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APPLICATION OF HCSE PULSE SEQUENCE TO DETECTION OF SMALL SIGNED CARBON-CARBON COUPLING CONSTANTS.

Vratislav Blechta, Jan Schraml and Jan Sýkora

Institute of Chemical Process Fundamentals of the ASCR, v. v. i. Rozvojova 135, Prague 6 – Suchdol, 165 02, Czech Republic

The HCSE pulse sequence [1] presented at previous Valtice conference aimed to detection of small (J > 0.5 Hz) homonuclear couplings. Originally this sequence was designed for silicon-silicon couplings.

The ability of HCSE to detect signed $^nJ(C,C)$ couplings, n>1, is demonstrated on a set of 9 mono-substituted benzenes X-C₆H₅ with X = F, NO₂, MeO, Cl, Br, NO, N=C, Me and Me₃Si. All 36 $^2J(C,C)$ and $^3J(C,C)$ couplings in these compounds were calculated and compared with 26 experimental values in the paper by Witanovski at all. [2]. With the exception of one signed value all the reported [2] experimental values were absolute values only. The HCSE pulse sequence applied on these compounds yielded 34 signed values, 2 constants were not observed being probably very close to zero and therefore undetectable. The absolute values agree with the experimental ones given in ref. [2]. and all the detected signs agree with the computed ones. Influence of relaxations and coupling magnitudes on the signal intensities are discussed.

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References

- [1] V. Blechta and J. Schraml, Magn. Reson. Chem., 2012, accepted DOI 10.1002/mrc.2869
- [2] M. Witanowski, K. Kamieňska-Trela, Z. Biedrzycka, J. Mol. Struct., 2007, 844.