

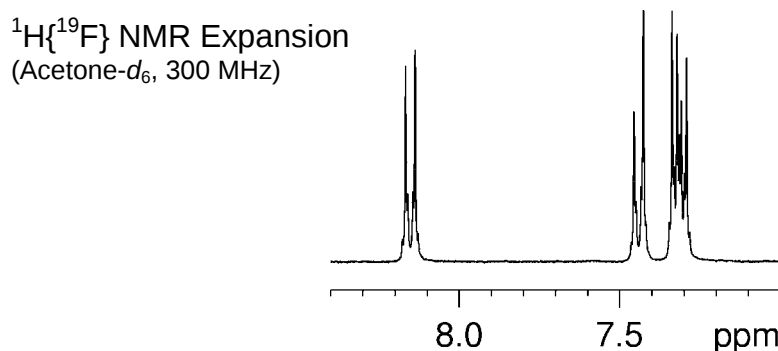
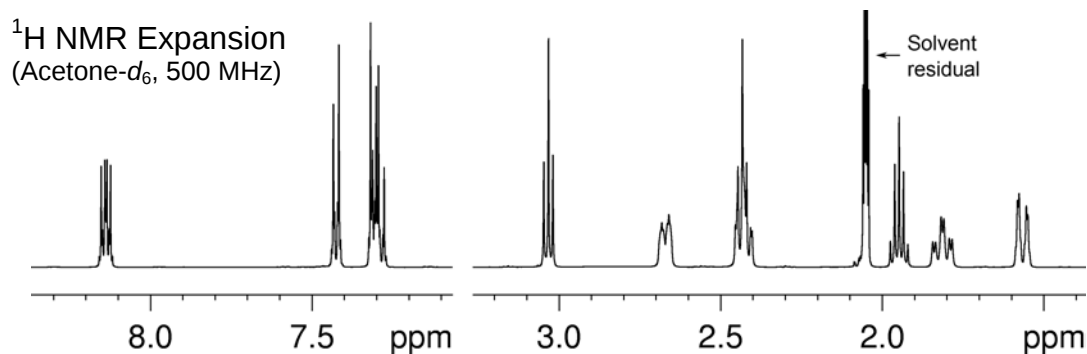
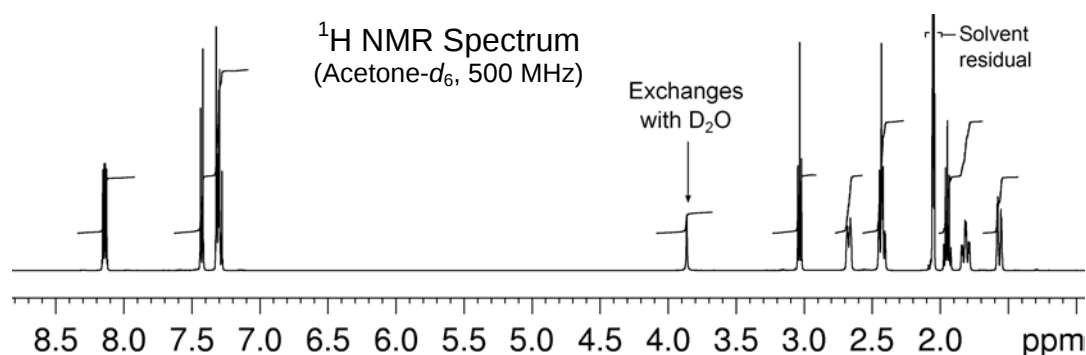
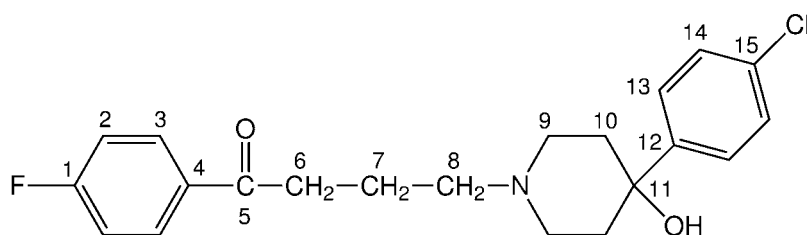
## Problem 66

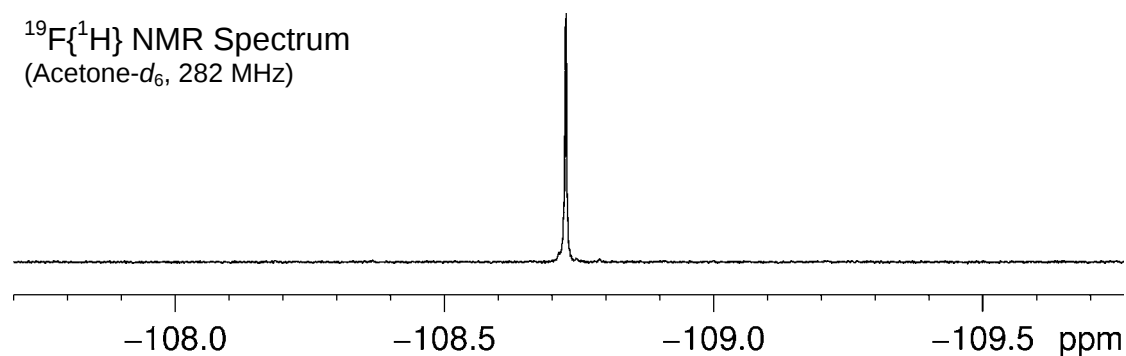
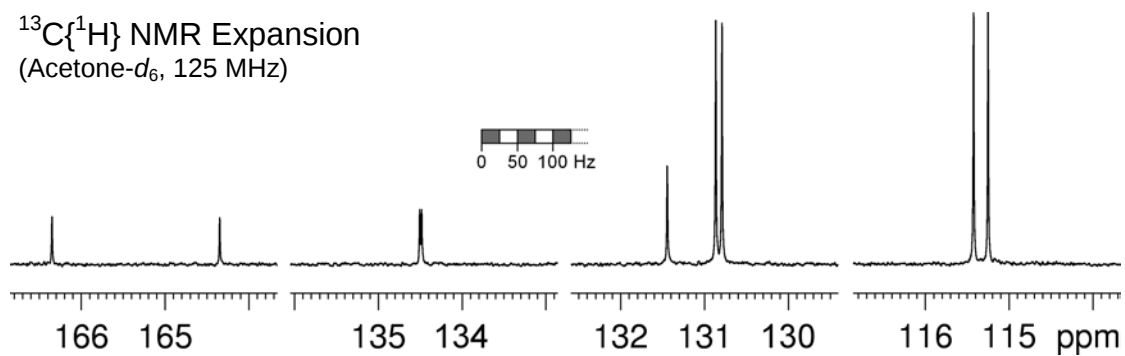
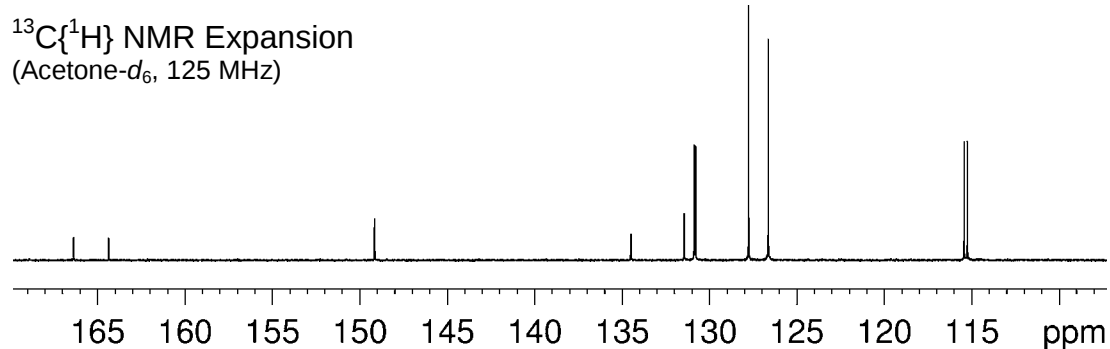
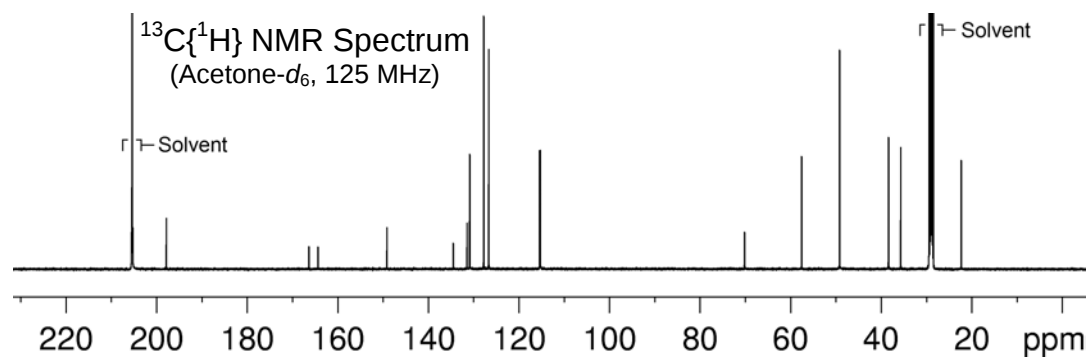
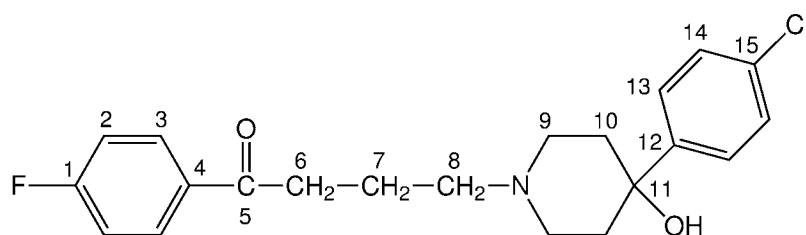
The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectra of haloperidol ( $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClFNO}_2$ ) recorded in acetone- $d_6$  solution at 298 K and 500 MHz are given below.

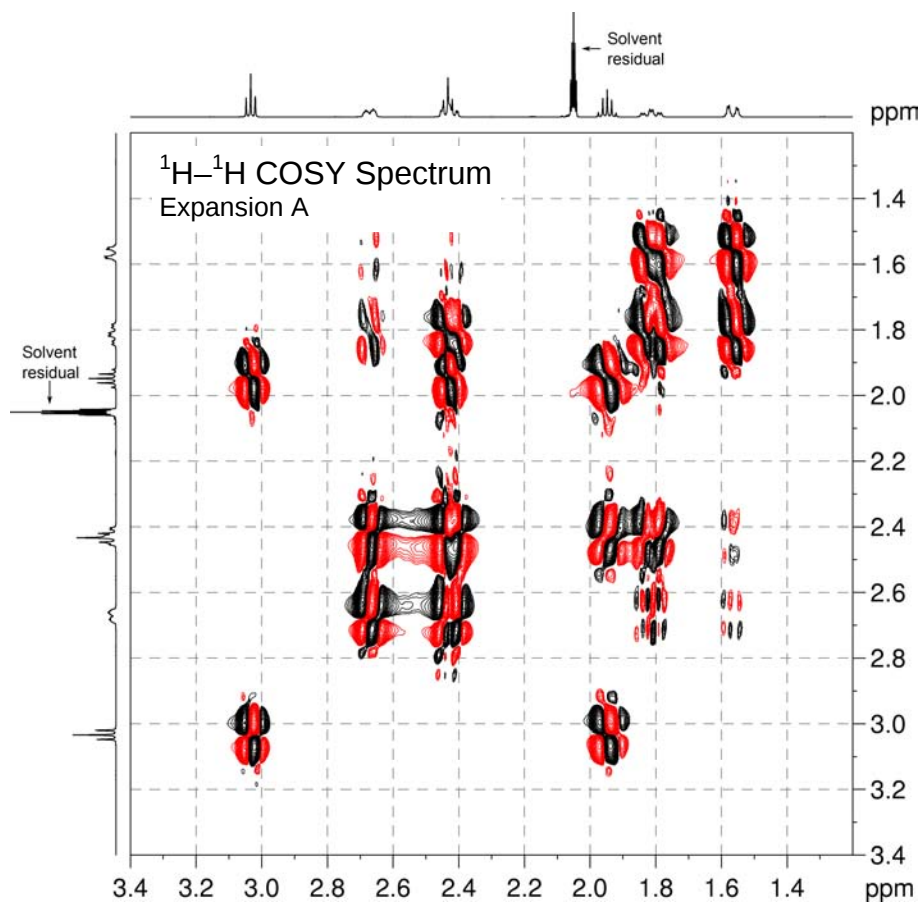
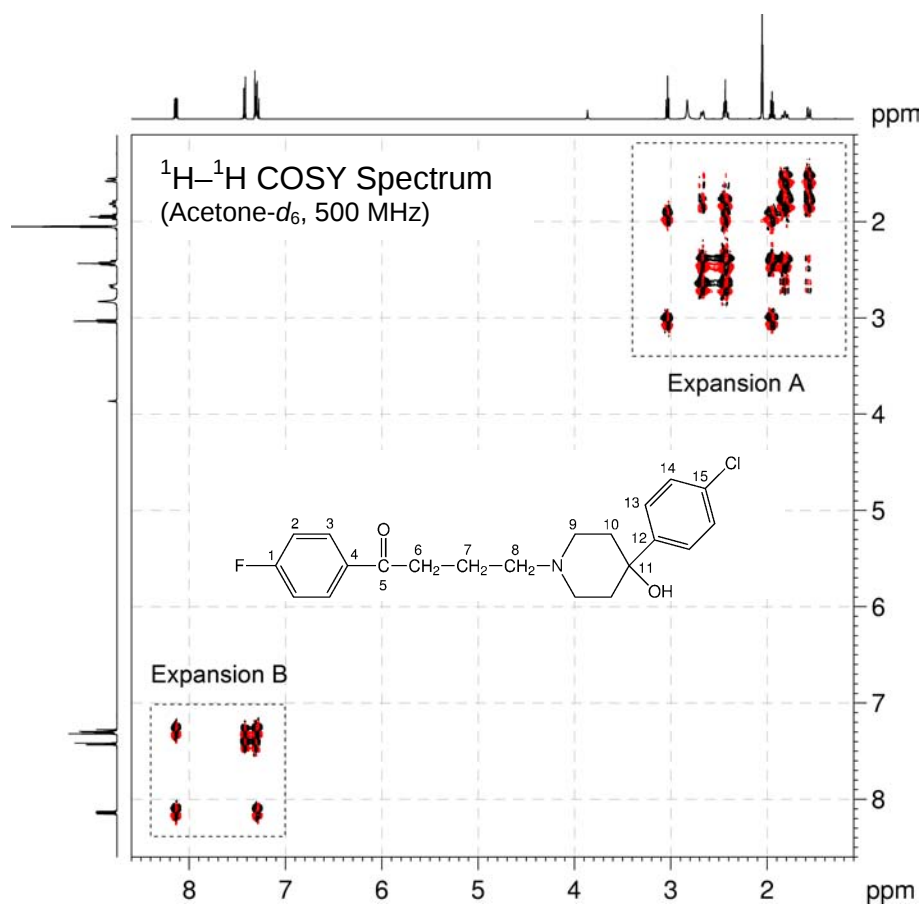
The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum has signals at  $\delta$  1.57, 1.81, 1.95, 2.43, 2.44, 2.67, 3.03, 3.86, 7.29, 7.31, 7.43 and 8.14 ppm.

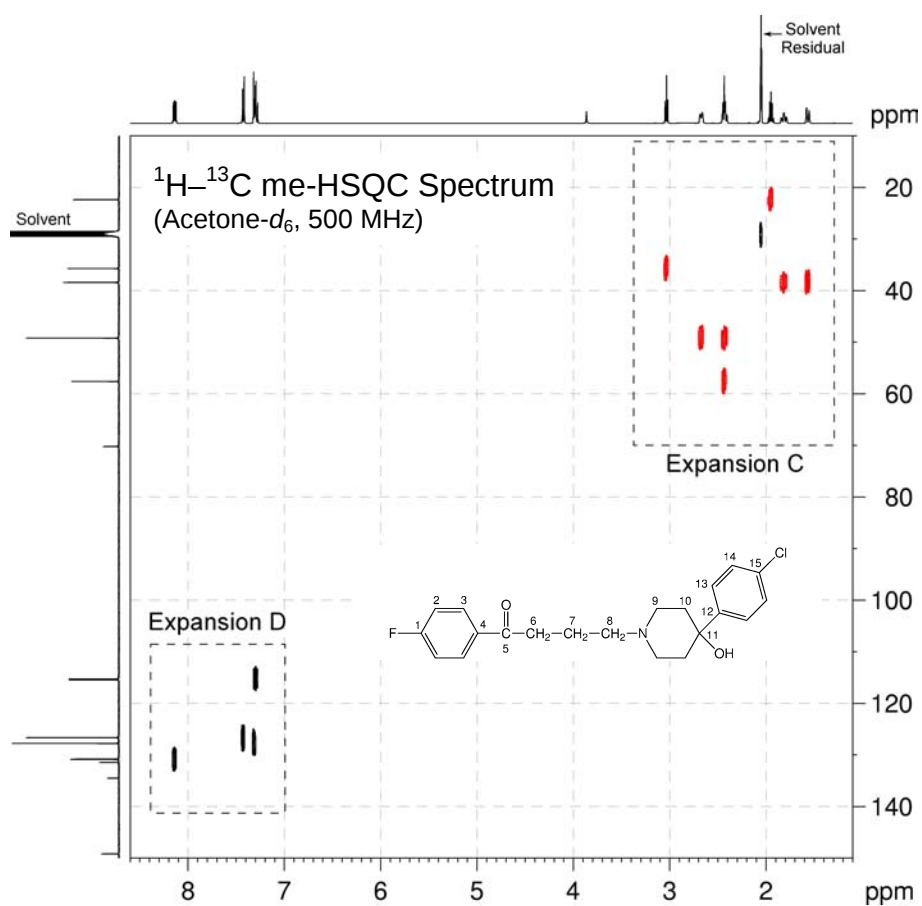
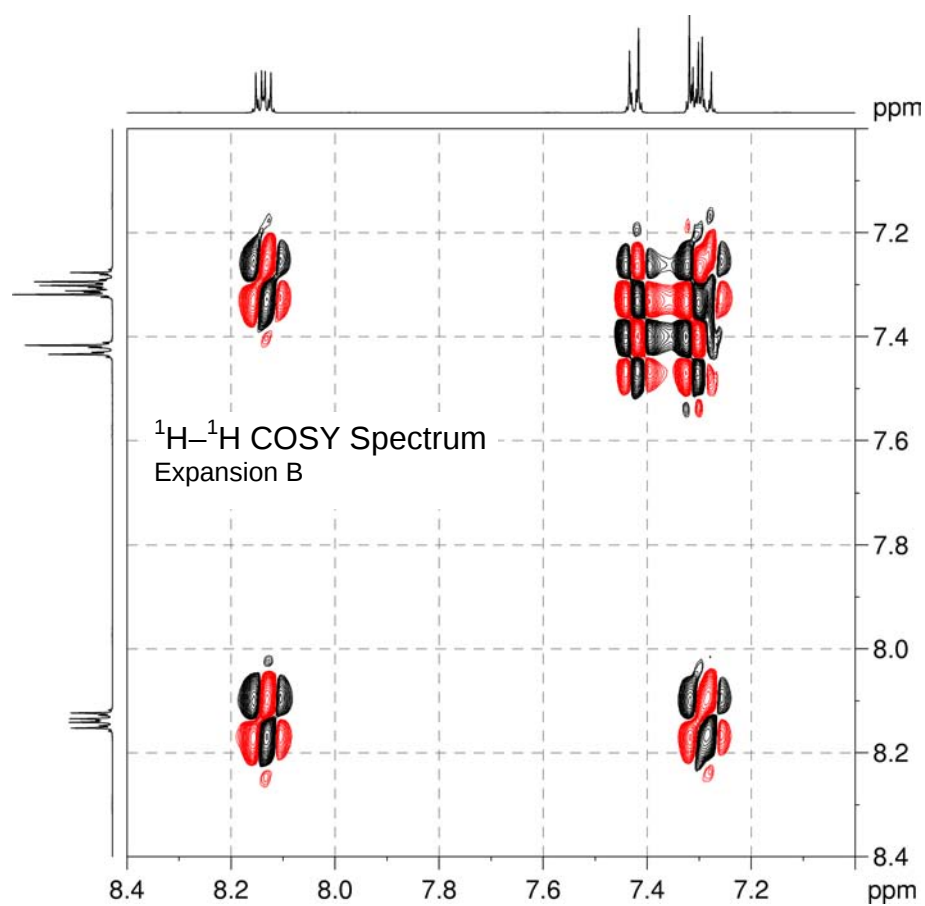
The  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum has signals at  $\delta$  22.3, 35.6, 38.4, 49.2, 57.6, 70.2, 115.3, 126.6, 127.8, 130.8, 131.4, 134.5, 149.1, 165.4 and 197.8 ppm.

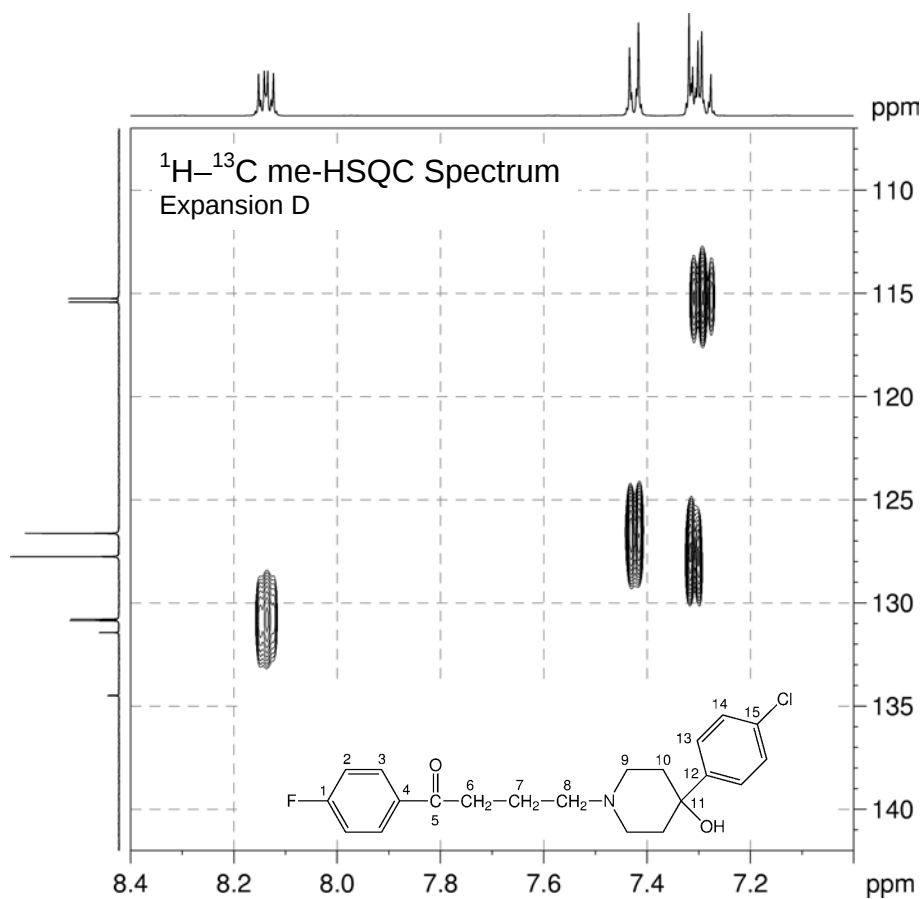
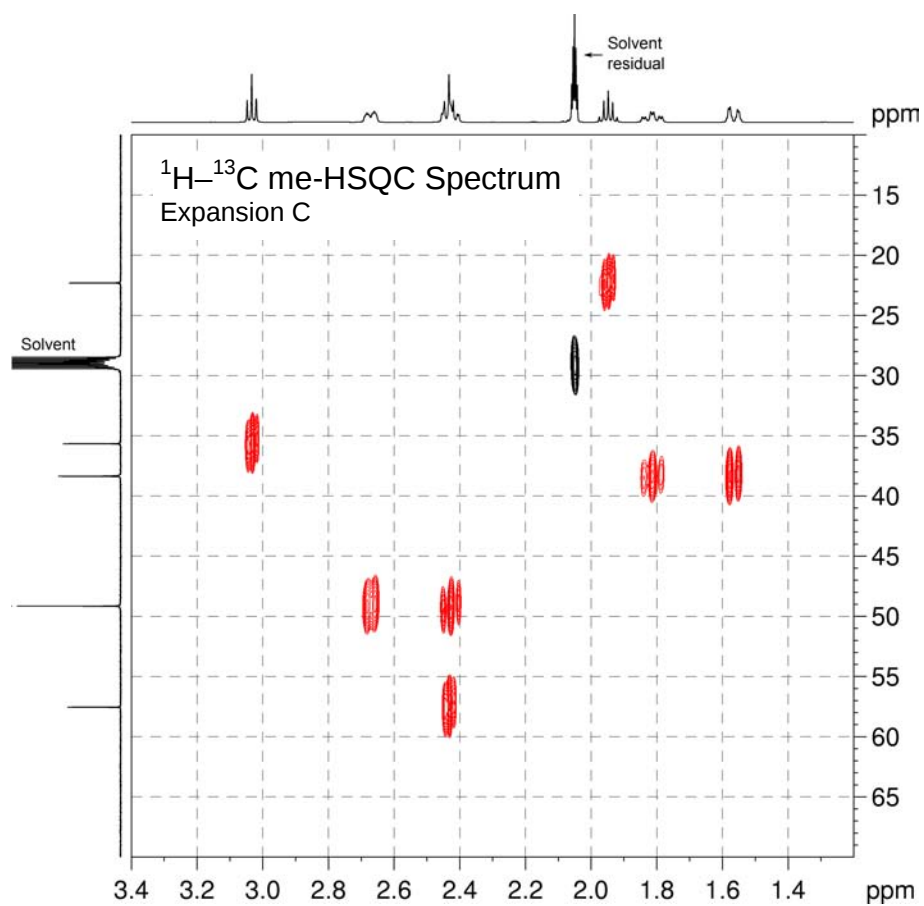
Use the spectra below to assign each proton and carbon resonance.

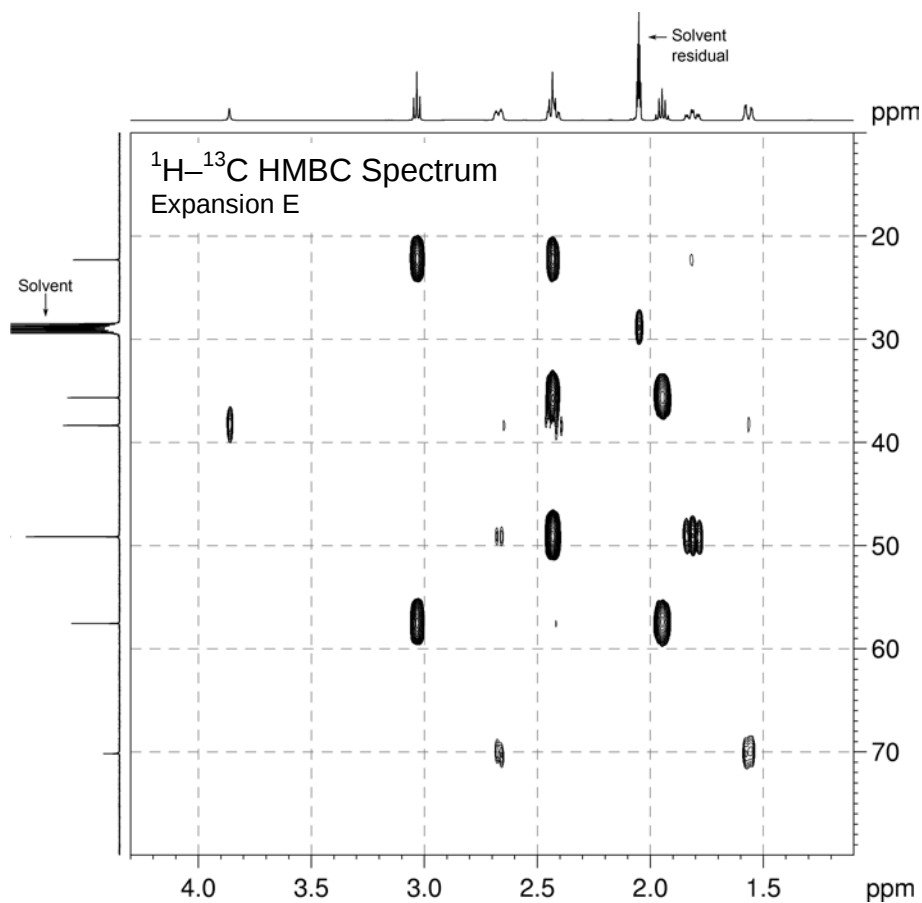
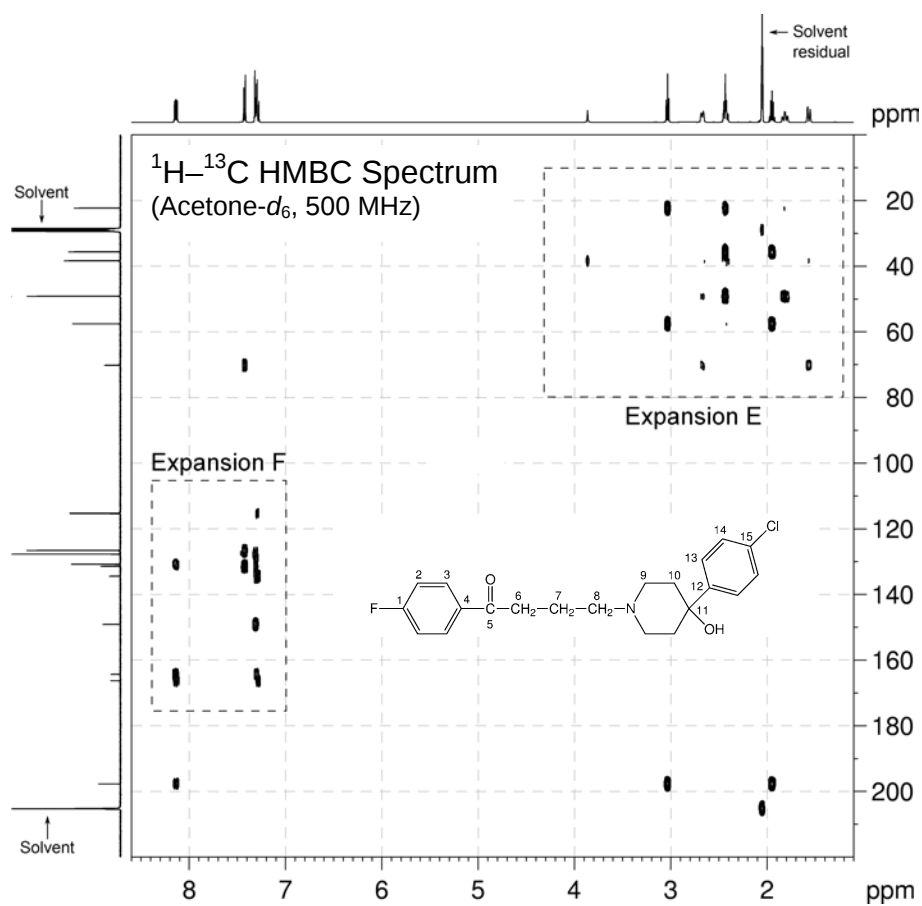


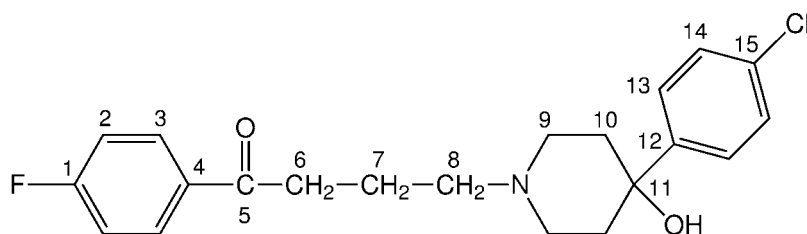
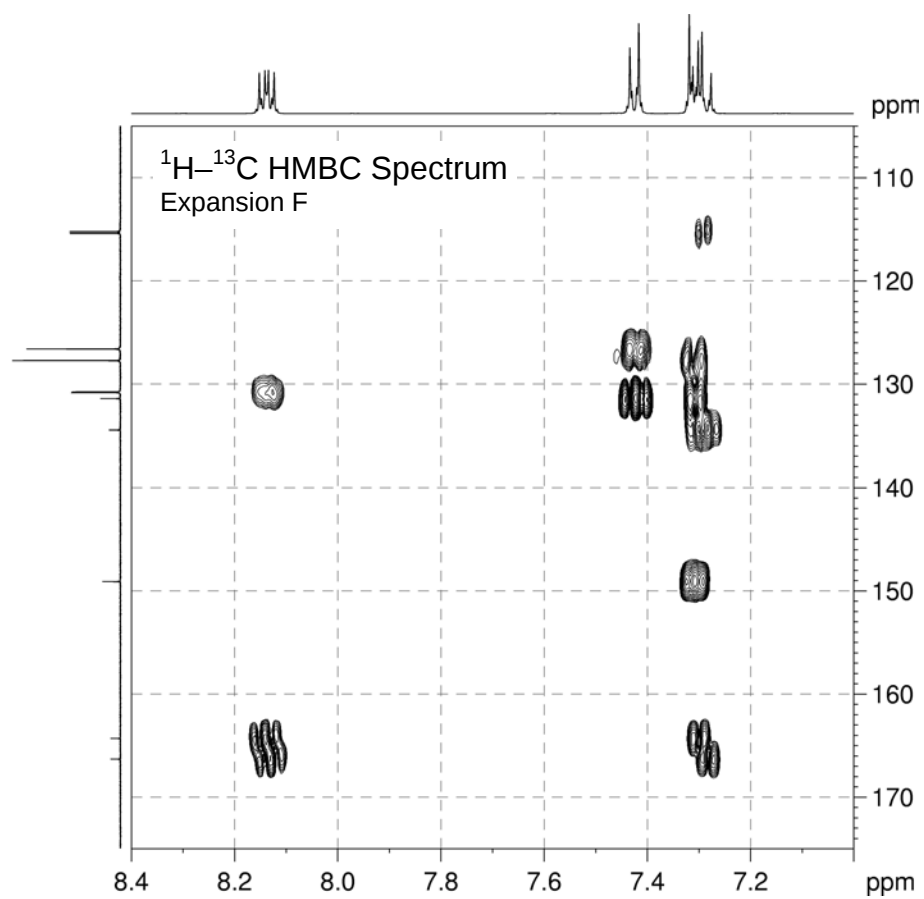


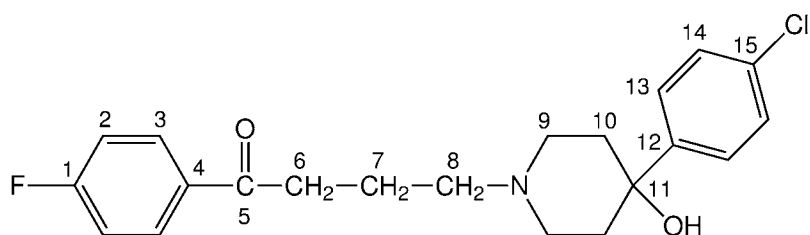












Proton	Chemical Shift (ppm)	Carbon	Chemical Shift (ppm)
		C <sub>1</sub>	
H <sub>2</sub>		C <sub>2</sub>	
H <sub>3</sub>		C <sub>3</sub>	
		C <sub>4</sub>	
		C <sub>5</sub>	
H <sub>6</sub>		C <sub>6</sub>	
H <sub>7</sub>		C <sub>7</sub>	
H <sub>8</sub>		C <sub>8</sub>	
H <sub>9</sub>		C <sub>9</sub>	
H <sub>10</sub>		C <sub>10</sub>	
		C <sub>11</sub>	
		C <sub>12</sub>	
H <sub>13</sub>		C <sub>13</sub>	
H <sub>14</sub>		C <sub>14</sub>	
		C <sub>15</sub>	
OH			