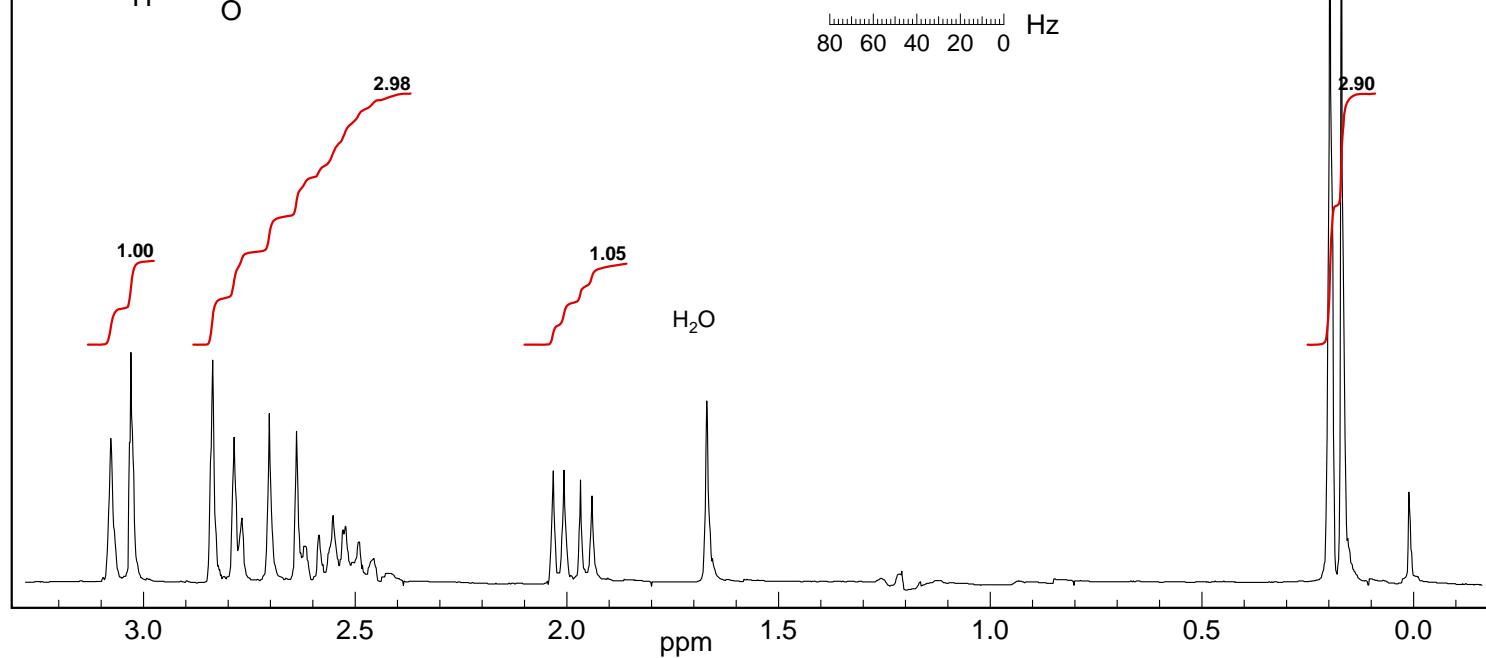
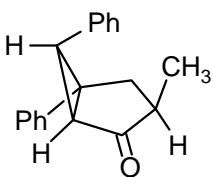
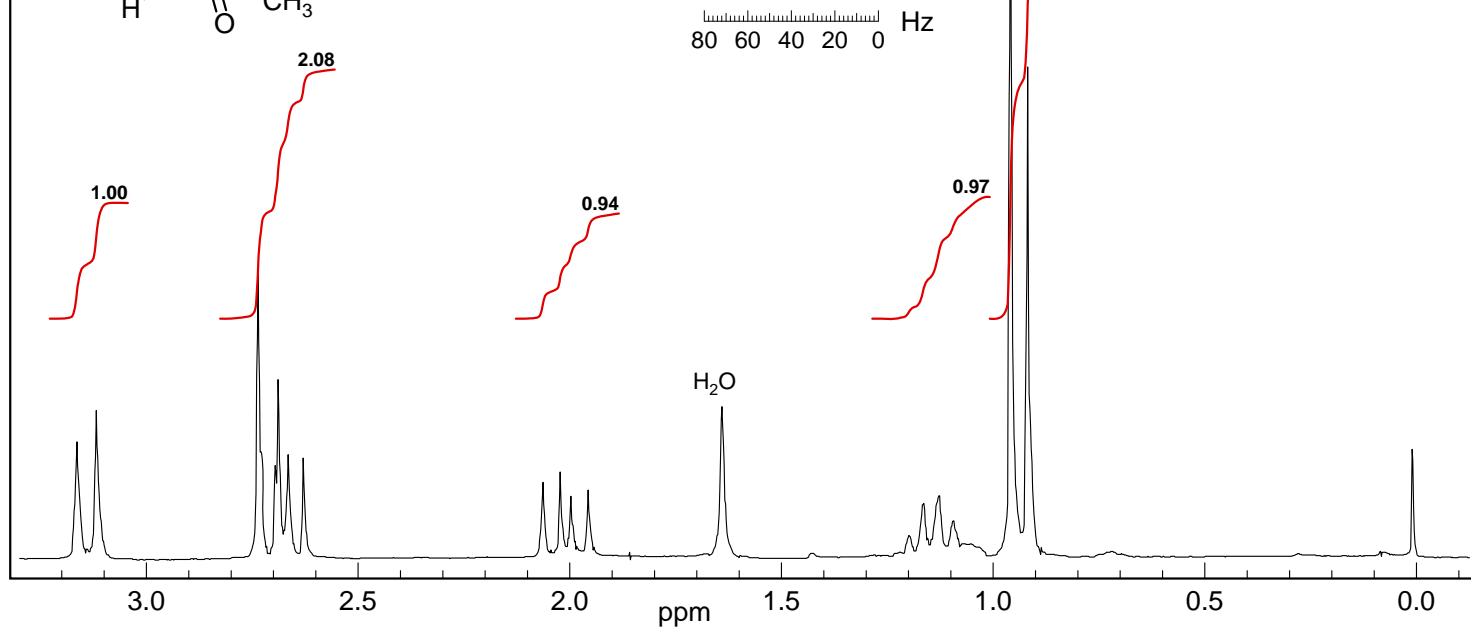
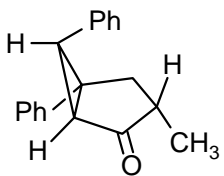


Problem R-11J (C₁₉H₁₈O)200 MHz ¹H NMR Spectrum in CDCl₃

Source: Drew Weber/Zimmerman (Reich digitized hard copy) g

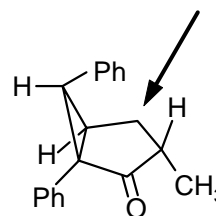
**Problem R-11K** (C₁₉H₁₈O)200 MHz ¹H NMR Spectrum in CDCl₃

Source: Drew Weber/Zimmerman

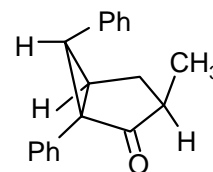


Problem R-11J and K (C₁₉H₁₈O). You are given 200 MHz ¹H NMR spectra of two **stereoisomers** of a compound which differ at one stereocenter only (i. e., **1** and **2**, or **6** and **8**), the possibilities are **1** to **8** below. Your task is to make both a structural and a stereochemical assignment. Explain the basis of your assignment below, taking care to clearly identify the signals you are using.

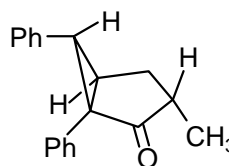
(a) What spectral features allow you to distinguish the two structural types (**1** to **4** versus **5** to **8**)?



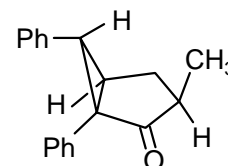
1 _____



2 _____

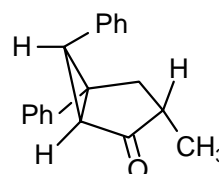


3 _____

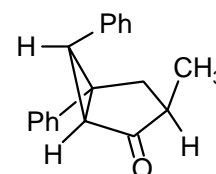


4 _____

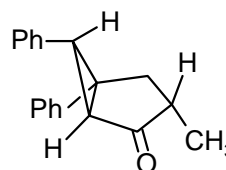
(b) What spectral features allow you to distinguish the pair of isomers? Write the spectrum number (**R-11J** or **R-11K**) in the appropriate blank.



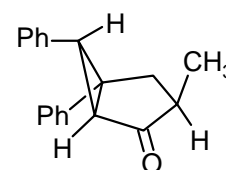
5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____

(c) Just to show you understand the spectra, give just the chemical shifts of the two protons at the CH₂ group (marked with an arrow in **1**).

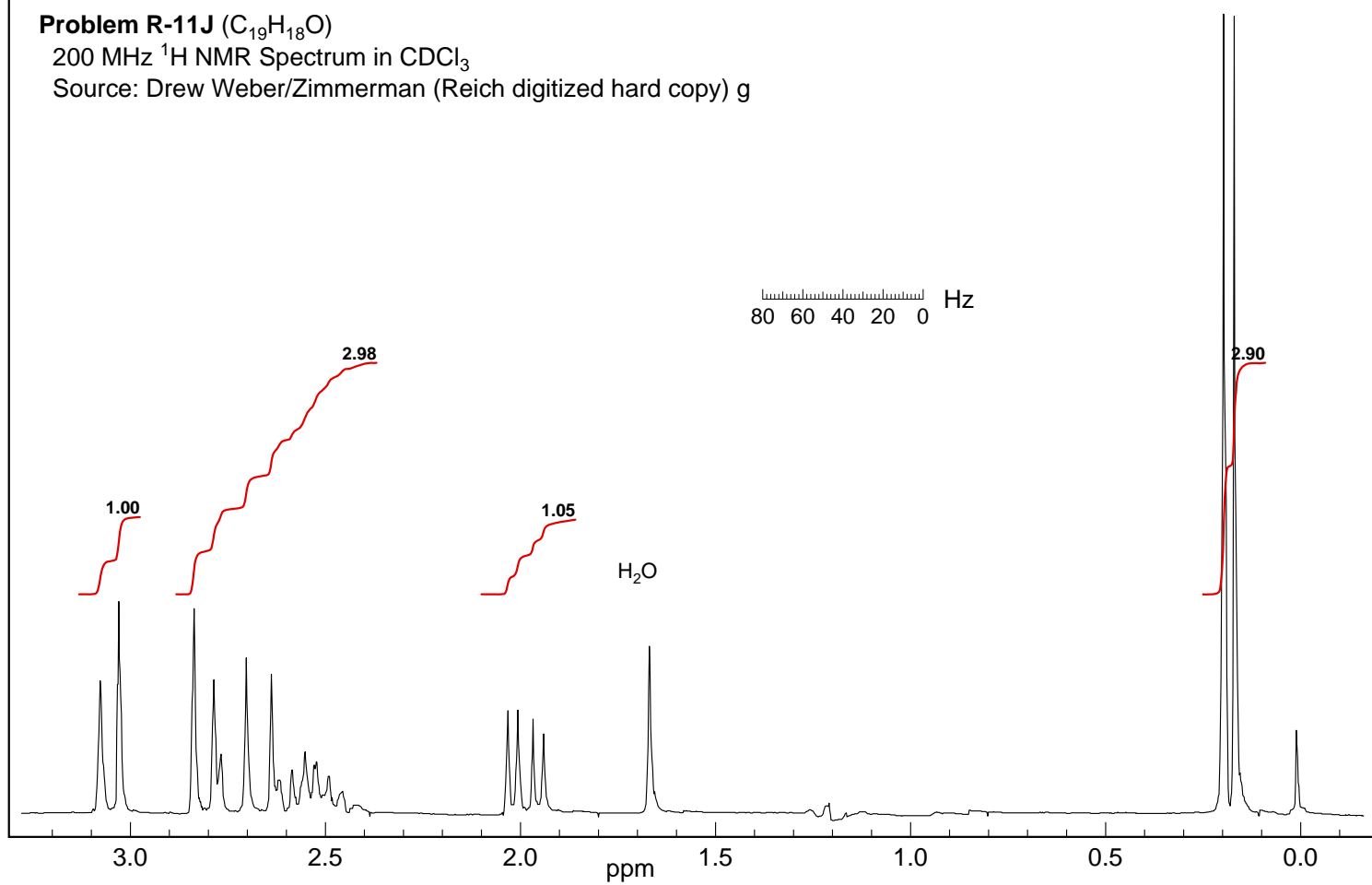
R-11J _____, _____

R-11K _____, _____

Problem R-11J ($C_{19}H_{18}O$)

200 MHz 1H NMR Spectrum in $CDCl_3$

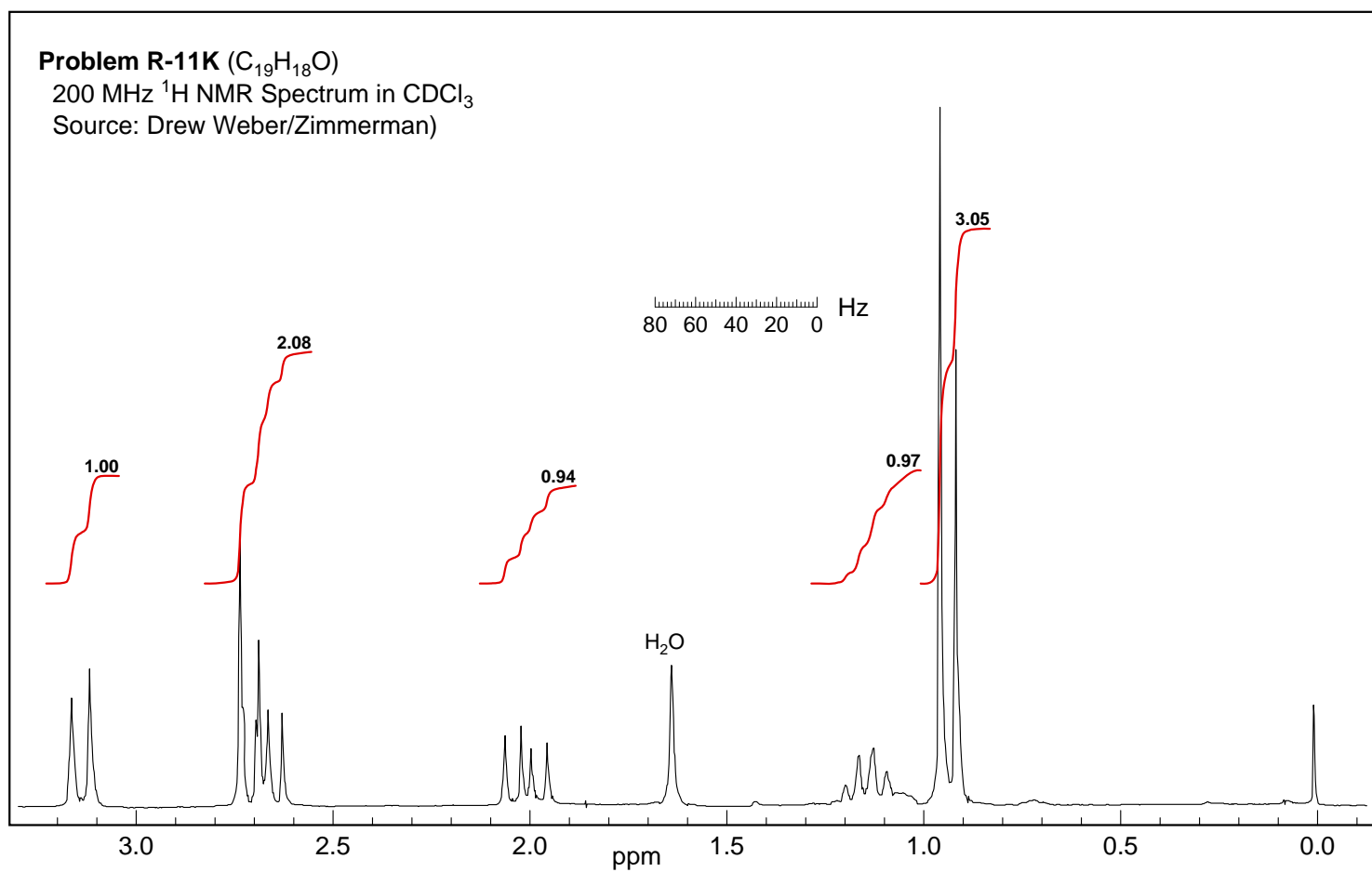
Source: Drew Weber/Zimmerman (Reich digitized hard copy) g



Problem R-11K ($C_{19}H_{18}O$)

200 MHz 1H NMR Spectrum in $CDCl_3$

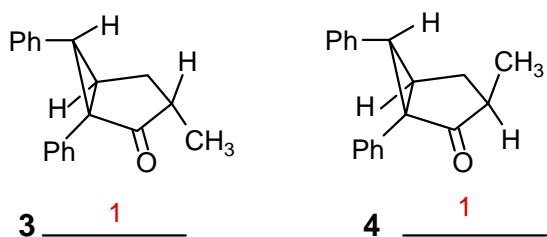
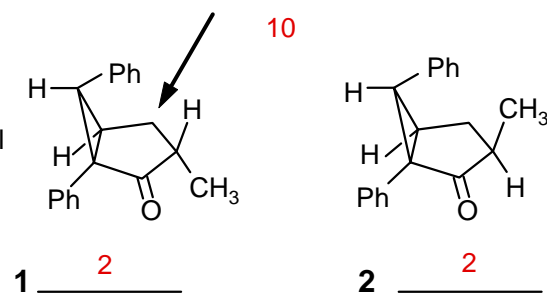
Source: Drew Weber/Zimmerman)



Problem R-11J and K (C₁₉H₁₈O). You are given 200 MHz ¹H NMR spectra of two **stereoisomers** of a compound which differ at one stereocenter only (i. e., **1** and **2**, or **6** and **8**), the possibilities are **1** to **8** below. Your task is to make both a structural and a stereochemical assignment. Explain the basis of your assignment below, taking care to clearly identify the signals you are using.

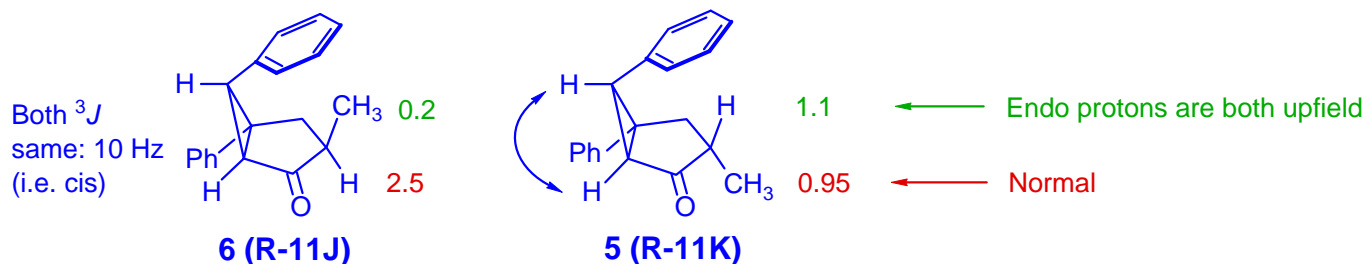
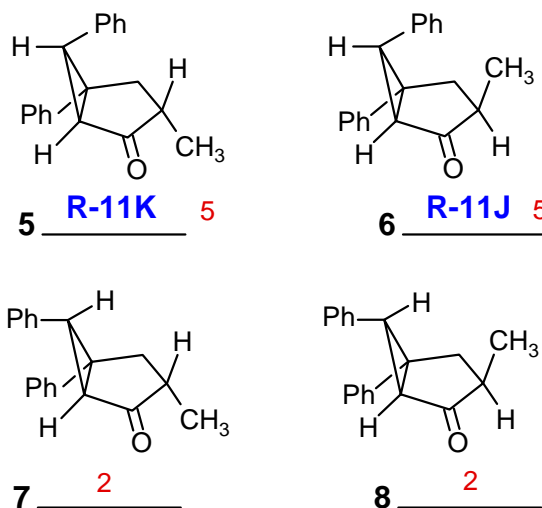
(a) What spectral features allow you to distinguish the two structural types (**1** to **4** versus **5** to **8**)?

Each spectrum has an isolated AB pattern at 2.7 and 3.1 J_{AB} = 10 Hz), and an ABMX₃ pattern, which is as expected for the compounds **5** - **8**. In compounds **1** - **4** the coupling pattern would be more complicated, since one of the cyclopropane protons would be coupled to the CH₂.



(b) What spectral features allow you to distinguish the pair of isomers? Write the spectrum number (**R-11J** or **R-11K**) in the appropriate blank.

The AB coupling of the cyclopropane protons is identical in both. The relatively large vicinal coupling (10 Hz) shows a cis relationship between them. Thus the two compounds must be **5** and **6**. The other coupling constants are quite similar, and do not provide much insight. However, there are some large chemical shift differences - in **R-11J** the Me doublet is unusually upfield (δ 0.2), and the CHMe multiplet normal (δ 2.5), whereas in **R-11K** the methyl is normal (δ 0.95), and the multiplet unusually upfield (δ 1.1). This can only be explained by large anisotropy effects of the phenyl group in compounds **5** and **6**.



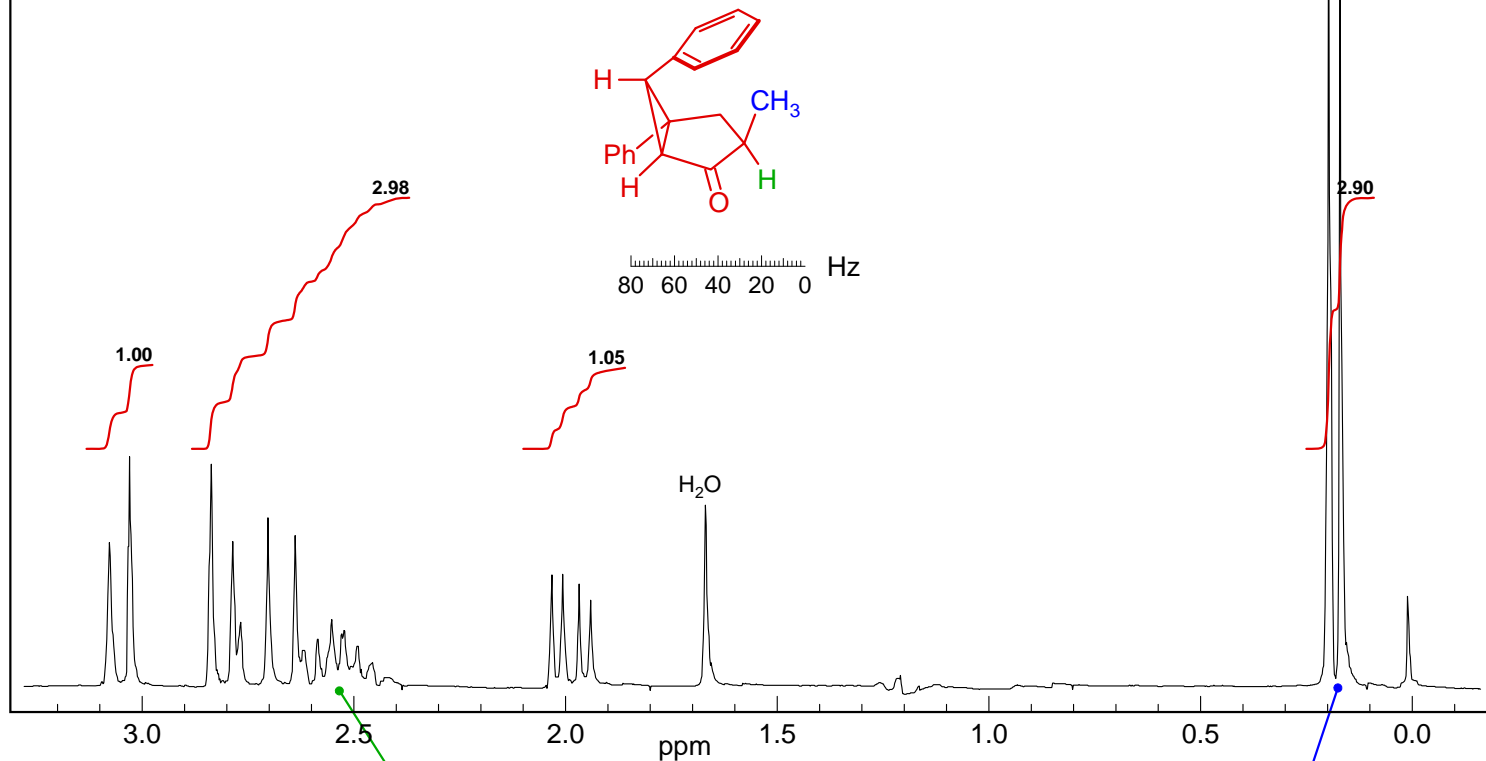
(c) Just to show you understand the spectra, give just the chemical shifts of the two protons at the CH₂ group (marked with an arrow in **1**).

R-11J 2.0, 2.7

R-11K 2.0, 2.65

Problem R-11J ($C_{19}H_{18}O$)200 MHz 1H NMR Spectrum in $CDCl_3$

Source: Drew Weber/Zimmerman

**Problem R-11K** ($C_{19}H_{18}O$)200 MHz 1H NMR Spectrum in $CDCl_3$

Source: Drew Weber/Zimmerman

