





## **Course Specification**

- (Bachelor)

Course Title: Organic Reactions Mechanism

Course Code: CHM 1422

**Program: Bachelor of Science in Chemistry** 

**Department: Chemistry** 

College: Science

Institution: Imam Mohammed Ibn Saud Islamic University

Version: 2024 V 1

Last Revision Date: 13 October 2024





## **Table of Contents**

A. General information about the course:	3
B. Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs), Teaching Strategies and Assessment Methods	4
C. Course Content	5
D. Students Assessment Activities	7
E. Learning Resources and Facilities	7
F. Assessment of Course Quality	8
G. Specification Approval	8





#### A. General information about the course:

#### -1. Course Identification

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Credit hours: 2 (	
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#### 2 (2 Lectures, 0 Tutorials, 0 Lab)

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A.	□University	□College	☑ Department	□Track	□Others
В.	□ Required		□Electi	ve	

#### 3. Level/year at which this course is offered: Level 7/ Fourth year

#### 4. Course general Description:

This course provides students with an Introduction for Organic Reactions Mechanism, which covers all aspects; kinetic and physical methods to determine organic reaction mechanism; classifications of reaction mechanism; Substitution; Addition; Elimination; Radical Addition Reaction and Rearrangement.

#### 5. Pre-requirements for this course (if any):

**CHM 1321 Heterocyclic Chemistry** 

#### 6. Co-requisites for this course (if any):

#### None

#### 7. Course Main Objective(s):

#### At the end of this course the student will be able to:

- Recall knowledge of core organic chemistry.
- Describe advanced organic chemistry topics including reaction mechanism, advanced synthetic procedures and strategy.
- Reproduce knowledge of quantitative understanding of reactions and proposing potential improvements to existing processes in organic chemistry.
- Recognize appropriate mechanism in organic synthesis.
- Define factors influencing the chemical reaction mechanism

#### 2. Teaching mode (mark all that apply)

No	Mode of Instruction	Contact Hours	Percentage
1	Traditional classroom	30	100%
2	E-learning	0	0
	Hybrid		
3	<ul> <li>Traditional classroom</li> </ul>	0	0
	<ul><li>E-learning</li></ul>		
4	Distance learning	0	0





## **3. Contact Hours** (based on the academic semester)

No	Activity	Contact Hours
1.	Lectures	30
2.	Laboratory/Studio	0
3.	Field	0
4.	Tutorial	0
5.	Others (specify)	0
Total		30

# B. Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs), Teaching Strategies and Assessment Methods

Code	Course Learning Outcomes	Code of PLOs aligned with program	Teaching Strategies	Assessment Methods
1.0	Knowledge and under	standing		
1.1	To recall knowledge of core organic chemistry.	K1; K3;	<ul> <li>Lectures</li> <li>Group Discussion</li> <li>A Private study including home exam.</li> </ul>	<ul><li> Quizzes     Assignments</li><li> Discussions.</li><li> Oral Discussion</li><li> Participation.</li></ul>
1.2	To describe advanced organic chemistry topics including reaction mechanism advanced synthetic procedures and strategy.	K1; K3	<ul><li>Lectures,</li><li>Group discussion</li></ul>	<ul><li>Quizzes     Assignments.</li><li>Oral Discussion     marks</li></ul>
1.3	To recognize appropriate mechanism and factors influence the organic synthesis.	K1; K3	<ul><li>Lectures,</li><li>Group discussion</li></ul>	<ul><li>Midterms.</li><li>Assignments</li><li>Oral Discussions.</li><li>Quizzes.</li></ul>
2.0	Skills			
2.1	To Evaluate knowledge and understanding of essential facts, concepts and principles of physical organic chemistry.	S1;S3	<ul> <li>Lectures activity</li> <li>Think and talk about the reactivity of Organic Compounds and functional groups.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Questions in Lectures.</li> <li>Short Quizzes and Exams.</li> <li>Participation</li> <li>Oral Discussion,</li> <li>Home Exam.</li> </ul>

Code	Course Learning Outcomes	Code of PLOs aligned with program	Teaching Strategies	Assessment Methods
2.2	To analyze problems and plan strategies for their solution, critically review different approaches to problems and demonstrate good research design.	S1;S3; S4	<ul> <li>Introduce some examples of Organic Reactions from Previous courses achieving Brainstorming.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Questions in Lectures.</li> <li>Participation through Oral Discussion</li> <li>Short Quizzes and Exams.</li> </ul>
2.3	To Summarize concepts of reaction mechanism leading to logic thinking, followed by evaluation gained information.	S1;S3; S4	<ul><li>Lectures and Oral Discussions.</li><li>Brain storming Exercises</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Questions in Lectures.</li> <li>Short Quizzes and Exams.</li> </ul>
2.4	To demonstrate oral Communication to carry out Chemical Reactions Sequence orally and propose a reaction mechanism and writing of mini-Reports, with operating electronic mail and Network in communicating with others.	<b>S1, S4</b>	<ul> <li>Group Discussion and Assignments</li> <li>Introduce several reports about examples of reaction mechanism in English, which will require reading, writing, and oral presentation.</li> <li>Encourage students to use electronic mail to submit Home Exams and Assignments</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Oral Discussion,         Quizzes, and         Exams.</li> <li>Giving marks for         Oral Discussion in         Lectures.</li> <li>Marks given for         Assignments</li> </ul>
3.0	Values, autonomy, and	l responsibility		
3.1	To show responsibility for their own learning and motivate for team work	V1;V2	<ul><li>Brain Storms Exercises</li><li>Group Discussion</li></ul>	<ul><li> Oral Discussion.</li><li> Group Discussion</li><li> Assignments</li></ul>

## **C. Course Content**

No	List of Topics	Contact Hours
1.	<b>An Overview of Organic Reactions</b> : Understanding Organic Reaction, kinds of organic reactions, How Organic Reactions occur: Mechanisms, Steps in Mechanisms, Types of Steps in Reaction Mechanisms, Energy diagram of any	4



Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Tautumerization, Acid-bases and pK General Principles for Writing Reaction Mechanisms: Balancing Equations, L Arrows to Show Moving Electrons, Mechanisms in Acidic and Basic Media, Elect Pick Species: Bases or Nucleophiles? Trimolecular Steps, Stability of Intermedia Driving Forces for Reactions, Structural Relationships between Starting Mate and Products  Reactions of Nucleophiles and bases: Nucleophilic Substitution, Eliminations at Saturated Carbon, Nucleophilic Addition to Carbonyl Compounds, Base-Promoted Rearrangements, 5. Additional Mechanism Basic Media 1,2-(β-) Elimination, E1 Mechanism, E1Cb Mechanism, E2 Mechanism (Stereoselectivity in E2, Orientation in E2 Saytzev v. Hoffmann), Elimination v. Substitution, Effect of activating groups, Other 1,2-Elimination, 1,2-(α-) Elimination, Pyrolytic Syn Elimination.  Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution:Electrophilic Attack on Benzene complexes), Nitration, Halogenations, Sulphonation, Friedle-Cr Reactions (Alkylation, Acylation), Diazo Coupling, Electrophilic Attack C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Y (Y=+NR <sub>3</sub> , CCl <sub>3</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CHO, COOH etc., Y= OCOR, NHCOR, OR, OH, INR <sub>2</sub> , Partial Rate Factors and Selectivity, <i>O,P</i> Ratios, Electrop Substitution of Other Aromatic.  Reactions Involving Acids and Other Electrophiles:  1. Stability of Carbocations, 2. Formation of Carbocations, 3. The Fat Carbocations, 4. Rearrangement of Carbocations, 5. Electrophilic Addition Acid-Catalyzed Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds, 7. Electrophilic Addition Acid-Catalyzed Reactions, Radical and Radicals Reaction and application in biology: 1. Introduction, 2. Formation of Radicals, 3. Rac Chain Processes, 4. Radical Inhibitors, 5. Determining the Thermodyna Reactions, 8. Rearrangement of Radicals, 9. The SRN 1 Reaction, 10. Birch Reduction, 11. A RadicalMechanism for the Rearrangement of Schalins  Radical Addition Reactions, Radical and Radicals Reaction of Radical Addition Reactions, Radical and Radicals, Reaction of Radical Homolytic Bond Dissociation, Reaction of Alkanes	Total	30
Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Tautumerization, Acid-bases and pK General Principles for Writing Reaction Mechanisms: Balancing Equations, U Arrows to Show Moving Electrons, Mechanisms in Acidic and Basic Media, Elect Rich Species: Bases or Nucleophiles? Trimolecular Steps, Stability of Intermedia Driving Forces for Reactions, Structural Relationships between Starting Mate and Products  Reactions of Nucleophiles and bases: Nucleophilic Substitution, Eliminations at Saturated Carbon, Nucleophilic Addition to Carbonyl Compounds, Base-Promoted Rearrangements, 5. Additional Mechanism, Elminations (Stereoselectivity in E2, Orientation in E2 Saytzev V. Hoffmann), Elimination v. Substitution, Effect of activating groups, Other 1,2-Elimination, 1,2-(α-) Elimination, Pyrolytic Syn Elimination.  Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Electrophilic Attack on Benzene complexes), Nitration, Halogenations, Sulphonation, Friedle-Cr Reactions (Alkylation, Acylation), Diazo Coupling, Electrophilic Attack CGHs' (Y=+NRs, CCl <sub>3</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CHO, COOH etc., Y= OCOR, NHCOR, OR, OH, NR2, Partial Rate Factors and Selectivity, <i>O,P</i> Ratios, Electrops Substitution of Other Aromatic.  Reactions Involving Acids and Other Electrophiles:  1. Stability of Carbocations, 2. Formation of Carbocations, 3.The Fat Carbocations, 4. Rearrangement of Carbocations, 5. Electrophilic Addition Acid-Catalyzed Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds, 7. Electrophilic Arom Substitution, 8. Carbenes, Electrophilic Heteroatoms  Radical Addition Reactions, Radical and Radicals Reaction and application in biology: 1. Introduction, 2. Formation of Radicals, 3. Rac Chain Processes, 4. Radical Inhibitors, 5. Determining the Thermodyna Reactions, 8. Rearrangement of Radicals, 9. The SRN 1 Reaction, 10. Birch Reduction, 11. A RadicalMechanism for the Rearrangement of Sc Anions  Radical Addition Reactions, Radical and Radicals Reaction and application in biology: Production of Radicals, Reaction of Radical Addition of Methane, Radicals in Biology, Superoxide SOD	Rearrangement and Fragmentation Reaction: Cationic Rearrangement, Anionic Rearrangement, Radical Rearrangement, Factors Influence these	
Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Tautumerization, Acid-bases and pK General Principles for Writing Reaction Mechanisms: Balancing Equations, U Arrows to Show Moving Electrons, Mechanisms in Acidic and Basic Media, Elect Rich Species: Bases or Nucleophiles? Trimolecular Steps, Stability of Intermedia Driving Forces for Reactions, Structural Relationships between Starting Mate and Products  Reactions of Nucleophiles and bases: Nucleophilic Substitution, Eliminations at Saturated Carbon, Nucleophilic Addition to Carbonyl Compounds, Base-Promoted Rearrangements, 5. Additional Mechanism Basic Media 1,2-(β-) Elimination, E1 Mechanism, E1Cb Mechanism, E2 Mechanism (Stereoselectivity in E2, Orientation in E2 Saytzev v. Hoffmann), Elimination v. Substitution, Effect of activating groups, Other 1,2-Elimination, 1,2-(α-) Elimination, Pyrolytic Syn Elimination.  Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Electrophilic Attack on Benzene complexes), Nitration, Halogenations, Sulphonation, Friedle-Cr Reactions (Alkylation, Acylation), Diazo Coupling, Electrophilic Attack C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> Y (Y= +NR <sub>3</sub> , CCl <sub>3</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CHO, COOH etc., Y= OCOR, NHCOR, OR, OH, NR <sub>2</sub> , Partial Rate Factors and Selectivity, O,P Ratios, Electrop Substitution of Other Aromatic.  Reactions Involving Acids and Other Electrophiles:  1. Stability of Carbocations, 2. Formation of Carbocations, 3.The Fat Carbocations, 4. Rearrangement of Carbocations, 5. Electrophilic Addition Acid-Catalyzed Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds, 7. Electrophilic Addition Acid-Catalyzed Reactions, Radical and Radicals Reaction and application in biology: 1. Introduction, 2. Formation of Radicals, 3. Rac Chain Processes, 4. Radical Inhibitors, 5. Determining the Thermodyna Reactions, 8. Rearrangement of Radicals, 9. The SRN 1 Reaction, 10. Birch Reduction, 11. A RadicalMechanism for the Rearrangement of Sci	Radical Addition Reactions, Radical and Radicals Reaction and its application in biology: Production of Radicals, Reaction of Radicals, Homolytic Bond Dissociation, Reaction of Alkanes with Halogen, Chlorination of Methane, Radicals in Biology, Superoxide SOD and	3
<ul> <li>Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Tautumerization, Acid-bases and pK General Principles for Writing Reaction Mechanisms: Balancing Equations, Under Arrows to Show Moving Electrons, Mechanisms in Acidic and Basic Media, Elect Rich Species: Bases or Nucleophiles? Trimolecular Steps, Stability of Intermedia Driving Forces for Reactions, Structural Relationships between Starting Materian Products</li> <li>Reactions of Nucleophiles and bases: Nucleophilic Substitution, Eliminations at Saturated Carbon, Nucleophilic Addition to Carbonyl Compounds, Base-Promoted Rearrangements, 5. Additional Mechanism Basic Media 1,2-(β-) Elimination, £1 Mechanism, £1Cb Mechanism, £2 Mechanism (Stereoselectivity in £2, Orientation in £2 Saytzev v. Hoffmann), Elimination v. Substitution, Effect of activating groups, Other 1,2-Elimination, 1,2-(α-) Elimination, Pyrolytic Syn Elimination.</li> <li>Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Electrophilic Attack on Benzene complexes), Nitration, Halogenations, Sulphonation, Friedle- Cromplexes), Nitration, Acylation), Diazo Coupling, Electrophilic Attack C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Y (Y= +NR<sub>3</sub>, CCl<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CHO, COOH etc., Y= OCOR, NHCOR, OR, OH, NR<sub>2</sub>, Partial Rate Factors and Selectivity, O,P Ratios, Electrophilic Attack In Stability of Carbocations, 2. Formation of Carbocations, 3. The Fat Carbocations, 4. Rearrangement of Carbocations, 5. Electrophilic Addition Acid-Catalyzed Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds, 7. Electrophilic Arom</li> </ul>	Radical Addition Reactions, Radical and Radicals Reaction and its application in biology: 1. Introduction, 2. Formation of Radicals, 3. Radical Chain Processes, 4. Radical Inhibitors, 5. Determining the Thermodynamic Feasibility of Radical Reactions, 6. Addition of Radicals, 7. Fragmentation Reactions, 8. Rearrangement of Radicals, 9. The SRN 1 Reaction, 10. The Birch Reduction, 11. A RadicalMechanism for the Rearrangement of Some	3
<ul> <li>Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Tautumerization, Acid-bases and pK General Principles for Writing Reaction Mechanisms: Balancing Equations, L Arrows to Show Moving Electrons, Mechanisms in Acidic and Basic Media, Elect Rich Species: Bases or Nucleophiles? Trimolecular Steps, Stability of Intermedia Driving Forces for Reactions, Structural Relationships between Starting Mate and Products</li> <li>Reactions of Nucleophiles and bases: Nucleophilic Substitution, Eliminations at Saturated Carbon, Nucleophilic Addition to Carbonyl Compounds, Base-Promoted Rearrangements, 5. Additional Mechanism Basic Media 1,2-(β-) Elimination, E1 Mechanism, E1Cb Mechanism, E2 Mechanism (Stereoselectivity in E2, Orientation in E2 Saytzev v. Hoffmann), Elimination v. Substitution, Effect of activating groups, Other 1,2-Elimination, 1,2-(α-) Elimination, Pyrolytic Syn Elimination.</li> <li>Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Electrophilic Attack on Benzene complexes), Nitration, Halogenations, Sulphonation, Friedle- Cr Reactions (Alkylation, Acylation), Diazo Coupling, Electrophilic Attack C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Y (Y=+NR<sub>3</sub>, CCl<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, CHO, COOH etc., Y= OCOR, NHCOR, OR, OH, IN NR<sub>2</sub>, Partial Rate Factors and Selectivity, O,P Ratios, Electrop</li> </ul>	Reactions Involving Acids and Other Electrophiles:  1. Stability of Carbocations, 2. Formation of Carbocations, 3.The Fate of Carbocations, 4. Rearrangement of Carbocations, 5.Electrophilic Addition, 6. Acid-Catalyzed Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds, 7. Electrophilic Aromatic	4
Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Tautumerization, Acid-bases and pK General Principles for Writing Reaction Mechanisms: Balancing Equations, U. Arrows to Show Moving Electrons, Mechanisms in Acidic and Basic Media, Elect Rich Species: Bases or Nucleophiles? Trimolecular Steps, Stability of Intermedia Driving Forces for Reactions, Structural Relationships between Starting Mate and Products  Reactions of Nucleophiles and bases: Nucleophilic Substitution, Eliminations at Saturated Carbon, Nucleophilic Addition to Carbonyl Compounds, Base-Promoted Rearrangements, 5. Additional Mechanism Basic Media 1,2-(β-) Elimination, E1 Mechanism, E1Cb Mechanism, E2 Mechanism (Stereoselectivity in E2, Orientation in E2 Saytzev v. Hoffmann), Elimination v. Substitution, Effect of activating groups, Other	Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Electrophilic Attack on Benzene ( $\pi$ , ocomplexes), Nitration, Halogenations, Sulphonation, Friedle- Crafts Reactions (Alkylation, Acylation), Diazo Coupling, Electrophilic Attack on $C_6H_5Y$ (Y= +NR <sub>3</sub> , CCl <sub>3</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub> , CHO, COOH etc., Y= OCOR, NHCOR, OR, OH, NH <sub>2</sub> , NR <sub>2</sub> , Partial Rate Factors and Selectivity, <i>O,P</i> Ratios, Electrophilic	3
Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Tautumerization, Acid-bases and pK General Principles for Writing Reaction Mechanisms: Balancing Equations, U Arrows to Show Moving Electrons, Mechanisms in Acidic and Basic Media, Elect Rich Species: Bases or Nucleophiles? Trimolecular Steps, Stability of Intermedia Driving Forces for Reactions, Structural Relationships between Starting Mate	Eliminations at Saturated Carbon, Nucleophilic Addition to Carbonyl Compounds, Base-Promoted Rearrangements, 5. Additional Mechanisms in Basic Media 1,2-(β-) Elimination, E1 Mechanism, E1Cb Mechanism, E2 Mechanism (Stereoselectivity in E2, Orientation in E2 Saytzev v. Hoffmann), Elimination v. Substitution, Effect of activating groups, Other	7
Reaction, Kinetics of the Reaction, Hybridization, Conjugation, Aromati	Reaction, Kinetics of the Reaction, Hybridization, Conjugation, Aromaticity, Inductive Effect, Mesomeric Effect, Tautumerization, Acid-bases and pKa <b>General Principles for Writing Reaction Mechanisms:</b> Balancing Equations, Using Arrows to Show Moving Electrons, Mechanisms in Acidic and Basic Media, Electron-Rich Species: Bases or Nucleophiles? Trimolecular Steps, Stability of Intermediates, Driving Forces for Reactions, Structural Relationships between Starting Materials and Products	4



#### **D. Students Assessment Activities**

No	Assessment Activities *	Assessment timing (in week no)	Percentag e of Total Assessme nt Score
1.	Midterm 1	6th/ 7th week	20 %
2.	Midterm 2	11th/ 12th week	20 %
3.	Quizzes, Home Works, class participation, and mini projects	During the semester	20 %
5.	Final Exam	16-17thweek	40 %
6.	Total	All weeks	100 %

<sup>\*</sup>Assessment Activities (i.e., Written test, oral test, oral presentation, group project, essay, etc.).

#### **E. Learning Resources and Facilities**

## **1. References and Learning Resources**

Essential References	<ul> <li>Writing Reaction Mechanisms in Organic Chemistry, Solomon, P. and Millar, A.</li> <li>A Guidebook to Mechanism in Organic Chemistry, Peter Sykes, Pearson; 6 edition 6th Ed., 1996   ISBN-10: 0582446953</li> </ul>
Supportive References	<ul> <li>The art of writing reasonable org reaction mech, Robert B. Grossman. Springer</li> <li>Arrow-Pushing in Organic Chemistry: An Easy Approach to Understanding Reaction, John Wiley &amp; Sons, Inc., 2011, ISBN10: 978-1-118-21045-1</li> <li>MARCH'S Advanced Organic Chemistry, Reactions, Mechanisms, and Structure, Michael B. Smith, Jerry March, John Wiley &amp; Sons, Inc., 7th Ed., 2007. ISBN: 978-0-470-46259-1</li> <li>Organic Chemistry, John E. McMurry, Mary Finch (Cengage Group), 8ed (2012), ISBN-10: 0495118370   ISBN-13: 978-0495118374.</li> <li>Organic Chemistry. Paula YurkanisBruice, 2nd Ed, PRENTICE HALL, Upper saddle River New Jersey 07458), 1998, ISBN-10: 0321803221</li> </ul>
Electronic Materials	https://www.organic-chemistry.org/ https://rmg.mit.edu/
Other Learning Materials	Blackboard





## 2. Required Facilities and equipment

ltems	Resources	
facilities (Classrooms, laboratories, exhibition rooms, simulation rooms, etc.)	<ul> <li>Each of the class room should be equipped with a whiteboard and a projector, with a maximum of 20 students.</li> </ul>	
Technology equipment (projector, smart board, software)	The rooms are equipped with data show, Smart Board, WI-FI access.	
Other equipment (depending on the nature of the specialty)		

#### F. Assessment of Course Quality

Assessment Areas/Issues	Assessor	Assessment Methods
Effectiveness of teaching	Students	Direct: Questionnaire.
	Course Responsible	<b>Direct:</b> Course e-Portfolio. <b>Indirect:</b> Second examiner checklist-Course report.
	Peer Reviewer	<b>Direct:</b> Questionnaire. <b>Indirect:</b> External assessor report.
Effectiveness of Students assessment	Program Leaders	<b>Direct:</b> Course e-Portfolio. <b>Indirect:</b> Course report.
Quality of learning resources	Students	<b>Indirect:</b> Second examiner checklist-Course report.
	Faculty ( Academic Advisory)	Direct: course Entrance/Exit. Indirect: Observations - Accreditation review.
	Program Leaders	Direct: Course e-Portfolio. Indirect: Course evaluation survey- Observations- Syllabus review- Accreditation review.
The extent to which CLOs have been achieved	Course Responsible	Direct: Exams - Course e-Portfolio.

Assessors (Students, Faculty, Program Leaders, Peer Reviewer, Others (specify)
Assessment Methods (Direct, Indirect)

### **G. Specification Approval**

COUNCIL /COMMITTEE

**COUNCIL OF DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY** 



REFERENCE NO.	7 (NO. 2/3)
DATE	29/3/1446 - 2/10/2024

