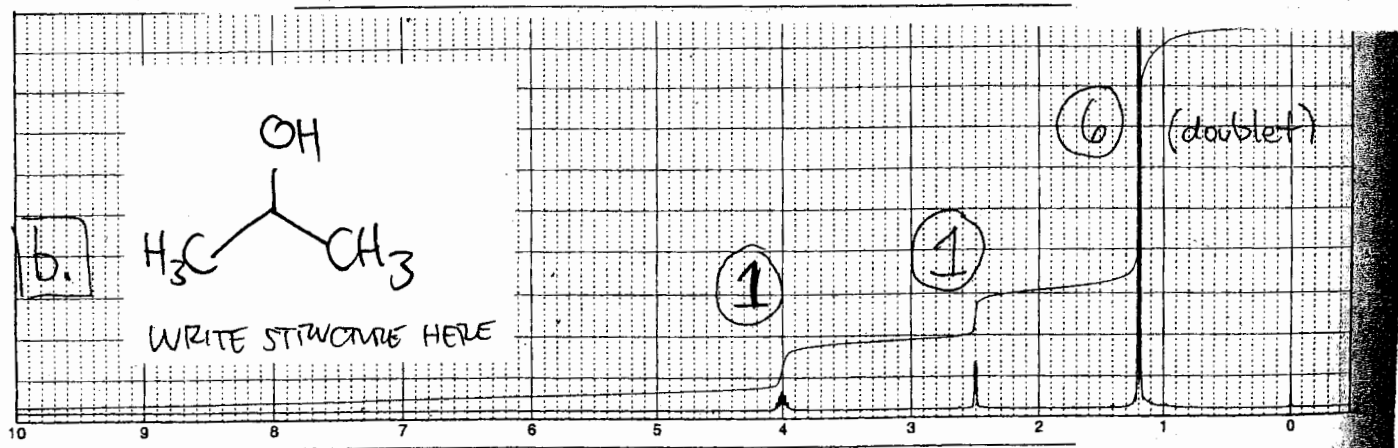
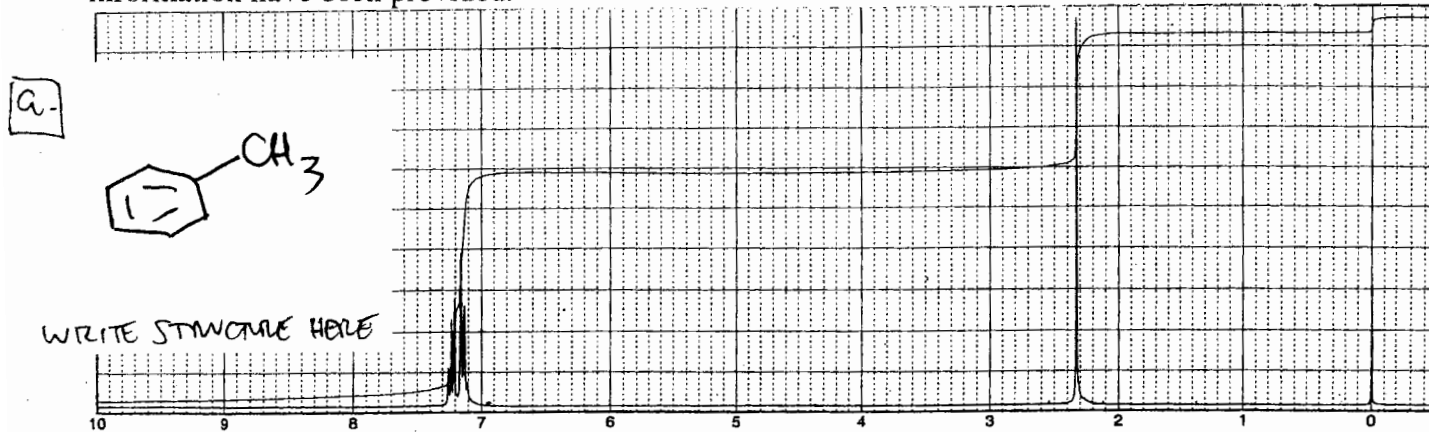


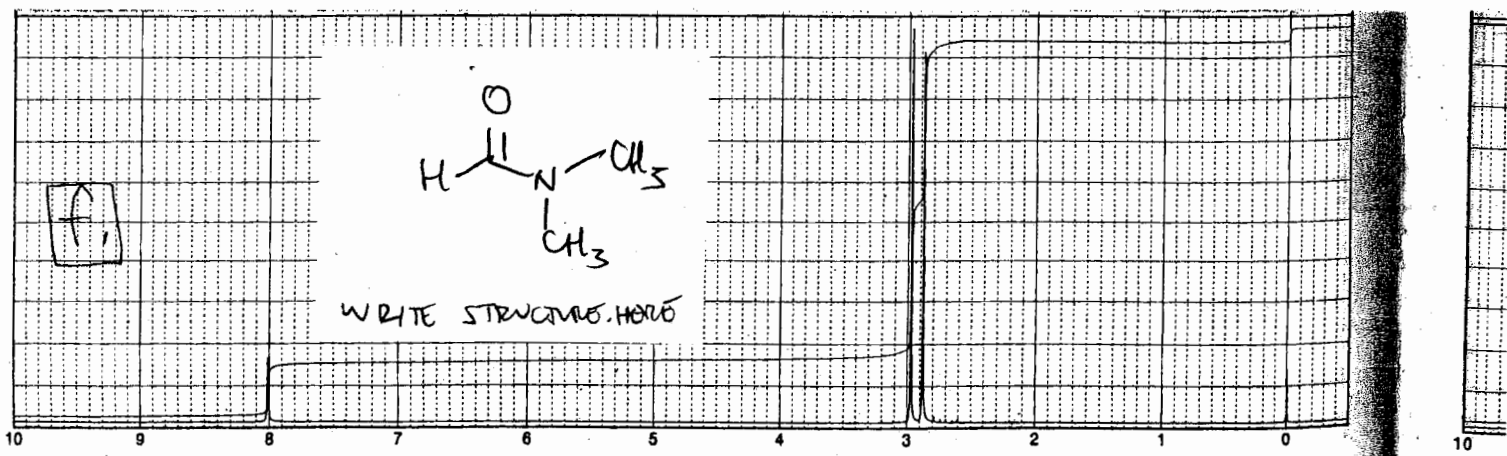
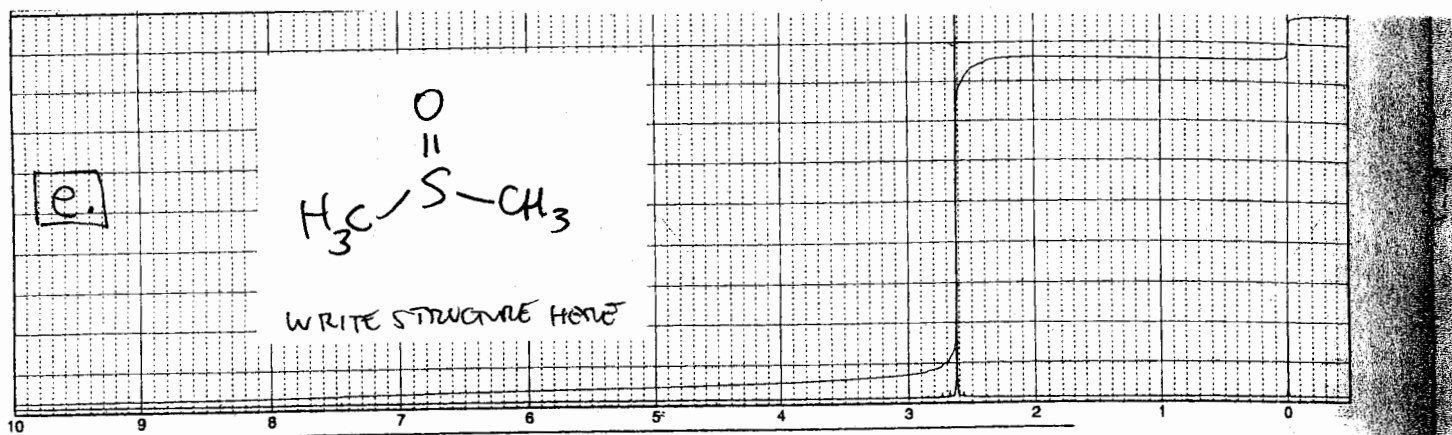
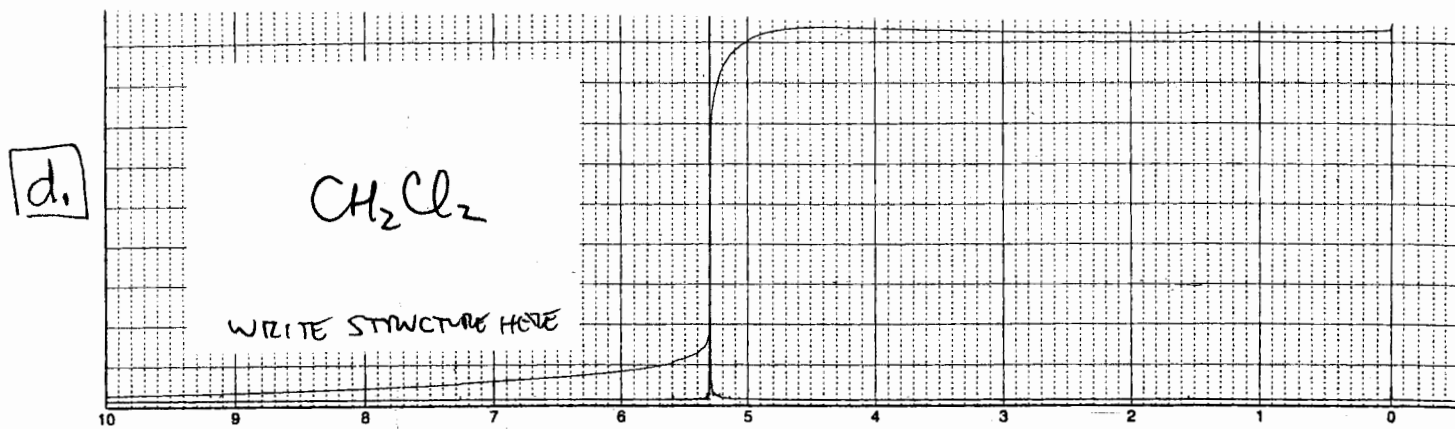
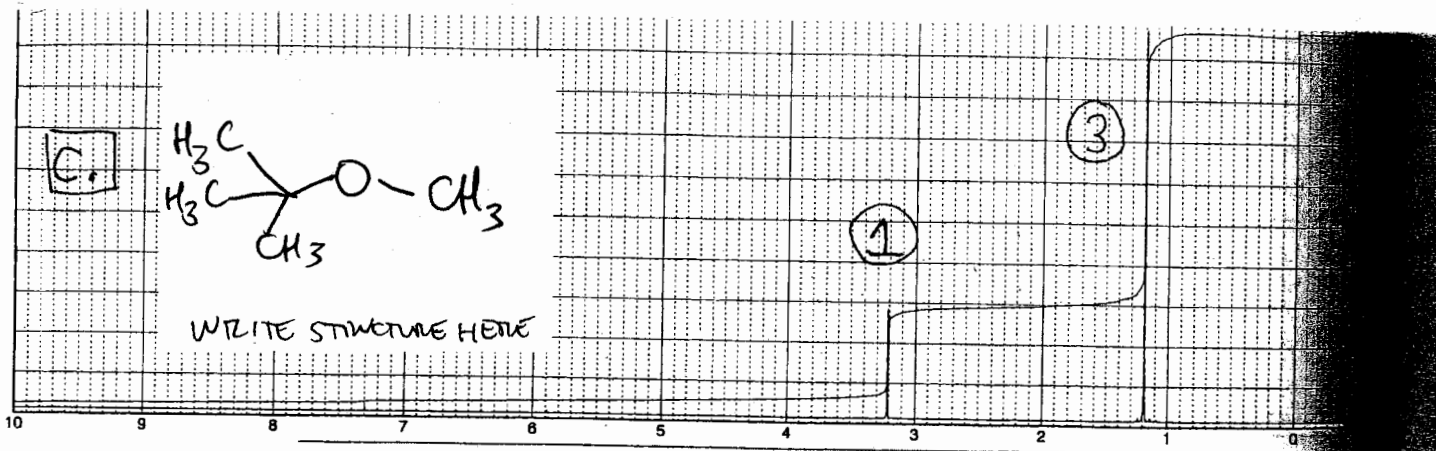
Your Name: KEY

**Instructions:** You have **50 minutes** to complete this **closed book, closed notes** exam. You may use a calculator, but no notes, books or other information are allowed. Please read through the entire exam before beginning. Where applicable, show your work to receive partial credit.

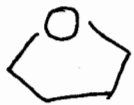
<u>Question</u>	<u>Points Received/Possible</u>
1.	___ / 15
2.	___ / 5
3.	___ / 20
4.	___ / 20
5.	___ / 20
6.	___ / 20
<b>Total:</b>	___ / 100

1. (20 points total, 2 points each)  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of 10 common organic solvents are provided below and on the following 2 pages. For each, neatly **draw the structure** (i.e. not formula, acronym) in the white space provided on each spectrum. In some cases, the relative integration values (circled numbers) and/or other information have been provided.

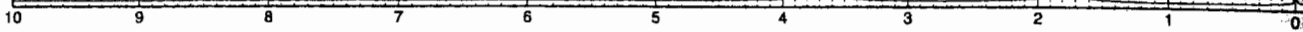




g.



WRITE STRUCTURE HERE



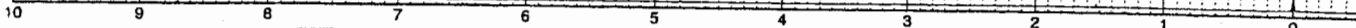
h.

$\text{HCCl}_3$  OR

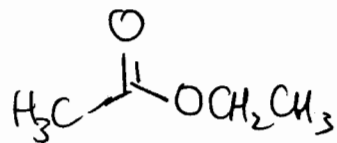


WRITE STRUCTURE HERE

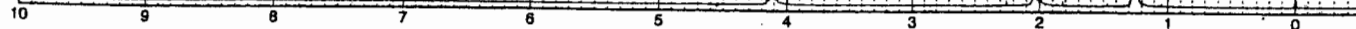
$(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{Si}$



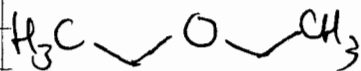
i.



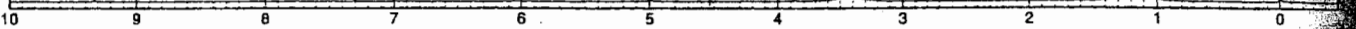
WRITE STRUCTURE HERE



j.



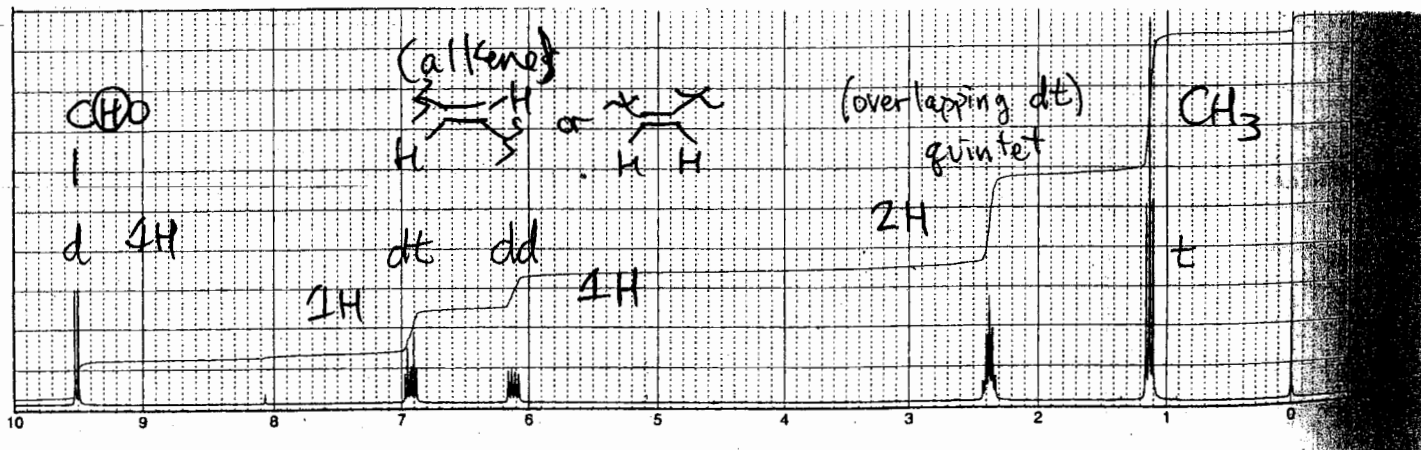
WRITE STRUCTURE HERE



2. (5 points) Despite the fact that carbon atoms generally have at least one hydrogen ( $^1\text{H}$  nucleus,  $I = 1/2$ ) atom attached to them, the signals for  $\text{CH}_n$  groups ( $n = 1, 2,$  or  $3$ ) in  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectra usually appear as singlets (e.g. cyclohexane,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}$ , has one signal (singlet) at 27.1 ppm). Explain (briefly and succinctly).

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR SPECTRA ARE TYPICALLY ACQUIRED WITH "PROTON DECOUPLING"

3. (20 points) There are 5 signals in the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of the compound with the following  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum, and this unknown has molecular weight (MW) = 84 g/mol. Draw the structure of this compound in the box provided, and explicitly show stereochemistry, double bond geometry, etc., if applicable.

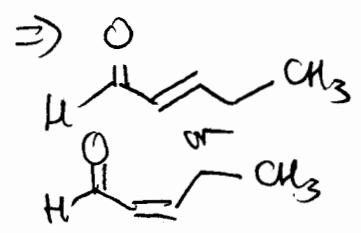
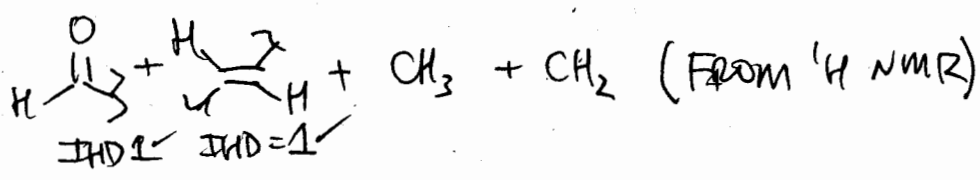


$^{13}\text{C} = 5$  SIGNALS  
 $^1\text{H} = 5$  DIFF H  
 $\Rightarrow$  PROB  $\text{C}_5$   
 "RULE OF 13":  $\frac{84}{13} = 6 + \frac{6}{13}$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}$   
 • AT LEAST 1 O ATOM (CHO GROUP IN  $^1\text{H}$  NMR)  
 $\Rightarrow \text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}$      $\text{O} \Rightarrow \text{CH}_4$   
 $\text{IHD} = 2$

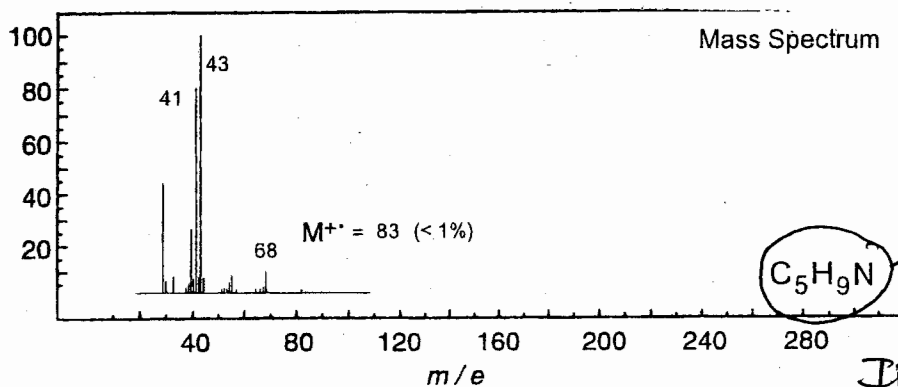
NEED J FOR ALLENE H'S TO DIFFERENTIATE.  
(IT'S (A).)

(draw the structure of the compound in this box.)

•  $\text{CH}_3 + \text{CH}_2$  COUPLED  
 $\Rightarrow \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH}_2 -$   
 • CONJUGATED TO  $\text{C}=\text{O}$   
 (doublet + s OF ALLENE H)

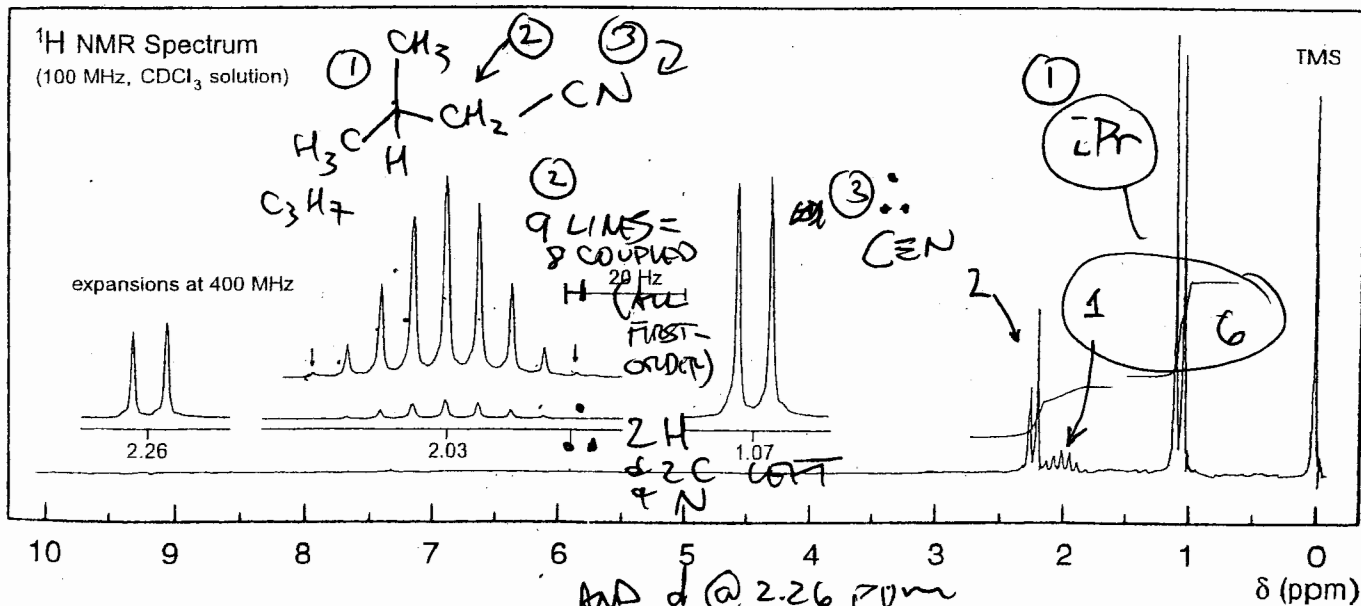
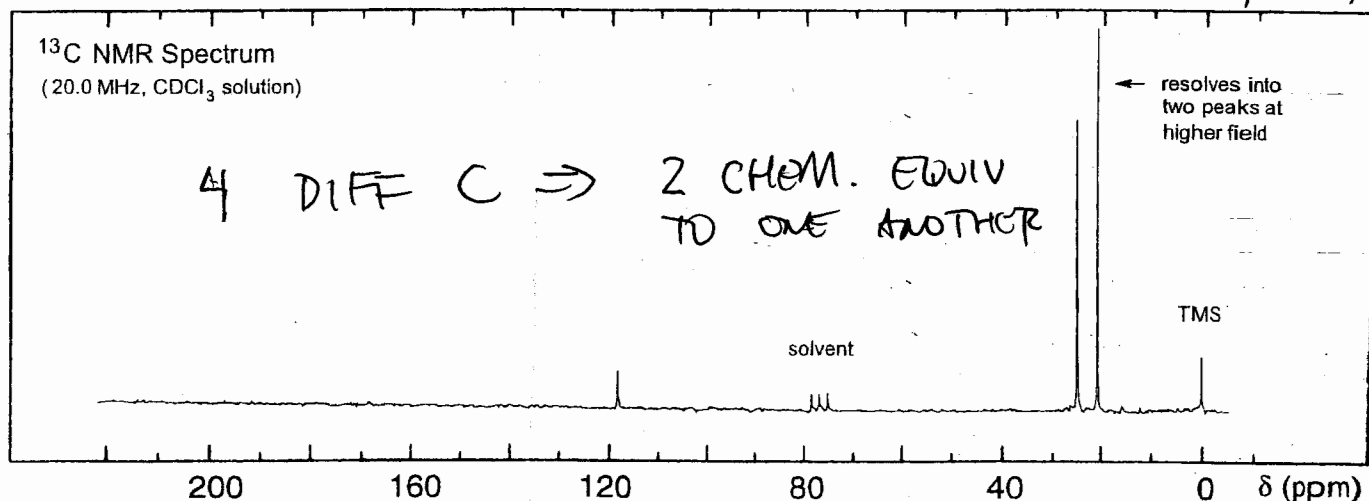


4. (20 points) In the box provided on the following page, draw the structure of the compound that satisfies the data provided (IR spectrum on following page). Explicitly show stereochemistry, double bond geometry, etc., if applicable.



$IHD = 5 - \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 1 = 2$

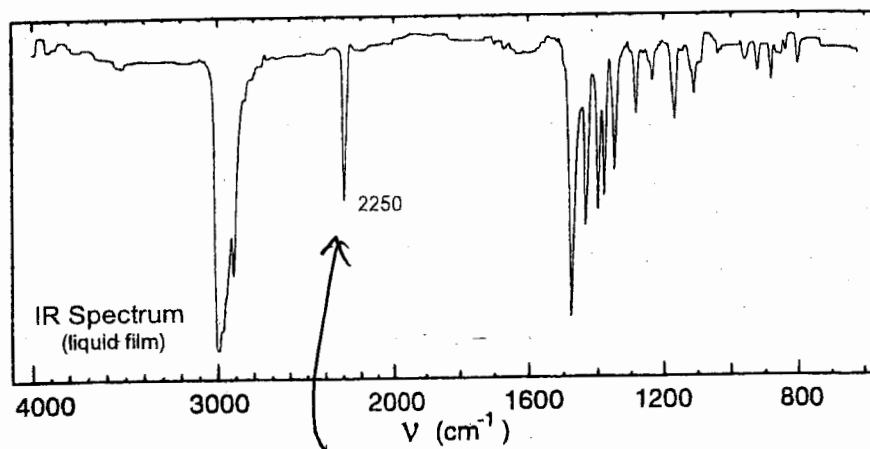
IR:  $C=C$ ,  $C=N$ , or  $C=C=C$



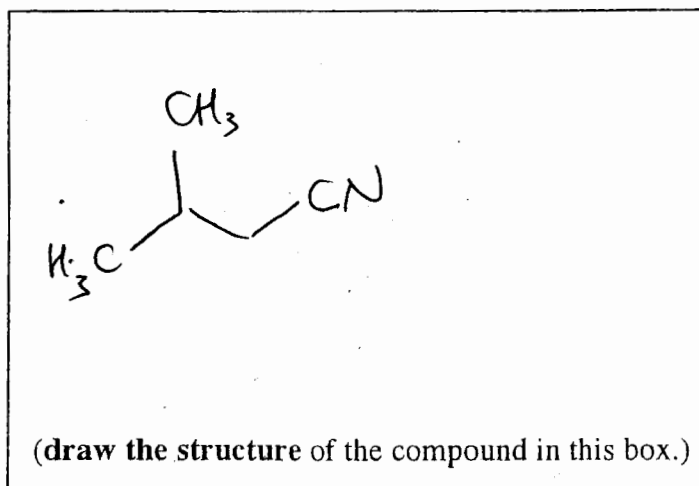
AND d @ 2.26 ppm  
MUST BE COUPLED  
TO nonet AT 2.03 ppm  
C & N LEFT & 2 IHD LEFT

5.46: Organic Structure Determination  
Hour Exam 1Prof. Tim Jamison  
April 16, 2004

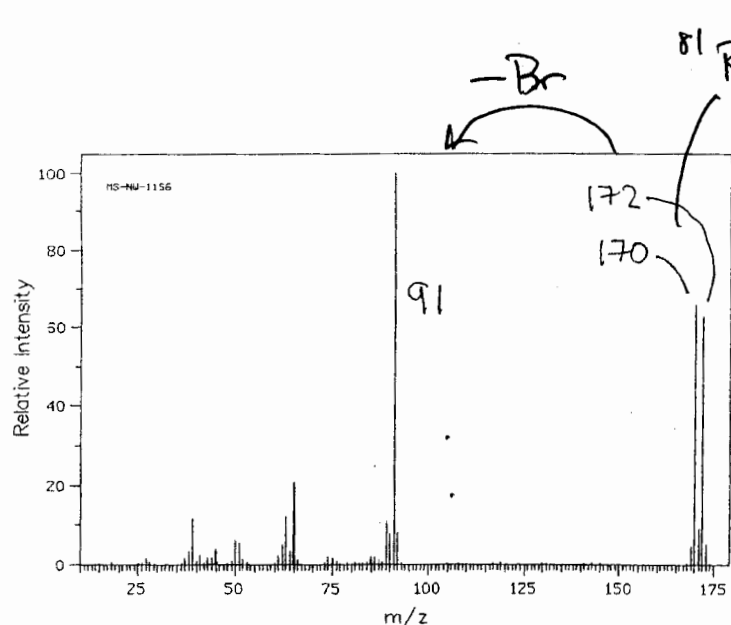
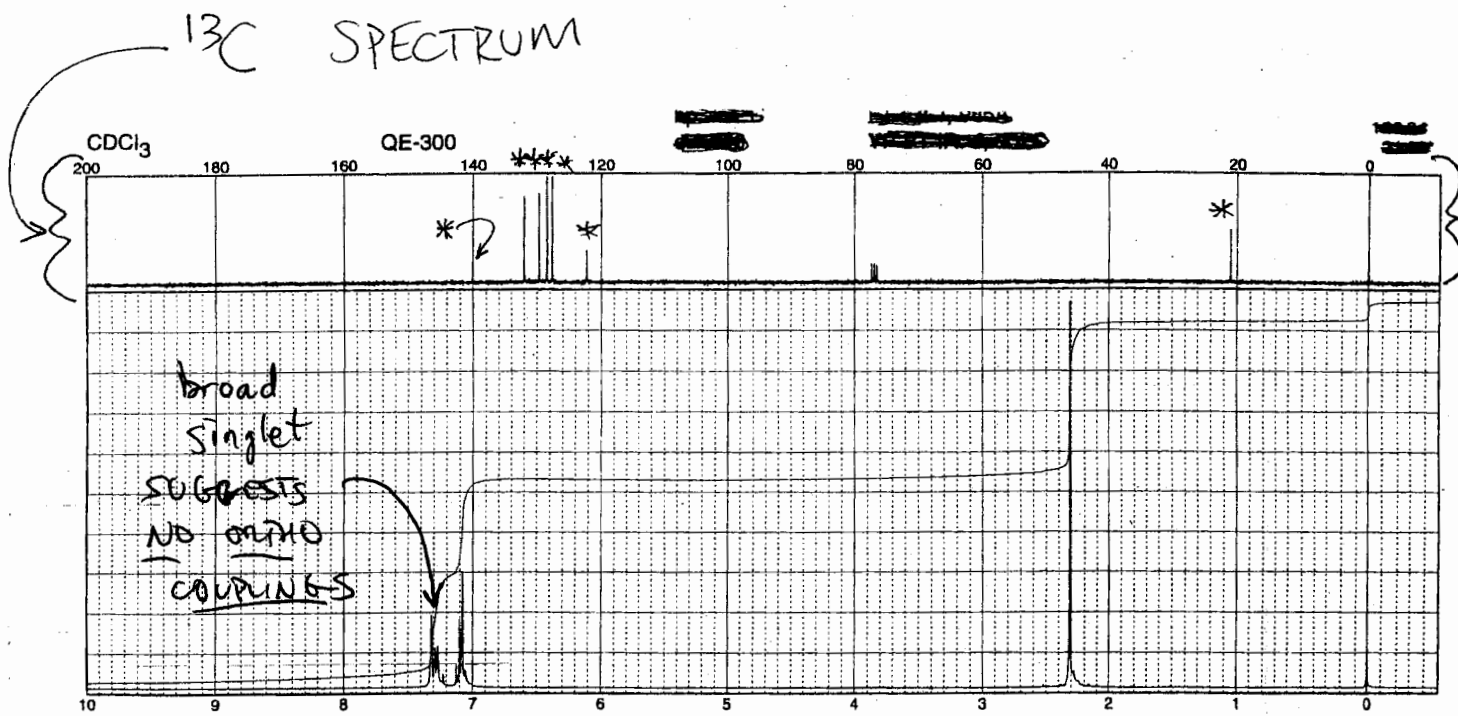
4. (continued)



CN or  $\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$  or  $\text{C}=\text{C}=\text{C}$



5. (20 points) In the box provided, draw the structure of the compound that satisfies the data provided. The relevant signals in the  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum are indicated with an asterisk (\*). Explicitly show stereochemistry, double bond geometry, etc., if applicable.



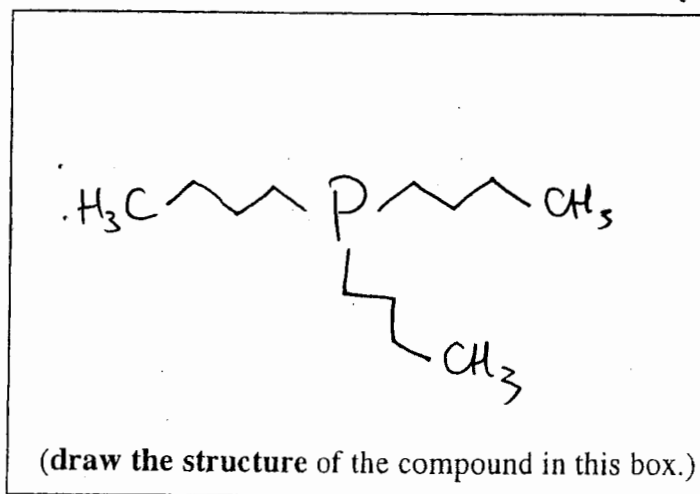
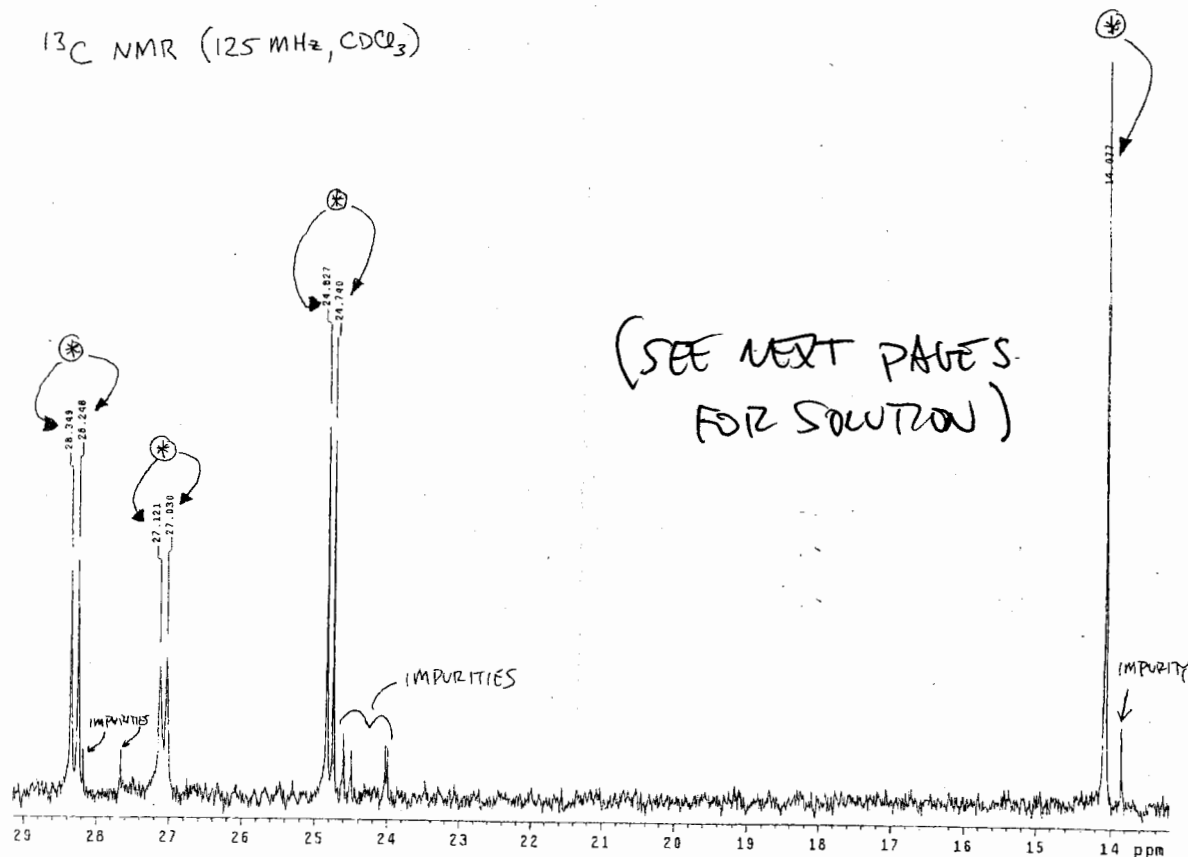
81 Br + Br ISOTOPES ~ 1:1 NAT ABUNDANCE

NEED J VALUES TO DIFFERENTIATE.  
 $\Rightarrow$  br. s @ 7.32 ppm SUGGESTS  
 (draw the structure of the compound in this box.)

- $^{13}\text{C}$ : 6 AROMATIC C, 1 NOT  $\Rightarrow$  PROB  $\text{C}_7$
  - Br FROM MS FRAG  $\Rightarrow$  91 COULD BE  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7$
  - 4 Ar H, 3 NOT  $\Rightarrow$  VERY LIKELY  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7$  (SPLITTING) 1<sup>st</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR
- POSS STRUCTURES:
-

6. (20 points) The compound with the following  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum has MW = 202. In the box provided, **draw the structure** of the compound that satisfies the data provided. The relevant peaks are indicated by circled asterisks (\*) and arrows. Explicitly show stereochemistry, double bond geometry, etc., if applicable.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (ppm relative to  $\text{SiMe}_4$ ): 1.3-1.4 (broad m, relative ratio = 2); 0.89 (t,  $J = 7$ ; relative ratio = 1)





6. THE KEY IS RECOGNIZING THAT SEVERAL OF THE  $^{13}\text{C}$  SIGNALS ARE SPLIT, EVEN THOUGH ACQUIRED WITH PROTON DECOUPLING (cf. PROB. # 2). IF YOU DIDN'T NOTICE THIS AT FIRST, PROBLEM CAN STILL BE SOLVED WITH INFO PROVIDED:

a. MW = 202,  $^{13}\sqrt{202} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{22}}$  - DOESN'T ACCOUNT

FOR SPLITTING IN  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR, AND NO WAY TO ACCOUNT FOR  $^1\text{H}$  NMR RATIOS:  $2:1 \Rightarrow 2x+x=22$   
 $x = 7\frac{1}{3}$  NOT POSSIBLE.

b. SO, TRY REPLACEMENTS:

- PROB. NOT OXYGEN (S IN  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (+  $^1\text{H}$  NMR))
- COULD BE N. SINCE MW IS EVEN, MUST BE 2, 4, ... N  $2N \Rightarrow (\text{CH}_2)_2 = 28$

$\Rightarrow \text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2$  NOT OUT OF THE QUESTION, BUT DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN SYMMETRY (WILL REVISIT)

c.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR: 3H t @ 0.89 ppm =  $\text{CH}_3$  (REL. RATIO = 1)

KEY POINT

$\otimes \rightarrow \therefore$  MUST BE 6 H FOR EACH  $\text{CH}_3$  GROUP.

A POSSIBILITY:  $(\text{CH}_2)_3 + \text{CH}_3 \Rightarrow n\text{Bu}, \text{cBu}, \text{sBu}, \text{tBu}$

$\otimes \rightarrow$  COULD BE  $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)_n \times$

$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9 = 57$  MW

$202 - 57 = 145$  (1 Bu)

$145 - 57 = 88$  (2 Bu)

$88 - 57 = 31$  (3 Bu)

$\Rightarrow (\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_3 \times$

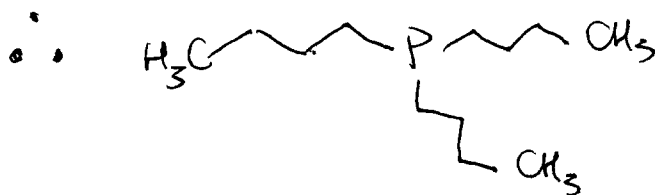
(SEE NEXT PAGE)

•  $(C_4 H_9)_3 X$  ~~can~~ MUST ACCT FOR

1. X MW = 31

2. SPLITTING IN  $^{13}C$

$\Rightarrow$   $^{31}P$  ( $I = 1/2$ ) (NOT "DECOUPLED" IN TYPICAL  $^{13}C$  ACQUISITION)



---

n-Bu vs ~~i-Bu~~ vs s-Bu vs ~~t-Bu~~  
4C vs ~~3C~~  $\rightarrow$  4C vs ~~2C~~  
WOULD EXPECT  $CH_3$  DOUBLET