

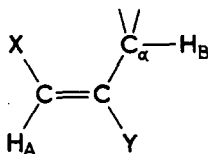
DISTINCTION OF cis AND trans ARRANGEMENTS IN DOUBLE BONDS BY ^{13}C - ^1H COUPLING

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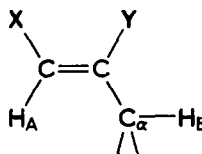
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(Received in UK 19 September 1975; accepted for publication 6 October 1975)

In vicinally-disubstituted olefins, the magnitude of the hydrogen-hydrogen coupling constant usually allows a distinction of cis from trans configurations. In more highly substituted cases such as 1 or 2 ($\text{X}, \text{Y}, \text{H}$), the hydrogen-hydrogen coupling constant which may be available viz. $J_{\text{A-B}}$, is not normally useful in diagnosing configuration. This



1 trans



2 cis

coupling constant varies between 0 and 2 Hz, so is not easily measured accurately, and the cis-coupling in 2 may be greater OR smaller than the trans-coupling in 1 depending on the nature of X and Y².

I report that the vicinal ^{13}C - ^1H coupling constant $J_{\text{A-}\alpha}$ varies markedly with configuration and can be used to distinguish isomers.

Table 1 shows values of cis and trans $^{13}\text{C}=\text{C}-^1\text{H}$ coupling constants³ for several simple molecules. The values for J_{cis} and J_{trans} are normally widely different, the ranges just overlapping. Each range is large indicating that the effect of substituents and their orientation with respect to the coupling pathway may be determined from these couplings and be diagnostic of structure.

J_{cis} Hz		J_{trans} Hz	J_{cis} Hz		J_{trans} Hz
6.0	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad H \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ ClCH_2 \quad H \end{array}$	10.4	5.9	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad H \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ H \quad CHO \end{array}$	—
7.5	$\begin{array}{c} ClC^*H_2 \quad H \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ CH_3 \quad H \end{array}$	13.9	4.7	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad H \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ H \quad Br \end{array}$	—
6.9	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad H \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ Ph \quad H \end{array}$	11.3	—	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad Br \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ H \quad H \end{array}$	7.0
5.2	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad H \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ CH_3 \quad H \end{array}$	12.4	4.4	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad H \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ H \quad Cl \end{array}$	—
4.5	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad H \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ Br \quad H \end{array}$	8.9	—	$\begin{array}{c} C^*H_3 \quad Cl \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ C=C \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ H \quad H \end{array}$	7.2

• REFERENCES

1. 'High Resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy', J.W. Emsley, J. Feeney, and L.H. Sutcliffe, Pergamon Press, London, 1966, Section 10.4.
2. See for example Table 5.8 in reference 1.
3. Determined usually by first-order analysis of natural abundance ^{13}C -spectra without decoupling of hydrogens. Spectra are not always first-order. By analogy with similar 1H - 1H values, coupling constants should be positive.