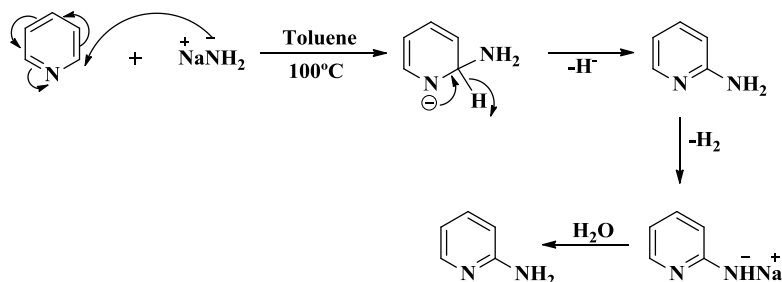


**Subject: Chemistry**  
**Semester IV**  
**Paper No.: CHB-401**  
**Topic: Pyridine**  
**Lecture Notes: Dr. Diksha Katiyar**

This is in continuation of my lecture on pyridine:

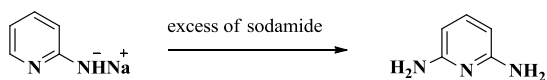
**Nucleophilic substitution reactions of pyridine**

Amination (Tschitschibabin reaction or **Chichibabin reaction**): Pyridine when treated with sodamide in toluene forms 2-aminopyridine.

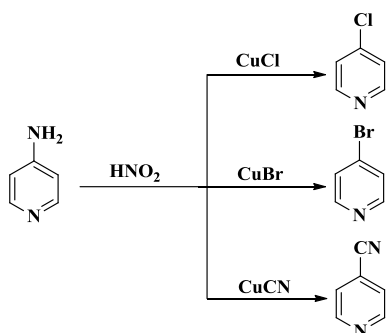
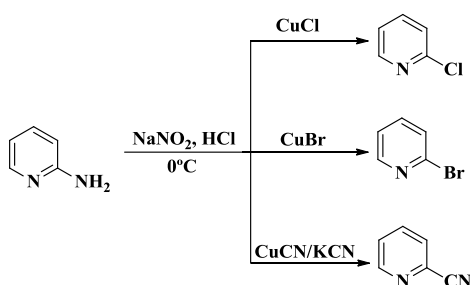


In the first step of reaction, nucleophile attacks at C-2 or C-4 position. In the second step a hydride ion is eliminated which reacts with amino pyridine to evolve hydrogen.

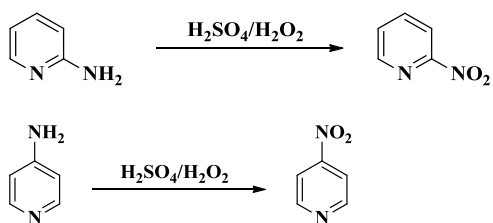
In the excess of sodamide 2,6-diamino pyridine is obtained.



2 and 4 halopyridines are prepared by indirect methods from 2 and 4-amino pyridines.

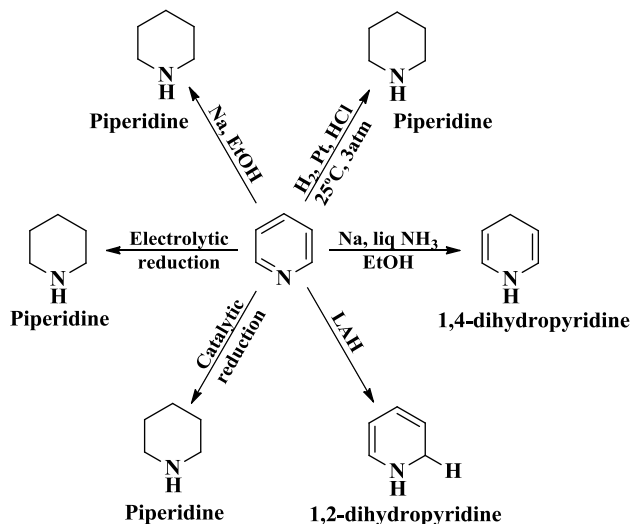


Pyridine is indirectly nitrated by oxidizing 2 or 4 amino pyridine with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ .

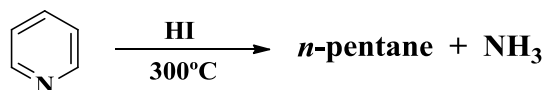


### Reduction products of pyridine

Depending upon the reducing agent used, pyridine gives the following products:-

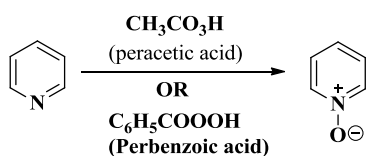


### Ring opening reaction

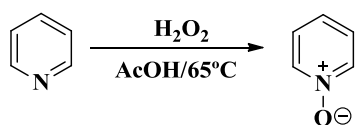


### Pyridine-N-oxide

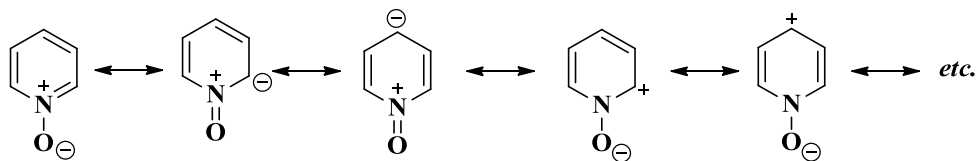
Pyridine is **oxidized** by peracids to pyridine-N-oxide.



Sometimes hydrogen peroxide in acetic acid can also be used.

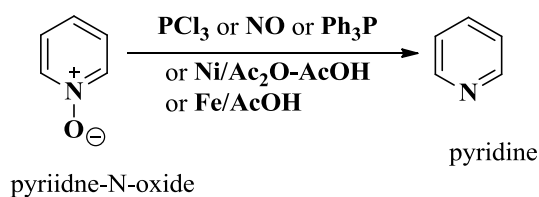


Pyridine-N-oxide is more reactive towards electrophilic aromatic substitution (EAS) reaction than pyridine because the O atom can donate electrons into the ring by resonance.



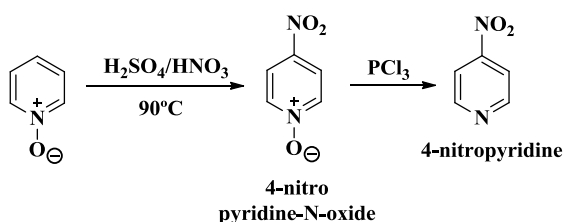
Resonating structures show that in pyridine-N-oxide **high** and **low** charge densities are produced at positions 2 and 4. Thus pyridine-N-oxide is more reactive towards both electrophilic and nucleophilic reagents than pyridine itself. Thus pyridine-N-oxide provides a synthetically useful way to introduce an electrophile at position C-4 and C-2 of pyridine.

Many methods are available for removal of oxygen from N-oxide i.e. deoxygenation of N-oxide.

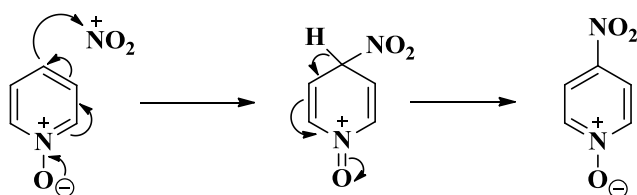


For example, 4-nitro pyridine can be prepared using pyridine-N-oxide as follows

First, pyridine-N-oxide is nitrated by reaction with sulphuric acid and fuming nitric acid to give 4-nitro derivative which on deoxygenation gives 4-nitropyridine.



Mechanism:



### Reaction of pyridine-N-oxide with phosphorous oxychloride

