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Class XII Academic Program -2020

2nd paper

Organic
Chemistry

Prepared by : Sadat Ahmed Dipro

Translated by : Burha nus Sameer

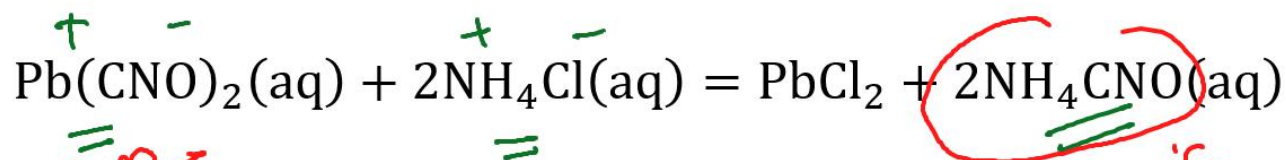


Organic Compounds and vital force theory.

1815 → Scientist Barzelius developed his vital force theory

1828 → German Scientist Friedrich Wohler has proved it wrong

mystery → living organisms



Isomerism



Inorganic

Organic urine

Definition of Organic

The compounds which are formed by the addition of carbon and other single or multiple elements (H, X, O, N, S, P) are known as organic compounds.

❑ Organic Compounds are made of catinated carbon chain, bonded with covalent bond with each other, sublimated substances, insoluble in water and burnable compounds.

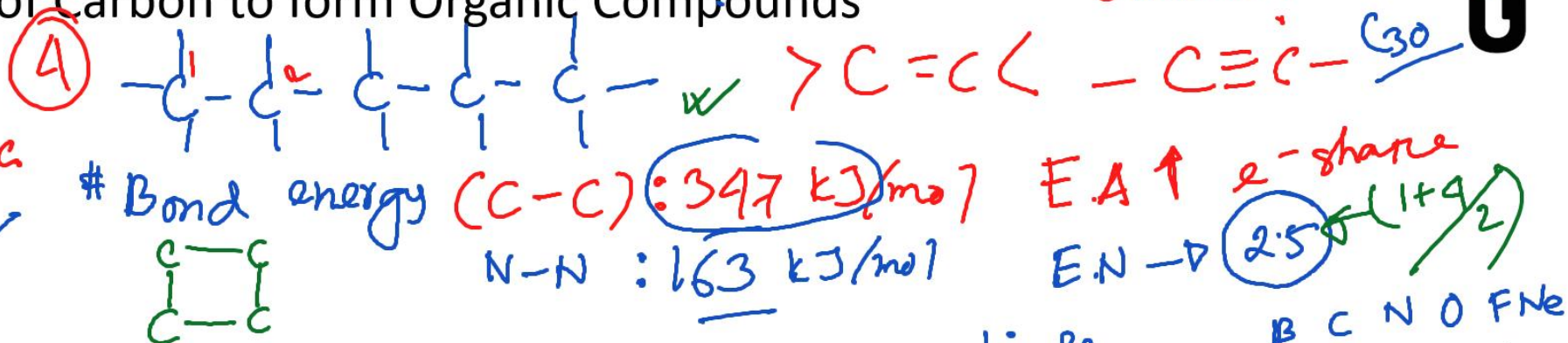
❑ In other word, The compounds which are formed by carbon and hydrogen are called Hydrocarbon and Hydrocarbon as well as its derivatives are known as Organic Compounds.

mother compound

Specialty of Carbon to form Organic Compounds

Catenation

→ Catenation chain



Isomerism

→ Structural formula diff.

→ Molecular formula same

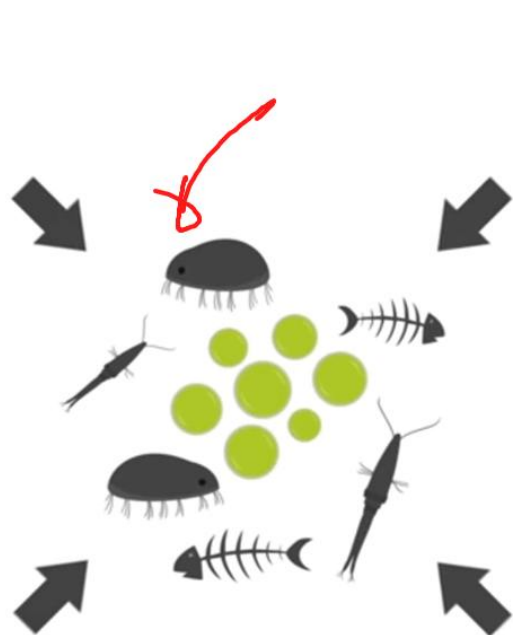


Polymerisation





Source of Organic Compounds



Fossil fuel



COAL ✓

HC.



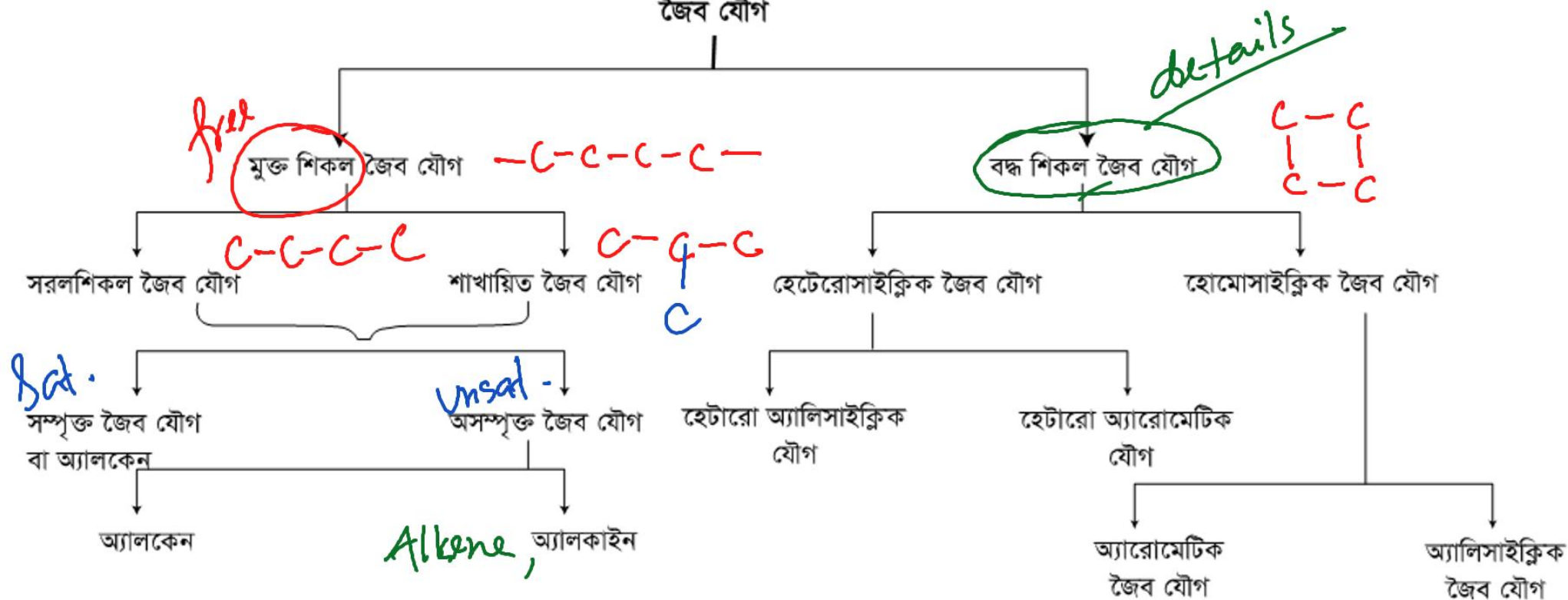
OIL ✓



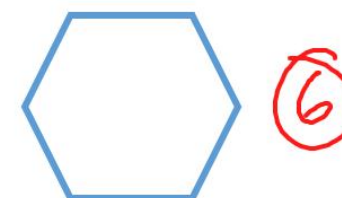
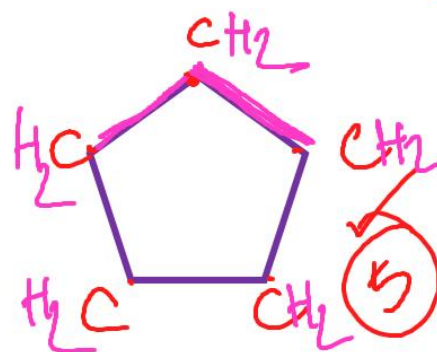
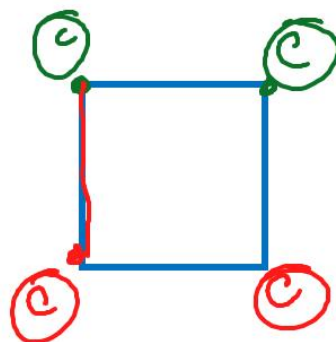
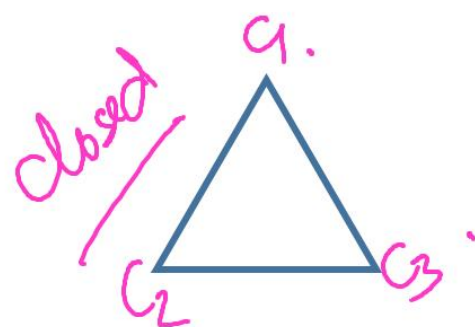
NATURAL GAS ✓



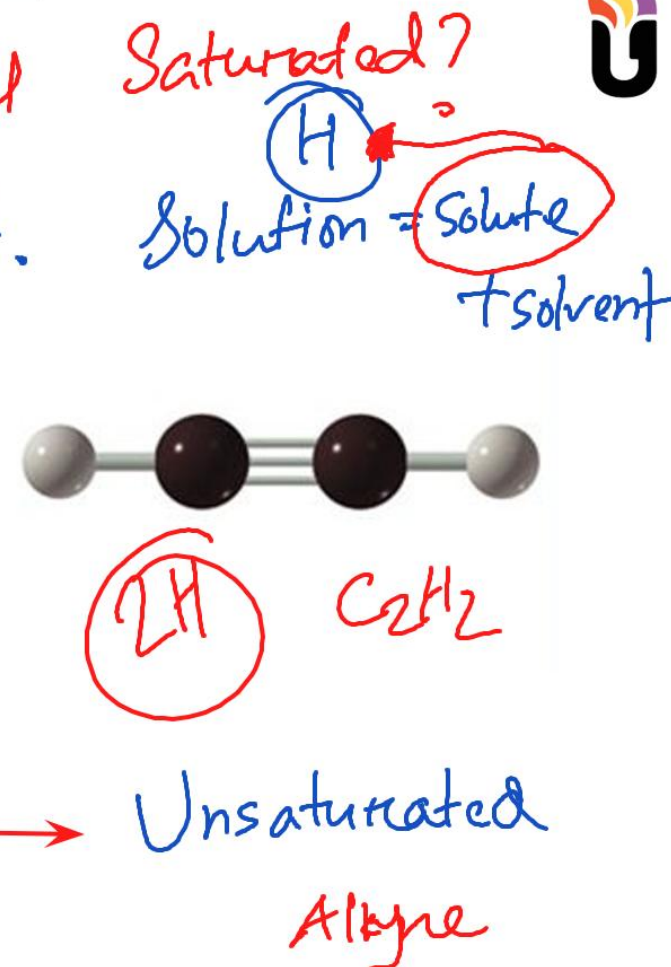
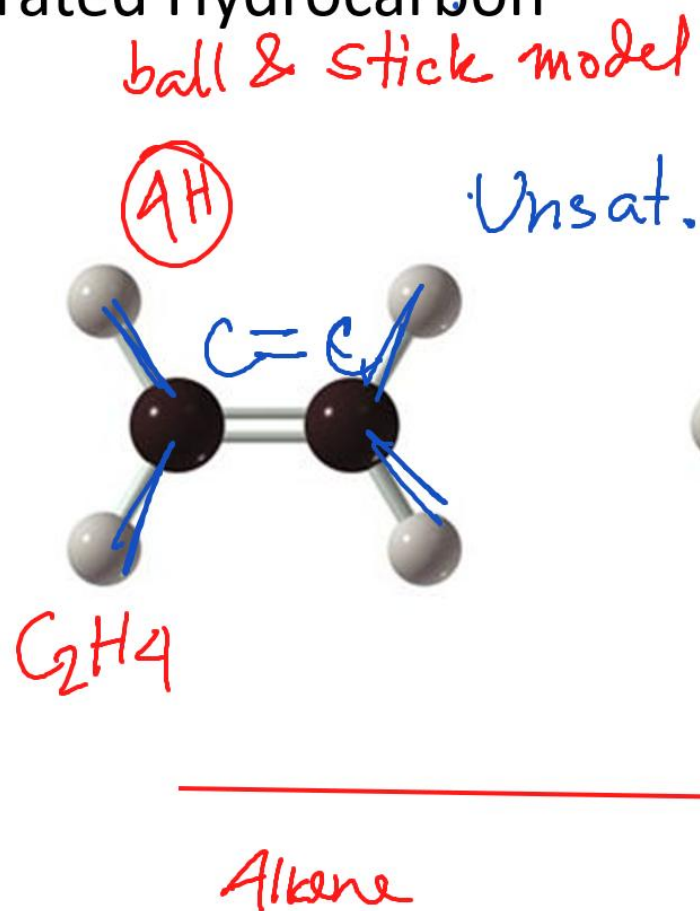
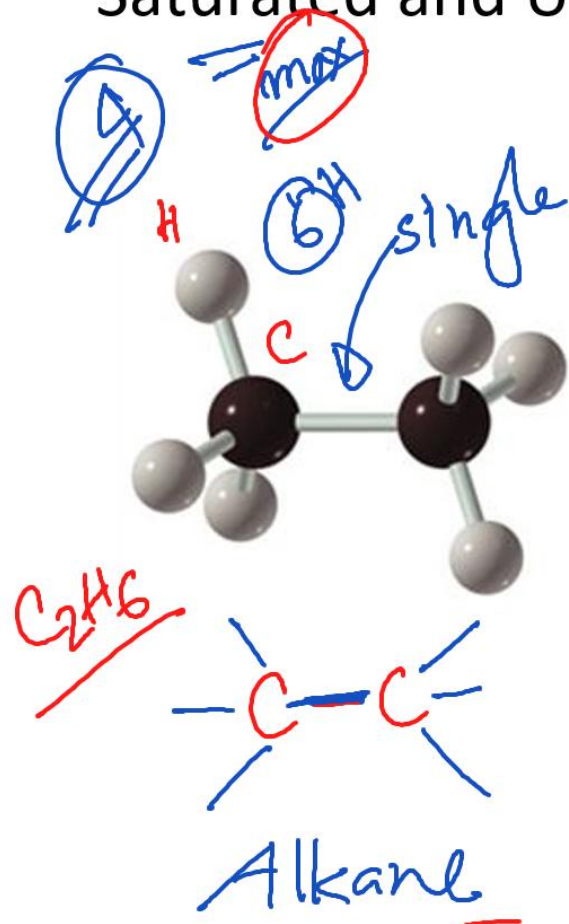
জৈব যৌগ



Skeleton
formula

$$C_{11}H_{29}$$


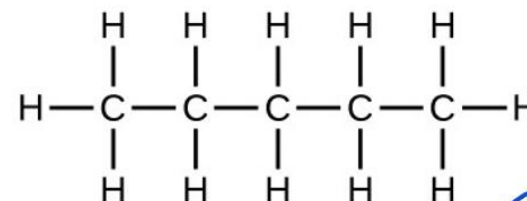
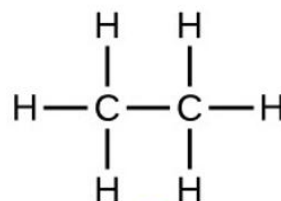
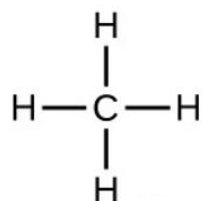
Saturated and Unsaturated Hydrocarbon



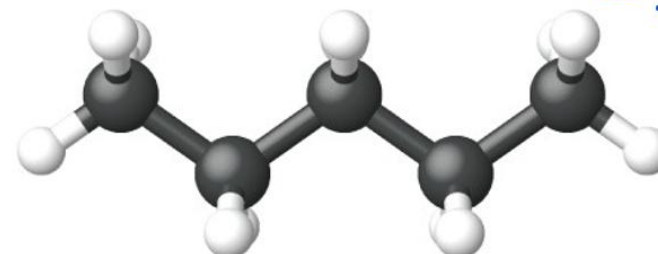
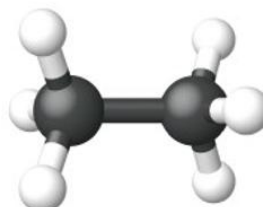
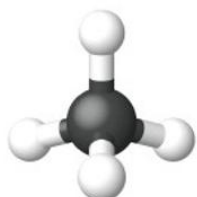


Saturated and Unsaturated Hydrocarbon

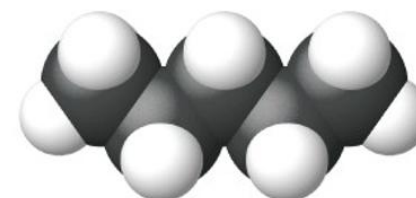
single
2D → *Alkane*



3D:



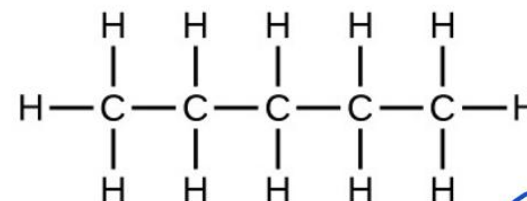
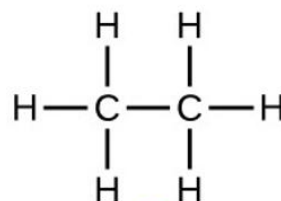
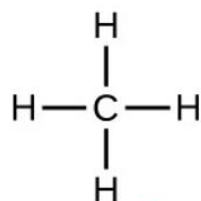
Real:



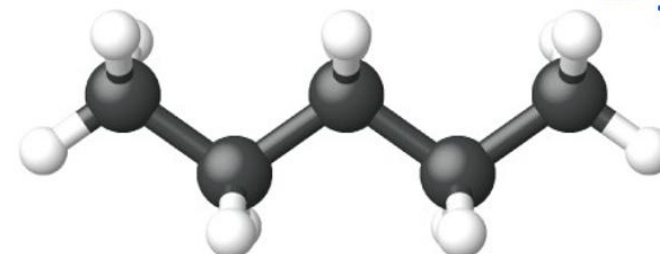
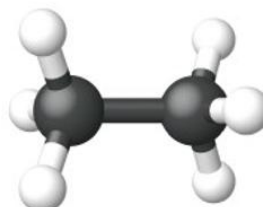
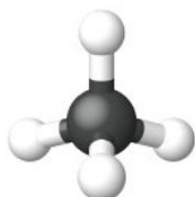


Saturated and Unsaturated Hydrocarbon

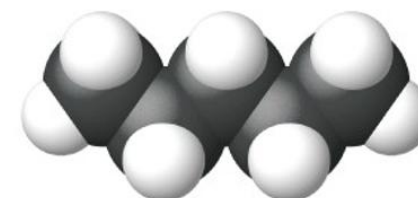
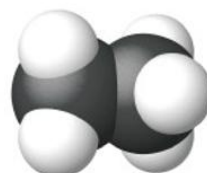
single
2D → *Alkane*



3D:

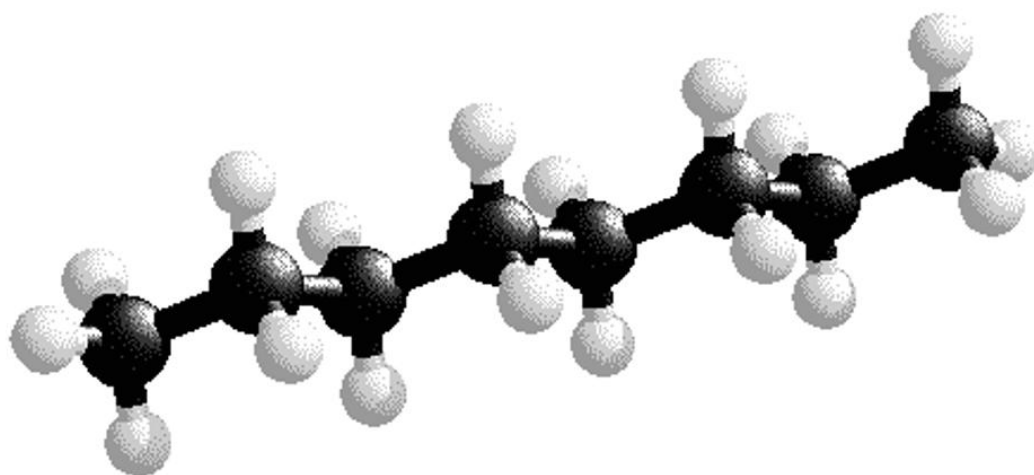


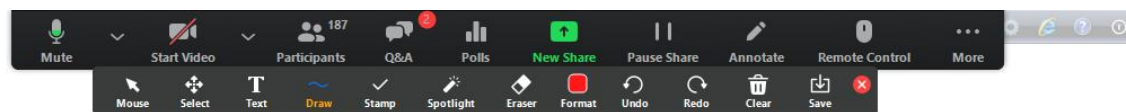
Real:



Saturated and Unsaturated Hydrocarbon

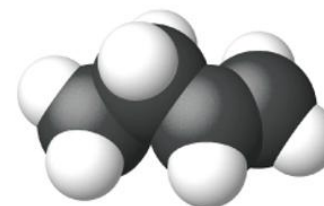
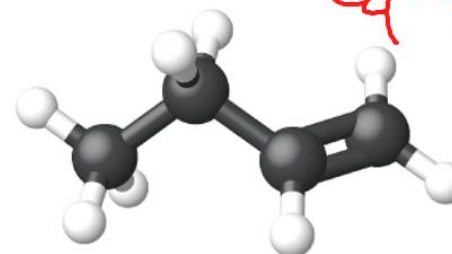
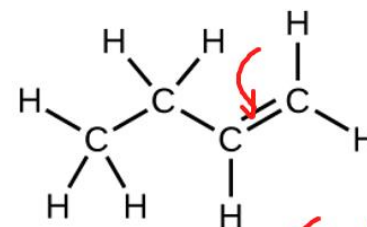
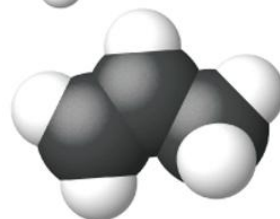
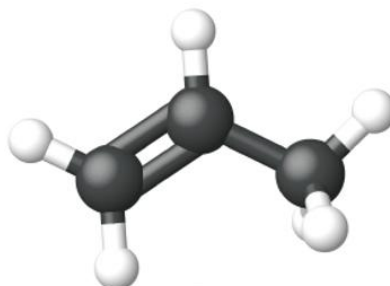
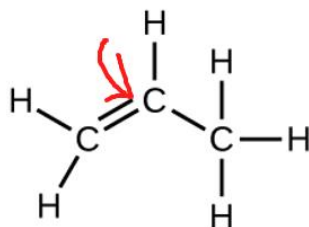
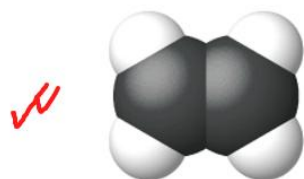
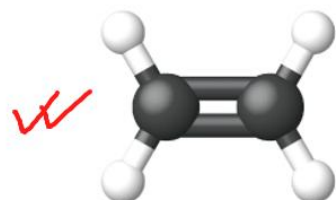
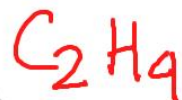
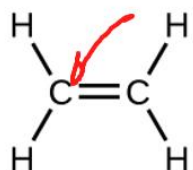
$C_8H_{18} \rightarrow$ Octane.

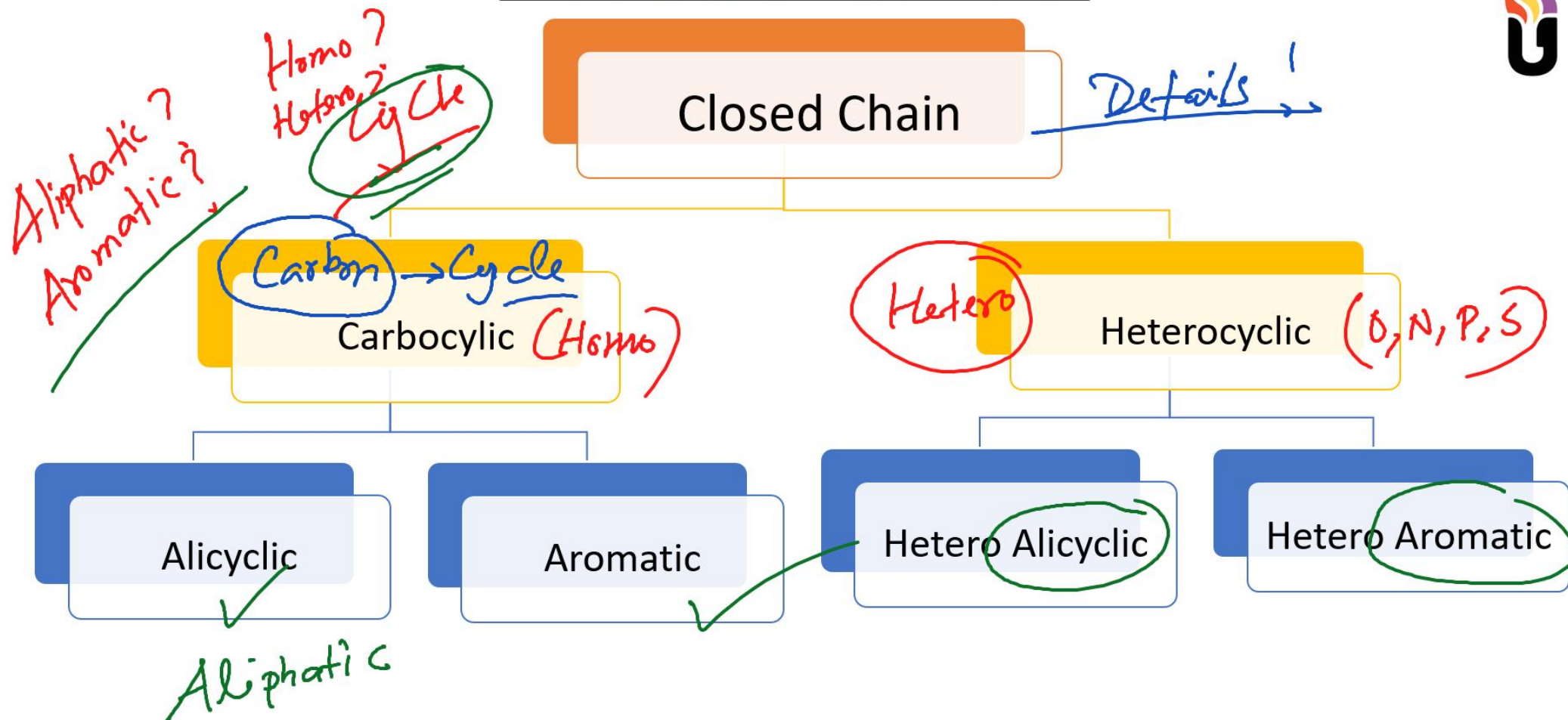
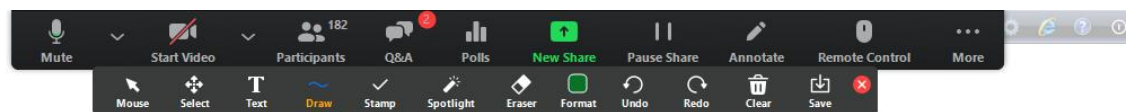




Saturated and Unsaturated Hydrocarbon

Alkene





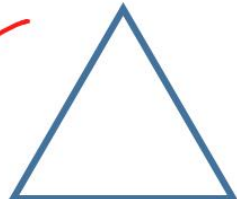


Alicyclic and Aromatic

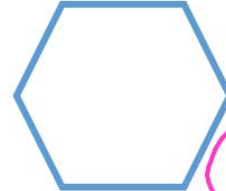
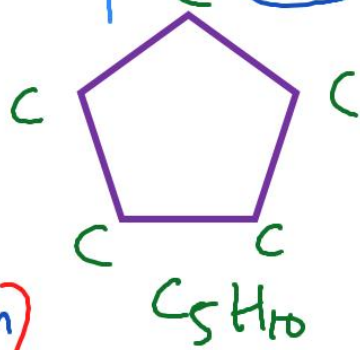
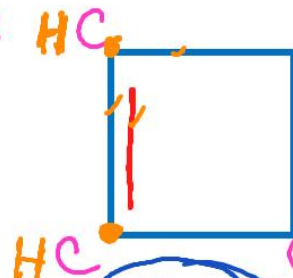
Ali cycle

Cyclo Alkane

Cyclo Alkene



Cyclo butane
Butene



Isomers



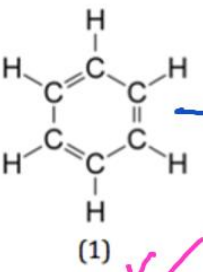
Unsat. ✓

Alkene

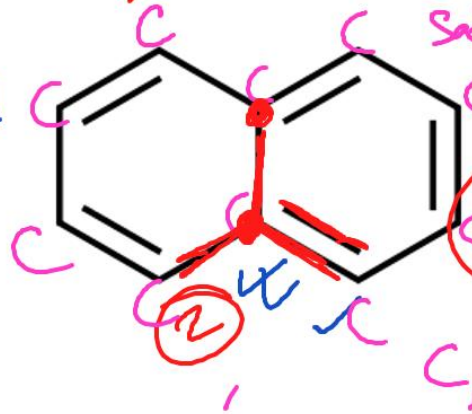
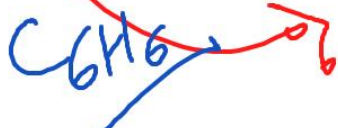
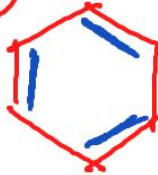
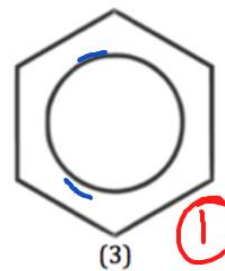
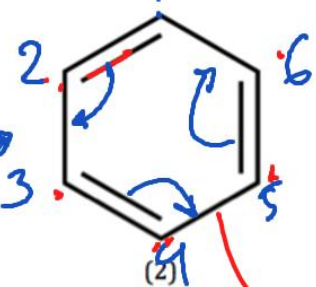
Sat. ✓

Cyclo Alkane

Alternation double-bond



Benzene: C_6H_6



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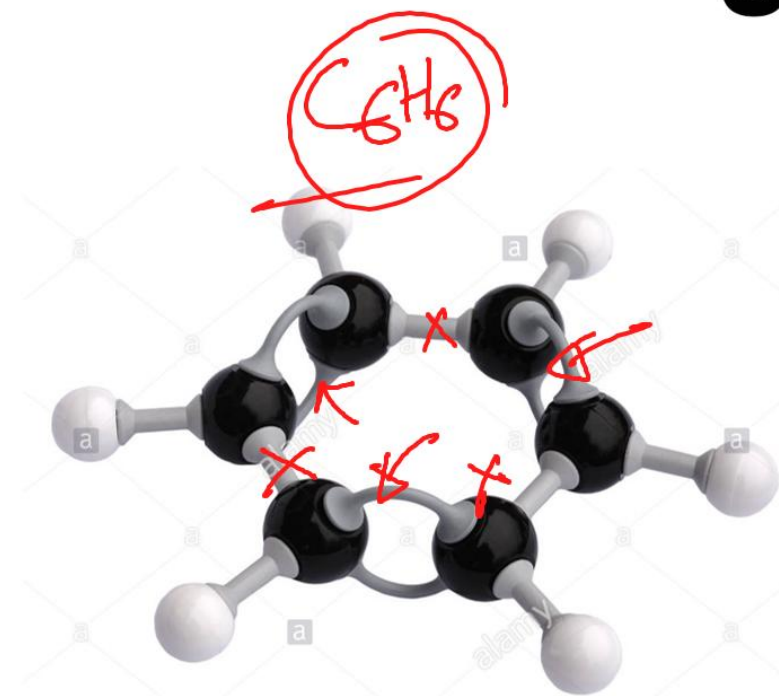
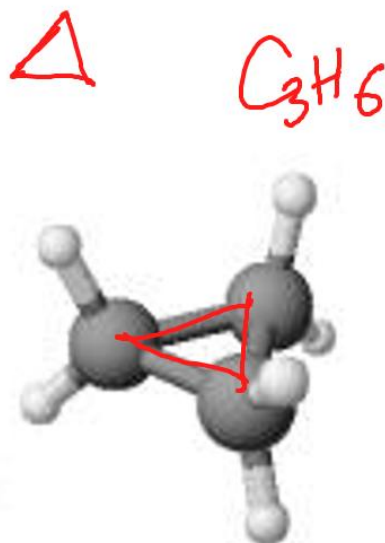
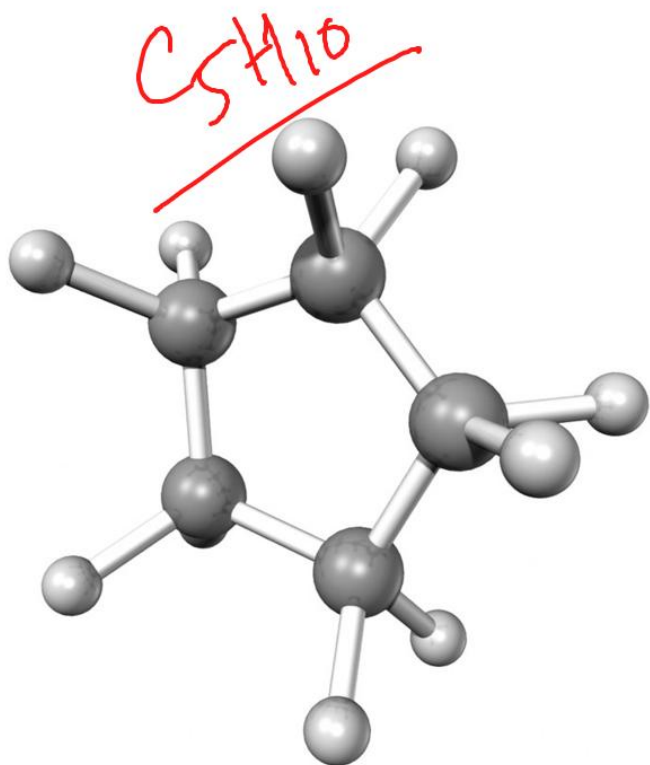
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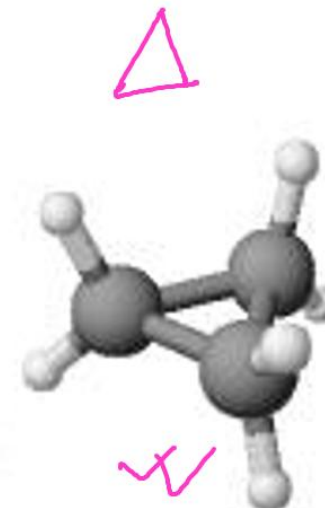
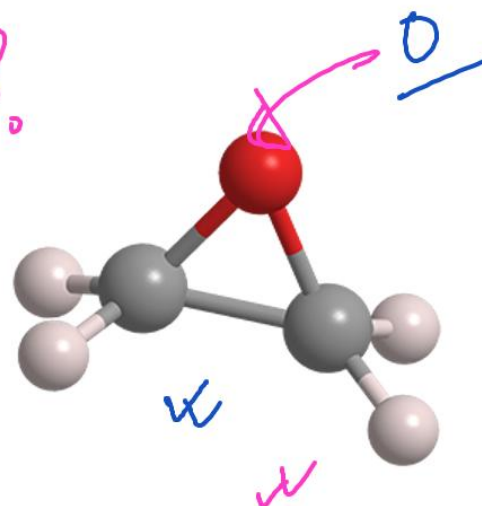
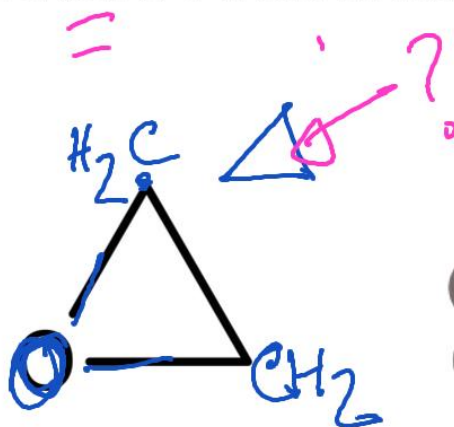
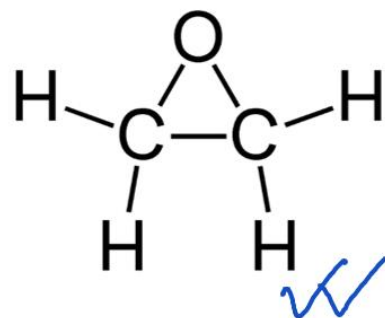
Alicyclic and Aromatic



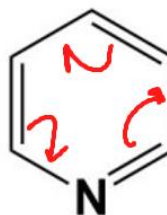
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.



Hetero Alicyclic and Hetero Aromatic



Pyridine



Handwritten: C, N, H

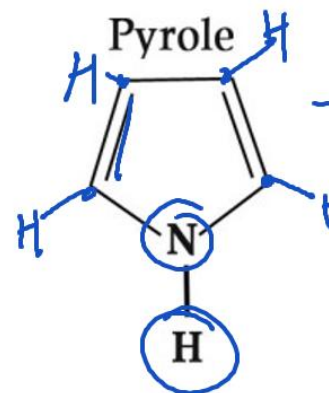
Furan



Thiophene



Pyrole



Practice:

Handwritten: C, N, H

Covalent Bond in Organic Compound



Theory:

① $E.N \leftrightarrow E.N$: Covalent

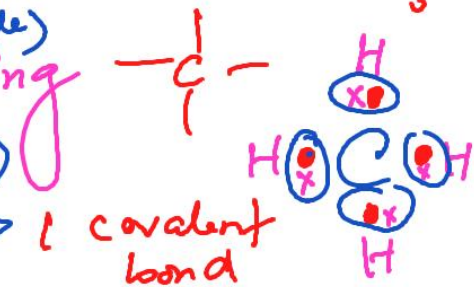
$E.P \leftrightarrow E.N$: Ionic

$E.P \leftrightarrow E.P$: ? Metallic

Lewis e- Theory (particle)

Orbital overlapping (wave)

1 pair of e- → 1 covalent bond

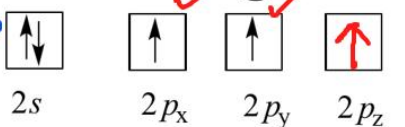


Why?

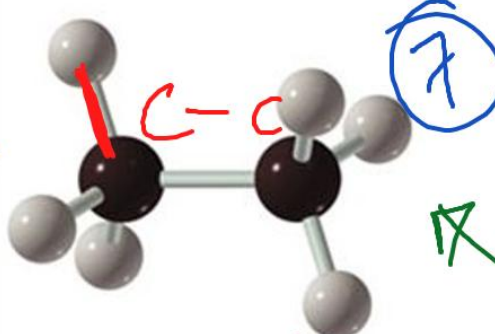
④

Share ②

Carbon

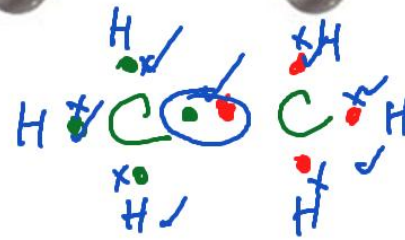
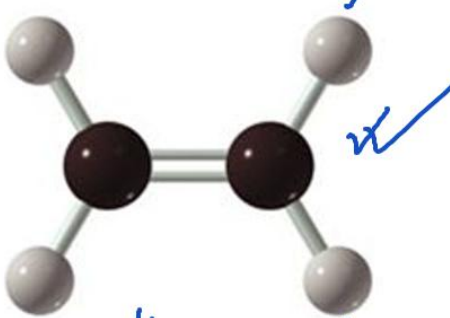


② Valence shell odd e



⑦

C-C ✓
C-H ? ✓
C-H → ⊗, N, S

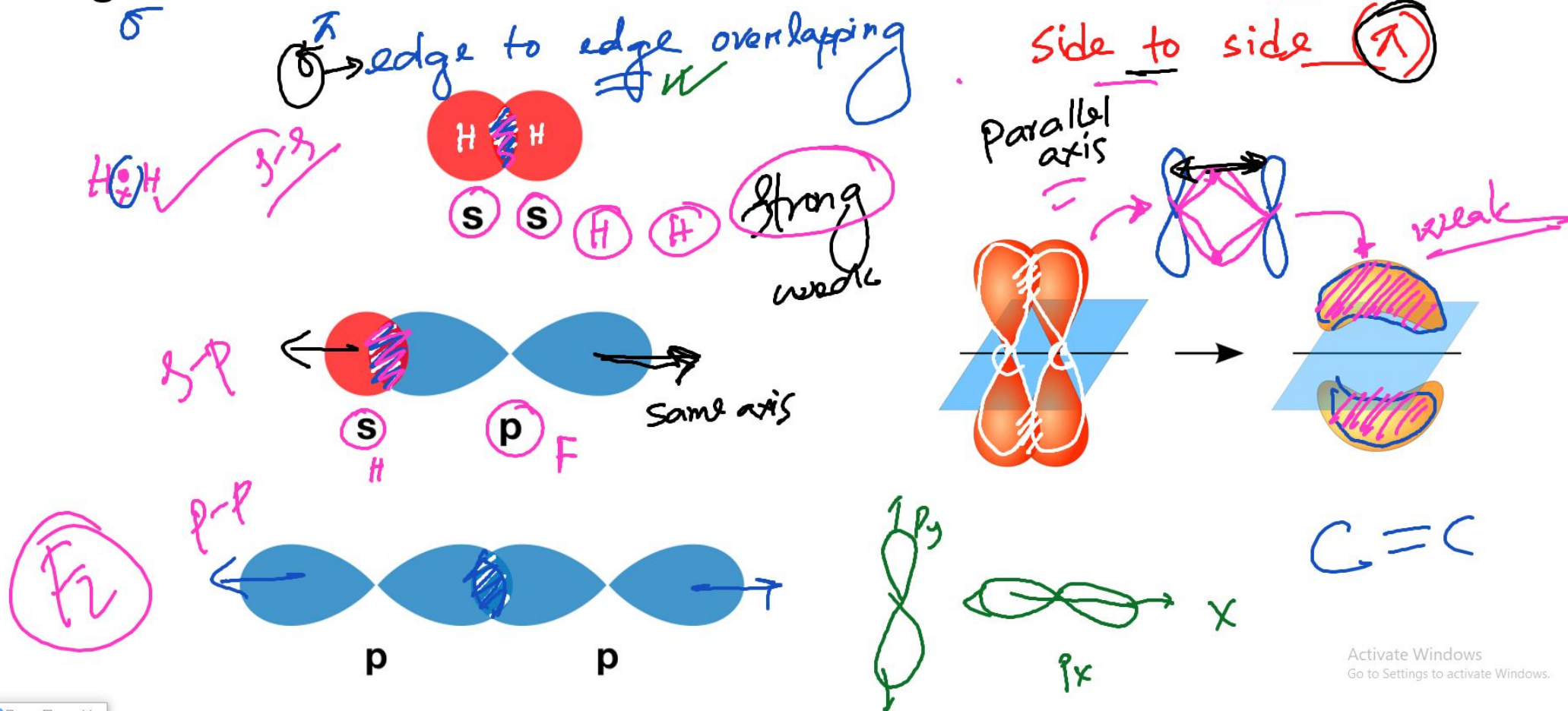


Overlapping of Orbitals

Sigma and Pi Bonds

(Wave Mechanics)
Lewis X

electron cloud





pure-pure
pure-hybrid
hybrid-hybrid

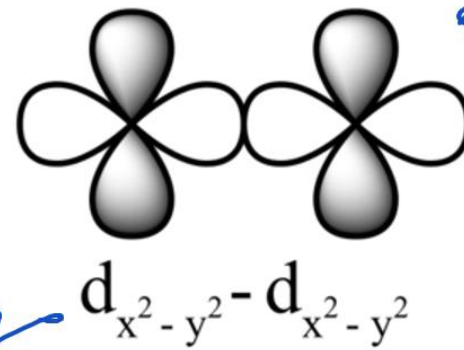
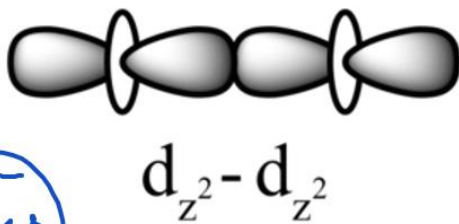
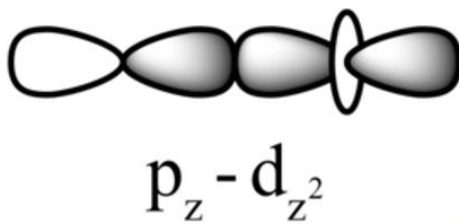
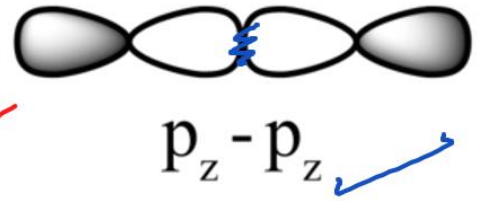
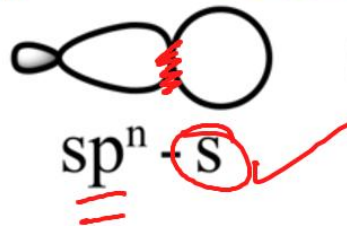
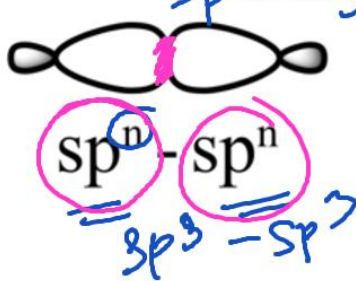
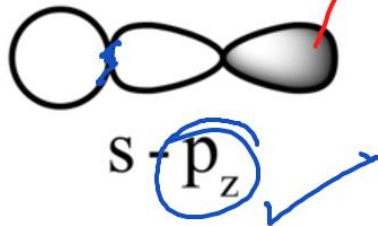
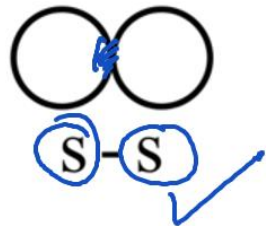
Hybrid

spⁿ
n=?
1, 2, 3

sp
sp²
sp³

σ bonds

sp²-sp³



sp → s+p
sp²
s+2p
sp³
s+3p

bond → pure + pure

sp⁴?



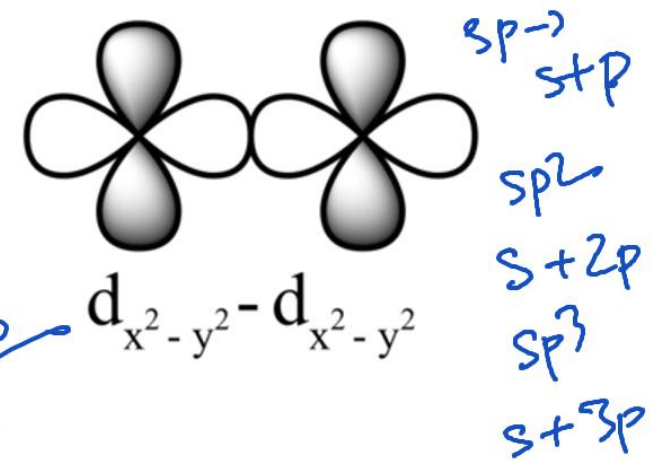
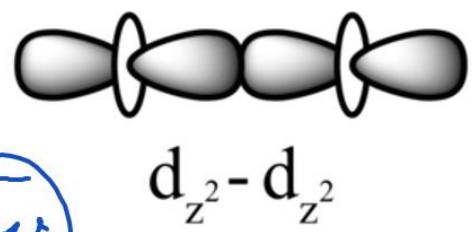
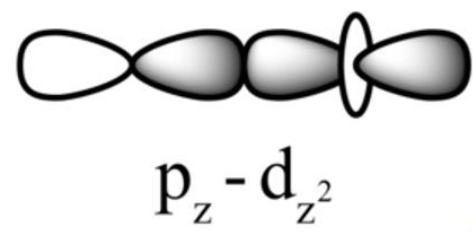
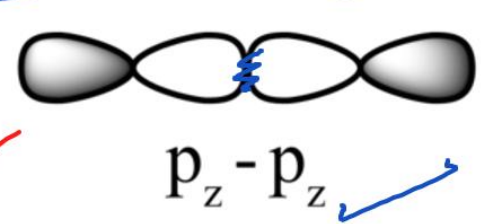
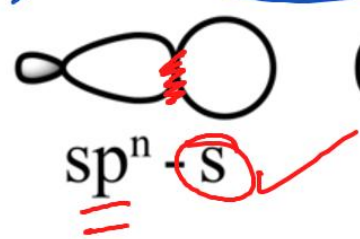
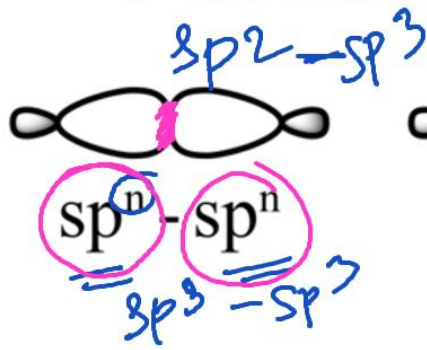
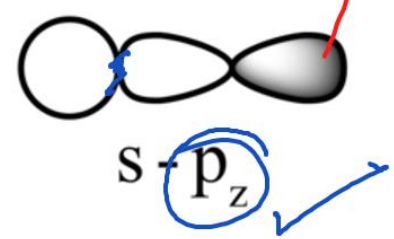
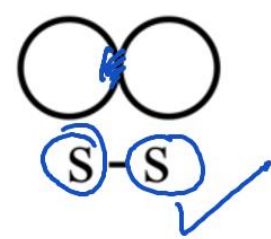
pure-pure (5)
 # pure-hybrid (5)
 # hybrid-hybrid (5)

Hybrid

spⁿ (h)
 1, 2, 3
 n = ?

sp
 sp²
 sp³

σ bonds





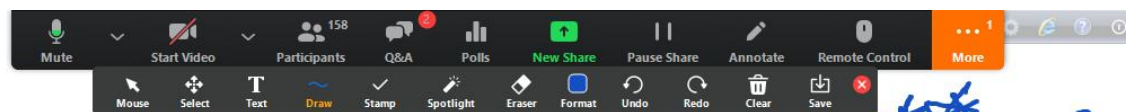
π bond → pure + pure

sp² +

Difference between sigma (σ) bond and pi (π) bond

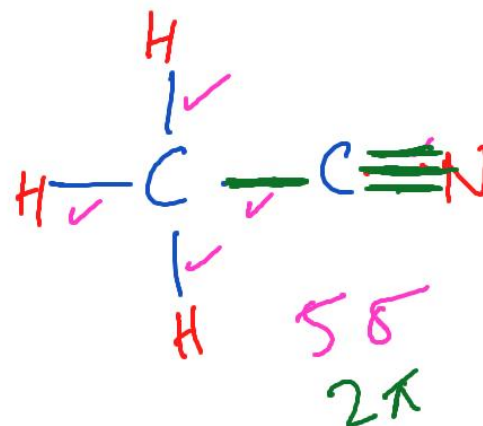
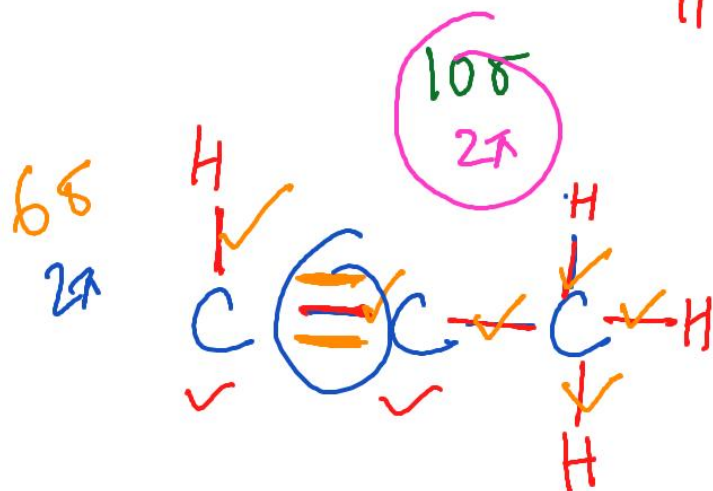
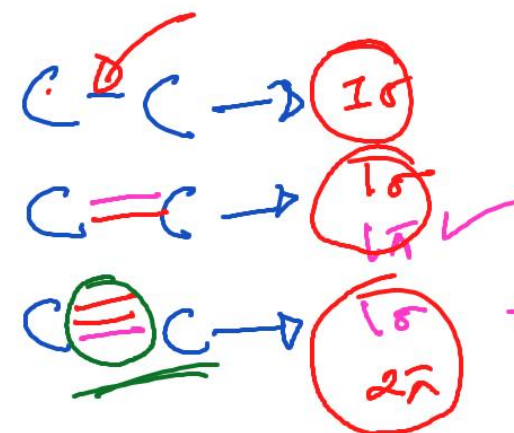
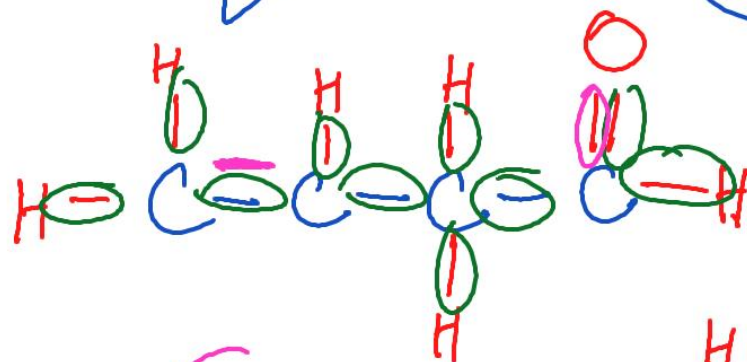
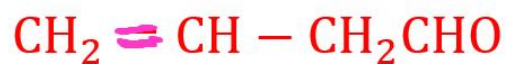


Sigma (σ) bond	Pi (π) bond
(i) Edge to edge Overlapping	(i) Side to side overlapping 
(ii) Overlapping is high here thus it is stronger than pi bond.	(ii) Overlapping is low thus it is weaker than sigma bond.
(iii) The compounds formed with sigma bond are stable and comparatively inactive (not interested in chemical reactions)	(iii) The compounds formed with (π) bond are less stable than sigma bond and more active (very much interested in chemical reactions)
(iv) Sigma bond can be formed singly. এককভাবে গঠিত হতে পারে। <i>singularly</i>	(iv) Pi bond can not be formed singly. এককভাবে গঠিত হতে পারে না। 
(v) The organic compounds which have sigma bond are saturated <i>Alkane</i>	(v) The organic compounds which have pi bond are unsaturated . <i>Alkene, Alkyne</i>
(vi) Sigma electrons remains fixed in a place.	(vi) <i>pi electrons</i> remains in motion all the time. <i>(not always)</i>
(vii) Structure of molecule is determined by the number of σ bond.	(vii) There is no contribution of pi bond while forming molecule's



Calculation of Sigma (σ) and Pie (π) bond

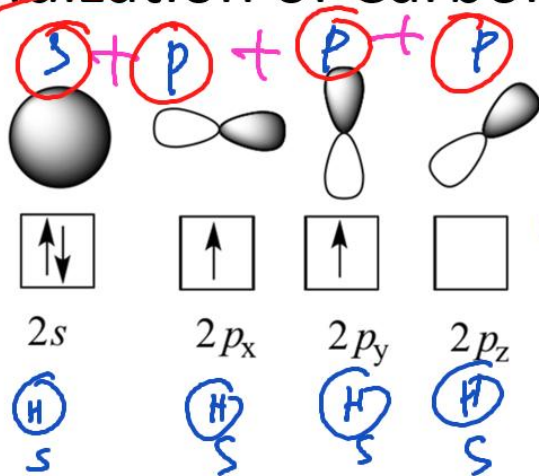
~~DU-HCA~~



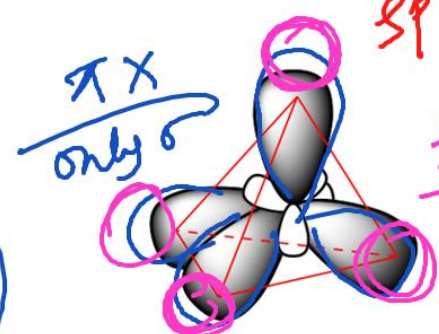
sp³ hybridization of Carbon



Carbon

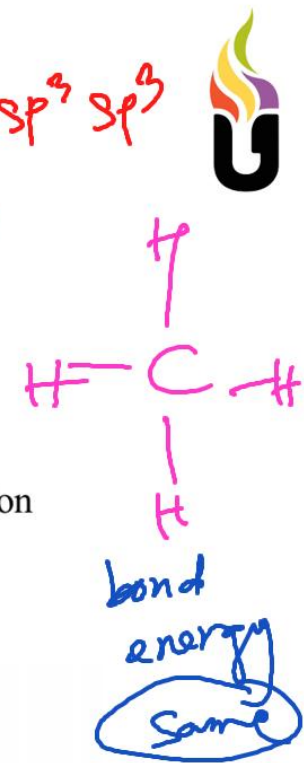


mixed
sp³
energy
same



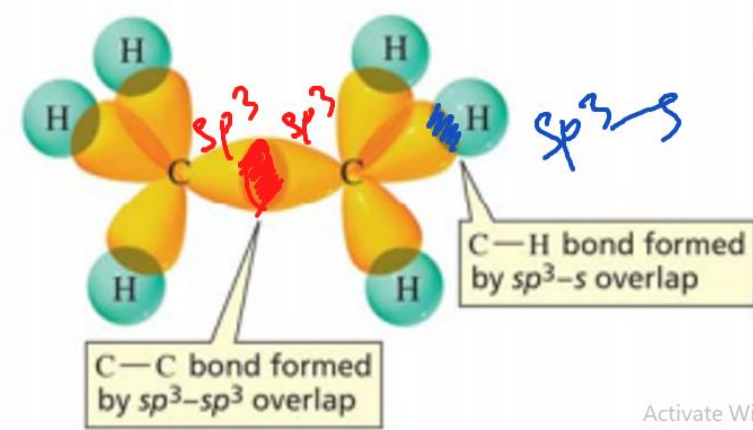
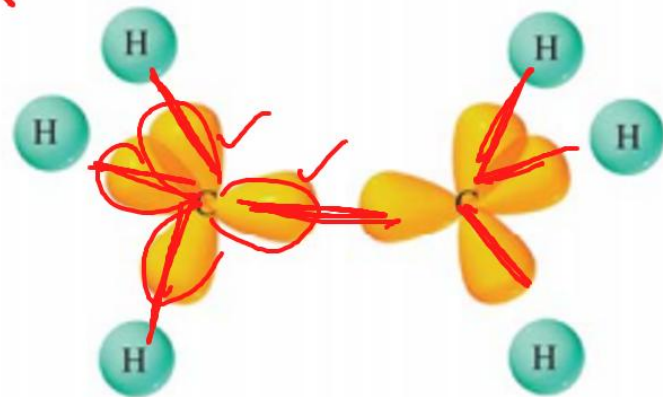
four sp³ orbitals in tetrahedral orientation

sp³ → single bond



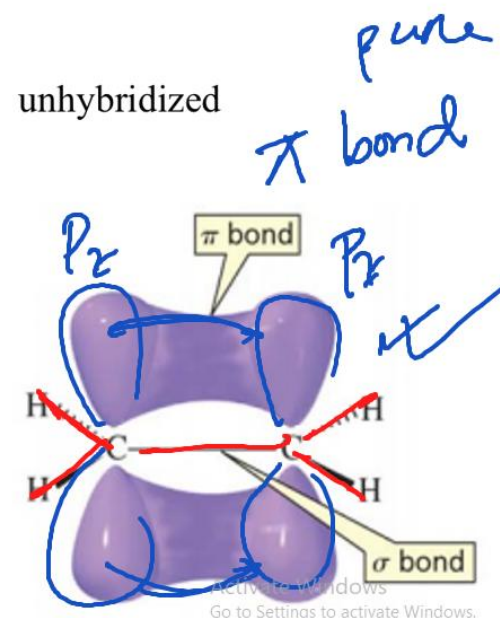
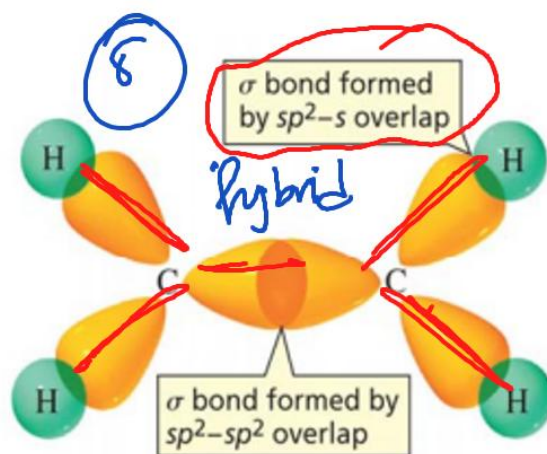
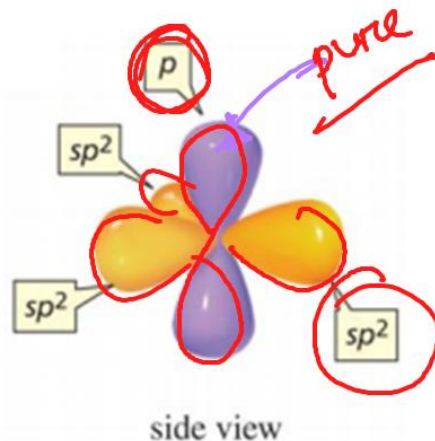
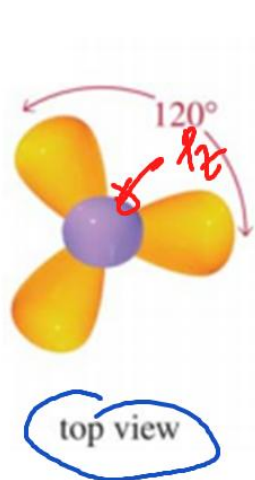
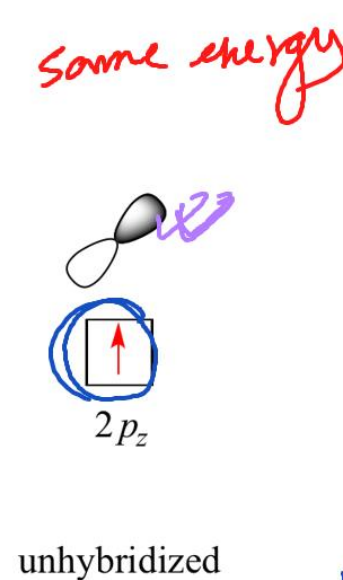
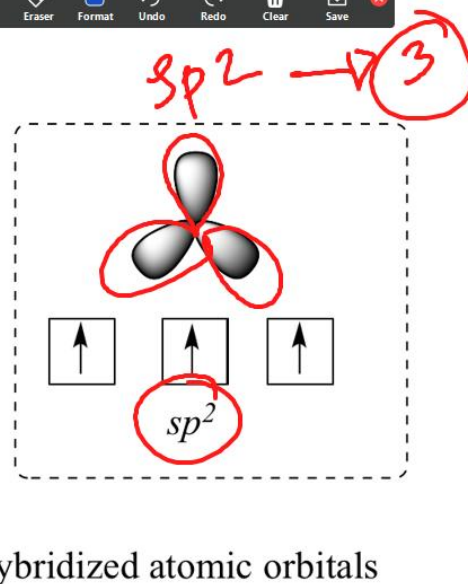
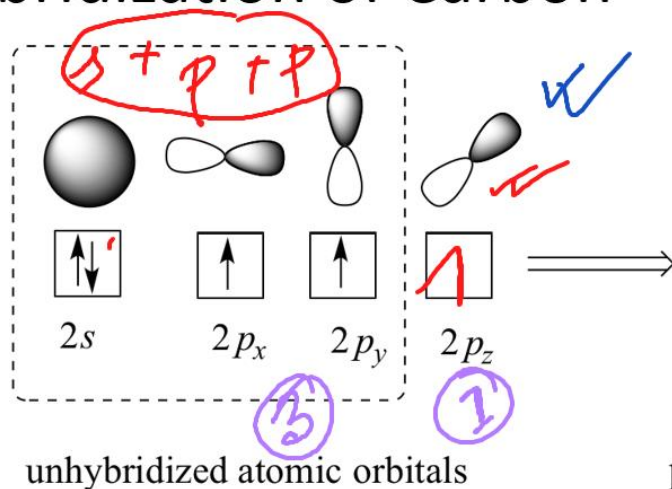
sp³-s

log 28



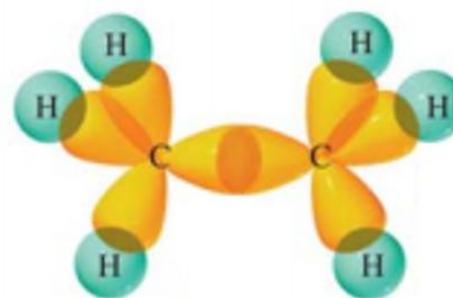
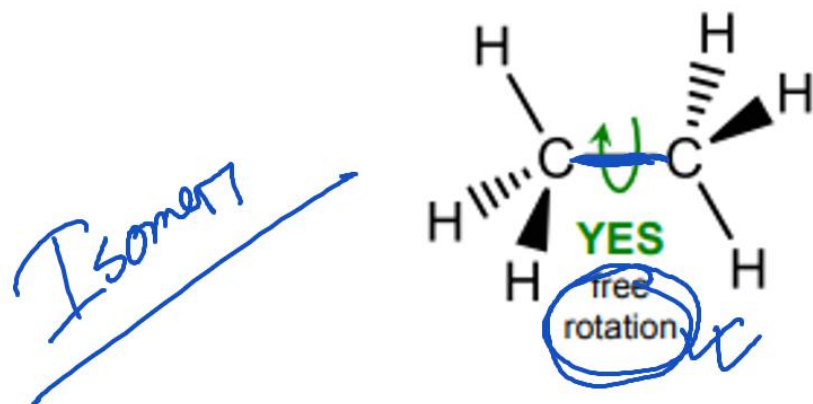
□ sp² hybridization of Carbon

carbon

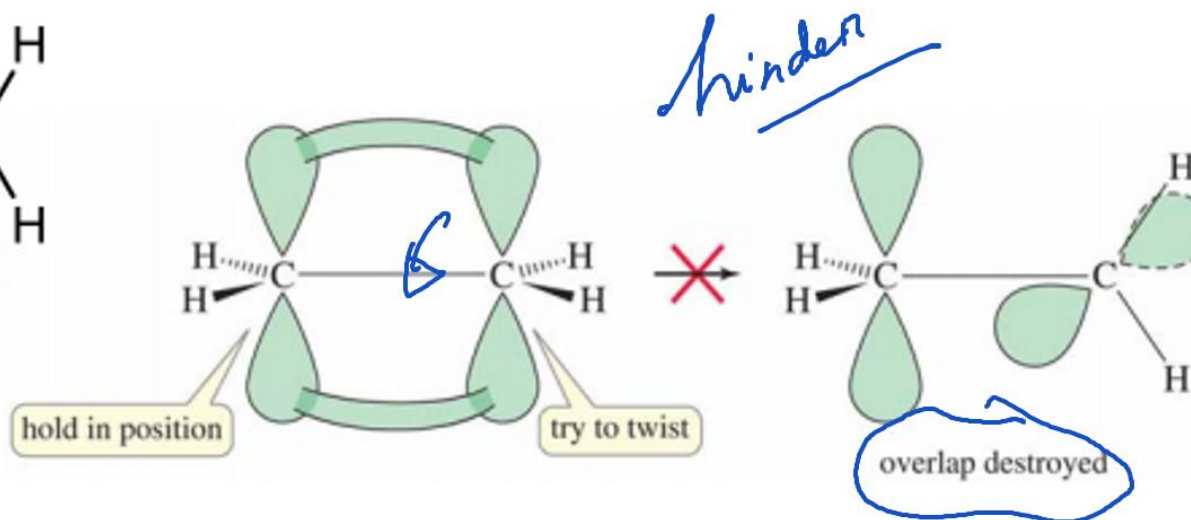
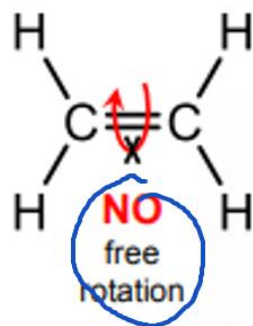




□ sp^3 and sp^2 hybridization of Carbon



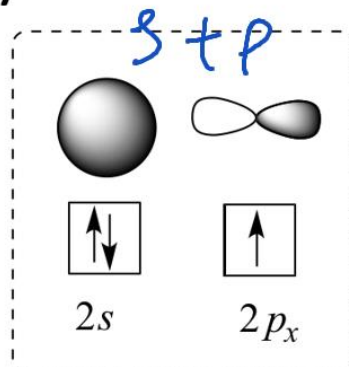
Alkane



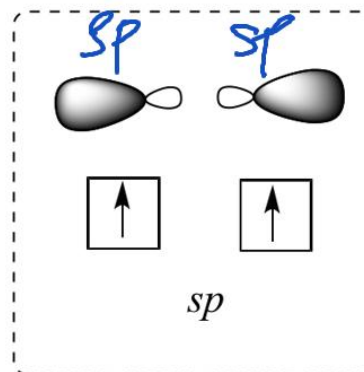
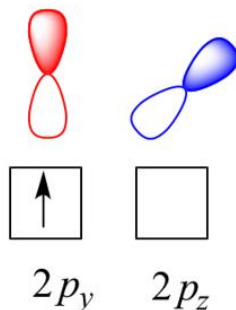


sp hybridization of Carbon

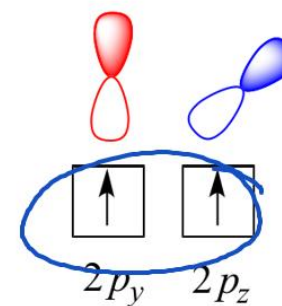
carbon



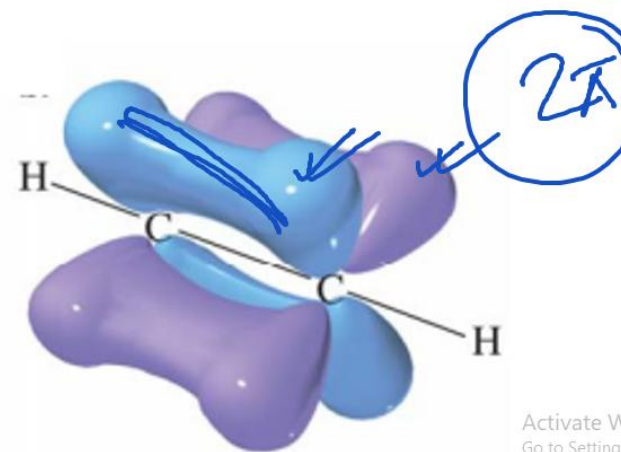
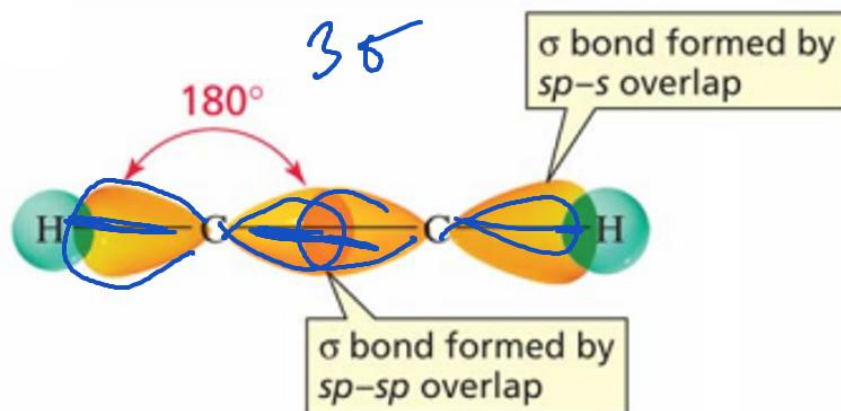
unhybridized atomic orbitals



hybridized atomic orbitals

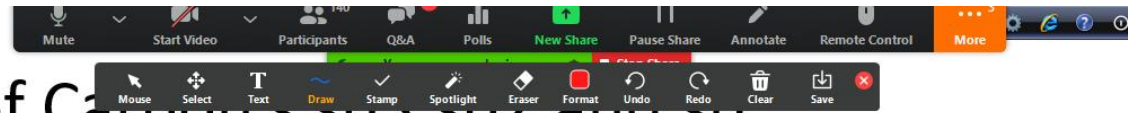


unhybridized

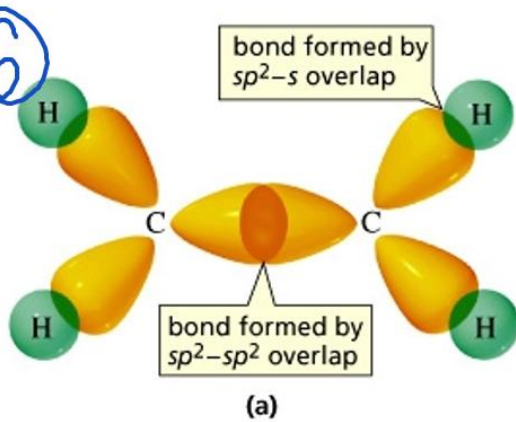




Comparison of Carbon's sp^3 , sp^2 and sp hybridization



sp^3
 $\frac{1}{4} \times 100 = 25\%$
 sp^3



bond length
 109°

