

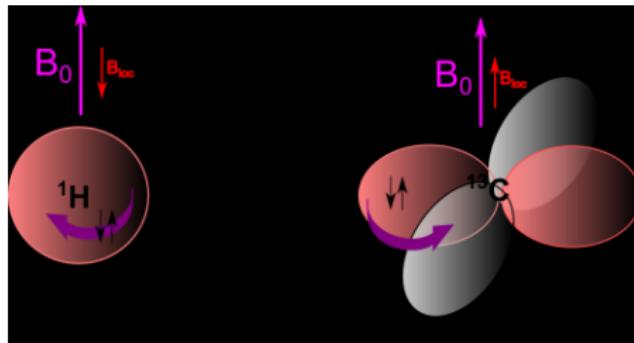
C8953
NMR structural analysis - seminar
1D ^{13}C -NMR

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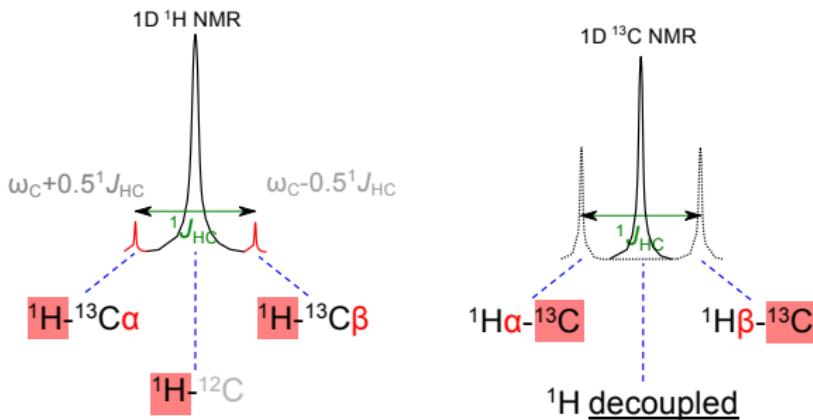
^1H vs ^{13}C NMR

	^1H	^{13}C
Spin number	$^1\text{H}: \mathbf{s = \frac{1}{2}}$	$^{13}\text{C}: \mathbf{s = \frac{1}{2}}$
Abundance [%]	99.98	1.1
Gyromagnetic ratio [$10^7 \text{ rad.T}^{-1}.\text{s}^{-1}$]	26.8	6.7
Chemical shift range [ppm]	0 - 15	0 - 200
Nuclear shielding	σ_{dia}	$\sigma_{\text{dia}} + \sigma_{\text{para}}$
Integration of signals	C	
T_1 relaxation [s]	1-20	1-40
Homonuclear J -interaction	C	
$\text{H} \leftrightarrow \text{C}$ J -interaction ($\sim 100\text{-}250 \text{ Hz}$)	carbon satellites	($n + 1$) splitting
		decoupling

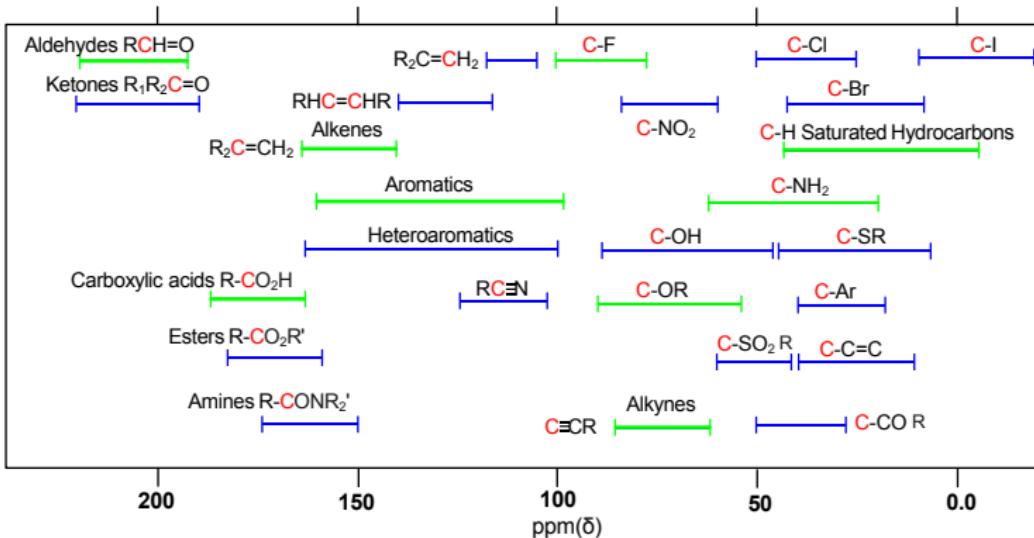


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$\text{H} \leftrightarrow \text{C}$ J -interaction (~ 100 -250 Hz)	carbon satellites	($n + 1$) splitting
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Important regions of ^{13}C chemical shifts



$^1J_{\text{CH}}$ depends on the bond order (hybridization \Leftrightarrow c. haracter)

- ▶ -C-H $^1J_{\text{CH}} \approx 125 \text{ Hz}$
- ▶ =C-H $^1J_{\text{CH}} \approx 160 \text{ Hz}$
- ▶ $\equiv\text{C-H}$ $^1J_{\text{CH}} \approx 250 \text{ Hz}$
- ▶ X-C-H
 -) X = N, O, S, F, Cl, ... $^1J_{\text{CH}} \uparrow$
 -) X = Li, Mg, ... $^1J_{\text{CH}} \downarrow$

$^2J_{\text{CH}} < 0$ or close to zero (<3 Hz)

- ▶ often not observable

in 1D ^{13}C H-C interaction suppressed by DECOUPLING
⇒ simplification of spectra (splitting removed, sensitivity)

- ▶ saturation of ^1H energy levels during decoupling enhances relatively intensity of ^{13}C signals because of heteronuclear nOe ⇒ quaternary carbons usually less intensive.

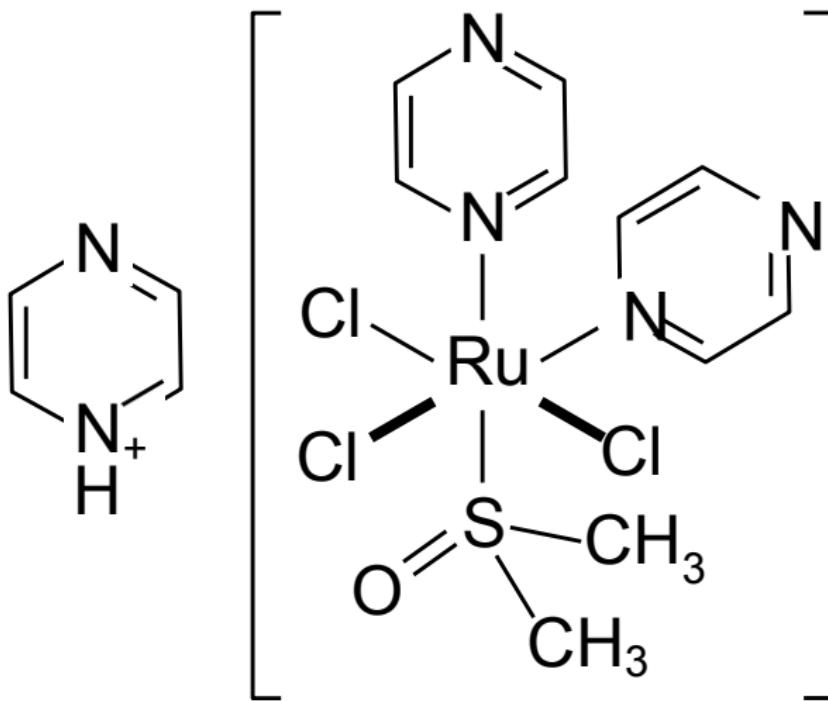
Values of chemical shift of important solvents

Abbr.	Formula	^1H	^{13}C
ACN	CH ₃ CN	1.9	118
Benzene	C ₆ H ₆	7.2	128
	CHCl ₃	7.2	77
DCM	CH ₂ Cl ₂	5.3	54
DMF	(CH ₃) ₂ NCHO	2.9, 8.0	32, 163
DMSO	(CH ₃) ₂ SO	2.5	40
MeOH	CH ₃ OH	3.3, 4.8	49
Water	H ₂ O	4.8	-

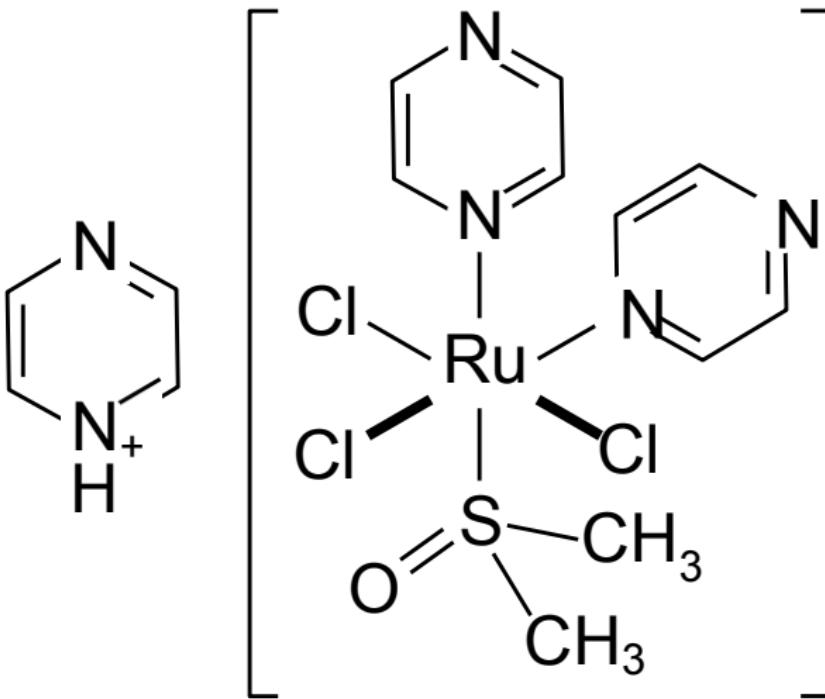
EXPLAIN effect of solvent on the position of residual ^1H water signal:

CHCl₃ - 1.6, ACN - 2.1, DMSO - 3.3, MeOH - 4.9

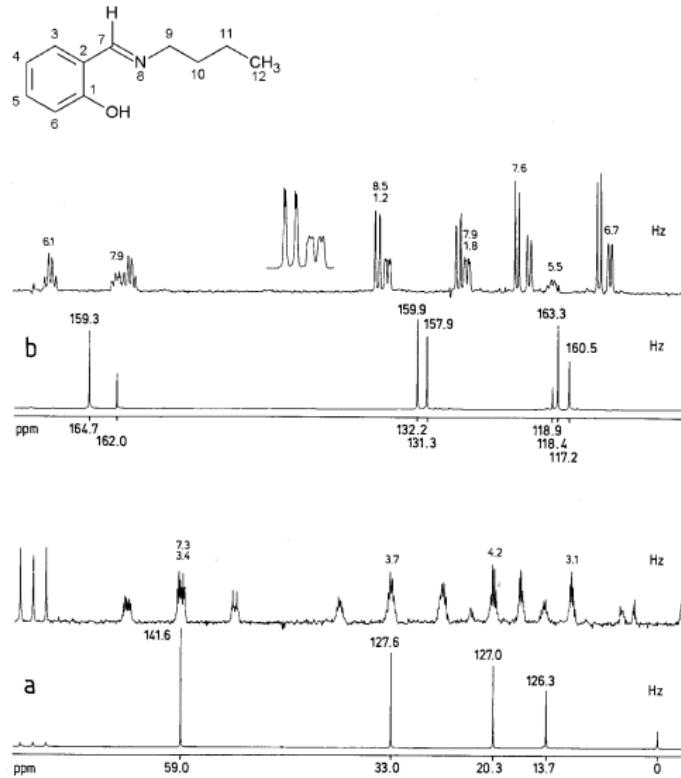
How many ^{13}C signal would you expect in the NMR spectrum?



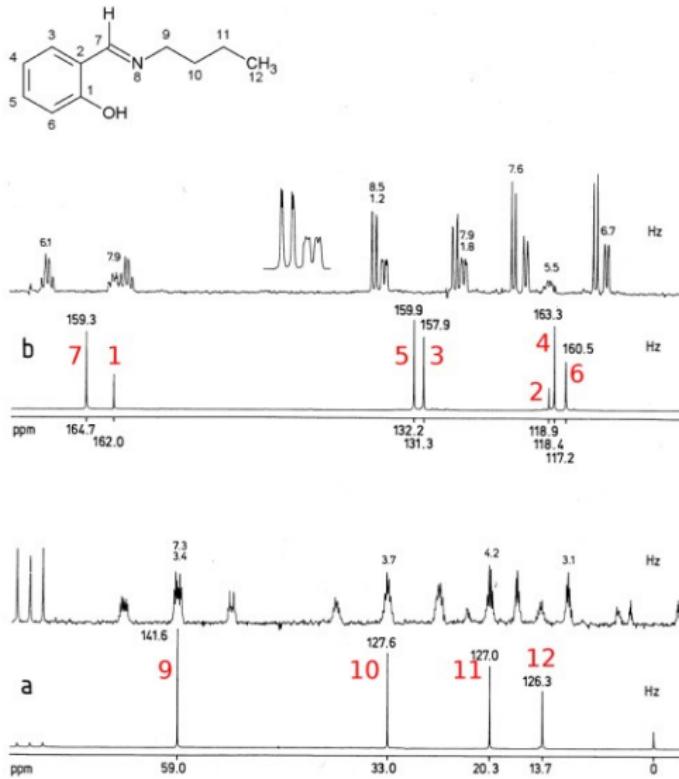
How many ^{13}C signal would you expect in the NMR spectrum? **7**



1D ^{13}C -NMR 1, bottom without CPD



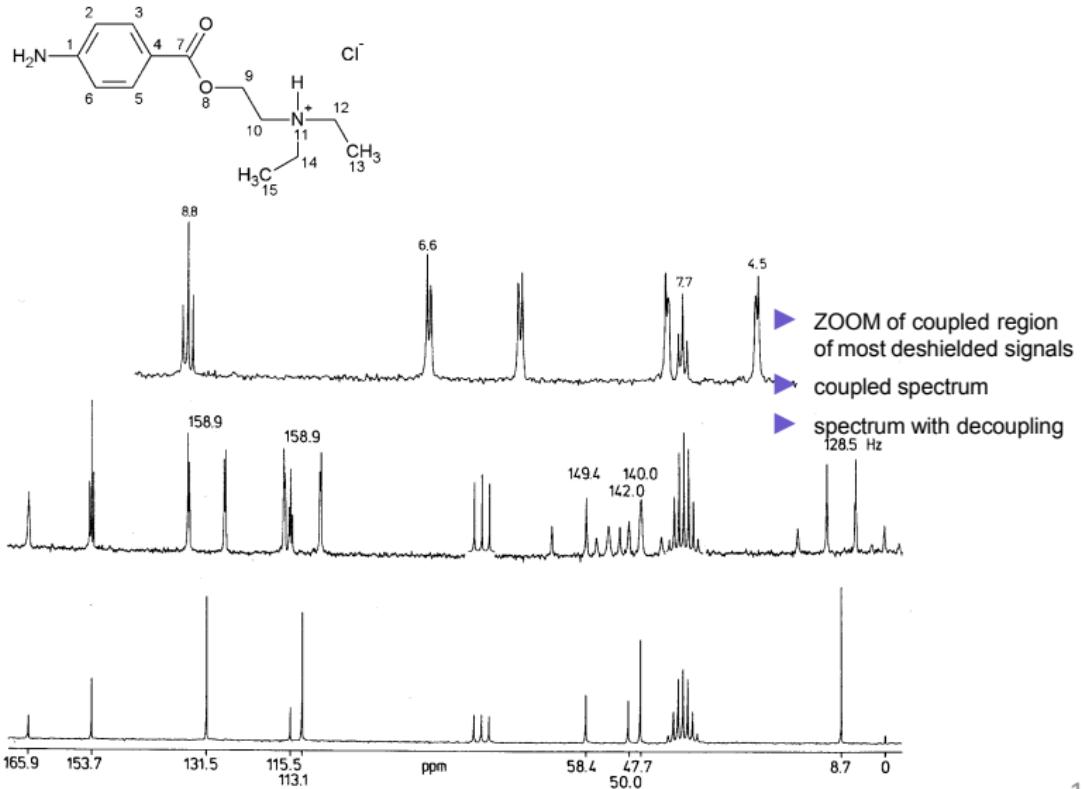
1D ^{13}C -NMR 1, bottom without CPD



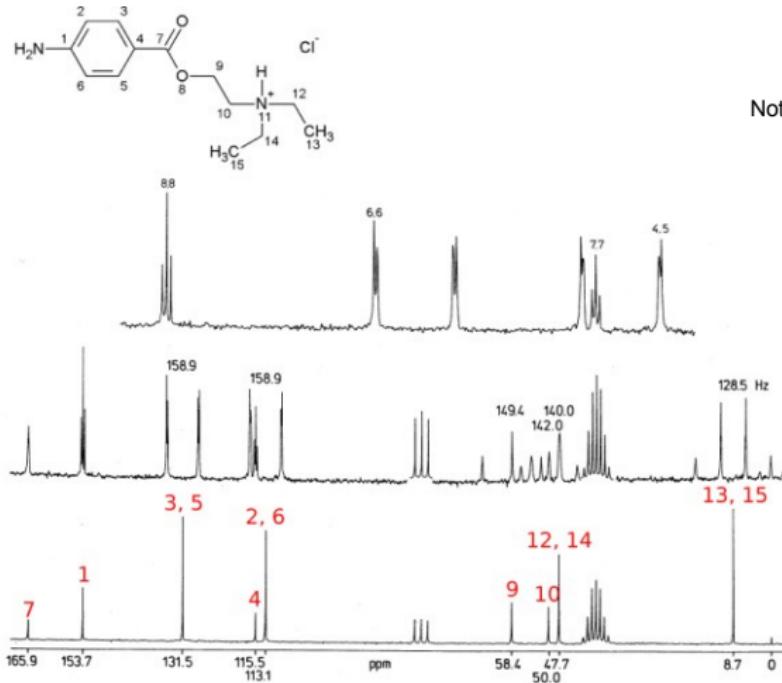
Notes:

- ▶ numbers at top of peaks refers to values J_{HC} constants
- ▶ C1+C7 connected to electronegative groups (C1 quaternary)
- ▶ C2 ipso aromatic, C4+C6 shielded by M+ of OH
- ▶ C5+C4 NOE-enhanced in bit larger extend by close H
- ▶ C9→C12: decaying effect of N8

1D ^{13}C -NMR 2



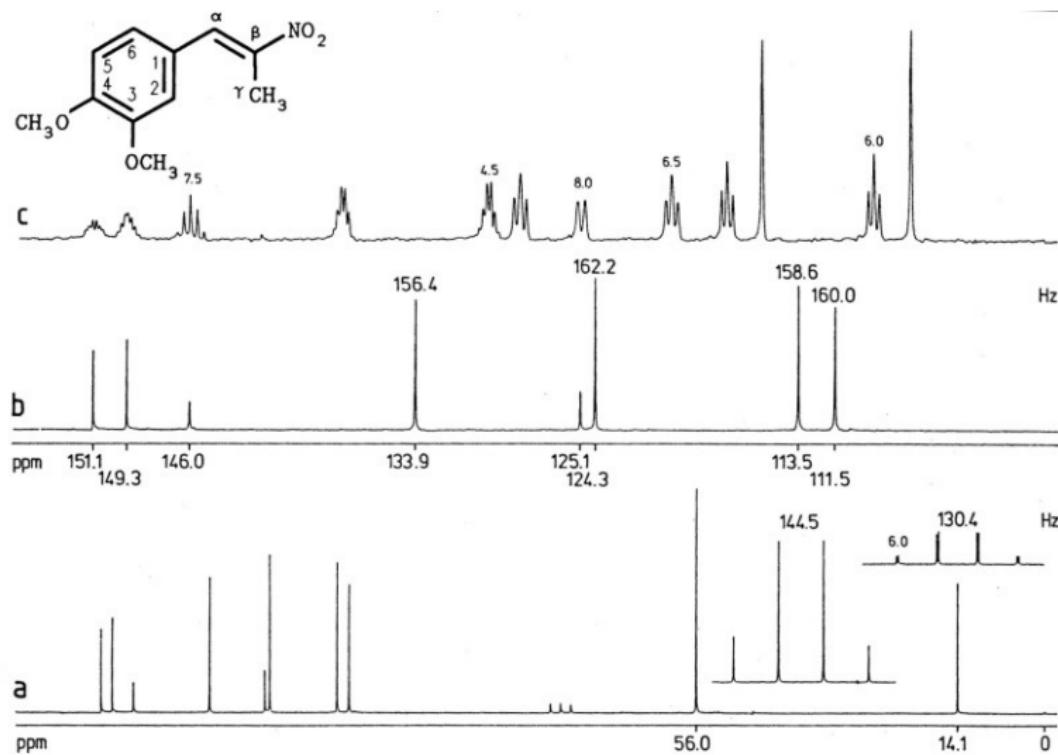
1D ^{13}C -NMR 2



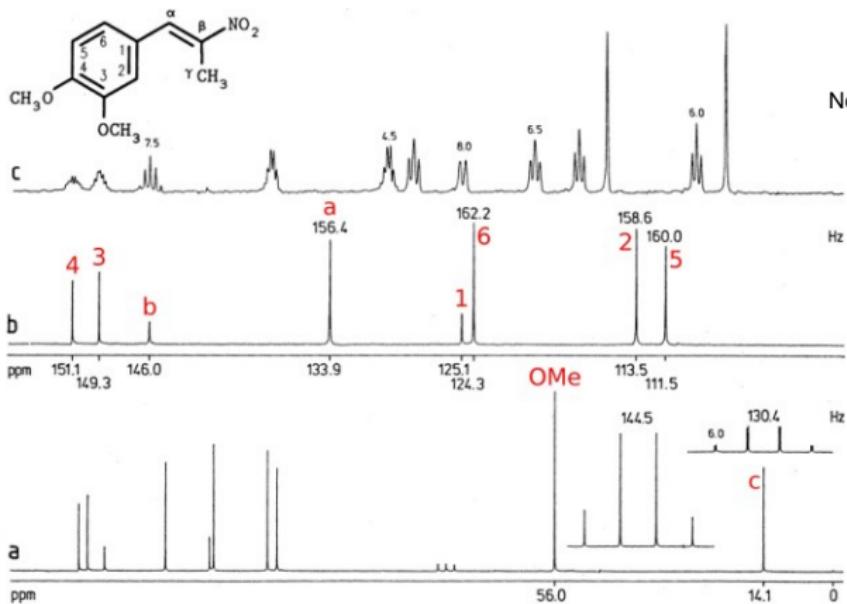
Notes:

- ▶ C7 carbonyl, C1 attached to N
- ▶ C3/5 deshielded by M-CO, C2/6 shielded by M+ of NH_2
- ▶ C4 last quaternary aromatic signal (most isolated from H nuclei)
- ▶ C9 effect of esteric group, ? C10 affected by NH exchange
- ▶ C12/C14 + C13/C15 decaying effect of N^+

1D ^{13}C -NMR 3, *b* - zoom of right region, *a* - full decoupled spectrum



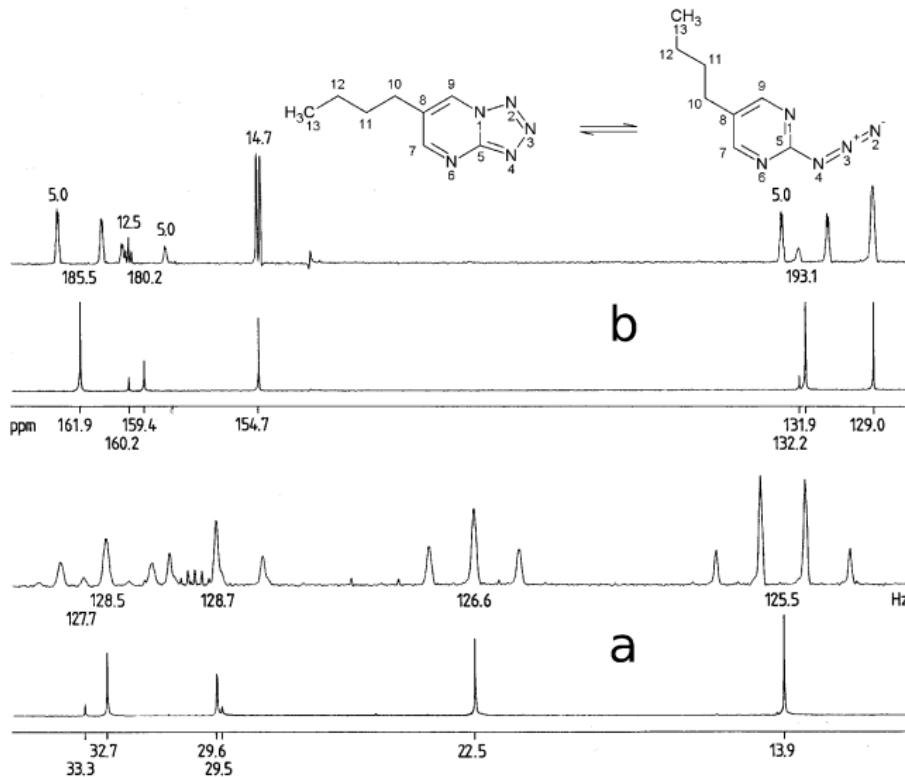
1D ^{13}C -NMR 3, *b* - zoom of right region, *a* - full decoupled spectrum



Notes:

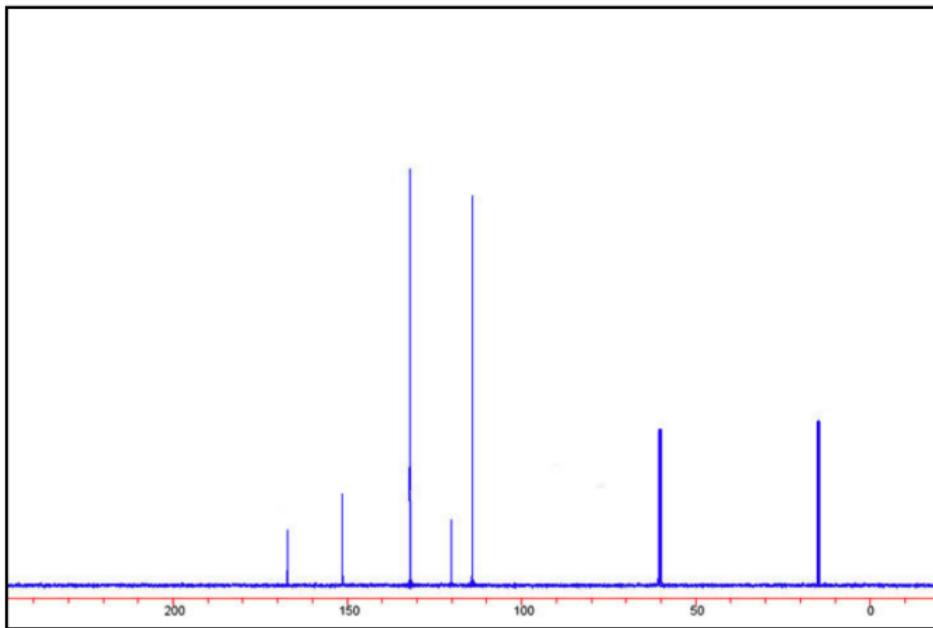
- ▶ **C3/C4** quaternary aromatic deshielded by O, **C β** quaternary coupled by CH_3 and CaH
- ▶ **C α** deshielded by NO_2
- ▶ **C1** last quaternary aromatic signal
- ▶ **C2/C6** coupled mutually and with **C α** , **C5** isolated (contraintuitive)
- ▶ quartets **OMe**, **C γ**

1D ^{13}C -NMR 4, consider equilibrium minor-major form

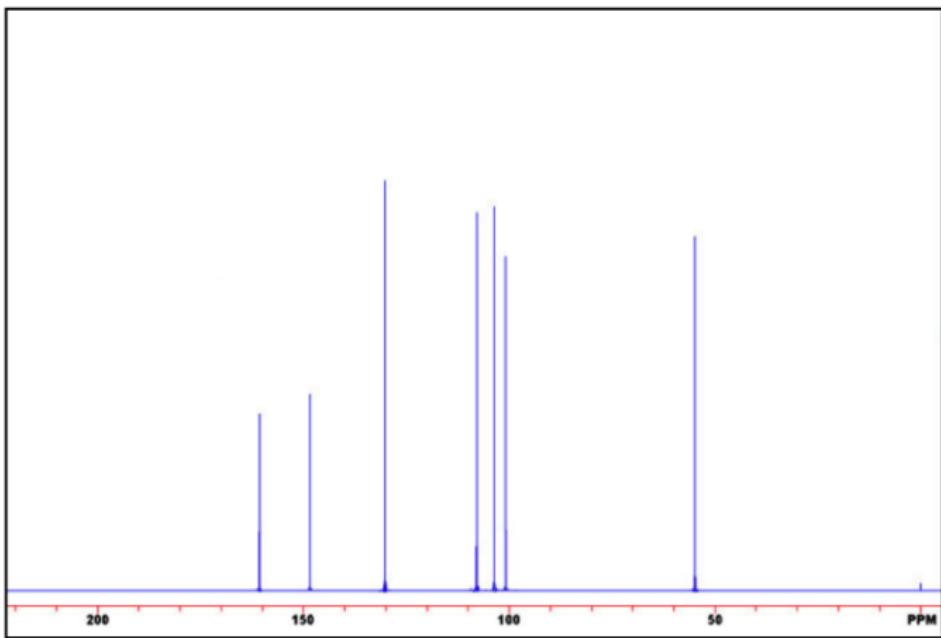


Which form dominates and why?

Draw structural formula of compound with summary formula $C_9H_{11}NO_2$ (use 1D ^{13}C NMR spectrum to find the right structure)



Draw structural formula of compound with summary formula C_7H_9NO (use 1D ^{13}C NMR spectrum to find the right structure)



Next topic

Vector Model + ^{13}C APT experiment