

SPECIAL TOPICS

(CHEM-291)

Spectroscopy \rightarrow UV, I.R., NMR, MS

Material chemistry \rightarrow colloids, liquid crystals

Heterocyclic compounds \rightarrow furan, pyrrole, pyridine

Biomolecules \rightarrow carbohydrates, proteins, amino acids

Chemical industry \rightarrow glass, cement, HNO_3 , H_2SO_4

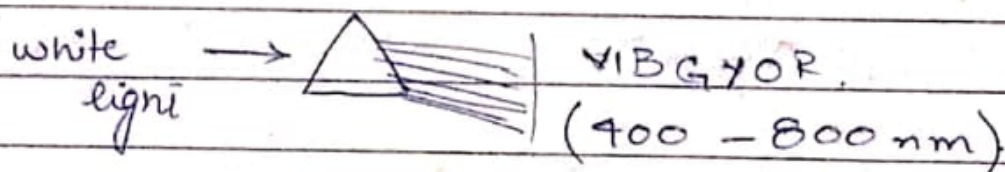
SPECTROSCOPY:

$\frac{h\nu}{c}$

"Characterize organic compound"

(I.R.) $\left(\begin{matrix} \text{I.R.} \\ \text{U.V.} \end{matrix} \right)$ Rays \rightarrow Org. comp \rightarrow detector (compounds functionality)

U.V. — visible — I.R.

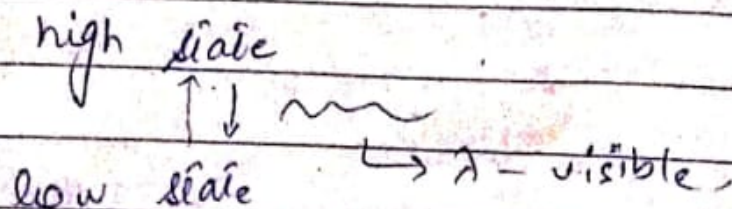


Q Why red, green & yellow lights used for traffic signal?

Quantum Mechanics:

\rightarrow Quanta \rightarrow Energy Packets.

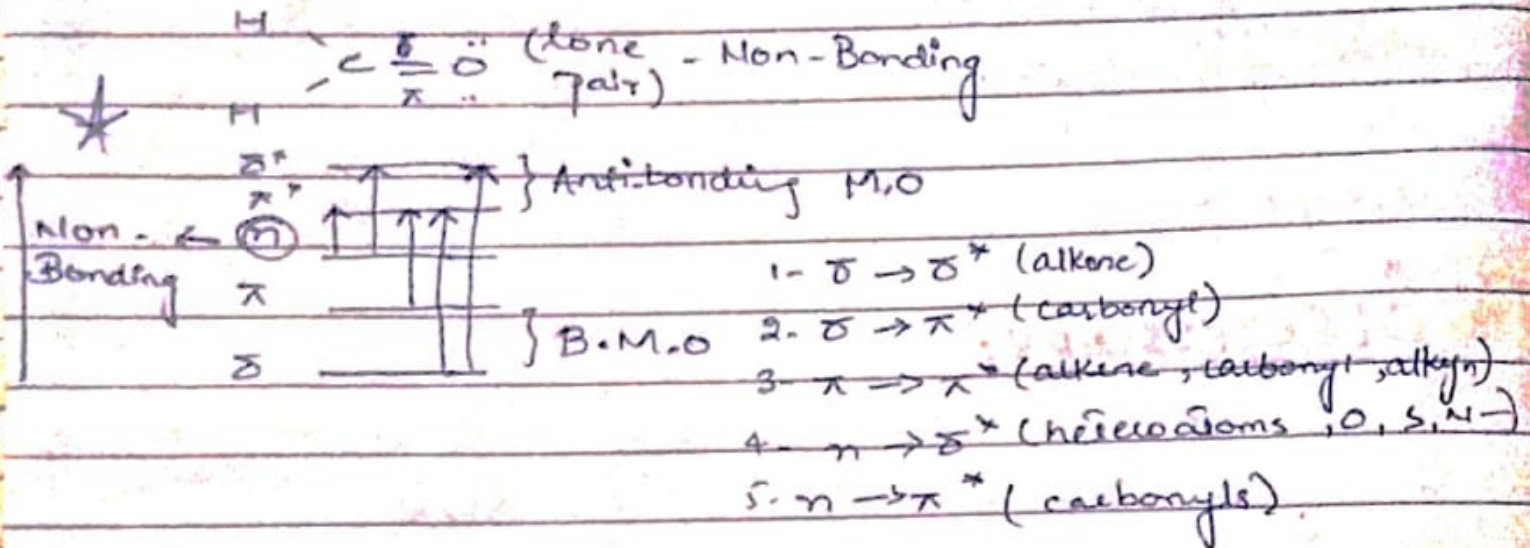
$$h = \frac{c}{\lambda} \quad E \propto f, \quad E \propto \frac{1}{\lambda}$$



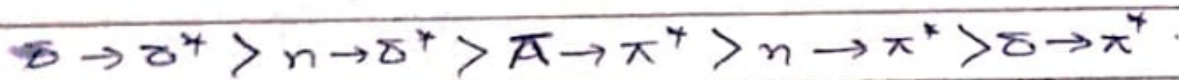
Ultraviolet Spectroscopy (180-390 nm)

↓
U.V

⇒ Electronic Transition - Study
in molecule.



⇒ Order of Transition Energy



Allowed in U.V (true result)

Other → forbidden.

Lambert Beer Law

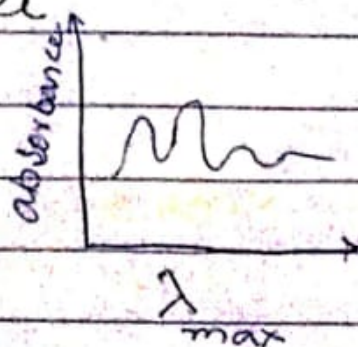
$$A = \epsilon c L$$

Absorbance

↳ length of sample
↳ concentration
↳ constant

$A \propto c L$

U.V Spectrophotometer
↳ Ansikumar



λ_{max} - calculate [theory / experiment - instrument]

Solvent - Should be transparent

- Should be lack of conjugation.
- Should be cheaper / non-toxic.

eg. H_2O , CH_3OH , n-hexane

$\lambda_{max} \Rightarrow$ 190 nm 205 nm 204 nm

Q Which solvent is mostly used in U.V?
 H_2O , alcohol

colour loving groups

Chromophores \rightarrow functional groups.

\hookrightarrow Molecules which absorb U.V radiations in the range of 180-390 nm.

- Mostly, unsaturated org. comp absorb rays of this region.

- Some other groups i.e. heteroatoms are also absorbed this system.

\rightarrow U.V. ^{we} mostly observe transition metals
 Bio macromolecules, heterocyclic comp

$C=C$, $C=O$ \rightarrow Chromophores

Substituent

(X) $\rightarrow \lambda_{max}$ = 100 nm \rightarrow change by adding substituent

Chromophore

Shift of λ_{max} toward longer λ

$\rightarrow 100 \uparrow \Rightarrow$ Bathochromic Shift / Red Shift

Smaller \rightarrow

$\rightarrow 100 \downarrow \Rightarrow$ Hypsochromic


Shift / Blue Shift

→ Chromophore: Light absorb → colours emit
↳ functional groups.

→ Auxochrome: Change in λ ↑ & ↓
↳ Atoms which alter λ in longer / smaller shift.

→ How to find λ_{max} theoretically?

Conjugated System → Diene

=  → Conjugated diene



(Conjugated diene)

↳ Diene - extend.


Homoannular system - prefer over heteroannular


conjugation & λ_{max}


λ_{max} diene < λ_{max} triene.

Woodward Fieser Rule:

Diene → 3 - Types ↳ λ_{max} - theoretically calculate

1. Ayclic  → 217 (Parent value).

2. Cyclic - Homo Annular  → 2 alternative double bonds in one ring
(Parent value) 253 nm.

Hetero Annular  2 alternative double bonds in 2 rings.

→ Increments Value 214 - 417 nm (P.V).

1. parent value

2. Extension of conjugation → +30 (one double bond)

3. Exocyclic double bond = +5

4. Substituent value