

## Determine number of protons attached to each carbon in fluorine-containing compounds by <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectroscopy!

## Product used : Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR)

We usually use DEPT135 (Distortionless Enhancement by Polarization Transfer) experiment to analyze <sup>13</sup>C multiplicity. In the case of fluorine-containing compounds, not only <sup>1</sup>H decoupling but also <sup>19</sup>F decoupling is efficient. J<sub>CF</sub> are larger than J<sub>CH</sub>, and so <sup>13</sup>C peaks are often affected even by long-range couplings. In such instances, we can achieve the maximum sensitivity and singlet signals by <sup>13</sup>C measurement with simultaneous <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>19</sup>F decoupling. The figures below show <sup>13</sup>C and DEPT spectra of 20% 2,2,3,3tetrafluoropropanol in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. You can see that <sup>13</sup>C and DEPT spectra are simplified with <sup>19</sup>F decoupling.



ROYALPROBE HFX can perform these <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>19</sup>F, <sup>13</sup>C triple-resonance measurement, even with a standard 2-channel console!



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