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CALCULATION OF NMR ¹³C SPECTRA OF PENTANOL AND ITS ESTERS AS AN EXAMPLE OF EFFECTIVE APPLICATION OF ADDITIVITY OF CHEMICAL SHIFT INCREMENTS FOR ATTRIBUTED SIGNALS IN ALIPHATIC COMPOUNDS SPECTRA

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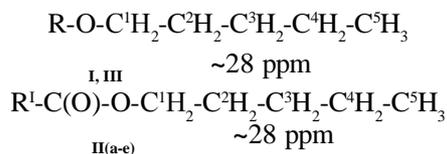
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Abstract. Application of increments additivity allows to attribute closed by value signals in the area of 28 ppm in NMR ¹³C spectra of 1-pentanol (I) and its esters (II, III) for C² and C³ atoms during calculations of δ^C_2 and δ^C_3 chemical shifts. In case of pentylformate (IIa) on the basis of calculated data it has been suggested to interchange attributions made by authors [2].

Keywords: NMR ¹³C spectra, basic and differential (spectral) parameters, 1-pentanol and its esters, chemical shift increments, calculated parameters.

1. Introduction

Alkylbenzoates and alkylbenzoylformates are by-products [1] of phenylglyoxal acetals synthesis, which are effective photoinitiators of radical processes. Studying their spectral peculiarities we noticed the close values of basic spectral parameters δ^C_i for atoms C² (δ^C_2) and C³ (δ^C_3) (approximately 28 ppm) in NMR ¹³C spectra of 1-pentanol (I) esters – pentylbenzoate (IIa) and pentylbenzoylformate (IIe). Such peculiarity is also typical of spectral parameters of other 1-pentanol esters, derivatives of aliphatic acids (IIa-IIc), pentyltosylate (III), which is structurally close to esters (II), and partially of 1-pentanol by itself [2, 3].



where R = H (I), p-CH₃C₆H₄SO₂ (III); R¹ = H (a), CH₃ (b), n-C₃H₇ (c), C₆H₅ (d), C₆H₅C=O (e)

It should be of interest to examine the reasons of the observed closeness of δ^p_2 and δ^p_3 values and find the method of reliable attributions of corresponding signals to C² and C³ atoms in NMR ¹³C spectra.

2. Experimental

In order to minimize inaccuracies connected with different δ^C_i basic parameters for nuclei of *i*- carbon atoms in the same compound, it is desirable that all δ^C values be taken from one informational source in order that all the data are in agreement. However, we had to use the data from two sources, which are the most reliable ones, to our mind. The main source is an internet site [2] and the additional source is an atlas of NMR spectra, Aldrich firm¹ [3]. Values δ^C_i for the same compounds in [2] and [3] have an accuracy of 0.01 ppm.

Some necessary data are absent in [3] but they are presented in [2]; however the data from [3] supplement the data from [2], confirming (or disproving) the correctness of signal attribution made in [2]. We decided to “combine” the data from both sources because δ^C_i values for the same compounds coincide with the accuracy of 0.1 ppm or differ by less than 0.2 ppm and only in rare cases the difference is greater. Therefore, the difference less than 0.1 ppm is considered as a very good one. The good coincidence is achieved when the difference is within the interval from 0.1 to 0.2 ppm. If the difference is higher than 0.2 ppm, we consider the calculated value as

¹ The criterion of choosing “main” and “additional” sources is based on the fact that signals attribution in [2] was made by authors and this fact is absent in [3]. However, spectra in [3] were obtained from the instrument with working frequency 75 MHz, which is a great advantage. The main part of the data in [2] were obtained from the device with the frequency 15, 22.5 and 25 MHz, hence they are less accurate. Only smaller part of the data in [2] were recorded at higher frequency – 50 or 100 MHz and are in better agreement with analogous parameters from [3].

unsatisfactory and special comments are necessary in such case.

For all spectra in [2] the authors gave their own signals attribution. We do not agree with them in some cases. In those cases when authors from [2] consider that attribution of existing signals to absorption of specific nuclei of carbon atoms (C^2 and C^3 in our case) is insufficiently well-reasoned, both numerals have superscript *. It means that authors allow to exchange attributions

given by them (e.g. pentylbutyrate IIc, pentylbenzoate IIId and pentyltosylate III).

Table 1 presents values of basic spectral parameters (δ^C_2) and (δ^C_3) in compounds (I)–(III) with corresponding references and calculated differential parameters $\Delta\delta^C_{2-3}$, which are the differences: $\Delta\delta^C_{2-3} = \delta^C_2 - \delta^C_3$. Our preliminary attributions of signals numerical values in NMR ^{13}C spectra in [3] to C^2 - C^3 atoms absorption are given in parentheses (by analogy with [2]).

Table 1

Preliminary attributions between signals in NMR ^{13}C spectra of (I) – (III) compounds (given in [2, 3]) to C^2 - C^3 atoms

Spectral parameters in compounds, ppm	I	IIa	IIb	IIc	IIId	III
δ^C_2	32.53 [2] (32.48)[3]	28.11[2]	28.48[2] (28.44)[3]	28.51*[2] (28.40)[3]	28.58* [2]	28.61* [2]
δ^C_3	28.17[2] (28.05)[3]	28.36[2]	28.23[2] (28.18)[3]	28.23*[2] (28.13)[3]	28.32* [2]	27.53* [2]
$\Delta\delta^C_{2-3}$	+4.36 (+4.43)	-0.25	+0.25 (+0.26)	+0.28* (+0.27)	+0.26*	+1.08*

3. Results and Discussion

Using developed conception about additivity of chemical shifts increments during calculations of δ^C_i values in $CH_3(CH_2)_nX$ [4] we calculated values of basic parameters $\delta^C_1 - \delta^C_5$ in NMR ^{13}C spectra of pentoxyl fragment of compounds (I–III). The comparison of calculated and experimental data allows us to revise some attributions from [2], including δ^C_2 and δ^C_3 parameters. For instance, we consider it would be advisable to interchange

correlations for δ^{IIa}_2 and δ^{IIa}_3 parameters in a spectrum of pentylformate IIa given in [2]. The application of calculated data allows also the final well-reasoned signals correlation [3] in spectra of compounds (I)–(III) (see Table 2).

Calculated values for every δ^C_i parameter are given in the left column of the Table 2. Our correlations of experimental values [2] for signals of compounds (I)–(III) are given in the upper part of the right column in bold type. Our final correlations of these signals in the spectra [3] of the mentioned compounds are written in bold italic type.

Table 2

Final attributions of experimental [2, 3] and calculated signals in NMR ^{13}C spectra of compounds (I)–(III) to C^2 - C^3 atoms

δ^C_i values (ppm) in compounds	δ^C_1		δ^C_2		δ^C_3		δ^C_4		δ^C_5	
	Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.
I	62.95	62.68	32.55	32.53	28.05	28.17	22.50	22.66	14.05	14.09
		62.79		32.48		28.05		22.58		14.07
IIa	64.05	64.12	28.35	28.36	28.15	28.11	22.30	22.38	13.90	13.96
		-		-		-		-		-
IIb	64.60	64.64	28.40	28.48	28.20	28.23	22.30	22.46	13.90	13.99
		64.65		28.44		28.18		22.39		13.91
IIc	62.95	62.68	28.40	28.51	28.20	28.23	22.30	22.44	13.90	13.99
		62.79		28.40		28.13		22.36		13.98
IIId	65.05	65.12	28.50	28.58	28.35	28.32	22.35	22.41	13.90	13.94
		-		-		-		-		-
III	70.70	70.72	28.55	28.61*	27.60	27.53*	21.85	22.03	13.70	13.75
		-		-		-		-		-

Below are the arguments which were the bases for our final attributions represented in Table 2.

3.1. Calculation of Basic Parameters δ'_i (including δ'_2 and δ'_3) and Differential Parameter $\Delta\delta'_{2-3}$ in NMR ¹³C Spectra of 1-Pentanol (I)

Authors [4] present a concept of increments used for the calculation of values of basic spectral parameters δ_i^C in linear substituted aliphatic compounds by general formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$. 1-Pentanol (I), as well as its esters (II-III) is a particular case of the mentioned general formula (where $n = 4$ and $\text{X} = \text{OH}$ or OR for esters). All increments are divided into two groups depending upon their location in the chain of carbon atoms which they refer to. Increments of the first group (for alkyl end of the molecule) are marked by symbols $\Delta\delta_r^C$; increments of the second group are marked as $\Delta\delta_s^C$.

Due to the rules of chemical nomenclature for $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$ compounds the numeration of carbon atoms in the chain starts from the atom connected with the substituent X (therefore carbon atom of methyl group is marked as C^ω). The values of the first five differed from zero increments $\Delta\delta_r^C$ ($r = 1-5$) are the same for all classes of alkyl compounds by general formula $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$ and equal to: $\Delta\delta_\omega^C = -15.65$ ppm, $\Delta\delta_{\omega-1}^C = -7.05$ ppm, $\Delta\delta_{\omega-2}^C = +2.25$ ppm, $\Delta\delta_{\omega-3}^C = -0.30$ ppm, $\Delta\delta_{\omega-4}^C = -0.05$ ppm. The set of $\Delta\delta_s^C$ increments is different for every substituent and depends upon peculiarities of its chemical structure [4].

For alcohols the increments values $\Delta\delta_s^C$ for functionalized (hydroxyl) end of the molecule were taken

from [4]. These values, as well as increments $\Delta\delta_s^C$ ($s = 1-8$) rounded to the nearest value divisible by 0.05 ppm, for other classes of compounds (II)-(III) are given in Table 3.

Having values of increments $\Delta\delta_r^C$ ($r = 1-5$) and $\Delta\delta_s^C$ ($s = 1-8$) we can calculate each of the five values $\Delta\delta_v^C$ ($v = 1-5$) for 1-pentanol by formula (1) taken from [4]:

$$\delta_i^C = \delta_v^C = \delta_{mid}^C + \Delta\delta_r^C + \Delta\delta_s^C \quad (1)$$

where δ_{mid}^C is a chemical shift of carbon middle atoms in long-chain alkanes. It is a constant value equal to 29.75 ppm [4]. To illustrate the calculations of the basic spectral parameters δ_i^C for 1-pentanol by formula (1) all necessary spectral parameters are listed in Table 4. For their convenient comparison with the calculated data parameters δ_i^C for 1-pentanol, taken from Table 2 are presented in bold type and the data attributed by us from [3] – in bold italic type.

We attribute calculated parameter δ'_2 (32.55 ppm) to absorption of C^2 atom, because it is practically equal to parameter δ'_2 (32.53 ppm) given in [2] and signal value (32.48 ppm) available in spectrum I [3]. Such relation between calculated and experimental data is observed between calculated parameter δ'_3 (28.05 ppm) and attributions δ'_3 (28.17 ppm) taken from [2]. The signal value available in spectrum [3] accurately coincides with the calculated value δ'_3 (28.05 ppm). The calculated value of differential parameter $\Delta\delta'_{2-3} = 4.50$ ppm is greater than that calculated from experimental data but it coincides well with the value calculated by the data from [2] (4.36 ppm)

Table 3

Increments $\Delta\delta_s^C$ ($s = 1-8$) for alcohols and their esters

Calculated increments for C^i atoms in compounds	C^1	C^2	C^3	C^4	C^5	C^6	C^7	C^8
Alcohols	+33.25	+3.10	-3.95	-0.25	-0.05	0	0	0
Formates	+34.35	-1.15	-3.85	-0.45	-0.20	-0.15	-0.05	0.00
Acetates	+34.90	-1.05	-3.80	-0.45	-0.20	0	0	0
Butyrates	+34.65	-1.05	-3.80	-0.45	-0.20	-0.15	-0.10	-0.05
Benzoates	+35.35	-0.95	-3.65	-0.40	-0.20	-0.15	-0.05	0.00
Tosylates	+40.95	-0.90	-4.40	-0.90	-0.40	-0.30	-0.15	-0.05

Table 4

Data for calculation by formula (1) of δ_i^C parameter for 1-pentanol (I)

Calculation for C^i atom	C^1	C^2	C^3	C^4	C^5
δ_{mid}^C parameter	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75
$\Delta\delta_r^C$ parameter	-0.05	-0.30	+2.25	-7.00	-15.65
$\Delta\delta_s^C$ parameter	+33.25	+3.10	-3.95	-0.25	-0.05
δ_i^C calculated parameter (equals to δ_v^C) in formula (1)	62.95	32.55	28.05	22.50	14.05
δ_i^C experimental parameter taken from [2]	62.68	32.53	28.17	22.66	14.09
δ_i^C experimental parameter taken from spectrum in [3]	62.79	32.48	28.05	22.58	14.07

and very well – with the values calculated by the data from [3] (4.43 ppm).

Calculated values of other basic spectral parameters of 1-pentanol (δ'_4 , δ'_5 and δ'_1 in less degree²) also coincide well with corresponding attributions given in [2] and signals discovered in the 1-pentanol spectrum [3]. Hence we may conclude that the used calculation method is an effective instrument which helps to attribute signals in NMR ¹³C spectra of aliphatic compounds, e.g. in 1-pentanol spectrum given in [3].

3.2. Calculation of Basic Parameters δ''_i (including δ''_2 and δ''_3) and Differential Parameter $D\delta''_{2-3}$ in MMR¹³C Spectra of 1-Pentanol Esters (IIa-IId)

The basic parameters δ''_2 and δ''_3 in spectra of 1-pentanol esters (II) were calculated in a similar way. Calculations of all five parameters δ''_i , as well as revision correlations [2] and peaks [3], are presented in Table 2.

3.2.1. Pentylacetate (IIb)

Using values of increments $\Delta\delta^c_s$ ($s = 1-5$) for acetates ($\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$, where $\text{X} = \text{OAc}$) from [4] and Table 3, we calculated values δ''^{ib}_i for pentylacetate (IIb) by formula (1), by analogy with the values δ'_i for 1-pentanol (I). The results are presented in Table 2.

Calculated values of parameters $\delta''^{ib}_2 = 28.40$ ppm and $\delta''^{ib}_3 = 28.20$ ppm are close to the experimental values given in [2] ($\delta''^{ib}_2 = 28.48$ ppm and $\delta''^{ib}_3 = 28.23$ ppm) and peak values in spectrum IIb in [3] ($\delta''^{ib}_2 = 28.44$ ppm and $\delta''^{ib}_3 = 28.18$ ppm). The same as in case of 1-pentanol, the value of differential parameter $\Delta\delta''^{ib}_{2-3}$ obtained from calculated parameters ($28.40 - 28.20 = +0.20$ ppm) agrees

with the value $\Delta\delta''^{ib}_{2-3}$ calculated using the data [2] ($28.48 - 28.23 = +0.25$ ppm) and the data [3] ($28.44 - 28.18 = +0.26$ ppm), although they are somewhat more.

3.2.2. Pentylbutyrate (IIc)

For butyrates, as well as for other esters – formates and benzoates – increments $\Delta\delta^c_s$ are absent in [4], hence it was necessary to calculate them. Every $\Delta\delta^c_s$ increment is calculated by formula (2), which is deduced from formula (1), and the obtained value is rounded to the nearest number divisible by 0.05 ppm:

$$\Delta\delta^c_s = \delta^c_v - \delta^c_{mid} - \Delta\delta^c_r \quad (2)$$

For calculations of $\Delta\delta^c_s$ increments we use spectral data of alkyl butyrates with the longest alkyl chains. Undecylbutyrate is such a compound in [2] and decylbutyrate – in [3]. By analogy with Table 4 all necessary spectral parameters from undecylbutyrate spectrum are tabulated in Table 5 for the illustration of the calculation of $\Delta\delta^c_s$ increments. Since the value of parameter δ^c_9 is missed in undecylbutyrate spectrum [2], we put in parentheses the value $\delta^c_9 = \delta^c_{w,3} = 31.98$ ppm, typical of analogous basic parameters δ^c_i for other long-chain esters. As it was mentioned above values δ^c_i which may be exchanged are marked with * in spectral correlations given in [2]. However it will be shown further that in the given spectrum such exchange is not necessary.

To confirm the calculated values of δ^c_s parameters we duplicated their calculation by formula (2) using signals in decylbutyrate spectrum taken from [3]. Their correlation has been done by us by analogy with that in undecylbutyrate spectrum in [2]. The following data are listed below: number of carbon atom of decylbutyrate alkoxy group, value of δ^c_v ($v = 1-10$) from [3], value of $\Delta\delta^c_s$ increment calculated by formula (2). Values of the same parameters calculated

Table 5

Data for calculation of δ^c_s increments for butyrates by formula (2) using NMR ¹³C spectrum of undecylbutyrate given in [2]

Calculation for atom	C ¹	C ²	C ³	C ⁴	C ⁵	C ⁶	C ⁷	C ⁸	C ⁹	C ¹⁰	C ¹¹
δ^c_{mid} parameter	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75
$\Delta\delta^c_r$ parameter	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-0.30	+2.25	-7.00	-15.65
δ^c_v parameter [2]	64.41	28.71	25.97	29.28*	29.54*	29.62*	29.59*	29.35*	(31.98)	22.70	14.11
$\Delta\delta^c_s$ rounded calculated parameter	+34.65	-1.05	-3.80	-0.45	-0.20	-0.15	-0.10	-0.10	(0.00?)	-0.05	0.00

² The increment for C¹ atom ($\Delta\delta^c_1 = +33.25$ ppm) given in Table 3 for alcohols is the result of a compromise. If we use δ^c_i values taken from spectra of long-chain alcohols [3] (as well as δ^c_i values from “high-frequency spectra” [2]), then exactly the value $\Delta\delta^c_1 = +33.25$ ppm is the most suitable. If we use spectra from [2] obtained using low-frequency instruments, then the value $\Delta\delta^c_1 = +33.15$ ppm is more founded. Since we assumed above that data which were obtained using high-frequency devices are more reliable, we choose $\Delta\delta^c_1 = +33.25$ ppm as a tabulated value. Apropos, if we use value $\Delta\delta^c_1 = +33.15$ ppm, then calculated value $\delta^c_1 = +62.85$ ppm agrees better with experimental value $\delta^c_1 = +62.68$ ppm in 1-pentanol spectrum taken from [2] and the best – with the signal of 62.79 ppm presented in spectrum (I) taken from [3]. However for calculations of δ^c_i parameters for other alcohols the tabulated value $\Delta\delta^c_1 = +33.25$ ppm is the best. Therefore we assume that value $\delta^c_1 = +62.68$ ppm for 1-pentanol [2] is understated by some reasons.

for undecylbutyrate (the data from Table 5) are in parentheses: C¹, 64.38, +34.65 (+34.65); C², 28.69, -1.05 (-1.05); C³, 25.96, -3.80 (-3.80); C⁴, 29.29, -0.45 (-0.45); C⁵, 29.56, -0.20 (-0.20); C⁶, 29.57, -0.15 (-0.15); C⁷, 29.34, -0.10 (-0.10); C⁸, 31.93, -0.05 (-0.10); C⁹, 22.66, -0.10 (0.00); C¹⁰, 14.12, 0.00 (0.00).

The comparison of both sets of increments δ_s^c ($s = 1-10$) for butyrates shows full data coincidence for the first seven carbon atoms of decyloxy fragment. The value $\Delta\delta_8^c = 0.05$ ppm³ was chosen between two different increments for C⁸ atom and given in Table 3.

Using calculated set of increments $\Delta\delta_s^c$ ($s = 1-8$) for (CH₃(CH₂)_nX, where X = OCOPr) values δ_i^{lc} for pentylbutyrate (IIc) are calculated by formula (1) and represented in Table 2.

Calculated parameters $\delta_2^{lc} = 28.40$ ppm and $\delta_3^{lc} = 28.20$ ppm are close to experimental values from [2] ($\delta_2^{lc} = 28.51$ ppm and $\delta_3^{lc} = 28.23$ ppm). In the spectrum of IIc [3] there is a signal at 28.13 ppm close to calculated parameter. We attribute it to C³ atom absorption. The other signal of IIc spectrum [3] exactly coincides with calculated value of parameter $\delta_2^{lc} = 28.40$ ppm. The same as in case with acetate IIb, differential parameter $\Delta\delta_{2,3}^{lc}$ obtained from calculated values ($28.40 - 28.20 = +0.20$ ppm) coincides with both values $\Delta\delta_{2,3}^{lc}$ calculated from experimental data: ($28.51 - 28.23 = +0.28$ ppm) [2] and ($28.40 - 28.13 = +0.26$ ppm) [3]. It should be noted that this value is less than both analogous parameters $\Delta\delta_{2,3}^{lc}$ calculated from experimental values δ_i^c , the same as in case with acetate IIb.

3.2.3. Pentylformate (IIa)

The set of increments $\Delta\delta_s^c$ necessary for the calculation of δ_i^c values in pentylformate (IIa) is absent in [4]. Therefore, by analogy with the above-mentioned calculation for butyrates, values of increments for formates are calculated by formula (2) and tabulated in Table 3. For this purpose octylformate spectrum has been used because this compound is a formate with the longest alkyl chain among all given in [3] (in [2] octylformate spectrum is absent). By analogy with attributions of spectral data δ_i^c for octylbutyrate and octylbenzoate made by the authors

in [2] we assumed the following signal attributions in octylformate spectrum in [3]: C¹ = 64.10; C² = 28.61, C³ = 25.91, C⁴ = 29.23, C⁵ = 29.23, C⁶ = 31.85, C⁷ = 22.71, C⁸ = 14.10.

Using the set of increments $\Delta\delta_s^c$ calculated for formates (see Table 3) we calculated values of all five parameters δ_i^{la} by formula (1). One can see from Table 2 that calculated parameter $\delta_2^{la} = 28.35$ ppm for C² atom considerably differs from value $\delta_2^{la} = 28.11$ ppm given in [2] but practically coincides with parameter $\delta_3^{la} = 28.36$ ppm also given in [2]. On the contrary, the calculated parameter $\delta_3^{la} = 28.15$ ppm is considerably close to parameter $\delta_2^{la} = 28.11$ ppm given in [2] but differs considerably from the signal at 28.36 ppm which was attributed by the authors [2] to C² atom adsorption.

The difference between δ_2^{la} and δ_3^{la} signals attributions (assigned in [2] to C² and C³ atoms in pentylformate (IIa) spectrum) and analogous correlations in other esters of 1-pentanol is greater for differential parameter $\Delta\delta_{2,3}^{la}$. If we calculate it using attributions of basic parameters δ_2^{la} and δ_3^{la} given in [2], we will receive the negative value: $28.11 - 28.36 = -0.25$ ppm. If we use calculated values of basic parameters δ_2^{la} and δ_3^{la} (see Table 2), we will obtain practically the same value but with the opposite sign: $28.35 - 28.15 = +0.20$ ppm. It should be noted that all $\Delta\delta_{2,3}^{la}$ parameters for other esters of 1-pentanol – IIb, IIc and IId (see below) have commensurable values (from +0.15 to +0.20 ppm) with obligatory positive sign.

All the mentioned above facts allow to assume that authors in [2] incorrectly attributed signals $\delta_2^{la} = 28.11$ and $\delta_3^{la} = 28.36$ ppm (see Table 1). To our mind it is necessary to interchange the mentioned signals, as it has been done in Table 2.

3.2.4. Pentylbenzoate (IId)

The same as in case with pentylformate (IIa) we calculated $\Delta\delta_s^c$ increments first. Their values are presented in Table 3 and calculated from spectral data δ_i^{ld} of octylbenzoate given in [2]: C¹ = 65.11; C² = 28.82, C³ = 26.11, C⁴ = 29.32*, C⁵ = 29.26*, C⁶ = 31.86, C⁷ = 22.70, C⁸ = 14.10 ppm⁴. Values of all five parameters δ_i^{ld} of

³ In order to calculate basic spectral parameters δ_i^c of pentoxyl fragment it is enough to know increments for the first five carbon atoms in every set $\Delta\delta_r^c$ or $\Delta\delta_s^c$. By the mentioned below reasons values of $\Delta\delta_s^c$ for eight carbon atoms in alkyl chain and for 10 and even 11 carbon atoms for butyrates are presented in Table 3. One can see from Table 3 that as far as we move to the middle of the chain an increment absolute value decreases and starting from C⁶ (in some cases from C⁷ or C⁸) tends to zero. Taking into account the approximate character of the whole conception about increment additivity, as well as stipulated accuracy of measurements, all increment values close to zero (till ± 0.10 ppm) should be considered as insufficiently reliable, especially if they are calculated from the spectrum of only one instance. By analogy with corresponding increments of alcohols and acetates it is possible that increment values for C⁶–C⁸ atoms are also insufficiently reliable. For C⁹ and higher atoms increments $\Delta\delta_s^c$ are probably equal to zero.

⁴ At calculation of $\Delta\delta_s^c$ increments for benzoates using the data for octylbenzoate [2] parameters marked with * were exchanged. If they were not exchanged, neither the increment values $\Delta\delta_4$ (-0.45 ppm instead of -0.40 ppm) and $\Delta\delta_5$ (-0.15 ppm instead of -0.20 ppm) nor basic spectral parameters δ_4^{ld} (22.35 ppm instead of 22.30 ppm) and δ_5^{ld} (13.90 ppm instead of 13.95 ppm) would change. The mentioned exchange does not affect the basic spectral parameters δ_2^{ld} and δ_3^{ld} .

pentylbenzoate (II_d) were calculated by formula (1) as in the previous cases. Calculated values $\delta^{II_d}_2 = 28.50$ ppm and $\delta^{II_b}_3 = 28.35$ ppm are close to experimental values given in [2] ($\delta^{II_b}_2 = 28.58$ ppm and $\delta^{II_b}_3 = 28.32$ ppm); in [3] pentylbenzoate (II_d) spectra are absent. Differential parameter $\Delta\delta^{II_d}_{2-3}$ obtained from calculated parameters $\delta^{II_d}_2$ and $\delta^{II_d}_3$ ($28.50 - 28.15 = +0.15$ ppm) well coincides with $\Delta\delta^{II_d}_{2-3}$ value calculated from [2] ($28.58 - 28.32 = +0.26$ ppm), the same as for aliphatic esters (II_a–II_c) of 1-pentanol. It should be noted that in case of pentylbenzoate (II_d), calculated parameter is less than that obtained from experimental data [2]. The same regularity exists for all esters of aliphatic acids but not for 1-pentanol.

Spectral parameters $\delta^{II_e}_2$, $\delta^{II_e}_3$ and $\Delta\delta^{II_e}_{2-3}$ for pentylbenzoylformate (II_e) will be discussed elsewhere.

3.3. Pentyltosylate (III)

Pentyltosylate (III) may be examined as ester of 1-pentanol (I) and *para*-toluene sulfonic acid. For tosylates there is a great amount of spectral data in [2] but they are absent in [3]. Using the above-mentioned procedures we calculated increments for tosylates based on the spectrum of octyltosylate – ester with the longest alkyl chain. The following δ^{III}_i values were used [2]: $C^1 = 70.72$; $C^2 = 28.86$, $C^3 = 25.36$, $C^4 = 28.86^*$, $C^5 = 29.06^*$, $C^6 = 31.72$, $C^7 = -22.61$, $C^8 = 14.06$ ppm. Parameters marked with * were not exchanged, the results of calculations are represented in Table 3. In Table 2 there are values of all five parameters δ^{III}_i for pentyltosylate (III) calculated by formula (1).

Calculated parameters of pentyltosylate (III) $\delta^{III}_2 = 28.55$ ppm and $\delta^{III}_3 = 27.60$ ppm are close to experimental values given in [2]: $\delta^{III}_2 = 28.61$ ppm and $\delta^{III}_3 = 27.53$ ppm. The value of differential parameter $\Delta\delta^{III}_{2-3}$ ($28.55 - 27.60 = +0.95$ ppm) satisfactory coincides with the value $\Delta\delta^{III}_{2-3}$, calculated using data from [2] ($28.61 - 27.53 = +1.08$ ppm). The same as for all esters (II_a–II_d) but on the contrary to alcohol 1-pentanol (I), calculated parameter $\Delta\delta^{III}_{2-3}$ is less than the experimental one ($0.95 < 1.08$ ppm).

3.4. Factors Affecting δ^C_2 and δ^C_3 Parameters in Compounds (I)–(III)

It is known from [4] that the main factor affecting δ^C_i value for every carbon atom in the linear chain of $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$ molecules is the sum of increments $r+s$ of the atom because the third summand in the formula (1) – parameter δ^C_{mid} – is constant (29.75 ppm). Just the ratio between $\Delta\delta^C_r$ and $\Delta\delta^C_s$ increments for every C^2 and C^3 atoms in compounds (I)–(III) determines the value of calculated basic spectral parameters δ^C_2 and δ^C_3 .

For C^2 atom increment $\Delta\delta^C_r = \Delta\delta^C_{\omega-2} = -0.30$ ppm in all compounds (I)–(III) is the same. Increments $\Delta\delta^C_s$ for C^2 atom considerably depend upon the structure of

substituent X (see Table 3). Increment $\Delta\delta^C_s$ for alcohols (X = OH) has a positive value (+3.10 ppm), whereas it is negative for all examined esters including tosylates. Its value changes from -0.90 ppm for tosylates ($\Delta\delta^{III}_2$) to -1.15 ppm for formates ($\Delta\delta^{II_a}_2$).

Calculated sum of $\Delta\delta^C_r$ and $\Delta\delta^C_s$ increments for C^2 atom in all alcohols including 1-pentanol is positive and equal to: $+3.10 - 0.30 = +2.80$ ppm. Therefore, calculated values of parameters $\delta^C_2 = 29.75 + 2.80 = 32.55$ ppm are the same for all alcohols. For esters this sum is negative and ranged from -1.20 ppm for tosylates to -1.40 ppm for formates and acetates. Hence calculated parameters δ^C_3 for esters is less than δ^C_{mid} (29.75 ppm) by **1.2–1.4** ppm, *i.e.* their values are within an approximate interval of 28.35–28.55 ppm.

Similarly, for C^3 carbon atoms in alkyl chains of compounds $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$ constant increment $\Delta\delta^C_r = \Delta\delta^C_{\omega-3} = +2.25$ ppm is a positive value. For alcohols and esters changeable increment $\Delta\delta^C_s$ is a negative value (approximately -4 ppm). It should be noted that absolute value of $\Delta\delta^C_s$ increment is greater than $\Delta\delta^C_r$ increment, therefore their summary value is negative (approximately -1.75 ppm). And since the interval where $\Delta\delta^C_s$ increments can vary is relatively narrow (from -3.65 ppm for benzoates to -4.40 for tosylates), the sum of both increments $\Delta\delta^C_r$ and $\Delta\delta^C_s$ also varies in relatively narrow interval (from -1.40 ppm for benzoates to -2.15 ppm for tosylates). Calculated basic spectral parameters δ^C_3 have approximate values of 28 ppm (from 27.60 ppm for tosylates to 28.35 ppm for benzoates).

It should be noted also that both calculated parameters δ^C_2 and δ^C_3 are almost the same for esters (II) though δ^C_3 is less than δ^C_2 by 0.2 ppm on average. For tosylates the difference between calculated parameters δ^C_2 and δ^C_3 is greater and equal to 0.95 ppm. We can explain this fact in the following way. As it was mentioned above, $\Delta\delta^{III}_s$ increments forming this difference are boundary values in both intervals: absolute value of $\Delta\delta^{III}_2$ increment is a minimum and that of $\Delta\delta^{III}_3$ increment is a maximum. Therefore their difference has the greatest value.

Thus, due to the random coincidence of the increments sum for C^2 atom (from -1.2 to -1.4 ppm) in pentoxyl derivatives (I)–(III) and for C^3 atoms (from -1.4 to -2.15 ppm) in esters (II)–(III), values of their calculated basic spectral parameters δ^C_2 and δ^C_3 are very close and equal to approximately 28 ppm. But in all cases the calculated adsorption of C^2 atoms takes place in lower field than for C^3 atoms.

Deviation of the calculated data δ^C_2 and δ^C_3 from the experimental ones [2, 3] for all examined compounds (excluding pentylformate II_a) does not exceed 0.1 ppm.

4. Conclusions

The application of concept of increments additivity at calculation of δ_i^C signal chemical shifts in NMR ¹³C spectra of compounds (I)–(III) allows to attribute every signal even in those cases when they differ by value more than 0.05 ppm. Using calculated parameters δ_2^C and δ_3^C for C² and C³ atoms of 1-pentanol (I) and its esters (II)–(III) it is possible to attribute signals close by their values

in the area of 28 ppm in NMR ¹³C spectra of such compounds. In case of pentylformate (IIa) on the basis of the calculated data it is suggested to interchange attributions made by authors [2].

The good accordance between given in “Appendix” calculated basic spectral parameters δ_i^C for butanol, hexanol and heptanol as well as for their esters (formates, acetates, butyrates, benzoates and tosylates)

Appendix

Table 1

Attributions of experimental [2, 3] and calculated signals in NMR ¹³C spectra of butanol and butyl esters to C¹–C⁴ atoms

δ_i^C values (ppm) in compounds	δ_1^C		δ_2^C		δ_3^C		δ_4^C	
	Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.	Calc.	Exp.
Butanol	62.70	62.30	35.10	34.85	18.75	19.09	13.85	13.92
		62.45		34.87		18.99		13.89
Butylformate	63.80	63.94	30.85	30.72	18.85	19.18	13.65	13.66
		63.83		30.64		19.10		13.62
Butylacetate	64.35	64.38	30.95	30.85	18.90	19.26	13.65	13.75
		64.34		30.76		19.20		13.70
Butylbutyrate	64.10	64.11	30.95	30.90	18.90	19.29	13.65	13.73
		64.11		30.81		19.22		13.71
Butylbenzoate	64.80	64.80	31.05	30.88	19.05	19.34	13.70	13.78
		64.80		30.83		19.31		13.75
Butyltosylate	70.40	70.46	31.10	30.84	18.30	18.63	13.20	13.38
		-		-		-		-

Table 2

Attributions of experimental [2, 3] and calculated signals in NMR ¹³C spectra of hexanol and hexyl esters to C¹–C⁶ atoms

δ_i^C values (ppm) in compounds	δ_1^C		δ_2^C		δ_3^C		δ_4^C		δ_5^C		δ_6^C	
	Calc.	Exp.										
Hexanol	63.00	62.80	32.80	32.79	25.50	25.59	31.75	31.80	22.65	22.75	14.10	14.07
		62.86		32.77		25.52		31.74		22.69		14.04
Hexylformate	64.10	64.13	28.55	28.61	25.60	25.59	31.35	31.49	22.50	22.61	13.95	14.01
		64.10		28.60		25.57		31.44		22.56		13.94
Hexylacetate	64.65	64.67	28.65	28.76	25.65	25.75	31.55	31.60	22.50	22.65	14.10	14.03
		64.64		28.66		25.64		31.49		22.58		13.98
Hexylbutyrate	64.40	64.39	28.65	28.79	25.65	25.73	31.55	31.57	22.50	22.64	13.95	14.00
		64.38		28.66		25.64		31.48		22.58		14.01
Hexylbenzoate	65.10	65.04	28.75	28.75	25.80	25.74	31.60	31.50	22.50	22.58	13.95	13.98
		-		-		-		-		-		-
Hexyltosylate	70.70	70.74	28.80	28.82	25.05	25.03	31.10	31.11	22.30	22.43	13.80	13.91
		-		-		-		-		-		-

Table 3

Attributions of experimental [2, 3] and calculated signals in NMR ¹³C spectra of heptanol and heptyl esters to C¹-C⁷ atoms

δ_i^C values (ppm) in compounds	δ_1^C		δ_2^C		δ_3^C		δ_4^C		δ_5^C		δ_6^C		δ_7^C	
	Calc.	Exp.												
Heptanol	63.00	62.67 62.94	32.85	32.84 32.80	25.75	25.93 25.77	29.20	29.31 29.15	31.95	32.01 31.86	22.70	22.75 22.65	14.10	14.11 14.09
Heptylformate	64.10	- 64.12	28.60	- 28.57	25.85	- 25.82	29.00	- 28.89	31.80	- 31.74	22.55	- 22.60	14.05	- 14.06
Heptylacetate	64.65	64.64 -	28.70	28.81 -	25.95	26.04 -	29.00	29.06 -	31.80	31.89 -	22.70	22.69 -	14.10	14.07 -
Heptylbutyrate	64.40	- 64.38	28.70	- 28.71	25.90	- 25.98	29.00	- 28.95	31.80	- 31.77	22.55	- 22.61	14.00	- 14.07
Heptylbenzoate	65.10	65.13 -	28.80	25.82 -	26.05	26.09 -	29.05	29.02 -	31.80	31.81 -	22.55	22.66 -	14.05	14.07 -
Heptyltosylate	70.70	70.72 -	28.85	28.87* -	25.30	25.31 -	28.55	28.58* -	31.60	31.58 -	22.40	22.49 -	13.95	14.00 -

and experimental data [2, 3] is an indirect evidence of the true attributions of δ_i^C signals in NMR ¹³C spectra of compounds (I)–(III).

РОЗРАХУНОК СПЕКТРІВ ЯМР ¹³C 1-ПЕНТАНОЛА ТА ЙОГО ЕСТЕРІВ – ПРИКЛАД ЕФЕКТИВНОГО ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ПРИНЦИПУ АДТИВНОСТІ ІНКРЕМЕНТІВ ХІМІЧНИХ ЗСУВІВ ДЛЯ ВІДНОШЕННЯ СИГНАЛІВ В СПЕКТРАХ АЛФАТИЧНИХ СПОЛУК

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Анотація. Застосування принципу адитивності інкрементів при розрахунках хімічних зсувів δ_2^C та δ_3^C для атомів C² і C³ 1-пентанолу (I) та його естерів (II, III) дало можливість обґрунтовано віднести близькі за величиною сигнали в області 28 м.ч. в спектрах ЯМР ¹³C цих сполук. У випадку пентилформіату (II) на основі розрахункових даних запропоновано поміняти місцями віднесення, зроблені авторами [2].

Ключові слова: спектри ЯМР ¹³C, базові та диференційні параметри, 1-пентанол та його естери, хімічні зсуви.