III Semester M.Sc. Degree (CBSS-Reg./Sup./Imp.)

Examination, October - 2019

(2014 Admission. Onwards)

CHEMISTRY

CHE3C.09: ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-III

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 60

SECTION - A

Answer all questions in one word or one sentence. Each question carries 1 mark. (8×1=8)

- Intramolecular H-bonded O-H absorbs at a (lower/higher) frequency in IR compared to normal O-H.
- 2. Give one example for an auxochromic group.
- 3. How many lines are seen in the ¹³C NMR of DMSO?
- 4. An enolic OH proton will show a chemical shift close to _____ppm.
- Methyl bromide shows an intensity ratio of ______for its M and M+2 peaks in its mass spectrum.
- 6. What reagent is used to convert styrene to its epoxide?
- 7. What is the value for the base peak in the mass spectrum of acetophenone?
- 8. What are the reagents used to convert pyrrole to pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde?

SECTION - B

Answer any Eight questions. Answer may be two or three sentences. Each question carries Two marks. (8×2=16)

- 9. What is the value of absorbance for a solution which shows 50% transmittance?
- 10. Rationalize the difference in IR stretching frequency of the carbonyl group in an amide with that in an acid chloride.
- 11. What is meant by FTIR?



- 12. Calculate the absorbance of a solution of concentration 2 x 10⁻⁴ M in a 1 cm cell, given the extinction co-efficient is 10,000 mol-1 Lcm-1.
- 13. A compound shows 5 aromatic protons in its 1H NMR. In addition a two proton signal is observed at δ 4.2 ppm and an exchangeable proton is seen at δ 2.3 ppm. Identify the structure of the compound.
- 14. What is meant by noise decoupling?

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- 15. At what chemical shift values will the signals of methyl benzoate appear in its ¹³C NMR spectrum approximately?
- 16. What are meta-stable ions? What is its significance?
- 17. What are the major peaks observed in the EIMS of 2-heptanone?
- 18. Illustrate a method to synthesize 1,2,3-triazole.
- 19. What products are formed when the following are treated with methyl chloride and AICI₃: i) pyridine ii) quinoline and iii) thiophene?
- 20. Give the structures of i) azepine and ii) pyrazine.

SECTION-C

Short paragraph questions. Answer any Four questions. Each question $(4 \times 3 = 12)$ carries Three marks.

- 21. Calculate the € value of a solution containing 1 mmol/dm³ of a solute whose absorbance in a 1cm cell is 1.5. What is the value of the absorbance of a solution of double the concentration?
- 22. What difference would you expect in the IR spectra of i) methyl benzoate and phenyl acetate and ii) salicylaldehyde and 4-hydroxy benzaldehyde?
- 23. What is the reason for shielding of acetylenic protons and deshielding of vinylic protons in proton NMR spectra?
- 24. A compound C₈H₇N shows a peak at 2210 cm⁻¹. In addition to the aromatic protons there is a two proton signal at & 4.2 ppm in its ¹H NMR. Identify the structure of the compound.

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- 25. Explain the principle behind CIMS technique.
- 26. Pyrrole is converted to 3-chloro-pyridine in presence of KOH/CHCI₃. Illustrate the mechanism.

(3)

SECTION-D

Essay type questions. Answer four questions. Each question carries Six $(4 \times 6 = 24)$ marks.

- Explain why butadiene shows red shift compared to ethylene 27. a)
 - How does solvent polarity affect the UV absorptions of 2- butene and benzophenone?

- Arrange the following in the order of increasing IR stretching frequencies of carbonyl group: 2-furanone, cyclopent-2-enone and
 - How are cis-alkenes differentiated from trans-alkenes using IR spectroscopy?

(OR)

28. a) A compound shows the following ¹H NMR values: δ 9.2 (1H, s), 7.3-7.8 (5H, m). 6.8 (1H, d), 6.6 (1H, d). Identify the compound. Explain the changes in the ¹H NMR if the compound is reduced.

(OR)

- Explain the ¹H ¹H COSY of butyl bromide.
- The mass spectrum of 1,2-dichloroethane shows a cluster. What is the 29. a) intensity ratio of the peaks in the cluster?

(OR)

- b) What are the various analyzers used in mass spectroscopy?
- Illustrate the i) Fischer indole synthesis and ii) Paal Knorr furan synthesis.
 - Illustrate the formation of the heterocyclic compound formed from heating of biphenyl azide.