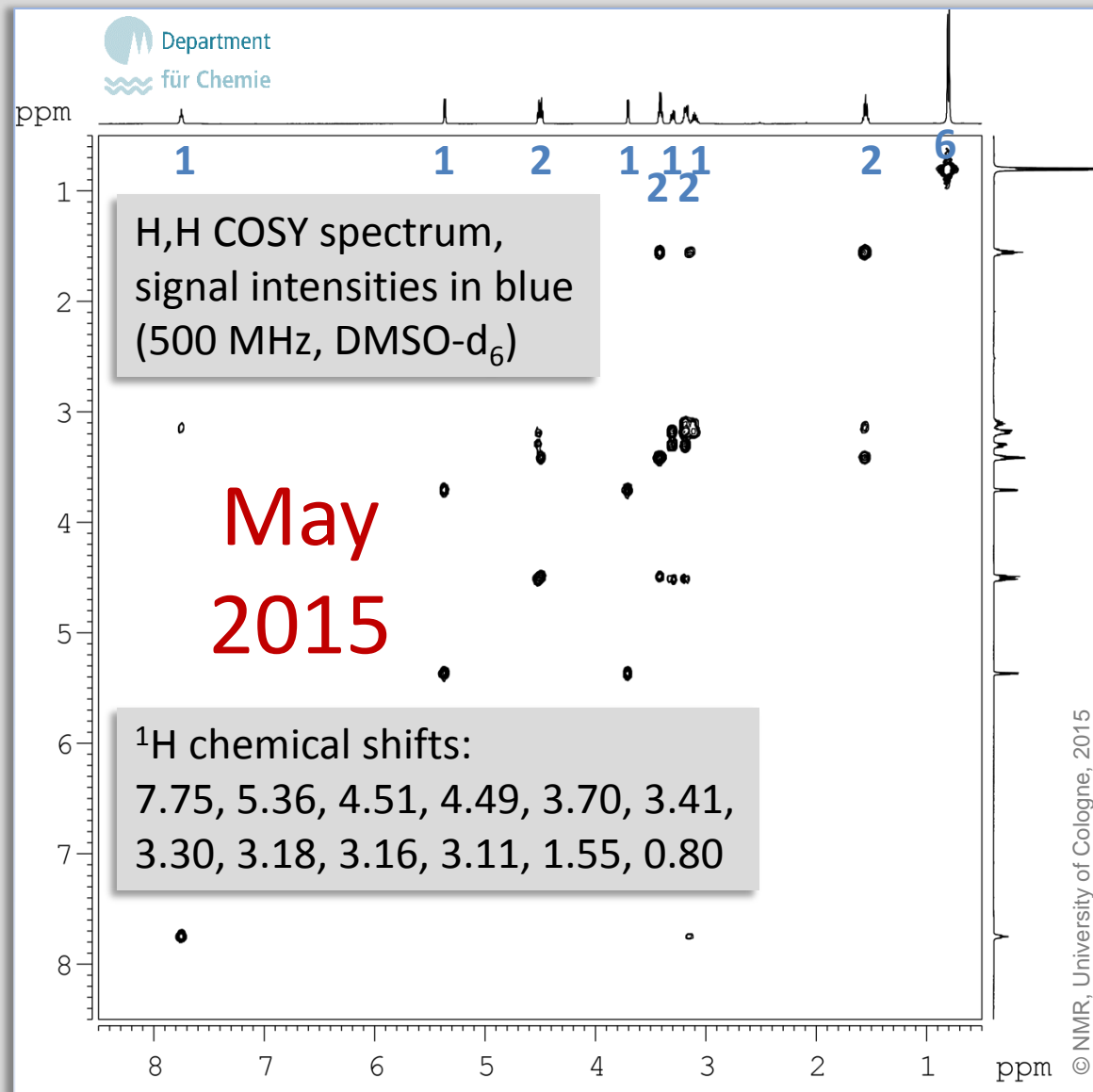


Problem of the Month:



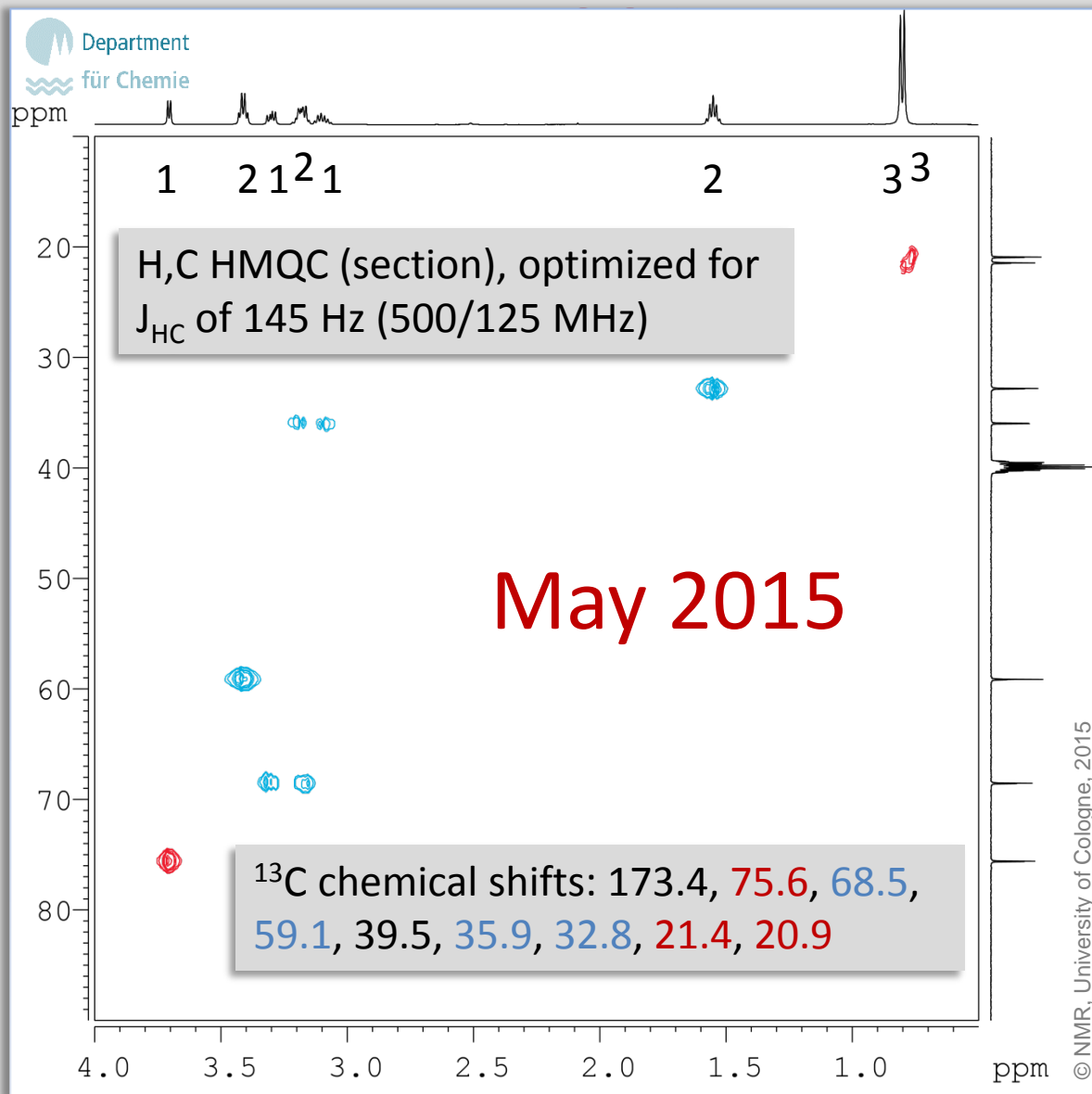
Problem of the Month:

May 2015

Strategy

- (1) On the previous page, an H,H correlation experiment is presented which allows to derive three spin systems that are coupled over two or three bonds, respectively. Note, that the spectrum was recorded in DMSO-d₆. Thus, correlation can also be observed with so-called ,exchanging' protons.
- (2) It is always useful to determine the number of DBE (i.e. degree of saturation) for the molecule, if the molecular formula is given: C₉H₁₉NO₄.
- (3) H,C connectivities can be assigned from the correlation experiment shown on the next page. As one can note, there are diastereotopic protons. Protons which are not bound to a carbon show no cross peak. Also, to facilitate assignment, cross peaks in red represent CH or CH₃ carbons, while blue peaks signify CH₂ groups.

Problem of the Month:



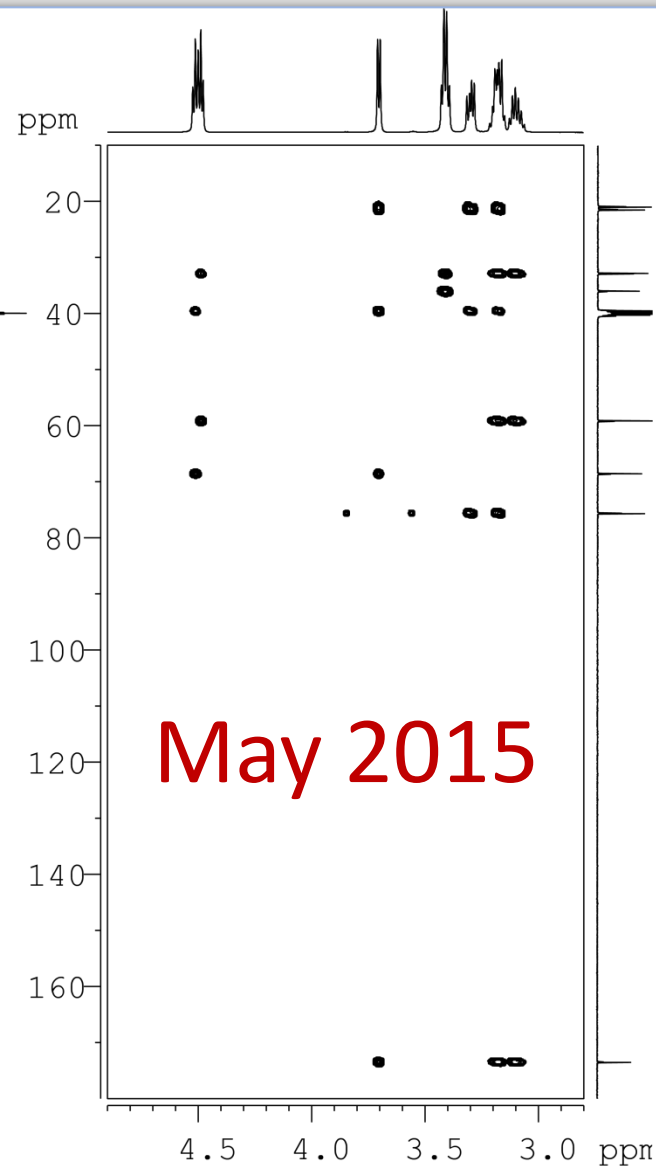
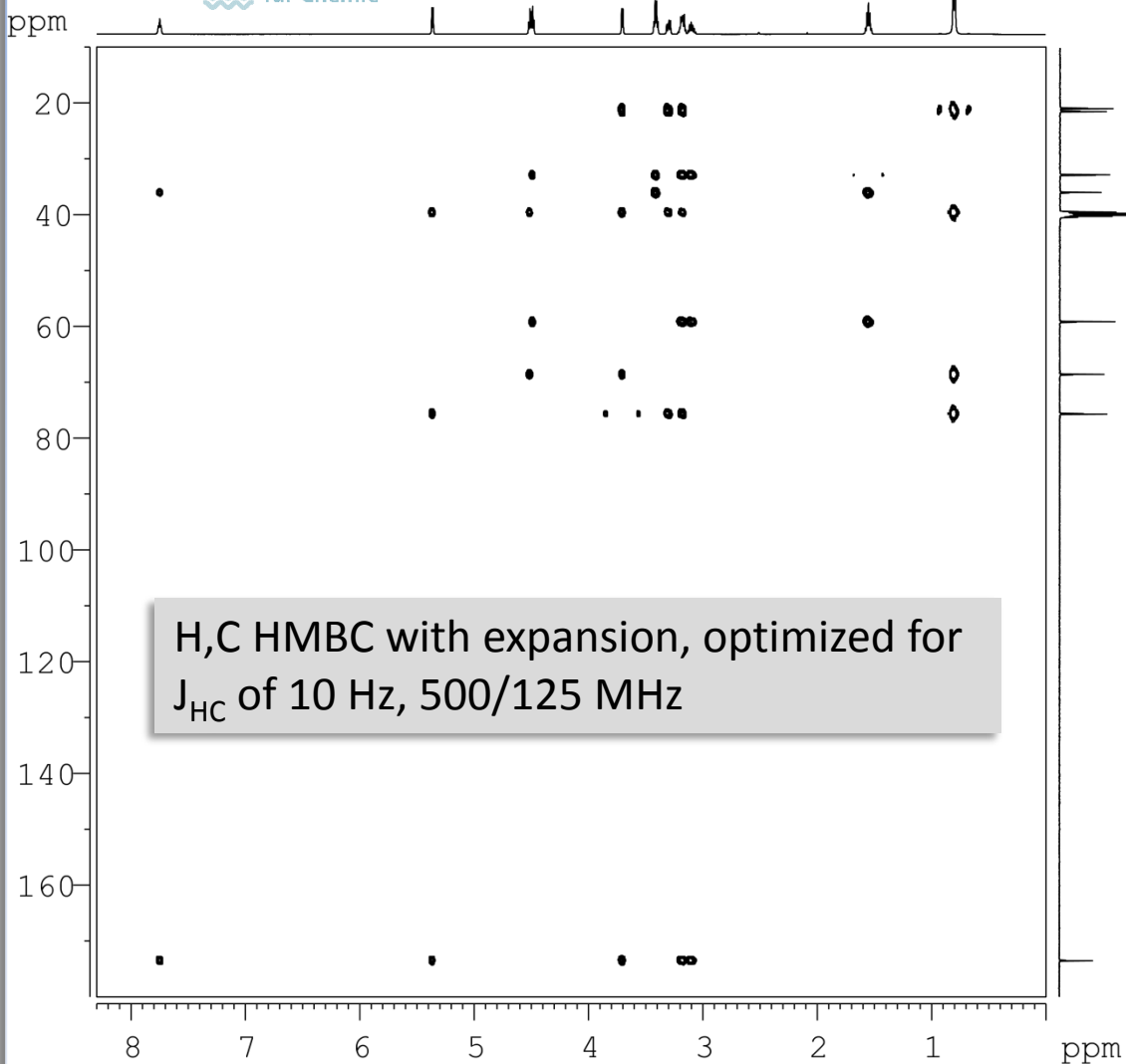
Problem of the Month:

May 2015

Hints

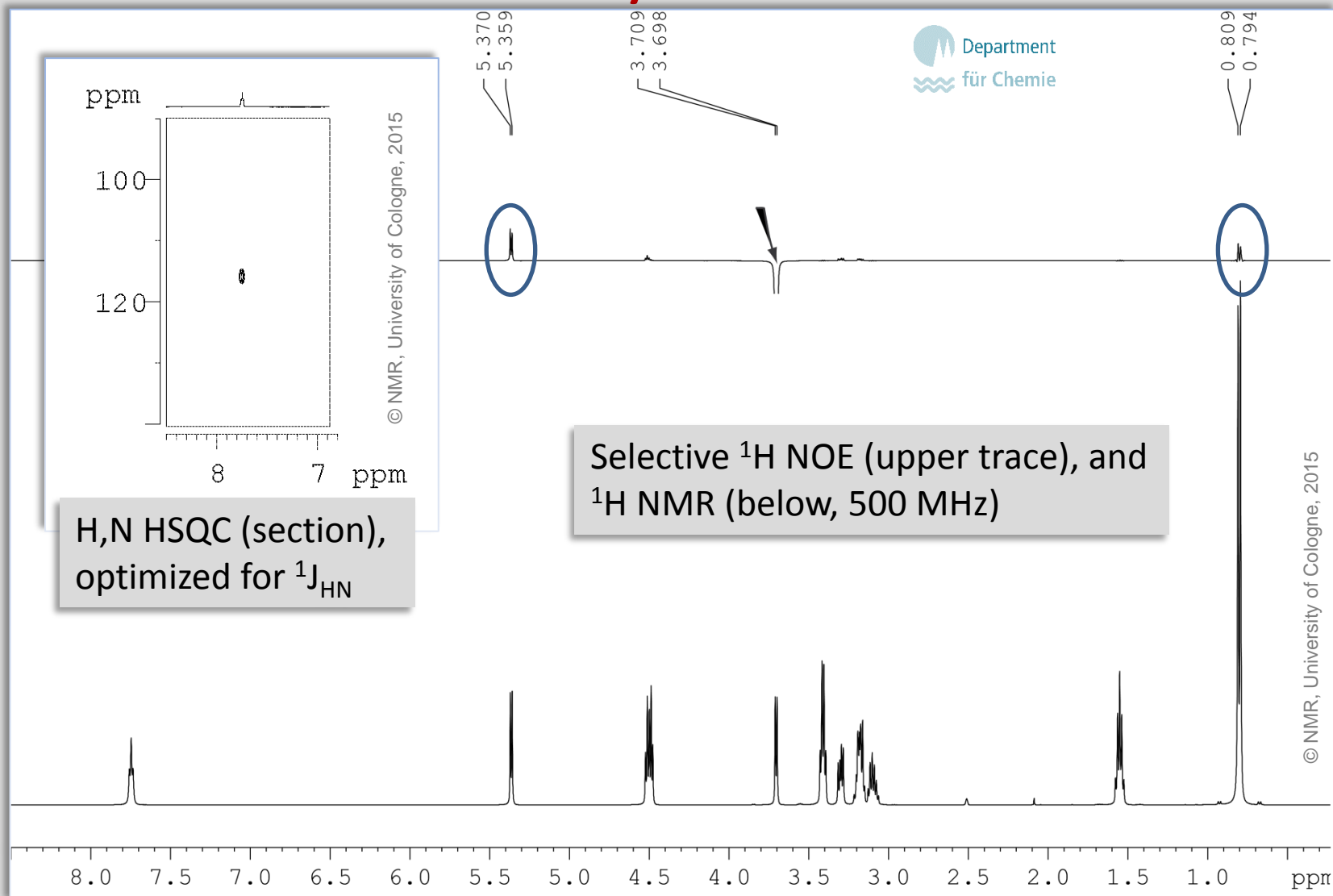
- (1) Quarternary carbon centers are printed in black in the ^{13}C chemical shift list. Take a look at the four chemical shifts that appear at the highest frequencies (173.4 ... 59.1) and check the heteroatoms which are in the molecular formula.
- (2) Another NMR experiment appears to be crucial to solve this problem: Only with H,C long range correlation experiment (HMBC, next page), the fragments identified so far can be connected. Note, that besides correlations for ^2J and ^3J , also ^1J (doublets) are visible in some cases. ,Exchanging' protons **do** show I.r. correlations, too.
- (3) As an additional hint, there is an expansion of the H,N correlation ($^1\text{J}_{\text{HN}}$) and a selective NOE experiment available on the page after the next page, which deliver information from correlations through bond and through space, resp.

Problem of the Month:



Problem of the Month:

May 2015



Problem of the Month:

May 2015

Solution

- (1) The target molecule contains, according to DBE (1) and carbon chemical shift, a double bond (ester or amide, result of subspectrum search for δ_C 173.4). The signal at δ_H 7.75 correlates to the corresponding amide nitrogen.
- (2) Also, three more exchanging proton signals can be attributed to hydroxy groups (δ_H 5.36, 4.51, 4.49). Since they do show H,H correlations, the spin systems for two primary and one secondary alcohol can be derived; H,C long range correlation and NOE contacts help to integrate amide and diastereotopic methyl groups.
- (2) Try to compare the predicted ^{13}C chemical shifts, when entering your structure in the editor using the prediction menu of nmrshiftdb2. This month's molecule is **not** in our database, however, the agreement of experimental and predicted shifts is very good. No solution? Enter the chemical shifts of the ^{13}C signals in nmrshiftdb2 as a „spectrum search“ (option „complete“) after June 15th.