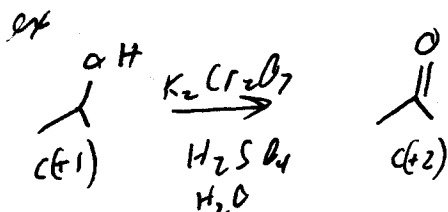
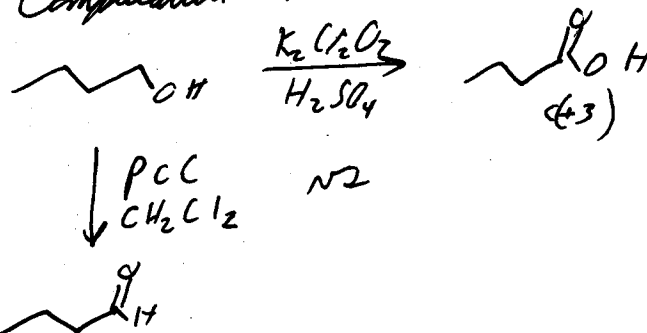


Submit a Single-sided Copy to the Office

DO NOT STAPLE

Recall ox of alcohols...

Complication w/ 1° alcohols



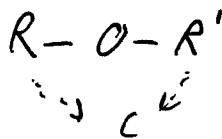
These ox involve C-H bond breaking (@ C bearing O).
 Thus, -no "over-oxidation" of 2° alcohols.

- no oxidation at all on 3° ~~alcohols~~

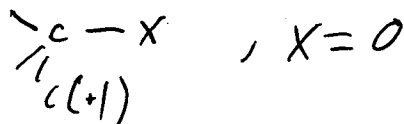
Read carefully § 10.11. Perspective on devising multi-step sequences for synthesis of complex molecules from simple S.M. (starting materials)

§ 10.8

Ch 11 - Ethers : Rec problems 1-24, 30, 40-42, 44, 46-65, 68, 69, 71, 75 (not e.g.), 72-79



Perspective

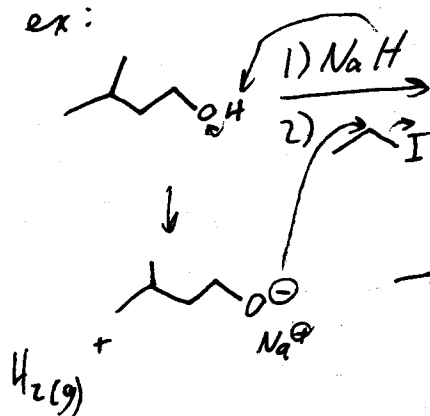


Submit a Single-sided Copy to the Office
 DO NOT STAPLE

Synthesis of ethers:

1) Williamson ether synthesis (S_N2 rxn of alkoxides)

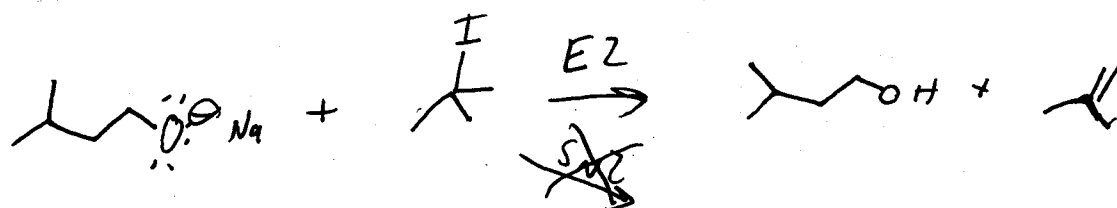
ex:



- 1st step - quantitative alkoxide formation
- 2nd step S_N2

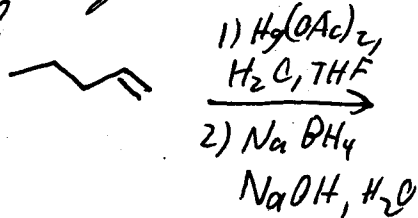
• Limitations: must use good S_N2 substrate (methyl or 1° alkyl halide or sulfonate)

Thus,

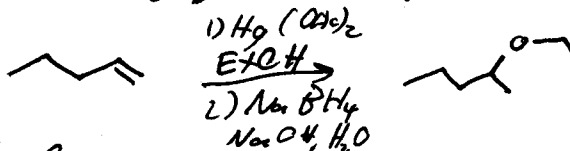


2) Alkoxymercuration reduction

recall



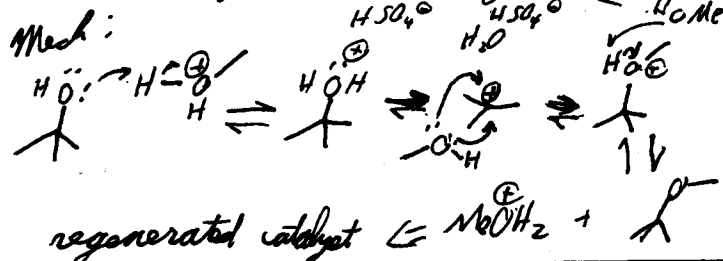
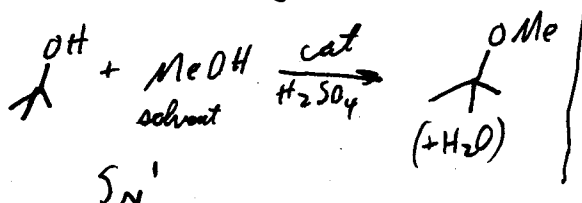
• Variation for ether synthesis uses alcohol ~~instead~~ instead of H_2C ~~in first step~~



3) Acid-catalyzed rxns, from alcohols or alkenes

$\Rightarrow$ most useful versions involve formation of 3° C^+

a) From alcohol

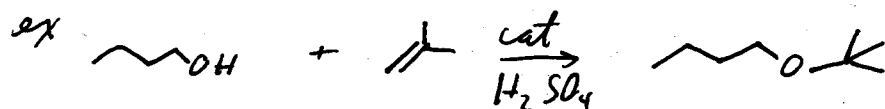


Submit a Single-sided Copy to the Office

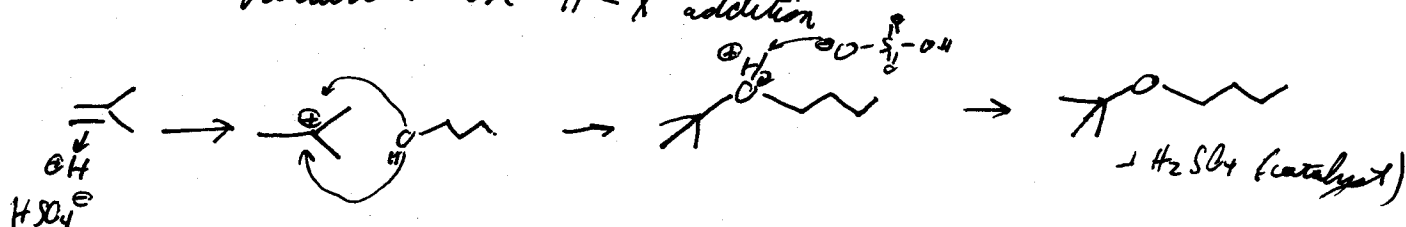
DO NOT STAPLE

Note: limited to simple alcohols - can also use as solvent

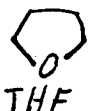
b) Start from alkene



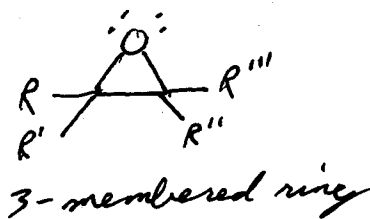
Mech: Variation on H-X addition



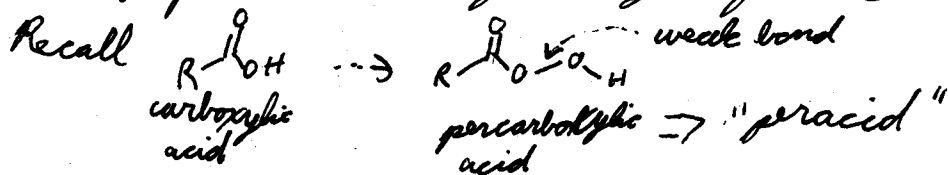
Cyclic ethers, e.g.



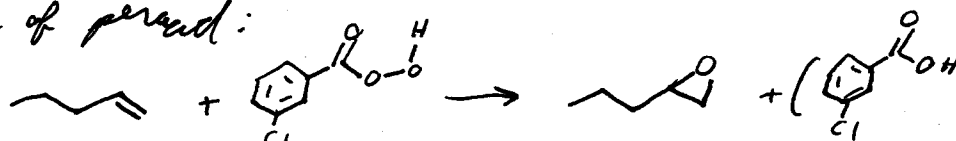
• Special class of ethers: epoxides
- unusual reactivity because of ring strain



1) Use of peracids to synthesize epoxides



Use of peracid:



m-chloroperoxybenzoic acid $\Rightarrow$ cheaper & not as explosive as other peracids

(mCPBA)

Proposed mechanism:

