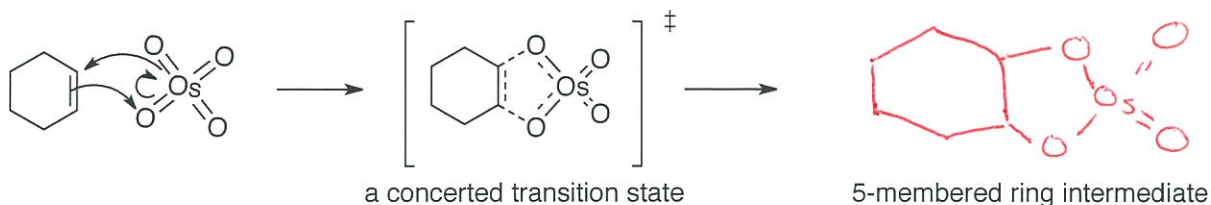


## CHAPTER 8. ALKENES: REACTIONS AND SYNTHESIS

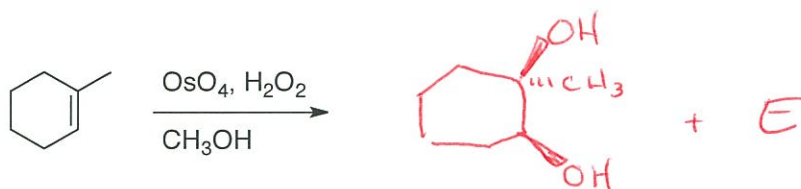
### Dihydroxylation. Oxidation by OsO<sub>4</sub> to a *cis* vicinal diol

- concerted [4+2] cycloaddition of OsO<sub>4</sub> to form 5-membered cyclic osmate
- oxidation of cyclic osmate results in formation of *cis*-diol

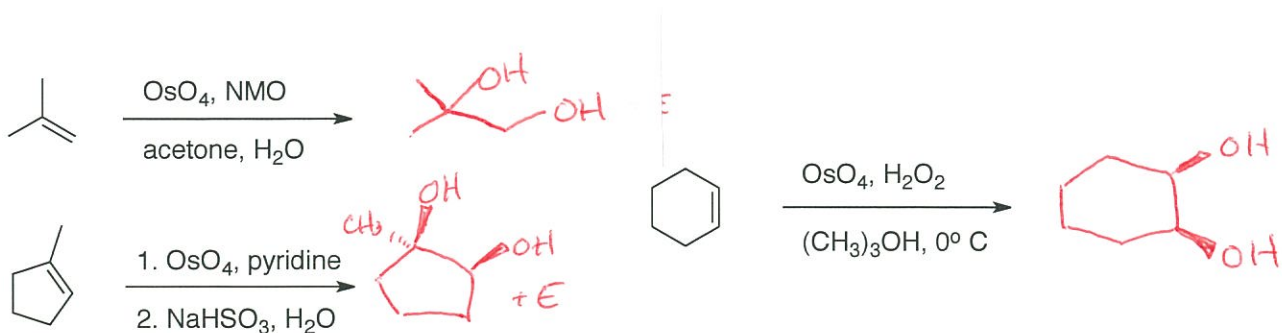
Connect the necessary dotted lines and draw the 5-membered osmate ring intermediate - think about stereochemistry - make sure to draw a *cis* ring juncture.

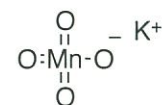


These 5 membered rings dissociate upon treatment with a few oxidizing reagents; H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and NMO are common. Draw the product(s) of the following reaction:



Here are some modifications that accomplish the same transformation. Draw the products of the following reactions:

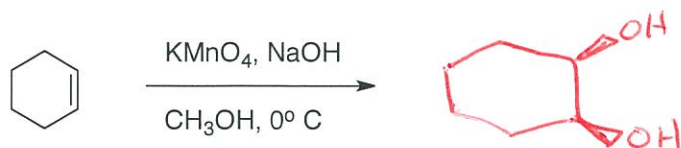




### Dihydroxylation. Oxidation by $\text{KMnO}_4$ to a *cis* vicinal diol

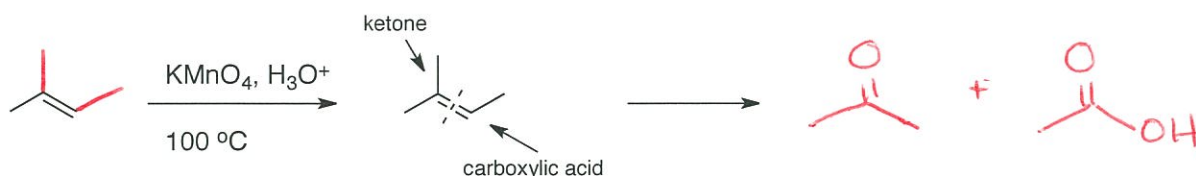
- before the use of  $\text{OsO}_4$  was discovered for this reaction,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  was used.
- concerted [4+2] cycloaddition of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  to form 5-membered cyclic manganate ester.
- when reaction is run cold and under basic conditions, a *cis*-diol is formed.
- $\text{KMnO}_4$  is generally not common for dihydroxylation, but rather oxidative cleavage (next).

Draw the organic product from the following reaction - no need to draw a mechanism.



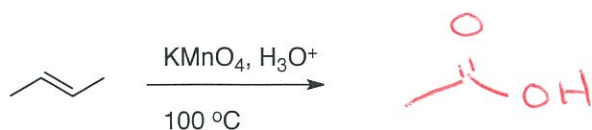
### Oxidative Cleavage of Alkenes using $\text{KMnO}_4$

- When run at room temperature/warm and in the absence of base (typically acid is added), reaction results in oxidative cleavage.
- $\text{Sp}^2$  carbons bearing at least one hydrogen are oxidized to carboxylic acids,  $\text{sp}^2$  carbons bearing no hydrogens oxidize to ketones.

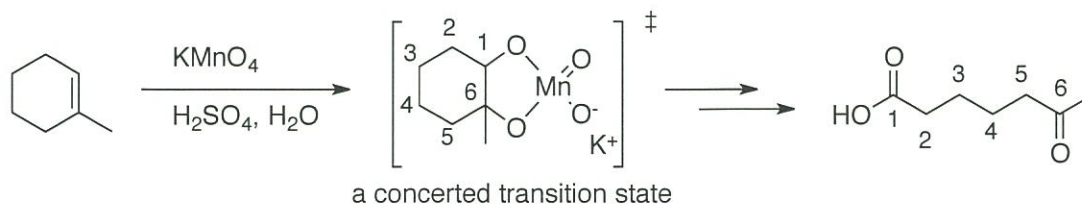


Draw the two products above.

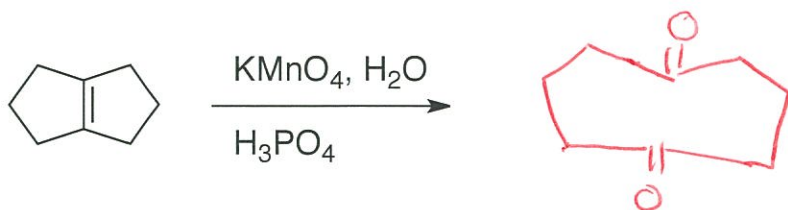
Predict the products of these reactions:



When the alkene is inside a ring, only ONE product is formed:

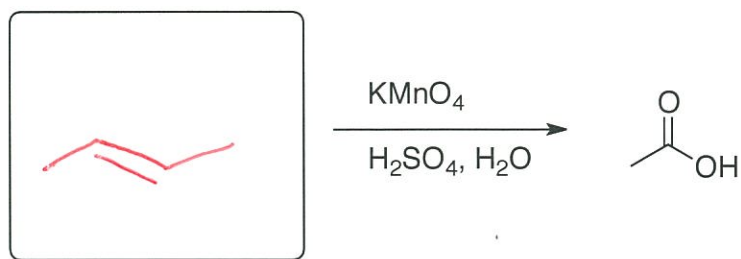


Try this one - draw the product (notice I didn't say products) of the following reaction.

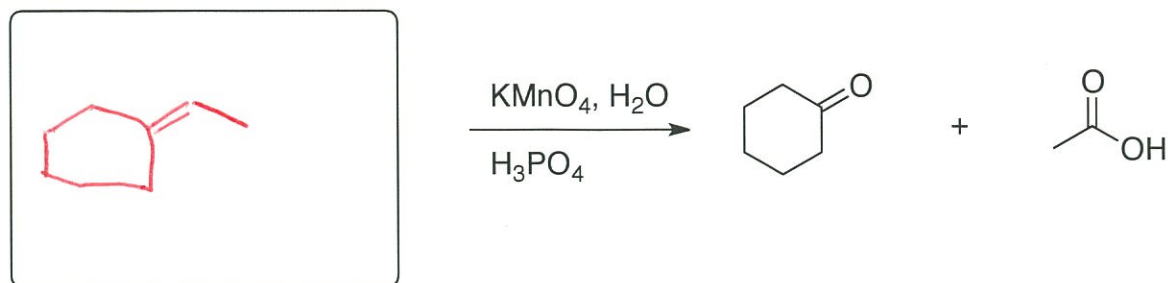


Predict which alkene, with the molecular formula  $C_4H_8$ , reacts with acidic  $KMnO_4$  to give ONLY acetic acid.

- Strategy: If the starting material had 4 carbons, what two carbons were connected before the oxidative cleavage?

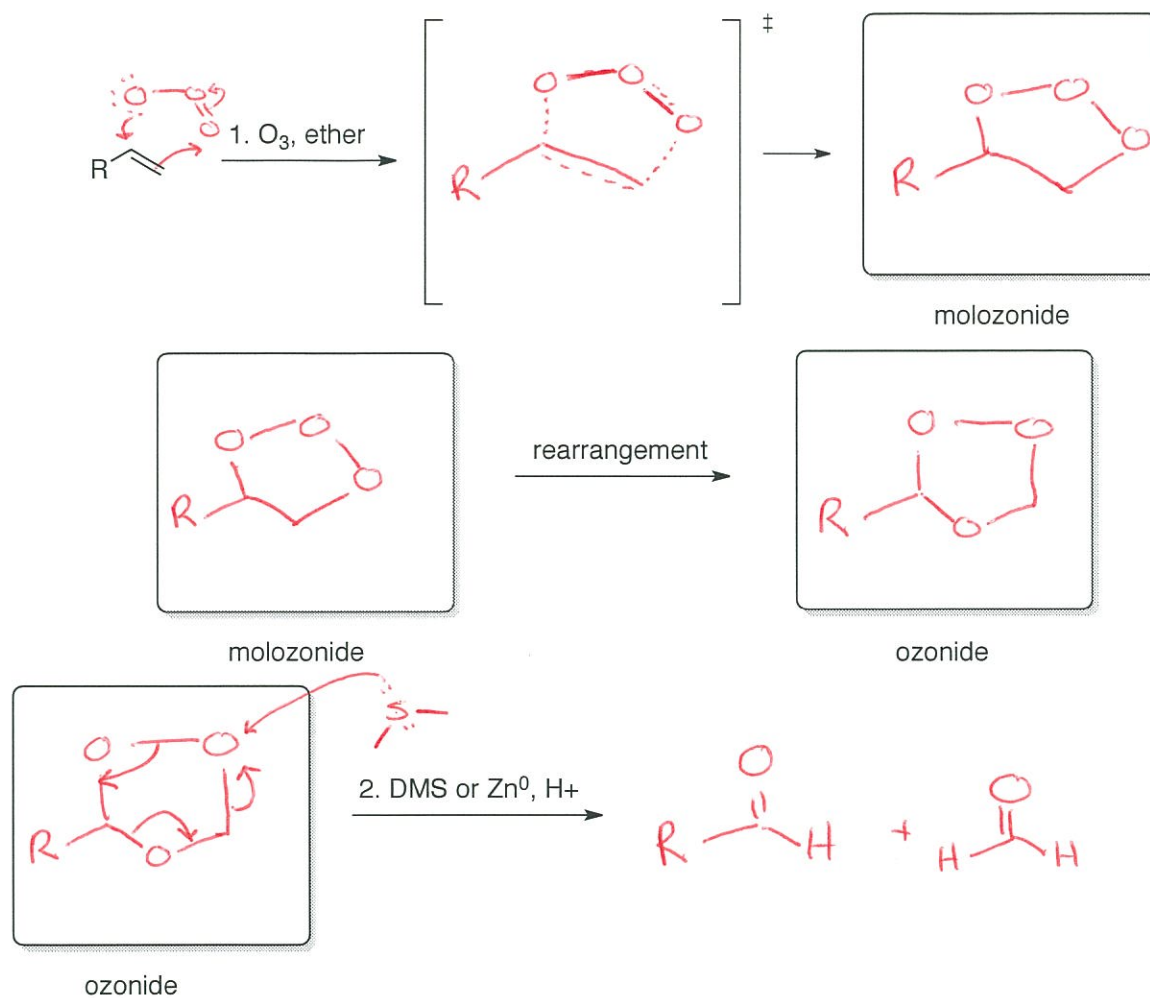


This one's a bit more challenging:

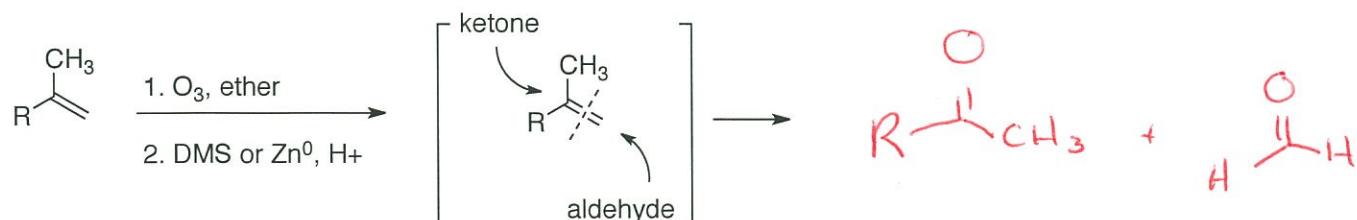


## Oxidation by Ozone

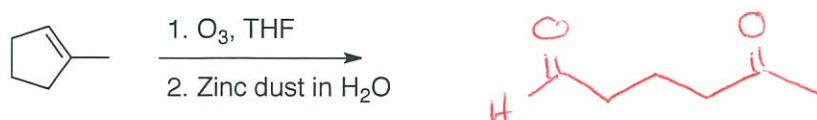
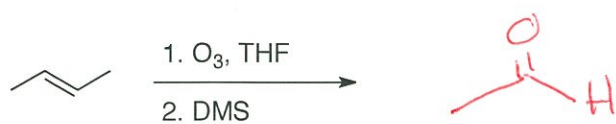
- first intermediate is a 5-membered ring (molozonide) followed by...
- rearrangement to ozonide
- reduction of ozonide by addition of DMS or Zinc (other reducing agents work, too) results in aldehydes (not carboxylic acids) and ketones



So here it is in a nut-shell: The C=C bond breaks. If the carbon bears at least one hydrogen the product is an aldehyde (unlike KMnO<sub>4</sub>), otherwise it is a ketone. Draw the two products of this reaction:



Predict the product(s) of the following reactions:



What alkene produced the following molecules upon ozonolysis?

