

CAMOSUN COLLEGE
DEPT. OF CHEMISTRY & GEOSCIENCE
CHEMISTRY 231-SPRING 2003

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Texts: “Organic Chemistry, Structure and Reactivity” Fourth Edition, by S. N. Ege
“Organic Chemistry Experiments for Chemistry 230 and 231” by Rin Raap and Nasr Khalifa

*****Both texts are REQUIRED*****

Prerequisites: Chem121 and Chem230

Intended Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will possess an enhanced ability to:

- Utilize the specialized vocabulary and nomenclature based on the IUPAC system for organic compounds including aldehydes, ketones, benzene & its derivatives, carboxylic acids and their derivatives, amines, and carbohydrates according to their structures and functional groups present.
- Compare and contrast the general physical properties such as stability, acidity and basicity, melting and boiling point, and water solubility.
- Describe the chemical properties of the above classes of organic compounds, and relate any differences and similarities.
- Draw a synthetic route outlining the preparation of some of the compounds above and their reactions, including details such as stereochemistry of selected reactions and mechanisms, stability of transition states, intermediates, products, and factors affecting the outcome.
- Utilize the concepts of functional group transformations and reaction mechanisms to explain organic reactions.
- Demonstrate an ability to use the method of retrosynthetic analysis to interconvert the above classes of organic compounds.
- Communicate an understanding of the phenomena of proton and carbon-13 nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and to interpret and predict the spectroscopic data for the classes of organic compounds listed above.

Detailed Course Outline:

Review: Alcohols, Ethers and Epoxides: Chapter 12)

-Classification and nomenclature, physical properties: boiling points, solubility in water, preparation of alcohols: hydration of alkenes, oxymercuration and demercuration, hydroboration of alkenes (**Chapter 8.4-8.6**), nucleophilic substitution reactions (**Chapter 7**), acidity and basicity of alcohols, reactions of alkoxide ions, mesylates and tosylates, protecting groups and use in synthesis, substitution reactions of alcohols: reactivity of alcohols toward hydrogen halides, S_N1 vs S_N2 , other reagents to convert alcohols to alkyl

halides, elimination reactions of alcohols, oxidation reactions of alcohols, chromium (VI) reagents, potassium permanganate, selective oxidation
Nomenclature of ethers and epoxides, physical properties of ethers and crown ethers, preparation of ethers: preparation of diethyl ether, Williamson ether synthesis, acid-catalysed Markovnikov addition to alkenes, cyclic ethers, preparation of epoxides, substitution reactions of ethers, substitution reactions of epoxides: mechanism of base-catalysed and acid-catalysed cleavage, anti-hydroxylation of alkenes via epoxides
-Synthetic applications

Aldehydes and Ketones: (Chapter 13)

- Nomenclature, physical properties
- Preparation of aldehydes and ketones
- Nucleophilic addition reactions, reversible and irreversible addition reactions; hydrates, hemiketals, ketals, thioketals
- Reduction of carbonyl compounds: sodium borohydride, lithium aluminum hydride, catalytic hydrogenation
- Chemical tests for primary and secondary alcohols
- Reactions with ammonia and amines, imines, the Wolff-Kishner reaction
- Raney Nickel reduction, Clemmensen reduction
- Wittig reaction
- Oxidation: using Mn and Cr oxidizing reagents, Baeyer-Villiger oxidation
- Organometallic compounds; Grignard reagents, alkyllithium reagents, sodium alkynides
- Synthetic methodology and applications

The Chemistry of Benzene and Its Derivatives: (Chapter 20)

- Nomenclature
- Aromaticity, stability of benzene, Huckel's rule, aromatic ions
- Resonance and inductive effects of substituents: acidity of phenols, basicity of anilines
- Electrophilic aromatic substitution: first substitution, nitration, halogenation, sulfonation, Friedel-Crafts acylation, further substitutions
- Mechanism of electrophilic aromatic substitution: specific electrophiles, reactivity, orientation, reinforcement and opposition
- Nucleophilic aromatic substitution reactions, diazonium salts
- Synthetic applications

Spectroscopy: (Chapters 5.4, 10)

- Electromagnetic spectrum
- Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR
- Structure elucidation using IR, UV/VIS, MS, and NMR spectra of alkylhalides, alcohols, alkenes, alkynes, carbonyl compounds, carboxylic acids, aromatic compounds, amines, nitriles

Carboxylic Acids and Their Derivatives: (Chapters 14, 15)

- Nomenclature of carboxylic acids
- Physical properties

- Effect of structure on the acidity
- Preparation of carboxylic acids: oxidation of primary alcohols and aldehydes, oxidation of alkenes, oxidation of alkylbenzenes, hydrolysis of nitriles and cyanohydrins, Grignard method
- Reactions of carboxylic acids: reduction, reaction with bases, esterification
- Polyfunctional carboxylic acids: diprotic acids, anhydrides from diprotic acids, β -keto acids, β -diacids
- Derivatives of carboxylic acids: types, reactivity
- Acid halides: nomenclature, preparation, hydrolysis, reactions with nucleophiles
- Anhydrides: nomenclature, preparation, hydrolysis, reactions with nucleophiles,
- Esters: nomenclature, preparation, acid-catalysed and base-catalysed hydrolysis, transesterification, reduction, reactions with nucleophiles, as protecting groups
- Polyesters, hydroxycarboxylic acids
- Lactones: preparation, biological examples
- Amides: nomenclature, preparation, acidity and basicity, representative reactions; hydrolysis, reduction, dehydration, the peptide bond
- Nitriles: nomenclature, preparation, representative reactions; hydrolysis, reduction

The Chemistry of Enolate Ions: (Chapters 16, 17, 19.1-19.3)

- Acidity of α -hydrogens of carbonyl compounds
- Keto-enol tautomerization
- Reactions via enols and enolate ions: racemization, halogenation, haloform reaction, Hell-Volhard-Zelinski reaction.
- Aldol condensation: dehydration of product, synthetic applications, crossed aldol condensation, intramolecular aldol condensation, Robinson annelation.
- Ester condensation: Claisen condensation, crossed Claisen condensation, Dieckmann condensation
- Additions to α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds: 1,4- vs 1,2-additions, addition of organocopper reagents, Michael addition
- Direct alkylation of active hydrogen compounds
- Synthetic applications

The Chemistry of Amines: (Chapter 22)

- Nomenclature, physical properties, preparation, basicity, biologically active amines
- Nitrosation reactions, Sandmeyer reaction
- Azo compounds; synthesis, as dyes

Carbohydrates: (Chapter 24)

- Structure; ketoses, aldoses, pyranoses, furanoses
- Fischer projections, D- and L- designation
- Mutarotation of glucose
- Glycosides, the anomeric effect
- Reactions of monosaccharides as alcohols
- The Kiliani-Fischer synthesis
- Disaccharides and polysaccharides

Grades:

A+ = 95-100%	B- = 70- 74
A = 90- 94	C+ = 65- 69
A- = 85- 89	C = 60-64
B+ = 80- 84	D = 50- 59
B = 75- 79	F = 0- 49

Lab experiments	30%
Test # 1, May 15 (2.5 hrs)	10%
Test # 2, May 29 (2.5 hrs)	10%
Test # 3, June 12 (2.5 hrs)	10%
Final Examination (June, 3 hrs)	40%

	100%

Laboratory Schedule: (subject to change)

May 6	No Labs, Lecture from 9:30-11:20
May 8	Exp. 11
May 13	Exp. 14
May 15	Test #1 (2.5 hrs)
May 19	No Classes. Victoria Day
May 20	Spectroscopy I
May 22	Spectroscopy II (assignment worth 2 labs)
May 27	Exp. 12
May 29	Test # 2 (2.5 hrs)
June 3	Exp. 13
June 5	Exp. 15
June 10	Exp. 18
June 12	Test # 3 (2.5 hrs)
June 17	Exp. 20
June 19	No Labs. Lecture/Review

- *Final exam at the end of the course will cover **all** course material
- *At least a passing grade on lab marks must be achieved in order to write the final exam.
- *You must pass both the lecture portion and the lab portion in order to pass the course.
- *You must provide your own **safety glasses**. Prescription glasses are OK, but sunglasses are NOT. You must wear these safety glasses at all times while you are in the lab. You will not be allowed to carry out experiments without safety glasses
- *Office hours are posted on the door. You can, however, bug me in the office any time. You will not be wasting my time if you come for help. I'm here to help you learn.

Organization Of The Lab Report

Title of the experiment: State the title of the experiment you have just carried out.

Date: Write the date on which you did the experiment.

Name: Your name and lab partner's name (if applicable)

Objective: State what you want to achieve by doing the experiment in one or two sentences. Be very brief and to the point.

Procedures: You can write the following: Please refer to Chem. xxx lab manual, 2001 Edition. pp. xx-xx. Record any changes to the given procedures.

Data: Organize any data, whether numerical or descriptive, in a **neat table** (or tables if applicable). Report such things as **unknown numbers, concentrations** of solutions, **masses** of reactants and products. Any relevant data recorded on a rough data sheet should be copied here.
Do not forget to write **chemical equations** here.

Discussion and Calculations: In this part of the report, you will make sense out of the data you have obtained. If you obtain a product, calculate the **percentage yield**. Provide a physical description of your product. Show **all** the calculations you do, but there is no need to be repetitive. For example, if you perform 3 or 4 titrations using the same two solutions, then you only need to show the calculation for one trial. In cases where you have not obtained the results you were hoping for, provide a very brief explanation.

Conclusion: **In no more than two sentences**, state what you have achieved by doing the experiment.

Answers To Questions: In cases where questions are asked during or at end of experimental procedures, provide the answers here.

- * Lab reports should be written in **ink, including all calculations**. The report does not have to be typed. If you are not using a computer to graph data, use graph paper. If your report does not follow the format given above, it may be deemed unacceptable and you may have to resubmit it. The new report will be considered late if it is not submitted on the same due date (see below).
- * Lab reports are normally due one week after the assigned date for the experiment. You will be informed in advance if there are any changes to the due date.
- * The report is marked out of 10. For every day the report is late, you lose 1 (one) mark.
- * Make sure to **staple** the pages of your report together, including any **rough data sheets**. You lose 1 (one) mark if the pages of your report are not stapled together.