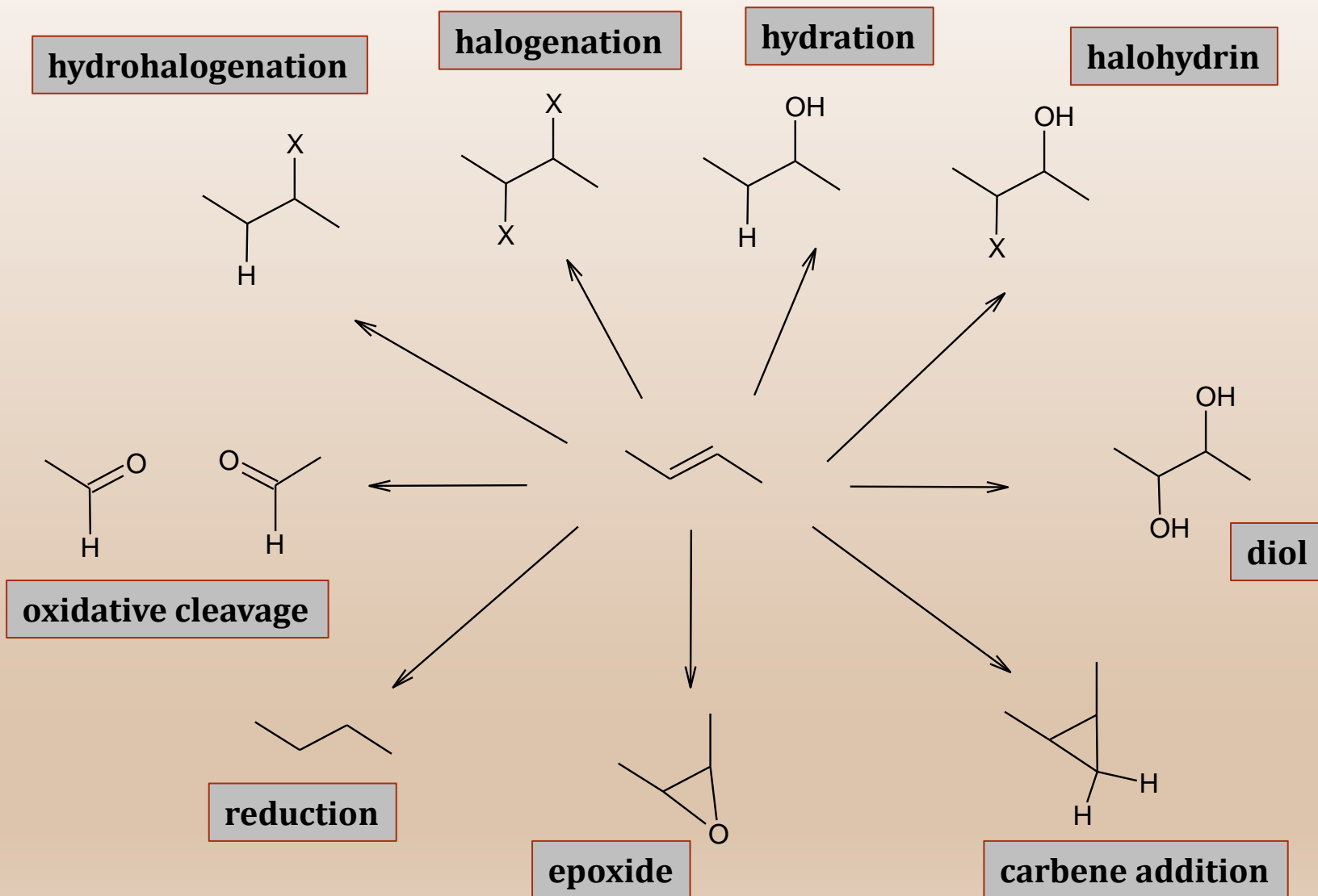


Alkene Reactions - 3- Oxidation Reactions

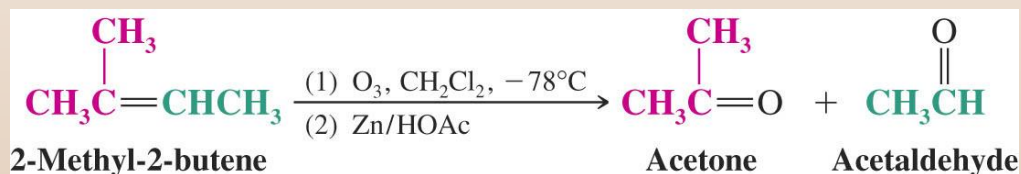
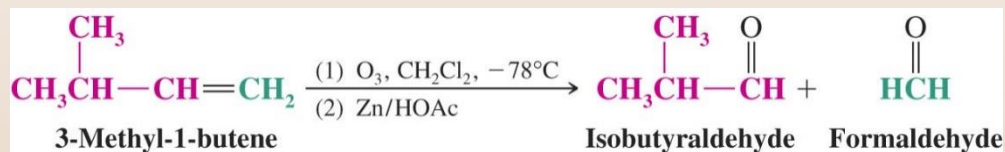
Dr. Sapna Gupta

All Reactions

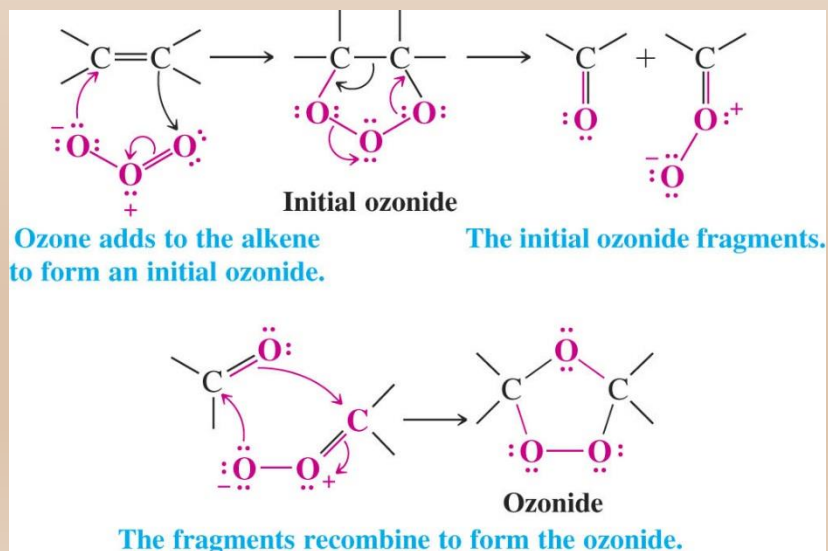


Oxidation of Alkenes (oxidative cleavage) - O₃

- Cleavage of alkenes with ozone and workup with zinc in acetic acid (or dimethyl sulfide – Me₂S) leads to less highly oxidized carbons than products from cleavage with hot KMnO₄ (next slide)

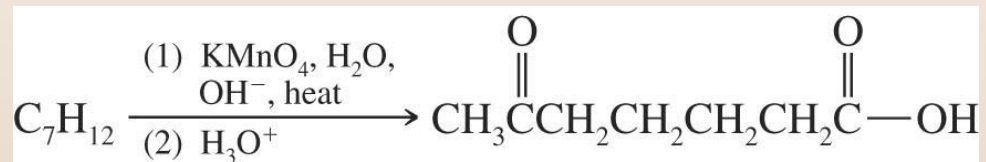


- Mechanism

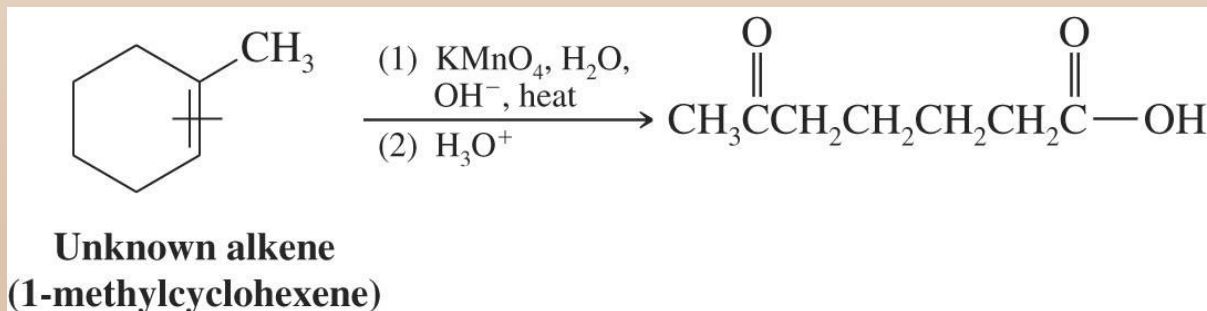


Worked Example - 1

Question: An unknown alkene with formula C_7H_{12} yields only the following product on oxidation with hot $KMnO_4$

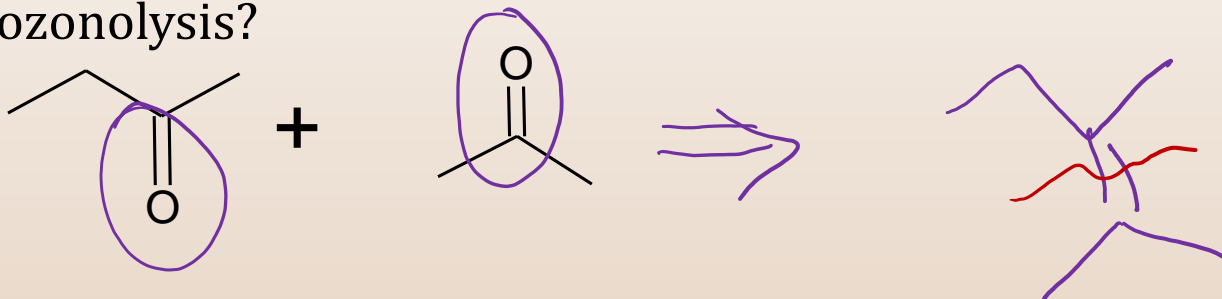


Answer: Since no carbons are missing in the product, the alkene must be part of a ring in the original molecule

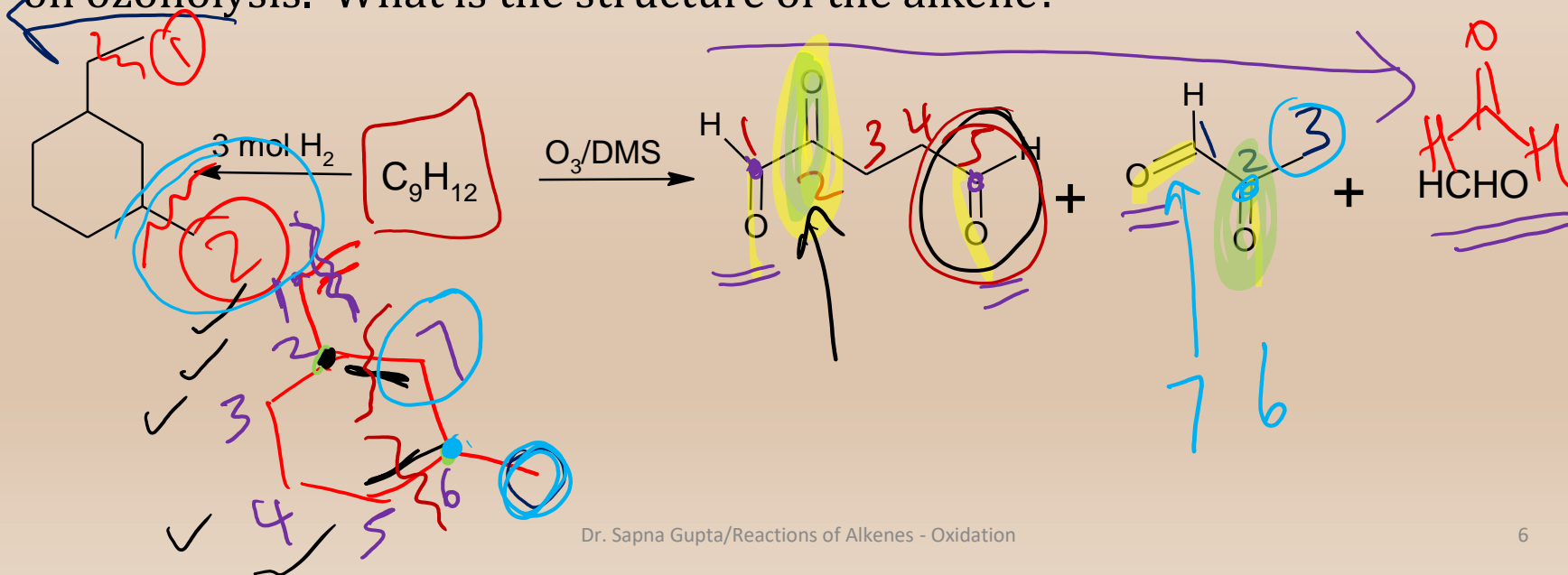


Worked Example - 2

1) What is the alkene that gives the following two products on ozonolysis?



2) An unknown alkene with formula C_9H_{12} reacts with 3 mols of hydrogen to give 1-ethyl-3-methylcyclohexane and the products below on ozonolysis. What is the structure of the alkene?



Qualitative Tests

- These tests are done to test for functional groups.
- Qualitative tests should be visual and as specific as possible for a functional group.

For alkenes:

- Addition of Bromine – dark red Br_2 will add to alkene and as reaction progresses the color will disappear. So disappearance of red color is the positive test for alkenes.
- Addition of KMnO_4 – $\text{KMnO}_4(\text{aq})$ is a purple solution. Since it oxidizes the alkene, it itself gets reduced during the reaction to give MnO_2 , which is brown in color. So disappearance of purple color and appearance of brown ppt is positive for alkenes.

Key Words/Concepts

- Oxidative Cleavage
- Ozonolysis
- Qualitative Analysis