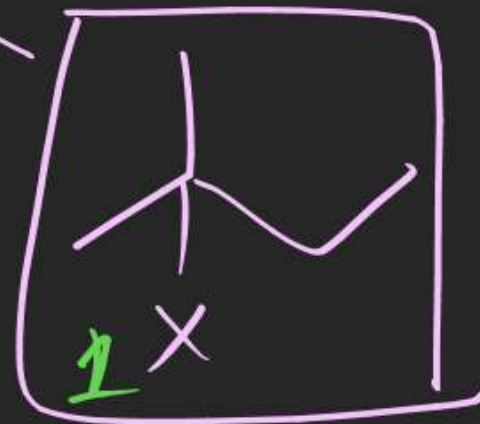
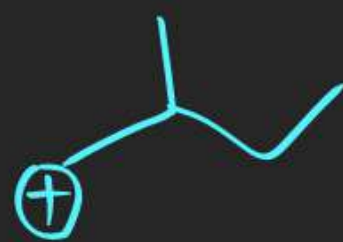
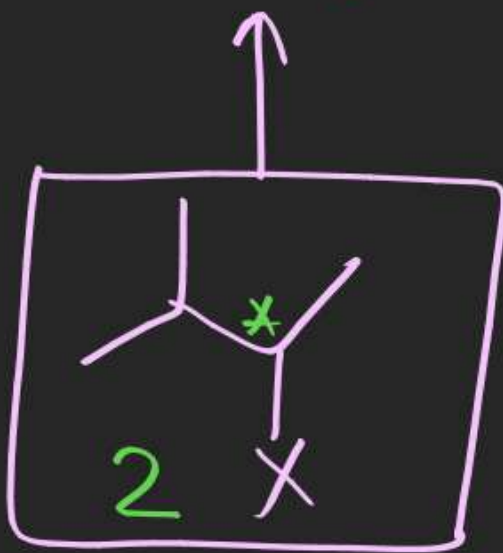
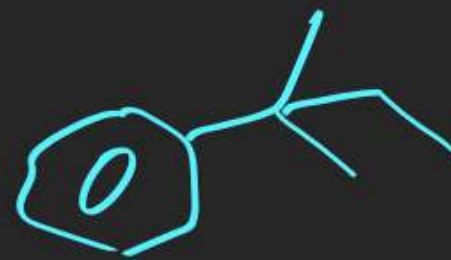
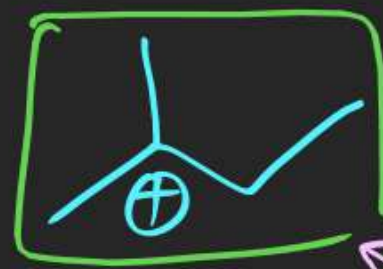
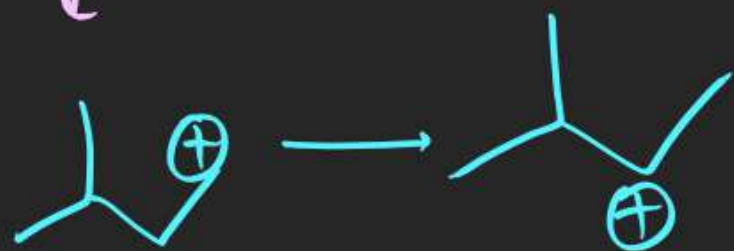
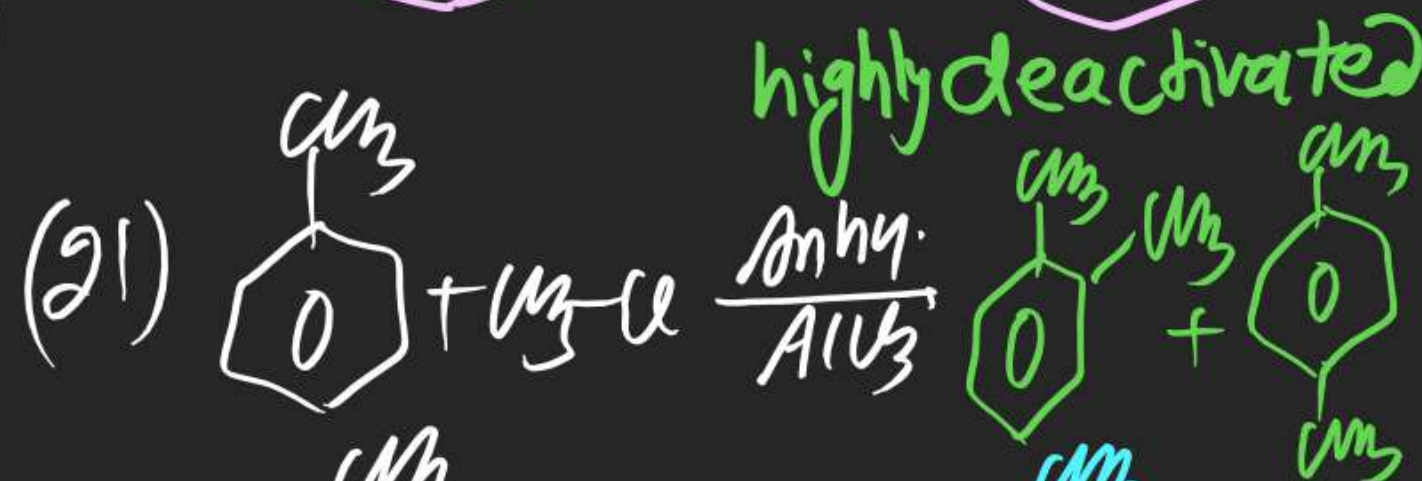
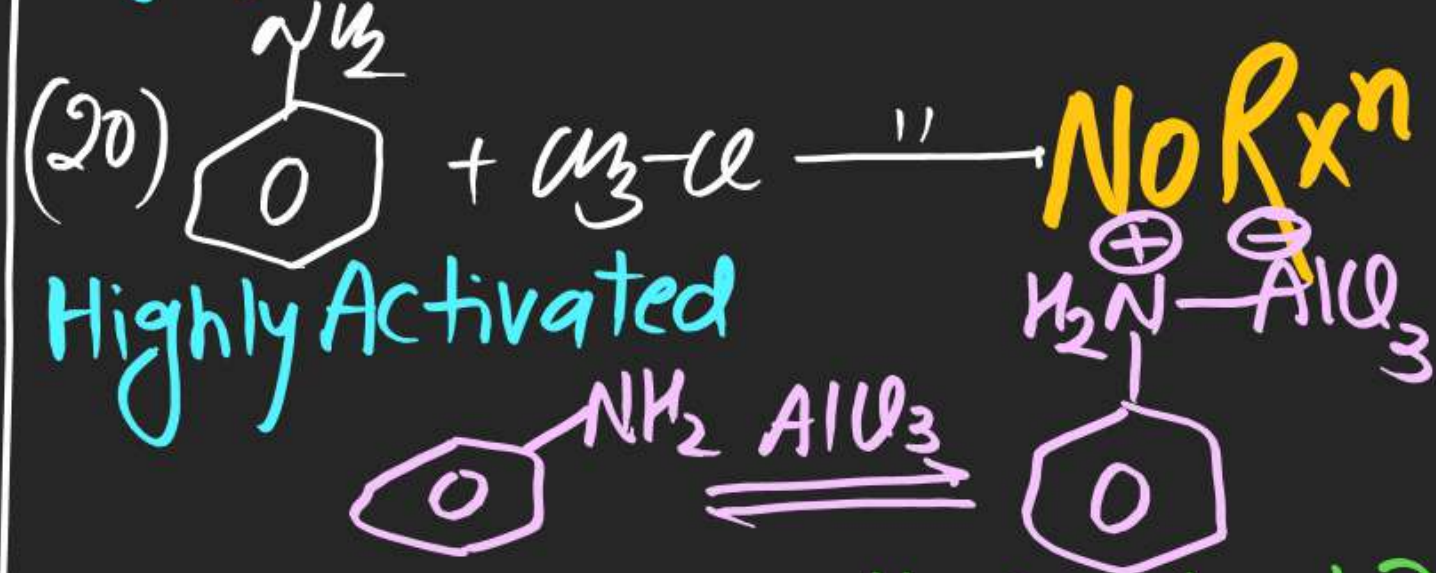
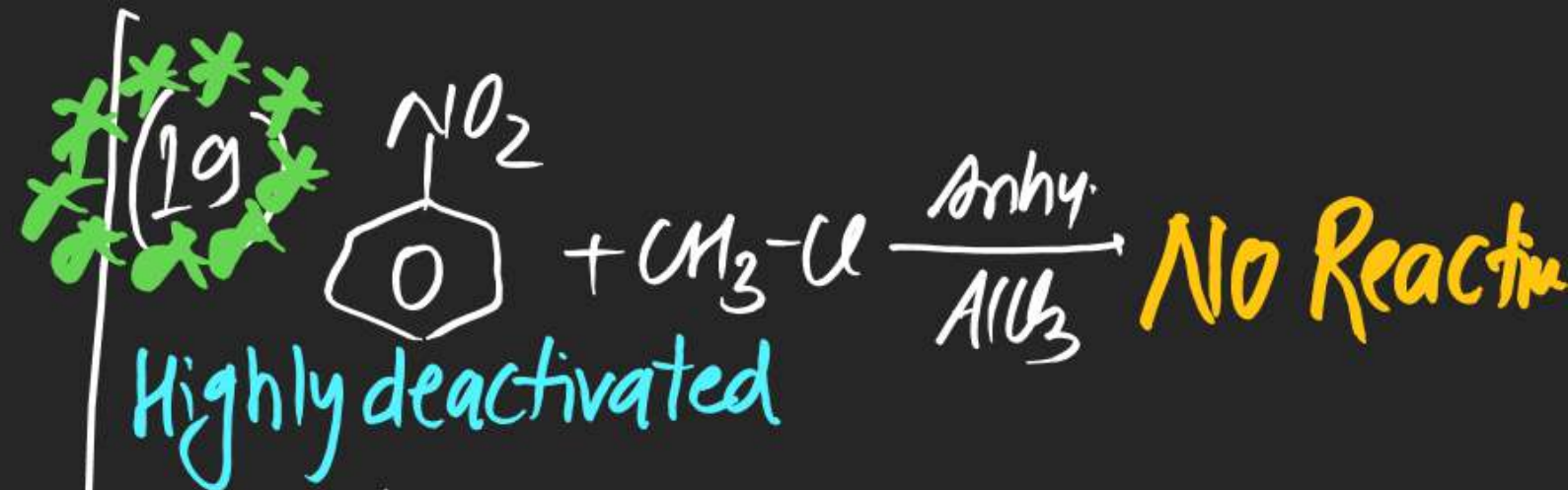
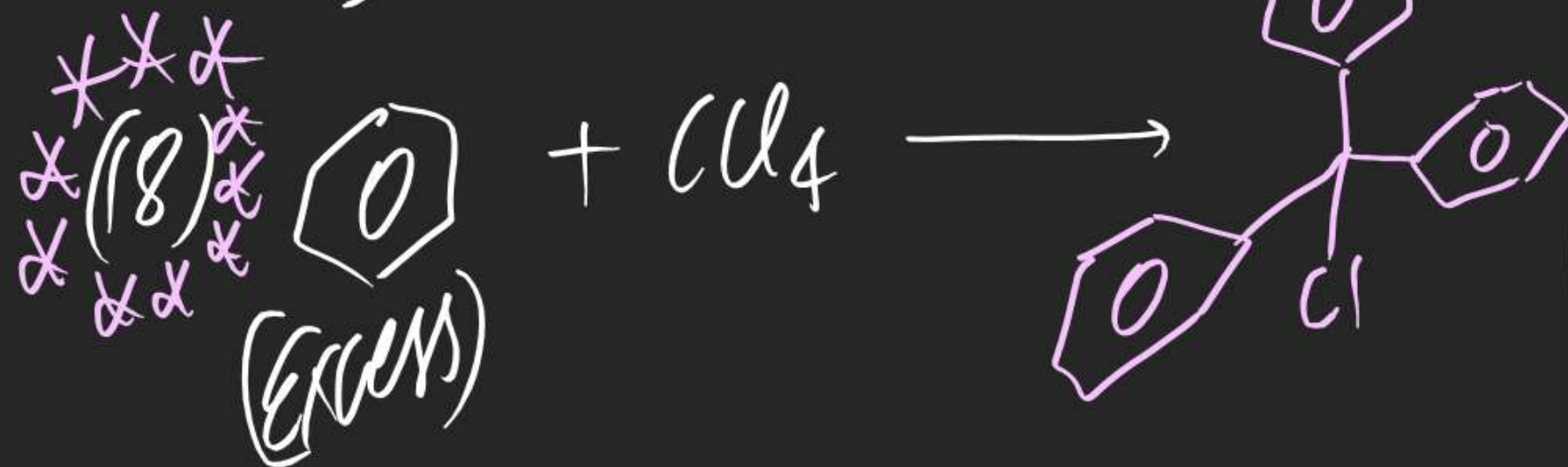
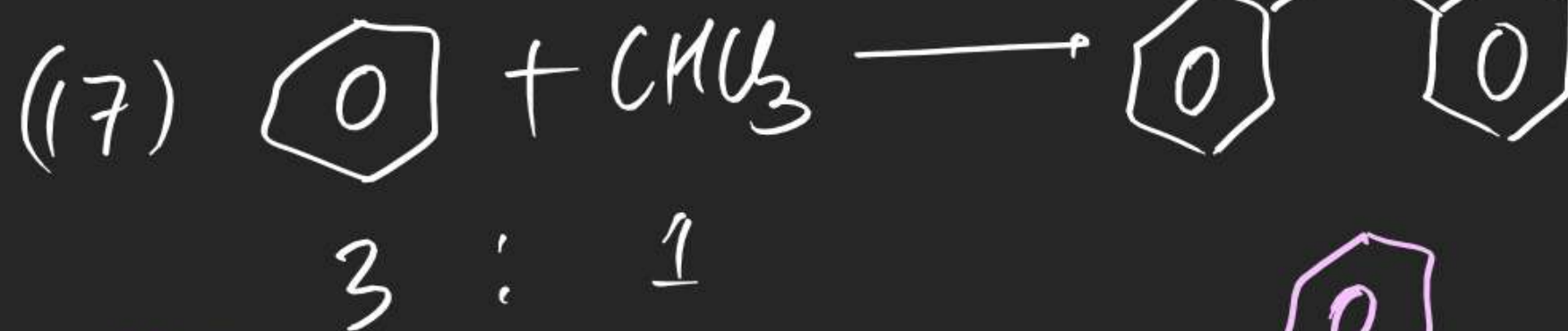
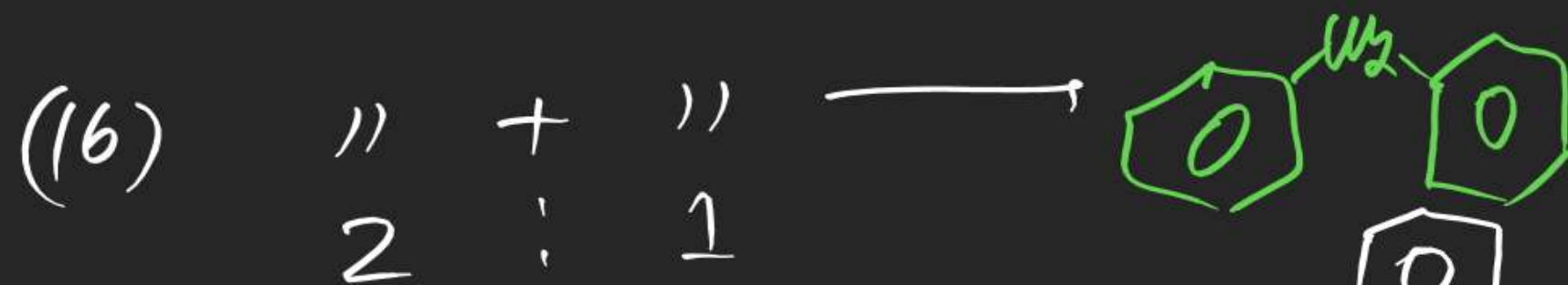
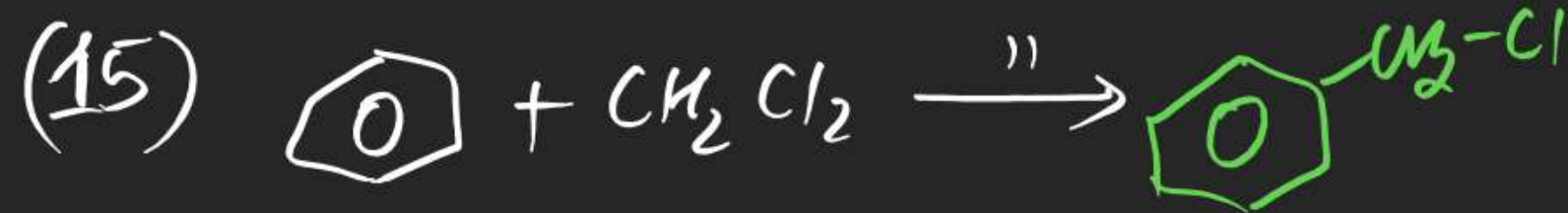


Soln



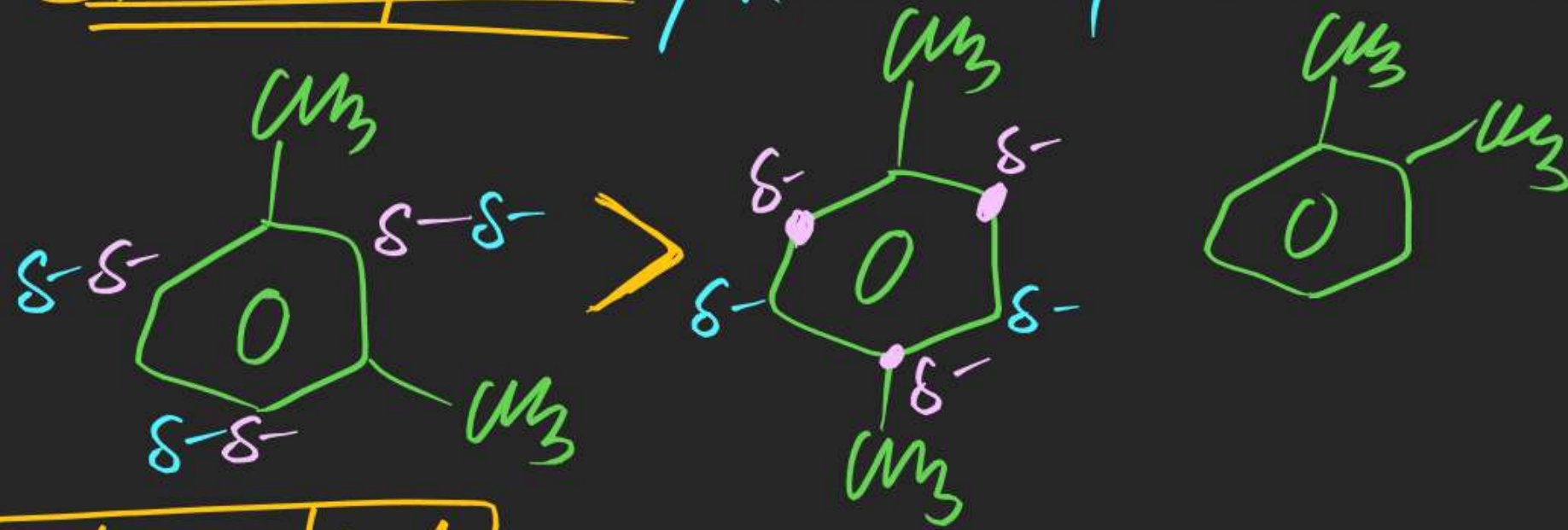
7





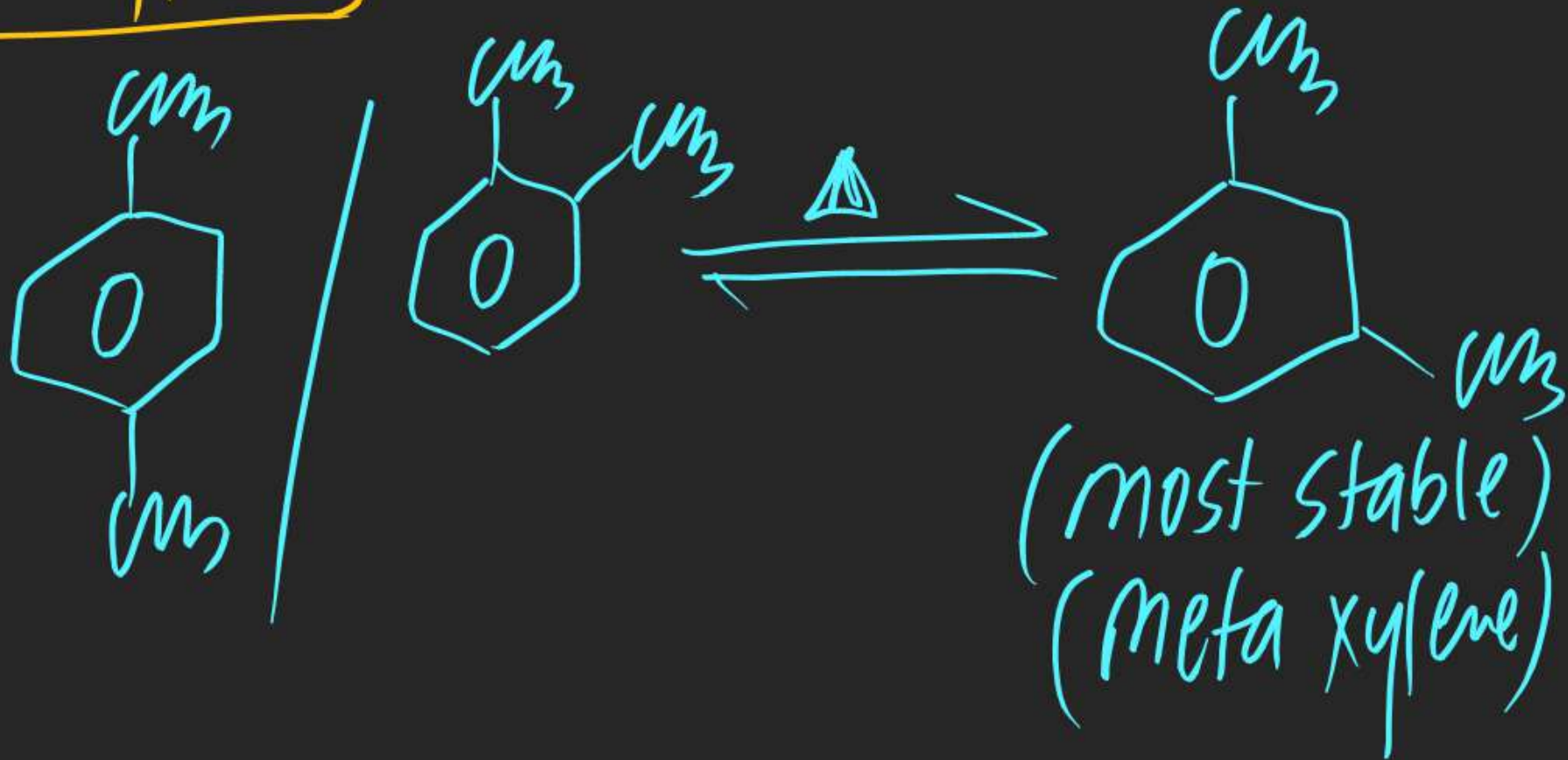
Solⁿ(22)

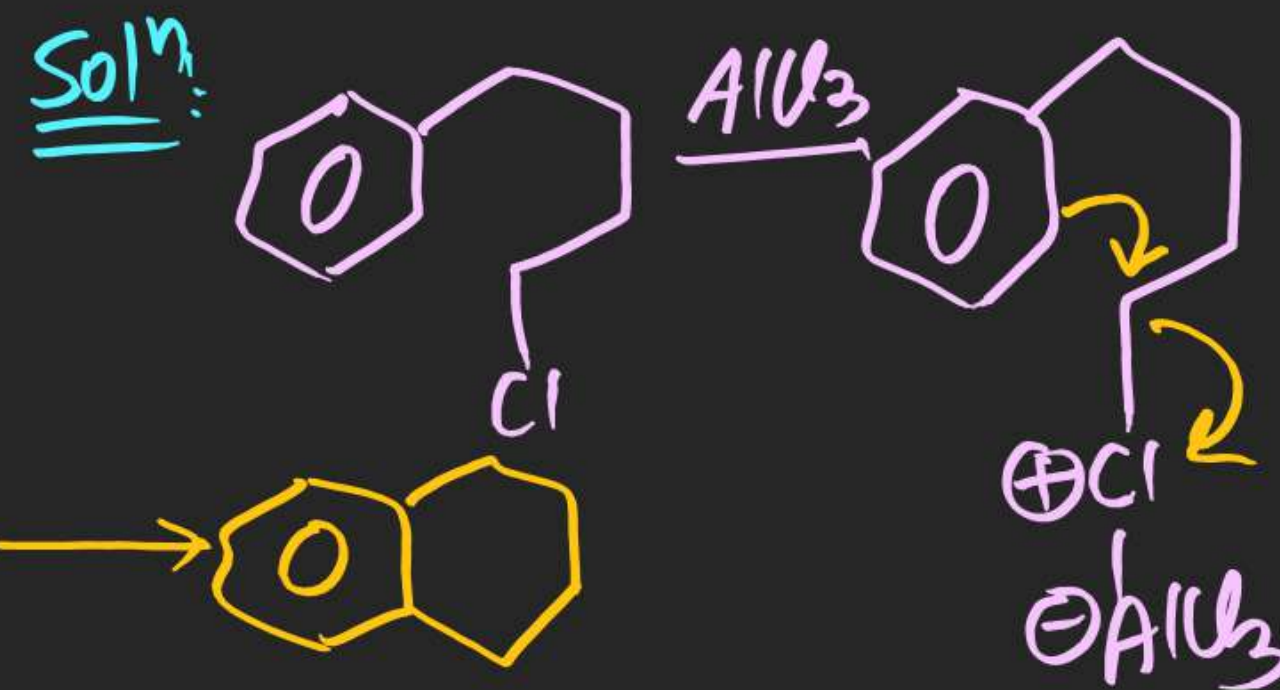
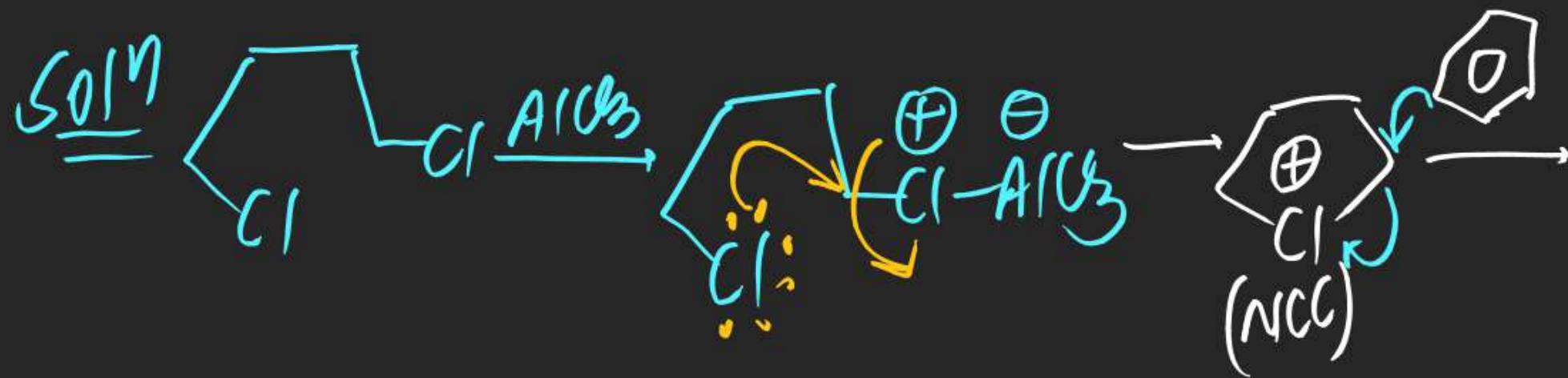
* Stability order / Reactivity order with Electrophile

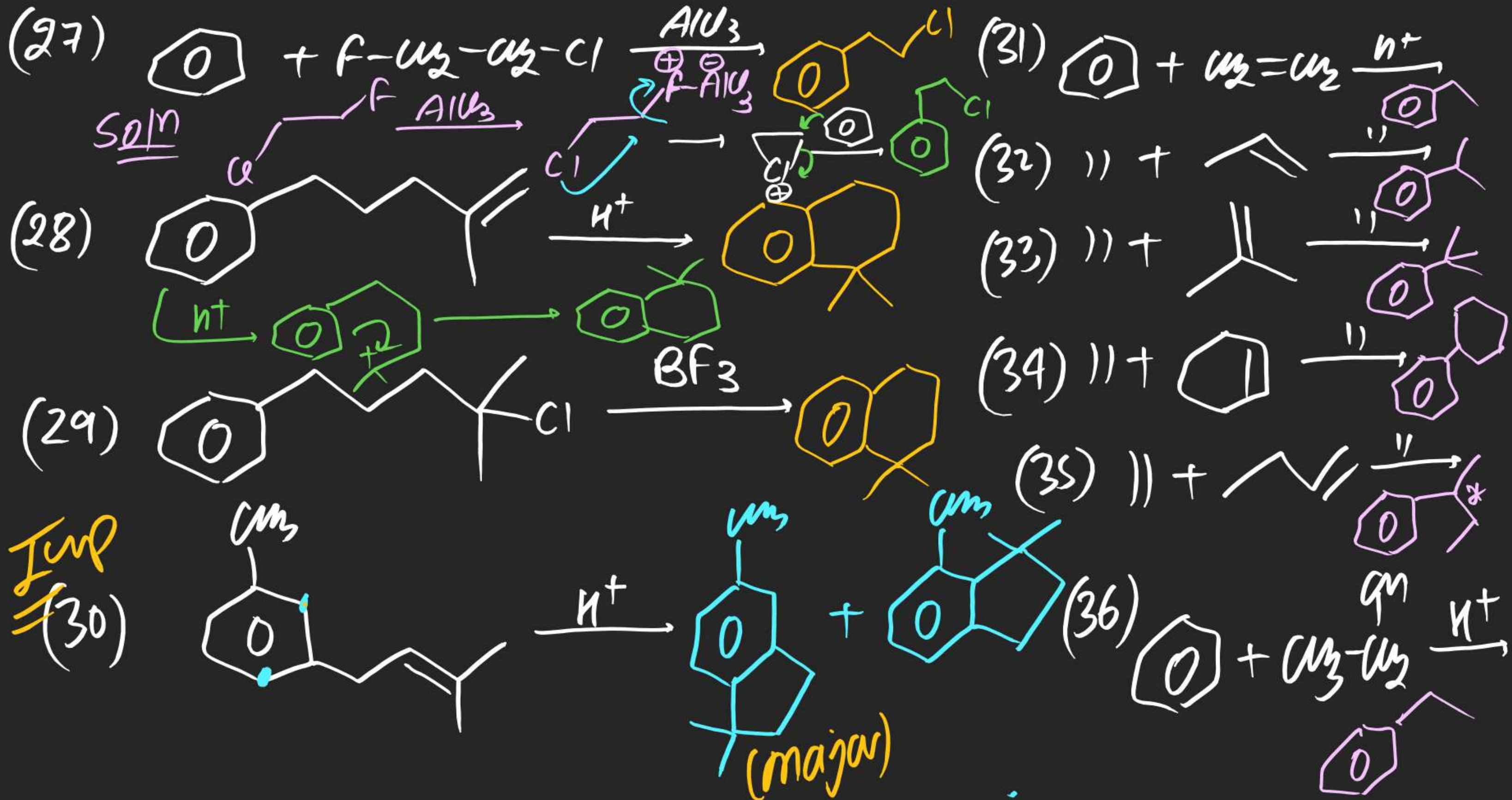


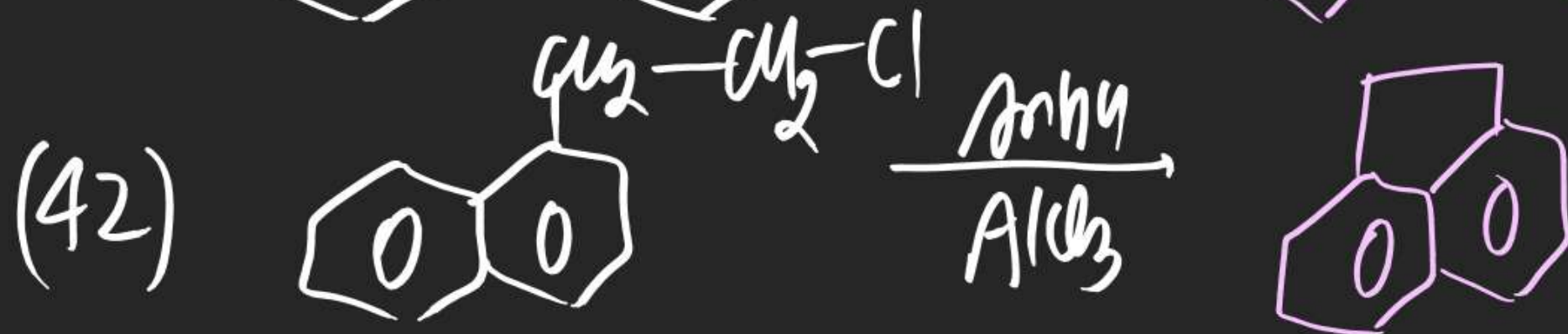
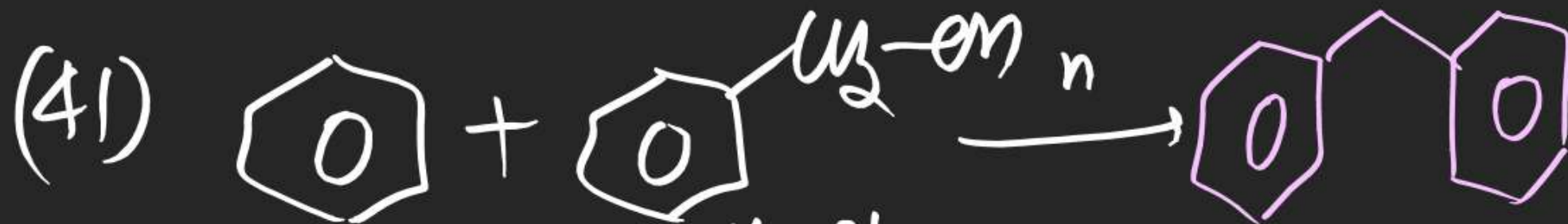
meta xylene

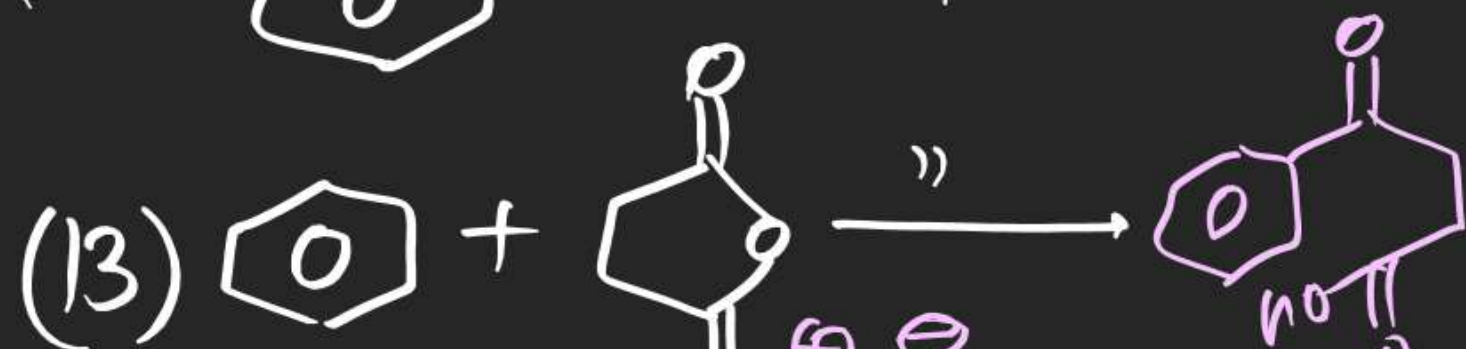
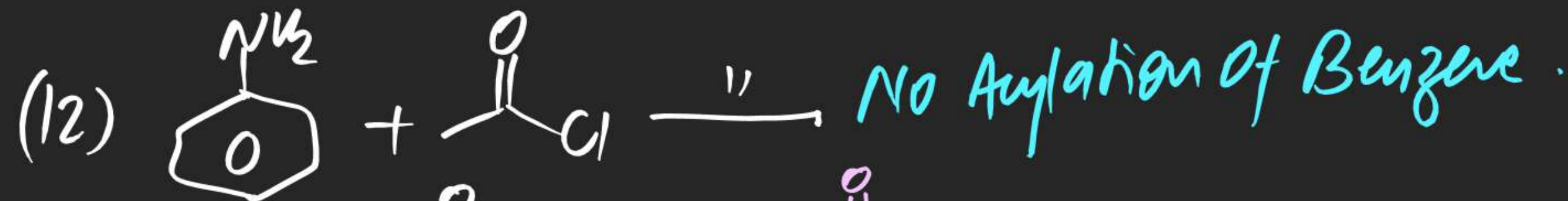
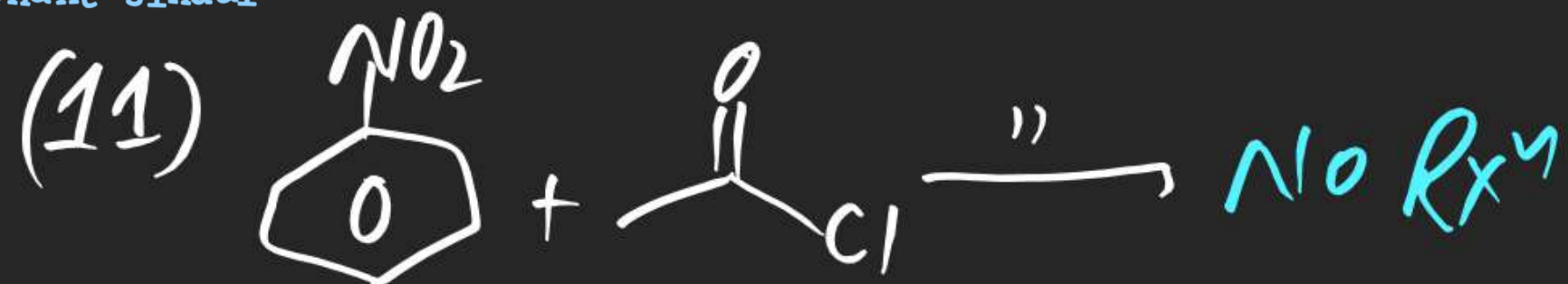
(#)







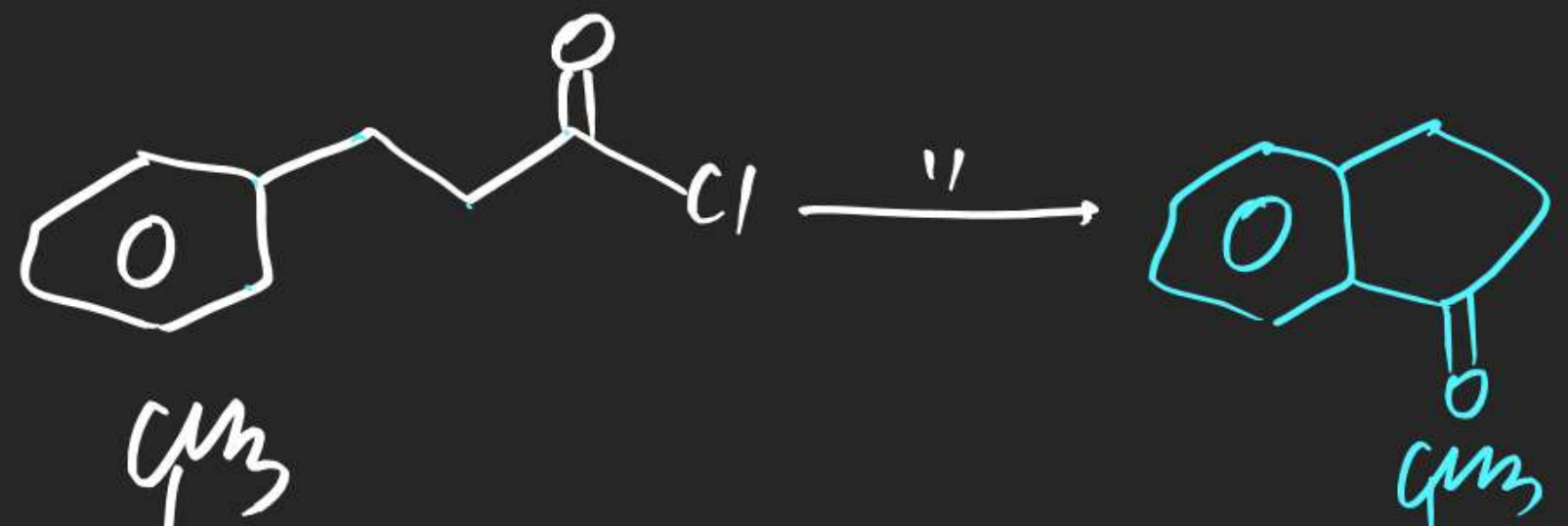




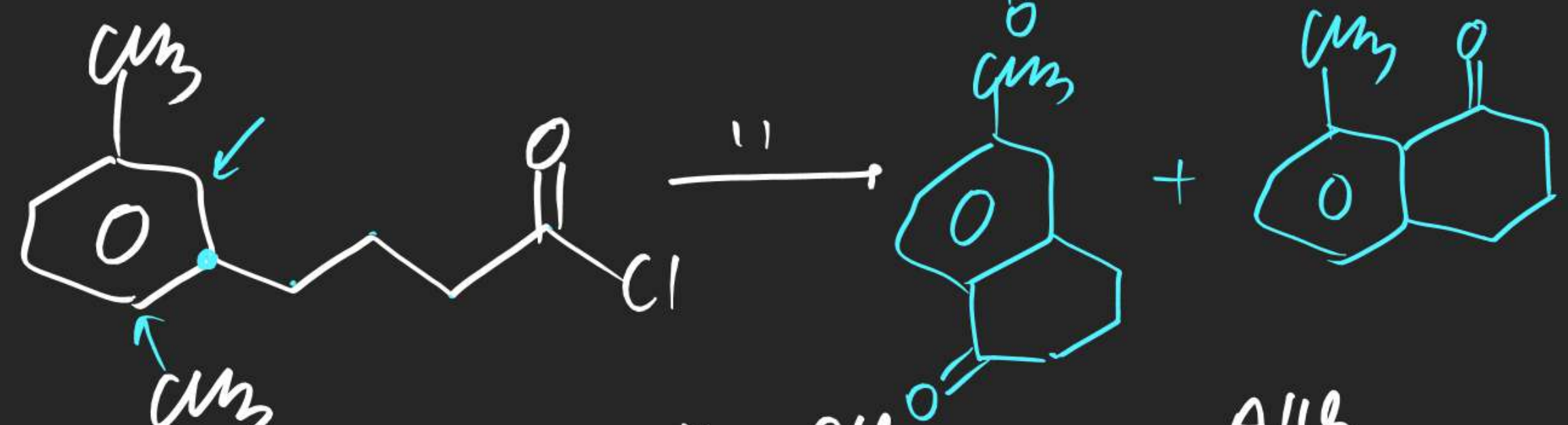
Soln:



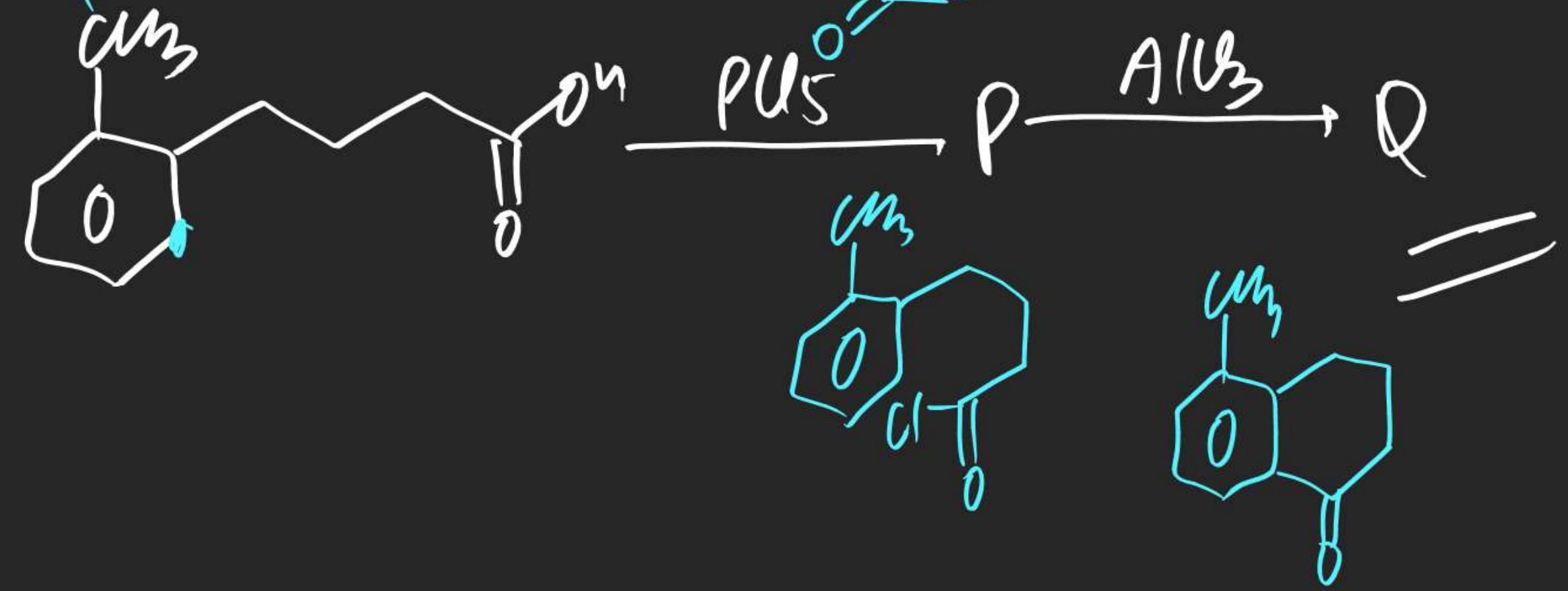
(15)



(16)



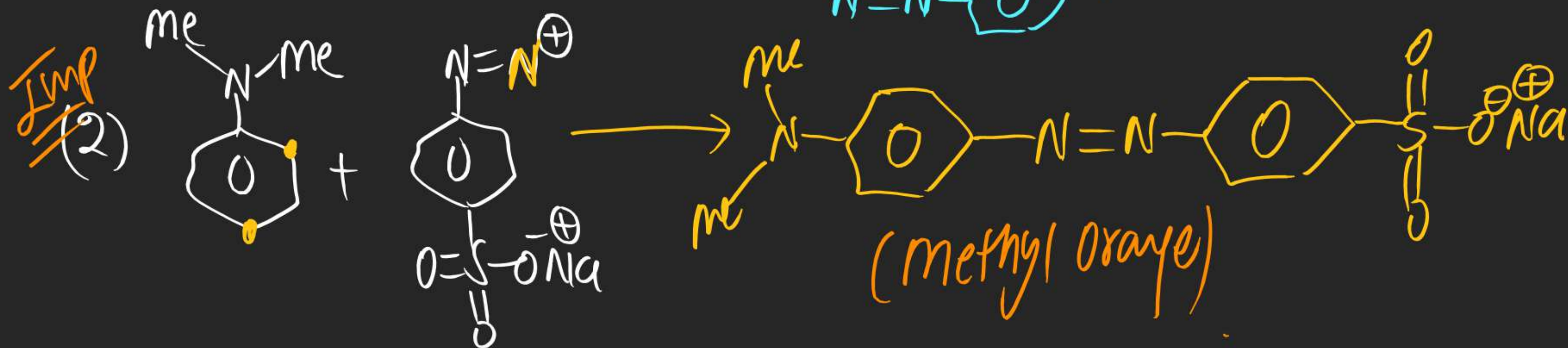
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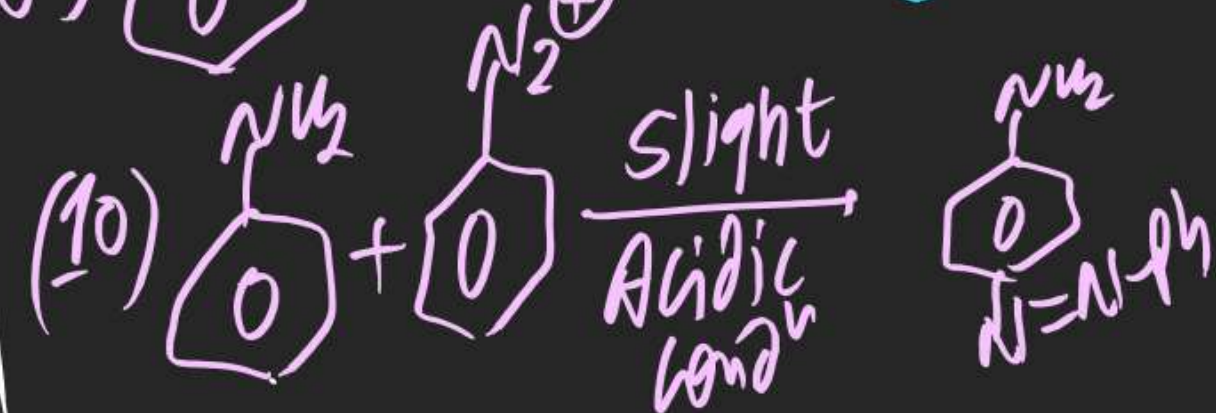
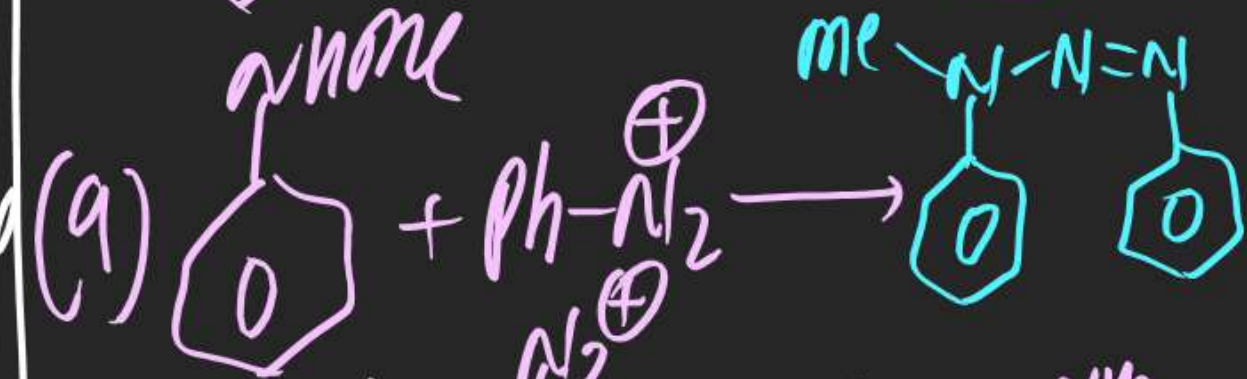
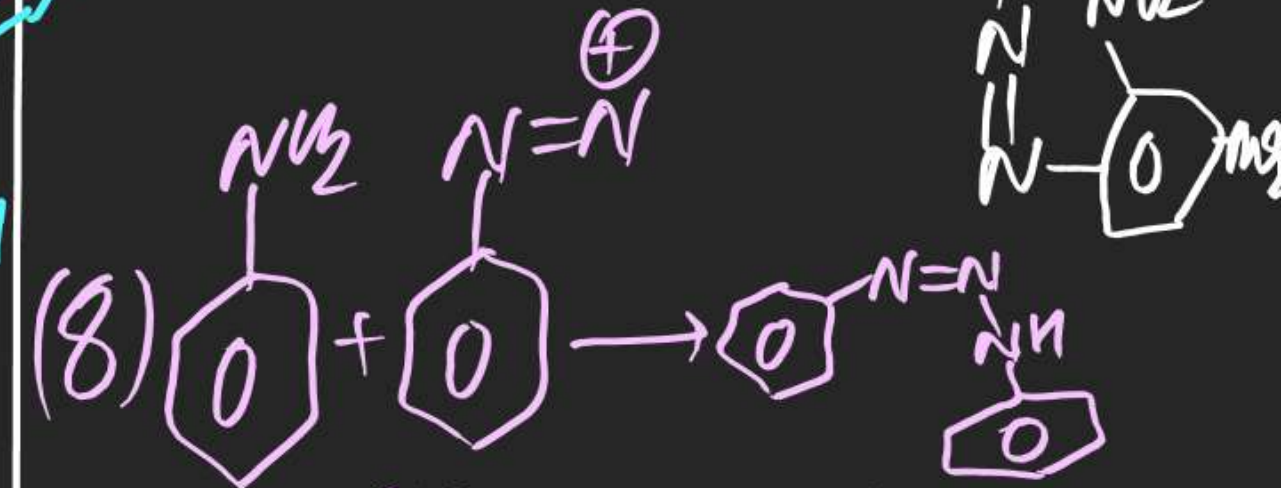
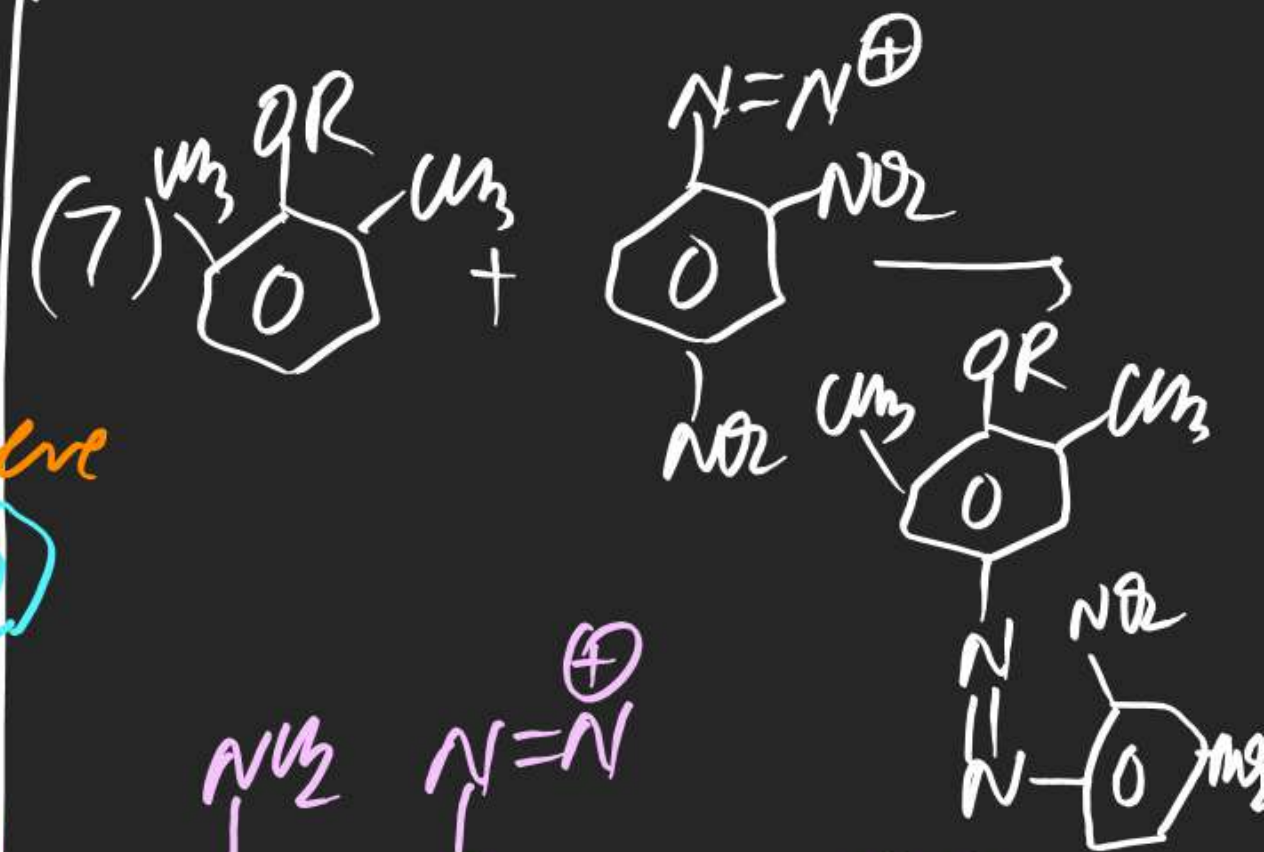
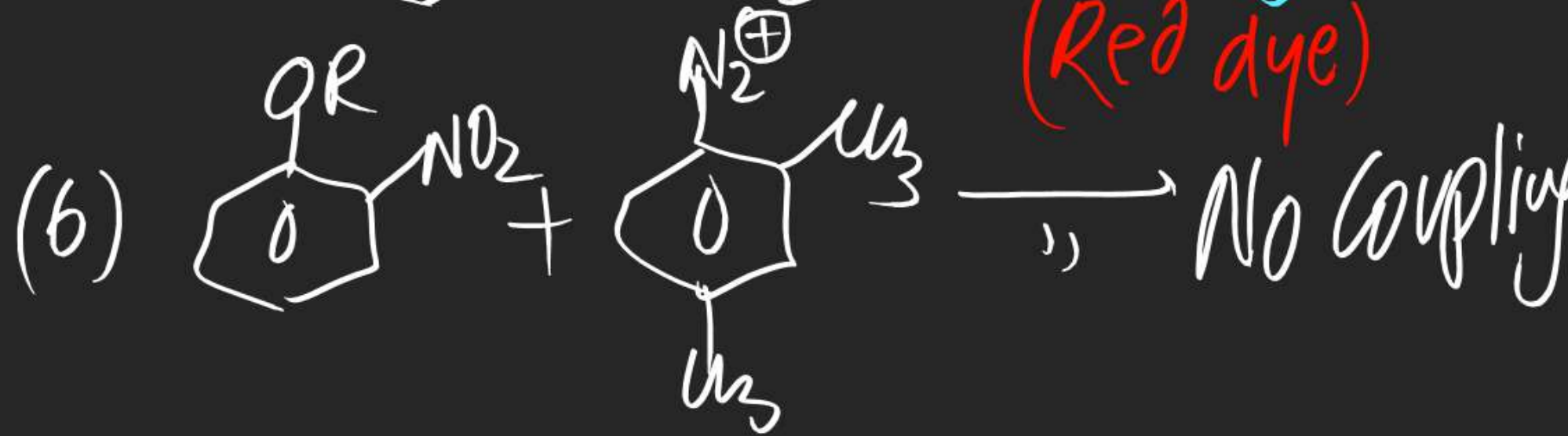
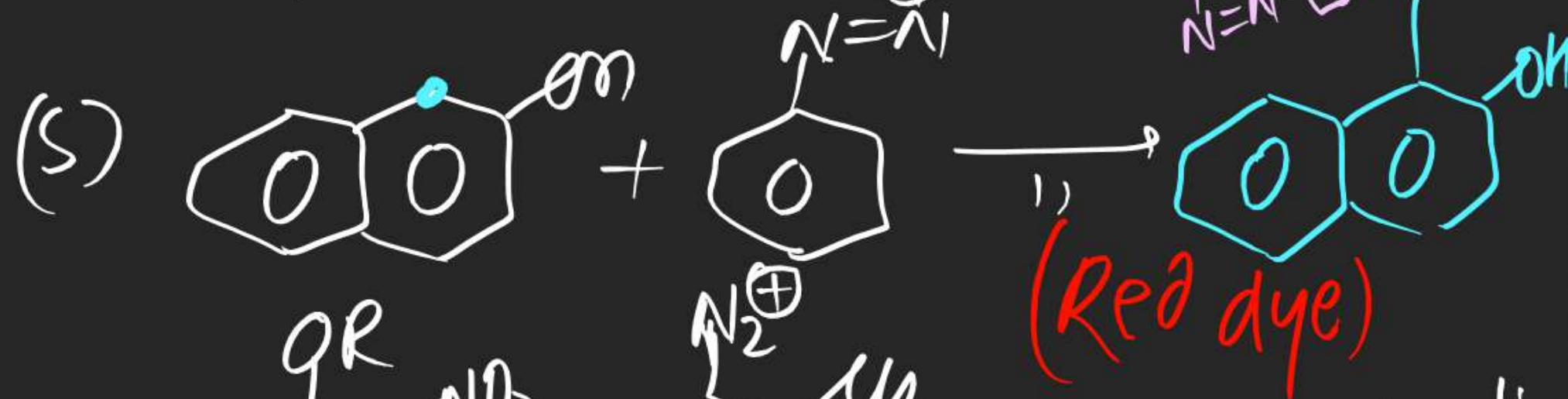
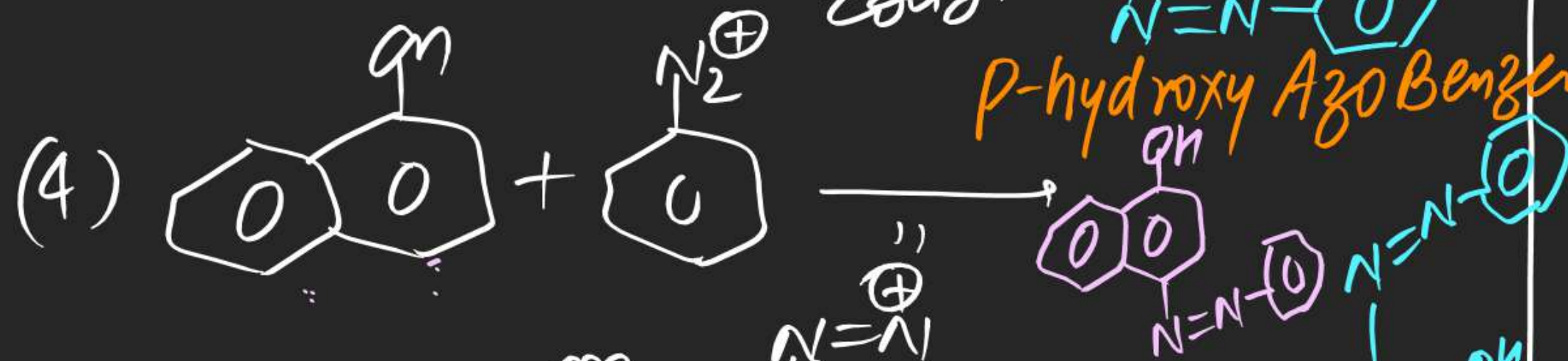


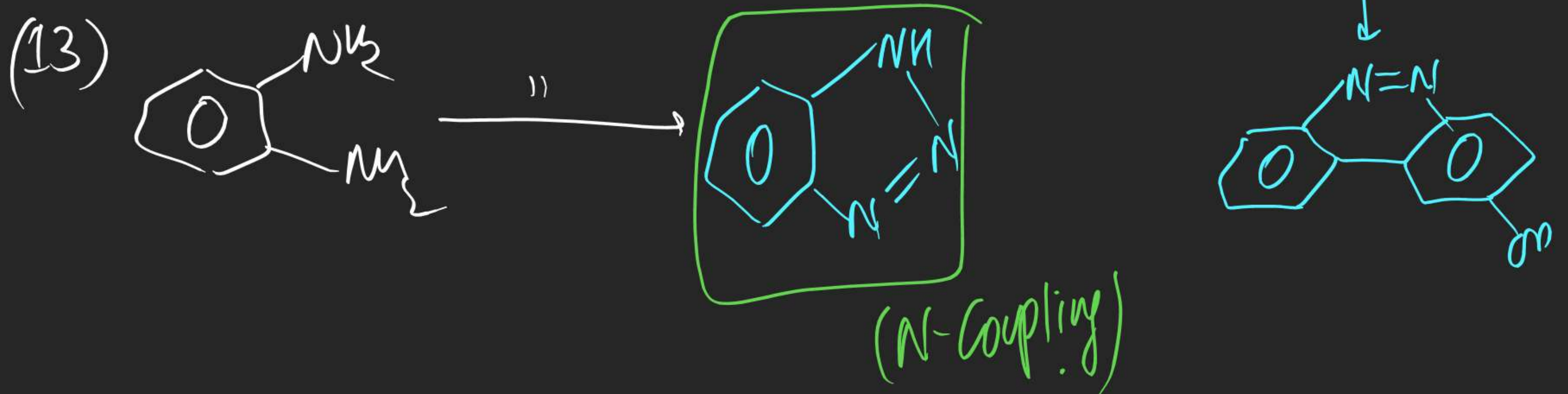
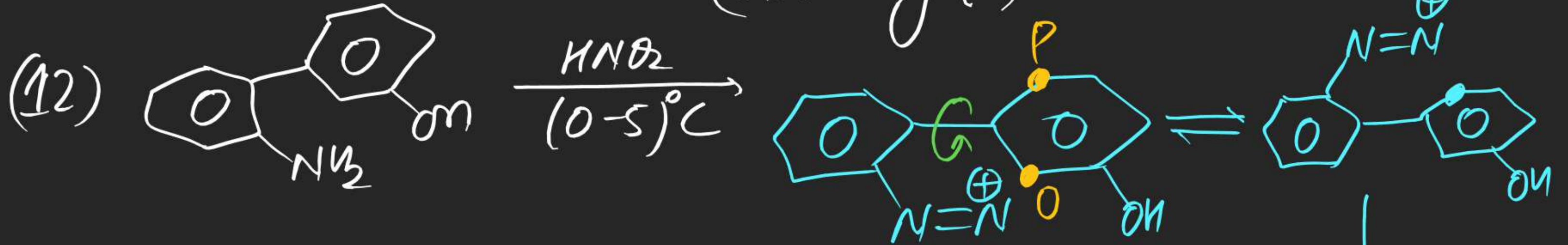
⇒ There are two type of coupling

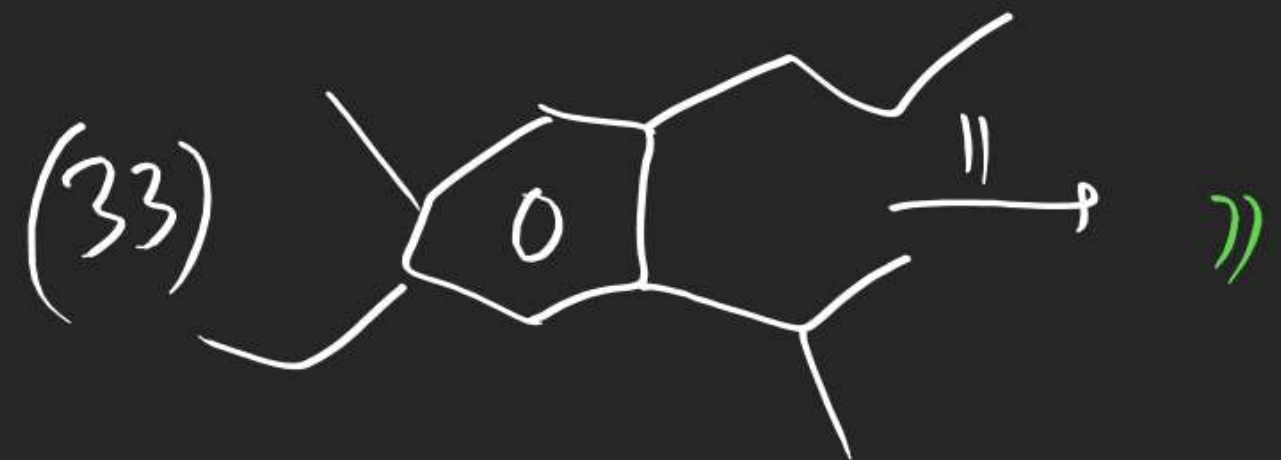
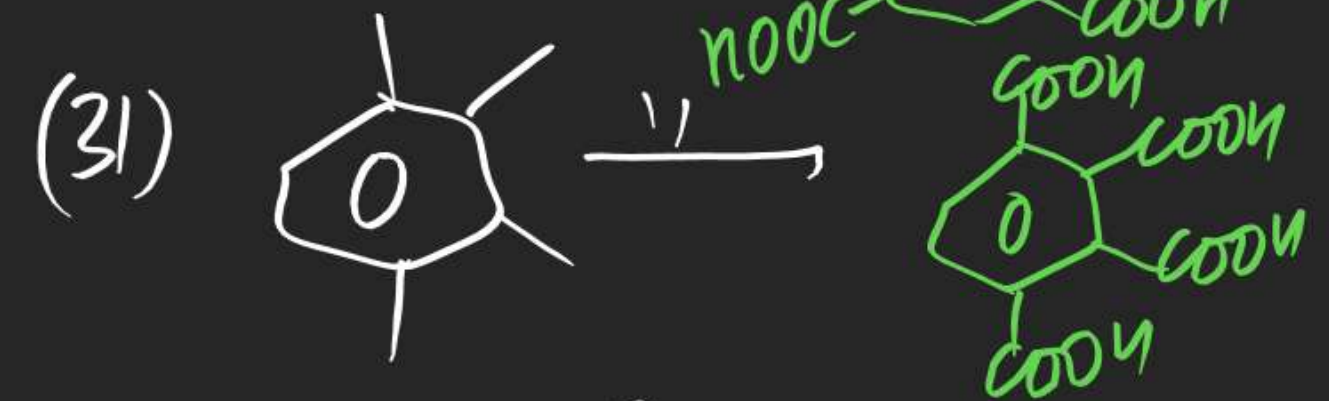
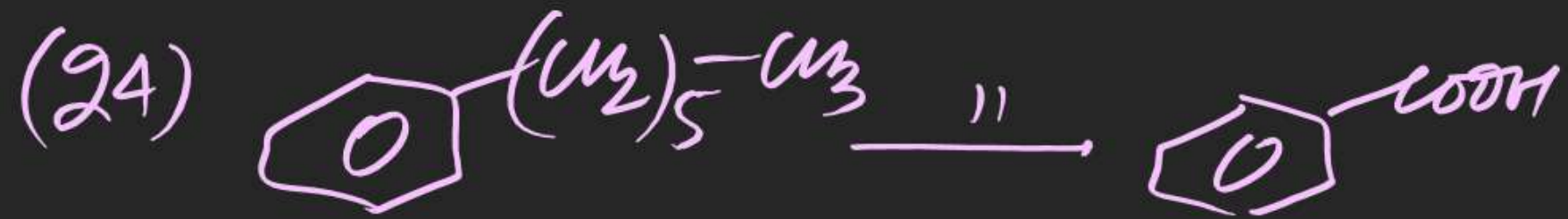
(i) C-coupling: when $\text{Ph}-\text{N}=\text{N}^{\oplus}$ attacks at Carbon of aromatic Ring

(ii) N-coupling: when primary & sec. Amine. Nitrogen of Aromatic

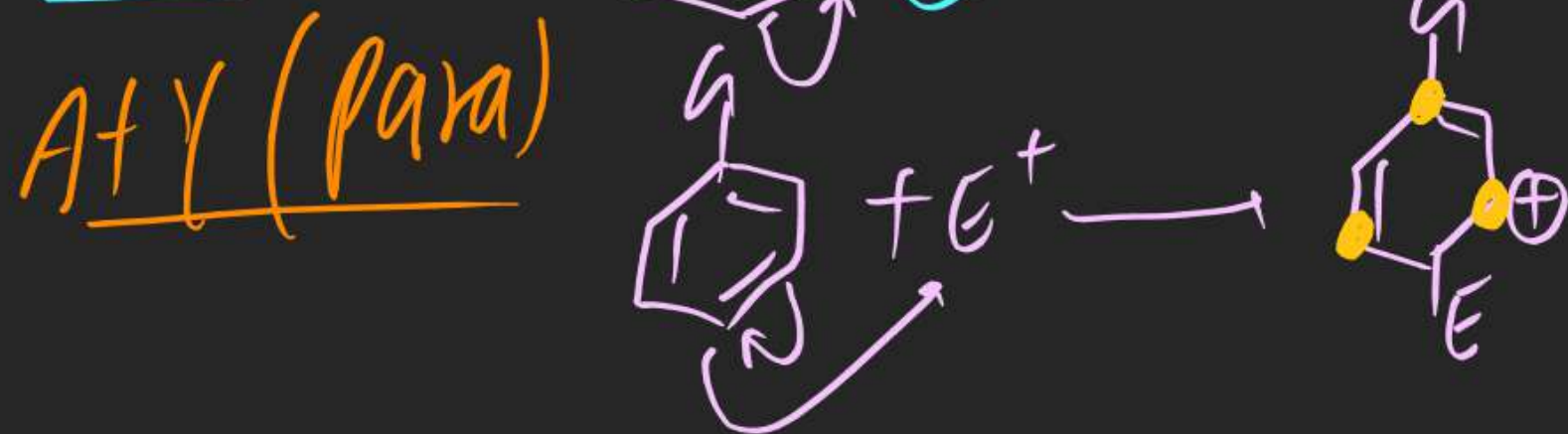
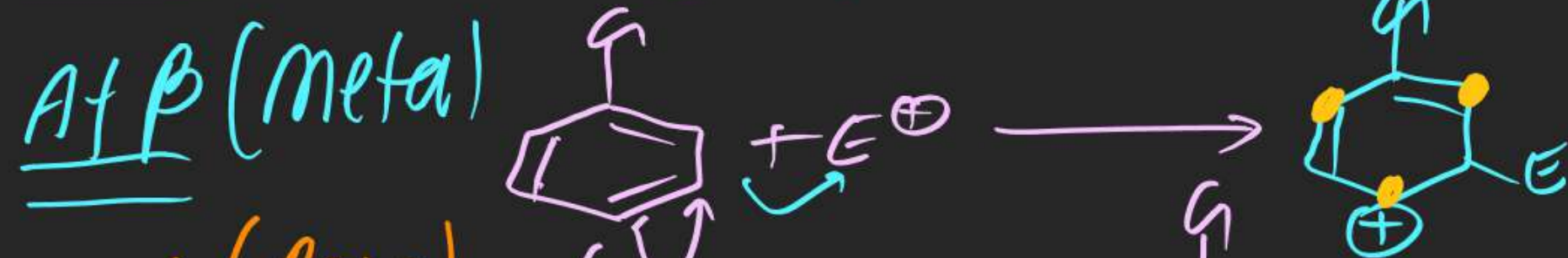
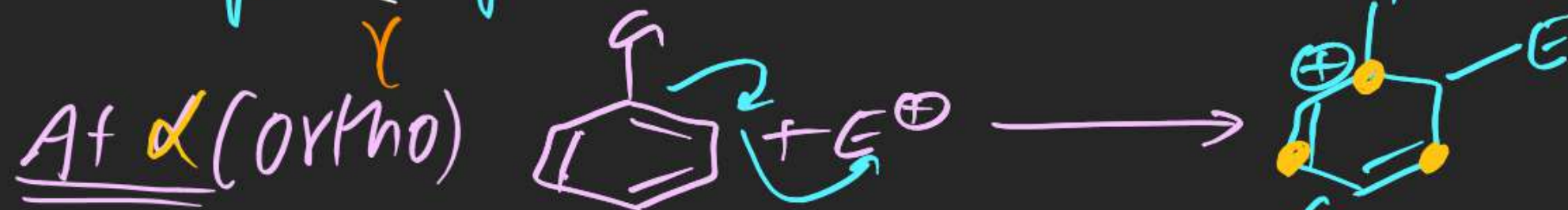
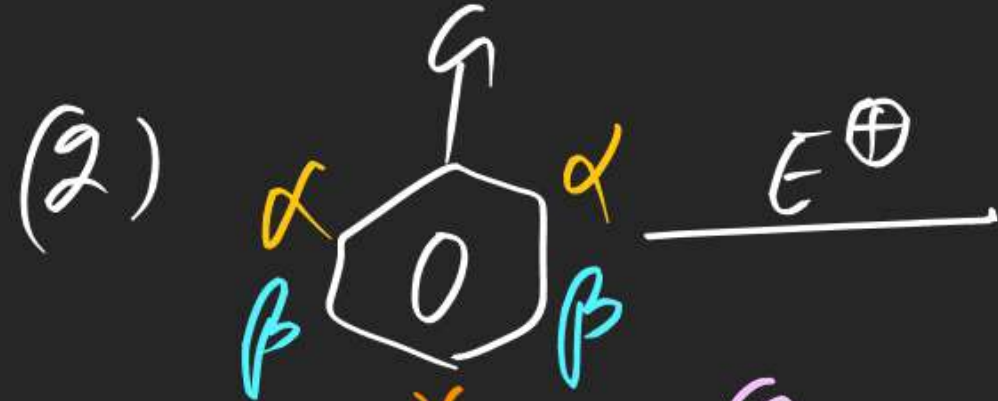
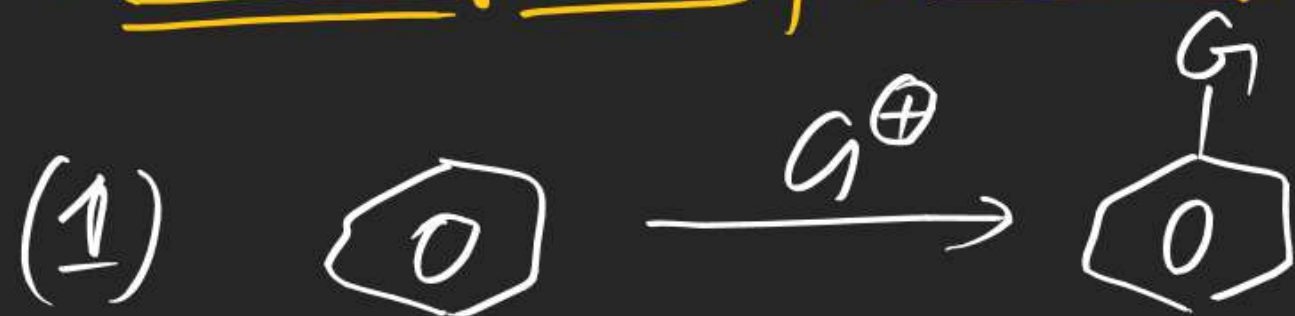








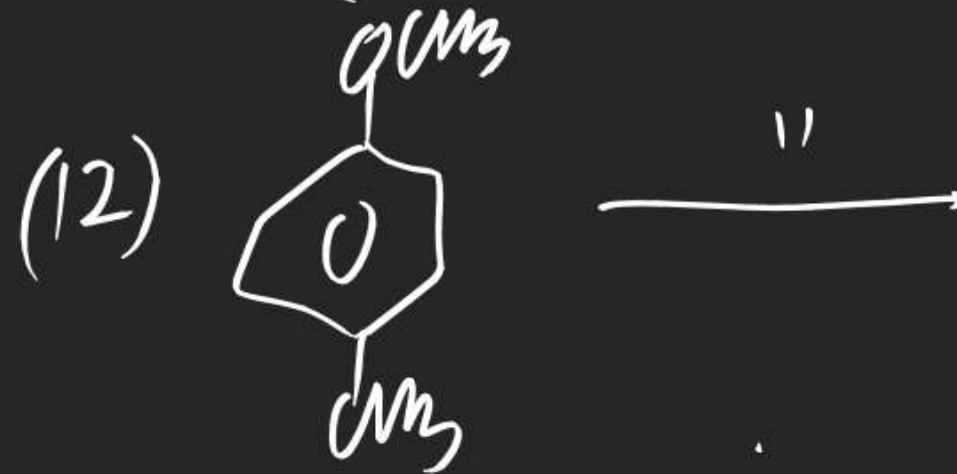
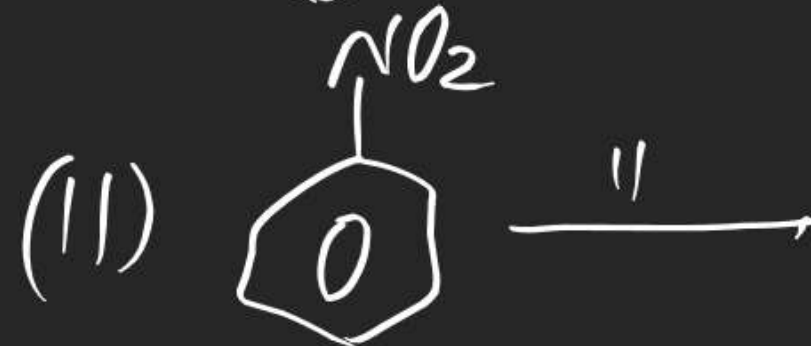
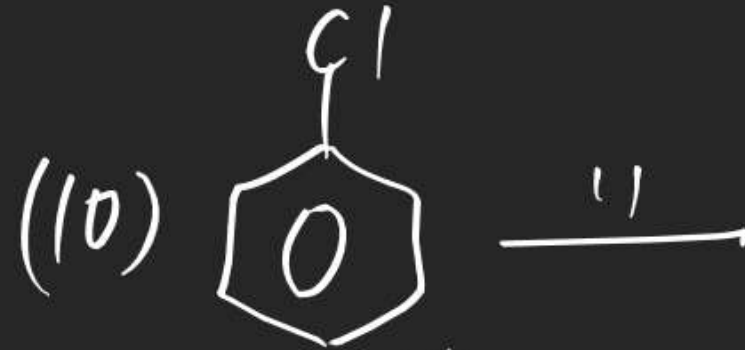
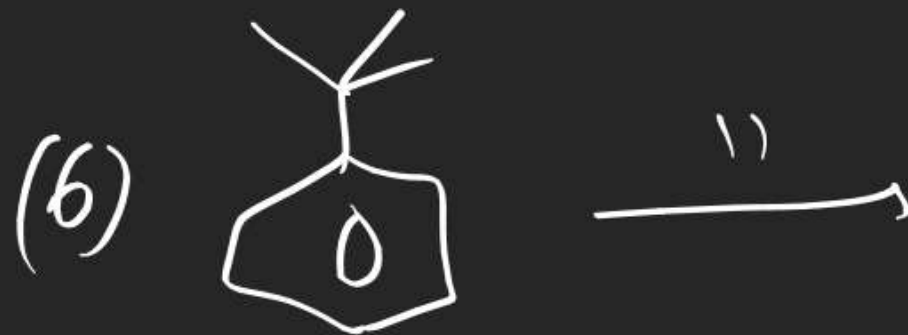
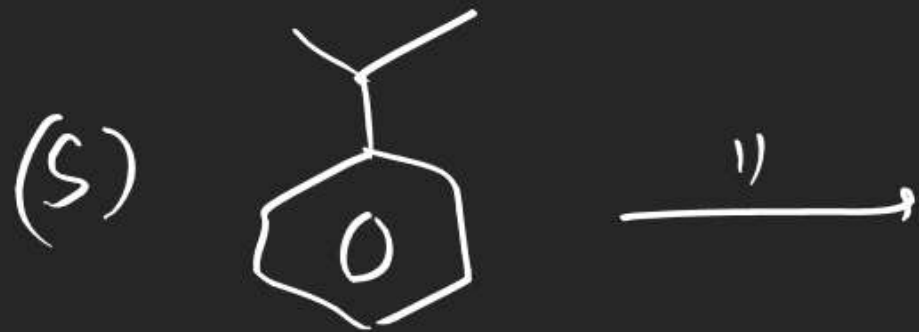
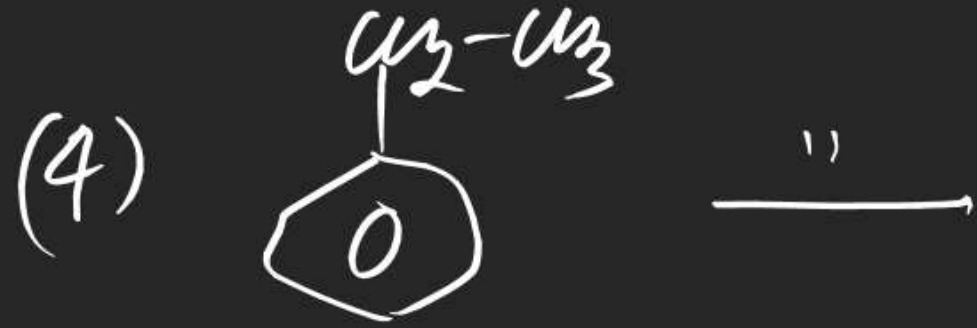
(#) Orientation of Incoming electrophile on Aromatic Compound

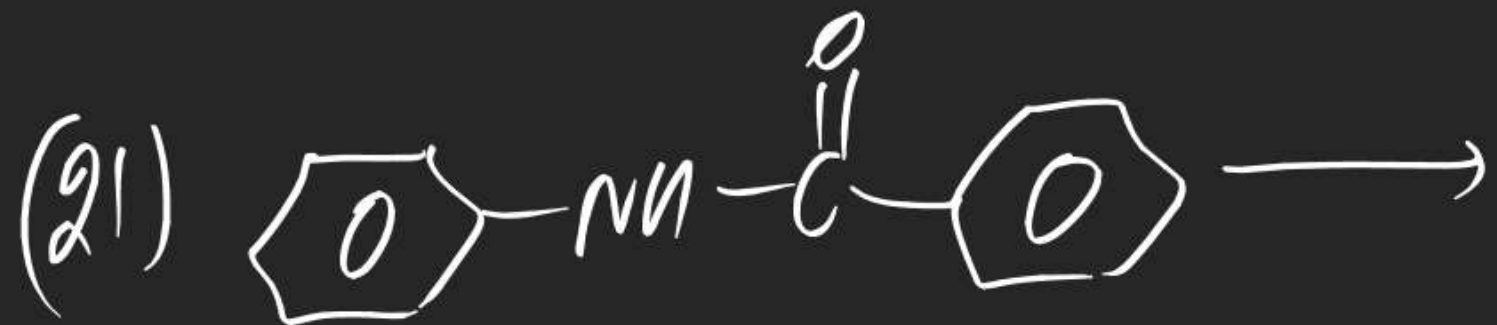
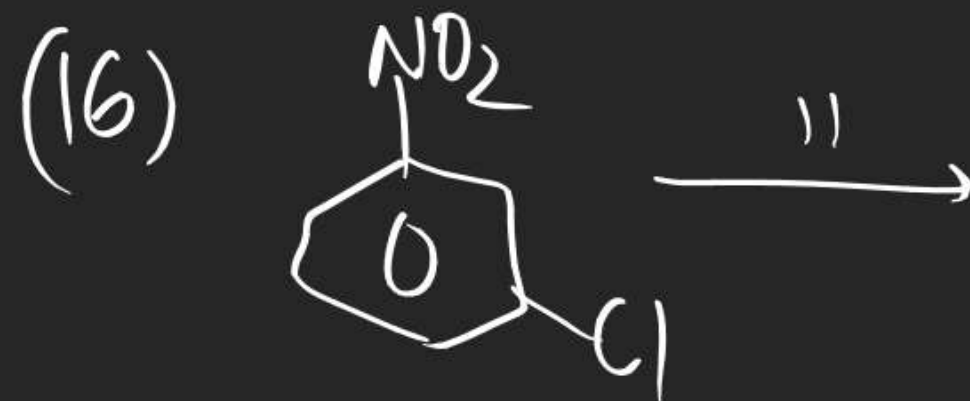
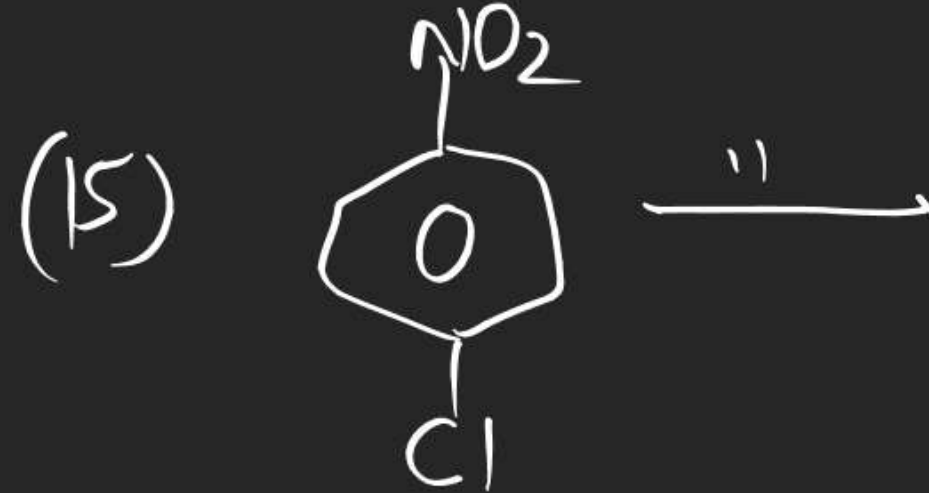
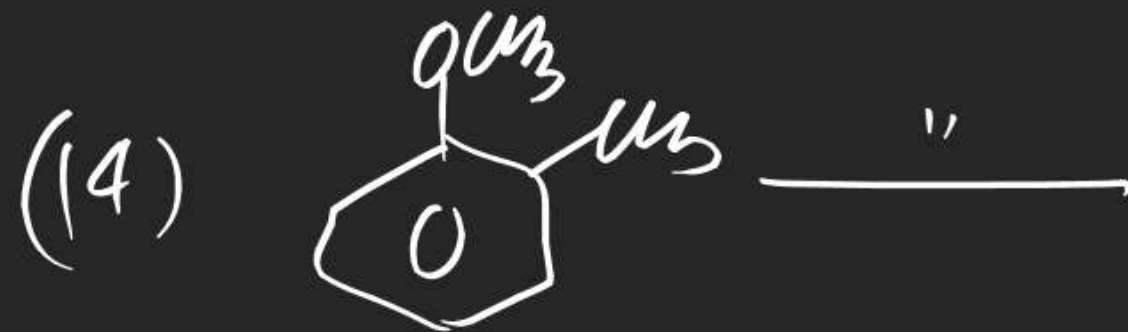
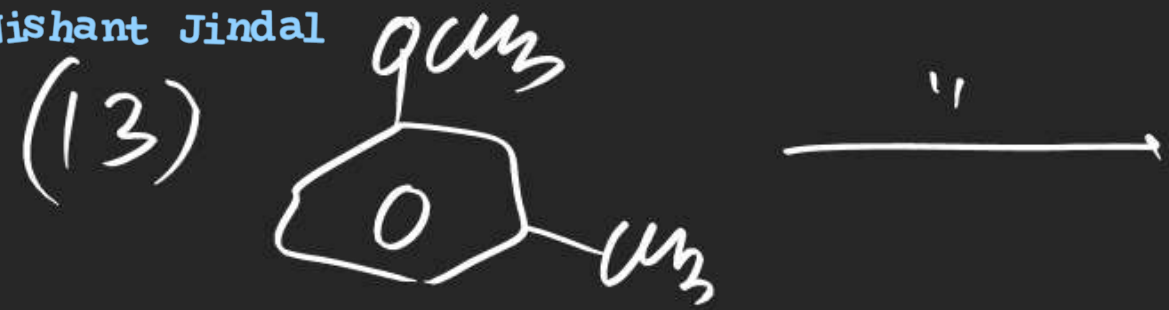


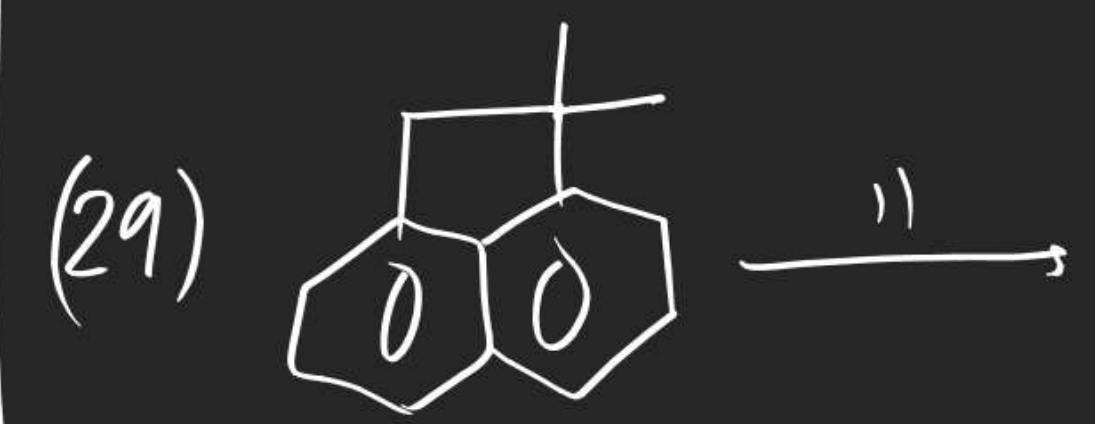
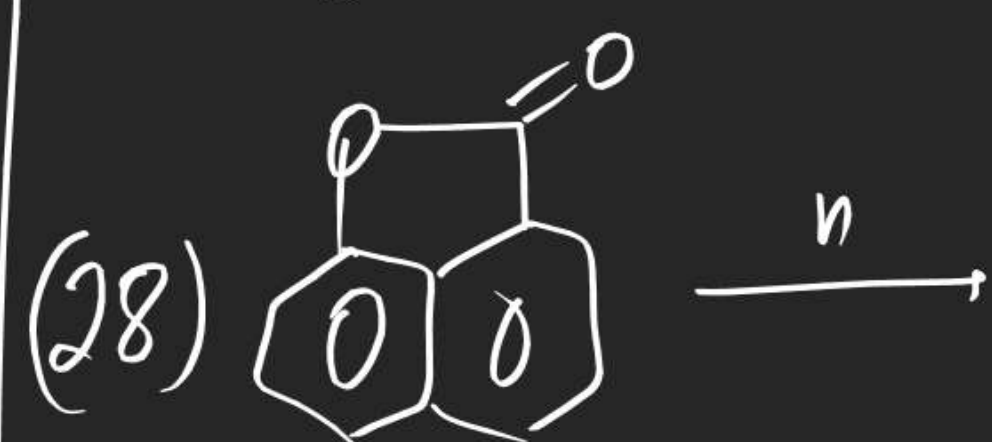
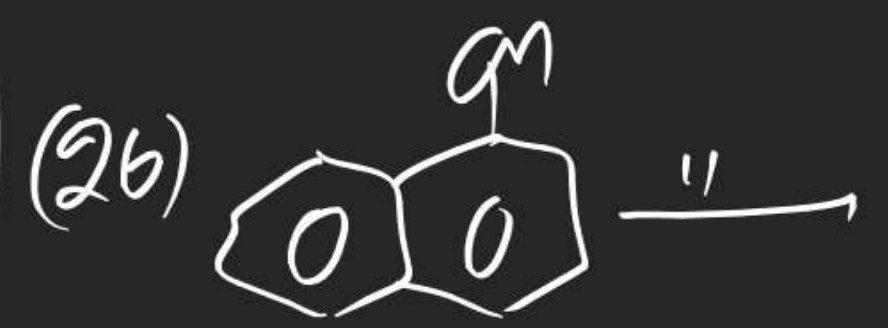
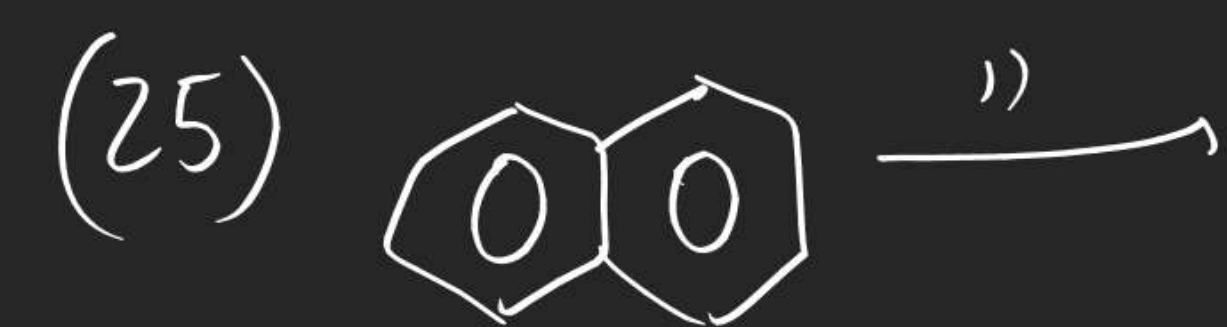
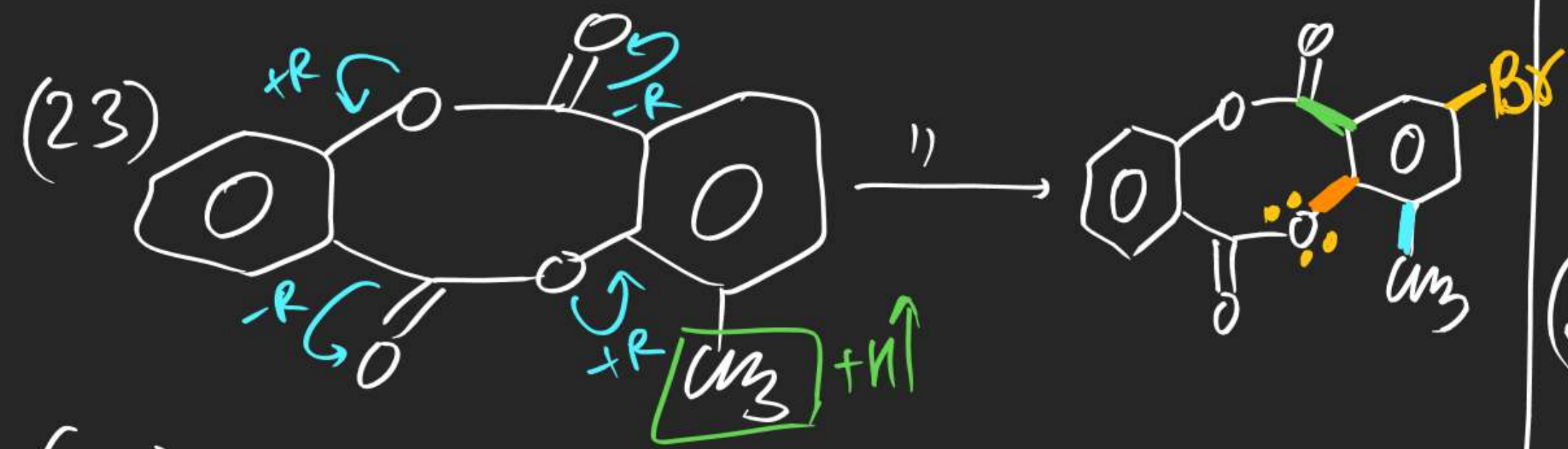
Note:

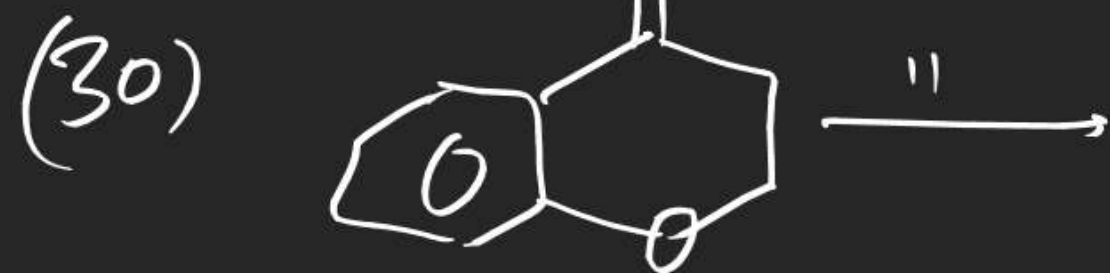
(*) if G is cation stabilising \Rightarrow ortho & para directing

(*) If G is cation destabilising \Rightarrow meta directing.









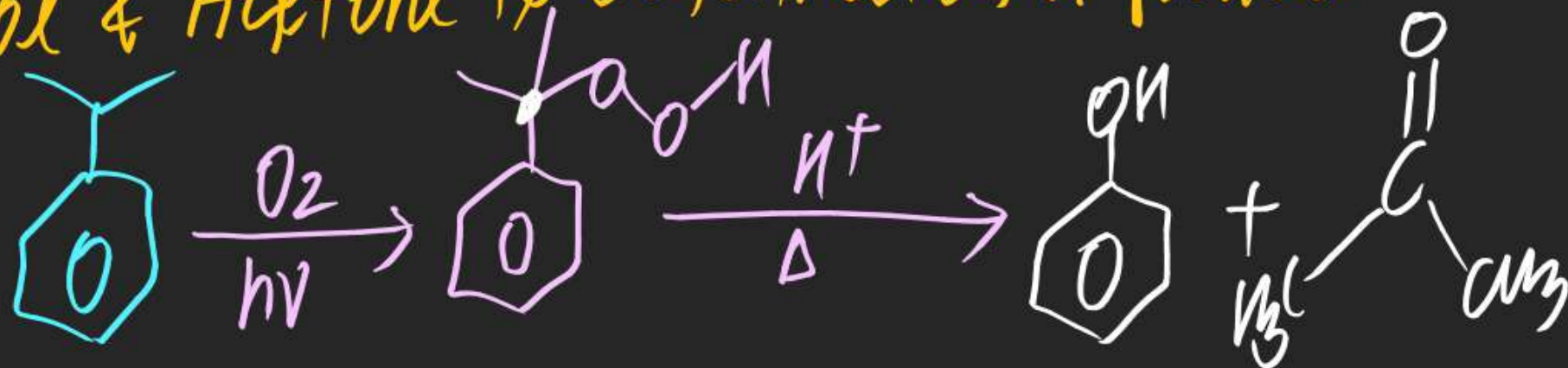
Reactions of phenol

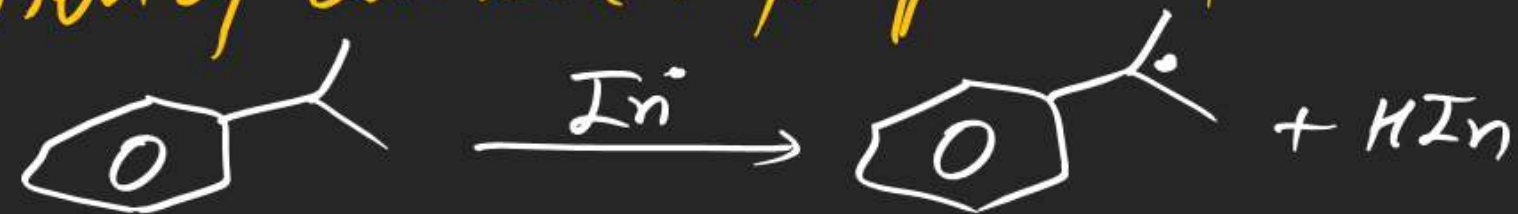
(#) Preparation of phenol:

~~m. Ind~~

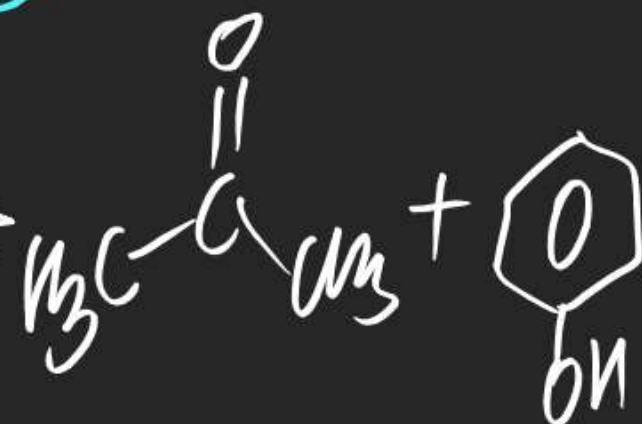
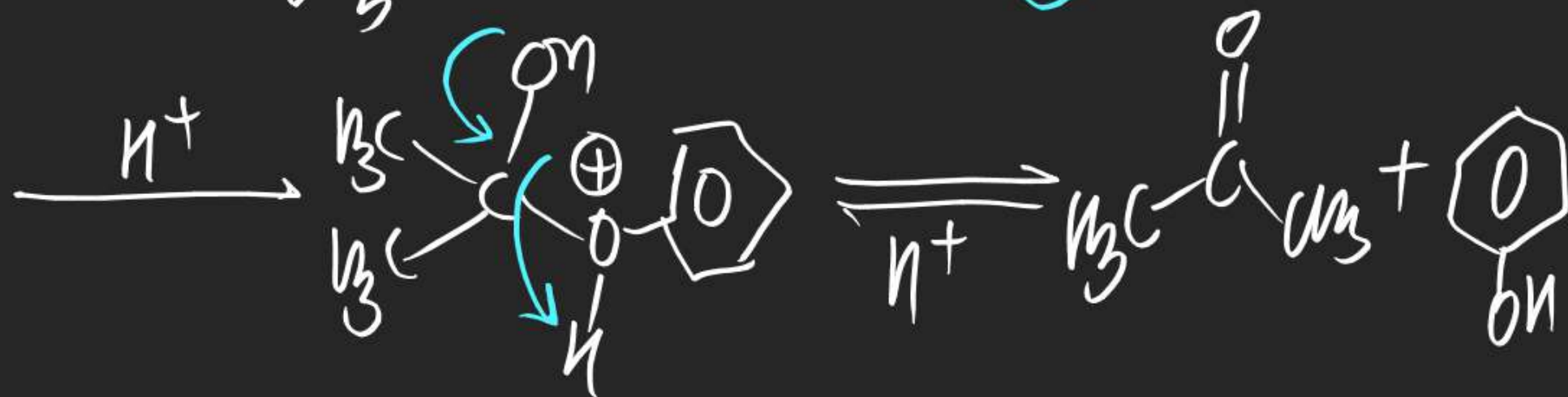
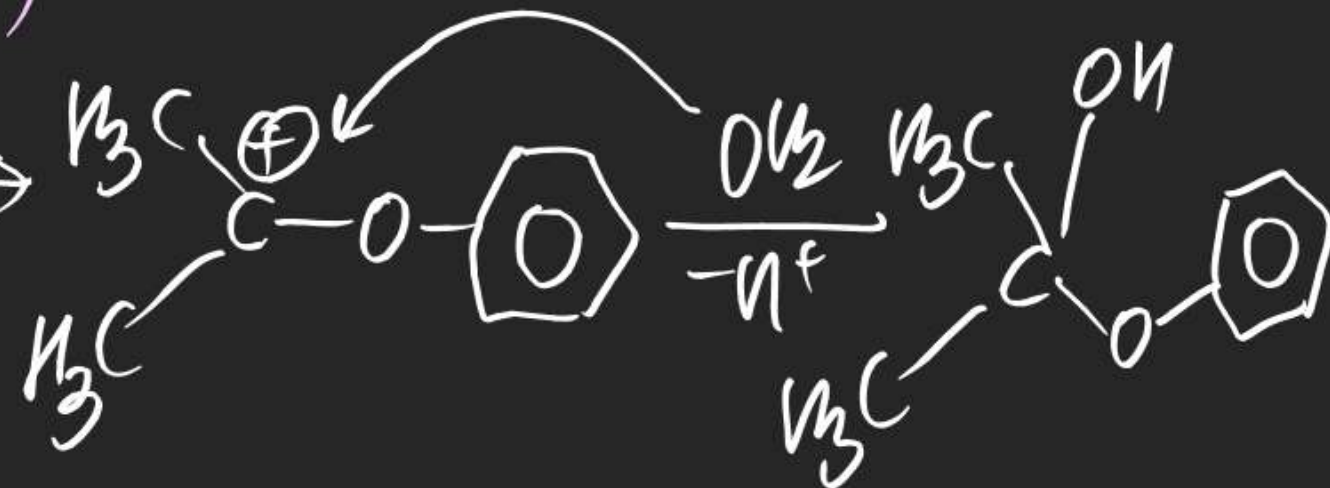
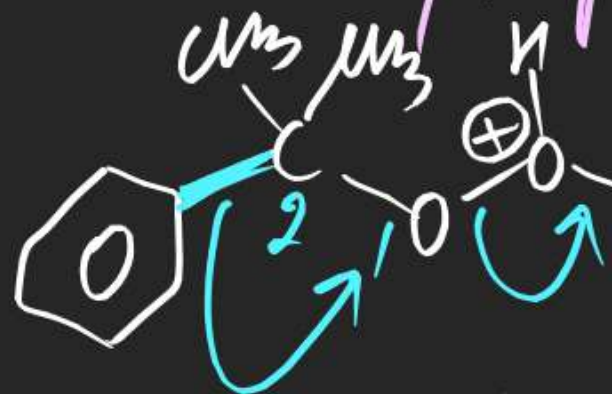
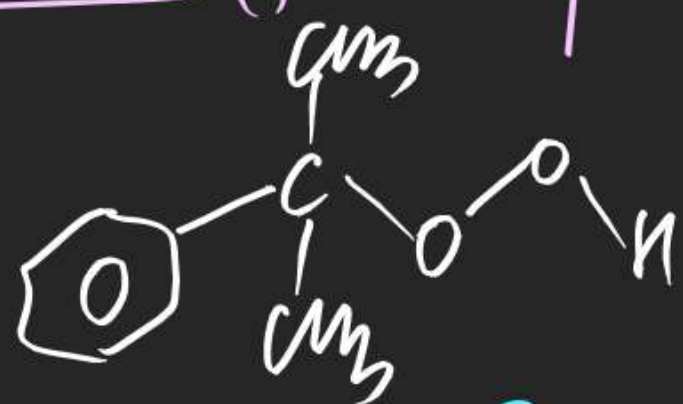
(1) Cumene Hydroperoxide Rearrangement:

⇒ In this Rearrangement Cumene Hydroperoxide is treated with $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4/\Delta$ so that phenol & Acetone is obtained as a product.

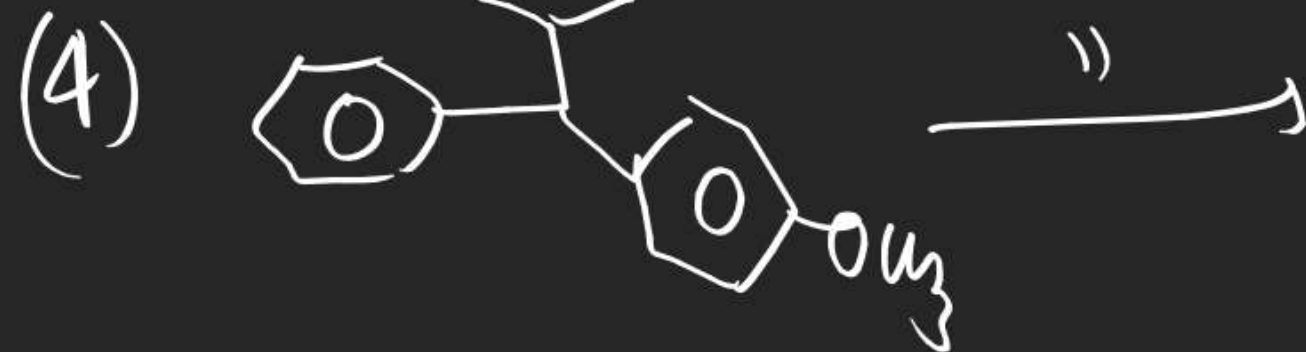
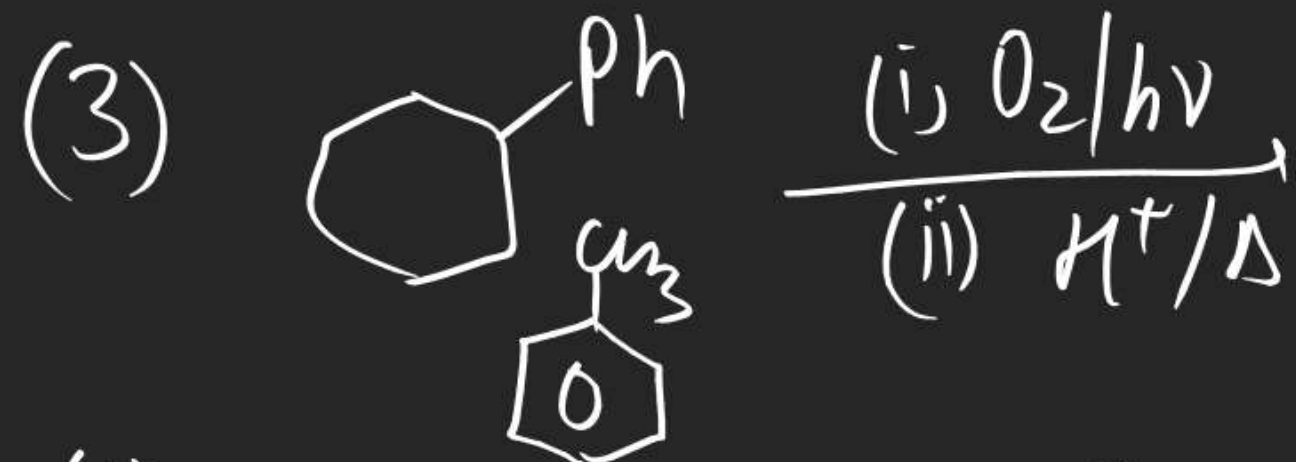
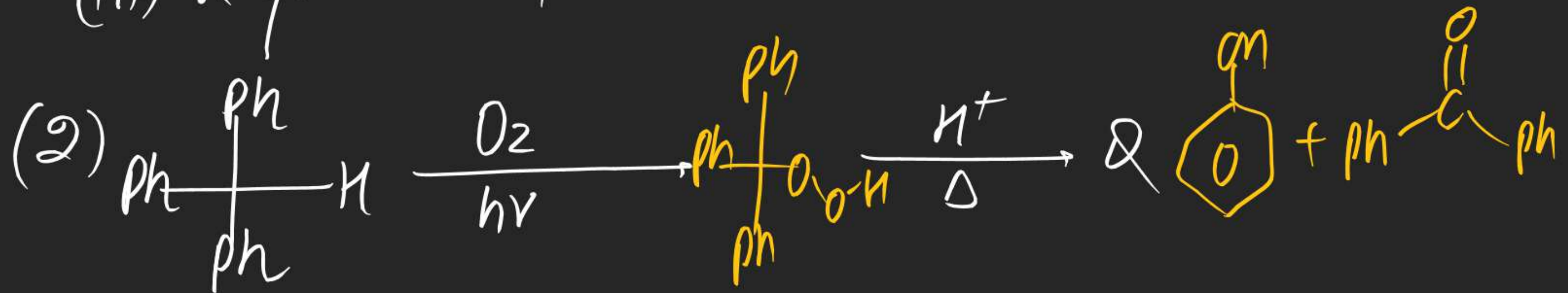


mechⁿ (Formation of Cumene Hydroperoxide)

Free Radical

mechⁿ (for Reagent of Cumene Hydroperoxide)

- Note (i) Free Radical is formed during formation of Cumene Hydroperoxide
 (ii) During Reversion of Cumene Hydroperoxide Carbocation intermediate
 (iii) Reversion step is r.d.s



(#) Reactions of phenol:-

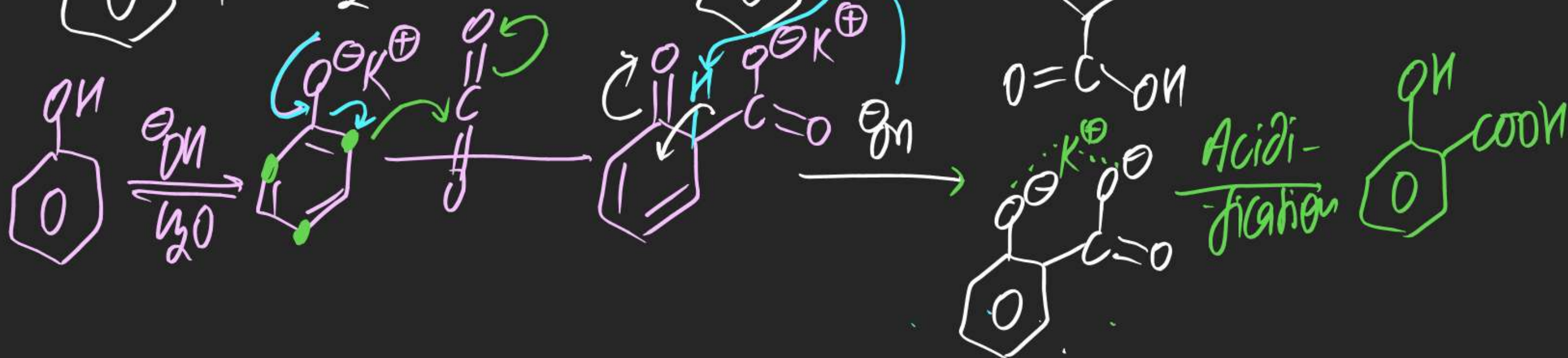
(1) Reaction with Zn-Dust:



(2) Kolbe's Rxn:- phenol can be carboxylated by CO_2 in alkaline condⁿ



mechⁿ:



Note (i) For KOH

$$T < 60^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$60^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T < 160^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T \geq 160^{\circ}\text{C}$$

para > ortho [To avoid steric factors]

ortho > para [due to chelate formation]

para > ortho [chelation destroy]

(ii) At $T = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$

LiOH

NaOH

KOH

para > ortho (unusually large size of Li^+ ^{hydrated})

ortho > para (chelate formation)

para > ortho



(#) Reimer Tiemann's Rxn!