

UCB008 - APPLIED CHEMISTRY



Molecular Spectroscopy Series Lecture - VII

UV-Visible Spectroscopy – Colours in organic compounds

by

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Learning Outcomes

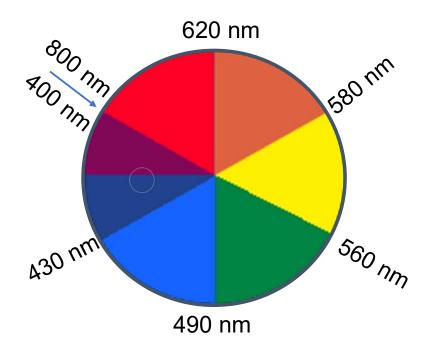
At the end of this session participants should be able to:

• Understand the origin of colours in organic compounds

Colour in organic compounds



 When white light passes through a coloured substance, a specific portion of the certain wavelengths is absorbed.



 Complementary colours diametrically opposite to each other.

- The remaining portion of light acquires the complementary colour to the wavelength(s) absorbed.
- Thus, absorption of 430-490 nm light gives orange colour to a substance, and absorption of 500-540 nm light makes it red.
- Green colour will develop if the absorption at the start (400 nm) or end (800 nm) of the visible region.



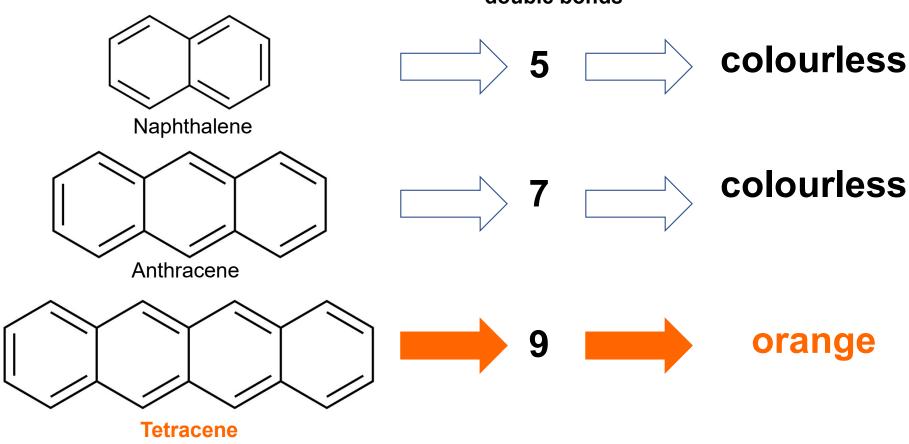
Absorbed Light		Observed colour		
Wavelength (nm)	Corresponding color	ur	(transmitted)	
400	Violet		Yellow-green	
425	Indigo-blue		Yellow	
450	Blue		Orange	
490	Blue-green		Red	
510	Green		Purple	
530	Yellow-green		Violet	
550	Yellow		Indigo-blue	
590	Orange	-	Blue	
640	Red		Blue-green	
730	Purple		Green	

Pretsch, Clerc, Seibl, Simon: Spectral Structure Determination of Organic Compounds, Springer Science

Colour in organic compounds

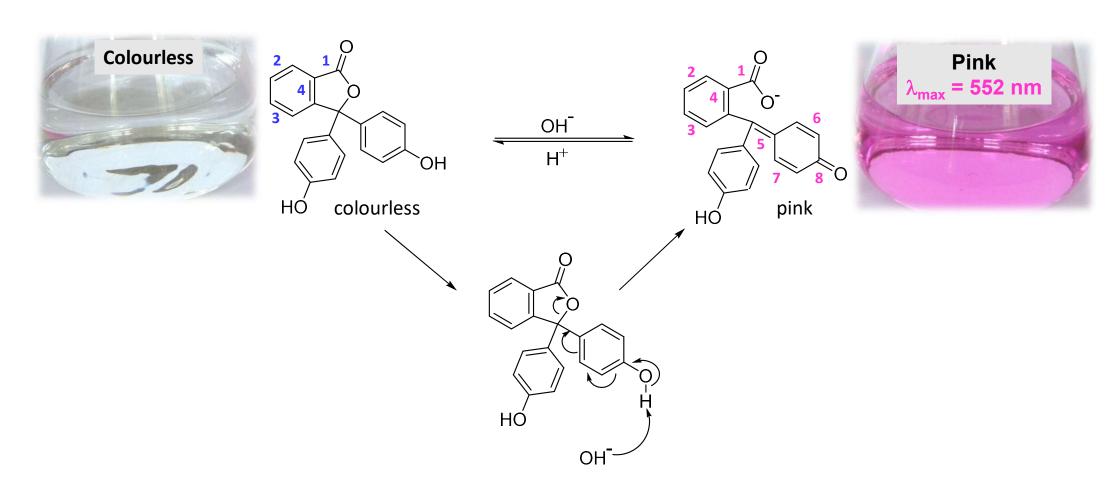


Number of conjugated double bonds



Colour in phenolphthalein





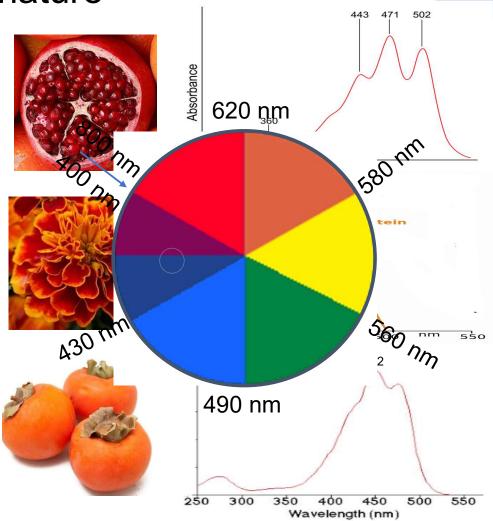


Colours in nature

Lycopene: 443-502 nm

Lutein: 421-475 nm

 β -carotene : 452 nm



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In the next session.....

• UV-visible spectroscopy – Instrumentation