

**King's Chemistry 123**  
**Spectroscopy Problems Practice**

1. Match the following three compounds to their  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum.

1,2-dichlorobenzene	A. $\delta$ 127, 129, 131, 135 ppm
1,3-dichlorobenzene	B. $\delta$ 128, 131, 133 ppm
1,4-dichlorobenzene	C. $\delta$ 117, 159 ppm

2. Assign a constitutional isomer of  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}$  to each  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum.

- a.  $\delta$  14, 23, 35 ppm
- b.  $\delta$  11.7, 22, 31, 32 ppm
- c.  $\delta$  28, 32 ppm

3. A and B, isomers of  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Cl}$ , have two and four peaks, respectively, in their  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra. Draw the structures of A and B.

4. An unknown compound ( $\text{C}_5\text{H}_8\text{O}$ ) has a strong absorbance in its IR spectrum at  $1745\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Its  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum has absorbances at  $\delta$  23, 38 and 220 ppm. Give the structure of the unknown compound.

5. The following page gives proton NMR spectra for three isomers of  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{Br}$ . Determine the structure that gave rise to each spectrum.