


Basics in pushing electrons



Tail emanates from an electron source

Head terminates at an electron sink




Flow of two electrons



Flow of one electron



Reaction arrow



Resonance arrow



Equilibrium arrows



Common electron sources

I. Sources (R = H, alkyl, aryl)

Nonbonding Electrons

A. The lone pairs on the heteroatoms on the following structures: X^- , RO^- , R_2O , NR_3 , NR_2^- , RCO_2^- , RCO_2R , $R(CO)R$, $R(CO)NR_2$, R_2S , RS^- , CN^- , N_3^- , R_3P , R_2Se , and RSe^-

Electron Rich or Strained σ Bonds

A. Organometallics: $RMgX$, RLi , R_2CuLi , and R_2Zn

B. Hydride reagents: $LiAlH_4$, $NaBH_4$, NaH , and BH_3

C. Cyclopropyl or cyclobutyl

π Bonds

Alkenes, dienes, alkynes, allenes, and arenes

Electron Rich π Bonds

Enols, enamines, enolates, anilines, and phenols



Common electron sinks

II. Sinks (R = H, alkyl, aryl)

Species with Empty Orbitals

Carbocations, aluminum and boron containing Lewis acids, and transition metal (mercury, cadmium, and zinc) reagents

Acidic Hydrogens

Mineral acids, carboxylic acids, water, alcohols, amines, and terminal acetylenes

Weak Single Bonds

Peroxides (ROOR), molecular halogens (X₂), bleach (HOX), and disulfides (RSSR)

The Carbons in Polarized σ Bonds

Alkyl halides, alkyl tosylates, protonated alcohols (ROH₂⁺), and protonated amines (RNH₃⁺)

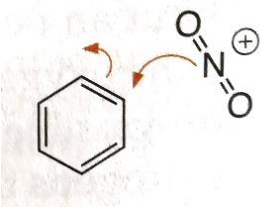
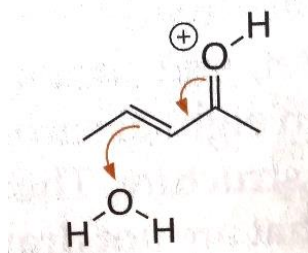
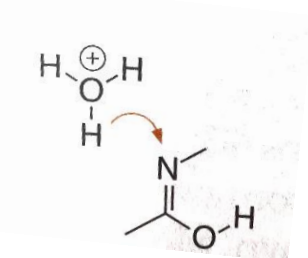
The Carbons in Polarized Multiple Bonds

R₂C=O, nitriles, α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds, acyl halides, anhydrides, esters, and amides

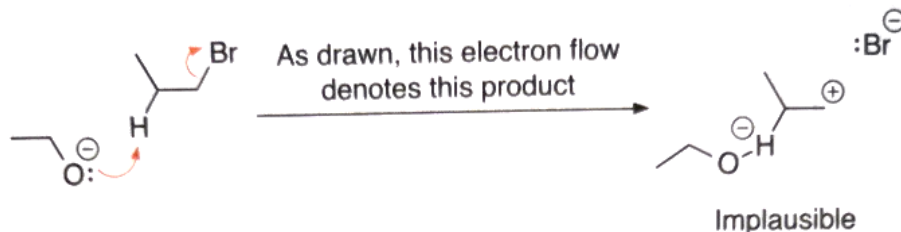


Common Electron-pushing Errors

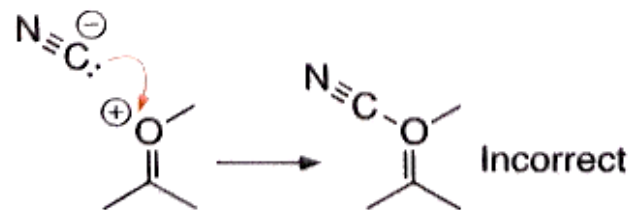
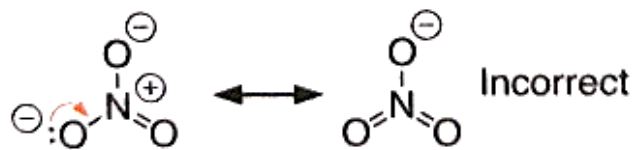
Backwards Arrow Pushing



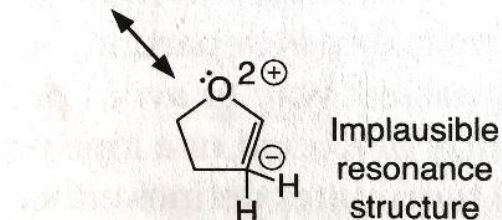
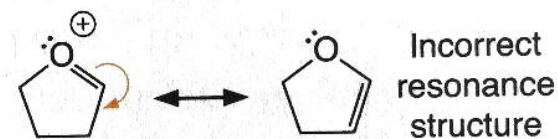
Not enough Arrows



Losing track of the octet rule

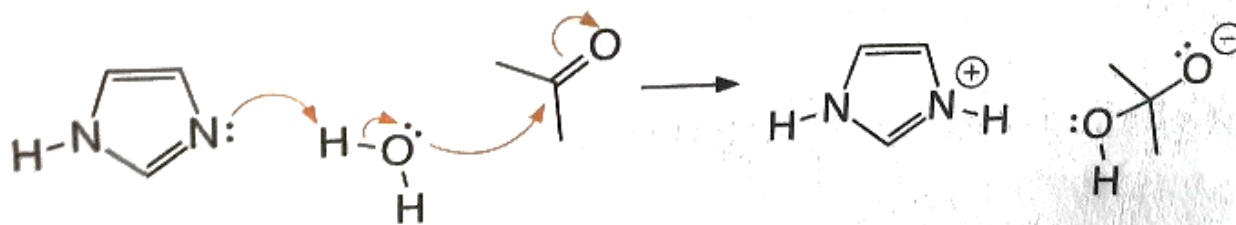
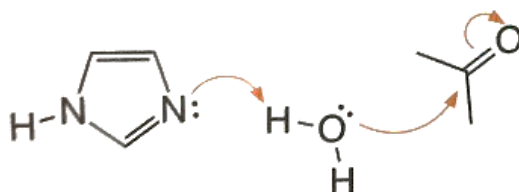
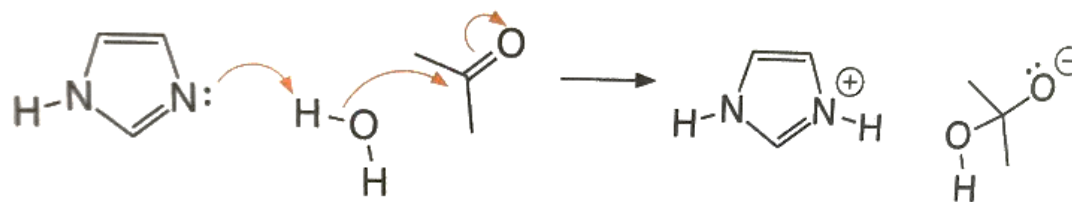


Losing track of hydrogens and lone pairs



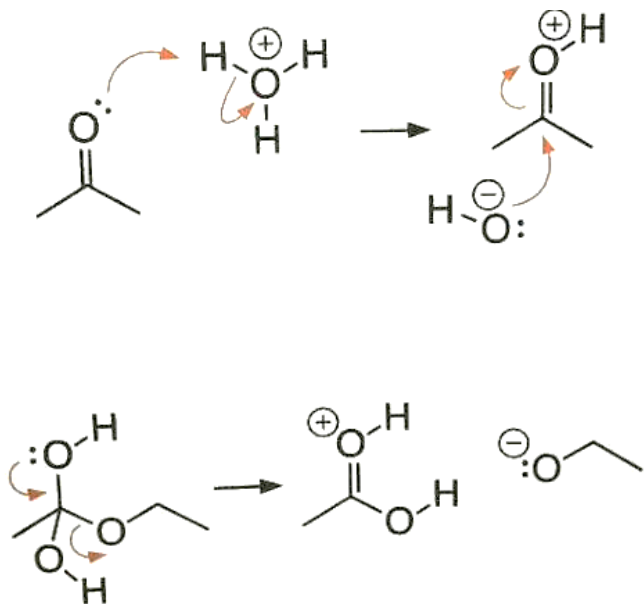
Common Electron-pushing Errors

Not using the proper source

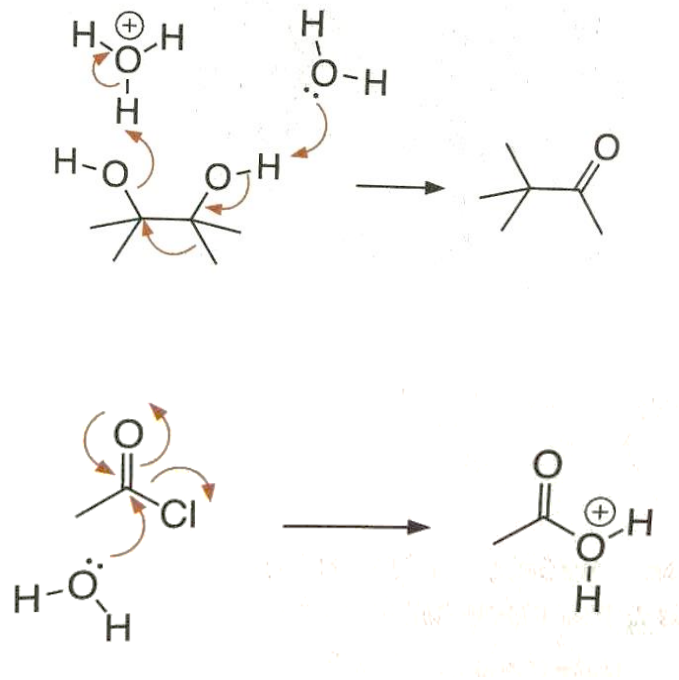


Common Electron-pushing Errors

Mixed media mistakes



Too many arrows — Short cuts



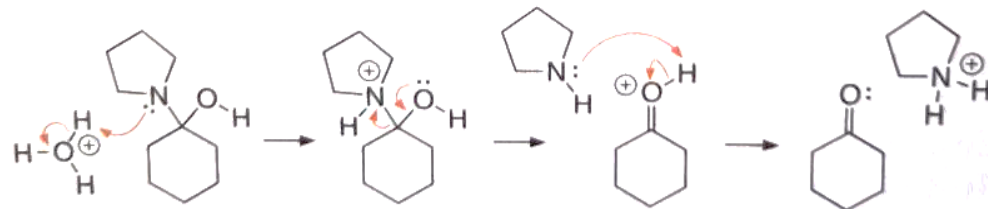
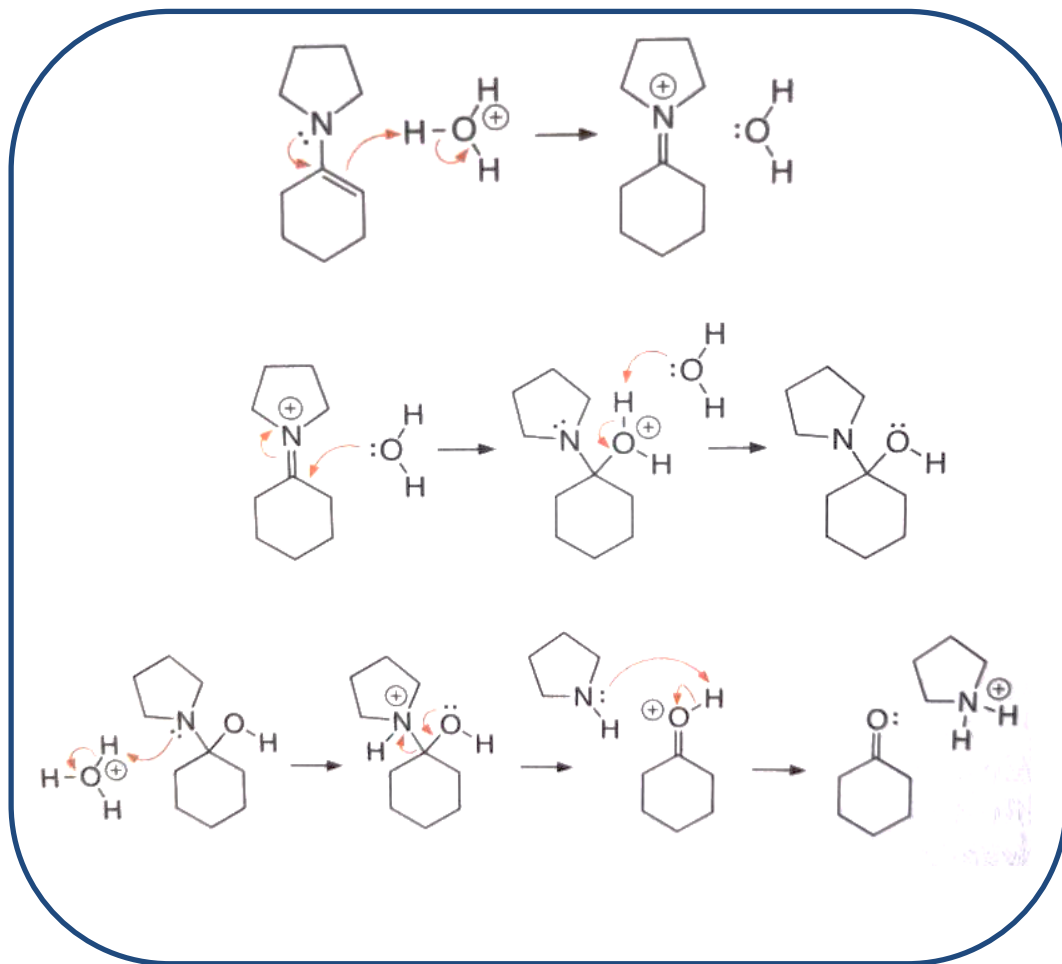
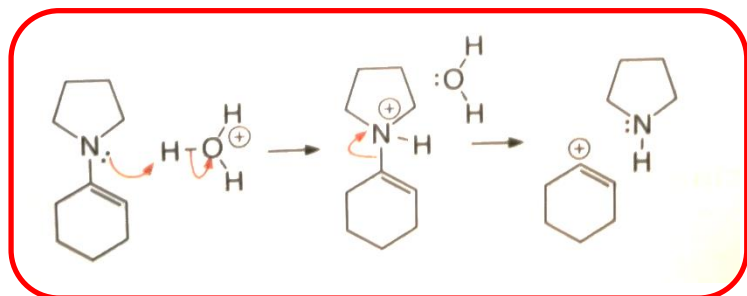
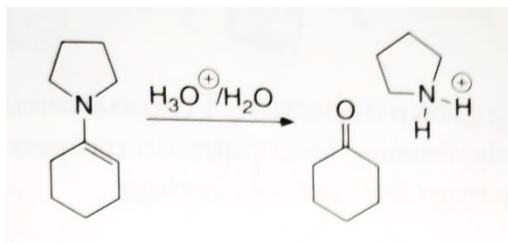
Drawing a chemically reasonable mechanism

A few simple rules:

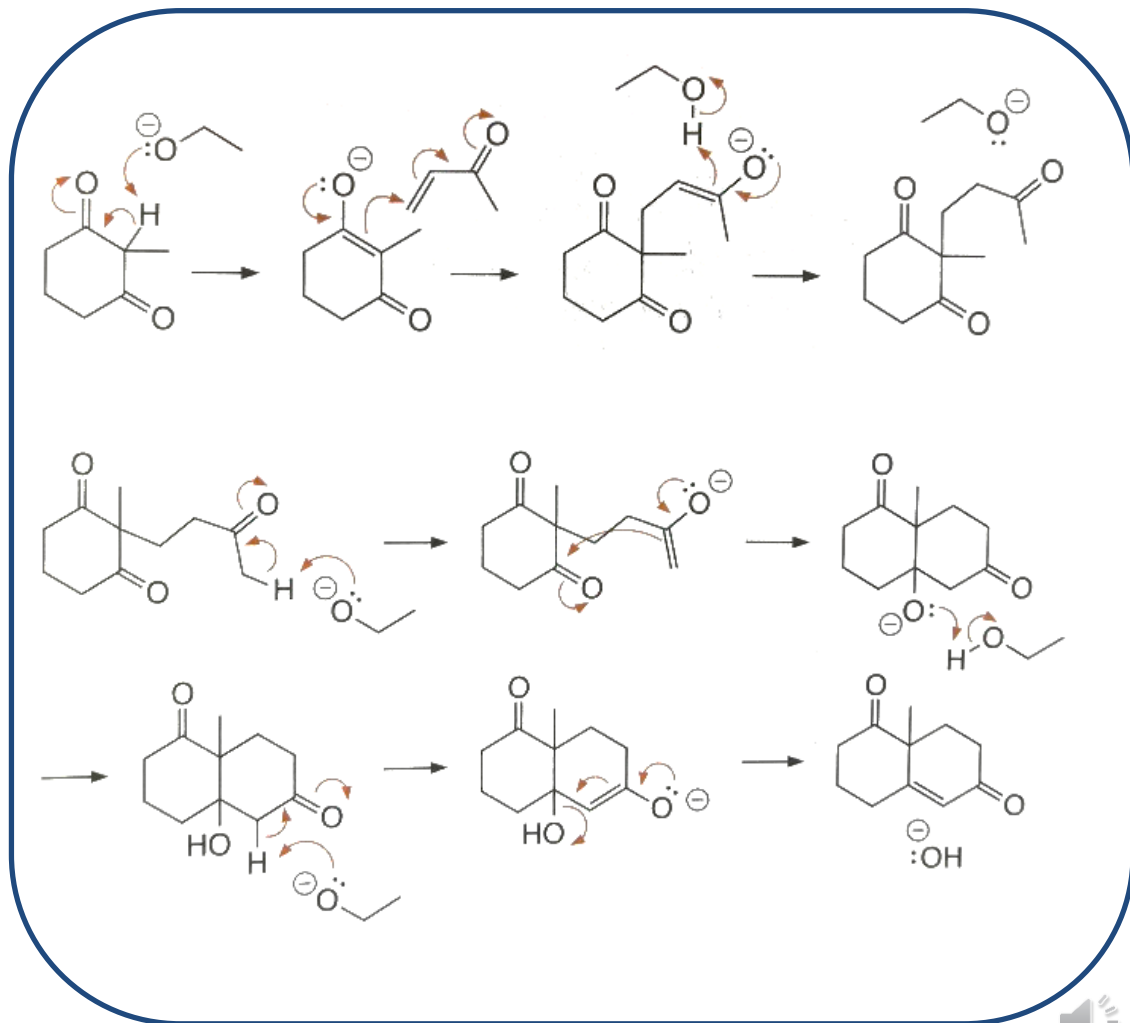
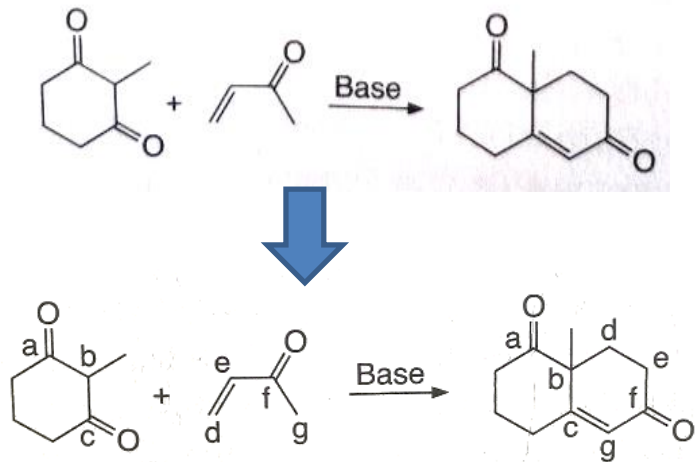
- Find a 1:1 correspondence between all atoms in the reactants and the products.
- Look for a path that will lead to the product. Note which groups have added to or left from the reactant. Make sure such steps are included in the mechanism.
- Note any rearrangement of atoms within the chemical structure and make sure appropriate steps are included.
- Do not push too many arrows as a way to create a short cut to the product.
- Avoid the common electron-pushing mistakes.
- Do not form intermediates with unreasonably high energy



Case study — 1



Case study — 2



Case study — 3

