

# CHEM 238 Organic Chemistry Reactions

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## Warning

- **WARNING: These equations are hand-typed and for personal reference use, so it is guaranteed to have some mistakes, both innocent and unforgivable. Therefore, use with caution!**
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- If you find any mistakes, I welcome you to [raise an issue](#).
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## Ch10 Alcohol, Thiol Reactions

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Dehydration of alcohol	alcohol	phosphoric acid H <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	alkene, water	$\text{ROH} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4} \text{alkene} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Alcohol and HX	alcohol, hydrogen halide		alkyl halide, water	$\text{ROH} + \text{HX} \longrightarrow \text{RX} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Alcohol and sulfonate ester TsCl	alcohol, sulfonate ester TsCl, ROTs	pyridine, NaBr	alkyl bromide	$\text{ROH} + \text{TsCl} \xrightarrow{\text{pyridine}} \text{R-OTs} \xrightarrow{\text{NaBr}} \text{RBr}$
Alkoxide and inorganic acid	alkoxide, inorganic acid (dimethyl sulfate)		ester, conjugate base	$\text{RO}^- + (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_4 \longrightarrow \text{ROCH}_3 + \text{CH}_3\text{SO}_4^-$
Alcohol and SOCl <sub>2</sub>	alcohol, thionyl chloride SOCl <sub>2</sub>	pyridine	alkyl chloride, sulfate dioxide, hydrogen chloride	$\text{ROH} + \text{SOCl}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{pyridine}} \text{RCl} + \text{SO}_2 + \text{HCl}$
Alcohol and Ph <sub>3</sub> PBr <sub>2</sub>	alcohol, triphenylphosphine dibromine Ph <sub>3</sub> PBr <sub>2</sub>	DMF	alkyl bromide, base	$\text{ROH} + \text{Ph}_3\text{PBr}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{DMF}} \text{RBr} + \text{Ph}_3\text{P}^+\text{O}^- + \text{HBr}$
Oxidation of secondary 2nd alcohol	secondary alcohol, Cr(VI) (PCC)		ketone, Cr(III)	$\text{ROH} + \text{Cr(VI)} (\text{CrO}_3, \text{pyridine}) \longrightarrow \text{R=O} + \text{Cr(III)}$
Oxidation of primary 1st alcohol	primary alcohol	Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> -	aldehyde, carboxylic acid	$\text{RCH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]{\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}} \text{RCH=O} \xrightarrow[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]{\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}} \text{RC-OH=O}$

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Controlled oxidation of primary 1st alcohol	primary alcohol	PCC	aldehyde	$\text{RCH}_2\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2]{\text{PCC}} \text{RCH}=\text{O}$
Oxidation of primary alcohol	primary alcohol, potassium permanganate $\text{KMnO}_4$		carboxylic acid's conjugate base	$\text{RCH}_2\text{OH} + \text{KMnO}_4 + \text{OH}^- \longrightarrow \text{MnO}_2 + \text{RCOO}^- \xrightarrow{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} \text{RCOOH}$
Oxidation of thiols/disulfide	thiols/disulfide, $\text{KMnO}_4/\text{HNO}_3$		sulfonic acid	$\text{RSH} \xrightarrow{\text{HNO}_3} \text{RSO}_3\text{H}$
Oxidation of thiols	thiol, oxygen $\text{O}_2$ /iodine $\text{I}_2$ /bromine $\text{Br}_2$		disulfide	$2 \text{RSH} + \text{I}_2 + 2 \text{NaOH} \longrightarrow \text{RSSR} + 2 \text{NaI} + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$

### Synthesis of alcohol

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Hydroboration-oxidation	alkene	$\text{HBR}_2$ , $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-$	alcohol	$\text{alkene} \xrightarrow[\text{(2) H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{OH}^-]{\text{(1) HBR}_2} \text{ROH}$
Oxymercuration-reduction	alkene	$\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , $\text{NaBH}_2/\text{NaOH}$	alcohol	$\text{alkene} \xrightarrow[\text{(2) NaBH}_2/\text{NaOH}]{\text{(1) Hg}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{ROH}$
Acid-catalyzed hydration of alkene	alkene, water $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	acid	alcohol	$\text{alkene} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_3\text{O}^+} \text{ROH}$

## Ch11 Ether, Sulfide, Epoxide, Glycol

### Synthesis, Cleavage of ether

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Williamson ether synthesis	alcohol	$\text{NaH}$ , THF	ether	$\text{ROH} \xrightarrow[\text{THF}]{\text{NaH}} \text{RO}^- + \text{Na}^+ + \text{H}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{XR}'} \text{ROR}' + \text{NaX} + \text{H}_2$
Williamson sulfide synthesis	thiol	ROTs	sulfide	$\text{RSH} \xrightarrow[\text{CH}_3\text{OH}]{\text{OH}^-} \text{RS}^- + \text{H}_2\text{O} \xrightarrow{\text{R}'\text{OTs}} \text{RSSR}' + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{OTs}^-$
Alkoxymercuration-reduction	alkene	$\text{Hg}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{HOR}$ , $\text{NaBH}_4$	ether	$\text{alkene} \xrightarrow[\text{(2) NaBH}_4]{\text{(1) Hg}(\text{OAc})_2/\text{HOR}'} \text{ROR}'$
Primary 1st alcohol dehydration	primary alcohol	sulfuric acid $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ , heat	ether, water $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$2 \text{ROH} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4, \Delta} \text{ROR} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Tertiary 3rd alcohol dehydration	tertiary alcohol, primary alcohol	sulfuric acid $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	ester, water $\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$\text{ROH} + \text{R}'\text{OH} \xrightarrow{\text{dilute H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{ROR}' + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Alkene addition by tertiary alcohol	alkene, tertiary alcohol	sulfuric acid $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$	ether	$\text{alkene} + \text{ROH} \xrightarrow{\text{dilute H}_2\text{SO}_4} (\text{CH}_3)_3\text{COR};$
Ether cleavage	ether, hydrogen halide	heat	alcohol, alkyl halide	$\text{ROR}' + \text{HX} \xrightarrow{\Delta} \text{ROH} + \text{R}'\text{X}$

### Synthesis of epoxide

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Oxidation of alkene with $\text{RCOOOH}$	alkene, peroxycarboxylic acid $\text{RCOOOH}$ ( $\text{MCPBA}$ )		epoxide, carboxylic acid	$\text{alkene} + \text{RCOOOH} (\text{MCPBA}) \longrightarrow \text{epoxide} + \text{RCOOH}$

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Cyclization of halohydrin	halohydrin (alcohol + alkyl halide RX), base		epoxide, water H2O	halohydrin (OH-C-C-X) + NaOH → epoxide + NaX + H <sub>2</sub> O

### Ring opening of epoxide

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Base ring opening	epoxide, alcohol	alkoxide	alcohol-ether	epoxide + R'OH $\xrightarrow{R'O^-}$ ester-alcohol
Acid ring opening	epoxide, alcohol	acid	alcohol-ether	epoxide, R'OH $\xrightarrow{H_3O^+}$ alcohol-ether
Grignard organometallic ring opening	Grignard reagent MgBr, epoxide	ether, heat, acid H3O+	alcohol	epoxide + R'MgBr $\xrightarrow[H_3O^+]{(1) \text{ ether, heat}}$ R'CR <sub>2</sub> CR <sub>2</sub> OH

### Preparation, Cleavage of glycol

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Acid ring opening (hydrolysis) of epoxide	epoxide, water H2O	acid	glycol	epoxide + H <sub>2</sub> O $\xrightarrow{\text{acid}}$ glycol
Oxidation of alkene by OsO4	alkene, osmium tetroxide OsO4	water H2O, NaHSO3	glycol	R <sub>2</sub> C=CR <sub>2</sub> + OsO <sub>4</sub> $\xrightarrow[NaHSO_3]{H_2O}$ glycol + OsO <sub>3</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub>
Alkene + KMnO4	alkene, potassium permanganate KMnO4	water, acetone	glycol, MnO2	alkene + KMnO <sub>4</sub> $\xrightarrow[\text{acetone}]{H_2O, OH^-}$ glycol + MnO <sub>2</sub>
Glycol cleavage	glycol, periodic acid H5IO6	HOAc	aldehyde, ketone, water	glycol + H <sub>5</sub> IO <sub>6</sub> $\xrightarrow{HOAc}$ R'-CH=O + R-CR=O + 2 H <sub>2</sub> O + HIO <sub>3</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O

### Oxonium salt

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Oxonium salt	nucleophile, oxonium salt		alcohol	Nu <sup>-</sup> + R <sub>3</sub> O <sup>+</sup> → ROH + H <sub>2</sub> O

## Ch14 Alkyne Reactions

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Alkyne addition	alkyne, hydrogen halide		alkene halide	C≡C + HX → XC=C
Hydration of alkyne	alkyne, water	mercury ion, sulfuric acid H2SO4	ketone	RC≡CH + H <sub>2</sub> O $\xrightarrow{Hg^{2+}, H_2SO_4}$ RC=OCH <sub>3</sub>
Hydroboration-oxidation of symmetric alkyne	symmetric alkyne	borane BH3, THF, hydrogen peroxide	ketone	R-C≡C-R $\xrightarrow[(2) H_2O_2/OH^-]{(1) BH_3/THF}$ R-CH <sub>2</sub> -C=O-R
Hydroboration-oxidation of asymmetric alkyne	asymmetric 1-alkyne	disiamylborane, THF, hydrogen peroxide	aldehyde	R-C≡C-H $\xrightarrow[(2) H_2O_2/OH^-]{(1) (branch)_2BH/THF}$ R-CH <sub>2</sub> -C=O-H

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
alkyne				
Catalytic hydrogenation of alkyne	alkyne	hydrogen gas H <sub>2</sub> , catalyst	cis alkene	$\text{RC}\equiv\text{CR} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2, \text{catalyst}} \text{RCH}=\text{HCR}$
Catalytic hydrogenation of alkene	alkene	hydrogen gas H <sub>2</sub> , catalyst	alkane	$\text{RCH}=\text{HCR} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2, \text{catalyst}} \text{RCH}_2=\text{H}_2\text{CR}$
Controlled catalytic hydrogenation of alkyne	alkyne	Lindlar catalyst/(Pd/C), pyridine	cis alkene	$\text{RC}\equiv\text{CR} \xrightarrow[\text{or Pd/C, pyridine}]{\text{Lindlar catalyst Pd/CaCO}_3+\text{Pb(OAc)}_2} \text{RCH}=\text{HCR}$
Reduction of alkyne with Na and NH <sub>3</sub>	alkyne, sodium, liquid ammonia		trans alkene, sodium ion, azanide	$\text{RC}\equiv\text{CR} + 2\text{Na} + 2\text{NH}_3 \longrightarrow \text{RCH}=\text{HCR} + 2\text{Na}^+ + 2\text{NH}_2^-$
Grignard reaction of alkyne	1-alkyne, Grignard reagent	THF	acetylenic Grignard reagent, hydrocarbon	$\text{RC}\equiv\text{CR} + \text{R}'\text{MgBr} \xrightarrow{\text{THF}} \text{RC}\equiv\text{CMgBr} + \text{R}'$
Alkyne in SN <sub>2</sub> rxn	alkane halide, acetylenic anion		alkyne, halide ion	$\text{RX} + \text{C}\equiv\text{CR}^- \longrightarrow \text{RC}\equiv\text{CR} + \text{X}^-$

## Ch15 Diene Reactions

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Diels-Alder Rxn	diene, alkene (dienophile)		ring	$\text{diene} + \text{dienophile} \longrightarrow \text{ring}$
Addition of HX to conjugated diene	conjugated diene, hydrogen halide		alkene halide	$\text{conj} \cdot \text{diene} + \text{HX} \longrightarrow \text{mixed alkene halide}$

## Ch16 Benzene Reactions

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Halogenation of benzene	benzene, halide gas X <sub>2</sub>	iron/iron(iii) bromide FeBr <sub>3</sub>	benzene halide, hydrogen halide	$\text{Ph} + \text{X}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{FeBr}_3/\text{Fe}} \text{PhX} + \text{HX}$
Nitration of benzene	benzene, nitric acid HNO <sub>3</sub>	sulfuric acid H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	nitrobenzene, water	$\text{Ph} + \text{HNO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{PhNO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Sulfonation of benzene	benzene, sulfur trioxide	fuming sulfuric acid H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	benzenesulfuric acid	$\text{Ph} + \text{SO}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{fuming H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{PhSO}_3\text{H}$
Friedel-Crafts alkylation of benzene	benzene, alkyl chloride	aluminum chloride AlCl <sub>3</sub>	alkyl benzene, hydrogen chloride	$\text{Ph} + \text{RCl} \xrightarrow{\text{AlCl}_3} \text{PhR} + \text{HCl}$
Friedel-Crafts acylation of benzene	benzene, acyl chloride	aluminum chloride AlCl <sub>3</sub> , water	ketone, hydrogen chloride	$\text{Ph} + \text{Cl}-\text{CR}=\text{O} \xrightarrow[(2)\text{H}_2]{(1)\text{AlCl}_3} \text{Ph}-\text{C}=\text{OCH}_3 + \text{HCl}$
Hydrogenation of benzene	benzene, hydrogen	Ni	cyclohexane	$\text{Ph} + 3\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[175^\circ\text{C, 180 atm}]{\text{Ni}} \text{cyclohexane}$

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
	gas H <sub>2</sub>			
Hydrogenation of benzene derivatives	benzene derivative, hydrogen gas H <sub>2</sub>	Ni	substituted cyclohexane	$\text{PhR} + 3 \text{H}_2 \xrightarrow[175^\circ\text{C}, 180 \text{ atm}]{\text{Ni}} \text{cyclohexane-R}$

## Ch17 Allylic/Benzylic Reactions

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Radical bromination of allylic/benzylic hydrogen	allylic/benzylic species, bromine gas Br <sub>2</sub>	light hv	allylic/benzylic bromide, hydrogen bromide	$\text{PhCH}_3 + \text{Br}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{light hv}} \text{PhCH}_2\text{Br} + \text{HBr}$ $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{light hv}} \text{BrCH}_2-\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2$
Controlled radical bromination of allylic/benzylic hydrogen	allylic/benzylic species, NBS (N-bromosuccinimide)	heat/light, peroxide	allylic/benzylic bromide, succinimide	$\text{PhCH}_3 + \text{NBS} \xrightarrow[\text{CCl}_4]{\text{heat/light, peroxide}} \text{PhCH}_2\text{Br}$ $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{NBS} \xrightarrow{\text{light hv}} \text{BrCH}_2-\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{succin}$
Allylic/benzylic Grignard Reagent	alkene bromide Br, magnesium Mg		alkene, MgBrOH	→ see Ch 17 allylic Grignard reagent
Allylic/benzylic E2 elimination	allylic/benzylic bromide	EtOH, Na <sup>+</sup> , EtO <sup>-</sup>	alkene	$\text{Ph}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{Br} \xrightarrow[\text{EtOH}]{\text{Na}^+, \text{EtO}^-} \text{Ph}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{OEt}$
Oxidation of allylic/benzylic alcohol with MnO <sub>2</sub>	allylic/benzylic alcohol, manganese dioxide MnO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	aldehyde/ketone, Mn(OH) <sub>2</sub>	$\text{PhCH}_2\text{OH} + \text{MnO}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2} \text{PhCH}=\text{O} + \text{Mn(OH)}_2$ $\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\text{OH} + \text{MnO}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2} \text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2=\text{O} + \text{M}$
Benzylic oxidation of alkylbenzene	alkylbenzene	Cr(VI): Na <sub>2</sub> CrO <sub>7</sub> /CrO <sub>3</sub> ; Mn(VII): KMnO <sub>4</sub> ; O <sub>2</sub> + catalyst	benzylic carboxylic acid	$\text{PhR} \xrightarrow[\text{or KMnO}_4 \text{ or O}_2 + \text{catalyst}]{\text{Na}_2\text{CrO}_7/\text{CrO}_3} \text{PhCOOH}$
Biosynthesis of terpene	isopentenyl pyrophosphate IPP, gamma,gamma-dimethylallyl pyrophosphate DMAP	prenyl transferase	terpene, HOPP	$\text{IPP} + \text{DMAP} \xrightarrow{\text{prenyl transferase SN}_1} \text{terpene, HOPP}$

## Ch18 Vinylic/Aryl Halide Reactions

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
Vinylic/aryl halide under SN <sub>1</sub> , SN <sub>2</sub> conditions	Vinylic/aryl halide	SN <sub>1</sub> , SN <sub>2</sub>	no reaction	$\text{CH}_2=\text{CHX} + \text{Nu} \xrightarrow{\text{SN}_1, \text{SN}_2} \text{no reaction}$ $\text{PhX} + \text{Nu} \xrightarrow{\text{SN}_1, \text{SN}_2} \text{no reaction}$
Elimination of vinylic halide	vinylic halide, nucleophile (hydroxide)	harsh conditions, high temp	vinylic alkyne, bromide, water	$\text{Ph}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}-\text{Br} + \text{KOH} \xrightarrow{200^\circ\text{C}} \text{Ph}-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-\text{H} + \text{KBr} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Nucleophilic aromatic substitution of aryl	nitro aryl halide, nucleophile		nitro aryl nucleophile: halide ion	$\text{O}_2\text{N}-\text{Ph}-\text{X} + \text{Nu}^- \longrightarrow \text{O}_2\text{N}-\text{Ph}-\text{Nu} + \text{X}^-$

Reaction	Reactant	Condition	Product	Overall
halide				
Heck reaction (aryl)	aryl bromide/iodide, alkene	Pd(0) catalyst (Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> , Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> )	aryl alkene, hydrogen bromide	$\text{PhBr} + \text{alkene} \xrightarrow{\text{Pd(0)}} \text{Ph-alkene} + \text{HBr}$
Heck reaction (general)	alkyl halide + alkene	Pd(0) catalyst (Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> , Pd(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> )	alkene, hydrogen bromide	$\text{R}_1\text{X} + \text{alkene-R}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{PdL}_4} \text{R}_1\text{-alkene-R}_2 + \text{HX}$
Suzuki coupling	aryl boronic acid, aryl halide, sodium hydroxide	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub> , PPh <sub>3</sub> , Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	biaryl compound, NaBr, B(OH) <sub>2</sub>	$\text{RB(OH)}_2 + \text{R}'\text{X} + \text{NaOH} \xrightarrow{\text{Pd(OAc)}_2, \text{PPh}_3, \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3} \text{RR}' + \text{NaBr} + \text{B(OH)}_2$
Oxidation of phenol	phenol -> semiquinone	Na <sub>2</sub> Cr <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub> , H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	quinone	$\text{Ph(OH)}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7, \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{quinone}$
Bromination of phenol	phenol, bromine gas	CCl <sub>4</sub> , Hbr, water H <sub>2</sub> O	phenol bromide	$\text{PhOH} + n \text{Br}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{various conditions}} \text{PhOH-Br}_n + n \text{HBr}$
Nitration of phenol	phenol	nitric acid HNO <sub>3</sub>	nitric phenol	$\text{PhOH} \xrightarrow{\text{HNO}_3} \text{PhOH-NO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Friedel-Crafts alkylation	phenol, alcohol	sulfuric acid H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	alkyl phenol, water H <sub>2</sub> O	$\text{PhOH} + \text{ROH} \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \text{RPhOH} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
Friedel-Crafts acylation	phenol, AlCl <sub>3</sub> , acyl chloride	PhNO <sub>2</sub>	acyl phenol	$\text{PhOH} + \text{AlCl}_3 + \text{RC=O-Cl} \xrightarrow{\text{PhNO}_2} \text{PhOH-CR=O}$