Glossary:

NMR spectroscopy: NMR is a powerful and non-destructive analytical tool which allows chemical characterization of sample.

Ethanol: The semi-oxidation product of ethane.

Chemical shift: The frequency at which the proton signals appear is called a chemical shift.

Spin-spin coupling: The influence of the spin of a neighbouring proton on the spin of absorbing proton is called spin-spin coupling.

Relaxation: Returning of higher energy spin state proton to a lower energy spin state.

Precess: A motion similar to gyroscope. To have an angle that varies cyclically.

Population distribution: Ratio of high energy to low energy nuclei in a given sample.

TMS: Tetramethylsilane. Standard used in NMR.

H-NMR: Proton nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.