

APPLICATIONS OF INTERNAL NUCLEAR OVERHAUSER EFFECTS (NOE)

IN ORGANIC CHEMISTRY :

1,2,3,4-TETRAMETHYLPHENANTHRENE <sup>1)</sup>

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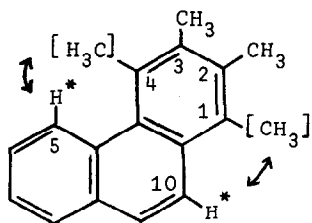
Internal nuclear Overhauser effects have been used to assign the methyl signals in the NMR spectrum of 1,2,3,4-tetramethylphenanthrene.

In 1965, Anet and Bourn <sup>2)</sup> pointed out that "*studies of NOE's (Nuclear Overhauser Effects) can be of considerable stereochemical and conformational interest in organic chemistry*". However, relatively few applications of this technique have so far been published <sup>3)</sup>.

To our knowledge, no case involving an aromatic proton has yet been disclosed. We now wish to report such a case.

In 1,2,3,4-tetramethylphenanthrene <sup>4)</sup>, saturation of the *overcrowded* methyl group [CH<sub>3</sub>(4)] should give a NOE for H(5), whereas saturation of the other CH<sub>3</sub>'s should have no effect on this particular proton. On the other hand, saturation of CH<sub>3</sub>(1) could have a small effect on the *peri* proton H(10).

Table 1.



60 Mc. spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>).

[CH<sub>3</sub>(2) + CH<sub>3</sub>(3)] quasi singlet (6 protons) at 146 c/s (partially resolved at 100 Mc;  $\Delta\delta_{\text{obs.}} = 2$  c/s), CH<sub>3</sub>(1) singlet at 158 c/s, CH<sub>3</sub>(4) singlet at 173 c/s, H(10) doublet centered at 476 c/s, H(5) multiplet centered at 511 c/s.

For NOE experiments, 12.5%  $\text{CDCl}_3$  solutions of freshly sublimed 1,2,3,4-tetramethylphenanthrene were thoroughly degazed under high vacuum and sealed under helium. These solutions were studied, at 60 Mc, by a frequency swept method, using TMS as an internal field frequency lock. The results are summarized in Table 1 and 2.

Saturation of  $\text{CH}_3(4)$  results in an enhancement of  $33 \pm 3\%$  of the integrated area of the multiplet of H(5), leaving the other parts of the spectrum unaltered, whereas saturation of  $[\text{CH}_3(2) + \text{CH}_3(3)]$  has no effect on the signals of the aromatic protons.

Irradiation at the  $\text{CH}_3(1)$  frequency gives a small ( $11 \pm 3\%$ ) but apparently significant increase of the integrated area of the H(10) signals.

The assignments of the  $\text{CH}_3$ 's signals made on the basis of *internal nuclear Overhauser effects* are fully substantiated by the study of the chemical shifts, with reference to the monomethylphenanthrenes <sup>5,6</sup>.

Table 2.

Irradiation	Area of the signals in arbitrary units			Enhancement in % ( $\pm 3$ )
	H(5) <sup>*</sup>	H(10) <sup>*</sup>	H(6) + H(7) +H(8) + H(9)	
None	21.5	30.0	100	-
at $\text{CH}_3(1)$	21.5 <sup>**</sup>	33.3	100	11 H(10)
at $\text{CH}_3(2)+\text{CH}_3(3)$	21.9	30.9	100	0
at $\text{CH}_3(4)$	28.7	30.3	100	33.5 H(5)

\* Average of 3 runs with H(6) + H(7) + H(8) + H(9) = 100.

\*\* Value corrected for a small beating effect.

It is clear, from these results, that NOE experiments can yield valuable informations in the field of *Overcrowded Aromatic Hydrocarbons*.

Further work is in progress.

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