

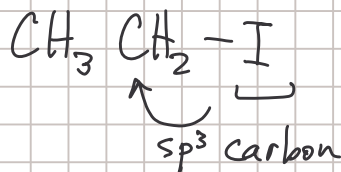
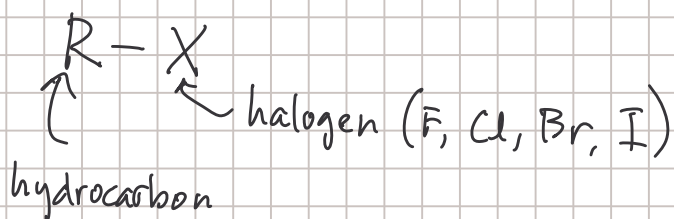
Ch 6 Alkyl halides

Note Title

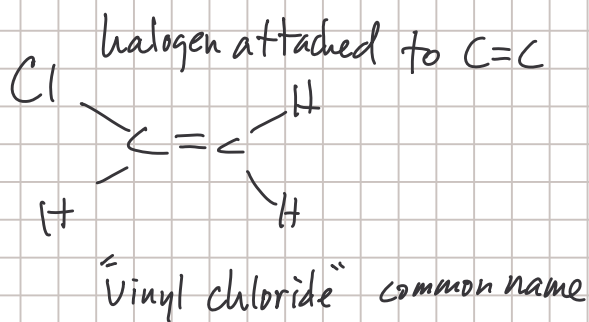
10/31/2005

Nucleophilic substitution
to elimination reactions

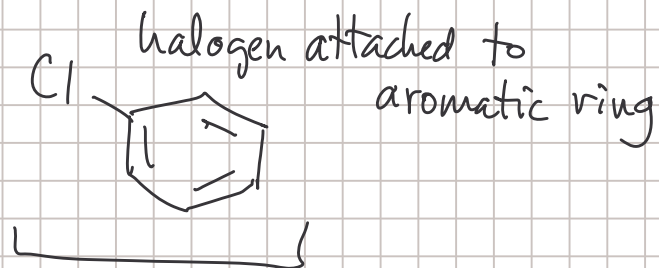
Alkyl halides: halogenated hydrocarbon



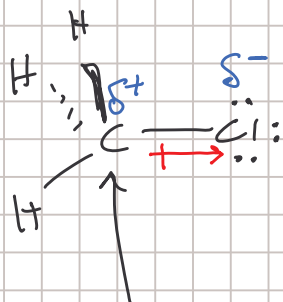
Vinyl halide



Aryl halide



Halogens: more electronegative than C



C is electrophilic (Lewis acid
-accepts electrons)

Nomenclature

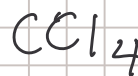
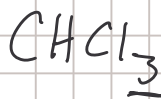
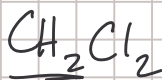
IUPAC (systematic) names: halogen as substituent

fluoro-
chloro-
bromo-
iodo-

Common name
use alkyl substituent
naming
(alkyl halide)

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$	<u>IUPAC</u> bromoethane	<u>Common names</u> ethyl bromide
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$\text{CH}_3\underset{\text{Br}}{\text{CH}}-\text{CH}_3$	2-bromopropane	isopropyl bromide
general:	"haloalkane"	"alkyl halide"



IUPAC: dichloromethane

trichloromethane

tetrachloromethane

Common: methylene chloride

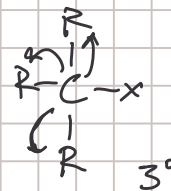
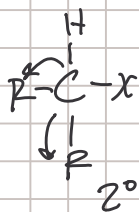
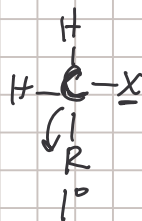
chloroform

carbon tetrachloride

Structure

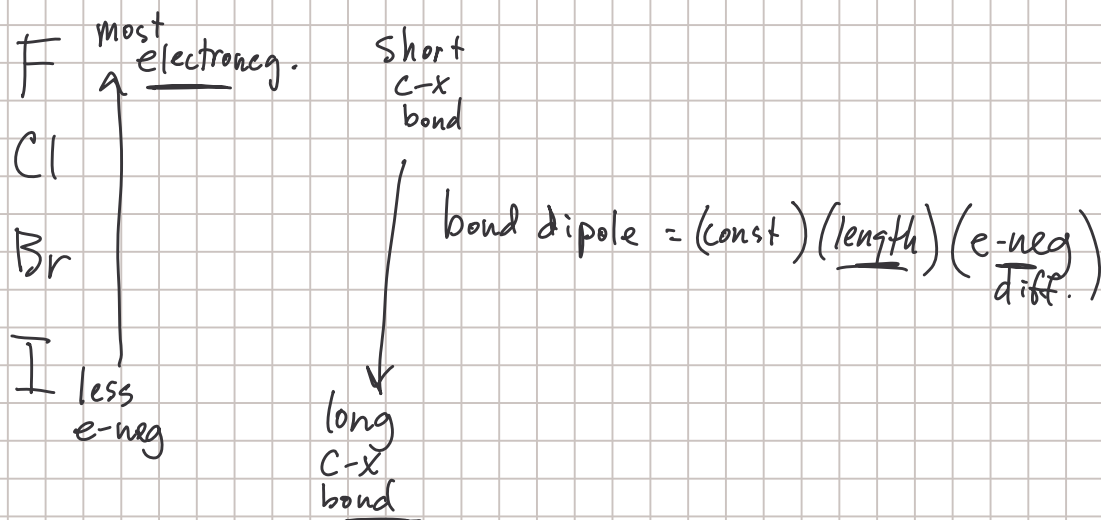


methyl



Uses

- solvents
- reagents (starting points for synthesis)
- anesthetics
- refrigerants (Freon)
- (propellants) CFC chlorofluorocarbons
- pesticides



all C-X bonds have about the same dipole (eneg & length are opposing)