

VEIN BATCH 2027



Sub: Organic المادة:

Lecture: *chapter 3* المحاضرة:

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Edited: تعديل:

Markovnikov's Rule

Fortunately there is a simple rule of thumb to predict which product will form: Markovnikov's rule, which states that when an unsymmetrical ^(HA) reagent adds to a double bond the electrophilic ^{مشتجون (+)} part of the reagent adds to the carbon with the most hydrogen atoms on it. ^{يمين ≠ يسار *}

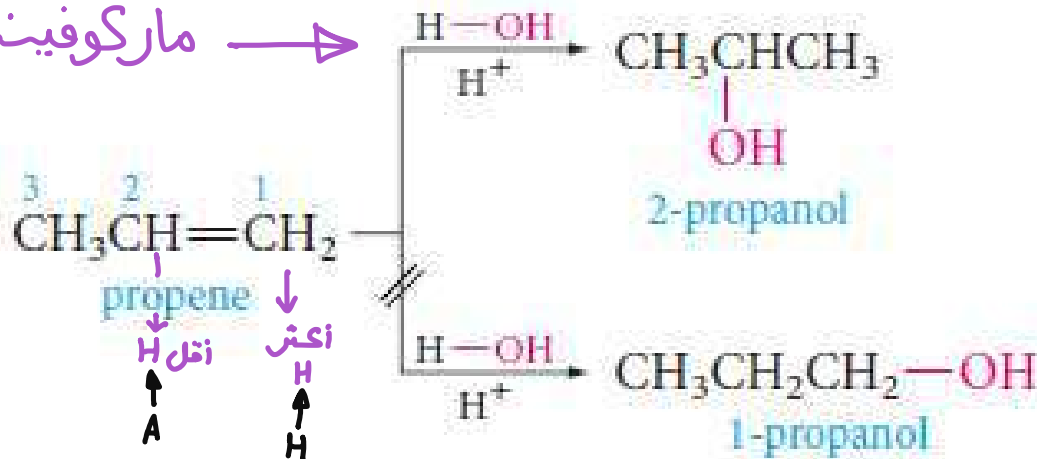
الشرح
next slide
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ماركوفينكوف → المعتقد الصحيح

طيب ليش؟

صحي بعد 3

سلايدات ٤

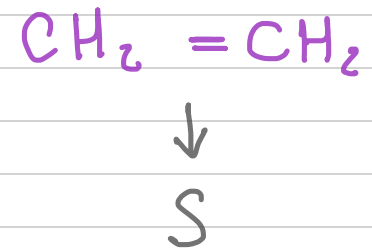
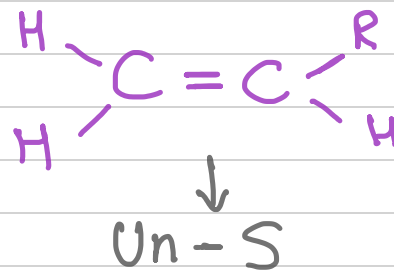


ماركوفين كوف

تعالوا أشرح لكم شواي عم يهين ♥

* شو يعني Symmetric ؟

يعني الذرات اي عيمين الكربونة = اليسار نوعاً و عددًا
 طيب ، شوفوا هاي الامثلة واحكوي اذا Symmetric زولا :



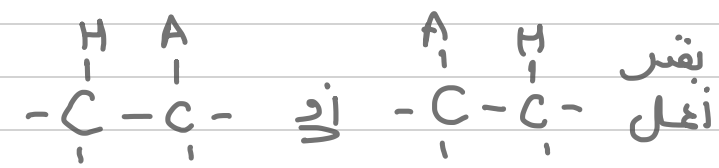
الآن لو حبيت اعمل تفاعل اضافة (addition) و اضيف reagent بيتكون من

ذرة هيدروجين (H) و ذرة اخرى (A) ، شو حيجيب ؟

لو كانت الكربونة متعائلة ما حتفرق معي ؛ طيب لو كانتا غير متعائلة ؟؟ في عنا قواعد لازم نلتزم فيهم .

① الكربونة اي عندها كثر H حتسب ار H

② الكربونة اي عندها قليل H حتسب ار A



المر نفس النتيجة

إِذَا لَوْ عَدِي أَلَكِينِ عِينِ مَتَائِلِ بَسِيْبِ اِنَّهٗ كَلِ كَرِيْبَاتِ فَيْطِ
عدد مختلف من H.

و بدي اذيفت عليه مركب HA ، بغض النظر عن شوهي A
C فيط اقل H ← C فيط اكثر H



أعرفكم على عمودار كوفينكوفا

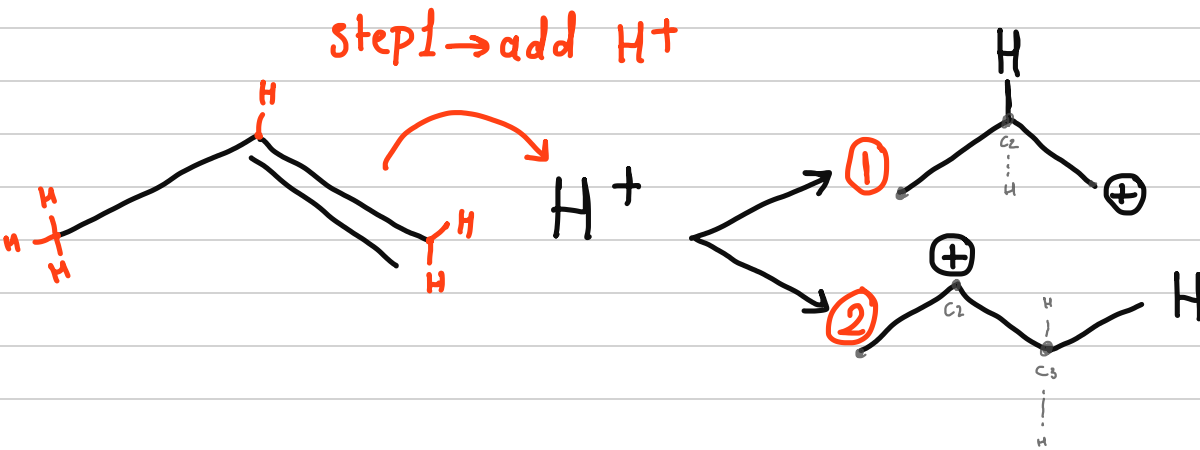
طيب سؤال؟؟ بما أنه قبل شوي حكينا انه ار *unsymmetric* يكون الرط أكثر من افعال ،
 شو السبب وراء الانتائية (Selectivity) ؟
 جواب الليش :٥

وجبوا انه السبب يمك وراء ال *intermediate* .

اي هو ال *Carboncation* اي يتكون بار ال *1st step*
 واي حكينا عنرنا قبل كم سلايد انظر ال *slowest* و

الأصعب .

تأملوا هاد المثال من السلايدات



حينئذ هاد ال *intermediate* لما نضيف H على الكربونة
 اي عيط أقل H

حينئذ هاد ال *intermediate* لما نضيف ال H على الكربونة
 اي عيط أكثر H .

سؤال ؟ هل في فرق بين 1 و 2 ؟؟ * انظروا لهم مو *resonance* لانو ما فيه *π* او *long pair* *

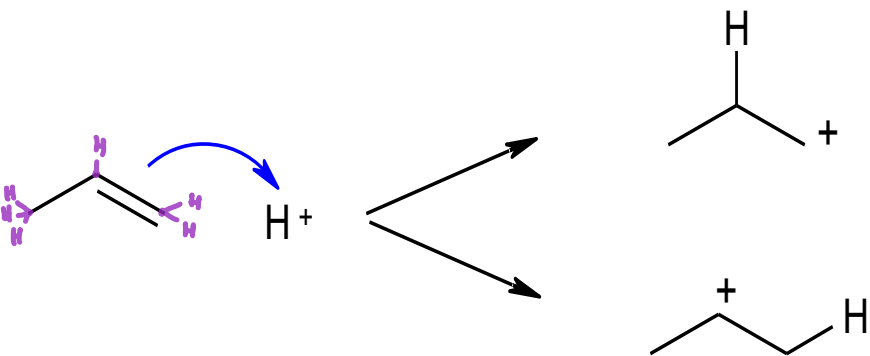
الفرق هو 1° و 2° بحيث رقم (1) ← *primary* صعب نلاقيه في الطبيعة ← لانو *stability* تنقه قليلة .

اما ريب (2) فيكون *more stable* و لرضا متوفر أكثر في الطبيعة ولذلك بفضل التفاعل انه يمشي بباريق

Markovnikov's Rule (cont'd)

Selectivity → فسروها بار Intermediate

Why? This mode of addition will always produce the most stable carbocation intermediate, i.e. consider the addition of H^+ to propene...



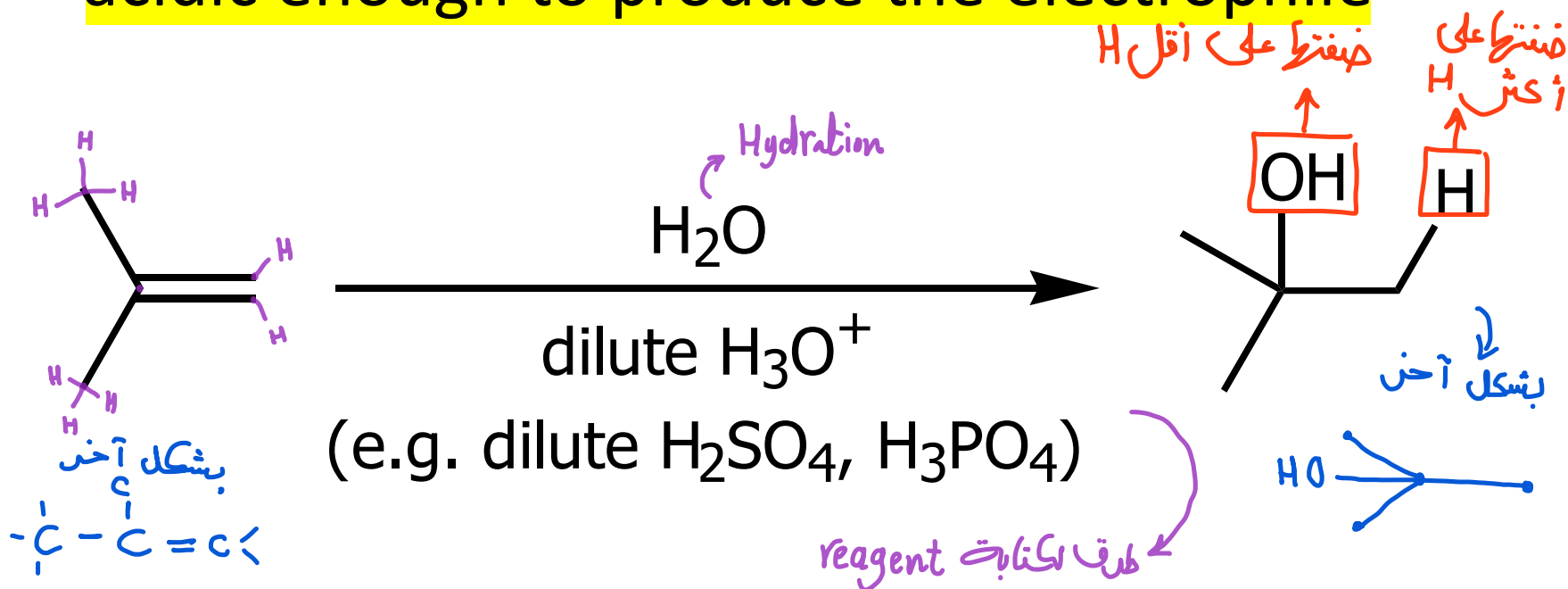
1° carbocation - anti-Markovnikov product

2° carbocation - Markovnikov product

↑
more stable

Hydration

- Addition of water across the double bond
- Product is an alcohol
- Requires an acid as a catalyst as water is not acidic enough to produce the electrophile

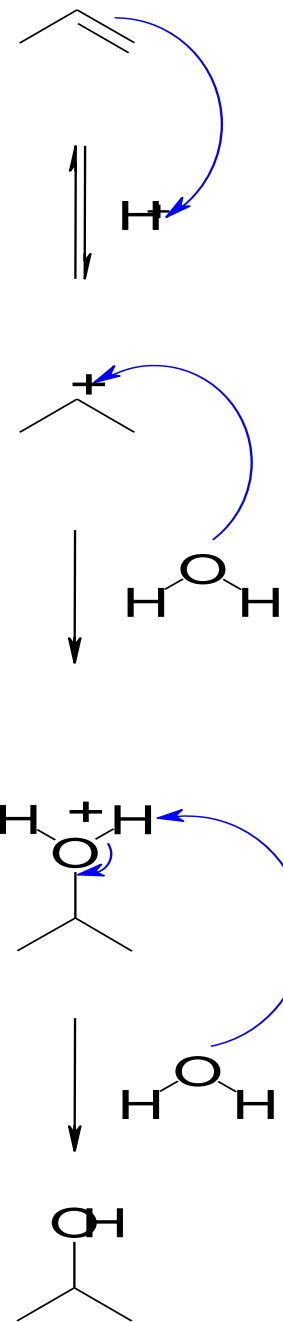


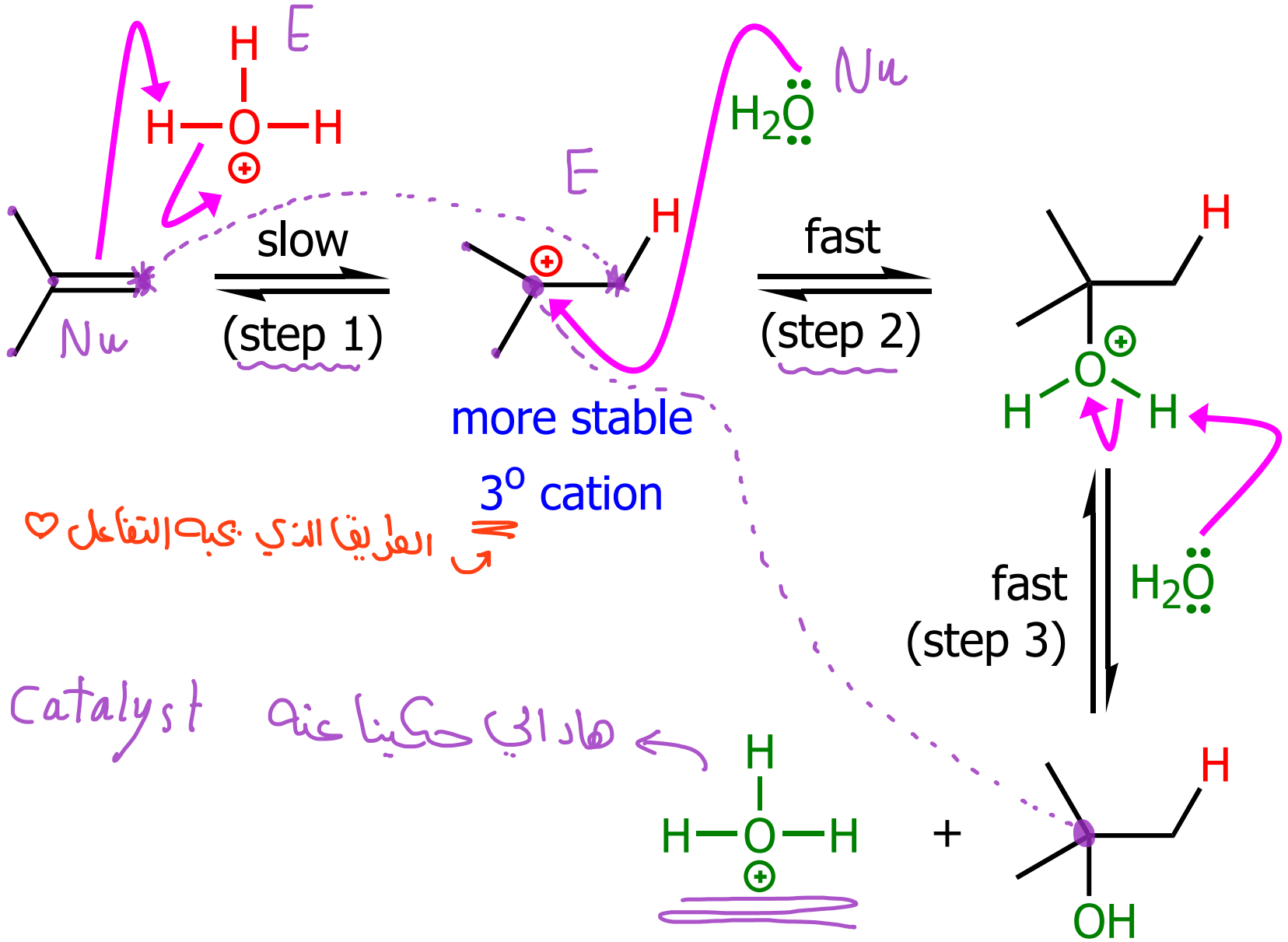
Hydration (cont'd)

First step is the protonation of the alkene in a Markovnikov orientation to generate the most stable carbocation.

The second step is the attack of the nucleophilic water molecule on the carbocation

Finally an acid/base reaction deprotonates the alkyloxonium ion to form the alcohol.





Hydrohalogenation

- Addition of HX across a double bond to produce a Markovnikov halide alkane

السبب انه كل ما انزل لتحت ال acidity بتكون اعلى فاله H يكون غيرا ه + فبصير اسهل اني اوخذ منه H⁺

شدة التفاعل

* * Reactivity: $HI > HBr > HCl > HF$ (parallels acidity)

- HBr needs to be used in the dark and under an inert atmosphere to prevent a free radical addition process that produces the anti-Markovnikov product.
- Note: this same mechanism applies to other acids such as H_2SO_4

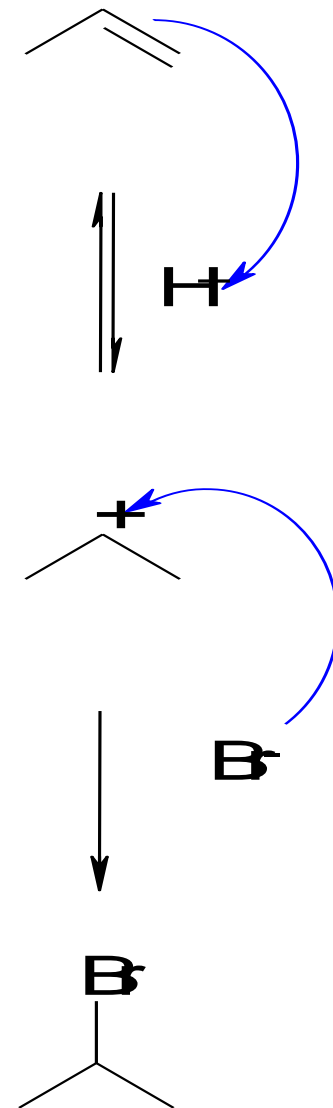
ما قرأهم الدكتور

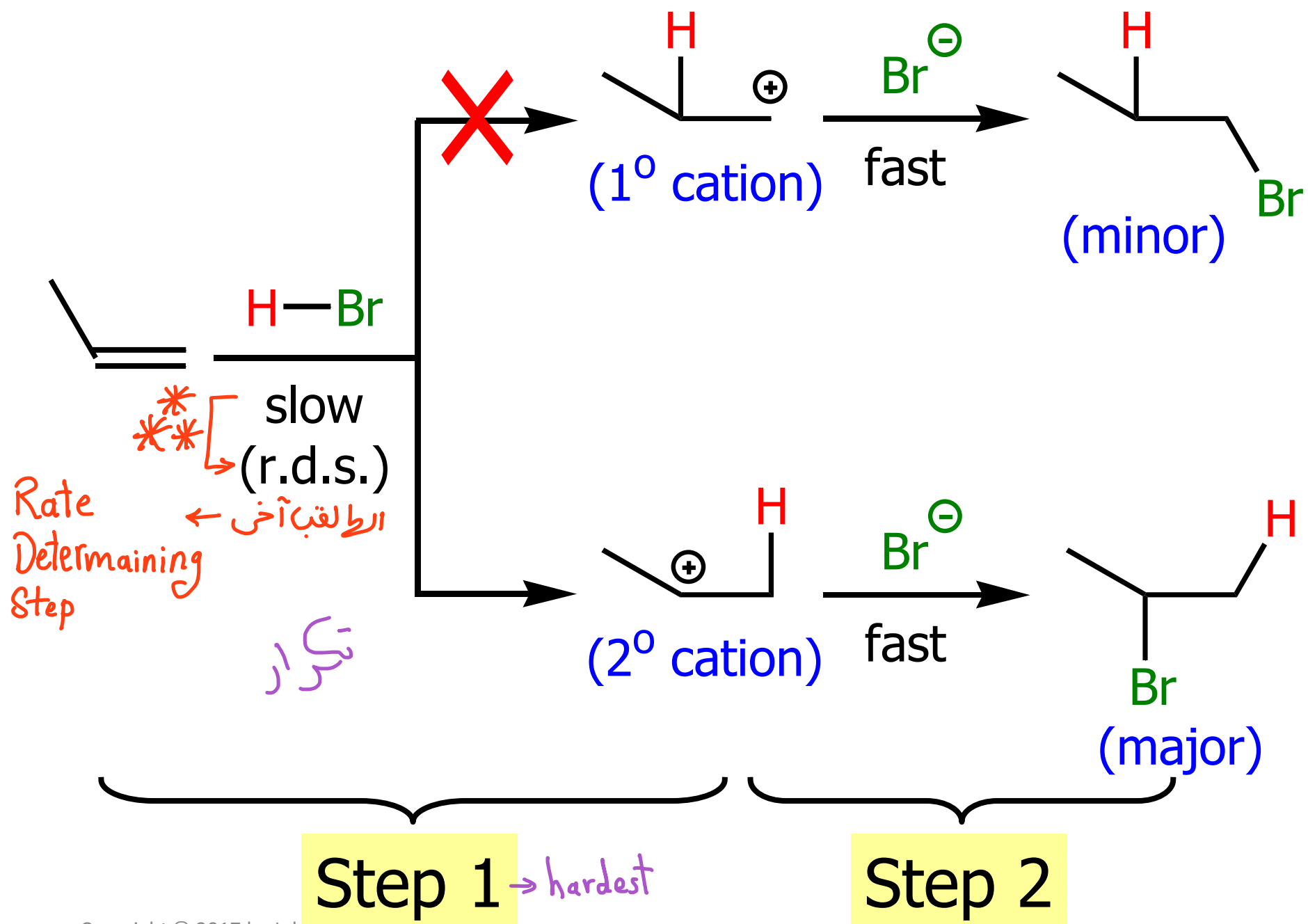
Hydrohalogenation (cont'd)

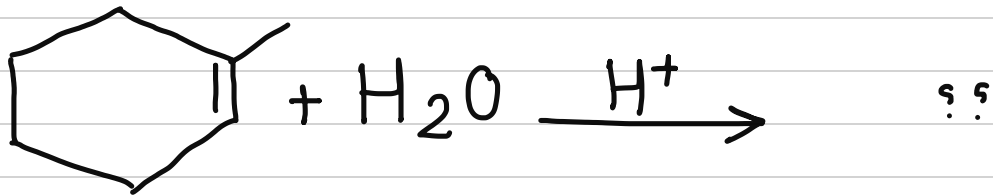
First step in the Markovnikov addition of the electrophilic acidic proton to produce the most stable carbocation intermediate.

تکرار لای حکینا ہ

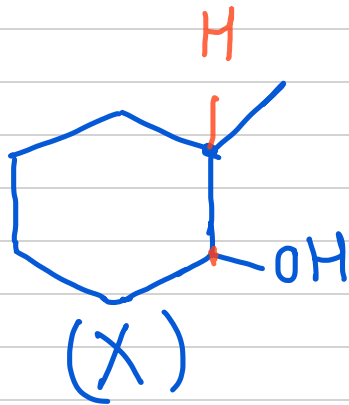
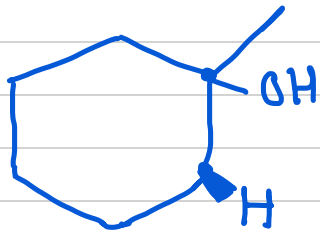
The second step is the nucleophilic attack of the halide anion on the carbocation intermediate generating the alkyl halide product.







Answer



anti markovnikov

طيب، هل في طريقة أخرى بتقدر تعطيني هاد المركب من الألكين ؟؟



هذا ما سنعرفه بالسلايدات القادمة ☺

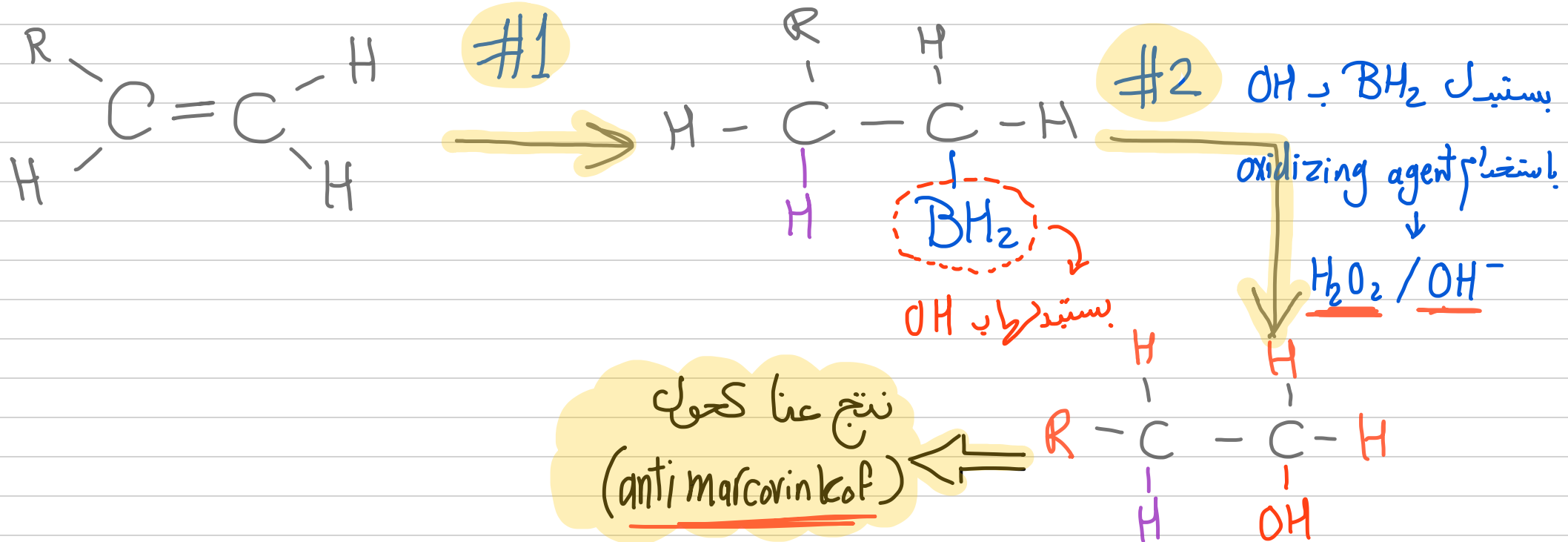
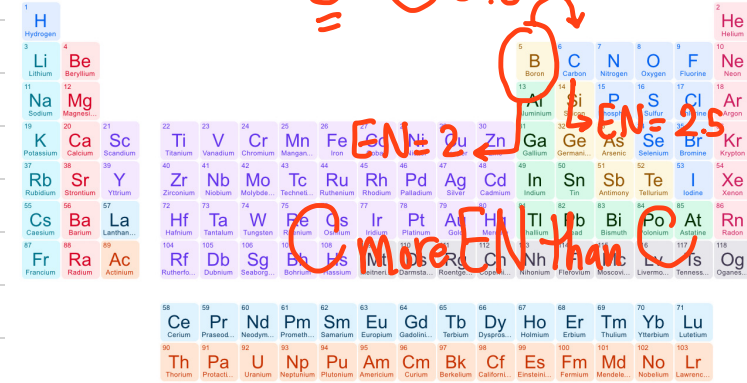
Hydroboration oxidation reaction

* 2 steps :-



لما أجي أضيف عامل ريب حافيف H^- على الكربون الأبي
 فير H أقل. وأضيف BH_2^+ على الكربون الأبي فير H أكث

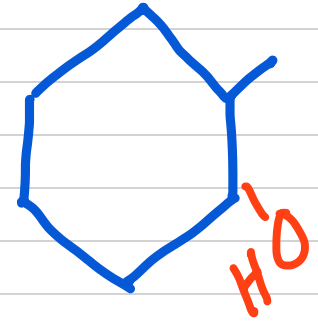
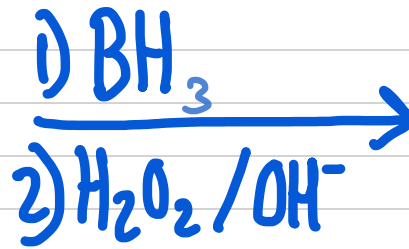
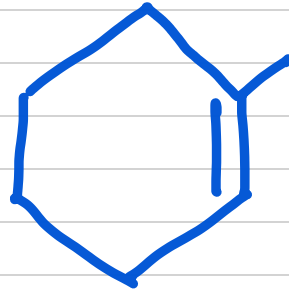
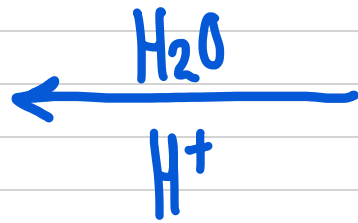
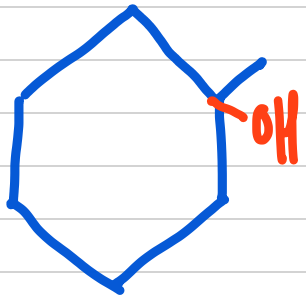
Periodic Table



ملخص

مع ماركو فینکوف

تهد مارکو فینکوف

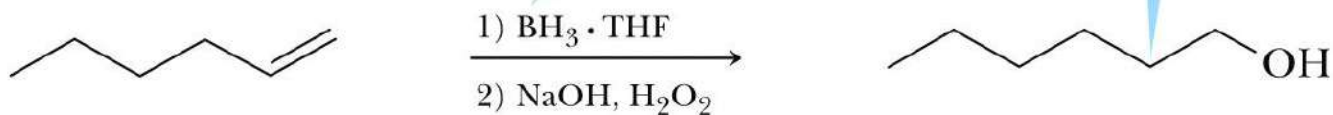


Hydroboration/Oxidation

- Final product is an anti-Markovnikov alcohol
- Two step reaction, BH_3 , $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{NaOH}$

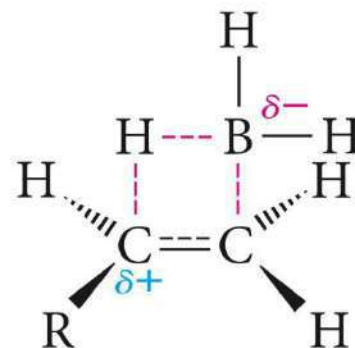
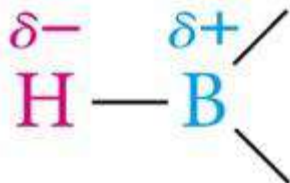
the net result of hydroboration-oxidation is the addition of H and OH across the C—C double bond

contrary to Markovnikov's rule, the hydrogen has added to the former double-bond carbon with the fewer hydrogens



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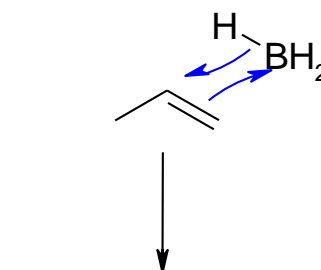
- Electrophile is the B atom (H is more EN than B!)
- Concerted addition reaction



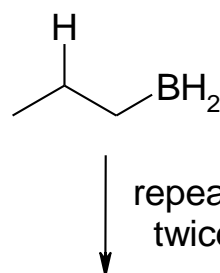
transition state
for hydroboration

Hydroboration (cont'd)

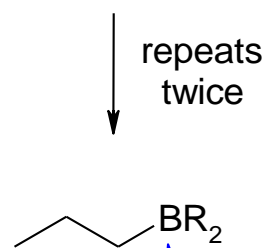
Step 1: alkene π electron acts as nucleophile and add to the electrophilic B, at the same time the H is transferred to the C atom.



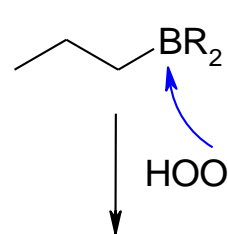
Step 2: step1 repeats twice more



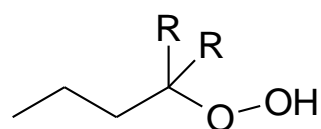
Step 3: peroxide ion acts as nucleophile with the B atom.



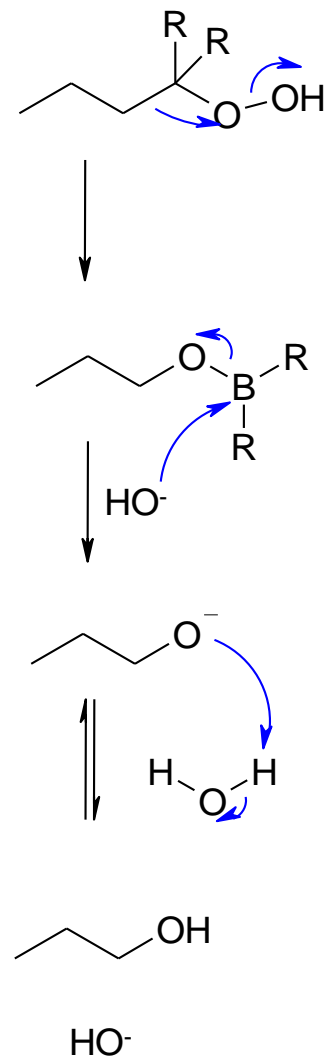
Step 4: migration of the C-B bond to form a C-O bond and displace hydroxide



Step 5: nucleophilic attack by hydroxide on B displacing it as BOH

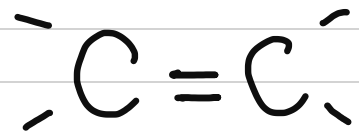


Step 6: acid/base reaction to protonate the alcohol



تفاعل الhydrogenation :

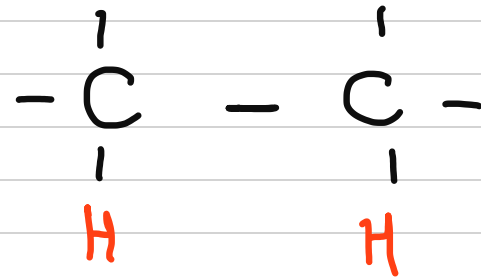
* إضافة H_2 : تحويل الألكين إلى ألكان



+



Catalyst



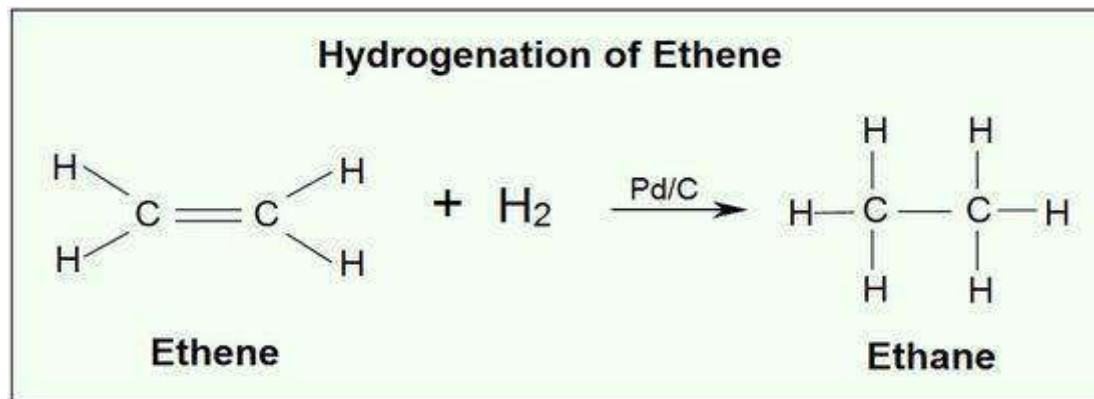
في هذا التفاعل H_2 gas adsorption surface of metal بحبس
بمسير insertion للألكين وبكسر الرابطة.
بكون الألكان.

Syn addition → عملية إضافة ال H تكون بنفس الاتجاه (ملاحظة)

↳ means that the reagent adds 2 section from the same side.

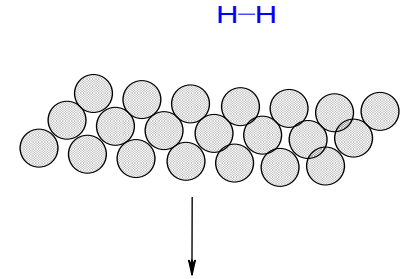
Hydrogenation

- Addition of H_2 across the double bond to produce an alkane
- Requires a metal catalyst, Pt, Pd, Ni or Rh
- “syn” addition, both atoms add to the same side of the double bond.

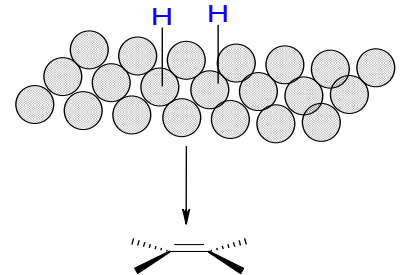


Hydrogenation

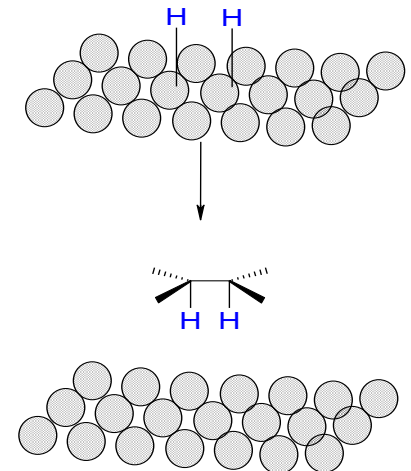
Step 1: hydrogen adsorbs onto the face of the metal



Step 2: alkene approaches H atoms

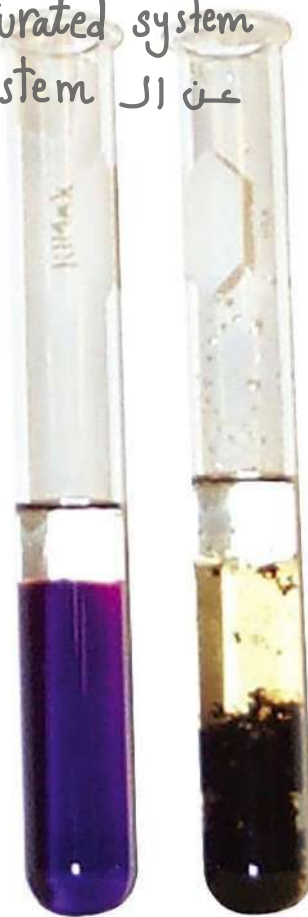


Step 3: H atoms add to the two C atoms producing an alkane

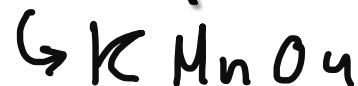


Oxidation: ^①Permanganate $KMnO_4$

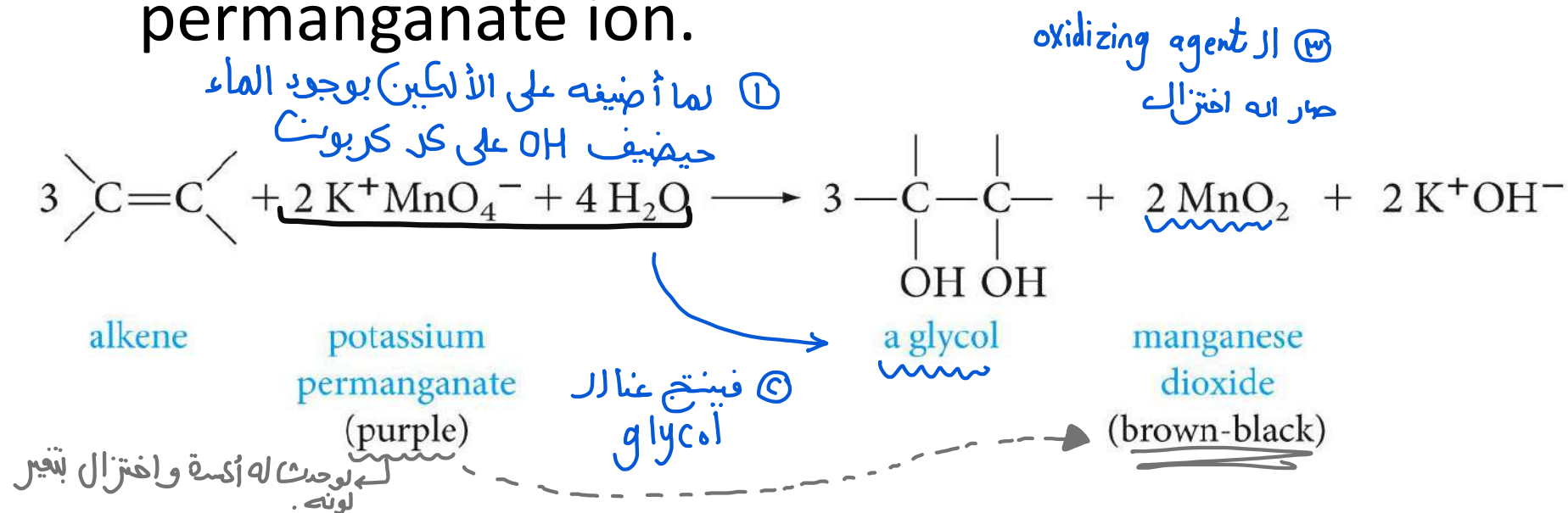
- **Used as a chemical test** → to distinguish unsaturated system
• saturated system عن ال
- Product is a glycol (1,2-diol) and manganese oxide
- Color change from purple to brown-black MnO_2 solid
- OsO_4 also used to make 1,2-diols



Oxidation: Permanganate (cont'd)



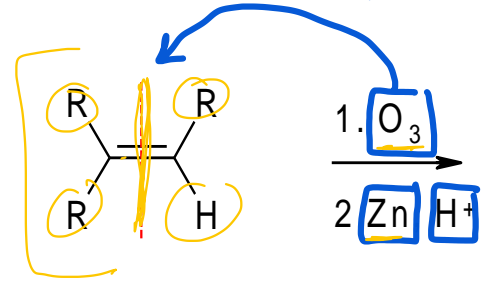
- **Complex reaction mechanism**
- Reactive via a five membered cyclic ester intermediate.
- Both O atoms are transferred from the permanganate ion.



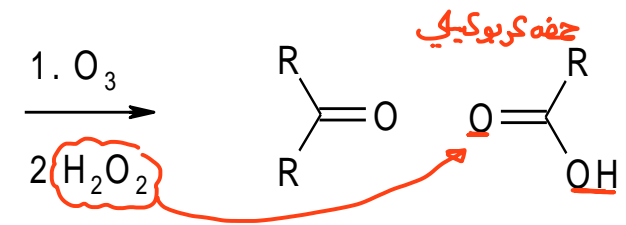
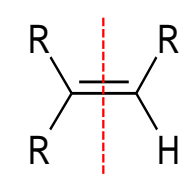
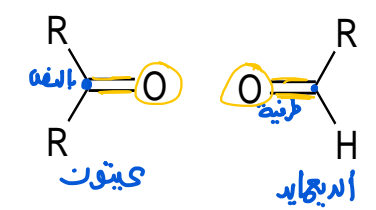
Oxidation: ²Ozonolysis $\oplus O_3$

- Cleaves the double bonds in half generating two carbonyl groups
- In Zn/H^+ get aldehydes or ketones (reductive products)
- In H_2O_2 ketones or carboxylic acids (oxidative products)
- Was primarily used for structure determination since ozone only reacts with C-C multiple bonds.
- Generates smaller molecules that are easier to identify.

1- يقسم ال double bond
2- يوضح مكانه O



بعض ال اديجايد و كيتون حسب طبيعت ال R الموجودة



(note) لبعض ال اديجايد ال ناتج ممكن يتأكسد ل حمض كربوكسيلي (-COOH)

سؤال من الدكتور

