

A valence force field for the amide group

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Abstract—A valence force field is presented for the grouping R—CO—NH—R' where R and R' are CH_2 or CH_3 , derived from the frequencies of N-methylacetamide, nylons, and some of the deuteroderivatives. By refining all experimental data simultaneously, the overall agreement between the experimental and calculated frequencies is good.

INTRODUCTION

DURING the last decade extensive experimental data have been collected on infrared spectra of molecules with the amide group [1–14]. An assignment of characteristic frequencies of the amide group was soon established [2] and later work led to an understanding of the origin of other bands in N-methylacetamide [11, 12] and in polyamides made from ω -aminoacids [9]. Along with the assignment of spectra, normal coordinate calculations for these molecules were being performed. The first of these was that for N-methylacetamide [2] in which methyl groups were taken as mass points and a Urey-Bradley force field was used. This calculation was later refined to the complete molecular model of N-methylacetamide [12, 15] using, in addition, experimental frequencies of molecules with deuterated methyl groups. A calculation of the out-of-plane vibrations of polyamides in the planar form was done with a valence force field neglecting torsion coordinates and the amide VII vibration [16]. A similar attempt with in-plane vibrations [17], using a Urey-Bradley force field for the amide group, was not

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successful due to a very poor computer used in this calculation (Russian Ural 2). However, it showed the probable necessity of using a valence force field for the amide group. With the Urey-Bradley force field, reproduction of the fine structure of the CH_2 wagging vibrations in the region $1150\text{--}1300\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (see [9]) was not possible. Recently, a calculation was done for the dimer of polyglycine ($\text{CH}_3\text{NHCOC}\text{H}_2\text{NHCOCH}_3$) and was used for an estimation of the rotation angles of the central $\text{CO}-\text{CH}_2$ and CH_2-NH bonds [14]. A calculation on nylon 6, in which methylene groups were taken as mass points [13], showed that such a calculation may serve as a good tool in understanding far infrared spectra below 600 cm^{-1} , where there is no essential contribution from hydrogen atom motions.

In this paper we present a valence force field for the grouping $\text{R}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{R}'$, where R and R' are CH_2 or CH_3 , which was derived from the frequencies of N-methylacetamide, nylons, and some of their deuteroderivatives. In the nylons, n-paraffin force constants were used for the $(\text{CH}_2)_{n-1}$ chain (with the exception of some constants for the first and last methylene groups). The force constants of the amide group were assumed to be transferable between nylons and N-methylacetamide. In out-of-plane blocks, torsion coordinates were included. In deriving this force field, we started from NEEDHAM's force field [12] and refined it using experimental frequencies of polyamides. When the refined force field was applied back to the N-methylacetamide, some frequencies were about 100 cm^{-1} off their experimental values. Therefore, it was necessary to refine all experimental data simultaneously. After doing this, the overall agreement between experimental and calculated frequencies was good, and most of the frequencies were reproduced to within 7 cm^{-1} , although some greater deviations do occur (e.g. in the C-C stretching region in nylon 3). If this force field is applied to similar molecules [18], the agreement goes down only slightly; one frequency which seems to be systematically off about 15 cm^{-1} is the CH_2 wagging mode in the $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CO}-$ group.

THE FORCE FIELD

In view of the bad experience in the past with the Urey-Bradley force field for the amide group [17], we decided to introduce a valence force field instead. However, a unique result for this kind of force field cannot be expected, since the problem is expected to be ill-conditioned because of the large number of force constants. Therefore, measures must be taken to ensure the convergence of the refinement. These measures should express mathematically the physical requirements on the force constants, viz., that cross terms between remote coordinates should be small and that similar force constants should be close, and also the requirement that in each refinement cycle the differences between the initial and refined force constants should be small.

In our belief, the best way to do this is to add to the sum of the squares of frequency errors, i.e.

$$\sum_i P_i [\omega_i(\text{calc}) - \omega_i(\text{exp})]^2$$

the sum of squares of all linear combinations of force constants which we wish to keep close to zero, properly weighted according to the accuracy with which we wish to do

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so. Thus, if the force constant f_i should lie between -0.2 and 0.2, we add $(f_i/0.2)^2$; if the constants f_i and f_j should be close to each other with an accuracy of 0.1, we add $[(f_i - f_j)/0.1]^2$. In our refinement program, we have introduced three types of such requirements: that a force constant be close to a predefined value, that the difference between two force constants be close to a predefined value (usually zero), and that the difference between a force constant before and after refinement in each cycle be close to zero. In addition, we permitted the corrections to any two chosen force constants to be kept exactly equal in each cycle. This was done to facilitate introducing more transferability among force constants than was assumed during the original coding of the F matrices (otherwise it is necessary to recode the F matrices).

The final values of the force constants are listed in Table 1. Of the 99 force constants in the polyamides (76 for the in-plane block and 23 for the out-of-plane block), 22 were transferred from n-paraffins, two torsion force constants were transferred from SHIMANOUCHI [22], and the force constant for the N—H stretching vibration was estimated to be 5.98 in order to lead to the value of about 3300 cm^{-1} for the N—H stretching frequency. Twelve more force constants are required for N-methylacetamide, of which 2 constants for C—H stretching were transferred from n-paraffins. The remaining 84 force constants, 60 for the in-plane block, 14 for the out-of-plane block, and 10 new constants for N-methylacetamide, were refined by least squares. The cross terms involving coordinates C—C(—CO)—H, C—C—C(=O), H—C—C(=O), N—C—H, N—C(=H₂)—C, and H—C(—N)—C not shown in Table 1 were also transferred from n-paraffins, neglecting the difference between C(=O), N, and C(=H₂) atoms in these cross terms. Moreover, in the in-plane block 10 of the force constants were forced to the values of the similar force constants in n-paraffins with an accuracy of 0.1, and 6 with an accuracy of 0.2, as shown in Table 1. At first sight, the values of the force constants seem to be reasonable, although the value of the cross term between C—C(=O) and C=O may seem to be too high. But we must keep in mind that this set of force constants certainly is not unique, and we are convinced that other sets, in which some of the force constants may differ by as much as 0.5 from those in Table 1, may reproduce the experimental data equally well.

Some attention should also be paid to the transferring of force constants from n-paraffins. We calculated frequencies of some longer n-paraffins and observed that a few of the C—C stretching frequencies and several C—C—C bending frequencies were over 10 cm^{-1} off their calculated values. Deviations of up to 7 cm^{-1} were also observed in the CH₂ wagging frequencies, and here they were determined almost exclusively by phase differences associated with the corresponding modes. This dependence was also observed in the C—C stretching and C—C—C bending regions, although the interaction of both branches of the dispersion curves interferes somewhat with this. Such errors are expected to be transferred to the amide force constants. That is, by keeping the n-paraffin force constants fixed during refinement, other constants which are being refined are forced to change so as to compensate for the errors caused by the fixed force constants. This compensation should probably work best for molecules with about five methylene groups, from which most of the data in the refinement were used. On this basis, we can explain some large errors in the C—C stretching frequencies in nylon 3 and in the CH₂ wagging frequency of the CH₃CH₂CO group. The application of this force field to other similar molecules with

Table 1. Force constants for the $\text{CH}_2\text{CONHCH}_2$ group

	C—C(CO)	C—C—C(O)	C—C(O)	C—C=O	C=C=O	C=C=O	C—C(O)—N	C(O)—N	C—N—C(H ₂)	N—C(H ₂)	N—C(H ₂)—C	(N)C(H ₂)—O
C—C(CO)	4.632††											
C—C—C(O)	0.3155*	1.5985										
C—C(O)	0.0890*	0.3134†	5.1744	2.8251								
C—C=O	0	-0.0314†	0.2584	8.7802								
C=O	0	0	0.7637	-0.1167	2.5363							
C—C(O)—N	0	-0.2082††	0.0907	1.4945	-0.4954	0.4377	6.1176					
C(O)—N	0	0	0.6382	-0.0838	0.2304	-0.1291	-0.4886	2.3231				
C—N—C	0	0	0	-0.0121	0	-0.1291	-0.3746	0.8481	1.1542			
H—N—C(H ₂)	0	0	0	0.1898	0	0	0.3522	0.8152	0.3241	5.2782		
N—C(H ₂)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0160††	-0.1433††	0.3118†	1.6626		
N—C(H ₂)—C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0930*	0.3247*	4.532††
(N)C(H ₂)—C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

 $K_{NH} = 5.98^{**}$.

(b) Force constants involving antisymmetric and/or unsymmetric coordinates

	C—C(CO)—H	H—C—C(O)	CO o.p. bend	C(O)—N tors.	NH o.p. bend	N—C—H	H—C(N)—C
C—C(CO)—H	1.1532						
C—C(CO)—H'	0.5101						
H—C—C(O)	0.4747	1.0665*					
H'—C—C(O)	0.5168	0.4707*					
CO o.p. bend	0	0.0346	0.6797				
C(O)—N tors.	0	0	0.1400	0.6706			
NH o.p. bend	0	0	0.0256	0.0297	0.0800		
N—C—H	0	0	0	0	-0.0009	1.2175	
N—O—H'	0	0	0	0	0.0009	0.3180	
H—C(N)—C	0	0	0	0	0	0.4694*	1.1975
H'—C(N)—C	0	0	0	0	0	0.3319*	0.6777

 $\tau_{O-C(O)} = 0.037^{**}$, $\tau_{N-O(H_2)} = 0.037^{**}$.

Table 1 (cont.)

(c) Cross terms between symmetric and unsymmetric coordinates

	C—C(CO)	C—C—C(O)	C—C(O)	skew	C—C—O	cis	gauche	C—C(O)—N trans
O—C(CO)—H	0.174††	0.5232*	-0.0730*	0	0	0	0	0
H—C—C(O)	-0.0923*	0.4920†	0.2074†	0.1317	-0.1936§	-0.0229	0.0278§	
	C—N—C		H—N—C(H ₃)	cis	N—C(H ₃)	N—C(H ₃)—C	(N)C(H ₃)—C	
	gauche	trans	skew					
N—O—H	-0.0099	-0.0838§	0.0860	-0.0063§	0.3665†	0.4896†	-0.1415*	
H—C(N)—C	0	0	0	0	-0.1086*	0.4991*	0.174††	

(d) Methyl group force constants in N-methylacetamides

	H _α	H _β	F _β					
CH ₃ (CO)	0.6355	0.6972	-0.0182					
CH ₃ (NH)	0.5277	0.7962	-0.0461					
	H—C—C(O)	H—C(CO)—C	n-paraffin	H—C(N)—C	H—C—N			
H _y + F _y + 2H _δ	1.6373	1.6743	1.710	1.7152	1.5955	f _y ² + f _{y'} ² = 0.015		
H _y - F _y	0.5958	0.6421	0.682	0.6798	0.8395	f _y ² - f _{y'} ² = -0.131		
F _{y'} + 2H _δ		0.9915	1.087	0.8714		f _{y'} ² + f _{y''} ² = -0.013		
F _{y'}		-0.0421	0.021	0.1075		f _{y'} ² - f _{y''} ² = 0.005		
						f _{y''} ² + f _{y'''} ² = 0.022		
						f _{y''} ² - f _{y'''} ² = 0.002		

* Kept close to the corresponding force constant in the polymethylene chain with an accuracy of 0.01.

† As in *, with an accuracy of 0.02.

‡ cis.

§ From N-methylacetamide (this calculation).

** Assumed (no refinement).

†† Transferred from n-paraffins [2].

‡‡ trans.

Every H atom lies on the upper side of the skeletal plane and every H' atom on the lower side. The positive direction of the CO and NH out-of-plane (o.p.) bending coordinates corresponds to the situation in which the CO or NH bond enters the upper side of the skeletal plane. The positive direction of a torsion coordinate corresponds to the situation in which the outer skeletal atoms (i.e. C or N) involved in this coordinate enter the upper side of the skeletal plane. All zero values of force constants were assumed.

the amide group showed the force field to be a powerful means of understanding and assigning their spectra [18]. But it also showed clearly that a further refinement of this force field to remove some of the uncertainty caused by ill-conditioning would be possible and desirable if new experimental data, and/or a more refined set of n-paraffin force constants, were available.

ASSUMED STRUCTURES AND COORDINATES

In the calculations we used the following bond lengths [19]: $d_{\text{CH}} = 1.093 \text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{CC}} = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{NH}} = 1.01 \text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{CO}} = 1.23 \text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{C}(-\text{O})-\text{N}} = 1.34 \text{ \AA}$, $d_{\text{C}(-\text{H})-\text{N}} = 1.47 \text{ \AA}$. All angles in the methylene and methyl groups were assumed tetrahedral, and angles in the C—CO—NH—C group were assumed trigonal (120°). Mass values used were $m_{\text{H}} = 1.007825$, $m_{\text{C}} = 12$, $m_{\text{N}} = 14.00307$, $m_{\text{O}} = 15.99491$, and $m_{\text{D}} = 2.01410$. For the velocity of light and Avogadro's number we used the values $2.997925 \times 10^{10} \text{ cm/sec}$ and $6.02257 \times 10^{23} \text{ mol}^{-1}$ respectively.

The internal coordinates were bond lengths, bond angles, out-of-plane bend angles, and torsion angles. The first two kinds were used in the usual way: a + 1 value of the coordinate means an increase by 1 Å, or 1 rad., respectively. For defining the next two types, let us call one side of the carbon skeleton the upper side and the other the lower side. The value + 1 for the coordinate C=O (or N—H) out-of-plane bend means the C=O (N—H) bond is rotated by 1 rad. perpendicular to the C—C—N (C—N—C) plane and moves into the upper side of this plane. In the internal torsion coordinates we follow the FUKUSHIMA convention [20]: if atom X has m adjacent atoms and atom Y has n adjacent atoms, $(n - 1)(m - 1)$ dihedral angles about the X—Y bond may be defined. For the torsion coordinate about this bond we take the sum of the changes of all of these dihedral angles divided by $(m - 1)(n - 1)$. The plus sign for a dihedral angle is chosen in a direction such that the change of the skeletal dihedral angle (i.e. the angle involving the C and N atoms only) moves both outer skeletal atoms into the upper side of the skeletal plane. This convention has the disadvantage that it changes the direction of the torsion coordinate about adjacent skeletal bonds from clockwise to counter-clockwise; on the other hand, we found it very convenient for setting up the B matrix elements. If the rotation angles in the molecule differ from those of the standard all-trans for the skeleton (e.g. the γ form of nylon 6), we first rotate it to the standard conformation for determining the positive direction of the out-of-plane bending and torsion coordinates.

We decided to remove the local redundancy in each methylene group by omitting the H—C—H bending coordinate and in the amide group by omitting the H—N—C(=O) and O=C—N coordinates. The omission of the H—C—H bending coordinate leads to an increase by the value of H_s of all diagonal and cross terms between the remaining five angle coordinates around this carbon atom. This change is included in Table 1, where final refined values of force constants are listed. In the actual coding of the F matrices, we further changed our force constant set in the case of the CCH

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bending, NCH bending, and CH stretching coordinates to some sums and differences of force constants yielding in-plane and out-of-plane blocks in polyamides which are mutually independent. Even in the case where complete independence is not obtained, it is worth doing so since the conditioning of the in-plane and out-of-plane blocks may be different, requiring a different approach to ensuring convergence. This is difficult to do without having separated the force constants influencing the individual blocks. For the convenience of those who would wish to follow this approach, we also include the symmetrized combinations of force constants in Table 1. Note only that in forming out-of-plane coordinates, the internal coordinate containing the hydrogen atom on the *upper* side of the skeletal plane always enters with a + sign.

All calculations were performed on an IBM 360 computer using a computer program written by one of us (J. J.). In coding this program, care was taken to save computer time and storage space in handling large matrices. The method of calculation was essentially the same as in the previous work [15, 16].

EXPERIMENTAL DATA

Extensive experimental data on infrared frequencies of molecules with the amide group were collected in Prague in the early sixties [4, 5, 9, 11]. These data were used in the present refinement, complemented by some data in the region below 400 cm^{-1} [10, 13]. Although other data are available in the literature [1, 7, 8], there is an advantage in using experimental data from a single source, since systematic errors in a given region of the spectrum are then the same for all the frequencies. This is important for a successful simultaneous refinement of a transferable set of force constants, since accurate frequency shifts are much more relevant than accurate frequencies. This is so because such a refinement is in reality an extrapolation from frequency shifts to unknown eigenvectors, and in some cases changes in such frequency shifts of as little as 3 to 5 cm^{-1} can lead to drastic changes in eigenvectors.

The experimental frequencies are listed in Table 2 together with their statistical weights and calculated values. In our coding, 1273/3 means that the contribution to the sum of error squares was $((\omega_{\text{calc}} - 1273)/3)^2$; i.e. rather than statistical weights P_i , the values P_i^{-1} are listed. Because of the small difference between the starting and refined set of force constants in the last refinement cycle, we did not repeat the frequency calculations with the final set in Table 1 for all molecules. Only the frequencies of nylon 6 and nylon 66 listed in Table 2 are those obtained with the set of force constants in Table 1; the other calculated frequencies are those obtained with the next-to-last set of force constants.

In Table 2, *B*, *W*, *T*, *R*, and *S* mean CH_2 bending, wagging, twisting, rocking, and C—C stretching modes respectively. Where the assignment is shown between two lines, it relates to both of them (in the case of splitting of the monomer unit modes). The indices in the *B*, *W*, *T*, *R*, and *S* modes are sequence indices of the progression and are related to the phase differences in the polymethylene portion of the chain [23, 24]. Compared to the previous assignment [9], we now denote one band in the CH_2 wagging progression as amide III, although the selection of the proper one is

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Table 2. Experimental and calculated frequencies of nylons and N-methylacetamides

Nylon 3				Nylon 6			
Exp. [9, 10]	Calc. <i>A'</i>	Calc. <i>A''</i>	Assignment	Exp. [9, 13]	Calc. <i>B₁</i>	Calc. <i>B₂</i>	Assignment
1646/6	1643		Amide I	1647/6	1644	1645	Amide I
1537/6	1558		Amide II	1551/6	1556	1556	Amide II
1467/4	1454		CH ₂ (—NH) bend	1480/2		1479	
1428/4	1421		CH ₂ (—CO) bend	1479/2	1479		<i>B₅</i>
1373/3	1374		Amide III	1466/3		1474	
1358/3	1363				1473		<i>B₄</i>
1291/2		1285	<i>W₁</i>	1455/3	1462		
1224/2	1227		<i>T₁</i>			1460	<i>B₃</i>
1203/3		1201	<i>W₁</i>			1444	
1116/2	1118		<i>T₂</i>				<i>B₂</i>
		1064	<i>S₁</i>	1439/2	1443		
1050/4	1070		<i>R₂</i>	1420/2	1420	1420	<i>B₁</i>
976/4	995		C—CO stretch	1382		1386	Amide III
792/3		806		1369		1374	<i>W₅</i>
	722		<i>R₁</i>	1365		1348	<i>W₄</i>
697/3		695	Amide IV			1318	<i>W₃</i>
580/3		582	Amide V	1305/3		1305	<i>T₂</i>
456/4	459		Amide VI			1304	<i>T₁</i>
343/4	333		{ Skeletal bend	1295/2	1296		<i>W₂</i>
230/3		225	Amide VII	1282/3		1281	<i>T₃</i>
		92	Skeletal torsion	1270/2	1270		<i>T₄</i>
				1244/4		1247	<i>W₁</i>
Nylon 4				1284/3	1237	1216	<i>T₄</i>
Exp. [9, 10]	Calc. <i>A₁</i>	Calc. <i>B₂</i>	Calc. <i>B₁</i>	Assignment	1217/2		<i>W₁</i>
1641/6	1645		1645	Amide I	1173/2	1175	<i>T₅</i>
1550/6	1558		1554	Amide II	1128/2	1128	<i>S₁</i>
1474/3	1477		1477	<i>B₃</i>	1115/2		<i>R₆</i>
1451/3	1452		1455	<i>B₂</i>		1099	
	1419					1097	<i>S₃</i>
1418/2		1419	<i>B₁</i>	1078/4	1081		
		1382	Amide III		1064	1067	<i>S₅</i>
	1379		1371	<i>W₃</i>	1043/2	1048	
1351/6	1354		Amide III	1032/2		1026	<i>S₄</i>
1312/2	1314				1010	1019	<i>S₃</i>
		1302	<i>T₂</i>	964/2		964	C—CO stretch
1274/3		1278	<i>W₂</i>	955/2		955	<i>R₄</i>
1263/3	1266		<i>T₁</i>	931/2	933		C—CO stretch
1231/3		1239	<i>W₁</i>	838/2		842	<i>R₃</i>
1212/2	1213				787	787	<i>R₂</i>
1190/2		1192	<i>T₂</i>	738		733	Amide IV
1126/2	1123		<i>S₁</i>	734/2	727		<i>R₁</i>
1105/3		1104	<i>R₂</i>	692/3	696		Amide V
	1081			579/3	581		Amide VI
		1081	<i>S₂</i>		544		
1070/4	1068			524/2		519	
	1021		<i>S₃</i>	445/2	445		
951/4	958		C—CO stretch	429/2		431	
870/2		875	<i>R₂</i>	370/2	368		Skeletal bend
755/2		756	<i>R₁</i>	345/6		332	
	777		690	295/2	299		
692/3		695	Amide IV			266	
574/3		580	Amide V	220/3			Amide VII
	545		Amide VI	195/2		196	
454/3		455	{ Skeletal bend	170/2		166	
	384				126		
214/3		202	Amide VII		98		
	104				71		
	98	338			62		
		107			54		
		98	Skeletal bend		53		
			and torsion			41	
		93					
		49					

Table 2 (cont.)

Exp. [9]	Nylon 7			Assignment	Exp. [9]	Nylon 8 (cont.)		
	A'	Calc.	A''			A ₁	Calc.	B ₁
1644/6	1645			Amide I		1452	1451	B ₃
1550/6	1556			Amide II		1441	1442	B ₄
1479/2	1479			B ₆	1419/2	1420	1420	B ₁
1470/2	1474			B ₆		1384	1386	W ₇
	1469			B ₄		1380	1377	Amide III
	1456			B ₂		1372	1365	W ₆
1440/2	1442			B ₃			1356	W ₅
1422/2	1420			B ₁	1343/3	1341		W ₅
	1386			W ₆	1325/2	1319		
	1375			W ₅			1304	W ₄
1360/2	1359			Amide III	1308/3		1308	T ₃
1346/2	1341			W ₄			1306	T ₃
1309/3		1307		T ₂			1302	T ₁
1303/3		1305		T ₃	1287/2		1288	T ₄
1291/3		1296		T ₁			1284	
1281/2	1278			W ₃	1267/2	1267		W ₃
1271/3		1269		T ₄	1259/4		1259	T ₅
1252/2	1258			W ₁	1245/2	1248		
1229/3		1230		T ₅			1233	W ₁
1199/2	1199			W ₁	1219/2		1219	T ₆
1187/2		1166		T ₆	1204/3			1205
1128/2	1129			S ₁	1197/2	1196		W ₁
		1106		R ₄	1163/2		1167	T ₇
1081/2	1084			S ₂	1126/2	1129		
1066/4	1065			S ₆			1111	S ₁
	1052			S ₅		1106		R ₇
	1030			S ₄			1105	S ₂
1012/4	1021			S ₃		1087	1065	S ₇
978/2		977		R ₅		1067	1062	S ₆
943/2	943			C—CO stretch		1064	1059	S ₅
879/2		880				1042		S ₃
793/3		799		R ₄		1020	1027	S ₅
		747		R ₃		1008	987	S ₄
	726			Amide IV	1000/2		996	R ₄
727/2		723		R ₁	940/4	952	939	C—CO stretch
693/3		696		Amide V	908/2		906	R ₆
581/3		581		Amide VI	830/2		831	R ₄
513/2	514				770/2		772	R ₄
	469						737	R ₈
437/4	448			Skeletal bend		729	746	Amide IV
	838				726/2		721	R ₁
		214		Amide VII	688/3		696	Amide V
	153				582/3		581	Amide VI
	140			Skeletal bend	550/3		562	
	134					509		
	125					481	471	
	84			Skeletal torsion		466	386	Skeletal bend
	60					358	342	
	53					249	258	
						221	215	
							214	Amide VII
							137	
							135	
							123	
							112	
								Skeletal bend and torsion
Exp. [9]	Nylon 8			Assignment		100		
	A ₁	Calc.	B ₂	B ₁		67		
1642/6	1645	1645		Amide I		49		
1549/6	1556	1556		Amide II		45		
1480/2	1479	1479		B ₇		35		
1469/3	1474			B ₆				
1469/2		1474				33		
	1474	1473		B ₆		32		
	1464	1465		B ₄				

Table 2 (cont.)

Exp. [9]	A'	Nylon 11			Exp. [9]	Nylon 11 (cont.)		
		Calc.	A''	Assignment		A'	Calc.	A''
1644/6	1645			Amide I			214	Amide VII
1549/6	1556			Amide II			144	
1482/2	1479			B ₁₀			143	
1470/2	1476			B ₉			119	
	1475			B ₈			106	
	1473			B ₇			90	
	1470			B ₆			82	Skeletal bend and torsion
	1463			B ₅	71		59	
	1454			B ₄	68		30	
	1446			B ₃				
	1440			B ₂				
1420/2	1420			B ₁			28	
	1386			W ₁₀				
	1382			W ₉				
	1376			Amide III				
	1372			W ₈				
1353/3	1348			W ₇	1640/6		1645	Amide I
1340/2	1334			W ₆	1644		1556	
	1309			T ₉	1551/6			
	1308			T ₈				
	1305			T ₄	1555			Amide II
	1303			T ₁	1480			B ₂ (NH)
	1299			T ₅	1480/2		1478	B ₃ (NH)
1298/2	1296			W ₅	1471/2		1474	B ₄ (NH)
	1284			T ₆			1472	B ₄ (CO)
1281/2	1282			W ₄				B ₅ (NH)
1263/3	1263			T ₇	1462			B ₅ (CO)
1242/2	1246			W ₃	1460			B ₆ (NH)
	1234			T ₈	1446/3		1447	B ₆ (CO)
1226/2	1229			W ₂	1440		1422	B ₇ (NH)
1199/3	1204			T ₉	1423/2		1419	B ₇ (CO)
1191/2	1191			W ₁			1386	B ₁ (CO)
1162/2	1160			T ₁₀	1376/6		1378	Amide III
1127/2	1130			S ₁			1378	W ₆ (NH)
	1109			R ₁₀			1370	W ₅ (NH)
1090/3	1093			S ₂			1367	W ₄ (NH)
	1070			S ₃			1334	W ₃ (NH)
	1068			S ₁₀	1331			W ₄ (CO)
	1067			S ₉			1305	T ₁ (CO)
	1062			S ₈			1305	T ₁ (NH)
	1043			S ₇			1305	T ₂ (NH)
	1036			S ₄			1302	T ₂ (CO)
	1024			R ₉				T ₃ (NH)
999/3	1005			S ₆	1281/2		1282	W ₈ (CO)
987/3	980			S ₅	1282			W ₃ (NH)
968/2	964			R ₈			1264	T ₃ (CO)
940/2	942			C—CO stretch			1260	T ₄ (NH)
900/2	900			R ₇	1243			W ₈ (CO)
	845			R ₆			1226	W ₅ (NH)
793/2	796			R ₅	1226/2		1221	T ₅ (NH)
	761			R ₄	1201/2		1199	W ₄ (NH)
	740			Amide IV	1183/2		1178	W ₁ (CO)
	738			R ₃			1150	T ₆ (NH)
	724			R ₂	1145/2		1144	R ₆ (NH)
723/2	718			R ₁				T ₄ (CO)
690/3	696			Amide V			1131	
584/3	581			Amide VI				
544/3	560						1106	
494/3	504						1099	
444/3	448						1069	
	409						1065	R ₄ (CO)
	370						1064	
	313						1049	
	247						1043/2	
	223						1017/3	
				Skeletal bend			1003	

Table 2 (cont.)

Table 2 (cont.)

N-deuterated nylon 6 (cont.)				N-deuterated nylon 7 (cont.)				
Exp. [9, 13]	A ₁	Calc. B ₂	B ₁	Assignment	Exp. [9]	A'	Calc. A''	Assignment
734/2	736	723	730	Amide IV <i>R</i> ₁	493/3	722	604	Amide IV
		604		Amide VI			502	Amide VI
496/3		502		Amide V		508		Amide V
	541		513		435/4	467		Skeletal bend
512/2						443		
442/2	440					337		
429/2			431	Skeletal bend			214	Amide VII
365/2	365					153		
345/4		332				139		Skeletal bend
294/2	298		263			134		
220/3		217		Amide VII		125		
195/2			195			83		
170/2			165			59		
	126					52		
	97							
	71							
	61							
	53							
	53							
	40							
N-deuterated nylon 7				N-deuterated nylon 8				
Exp. [9]	A'	Calc. A''	Assignment	Exp. [9]	A ₁	B ₂	B ₁	Assignment
1632/8	1630		Amide I	1637/6	1630	1630	Amide I	
	1487		Amide II		1486	1486	Amide II	
	1476		<i>B</i> ₄		1478	1477	<i>B</i> ₇	
	1474		<i>B</i> ₅		1474	1474	<i>B</i> ₆	
	1467		<i>B</i> ₄		1471	1471	<i>B</i> ₅	
	1454		<i>B</i> ₃		1463	1463	<i>B</i> ₄	
	1442		<i>B</i> ₂		1451	1451	<i>B</i> ₃	
1421/2	1420		<i>B</i> ₁	1420/2	1441	1441	<i>B</i> ₂	
1374/2	1380		<i>W</i> ₆		1420	1420	<i>B</i> ₁	
	1373		<i>W</i> ₅		1381	1382	<i>W</i> ₇	
1355/4	1348		<i>W</i> ₄		1372	1374	<i>W</i> ₆	
1323/2	1314		<i>W</i> ₃		1366	1360	<i>W</i> ₅	
			1307		1328	1335	<i>W</i> ₄	
1302/3			<i>T</i> ₂	1307/3	1308		<i>T</i> ₃	
1289/3			<i>T</i> ₁		1306		<i>T</i> ₃	
1262/2			<i>T</i> ₃		1302		<i>T</i> ₁	
	1260		<i>T</i> ₄		1294	1290	<i>W</i> ₃	
1230/2			<i>W</i> ₂		1288/2	1288	<i>T</i> ₄	
1219/2	1213		<i>T</i> ₅		1253/2	1259	<i>T</i> ₅	
1168/2			<i>T</i> ₆		1249	1253	<i>W</i> ₂	
1127/2	1125		<i>S</i> ₁		1208			
1110/4			<i>R</i> ₅	1120/2	1219	1219	<i>T</i> ₆	
1098/4	1105		<i>S</i> ₂		1124/2	1126	<i>S</i> ₁	
1066/3			<i>S</i> ₆		1096/3	1109	1104	<i>S</i> ₂
	1055		<i>S</i> ₅				1105	<i>R</i> ₇
	1036		<i>S</i> ₂	1022/3	1032	1068	1066	<i>S</i> ₇
1021/4	1016		<i>S</i> ₄		1009	1064	1064	<i>S</i> ₆
973/2	980		Amide III		999/2	980	1036	<i>S</i> ₃
973/3		975	<i>R</i> ₆		978/3	974	993	<i>S</i> ₄
937/2	935		C—CO stretch		978/2	931		<i>R</i> ₆
878/2	878		<i>R</i> ₄		934/2	940		Amide III
793/2	791		<i>R</i> ₃		911/3	903		C—CO stretch
	744		<i>R</i> ₄		828/2	828		<i>R</i> ₅
728/2	721		<i>R</i> ₁		770/2	766		<i>R</i> ₃

Table 2 (cont.)

N-deuterated nylon 8 (cont.)				N-deuterated nylon 11 (cont.)			
Exp. [9]	Calc.	A'	A''	Exp. [11]	Calc.	A'	A''
725	742	Amide IV		1162/2	1160		T_{10}
	735		B_1	1129/2	1127		S_1
726/2	719		B_1		1115		S_2
	604	Amide VI				1109	R_{10}
494/3	502	Amide V			1070		S_3
543/3	555				1068		
	501				1064		
	479	469			1062		
	466	383	Skeletal bend		1048		
	355	340			1035		
	249	258				1024	B_2
	220	214			1012		
	213		Amide VII		968		
	137				975/2	972	
	135				968/2	963	Amide III
		122			934/2	933	R_8
		111					C—CO stretch
	100				848/2	898	R_7
	67				792/2	843	R_6
	49				764/4	792	R_5
	44				741/2	759	R_4
	34					735	R_3
	33					736	Amide IV
	32					723	R_2
						718	R_1
					486/3	604	Amide VI
					541/3	502	Amide V
					498/3		
					441/3		
N-deuterated nylon 11							
Exp. [9]	Calc.	A'	A''				
1632/6	1630		Amide I				
	1486		Amide II				
	1478		B_{10}				
	1476		B_9				
	1474		B_8				
	1473		B_7				
	1469		B_6				
	1462		B_5				
	1453		B_4				
	1445		B_3				
	1440		B_2			70	
	1420		B_1			68	
	1384		W_{10}				
	1379		W_9			58	
	1372		W_8			30	
	1366		W_7			28	
	1340		W_6				
	1318		W_5				
		1309	T_3				
		1308	T_3				
		1305	T_4				
		1303	T_4				
		1299	T_5				
	1286		W_4				
		1284	T_6				
		1263	T_7				
	1261		W_3				
	1233/2	1234	T_8				
	1229		W_2				
	1199/2	1204	T_9				
	1198		W_1				
				Exp. [11]	CH ₃ CONHCH ₃		
				Calc.			
				A'	A''	Assignment	
1288/2				1660/6	1662	Amide I	
1256/3				1569/6	1557	Amide II	
				1471/4	1462		
					1451/6	1465	CH ₃ (NH) as bend
					1458/6	1446	CH ₃ (CO) as bend
					1441/6	1452	CH ₃ (CO) sym bend
					1414/2	1415	CH ₃ (NH) sym bend
					1374/2	1378	CH ₃ (CO) sym bend
					1300/2	1302	Amide III

Table 2 (cont.)

CH ₃ CONHCH ₃ (cont.)				CD ₃ CONHCH ₃ (cont.)			
Exp. [11]	A'	Calc. A''	Assignment	Exp. [11]	A'	Calc. A''	Assignment
1161/3	1163	1134	CH ₃ (NH) rock	715/3		699	Amide V
1096/6	1105		N—CH ₃ stretch	592/3	587		Amide IV
1044/3		1054	CH ₃ (CO) rock	537/3		536	Amide VI
991/2	987		C—C stretch	407/3	404		Skeletal bend
883/2	884		CH ₃ (CO) rock	288/3	282		
725/3		726	Amide V	182/3		189	Amide VII
628/2	634		Amide IV			140	CH ₃ torsion
600/3		597	Amide VI			104	CD ₃ torsion
439/3	442						
289/3	295						
192/3		195	Amide VII				
		147					
		136	CH ₃ torsion				
CH ₃ CONDCH ₃				CD ₃ CONDCH ₃			
Exp. [11]	A'	Calc. A''	Assignment	Exp. [11]	A'	Calc. A''	Assignment
1647/6	1648		Amide I	1647/6	1634		Amide I
1485/6	1496		Amide II	1480/6	1488		Amide II
1471/4	1459		CH ₃ (ND) as bend	1452/6		1465	
		1465					
1440/6		1452	CH ₃ (CO) as bend			1451	CH ₃ as bend
1446/4	1439					1408/2	CH ₃ sym bend
1406/2	1408		CH ₃ (ND) sym bend			1198/4	CH ₃ rock
1372/2	1365		CH ₃ (CO) sym bend				
1185/3	1186		CH ₃ (ND) rock			1125/4	N—CH ₃ stretch
		1134				1126	CD ₃ as bend
1123/3	1114		N—CH ₃ stretch			1047	CD ₃ sym bend
1045/3		1052	CH ₃ (CO) rock			1044	Amide III
1000/2	993					976/4	CD ₃ rock
968/3	967		Amide III			910/3	C—C stretch
872/2	872		C—C stretch			861/3	CD ₃ rock
		635	Amide VI			795/4	Amide IV
628/2	628		Amide IV			588/3	559
510/3	504		Amide V				Amide VI
439/3	439					402	498
292/3	294					280/3	
189/3		195	Amide VII			173/3	
		147					
		136	CH ₃ torsion				
CD ₃ CONHCH ₃				CH ₃ CONHCD ₃			
Exp. [11]	A'	Calc. A''	Assignment	Exp. [11]	A'	Calc. A''	Assignment
1647/6	1651		Amide I	1647/6	1662		Amide I
1567/6	1550		Amide II	1564/6	1549		Amide II
1462/2	1460		CH ₃ as bend	1447/3	1446		CH ₃ as bend
		1465				1437/6	
1446/6			CH ₃ sym bend			1373/2	CH ₃ sym bend
1418/2	1415		Amide III			1302/2	Amide III
1326/2	1320					1145/3	N—CH ₃ stretch
1161/3	1165		CH ₃ rock			1144	CH ₃ rock
		1133				1051	CD ₃ as bend
1120/3	1121		N—CH ₃ stretch			1030	CD ₃ sym bend
		1048	CD ₃ as bend			1019	C—C stretch
		1039	CD ₃ sym bend			968/4	CD ₃ rock
871/4	865		C—C stretch			890/4	884
907/3		908	CD ₃ rock			781	CD ₃ rock
800/3	803					725/3	Amide V
						606/4	Amide IV
						600/3	Amide VI

Table 2 (cont.)

CH ₃ CONHCD ₃ (cont.)				CD ₃ CONHCD ₃ (cont.)			
Exp.	A'	A''	Assignment	Exp.	A'	A''	Assignment
[11]	430	275	Skeletal bend	1027/3	1015		CD ₃ (NH) as bend
			181 Amide VII	979/3	969		CD ₃ (NH) sym bend
			144 CH ₃ torsion	911/3		916	CD ₃ (CO) rock
			101 CD ₃ torsion	821/6	826		874
				750/6	746		CD ₃ (NH) rock
				716/3		698	Amide V
				574/3	570		Amide IV
				526/3		534	Amide VI
				394/3	392		
				266/3	264		
						175	Amide VII
						109	
						96	CD ₃ torsion
CH ₃ COND ¹³ C ₆ H ₅				CD ₃ COND ¹³ C ₆ H ₅			
Exp.	A'	A''	Assignment	Exp.	A'	A''	Assignment
[11]							
1640/6	1647		Amide I				
1480/6	1484		Amide II				
1432/4	1440		CH ₃ as bend				
1473/6		1452	CH ₃ as bend				
1367/2	1365		CH ₃ sym bend				
1160/3	1167		N—CH ₃ stretch				
	1065		Amide III				
		1056	CH ₃ rock				
		1045	CD ₃ as bend				
1041/3		1044	CD ₃ sym bend				
966/4	1009		CH ₃ rock				
	982		C—C stretch				
773/3	777		CD ₃ rock	1635/6	1633		Amide I
890/4		884		1473/2	1468		Amide II
		632	Amide VI	1174/6	1184		N—CH ₃ stretch
606/3	605		Amide IV	1110/6	1097		
516/4		503	Amide V			1047	
428/3	428		Skeletal bend			1046	
	274		181 Amide VII	1010/4	1022		
			144 CH ₃ torsion	980/4	991		
			101 CD ₃ torsion	950/4	931		
				912/3		910	CD ₃ (CO) rock
				815/4	825		
						873	CD ₃ (ND) rock
						746/4	
						573/3	
						566	
							Amide IV
							1555/6
							Amide VI
							1326/2
							1147/3
							1098/4
							1046
							1048
							1045

quite ambiguous since amide III contributes significantly to several bands in the CH_2 wagging region. On the other hand, the previous notation, where we included the amide III band with the wagging sequence, was rather confusing. Further, we now denote the band at about 940 cm^{-1} as $\text{C}=\text{C}(=\text{O})$ stretch instead of its previous inclusion with the *S* progression.

There are some frequencies which were not experimentally observed. Of greatest significance is the amide IV in polyamides, whose absence has for a long time been discussed by those studying the infrared spectra of polyamides. The present calculations show the somewhat surprising fact that this mode should lie in the 700 cm^{-1}

region, rather than in the 600 cm^{-1} region where it was expected. In the former region it is masked by the strong amide V band, and in the deuterated molecules an ambiguity occurs as to whether some unpronounced shoulders in the vicinity of R_1 may belong to the remnants of nondeuterated molecules or to a weak amide IV' band. No amide VI' band was observed; calculation places it at 604 cm^{-1} in nylons and at 628 cm^{-1} in N-methylacetamide. The bands R_{n-1} in nylons are masked by C—C stretching bands and could not be located with certainty. The dependence of these frequencies on force constants is somewhat similar to that of the 1045 cm^{-1} band of nylon 66, and since the latter is well assigned, we can have some confidence in the calculated values of the former frequencies. No data for skeletal torsions (with the exception of amide VII), and for skeletal bends below 150 cm^{-1} , are available.

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