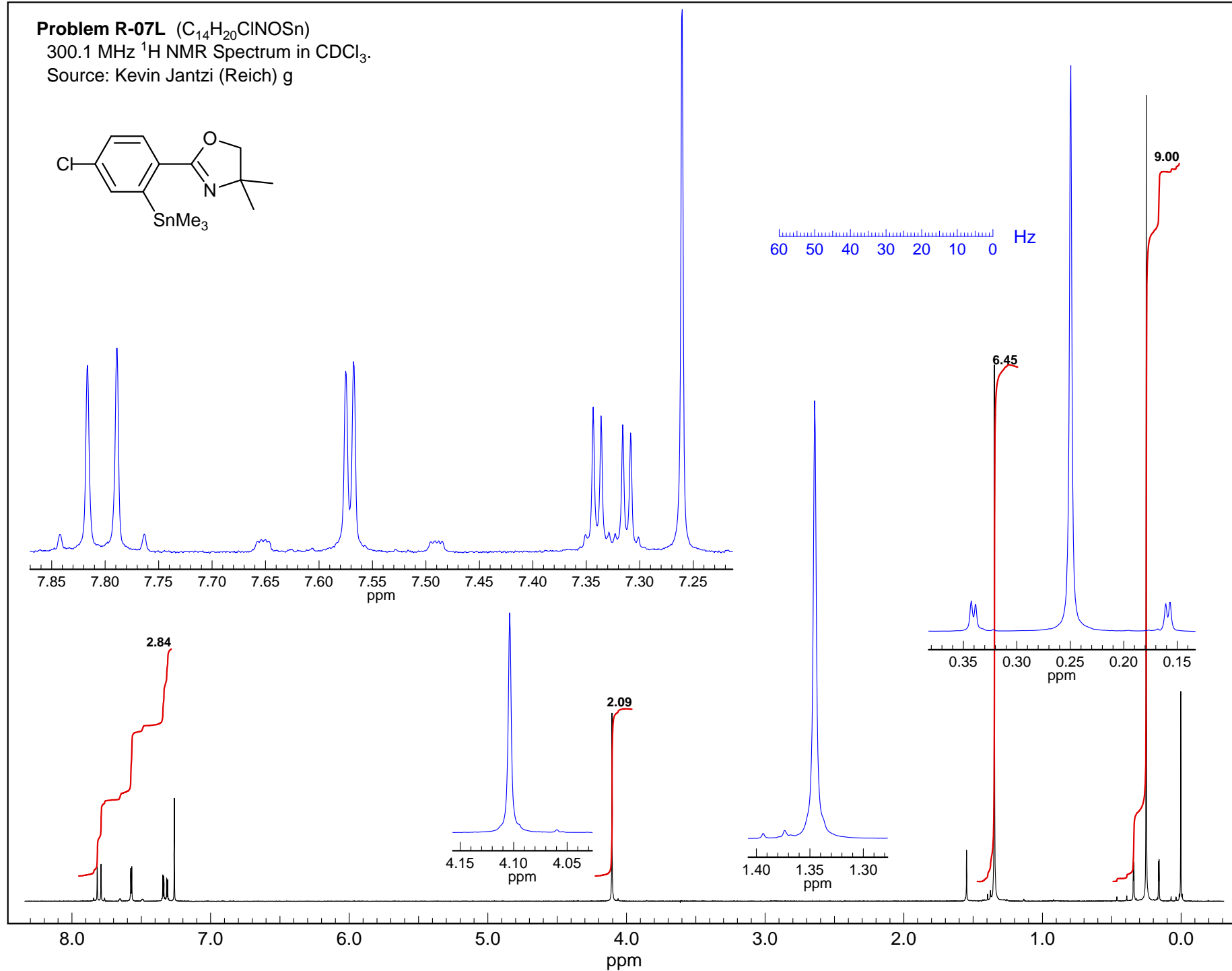
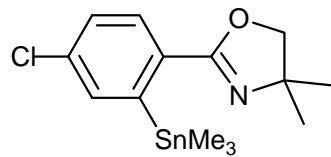
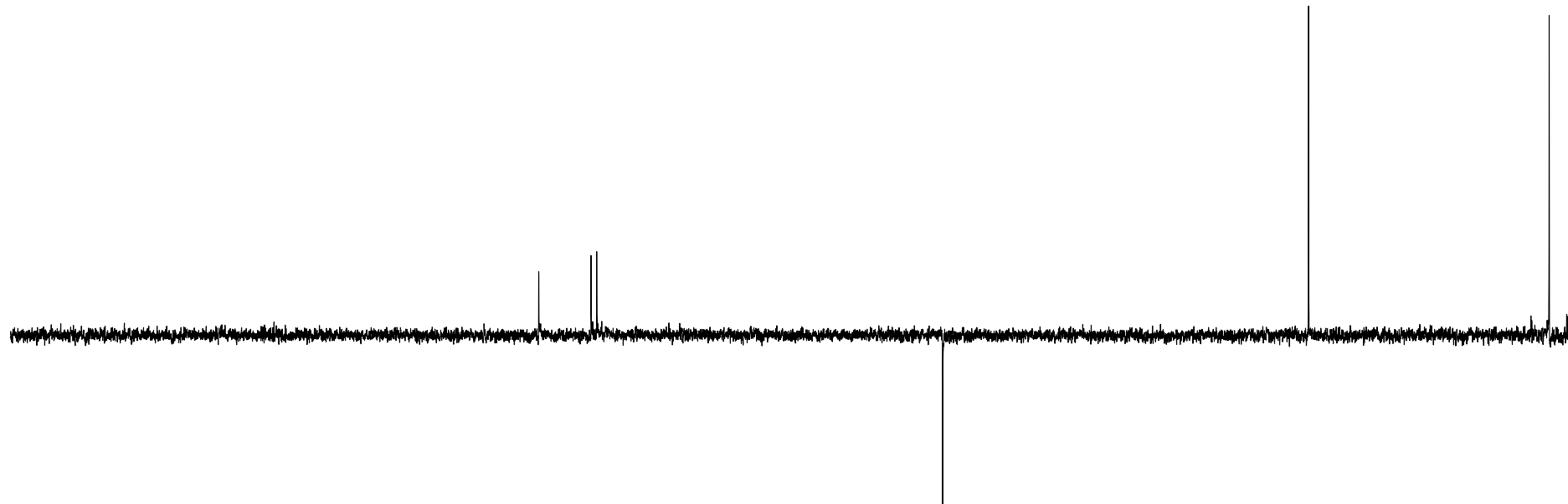


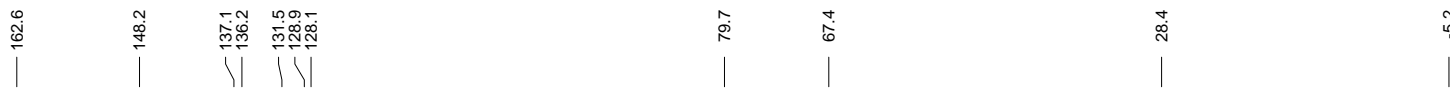
**Problem R-07L** ( $C_{14}H_{20}ClNOSn$ )  
300.1 MHz  $^1H$  NMR Spectrum in  $CDCl_3$ .  
Source: Kevin Jantzi (Reich) g



72.4 MHz DEPT 135  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



62.9 MHz  $^{13}\text{C}$   $\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum in  $\text{CDCl}_3$



200

180

160

140

120

100

80

60

40

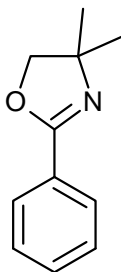
20

0

ppm

**Problem R-07L** ( $C_{14}H_{20}ClNOSn$ ). You are given a partial structure of a trisubstituted benzene and asked to determine the complete structure.

(a) Do a complete analysis of the 300 MHz  $^1H$  NMR spectrum of R-07L, determine the structure, and determine all chemical shifts and coupling constants. Complete the structure below, and write the chemical shifts on it. Report all couplings in the form  $^nJ_{HX} = 00$  Hz (specify nucleus, if appropriate).

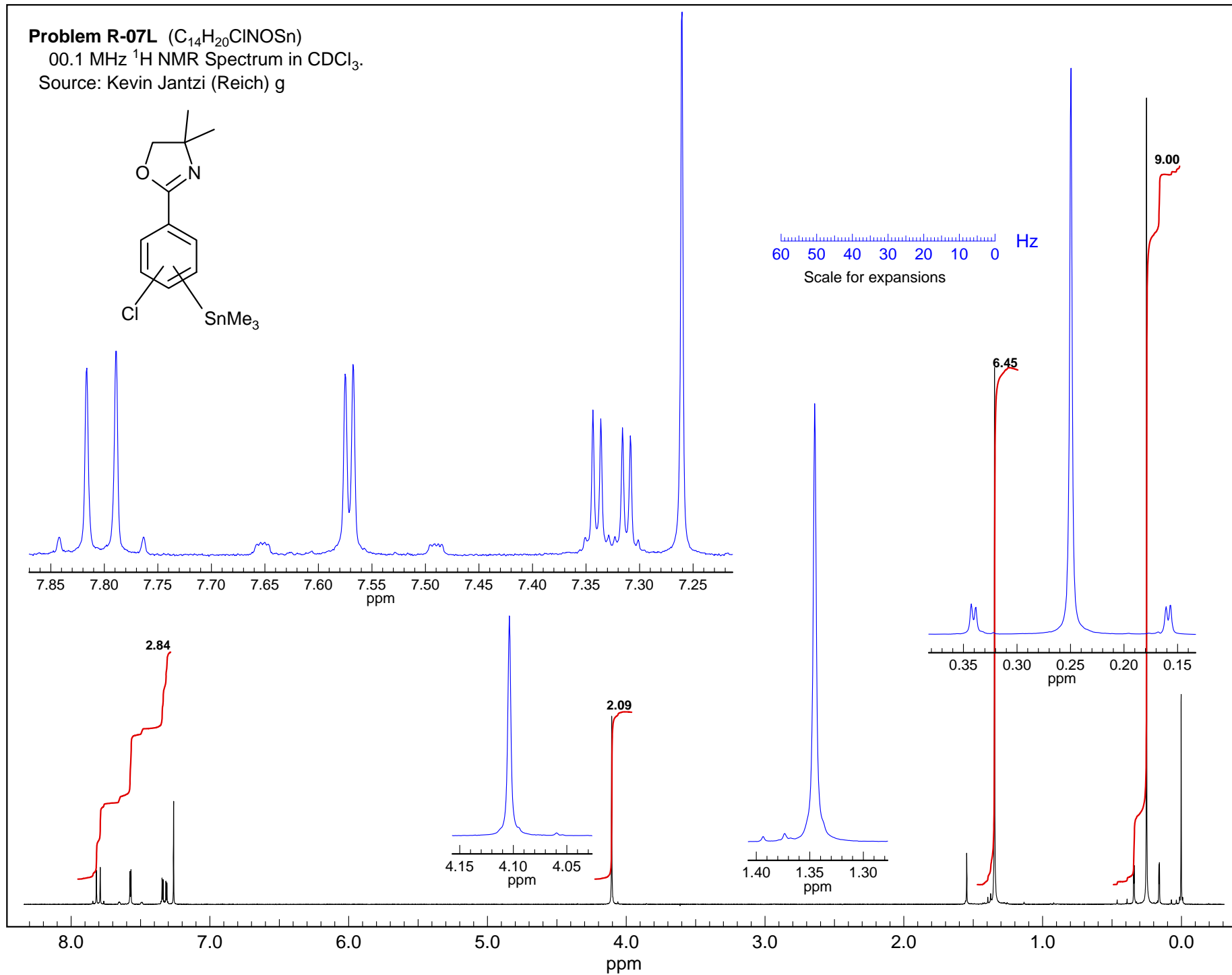
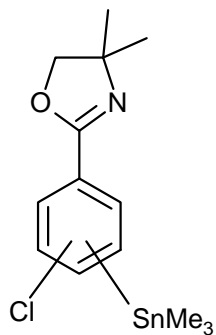


(b) Briefly describe how you made the assignment of the substitution pattern

**Problem R-07L** (C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>ClNOSn)

00.1 MHz <sup>1</sup>H NMR Spectrum in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.

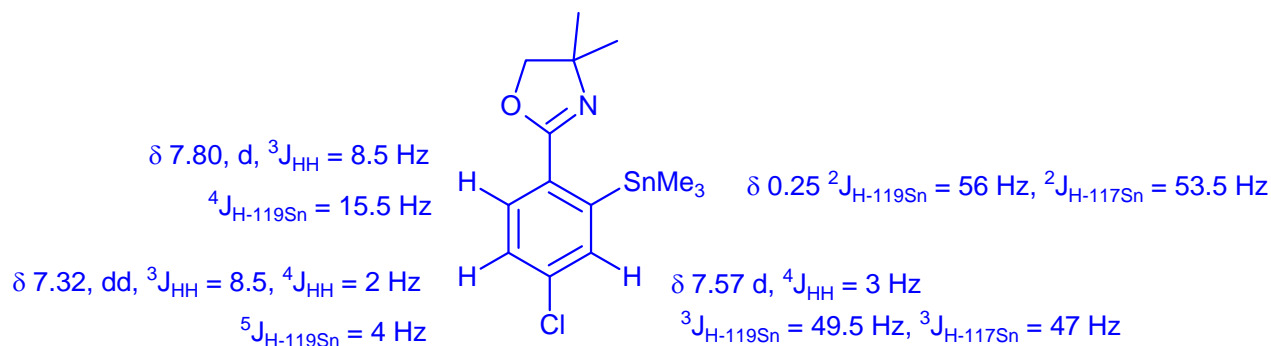
Source: Kevin Jantzi (Reich) g



**Problem R-07L** ( $C_{14}H_{20}ClNOSn$ ). You are given a partial structure of a trisubstituted benzene and asked to determine the complete structure.

(a) Do a complete analysis of the 300 MHz  $^1H$  NMR spectrum of R-07L, determine the structure, and determine all chemical shifts and coupling constants. Complete the structure below, and write the chemical shifts on it. Report all couplings in the form  $^nJ_{HX} = 00$  Hz (specify nucleus, if appropriate).

12

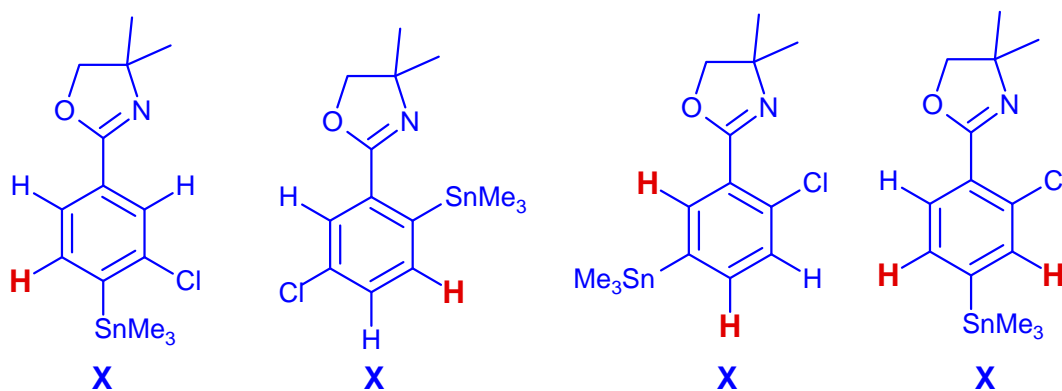


**Assume:**  $^3J_{HSn}$  (ortho)  $>$   $^4J_{HSn}$  (meta)  $>$   $^5J_{HSn}$  (para)

(b) Briefly describe how you made the assignment of the substitution pattern

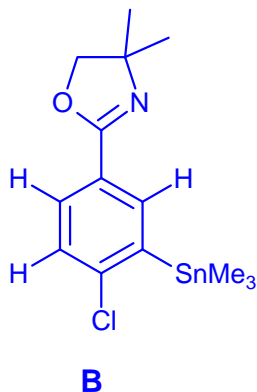
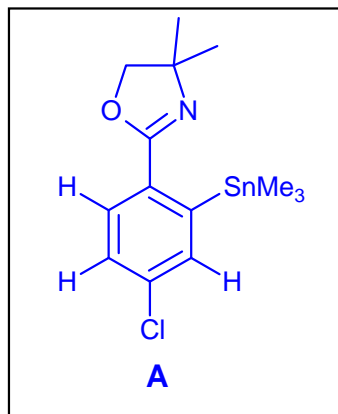
The proton NMR couplings require a 1,2,4-substitution pattern. There are 6 possible isomers:

8



The proton which is ortho to Sn has NO ortho H's

$Me_3Sn$  group does NOT have 2 ortho hydrogens (only one H has large H-Sn coupling)



These are the two possible structures that fit  $J_{HH}$  and  $J_{HSn}$ . Since oxazoline group should have ortho chemical shifts like a carbonyl group, structure A is preferred, because there is only one downfield proton ( $\delta$  7.8), whereas B would have 2

Split about evenly between A and B

**Problem R-07L** ( $C_{14}H_{20}ClNOSn$ )300.1 MHz  $^1H$  NMR Spectrum in  $CDCl_3$ .

Source: Kevin Jantzi (Reich) 12/31

