COURSE DATA

DATA SUBJECT

Code: 34223
Name: Fine Organic Chemistry
Cycle: Undergraduate Studies
ECTS Credits: 6
Academic year: 2026-27

STUDY (S)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1110 - Degree in Chemistry	Facultat de Química	4	First quarter

SUBJECT-MATTER

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1110 - Degree in Chemistry	Organic Chemistry Applied	ELECTIVES

COORDINATION

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SUMMARY

Organic chemistry is the branch of chemistry, which studies the structure and reactivity of carbon compounds, generally known as organic molecules. Most of the key compounds for life such as lipids, carbohydrates, amino acids, proteins and nucleic acids are among these molecules. Other daily life substances such as fuels, glues, paints or textile fibers are also organic molecules. Those displaying pharmacologic activity, being the base of drugs form an important group of organic compounds. Pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides have change agriculture and preservatives have contributed modifying our feeding habits. Having said that, not every organic molecules are beneficial; many of them are harmful either for health or for the environment and, for this reason, new compounds showing better properties to those presenting problems are seek.

The knowledge of the structure and reactivity of organic compounds is aimed to the development of new ways for the synthesis of compounds maintaining all the beneficial characteristics while minimizing the undesired side effects.

The elective subject Fine Organic Chemistry is regarded as a continuation and extension of the knowledge acquired in the subjects Organic Chemistry I, II and III. The objectives aimed to be achieved by the students after studying this subject are summarized in the following points:

- Perceive the structural changes produced in molecules after the individual application of each reaction studied during previous subjects.
- Perceive the structural changes produced in molecules after the sequential application of two or more of the reactions studied in previous subjects.
- Combine sequences of synthetic organic reactions aimed to a defined structural modification.
- Analyze organic syntheses from the final compounds by inverse sequence (retrosynthetic analysis).
- Perceive the existing relationships among the diverse functional groups in an objective molecule as a key element of retrosynthetic analysis.
- Perceive the stereochemical aspects of the objective molecule as a key element of retrosynthetic analysis.
- Identify aspects related to selectivity in organic synthesis.
- Design synthesis of high added value organic compounds from given available starting materials in several reaction containing sequences.
- Perceive the additional practical aspects, which must be taken into account by the chemist in the industry when designing a large-scale synthesis of high added value compounds.
- Regarding the later point, take into consideration the ¿green chemistry¿ principles. Regarding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is expected that students will be able to acquire a special sensitivity for the sustainable management of water (SDG 6), raw materials and energy sources (SDG 7) as well as for a sustainable development compatible with the environment (SDGs 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15) and to design, select and/or develop efficient chemical products and processes (SDG 7) that minimize their impact on the environment (SDGs 14 and 15), take advantage of alternative raw materials and generate less waste (SDG 11).

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

This knowledge should enable the student to:
Represent in a clear and appropriate form the structure of compounds and their bonds, distinguishing between empirical formula, molecular formula and Developer formula.
Identify the different functional groups in organic molecules.
Name and formulate simple organic compounds: hydrocarbons (alkanes, alkenes, alkynes and aromatics), halogen derivatives, oxygenated compounds (alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, acids and esters) and nitrogenated ones (a

COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES

1108 -

Ability to recognise chemical elements and their compounds: preparation, structure, reactivity, properties and applications.

Acquire a permanent sensitivity to quality, the environment, sustainable development and the prevention of occupational hazards.

Demonstrate ability to work in teams both in interdisciplinary teams and in an international context.

Demonstrate a commitment to ethics, equality values and social responsibility as a citizen and as a professional.

Demonstrate leadership and management skills, entrepreneurship, initiative, creativity, organization, planning, control, leadership, decision making and negotiation.

Develop capacity for analysis, synthesis and critical thinking.

Develop sustainable and environmentally friendly methods.

Express oneself correctly, both orally and in writing, in any of the official languages of the Valencian Community.

Have basic skills in the use of information and communication technology and properly manage the information obtained.

Recognise and analyse new problems and plan strategies to solve them.

Recognise and evaluate chemical processes in daily life.

Show inductive and deductive reasoning ability.

Solve problems effectively.

Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.

Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.

Students must have developed the learning skills needed to undertake further study with a high degree of autonomy.

Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.

1110 - Degree in Chemistry

At the end of the course, the student will be able to address new problems and develop strategies to solve them.

At the end of the course, the student will be able to identify chemical elements and compounds, including their production, structure, reactivity, properties and applications.

At the end of the course, the student will be able to identify chemical processes in everyday life.

At the end of the course, the student will be able to identify the structure and reactivity of the main classes

of biomolecules and the chemistry of key biological processes.

At the end of the course, the student will be able to implement sustainable and environmentally friendly methodologies.

At the end of the course, the student will be able to relate theory and experimentation.

At the end of the course, the student will be able to solve problems effectively.

At the end of the course, the student will demonstrate inductive and deductive reasoning skills.

At the end of the course, the student will demonstrate the ability to analyse, synthesise and apply critical reasoning.

At the end of the subject, the student will evaluate, interpret and synthesize the chemical data and information correctly.

Capacidad de análisis, síntesis y razonamiento crítico en la aplicación del método científico.

Collaborate effectively in teams, assuming responsibilities and leadership roles and contributing to collective improvement and development.

Communicate effectively, both orally and in writing, adapting to the characteristics of the situation and the audience.

Contribute to the design, development and implementation of solutions that address social needs, taking the Sustainable Development Goals as a reference.

Demonstrate critical and self-critical reasoning within the field of study, considering aspects such as professional ethics, moral values and the social implications of the different activities undertaken.

Express oneself correctly, both orally and in writing, in any of the official languages of the Valencian Community.

Ser capaces de analizar la influencia que sobre el diseño del sistema de información de costes, ejercen, tanto la actividad concreta desarrollada por la entidad como la tecnología utilizada, la estructura organizativa y el estilo de dirección. Calcular costes preestablecidos y relacionarlos con la planificación y el control de la actividad interna. Seleccionar aquellos indicadores de gestión que faciliten el desempeño personal, estableciendo la frecuencia y el formato en función del usuario de destino.

Understand and recognise, from within the discipline, inequalities based on sex and gender in society; integrate different needs and preferences related to sex and gender into problem-solving and solution design.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. Chemoselectivity and protecting groups

Chemoselectivity. Definition and applications. Reactivity towards nucleophiles. Reducing agents. Hydride transfer. Catalytic hydrogenation. Hydrogenolysis. Dissolving metal reductions. Selectivity in oxidation reactions. Chemoselectivity in the reactions of dianions. Kinetic chemoselectivity. Use of protecting groups: importance and choice. Classification. Peptide synthesis.

2. Functional groups interconversion.Retrosynthetic analysis

Fundamental strategies in retrosynthetic analysis. Synthons. Functional groups interconversion based strategies. Carbon-heteroatom bond disconnections: 1,2-diX and 1,3-diX disconnections. Synthesis of simple bond functions (alcohols, amines, etc).

3. Disconnection of functional groups.

Disconnection of functional groups based strategies. Disconnections of C-C bonds. Disconnections of aromatic systems. 1,1 C-C disconnections: the use of organometallic reagents. Disconnection of carbon-carbon multiple bonds. 1,3 and 1,5 disconnections of two groups. Natural reactivity and the concept of Umpolung. 1,2 and 1,4 disconnections of two groups.

4. Diastereoselectivity

Diastereoselectivity: definitions. Stereoselective reactions. Prochirality. Enantiotopic vs diastereotopic. Crams rule vs FelkinAhn model. The effect of electronegative atoms. Chelation, rate, and stereoselectivity. Stereoselective reactions of acyclic alkenes. The Houk model. Stereoselective epoxidation. Stereoselective enolate alkylation. Diastereoselectivity in aldol reactions. Single enantiomers from diastereoselective reactions.

5. Asymmetric Synthesis

Nature is asymmetric. The chiral pool. Resolution can be used to separate enantiomers. Chiral auxiliaries. Alkylation of enolates. Enantiomeric excess. Chiral reagents. Asymmetric catalysis: catalytic asymmetric hydrogenation of alkenes. Auxiliary-controlled vs Asymmetric catalysis. Asymmetric epoxidation: examples. Asymmetric dihydroxylation. Asymmetric formation of C-C bonds. Asymmetric conjugate addition. Organocatalysis: examples. Asymmetric aldol reactions. Enzymes as catalyst

6. Industrial scale synthesis. Processes scale up

Practical considerations of large scale processes. Choice of routes and reagents. Choice of solvents. Optimization. Purification of final products. Example of the synthesis of high added value compounds: pesticides, pharmaceuticals, colorings, etc.

WORKLOAD

PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Tutorials	9,00
Theory	51,00
Total hours	**60,00**

NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	0,00
Independent study and work	90,00
Preparation of lessons	0,00
Preparation for assessment activities	0,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
Total hours	**90,00**

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The subject is outlined so that the student is the protagonist of its own learning and is structured as follows:

- Teaching material. - The students will have at their disposal the teaching material from the beginning of the year.
- Theoretical and problem classes.- They will be dedicated to exposing students to the most fundamental aspects of the subject. These classes are supplemented by personal study time. Some classes will be devoted to demonstrative problem solving by the teacher interacting with students
- Tutorials.- They will be distributed uniformly throughout the course, the duration of each of these sessions being 1 hour. Ther, the teacher will evaluate the overall learning process of the students. The tutorials will be mainly devoted to the active resolution of problems by the students. Students must previously have worked on the problems that will be solved and will present them in class for discussion and correction. In the tutoring sessions, controls can be programmed that will consist of solving problems individually, with the support of study material, which will be collected and evaluated by the teacher. Problems or other online activities may also be raised to be worked autonomously by the student. Likewise, the tutorials will serve to solve all the doubts that may have arisen throughout the classes and will guide the students on the most useful working methods for solving the problems that may arise.
- Organic Chemistry Seminars. - They will consist of the exposition and discussion by a couple or group of students of an article in a scientific journal related to organic synthesis.

EVALUATION

The professor will carry out the evaluation of learning in a continuous manner. The different items which will be evaluated are the following:

1.Direct evaluation by the professor (1 point): several aspects hill be taken into consideration in this evaluation, among which is worth noting:

- Attendance and reasoned and clear participation in the posed discussions.
- Progress in the use of the characteristic language of organic chemistry.
- Solution of problems and posing of doubts.
- Critical spirit.

2. Tutorials (as a whole 2 points): the mark of each student in this item will take into consideration:

- Assistance and exposition of problems and exercises.
- Problem solving and autonomous learning activities assigned
- Control exercises
- Seminars.

3.Exams (7 points): will take place on the date shown by the Faculty and will be common to every group of the subject. It will consist of theoretic-practical questions related to the matter taught during the teaching period. The global pass of the subject implies having obtained a minimum scoring of 3 points out of the 7 total.

In the evaluation of the second call, the qualification got in the continuous evaluation (item 1- "Direct evaluation by the professor" and item 2- "Tutorials") from the first call Hill be kept and the part corresponding to the item 3 -"Exams"- will be evaluated again.

The student could be evaluated only with a written exam on the contents of the subject treated during lectures, tutorials and seminars, so that the teacher can evaluate whether the student has acquired the skills and knowledge related to the subject. This test will be 100% of the overall grade and the student must obtain a score of 5 over 10.

In this case the student must resign from the continuous evaluation and choose this type of assessment presenting a written application at the registry of the secretary of the department.

Final warning

Copying or plagiarism of any assignment that is part of the evaluation will make it impossible to pass the course, and the student will be subject to the appropriate disciplinary procedures.

Please note that, according to Article 13 d) of the University Student Statute (RD 1791/2010, December 30), "*it is the duty of a student to refrain from using or cooperating in fraudulent procedures in evaluation tests, in the work performed or in official University documents*".

REFERENCES

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