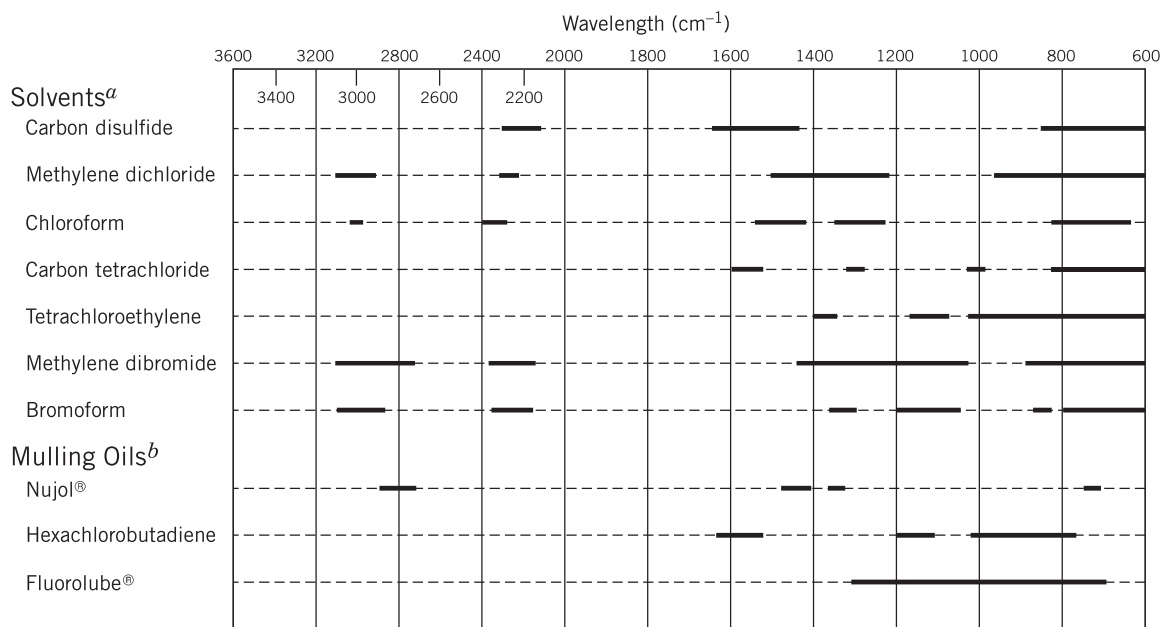


CHART AND SPECTRAL PRESENTATIONS OF ORGANIC SOLVENTS, MULLING OILS, AND OTHER COMMON LABORATORY SUBSTANCES

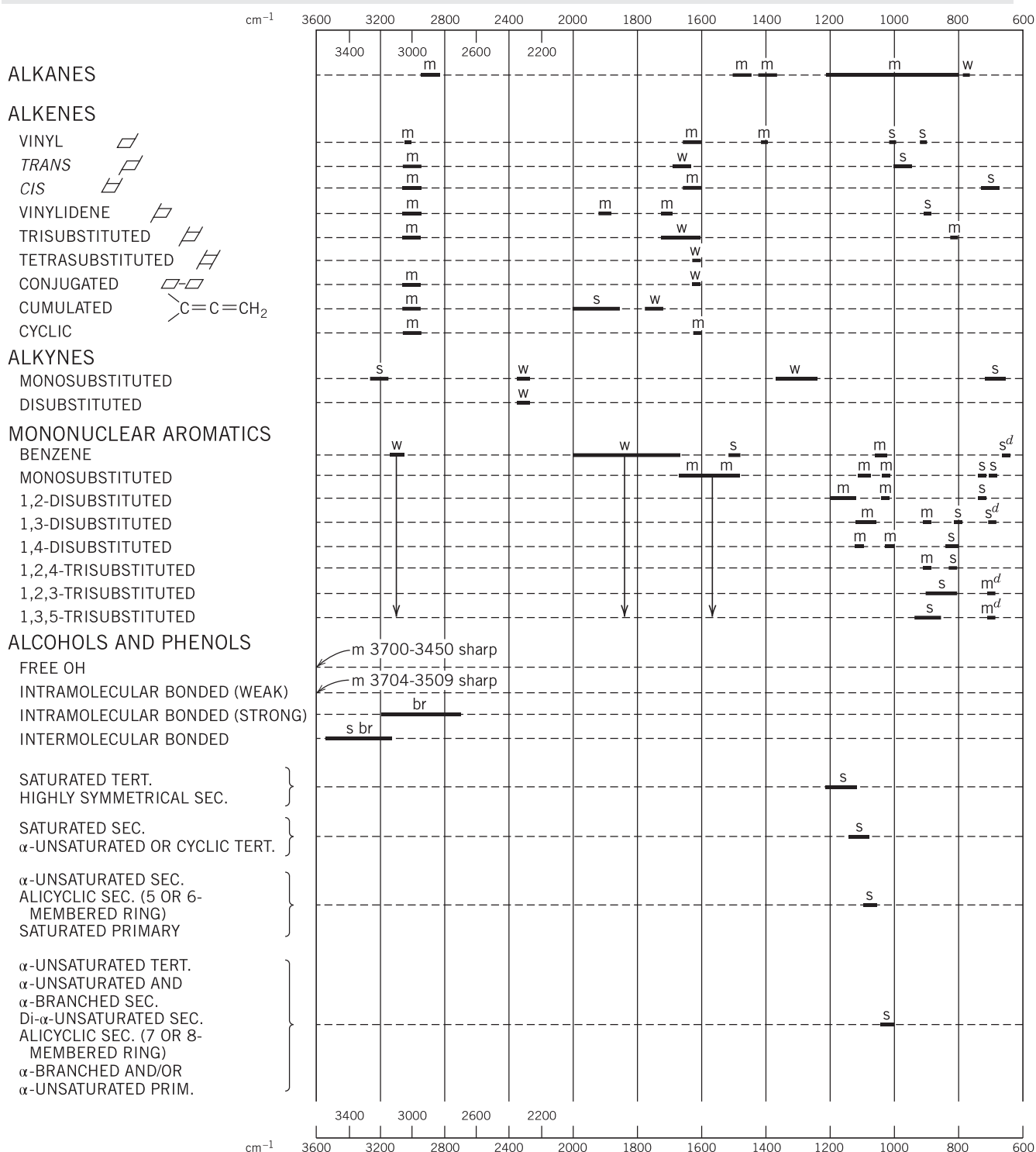
APPENDIX A TRANSPARENT REGIONS OF SOLVENTS AND MULLING OILS



^a The open regions are those in which the solvent transmits more than 25% of the incident light at 1 mm thickness.

^b The open regions for mulling oils indicate transparency of thin films.

APPENDIX B CHARACTERISTIC GROUP ABSORPTIONS^a



^a Absorptions are shown by heavy bars. s = strong, m = medium, w = weak, sh = sharp, br = broad. Two intensity designations over a single bar indicate that two peaks may be present.

^b May be absent.

^c Frequently a doublet.

^d Ring bending bands.

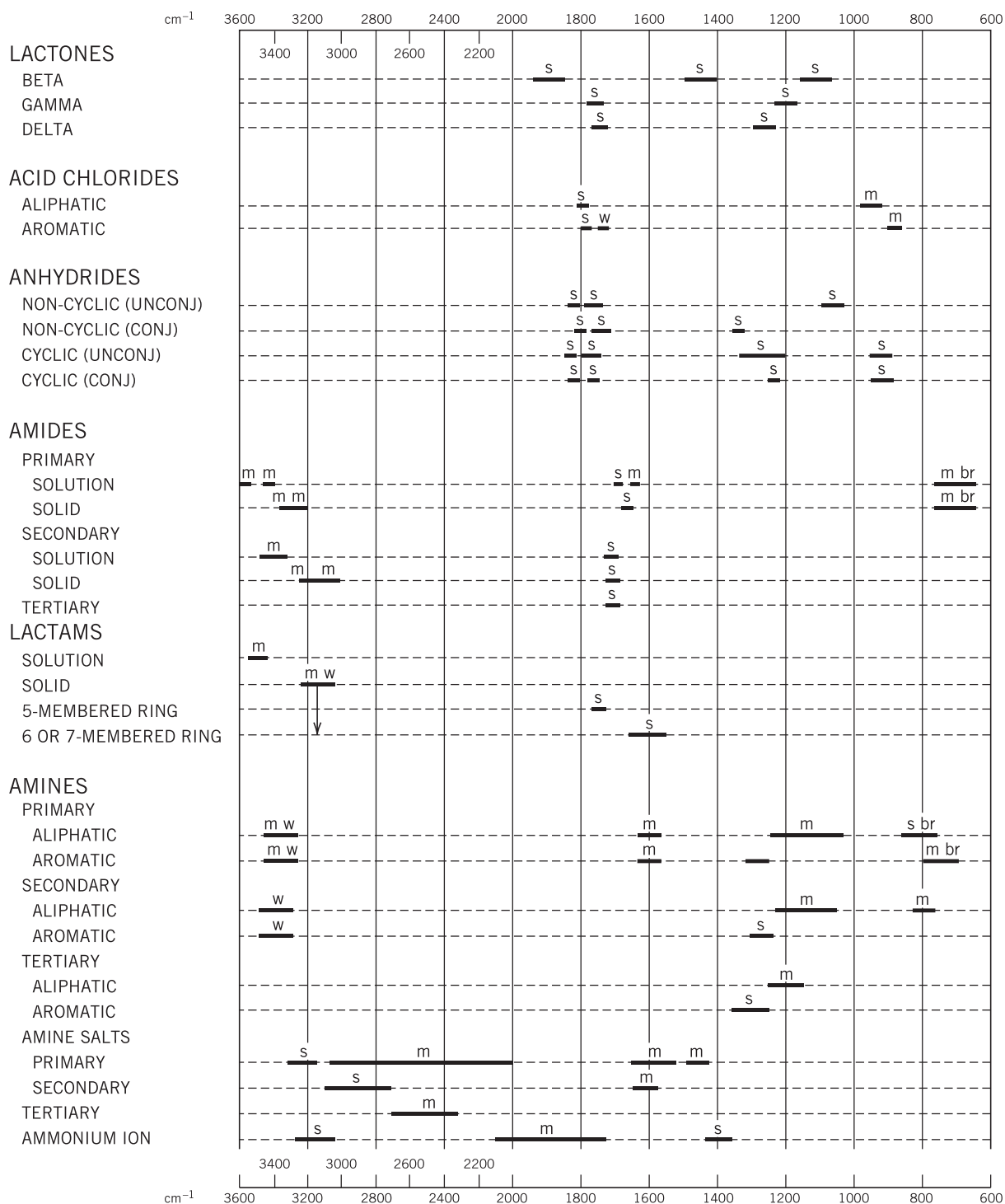
APPENDIX B (continued)

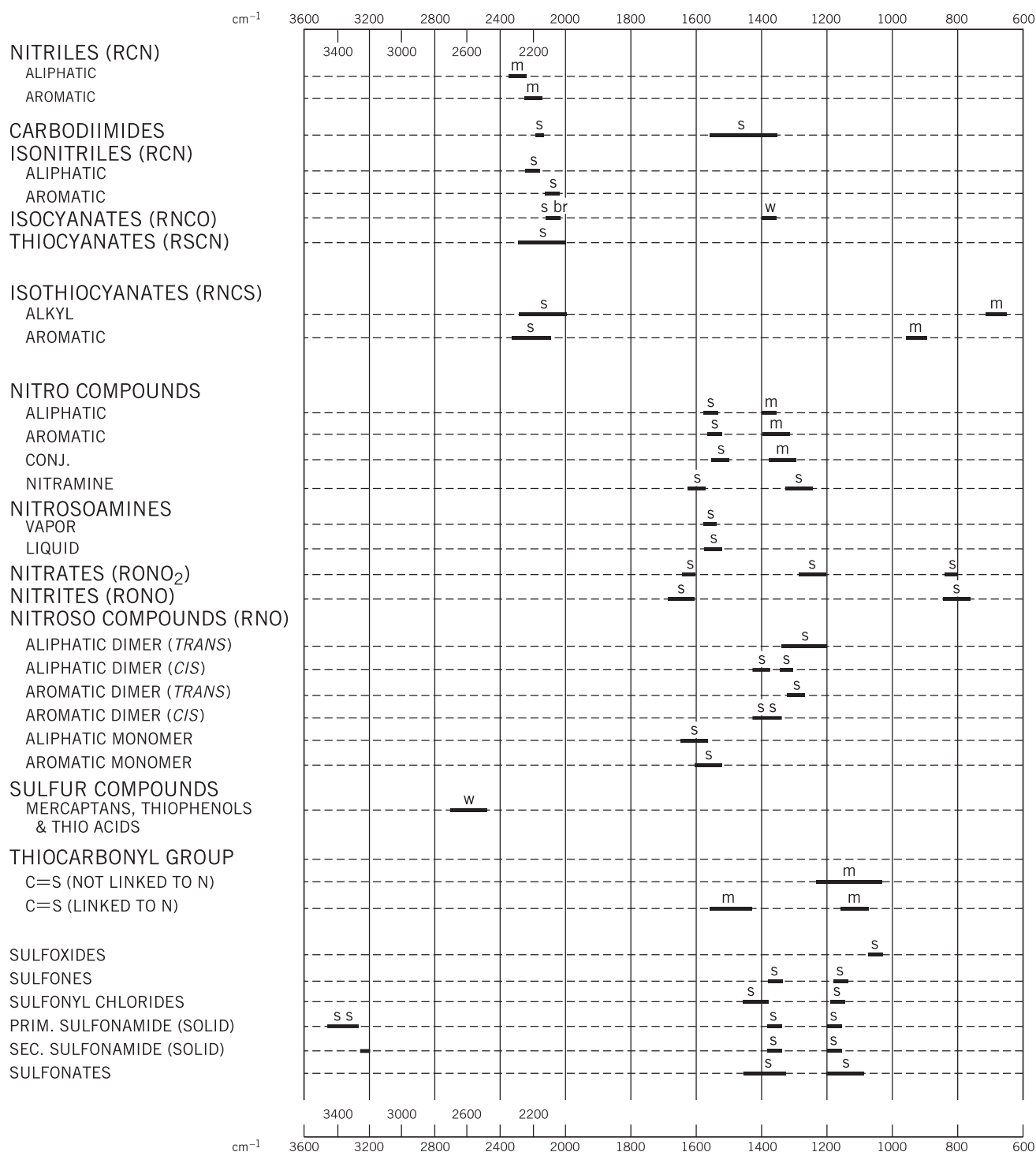
	cm ⁻¹	3600	3200	2800	2400	2000	1800	1600	1400	1200	1000	800	600
ACETALS ^a		3400	3000	2600	2200								
“KETALS”										s	s		
ETHERS											s		
ALIPHATIC										s	m		
AROMATIC (ARYL—O—CH ₂)								s		s	m		
VINYL										m		m	m
OXIRANE RING											m		
PEROXIDES (ALKYL AND ARYL)											m		
PEROXIDES (ACYL AND AROYL)											m		
CARBONYL COMPOUNDS													
KETONES ^b													
DIALKYL (—CH ₂ COCH ₂ —)								s			m		
AROMATIC (CONJ)								s		m			
ENOL OF 1,3-DIKETONE			m br					s					
σ-HYDROXY ARYL KETONE			m br					s					
ALDEHYDES ^b													
ALKYL			m (doublet)					s		m			
AROMATIC (CONJ)								s		m			
CARBOXYLIC ACIDS ^c													
DIMER ^c			s					s	m	m		m	
CARBOXYLATE ION								s	m				
ESTERS													
FORMATES								s		s			
ACETATES								s		s			
OTHER UNCONJ ESTERS								s		s			
CONJUGATED ESTERS								s		s			
AROMATIC ESTERS								s		s	m		

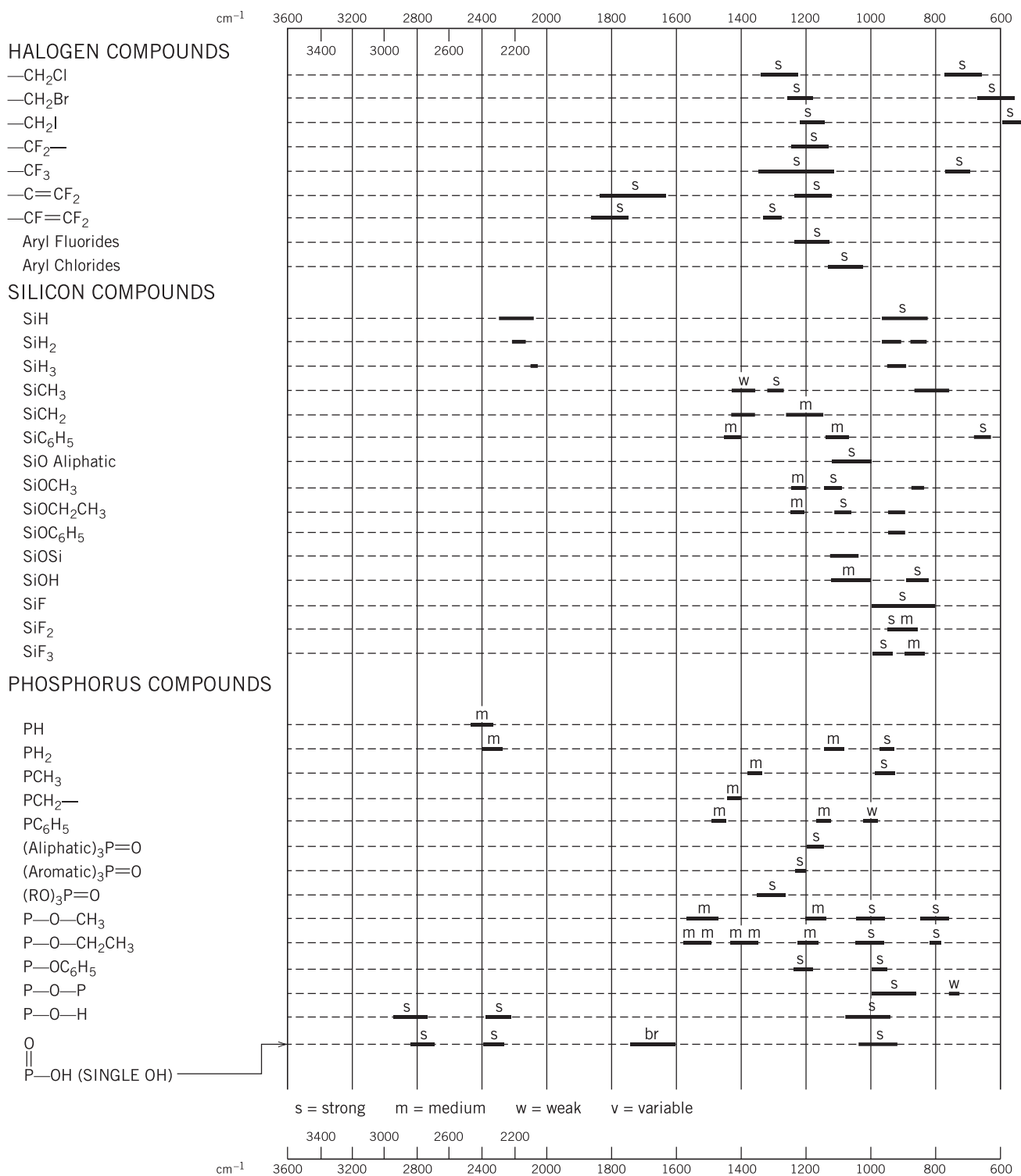
^aThree bands, sometimes a fourth for ketals, and a fifth band for acetals.

^bConjugated aliphatic examples show C=O stretch at virtually the same position as aromatic structures.

^cConjugated examples show C=O stretch at lower wavenumbers (1710 cm⁻¹ to 1680 cm⁻¹). The O—H stretch (3300 cm⁻¹ to 2600 cm⁻¹) is very broad.

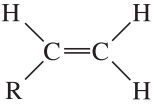
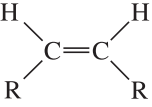
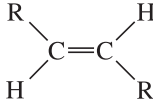
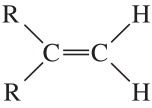
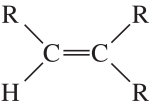
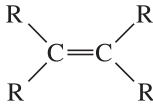


APPENDIX B (continued)

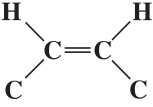
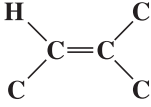
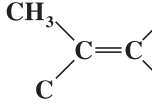
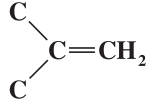


APPENDIX C ABSORPTIONS FOR ALKENES

TABLE C-1 Alkene Absorption^a

 Vinyl 1648 cm⁻¹ to 1638 cm⁻¹ 995 cm⁻¹ to 985 cm⁻¹ (s)^b 915 cm⁻¹ to 905 cm⁻¹ (s)	 <i>cis</i> 1662 cm⁻¹ to 1626 cm⁻¹ (v) 730 cm⁻¹ to 665 cm⁻¹ (s)	 <i>trans</i> 1678 cm⁻¹ to 1668 cm⁻¹ (v) 980 cm⁻¹ to 960 cm⁻¹ (s)^c
 Vinylidene 1658 cm⁻¹ to 1648 cm⁻¹ (m) 895 cm⁻¹ to 885 cm⁻¹ (s)	 Trisubstituted 1675 cm⁻¹ to 1665 cm⁻¹ (w) 840 cm⁻¹ to 790 cm⁻¹ (m)	 Tetrasubstituted 1675 cm⁻¹ to 1665 cm⁻¹ very weak or absent

^a s = strong, m = medium, w = weak, v = variable.^b This band also shows a strong overtone band.^c This band occurs near 1000 cm⁻¹ in conjugated *trans-trans* systems such as the esters of sorbic acid.TABLE C-2 C=C Stretching Frequencies in Cyclic and Acyclic Systems (cm⁻¹)

Ring ^a or Chain				
Chain <i>cis</i>	1661	1681	1672	1661
Chain <i>trans</i>	1676			
Three-membered ring	1641		1890	1780
Four-membered ring	1566		1685	1678
Five-membered ring	1611	1658	1686	1657
Six-membered ring	1649	1678	1685	1651
Seven-membered ring	1651	1673		
Eight-membered ring	1653			

^a All rings have *cis* double bonds.

APPENDIX D ABSORPTIONS FOR PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS

TABLE D-1 P=O and P—O Stretching Vibrations

Group	Wavenumber (cm ⁻¹) ^a	$\nu_{\text{P-O}}$ Bands ^a (cm ⁻¹)
P=O stretch		
Phosphine oxides		
Aliphatic	~1150	
Aromatic	~1190	
Phosphate esters ^b	1299 to 1250	
P—OH	1040 to 910 (s)	
P—O—P	1000 to 870 (s)	~700 (w)
P—O—C (aliph)	1050 to 970 (s) ^c	830 to 740 (s) ^d
P—O—C (arom)	1260 to 1160 (s)	994 to 855 (s)

^as = strong; w = weak.

^bThe increase in P=O stretching frequency of the ester, relative to the oxides, results from the electronegativity of the attached alkoxy groups.

^cMay be a doublet.

^dMay be absent.

APPENDIX E ABSORPTIONS FOR HETEROAROMATICS

TABLE E-1 γ -CH and Ring Bending (β -Ring) Bands of Pyridines^a

Substitution	Number Adjacent H Atoms	γ -CH (cm ⁻¹)	β -Ring
2-	4	781 to 740	752 to 746
3-	3	810 to 789	715 to 712
4-	2	820 to 794	775 to 709

^aThe γ and β notations are explained in the text and in the book by Katritzky (1963).

TABLE E-2 Characteristic γ -CH or β -Ring Bands of Furans, Thiophenes, and Pyrroles

Ring	Position of Substitution	Phase	γ -CH or β -Ring Modes ^a			
			cm ⁻¹	cm ⁻¹	cm ⁻¹	cm ⁻¹
Furan	2-	CHCl ₃	~925	~884	835 to 780	
	2-	Liquid	960 to 915	890 to 875		780 to 725
	2-	Solid	955 to 906	887 to 860	821 to 793	750 to 723
	3-	Liquid		885 to 870	741	
Thiophene	2-	CHCl ₃	~925	~853	843 to 803	
	3-	Liquid				755
Pyrrole	2-Acyl	Solid			774 to 740	~755

^aThe γ and β notations are explained in the text and in the book by Katritzky (1963).