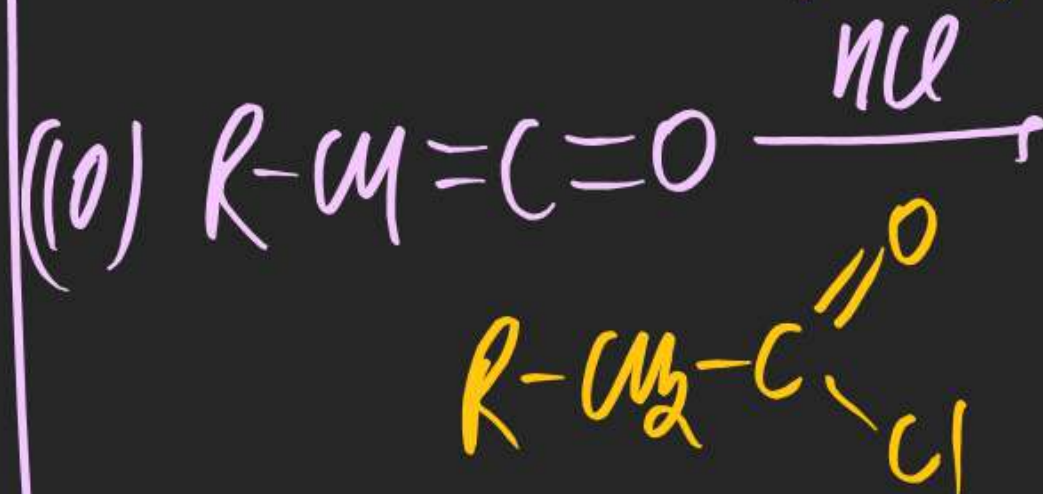
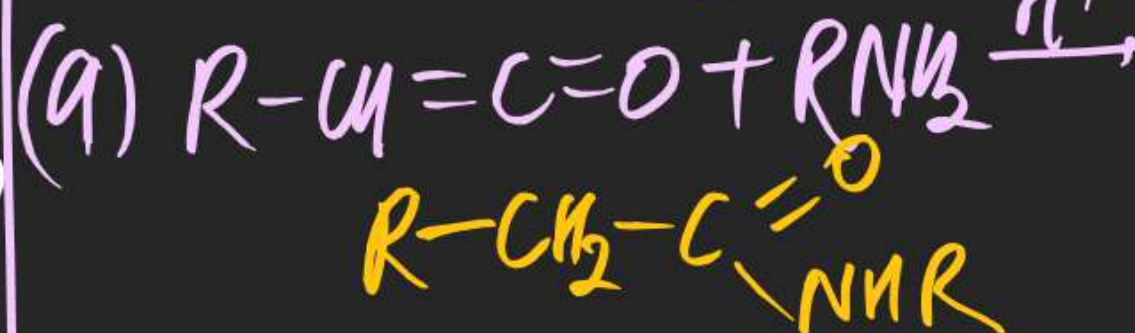
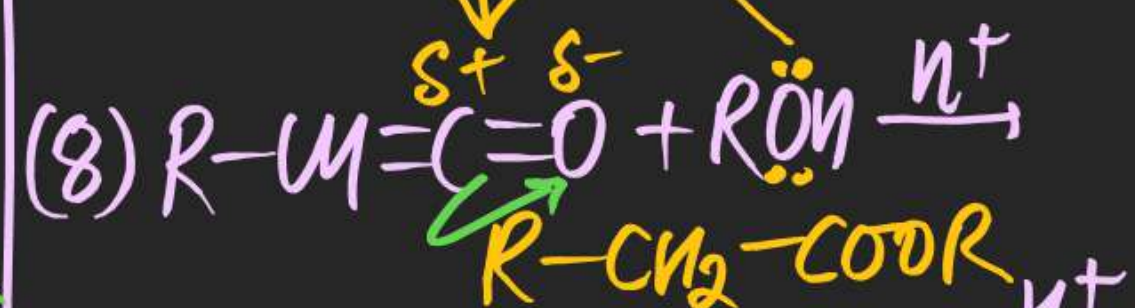
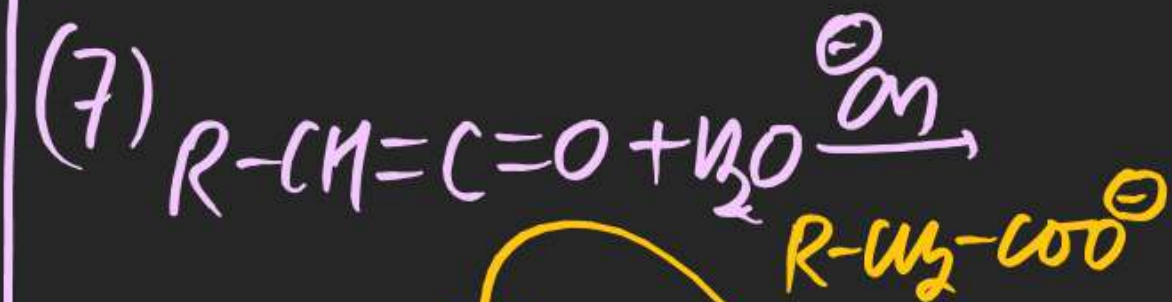
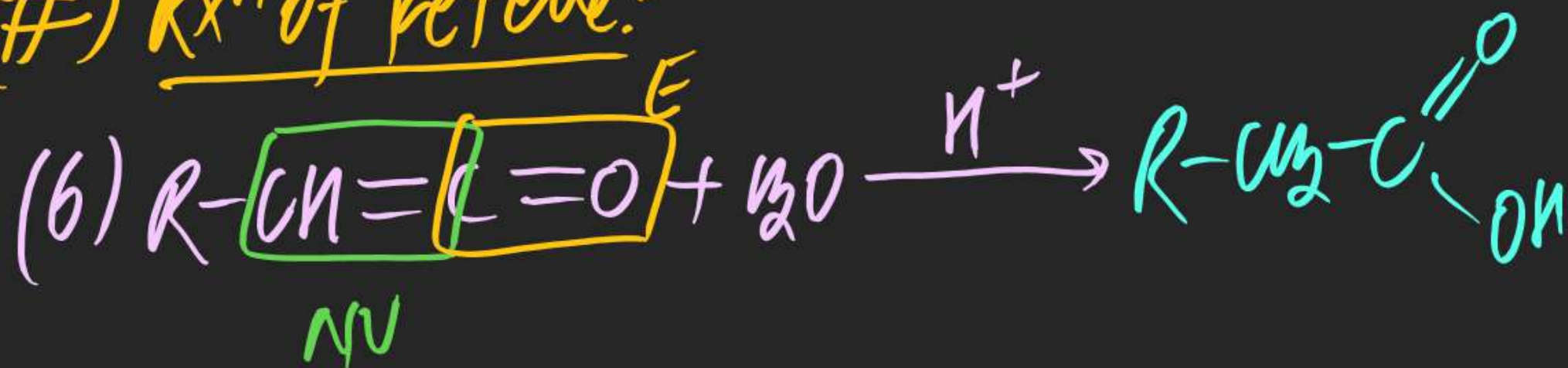
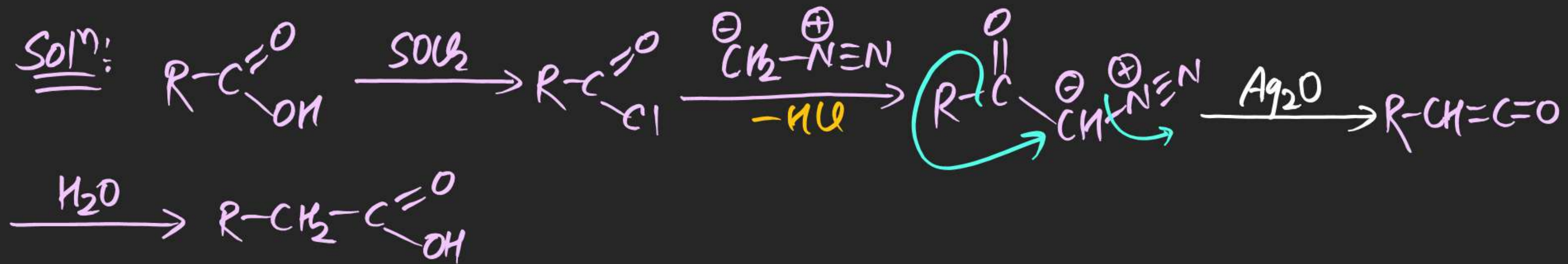
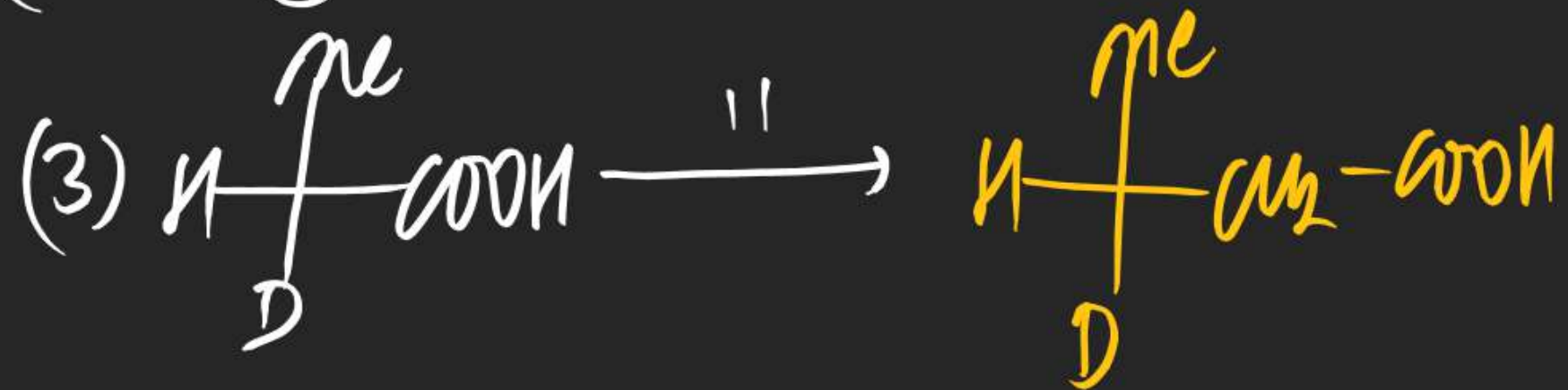
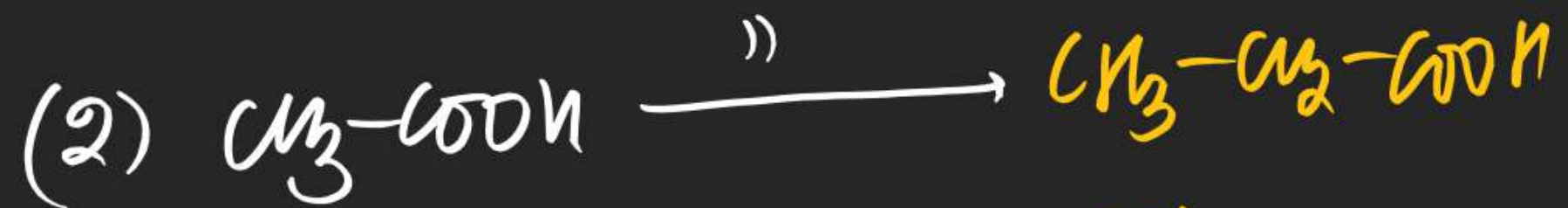


(#) Rxn of ketene:

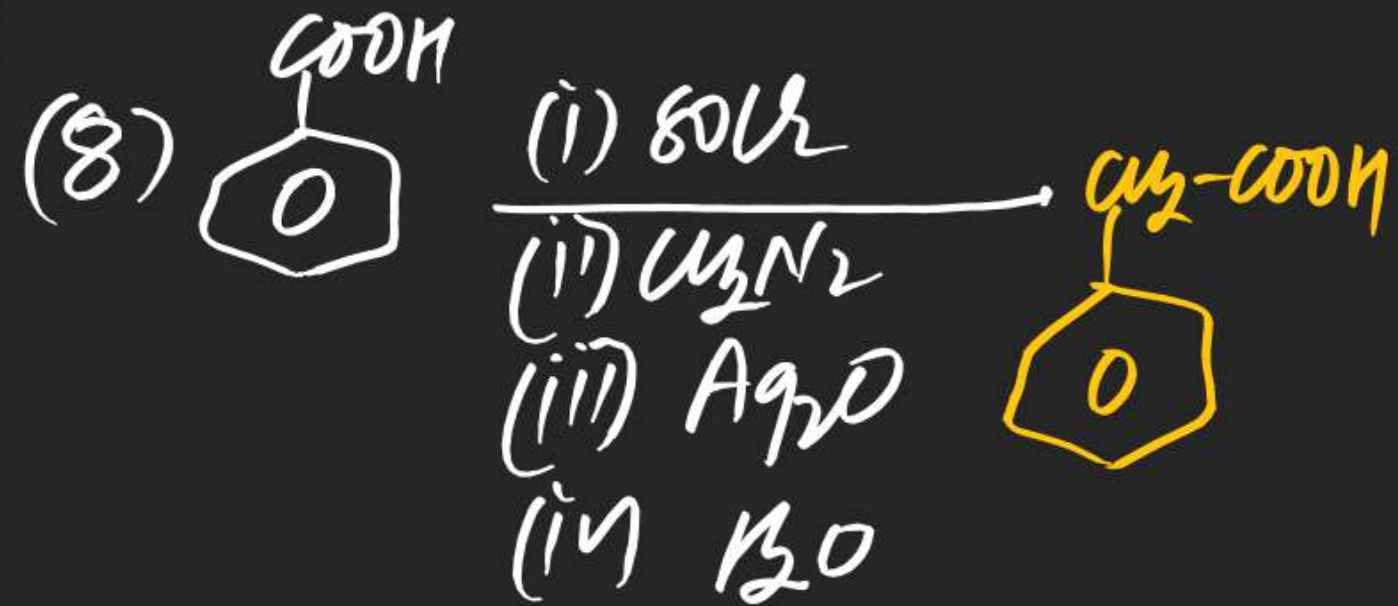
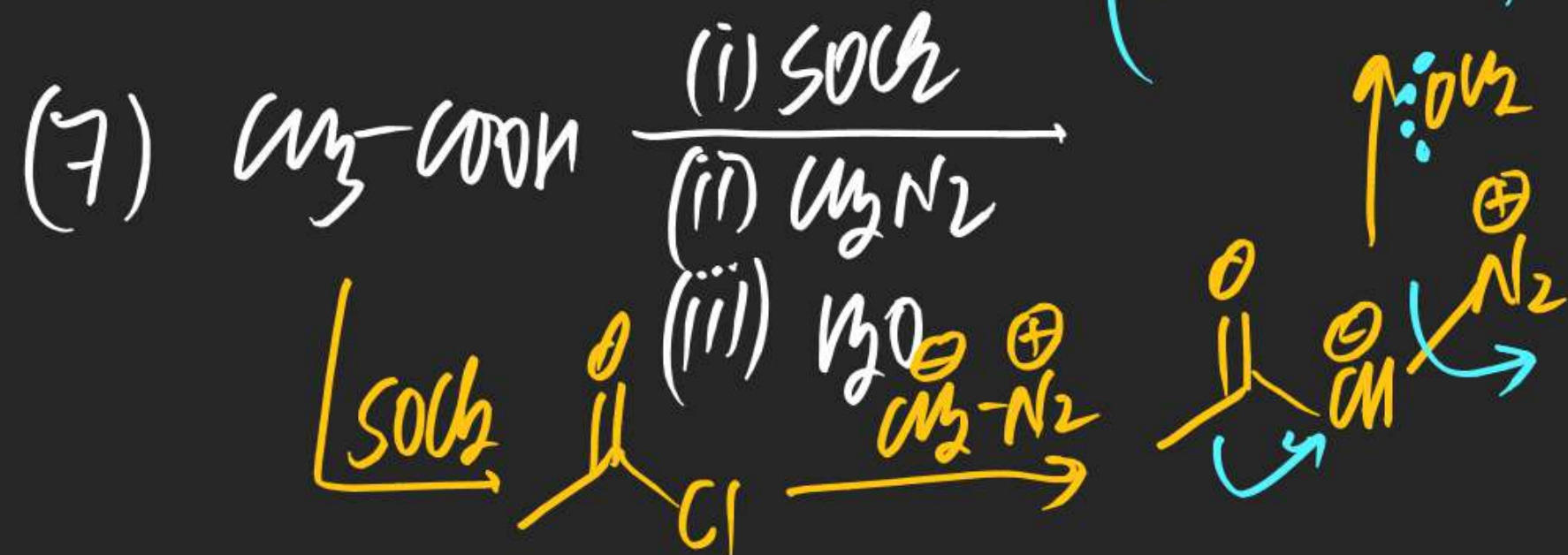
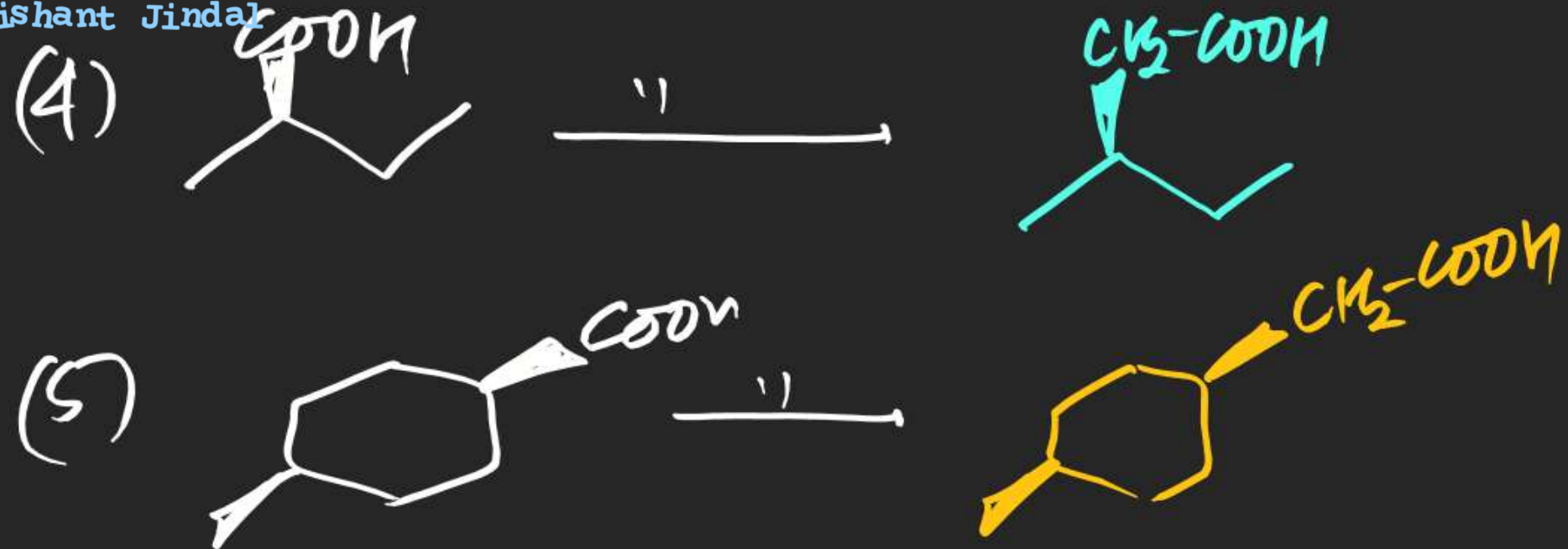




Note (i) Upgradation Rx<sup>n</sup>  
(ii) Configuration never changes during Reimer-Tiemann.





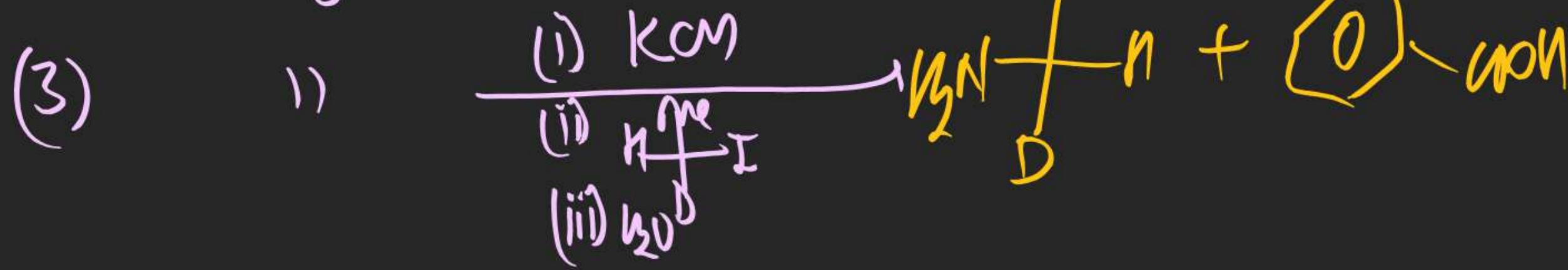
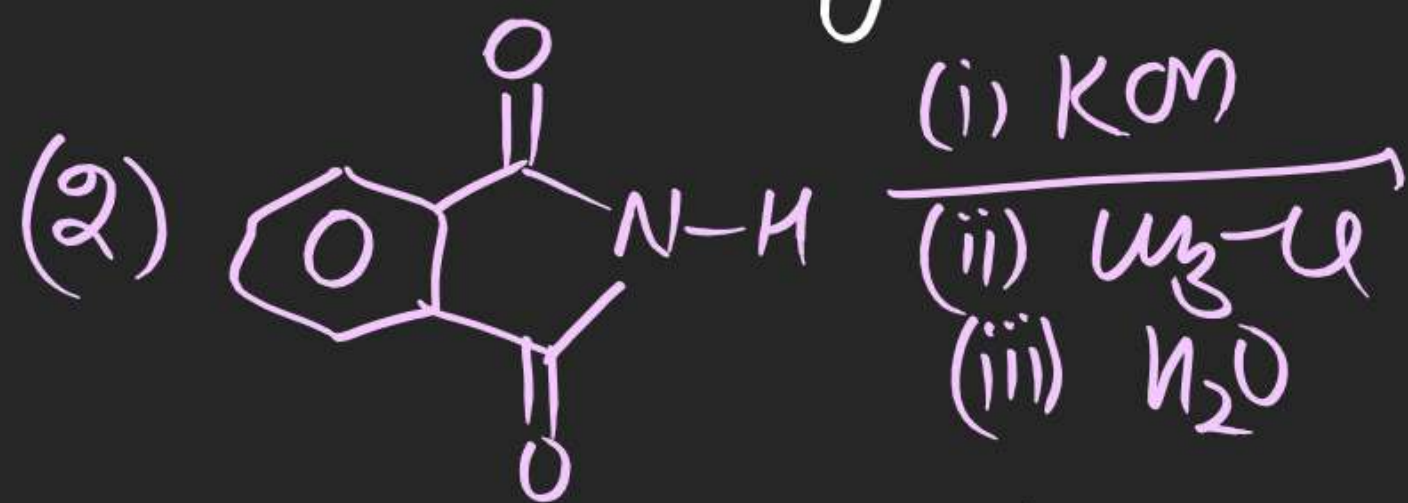


Note (i) Primary Amine formation only.

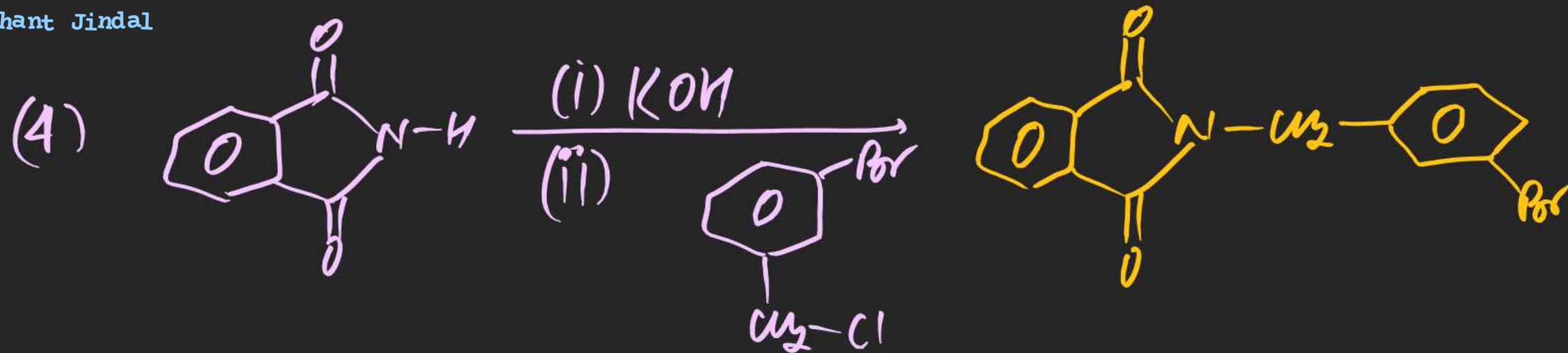
(ii)  $R-X$  must show  $S_N2$  otherwise Required primary Amine is not obtained.

$R-X$   $3^\circ$   $X$  Primary Amine  $(E^2)$

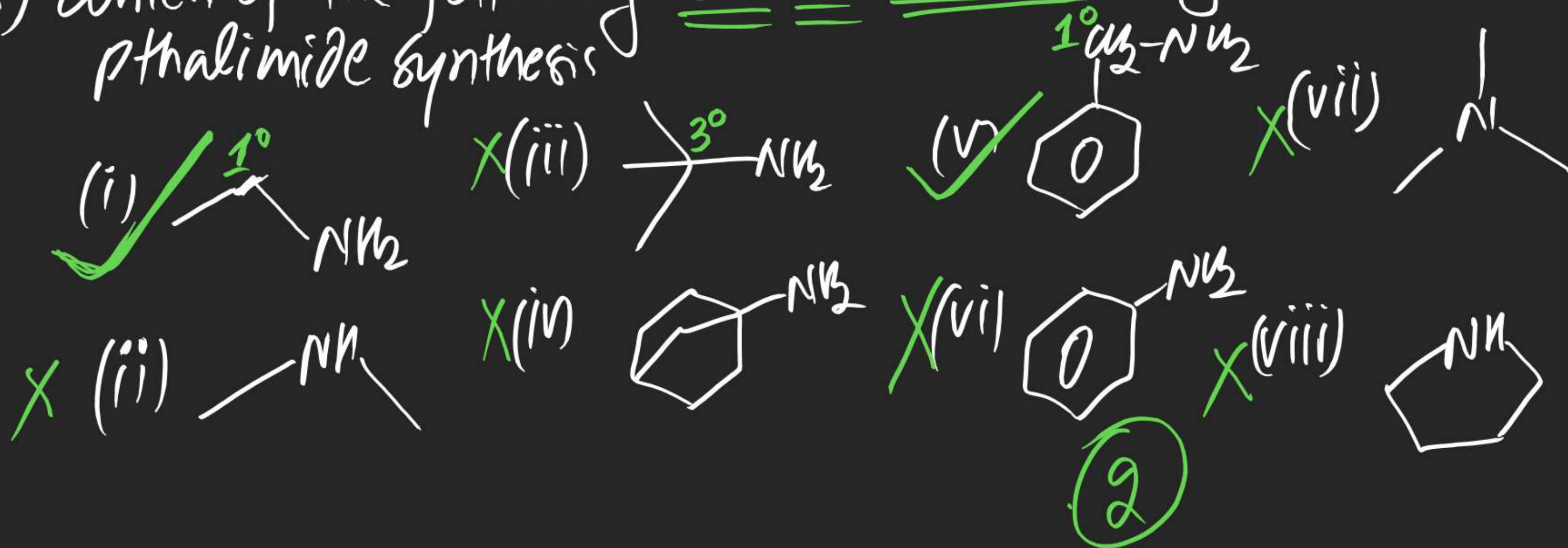
Bridgehead  $X$   
 Aryl  $X$

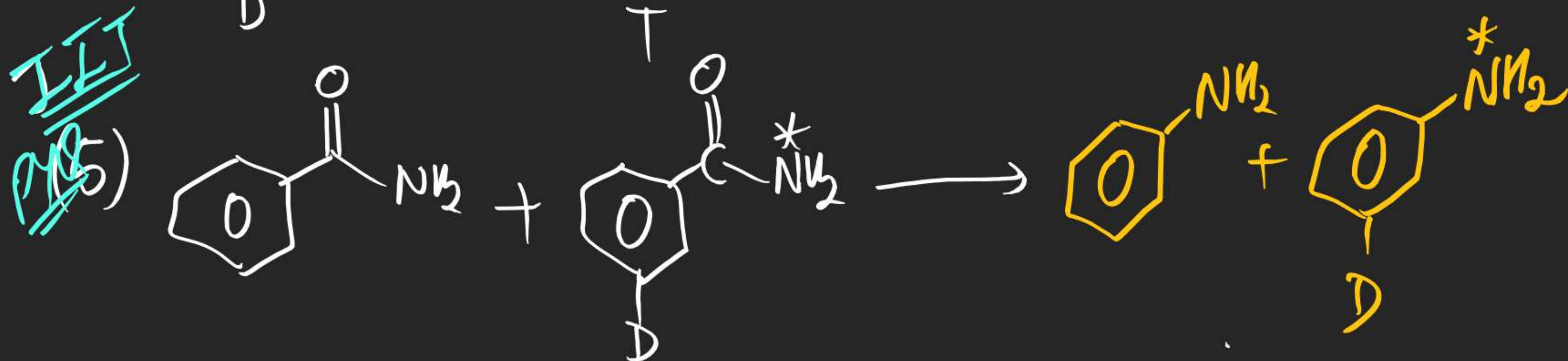
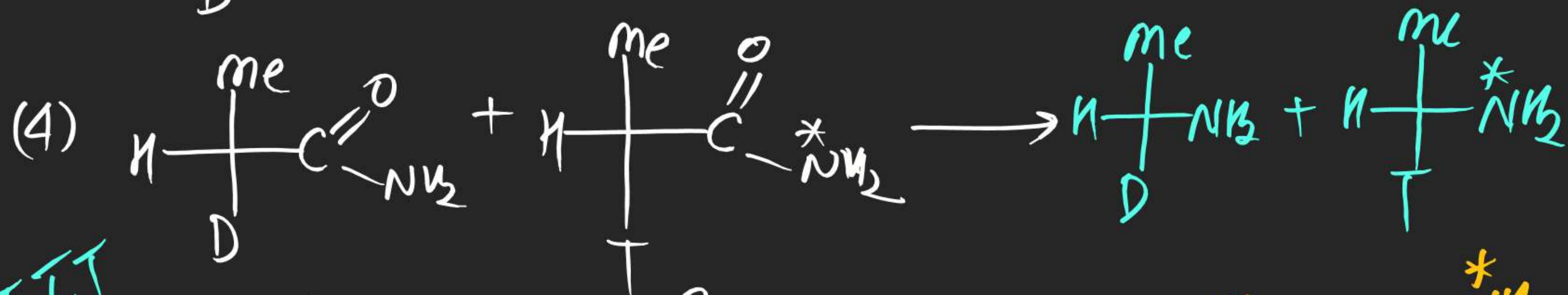
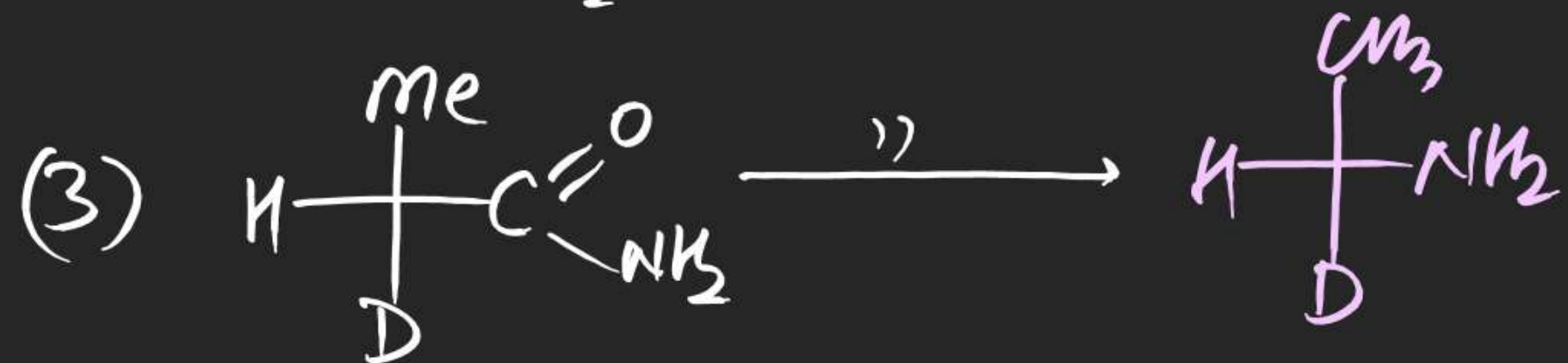
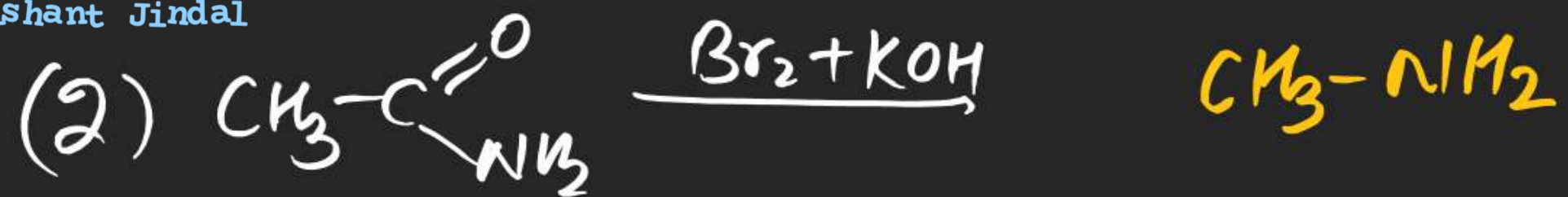




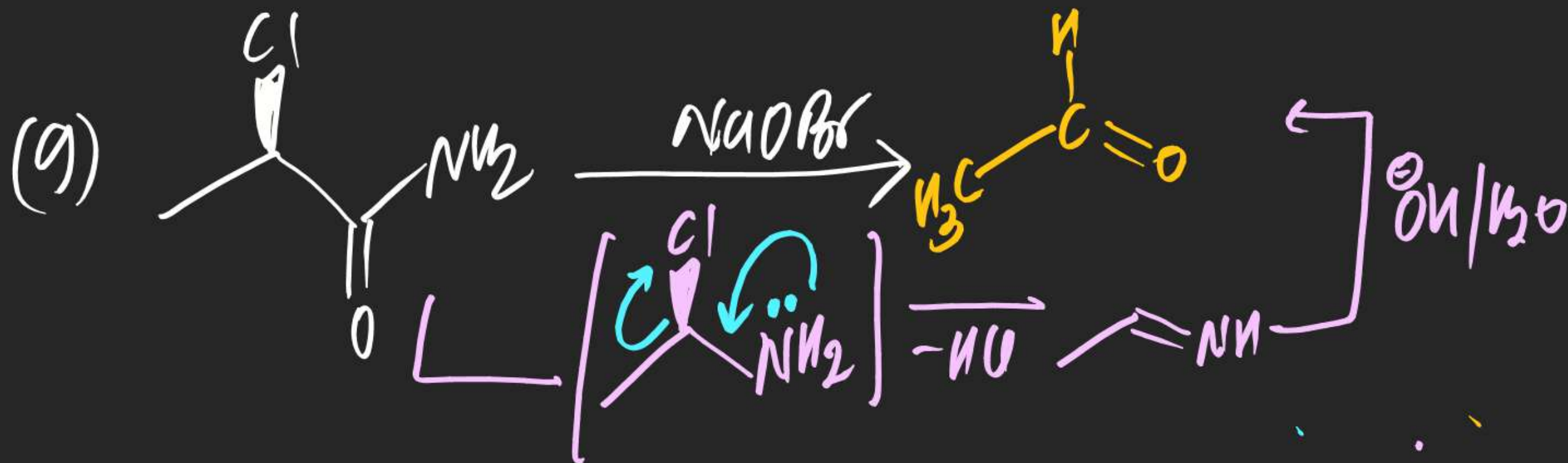
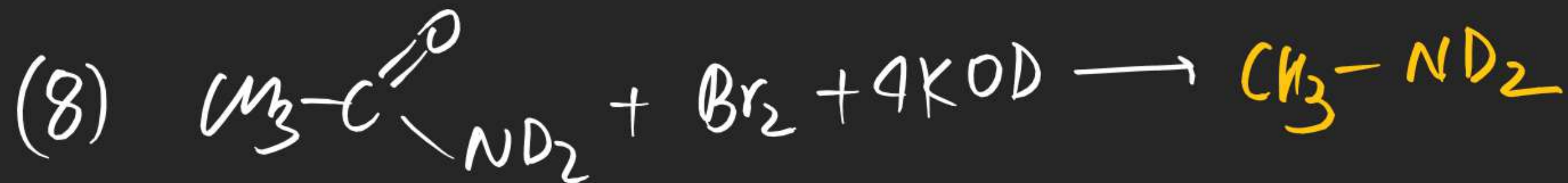
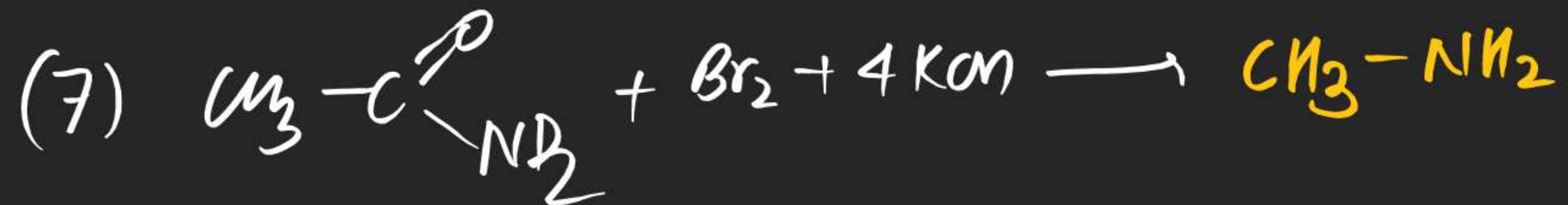


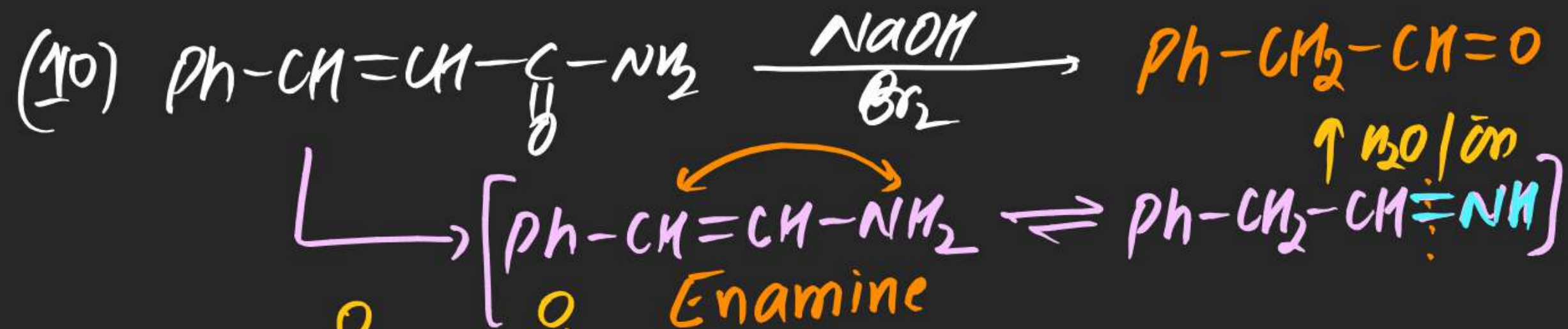
(5) Which of the following Can be obtained by Gabriel phthalimide synthesis





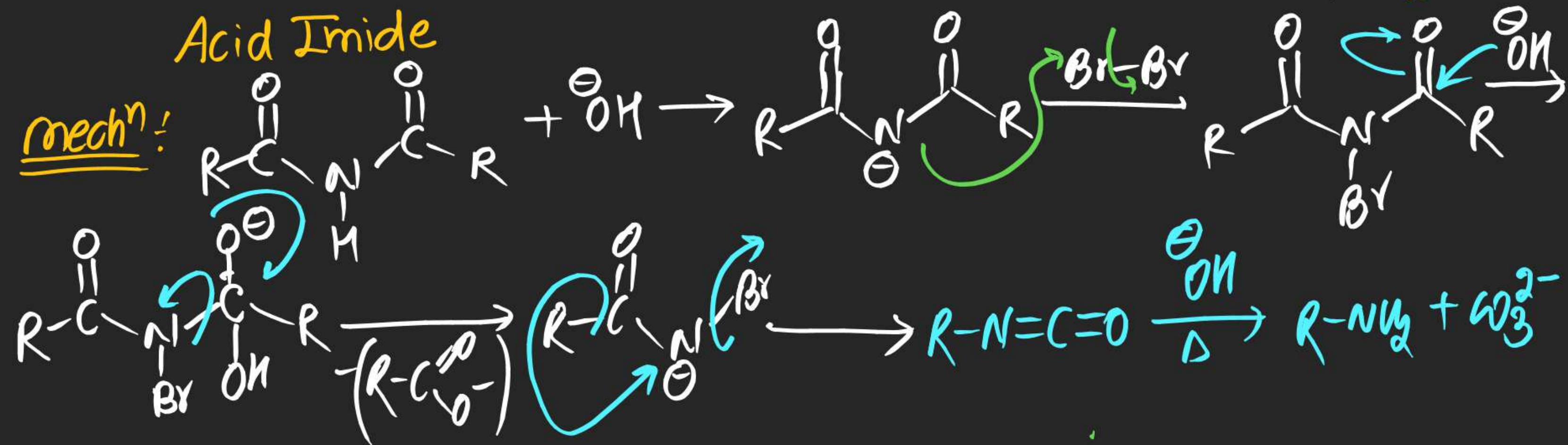






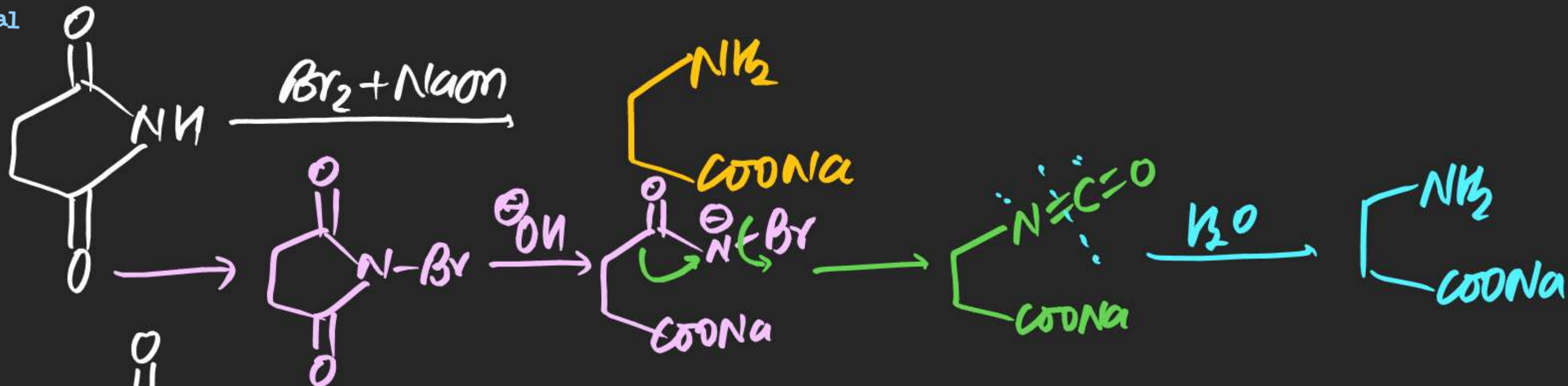
Acid Imide

mech<sup>n</sup>:

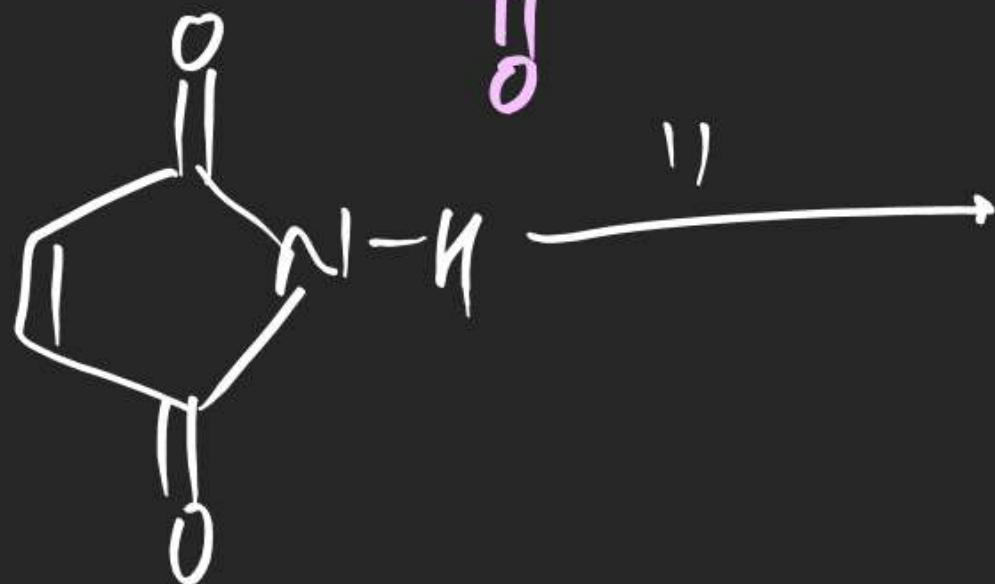




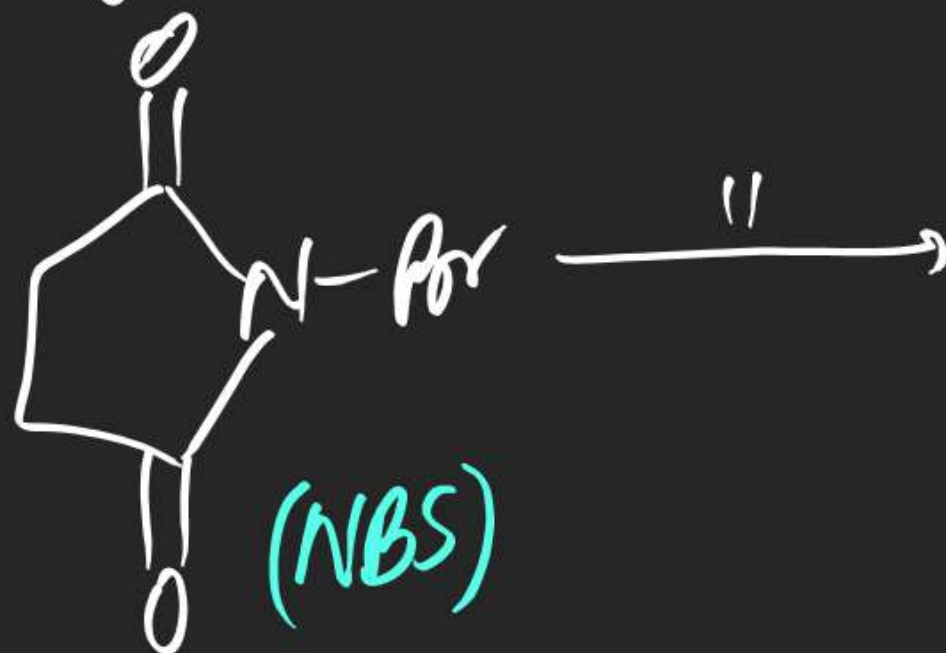
(12)



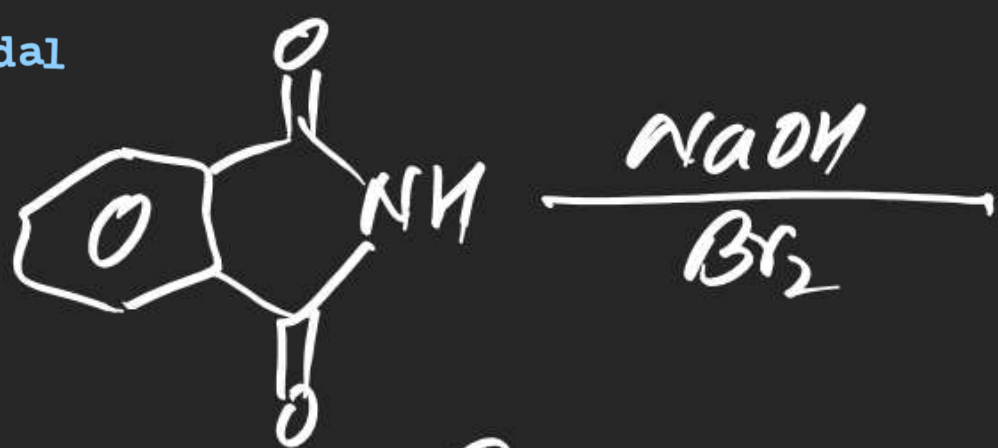
(13)



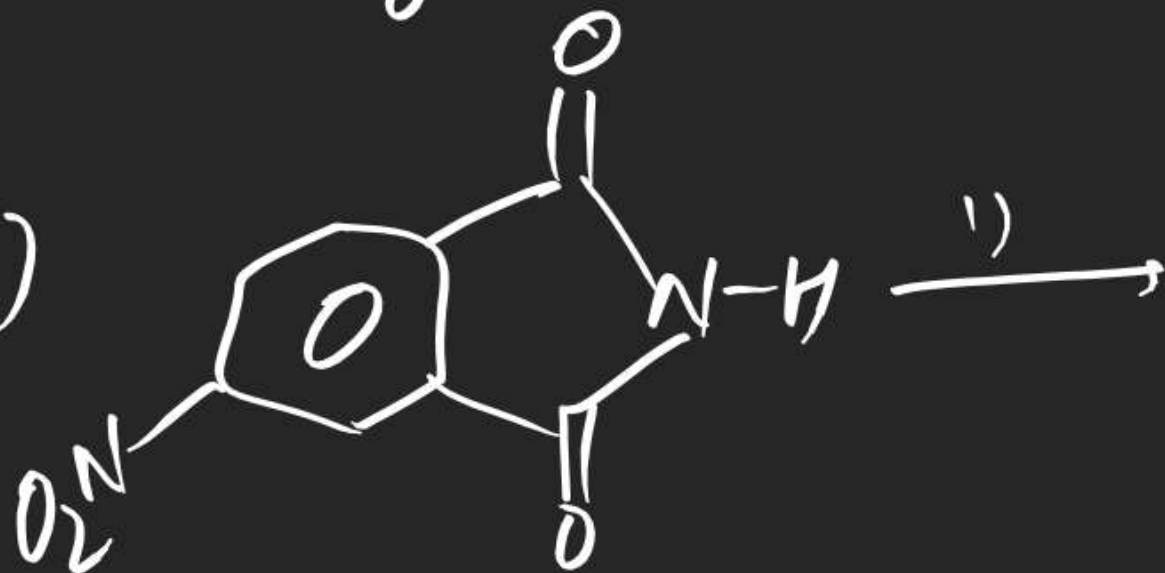
(14)



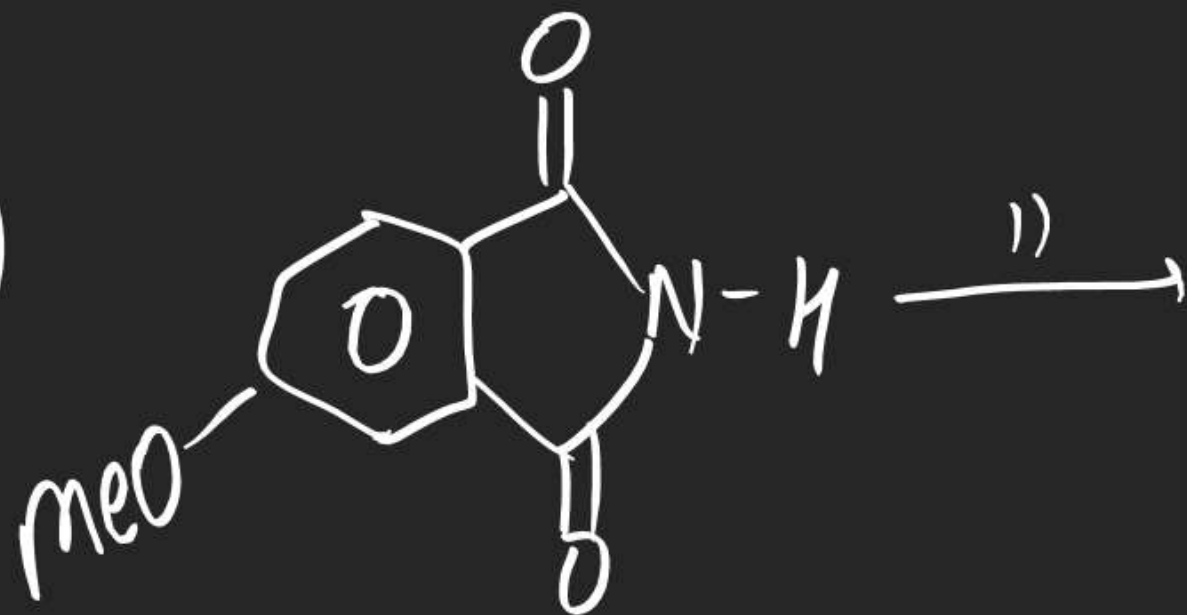
(15)



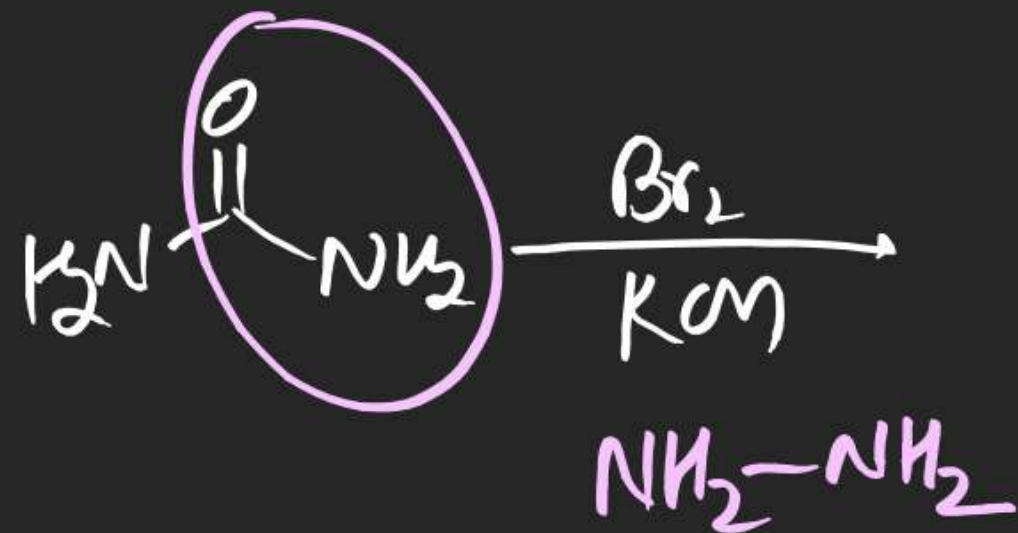
(16)



(17)



(18)



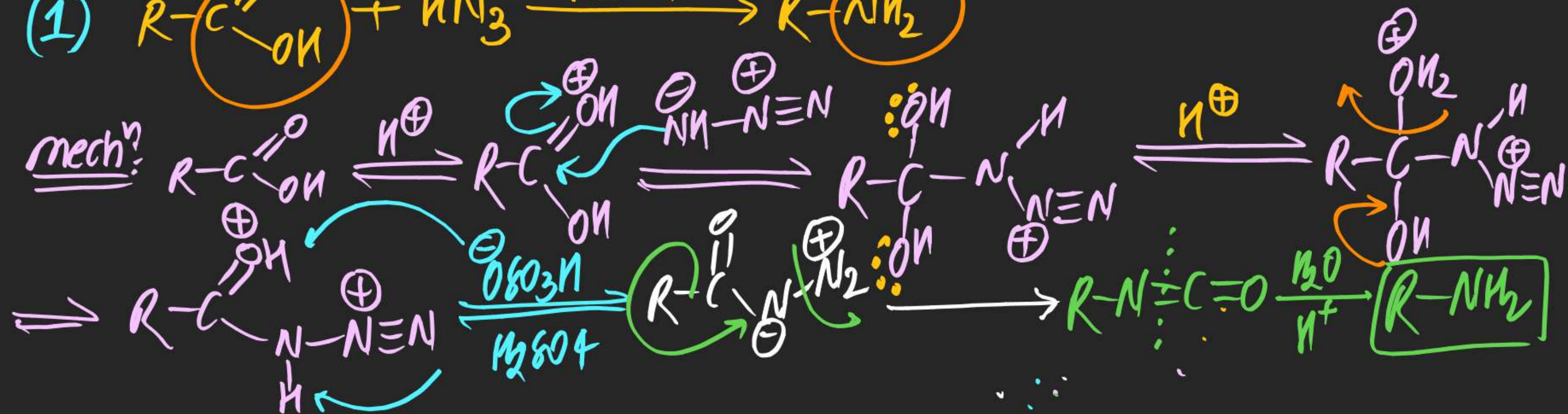
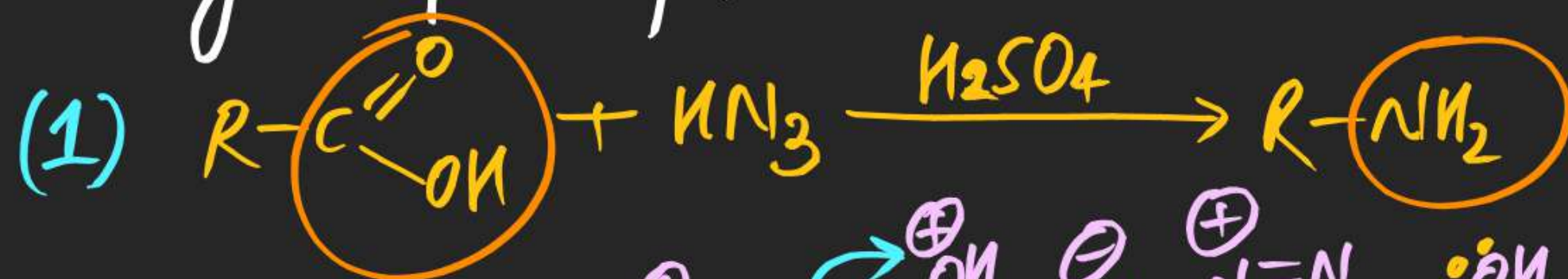


# (#) Schmidt Rxn!

⇒ This Rxn is shown By Carboxylic Acid, Ketone & Aldehyde.

## (i) For Carboxylic Acid!

⇒ R-COOH on Rxn with Hydrazoic Acid in presence of  $H_2SO_4$  gives primary Amine as a Product.









(#) For Aldehyde:

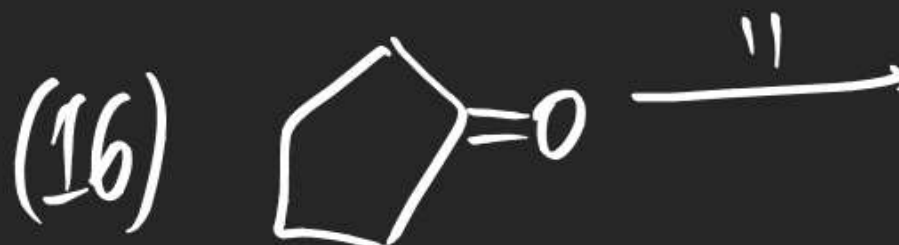
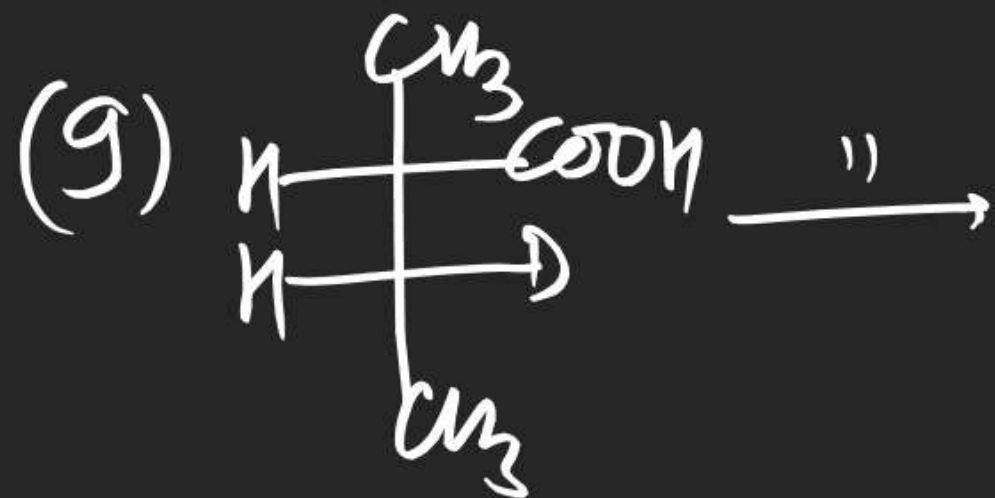
$\Rightarrow$  Aldehyde gives cyanide with  $\text{HN}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$



Note (i) Reimer-Tiemann step is  $\alpha$ -oxo  
 (ii) Configuration never changes during Reimer-Tiemann  
 (iii) Reimer-Tiemann is intramolecular.

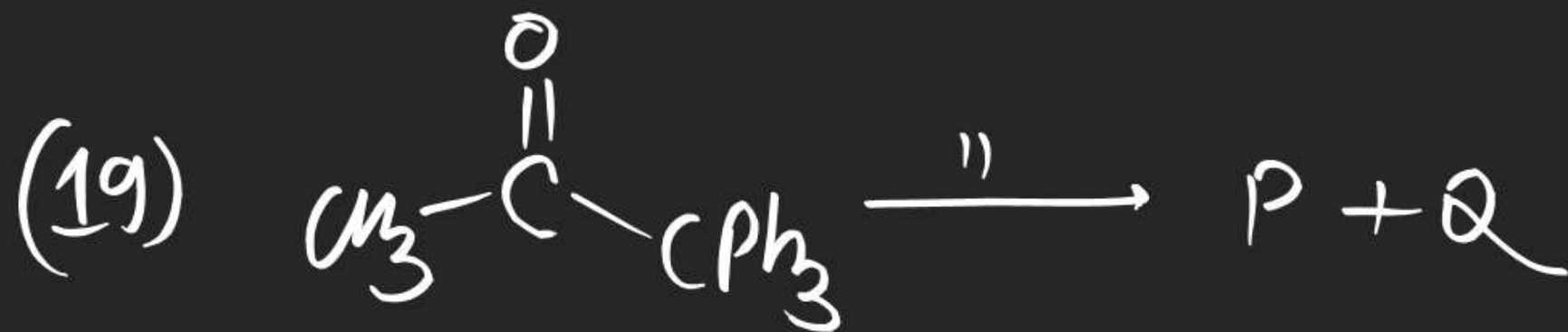
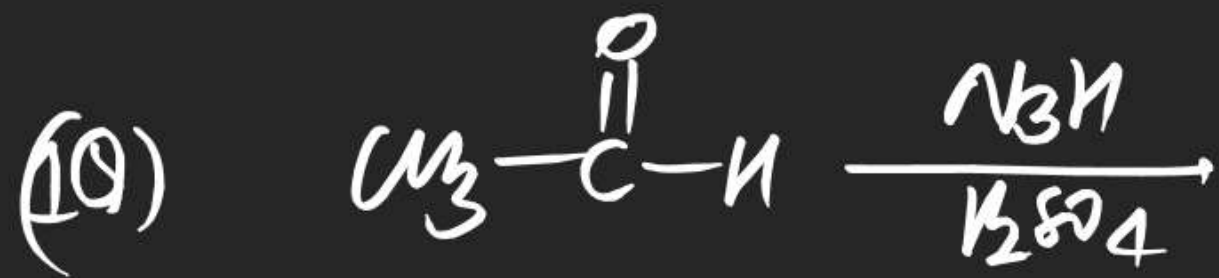
(iv) Degradation Rxn  
 in case of Schmidt  
 of Acid group.





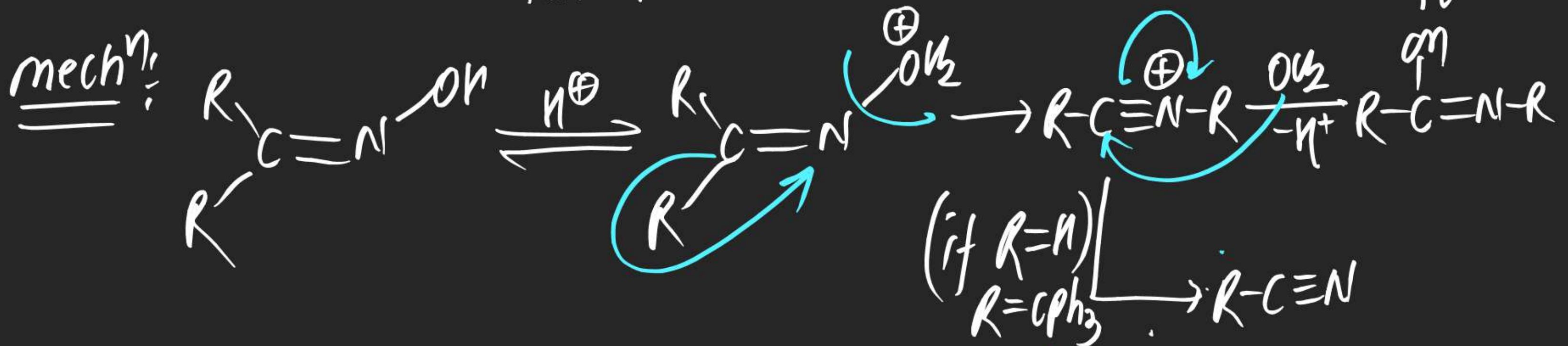
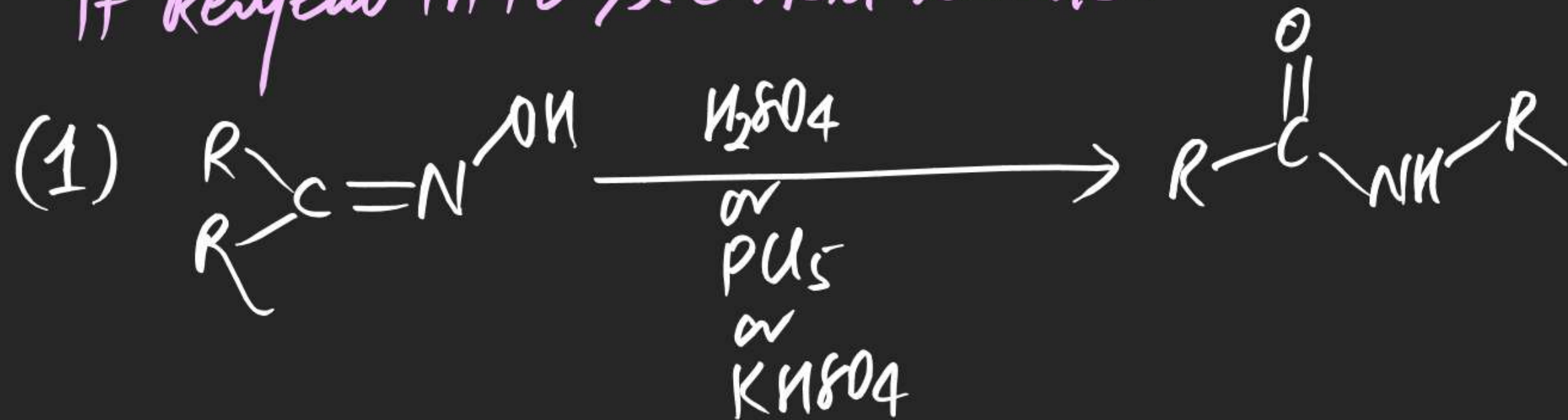


~~(17)~~



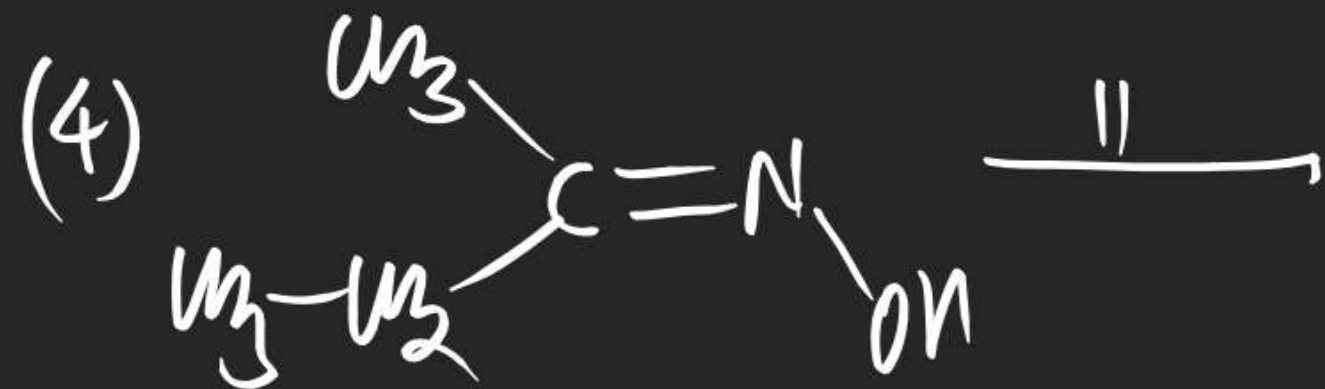
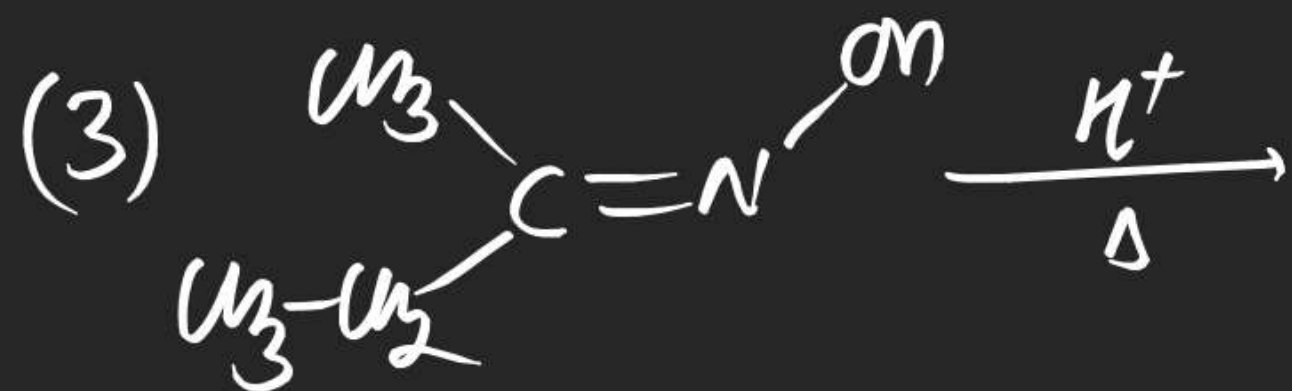
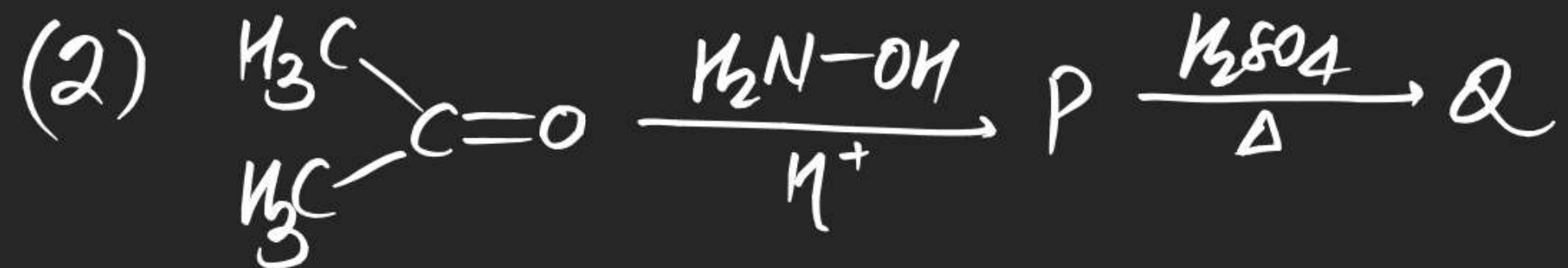
# Beckmann's Rearrangement:

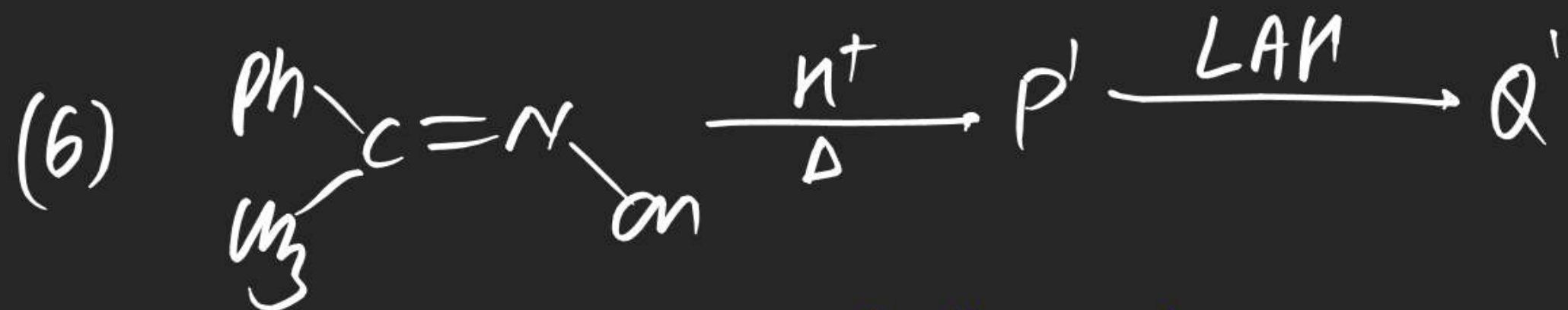
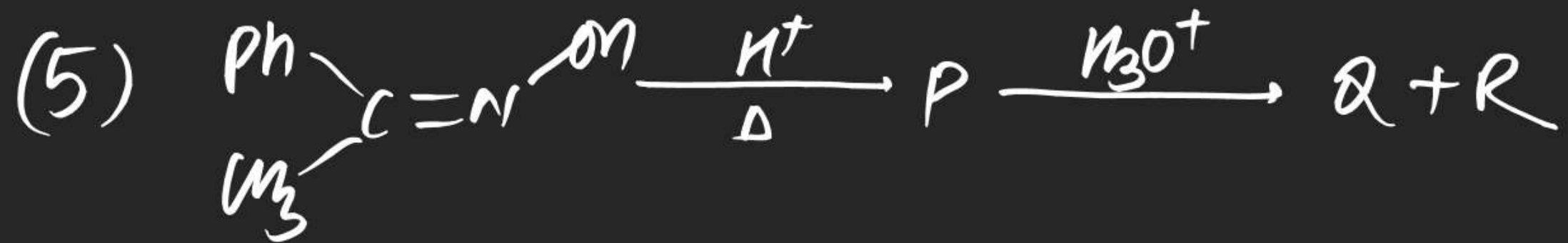
⇒ Whenever oximes are treated with  $H_2SO_4 / POCl_3 / KNH_2$  .....  
it Rearrange into sec. Acid Amide.



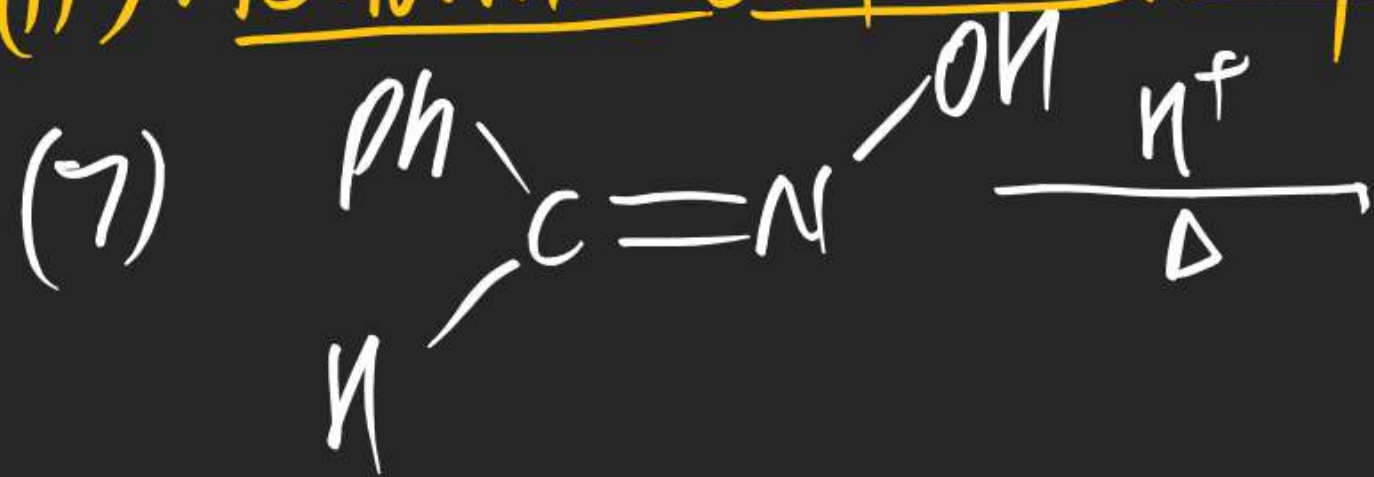


Note (i) Anti group migration takes place.

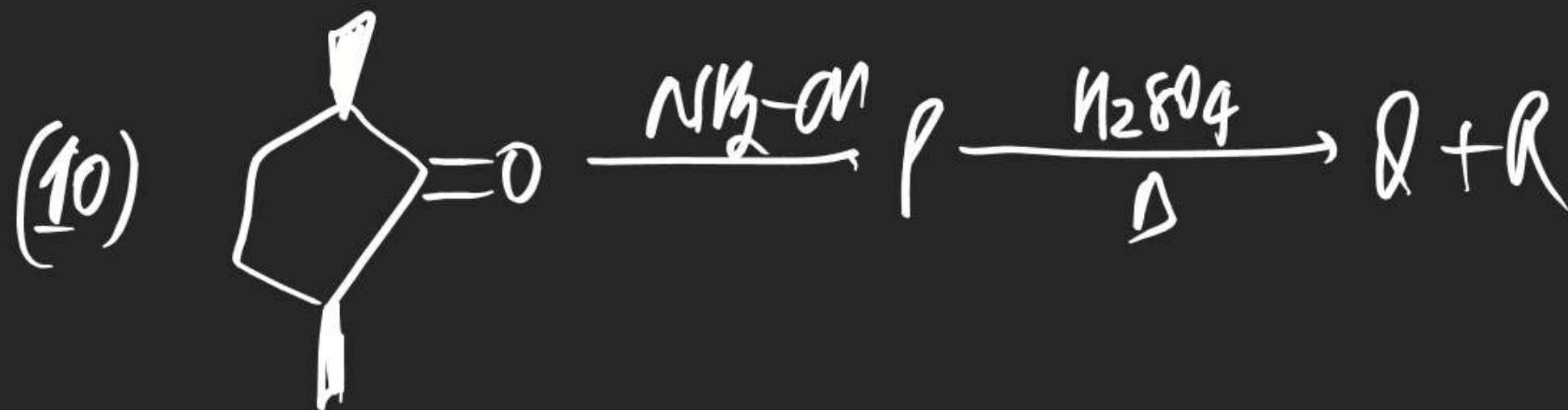
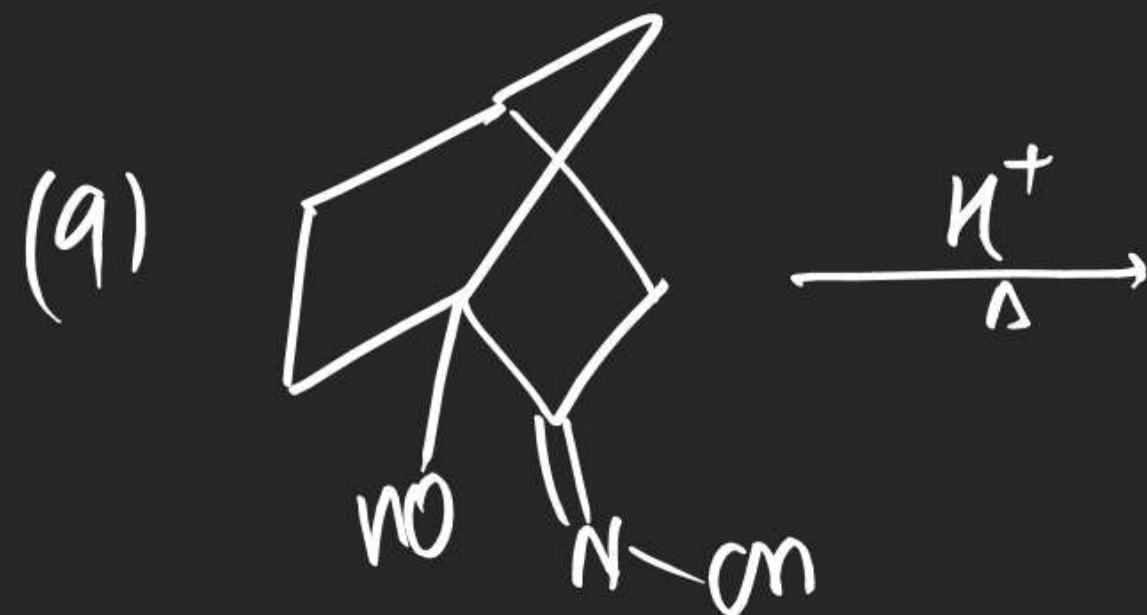
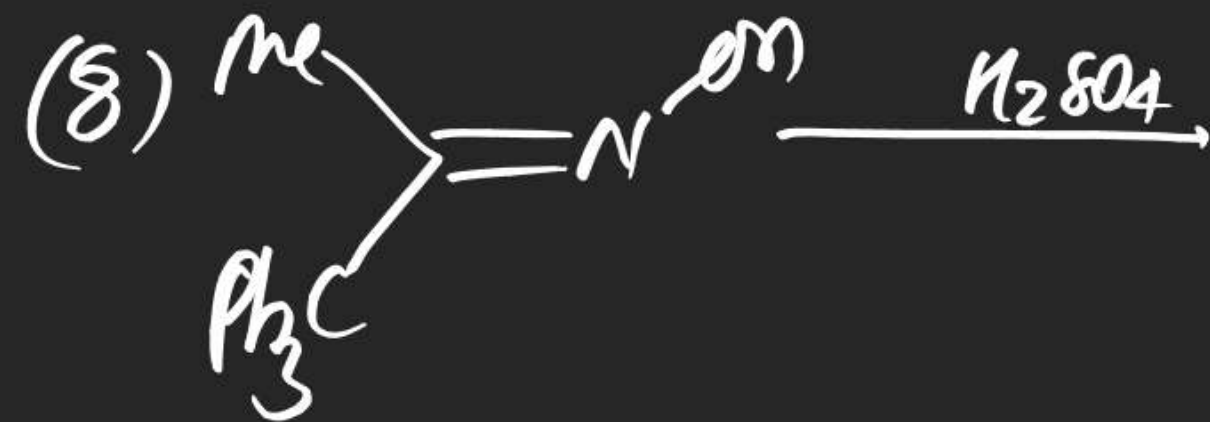


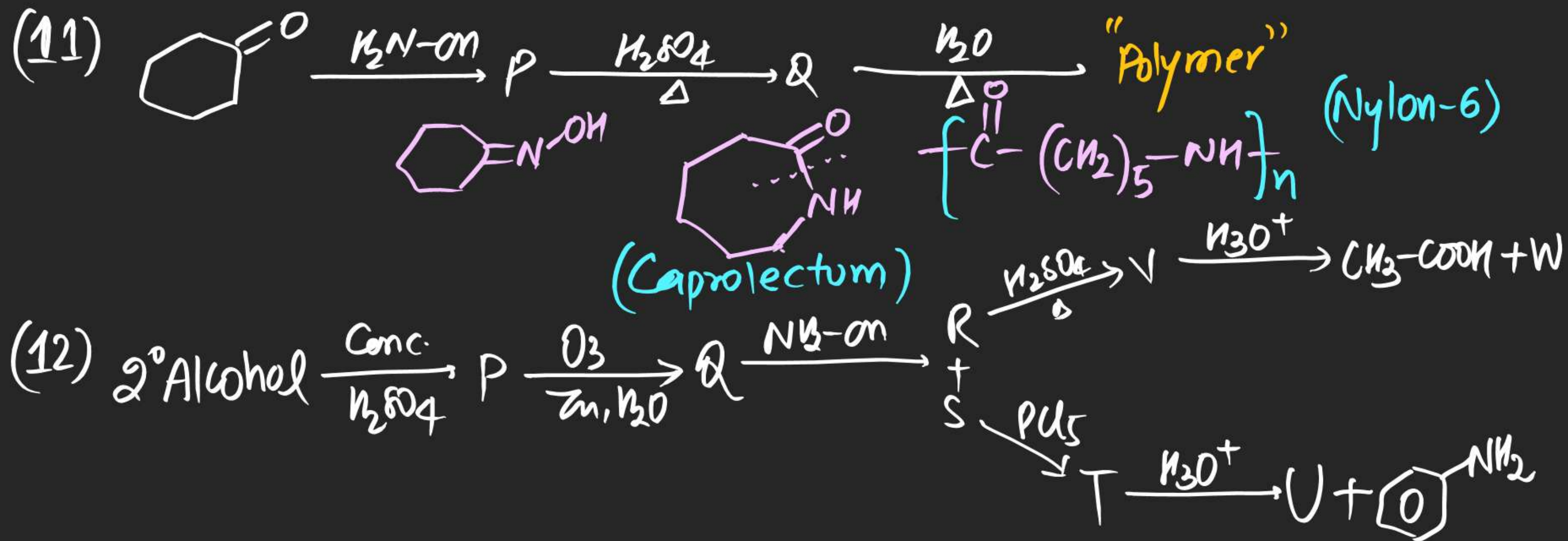


(#) Abnormal Beckmann's Rearrangement





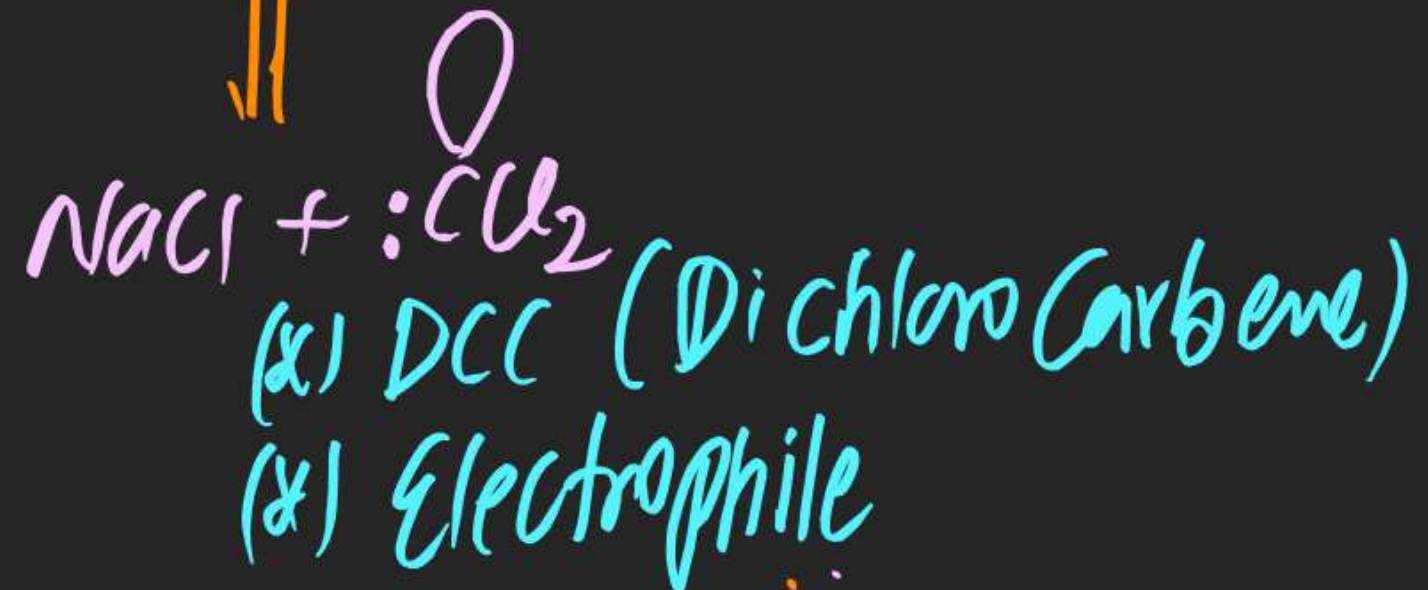




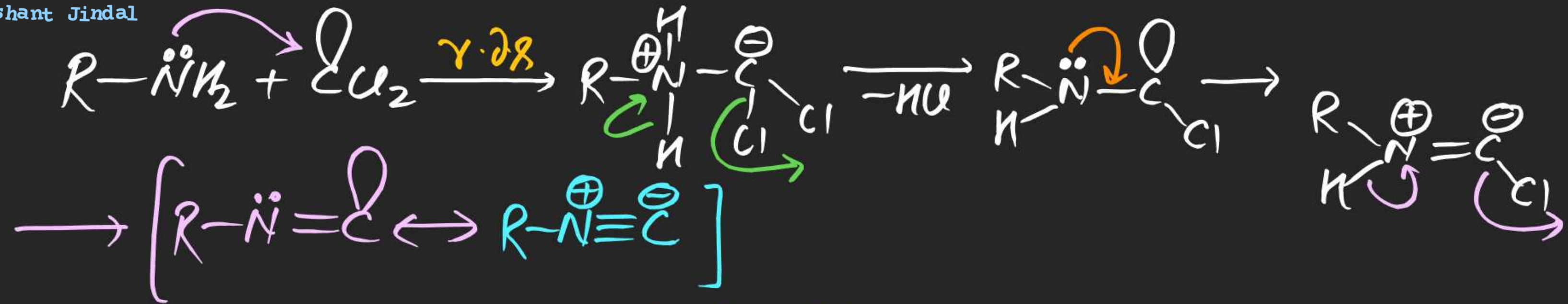


Test for Amines:-(#) Carbyl Amine Reaction (Isocyanide Test):-

⇒ Sample containing primary amine ( $-NH_2$ ) gives offensive smelling isocyanide in this test on reaction with alkaline chloroform.

mech:-





Note (i)  $\text{CCl}_2$  (DCC) is electrophile

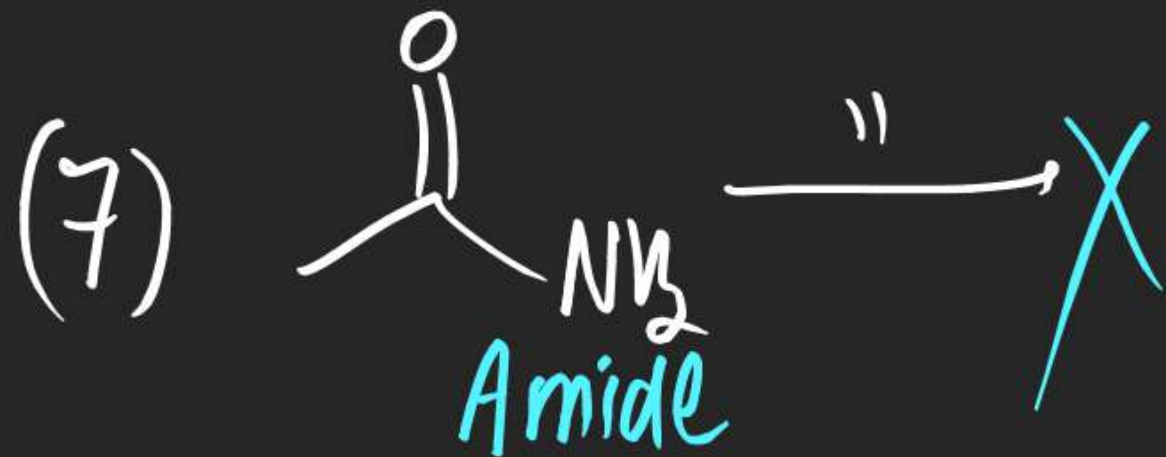
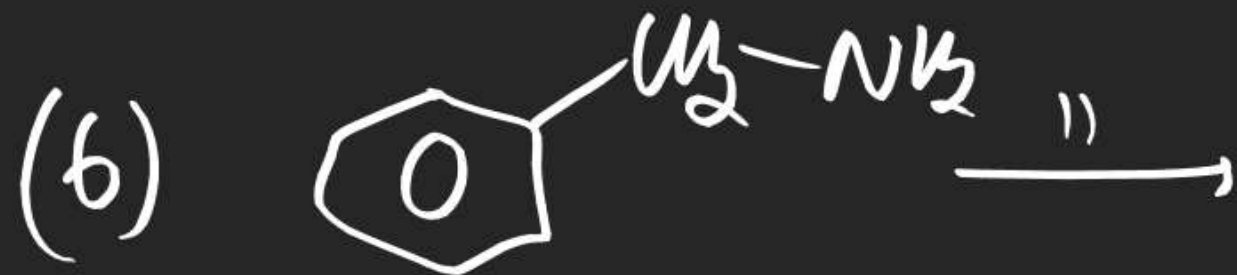
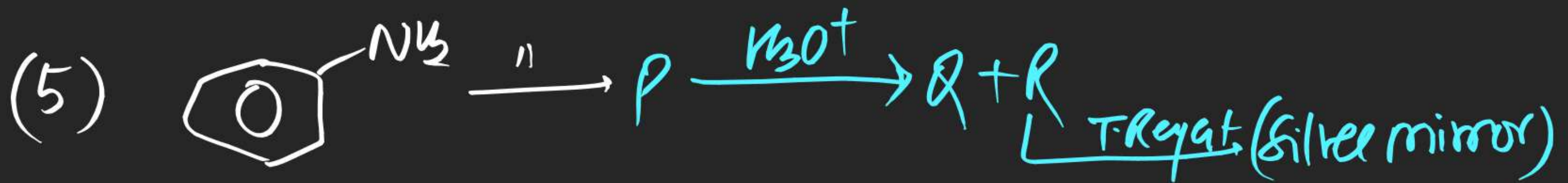
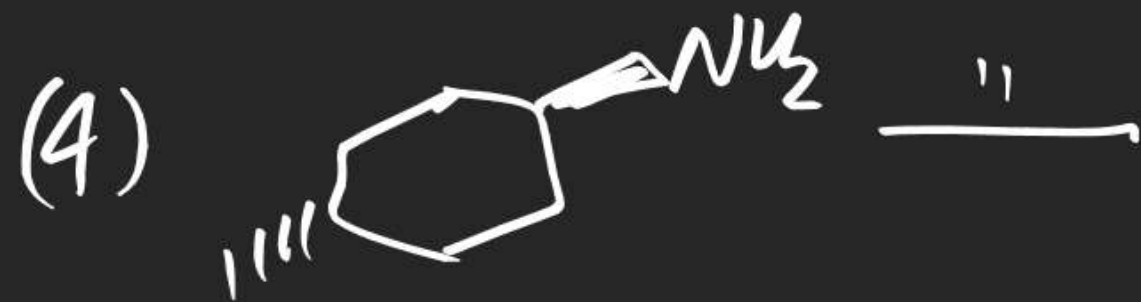
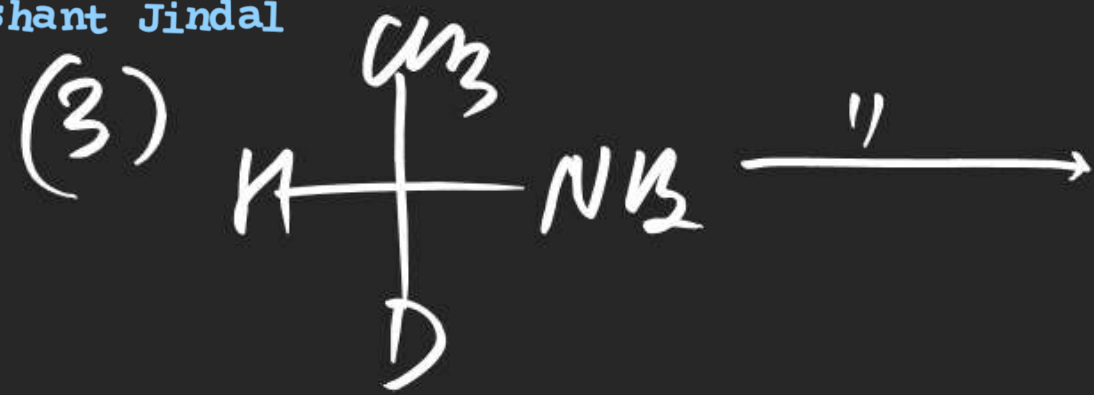
(ii) Rxn of Amine & DCC is  $\gamma\text{-DCC}$

(iii) Rxn is used in POC for distinction of Primary Amine

(iv) Smell Test

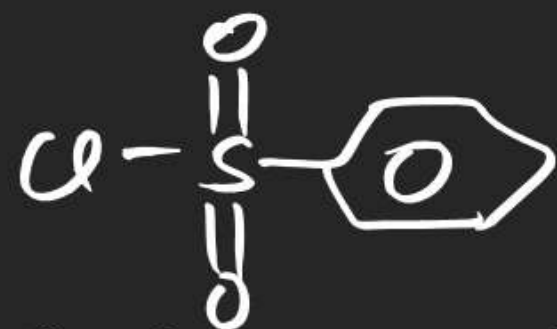




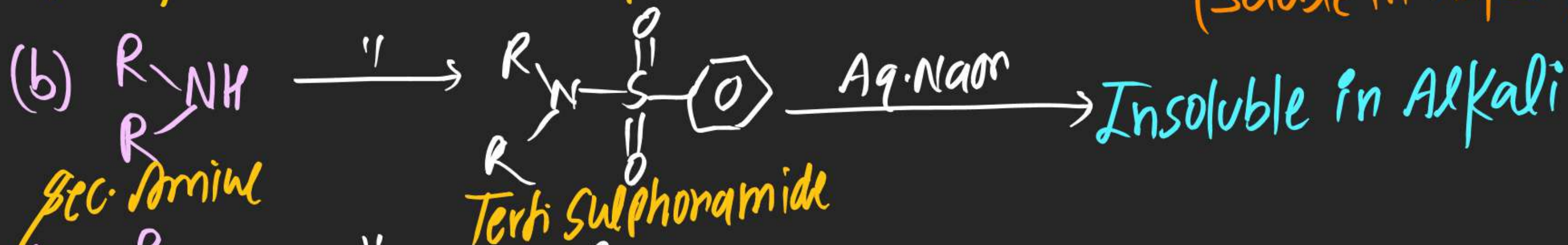
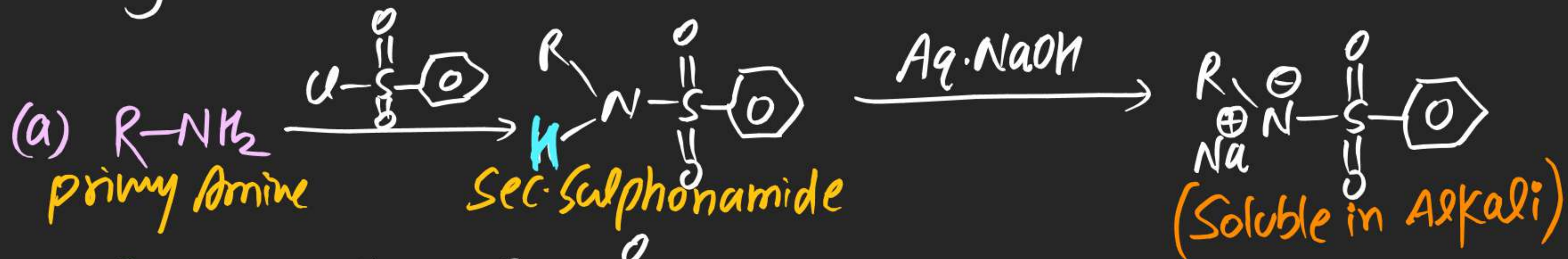


# (#) Hinsberg's Test!

⇒ Hinsberg's Reagent

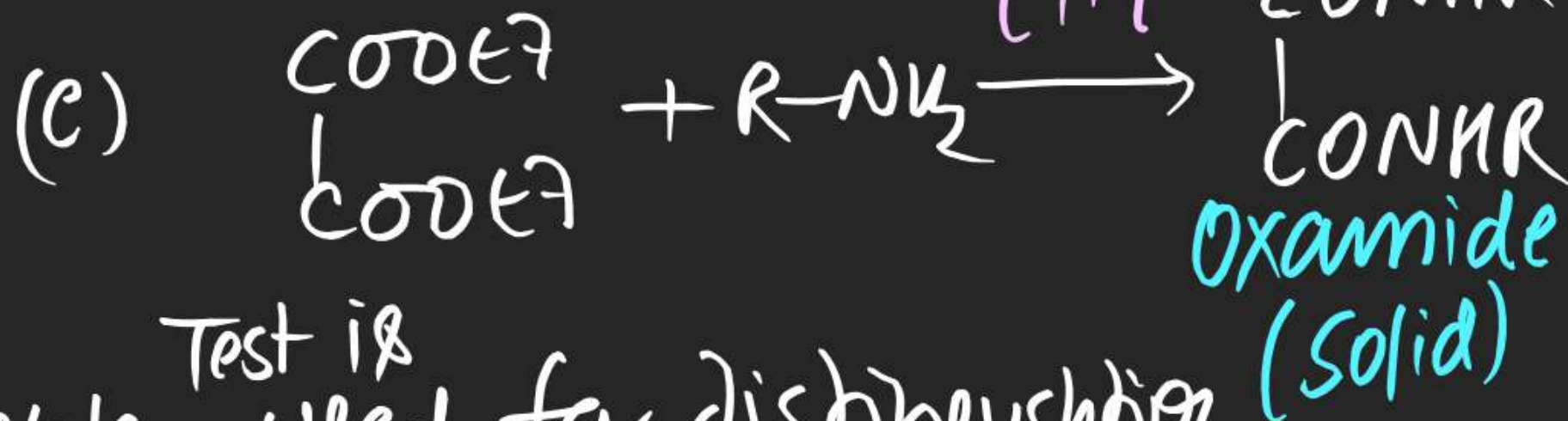
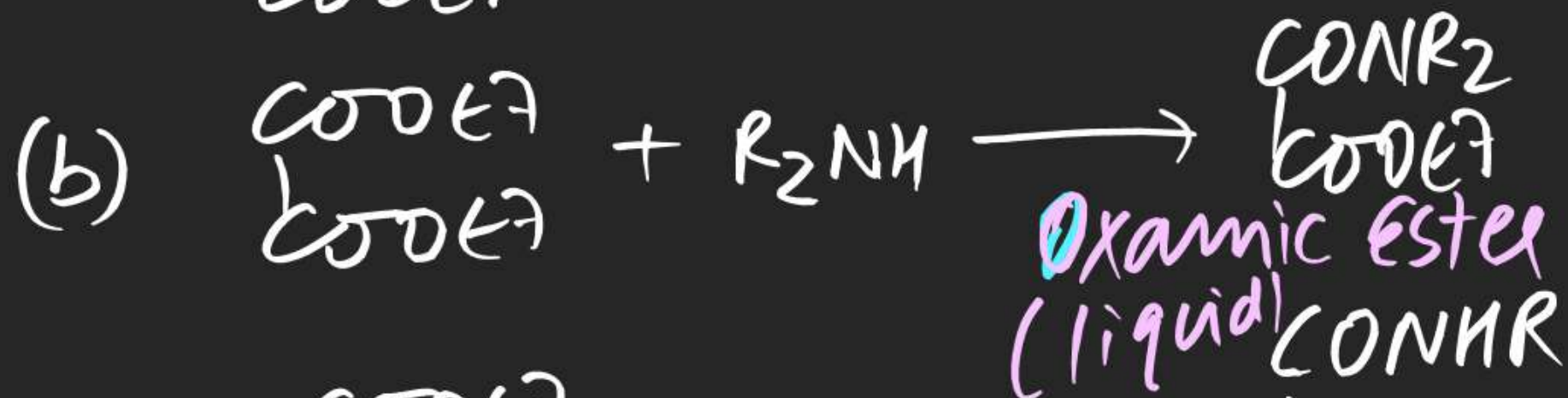


⇒ By this Test  $1^\circ$ ,  $2^\circ$  &  $3^\circ$  Amines can be distinguished & separated.





# (#) Di Ethyl oxalate Test!

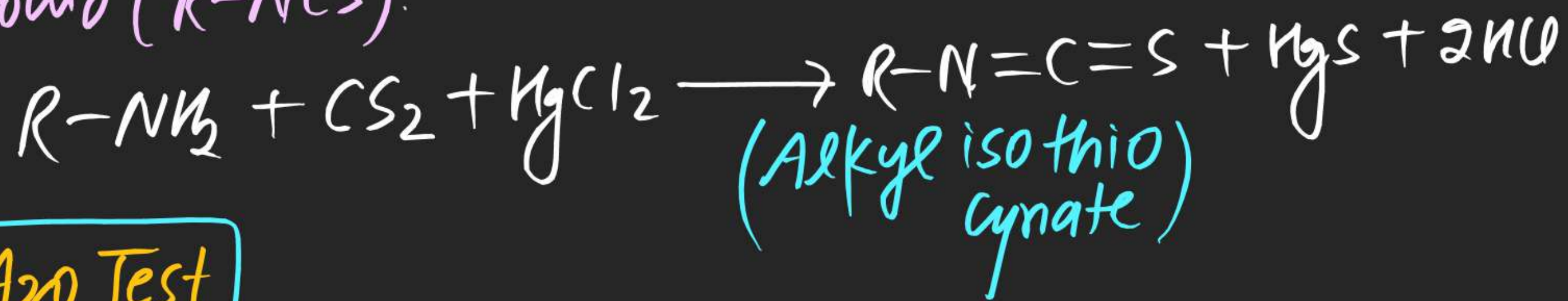


Note Test is used for distinction & separation of primary, sec & Tertiary Amine.



## (#) Mustard oil Test:

$\Rightarrow$   $R-NH_2$  on Reaction with  $HgCl_2 + CS_2$  gives mustard oil smelling compound ( $R-NCS$ ).

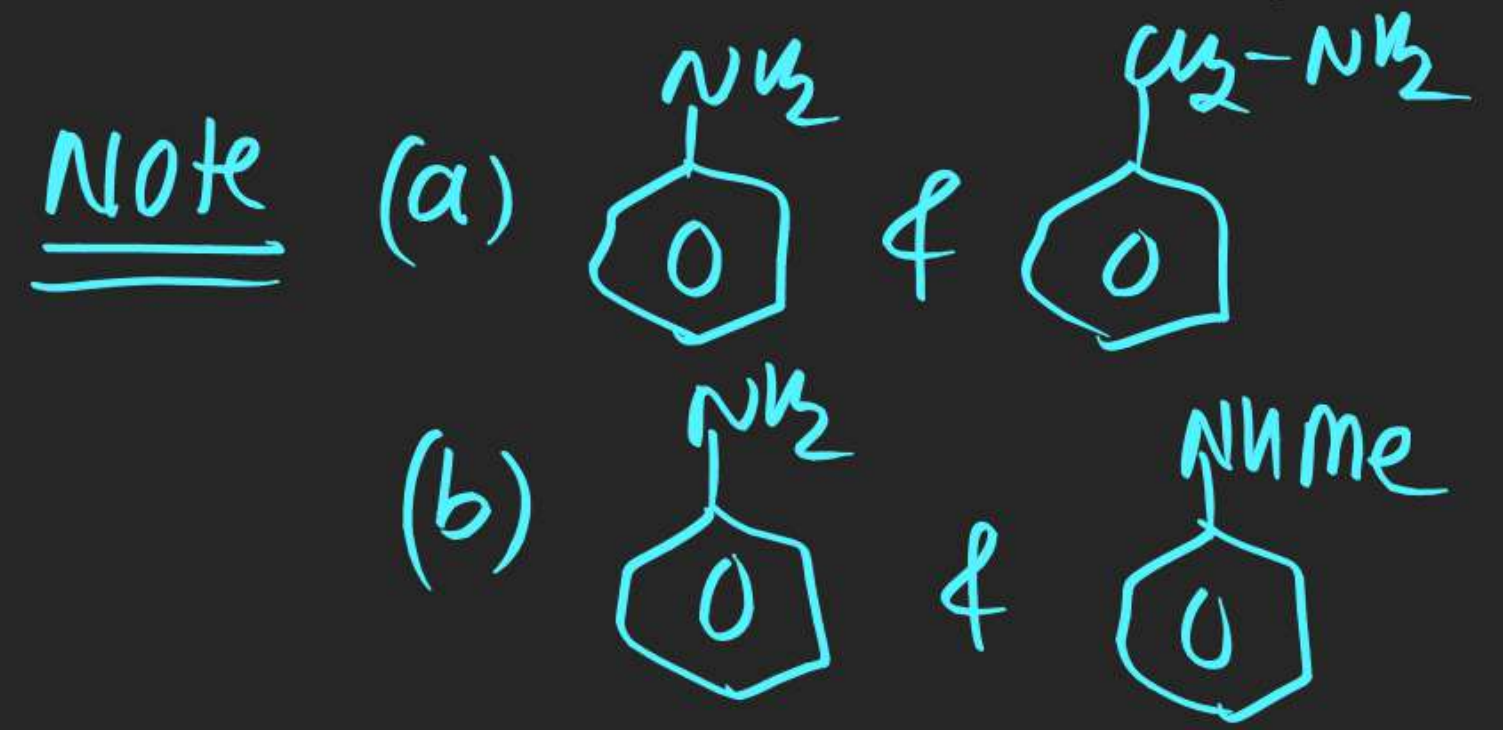
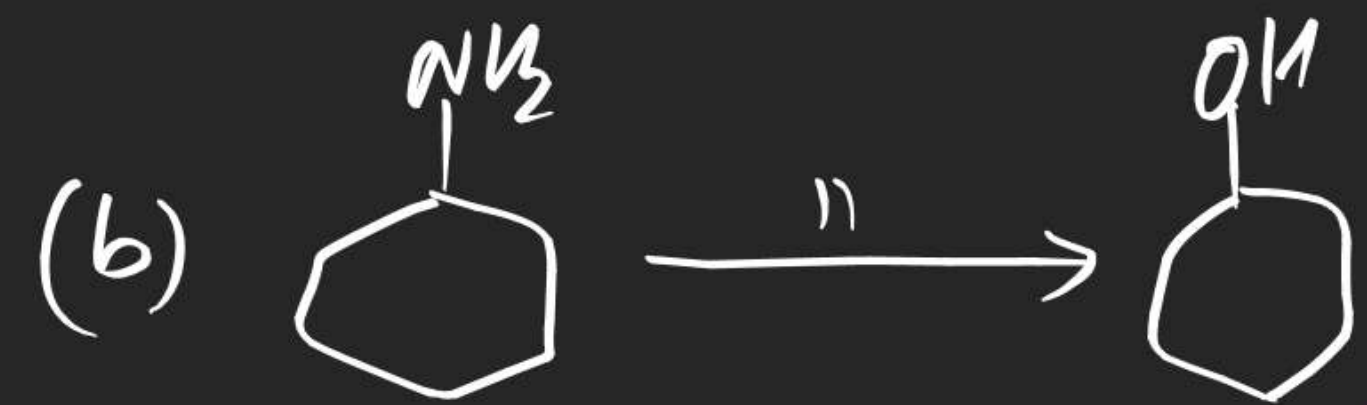


~~msd~~

## (#) Dye Azo Test

$\Rightarrow$  This Test is used for distinction b/w aliphatic primary amine & Aromatic primary amine.





# Aromatic Compound