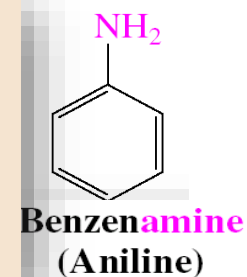
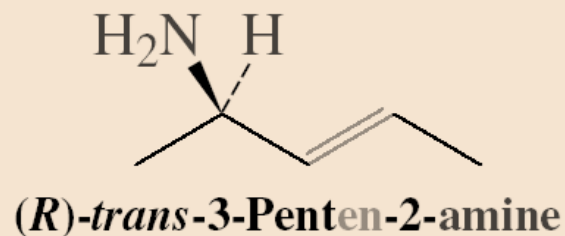
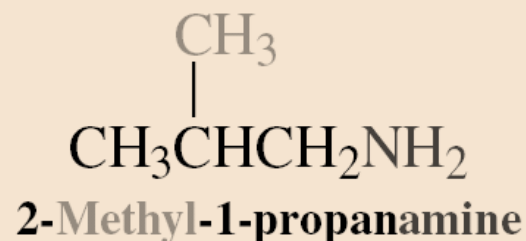
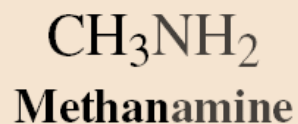


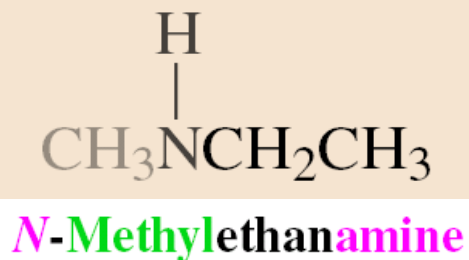
CHM-134 ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

CHAPTER-11: AMINES

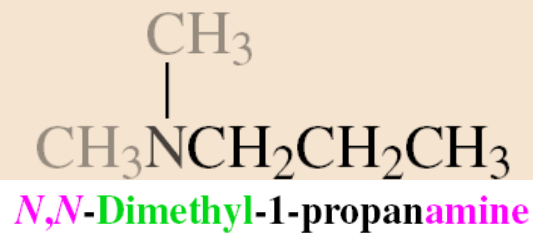
Primary amines



Secondary amines

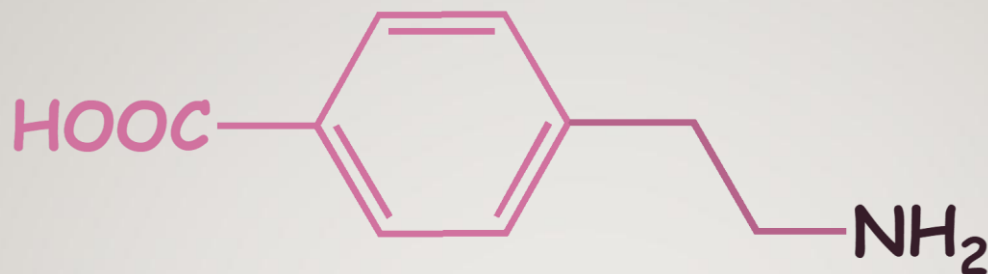


Tertiary amines



10.1 NOMENCLATURE RULES

Substituent name: **Amino-**

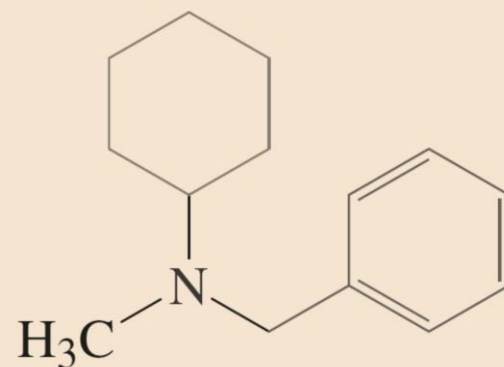


4-(2-Aminoethyl)benzoic acid

Common names: Alkylamine

CH_3NH_2
Methylamine

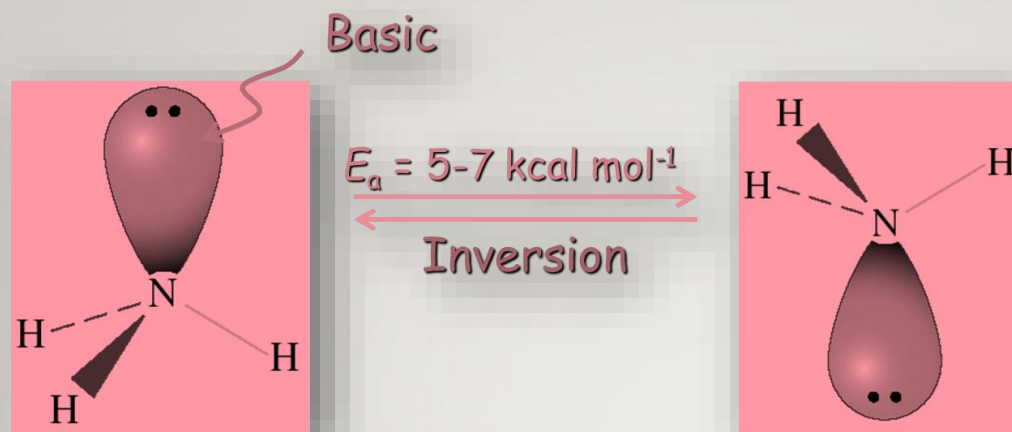
$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}$
Trimethylamine



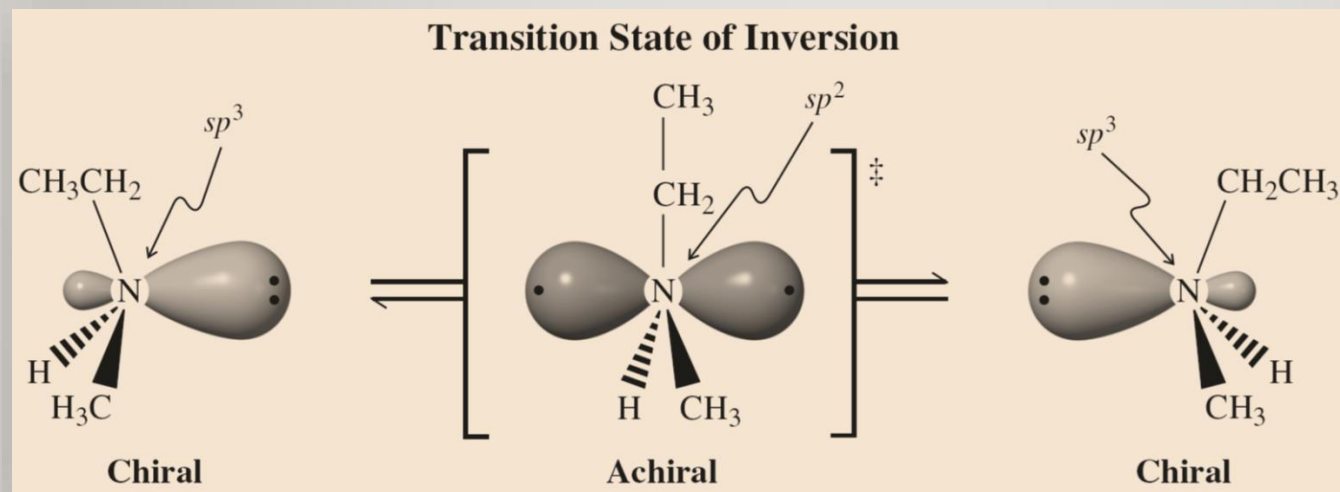
Benzylcyclohexylmethylamine

10.2 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

1. Tetrahedral structure



2. Chiral amines racemize



10.2 PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

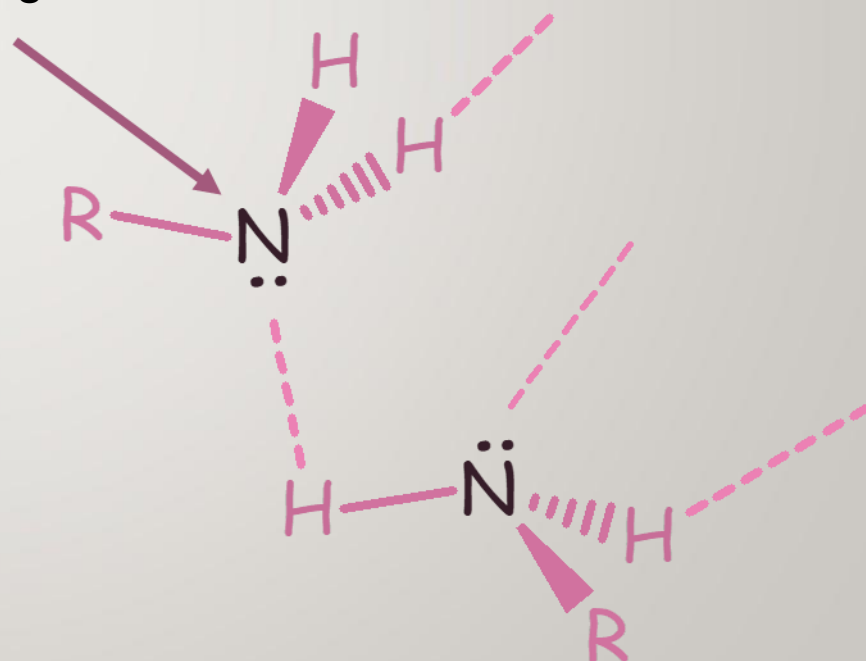
3. Basicity-Nucleophilicity



4. Weaker hydrogen bonds than OH

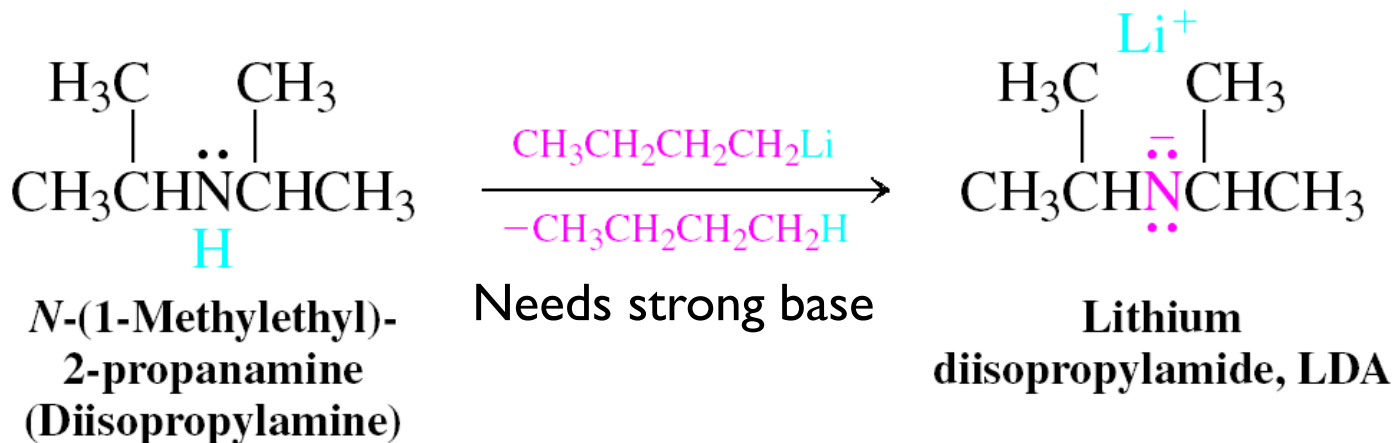
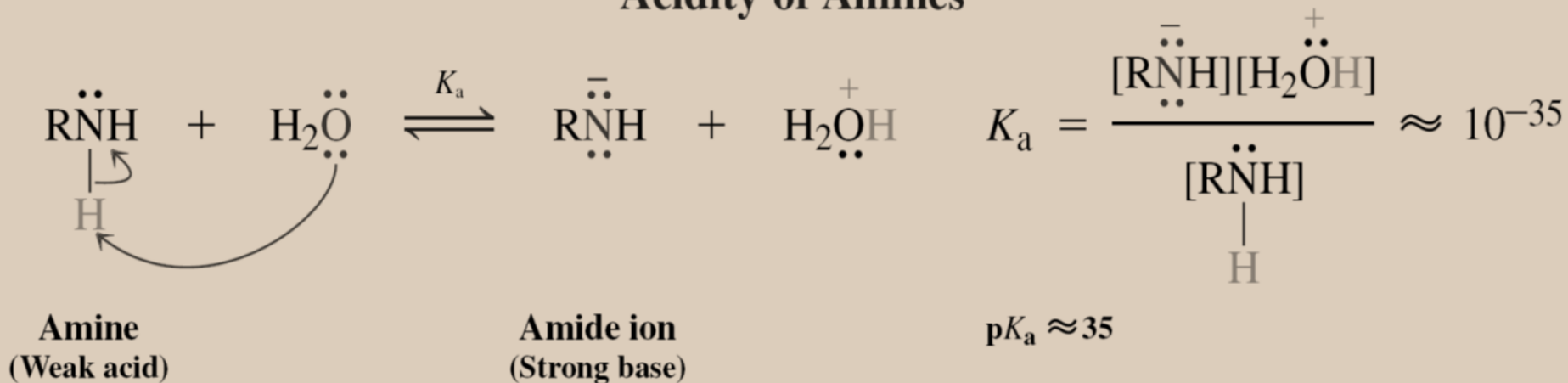
NH₃ b.p. -33.4 °C

Less electronegative
than oxygen



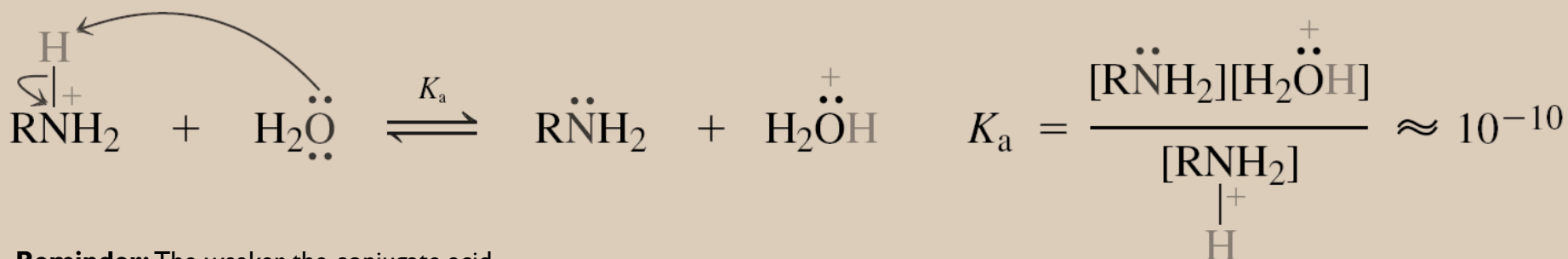
10.3 ACIDITY

Acidity of Amines



10.4 BASICITY

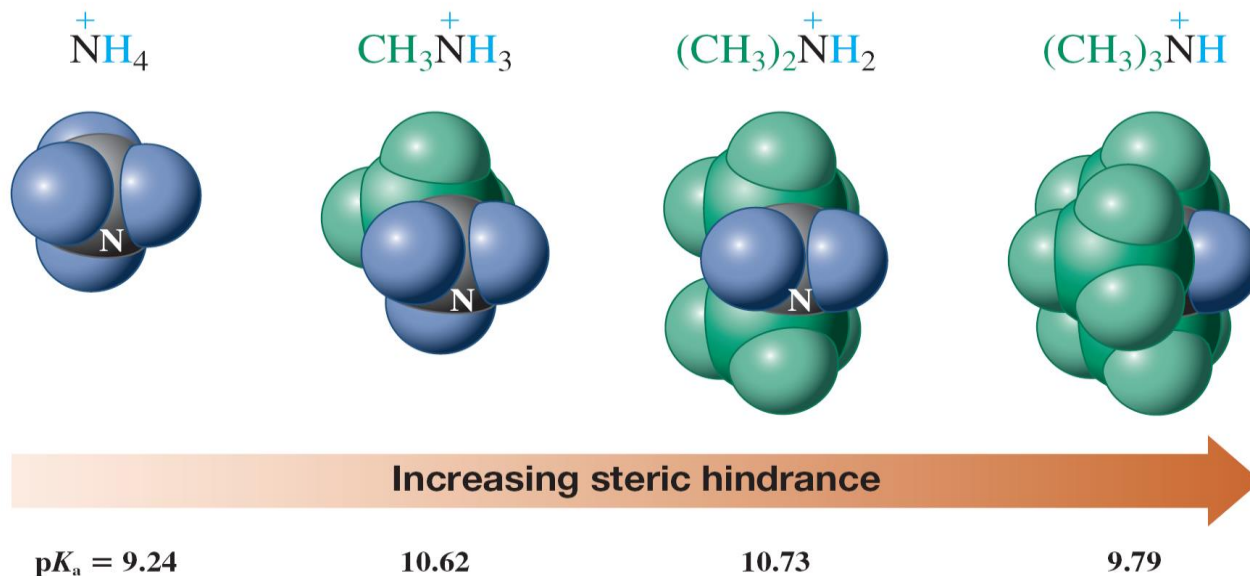
Acidity of Ammonium Ions



Reminder: The weaker the conjugate acid, the higher its pK_a and the stronger the corresponding base

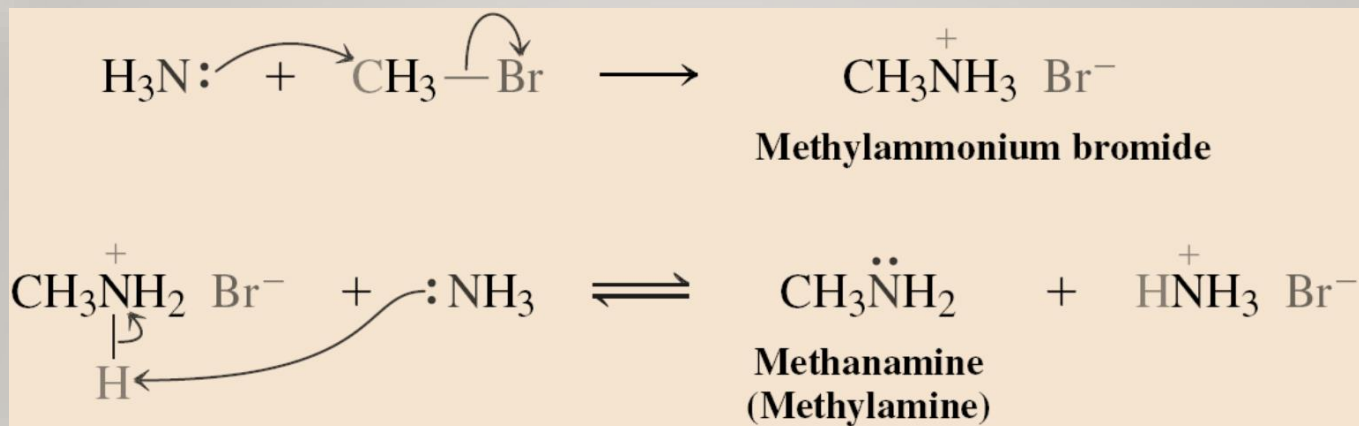
$$pK_a \approx 10$$

pK_a Values of a Series of Simple Ammonium Ions



10.5 SYNTHESIS OF AMINES

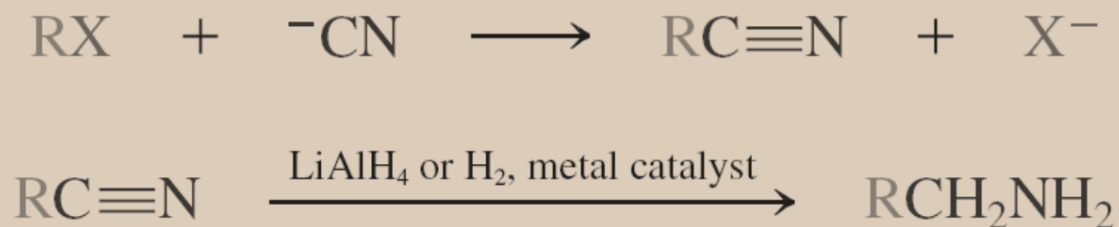
1. Alkylation of NH₃, primary, and secondary amines



Overalkylation: Even though amine gets more hindered, it also gets more nucleophilic.
One solution is to have excess of RNH₂ and use RX as limiting reagents.

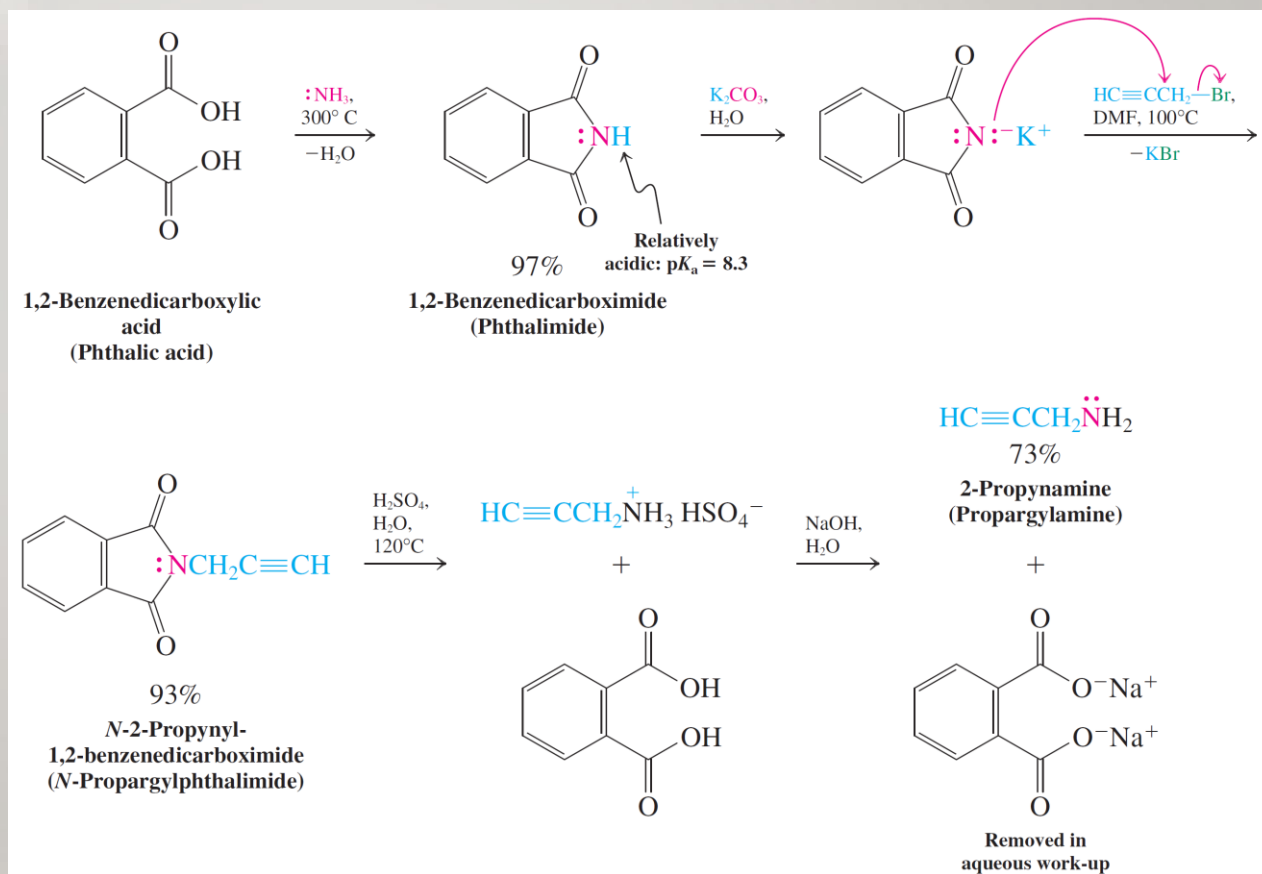
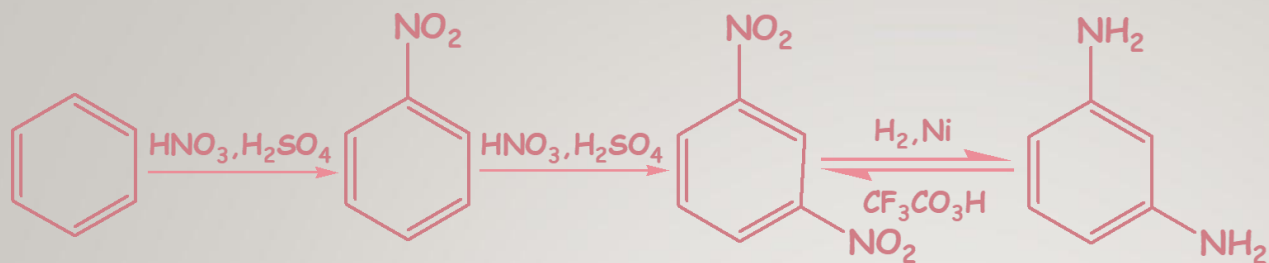
2. Via nitriles

Conversion of a Haloalkane into the Homologous Amine by Cyanide Displacement–Reduction



10.5 SYNTHESIS OF AMINES

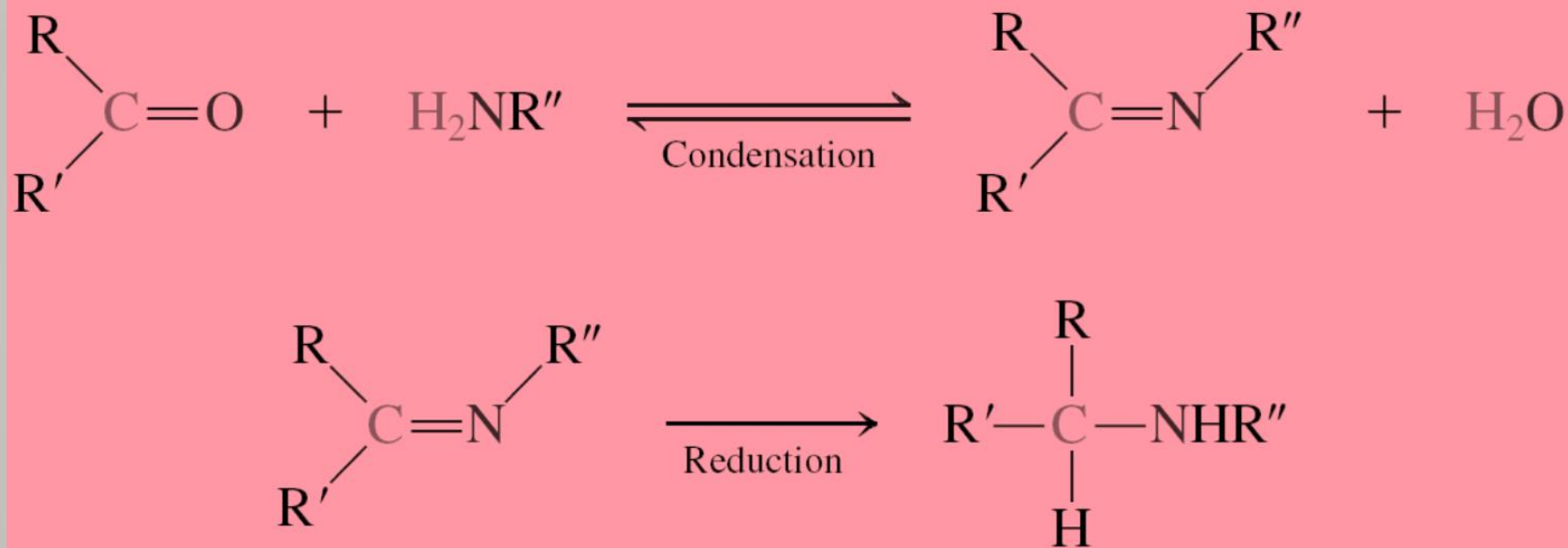
3. Arenamine via nitroarene



4. Gabriel Synthesis

10.5 SYNTHESIS OF AMINES

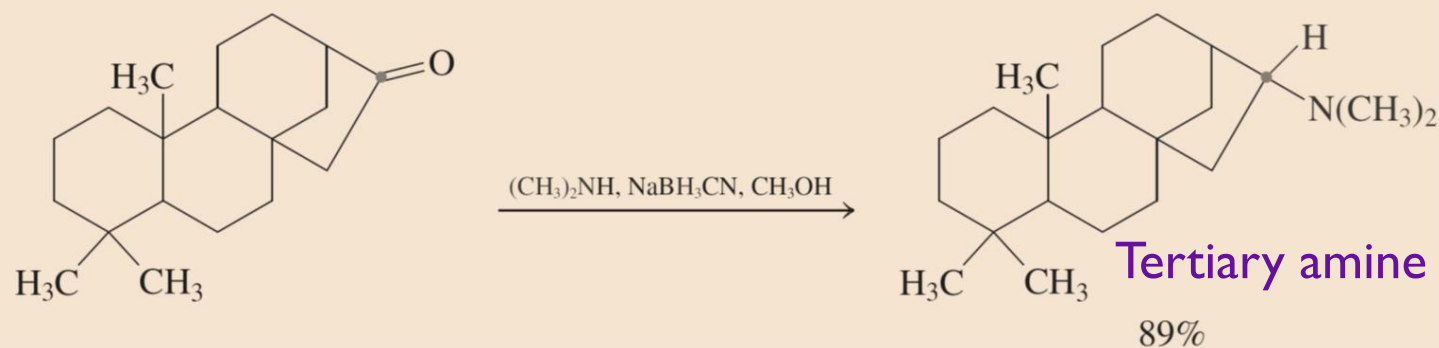
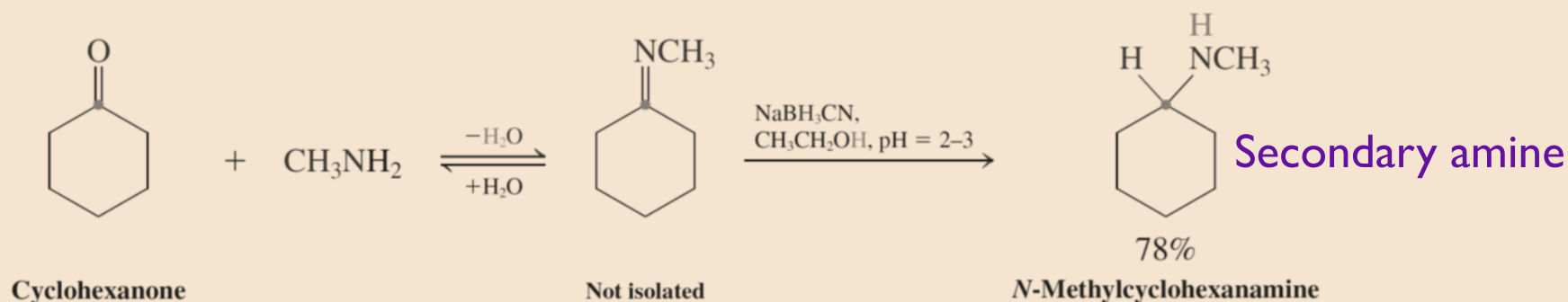
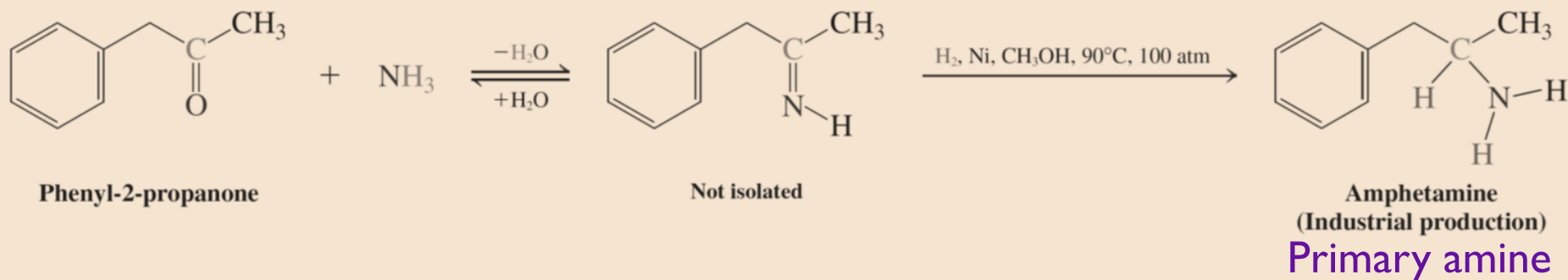
5. Reductive Amination



10.5 SYNTHESIS OF AMINES

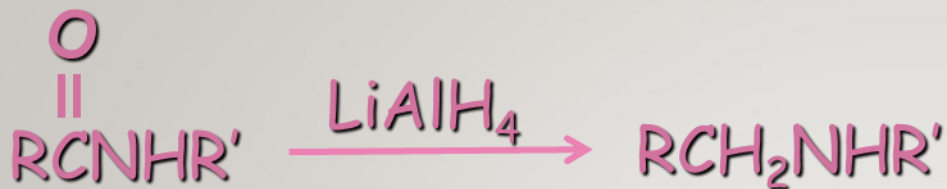
5. Reductive Amination

Amine Synthesis by Reductive Amination



10.5 SYNTHESIS OF AMINES

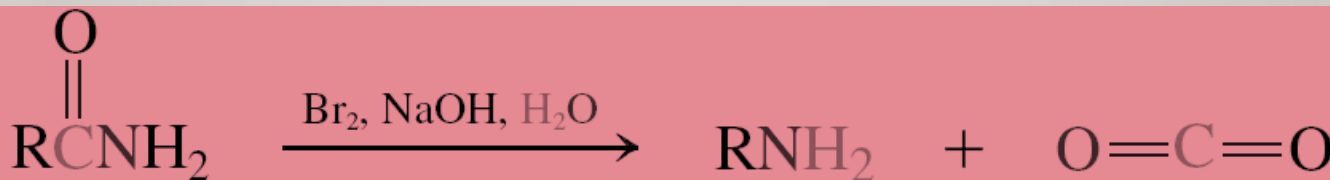
6. Reduction of amides



Utility of Amides in Amine Synthesis

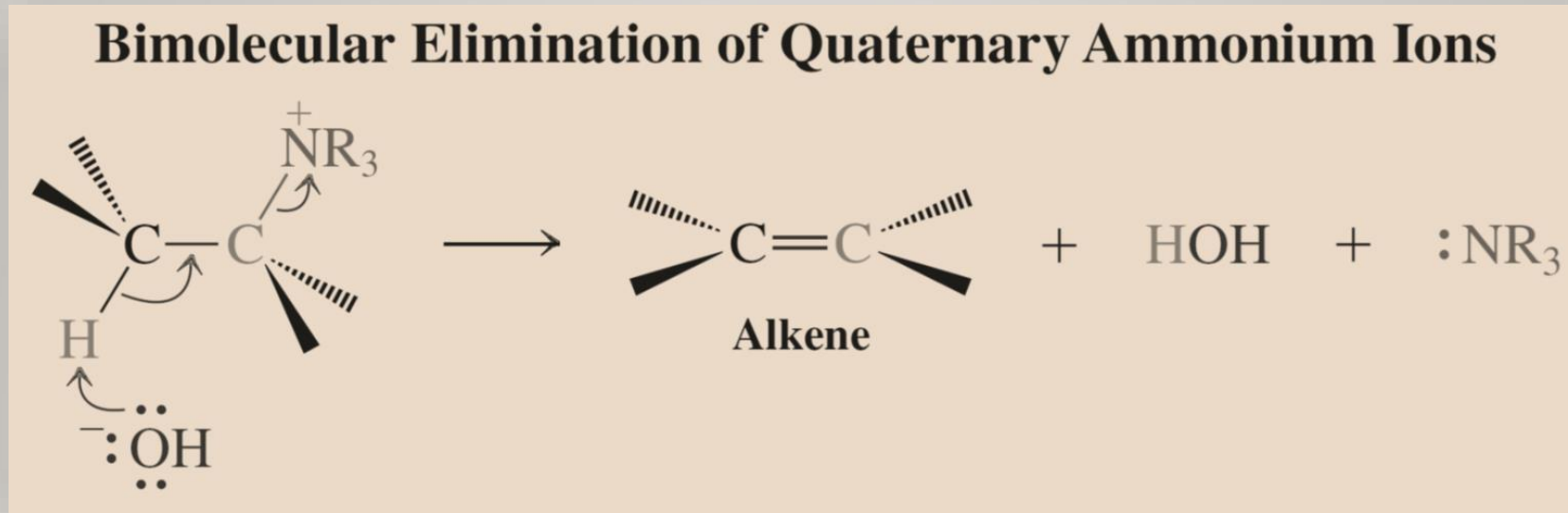


7. Hofmann Rearrangement



10.6 REACTIONS OF AMINES

Hofmann Elimination



Reaction with Nitrous Acid (see the experiment video)

