

13.3: CHEMICAL SHIFTS IN ^1H NMR SPECTROSCOPY

OBJECTIVES

After completing this section, you should be able to

- state the approximate chemical shift (δ) for the following types of protons:
 - aromatic.
 - vinyllic.
 - those bonded to carbon atoms which are in turn bonded to a highly electronegative element.
 - those bonded to carbons which are next to unsaturated centres.
 - those bonded to carbons which are part of a saturated system.
- predict the approximate chemical shifts of each of the protons in an organic compound, given its structure and a table of chemical shift correlations.

STUDY NOTES

You should not attempt to memorize the chemical shifts listed in the table of this section, although it is probable that you will need to refer to it quite frequently throughout the remainder of this course. To fulfill Objective 1, above, you should be familiar with the information presented in the figure of chemical shift ranges for organic compounds. If you have an approximate idea of the chemical shifts of some of the most common types of protons, you will find the interpretation of ^1H NMR spectra less arduous than it might otherwise be. Notice that we shall not try to understand why aromatic protons are deshielded or why alkynyl protons are not deshielded as much as vinyllic protons. These phenomena can be explained, but the focus is on the interpretation of ^1H NMR spectra, not on the underlying theory.

^1H NMR CHEMICAL SHIFTS

Chemical shifts in NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) spectroscopy refer to the phenomenon where the resonant frequency of a nucleus in a magnetic field is influenced by its chemical environment. This effect arises from the shielding or deshielding of the nucleus by the surrounding electron cloud. When a nucleus experiences different local electron densities due to nearby atoms or functional groups, its resonant frequency is altered relative to a reference standard, usually tetramethylsilane in organic solvents. This alteration is expressed in parts per million (ppm) and is known as the chemical shift. Tetramethylsilane [TMS; $(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{Si}$] is generally used for standard to determine chemical shift of compounds: $\delta_{\text{TMS}} = 0$ ppm. In other words, frequencies for chemicals are measured for a ^1H nucleus of a sample from the ^1H or resonance of TMS. It is important to understand trend of chemical shift in terms of NMR interpretation. The proton NMR chemical shift is affected by nearness to electronegative atoms (O, N, halogen.) and unsaturated groups ($\text{C}=\text{C}$, $\text{C}=\text{O}$, aromatic). Electronegative groups move to the down field (left; increase in ppm). Unsaturated groups shift to downfield (left) when affecting nucleus is in the plane of the unsaturation, but reverse shift takes place in the regions above and below this plane. ^1H chemical shift play a role in identifying many functional groups. Figure 1. indicates important example to figure out the functional groups.

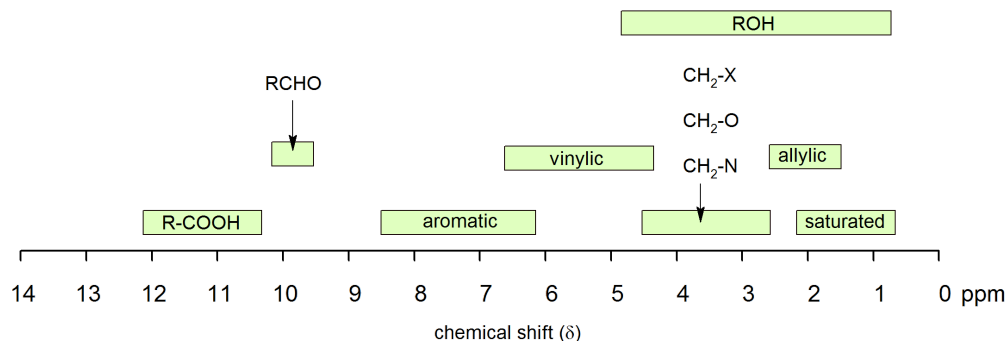
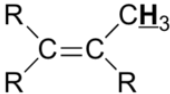
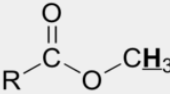
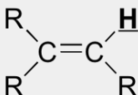
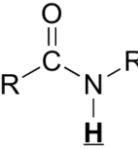
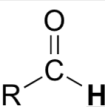
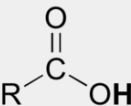


Figure 1. ^1H chemical shift ranges for organic compounds

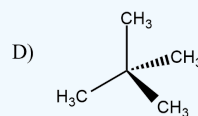
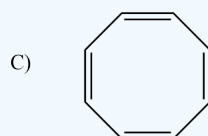
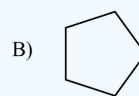
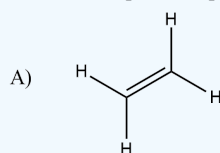
Chemical shift values are in parts per million (ppm) relative to tetramethylsilane.

Table 13.3.1: Common Chemical Shift values

| Hydrogen type | Chemical shift (ppm) |
|---|----------------------|
| RCH_3 | 0.9 - 1.0 |
| RCH_2R | 1.2 - 1.7 |
| R_3CH | 1.5 - 2.0 |
| | 2.0 - 2.3 |
|  | 1.5 - 1.8 |
| RNH_2 | 1 - 3 |
| ArCH_3 | 2.2 - 2.4 |
| $\text{R}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H}$ | 2.3 - 3.0 |
| ROCH_3 | 3.7 - 3.9 |
|  | 3.7 - 3.9 |
| ROH | 1 - 5 |
|  | 3.7 - 6.5 |
|  | 5 - 9 |
| ArH | 6.0 - 8.7 |
|  | 9.5 - 10.0 |
|  | 10 - 13 |

? EXERCISE 13.3.1

The following have one H^1 NMR peak. In each case predict approximately where this peak would be in a spectra.

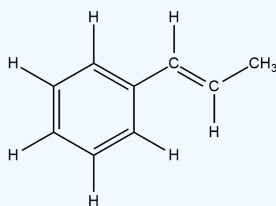


Answer

A. 5.20 δ ; B. 1.50 δ ; C. 6.40 δ ; D. 1.00 δ

? EXERCISE 13.3.2

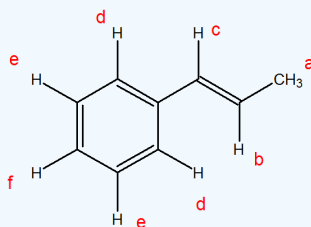
Identify the different equivalent protons in the following molecule and predict their expected chemical shift.



Answer

There are 6 different protons in this molecule

The shifts are (close) to the following: (a) 2 δ ; (b) 6 δ ; (c) 6.5 δ ; (d) 7 δ ; (e) 7.5 δ ; (f) 7 δ



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