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THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**B.Sc Degree Programme and Stand Alone Courses in
Science - 2011/2012****CMU2221/CME4221 - Organic Chemistry 1****CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST II**

Ques No.	Max.	Marks
1	40	
2	60	
Total	100	

Date: Wednesday, 9th November 2011

Time: 4.00 p.m. – 5.30 p. m.

1. a) UV $\lambda_{\max}$ values of four compounds are given below. Indicate the type of electronic transition responsible for each of the absorptions.

Compound	(i) CH ₃ OH	(ii) 	(iii) CH ₃ CH=C(CH ₃) ₂	(iv) CH ₃ NH ₂
$\lambda_{\max}/\text{nm}$	183	187 and 273	175	210
Electronic transition/s				

(10 marks)

- b) Predict the total number of signals in the ¹H NMR spectra of the following compounds.

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
.....				

(10 Marks)

- c) Indicate the functional group responsible for the given IR absorptions of the following compounds.

Compound	ν/cm^{-1}	Group
(i) CH ₃ -O-CH ₂ CH ₂ -C≡CH	2160	
(ii)	1685	
(iii)	3350	
(iv) CH ₃ -CH=CH-CH ₂ -C≡N	1650	
(v)	~1500	

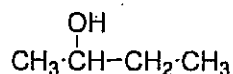
(10 marks)

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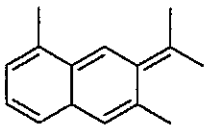
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- d) Giving fragmentation pathway, draw the fragment ions responsible for the peaks at m/e 74 (M^+), 59 and 45 in the EI mass spectrum of X.

(10 marks)

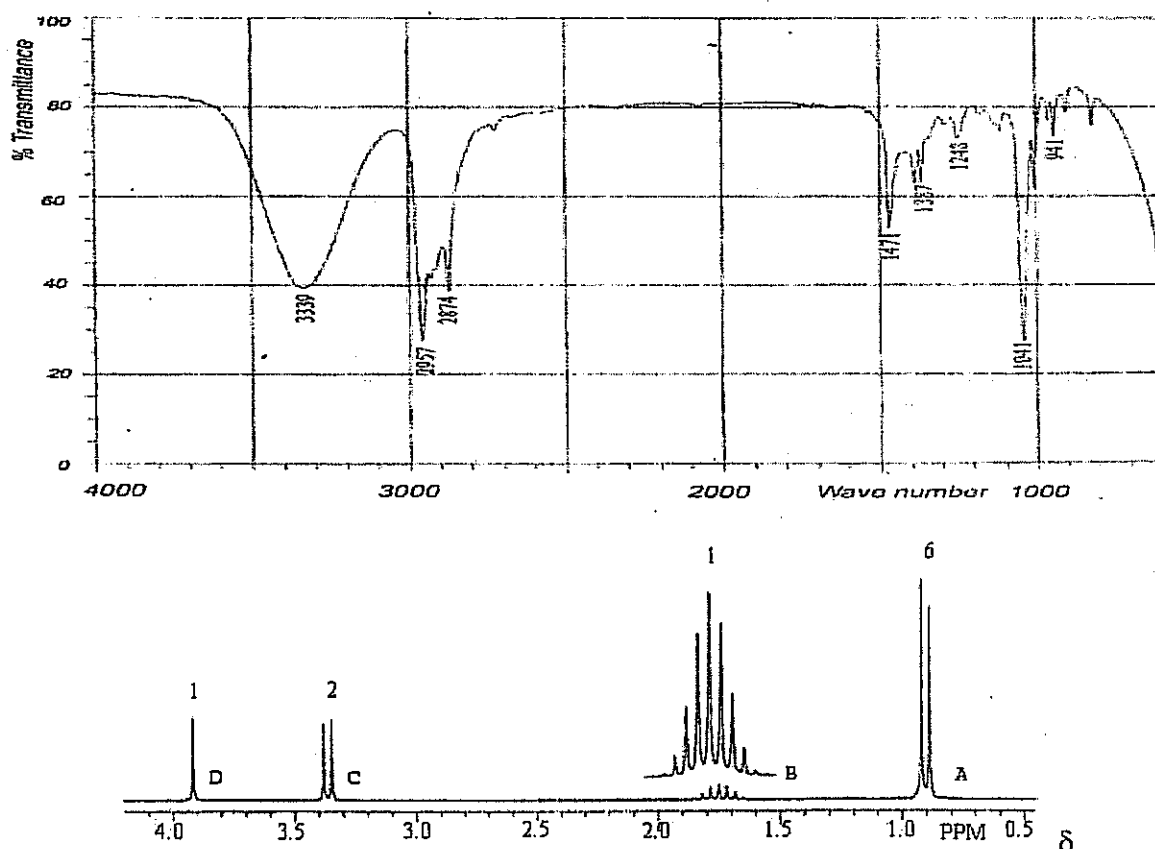
**X**

2. a) Calculate UV λ_{max} of Y according to the Woodward - Fieser rules by filling the cages using appropriate values.

 Y	Base value for homoannular or cis-oid diene	= 253 nm	
	Base value for heteroannular or trans-oid diene	= 214 nm	
	Double bond extending conjugation	= +30 nm	
	Exocyclic double bond	= +05 nm	
	Alkyl substituents or ring residues	= +05 nm	
	Observed UV λ_{max} value of compound Y		

(10 marks)

- b) IR and ^1H NMR spectra of compound Z ($\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{O}$) are given below.
(Integrals of ^1H NMR peaks are indicated above each peak)



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Elucidate the structure of **Z**. Label the protons responsible for the peaks A, B, C and D in the structure correctly.

(40 marks)

- c) A solution of an amine gave a proton signal due to -NH_2 group at δ 5.0 ppm. When the amine solution is diluted the same signal shifted to δ 1.0 ppm. Explain why?

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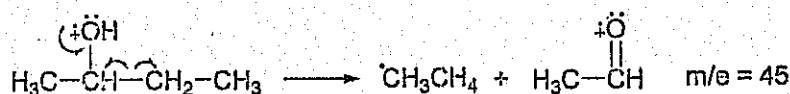
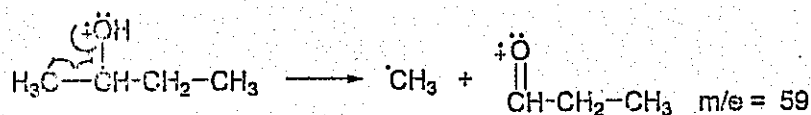
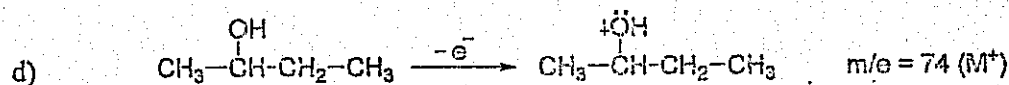
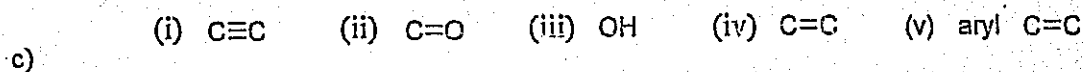
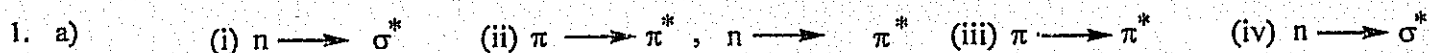
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(10 marks)

CMU2221 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY I
Answer Guide for CAT II

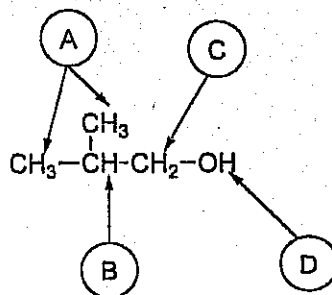


2. a)	Base value for homoannular or cis-oid diene	=	253 nm
	Double bond extending conjugation (2)	=	60 nm
	Exocyclic double bond (2)	=	10 nm
	Ring residues (6)	=	30 nm
	Observed UV λ_{max} value of compound Y	=	<u>353 nm</u>

b) IR band at 3339 cm^{-1} suggests a $-OH$ group. 1H NMR spectrum gives a detail about presence of 4 different types of Hydrogen's. $\delta \sim 1.0$ signal due to 2 CH_3 groups. Doublet due to the presences of 1 H in the adjacent C atom. Therefore $\begin{matrix} CH_3 \\ | \\ CH- \end{matrix}$ group present. $\delta \sim 3.5$ signal due to 2 H's. (as $-CH_2$ group).

Doublet due to the presences of 1 H in the adjacent C atom. Therefore $-CH-CH_2-$ group present. $\delta \sim 1.5 - 2.0$ signal due to 1H which shows multiplet. This implies presence of $-CH-$ group and its neighboring C's have several H's. $\delta \sim 4.0$ signal due to 1H which shows singlet may be due to OH group. By considering all these information and molecular formula,

The structure responsible for Z is



c) Amino protons are involved in H- bonding. In concentrated solution, more molecules can come into contact with one another and more hydrogen bonding takes place. So protons become more deshielded and absorption gives at δ 5.0 ppm. But in diluted solution amino protons are free and they become less deshielded. So same signal shifted to δ 1.0 ppm.