Problem R-92O \((C_{12}H_{15}N)\). Assign the individual signals of the compound whose 400 MHz \(^1\)H NMR spectrum (CDCl\(_3\), -10 °C) is given below. Use couplings, chemical shifts and intensities in your analysis. From their analysis, the authors deduced the conformation shown (Otter, A.; Neuenschwander, M.; Kellerhals, H. P. *Magn. Reson. Chem.* 1986, 24, 353).
**Problem R-92O (C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>15</sub>N).** Assign the individual signals of the compound whose 400 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, -10 °C) is given below. Use couplings, chemical shifts and intensities in your analysis. From their analysis, the authors deduced the conformation shown (Otter, A.; Neuenschwander, M.; Kellerhals, H. P. *Magn. Reson. Chem.* 1986, 24, 353).

1. The two doublets without additional coupling have to be H-1 and H-8. The enamine nitrogen can only conjugate with the 7-8 double bond trans to the NMe<sub>2</sub> group, not with the 1-2 double bond (steric effects) so H7 and H5 are moved upfield (this is how you decide between H-1 and H-8). Once H-7 is assigned, then all the others fall into place by consideration of leanings and the small coupling.

2. Start with H-8 (5.70) - leaning shows it must be coupled to 5.07 (H-7) not to 5.55, which would have to lean a lot more (observed leaning is 1.10, coupling to 5.55 would have to lean 1.6).

3. The unique small coupling to H-7 must be to H-6, 5.94

4. Leaning of H-6 (5.94) means coupling to 5.55, which must be H-5 (not to 5.87)

5. Now start with H-1 (6.34). Only remaining proton it can be coupled to is 5.87, which is H-2

6. This leaves H-3 and H-4, 6.11, 6.05. Hard to decide which is which.