### **b-Monocyclic monoterpenes** :

Their parent hydrocarbon is *p*-menthane ,with M.F. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>



### **1- Limonene** $C_{10}H_{16}$

Occurs in limonene and orange oils ,in pepperimt oils and in turpentine oils It contains two unconjugated double bonds , because it adds two bromine molecules to give tetrabromide and adds two hydrogen molecules to give p-menthane with  $M.F.C_nH_{2n}$ , thus , limonene is a monocyclic compound .

The two double bonds are unconjugated since the copmpound did not react with maleic anhydride .





To proof that there is one double bond at  $C_1$  using the following reactions , Also , the carbon skeleton of limonene will known .



To proof that there is one double bond at  $C_{\mbox{-}8}$  ,

Since , the structure of carvoxime is known , the structure of limonene must be has one double bond at  $\mathrm{C}_{\text{-}8}$  .



menthyl acetate

menthol

![](_page_3_Figure_0.jpeg)

menthol

#### menthone

Since reduction of menthol with hydrogen iodide, gives *p*-menthane, thus, menthol most probably contains this carbon skeleton i.e.it is a monocyclic monoterpene.

![](_page_3_Figure_4.jpeg)

menthol

p-menthane

Finally, since pulegone gives menthol on reduction, and since structure of pulegone is known, it therefore follows that menthol must be,

![](_page_3_Figure_8.jpeg)

### 3- Menthone $C_{10}H_{18}O$ occurs in pepperiment oils

It behaves as a ketone ,that it can be condensed with hydrazine and hydroxyl amine to give the hydrazone and oxime derivative respectively .

It is a satutated compound since it did not react with bromine .

When heated with hydrogen iodide / red phosphorous , it is reduced to p- menthane , thus , it a monocyclic compound .

![](_page_4_Figure_0.jpeg)

It contains one double bond ,since it adds one H<sub>2</sub> ,one Br<sub>2</sub>

It behaves as a ketone by condensation with hydrazine and hydroxyl amine.

It is a monocyclic ,has p-mebthane structure with one double bond and a carbonyl ketone at C-3 as shown:

![](_page_4_Figure_4.jpeg)

To confirm that pulegone is  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated ketone i.e.to indicate the position of the carbonyl group and the double bond this is can be done by the following reactions;

![](_page_5_Figure_0.jpeg)

# 4- Piperitone C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O

Occurs in eucalyptus and is a valuable source of menthone and thymol It contains one double bond ,since it adds one  $Br_2$  and one  $H_2$ .

![](_page_6_Figure_0.jpeg)

These reactions shows that piperitone is p-menyh-3-one,but do not show the position of the double bond.

This is had been shown on oxidation with KMnO<sub>4</sub>.

![](_page_7_Figure_0.jpeg)

## 5- Carvone C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O

Occurs in caraway oils.

It behaves as a ketone from its reactions, by forming an oxime with NH<sub>2</sub>OH and hydrazone with NH<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>.

Bromination indicates that ,it adds two molecules of  $Br_2$ , thus, it contains two double bonds, and its parent hydrocarbon with M.F.C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>, i.e.C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n</sub>, means p-menthane structure, thus, it is monocyclic compound.

Position of the carbonyl group can be indicated by the following reaction:

![](_page_7_Figure_6.jpeg)

Thus ,it has p-cymene structure, and the keto group is in the ring ,in the *ortho* position to the methyl group.

Degradative oxidation to indicate positions of the double bonds.

To indicate that there is one double bond in the 8-position.

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![](_page_8_Figure_3.jpeg)

To indicate that there is one double bond in the 6-position

![](_page_9_Figure_0.jpeg)

the position of the ketonic group in carvone.