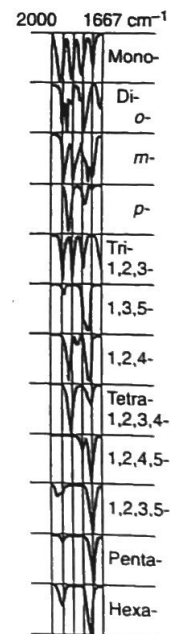
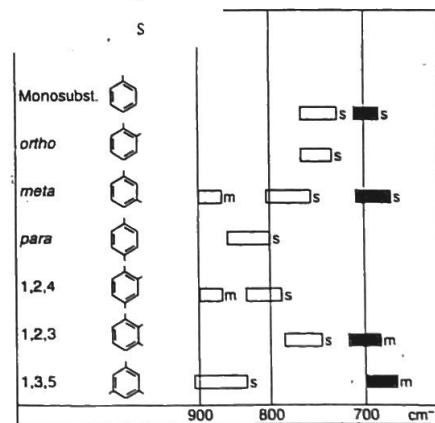
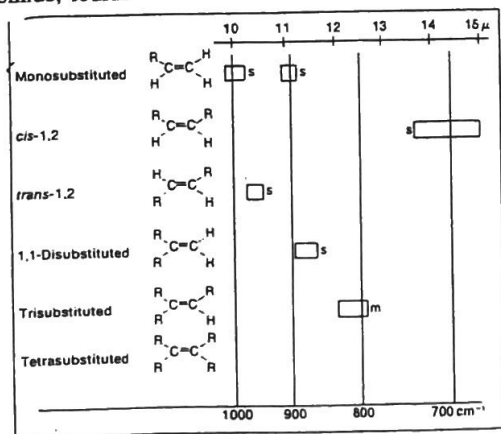


	Type of Vibration	Frequency (cm ⁻¹)	Intensity
C—H	Alkanes (stretch)	3000–2850	s
	—CH ₃ (bend)	1450 and 1375	m
	—CH ₂ — (bend)	1465	m
	Alkenes (stretch)	3100–3000	m
	(out-of-plane bend)	1000–650	s
	Aromatics (stretch)	3150–3050	s
	(out-of-plane bend)	900–690	s
	Alkyne (stretch)	ca. 3300	s
	Aldehyde	2900–2800	w
		2800–2700	w
C—C	Alkane	Not interpretatively useful	
C=C	Alkene	1680–1600	m–w
	Aromatic	1600 and 1475	m–w
C≡C	Alkyne	2250–2100	m–w
C=O	Aldehyde	1740–1720	s
	Ketone	1725–1705	s
	Carboxylic acid	1725–1700	s
	Ester	1750–1730	s
	Amide	1680–1630	s
	Anhydride	1810 and 1760	s
	Acid chloride	1800	s
C—O	Alcohols, ethers, esters, carboxylic acids, anhydrides	1300–1000	s
O—H	Alcohols, phenols		
	Free	3650–3600	m
	H-bonded	3400–3200	m
	Carboxylic acids	3400–2400	m
N—H	Primary and secondary amines and amides		
	(stretch)	3500–3100	m
	(bend)	1640–1550	m–s
C—N	Amines	1350–1000	m–s
C=N	Imines and oximes	1690–1640	w–s
C≡N	Nitriles	2260–2240	m
X=C=Y	Allenes, ketenes, isocyanates, isothiocyanates	2270–1940	m–s
N=O	Nitro (R—NO ₂)	1550 and 1350	s
S—H	Mercaptans	2550	w
S=O	Sulfoxides	1050	s
	Sulfones, sulfonyl chlorides, sulfates, sulfonamides	1375–1300 and 1350–1140	s
		1400–1000	s
C—X	Fluoride	785–540	s
	Chloride	< 667	s
	Bromide, iodide		



► FIGURE 2.28 (a) The C—H out-of-plane bending vibrations for substituted benzenoid compounds. (b) The 2000-to-1667-cm⁻¹ region for substituted benzenoid compounds (from Dy John R., *Applications of Absorption Spectroscopy of Organic Compounds*, Prentice-Hall.