tms

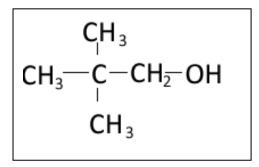
Chemical shift (ppm)

0.9-1.0

3.3-4.5

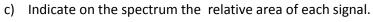
1-6 rably under different conditions)

1) Consider the molecule whose structural formula is shown below.



- a) Write the IUPAC name for the molecule. 2,2-dimethylpropan-1-ol
- b) In the box, on the right, draw the ¹HNMR spectrum of this molecule. Note that the hydrogen on the OH group creates a signal at 2.0 ppm.

The data sheet should be used to determine the ppm of each non-equivalent group of hydrogens.



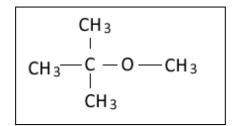
- d) How many signals are expected on the ¹³CNMR spectrum? 3
- 2) A compound has the molecular formula C₅H₁₂O. Its ¹HNMR spectrum is shown below.

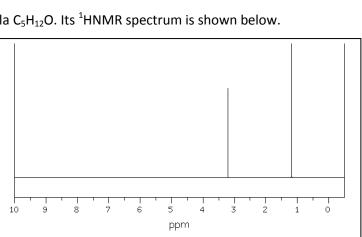
 $R-CH_3$

R-O-H

R-C**H**₂-OH, R₂-C**H**-OH

If the ¹³CNMR spectrum shows only three signals draw the structural formula of this compound in the box below.

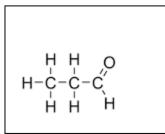


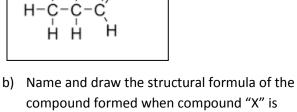


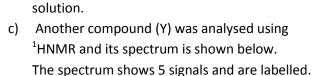
ppm

Type of proton

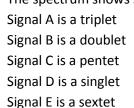
- 3) On the right is the 1 HNMR spectrum of an organic compound(X) with the molecular formula C_3H_6O . Three signals are visible, with two triplets at 9.5 and 0.8 ppm. A multiple peak signal at 3.0 ppm is also seen.
 - a) Draw the structural formula in the box below.



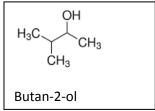




oxidised in the presence of acidified Cr₂O₇⁻²



a) Name and draw the structural formula of compound Y if its molecular formula is $C_4H_{10}O$.



- b) Draw the structural formula of the compound formed when compound "Y" is oxidised in the presence of acidified $Cr_2O_7^{-2}$ solution.
- c) To what group of compounds does this product belong? *Ketones*.
- d) What is the functional group of this class of compounds?
- e) To what group of compounds does "Y" belong? secondary alcohol

