

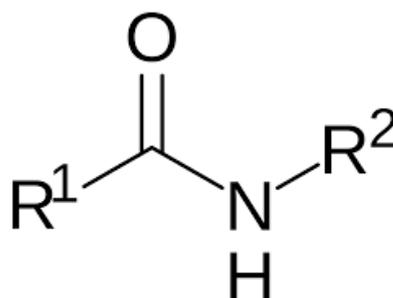
College of Pharmacy	الكلية
Pharmaceutical Chemistry	القسم
Pharmaceutical Organic Chemistry II	المادة باللغة الانجليزية
الكيمياء العضوية الصيدلانية	المادة باللغة العربية
Fourth grade	المرحلة الدراسية
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Preparation of Acetanilide from aniline	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة الانجليزية
تحضير الاستنلايد من الانلين	عنوان المحاضرة باللغة العربية
7	رقم المحاضرة
Morrison ,R. T & ,.Boyd, R. N. (2010). Organic Chemistry. Pearson Education.	المصادر والمراجع
Carey ,F. A & ,.Giuliano, R. M. (2016). Organic Chemistry (10th ed.). McGraw-Hill Education	
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محتوى المحاضرة

Preparation of Acetanilide

1-Introduction to Amides

- Amides are derivatives of organic acids (carboxylic acids)
- with the general formula (R–CO–NR₂), where carbon is attached to oxygen (C=O) and also attached to an amino group.



2-Classification of Amides

- Amides are divided into three types, according to the substituents on nitrogen:

1-Primary amides: $R_1 = R_2 = H$

Example: Formamide, Acetamide

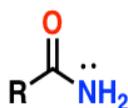
2-Secondary amides: One H replaced by alkyl/phenyl

Example: N-Methyl-formamide ,N-Methyl-acetamide

3- Tertiary amides: Both H replaced by alkyl/phenyl

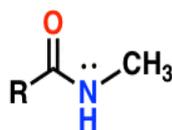
Example: N,N-Dimethyl-formamide ,N,N-Dimethyl-acetamide

Nomenclature of Amides



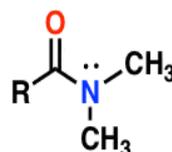
Primary amide

Nitrogen attached to one carbon



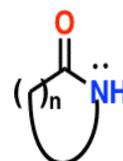
Secondary amide

Nitrogen attached to two carbons



Tertiary amide

Nitrogen attached to three carbons



Lactam

generic name for a cyclic amide

- H.W :What is the main difference between amines and amides?

Amines :nitrogen bonded to alkyl/aryl groups only.

Amides :nitrogen bonded to carbonyl carbon (C=O).

3-Acetanilide

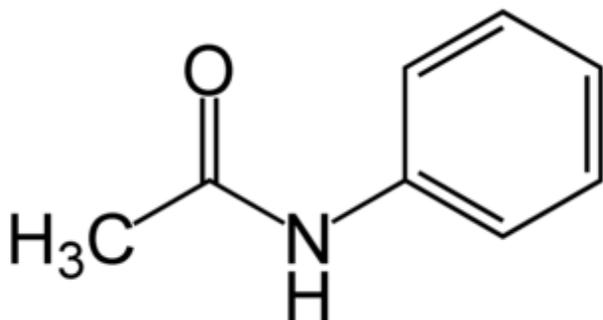
- Solid organic compound, secondary amide

- Color: white to grey, odorless

- Molecular weight: 135.17 g/mol

- Formula: C_8H_9NO

- Melting point: 114.3 °C
- Boiling point: 304 °C
- Density: 1.22 g/cm³
- IUPAC name: N-phenylethanamide



4- Solubility

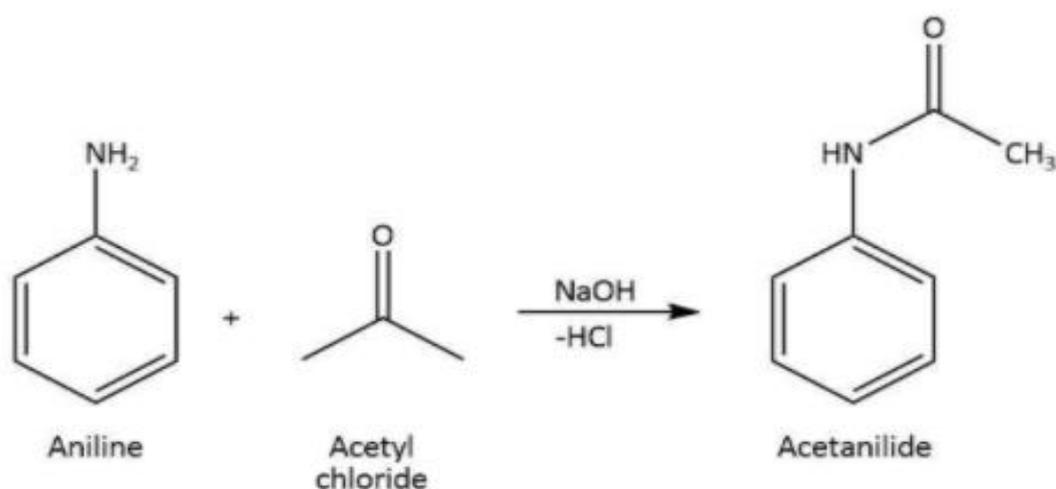
Acetanilide is soluble in:

- Hot water
- Ethanol, methanol
- Ether, chloroform, acetone
- Glycerol, benzene

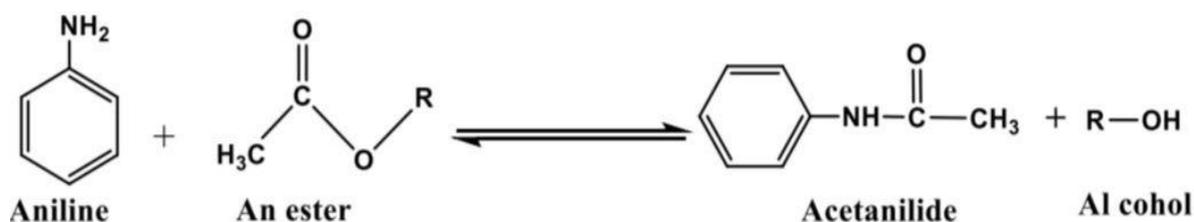
5- Methods of Preparation

1. \-Reaction of aniline with acetyl chloride
2. \-Reaction of aniline with an ester
3. 3- Reaction of aniline with acetic acid
4. 4- Reaction of aniline with acetic anhydride (today's reaction)

1. Reaction of aniline with acetyl chloride



2. Reaction of aniline with an ester



3. Reaction of aniline with acetic acid



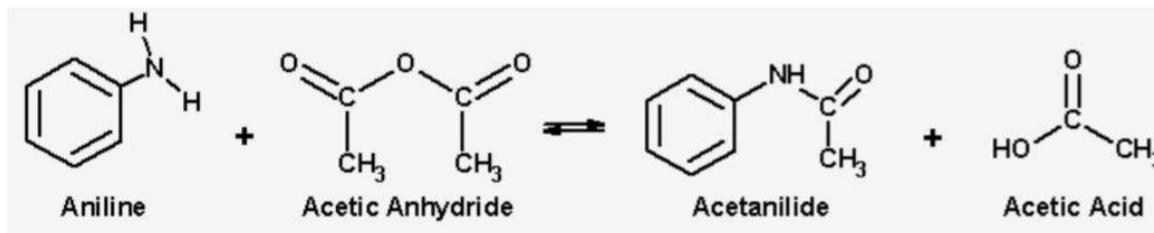
4- Reaction of aniline with acetic anhydride (today's reaction)

Synthesis of Acetanilide through nucleophilic acyl substitution (addition/elimination):

- **Nucleophile: Aniline (amine)**

•**Electrophile: Acyl group from Acetic Anhydride**

•**Product: Acetanilide + Acetic Acid**

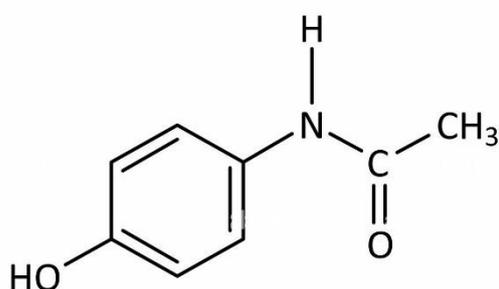


6- Uses of Acetanilide

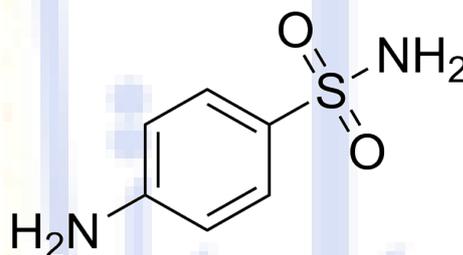
Used to prepare substituted aromatic compounds (e.g., sulfanilamide)

Industrial use as a dye

Pharmaceutical intermediate it used as intermediate to prepare several drugs (e.g. Acetaminophen)



ACETAMINOPHEN



sulfanilamide

7- Procedure

1- In a conical flask, add 60 ml distilled water + 2 ml conc. HCl

2-Add 3 ml aniline with shaking

3-Add 3 ml acetic anhydride stepwise (using burette), boil ~5 min

4-Add 10 ml of 10% sodium bicarbonate to hot solution

5-Cool at room temp, then in ice bath

6-Filter precipitate

7-Dry, weigh, calculate yield

8-All additions stepwise inside fume hood

