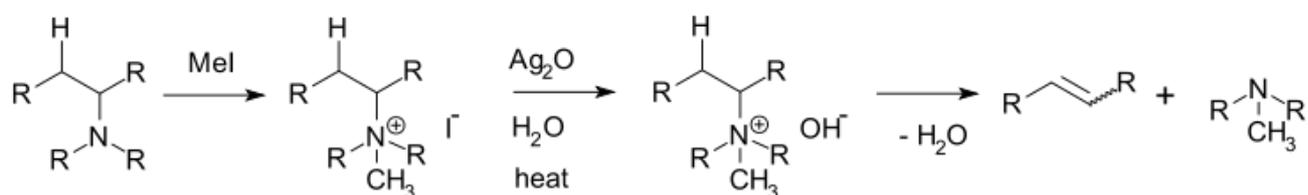


Hofmann elimination

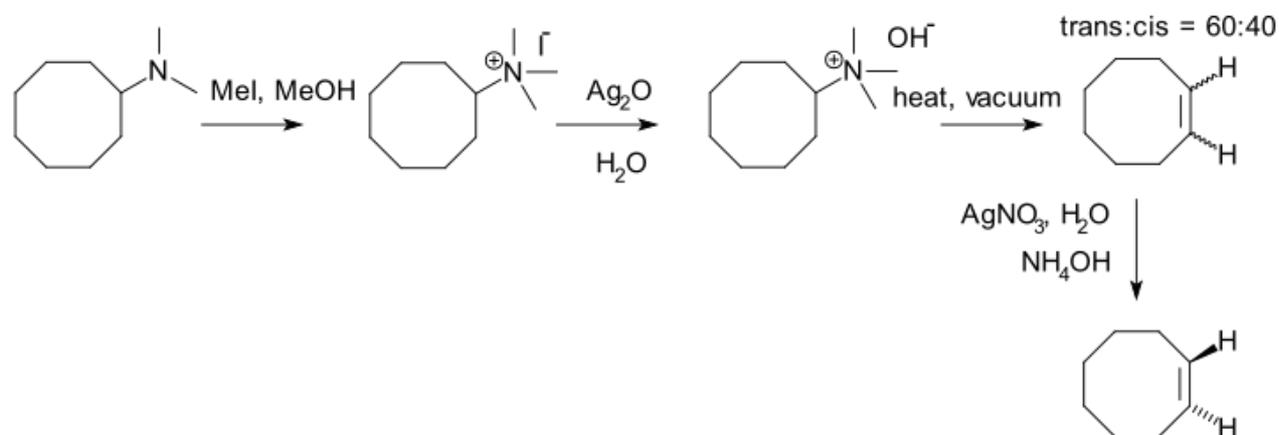
Hofmann elimination is an elimination reaction of an amine where the least stable (least substituted) alkene, the **Hofmann product**, is formed. This tendency, known as the **Hofmann alkene synthesis rule**, is in contrast to usual elimination reactions, where Zaitsev's rule predicts the formation of the most stable alkene. It is named after its discoverer, August Wilhelm von Hofmann.^{[1][2]}

The reaction involves the formation of a quaternary ammonium iodide salt by treatment of the amine with excess methyl iodide (**exhaustive methylation**), followed by treatment with silver oxide and water to form a quaternary ammonium hydroxide. When this salt is decomposed by heat, the Hofmann product is preferentially formed due to the steric bulk of the leaving group causing the hydroxide to abstract the more easily accessible hydrogen.

Hofmann elimination	
Named after	August Wilhelm von Hofmann
Reaction type	Elimination reaction
Identifiers	
Organic Chemistry Portal	<u>hofmann-elimination</u>
RSC ontology ID	<u>RXNO:0000166</u>



An example is the synthesis of trans-cyclooctene.^[3]



In a related chemical test, known as the **Herzig–Meyer alkimide group determination**, a tertiary amine with at least one methyl group and lacking a beta-proton is allowed to react with hydrogen iodide to the quaternary ammonium salt which when heated degrades to iodomethane and the secondary amine.^[4]

See also

- Cope elimination
- Emde degradation

References

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2. Aug. Wilh. von Hofmann (1851). "Beiträge zur Kenntniss der flüchtigen organischen Basen" (<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uc1.c036497051;view=1up;seq=265>) [Contribution to [our] knowledge of volatile organic bases]. *Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie* (in German). **78** (3): 253–286. doi:10.1002/jlac.18510780302 (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2Fjac.18510780302>).
3. Arthur C. Cope; Robert D. Bach (1973). "trans-Cyclooctene" (<http://www.orgsyn.org/demo.aspx?prep=cv5p0315>). *Organic Syntheses.; Collective Volume*, **5**, p. 315
4. J. Herzig; H. Meyer (1894). "Ueber den Nachweis und die Bestimmung des am Stickstoff gebundenen Alkyls" (<https://zenodo.org/record/1425740>). *Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft*. **27** (1): 319–320. doi:10.1002/cber.18940270163 (<https://doi.org/10.1002%2Fcber.18940270163>).

External links

- An animation of the mechanism of the Hofmann elimination (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hofmann_startAnimGif.gif)
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