Organic Chemistry II CHM 3150, Dr. Laurie S. Starkey, Cal Poly Pomona Chapter 20 Summary (Klein), Carboxylic Acids & Their Derivatives

- I. Physical Properties (20.3)
 - A) water solubility of RCO₂H and RCO₂Na
 - B) acidity of RCO₂H (see pK_a Table 3.1)
 - i) look at inductive and/or resonance effects to stabilize the conjugate base
- II. Preparation of RCO₂H (20.4)
 - A) oxidation of aldehydes and 1° alcohols (12.10) and ozonolysis of alkynes (9.9)
 - i) Na₂Cr₂O₇, H₂SO₄ (chromic acid, Jones)
 - ii) KMnO₄, NaOH, H₂O (permanganate)
 - iii) Ag₂O, NaOH, H₂O (Tollens test for aldehydes)
 - B) organometallic reagents + CO₂
 - C) hydrolysis of carboxylic acid derivatives, RCN or RCOLG
 - i) Addition of H_2O/E limination of LG = acyl substitution
 - ii) acid- and base-catalyzed mechanisms (SkillBuilder 20.1)
 - iii) saponification reaction: lipids, fats, oils and soaps
 - iv) nitrile hydrolysis (20.13) and its use in synthesis (19.10)
- III. Preparation of Carboxylic Acid Derivatives
 - A) features of the leaving group, LG (20.7)
 - i) electrophilicity trends and leaving group ability: compare derivatives!
 - B) acid halides (20.8)
 - C) anhydrides (20.9)
 - D) esters (20.10)
 - E) amides (20.12)
- IV. Reactions of Carboxylic Acids and Derivatives with Nucleophiles (20.11, 20.12)
 - A) reduction reactions of carboxylic acids and derivatives (12.4)
 - i) adds 2 equiv. of LiAlH₄ (LAH) to give an alcohol (N.R. with NaBH₄)
 - ii) mechanism (Mechanism 12.3, SkillBuilder 12.4)
 - a) addition of LAH ("H:-" nu:) to C=O carbon (E⁺)
 - b) collapse of CTI to eliminate LG
 - c) addition of 2nd equiv. of LAH
 - d) protonation of O⁻ by H₃O⁺ workup to give alcohol product
 - iii) exception: LAH reduction of amides and nitriles give amine products
 - B) organometallic reagents (12.6, Mechanism 12.5)
 - i) adds 2 equiv. of RMgX or RLi to give an alcohol product
 - ii) mechanism: same as above but carbon nu: ("R:-") instead of hydride, "H:-"
 - C) FYI: special reagents (cuprates, modified LAH)
- V. Synthesis (20.14, SkillBuilder 20.2, SkillBuilder 20.3)
- VI. Nomenclature (20.1, 20.2)
 - A) alkanoic acid (RCO₂H)
 - B) alkanoyl halide (RCOX)
 - C) alkanoic anhydride (RCO₂COR)
 - D) alkyl' alkanoate (RCO₂R')
 - E) alkanamide (RCONH₂), *N*-alkyl'alkanamide (RCONHR')
 - F) alkanenitrile (RCN)