FlexiPrep: Downloaded from flexiprep.com [https://www.flexiprep.com/]
For solved question bank visit doorsteptutor.com [https://www.doorsteptutor.com] and for free video lectures visit

Examrace YouTube Channel [https://youtube.com/c/Examrace/]

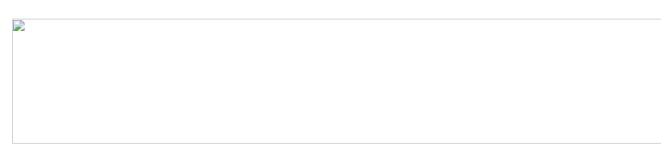


Compounds of Carbon Containing Nitrogen: Chemical Properties of Amines

Chemical Properties of Amines

Basic Character

Basicity's of amines can be compared with respect to ammonia, by comparing the availability of pair of electrons on nitrogen. Ammonia and amines, both when dissolved in water, attract a proton from water to form an ammonium or alkylammonium ion, respectively, and a hydroxide ion.



we can express the basic character of aliphatic and aromatic amines as shown below.

Aromatica min es < Ammonia < Aliphatica min es

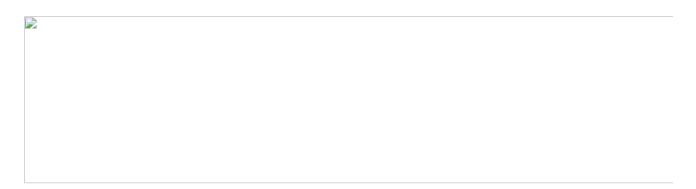
Alkylation

Primary amines react with alkyl halides to give secondary amines. The reaction may continue further to form a tertiary amine and a quaternary ammonium salt. For example, the reaction of Ethanamine with bromomethane proceeds as shown below.



Acylation

Primary amines on reaction with acid chlorides or acid anhydrides give N-substituted amides.



Carbylamines Reaction

When a primary amine is heated with chloroform in the presence of alcoholic potassium hydroxide, then the corresponding isocyanide is formed. Isocyanides are also known as carbylamines; hence this reaction is called as carbylamines reaction.

ation with Nitron Acid
action with Nitrous Acid
mary aromatic amines react with nitrous acid to give diazonium salts and this reaction is known as diazotization.
niff's Base
mary amines undergo condensation with aldehydes or ketones to form imines. These products are also called Schiff's bases. The ction can be shown as follows:
each can be shown as follows.