# **Epoxidation Of Alkenes, And Epoxides**

from chapter(s) \_\_\_\_\_

in the recommended text

### A. Introduction

#### **B. Reagents And Mechanism**

Bromination of alkenes can be drawn as loss of bromide *pushing* electrons away



bromination



epoxidation general X is leaving group



epoxidation with peracid

Epoxides are **3** membered rings containing oxygen. agents for epoxidation possess a leaving group that *pushes* electrons away

becomes more polarized and *electrophilic* as it adds to an alkene.







mCPBA

product after donation of oxygen dimethyldioxirane

product after donation of oxygen

Epoxidation usually involves *electrophilic* attack of an oxidant on an alkene therefore acts as an *electrophile*.

Epoxidation of alkenes is an *addition* reaction.







### **C. Rates Of Epoxidation**

Epoxidation of these alkenes involves *electrophilic* attack of the agent on the alkene, so alkenes that are *more* electron rich react fastest.

Electron densities around alkenes tend to *increase* with the number of alkyl substituents.



fastest epoxidation

slowest epoxidation

## D. Stereospecificity



the geometry of the double bond is 100 % conserved in epoxidation reactions mediated by





In general, epoxidations *cis*-alkenes *always* like those above give the products of *syn*-addition.

substituents attached to the epoxide *does* reflect the geometry of the alkene in these reactions, because they are also formed via *syn*- stereospecific additions.



<u>trans</u>

<u>cis</u>



## E. Regioselectivity Of Epoxide Ring Opening Reactions

## **Under Neutral Or Basic Conditions**

at least two *regioisomeric* products it is largely dictated by *steric* factors.



so they are *regioselective* and not *regiospecific*.

#### **Under Acidic Conditions**



