

**CHAPTER 13**  
**Hofmann Rearrangement**

**BY,**

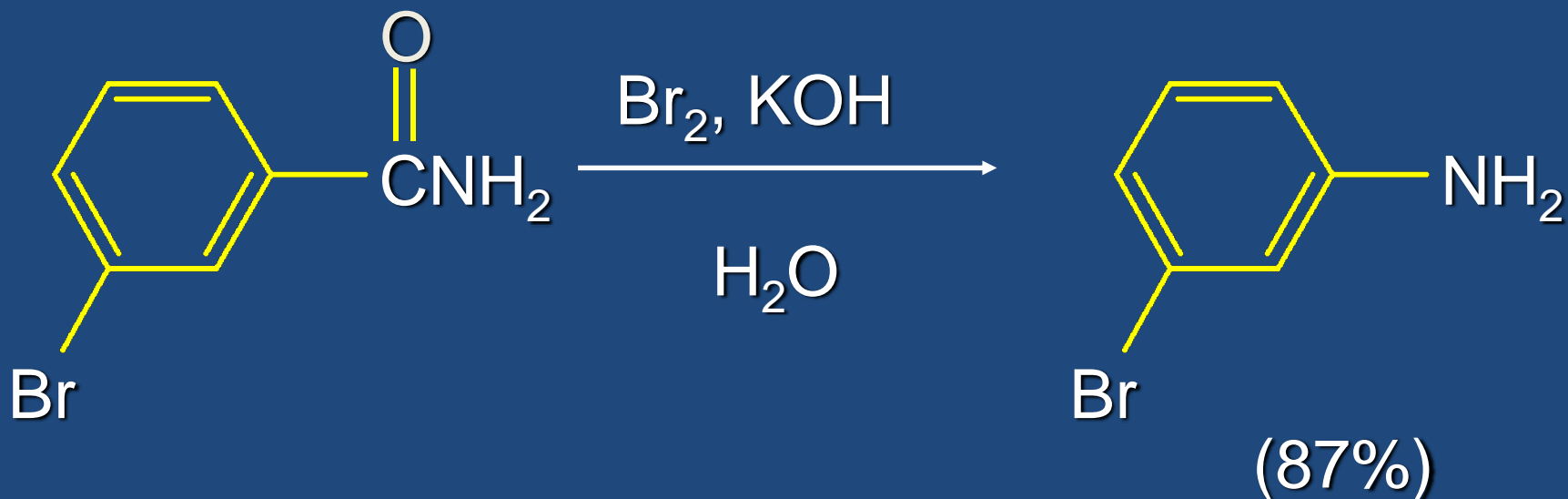
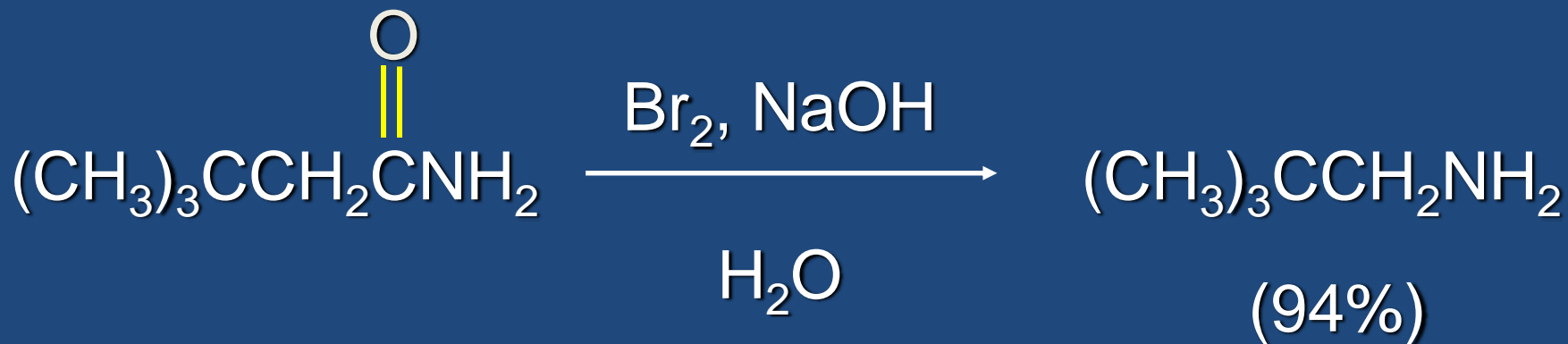
**G.DEEPA**

## *The Hofmann Rearrangement*

Treatment of amides with bromine in basic solution gives an amine with loss of the carbonyl carbon.



## Examples

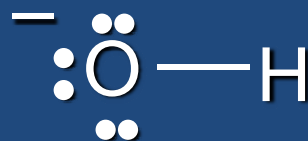
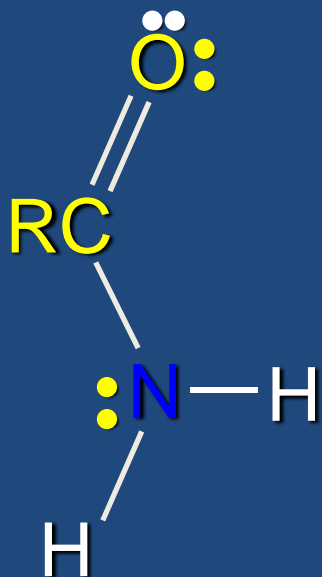


## Mechanism of the Hofmann Rearrangement

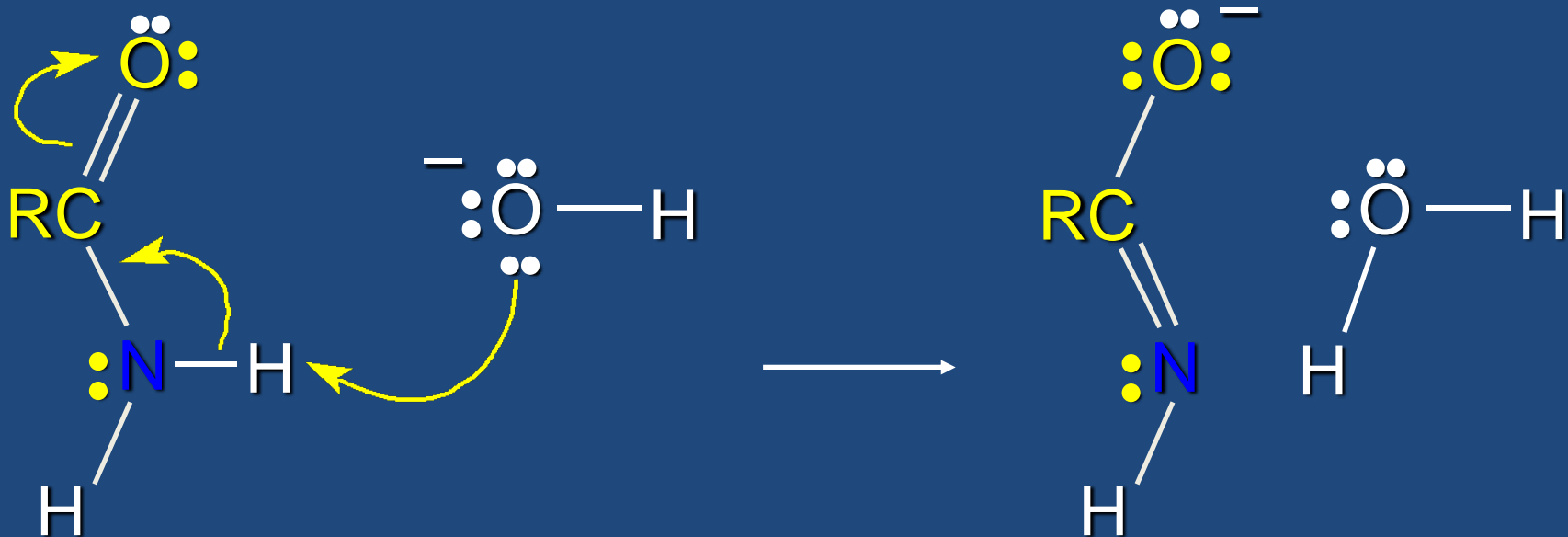


- The Hofmann rearrangement involves 6 steps in 3 stages.
- 1. formation of an *N*-bromo amide (2 steps)
- 2. conversion of the *N*-bromo amide to an isocyanate (2 steps)
- 3. hydrolysis of the isocyanate (2 steps)

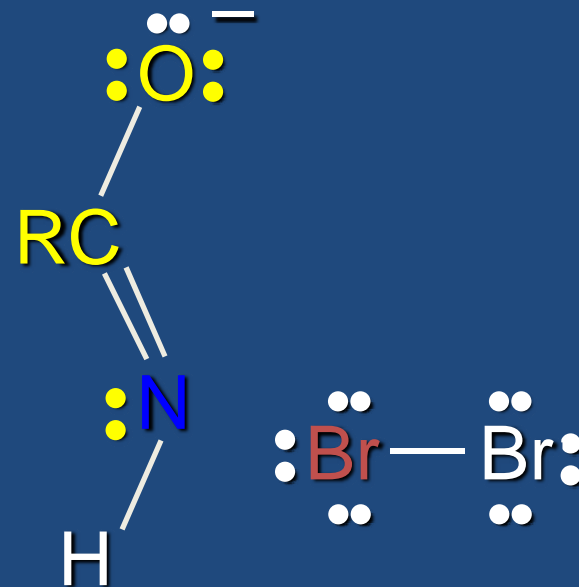
*Step 1*



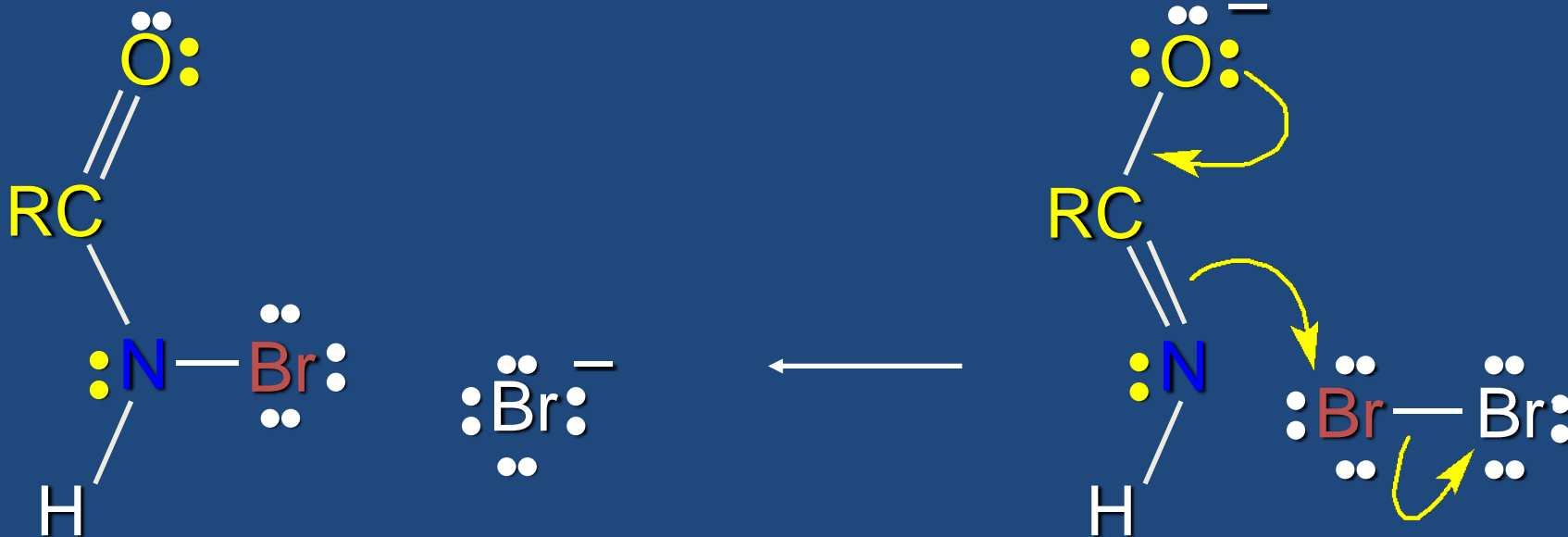
*Step 1*



Step 2

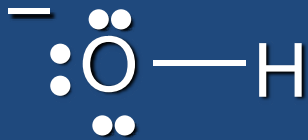
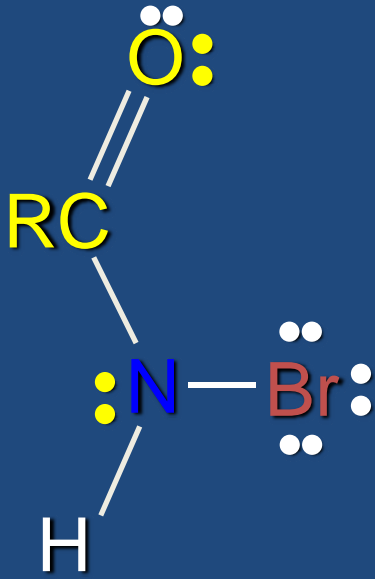


## Step 2

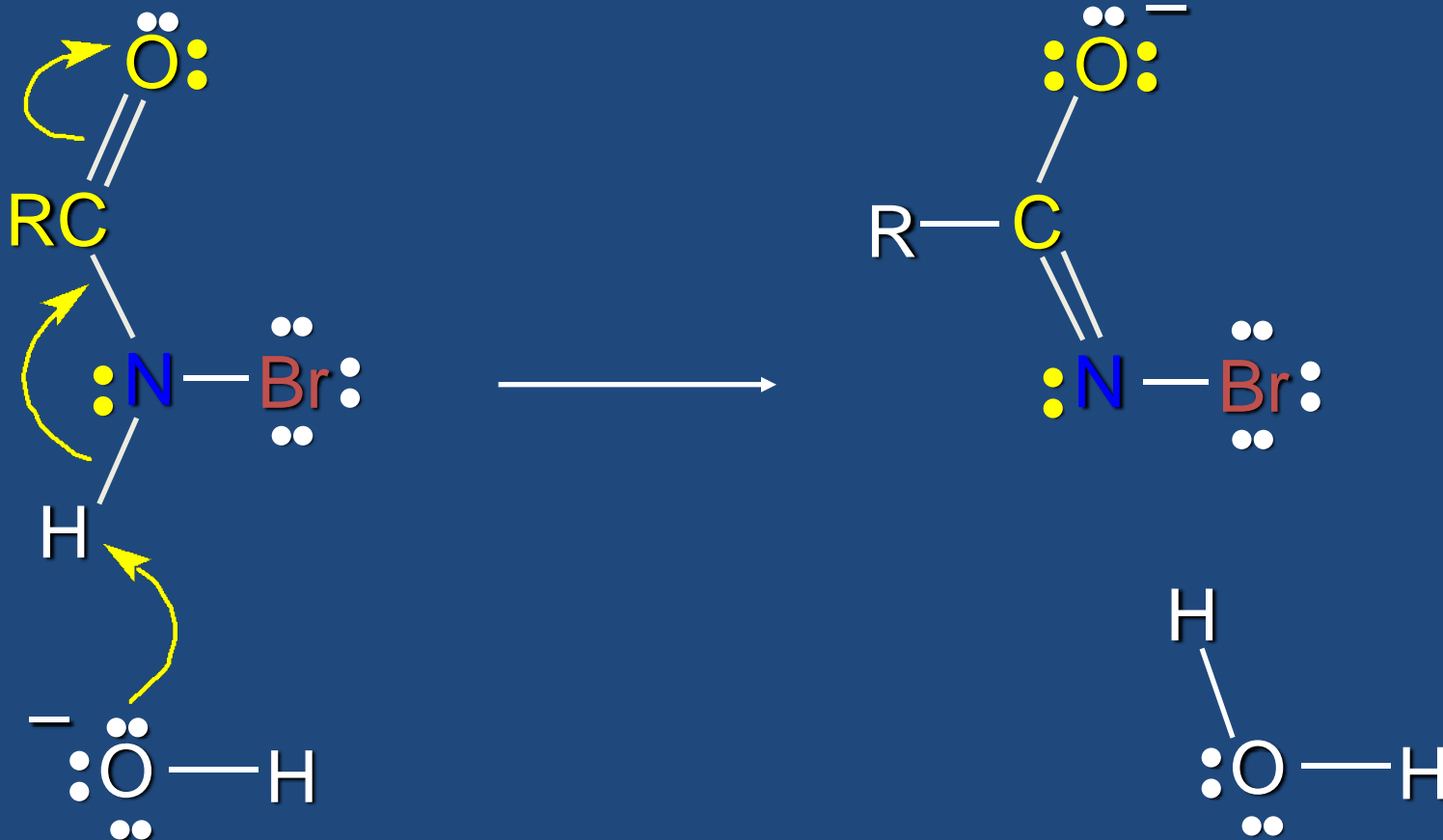




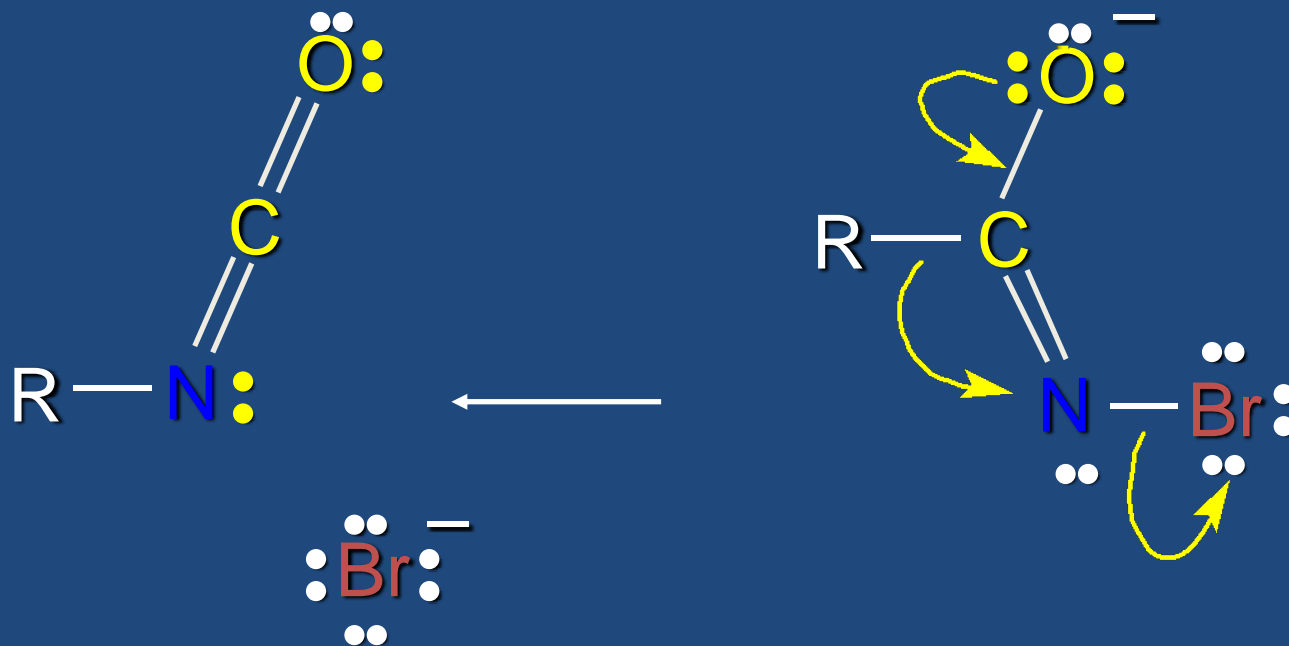
Step 3



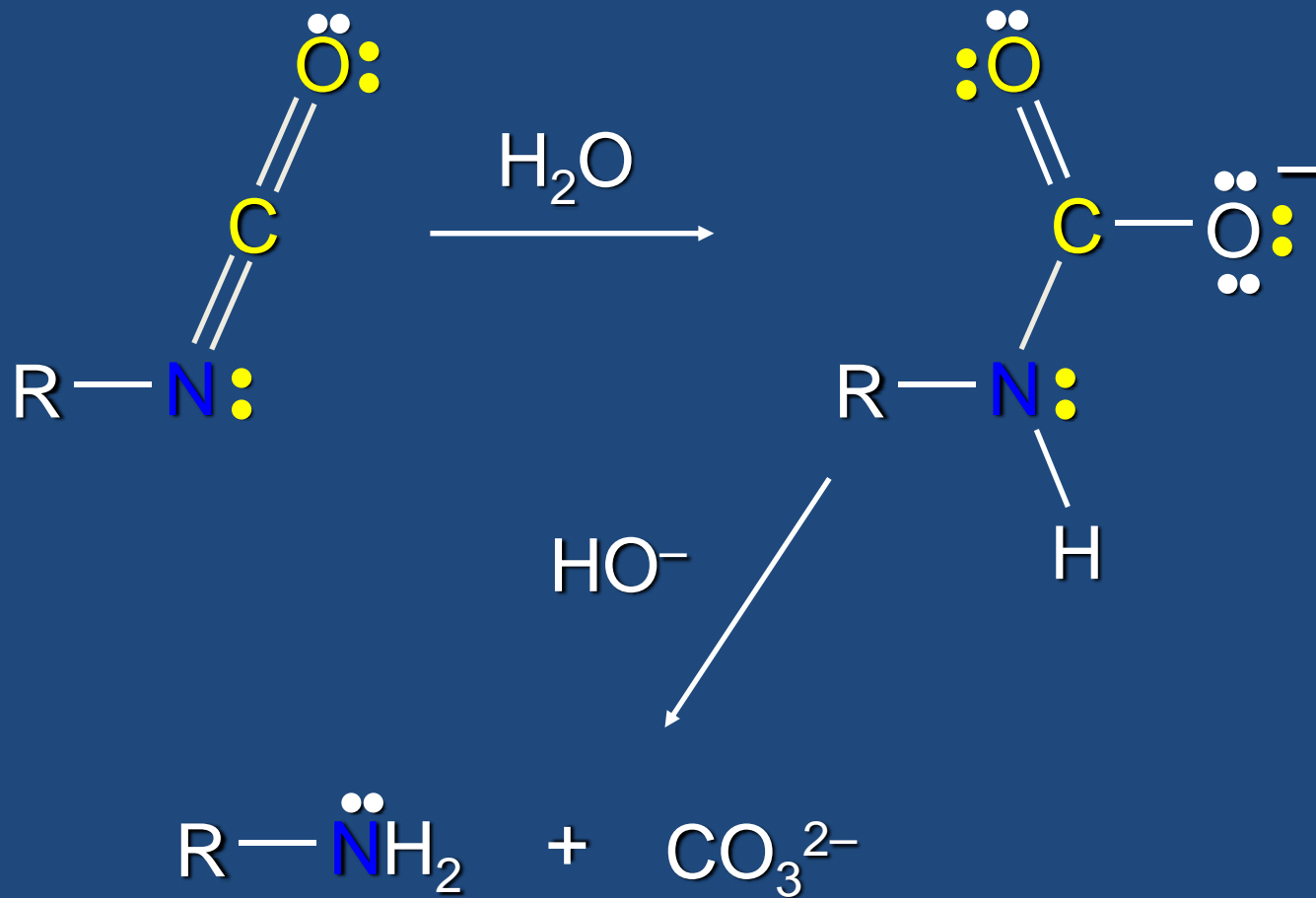
Step 3



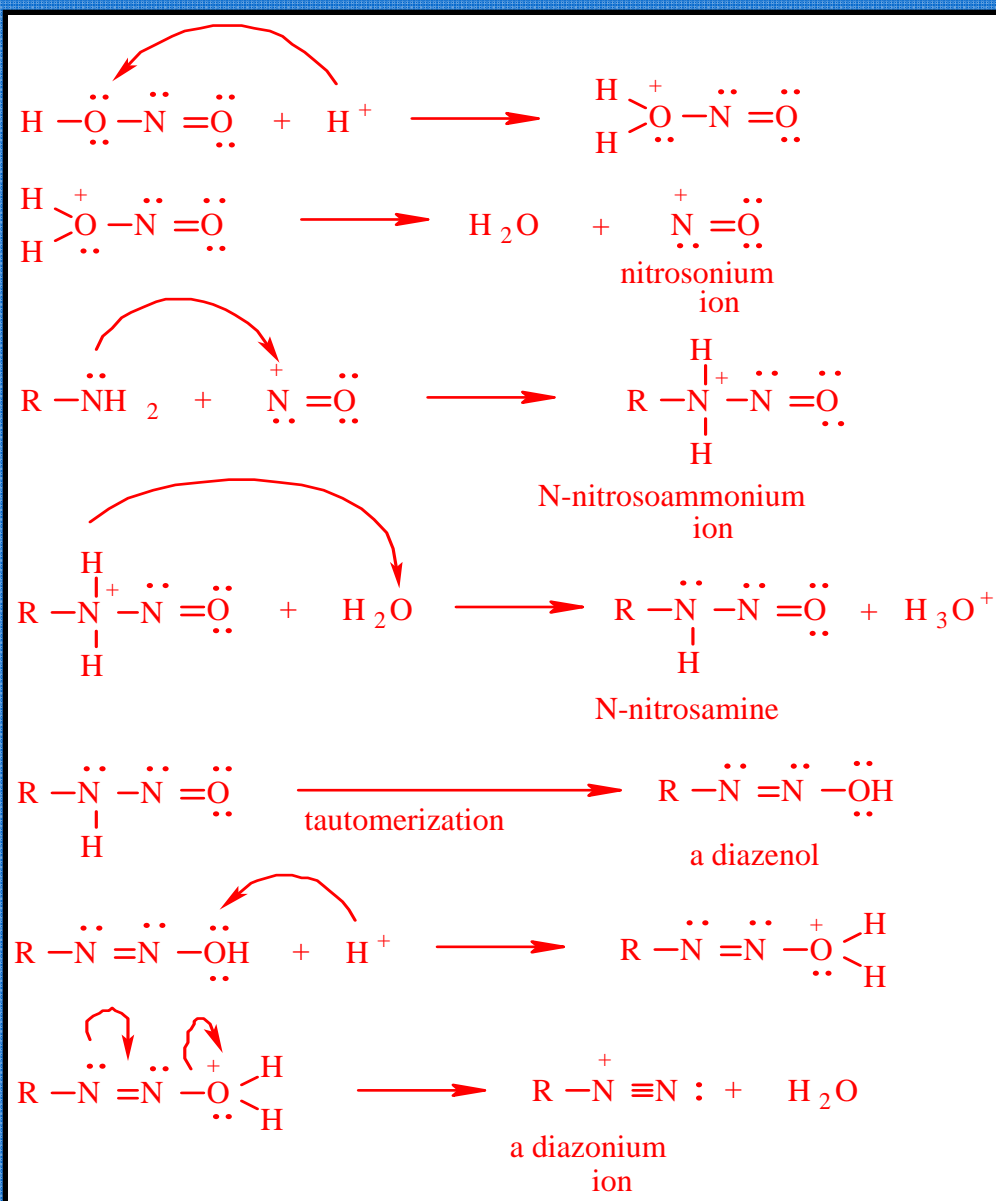
Step 4



*Steps 5 and 6*



# Mechanism of Diazonium salt formation





# Basicity of amines

The greater the availability of the lone pair electrons on nitrogen, the greater the base.

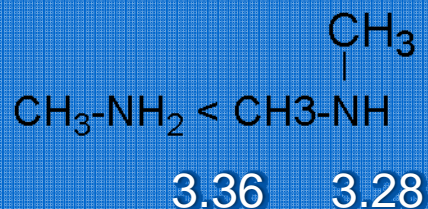
In the old days,  $pK_b$  was a measure of base strength.

$$K_b = \frac{[RNH_3^+][OH^-]}{[RNH_2]} \quad pK_b = -\log K_b$$

The stronger the base the lower the  $pK_b$

## EFFECTS ON AMINE BASICITY

### 1. INDUCTIVE EFFECT - ALKYL SUBSTITUTION



METHYL GROUP INCREASES ELECTRON DENSITY ON N

2 METHYLS ARE BETTER THAN ONE

WATCH OUT THREE METHYL GROUPS DECREASES BASICITY  $pK_b = 4.26$  - Steric inhibition of solvation of HOH with the  $NH^+$  of the  $R_3NH^+$  cation.



The greater the availability of the lone pair electrons on nitrogen, the greater the base.

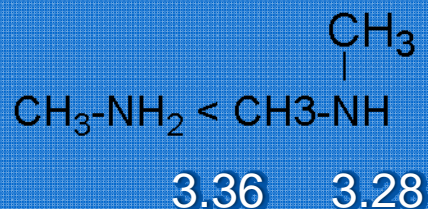
In the old days,  $pK_b$  was a measure of base strength.

$$K_b = \frac{[RNH_3^+][OH^-]}{[RNH_2]} \quad pK_b = -\log K_b$$

The stronger the base the lower the  $pK_b$

## EFFECTS ON AMINE BASICITY

### 1. INDUCTIVE EFFECT - ALKYL SUBSTITUTION



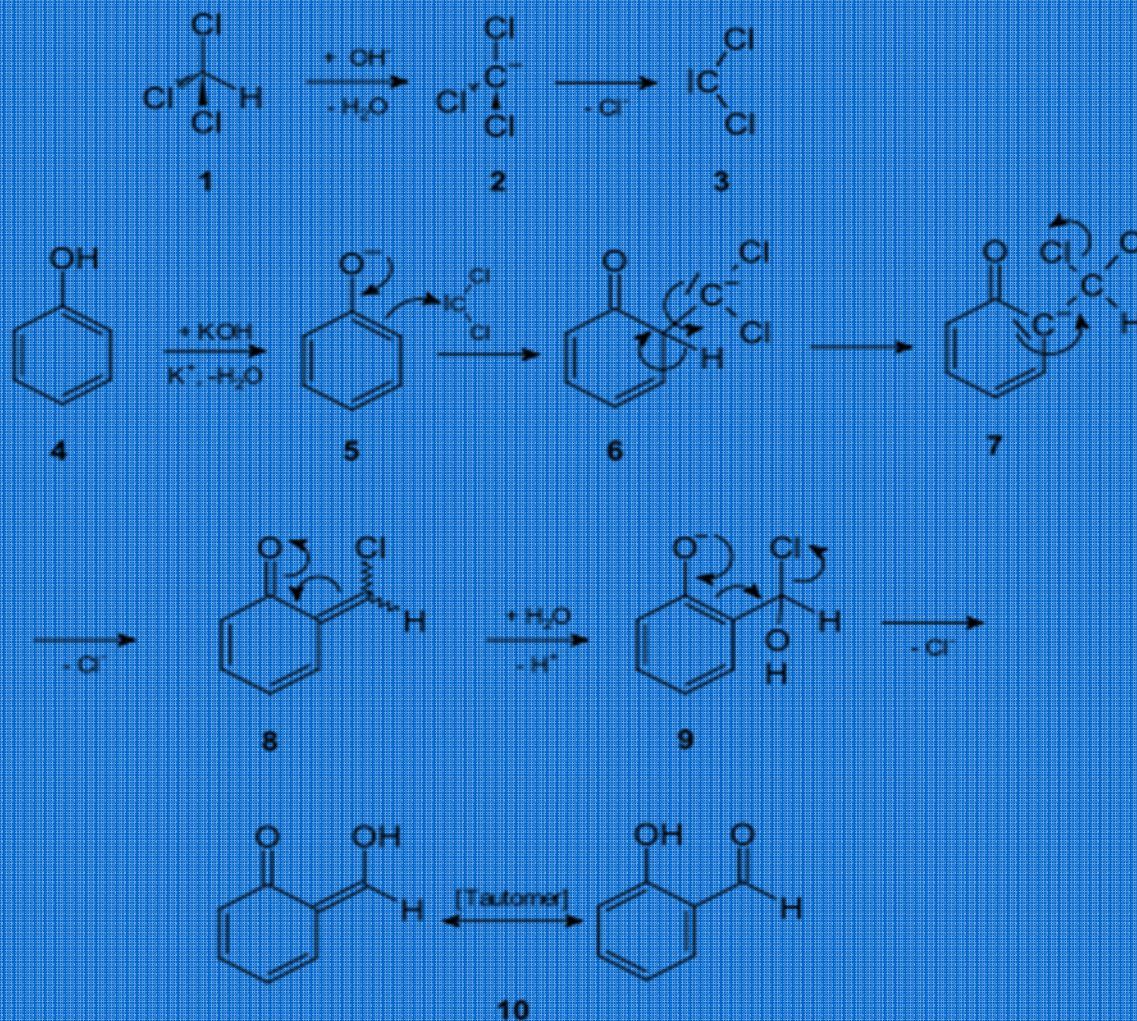
METHYL GROUP INCREASES ELECTRON DENSITY ON N

2 METHYLS ARE BETTER THAN ONE

WATCH OUT THREE METHYL GROUPS DECREASES BASICITY  $pK_b = 4.26$  - Steric inhibition of solvation of HOH with the  $NH^+$  of the  $R_3NH^+$  cation.



# Reimer-Tiemann Reaction Mechanism





THANK YOU