ST.JOSEPH’S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS) VISAKHAPATNAM

III SEMESTER  **CHEMISTRY** TIME:4HRS/WEEK

CH 3202(3) **ORGANICCHEMISTRY&SPECTROSCOPY** MAX.MARKS:100

20-21 admitted batch-“20AH” **SYLLABUS**

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:** To enable the students to

* Understand and apply the principles of Stereochemistry, the knowledge of which is essential for establishing the structure and understanding organic reactions mechanism.
* Use the synthetic chemistry learnt in this course to do functional group transformations
* Propose plausible mechanisms for any relevant reaction .
* Describe and explain the functionality of Organic Compounds by molecular spectroscopic studies, UV, IR, NMR along with conceptual knowledge which is incorporated in the industrial manufacturing as the starting raw materials

**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the course, the student will be able to;

* Understand and apply the principles of Stereochemistry, the knowledge of which is essential for establishing the structure and understanding organic reactions mechanism.
* Use the synthetic chemistry learnt in this course to do functional group transformations propose plausible mechanisms for any relevant reaction .
* Describe and explain the functionality of Organic Compounds by molecular spectroscopic studies, UV, IR, NMR and conceptual knowledge which is essential in the industrial manufacturing sector.

**COURSE:**

## UNIT – I : STEREOCHEMISTRY OF CARBON COMPOUNDS :

Molecular representations- Wedge, Fischer, Newman and Saw-Horse formulae.

Optical isomerism: Optical activity- wave nature of light, plane polarised light, optical rotation and specific rotation.

Chiral molecules- definition and criteria(Symmetry elements)- Definition of enantiomers and diastereomers – Explanation of optical isomerism with examples- Glyceraldehyde, Lactic acid, Alanine, Tartaric acid, 2,3-dibromopentane.

D,L, R,S and E,Z- configuration with examples.

Definition of Racemic mixture – Resolution of racemic mixtures (any 3 techniques)

## 2. ALCOHOLS & PHENOLS:

Alcohols: preparation, properties and relative reactivity of 1°, 2°, 3° alcohols, Bouvaelt Blanc Reduction; Oxidation of idols by periodic acid and lead tetracetate, Pinacol- Pinacolonere arrangement;

CH 3202(3) ::2::

**PHENOLS:** Preparation and properties; Acidity and factors effectingit, Ring substitution reactions, Reimer–Tiemann and Kolbe’s–Schmidt Reactions, Fries and Claisenre arrangements with mechanism;

## UNIT- II: CARBONYL COMPOUNDS:

* Structure, reactivity, preparation and properties;Nucleophilic additions, Nucleophilic addition elimination reactions with ammonia derivatives Mechanisms of Aldol and Benzoin condensation, Claisan-Schmidt, Perkin, Cannizzaro and Wittig reaction, Beckmannhalo form reaction and Baeyer Villiger oxidation, α- substitution reactions, oxidations and reductions (Clemmensen, wolf – kishner, with LiAlH4 &NaBH4).
* Addition reactions of α, β-unsaturated carbonyl compounds: Michael addition. Active methylene compounds: Keto Enoltautomerism. Preparation and synthetic applications of diethylmalonate and ethyl acetoacetate.

**UNIT – III: CARBOXYLIC ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES:**

* General methods of preparation, physical properties and reactions of monocarboxylic acids, effect of Substituents on acidic strength.Typical reactions of dicarboxylic acids,hydroxyl acids and unsaturated acids.
* Preparationandreactionsofacidchlorides,anhydrides,estersandamides; Comparative study of nucleophilic substitutionatacyl group-Mechanism of acidicandalkaline hydrolysis of esters,
* Claisencondensation, Reform at sky reactions and Curtius rearrangement
* Reactions involving H, OH and COOH groups- salt formation, anhydride formation, acid chloride formation, amide formation and esterification (mechanism). Degradation of carboxylic acids by Huns-Diecker reaction, decarboxylation by Schimdt reaction, Arndt- Eistert synthesis, halogenation by Hell- Volhard- Zelinsky reaction.

**UNIT-IV: SPECTROSCOPY :**

**MOLECULAR SPECTROSCOPY**: Interaction of electro magnetic radiation with molecules and various types of spectra;

**ROTATION SPECTROSCOPY:** Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution.

**VIBRATIONAL SPECTROSCOPY:** Classical equation of vibration, computation of force constant, Harmonic and anharmonic oscillator, Morsepotential curve, vibrational degrees offered for polyatomic molecules, modesofvibration. Selection rules for vibrational transitions, Fundamental frequencies, overtones and hot bands.

**ELECTRONIC SPECTROSCOPY:** Energy levels of molecular orbitals (σ, π, n). Selection rules for electronic spectra. Types of electronic transitions in molecules, effect of conjugation.

Concept of chromophore. bathochromic and hypsochromicshifts.Beer-Lambert’s law and its limitations.

CH 3202(3) ::3::

**NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE (NMR) SPECTROSCOPY:** Principles of nuclear magnetic resonance, equivalent and non-equivalent protons, position of signals. Chemical shift, NMR splitting of signals - spin-spin coupling, coupling constants. Applications of NMR with suitable examples - ethyl bromide, ethanol, acetaldehyde, 1,1,2-tribromo ethane, ethyl acetate, toluene and acetophenone.

## UNIT-V: APPLICATION OF SPECTROSCOPY TO SIMPLE ORGANIC MOLECULES :

* Application of visible, ultraviolet and Infrared spectroscopy in organic molecules.Application of electronic spectroscopy and Woodward rules for calculating λmax of conjugated dienes and α,β – unsaturated compounds.
* Infrared radiation and types of molecular vibrations, functional group and fingerprint region. IR spectra of alkanes, alkenes and simple alcohols (inter and intramolecular hydrogen bonding), aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids and their derivatives (effect of substitution on >C=O stretching absorptions).

**CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND ASSESSMENT METHODS :**

**CONTINUOUS EVALUATION:** Monitoring the progress of student’s learning Class Tests, Work sheets and Quizzes Presentations, Projects and Assignments and Group Discussions: Enhances critical thinking skills an d personality Semester-end Examination: critical indicator of student’s learning and teaching methods adopted by teachers throughout the semester.

**LIST OF REFERENCE BOOKS :**

1. A Text Book of Organic Chemistry by Bahl and Arunbahl
2. A Text Book of Organic chemistry by I L Fina Vol I
3. Organic chemistry by Bruice
4. Organic chemistry by Clayden
5. Spectroscopy by William Kemp
6. Spectroscopy by Pavia
7. Organic Spectroscopy by J. R. Dyer
8. Elementary organic spectroscopy by Y.R. Sharma
9. Spectroscopy by P.S.Kalsi
10. Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds by Robert M Silverstein, Francis X Webster
11. Mann, F.G. & Saunders, B.C. Practical Organic Chemistry, Pearson Education (2009)
12. Furniss, B.S., Hannaford, A.J., Smith, P.W.G. &Tatchell, A.R. Practical Organic

Chemistry, 5th Ed. Pearson (2012)

1. Ahluwalia, V.K. & Aggarwal, R. Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry:

Preparation and Quantitative Analysis, University Press (2000).

\*\* \*\* \*\*

ST.JOSEPH’S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS) VISAKHAPATNAM

## III SEMESTER CHEMISTRY Time: 2 h / w

CH 3202 (2) **ORGANIC PREPARATIONS AND IR SPECTRAL ANALYSIS** Max.Marks:50

w.e.f. 20-21 admitted batch-“20AH” **PRACTICAL SYLLABUS**

**COURSE OBJECTIVE:** The objective of the course is

* To train students in varied techniques of organic synthesis and equip them with the skill of synthesizing organic compounds with focus on purity, yield and energy efficiency.
* To train students in IR spectral analysis involving identification of functional groups in organic compounds

**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On the completion of the course, the student will be able to do the following**:**

* 1. How to use glassware, equipment and chemicals and follow experimental procedures in the laboratory
  2. How to calculate limiting reagent, theoretical yield, and percent yield
  3. How to engage in safe laboratory practices by handling laboratory glassware, equipment, and chemical reagents appropriately
  4. How to dispose of chemicals in a safe and responsible manner
  5. How to perform common laboratory techniques including reflux, distillation, recrystallization, vacuum filtration.
  6. How to create and carry out work up and separation procedures
  7. How to critically evaluate data collected to determine the identity, purity, and percent yield of products and to summarize findings in writing in a clear and concise manner.

## ORGANIC PREPARATIONS:

1. Acetylation of one of the following compounds:

amines (aniline, o-, m-, ptoluidines and o-, m-, p-anisidine) and phenols (β-naphthol, vanillin, salicylic acid) by any one method:

a.Using conventional method.

b.Using green approach

1. Benzolyation of one of the following amines

(aniline, o-, m-, p- toluidines and o-, m-, p-anisidine) iii.Nitration of any one of the following:

* 1. Acetanilide/nitrobenzene by conventional method
  2. Salicylic acid by green approach (using ceric ammonium nitrate).

## IR SPECTRAL ANALYSIS :

IR Spectral Analysis of the following functional groups with examples

1. Hydroxyl groups
2. Carbonyl groups
3. Amino groups
4. Aromatic groups

\*\* \*\* \*\*