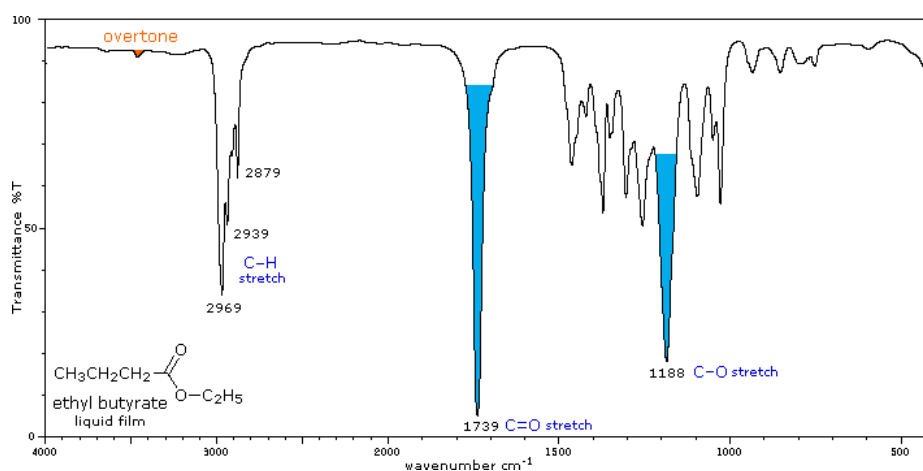
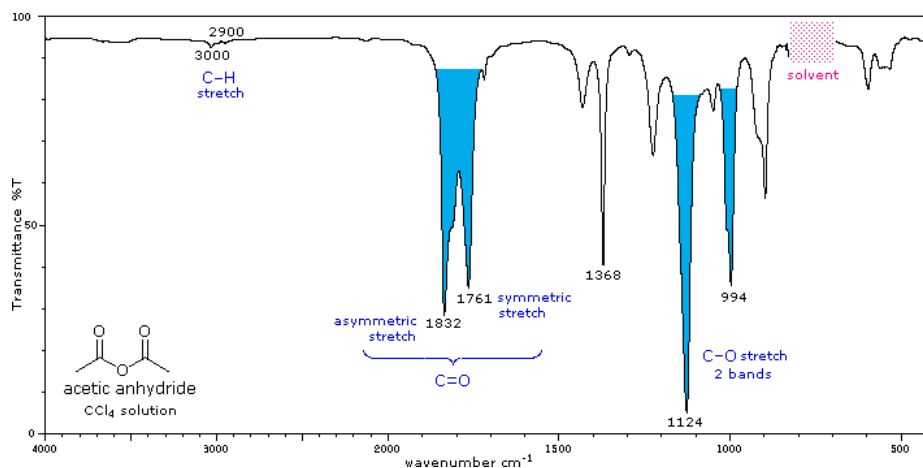
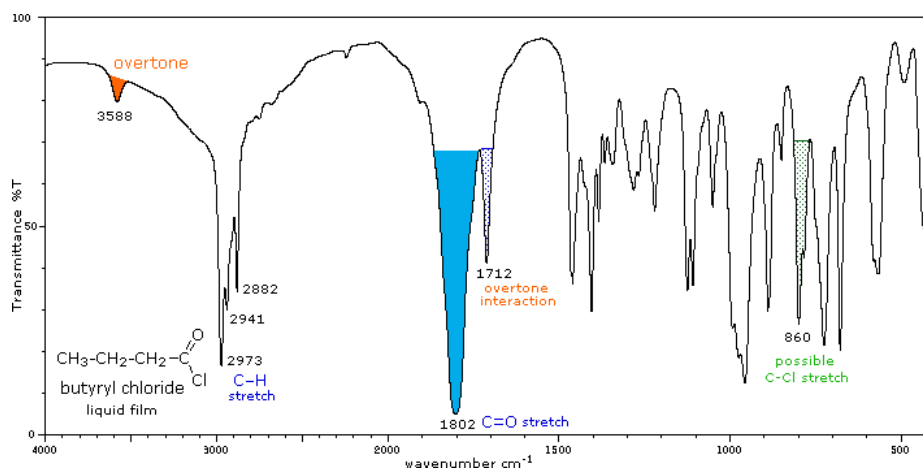


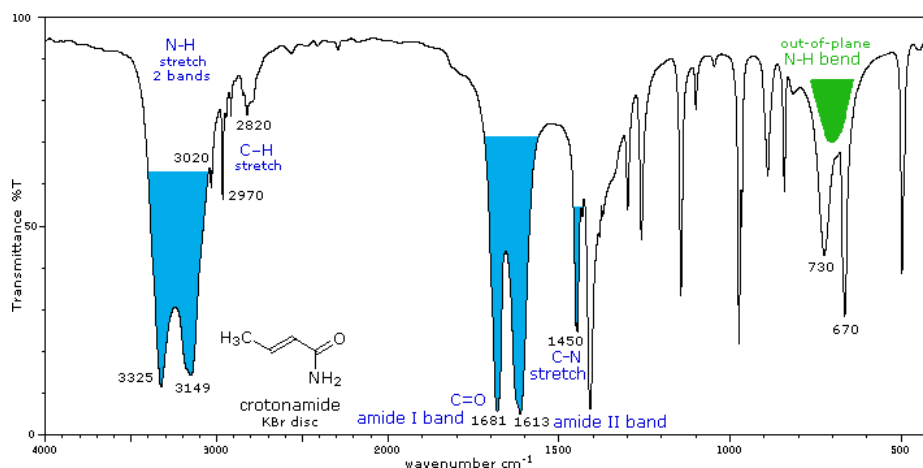
22.2: SPECTROSCOPY OF CARBOXYLIC ACID DERIVATIVES

INFRARED SPECTROSCOPY (IR)

While all of the carboxylic acid derivatives include a carbonyl group, the heteroatoms that characterize the derivative can be used to distinguish between the derivatives. Additionally, there is a useful correlation between the reactivity of the carboxylic acid derivatives and their carbonyl stretching frequencies. Thus, the very reactive acyl halides and anhydrides absorb at frequencies significantly higher, while the relatively unreactive amides absorb at lower frequencies. The IR spectral characteristics that can be used to determine the identity of carboxylic acid derivatives are listed below. Infrared spectra of many carboxylic acid derivatives will be displayed in the figure below the table by clicking the appropriate buttons presented there.

Carbonyl Derivative	Carbonyl Absorption	Comments
Acyl Halides (RCOX)	C=O stretch 1860 \pm 20 X = F cm ⁻¹ X = Cl 1800 \pm 15 X = Br 1800 \pm 15	Conjugation lowers the C=O frequencies reported here, as with aldehydes & ketones. In acyl chlorides a lower intensity shoulder or peak near 1740 cm ⁻¹ is due to an overtone interaction.
Acid Anhydride, (RCO)₂O	C=O stretch (2 bands) acyclic 6-membered ring 1750 & 1820 cm ⁻¹ 5-membered ring 1785 & 1865	Conjugation lowers the C=O frequencies reported here, as with aldehydes & ketones. The two stretching bands are separated by 60 \pm 30 cm ⁻¹ , and for acyclic anhydrides the higher frequency (asymmetric stretching) band is stronger than the lower frequency (symmetric) absorption. Cyclic anhydrides also display two carbonyl stretching absorptions, but the lower frequency band is the strongest. One or two -CO-O-CO- stretching bands are observed in the 1000 to 1300 cm ⁻¹ region.
Esters & Lactones (RCOOR')	C=O stretch 6-membered lactone 1740 cm \pm 10 cm ⁻¹ 5-membered lactone 1740 cm \pm 10 4-membered lactone 1765 cm \pm 5 5-membered lactone 1840 cm \pm 5	Conjugation lowers the C=O frequencies reported here, as with aldehydes & ketones Strong CO-O stretching absorptions (one or two) are found from 1150 to 1250 cm ⁻¹
Amides & Lactams (RCONR₂)	C=O bands 1° & 2° amides 1510 to 1650 \pm 15 3°-amides 1700 cm ⁻¹ 6-membered lactams (2 bands) 1650 \pm 15 5-membered lactams (one band) 1670 \pm 10 4-membered lactams (one band) 1700 \pm 15 3-membered lactams 1745 \pm 15	The effect of conjugation is much less than for aldehydes & ketones. The higher frequency absorption (1665 \pm 30) is called the Amide I band . The lower frequency Amide II band (1620 \pm 30 in 1° amides & 1530 \pm 30 in 2° amides) is largely due to N-H bending trans to the carbonyl oxygen. In concentrated samples this absorption is often obscured by the stronger amide I absorption. Hydrogen bonded association shifts some of these absorptions, as well as the prominent N-H stretching absorptions. N-H stretch: 3170 to 3500 cm ⁻¹ . Two bands for 1°-amides, one for 2°-amides.





NMR SPECTRA

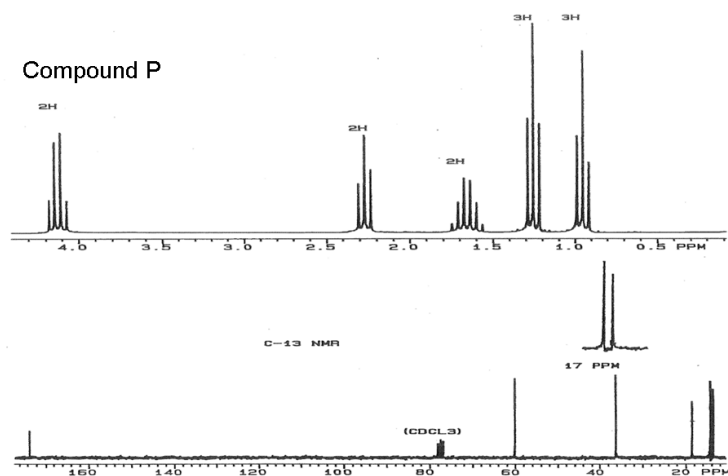
For NMR, there are a few spectral characteristics that can help identify the carboxylic acid derivative. The protons on carbons adjacent to carbonyls absorb at ~ 2.0 - 2.5 ppm. For amides, the N-H protons attached to primary and secondary amines absorb at ~ 7.5 - 8.5 . For ^{13}C NMR, the carbonyl carbon in carboxylic acid derivatives shows up between ~ 160 - 180 ppm with the carbon in a nitrile appearing ~ 115 - 120 ppm in their ^{13}C NMR because of its sp hybridization.

Exercise

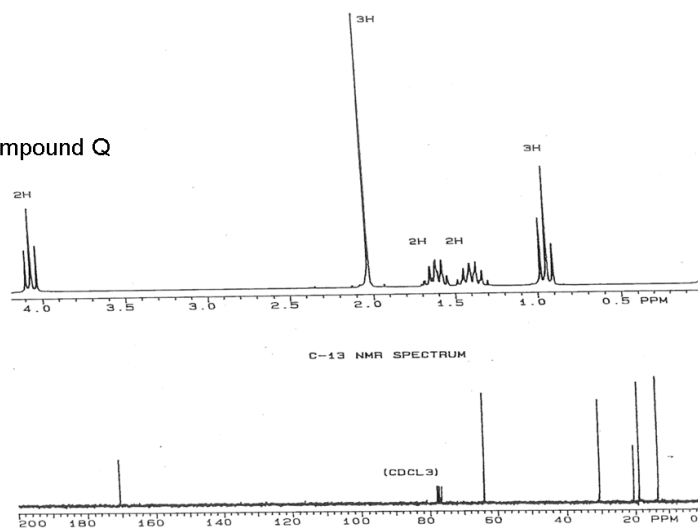
2. Esters are known for their sweet, fruity aromas. Compound P smells like pineapple and is used as a flavor enhancer for orange juices. Compound Q is responsible for the sweet smell of Red Delicious apples. Compounds P and Q are structural isomers with the following composition: 62.04% C, 0.41% H, and 27.55% O. The IR spectrum for each compound includes several moderate bands around 2940 cm^{-1} , a strong band near 1740 cm^{-1} , and a moderate band near 1200 cm^{-1} . The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectrum for each compound is shown below.

Name, draw the bond-line structure, and correlate the NMR signals to their respective compound.

Compound P

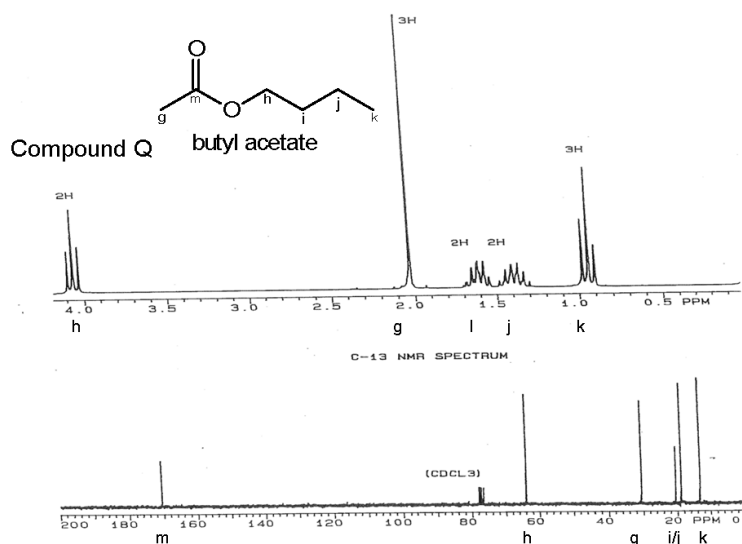
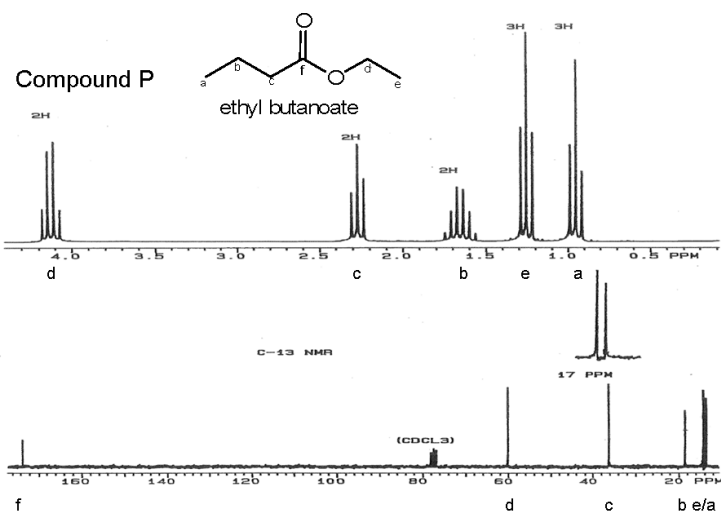


Compound Q



Answer

2.



CONTRIBUTORS AND ATTRIBUTIONS

- [Dr. Dietmar Kennepohl](#) FCIC (Professor of Chemistry, [Athabasca University](#))
- Prof. Steven Farmer ([Sonoma State University](#))
- William Reusch, Professor Emeritus ([Michigan State U.](#)), [Virtual Textbook of Organic Chemistry](#)
- Jim Clark ([Chemguide.co.uk](#))

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