

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 1 LECTURE GUIDE 2019

BY RHETT C. SMITH

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Executive Editor: Rhett C. Smith, Ph.D. You can reach him through our office at: IQ@protonguru.com

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By Rhett C. Smith, Ph.D.

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Organic Chemistry 1 Reactions and Practice Problems 2019

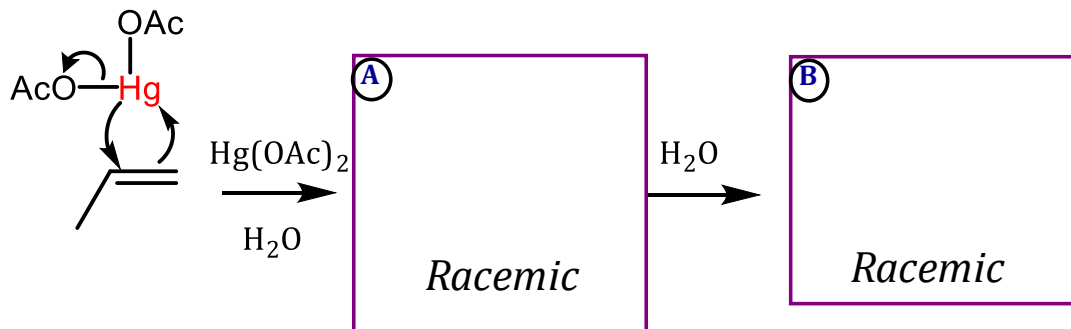
by Rhett C. Smith

Organic Chemistry 1 Primer 2019,

by Rhett C. Smith, Andrew G. Tennyson, and Tania Houjeiry

Lecture Topic III.7: Oxymercuration/Reduction
The Mercurinium Intermediate

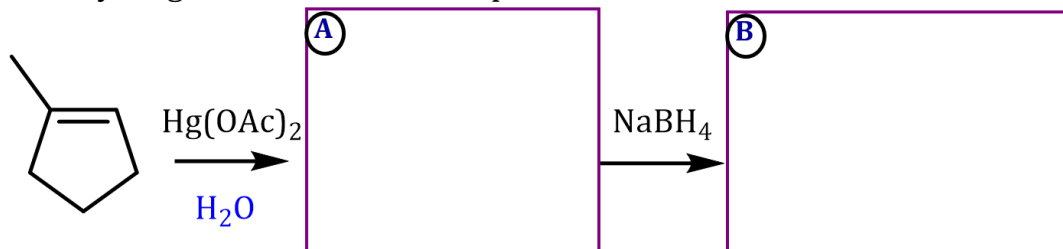
Alkenes react with $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$ (mercuric acetate, $^-\text{OAc} = ^-\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$) to form a mercurinium intermediate:



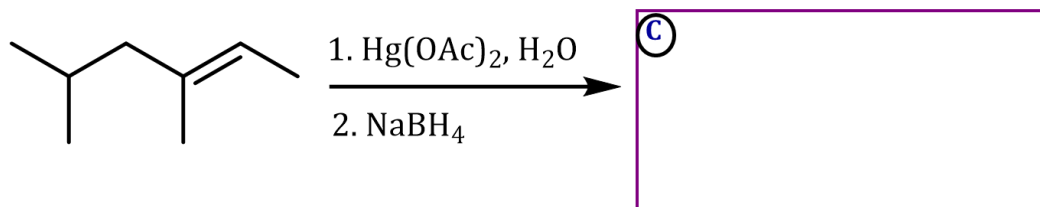
You should recognize that the arrow-pushing to accomplish formation of the mercurinium intermediate in Box A is the same as for forming the halonium ions. Also, in the presence of water, the ring is opened by backside nucleophilic attack at the more substituted carbon in an $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ fashion.

Notes

The reaction of an alkene with $\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2$ in the presence of water is called **oxymercuration**. One very useful second step is to replace the mercury with a hydrogen, so that the final species is an alcohol.



The net result is a **Markovnikov product**. The reduction step has a complex mechanism that is **not specific for *syn*- or *anti*- addition**. The Oxymercuration-reduction sequence is usually written on one arrow as:



Notes