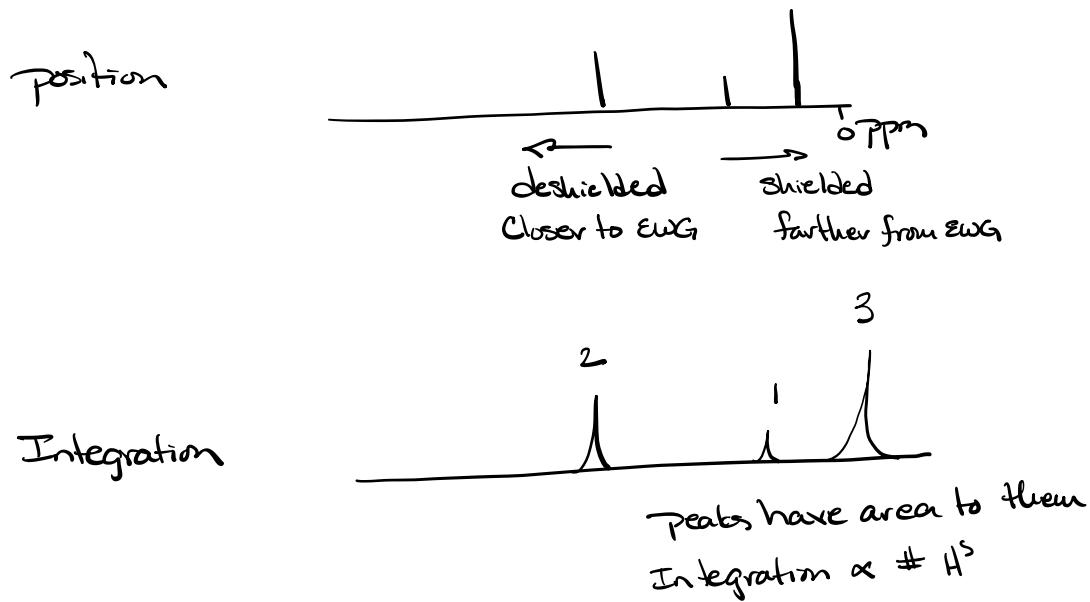


¹H-NMR

Rabbit Hole

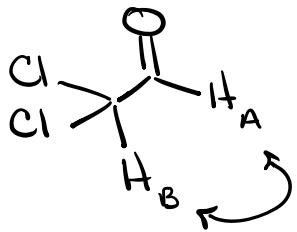


Splitting

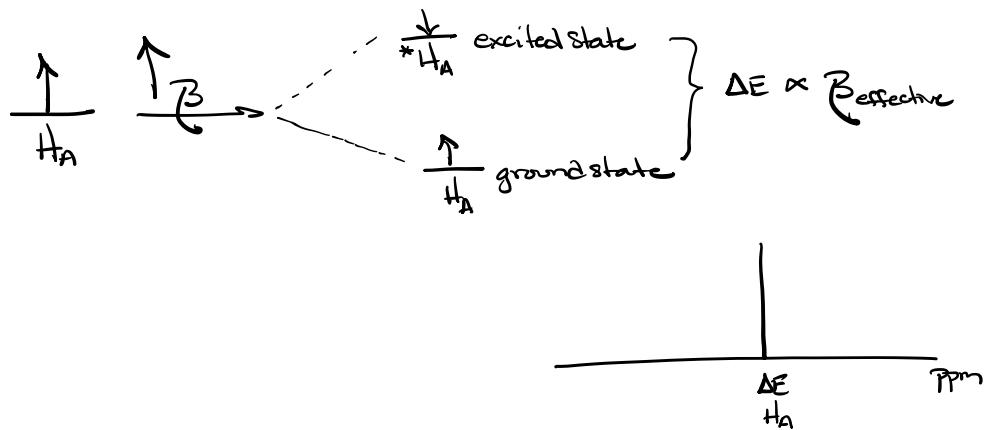


Spin-Spin Coupling
near neighbors cause peaks
to split into identifiable
pattern. Pattern informs # of
neighbors

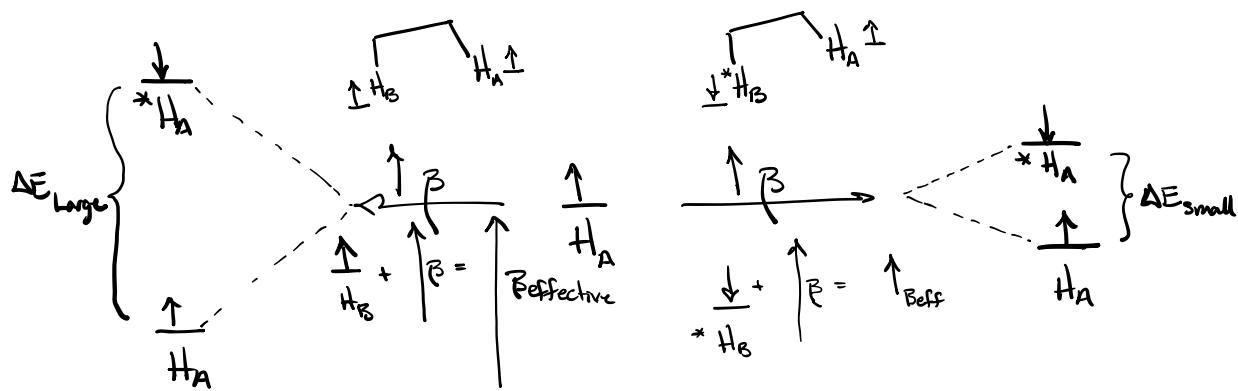
Spin-Spin Coupling

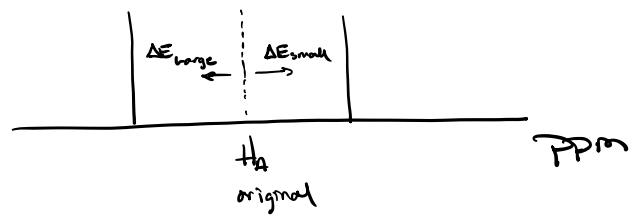


H_A by itself

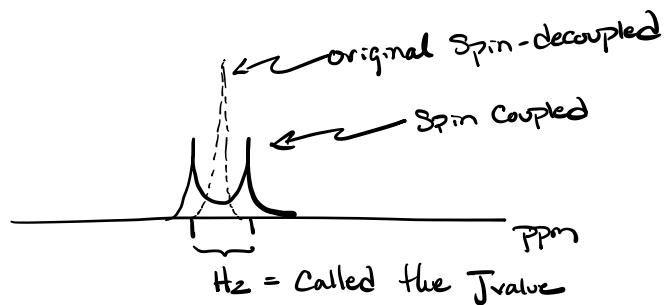


H_A affected by H_B (Near Neighbor)

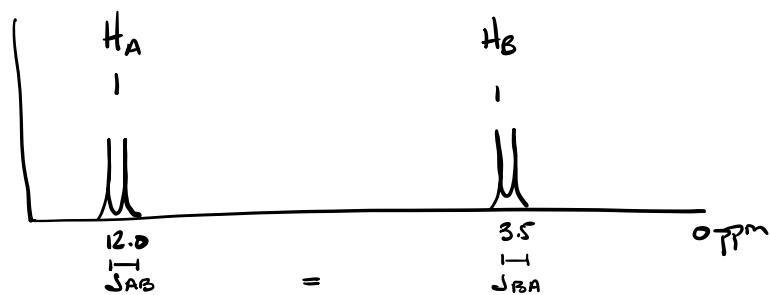
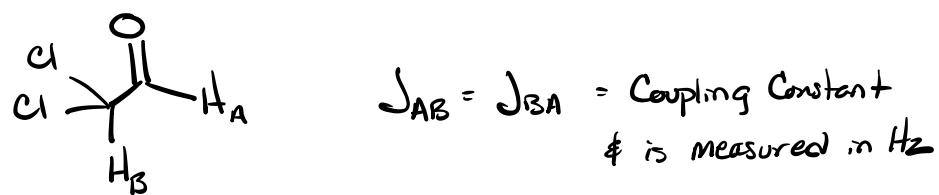




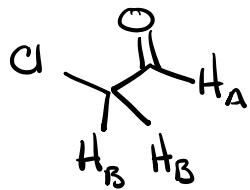
doublet



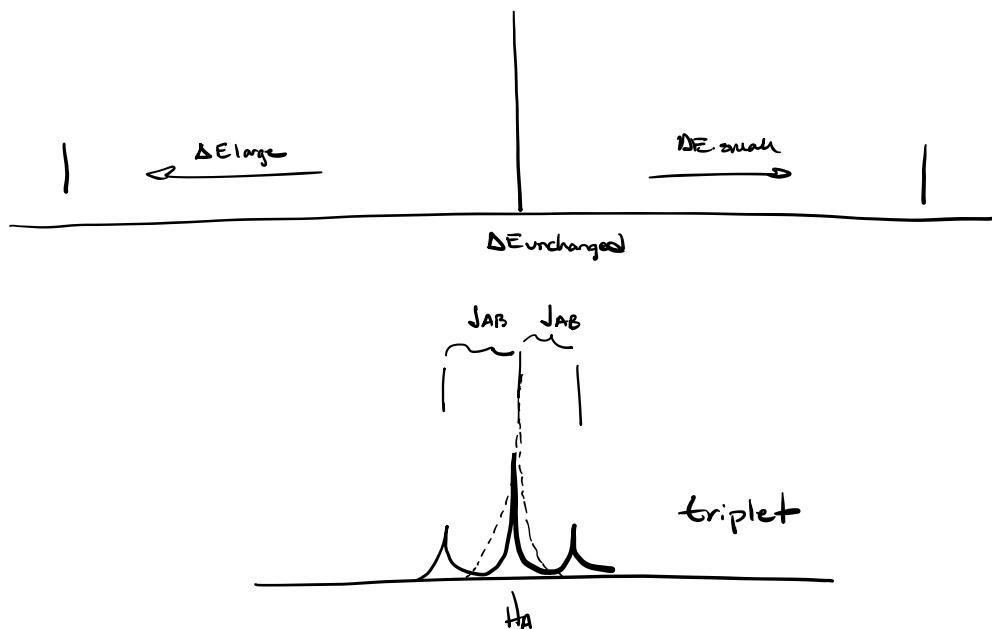
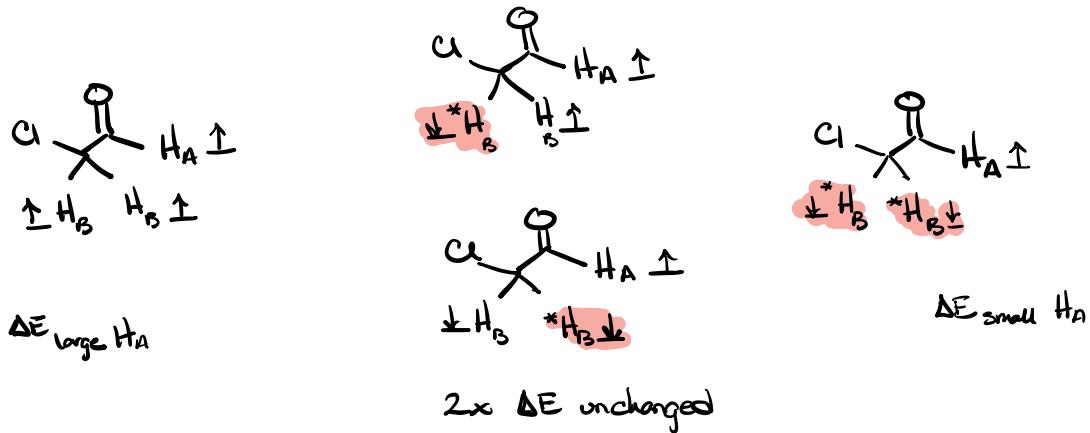
$$\frac{\nu_{\text{signal}} - \nu_{\text{ref}}}{\nu_{\text{field}}} \times 10^6 = \text{PPM}$$



Neighbours that split each other will always have same J value



Focus on H_A



Pattern follows $n+1$ rule | $n = \# \text{ of neighbors}$

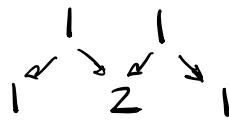
Pascal's Triangle

of neighbors

0

1

1



2

1 3 3 1 quartet 1:3:3:1

3

1 4 6 4 1 pentet 1:4:6:4:1

4

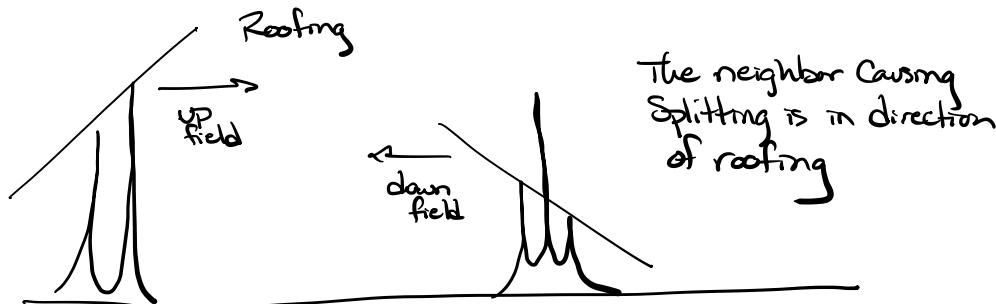
1 5 10 10 5 1 sextet 1:5:10:10:5:1

Predicts Relative Intensities
for number of neighbors

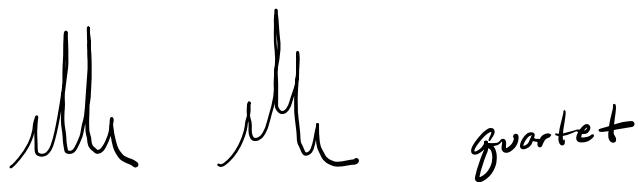
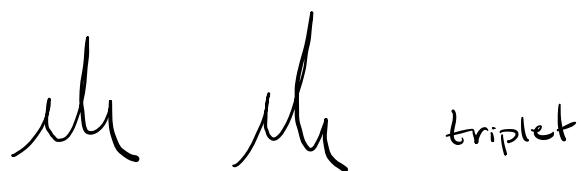
doublet 1:1

triplet 1:2:1

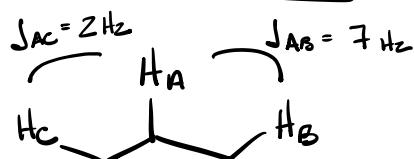
- Pattern tells # of neighbors
- Integration tells how many of each proton
- ppm tells chemical environment
- J-value shows who is connected to whom
Identical J-values ID's neighbors
- Roofing helps to find neighbors



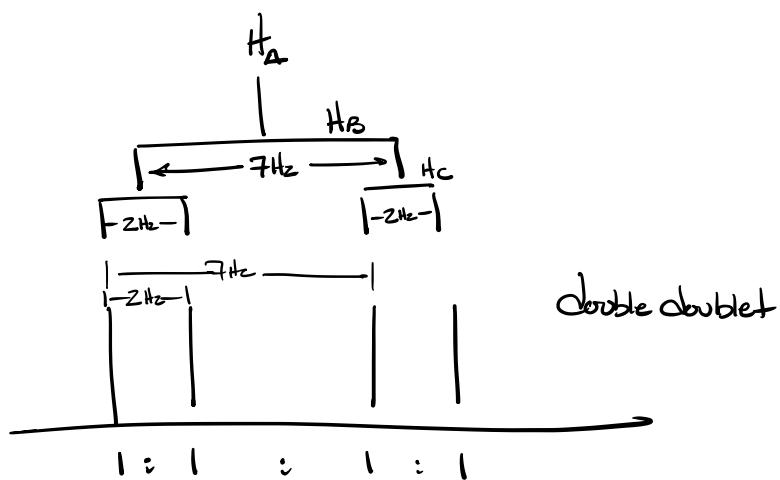
Symmetrical Roofing

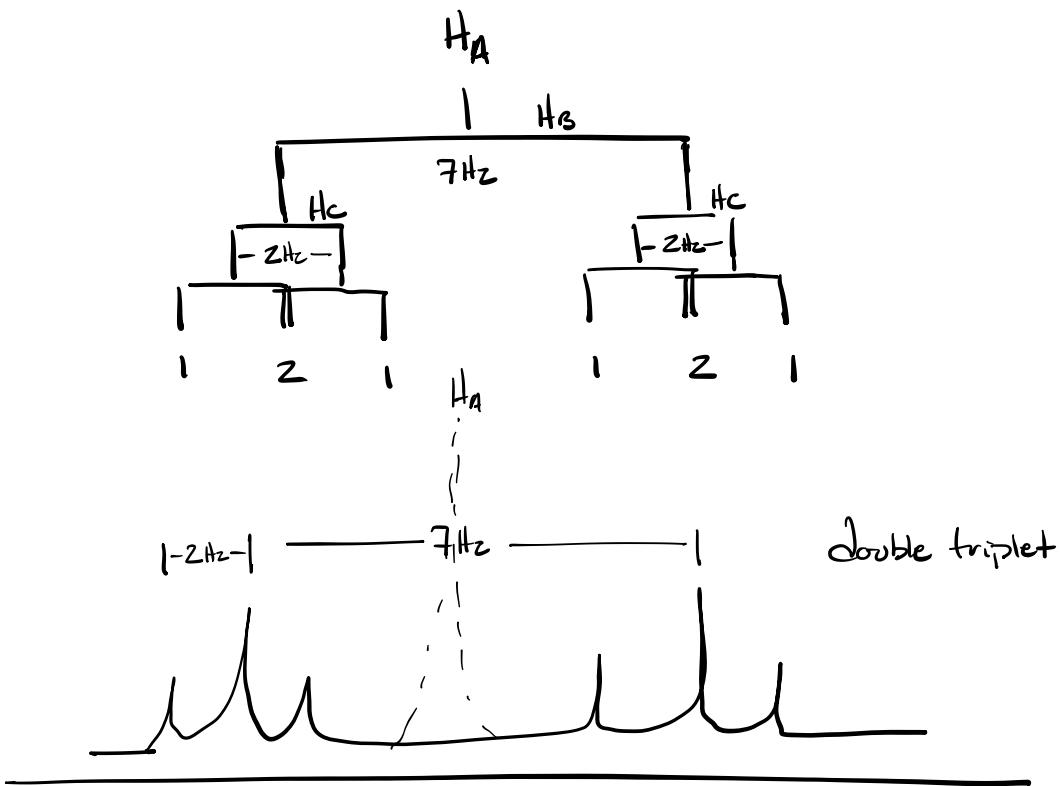
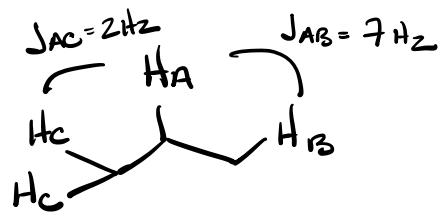


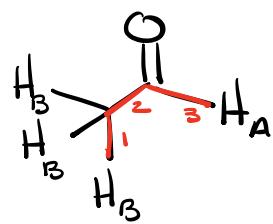
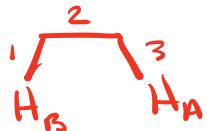
Inequivalent Neighbors



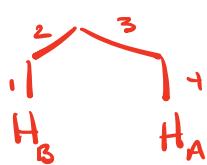
Tree diagram





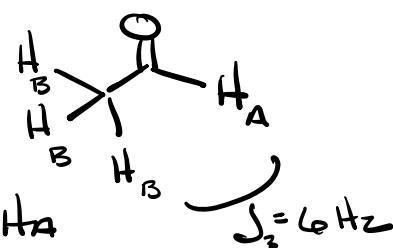
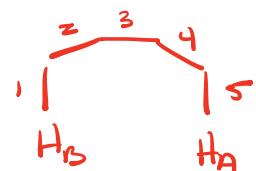


$J_3 = 3$ bonds apart 6-8 Hz

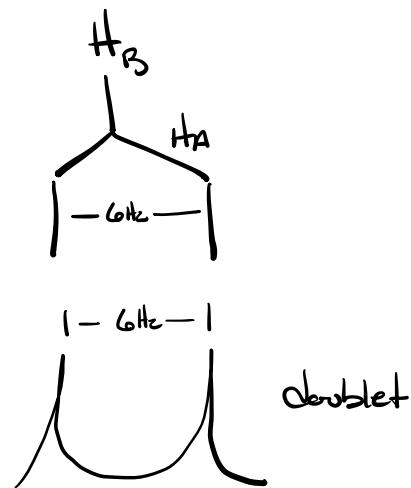
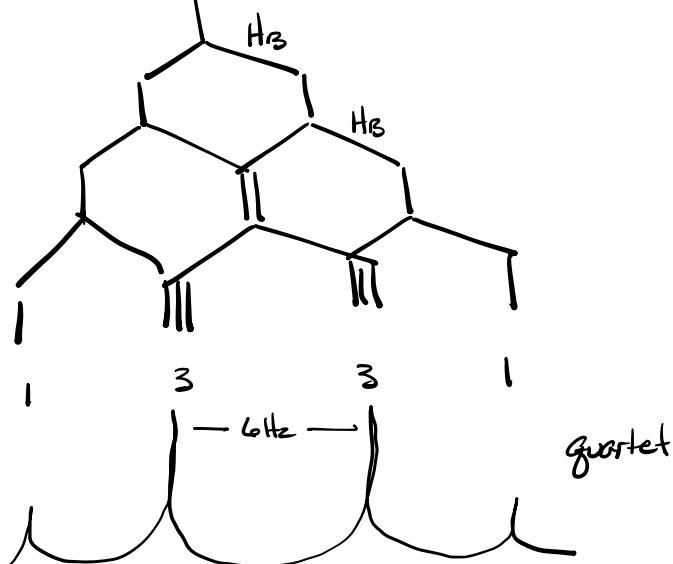


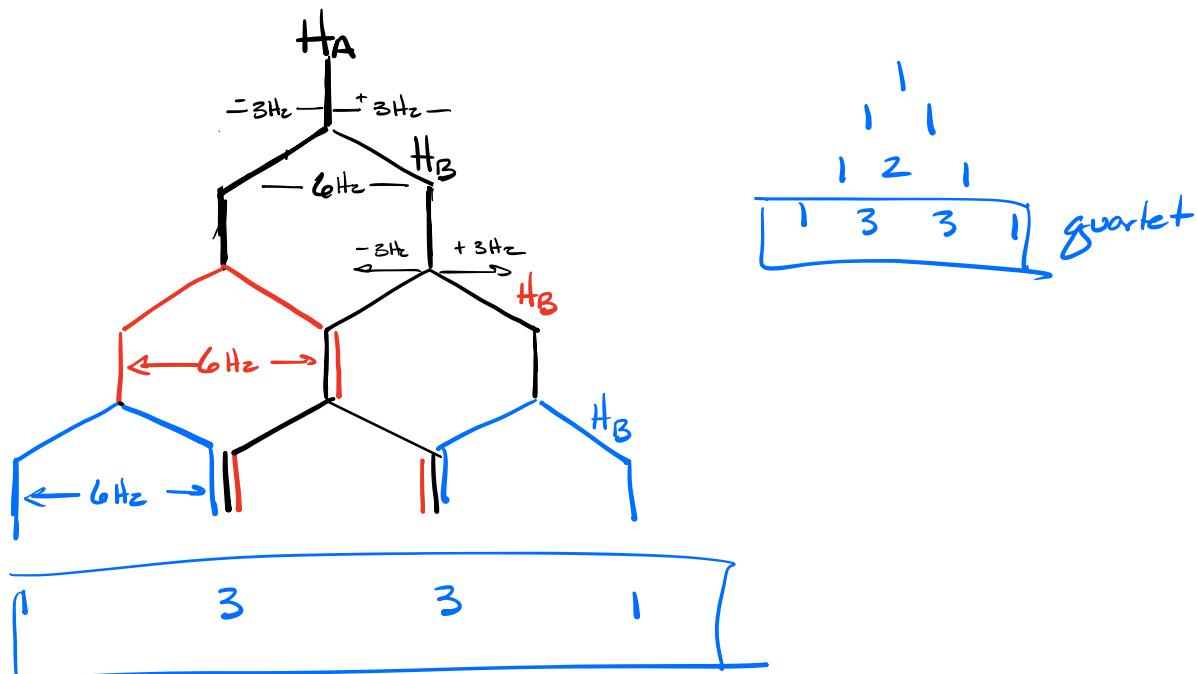
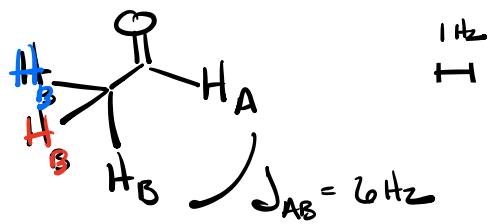
$J_4 = \text{small}$ 1-3 Hz

$J_5 = \text{tiny if visible}$ 0-1 Hz



Give tree-diagram for
 $H_A \neq H_B$





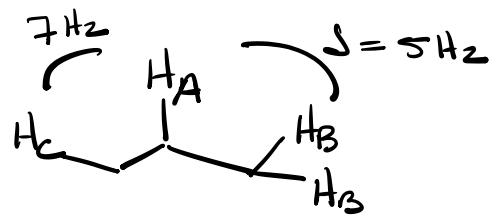
Coupling Constant = $J_{AB} = \text{Hz}$

distance of neighbor in bonds = $J_3 \text{ or } J_4 \text{ or } J_5$



$J_3 \approx J_{AB}$ description or type

$J = 6 \text{ Hz}$ value



draw H_A , H_B , H_C

