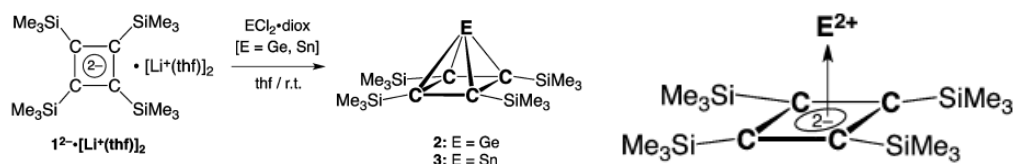


HW 2	Multinuclear NMR	Name:	
Points:	C6800	Date:	
Max. 100 points	Spring 2017	Version A	

1. (2 pts) The ^{119}Sn NMR resonance of the Sn atom at the apex of the square pyramid in **3** was found to be extraordinarily shielded, being observed at -2441.5 ppm. The value closely approaches those of the stannocene derivatives, with their record high-field tin resonances appearing in the range from -2100 to -2300 ppm. Explain these observations considering the two resonance structures of pyramidane **3**, covalent and ionic. Which one is more important?

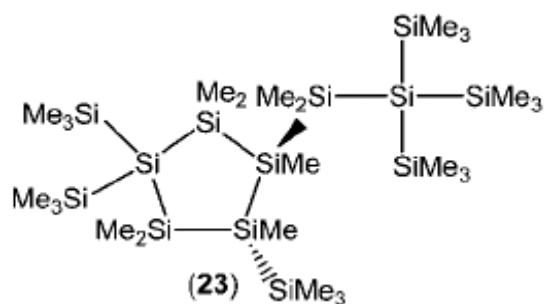
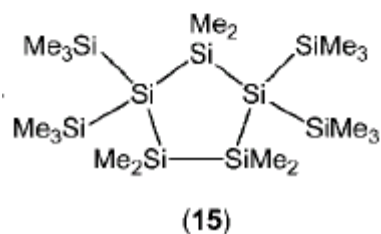
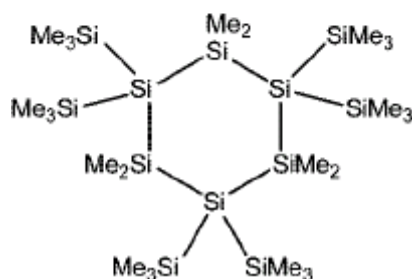
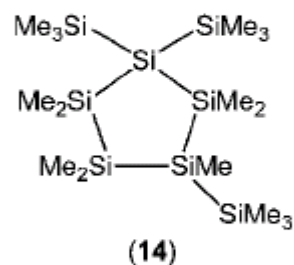
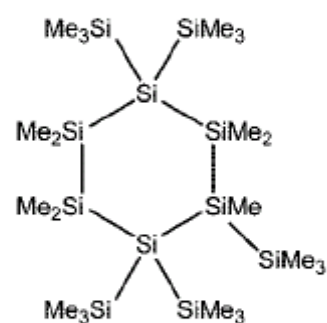
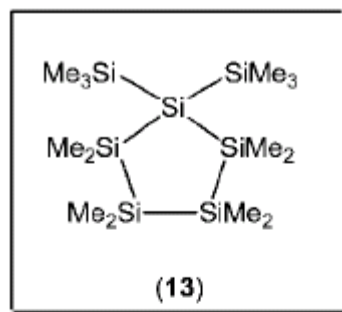
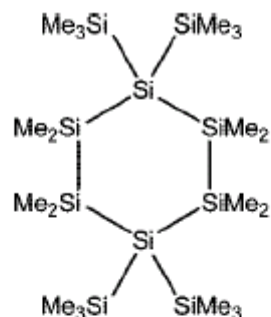


2. (38 pts) Draw all possible complexes $[\text{PF}_x(\text{CN})_{6-x}]$ ($x = 0 - 6$) and predict multiplicities of signals in ^{31}P and ^{19}F NMR spectra (number of resonances, name of a multiplet, and the relative intensities of lines in a multiplet).

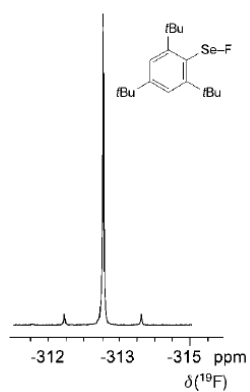
x	Molecule	^{31}P	^{19}F
6			
5			
4			

and so on....

3. (44 pts) Find the symmetry point groups of the following molecules. How many signals do you expect in the ^1H and ^{29}Si NMR spectra. Mark all geminal groups in these molecules as homotopic (**H**), enantiotopic (**E**) and diastereotopic (**D**).



4. (4 pts) Explain the ^{19}F $\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum the following molecule.



5. (12 pts) Calculate relative populations of Te isotopologues of this cation. (Disregard the Se isotopes, use $\sigma = 2$, for the two-fold axis that interchanges the Te atoms)

