

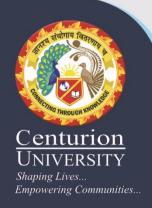
Chemistry SUB. CODE- BSCC2402

For B.Sc. 4th Semester

(Terpenes)
Module-VII

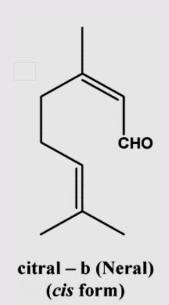
Citral

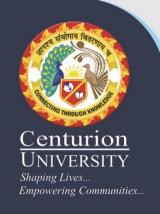
By
Dr. Rosy Mallik
Assistant Professor,
CENTURION UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT,
ODISHA



Citral

Citral, or **3,7-dimethyl-2,6-octadienal** or **lemonal**, is either a pair, or a mixture of terpenoids with the molecular formula $C_{10}H_{16}O$. The two compounds are double bond isomers. The *E*-isomer is known as **geranial** or citral A. The *Z*-isomer is known as **neral** or citral B.





Occurrence

Citral is present in the oils of several plants, including lemon myrtle (90–98%), *Litsea citrata* (90%), *Litsea cubeba* (70–85%), lemongrass (65–85%), lemon tea-tree (70–80%), *Ocimum gratissimum* (66.5%), *Lindera citriodora* (about 65%), *Calypranthes parriculata* (about 62%), petitgrain (36%), lemon verbena (30–35%), lemon ironbark (26%), lemon balm (11%), lime (6–9%), lemon (2–5%), and orange.











lemon myrtle

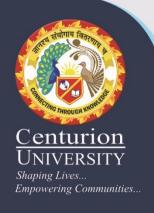
lemongrass

lemon

lemon balm

lemon tea-tree

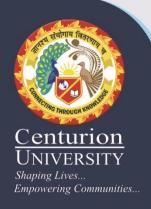
Citral It is pale yellow liquid having strong lemon like odour, boiling point 224-228 °C and can be obtained by fractional distillation under reduced pressure from Lemongrass oil.



Uses

Citral has a strong lemon (citrus) odor. Citral is therefore an aroma compound used in perfumery for its citrus effect. Citral is also used as a flavor and for fortifying lemon oil. It also has strong antimicrobial qualities, and pheromonal effects in acari and insects.

Citral is used in the synthesis of vitamin A, lycopene, ionone, and methylionone, to mask the smell of smoke.



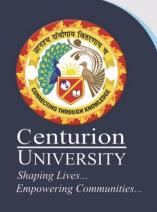
STRUCTURE ELUCIDATION

- ➤ Mol formula was determined as C₁₀H₁₆O
- Presence of two C=C:

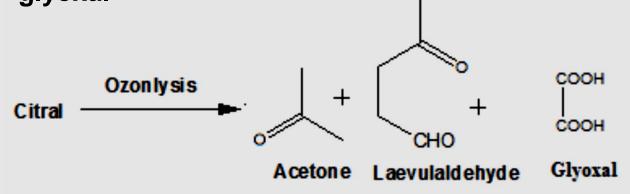
It adds two molecules of bromine to form a tetrabromide, which indicate the presence of two carbon-carbon double bonds.



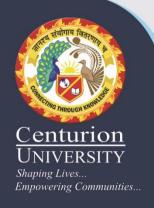
➢ Position of C=C bonds: Oxidation of citral with alkaline KMnO₄, gives Acetone, Levulinic acid and Oxalic acid.



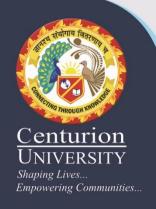
On ozonlysis: It gives acetone, laevulaldehyde and glyoxal



- Formation of above products shows that citral is an acyclic compound containing two double bonds.
- ➤ Corresponding saturated hydrocarbon of citral (mol. Formula C₁₀H₂₂) corresponds to the general formula C_nH_{2n+2} for acyclic compounds, indicating that citral must be an acyclic compound.



Formation of p-cymene and product obtained from the ozonolysis reveals that citral is formed by the joining of two isoprene units in the head to tail fashion.



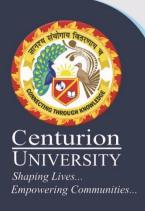
Citral on boiling with **aqueous potassium carbonate** yielded **6-methyl hept-5-ene-2-one (Methylheptenone)** and **acetaldehyde**. The formation of these can only be explained on the basis of proposed structure;



Synthesis of Citral-a

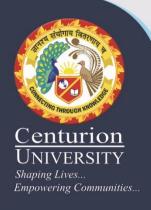
From 1, 3-dibromo-3-methyl butane

1, 3-Dibromo-3-methylbutane



Synthesis of Citral-a

From acetone and acetylene



References

- 1. K.D Sharma and Y. R. Sharma, Kalyani Publishers, Unit-III page-319;
- 2. University Chemistry, Vol-IV, Dr. U. N. Dash, Dr. K. K. Ojha, Himalaya Publishing house, Unit V, page-411