





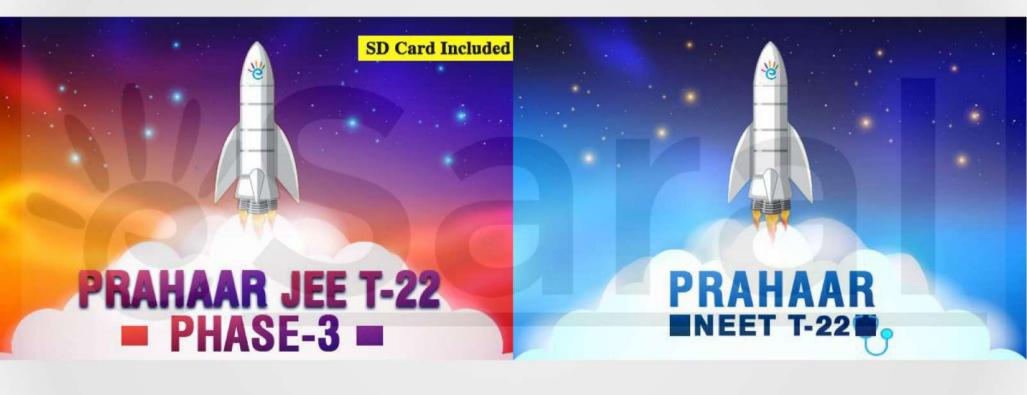
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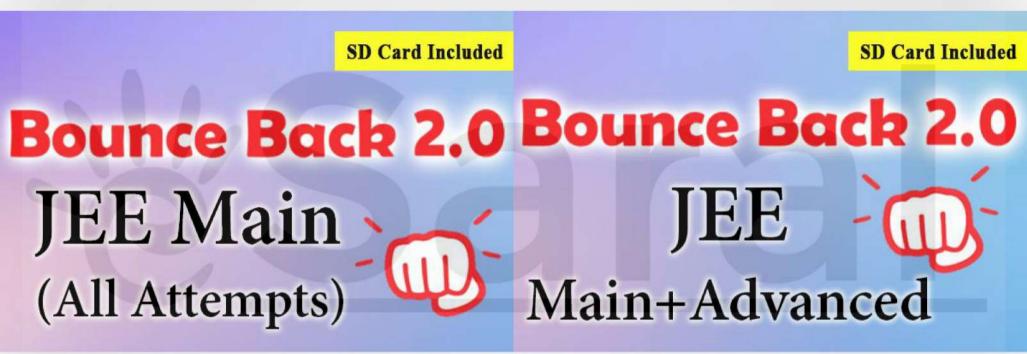








2021



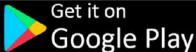




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Complete Chemistry Mega Revision Timetable

60%.



IUPAC + GOC

0%

14 April

Alcohol, Phenol & Ether

23 April

Biomolecule and CIEL

7 April

Structural + Stereo Isomerism

10%

16 April

Carbonyl Compounds

9 April

Hydrocarbon

12 April

Haloalkane & Haloarenes

19 April

Oxidation,
Reduction,
Carboxylic Acid &

amines

Polymer & Environmental

Chem

21 April

Organic Chemistry Mega Revision Imp Qs Timetable

6 April

IUPAC + GOC

8 April

Structural + Stereo Isomerism 10 April

Hydrocarbon

13 April

Haloalkane & Haloarenes

15 April

Alcohol, Phenol & Ether

17 April

Carbonyl Compounds 20 April

Oxidation, Reduction, Carboxylic Acid & amines

22 April

Polymer & Environmental Chem

24 April

Biomolecule and CIEL





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General Methods of Preparation

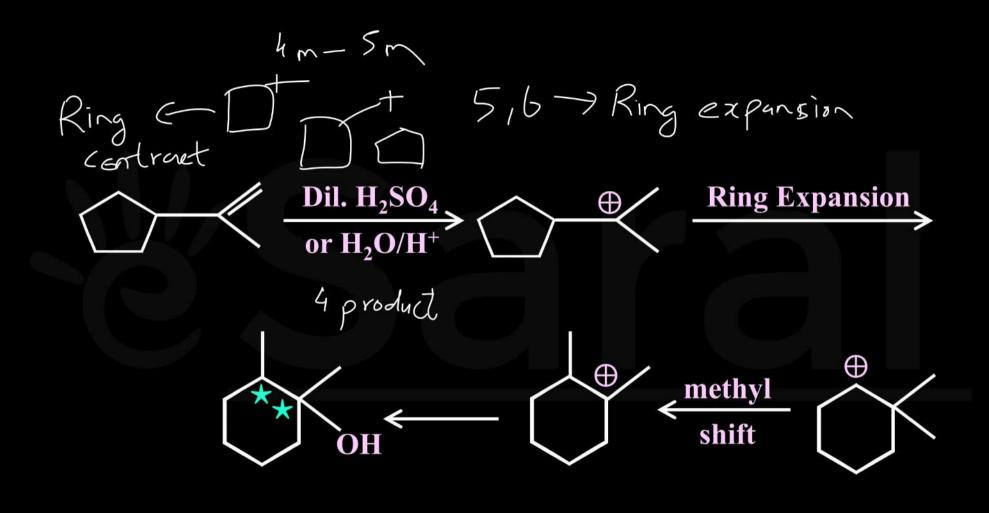
By Hydration

$$CH_3 - \overrightarrow{CH} = CH_2 \xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}} CH_3 - CH - CH_2$$

Carbocation intermediate so rearrangement is possible.

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OMOM



By Hydroboration Oxidation (HBO)

Takes place by Anti Markovnikov Rule in presence of $\rm H_2O_2$ without Carbocation Rearrangement.

$$CH_{3}-CH=CH_{2} \xrightarrow{\text{(i) } B_{2}H_{6}/THF} CH_{3}-CH_{2}-CH_{2}$$

$$OH$$

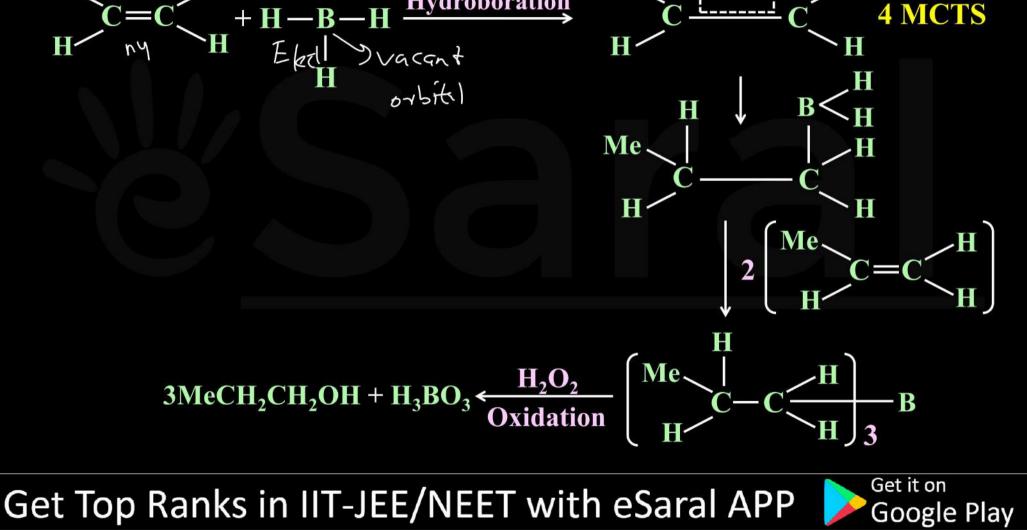
$$OH$$

$$(1ì alcohol)$$

Mechanism

THF
$$B_{2}H_{6} \rightarrow BH_{3} + BH_{3}$$

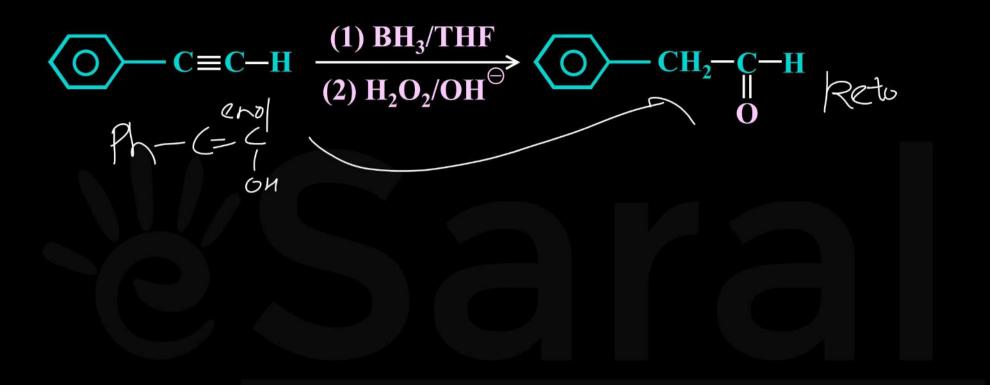
$$H - B - O + H$$



Hydroboration

Me.

Me



By Oxymercuration Demercuration (OMDM)



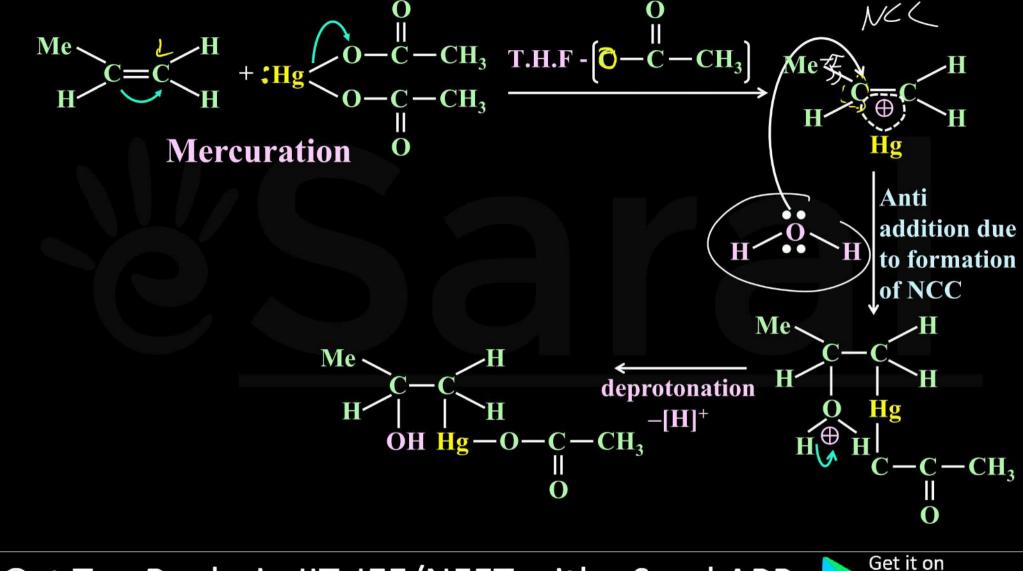
Takes place by Markovnikov rule.

No carbocation is formed during reaction hence no rearrangement takes place.

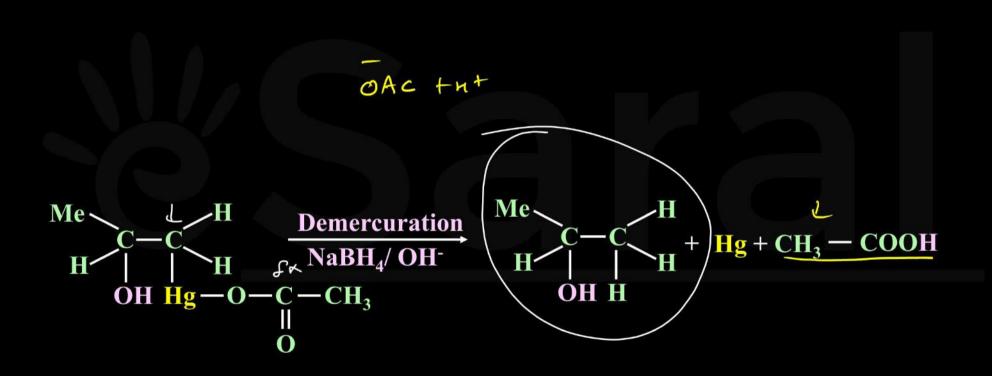
$$CH_{3}-CH=CH_{2} \xrightarrow{\text{(i) Hg(OAc)}_{2}, \underbrace{H_{2}O}_{2}} CH_{3}-CH-CH_{3}$$

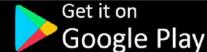
$$CH_{3}-CH-CH_{3}$$

$$OH$$



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HBO-2AN-204

(2)
$$\bigcirc C \triangleq C - H \xrightarrow{(1) \text{Hg}(OAc)_2, \text{H}_2O} \bigcirc C - CH_3$$

$$CH_3-CH_2-Cl \xrightarrow{Aq. KOH} CH_3-CH_2-OH$$

$$R - C - OR' \xrightarrow{H_2O} R - C - OH + R'OH$$

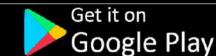
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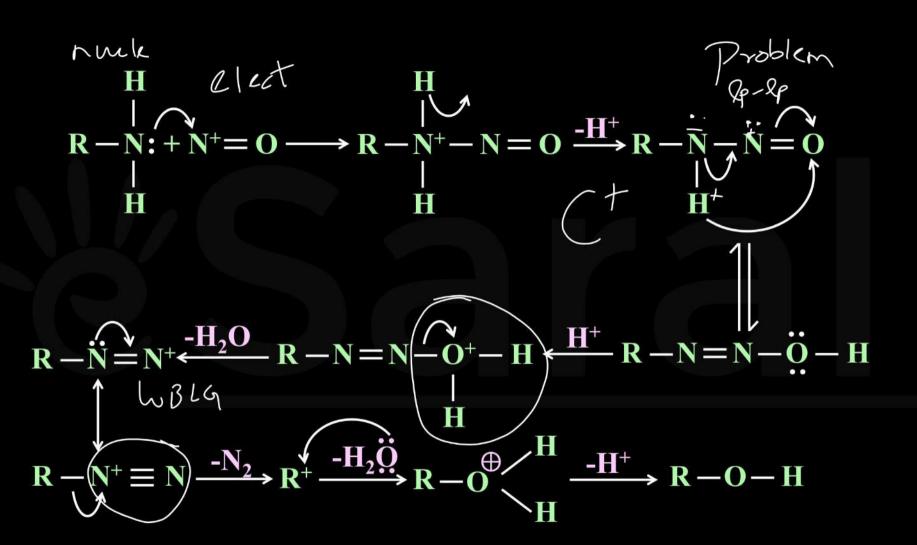
From Primary Amines (conversion of 1 degree amine into
$$RN_2^+$$
)
$$S_{MP} \xrightarrow{\text{Yeaction}} R - NH_2 \xrightarrow{\text{NaNO}_2 + HCl} R - OH + N_2 + H_2O$$

$$NaNO_{2} + HCI \xrightarrow{Perb} H - O - N = O + NaCI$$

$$H - O - N = O \xrightarrow{H^{+}} H - O \xrightarrow{Perb} N = O \xrightarrow{-H_{2}O} N^{+} = O \xrightarrow{\bullet} N \equiv O^{+}$$

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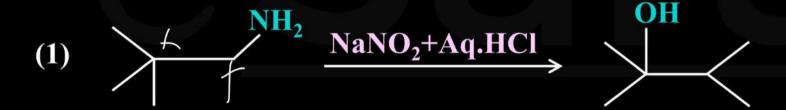


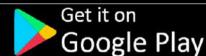


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Carbocation intermediate is formed so rearrangement is possible.





Grignard Reagent RMgX

Organometallic Compounds

Organometallic compounds are the organic compounds in which a metal atom is directly attached to carbon of organic molecules through covalent bond or ionic bond.

$$C - Mg \overline{X}$$
 (RMgX)

Preparation of Grignard Reagent

$$RX + Mg \xrightarrow{Dry \text{ and pure}} RMgX$$

$$Ether$$

Ether is used as a solvent because it is a Lewis Base that coordinates its lone pair of electrons to electron-deficient magnesium atom, therefore providing stability to the Grignard Reagent.



Reactions of Grignard Reagents

Grignard reagents form adducts by addition on the following types of pi bonds.

$$\sum_{S} C = 0, C = S, C = NH$$

Synthesis of Alkanes

With compounds having reactive hydrogen atom (Acid – Base Reaction).

General Reactions
$$(h_3 - h_7 \times + h_7) \longrightarrow (h_9 + h_9 \times 0)$$

$$R - MgX + H - Z \longrightarrow R - H + ZMgX$$

$$CH_3 - MgX + H - OH \longrightarrow CH_3 - H + Mg(OH)X$$

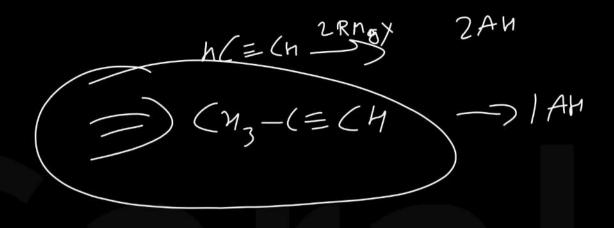
$$C_2H_5-MgX+H-OR\longrightarrow C_2H_5-H+Mg(OR)X$$

$$C_3H_7 - MgX + H - OC_6H_5 \longrightarrow C_3H_7 - H + Mg(OC_6H_5)X$$

Get it on

$$C_2H_5-MgX + H-NH_2 \longrightarrow C_2H_5-H+Mg(NH_2)X$$
 $C_2H_5-MgX + H-SR \longrightarrow C_2H_5-H+Mg(SR)X$
 $C_2H_5-MgX + H-C \equiv N \longrightarrow CH_3-H+Mg(CN)X$
 $C_2H_5-MgX + H-C \equiv CH \longrightarrow C_2H_5-H+HC \equiv C-MgX$
(Ethynylmagnesium halide)

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The reaction is used for estimation of reactive hydrogen atoms present in a molecule.

This method is called Zerewitinoff's method of estimation of reactive hydrogen atoms.



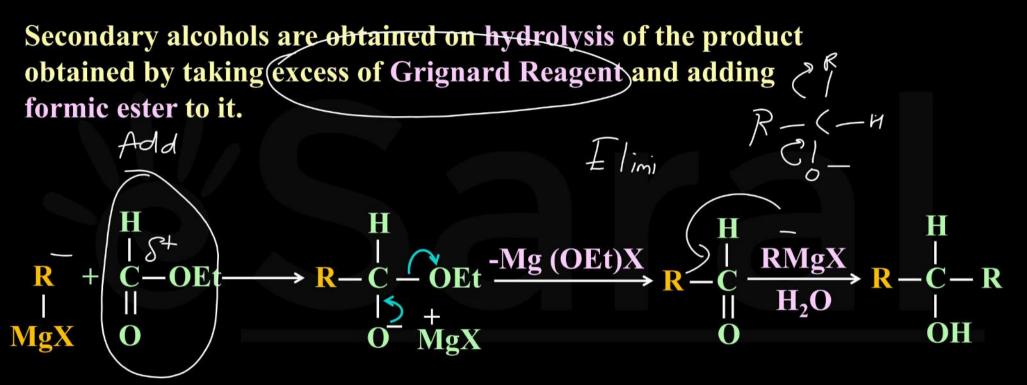
$$R-MgX + X'-R'V \longrightarrow R-R' + MgXX' \leq 1$$

Synthesis of Alkenes

$$R-MgX + X'-CH_2-CH=CH_2 \longrightarrow R-CH_2-CH=CH_2 + MgXX'$$
Allyl halide

Synthesis of Alcohols from Grignard Reagent

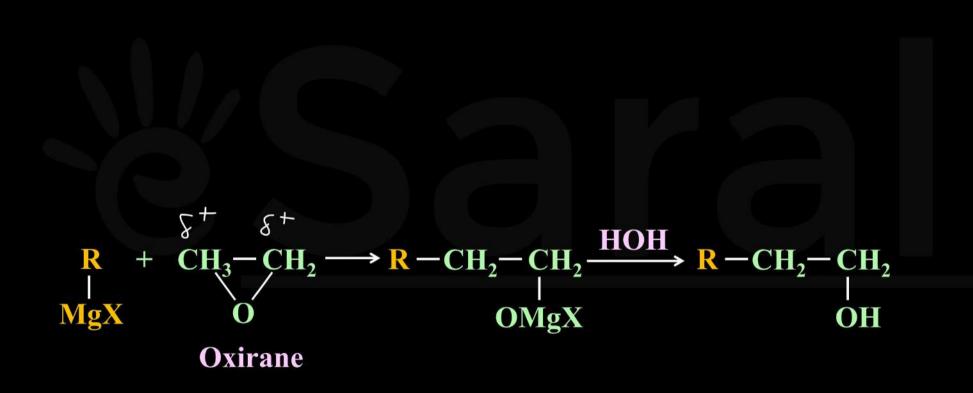
From Acid Derivative



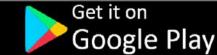
Nucleophilic addition elimination reaction S_NAE

Tertiary alcohols are obtained on hydrolysis of the product obtained by taking excess of Grignard reagent and an ester of a higher homologue of formic acid.

From Epoxides

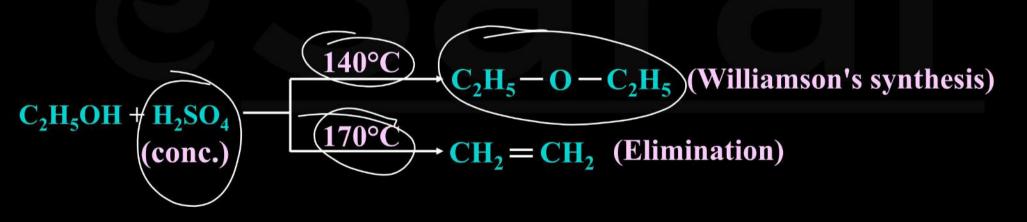


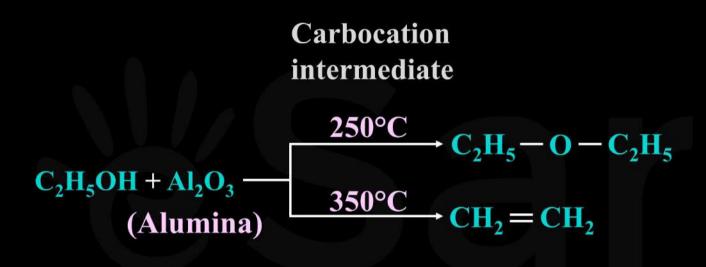
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Chemical Properties of Alcohols

- (i) Dehydration: Removal of H₂O by two type
- (a) Intermolecular removal of H₂O [forms ether]
- (b) Intramolecular removal of H₂O [forms alkene]





Ease of dehydration follows the order

 $3^{\circ} \text{ ROH} > 2^{\circ} \text{ ROH} > 1^{\circ} \text{ ROH} > \text{CH}_{3}\text{OH}$

Test of Alcohols

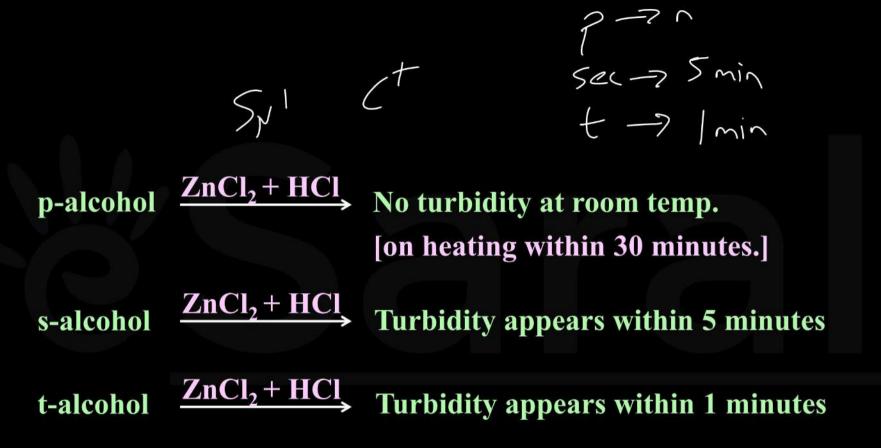
VVV Imp

00

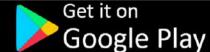
(1) Lucas Test

A mixture of HCl(conc.) and anhydrous ZnCl₂ is called Lucas reagent.





This test is used to differentiate 1°, 2° and 3° alcohols.



(2) Victor - Meyer Test(RBC Test)

This is a colour test for alcohols (primary, secondary & tertiary).

t-alcohol ----- No colour

This test is used to differentiate 1°, 2° and 3° alcohols.

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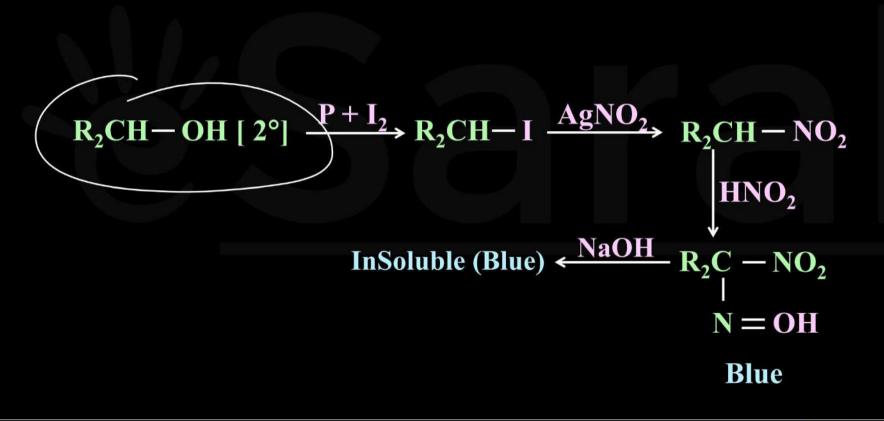
$$R - CH_{2} - OH [1^{\circ}] \xrightarrow{P + I_{2}} R - CH_{2} - I \xrightarrow{AgNO_{2}} RCH_{2} - NO_{2}$$

$$\downarrow HNO_{2}$$

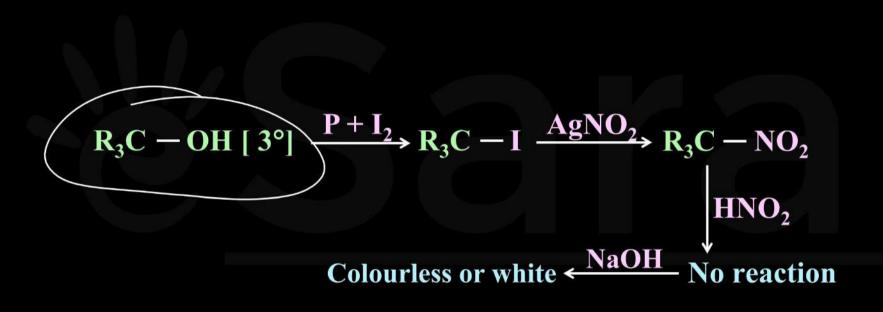
$$Soluble (Red) \xleftarrow{NaOH} R - C - NO_{2}$$

$$N - OH$$





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Dichromate Test

1° Alcohol
$$\frac{H^{\oplus}/ K_2Cr_2O_7}{Orange [Cr^{+6}]}$$
 Acid + Cr⁺³ [green]

2° Alcohol
$$\xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}/ \text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7}$$
 Ketone + Cr⁺³ [green]

3° Alcohol
$$\xrightarrow{H^{\oplus}/ K_2Cr_2O_7}$$
 No Oxidation, no Green

(b) Test of Alcholic Group

$$R - OH \xrightarrow{Na} R - ONa + \frac{1}{2}H_2$$
[effervesence of H_2]

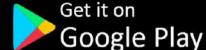
R-OH
$$\xrightarrow{\text{PCl}_5}$$
 R-Cl+POCl₃+HCl $\xrightarrow{\text{NH}_3}$ NH₄Cl [White fumes]

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Ether

R-O-R (Dialkyl ether), alkoxy alkane. It's General formula is $C_nH_{2n+2}O$.

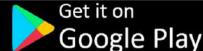
$$R-OH \xrightarrow{-H} R-O-R \xleftarrow{-2H} H-O-H$$



Classification

They may be classified as

- (a) Simple or symmetrical ether. e.g. R-O-R
- (b) Mixed or unsymmetrical ether e.g. R-O-R'



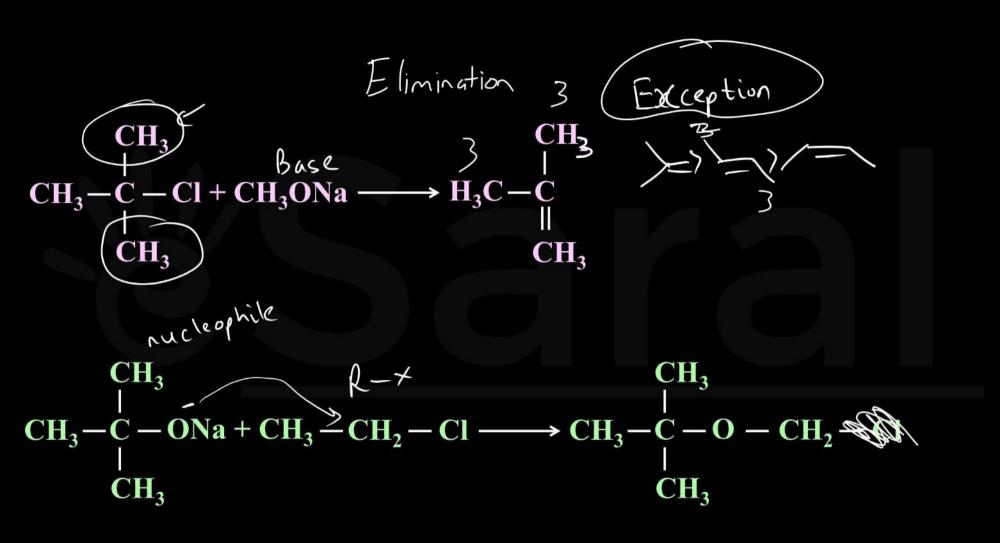
Structure



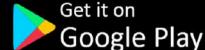
General Methods of Preparation

From Alkyl Halides

(i) By Williamson's synthesis
$$\bigcirc \cap \bigcirc \cap$$
 $\mathbb{R} - X + Na - O - R \longrightarrow R - O - R + NaX$
 $[S_N^2 \text{ Reaction}]$
 $CH_3 - I + C_2H_5 O \cdot Na^+ \qquad CH_3 - CH_2O - CH_3 + NaI$
 $CH_3 = CH - CI + CH_3CH_2 - ONa \longrightarrow No \text{ reaction}$
 $[Stable \text{ by Resonance}]$



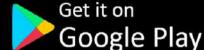
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(ii) Reaction with Dry Ag₂O

$$2RX + Ag_2O \xrightarrow{\Delta} R - O - R + 2AgX$$

$$2CH_3 - CH_2 - CI + Ag_2O \xrightarrow{\Delta} CH_3CH_2OCH_2CH_3 + 2AgCI$$



From Alcohol

(i) By dehydration

$$R-OH \xrightarrow{Con. H_2SO_4}?$$

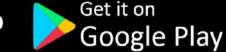
$$CH_3-CH_2-OH \xrightarrow{Conc. H_2SO_4} (Williamson's Substitution favored synthesis)$$

$$443K \longrightarrow CH_2-CH_2 (Elimination)$$

$$(Elimination favored)$$

$$R-OH+CH_2 \xrightarrow{A} R-O-CH_2-H+N_2$$

 \mathbf{BF}_3



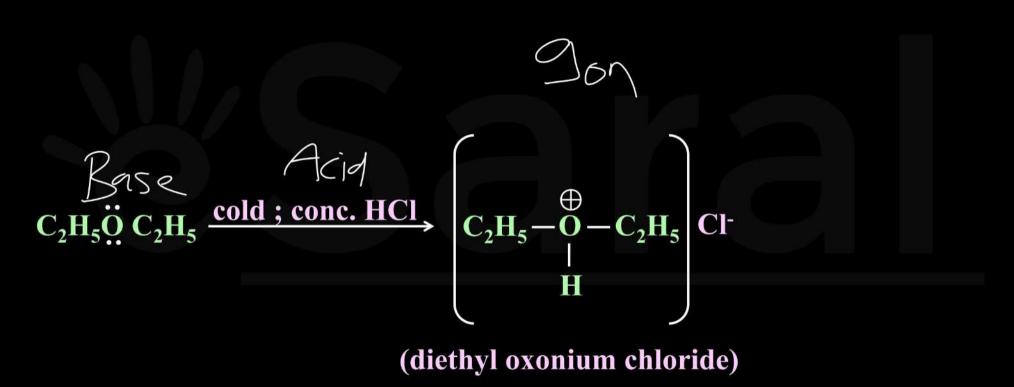
Chemical Properties of Ethers

Ethers are less polar so less reactive and do not react with active metals (Na,K) cold dil. acid, oxidising and reducing agent.

They do not have any active functional group.

1. Basic nature

Due to presence of lone pair on oxygen atom ethers behave as lewis base. Ethers react with cold concentrated acid and form oxonium ion



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Ethers form dative bond with Lewis Acids like BF₃, AlCl₃, RMgX etc.

Reaction with hot dil. H₂SO₄

$$R-O-R \xrightarrow{hot dil.} 2R-OH$$

Reaction with PCl₅

$$ROR + PCl_5 \xrightarrow{heat} 2RCl + POCl_3$$



Reaction with HX

Reactivity of HX

2nd Imp

HI > HBr > HCI

Reaction with cold conc. HX

Ethers forms oxonium salt with cold and conc. HCl (less reactive)

Cold conc. HI and HBr (more reactive) break C-O bond.

$$CH_3-O-CH_2-CH_3$$
 Cold and conc.

HI

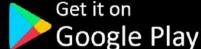
 $L++I-$

So for 1° 2°

 $L+CH_3-CH_2$
 $L+CH_3-CH_3$
 $L+CH_3-CH_3$
 $L+CH_3-CH_3$
 $L+CH_3-CH_3$
 $L+CH_3-CH_3$

If oxonium ion gives more stable carbocation (3° and more stable Carbocation then $S_N 1$ mechanism) then $S_N 1$ reaction occurs.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Ph} & \mathbf{CH_2}, \mathbf{CH_2} = \mathbf{CH} - \mathbf{CH_2}, (\mathbf{CH_3})_3 \mathbf{C} \end{bmatrix}$$



If excess of HI is used then two moles of alkyl hallides are formed.

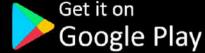
$$CH_3CH_2 - O - CH_2Ph \xrightarrow{HI} CH_3CH_2OH + PhCH_2I$$
 HI

 $CH_3CH_2 - I + PhCH_2 - I$

(B) Reaction with hot and conc. HX

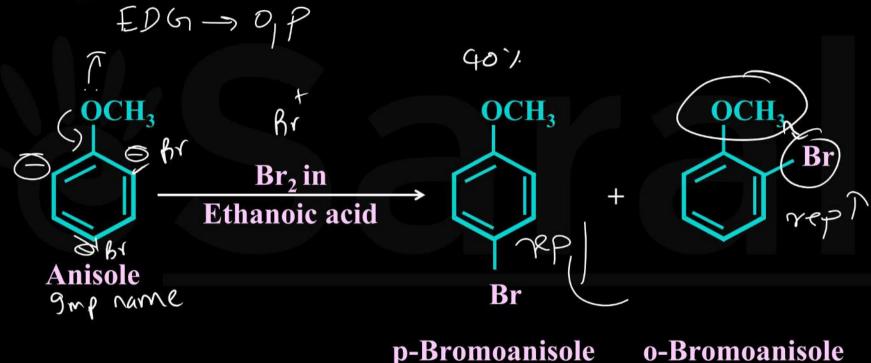
$$CH_2CH_2-O-CH_3$$
 hot and conc. HI $CH_3CH_2-I+CH_3-I$ $C_2H_5-O-C_2H_5$ hot and conc. HBr ? +?

Sol. $C_2H_5 - Br + C_2H_5 - Br$



Electrophilic Substitution

(i) Halogenation



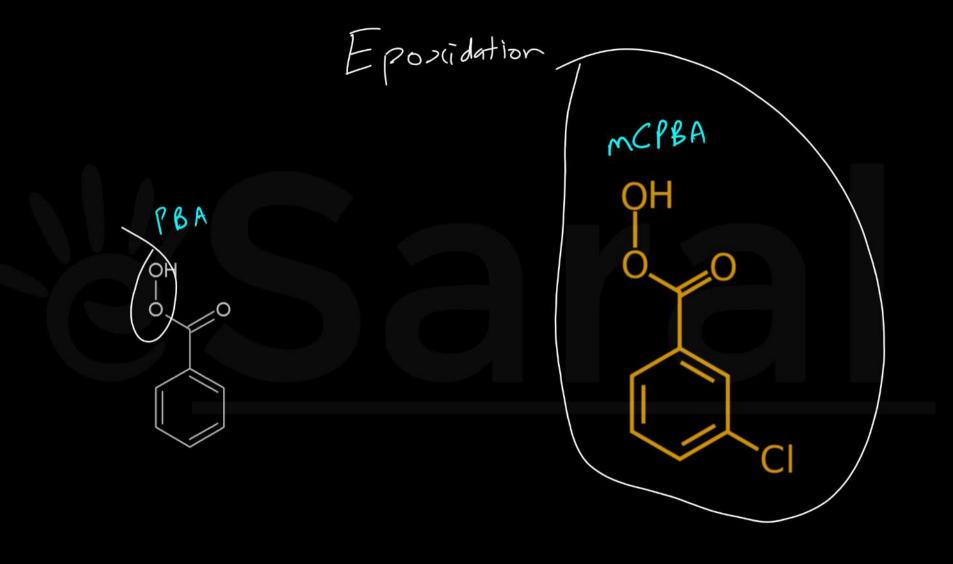
p-Bromoanisole o-Bromo (Major) (N

(Minor)

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Epoxides

Epoxidation of Alkenes By Reaction With Peroxy Acids



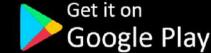
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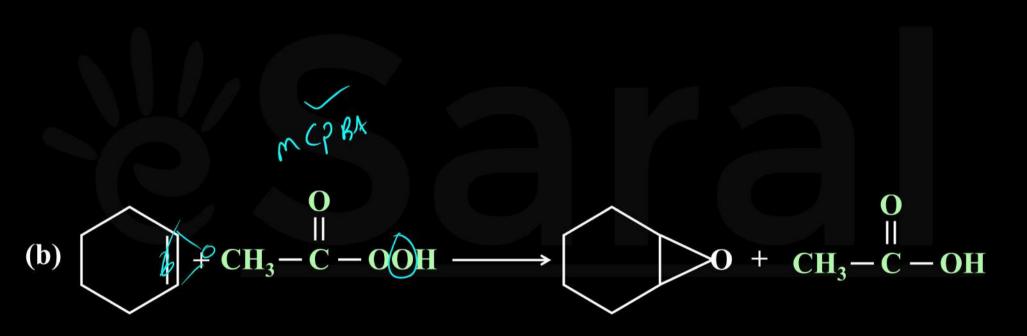


Ex

(a)
$$CH_2 = C - CH_2 - CH_3 + CH_3 - C - OOH$$

$$CH_2 - CHCH_2CH_3 + CH_3 - C - OH$$

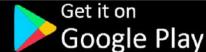




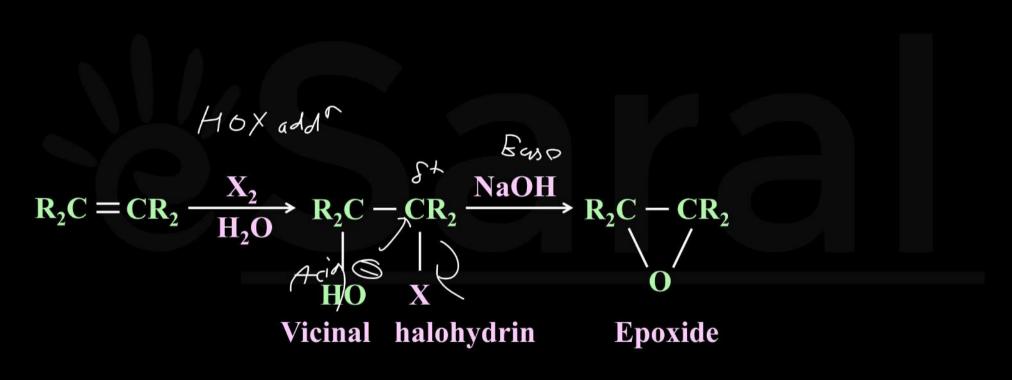
Epoxidation is a stereospecific syn addition

$$C_6H_5$$
 $C = C < H + CH_3 - C - OOH$
 C_6H_5
 C_6H_5
 $C = C < H + CH_3 - C - OOH$
 C_6H_5
 $C = C < H + CH_3 - C - OOH$
 C_6H_5
 $C = C < H + CH_3 - C - OOH$

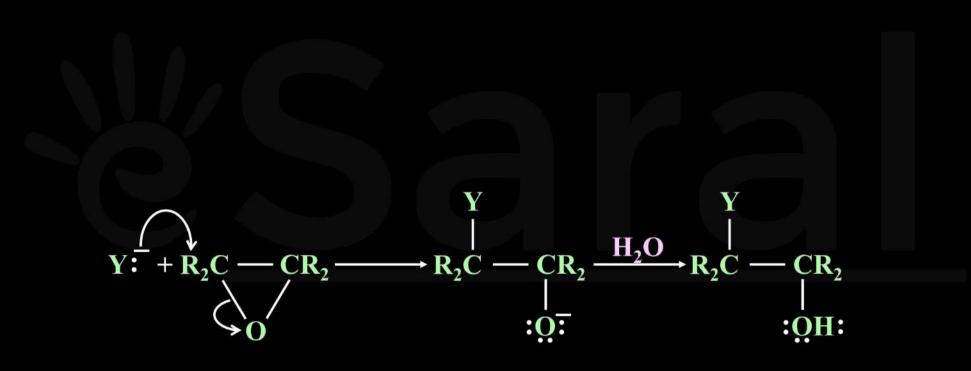
trans -2,3-diphenyl oxirane



Base-promoted Ring Closure of Vicinal Halohydrins

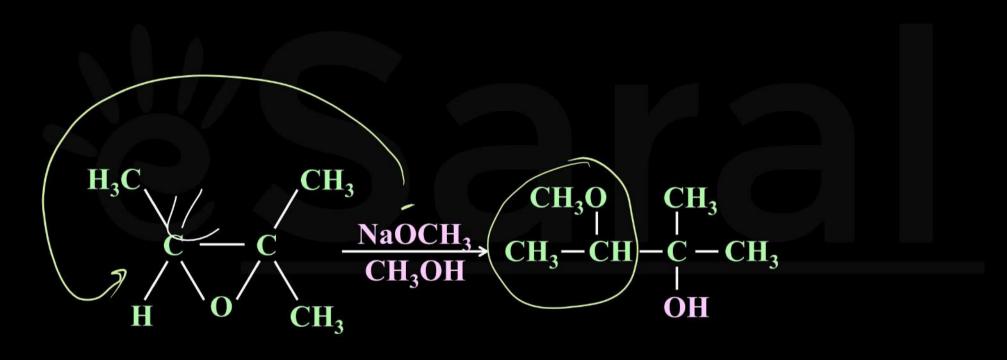


Nucleophilic Ring Opening Reactions of Epoxides



With Grignard Reagent

RMgX +
$$H_2C$$
 – CH_2 $\xrightarrow{\text{(1) diethyl ether}}$ RC H_2CH_2OH (primary alcohol)



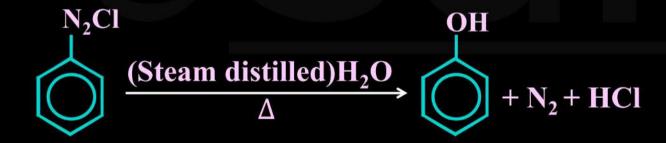
Phenolic Compounds

General Methods of Preparation

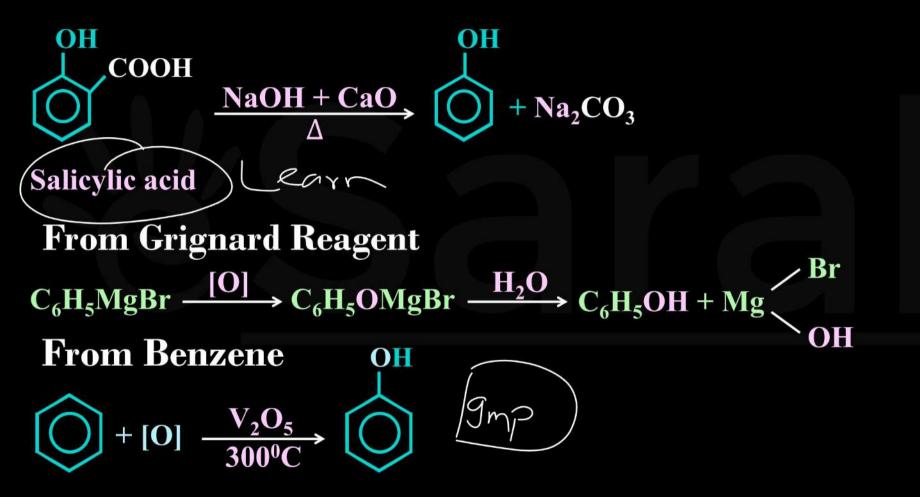
From Benzene Sulphonic Acid

$$C_6H_5SO_3Na \xrightarrow{\text{(i) NaOH/}\Delta} C_6H_5OH + Na_2SO_3$$

From Benzene Diazonium Chloride



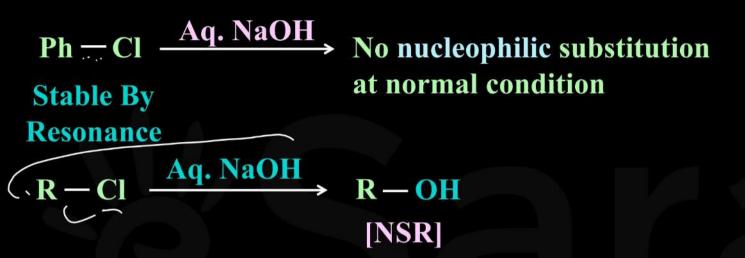
By Distilling A Phenolic Acid With Sodalime (Decarboxylation)





From Chloro Benzene

 $Ph - Cl \xrightarrow{Aq. NaOH} Ph - OH$



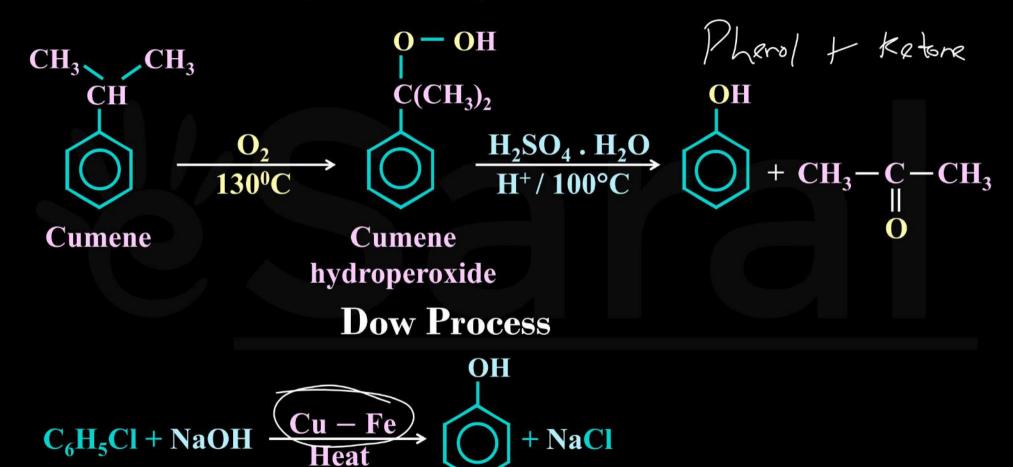
Phenol Can Be Prepared Commercially By

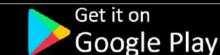
(a) Cumene

(b) Dow's process



From Cumene (Isopropyl Benzene)





(A) Reactions due to –OH group \sim_{0} 0 17 directing | Rig Reaction with PCl₅

$$C_6H_5OH + PCl_5 \longrightarrow C_6H_5Cl + POCl_3 + HCl Substitution$$

Reaction with Zn Dust

$$C_6H_5OH + Zn \longrightarrow C_6H_6 + ZnO$$
 Reduction

Reaction with FeCl₂

Phenol gives violet colouration with FeCl₃ solution (neutral) due to formation of a complex.

This reaction is used to differentiate phenol from alcohols.

PX



Acetylation (Schotten-Baumann Reaction)

$$C_6H_5OH + CICOCH_3 \xrightarrow{\text{NaOH}} C_6H_5O - C - CH_3$$

Ether Formation (Alkylation)

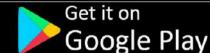
$$C_6H_5OH + NaOH$$
 Alkali solution C_6H_5ONa \xrightarrow{RX} C_6H_5OR Sodium Phenoxide

(B) Reaction of Benzene Ring

The -OH group is ortho and para directing.

It activates the benzene molecule.

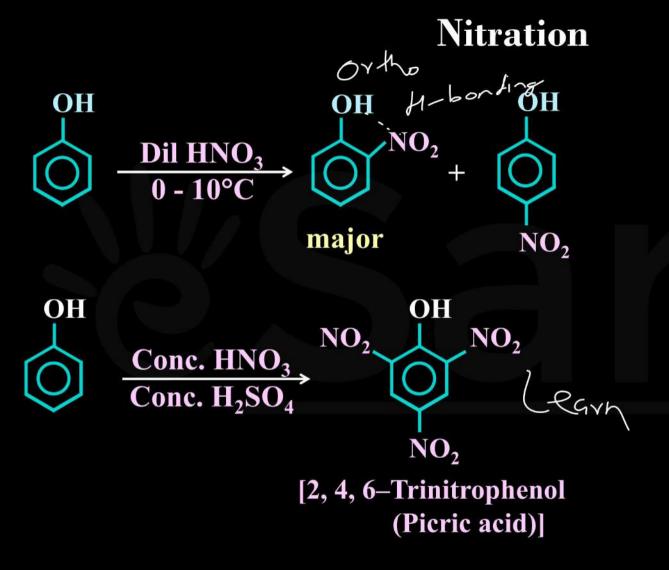
Halogenation



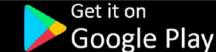
Halogenation

NOF

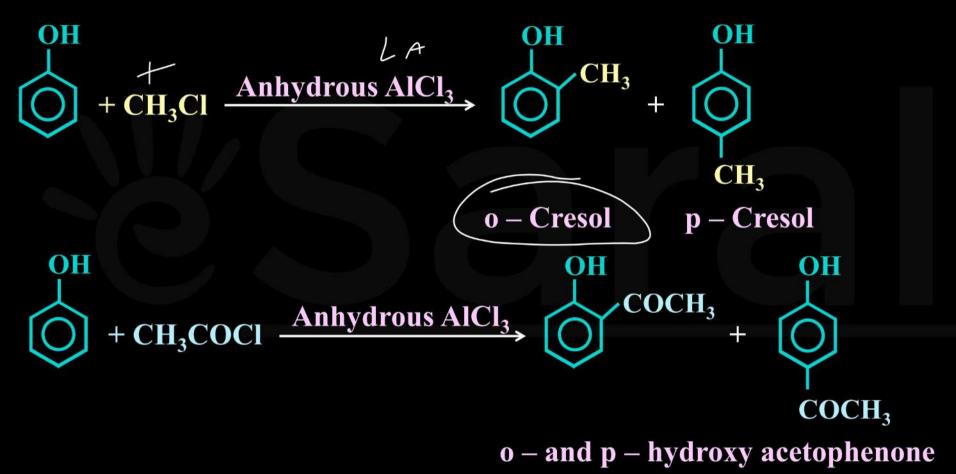
Phenol reacts with Bromine in CCl₄ to form mixture of ortho and para bromo phenol.



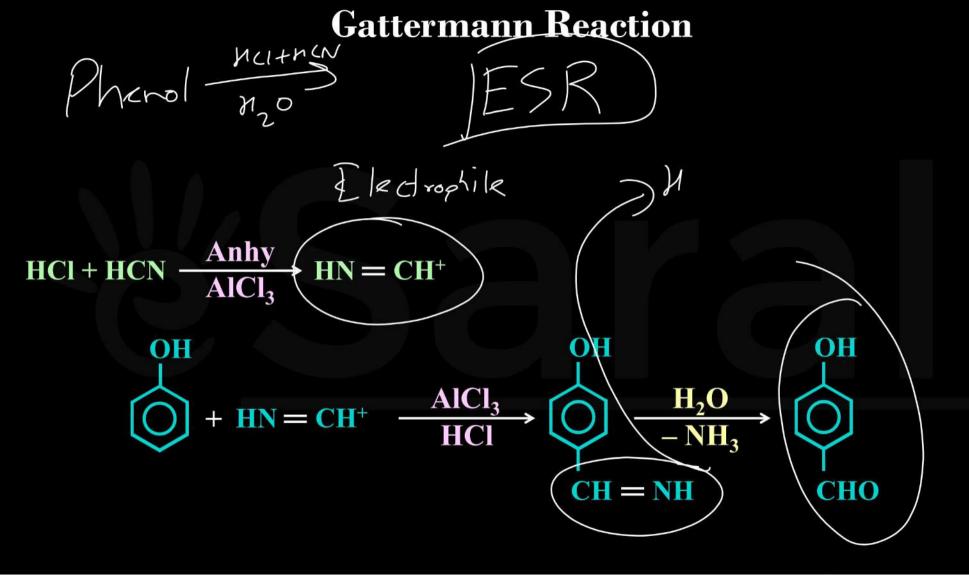




Friedel-Craft's Reaction



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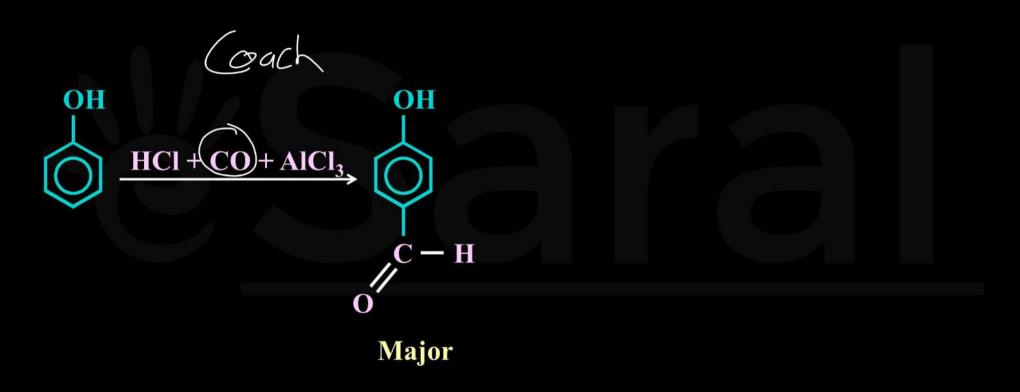


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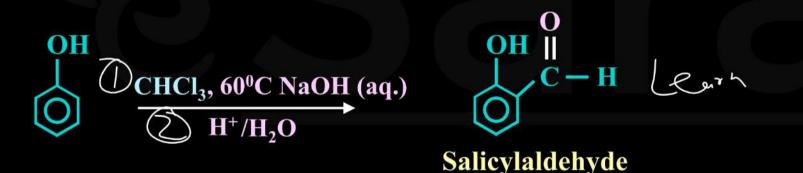
Gatterman Koch Reaction

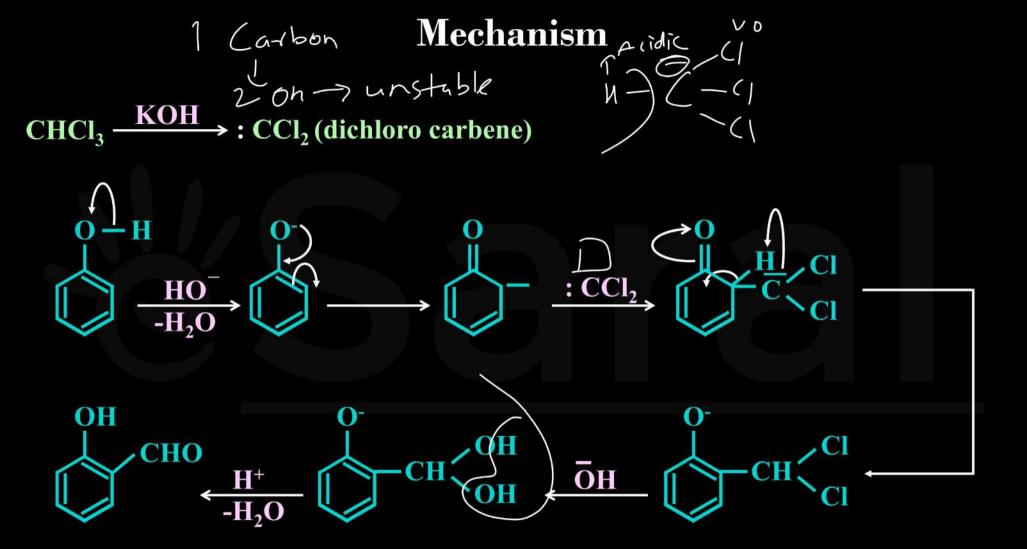


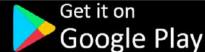
Reimer-Tiemann Reaction

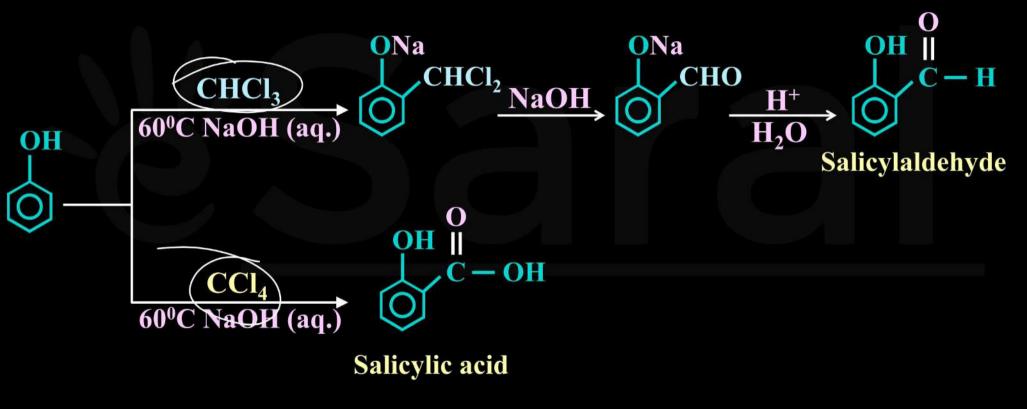
Phenol on refluxing with chloroform and NaOH (aqueous) followed by acid hydrolysis yields ohydroxy benzaldehyde (As major product).

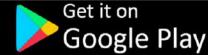
When CCl₄ is used salicylic acid is formed.



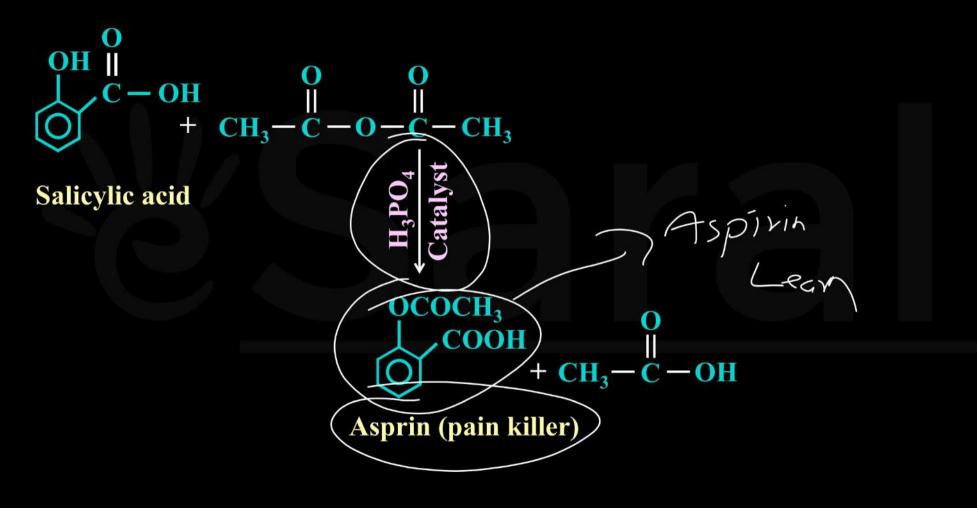








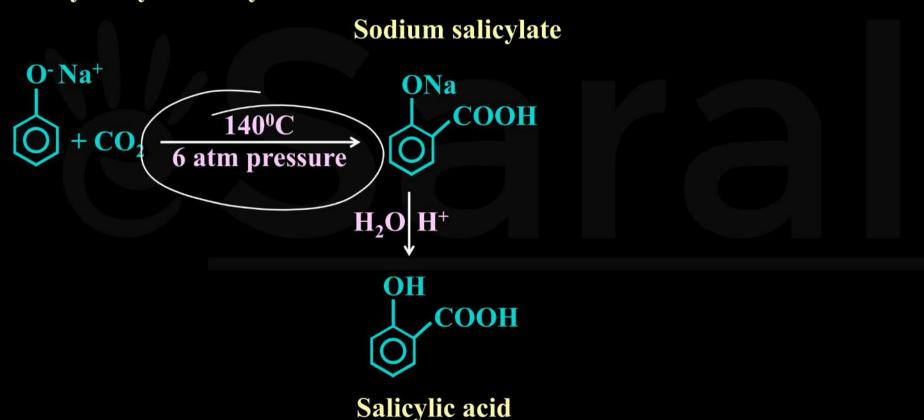
Asprin Formation





Kolbe-Schmidt Reaction

This involves the reaction of C_6H_5ONa with CO_2 at 140^0 C followed by acid hydrolysis salicylic acid is formed.

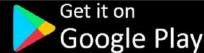




Test of Phenol

P00

- (i) Phenol turns blue litmus to red.
- (ii) Aqeous solution of phenol gives a violet colour with a drop of FeCl₃
- (iii) Aqeous solution of phenol gives a white ppt. of 2,4,6 tribromophenol with bromine water.



Alc+ Ether+ Epoxy+Phenol CAN Test & Brown Ph-OH. $R-OH \xrightarrow{Cerric Ammonium Nitrate} Red / Pink colour$ Helps to differentiate b/w alcohol and phenol

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Ayush Singh



























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