

Combined Spectroscopy Problems

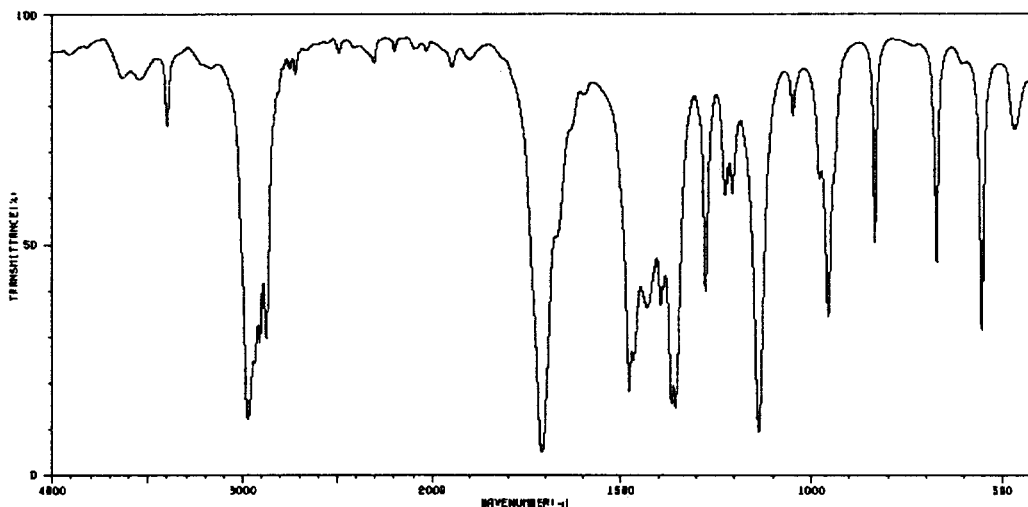
(Remember H atoms bonded to heteroatoms, e.g., N, O, S etc., can often appear as broad peaks, and do not always participate in coupling with protons on adjacent atoms)

Compound A

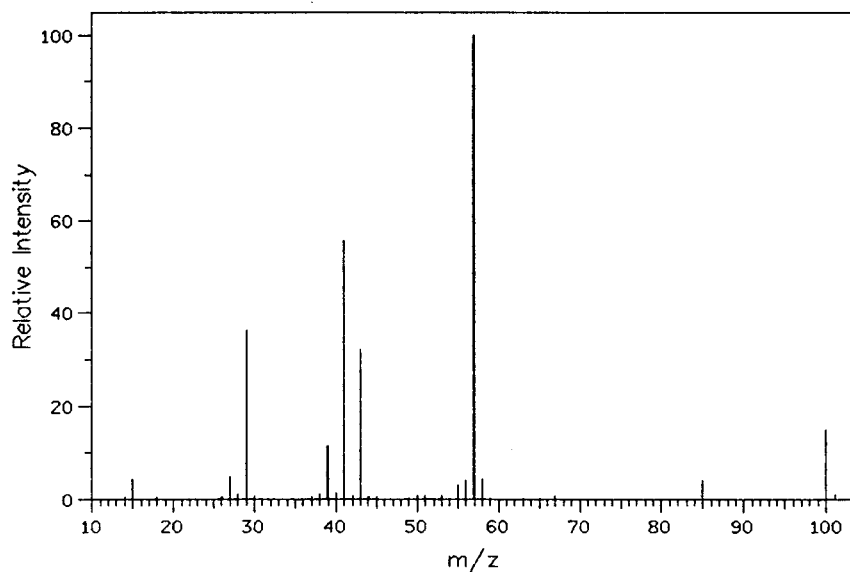
^{13}C -NMR: 4 peaks, $\delta = 24, 26, 44, 214$; [Only two peaks (24, 26) are observed in the ^{13}C -DEPT spectrum, and they both point up (rather than down)]

^1H -NMR: 2 peaks, $\delta = 1.5$ (singlet, integration = 3), $\delta = 2.3$ (singlet, integration = 1)

IR Spectrum:



Mass Spectrum: Base Peak ($m/z = 57$); Molecular Ion ($m/z = 100$; $M+1$ peak at $m/z = 101$ has a relative intensity of 6.9% as compared with the peak at $m/z = 100$)

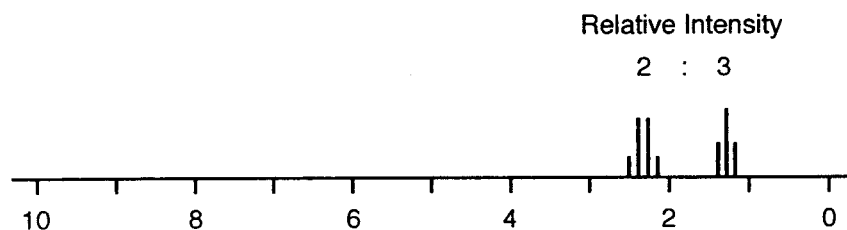


What is the structure of **compound A**, and what fragment gives rise to the base peak ($m/z = 57$) in the mass spectrum?

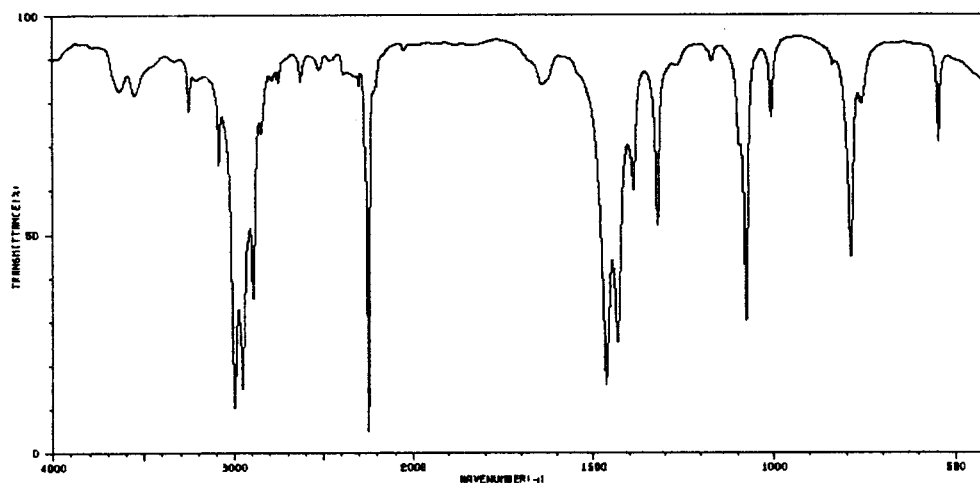
Compound B

^{13}C -NMR: 3 peaks, $\delta = 10, 11, 121$; [Only two peaks (10, 11) are observed in the ^{13}C -DEPT spectrum, and they point in opposite directions, one up, one down]

^1H -NMR:



IR Spectrum:



Mass Spectrum: Molecular Ion ($m/z = 55$)

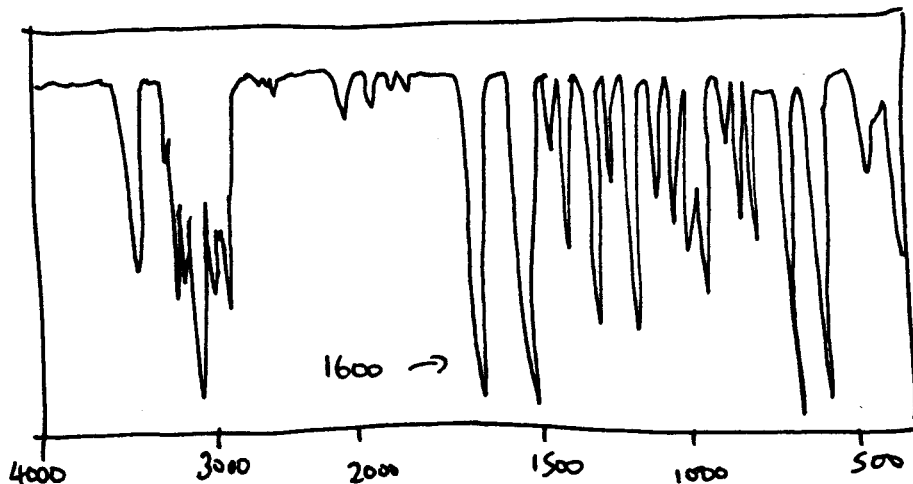
What is the structure of **compound B**?

Compound C

^{13}C -NMR: 6 peaks, $\delta = 23, 44, 113, 117, 129, 148$; [Only five peaks (all except 148) are observed in the ^{13}C -DEPT spectrum, and they all point up (rather than down)]

^1H -NMR: 4 peaks, $\delta = 1.4$ (doublet, integration = 6), $\delta = 2.8$ (septet, integration = 1), $\delta = 3.5$ (broad singlet, integration = 1), $\delta = 6.9-7.4$ (multiplet, integration = 5)

IR Spectrum:



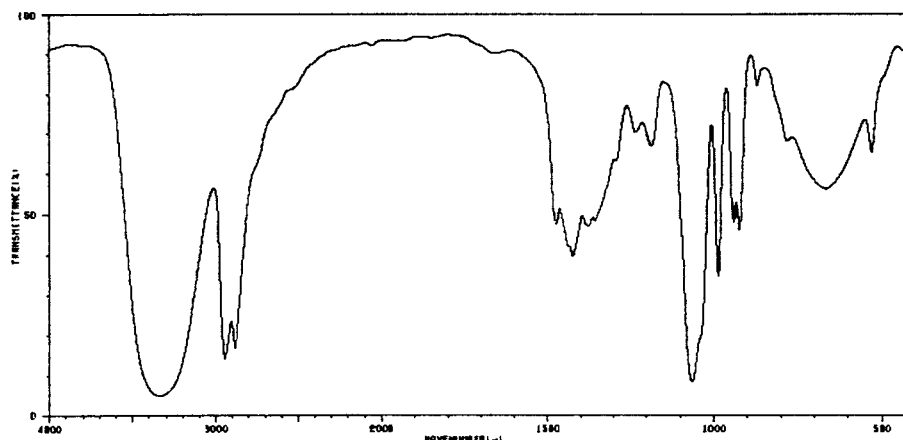
Mass Spectrum: Molecular Ion ($m/z = 135$): What is the structure of compound C?

Compound D

^{13}C -NMR: 2 peaks, $\delta = 34, 62$; [Both peaks are observed in the ^{13}C -DEPT spectrum, and they both point down (rather than up)]

^1H -NMR: 3 peaks, $\delta = 1.8$ (quintet, integration = 1), $\delta = 2.6$ (slightly broad singlet, integration = 1), $\delta = 3.8$ (triplet, integration = 2)

IR Spectrum:



Mass Spectrum: Molecular Ion ($m/z = 76$; $M+1$ peak at $m/z = 77$ has a relative intensity of 3.7% as compared with the peak at $m/z = 76$): What is the structure of compound D?