ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 2 LECTURE GUIDE 2019

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Cover photo courtesy of William C. Dennis, Jr.

Printed in the United States of America

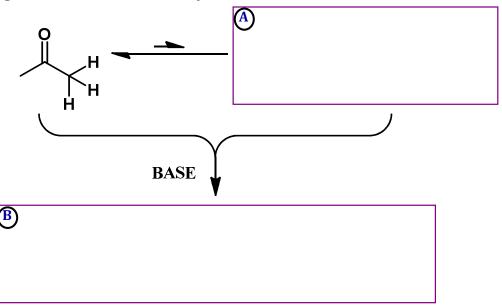
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ISBN 978-0578415017 (IQ-Proton Guru)

Lesson VI.15. Preparation of Enolates from Carbonyl Species

Alpha-carbons can be deprotonated

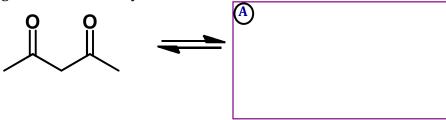
The α -position (α = alpha) is the site adjacent to the carbonyl carbon. This site can be deprotonated relatively easily because the conjugate base is stabilized by resonance:

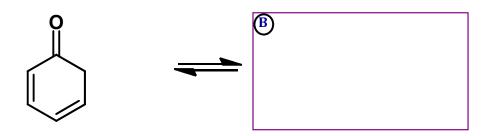


<u>Notes</u>			

Lesson VI.15. Preparation of Enolates from Carbonyl Species *Stabilized enolates*

When evaluating the relative stabilities of species, consider all influences. The enol form can be made more favorable, for example, if the alkene in the enol is part of a π -conjugated or aromatic system:





<u>Notes</u>		

Lesson VI.15. Preparation of Enolates from Carbonyl Species *Ester enolates*

The α -position of an ester is not as acidic as the α -position of an aldehyde or ketone because its conjugate base is less stable. The lower stability of the ester enolate stems from a repulsive

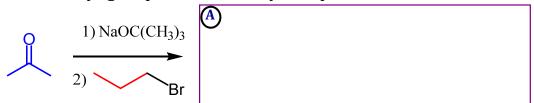
inductive effect:

$$\Theta_{B}$$
 $acetone$
 $ethyl\ acetate$
 Θ_{B}
 $ethyl\ acetate$
 $Steric\ repulsion$
 $Steric\ repulsion$

<u>Notes</u>			

Lesson VI.15. Preparation of Enolates from Carbonyl Species *Alkylation of enolates*

Enolates can be used as nucleophiles, for example in an S_N2 reaction. This is sometimes called an α -alkylation reaction, since it adds an alkyl group to the carbonyl's α -position:



Mechanistically, the enolate is formed first:

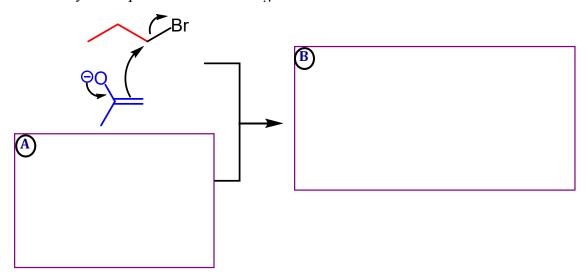
$$\Theta_{OC(CH_3)_3}$$
 $\Theta_{OC(CH_3)_3}$

<u>Notes</u>			

Lesson VI.15. Preparation of Enolates from Carbonyl Species *Alkylation of enolate*

There are two ways that you may see nucleophilic attack by an enolate represented, depending on which resonance contributor is represented:

Two ways to represent the same S_N 2 reaction



<u>Notes</u>			