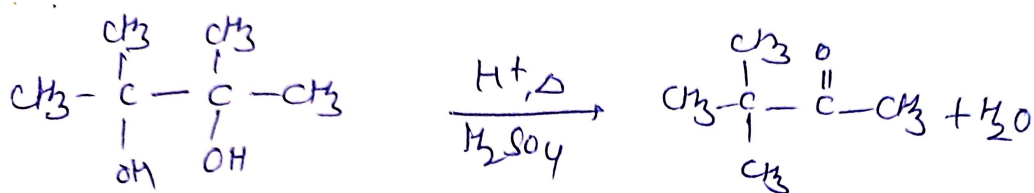


G. Dinitrobenzene used as precursor to TNT

Pinacol-Pinacolone Rearrangement

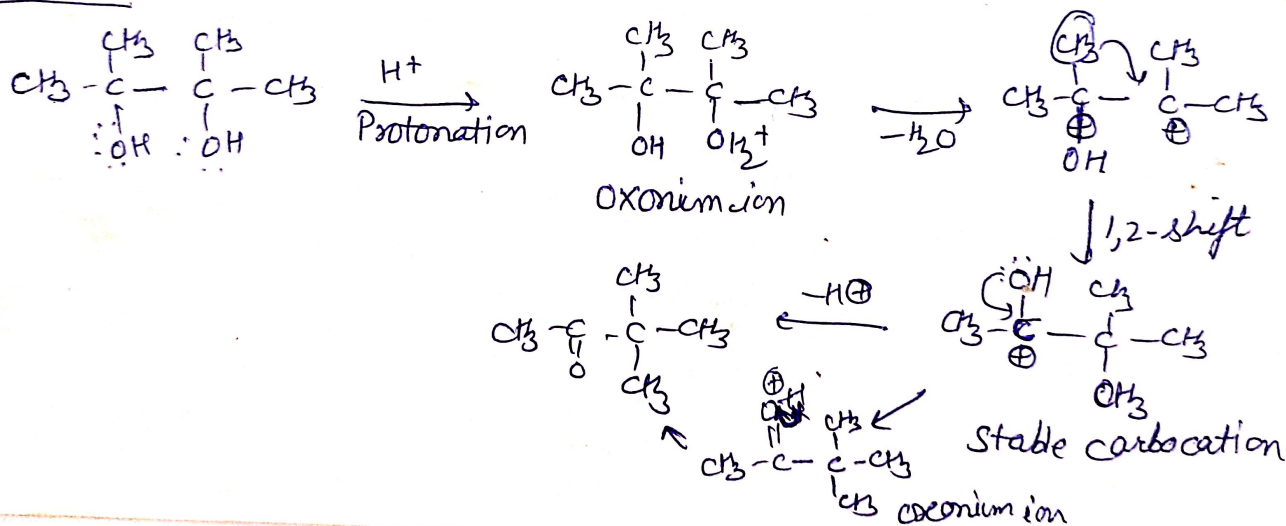


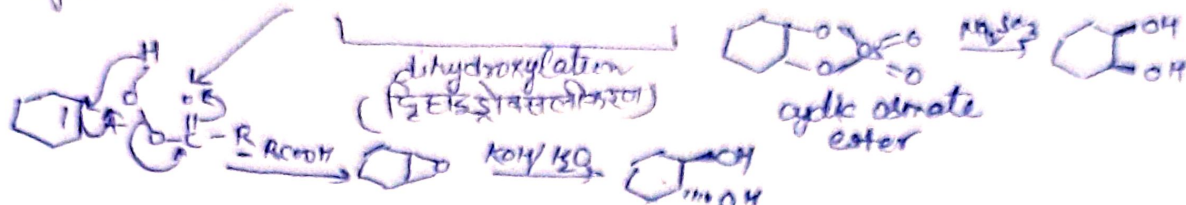
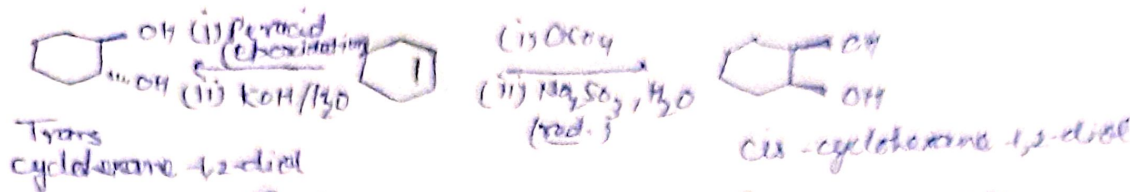
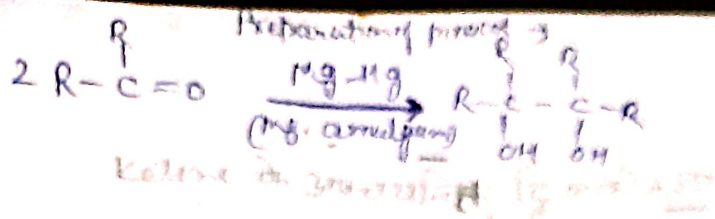
2,3-dimethyl-1,2-diol

3,3-dimethylbutane-2-one (Pinacolone)

This dehydration rxn is called Pinacol-Pinacolone rearrang.

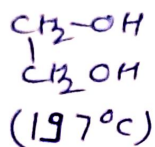
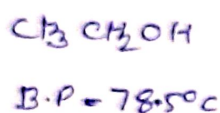
Mechanism :-





Trihydric alcohol (Triol)

Such compds, which contain three -OH grp. due to presence of 3 -OH grp, H-bonding is increase & B.P. is high.



Glycerol

Common name - Glycerin. It is found in combined form in fats or oil (पामिटिक acid C₁₅H₃₁COOH), रिचिनिक अम्ल (C₁₇H₃₃COOH), ओलिक acid (C₁₇H₃₃COOH) के संतृप्त व असंतृप्त रेसिडु के रूप में पाया जाता है।

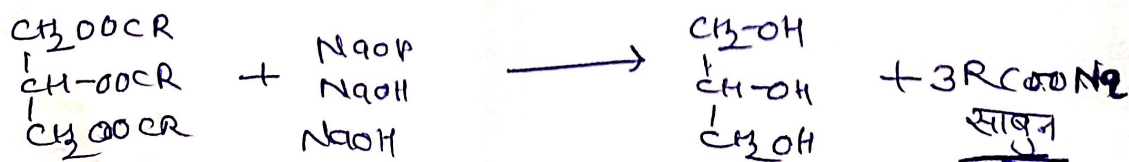
Synthesis :→

(i) From fat & oils :→



Glyceride R = Higher fatty acid Glycerol R = C₁₇H₃₅, C₁₇H₃₃, C₁₅H₃₁

Glycerides का जल-अपघटन या तो क्षार द्वारा किया जा सकता है (साबुनीकरण)

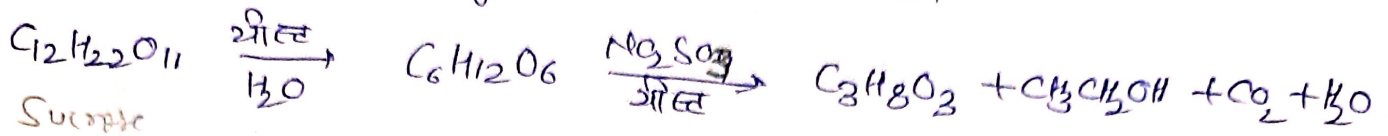


तेल या छासा के NaOH solⁿ की अधिकता के साथ उबाला जाता है जिससे वेसा अम्लों के Na salt लवण (साबुन) व ग्लिसरॉल बनते हैं। $\text{Soap} + \text{NaOH}$

(2) Sugar के किण्वन से : $\rightarrow$

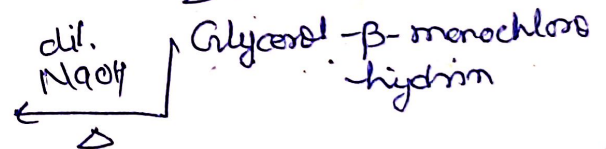
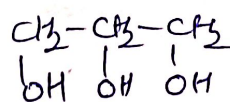
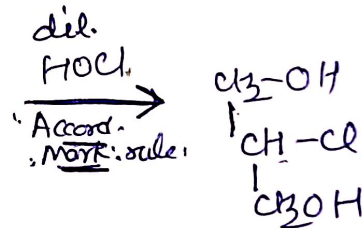
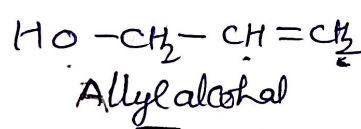
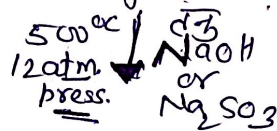
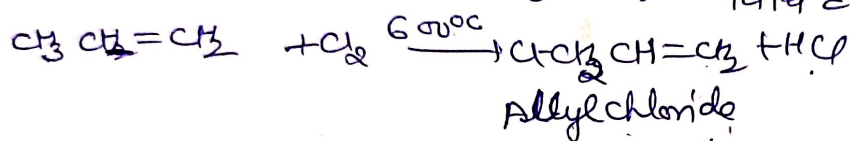
Spent Liquor $\rightarrow$ दान भर भलग

एथर Ethyl alc. के निर्माण के लिये Molasses का किण्वन किया जाता है। इस विधि में glycerol impurity के रूप में प्राप्त होता है।



Na_2SO_3 (Sodium sulphite) की Presence में glycerol की मात्रा 3% से बढ़कर 20-25% हो जाती है। Glycerol को पुनराजी आसवन द्वारा छुपक कर लिया जाता है। (Fractional distillation)

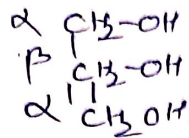
(3) From propene : $\rightarrow$ पेट्रोलियम से भंजन से प्रोपीन प्राप्त होती है जो ग्लिसरील की संश्लेषण विधि है। चरणों में होती है।



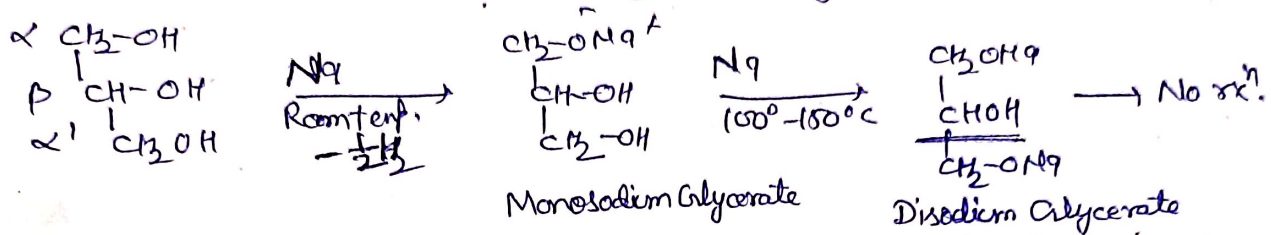
Physical properties: →

1. colourless, odourless, sweet in taste, गाढ़ (thick) व जलग्राही liquid है।
2. soluble in water, alcohol & acetone and insoluble in ether & CHCl_3 .
3. B.P. $\rightarrow 290^\circ\text{C}$

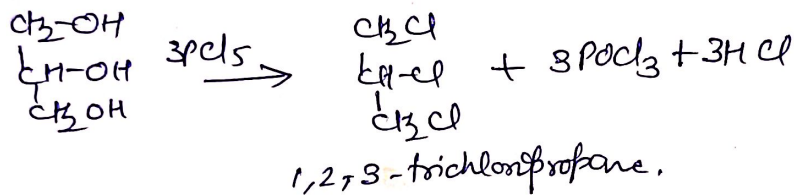
Chemical properties: → Two primary -OH grp
one secondary -OH grp.



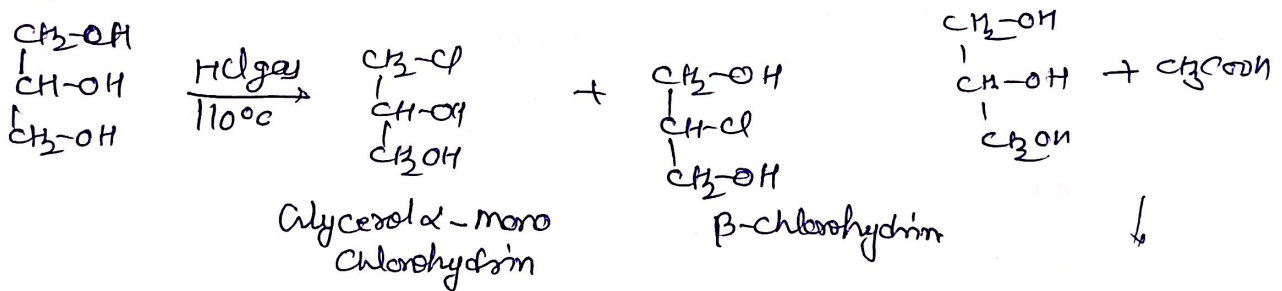
(1) Reaction with Metallic Na: → only primary alco. grp की Rx^n करते हैं।



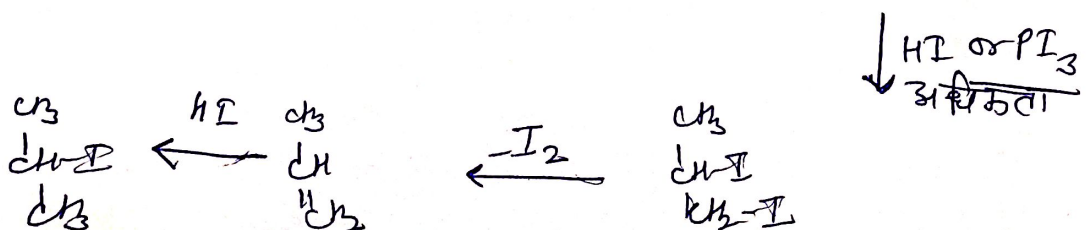
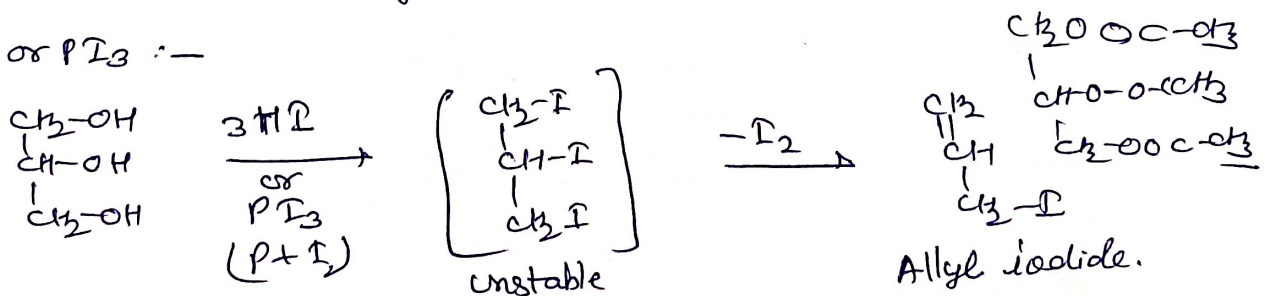
(2) Reaction with PCl_5 : →



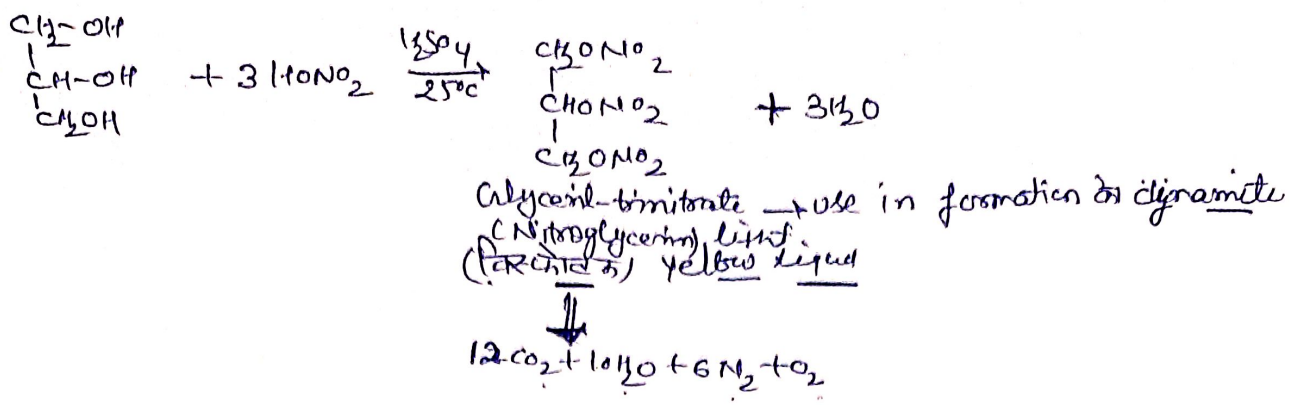
(3) Rx^n with Acid: → Mono, di & tri esters बनते हैं। (Acid के साथ)



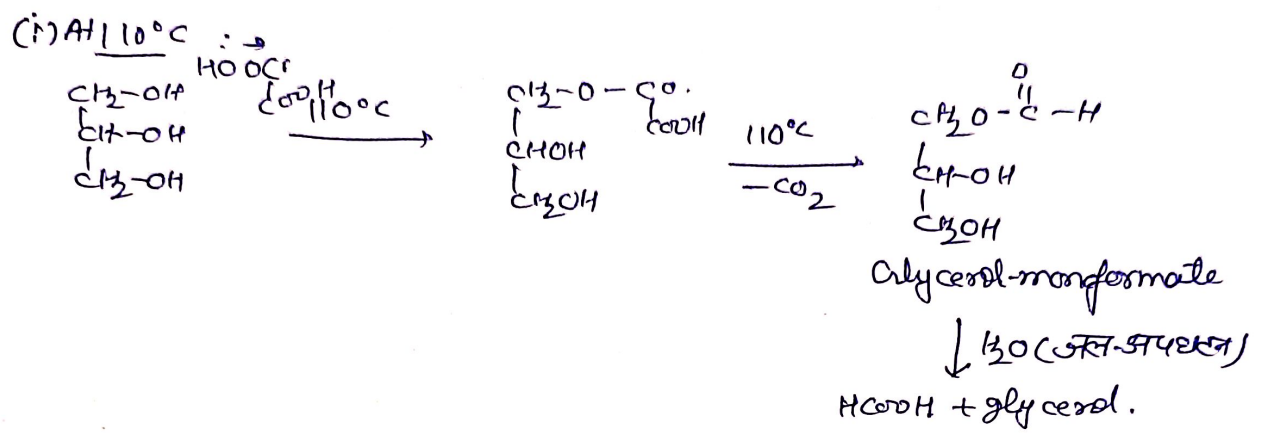
(4) HI or PI_3 : →



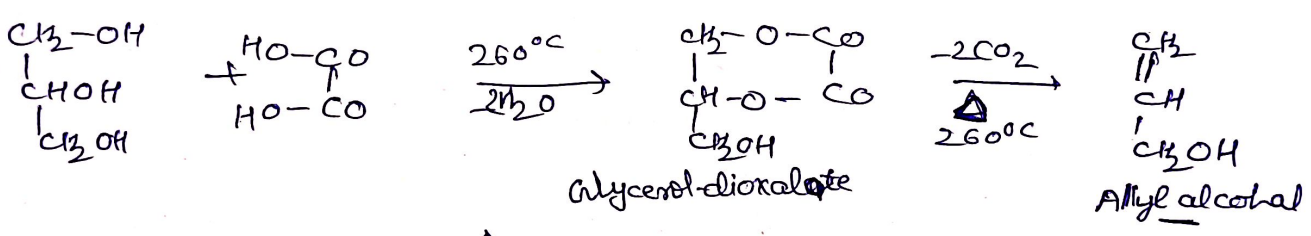
(5) $\text{HNO}_3 \rightarrow$



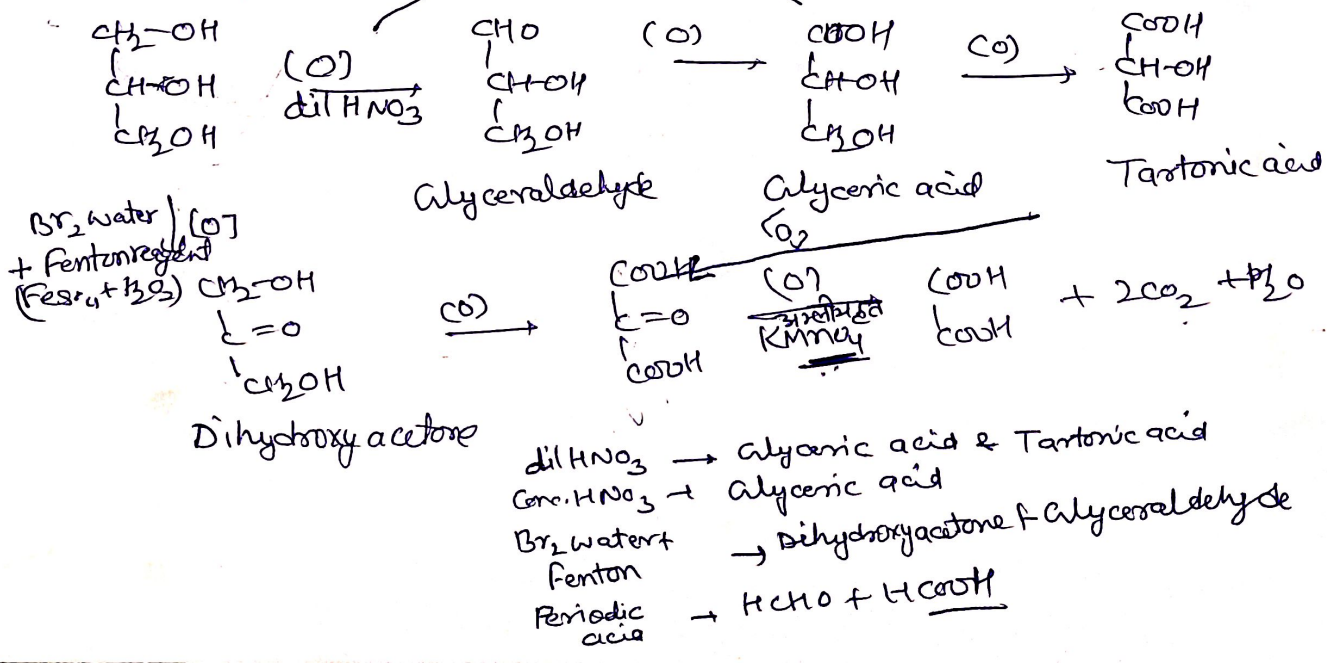
(6) R^n with dibasic acid or caclic acid $\rightarrow$



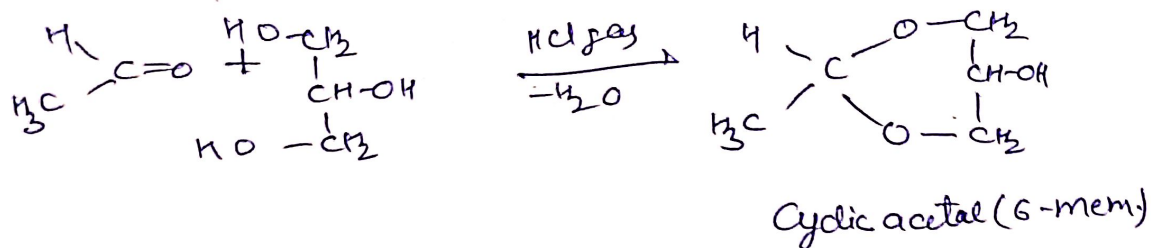
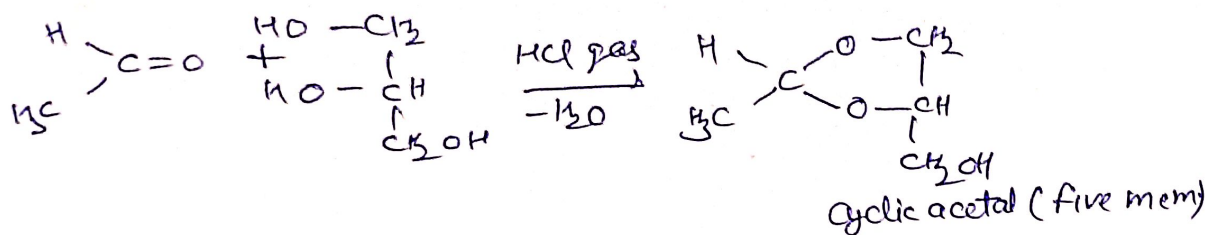
(ii) At 260°C :-



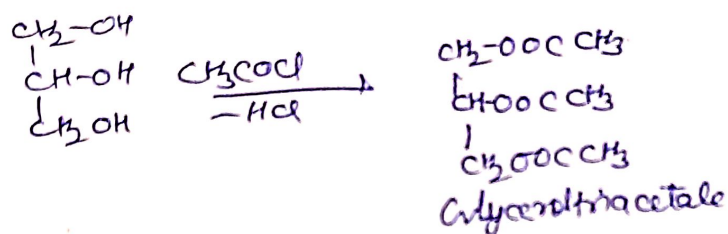
(7) Oxidation $\rightarrow$



(8) R_x^n with aldehyde & acetone $\rightarrow$

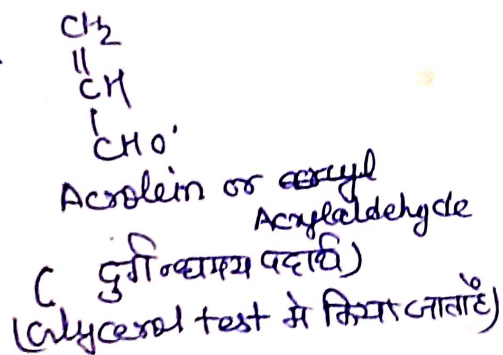
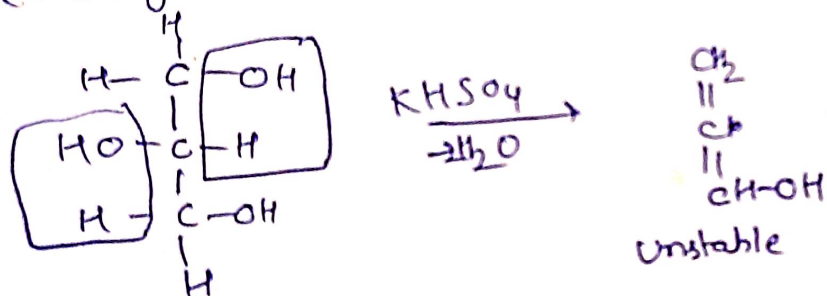


(9) Acetylation $\rightarrow$ CH_3COCl react form mono, di & tri acetate deriv.



(पहले दोनों OH का व बाएँ में OH का acetylation होता है)

(10) Dehydration $\rightarrow$



Uses $\rightarrow$ 1. In dynamite formation

2. Polisch, टाइप, चमड़े के लपटान, तम्बाकू आदि नम वनाये रखने में
3. परिरक्षक के रूप (मिठाई, औषधि में भोजन)
4. बड़िया में लैटफ
5. $\text{Glycerol} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow$ हिमिक अवशेषक (मोटरों में रेडिएटरों)
6. औषधियाँ बनाने में
7. organic compds formation में