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

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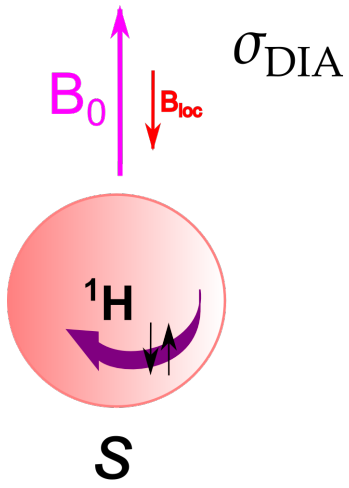
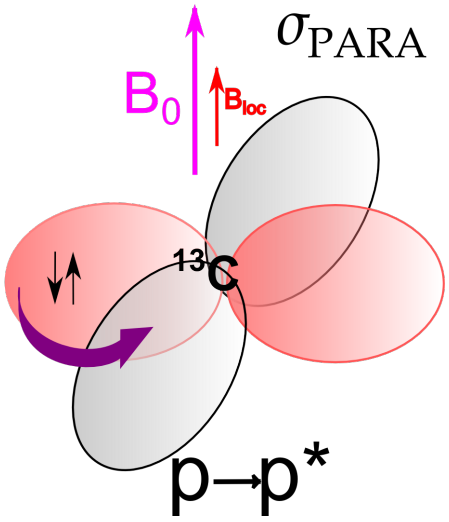
^{1}H vs ^{13}C NMR

	^{1}H	^{13}C
Spin number	**^{1}H: s=$\frac{1}{2}$** $\times$ ^{2}H: s=1	**^{13}C: s=$\frac{1}{2}$** $\times$ ^{12}C: s=0
Abundance [%]	99.98	1.1
Gyromagnetic ratio [10^{7} rad.T^{-1}.s^{-1}]	26.8	6.7
Chemical shift range [ppm]	0 - 15	0 - 200
Nuclear shielding	$\sigma_{\mathbf{dia}}$	$\sigma_{\mathbf{dia}} + \sigma_{\mathbf{para}}$
Integration of signals	✓	×
T_1 relaxation [s]	1-20	1-40
Homonuclear J-interaction	✓	×
H↔C J-interaction ($\sim$ 100-250 Hz)	carbon satellites	$(n+1)$ splitting $\times$ decoupling





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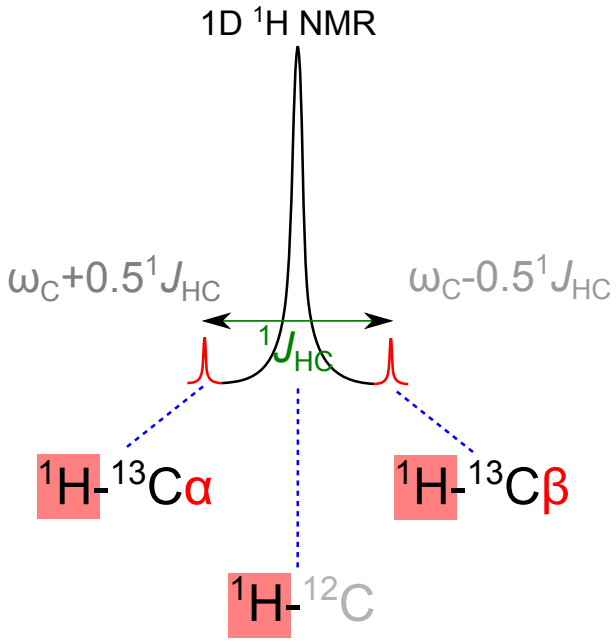
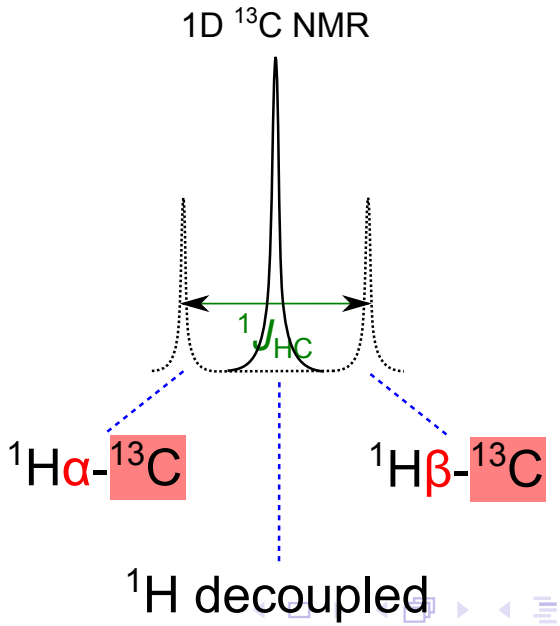
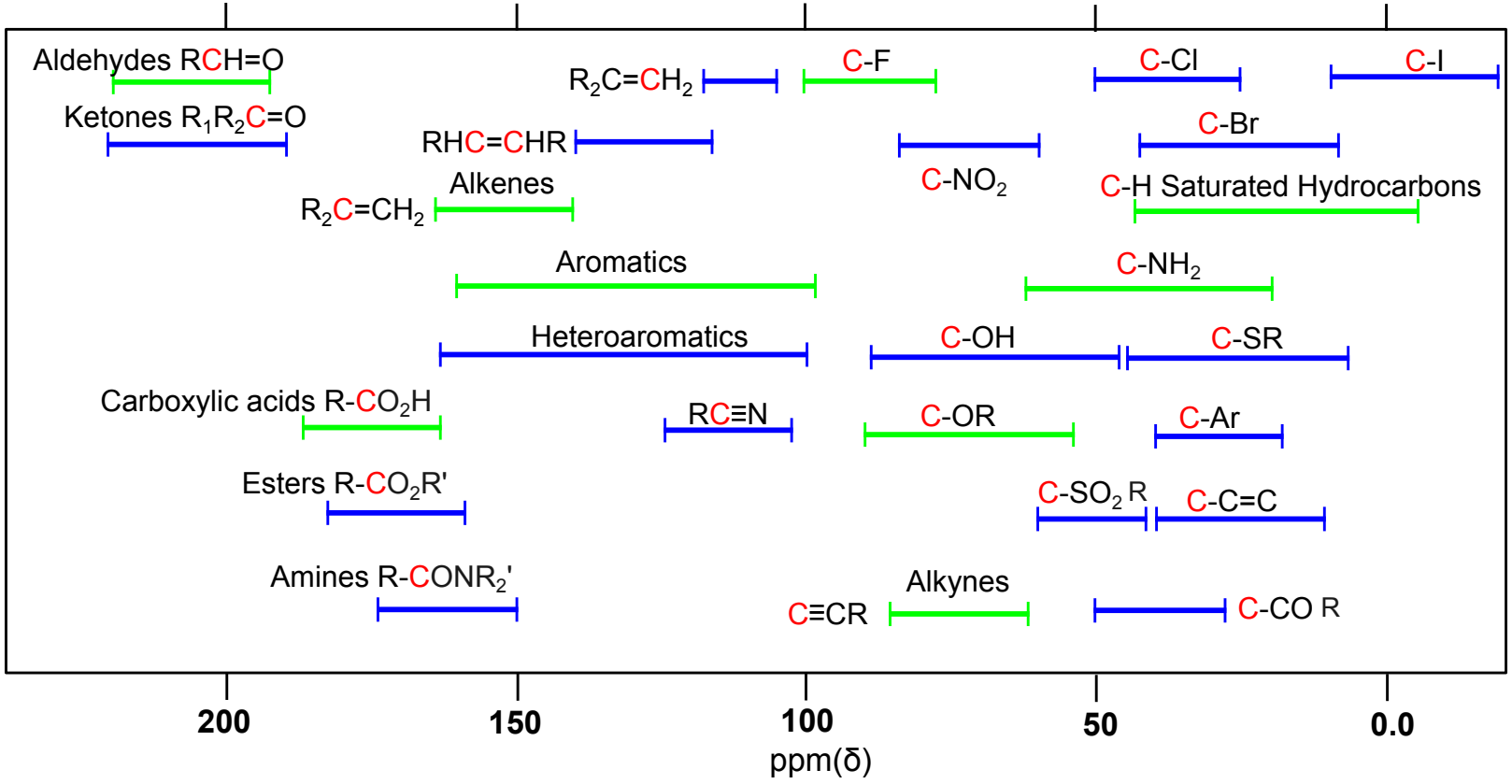




Important regions of ^{13}C chemical shifts



$^1J_{CH}$ depends on the bond order (hybridization $\Leftrightarrow$ *s*-character)

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

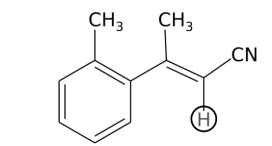
$^2J_{CH} < 0$ or close to zero (<3 Hz)

- often not observable

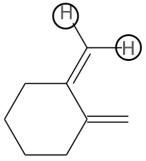
in 1D ^{13}C H-C interaction suppressed by DECOUPLING $\Rightarrow$ simplification of spectra (splitting removed, sensitivity)

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

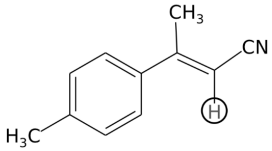
Assign correct value of chemical shift to labelled NMR active atoms[1]:

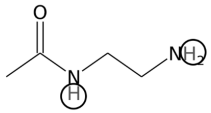


5.22 5.46

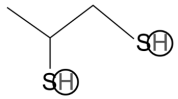


4.64 4.92

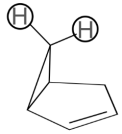




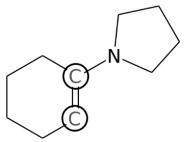
1.5 7.0



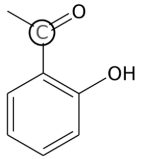
1.65(t) 1.85(d)

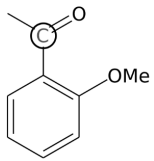


-0.17 0.73

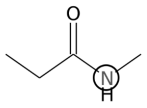


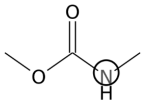
93 142





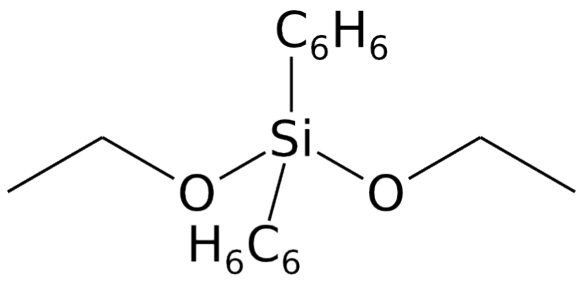
188 197

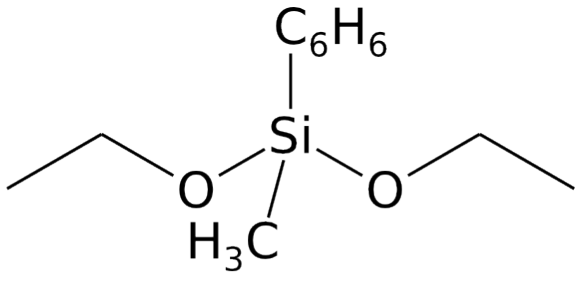


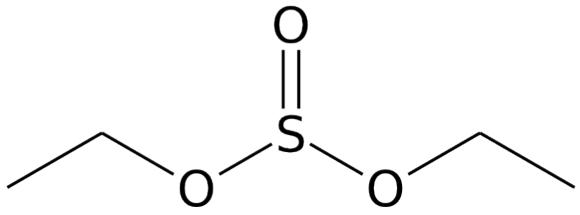


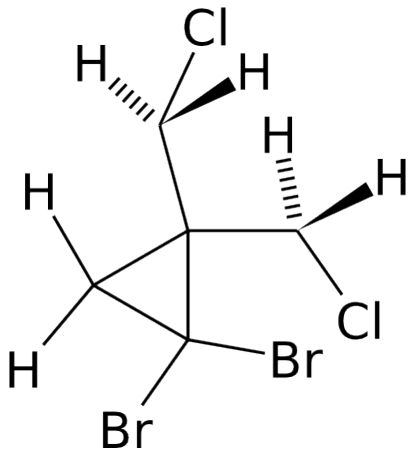
[1] http://www.chem.wisc.edu/areas/reich/chem605/

Diastereotopicity[1] Determine the equivalency of geminal protons









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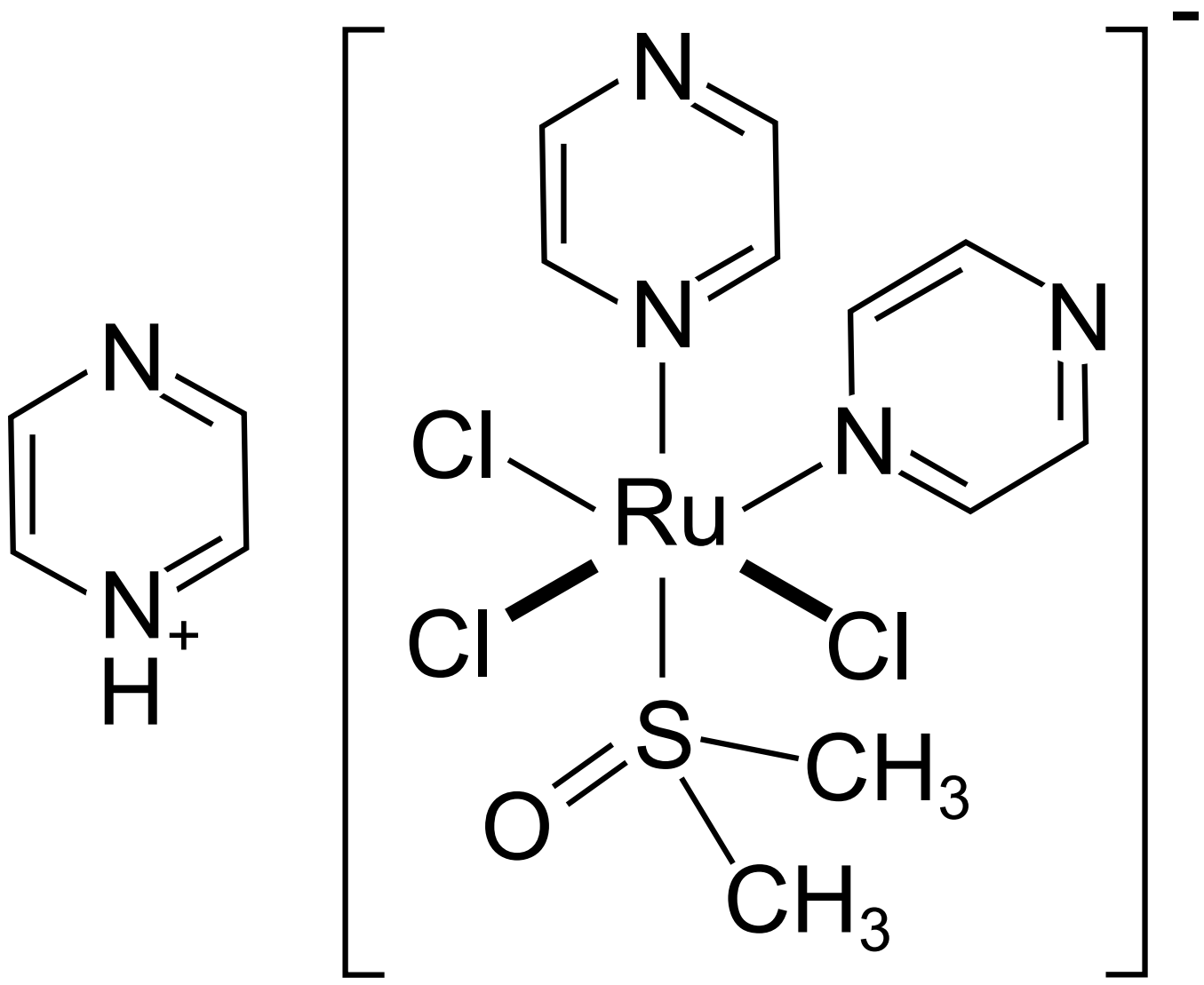
Values of chemical shift of important solvents

Abbr.	Formula	^{1}H	^{13}C
ACN	CH_3CN	1.9	118
Benzene	C_6H_6	7.2	128
	$CHCl_3$	7.2	77
DCM	CH_2Cl_2	5.3	54
DMF	$(CH_3)_2NCHO$	2.9, 8.0	32, 163
DMSO	$(CH_3)_2SO$	2.5	40
MeOH	CH_3OH	3.3, 4.8	49
Water	H_2O	**4.8**	-

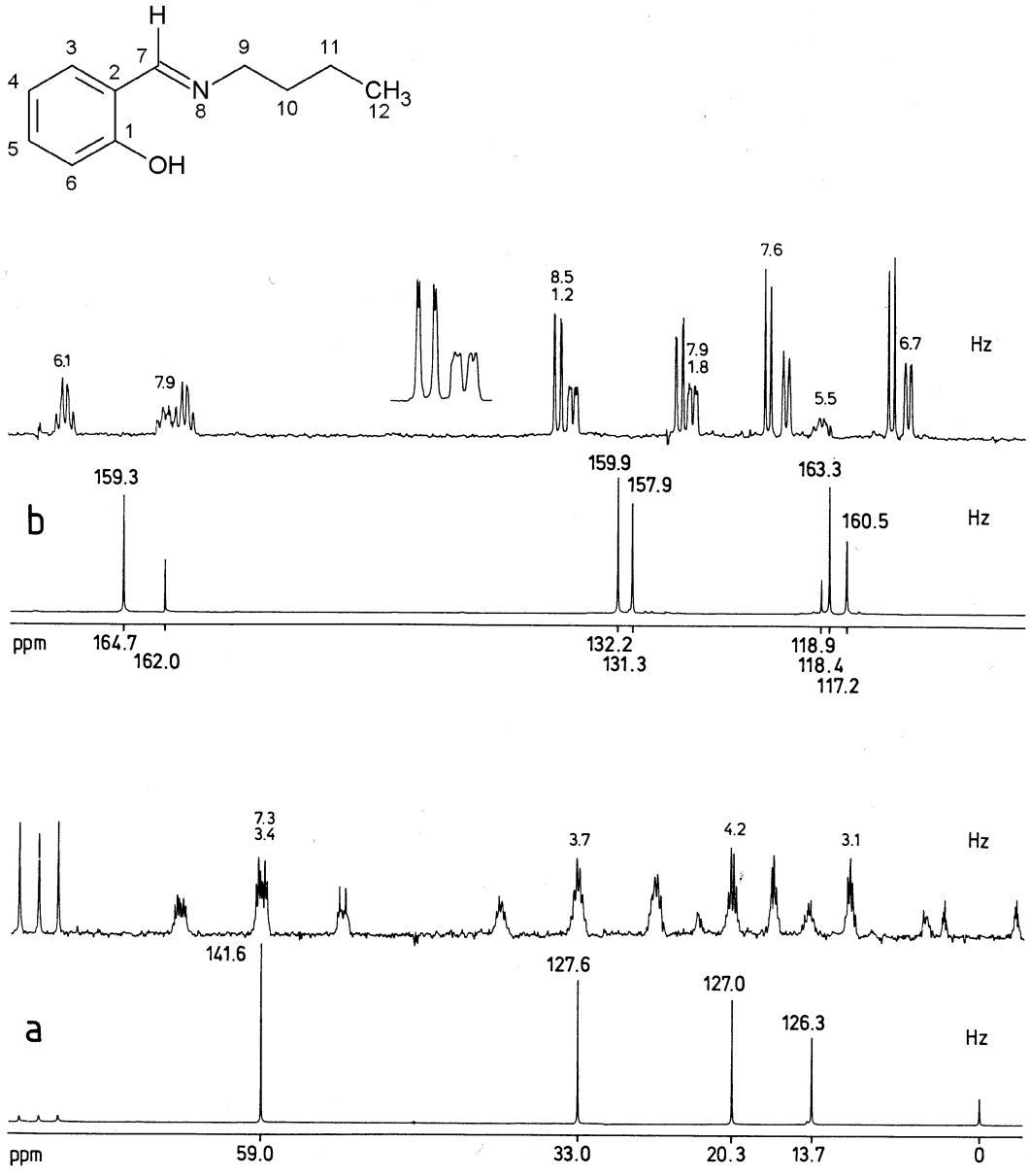
EXPLAIN effect of solvent on the position of residual ^{1}H water signal:

$CHCl_3$ - **1.6**, ACN - **2.1**, DMSO - **3.3**, MeOH - **4.9**

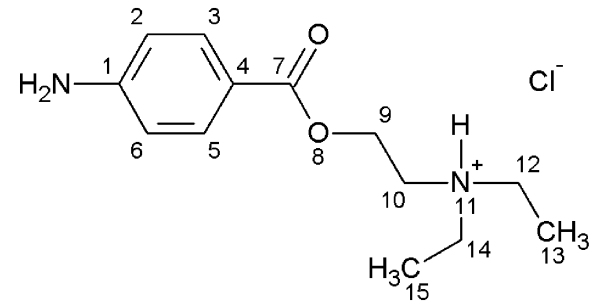
How many ^{13}C signal would you expect in the NMR spectrum?

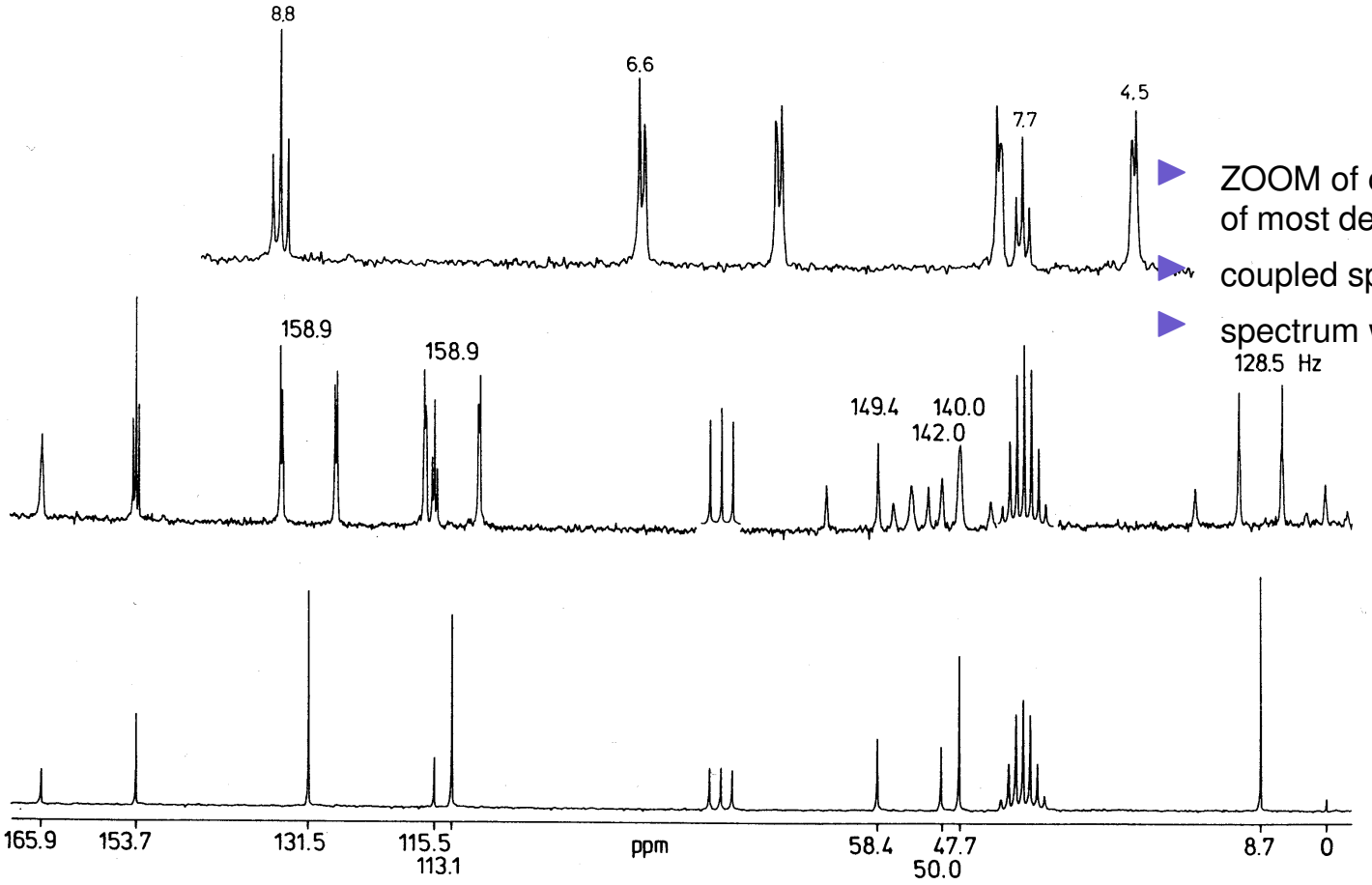


1D ^{13}C-NMR 1, bottom without CPD



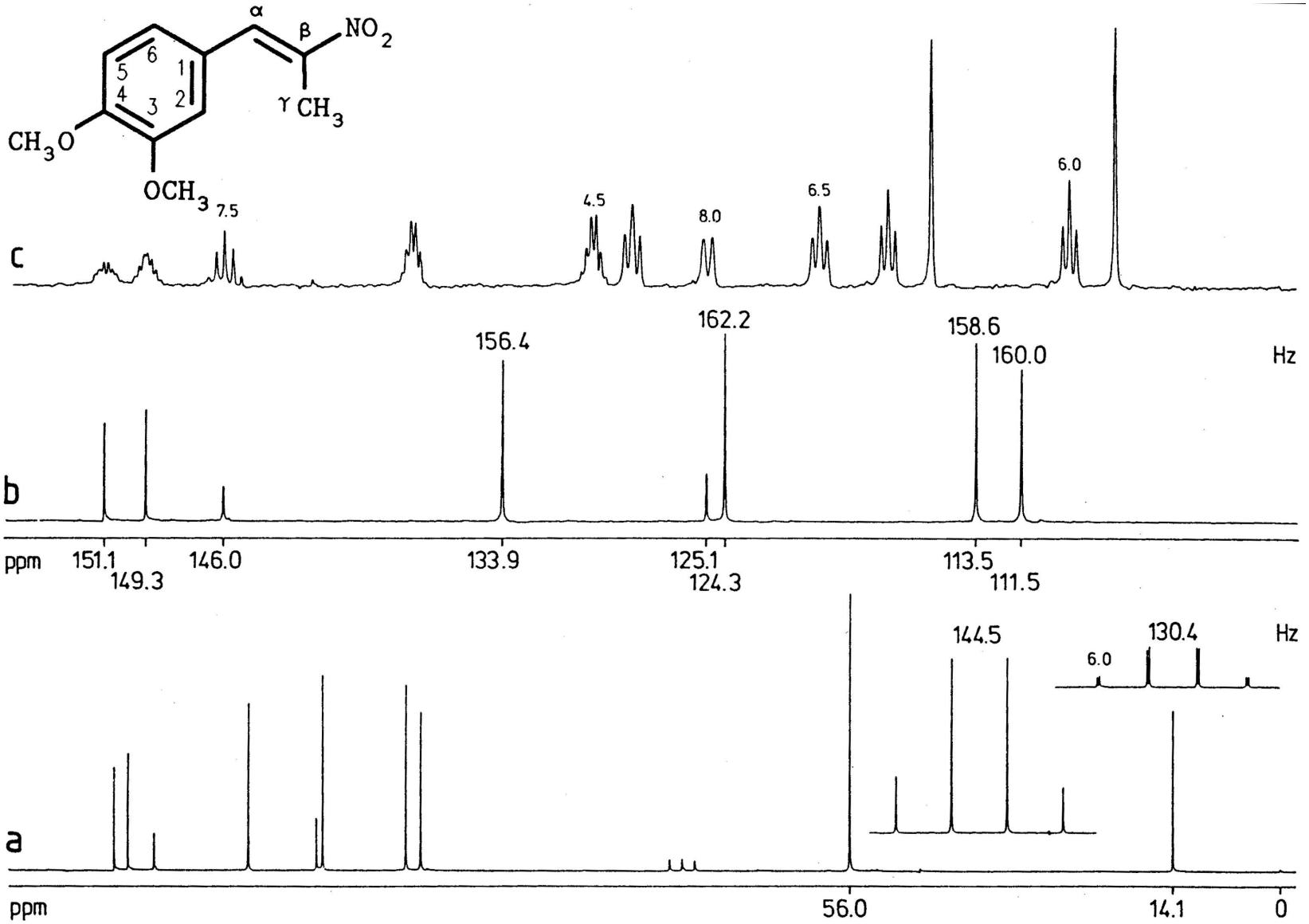
1D ^{13}C-NMR 2



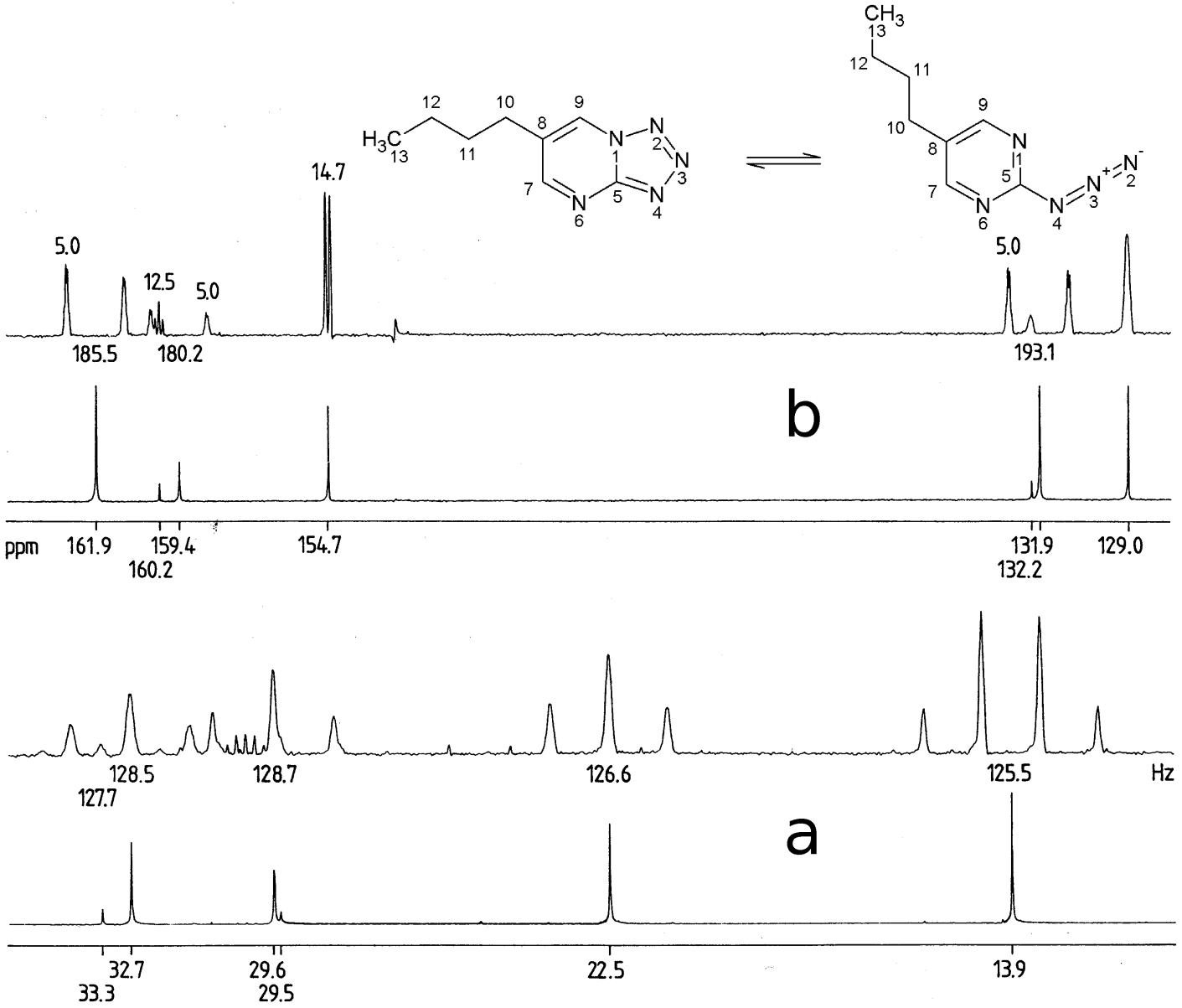


- ZOOM of coupled region of most deshielded signals
- coupled spectrum
- spectrum with decoupling

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



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



Which form dominates and why?