# **CYCLOALKANES**

#### > CYCLOALKANES :

Hydrocarbons with three or more carbon atoms in the ring are called as cycloalkanes. ( they are also called as cycloparaffins).

General Formula : (CH2)n,n= 3,4,5,6

#### **EXAMPLES :**



#### > PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

- 1) Similar to open chain alkanes
- 2) Higher boiling point than unbranched alkanes
- 3) Much higher melting point than their open -chain counterpart .

NAME	FORMULA	Mp/ °C	Bp/°C	Density(g/cm <sup>3</sup> )
Cyclopropane	СЗН6	-127.6	-32.7	-
Cyclobutane	C4H8	-80	13	-
Cyclopentane	C5H10	-94	49.5	0.751
Cyclohexane	C6H12	6.5	80.5	0.779
Cyclohepttane	C7H14	-12	117	0.811
Cyclooctane	C8H16	13.5	148	0.834

#### a) SUBSTITUTION REACTION

In this reaction one hydrogen replaced but ring does not affected.



(Cyclopropane)

(Bromocyclopropane)

#### **b)** ADDITION REACTION (RING OPENING REACTION).

In this reaction bond will break and ring will open. higher cycloalkane does not give this reaction.



Cyclopropane

1,3-dibromopropane

#### c)OXIDATION REACTION :

Cyclalkanes are oxidised by alkaline potassium permagnet (KMNO4) gives dicarbxylic acid invoving ring fusion .



# THE STABILITY OF CYCLOALKANE AND HEAT OF COMBUSTION OF INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL.

ALKANES	HEAT OF COMBUSION PER METHYLENE GROUP(Kcal/mol)		
n-Alkane	157.4		
Cyclopropane	166.6		
Cyclobutane	163.95		
Cyclopentane	158.7		
Cyclohexane	157.4		
Cycloheptane	158.3		
Cyclooctane	158.7		

#### > STABILITY (Relative stabilities of cycloalkanes)

#### A) BAEYER'S STRAIN THEORY :

All cycloalkane do not possesses same degree of stability as it depends on the heat of combustion,

#### > THEORY :

Baeyer's theory based on all ring system are planar derivation from normal tetrahedral angles results into unstable cycloalkane. The large ring system involve negative strain hence do not exist. Bond angles in propane, cyclopropane, and cyclobutane



(~ 49° less than ideal

of 109°)



interior bond angle 90°

C--C--C bond angle 109.5"

interior bond angle 60"

[see note at

bottom of post?

(~ 19° less than ideal of 109°)

#### > DEVIATION :

angle strain (d)		
+24°44'		
9 <sup>0</sup> 44'		
0044'		
-5 <sup>0</sup> 16'		
-9 <sup>0</sup> 33'		
	angle strain (d) +24 <sup>0</sup> 44' 9 <sup>0</sup> 44' 0 <sup>0</sup> 44' -5 <sup>0</sup> 16' -9 <sup>0</sup> 33'	



#### **B)**COULSON & MOFFITT'S MODIFICATION :

- It is also called as banana bond theory because bond is look like banana shape.





# C] SACHES MOHR'S THEORY (THEORY OF STRAINLESS RINGS)

Sachse Mohr theory proposed the existance of two types of puckered strainless rings known as boat and chair form of cyclohexane.



Chair confirmation of cyclohexane

#### **CONFIRMATION OF CYCLOHEXANE:**



#### **ENERGY PROFILE DIAGRAM**



REACTION OF CYCLOPROPANE AND CYCLOBUTANE :

1) HALOGENATION :

#### a) PHOTOHALOGENATION:



## **B) CATALYTIC HALOGENATION :**

## 2) CATALYTIC HYDROGENATION



#### 3) EFFECT OF HEAT :

Cyclopropane



#### 5) ADDITION REACTION :

#### i)ADDITION OF HYDROGEN BROMIDE :





Cyclopropane

n-Propyl Bromide

#### 4) REACTION WITH HYDROGEN HALIDES :

Propene



#### ii) ADDITION OF HYDROGEN IODIDE :



Cyclopropane n-Propyl iodide Cyclobutane

e n-Butyl iodide

#### iii) ADDITION OF HYDROGEN :



#### **REFERENCE :**

1)Textbook Of Organic Chemistry Arjun Bahl & B.S Bahl Page No :[ 593 – 597]

2) Textbook Of Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry-Ii By Pv Publication Page No : [164-183]

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