

Determination of impurities including enantiomeric impurities without separation is among the applications of ^{13}C NMR

Equivalent protons are protons that are in the same ^1H environment both A and B

NMR has been developed recently in conjunction with ^{13}C , as a tool for the diagnosis of disease chemometrics

Which of the following is an example of chromophore?
all of the option

^{13}C NMR usually gives information on different ^1H environment
H

$^{\bullet}\text{O}_2$ ionisation is the most common form of ionisation occurring in the case of negative ion spectra
electron capture

The chemical shifts of a spectrum recorded on a 60MHz spectrometer will have ^1H values when the same spectrum is recorded on a 100MHz machine
same

All the following techniques are used for structural elucidation except..
SEM

In $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-Br}$, the protons at carbon carrying Br are said to be ^1H ..
equivalents

The relationship between absorbance of a solution and its concentration is explain by ^1H ..
Beer