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aprotic (solvent)

Non-protogenic (in a given situation). (With extremely strong Brønsted acids or bases, solvents that are normally aprotic may accept or lose a proton. For example, acetonitrile is in most instances an aprotic solvent, but it is protophilic in the presence of concentrated sulfuric acid and protogenic in the presence of potassium *tert*-butoxide. Similar considerations apply to benzene, trichloromethane, etc.)
See also: dipolar aprotic solvent

Source:
PAC, 1994, *66*, 1077 *(Glossary of terms used in physical organic chemistry (IUPAC Recommendations 1994))* on page 1085

