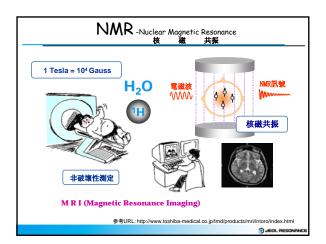
NMR原理和基礎

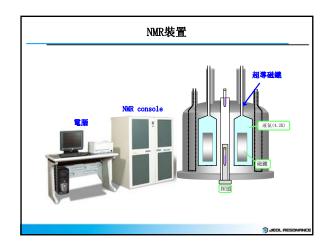


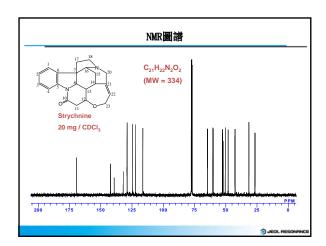
Solution & Marketing Division
Application Support Team
Yueqi YE











核自旋量子數與NMR可觀測核

NMR是一種對含有核自旋的原子核進行分光測定的方法

含有奇數個質子或者中子的原子核 原子核的核自旋量子數不為0



¹³C、³¹P、¹⁹F等 NMR能觀測

氫核出(含1個質子)

氦核He(含2個質子,2個中子)

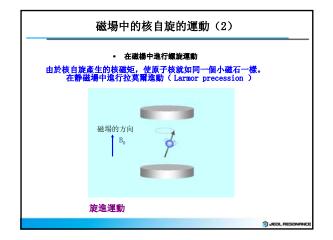
核自旋量子數=1/2 核自旋量子數=0

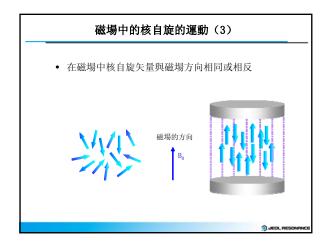
12C、16O、28Si等 NMR不能觀測

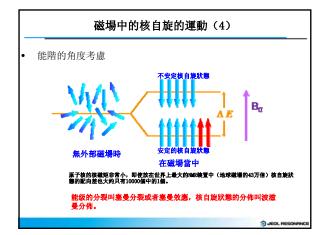
.

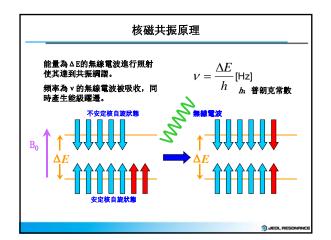


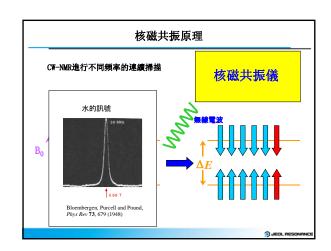


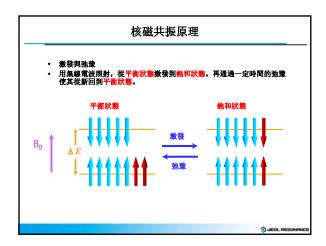


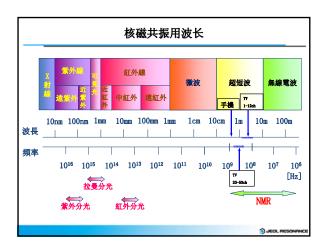


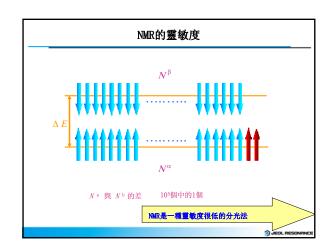




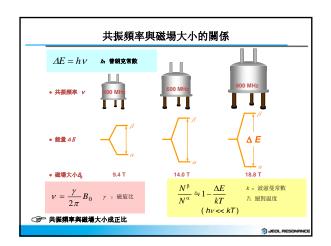


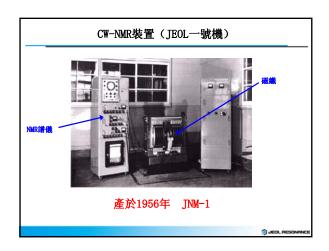


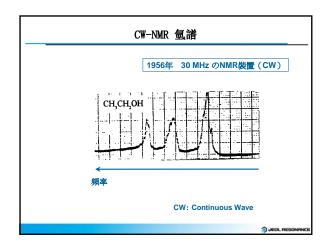


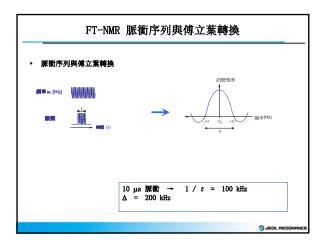


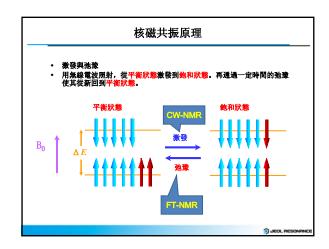


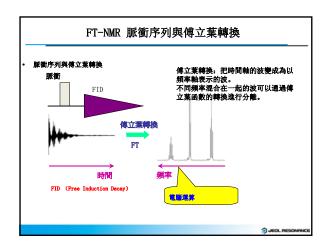








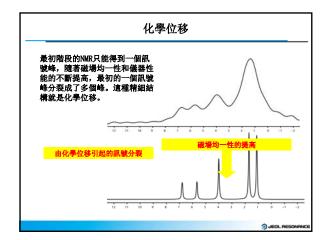


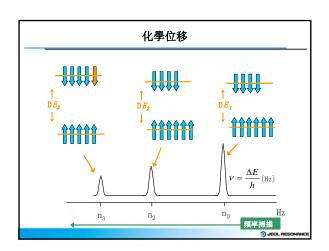




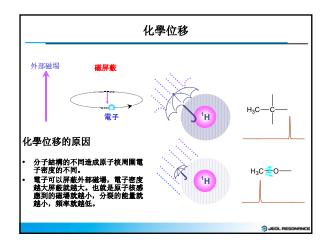
1D-NMR圖譜解說 - 化學位移 - 積分值 - 自旋耦合(*J*耦合)

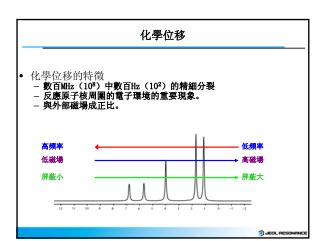


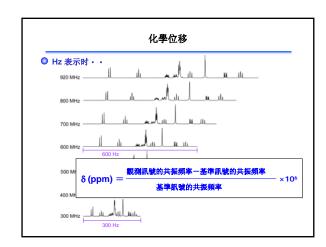


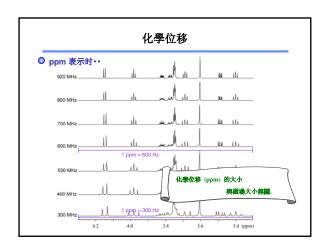


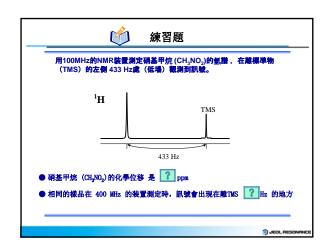
化學位移 - 化學位移的存在 - 同一個分子中原子核分裂的能量不同。 - 在同一磁場下,原子核受到的磁場會不同。

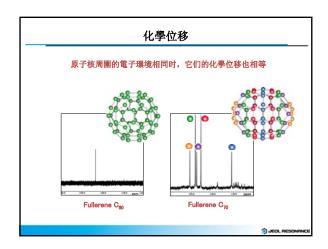


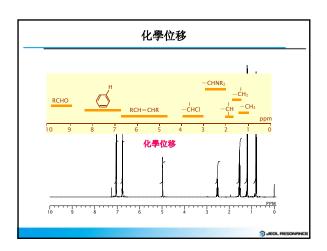


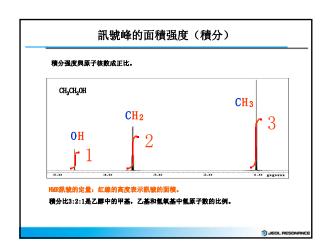




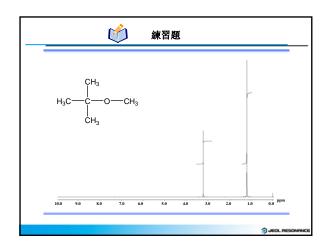


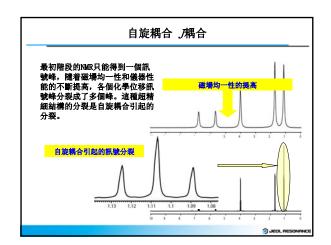


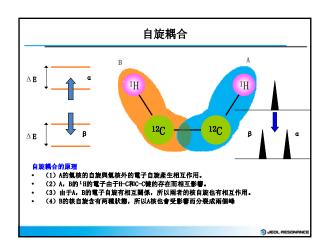


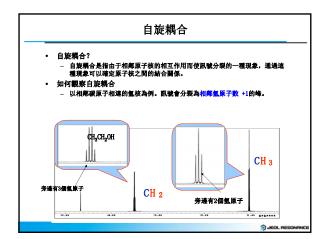


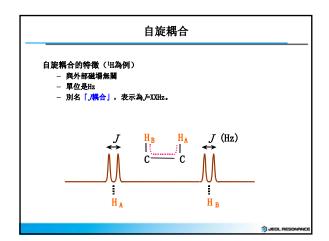


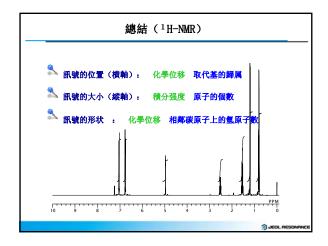












¹³C-NMR (1)

• 碳原子核的特徵

	¹ H	¹³ C
共振频率 (MHz)	400.00	100.58
自旋量子数 1	1/2	1/2
½值 (10 ⁷ rad s ⁻¹ T ⁻¹)	26.752	6.728
豐度	99.98	1.108
相對靈敏度	1.0	1.7×10 ⁻⁴

碳核的重敏度只有氫核的1/5800。

FT-NMR出現後,碳譜的測定開始實用化。

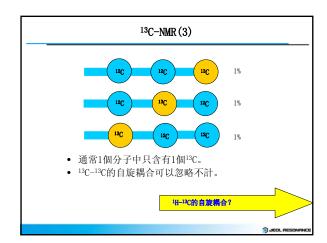
豊度?

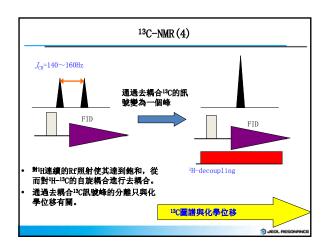
¹³C-NMR(2)

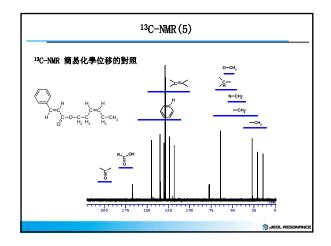
- 豊度與¹³C-NMR
 - NMR活性同位素在所有天然同位素中所占的比例。
 - 氫核,NMR活性的同位素 ¹ H幾乎占100%。(其它同位素 ²H, ³H)
 - 碳核,占99%的 12 C為 NMR 不活性同位素。剩下 18 為 NMR 活性同位素 13 C。

這就意味著

) JEOL RESONA





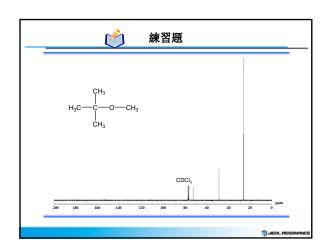


¹³C-NMR (6)

- ¹³C-NMR的特徵
 - 一個峰對應一個碳(簡單)
 - 化學位移的範圍為0-250ppm (比¹H的範圍要大很多)
 - 通過化學位移大致可以判斷官能基的種類

AMOL RESONANCE





總結

- 化學位移
- 積分值
- 自旋耦合(J耦合)
- ¹H-NMR和¹³C-NMR的特徵

3.80 000000

