B.Sc. Semester-VI Paper CC-XIV Organic Chemistry-V



III. Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy



Dr. Rajeev Ranjan University Department of Chemistry Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee University, Ranchi

- In a magnetic field, the six π electrons in benzene circulate around the ring creating a ring current.
- The magnetic field induced by these moving electrons reinforces the applied magnetic field in the vicinity of the protons.
- The protons thus feel a stronger magnetic field and a higher frequency is needed for resonance. Thus they are deshielded and absorb downfield.



- In a magnetic field, the loosely held π electrons of the double bond create a magnetic field that reinforces the applied field in the vicinity of the protons.
- The protons now feel a stronger magnetic field, and require a higher frequency for resonance. Thus the protons are deshielded and the absorption is downfield.



- In a magnetic field, the π electrons of a carbon-carbon triple bond are induced to circulate, but in this case the induced magnetic field opposes the applied magnetic field (**B**₀).
- Thus, the proton feels a weaker magnetic field, so a lower frequency is needed for resonance. The nucleus is shielded and the absorption is upfield.



Proton type	Effect	Chemical shift (ppm)
Н	highly deshielded	6.5–8
C=C H	deshielded	4.5-6
—C≡C−H	shielded	~2.5



- Shielded protons absorb at lower chemical shift (to the right).
- Deshielded protons absorb at higher chemical shift (to the left).

¹H NMR of Methyl Acetate



2,3-Dimethyl-2-Butene



(Hydrogen under consideration) Base Chemical Shift = 0.87 ppm one $\alpha_{H_2C} = \underset{H}{C} - (CH_3) = 0.78$ ppm TOTAL = 1.65 ppm

Thank You



Dr. Rajeev Ranjan

University Department of Chemistry Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee University, Ranchi