Ex/SC/CHEM/PG/CORE/TH/VI/2023

M. Sc. (CHEMISTRY) Examination, 2023

(2nd Semester, CBCS)

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Paper - VI

Time: Two hours Full Marks: 40

(20 marks for each unit)

Use a separate answer script for each Unit.

UNIT - 2061

- 1. With the help of correlation diagram show that disrotatory electrocyclic ring closure is not allowed under thermal condition for a **4n** electronic system.
- 2. The following compound (A) undergoes Se-C bond formation in presence of ethyl iodide. However, it undergoes S-C bond formation with benzoyl chloride. Explain the reason.

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R & P & S & P & CH_3CH_2I \\
R & R & S & S & R & R & S \\
R & R & S & R & R & S & R & R & S \\
\end{array}$$

- 3. Answer *any three* of the following questions: 2×3
 - a) The following equilibrium has the reaction constant
 (ρ) equal to 1.60 in 50% aqueous EtOH medium.

[Turn over

The value of " ρ " has been observed to be increased with increasing the percentage of EtOH in the reaction medium. Explain the reason of this observation.

 $XC_6H_4COOH \rightleftharpoons XC_6H_4CO+H$ (50% aqueous EtOH, 25°C) $\rightarrow \rho = 1.60$

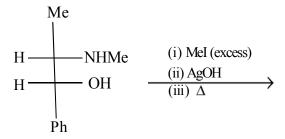
- b) It has been found that in the dissociation of phenylacetic acids, σ_m is identical with σ_m° in case of *m*-OMe substituent. However, ρ -OMe shows different σ_p and σ_p° values. Justify the statement.
- c) Why do we get negative values for the substituent constants (σ) of electron donating groups?
- d) In the [6+4] cycloaddition reaction of tropone with cyclopentadiene, we get the *exp* product exclusively. The *endo* product does not form at all. Explain this observation.

e) Write down the structure of the product of the following reaction with proper justification.

d) How can you effect the following conversion? Show all the intermediate products. Mechanism is not required. $1\frac{1}{2}$

Tropine _____ Cycloheptatriene

e) Predict the product of the following reaction with mechanistic and stereochemical explanations.



b)

The relative order of rates of reaction of (+)-neomenthol, (+)-neoisomenthol, (+)-isomenthol and (-)-menthol with 3, 5-dinitrobenzoyl chloride was found to be $1\cdot0$, $3\cdot1$, $12\cdot3$ and $16\cdot5$, respectively. If E be the conformation of (-)-menthol, then draw conformations of the other three on the basis of outcome of the above mentioned experiment. Justify your answer. $2\frac{1}{2}$

c) How could you achieve synthesis of F starting from

- i) two acyclic molecules bearing five carbon atoms or less,
- ii) an acyclic natural product

and iii) a cyclic natural product.

Show the intermediate steps. Mechanism is not needed. $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$

OH

F

4. a) Predict the product(s) of the following reactions and justify your answer with probable mechanism (answer any **three**).

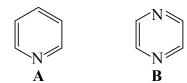
- b) Answer *any two* of the following questions : 2×2
- i) cis-2-Propyl-4-t-butylcyclohexanone undergoes cleavage to 4-t-butylcyclohexanone on photolysis. The trans isomer does not undergo fragmentation directly, but is converted to the cis isomer which then fragments. The $trans \rightarrow cis$ isomerization is quenched by 1, 3-pentadiene, but the photo

fragmentation is not. Give an explanation of this pronounced stereochemical effect.

- ii) What is Photoenolisation? Explain with a suitable example.
- iii) Schematically show how you prepare Dress-Martin periodinane (DMP) reagent from *o*-iodobenzoic acid (no mechanism required). Discuss the mechanism involved in the oxidation of the following compound.

<u>UNIT - 2062</u>

5. a) Which one of the following compounds is more basic and why? $1\frac{1}{2}$



b) Suggest the reagents and propose the mechanism for the key step of the following transformation. $1\frac{1}{2}+2$

$$\stackrel{\stackrel{*}{N}H_2}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{\stackrel{N}{N}}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{N} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow} \stackrel{N}{\longrightarrow$$

c) Accomplish the following conversion through temporary construction of a suitable heterocyclic intermediate and account for the salient feature of this conversion.

2+1

d) Suggest a scheme for the synthesis of the following compound C starting from non-heterocyclic precursor (only suggest the steps with reagents, no mechanism is needed).

6. a) Depict schematically biosynthesis of the following enantiopure lactone **D** starting from acetyl coenzyme A. Show all the intermediate steps.

D