

#### Strategy

- (1) Our 'cover' shows a type of <sup>13</sup>C NMR experiment which preserves coupling to <sup>1</sup>H. Thus, it is possible to identify the multiplicity of carbon atoms [note, however that this experiment is insensitive as compared to <sup>1</sup>J H,C correlations]
- (2) On the next page, you will see the ,modern' version of the same experiment [CH and CH<sub>3</sub> groups give positive cross peaks (red), CH2 groups give negative cross peaks (blue). Quaternary carbons, as well as OH protons, do not yield any crosspeaks].
- (3) As always, it is helpful to calculate the degree of unsaturation (DBE) from the molecular formula:  $C_7H_{12}O_2$ .





#### Hints

- (1) There are two groups of spin systems in this molecule they can be verified conveniently with a H,H COSY spectrum (next page).
- (2) Even though there is no HMBC correlation provided here, chemical shifts and H,H correlations help to connect the fragments across the only existing quaternary carbon.



#### Solution

- (1) The molecule of May could be almost solely elucidated through proton experiments. The only carbon that does not connect to any proton is typical for carboxylic acids and their derivatives.
- (2) The two spin systems are divided into an olefinic AMX and an aliphatic A<sub>2</sub>M<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>X<sub>3</sub> part. The olefinic couplings may be estimated, since 1 ppm corresponds to 600 Hz at the field strength employed for these experiments.
- (3) On <u>www.nmr.cheminfo.org</u>, there is a nice tool to simulate the <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum: In the third row, select ,predict 1H' and simply draw the assumed structure with the editor and compare [if you got real spectra, you may even superimpose them as a jcamp file via drag-and-drop].
- (4) If you are still in doubt the correct structure is found at http://www.nmrshiftdb.org/molecule/60004995.