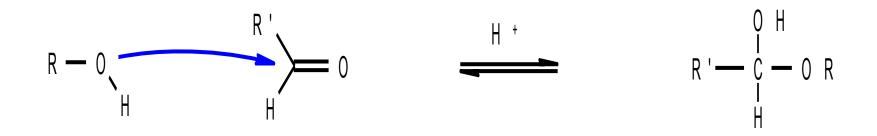
# VEIN BATCH 2027

AWIT



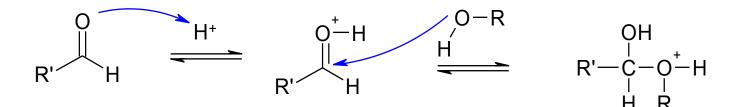
Sub:Organicنالمادة:Lecture:9المحاضرة:By:Johainah Tahaإعداد:Edited:نعديل:

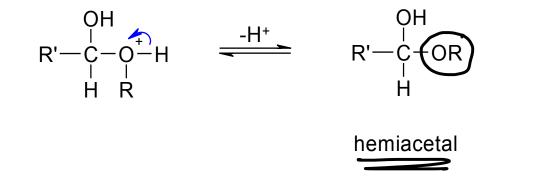
The oxygen atom of the alcohol is nucleophilic.



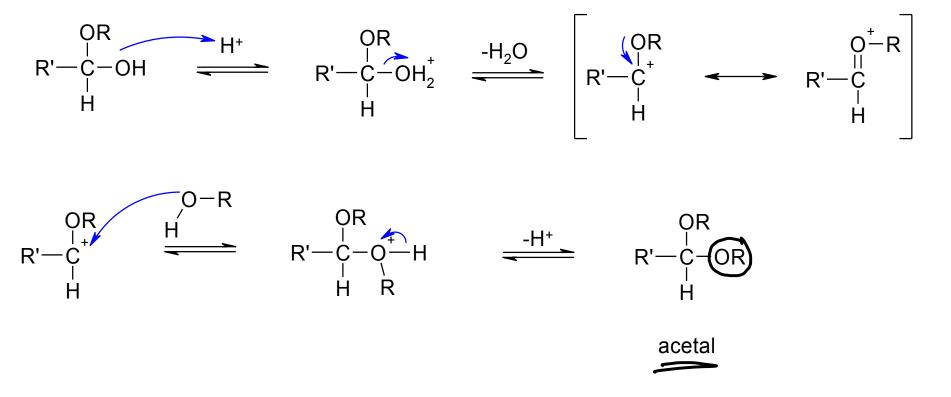
Note: need to use an acid catalyst as ROH is a weak nucleophile. <u>reaction is reversible</u> ماي العلوي<sup>ق</sup> (

The mechanism is:

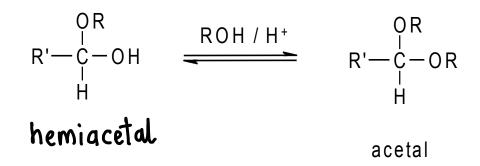




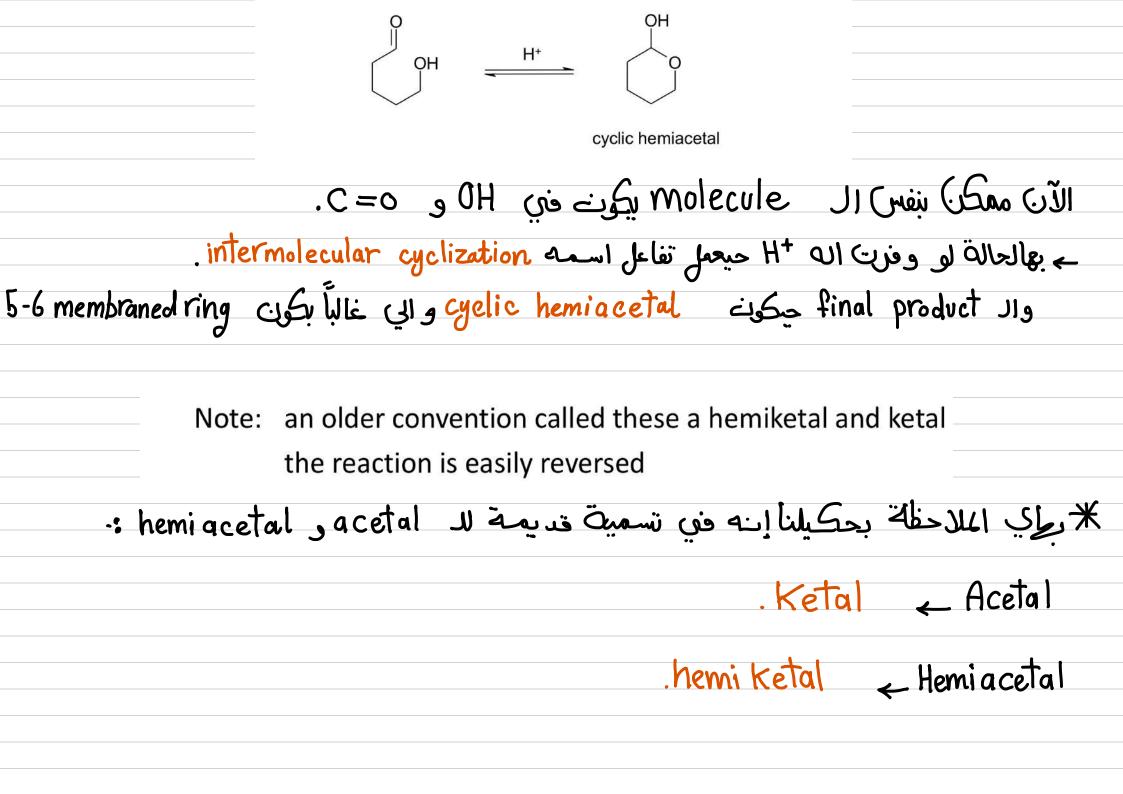
In the presence of excess alcohol the hemiacetal can react one more time to product an acetal, i.e.



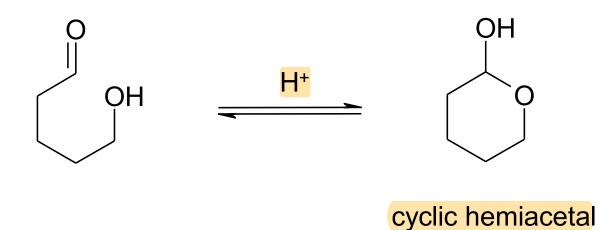
The overall reaction is:



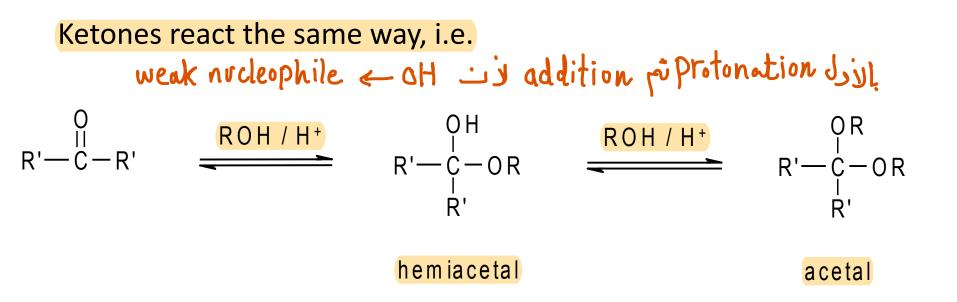
Note: the mechanism is an S<sub>N</sub>1



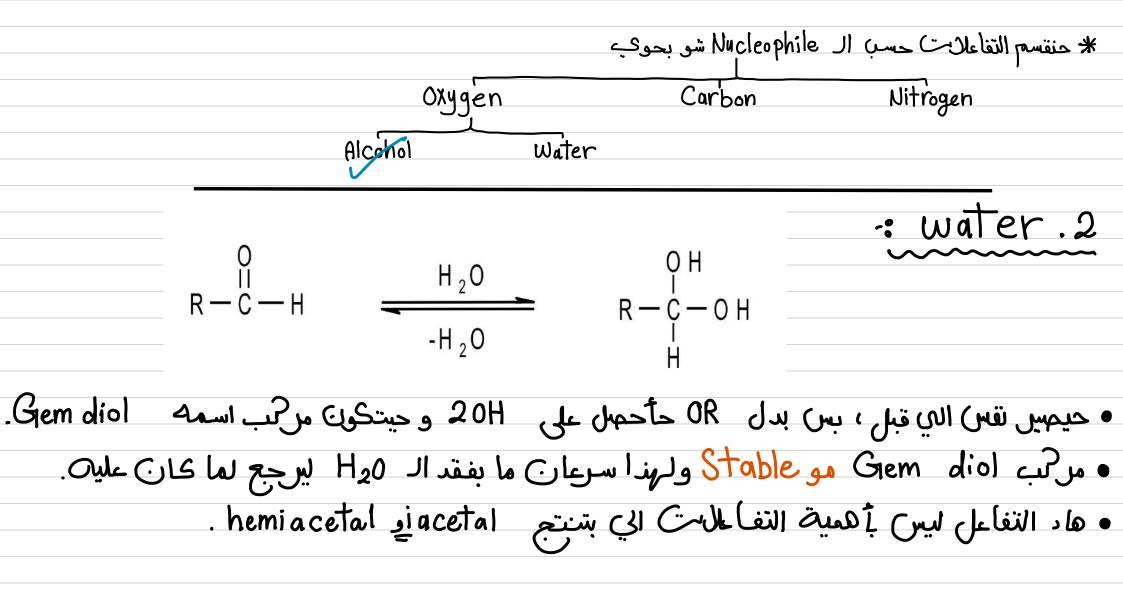
The reaction can occur intramolecular if a hydroxy group is present, i.e.

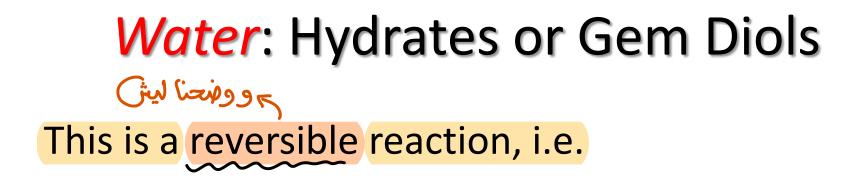


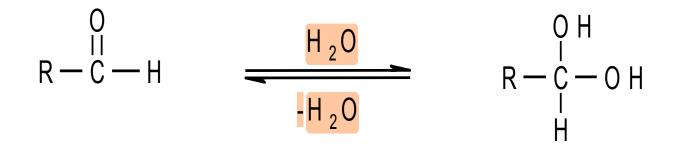
Sugars do this naturally, very common for 5 or 6 membered rings



Note: an older convention called these a hemiketal and ketal the reaction is easily reversed







Gem diols are not stable and will lose the H<sub>2</sub>O to reform the more stable carbonyl group.

سؤالی هل یمکن آی یکون علی الکردوبات 
$$S - S$$
?  
سؤالی هل یمکن آی یکون علی الکردوبات  $S - S$ ?  
نعم ، مین طریقی از مرتبط بشمی NJ تبعه آشار منز ش Netals.  
بوالعالة الا C منتجبوف ک سلا ، وهاد المرحب دسمیه Organometallic محبوبی  
موب لو جبت آلایجاید مثلاً ، علی سبل للثال S R-M وهاد المرحب دسمیه Formoldehyde ک Nu ، شو معموبی  
موب لو جبت آلایجاید مثلاً ، علی سبل الثال s Pormoldehyde و مونول ل المامه الم محبوبی  
primary alcohol و مونول المراحب و بحول ل ل المامه المراحب و بحول ل ل المامه المراحب  
Nu  $Secondary alcohol و مونول علی المراحب و بحول ل ل المامه المراحب
Nu  $Secondary alcohol و منابع و جاحبل علی المراحب المراحب
R - C - H  $- C - H$   
R - M  $- C - H$   
R - C - H  $- C - H$   
R - C - H  $- C - H$   
R - C - H  $- C - H$   
R - C - H  $- C - H$   
R - C - H  $- C - H$   
R - C - H  $+ R - M$   $- C - R$   
H  
Terfiary alcohol الوضح وحاحمل علی المامه الموضح وحاحمل علی المامه المراحب  
H  
R - C - R + R - M  $- C - R$   
R - C - R + R - M  $- C - R$$$ 

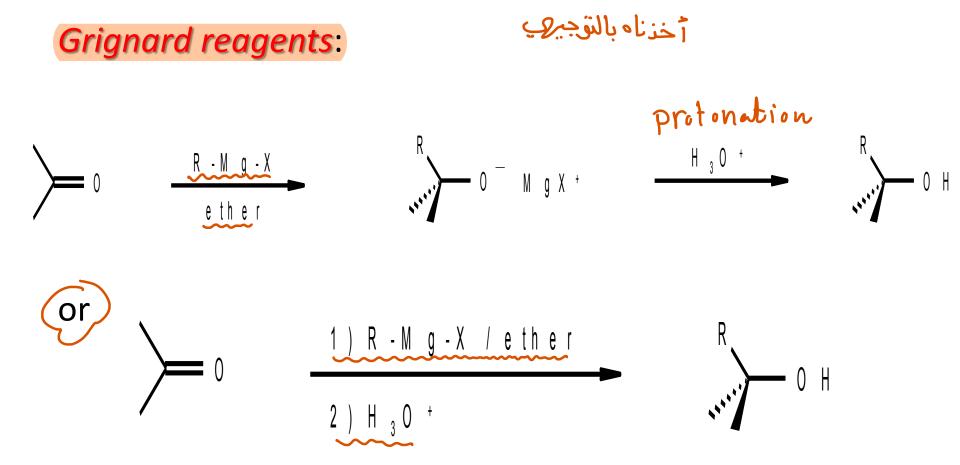
Primary alcohol < Formaldehyde Other aldehydes Secondary alcohol <----Ketone Tertiary alcohol -\* هاي الطريقة ممتازة لتحمير الكحول بأنواع له الآن صار دور نعرف بعن الأشلة على هدول ال Organometalic reagent : Giringnard reagent.1 Organolithium reagent.2 Acetylide reagent.3

Organometallic reagents are sources of carbon nucleophiles.

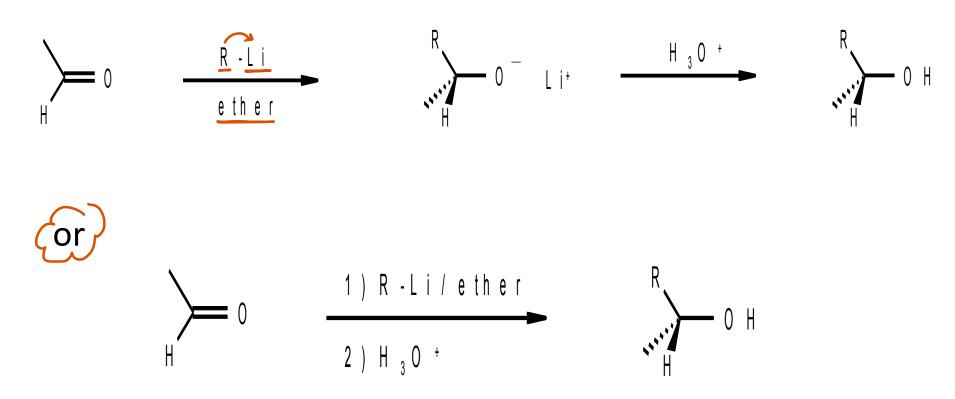
They are strong nucleophiles (and bases) and produce irreversible reactions.

Products are alcohols, depending on the substrate:

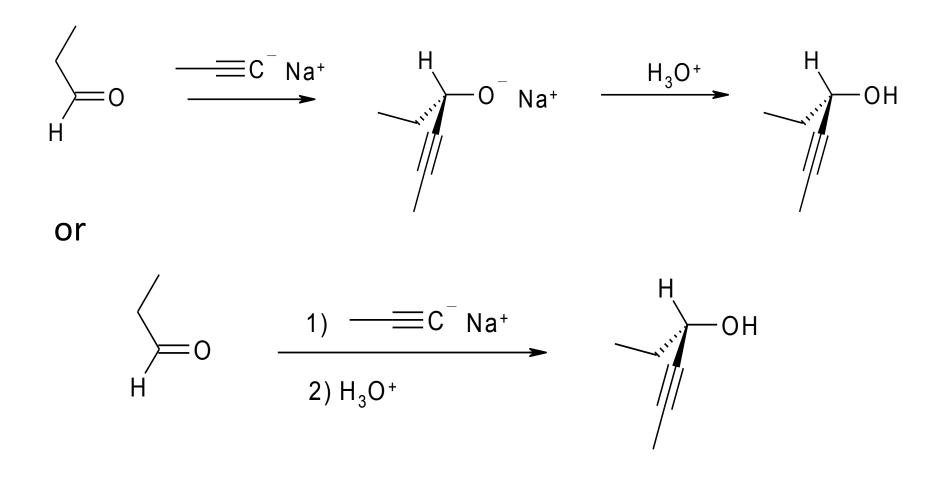
- Formaldehyde  $\Rightarrow$  1° alcohol
- Other aldehydes  $\Rightarrow$  2° alcohol
- Ketones  $\Rightarrow$  3° alcohols

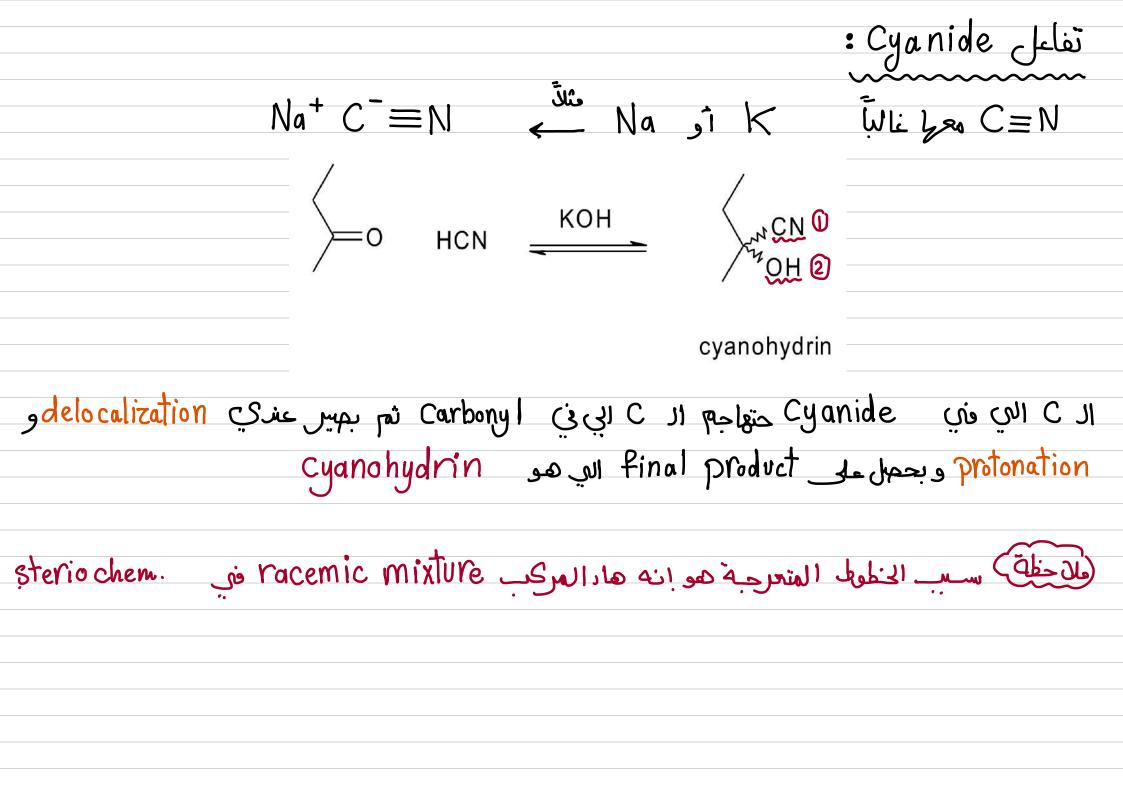


Organolithium reagents:

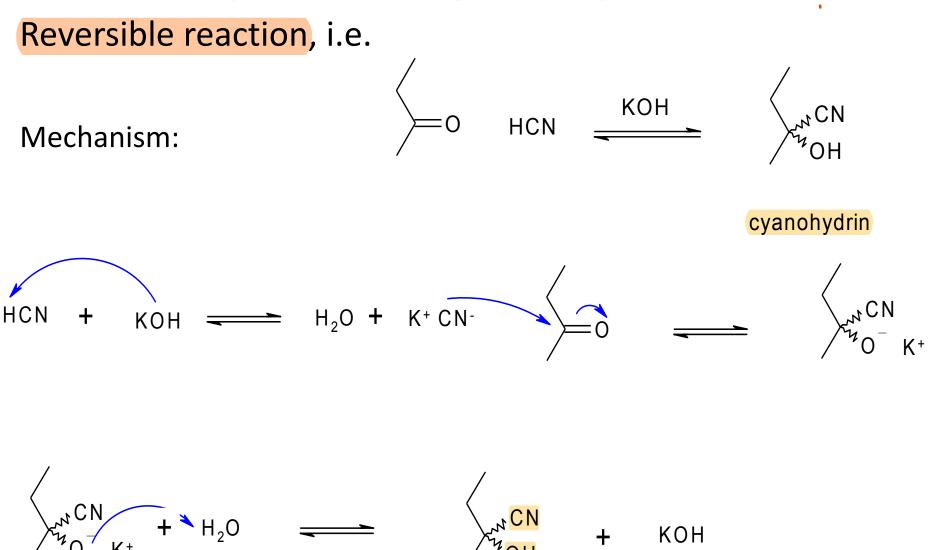


#### Acetylide reagents:





#### **Cyanide:** Cyanohydrins

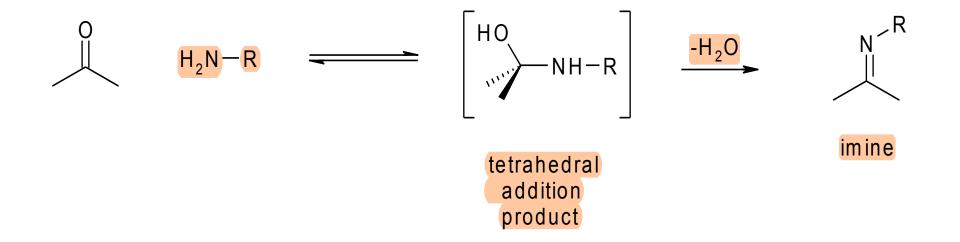


+

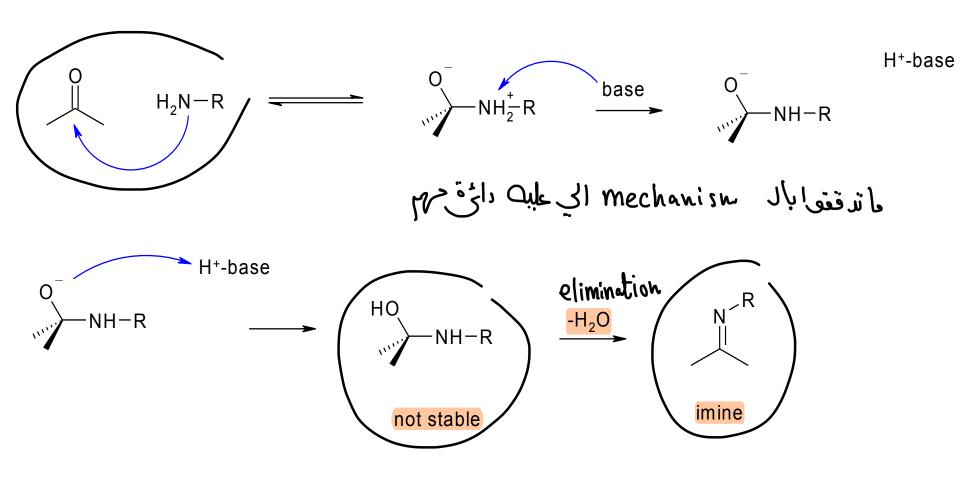
KOH

Record 18Nacleophile J. Lange35:00OxygenVagen
$$35:00$$
OxygenCprbonAlcoholWaterAlcoholWaterIone pairI. zizzdIone pair2. ziz alIone pair3Ione pair3Ione pair3Ione pair3Ione pair1Ione pair0Ione pair0

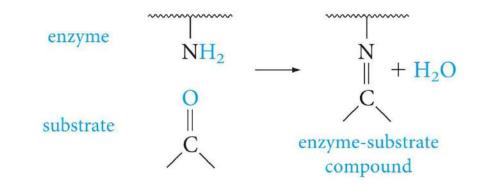
Amines are nucleophilic due to the lone pair of electrons. The reaction is irreversible overall and produce an imine, i.e.



#### Mechanism:



## Imines are important in biology as intermediates in some biochemical reactions, i.e.



All reactions have a common feature, the loss of a water molecule, the 2 H atoms from the amino group and the O atom from the carbonyl.

A number of different "imine" type compounds are possible depending on the nature of the nitrogen group, i.e.

	Formula	Name	Derivative	Name L> Product
deratives	RNH <sub>2</sub> or ArNH <sub>2</sub>	<u>1° amine</u>	C=NR or C=Nar Garemetic	Imine
	NH <sub>2</sub> OH	Hydroxylamine	C=NOH	Oxime
	NH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	Hydrazine	C=NNH <sub>2</sub>	Hydrazone
	NH <sub>2</sub> NHC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub>	phenylhydrazine	C=NNHPh	phenylhydrazone

These derivatives have been use in the past for structure identification purposes.

Oxidation of an alcohol requires at least one H  
atom attached to the carbon the OH is attached  
to, i.e. 
$$R^{+} - C^{+} - OH$$
  $R^{-} + R^{+} +$ 

Buy I was also Reduction Jume Ketone \_\_H , Secondary alcohol Aldehyde \_-H , Primary alcohol وبراد النفاعل حاجتاج الى reducing reagent على: Li Al Hy \_\_\_\_\_\_
وبعد ها بنهين على التغاعل + H<sub>3</sub>0 . NaBHy

Aldehydes and ketones can be reduced to 1° and 2° alcohols respectively.

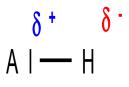
#### Common reducing agents are:

Lithium aluminium hydride:



– Sodium borohydride:

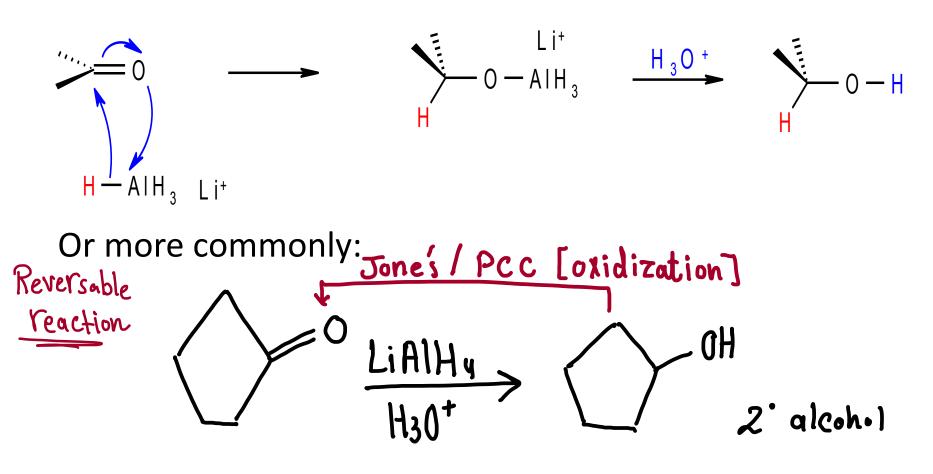
In both cases the metal – hydrogen bond is polarized so that the electron density is on the H atom, i.e.



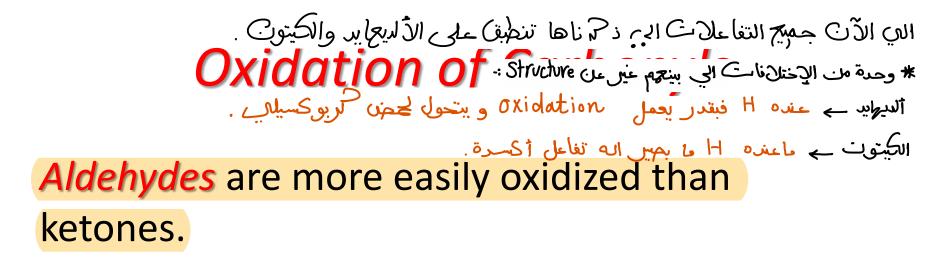
Both reagents act as hydride (H:<sup>-</sup>) donors, which is a nucleophile (and very strong base).

Note: NaBH<sub>4</sub> is a "milder" reagent and can be used in alcohol solvents while LiAlH<sub>4</sub> cannot.

The reaction mechanism is:



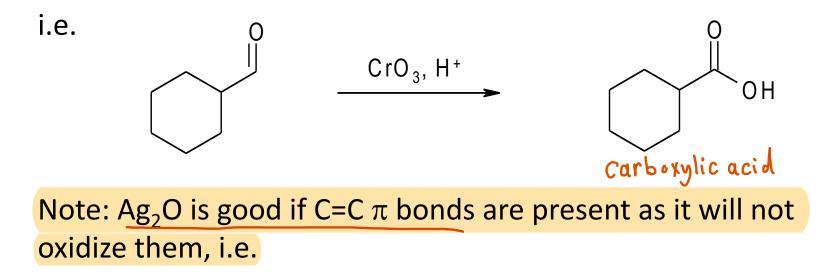
Neither of these reducing agents will affect a C=C  $\pi$  bond, so you can selectively reduce a carbonyl group without affecting the alkene or alkyne, but the reverse is not true, catalytic hydrogenation will affect carbonyl groups.

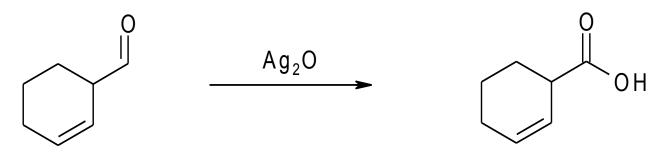


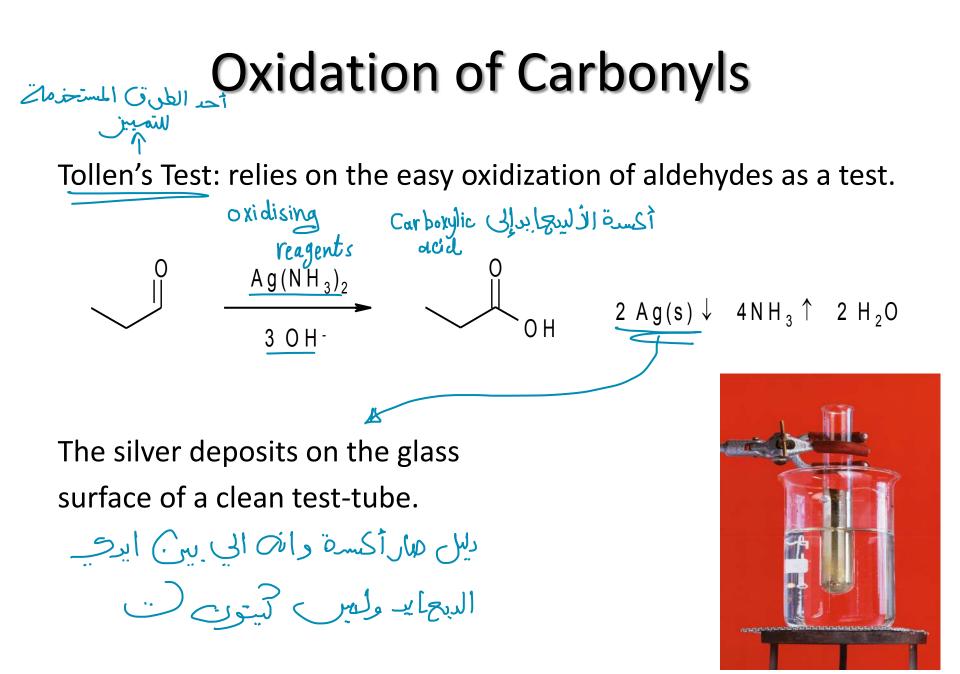
Common oxidizing reagent include: Selective for  $-CrO_3$ , H<sup>+</sup> (Jones' reagent), KMnO<sub>4</sub>, Ag<sub>2</sub>O and

- peracids
- KMnO<sub>4</sub> and peracids can reacts with C=C  $\pi$  bonds

#### **Oxidation of Carbonyls**







لا بأس بالتعب احياناً ، لا تستسلم ، كل شيء سيحدث في الوقت المناسب. سوف تتحقق جميع رغباتك .



