

Spectroscopic Methods in Organic Chemistry  
CHEM-664/476, Organic Chemistry (Minor)

Online Lectures (UV-Vis)

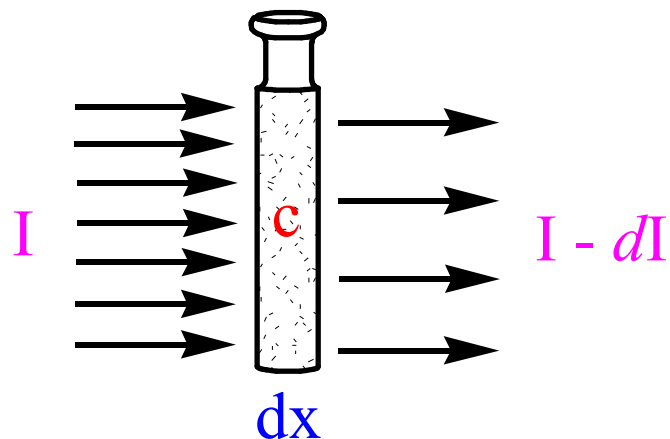
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# UV-Vis Spectroscopy

Frequency ( $\nu$ ) =  $4.0 \times 10^{14}$  to  $8.6 \times 10^{14}$  Hz (**Vis**);  
 $8.6 \times 10^{14}$  to  $1.5 \times 10^{15}$  Hz (**UV**)

Wavelength ( $\lambda$ ) = 750 to 350 nm (**Vis**)  
350 to 200 nm (**UV**)

Wave Number ( $\tilde{\nu}$ ) =  $1.33 \times 10^6$  to  $2.9 \times 10^6$  m<sup>-1</sup> (**Vis**)  
 $2.9 \times 10^6$  to  $5.0 \times 10^6$  m<sup>-1</sup> (**UV**)



$I$  = Intensity of EMR  
 $dI$  = Absorbed EMR  
 $dx / l$  = Path length  
 $c$  = Concentration of analyte

# Lambert-Beer's Law

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} -dI \propto I \\ -dI \propto c \\ -dI \propto dx \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} -dI \propto I \cdot c \cdot dx \\ -dI = k \cdot I \cdot c \cdot dx \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{array}{l} \frac{-dI}{I} = k \cdot c \cdot dx \\ \frac{dI}{I} = -k \cdot c \cdot dx \end{array}$$

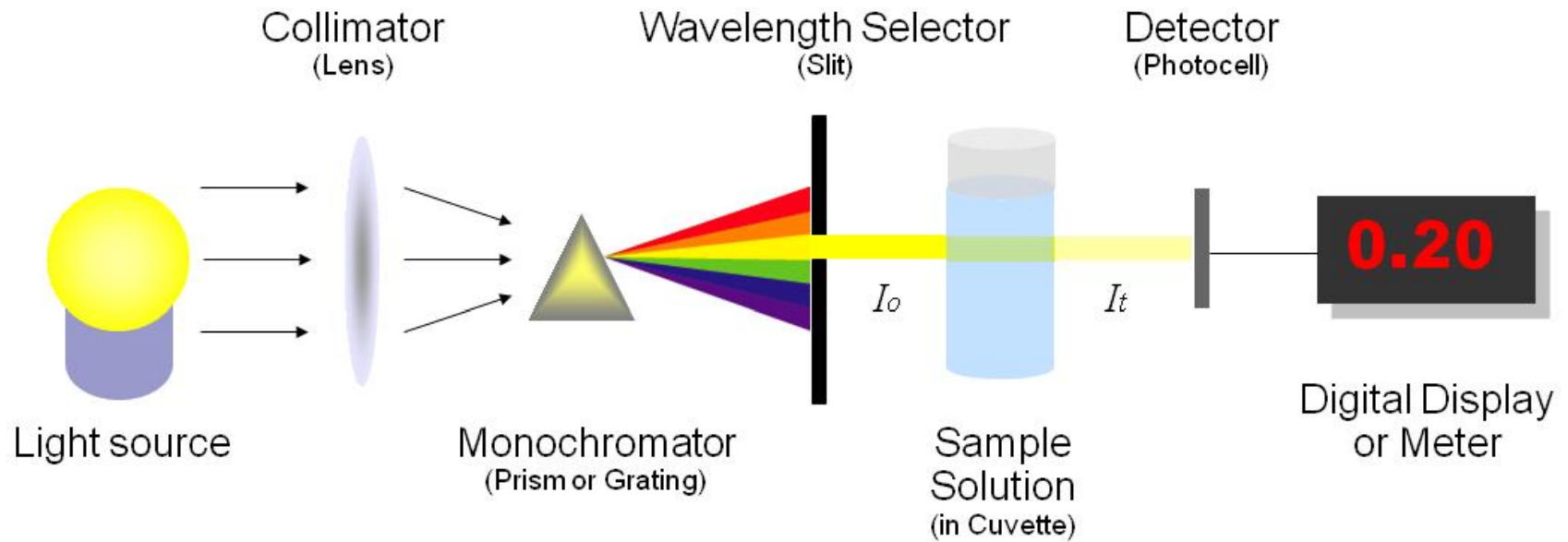
$$\ln I - \ln I_0 = -k \cdot c \cdot l \quad \Rightarrow \quad \ln \left( \frac{I}{I_0} \right) = -k \cdot c \cdot l$$

$$\log \left( \frac{I}{I_0} \right) = \frac{-k \cdot c \cdot l}{2.303} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \log \left( \frac{I}{I_0} \right) = -\epsilon \cdot c \cdot l$$

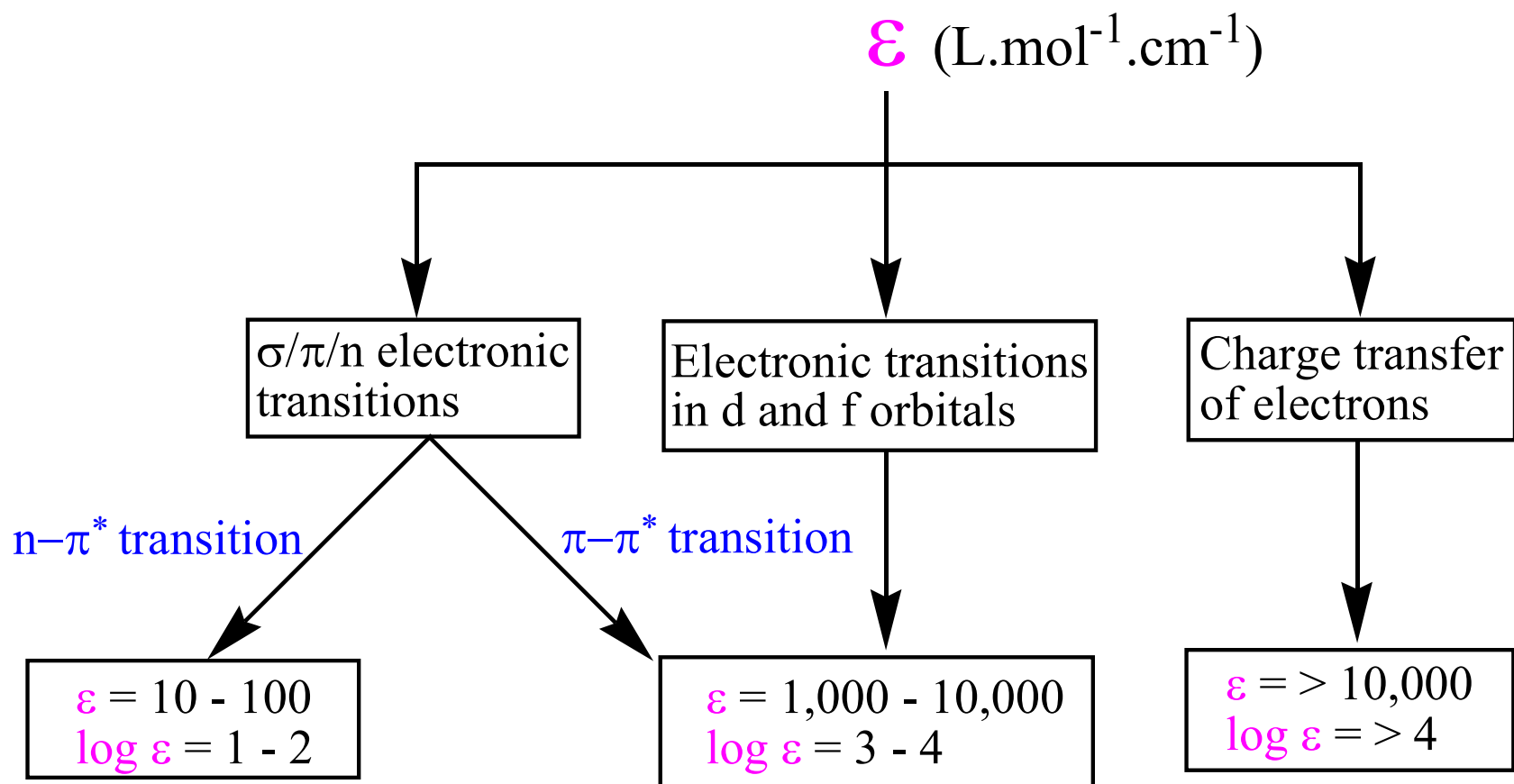
$$\left( \frac{I}{I_0} \right) = 10^{-\epsilon c l} \quad \Rightarrow \quad T = 10^{-A}$$

$$A = \epsilon \cdot c \cdot l \quad \epsilon = \frac{A}{c \cdot l} = \frac{1}{\text{mol / L} \cdot \text{cm}} = \text{L} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$$

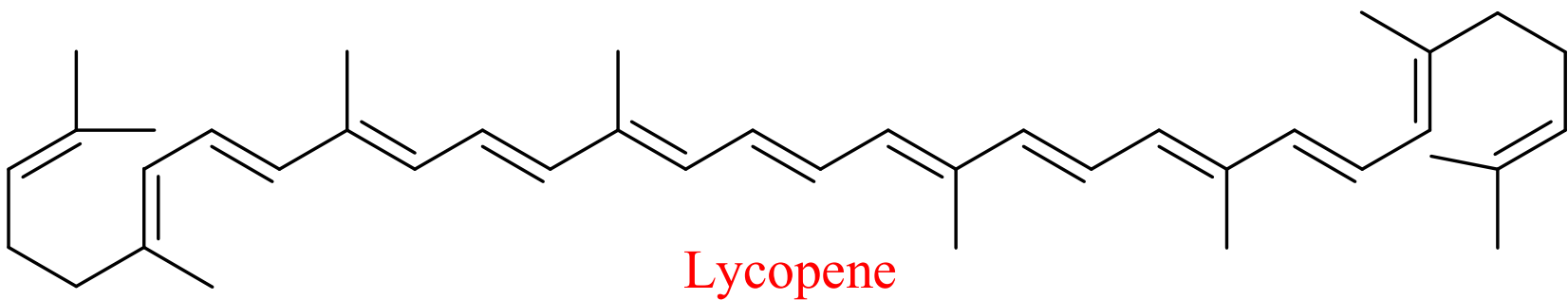
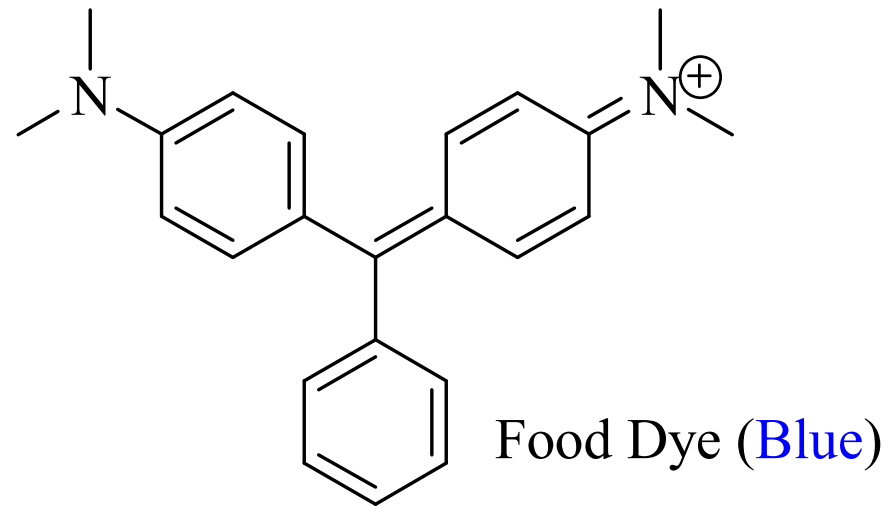
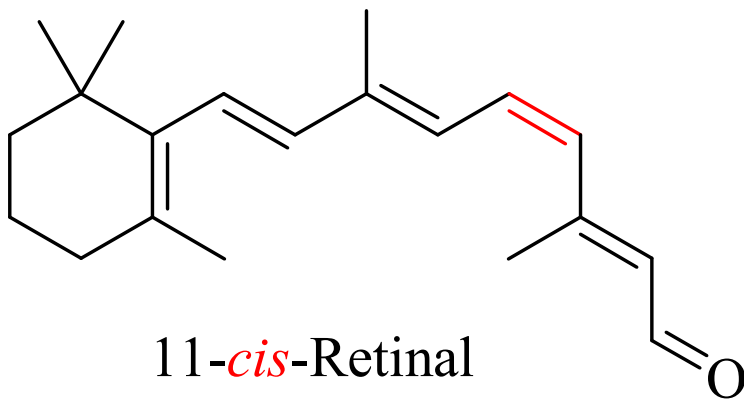
# Source of Radiation



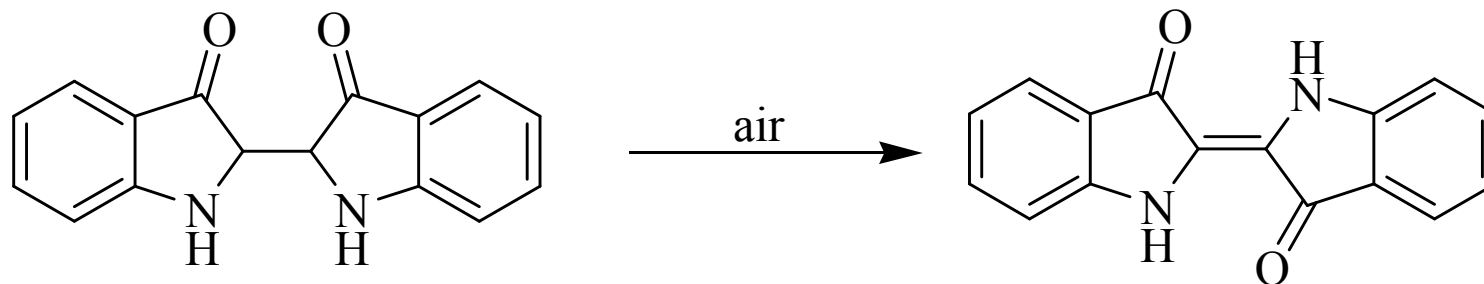
# Importance of $\epsilon$



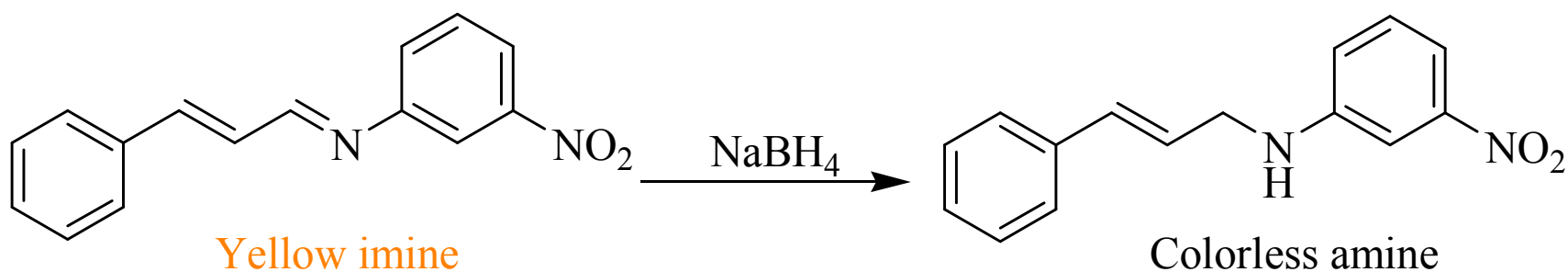
# Chromophores



# Chromophores

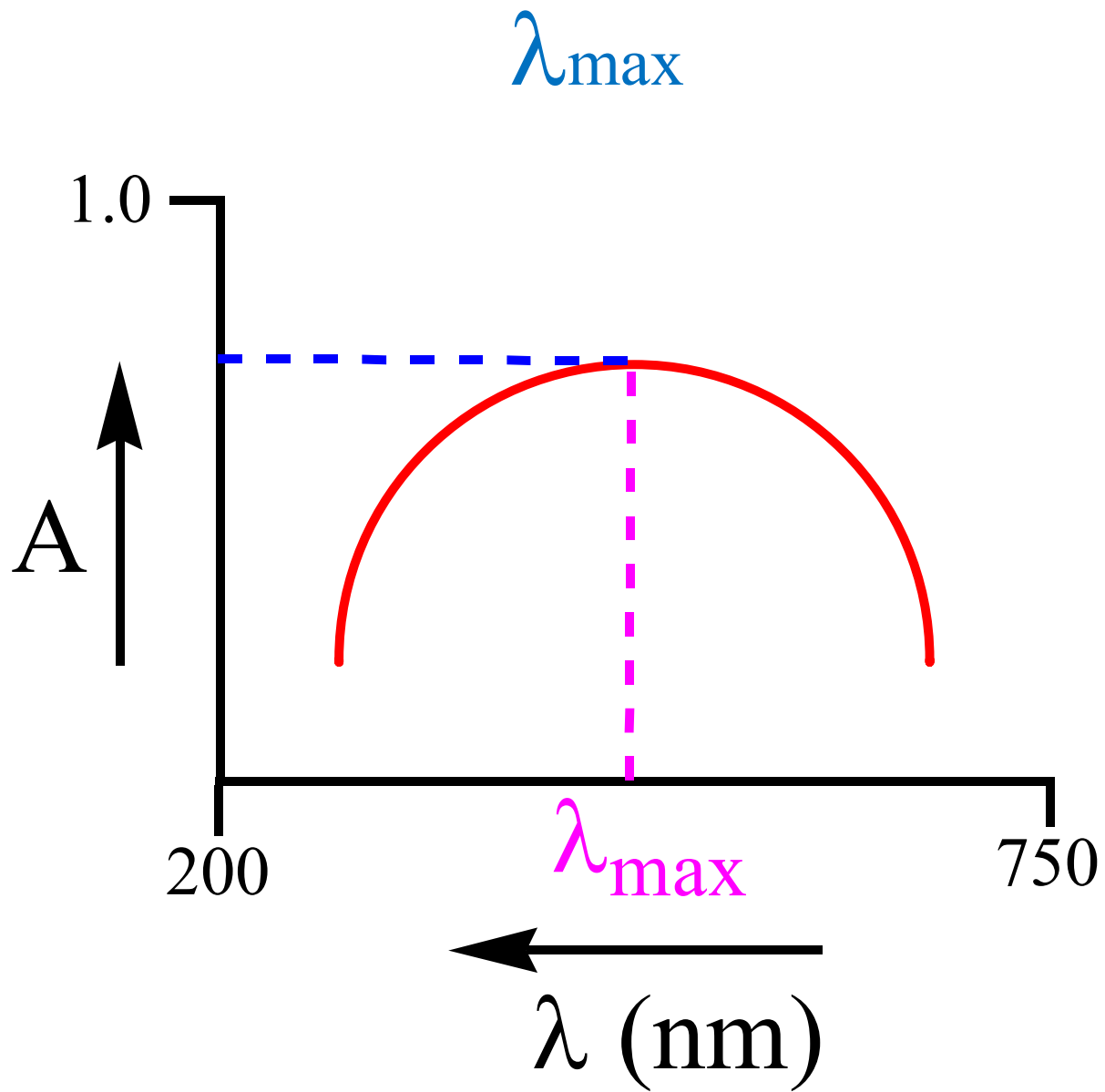


Blue Jeans Dye



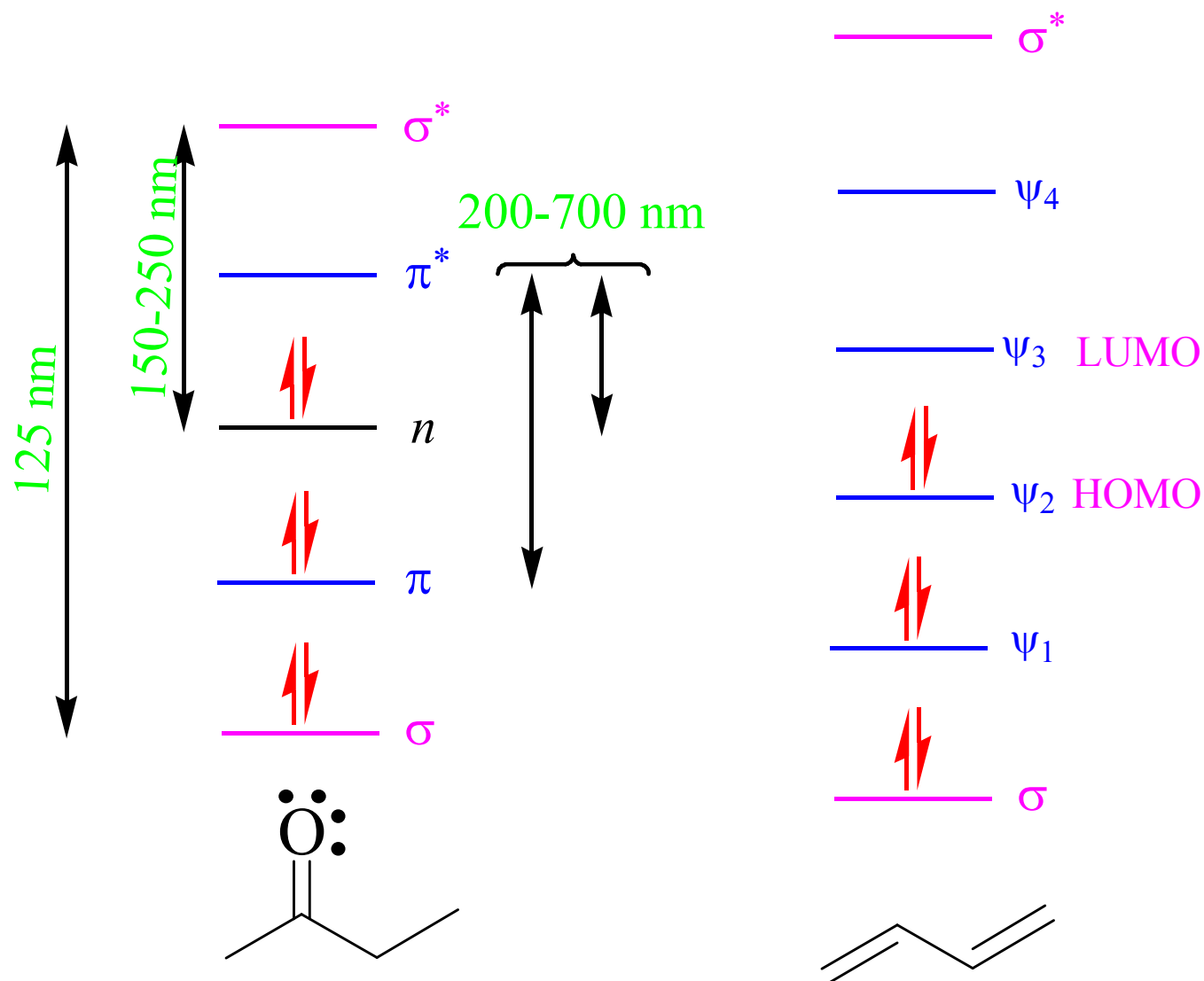
Yellow imine

Colorless amine

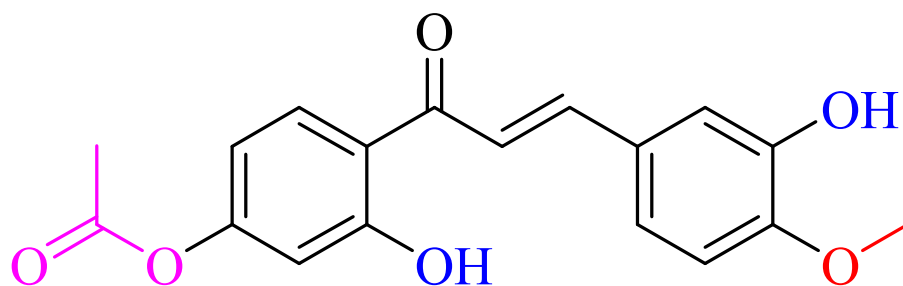
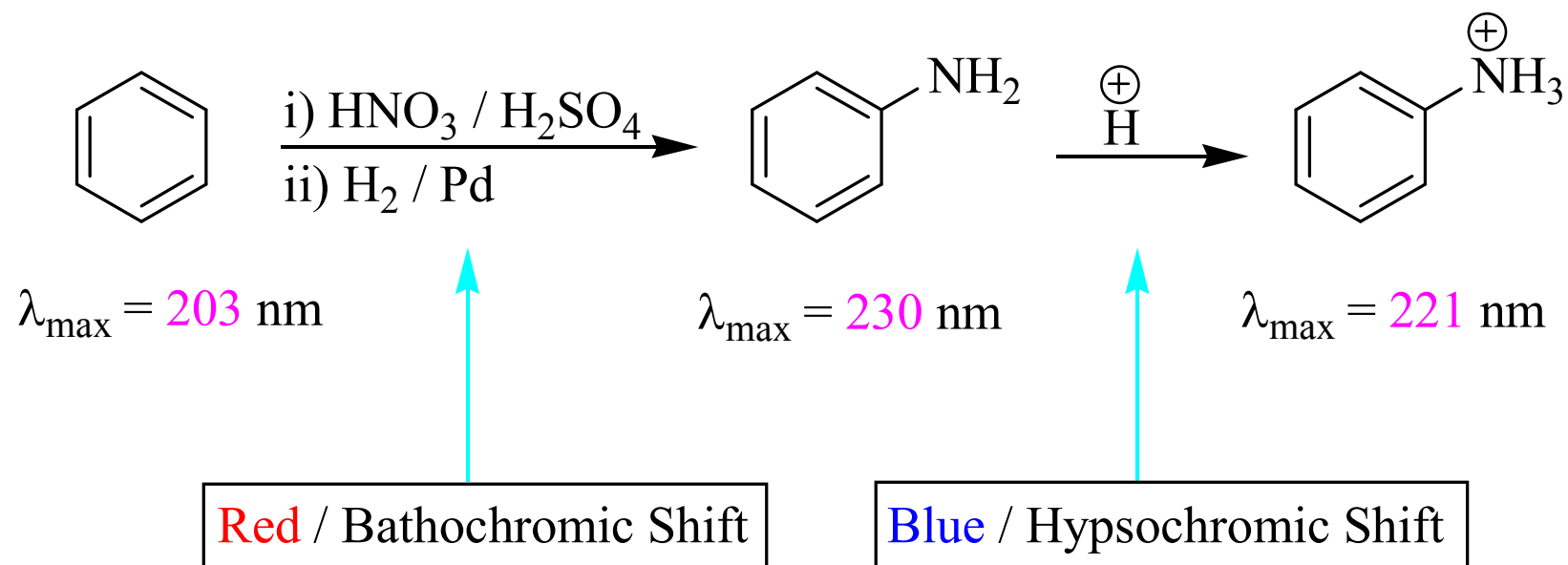




# Electronic Transitions $\nu_s \epsilon$



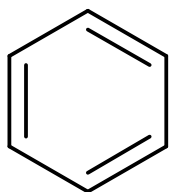
# Red / Blue Shifts



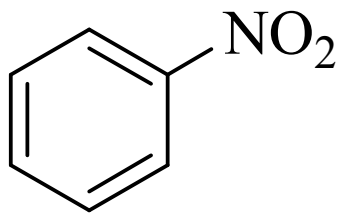
**OH, OMe, OAc etc**

Auxochromes

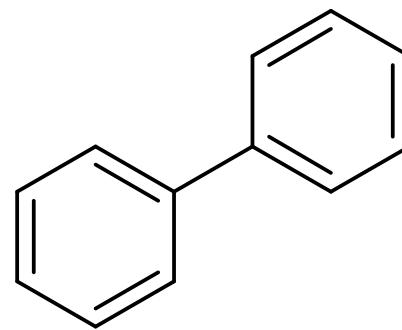
# Importance of $\lambda_{\max}$



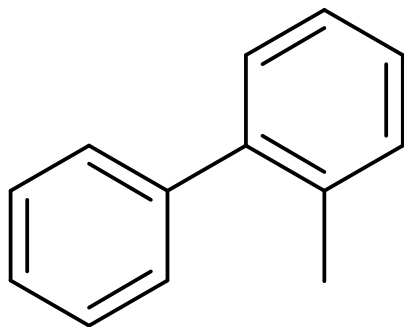
1  $\lambda_{\max} = 203$  nm



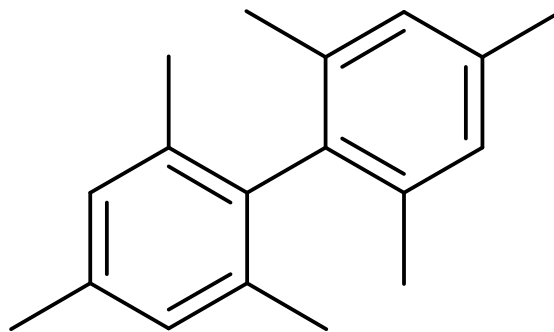
2  $\lambda_{\max} = 268$  nm



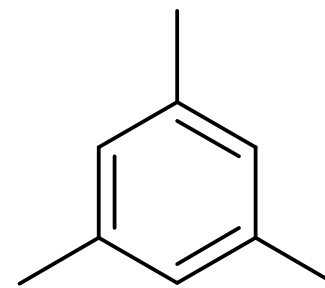
3  $\lambda_{\max} = 250$  nm



4  $\lambda_{\max} = 237$  nm



5  $\lambda_{\max} = 266$  nm

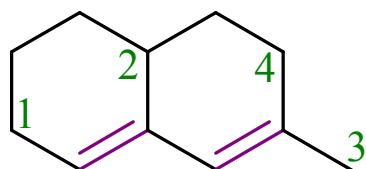


6  $\lambda_{\max} = 266$  nm

# Absorbed vs Transmitted Colour

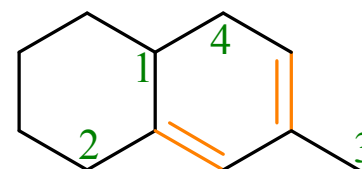
<u>Colour (Absorbed)</u>	<u>Colour (Transmitted)</u>	<u><math>\lambda</math> (nm)</u>
UV	-	200-350
Violet	Yellow-Green	350-425
Indigo-Blue	Yellow	425-450
Blue	Orange	450-490
Blue-Green	Red	490-510
Green	Purple	510-530
Yellow-Green	Violet	530-550
Yellow	Indigo-Blue	550-590
Orange	Blue	590-640
Red	Blue-Green	640-720
Purple	Green	720-750

# Calculating $\lambda_{\max}$ (Woodward-Fieser's Rule)



Heteroannular diene (**A**) = 214 nm  
 Double bond extension (**C**) = +30 nm  
 Exocyclic double bond (**D**) = +5 nm

$$\lambda_{\max} \text{ (nm)} = \mathbf{A/B} + \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D} + \text{Substituents}$$

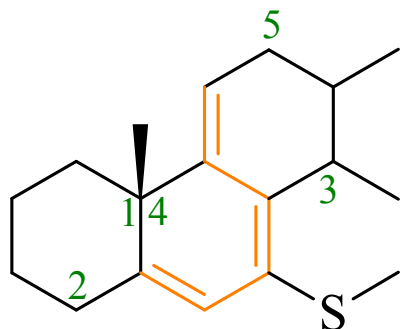


Homoannular diene (**B**) = 253 nm  
 Double bond extension (**C**) = +30 nm  
 Exocyclic double bond (**D**) = +5 nm

## Substituents

*Sec.* aminic group = +60 nm  
 Alkylthio (-SR) group = +30 nm  
 Alkoxy (-OR) group = +6 nm  
 Halo / alkyl (-R) group = +5 nm  
 Acetato (-OCOR) group = 0 nm

# Calculating $\lambda_{\max}$



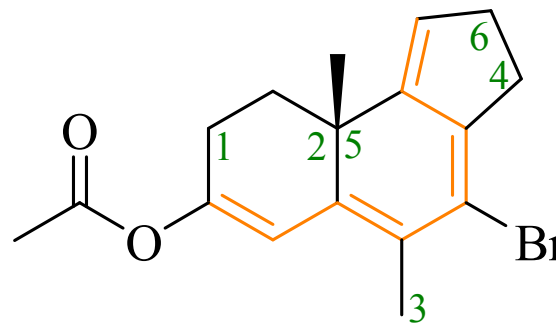
$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = \mathbf{A/B} + \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D} + \text{Substituents}$$

$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 253 + 30 + 3(5) + [30 + 5 \times 5]$$

$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 353 \text{ nm}$$

$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 383 \text{ nm}$$

*if -SR group is replaced by -NR<sub>2</sub> group*

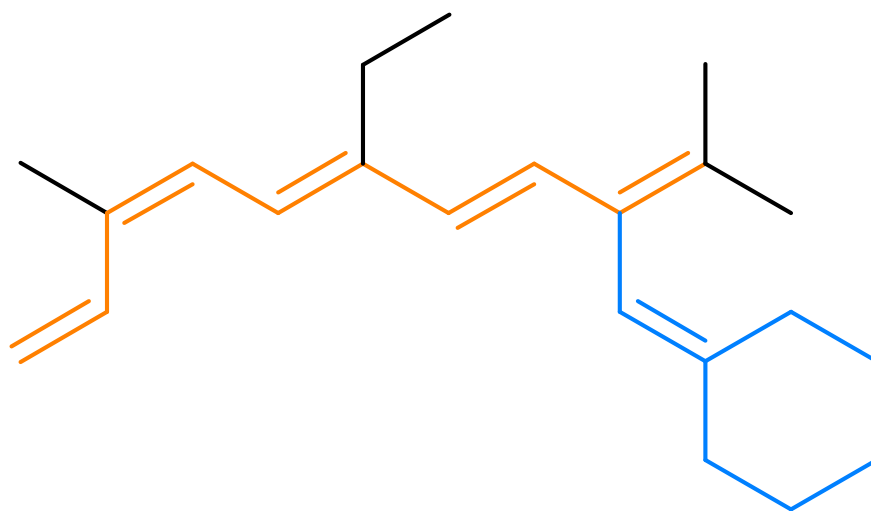


$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = \mathbf{A/B} + \mathbf{C} + \mathbf{D} + \text{Substituents}$$

$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 253 + 60 + 3(5) + [0 + 5 + (6 \times 5)]$$

$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 363 \text{ nm}$$

# Calculating $\lambda_{\max}$



$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 5S + n (48 - 1.7n) - 16.5 R_{\text{endo}} - 10 R_{\text{exo}} \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 5 (4) + 5 [48 - (1.7 \times 5)] - 16.5 (0) - 10 (1) \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 20 + 197.5 - 0 - 10 \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 321.5 \text{ nm}\end{aligned}$$

# Calculating $\lambda_{\max}$



$\beta$ -carotene

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 5S + n (48 - 1.7n) - 16.5 R_{\text{endo}} - 10 R_{\text{exo}} \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 5 (10) + 11 [48 - (1.7 \times 11)] - 16.5 (2) - 10 (0) \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 50 + 322.3 - 33 - 0 \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 453.3 \text{ nm}\end{aligned}$$



# Calculating $\lambda_{\max}$



Lycopene

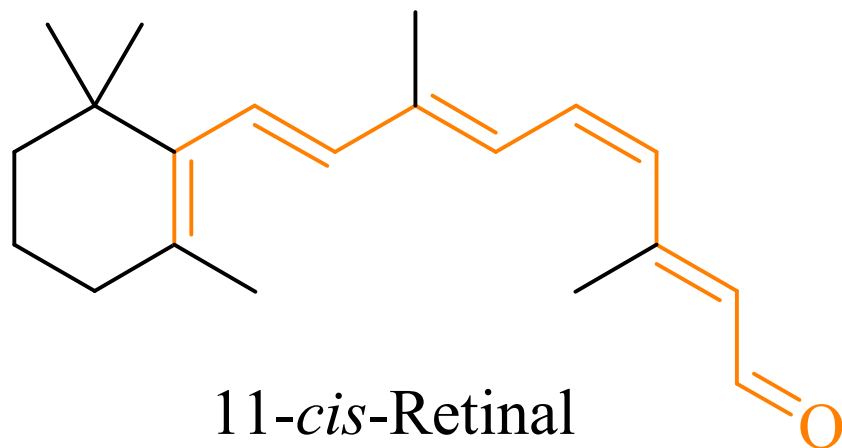
$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 114 + 5S + n (48 - 1.7n) - 16.5 R_{\text{endo}} - 10 R_{\text{exo}}$$

$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 114 + 5 (8) + 11 [48 - (1.7 \times 11)] - 16.5 (0) - 10 (0)$$

$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 114 + 40 + 322.3 - 0 - 0$$

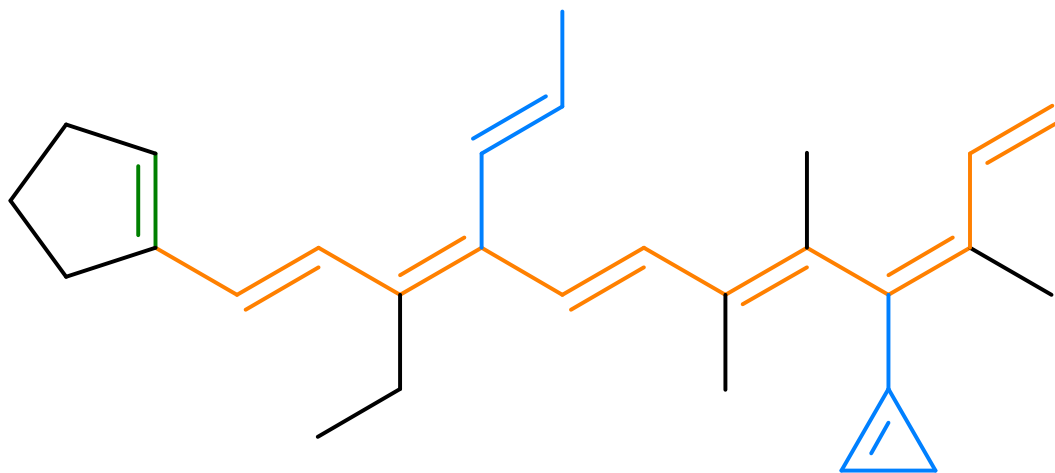
$$\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) = 476.3 \text{ nm}$$

# Calculating $\lambda_{\max}$



$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 5S + n (48 - 1.7n) - 16.5 R_{\text{endo}} - 10 R_{\text{exo}} \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 5 (5) + 6 [48 - (1.7 \times 6)] - 16.5 (1) - 10 (0) \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 25 + 210.3 - 16.5 - 0 \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 349.3 \text{ nm}\end{aligned}$$

# Calculating $\lambda_{\max}$



$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 5S + n(48 - 1.7n) - 16.5 R_{\text{endo}} - 10 R_{\text{exo}} \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 5(6) + 7[48 - (1.7 \times 7)] - 16.5(1) - 10(2) \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 114 + 30 + 252.7 - 16.5 - 20 \\ \lambda_{\max} (\text{nm}) &= 360.2 \text{ nm}\end{aligned}$$