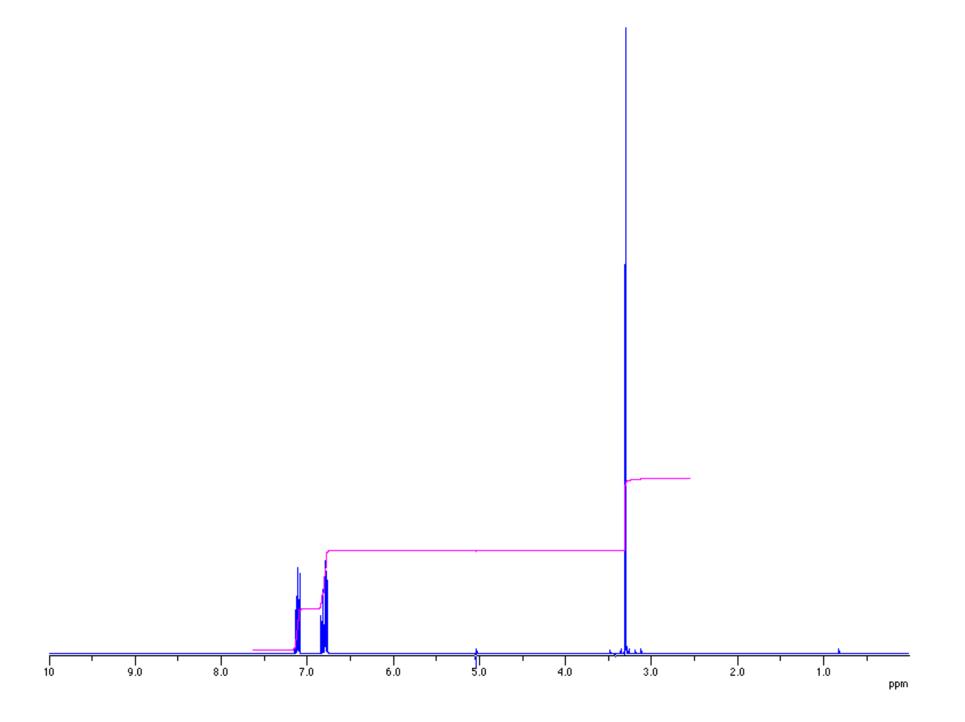
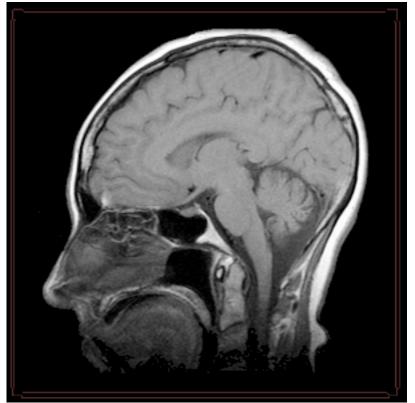




900 MHz, (21.2 T) NMR Magnet at HWB-NMR, Birmingham, UK https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_magnetic_resonance#/media/File:HWB-NMR_-_900MHz_-_21.2_Tesla.jpg

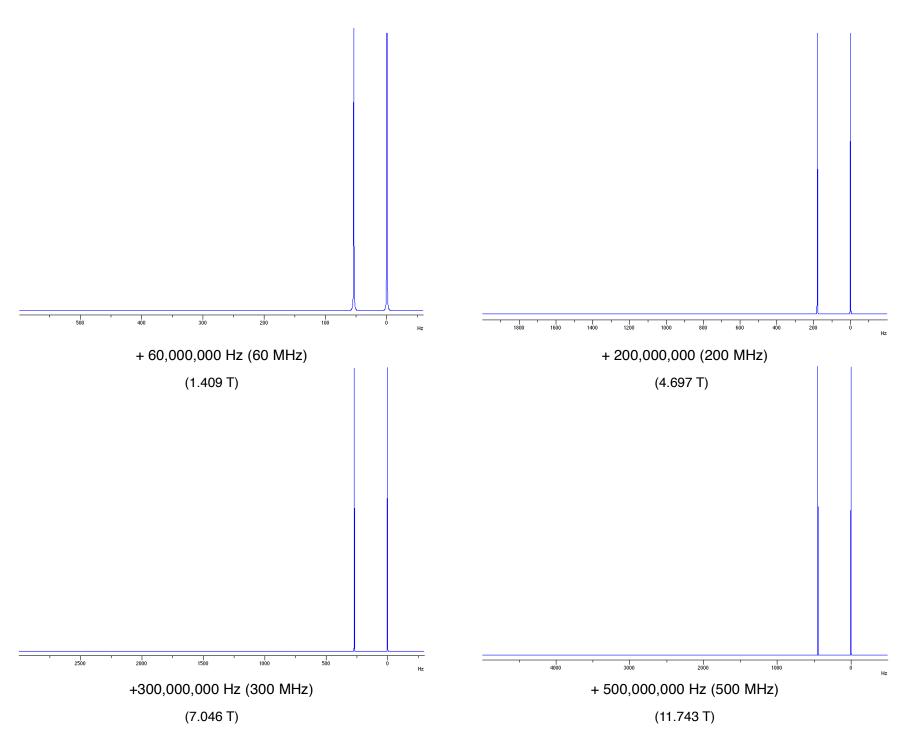




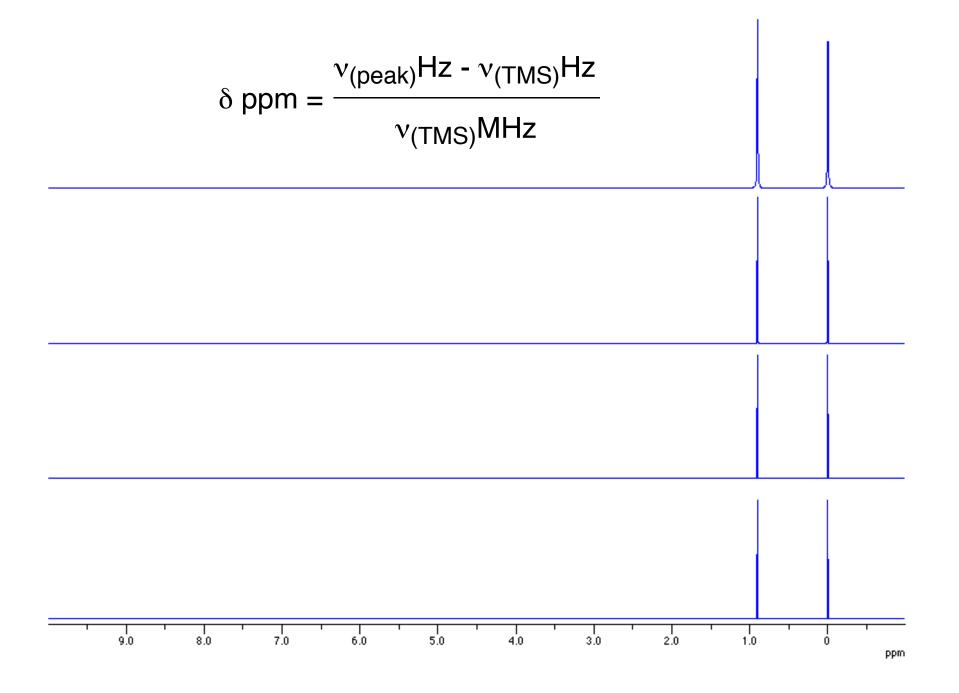
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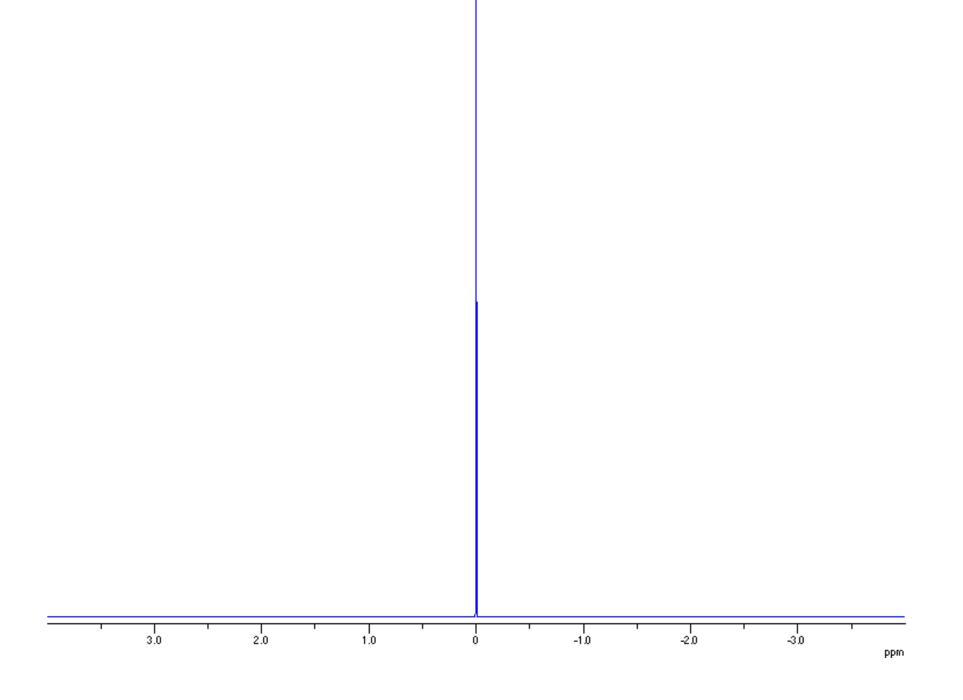


$$\delta \text{ ppm} = \frac{\nu_{(\text{peak})}\text{Hz} - \nu_{(\text{TMS})}\text{Hz}}{\nu_{(\text{TMS})}\text{MHz}}$$



What gives rise to differences in chemical shift?

Why do the H's of tetramethylsilane resonate at a different frequency than 2,2-dimethylpropane?



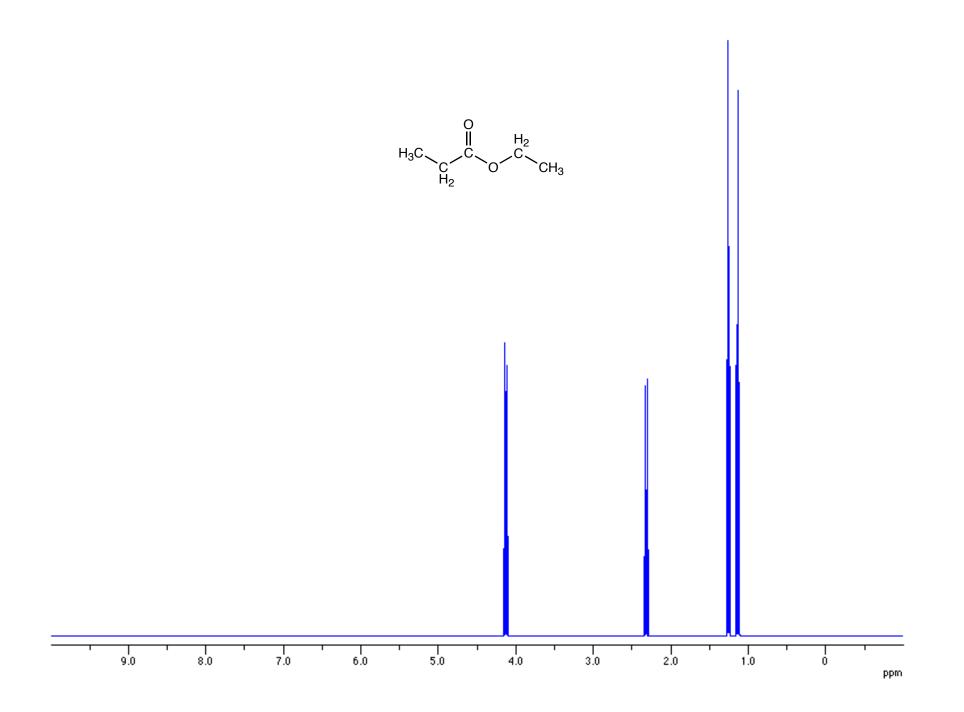
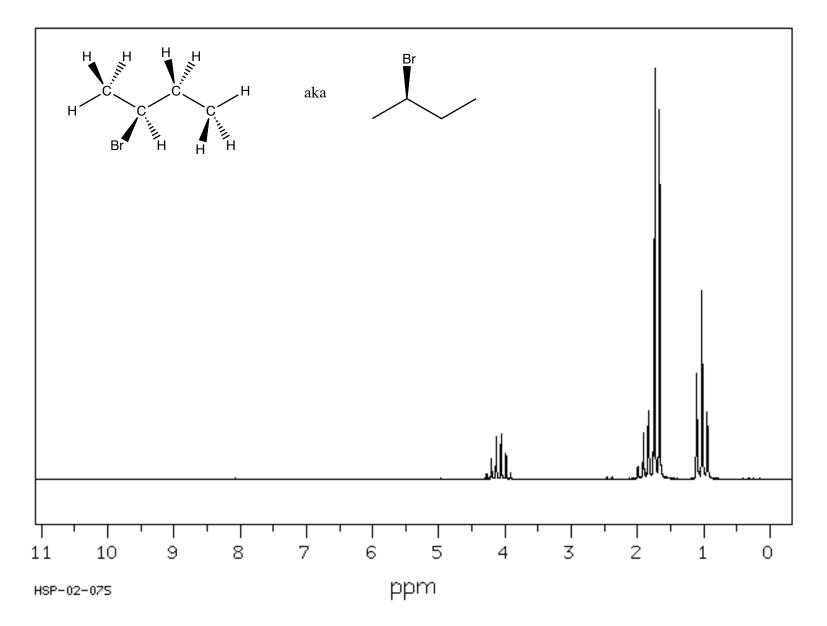
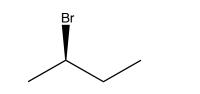


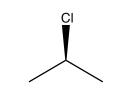
Table 14.1 Approximate Values of Chemical Shifts for ¹ H NMR ^a			
Type of proton	Approximate chemical shift (ppm)	Type of proton	Approximate chemical shift (ppm)
(CH ₃) ₄ Si	0	— н	6.5-8
-CH ₃	0.9	0	
	1.3	–C–H	9.0–10
-C <mark>H</mark> -	1.4	I-C-H	2.5-4
$-C = C - CH_3$	1.7		
O		Br—C—H	2.5-4
O -C-CH ₃	2.1	CI-C-H	3-4
	2.3		3-4
−C≡C− <mark>H</mark>	2.4	F—C <mark>—H</mark>	4-4.5
R—O—C <mark>H</mark> 3	3.3	RN <mark>H</mark> 2	Variable, 1.5–4
$R-C=CH_2$	4.7	RO <mark>H</mark>	Variable, 2–5
R		ArO <mark>H</mark>	Variable, 4–7
$\begin{array}{c} R-C=C-H\\ \\ R \\ R \\ R \end{array}$	5.3	O ∥ −C−O <mark>H</mark>	Variable, 10–12
		$-C-NH_2$	Variable, 5–8
^a The values are approximate because they are affected by neighboring substituents.			

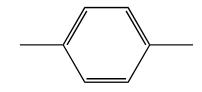


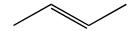
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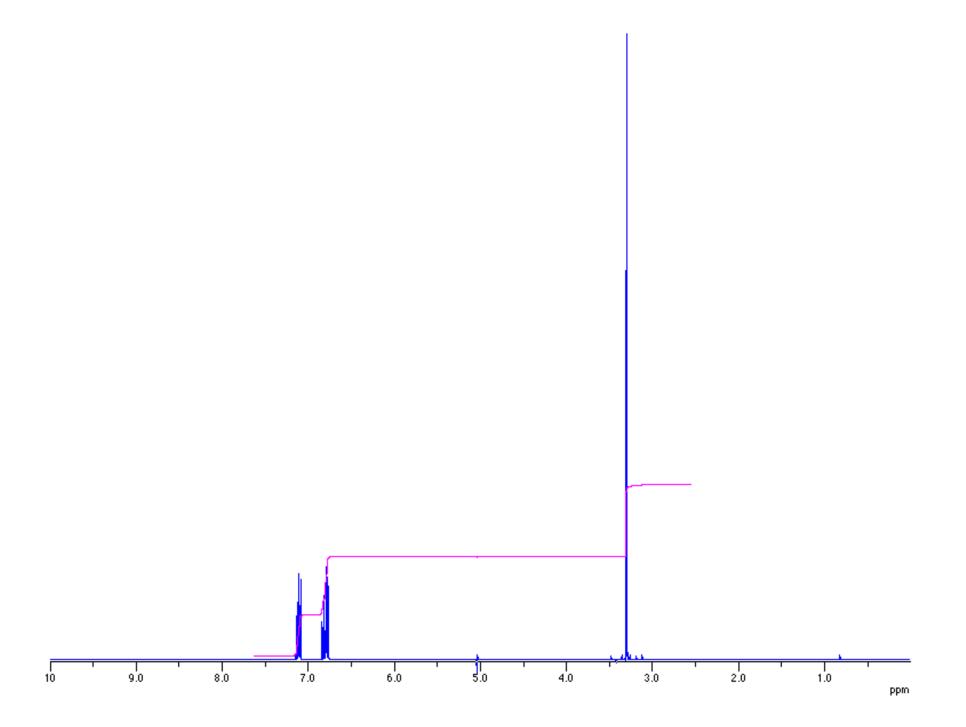


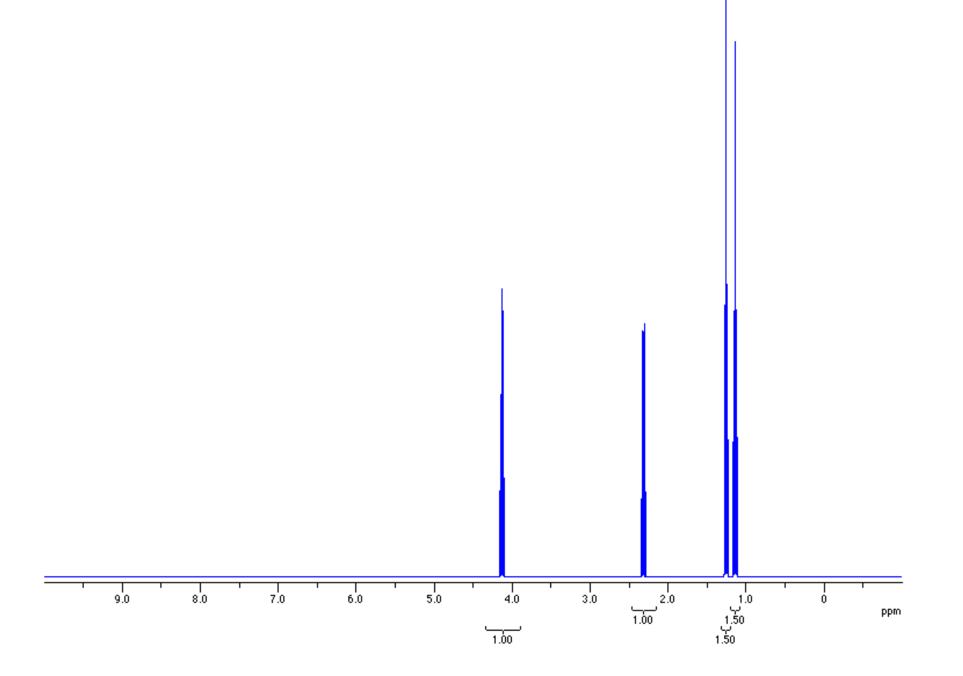




Number of different types of H atoms

Chemical environments of the H atoms

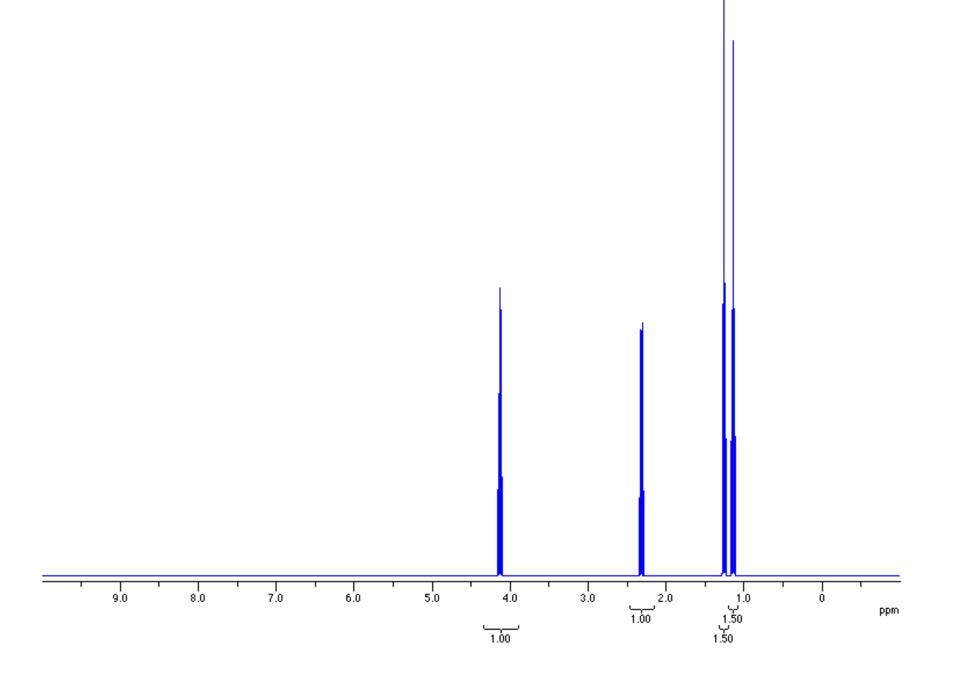




Number of different types of H atoms

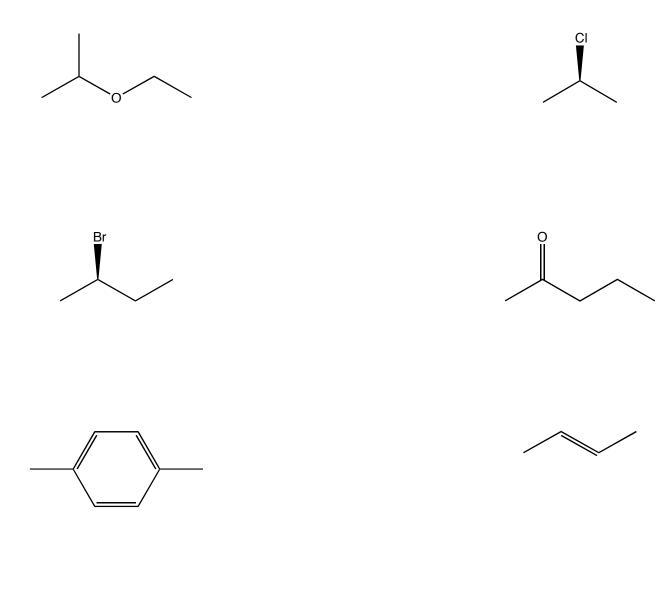
Chemical environments of the H atoms

How many of each type of H atom



Section 14.10-14.14

Section 14.10-14.14



Number of different types of H atoms

Chemical environments of the H atoms

How many of each type of H atom

How many H atoms neighbor each different type of H atom