

NMR SPECTROSCOPY



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TASK 2 – Finding the relative intensity of signals from a spectrum

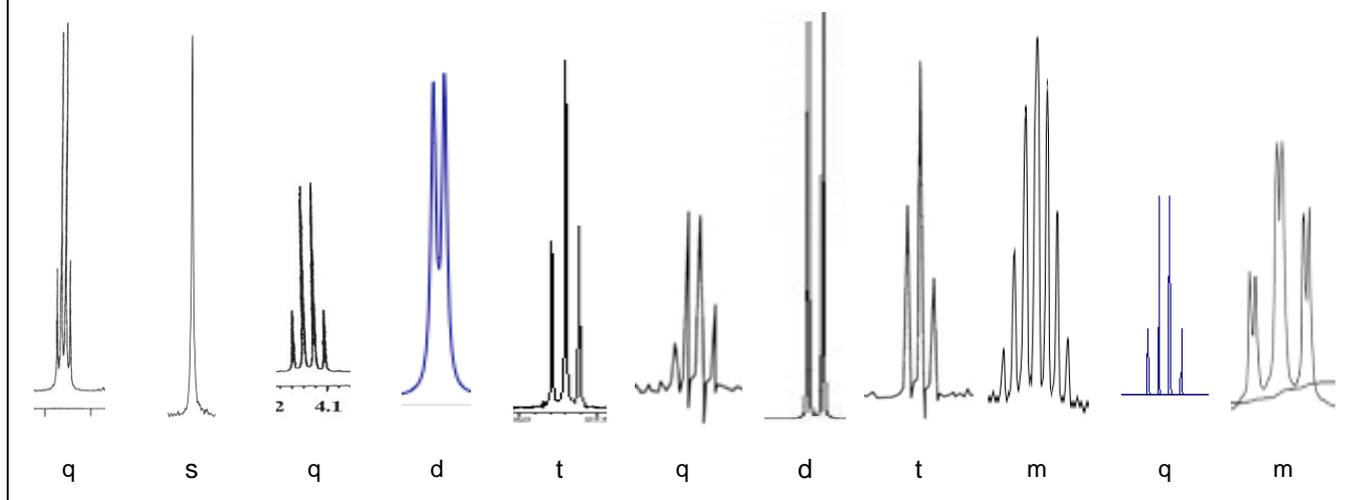
Spectrum A: 1 : 6 : 2 : 3

Spectrum B: 2 : 2 : 3 : 3

Spectrum C: 1 : 2

Spectrum D: 2 : 3

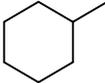
TASK 3 – Identifying splitting patterns



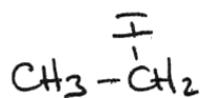
TASK 1 – Predicting ¹H NMR spectra

Compound	Structure	Number of signals	Relative intensity of signals	Splitting patterns of signals	Position of signals
2-bromo-2-methylbutane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Br} \end{array}$	3	3 : 2 : 6	t, q, s	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t) δ 1.2-1.4 (2, q) δ 0.7-1.2 (6, s)
methylpropene	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	2	3 : 1	s, s	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, s) δ 4.5-6.0 (1, s)
propene	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$	3	2 : 1 : 3	d, m, d	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, d) δ 4.5-6.0 (1, m) δ 4.5-6.0 (2, d)
2-chloropropane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	2	6 : 1	d, m	δ 0.7-1.2 (6, d) δ 3.1-3.9 (1, m)
propanone	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	1		s	δ 2.1-2.6 (s)
methylamine	CH_3-NH_2	2	3 : 2	t, q	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t) δ 1.0-4.5 (2, q)
ethyl propanoate	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	4	3 : 2 : 2 : 3	t, q, q, t	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t), δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t) δ 2.1-2.6 (2, q), δ 3.7-4.1 (2, q)
1,2-dibromopropane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Br} \quad \text{Br} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	3	2 : 1 : 3	d, m, d	δ 3.1-4.2 (2, d) δ 3.1-4.2 (1, m) δ 0.7-1.2 (3, d)
dimethylethyl propanoate	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \quad \text{CH}_3 \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	3	3 : 2 : 9	t, q, s	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t) δ 2.1-2.6 (2, q) δ 0.7-1.2 (9, s)
but-2-ene	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$	2	3 : 1	d, q	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, d) δ 4.5-6.0 (1, q)

TASK 4 – Predicting ¹H NMR spectra

Compound	Structure	Number of signals	Relative intensity of signals	Splitting patterns of signals	Position of signals
2,3-dimethylbutane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	2	6 : 1	d, m	δ 0.7-1.2 (6, d) δ 1.4-1.6 (1, m)
3,4-dimethylheptane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	9	3 : 2 : 1 : 3 : 1 : 3 : 2 : 2 : 3	t, m, m, d, m, d, q, m, t	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t), δ 1.2-1.4 (2, m), δ 1.4-1.6 (1, m), δ 0.7-1.2 (3, d), δ 1.4-1.6 (1, m), δ 0.7-1.2 (3, d), δ 1.2-1.4 (2, q), δ 1.2-1.4 (2, m), δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t)
cyclohexane		1		s	δ 1.2-1.4 (2, s)
methylcyclohexane		5	3 : 1 : 4 : 4 : 2	d, m, q, m, m	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, d), δ 1.4-1.6 (1, m), δ 1.2-1.4 (4, q), δ 1.2-1.4 (4, m), δ 1.2-1.4 (2, m)
2-bromo-3-chlorobutane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \quad \\ \text{Br} \quad \text{Cl} \end{array}$	4	3 : 1 : 1 : 3	d, m, m, d	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, d), δ 3.1-4.2 (1, m) δ 3.1-4.2 (1, m), δ 0.7-1.2 (3, d)
pentan-3-one	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	2	3 : 2	t, q	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t) δ 2.1-2.6 (2, q)
2-methylpropan-2-ol	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$	2	9 : 1	s, s	δ 0.7-1.2 (9, s) δ 0.5-5.0 (1, s)
propanoic acid	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{OH} \end{array}$	3	3 : 2 : 1	t, q, s	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t) δ 2.1-2.6 (2, q) δ 10.0-12.0 (1, s)
methyl propanoate	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	3	3 : 2 : 3	t, q, s	δ 0.7-1.2 (3, t) δ 2.1-2.6 (2, q) δ 3.7-4.1 (3, s)
methylpropanal	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \quad \text{O} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{C}-\text{H} \end{array}$	3	6 : 1 : 1	d, m, d	δ 0.7-1.2 (6, d) δ 2.1-2.6 (1, m) δ 9.0-10.0 (1, d)

TASK 5 – Which ¹H NMR spectrum is which?

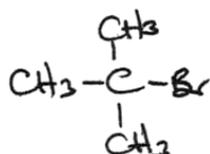


②

3 : 2

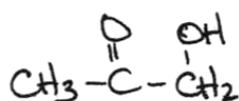
Ⓒ

t q



①

Ⓐ

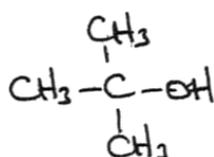


③

3 : 2 : 1

Ⓕ

s s s

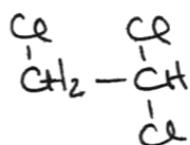


②

9 : 1

Ⓔ

s s

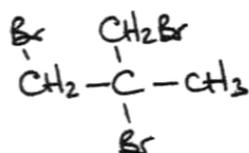


②

2 : 1

Ⓖ

d t

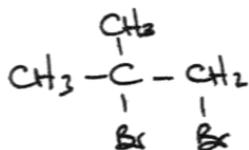


②

4 : 3

Ⓑ

s s



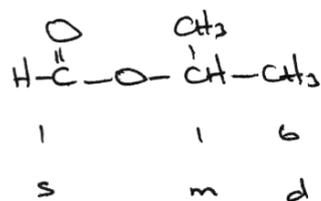
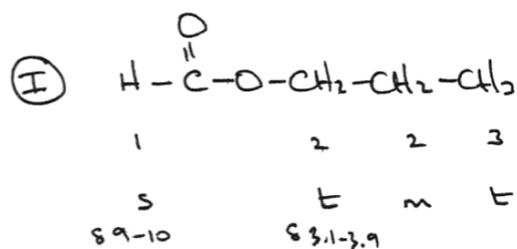
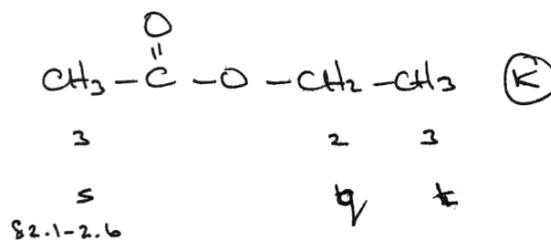
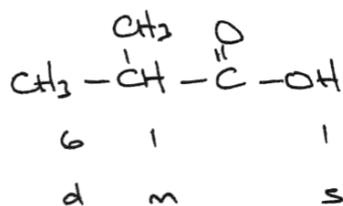
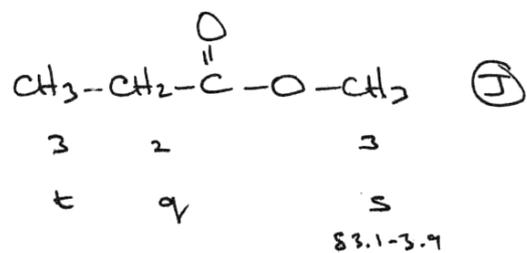
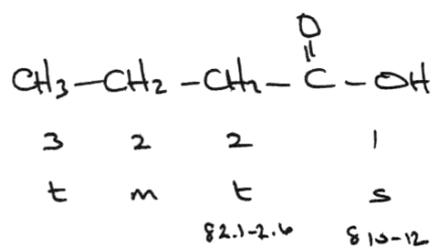
②

3 : 1

Ⓓ

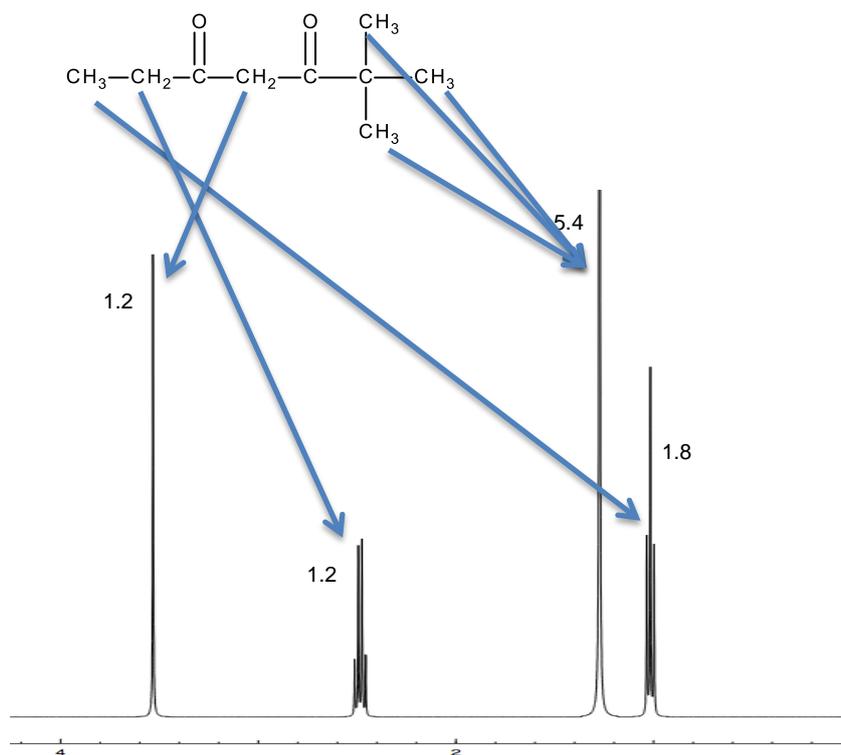
s s

TASK 6 – Identifying compounds

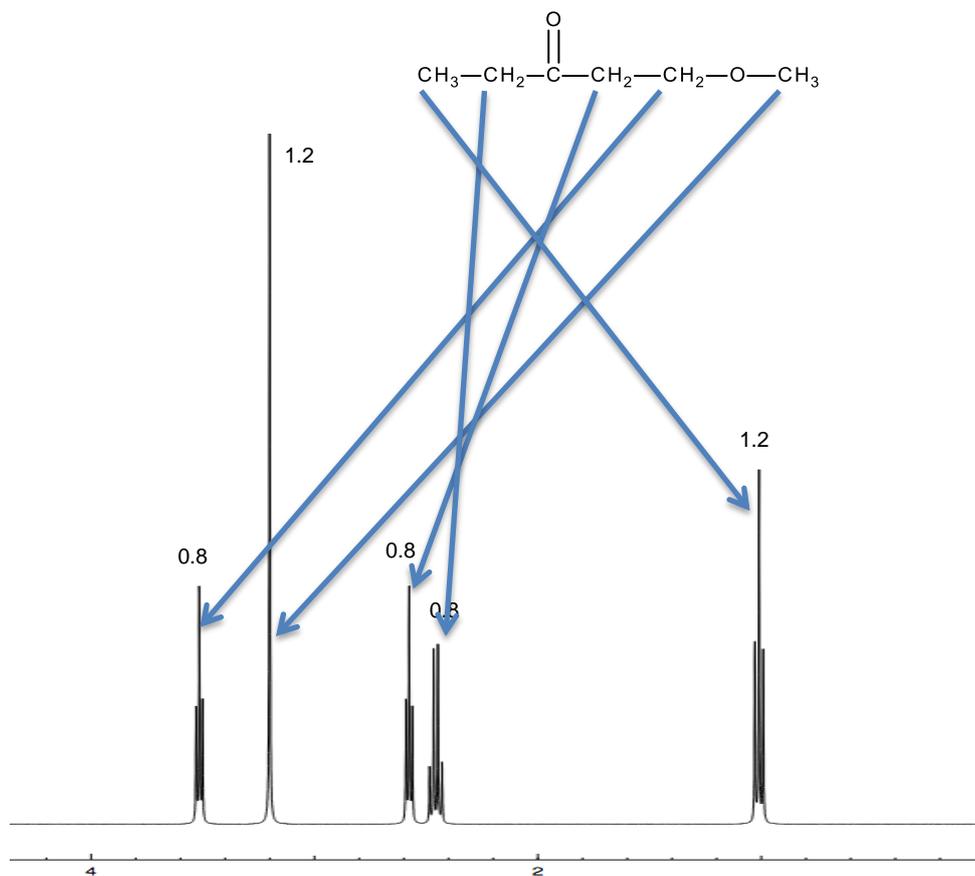


TASK 7 – Identifying compounds using ^1H NMR

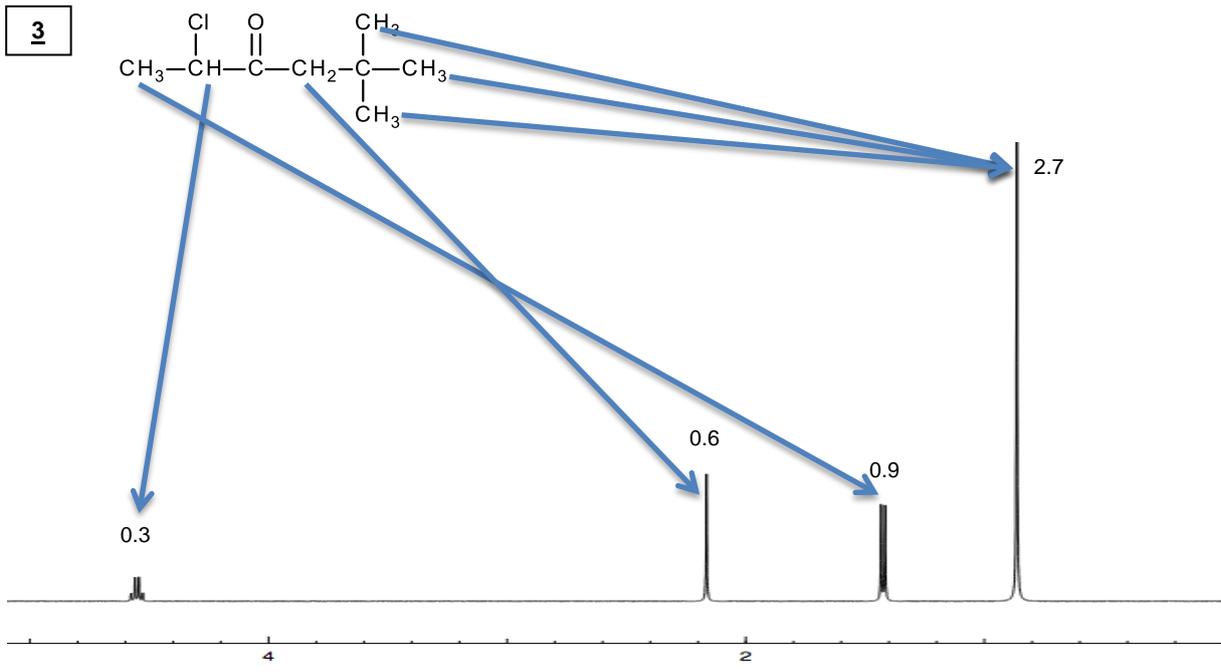
1



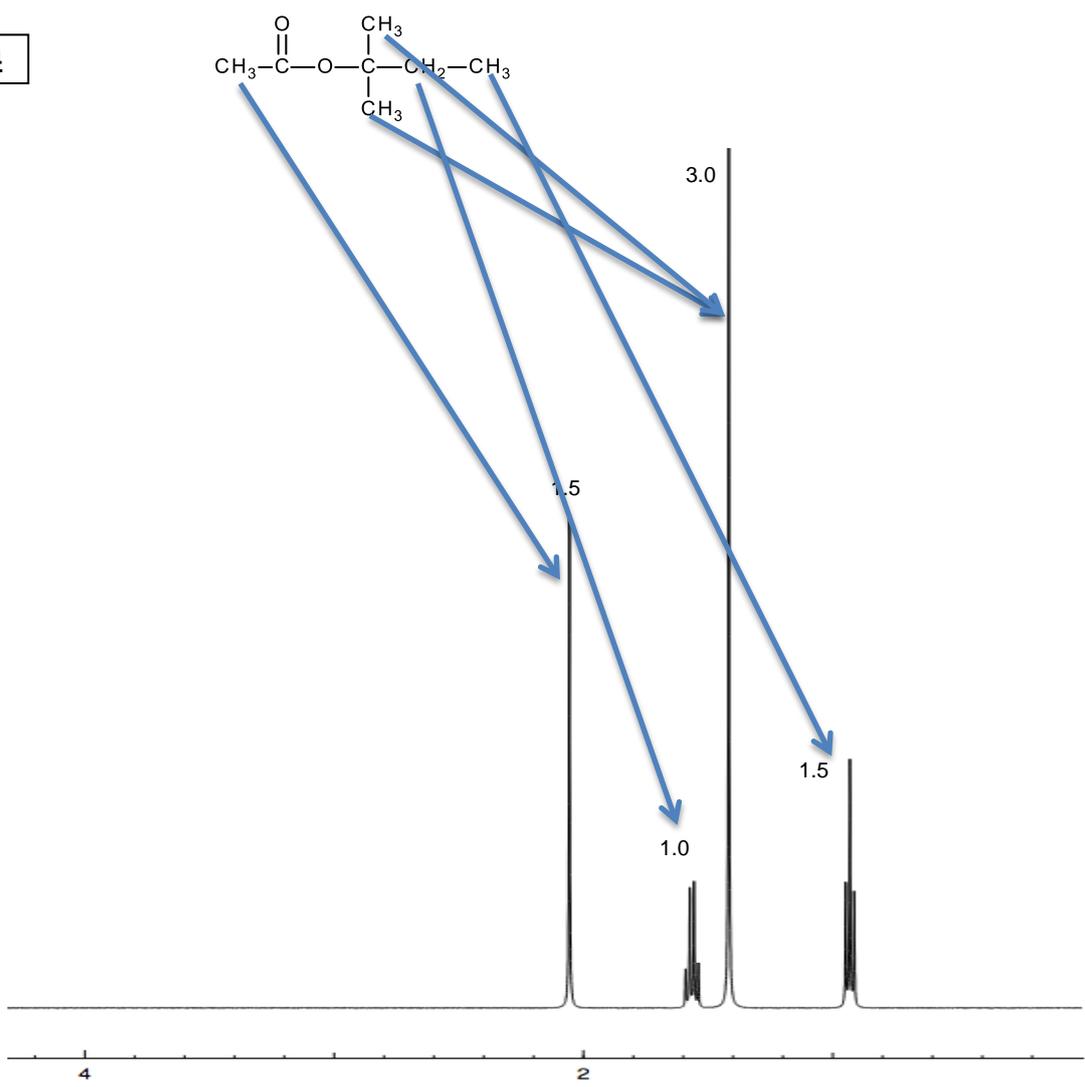
2



3



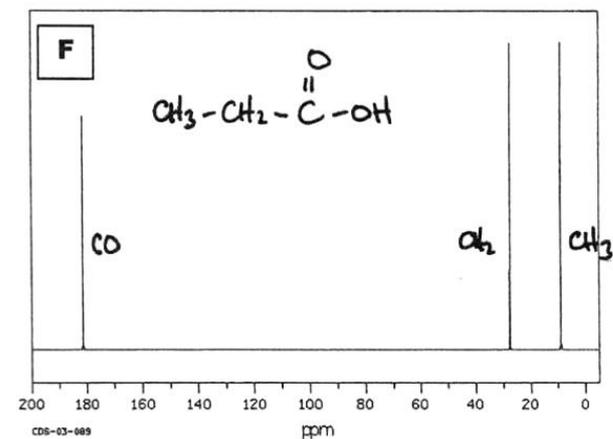
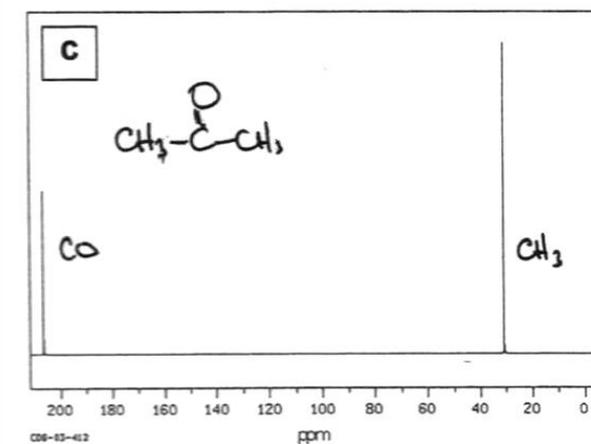
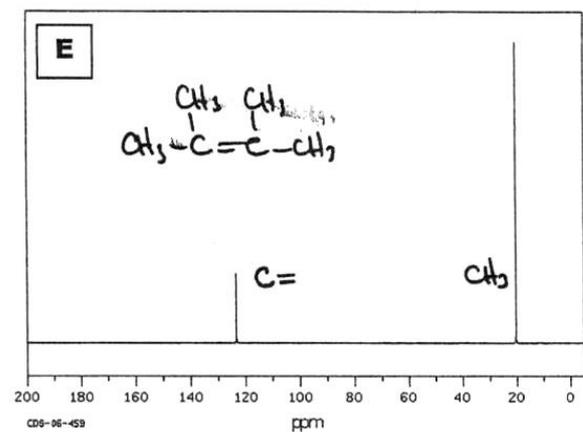
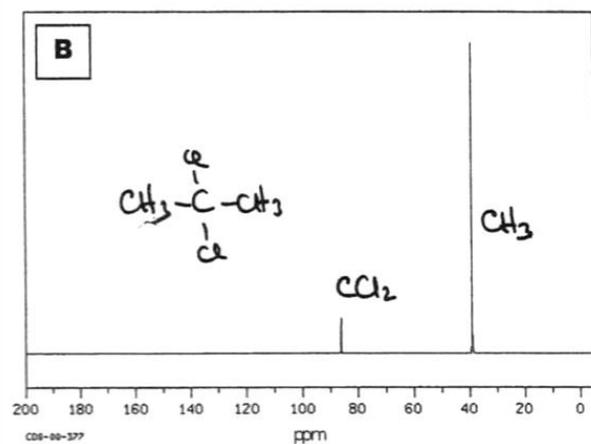
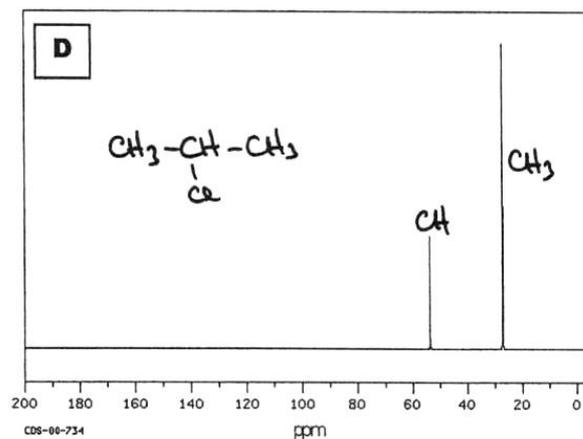
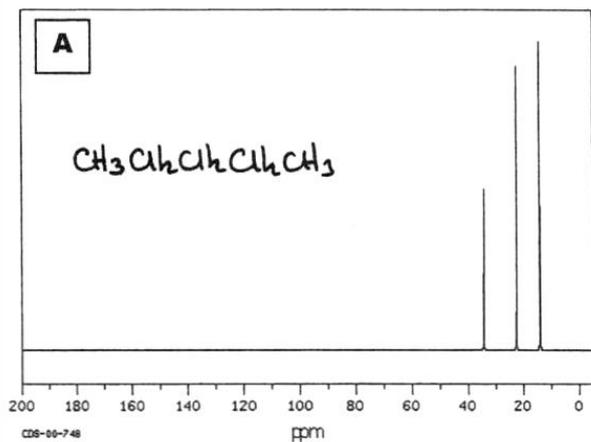
4



TASK 8 – Predicting ¹³C NMR spectra

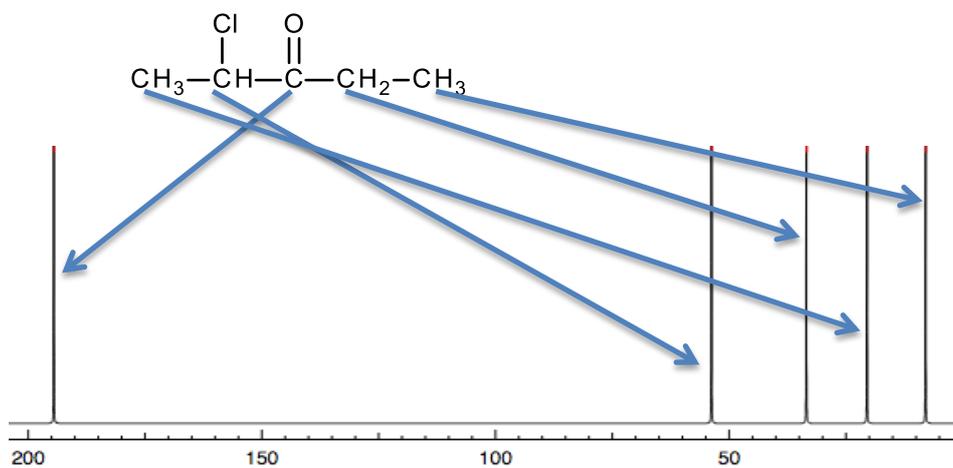
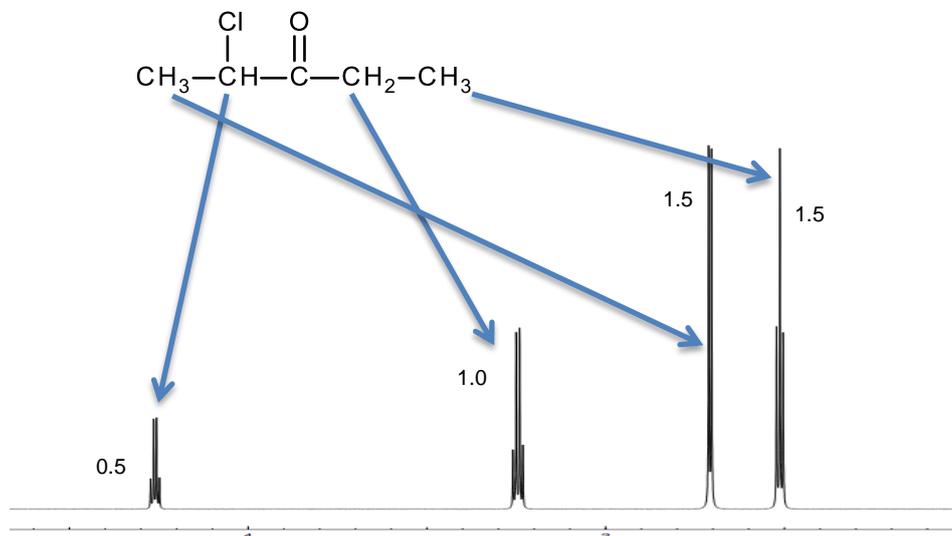
Compound	Structure	Number of signals	Position of signals
2-bromo-2-methylbutane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{Br} \end{array}$	4	δ 5-40 (<u>C</u> H ₃ CH ₂), δ 5-40 (CH ₃ <u>C</u> H ₂), δ 10-70 (CBr), δ 5-40 ((<u>C</u> H ₃) ₂ CBr)
methylpropene	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_2=\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	3	δ 90-150 (<u>C</u> H ₂), δ 90-150 (<u>C</u>), δ 5-40 ((<u>C</u> H ₃) ₂)
propene	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$	3	δ 90-150 (<u>C</u> H ₂), δ 90-150 (<u>C</u>), δ 5-40 (<u>C</u> H ₃)
2-chloropropane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	2	δ 5-40 (<u>C</u> H ₃), δ 10-70 (<u>C</u> HCl)
propanone	$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	2	δ 20-50 (<u>C</u> H ₃), δ 190-220 (<u>C</u> O)
methylamine	CH_3-NH_2	1	δ 25-60 (<u>C</u> H ₃)
ethyl propanoate	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$	5	δ 5-40 (<u>C</u> H ₃ CH ₂ CO), δ 20-50 (<u>C</u> H ₂ CO), δ 160-185 (CO), δ 50-90 (O <u>C</u> H ₂), δ 5-40 (OCH ₂ <u>C</u> H ₃)
1,2-dibromopropane	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Br} \quad \text{Br} \\ \quad \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	3	δ 10-70 (<u>C</u> H ₂ Br), δ 10-70 (<u>C</u> HBr), δ 5-40 (<u>C</u> H ₃)
dimethylethyl propanoate	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{O}-\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{C}-\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	5	δ 5-40 (<u>C</u> H ₃ CH ₂ CO), δ 20-50 (<u>C</u> H ₂ CO), δ 160-185 (CO), δ 50-90 (O <u>C</u>), δ 5-40 (OC <u>C</u> H ₃)
but-2-ene	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$	2	δ 5-40 (<u>C</u> H ₃), δ 90-150 (<u>C</u> H)

TASK 9 – Which ^{13}C NMR spectrum is which?

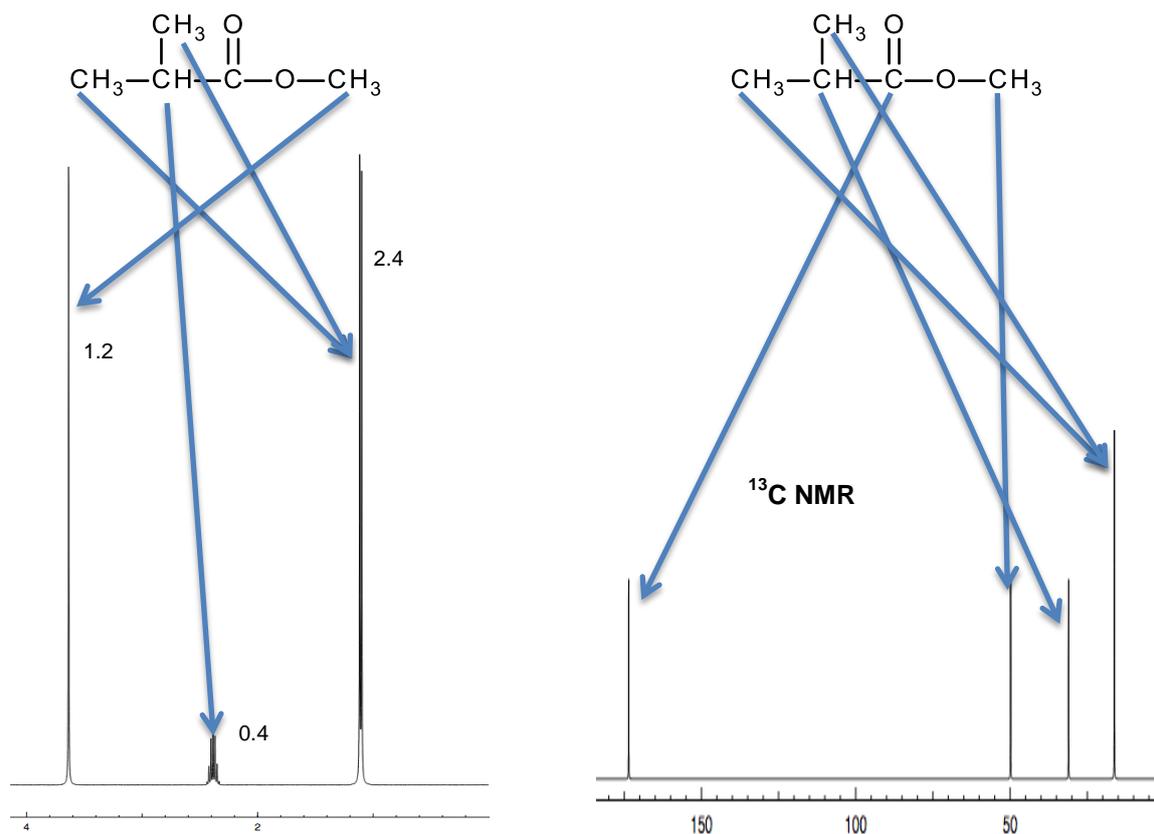


TASK 10 – Using ^1H and ^{13}C NMR together to identify compounds

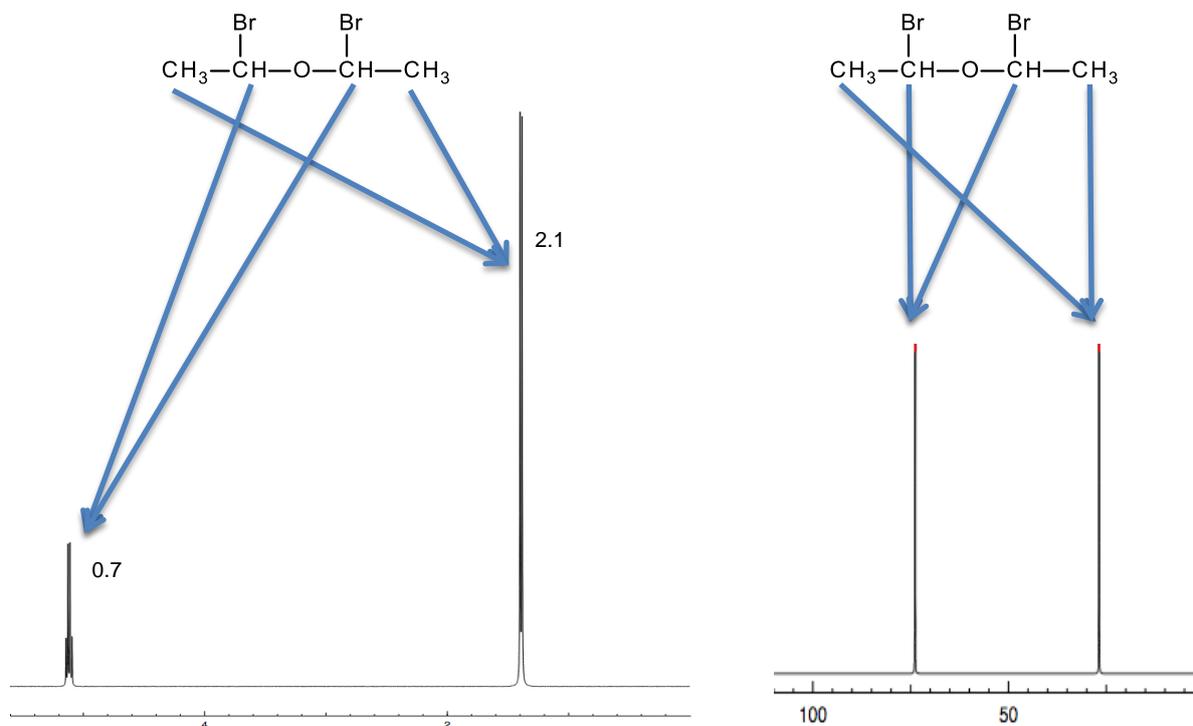
- 1 The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{OCl}$ are shown. Deduce the structure of the compound and then explain each signal.



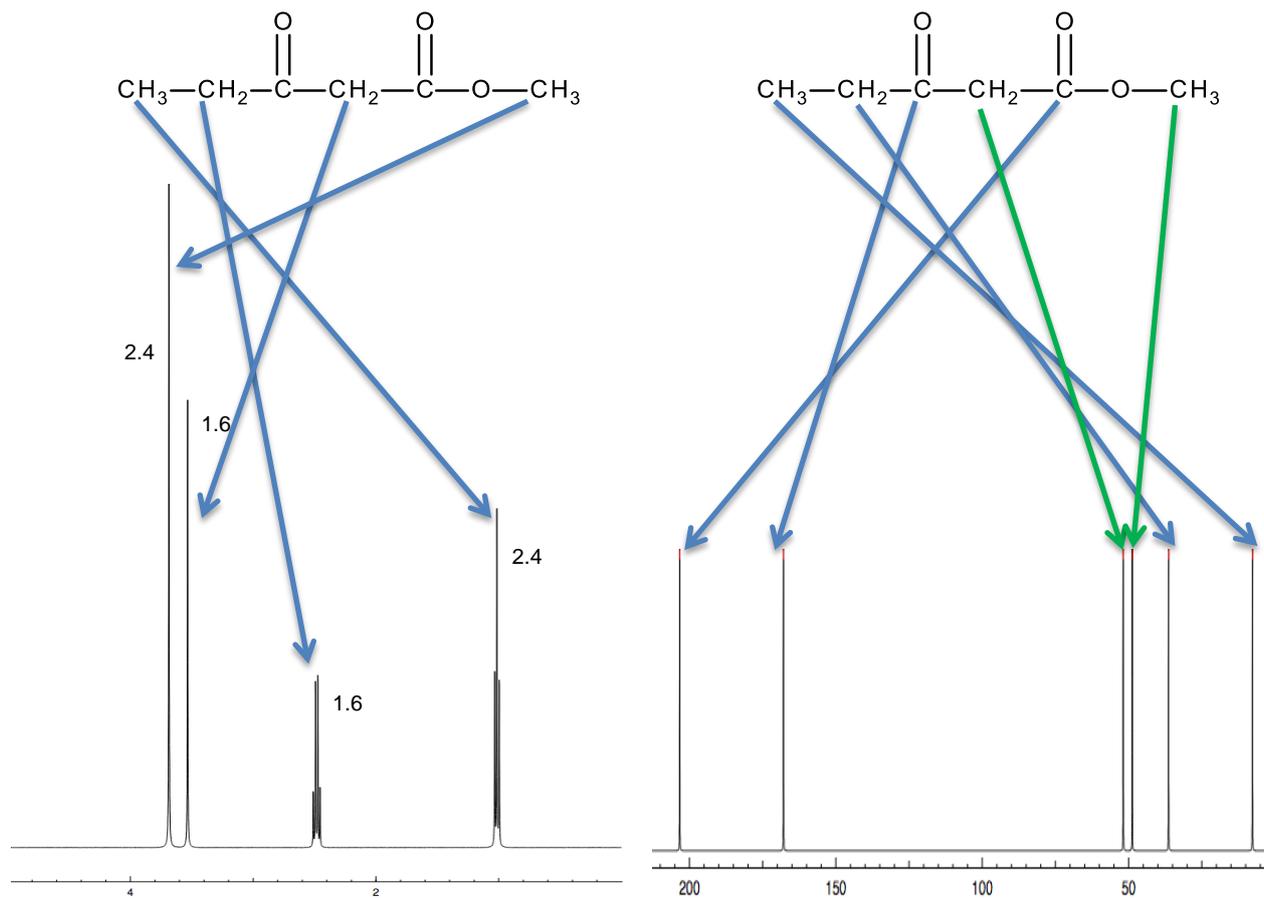
- 2 The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2$ are shown. Deduce the structure of the compound and then explain each signal.



- 3 The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{OBr}_2$ are shown. Deduce the structure of the compound and then explain each signal.



4 The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_3$ are shown. Deduce the structure of the compound and then explain each signal.



lack of certainty as to which signal is which

