



RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

B.Sc. (Special) Degree in Chemistry
Third Year – Semester II Examination – April / May 2016

CHE 3218 ADVANCED ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - LABORATORY

Answer ALL Questions

Time: Six (06) hours.

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- 01). Follow the below procedure to determine the fatty acid (FA) composition of the oil provided.
- Weighted about 50 mg of oil sample () into screw cap tube.
 - Add 1.0 ml of 0.5 mol dm^{-3} methanolic sodium hydroxide and tight the cap firmly.
 - Place the tubes in a boiling water bath for until the oil dissolved (about 5 mins).
 - Cool the solution to room temperature (**do not open the lid while in hot**), add 1.5 ml of Boron trifluoride reagent and 0.5 ml of 0.1% hydroquinone solution into the test tube. Tight the cap firmly.
 - Place in boiling water bath for 5 mins.
 - Cool the solution to room temperature (**do not open the lid while in hot**), 5.0 ml of saturated sodium chloride and 2.5 ml of n- heptane to the test tube, then close the cap
 - Shake the mixture vigorously for 30s and keep until separate the phases. Transfer the organic phase in to an injection vial and label with index number.
 - Hand over the vial for GC analysis.
- 1.1 Identify your sample by compared with standard chromatograms given.
- 1.2 Write the relevant equations of the above procedure.

02).

- a. Add 1 g of provided sample A/B in to test tube and add 2 mL of provided solution C/D to the above test tube and stir the mixture using a glass rod.
- b. Add 10 drops of provided solution E to the above mixture and continue stirring for further 10 minutes.
- c. Place the test tube containing above mixture in a beaker of hot water for 20 minutes to dissolve solid material
- d. Then transfer solution in to a 125 mL conical flask containing 40 mL of water, rinse the test tube with distilled water and stir well.
- e. Cool thoroughly in ice to induce crystallization.
- f. Collect the crystalline solid using a Buchner funnel.
- g. Re-crystallize the product using suitable solvent (F /G).

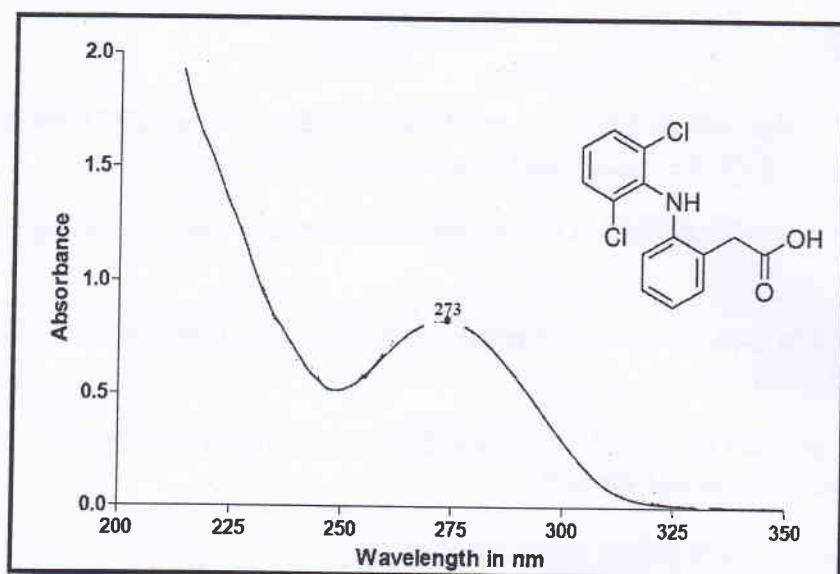
2.1

- i. Calculate the % yield of the product.
- ii. Run the TLC of the product obtained at section (g) using solvent (H) and (I) separately and calculate the R_f values for each solvent.
- iii. Dissolve small quantity of your sample (f) in 3ml of ~~distilled water~~ ^{ethanol} and obtain the UV-Visible spectrum, and identify your product by comparing with the standard UV-Visible spectra given bellow
- iv. Write the IUPAC name of your product
- v. Identify the A/B, C/D and E.
- vi. Write the reaction mechanism for the synthesis of your products.
- vii. Select the suitable FTIR spectrum for your product from the three spectra given below and assign the relevant bands.

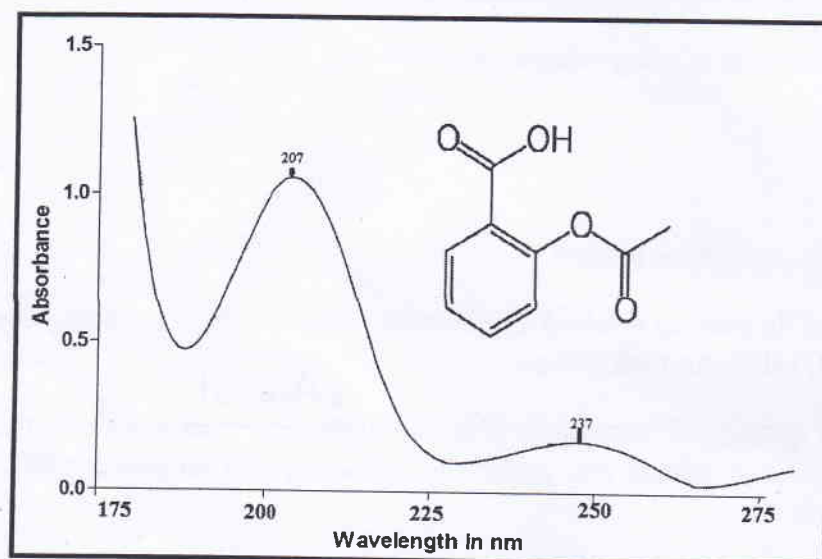
UV-Visible spectra of products given below

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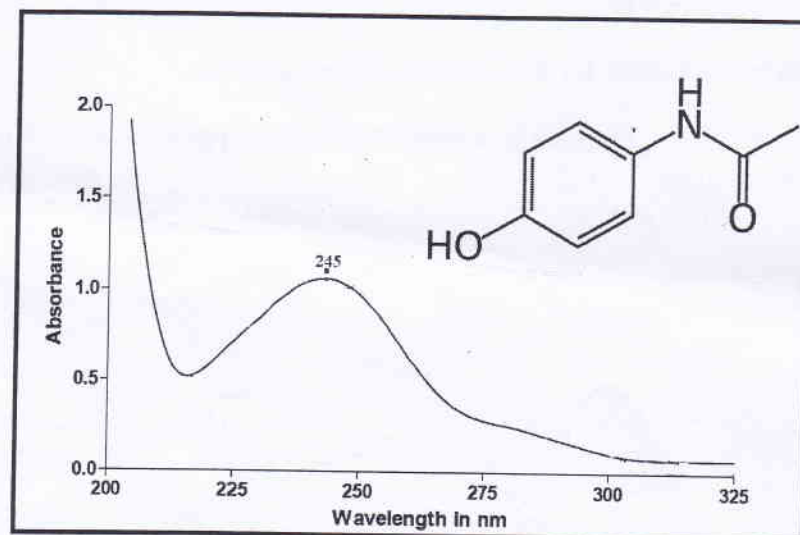
(P)



(Q)



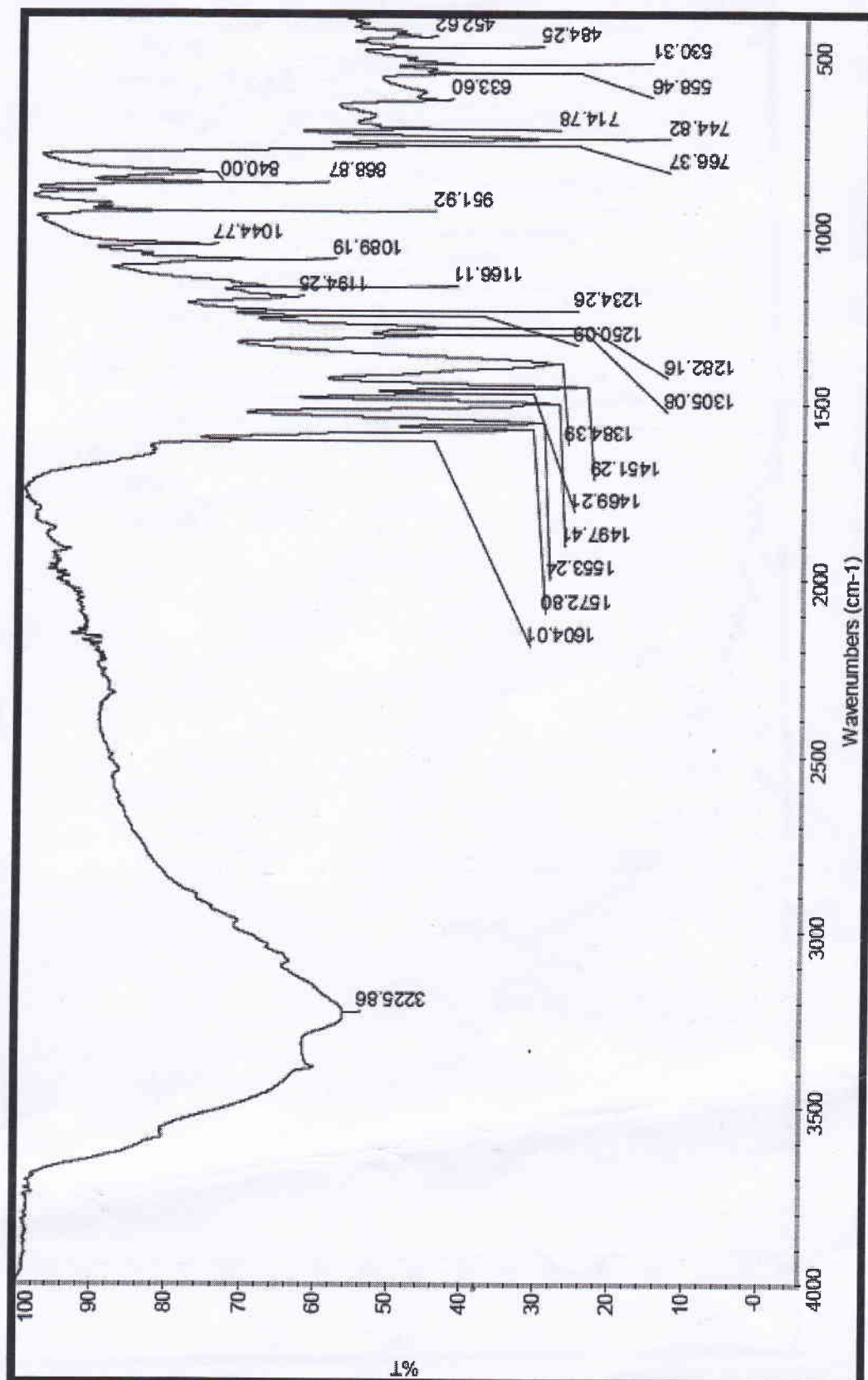
(R)



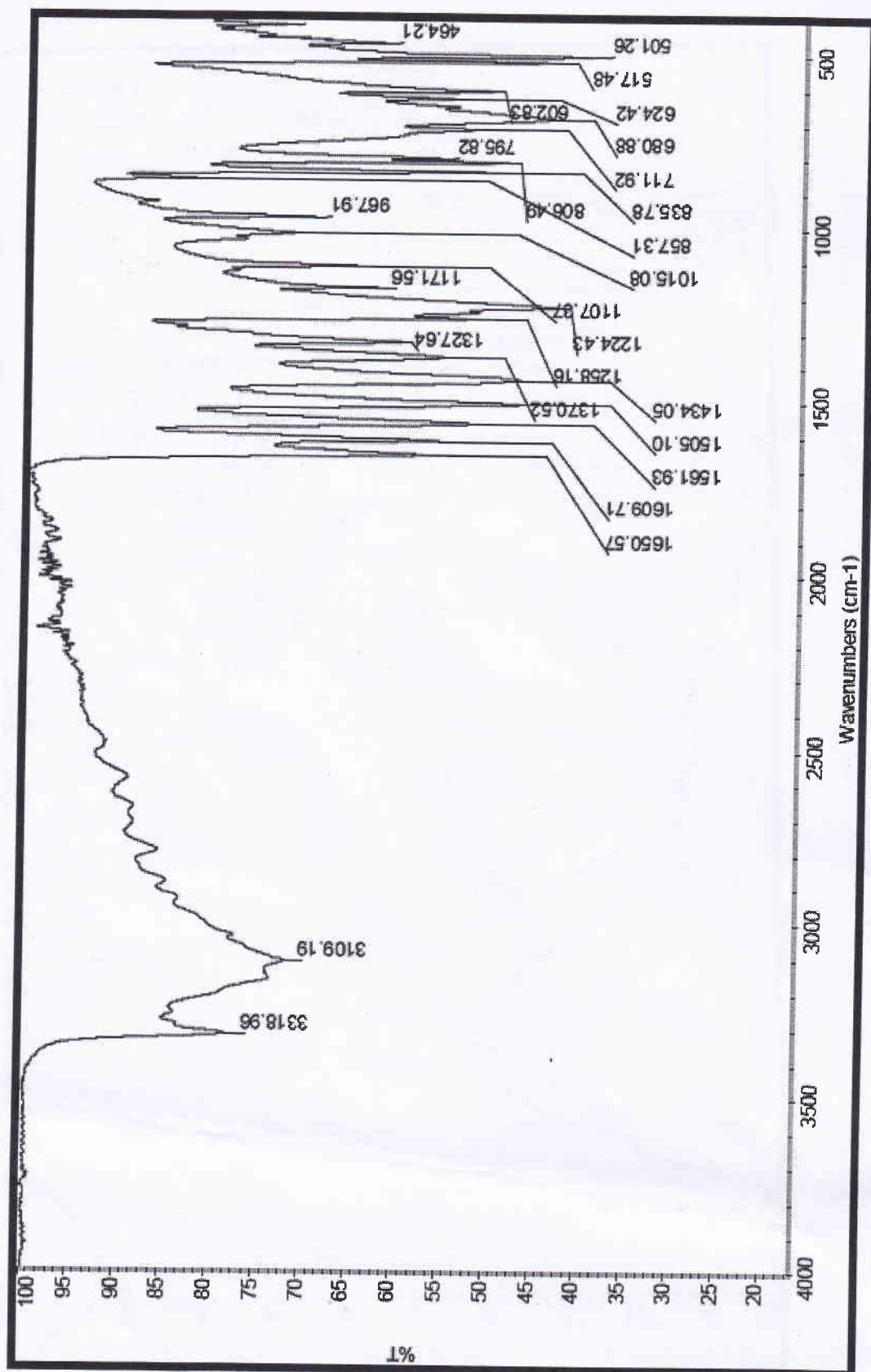
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Related FTIR spectra of above suggested compounds

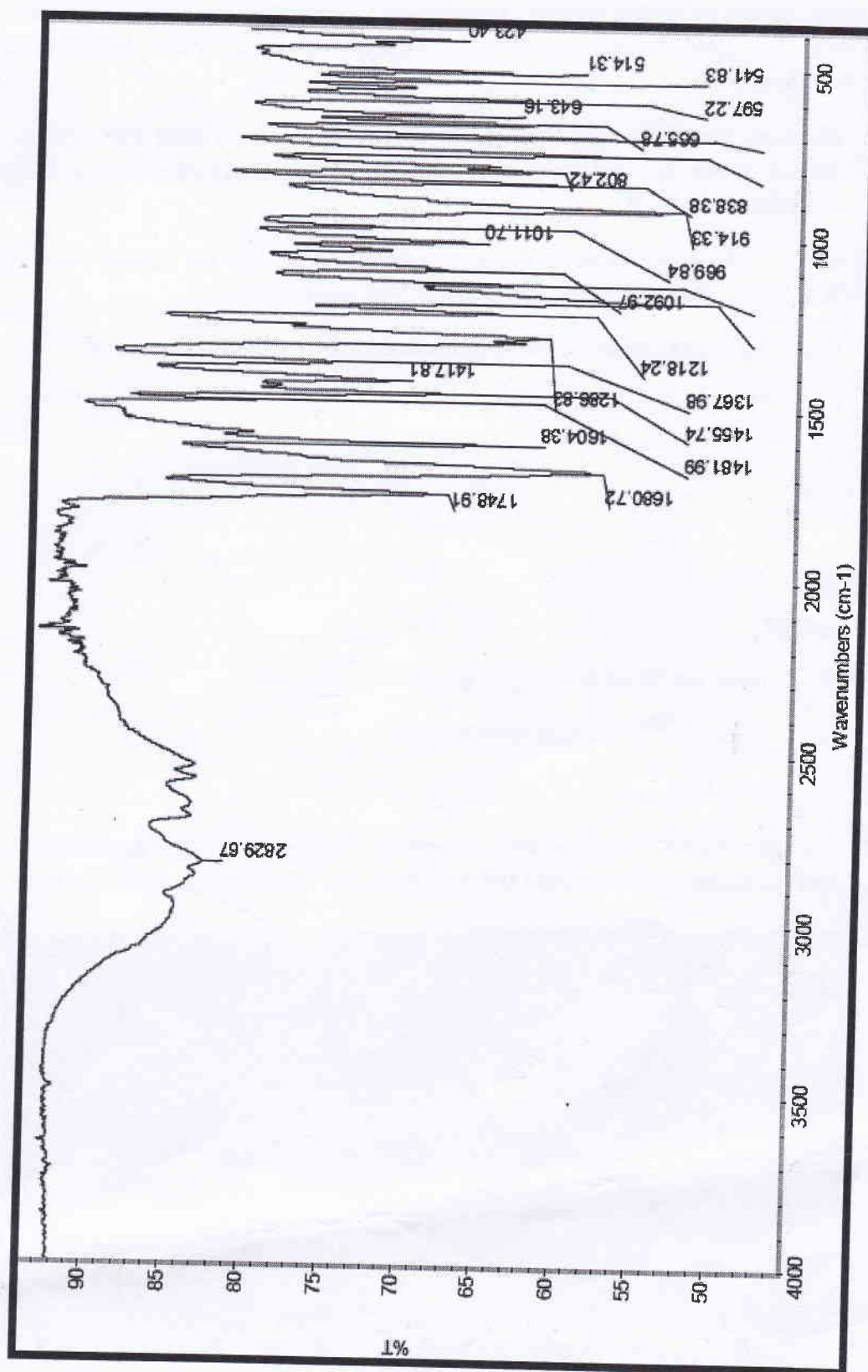
FTIR Spectrum of(P/Q/R)



FTIR Spectrum of(P/Q/R)



FTIR Spectrum of (P/Q/R)



03). Last week, one of your friend placed six chemical bottles on your chemical rack. Those are Alkaline Potassium Permanganate solution, Cinnamic Acid ($C_6H_5(CH)_2C(O)_2H$), Distilled water, Aqueous Chloride solution, Bromine solution and Chloroform. However, out of these six bottles four labels were removed from respective chemical bottles except in Bromine and Chloroform bottles.

- a. By using your laboratory experience, design simple experiment in order to qualitatively identify above four unknown samples by using any above chemicals and separation and analytical techniques.

Note:- You are not allow to use any other chemicals and pH papers/ meters except HCl, H_2SO_4 , EtOH, MeOH, Hexane, Heptane and Dichloromethane.

- b. How many possible reactions presence in your experiment design?
c. Draw all possible reaction mechanisms of them

04).

4.1

- a). Draw the 1H NMR of Benzoic acid
b). Draw the ^{13}C NMR of Ethyl Acetate

- 4.2 Using the its 1H NMR spectrum, determine the structure of an unknown compound X that has molecular formula C_4H_8O and contains a $C=O$ absorption in its IR spectrum.

