



THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
B.Sc. Degree Programme and Stand Alone Courses in  
Science - 2012/2013  
CMU2221/CME4221 - Organic Chemistry 1

CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST 1

Reg. No.

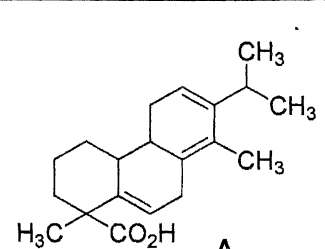
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Ques. No.	Max.	Marks
1	12	
2	30	
3	24	
4	16	
5	18	
Total	100	

Date: Saturday, 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2013

Time: 11.00 a.m.– 12.30 p.m.

1. Predict the  $\lambda_{\max}$  of the following compound A, using Woodward-Fieser rules for dienes.

	Basic value for Heteroannular diene	= 214 nm		
	Basic value for Homoannular diene	= 253 nm		
	Increments for,			
	Double bond extending conjugation	= +30 nm		
	Alkyl substituent or ring residue	= +05 nm		
	Exocyclic double bond	= +05 nm		
		$\lambda_{\max}$		

(12 Marks)

2. The compound **B** with the molecular formula  $C_9H_{10}O$ , gave an orange coloured precipitate with Brady's reagent. It showed a strong IR absorption at  $\nu_{\max}$   $1725\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Its  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum showed following signals.
- $\delta$  ppm 1.2 triplet (3H)    2.2 quartet (2H)    7.4 two doublets (2H each)    10.2 singlet (1H)
- Elucidate the structure of **B** and assign  $\delta$  values to the protons in it.

Structure elucidation of **B**:

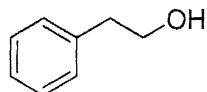
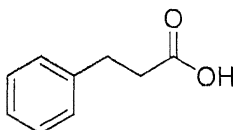
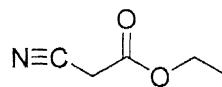
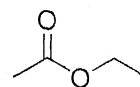
Structure and assignment of  $\delta$  values:

(30 marks)

Reg. No. 

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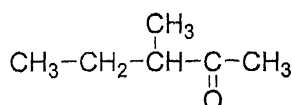
3. IR spectra given in the table belong to **THREE** of the following compounds labelled as **C**, **D**, **E** and **F**. Giving reasons select the correct compound responsible for each spectrum.

**C****D****E****F**

IR spectrum	Compound	Reasons
		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
		<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

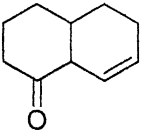
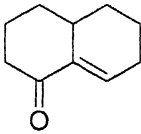
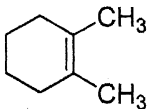
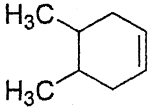
(24 marks)

4. Draw the fragmentation pattern and the structures of ions responsible for the peaks at  $m/z$  43 and 72 in the EI mass spectrum of compound **G**.

**G**

(16 marks)

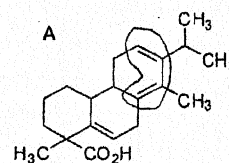
5. Give **ONE** major difference that you could observe in the **spectra** of each pair of compounds listed below.

(i) IR spectra of	
	
and	and
.....	.....
.....	.....
(ii) <sup>1</sup> H NMR spectra of	
	
and	and
.....	.....
.....	.....
(iii) Mass spectra of	
$\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}_2$	$\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{NH}-\text{CH}_3$
and	and
.....	.....
.....	.....

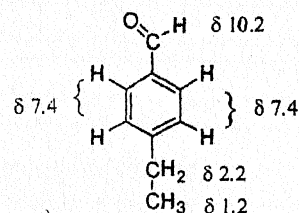
(18 marks)

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**CMU221/CME 4221 - Organic Chemistry 1 CAT I - Answer guide**

1. Basic value for Homoannular diene = 253 nm  
 Alkyl substituent or ring residue x 5 = +25 nm  
 Exocyclic double bond = +05 nm  
 $\lambda_{max}$  = 283 nm



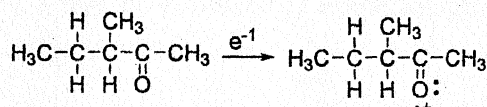
2. IR absorption at  $\nu_{max}$  1725  $cm^{-1}$  → carbonyl or aliphatic C=C group  
 Positive Brady's Test → aldehyde or ketone (confirms presence of carbonyl group)  
<sup>1</sup>HNMR signals



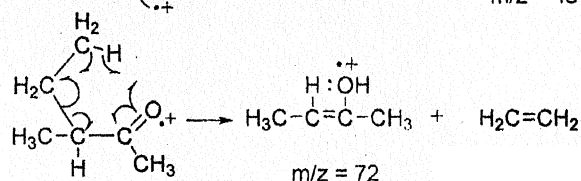
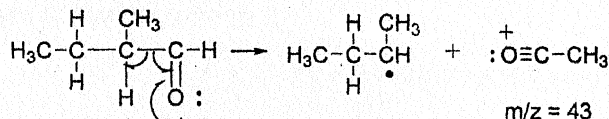
- $\delta$  1.2 → methyl group region; -CH<sub>3</sub> group  
 $\delta$  2.2 → -CH<sub>2</sub> group  
 3H triplet- 2H quartet splitting pattern → CH<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>3</sub> attached to each other -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> group  
 $\delta$  7.4 → aromatic region; to get two doublets of 2H each, benzene ring should be *para* di-substituted.  
 $\delta$  10.2 → singlet due to one H; since it is deshielded it can be attached to the carbonyl group. -CHO group

D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• peak at ~1700 <math>cm^{-1}</math> indicating a carbonyl (-C=O) group and a broad -O-H absorption at ~2500 – 3500 <math>cm^{-1}</math> overlapping with -C-H absorptions indicates a carboxyl (-COOH) group</li> <li>• Peak for aromatic C=C bond at 1450 <math>cm^{-1}</math> – 1600 <math>cm^{-1}</math> range</li> </ul>
E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peak at ~ 2200 <math>cm^{-1}</math> – 2300 <math>cm^{-1}</math> (triple bond region) indicates a cyanide group (-C≡N)</li> <li>• Peak at ~ 1750 <math>cm^{-1}</math> indicates carbonyl group (-C=O), higher absorption frequency due to ester carbonyl</li> </ul>
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of peak ~1700 <math>cm^{-1}</math> : No carbonyl group</li> <li>• absorption above 3000 <math>cm^{-1}</math> due to O-H stretching</li> </ul>

4. Molecular ion [M<sup>+</sup>] formation



- Fragmentation of the molecular ion



McLafferty Rearrangement

- 5.

(i) IR spectra of		and	
	• ketone is unconjugated. ∴ carbonyl absorption at ~ 1700 -1800 $cm^{-1}$		• ketone is conjugated. ∴ absorption is comparatively at a lower frequency.
(ii) <sup>1</sup> H NMR spectra of		and	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 peaks/signals</li> <li>• No vinyl proton signal</li> <li>• 6H singlet for CH<sub>3</sub></li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 peaks/signals</li> <li>• 2H quartet for vinylic protons / 2H quartet for CH=CH</li> <li>• 6H doublet for CH<sub>3</sub></li> </ul>
(iii) Mass spectra of		and	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peaks at m/e 57 and 16</li> <li>• No peaks at m/e 64 and 29</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No peaks at m/e 57 and 16</li> <li>• Peak at m/e 64 and 29</li> </ul>