

TABLE 10.1 Spectroscopic Techniques and Their Applications in Structure Elucidation of Organic Molecules

Spectroscopic Techniques	Radiation Absorbed	Effect on the Molecule	Structural Information Deduced
Ultraviolet/Visible spectrophotometry	Ultraviolet-visible λ , 190–400 nm and 400–800 nm	Changes in electronic energy levels within the molecule	Extent of π -electron systems. Presence of conjugated unsaturation, and conjugation with nonbonding electrons
Infrared spectrophotometry	Infrared (mid infrared) λ , 2.5–25 mm ν , 400–4000 cm^{-1}	Changes in the vibrational and rotational movements of the molecule	Detection of functional groups, which have specific vibration frequencies, for example, C=O, NH ₂ , OH, etc.
NMR spectroscopy	Radiofrequency λ , 25 cm	Nuclei placed under the static magnetic field change their spins after absorption of radiofrequency radiations	The electronic environment of nuclei, their numbers and number of neighboring atoms
Circular dichroism (CD)/Optical rotatory dispersion (ORD)	Ultraviolet/visible λ 200–600 nm	Changes in the electronic energy level of a molecule	Identification of absolute configurations of small molecules in solution
Mass spectrometry	High-speed electron beam and other ionization sources	Effects of ionization and fragmentation of charged particles	Relative masses of molecular ions and fragments

TECNICHE NMR PIU' USATE E LORO UTILIZZO

1. 1D- ^1H NMR: informazioni su chemical shift, J e integrali.
2. 2D-COSY: identifica gli accoppiamenti H-H
3. 1D ^{13}C NMR (BBD) permette di identificare il numero di atomi di C e il loro chemical shift
4. 1D-DEPT: informazioni sulla molteplicità
5. 2D-HSQC (HMQC) identifica gli accoppiamenti C-H diretti (^1J)
6. 2D-HMBC identifica accoppiamenti C-H geminali (^2J) o vicinali (^3J)
7. 2D-NOESY, 1D DIFNOE o 1D NOESY: informazioni su relazioni spaziali
8. 2D-NOESY e ROESY: identifica relazioni attraverso scambi chimici o conformazionali
9. TOCSY: Identifica sistemi di spin separati
10. INADEQUATE: informazioni su connettività ^{13}C - ^{13}C

Esercizio 9.12

Solvente: D₂O

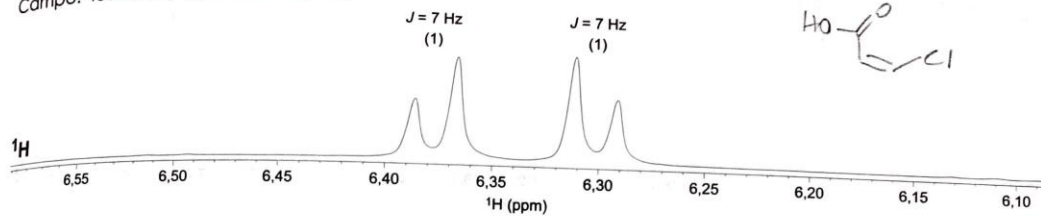
Campo: 400 MHz (¹H); 100 MHz (¹³C)

Formula molecolare: C₃H₃O₂Cl

Difficoltà ★☆☆☆



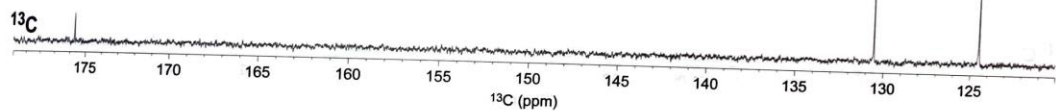
Sistema di spin?



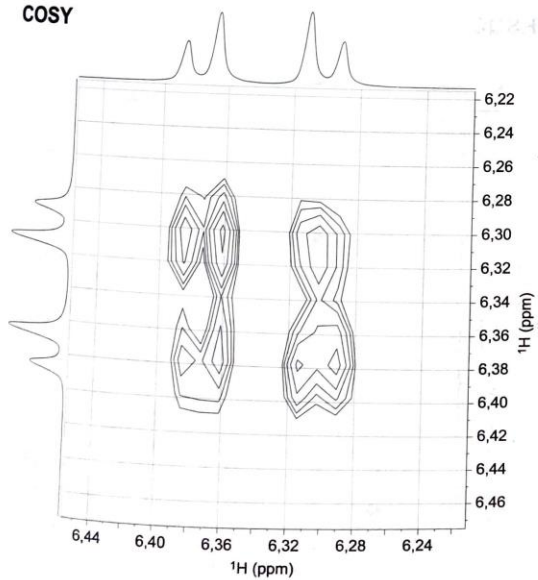
DEPT 135



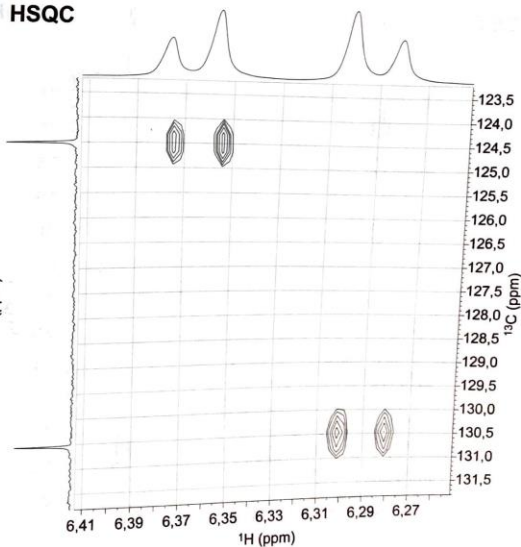
¹³C



COSY



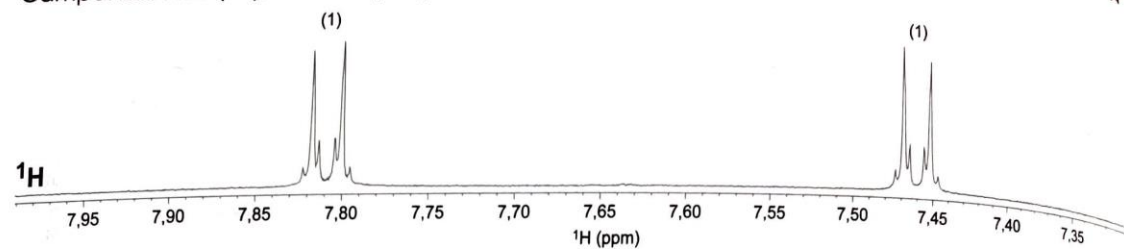
HSQC



Solvente: D₂O
Campo: 500 MHz (¹H); 125 MHz (¹³C)

unicoltà ★★★★★

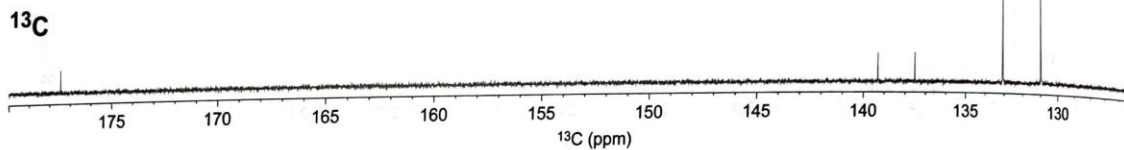
Acido p-clorobenzoico



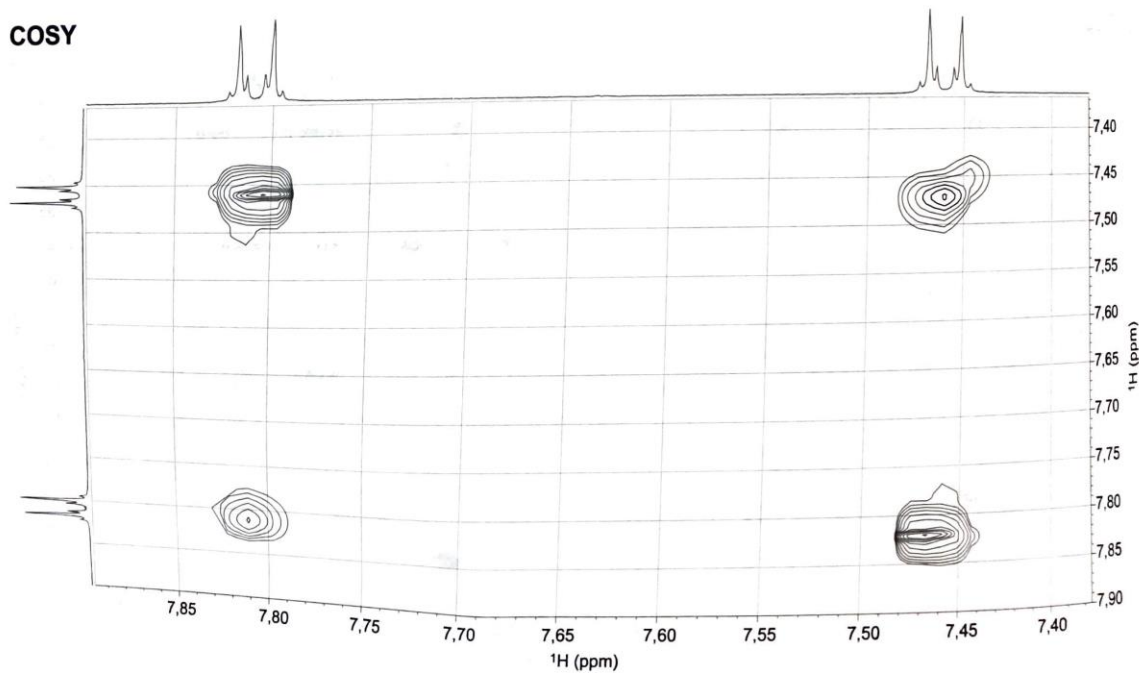
DEPT 135



¹³C



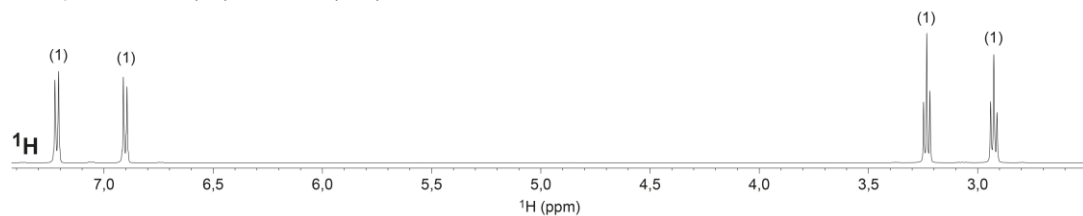
COSY



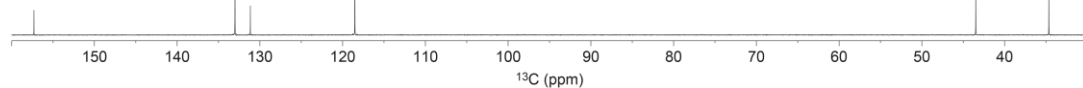
Sistema di spin?

Esercizio 8.11Formula molecolare: $C_8H_{11}NO$

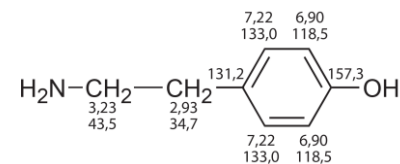
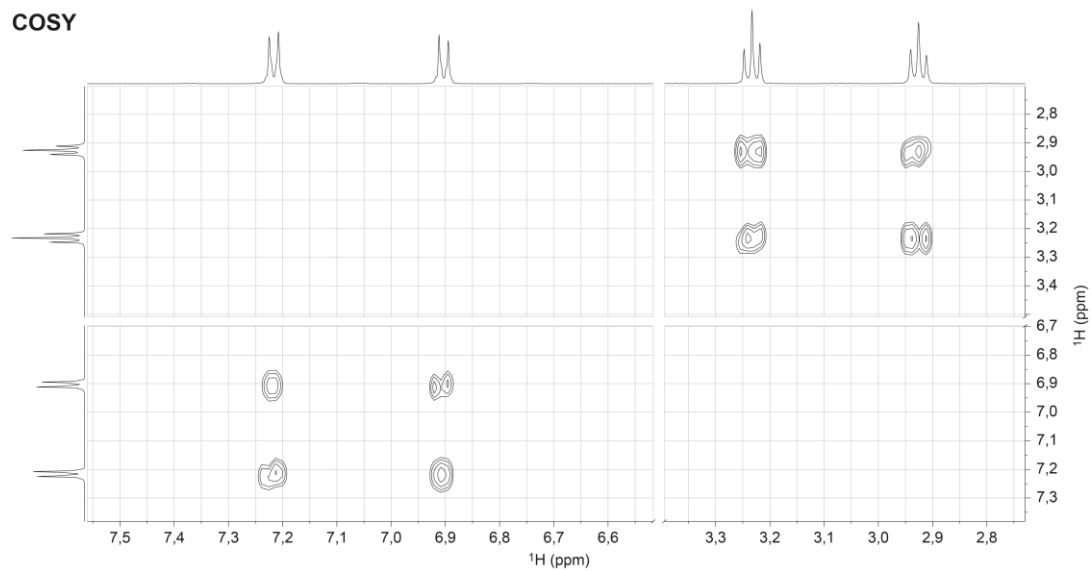
Difficoltà ★★☆☆

Solvente: D_2O Campo: 500 MHz (1H); 125 MHz (^{13}C)

DEPT 135

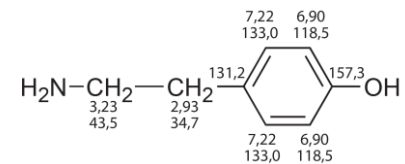
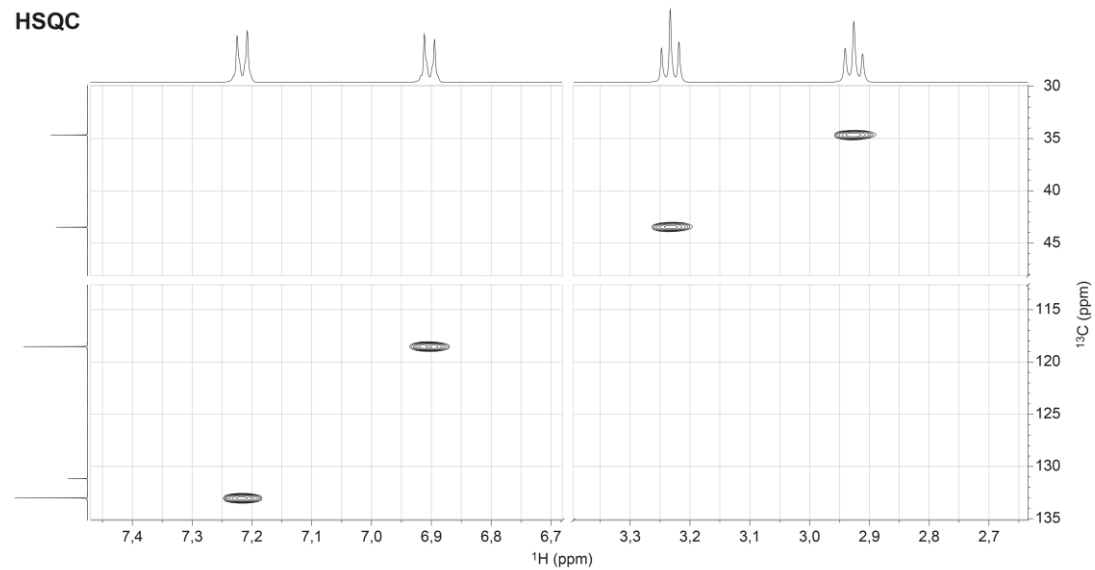
 ^{13}C 

COSY

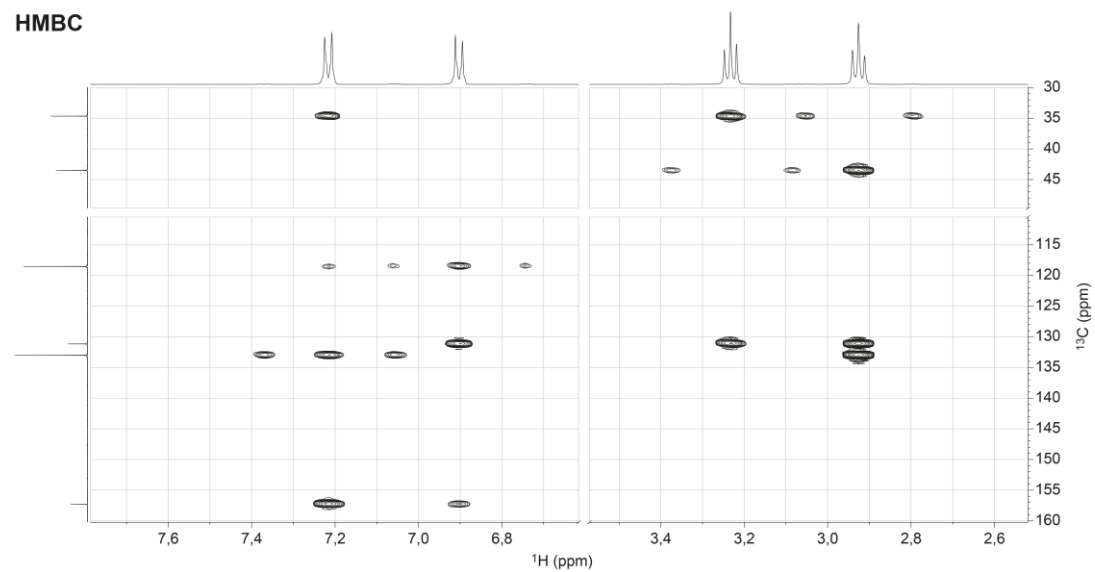


Sistemi di spin?

HSQC



HMBC



Esercizio 9.11

Solvente: D₂O

Campo: 500 MHz (¹H); 125 MHz (¹³C)

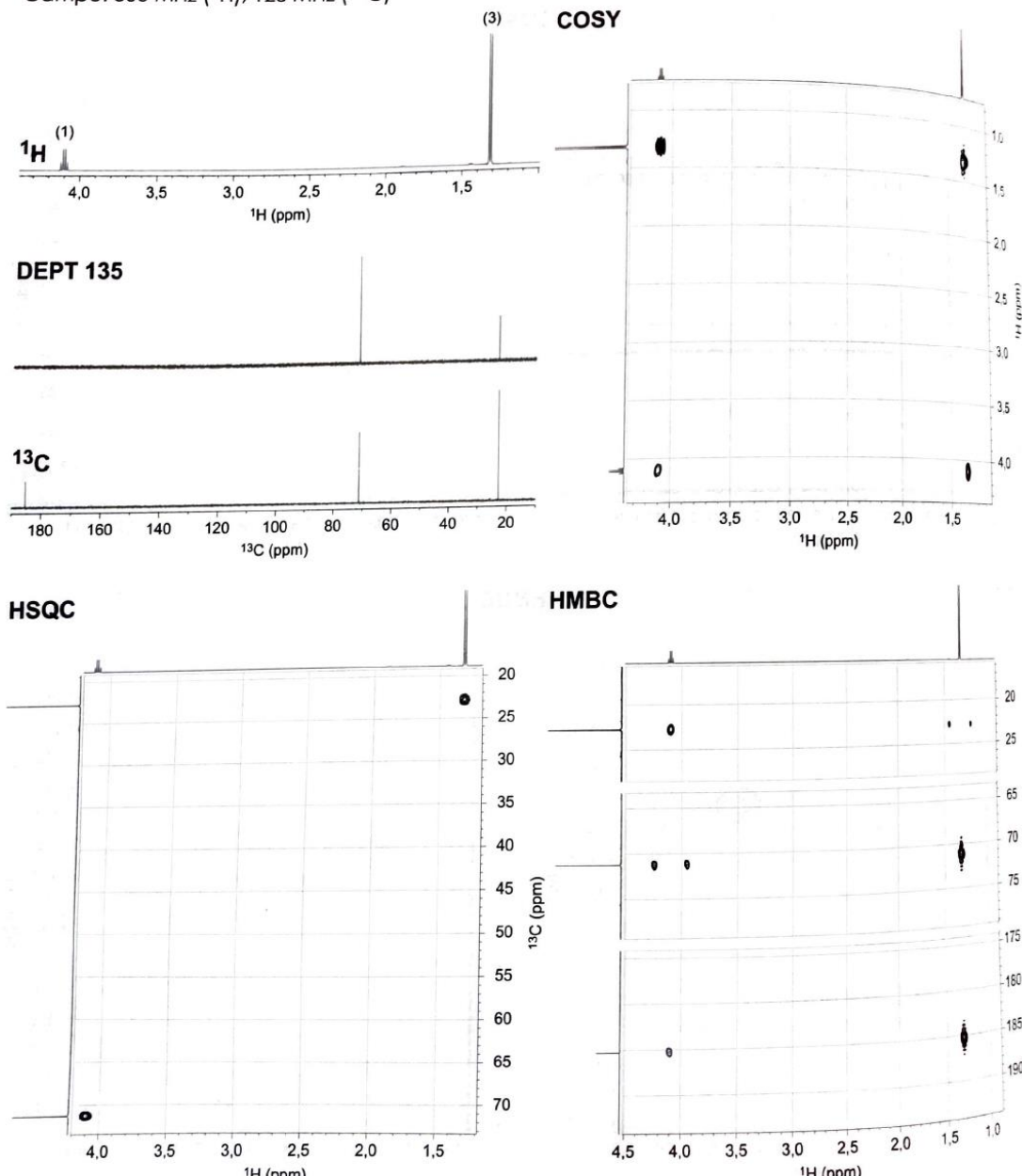
Formula molecolare: C₃H₆O₃

Difficoltà ★☆☆☆

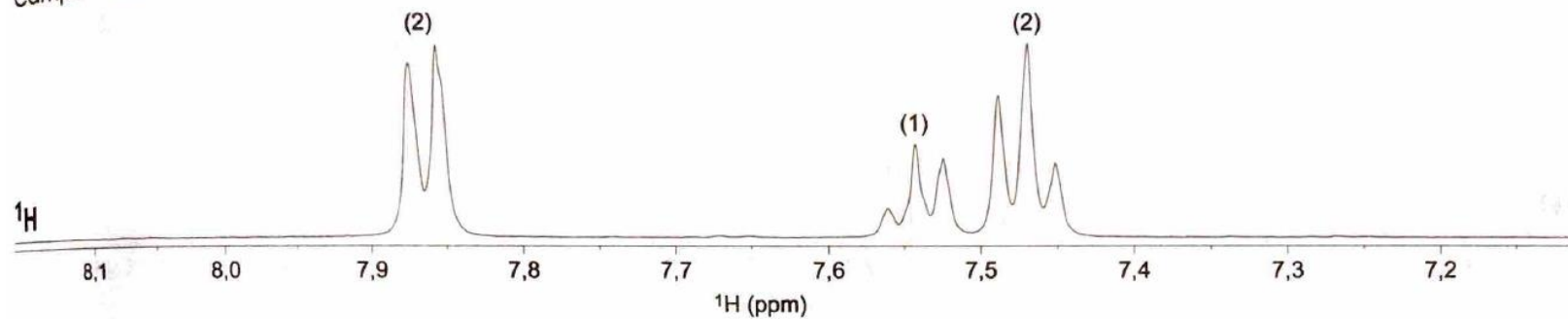


In D₂O

Sistema di spin?

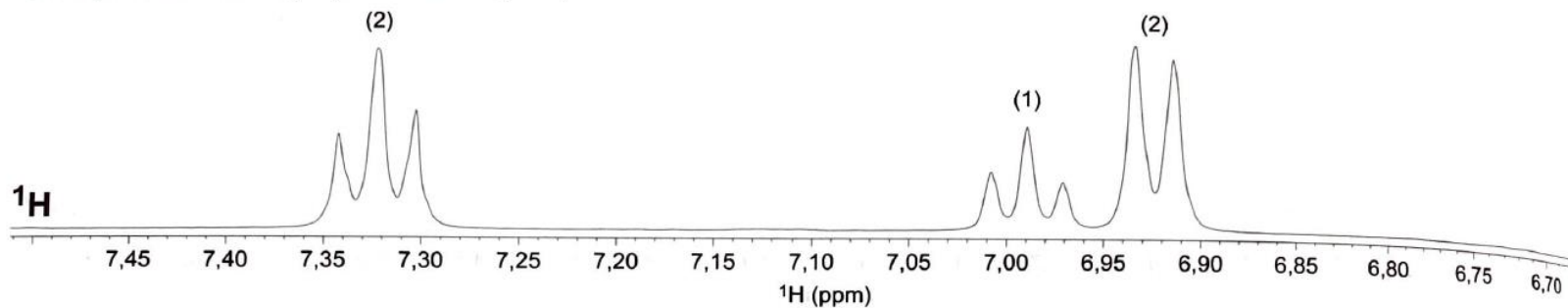


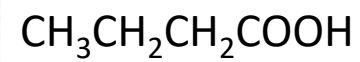
Esercizio 11-
Solvente: D₂O
Campo: 400 MHz (¹H); 100 MHz (¹³C)



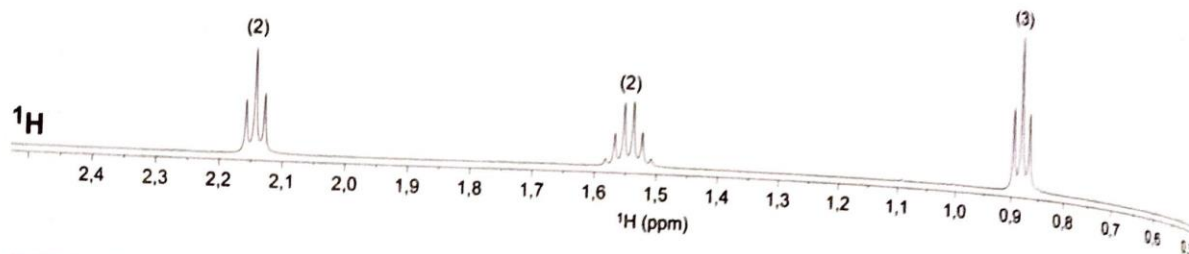
Fenolo o acido benzoico?

Solvente: D₂O
Campo: 400 MHz (¹H); 100 MHz (¹³C)

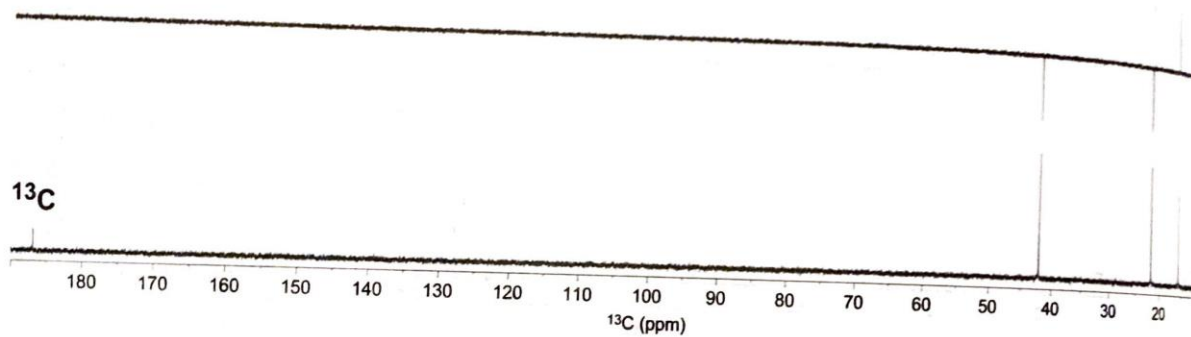




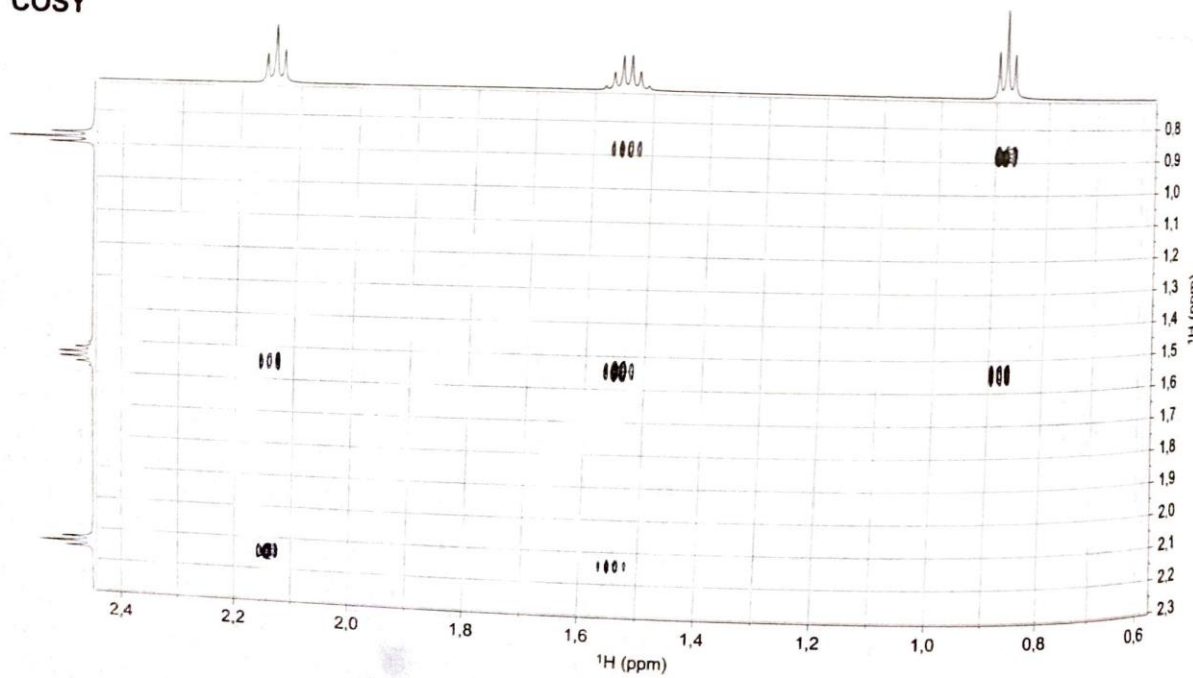
In D2O

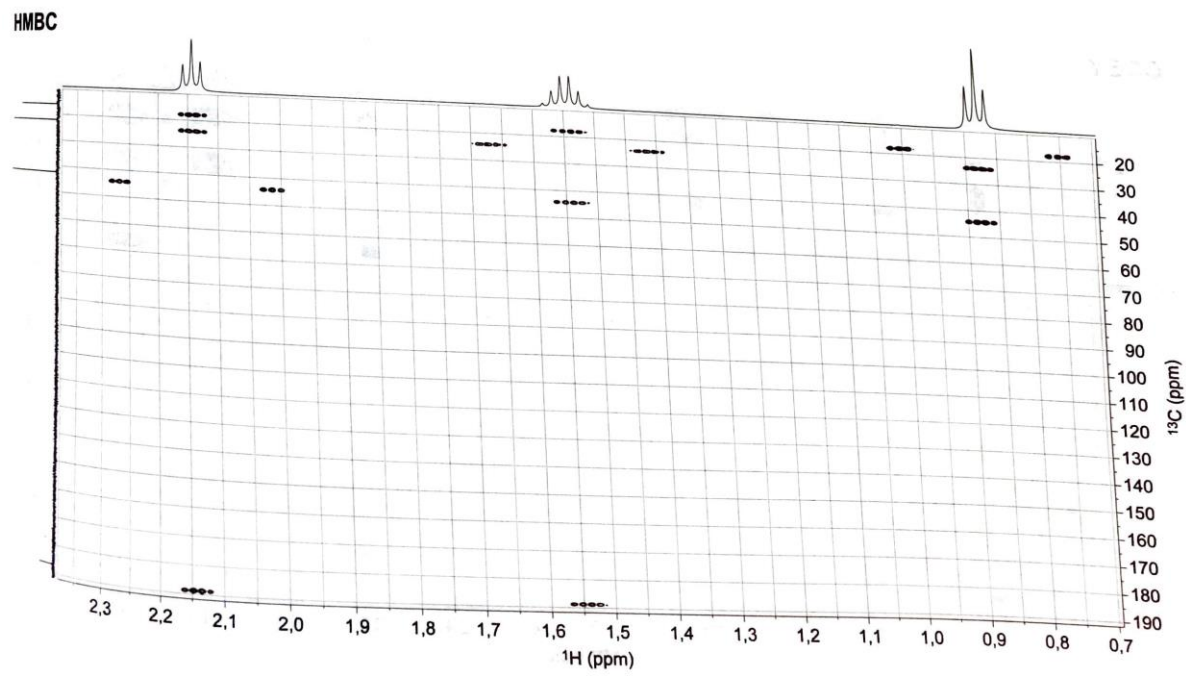
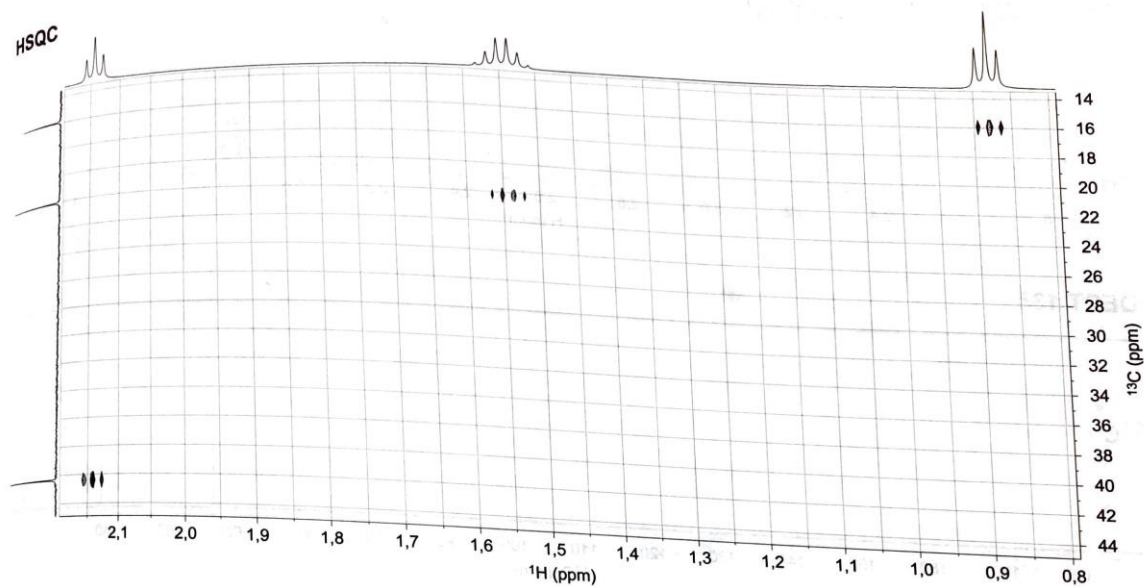


DEPT 135

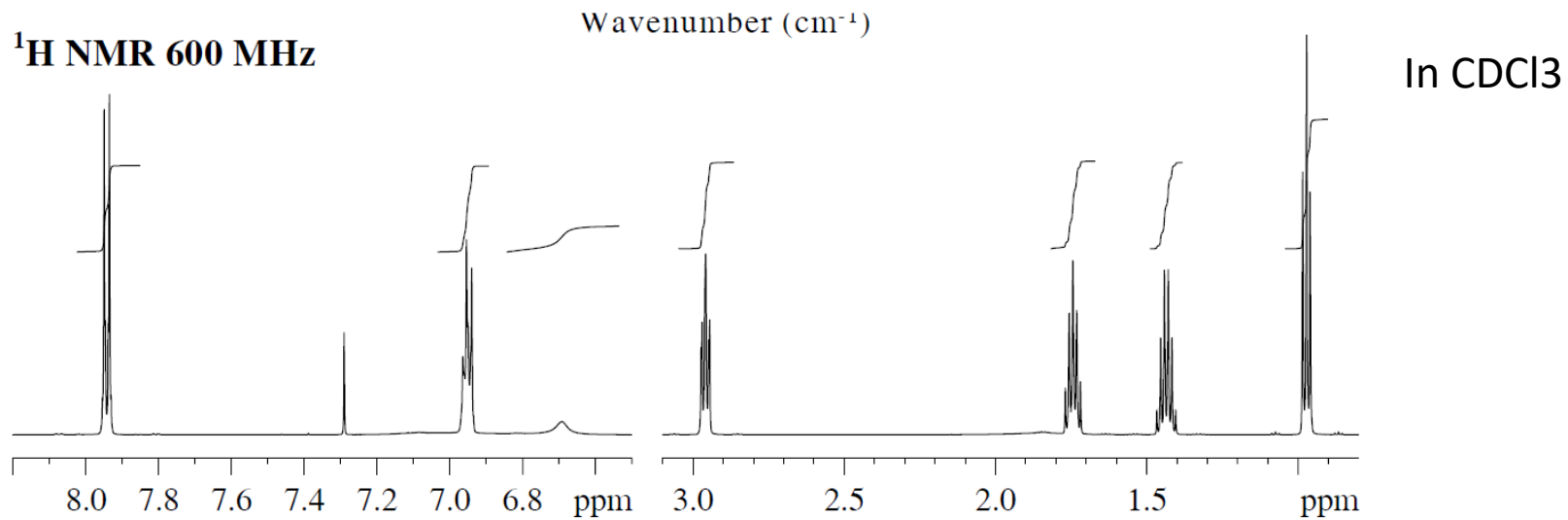


COSY

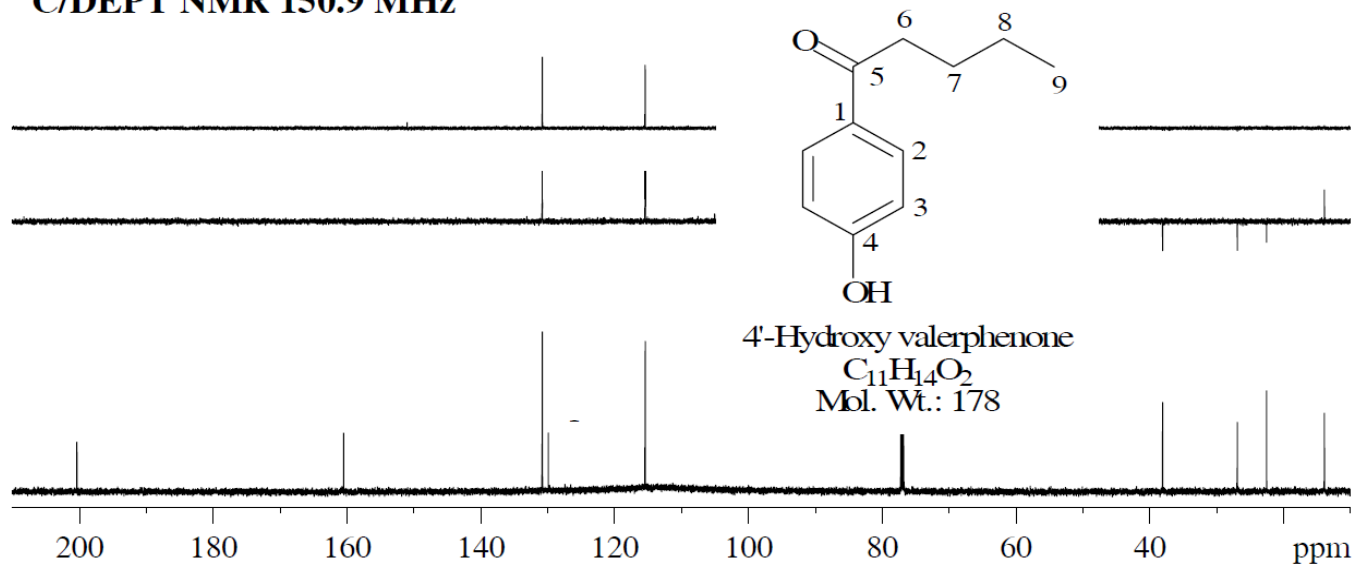




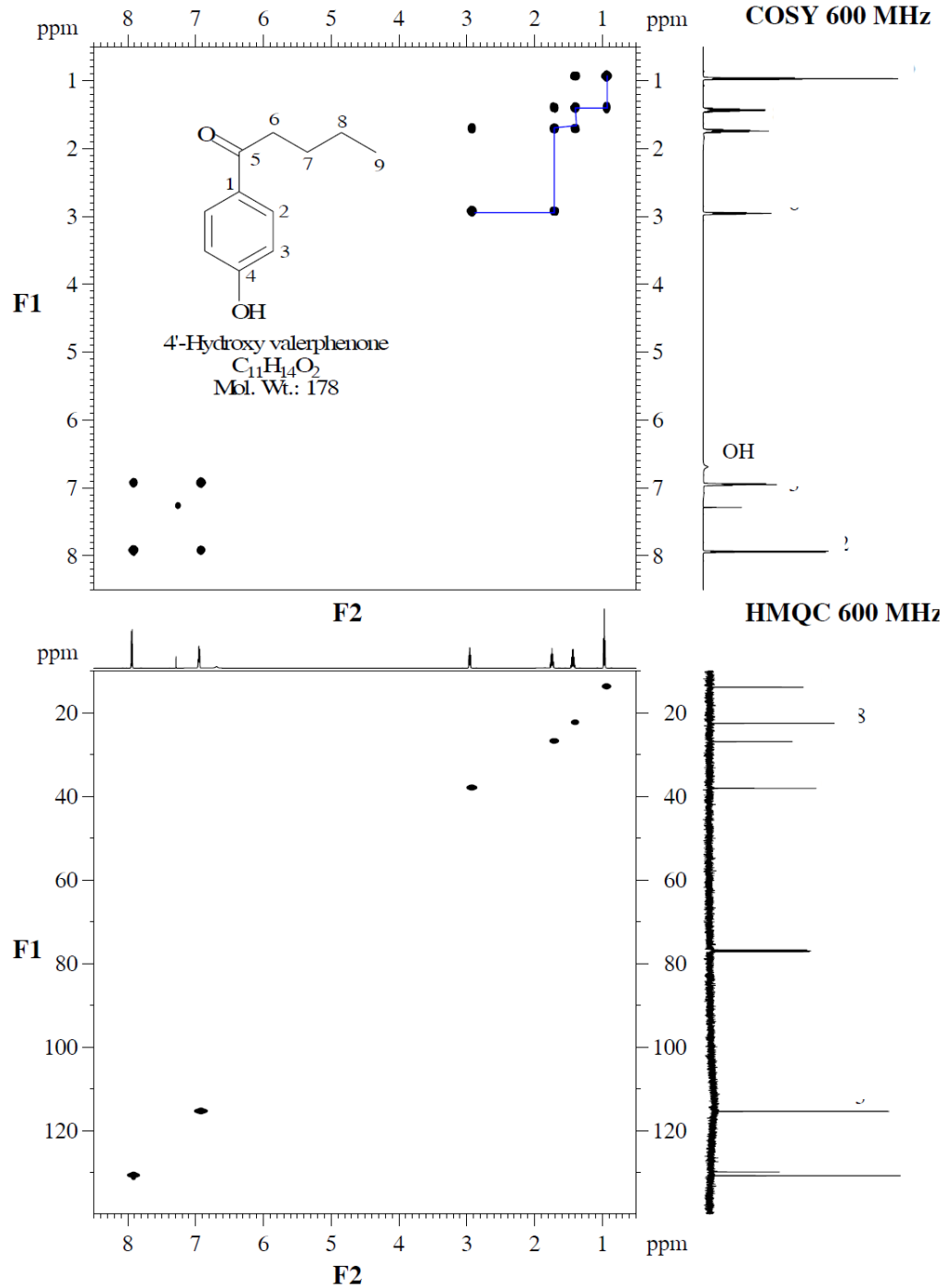
ES. 1



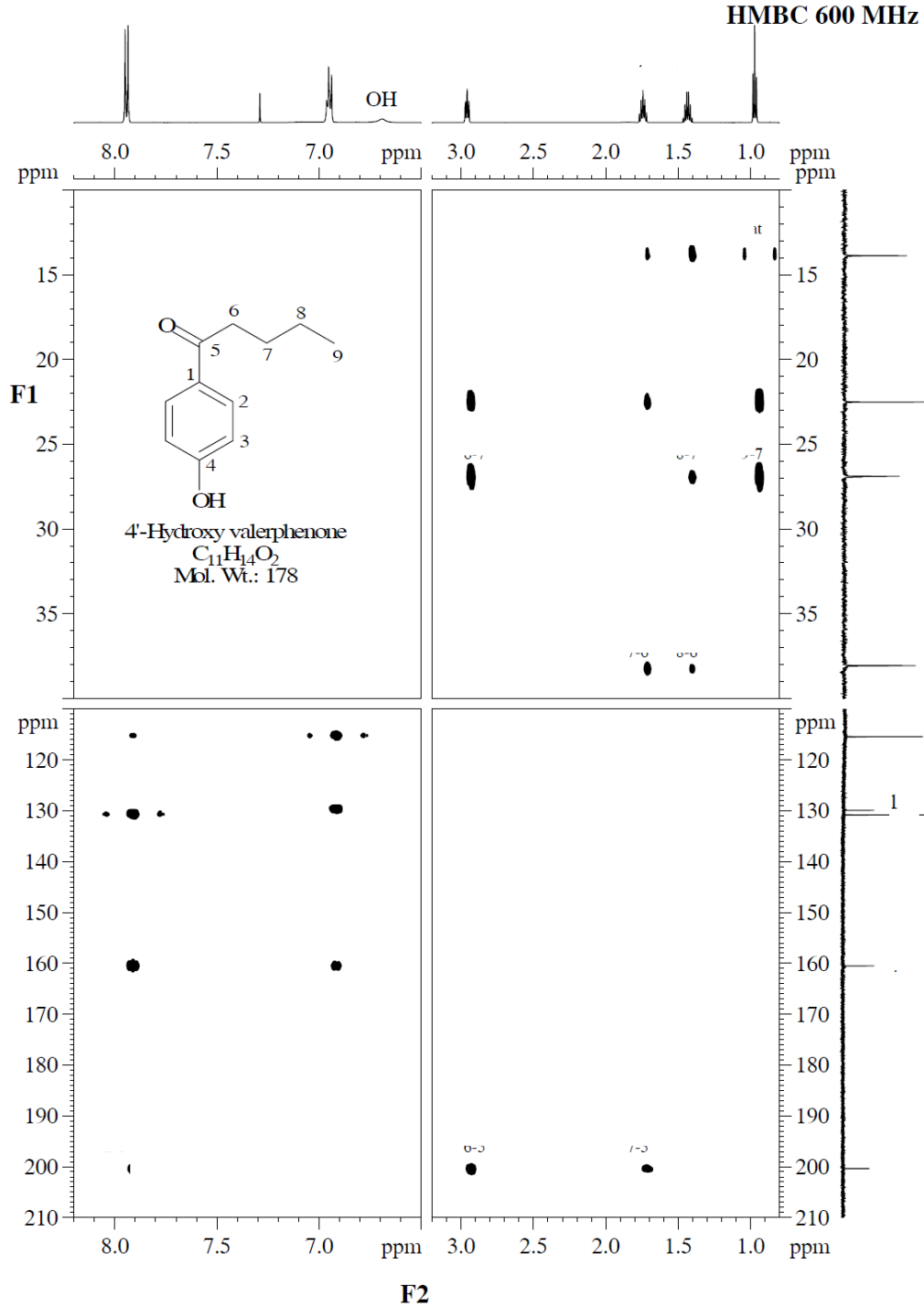
$^{13}\text{C}/\text{DEPT}$ NMR 150.9 MHz



ES. 1

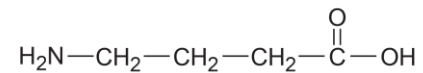
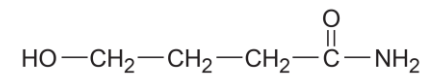
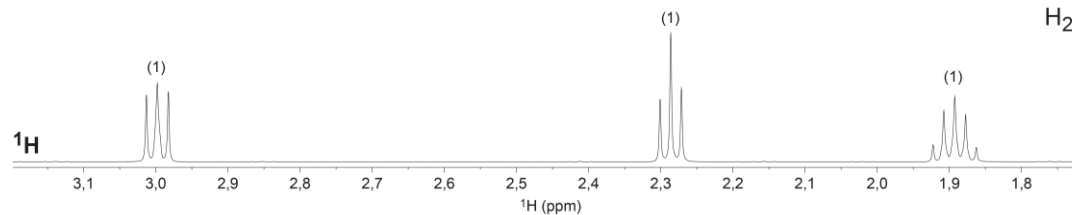
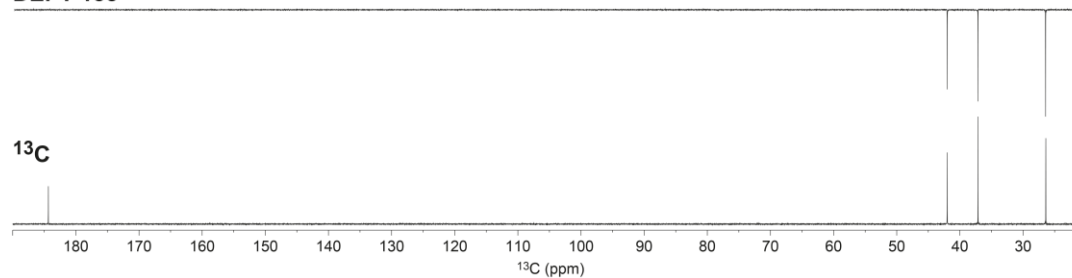
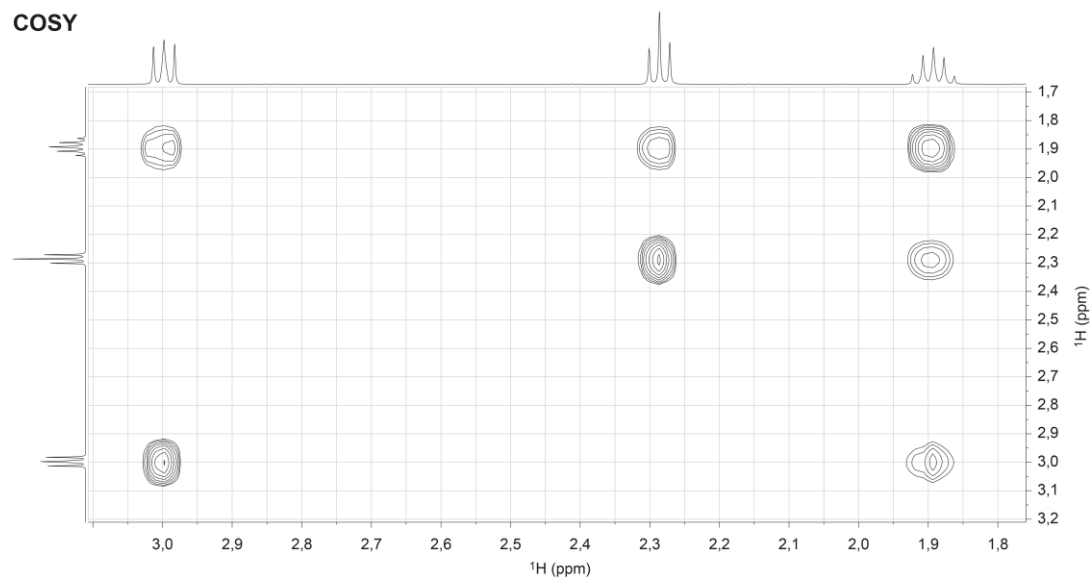


ES. 1

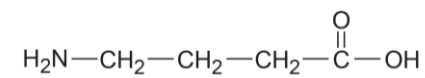
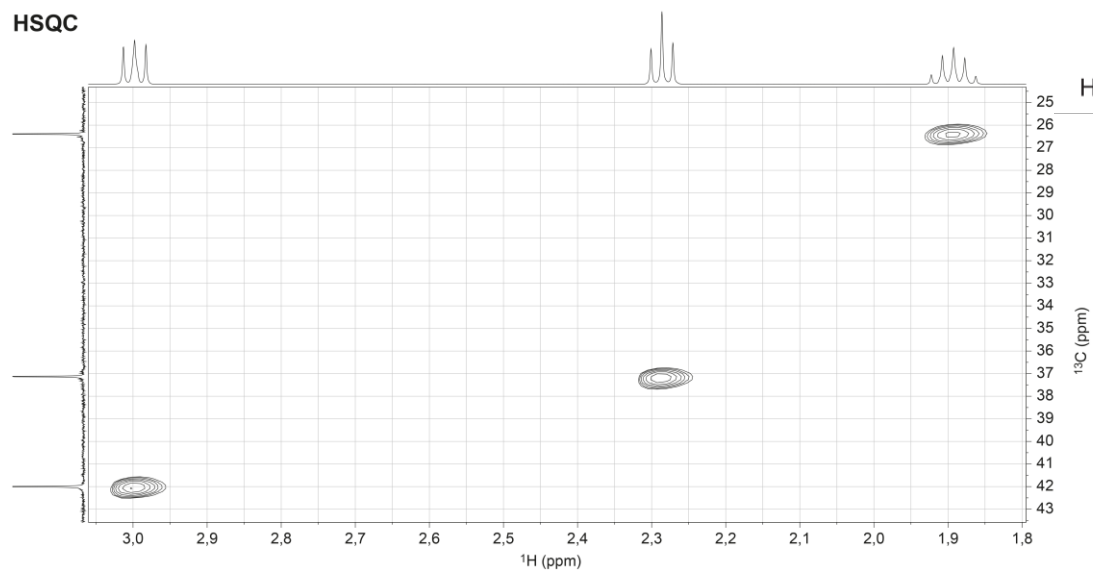


Esercizio 8.9Solvente: D₂OCampo: 500 MHz (¹H); 125 MHz (¹³C)Formula molecolare: C₄H₉NO₂

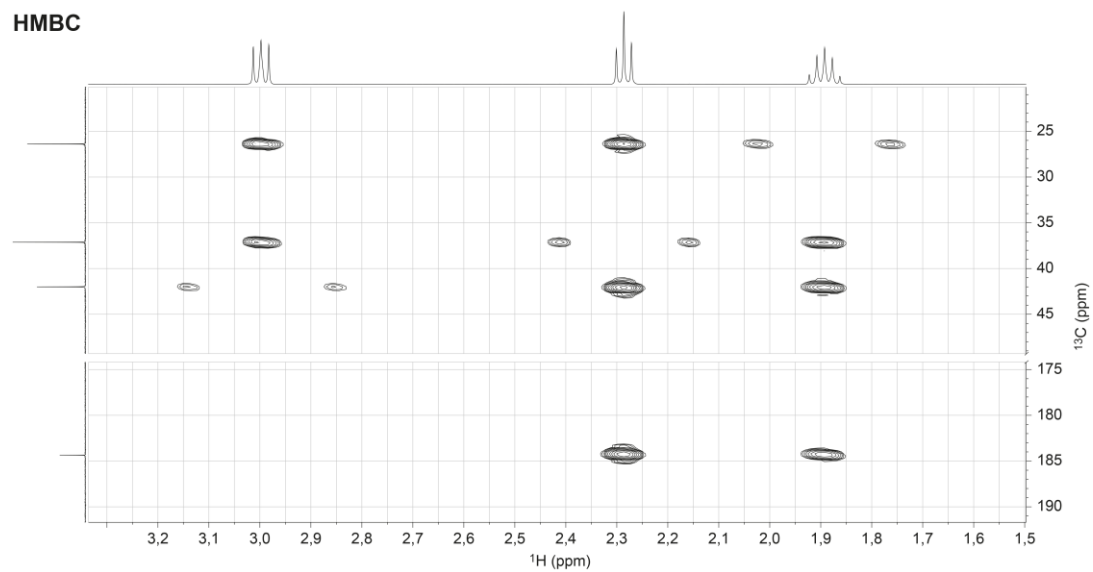
Difficoltà ★

In D₂O**DEPT 135****COSY**

HSQC



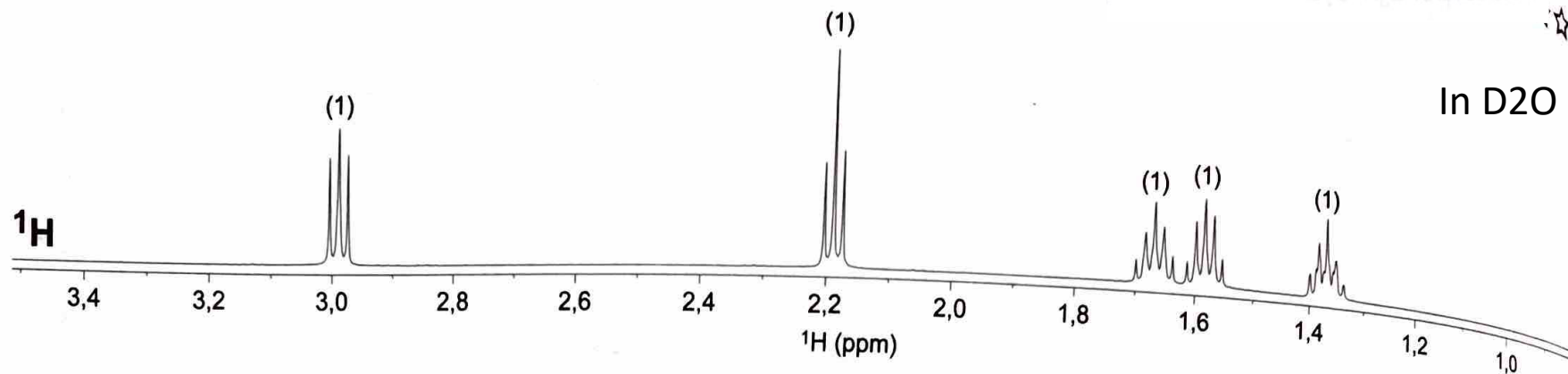
HMBC



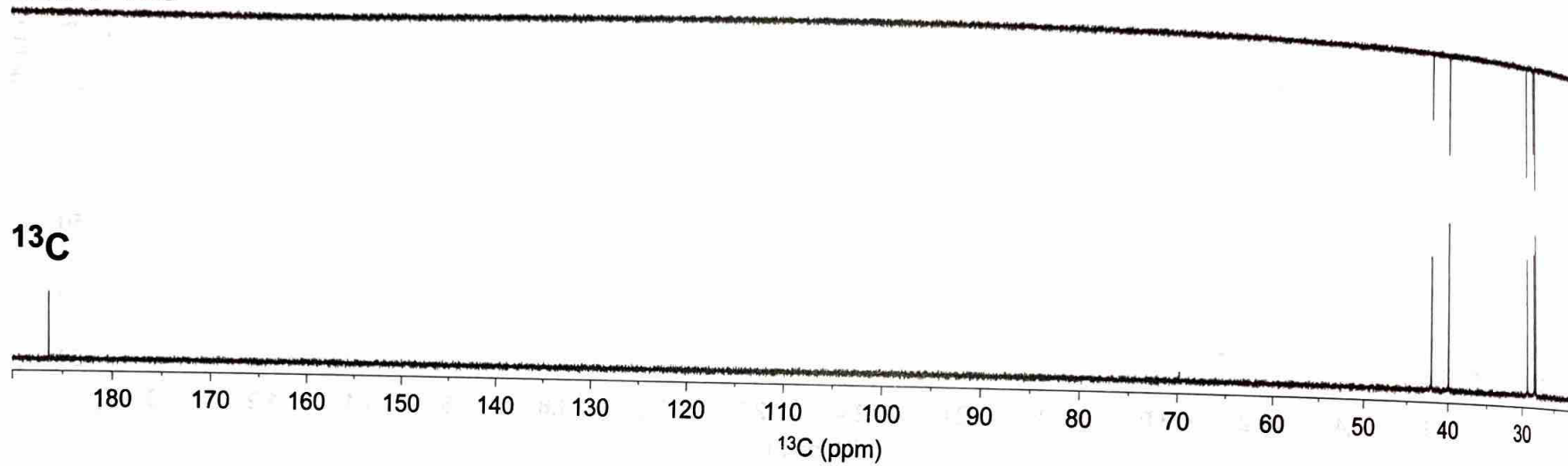
Campo: 500 MHz (^1H); 125 MHz (^{13}C)

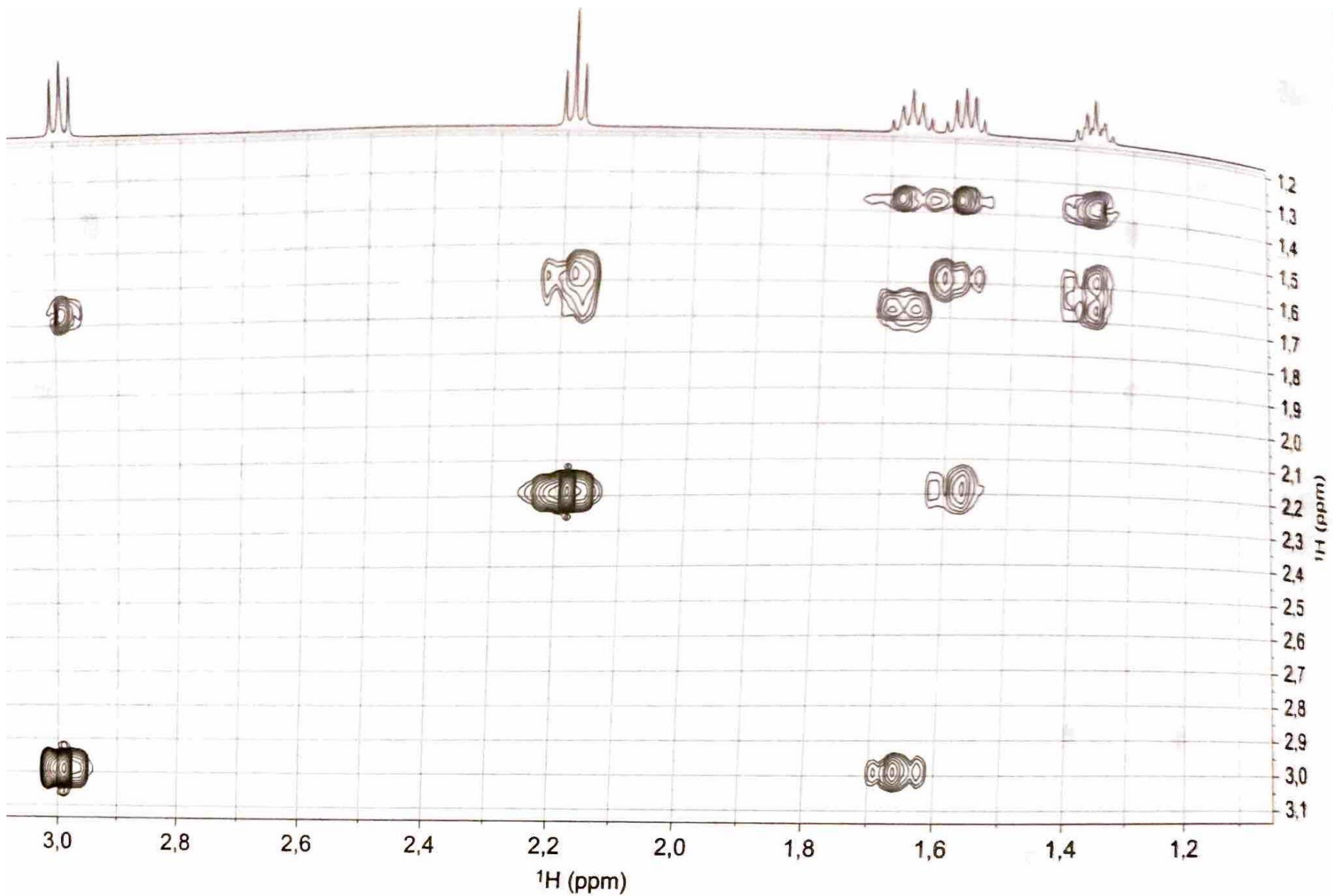


In D₂O

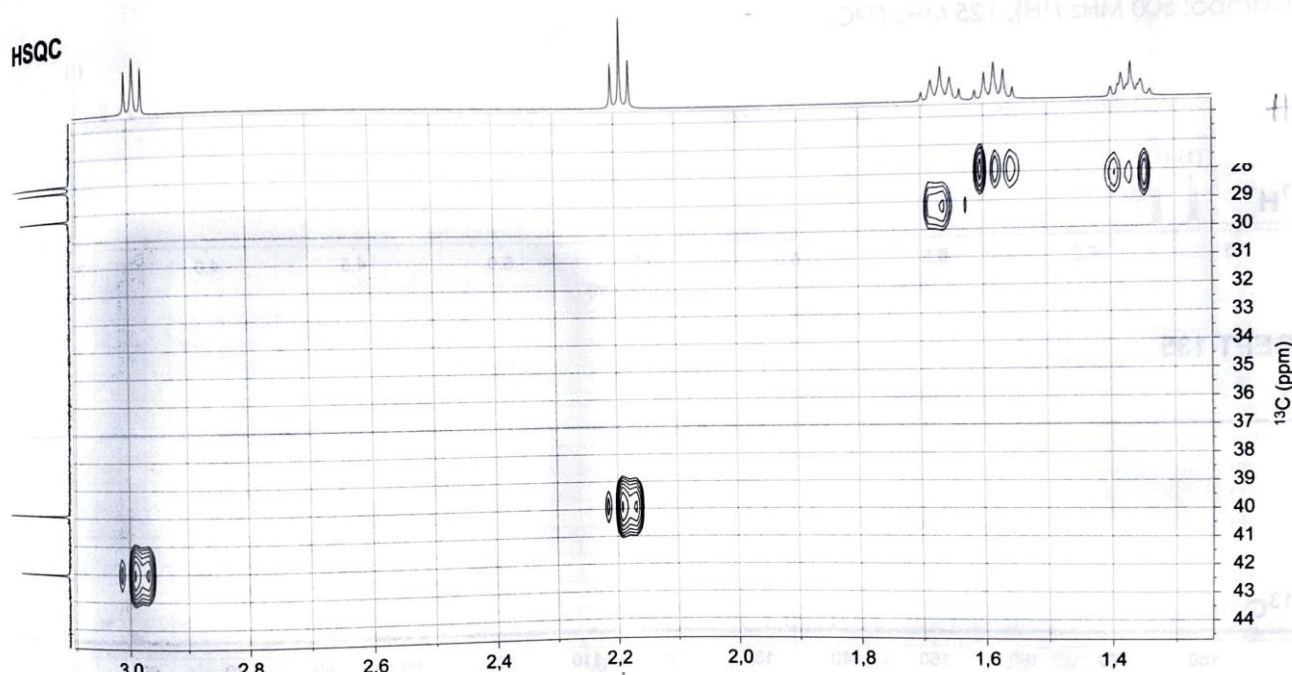


DEPT 135

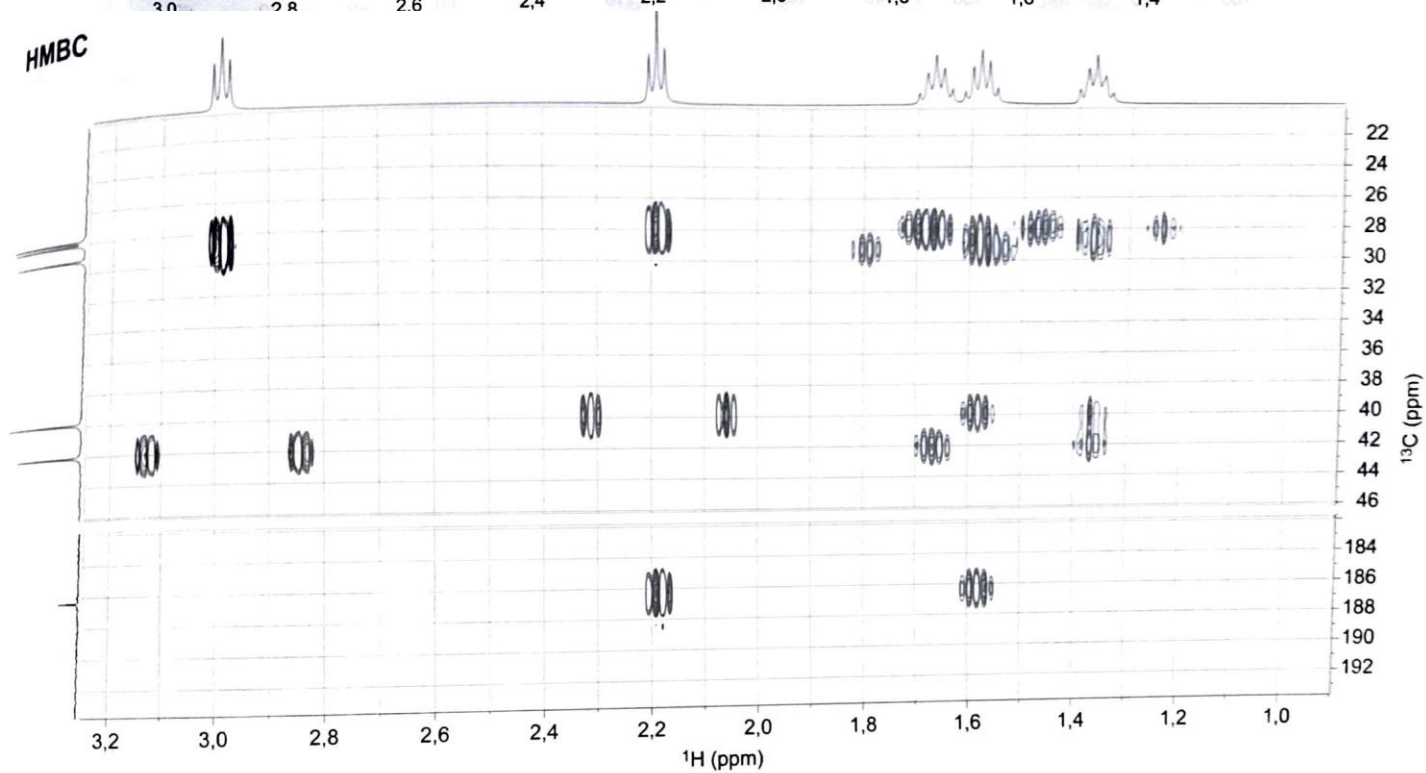




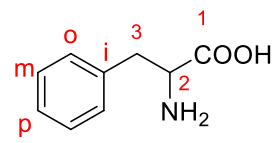
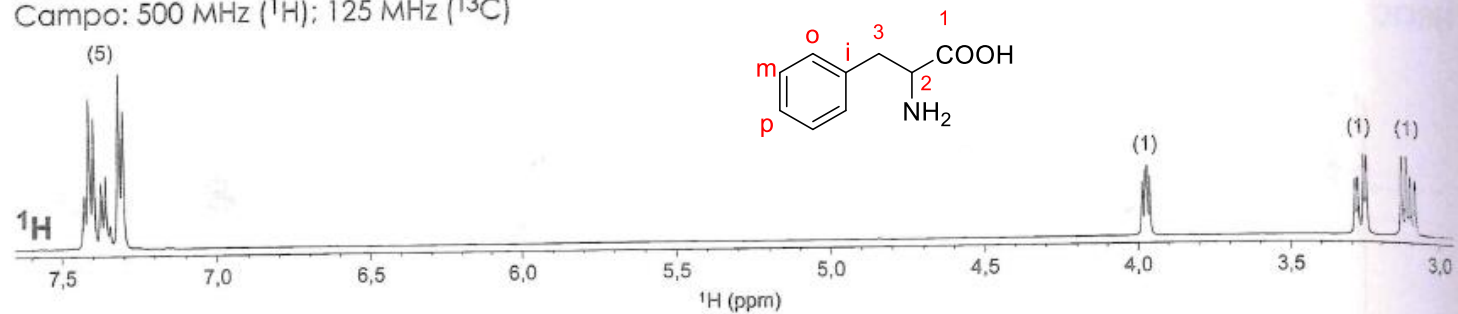
HSQC



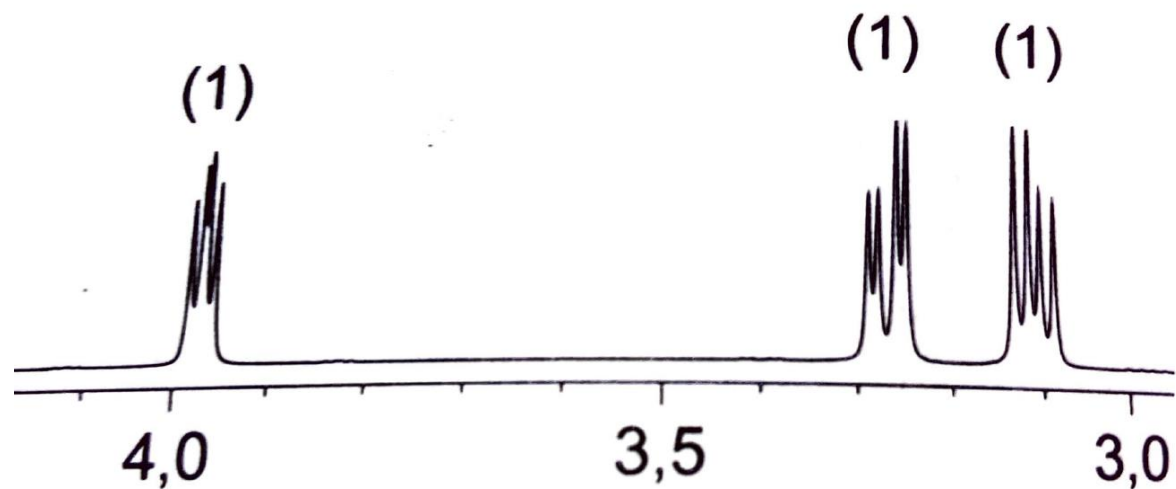
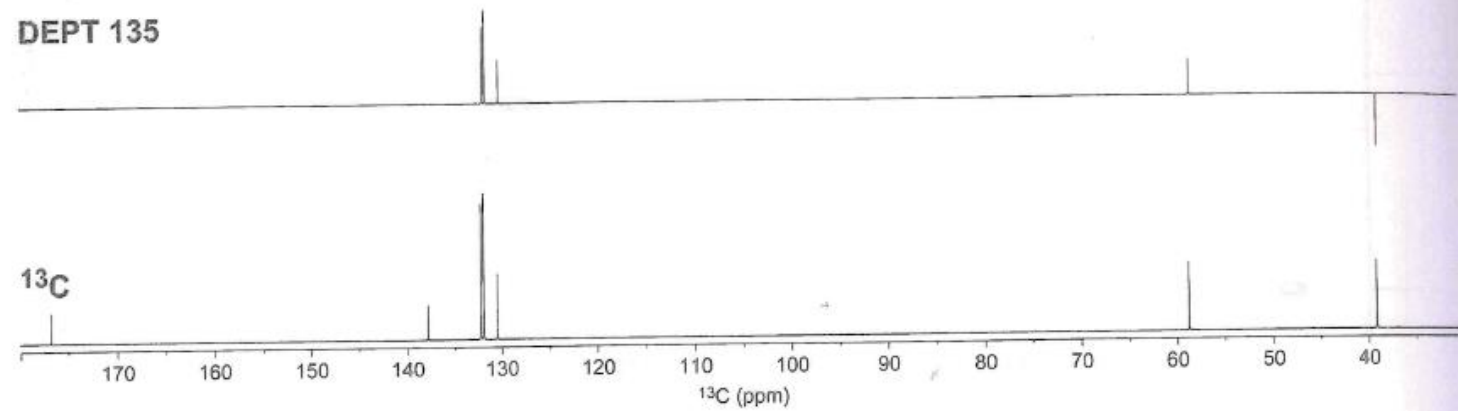
HMBC



Solvente: D₂O Suggerimento: È un aminoacido naturale
Campo: 500 MHz (¹H); 125 MHz (¹³C)

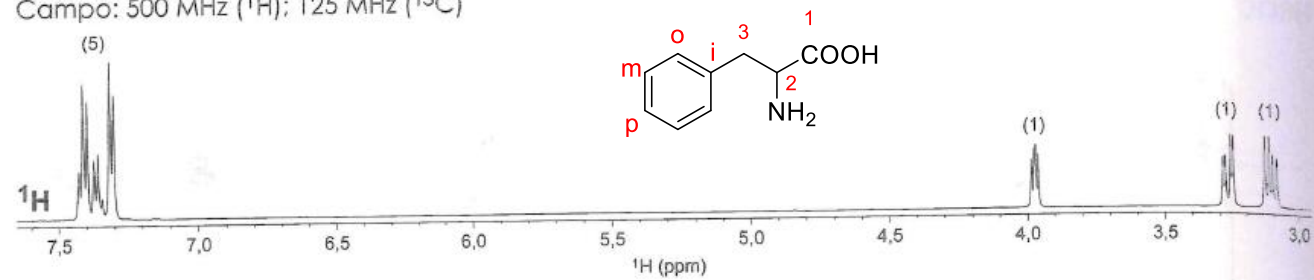


DEPT 135



Sistema di spin?

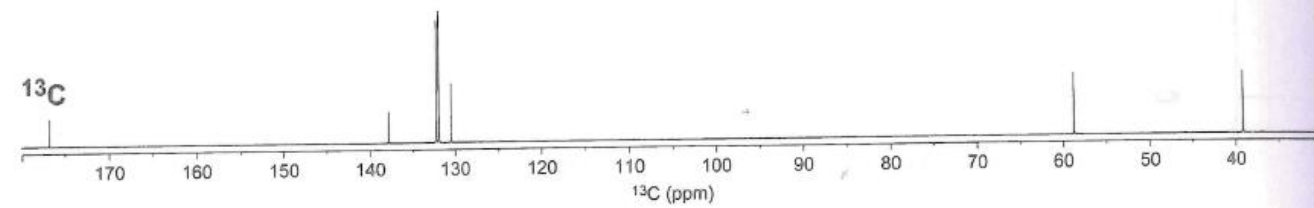
Solvente: D₂O Suggestimento: E un amminoacido naturale
Campo: 500 MHz (¹H); 125 MHz (¹³C)



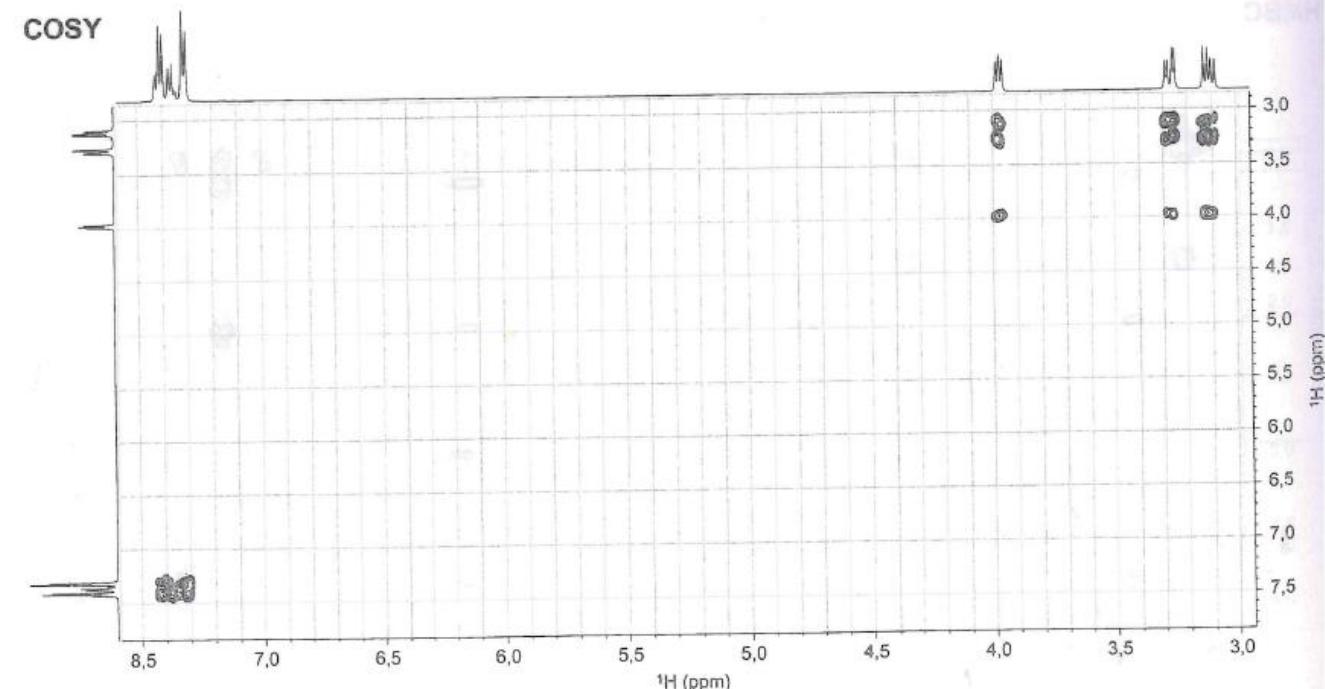
DEPT 135



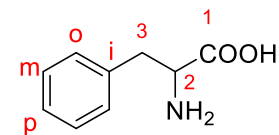
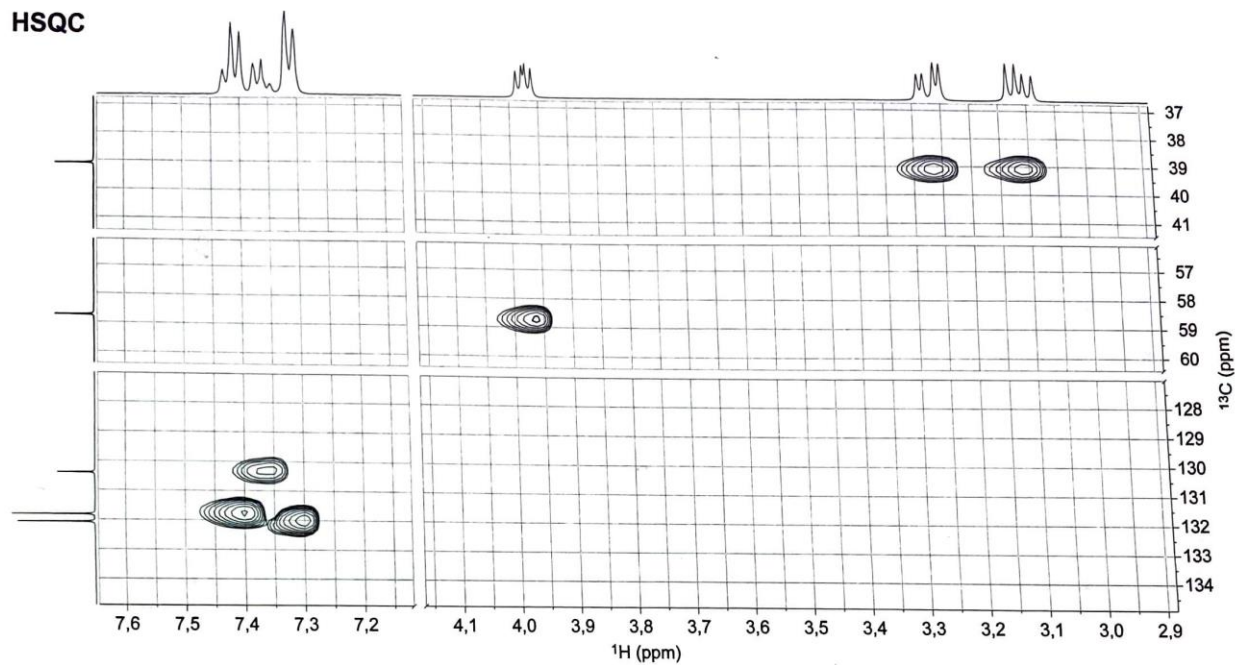
¹³C



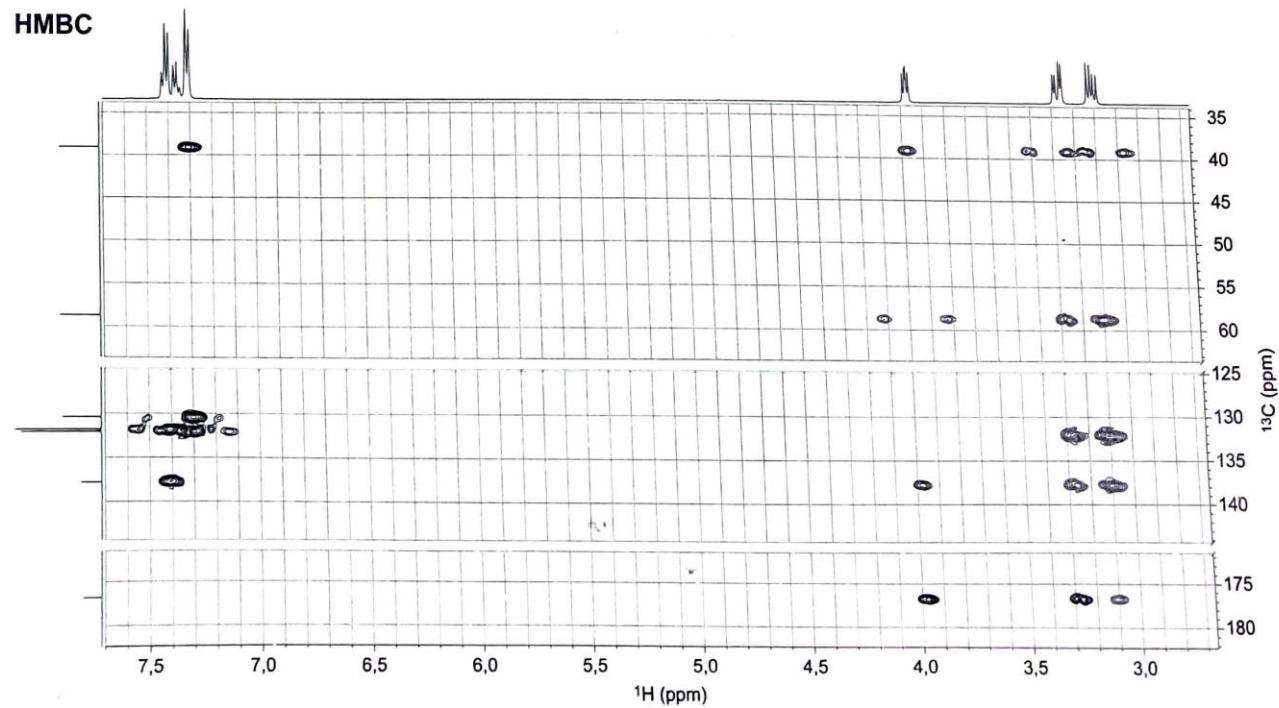
COSY



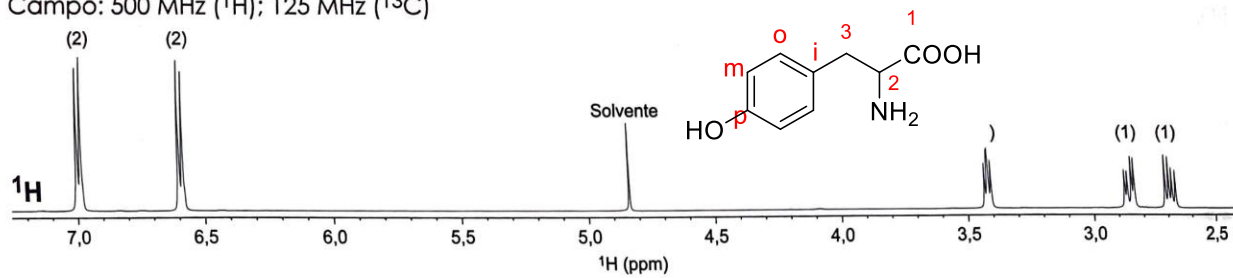
HSQC



HMBC

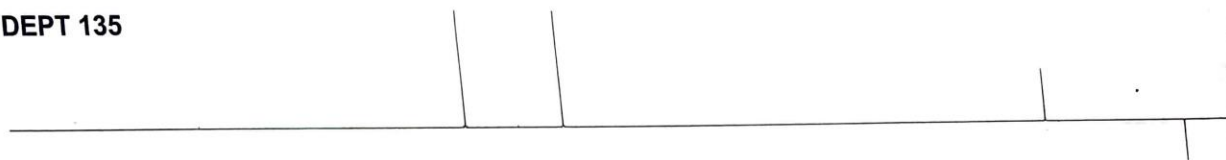


Solvente: D₂O Suggestimento: È un amminoacido naturale
Campo: 500 MHz (¹H); 125 MHz (¹³C)

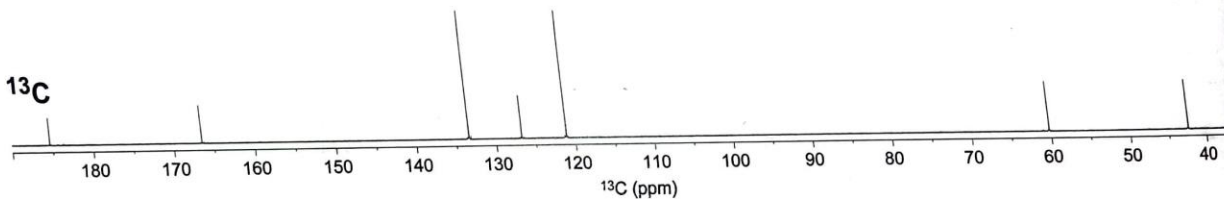


In D₂O

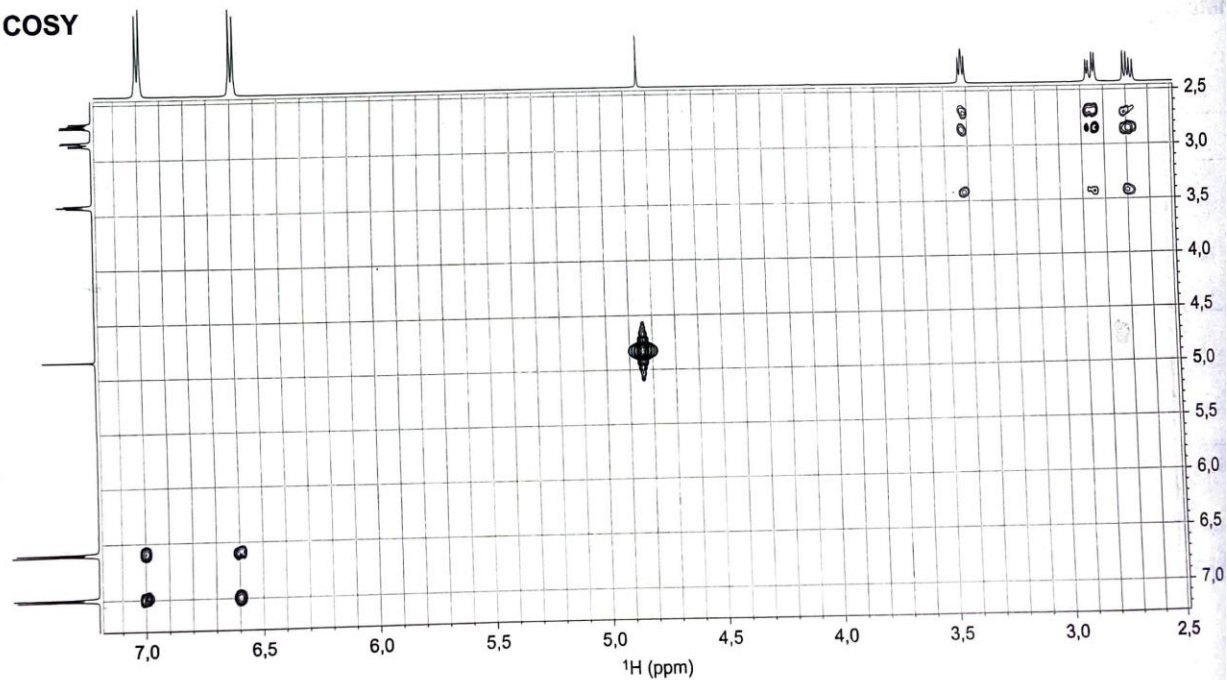
DEPT 135

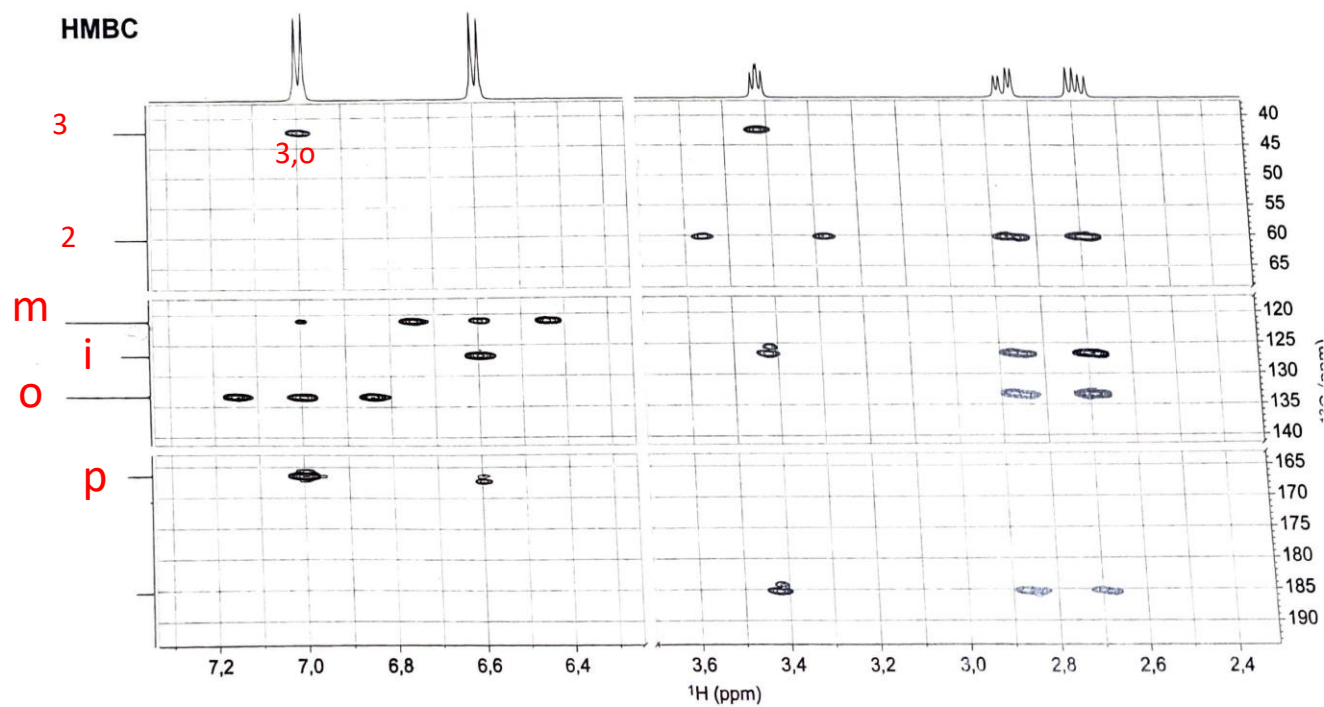
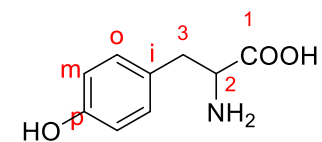
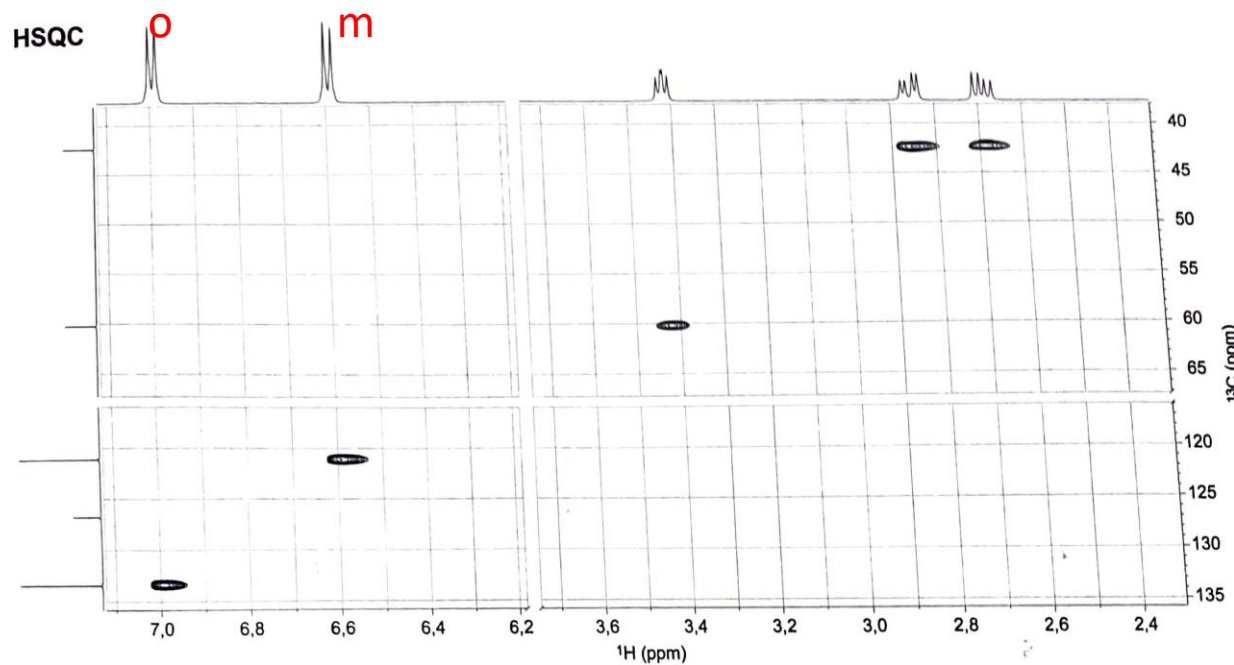


¹³C

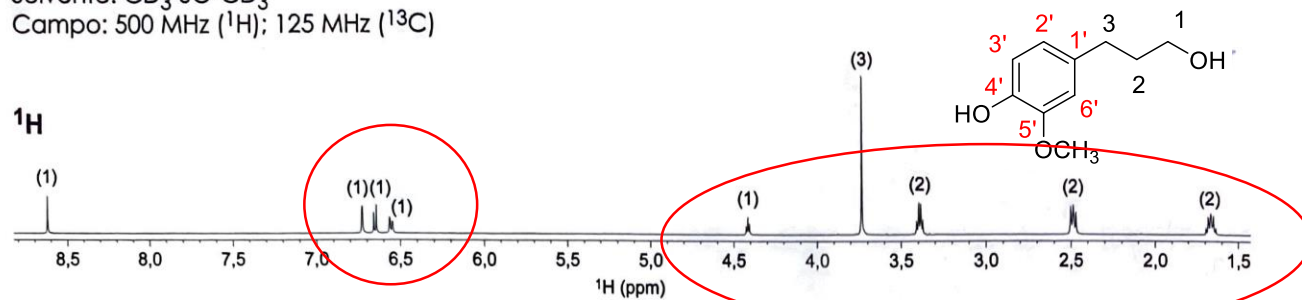


COSY





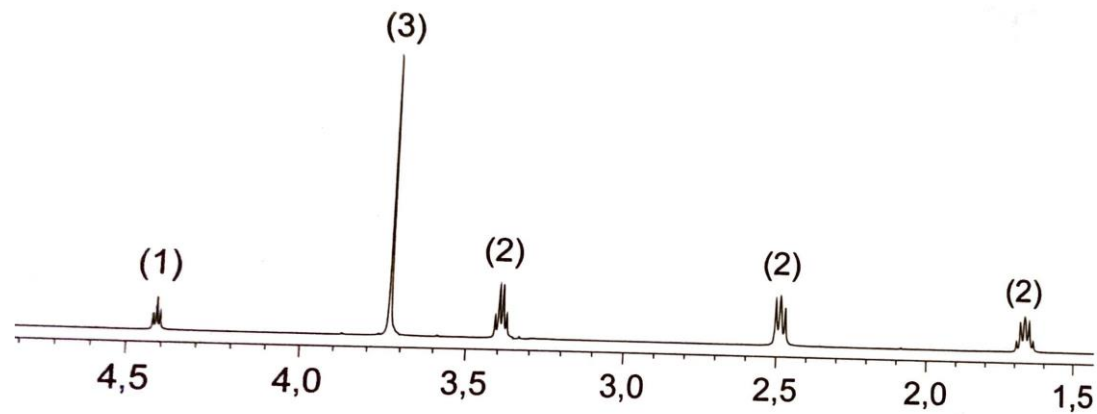
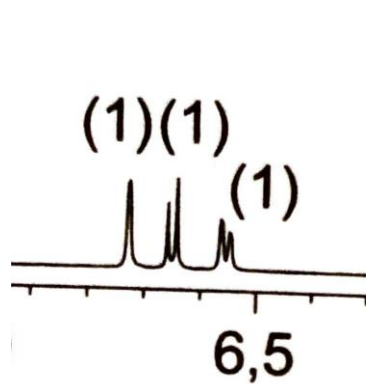
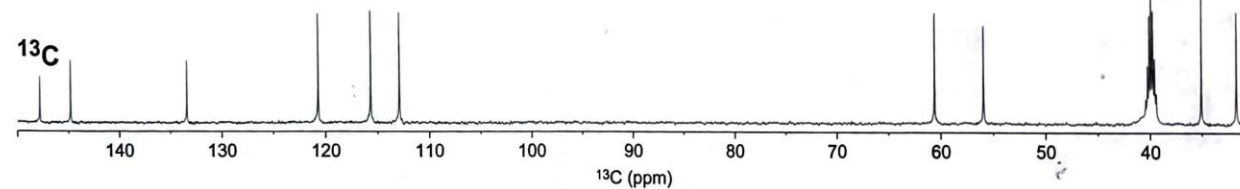
Solvente: CD₃-SO-CD₃
Campo: 500 MHz (¹H); 125 MHz (¹³C)



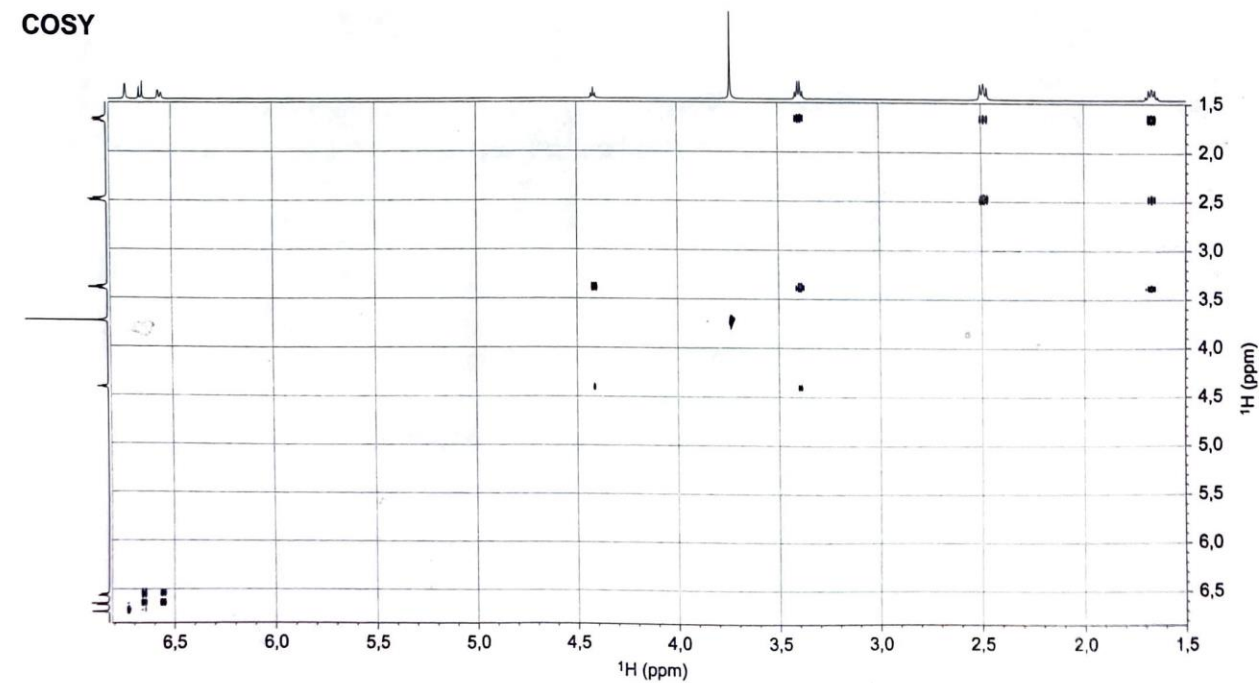
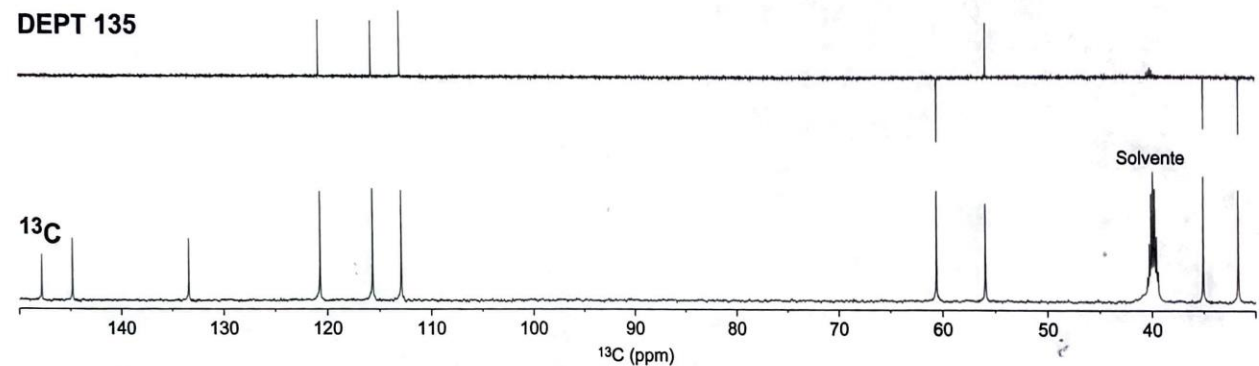
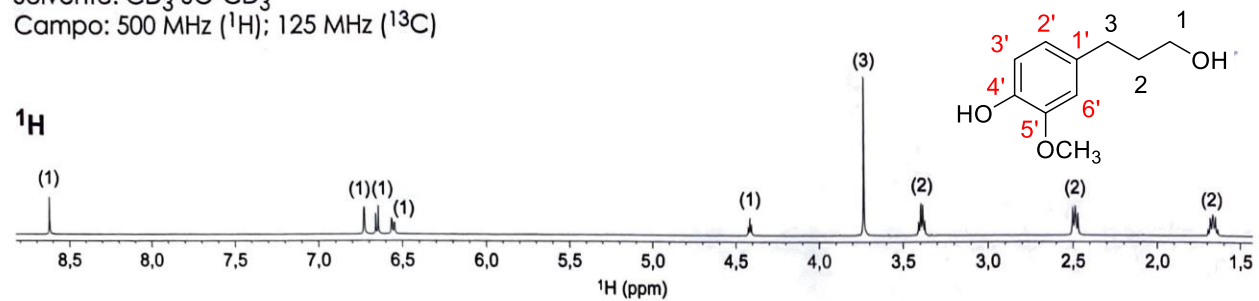
DEPT 135



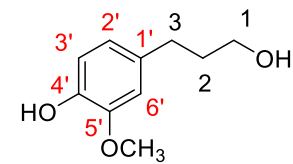
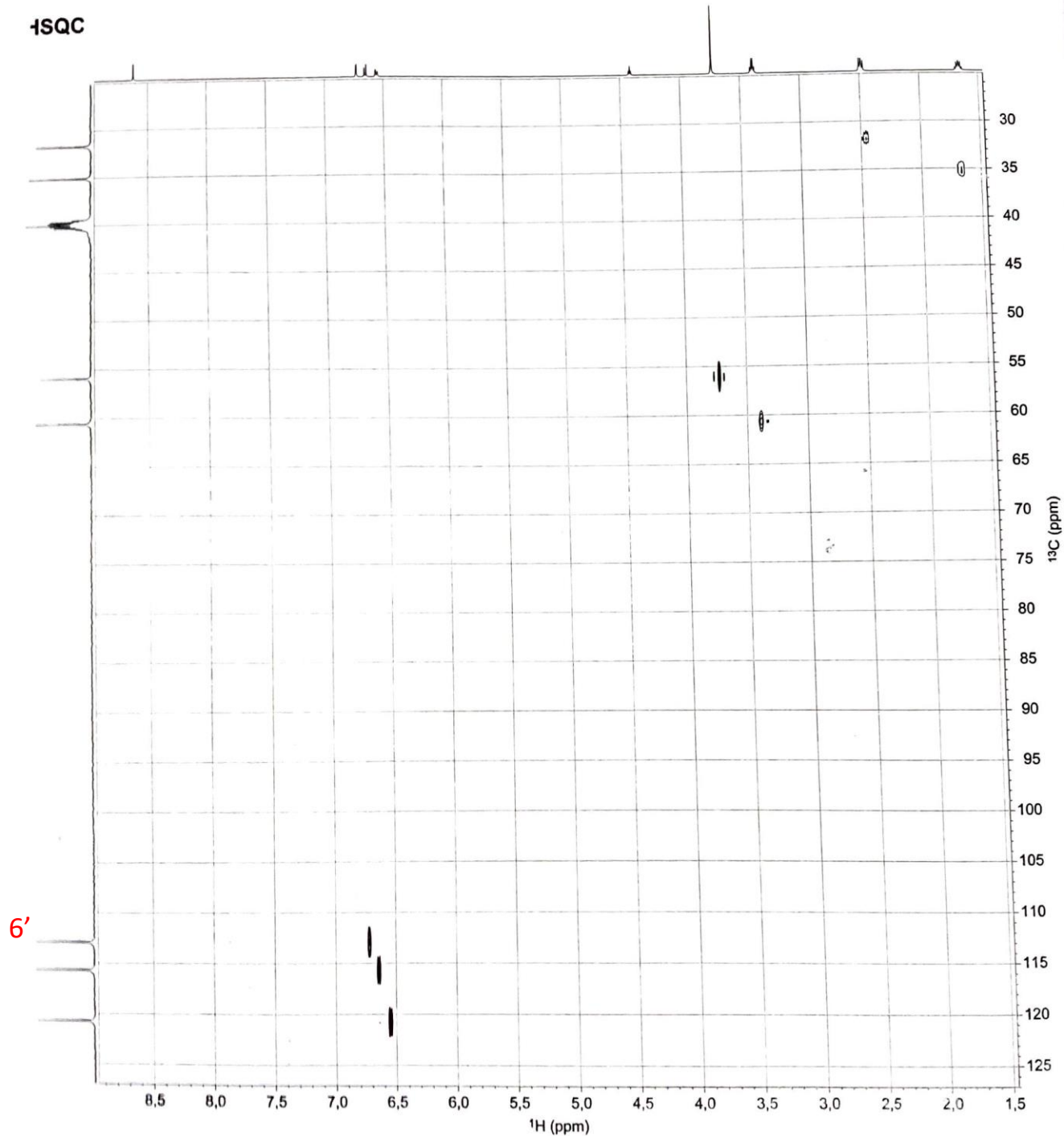
¹³C



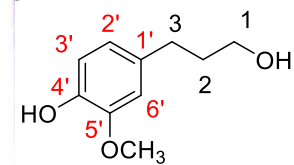
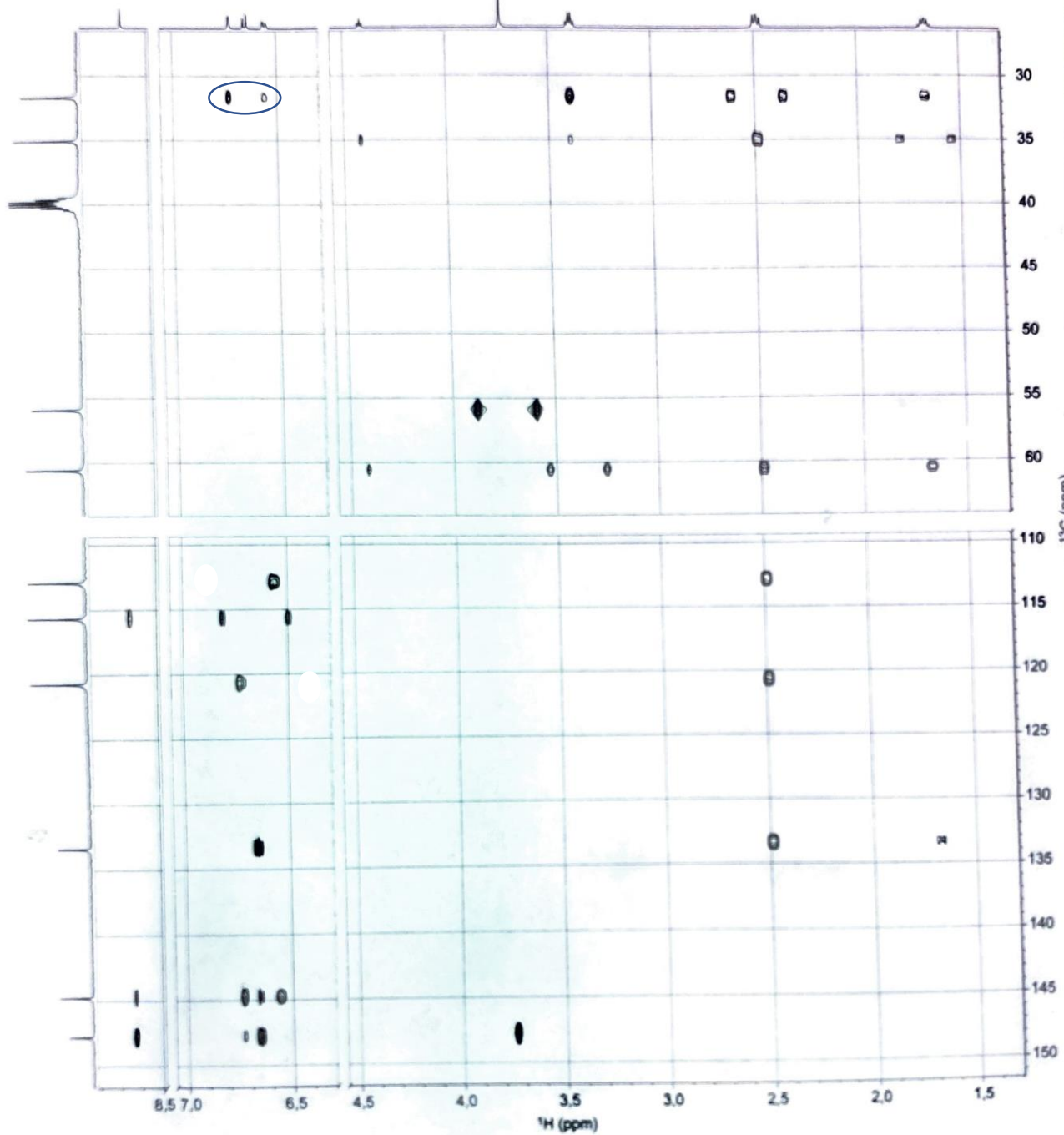
Solvente: $\text{CD}_3\text{SO-CD}_3$
Campo: 500 MHz (^1H); 125 MHz (^{13}C)



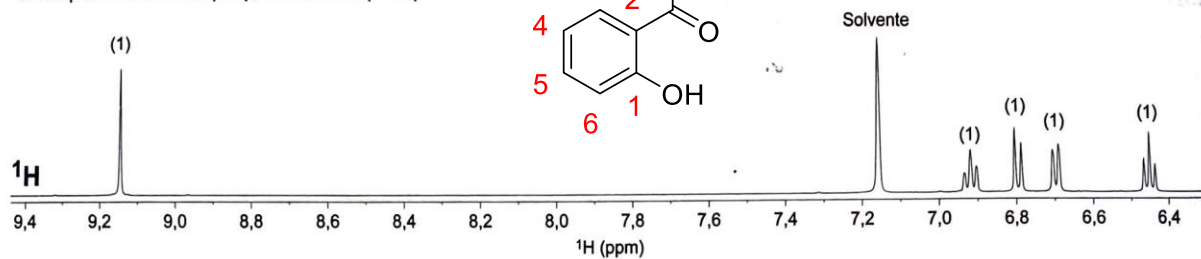
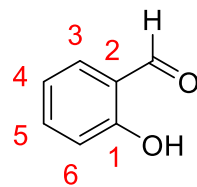
1SQC



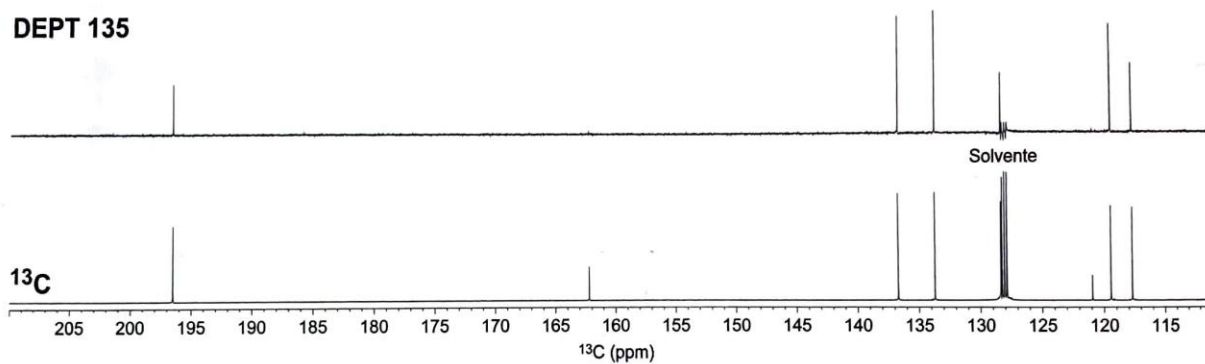
HMBC



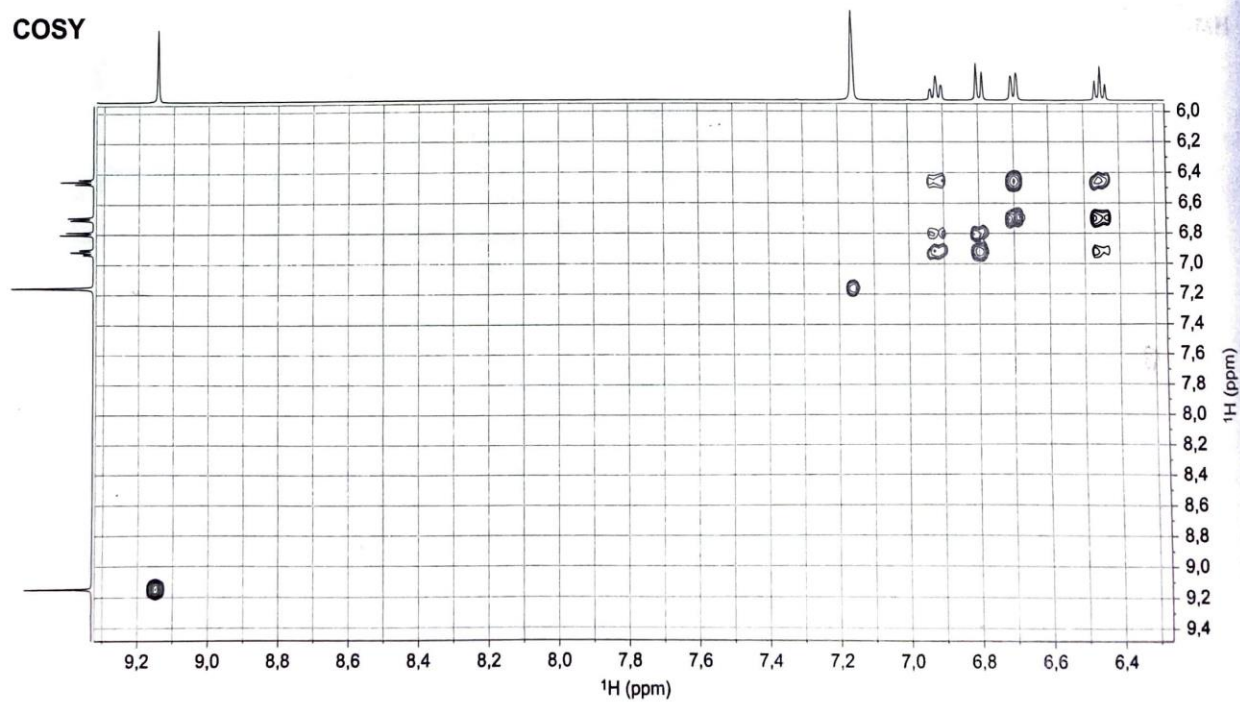
Solvente: C_6D_6
Campo: 500 MHz (1H); 125 MHz (^{13}C)



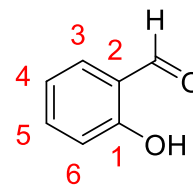
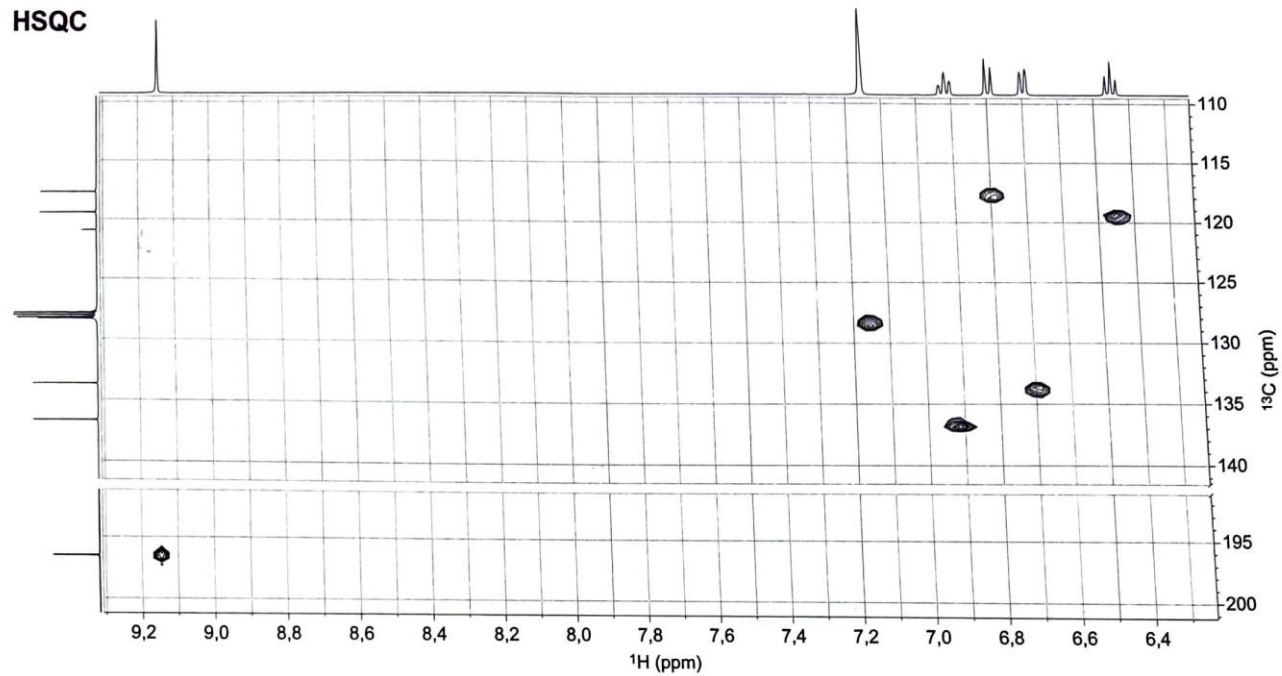
DEPT 135



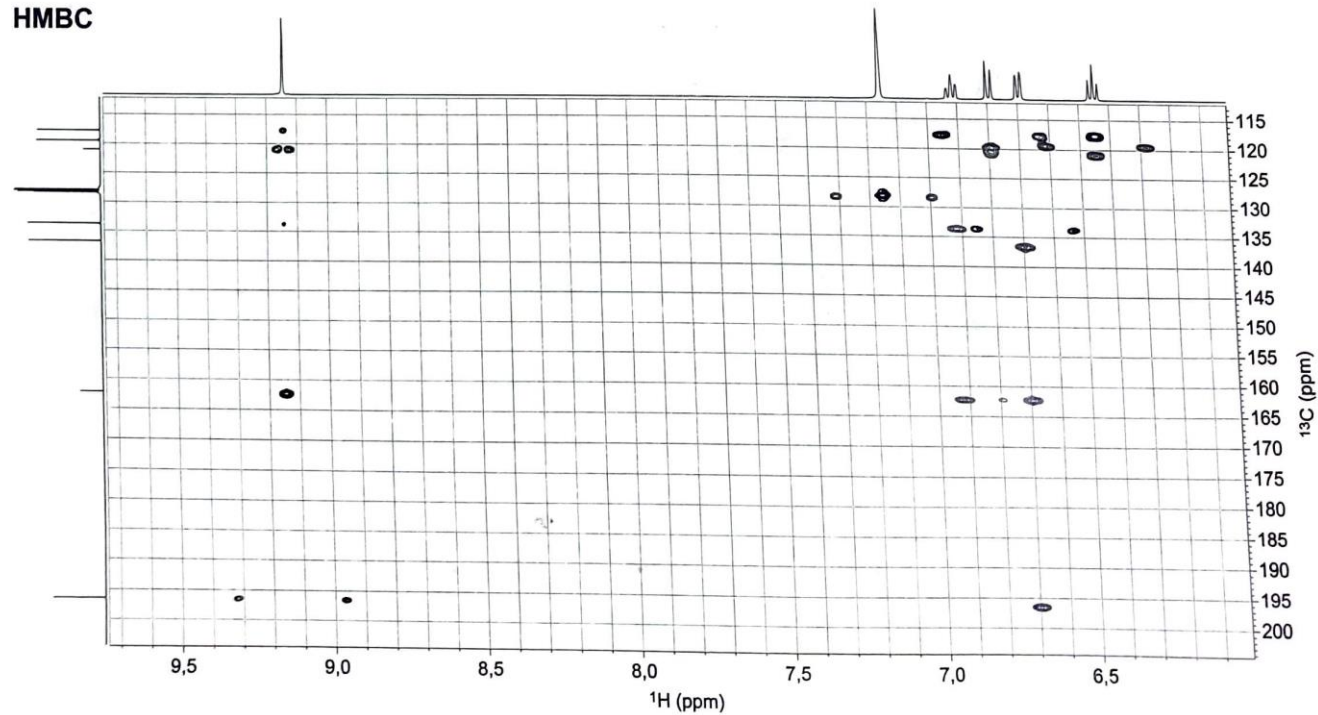
COSY

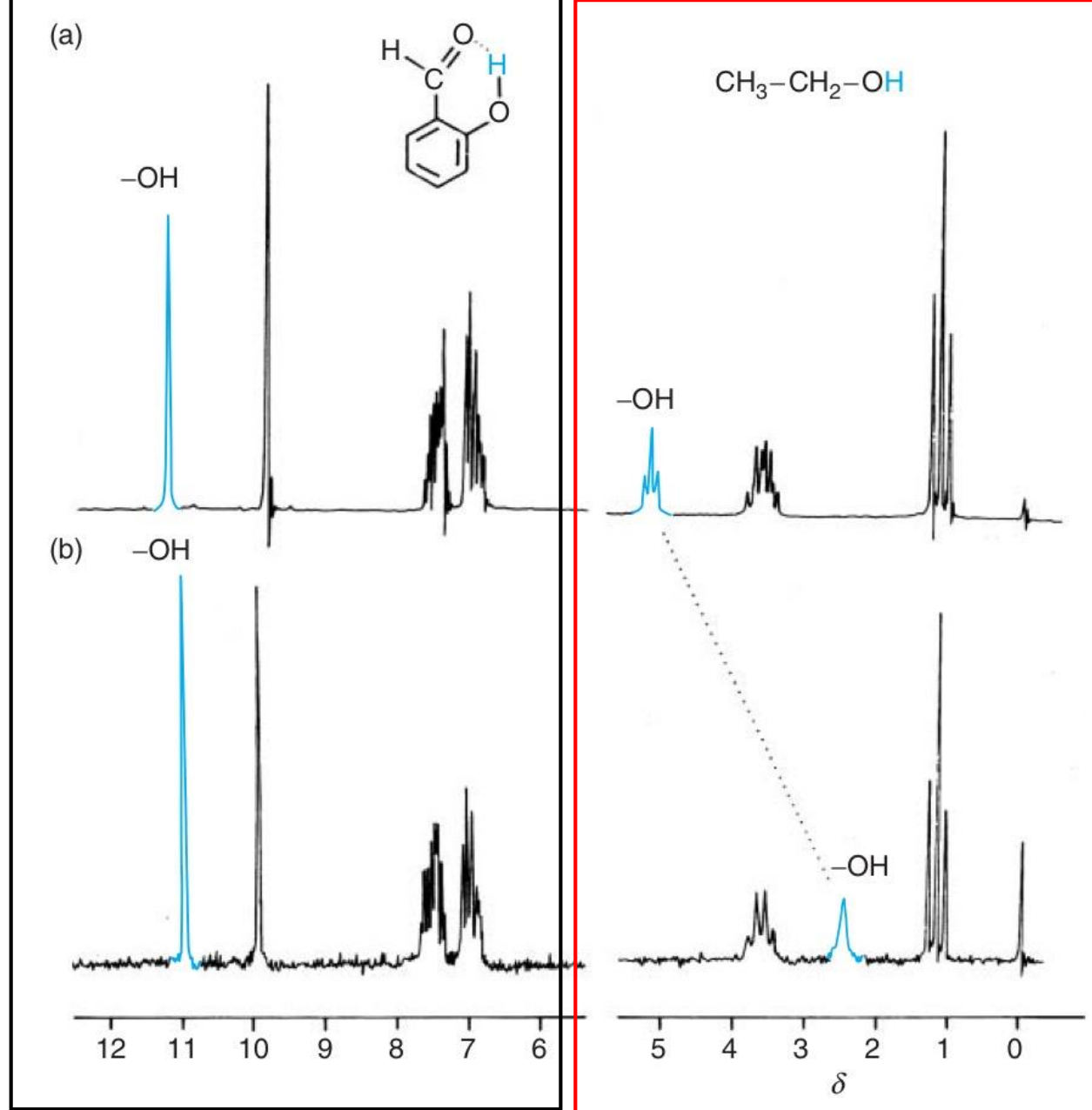


HSQC



HMBC



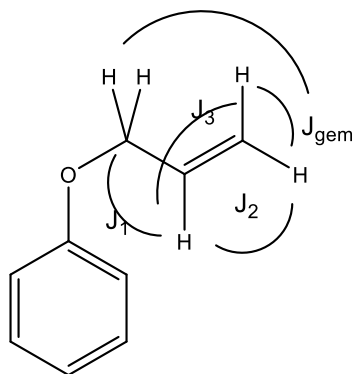
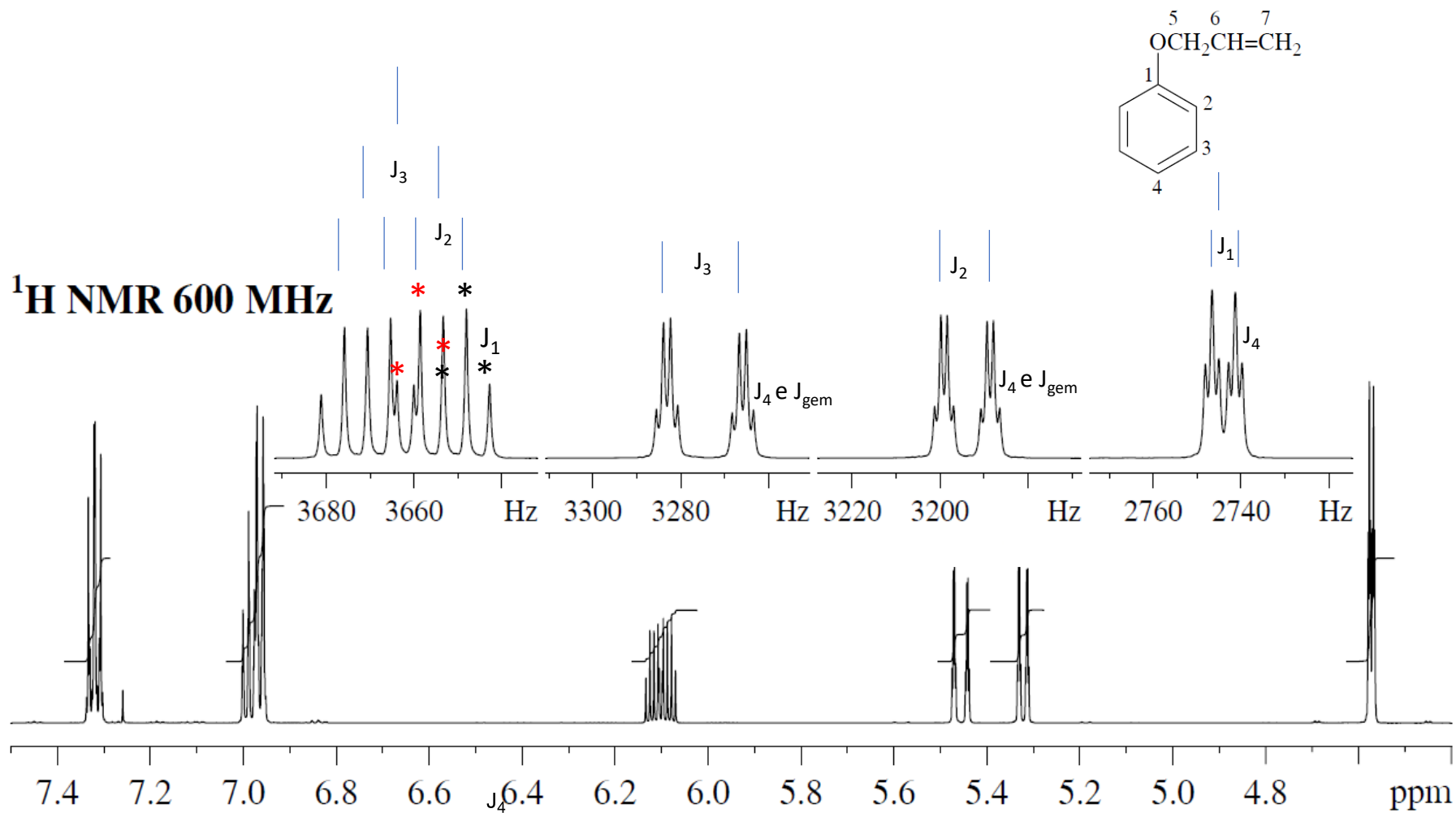


Spiegare le variazioni
degli spettri con i solventi

a) DMSO d6

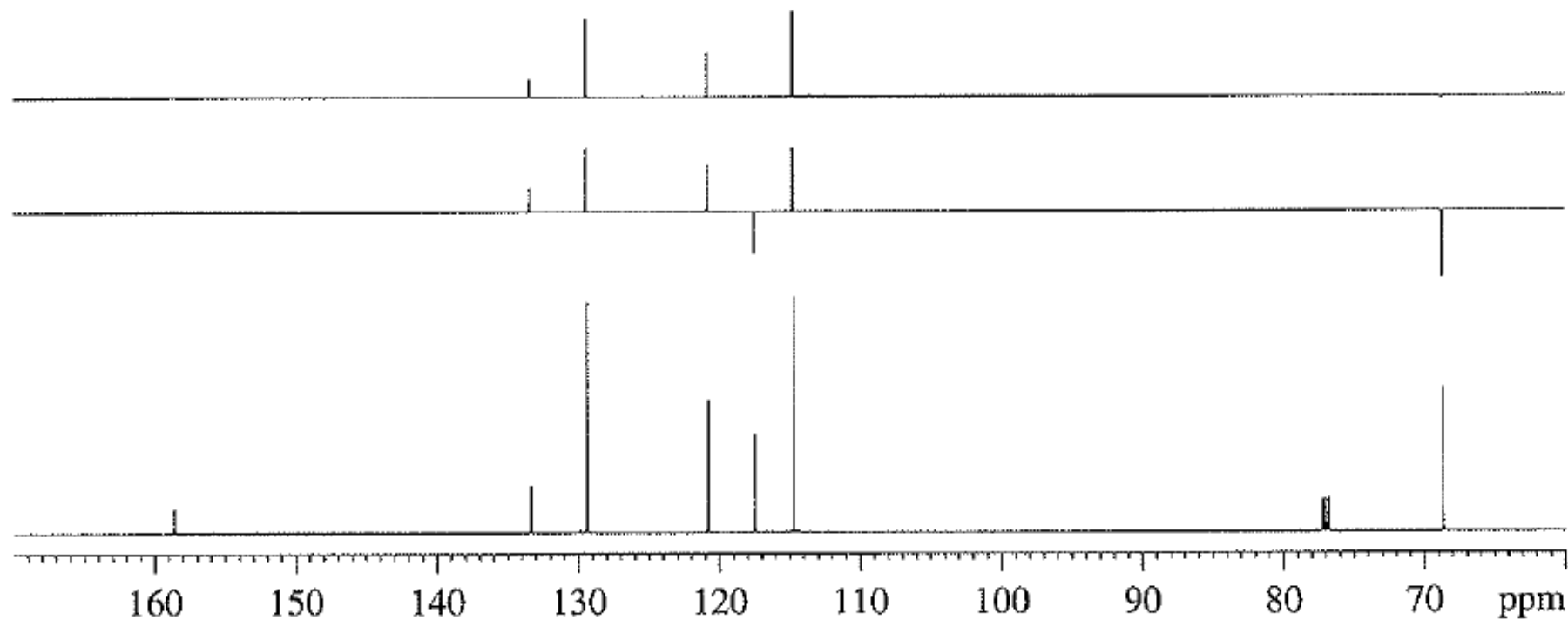
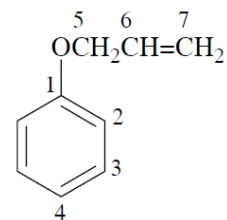
b) CDCl3

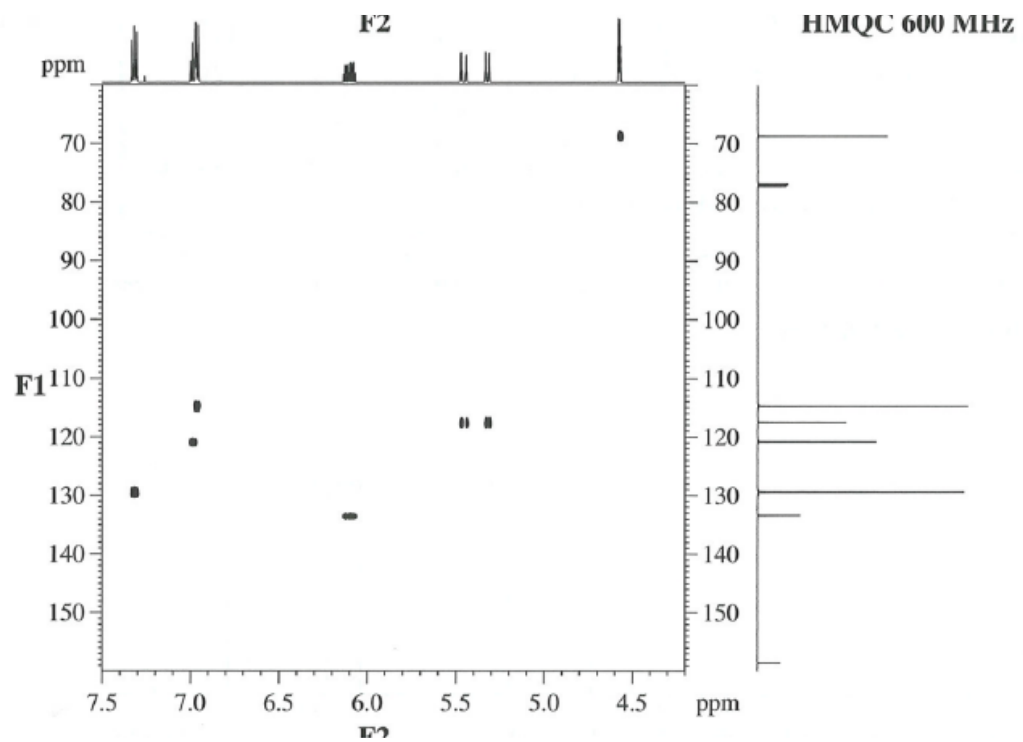
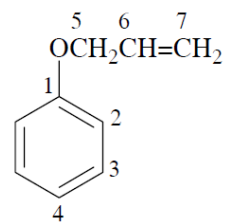
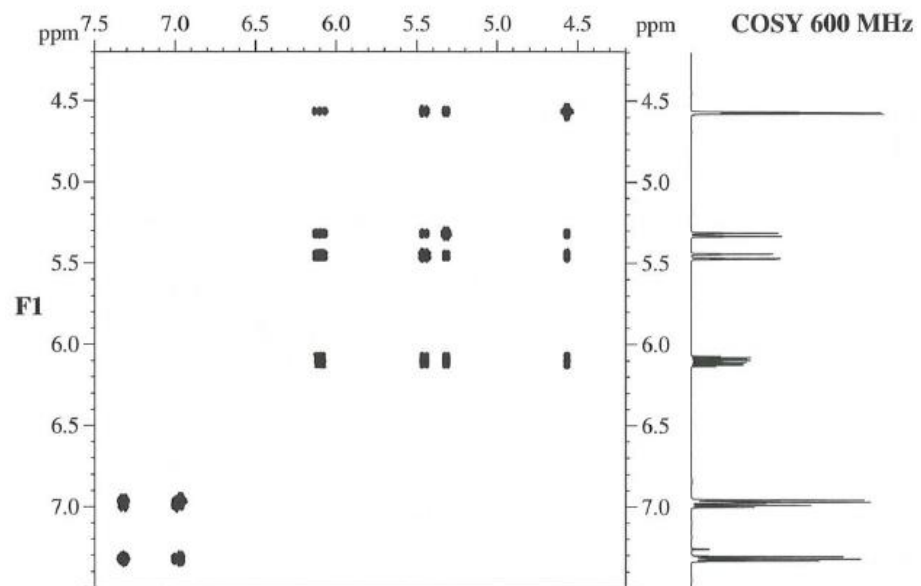
Figure 5.21 Concentration dependence of the proton resonance frequency of the hydroxyl protons of salicylaldehyde and ethanol: (a) neat and (b) 5% by volume in CCl_4 .



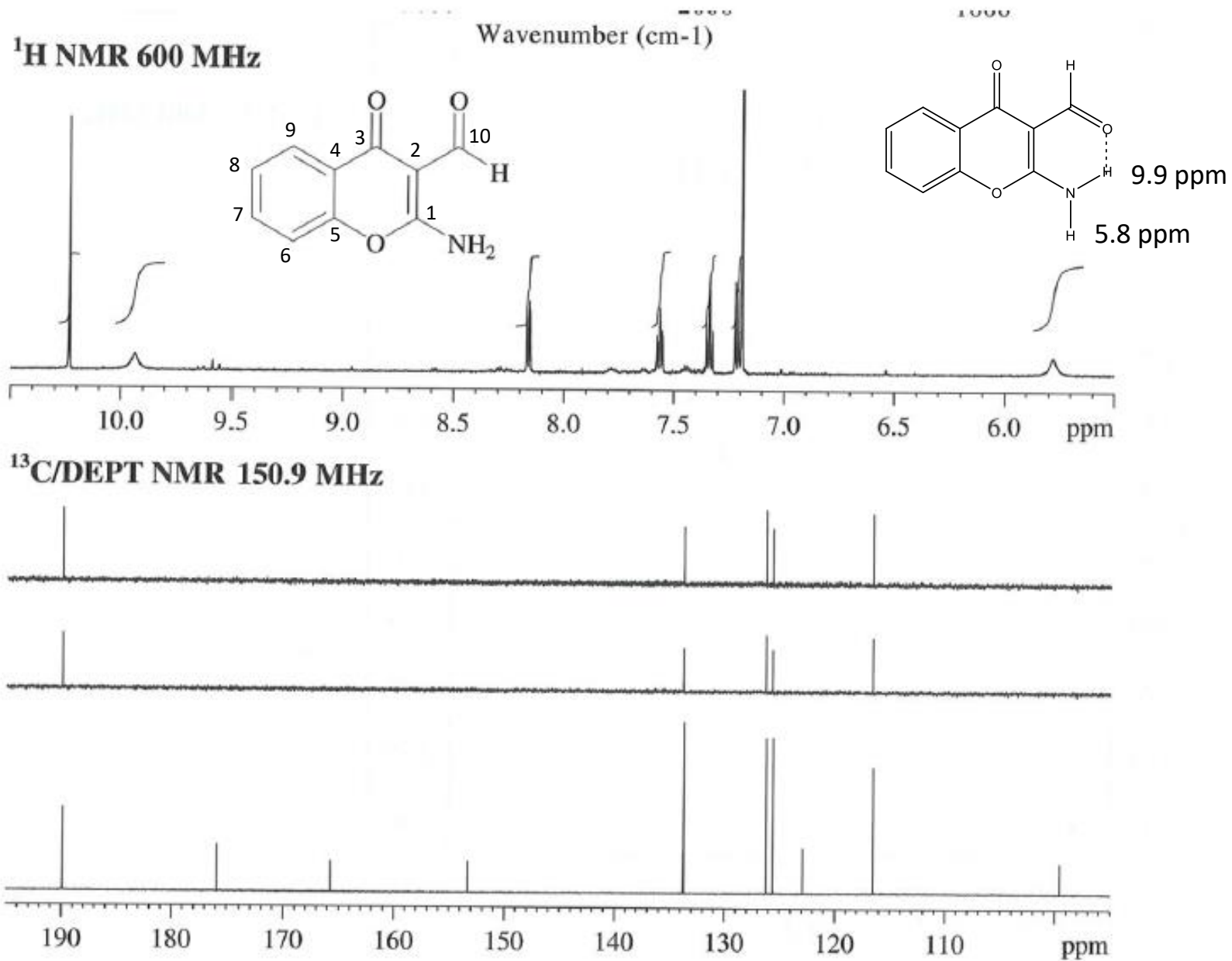
$$\begin{aligned}
 J_1 &= J_{5,6} \\
 J_2 &= J_{6,7} \text{ cis} \\
 J_3 &= J_{6,7} \text{ trans} \\
 J_4 &= J_{5,7} \\
 J_5 &= J_{\text{gem}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$^{13}\text{C}/\text{DEPT}$ NMR 150.9 MHz

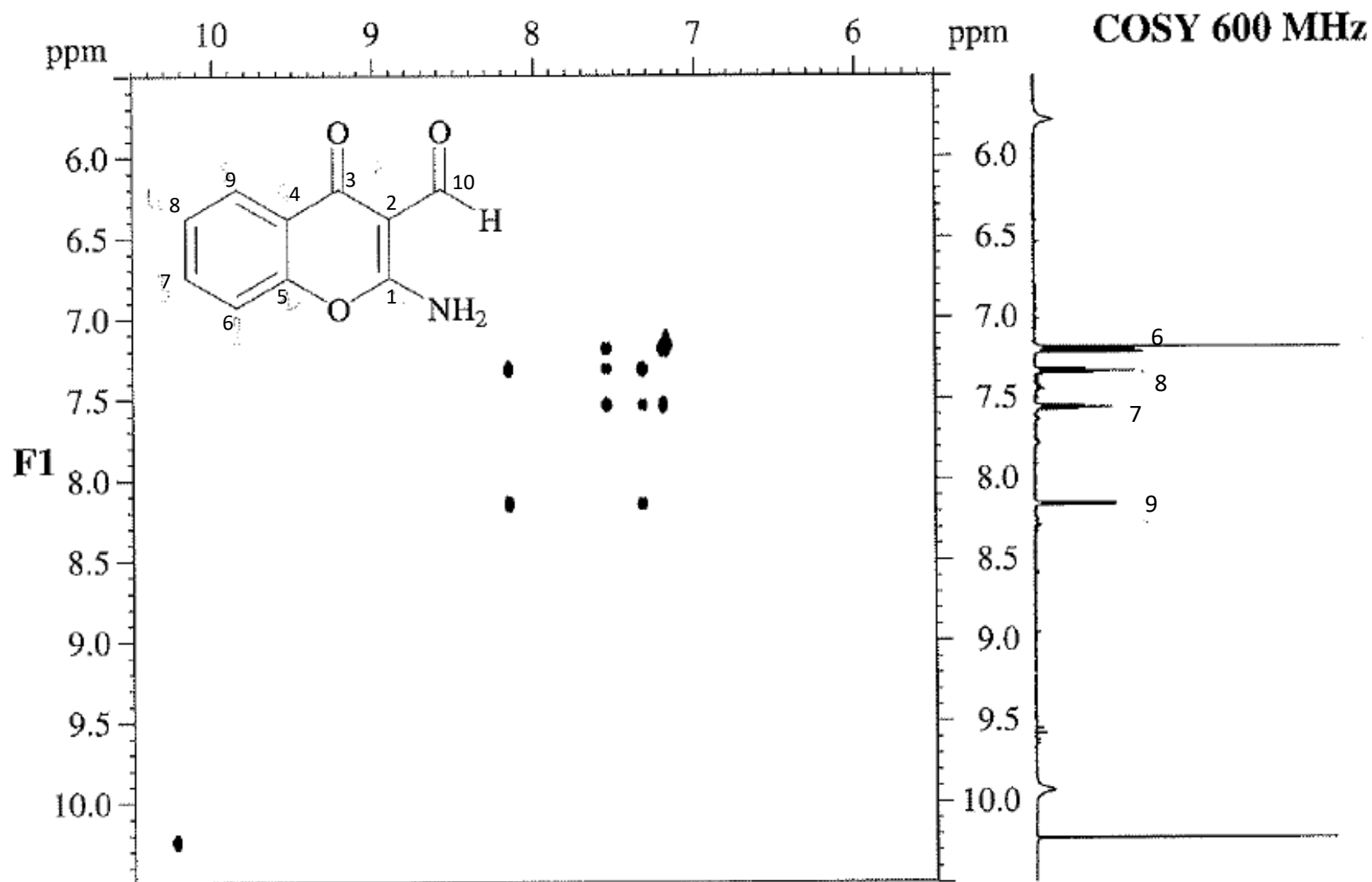




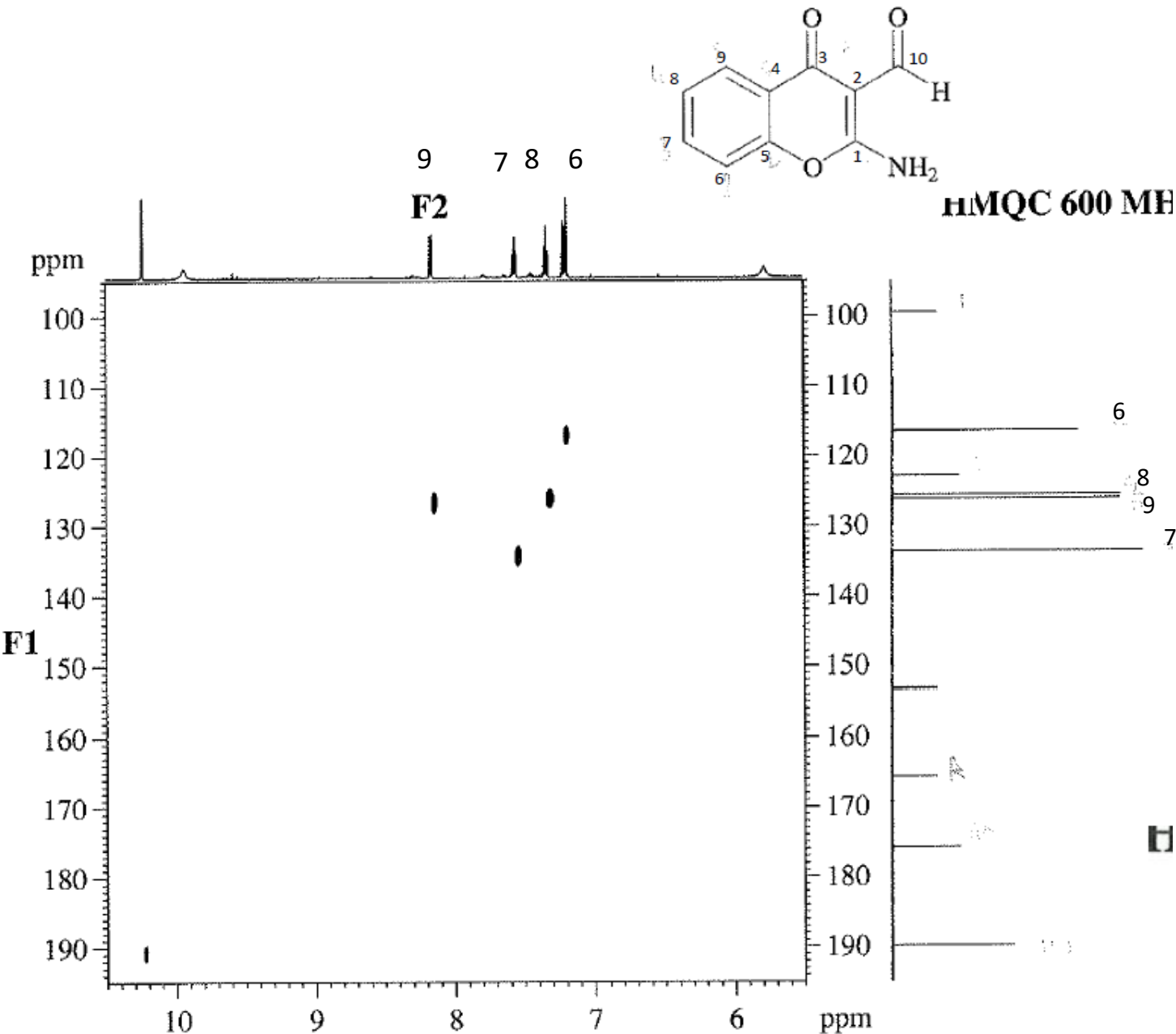
ES.3



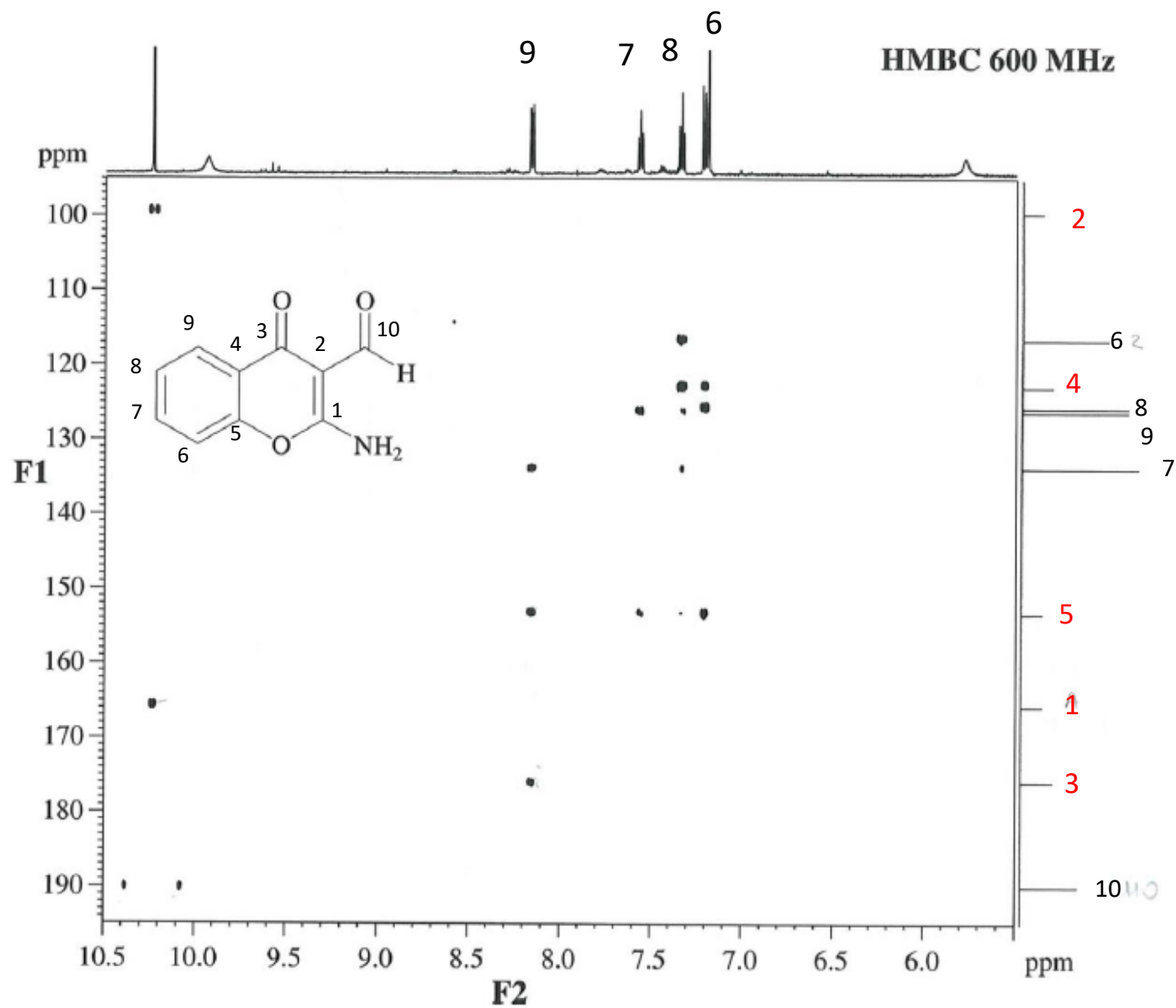
ES.3



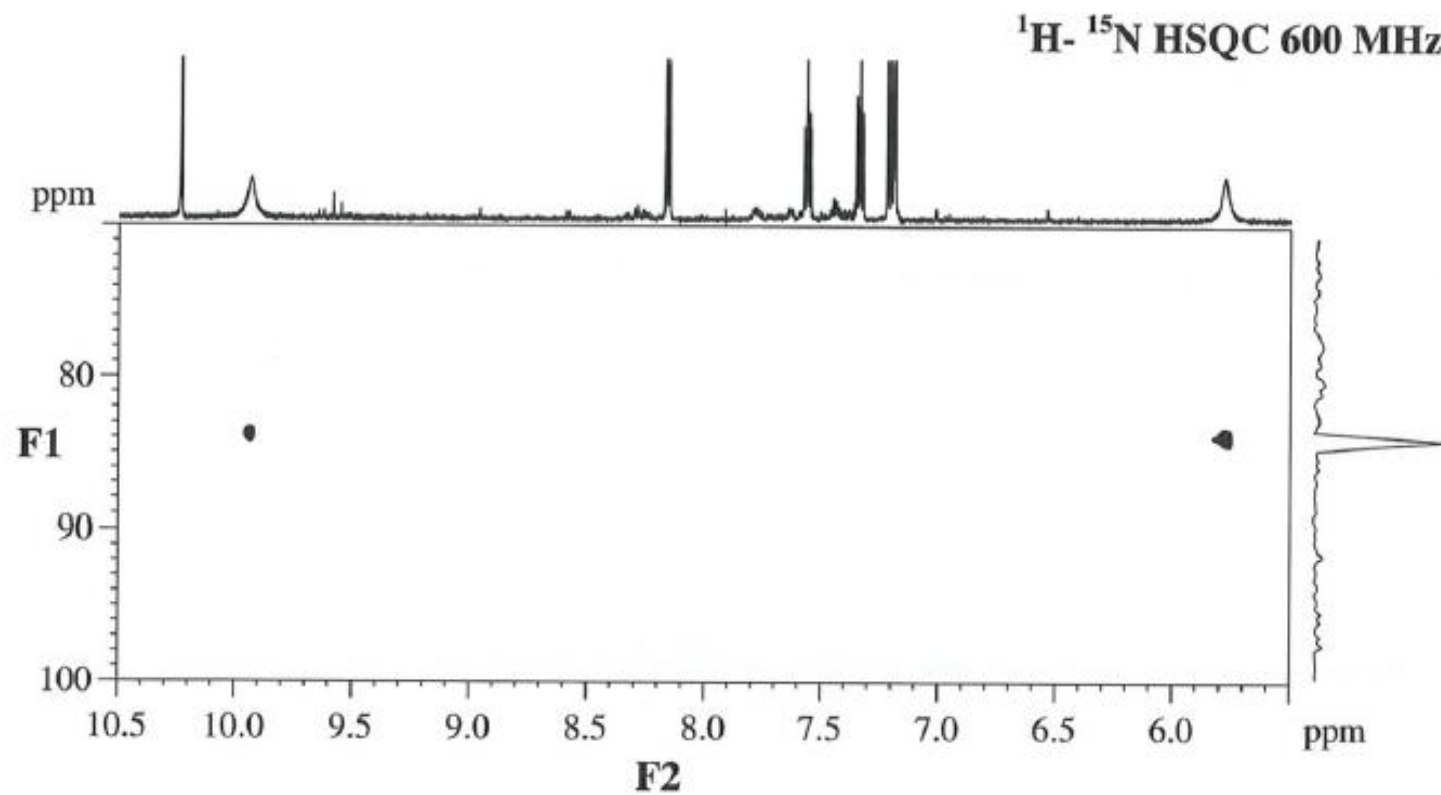
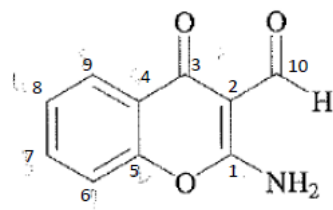
ES.3



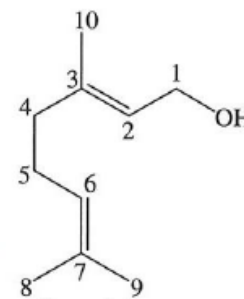
ES.3



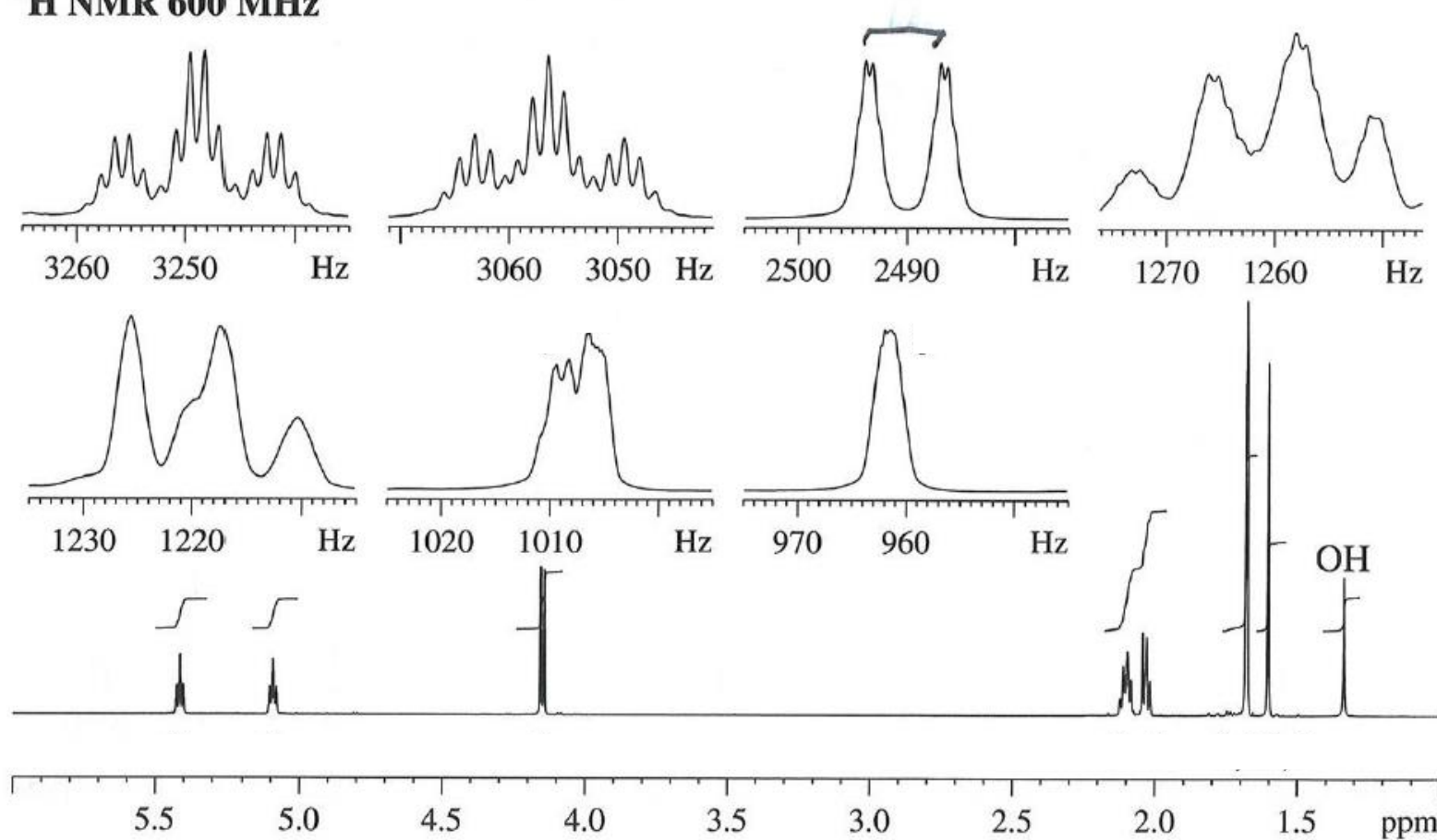
ES.3



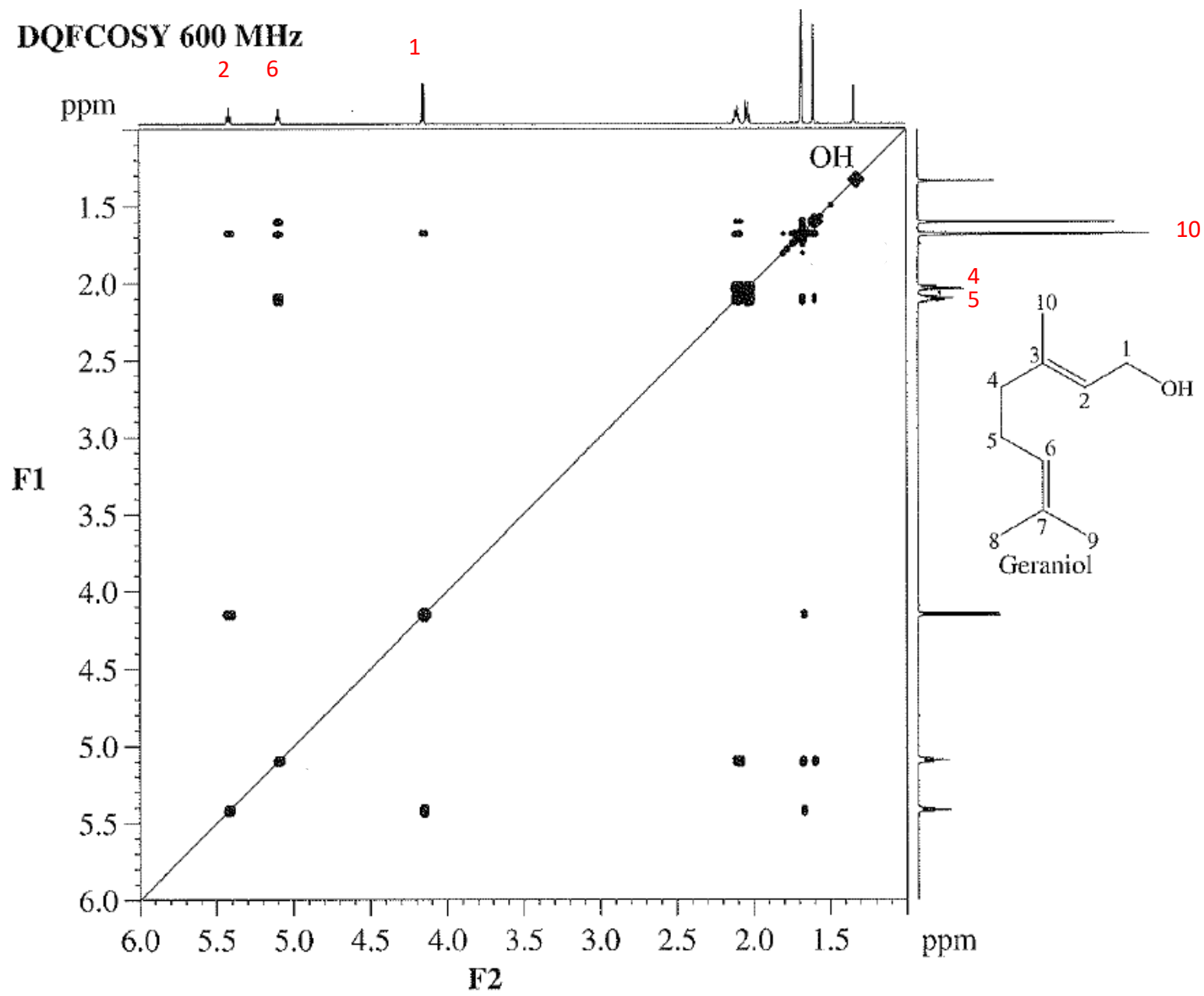
Es. 4



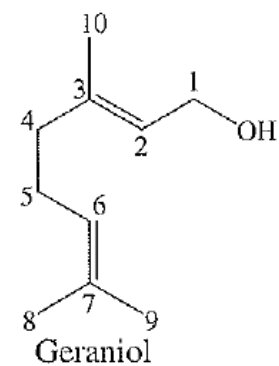
^1H NMR 600 MHz



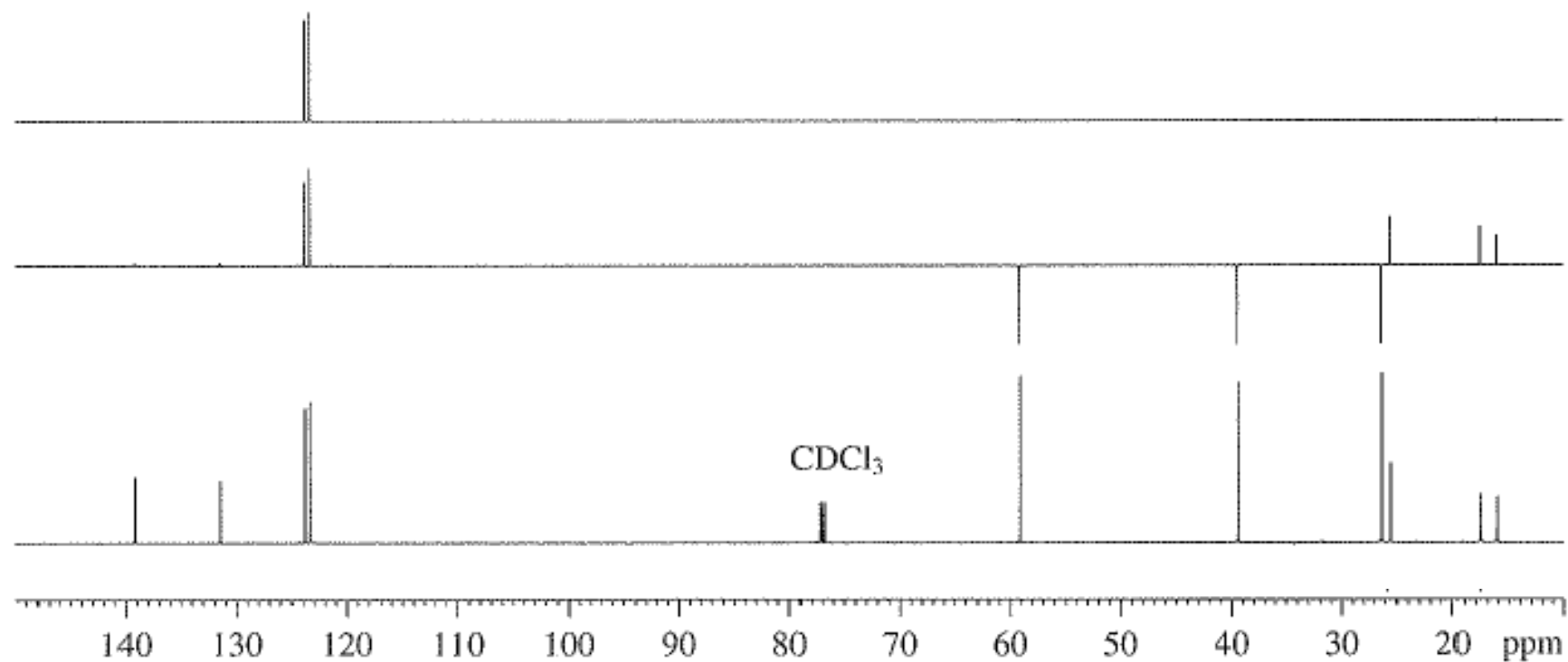
Es. 4



Es. 4

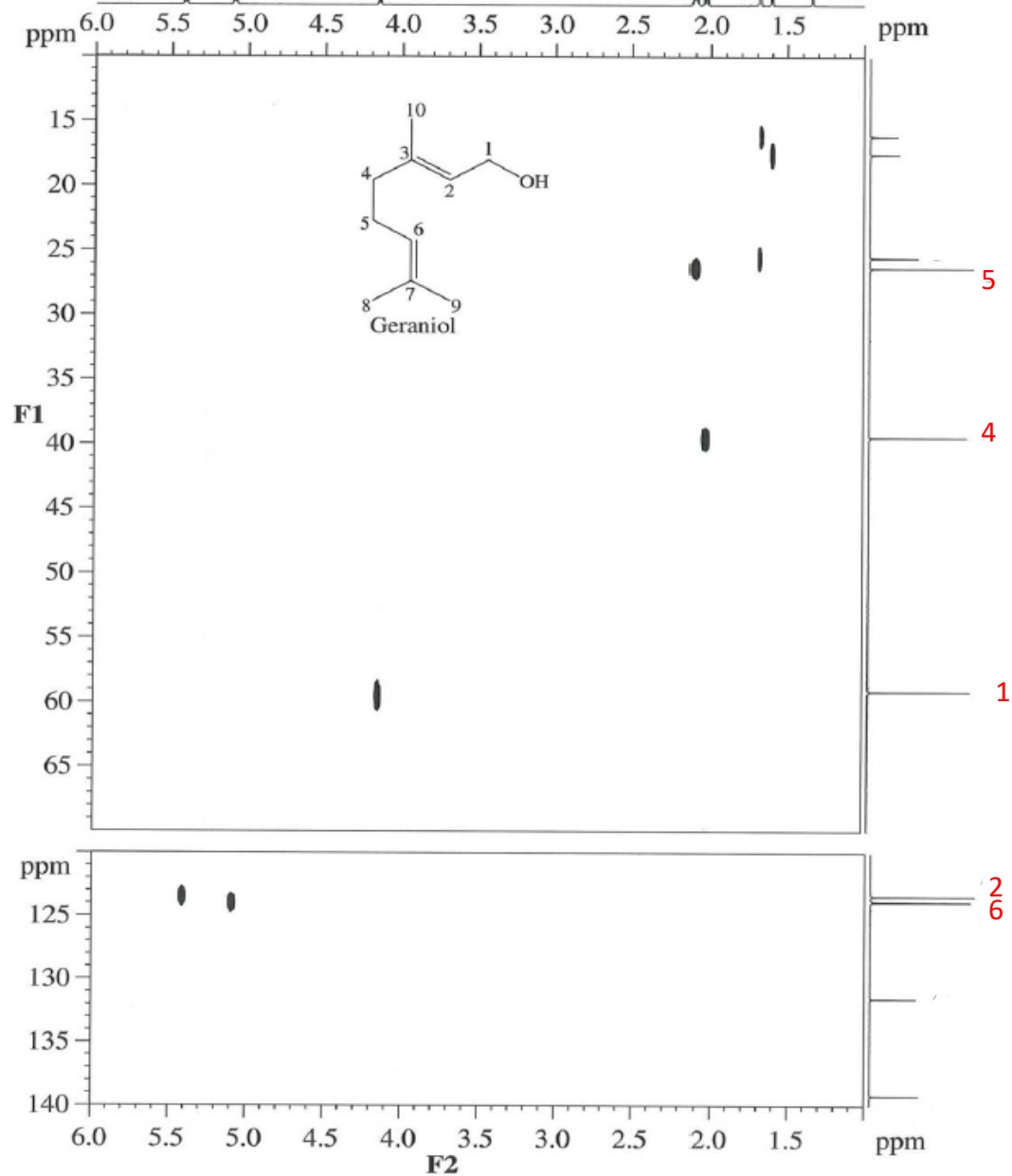


$^{13}\text{C}/\text{DEPT NMR 150.9 MHz}$

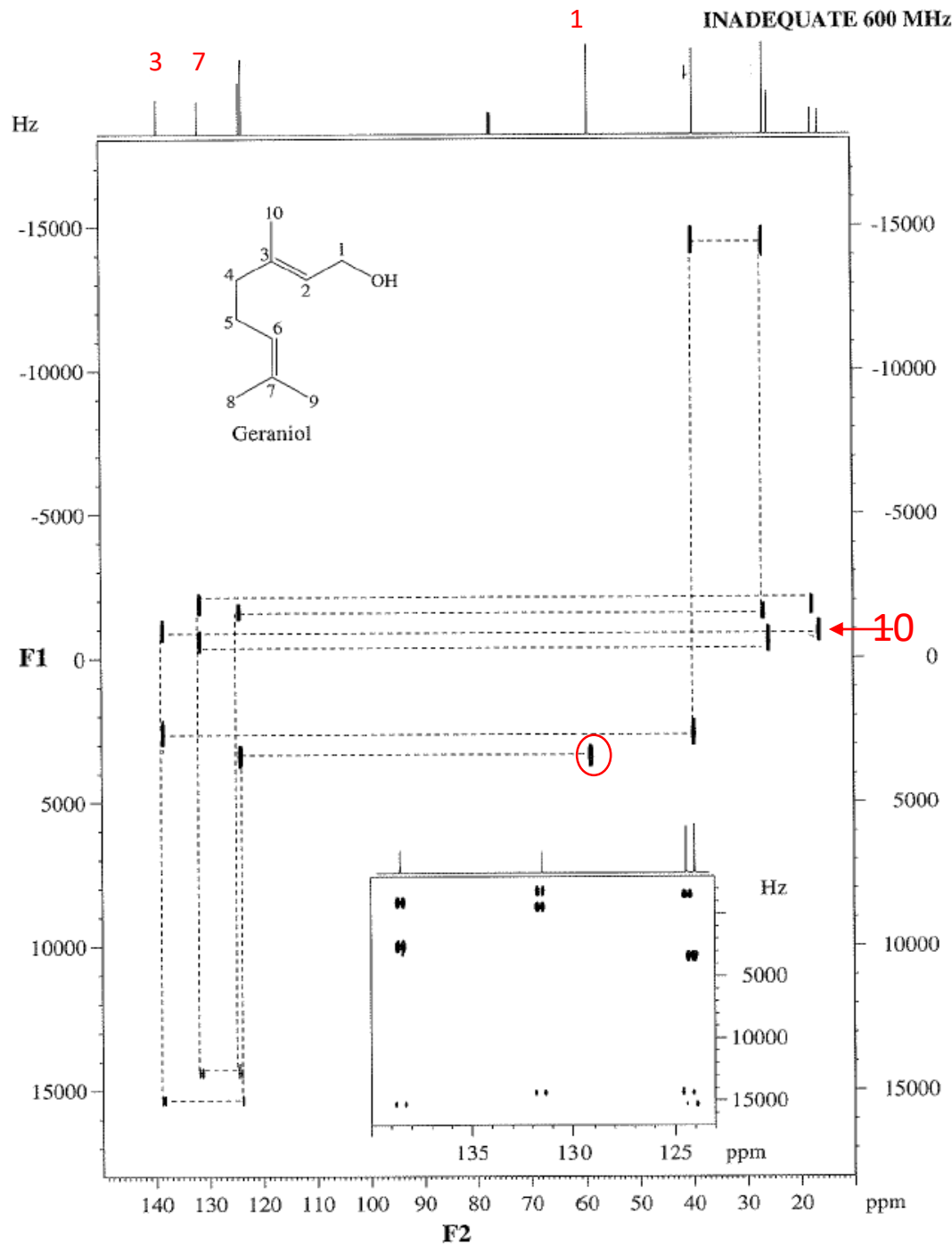


HMQC 600 MHz

ES. 4



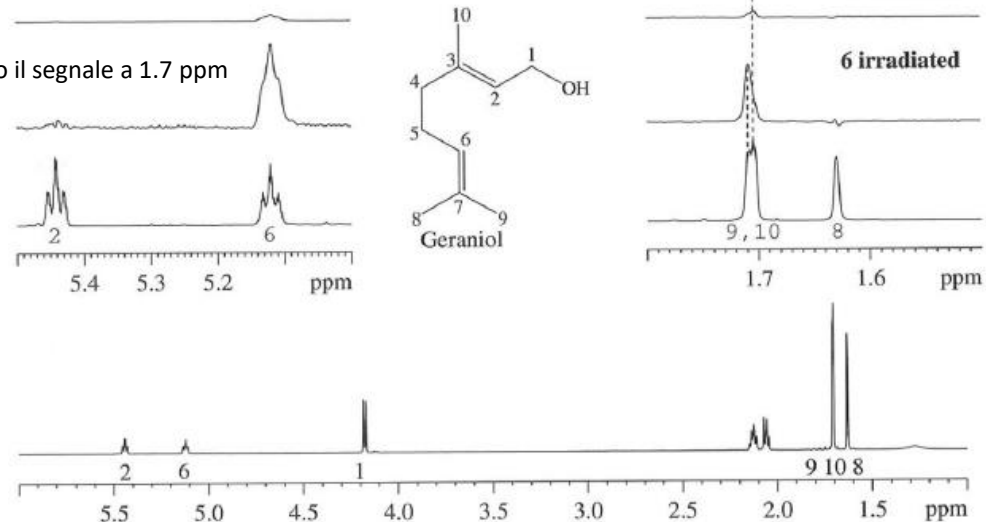
Mancano 3,7,8,9 e 10



NOE Difference Spectra, 600 MHz

Irraggiato il segnale a 1.63 ppm

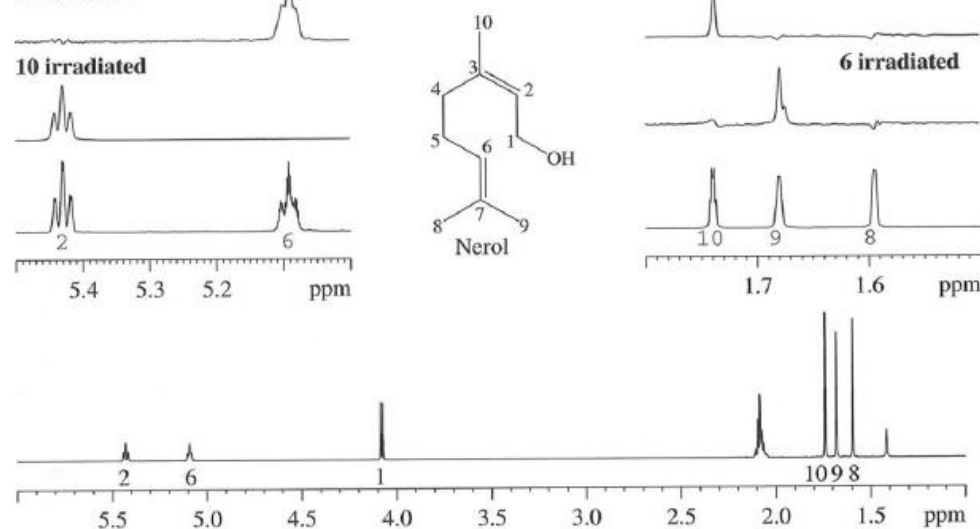
Irraggiato il segnale a 1.7 ppm



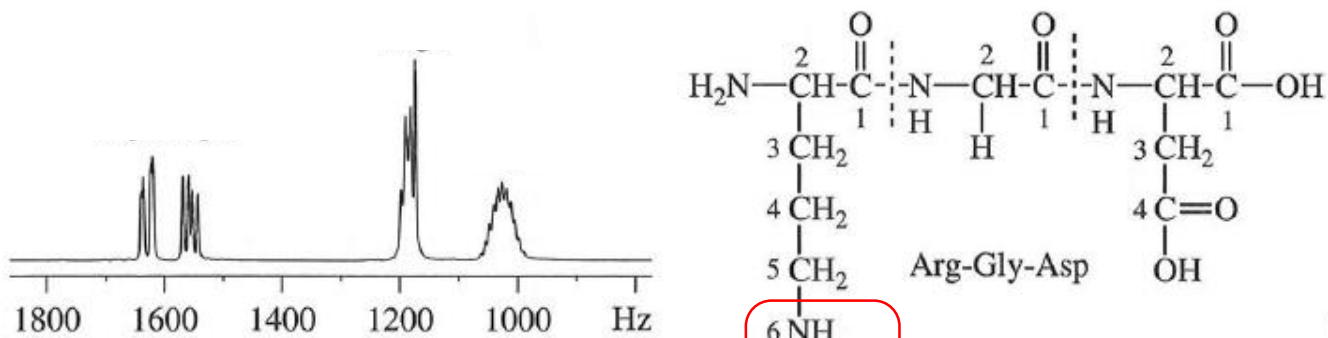
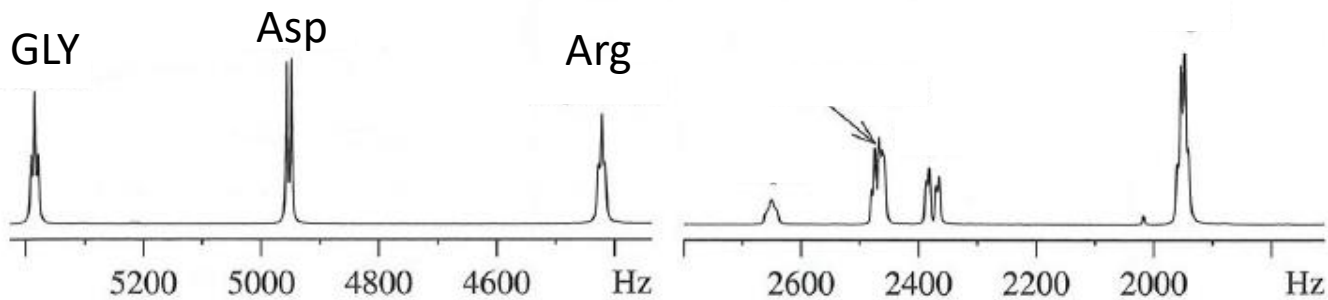
8 irradiated

9 irradiated

10 irradiated

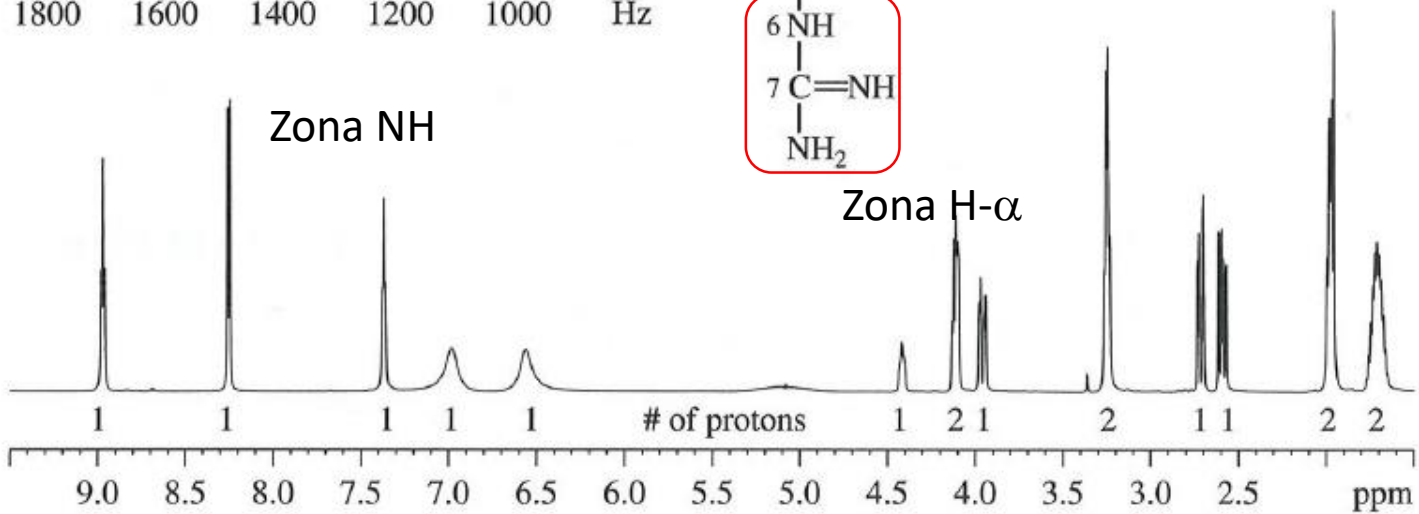


ES.5

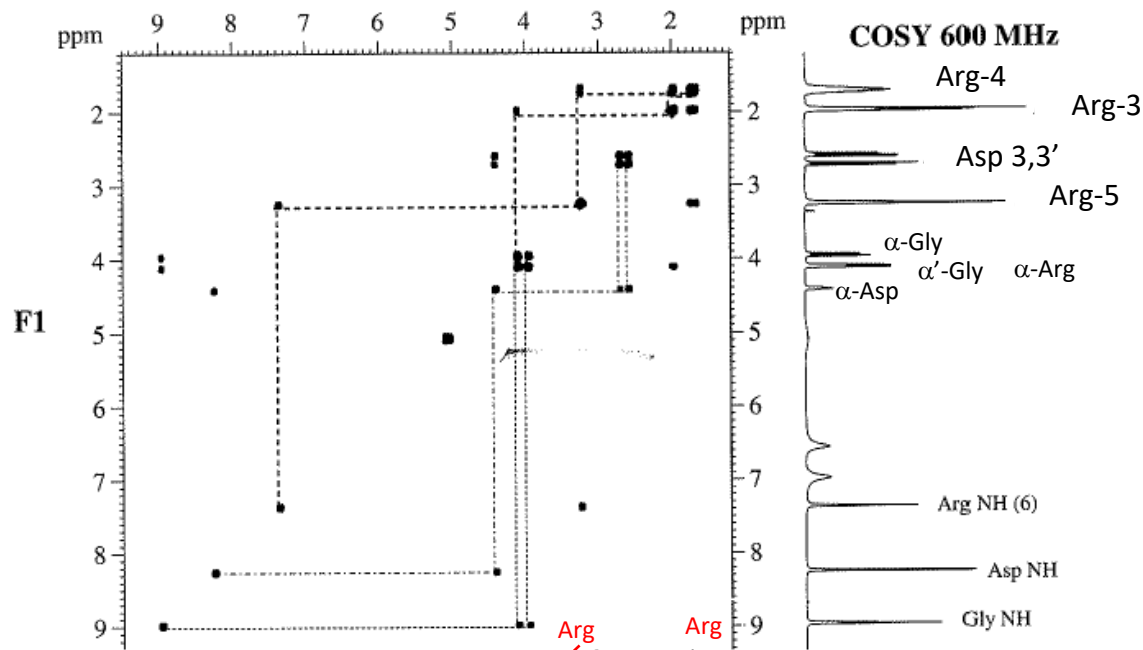
¹H NMR 600 MHz

Zona NH

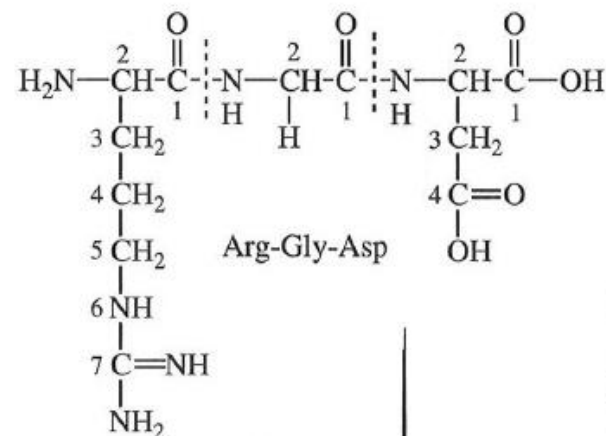
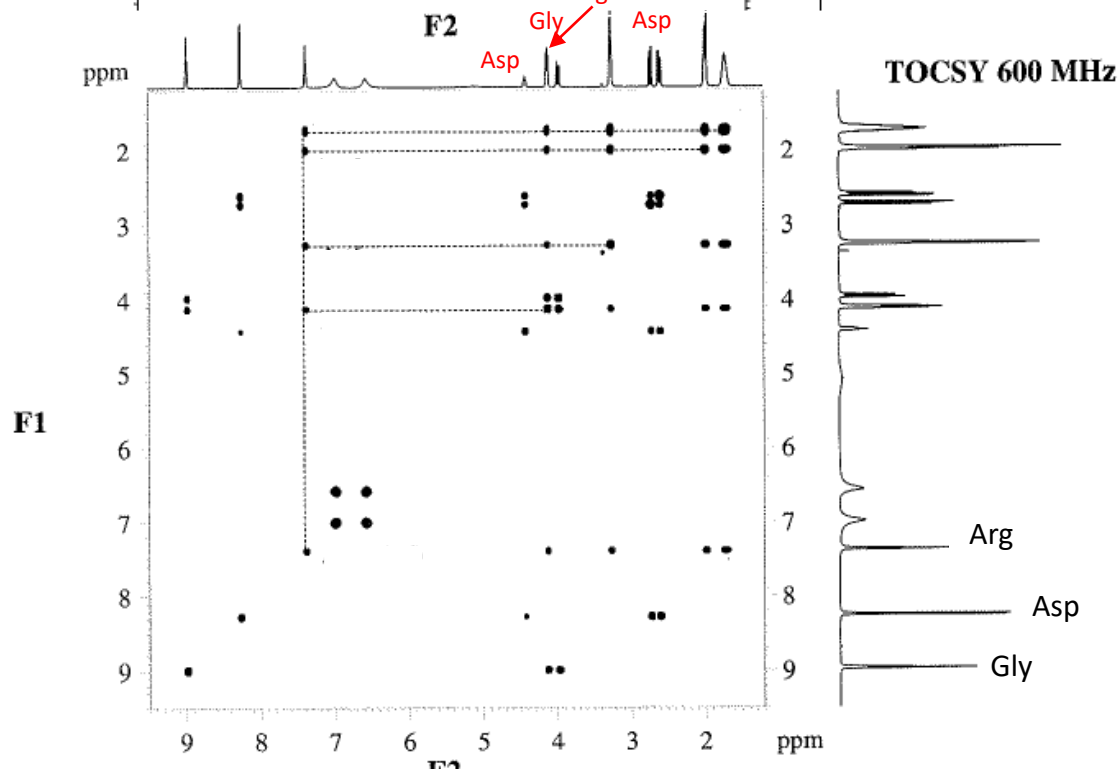
Zona H- α



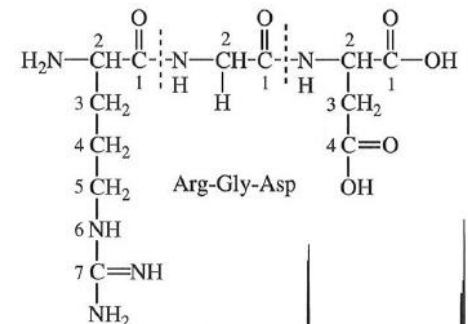
ES



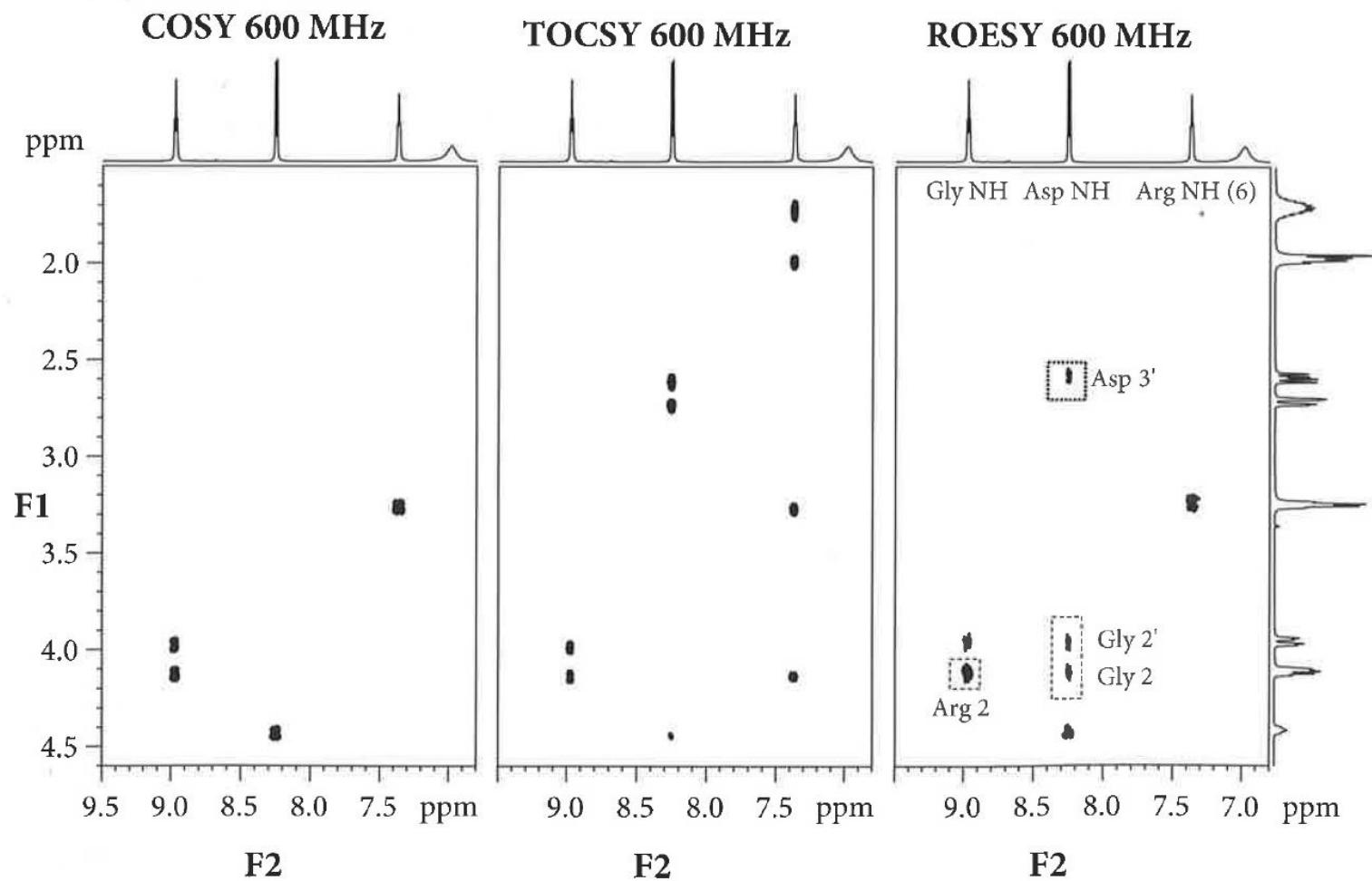
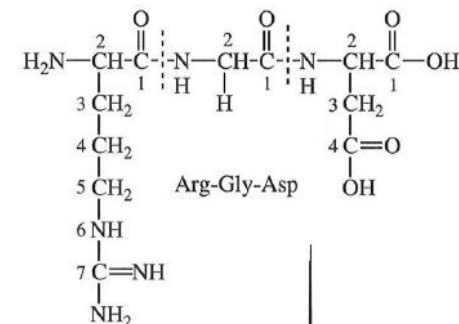
NH Gly $\rightarrow$ α, α' Gly
NH Asp $\rightarrow$ α Asp $\rightarrow$ 3,3' Asp
NH (6) Arg $\rightarrow$ CH₂ (Arg) $\rightarrow$ α -Arg



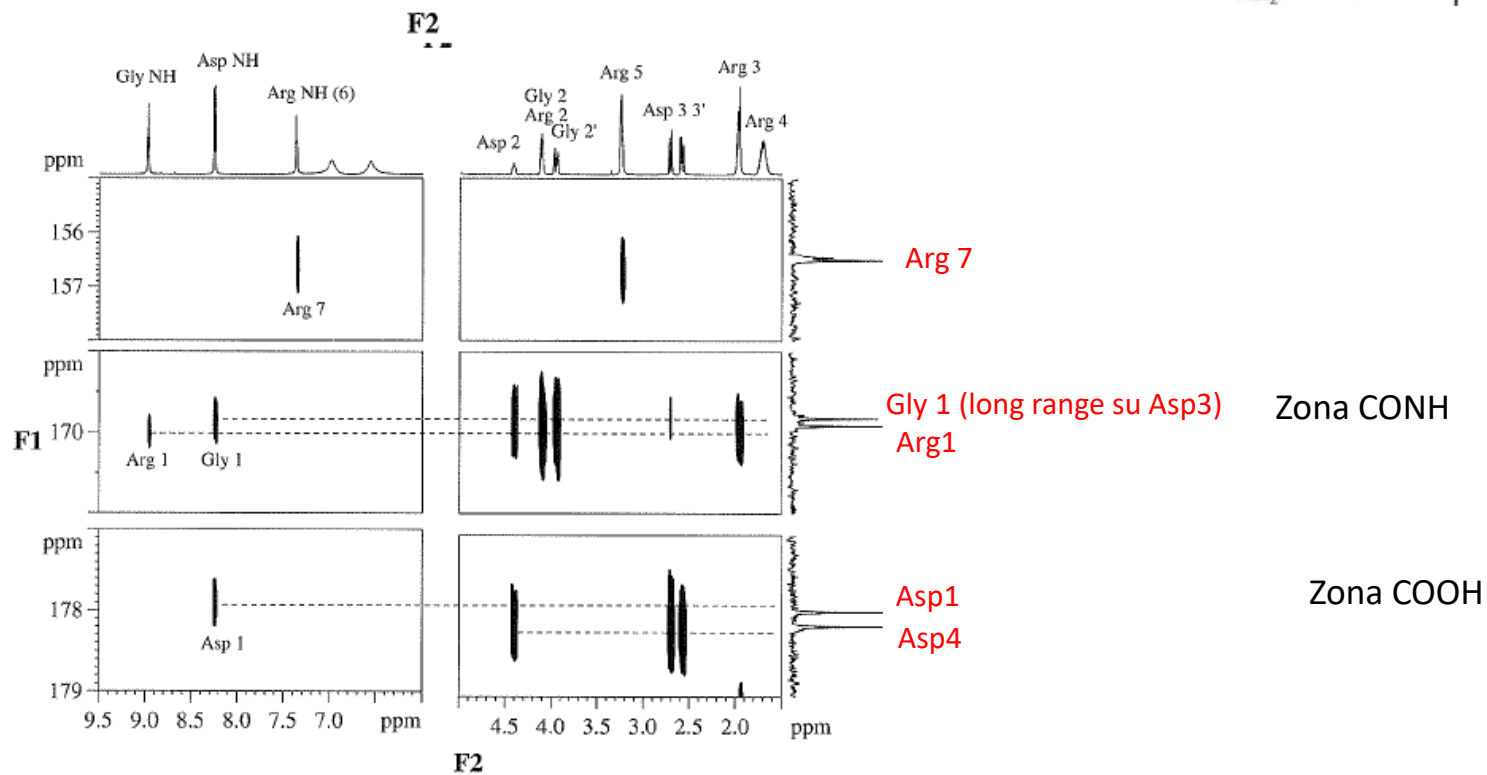
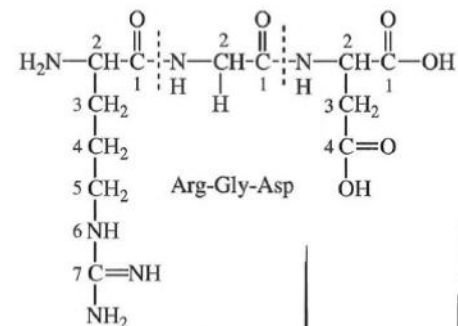
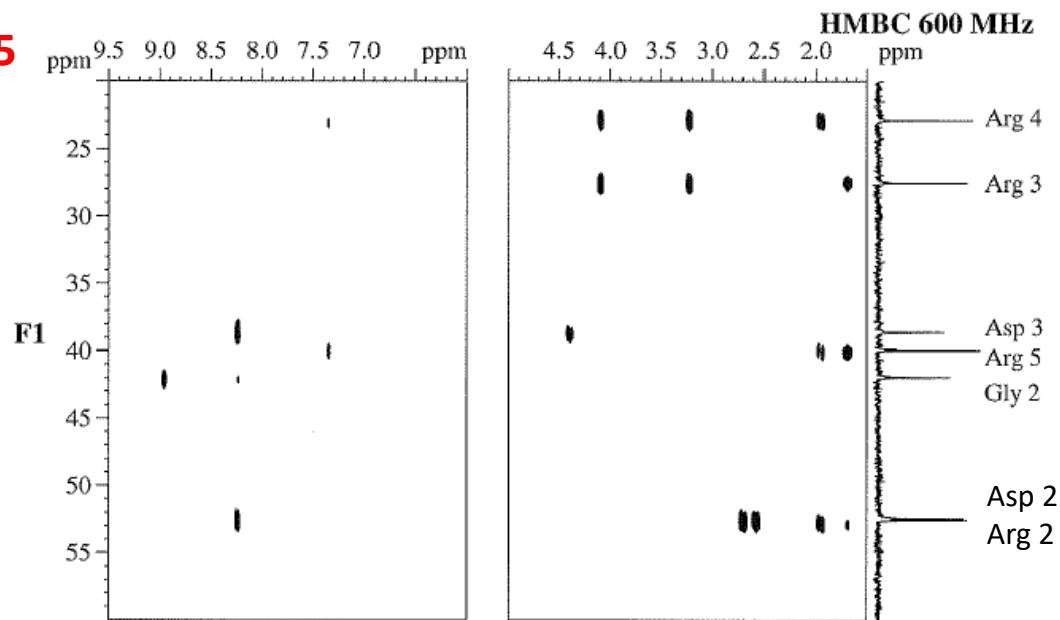
Tutti i cross peaks in antifase tranne quelli a 6.5 e 7.0 ppm



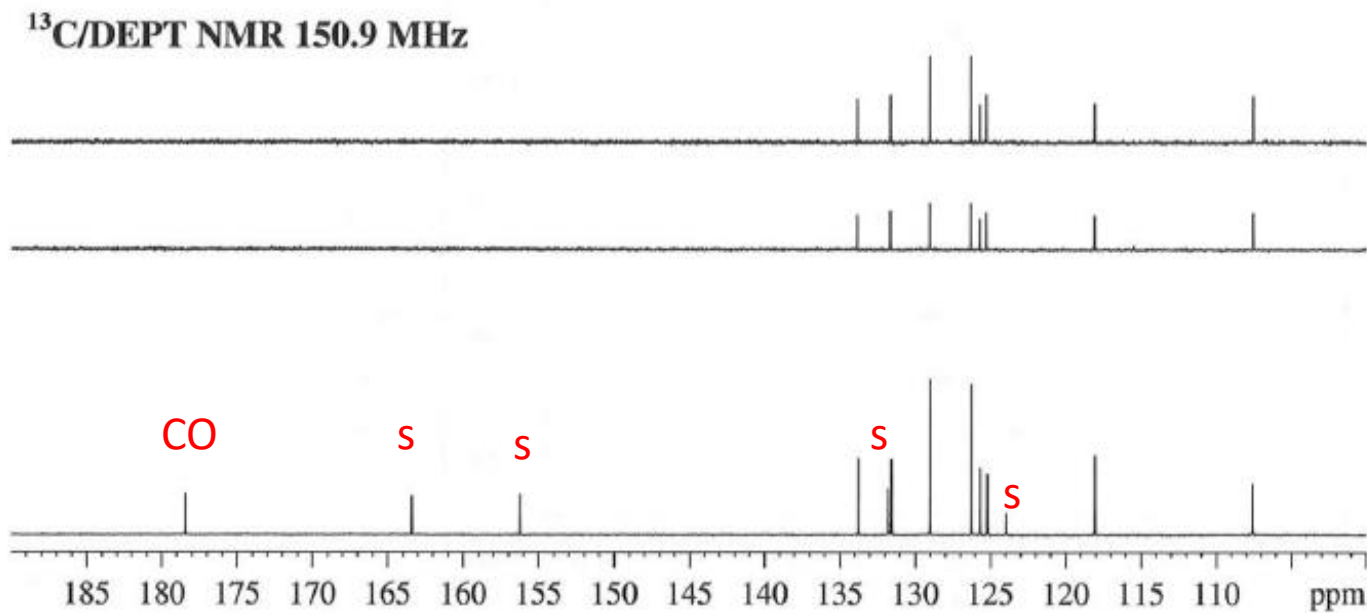
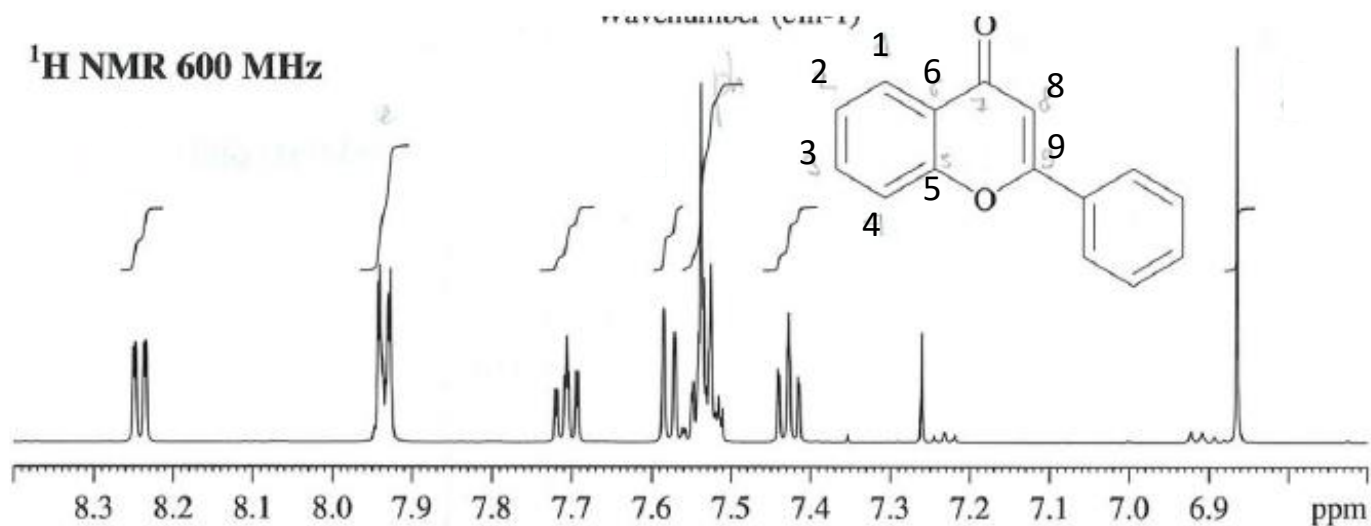
ES.5



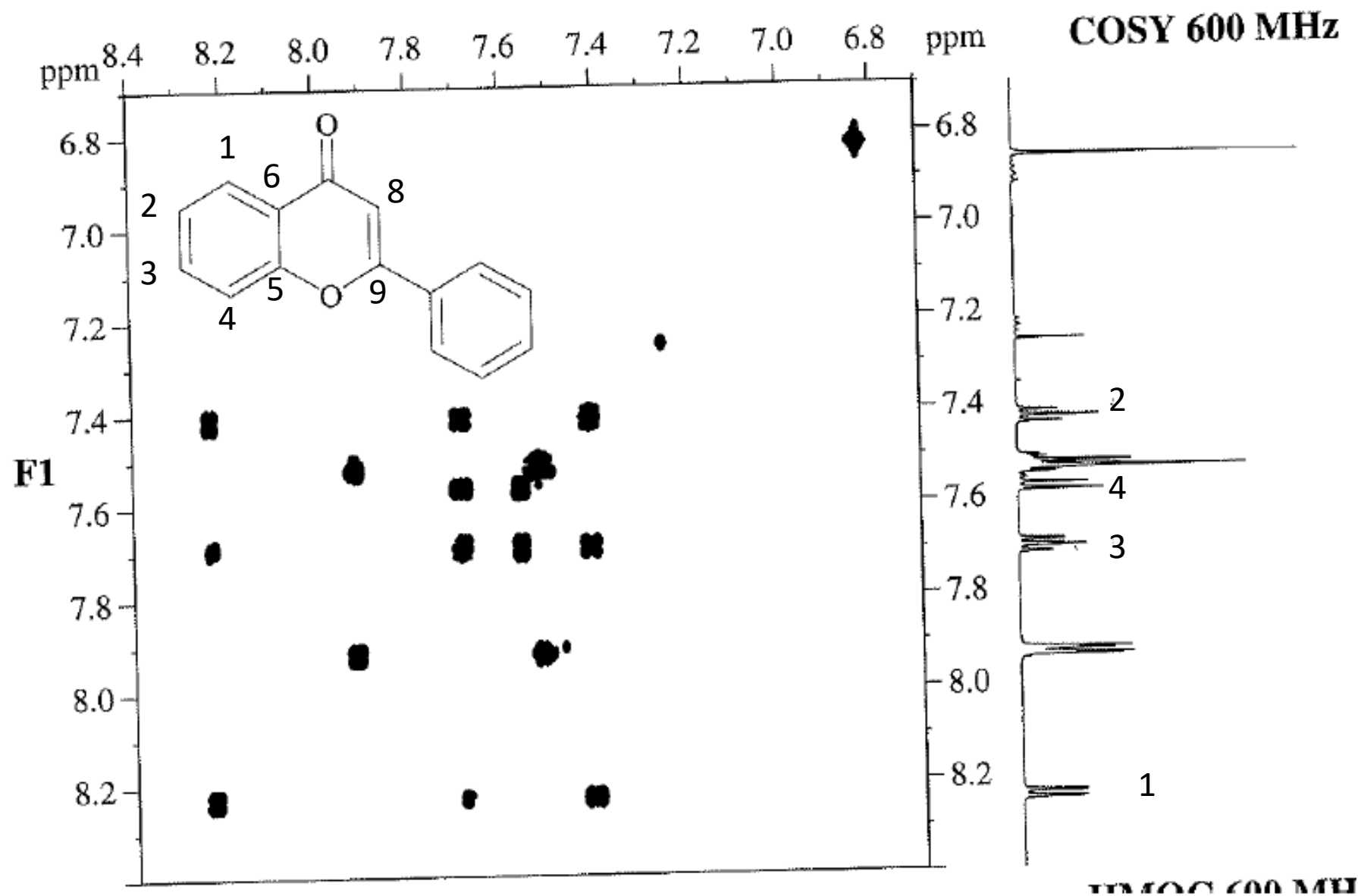
ES.5



ES.6

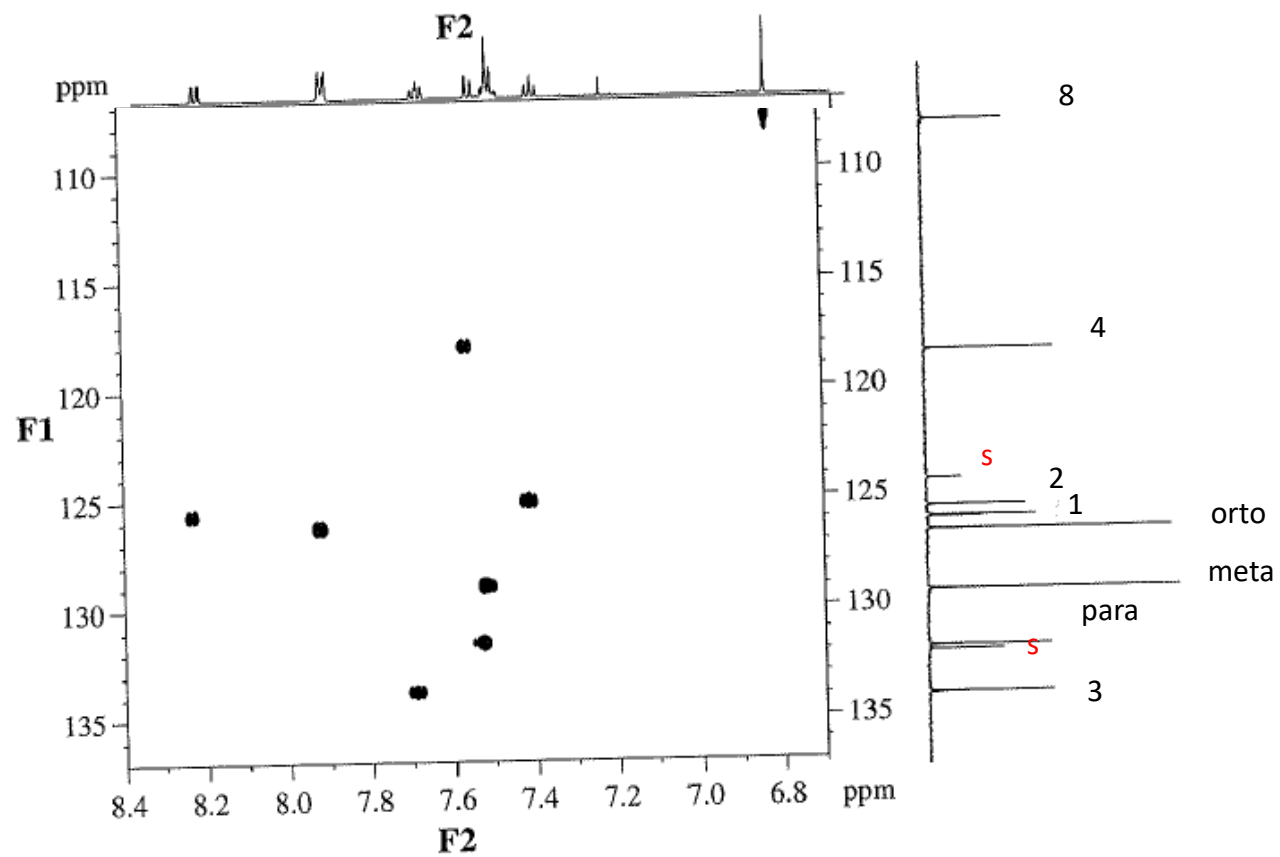


ES.6

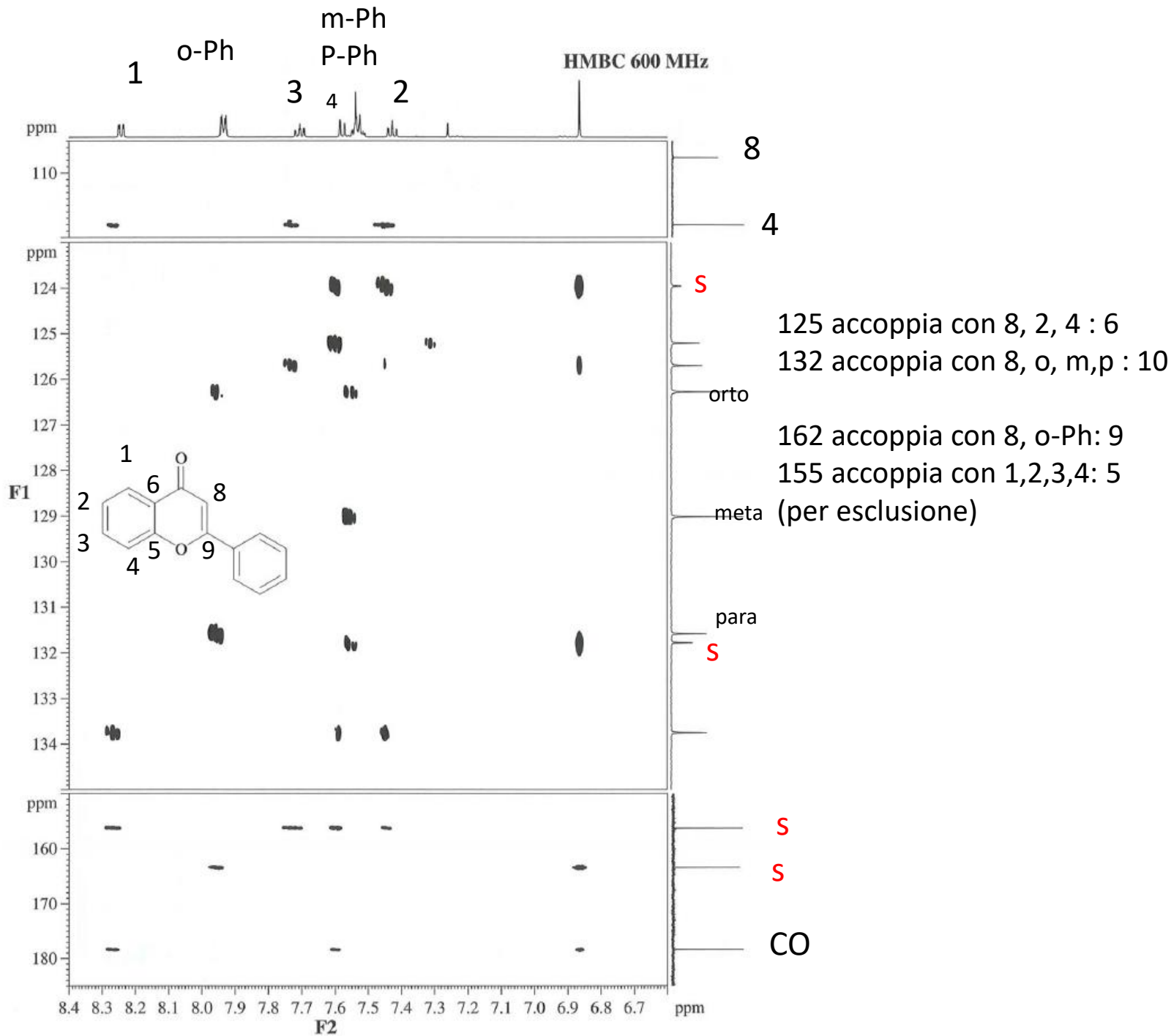


ES.6

HSQC

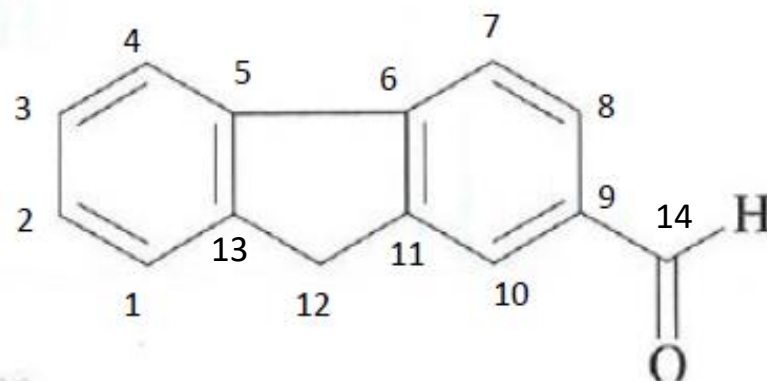
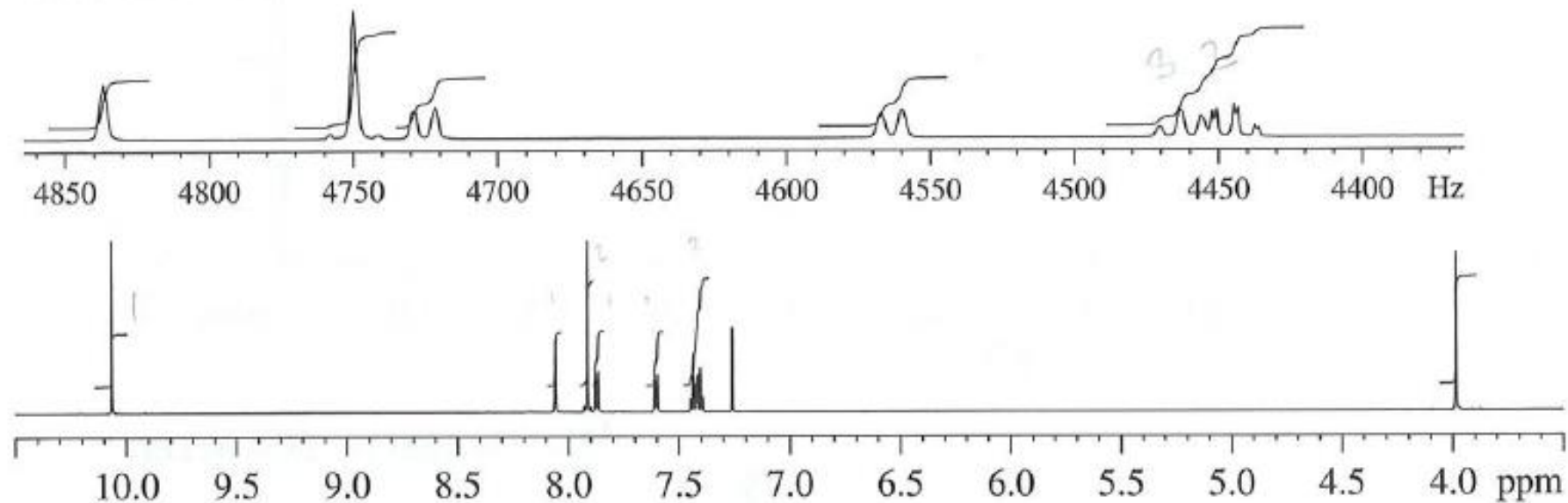


ES.6



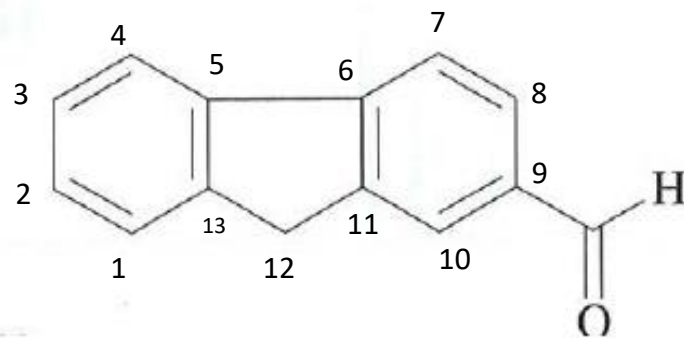
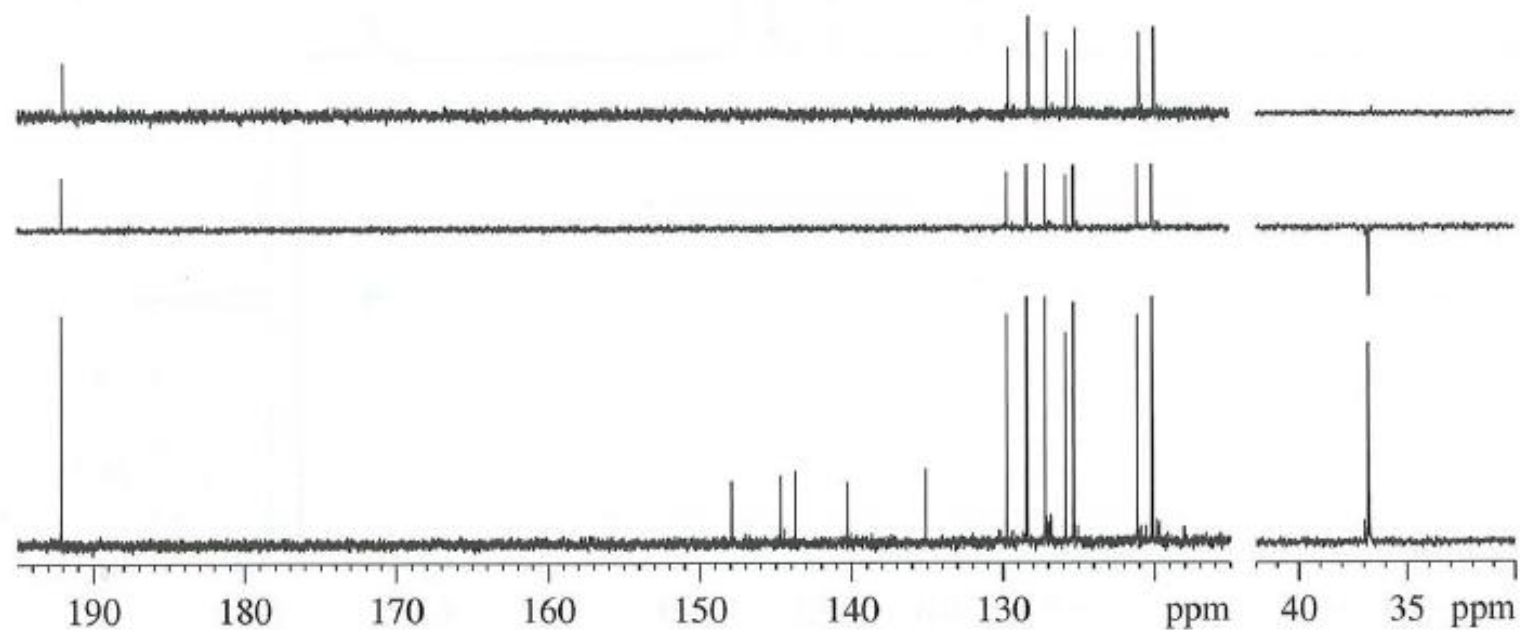
ES.7

^1H NMR 600 MHz

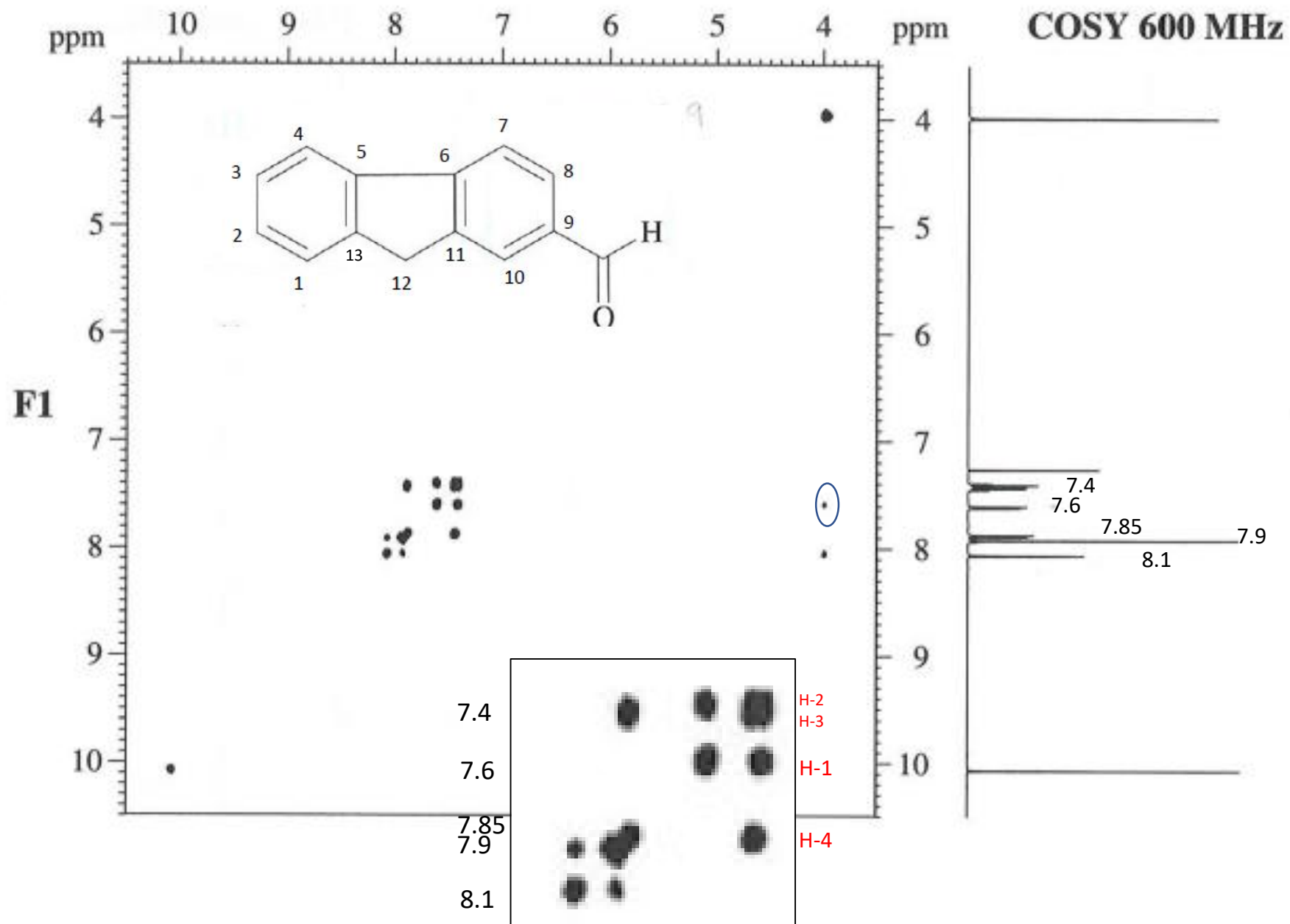


ES.7

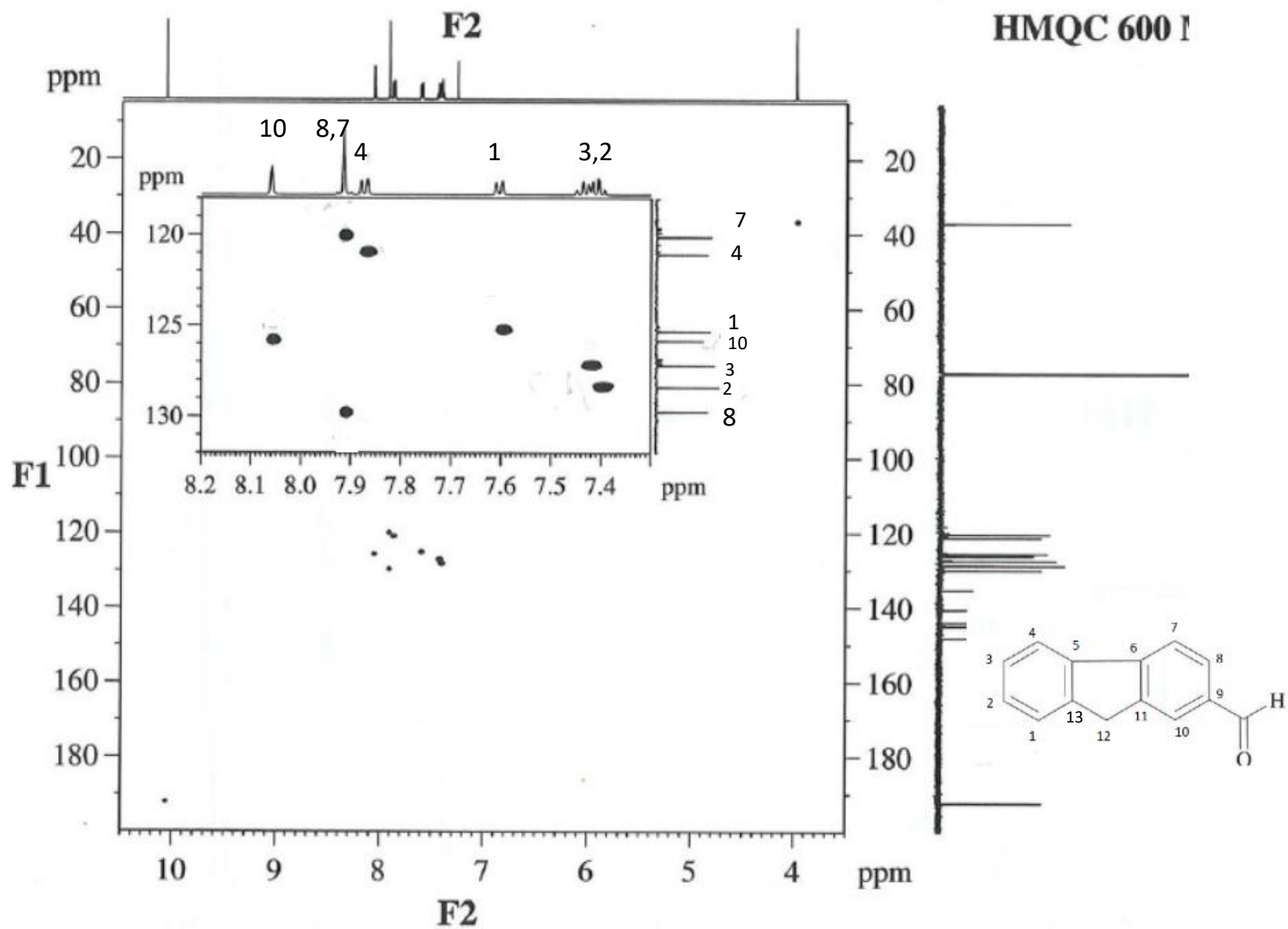
$^{13}\text{C}/\text{DEPT}$ NMR 150.9 MHz



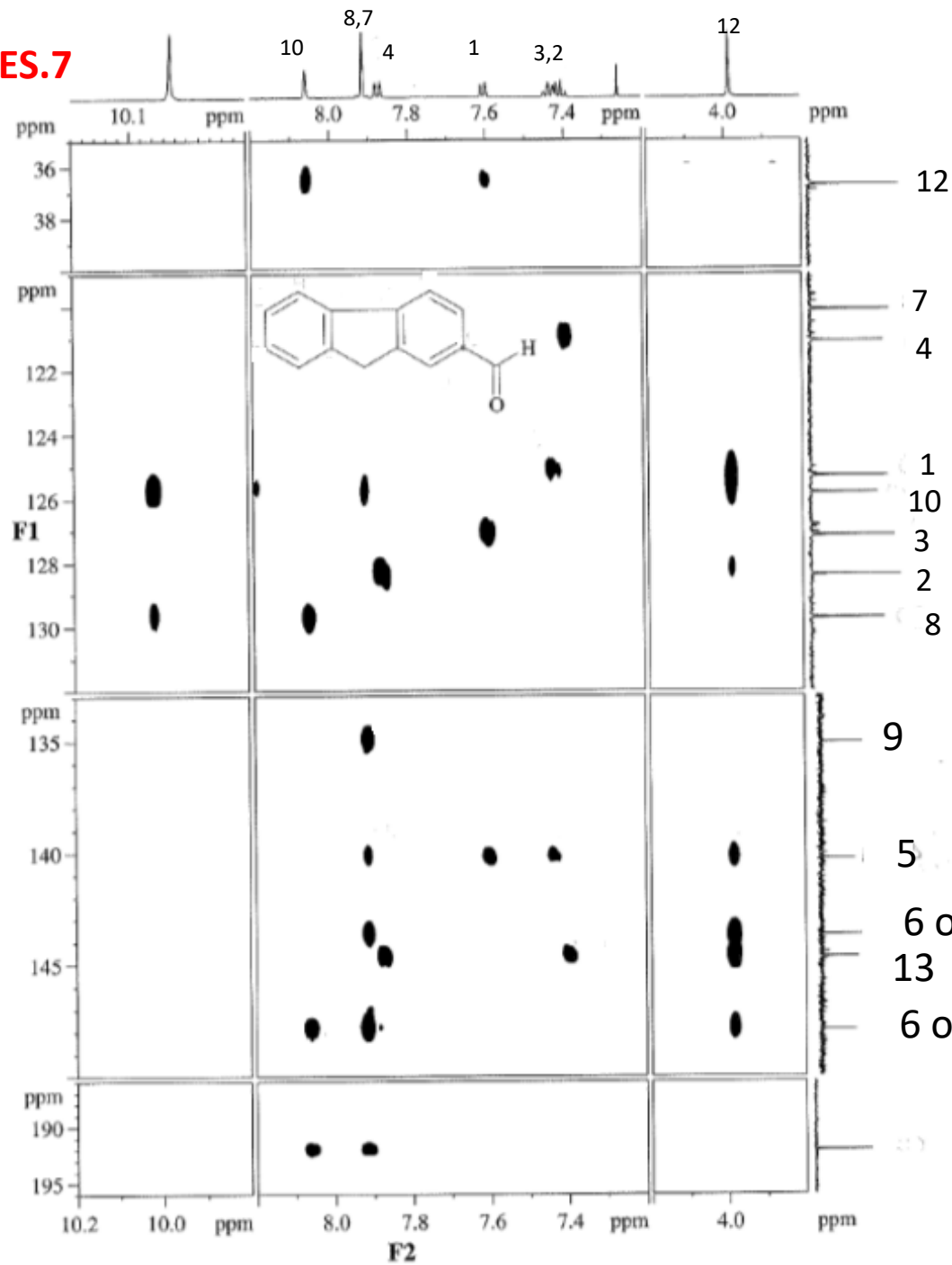
ES.7



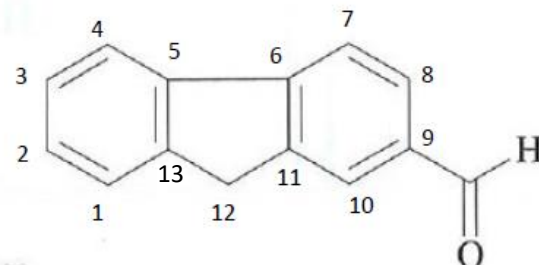
ES.7



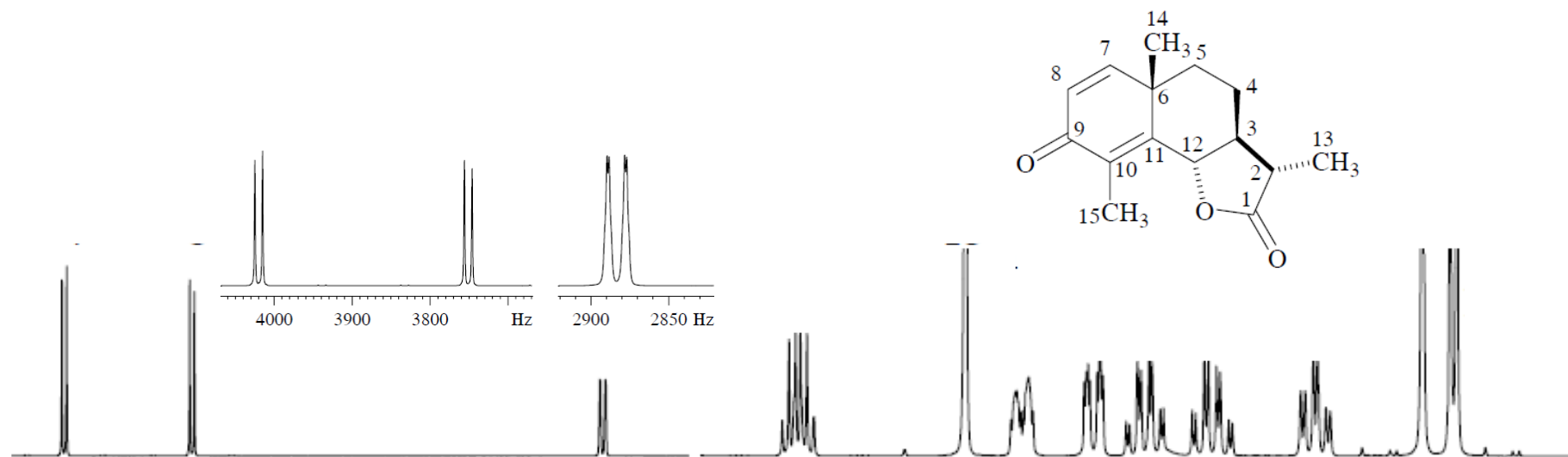
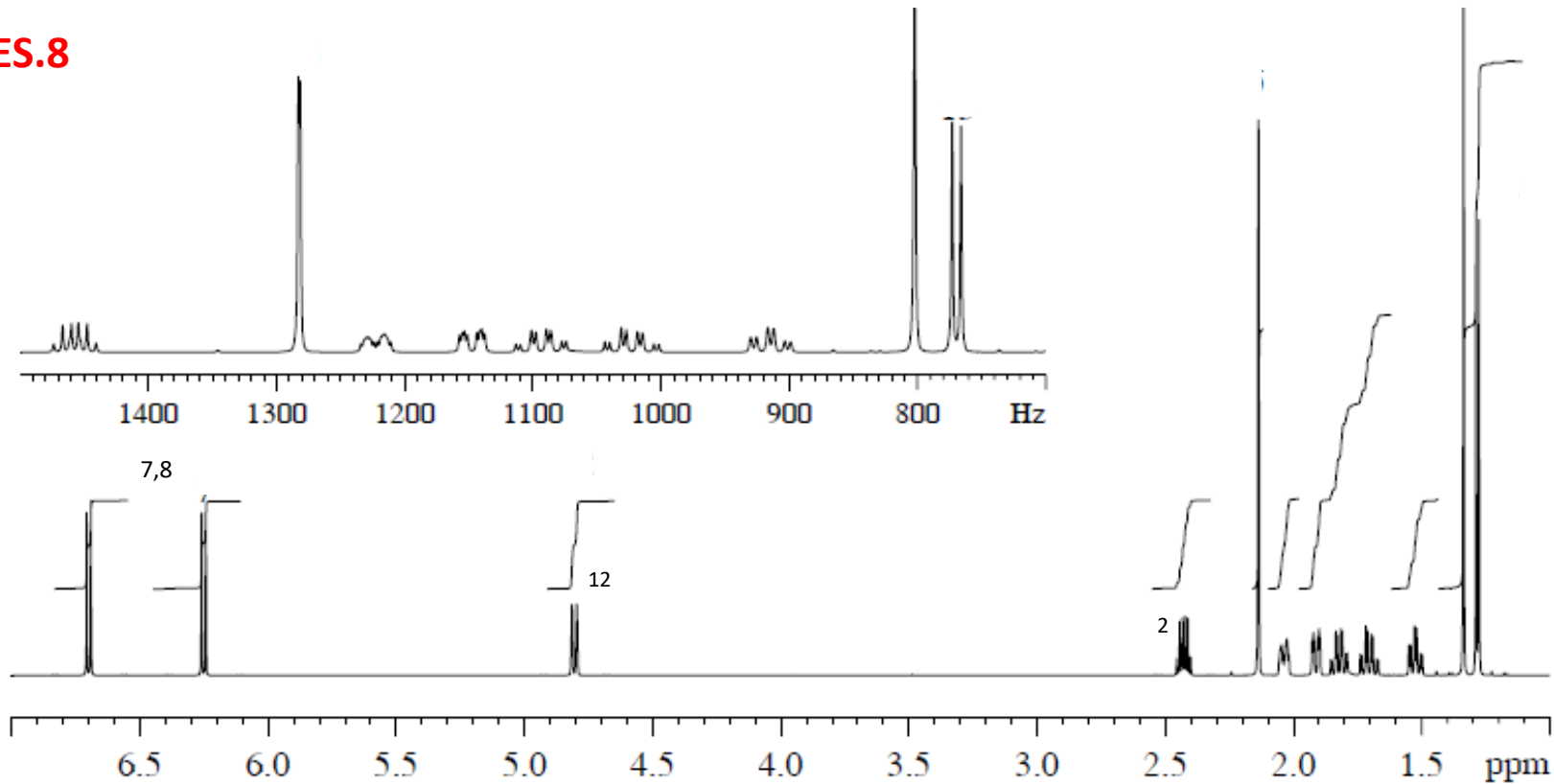
ES.7



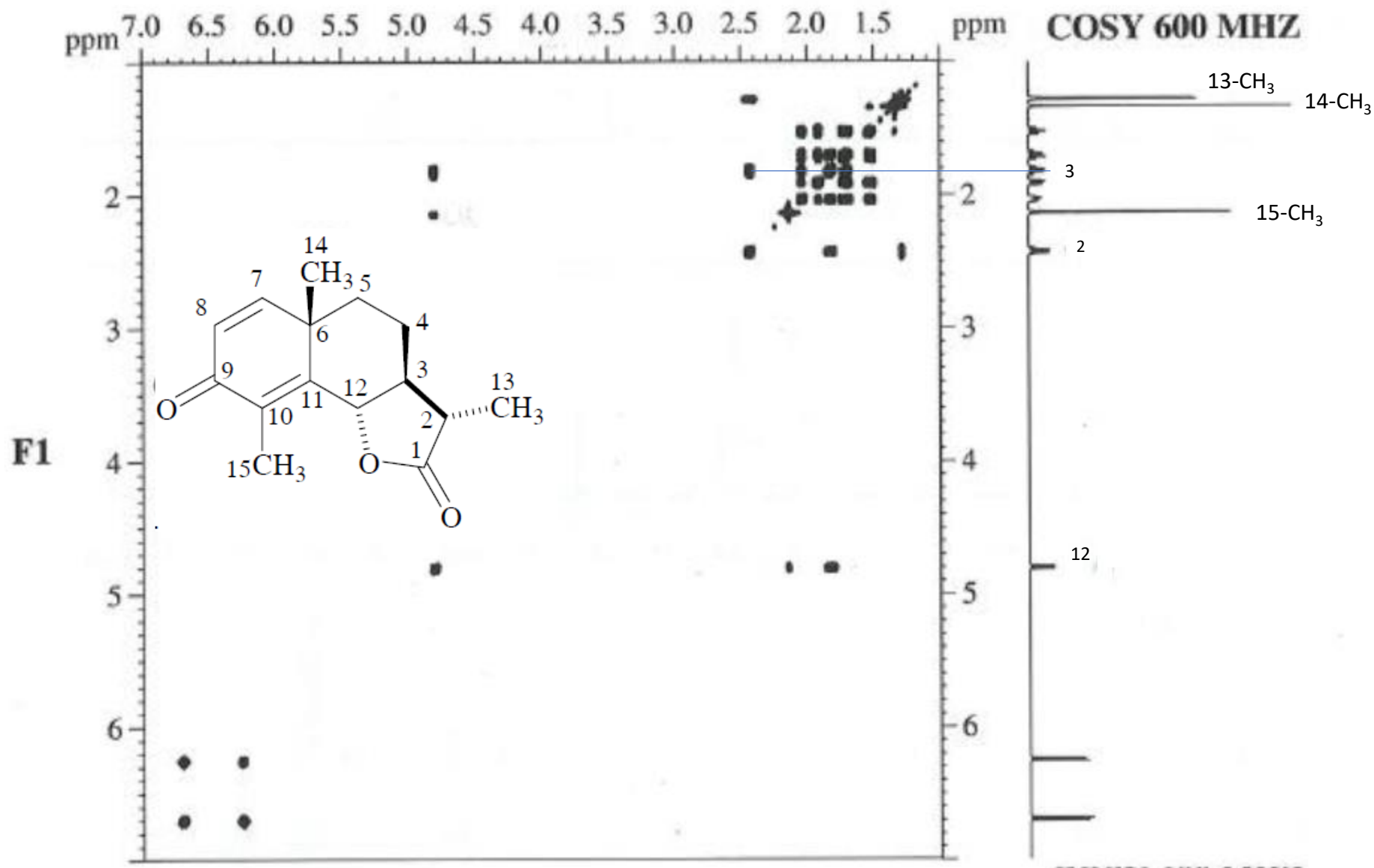
HMBC



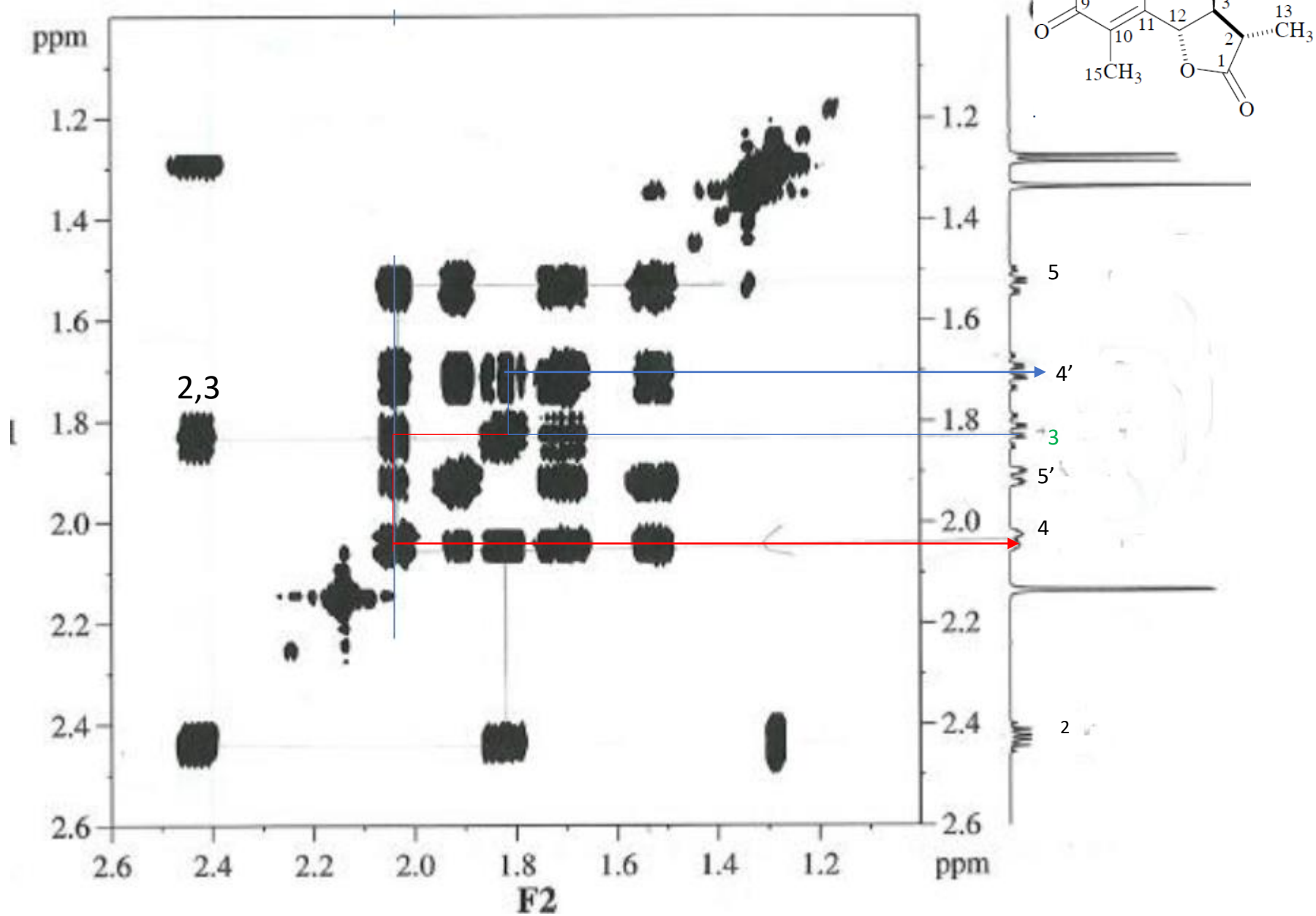
ES.8



ES.8

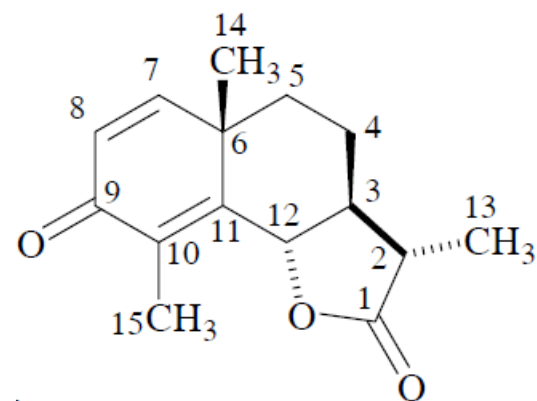
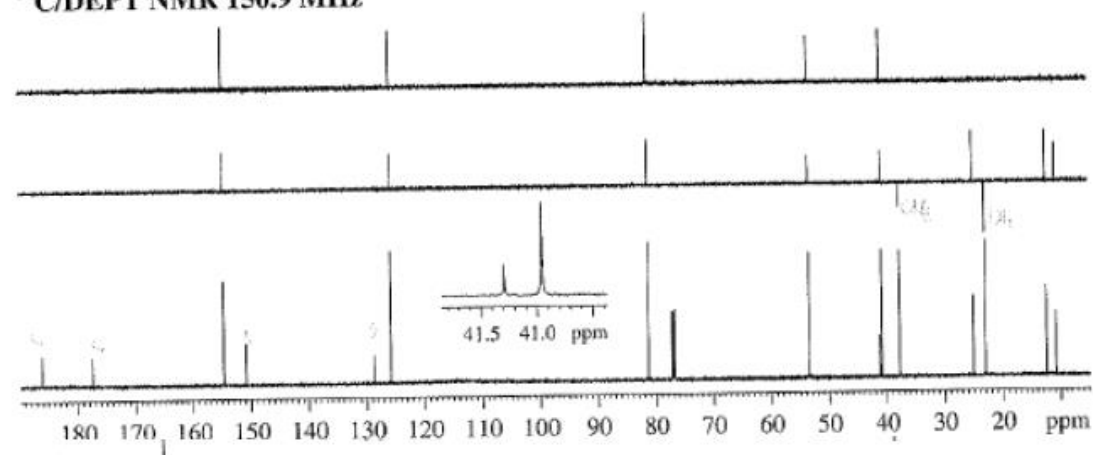


ES.8

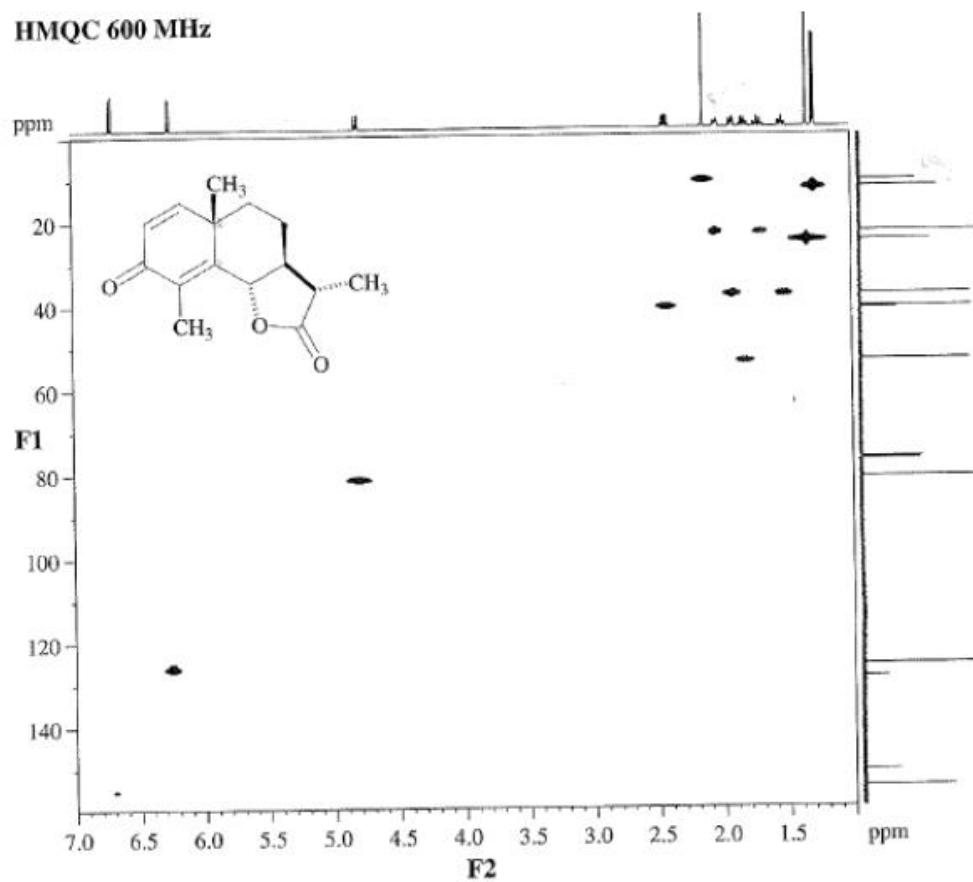


ES.8

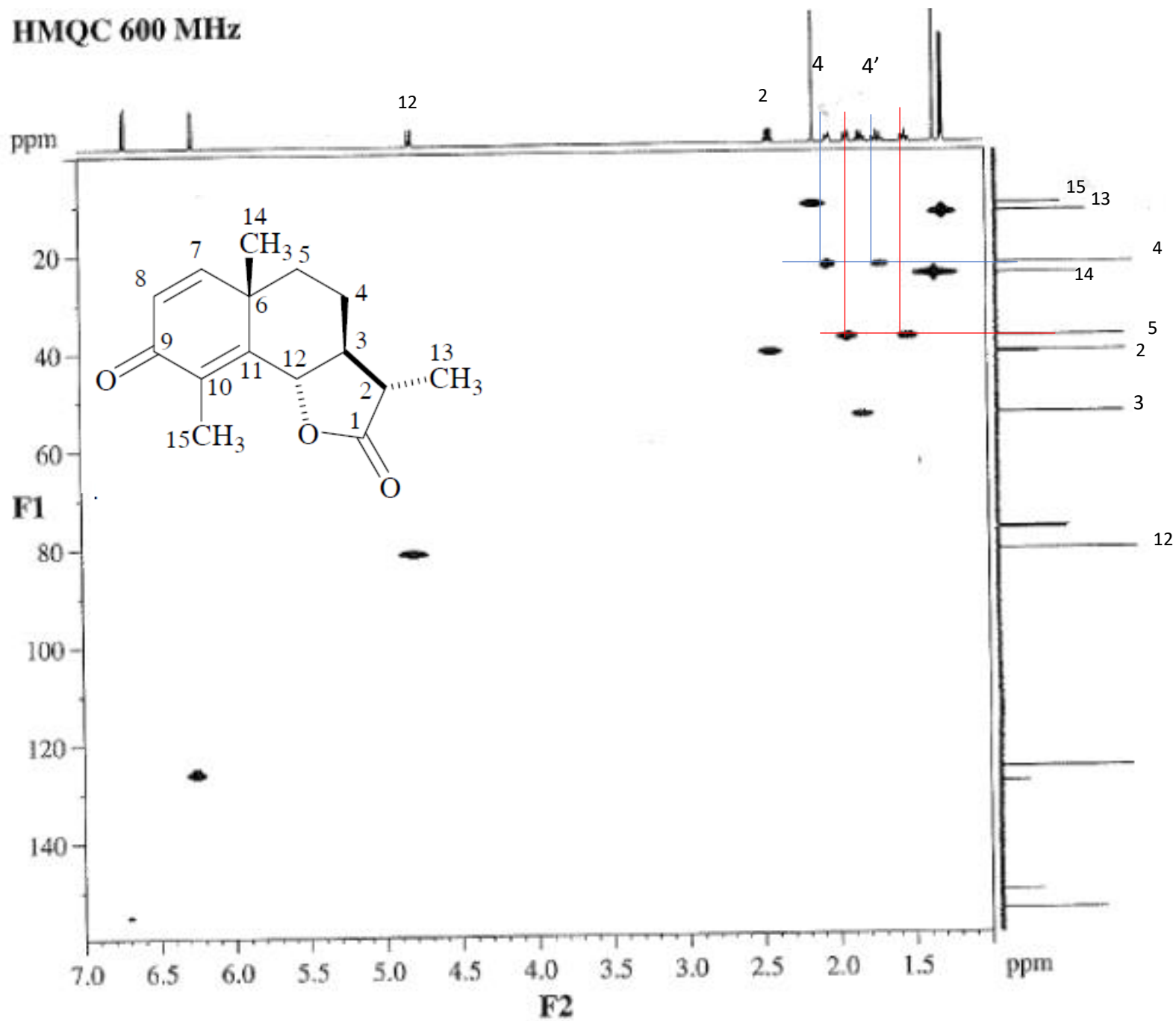
$^{13}\text{C}/\text{DEPT}$ NMR 150.9 MHz



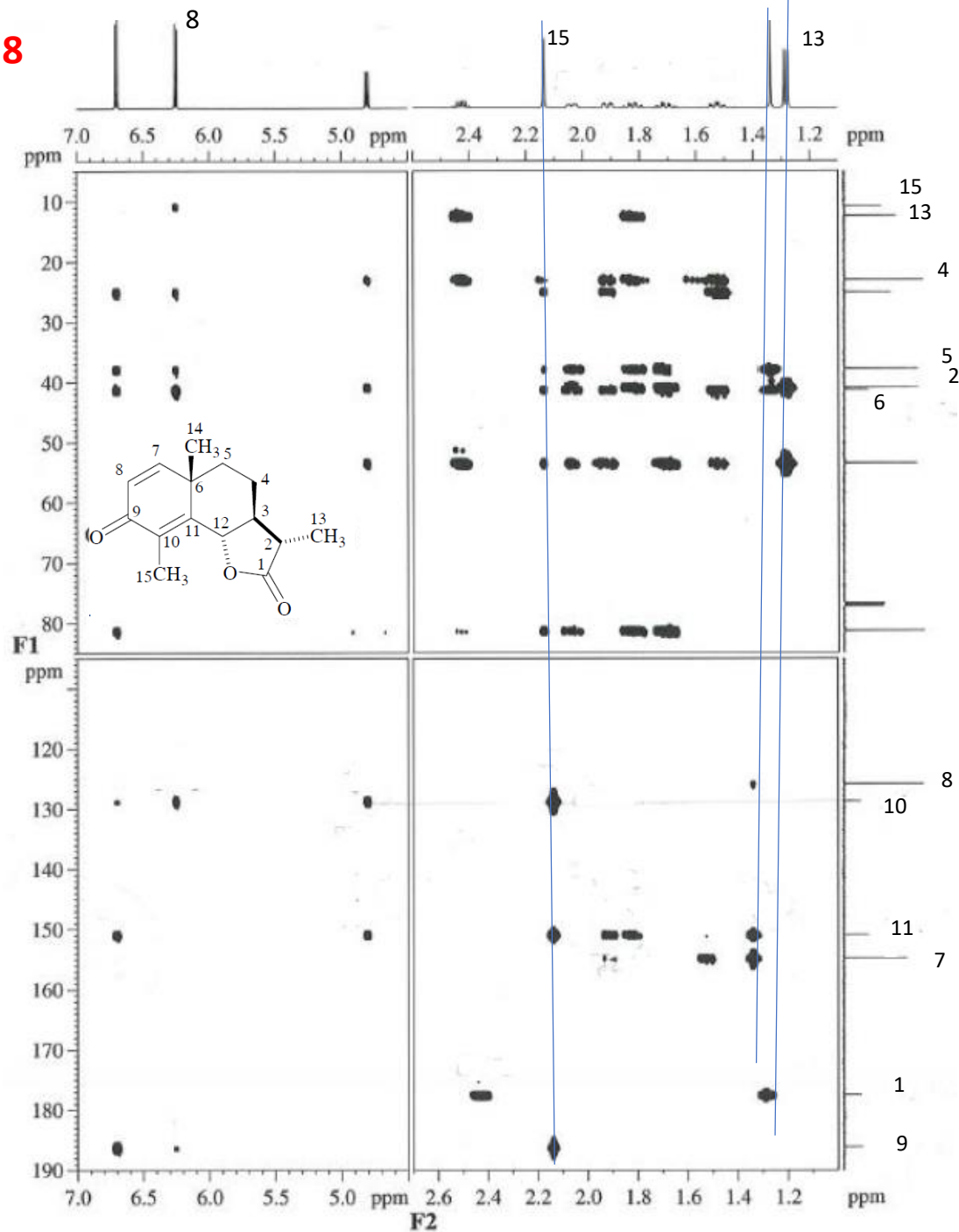
HMQC 600 MHz



ES.8 HMQC 600 MHz

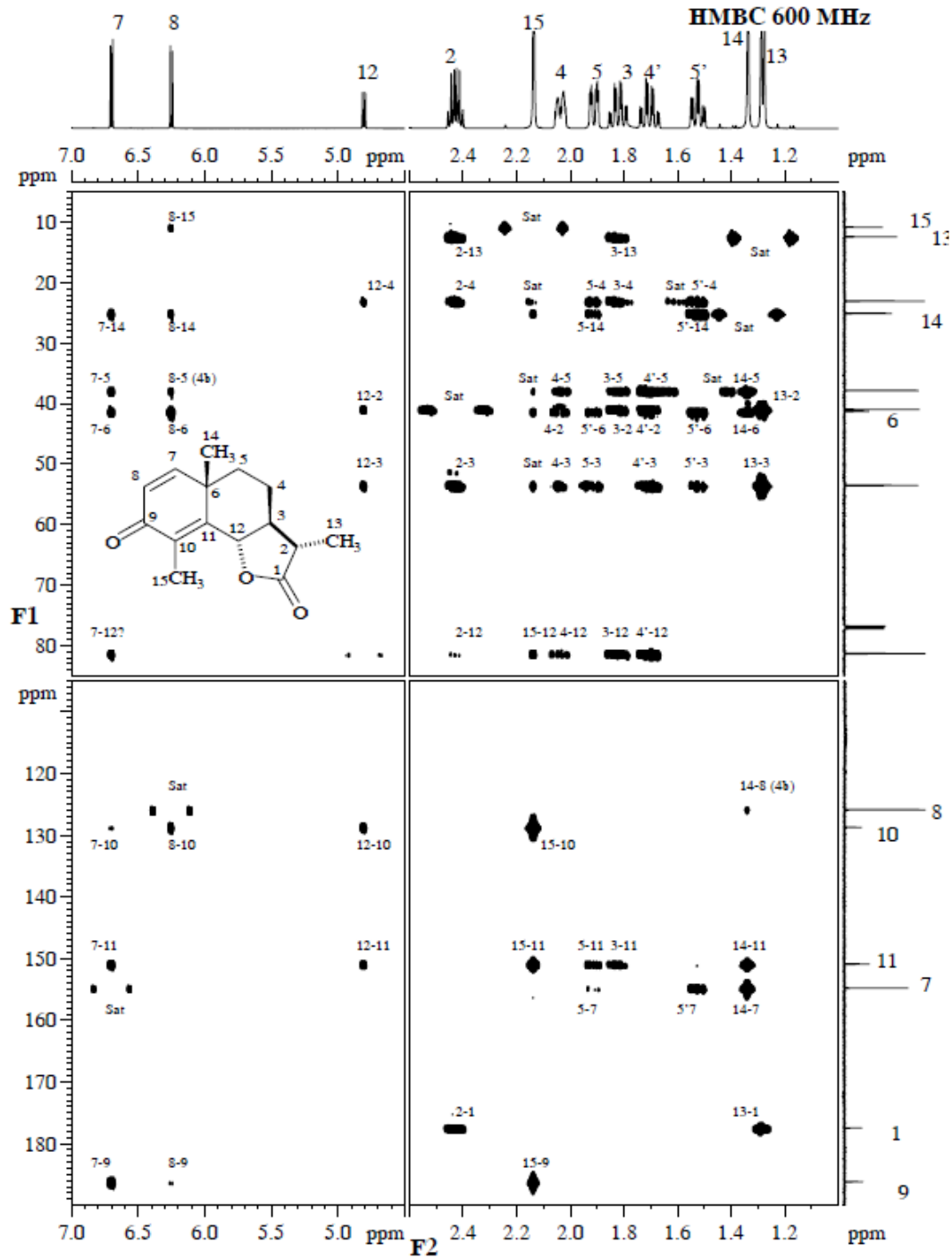


ES.8

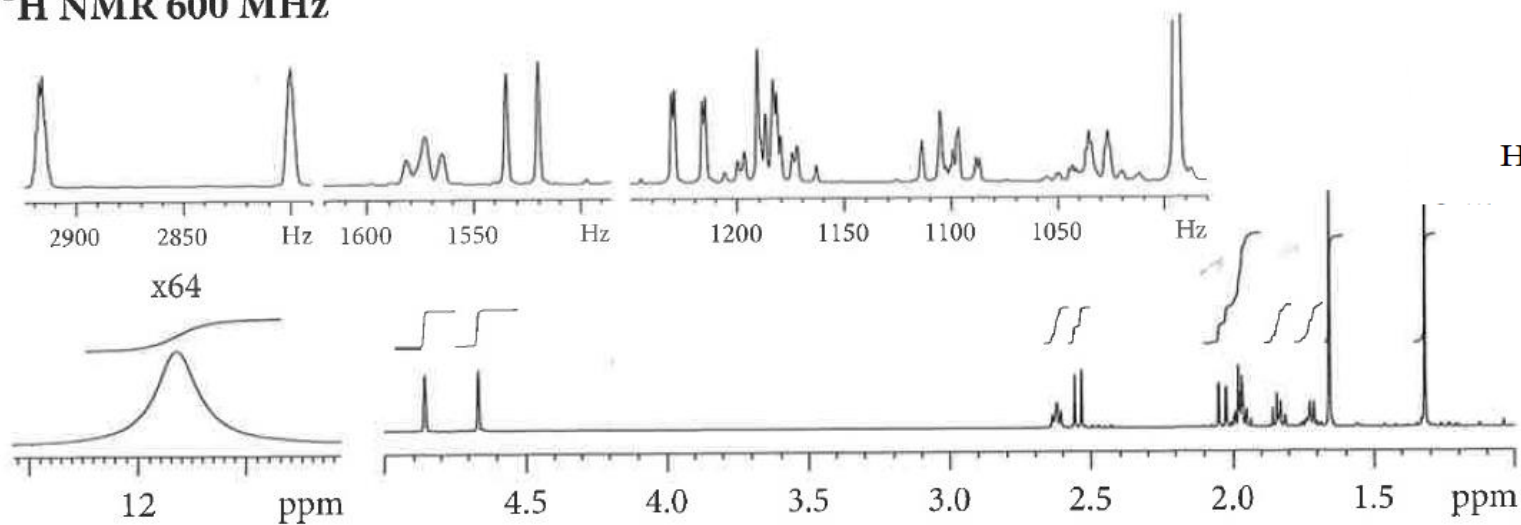


HMBC

Assegnare 7,8, 1, 9, 6, 10, 11

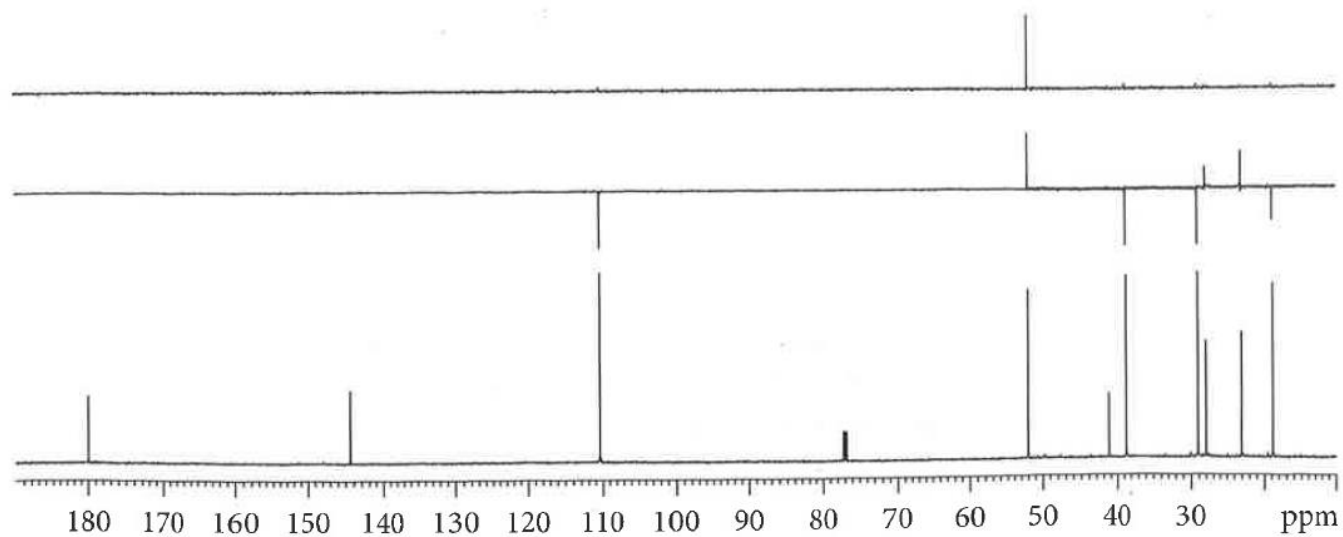


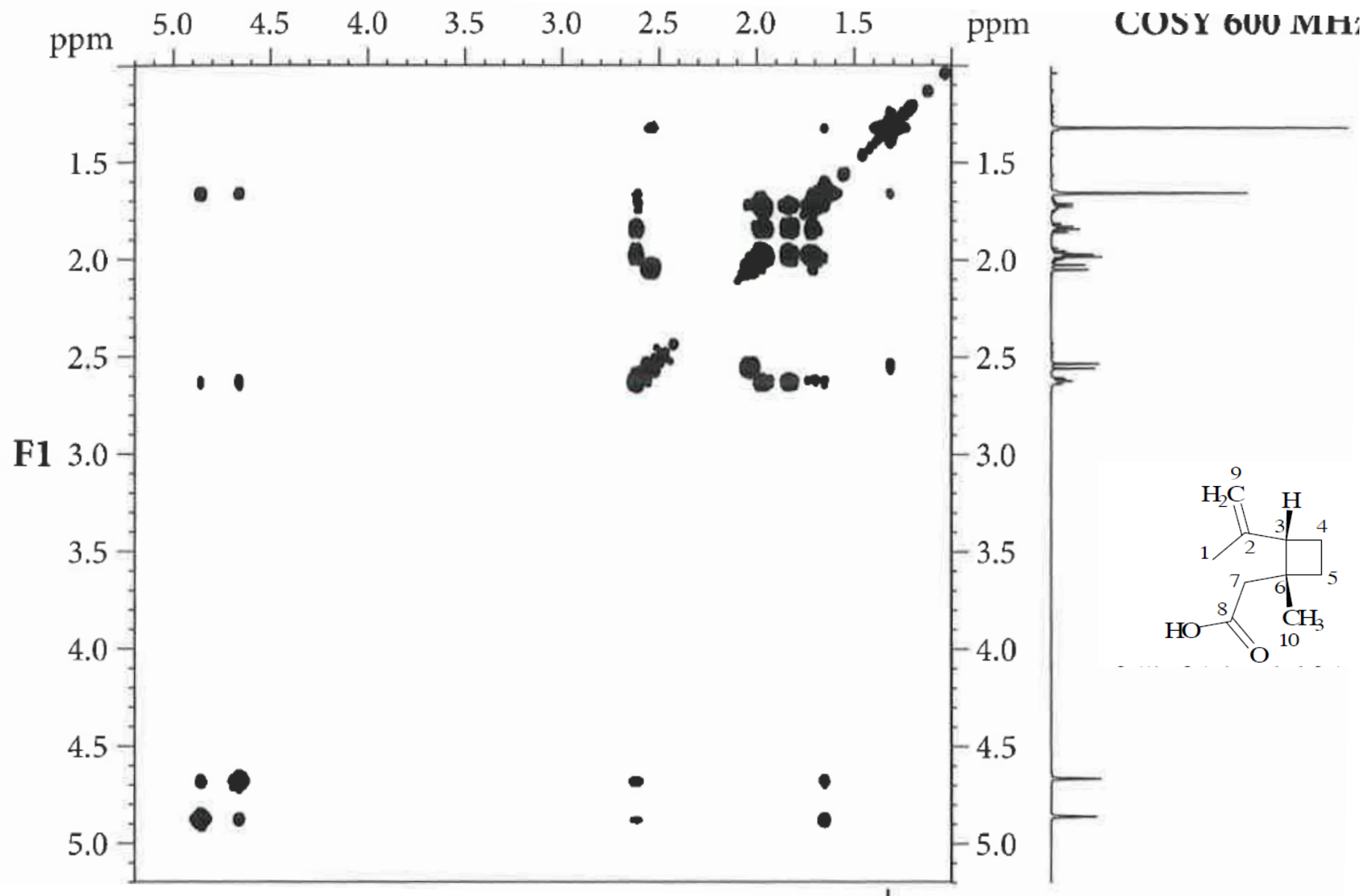
^1H NMR 600 MHz

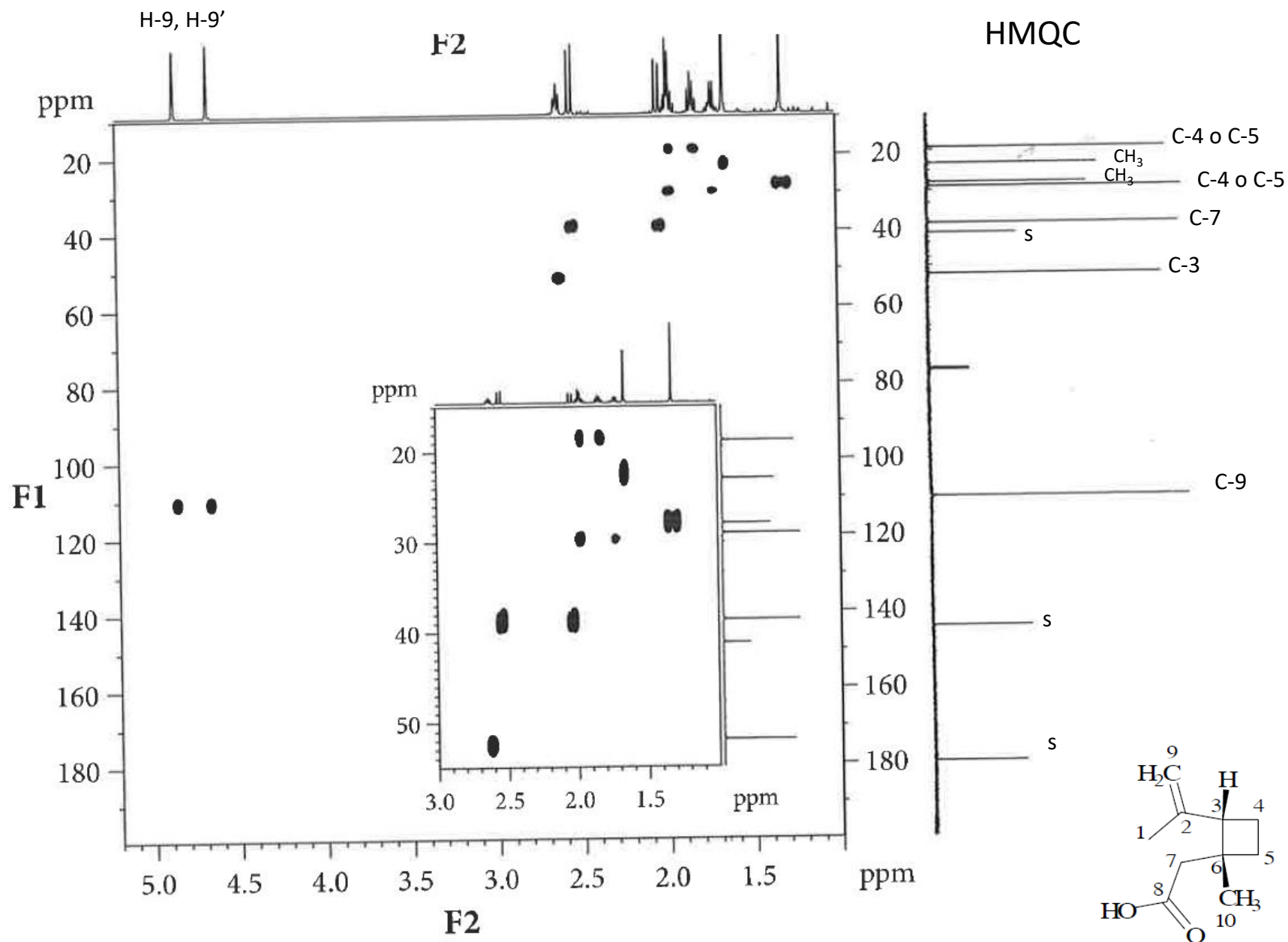


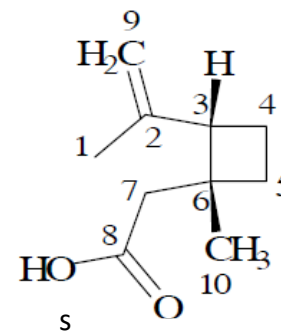
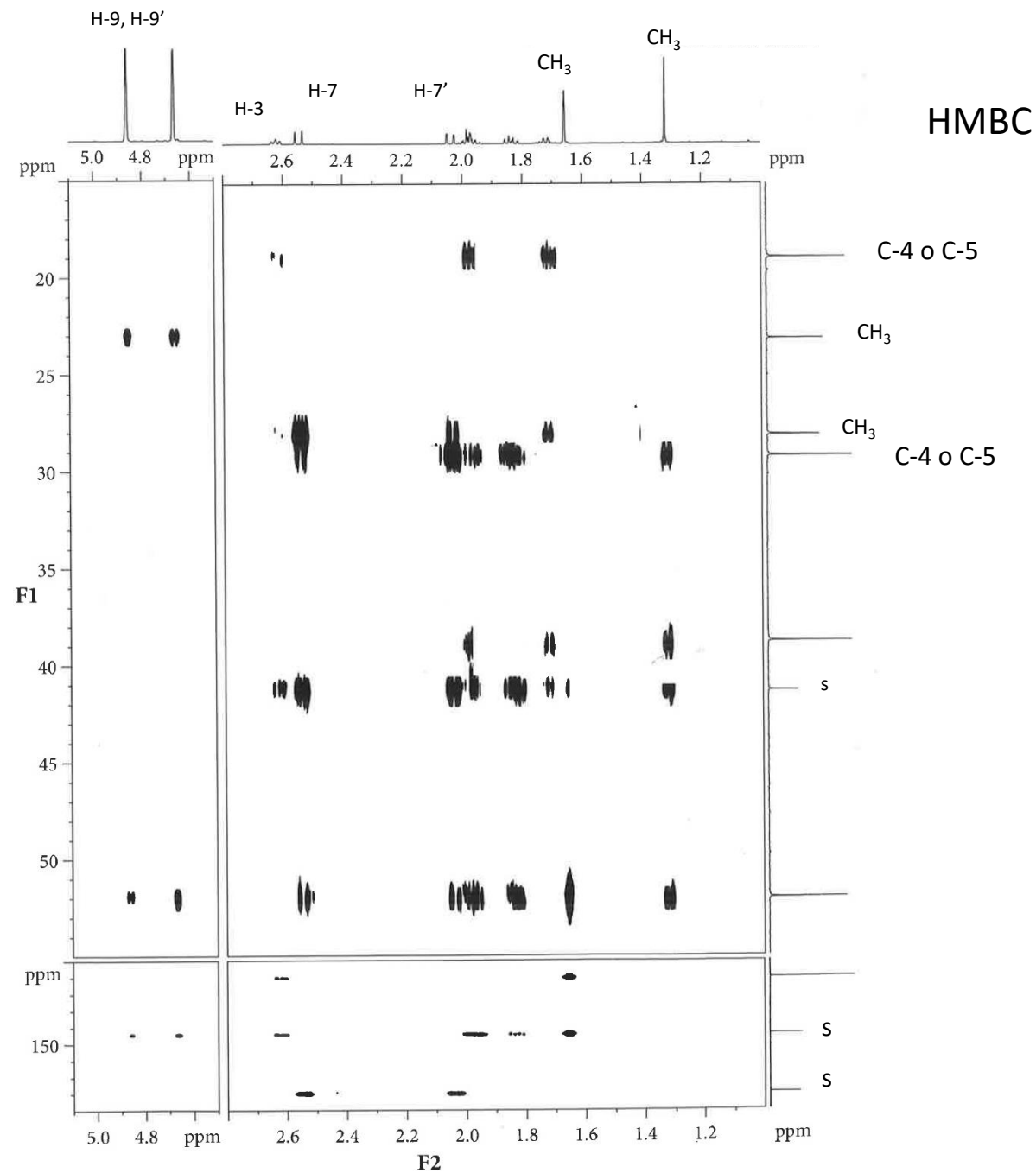
ES.10

$^{13}\text{C}/\text{DEPT}$ NMR 150.9 MHz



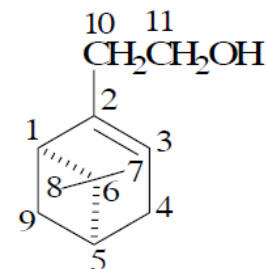
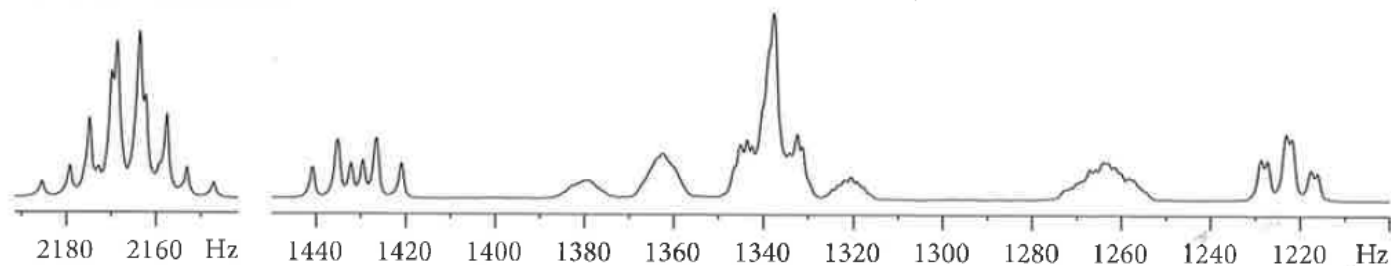






¹H NMR 600 MHz

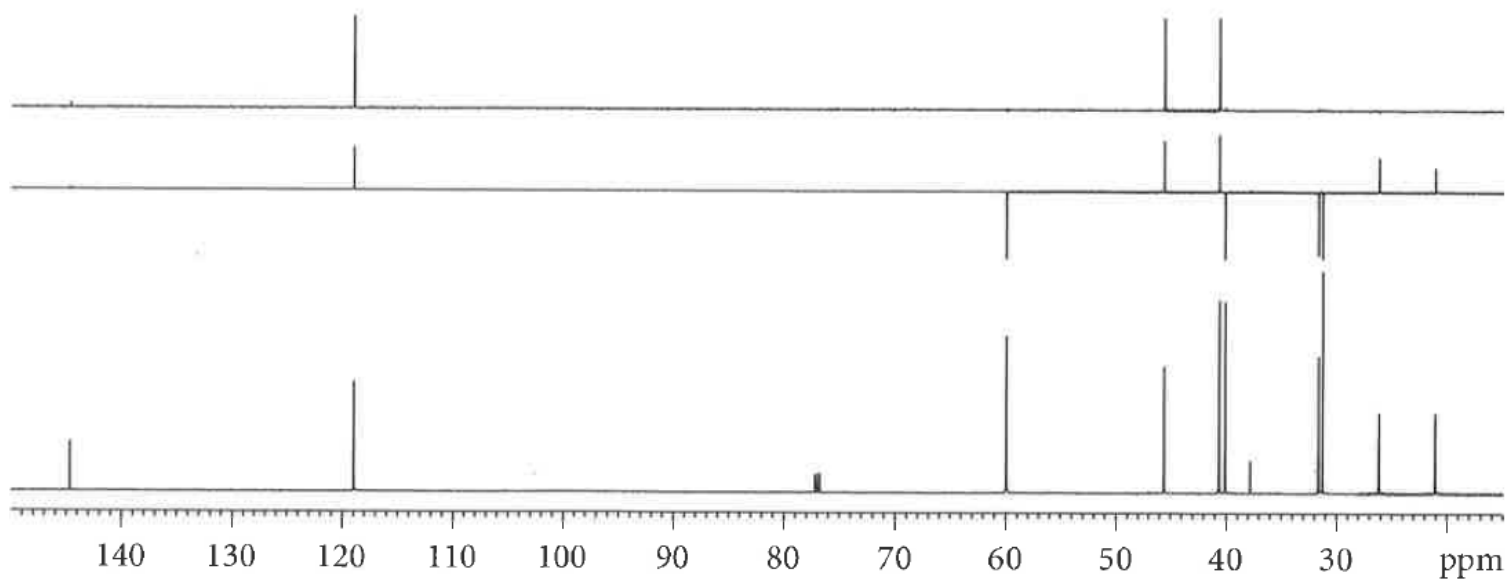
Numeri d'onda (cm⁻¹)

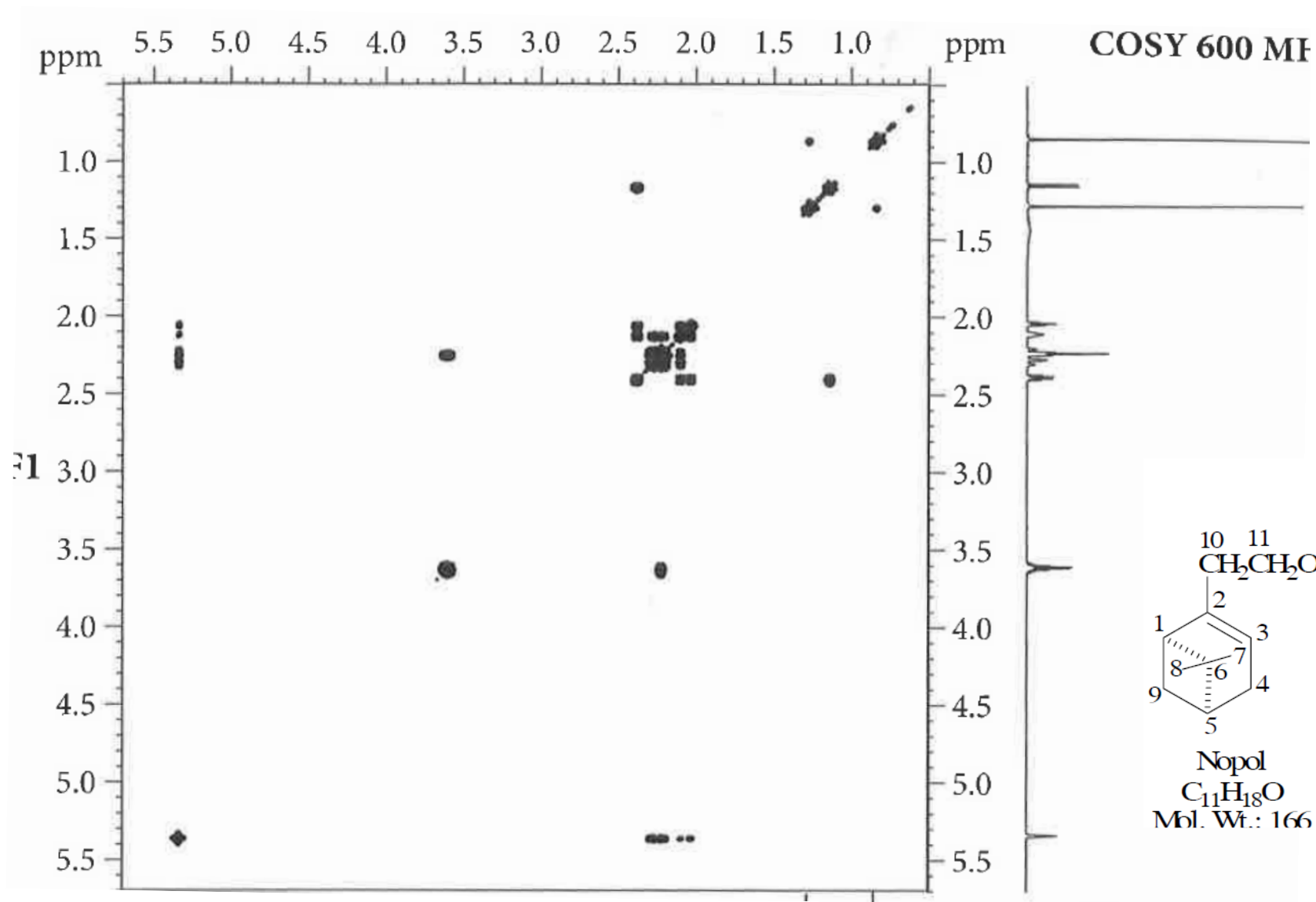


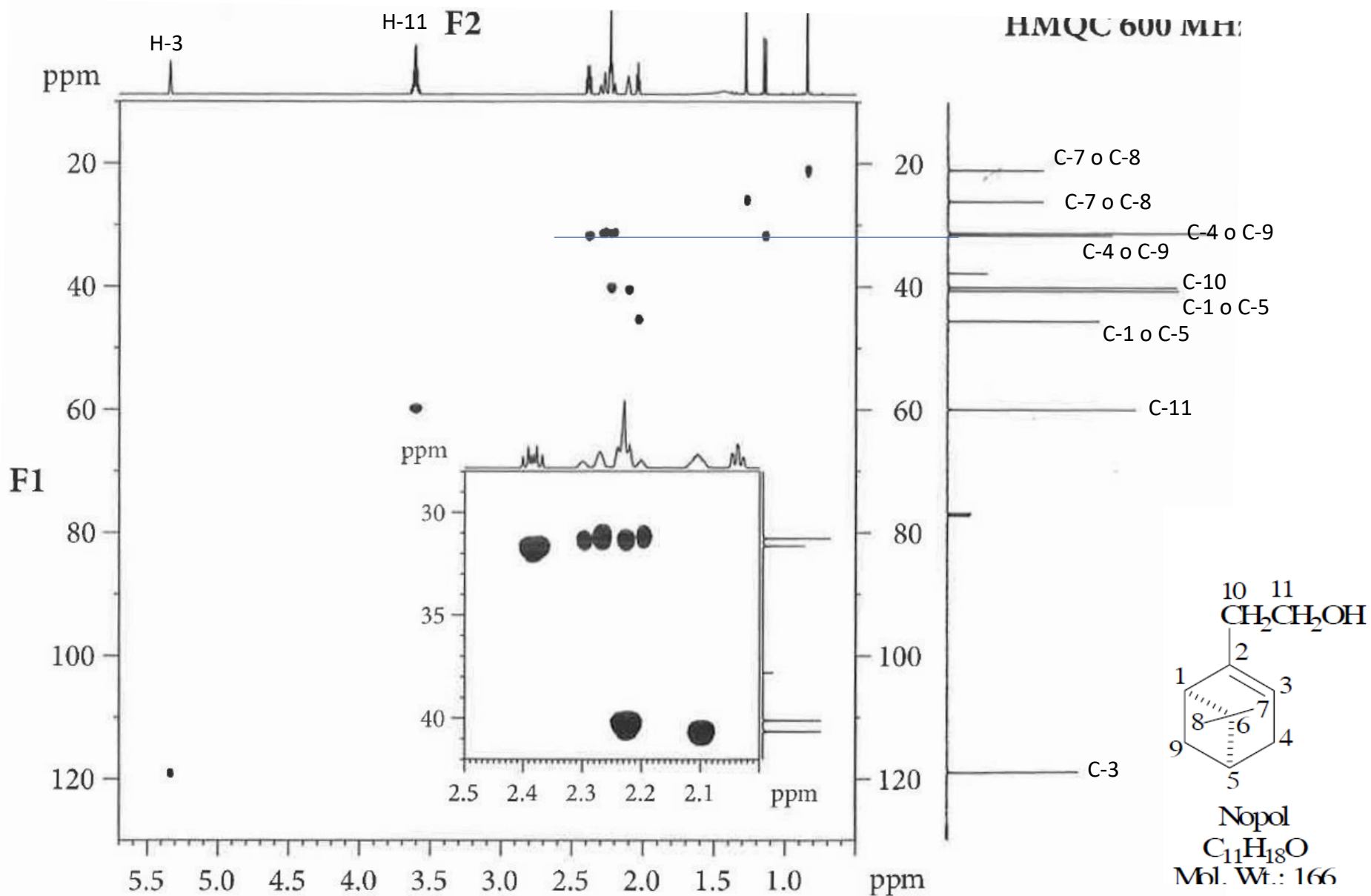
Nopol
C₁₁H₁₈O
Mol. Wt.: 166

ES.11

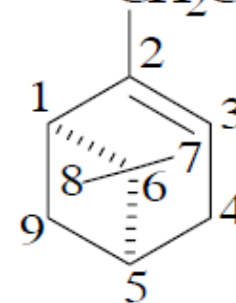
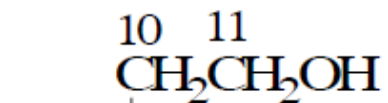
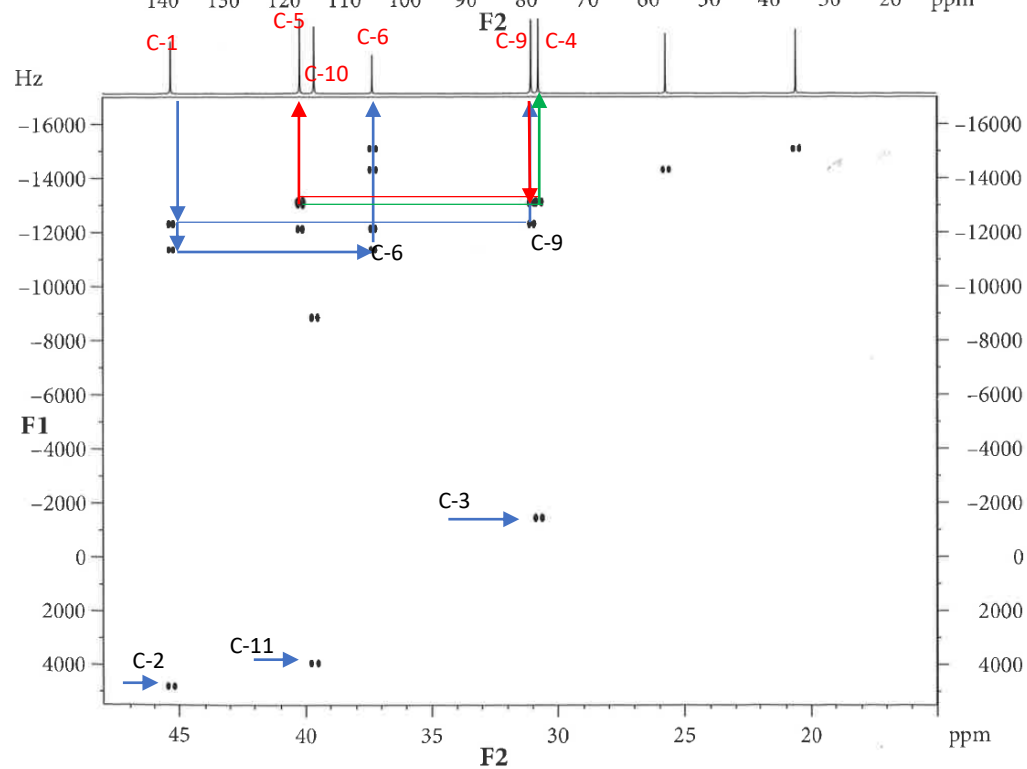
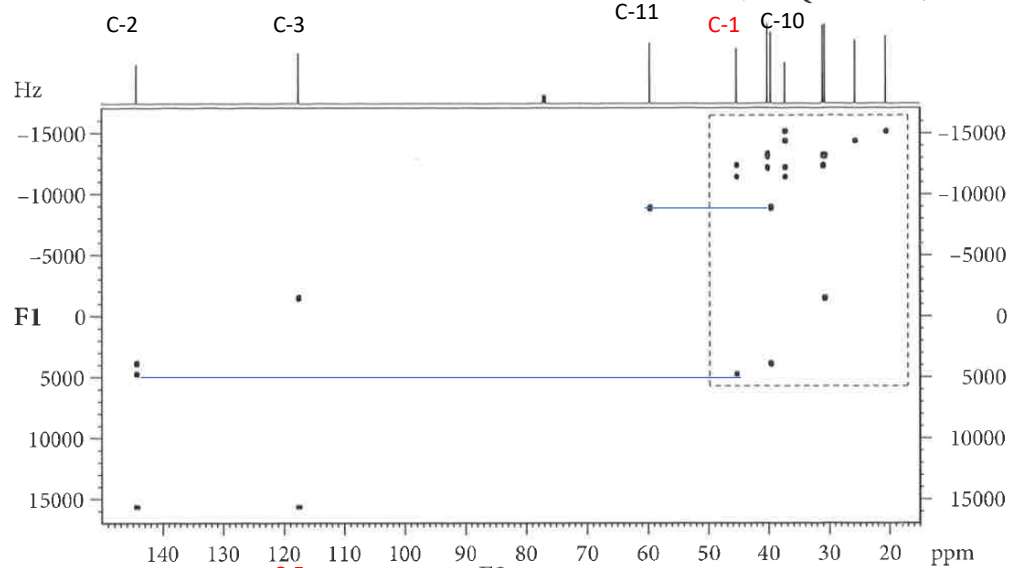
¹³C/DEPT NMR 150.9 MHz





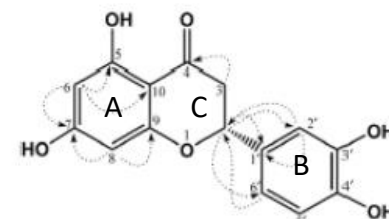
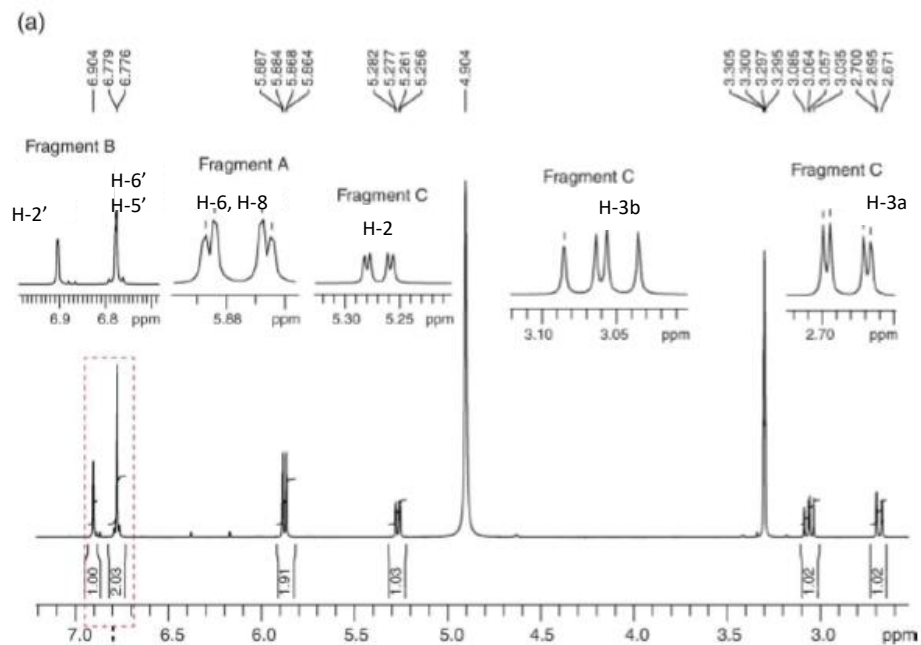


INADEQUATE 150.9 MHz

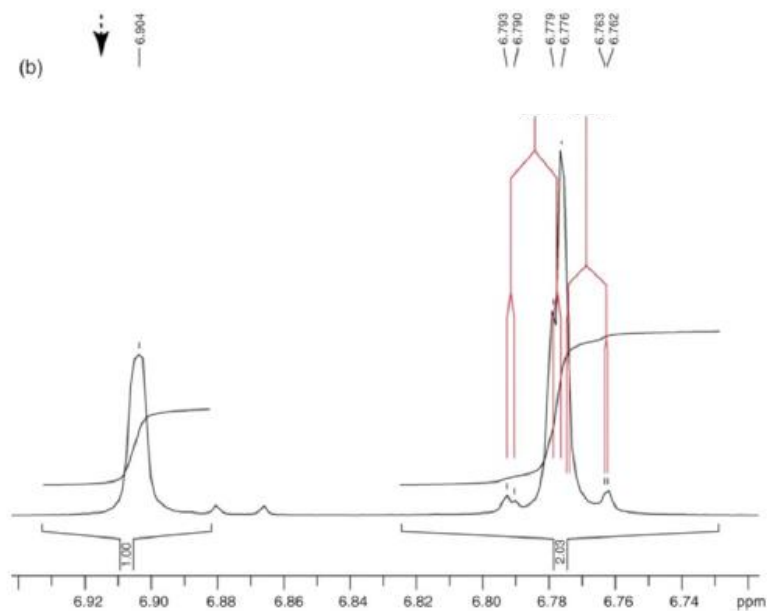


Nopol
C₁₁H₁₈O
Mol. Wt.: 166

ES.9



Solvente: MeOD



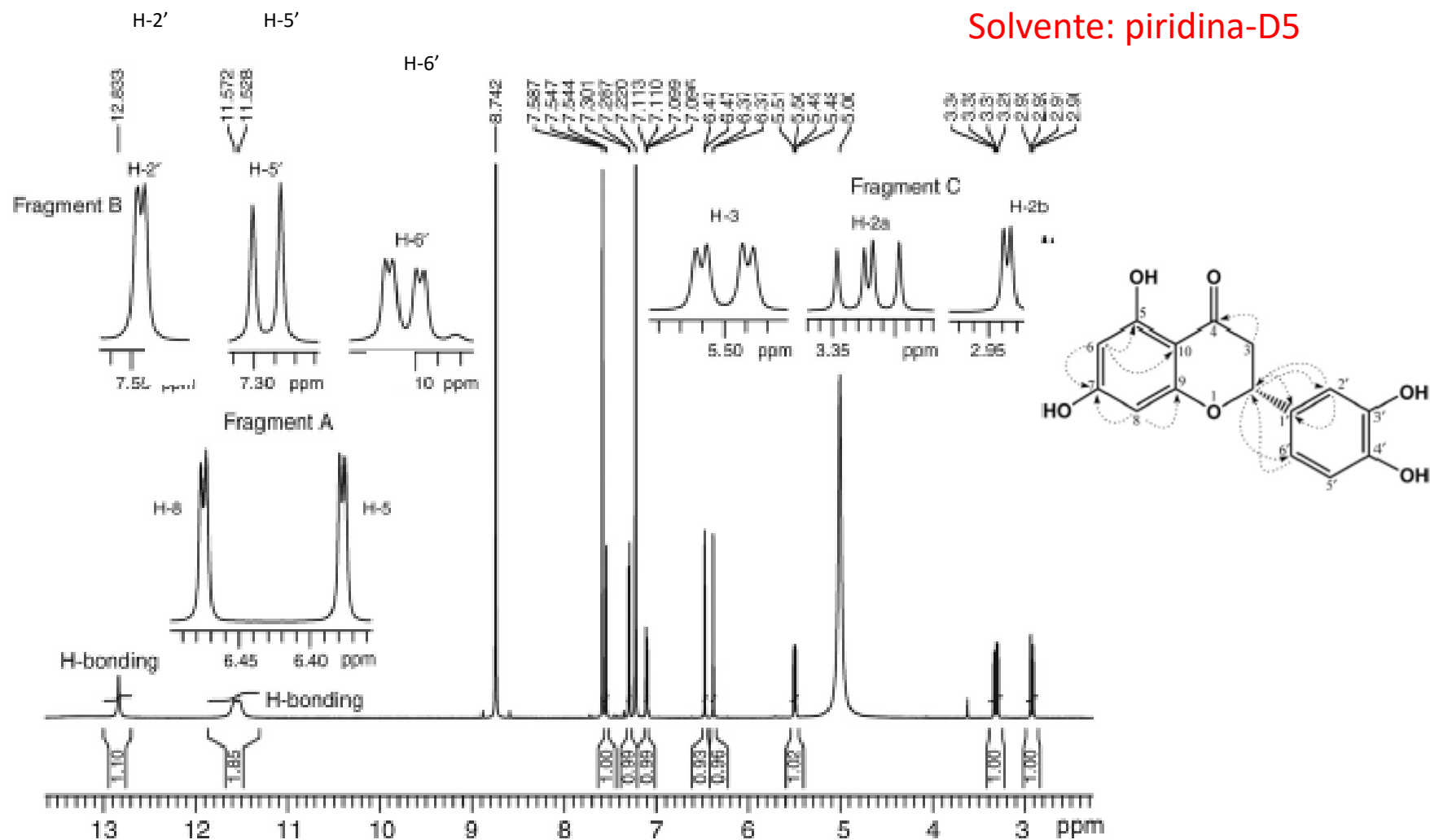


FIGURE 10.51 ^1H -NMR spectrum ($\text{C}_5\text{D}_5\text{N}$) of **4** showing protons of fragments A, B, and C.

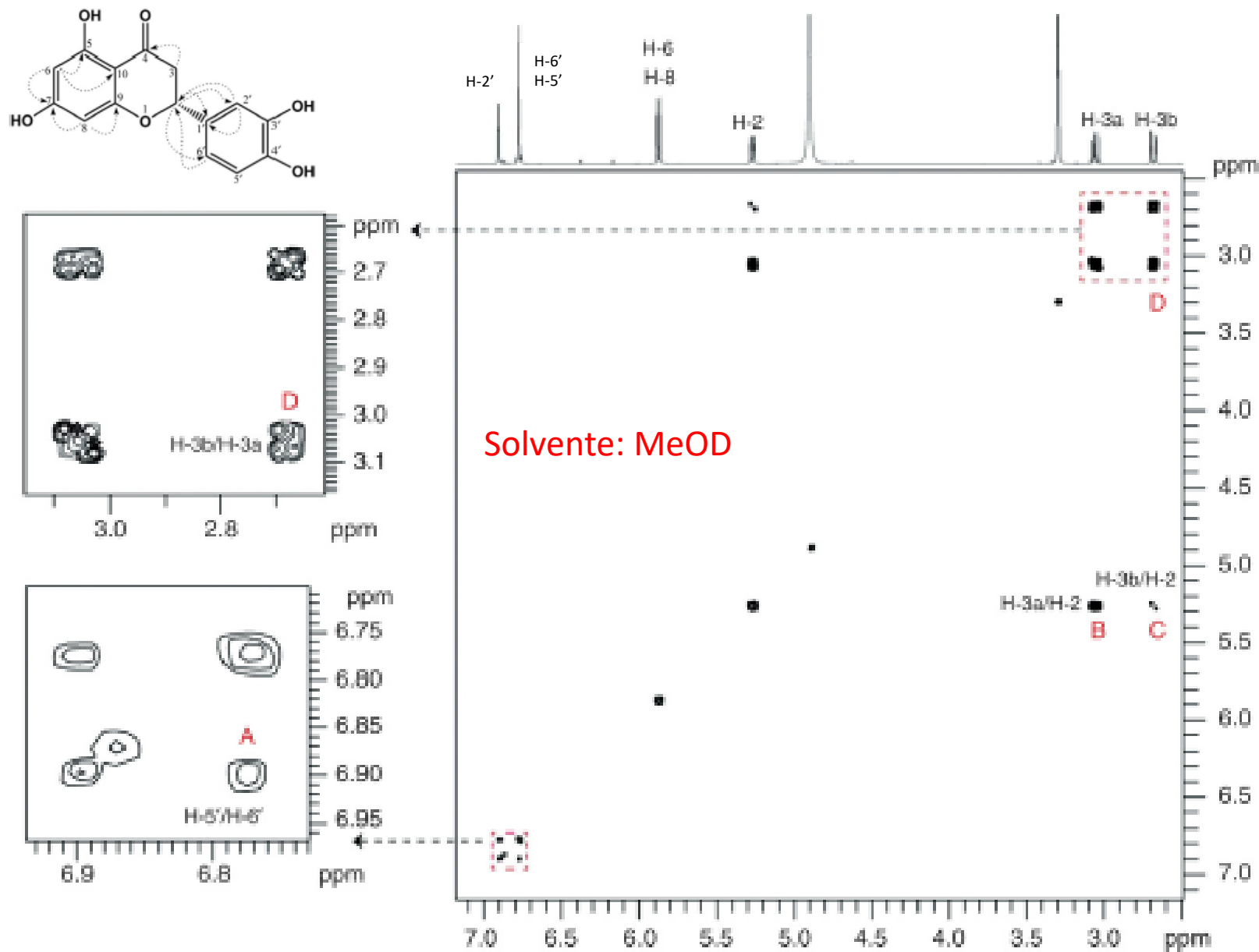
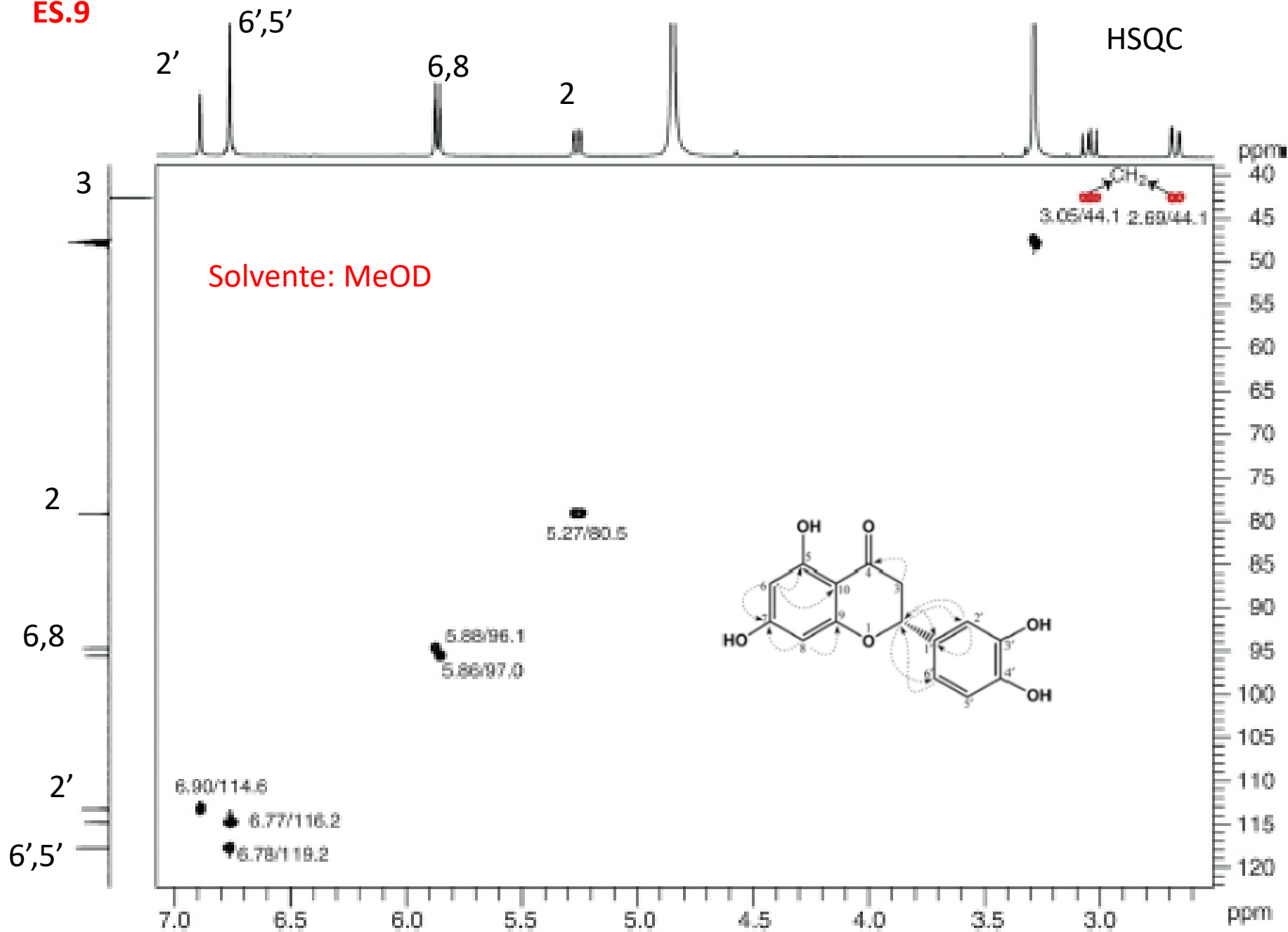


FIGURE 10.52 COSY-45° spectrum of **4** showing correlations between various vicinal and geminal protons.

ES.9



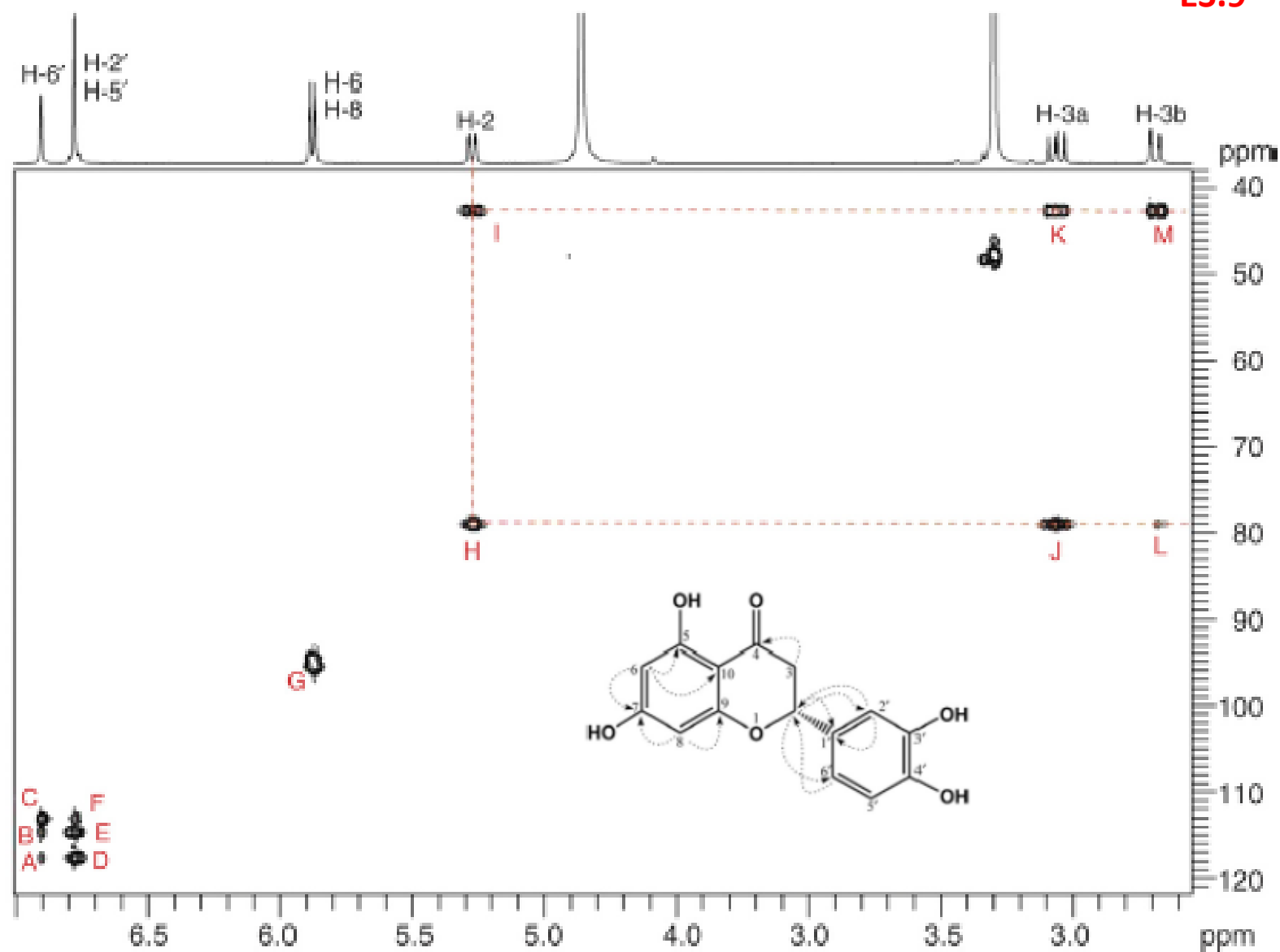


FIGURE 10.57 HSQC-TOCSY spectrum (concatenated NMR experiment) of compound 4 indicating one spin system F_1 plane and carbon connectivity in F_2 plane.

ES.9

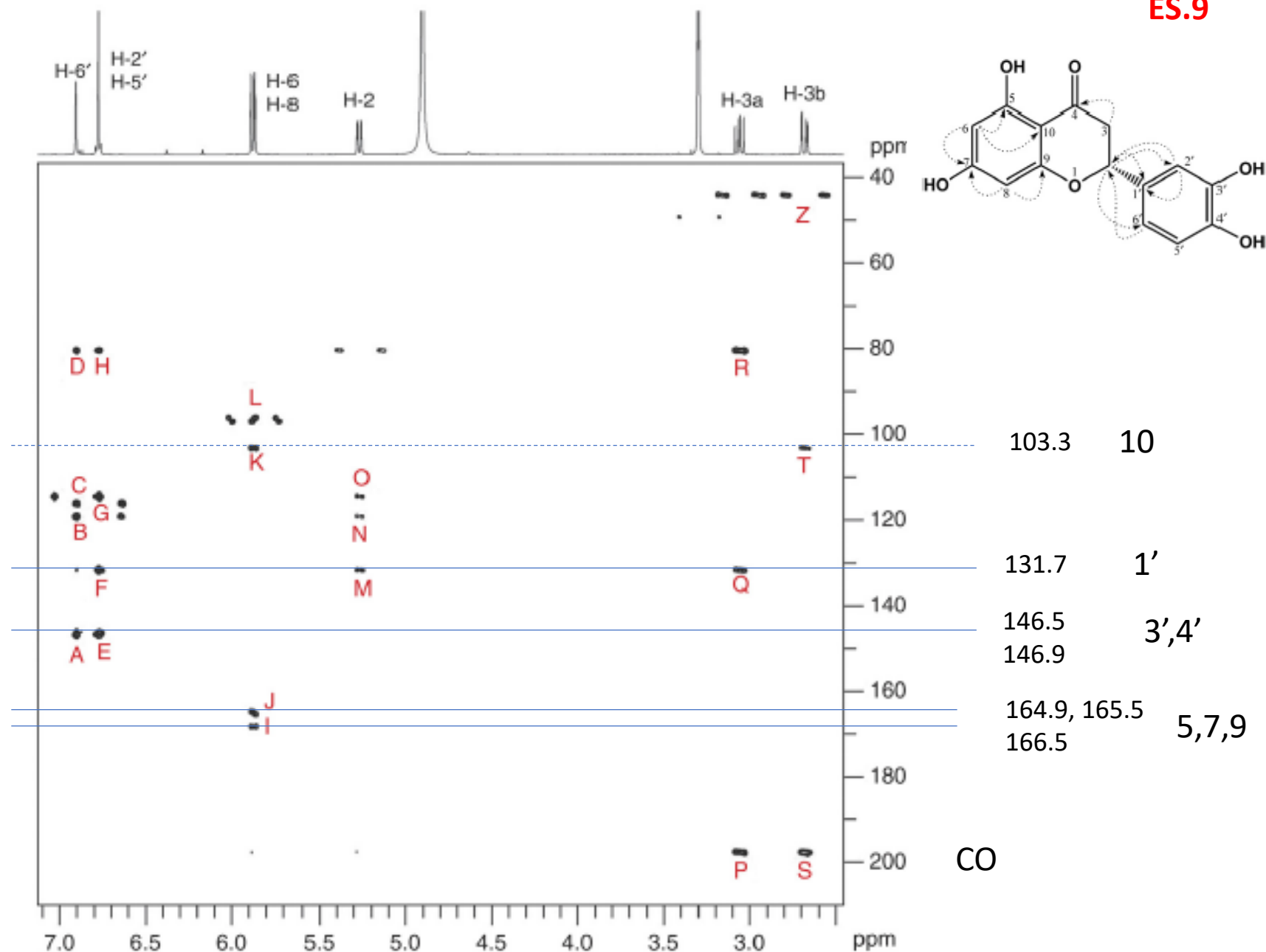


FIGURE 10.59 HMBC spectrum showing long-range $^1\text{H}/^{13}\text{C}$ correlations in compound 4.