

Chem 109 C

Fall 2014

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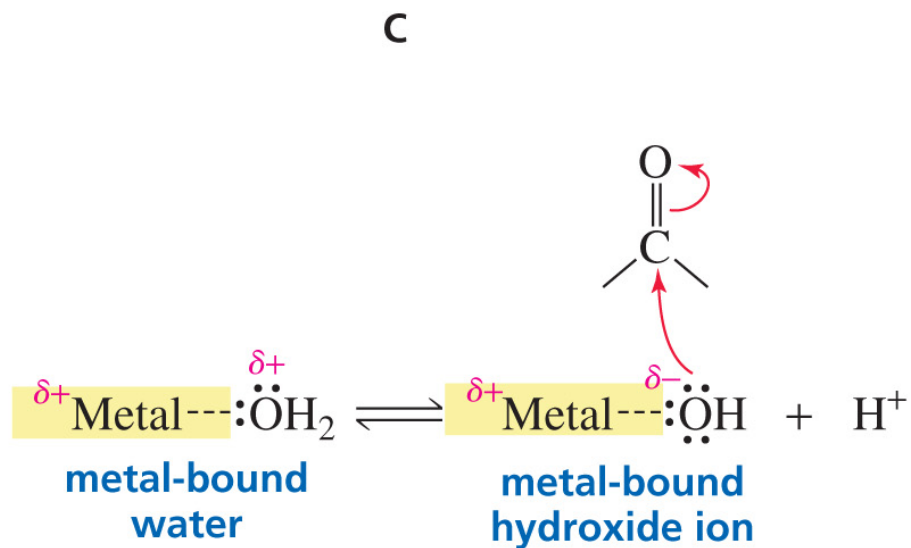
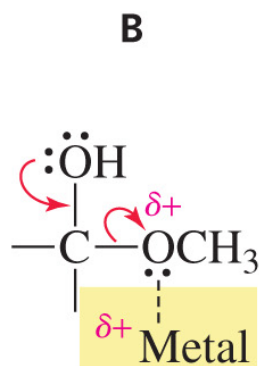
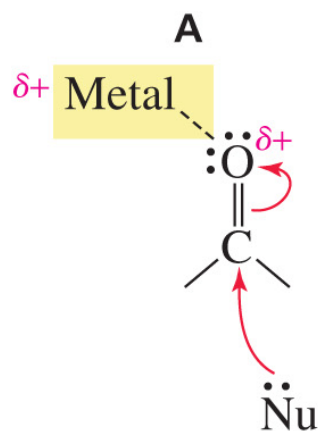
<http://web.chem.ucsb.edu/~zakariangroup/courses.html>

METAL-ION CATALYSIS

*suggested additional exercise:
fill in the blanks throughout these slides*

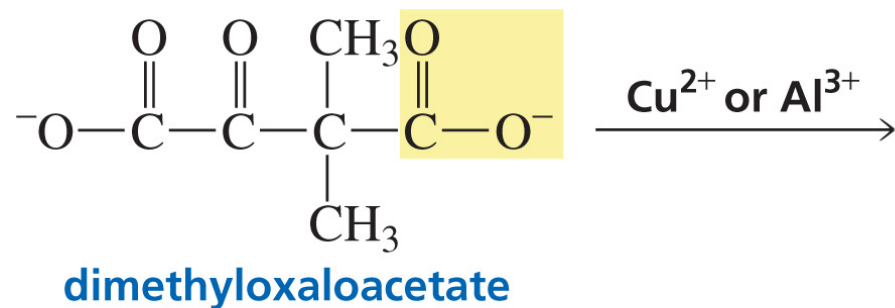
METAL-ION CATALYSIS

catalysis through coordination of the metal ions to substrate



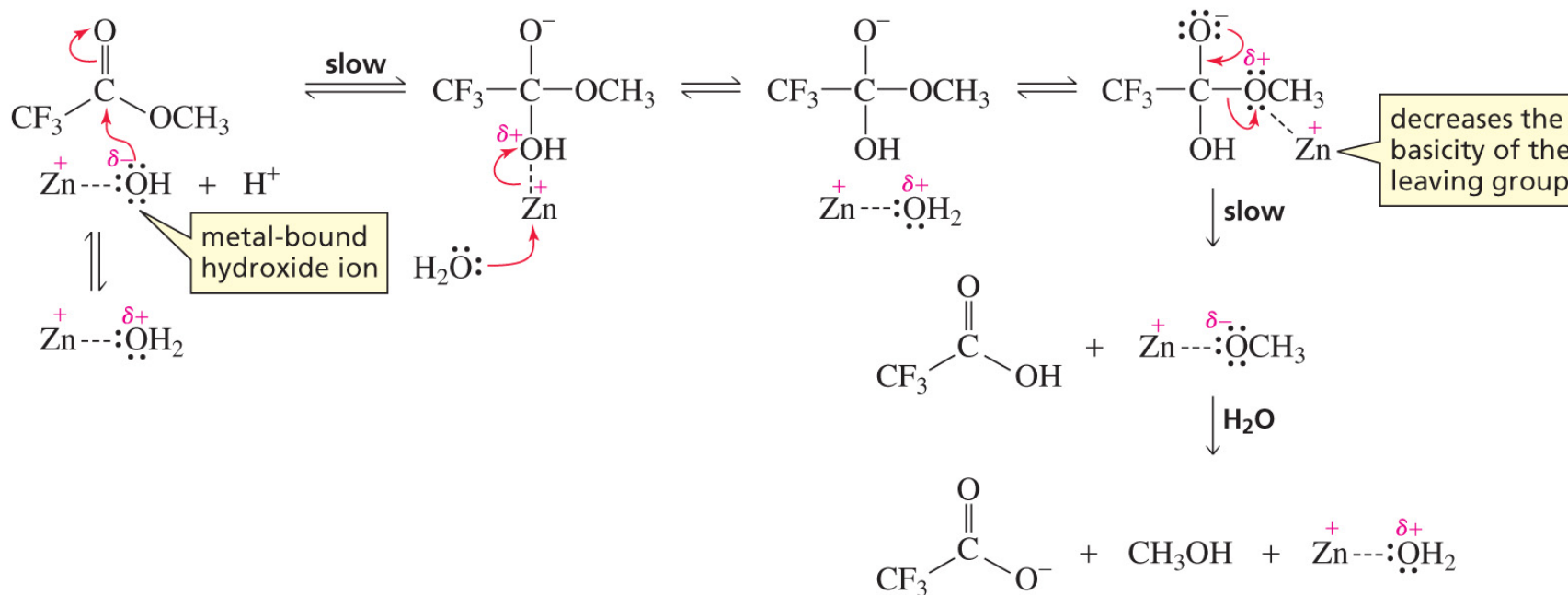
METAL-ION CATALYSIS

examples: decarboxylation



METAL-ION CATALYSIS

examples: hydrolysis

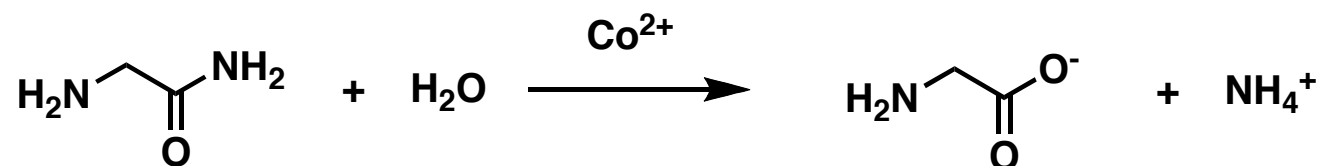


METAL-ION CATALYSIS

examples: hydrolysis

PROBLEM 8

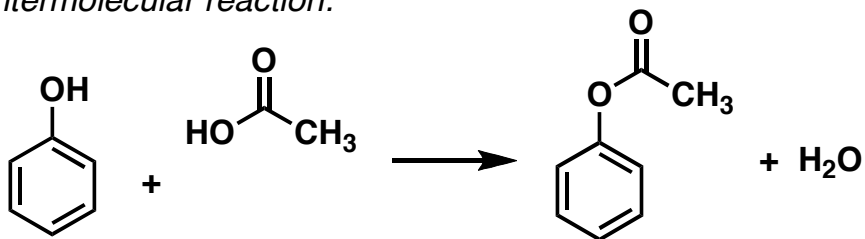
The hydrolysis of glycineamide is catalyzed by Co^{2+} , Propose a mechanism for this reaction



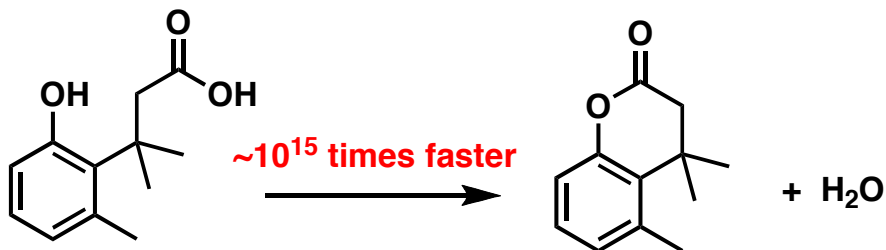
INTRAMOLECULAR CATALYSIS

intramolecular and intermolecular reactions -
why are intramolecular reactions faster?

intermolecular reaction:



intramolecular reaction:



“intramolecular catalysis”, “neighboring group participation”, “anchimeric assistance”
are interchangeable terms

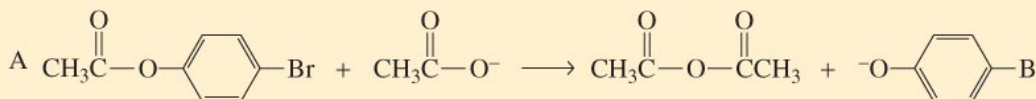
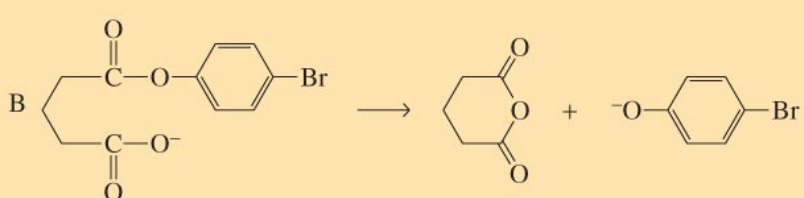
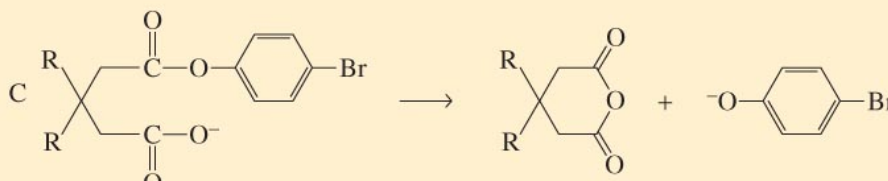
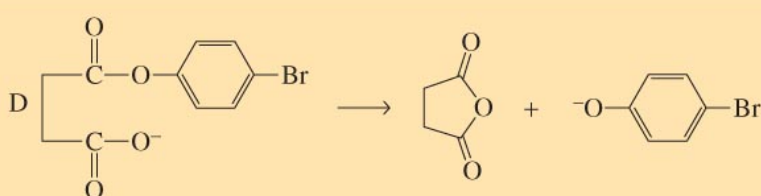
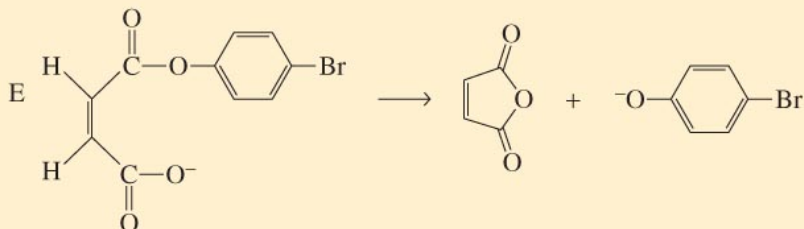
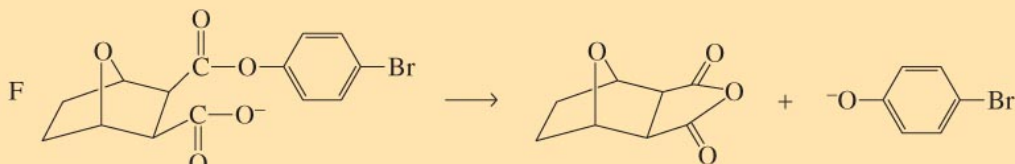
INTRAMOLECULAR REACTIONS

$$\text{reaction rate} = \text{number of collisions per unit time} \times \text{fraction with sufficient energy} \times \text{fraction with proper orientation}$$

$$\text{relative rate} = \frac{k_{\text{intramol}}}{k_{\text{intermol}}} = \frac{\text{first order } k}{\text{second order } k} = \frac{s^{-1}}{s^{-1} M^{-1}} = M$$

effective molarity

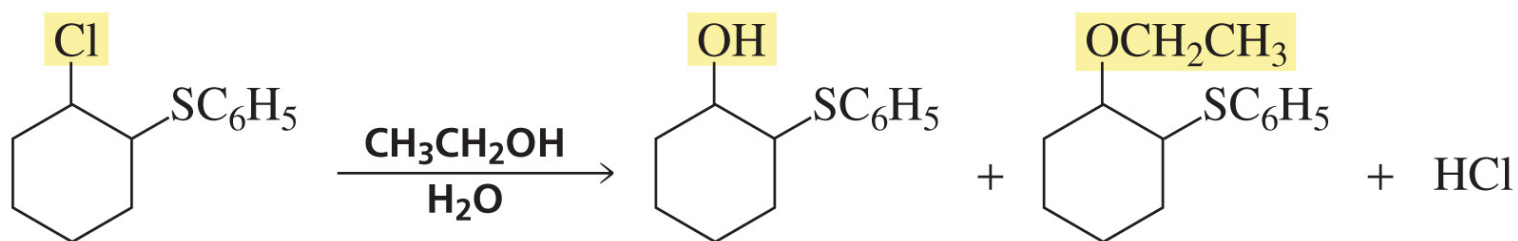
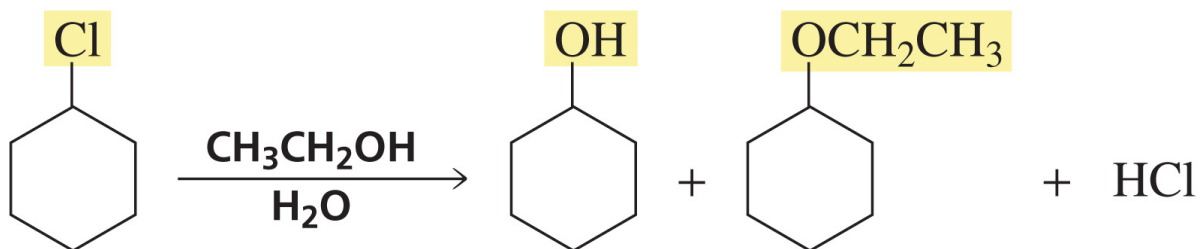
Table 24.2 Relative Rates of an Intermolecular Reaction and Five Intramolecular Reactions

Reaction	Relative rate
<p>A</p>  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{Br} + \text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}^- \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{O}-\text{C}(=\text{O})\text{CH}_3 + ^-\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{Br}$	1.0
<p>B</p> 	$1 \times 10^3 \text{ M}$
<p>C</p> 	$2.3 \times 10^4 \text{ M}$ R = CH ₃ $1.3 \times 10^6 \text{ M}$ R = (CH ₃) ₂ CH
<p>D</p> 	$2.2 \times 10^5 \text{ M}$
<p>E</p> 	$1 \times 10^7 \text{ M}$
<p>F</p> 	$5 \times 10^7 \text{ M}$

INTRAMOLECULAR CATALYSIS

catalyst is a part of the reacting molecule

intramolecular nucleophilic catalysis:



- *why is this 70,000 times faster?*
- *what type of catalysis is this?*

INTRAMOLECULAR CATALYSIS

catalyst is a part of the reacting molecule

intramolecular general base catalysis



INTRAMOLECULAR CATALYSIS

catalyst is a part of the reacting molecule.

intramolecular metal catalysis

