

Summary of C13-NMR Interpretation

- Count how many lines** you have. **This will tell you how many types of carbons** you have. (Symmetry equivalent carbons can at times cause the number of lines to be less than the number of carbons in your structure.)
 - Each “unique” carbon gives a separate line.
 - Symmetry duplicates give the same line.
 - If there are more carbons in your formula than there are lines in your spectrum, it means you have symmetry.
- Check diagnostic frequency windows** (“chemical shift windows”) of the lines **to provide yes-or-no answers regarding the presence or absence of key functional groups** in your molecule.

220-160	C=O carbonyl carbons, sp ² hybridized
160-100	C alkene or aromatic carbons, sp ² hybridized
100-50	C-O oxygen-bearing carbons, single bonds only, sp ³ hybridized
50-0	C alkyl carbons, no oxygens attached, sp ³ hybridized

- Use DEPT and/or Coupled C13 NMR to Differentiate C, CH, CH₂, and CH₃ carbons.**

<u>Type of C</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>DEPT-135</u>	<u>Coupled C13</u>
CH ₃	Methyl	Up	Quartert (q)
CH ₂	Methylene	Down	Triplet (t)
CH	Methane	Up	Doublet (d)
C (no attached hydrogens)	Quaternary	Absent	Singlet (s)

- Aromatics, Symmetry, and C-13 Signals.** Most aromatics have symmetry, and both the number of aromatic lines and the splitting of the aromatic lines can be indicative of the substitution pattern on a benzene. Mono- and para-disubstituted benzenes have symmetry.

4 lines	s, d, d, d	Monosubstituted benzene. (Has symmetry)
4 lines	s, s, d, d	Para-disubstituted benzene. (Has symmetry)
6 lines	s, s, d, d, d, d	Ortho- or meta-disubstituted benzene. (Has no symmetry)

- Signal Height/Size**

- Carbons without any attached H's are short. This is common for carbonyls (aldehydes are the only carbonyl carbons that have hydrogens attached) and for substituted carbons in a benzene ring.
- Symmetry duplication multiplies signal height (if you have two copies of a carbon, the line will probably be taller than normal!)