

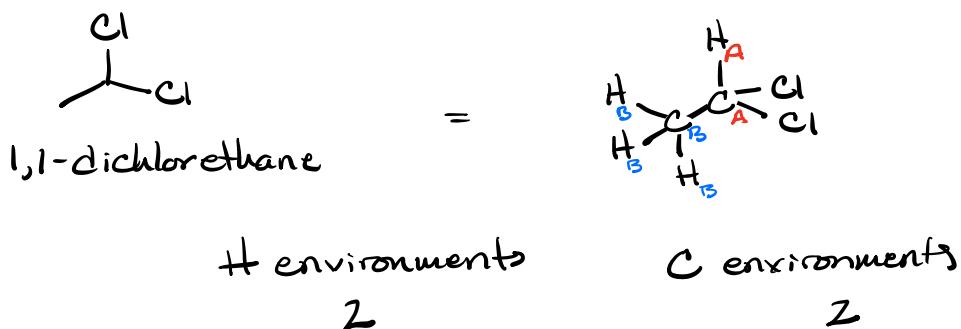
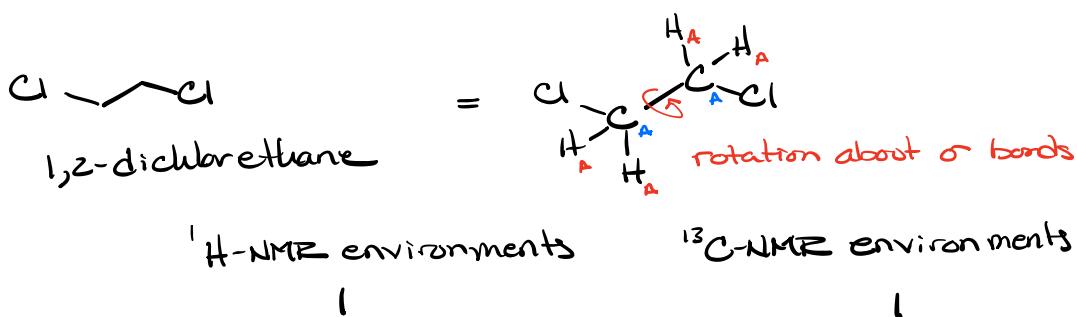
## Chemical Equivalents

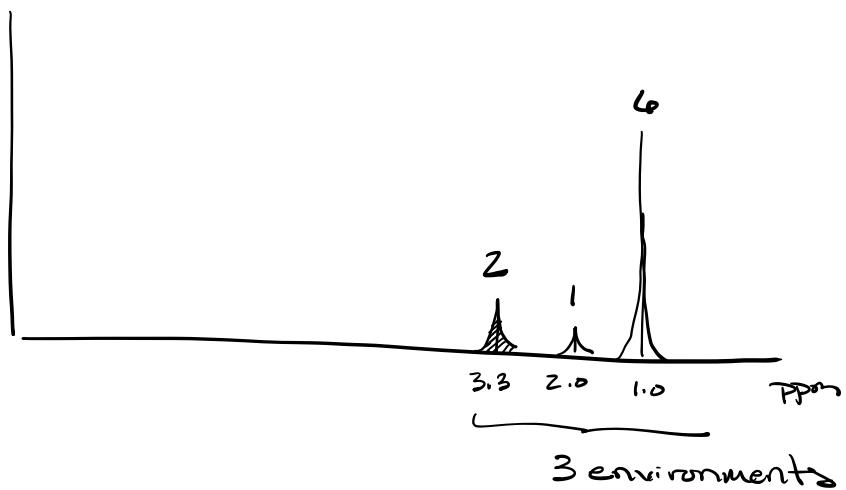
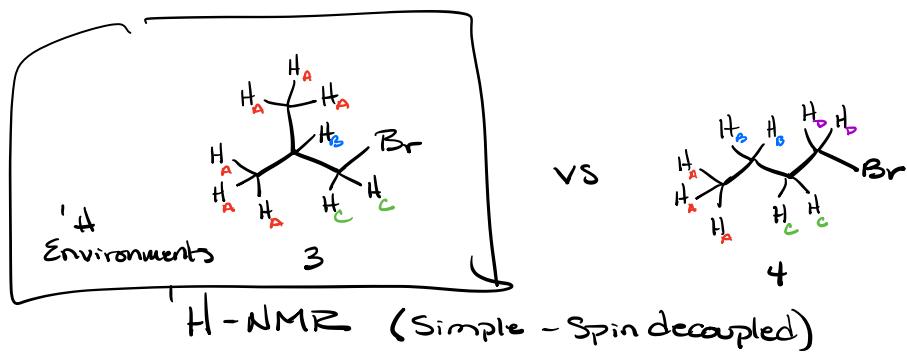
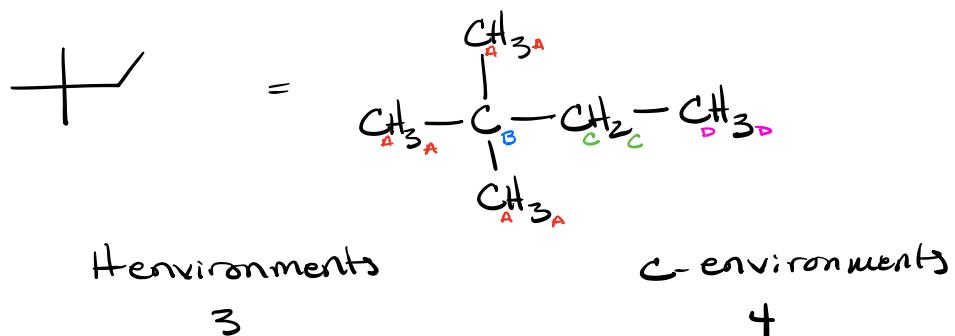
How many unique chemical environments there are in a molecule

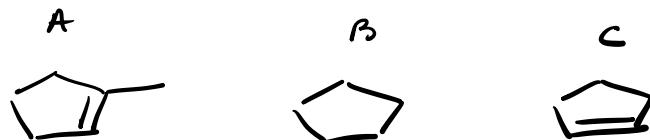
Both for proton & carbon

## Symmetry

### Examples







How many

$^1\text{H}$  environments      5

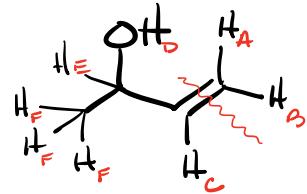
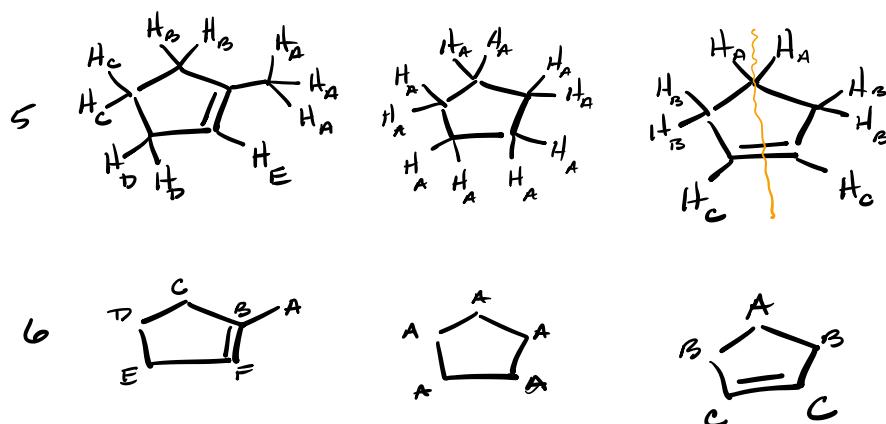
1

3

$^{13}\text{C}$  environments      6

1

3

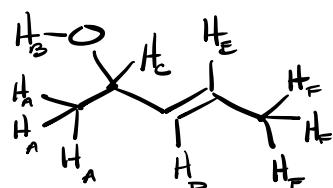


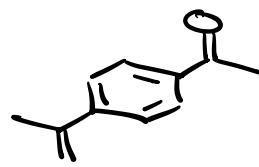
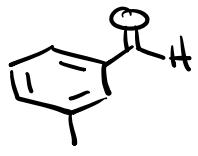
$\text{H}$  environments      6

C environments      5

6

4





$\text{H}$  environments

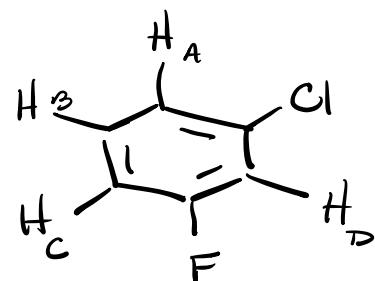
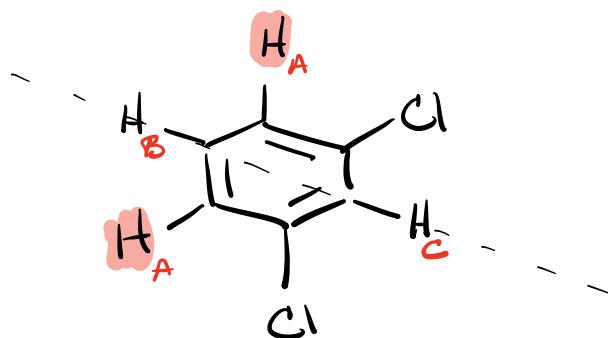
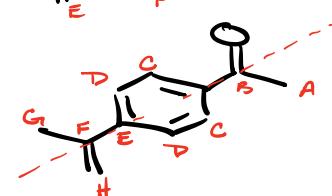
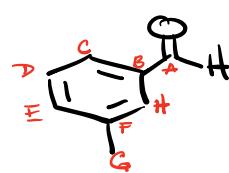
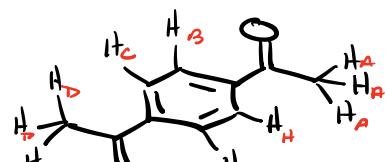
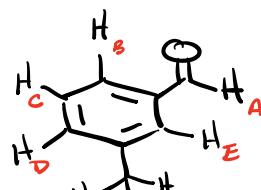
6

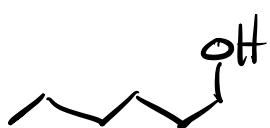
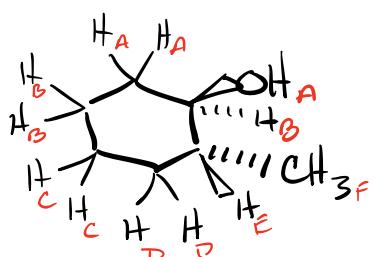
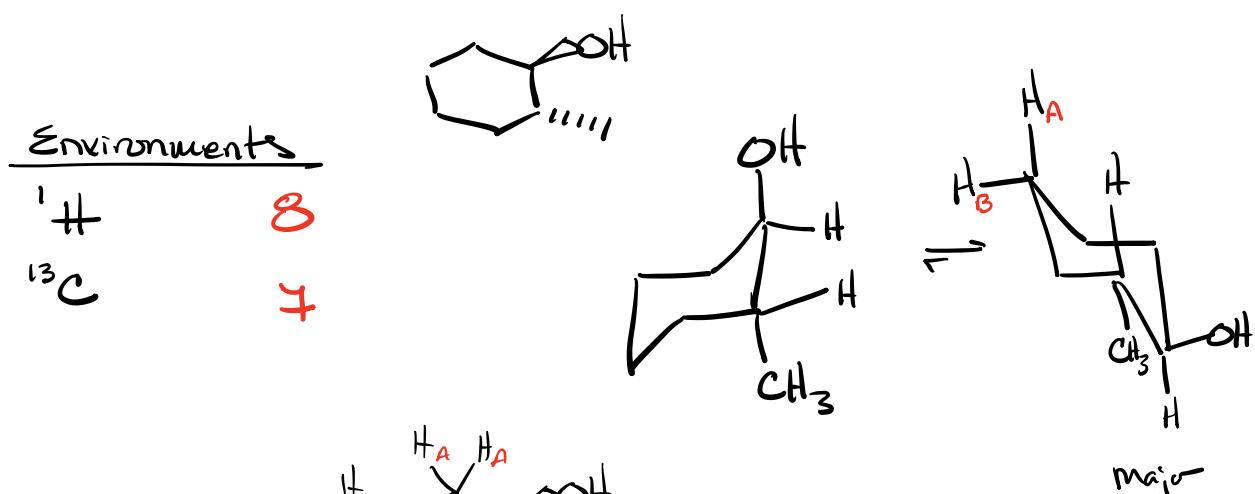
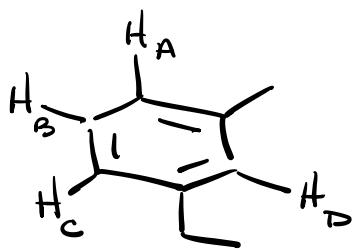
C environments

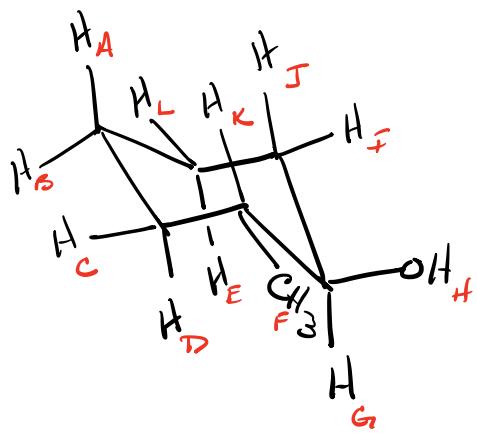
8

8

8

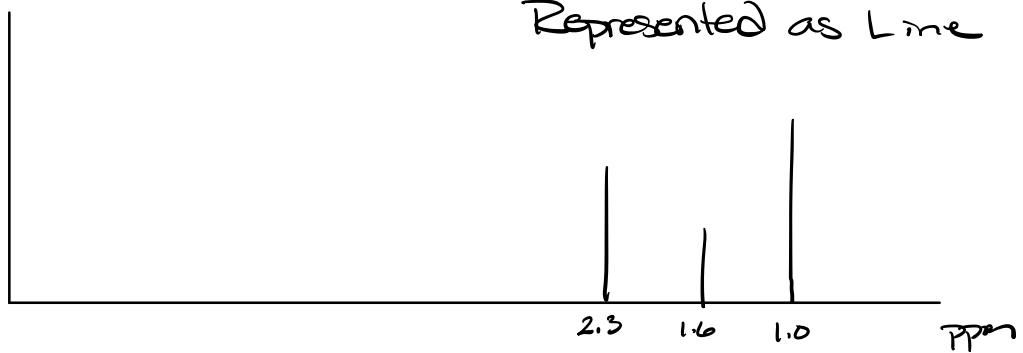






## Integration

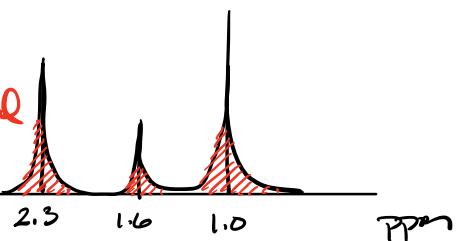
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR



Actual

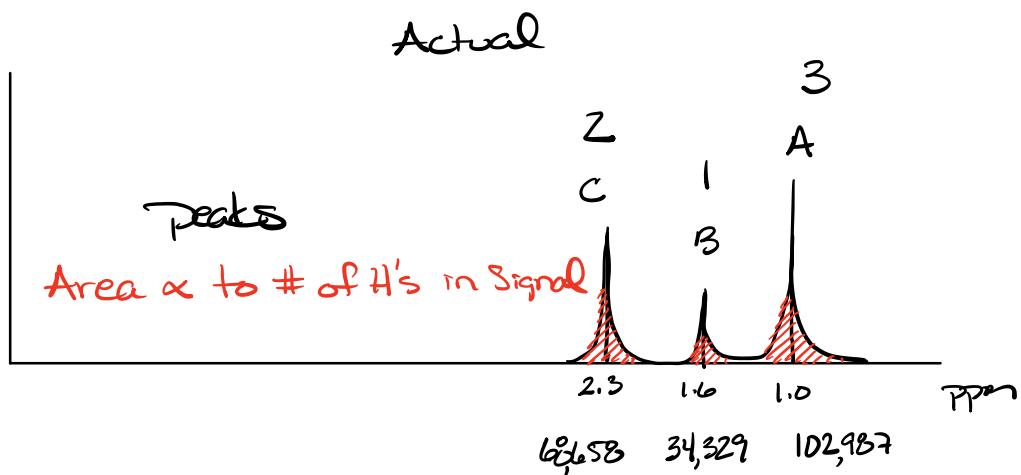
peaks

Area  $\propto$  to # of H's in Signal



Raw integrations are just that, they are raw areas ppm \* Intensity

Raw integrations must be converted into relative Integrations



Relative Int

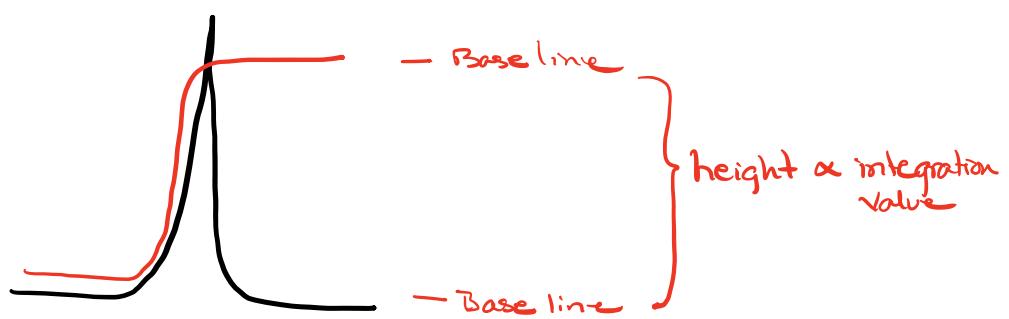
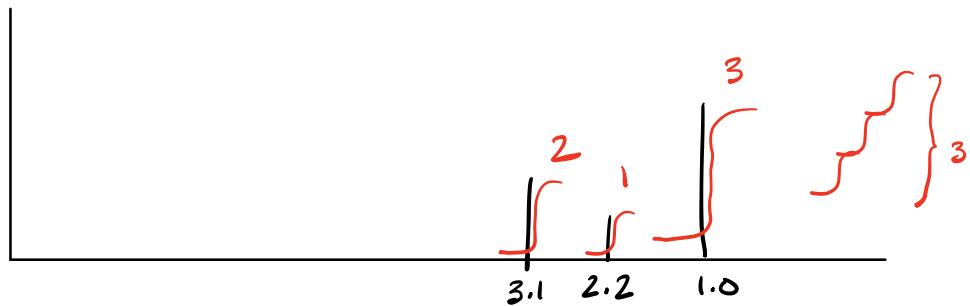
$$A \frac{102,987}{34,329} = 3$$

$$B \frac{34,329}{34,329} = 1$$

$$C \frac{69,658}{34,329} = 2$$

Ratios could  
be 3 : 1 : 2  
6 : 2 : 4  
9 : 3 : 6

## Ways Integrations are communicated



Only  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  can be integrated

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  can not be integrated

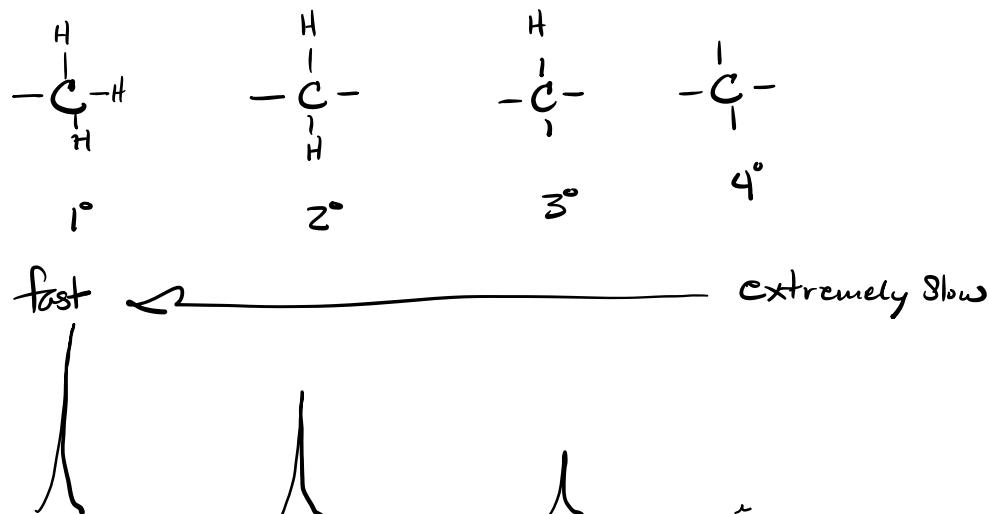
### Reason

Protons have fast relaxation times.

They all relax at similar rate

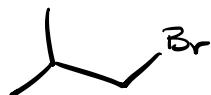
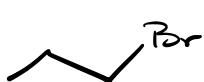
Size of peak  $\propto$  to # H's giving rise to peak

Carbons don't relax at same rate



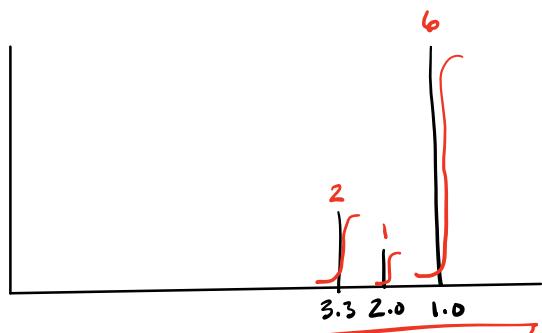
only the fastest carbons relax fully

250 MHz NMR w/  $\text{CDCl}_3$  solvent



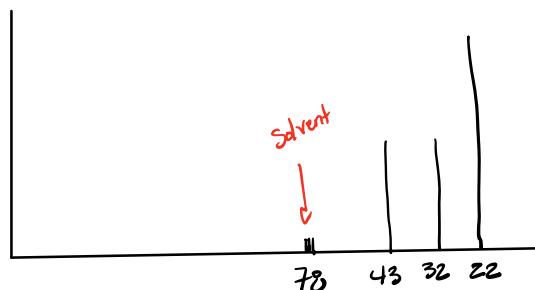
$^1\text{H-NMR}$

Environments = 3



$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$

Environments = 3



2:1:6

Chemical Environments

H  
C

3  
3

3  
3

Ratios

