

# EKSAMEN

<b>Emnekode:</b> IRK31015	<b>Emnenavn:</b> Instrumentell analyse 2
<b>Dato:</b> 06.12.2018 <b>Sensurfrist:</b> 27.12.2018	<b>Eksamenstid:</b> 09:00 – 13:00
<b>Antall oppgavesider:</b> 6  <b>Antall vedleggsider:</b> 9	<b>Faglærer:</b> Birte J. Sjursnes – mobil: 472 62 307  <b>Oppgaven er kontrollert:</b> Ja
<b>Hjelpemidler:</b> «Book of data» eller andre godkjente formelsamlinger Godkjent kalkulator	
<b>Om eksamensoppgaven:</b>  <b>Alle hovedoppgaver teller likt</b>	
<b>Kandidaten må selv kontrollere at oppgavesettet er fullstendig</b>	



Vedlegg 1: Kromatografiparametere	til bruk i oppgave 2
Vedlegg 2: Typiske fragmenter i MS	til bruk i oppgave 5 og 7
Vedlegg 3: Typiske fragmenter mistet, MS	til bruk i oppgave 5 og 7
Vedlegg 4: Typiske absorpsjoner i IR	til bruk i oppgave 7
Vedlegg 5: Oversikt IR	til bruk i oppgave 7
Vedlegg 6: Oversikt NMR	til bruk i oppgave 6 og 7
Vedlegg 7: 13-regel og Karbon-hydrogenekvivalenter	til bruk i oppgave 7

## Oppgave 1

- a) Beskriv hvordan fordelingskromatografi arter seg for:
- 1) Væske – væske fordelingskromatografi i LC (LLC).
  - 2) Gass – væske fordelingskromatografi i GC (GLC).
- og forklar forskjeller.
- b) Van Deemter ligningen som beskriver båndspredning/sonespredning er gitt ved:

$$H = A + \frac{B}{u} + C_S u + C_M u$$

- 1) Gi en beskrivelse av hvilke prosesser som ligger til grunn for massetransferleddene  $C_S$  (massetransfer i stasjonær fase) og  $C_M$  (massetransfer i mobil fase) i et væske-væske fordelingsystem.
- 2) Forklar hvordan og hvorfor  $C_M$  påvirkes av temperatur, og viskositet for mobilfasen i et væske-væske fordelingsystem.
- 3) Forklar hvorfor  $B$  (longitudinal diffusjon) er viktigere i gasskromatografi enn i væskeskromatografi.

## Oppgave 2

- a) En LC analyse av komponentene A og B gav følgende resultat:

Uretardert forbindelse:	$t_0 = 3,10$ min	
A:	$t_R = 13,30$ min	$t_W = 1,07$ min
B:	$t_R = 14,10$ min	$t_W = 1,16$ min

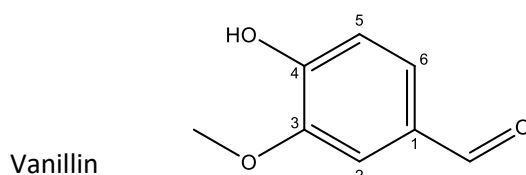
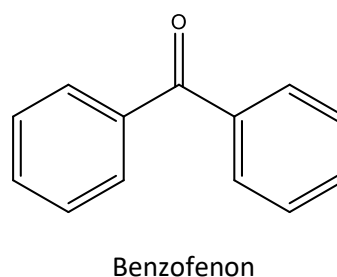
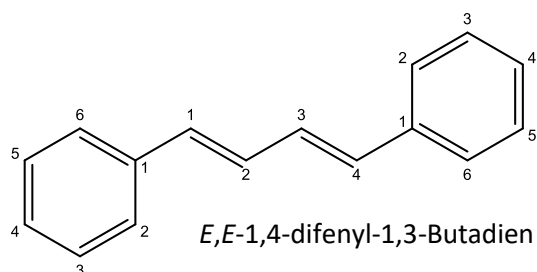
Svar på 1) og 2). Begge svarene skal begrunnes ved regning.

- 1) Ligger retensjonsfaktoren ( $k$ ) for A innenfor anbefalt område?
- 2) Er A og B grunnlinjeseparert?

- b) To forbindelser som analyseres ved GC har retensjonstider på 85 sekunder og 100 sekunder og en oppløsning ( $R_s$ ) på 1,5. Beregn hvor lang kolonnen er når platehøyden ( $H$ ) er 1,5 cm. Anta at toppbredden ( $w$ ) er lik for begge komponentene.
- c) Splitt, splittless og cool-on-column er ulike injeksjonsteknikker som benyttes for GC. Du skal IKKE beskrive teknikkene i detalj, men forklare hva som prinsipielt er forskjellig og hvilke typer prøver de benyttes for.

### Oppgave 3

- a) Følgende komponenter skal separeres på normal fase tyynnslukromatografi på silikagelplate:



- 1) Hvilket separasjonsprinsipp har man her? Begrunn svaret.
- 2) Angi i hvilken rekkefølge komponentene elueres. Rekkefølgen skal begrunnes.

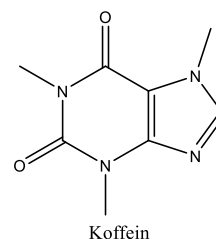
- b) Separasjonen i a) trenger optimalisering. Du har følgende løsemiddel tilgjengelig som du kan benytte i blanding med heksan:

Etanol, aceton (dimetylketon), metanol, acetonitrill (metylnitrill), toluen, petroleumseter (pet.eter), diklormetan, pentan, propanol, benzen.

- 1) Beskriv hvordan man systematisk kan teste ut løsemiddel/løsemiddelblandinger for optimalisering.
- 2) Du ønsker å teste ett løsemiddel av gangen. Velg 3 som du ønsker å teste og gi en begrunnelse for hvordan/hvorfor du velger disse løsemidlene.

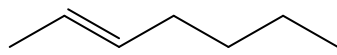
## Oppgave 4

- a) For væskrokromatografi benyttes begrepene «normal fase» og «omvendt fase».
- 1) Forklar hva som ligger i disse begrepene.
  - 2) Forklar om økt elueringsstyrke innebærer en økning eller reduksjon i polaritet for mobilfasen for hvert av systemene. Begrunn svaret.
  - 3) For en analyse på HPLC med omvendt fase fordelingskromatografi benyttes det en blanding av vann og acetonitrill (AcN). Må andelen vann eller acetonitrill økes for å øke elueringsstyrken? Begrunn svaret.
- b) Angi og begrunn hvilken metode du ville velge i hvert av tilfellene 1 til 3 for å oppnå ønsket resultat. Metodene skal velges fra de som er gjennomgått i faget.
- 1) Bestemme innhold av koffein i ulike drikkevarer.
  - 2) Bestemme om en vial som noen har glemt å merke inneholder heksanol eller heksanon.
  - 3) Bevise at en komponent i en prøve som har vært analysert på GC er amfetamin.

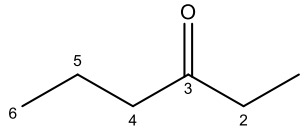


## Oppgave 5

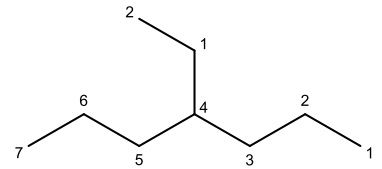
- a) EI (Electronimpact) og CI (Chemical Ionization) er to ioniseringsmetoder for MS. Gi en kort beskrivelse av metodene og angi fordeler og ulemper for hver.
- b) Angi 3 fragmenteringer som følger 3 ulike fragmenteringsregler. Du kan velge fritt blant komponentene under. Du skal både vise fragmentering og angi fragmenteringsregel.



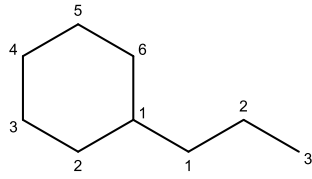
2-hepten



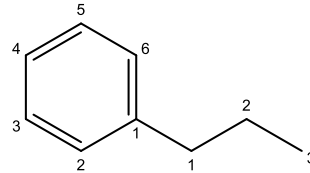
3-hexanon



4-etylheptan

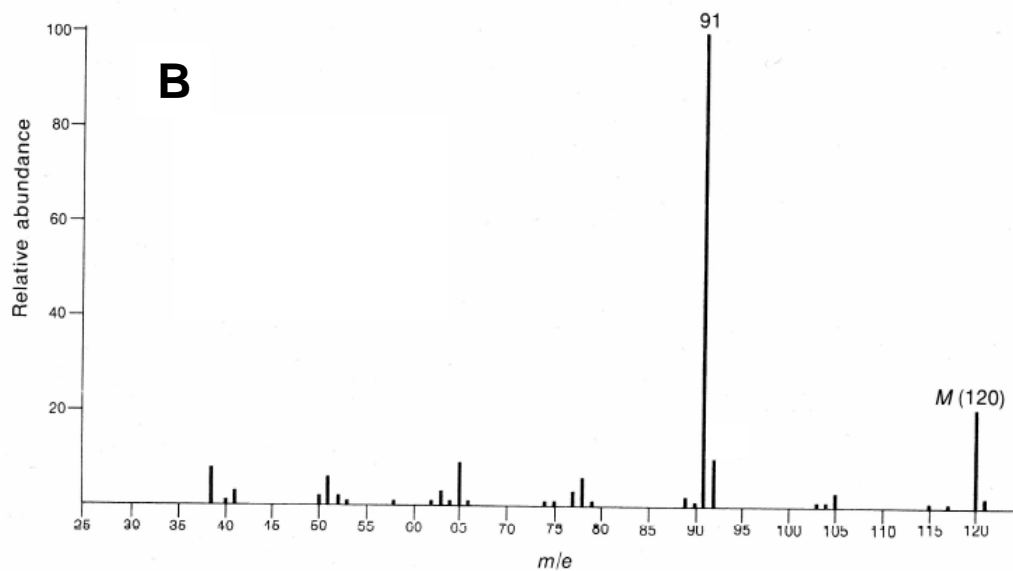
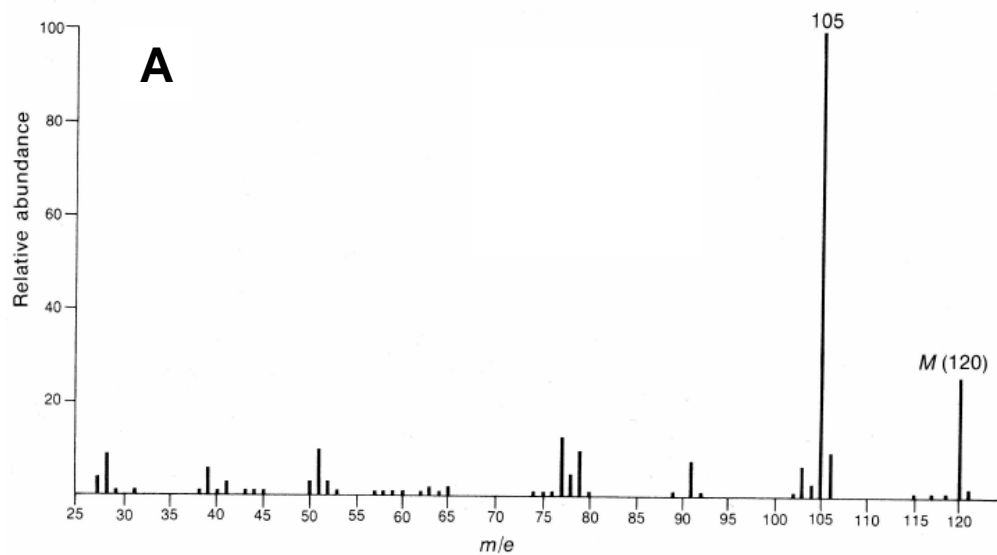


Propylsykloheksan



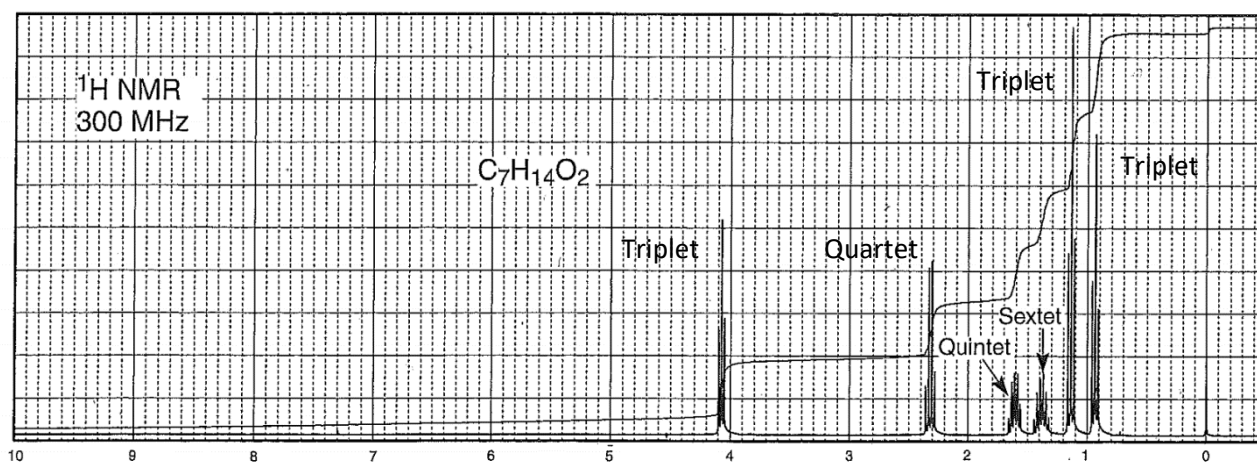
Propylbenzen

- b) Under er det vist 2 MS-spekter (**A** og **B**) av isomere monosubstituerte aromater med molekylformel  $C_9H_{12}$ . Foreslå struktur og vis hvordan fragmentering gir de angitte toppene i spektrene.



## Oppgave 6

- a) Topper i et NMR-spekter har ulike kjemiske skift, splittingsmønster og integraler.
- 1) Beskriv kort hvorfor protoner har ulike kjemiske skift, og hvilken informasjon dette gir når vi tolker NMR-spekter.
  - 2) Angi hvilken informasjon vi får fra splittingsmønster.
  - 3) Angi hvilken informasjon vi får fra integralene for toppene.
- b) Under er det vist ett  $^1\text{H}$  NMR-spekter av en ester av propansyre med formel  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$ . Toppene ved 1,15 og 2,35 ppm tilhører syredelen. Tegn struktur for esteren, og begrunn valgt struktur med toppene i spekteret (hver topp skal kobles til strukturen). For hver topp, med unntak av TMS ved 0 ppm, skal splittingsmønsteret forklares.



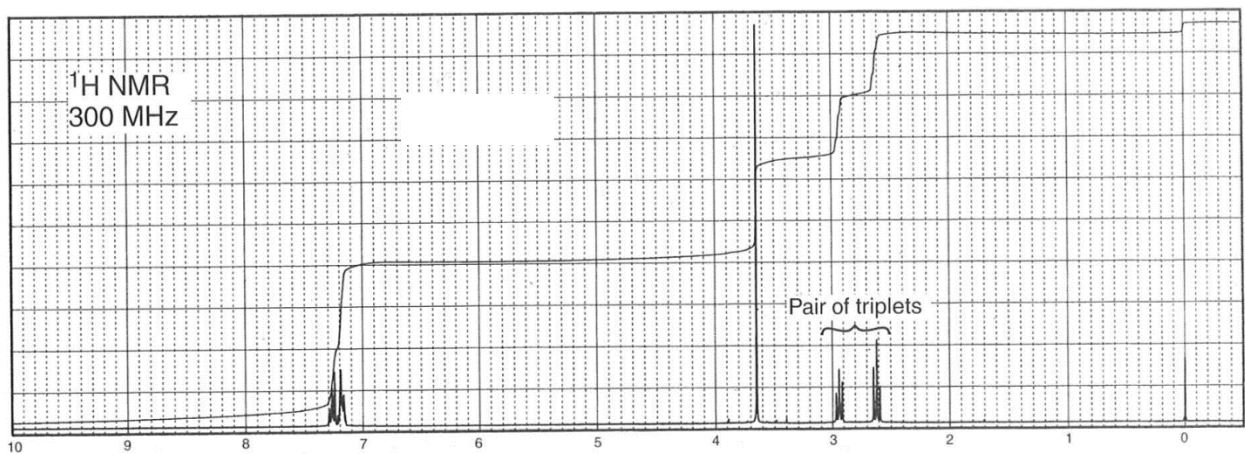
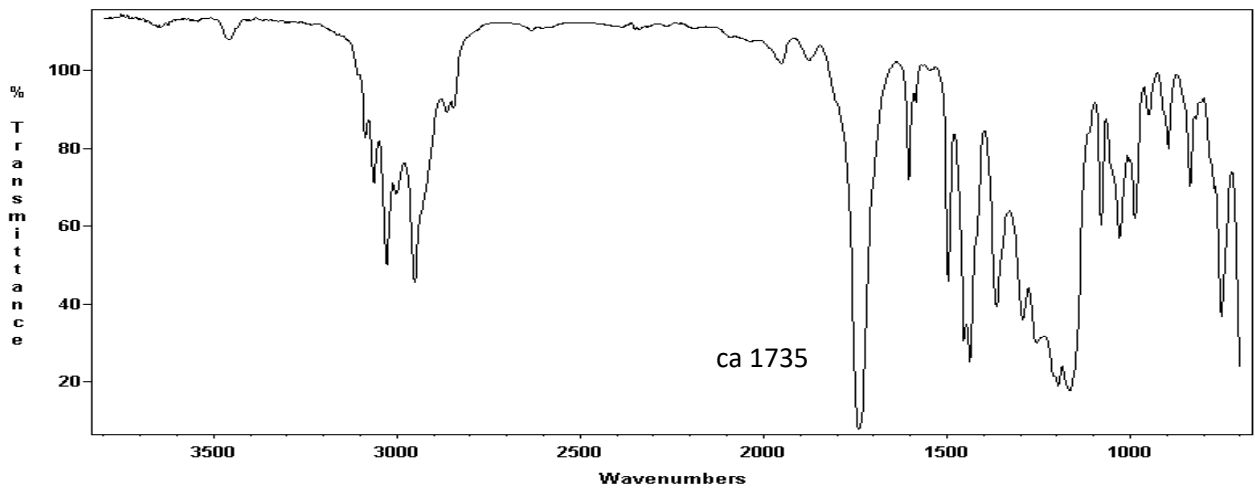
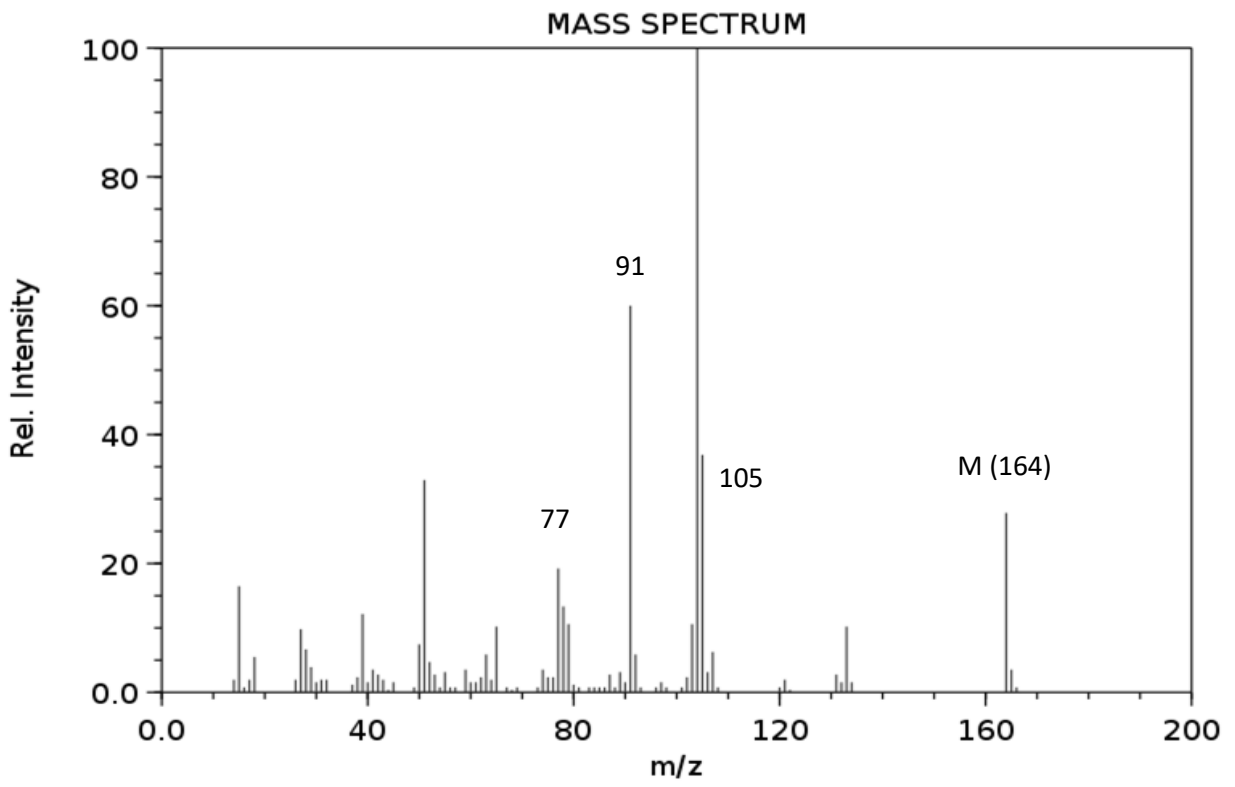
## Oppgave 7

En forbindelse har MS-, IR- og NMR-spekter som vist under.

NB! IR-spekteret er vanskelig å tolke i området 900 til 700  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

«Pair of triplets» i NMR spekteret betyr bare at det er to tripletter.

- a) Finn molekylformel ved bruk av "13-regelen" og beregning av hydrogenindeks/umettethet. Vis beregninger.
- b) Foreslå struktur basert på spektrene.
- c) Begrunn struktur ut fra topper i alle spektrene. Angi relevante topper for MS og IR. For  $^1\text{H}$  NMR skal både splittingsmønster og relativ plassering for alle topper forklares. Unntak er topp for TMS ved 0 ppm og splittingsmønster for toppene over 7 ppm.



## Kromatografi: Viktige parametre og sammenhenger

Parameter	Matematisk uttrykk	Forhold til andre størrelser etc.
Lineær mobilfasehastighet	$u = \frac{L}{t_0}$	$L$ er lengde av kolonne
Volum av mobilfase	$V_M = t_0 F$	$F$ er volumetriske hastighet i ml/sek
Retensjonsfaktor	$k = \frac{t_R - t_0}{t_0}$	$k = \frac{n_s}{n_m}$ , $k = K \times \frac{V_s}{V_M}$
Fordelingskonstant	$K = k \times \frac{V_M}{V_s}$	$K = \frac{C_s}{C_M}$
Separasjonsfaktor	$\alpha = \frac{t_2 - t_0}{t_1 - t_0}$	$\alpha = \frac{k_2}{k_1} = \frac{K_2}{K_1}$ også kalt selektivitetsfaktor
Oppløsningsevne	$R_s = \frac{t_2 - t_1}{\frac{1}{2}(t_{w1} + t_{w2})}$	$R_s = \frac{1}{4}(\alpha - 1)\sqrt{N} \left( \frac{\bar{k}}{1 + \bar{k}} \right)$ $\bar{k}$ er snittverdi av $k_1$ og $k_2$
Platetallet	$N = 16 \left( \frac{t_R}{t_w} \right)^2$	$N = 5,54 \left( \frac{t_R}{t_{w0.05}} \right)^2$
Platehøyden	$H = \frac{L}{N}$	

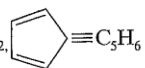


**APPENDIX B COMMON FRAGMENT IONS**

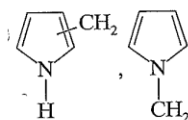
All fragments listed bear +1 charges. To be used in conjunction with Appendix C. Not all members of homologous and isomeric series are given. The list is meant to be suggestive rather than exhaustive.

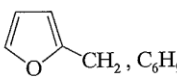



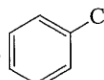
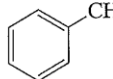

Appendix II of Hamming and Foster (1972). Table A-7 of McLafferty's (1993) interpretative book, and the high-resolution ion data of McLafferty (1982) are recommended as supplements.

*m/z* Ions<sup>a</sup>

- 14 CH<sub>2</sub>
- 15 CH<sub>3</sub>
- 16 O
- 17 OH
- 18 H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>4</sub>
- 19 F, H<sub>3</sub>O
- 26 C≡N, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>
- 27 C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>
- 28 C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>, CO, N<sub>2</sub> (air), CH=NH
- 29 C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CHO
- 30 CH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, NO
- 31 CH<sub>2</sub>OH, OCH<sub>3</sub>
- 32 O<sub>2</sub> (air)
- 33 SH, CH<sub>2</sub>F
- 34 H<sub>2</sub>S
- 35 <sup>35</sup>Cl<sup>b</sup>
- 36 H<sup>35</sup>Cl<sup>b</sup>
- 39 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>3</sub>
- 40 CH<sub>2</sub>C=N, Ar (air)
- 41 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>C=N + H, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>NH
- 42 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O
- 43 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>C=O, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N
- 44 CH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)H + H, CH<sub>3</sub>CHNH<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub> (air), NH<sub>2</sub>C=O, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N
- 45 CH<sub>3</sub>CH(OH), CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>OCH<sub>3</sub>, C(=O)OH
- 46 NO<sub>2</sub>
- 47 CH<sub>2</sub>SH, CH<sub>3</sub>S
- 48 CH<sub>3</sub>S + H
- 49 CH<sub>2</sub><sup>35</sup>Cl<sup>b</sup>
- 51 CH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>
- 53 C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>5</sub>
- 54 CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>C≡N
- 55 C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>7</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>=CHC=O
- 56 C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>8</sub>
- 57 C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>C=O
- 58 CH<sub>3</sub>C(=O)CH<sub>2</sub> + H, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CHNH<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>NCH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NHCH<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>S
- 59 (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>COH, CH<sub>2</sub>OC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>C(=O)CH<sub>2</sub> + H, CH<sub>3</sub>OCHCH<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>CHCH<sub>2</sub>OH, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CHOH
- 60 CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H + H, CH<sub>2</sub>ONO
- 61 CH<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub> + 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SH, CH<sub>2</sub>SCH<sub>3</sub>
- 65 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>
- 66 H<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>,  ≡C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>6</sub>
- 67 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>
- 68 CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>C≡N
- 69 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>9</sub>, CF<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>CH=CHC=O, CH<sub>2</sub>=C(CH<sub>3</sub>)C=O

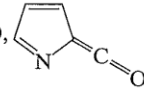
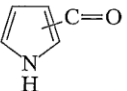
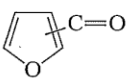
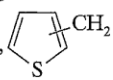
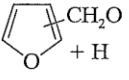
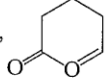
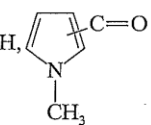
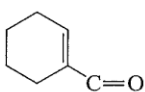
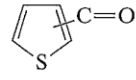
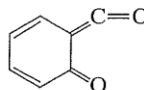
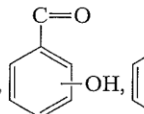
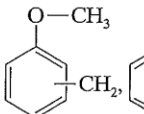
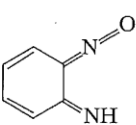
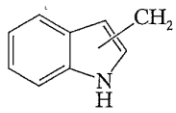
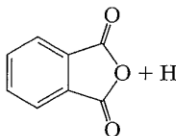
- 70 C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>
- 71 C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>C=O
- 72 C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>C(=O)CH<sub>2</sub> + H, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CHNH<sub>2</sub>, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>N=C=O, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NHCHCH<sub>3</sub> and isomers
- 73 Homologs of 59, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Si
- 74 CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> + H
- 75 CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> + 2H, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>CO<sub>2</sub> + 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>SC<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CSH, (CH<sub>3</sub>O)<sub>2</sub>CH, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SiOH
- 76 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>XY)
- 77 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>X)
- 78 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> + H
- 79 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub> + 2H, <sup>79</sup>Br<sup>b</sup>
- 80 CH<sub>3</sub>SS + H, H<sup>79</sup>Br<sup>b</sup>,



- 81 , C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>9</sub>
- 82 (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>C≡N, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>, C<sup>35</sup>Cl<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>
- 83 C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>11</sub>, CH<sup>35</sup>Cl<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>, 
- 85 , , C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>C=O, Cl<sup>35</sup>ClF<sub>2</sub><sup>b</sup>
- 86 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>C(=O)CH<sub>2</sub> + H, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>CHNH<sub>2</sub> and isomers
- 87 C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>, Homologs of 73, CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub>
- 88 CH<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> + H
- 89 CO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub> + 2H, 
- 90 , CH<sub>3</sub>CHONO<sub>2</sub>
- 91 (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub>, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH + H, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)C + 2H, (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub><sup>35</sup>Cl<sup>b</sup>, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)N
- 92 , (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)CH<sub>2</sub> + H

## APPENDIX B (Continued)

*m/z* Ions<sup>a</sup>

- 93  $\text{CH}_2^{79}\text{Br}^b$ ,  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_9$ ,  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{O}$ , 
- 94  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{O} + \text{H}$ , 
- 95 
- 96  $(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$
- 97  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{13}$ , 
- 98  + H
- 99  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}$ , 
- 100  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{CH}_2 + \text{H}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_{11}\text{CHNH}_2$
- 101  $\text{CO}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$
- 102  $\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_7 + \text{H}$
- 103  $\text{CO}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9 + 2\text{H}$ ,  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_{11}\text{S}$ ,  $\text{CH}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3)_2$
- 104  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CHONO}_2$
- 105  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHCH}_3$
- 106  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NHCH}_2$
- 107  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{HO}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{CH}_2$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4^{79}\text{Br}^b$
- 108  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{H}$ , 
- 109 
- 111 
- 119  $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_2$ ,  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CO}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{CH}_3$
- 120 
- 121  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}$ , , , 
- 122  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}$
- 123  $\text{F}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{C}=\text{O}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2 + 2\text{H}$
- 125  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}$
- 127 I
- 128 HI
- 130 
- 131  $\text{C}_3\text{F}_5$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}=\text{CHC}=\text{O}$
- 135  $(\text{CH}_2)_4^{79}\text{Br}^b$
- 138  $\text{CO}_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{OH} + \text{H}$
- 139  $^{35}\text{Cl}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4)\text{C}=\text{O}^b$
- 141  $\text{CH}_2\text{I}$
- 147  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Si}=\text{O}-\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_3$
- 149  + H
- 154  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2$

<sup>a</sup> Ions indicated as a fragment +*n*H (*n* = 1,2,3, . . .) are ions that arise via rearrangement involving hydrogen transfer.

<sup>b</sup> Only the more abundant isotope is indicated.




## APPENDIX C COMMON FRAGMENTS LOST

This list is suggestive rather than comprehensive. It should be used in conjunction with Appendix B, Table 5-19 of Hamming and Foster (1972) and Table A-5 of McLafferty (1993) are

recommended as supplements. All of these fragments are lost as neutral species.

Molecular Ion Minus	Fragment Lost (Inference Structure)
1	H·
2	2H·
15	CH <sub>3</sub> ·
16	O (ArNO <sub>2</sub> , amine oxides, sulfoxides); ·NH <sub>2</sub> (carboxamides, sulfonamides)
17	HO·
18	H <sub>2</sub> O (alcohols, aldehydes, ketones)
19	F·
20	HF
26	CH≡CH, ·CH≡N
27	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH·, HC≡N (aromatic nitrites, nitrogen heterocycles)
28	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub> , CO, (quinones) (HCN + H)
29	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ·, (ethyl ketones, ArCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub> ), ·CHO
30	NH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> ·, CH <sub>2</sub> O (ArOCH <sub>3</sub> ), NO (ArNO <sub>2</sub> ), C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>
31	·OCH <sub>3</sub> (methyl esters), ·CH <sub>2</sub> OH, CH <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
32	CH <sub>3</sub> OH, S
33	HS· (thiols), (·CH <sub>3</sub> and H <sub>2</sub> O)
34	H <sub>2</sub> S (thiols)
35	Cl·
36	HCl, 2H <sub>2</sub> O
37	H <sub>2</sub> Cl (or HCl + H)
38	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> N, F <sub>2</sub>
39	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>3</sub> , HC <sub>2</sub> N
40	CH <sub>3</sub> C≡CH
41	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub> ·
42	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>3</sub> , CH <sub>2</sub> =C=O, H <sub>2</sub> C <sup>H<sub>2</sub></sup> CH <sub>2</sub> , NCO, NCNH <sub>2</sub>
43	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> · (propyl ketones, ArCH <sub>2</sub> -C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> ), CH <sub>3</sub> C· (methyl ketones, CH <sub>3</sub> CG, where G = various functional groups), CH <sub>2</sub> =CH-O·, (CH <sub>3</sub> · and CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub> ), HCNO
44	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHOH, CO <sub>2</sub> (esters, anhydrides), N <sub>2</sub> O, CONH <sub>2</sub> , NHCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>
45	CH <sub>3</sub> CHOH, CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> O· (ethyl esters), CO <sub>2</sub> H, CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>
46	(H <sub>2</sub> O and CH <sub>2</sub> =CH <sub>2</sub> ), CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH, ·NO <sub>2</sub> (ArNO <sub>2</sub> )
47	CH <sub>3</sub> S·
48	CH <sub>3</sub> SH, SO (sulfoxides), O <sub>3</sub>
49	·CH <sub>2</sub> Cl
51	·CHF <sub>2</sub>
52	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>4</sub> , C <sub>2</sub> N <sub>2</sub>
53	C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>5</sub>
54	CH <sub>2</sub> =CH-CH=CH <sub>2</sub>
55	CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCHCH <sub>3</sub>

## APPENDIX C (Continued)

Molecular Ion Minus	Fragment Lost (Inference Structure)
56	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ , $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_3$ , $2\text{CO}$
57	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\cdot$ (butyl ketones), $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CO}$ (ethyl ketones, $\text{EtC}=\text{OG}$ , G = various structural units)
58	$\cdot\text{NCS}$ , ( $\text{NO} + \text{CO}$ ), $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3$ , $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$
59	$\text{CH}_3\text{OC}\cdot$ , $\text{CH}_3\text{CNH}_2$ , 
60	$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$ , $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{OH})_2$ (acetate esters) <sup>a</sup>
61	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{S}\cdot$ , 
62	( $\text{H}_2\text{S}$ and $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$ )
63	$\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$
64	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_4$ , $\text{S}_2$ , $\text{SO}_2$
68	$\text{CH}_2=\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$
69	$\text{CF}_3\cdot$ , $\text{C}_3\text{H}_9\cdot$
71	$\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\cdot$
73	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OC}\cdot$ 
74	$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$
75	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_3$
76	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$ , $\text{CS}_2$
77	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ , $\text{CS}_2\text{H}$
78	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ , $\text{CS}_2\text{H}_2$ , $\text{C}_5\text{H}_4\text{N}$
79	$\text{Br}\cdot$ , $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N}$
80	$\text{HBr}$
85	$\cdot\text{CClF}_2$
100	$\text{CF}_2=\text{CF}_2$
119	$\text{CF}_3-\text{CF}_2\cdot$
122	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$
127	$\text{I}\cdot$
128	$\text{HI}$

HVA HAR MAN MISTET

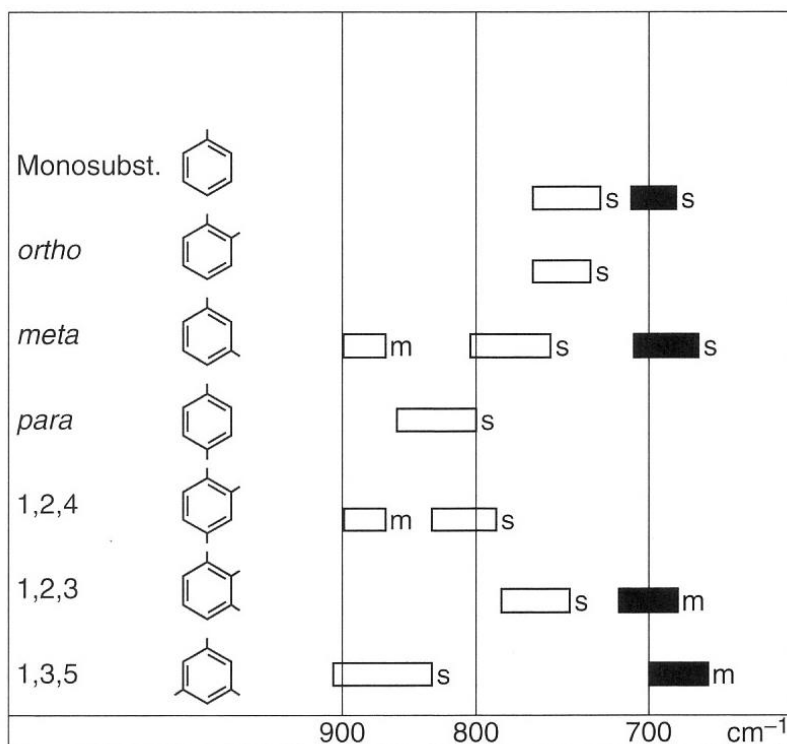
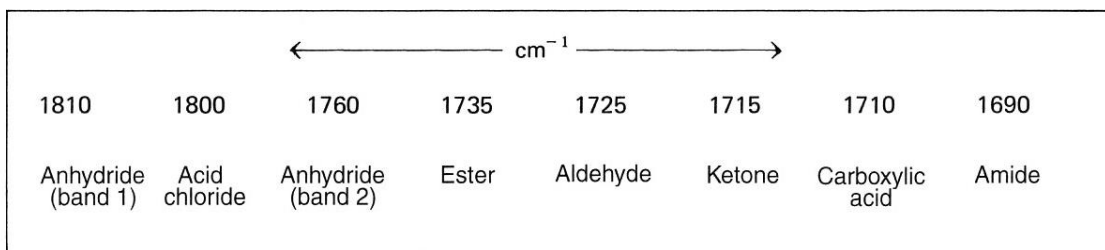
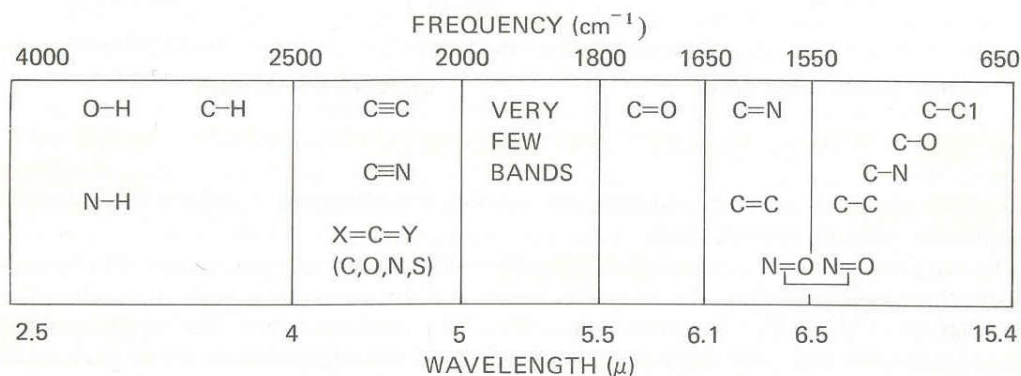
<sup>a</sup> McLafferty rearrangement.

TABLE 2-3 A Simplified Correlation Chart

	Type of Vibration	Frequency (cm <sup>-1</sup> )	Wavelength (μ)	Intensity	
C-H	Alkanes (stretch)	3000-2850	3.33-3.51	s	
	-CH <sub>3</sub> (bend)	1450 and 1375	6.90 and 7.27	m	
	-CH <sub>2</sub> - (bend)	1465	6.83	m	
	Alkenes	(stretch)	3100-3000	3.23-3.33	m
		(out-of-plane bend)	1000-650	10.0-15.3	s
	Aromatics	(stretch)	3150-3050	3.17-3.28	s
		(out-of-plane bend)	900-690	11.1-14.5	s
	Alkyne (stretch)	ca. 3300	ca. 3.03	s	
	Aldehyde		2900-2800	3.45-3.57	w
		2800-2700	3.57-3.70	w	
C-C	Alkane	not interpretatively useful			
C=C	Alkene	1680-1600	5.95-6.25	m-w	
	Aromatic	1600 and 1475	6.25 and 6.78	m-w	
C≡C	Alkyne	2250-2100	4.44-4.76	m-w	
C=O	Aldehyde	1740-1720	5.75-5.81	s	
	Ketone	1725-1705	5.80-5.87	s	
	Carboxylic Acid	1725-1700	5.80-5.88	s	
	Ester	1750-1730	5.71-5.78	s	
	Amide	1670-1640	6.00-6.10	s	
	Anhydride	1810 and 1760	5.52 and 5.68	s	
	Acid Chloride	1800	5.56	s	
	C-O	Alcohols, Ethers, Esters, Carboxylic Acids, Anhydrides	1300-1000	7.69-10.0	s
O-H	Alcohols, Phenols				
	Free	3650-3600	2.74-2.78	m	
	H-Bonded	3500-3200	2.86-3.13	m	
	Carboxylic Acids	3400-2400	2.94-4.17	m	
N-H	Primary and Secondary Amines and Amides (stretch)	3500-3100	2.86-3.23	m	
	(bend)	1640-1550	6.10-6.45	m-s	
C-N	Amines	1350-1000	7.4-10.0	m-s	
C=N	Imines and Oximes	1690-1640	5.92-6.10	w-s	
C≡N	Nitriles	2260-2240	4.42-4.46	m	
X=C=Y	Allenes, Ketenes, Isocyanates, Isothiocyanates	2270-1950	4.40-5.13	m-s	
N=O	Nitro (R-NO <sub>2</sub> )	1550 and 1350	6.45 and 7.40	s	
S-H	Mercaptans	2550	3.92	w	
S=O	Sulfoxides	1050	9.52	s	
	Sulfones, Sulfonyl Chlorides, Sulfates, Sulfonamides		1375-1300 and	7.27-7.69 and	s
			1200-1140	8.33-8.77	s
C-X	Fluoride	1400-1000	7.14-10.0	s	
	Chloride	800-600	12.5-16.7	s	
	Bromide, Iodide	<667	>15.0	s	

TABLE 2-4 Base Values for Absorptions of Bonds

OH	3600 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	2.8 $\mu$	$\text{C}\equiv\text{C}$	2150 $\text{cm}^{-1}$	4.6 $\mu$
NH	3500	2.9	$\text{C}=\text{O}$	1715	5.8
CH	3000	3.3	$\text{C}=\text{C}$	1650	6.1
$\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$	2250	4.4	$\text{C}-\text{O}$	1100	9.1



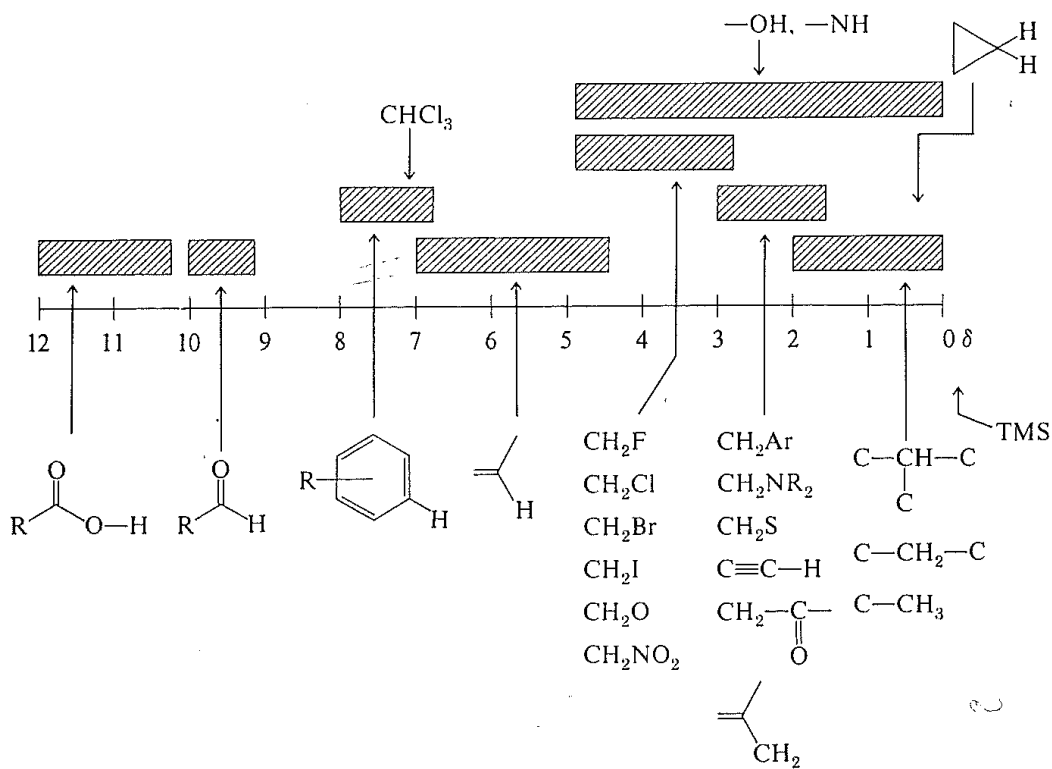
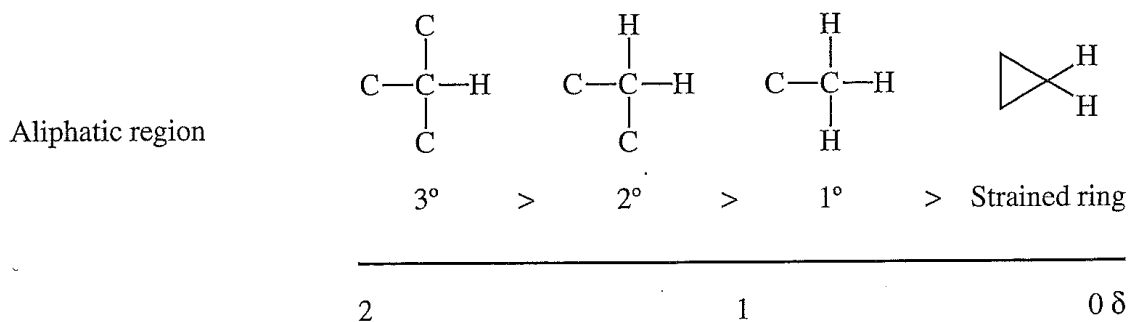


FIGURE 3.20 A simplified correlation chart for proton chemical shift values.

**Fordeling i alifatisk region (CH, CH<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>)**



## 13-Regel og Tabell karbon-hydrogenekvivalenter

## Vedlegg 7

13-regel:  $\frac{M}{13} = n + \frac{r}{13}$  og  $U = \frac{(n - r + 2)}{2}$

Tabell over karbon-hydrogenekvivalenter for en del atomer

Adder	Trekk fra	Adder $\Delta U$
C	H <sub>12</sub>	7
H <sub>12</sub>	C	-7
O	CH <sub>4</sub>	1
O <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	2
O <sub>3</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	3
N	CH <sub>2</sub>	½
N <sub>2</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	1
S	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	2
<sup>35</sup> Cl	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>11</sub>	3
<sup>79</sup> Br	C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	-3
<sup>79</sup> Br	C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>19</sub>	4
F	CH <sub>7</sub>	2
Si	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>	1
P	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	2
I	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>19</sub>	0
I	C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>7</sub>	7