

record of attendance of project students must be maintained by a mentor. Project will be evaluated jointly by three examiners and there will not be any practical performance during the examination. Typically, student has to present his practical work, discuss results and conclusions in details (20-30 min.) which will be followed by question-answer session (10 min). It is open type of examination.

CCPP-04, CHO-454: Practical-II: Convergent and Divergent Organic Syntheses [96 L + 24T]

Note: Any 3 sets should be conducted from the following convergent and divergent synthesis sets.

Students should acquire **pre-experiment** (Reading MSDS, purification of reactants and reagents, mechanism, stoichiometry etc) and **post-experiment skills** (work-up, isolation and purification of products, physical constants characterization using any spectroscopic methods etc.)

SET-I

A) Convergent Synthesis 1 (Three Stage Synthesis)

1. Stage I: Anisole to 4-nitro anisole to 4-amino anisole (2 steps)
2. Stage II: Toluene to 4-nitro toluene to 3-acyl nitro toluene (2 steps)
3. Stage III: Synthesis of N-(1-(2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl) ethyl) aniline from 4-amino anisole, 3-acyl nitro toluene and SBH (One pot synthesis: MCR)

B) Divergent Synthesis 1 (5 Single Stage Synthesis from Acetyl acetone):

1. Acetyl acetone to Pyrimidine
2. Acetyl acetone to 2,4-dimethyl-1H-benzo[b][1,4]diazepine
3. Acetyl acetone to Pyrazole
4. Acetyl acetone with 1mmol benzaldehyde to 3-benzylidenepentane-2,4-dione
5. Acetyl acetone with 3 mmol benzaldehyde into 3-benzylidene-6-phenylhex-5-ene-2,4-dione

SET-II

A). Convergent Synthesis 2(Three Stage Synthesis)

1. Stage I: 4-Nitro toluene to 4-amino toluene (Reduction by using Sn/HCl)
2. Stage II: Phenol into 2-hydroxy benzaldehyde (Reimer-Tiemann reaction)
3. Stage III: Synthesis of amidoalkyl-2-naphthols from β -Naphthol, 4-amino toluene and of 2-hydroxy benzaldehyde (One pot synthesis: MCR)

B). Divergent Synthesis (5 Single Stage Synthesis from β -Naphthol)

1. β -Naphthol to Synthetic dye (By diazonium coupling)
2. β -Naphthol to 6-Bromo-2-naphthol (Bromination reaction)
3. β -Naphthol to β -Naphthyl methyl ether (Methylation reaction)
4. β -Naphthol to temperature dependent sulfonation (Sulfonation reaction)
5. β -Naphthol to (\pm) Binol then Resolution of Binol (Resolution technique)

SET-III

A). Convergent Synthesis-3 (Three Stage Synthesis)

1. Stage I: Salicylic acid to 5-Chloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid
2. Stage II: o- Anisidine to 2-methoxy-4-nitroaniline
3. Stage III: Synthesis of 5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl) benzamide from 5-Chloro-2-hydroxybenzoic acid, -methoxy-4-nitroaniline (One pot synthesis: MCR)

B). Divergent Synthesis-3 (5 Single Stage Synthesis from Salicylaldehyde)

1. Salicylaldehyde to Salicylaldehyde phenylhydrazone
2. Salicylaldehyde with melanonitrile to 2-iminochromene by intramolecular cyclization.
3. Salicylaldehyde to 2-hydroxy-3,5-dinitrobenzaldehyde
4. Salicylaldehyde to o-Formylphenoxy acetic acid

5. Salicylaldehyde to catechol

SET-IV

A) Convergent Synthesis- 4 (Three Stage Synthesis)

1. Stage I: Benzene to acetophenone (F.C acylation)
2. Stage II: 4-Nitrochlorobenzene into 4-amino chlorobenzene (Reduction by using hydrazine)
3. Stage III: Quinoline synthesis by using acetophenone, 4-amino chloro benzene and styrene (One pot synthesis: [3 + 2 + 1] cycloaddition reaction)

B). Divergent Synthesis-4 (5 Single Stage Synthesis from Acetophenone)

1. Acetophenone to Ethyl benzene by Wolf Kishner reduction
2. Acetophenone to m-Nitro acetophenone by nitration
3. Acetophenone to Chalcone using aromatic aldehyde
4. Acetophenone into Schiff base using aromatic amine
5. Acetophenone to Benzoic acid and Iodoform

References

1. Practical organic chemistry by Mann and Saunders
2. Text book of practical organic chemistry –by Vogel
3. The synthesis, identification of organic compounds –Ralph L. Shriner, Christine K.F.
4. Hermann, Terence C. Morrill and David Y. Curtin

Important Notes for Practical Courses

- All experiments should be carried out on micro-scale and by considering stoichiometric quantities of reactants and reagents with the proper understanding of the mechanism.
- Post graduate departments should arrange at least **one study visit to relevant industry/national research laboratory/premier academic institute.**
- Students must read MSDS and should handle chemicals and reactions accordingly.
- The necessary reactions should be carried out in fume hood and appropriate safety measures should be taken during the laboratory experiments and projects.
- All reactions should be **monitored using alumina coated TLC plates.**
- Certified journals should be presented at the time of final examination.
- Students opting for the projects are encouraged to participate in AVISHKAR, national and international conferences and other project competitions.
- Teachers are encouraged to give the project ideas based on the societal needs.