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#### **Organic Chemistry Laboratory**

#### Introduction to <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectroscopy

Main topics

- <sup>13</sup>C-atom chemical shift range

-<sup>1</sup>H-coupled and decoupled <sup>13</sup>C-NMR spectra

## <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Spectrum of *n*-pentane





## <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Spectrum of *n*-hexane



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300 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR In CDCl3



#### <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Spectrum of *n*-docosane

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## <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectroscopy

<sup>13</sup>C is NMR active  $(I = \frac{1}{2})$ ; <sup>12</sup>C is NMR inactive (I = 0).

The natural abundance of <sup>13</sup>C is ~1.1%.

A greater chemical shift range provides greater better differentiation of signals; reduced 2<sup>nd</sup> order effects



Often the NMR experiment is performed in a <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled manner to simplify the spectrum; removes coupling to H-atoms.

#### <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectrum of *n*-Hexane



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## <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectrum of Methanol

<sup>1</sup>H is > 99% abundant; it couples strongly to <sup>13</sup>C –atom it is attached to ( ${}^{1}J_{HC}$  = 100-210 Hz) with normal *n+1 rule* splitting.







#### <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectroscopy Chemical Shift Ranges



Reich, Hans J. http://www.chem.wisc.edu/areas/reich/handouts/chem343-345/345-nmr-handout.pdf 9

#### <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectrum of Ethyl Cyanoacetate



### <sup>13</sup>C-NMR Spectrum of Ethyl Cyanoacetate

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Isotropic NMR Shifts relative to TMS calculated with WebMO/Gaussian09 at B3LYP/6-31G(d)



#### Determination of 4'-sulfamoylacetanilide Regiochemistry

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