

----- your Roll No.

SEMESTER-IV EXAMINATIONS-2022

M.Sc. CHEMISTRY

PAPER CODE: MCHCCO-402

PAPER TITLE: Organic Synthesis-II

(Write your Roll No. at the top immediately on receipt of this question paper)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

Attempt all questions. All parts of a question must be attempted in continuation.  
Start answer of a fresh question on a new page. Cite examples and draw labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

1. Write True (T) or False (F) for the following statements. Write the corrected statement for all the False (F) statements. [10 x 1.5]

- i) In the Prins reaction of styrene and formaldehyde, a Lewis base is required. (F/Lewis Acid)
- ii) The Bergman cyclization requires low reaction temperatures, and H transfer happens from benzene. (F/High temp., cyclohexadiene)
- iii) Dihydropyrimidines (DHPM) can be prepared in a one-pot three component condensation reaction by Baylis-Hillman reaction. (F/Biginelli reaction)
- iv) An allylic alcohol can be prepared by applying the Sakurai reaction. The reaction requires a ketone, allyl trimethyl silane and a Lewis base. (F/homoallylic alcohol, Lewis Acid).
- v) The Reserpine structure consists of three methoxy groups and three ester groups. (F/five, two)
- vi) Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> differs from Vitamin D<sub>2</sub> in having a double bond and methyl group in the side chain. (F/double bond and methyl group in Vitamin D<sub>2</sub>)
- vii) N-alkylcarboxamides can be prepared from aliphatic nitriles, alcohol and a base utilizing the Ugi reaction. (F/Ritter reaction)
- viii) RCHO can be converted to RCDO by utilizing the concept of reversal of polarity. In this, RCHO is first treated with propane diol for protecting the carbonyl group. (F/SO<sub>2</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-SH).
- ix) Robinson annulation can be performed both by acid or base catalyzed reaction. (T)
- x) Benzyl (Bn) groups used for protecting alcohols can be removed by acid or base. (F, hydrogenolysis).

Q2. Attempt any three of the following:

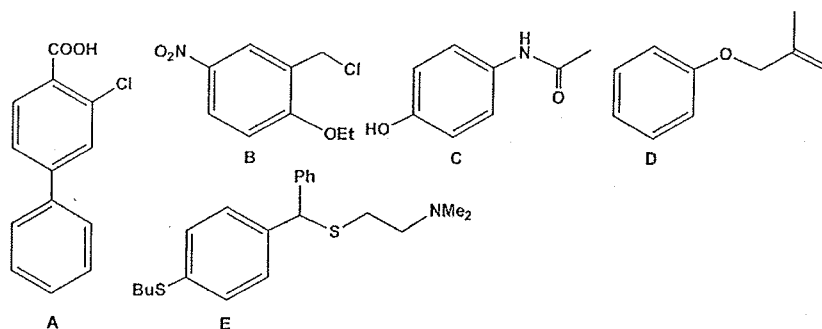
(3X5=15)

- A Provide the synthetic steps involved for the synthesis of Camphor.
- B Provide the synthetic approach for obtaining Ergocalciferol (Vitamin D<sub>2</sub>).
- C Explain the structural differences in Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> and Vitamin D<sub>5</sub>.
- D Illustrate the total synthesis of Longifoline
- E Explain the chiral approach for the total synthesis of Juvabioine

Q3. Attempt any three of the following:

(3X5=15)

With a proper bond disconnection approach and retrosynthetic steps, discuss the stepwise synthesis of the following with the required reagents.



Q4. Attempt any three of the following:

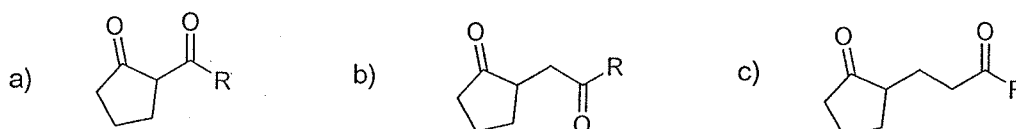
(3X5=15)

- Write the general mechanism of the Baylis-Hillman reaction explaining each step.
- Give the general mechanism of the Kulinkovich reaction.
- Cyclopentenones can be prepared by a famously named reaction by cycloaddition. Give the stepwise mechanism and details of the reagents and catalyst involved.
- Explain with mechanism a general multi-component Ugi reaction.
- With suitable examples explain chemoselective functional group protection with Cbz group.

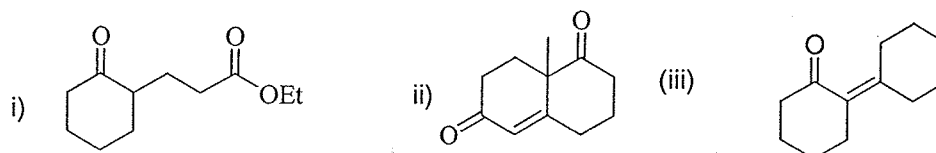
Q5. Attempt any three of the following:

(3X5=15)

- What is umpolung? State any two umpolung synthons and their utility in organic synthesis.
- Explain how the relationship between the two functional groups influences the synthesis of the following molecules.



- Design a convenient synthesis of the following molecules using the disconnection approach.



- Give a brief account of the methods to control chemoselectivity and regioselectivity problems in carbonyl condensations.
- Outline the synthesis of the following target molecules using retrosynthetic analysis.

