C8953
NMR structural analysis seminar

Information about classes + 1D ^{1}H-NMR

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Information about classes

Credit:

- Max. 2 unexcused absences
- 2 successfully solved tests (midterm and final)

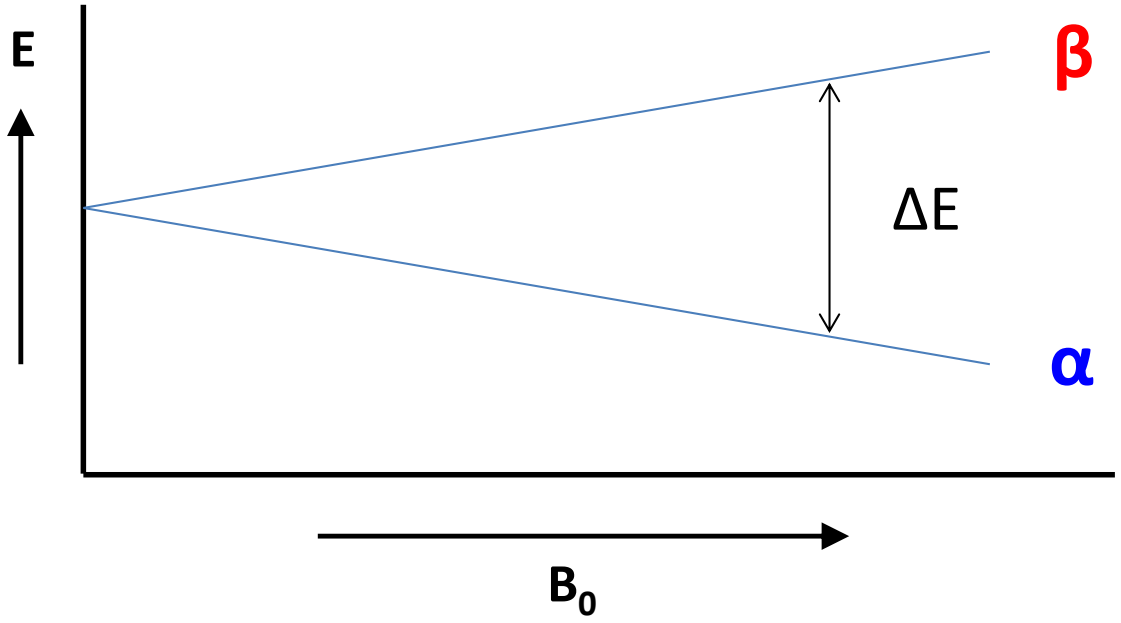
Study materials:

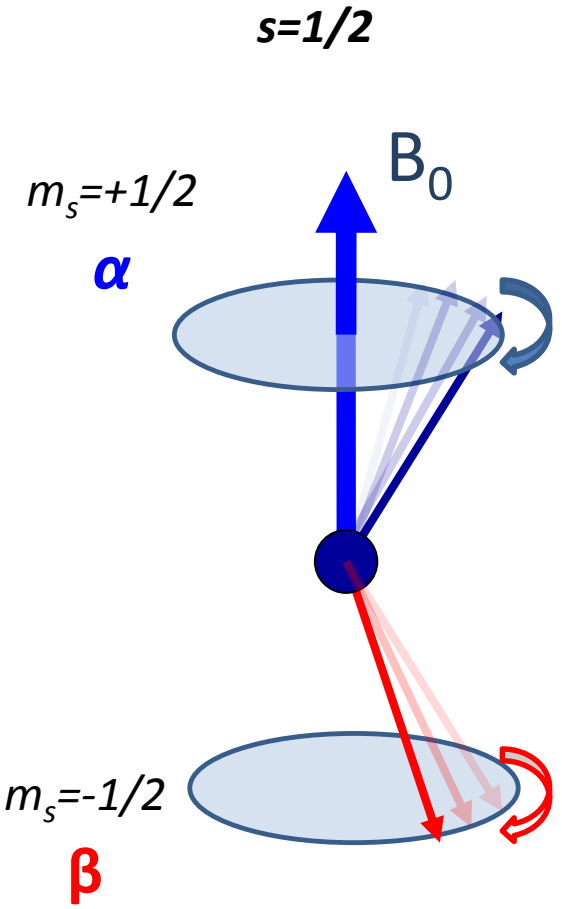
`https://is.muni.cz/auth/el/1431/jaro2018/C8953/um`

E-tests:

`https://is.muni.cz/auth/el/1431/jaro2018/C8953/odp`

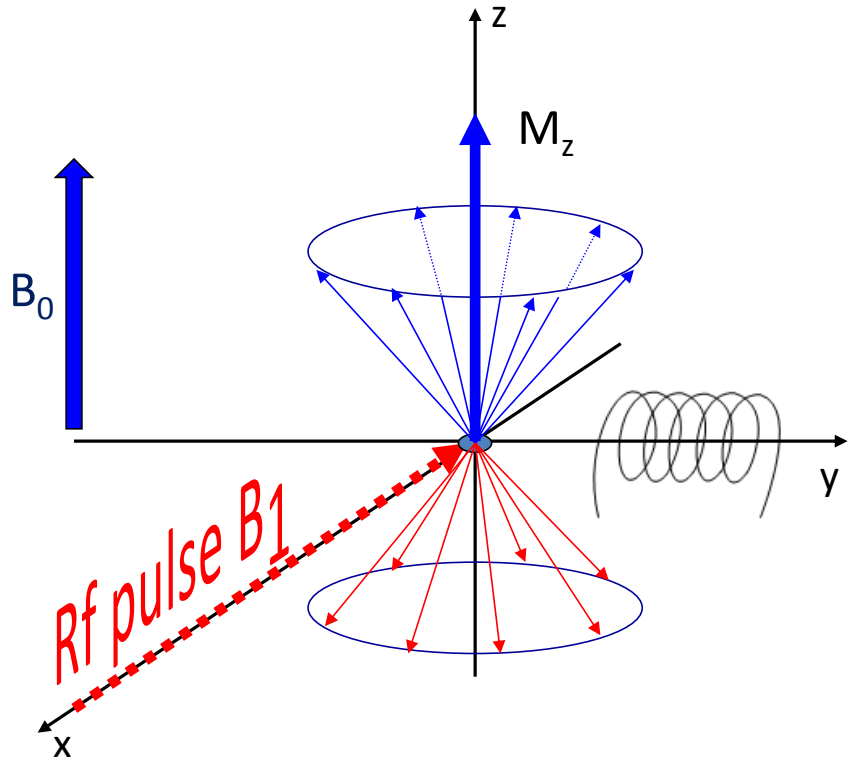
Energy levels splitting

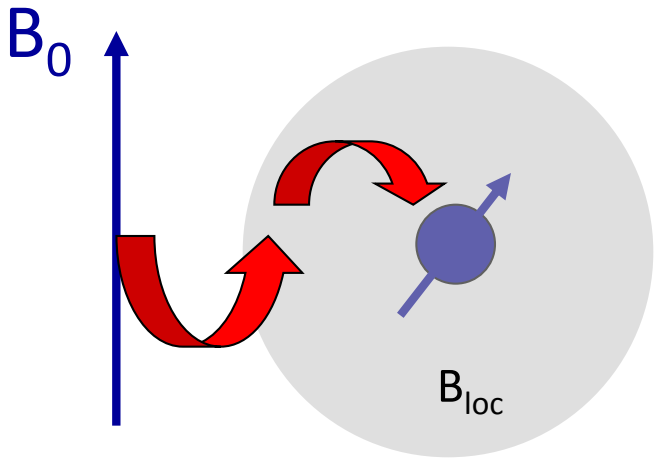




$N_{\alpha} > N_{\beta}$

Behavior of nuclear spin after irradiation by RF pulse





B_0 induces local mag. field B_{loc}, which affects against B_0

↓

Nuclear shielding

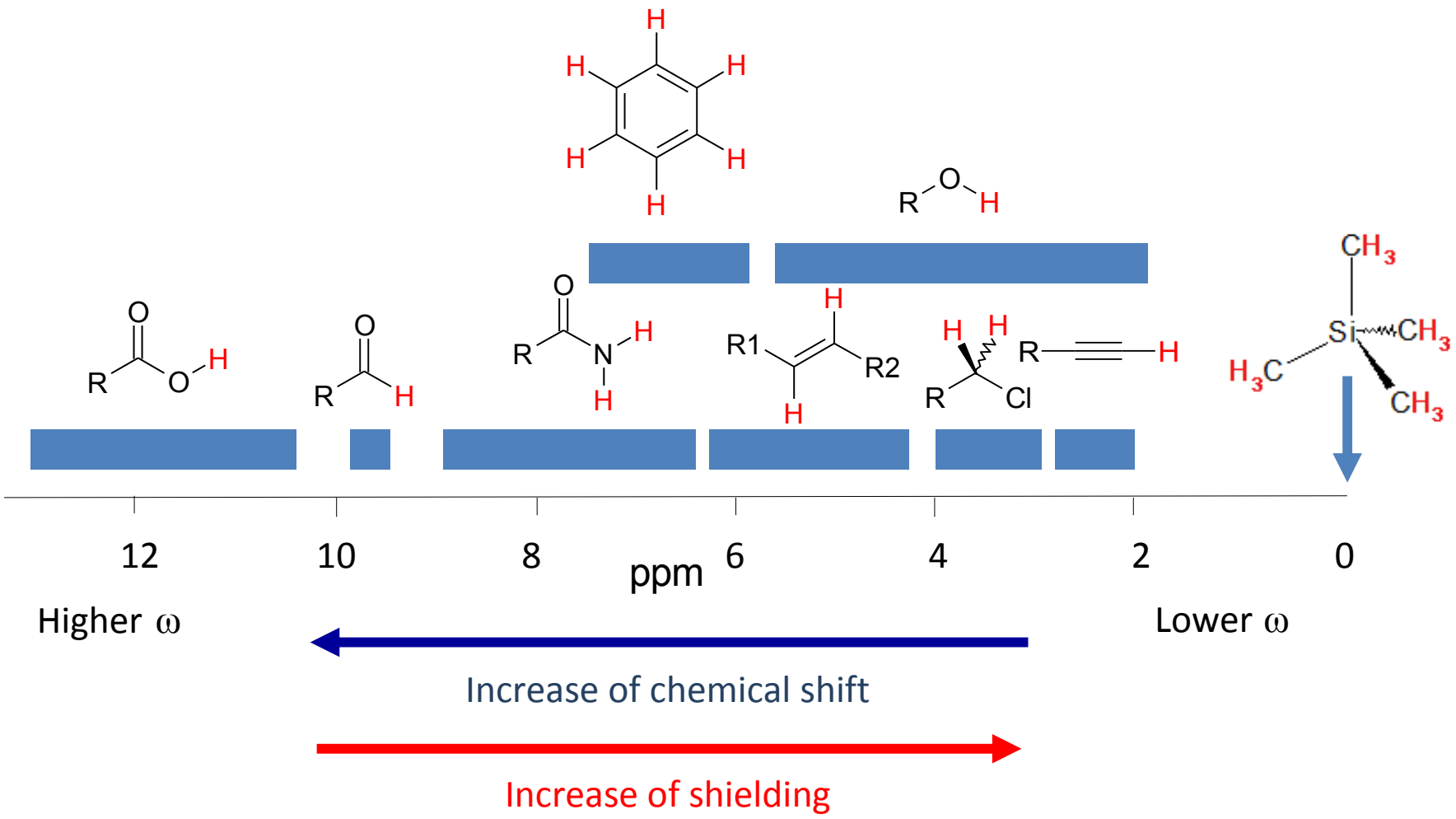
Precession frequency: $\omega = -\gamma B_0$

Precession frequency affected by nuclear shielding: $\omega = -(1+\sigma)B_0$

Chemical shift: $\delta = \omega - \omega_{ref}$

Definition of th relative scale of the chemical shift: $\delta = (\omega - \omega_{ref})/\omega_{ref}.10^6 ppm$

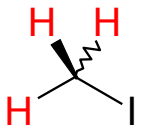
Characteristic intervals of chemical shifts values



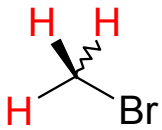
Trends in chemical shifts

- Electronegativity, inductive and mesomeric effects of substituents
- Hybridisation
- Relative position towards the ring, double bond

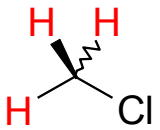
2,1 ppm



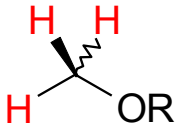
2,3 ppm



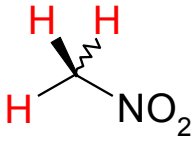
3 ppm

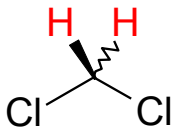


3,1 ppm

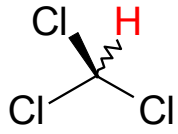


4,5 ppm





5,3 ppm



7,3 ppm

Substituents with -I effect

$=N^+R_2>-N^+R_3>-NO_2>-NR_2$

$-SO_2R>-SO_3>-SOR>-SR$

$-F>-OR>-NR_2>-CR_3$

$-F>-Cl>-Br>-I$

$\equiv N>=NR>-NR_2$

$-C\equiv CH>-CH=CH_2>-CH_2-CH_3$

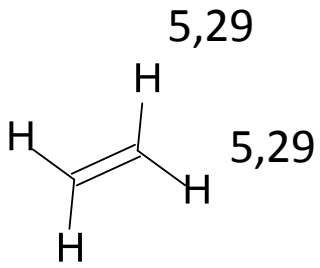
Substituents with +I effects

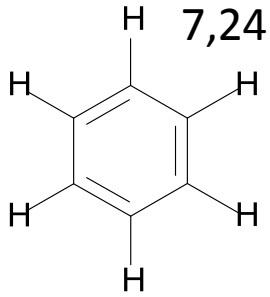
$-N-R>-O->S-$

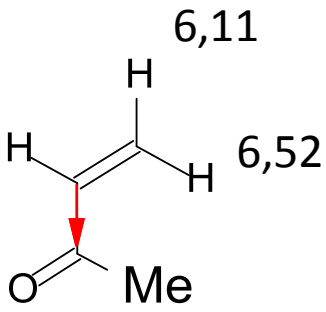
$-C(CH_3)_3>-CH(CH_3)_2>-CH_2CH_3>-CH_3$

metals

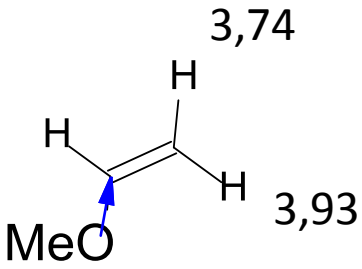
Mesomeric effect



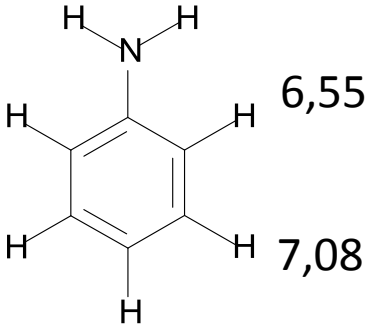




-M

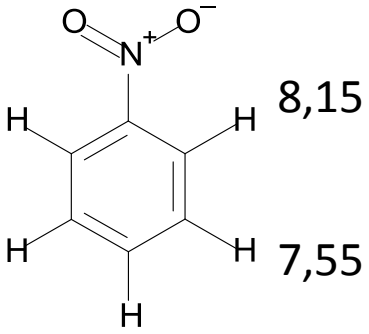


+M



6,70

+M



7,70

-M

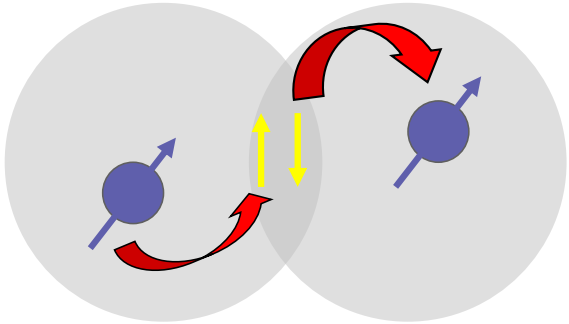
Substituents with -M effects

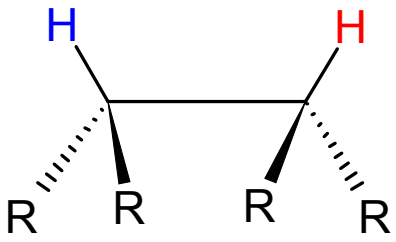
-F, -Cl, -Br, -I, -OH, -OR, -NH_2, -NHR, -NR_2, -SH, -SR

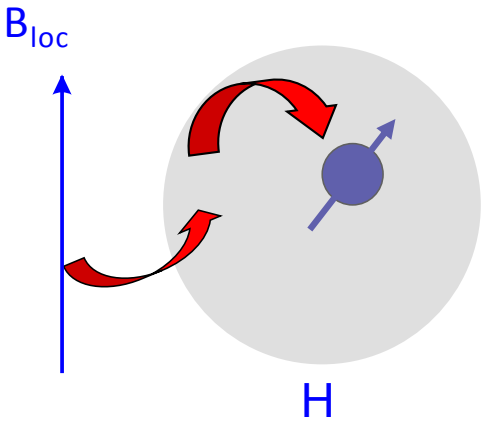
Substituents with +M effect

-CH=O, -RC=O, -C(OH)=O, -C(OR)=O, -C(NH_2)=O, -NO_2, -SO_3H, -C≡N

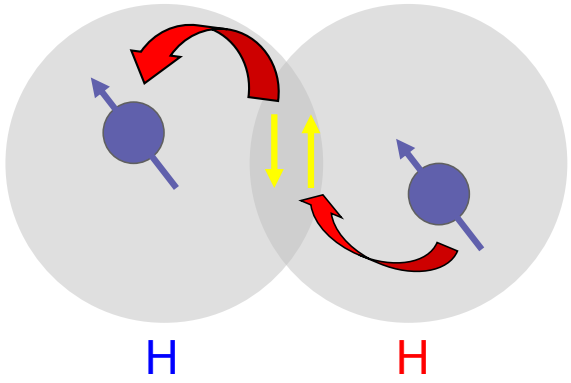
Spin-spin interaction, *J*-coupling





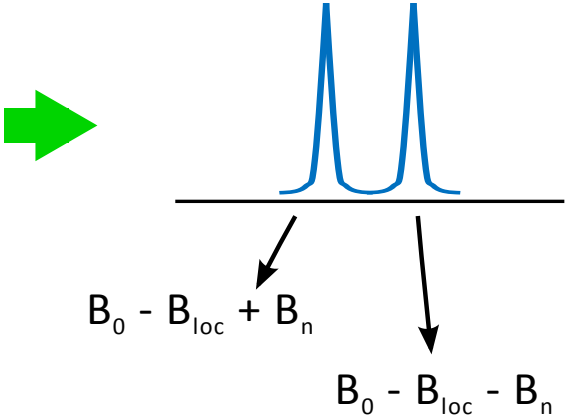


$B_0 - B_{loc}$

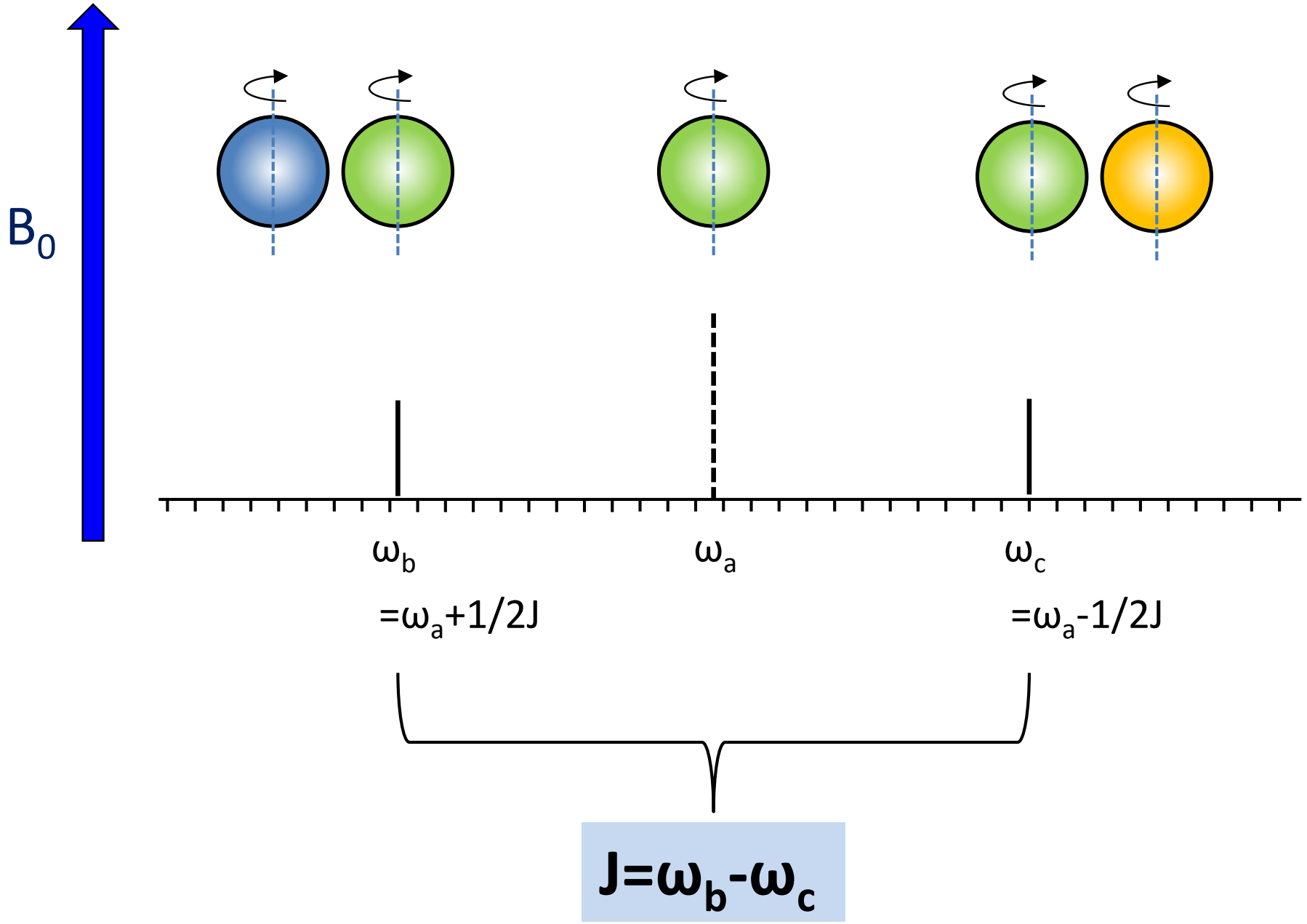


Nucleus H: spin α → $-B_n$

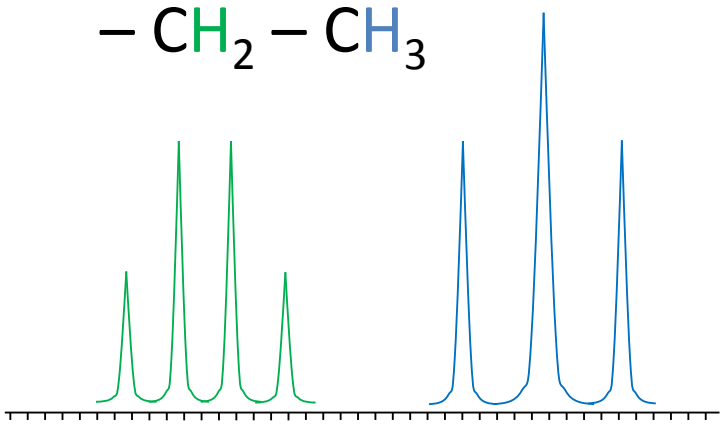
spin β → $+B_n$



Interaction constant *J*



Interaction constant *J*



- Multiplicity of the nucleus I with the spin 1/2 is given by: m = n + 1, n = number of interacting nuclei with nucleus I
- Intensity of lines in multiplet follows Pascal's triangle

1

1 1

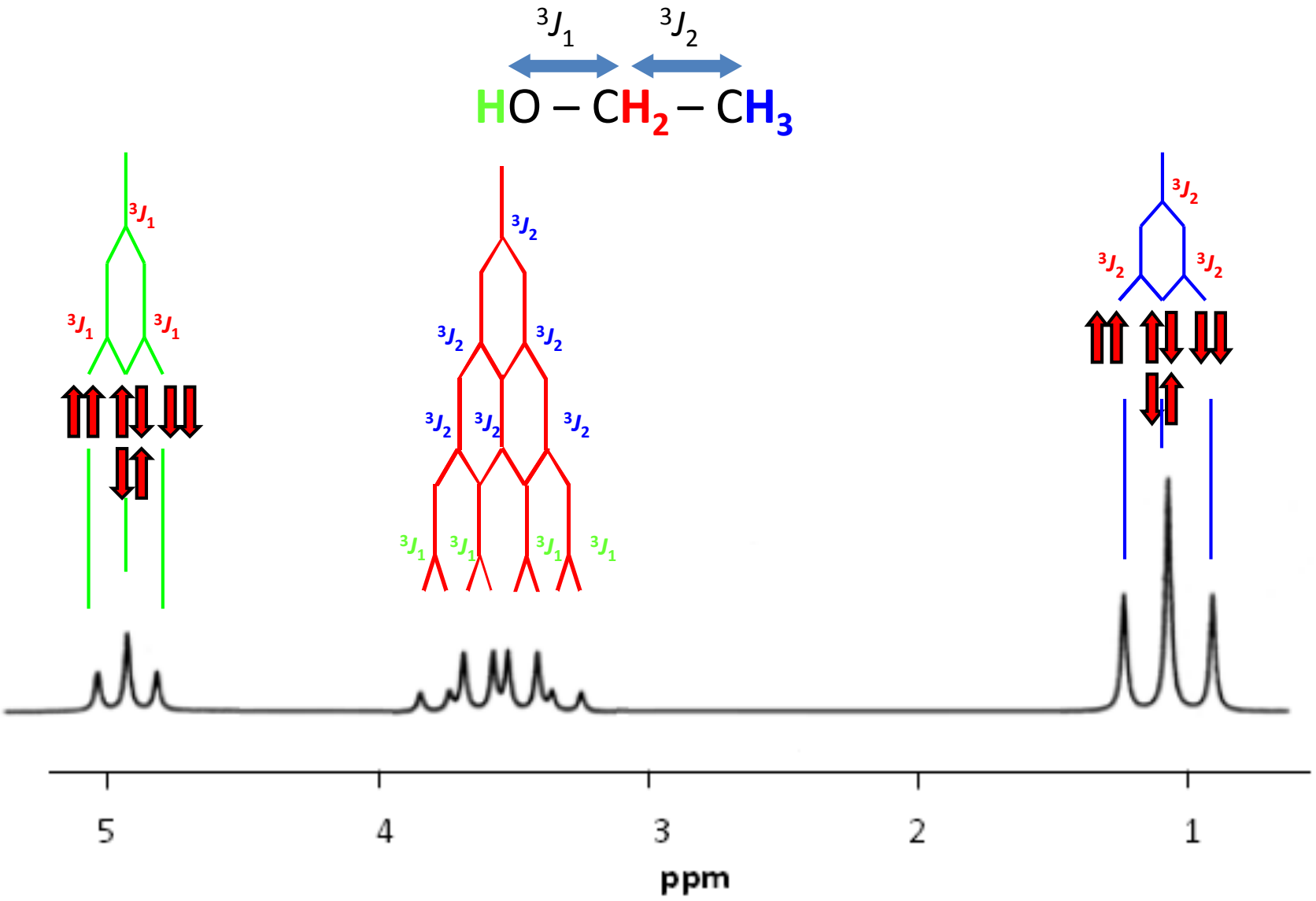
1 2 1

1 3 3 1

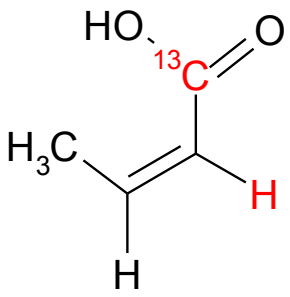
1 4 6 4 1

1 5 10 10 5 1

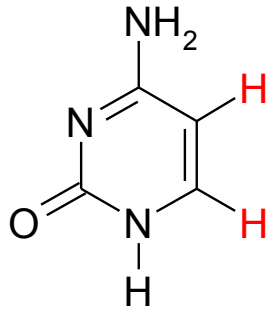
1D ^{1}H NMR spectrum



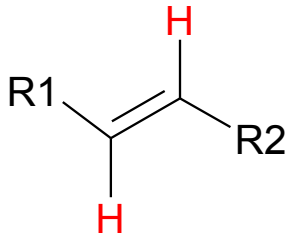
Values of *J*-constants - trends



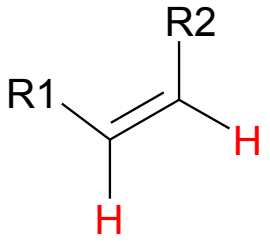
$^{2}J_{CH}$= 3.1 Hz



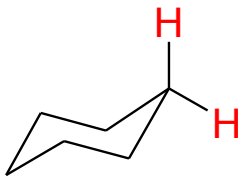
$^{3}J_{HH}$= 12 Hz



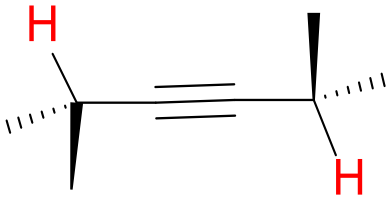
$^{3}J_{HH}$ = 13 - 18 Hz



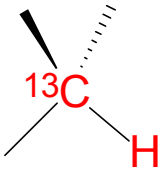
$^{5}J_{HH}$ = 7 - 12 Hz



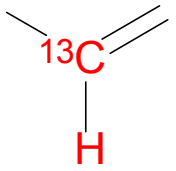
$^{2}J_{HH}$= -12,5 Hz



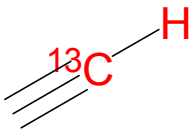
$^{5}J_{HH}$= 2 - 3 Hz



$^{1}J_{CH}$ = 125 Hz

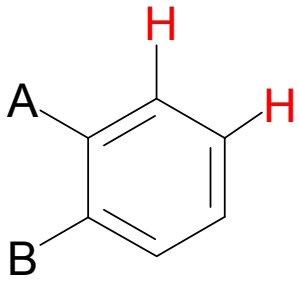


$^{1}J_{CH}$ = 160 Hz

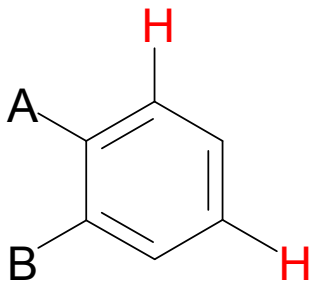


$^{1}J_{CH}$ = 250 Hz

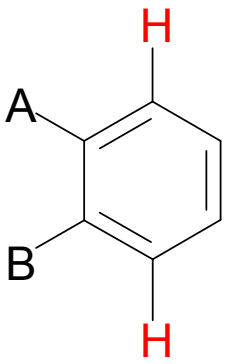
Values of *J*-constants - trends



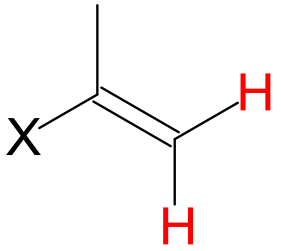
$^{3}J_{HH}$ = 7,5 Hz



$^{4}J_{HH}$ = 1,5 Hz



$^{5}J_{HH}$ = 0,7 Hz



X=	Li	H	Cl	OMe	F
$^{2}J_{HH}$ (Hz)	7,1	2,5	-1,4	-2,0	-3,2

1D ^{1}H NMR spectroscopy

- the fastest measuring, the highest sensitivity
- complicated interpretation in case of more complex systems

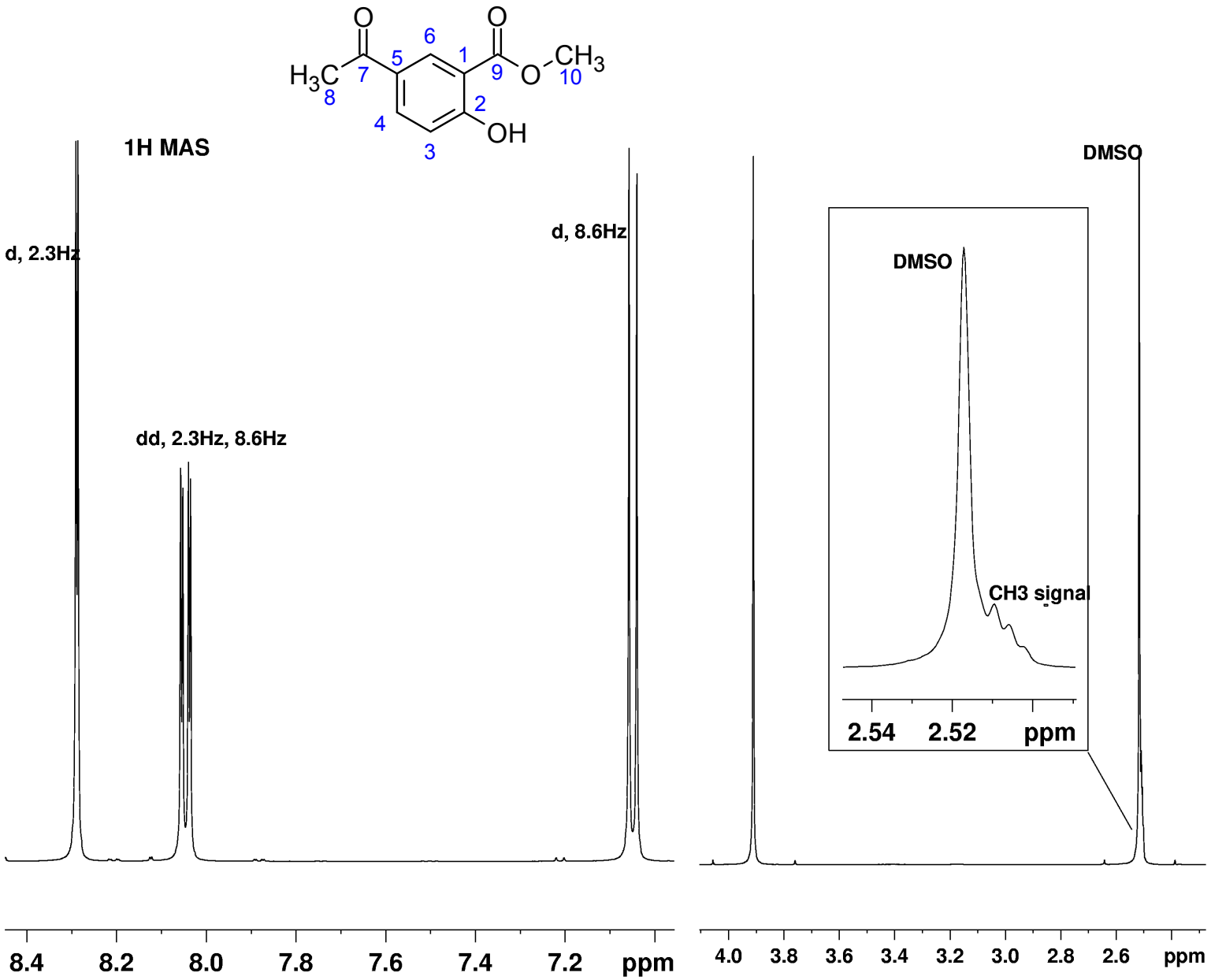
We are looking for:

- position of the signal (ppm)
- multiplicity (^{2}J, ^{3}J, ^{4}J)
- intensity (integral)
- halfwidth

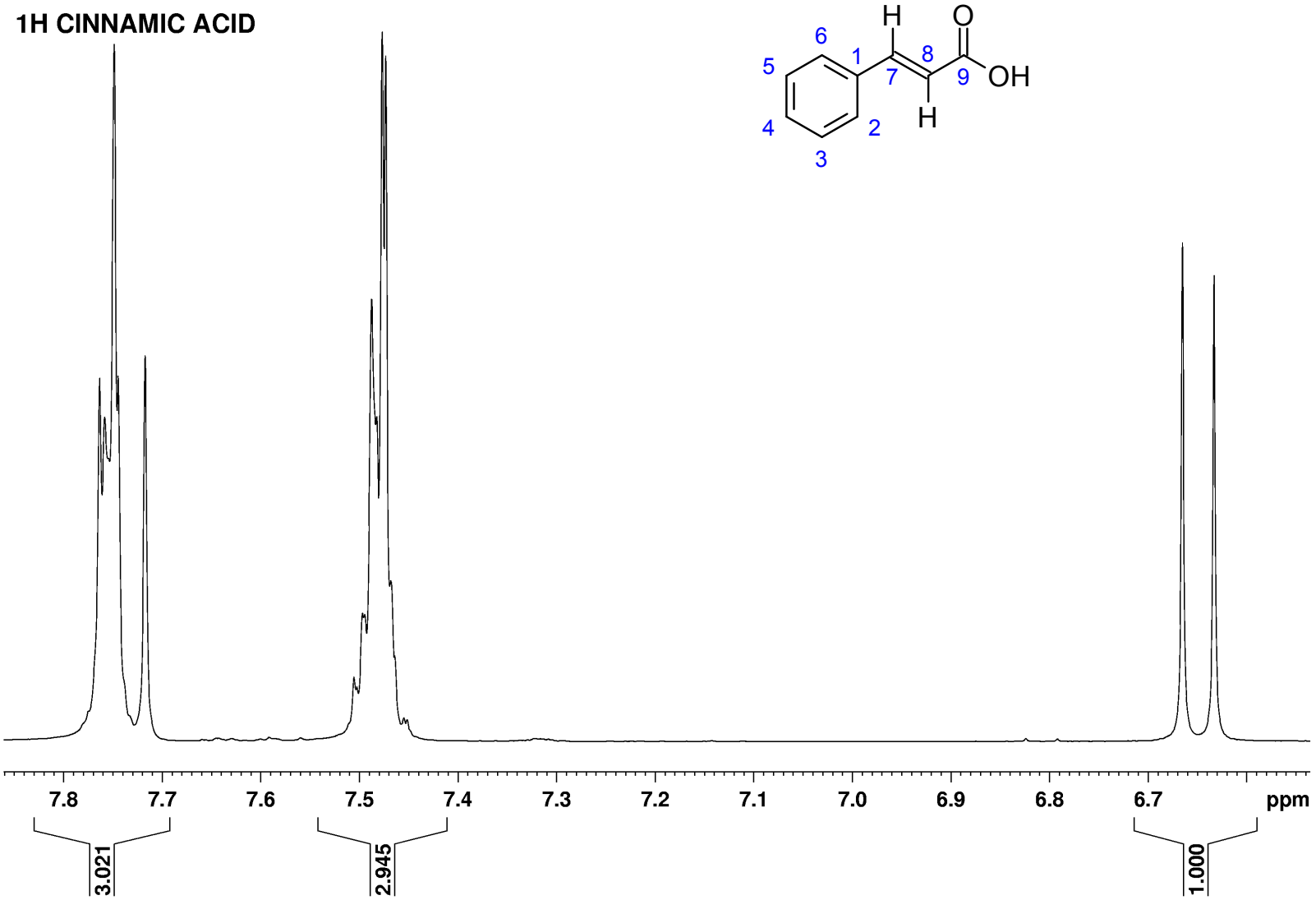
We are considering:

- chemical/magnetic equivalence
- enantiotopicity/diastereotopicity
- averaging of signals (dynamics, chemical exchange)

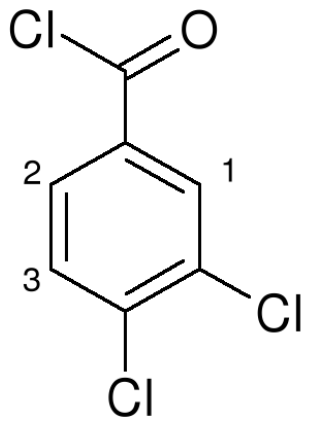
1D ^{1}H NMR spectrum of methyl-5-acetylsalicylate



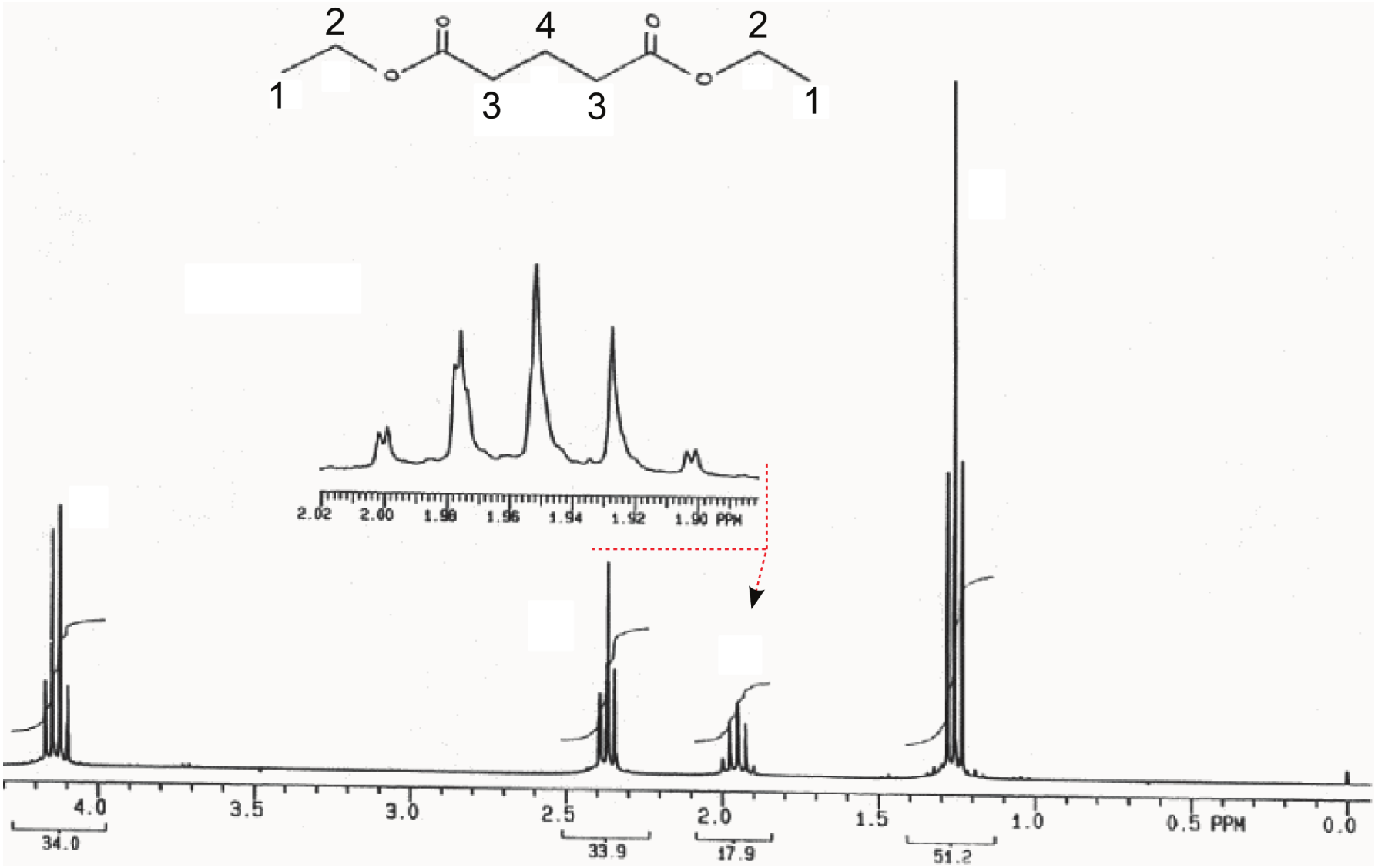
1D ^{1}H NMR spectrum of cinnamic acid



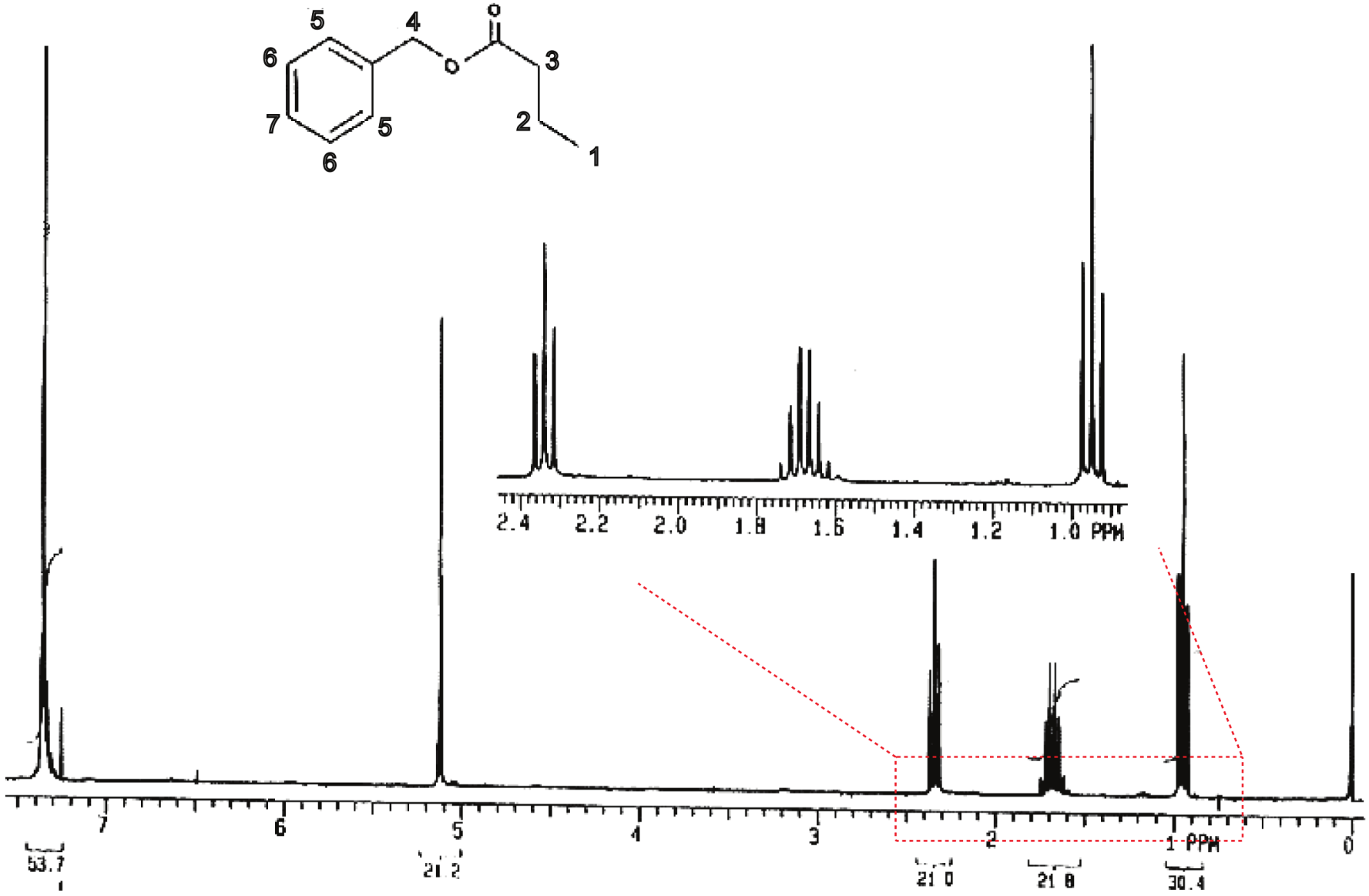
Draw approximate 1D ^{1}H NMR spectrum of the following compound



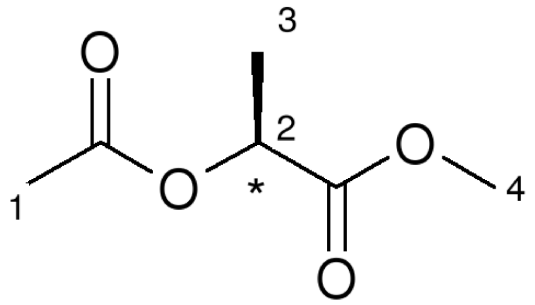
1D ^{1}H NMR spectrum of ethyl glutarate

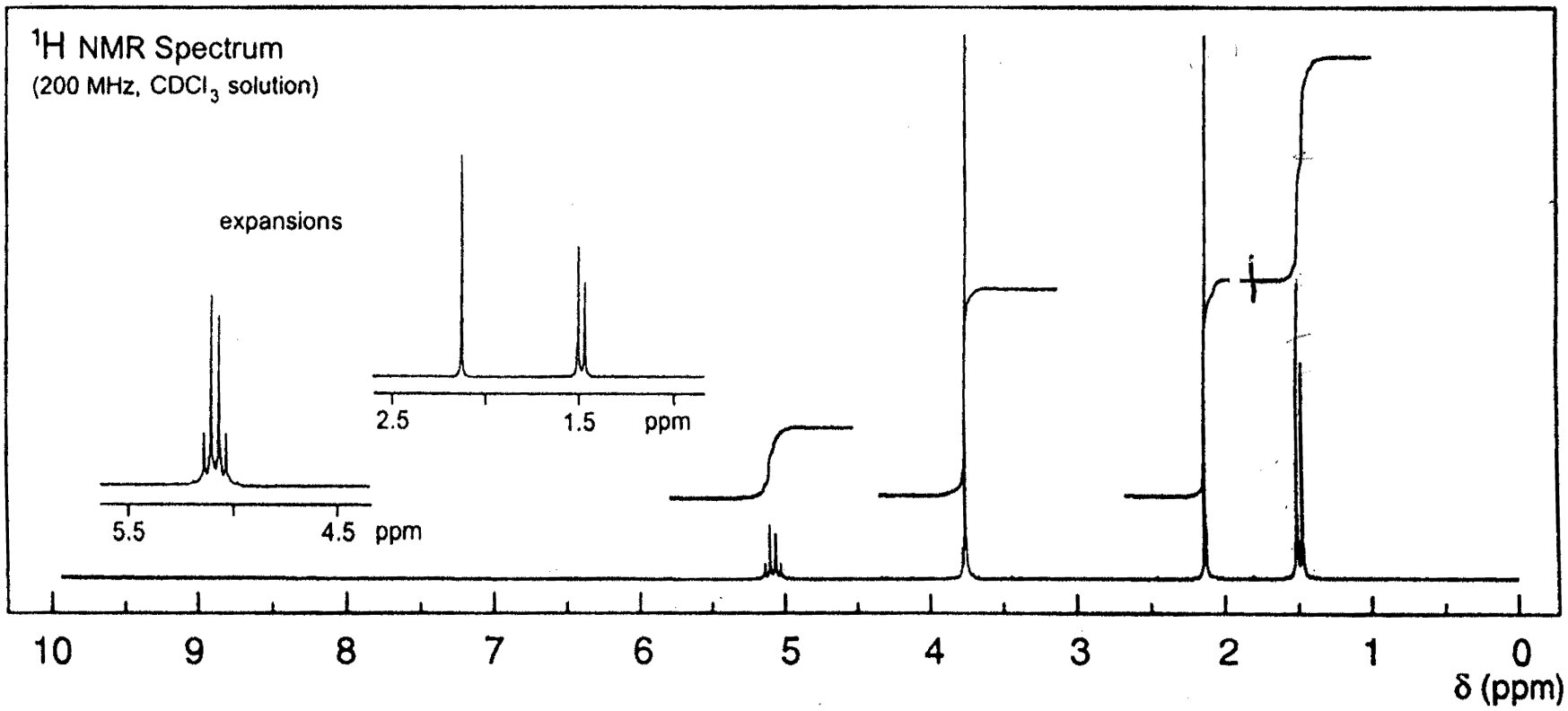


1D ^{1}H NMR spectrum of benzyl butyrate

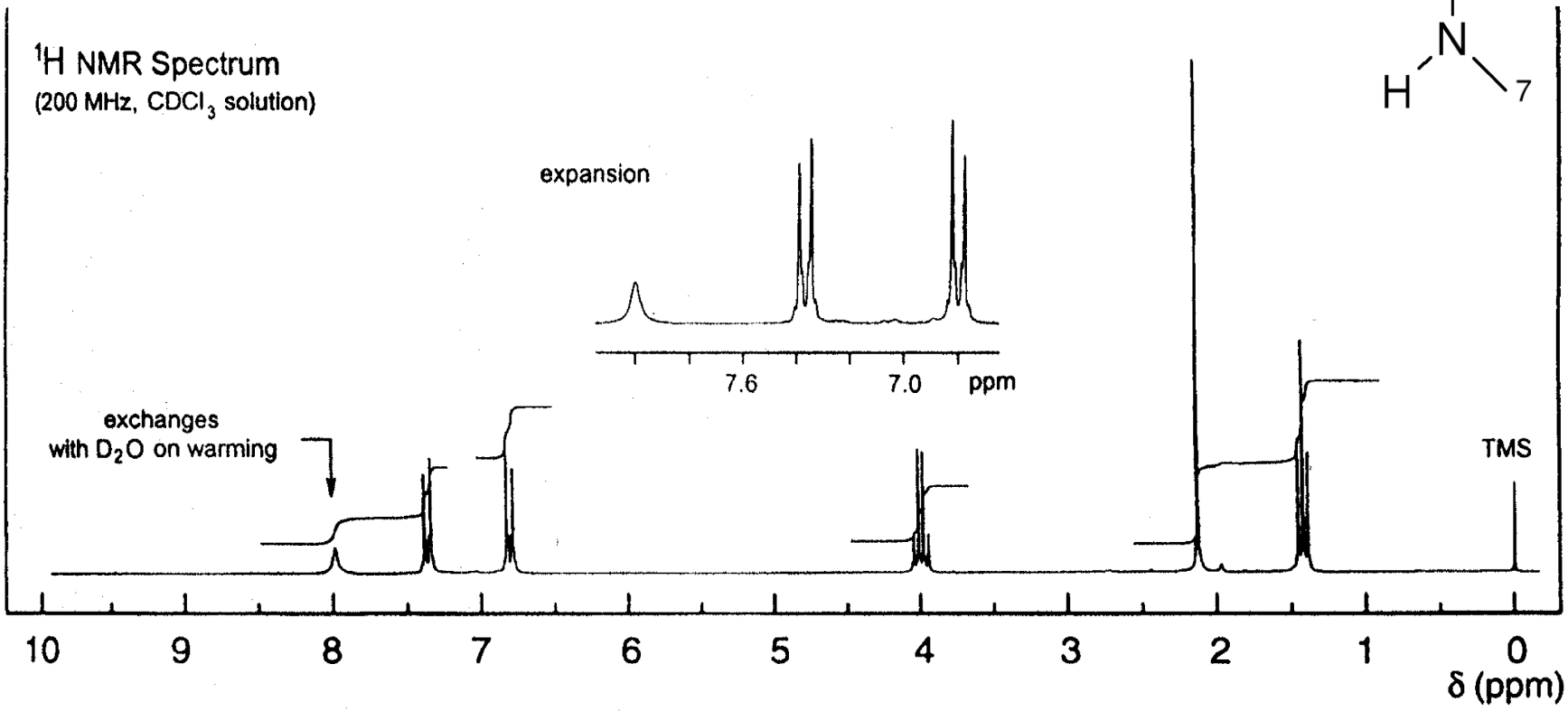


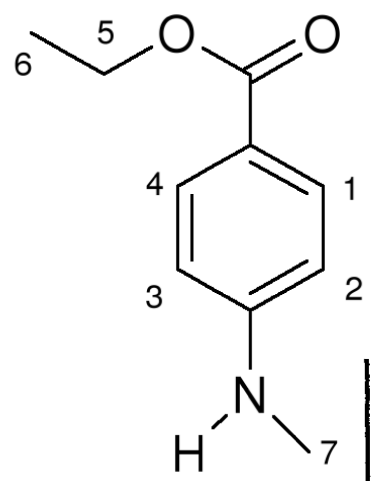
1D ^{1}H NMR - methyl 2-acetoxy propanoate





1D ^{1}H NMR - ethyl 4-(methylamino)benzoate





1D ^{1}H NMR spectrum of cartilagineal