

B.Sc. Sem.- 6, CC CH 604, Unit-2

(A) IR Spectroscopy

- Introduction
- Molecular vibrations(fundamental vibrations of AX₂ type molecule)
- Characteristics of IR Spectroscopy
- Sample technique.
- Finger print zone
- Effect of IR in geometrical isomerism
- IR Spectra and H- Bonding
- Factor affecting on >C=O group frequencies
- Differentiate two compound by the IR frequencies

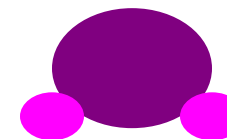
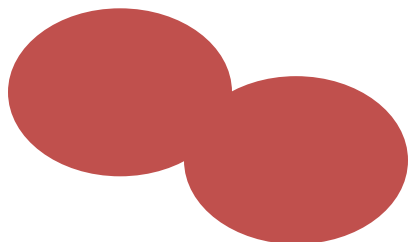
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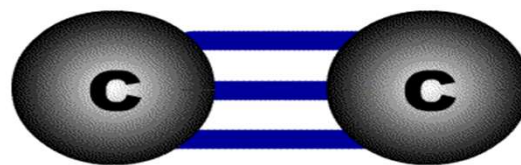
(B)

Problem pertaining to the structure elucidation of organic compounds using UV, IR & NMR spectroscopic technique.

(one out of two)

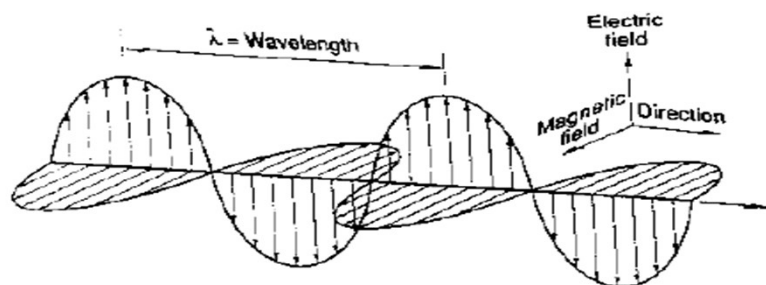


B.Sc. Sem.- 6, CC CH 604, Unit-2 A
Infrared Spectroscopy



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Electromagnetic Radiation



The propagation of electromagnetic radiation in a vacuum is constant for all regions of the spectrum (= velocity of light):

$$c = \lambda \times \nu$$

$$1 \text{ \AA} = 10^{-10} \text{ m} \quad 1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-9} \text{ m} \quad 1 \text{ }\mu\text{m} = 10^{-6} \text{ m}$$

Another unit commonly used is the wavenumber, which is linear with energy:

$$\bar{\nu} (\text{cm}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\nu}{c}$$

Work by Einstein, Planck and Bohr indicated that electromagnetic radiation can be regarded as a stream of particles or quanta, for which the energy is given by the *Bohr equation*:

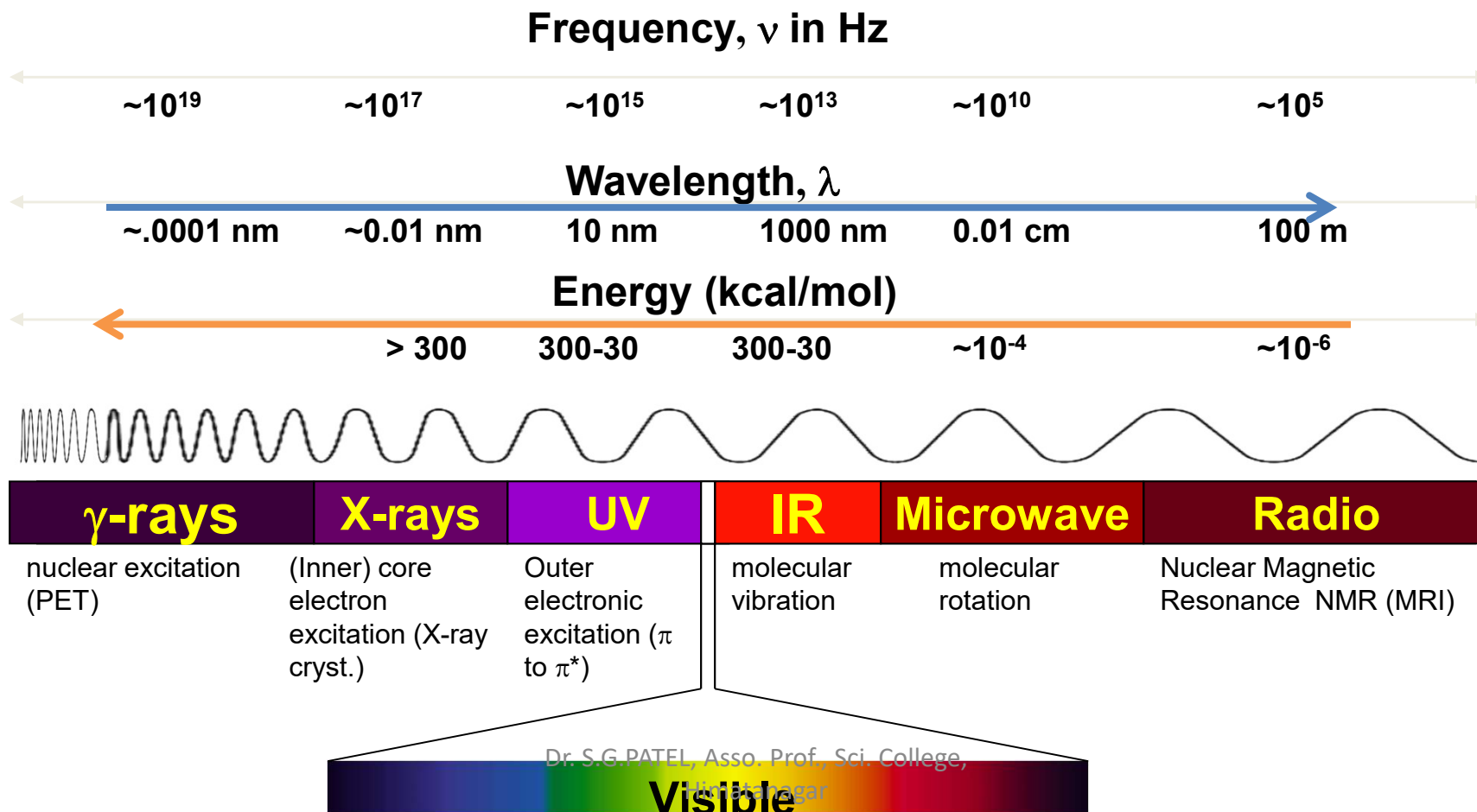
$$\Delta E = h \cdot \nu = \frac{h \cdot c}{\lambda} = h \cdot c \cdot \bar{\nu}$$

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$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ Js}$$

$$c = 2.997925 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$$

The Electromagnetic Spectrum



Molecular spectra

There are three basic types of optical spectra.

1. Electronic or Vibronic spectra (UV-visible-near IR)

(transitions between a specific vibrational and rotational level of one electronic state and a vibrational and rotational level of another electronic state)

2. Vibrational or Vibrational-rotational spectra (IR region)

(transitions from the rotational levels of one vibrational level to the rotational levels of another vibrational level in the same electronic state)

3. Rotational spectra (microwave region)

(transitions between rotational levels of the same vibrational level of the same electronic state)

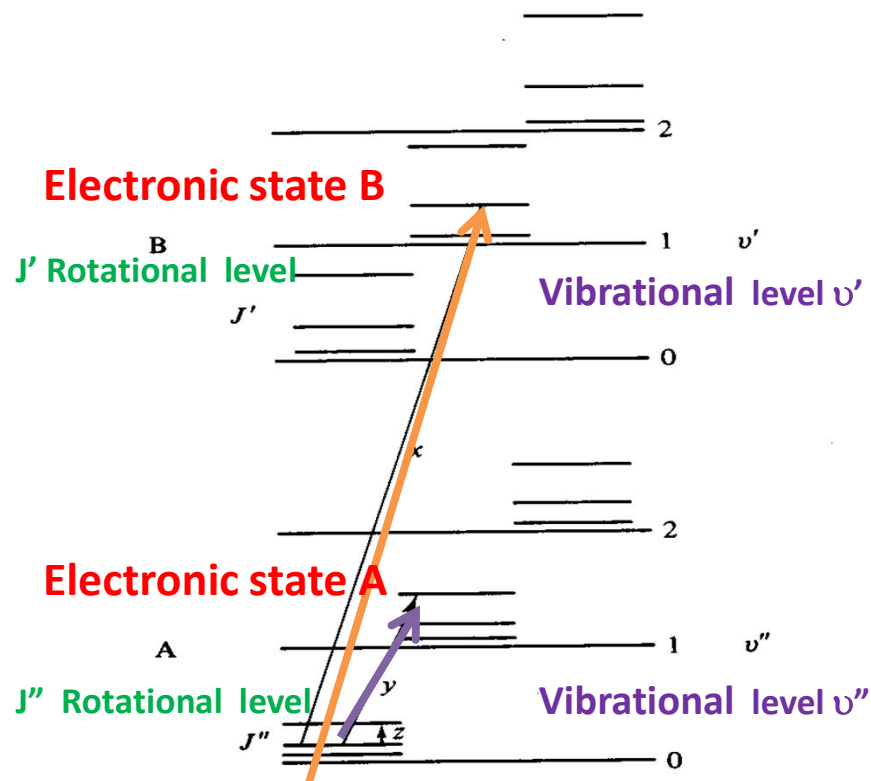


FIGURE 1-3 Vibrational and rotational levels of molecular electronic states A and B. The vibrational levels are given by v'' and v' , while the rotational levels are given by J'' and J' . The three arrows show the three types of transitions possible: electronic (x), vibration-rotation (y), and pure rotation (z).

Infrared (IR) Spectroscopy

- IR deals with the interaction of infrared radiation with matter. (દ્રવ્ય અને IR વિકિરણ વચ્ચેની આંતરપ્રક્રિયા સાથે સંકળાયેલ છે.)
- The IR spectrum of a compound can provide important information about its chemical nature and molecular structure. (પદાર્થનો IR વર્ણપટ એ પદાર્થની પ્રકૃતિ અને બંધારણની અગત્યની માહિતી આપે છે.)
- Most commonly, the spectrum is obtained by measuring the absorption of IR radiation, although infrared emission and reflection are also used. (પદાર્થનો IR વર્ણપટ એ IR વિકિરણનું અવશોષણ, ઉત્સર્જન અને પરાવર્તન થી મેળવાય છે.)
- Widely applied in the analysis of organic materials, also useful for polyatomic inorganic molecules and for organometallic compounds. (કાર્બનિક પદાર્થો અને બહુપરમાણ્વીય અકાર્બનિક અણુઓ અને કાર્બધાત્વિક પદાર્થના અભ્યાસ માટે ઉપયોગી છે)

Unit conversion

$$1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-9} \text{ mtr}$$

$$1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-3} \times 10^{-6} \text{ mtr}$$

$$1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 10^{-6} \text{ mtr}$$

$$1 \text{ nm} = 10^{-3} \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2} \text{ mtr}$$

$$1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$$

$$800 \text{ nm,}$$

$$= 800 \times 10^{-9} \text{ mtr}$$

$$= 800 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-6} \text{ mtr}$$

$$= 800 \times 10^{-3} \text{ } \mu\text{m}(\text{micron})$$

$$= 0.8 \text{ } \mu\text{m}$$

$$= 0.8 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2} \text{ mtr}$$

$$= 0.8 \text{ } \mu\text{m} = 0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$$

$$\bar{\nu}(\text{cm}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{\nu}{c}$$

$$1 \mu\text{m} = 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2} \text{ mtr}$$

$$1 \mu\text{m} = 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$$

$$= 800 \text{ nm,}$$

$$= 0.8 \mu\text{m}$$

$$= 0.8 \times 10^{-4} \times 10^{-2} \text{ mtr}$$

$$= 0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$$

$$\bar{\nu}(\text{cm}^{-1}) = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$= 1 / (0.8 \text{ micron})$$

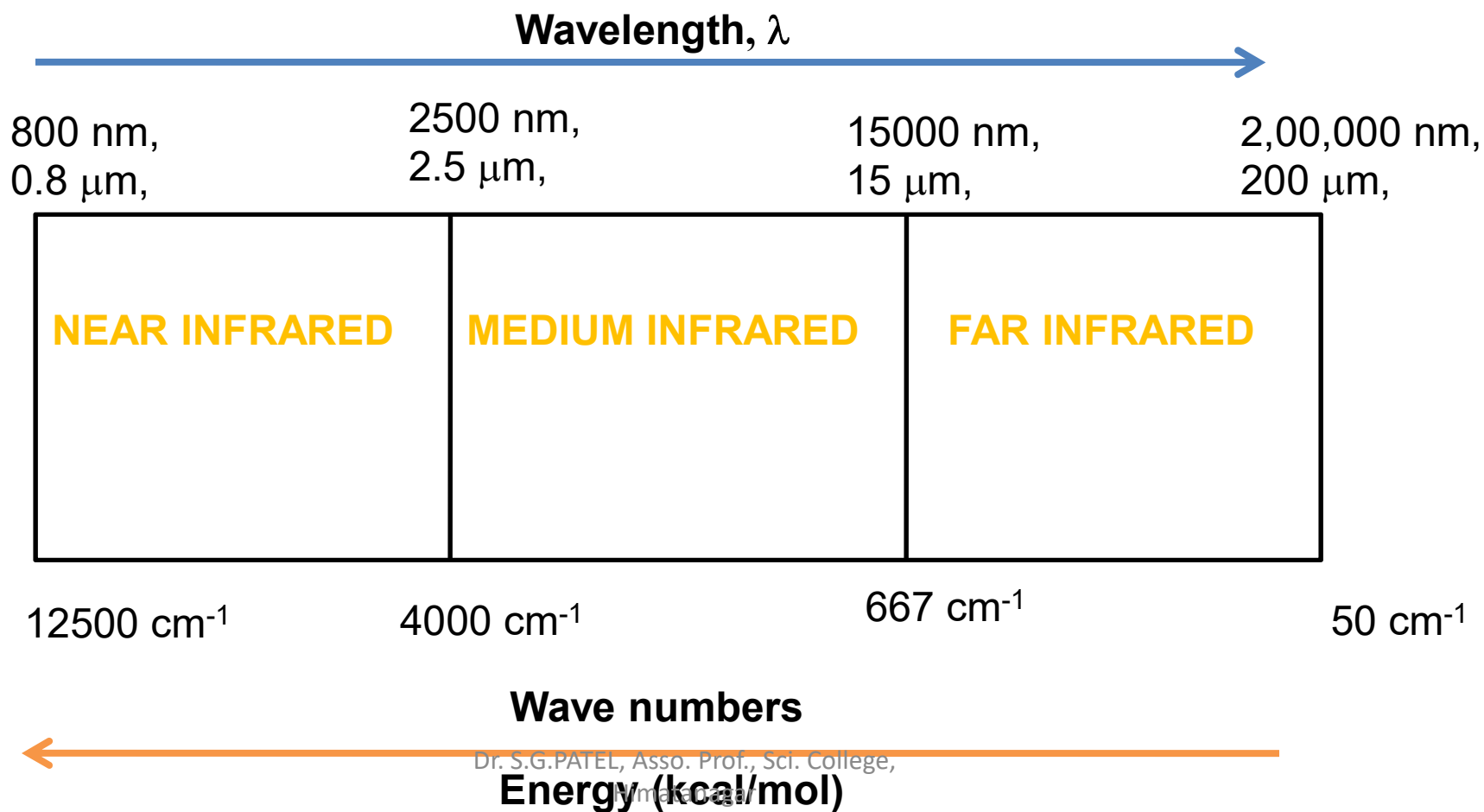
$$= 1 / (0.8 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm})$$

$$= 10000 / 0.8 \text{ cm})$$

$$= 12500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

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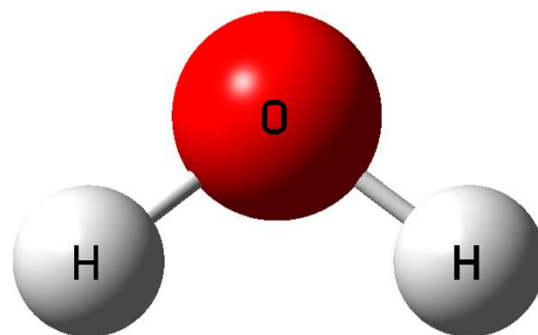
Infrared region



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IR વર્ણપટ નો સિધ્ધાંત (PRINCIPLE OF IR SPECTROSCOPY)

- **Molecule are not rigid**(અણુ ઢઠ નથી.)

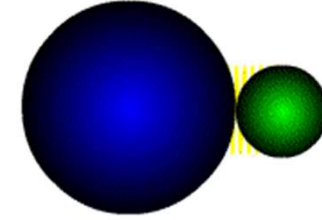
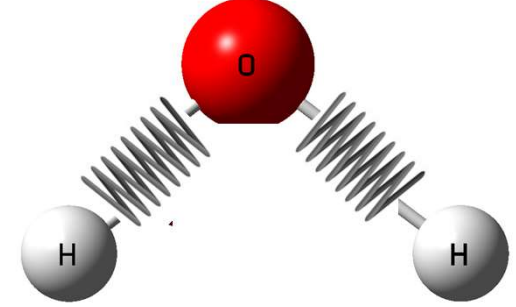


• Molecular vibrations

➤ અણુમાંના પરમાણુના સ્થાનને દડા તરીકે અને રાસા. બંધના સ્થાનને સ્પ્રિંગ જેવી રચના સાથે સરખાવી શકાય છે. અણુ દ્રઢ નથી તેથી આંદોલન કરતો હોય છે

The IR Spectroscopic Process

1. IR સ્પેક્ટ્રોસ્કોપીમાં અવલોકન થયેલ ક્વાન્ટમ મીકેનિકલ શક્તિ સ્તરએ પરમાણુ કંપન છે.
2. આપણે આંદોલનને ઉષ્મા તરીકે સમજીએ છીએ.
3. બે પરમાણુઓ વચ્ચે સહસંયોજક બંધ, બે પરમાણુને જોડતા કંપન કરતી સ્પ્રિંગ. બંધલંબાઈ સરેરાશ બંધ અંતર.
4. સાદા દ્વિપરમાણ્વીય અણુમોડેલ દ્વારા સમજી શકાય



Vibration of a Diatomic Molecule
Approximates an Oscillating Spring



- **How many vibrations are possible (=fundamental vibrations)?**

આંદોલનો ની સંખ્યા ???

A molecule has as many degrees of freedom as the total degree of freedom of its individual atoms. (અણુના કુલ મુક્તતાના અંશો, તેમાં આવેલા પરમાણુઓના કુલ મુક્તતાના અંશો બરાબર હોય છે)

Each atom has three degrees of freedom (corresponding to the Cartesian coordinates), thus in an N-atom molecule there will be 3N degree of freedom.

દરેક પરમાણુ ત્રણ મુક્તતાના અંશો ધરાવે છે. તેથી N પરમાણુ ધરાવતા અણુ માં કુલ 3N મુક્તતાના અંશો હોય છે)

Translation - સ્થાનાંતરીય

➤ The movement of the entire molecule while the positions of the atoms relative to each other remain fixed (સમગ્ર અણુ ગતિ કરે છે. જ્યારે પરમાણુઓની એકબીજાના સંદર્ભમાં સ્થિતિ નિશ્ચિત રહે છે)

➤ **3 degrees of translational freedom.**

Rotational transitions - ભ્રમણીય

➤ Interatomic distances remain constant but the entire molecule rotates with respect to three mutually perpendicular axes (આંતર પરમાણ્વીય અંતર અચળ રહે છે પરંતુ આખો અણુ પરસ્પર લંબ ત્રણ અક્ષના સંદર્ભમાં ફરે છે)

➤ **3 rotational freedom (nonlinear), 2 rotational freedom (linear).**

Vibrations – relative positions of the atoms change while the average position and orientation of the molecule remain fixed. (પરમાણુઓના સાપેક્ષ સ્થાન બદલાય છે પરંતુ સરેરાશ અંતર અને સ્થિતિ અચળ રહે છે)

3N = Translation + Rotational transitions + Vibrations

स्थानांतरीय

अमण्णीय

आंदोलनो

Vibrations = 3N – (Translation + Rotational transitions)

Fundamental Vibrations

Degrees of freedom	linear	non-linear
Translational	3	3
Rotational	2	3
Vibrational	$3N-5$	$3N-6$
Total	$3N$	$3N$

N = number of atoms in molecule

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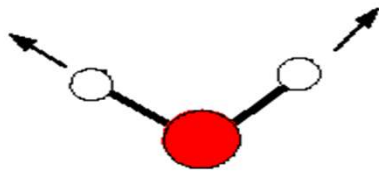
Vibration Types આંદોલનો ના પ્રકાર

There are two different types of vibrational modes:

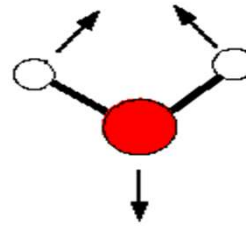
(1) Stretching vibrations: $4000-667\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($2.5 - 15\ \mu\text{m}$)

(2) Bending vibrations: $1550-500\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ($6.5 - 20\ \mu\text{m}$)

Vibrations can either involve a change in bond length (stretching) or bond angle, bond axis (bending)



Stretching



Bending

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Calculating stretching frequencies આંદોલનોની આવૃત્તિ

Hooke's law :

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{K}{\mu}}$$

$\bar{\nu}$: Frequency in cm^{-1}

c : Velocity of light $\Rightarrow 3 * 10^{10} \text{ cm/s}$

K : Force constant $\Rightarrow \text{dynes /cm}$

μ : masses of atoms in grams

$$\mu = \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} = \frac{M_1 M_2}{(M_1 + M_2)(6.02 * 10^{23})}$$

$$2\pi c = 1.8876 * 10^{11} = 18.876 * 10^{10}$$

$$N = 6.02 * 10^{23}$$

$$\sqrt{60.2 * 10^{22}} = 7.758 * 10^{11} = 77.58 * 10^{10}$$

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{K}{\mu}}$$

C—C $K = 5 * 10^5 \text{ dynes/cm}$

C=C $K = 10 * 10^5 \text{ dynes/cm}$

C≡C $K = 15 * 10^5 \text{ dynes/cm}$

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Calculating stretching frequencies

C=C

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{(18.876 * 10^{10})} \sqrt{\frac{10 * 10^5}{6/N}} = 1682 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{K}{\mu}}$$

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{(77.58 * 10^{10})}{(18.876 * 10^{10})} \sqrt{\frac{10 * 10^5}{6}} = 1682 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

C=C $K = 10 * 10^5 \text{ dynes/cm}$

$$\bar{\nu} = 4.11 \sqrt{\frac{10 * 10^5}{6}} = 1682 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$$\mu = \frac{M_1 M_2}{(M_1 + M_2)(6.02 * 10^{23})} = \frac{(12)(12)}{(12 + 12)/N} = 6/N \quad \bar{\nu} \quad \text{Experimental} \rightarrow 1650 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

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$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{K}{\mu}}$$

C—H $K = 5 * 10^5$ dynes/cm

$$\mu = \frac{M_1 M_2}{(M_1 + M_2) N} = \frac{(12)(1)}{(12 + 1)N} = 0.923/N$$

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{5 * 10^5}{.923/N}} = 3032 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$\bar{\nu}$ Experimental $\rightarrow 3000 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

C—D $K = 5 * 10^5$ dynes/cm

$$\mu = \frac{M_1 M_2}{(M_1 + M_2) N} = \frac{(12)(2)}{(12 + 2)N} = 1.71/N$$

$$\bar{\nu} = \frac{1}{2\pi c} \sqrt{\frac{5 * 10^5}{.923/N}} = 2228 \text{ cm}^{-1}$$

$\bar{\nu}$ Experimental $\rightarrow 2206 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

$$K = a \cdot N \left\{ \frac{X_A X_B}{d^2} \right\}^{3/4} + b$$

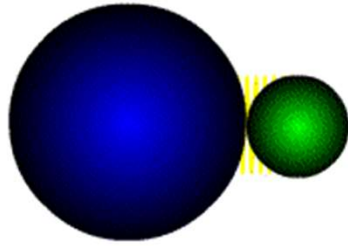
a & b = Constant

N = Bond Order

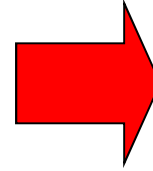
X_A & X_B = Electronegativity of A & B atom

d = Bond distance

As a covalent bond oscillates – due to the oscillation of the dipole of the molecule – a varying electromagnetic field is produced સહસંયોજક બોન્ડ ઓસીલેટ થાય છે - પરમાણુના દ્વિધ્રુવના ઓસિલેશનને કારણે વિવિધ ઇલેક્ટ્રોમેગ્નેટિક ક્ષેત્ર ઉત્પન્ન થાય છે

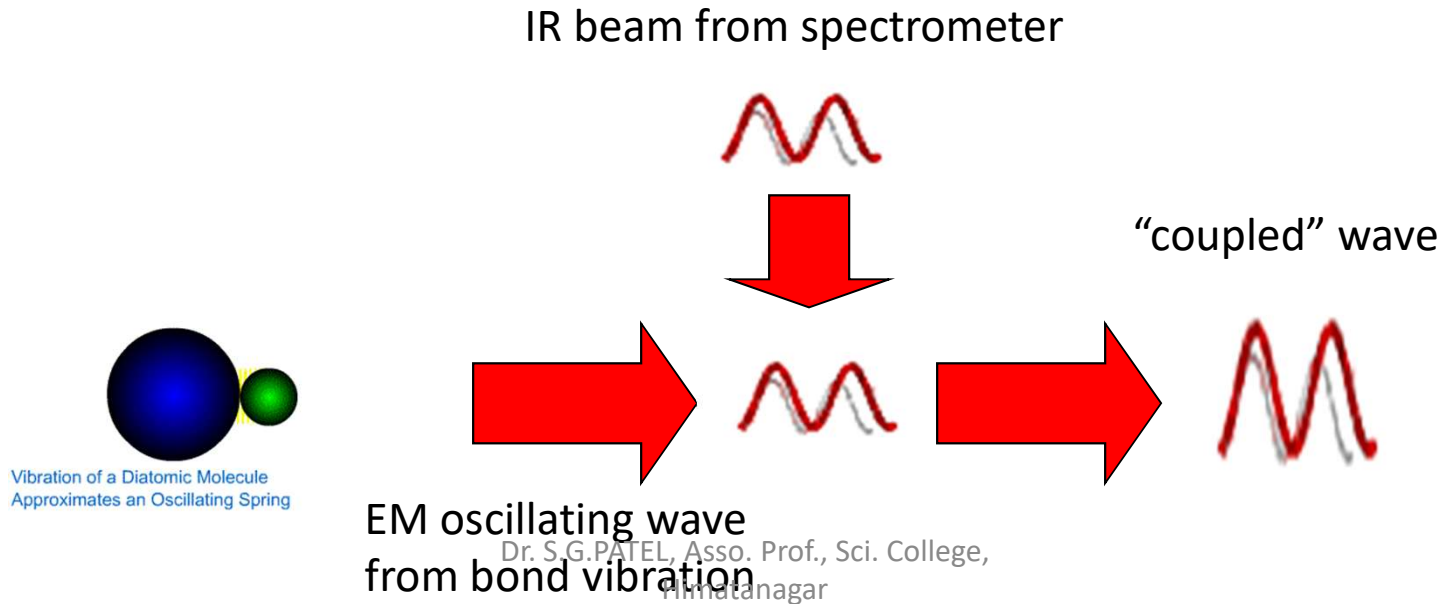


Vibration of a Diatomic Molecule
Approximates an Oscillating Spring



When a wave of infrared light encounters this oscillating EM field generated by the oscillating dipole of the same frequency, the two waves couple, and IR light is absorbed જ્યારે ઇન્ફ્રારેડ પ્રકાશના તરંગો સમાન આવર્તનના ઓસીલેટીંગ દ્વિધ્રુવ દ્વારા ઉત્પન્ન થયેલ આ ઓસીલેટીંગ EM ફીલ્ડનો સામનો કરે છે, ત્યારે બે તરંગો જોડાય છે અને IR પ્રકાશ શોષાય છે.

The coupled wave now vibrates with twice the amplitude આ તરંગ હવે બમણા કંપનવિસ્તાર સાથે વાઈબ્રેટ થાય છે



DIPOLE MOMENTS

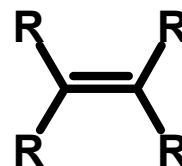
Absorption of IR \propto (change in dipole moment)²

Only bonds which have significant dipole moments will absorb infrared radiation. માત્ર એવા બોન્ડ્સ કે જેમાં નોંધપાત્ર દ્વિધ્રુવી ક્ષણો હોય ઈન્ફ્રારેડ રેડિયેશન શોષી લે છે

Bonds which do not absorb infrared include:

બોન્ડ કે જે ઇન્ફ્રારેડને શોષતા નથી તેમાં નીચેનાનો સમાવેશ થાય છે:

- Symmetrically substituted alkenes and alkynes



- Many types of C-C Bonds
- Symmetric diatomic molecules



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