

## **Quadrant II – Transcript and Related Materials**

**Programme: Bachelor of Science (Second Year)**

**Subject: Chemistry**

**Course Code: CHC103**

**Course Title: Physical and Organic Chemistry (Section B)**

**Unit: UV-Visible Spectroscopy in Organic Chemistry**

**Module Name: Woodward - Fieser Calculations of  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  : Conjugated Dienes**

**Name of the Presenter: Dr. Mira V. Parmekar**

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**Notes**

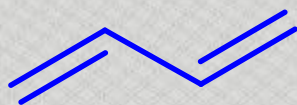
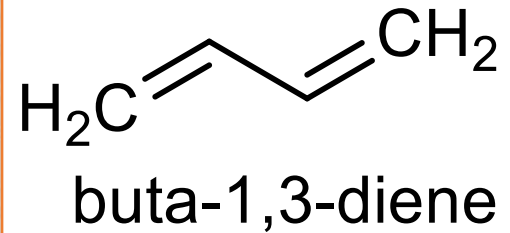
## Introduction

- In 1945 Robert Burns Woodward gave certain rules for correlating  $\lambda_{\max}$  with molecular structure which in 1959, were modified by Louis Frederick Fieser with the help of more experimental data.
- These modified rules are known as **Woodward-Fieser Rules**.
- It is used to calculate the position and  $\lambda_{\max}$  for a given structure by relating the position and degree of substitution of chromophore.

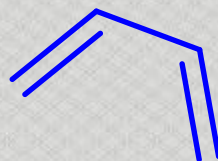
## Woodward – Fieser Rules

Each **diene** or **triene** system has a certain fixed value at which absorption takes place; this constitutes the Base value or Parent value. The contribution made by various alkyl substituents or ring residue, double bond extending conjugation and polar groups such as  $-\text{Cl}$ ,  $-\text{Br}$  etc are added to this basic value to obtain  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  for a particular compound.

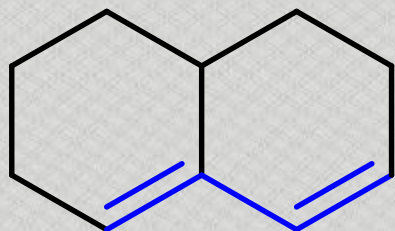
## Terminology



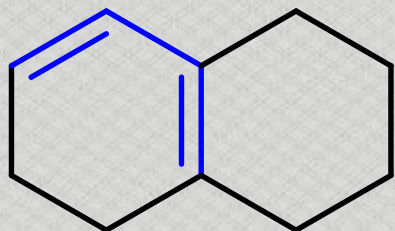
**S-trans**



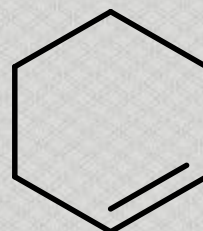
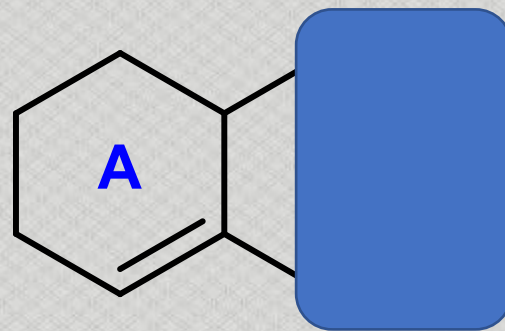
**S-cis**



**Heteroannular  
diene**

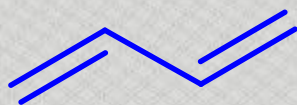


**Homoannular  
diene**

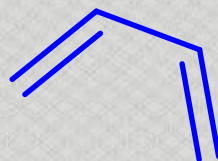


**Endocyclic  
double bond**

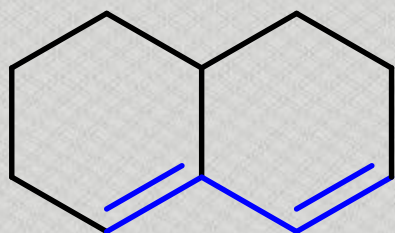
# Terminology



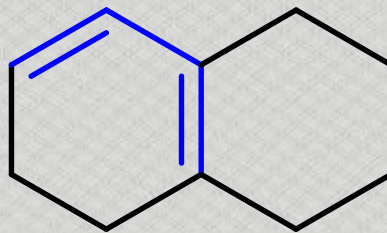
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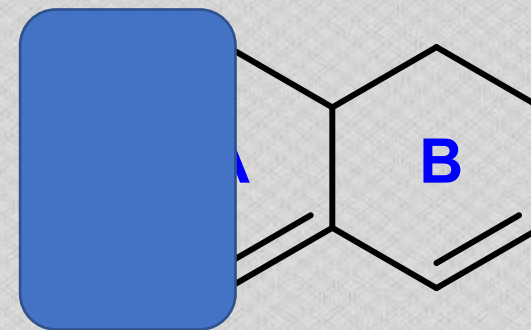
**S-cis**



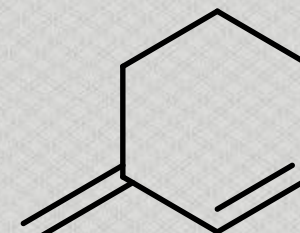
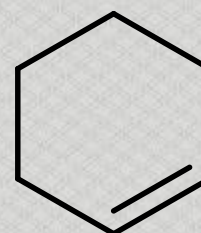
**Heteroannular  
diene**



**Homoannular  
diene**



**Endocyclic  
double bond**

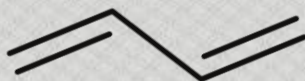


**Exocyclic  
double bond**

## Base Values



## Chromophores

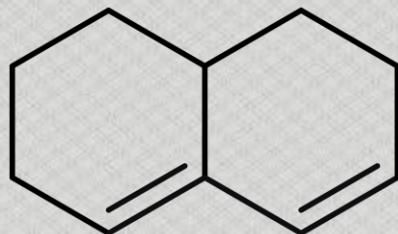


1,3-butadiene



217 nm

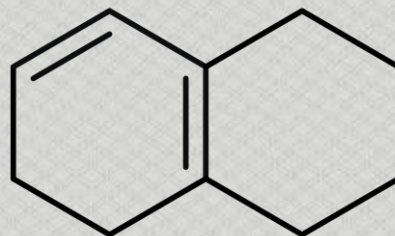
Acyclic /



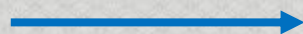
Heteroannular diene



214 nm



Homoannular diene



253 nm

**Increments**



**Auxochromes**

**Ring residue**

**Alkyl substituent**

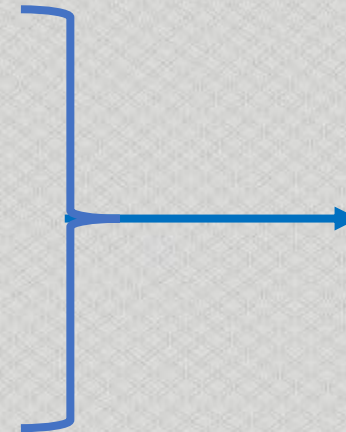
**Exocyclic double bond**

**-Cl, -Br**

**-OAlkyl group**

**Extended conjugation**

**Secondary amine**



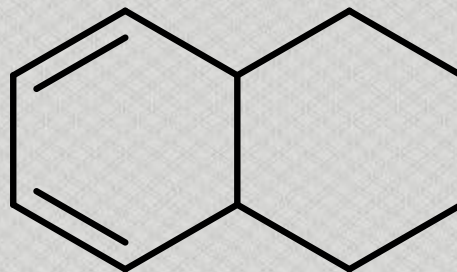
**+ 5 nm**

**+ 6 nm**

**+ 30 nm**

**+ 60 nm**

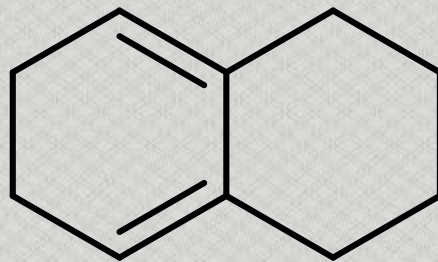
## Example 1



|                       |   |          |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Base value            | → | + 253 nm |
| Ring residue          | → | + 10 nm  |
| Exocyclic double bond | → | + 0 nm   |
| Extended conjugation  | → | + 0 nm   |
| Alkyl substituent     | → | + 0 nm   |

$$\lambda_{\max} = 263 \text{ nm}$$

## Example 2



|                       |   |          |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Base value            | → | + 253 nm |
| Ring residue          | → | + 20 nm  |
| Exocyclic double bond | → | + 10 nm  |
| Extended conjugation  | → | + 0 nm   |
| Alkyl substituent     | → | + 0 nm   |

$$\lambda_{\max} = \underline{\underline{283 \text{ nm}}}$$

## Summary

- **Robert Burns Woodward** and **Louis Frederick Fieser** gave certain rules for correlating  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  with molecular structure known as **Woodward-Fieser Rules**, used to calculate the position and  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  for a given structure by relating the position and degree of substitution.
- Each conjugated system has a certain fixed value at which absorption takes place. The contribution made by various substituents or ring residue, etc. added to this basic value to obtain  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  for a particular compound.
- Extended conjugation always results in Bathochromic shifts.