BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI (END SEMESTER EXAMINATION)

CLASS: I.M.Sc. SEMESTER: V
BRANCH: CHEMISTRY SESSION: MO/2023

SUBJECT: CH327 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY-IV

TIME: 3 Hours FULL MARKS: 50

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 10 marks and total 50 marks.
- 2. Attempt all questions.
- 3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
- 4. Before attempting the question paper, be sure that you have got the correct question paper.
- 5. Tables/Data hand book/Graph paper etc. to be supplied to the candidates in the examination hall.

- Q.1(a) (i) Explain why the aldehyde proton is highly de-shielded. [2+3] (ii) Toluene is oxidized to benzaldehyde; what changes in ¹H- NMR spectral features would be expected for the product with respect to that for the starting materials.
- Q.1(b) How many signals will you expect in the ¹H- NMR spectrum of o-dinitrobenzene? Assign the signals [1+2+2] and arrange them in the increasing order of their chemical shifts. State the splitting pattern of the signals. How can you distinguish it from p-dinitrobenzene from their ¹H-NMR spectra.
- Q.2(a) (i) A compound $C_4H_6O_2$ shows a very strong IR band at 1720 cm⁻¹ and only one singlet signal in its [2.5+2.5]

 ¹H NMR spectrum. Analyze the compound.

 (ii) A compound $C_6H_{12}O$ shows a strong IR band at 1705 cm⁻¹ and two singlet signals at 2.1 and 1.2
 - (ii) A compound C₆H₁₂O shows a strong IR band at 1705 cm⁻¹ and two singlet signals at 2.1 and 1.2 ppm in ¹H NMR spectrum. Analyze the compound.
- Q.2(b) (i) A Compound having molecular formula C₇H₁₆ (A). In ¹³C NMR, compound (A) gave 3 peaks and [2.5+2.5] in ¹H NMR it also gave 3 peaks, a doublet, a triplet and a multiplet. Provide a structure for compound A.
 - (ii) An organic compound exhibited the following ^{1}H NMR spectra data: δ 7.80 (2H, d, J = 8 Hz), 6.80 (2H, d, J = 8Hz), 4.10 (2H, q, J =7.2 Hz), 2.4 (3H, s) ,1.25 (3H, t, J = 7.2 Hz). Find out the correct one and explain in detail.

- Q.3(a) i) Draw and demonstrate the Hemiacetal formation for D-Glucose from Fisher projection to [5] Haworth projection form. ii) Draw a chair form for α and β anomer and demonstrate the anomerization process.
- Q.3(b) Draw and discuss the decreasing of one carbon length in D-Glucose using Ruff's Degradation. [5]
- Q.4(a) Write down the products of the following [4+2] cycloaddition reaction. explain *via* FMO approach, [2+2] which product will be preferred and why.

(i)
$$\stackrel{\text{Ph}}{\underset{\text{Ph}}{\longleftarrow}} + \underset{\text{Cho}}{\underbrace{\downarrow_{\text{CHO}}}} \stackrel{\text{[4+2]}}{\triangle}$$
 (ii) $\stackrel{\text{O}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\longleftarrow}} + \underset{\text{O}}{\stackrel{\text{O}}{\longleftarrow}} \stackrel{\triangle}{\longrightarrow}$

Q.4(b) 1) Write down the products of the following Diels-Alder reaction. Explain which one will [2+2X2] not be formed.

2) Write down the products of the following Diels-Alder reaction. Explain which type of reaction it is. (2×2)

(i) (ii)
$$+$$
 SOPh \triangle \triangle

[5]

[5]

Q.5(a) Discuss the mechanism for the formation of 3 from the following Knorr pyrrole synthesis.

Q.5(b) Explain why pyrrole is acidic in nature?

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