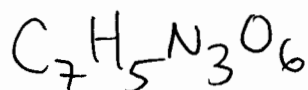


1. (36 points total) Use the information provided below and the IR and NMR spectra on the next page to answer the following questions.

a. (10 points) Determine the **molecular formula** that satisfies the following data (**circle** your final answer): EA (found): C, 37.02; H, 2.22; N, 18.50; and $M^+ = 227$

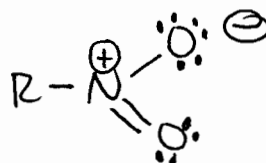


b. (6 points) Calculate the **Index of Hydrogen Deficiency (IHD)** for the molecule in a, above (**circle** your final answer).

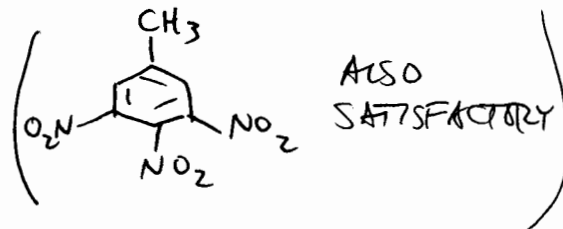
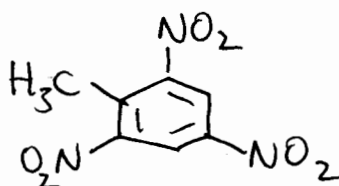
7

c. (5 points) An IR spectrum of the molecule in a appears on the following page. What functional group or groups correspond(s) to the **2 most intense** peaks in the spectrum? **Draw** the structure of this/these group(s), **showing all bonds** (i.e. single, double, triple).

NITRO GROUPS



d. (10 points) Using the information in a, b, and c, above, and the 1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra on the next page, determine a structure of this unknown molecule that is consistent with **all** data. **Draw the structure of this molecule below** (**circle** your final answer).



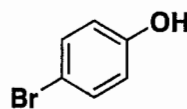
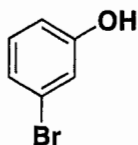
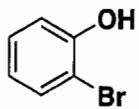
e. (5 points) **Provide an explanation** for the fact that the singlet at 9.4 ppm in the 1H NMR spectrum appears so far downfield.

2 NO_2 (e^- -WITHDRAWING) DESHIELD PROTONS ON AROMATIC RING SIGNIFICANTLY.

f. (EXTRA CREDIT, 5 points): What is this compound, and what is its most notorious physical property?

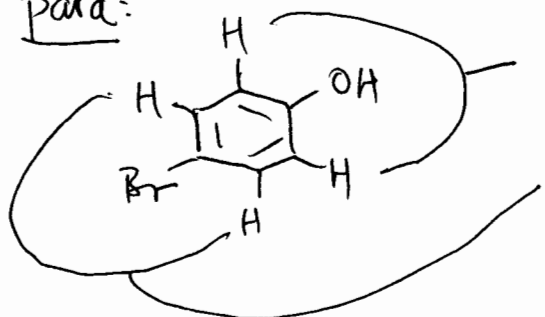
(2,4,6)-TRINITROTOWENE (TNT). EXPLOSIVE.

2. (20 points) Using only ^1H NMR spectroscopy, how would you conclusively distinguish between *all 3 isomers* (*ortho*, *meta*, and *para*) of bromophenol? Be as specific as necessary in order to differentiate *ortho* from *meta*, *meta* from *para*, and *ortho* from *para*. (Suggestion: Use chemical structures as part of your answer.)



SPIN-SPIN COUPLING CAN DIFFERENTIATE ALL 3 FROM ONE ANOTHER

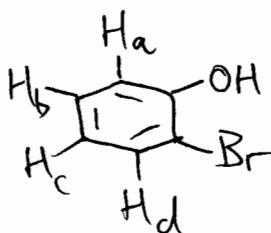
para:



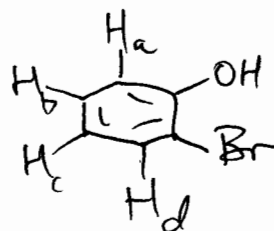
each 2H, d (or dd, $J=7-8, 2$)
 $J=7-8$

(meta coupling)
↑
DEPENDENT ON STRENGTH OF MAGNET USED, THIS COUPLING MAY OR MAY NOT BE EVIDENT IN ^1H NMR SPECTRUM.

ortho:



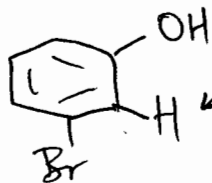
or



- $J_{\text{Ha}-\text{Hb}} : 7-8 \text{ Hz}$ } $\text{Ha} : \text{d}$
- $J_{\text{Hb}-\text{Ha}} : 7-8 \text{ Hz}$ } $\text{Hb} : \text{dd}$
- $J_{\text{Hb}-\text{Hc}} : 7-8 \text{ Hz}$ }
- $\text{Hc} : \text{SAME PATTERN AS Hb} : \text{dd}$
- $\text{Hd} : \text{" " " Ha} : \text{d}$

IF META COUPLINGS DETECTABLE, THEN EACH PROTON HAS 1 ADDITIONAL 2 Hz-COUPLING, i.e. $J_{\text{Ha}-\text{Hc}}$, $J_{\text{Hb}-\text{Hd}}$, etc.

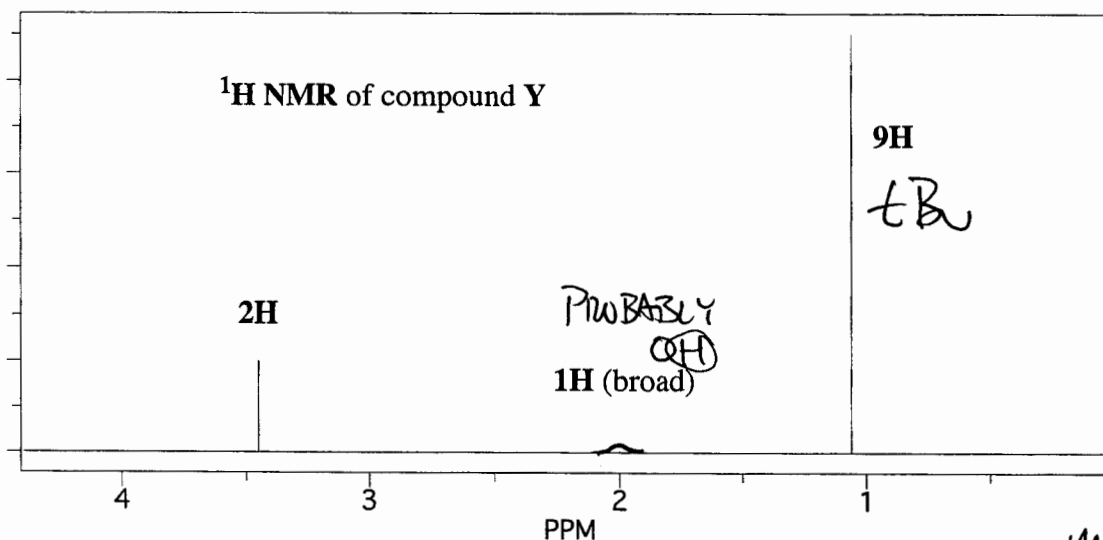
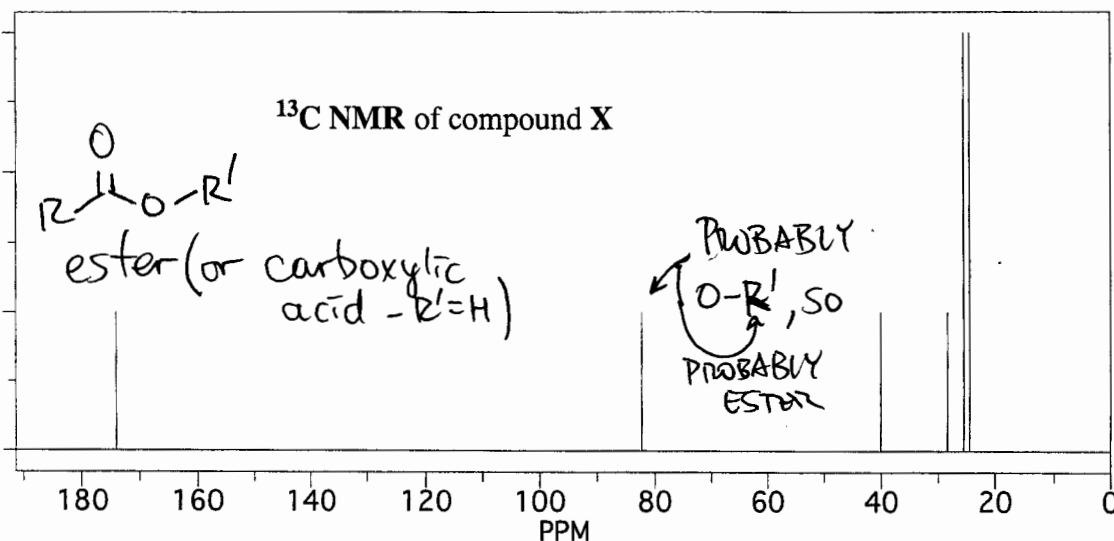
meta:



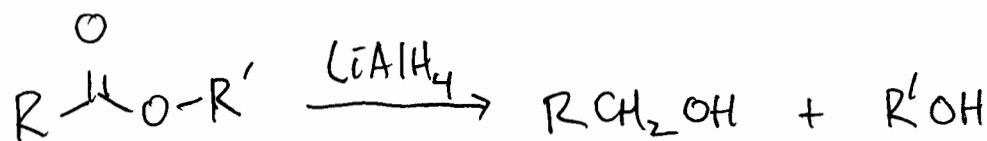
WILL BE SINGLET (ONLY ONE)

(dd or t OR ~~dd~~, $J=2, 2$ IF MAGNET OF HIGH ENOUGH FIELD)

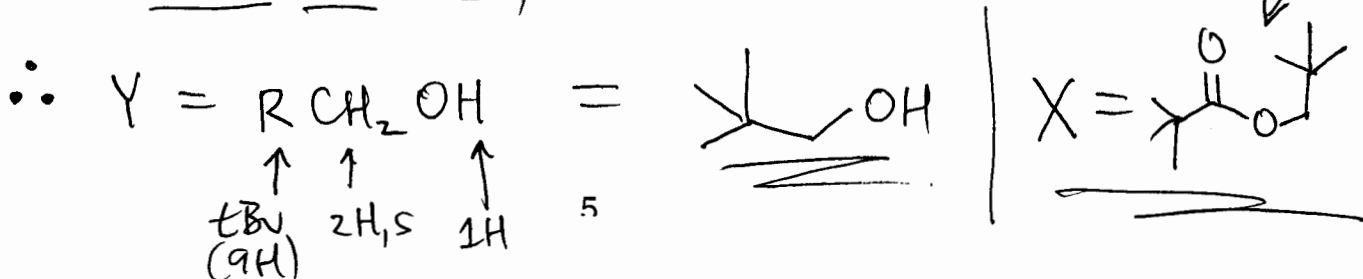
3. (20 points) An unknown compound X (containing only carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen) has $m/z = 172$ (M^+) and 115, and its ^{13}C NMR spectrum below. When treated with lithium aluminum hydride in ether, a single compound Y is produced, and its ^1H NMR spectrum is given below. In the space below the NMR spectra at the bottom of the page, draw the structures of X and Y. Circle your final answers and clearly indicate which is compound X (12 points) and which is compound Y (8 points).



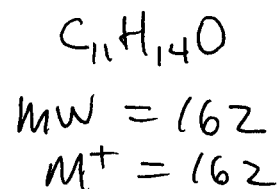
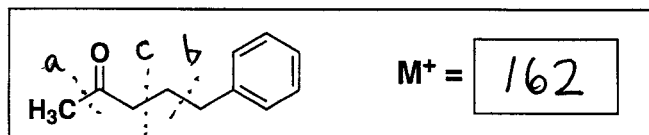
So:



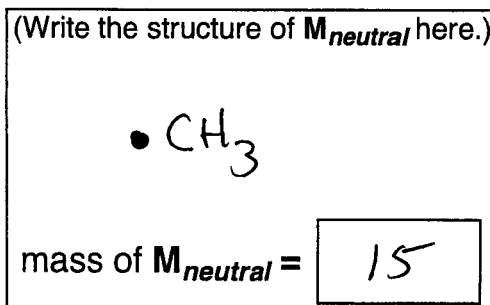
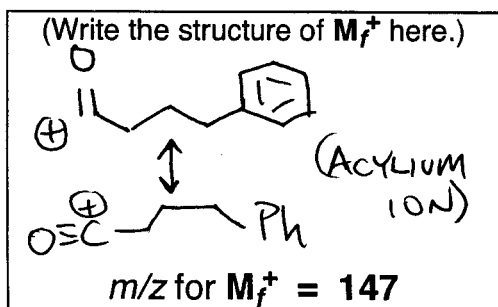
BUT $\text{RCH}_2 \equiv \text{R}'$, BECAUSE BOTH ALCOHOLS ARE "Y"



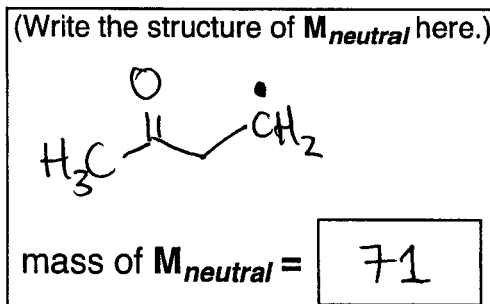
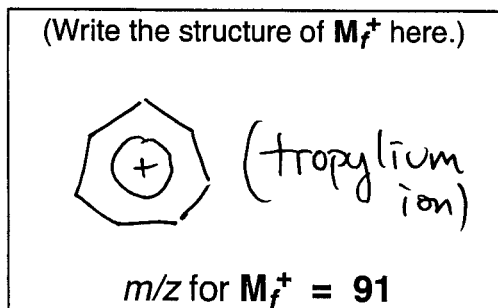
4. (24 points) Mass spectrometry was performed on 5-phenyl-2-pentanone (below), and several signals corresponding to fragments (M_f^+) were observed in the spectrum. Write the m/z value observed for M^+ in the box provided (3 points). In each question below the m/z value for M_f^+ is provided. Draw the structure of M_f^+ in the corresponding box (3 points each). Also, write the molecular weight of the neutral species ($M_{neutral}$) formed in each fragmentation in the boxes on the right (1 point each). Finally, draw the structure of each ($M_{neutral}$) in the boxes on the right (3 points each). **BE SURE TO INDICATE WHETHER EACH M_f^+ and EACH $M_{neutral}$ is a radical (i.e. has an unpaired electron).**



a.



b.



c.

McLafferty
 Rearrangement

