



Knowledge... Everywhere

Chemistry

# Nitrogen Containing Compounds

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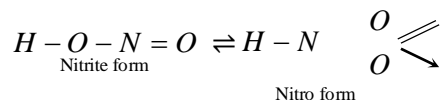
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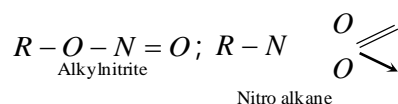
The important nitrogen containing organic compounds are alkyl nitrites (RONO), nitro-alkanes (RNO<sub>2</sub>), aromatic nitro compounds (ArNO<sub>2</sub>), alkyl cyanides (RCN), alkyl iso cyanides (RNC), amines (– NH<sub>2</sub>), aryl diazonium salts (ArN<sub>2</sub>Cl), amides (– CONH<sub>2</sub>) and oximes (>C = N OH).

## 1. Alkyl nitrites and nitro alkanes.

Nitrous acid exists in two tautomeric forms.



Corresponding to these two forms, nitrous acid gives two types of derivatives, i.e., alkyl nitrites and nitro alkanes.



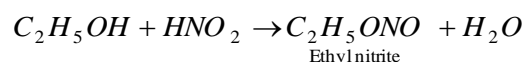
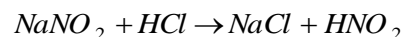
It is important to note that nitro alkanes are better regarded as nitro derivatives of alkanes, while alkyl nitrites are regarded as alkyl esters of nitrous acid.

(1) Alkyl nitrites : The most important alkyl nitrite is ethyl nitrite.

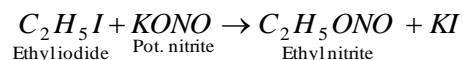
Ethyl nitrite (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>ONO)

(i) General methods of preparation : It is prepared

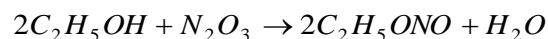
(a) By adding concentrated HCl or H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> to aqueous solution of sodium nitrite and ethyl alcohol at very low temperature (0°C).



(b) From Ethyl iodide



(c) By the action N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> on ethyl alcohol.



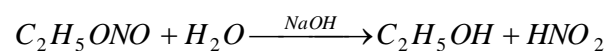
(ii) Physical properties

(a) At ordinary temperature it is a gas which can be liquified on cooling to a colourless liquid (b.p.17°C) having characteristic smell of apples.

(b) It is insoluble in water but soluble in alcohol and ether.

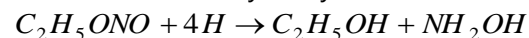
(iii) Chemical properties

(a) Hydrolysis : It is hydrolysed by aqueous alkalis or acids into ethyl alcohol.



(b) Reduction :  $C_2H_5ONO + 6H \xrightarrow[HCl]{Sn} C_2H_5OH + NH_3 + H_2O$

Small amount of hydroxylamine is also formed.



(iv) Uses

(a) Ethyl nitrite dilates the blood vessels and thus accelerates pulse rate and lowers blood pressure, so it is used as a medicine for the treatment of asthma and heart diseases (angina pectoris).

(b) Its 4% alcoholic solution (known as sweet spirit of nitre) is used in medicine as a diuretic.

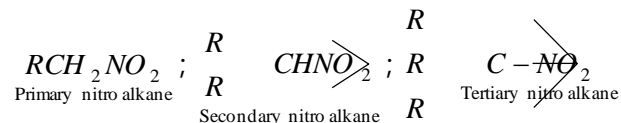
(c) Since it is easily hydrolysed to form nitrous acids, it is used as a source of nitrous acid in organic synthesis.

*Note: Isoamyl nitrite is used as an antispasmodic in angina pectoris and as a restorative in cardiac failure.*



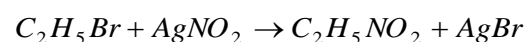
(2) Nitro alkanes or Nitroparaffins : Nitro alkanes are regarded as nitro derivatives of hydrocarbons.

(i) Classification : They are classified as primary, secondary and tertiary depending on the nature of carbon atom to which nitro groups is linked.



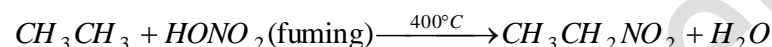
(ii) General methods of preparation

(a) By heating an alkyl halide with aqueous alcoholic solution of silver nitrite



Some quantity of alkyl nitrite is also formed in this reaction. It can be removed by fractional distillation since alkyl nitrites have much lower boiling points as compared to nitro alkanes.

(b) By the direct nitration of paraffins (Vapour phase nitration)

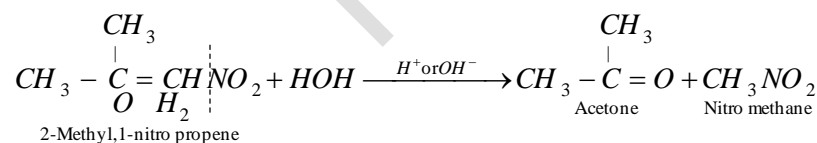


With higher alkanes, a mixture of different nitro alkanes is formed which can be separated by fractional distillation.

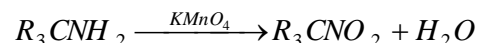
(c) By the action of sodium nitrite on  $\alpha$ -halo carboxylic acids



(d) By the hydrolysis of  $\alpha$ -nitro alkene with water or acid or alkali (Recent method)



(e) Tertiary nitro alkanes are obtained by the oxidation of t-alkyl amines with  $KMnO_4$ .



(iii) Physical properties

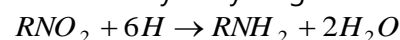
- (a) Nitro alkanes are colourless, pleasant smelling liquids.
- (b) These are sparingly soluble in water but readily soluble in organic solvents.
- (c) Their boiling points are much higher than isomeric alkyl nitrites due to polar nature.
- (d) Again due to polar nature, nitro alkanes are excellent solvents for polar and ionic compounds.

Note: 1° and 2° - Nitro alkanes are known to exist as tautomeric mixture of nitro-form and aci-form.



(iv) Chemical properties

(a) Reduction : Nitro alkanes are reduced to corresponding primary amines with Sn and HCl or Fe and HCl or catalytic hydrogenation using nickel as catalyst.



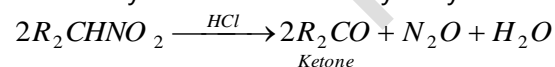
However, when reduced with a neutral reducing agent (Zinc dust + NH<sub>4</sub>Cl), nitro alkanes form substituted hydroxylamines.



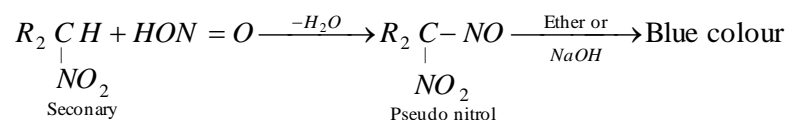
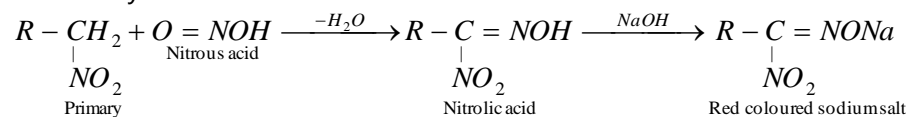
(b) Hydrolysis: Primary nitro alkanes on hydrolysis form hydroxylamine and carboxylic acid.



secondary nitro alkanes on hydrolysis form ketones.

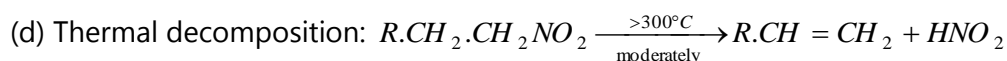


(c) Action of nitrous acid: Nitrous acid reacts with primary, secondary and tertiary nitro alkanes differently.

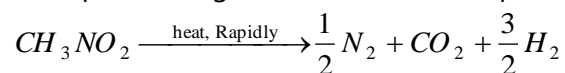


Tertiary nitro alkanes do not react with nitrous acid.

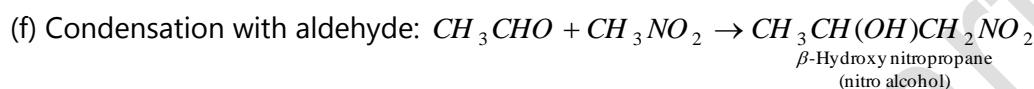
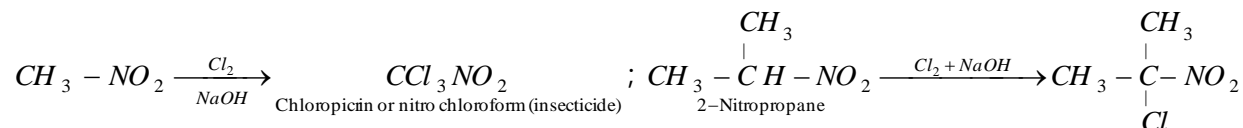




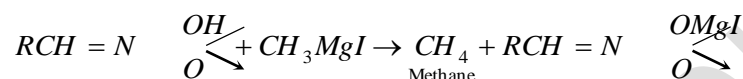
On rapid heating nitro alkanes decompose with great violence.



(e) Halogenation: Primary and secondary nitro alkanes are readily halogenated in the  $\alpha$ -position by treatment with chlorine or bromine.

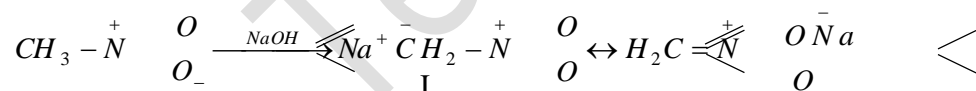


(g) Reaction with grignard reagent: The aci-form of nitroalkane reacts with Grignard reagent forming alkane.



Note: The nitrogen of  $-NO_2$  carrying a positive charge exerts a powerful  $-I$  effect and thus activates the hydrogen atom of the  $\alpha$ -carbon. Thus the important reactions of nitroalkanes are those which involve  $\alpha$ -hydrogen atom of primary and secondary nitroalkanes (tertiary nitroalkanes have no  $\alpha$ -hydrogen atom and hence do not undergo such type of reactions).

□ Acidic character: The  $\alpha$ -hydrogen atom of primary and secondary nitroalkanes are weakly acidic and thus can be abstracted by strong alkalis like aq. NaOH. Therefore,  $1^\circ$  and  $2^\circ$  nitroalkanes dissolve in aq. NaOH to form salts. For examples.



Thus  $1^\circ$  and  $2^\circ$  nitroalkanes are acidic mainly due to following two reasons,

(a) Strong electron withdrawing effect of the  $-NO_2$  group.

(b) Resonance stabilisation of the carbanion (I) formed after the removal of proton.

The aci-form of nitroalkanes is relatively more acidic because it produces relatively more conjugate base.



- (v) Uses: Nitro alkanes are used,
- (a) As solvents for polar substances such as cellulose acetate, synthetic rubber etc.
- (b) As an explosive.
- (c) For the preparation of amines, hydroxylamines, chloropicrin etc.

Distinction between Ethyl nitrite and Nitro ethane

Test	Ethyl nitrite (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> ONO) (Alkyl nitrite, RONO)	Nitro ethane (C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> ) (Nitro alkane, RNO <sub>2</sub> )
Boiling point	Low, 17°C	Much higher, 115°C
Reduction with metal and acid (Sn/HCl) or with LiAlH <sub>4</sub> .	Gives alcohol + hydroxyl amine or NH <sub>3</sub> . $C_2H_5ONO + 4H \rightarrow C_2H_5OH + NH_2OH$ $RONO + 6H \rightarrow ROH + NH_3 + H_2O$	Gives corresponding primary amine. $C_2H_5NO_2 + 6H \rightarrow C_2H_5NH_2 + 2H_2O$ $RNO_2 + 6H \rightarrow RNH_2 + 2H_2O$
Action of NaOH (alkalies).	Readily hydrolysed to give corresponding alcohol and sodium nitrite (decomposition). $C_2H_5ONO + NaOH \rightarrow C_2H_5OH + NaNO_2$ $RONO + NaOH \rightarrow ROH + NaNO_2$	Not decomposed, i.e., alcohols are not produced. But it may form soluble sodium salt, because in presence of alkali the nitro form changes into aci form, which dissolves in alkalies to form sodium salt. $CH_3 - CH = N \begin{matrix} \diagup OH \\ \diagdown O \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{NaOH} CH_3 - CH = N \begin{matrix} \diagup ONa \\ \diagdown O \end{matrix}$
Action of HNO <sub>2</sub> (NaNO <sub>2</sub> + HCl)	No action with nitrous acid.	Primary nitro alkanes forms nitrolic acid, which dissolve in alkali to give red solution. Secondary nitro alkane yields pseudo-nitrol, which dissolves in alkali to give blue solution.





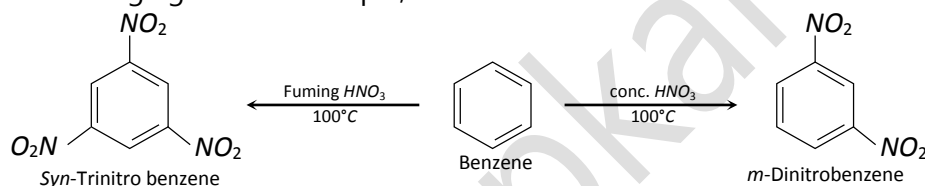
## 2. Aromatic Nitro Compounds.

Aromatic nitro compounds are the derivatives of aromatic hydrocarbons in which one or more hydrogen atom (s) of the benzene nucleus has been replaced by nitro ( $-\text{NO}_2$ ) group.

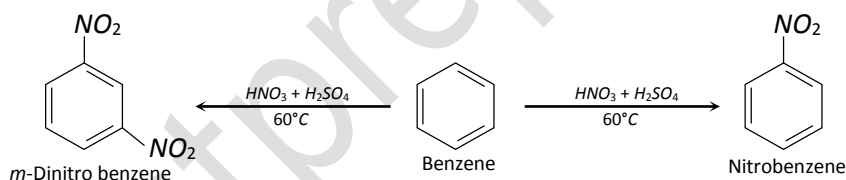
### (1) Preparation

(i) Nitration (Direct method): The number of  $-\text{NO}_2$  groups introduced in benzene nucleus depends upon the nature and concentration of the nitrating agent, temperature of nitration and nature of the compound to be nitrated.

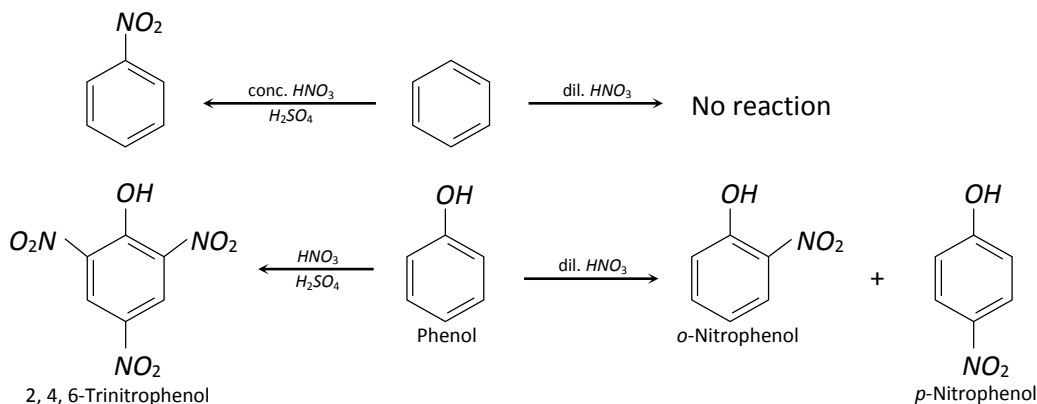
(a) The nature of the nitrating agent: For example,



(b) Temperature of nitration: For example,

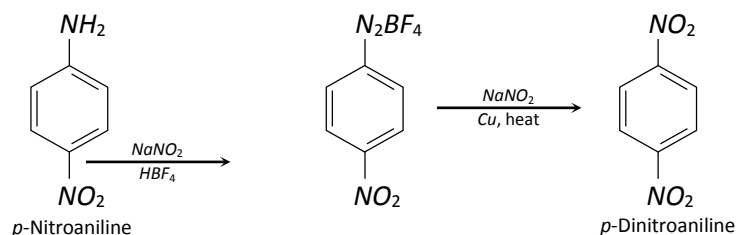


(c) Nature of the compound to be nitrated: Presence of electron-releasing group like  $-\text{OH}$ ,  $-\text{NH}_2$ ,  $-\text{CH}_3$ ,  $-\text{OR}$ , etc., in the nucleus facilitates nitration. Thus aromatic compounds bearing these groups (i.e. phenol, aniline, toluene, etc.) can be nitrated readily as compared to benzene. Thus benzene is not affected by dilute  $\text{HNO}_3$  while phenol, aniline and toluene forms the corresponding ortho- and para-nitro compounds.



On the other hand, nitration of aromatic compounds having electron withdrawing groups like  $-\text{NO}_2$ ,  $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$  requires powerful nitrating agent (like fuming  $\text{HNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ) and a high temperature.

(ii) Indirect method: The aromatic nitro compounds which cannot be prepared by direct method may be prepared from the corresponding amino compound.



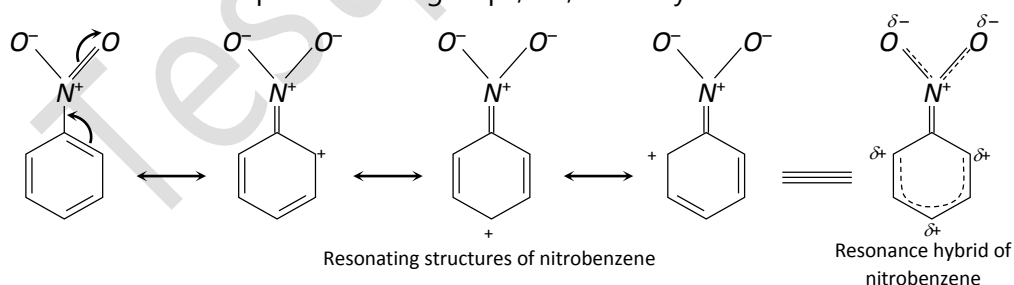
## (2) Physical properties

(i) Aromatic nitro compounds are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents.

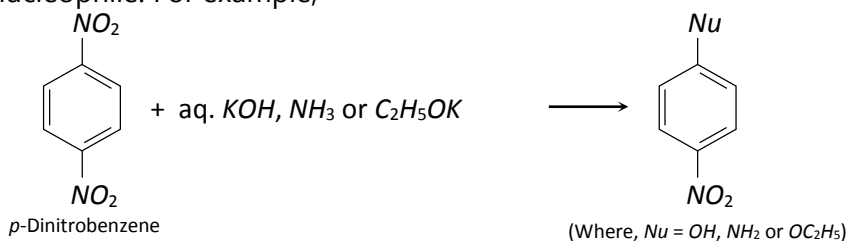
(ii) They are either pale yellow liquids or solids having distinct smells. For example, nitro benzene (oil of Mirabane) is a pale yellow liquid having a smell of bitter almonds.

## (3) Chemical properties

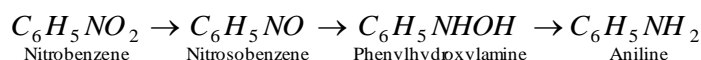
(i) Resonance in nitrobenzene imparts a partial double bond character to the bond between carbon of benzene nucleus and nitrogen of the  $-\text{NO}_2$  group with the result the  $-\text{NO}_2$  group is firmly bonded to the ring and therefore cannot be replaced other groups, i.e., it is very inert.



(ii) Displacement of the  $-\text{NO}_2$  group : Although  $-\text{NO}_2$  group of nitrobenzene cannot be replaced by other groups, but if a second  $-\text{NO}_2$  group is present on the benzene ring of nitrobenzene in the *o*- or *p*-position, it can be replaced by a nucleophile. For example,

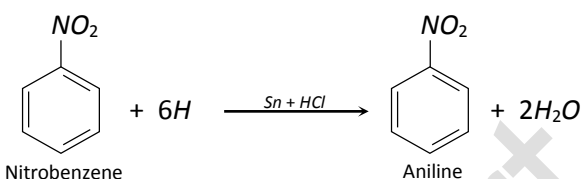


(iii) Reduction: Aromatic nitro compounds can be reduced to a variety of product as shown below in the case of nitrobenzene.

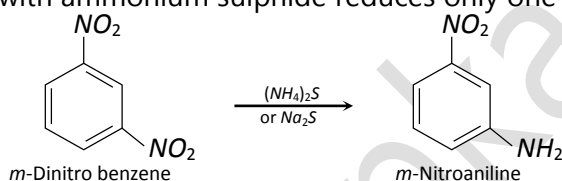


The nature of the final product depends mainly on the nature (acidic, basic or neutral) of the reduction medium and the nature of the reducing agent.

(a) Reduction in acidic medium

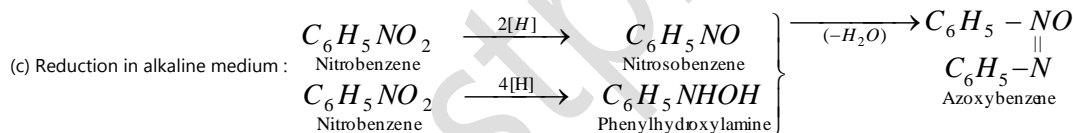


Reduction of dinitrobenzene with ammonium sulphide reduces only one –NO<sub>2</sub> group (selective reduction)

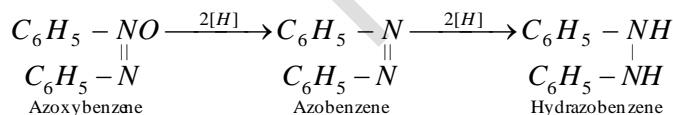


(b) Reduction in neutral medium:  $C_6H_5NO_2 + 2H \xrightarrow[(-H_2O)]{Zn\ dust + NH_4Cl} C_6H_5NO \rightarrow C_6H_5NHOH$

Nitrobenzene
Nitrosobenzene (intermediate)
Phenylhydroxylamine

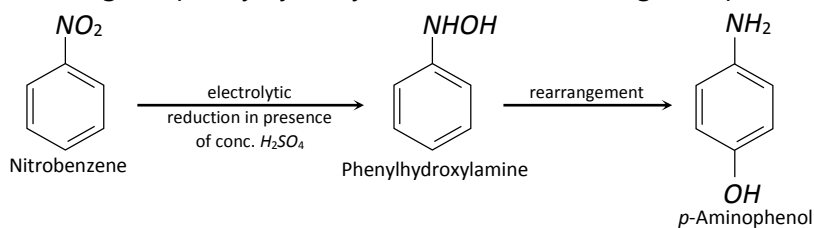


Azoxybenzene on further reduction yields azobenzene and hydrazobenzene.



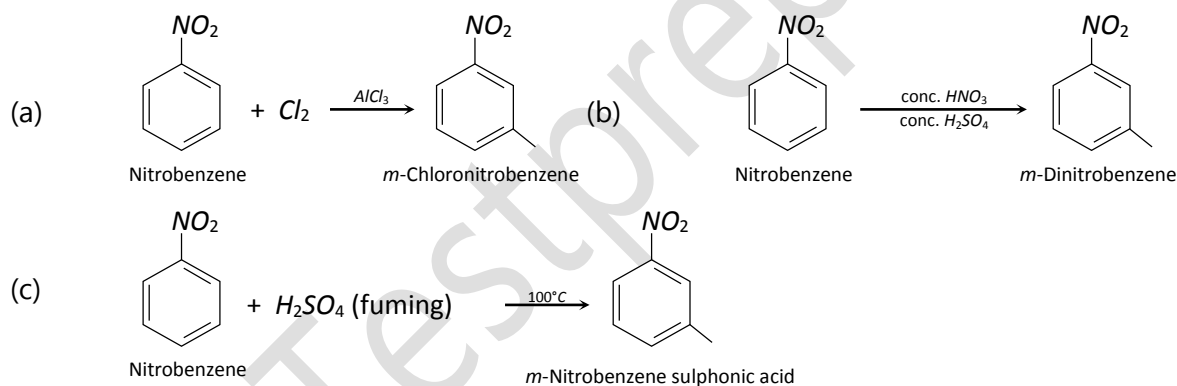
(d) Electrolytic reduction:

- Weakly acidic medium of electrolytic reduction gives aniline.
- Strongly acidic medium gives phenylhydroxylamine which rearranges to *p*-aminophenol.

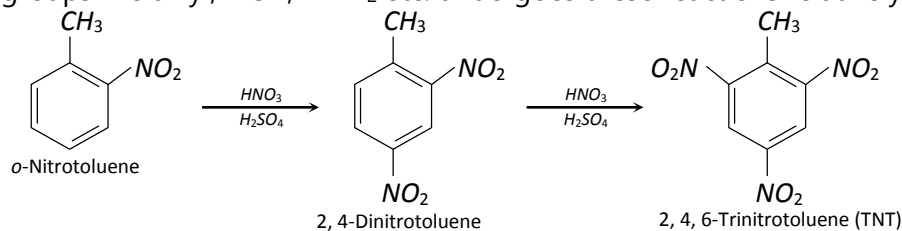


- Alkaline medium of electrolytic reduction gives all the mono- and di-nuclear reduction products mentioned above in point (c) .

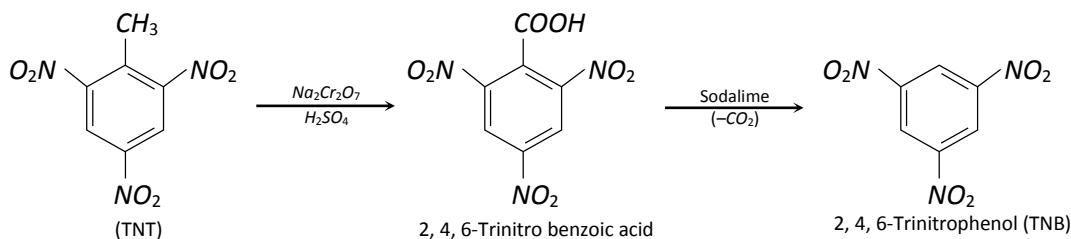
(iv) Electrophilic substitution: Since  $-\text{NO}_2$  group is deactivating and *m*-directing, electrophilic substitution (halogenation, nitration and sulphonation) in simple aromatic nitro compounds (e.g. nitrobenzene) is very difficult as compared to that in benzene. Hence vigorous reaction conditions are used for such reaction and the new group enters the *m*-position.



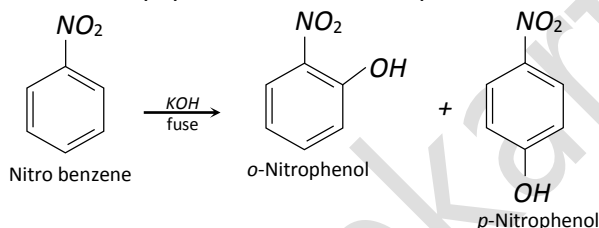
Although nitrobenzene, itself undergoes electrophilic substitution under drastic conditions, nitrobenzene having activating groups like alkyl,  $-\text{OR}$ ,  $-\text{NH}_2$  etc. undergoes these reactions relatively more readily.



Sym-trinitrobenzene (TNB) is preferentially prepared from easily obtainable TNT rather than the direct nitration of benzene which even under drastic conditions of nitration gives poor yields.

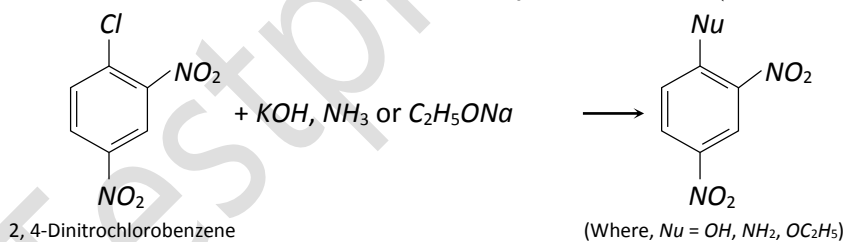


(v) Nucleophilic Substitution: Benzene is inert to nucleophiles, but the presence of  $-\text{NO}_2$  group in the benzene ring activates the latter in o- and p-positions to nucleophiles.



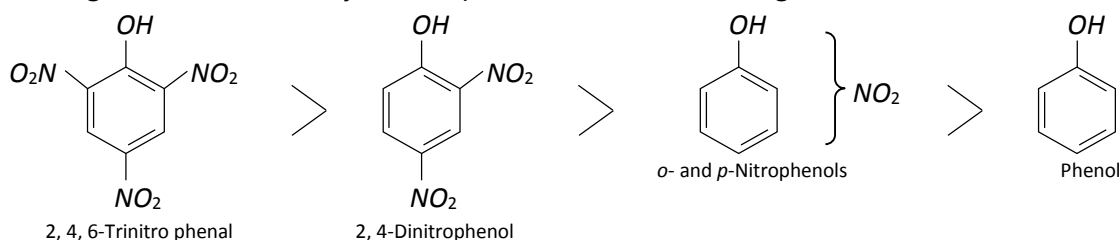
(vi) Effect of the  $-\text{NO}_2$  group on other nuclear substituents

(a) Effect on nuclear halogen: The nuclear halogen is ordinarily inert, but if it carries one or more electron-withdrawing groups (like  $-\text{NO}_2$ ) in o- or p-position, the halogen atom becomes active for nucleophilic substitutions and hence can be easily replaced by nucleophiles ( $\text{KOH}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{NaOC}_2\text{H}_5$ ).

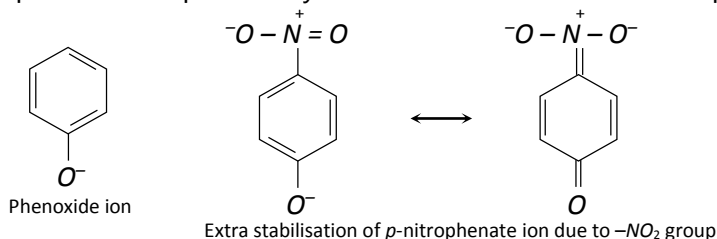


(b) Effect on phenolic  $-\text{OH}$  group: The acidity of the phenolic hydroxyl group is markedly increased by the presence of  $-\text{NO}_2$  group in o- and p-position.

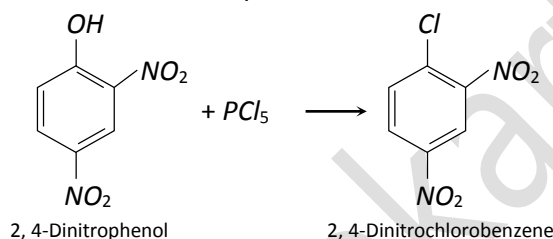
The decreasing order of the acidity of nitrophenols follows following order



Increased acidity of o- and p-nitrophenols is because of the fact that the presence of electron-withdrawing  $\text{NO}_2$  group in o- and p-position (s) to phenolic  $\text{OH}$  group stabilises the phenoxide ions (recall that acidic nature of phenols is explained by resonance stabilisation of the phenoxide ion) to a greater extent.



Due to increased acidity of nitrophenols, the latter react with phosphorus pentachloride to give good yields of the corresponding chloro derivative, while phenol itself when treated with  $\text{PCl}_5$  gives poor yield of chlorobenzene.



#### (4) Uses

- (i) On account of their high polarity, aromatic nitro compounds are used as solvents.
- (ii) Nitro compounds like TNT, picric acid, TNB etc. are widely used as explosives.
- (iii) These are used for the synthesis of aromatic amino compounds.
- (iv) Nitro benzene is used in the preparation of shoe polish and scenting of cheap soaps.

### 3. Cyanides and Isocyanides

Hydrogen cyanide is known to exist as a tautomeric mixture.



Hence, it forms two types of alkyl derivatives which are known as alkyl cyanides and alkyl isocyanides.



Nomenclature: According to IUPAC system, cyanides are named as "alkane nitriles". In naming the hydrocarbon part, carbon of the  $\text{CN}$  group is also counted.

Formula	As cyanide	IUPAC name
$\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$	Methyl cyanide(Acetonitrile)	Ethane nitrile
$\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CN}$	Ethyl cyanide(Propionitrile)	Propane nitrile
$\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{CN}$	Propyl cyanide	Butane nitrile
$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{CN}$	Butyl cyanide	Pentane nitrile



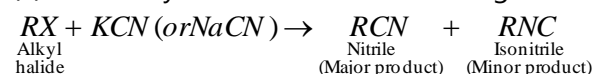
Iso cyanides are named as "Alkyl carbylamine" or "Carbyl amino alkane".

Formula	As isocyanide(Comman name)	IUPAC name
CH <sub>3</sub> NC	Methyl isocyanide (Methyl isonitrile)	Methyl carbylamine (Carbylamino methane)
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NC	Ethyl isocyanide (Ethyl isonitrile)	Ethyl carbylamine (Carbylamino ethane)
C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>7</sub> NC	Propyl isocyanide (Propyl isonitrile)	Propyl carbylamine (Carbylamino propane)

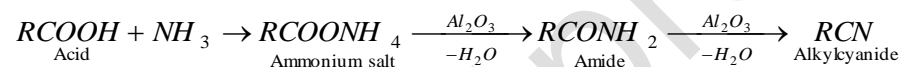
### (1) Alkyl Cyanides

#### (i) Methods of preparation

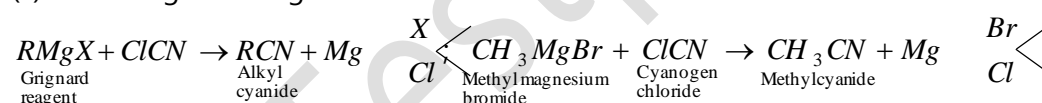
(a) From alkyl halides: The disadvantage of this method is that a mixture of nitrile and isonitrile is formed.



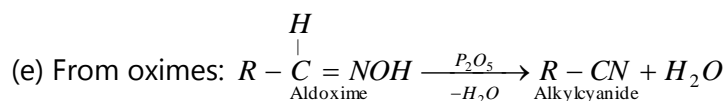
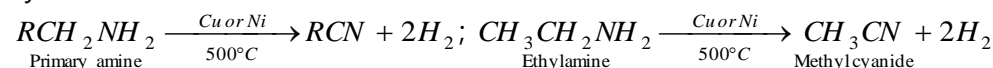
Industrially, alkyl cyanides are prepared by passing a mixture of carboxylic acid and ammonia over alumina at 500°C.



#### (c) From Grignard reagent



(d) From primary amines: Primary amines are dehydrogenated at high temperature to form alkyl cyanides. This is also a commercial method.



#### (ii) Physical properties

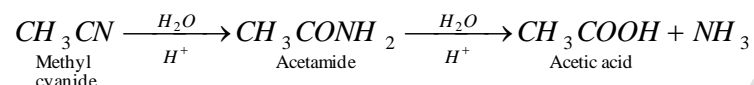
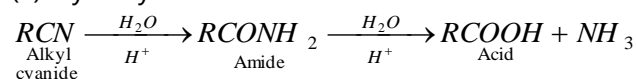
(a) Alkyl cyanides are neutral substance with pleasant odour, similar to bitter almonds.



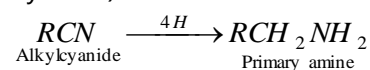
- (b) Lower members containing up to 15 carbon atoms are liquids, while higher members are solids.
- (c) They are soluble in water. The solubility decreases with the increase in number of carbon atoms in the molecule.
- (d) They are soluble in organic solvents.
- (e) They are poisonous but less poisonous than HCN

(iii) Chemical properties

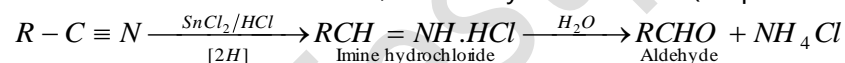
(a) Hydrolysis



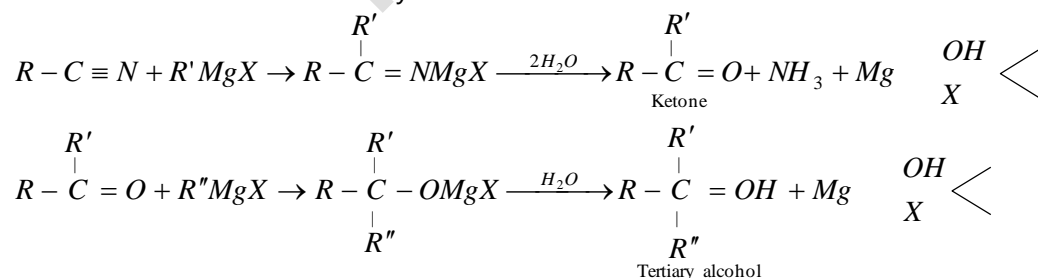
(b) Reduction: When reduced with hydrogen in presence of Pt or Ni, or LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (Lithium aluminum hydride) or sodium and alcohol, alkyl cyanides yield primary amines.



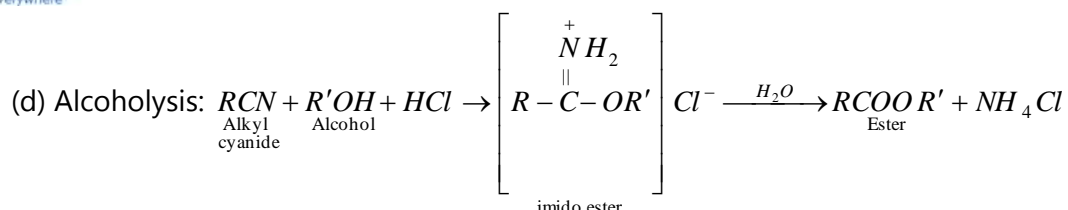
However, when a solution of alkyl cyanides in ether is reduced with stannous chloride and hydrochloric acid and then steam distilled, an aldehyde is formed (Stephen's reaction).



(c) Reaction with Grignard reagent: With grignard's reagent, an alkyl cyanide forms a ketone which further reacts to form a tertiary alcohol.



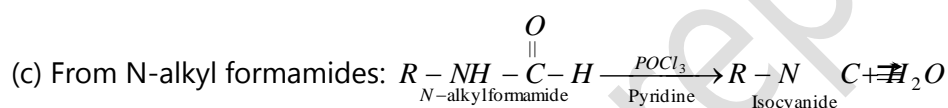
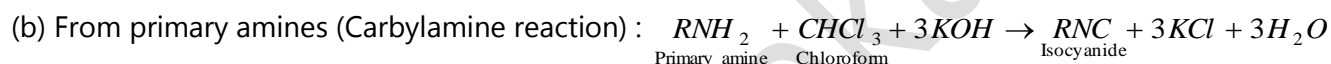
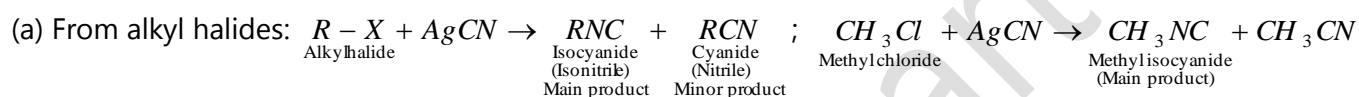




(iv) Uses: Alkyl cyanides are important intermediates in the laboratory synthesis of a large number of compounds like acids, amides, esters, amines etc.

## (2) Alkyl Isocyanides

### (i) Methods of preparation



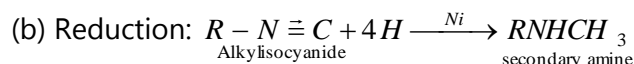
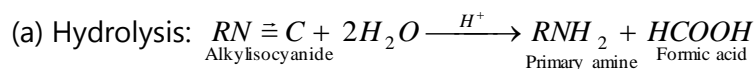
### (ii) Physical properties

(a) Alkyl isocyanides are colourless, unpleasant smelling liquids.

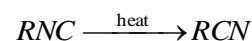
(b) They are insoluble in water but freely soluble in organic solvents.

(c) Isonitriles are much more poisonous than isomeric cyanides.

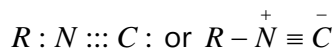
### (iii) Chemical properties



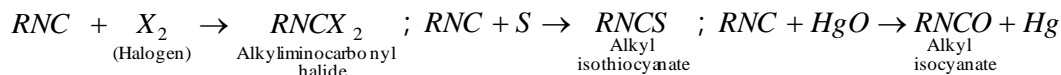
(c) Action of heat: When heated for sometime at 250°C, a small amount of isonitrile changes into isomeric nitrile.



(d) Addition reaction: Alkyl isocyanide give addition reactions due to presence of unshared electron pair on carbon atom.



The following are some of the addition reactions shown by alkyl isocyanides.



(iv) Uses: Due to their unpleasant smell, alkyl isocyanides are used in detection of very minute leakage. Carbylamine reaction is used as a test for the detection of primary amino group.

Note: Methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas was responsible for Bhopal gas tragedy in Dec. 1984.

□ Cyanides have more polar character than isocyanides. Hence cyanides have high b.p., and are more soluble in water. However, both isomers are more polar than alkylhalides, hence their boiling points are higher than the corresponding alkyl halides.

□ Being less polar, isocyanides are not attacked by OH<sup>-</sup> ions.

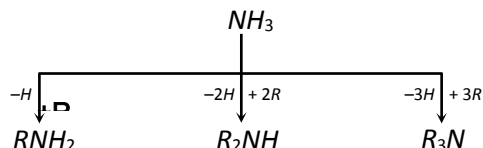
#### Comparison of Alkyl Cyanides and Alkyl Isocyanides

Test	Ethyl cyanide	Ethyl isocyanide
Smell	Strong but pleasant	Extremely unpleasant
Dipole moment	More (≈ 4D)	Less (≈ 3D)
B.P.	98°C (i.e. High)	78°C (i.e. low)
Solubility in water.	Soluble	Only slightly soluble
Hydrolysis with acids	Gives propionic acid (Acid, in general)	Give ethyl amine (1° amine, in general)
Hydrolysis with alkalis	Same as above	No action
Reduction	Gives propylamine (1° amine, in general)	Gives ethylmethyl amine (2° amine, in general)
Stephen's reaction	Gives propionaldehyde (Aldehyde, in general)	Does not occur
Heating (250°C)	No effect	Ethyl cyanide is formed



## 4. Amines.

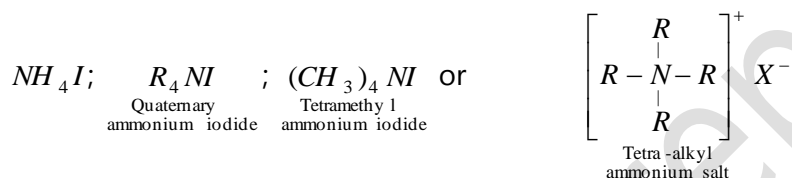
Amines are regarded as derivatives of ammonia in which one, two or all three hydrogen atoms are replaced by alkyl or aryl group.



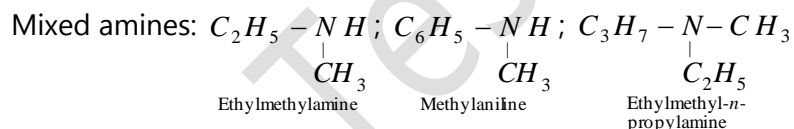
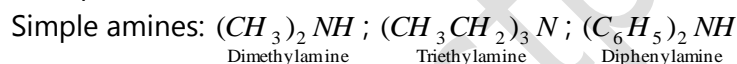
Amines are classified as primary, secondary or tertiary depending on the number of alkyl groups attached to nitrogen atom.

The characteristic groups in primary, secondary and tertiary amines are:  $-\text{NH}_2$  (amino);  $-\text{NH}$  (imino);  $-\text{N}$  (tert-nitrogen)

In addition to above amines, tetra-alkyl derivatives similar to ammonium salts also exist which are called quaternary ammonium compounds.

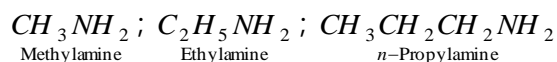


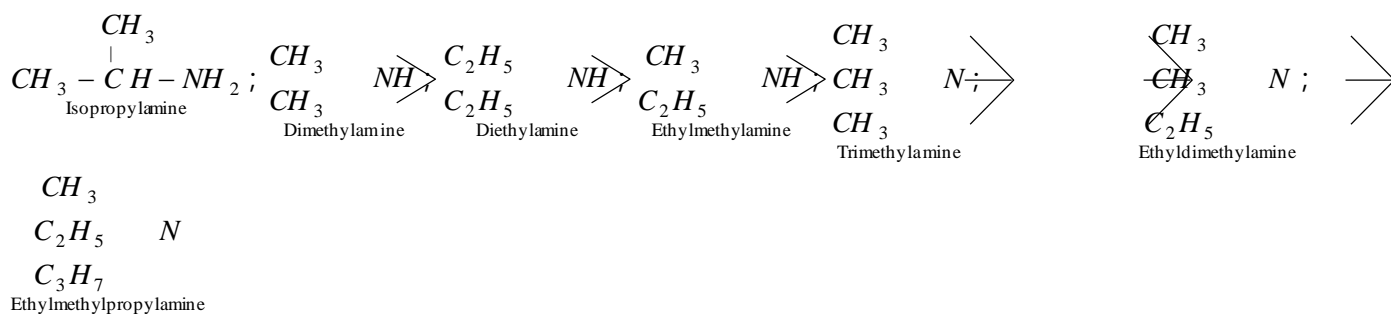
(1) Simple and mixed amines : Secondary and tertiary amines may be classified as simple or mixed amines according as all the alkyl or aryl groups attached to the nitrogen atom are same or different. For example,



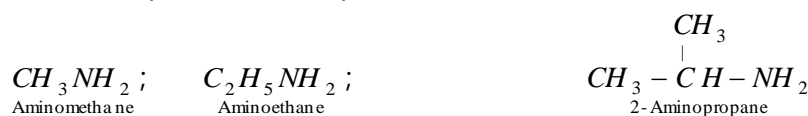
The aliphatic amines have pyramidal shape with one electron pair. In amines, N undergoes  $sp^3$  hybridisation.

(2) Nomenclature: In common system, amines are named by naming the alkyl groups attached to nitrogen atom followed by suffix-amine.

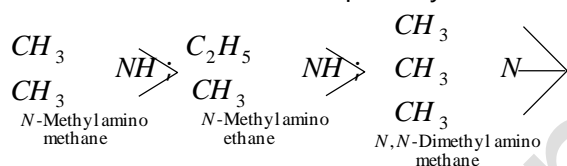




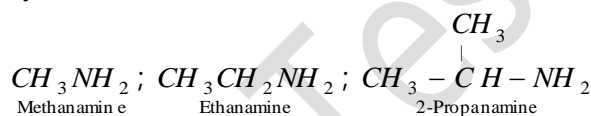
In IUPAC system, amino group is considered as substituent and amines are named as amino derivatives of alkanes (Amino alkanes).



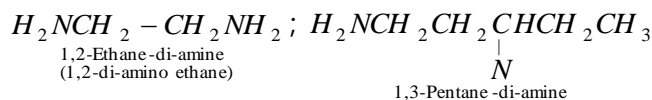
Secondary amines are named as alkyl aminoalkanes and tertiary as dialkyl amino alkanes with highest rank to the amino alkane (primary amine).



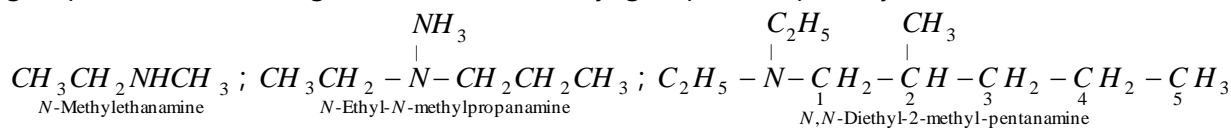
Alternatively, in IUPAC system, primary amines are named by replacing the final-e of the parent alkane by -amine (Alkanamine). A number is added to indicate the position of -NH<sub>2</sub> group.



When two or more amino groups are present, words di, tri- etc., are used with position numbers.



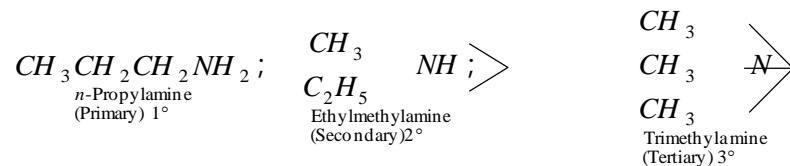
Secondary or tertiary amines are named as N-substituted derivatives of primary amines. The largest group attached to nitrogen is taken as the alkyl group of the primary amine.



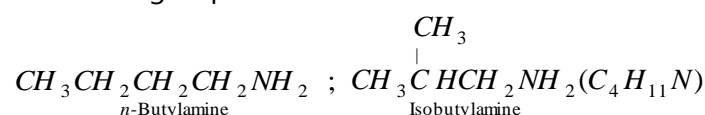
(3) Isomerism: Amines are represented by a general formula,  $C_nH_{2n+3}N$  and exhibit following types of isomerism,

(i) Functional isomerism: This is due to the presence of different functional groups.

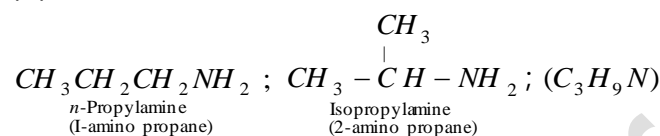
Molecular formula  $C_3H_9N$  represents three functional isomers.



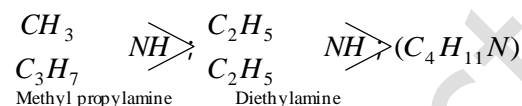
(ii) Chain isomerism: This is due to the difference in the carbon skeleton of the alkyl group attached to the amino group.



(iii) Position isomerism: This is due to the difference in the position of amino group in the carbon chain.



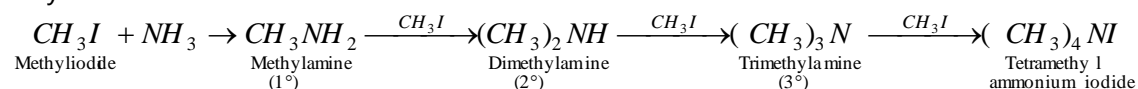
(iv) Metamerism: This is due to different alkyl groups attached to the same polyvalent functional group.



#### (4) General methods of preparation

(i) Methods yielding mixture of amines (Primary, secondary and tertiary)

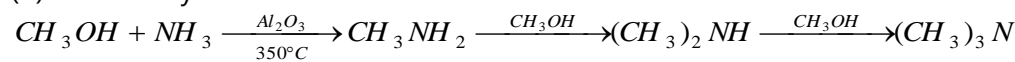
(a) Hofmann's method: The mixture of amines ( $1^\circ$ ,  $2^\circ$  and  $3^\circ$ ) is formed by the alkylation of ammonia with alkyl halides.



The primary amine may be obtained in a good yield by using a large excess of ammonia. The process is also termed as ammonolysis of alkyl halides. It is a nucleophilic substitution reaction.



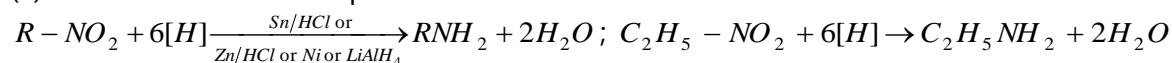
(b) Ammonolysis of alcohols:



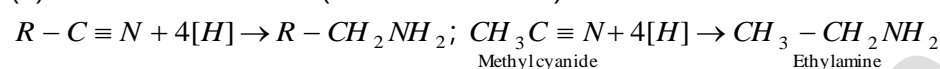
Primary amine may be obtained in a good yield by using a large excess of ammonia.

(ii) Methods yielding primary amines

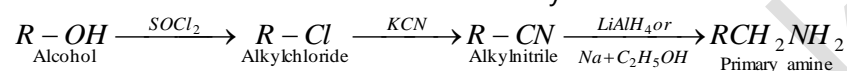
(a) Reduction of nitro compounds



(b) Reduction of nitriles (Mendius reaction)

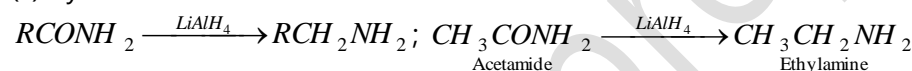


The start can be made from alcohol or alkyl halide.

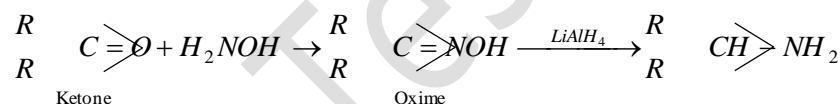
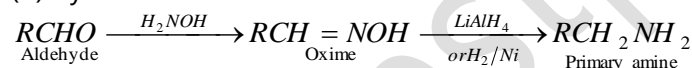


This sequence gives an amine containing one more carbon atom than alcohol.

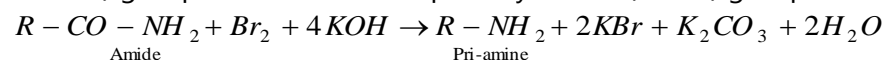
(c) By reduction of amides with  $LiAlH_4$



(d) By reduction of oximes: The start can be made from an aldehyde or ketone.



(e) Hofmann's bromamide reaction or degradation (Laboratory method) : By this method the amide ( $-CONH_2$ ) group is converted into primary amino ( $-NH_2$ ) group.



This is the most convenient method for preparing primary amines.

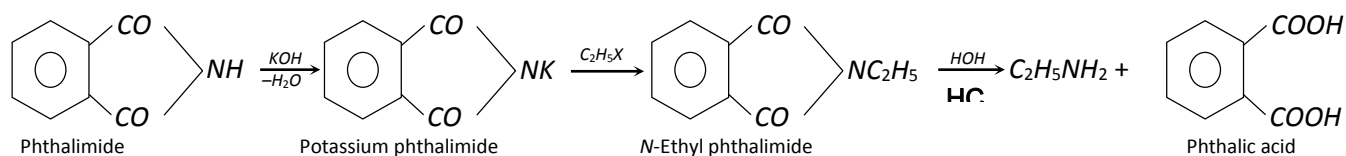
This method gives an amine containing one carbon atom less than amide.

(f) Gabriel phthalimide synthesis: This method involves the following three steps.

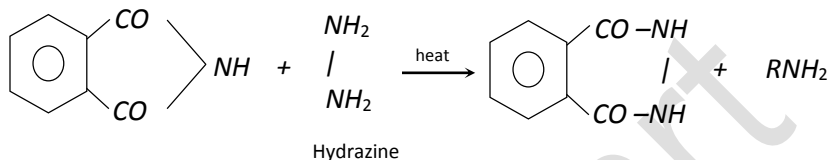
- Phthalimide is reacted with KOH to form potassium phthalimide.
- The potassium salt is treated with an alkyl halide.



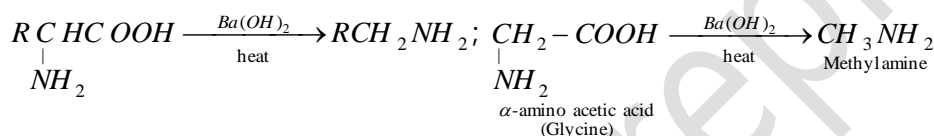
- The product N-alkyl phthalimide is put to hydrolysis with hydrochloric acid when primary amine is formed.



When hydrolysis is difficult, the N-alkyl phthalimide can be treated with hydrazine to give the required amine.

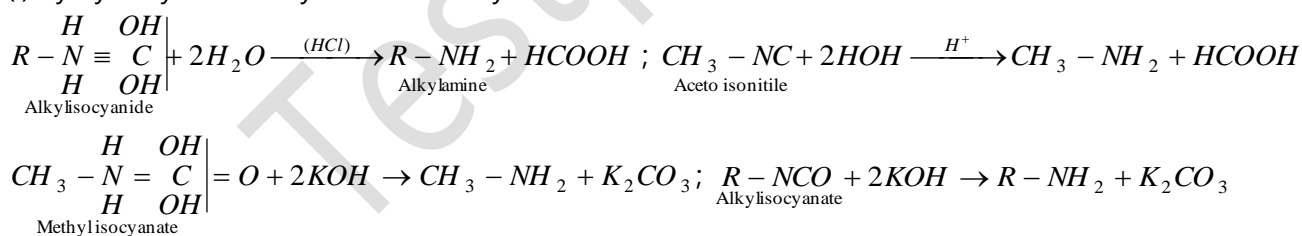


(g) By decarboxylation of  $\alpha$ -amino acids



(h) By means of a Grignard reagent and chloramine:  $\text{RMgX} + \text{ClNH}_2 \rightarrow \text{RNH}_2 + \text{MgXCl}$

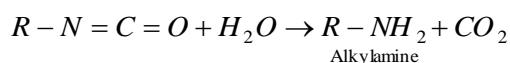
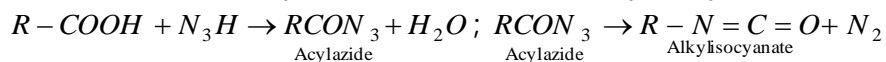
(i) By hydrolysis of Isocyanides or Isocyanates



(j) By Schmidt reaction:  $\text{R} - \text{COOH} + \text{N}_3\text{H} \xrightarrow{\text{Conc. H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{R} - \text{NH}_2 + \text{N}_2 + \text{CO}_2$

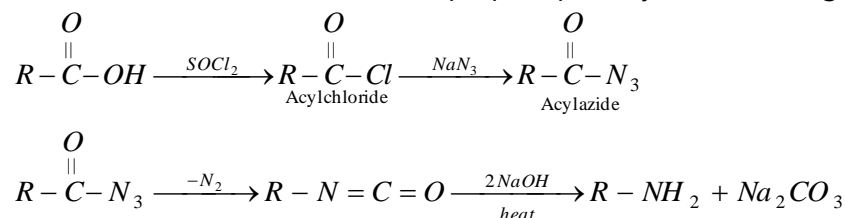
Acid      Hydrazoic acid      Alkyl amine

In this reaction the acyl azide ( $\text{R} - \text{CON}_3$ ) and alkyl isocyanate ( $\text{R} - \text{NCO}$ ) are formed as an intermediate.

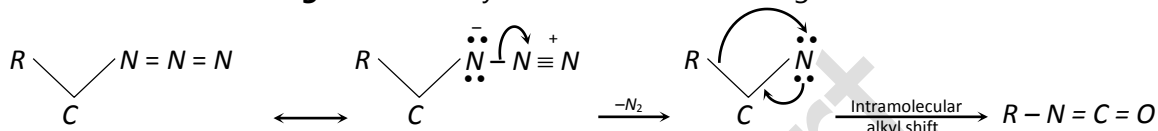


The overall reaction which proceeds by the elimination of nitrogen from acyl azide followed by acidic or alkaline hydrolysis to yield primary amine containing one carbon less, is called **Curtius Degradation**.

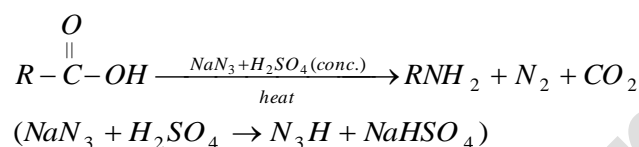
The method uses acid chloride to prepare primary amine through acyl azide.



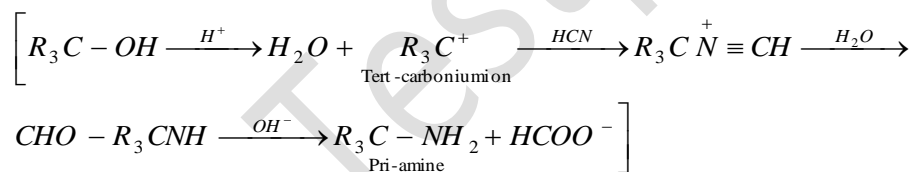
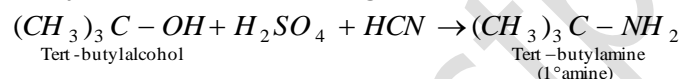
The mechanism of **curtius rearrangement** is very similar to Hofmann degradation.



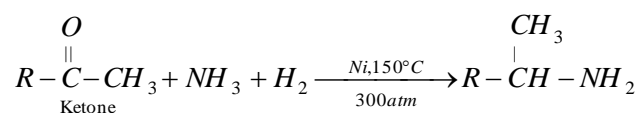
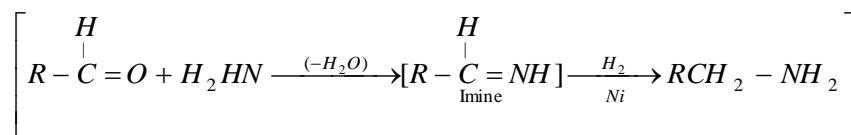
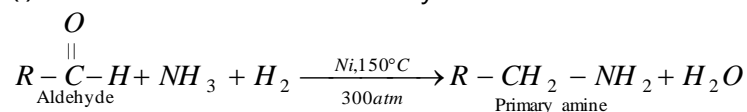
**Schmidt reaction** converts  $R-COOH$  to  $R-NH_2$ , which is a modification of curtius degradation. In this reaction a carboxylic acid is warmed with sodium azide ( $Na^+N_3^-$ ) and conc.  $H_2SO_4$ . The carboxylic acid is directly converted to the primary amine without the necessity of isolating alkyl azide.



(k) By Ritter reaction: It is a good method for preparing primary amines having  $\alpha$ -tertiary alkyl group.



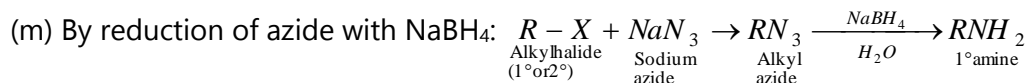
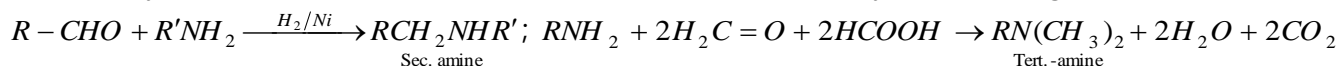
(l) Reductive amination of aldehydes and ketones:



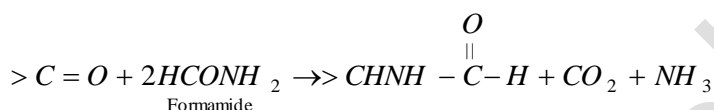
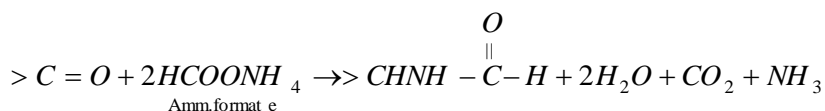


This reaction probably takes place through the formation of an imine (Schiff's base).

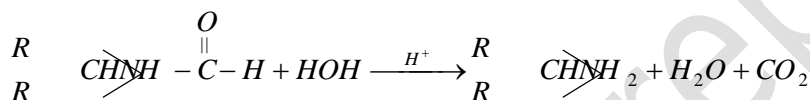
The primary amine can also be converted into sec. or tert. amines by the following steps



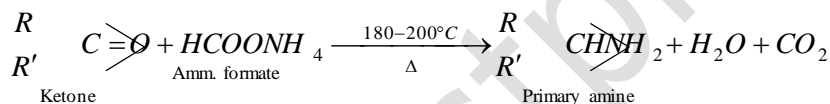
(n) By Leuckart reaction: Aldehydes or ketones react with ammonium formate or with formamide to give formyl derivative of primary amine.



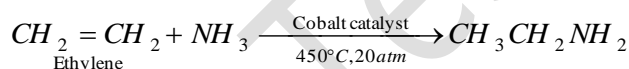
These formyl derivatives are readily hydrolysed by acid to yield primary amine.



This is called Leuckart reaction, i.e.,

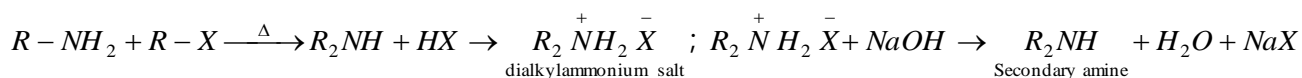


Note: On commercial scale, ethylamine is obtained by heating a mixture of ethylene and ammonia at  $450^\circ C$  under 20 atmospheric pressure in presence of cobalt catalyst.



### (iii) Methods yielding secondary amines

(a) Reaction of primary amines with alkyl halides

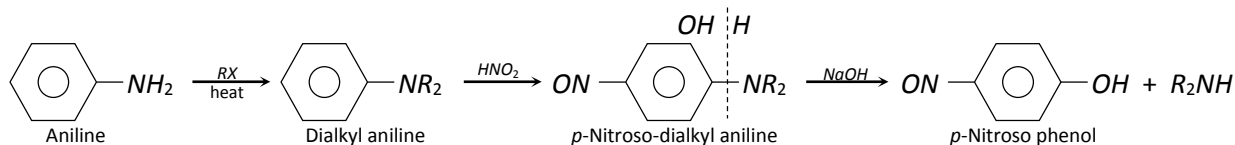


(b) Reduction of isonitriles:  $R-NC + 4[H] \xrightarrow{Pt} RNHCH_3$   
Alkylisnitrile      Sec. amine

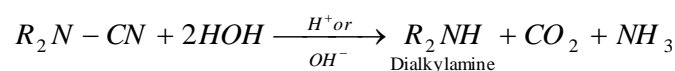
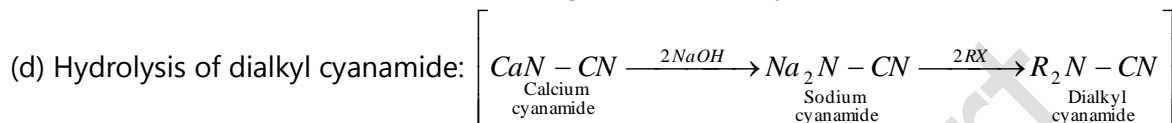


Secondary amine formed by this method always possesses one  $-CH_3$  group linked directly to nitrogen.

(c) Reaction of p-nitroso-dialkyl aniline with strong alkali solution:



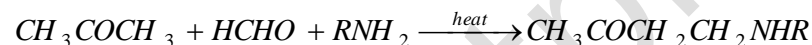
This is one of the best method for preparing pure secondary amines.



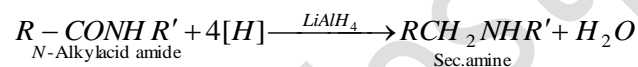
(e) Reduction of N-substituted amides: Reduction of N-substituted amides with  $\text{LiAlH}_4$  yields secondary amines.

Alkyl  $\beta$ -amino ketones are formed by the action of ketone with formaldehyde and  $\text{NH}_3$  (or primary or secondary amines).

The product is referred to as Mannich base and the reaction is called **Mannich Reaction**.

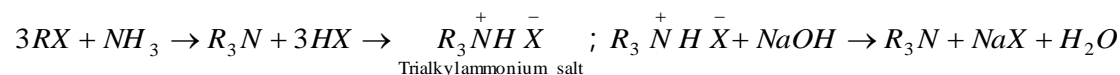


Which can be reduced to alkyl amines.

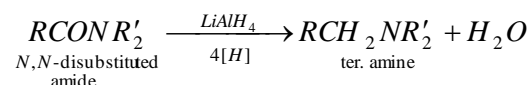


#### (iv) Methods yielding tertiary amines

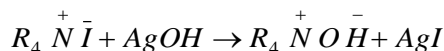
(a) Reaction of alkylhalides with ammonia



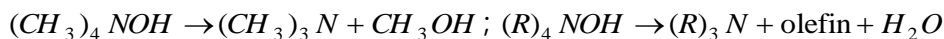
(b) Reduction of N, N-disubstituted amides: The carbonyl group is converted into  $-\text{CH}_2$  group.



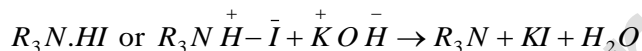
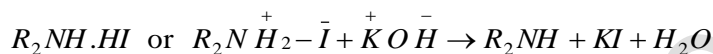
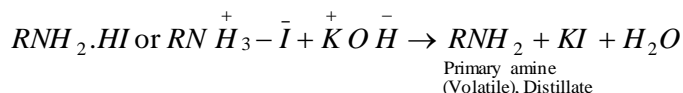
(c) Decomposition of tetra-ammonium hydroxides: The tetra-alkyl ammonium hydroxides are formed when corresponding halides are treated with moist silver oxide.



The hydroxides thus formed on heating decompose into tertiary amines. Tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide gives methyl alcohol as one of the products while all other tetra-alkyl ammonium hydroxides give an olefin and water besides tertiary amines.



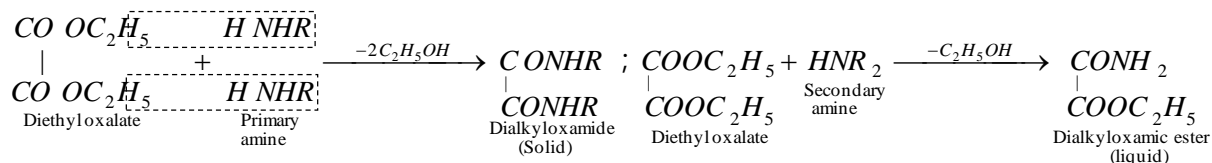
(5) **Separation of mixture of amines:** When the mixture consists of salts of primary, secondary and tertiary amines along with quaternary salt, **it is first distilled with KOH solution.** The mixture of three amines distils over leaving behind non-volatile quaternary salt.



$R_4 \overset{+}{N} \bar{I}$  (non-volatile tetra-alkyl ammonium salt) has no reaction with KOH, however remains as residue. This mixture is separated into primary, secondary and tertiary amines by the application of following methods.

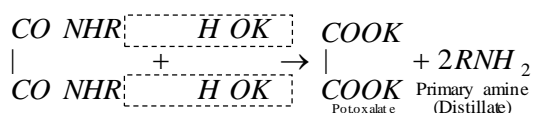
(i) **Fractional distillation :** The boiling points of primary, secondary and tertiary amines are quite different, i.e., the boiling point of  $C_2H_5NH_2$  is  $17^\circ C$ ,  $(C_2H_5)_2NH$  is  $56^\circ C$  and  $(C_2H_5)_3N$  is  $95^\circ C$  and thus, these can be separated by fractional distillation. This method is used satisfactorily in industry.

(ii) **Hofmann's method :** The mixture of three amines is treated with diethyl oxalate. The primary amine forms a solid oxamide, a secondary amine gives a liquid oxamic ester while tertiary amine does not react.



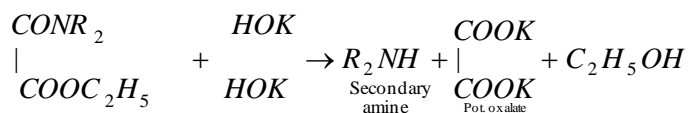
Primary amine is recovered when solid oxamide is heated with caustic potash solution and collected as distillate on distilling the reaction mixture.



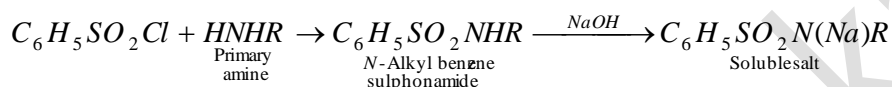


The liquid (mixture of oxamic ester+ tertiary amine) is subjected to fractional distillation when tertiary amine distils over.

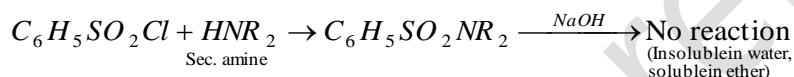
The remaining liquid is distilled with KOH to recover secondary amine.



(iii) **Hinsberg's method:** It involves the treatment of the mixture with benzene sulphonyl chloride, i.e., **Hinsberg's reagent** ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ ). The solution is then made alkaline with aqueous alkali to form sodium or potassium salt of monoalkyl benzene sulphonamide (soluble in water).



The secondary amine forms N,N-dialkyl benzene sulphonamide which does not form any salt with NaOH and remains as insoluble in alkali solution.

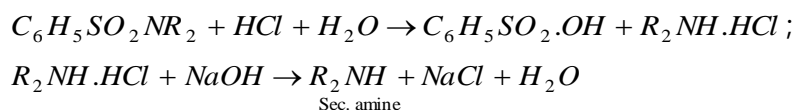


Tertiary amine does not react.

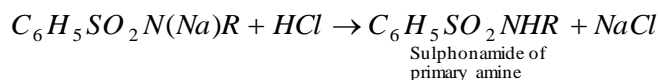
The above alkaline mixture of the amines is extracted with ether.

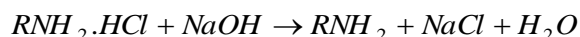
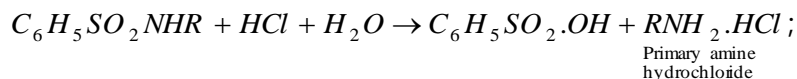
Two distinct layers are formed. Lower layer, the aqueous layer consists of sodium salt of N-alkyl benzene sulphonamide (primary amine) and upper layer, the ether layer consists of N,N-dialkyl benzene sulphonamide (secondary amine) and tertiary amine.

Two layers are separated. The upper layer is fractionally distilled. One fraction obtained is tertiary amine and the other fraction is treated with concentrated HCl to recover secondary amine hydrochloride which gives free secondary amine on distillation with NaOH.



The aqueous layer is acidified and hydrolysed with dilute HCl. The hydrochloride formed is then distilled with NaOH when primary amine distils over.

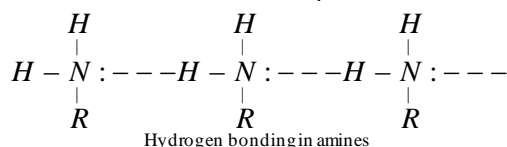




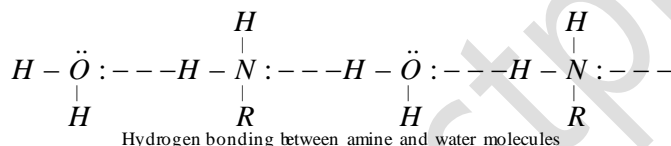
## (6) Physical properties

(i) Lower amines are gases or low boiling point liquids and possess a **characteristic ammonia like smell (fishy odour)**. Higher members are solids.

(ii) The boiling points rise gradually with increase of molecular mass. Amines are polar compounds like  $NH_3$  and have comparatively higher boiling points than non-polar compounds of similar molecular masses. This due to the presence of **intermolecular hydrogen bonding**.



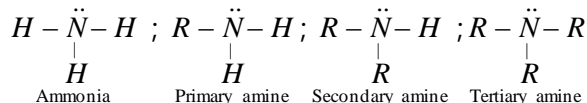
(iii) Amines are soluble in water. This is due to hydrogen bonding between amine and water molecules. Amines are also soluble in benzene and ether.



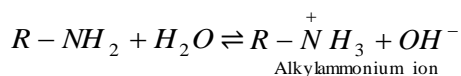
Solubility decreases with increase of molecular mass.

(7) **Chemical properties:** The main reactions of amines are due to the presence of a lone pair of electrons on nitrogen atom. Amines are **electrophilic reagents** as the lone pair of electrons can be donated to electron seeking reagents, (i.e., electrophiles).

(i) **Basic nature of aliphatic amines:** Amines like ammonia are basic in nature. The basic nature is due to the presence of an unshared pair (lone pair) of electrons on nitrogen atom. This lone pair of electrons is available for the formation of a new bond with a proton or Lewis acids.



Amines are weak bases as they combine partially with the water to form hydroxyl ions.



Applying law of mass action.

$$K_b = \frac{[R-\overset{+}{N}H_3][OH^-]}{[R-NH_2]} \quad (\text{Where } K_b \text{ is dissociation constant of the base})$$

[Concentration of water is considered constant as it is present in large amounts.]

The value of  $K_b$  describes the relative strength of the bases. Strong bases have higher value of  $K_b$  while weak bases have low values.

$$K_b; \begin{matrix} NH_3 & ; & CH_3NH_2 & ; & (CH_3)_2NH & ; & (CH_3)_3N \\ 1.8 \times 10^{-5} & & 37 \times 10^{-5} & & 54 \times 10^{-5} & & 6.7 \times 10^{-5} \end{matrix}$$

Except the amines containing tertiary butyl group, all lower aliphatic amines are stronger bases than ammonia because of + I (inductive) effect. The alkyl groups, which are electron releasing groups, increase the electron density around the nitrogen thereby increasing the availability of the lone pair of electrons to proton or Lewis acids and making the amine more basic (larger  $K_b$ ). Thus, it is expected that the basic nature of amines should be in the order tertiary > secondary > primary, but the observed order in the case of lower members is found to be as **secondary > primary > tertiary**. This anomalous behavior of tertiary amines is **due to steric factors**, i.e., crowding of alkyl groups cover nitrogen atom from all sides and thus makes the approach and bonding by a proton relatively difficult which results the maximum steric strain in tertiary amines. The electrons are there but the path is blocked, resulting the reduced in its basicity.

The order of basic nature of various amines has been found **to vary with nature of alkyl groups**.

**Alkyl group    Relative strength**

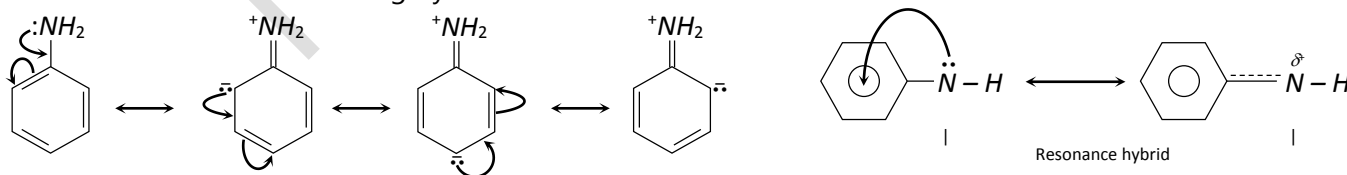
CH<sub>3</sub> –            R<sub>2</sub>NH > RNH<sub>2</sub> > R<sub>3</sub>N > NH<sub>3</sub>

C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> –           R<sub>2</sub>NH > RNH<sub>2</sub> > NH<sub>3</sub> > R<sub>3</sub>N

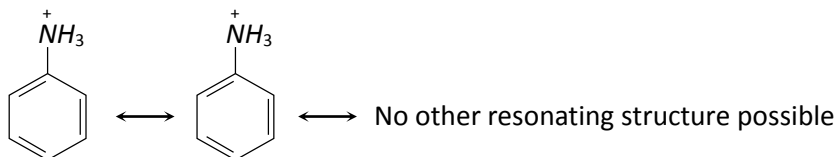
(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>CH –     RNH<sub>2</sub> > NH<sub>3</sub> > R<sub>2</sub>NH > R<sub>3</sub>N

(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>C –        NH<sub>3</sub> > RNH<sub>2</sub> > R<sub>2</sub>NH > R<sub>3</sub>N

(ii) **Basic nature of aromatic amines:** In aniline or other aromatic amines, the **non-bonding electron pair** is delocalized into benzene ring by resonance.



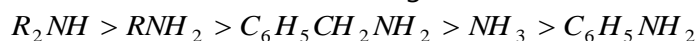
But anilinium ion is less resonance stabilized than aniline.



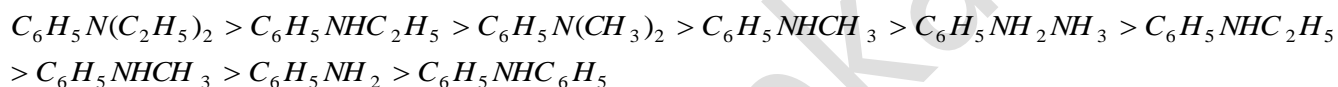
Thus, electron density is less on N atom due to which aniline or other aromatic amines are less basic than aliphatic amines.

However, any group which when present on benzene ring has electron withdrawing effect ( $-\text{NO}_2$ ,  $-\text{CN}$ ,  $-\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ ,  $-\text{COOH}$   $-\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ , etc.) decreases basicity of aniline (Nitroaniline is less basic than aniline as nitro group is electron withdrawing group ( $-I$  group) and aniline is more basic than diphenyl amine), while a group which has electron repelling effect ( $-\text{NH}_2$ ,  $-\text{OR}$ ,  $\text{R}-$ , etc.) increases basicity of aniline. Toluidine is more basic than aniline as  $-\text{CH}_3$  group is electron repelling group ( $+I$  group).

Further greater the value of  $K_b$  or lower the value of  $\text{p}K_b$ , stronger will be the base. The basic character of some amines have the following order,



N-alkylated anilines are stronger bases than aniline because of steric effect. Ethyl group being bigger than methyl has more steric effect, so N-ethyl aniline is stronger base than N-methyl aniline. Thus, basic character is,



In Toluidines  $-p$ -isomer  $>$   $-m$ -  $>$   $-o$ -

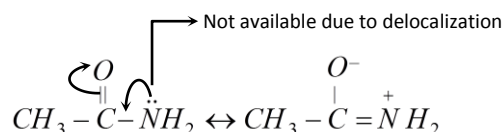
Chloroanilines  $-p$ -isomer  $>$   $-m$ -  $>$   $-o$ -

Phenylene diamines  $-p$ -isomer  $>$   $-m$ -  $>$   $-o$ -

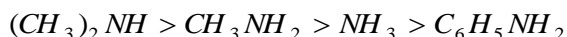
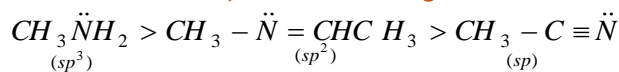
Nitroanilines  $-m$ -isomer  $>$   $-p$ -  $>$   $-o$ -

Note: Aniline is less basic than ammonia. The phenyl group exerts  $-I$  (inductive) effect, i.e., it withdraws electrons. This results to the lower availability of electrons on nitrogen for protonation.

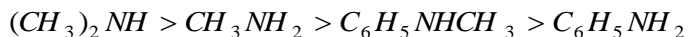
□ Ethylamine and acetamide both contain an amino group but acetamide does not show basic nature. This is because lone pair of electrons on nitrogen is delocalised by resonance with the carbonyl group which makes it less available for protonation.

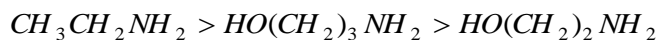


□ The compounds with least 's' character ( $sp^3$ -hybridized) is most basic and with more 's' character ( $sp$ -hybridized) is least basic. Examples in decreasing order of basicity are,

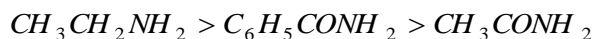


□ Electron withdrawing ( $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5-$ ) groups decrease electron density on nitrogen atom and thereby decreasing basicity.

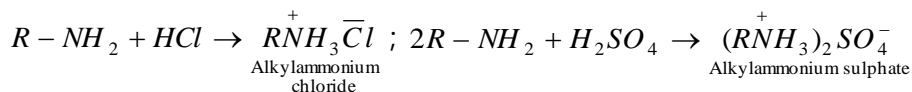




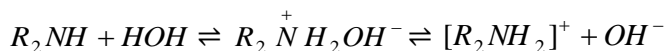
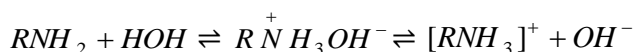
□ Electron withdrawing inductive effect of the -OH group decreases the electron density on nitrogen. This effect diminishes with distance from the amino group.



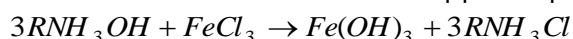
(iii) **Salt formation:** Amines being basic in nature, combine with mineral acids to form salts.



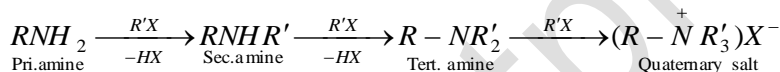
(iv) **Nature of aqueous solution:** Solutions of amines are alkaline in nature.



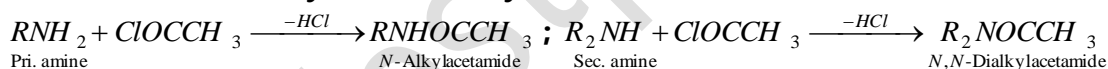
The aqueous solutions of amines behaves like  $NH_4OH$  and give ferric hydroxide precipitate with ferric chloride and blue solution with copper sulphate.



(v) **Reaction with alkyl halides (Alkylation)**

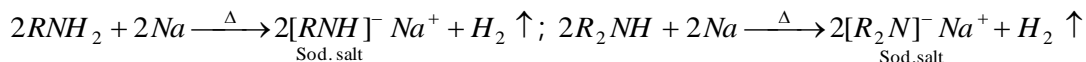


(vi) **Reaction with acetyl chloride (Acylation)**

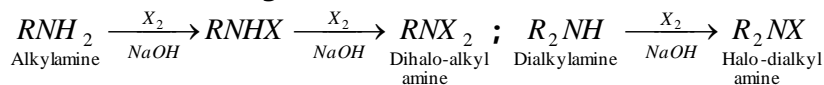


Tertiary amines do not react since they do not have replaceable hydrogen on nitrogen. Therefore, all these above reactions are used to distinguish between P,S and T-amines.

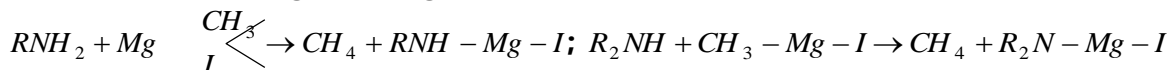
(vii) **Action of sodium**



(viii) **Action of halogens**

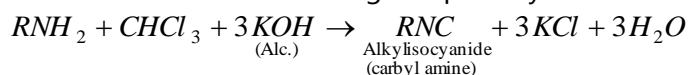


(ix) **Reaction with Grignard reagent**





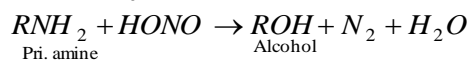
(x) **Carbylamine reaction:** This reaction is shown by only **primary amines**. This is a test of primary amines and is used to distinguish primary amines from secondary and tertiary amines.



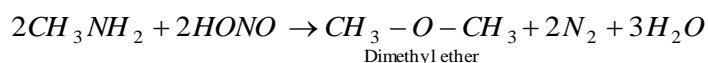
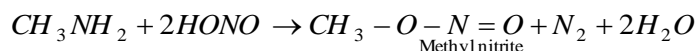
Isocyanides are bad smelling compounds and can be easily detected.

(xi) **Reaction with nitrous acid**

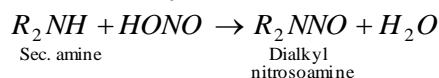
(a) Primary amines form alcohols with nitrous acid ( $NaNO_2 + HCl$ ). Nitrogen is eliminated.



Methyl amine is an exception to this reaction, i.e.,

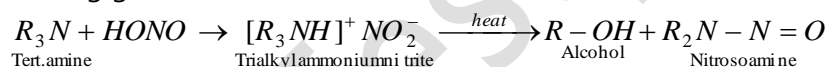


(b) Secondary amines form nitrosoamines which are water insoluble yellow oily liquids.



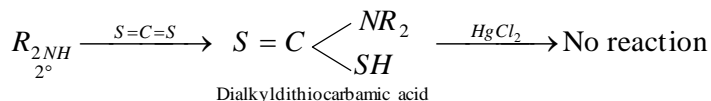
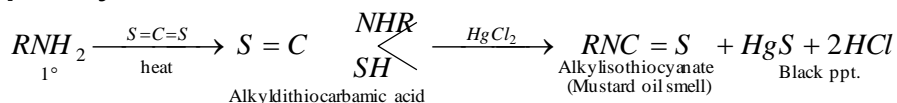
Nitrosoamine on warming with phenol and conc.  $H_2SO_4$  give a brown or red colour which soon changes to blue green. The colour changes to red on dilution and further changes to blue or violet with alkali. This colour change is referred to **Liebermann's nitroso reaction** and is used for the test of secondary amines.

(c) Tertiary amines react nitrous acid to form nitrite salts which are soluble in water. These salts on heating give alcohols and nitrosoamines.



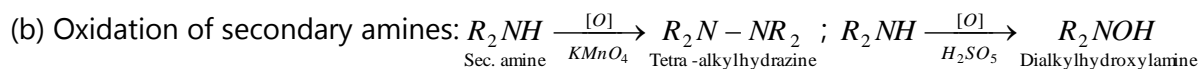
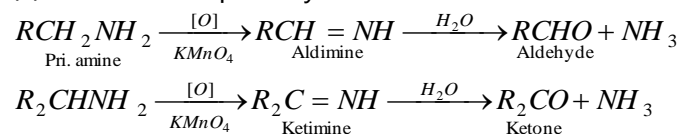
This reaction (nitrous acid test) is used to make distinction between primary, secondary and tertiary amines.

(xii) **Reaction with carbon di sulphide:** This **Hofmann's mustard oil reaction** and is used as a **test for primary amines**.

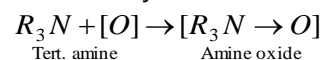


(xiii) **Oxidation:** All the three types of amines undergo oxidation. The product depends upon the nature of oxidising agent, class of amine and the nature of the alkyl group.

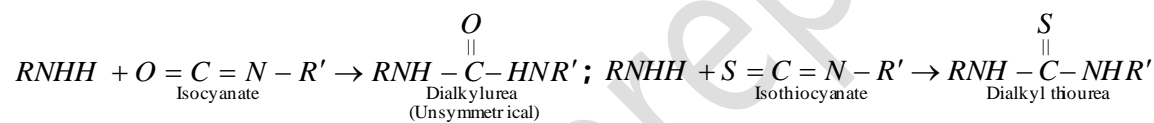
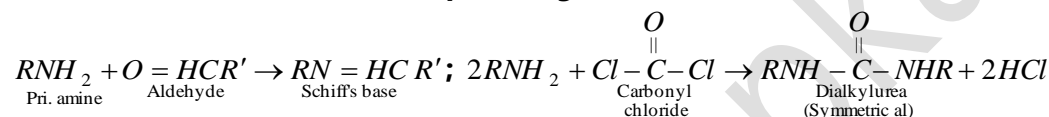
(a) Oxidation of primary amines



(c) Oxidation of tertiary amines: Tertiary amines are not oxidised by potassium permanganate but are oxidised by Caro's acid or Fenton's reagent to amine oxides.

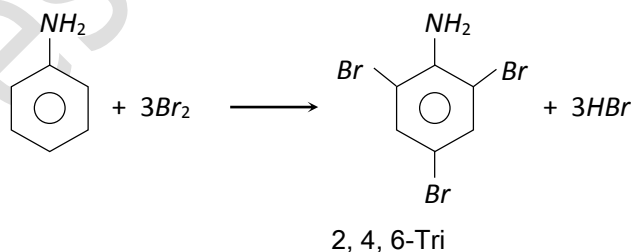


(xiv) **Reaction with other electrophilic reagents**



(xv) **Ring substitution in aromatic amines:** Aniline is more reactive than benzene. The presence of amino group activates the aromatic ring and directs the incoming group preferably to ortho and para positions.

(a) Halogenation

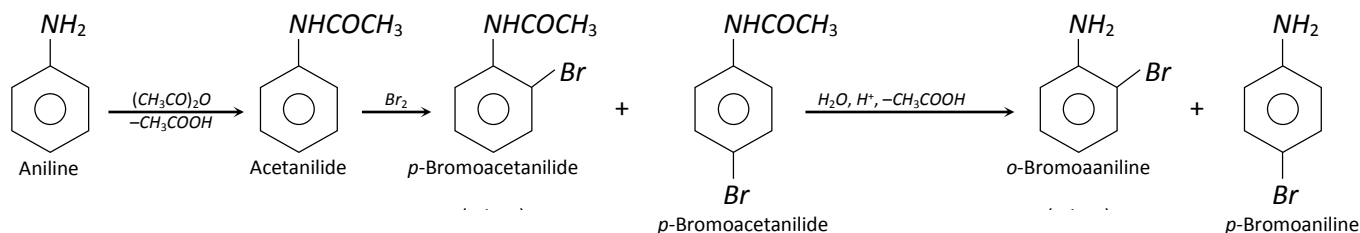


This reaction is used as a test for aniline.

However, if monosubstituted derivative is desired, aniline is first acetylated with acetic anhydride and then halogenation is carried out. After halogenation, the acetyl group is removed by hydrolysis and only monosubstituted halogen derivative is obtained.



It may be noted that  $-NH_2$  group directs the attacking group at o- and p-positions and therefore, both o- and p-derivatives are obtained.

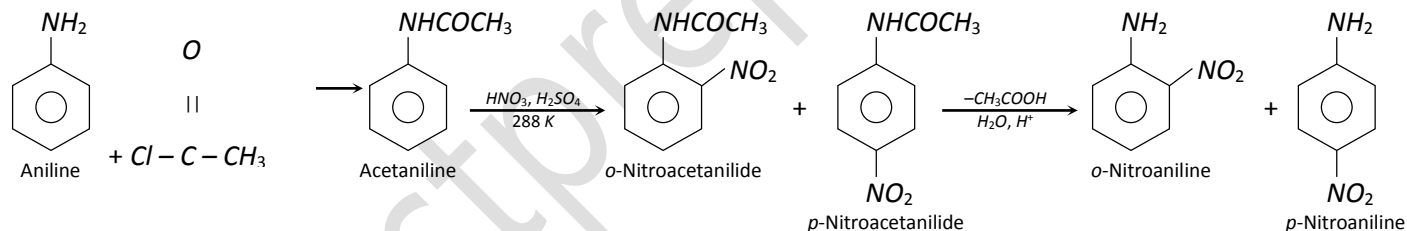


Acetylation deactivates the ring and controls the reaction to monosubstitution stage only because acetyl group is electron withdrawing group and therefore, the electron pair of N-atom is withdrawn towards the carbonyl group.

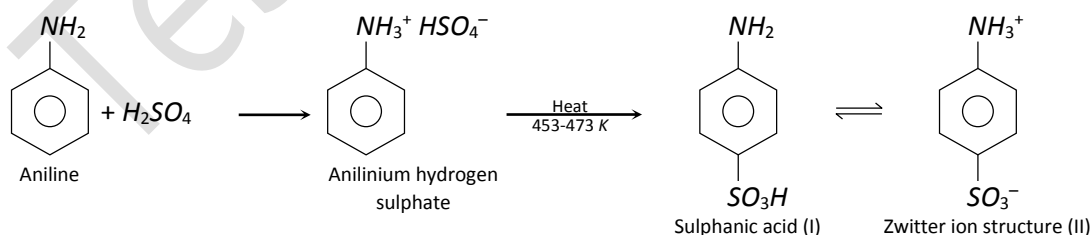
(b) Nitration: Aromatic amines cannot be nitrated directly because they are readily oxidized. This is because,  $HNO_3$  is a strong oxidising agent and results in partial oxidation of the ring to form a black mass.

Therefore, to solve this problem, nitration is carried out by protecting the  $-NH_2$  group by acetylation. The acetylation deactivates the ring and therefore, controls the reaction.

The hydrolysis of nitroacetanilides removes the protecting acyl group and gives back amines.



(c) Sulphonation



The sulphanilic acid exists as a dipolar ion (structure II) which has acidic and basic groups in the same molecule. Such ions are called **Zwitter ions or inner salts**.



**(8) Uses:**

(i) Ethylamine is used in solvent extraction processes in **petroleum refining** and as a **stabilizer** for **rubber latex**.

(ii) The quaternary ammonium salts derived from long chain aliphatic tertiary amines are widely used as detergents.

(iii) Aliphatic amines of low molecular mass are used as solvents.

**Distinction between primary, secondary and tertiary amines**

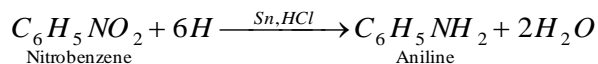
Test	Primary amine	Secondary amine	Tertiary amine
Action of $\text{CHCl}_3$ and alcoholic KOH. (Carbylamine test)	Bad smelling carbylamine (Isocyanide) is formed.	No action.	No action.
Action of $\text{CS}_2$ and $\text{HgCl}_2$ . (Mustard oil test)	Alkyl isothiocyanate is formed which has pungent smell like mustard oil.	No action.	No action
Action of nitrous acid.	Alcohol is formed with evolution of nitrogen.	Forms nitrosoamine which gives green colour with phenol and conc. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ (Liebermann's test).	Forms nitrite in cold which on heating gives nitrosoamine which responds to Liebermann's test.
Action of acetyl chloride.	Acetyl derivative is formed.	Acetyl derivative is formed.	No action.
Action of Hinsberg's reagent.	Monoalkyl sulphonamide is formed which is soluble in KOH.	Dialkyl sulphonamide is formed which is insoluble in KOH.	No action.
Action of methyl iodide.	3 molecules (moles) of $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$ to form quaternary salt with one mole of primary amine.	2 moles of $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$ to form quaternary salt with one mole of secondary amine.	One mole of $\text{CH}_3\text{I}$ to form quaternary salt with one mole of tertiary amine.

Note: Aniline does not form alcohol with nitrous acid but it forms benzene diazonium chloride which **shows dye test**.



## 5. Aniline

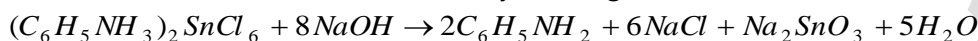
Aniline was first prepared by **Unverdorben (1826) by dry distillation of indigo**. In the laboratory, it can be prepared by the reduction of nitrobenzene with tin and hydrochloric acid.



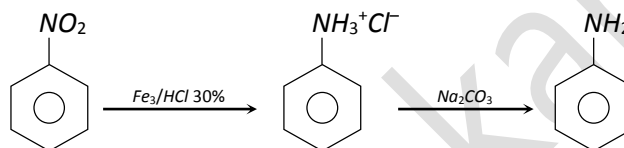
Aniline produced combines with  $H_2SnCl_6 (SnCl_4 + 2HCl)$  to form a double salt.



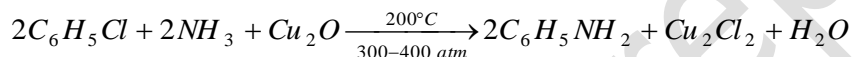
From double salt, aniline is obtained by treating with conc. caustic soda solution.



**On a commercial scale**, aniline is obtained by reducing nitrobenzene with iron filings and hydrochloric acid.



Aniline is also obtained on a large scale by the action of amine on chlorobenzene at  $200^\circ C$  under 300-400 atm pressure in presence of cuprous catalyst.



**Properties** Aniline when freshly prepared is a **colorless oily liquid (b.p.  $184^\circ C$ )**. It has a characteristic unpleasant odour and is not poisonous in nature. It is heavier than water and is only slightly soluble. It is soluble in alcohol, ether and benzene. Its color changes to dark brown on standing.

It shows all the characteristic reactions discussed earlier.

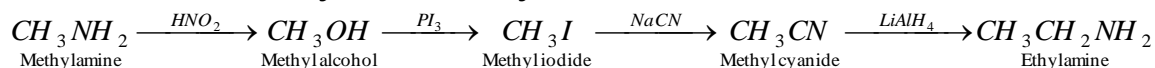
### Uses:

- (1) It is used in the preparation of diazonium compounds which are used in dye industry.
- (2) Anils (Schiff's bases from aniline) are used as antioxidants in rubber industry.
- (3) It is used for the manufacture of its some derivatives such as acetamide, sulphanilic acid and sulphadiazine, etc.
- (4) It is used as an accelerator in vulcanizing rubber.

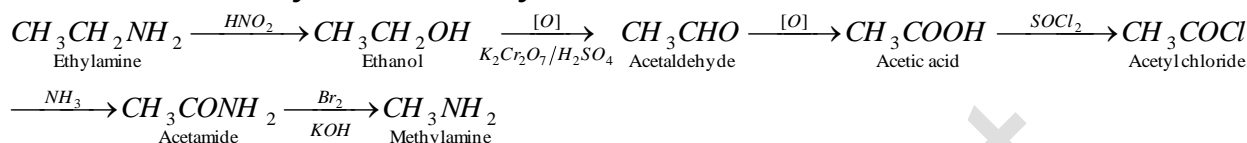


## 6. Some important conversions

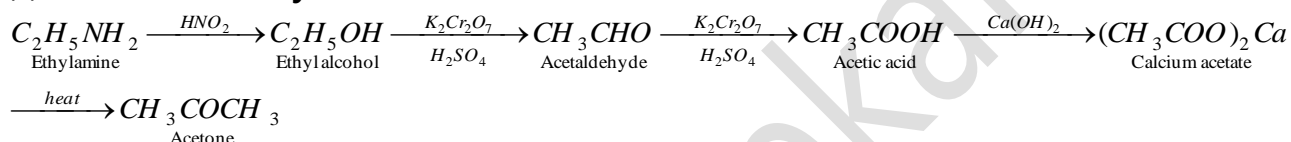
### (1) Conversion of methylamine to ethylamine (Ascent)



### (2) Conversion of ethylamine to methylamine. (Descent)

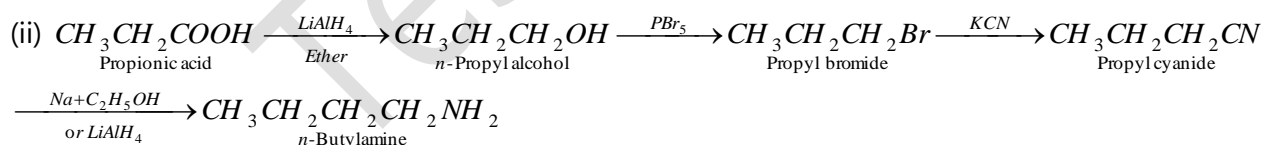
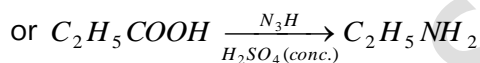


### (3) Conversion of ethylamine to acetone



### (4) Conversion of propionic acid to:

(i) Ethylamine, (ii) n-Butylamine.



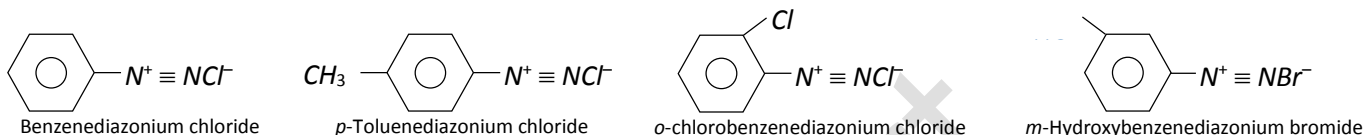
### (5) Conversion of ethylene to 1,4-diaminobutane :



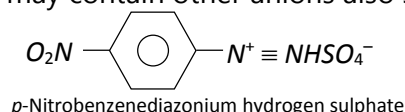
## 7. Diazonium salts

The diazonium salts have the general formula  $ArN_2^+X^-$ , where  $X^-$  may be an anion like  $Cl^-$ ,  $Br^-$  etc. and the group  $N_2^+(-N \equiv N^+)$  is called diazonium ion group.

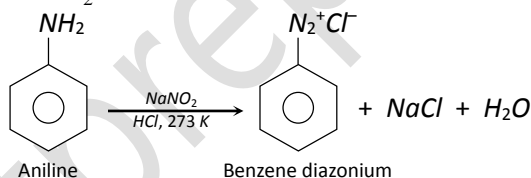
(1) **Nomenclature:** The diazonium salts are named by adding the word diazonium to the name of the parent aromatic compound to which they are related followed by the name of the anion. For example,



The diazonium salt may contain other anions also such as  $NO_3^-$ ,  $H_2SO_4^-$ ,  $BF_4^-$  etc.



(2) **Preparation of diazonium salts:**  $NaNO_2 + HCl \rightarrow NaCl + HONO$



The reaction of converting aromatic primary amine to diazonium salt is called **diazotisation**.

(3) **Physical properties of diazonium salts**

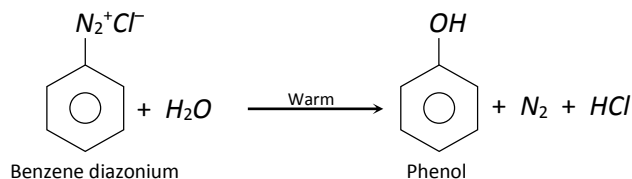
- (i) Diazonium salts are generally colorless, crystalline solids.
- (ii) These are readily soluble in water but less soluble in alcohol.
- (iii) They are unstable and explode in dry state. Therefore, they are generally used in solution state.
- (iv) Their aqueous solutions are neutral to litmus and conduct electricity due to the presence of ions.



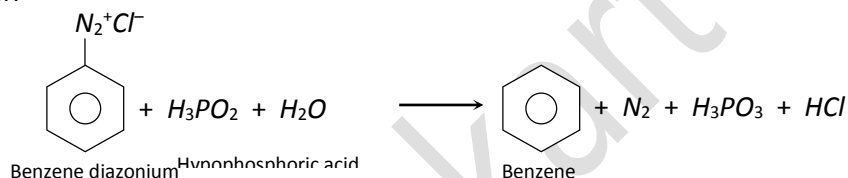
#### (4) Chemical properties of diazonium salts

(i) **Substitution reaction:** In substitution or replacement reactions, nitrogen of diazonium salts is lost as  $N_2$  and different groups are introduced in its place.

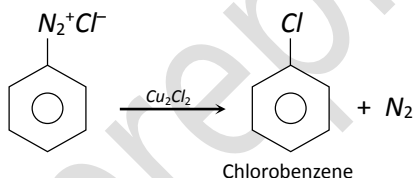
(a) Replacement by  $-OH$  group



(b) Replacement by hydrogen

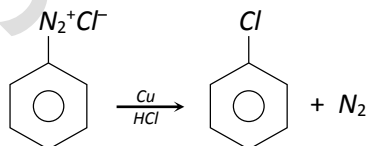


(c) Replacement by  $-Cl$  group

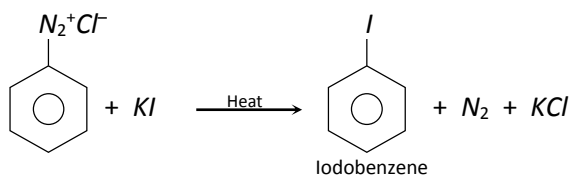


This reaction is called **Sandmeyer reaction**.

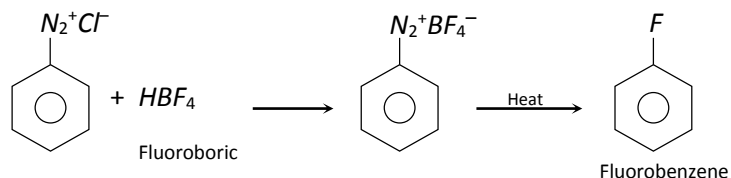
When the diazonium salt solution is warmed with copper powder and the corresponding halogen acid, the respective halogen is introduced. The reaction is a modified form of Sandmeyer reaction and is known as **Gattermann reaction**.



(d) Replacement by iodo ( $-I$ ) group



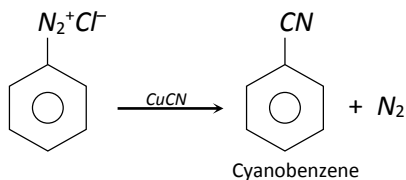
(e) Replacement by  $-F$  group



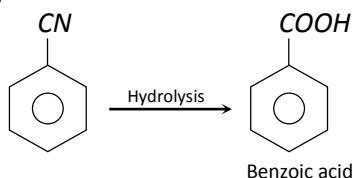


This reaction is called **Schiemann reaction**.

(f) Replacement by Cyano (–CN) group

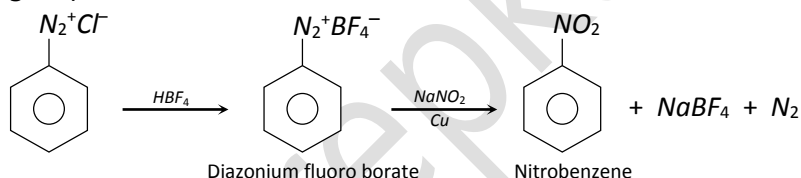


The nitrites can be hydrolysed to acids.

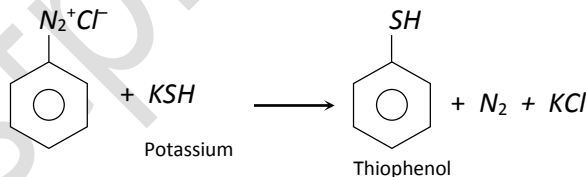


This method of preparing carboxylic acids is more useful than carbonation of Grignard reagents.

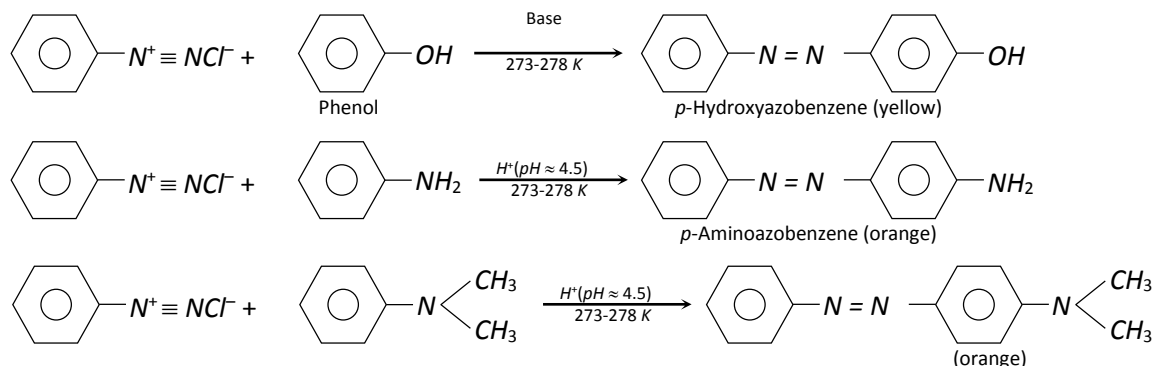
(g) Replacement by –NO<sub>2</sub> group



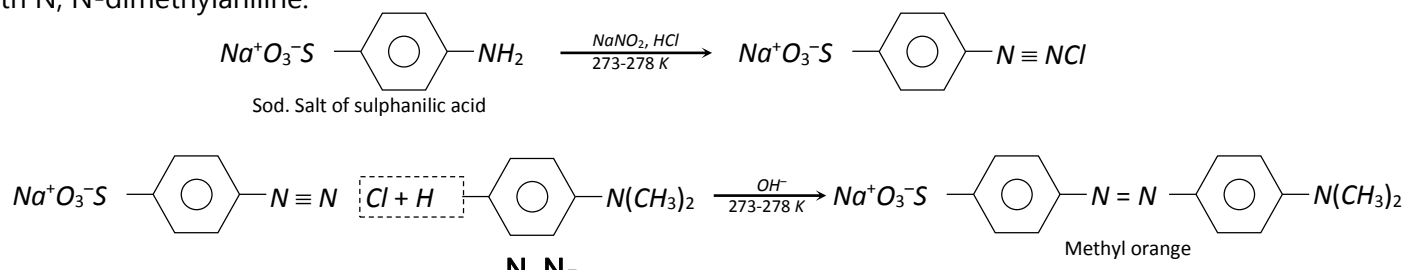
(h) Replacement by thio (–SH) group



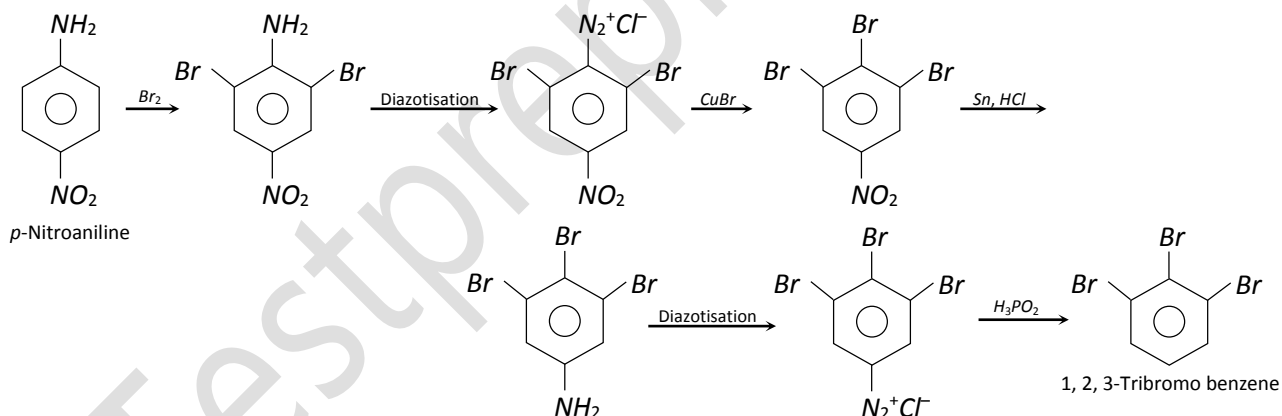
(ii) **Coupling reactions:** The diazonium ion acts as an electrophile because there is positive charge on terminal nitrogen. It can react with nucleophilic aromatic compounds (Ar–H) activated by electron donating groups (–OH and –NH<sub>2</sub>), which as strong nucleophiles react with aromatic diazonium salts. Therefore, benzene diazonium chloride couples with electron rich aromatic compounds like phenols and anilines to give azo compounds. The azo compounds contain –N = N– bond and the reaction is called **coupling reaction**.



Coupling occurs para to hydroxy or amino group. All azo compounds are strongly coloured and are used as dyes. Methyl orange is an important dye obtained by coupling the diazonium salt of sulphanilic acid with N, N-dimethylaniline.



Note: Diazonium salts are highly **useful intermediates** in the synthesis of large variety of aromatic compounds. These can be used to prepare many classes of organic compounds especially aryl halides in pure state. For example, 1, 2, 3-tribromo benzene is not formed in the pure state by direct bromination of benzene. However, it can be prepared by the following sequence of reaction starting from p-nitroaniline through the formation of diazonium salts as:



## (5) Uses of diazonium salts

- (i) For the manufacture of azo dyes.
- (ii) For the industrial preparation of important organic compounds like m-bromotoluene, m-bromophenol, etc.
- (iii) For the preparation of a variety of useful halogen substituted arenes.

