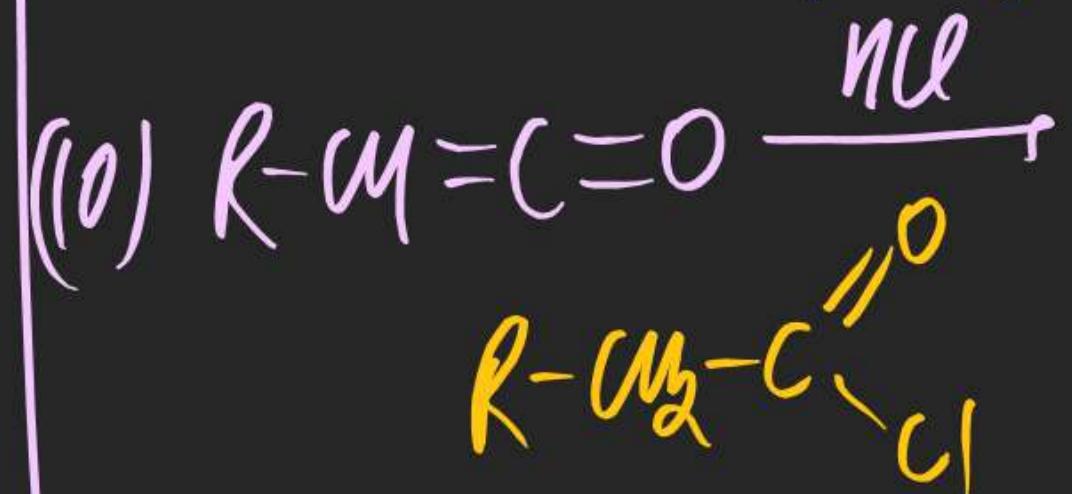
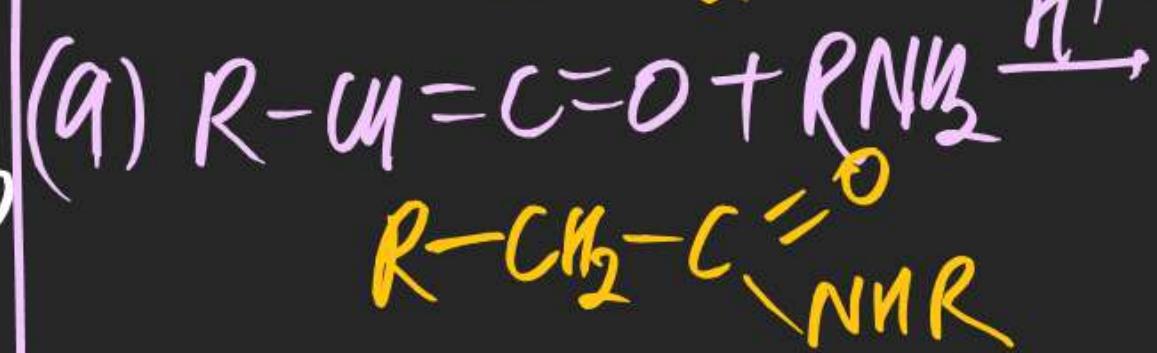
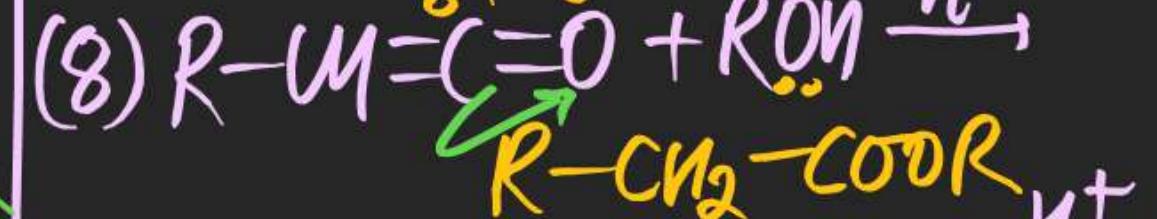
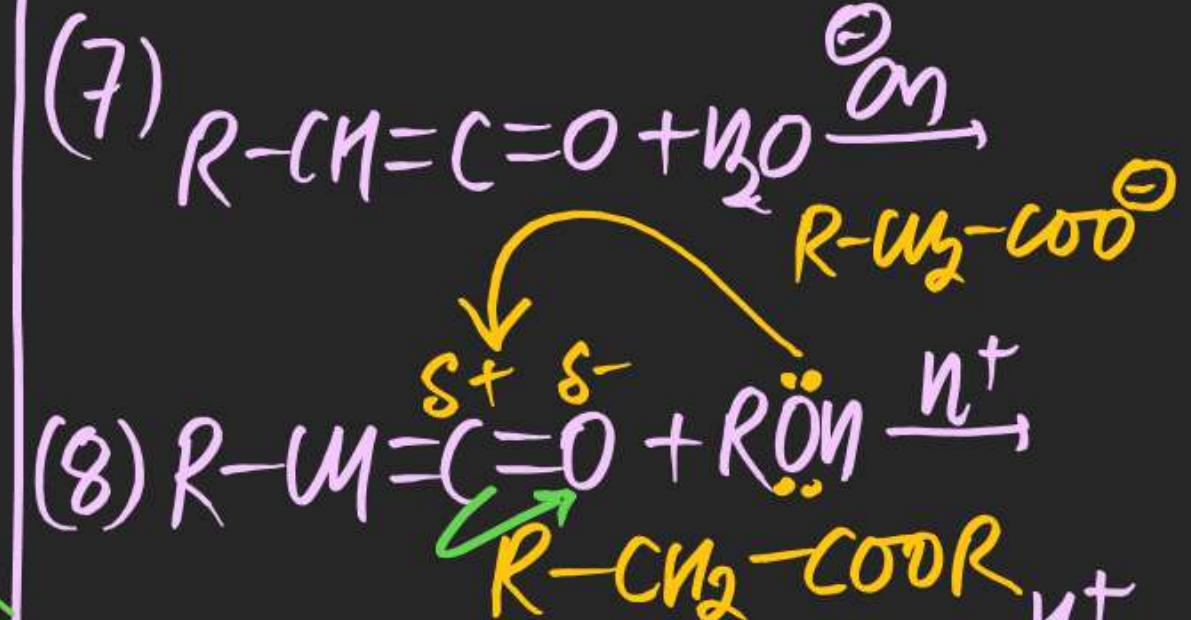
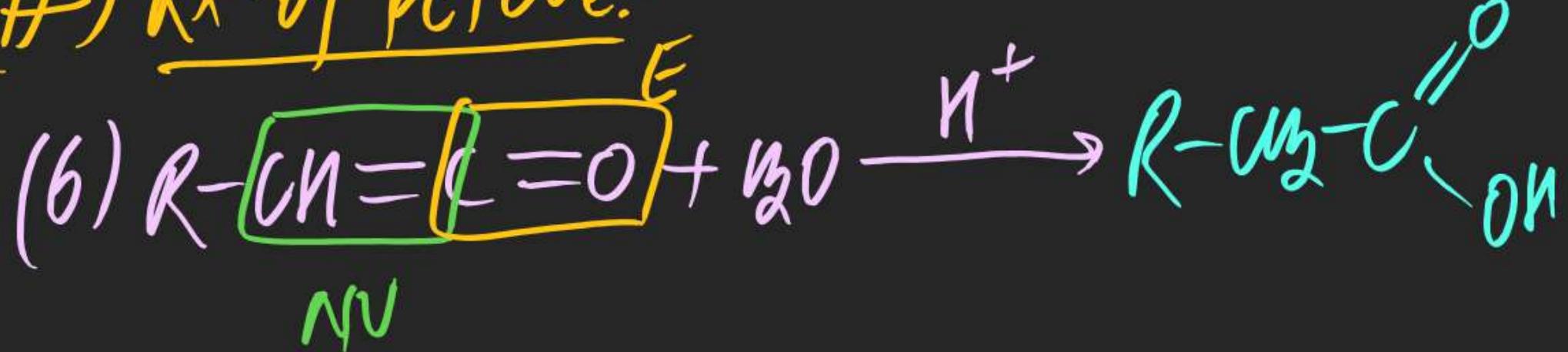
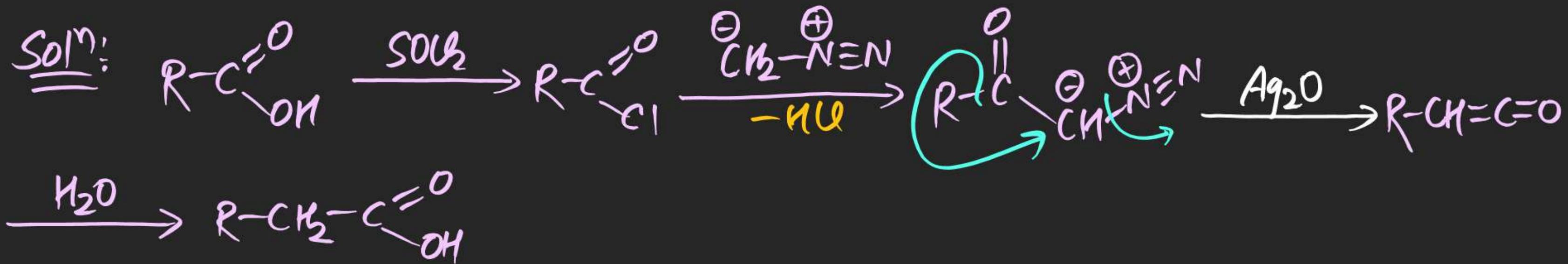
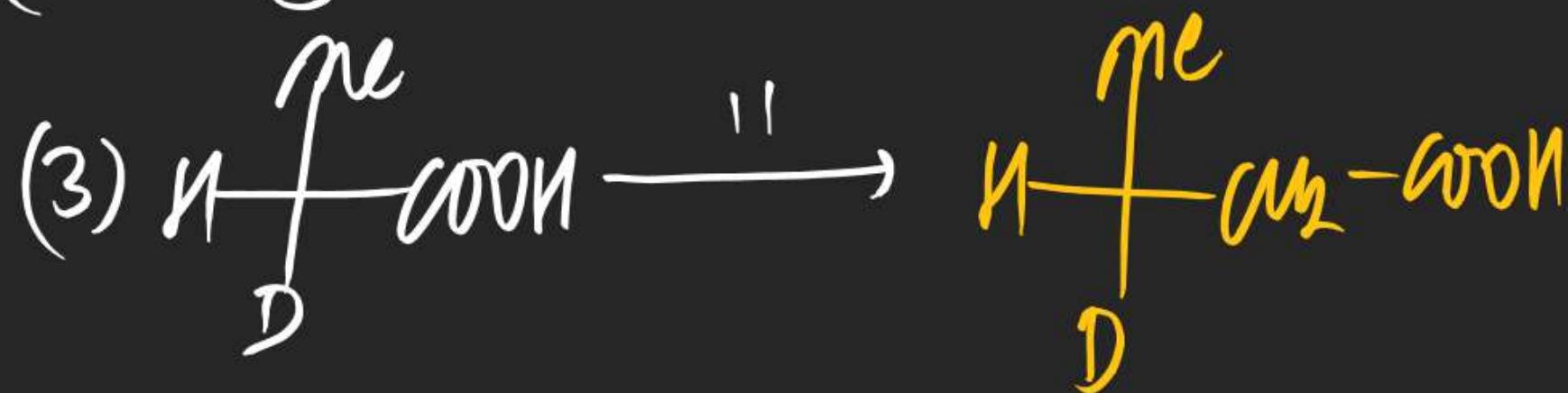
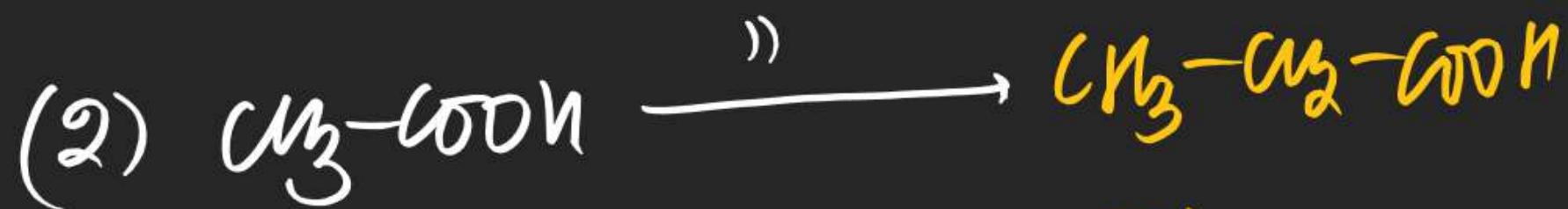


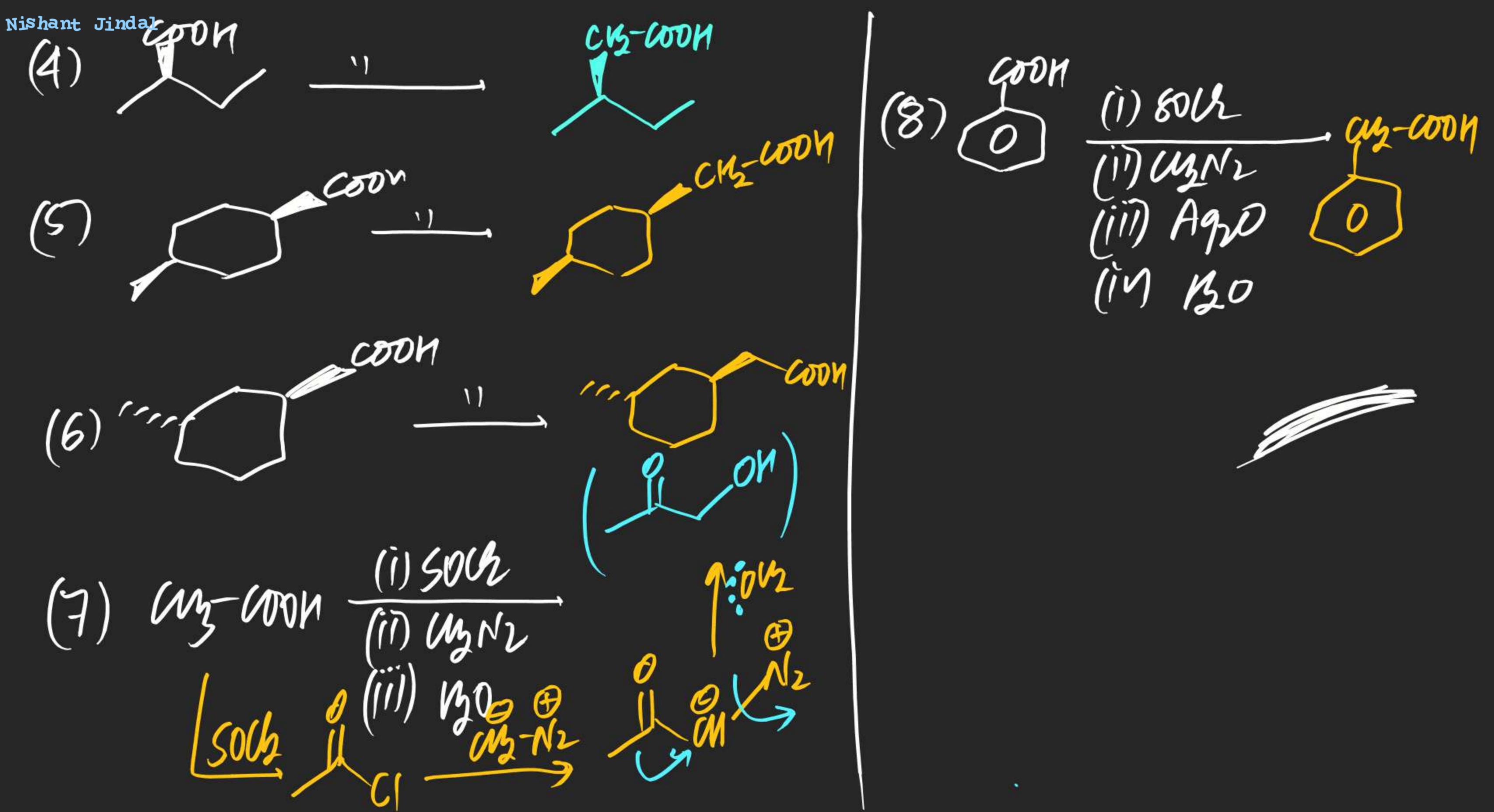
(#) Rxn of Ketene:





Note (i) Upgradation Rxn  
 (ii) Configuration never changes during Reneyent.





Note (i) Primary Amine formation only.

(ii) p R-X must show  $SN^2$  otherwise required primary amine is not obtained.

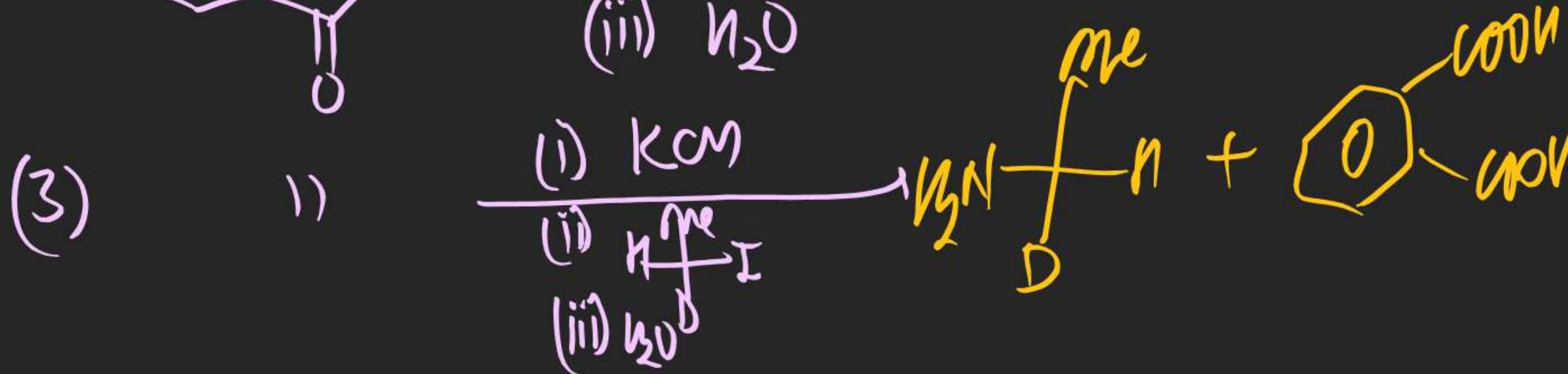
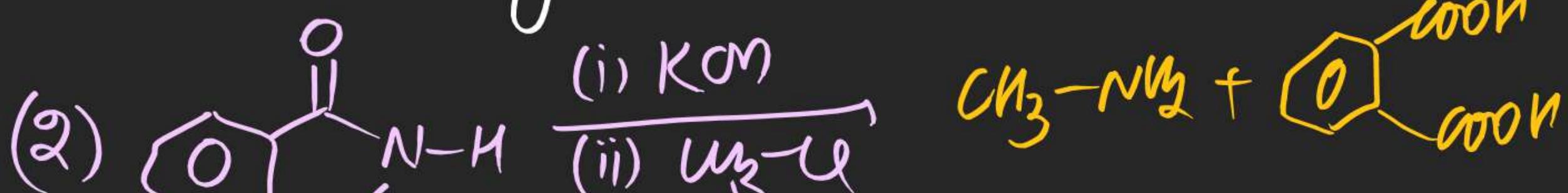
Primary Amine

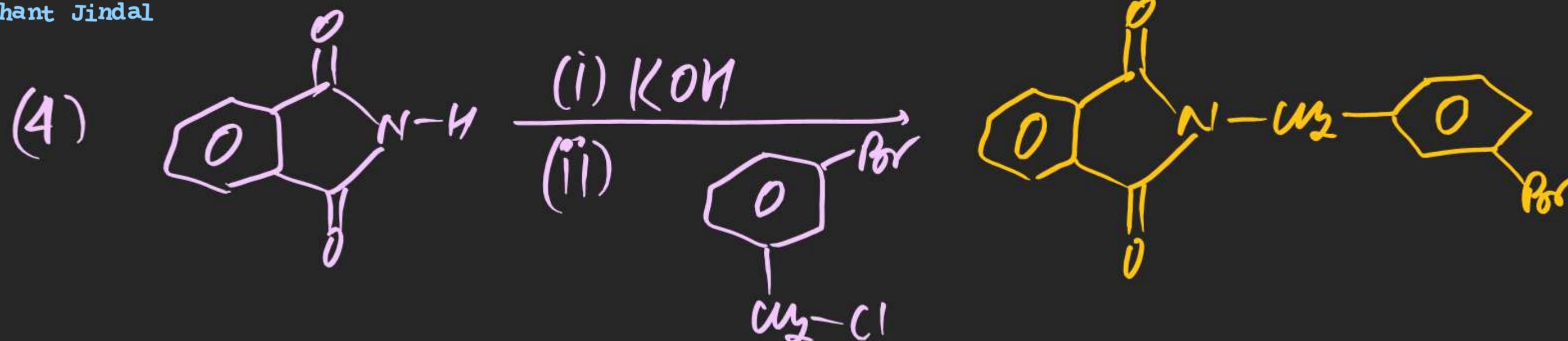


X

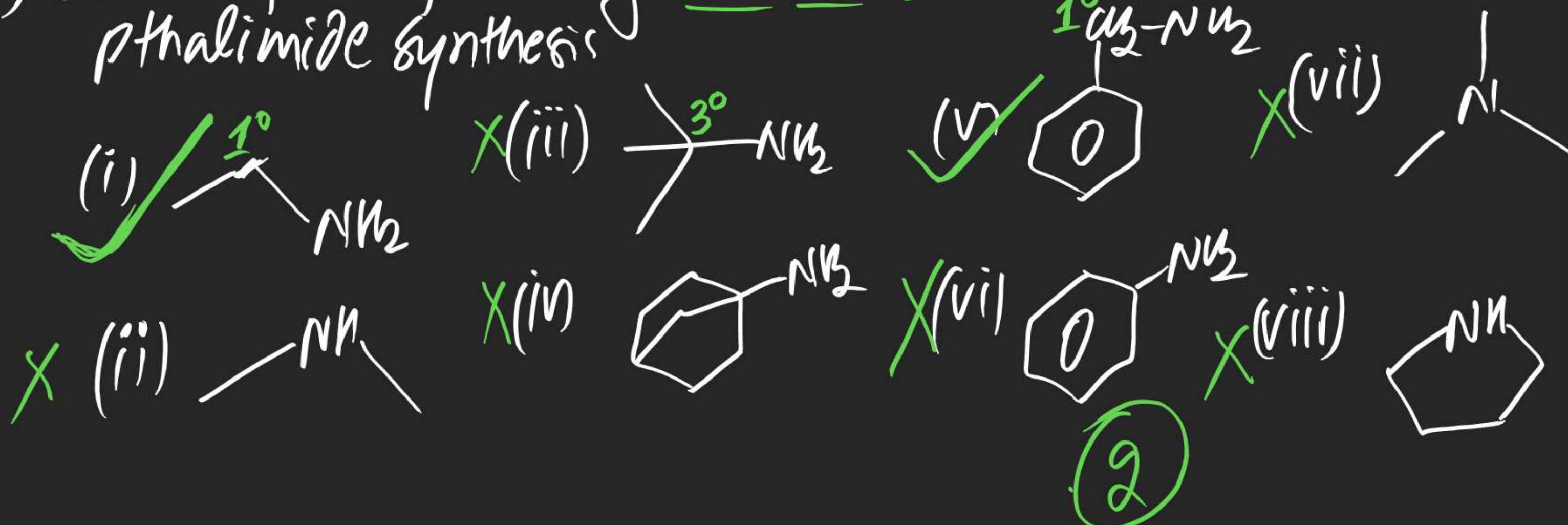
(E<sup>2</sup>)

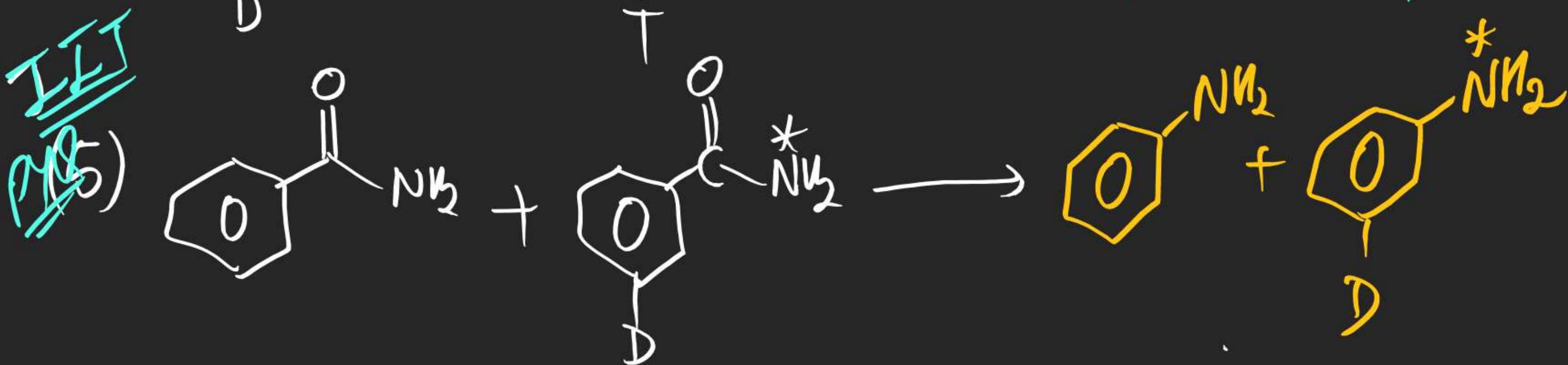
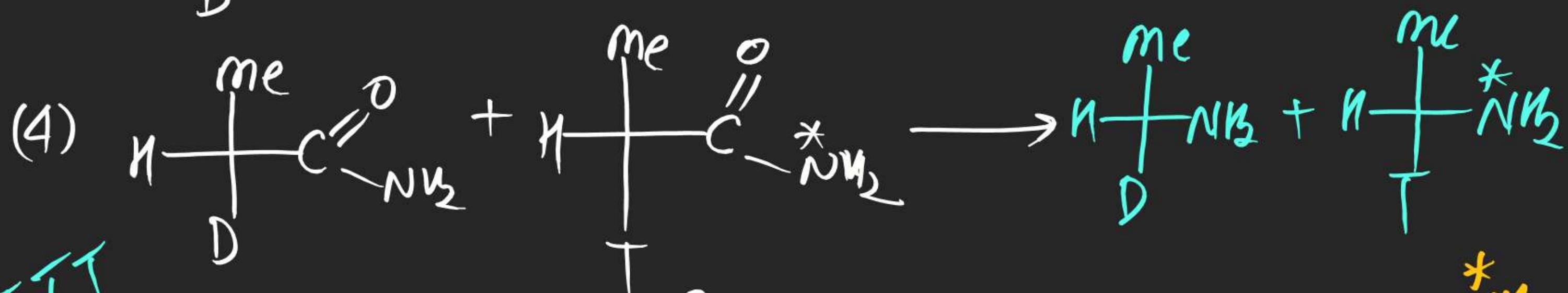
Bridgehead X  
Any MC X

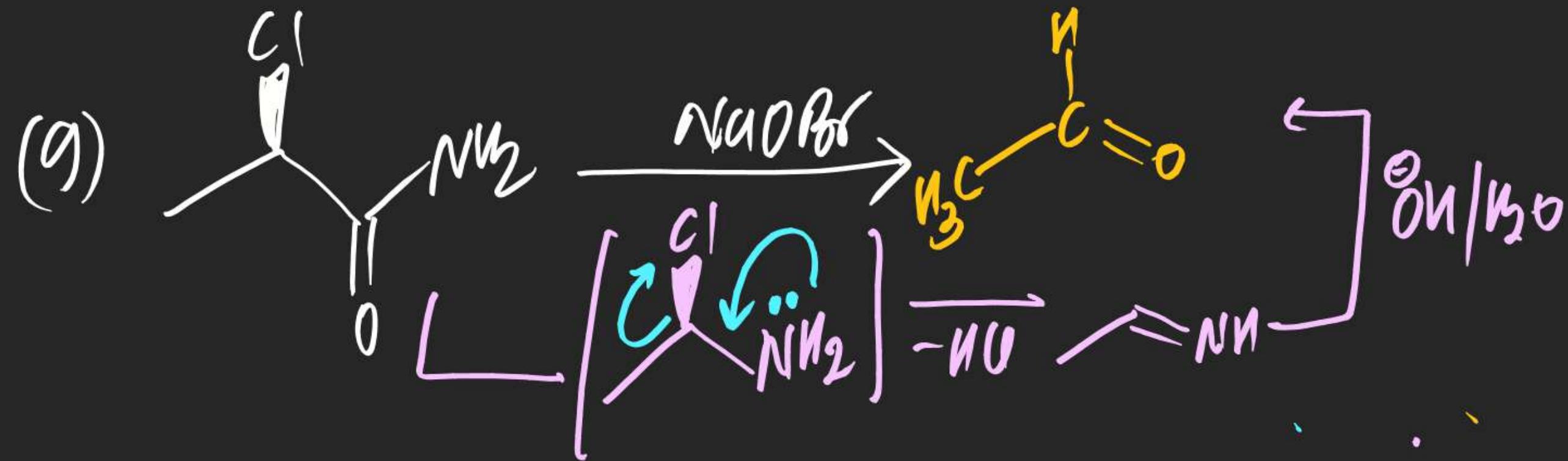
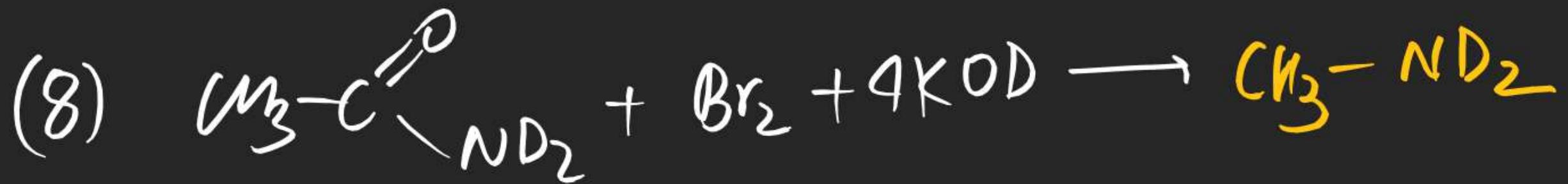
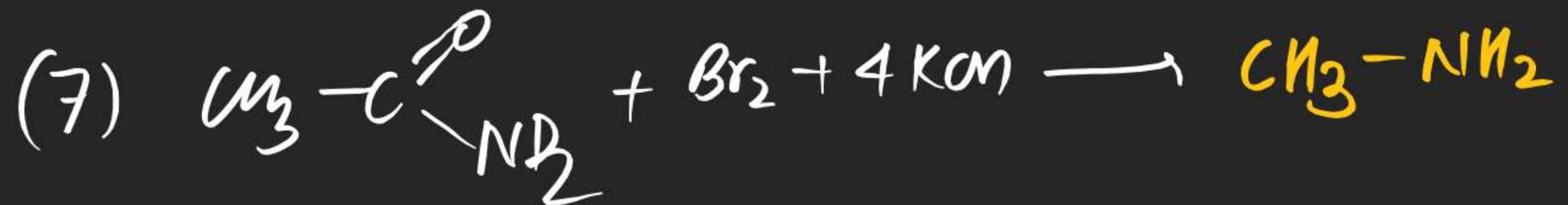
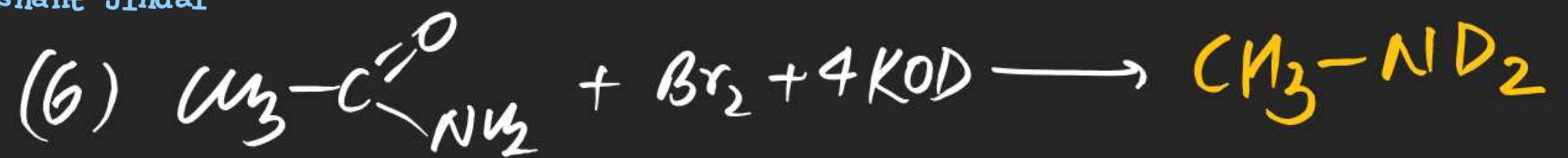


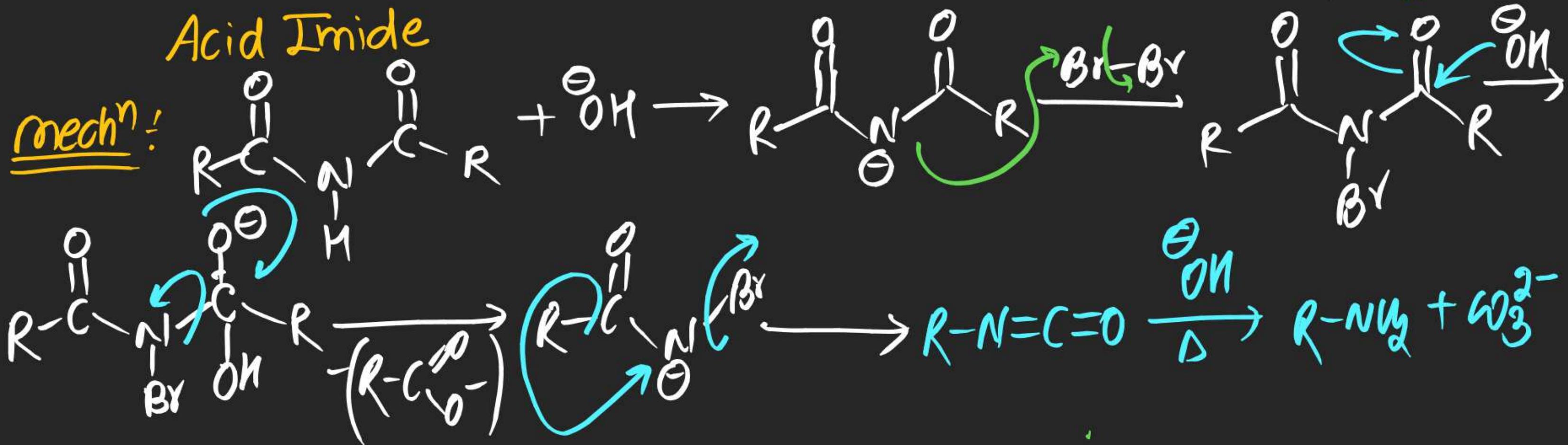
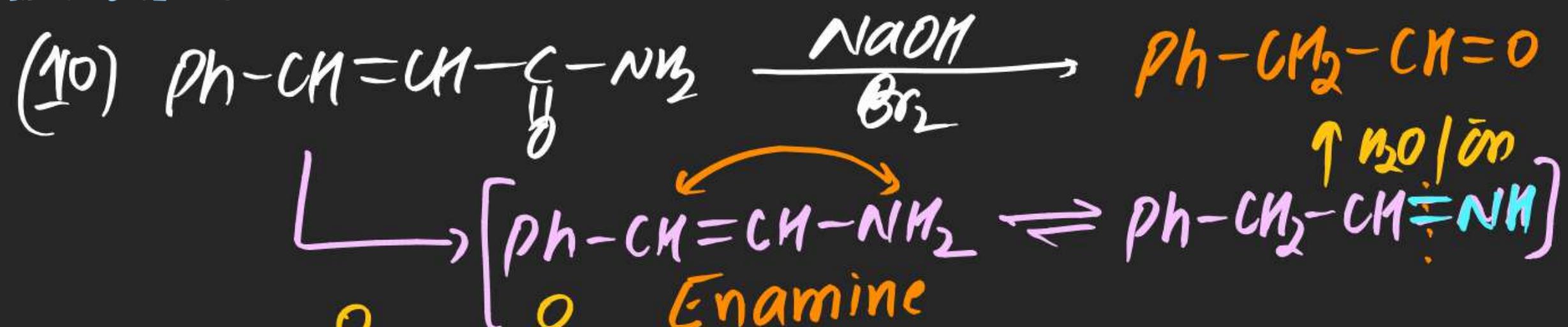


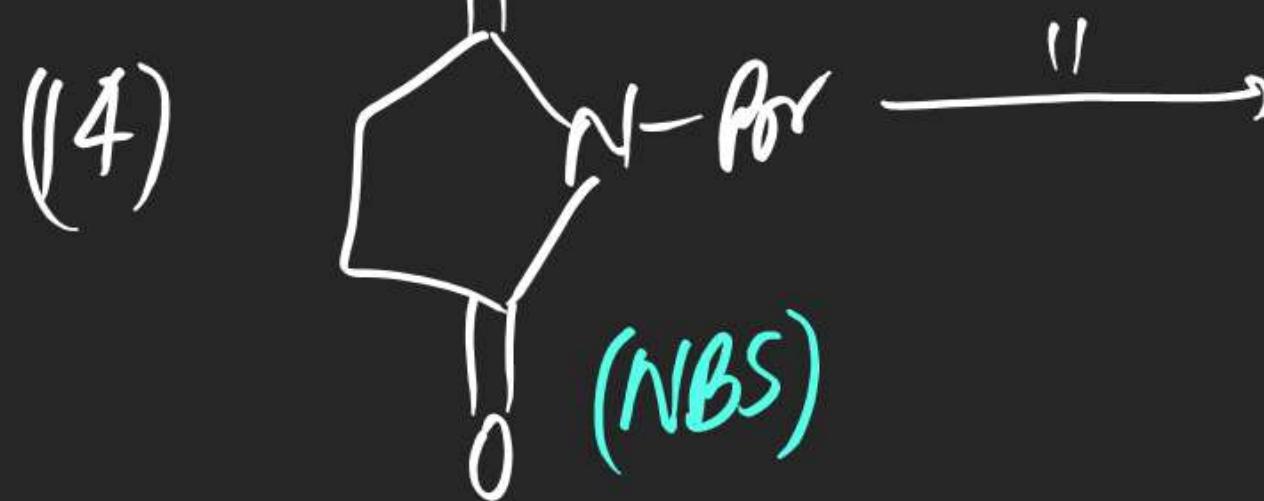
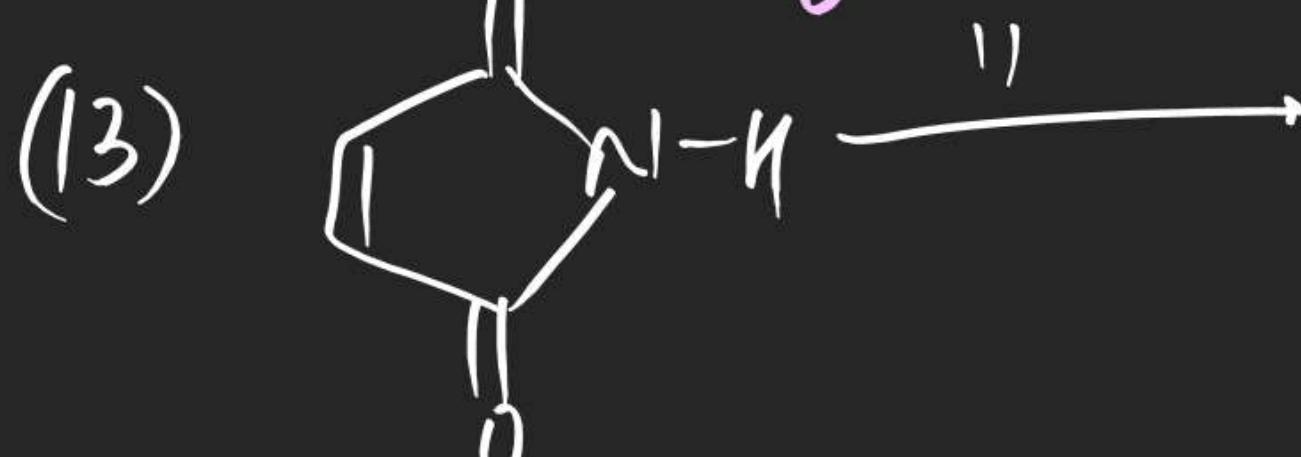
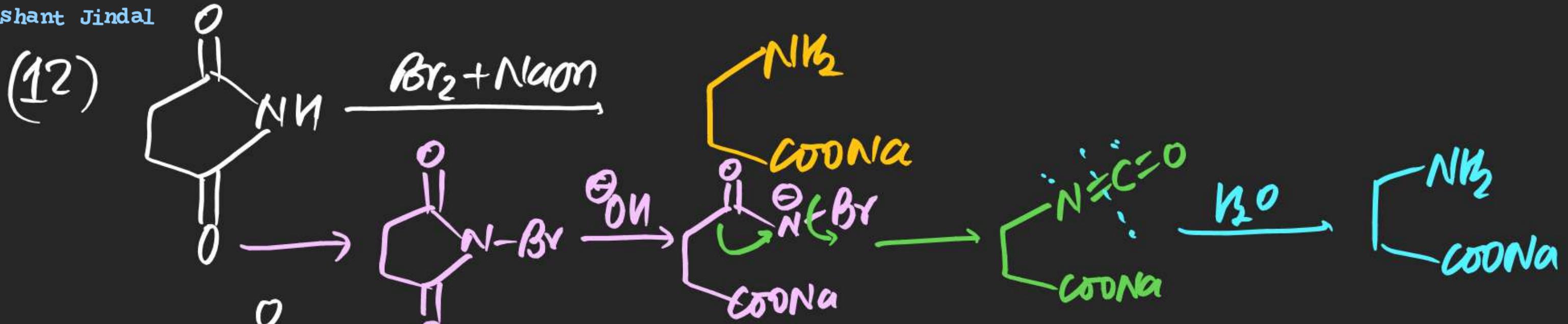
(5) which of the following can be obtained by Gabriel pthalimide synthesis

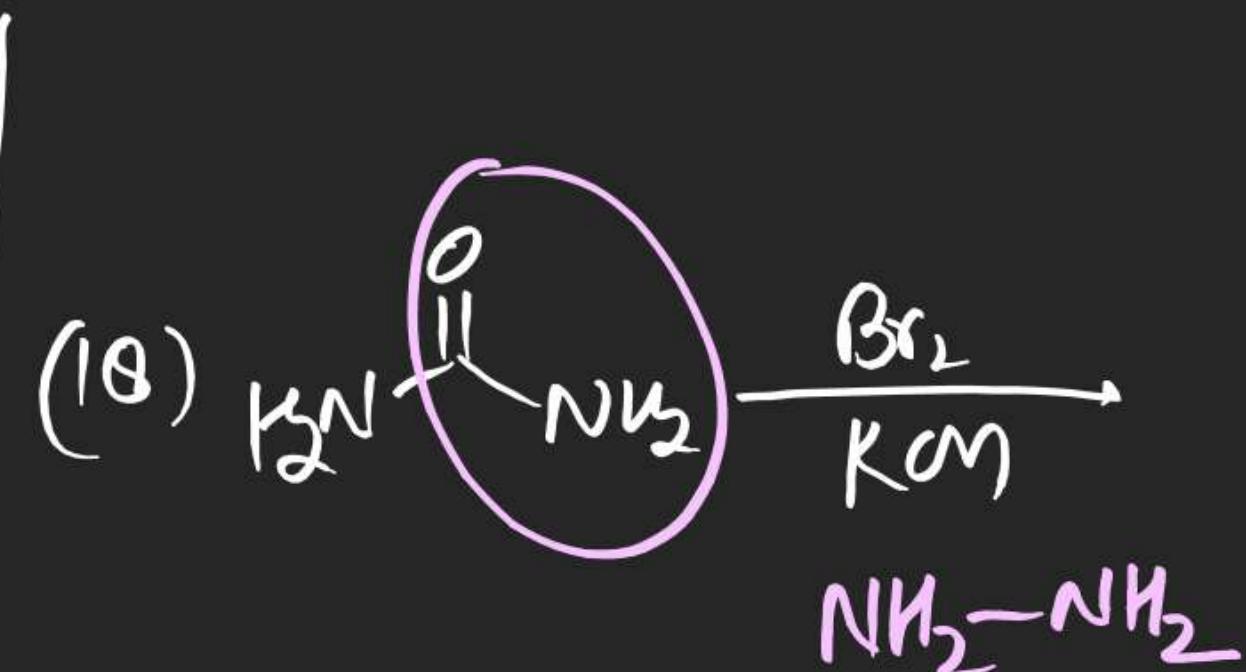
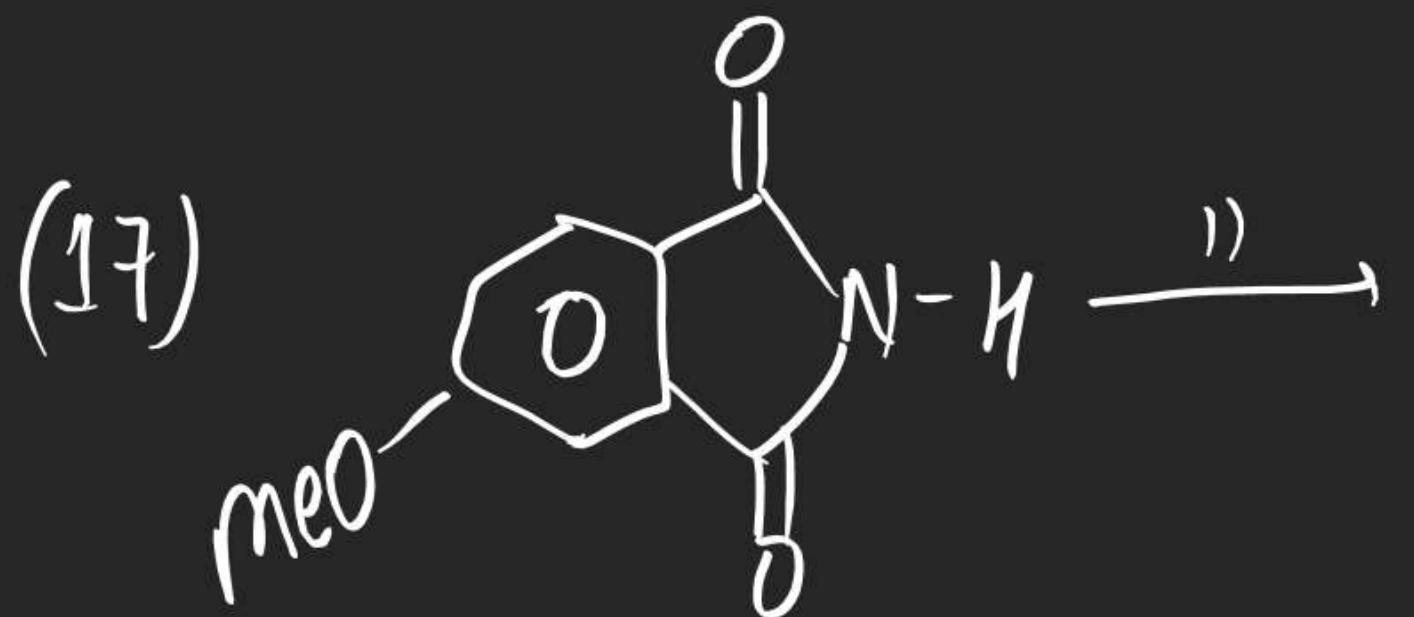
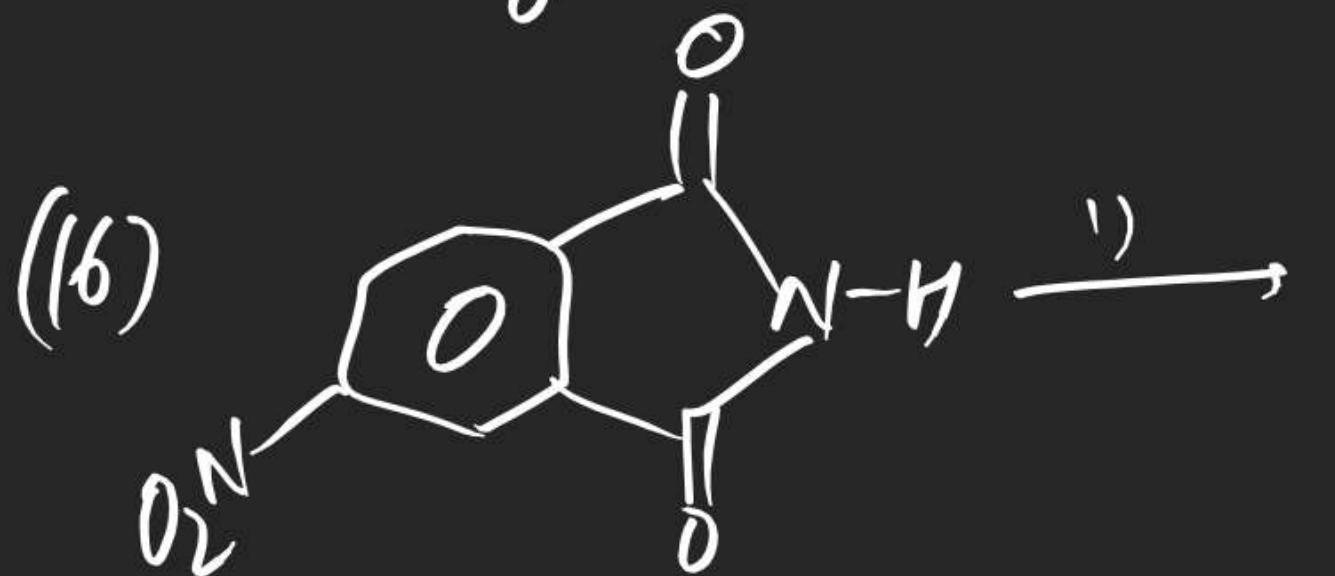
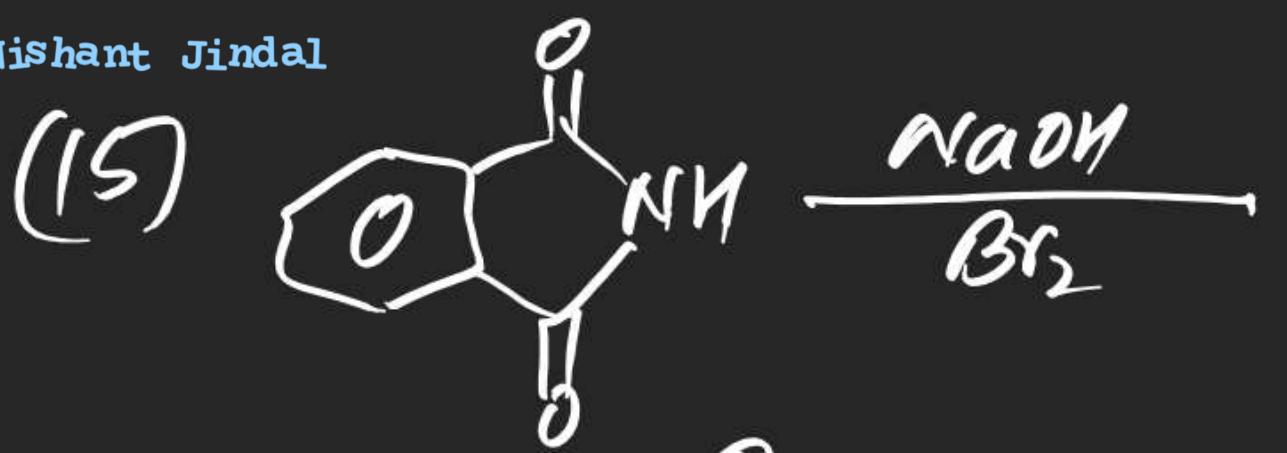










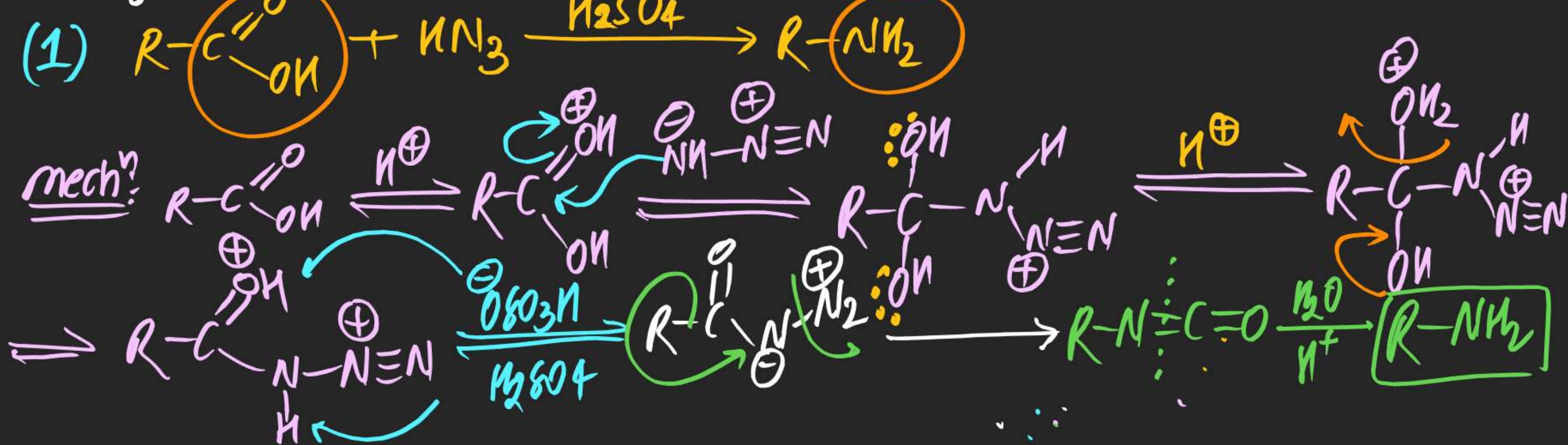
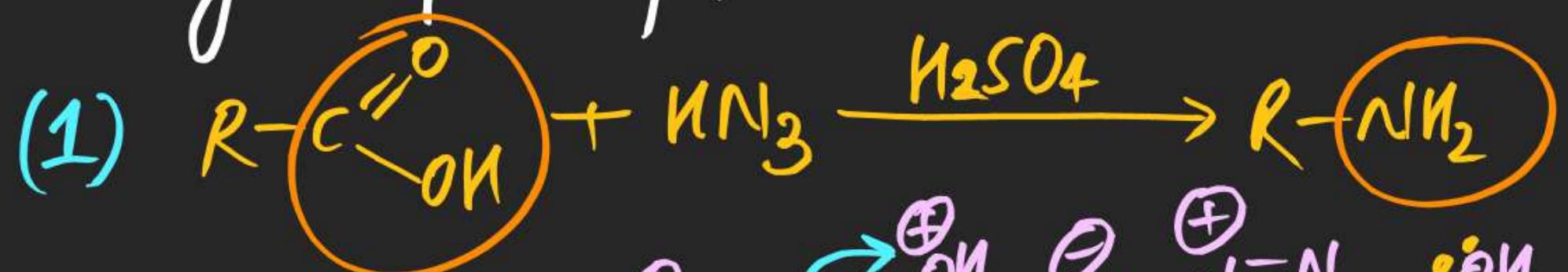


## (#) Schmidt Rxn:

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

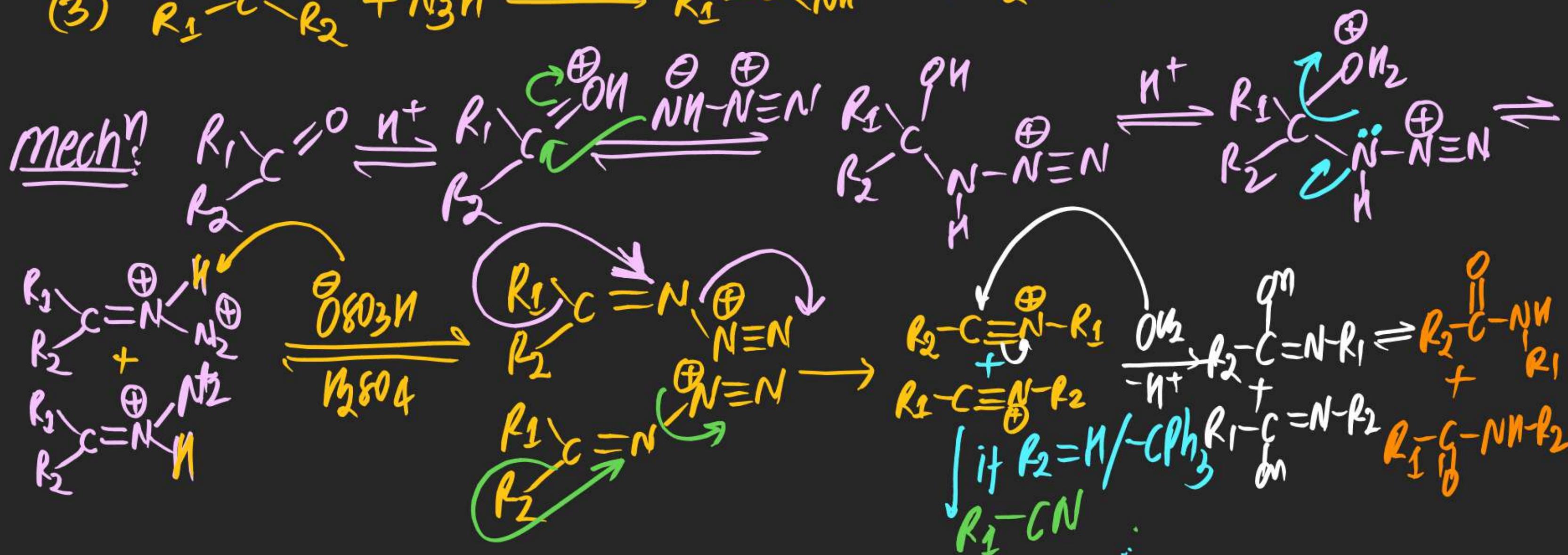
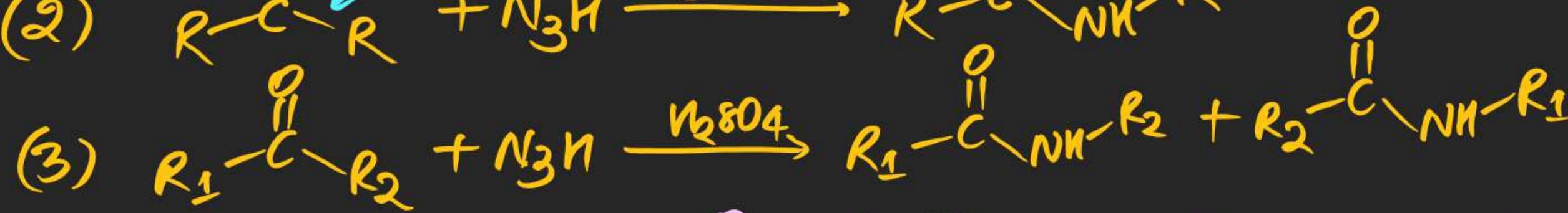
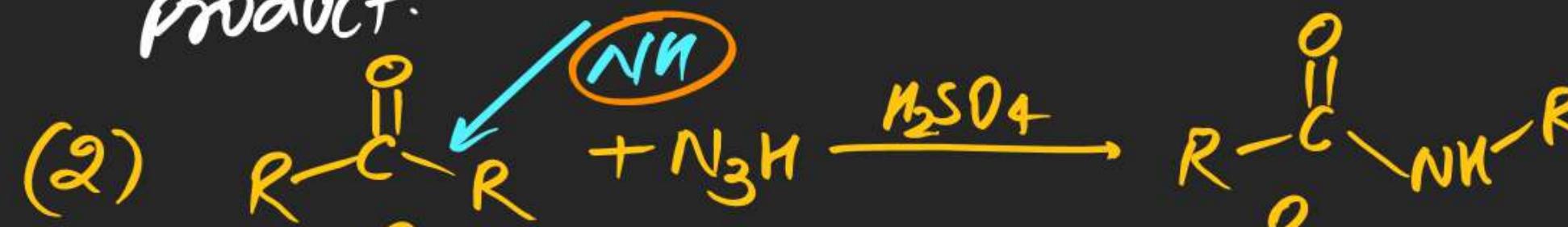
### (i) For Carboxylic Acid:

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



Nishant Jindal  
 (II) Far Ketone:

$\Rightarrow$  ketone on Reaction with  $\text{NN}_3/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  gives  $\alpha,\beta$ -Acid amide as a product.



## (II) For Aldehyde:

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



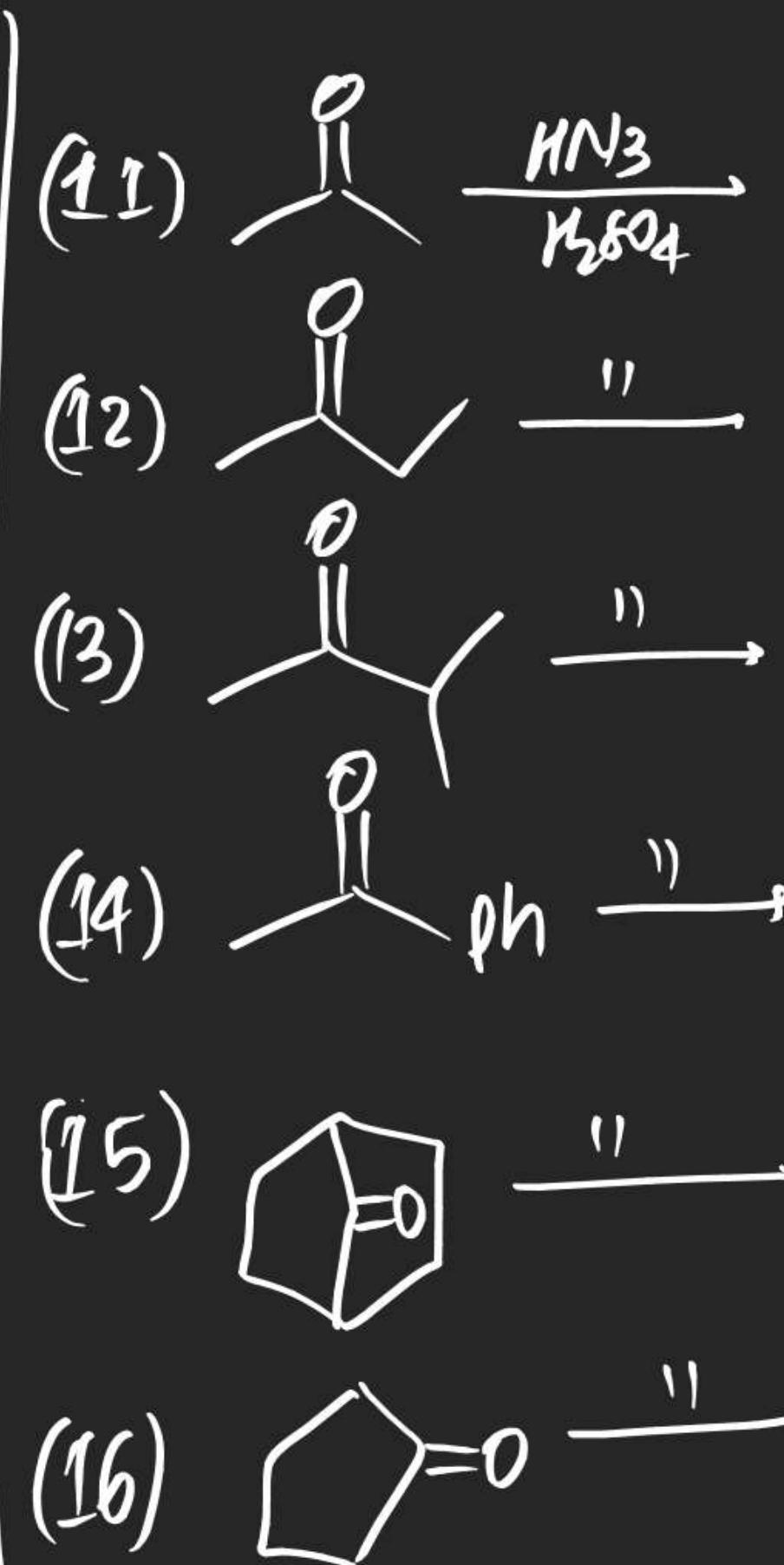
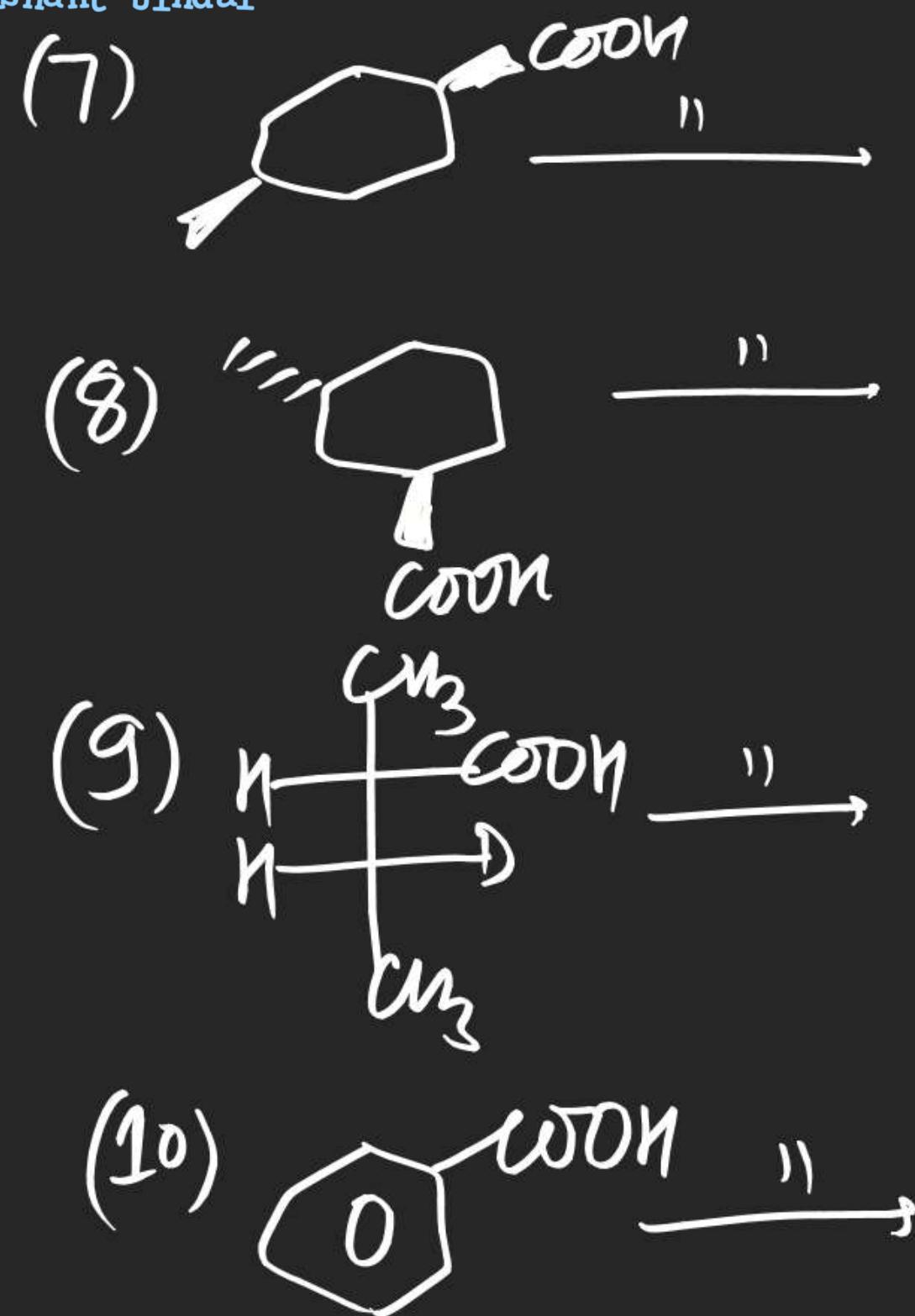
Note (i) Reagent step is r.d.s

(ii) Configuration never changes during Reagent

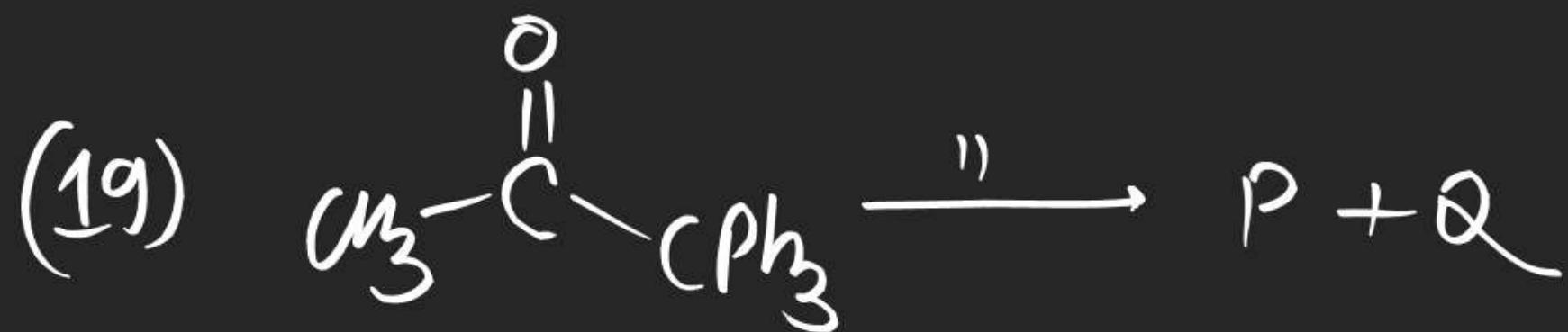
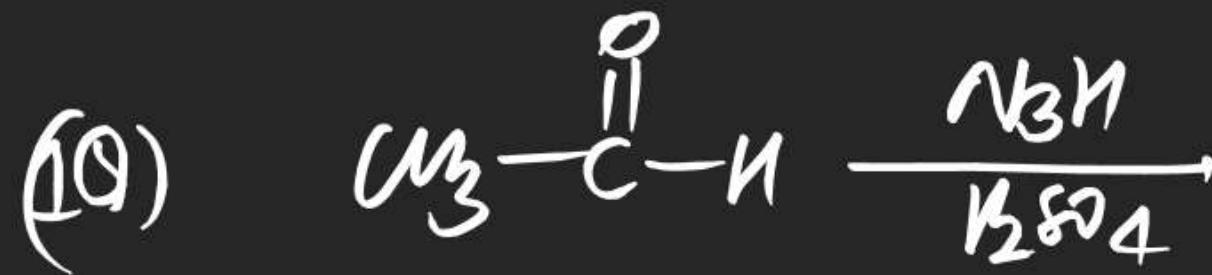
(iii) Reagent is intramolecular.



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

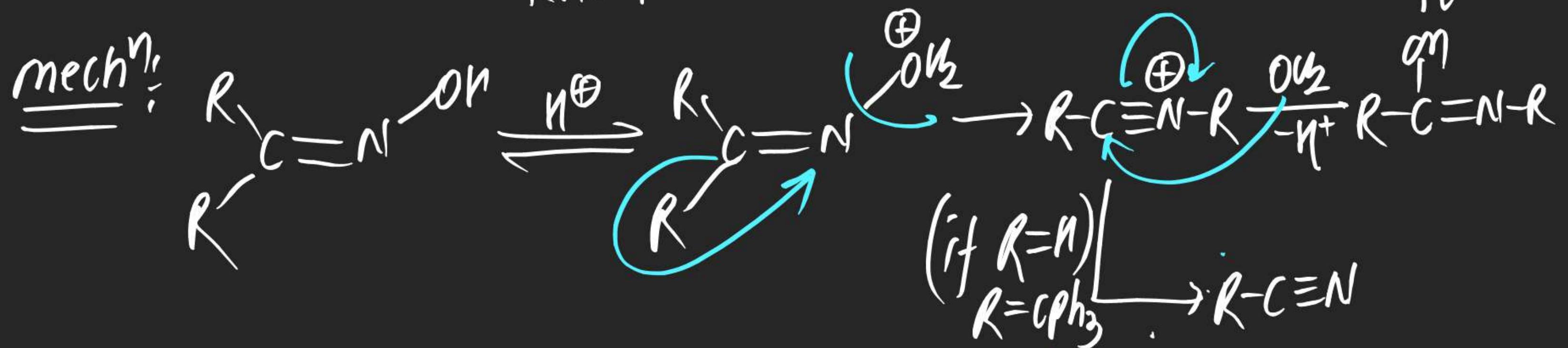
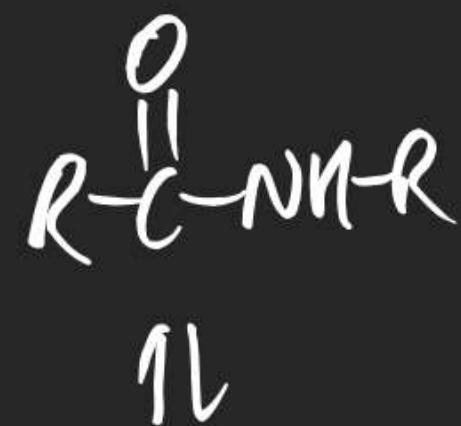


~~M.J.U.P  
(17)~~

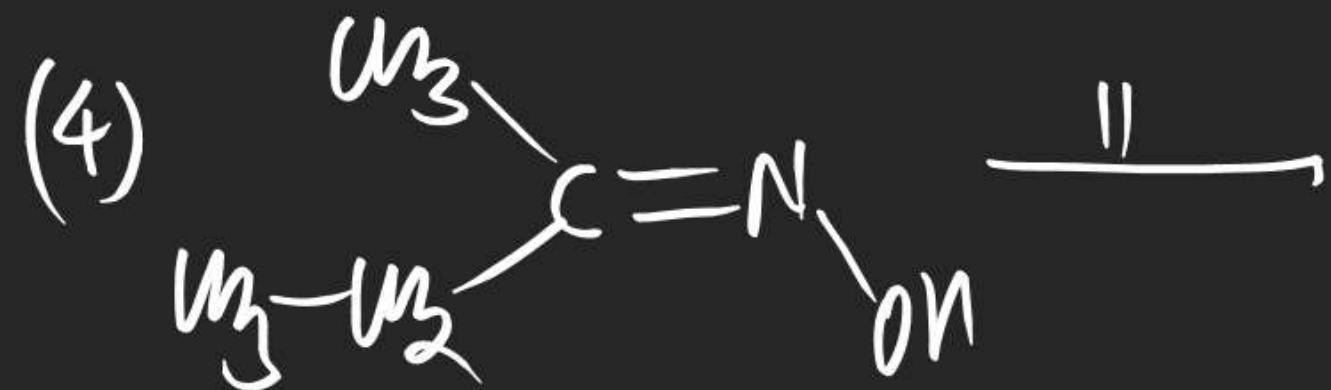
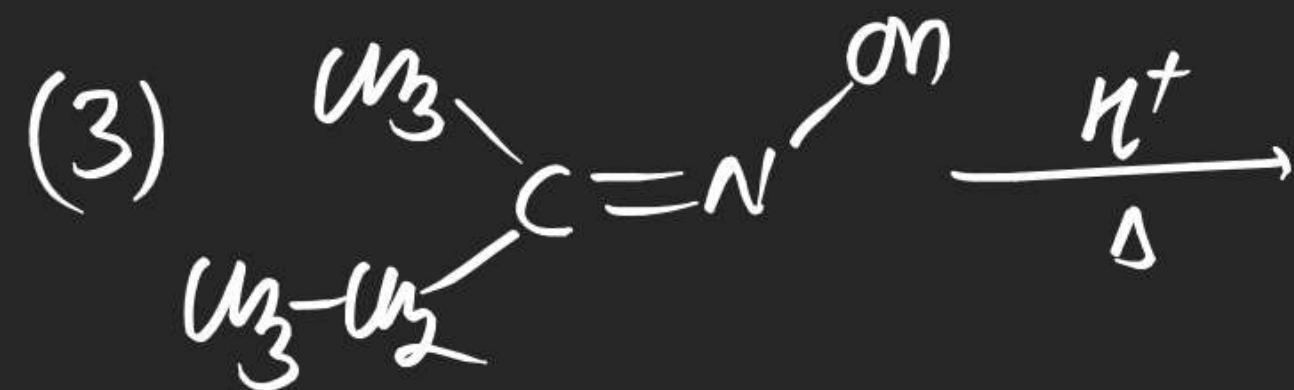
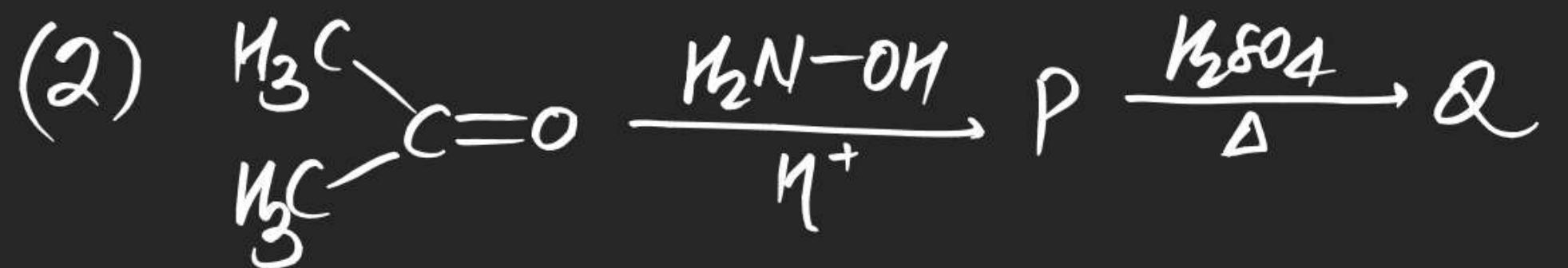


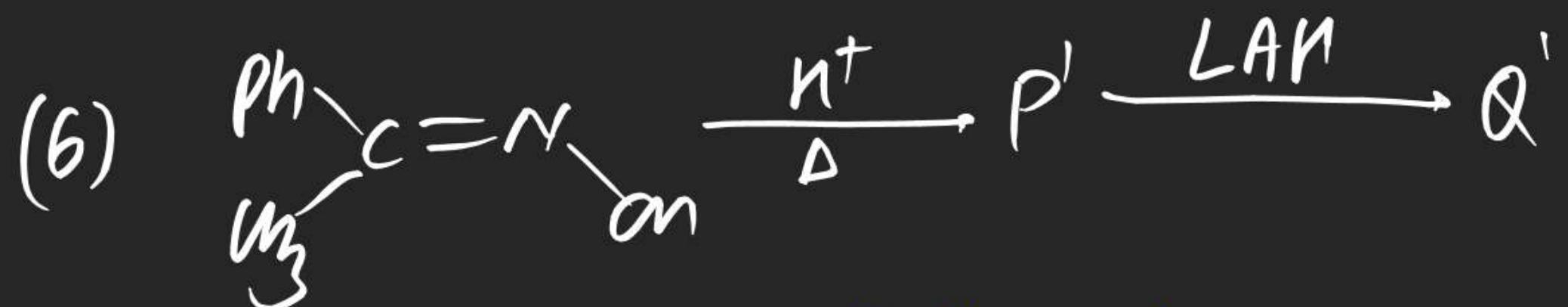
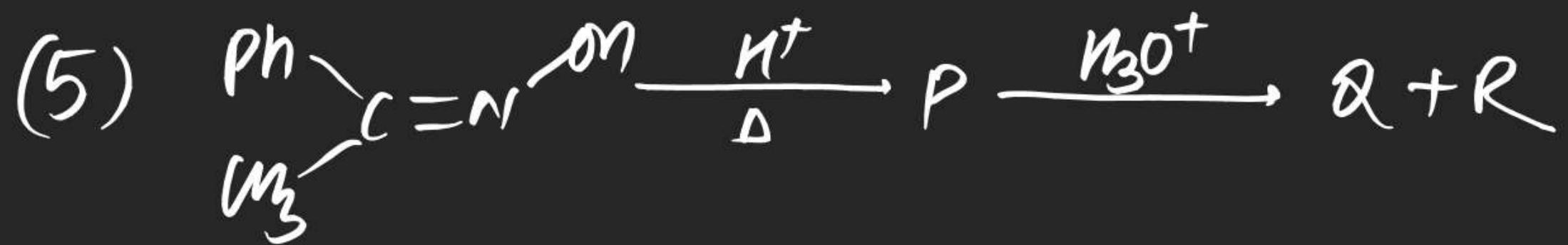
# ~~Mif~~ Beekmann's Rearrangement:

→ Whenever oximes are treated with  $H_2SO_4$  /  $PCl_5$  /  $KN_8O_4$  it rearranges into sec. Acid Amide.

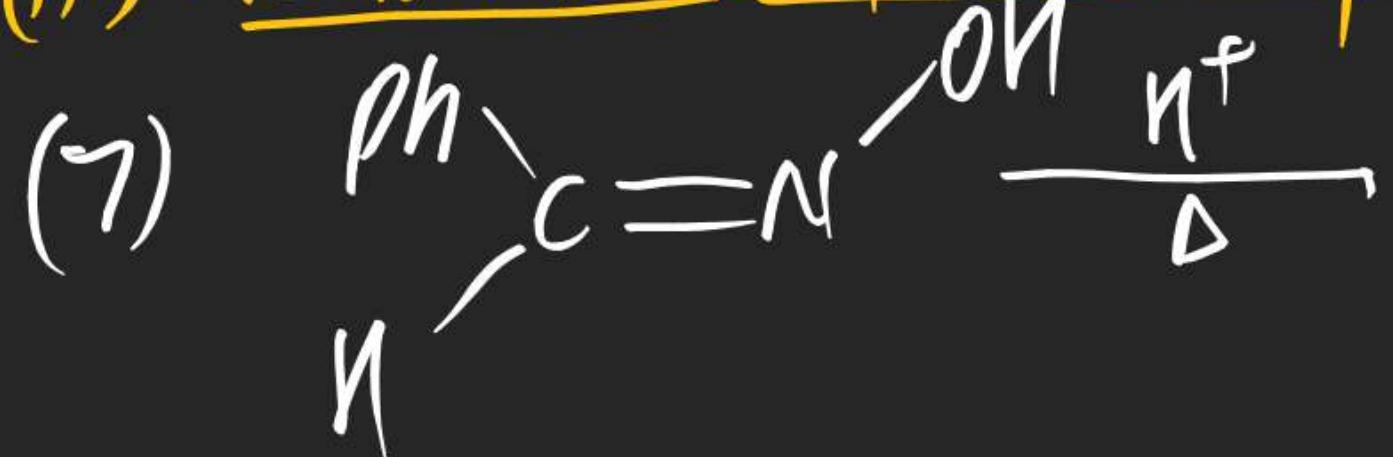


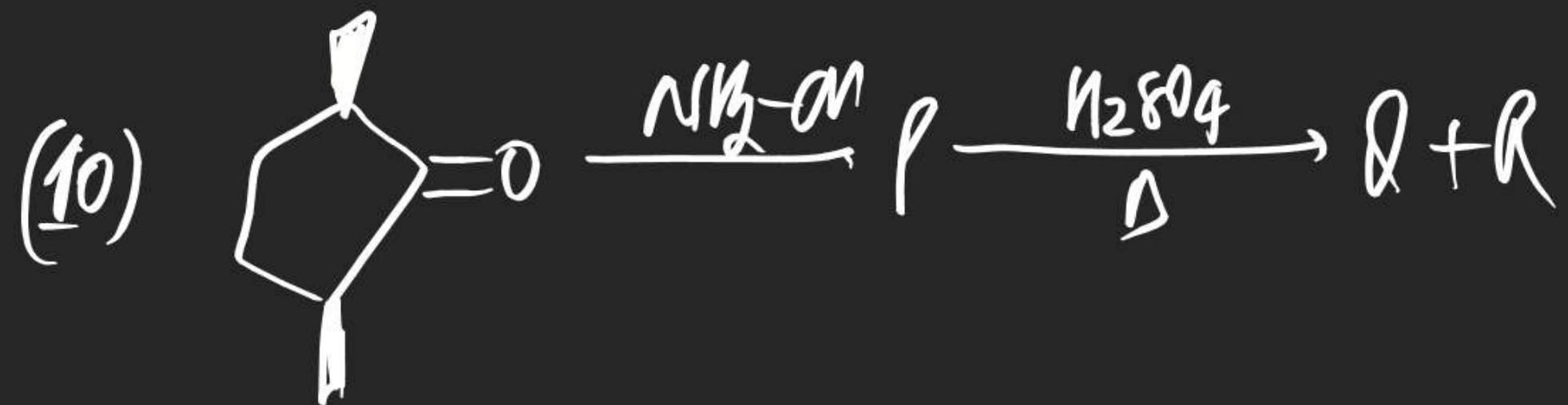
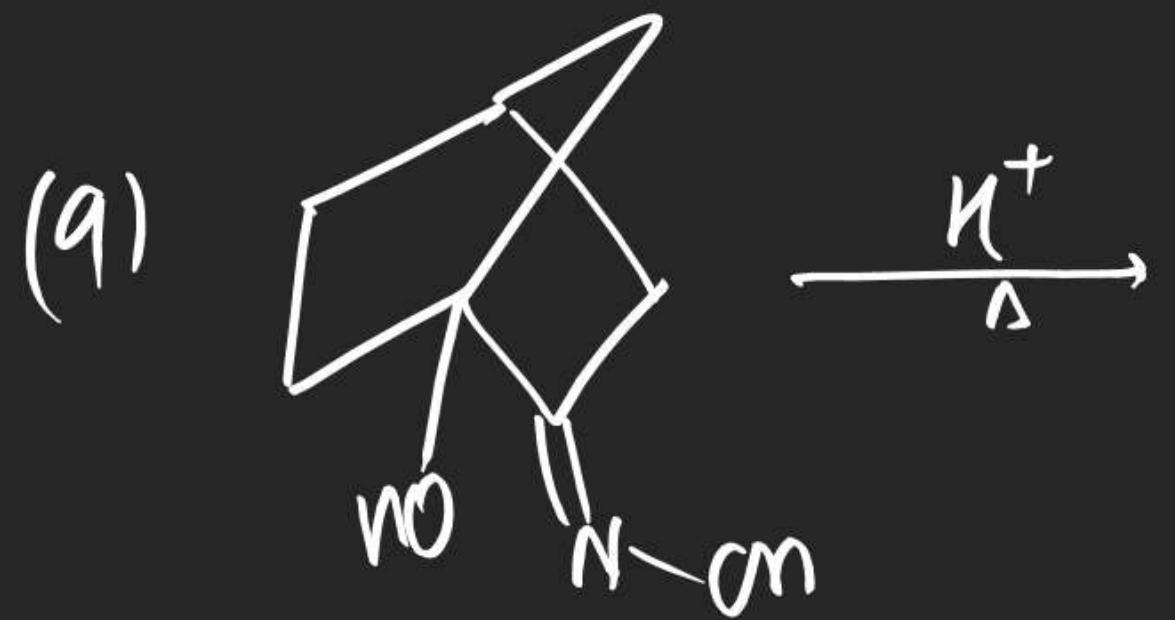
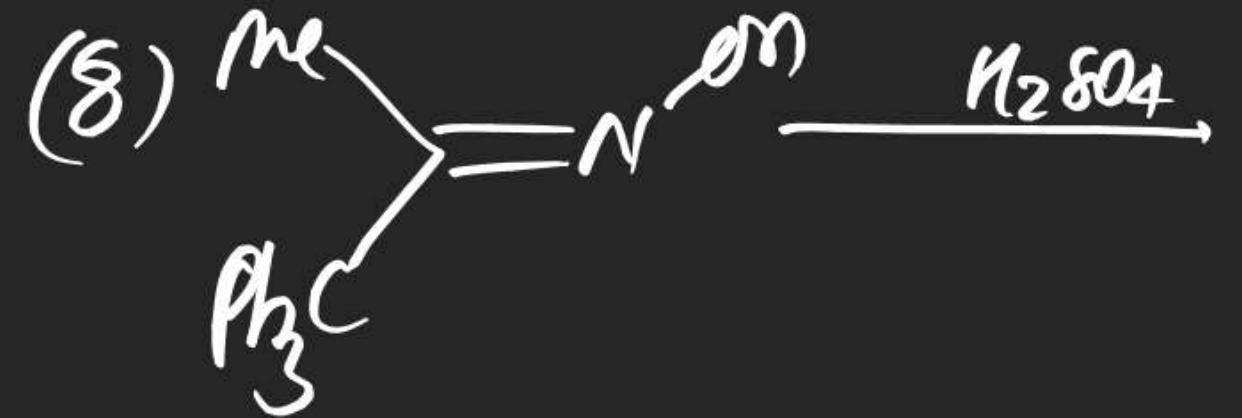
Note (i) Anti group migration takes place.

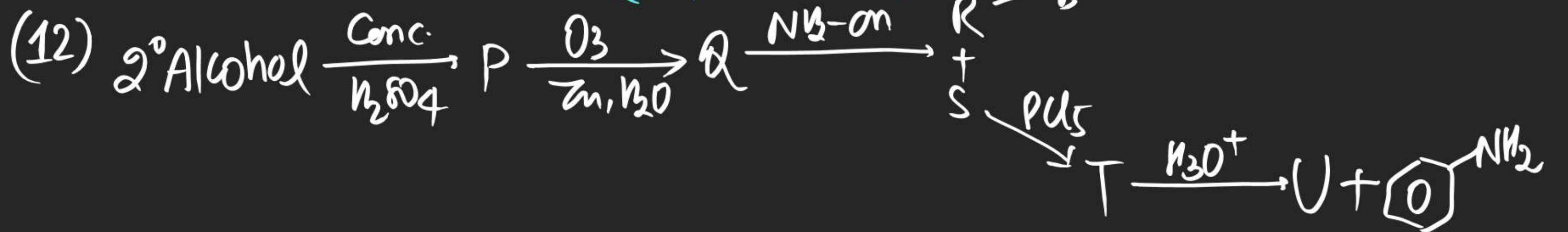
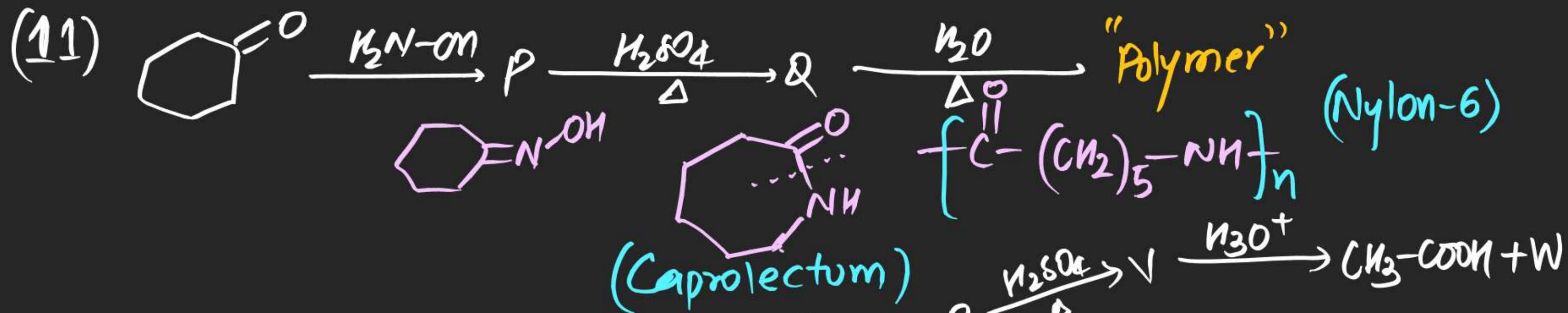


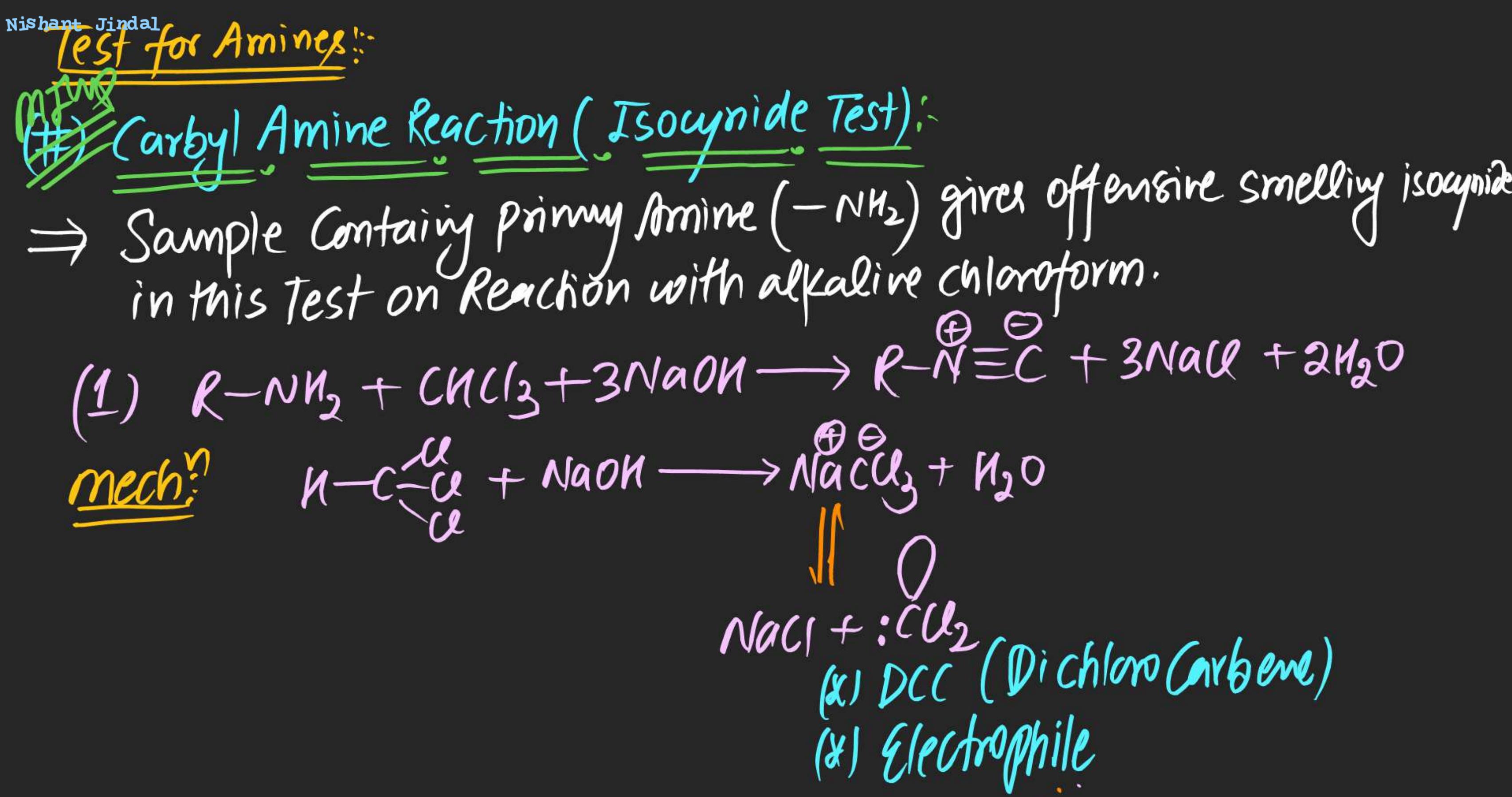


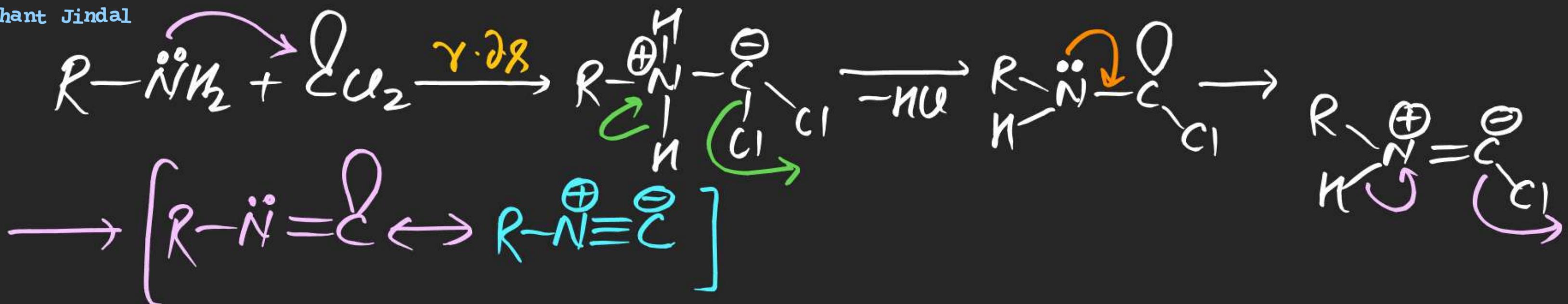
(#) Abnormal Beekmann's Reagent.











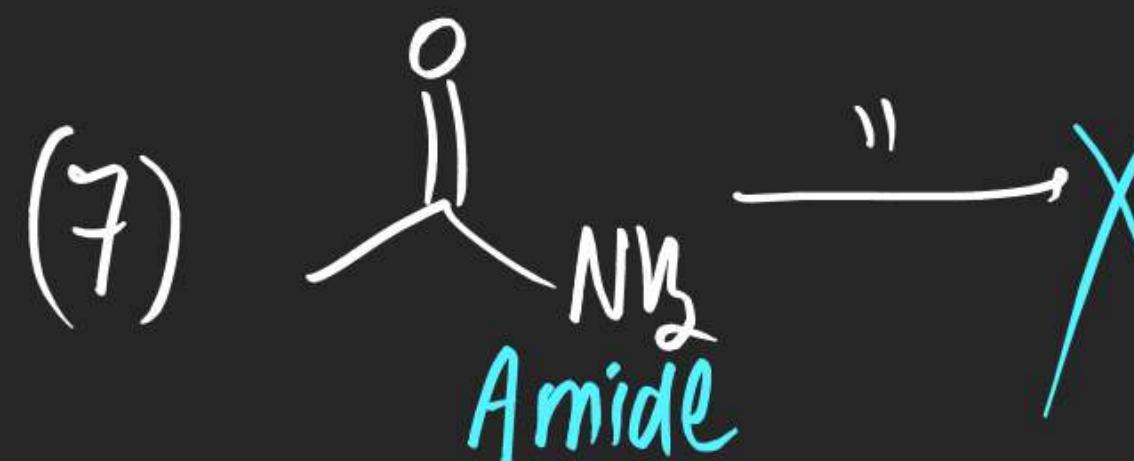
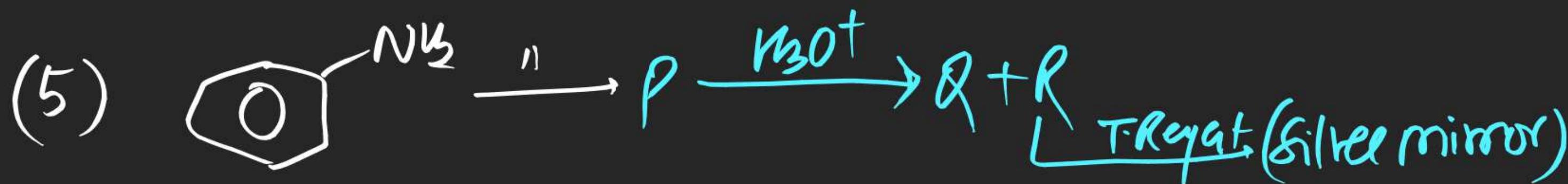
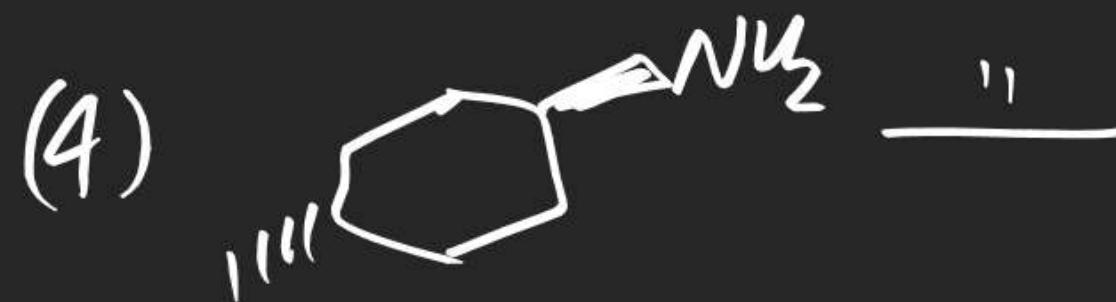
Note (i)  $\text{COCl}_2$  (DCC) is electrophile

(ii)  $\text{Rx}'$  of Amine & DCC is  $\gamma \cdot 28$

(iii)  $\text{Rx}'$  is used in POC for distinction of primary amines

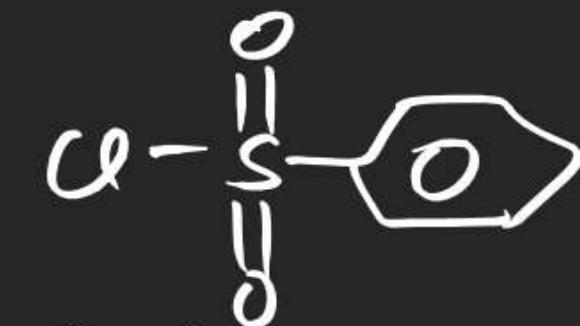
(iv) Smell Test



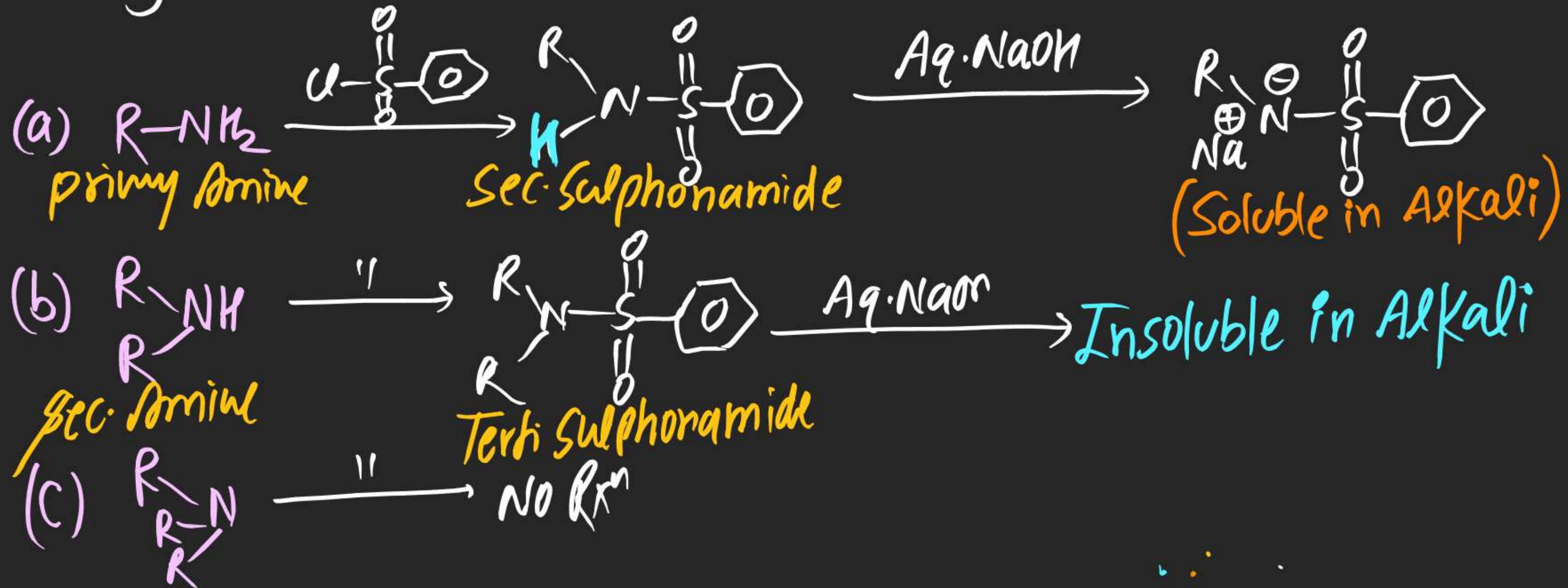


# (#) Hinsberg's Test:

⇒ Hinsberg's Reagent



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

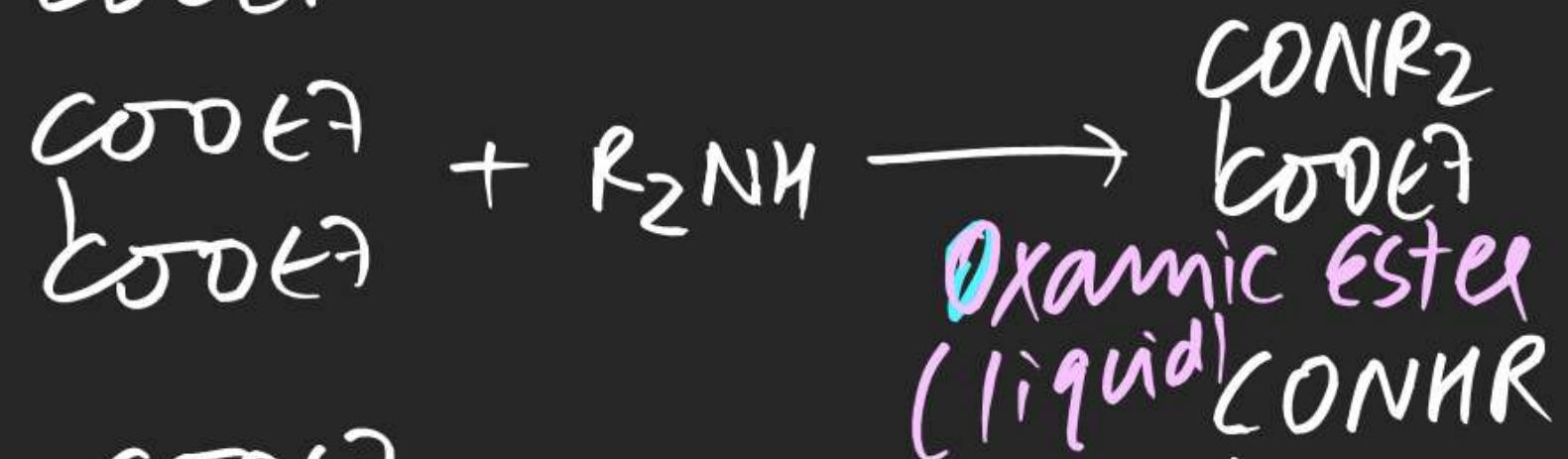


# (#) Di Ethyl oxalate Test:

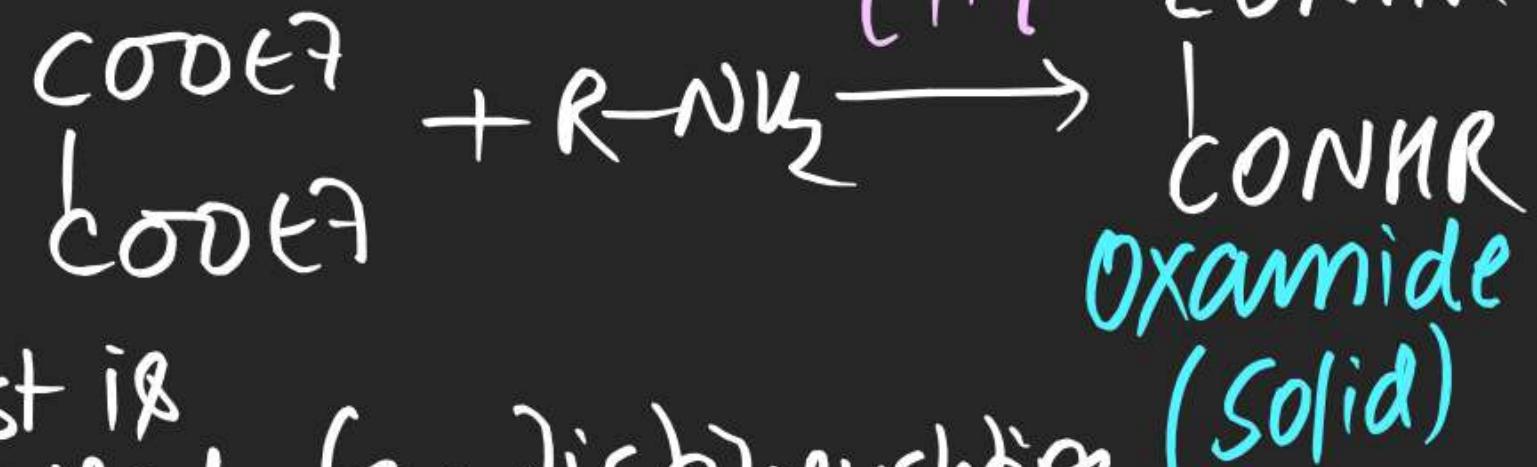
(a)



(b)



(c)



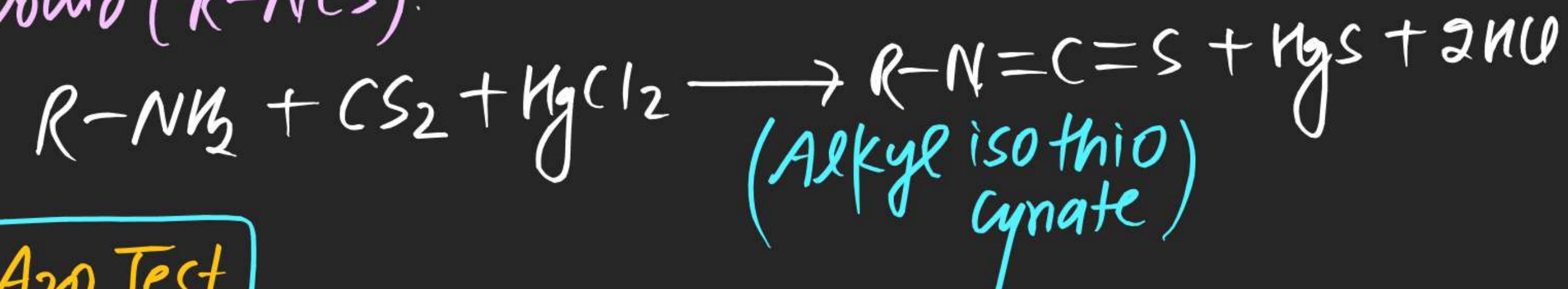
Note Test is  
Used for distinction

& separation of Primary, Secondary & Tertiary Amine

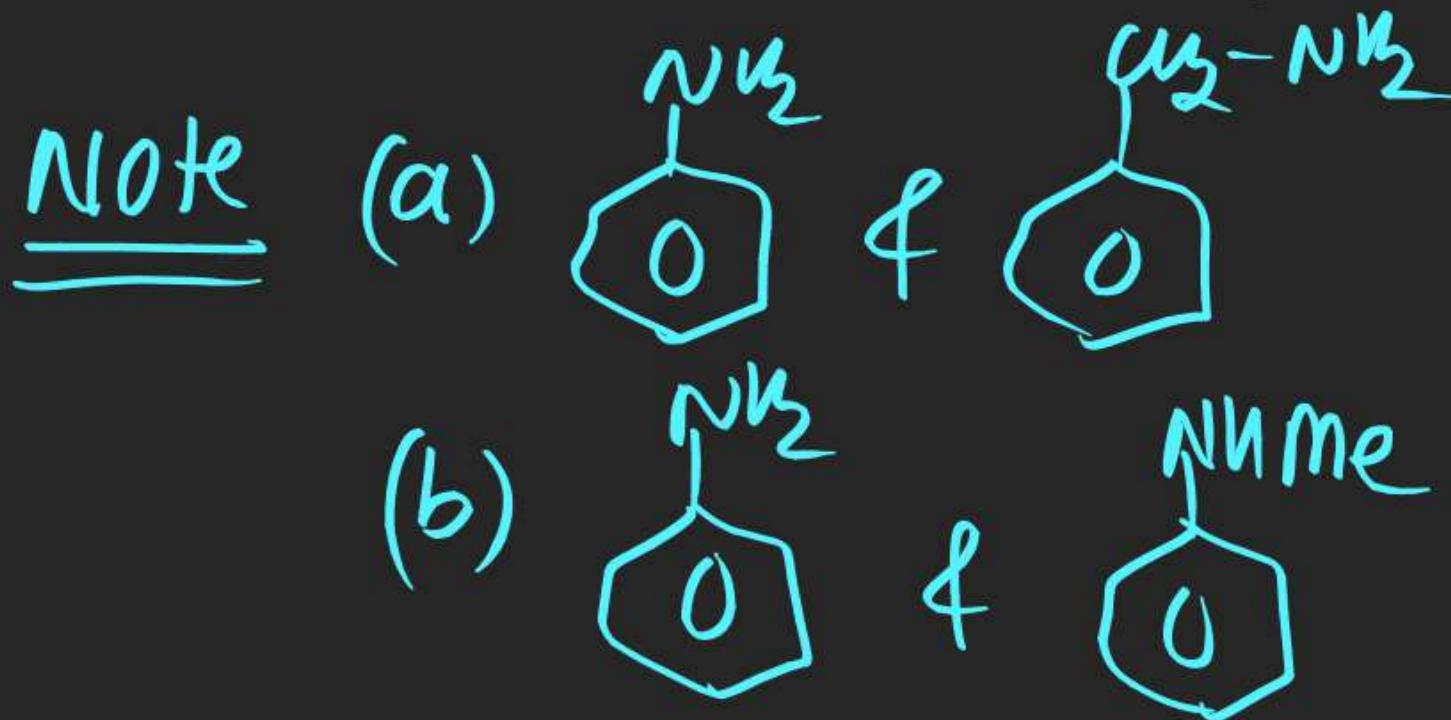
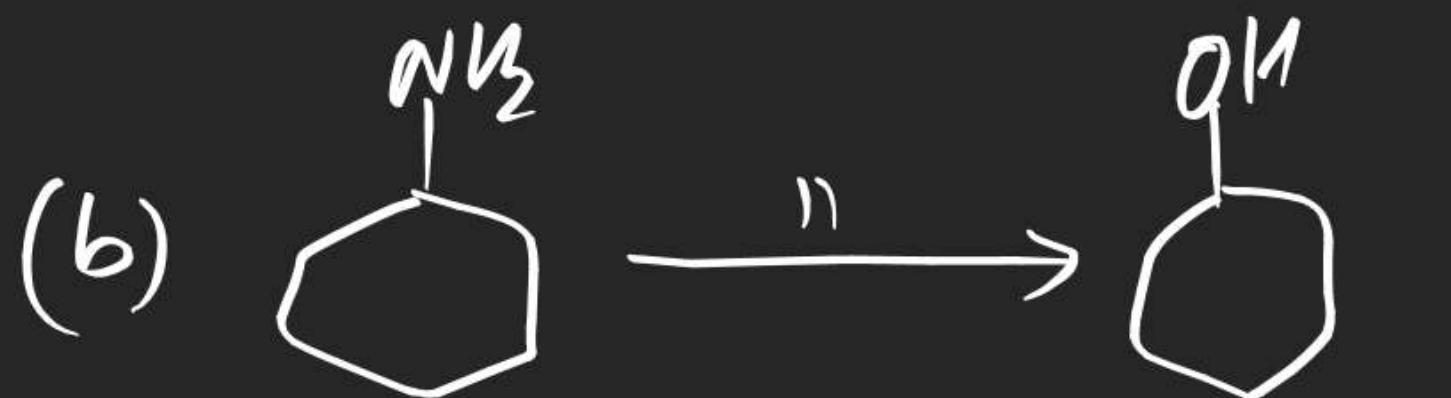


(##) Mustard oil Test:

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

(##) Dye Azo Test

$\rightarrow$  This Test is used for distinction b/w aliphatic primary Amine & Aromatic Primary Amine.



# Aromatic Compound