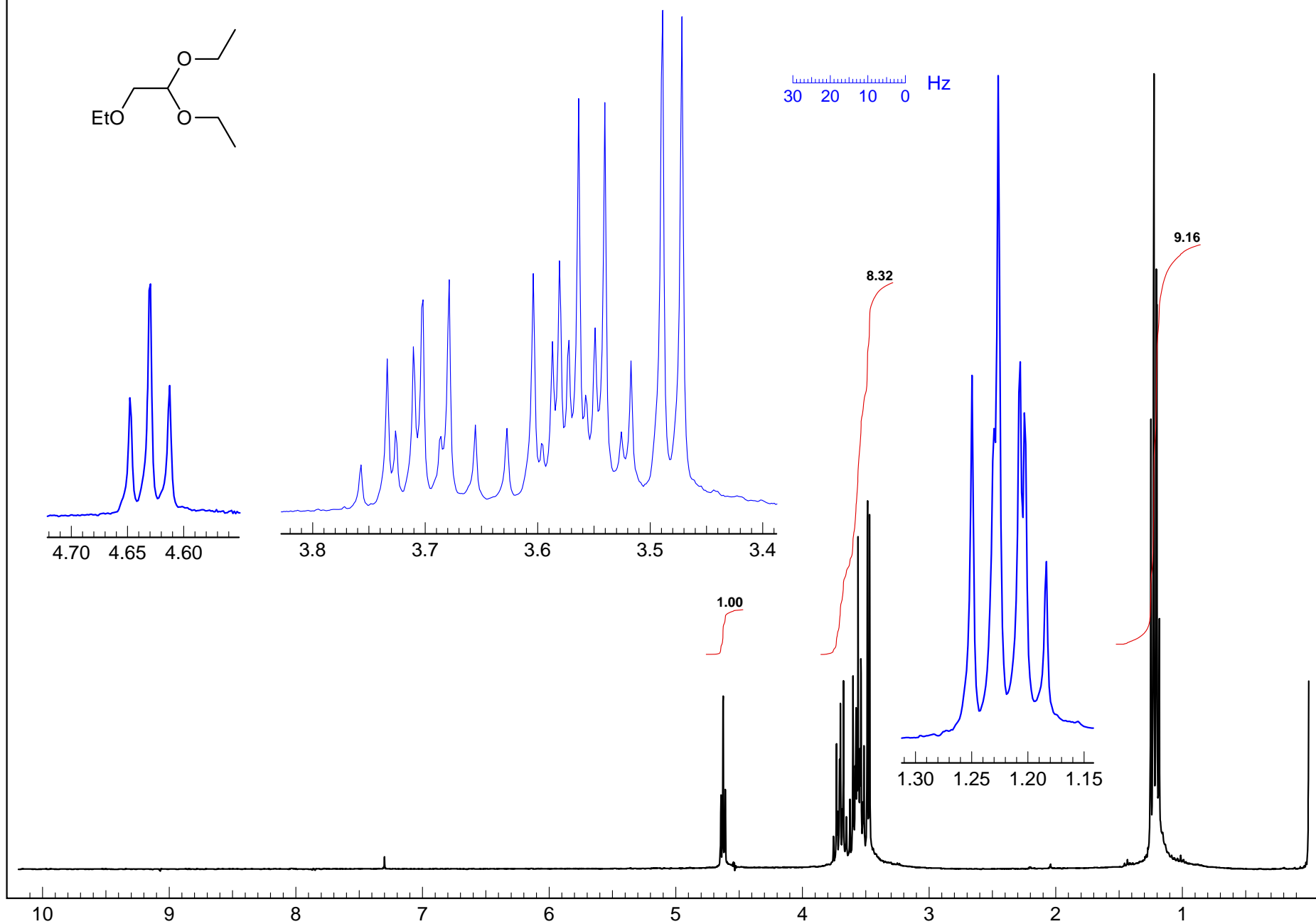
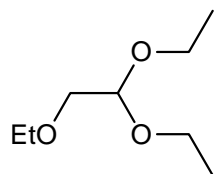
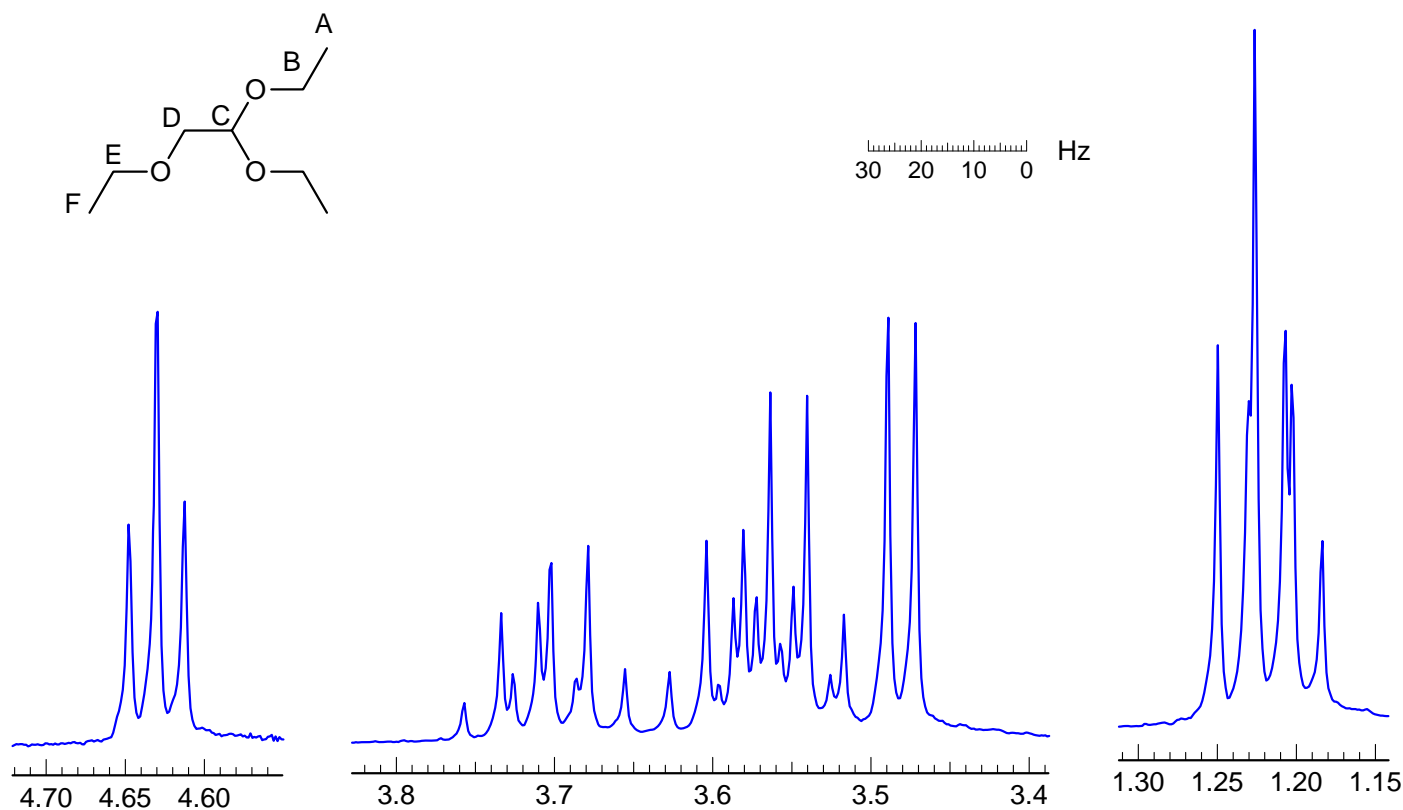


300 MHz  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum in  $\text{CDCl}_3$   
Source: Aldrich Spectra Collection/Reich g



**Problem R-09K**  $C_8H_{18}O_3$ . This problem requires you to analyze the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum of the diethylacetal of ethoxy acetaldehyde. The complete spectrum with integrations is on the next page.

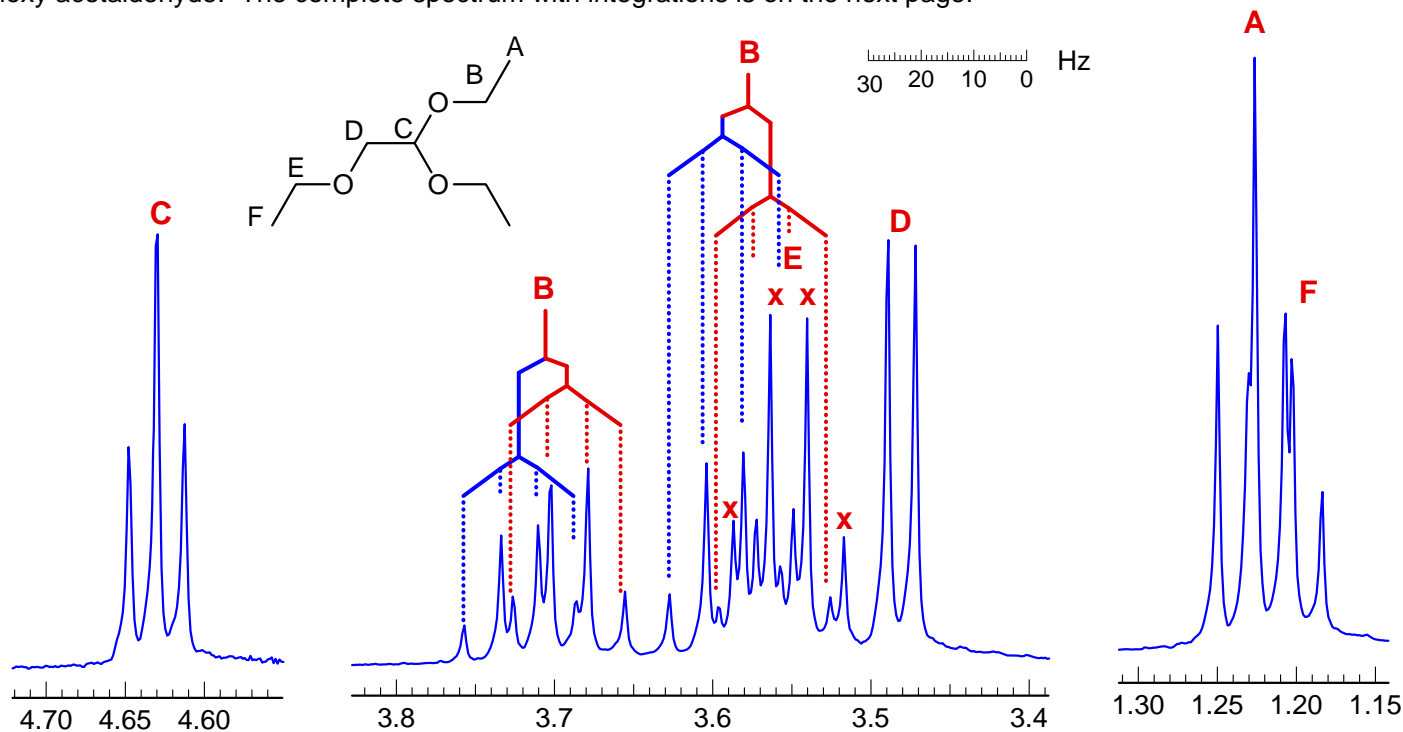


(a) Give the chemical shift(s), multiplicity and couplings (  $\delta$  3.23, dt,  $J = 8, 2$  Hz) of each unique proton in the spectrum. You may use first order analysis.

- A \_\_\_\_\_
- B \_\_\_\_\_
- C \_\_\_\_\_
- D \_\_\_\_\_
- E \_\_\_\_\_
- F \_\_\_\_\_

(b) To show you understand the pattern, put a marker (x) over each peak corresponding to proton **E**.

**Problem R-09K**  $C_8H_{18}O_3$ . This problem requires you to analyze the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum of the diethyl acetal of ethoxy acetaldehyde. The complete spectrum with integrations is on the next page.



(a) Give the chemical shift(s), multiplicity and couplings ( $\delta$  3.23, dt,  $J = 8, 2$  Hz) of each unique proton in the spectrum. You may use first order analysis.

- 2** A  $\delta$  1.23, t,  $J = 7$  Hz
- 6** B  $\delta$  3.71, dq,  $J = 10, 7$  Hz,  $\delta$  3.58, dq,  $J = 10, 7$  Hz (B protons are diastereotopic)  $ABX_3$
- 1** C  $\delta$  4.63, t,  $J = 5$  Hz
- 1** D  $\delta$  3.48, d,  $J = 5$  Hz
- 2** E  $\delta$  3.55, q,  $J = 7$  Hz
- 2** F  $\delta$  1.20, t,  $J = 7$  Hz

**2** (b) To show you understand the pattern, put a marker (x) over each peak corresponding to proton E.