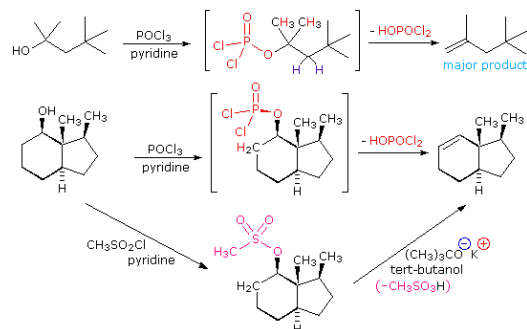


## 9.1: Dehydration Using POC I 3 POCl3 and Pyridine

The E2 elimination of 3°-alcohols under relatively non-acidic conditions may be accomplished by treatment with phosphorous oxychloride (POCl<sub>3</sub>) in pyridine. This procedure is also effective with hindered 2°-alcohols, but for unhindered and 1°-alcohols an S<sub>N</sub>2 chloride ion substitution of the chlorophosphate intermediate competes with elimination. Examples of these and related reactions are given in the following figure. The first equation shows the dehydration of a 3°-alcohol. The predominance of the non-Zaitsev product (less substituted double bond) is presumed due to steric hindrance of the methylene group hydrogen atoms, which interferes with the approach of base at that site. The second example shows two elimination procedures applied to the same 2°-alcohol. The first uses the single step POCl<sub>3</sub> method, which works well in this case because S<sub>N</sub>2 substitution is retarded by steric hindrance. The second method is another example in which an intermediate sulfonate ester confers halogen-like reactivity on an alcohol. In every case the anionic leaving group is the conjugate base of a strong acid.



### Contributors

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