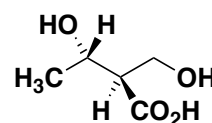
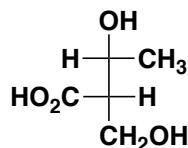
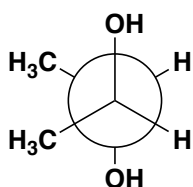
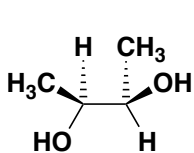


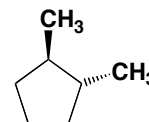
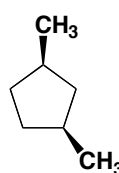
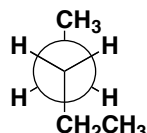
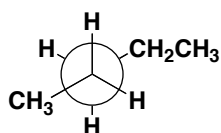
CHE 310 – 002 & 003
Lecture Homework #22

Due Section 002: Wednesday, March 20, 2019, 9:00 am.

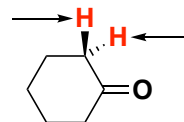
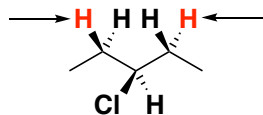
Due Section 003: Wednesday, March 20, 2019, 10:00 am.

- Provide structures for the two ^1H NMR spectra on the following pages.
- For each pair of molecules below **fill in the blank** with their relationship. Choices are **identical**, **conformational isomers**, **resonance contributors**, **constitutional isomers**, **enantiomers**, **diastereomers**, and **non-isomeric**

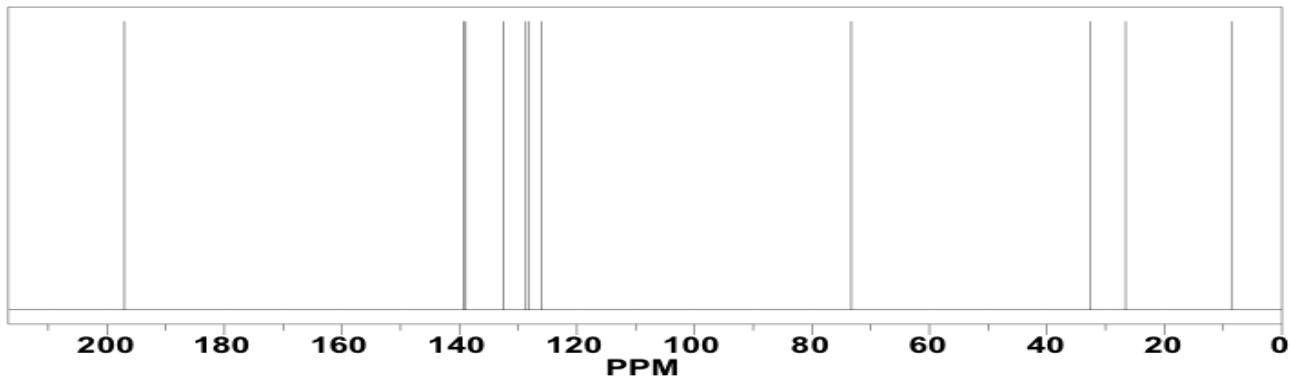




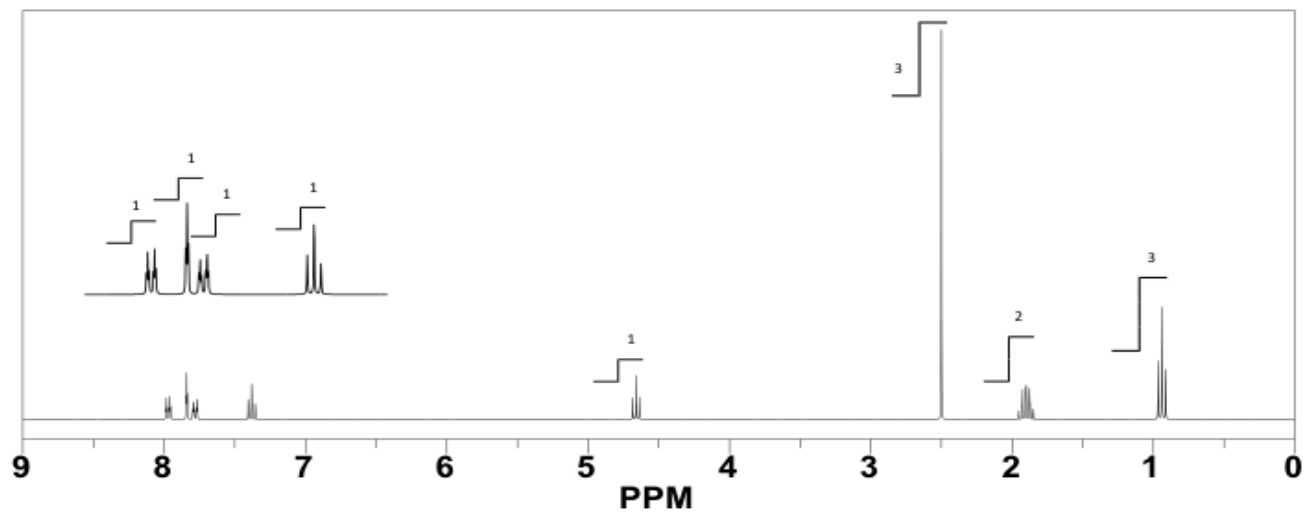
- This problem is similar to 11.3 in the text book. For each pair of indicated protons **fill in the blank** with their relationship by NMR spectroscopy. Choices are **unrelated**, **homotopic**, **enantiotopic** and **diastereotopic**.



1. The compound with formula $C_{11}H_{13}OCl$ gave the 1H - and ^{13}C -NMR spectra below
- Calculate the degree of unsaturation for this compound
 - Propose a structure that is consistent with the provided spectroscopic data.
 - In your final structure label the non-equivalent hydrogens with **a**, **b**, **c**... and write the same letter next to the corresponding peak in the spectrum.



There are 6 carbons between 120 – 140 ppm



2. The compound with formula $C_{15}H_{20}O$ gave the 1H - and ^{13}C -NMR spectra below.
- Calculate the degree of unsaturation for this compound
 - Propose a structure that is consistent with the provided spectroscopic data.
 - In your final structure label the non-equivalent hydrogens with **a**, **b**, **c**... and write the same letter next to the corresponding peak in the spectrum.

