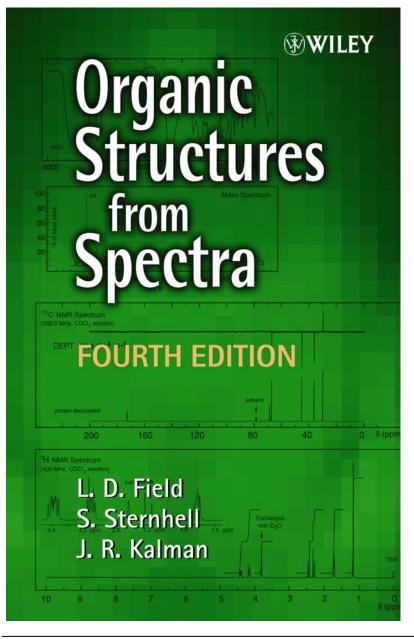
ORGANIC STRUCTURES FROM SPECTRA – 4th EDITION

L D Field, S Sternhell and J R Kalman

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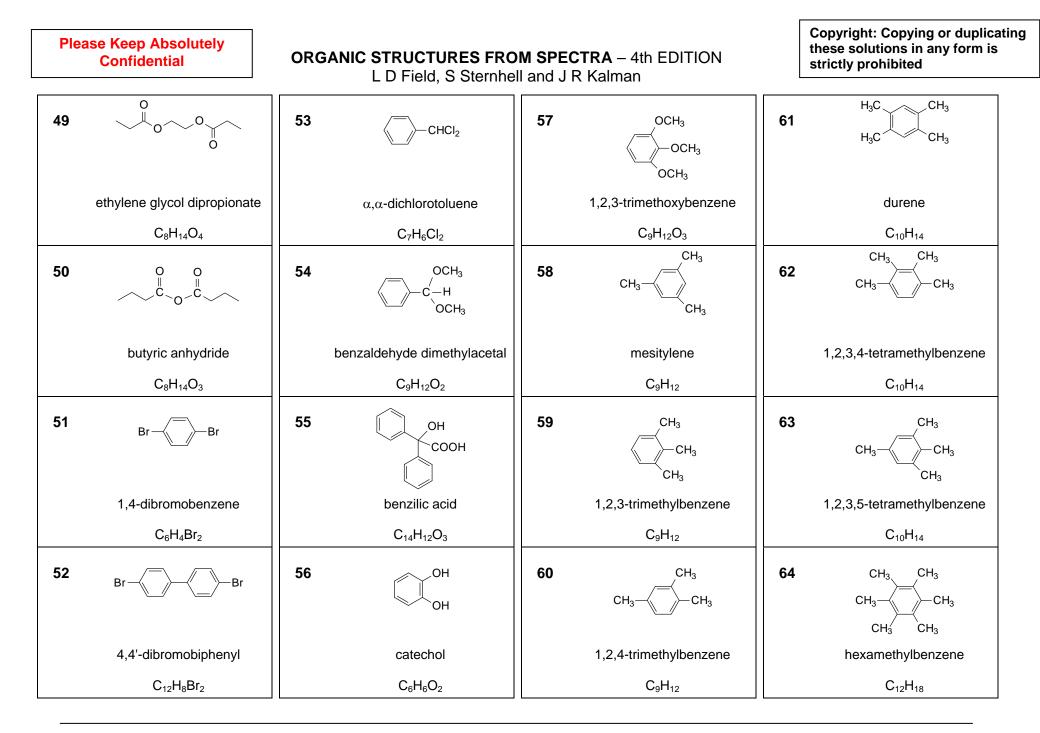


# **Solutions Manual**

Pleas	se Keep Absolutely Confidential	ORGA	NIC STRUCTURES FRC L D Field, S Sternhe				Copyright: Copying or duplicating these solutions in any form is strictly prohibited
1		5	BrCH <sub>2</sub> -CH <sub>2</sub> Br	9	$\begin{array}{c} OH  OH \\ CH_3 - \begin{array}{c} C \\ C \\ C \\ H_3 \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{array} \\ CH_3 \end{array} \\ CH_3 \\ CH_3 \end{array}$	13	Cl <sub>2</sub> CH-CH <sub>3</sub>
	2-butanone C₄H <sub>8</sub> O		1,2-dibromoethane $C_2H_4Br_2$		pinacol C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		1,1-dichloroethane $C_2H_4Cl_2$
2	СН <sub>3</sub> СН <sub>2</sub> ОН О	6	CH <sub>3</sub> O CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	10	0=	14	CH <sub>3</sub> H OH
	propionic acid $C_3H_6O_2$		1,2-butanedione (biacetyl) C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		1,4-cyclohexanedione $C_6H_8O_2$		2-propanol C₃H <sub>8</sub> O
3	$CH_3 O CH_2CH_3$	7	$CH_2C\equiv N$   $CH_2C\equiv N$	11	⊂)=0	15	CH <sub>3</sub> H Br
	ethyl acetate C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>		succinonitrile C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> N <sub>2</sub>		cyclopentanone $C_5H_8O_2$		2-bromopropane C₃H7Br
4	CH <sub>3</sub> O CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	8	$CH_3 CH_3  - H_3 - C - C - CH_3  CH_3 - C - C - CH_3  - H_3 CH_3  CH_3 CH_3  - CH_3 CH_3 - CH$	12	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -I	16	CI
	methyl propionate		2,2,3,3-tetramethylbutane		iodoethane		1,4-dichlorobutane
	$C_4H_8O_2$		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub>		$C_2H_5I$		C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>

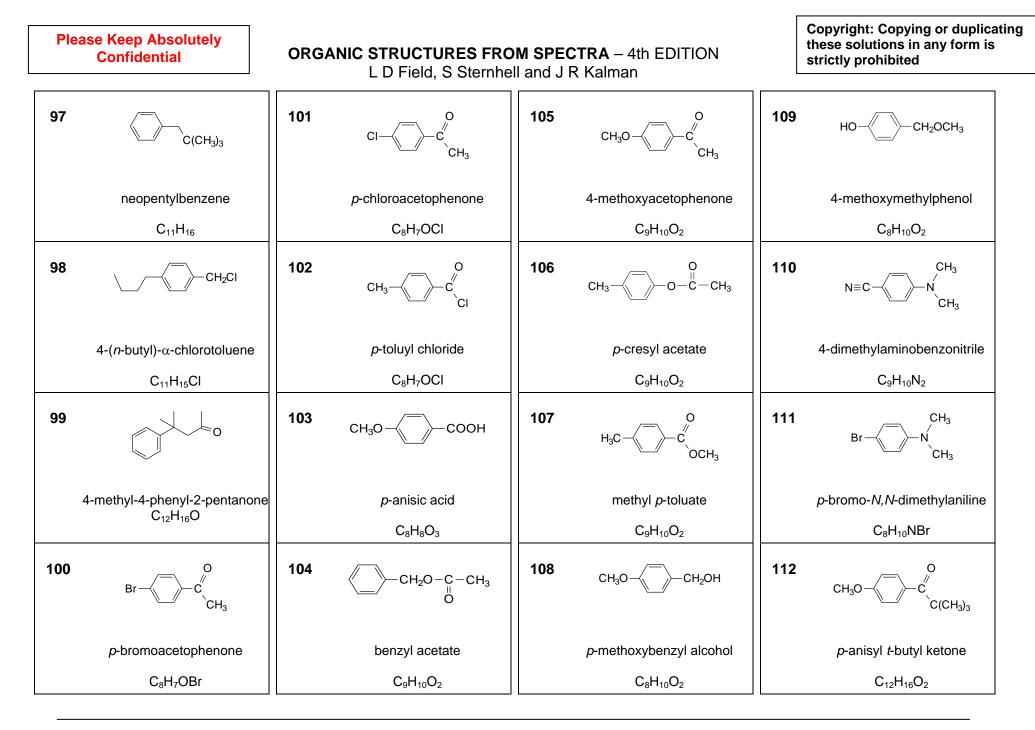
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17	Br Br	21	H <sub>2</sub> N <sup>COOH</sup>	25	⊂ CH <sub>2</sub> C≡N	29	CH <sub>2</sub> -C-CH <sub>3</sub>
	1,3-dibromopropane $C_3H_6Br_2$		4-aminobutyric acid $C_4H_9NO_2$		benzyl cyanide C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>7</sub> N		benzyl methyl ketone $C_9H_{10}O$
18	Br Cl	22	OCH3	26	CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	30	
	1-bromo-3-chloropropane C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> BrCl		anisole C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O		benzylamine C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>9</sub> N		propiophenone C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O
19	BrC≡N	23	СH <sub>2</sub> ОН	27	OH	31	СН <sub>3</sub> – СН–С–Н – СН–С–Н
	4-bromobutyronitrile C₄H <sub>6</sub> NBr		benzyl alcohol C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O		2-phenylethanol $C_8H_{10}O$		2-phenylpropionaldehyde $C_9H_{10}O$
20	+ NH₃ CH₃ + COO <sup>-</sup>	24	CH <sub>2</sub> Br	28	OH H CH <sub>3</sub>	32	
	alanine C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>		benzyl bromide C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>7</sub> Br		1-phenylethanol C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O		butyrophenone C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O

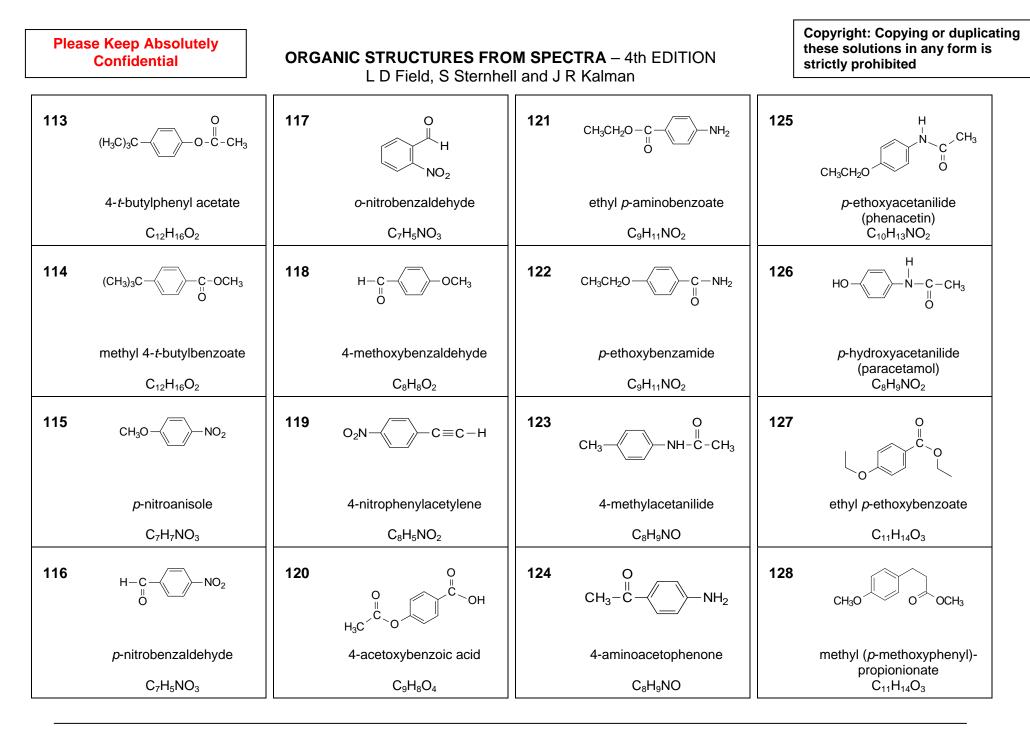
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33		37		41		45	$\begin{array}{c} CH_3 \\ H_3 \\ O_{H_3} \\ CH_3 \\ O_{H_3} \\ O_{H_3} \\ CH_3 \\ O_{H_3} \\ $
	<i>t</i> -butyl acetoacetate C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>3</sub>		dibenzylamine $C_{14}H_{15}N$		propionic anhydride $C_6H_{10}O_3$		1,1-diacetoxyethane $C_6H_{10}O_4$
34	СН <sub>3</sub> СН <sub>2</sub> -О-С-Н    О	38	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	42		46	CH <sub>3</sub> OOC H CH <sub>3</sub>
	ethyl formate $C_3H_6O_2$		N, N, N, N-tetramethyl-1,2- ethanediamine $C_6H_{16}N_2$		diethyl oxalate $C_6H_{10}O_4$		dimethyl methylmalonate $C_6H_{10}O_4$
35		39		43	CH <sub>3</sub> O O CH <sub>3</sub>	47	$CH_3 \xrightarrow{\bigcirc} O \xrightarrow{CH_3} O \xrightarrow{\bigcirc} OCH_3$
	benzil		2,5-hexanedione		ethylene glycol diacetate		methyl acetyllactate
	$C_{14}H_{10}O_2$		$C_{6}H_{10}O_{2}$		$C_6H_{10}O_4$		C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
36		40	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	44		48	
	1,2-diphenylethane		diethyl carbonate		dimethyl succinate		diethyl succinate
	C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>14</sub>		$C_5H_{10}O_3$		$C_{6}H_{10}O_{4}$		C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>4</sub>

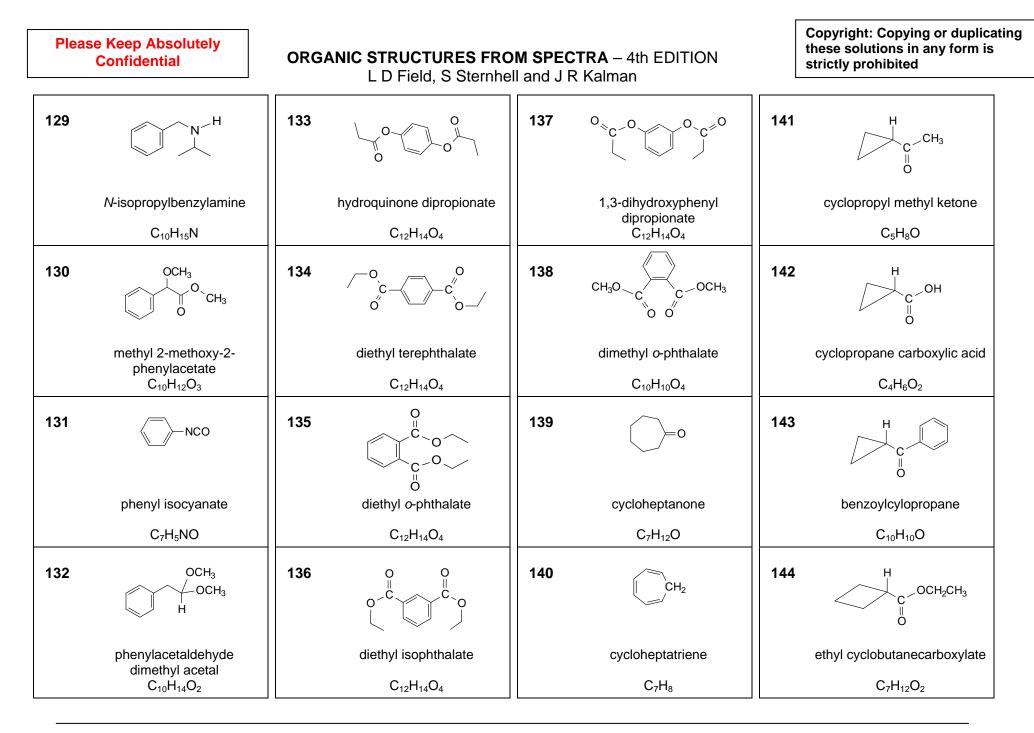


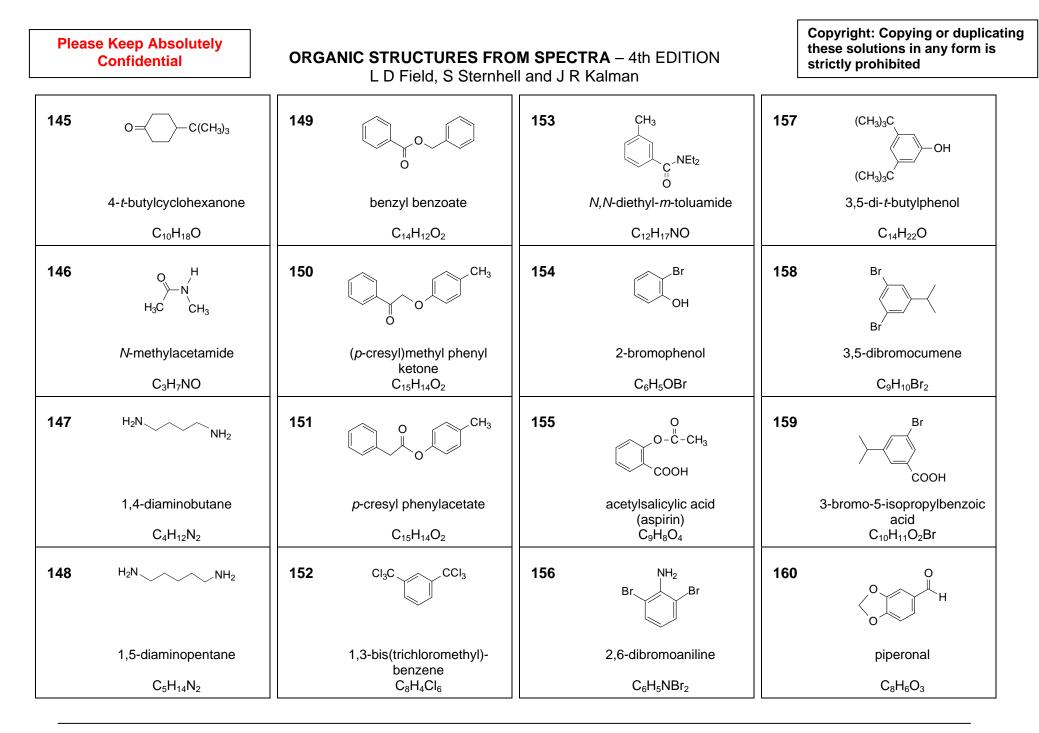
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81		85	Br OH O	89	HO HCH <sub>2</sub>	93	
	1,4-dioxan		2-bromohexanoic acid		2-methylbut-3-en-2-ol		dibutyl ether
82	$ \begin{array}{c} C_4H_8O_2 \\ \hline O & O \\ O & O \\ O & O \\ O & O \\ \hline O & O \\ O & O \\ \hline \hline O & O \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline \hline O & O \\ \hline \hline$	86	$C_6H_{11}O_2Br$	90	C₅H <sub>10</sub> O H NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup> CH <sub>3</sub> C O <sup>-</sup> H OH Ö	94	C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub> O
	18-crown-6 C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>6</sub>		2-ethylmalononitrile $C_5H_6N_2$		threonine C₄H <sub>9</sub> NO <sub>3</sub>		butylbenzene $C_{10}H_{14}$
83	$H_2C = C CH_2CI$	87	CN	91	Br	95	C(CH <sub>3</sub> )3
	2,3-dichloropropene $C_3H_4Cl_2$		3-methylbutyronitrile C₅H <sub>9</sub> N		1-bromo-3-phenylpropane C₀H <sub>11</sub> Br		<i>t</i> -butylbenzene C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>
84	CIO <sup>L</sup> CH <sub>3</sub>	88	$H_2N$ $C \equiv C-H$	92	NO <sub>2</sub>	96	
	4-chlorobutyl acetate $C_6H_{11}O_2CI$		5-amino-1-pentyne C₅H <sub>9</sub> N		1-nitropropane C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>		sec-butylbenzene C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub>

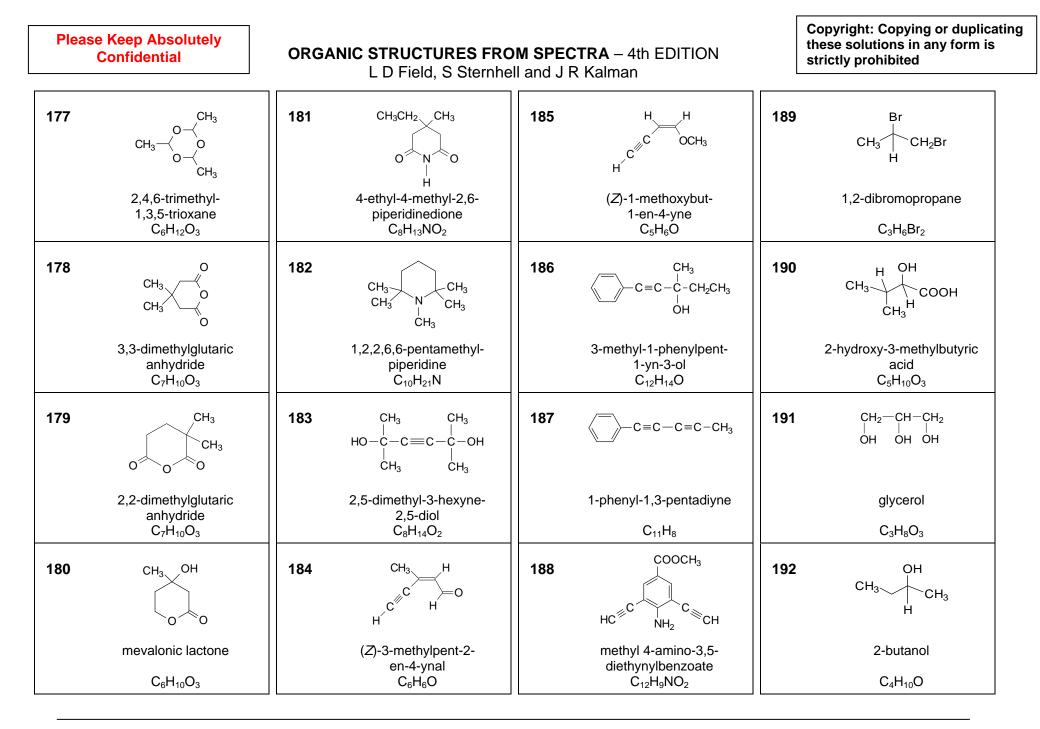




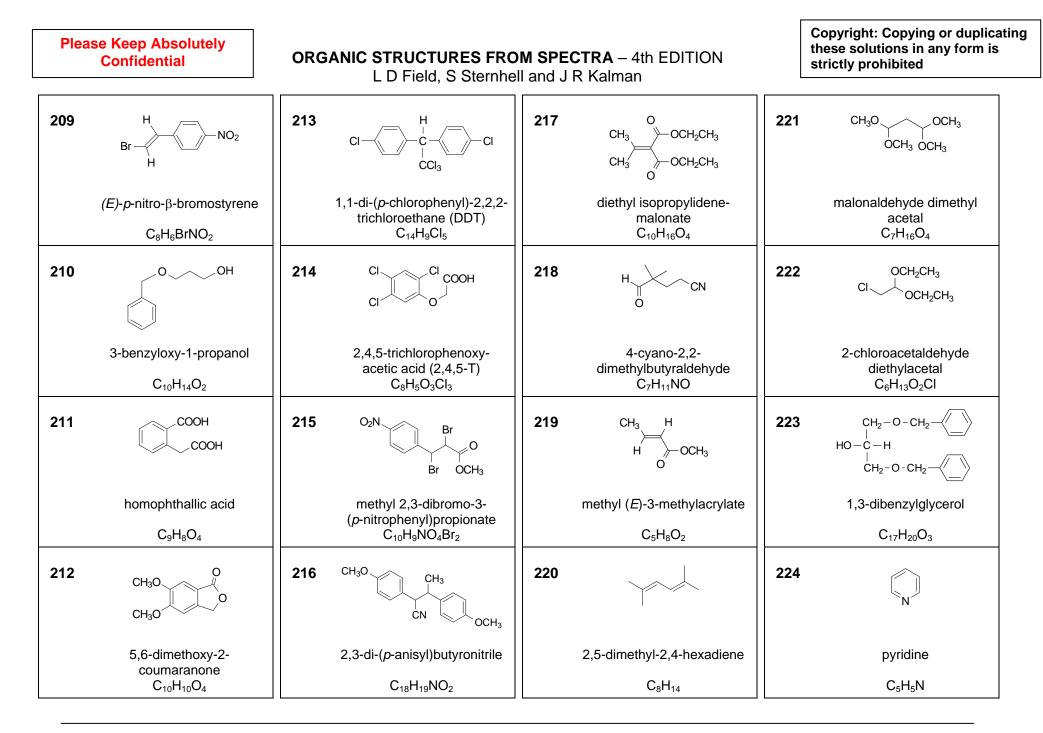




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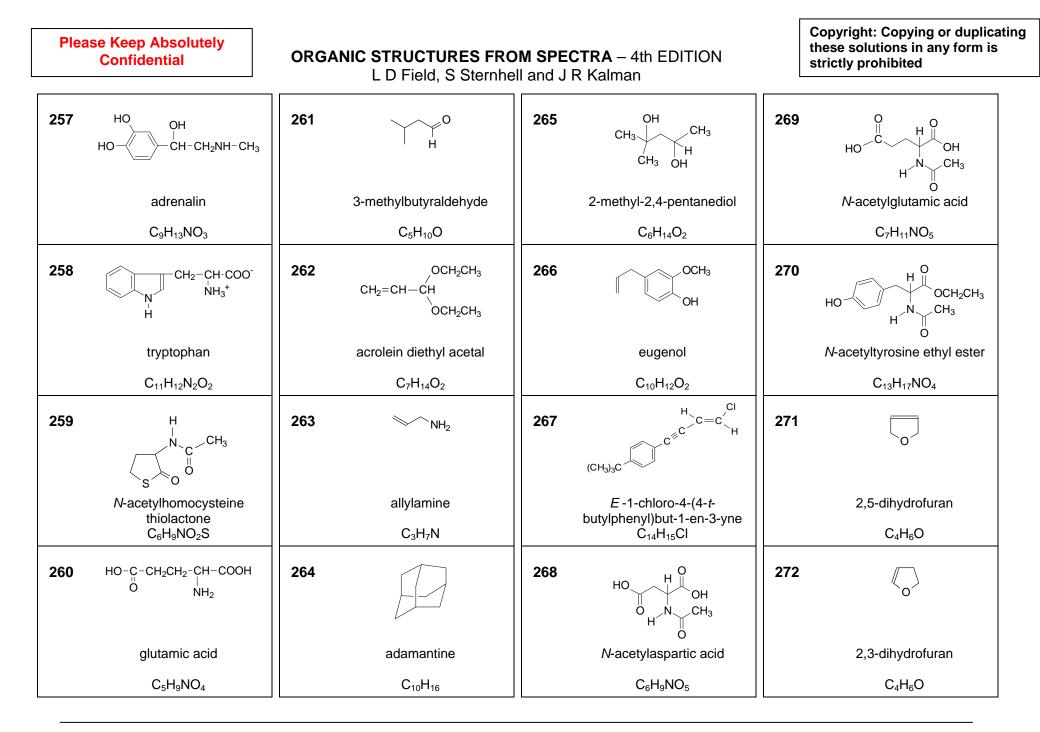


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**Please Keep Absolutely ORGANIC STRUCTURES FROM SPECTRA** – 4th EDITION Confidential L D Field, S Sternhell and J R Kalman 277 273 COOH 281 CI COOH O-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> 2,3-naphthalene-2-chloronaphthalene ethyl 4-piperidone-Ndicarboxylic acid carboxylate C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>Cl  $C_{12}H_8O_4$  $C_8H_{13}NO_3$ 274 OCH<sub>3</sub> 278 282 COOH  $CH_3$ N-C 0 H NO<sub>2</sub> 1-methoxy-4-nitrosec-butylbenzene N-acetyl-2-amino-4-phenyl-(E)-but-2-enoic acid naphthalene  $C_{10}H_{14}$  $C_{11}H_9NO_3$  $C_{12}H_{13}NO_{3}$  $CH_3$ 275 279 283 CH<sub>3</sub>O CH<sub>3</sub> O 0 N -CH<sub>3</sub> н OH  $CH_3$ OCH<sub>3</sub> N-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-1,5-dimethylnaphthalene 3-hydroxy-3-methyl-5,8dimethoxy-1-coumarinone butyramide  $C_{12}H_{12}$  $C_{12}H_{17}NO$ Č<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>4</sub> 276 280  $CH_3$ OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>  $CH_3$ ő 1,3-dimethylnaphthalene diethyl 2-(1,1dimethylheptyl)malonate  $C_{12}H_{12}$ C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>30</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

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#### Chapter 9.2 – The Analysis of MixturesProblem 284

#### Problem 286

#### Problem 284

Compound	Mole %
ethanol	57
bromoethane	43

Compound	Mole %
benzene	24
ethyl acetate	59
dioxane	17

#### Problem 285

Compound	Mole %
benzene	15
diethyl ether	46
dichoromethane	39

#### Problem 287

Compound	Mole %
ethanol	41
bromoethane	59

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#### Problem 288

Compound	Mole %
benzene	13
diethyl ether	22
dichoromethane	65

Compound	Mole %
fluorene	75
fluorenone	25

#### Problem 291

Problem 290

#### Problem 289

Compound	Mole %
benzene	23
ethyl acetate	51
dioxane	26

Compound	Mole %
4-nitroanisole	38
2-nitroanisole	62

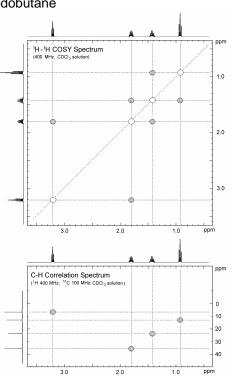
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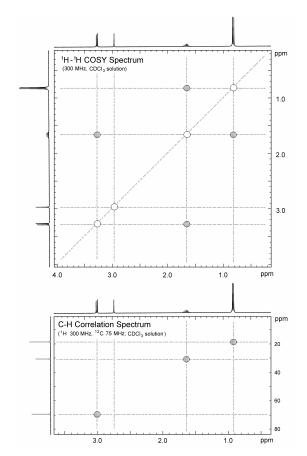
#### Chapter 9.3 – Problems in 2D NMR

Problem 292 1-propanol

Proton	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm	Carbon	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm
H1	3.49	C1	64.0
H2	1.50	C2	25.5
H3	0.85	C3	9.9
H4	2.95		

Problem 293 1-iodobutane





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#### Problem 295

3-heptanone

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
CH <sub>3</sub> -	CH <sub>2</sub> -	-C-    0	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	-CH <sub>2</sub> -	-CH <sub>2</sub>	- CH <sub>3</sub>	

Proton	Chemical Shift ( $\delta$ ) in ppm
H1	0.91
H2	1.94
H4	1.97
H5	1.44
H6	1.14
H7	0.79

# Problem 296 $\delta$ -valerolactone



Proton	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm	Carbon	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm
		C1	170.0
H2	2.08	C2	29.9
H3	1.16	C3	22.2
H4	1.08	C4	19.0
H5	3.71	C5	68.8

#### Problem 297

1-bromobutane

4

1

2

Proton	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm	Carbon	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm
114		C1	
H1	3.39	C1	33.4
H2	1.82	C2	34.7
H3	1.45	C3	21.4
H4	0.91	C4	13.2

Problem 298

3-octanone

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathsf{CH}_3-\mathsf{CH}_2-\mathsf{C}-\mathsf{CH}_2-\mathsf{CH}_2-\mathsf{CH}_2-\mathsf{CH}_2-\mathsf{CH}_2-\mathsf{CH}_3\\ \\ \mathsf{O}\\ \end{array}$$

6

7

8

3 4 5

Proton	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm	Carbon	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm
H1	0.92	C1	7.8
H2	1.92	C2	35.4
		C3	209.0
H4	1.94	C4	42.1
H5	1.47	C5	23.7
H6	1.11	C6	31.7
H7	1.19	C7	22.7
H8	0.82	C8	14.0

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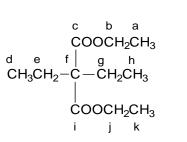
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LL	) Field,	S	Sternnell	and	J	к	K

#### Problem 299

diethyl diethylmalonate



Proton	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm	Carbon	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm
Ha	1.11	Ca	15.0
H <sub>b</sub>	3.29	C <sub>b</sub>	66.0
H <sub>c</sub>	3.27	C <sub>c</sub>	70.1
H <sub>d</sub>	1.52	C <sub>d</sub>	32.1
H <sub>e</sub>	1.36	C <sub>e</sub>	19.4
H <sub>f</sub>	0.87	C <sub>f</sub>	13.5

а

Proton	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm	Carbon	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm
Ha	1.19	Ca	14.0
H <sub>b</sub>	4.13	C <sub>b</sub>	60.8
		C <sub>c</sub>	171.9
H <sub>d</sub>	0.76	C <sub>d</sub>	8.1
H <sub>e</sub>	1.88	C <sub>e</sub>	24.5
		C <sub>f</sub>	58.0
H <sub>g</sub>	1.88	Cg	24.5
H <sub>h</sub>	0.76	C <sub>h</sub>	8.1
		Ci	171.9
Hj	4.13	Cj	60.8
H <sub>k</sub>	1.19	C <sub>k</sub>	14.0

butyl ethyl ether

#### b c d e f $CH_3 - CH_2 - O - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$

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#### Problem 301

butyl butyrate

a b c d e f g h  

$$CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_2 - O - C - CH_2 - CH_2 - CH_3$$

1-iodobutane

 $^{4}$   $^{3}$   $^{2}$   $^{1}$ CH<sub>3</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-I

1-butanol

1-iodobutane	<sup>1</sup> H Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm	1-butanol	<sup>1</sup> H Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm
H1	2.70	H1	3.41
H2	1.40	H2	1.27
H3	1.08	H3	1.39
H4	0.64	H4	0.84
		-OH	1.95

Proton	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm	Carbon	Chemical Shift (δ) in ppm
Ha	0.75	Ca	13.9
H <sub>b</sub>	1.19	Сь	19.5
H <sub>c</sub>	1.40	Cc	31.2
H <sub>d</sub>	3.97	C <sub>d</sub>	64.0
		C <sub>e</sub>	172.8
H <sub>f</sub>	2.08	C <sub>f</sub>	36.2
H <sub>g</sub>	1.52	Cg	19.0
H <sub>h</sub>	0.79	C <sub>h</sub>	13.9

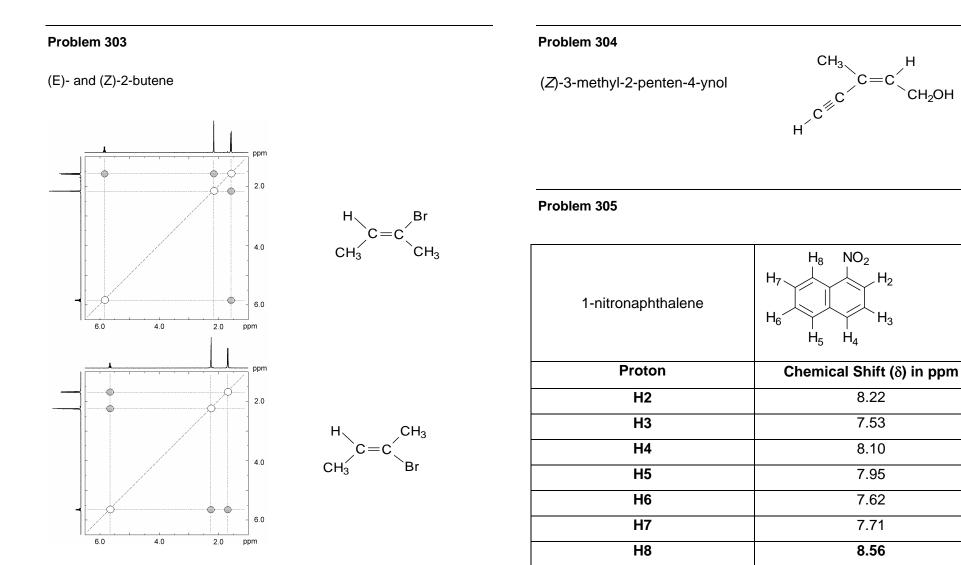
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CH<sub>2</sub>OH

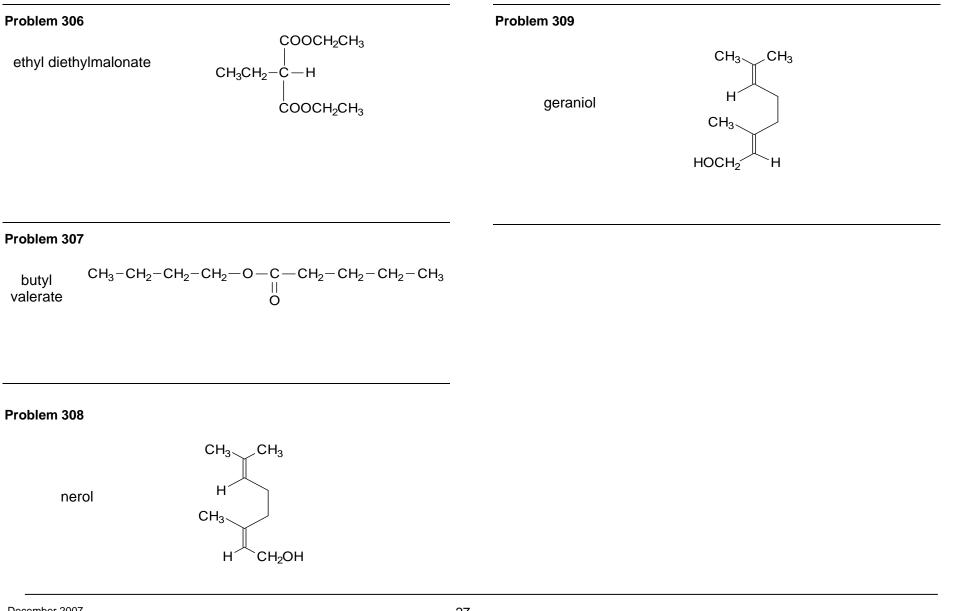
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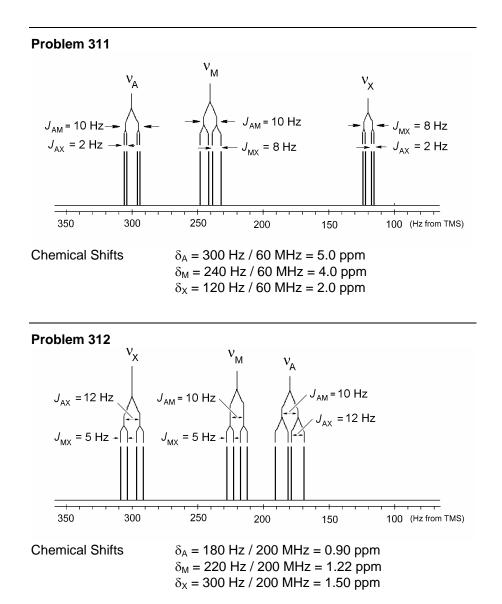


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#### Chapter 9.4 – Analysis of NMR Spectra

#### Problem 310

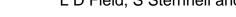
Structure		Number of 1H environments	Number of 13C environments	
CH <sub>3</sub> -CO-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>		4	5	
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> -CO-CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>		2	3	
CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>		5	4	
cis-CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CHCH <sub>3</sub>		2	2	
trans-CH <sub>3</sub> CH=CHCH <sub>3</sub>		2	2	
		1	1	
CI		3	4	
Br		2	3	
CI		3	4	
Br		1	2	
Br-Cl		2	4	
CIOCH3		5	7	
	slow chair- chair	2	1	
	fast chair- chair	1	1	
H CI	rigid	7	4	

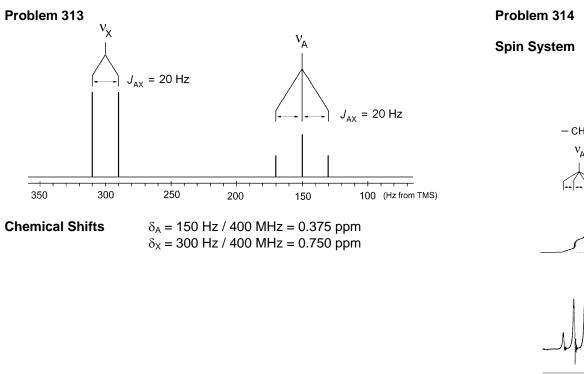


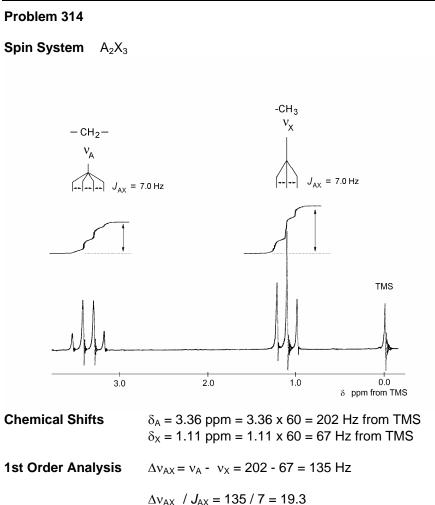
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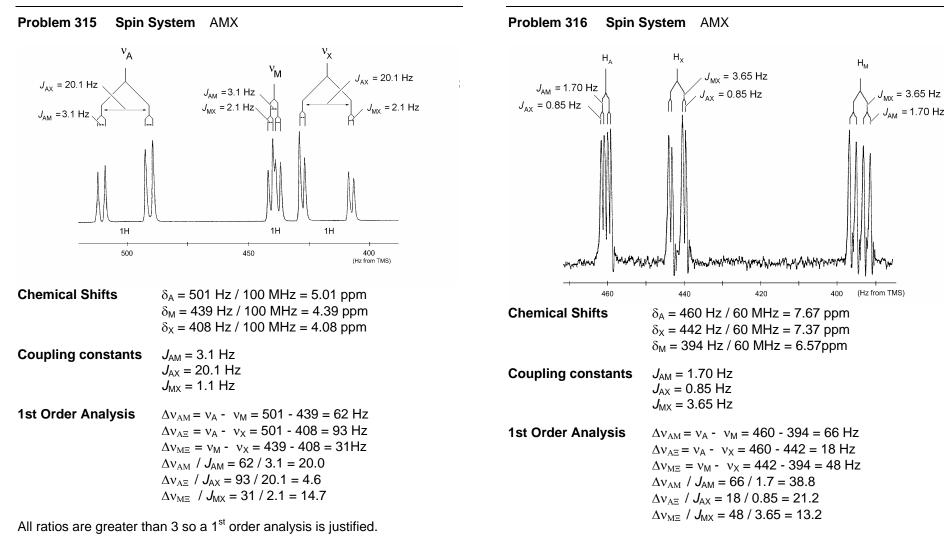


This ratio is much greater than 3 so a 1<sup>st</sup> order analysis is justified.

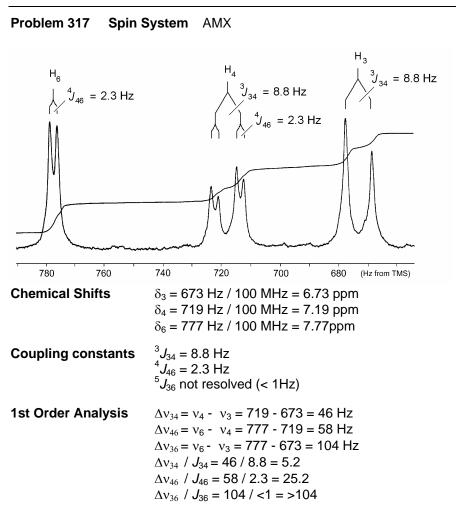
L D Field, S Sternhell and J R Kalman

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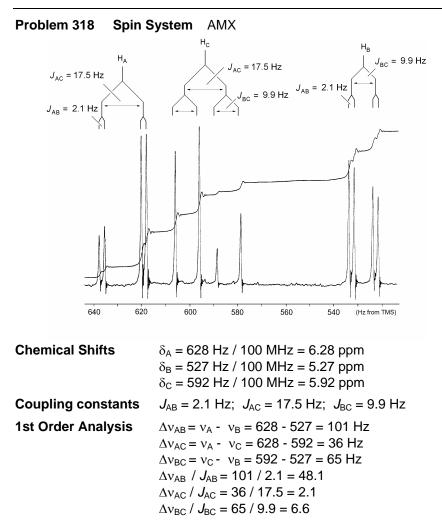
L D Field, S Sternheil and J



All ratios are greater than 3 so a 1<sup>st</sup> order analysis is justified.



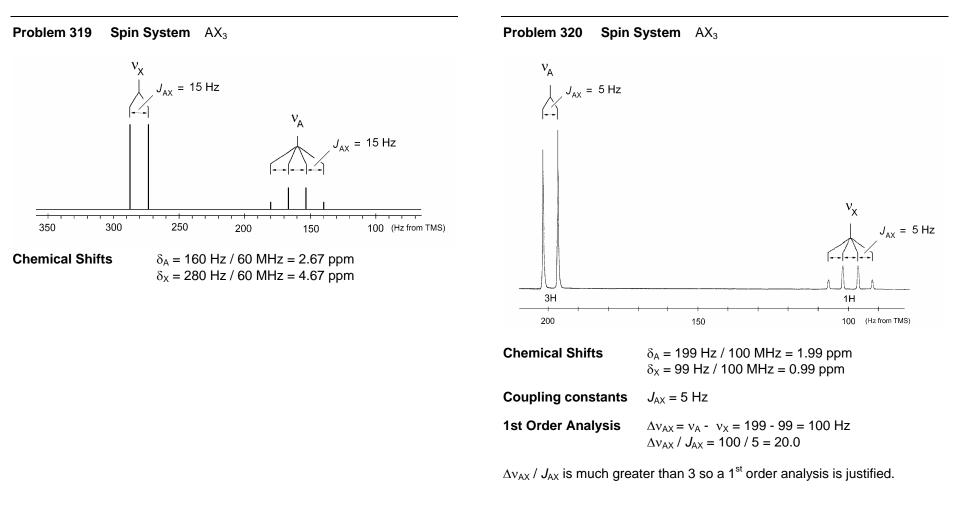
All ratios are greater than 3 so a 1<sup>st</sup> order analysis is justified.

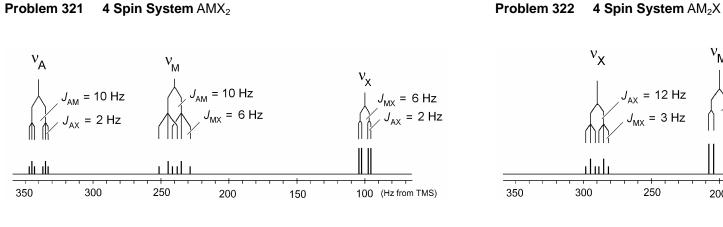


2 out of 3 ratios are greater than 3 so this is borderline 1<sup>st</sup> order. The main deviation from 1<sup>st</sup> order is that intensities are severely distorted - a 1<sup>st</sup> order spectrum would have all lines of equal intensity.  $J_{AC} = 17.5$  Hz indicates that H<sub>A</sub> and H<sub>C</sub> must be *trans*.  $J_{BC} = 9.9$  Hz indicates H<sub>A</sub> and H<sub>C</sub> are *cis*.

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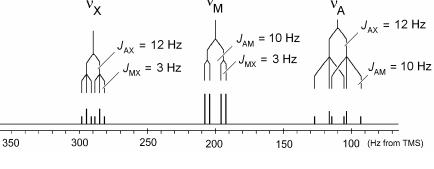






**Chemical Shifts** 

 $\delta_A = 340 \text{ Hz} / 60 \text{ MHz} = 5.67 \text{ ppm}$  $\delta_{M}$  = 240 Hz / 60 MHz = 4.00 ppm  $\delta_x = 100 \text{ Hz} / 60 \text{ MHz} = 1.67 \text{ ppm}$ 



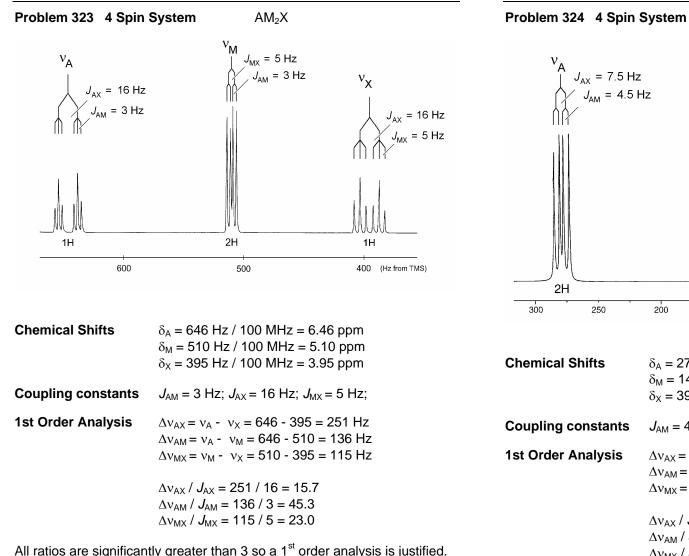
Chemical SI	hifts
-------------	-------

 $\delta_A = 110 \text{ Hz} / 60 \text{ MHz} = 1.83 \text{ppm}$  $\delta_{M}$  = 200 Hz / 60 MHz = 3.33 ppm  $\delta_{X} = 290 \text{ Hz} / 60 \text{ MHz} = 4.83 \text{ ppm}$ 

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 $J_{AX} = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$  $J_{AM} = 4.5 \text{ Hz}$  $J_{MX} = 11.0 \text{ Hz}$  $J_{AM} = 4.5 \text{ Hz}$  $J_{MX} = 11.0 \text{ Hz}$  $J_{AX} = 7.5 \text{ Hz}$ 1H 1H 100 50 (Hz from TMS) 200 150  $\delta_A = 279 \text{ Hz} / 100 \text{ MHz} = 2.79 \text{ ppm}$  $\delta_{M} = 149 \text{ Hz} / 100 \text{ MHz} = 1.49 \text{ ppm}$  $\delta_x = 39 \text{ Hz} / 100 \text{ MHz} = 0.39 \text{ ppm}$  $J_{AM} = 4.5 \text{ Hz}; J_{AX} = 7.5 \text{ Hz}; J_{MX} = 11.0 \text{ Hz};$  $\Delta v_{AX} = v_A - v_X = 279 - 39 = 240 \text{ Hz}$  $\Delta v_{AM} = v_A - v_M = 279 - 149 = 130 \text{ Hz}$  $\Delta v_{MX} = v_M - v_X = 149 - 39 = 110 \text{ Hz}$  $\Delta v_{AX} / J_{AX} = 240 / 7.5 = 32.0$  $\Delta v_{AM} / J_{AM} = 130 / 4.5 = 28.9$  $\Delta v_{MX} / J_{MX} = 110 / 11 = 10.0$ 

A<sub>2</sub>MX

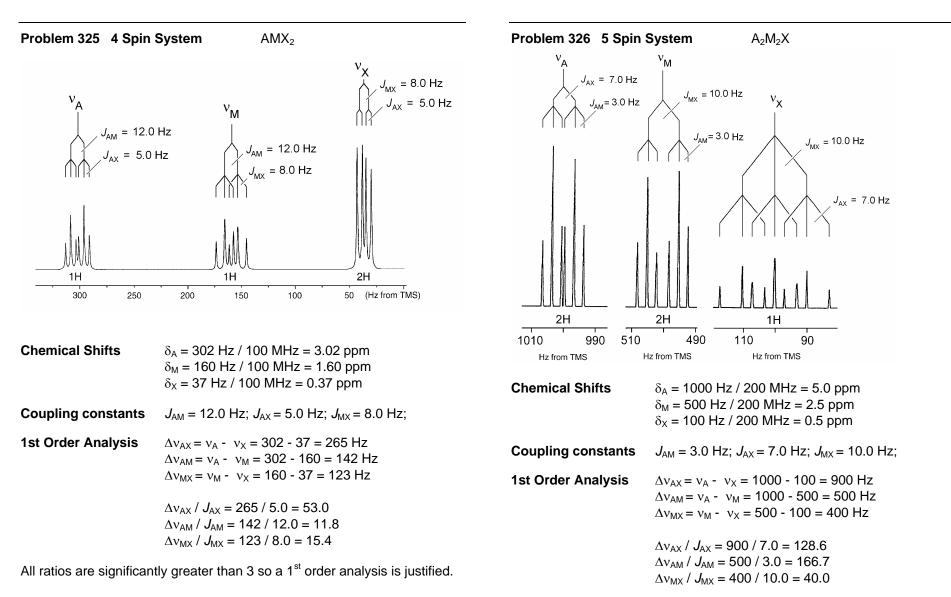
All ratios are significantly greater than 3 so a 1<sup>st</sup> order analysis is justified.

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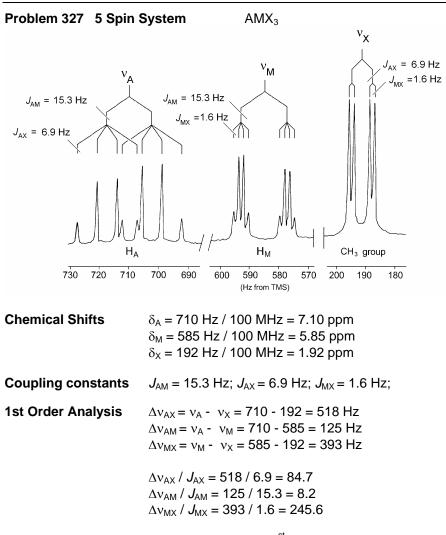
All ratios are significantly greater than 3 so a 1<sup>st</sup> order analysis is justified.

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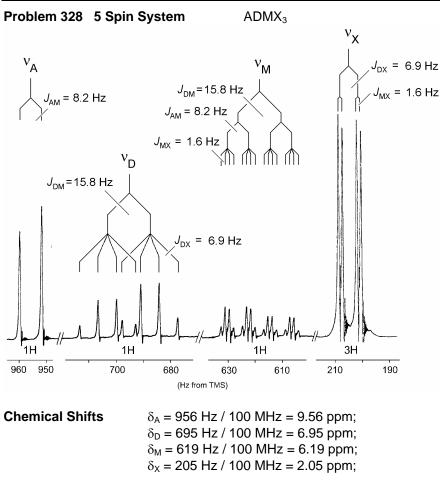
All ratios are significantly greater than 3 so a 1<sup>st</sup> order analysis is justified.  $J_{AM} = 15.3$  Hz is typical of a coupling between vinylic protons which are *trans* to each other (see Section 5.7)

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Coupling constants  $J_{AD} = < 1 \text{ Hz}; J_{AM} = 8.2 \text{ Hz}; J_{AX} = < 1 \text{ Hz}; J_{DM} = 15.8 \text{ Hz}; J_{DX} = 6.9 \text{ Hz}; J_{MX} = 1.6 \text{Hz};$ 

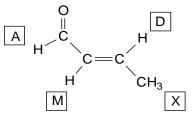
1st Order Analysis	$\begin{array}{l} \Delta v_{AD} = v_A - v_D = 956 - 695 = 261 \mbox{ Hz} \\ \Delta v_{AM} = v_A - v_M = 956 - 619 = 337 \mbox{ Hz} \\ \Delta v_{AX} = v_A - v_X = 956 - 205 = 751 \mbox{ Hz} \\ \Delta v_{DM} = v_D - v_M = 695 - 619 = 76 \mbox{ Hz} \\ \Delta v_{DX} = v_D - v_X = 695 - 205 = 490 \mbox{ Hz} \\ \Delta v_{MX} = v_{M} - v_X = 619 - 205 = 414 \mbox{ Hz} \end{array}$
	$\begin{array}{l} \Delta v_{AD} \ / \ J_{AD} = 261 \ / \ <1 = \ >261 \\ \Delta v_{AM} \ / \ J_{AM} = 337 \ / \ 8.2 = 41.1 \\ \Delta v_{AX} \ / \ J_{AX} = 751 \ / \ <1 = \ >751 \\ \Delta v_{DM} \ / \ J_{DM} = 76 \ / \ 15.8 = 4.8 \\ \Delta v_{DX} \ / \ J_{DX} = 490 \ / \ 6.9 = \ 71.0 \end{array}$

All ratios are significantly greater than 3 so a 1<sup>st</sup> order analysis is justified.

 $\Delta v_{MX} / J_{MX} = 414 / 1.6 = 258.8$ 

The critical coupling constant is  $J_{DM} = 15.8$  Hz which is typical of a coupling between vinylic protons which are *trans* to each other (see Section 5.7).

The compound is:

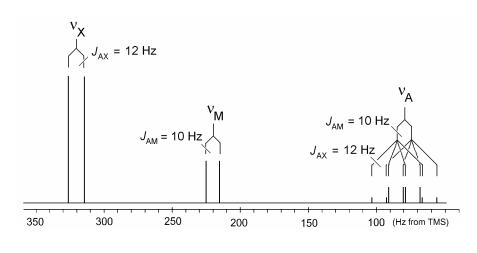


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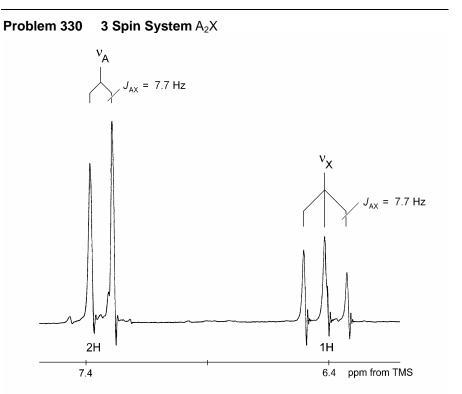
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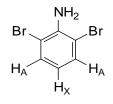
**Chemical Shifts** 

 $\begin{array}{l} \delta_{\text{A}} = 80 \; \text{Hz} \; / \; 60 \; \text{MHz} = 1.33 \; \text{ppm} \\ \delta_{\text{M}} = 220 \; \text{Hz} \; / \; 60 \; \text{MHz} = 3.67 \; \text{ppm} \\ \delta_{\text{X}} = 320 \; \text{Hz} \; / \; 60 \; \text{MHz} = 5.33 \; \text{ppm} \end{array}$ 



Of the 6 isomeric anilines, only compounds **4** and **6** have the correct symmetry to give a spectrum with only two chemical shifts in the aromatic region, in the ratio 2:1.

Both **4** and **6** would give  $A_2X$  spin systems. The measured coupling constant is 7.7 Hz which is in the range for protons which are *ortho* to each other. Compound **4** is the correct answer.



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#### Problem 331

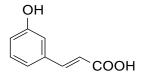
The spectrum is obtained after  $D_2O$  exchange so the carboxylic acid and phenolic protons will not be present and the spectrum only contains the aromatic and vinylic protons.

The spectrum shows 6 distinct resonances therefore compounds **5** and **6** can be eliminated because they would each have only 4 resonances (on symmetry grounds).

The proton at about  $\delta$  7.1 shows no large coupling (> 7 Hz), this means that it has no protons *ortho* to it. This eliminates compounds **1** and **2** since all protons in these compounds will have at least one large *ortho* coupling.

Compounds **3** and **4** differ by the stereochemistry at the double bond. The proton at  $\delta$  6.4 is clearly one of the vinylic protons and it is coupled to the other vinylic proton at  $\delta$  7.6. The coupling constant is 16 Hz and this characteristic of vinylic protons which are *trans* to each other.

The correct answer is compound 3.



#### Problem 332

All of the protons in the <sup>1</sup>H spectrum 1,5-dichoronaphthalene have protons which are *ortho* to them. This means that every proton must have at least one large (>7 Hz) *ortho* coupling. The spectrum has one proton (at  $\delta$  7.1) which has only a small coupling so this cannot be the spectrum of 1,5-dichloronaphthalene.

The spectrum is an AMX spectrum with couplings between A and X of about 8.3 Hz (typical of an *ortho* coupling) and coupling between M and X of about 2.7 Hz (typical of a *meta* coupling). Two possible structure are given below.

