

SPECTROSCOPIC TABLES

The following pages contain some basic spectroscopic data tables.

(1) Schematic diagrams of NMR chemical shift data for H

Both the schematic figure and the table show similar information presented in different ways. Both have their merits. They show the typical chemical shifts for protons being influenced by a *single group*. In cases where a proton is influenced by *more than one group*, the effects are essentially cumulative, for example proton shift in CH₃Cl is at approximately 3.1ppm whereas CH₂Cl₂ = 5.3ppm.

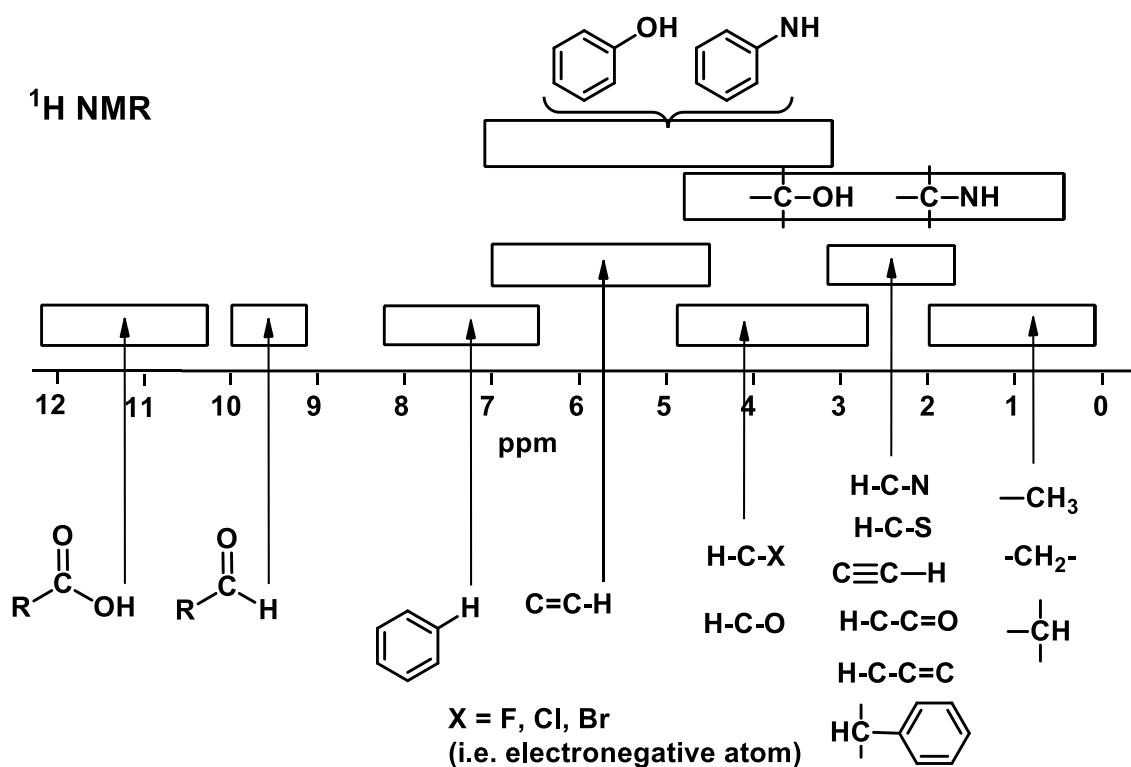
(2) Schematic diagrams of NMR chemical shift data for ¹³C

Like the proton NMR diagrams, the figure and the table show similar information presented in different ways and both have their merits. They show the typical chemical shifts for carbon atoms being influenced by a *single group*. The effects of multiple groups is a little more complex and is therefore less predictable than seen in H-NMR, but often the effects are cumulative.

(3) Infra Red absorption frequencies

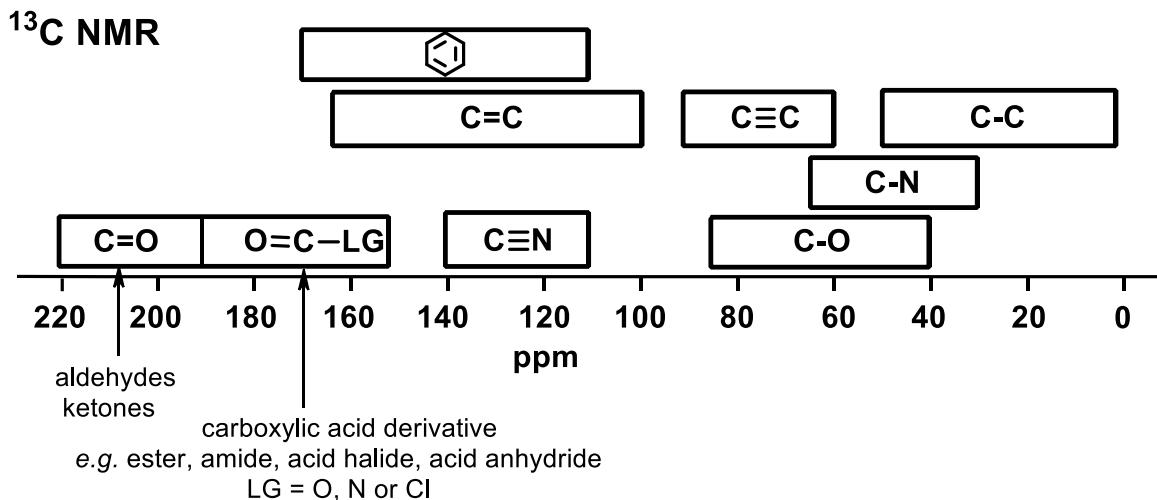
Typical ranges of absorption frequencies are provided. In individual cases, the specific frequency observed is affected by a variety of factors including the particular structure of the sample molecule and the nature of the sample preparation (e.g. nujol mull vs thin film vs solid disc).

SPECTROSCOPIC TABLES



¹H NMR CHARACTERISTIC CHEMICAL SHIFTS / ppm

$\text{R} =$ methyl	methylene	methyne	other	
$\text{R}-\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\underset{ }{\text{C}}}-$	-CH ₃	-CH ₂ -	$\text{sp}^3\text{C}-\text{OH}$	1-5
$\text{R}-\overset{ }{\underset{ }{\text{C}}}=\overset{ }{\underset{ }{\text{C}}}-$	1.6	2.3	$\text{sp}^3\text{C}-\text{NH}$	1-3
$\text{R}-\overset{\text{O}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}}-$	2.1	2.4	$\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$	2.5
$\text{R}-\overset{ }{\underset{ }{\text{N}}}-$	2.2	2.5	$\text{C}=\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{ }{\text{C}}}-$	4.5-6.5
$\text{R}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-$	2.3	2.7	$\text{H}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-$	6.5-8
$\text{R}-\text{Br}$	2.7	3.3	$\text{O}\overset{\text{R}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}}-\text{H}$	9-10
$\text{R}-\text{Cl}$	3.1	3.4	$\text{O}\overset{\text{R}}{\underset{\parallel}{\text{C}}}-\text{OH}$	9-12
$\text{R}-\text{O}-$	3.3	3.4		
		3.7		



¹³C NMR CHARACTERISTIC CHEMICAL SHIFTS / ppm

---CH_3	$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \text{CH}_2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{---C---H} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{---C---O---} \end{array}$
0-30	10-50	25-60	155-180
$\text{---C}\equiv\text{C---}$		$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{---C---Br} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{---C---OH} \end{array}$
65-90		10-40	160-185
$\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \text{C}=\text{C} \\ \diagdown \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{---C---Cl} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{---C---H} \end{array}$
80-145		20-50	190-210
$\text{---C}_6\text{H}_5$		$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{---C---OH} \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{---C---} \end{array}$
110-170		45-75	190-220
		$\begin{array}{c} \\ \text{---C---N} \\ \end{array}$	$\text{---C}\equiv\text{N}$
		30-65	110-140

INFRA-RED GROUP ABSORPTION FREQUENCIES

		<u>TYPE OF VIBRATION</u>	<u>FREQUENCY (cm⁻¹)</u>	<u>WAVELENGTH (μ)</u>	<u>INTENSITY (1)</u>
C–H	Alkanes	(stretch)	3000-2850	3.33-3.51	s
	–CH ₃	(bend)	1450 and 1375	6.90 and 7.27	m
	–CH ₂ –	(bend)	1465	6.83	m
	Alkenes	(stretch)	3100-3000	3.23-3.33	m
		(bend)	1700-1000	5.88-10.0	s
	Aromatics	(stretch)	3150-3050	3.17-3.28	s
		(out-of-plane bend)	1000-700	10.0-14.3	s
	Alkyne	(stretch)	ca. 3300	ca.3.03	s
	Aldehyde		2900-2800	3.45-3.57	w
			2800-2700	3.57-3.70	w
C–C	Alkane	not usually useful			
C=C	Alkene		1680-1600	5.95-6.25	m-w
	Aromatic		1600-1400	6.25-7.14	m-w
C≡C	Alkyne		2250-2100	4.44-4.76	m-w
C=O	Aldehyde		1740-1720	5.75-5.81	s
	Ketone		1725-1705	5.80-5.87	s
	Carboxylic acid		1725-1700	5.80-5.88	s
	Ester		1750-1730	5.71-5.78	s
	Amide		1700-1640	5.88-6.10	s
	Anhydride		ca. 1810	ca. 5.52	s
			ca. 1760	ca. 5.68	s
	Acyl chloride		1800	5.55	s
C–O	Alcohols, Ethers, Esters, Carboxylic acids		1300-1000	7.69-10.0	s
O–H	Alcohols, Phenols				
	Free		3650-3600	2.74-2.78	m
	H-Bonded		3400-3200	2.94-3.12	m
	Carboxylic acids (2)		3300-2500	3.03-4.00	m
N–H	Primary and secondary amines		ca. 3500	ca. 2.86	m
C≡N	Nitriles		2260-2240	4.42-4.46	m
N=O	Nitro (R–NO ₂)		1600-1500	6.25-6.67	s
			1400-1300	7.14-7.69	s
C–X	Fluoride		1400-1000	7.14-10.0	s
	Chloride		800-600	12.5-16.7	s
	Bromide, Iodide		<600	>16.7	s

(1) s = strong, m = medium and w = weak

(2) note that the -OH absorption of solid carboxylic acids which run as a nujol mull can be difficult to see as they maybe very broad

PERIODIC TABLE

1													18	
1A													8A	
1 H 1.008	2 2A												2 He 4.003	
3 Li 6.941	4 Be 9.012													
11 Na 22.99	12 Mg 24.31	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
19 K 39.10	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.96	22 Ti 47.88	23 V 50.94	24 Cr 52.00	25 Mn 54.94	26 Fe 55.85	27 Co 58.93	28 Ni 58.69	29 Cu 63.55	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga 69.72	32 Ge 72.59	
37 Rb 85.47	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.91	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.91	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc (98)	44 Ru 101.1	45 Rh 102.9	46 Pd 106.4	47 Ag 107.9	48 Cd 112.4	49 In 114.8	50 Sn 118.7	
55 Cs 132.9	56 Ba 137.3	57* La 138.9	72 Hf 178.5	73 Ta 180.9	74 W 183.9	75 Re 186.2	76 Os 190.2	77 Ir 192.2	78 Pt 195.1	79 Au 197.0	80 Hg 200.6	81 Tl 204.4	82 Pb 207.2	
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra 226.0	89** Ac (227)	104 Rf (261)	105 Ha (262)	106 Sg (263)	107 Ns (262)	108 Hs (265)	109 Mt (266)	110 Uun (269)	111 Uuu (272)				
Lanthanides *														
Actinides **														
58 Ce 140.1	59 Pr 140.9	60 Nd 144.2	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.4	63 Eu 152.0	64 Gd 157.3	65 Tb 158.9	66 Dy 162.5	67 Ho 164.9	68 Er 167.3	69 Tm 168.9	70 Yb 173.0	71 Lu 175.0	
90 Th 232.0	91 Pa 231.0	92 U 238.0	93 Np 237.0	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (252)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (260)	

Lanthanides *

Actinides **