Applied General Assignment Brief

Unit 6c: Organic Chemistry (PO1 and PO2)

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| **Qualification title** | Level 3 certificate and extended certificate in applied science |
| **Unit code**  | R/507/6504 |
| **Unit title**  | Organic Chemistry |

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| **Learner name** |  |
| **Tutor/Assessor name** |  |
| **Assignment Title** | Assignment 1 Molecular structure, functional groups and isomerism |
| **Date assignment issued** |  | **Submission Date** |  |

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| **Performance Criteria** |
|  | **Pass** | **Merit** | **Distinction** |
| **Performance Outcome 1** | P1 |  |  |
| P2 | M1 | D1 |
| P3 | M2 | D2 |
| P4 | M3 | D3 |
| P5 | M4 |  |
| **Performance Outcome 2** | P6 | M5 |  |

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| **Tasks** | **Performance criteria covered** |
| Task 1 | P1 P3 M2 D2 (4 hours) |
| Task 2 | P2 M1 D1 (4 hours) |
| Task 3 | P4 P5 M3 M4 D3 (6 hours) |
| Task 4 | P6 M5 (2 hours) |

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| **Submission Checklist (please insert the items the learner should hand in)** | **Confirm submission** |
| **Task 1**Evidence for **P1** is to produce posters, revision guides, PowerPoints or any other suitable concise reports, outlining each of the following areas: (i) bonding and structure, (ii) nomenclature, types of formulae and functional groups of compounds (using suitable examples for each) |  |
| For **P3** produce evidence to identify **one** group of compounds with a commercial or industrial use and outline structures and uses for between **4-6** compounds in that group.  |  |
| Show evidence for **M2** by identifying **two** different compounds in the group for P3, provide detailed **structures, skeletal formula**s and identify **functional groups** using correct nomenclature and scientific terminology. |  |
| In order to obtain **D2,** pick a group of compounds (which may be different from that discussed in P3 and M2) that have a medical, commercial or industrial application and explain why the structure and/or functional groups make them suitable for their specific purpose. [Note: for examples of suitable groups of compounds to study in P3, M2, D2, see Assessment Amplification p126 of the Specification] |  |
| **Task 2**To obtain **P2** produce a report to show different types of spectroscopic techniques including **mass, infrared and NMR spectroscopy** and typical examples of spectra produced by each technique. |  |
| For **M1** describe how the spectra are obtained using the **three** techniques and outline the scientific principles involved in the production of the spectra from P2. |  |
| Produce evidence for **D1** that explains how spectra can provide specific information about the structure of compounds. Peaks should be assigned (using researched data) and the effects of impurities explained. (One example of each of the three types of spectra is sufficient)  |  |
| **Task 3**For **P4** produce an outline of the different types of **structural** and **geometric** isomerism and provide a suitable example for each type, this may be carried out as a poster, revision guide, Powerpoint, etc. |  |
| For **M3** use the information from **P4**, on different types of isomerism, and give evidence of detailed examples using discussions of structures, **shapes** and **molecular geometry**. **P4** and **M3** may be carried out together in one report or Powerpoint presentation. |  |
| For **P5** using examples found in biochemical systems **(including lactic acid, alanine and limonene)** give evidence to outline their optical isomerism. *Reference should be made to terms such as asymmetric carbon atoms and chiral centres, and optical activity, and to the relationship between the three dimensional shapes of enantiomers.* |  |
| For **M4** give evidence to explain the importance of stereoisomerism in biochemical systems including reference to enzyme catalyzed reactions. Give **one** example of a compound and the **specific uses, effects or actions.** |  |
| In order to obtain **D3** provide evidence for a detailed account of **one** compound which is biologically active. Explain the benefits and/or detrimental effects of its isomers in medical, commercial or industrial applications. The emphasis is on the isomers’ interaction with biochemical systems.[Note: For more details for M4 and D3 see Assessment Amplification p126 of the Specification] |  |
| **Task 4**To obtain **P6** produce a concise report that gives examples of the different reactions of **five** functional groups. The following should be included: reagents, conditions, observations, equations for the reactions and explanations of the changes that occur to the functional groups. |  |
| For **M5** provide evidence to explain how **two** of these reactions can be used as qualitative tests for functional groups. |  |
| **Learner - please confirm that you have proofread your submission** |  |

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| **Learner Authentication**I confirm that the work and/or the evidence I have submitted for this assignment is my own. I have referenced any sources in my evidence (such as websites, text books). I understand that if I don’t do this, it will be considered as a deliberate deception and action will be taken. |
| **Learner Signature Date** |
| **Tutor declaration**I confirm the learner’s work was conducted independently and under the conditions laid out by the specification. I have authenticated the learner’s work and am satisfied that the work produced is solely that of the learner. |
| **Tutor/Assessor Signature\* Date** |
| \*Please record any assistance given to the learner beyond the group as a whole even if within the parameters of the specification |

**For marking purposes only**

**Marking grid**

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| **Performance Criteria (PC) Achieved** | **1stsub\*** | **Resub\*** |
| **Pass** | **1st sub\***✓ **/ X\*\*** | **Resub\***✓ **/ X\*\*** | **Merit\*\*\*** | **1st sub\***✓ **/ X\*\*** | **Resub\***✓ **/ X\*\*** | **Distinction\*\*\*** |  **1st sub\***✓ **/ X\*\*** | **Resub\***✓ **/ X\*\*** | **Number of PCs achieved** | **Number** **of PCs achieved** |
| P1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P2 |  |  | M1 |  |  | D1 |  |  |  |  |
| P3 |  |  | M2 |  |  | D2 |  |  |  |  |
| P4 |  |  | M3 |  |  | D3 |  |  |  |  |
| P5 |  |  | M4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| P6 |  |  | M5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  **Total PCs achieved:** |  |  |

**\* Sub= submission and Re-sub=Re-submission (Re-submission column to be completed only if the learner has re-submitted the assignment.**

**\*\* Achieved (**✓ **) Not achieved (X). Please tick or cross for each performance criteria (PC)**

**\*\*\* Distinction and Merit criteria can be achieved only where the associated Merit and Pass criteria have been achieved first.**

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| **Tutor summative feedback for learner**(Note to tutors: this section should focus on what the learner has done well. Where a learner has not achieved a specific performance criterion or is likely to want to improve on a response to a performance criterion, then you may identify the issues related to the criterion, but should not provide explicit instructions on how the learner can improve their work to achieve the outstanding criteria.)\* |
| FeedbackTutor name(print) and date |
| Resubmission FeedbackTutor name(print) and date |

\* All tutor notes should be deleted before the template is used.

**Scenario:**

Molecular structure holds a key to understanding Nature's intricate design mechanisms and blueprints. If we can understand these blueprints and basic materials, perhaps we can begin to reproduce these beautiful products more cost effectively and with less detrimental environmental consequences.

**Molecular structure of Caffeine links**



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There are many chemicals used in medicine (drugs, anaesthetics, pain killers, antiseptics etc.) and hundreds of industries (food additives, fungicides, dyes, washing powder, flavours, fragrances, liquid crystals, biofuels and many more).

In order to "see" a molecule, we must use light having a wavelength smaller than the molecule itself (roughly 1 to 15 angstrom units). Such radiation is found in the X-ray region of the spectrum, and the field of X-ray crystallography yields remarkably detailed pictures of molecular structures amenable to examination. The chief limiting factor here is the need for high quality crystals of the compound being studied.

The spectroscopic techniques described below do not provide a three-dimensional picture of a molecule, but instead yield information about certain characteristic features. A brief summary of this information follows:

* **Mass Spectrometry**: Sample molecules are ionised by high energy electrons. The mass to charge ratio of these ions is measured very accurately by electrostatic acceleration and magnetic field perturbation, providing a precise molecular weight. Ion fragmentation patterns may be related to the structure of the molecular ion.
* **Ultraviolet-Visible Spectroscopy**: Absorption of this relatively high-energy light causes electronic excitation. The easily accessible part of this region (wavelengths of 200 to 800 nm) shows absorption only if conjugated pi-electron systems are present.
* **Infrared Spectroscopy**: Absorption of this lower energy radiation causes vibrational and rotational excitation of groups of atoms within the molecule. Because of their characteristic absorptions identification of functional groups is easily accomplished.
* **Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy:** Absorption in the low-energy radio-frequency part of the spectrum causes excitation of nuclear spin states. NMR spectrometers are tuned to certain nuclei (e.g. 1H, 13C, 19F & 31P). For a given type of nucleus, high-resolution spectroscopy distinguishes and counts atoms in different locations in the molecule.

**Activities**

**PO1: Identify molecular structure, functional groups and isomerism**

As a trainee chemist in industry it is important to understand the underlying structure of different chemicals in order to know how these chemicals will react under different circumstances and what they can be eventually used for.

**Task 1 (P1 P3 M2 D2)**

For **P1** produce posters, revision guides, PowerPoint presentations, or any other suitable concise reports, for a variety of [organic compounds](http://www.chemguide.co.uk/orgmenu.html) and functional groups (more than one in each)

outlining each of the following areas:

* bonding,
* structure,
* nomenclature,
* types of formulas

From the introduction there are many industries and commercial companies that use chemical compounds; pick an industry that interests you and investigate what chemical compounds they use. For **P3** identify **one** group that the company uses and outline between **4-6** compounds including their structure and uses.

**M2** for **two** different kinds of compounds in the group provide **structures, skeletal formula**s and identify **functional groups** using correct nomenclature and scientific terminology.

Industries will manufacture a chemical compound for a specific purpose and they will need to know if the compound is suitable for the proposed purpose. Much of the compounds’ suitability will lie with its structure. In order to obtain **D2,** pick a group of compounds that have a medical, commercial or industrial application and explain why the structure and/or functional groups present make them suitable for their specific purpose. For instance: Why are dyes coloured? How do the ingredients in flavourings and perfumes “work”? How does the structure of a liquid crystal cause its useful properties? How do anti-bacterials work?

[Uses and Applications of various Compounds](http://www.docbrown.info/uses.htm)

**All sources of information should be referenced**

Part of your job is to identify different contaminants in a variety of products that need to be pure. These contaminants can be identified using different spectroscopic techniques. It is important to understand the different spectroscopic techniques and identify the contaminants in the spectra produced.

**Task 2 (P2 M1 D1)**

To obtain **P2** produce a poster or other concise report to show different types of spectroscopic techniques including **mass, infrared and NMR** [spectroscopy](http://www2.chemistry.msu.edu/faculty/reusch/virttxtjml/spectrpy/spectro.htm) and an example for each technique of the spectra produced.

For **M1** describe how the spectra are obtained from the **three** techniques and outline the scientific principles involved in the production of these spectra.

In order to obtain **D1** explain how spectra can provide specific information about the structure of compounds.

**All sources of information should be referenced**

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Chemical isomers are molecules that have the same molecular formula (the same number and types of atoms) but have different structural formulas (different arrangements of those atoms). This is important in chemical and biological systems as one isomer may have a different function to another isomer therefore it is important to know which is which.

The task below allows you to understand different types of isomers, their actions, uses and importance to biochemical systems.

**Task 3 (P4 P5 M3 M4 D3)**

For **P4** outline the different types of **structural** and **geometric** isomerism and provide a suitable example for each type, this may be carried out as a poster or other concise report format..

For **M3** use the information from **P4** on different types of isomerism, and give detailed examples using discussions of **shape** and **molecular geometry**. **P4** and **M3** may be carried out together as a PowerPoint presentation.

For **P5** using examples found in biochemical systems **(including**, for example, **lactic acid, alanine and limonene)** outline their optical isomerism.

For **M4** explain the importance of [stereoisomerism](http://www.chemguide.co.uk/basicorg/isomerism/optical.html) in biochemical systems. Give **one** example of a compound and the **specific uses, effects or actions.**

In order to obtain **D3** provide a detailed account of **one** compound which is biologically active. This could include an enantiopure drug e.g. Naproxen, Thalidomide, cis- and trans- fatty acids, flavours and fragrances. Explain the benefits and/or detrimental effects of its isomers in medical or commercial or industrial applications. The emphasis is on the isomers’ interaction with biochemical systems.

For **P5, M4 and D3** use a suitable medium to produce the evidence

**All sources of information should be referenced**

**PO2 Understand reactions of functional groups**

A functional group is a portion of a molecule that is a recognisable/classified group of bound atoms. In organic chemistry it is very common to see molecules made up mainly of a carbon backbone with functional groups attached to the chain. The functional group gives the molecule its properties; they are centres of chemical reactivity. The functional groups within a molecule need to be identified when naming the molecule.

**Functional Group Name Example**

 Amine CH3NH2 (methyl amine)

**Task 4 (P6 M5)**

To obtain **P6** produce a report that gives examples of the different reactions of **five** functional groups. The following should be included (a simple statement is all that is intended):

* reagents
* conditions
* observations
* equations for the reaction
* explanations of the changes that occur to the functional groups.

For **M5** explain how **two** of the reactions can be used as qualitative tests for functional groups.

[Note: Assessment Amplification p127 of the Specification gives suitable examples for M5]