>Notes</u>			

Infrared Table

Each type of bond has a characteristic energy of absorption for IR radiation:

<b>Bond</b>	Energy (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>Intensity</b>	C-H Bond (Stretch)	Energy (cm <sup>-1</sup> )
N⊞C	2255-2220	m-s	C≣C—H	3300-ish
			C=C-H	3100-3000
c <u>≕</u> c	2260-2100	w-m	С—С—Н	2950-2850
c = c	1675-1660	m	o <b>II</b>	
N=C	1650-1550	m	H	2820-ish and 2720-ish
	1600 <b>AND</b>	W-S	C-H Bond (Bending)	1
	1500-1425		$CH_3C-$	1450-1400
c=o	1775-1650	S	I	J
с—о	1250-1000	S	H R	R R R
C—N	1230-1000	m	R H	H H R H
о—н	3650-3200	s (br)	980-960 trans	730-670 840-800 cis trisubstituted
о—н	3300-2500	s (br)	R /	H R H
N—H	3500-3300	m (br)		H R H
с—н	3300-2725	m	990 and 91 monosubstitu	0 890

<u>Notes</u>			

Resonance effects on IR modes

There are several points worth noting:

**Stronger bonds:** 

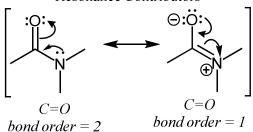
DU	TI-BCI	DOM		
A				

More polar bonds:



Resonance influences bond order, and therefore bonds strength:

Resonance Contributors

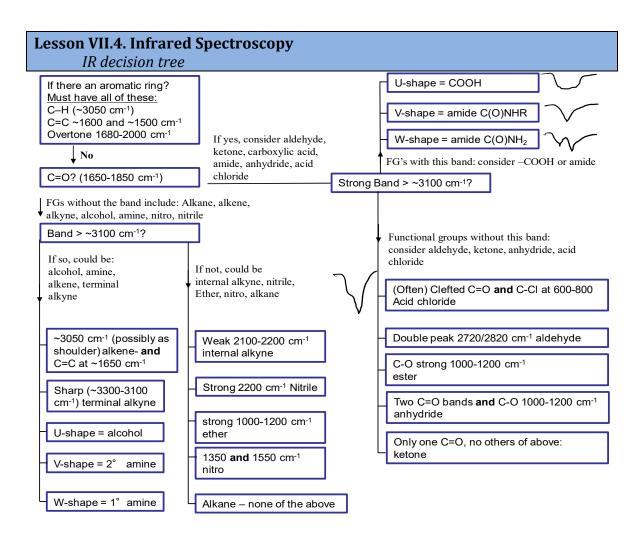


Resonance Hybrid



Amides have lower-energy C=0 stretches than ketones

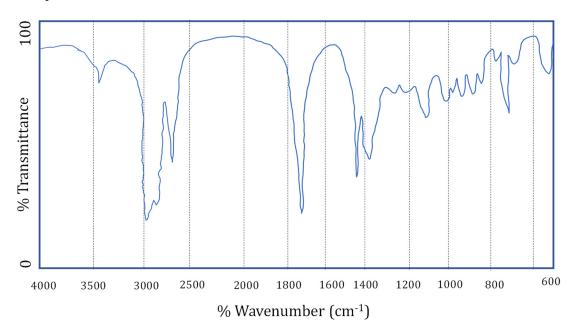
<u>Notes</u>



# <u>Notes</u>

IR Practice

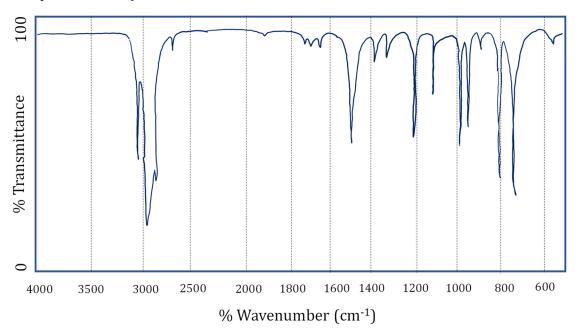
IR Spectrum for Hexanal



<u>Notes</u>			

IR Practice

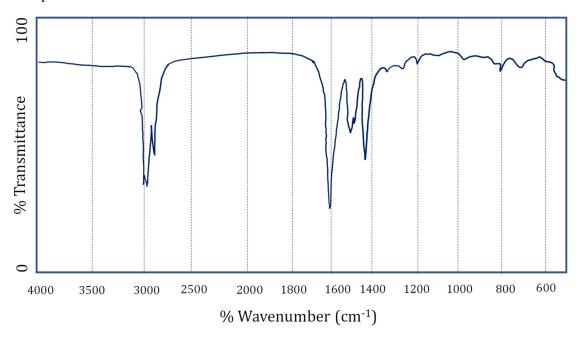
IR Spectrum for cyclohexene



<u>Notes</u>			

IR Practice

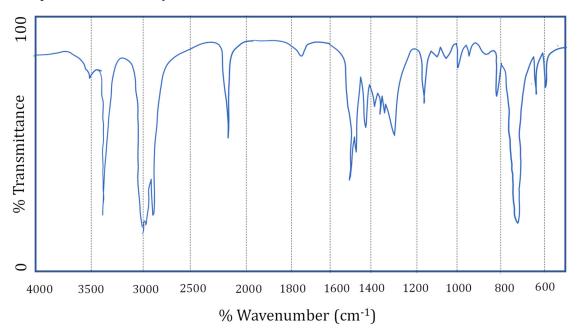
 $IR\ Spectrum\ for\ nitrohexane$ 



<u>Notes</u>	

IR Practice

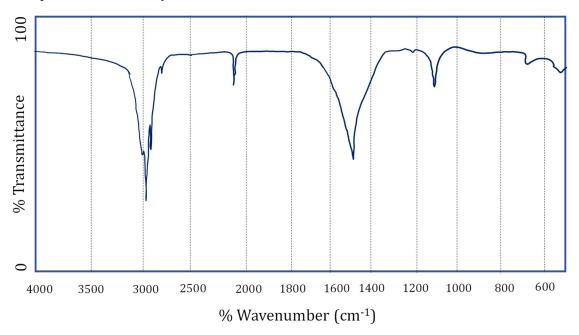
IR Spectrum for 1-hexyne



<u>Notes</u>		

IR Practice

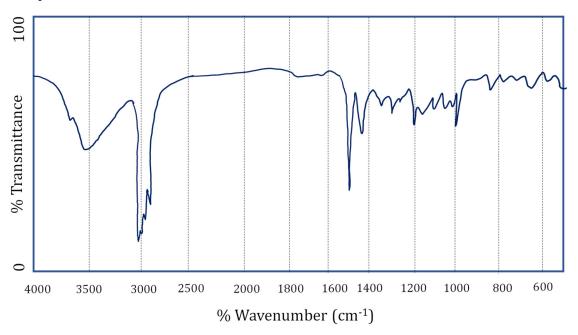
IR Spectrum for 2-butyne



<u>Notes</u>	

IR Practice

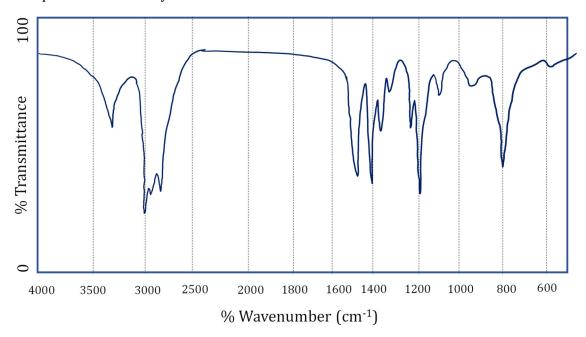
IR Spectrum for 3-octanol



<u>Notes</u>		

IR Practice

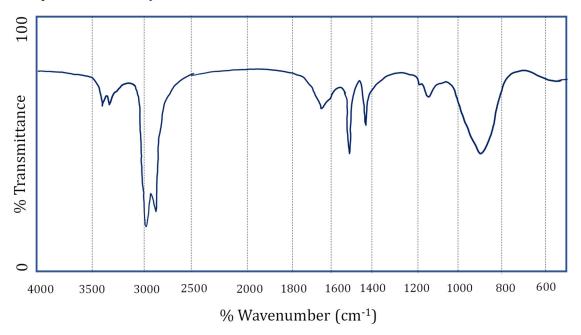
IR Spectrum for diethylamine



<u>Notes</u>	

IR Practice

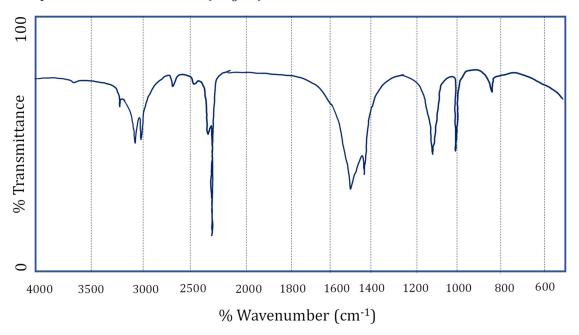
IR Spectrum for hexylamine



<u>Notes</u>			

IR Practice

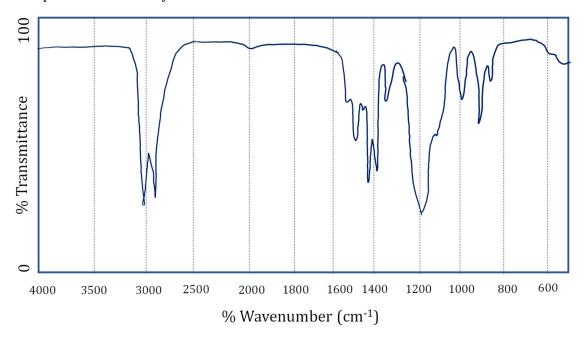
IR Spectrum for acetonitrile (CH<sub>3</sub>CN)



<u>Notes</u>			

IR Practice

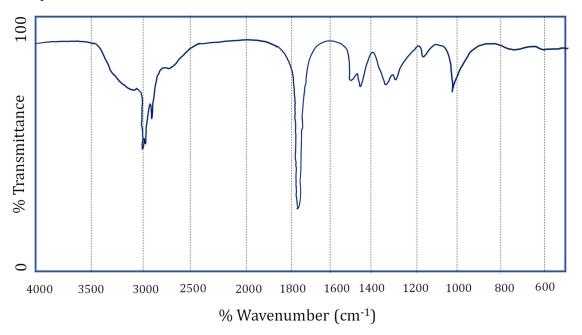
IR Spectrum for diethylether



<u>Notes</u>	

IR Practice

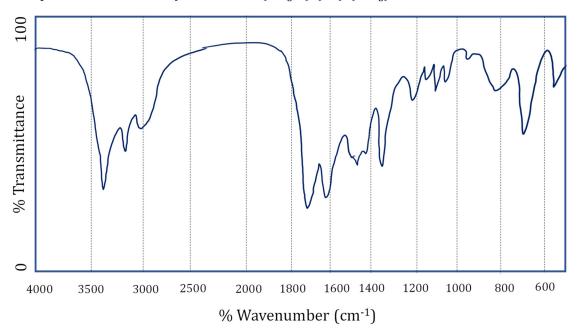
IR Spectrum for hexanoic acid



<u>Notes</u>		

IR Practice

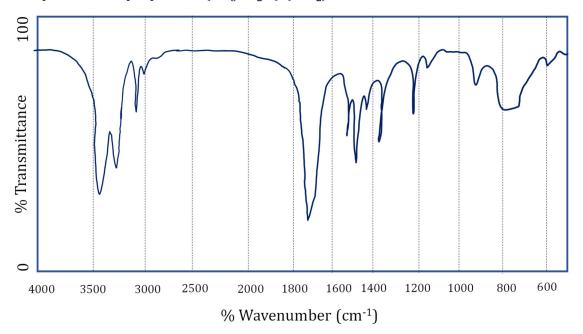
IR Spectrum for N-methylacetamide ( $CH_3C(O)N(H)CH_3$ )



<u>Notes</u>		

IR Practice

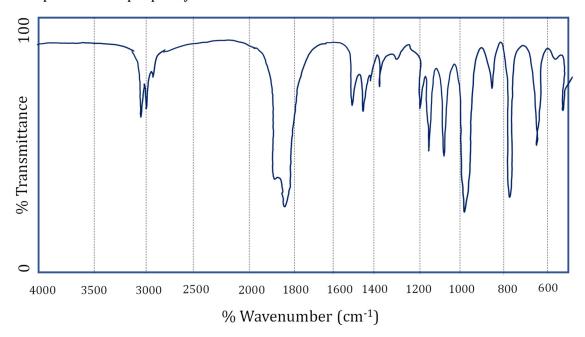
IR Spectrum for propamide (CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>)



<u>Notes</u>		

IR Practice

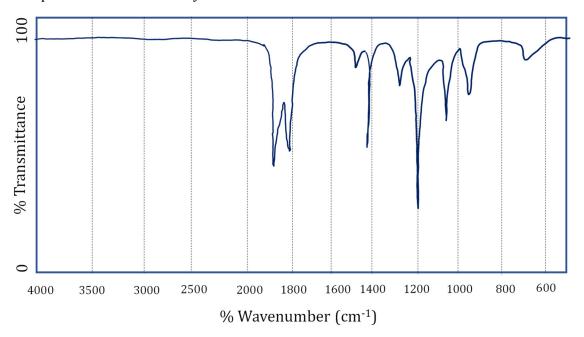
IR Spectrum for propanoyl chloride



<u>Notes</u>			

IR Practice

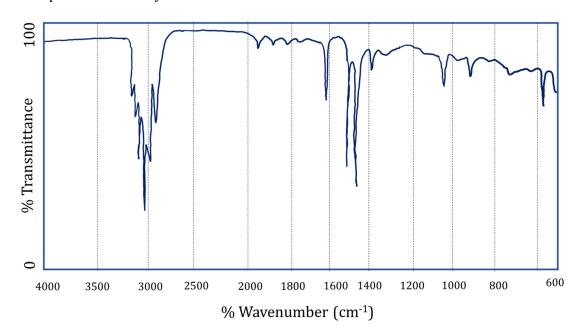
IR Spectrum for acetic anhydride



<u>Notes</u>			

IR Practice

IR Spectrum for ethylbenzene



<u>Notes</u>			