## UF UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

Pre-Health Post-Baccalaureate Program CHM2211 Study Guide & Practice Problems

> Date: 10/19 - 10/23 Topics Covered: Alpha and Beta Fischer Vs. The King Aromatic Amines

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Alpha and Beta - Being able to recognize and B synthous helps tremendously with retrosynthesis (which lets us look at a target molecule and work backwards to figure out how we got there). Up to this point, we have used acetylides. Now, we will incorporate recent nucs and staircase members to turther our retrosynthetic abilities.

- A reaction that we have already looked at is the tormation of accophenone. Below we will look at this target molecule and work backwards to find the and B synthons:







d - attackp – beg

This, however, does not give us the starting material and reagent(s). Instead, it gives us a representation of the Chemistry that's taking place.

In the above example, the x is formed by a benzene ring that has undergone EAS. The p is formed from one of our reactive staircase molecules which have especially electrophilic carbonyl carbons:



Fischer us. The King Let's say we want to make an ester from a C.A.... how would we do this? - Approach #1: The Fischer - Approach #2: The King  $\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \end{array}$ 

Look at Dr. J's handout on this topic for harder examples (cyclic vs. linear, monomer vs. polymer) Aromatic Amires



- Know the mechanism for aryl diazonium salt formation (I didn't include it here because it's a follow-up question) - This class of reactions is important not only because it allows us to make phenol, benzene, and halo-benzenes from aniline, but also because it allows us to make Colorful azo dyes Color is a result of large conjugated systems connected by azo linkages: azo linkage

- The oxygen L.P. can end up as far away as the ortho and para positions on the other benzene ring UV-Vis spectroscopy, coupled with M.O. theory, allows us to draw connections between the presence of color and Homo/Lumo