

### The Classical Case of 1,1-Difluoroethene

Consider the methylene portions of 1,1-dichloroethane and of 1,1-difluoroethene. What kind of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR do you expect for the chlorinated molecule? Easy, one peak because the two H atoms are homotopic. But now look at the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the fluorinated species. What happened to the “homotopic” H-atoms? (Compare Lambert, page 69.)

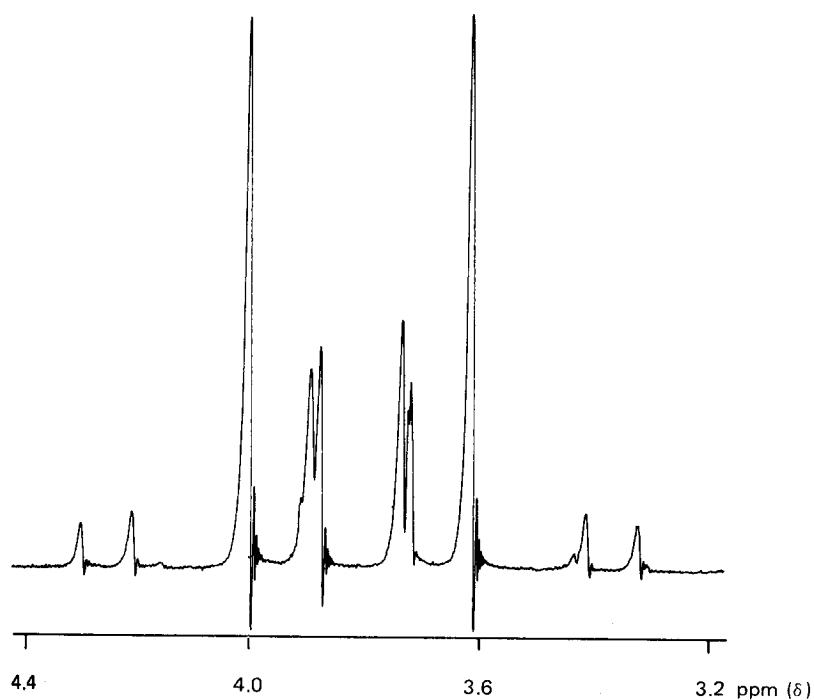


FIGURE 4-2 The proton spectrum of 1,1-difluoroethene, recorded at 90 MHz in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ .