

સક્રિય મિથિલીન સંયોજન

B.Sc.Sem-6

Paper-602

Unit-2

Dr.M.A.PATEL

સક્રિય ત્રિધાલીન સંયોજનો કયરો છે ?

જે સંયોજનોમાં ત્રિધાલીન સમૂહ $(-CH_2-)$ ની બાજુમાં $>C=O$, $>C=N$, $>C=S$ જેવા સમૂહો ગોઠાયેલ હોય તેવા સંયોજનોને સક્રિય ત્રિધાલીન સંયોજનો તરીકે જાણવાય છે. [કારણ કે જાવા $-CH_2-$ સમૂહના H એમિડિક હોવાથી વધુ ક્રિયાશીલ હોય છે.]

- દા.ત.
- (1) $CH_3 \cdot \overset{O}{\parallel} C - \underline{CH_2} - \overset{O}{\parallel} C \cdot CH_3$ એસિટાઇલ એસિટોન
 - (2) $CH_3 \cdot \overset{O}{\parallel} C - \underline{CH_2} - \overset{O}{\parallel} C \cdot OC_2H_5$ ઇથાઇલ એસિટો એસિટ્ટેટ
[E. A. A.]
એસિટો એસિટ્ટેટ એસ્ટર
[A. A. E.]
 - (3) $C_2H_5O \cdot \overset{O}{\parallel} C - \underline{CH_2} - \overset{O}{\parallel} C \cdot OC_2H_5$ એલોનીક એસ્ટર
 - (4) $CN - \underline{CH_2} - \overset{O}{\parallel} C \cdot OC_2H_5$ સાયનો એસિટ્ટેટ એસ્ટર

ઉપરના સંયોજનોમાં લીટી દોરેલા $-CH_2-$ સમૂહ સક્રિય ત્રિધાલીન સમૂહ છે.

પ્રશ્ન. એસિટો એસિટીક એસ્ટર [A.A.E.]નું સંશ્લેષણ આપો.

અથવા
ઇથાઇલ એસિટો એસિટીક [E.A.A.]નું સંશ્લેષણ આપો.

અથવા
E.A.A. નું ઉલ્લેખન સંશ્લેષણ આપો.

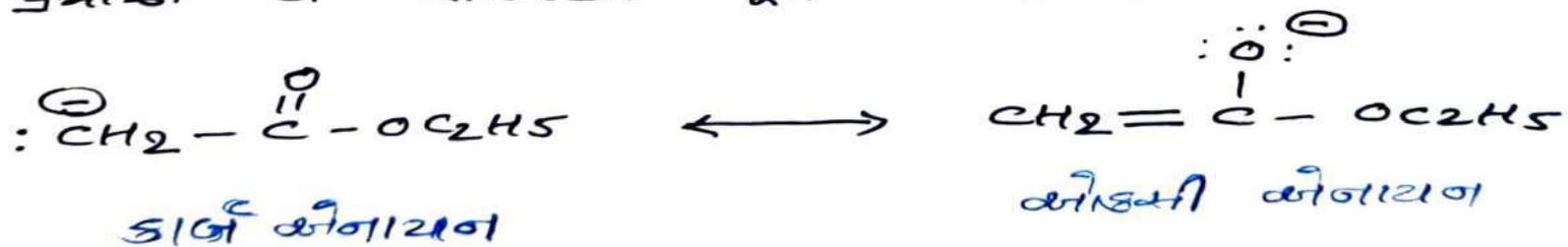
→ (1) આ પ્રથમ સોડિયમ ઇથોક્સાઇડ નું આલ્કોહોલ નું સોડિયમ ઇથોક્સાઇડ માં પરિવર્તન થાય છે. પ્રક્રિયામાં આલ્કોહોલ બનતો જાય તેમ તેનું સોડિયમ ઇથોક્સાઇડ માં પરિવર્તન થતું જાય છે.



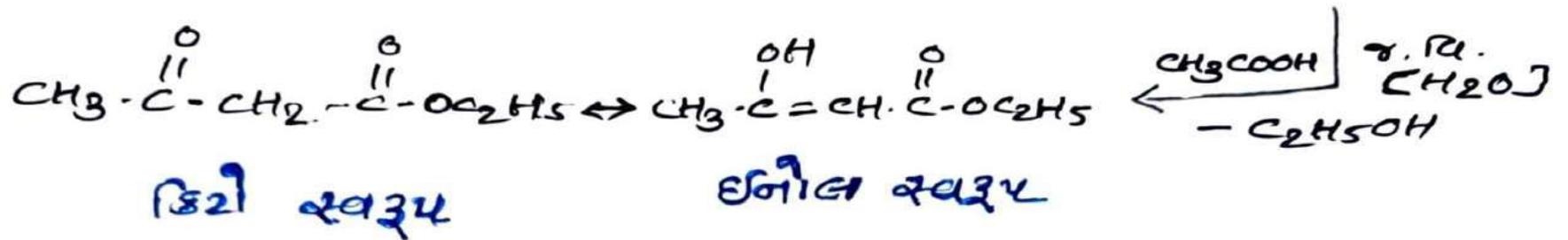
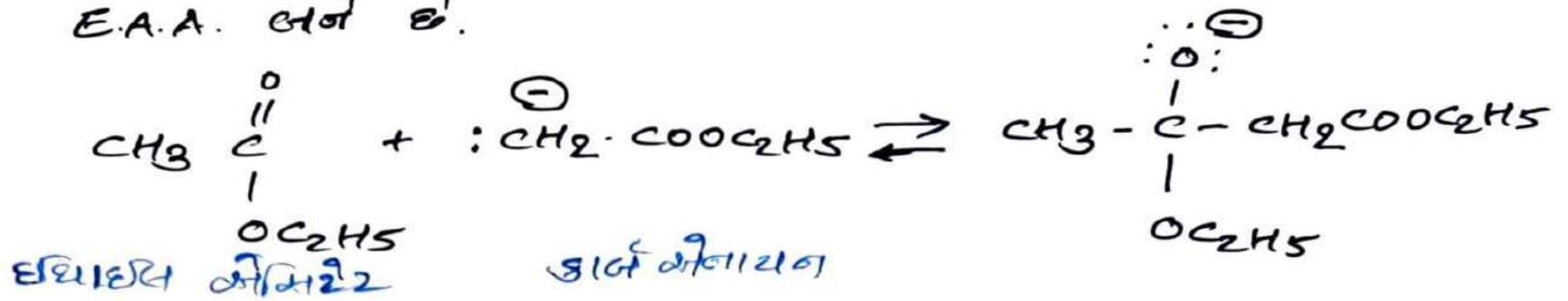
< 2 > ઇથાઇલ ~~એસિટીટ~~ એસિટીટ ની સોડિયમ ઇથાઇસાઇડ તૈયારી પ્રબળ બેઇન્જ સાથે પ્રક્રિયા કરવામાં આવી છે. પ્રક્રિયા પ્રસિવતી ડોઝાથી પ્રક્રિયા દરમિયાન ઉત્પન્ન થતી ઇથાઇલ આલ્કોહોલ અતલ નિસ્કાંદિત કરવી પડે છે.



આ રીતે બનેલા કાર્બોએનાયન સંસ્થાન સ્થિર છે. નીચે પ્રમાણે જે સંસ્થાન મૂળ વાક્ય છે.



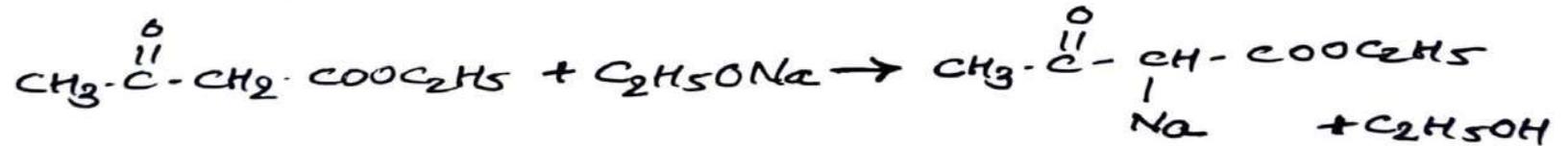
<3> ઇથાઇલ એસિટીટ નો એનાયન પ્રબળ કેન્દ્રાનુરાગી છે. જે ઇથાઇલ એસિટીટના બીજા આણુ સાથે કેન્દ્રાનુરાગી યોગશીલ પ્રક્રિયા કરે છે. અને એકિસ. એનાયન બને છે. આ એકિસ એનાયન માં આંતરીક કેન્દ્રાનુરાગી પ્રક્રિયા થઈ E.A.A. બને છે.



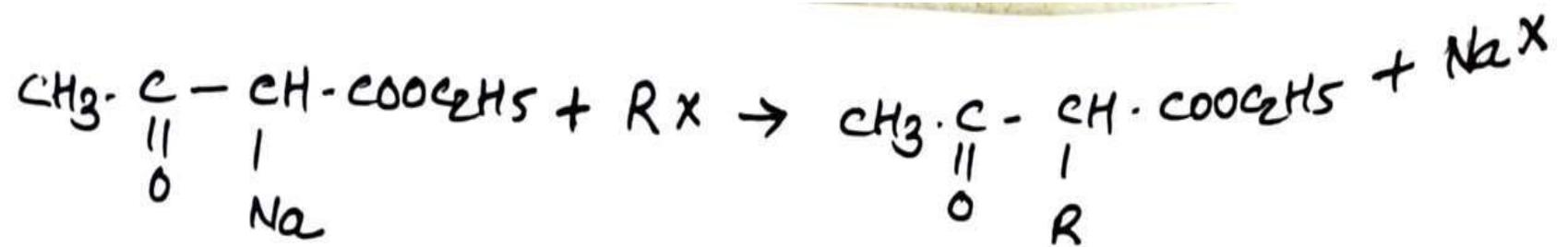
પ્રશ્ન :- EAA ના $-CH_2-$ સમૂહની ક્રિયાશીલતા લખો.
 EAA ના $-CH_2-$ સમૂહના H એમિડિક છે. જેથી તે Na વડે વિસ્થાપિત થાય છે. અને સોડિયમ વ્યુત્પન્ન બને છે.
 $-CH_2-$ સમૂહની ક્રિયાશીલતા નીચેના ઉદાહરણથી સ્પષ્ટ થાય છે.

[A] વિસ્થાપિત કિડી - એસ્ટર :->

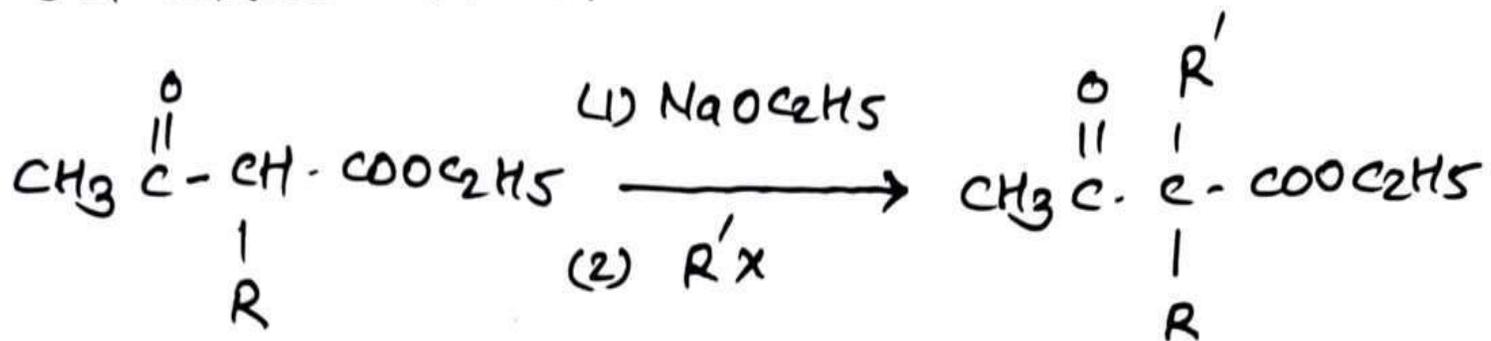
<1> E.A.A. ની સોડિયમ ઇથોક્સાઈડ સાથે પ્રક્રિયા કરવાથી સોડિયમ વ્યુત્પન્ન બને છે.



<2> સોડિયમ વ્યુત્પન્નો એનાયન પ્રબળ કેન્દ્રાગ્રાહી છે. સોડિયમ વ્યુત્પન્નો એનાયન, વાલ્કાઈલ હેલાઈડ ઉપર કેન્દ્રાગ્રાહી તરીકે પ્રક્રિયા કરે છે. અને વિસ્થાપિત નીપજ બને છે.



(3) સક્રિય ત્રિઘાતીય સમૂહનો ગાઠીનો બીજો બોમિડીક હાઇડ્રોજન
 ના પ્રક્રિયા ફરીથી કરીને વિસ્થાપીત કરવાથી 512. બાલકાઇલિ
 ડિઝી બોમિડીક બને છે.

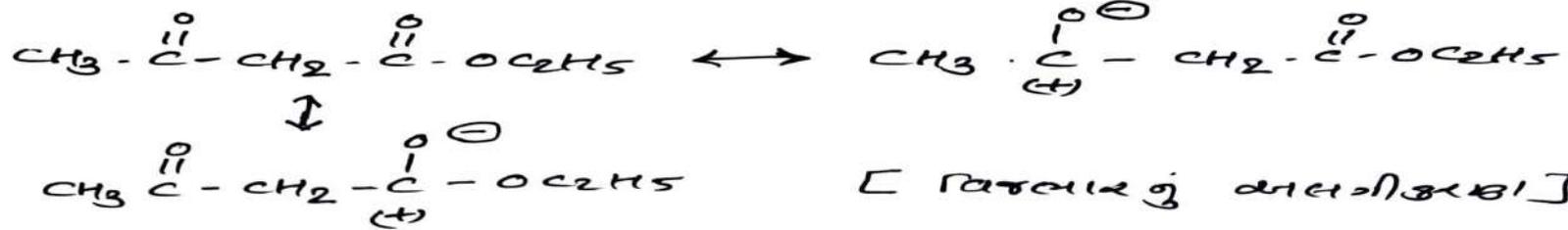


[B] B- કિરોએસ્ટરના ૨- કાર્બન ઉપરના હાઇડ્રોજન ની એસિડિકતા પ્રેરક વાસર અને સંસ્પષ્ટ વાસરથી સમજવી શકાય છે. કાર્બોનીલ ઓક્સિજન ની ઇલેક્ટ્રોન આકર્ષણ પ્રેરક વાસરના કારણે -CH₂- ના હાઇડ્રોજન એસિડિક છે.

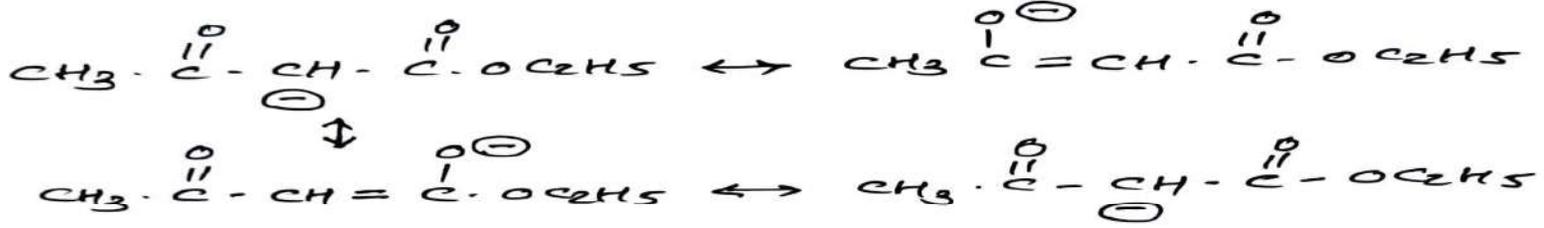


E.A.A. માં સંસ્પષ્ટ શક્ય છે. પણ તેમાં વિજલબરનું વાસગીકરણ થવું હોવાથી તે પ્રમાણમાં અસ્થિર છે. EAA ના ઇનોલેટ આયનમાં પણ સંસ્પષ્ટ શક્ય છે. ઇનોલેટ આયન માં વિજલબરનું વિસ્તૃતીકરણ થાય છે જેથી તે વધારે સ્થિર છે. EAA કરતાં તેનો પ્રેરક બેઇન્ક સંસ્પષ્ટ થી વધારે સ્થિર બનતો હોવાથી EAA એસિડિકતા દર્શાવે છે. આ એસિડિકતા માં EAA ના -CH₂- ના H ભાગ લે છે. જે કારણથી -CH₂- કિયાશીલ છે. -CH₂- ના H સ્વરણતાથી વિસ્થાપિત થઈ શકે છે.

E.A.A. ના સંસ્પૃશન સ્વરૂપોમાં વિજ્ઞાનરજું બાલગીકરણ થાય છે. જેથી તે પ્રત્યાયનો અસ્થિર છે.



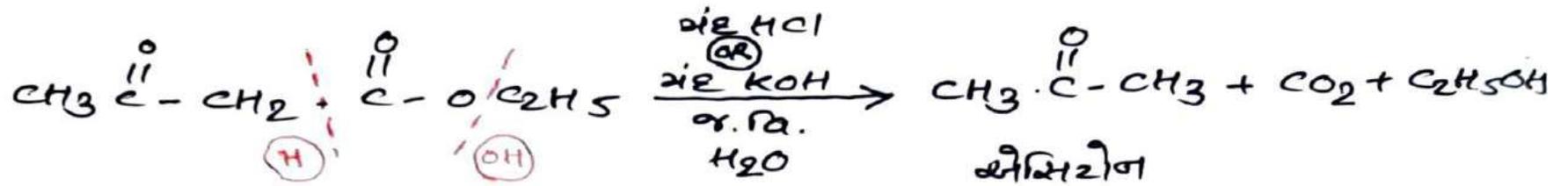
EAA ના પ્રક્રમક (ઇનોલેશ કાયન) ના સંસ્પૃશન સ્વરૂપોમાં વિજ્ઞાનર વિસ્તૃતીકરણ થાય છે. જેથી તે પ્રત્યાયનો અસ્થિર છે.



"EAA ના -CH₂- ના H એસિડિક ક્રિયાથી -CH₂- ક્રિયાશીલ છે. H-વિસ્થાપિત થતાં બનેલા કાર્બેનાયન -CH- તથા -C- કેન્દ્રભુરાગી તરીકે પ્રક્રિયા કરી શકે છે."

પ્રશ્ન :- EAA નું કિરોનીક જળવિભાજન સમજાવો.

- <1> EAA નું તથા તેના કાર્બોક્ષિલ વ્યુલ્કનોનું જળવિભાજન કરવાથી મુખ્ય નીપજ કિરોન અને વ્યારી આ પ્રક્રિયાને કિરોનીક જળવિભાજન કહે છે.
- <2> EAA ને એસિડ ના મંદ દ્રાવણ અથવા કાર્બોલીના મંદ દ્રાવણ સાથે ગરમ કરવાથી જળવિભાજનની ક્રિયા થઈ કિરોન (એસિટોન) પ્રાપ્ત થાય છે.

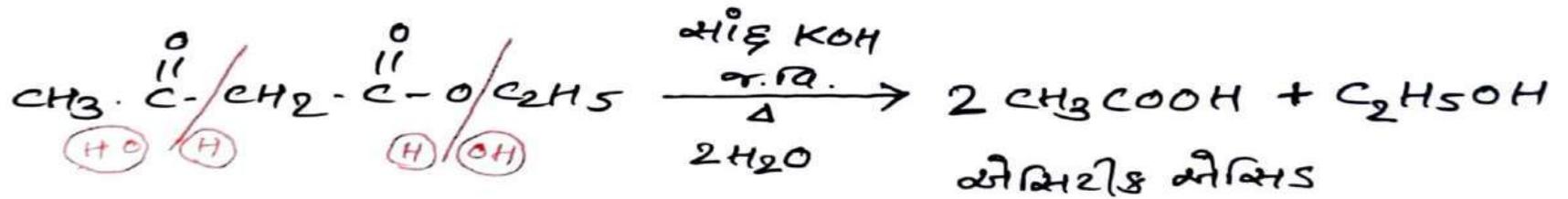


જળવિભાજન થી આ ક્રિયામાં એસિટોન મુખ્ય નીપજ તરીકે મળે છે તેથી આ ક્રિયાને કિરોનીક જળવિભાજન કહે છે.

પ્રશ્ન :- E.A.A. નું એસિડિક જળવિભાજન સમજાવો.

<1> EAA નું તથા તેના વ્યુત્પન્નો નું જળવિભાજન કયાથી મુખ્ય નીપજ એસિડ અને વ્યારે તે પ્રક્રિયાને એસિડિક જળવિભાજન કહે છે.

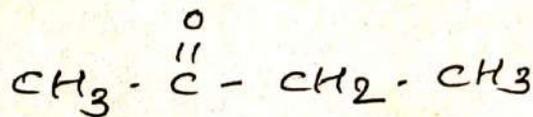
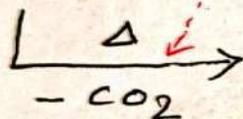
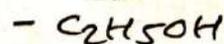
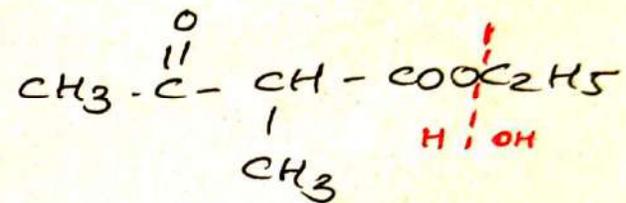
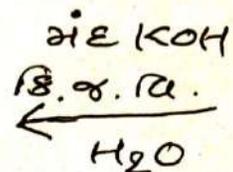
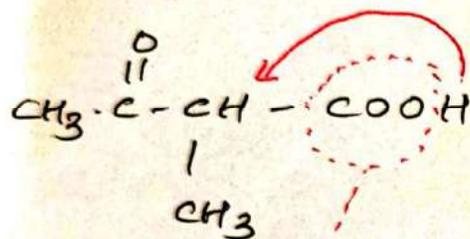
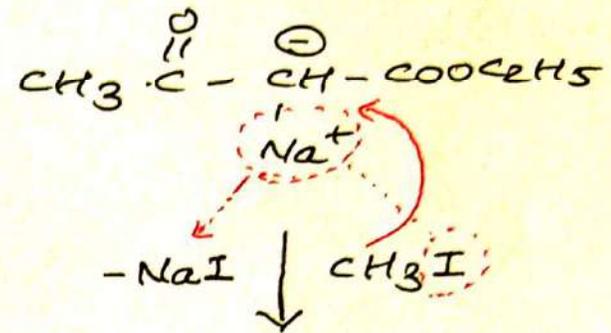
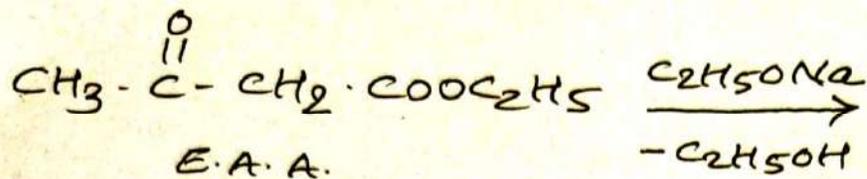
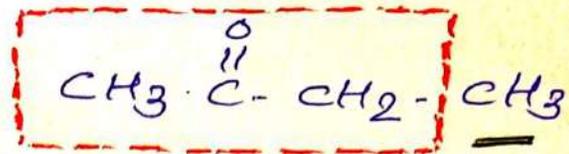
<2> EAA ને આલ્કલીના સાંદ્ર દ્રાવણ સાથે ઉકાળતાં જળવિભાજન થઈને એસિડ (એસિટીક એસિડ) મળે છે.



જળવિભાજન ની વ્યા ક્રિયામાં એસિટીક એસિડ મુખ્ય નીપજ તરીકે મળે છે. આરે વ્યા ક્રિયાને એસિડ જળવિભાજન કહે છે.

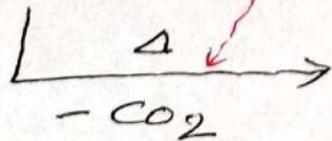
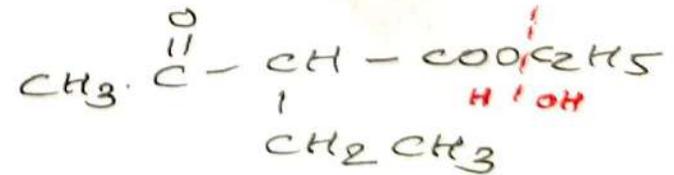
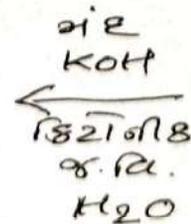
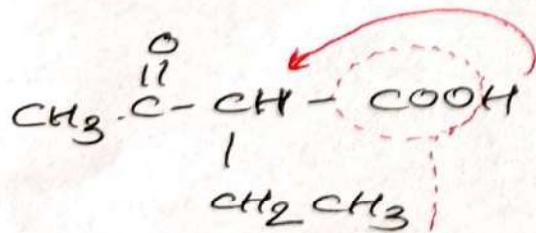
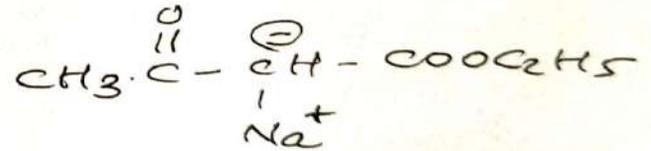
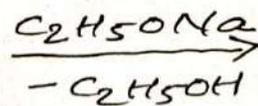
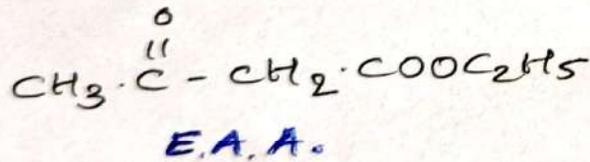
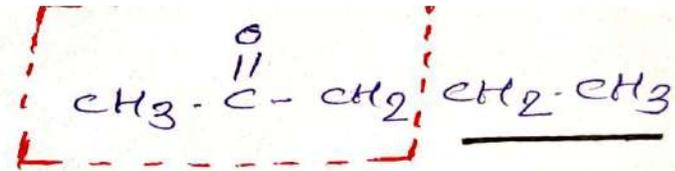
प्रश्न :-> E.A.A. मांथा नीयेना परिवर्तना जायो.

२१) 2- ब्युटेनोन



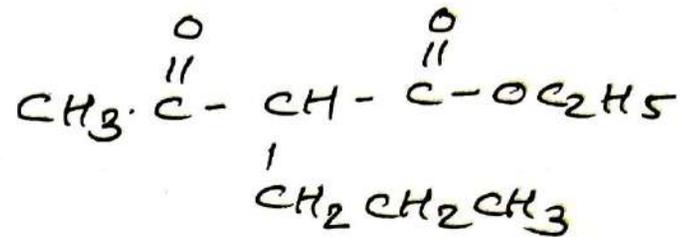
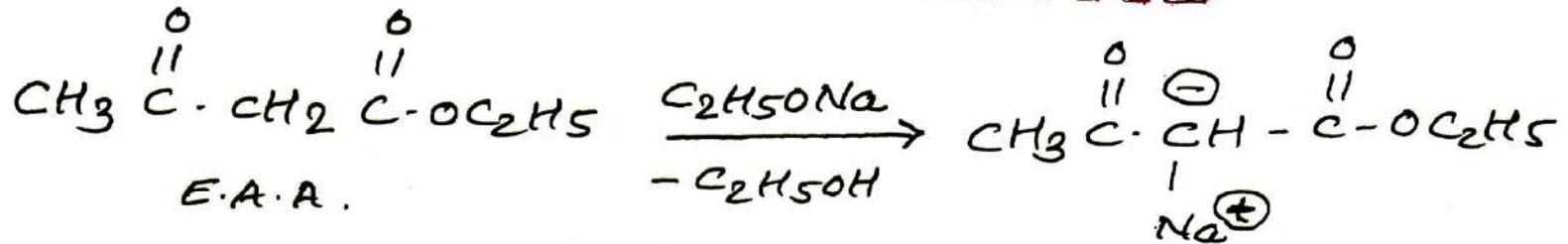
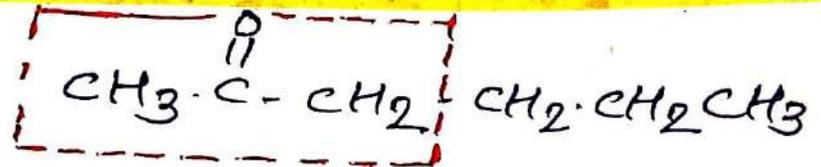
2- ब्युटेनोन

2) 2- योडोनाल

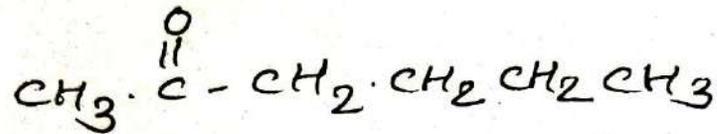
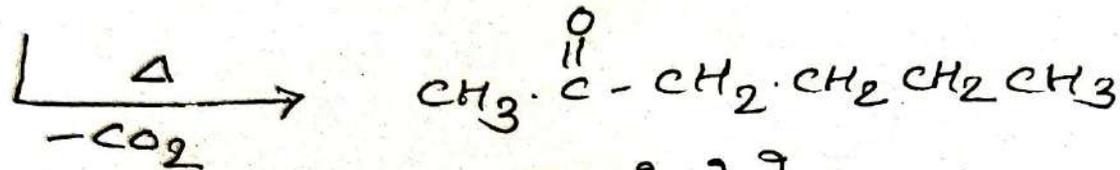
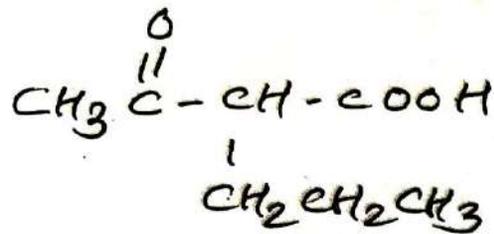


2- योडोनाल

23) 2- हेक्झेनोन



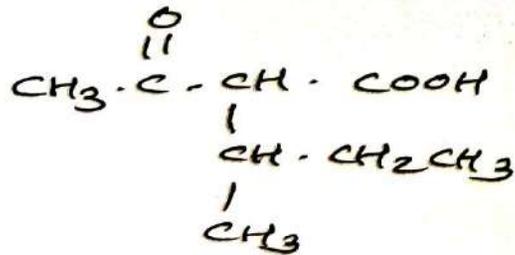
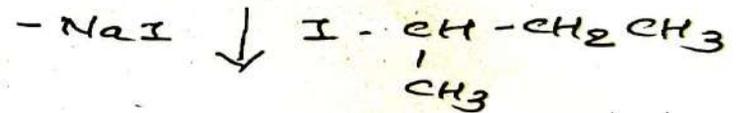
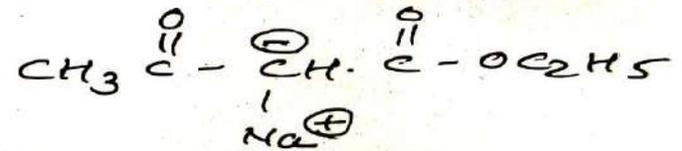
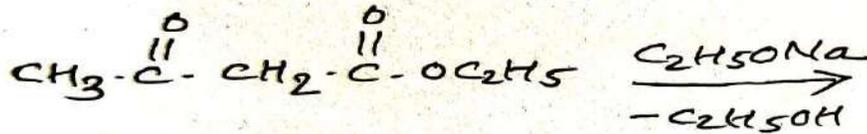
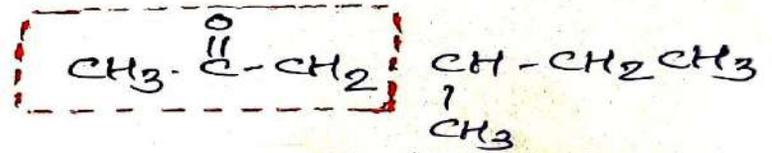
डिऑनिस
ज.पि.
←
अंश KOH
H₂O



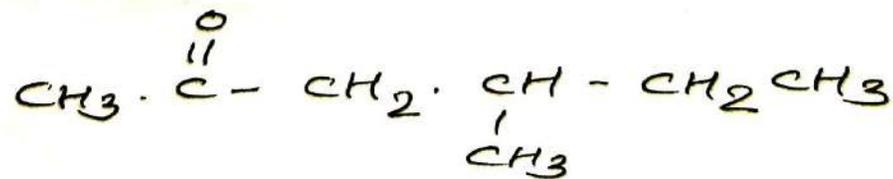
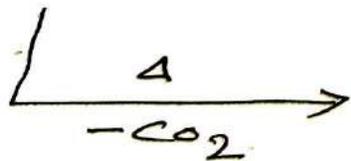
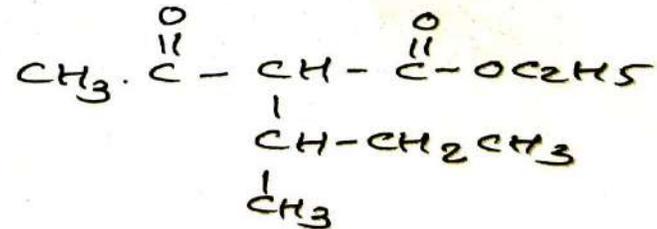
2- हेक्झेनोन

(4)

4-मिथाइल २-इडेनोन

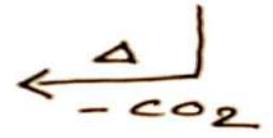
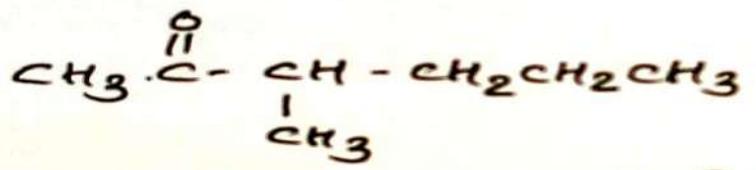
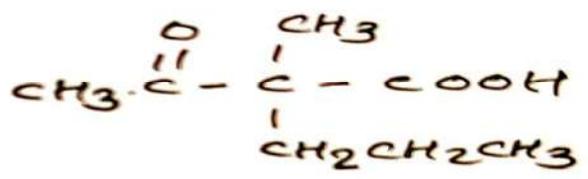
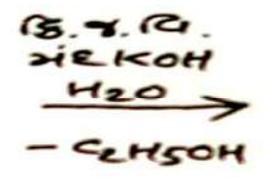
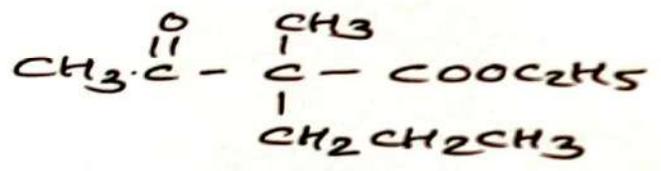
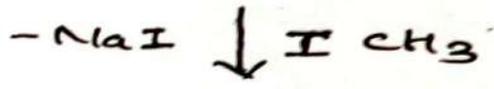
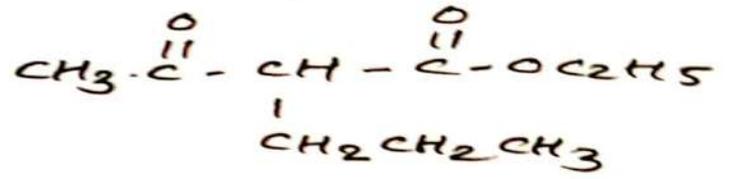
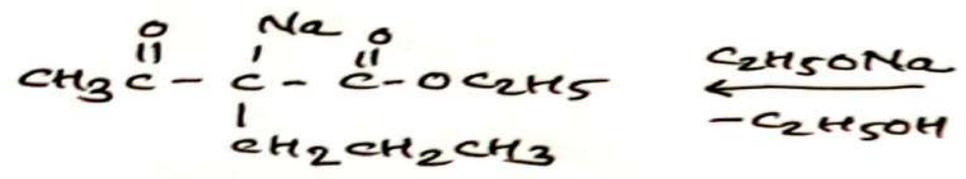
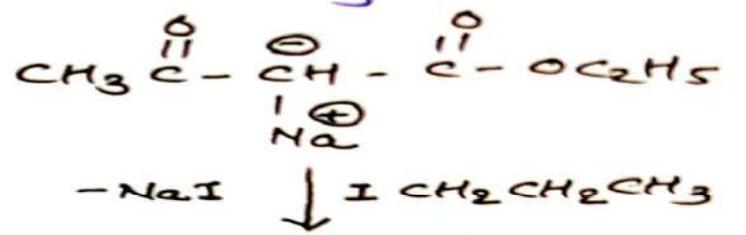
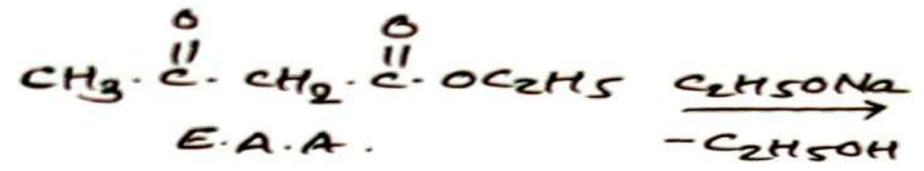
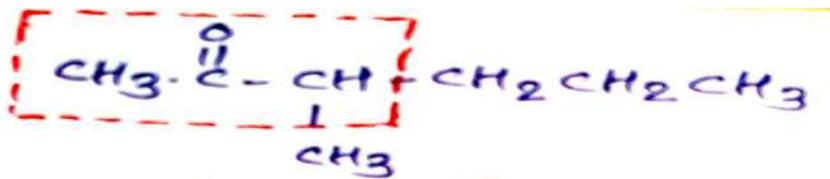


डिऑनिस
व.पा.
←
मेकOH
H₂O



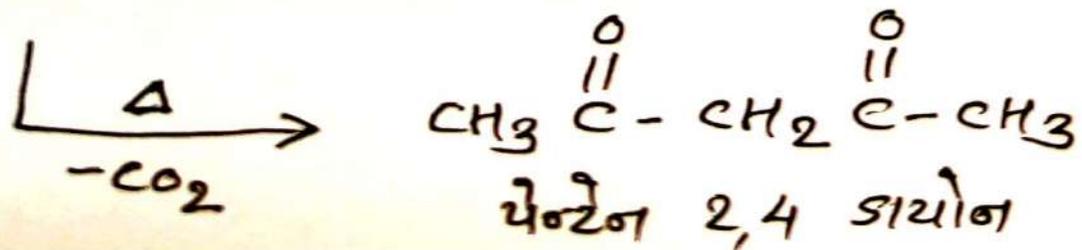
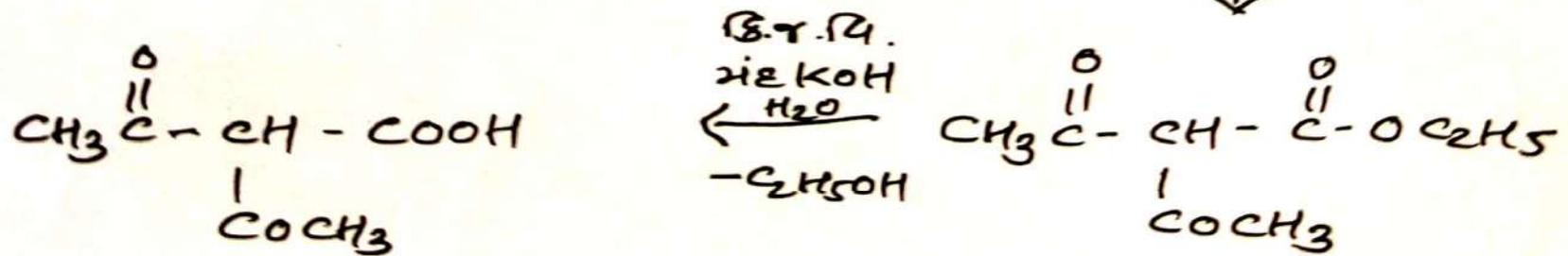
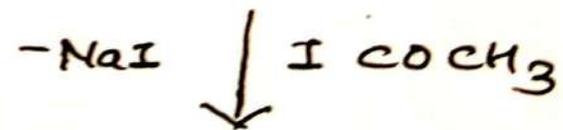
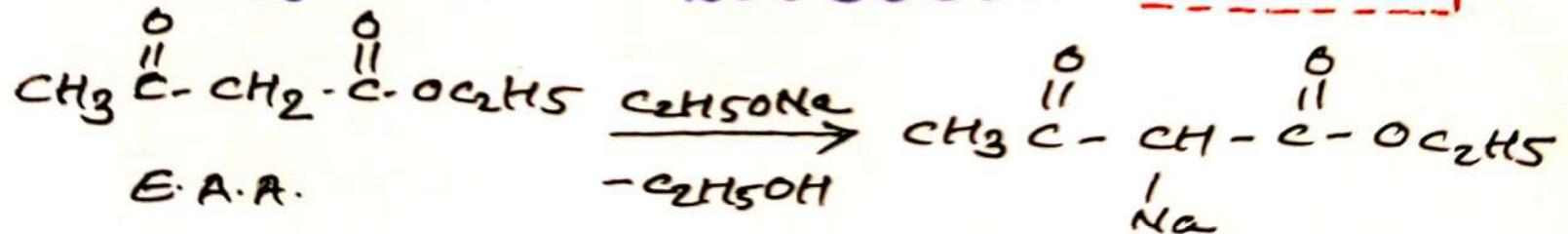
4-मिथाइल २-इडेनोन

<5> 3-मिथाइल 2-डेकॅनोन



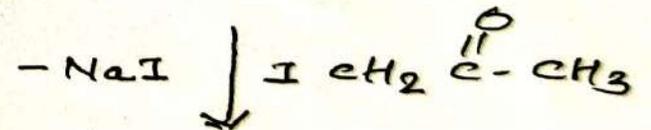
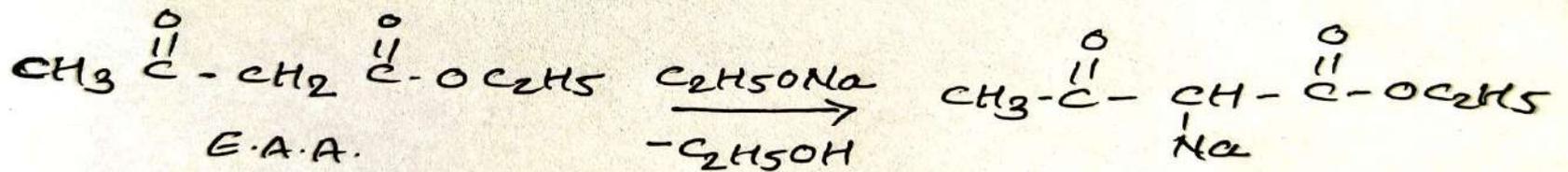
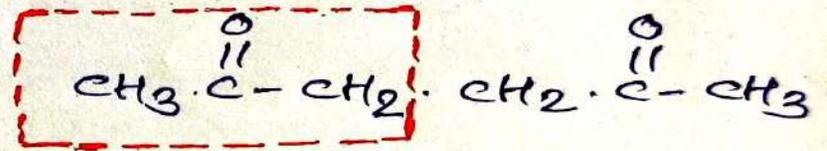
3-मिथाइल 2-डेकॅनोन

26) એમિટાઇલ એસિટોન (2,4 પેન્ટેન ડાયોન) $\text{CH}_3\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$

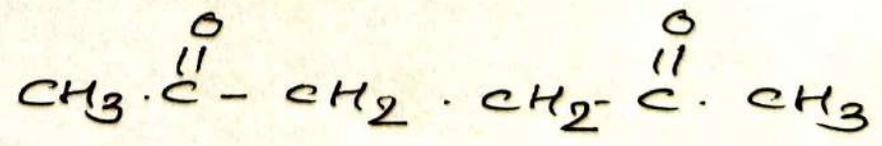
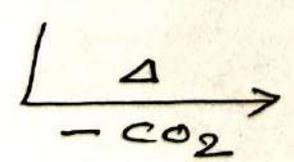
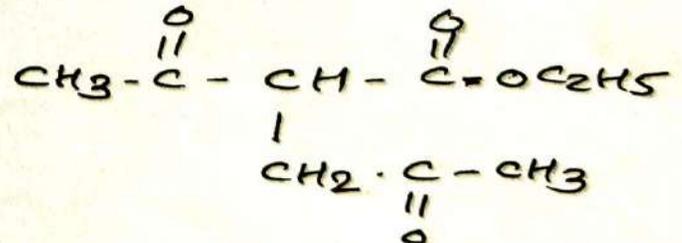
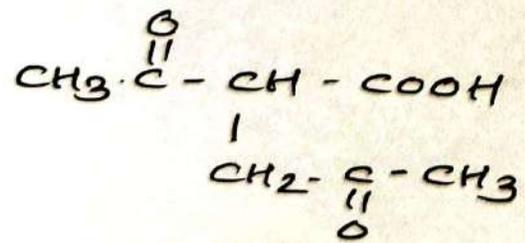


२७१

जेसिरोनाईस जेसिरोन
(इंटरमेन २,५ डायोन)



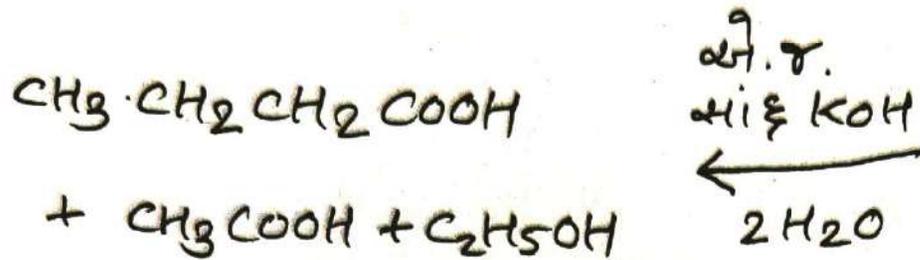
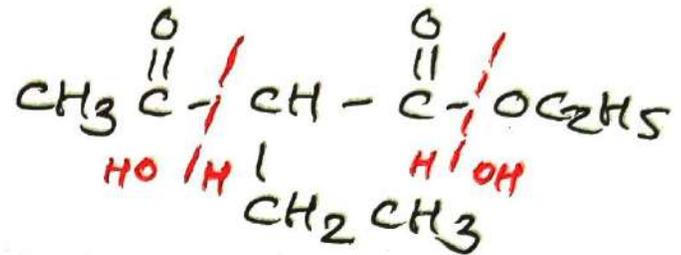
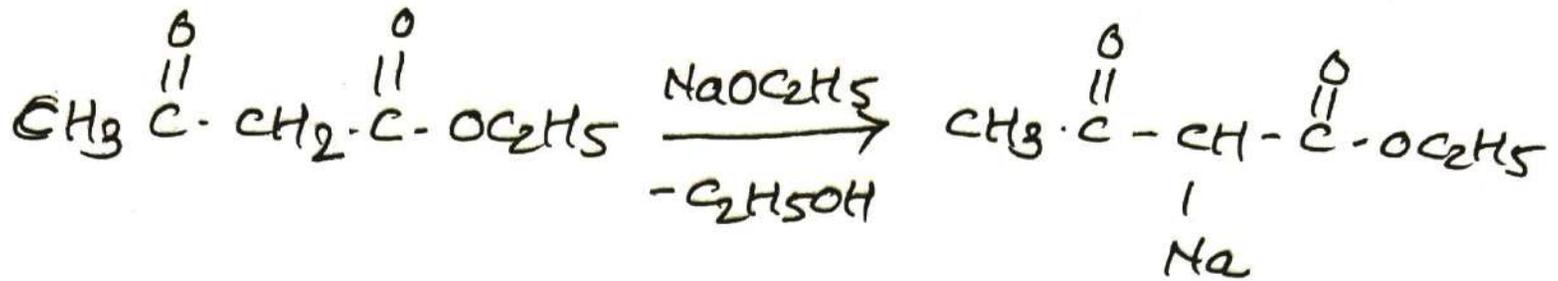
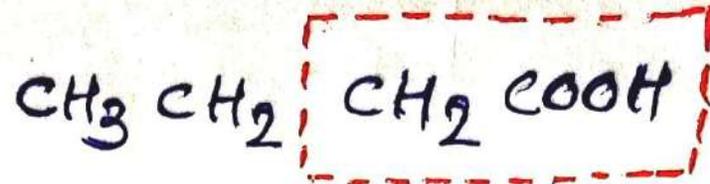
डि. ज. पि.
मे KOH
← H₂O
-C₂H₅OH



जेसिरोनाईस जेसिरोन

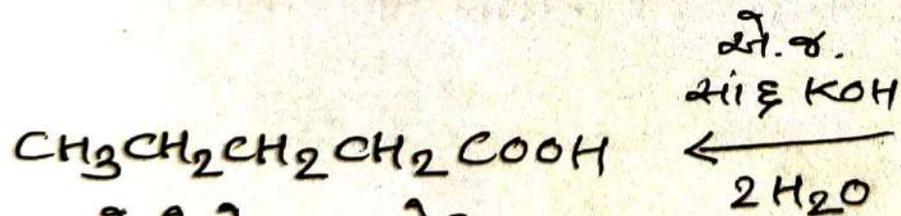
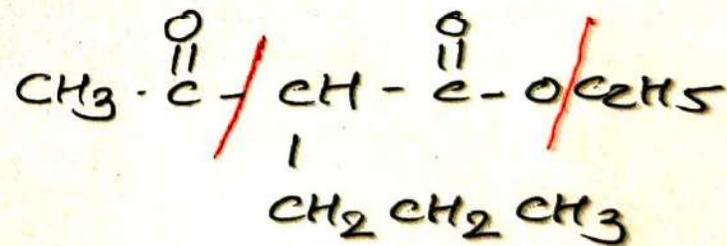
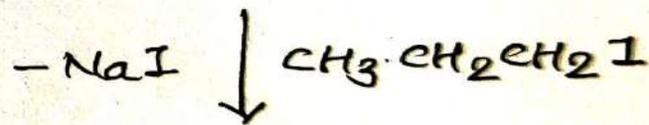
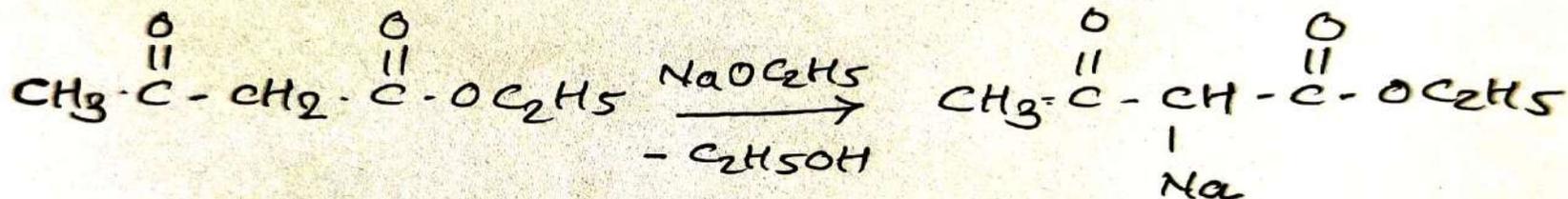
दीर्घ

<1> स्यूटेनोएट दीर्घ



12) पेन्टेनोइक अम्ल :- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-COOH}$

म-वैलेरीक अम्ल :-

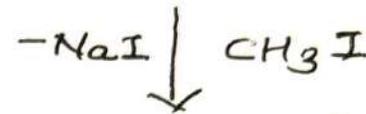
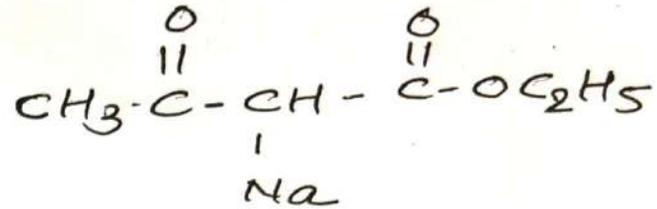
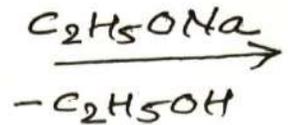
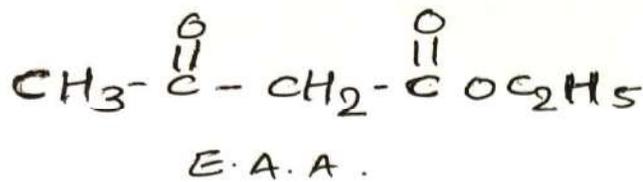
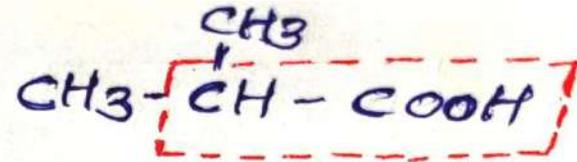


पेन्टेनोइक अम्ल

+ CH_3COOH + $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

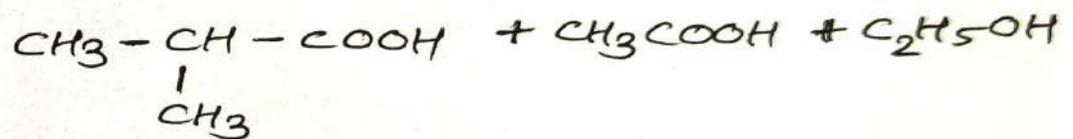
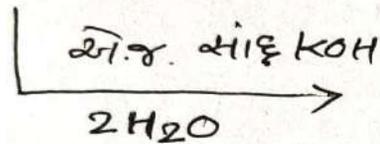
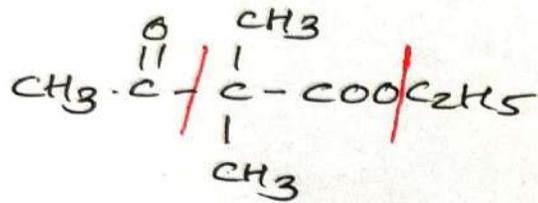
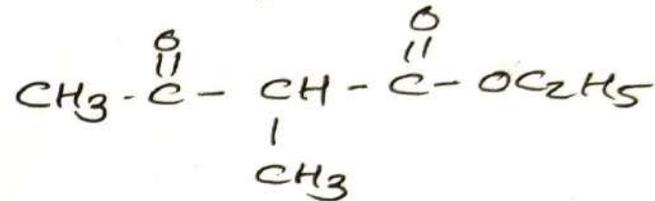
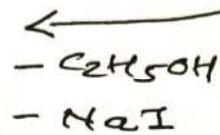
23) 2-मिथाइल प्रोपेनोइक एसिड :

(आम्लो व्युत्पत्तिक एसिड) :



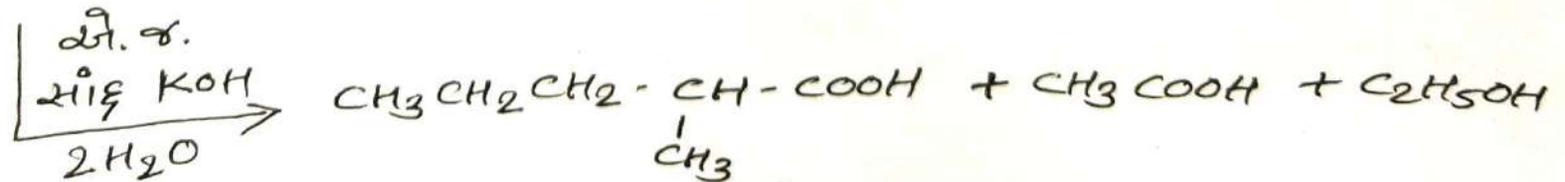
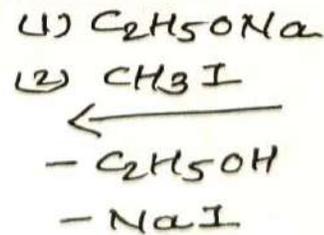
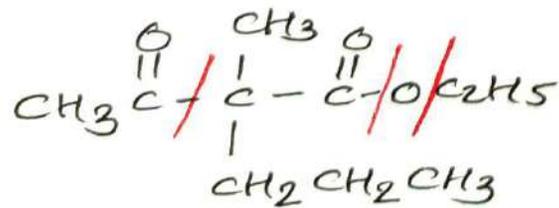
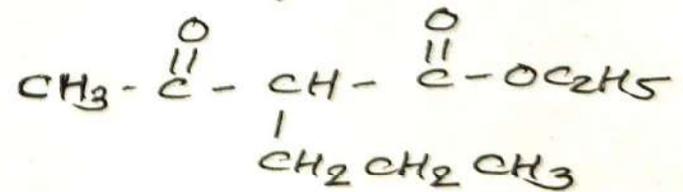
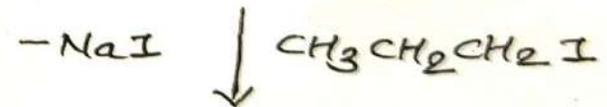
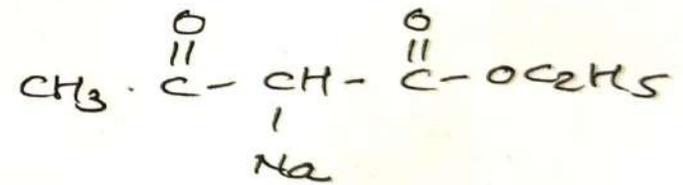
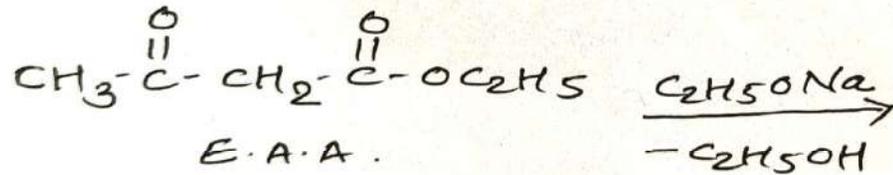
(1) $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$

(2) CH_3I



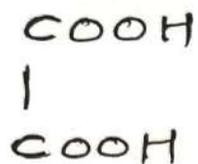
2-मिथा. प्रोपेनोइक एसिड

24) α- मिथाइल पेन्टेनोइक एसिड : $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{-COOH}$
[α- मिथाइल वेलेरीक एसिड] :



α- मिथाइल पेन्टेनोइक एसिड

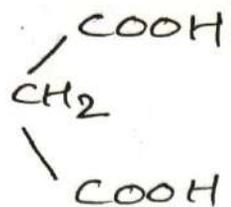
← 512 डाईऑक्सलीड एसिडो →



Oxalic acid

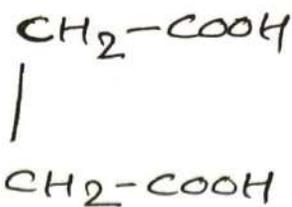
[oh
o

-CH₂-



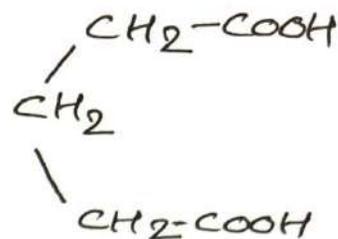
Malonic acid

My
1



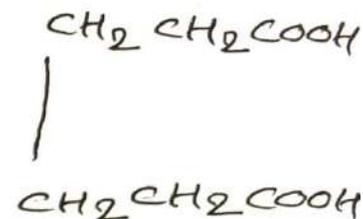
Succinic acid

sweet
2



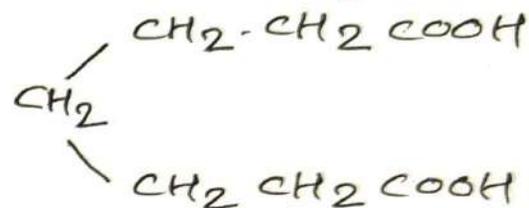
Glutaric acid

Good
3



Adipic acid.

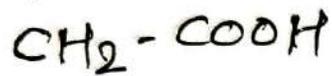
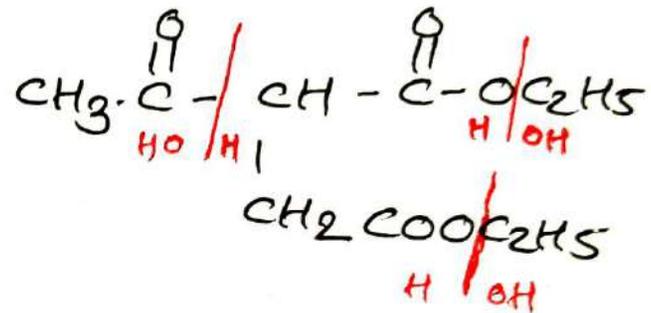
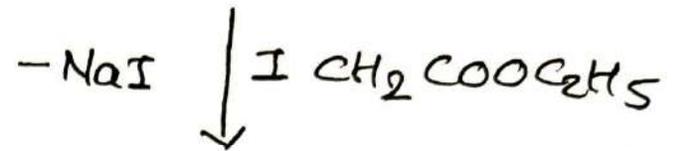
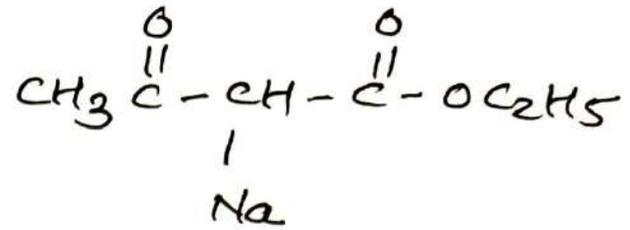
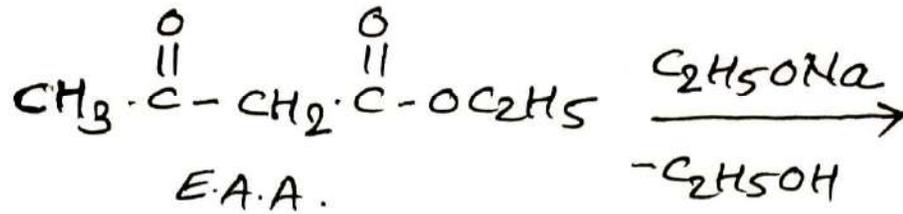
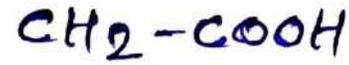
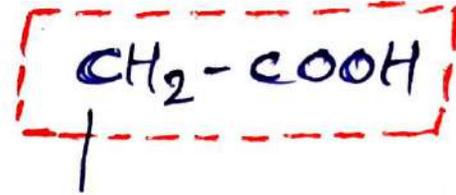
Apple
4



Pimelic acid

Pineapple]
5

5) सक्रियीकृत अम्ल :



सक्रियीकृत अम्ल

अ.व.

सं. KOH

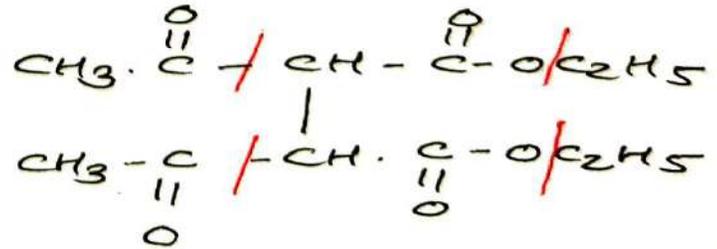
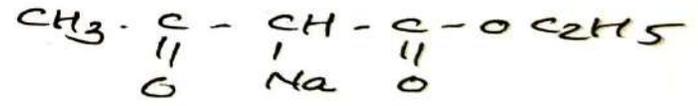
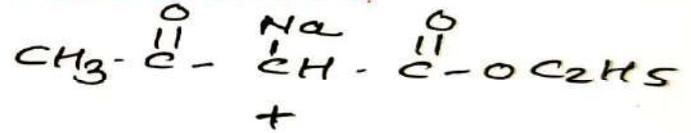
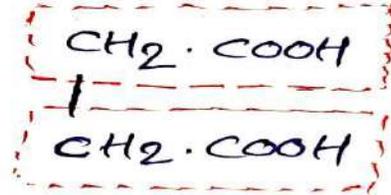
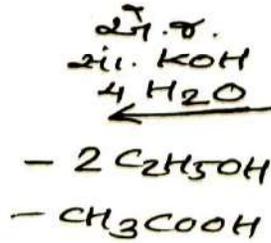
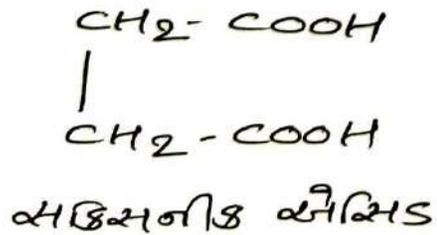
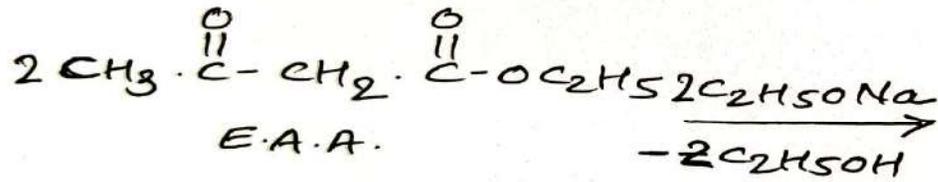
← 3H₂O

- 2 C₂H₅OH

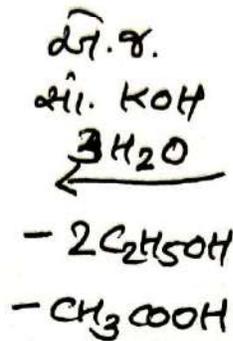
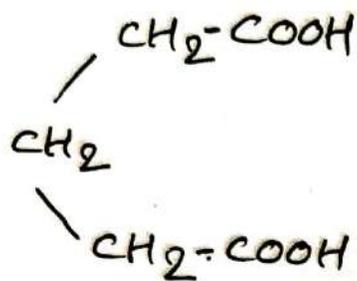
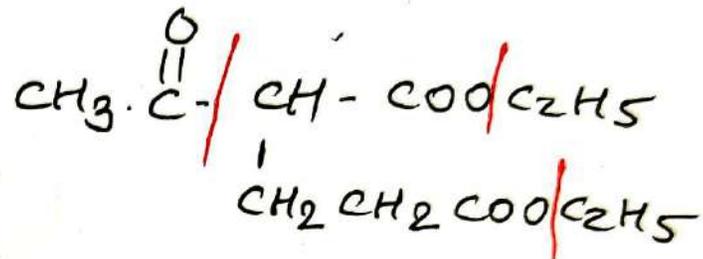
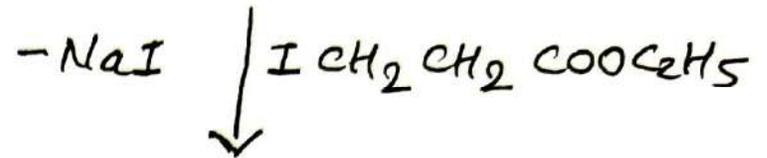
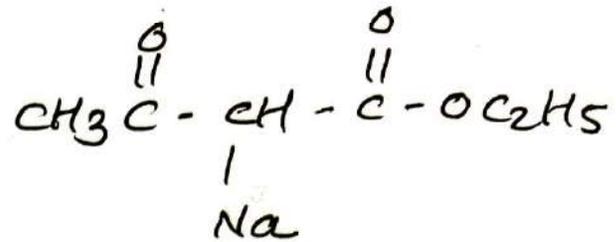
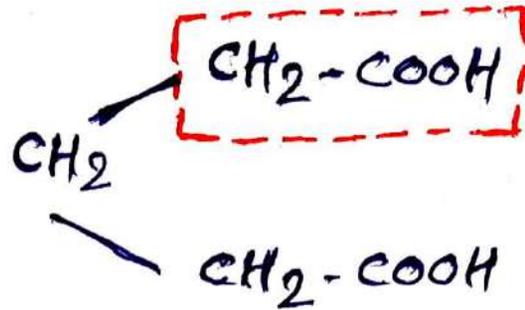
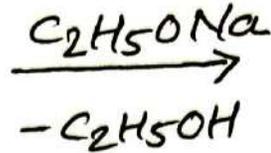
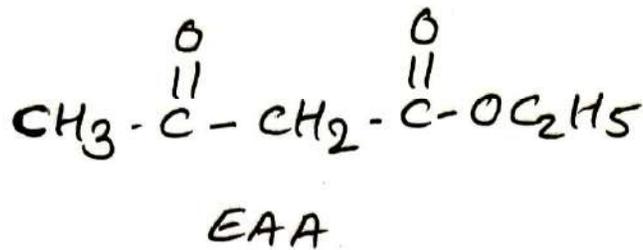
- CH₃COOH

(OR)

सक्रियगीत अम्लिस :

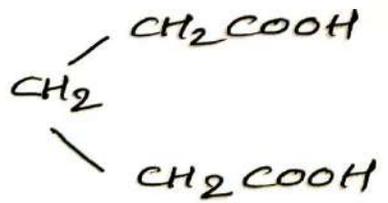
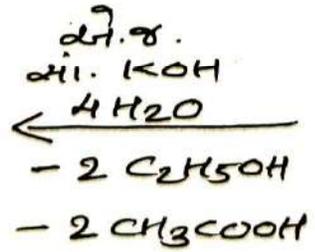
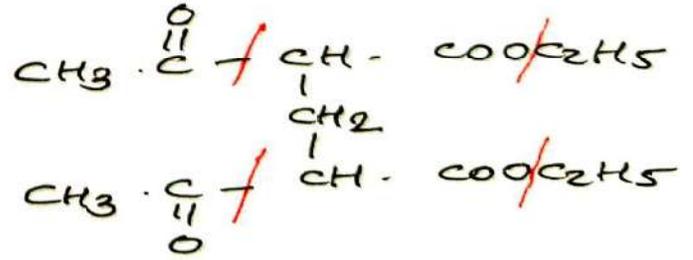
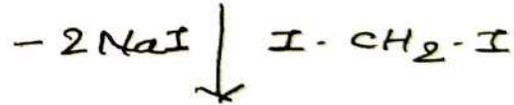
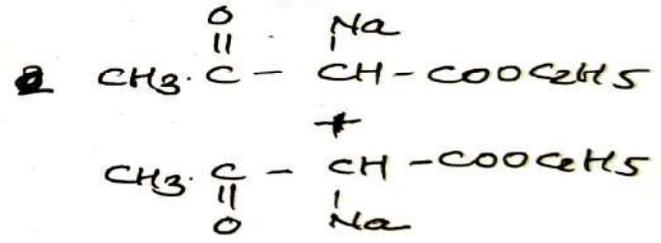
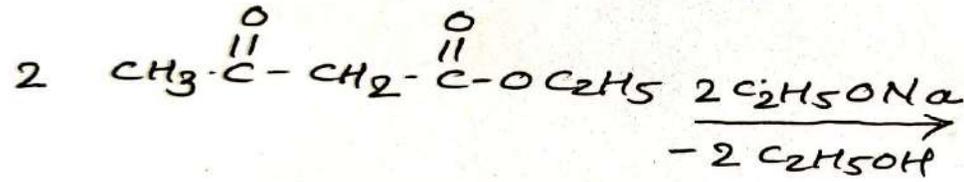


16) द्वुविरिड अम्लसः



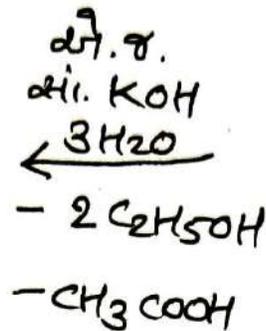
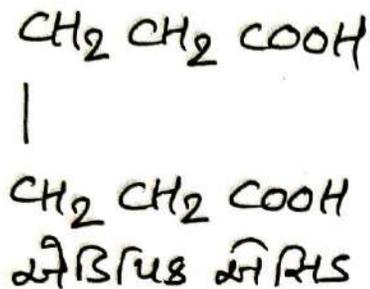
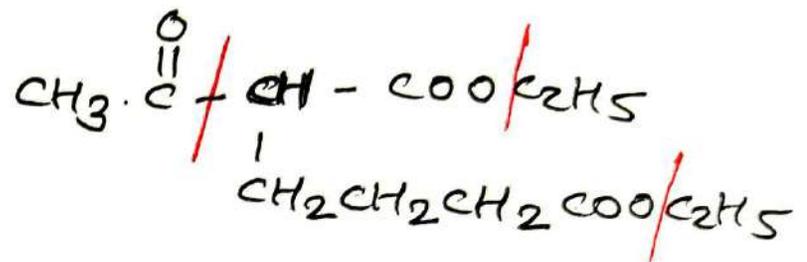
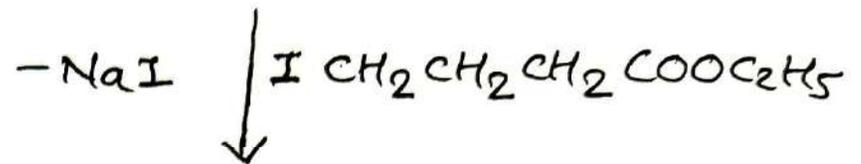
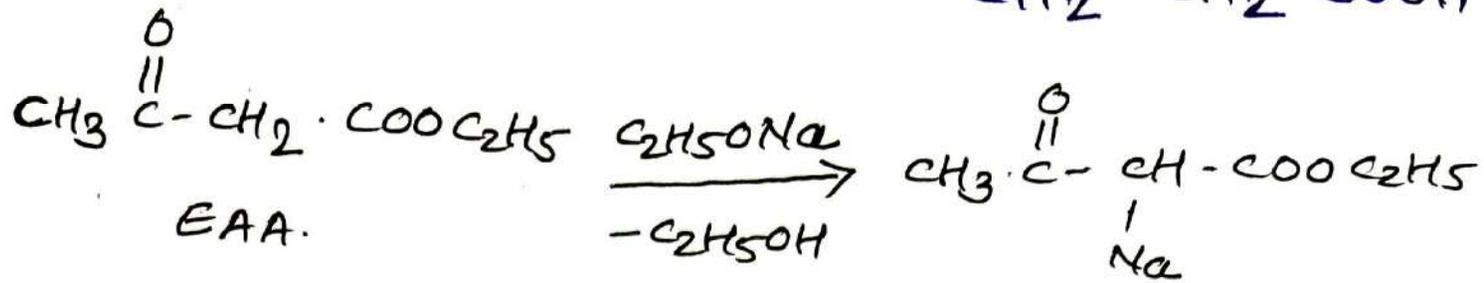
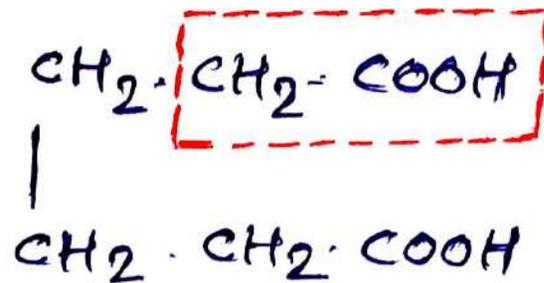
(OR)

ଉତ୍ପାଦିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର



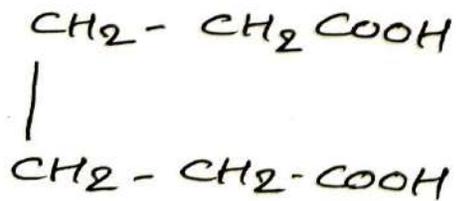
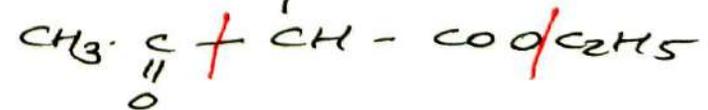
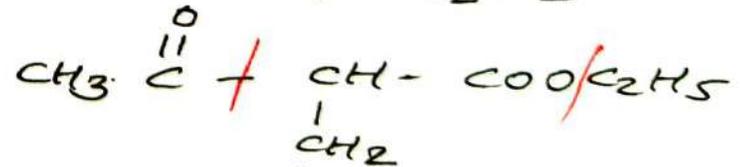
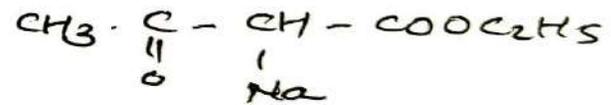
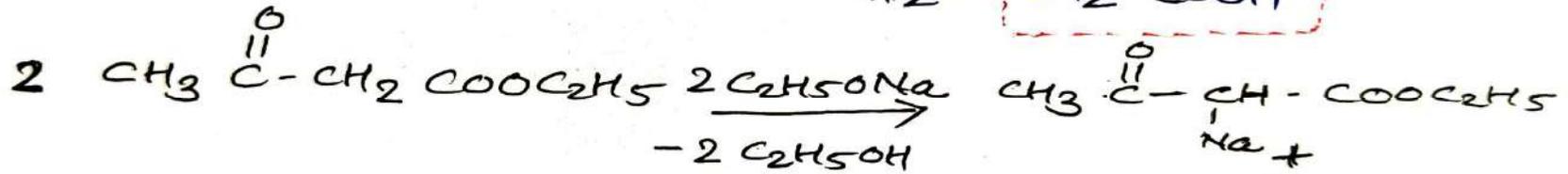
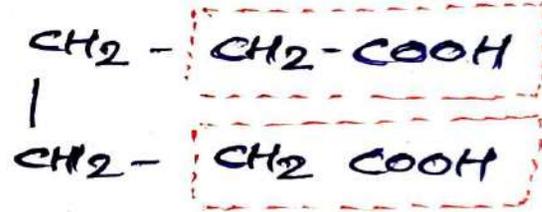
ଉତ୍ପାଦିତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର

<7> औडियुड औसिड :-

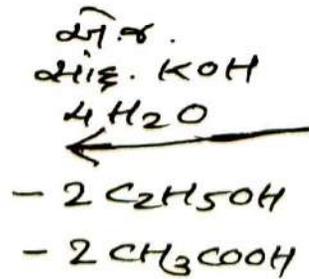


(OR)

બેડિયુઝ એસિડ :



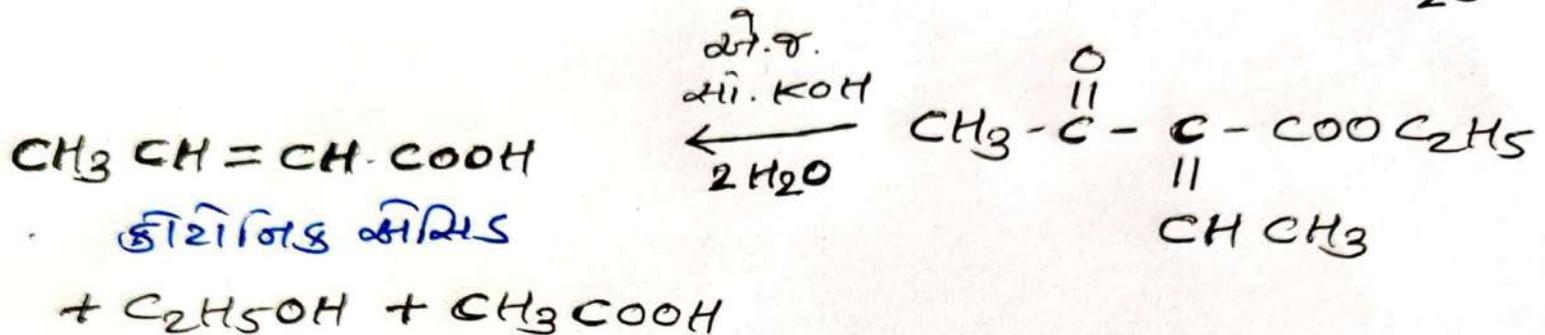
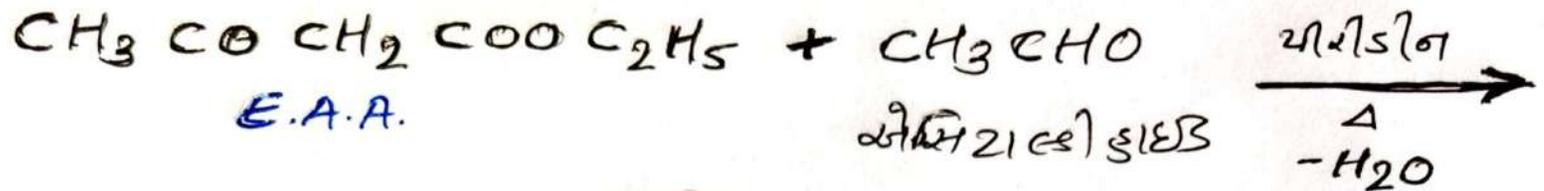
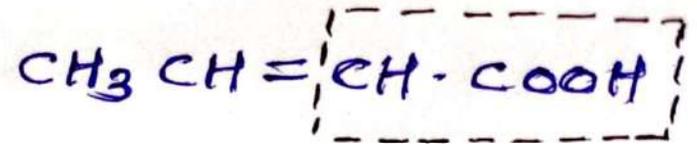
બેડિયુઝ એસિડ



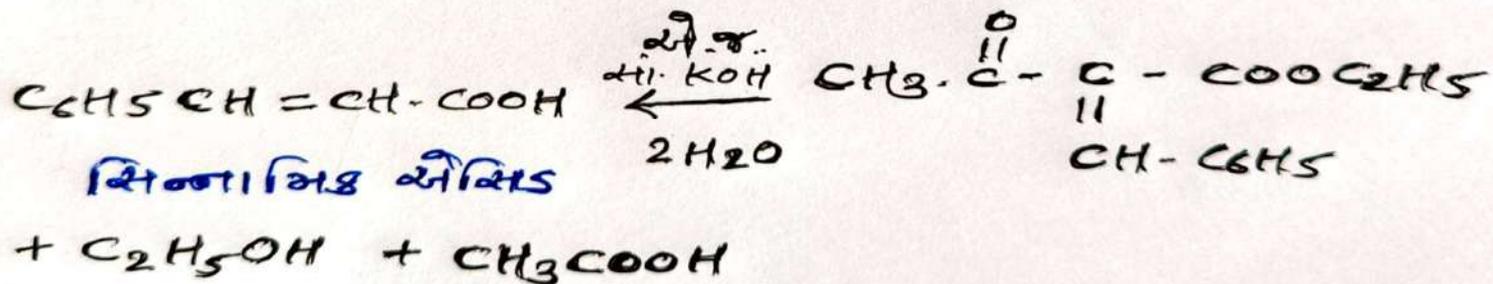
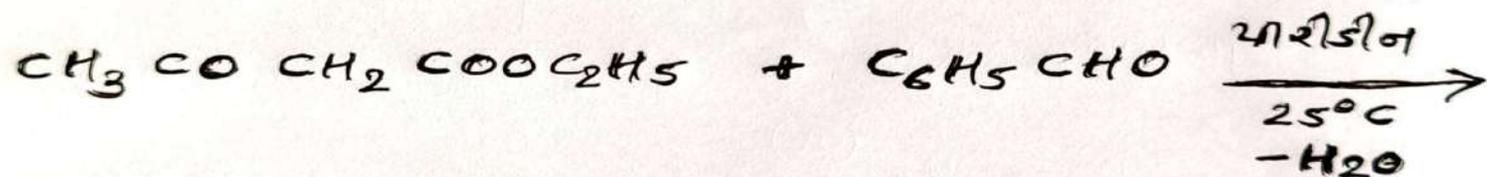
: α - β असंबंधित अम्ल :

(8) क्रोमोनिक अम्ल :-

(2-व्युतीनोईक अम्ल) :->

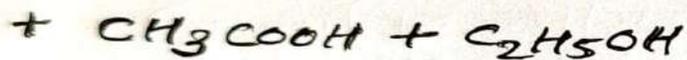
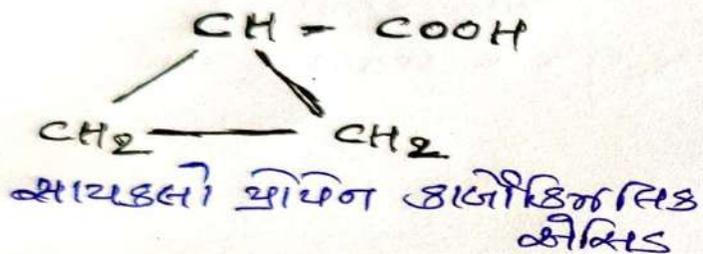
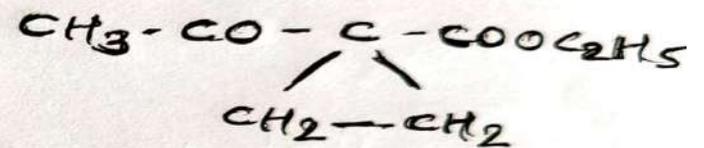
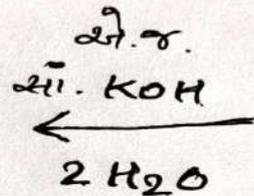
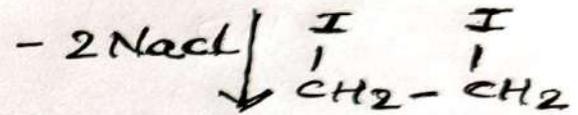
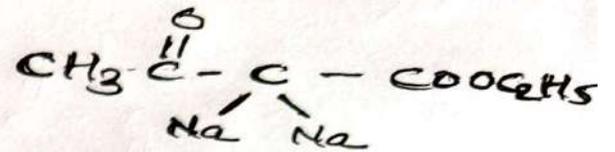
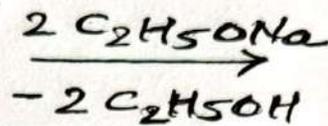
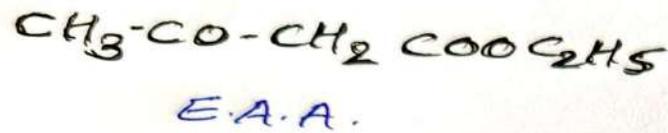
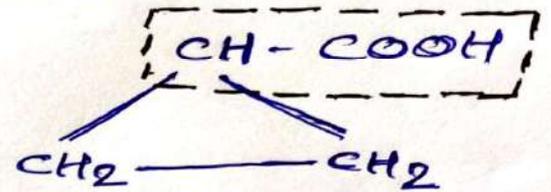


२१) सिन्नामिड अम्ल \Rightarrow $C_6H_5 \cdot CH = \boxed{CH \cdot COOH}$

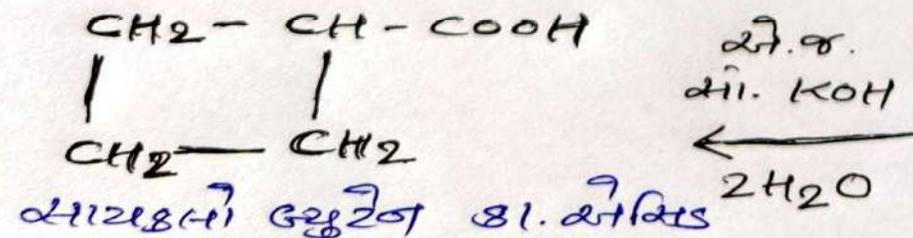
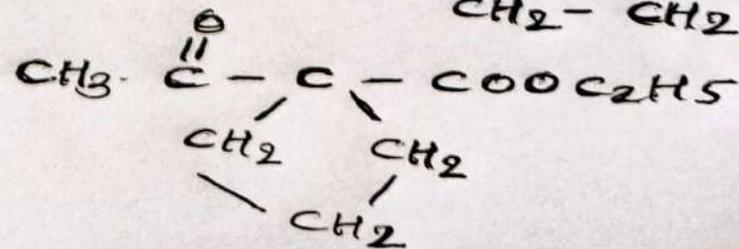
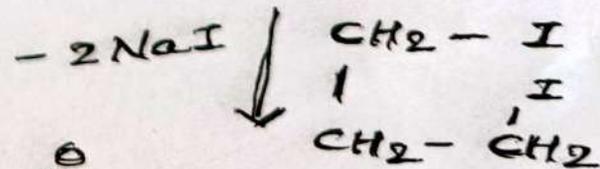
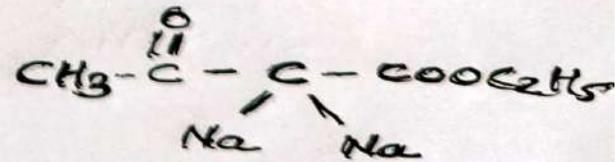
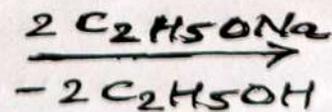
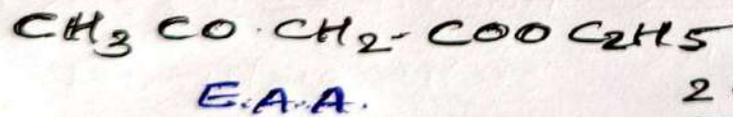
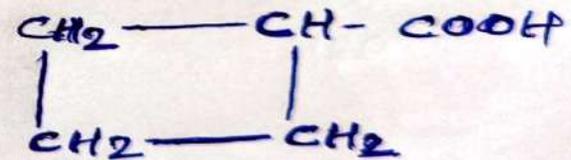


-: अडिय अम्लिस :-

<10> सायडली अयेन डाजेडिमलिड अम्लिस :->



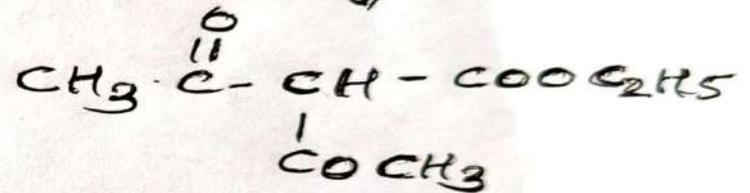
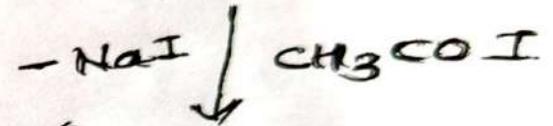
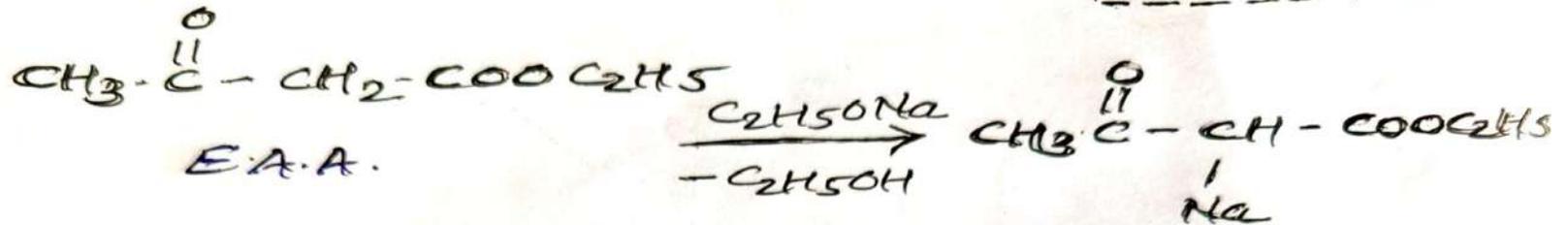
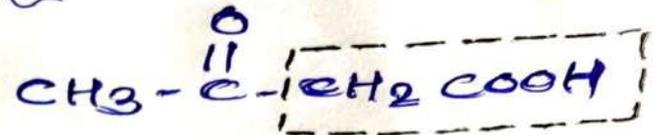
<11> सायकलो ड्युरेन डाइऑक्सालिक एसिड \Rightarrow



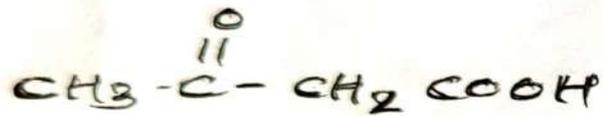
सायकलो ड्युरेन डा. एसिड
+ $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$

←: β- डिडी अम्ल :->

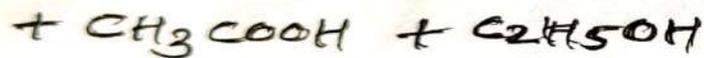
<12> उ- डिडी ड्यूटेनोएड अम्ल :-



अ.र.
अ. को.
←
2H₂O

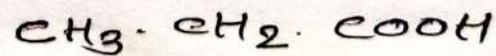
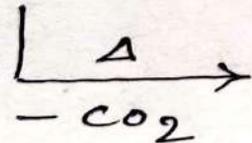
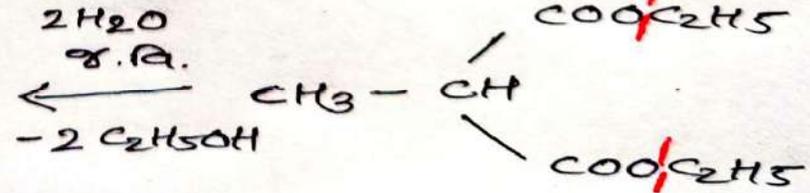
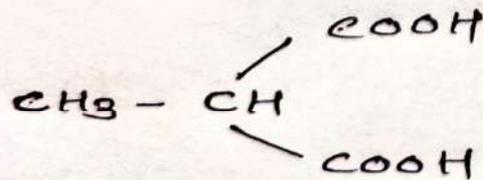
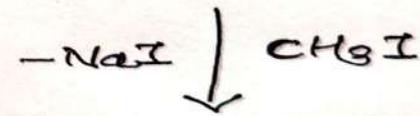
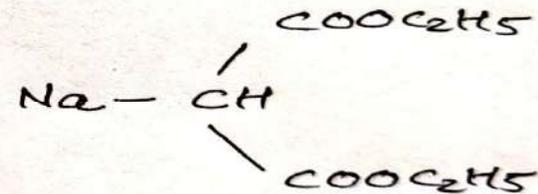
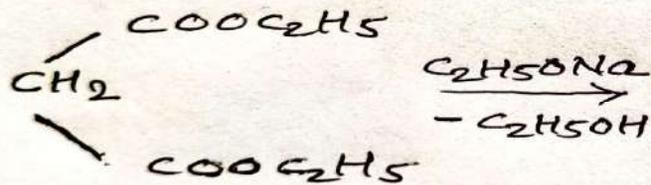
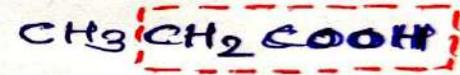


उ- डिडी ड्यूटेनोएड अम्ल



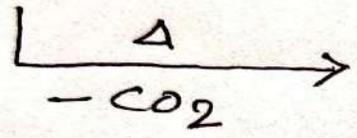
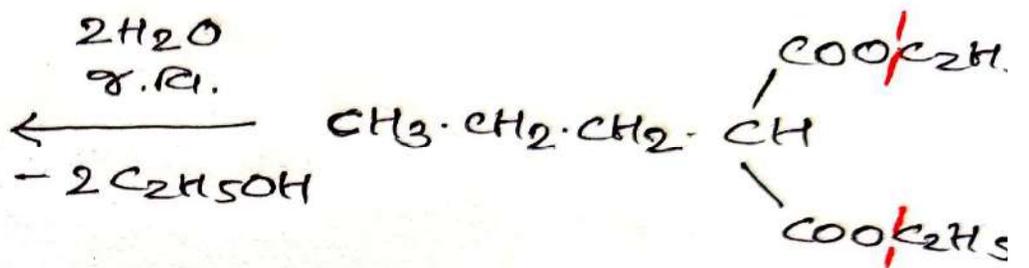
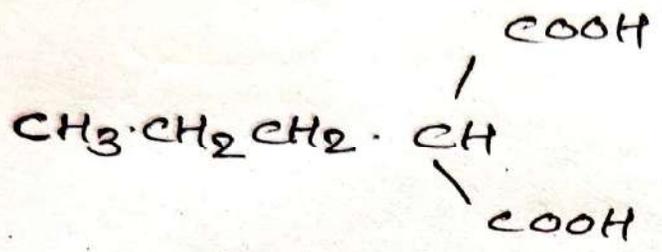
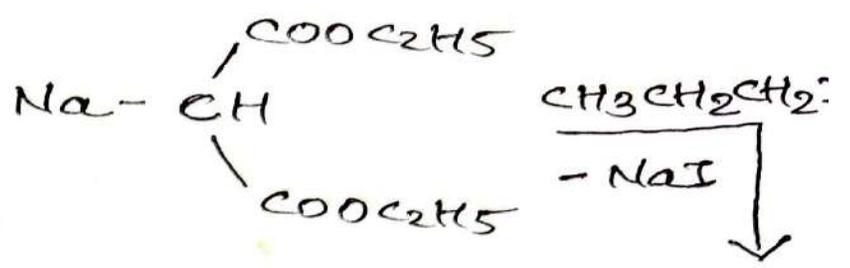
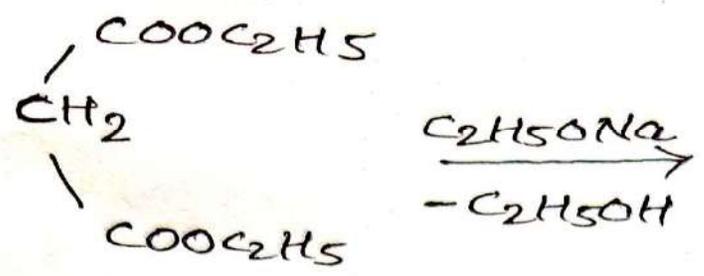
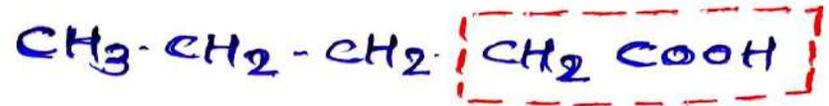
બેલોનીક એસ્ટર (D.E.M.) માંથી નીચેના પરિવર્તનો કરાવો.

૨૧) પ્રોપીનોઇક એસિડ \Rightarrow



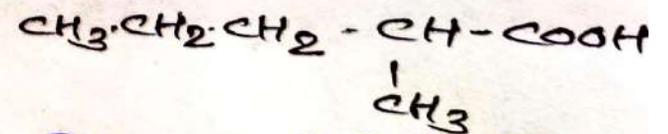
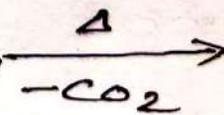
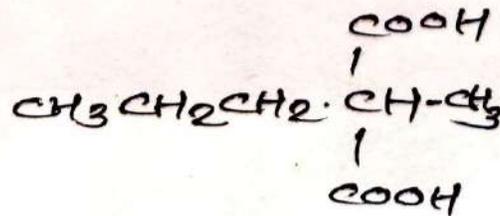
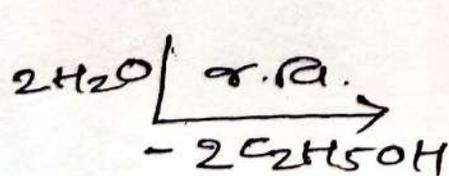
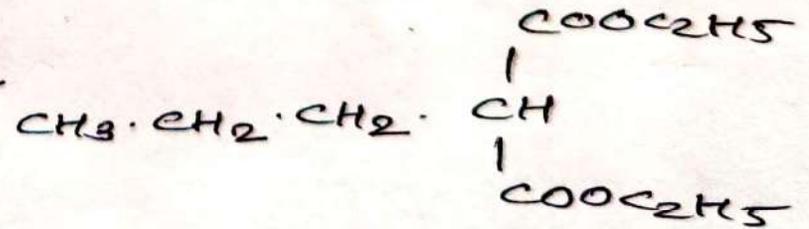
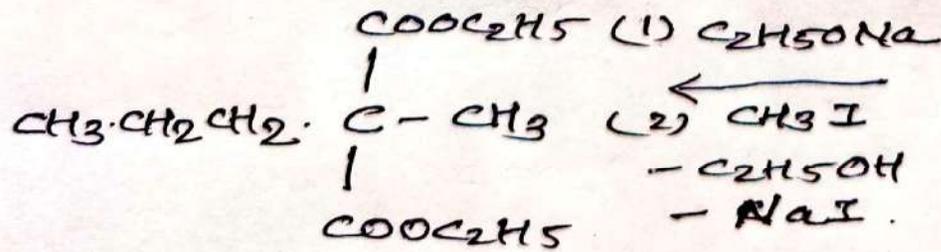
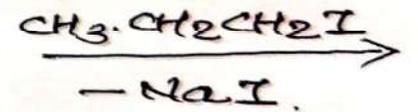
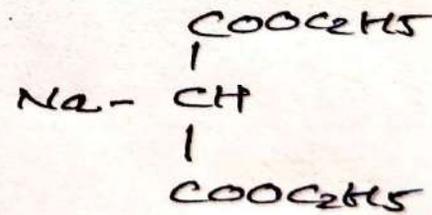
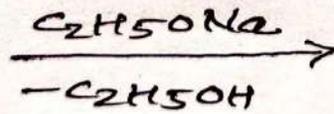
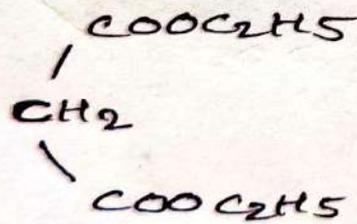
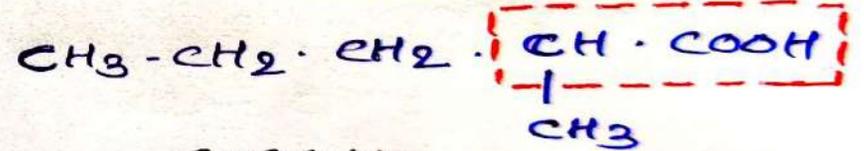
પ્રોપીનોઇક એસિડ

2) n-बैलरीक अम्ल (पैन्टेनोइक अम्ल) \Rightarrow



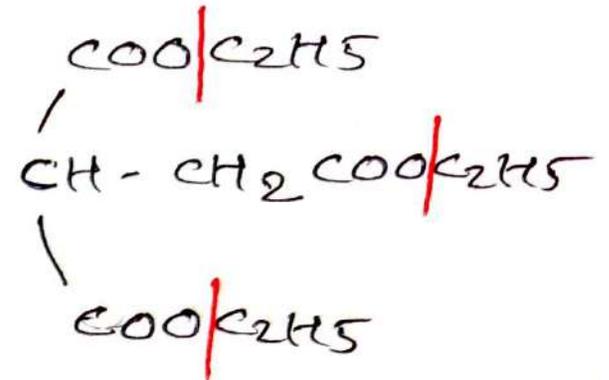
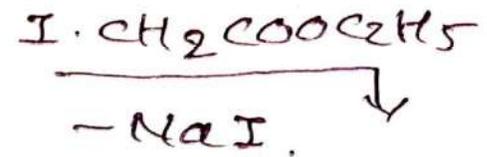
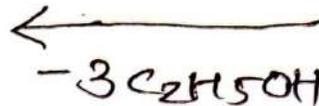
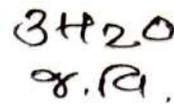
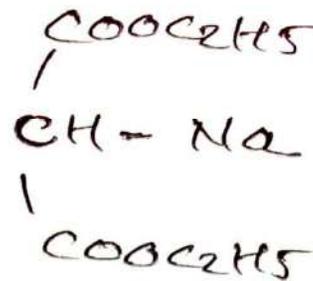
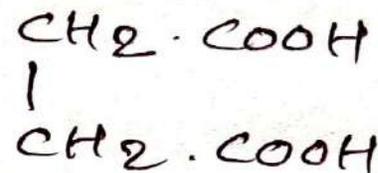
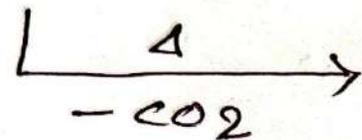
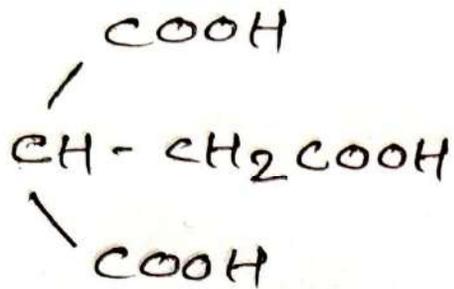
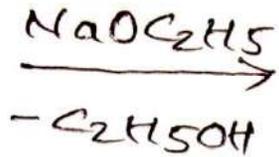
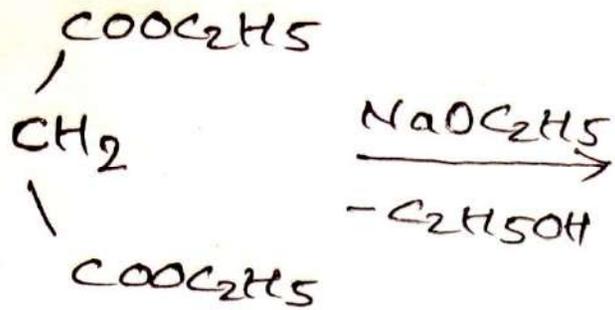
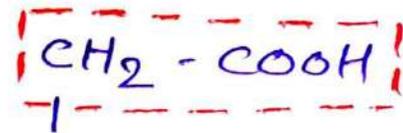
$\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH}$
n-बैलरीक अम्ल

13) α-मिथाइल n-बैलरीक अम्ल (2-मिथा. पेंटेनोइक अम्ल)



α-मिथा. n-बैलरीक अम्ल

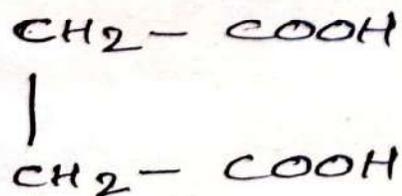
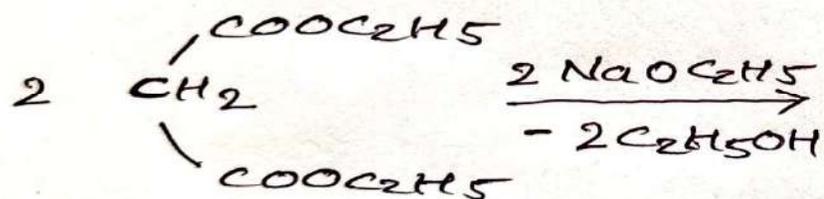
14) सडिसनीड डीसिस \rightarrow



सडिसनीड डीसिस

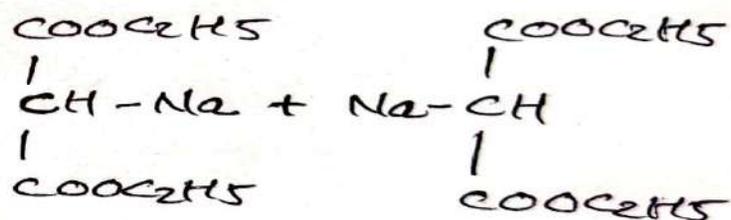
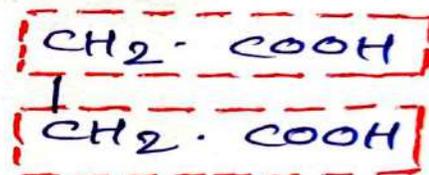
(OR)

सक्रियनीक क्रिया :-

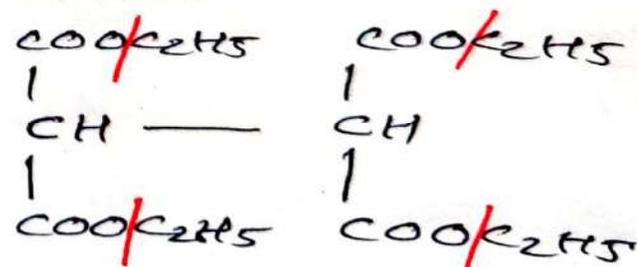


सक्रियनीक क्रिया

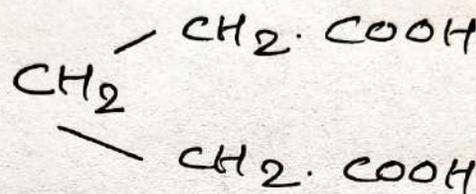
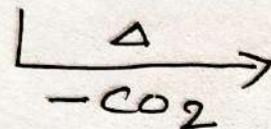
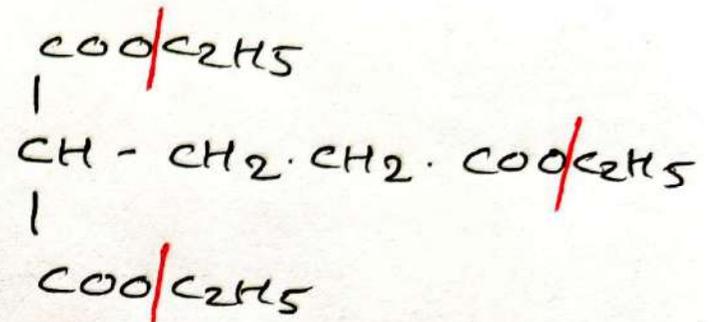
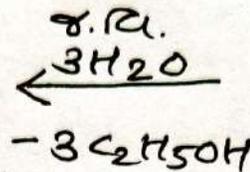
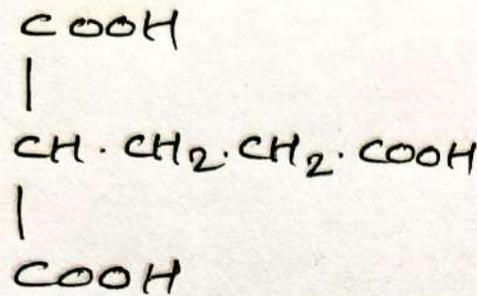
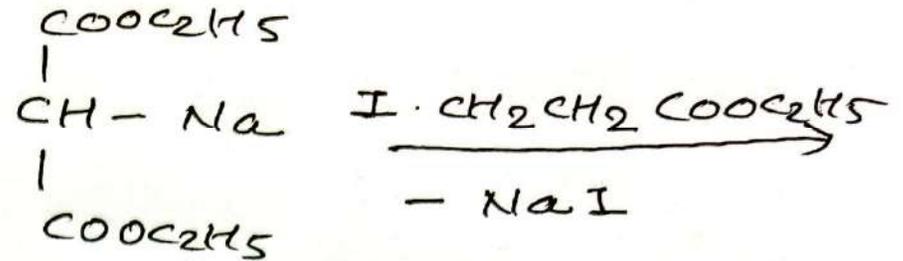
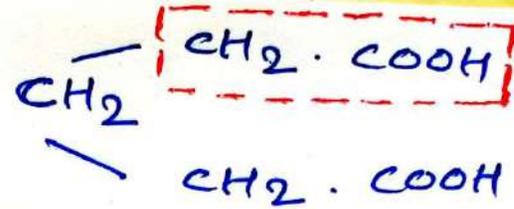
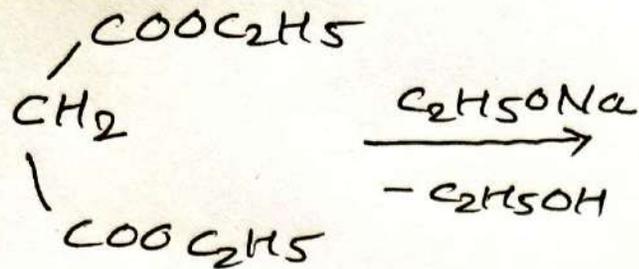
(1) 8.12.
 $\xleftarrow{4\text{H}_2\text{O}}$
 (2) Δ
 $- 2\text{CO}_2$
 $- 4\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$



$- 2\text{NaI} \downarrow \text{I}_2$



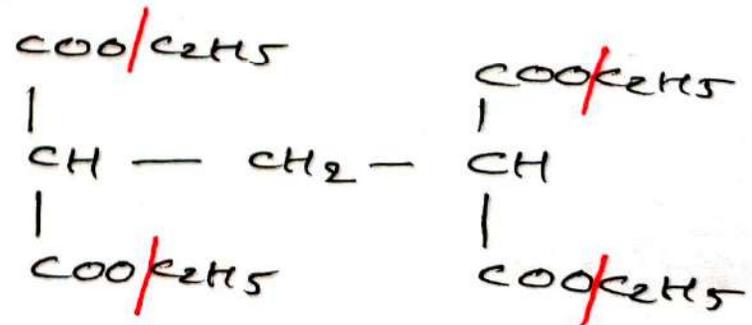
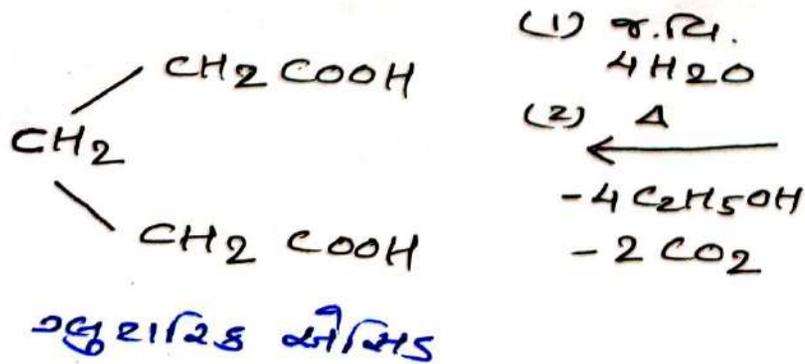
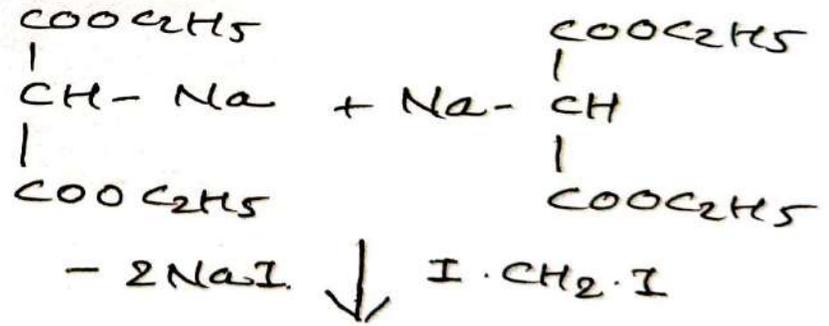
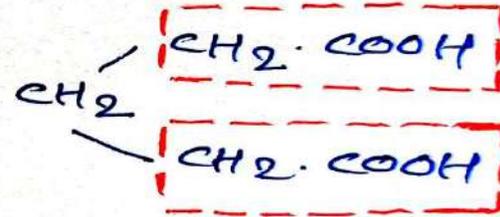
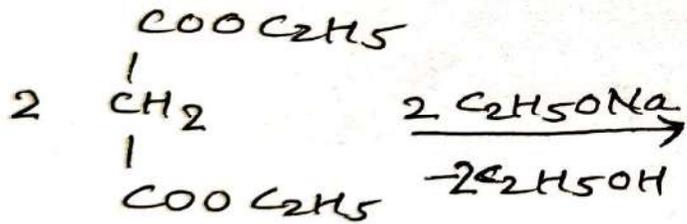
<5> ଅଧୁରାରିତ କ୍ଷେପିଟ \Rightarrow



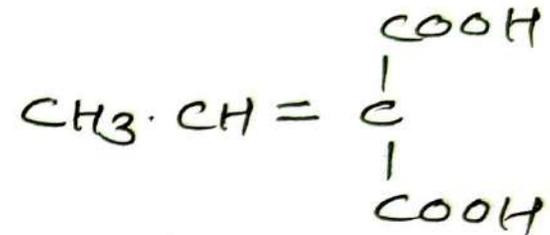
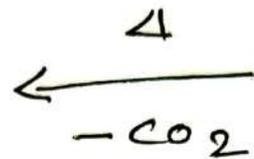
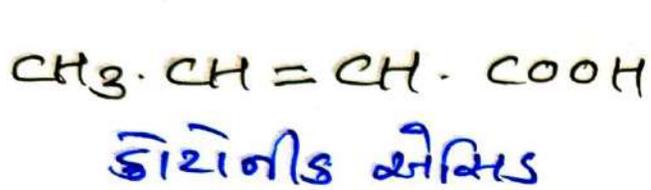
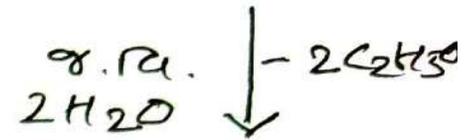
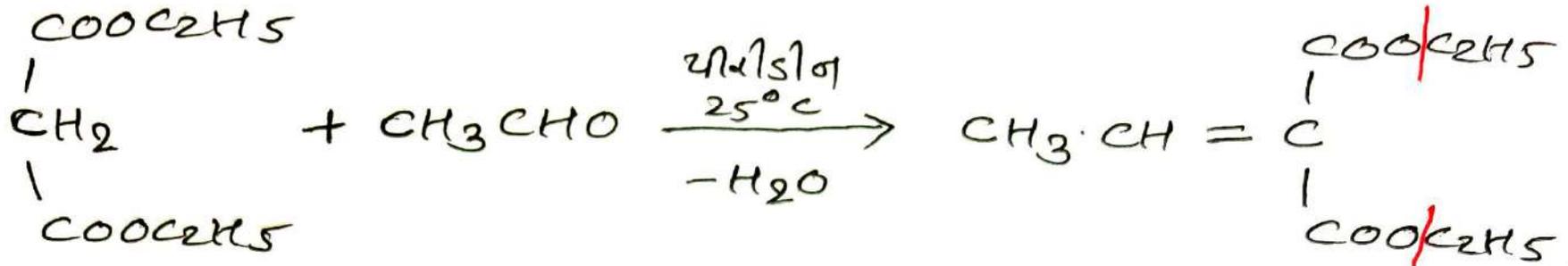
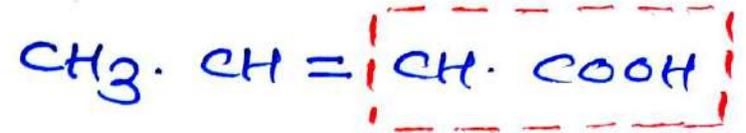
ଅଧୁରାରିତ କ୍ଷେପିଟ

(OR)

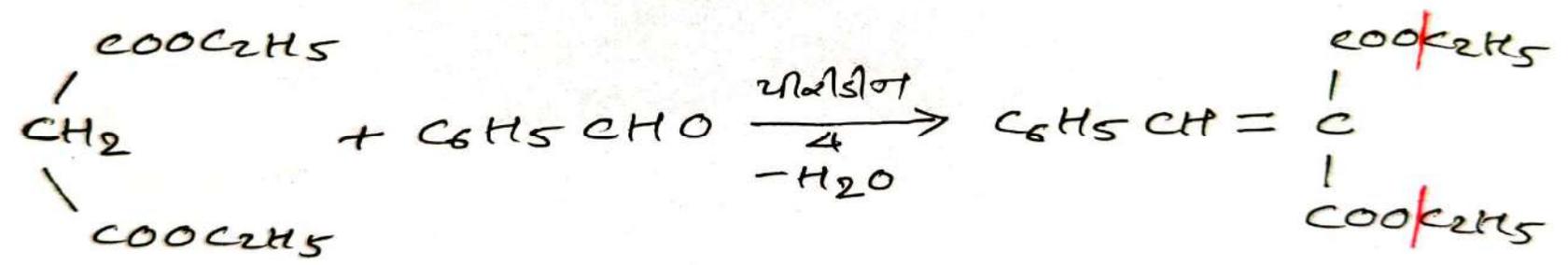
उत्पत्ति रीति संश्लेषण :-



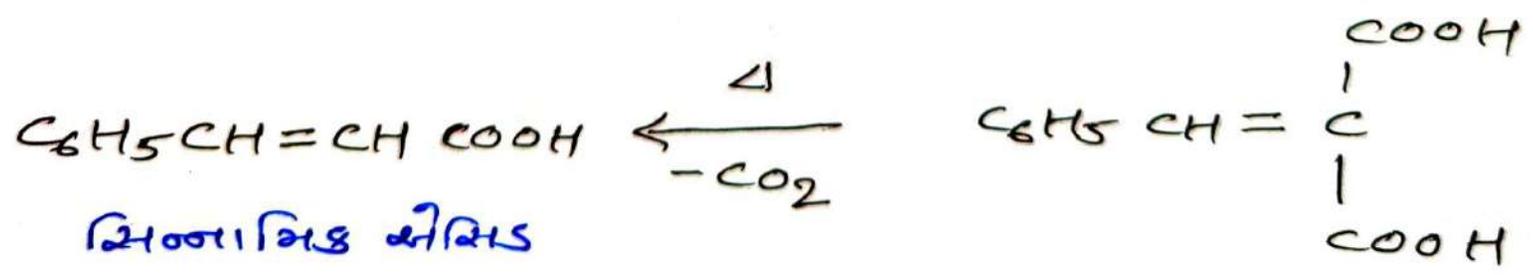
(6) डाइनीक एसिड \Rightarrow
(2-ज्युरीनोएक एसिड)



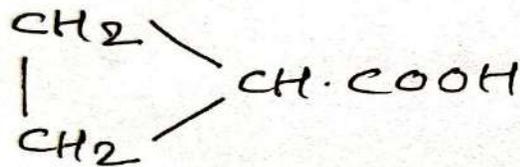
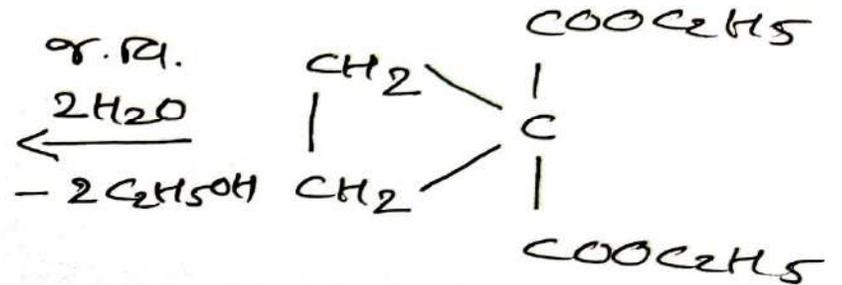
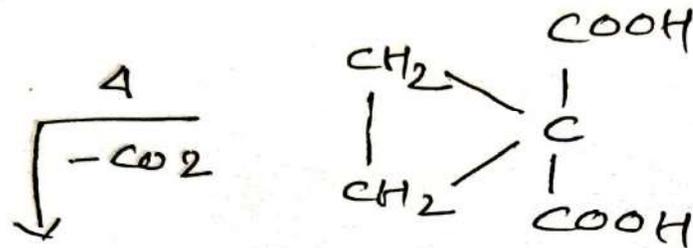
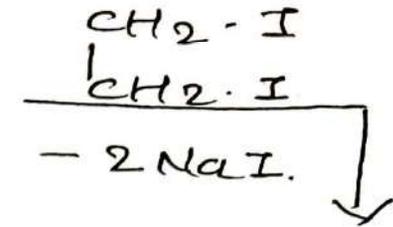
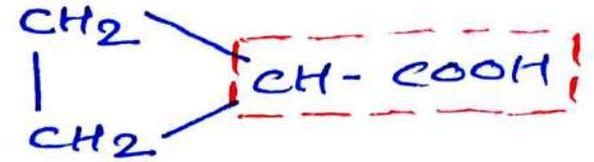
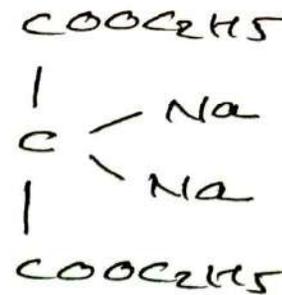
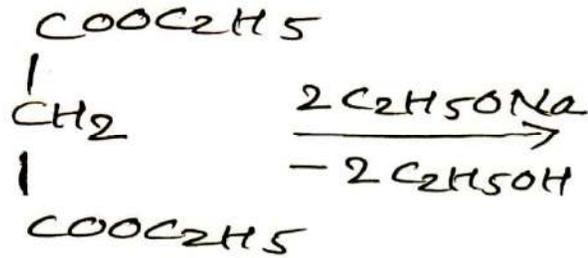
$\langle 7 \rangle$ सिन्नामिड अम्ल \Rightarrow $C_6H_5CH = \boxed{CH \cdot COOH}$



अ.प. \downarrow $- 2C_2H_5OH$
 $2H_2O$

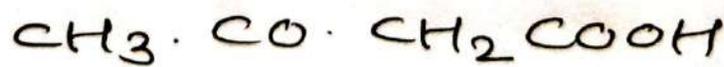
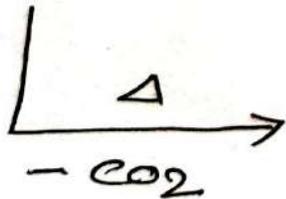
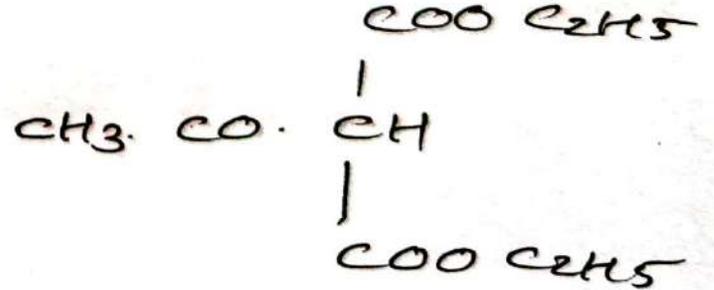
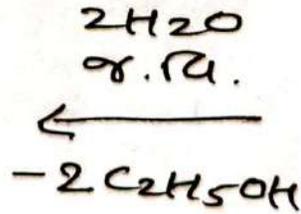
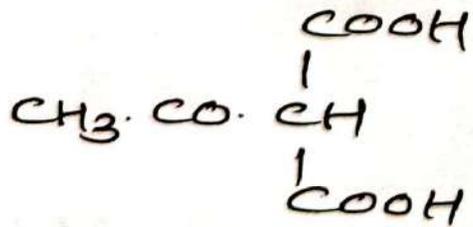
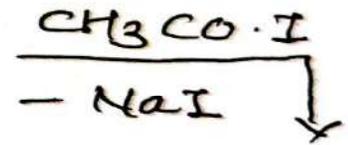
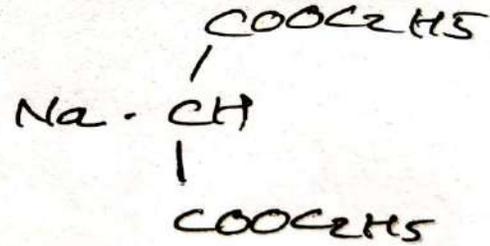
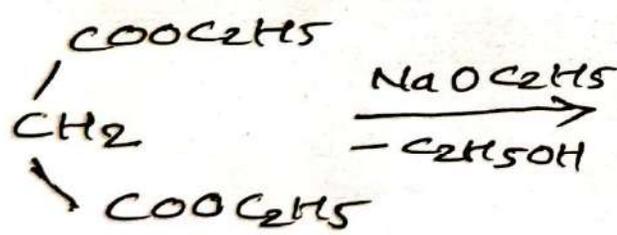


(8) सहायकलो प्रोपेन डायोक्जिलिट सोमिस \Rightarrow



सहायकलो प्रोपेन डा. सोमिस

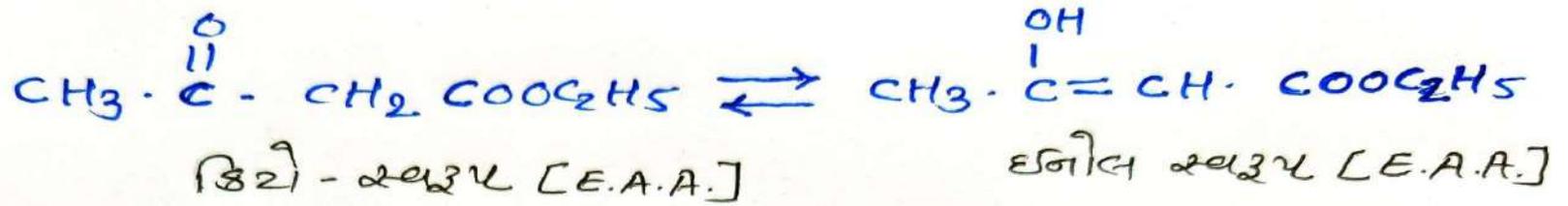
19) 3-કિટી બ્યુટેનોઇક એસિડ :- $\text{CH}_3 \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{CH}_2 \cdot \text{COOH}$



3-કિટી બ્યુટેનોઇક એસિડ

પ્રશ્ન :- કિટો - ઈનોલ અલરૂપકતા પર નોંધ લખો.

 અલરૂપકતા \Rightarrow જે દિયાશીલ સમૂહો ($>C=O$ અને $-OH$) વાળા સમઘટકોનું એક બીજા માં સતત રૂપાંતર થવા કરવું હોય તો તેને અલરૂપકતા કહે છે.



 અલરૂપકતા અને રેઝોનન્સ વચ્ચેનો તફાવત \Rightarrow

અલરૂપકતા રેઝોનન્સ થા જુદી પડે છે. કારણકે રેઝોનન્સ માં પરમાણુઓ પોતાનું સ્થાન બદલતા નથી. ફક્ત ઈલે.ની ગોઠવણી જુદી-જુદી હોય છે. અલરૂપકતામાં પરમાણુ સ્થાન બદલે છે. રેઝોનન્સ કાલ્પનિક છે.

* E.A.A. ના ચલરૂપકોને કૂટા પાડવા માટેની ઉસોરીઓ.

<1> E.A.A. ના ઇથરમાં બનાવેલા મિશ્રણને -78°C ઠંડુ પાડવામાં આવે છે. આરસા નીચા તાપમાને ઓક્સીજનમાં રૂપાંતર થવાની ક્રિયા અટકી અવ છે. જે પરિણામ કૂટા પડે છે તે E.A.A. નો ક્રિટી-સ્વરૂપ હોય છે.

કારણ કે

→ તે BBr_2 નો રંગ દૂર કરતો નથી.

→ FeCl_3 સાથે મંગલી રંગ આપતો નથી.

<2> E.A.A. ના Na -કોલને -78°C તાપમાને ઠંડી પાડવામાં આવે છે. તેમાં ઠંડી HCl વાયુ પસાર કરવામાં આવે છે. જેથી ઇનોલ પ્રવાહી છુટું પડે છે. આરસા નીચા તાપમાને તેનું ક્રિટી-સ્વરૂપમાં રૂપાંતર થતું નથી.

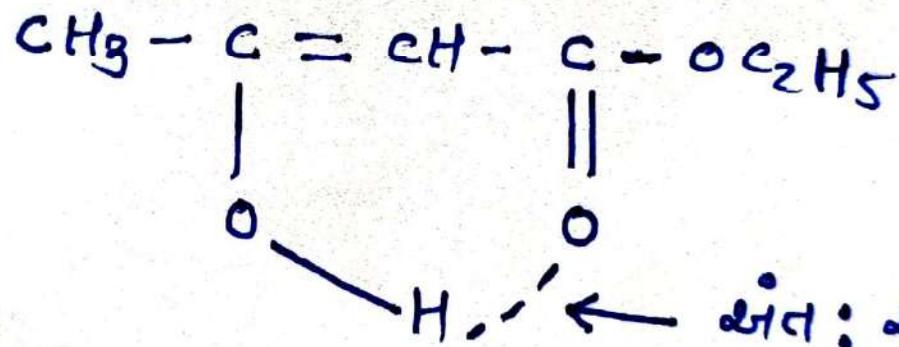
→ FeCl_3 સાથે મંગલી રંગ આપે છે.

→ BBr_2 નો રંગ દૂર કરે છે.

આમ, E.A.A. માંથી બે સમલરૂપકોને કૂટા પાડી શકાય છે.

→ સ્થિરતા :->

ક્રિટી અને ઈનોલ સ્વરૂપો માંથી ઈનોલ સ્વરૂપ વધુ સ્થાયી હોય છે. કારણ કે તેમાં અંતઃ આણું H-બંધન થાય છે.

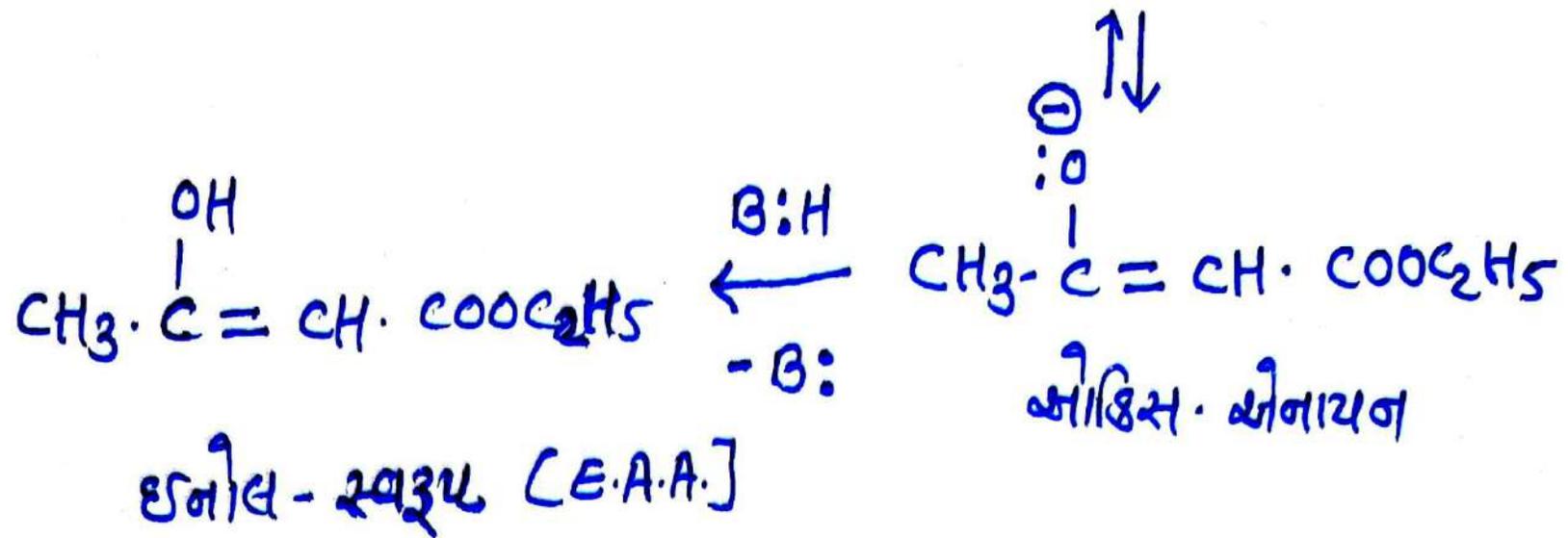
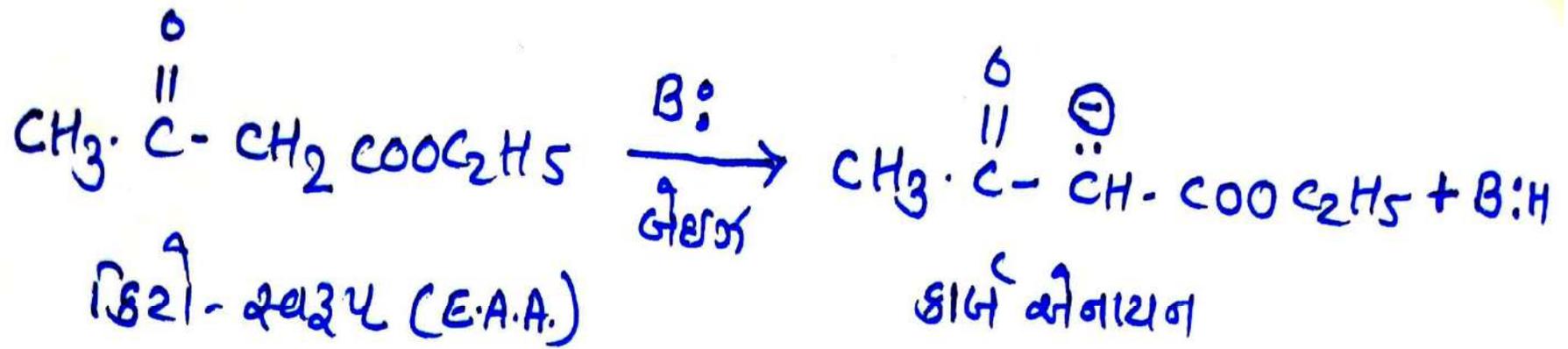


અંતઃ આણું H-બંધ

⇒ ક્રિયાવિધી :->

(1) બેઈઝ ઉદ્દીપક અલરૂપકતા :->

કિરો સ્વરૂપના E.A.A. નું અલ્પ પ્રમાણમાં બેઈઝની
દુર્ગમીમાં ઇનોલ સ્વરૂપમાં રૂપાંતર થાય છે અને સંગુલન
સ્થપાય છે. બેઈઝ વડે સક્રિય મિથીલીન - CH_2 - નો H
દૂર થવાથી કાર્બોનાયન બને છે. કાર્બોનાયન નું
ઇનોલીટ આયનમાં સંસ્પંદન થવાથી રૂપાંતર થાય છે.
તે H^+ સ્વીકારે છે. તેથી ઇનોલ સ્વરૂપ બને છે.



<2> એસિડ ઉદ્દીપક અણુરૂપકતા \Rightarrow

