

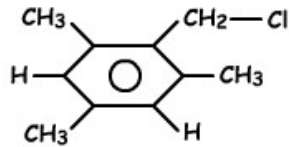
Chimie analytique

3^{ème} année docteur en pharmacie

Série TD 7 <La spectroscopie RMN>

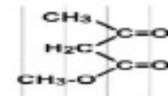
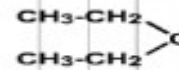
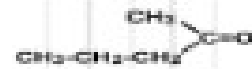
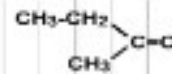
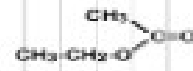
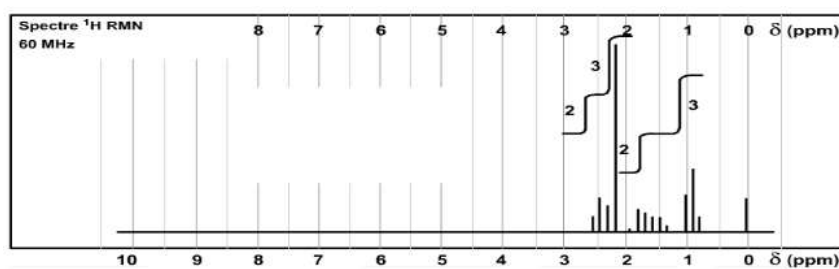
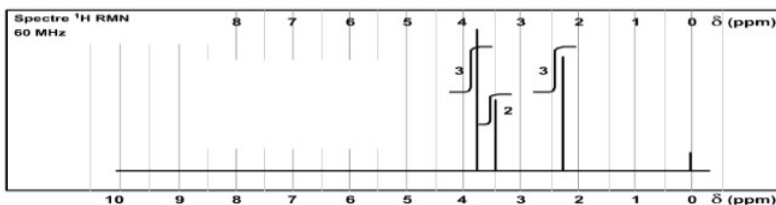
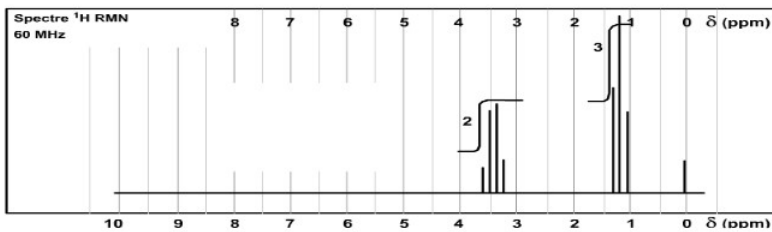
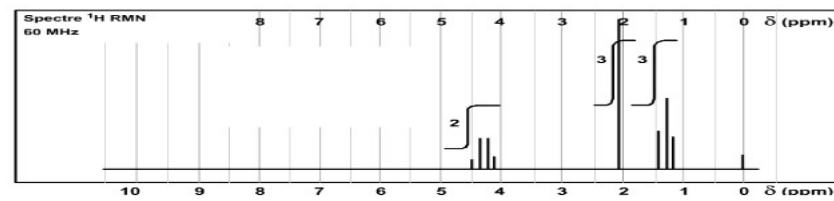
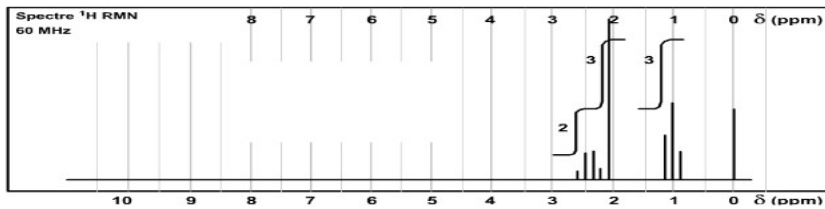
Exercice 1 :

Combien de signaux peut-on attendre pour le spectre de ce composé ?



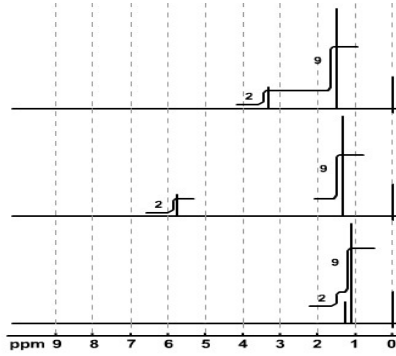
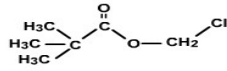
Exercices 2 :

Attribuer chaque spectre à une molécule

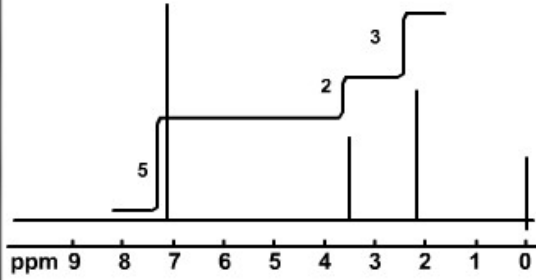
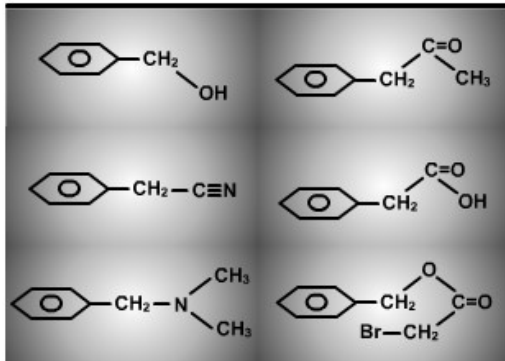


Exercice 3 :

A quel spectre correspond ce composé ?



Exercice 4 :

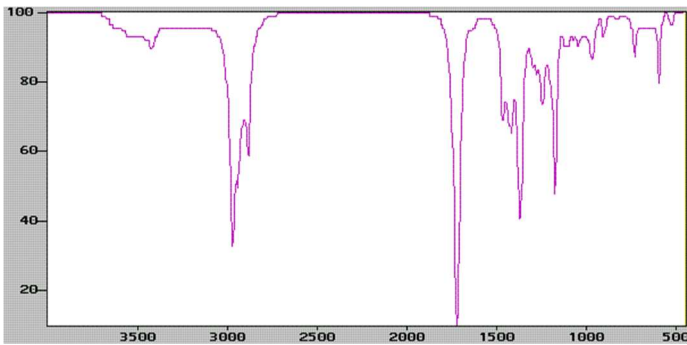


Voici 6 formules développées.

A laquelle de ces formules correspond le spectre affiché ?

Exercice 5 :

On considère une molécule de formule brute $C_7H_{14}O$. En examinant ses spectres IR et RMN (reconstitué), déduisez sa formule semi-développée.



Courbe intégrale:

a = 18mm

b = 6mm

c = 4 mm

$C_7H_{14}O$

