

third year

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View

Class Notebook

Calibri

11

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Working offline (an error occurred)

Details

atomic number = number of protons = عدد البروتونات

atomic mass = protons + N = عدد البروتونات والنيوترونات (مجموع)

NMR nucleus = $P + N$ = العنصر بنهم بعدد N

spinning = الدوارة على محور معين

NMR elements = العناصر التي يهتم بها

main = 98.9% = $P=6, N=6 \leftarrow C^{12}$

1.1% = $P=6, N=7 \leftarrow C^{13}$

H = $P=1, N=0$ = 99.9% = متوفر في الطبيعة

H = $P=1, N=1$ = 0.1% = نادر

odd = عدد فردي

even = عدد زوجي

atomic number OR **mass number** = قاعدة

odd = يمكن تحليله بال NMR

normal = توزيع طبيعي

magnetic field = المجال المغناطيسي

spin = الدوران

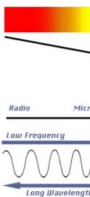
North = شمال

South = جنوب

NMR S

NMR spectroscopy is a form of

radio waves

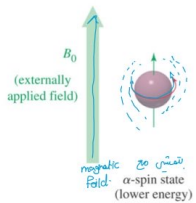


Most absorption techniques (e.g. IR) determine the response of the electrons... in the case of NMR, it's the nucleus.

An applied (**magnetic**) field is used.

Nuclear Magnetic direct observation

Nuclei are positively charged and spin on an axis.



Not all nuclei are suitable for NMR.

1H and ^{13}C are the most important NMR nuclei.

Natural Abundance		
1H 99.9%	^{13}C 1.1%	
	^{12}C 98.9% (not NMR)	

Spectral Properties, Applications of Radiation

Energy	Wave Number ν	Wavelength λ	Frequency ν
Kcal/mol	Electron volts, eV	cm^{-1}	cm
$\times 10^3$ 9.4	$\times 10^6$ 4.9	$\times 10^{10}$ 3.3	$\times 10^{11}$ 3
$\times 10^3$ 9.4	$\times 10^6$ 4.9	$\times 10^{10}$ 3.3	$\times 10^{11}$ 3

الابحاث المستخدمة في NMR

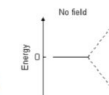
radio waves = توتر على الموجة

as we remember $\rightarrow$ low energy high wavelength

bar m

مقدار حرکت در جهت محور z و z محور

Energy levels for a nucleon



The number of spin states is $2I + 1$, where I is the spin quantum number.

- If the number of neutrons **and** the number of protons are both even, then the nucleus has **NO** spin.
- If the number of neutrons **plus** the number of protons is odd, then the nucleus has a half-integer spin (i.e. $1/2$, $3/2$, $5/2$)
- If the number of neutrons **and** the number of protons are both odd, then the nucleus has an integer spin (i.e. 1 , 2 , 3)

SPIN QUANTUM NUMBERS OF SOME COMMON NU

The most abundant isotopes of C and O do not

Element	^1H	^{12}C	^{14}N	^{16}O	^{19}F
Nuclear Spin Quantum No. (I)	$1/2$	0	1	0	1
No. of Spin States	2	1	2	1	2

Elements with either odd number of protons or neutrons (or odd mass number or odd atomic number) have the property of nuclear "spin".

The number of spin states is $2I + 1$, where I is the spin quantum number.

Table. General rules for determination of nuclear spin quantum nu

Mass Number	Number of Protons	Number of Neutrons	Spin (I)
Even	Even	Even	0
	Odd	Odd	Integer (1/2, 3/2, 5/2, ...)
Odd	Even	Odd	Half-Integer (1/2, 3/2, 5/2, ...)
	Odd	Even	Half-Integer (1/2, 3/2, 5/2, ...)

not active $I = 0$

- If the number of neutrons

F^{19} / 2H / 1H
 $P = 9/N = 10$ / $P = 1/N = 2$ / $P = 1, N = 0$
 odd / atomic / odd
 ✓ / number / ✓

^{16}O $P=8/N=8$ not work even	^{14}N $P=7/N=7$ atomic number odd ✓	^{13}C $P=6/N=7$ mass number odd ✓	^{12}C $P=6/N=6$ not work even
--	--	--	--

٢٤٦

not work ← even (الزوجي) mass number or atomic number (كلاهما)
(inactive) (both) 16 12 12

 $^{16}\text{O} / ^{12}\text{C}$ (für)

* IJL و odd پس از این عمل به همان NMR

active pos $H^1 / N^{14} / C^3 / H^2 / F^{19}$

$$H^2 / C^{13}$$

العصرين الذي
له احدهم بار NMR
جاق العناصر تعتمد على الطاقة

qualitative نوصي ما بقدر احسن conce. $\leftarrow IR$

' ' ' ' $\therefore$ qualitative $\rightarrow$ AIMD

باقى العناصر تعتمد على الطاقة

qualitative $\leftarrow$ IR
 qualitative $\leftarrow$ NMR
 both $\leftarrow$ UV
 both $\leftarrow$ mass

ممكن
 تعيين
 التركيب
 الجزيئي

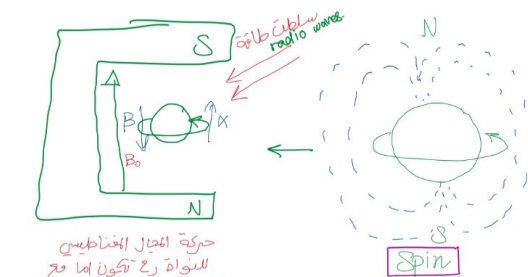
Atoms active in

$I = 1/2$: ^1H , ^{13}C , ^{19}F , ^{31}P
 $I = 1$: ^2H , ^{14}N
 $I = 3/2$: ^{15}N

Atoms not active

NMR

$I = 0$: ^{12}C , ^{16}O



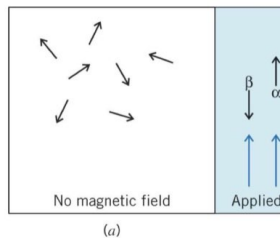
حركة المجال المغناطيسي
 للنواة ربح تكون لها مع
 المغناطيس او عكس فقط

$\alpha \leftarrow$ مع
 $\beta \leftarrow$ عكس

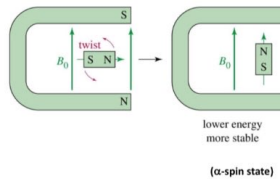
* بين طاقة (radio waves)
 ربح تفكس حركة magnetic field (flip)

$\beta \leftarrow$ ربح
 $\alpha \leftarrow$ عكس
 لها اميل هاي الطاقة ربح
 مثل ما كان

يضع مجال مغناطيسي
 بشكل عشوائي
 حش الاربعة بدخله
 مع مجال مغناطيسي آخر
 يسلط عليه magnetic field



Behavior of spinning with external magnetic



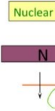
كم الطاقة اللازمة لقلب α الى β او العكس ؟
 كسب الطاقة

$$\Delta E = h \nu = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} B_0$$

الانخفاض الى انا حالية

THE NUCLEUS IN A MAGNETIC FIELD

When nuclei are exposed to external magnetic field of strength B_0 , their spins line up parallel to the applied field, either spin aligned (α -spin state) or spin opposed (β -spin state) to the external field.



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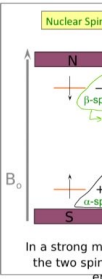
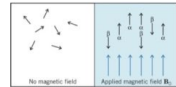
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THE NUCLEUS IN A MAGNETIC FIELD

When nuclei are exposed to external magnetic field of strength B_0 , their spins line up parallel to the applied field, either spin aligned (α -spin state) or spin opposed (β -spin state) to the external field.



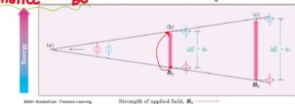
$$E_{\alpha/\beta} = \gamma \left(\pm \frac{1}{2} \right) h B_0 \leftarrow \text{magnetic field}$$

$$E_{\alpha/\beta} = \pm \frac{\gamma}{4\pi} h B_0$$

$$E_{-\gamma/2} = + \frac{\gamma}{4\pi} h B_0$$

$$\Delta E = \frac{\gamma}{4\pi} h B_0 - \frac{-\gamma}{4\pi} h B_0 = \frac{\gamma h B_0}{2\pi}$$

ΔE and Magnet Strength
The energy difference between aligned and opposed to the generally small and is dependent upon B_0 .
Applied EM radiation (radio waves) causes the spin to flip resonance with B_0 .



$$\Delta E = h \nu = \frac{\gamma}{2\pi} B_0$$

B_0 = external
 γ = gyromagnetic ratio
 $^1\text{H} = 26,752 \text{ s}^{-1}\text{T}^{-1}$
 $^{13}\text{C} = 6.7 \text{ s}^{-1}\text{T}^{-1}$

. In a 14,092 gauss field, a 60 MHz (60,000,000) photon is required to flip a ^{13}C proton. $15 \text{ MHz} \rightarrow ^{13}\text{C}$
Low energ. radio frequency.

حسبهم من القانون
تطبيقه مباشر

حسبنا كم الطاقة اللازمة
لقلب البروتون . 60 MHz / كربون 15 MHz

○ on H → unshielded
○ on H → more r

Magnetic Shielding

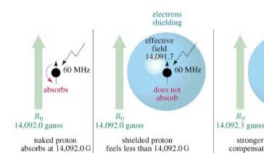
If all protons absorbed the same amount of magnetic field, not much information could be obtained.

But protons are surrounded by electrons that shield the external field.

Circulating electrons create an induced magnetic field that opposes the external magnetic field.

Shielded Protons

Magnetic field strength must be increased to flip a shielded proton at the same frequency.



Protons in a Molecule

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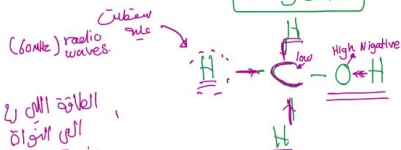
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الطاقة التي توضع في مجال
التي تتكون من هادي الطاقة في رسم
بارك التي جولين البروتون
• shielded ← need more energy.

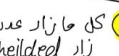
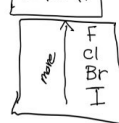
اما لو سقطت هادي
فارج رسم 0 لانه 0 سجين
الكثرونات البروتون
هاي الحالة deshielded
فمن مصير.



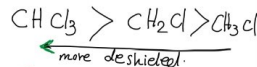
3H عبارة عن
H-C
H-O ← 1H

Rule 8.

more electronegativity
← زيجي الكثرونات في رسم أكثر
deshielded أكثر.



كل ما زاد عدد electronegativity
زاد deshielded.



أكثر اليسار مع الرتبة
الرتبة (curve)
يعتمد على chemical
shift

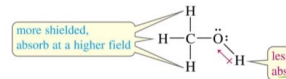
ويفاس بوحدة ppm

$$\delta = \frac{V_H - V_{TMS}}{V_{NMR} \times 10^6}$$

وهو ثابت Constant

Protons in a Molecule

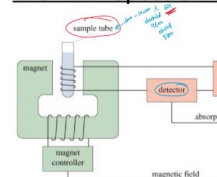
Depending on their **chemical environment** a molecule are **shielded by different amount**



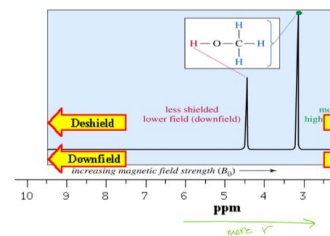
NMR Signals

- The **number** of signals shows how many different **environments** are present.
- The **location** of the signals shows how **shielded** the proton is.
- The **intensity** of the signal shows the number of protons of that type. **area under each peak**.
- Signal **splitting** shows the number of protons of that type.

The NMR Spectrometer



The NMR Graph



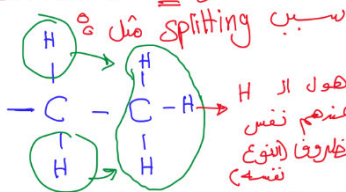
Tetramethylsilane

CH₃

تستخدم كسابن كم عددي
peak $[N+1]$ ← تستخدم فقط
 (linear f or sigma bond)

سبب انقسامه الى "one peak"
 نذكر عن peak

هو تأثير H الذي على الجزيء المجاور



molecule التي حبيبه
 2 H عليه

هذه الـ H (تتأثر) spin بولوا
 magnetic field
 ممكن يكون مع او عكس

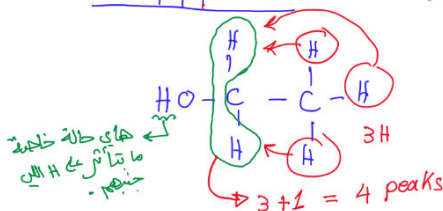
عن 3 peak حسب التناظر



$$N+1$$

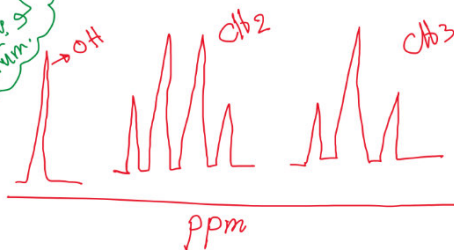
$$2+1 = 3 \text{ peaks}$$

triplet



هذه طاقه خافيه
 ما يتأثر على الـ H
 جواره

لو برى انشوف spectrum
 as spectrum



If a signal is
 $N + 1$ peak

Relative Peak In

Number of Equ
 Protons Causing

0
1
2
3
4
5
6

Ran

• Equivalent

peak splitting
for linear

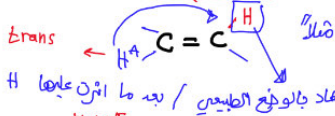
N+1 rule

double bond
N+1

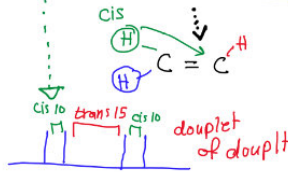
double bond rotation

adjacent molecule

Coupling



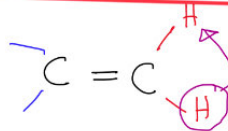
distance
coupling



another 2 peaks 15

trans 10

trans 15



carbon coupling

Equivalent double bond

distance 2



- Distance
- Measure
- Not dep
- Multiple adjacent

Same

Coupling

OH الحالة التي H الوجوده د.
 Splitting رح تعمل

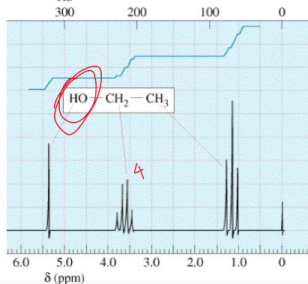
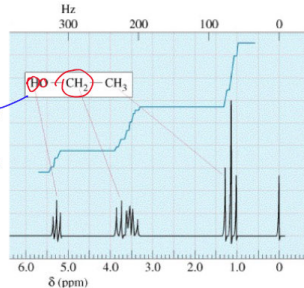
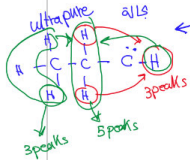
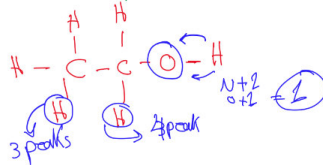
Hydroxyl Proton

- Ultrapure samples of ethanol show splitting.
- Ethanol with a small amount of acidic or basic impurities will not show splitting.

99.9% pure

بحالة هاي
 بتغير كافي

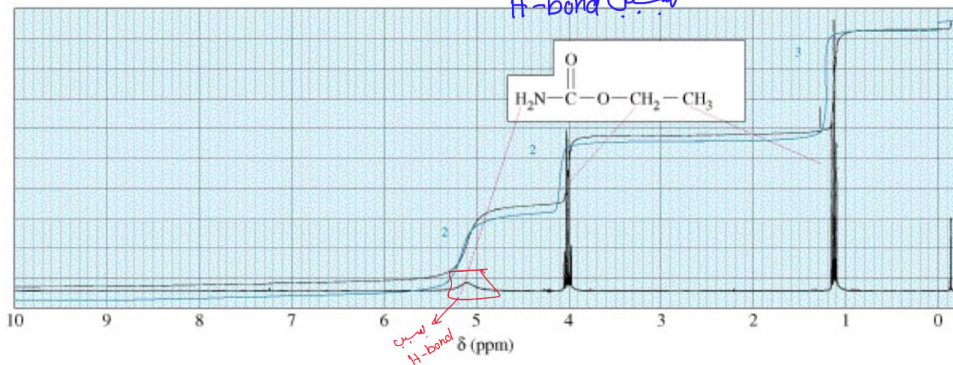
not pure.



N-H Proton

- Moderate rate of exchange.

- Peak may be broad. → *peak الواسع سبب H-bond*



Identifying the O-H or N-H Peak

- Chemical shift will depend on concentration and solvent.
- To verify that a particular peak is due to O-H or N-H, shake the sample with D_2O → *صداغین او لایه*

Impurities ← *لهیف های حق امین*
peak OH/NH

- Deuterium will exchange with the O-H or N-H protons.

- On a second NMR spectrum the peak will be absent, or much less intense.

له تخمین الی
دوره ریسیر او ← *که الی های ال*
OH / NH ← *کانت H-bond* ← *یعنی عا*
اذا خلت