

Chemistry SUB. CODE- BSCC2402

For B.Sc. 4th Semester

(Heterocycles) Module-III

By

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Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities...

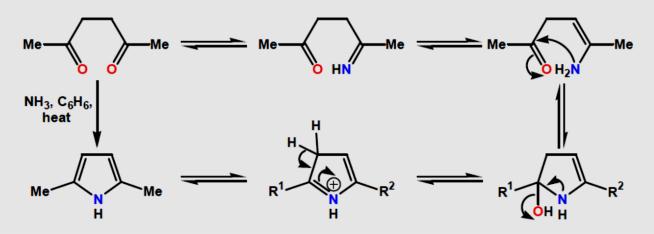
Pyrrole Synthesis

The **Paal–Knorr Synthesis** is a method that generates either furans, pyrroles, or thiophenes from 1,4-diketones. It is a synthetically valuable method for obtaining substituted furans and pyrroles, common structural components of many natural products.

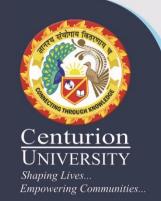
It was initially reported independently by German chemists Carl Paal and Ludwig Knorr in 1884 as a method for the preparation of furans, and has been adapted for pyrroles and thiophenes.

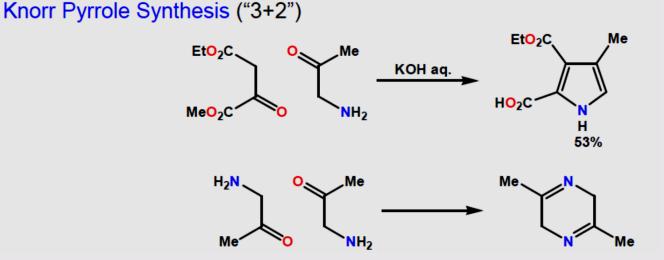


Paal Knorr Synthesis ("4+1")

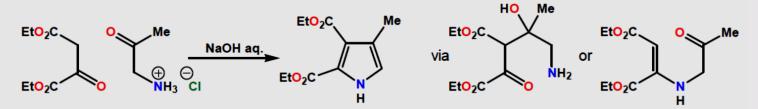


Ammonia will give pyrrole Primary amine will give N-alkyl pyrrole





Use of a free amino ketone undergoes dimerisation and gives a dihydropyrazine

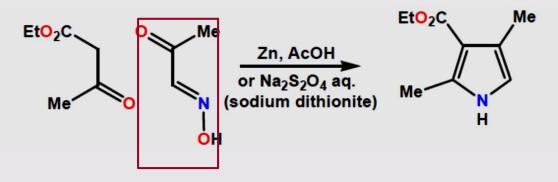


Problem can be overcome by using amino carbonyl compound in a protected form

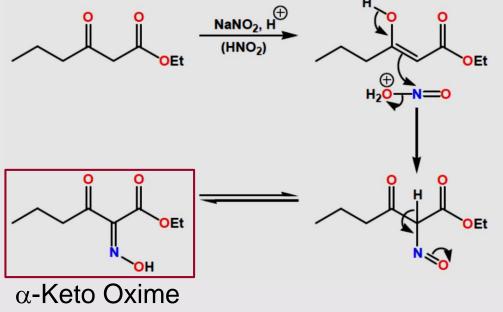
• Use of a reactive methylene partner leads to pyrrole formation which occurs more rapidly than dimer formation



Liberation of an Amino Ketone *in situ* by Oxime Reduction

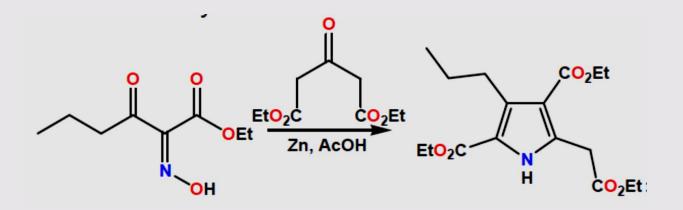


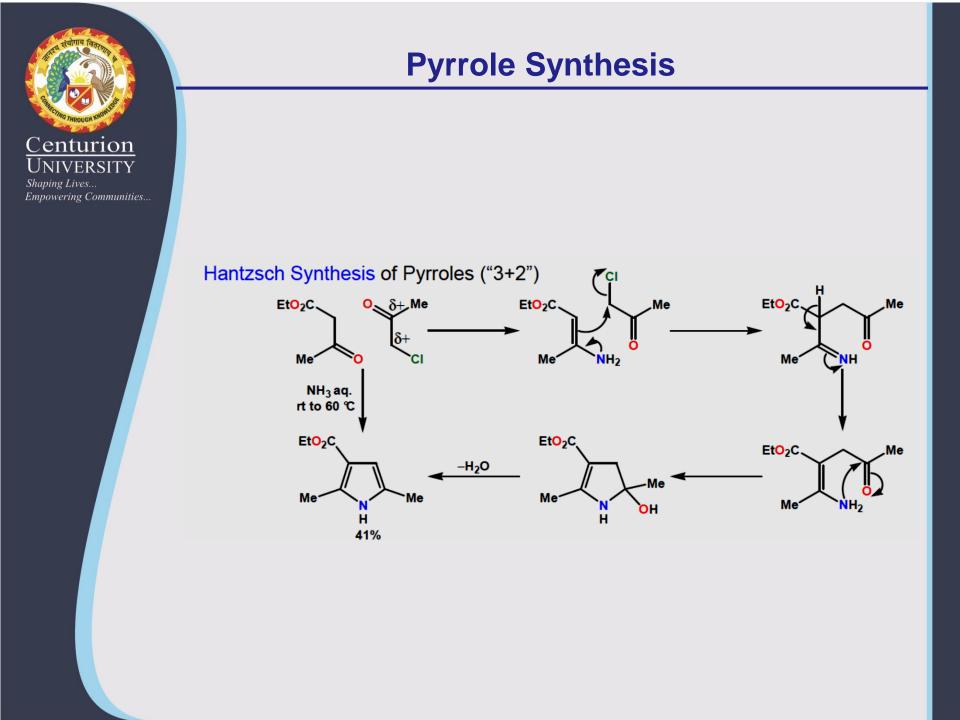
Preparation of α -Keto Oximes from β -Dicarbonyl Compounds





Oxime Reduction and Pyrrole Formation

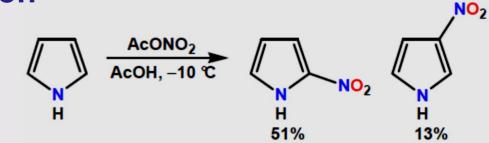






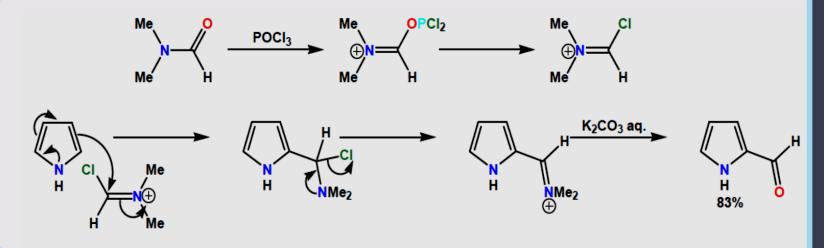
Pyrroles – Electrophilic Substitution

Nitration



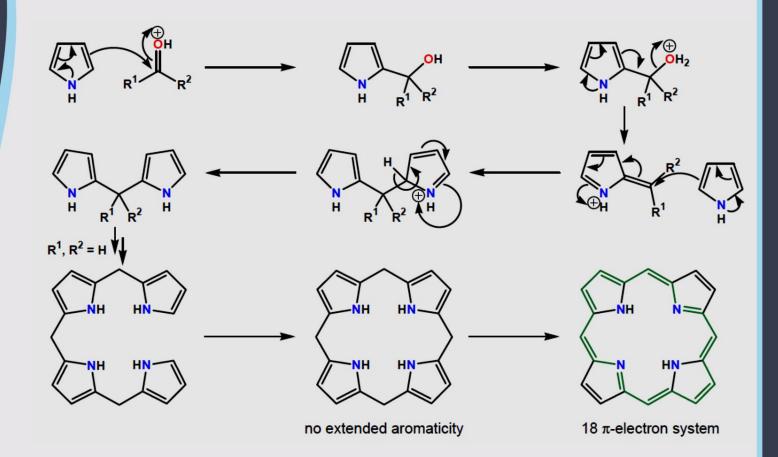
Mild conditions are required (c-HNO3 and c-H2SO4 gives decomposition)

Vilsmeier Formylation





Pyrroles – Porphyrin Formation

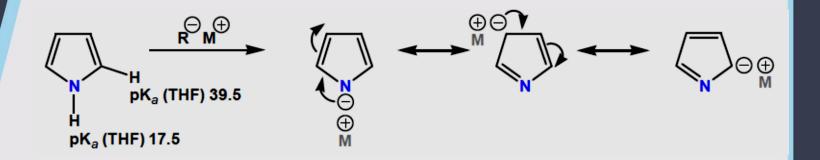


The extended aromatic 18 π -electron system is more stable than that having four isolated aromatic pyrroles



Deprotonation of Pyrrole

Free pyrroles can undergo N or C deprotonation



- Large cations and polar solvents favour N substitution
- A temporary blocking group on *N* can be used to obtain the C-substituted compound



References

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