## **Chemistry 344: Spectroscopy Problem Set 2**

Name (print): \_\_\_\_\_ (Not for credit)

TA Name (print): \_\_\_\_\_\_

I. For each of the following molecules and fragments below, predict the multiplicity of each of the signals that you would expect to see in an <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum. Include an approximation of the expected coupling value in Hz. See the example below.

singlet triplet, 
$$J = 7 \text{ Hz}$$

O

H<sub>3</sub>C

C

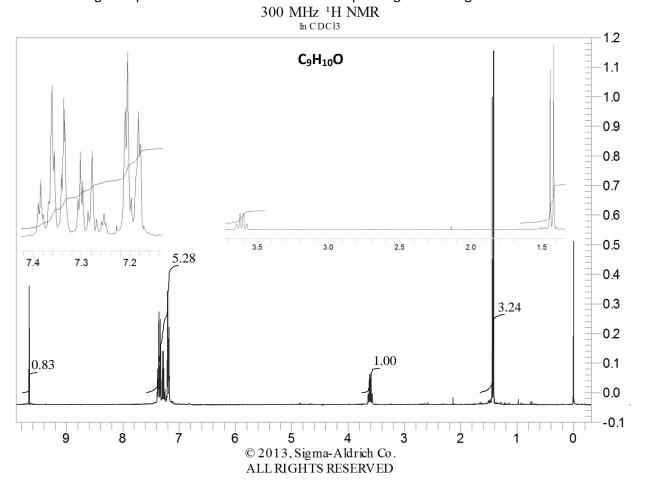
C

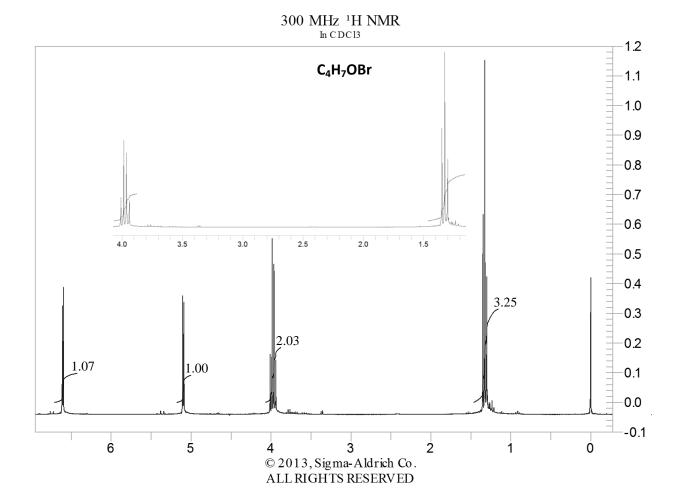
H<sub>2</sub>

A. quartet,  $J = 7 \text{ Hz}$ 

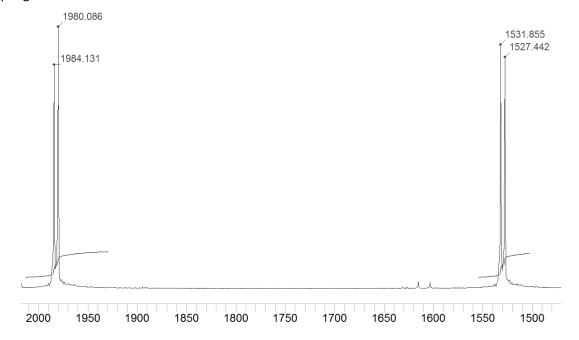
$$H_3C$$
 $H_2$ 
 $H_3$ 
 $H_3$ 
 $H_3$ 
 $H_4$ 
 $H_4$ 
 $H_4$ 
 $H_5$ 
 $H_7$ 
 $H_8$ 
 $H_8$ 

II. For each of the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra below, determine the structure of the molecule responsible for it and assign the protons in the molecule to its corresponding <sup>1</sup>H-NMR signal.

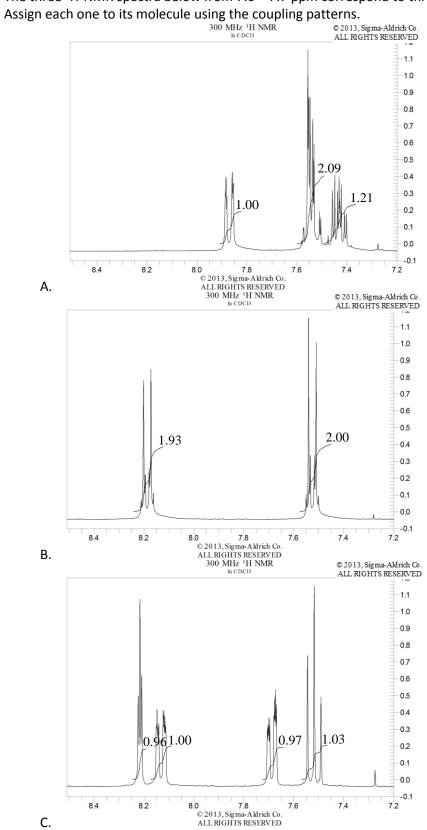




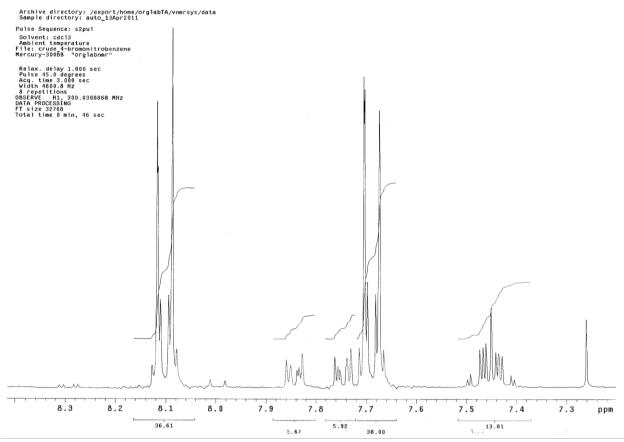
The signals at  $\delta$  6.60 and  $\delta$  5.10 ppm are shown below with an axis Hz to assist in determining the coupling constant.



III. The three <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra below from 7.0 – 7.7 ppm correspond to three chloronitrobenzenes. Assign each one to its molecule using the coupling patterns.



- IV. While <sup>1</sup>H-NMR is a powerful tool in structure determination, it can also be used to determine the relative ratio of two molecules in a mixture. This is particularly useful for determining product ratios in chemical reactions where more than one product is generated. The following <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum is of a crude mixture of two isomers.
  - A. Given that the signal at  $\delta$  8.10 ppm (36.61 H) is due to two H-atoms in the major product and the signals at  $\delta$  7.85 (5.67 H) is due to a single H-atom in the minor product, assign the remaining signals to either the major or minor isomer.



B. Based upon your assignments, what is the product ratio of major to minor isomer?

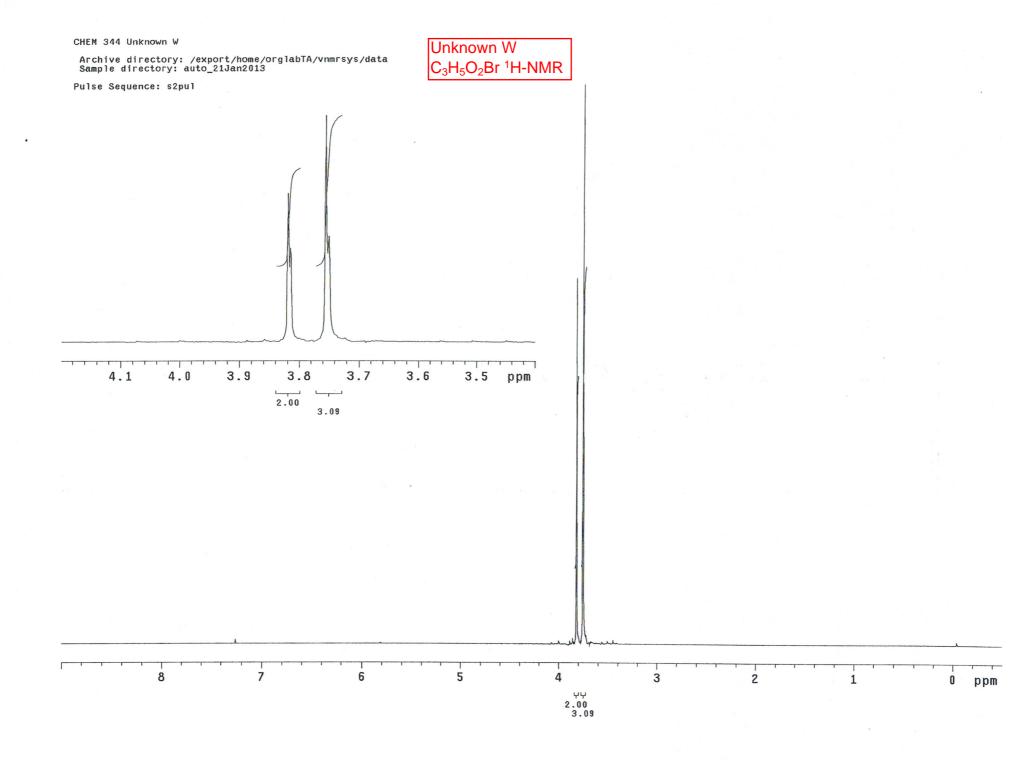
## Chem 344 – University of Wisconsin

- V. Determine the structures of the following compounds based on the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and other spectroscopy data provided. At first, it may help to sketch the spectrum. (300 MHZ in CDCl<sub>3</sub>)
  - a)  $C_4H_8O_2$ :  $\delta$  1.15 (triplet, 3H),  $\delta$  2.33 (quartet, 2H), and  $\delta$  3.67 (singlet, 3H)
  - b)  $\mathbf{C_9H_{10}O}$ :  $\delta$  1.22 (triplet, 3H),  $\delta$  2.98 (quartet, 2H),  $\delta$  7.43 (multiplet, 2H),  $\delta$  7.53 (triplet of triplets, 1H), and  $\delta$  7.94 (multiplet, 2H)
  - c)  $C_{10}H_{14}$ :  $\delta$  1.3 (singlet, 9H),  $\delta$  7.17 (triplet of triplets, 1H),  $\delta$  7.29 (triplet, 2H), and  $\delta$  7.38 (doublet, 2H)
  - d)  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ :  $\delta$  2.01 (singlet, 3H),  $\delta$  2.92 (triplet, 2H),  $\delta$  4.27 (triplet, 2H), and  $\delta$  7.21 (multiplet, 5H) IR spectrum contains a strong absorption at 1740 cm<sup>-1</sup> MS contains a strong signal at m/z = 43
  - e)  $C_8H_7N$ :  $\delta$  3.70 (singlet, 2H), and  $\delta$  7.3 (multiplet, 5H) IR spectrum contains a strong absorption at ~2250 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - f)  $C_4H_6Cl_2O_2$ :  $\delta$  1.36 (triplet, 3H),  $\delta$  4.34 (quartet, 2H), and  $\delta$  5.96 (singlet, 1H)
  - g)  $C_7H_{14}O: \delta 0.91$  (triplet, 6H),  $\delta 1.60$  (sextet, 4H), and  $\delta 2.37$  (triplet, 4H)
  - h)  $C_5H_{10}O_2$ :  $\delta$  1.23 (doublet, 6H),  $\delta$  2.02 (singlet, 3H), and  $\delta$  4.99 (septet, 1H)
  - i)  $C_6H_{12}O_2$ :  $\delta$  1.44 (singlet, 9H), and  $\delta$  1.96 (singlet, 3H)
  - j)  $C_9H_{10}O_2$ :  $\delta$  2.08 (singlet, 3H),  $\delta$  5.09 (singlet, 2H), and  $\delta$  7.34 (multiplet, 5H)
  - k)  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ :  $\delta$  1.23 (triplet, 3H),  $\delta$  3.60 (singlet, 2H),  $\delta$  4.13 (quartet, 2H), and  $\delta$  7.28 (multiplet, 5H)
  - I)  $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$ :  $\delta$  1.52 (doublet, 3H),  $\delta$  2.05 (singlet, 3H),  $\delta$  5.87 (quartet, 1H), and  $\delta$  7.30 (multiplet, 5H) IR spectrum contains a strong absorption at 1742 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - m)  $C_4H_8O_2$ :  $\delta$  1.39 (doublet, 3H),  $\delta$  2.22 (singlet, 3H),  $\delta$  3.91 (broad singlet, 1H), and  $\delta$  4.27 (quartet, 1H) IR spectrum contains a strong absorption at 3451 cm<sup>-1</sup>
  - n)  $C_{10}H_{12}O: \delta 1.01$  (triplet, 3H),  $\delta 2.45$  (quartet, 2H),  $\delta 3.67$  (singlet, 2H), and  $\delta 7.24$  (multiplet, 5H)
  - o)  $C_2H_4Br_2$ :  $\delta$  2.46 (doublet, 3H), and  $\delta$  5.84 (quartet, 1H)
  - p)  $C_3H_6Br_2$ :  $\delta$  2.35 (quintet, 2H), and  $\delta$  3.56 (triplet, 4H)
  - q)  $C_8H_9Br$ :  $\delta$  2.02 (doublet, 3H),  $\delta$  5.18 (quartet, 1H),  $\delta$  7.29 (asymmetrical doublet, 2H), and  $\delta$  7.41 (multiplet, 3H)
  - r)  $C_{14}H_{14}$ :  $\delta$  2.90 (singlet, 4H),  $\delta$  7.17 (multiplet, 6H), and  $\delta$  7.26 (multiplet, 4H)
  - s)  $C_{11}H_{17}N:\delta$  1.04 (triplet, 6H),  $\delta$  2.51 (quartet, 4H),  $\delta$  3.56 (singlet, 2H), and  $\delta$  7.33 (multiplet, 5H)
  - t)  $C_3H_5CIO_2$ :  $\delta$  1.74 (doublet, 3H),  $\delta$  4.45 (quartet, 1H), and  $\delta$  12.2 (singlet, 1H)
  - u)  $C_3H_5CIO_2$ :  $\delta$  2.87 (triplet, 2H),  $\delta$  3.76 (triplet, 2H), and  $\delta$  11.8 (singlet, 1H)

## Chem 344 – University of Wisconsin

- v)  $C_{10}H_{14}$ :  $\delta$  1.22 (doublet, 6H),  $\delta$  2.30 (singlet, 3H),  $\delta$  2.86 (septet, 1H), and  $\delta$  7.0 (symmetrical multiplet, 4H)
- w)  $C_7H_{12}O_4$ :  $\delta$  1.29 (triplet, 6H),  $\delta$  3.36 (singlet, 2H), and  $\delta$  4.22 (quartet, 4H)
- x)  $C_9H_8O$ :  $\delta$  3.54 (singlet, 4H), and  $\delta$  7.26 (symmetrical multiplet, 4H)
- y)  $C_9H_{10}$ :  $C_9H_{10}$ :  $\delta$  2.04 (quintet, 2H),  $\delta$  2.90 (triplet, 4H),  $\delta$  7.10 (multiplet, 2H), and  $\delta$  7.20 (multiplet, 2H)
- z)  $C_3H_4O_2$ :  $\delta$  3.55 (triplet, 2H), and 4.28 (triplet, 2H)
- aa)  $C_5H_9BrO_2$ :  $\delta$  1.29 (triplet, 3H),  $\delta$  2.92 (triplet, 2H),  $\delta$  3.58 (triplet, 2H), and  $\delta$  4.19 (quartet, 2H)
- bb)  $C_5H_9BrO_2$ :  $\delta$  1.17 (triplet, 3H),  $\delta$  1.63 (doublet, 3H),  $\delta$  3.79 (quartet, 1H), and  $\delta$  3.91 (quartet, 2H)
- cc)  $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ :  $\delta$  1.29 (triplet, 3H),  $\delta$  2.36 (singlet, 6H),  $\delta$  3.16 (singlet, 2H), and  $\delta$  4.20 (quartet, 2H) IR spectrum contains a strong absorption at 1749 cm<sup>-1</sup>

VI. For each of the spectra on the subsequent pages, determine the structure of the molecule and assign the <sup>1</sup>H-NMR and <sup>13</sup>C-NMR signals where possible. These exercises are authentic spectra taken with the NMR instrument used in the organic laboratory courses. Careful analysis of these spectra is great preparation for your use of NMR spectroscopy this semester.



Unknown W

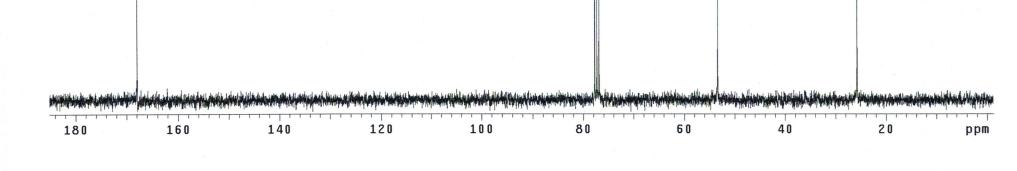
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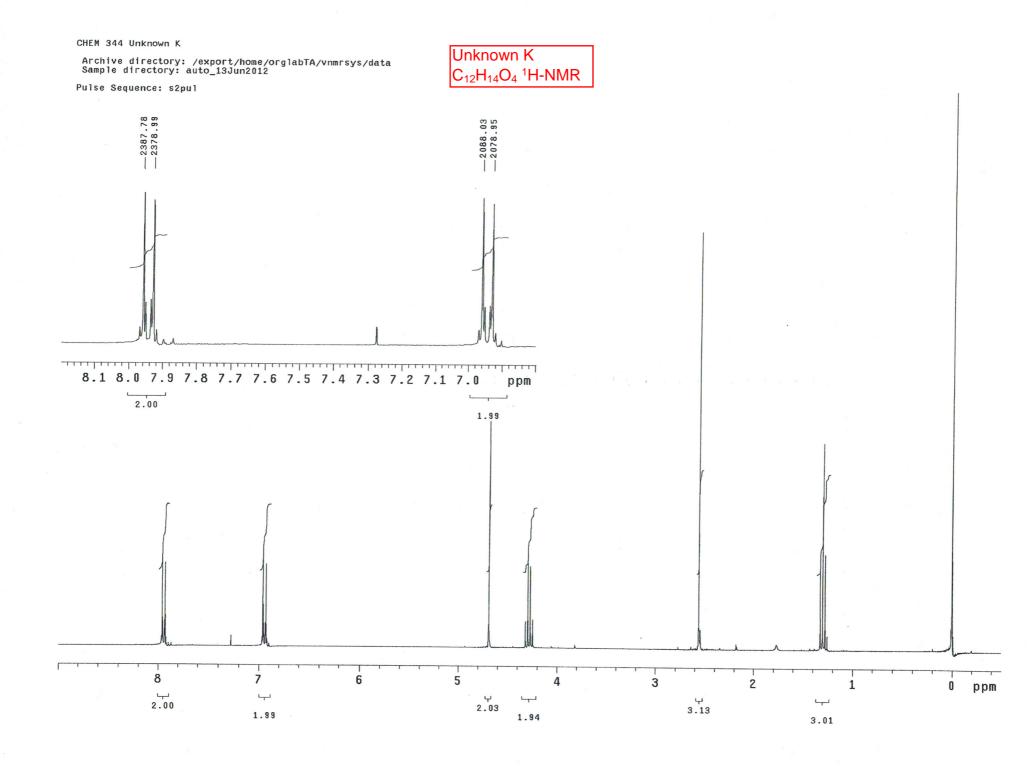
Pulse Sequence: s2pul Solvent: cdc13 Ambient temperature File: 5502 Mercury-300BB "orglabnmr"

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Pulse 45.0 degrees
Acq. time 1.000 sec
Width 18867.9 Hz
128 repetitions
OBSERVE C13, 75.4428085 MHz
DECOUPLE H1, 300.0323276 MHz
Power 38 dB
continuously on
WALTZ-16 modulated
DATA PROCESSING
Line broadening 1.0 Hz
FT size 65536
Total time 8 min, 49 sec

See Course Website or Loudon page 622-629 for more information on <sup>13</sup>C-NMR.

Unknown W C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Br <sup>13</sup>C-NMR





CHEM 344 Unknown K Unknown K Archive directory: /export/home/orglabTA/vnmrsys/data Sample directory: auto\_13Jun2012 C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O<sub>4</sub> <sup>1</sup>H-NMR Pulse Sequence: s2pul 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 ppm 2.03

3.13

3.01

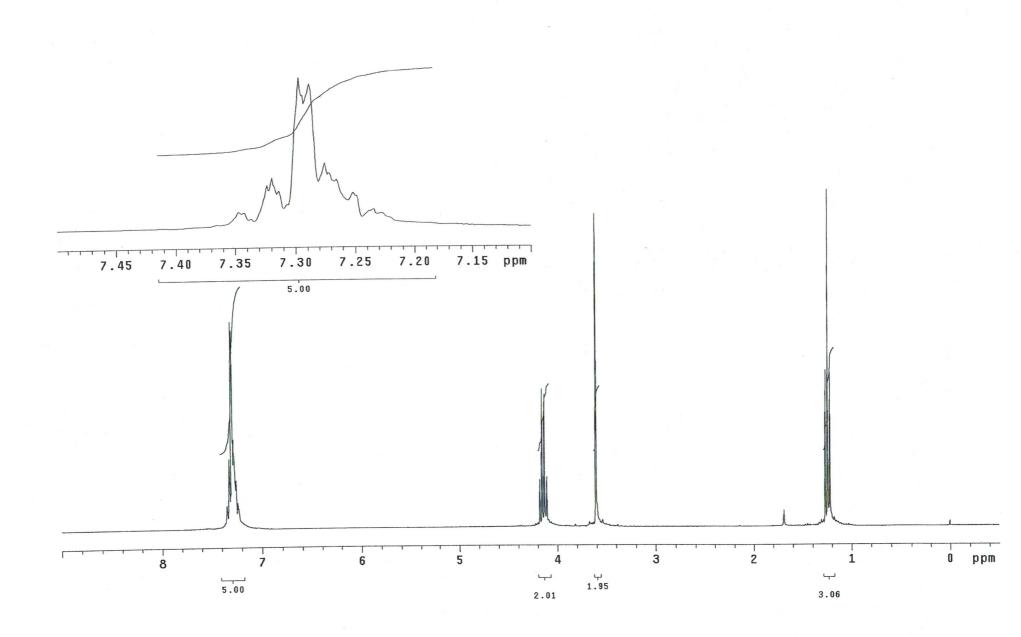
1.94

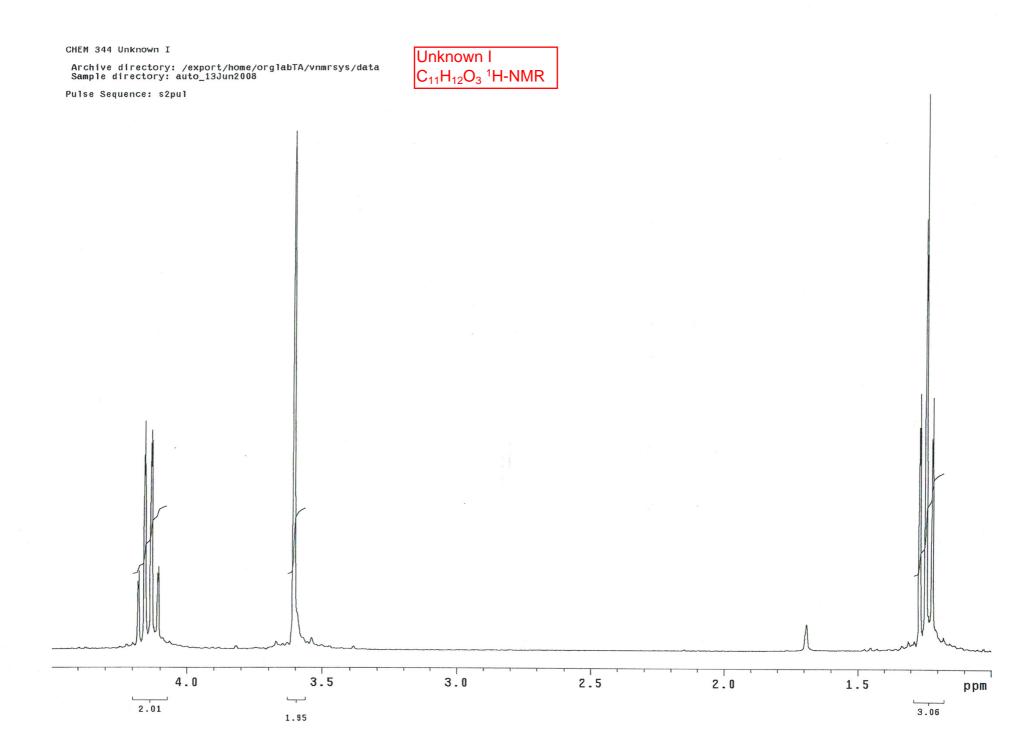
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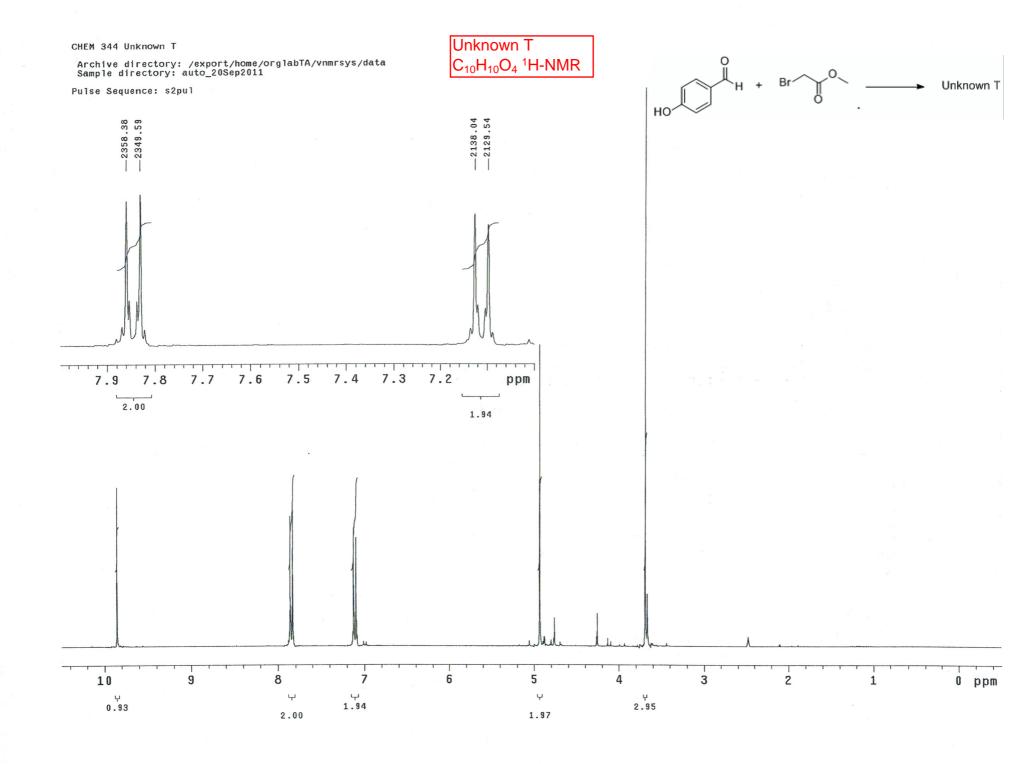
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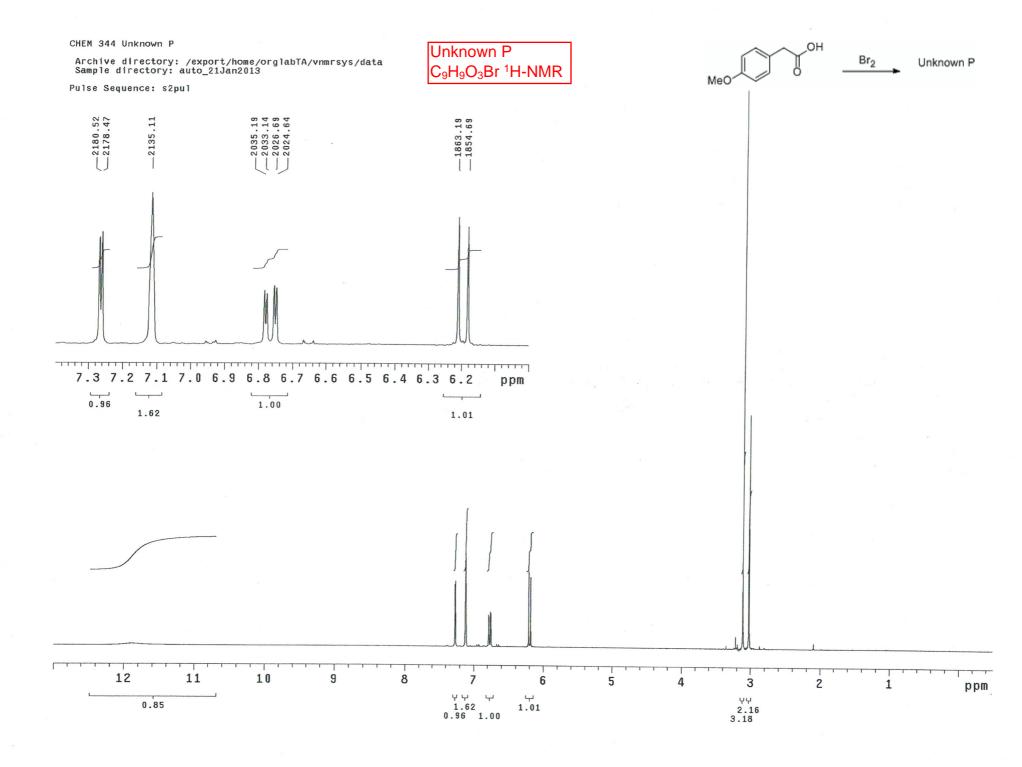
Unknown I C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub> <sup>1</sup>H-NMR

Pulse Sequence: s2pul









160

150

140

130

120

110

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

ppm

170

134

132

130

128

126

124

122

120

116

114

ppm

118