

Name: Key

Th

(Print your name clearly!)

Sametz: CHEM 322 Spring 2013

Organic Chemistry Exam 1

All answers should be written CLEARLY in the space provided. (If it's not clear, it's wrong).

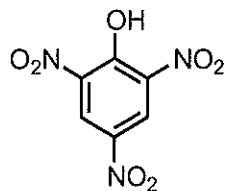
The logo of the University of Delaware, featuring a large, stylized 'UD' monogram in a serif font, with the words 'UNIVERSITY OF' stacked above 'DELAWARE' in a smaller, all-caps serif font.

1	H 1.008	2																	18	He 4.003															
3	Li 6.941	4	Be 9.012																	13	B 10.81	14	C 12.011	15	N 14.007	16	O 15.999	17	F 18.998	18	Ne 20.18				
11	Na 22.989	12	Mg 24.305																	13	Al 26.982	14	Si 28.086	15	P 30.974	16	S 32.06	17	Cl 35.453	18	Ar 39.948				
19	K 39.098	20	Ca 40.08	21	Sc 44.96	22	Ti 47.90	23	V 50.94	24	Cr 52.00	25	Mn 54.94	26	Fe 55.85	27	Co 58.93	28	Ni 58.70	29	Cu 63.55	30	Zn 65.38	31	Ga 69.72	32	Ge 72.59	33	As 74.92	34	Se 78.96	35	Br 79.90	36	Kr 83.8
37	Rb 85.468	38	Sr 87.62	39	Y 88.906	40	Zr 91.22	41	Nb 92.906	42	Mo 95.94	43	Tc (98)	44	Ru 101.1	45	Rh 102.9	46	Pd 106.4	47	Ag 107.9	48	Cd 112.4	49	In 114.8	50	Sn 118.7	51	Sb 121.8	52	Te 127.60	53	I 126.9	54	Xe 131.3
55	Cs 132.9	56	Ba 137.3	57	La 138.9	58	Hf 178.49	59	Ta 180.9	60	W 183.9	61	Re 186.2	62	Os 190.2	63	Ir 192.2	64	Pt 195.1	65	Au 197	66	Hg 200.6	67	Tl 204.4	68	Pb 207.2	69	Bi 209	70	Po (209)	71	At (210)	72	Rn (222)
87	Fr (223)	88	Ra 226	89	Ac 227	90	Rf (261)	91	Db (262)	92	Sg (266)	93	Bh (264)	94	Hs (269)	95	Mt (268)																		
58	Ce 140.1	59	Pr 140.9	60	Nd 144.2	61	Pm (145)	62	Sm 150.4	63	Eu 152	64	Gd 157.3	65	Tb 158.9	66	Dy 162.5	67	Ho 164.9	68	Er 167.3	69	Tm 168.9	70	Yb 173	71	Lu 175								
90	Th 232	91	Pa 231	92	U 238	93	Np 237	94	Pu (244)	95	Am (243)	96	Cm (247)	97	Bk (247)	98	Cf (251)	99	Es (252)	100	Fm (257)	101	Md (258)	102	No (259)	103	Lr (262)								

You may raise your hand to ask a question if you are unsure what a question is asking of you.

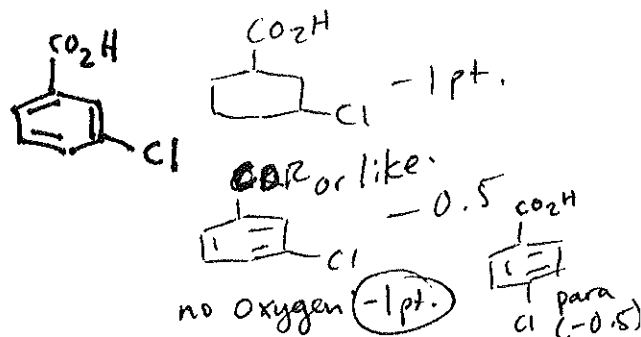
1. Nomenclature (6 points)

a) Picric acid, shown below is highly explosive (as one of my former lab mates in grad school proved). Give a proper IUPAC name for it.

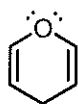


2,4,6-trinitrophenol

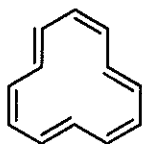
b) mCPBA (*meta*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid) is a common peracid oxidizing agent that is also dangerously reactive. It's commonly sold impure, with ~15% of the precursor *meta*-chlorobenzoic acid present, because the impure mixture is more stable. Draw the structure of this precursor.



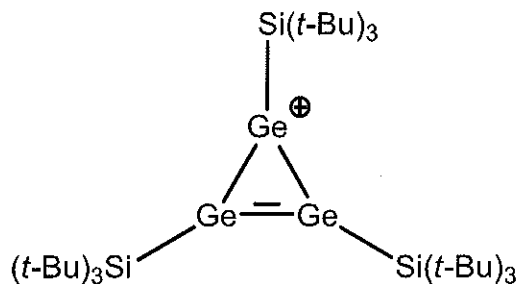
2. (6 points) Indicate whether the following structures are aromatic, antiaromatic, or neither.



neither



aa

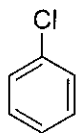


a

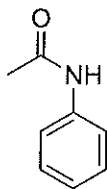
3. (8 points) Rank the following compounds in order of reactivity to electrophilic aromatic substitution (1 = most reactive, 5 = least reactive):



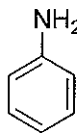
3



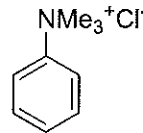
4



2



1



5

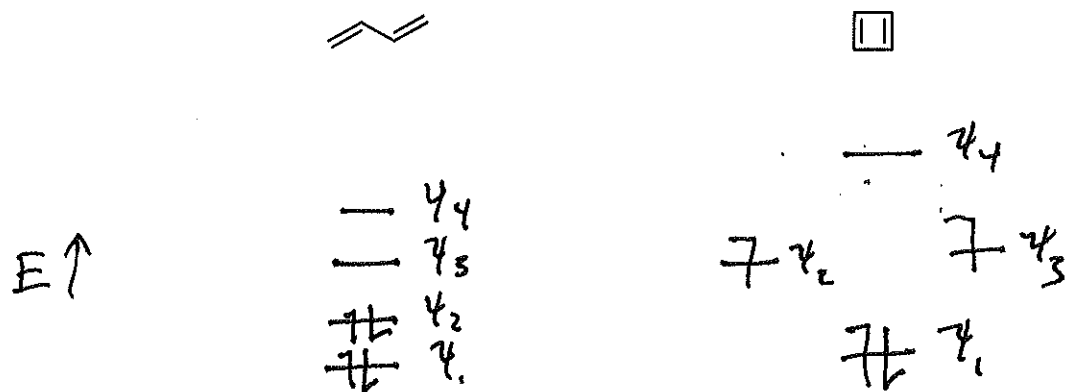
1 most reactive
1 least
1 2nd most
1 2nd least

All wrong: -8

4 wrong: -4 pt.
3 wrong: -3 pt.
etc.

TOTAL: 20

4. (10 points) The relative stabilities of 1,3-butadiene and cyclobutadiene are very different. Give Molecular Orbital (MO) energy diagrams for both molecules (hint: you can use a Frost circle for cyclobutadiene if you wish). You do not have to draw what the orbitals look like physically—I am looking for a set of lines indicating molecular orbitals of various energy levels (E being the vertical axis). For each molecule, place the correct number of π electrons into its MO diagram. Use these diagrams to predict which molecule is more stable, and which molecule is less stable (you are being graded for your explanation, not just guessing!).



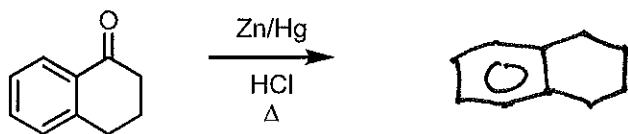
"normal" stability
of a conjugated
~~polyene~~ diene

antiaromatic -
2 unpaired e^- s in
the HOMOs.

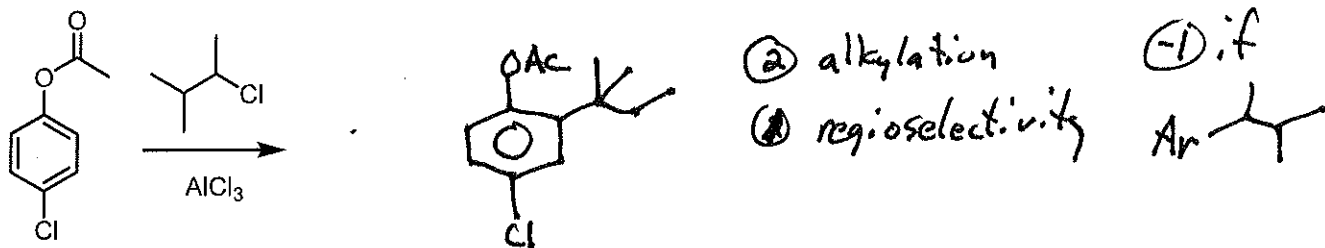
2x2 for orbital energy levels
2x2 for e^- correct - avoid double jeopardy
2 for explanation.

5. (30 points) Give the major organic product(s) for the following reactions.

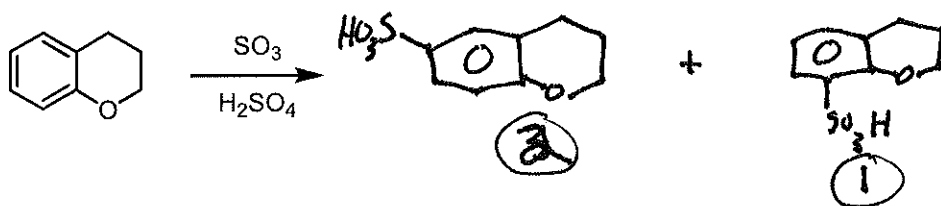
a)



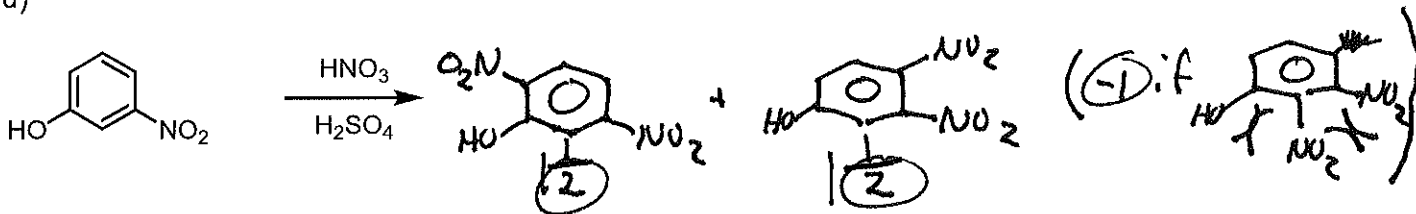
b)



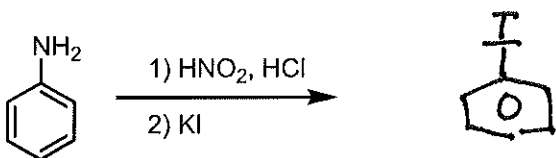
c)



d)



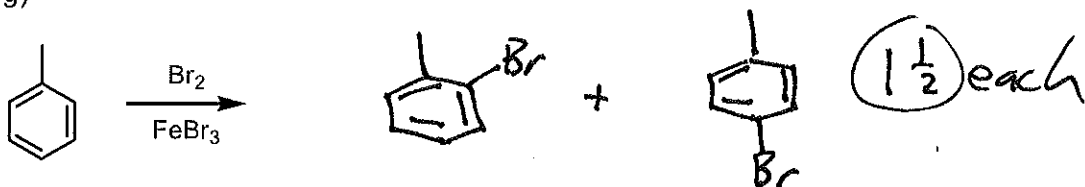
e)



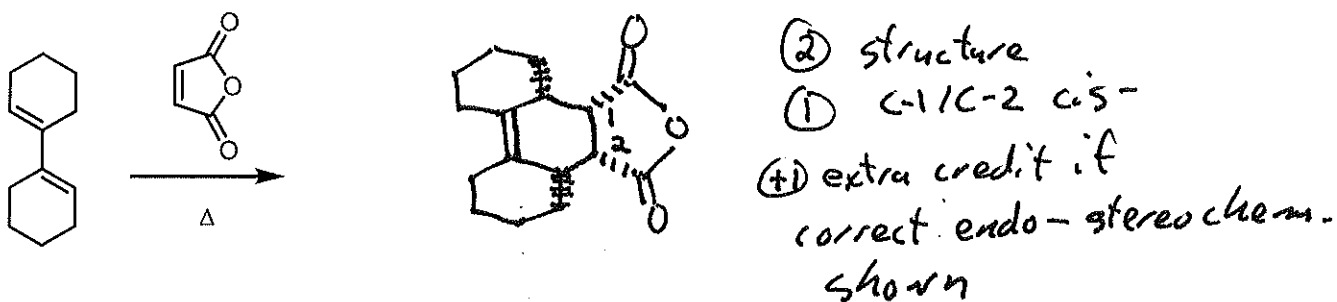
f)



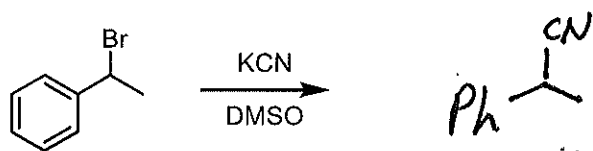
g)



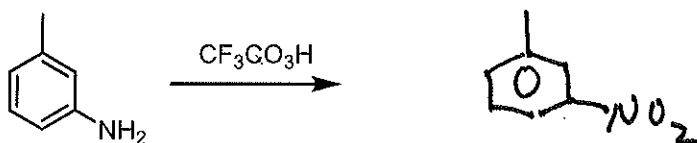
h)



i)

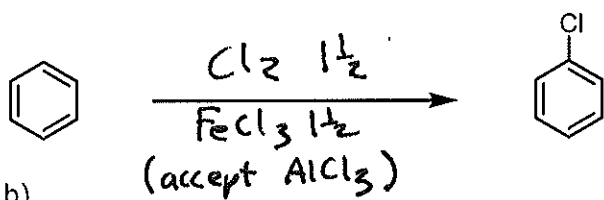


j)

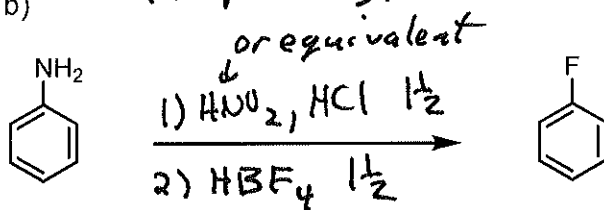


6. (18 points) Give reagents that will effect the following transformations.

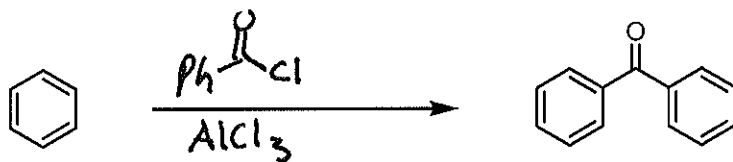
a)



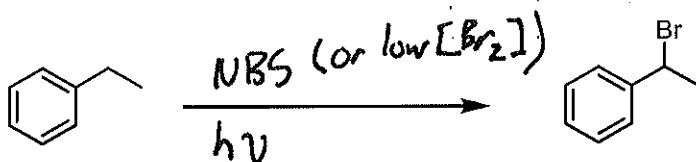
b)



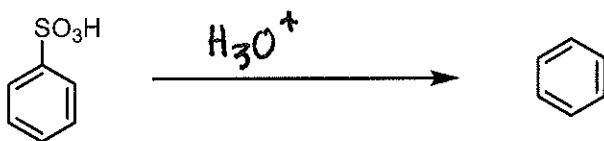
c)



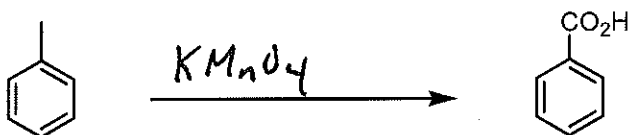
d)



e)

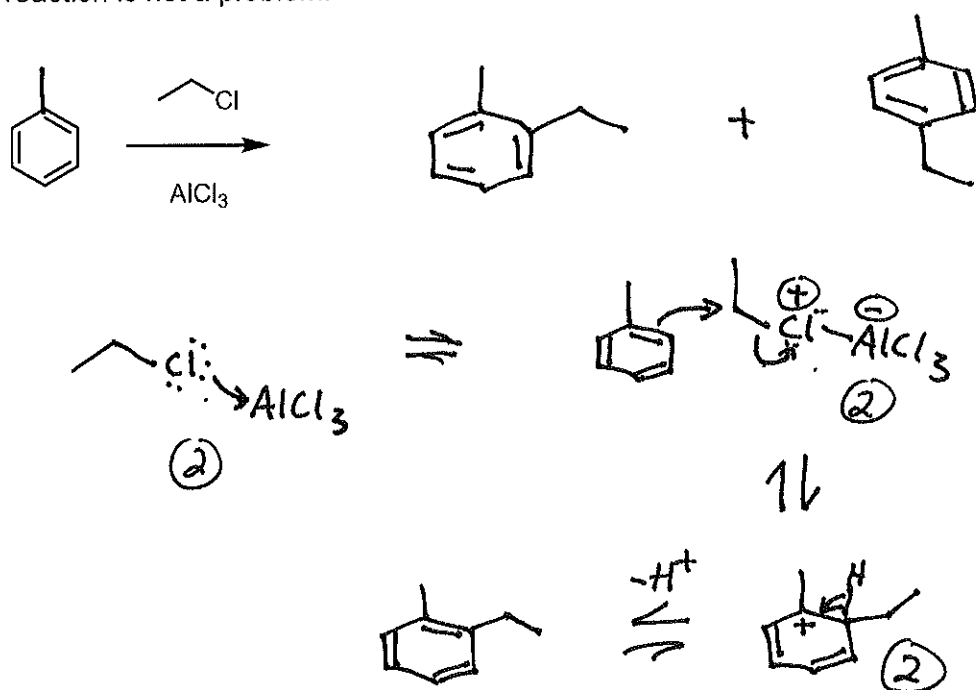


f)



7. (10 points) Give the major product(s) for the reaction below, and show a complete reaction mechanism that accounts for formation of a major product (i.e. if there is only one major product, give the mechanism for its formation; if there is more than one, choose one to work with). Your mechanism must show formation of the electrophile as well as addition of the electrophile to the ring. Use the mechanism to explain the observed regioselectivity for the reaction.

Note: assume that you can get a single addition of electrophile to the ring, and that over-reaction is not a problem.

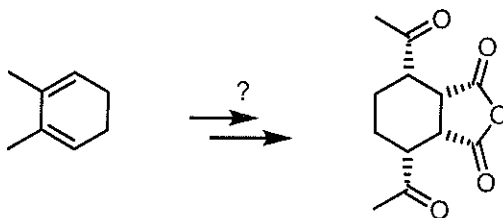


take off points
for wrong
arrows, missing
charges etc.

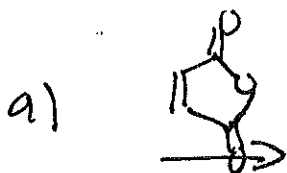
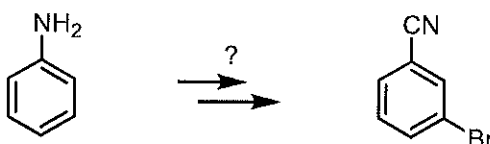
- (2) show a resonance structure with \oplus adjacent to Me
- (2) explanation: o/p substitution results in \oplus / $\delta\oplus$ adjacent to the EDG Me

8. (4 points) Multistep synthesis: choose **ONE** of the following two syntheses, and show how the compound on the right can be synthesized from the compound on the left. Retrosynthetic analysis can be worth partial credit, but for full credit write the sequence of reactions in the forward direction. If you work on more than one, **CLEARLY** indicate which you want graded for credit, or the grader chooses for you.

a)



b)



1) O₃
 2) suitable
 workup

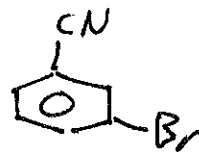
prod.

b)

1) ~~MNO~~NO₂ or equivalent
 HCl
 2) CuCN



Br₂
 FeBr₃
 (AlBr₃)



(2) per step

9. (8 points) Multistep synthesis: choose **ONE** of the following two compounds, and show how it can be synthesized from benzene. Retrosynthetic analysis can be worth partial credit, but for full credit write the sequence of reactions in the forward direction. Again, if you work on more than one, **CLEARLY** indicate which you want graded for credit, or the grader chooses for you.

