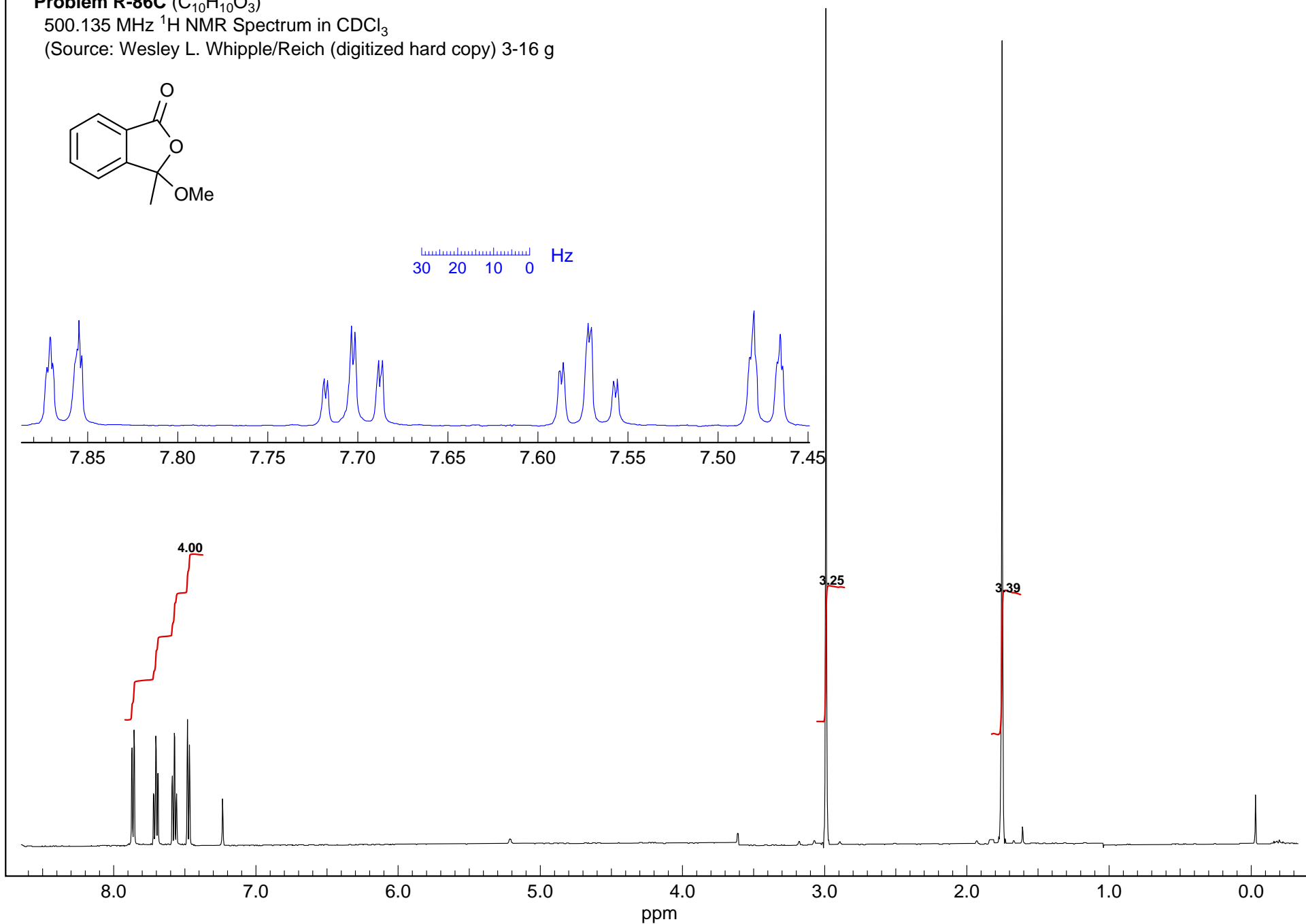
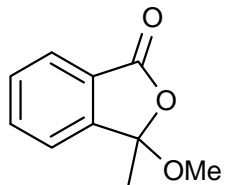


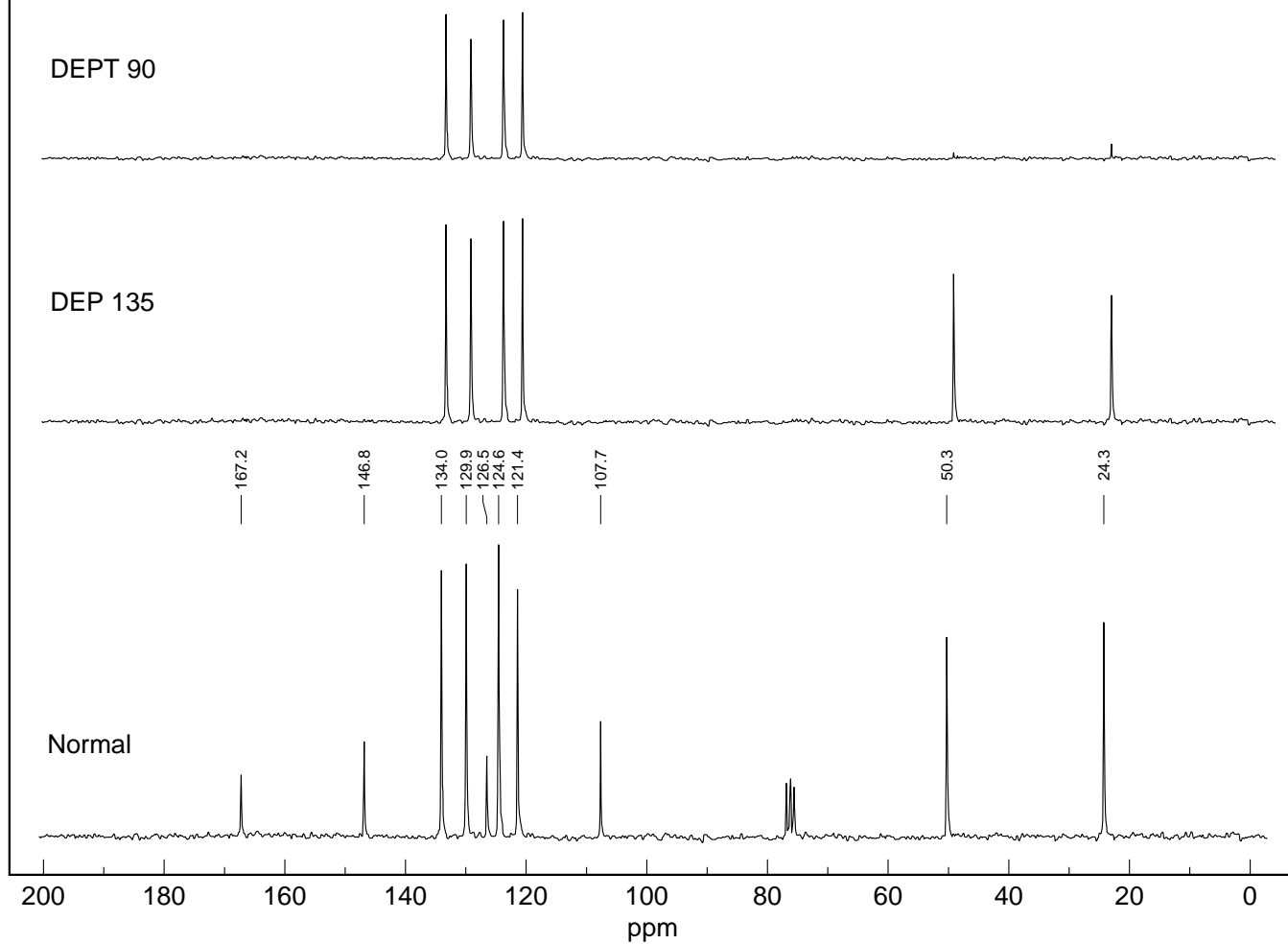
**Problem R-86C** (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)

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

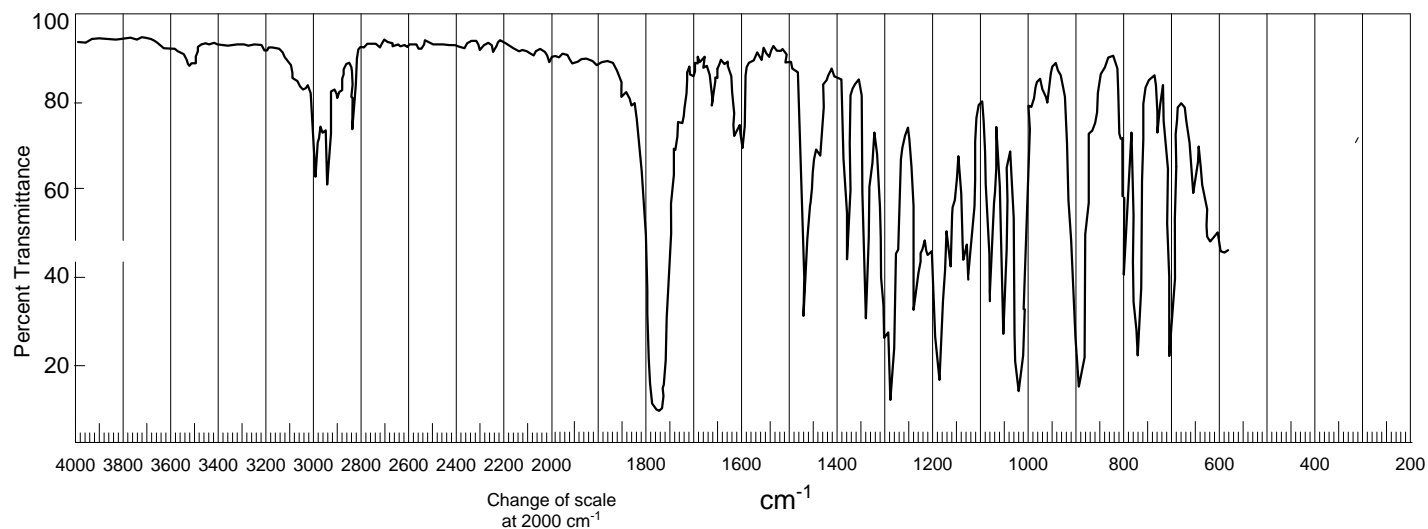
(Source: Wesley L. Whipple/Reich (digitized hard copy) 3-16 g)



**Problem R-86C** ( $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$ )  
 50 MHz  $^{13}C$   $\{^1H\}$  NMR Spectrum in  $CDCl_3$   
 (Source: Wesley L. Whipple/Reich 3-16)



**Problem R-86C** ( $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$ )  
 IR Spectrum neat  
 (Source: Wesley L. Whipple/Reich 3-16)



**Problem R-86C** ( $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$ ). From the infrared, proton NMR and carbon NMR spectra provided, determine the structure of R-86C. Whether you arrive at a satisfactory answer or not, answer each part below.

(a) DBE \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Analyze the IR spectrum.

(c) What does the region  $\delta$  7 to  $\delta$  8 in the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum tell you? Draw part structures.

(d) Analyze the  $^{13}C$  NMR spectra. Draw part structures.

(e) Draw possible structures for R-86C below. Circle your best guess, and label it with as many of the  $^{13}C$  shifts as you can assign.

**Problem R-86C** ( $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$ ). From the infrared, proton NMR and carbon NMR spectra provided, determine the structure of R-86C. Whether you arrive at a satisfactory answer or not, answer each part below.

(a) DBE 6

(b) Analyze the IR spectrum.

1780  $cm^{-1}$  ester/lactone, maybe slightly strained ring (5 ring) normal ester at 1740  $cm^{-1}$

1610  $cm^{-1}$  Aromatic C=C stretch

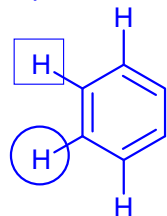
1200  $cm^{-1}$  Ester C-O stretch

No OH, so the three O must be carbonyl or ether type

(c) What does the region  $\delta$  7 to  $\delta$  8 in the  $^1H$  NMR spectrum tell you? Draw part structures.

- 4H aromatic region - unsymmetrically disubstituted aromatic ring

- The multiplets at 7.70 and 7.56 (td,  $J = 8, 1.5$  Hz) are each due to a proton with two ortho and one meta coupling



- the dt? are the other two protons, with only one ortho coupling

(d) Analyze the  $^{13}C$  NMR spectra. Draw part structures.

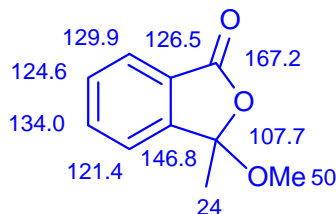
- one OMe at  $\delta$  50.3

- one C-CH<sub>3</sub> at  $\delta$  24.3 ppm

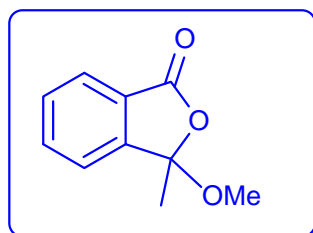
- one ester/lactone C=O  $\delta$  167.2

- one quaternary carbon at  $\delta$  107.7 C(OR)<sub>2</sub> ?

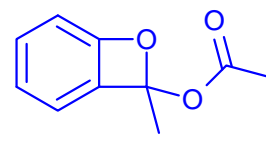
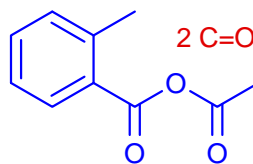
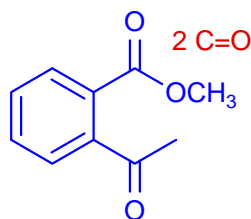
- 4 other aromatic C-H carbons



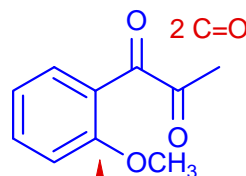
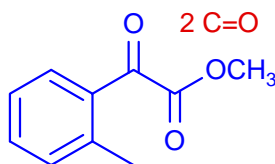
(e) Draw possible structures for R-86C below. Circle your best guess, and label it with as many of the  $^{13}C$  shifts as you can assign.



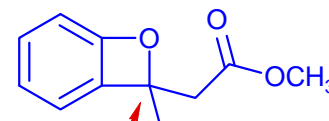
expect ca  $\delta$  160 not 147



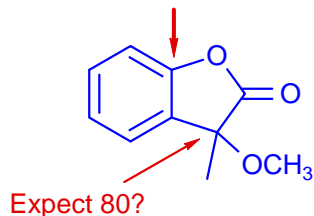
expect  $\delta$  25, not 50



expect ca  $\delta$  160 not 147



expect 70, not 108

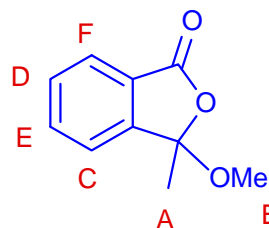


Expect 80?

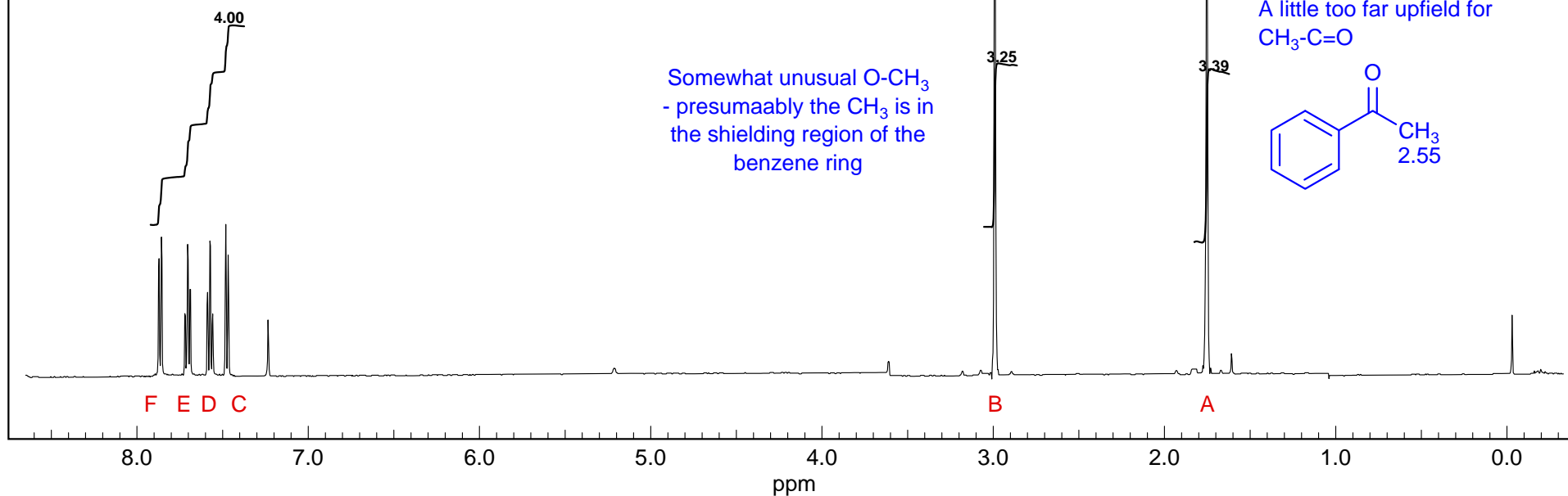
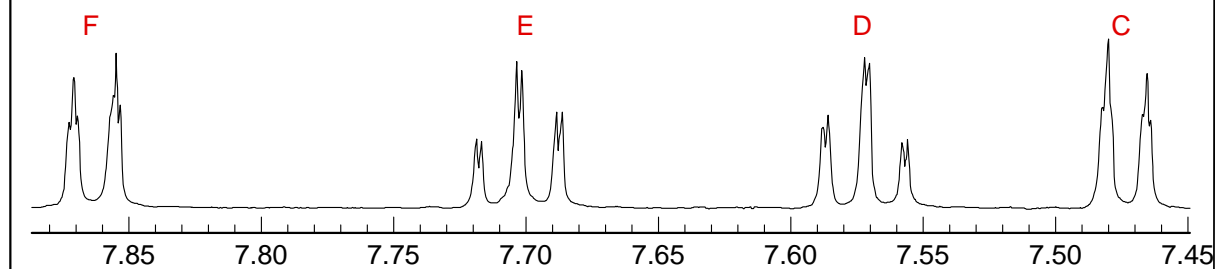
**Problem R-86C** (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)

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

(Source: Wesley L. Whipple/Reich 3-16)

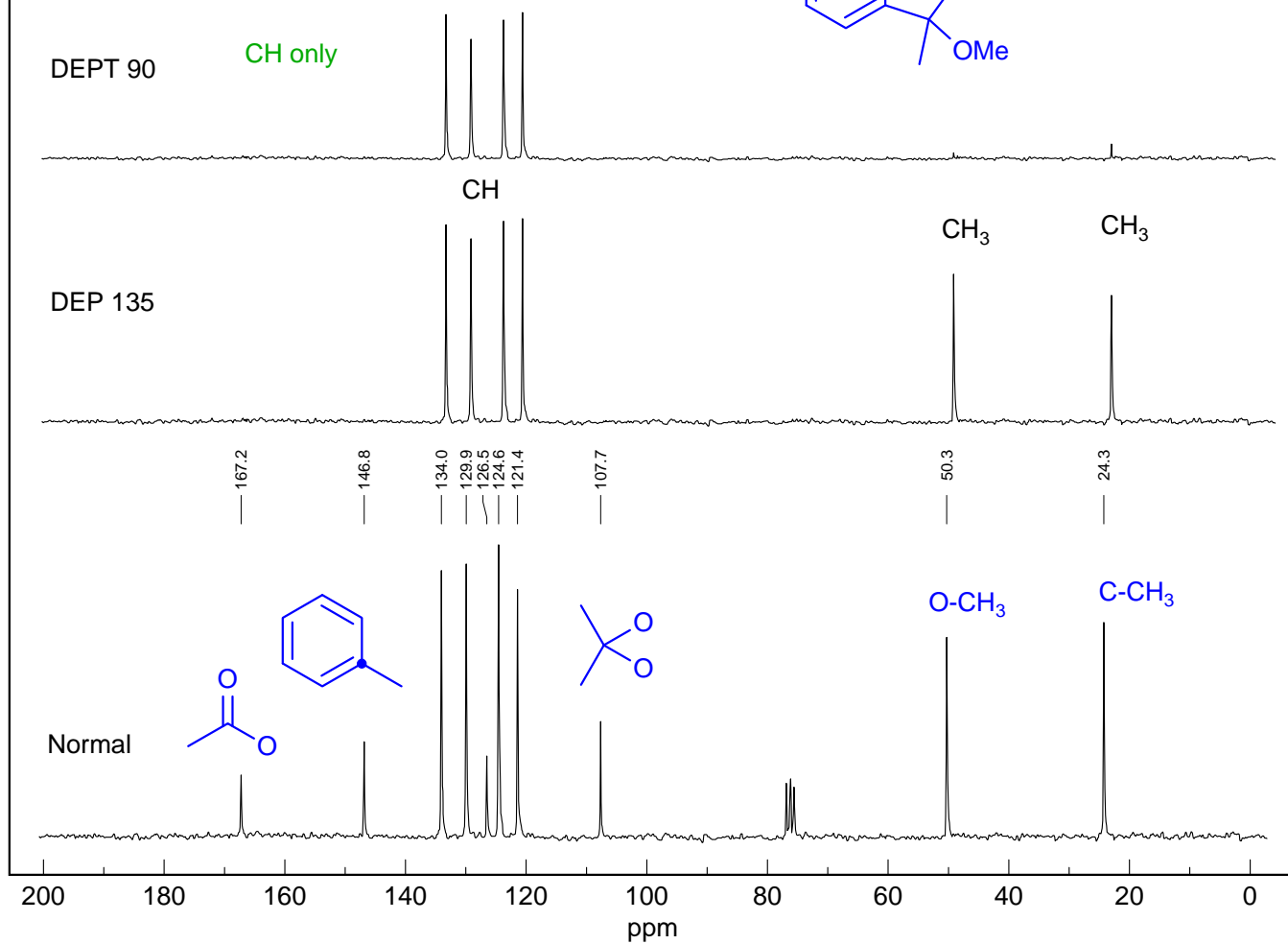
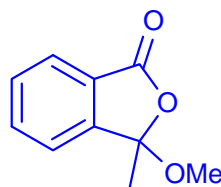


30 20 10 0 Hz



**Problem R-86C (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)**50 MHz <sup>13</sup>C {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR Spectrum in CDCl<sub>3</sub>

(Source: Wesley L. Whipple/Reich 3-16)

**Problem R-86C (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>3</sub>)**

IR Spectrum neat

(Source: Wesley L. Whipple/Reich 3-16)

