Organic Chemistry II

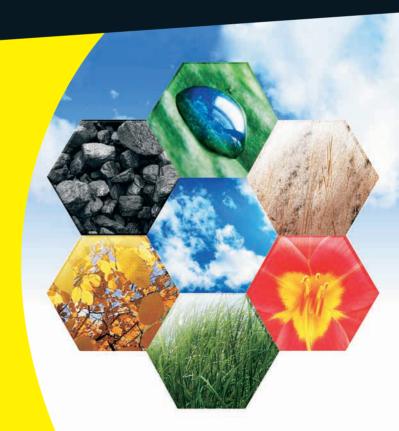
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John T. Moore, EdD Richard H. Langley, PhD

Professors of Chemistry and coauthors of Biochemistry For Dummies



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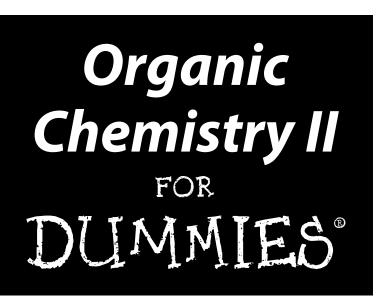
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Organic Chemistry II

DUMMIES®



by John T. Moore, EdD, and Richard H. Langley, PhD



Organic Chemistry II For Dummies®

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About the Authors

John T. Moore, EdD, grew up in the foothills of western North Carolina. He attended the University of North Carolina–Asheville where he received his bachelor's degree in chemistry. He earned his master's degree in chemistry from Furman University in Greenville, South Carolina. After a stint in the United States Army, he decided to try his hand at teaching. In 1971 he joined the chemistry faculty of Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, Texas, where he still teaches chemistry. In 1985 he went back to school part time and in 1991 received his doctorate in education from Texas A&M University. For the past several years he has been the co-editor (along with one of his former students) of the "Chemistry for Kids" feature of *The Journal of Chemical Education*. In 2003 his first book, *Chemistry For Dummies*, was published by Wiley, soon to be followed by *Chemistry Made Simple* (Broadway) and *Chemistry Essentials For Dummies* (Wiley). John enjoys cooking and making custom knife handles from exotic woods.

Richard H. Langley, PhD, grew up in southwestern Ohio. He attended Miami University in Oxford, Ohio, where he received bachelor's degrees in chemistry and in mineralogy and a master's degree in chemistry. His next stop was the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he received his doctorate in chemistry. Afterwards he took a postdoctoral position at Arizona State University in Tempe, Arizona, followed by a visiting assistant professor position at the University of Wisconsin–River Falls. In 1982 he moved to Stephen F. Austin State University. For the past several years he and John have been graders for the free-response portion of the AP Chemistry Exam. He and John have collaborated on several writing projects, including *5 Steps to a Five AP Chemistry* and *Chemistry for the Utterly Confused* (both published by McGraw-Hill). Rich enjoys jewelry making and science fiction.

Dedication

John: I dedicate this book to my wife, Robin; sons, Matthew and Jason; my wonderful daughter-in-law, Sara; and the two most wonderful grandkids in the world, Zane and Sadie. I love you guys.

Rich: I dedicate this book to my mother.

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Some of the people who helped bring this book to market include the following:

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Senior Acquisitions Editor:

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Composition Services

Project Coordinator: Patrick Redmond **Layout and Graphics:** Nikki Gately

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Contents at a Glance

Introduction	1
Part 1: Brushing Up on Important Organic Chemistry 1 Concepts	7
Chapter 1: Organic Chemistry II: Here We Go Again!	
Chapter 2: Remembering How We Do It: Mechanisms	
Chapter 3: Alcohols and Ethers: Not Just for Drinking and Sleeping	31
Chapter 4: Conjugated Unsaturated Systems	
Chapter 5: "Seeing" Molecules: Spectroscopy Revisited	67
Part II: Discovering Aromatic (And Not	7.0
So Aromatic) Compounds	
Chapter 6: Introducing Aromatics	
Chapter 7: Aromatic Substitution Part I: Attack of the Electrophiles	93
Chapter 8: Aromatic Substitution Part II: Attack of the Nucleophiles and Other Reactions	111
Part 111: Carbonyls: Good Alcohols Gone Bad	121
Chapter 9: Comprehending Carbonyls	123
Chapter 10: Aldehydes and Ketones	
Chapter 11: Enols and Enolates	161
Chapter 12: Carboxylic Acids and Their Derivatives	187
Part IV: Advanced Topics (Every	
Student's Nightmare)	219
Chapter 13: Amines and Friends	221
Chapter 14: Metals Muscling In: Organometallics	249
Chapter 15: More Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds	261
Chapter 16: Living Large: Biomolecules	281

309
311
337
339
343
347
349

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
About This Book	1
Conventions Used in This Book	
What You're Not to Read	
Foolish Assumptions	
How This Book Is Organized	3
Part I: Brushing Up on Important Organic Chemistry I Concepts Part II: Discovering Aromatic (And Not So Aromatic)	
Compounds	3
Part III: Carbonyls: Good Alcohols Gone Bad	3
Part IV: Advanced Topics (Every Student's Nightmare)	
Part V: Pulling It All Together	
Part VI: The Part of Tens	
Icons Used in This Book	
Where to Go from Here	
Chapter 1: Organic Chemistry II: Here We Go Again!	10 10
Reactions	
Spectroscopy	
Isomerism and optical activity	12
Looking Ahead to Organic Chemistry II	14
Chapter 2: Remembering How We Do It: Mechanisms	17
Duck — Here Come the Arrows	17
Coming Around to Curved Arrows	19
Getting Ready for Some Basic Moves	
Bond \rightarrow lone pair	
$Bond \to bond$	21
Lone pair \rightarrow bond	
Combining the Basic Moves	
Intermediates	
Keys to substitution and elimination mechanisms	

Chapter 3: Alcohols and Ethers: Not Just for Drinking and Sleeping	31
Getting Acquainted with Alcohols	31
Structure and nomenclature of alcohols	32
Physical properties of alcohols	
Making moonshine: Synthesis of alcohols	34
What will they do besides burn? Reactions of alcohols	
Introducing Ether (Not the Ether Bunny)	
Structure and nomenclature of ethers	46
Sleepy time: Physical properties of ethers	
Synthesis of ethers	
Reactions of ethers	
Summarizing the Spectra of Alcohols and Ethers	
Chapter 4: Conjugated Unsaturated Systems	53
When You Don't Have Enough: Unsaturated Systems	
Conjugated systems	
The allylic radical	
Butadiene	
Delocalization and Resonance	
Resonance rules	
Stability of conjugated unsaturated systems	
Reactions of Conjugated Unsaturated Systems	57
Put in the second string: Substitution reactions	
Electrophilic addition	
More than a tree: Diels-Alder reactions	
Passing an Exam with Diels-Adler Questions	
Indentifying the product	
Identifying the reactants	66
Chapter 5: "Seeing" Molecules: Spectroscopy Revisited	67
Chemical Fingerprints: Infrared Spectroscopy	
Double bonds	
Triple bonds	
O-H and N-H stretches	69
C-H stretches	
Suntans and Beyond: Ultraviolet and Visible Spectroscopy	
Not Weight Watchers, Mass Watchers: Mass Spectroscopy	
The molecular ion	
Fragmentation	
No Glowing Here: NMR Spectroscopy	
Proton	74
Carbon 12	77

t II: Discovering Aromatic (And Not Iromatic) Compounds	79
Chapter 6: Introducing Aromatics	81
Benzene: Where It All Starts	81
Figuring out benzene's structure	
Understanding benzene's resonance	
The stability of benzene	
Physical properties of benzene	85
Organic math — Hückel's Rule	
Other aromatics	87
Smelly Relatives: The Aromatic Family	87
Nomenclature of the aromatic family	87
Derivatives of benzene	
Branches of aromatic groups	
Black Sheep of the Family: Heterocyclic Aromatic Compounds	
Aromatic nitrogen compounds	90
Aromatic oxygen and sulfur compounds	
Spectroscopy of Aromatic Compounds	
IR	
UV-vis	
NMR	
Mass spec	92
hapter 7: Aromatic Substitution Part I:	
Attack of the Electrophiles	
Basics of Electrophilic Substitution Reactions	94
Reactions of Benzene	95
Halogenation of benzene	95
Nitration of benzene	96
Sulfonation of benzene	97
Friedel-Crafts Reactions	
Alkylation	99
Acylation	
Why Do an Alkylation?	
Changing Things: Modifying the Reactivity of an Aromatic	
Lights, camera, action: Directing	
Turning it on, turning it off: Activating and deactivating	
Steric hindranceLimitations of Electrophilic Substitution Reactions	



Chapter 8: Aromatic Substitution Part II: Attack of the Nucleophiles and Other Reactions	111
Coming Back to Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions	112
Reactions	
Benzyne	
The elimination/addition mechanism	
Synthetic Strategies for Making Aromatic Compounds	
Briefly Exploring Other Reactions	117
Part 111: Carbonyls: Good Alcohols Gone Bad	121
Chapter 9: Comprehending Carbonyls	123
Carbonyl Basics	123
Considering compounds containing the carbonyl group	124
Getting to know the acidic carbonyl	127
Polarity of Carbonyls	128
Resonance in Carbonyls	
Reactivity of the Carbonyl Group	130
Spectroscopy of Carbonyls	130
Infrared spectroscopy	
Ultraviolet-visible (electronic) spectroscopy	
Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectroscopy	132
Mass spectroscopy	134
Chapter 10: Aldehydes and Ketones	137
Meeting Alcohol's Relatives: Structure and Nomenclature	137
Defining Physical Properties of Aldehydes and Ketones	
Creating Aldehydes and Ketones with Synthesis Reactions	140
Oxidation reactions	140
Reduction reactions	142
Other reactions	
Taking Them a Step Further: Reactions of Aldehydes and Ketones	
Nucleophilic attack of aldehydes and ketones	
Oxidation of aldehydes and ketones	
The Baeyer-Villiger reaction	
Checking Out Spectroscopy Specs	160
Chapter 11: Enols and Enolates	
Getting to Know Enols and Enolates	
Enough already: Structure of enols and enolates	
I thought I saw a tautomer	
Studying the Synthesis of Engls and Englates	164

Thinking Through Reactions of Enols and Enolates	166
Haloform reactions	166
Aldol reactions and condensations	168
Addition reactions to unsaturated aldehydes and ketones	173
Other enolate-related reactions	178
Miscellaneous reactions	180
Chapter 12: Carboxylic Acids and Their Derivatives	197
-	107
Seeing the Structure and Nomenclature of	
Carboxylic Acids and Derivatives	
Structure	
Nomenclature	188
Checking Out Some Physical Properties of	
Carboxylic Acids and Derivatives	
Carboxylic acids	
Esters	
Amides	
Considering the Acidity of Carboxylic Acids	194
Determining How Carboxylic Acids and	
Derivatives Are Synthesized	
Synthesizing carboxylic acids	
Developing acyl halides with halogen	
Removing water to form acid anhydrides	
Uniting acids and alcohols to make esters	
Bringing acids and bases together to create amides	
Exploring Reactions	
Generous carboxylic acids	
Simple acyl halide and anhydride reactions	
Hydrolysis of esters	
Amide reactions, ester's cousins	
Other reactions of carboxylic acids and derivatives	
Taking a Look at Spectroscopy and Chemical Tests	217
Identifying compounds with spectral data	
Using chemical tests	218
4A 544 4 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	
Part IV: Advanced Topics (Every	
Student's Nightmare)	. 219
01 4 40 4	004
Chapter 13: Amines and Friends	221
Breaking Down the Structure and Nomenclature	
of Nitrogen Compounds	
Primary amines	
Secondary and tertiary amines	
Quaternary amines (quaternary ammonium salts)	
Heterocyclics	224

Sizing Up the Physical Properties	225
Understanding the Basicity of Nitrogen Compounds	226
Synthesizing Nitrogen Compounds	
Nucleophilic substitution reactions	
Reduction preparations	
Seeing How Nitrogen Compounds React	
Reactions with nitrous acid	
Replacement reactions	
Coupling reactions of diazonium salts	
Reactions with sulfonyl chlorides	
Exploring elimination reactions	
Mastering Multistep Synthesis	
Identifying Nitrogen Compounds with Analysis and Spectroscopy	
identifying futrogen compounds with Analysis and Spectroscopy	240
Chapter 14: Metals Muscling In: Organometallics	249
Grignard Reagents: Grin and Bear It	249
Preparation of Grignard reagents	
Reactions of Grignard reagents	
Organolithium Reagents	
Formation of Other Organometallics	
Putting It Together	
1 uttilig it 10getilei	236
Chapter 15: More Reactions of Carbonyl Compounds	261
Checking Out the Claisen Condensation and Its Variations	262
Doing the two-step: Claisen condensation	
Circling around: Dieckmann condensation	
Doubling Up: Crossed Claisen condensation	
Other carbanions	
Exploring Acetoacetic Ester Synthesis	
Defining Malonic Ester Synthesis	
Working with Other Active Hydrogen Atoms	
Reacting with Knoevenagel Condensation	
Looking at Mannich Reactions	
Creating Enamines: Stork Enamine Synthesis	
Putting It All Together with Barbiturates	219
Chapter 16: Living Large: Biomolecules	281
Delving into Carbohydrate Complexities	282
Introducing carbohydrates	
Examining the many reactions of monosaccharides	
Synthesizing and degrading monosaccharides	
Meeting the (D-)aldose family	
Checking out a few disaccharides	
	295
Looking at some polysaccharides	295 296
Looking at some polysaccharides Discovering nitrogen-containing sugars	295 296 298
Looking at some polysaccharides Discovering nitrogen-containing sugars Lipids: Storing Energy Now So You Can Study Longer Later	295 296 298 299
Looking at some polysaccharides Discovering nitrogen-containing sugars	295 296 298 299

Bulking Up on Amino Acids and Proteins	
Introducing amino acids	
Perusing the physical properties of amino acids	
Studying the synthesis of amino acids	304
Part V: Pulling It All Together	309
Chapter 17: Overview of Synthesis Strategies	311
Working with One-Step Synthesis	312
Tackling Multistep Synthesis	
Practicing Retrosynthetic and Synthetic Analysis	313
Example 1	
Example 2	
Example 3	
Example 4	
Example 5	
Chapter 18: Roadmaps and Predicting Products	327
Preparing with Roadmap Basics	327
Practicing Roadmap Problems	328
Problem one	
Solution one	
Problem two	
Solution two	
Problem three	
Solution three	
Predicting Products	
0 . (6 7/ 0 .) 7	225
Part VI: The Part of Tens	331
Chapter 19: Ten Surefire Ways to Fail Organic Chemistry II	339
Simply Read and Memorize Concepts	339
Don't Bother Working the Homework Problems and Exercises	
Don't Buy a Model Kit	
Don't Worry About Falling Behind	
Don't Bother Learning Reactions	
If Your Textbook Confuses You, Don't Bother	
with Additional Resources	
Don't Bother Reading the Chapter before Attending Class	
Attend Class Only When You Feel Like It	342
Don't Bother Taking Notes — Just Listen (When You	0.46
Aren't Sleeping or Texting)	342

Your Score on an Organic Chemistry Exam Don't Cram the Night before a Test	
Try Doing the Problem Sets and Practice Tests Twice	
Study the Mistakes You Made on Previous Exams	
Know Precisely Where, Why, and How the Electrons Are Movin	
Relax and Get Enough Sleep before the Exam	345
Think Before You Write	345
Include Formal Charges in Your Structures When Appropriate	e 345
Check That You Haven't Lost Any Carbon Atoms	346
Include E/Z, R/S, cis/trans Prefixes in Naming Organic Structure	
Think of Spectroscopy, Especially NMR, As a Puzzle	346
Make Sure That Each Carbon Atom Has Four Bonds	346
Appendix: Named Reactions	347

Introduction

elcome to *Organic Chemistry II For Dummies*. We're certainly happy you decided to delve further into the fascinating world of organic chemistry. It's a complex area of chemistry, but understanding organic chemistry isn't really that difficult. It simply takes hard work, attention to detail, some imagination, and the desire to know. Organic chemistry, like any area of chemistry, is not a spectator sport. You need to interact with the material, try different study techniques, and ask yourself why things happen the way they do.

Organic Chemistry II is a more intricate course than the typical freshman introductory chemistry course, and you may find that it's also more involved than Organic I. You may actually need to use those things you learned (and study habits you developed) in Organic I to be successful in Organic II. But if you work hard, you can get through your Organic II course. More importantly, you may grow to appreciate the myriad chemical reactions that take place in the diverse world of organic chemistry.

About This Book

Organic Chemistry II For Dummies is an overview of the material covered in the second half of a typical college-level organic chemistry course. We have made every attempt to keep the material as current as possible, but the field of chemistry is changing ever so quickly as new reactions are developed and the fields of biochemistry and biotechnology inspire new avenues of research. The basics, however, stay the same, and they are where we concentrate our attention.

As you flip through this book, you see a lot of chemical structures and reactions. Much of organic chemistry involves knowing the structures of the molecules involved in organic reactions. If you're in an Organic Chemistry II course, you made it through the first semester of organic chemistry, so you recognize many of the structures, or at least the functional groups, from your previous semester's study.



If you bought this book just to gain general knowledge about a fascinating subject, try not to get bogged down in the details. Skim the chapters. If you find a topic that interests you, stop and dive in. Have fun learning something new.

If you're taking an organic chemistry course, you can use this rather inexpensive book to supplement that very expensive organic textbook.

Conventions Used in This Book

We have organized this book in a logical progression of topics; your second semester organic chemistry course may progress similarly. In addition, we set up the following conventions to make navigating this book easier:

- ✓ Italics introduce new terms that you need to know.
- **▶ Bold** text highlights keywords within a bulleted list.
- We make extensive use of illustrations of structures and reactions. While reading, try to follow along in the associated figures, whether they be structures or reactions.

What You're Not to Read

You don't have a whole lot of money invested in this book, so don't feel obliged to read what you don't need. Concentrate on the topic(s) in which you need help. Feel free to skip over any text in a gray shaded box (which we refer to as sidebars). Although interesting, they aren't required reading.

Foolish Assumptions

We assume — and we all know about the perils of assumptions — that you are one of the following:

- ✓ A student taking a college-level organic chemistry course.
- ✓ A student reviewing organic chemistry for some type of standardized exam (the MCAT, for example).
- An individual who just wants to know something about organic chemistry.

If you fall into a different category, you're special and we hope you enjoy this book anyway.

How This Book Is Organized

The topics in this book are divided into six parts. Use the following descriptions and the table of contents to map out your strategy of study.

Part 1: Brushing Up on Important Organic Chemistry 1 Concepts

Part I is really a rapid review of many of the concepts found in an Organic Chemistry I course. It's designed to review the topics that you need in Organic II. We set the stage by giving you an overview of Organic Chemistry II, and then review mechanisms. Next we cover alcohols and ethers, their properties, synthesis, and reactions; followed by an overview of conjugated unsaturated systems. We end this review section with a discussion of spectroscopy, including IR, UV-visible, mass spec, and, of course, NMR. A whirlwind tour of Organic I!

Part II: Discovering Aromatic (And Not So Aromatic) Compounds

In Part II we concentrate on aromatic systems, starting with the basics of structure and properties of benzene and then moving on to related aromatic compounds. We even throw in a section of spectroscopy of aromatic compounds. Chapters 7 and 8 finish up this part by going into detail about substitution reactions of aromatic compounds. You find out all you ever wanted to know (and maybe more) about electrophilic and nucleophilic substitutions, along with a little about elimination reactions.

Part 111: Carbonyls: Good Alcohols Gone Bad

In Part III we cover that broad category of organic compounds called the carbonyls. First we give you an overview of carbonyl basics, including structure, reactivity, and spectroscopy. Then we go into more detail on aldehydes and ketones, enols and enolates, and carboxylic acids and their derivatives.

Part IV: Advanced Topics (Every Student's Nightmare)

In Part IV we start by taking a closer look at nitrogen compounds and their structure, reactivity, and reactions. Then we move on to organometallic compounds, where we meet the infamous Grignard reaction. We then finish up this part by addressing some more-involved reactions of the carbonyls and biomolecules. You pick up some good hints for synthesis and roadmaps here.

Part V: Pulling It All Together

In Part V we show you how to pull all the previous information together and use it to develop strategies for designing synthesis reactions. We talk about both one-step and multistep synthesis as well as retrosynthetic analysis. Then we tackle the dreaded organic roadmaps. (We all wish we had an organic chemistry GPS here.)

Part VI: The Part of Tens

In this final part of the book we discuss ten surefire ways to flunk your organic chemistry class (so you know what to avoid) along with ten ways to increase your grade on those organic chemistry exams.

Icons Used in This Book

If you have ever read other *For Dummies* books (such as the wonderful *Chemistry For Dummies* or *Biochemistry For Dummies*, written by yours truly and published by Wiley), you recognize the icons used in this book. The following four icons can guide you to certain kinds of information:



This icon is a flag for those really important things that you shouldn't forget as you go deeper into the world of organic chemistry.



We use this icon to alert you to a tip on the easiest or quickest way to learn a concept. Between the two of us, we have almost 70 years of teaching experience. We've learned a few tricks along the way and we don't mind sharing.



The warning icon points to a procedure or potential outcome that can be dangerous. We call it our Don't-Try-This-At-Home icon.



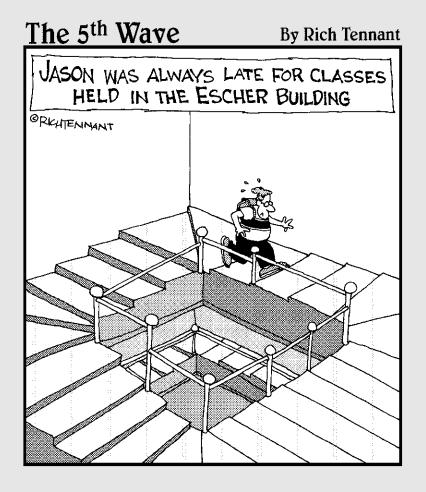
We try to avoid getting too technical throughout this book (believe it or not), but every now and then we can't help but throw something in that is a little more in-depth than you might need. You won't hurt your education by skipping it.

Where to Go from Here

The answer to this question really depends of your prior knowledge and goals. As with all *For Dummies* books, this one attempts to make all the chapters independent so that you can dive right into the material that's causing you trouble without having to read other chapters first. If you feel comfortable with the topics covered in Organic Chemistry I, feel free to skip Part I. If you want a general overview of organic chemistry, skim the remainder of the book. Take a deeper plunge into a chapter when you find a topic that interests you or one in which you really need help.

And for all of you, no matter who you are or why you're reading this book, we hope you have fun reading it and that it helps you to understand and appreciate organic chemistry.

Part I Brushing Up on Important Organic Chemistry I Concepts



In this part . . .

art I is a review of some general chemistry and Organic Chemistry I topics you need a firm grounding in before moving on to Organic Chemistry II. Different books and different instructors break Organic I and Organic II material at different places. We use the most common break, but some Part I material may, in fact, be new to you. Even if you covered these concepts last semester, some of them have a high vapor pressure and may have escaped between semesters.

We begin by bringing you up to speed on mechanisms and reminding you how to push electrons around with those curved arrows. We jog your memory with a discussion of substitution and elimination reactions and their mechanisms, in addition to free radical reactions. Next you review the structure, nomenclature, synthesis, and reactions of alcohols and ethers, and then you get to tackle conjugated unsaturated systems. Finally, we remind you of spectroscopic techniques, from the IR fingerprints to NMR shifts. The review in this part moves at a pretty fast pace, but we're sure you can keep up.

Chapter 1

Organic Chemistry II: Here We Go Again!

In This Chapter

- ▶ Reviewing the material you learned in Organic I
- ▶ Previewing what you find out in Organic II

If you're looking at this chapter, it's probably because you're getting ready to take the second half of organic chemistry, are in the midst of Organic II, or you're trying to figure out what Organic II covers in time to change your major from pre-med to art history. In any respect, you probably successfully completed Organic Chemistry I. Many of the study techniques (and coping mechanisms) you learned that helped you do well in Organic I are helpful in Organic II. The two primary things to remember are

- ✓ Never get behind.
- Carbon has four bonds.

In this book we use larger, more complex molecules than you may have encountered in Organic I. We chose to do this because, firstly, that's the nature of Organic II — larger and more complex molecules. Secondly, many of you will be taking biochemistry at some point, and to succeed in that subject you need to become comfortable with large, involved molecules. (If you do take biochemistry, be sure to check out *Biochemistry For Dummies* by John T. Moore and Richard H. Langley [Wiley]. We understand the authors are really great guys.)

To get you started, this chapter does a quick review of the topics commonly found in Organic I, and then gives an overview of what we cover in Organic II.

Recapping Organic Chemistry 1

In Organic I you learned that organic chemistry is the study of carbon compounds. Until the mid-1800s, people believed that all carbon compounds were the result of biological processes requiring a living organism. This was called the *vital force theory*. The synthesis (or formation) of urea from inorganic materials showed that other paths to the production of carbon compounds are possible. Many millions of organic compounds exist because carbon atoms form stable bonds to other carbon atoms. The process of one type of atom bonding to identical atoms is *catenation*. Many elements can catenate, but carbon is the most effective, with apparently no limit to how many carbon atoms can link together. These linkages may be in chains, branched chains, or rings, providing a vast combination of compounds.

Carbon is also capable of forming stable bonds to a number of other elements, including the biochemically important elements hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulfur. The latter three elements form the foundation of many of the functional groups you studied in Organic I.

Intermolecular forces

You also learned about intermolecular forces in Organic I. Intermolecular forces (forces between chemical species) are extremely important in explaining the interaction between molecules. Intermolecular forces that you saw in Organic I and see again in Organic II include dipole-dipole interactions, London, hydrogen bonding, and sometimes ionic interactions.

Dipole-dipole forces exist between polar regions of different molecules. The presence of a dipole means that the molecule has a partially positive $(\delta +)$ end and a partially negative $(\delta -)$ end. Opposite partial charges attract each other, whereas like partial charges repel.

Hydrogen bonding, as the name implies, involves hydrogen. This hydrogen atom must be bonded to either an oxygen atom or a nitrogen atom. (In non-biological situations, hydrogen bonding also occurs when a hydrogen atom bonds to a fluorine atom.) Hydrogen bonding is significantly stronger than a normal dipole-dipole force, and is stronger than London dispersion forces, the forces between nonpolar molecules due to the fluctuations of the electron clouds of atoms or molecules. The hydrogen bonded to either a nitrogen or oxygen atom is strongly attracted to a different nitrogen or oxygen atom. Hydrogen bonding may be either intramolecular or intermolecular.