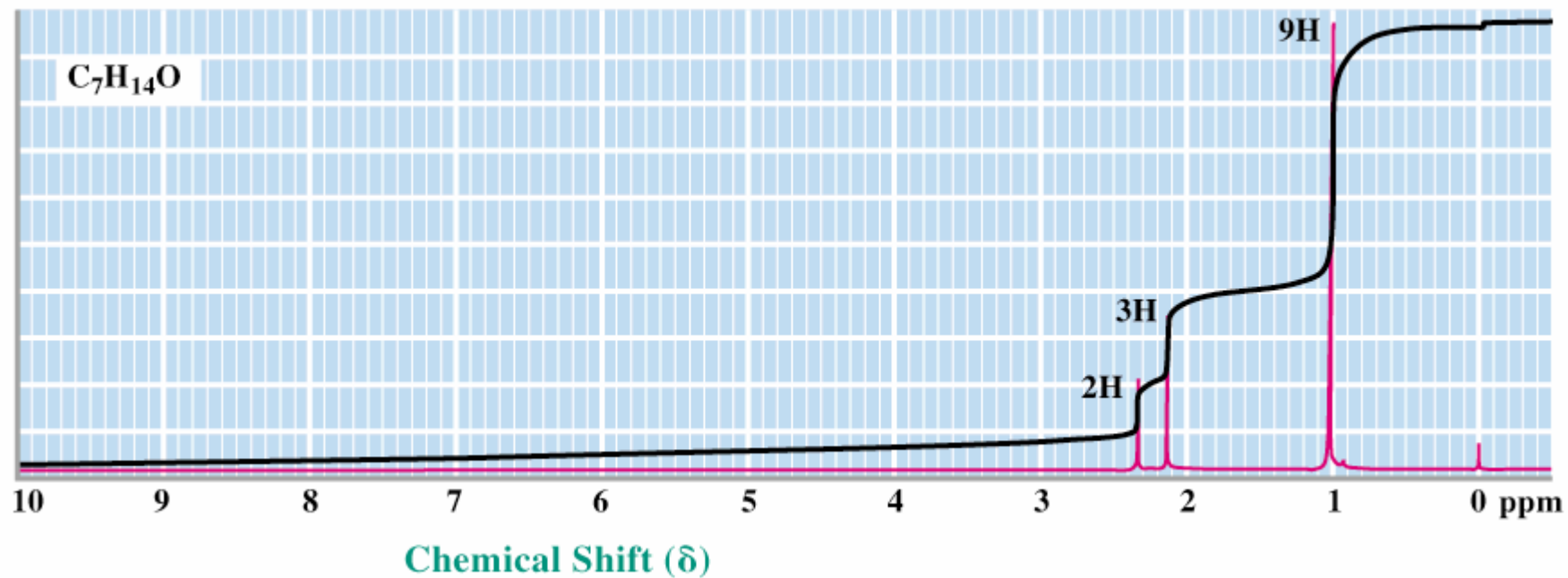
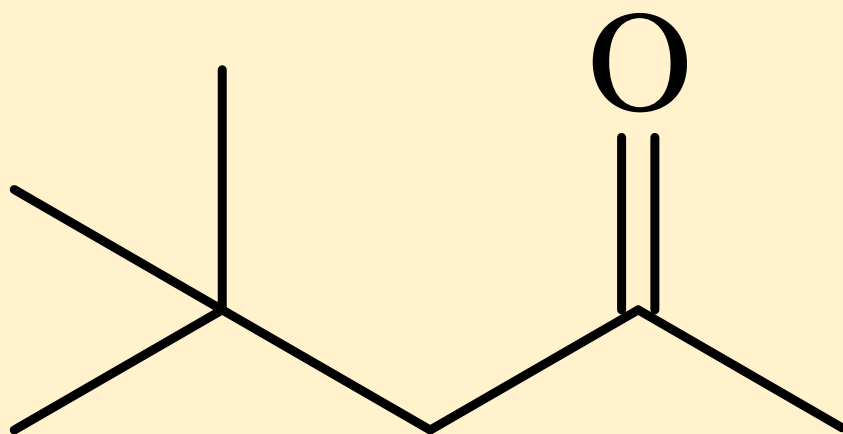


# Spectral problem 1



$^{13}C$ -NMR:  $\delta$  22.1, 25.4, 28.9, 58.3, 207.1.

# Spectral Problem 1: answer



## ◆ Formula:

- one unsaturation

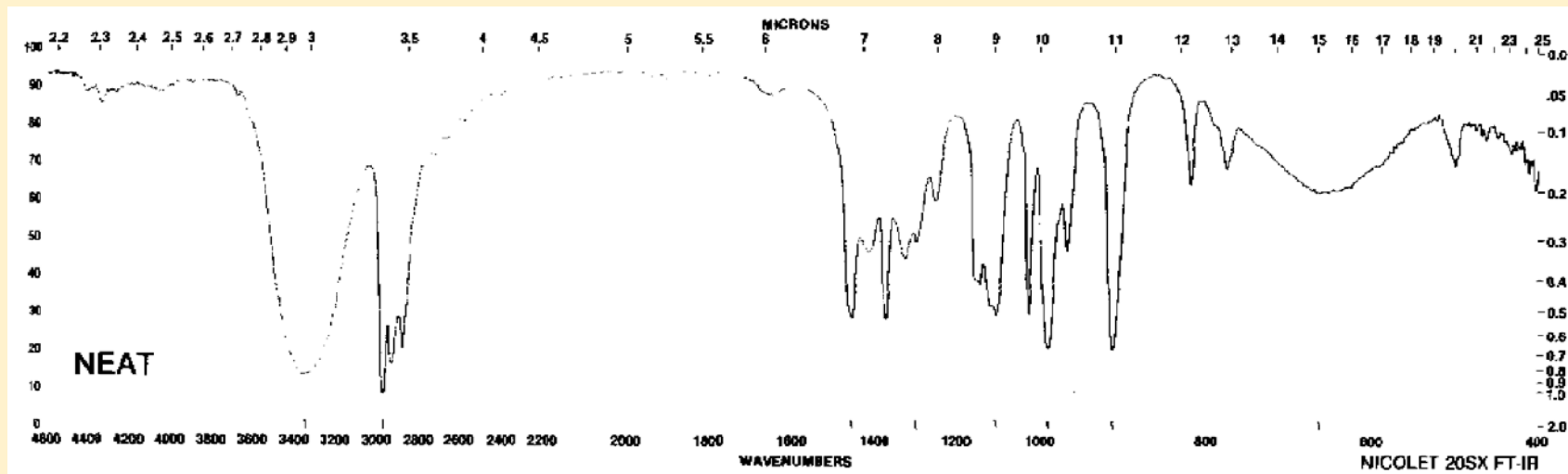
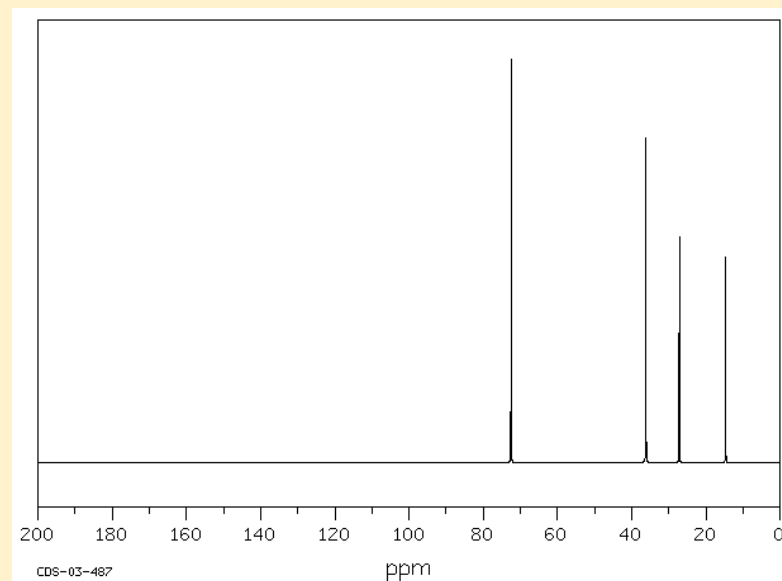
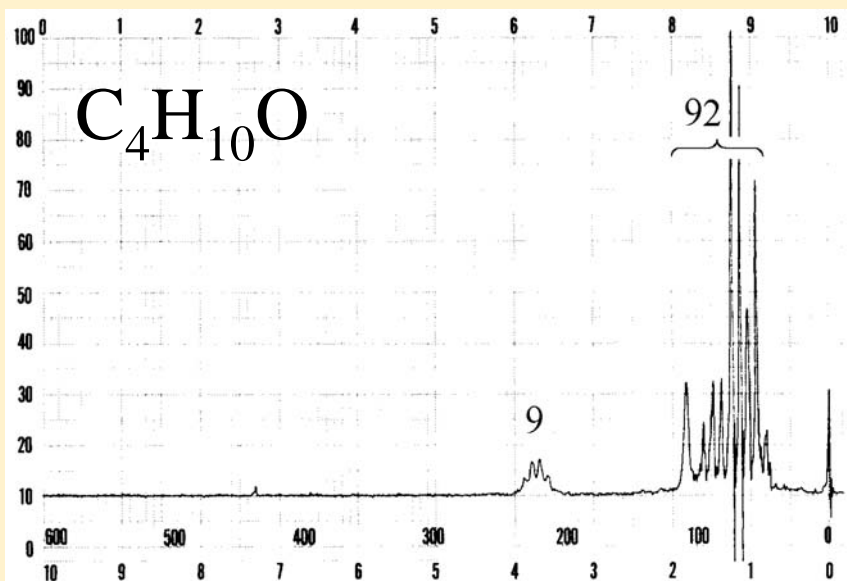
## ◆ $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR:

- 5 kinds of carbon
- Carbonyl group ( $\delta$  207)
  - The unsaturation!

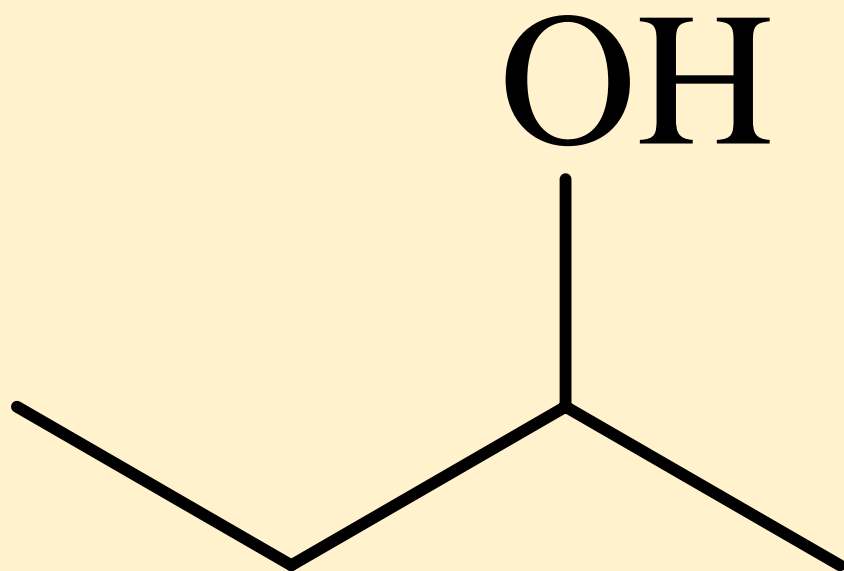
## ◆ $^1\text{H}$ NMR:

- 3 kinds of hydrogen
- 2H and 3H next to the carbonyl ( $\delta$  2.0-2.5)
- 9 equivalent hydrogen: tert-butyl group!

# Spectral problem 2

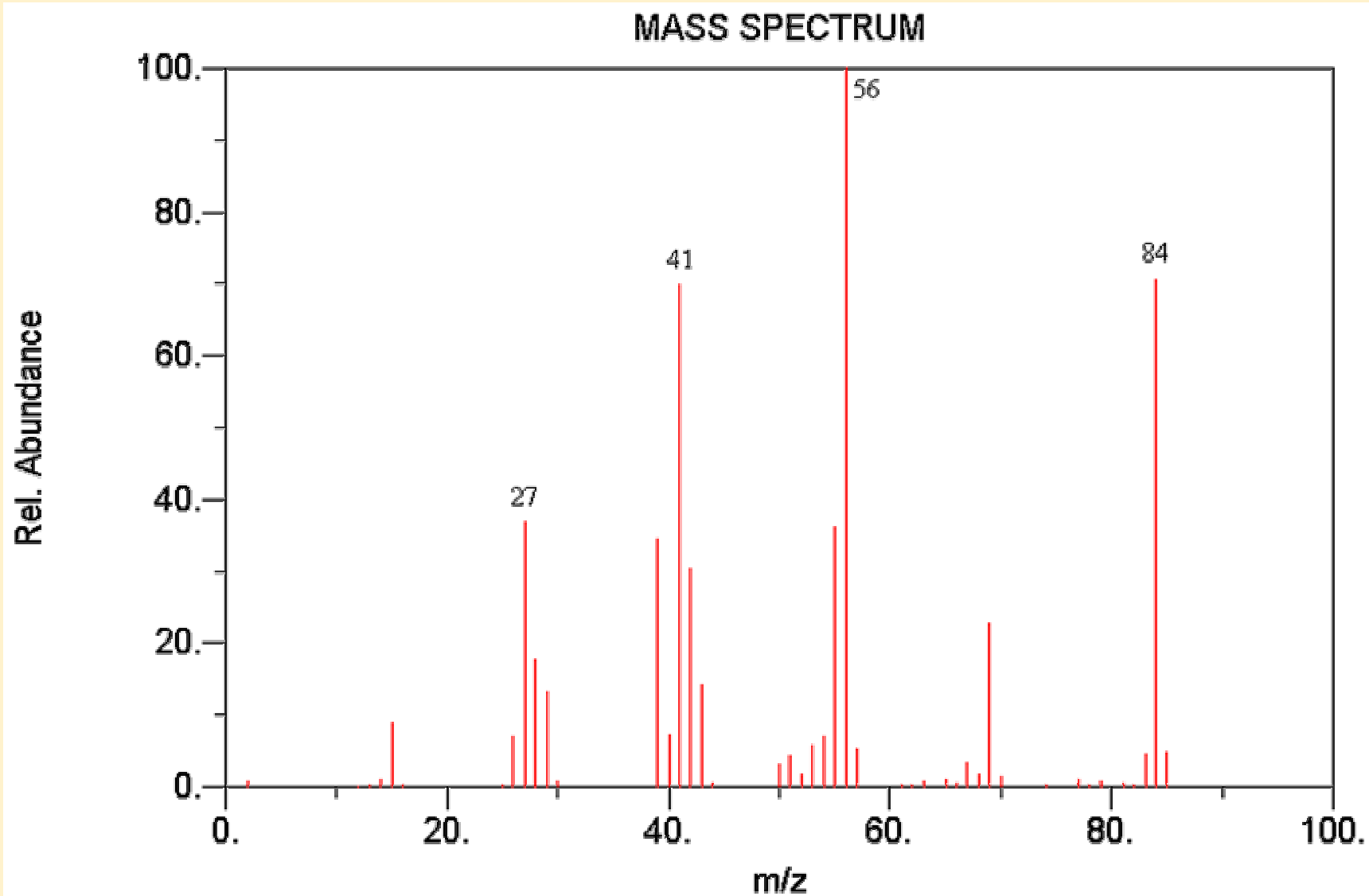


# Spectral Problem 2: answer



- ◆ **Formula:**
  - Fully saturated, with 4 carbon atoms
- ◆ **IR:**
  - Alcohol
- ◆  **$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR:**
  - 4 kinds of carbon
- ◆  **$^1\text{H}$  NMR:**
  - Integration: ~1:10 (since there are 10 H, 1:9)
  - 1H peak at 3.8: geminal to oxygen
- ◆ **Only one  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$  alcohol isomer with 4 kinds of carbon and a single hydrogen geminal to oxygen!**

# Spectral problem 3: MS



# Spectral problem 3:

## MS interpretation

### ◆ Molecular ion: 84

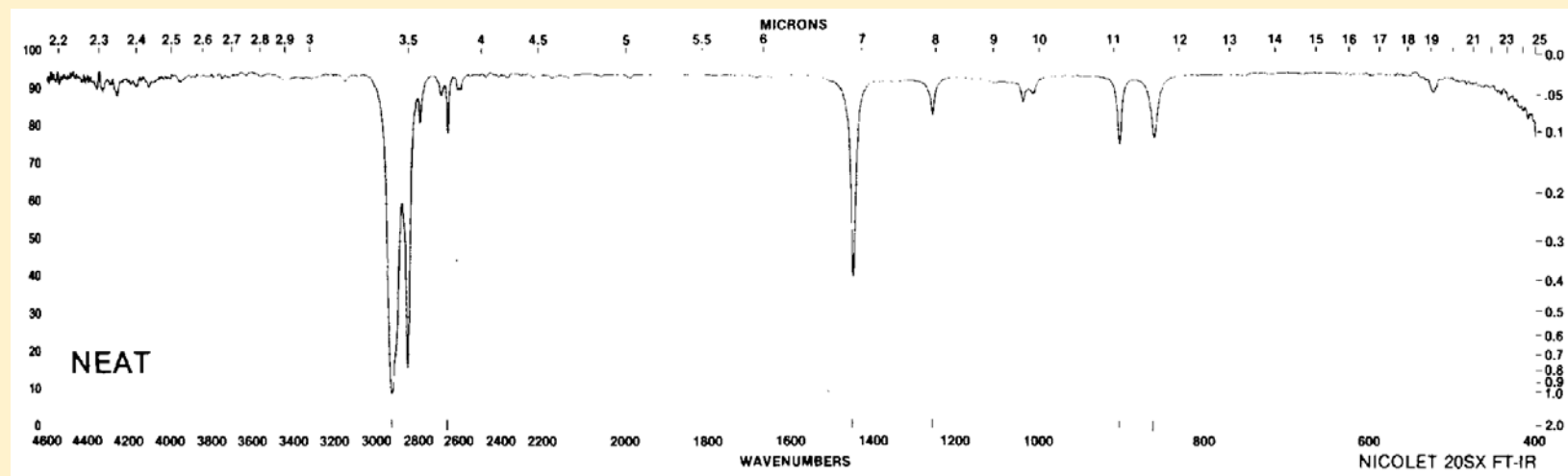
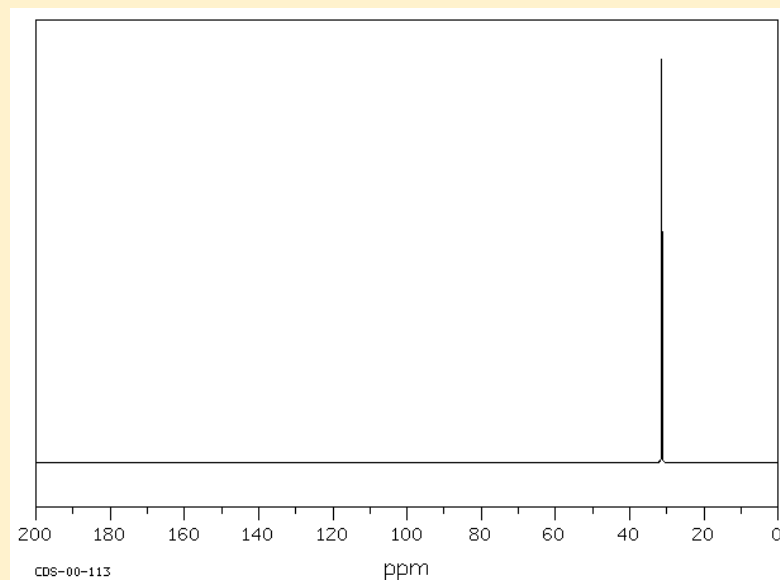
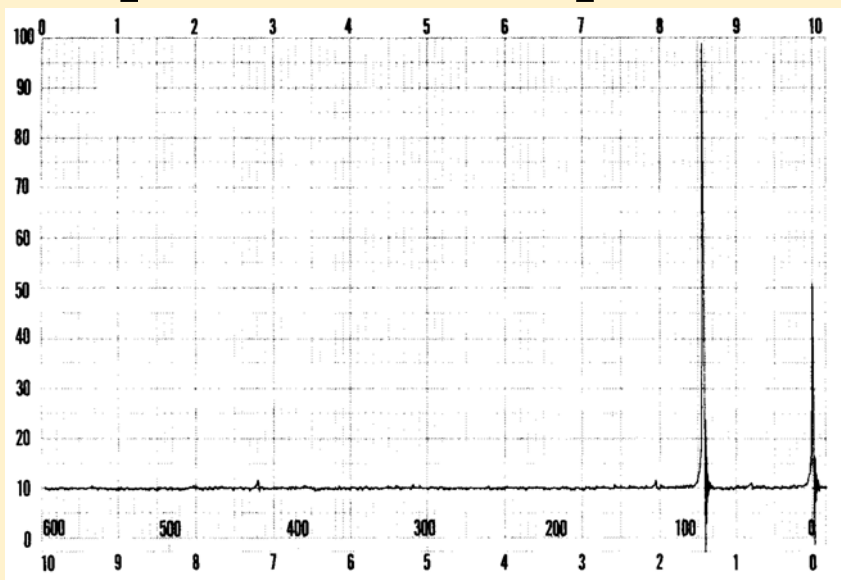
□ Possible formulas:  $C_6H_{12}$ ,  $C_5H_8O$ ,  $C_4H_4O_2$ ,  $C_4H_8N_2$

### ◆ Base peak: 56 (M-28)

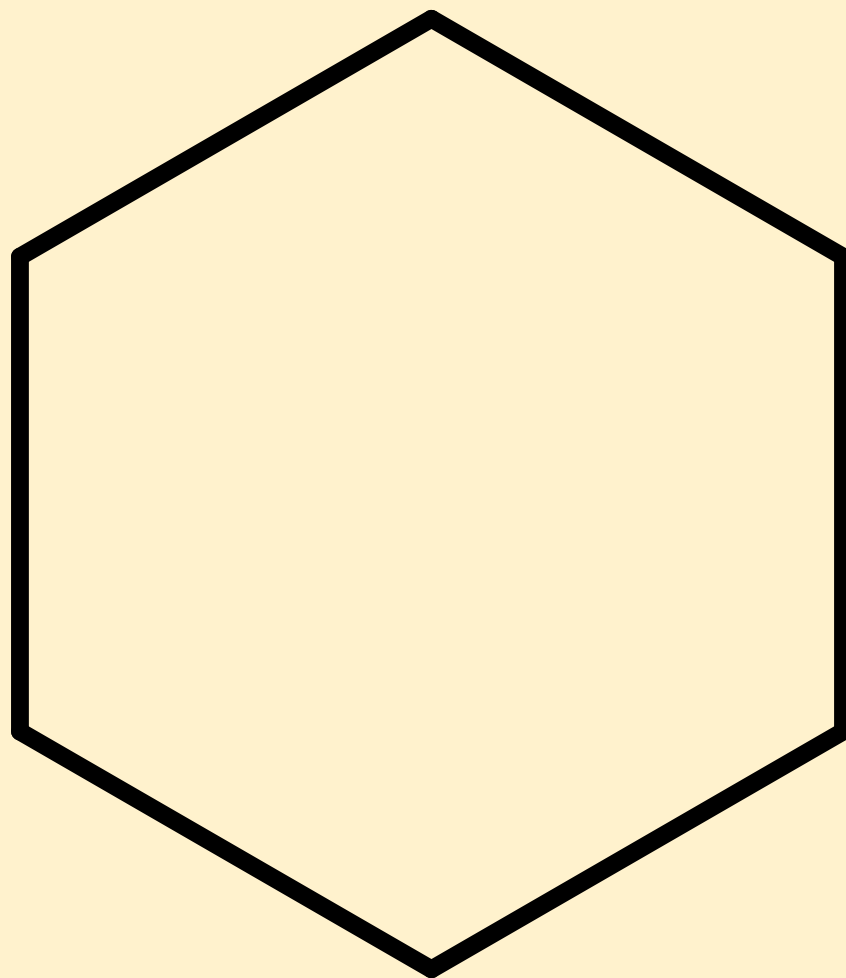
□ 28 is  $C_2H_4$ ,  $CH_2N$ , or CO

□  $C_2H_4$  is most likely

# Spectral problem 3: IR/NMR



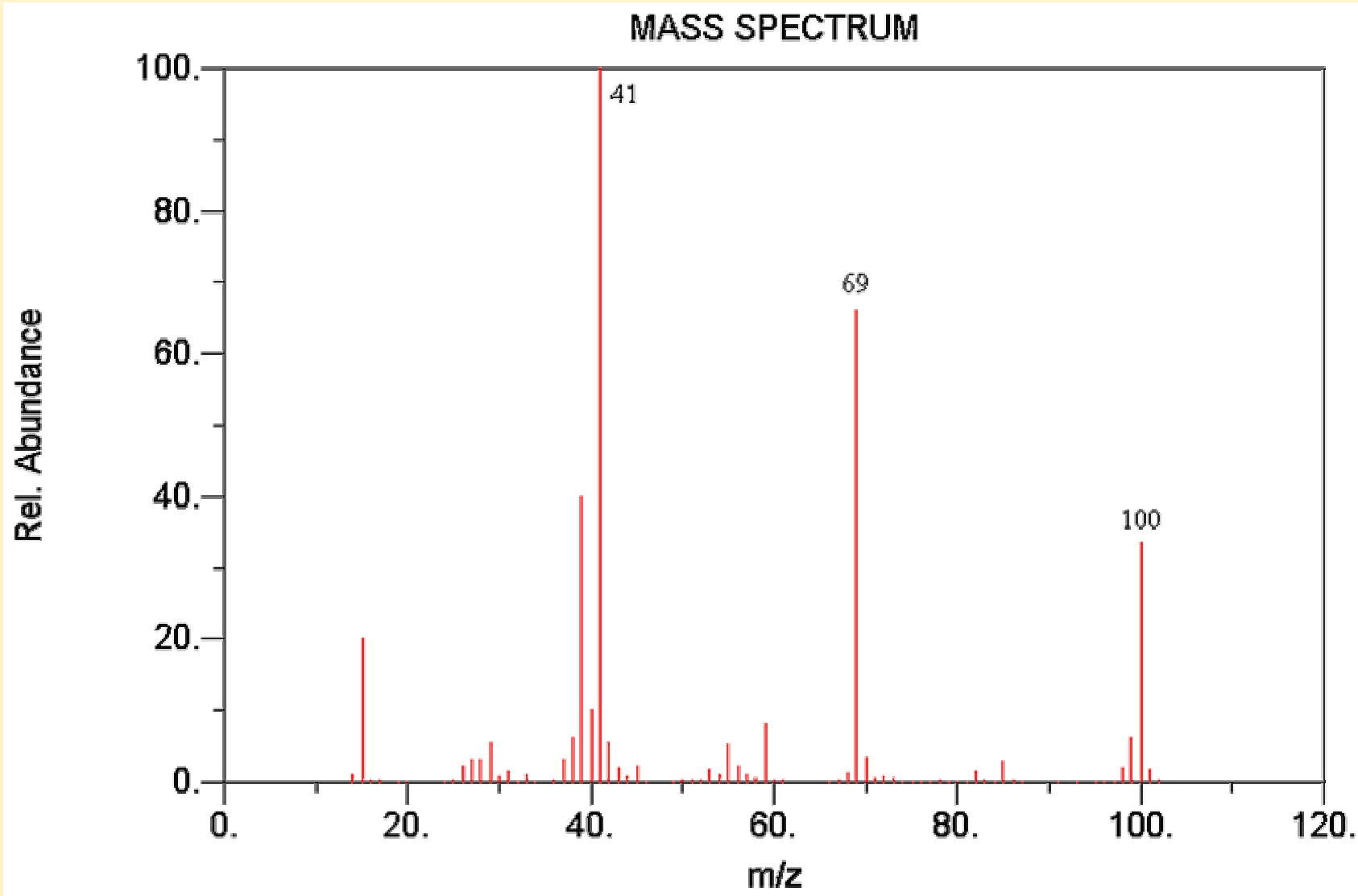
# Spectral Problem 3: answer



- ◆ IR:
  - No multiple bonds; no OH or NH
- ◆ NMR:
  - One kind of H, one kind of C: high symmetry
  - Chemical shifts indicate no C-C multiple bonds and no electronegative groups (nitrogen or oxygen)
- ◆ Formulas:
  - $C_6H_{12}$ : only reasonable formula with no N or O
  - $C_6H_{12}$ : one point of unsaturation = ring
  - Only one 6-C ring with only one kind of carbon!



# Spectral problem 4: MS



# Spectral problem 4:

## MS interpretation

### ◆ Molecular ion: 100

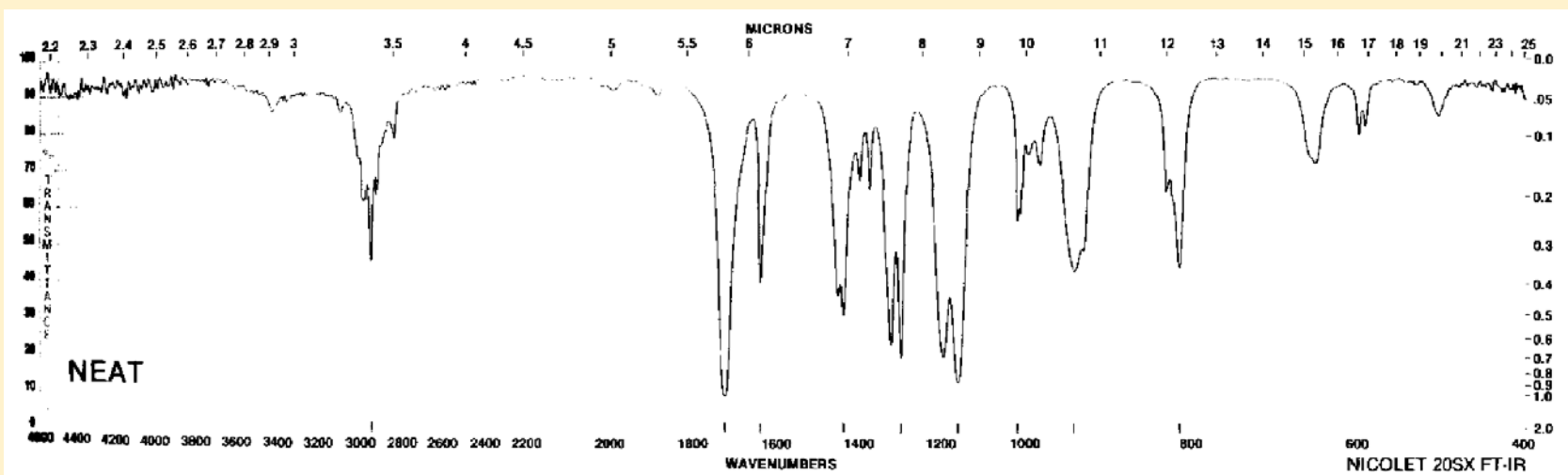
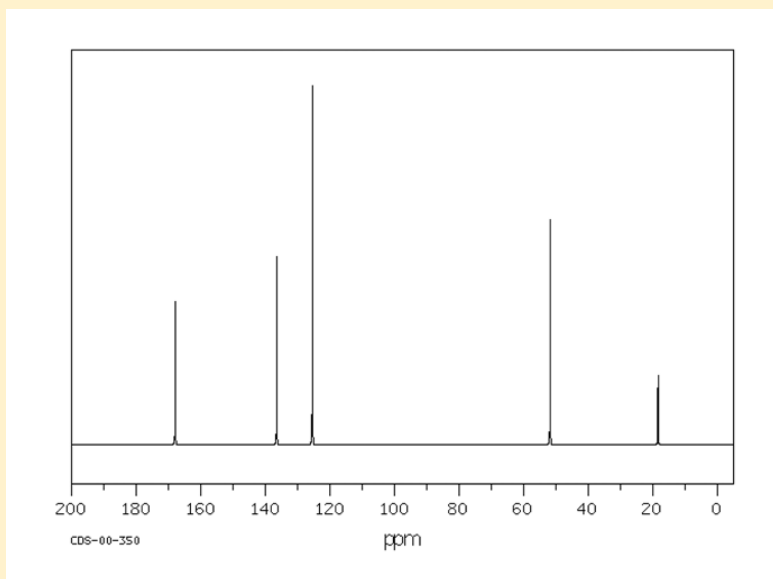
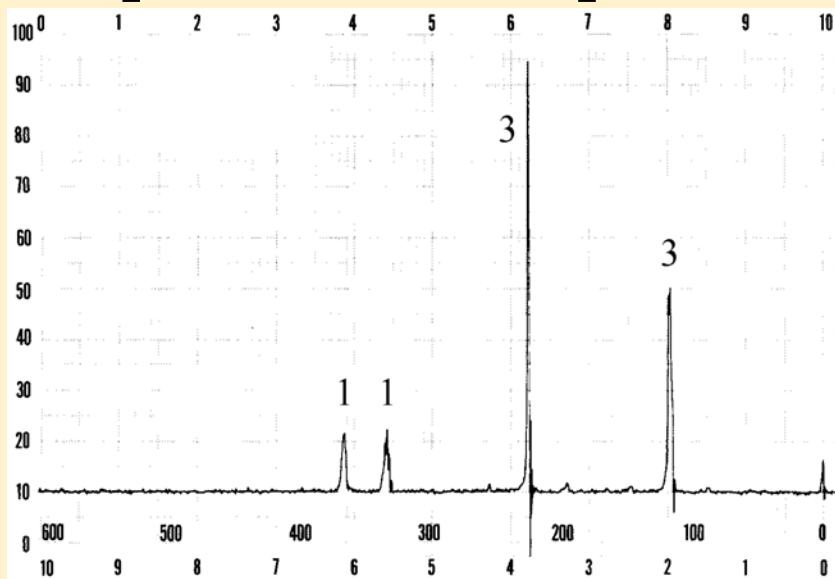
□  $C_7H_{16}$ ,  $C_6H_{12}O$ ,  $C_5H_8O_2$ ,  $C_5H_{10}N_2$ , etc.

### ◆ Only other large peaks: 59 and 41

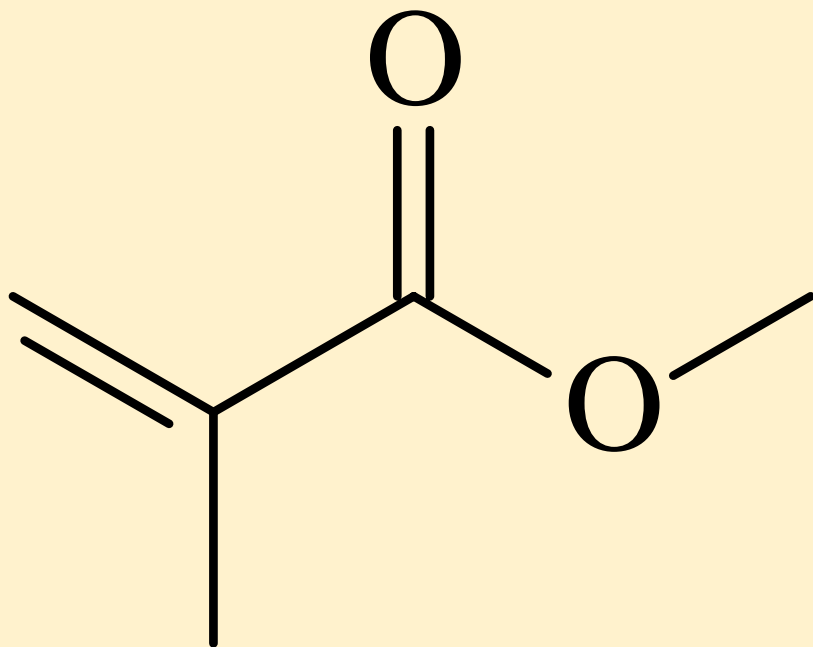
□ 59:  $M - 41!$   $C_4H_{11}^+$  or  $C_3H_7O^+$  or  $C_2H_3O_2^+$

□ 41:  $C_3H_5^+$  (allyl cation)

# Spectral problem 4: IR/NMR

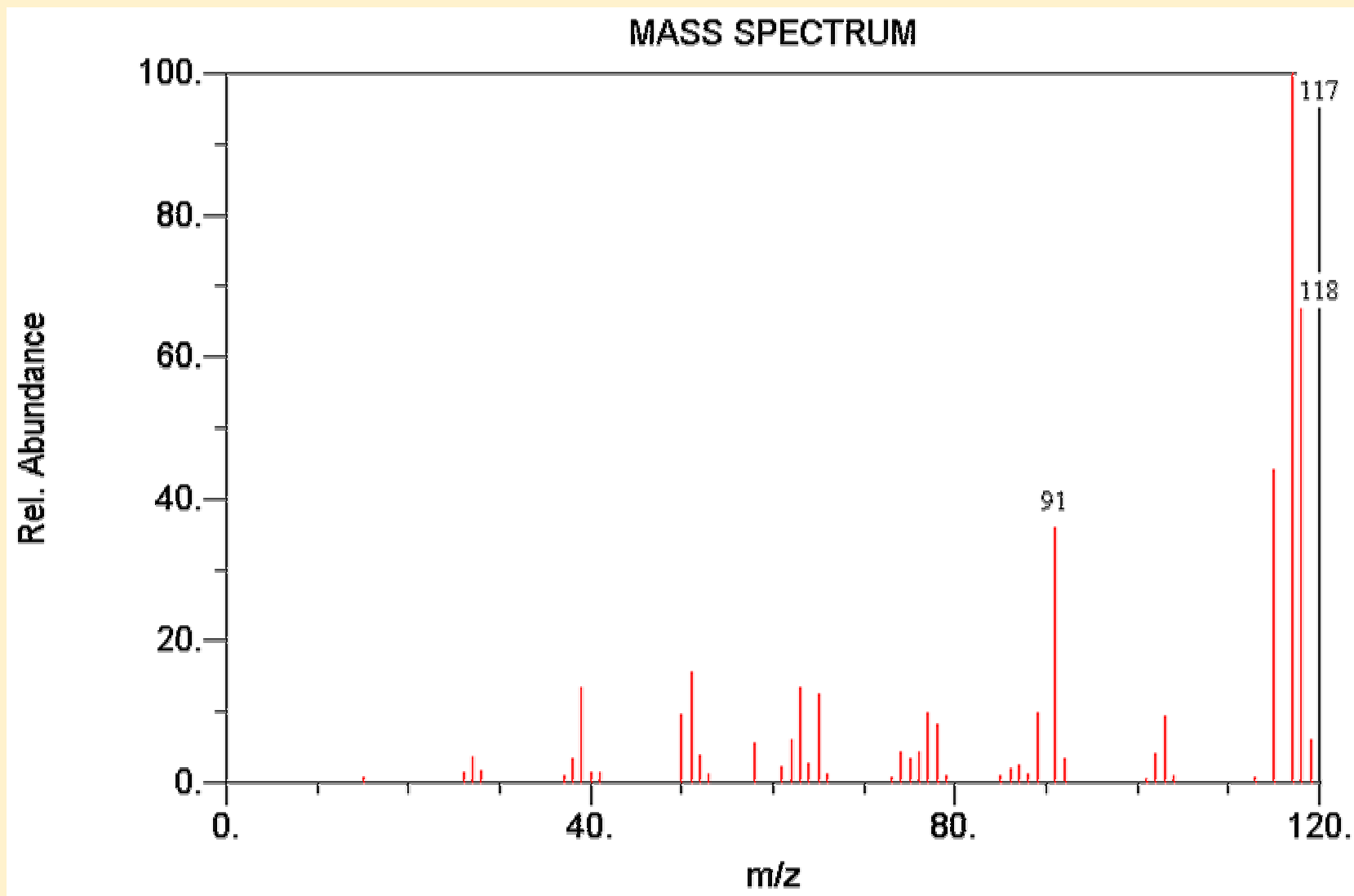


# Spectral Problem 4: answer



- ◆ IR:
  - C=O and C=C, but no OH
- ◆ <sup>13</sup>C NMR:
  - 5 kinds of C: 2 saturated, 3 unsaturated
  - C=O is an ester (δ 169)
  - Saturated C-O (δ 51)
- ◆ <sup>1</sup>H NMR:
  - 4 kinds of H: two vinylic, two methyl
  - Methyl group on O (δ 3.8)
  - Methyl group on C=C (δ 2.0)
  - No splitting of methyl peaks
- ◆ Formulas:
  - C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub> is only one with two oxygen, five carbon

# Spectral problem 5: MS



# Spectral problem 5: MS interpretation

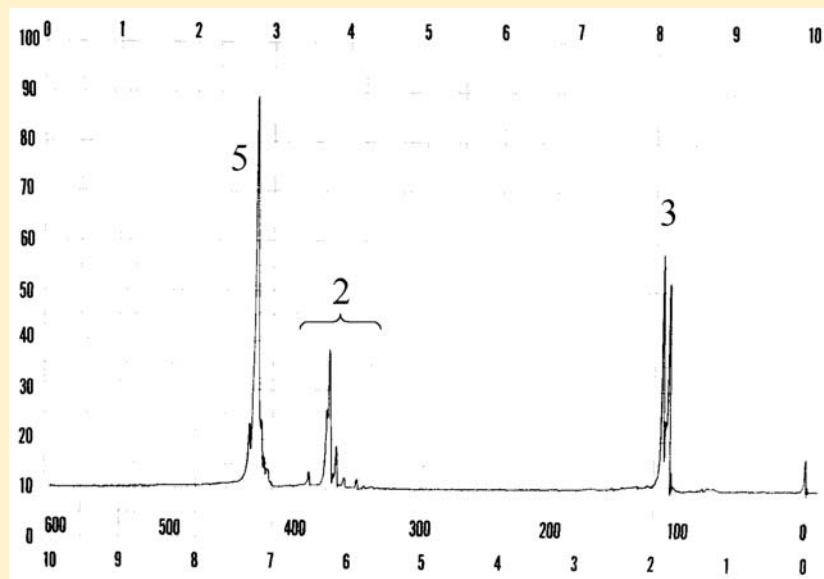
## ◆ Molecular ion: 118

□ Possible formulas:  $C_9H_{10}$ ,  $C_8H_6O$ ,  $C_6H_{14}O_2$

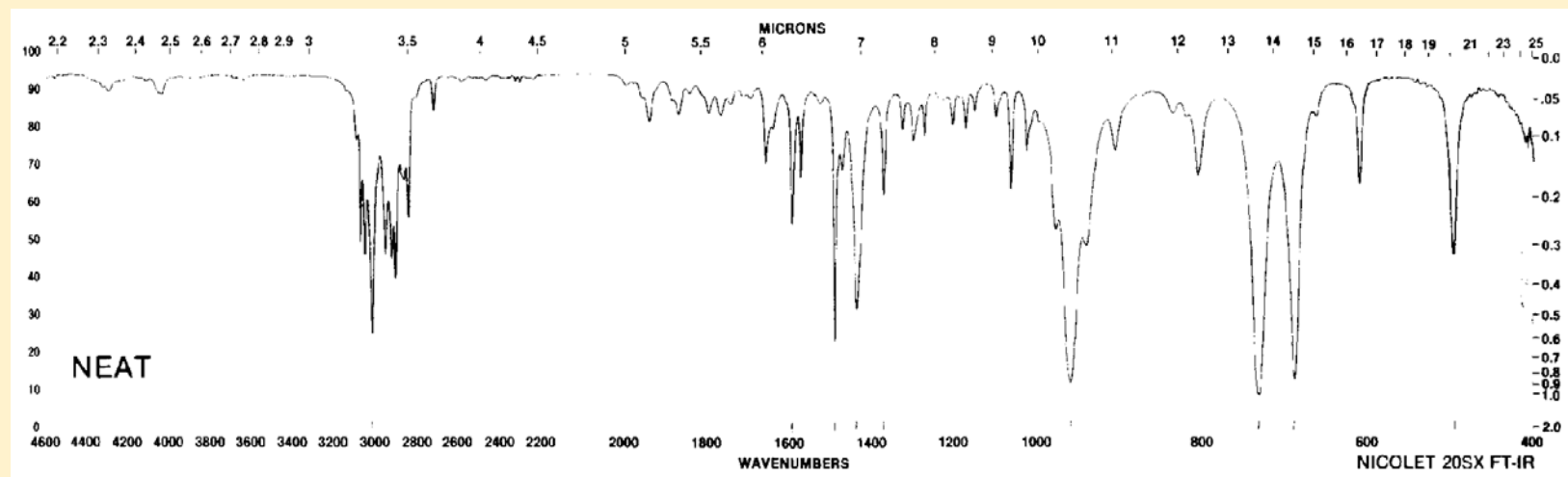
## ◆ Base peak: 117

□ Easy loss of one H; a number of functionalities (benzylic H, allyl H, aldehyde H are all easily lost from the molecular radical cation)

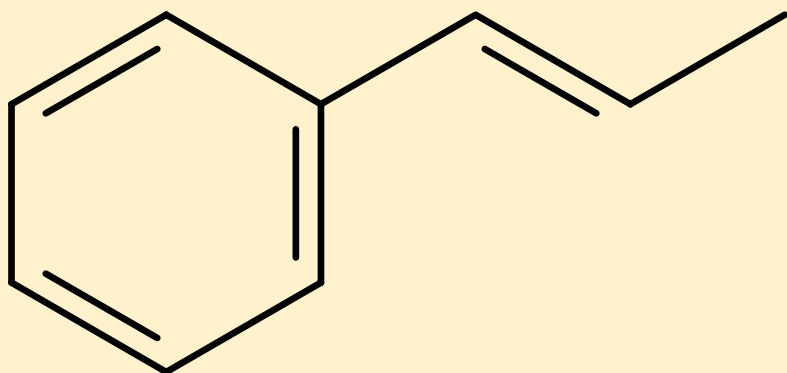
# Spectral problem 5: IR/NMR



$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR: 137.4,  
128.4, 127.7, 126.2,  
121.7, 16.6



# Spectral Problem 5: answer



◆ **IR:**

- No OH, C=O

◆  **$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR:**

- 6 kinds of C; only one is saturated

◆  **$^1\text{H}$  NMR:**

- 5 aromatic H
- 2 vinylic H
- 3 methyl H (doublet means next to 1 H)

◆ **Formula:**

- Has to be  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{10}$ ; no other possible with 10 H