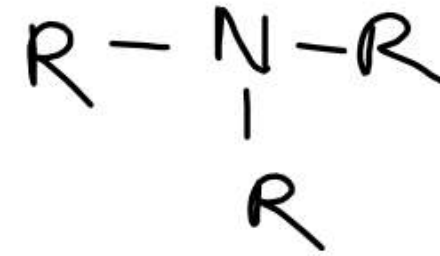
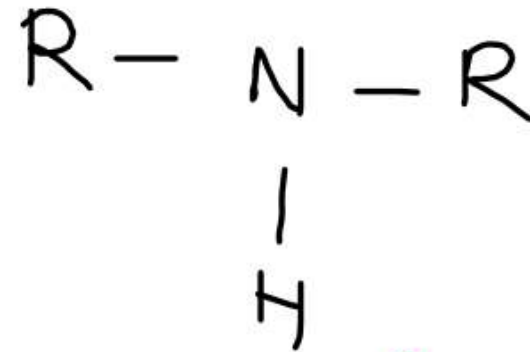
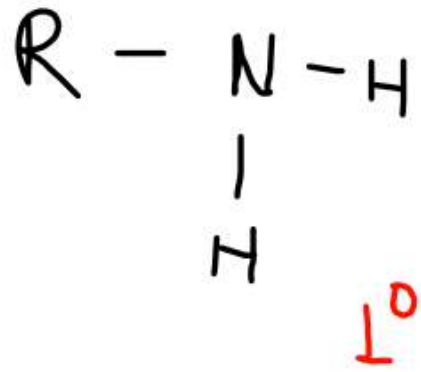
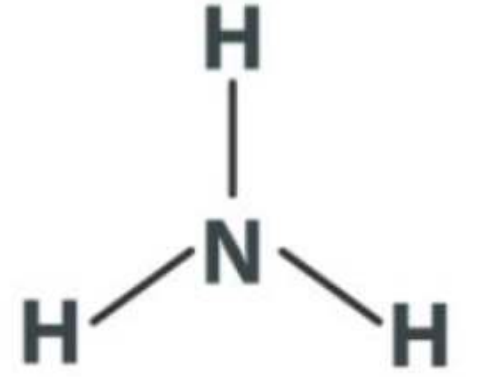
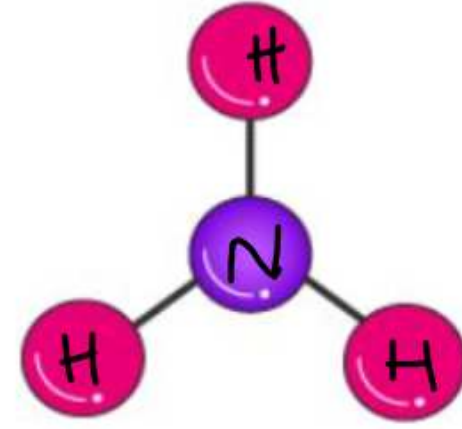




अमीनिया व्युत्पन्न



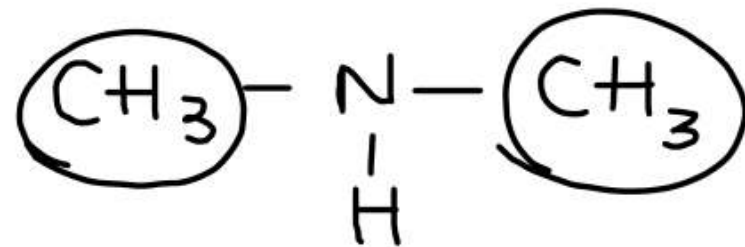
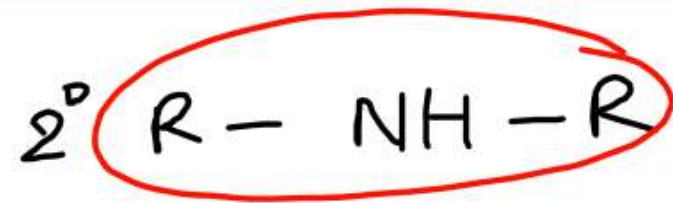
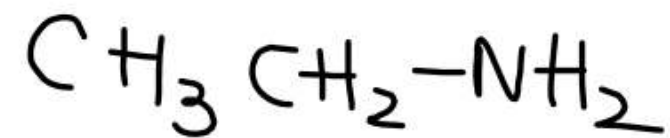
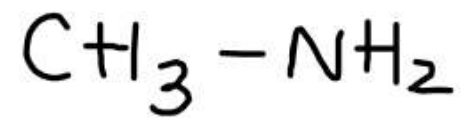
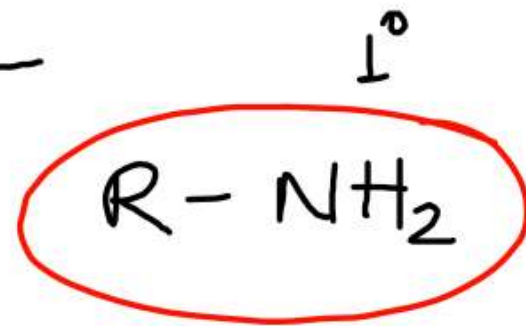
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Chapter-13

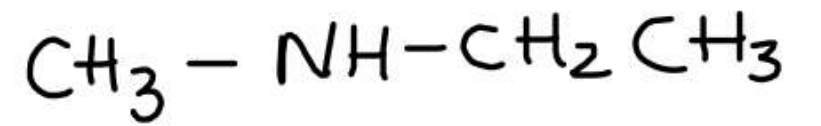
ऐमीन

नामकरण

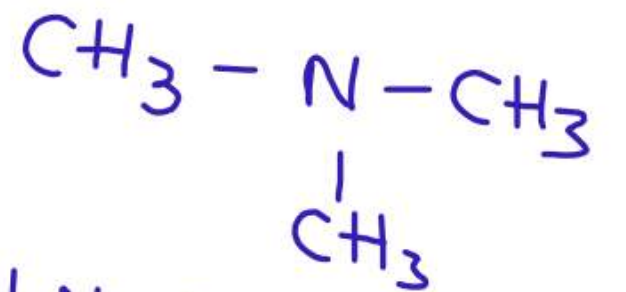
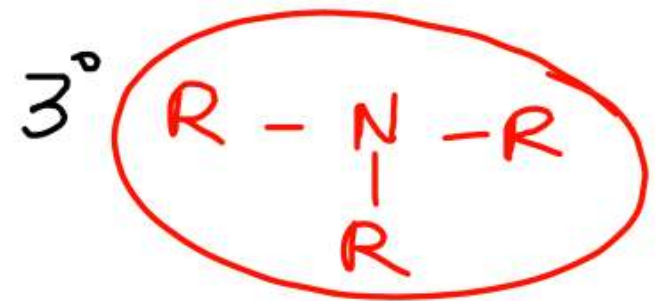


N-methyl methanamine

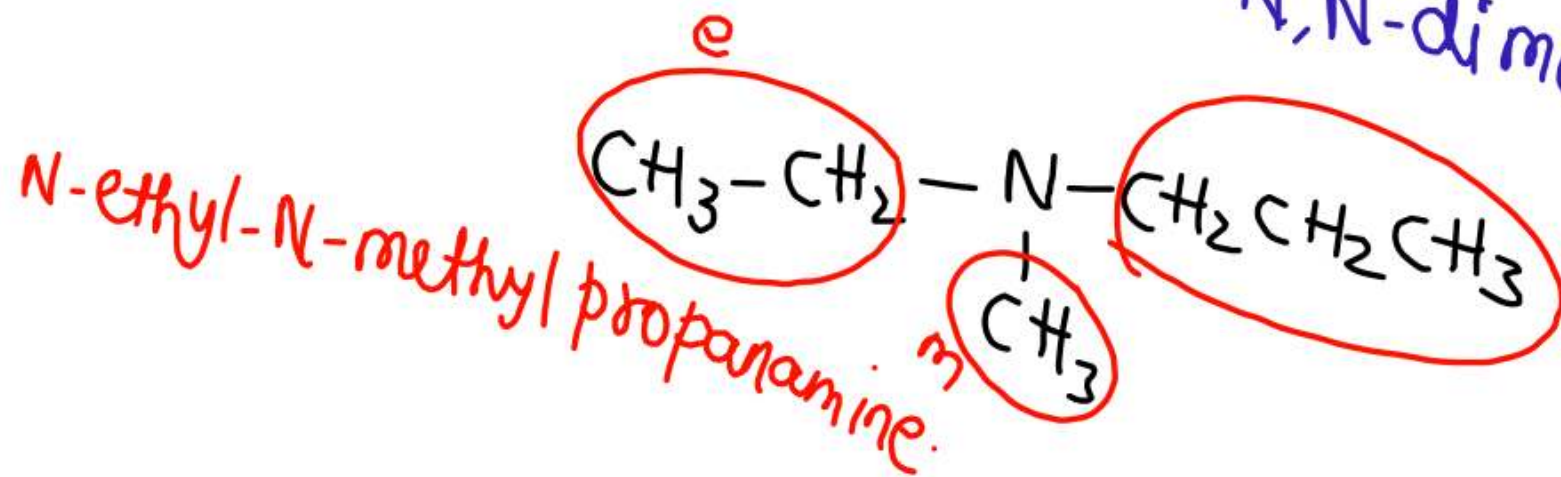
N-मैथिल मैथेनामिन



N-मैथिल एथेनामिन



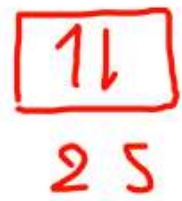
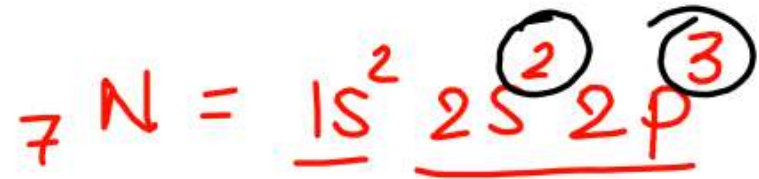
N,N-dimethyl methanamine



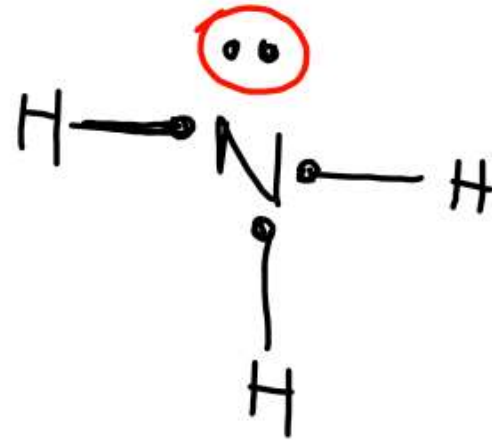
N-ethyl-N-methyl propanamine

Chapter-13

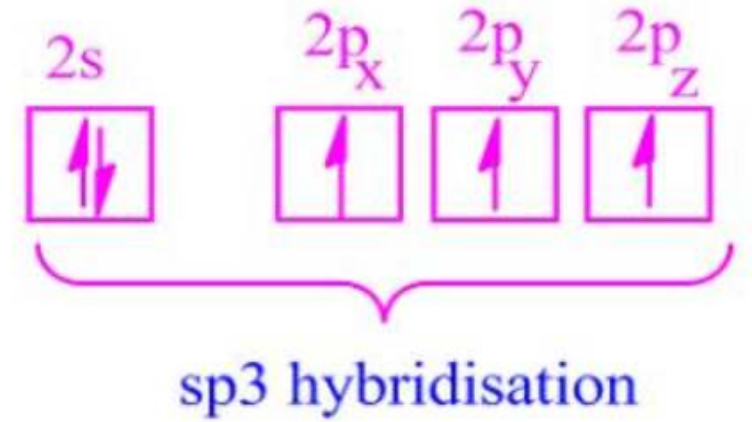
ऐमीन



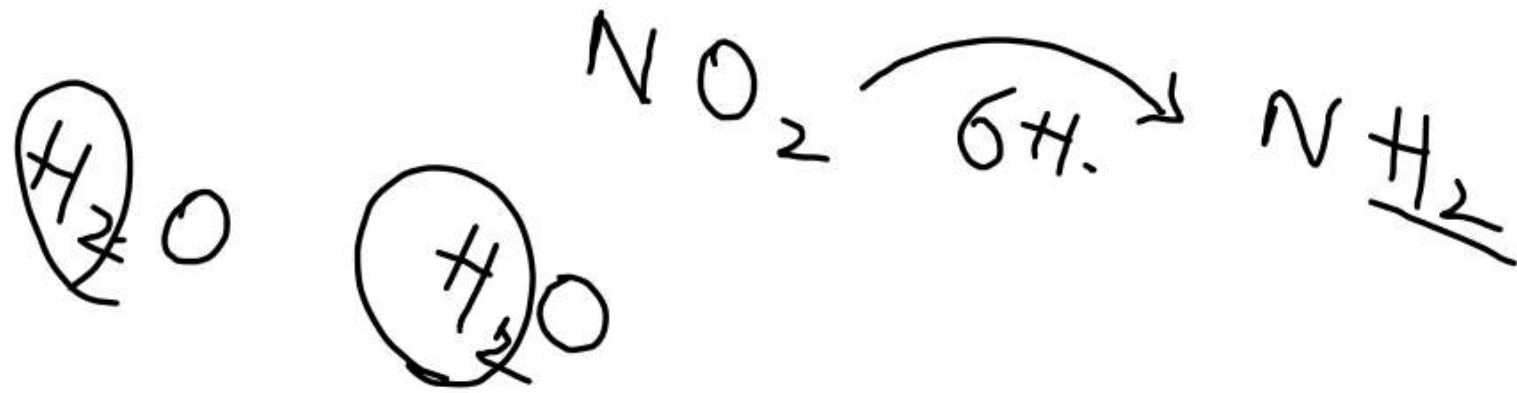
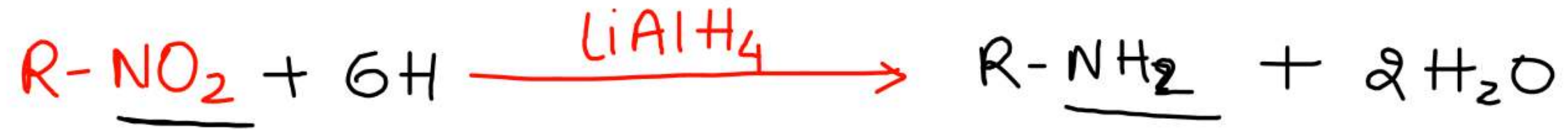
sp³ hybridisation



The electronic configuration of N atom 1s², 2s², 2p³

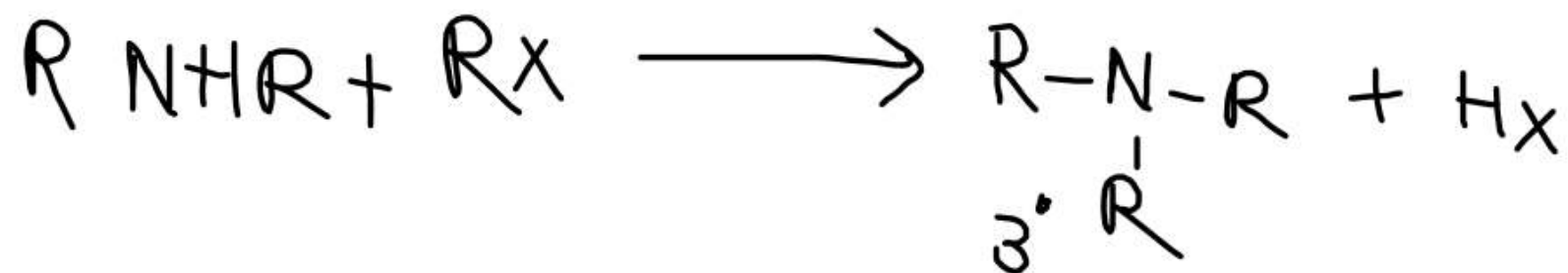
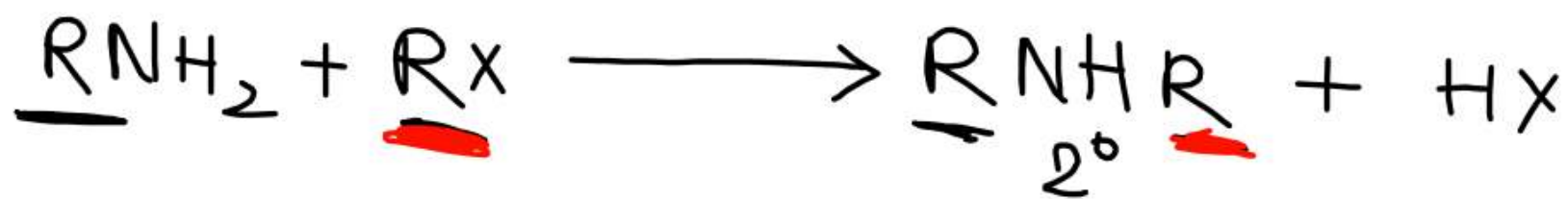
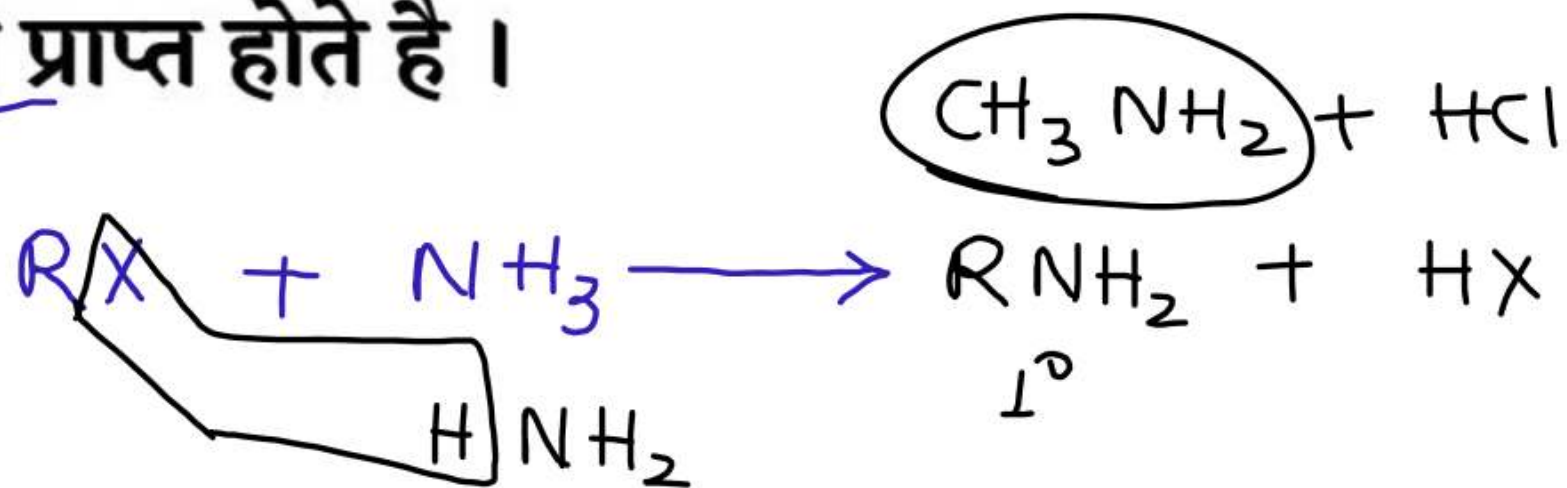


(b) नाइट्रोऐल्केन के अवकरण से - नाइट्रोऐल्केन का अवकरण लिथियम ऐलुमिनियम हाइड्राइड या धातु अम्ल की उपस्थिति में कराते है तो ऐमीन बनता है।

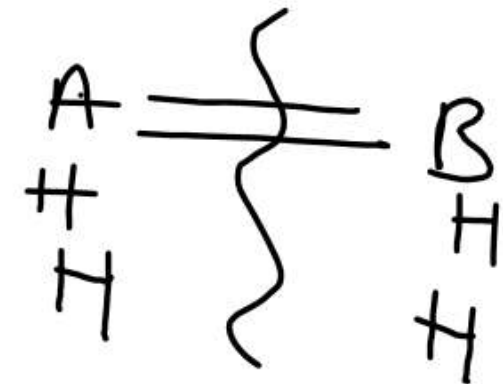
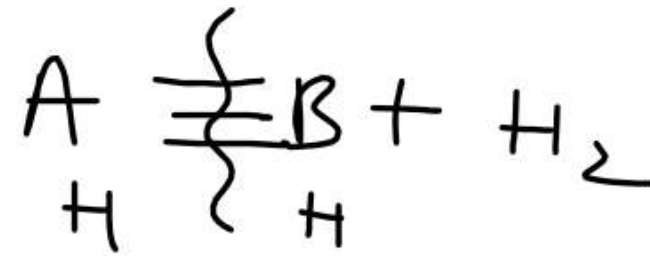
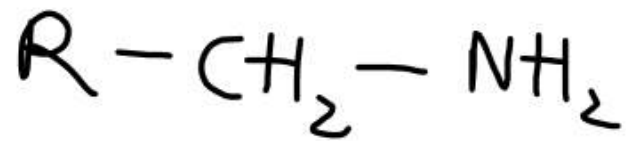
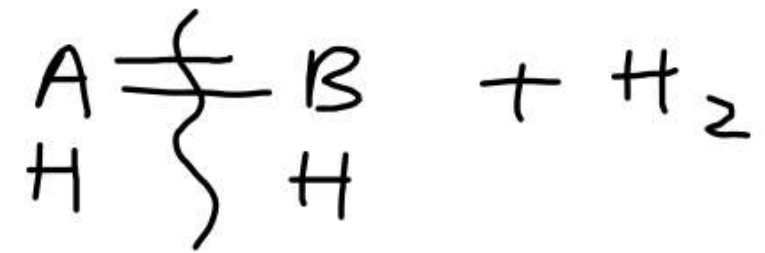
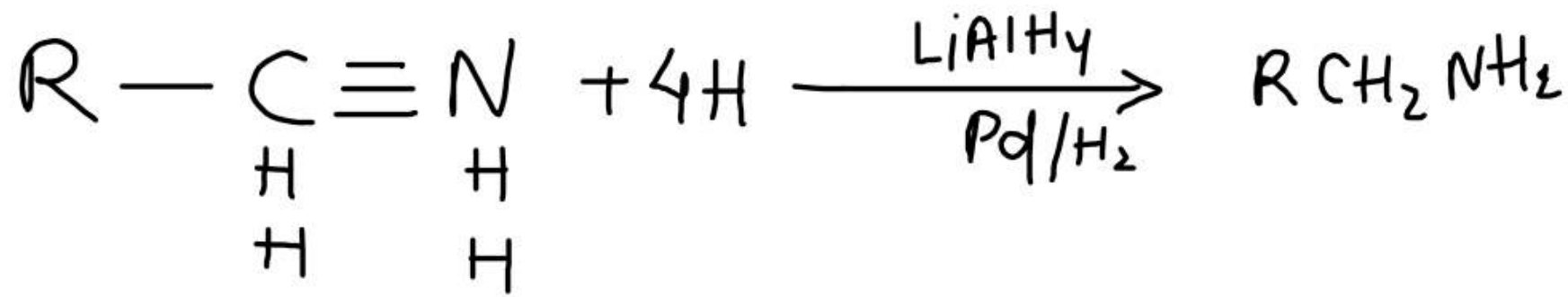


ऐमीन बनाने की विधि

(a) ऐल्किल हैलाइड से- ऐल्किल हैलाइड की अभिक्रिया अत्यधिक अमोनिया से कराने पर ऐलिफैटिक ऐमीन प्राप्त होते हैं।



(c) नाइट्राइल के अवकरण से - ऐल्किल सायनाइड का अवकरण लिथियम ऐलुमिनियम हाइड्राइड या Pd/H₂ की उपस्थिति में कराते है तो प्राइमरी ऐमीन बनता है।



(d) एसिड एमाइड के अवकरण से - एसिड एमाइड का अवकरण लिथियम ऐलुमिनियम हाइड्राइड की उपस्थिति में कराते है तो प्राइमरी ऐमीन बनता है।

