### Putting the pieces together

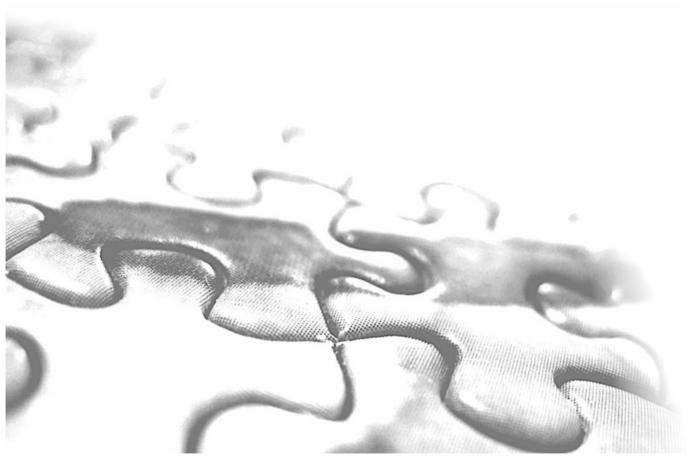
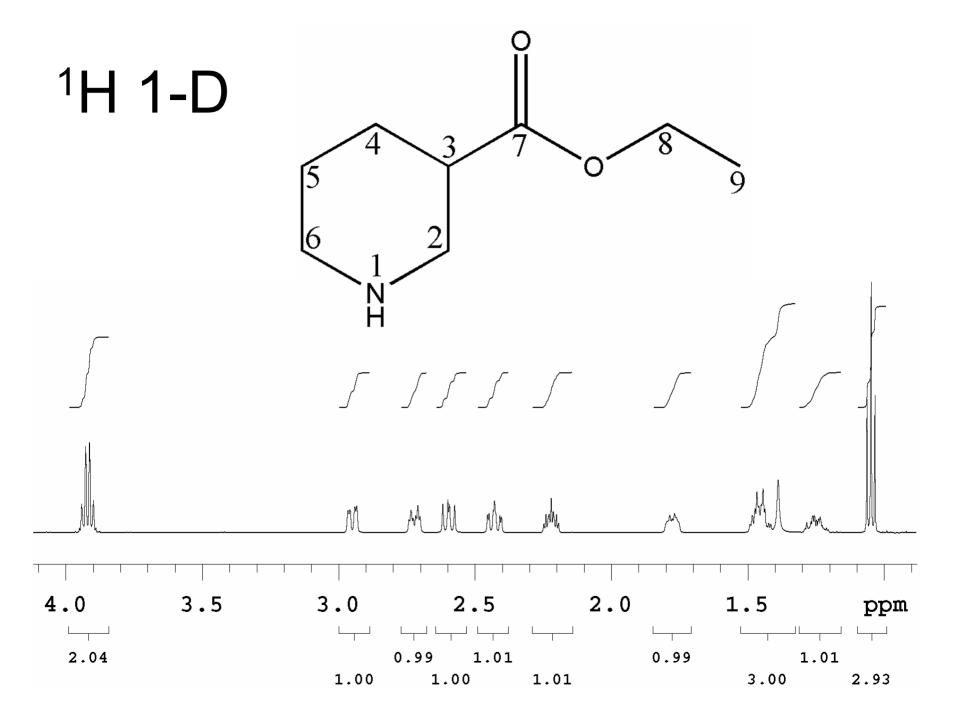
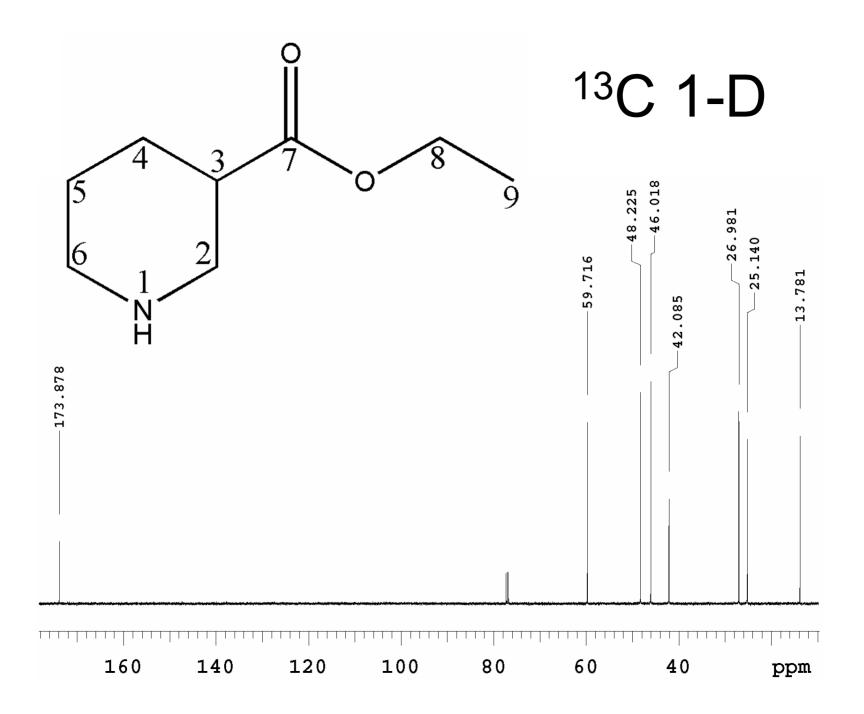


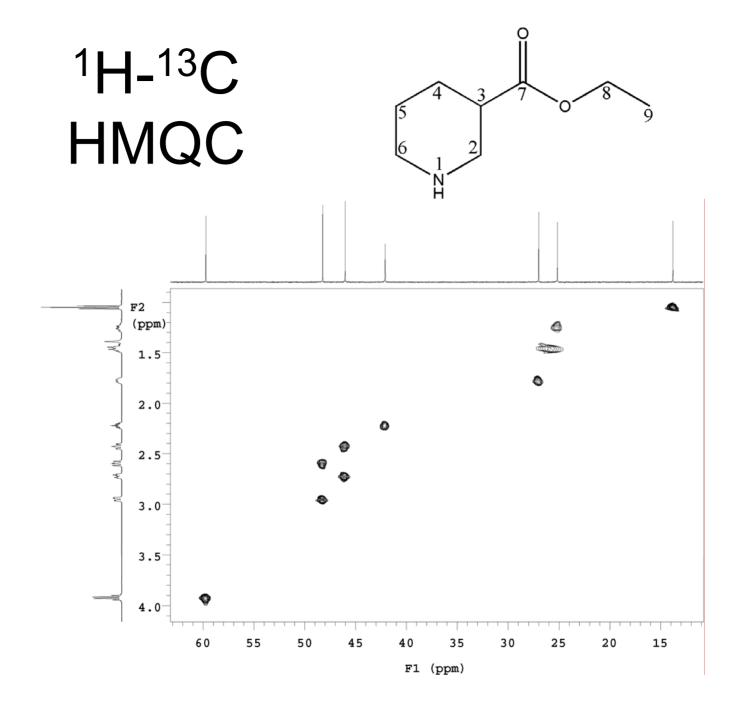
Image courtesy of Weston Boyd and Minh Nguyễn

Depend on electronegativity of neighbors

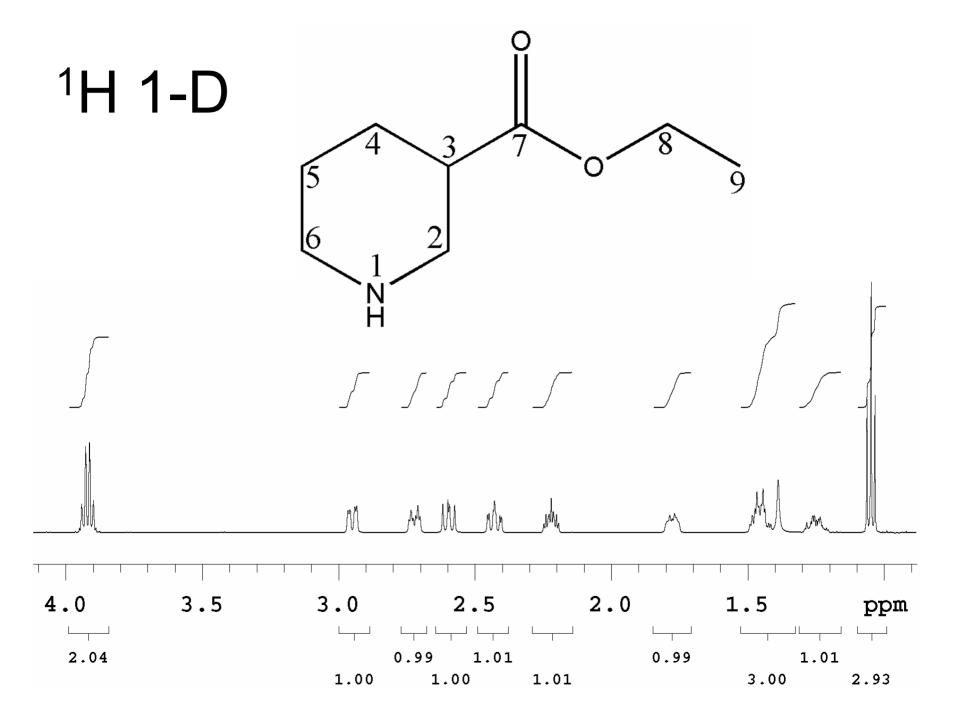




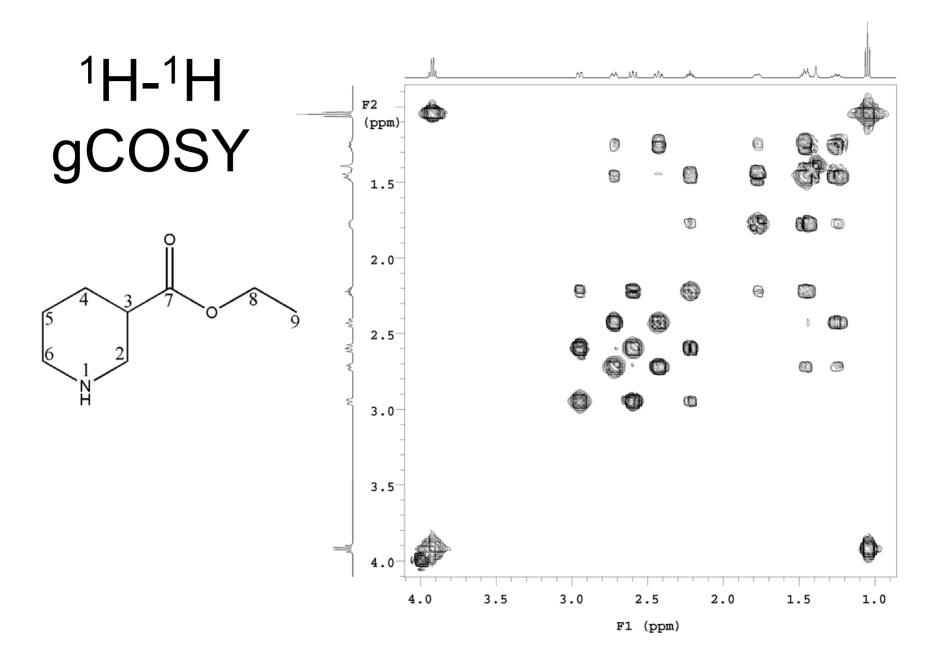
- Depend on electronegativity of neighbors
- Depend on axial versus equatorial position



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- Depend on axial versus equatorial position
- Despite overlap, they can be read more accurately if we understand the couplings

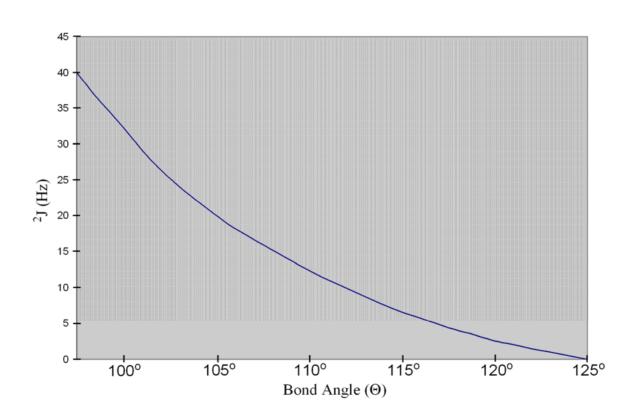


- Depend on electronegativity of neighbors
- Depend on axial versus equatorial position
- Despite overlap, they can be read more accurately if we understand the couplings
- Can be read accurately using gCOSY

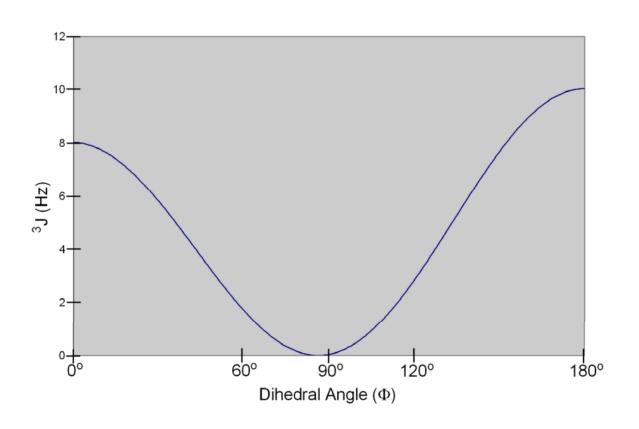


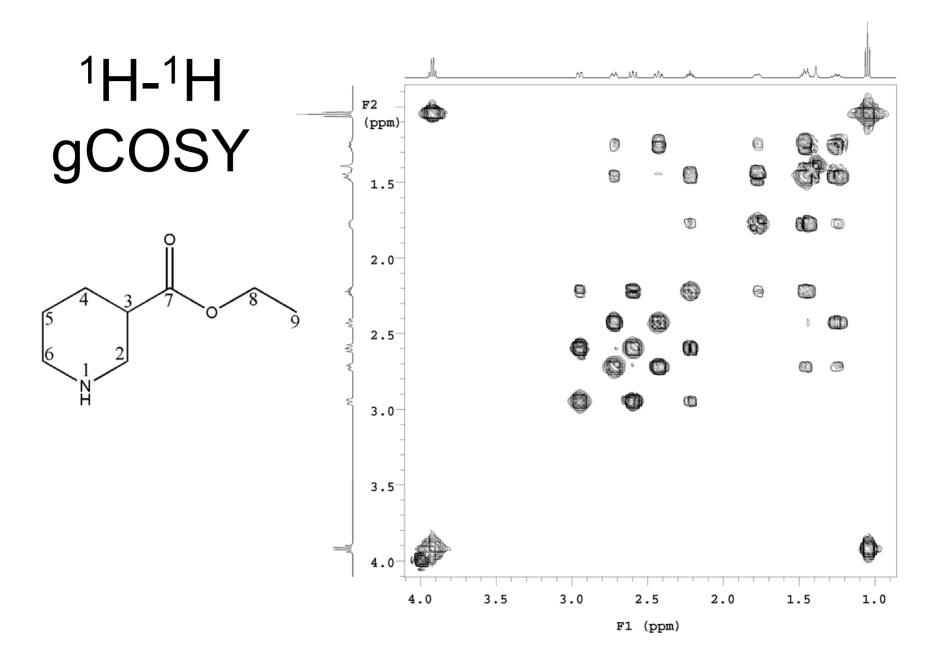
# gCOSY cross peaks vary as a function of the J-coupling

## <sup>2</sup>J Karplus relationship



## <sup>3</sup>J Karplus relationship

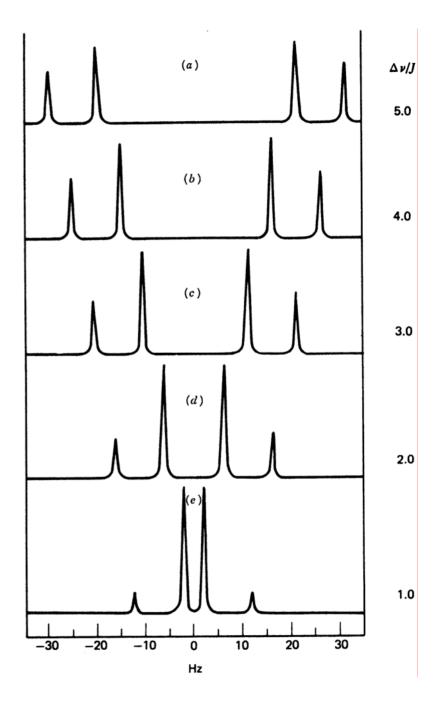




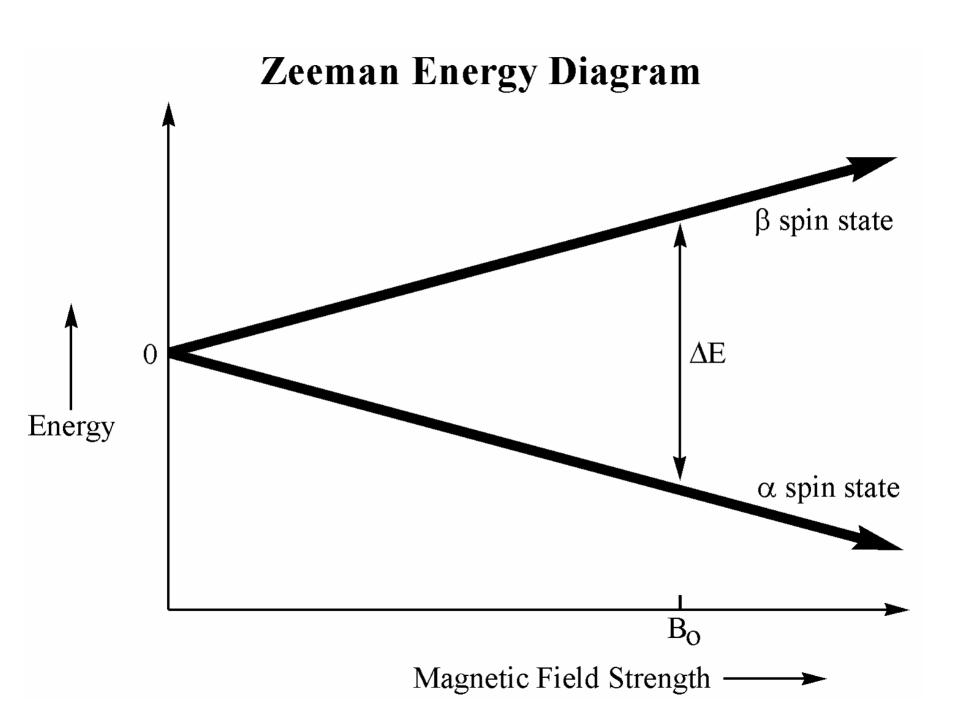
#### Multiplicities tell us about

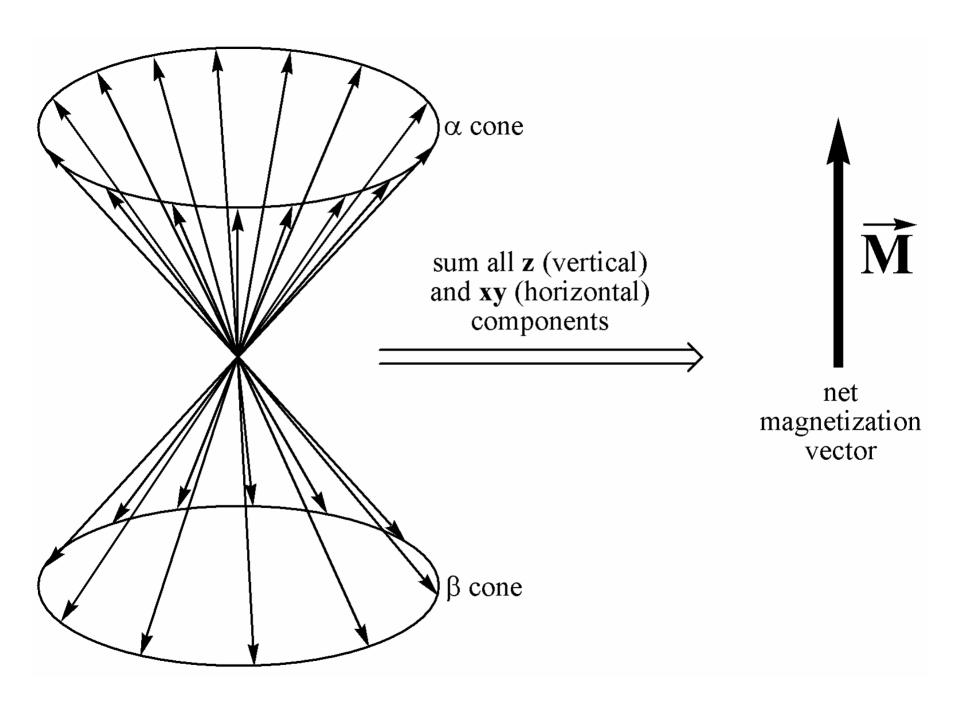
- Chemical exchange
- The number of nearby spins (2 & 3 bonds distant)
- $\Delta\delta$  versus J

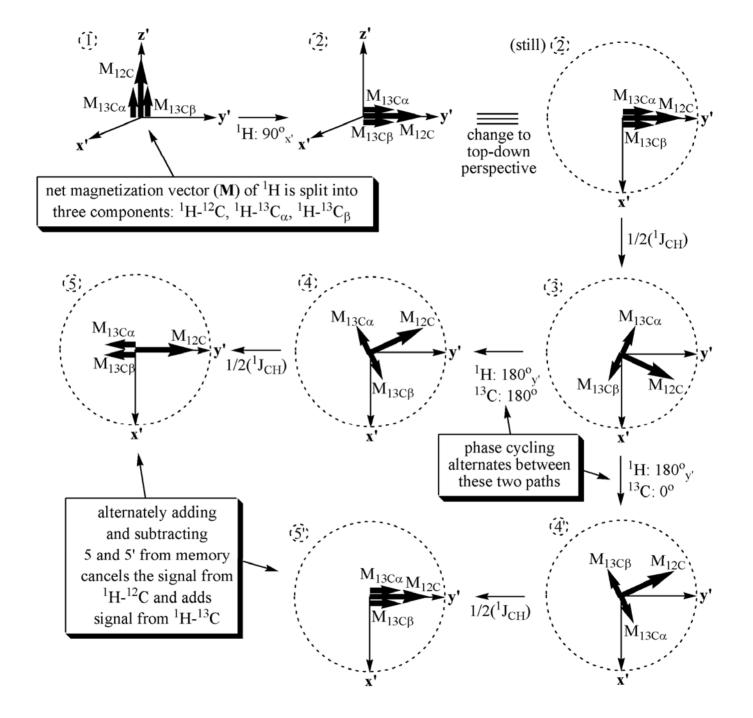
Dach Effect: As two coupled spins approach each other, their outer legs decrease



# HMQC and HSQC cross peaks also vary as a function of J



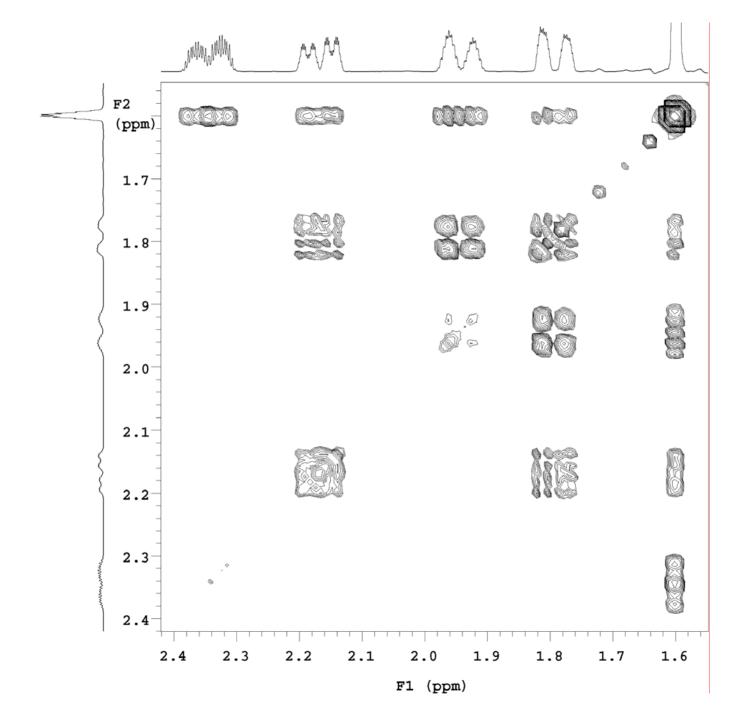


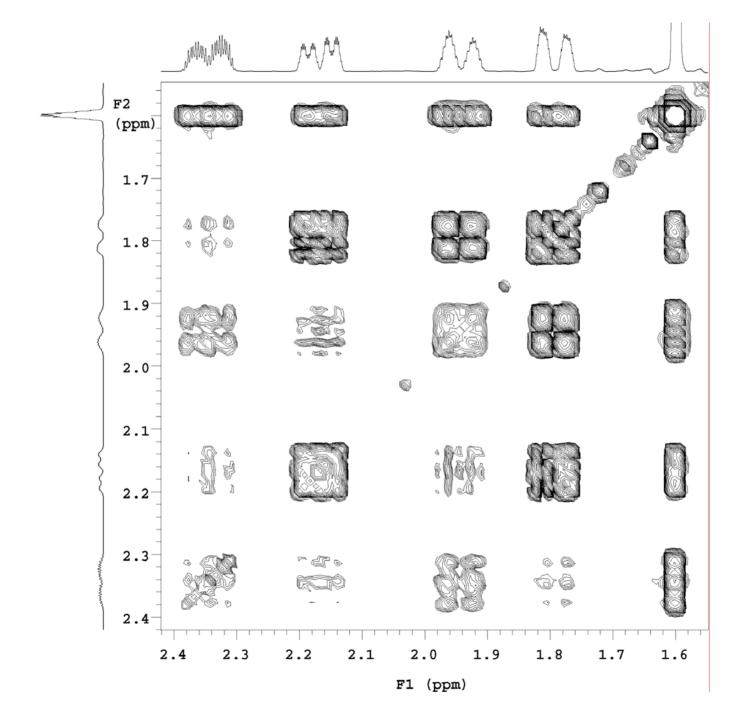


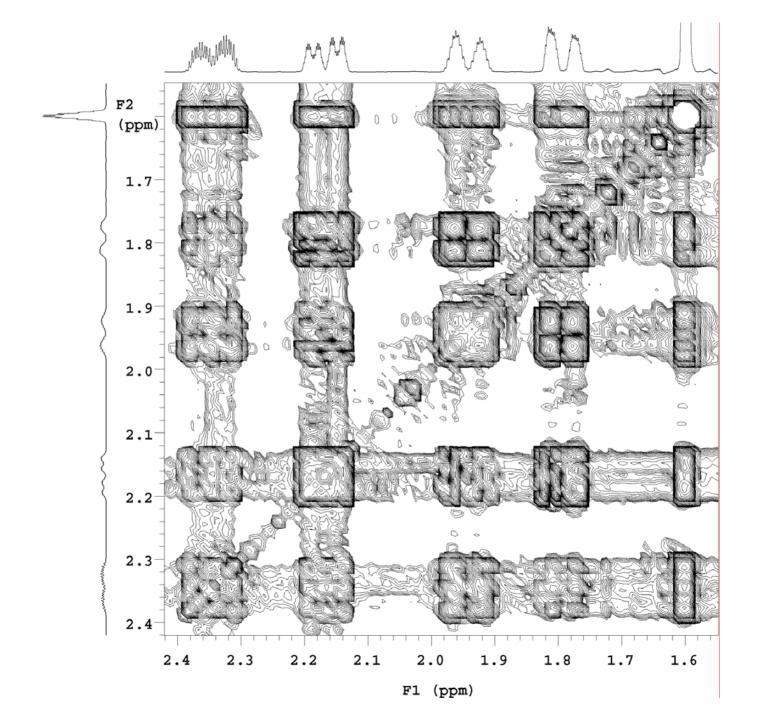
HSQC cross peak intensities	<sup>1</sup> J <sub>CH</sub> upon which 1/2J HSQC delay is based				
observed <sup>1</sup> J <sub>CH</sub> (Hz)	120	140	160	170	205
128/129	1.00	0.31	0.21	0.03	0.25
145	0.51	0.86	0.62	0.06	0.23
160-163	0.59	0.87	0.89	-	-
167-170	0.43	0.84	0.99	0.90	0.80
178	-	0.40	-	0.89	1.00
204	-	0.03	-	0.31	0.86

# Other problems with 2-D cross peaks intensities

- Should use volume integral
- Spread out resonances may generate visually weaker cross peaks







# We need to figure out how to place non-protonated carbon atoms

## Bornyl acetate

