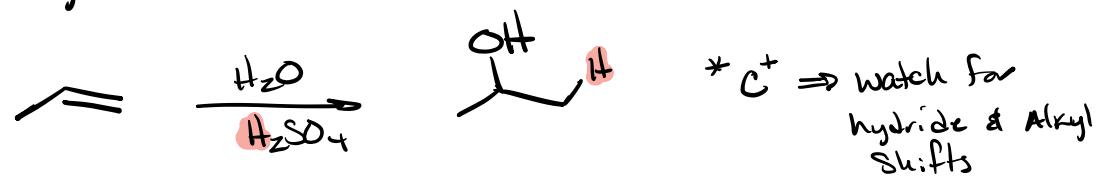
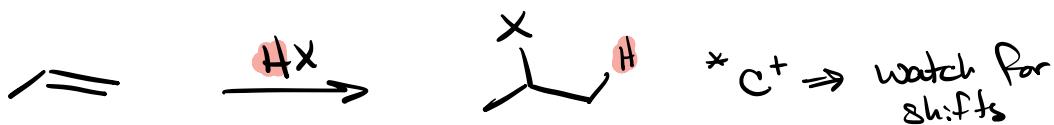


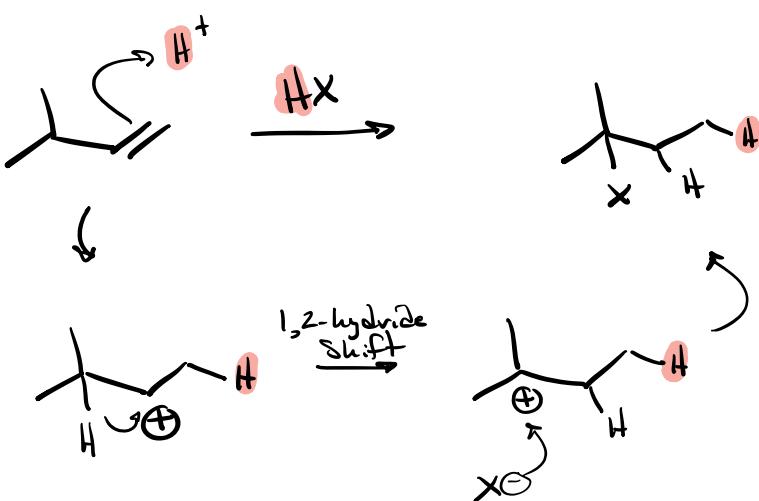
## Hydration



## Halogenation

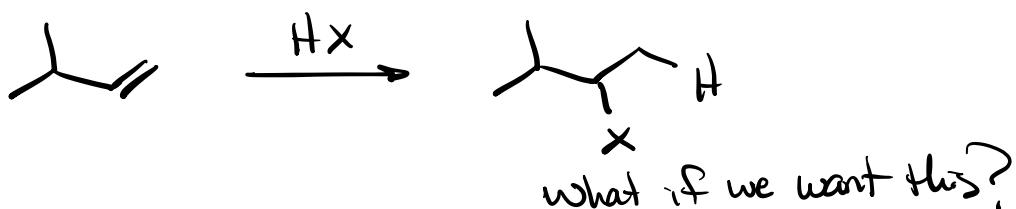


Ex

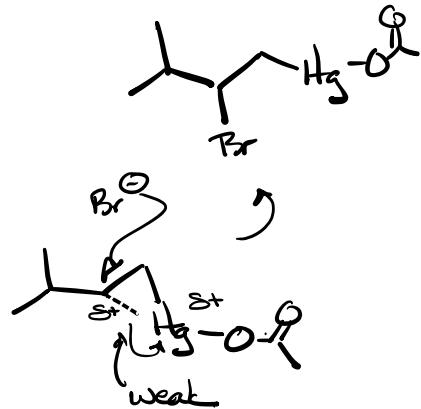
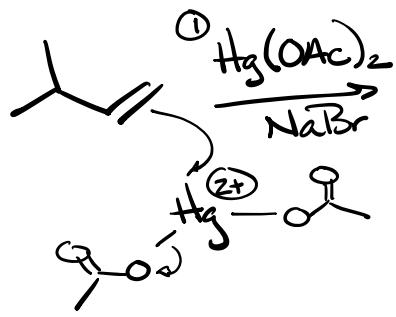
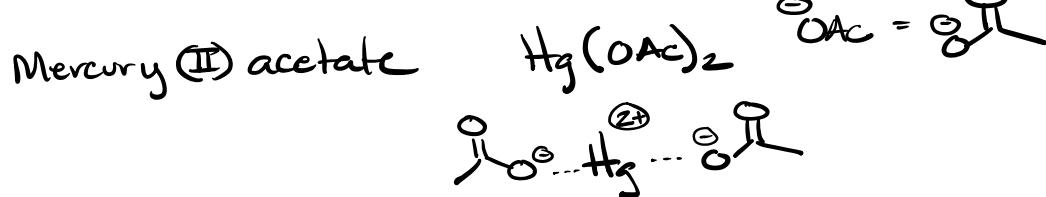


Question → How do we prevent the shift?

How do we do this

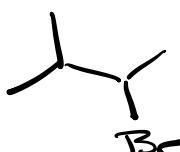
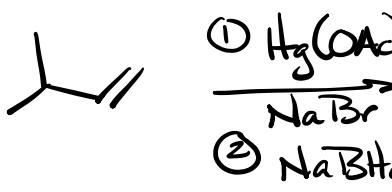
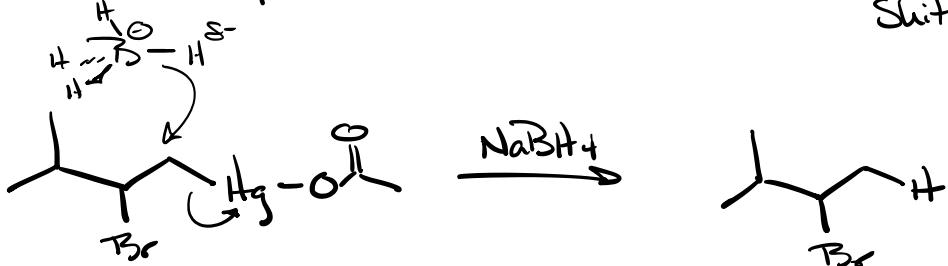


## Oxymercuration - Demercuration

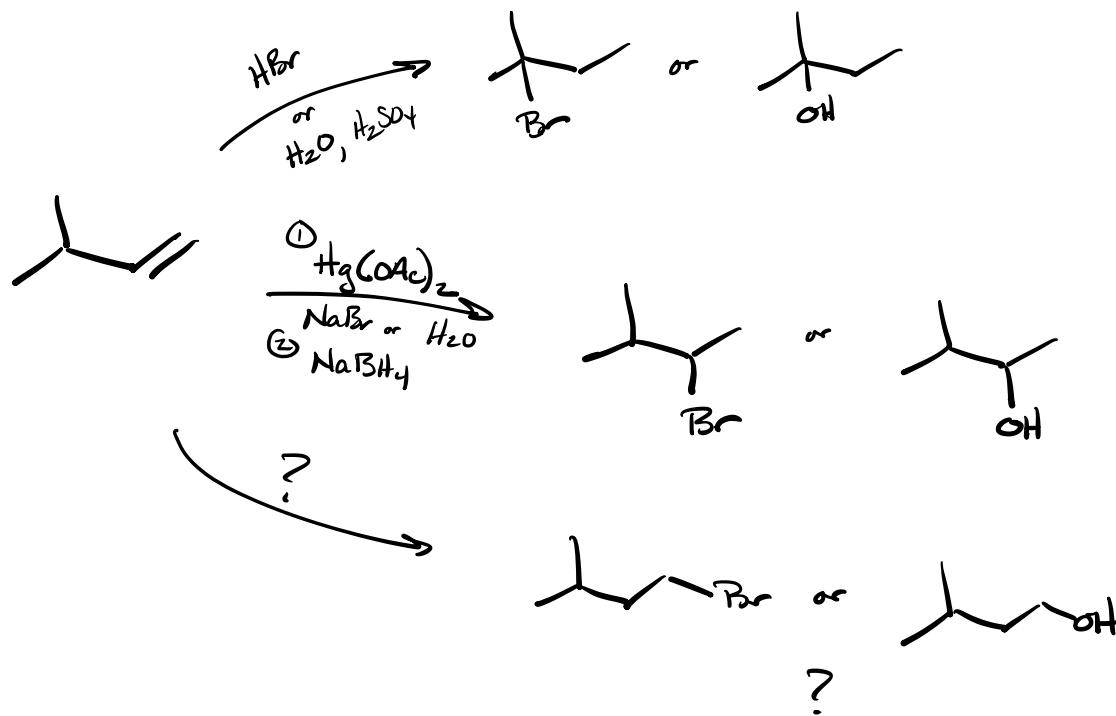


Cyclic Mercurium  
Ion prevents  
hydride & Alkyl  
Shifts.

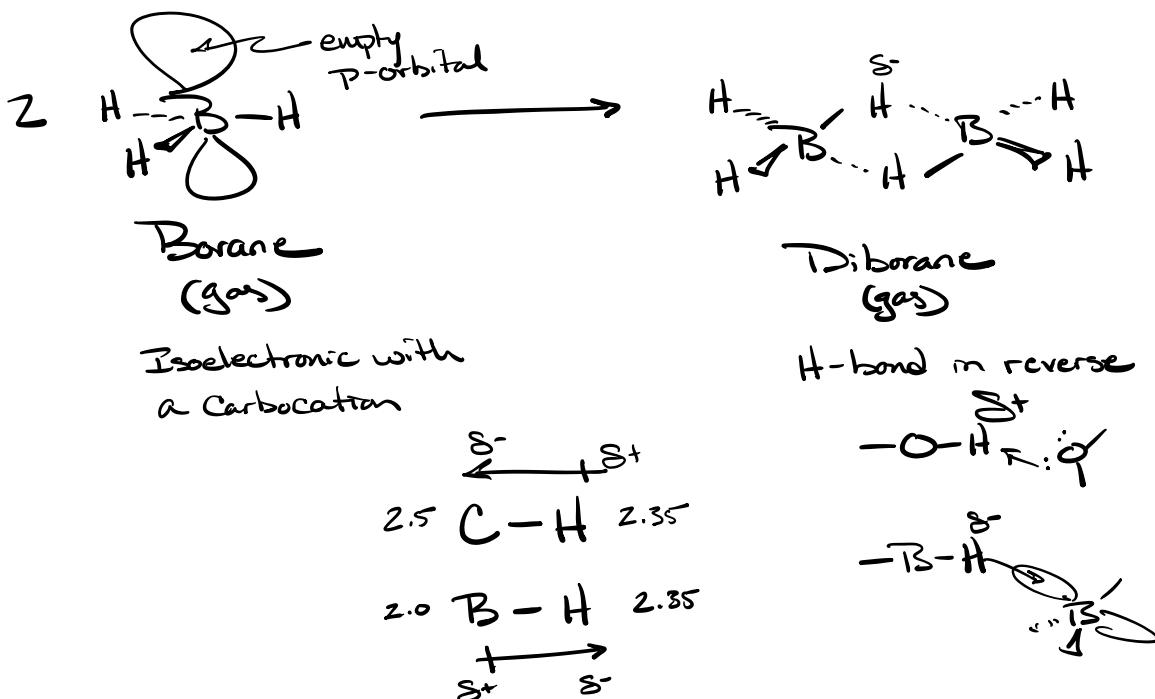
### 2nd Step - demercuration

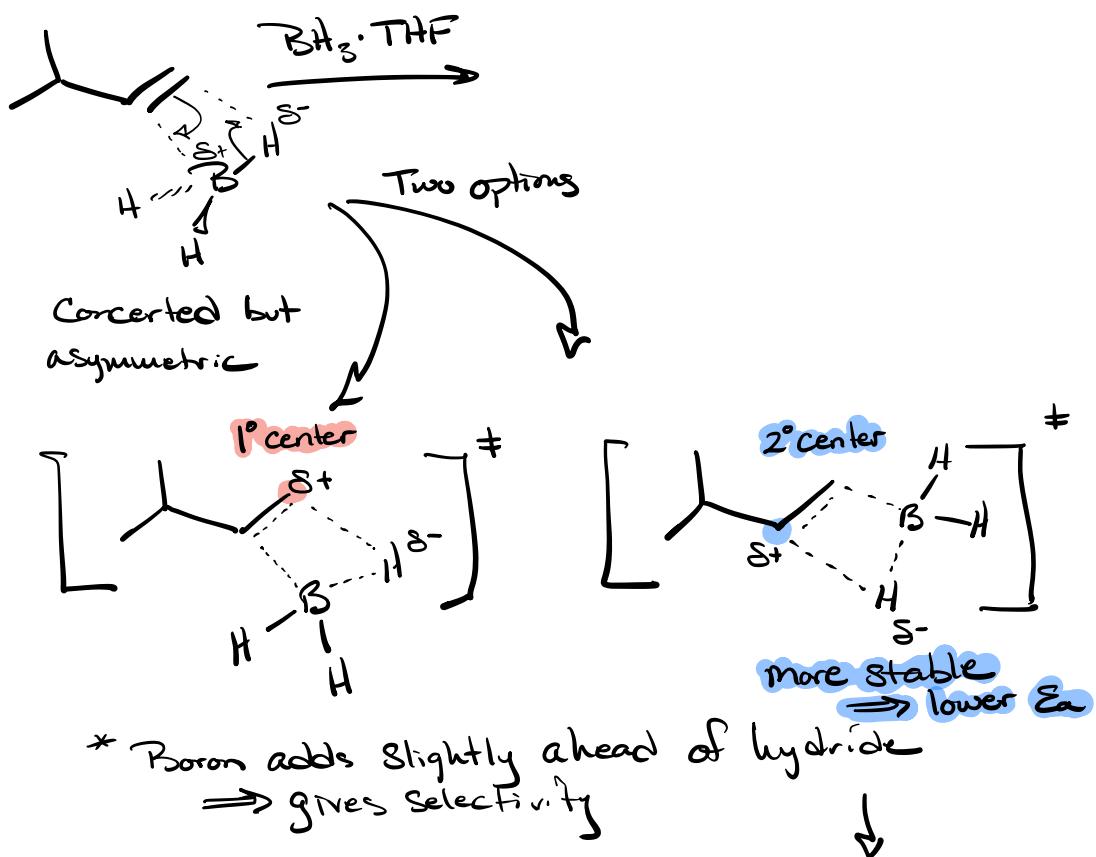
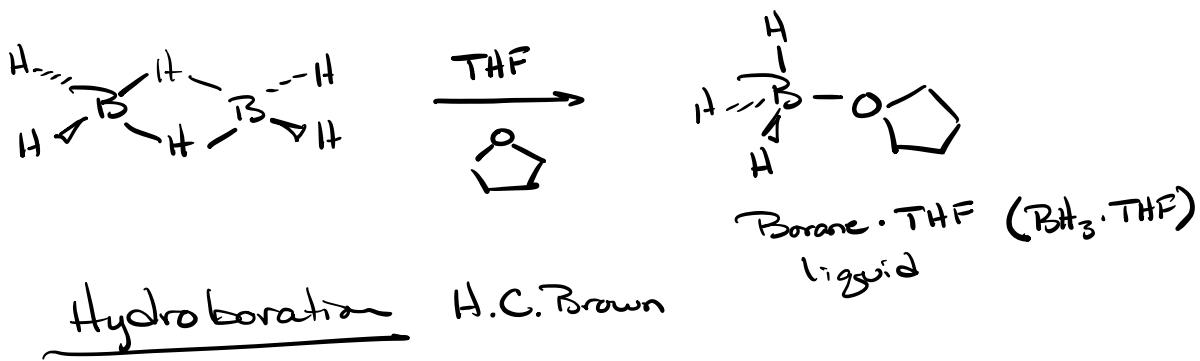


standard Markovnikoff  
addition w/o shifts

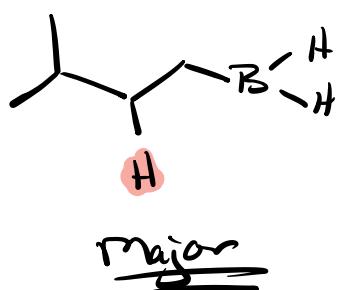


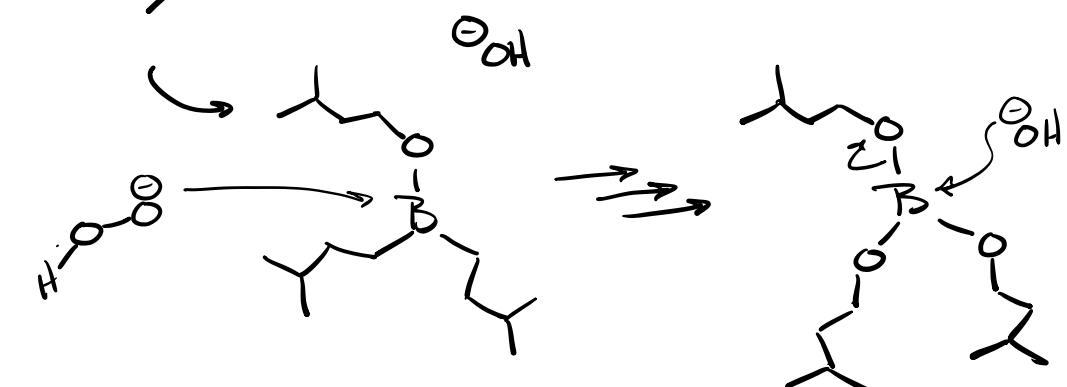
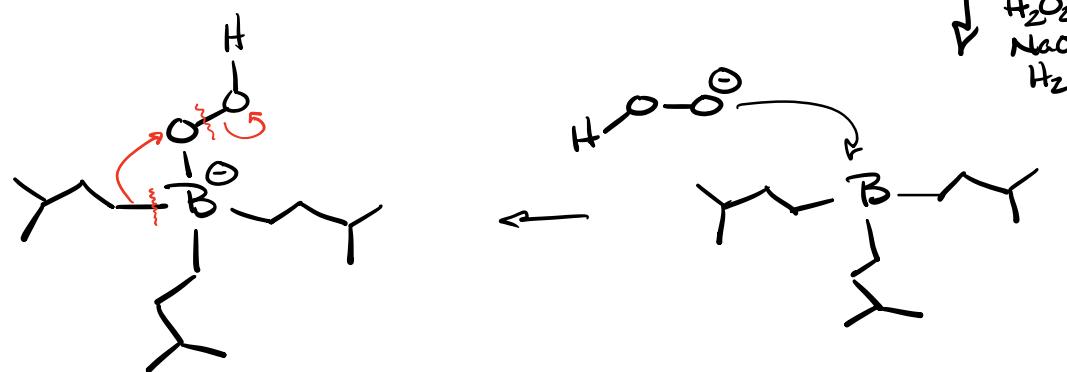
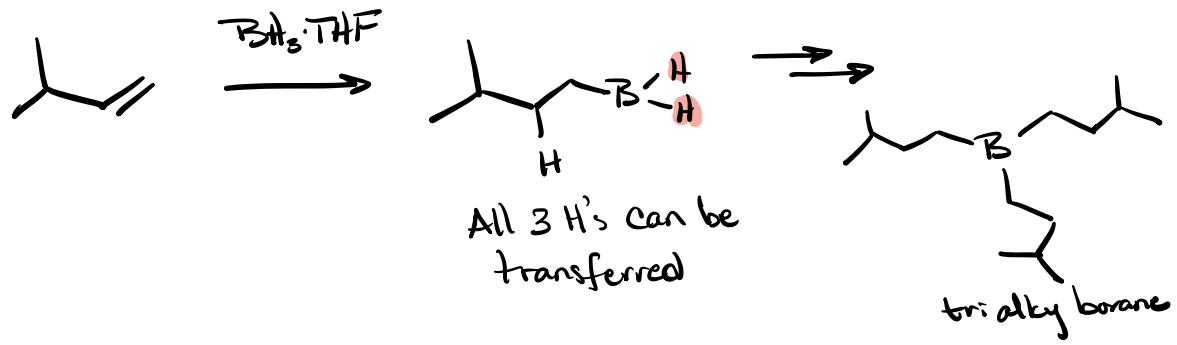
### Diborane



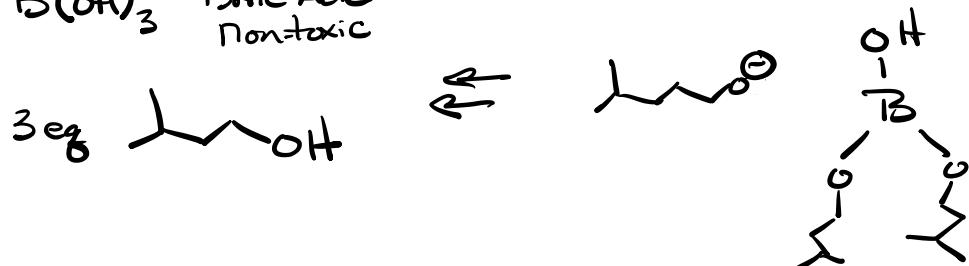


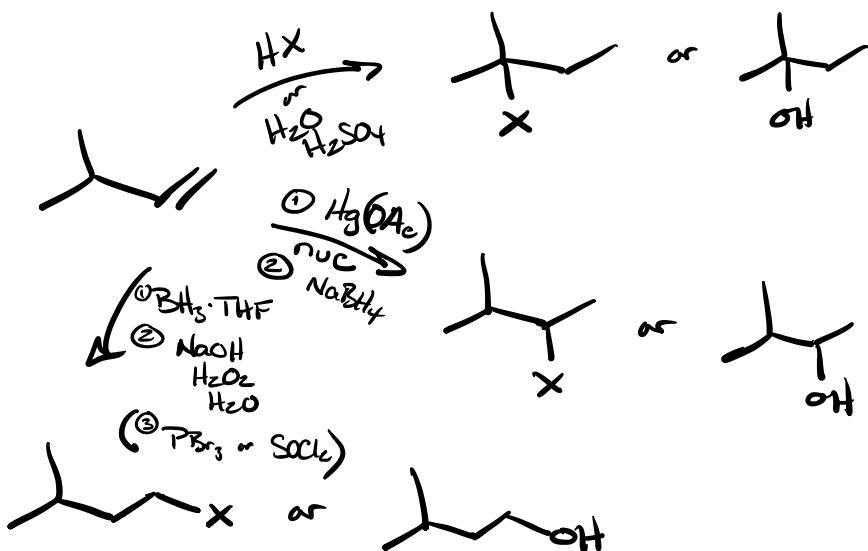
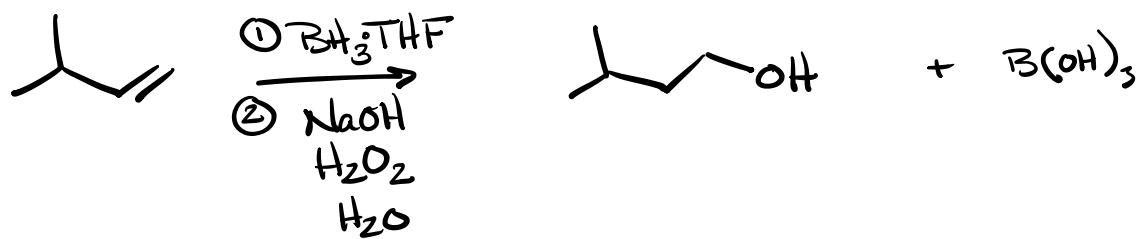
no shifts  
 no resonance  
 $3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$  for the  $S^+$   
 $\Rightarrow$  hydride placement

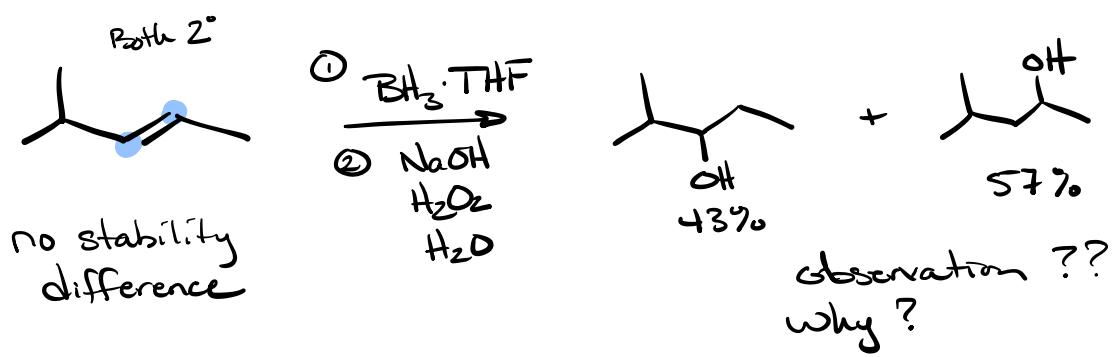




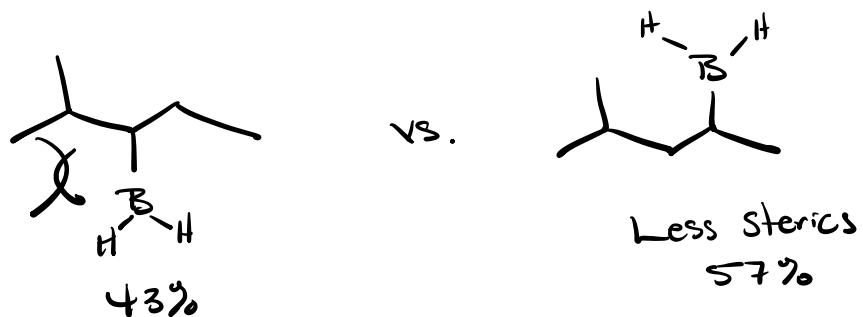
$B(OH)_3$  Boric Acid  
 Non-toxic



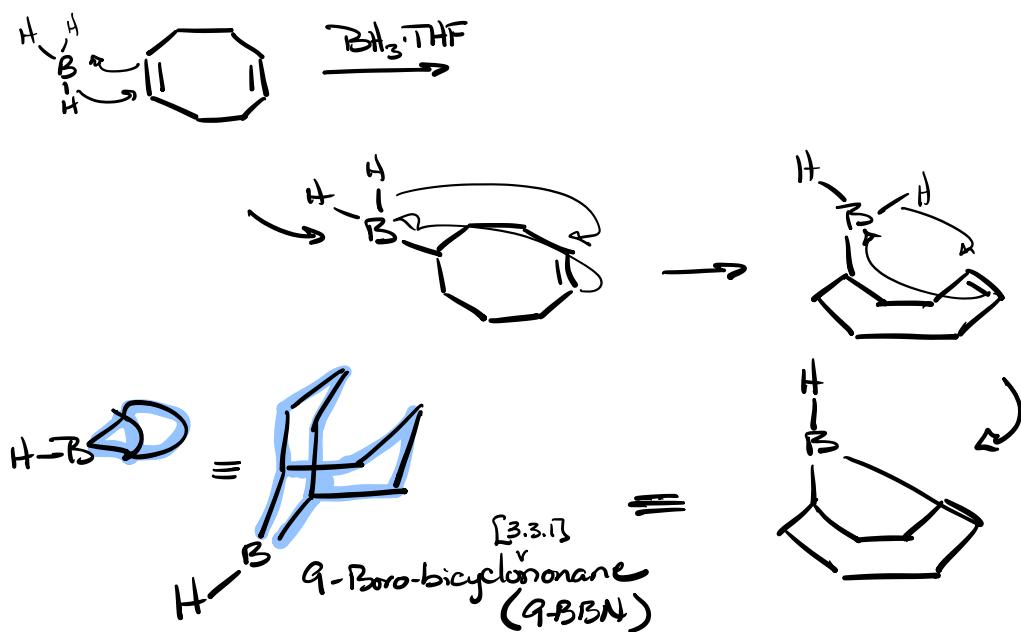


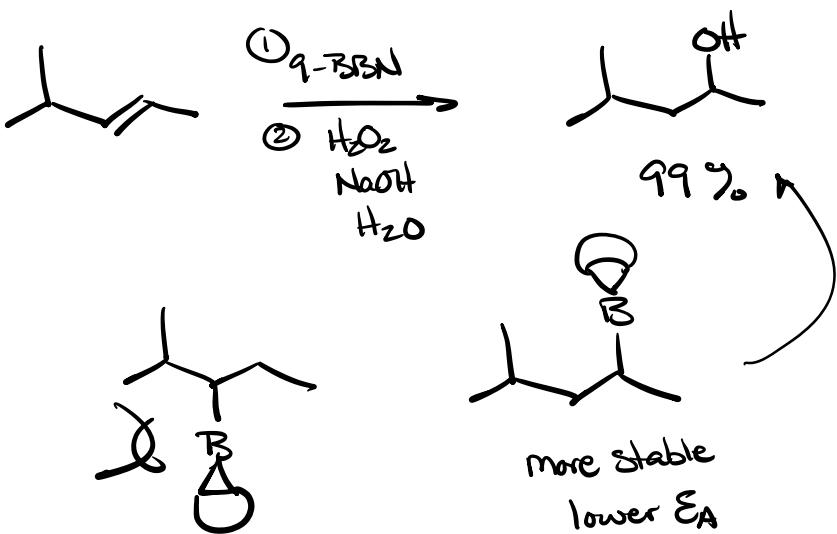


H.C. Brown



How can we make the % 99%?

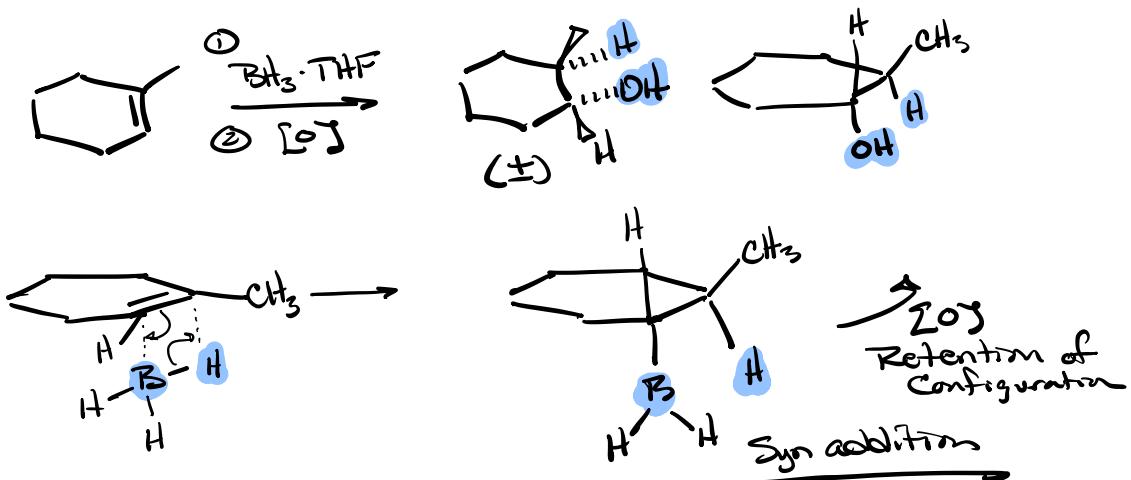


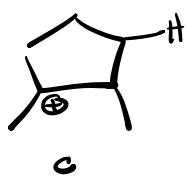
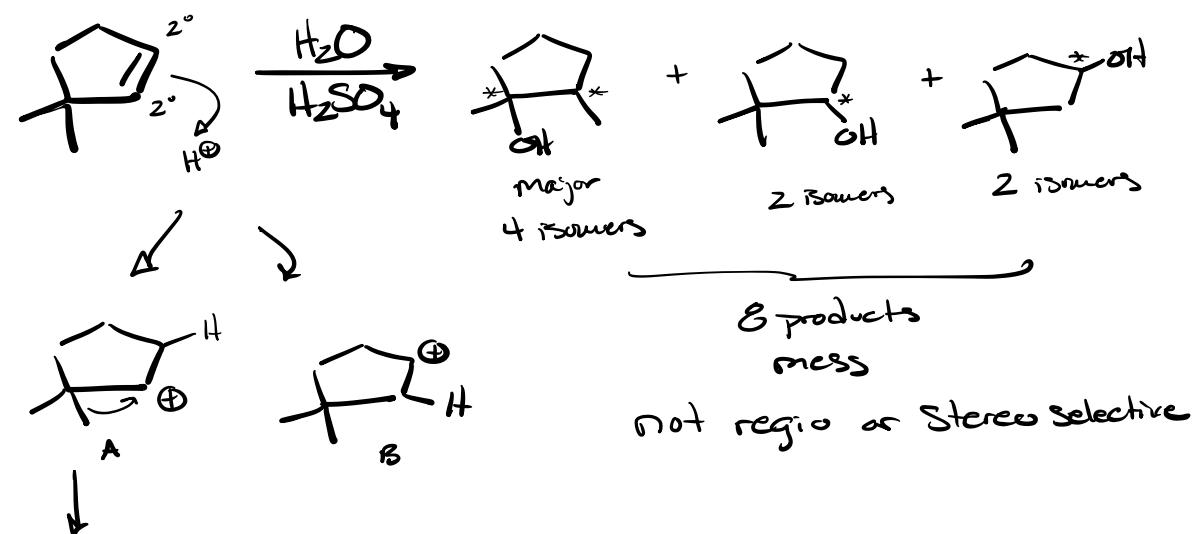
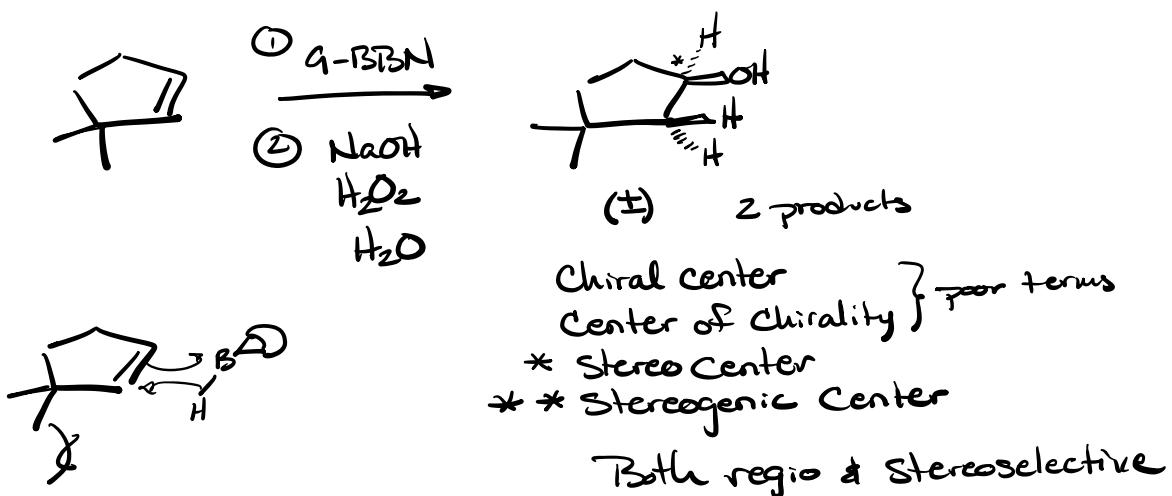


Regioselectivity = Region where Rxn takes place



Reaction is both Regioselective & Stereoselective  
 (Sterics &  $S^+$ )    (Concerted Addition)





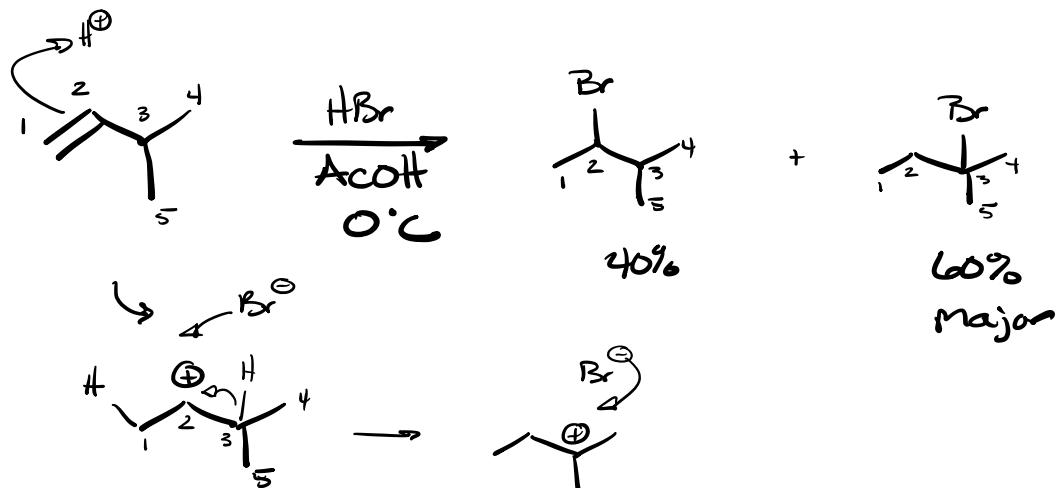
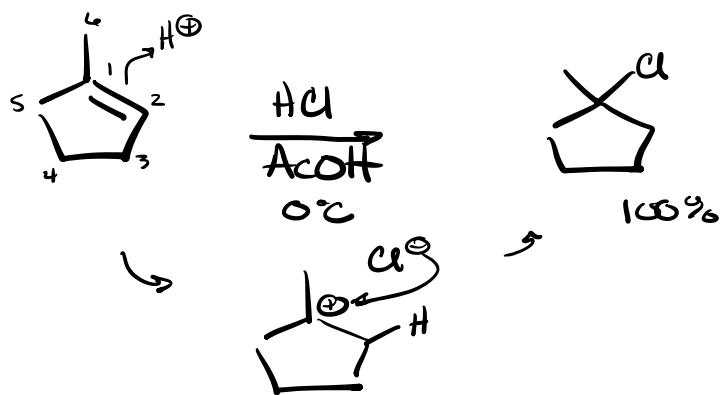
Regioselective → Selective for location

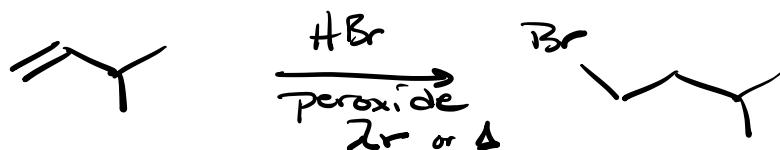
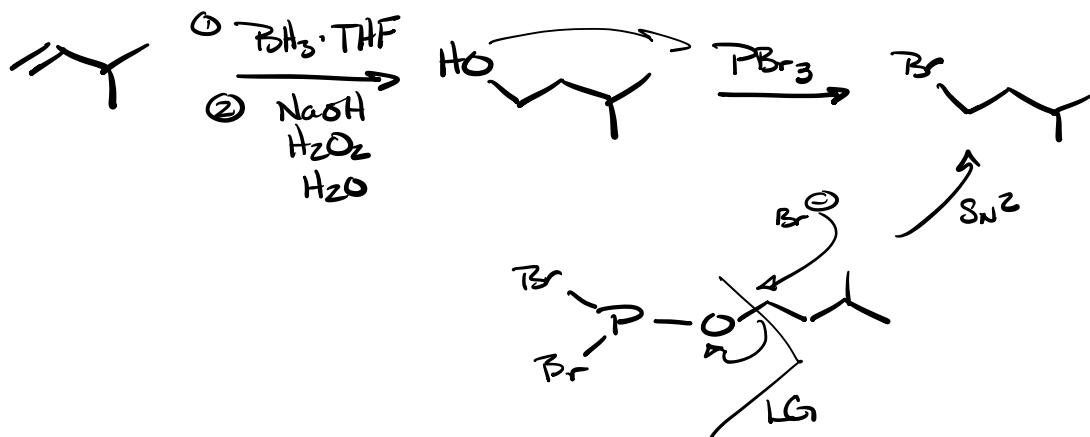
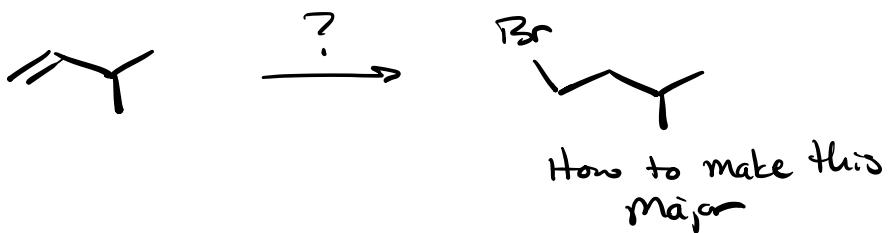
Stereoselective → Selective for enantiomers

\* Enantioselective → Selective for a single enantiomer

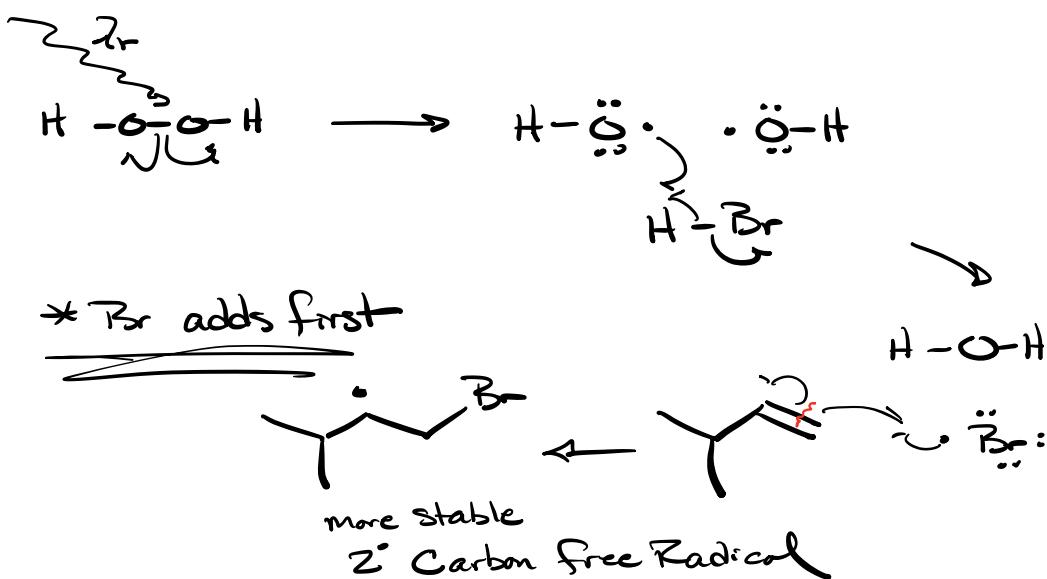
## Halogenation

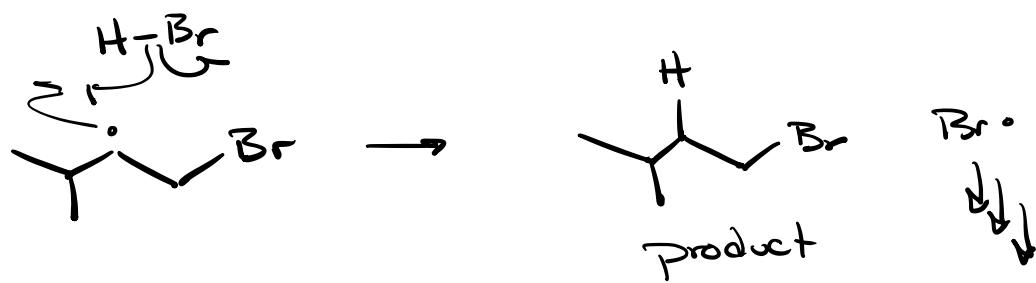
$\text{AcOH} = \text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  acetic acid  
 $\text{OAc}^- = \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^-$  acetate





Mechanism  $\Rightarrow$  Free Radical





Pick it up on Monday



free  
Radical



Carbocation