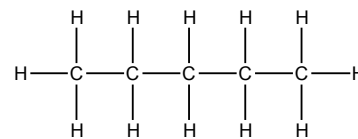
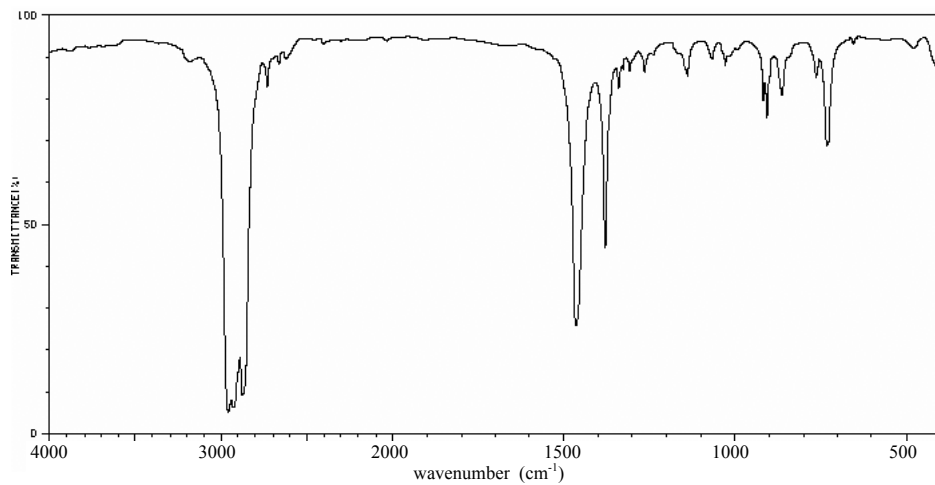


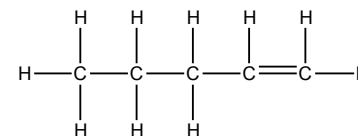
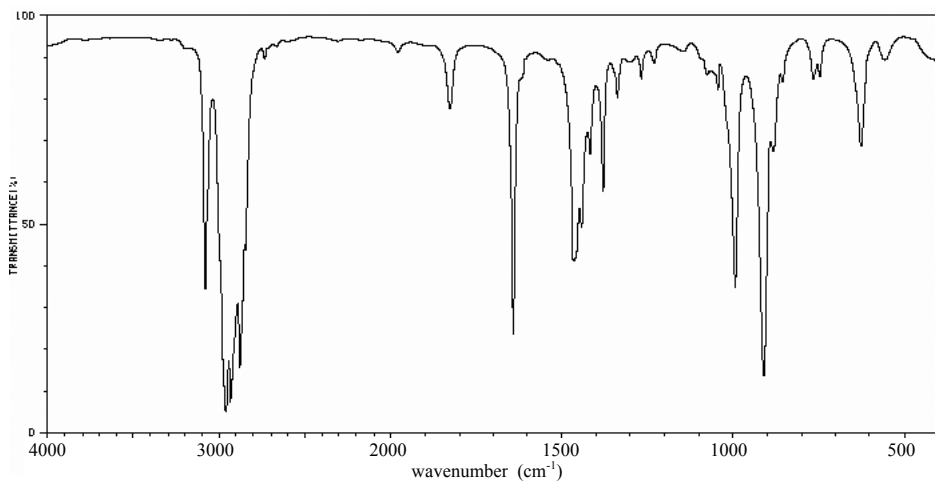
IR Absorptions for Common Functional Groups

1. THE C-H AND C=C ABSORPTIONS

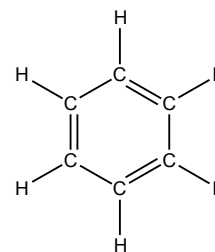
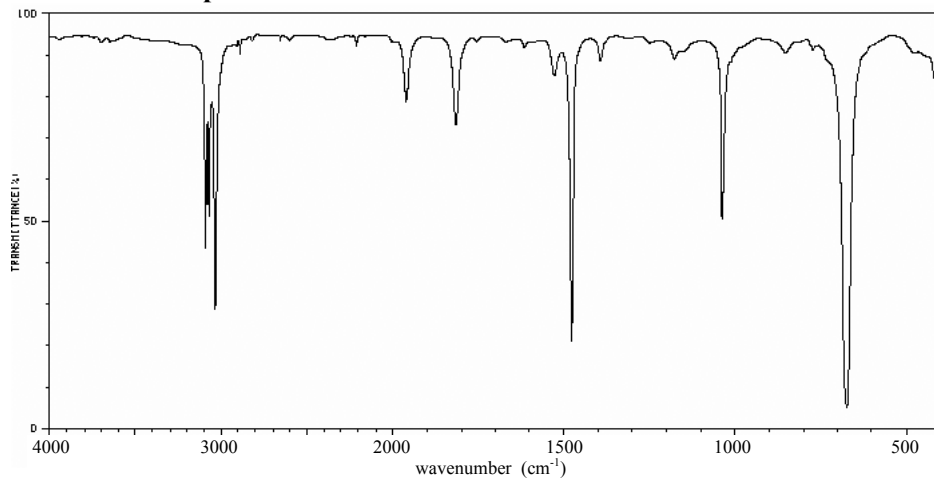
Alkanes



Alkenes

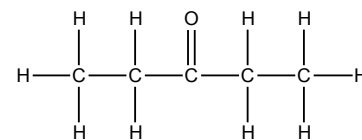
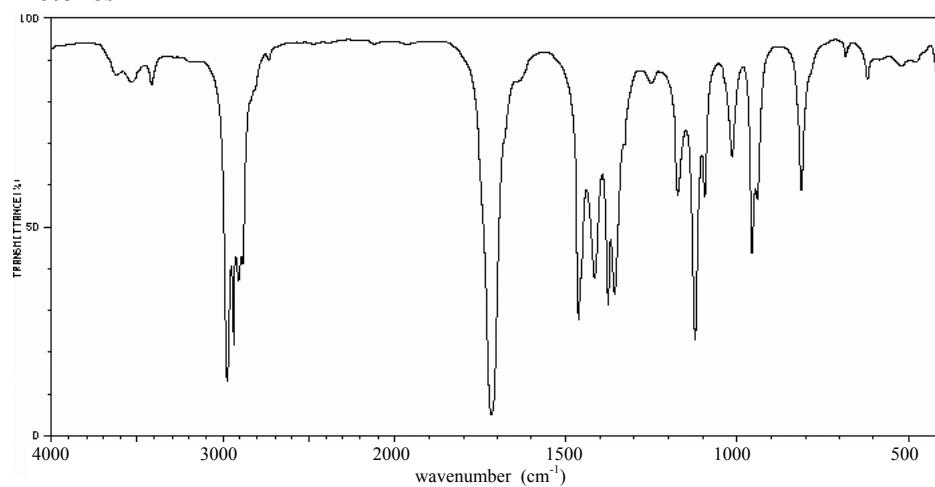


Aromatic compounds

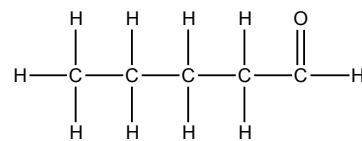
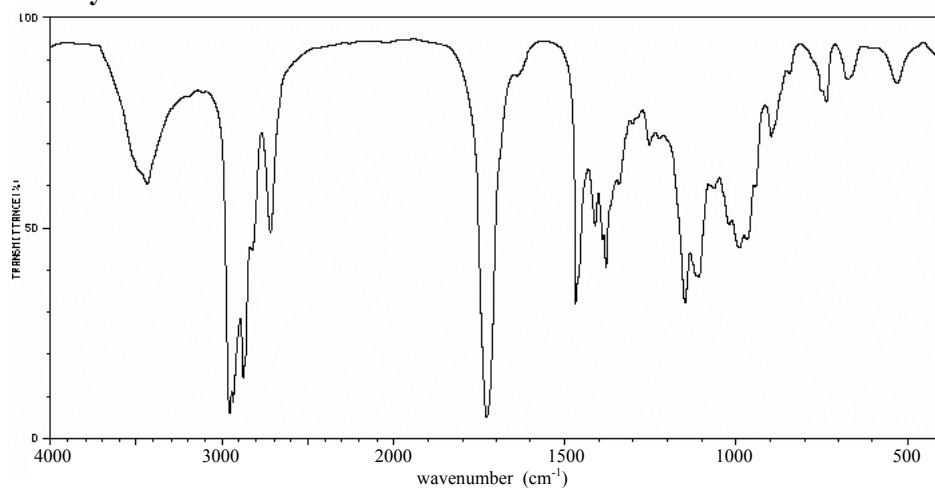


2. THE CARBONYL (C=O) GROUP ABSORPTION

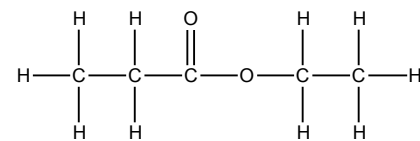
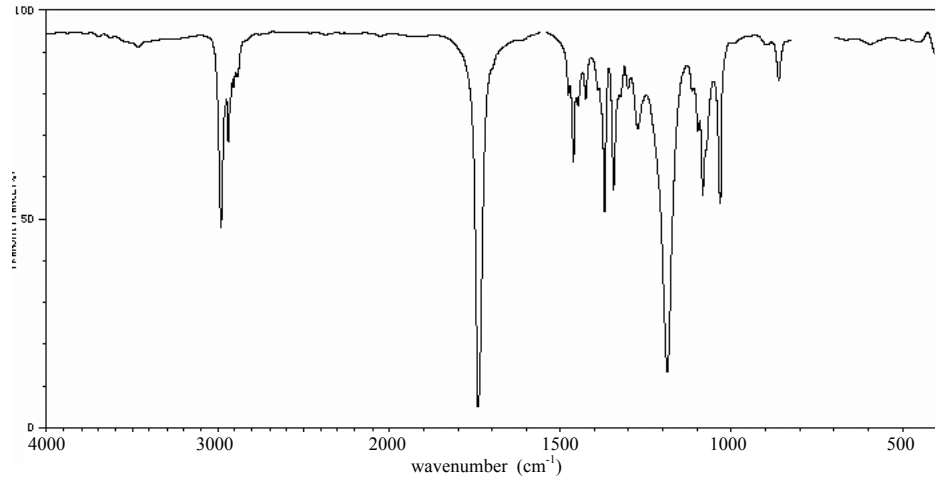
Ketones



Aldehydes

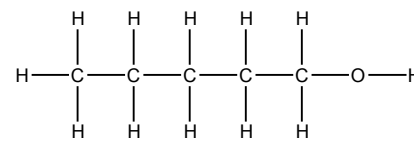
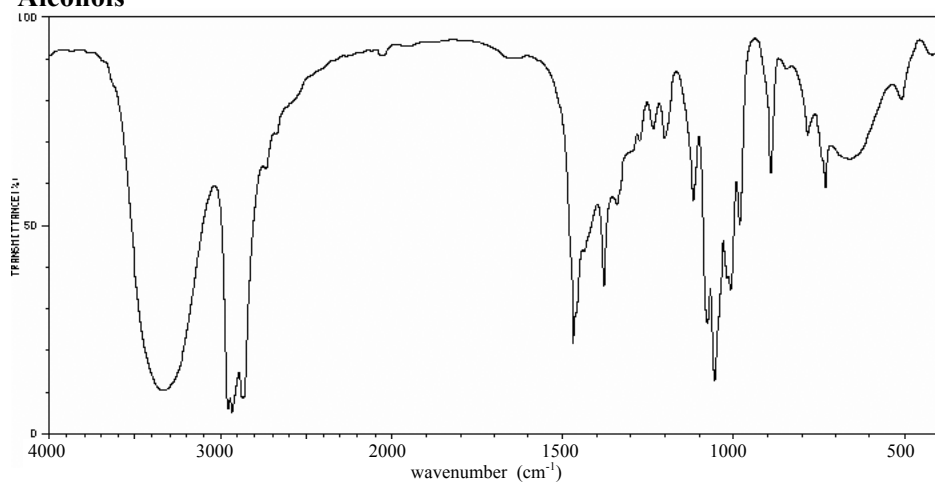


Esters

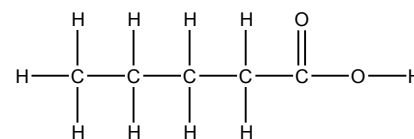
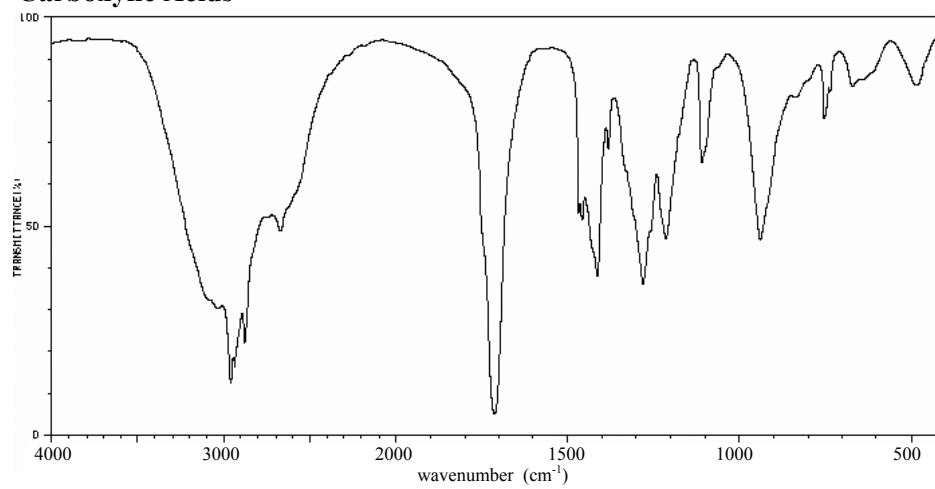


3. THE O-H AND N-H ABSORPTIONS

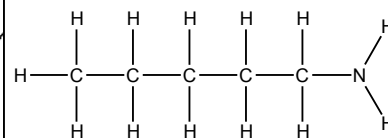
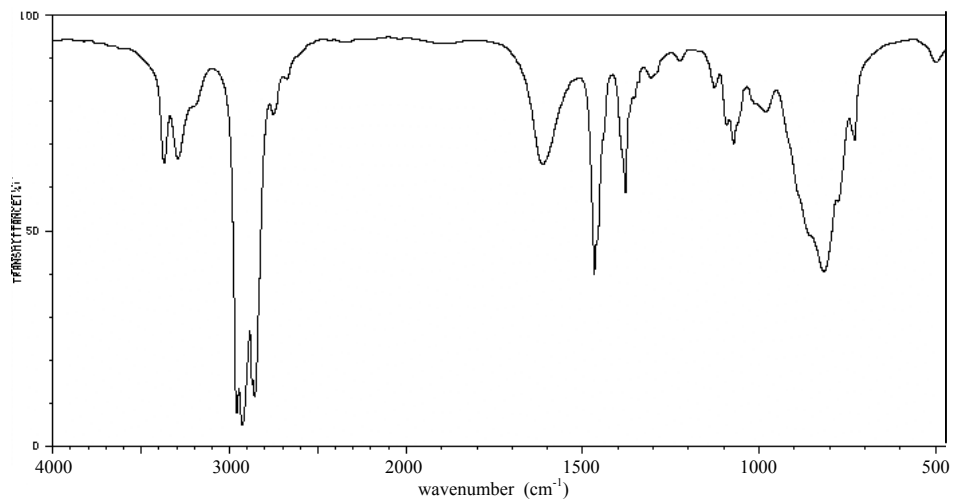
Alcohols



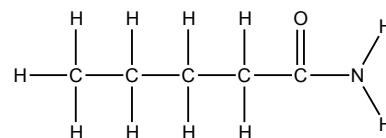
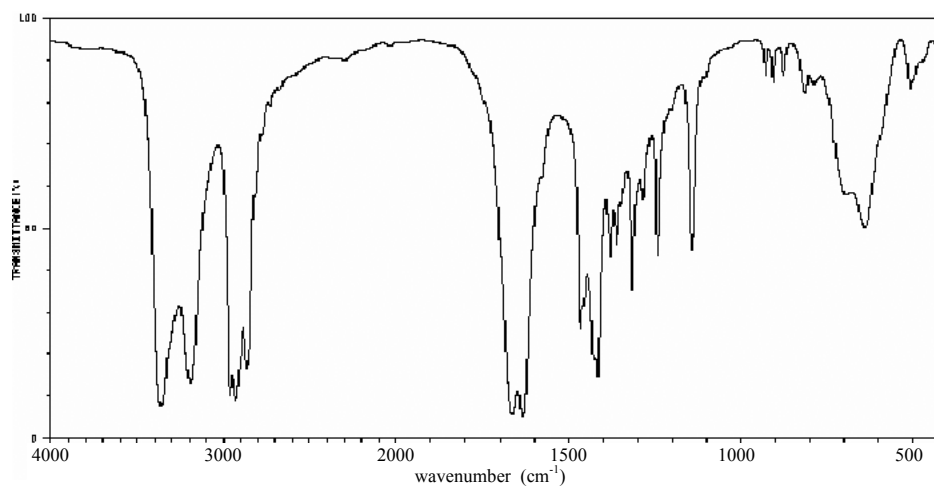
Carboxylic Acids



Amines

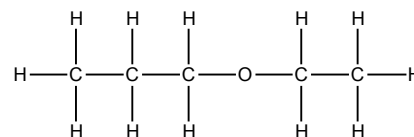
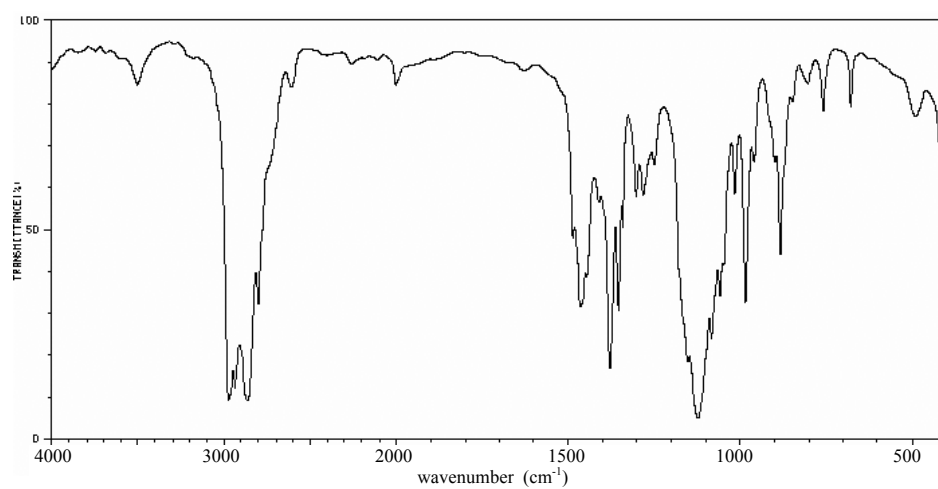


Amides



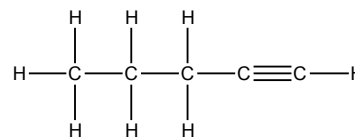
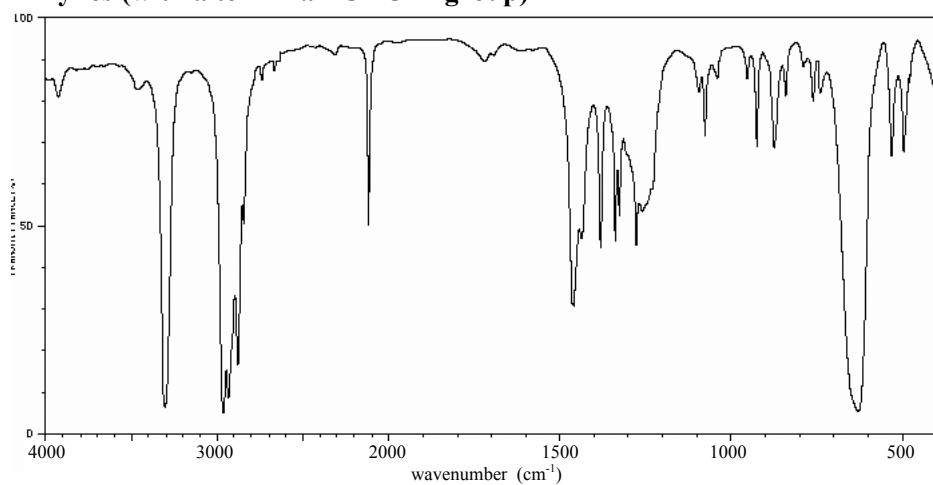
4. THE C-O ABSORPTION

Ethers

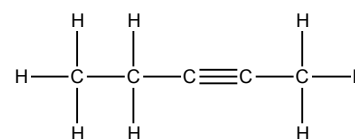
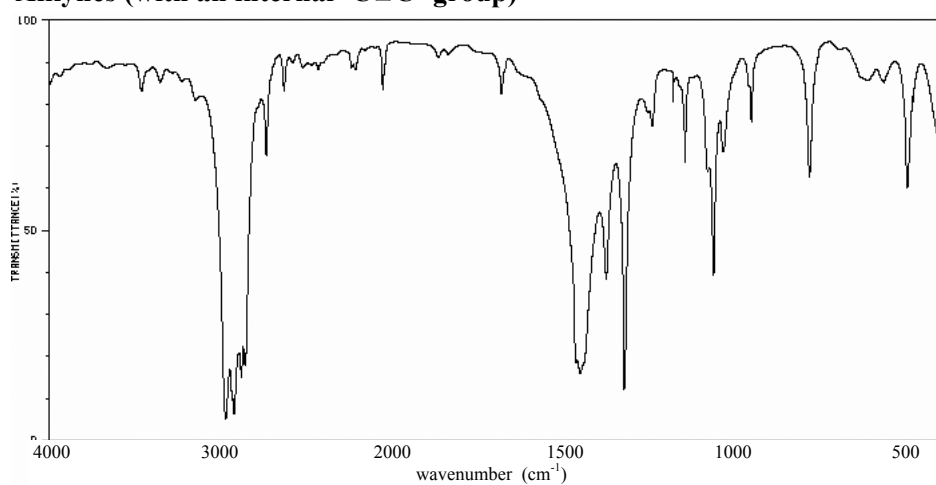


5. THE $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$ AND $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ TRIPLE BOND ABSORPTION

Alkynes (with a terminal $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$ group)



Alkynes (with an internal $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ group)



Nitriles ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ groups)

