

# **NMR SPECTROSCOPY**

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# Spin – Spin Splitting

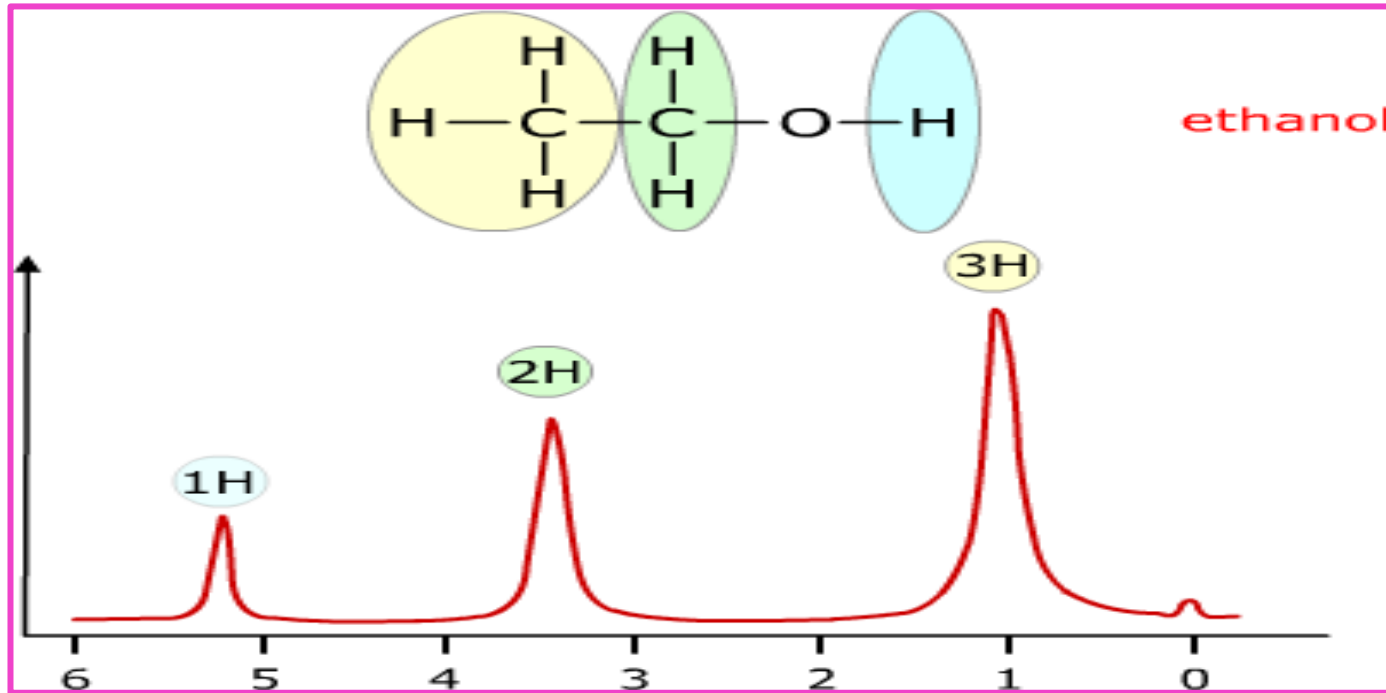
## **Spin – Spin Splitting**

**“The interaction between the spins of the neighbouring nuclei in a molecule may cause the splitting of the lines in the NMR spectra is called spin-spin splitting or spin – spin interaction”**

# Low resolution NMR Spectra of acidified ethanol

- ❁ In acidified Ethanol ( $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-OH}$ ) contains three different environmental Protons.
- ❁ Low resolution spectra of ethanol gives **THREE** peaks.

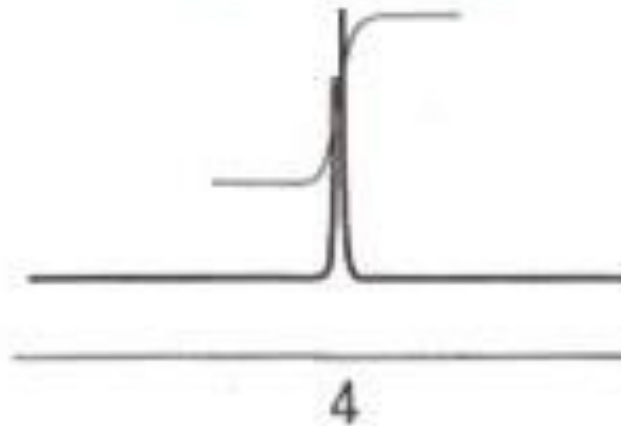
# NMR Spectra of acidified ethanol



# High resolution NMR Spectra of acidified ethanol

 -OH proton does not involve any split to the neighboring protons. Since -OH proton undergoes fast proton exchange with solvent.

**Singlet**  
**-OH proton signal**



**No splitting OH proton signal**

# High resolution NMR Spectra of acidified ethanol

- Methylene(-CH<sub>2</sub>) proton peak is splitted only by the adjacent -CH<sub>3</sub> protons. The spin of three protons (CH<sub>3</sub>) can couple with the adjacent methylene (-CH<sub>2</sub>) group in four different ways relative to the external field.



1)



**(Strongly reinforcing)**

2)



**Weakly reinforcing**

3)



**Weakly Opposing**

4)



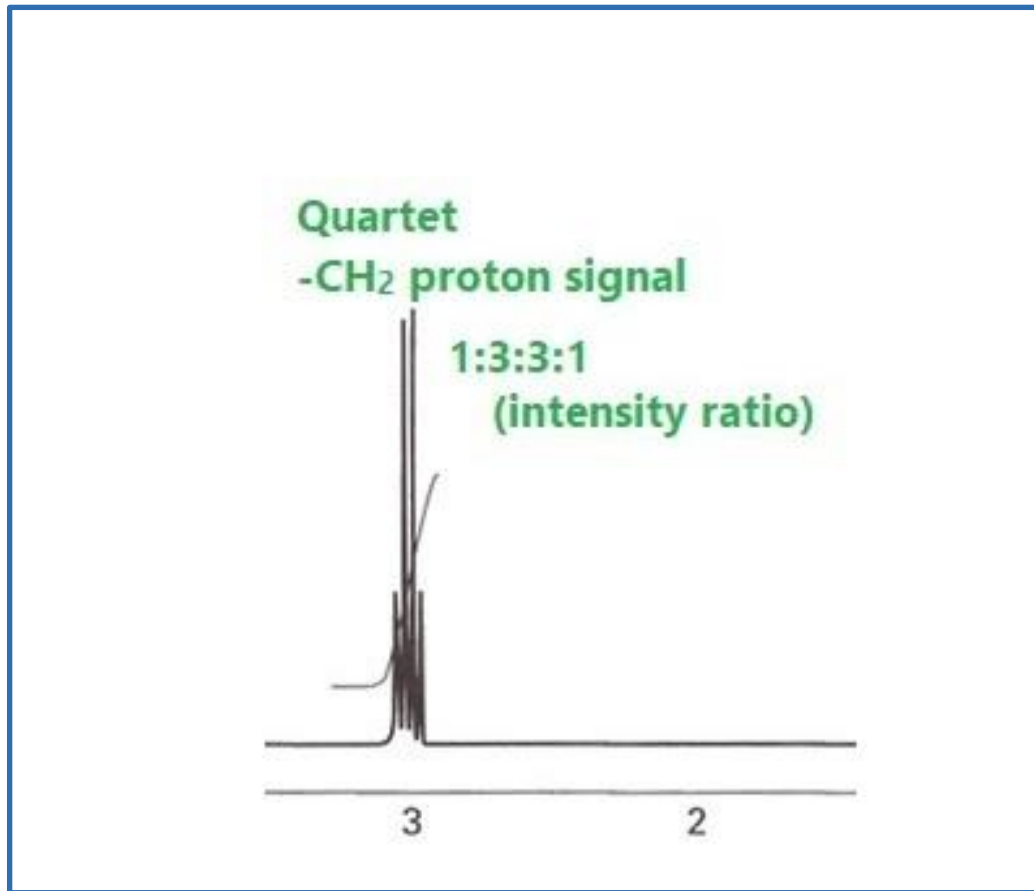
**Strongly Opposing**

**External  
Field**



# High resolution NMR Spectra of acidified ethanol

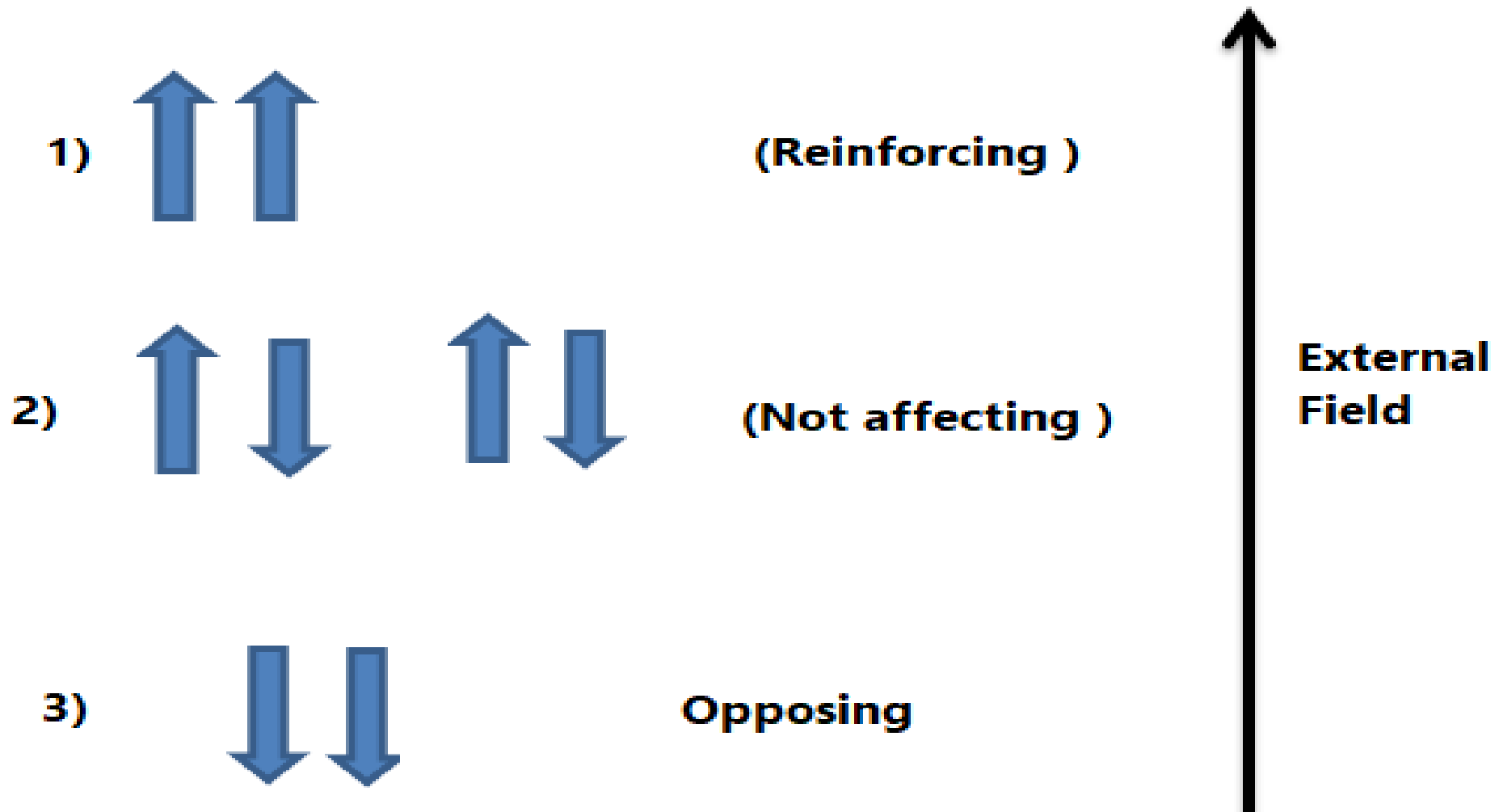
- ❖ Thus quartet of peaks results with an intensity ratio of 1:3:3:1 which corresponds to the distribution ratio of all the alignments.
- ❖ Based on  $(2I + 1)$  or  $(n + 1)$  no. of splitting occurs



**CH<sub>2</sub> proton signal can be split by neighbour methyl proton (3H)**

# High resolution NMR Spectra of acidified ethanol

- Methyl proton ( $-\text{CH}_3$ ) peak is splitted by the adjacent methylene ( $-\text{CH}_2$ ) protons. ie., the spin of two protons can couple with the adjacent ( $-\text{CH}_2$ )methyl group in three different ways relative to the external field.

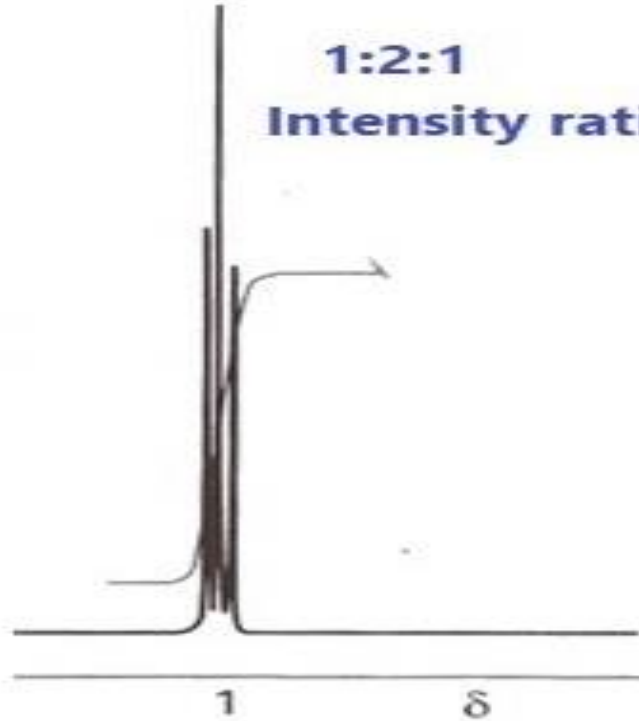


# High resolution NMR Spectra of acidified ethanol

- Thus, a triplet of peaks results with the intensity ratio of 1:2:1 which corresponding to the distribution ratio alignment.
- According  $(n+1) = 2+1 = 3$  triplet peak

**Triplet**  
**-CH<sub>3</sub> proton signal**

**1:2:1**  
**Intensity ratio**



**CH<sub>3</sub> proton signal splitted by neighbor CH<sub>2</sub> proton**

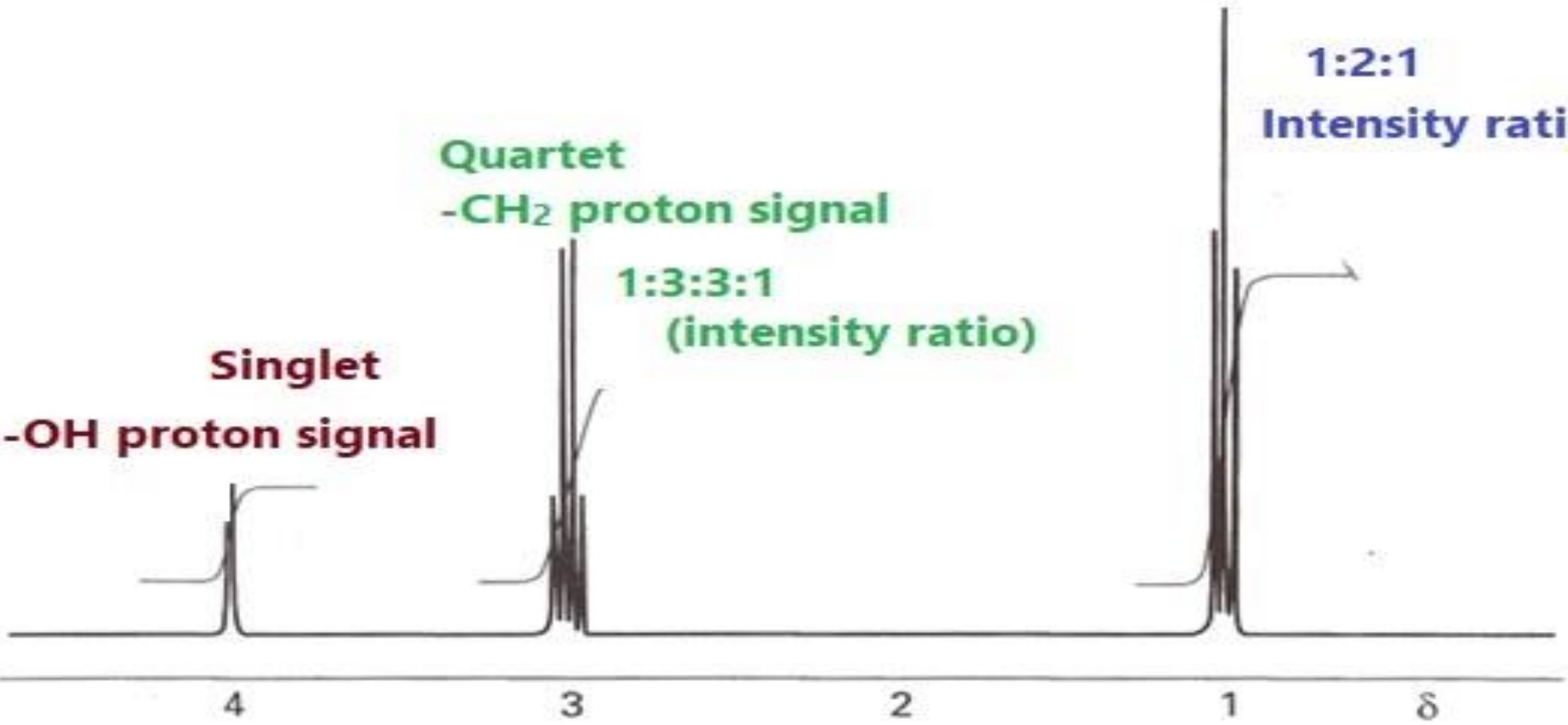
# High Resolution NMR spectrum of acidified Ethanol

Triplet  
-CH<sub>3</sub> proton signal

1:2:1  
Intensity ratio

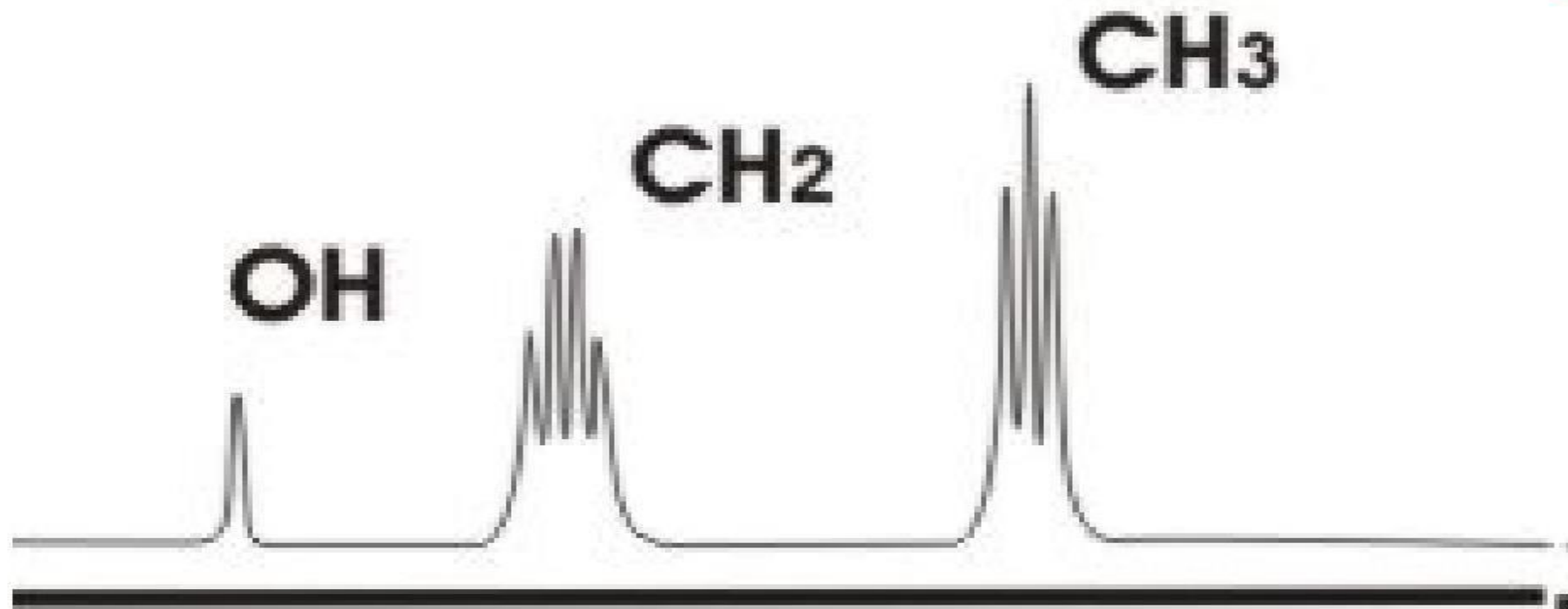
Quartet  
-CH<sub>2</sub> proton signal  
1:3:3:1  
(intensity ratio)

Singlet  
-OH proton signal





# High Resolution NMR Spectrum Ethanol

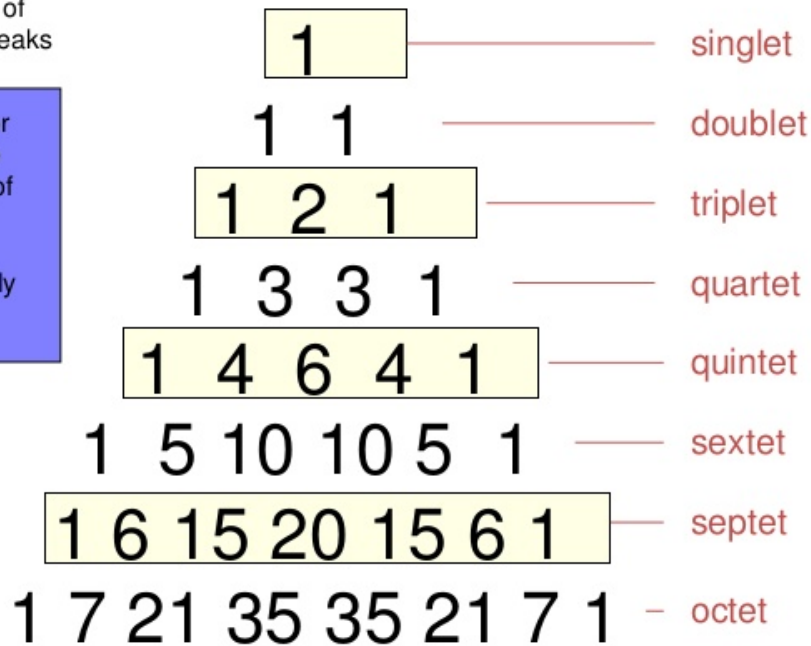


# Intensity of NMR spectral lines – Pascal Triangle

## PASCAL'S TRIANGLE

Intensities of  
multiplet peaks

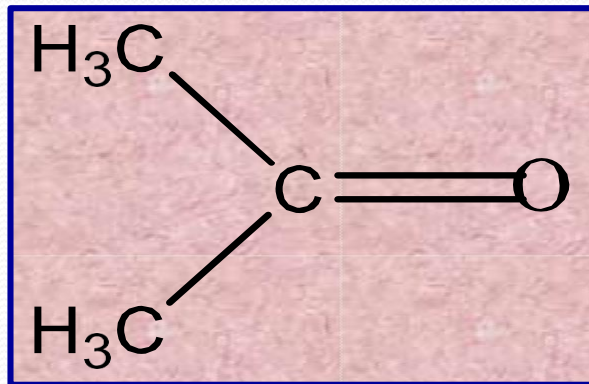
The interior  
entries are  
the sums of  
the two  
numbers  
immediately  
above.





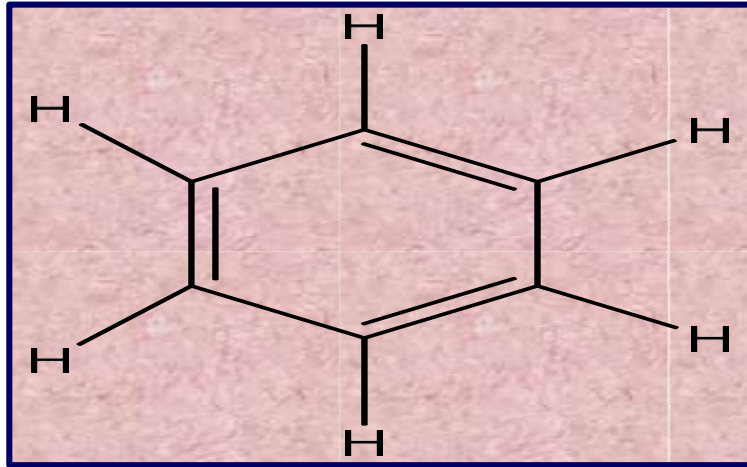
*Prediction of Number  
of Signals*

# Acetone



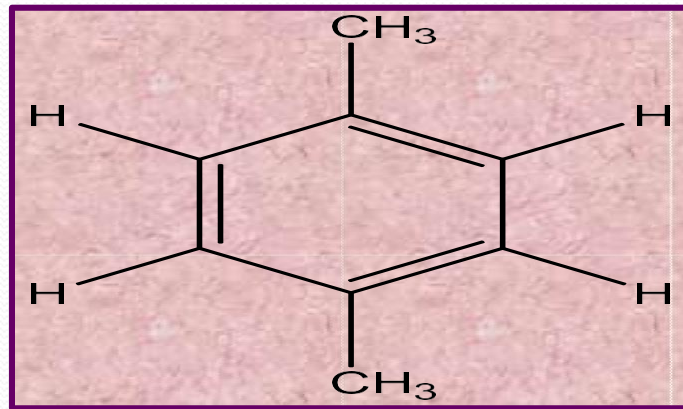
**(one signal)**

# Benzene



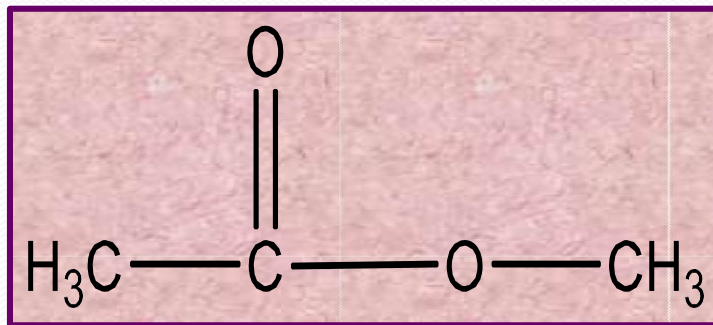
(one signal)

# p-xylene



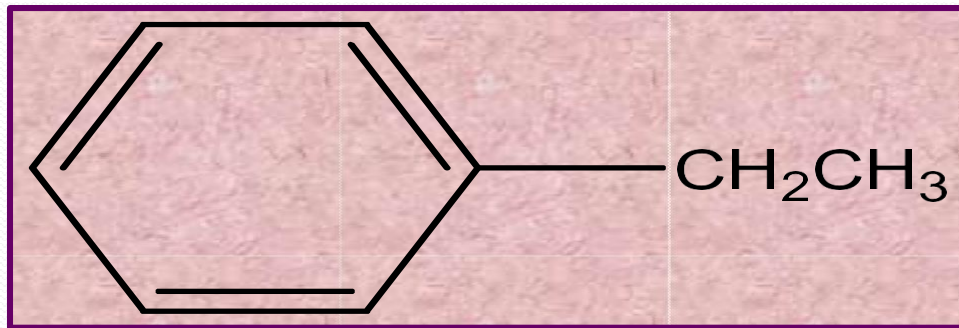
**(Two NMR signals)**

# Methyl Acetate



(Two NMR signals)

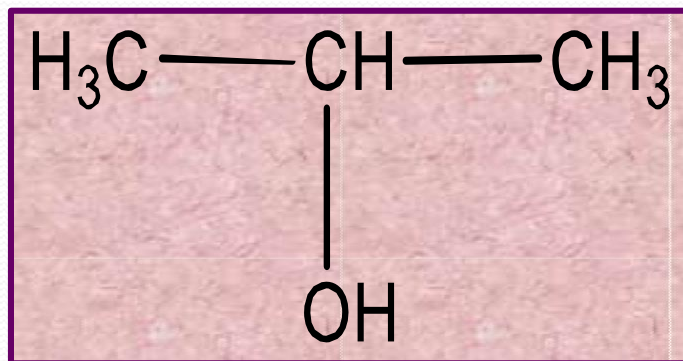
# Ethyl benzene



(Three NMR signals)



# Propane-2-ol



**(3 NMR signals)**



*Thank You*