

# $^1\text{H}$ NMR Spectroscopy

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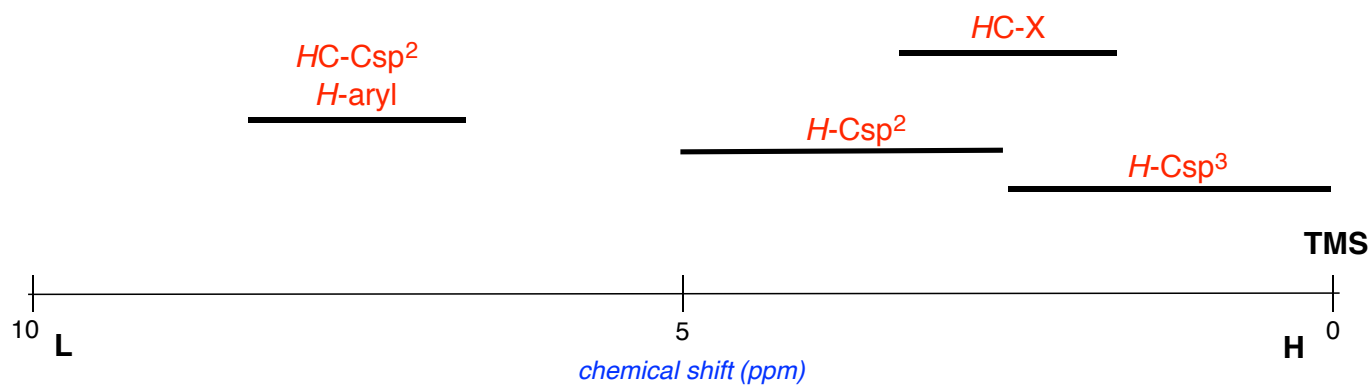
from chapter \_\_\_\_\_ in the recommended text

## A. Introduction

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## B. Chemical Shifts In $^1\text{H}$ Spectra

smaller



high field region

low field region from 5 – 6.5 ppm

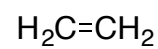
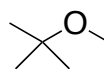
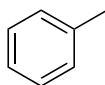
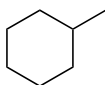
lower field than  $\text{HC-Csp}^3$  atoms

allylic and benzylic

higher chemical shifts than  $\text{HC-Csp}^3$

higher

lower



1.4 - 1.2

1.4 - 1.2 and 0.9

7.5

7.5 and 2.3

3.5 and 1.4 - 1.2

0.9

5.2

select from  $\delta = 7.5, 5.2, 3.5, 2.3, 1.4 - 1.2$ , and, or 0.9

1

5

1

4

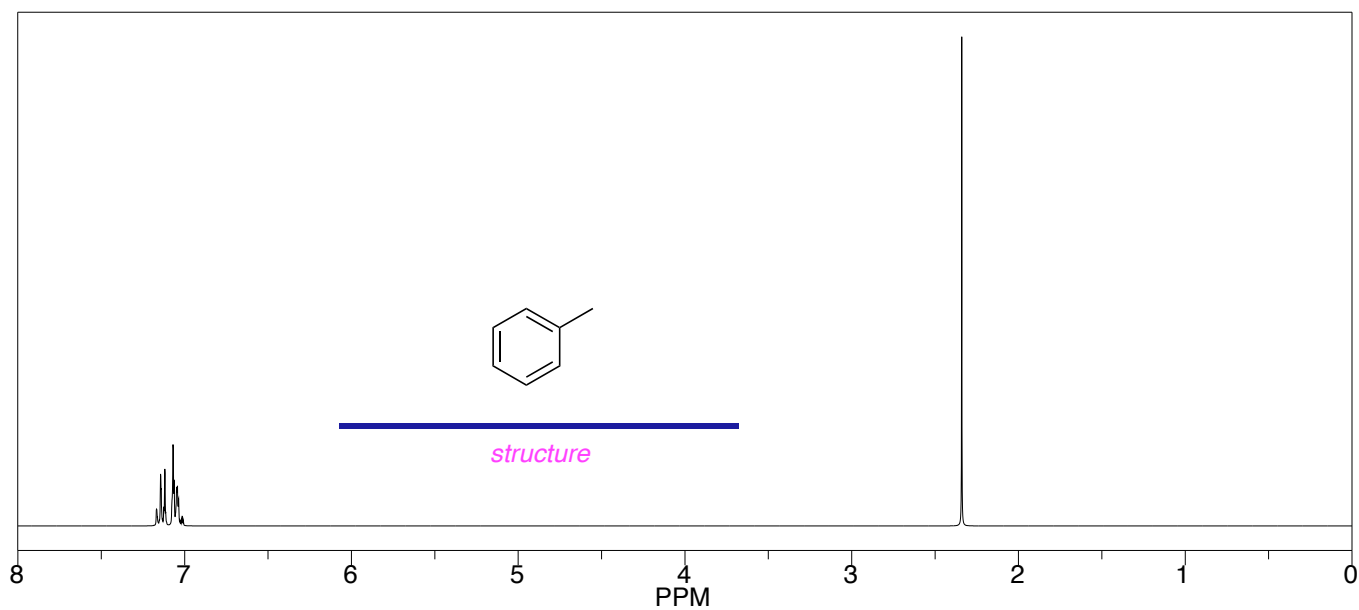
2

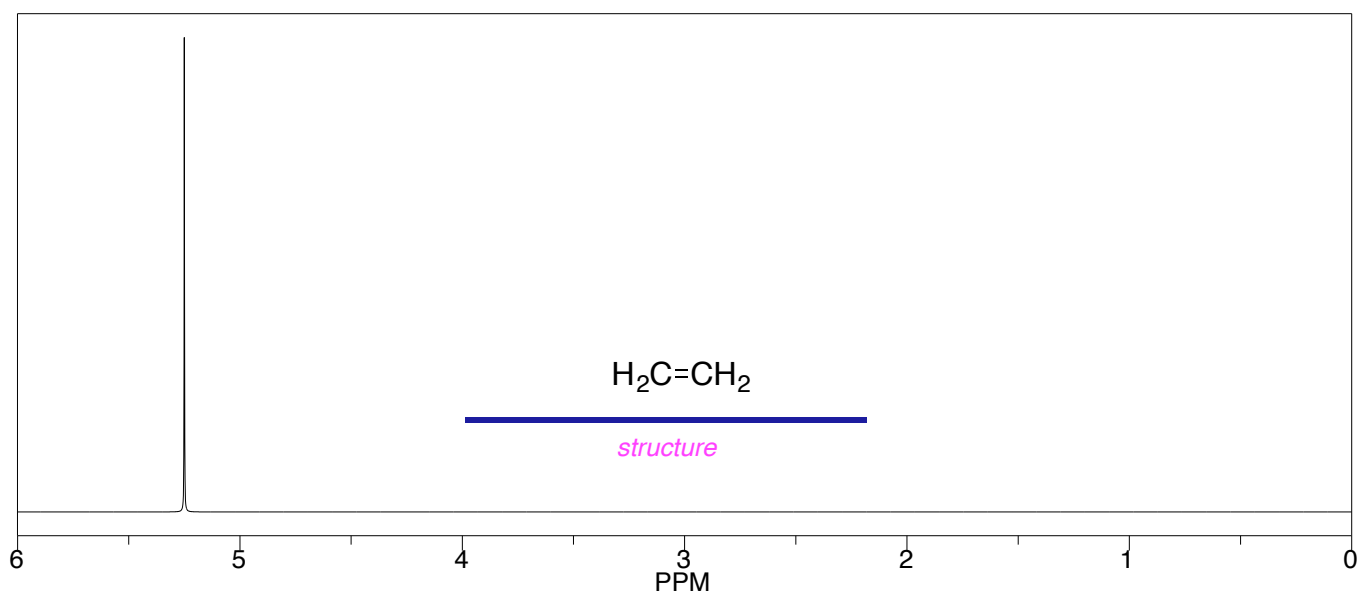
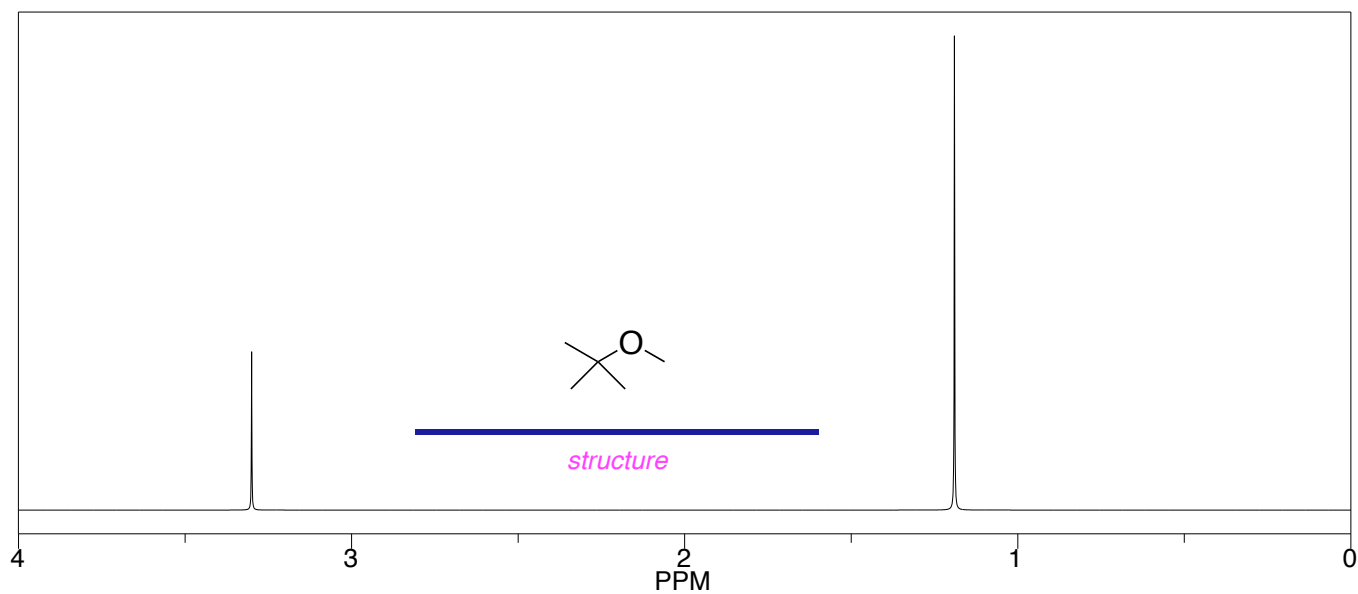
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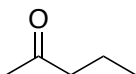
1

indicate number of H environments

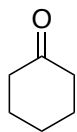
X.



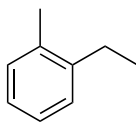




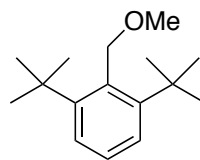
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inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 2  
2 - 3 2  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



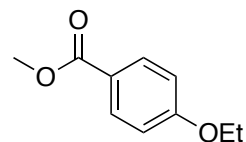
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 1  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



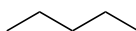
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 2  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 4



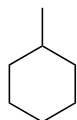
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 1  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 1  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 2



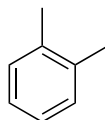
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 2  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 2



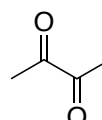
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



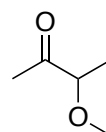
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number of  
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3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



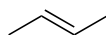
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 0  
2 - 3 1  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 2



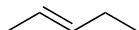
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 1  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



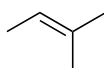
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 1  
3 - 4 1  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 0



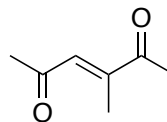
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 0



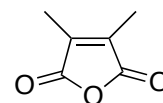
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 3  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 2  
7 - 9 0



4  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 3  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 0



4  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 1  
2 - 3 2  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 0



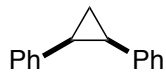
1  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 0  
2 - 3 1  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



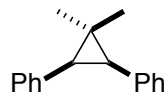
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inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 1  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



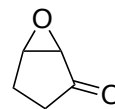
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



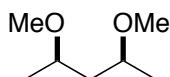
6  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 2  
2 - 3 1  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 3



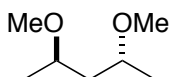
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 2  
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3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 3



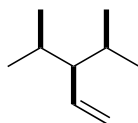
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 2  
3 - 4 1  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 0



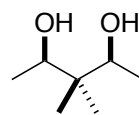
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
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2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 2  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



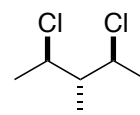
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 2  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 2  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



6  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 4  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 3  
7 - 9 0



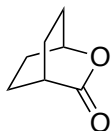
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3 - 4 1  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 0



4  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 3  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 1  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



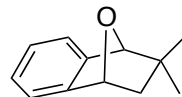
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number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 2  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



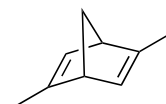
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inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 4  
2 - 3 1  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 0



4  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 4  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 0  
7 - 9 0



10  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 4  
2 - 3 0  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 2  
7 - 9 4



4  
inequivalent H  
number of  
resonances (ppm):  
0 - 2 2  
2 - 3 1  
3 - 4 0  
4 - 7 1  
7 - 9 0

## C. Coupling In $^1\text{H}$ NMR

two bond couplings

Heteronuclear Coupling To  $^{13}\text{C}$  Is Unimportant

1.11

are not

NMR silent).

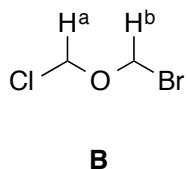
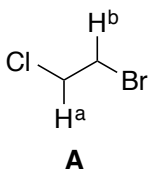
hetero-

### Homonuclear $^1\text{H}$ Coupling

is not removed

2 and 3 bond homonuclear couplings.

ie 4 bond homonuclear

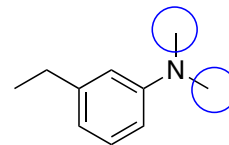
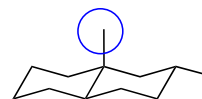
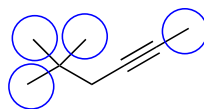
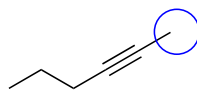
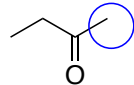
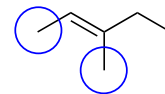
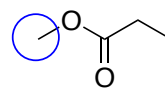
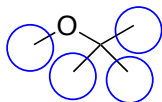
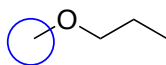
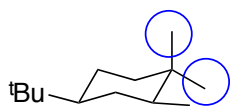


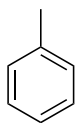
3 bonds and do

4 bonds between them and do not

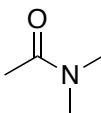
do not appear to be split.

singlets.





molecule 1



molecule 2

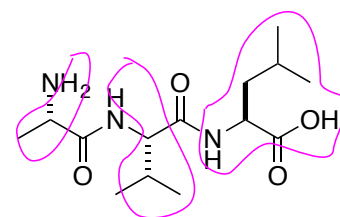
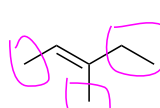
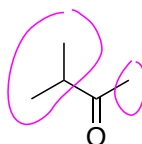
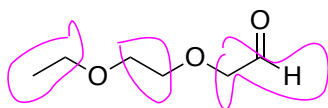
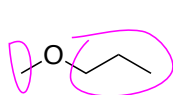


molecule 3

## Spin Systems

any number >1 NMR

yeeeha!



$n + 1$

does not

follows Pascal's triangle.

## $H^a-C-H^b$ Spin Systems

will not

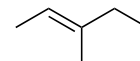
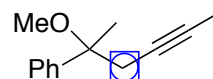
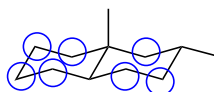
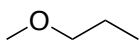
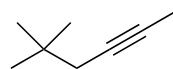
doublet.

sometimes

will

will

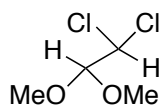
appear as a doublet.



## $H^a-C-C-H^b$ Spin Systems

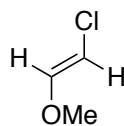
smaller than





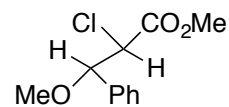

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*isolated  $H^aCCH^b$*




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*molecule 1*

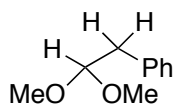



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*molecule 2*

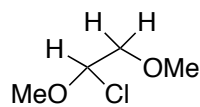
will  
triplet  
doublet

$H^aC-CH^b_2$  Spin Systems



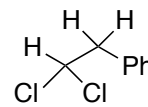

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*isolated  $H^aCCH^b_2$*




---

*molecule 1*

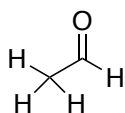



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*molecule 2*

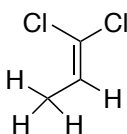
$H^aC-CH^b_3$  Spin Systems

will  
quartet, and  $H^b$  appears as a doublet.



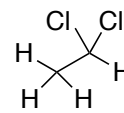

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*isolated  $H^aCCH^b_3$*




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*molecule 1*




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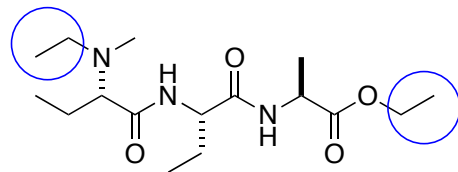
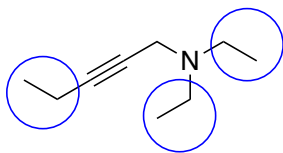
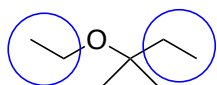
*molecule 2*

$\text{H}^{\text{a}}_2\text{C}-\text{CH}^{\text{b}}_3$  Spin Systems (Isolated Ethyl Groups)

does not

do not

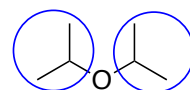
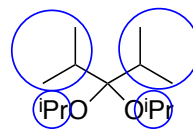
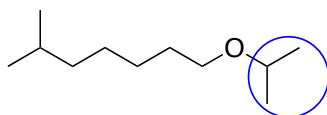
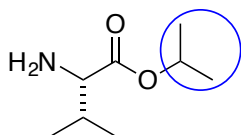
triplet, and the methylene is a quartet.



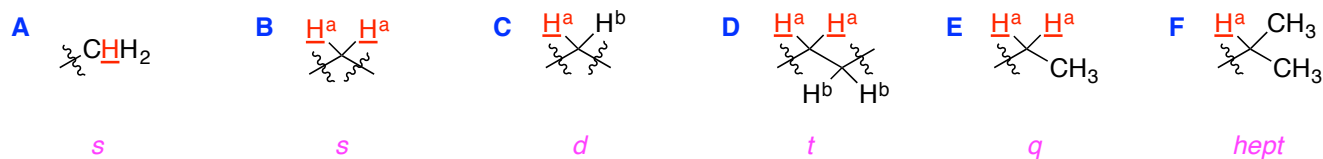
$(\text{H}^{\text{a}}_3\text{C})_2\text{CH}^{\text{b}}$  Spin Systems (Isolated  $^{\text{i}}\text{Pr}$  Groups)

heptet with a relative intensity of 1:6:15:20:15:6:1

doublets.

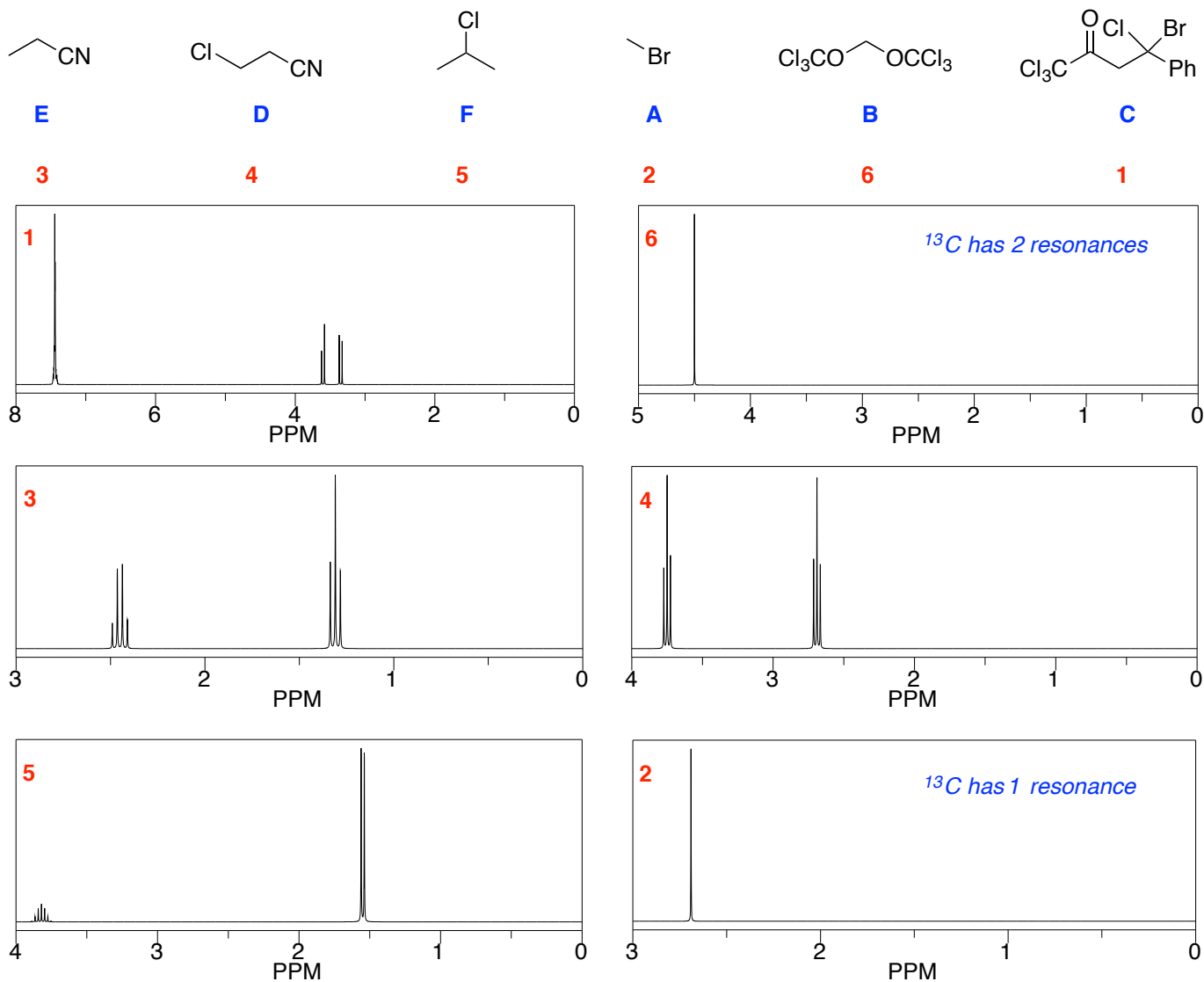


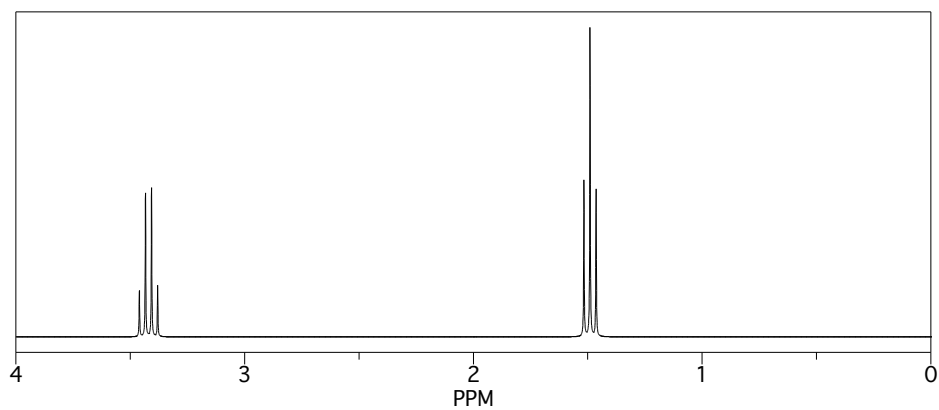
## Common Splitting Patterns In Organic Molecules



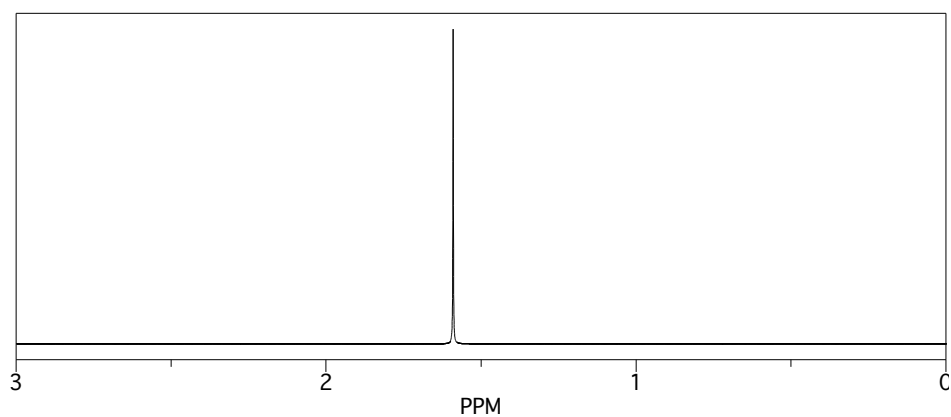
*s* = singlet, *d* = doublet, *t* = triplet, *q* = quartet, *quin* = quintet, *sex* = sextet, *hept* = heptet, *oct* = octet

methyl	methylene	methylene	ethylene	ethyl	iso-propyl
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>fragment name</i>	possible fragment names: ethyl, ethylene, <i>iso</i> -propyl, methyl, methylene				

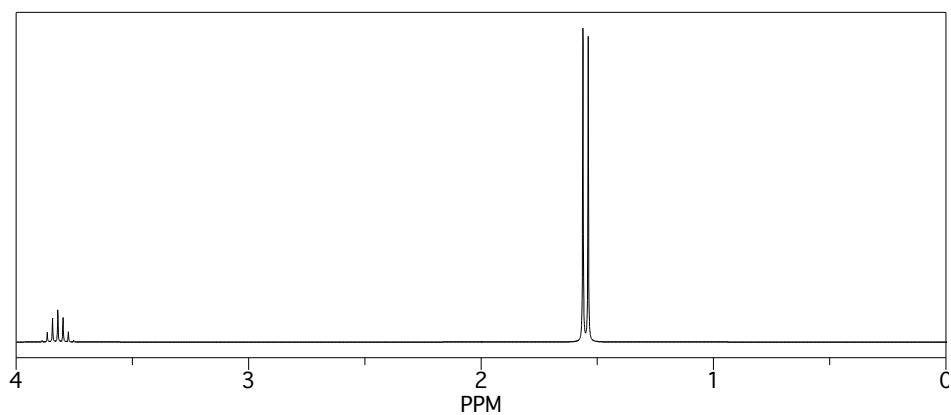




structure

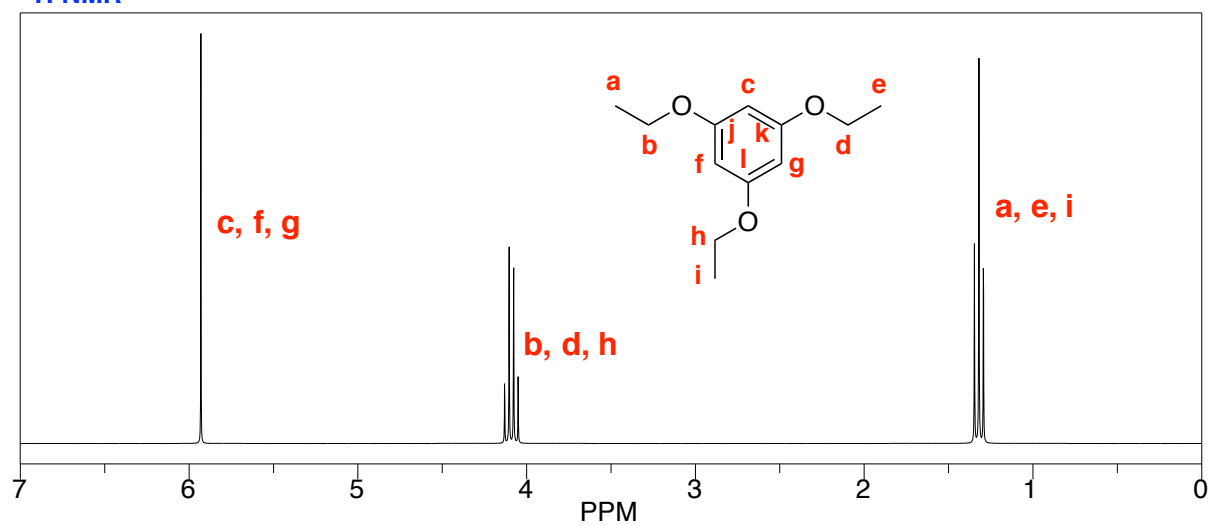


structure

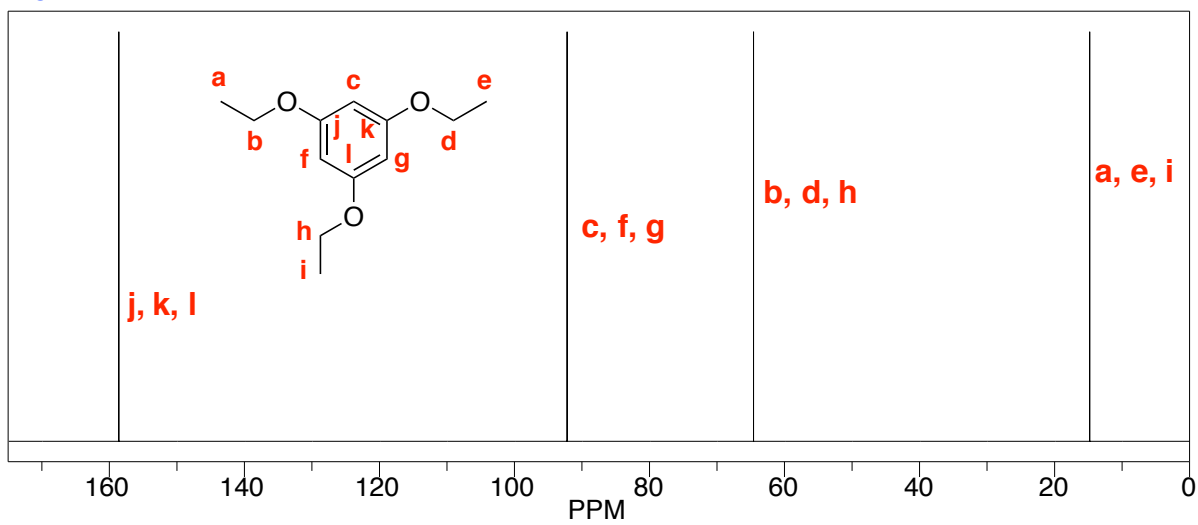


structure

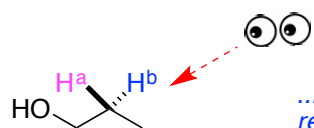
<sup>1</sup>H NMR



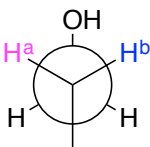
<sup>13</sup>C NMR



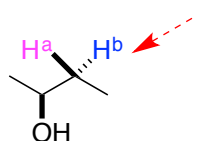
## D. Diastereotopic Protons



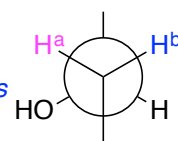
..... can be represented as



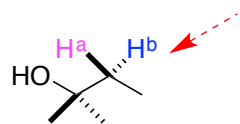
where  $H^a$  and  $H^b$  are equivalent



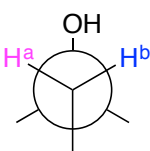
..... can be represented as



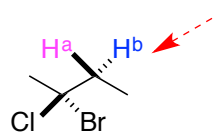
where  $H^a$  and  $H^b$  are not equivalent



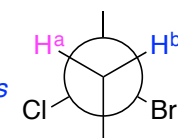
..... can be represented as



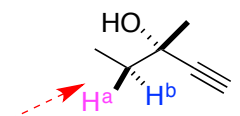
where  $H^a$  and  $H^b$  are equivalent



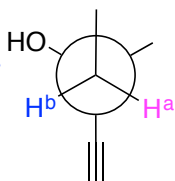
..... can be represented as



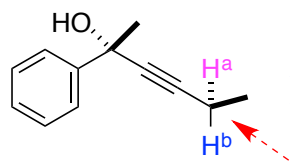
where  $H^a$  and  $H^b$  are not equivalent



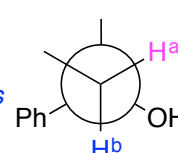
..... can be represented as



where  $H^a$  and  $H^b$  are not equivalent

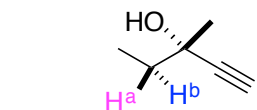


..... can be represented as

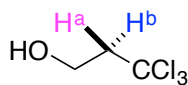


where  $H^a$  and  $H^b$  are not equivalent

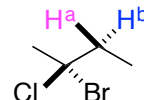
inequivalent



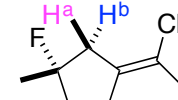
$H^a$ : \_\_quintet\_\_  
 $H^b$ : \_\_quintet\_\_



$H^a$ : \_\_triplet\_\_  
 $H^b$ : \_\_triplet\_\_

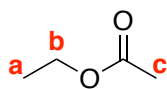


$H^a$ : \_\_quintet\_\_  
 $H^b$ : \_\_quintet\_\_

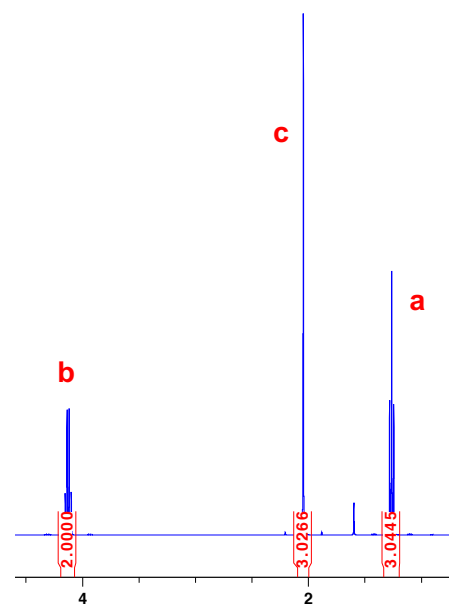


$H^a$ : \_\_triplet\_\_  
 $H^b$ : \_\_triplet\_\_

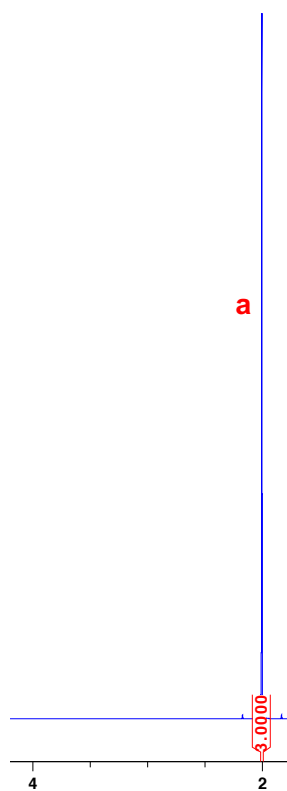
## E. Some Problems Involving Spectral Interpretation



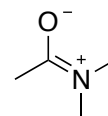
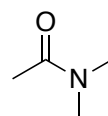
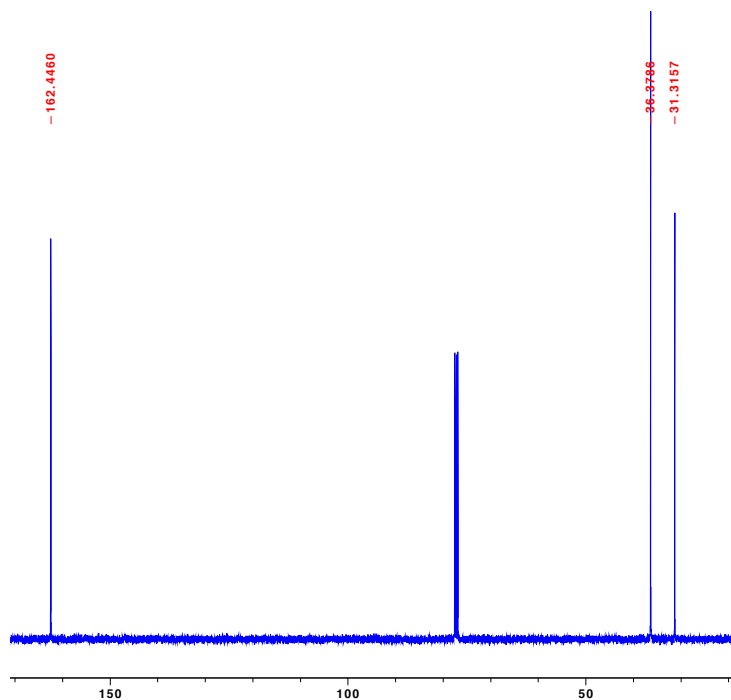
structure



**a**



structure

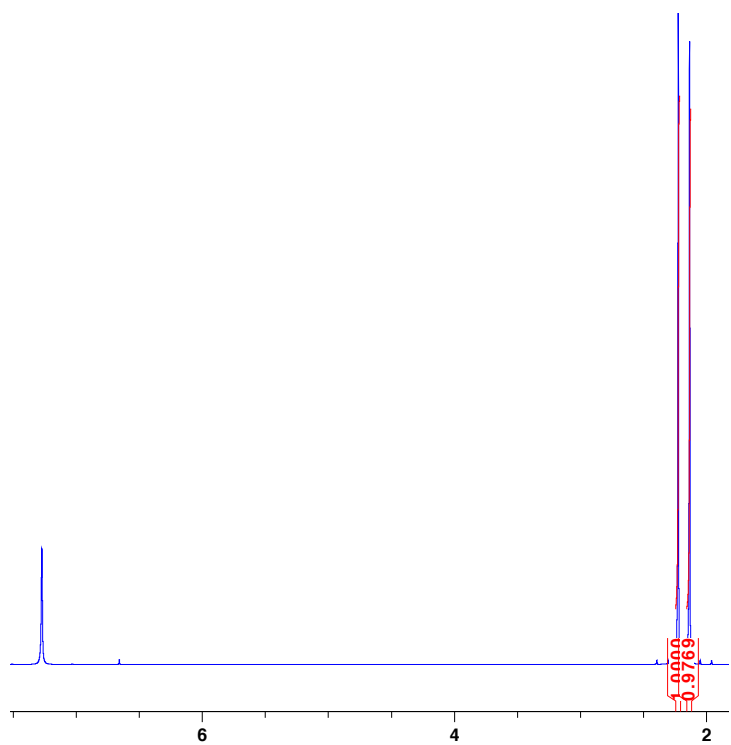


neutral

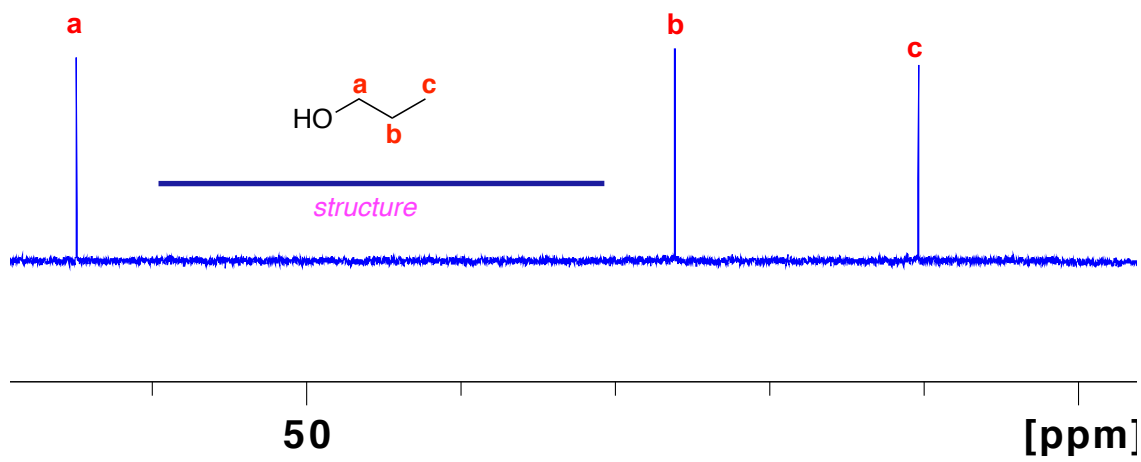
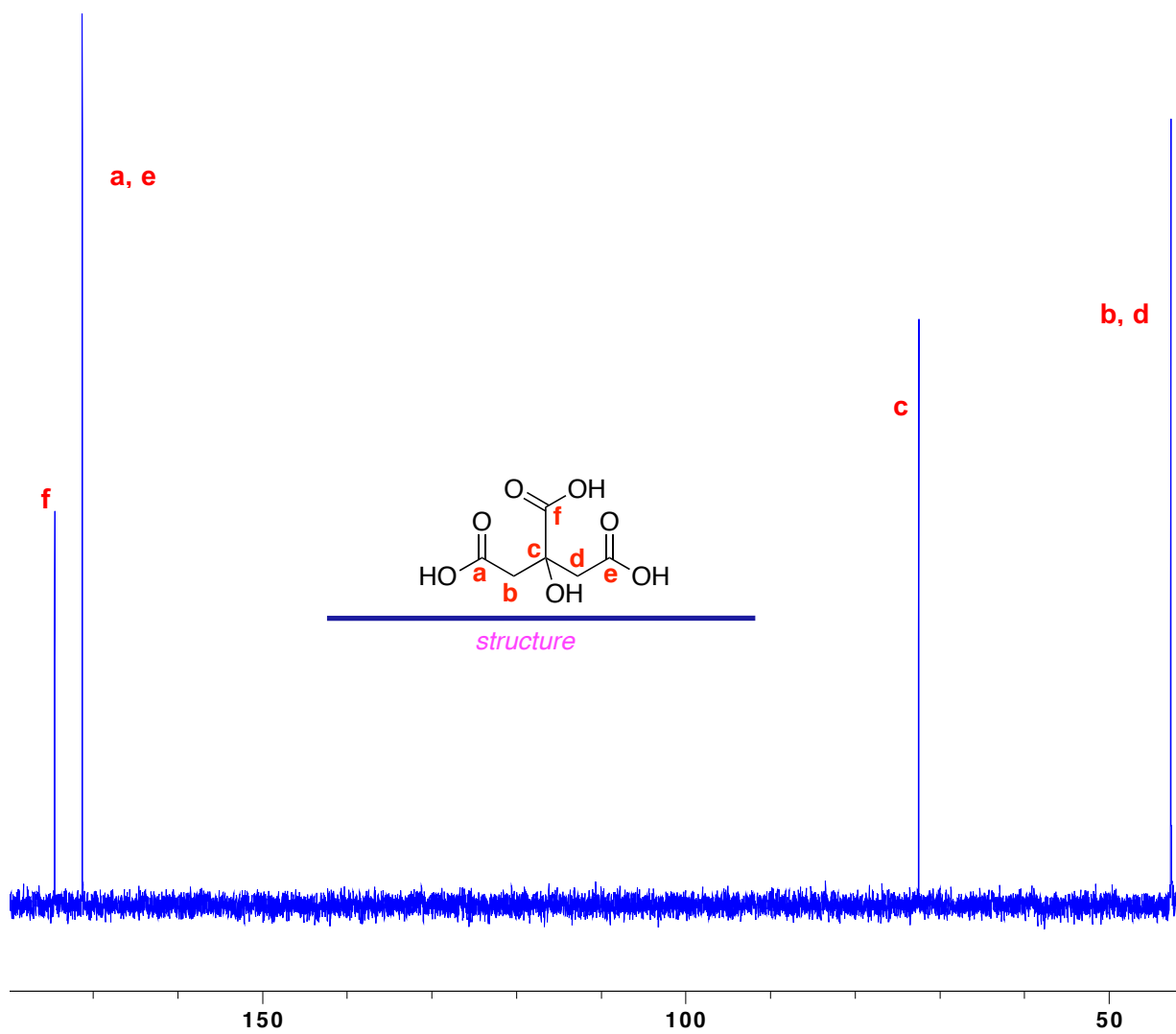
charge separated

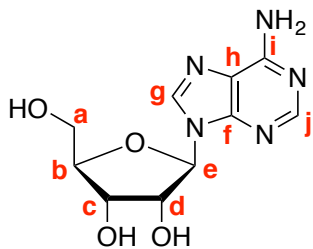
Explain why two methyl resonances are seen in each spectrum:

The resonance structures create different environments around methyl groups

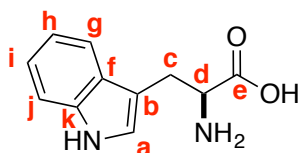
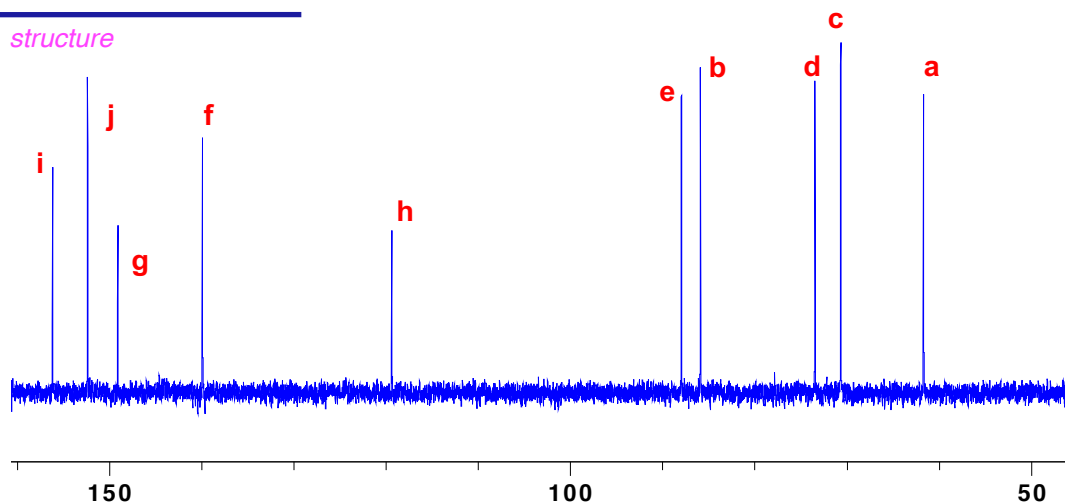




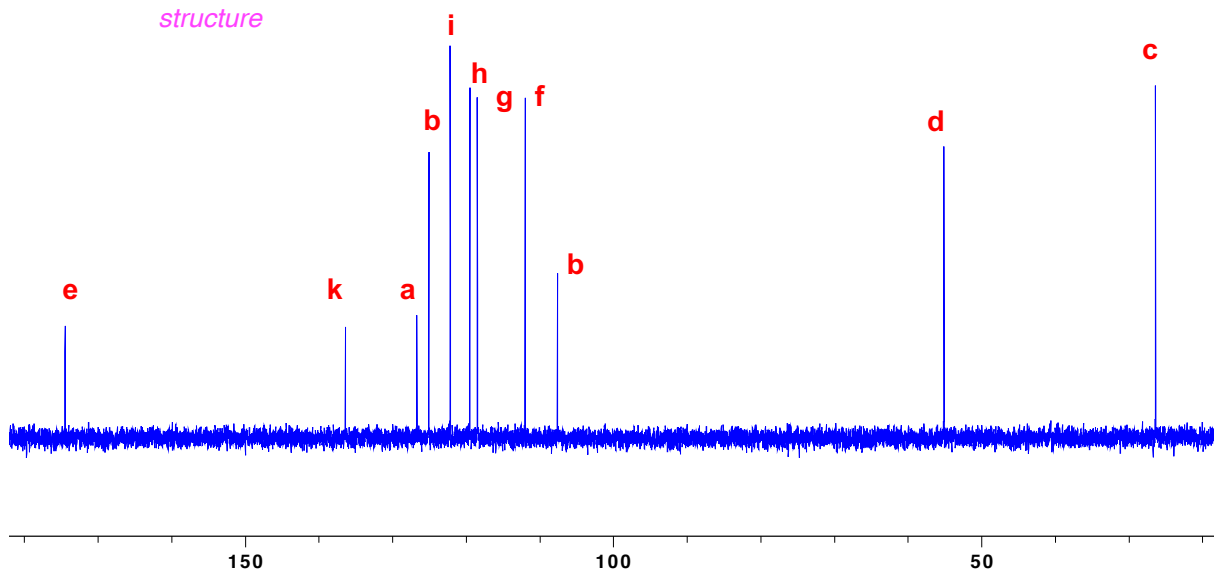


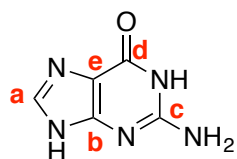


structure

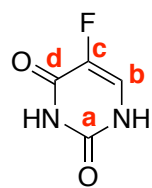
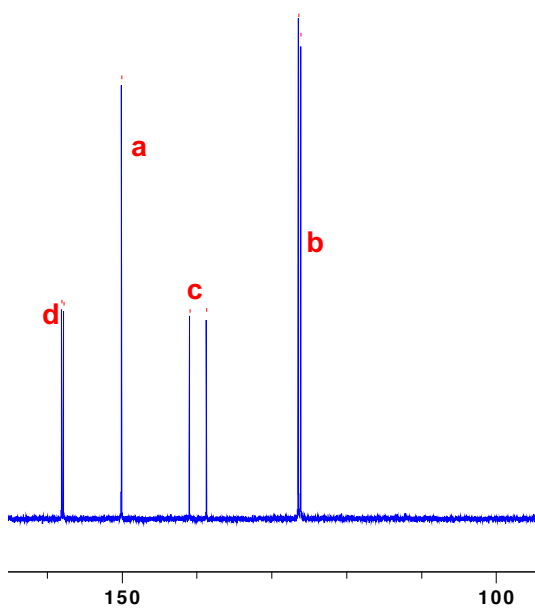
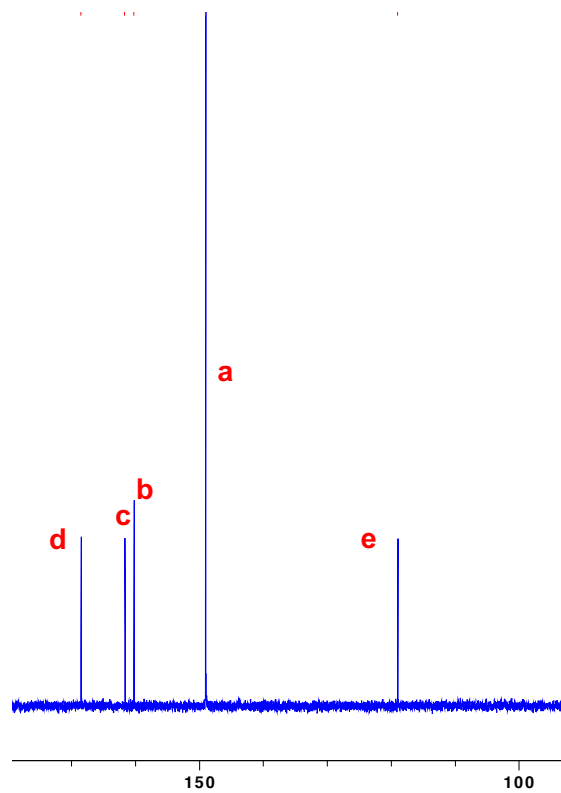


structure





structure



structure