

## 几种常见结构相邻碳上氢 (Ha-C-C-Hb) 的偶合常数

偶合常数和化学位移一样,是鉴定有机化合物分子结构的一个重要数据。偶合常数起源于自旋的核之间的相互干扰,其大小与外加磁场大小无关。自旋的核之间的相互干扰,是通过它们之间的键上成键电子传递的,所以偶合常数的大小主要与它们之间键的数目有关,也与影响它们之间电子云分布的因素(如单键、双键、取代基的电负性、立体化学等)有关。所以某些有机化合物的顺反结构可以通过偶合常数的大小判断。

**环丙烷类化合物:** 顺式结构的偶合常数一般大于反式结构。顺式时偶合常数在 7-11 Hz 之间;反式时偶合常数在 4.5-7.5 Hz 之间。举例如下:



$$\text{Ha, } \delta = 0.97; \text{ Hb, } \delta = 2.07; \quad \text{Ha, } \delta = 0.87; \text{ Hb, } \delta = 1.56;$$

$$\text{顺式: } J_{ab} = 8.5 \text{ Hz} \qquad \text{反式: } J_{ab} = 5.0 \text{ Hz}$$

*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, 101, 7982

**环氧乙烷类化合物:** 该类化合物与环丙烷类化合物类似,其顺式结构的偶合常数一般大于反式结构。顺式时偶合常数在 3.5-5 Hz 之间;反式时偶合常数在 2-4 Hz 之间。举例如下:



$$\text{Ha, } \delta = 4.25; \text{ Hb, } \delta = 3.67; \quad \text{Ha, } \delta = 2.77; \text{ Hb, } \delta = 3.39;$$

$$\text{顺式: } J_{ab} = 4.1 \text{ Hz} \qquad \text{顺式: } J_{ab} = 4.4 \text{ Hz}$$

*J. Org. Chem.* **1996**, 61, 7513

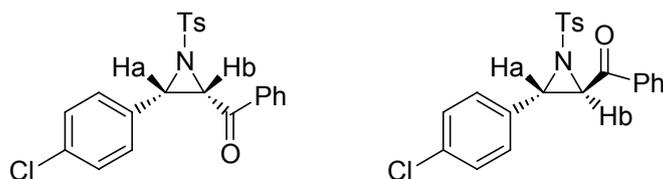


$$\text{Ha, } \delta = 4.07; \text{ Hb, } \delta = 3.35; \quad \text{Ha, } \delta = 3.58; \text{ Hb, } \delta = 3.04;$$

$$\text{顺式: } J_{ab} = 4.4 \text{ Hz} \qquad \text{反式: } J_{ab} = 2.2 \text{ Hz}$$

*Tetrahedron.* **1994**, 50, 11827

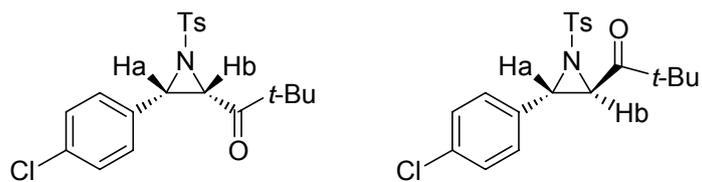
**氮杂环丙烷类化合物:** 该类化合物与环丙烷类化合物类似,其顺式结构的偶合常数一般大于反式结构。



$$\text{Ha, } \delta = 4.30; \text{ Hb, } \delta = 4.41; \quad \text{Ha, } \delta = 4.24; \text{ Hb, } \delta = 4.48;$$

$$\text{顺式: } J_{ab} = 7.5 \text{ Hz} \qquad \text{反式: } J_{ab} = 4.3 \text{ Hz}$$

*J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, 60, 4665



Ha,  $\delta$  = 4.06; Hb,  $\delta$  = 4.14;

顺式:  $J_{ab}$  = 7.6 Hz

Ha,  $\delta$  = 3.93; Hb,  $\delta$  = 4.25;

反式:  $J_{ab}$  = 4.1 Hz

*J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, *60*, 4665

**四元环类化合物:** 顺式结构的偶合常数一般大于反式结构。



Ha,  $\delta$  = 3.60; Hb,  $\delta$  = 5.22;

顺式:  $J_{ab}$  = 6.7 Hz

Ha,  $\delta$  = 3.16; Hb,  $\delta$  = 4.60;

反式:  $J_{ab}$  = 3.1 Hz

*Tetrahedron.* **1994**, *50*, 12755



Ha,  $\delta$  = 3.57; Hb,  $\delta$  = 4.88;

顺式:  $J_{ab}$  = 5 Hz

Ha,  $\delta$  = 3.06; Hb,  $\delta$  = 4.31;

反式:  $J_{ab}$  = 2 Hz

*Tetrahedron.* **1994**, *50*, 12755

**环戊烷类化合物:** 顺式结构和反式结构的偶合常数一般差别不大。顺式时偶合常数在 4-5 Hz 之间; 反式时偶合常数也在 4-5 Hz 之间。举例如下:



Ha,  $\delta$  = 3.97; Hb,  $\delta$  = 4.70;

顺式:  $J_{ab}$  = 5 Hz

Ha,  $\delta$  = 3.75; Hb,  $\delta$  = 4.65;

反式:  $J_{ab}$  = 5 Hz

*Tetrahedron.* **1991**, *47*, 4941

**环己烷类化合物:** a, a 的偶合常数在 8-12 Hz 之间; a, e 和 e, e 的偶合常数在 2-7 Hz 之间。举例如下:



Ha,  $\delta$  = 3.20; Hb,  $\delta$  = 2.48;

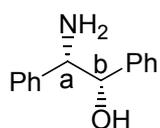
顺式:  $J_{ab}$  = 2.6 Hz

Ha,  $\delta$  = 2.83; Hb,  $\delta$  = 2.25;

反式:  $J_{ab}$  = 3.7 Hz

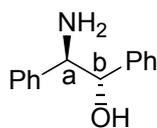
*Tetrahedron.* **2000**, *56*, 5639

几个常见的非环状结构的例子:



$H_a, \delta = 3.95$ ;  $H_b, \delta = 4.61$ ;

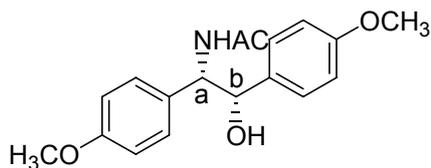
顺式:  $J_{ab} = 6.6$  Hz



$H_a, \delta = 4.13$ ;  $H_b, \delta = 4.71$ ;

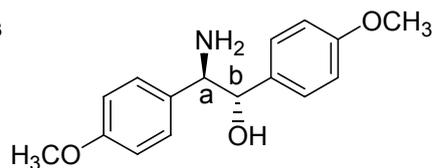
反式:  $J_{ab} = 6.3$  Hz

*Tetrahedron*. **1998**, *54*, 10265



$H_a, \delta = 4.17$ ;  $H_b, \delta = 5.95$ ;

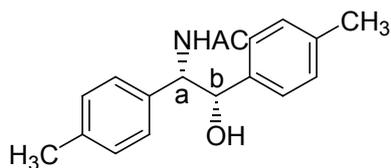
顺式:  $J_{ab} = 9.24$  Hz



$H_a, \delta = 4.06$ ;  $H_b, \delta = 4.63$ ;

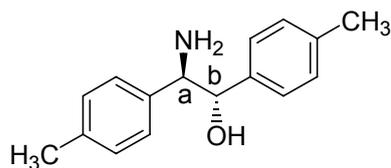
反式:  $J_{ab} = 6.41$  Hz

*Tetrahedron*. **1998**, *54*, 10265



$H_a, \delta = 4.93$ ;  $H_b, \delta = 5.18$ ;

顺式:  $J_{ab} = 4.62$  Hz



$H_a, \delta = 4.08$ ;  $H_b, \delta = 4.80$ ;

反式:  $J_{ab} = 6.71$  Hz

*Tetrahedron*. **1998**, *54*, 10265