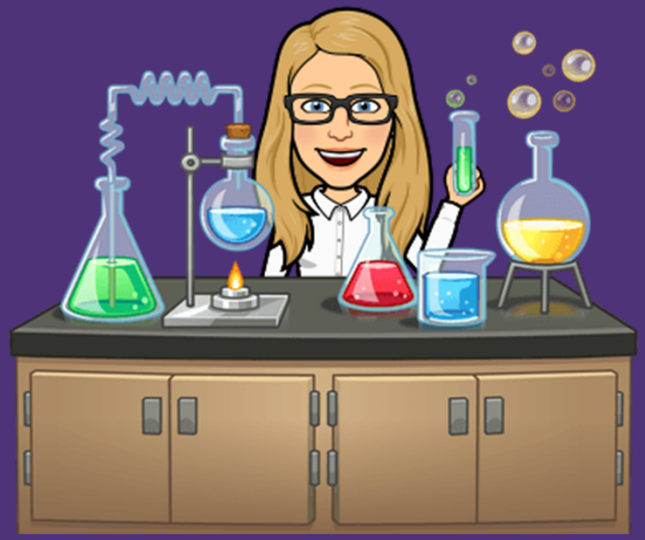
For clicker question voting, go to:
https://pollev.com/lauriestarke263



Dr. Laurie S. Starkey
Cal Poly Pomona

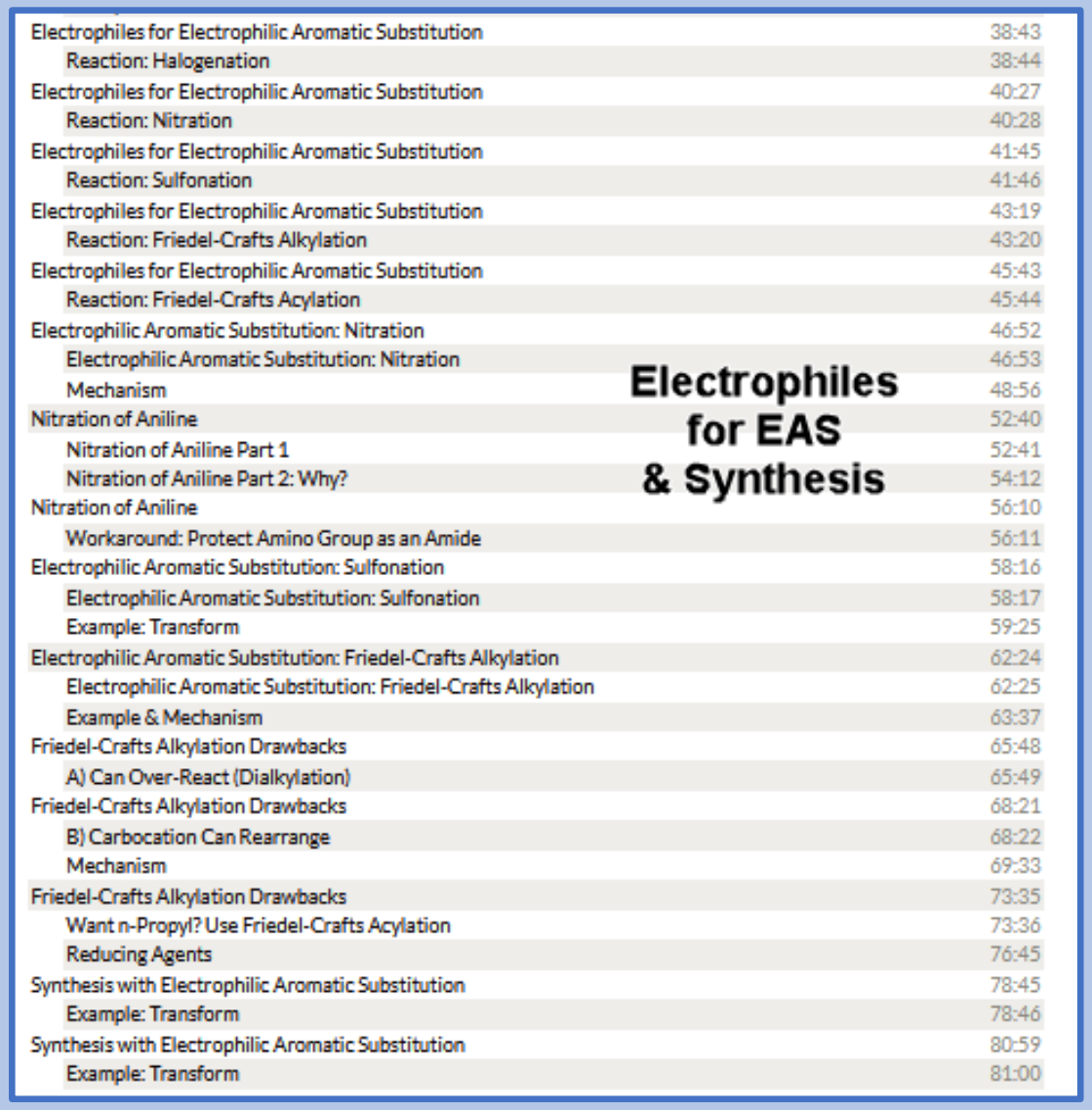
CHM 3150 Organic Chemistry II
Announcements 11/13/25

Today's Topic: Electrophiles for EAS Reaction (Ch. 18)

Ch. 17/18 (Step 3)

- ✓ **Watch**
- ✓ **Read**
- ✓ **Practice**

Daily To-Do	Flipped Lectures
Step 3	
• Read Sec. 18.2 - 18.6 **Electrophiles for EAS**	Aromatic Reactions - Part 2
• Work through **SkillBuilder 18.3 Steric Effects** & textbook problems 18.1-18.11	**45 minutes**
• Free Red Ink Homework: **EAS Homework II**	*skeleton notes pages 18-5 through 18-10*

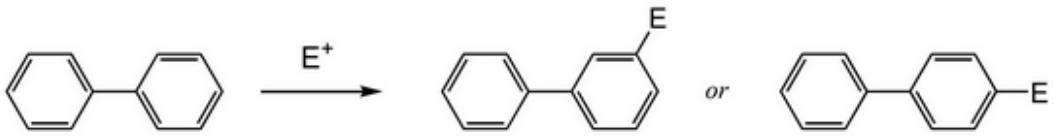


Flipped Lecture: **Ch. 18 Aromatic Rxns** (Part 2 of 3)

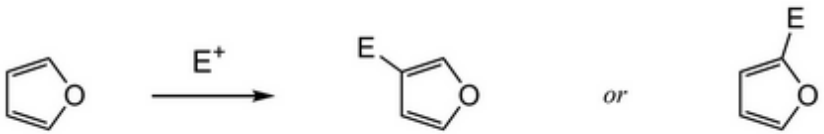
Assignments for Ch. 18: EAS#1 & EAS#2

California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Organic Chemistry II CHM 3150, Dr. Laurie S. Starkey
Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution (EAS) Homework I

Name:_____ Section:_____ (day/time)



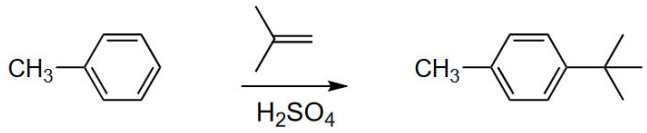
A) Which would y
hint: compare



B) Furan is known to give the 2-substituted compound as the major product. Explain why, using
of the competing intermediates

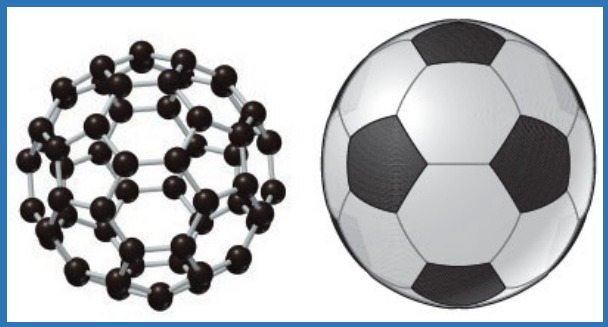
California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
Organic Chemistry II, CHM 3150, Dr. Laurie S. Starkey
Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution (EAS) Homework II

Name:_____ Section:_____ (day/time)



A) Provide a complete mechanism for the above Friedel-Crafts Reaction.
Pay close attention to details, including lone pairs, formal charges and the use of curved arrows.

EAS #1 Homework	5.0
FridayFive Week 11 - Nanotechnology	4.0
OLC Report Week 12	1.0
EAS #2 Homework	5.0



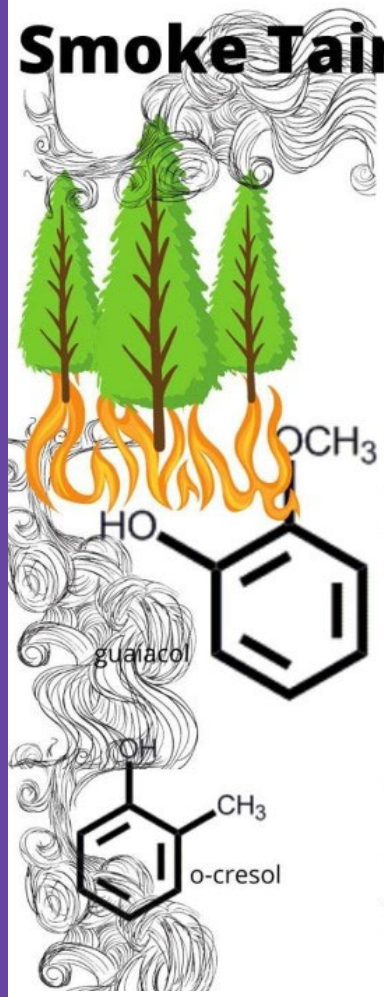
Do you know what this weekend is?!

CHM 3150 Organic Chemistry II, Dr. Laurie S. Starkey, Fall 2025

Tentative Schedule (Chapter and Worksheet #)

Week	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
9	10/20	10/21 Ch. 21 #1	10/22	10/23 Ch. 21 #2	10/24
10	10/27	10/28 Ch. 21 #3	10/29	10/30 Ch. 21 #4	10/31
11	11/3	11/4 Ch. 17 #1	11/5	11/6 Ch. 17/18 #2	11/7
12	11/10	11/11 Holiday	11/12	11/13 Ch. 17/18 #3	11/14
13	11/17	11/8 17/18 #4 Ch.22.10, 22.11	11/19	11/20 Ch. 16 #1	11/21
14	11/24	11/25 **Exam III**	11/26	11/27 **Holiday**	11/28 **Holiday**

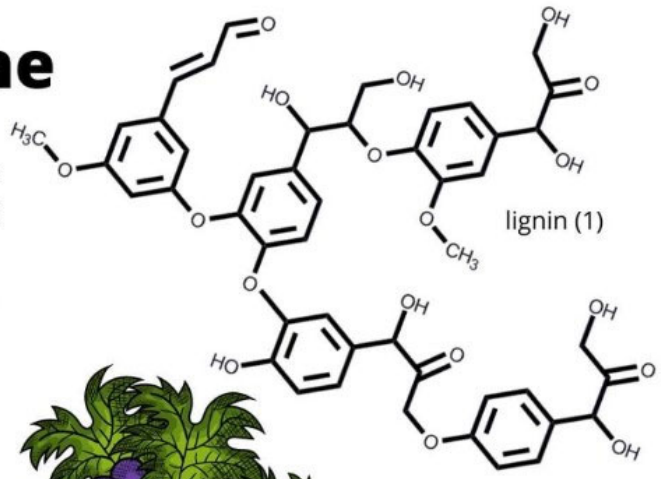
Smoke Taint in Wine

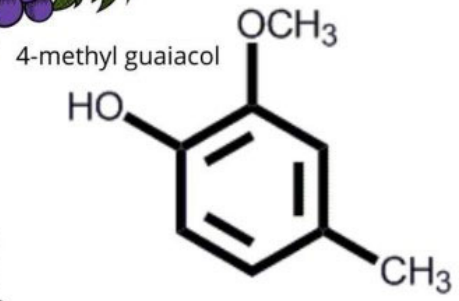


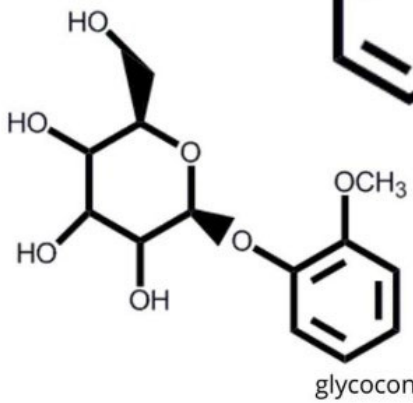
Lignin is found in the cell walls of wood and bark. The complex polymer breaks down into volatile phenols when burned.

Volatile phenols in smoke include guaiacol, 4-methyl guaiacol and cresols that may impart ashy flavors on wine.

The nontoxic volatile phenols bind to sugars in the grape skins and berries forming nonvolatile glycoconjugates with no smoke flavor or aroma.

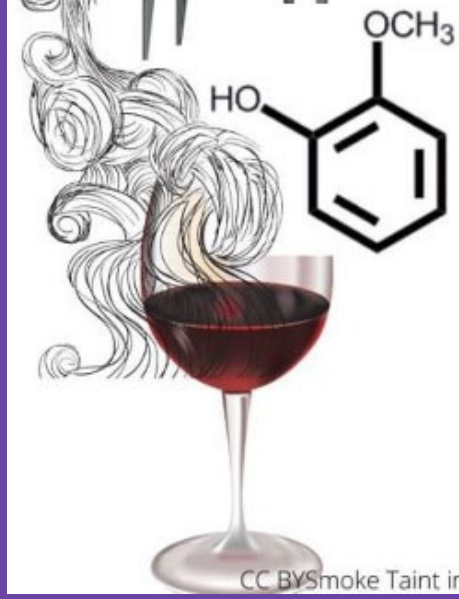






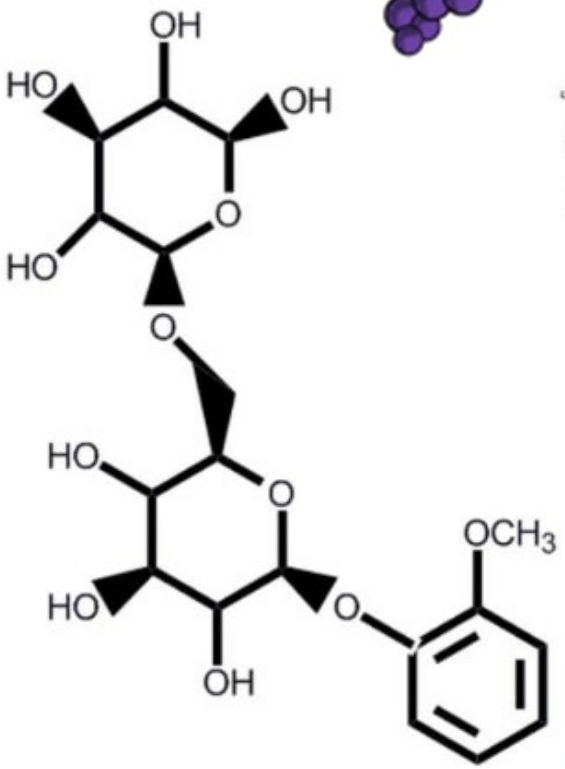
Phenols in smoke bind to sugars in grape skins

Smoke Taint in Wine



During fermentation, yeast enzymes break the glycosidic bond separating the sugar and volatile phenols. Smoke sensory characteristics can now be detected.

The glycoside bond will continue to break during bottle aging. Enzymes in saliva will also break the bond and may cause a lingering ashy taste.



Smoke Taint in Wine by Brooke Taylor