

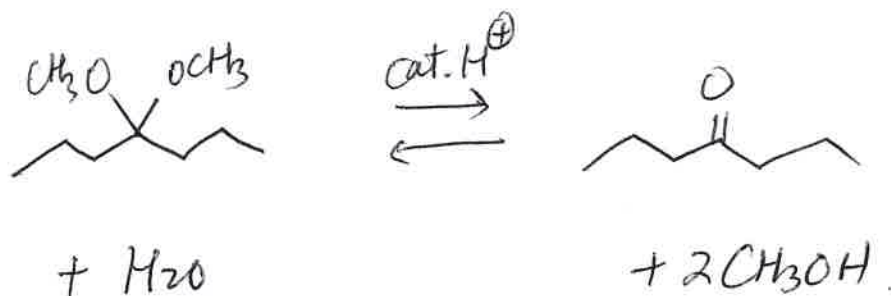
Course Chem 345 Lecturer Gellman  
Day Monday Date 3-7-16  
Notes Taken By Lu Liu Total # of Pages 5

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Office hour after class Tuesday & Wednesday  
(Not Friday). Review 5 pm Wed.

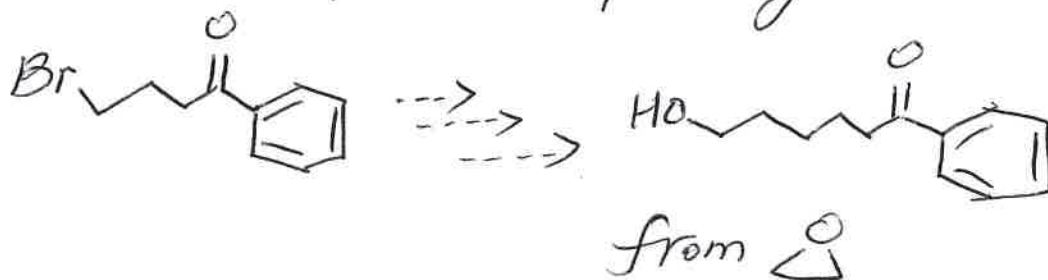
~~Exam #2 Wed. 16 March Chaps 17, 18 & 19.~~

Recall: Acetals (from aldehydes / ketones)



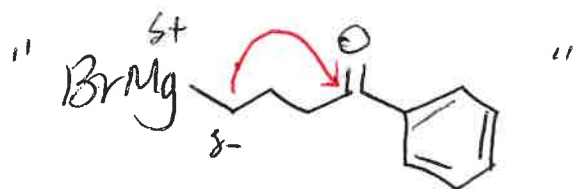
Acetals useful as "protecting groups" for aldehyde /  
ketone group. Temporarily mask undesired reactivity...

Example: How accomplish the following.

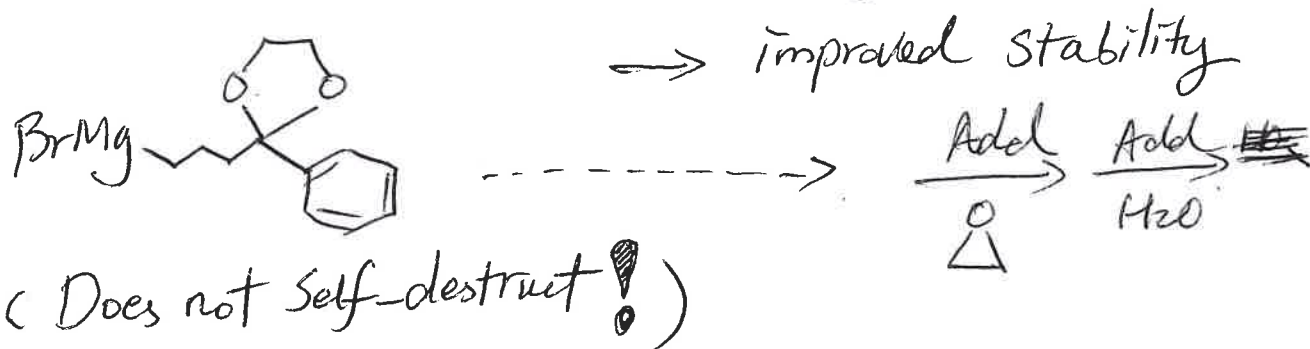
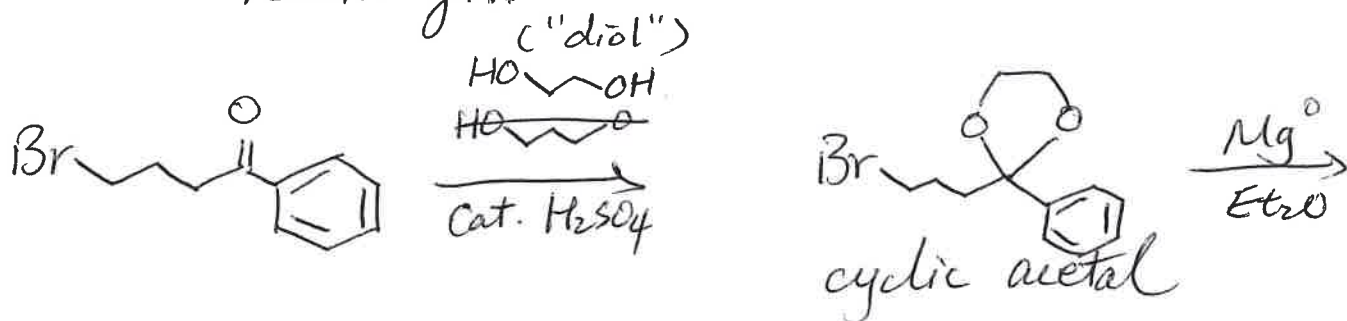


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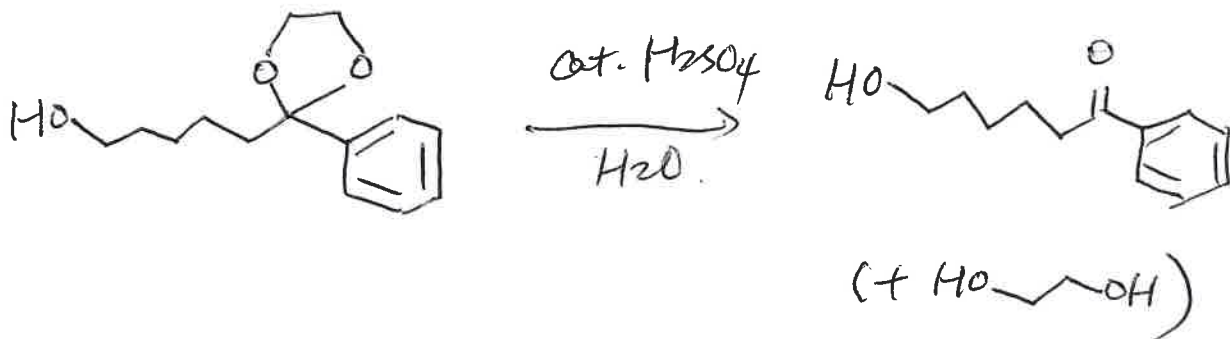
Problem: Hypothetical Grignard reagent will self-destruct



Solution: "Protect" the ketone, i.e., temporarily mask reactivity...



( Does not self-destruct! )

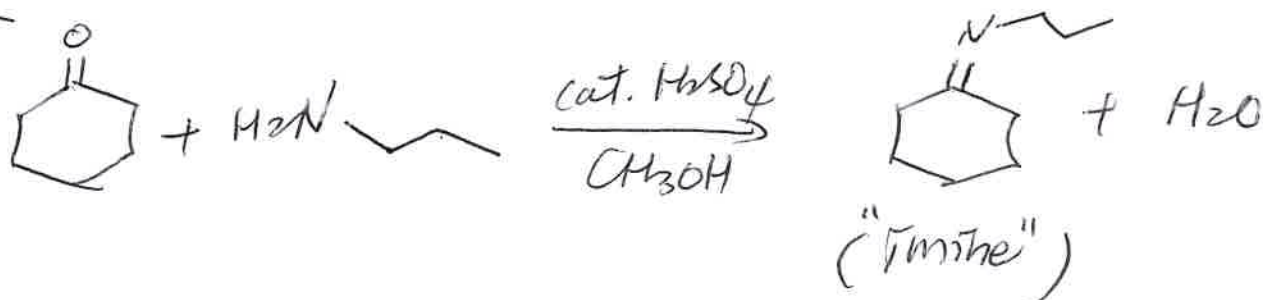


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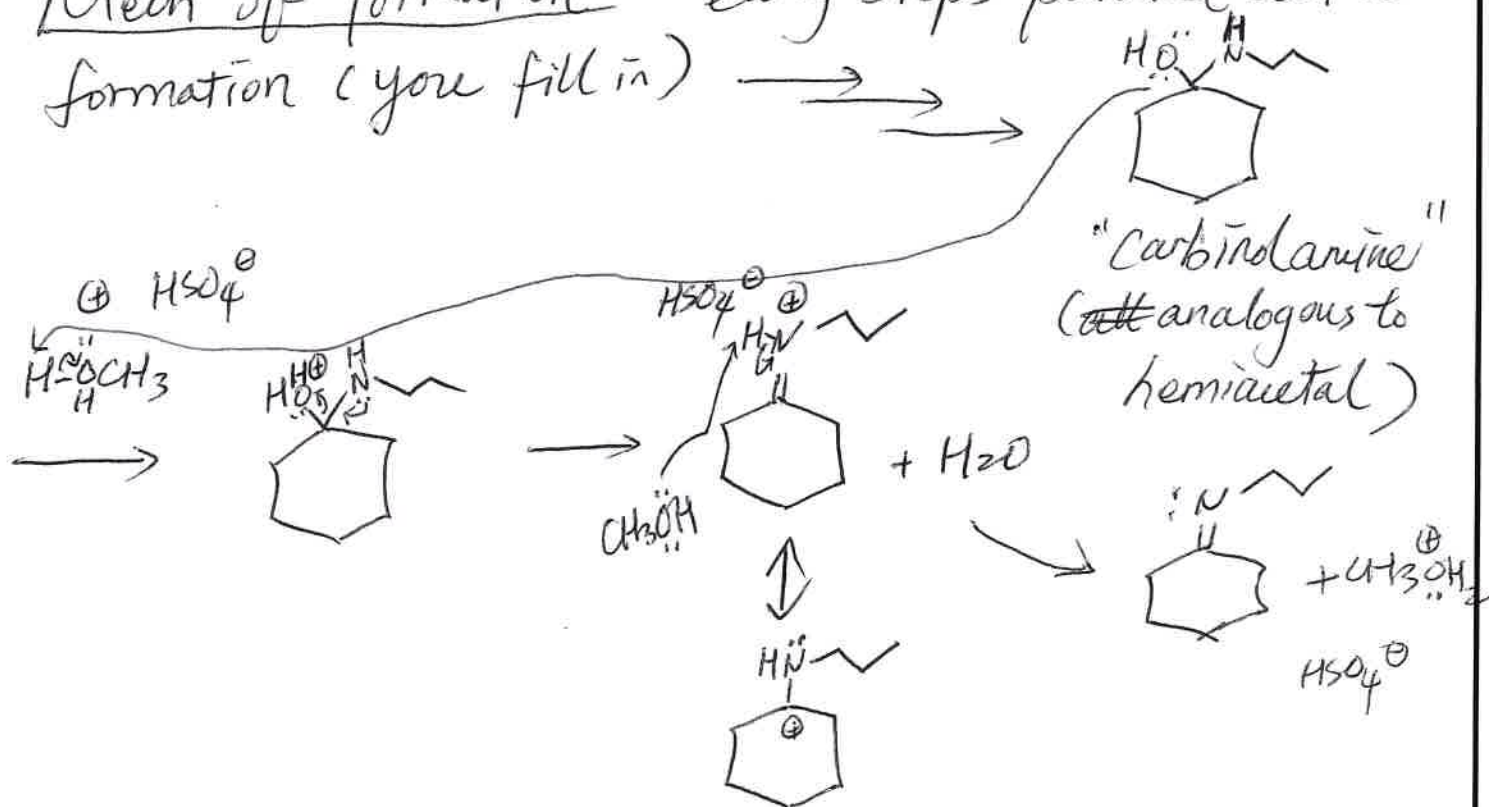
Another family of aldehyde/ketone derivatives  
 — reversible processes — rxns w/ amines.

1) Rxn w/ 1° amine, to generate "imine".

Ex:



Mech of formation — early steps parallel acetal formation (you fill in)

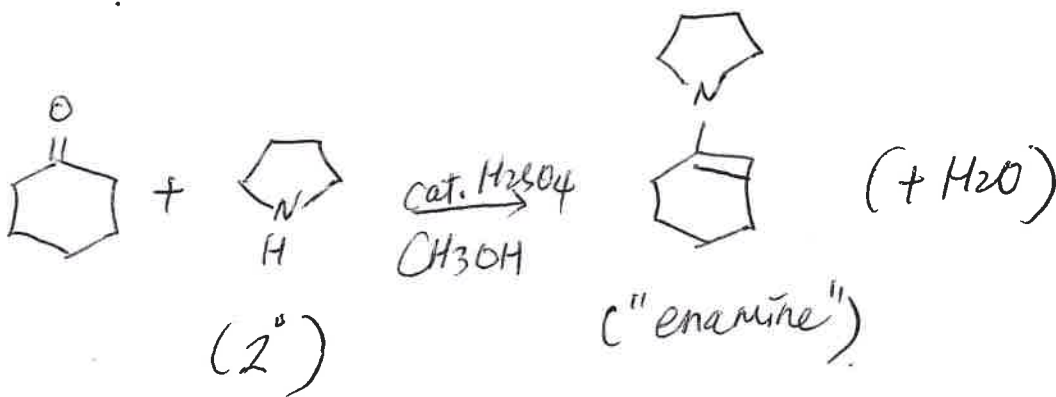


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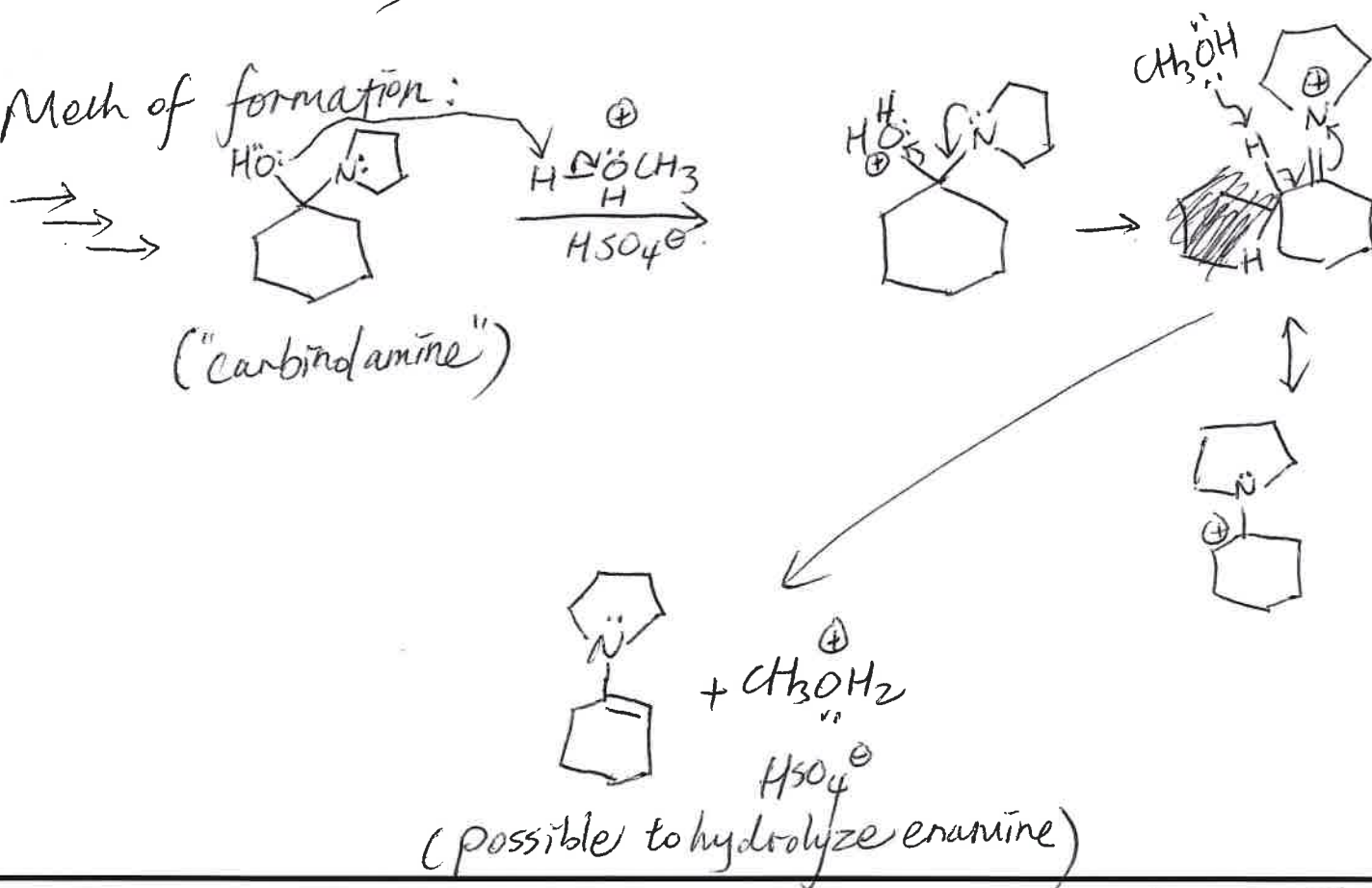
Note: We can hydrolyze the imine to regenerate ketone & amine.

2) Rxns of aldehydes/ ketones w/ 2° amines, to generate an enamine.

Ex:



Mech of formation:





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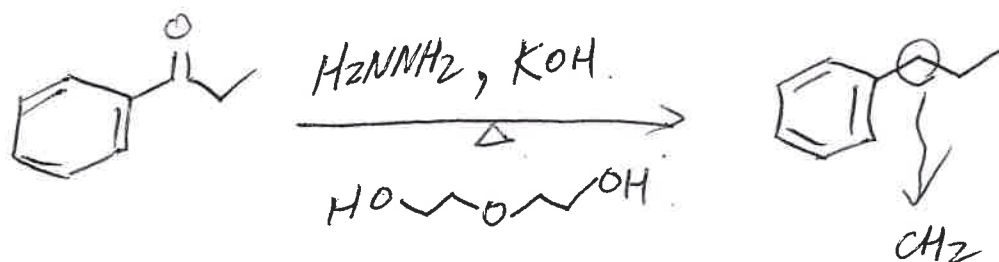
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Reduction of Aldehyde / Ketone  $C=O$  to  $CH_2$  (irreversible)  
 $\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $C(+2)$   $C(0)$

2 versions

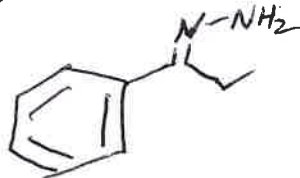
1) Wulff-Kishner Reduction

Ex:



Comments

1)  $H_2N-NH_2 \equiv$  "Hydrazine" forms an imine-like species w/ Ketone



("hydrazone")

2)  $HO-CH_2-CH_2-OH =$  solvent  
("high-boiling solvent")

2) Clemmensen Reduct<sup>n</sup>

