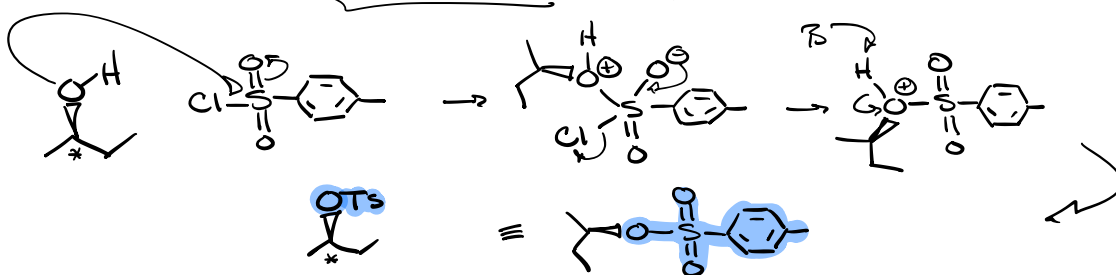
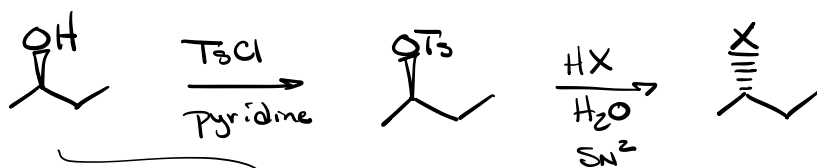
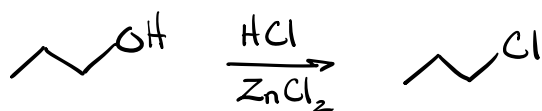
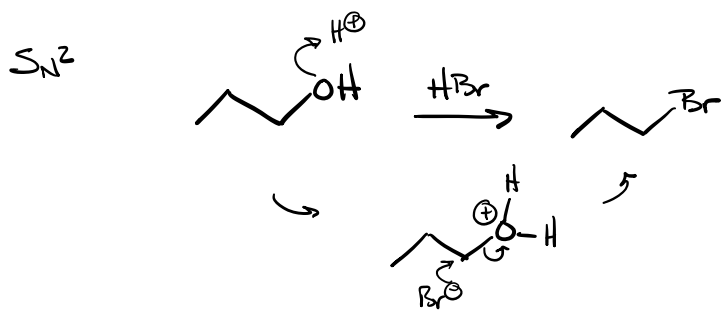
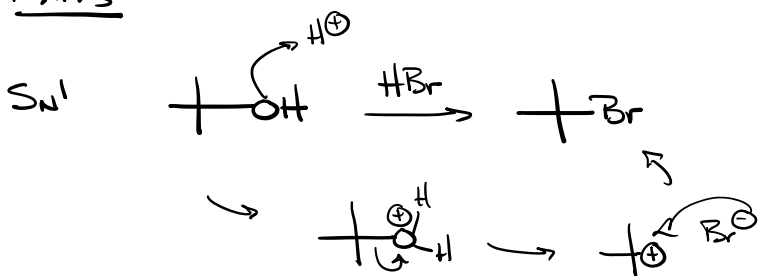


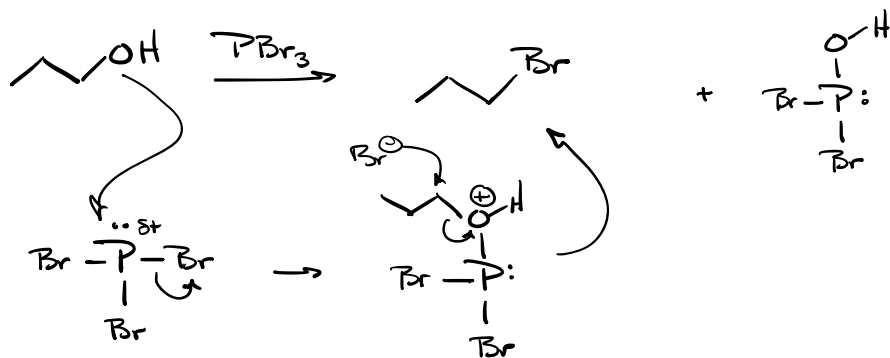
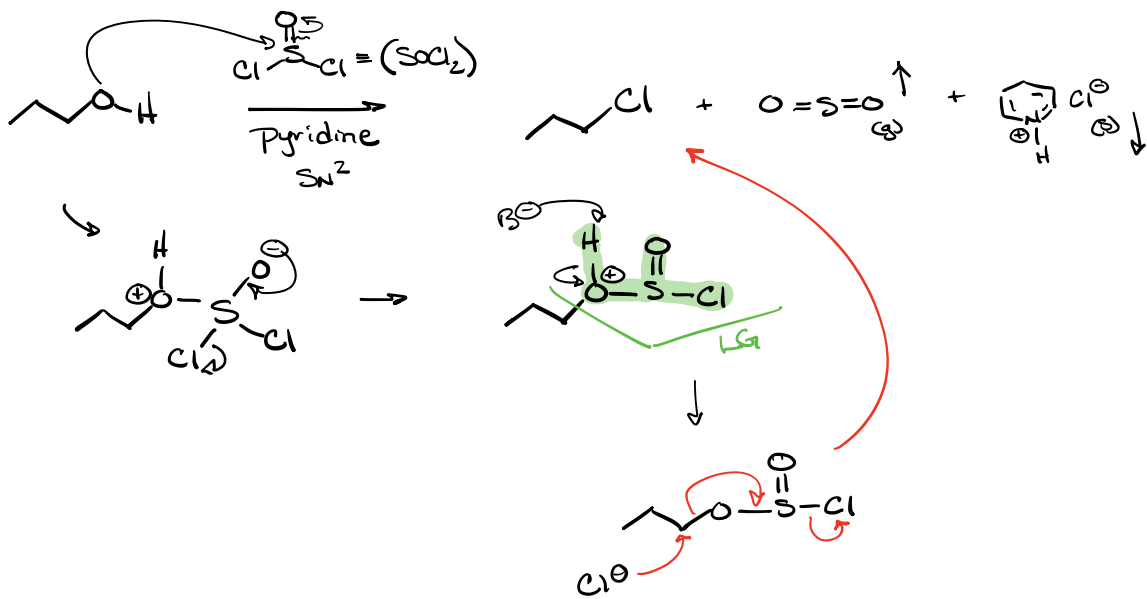
Alcohols Part 2

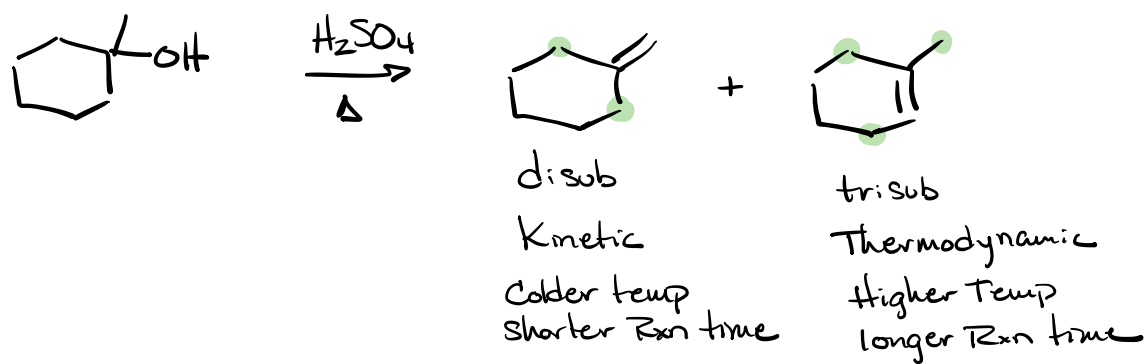
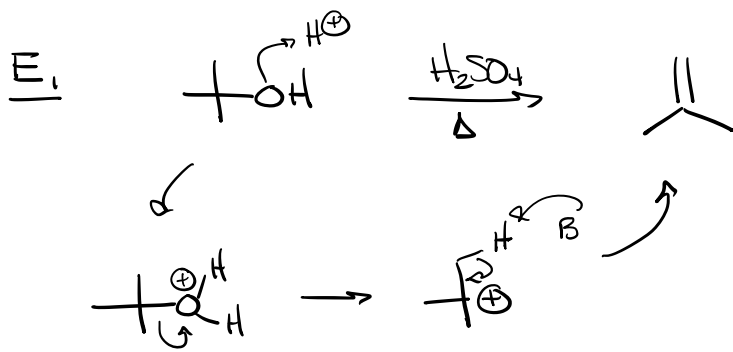
Part 1 → Synthesis of alcohols & diols

Part 2 → Use of alcohols

Rxns



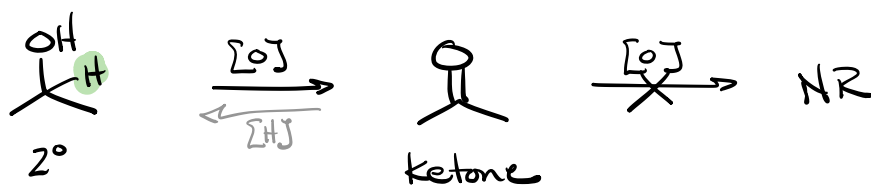
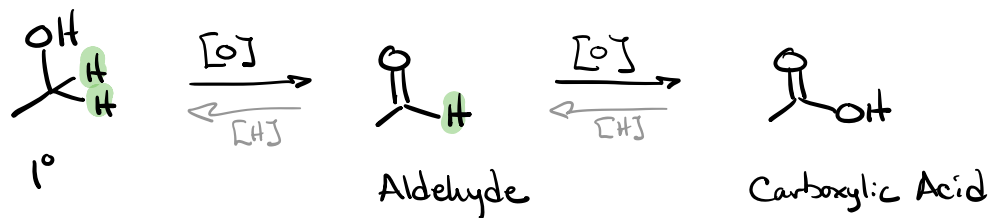




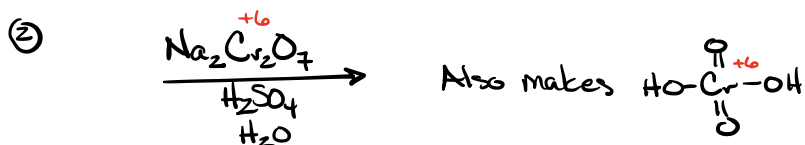
E₂



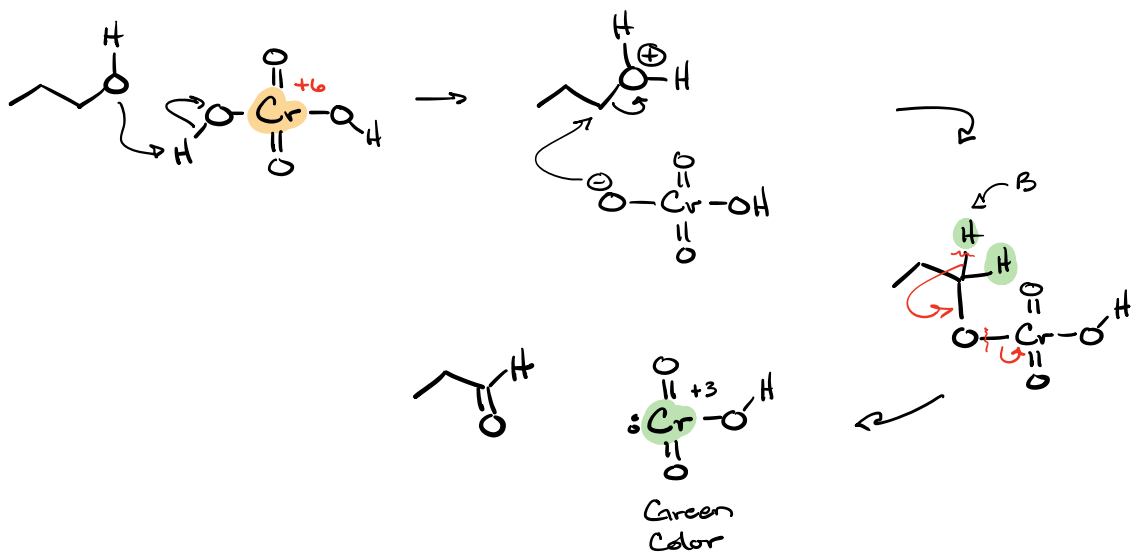
Oxidation — Gain of Oxygen or loss of hydrogen
 Oxidation is Loss (of e^-)



Two Strong Oxidizing Reagents



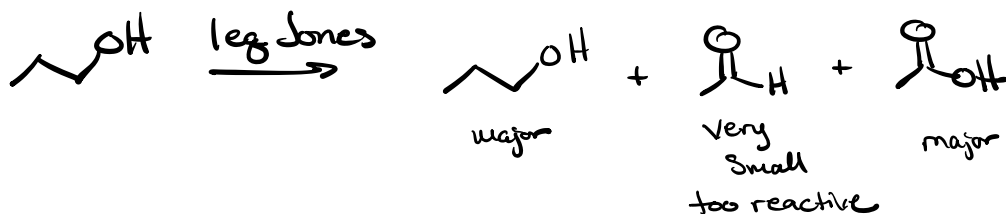
Mechanism



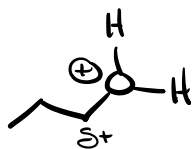
Problem



Aldehyde is more easily oxidized than the starting alcohol

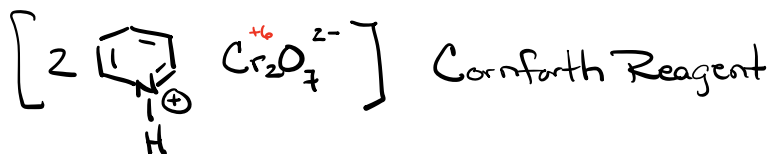
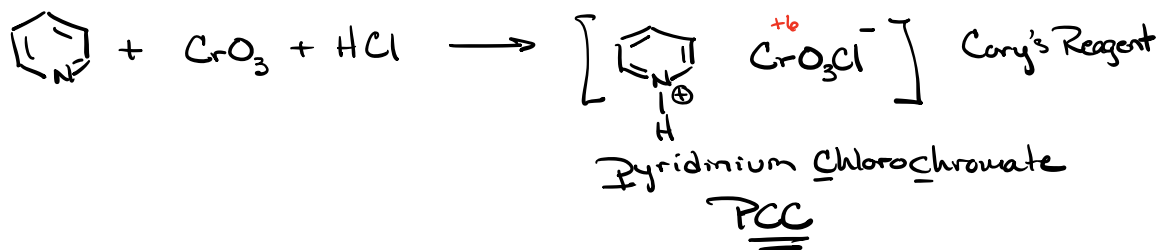


Under Acidic Conditions:

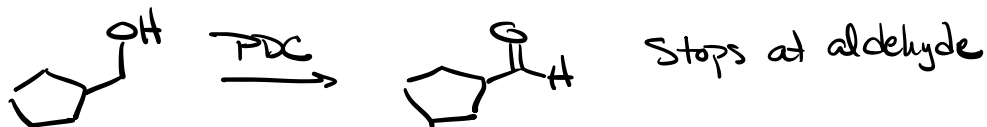


Stronger electrophile

Idea \Rightarrow Change to basic conditions to prevent protonation!



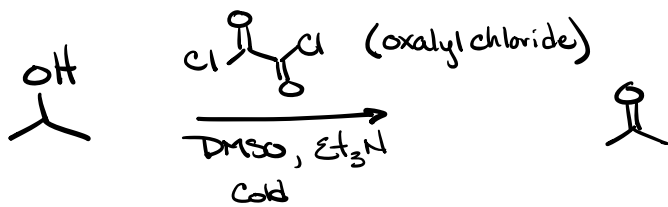
Pyridinium dichromate
PDC



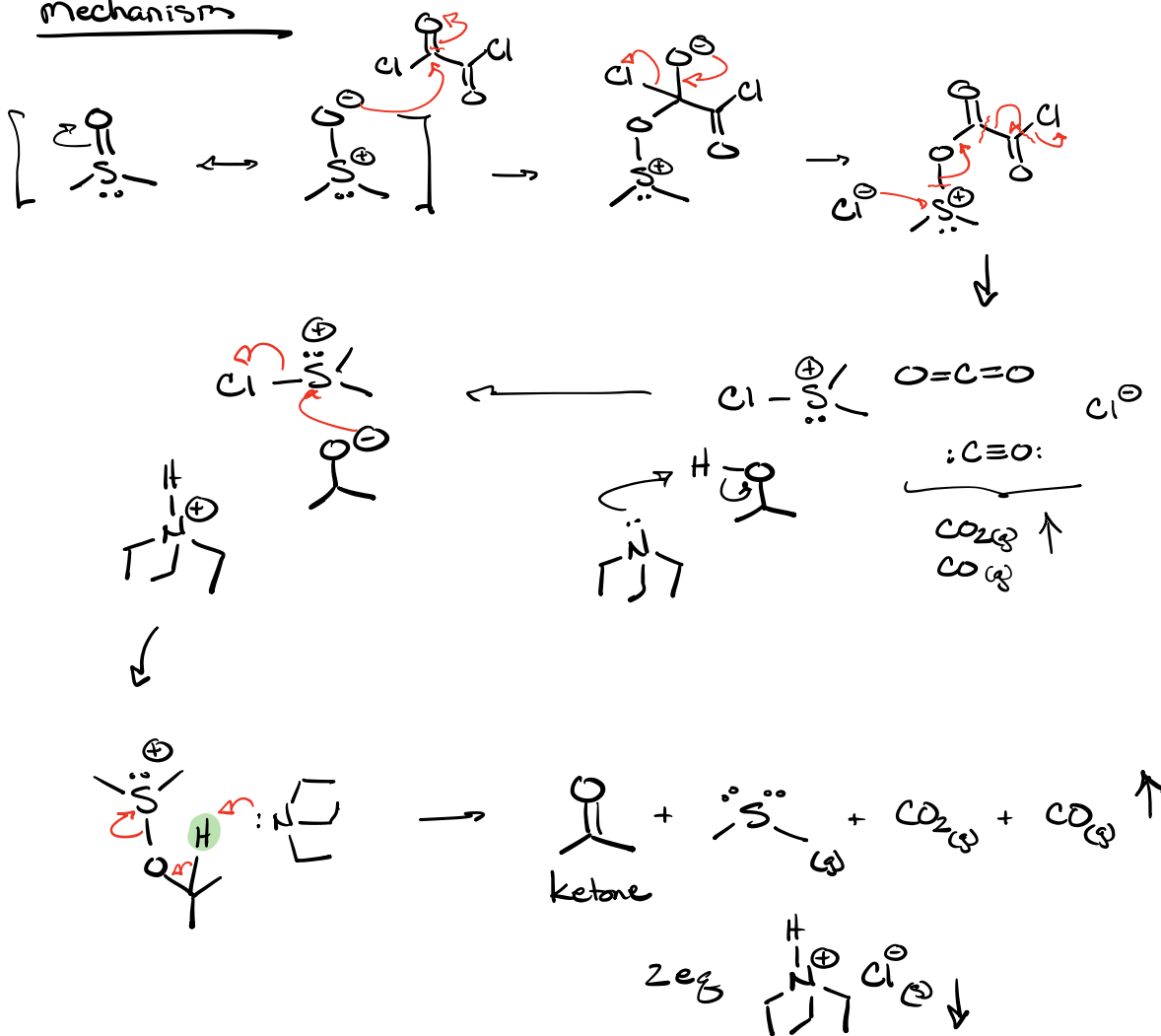
Swern Oxidation

mild oxidation

Jones = strong
Sledge hammer



Mechanism



Bio Example

