

RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

B.Sc. (General) Degree in Applied Sciences

Second Year Semester I Examination - September / October 2019

CHE 2202 - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY II

Answer any four questions.

Time: 02 hours

1. a). Name the following compounds using RS or EZ nomenclature. Draw all the necessary steps and write IUPAC names of each compound.

i).

ii).

ii).

iv).

CH₃
H OH
H Br
CH₄

O

c = c c =

(12 marks)

b).

i) Draw the Fischer projection of (2R,3R,4S)-2,3-Dibromo-4-methylhexane

(03 marks)

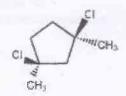
ii) Draw the structure of (3Z,5E)-3-Bromo-4,5-dimethyl-3,5-octadiene

(03 marks)

c) Define "Stereoisomers" and state whether the following compounds are optically active or not. Explain your answer.

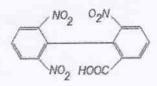
i)

iii)



 CH_3 $CH = C = C I I^{I^{1}}$

ii)



(07 marks)

2. a) Define following terms:

i.	"Steric" and "Angle" strains	(04 marks)
ii.	"Syn" position	(02 marks)

b). Draw the conformations of n-Butane using Newman projection formulae and plot the potential energy vs angle of rotation curve for the rotation about C2 – C3 bond through 360°C.

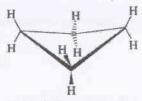
(07 marks)

c). Calculate the strain energy of each position in above section (b) using the values given in the following table.

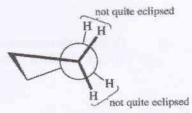
		Energy cost (k)/mol)
Interaction	Cause	
$H \longleftrightarrow H$ eclipsed	Torsional strain	4.0
$H \longleftrightarrow CH_3$ eclipsed	Mostly torsional strain	6.0
$CH_3 \longleftrightarrow CH_8$ eclipsed	Torsional plus steric strain	11
$CH_3 \leftrightarrow CH_3$ gauche	Steric strain	3.8

(06 marks)

d). Cyclobutane, cyclopentane and cyclohexane molecules are not plainer. Draw the relevant 3D conformations and Newman projections of cyclopentane and chair conformation of cyclohexane to explain the geometry. 3D conformation and Newman projection of cyclobutane is given below.



slightly folded conformation



Newman projection of one bond

Cyclobutane

(06 marks)

3. a) Chair conformations of *cis* 1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane show two different energy levels, while *trans* 1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane show same engery levels. Draw necessary diagrams of *cis* 1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane and discuss this observation.

$$CH_3$$
 H CH_3 \rightleftharpoons CH_3 H CH_3

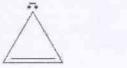
trans- 1,3-Dimethylcyclohexane

(07 marks)

b). i. Discribe Huckel's rule for Aromaticity

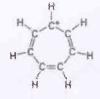
(03 marks)

ii. Determine whether the following compounds show aromaticity accordance with Huckels rule. Explain your answer





- (k) cyclopropenyl anion
- (l) Cycloheptatriene





(m) Cycloheptatrienyl cation

(n) Pyrimidine

(08 marks)

c). Friedel-Crafts acylation of Benzene can be given as follows. Write down the detailed mechanism for the reaction.

(07 marks)

- a). Phenols (pKa ~10) are much more acidic than alcohols (pKa ~ 16). Explain with a detailed mechanism.
 (06 marks)
 - b). An electron withdrawing substituent makes a phenol more acidic because it delocalizes the negative charge. Draw a detailed mechanism and explain the statement.

(05 marks)

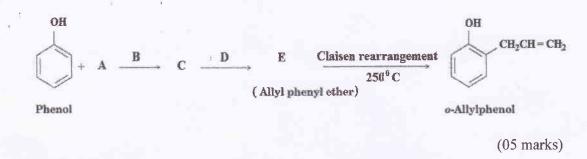
c). Identify unknown compounds A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, and complete following reactions

i.
$$H_3C$$
 — C —

d). Salicylic acid can be systhesised by Kolbe Carboxylation using Phenol. Write down the mechanism of the reaction.

(05 marks)

5. a) Identify A, B, C, D, E and complete the following reactions.

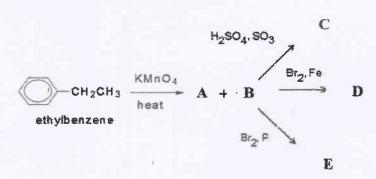


b) i. Identify X, Y and Z, and complete the following reaction.

ii. The Y of the above (i) is an extremely weak base. Explain this by using resonance hybrids.

(06 marks)

c) Identify the products A, B, C, D, and E and discuss the reactions.



(05 marks)

d)

- i. List out the type of dyes used in the industry.
- ii. Write a short account on "basic dyes" used to color fabricks

(09 marks)

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