ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES

1. Compound **E** can be oxidised to form a carboxylic acid.

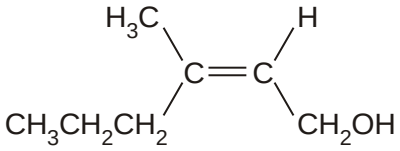
(i) State a suitable oxidising mixture for this reaction.

.....

[2]

(ii) Write a balanced equation for this oxidation of compound **E**.

Use [O] to represent the oxidising mixture.



compound **E**

[3]

(iii) Explain how compound **E** and the carboxylic acid could be distinguished by infra-red spectroscopy.

.....

.....

[1]

[Total 6 marks]

2. (a) Butan-1-ol can be oxidised to form butanal.

(i) State a suitable oxidising mixture for this reaction.

.....

[2]

(ii) State the colour change you would see during this oxidation.

from ..... to .....

[1]

(b) A sample of the butanal from (a) was analysed using infra-red spectroscopy. The infra-red spectrum contained an absorption in the region 1680–1750 cm^{-1} but did **not** contain a broad absorption in the region 2500–3300 cm^{-1}.

Refer to the Data Sheet for Chemistry provided.

(i) What does the absorption in the region 1680–1750 cm^{-1} indicate?

.....

[1]

(ii) What does the absence of a broad absorption in the region 2500–3300 cm^{-1} indicate?

.....

[1]

(iii) The reaction in (a) was carried out using distillation and **not** reflux.

Explain why.

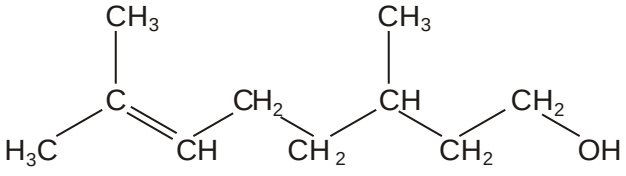
.....

.....

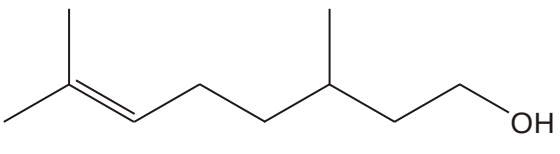
[2]

[Total 7 marks]

3. Citronellol, $C_{10}H_{20}O$, occurs naturally in both rose and geranium oils. The structural and skeletal formulae of citronellol are shown below.



structural formula



skeletal formula

(a) Name the **two** functional groups present in citronellol.

……..……..…… and .....

[2]

(b) The functional groups in citronellol can be identified either by chemical tests or by infrared spectroscopy.

(i) State which of the two functional groups you named in (a) is:

1 identified when bromine is added to citronellol, ...

2 more easily identified from the infra-red spectrum. .....

[1]

(ii) State what you would **see** when bromine is added to citronellol.

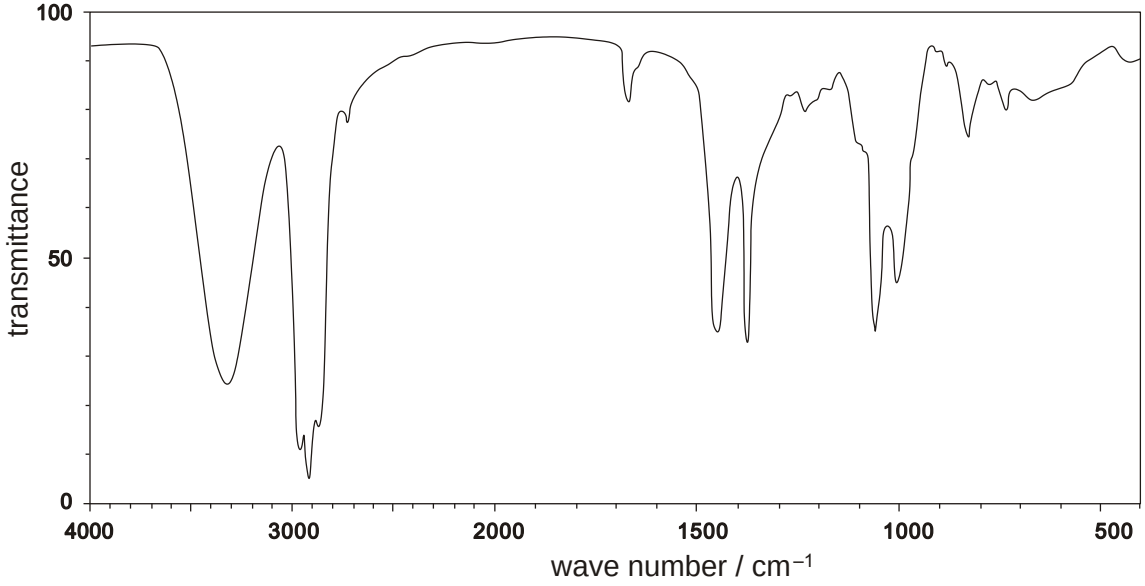
.....

[1]

(iii) Draw the skeletal formula of the organic product formed when bromine is added to citronellol.

[1]

(iv) The infra-red spectrum of citronellol is shown below. Mark on this spectrum, with the letter **X**, the absorption that confirms the presence of the functional group that is most easily identified from this spectrum.



[1]

(c) Reaction of a sample of citronellol, $C_{10}H_{20}O$, with hydrogen in the presence of a catalyst results in the formation of a saturated compound **C**.

(i) Suggest a catalyst for this reaction.

.....

[1]

(ii) Determine the molecular formula of the saturated compound **C**.

.....

[1]

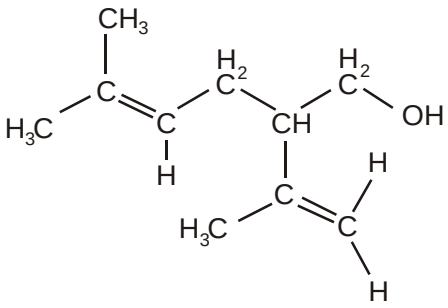
(iii) Construct a balanced equation for this reaction.

.....

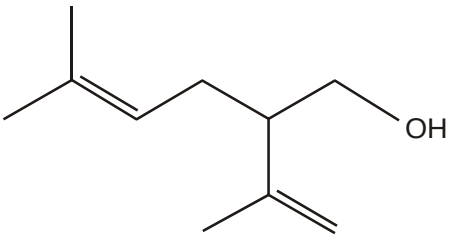
[1]

[Total 9 marks]

4. Lavandulol, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, is a fragrant oil which is found in lavender. The structural and the skeletal formulae of lavandulol are shown below.



structural formula



skeletal formula

(a) (i) Identify **two** different functional groups in lavandulol.

..... and .....

[2]

(ii) Why does lavandulol **not** have *cis-trans* isomerism?

.....

.....

[1]

(b) Lavandulol also reacts with bromine to form a saturated organic product.

State what you would see in this reaction and deduce the molecular formula of the organic product.

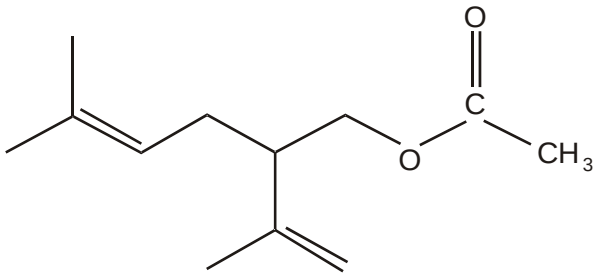
observation .....

[1]

molecular formula .....

[2]

(c) Lavandulol could be converted into an ester **X**, which is also found in lavender oil.



ester **X**

State a reagent and a catalyst that could be used to form ester **X** from lavandulol.

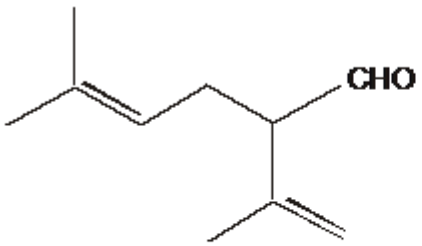
reagent .....

[1]

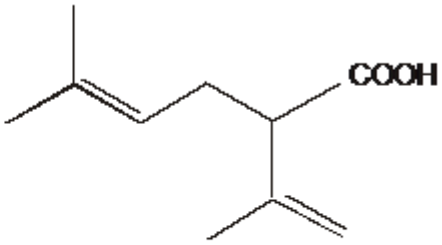
catalyst .....

[1]

(d) Lavandulol can be oxidised to produce either compound **Y** or compound **Z**.



compound Y
$C_{10}H_{16}O$



compound Z
$C_{10}H_{16}O_2$

(i) Write a balanced equation for the oxidation of lavandulol to produce compound **Z**. Use the molecular formulae given above and use [O] to represent the oxidising agent.

.....

[2]

(ii) An infra-red spectrum of either compound **Y** or compound **Z** was obtained and was found to contain an absorption between 1680 – 1750 cm^{-1}. However, there was no broad absorption between 2500 – 3300 cm^{-1}.

By referring to your *Data Sheet*, use this information to deduce whether the infra-red spectrum was of compound **Y** or of compound **Z**. Show your reasoning.

The infra-red spectrum was of compound ..... because .....

.....

.....

.....

[2]

[Total 12 marks]

5. Bromobutane, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br$, can be reacted with hot aqueous sodium hydroxide to prepare butan-1-ol.

$$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2Br + OH^- \rightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH + Br^-$$

The butan-1-ol produced can be analysed by mass spectrometry.

(i) Predict **two** fragment ions that you would expect to see in the mass spectrum of butan-1-ol and state the *m*/*z* value of each ion.

.....

.....

[2]

(ii) State a use of mass spectrometry outside of the laboratory.

.....

[1]

[Total 3 marks]

6. Compound **X** is an atmospheric pollutant emitted from fuel combustion of petrol and diesel vehicles. Compound **X** is a potent human carcinogen.

- Analysis of compound **X** showed the following percentage composition by mass: C, 88.89%; H, 11.1%.
- Mass spectrometry showed a molecular ion peak at *m/z* = 54.
- Compound **X** reacts with H2 in the presence of a nickel catalyst in a 1 : 2 molar ratio.

Analyse and interpret this information to determine a possible structure for compound **X**.

Show all your working.

[Total 5 marks]