SEMESTER - III

Course III (ORGANICCHEMISTRY&SPECTROSCOPY) 60hrs (4 h / w)

Course outcomes:

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

1. Understandpreparation,propertiesandreactionsofhaloalkanes,haloarenesand oxygencontaining functionalgroups.
2. Usethesyntheticchemistrylearntinthiscoursetodofunctionalgroup transformations.
3. Toproposeplausiblemechanismsforanyrelevantreaction

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 34h UNIT – I

1. ChemistryofHalogenatedHydrocarbons: 6h

Alkylhalides:Methodsofpreparationandproperties,nucleophilicsubstitutionreactions– SN1,SN2andSNimechanismswithstereochemicalaspectsandeffectofsolventetc.;nucleophilics ubstitutionvs.elimination, Williamson's synthesis.

Arylhalides:Preparation(includingpreparationfromdiazoniumsalts)andproperties,nucleophilic aromatic substitution;SNAr,Benzynemechanism.

Relativereactivityofalkyl,allyl,benzyl,vinylandarylhalidestowardsnucleophilicsubstitut ionreactions.

2. Alcohols &Phenols 6h

Alcohols: preparation, properties and relative reactivity of 1°, 2°, 3° alcohols, BouvaeltBlanc Reduction; Oxidationofdiolsbyperiodicacidandleadtetra acetate,Pinacol-Pinacolonerearrangement;

Phenols:Preparationandproperties;Acidityandfactorseffectingit, Ringsubstitution reactions, Reimer–Tiemannand Kolbe's–Schmidt Reactions, Fries and Claisenrearrangements with mechanism;

UNIT-II

CarbonylCompounds 10h

Structure,reactivity,preparationandproperties;

Nucleophilicadditions,Nucleophilicaddition-eliminationreactionswithammoniaderivatives MechanismsofAldolandBenzoincondensation, Claisan-Schmidt, Perkin, CannizzaroandWittigreaction,Beckmannhaloformreactionand

BaeyerVilligeroxidation,αsubstitutionreactions,oxidationsandreductions(Clemmensen, wolf –kishner, with LiAlH4 &NaBH4).

Additionreactionsof α,β-unsaturatedcarbonylcompounds:Michaeladdition.

Activemethylenecompounds: Keto-enoltautomerism.Preparationandsyntheticapplicationsofdiethyl malonateandethylacetoacetate.

UNIT-III

CarboxylicAcidsand their Derivatives

12h General methods of preparation, physical properties and reactions of monocarboxylic acids, effect of substituentsonacidicstrength.Typicalreactionsofdicarboxylicacids,hydroxyacidsandunsaturatedacids.

Preparationandreactionsofacidchlorides,anhydrides,estersandamides; Comparativestudyofnucleophilicsubstitutionatacylgroup-Mechanism ofacidicandalkalinehydrolysisof esters,Claisencondensation,Reformatskyreactions and Curtiusrearrangement

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, ArndtEistert synthesis, halogenation by Hell- Volhard- Zelinsky reaction.

SPECTROSCOPY **26 h UNIT-IV**

MolecularSpectroscopy: **18h**

Interactionofelectromagneticradiationwithmoleculesandvarioustypesof spectra;

Rotation spectroscopy: Selection rules, intensities of spectral lines, determination of bond lengths of diatomic and linear triatomic molecules, isotopic substitution.

Vibrationalspectroscopy: Classicalequationofvibration, computationofforceconstant, Harmonic and anharmonic oscillator, Morsepotential curve,vibrational degreesoffreedom forpolyatomic molecules, modesofvibration. Selection rules for vibrational transitions, Fundamentalfrequencies, overtones and hotbands.

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 hypsochromic shifts.Beer-Lambert's law and its limitations.

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 **8h**

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 λ_{max} 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

ContinuousEvaluation:Monitoringtheprogressof student'slearning

ClassTests,WorksheetsandQuizzes

Presentations,ProjectsandAssignmentsandGroupDiscussions:Enhancescriticalthinkingskillsand personality

Semester-endExamination:criticalindicatorofstudent'slearningandteachingmethodsadoptedby teachersthroughoutthesemester.

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 FinarVol 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)
13. Ahluwalia, V.K. & Aggarwal, R. Comprehensive Practical Organic Chemistry:

Preparation and Quantitative Analysis, University Press (2000).

LABORATORY COURSE -III 30hrs (2 h / w)

Practical Course-IIIOrganic preparations and IR Spectral Analysis

(At the end of Semester- III) **Course**

outcomes:

Onthecompletionofthecourse,thestudentwillbe abletodothefollowing**:**

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: 40M

i. 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

ii. 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:

a. Acetanilide/nitrobenzene by conventional method

b. Salicylic acid by green approach (using ceric ammonium nitrate).

IR Spectral Analysis **10M** IR

Spectral Analysis of the following functional groups with examples a) Hydroxyl groups

b) Carbonyl groups

c) Amino groups

d) Aromatic groups