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**RO-003-001506**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sc. (Sem. V) (CBCS) Examination**

**February - 2019**

**Chemistry - 502**

*(Organic Chemistry & Spectroscopy)*

*(Old Course)*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 001506**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

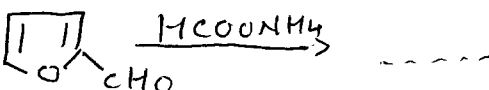
[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) Total three questions, all are compulsory.  
(2) The figures to the right side indicate the marks of the sub-questions.

**1 Answer the following : 20**

(1) Complete it : Nicotine  $\xrightarrow[\text{KMnO}_4]{\text{Oxidation}}$  .....

(2) Write structure of  $\alpha$ -picoline.

(3) Complete it :  .....

(4) Give IUPAC name of

(i)  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_3$

(ii)  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}$

(5) Give the example of Aldopentose.

(6) Complete it : P-methoxy aniline  $\xrightarrow[\Delta]{\text{Urea}}$  .....

(7) Complete it : Isobutyl benzene  $\xrightarrow[\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}]{\text{Anhy. AlCl}_3}$  .....

(8) Complete it : Diphenyl amine + Sulphur  $\xrightarrow[\text{High Temp.}]{\text{I}_2}$  .....

- (9) Complete it : Coniine  $\xrightarrow{\text{Zn dust}}$  .....
- (10) Give structure and uses of saccharin.
- (11) Define law of inversion.
- (12) Give point group of  $\text{PCl}_5$ .
- (13) Give point group of  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$ .
- (14) Give useful range of IR spectra.
- (15) Give the name of various components of U.V. spectrophotometer (instrument).
- (16) Give possible transition in Aniline in U.V. spectra.
- (17) Write approximately IR frequency of Acetic Anhydride.
- (18) Why  $\beta$ -kerotene is coloured ?
- (19) Which material is used for prism in IR spectra ?
- (20) Give one example of  $D_{2d}$  point group and its symmetry elements.

2 (a) Answer the following : (any three)

6

(1) Give one synthesis of Dulcin.



(3) Explain reaction of Fructose with HCl.

(4) Give synthesis of catechol from Veratric acid.

(5) Give one synthesis of Dioxane.

(6) Give synthesis of pyrimidine from 1,3-diamino propane.

(b) Answer the following : (any three) 9

- (1) Give synthesis of Ibuprofen.
- (2) Prove that  $-\text{CH}_2$  group is present between isoquinoline and benzene ring in papaverine.
- (3) Give synthesis of Coniine by Bergmann method.
- (4) Give synthesis of Morpholine from ethylene oxide.
- (5) Give synthesis of saccharin from Anthranilic acid.
- (6) Give synthesis of Adrenaline.

(c) Answer the following : (any two) 10

- (1) Give synthesis and uses of Orange-II.
- (2) Give the conversion of D-Glucose into D-Fructose and D-Fructose to D-Glucose.
- (3) Explain Hoffman rearrangement with example.
- (4) Explain constitution of papaverine.
- (5) Explain constitution of Nicotine.

3 (a) Answer the following : (any three) 6

- (1) Explain  $\pi - \pi^*$  electronic transition in U.V. spectra.
- (2) Explain law of multiplication with example.
- (3) For  $\text{NH}_3$  molecule prove that :  
$$C_3 \times \sigma_{\text{va}} \neq \sigma_{\text{va}} \times C_3$$
- (4) Write expected IR frequency of p-amino benzaldehyde.
- (5) Calculate theoretical number of vibrational degree of freedom in HCN and Aniline.
- (6) Explain Auxochrome in U.V. Spectra.

(b) Answer the following : (any three) 9

- (1) Write difference between  $C_n$  and  $S_n$ .
- (2) Find out point group of Cis planner  $H_2O_2$  and construct multiplication table for it.
- (3) Explain Bathochromic and Hipsocromic shift in U.V. spectra.
- (4) Distinguish phenyl acetic acid and p-Toluec acid by IR spectra.
- (5) Explain steric hindrance in Diphenyl compound.
- (6) Assign the structure to a compound from the following spectral data :

$$\text{M.F.} = C_6H_{14}O$$

$$\text{IR} = 2990, 2850, 1465, 1450 \text{ and } 1200-1100 \text{ cm}^{-1}.$$

(c) Answer the following : (any two) 10

- (1) Discuss the factor affecting on the bands of carbony ( $C = O$ ) group in IR spectra.
- (2) Explain law of association for  $NH_3$  molecule.

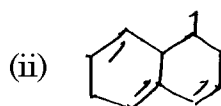
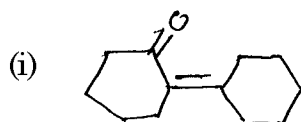
$$A(B \times C) = (A \times B)C \text{ where } A = C_3, B = \sigma_{v_1}, C = \sigma_{v_3}$$

- (3) What are P. Q. R. branches of spectra ? Derive their equation.
- (4) Assign the structure to a compound from the following spectral data :

$$\text{M.F.} = C_5H_7NO_2$$

$$\text{IR} = 2990, 2840, 2250, 1735, 1465, 1455 \text{ and } 1210 \text{ cm}^{-1}.$$

- (5) Calculate  $\lambda_{\max}$  for the following compound :



## SPECTRAL DATA

U.V. :

Empirical rules for Dienes :

(A) Homoannular  $\lambda = 253$  nm.      (b) Heteroannular  $\lambda = 215$  nm.

Increments for double bond extending conjugation	30 nm.	30 nm.
Exocyclic double bond	5	5
Alkyl substitution or ring residue	5	5
Homocyclic Diene components	39	39
Polar groups :		
- OCOCH <sub>3</sub>	0	0
- OR, -OH	6	6
- Cl, -Br	5	5
- NR <sub>2</sub>	60	60

(C) Simple Diene :

Parent  $\lambda = 217$  nm.

Polar groups :

Alkyl subst for ring residue	5 nm
-Cl, -Br	17
-OH	5
-OR	5
-NR <sub>2</sub>	60
-SR	30

(D) Empirical Rules for Enones and Dienones :

(a) Z = C	$\lambda$
(1) 6 membered ring or acyclic	215
(2) 5 membered ring	202
(b) Z = H	207
(c) Z = OH or OR	193
(d) Acyclic dienone	245
Increment for :	
Double bond extending conjugation	30
Alkyl group of ring residue	$\alpha$ 10
	$\beta$ 12
	$\gamma$ or higher 18
Exocyclic double bond position	5
Homocyclic diene component	39

Polar groups	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$	$\delta$ other
-Cl	15	12	.	.
-OH	35	30	50	50
-OR	35	30	17	31
-NR <sub>2</sub>	.	93	.	.
-O	.	75	.	.
-NHCOR	.	95	.	.
-OCOCH <sub>2</sub>	6	6	.	6
-SR	.	85	.	.
-Br	25	30	.	.
-NO <sub>2</sub>	.	95	.	.

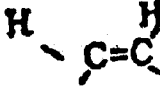
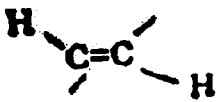
(e) Empirical Rules for Benzoyl Derivative :

Parent Chromophor :	mm
Z = alkyl or ring residue	246
Z = H	250
Z = -OH or -OR	230

Increment for each substituent :	O	M	P
Alkyl or ring residue	3	9	10
-OH; -OCH <sub>3</sub> -OR	7	7	25
-O	11	20	78
-Cl	0	0	10
-Br	2	2	15
-NH <sub>2</sub>	13	13	58
-NHCOCH <sub>2</sub>	20	20	45
-NHCH <sub>3</sub>	.	.	73
-N(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	20	20	85

Infra - Red Data

Alkene (stretching)	-C-H	2850-2960(v)
Alkene	=C-H	3100-3200(m)
Alkyene	=C-H	3200-3300(s)
Aromatic	ArC-H	3010-3100(m)
Aromatic ring	C=C	1500-1600(v) (two to three)
Alkene	>C=C<	1610-1680(v)
Alkyene	-C=C <sup>2</sup>	2100-2260(s)
Alkene (Bending)	-C-H	1340(w)
	-C(C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	1430-1470(m) & 1850-1885(s)
	-C(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	1365 (s)
Aldehyde	-C-H	2820-2000(w) & 2850-2760(s)
Aldehyde	C=O	1740-1720(s)
Ketone	C=O	1725-1710(s)
Carboxylic acid	C=O	1725-1705(s)
Ester	C=O	1750-1730(s)
Amide	C=O	1670-1640(s)
Anhydride	C=O	1810-1860(s) & 1740-1790
Alcohols; Ethers, esters		
Carboxylic acids, Anhydride	C=O	1800-1000(s)

<b>Alcohols, phenols :</b>		
Free	O-H	3650-3600(sh)
bonded	O-H	3500-3200(b)
<b>Carboxylic acids</b>		
Free	O-H	3500-3650(m)
H-bonded	O-H	2500-3200(b)
amines (stretch)	N-H	3300-3500(m)
Bnding	-N-H	1640-1550(m)
Nitrile	-C=N	2210-2280(s)
Ether	-O-	1070-1150(s)
Alkene bending		-690(s)
disubstituted Cis.		
disubstituted Trans.		960-970(s)
<b>Aromatic substitution :</b>		
Type C-H out of plane bending		
No. of adjacent H atom.		range cm
5		750(s) & 700(s)
4		750
3		780
2		830
1		850