

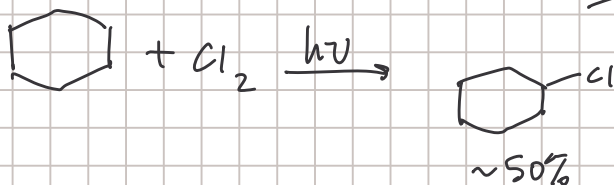
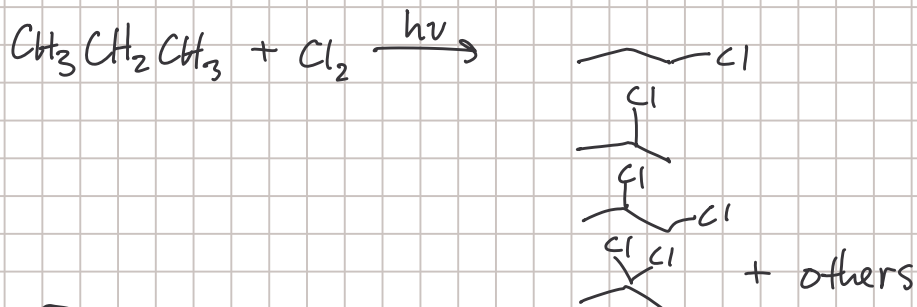
# Ch 6

Note Title

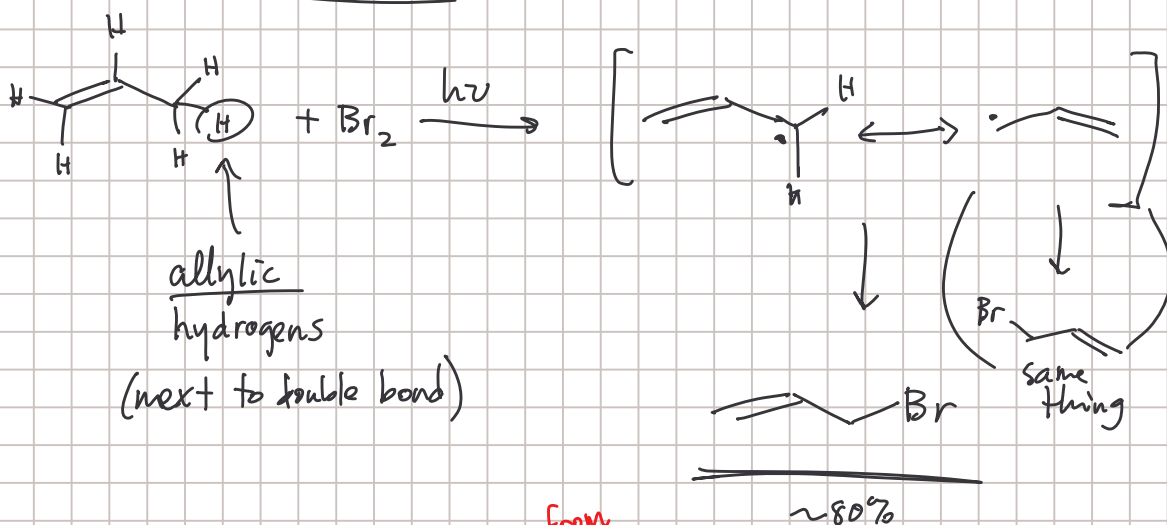
11/2/2005

## Preparation of alkyl halides

Free-radical halogenation -



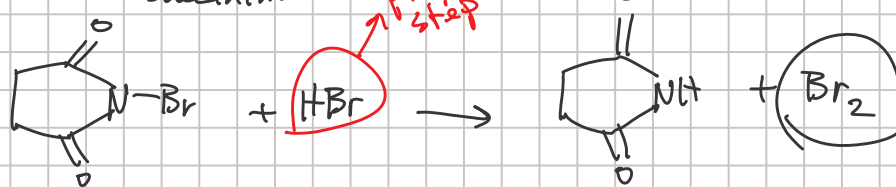
## Allylic bromination



NBS

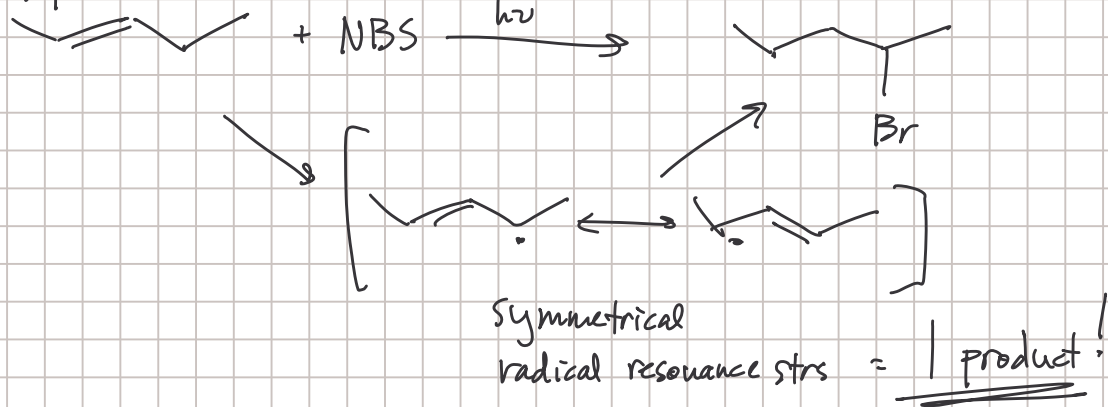
N-bromosuccinimide

comes from propagation step

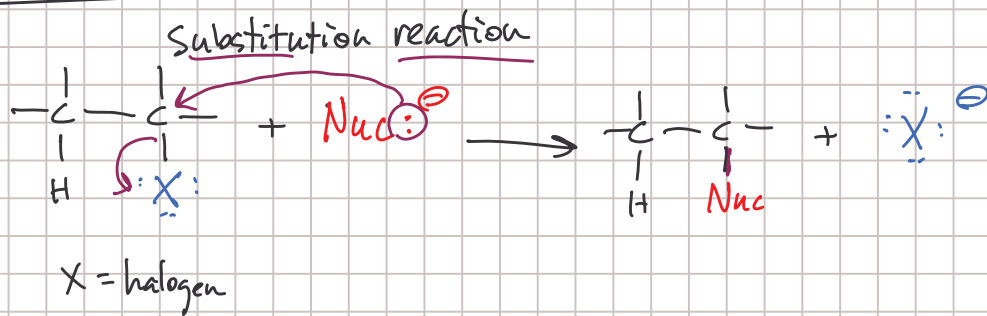


widely-used Br<sub>2</sub> source - Br<sub>2</sub> production can be carefully controlled

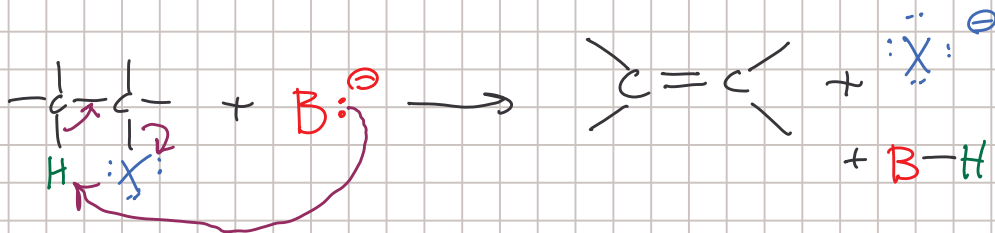
allylic bromination with NBS:



## Nucleophilic substitution & elimination

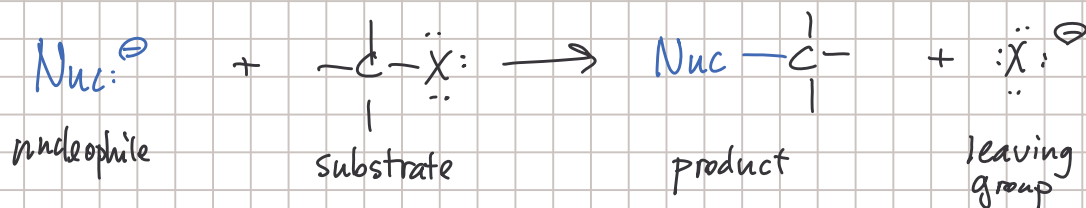


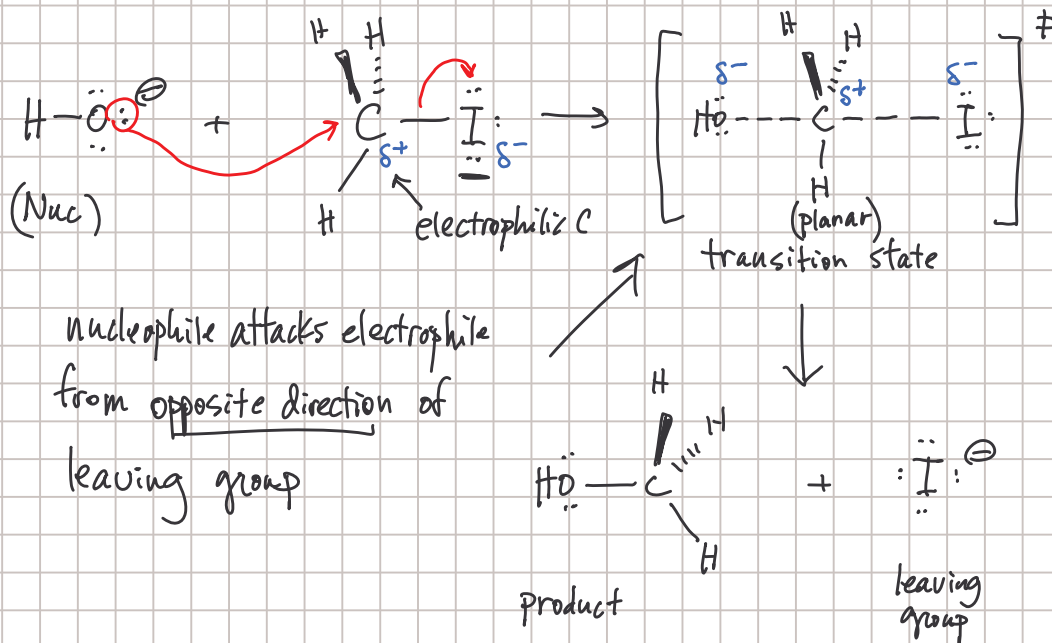
Elimination reaction:



S<sub>N</sub>2 reaction

substitution-nucleophilic-2nd-order

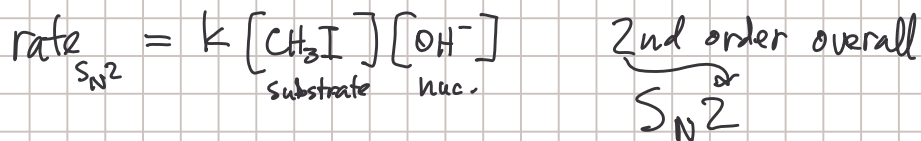




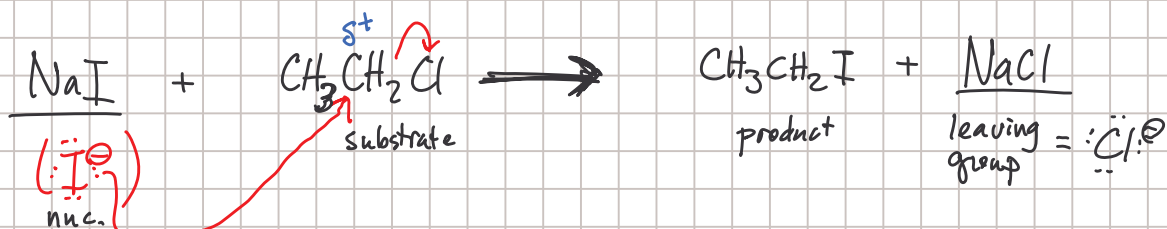
Single-step concerted mechanism.

$\hookrightarrow$  bonds broken & formed simultaneously

Nuc + substrate must meet in order to react



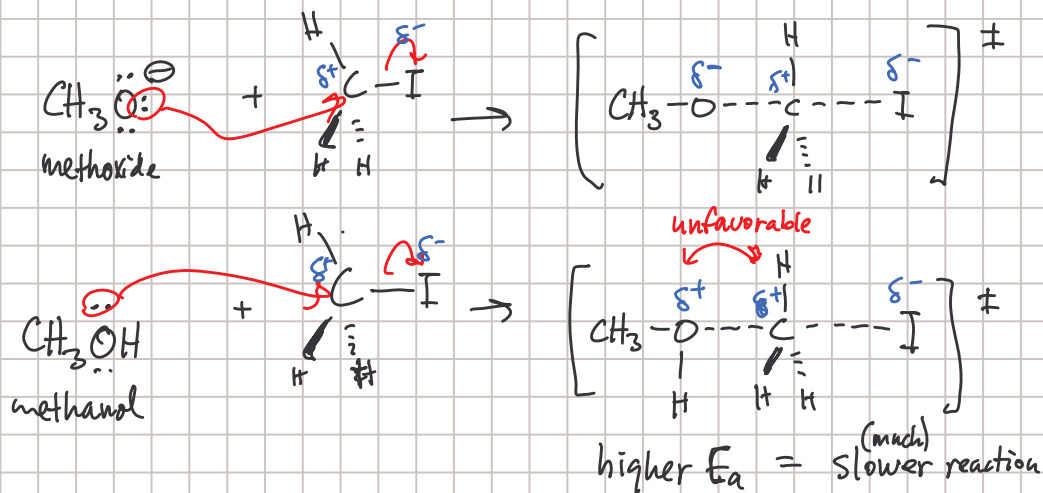
Halogen exchange



really only works when  $\text{I}^{\ominus}$  is nucleophile.

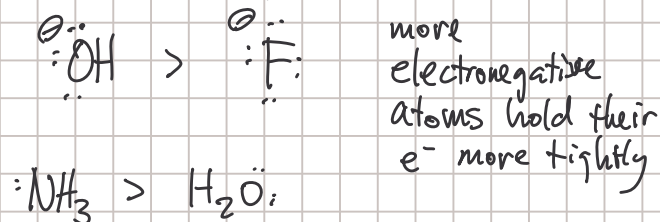
Nucleophiles a strong nuc. is required for  $S_N2$

1. a base is always a stronger nucleophile than its conjugate acid.



nucleophiles  $^{\ominus}OH > H_2O$ ,  $^{\ominus}SH > H_2S$ ,  $^{\ominus}NH_2 > NH_3$

2. nucleophilicity decreases from left  $\rightarrow$  right on periodic table.

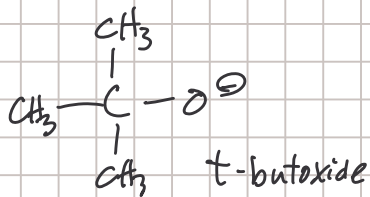


3. nucleophilicity increases down the periodic table b/c of increased polarizability (squishiness)

$I^{\ominus} > Br^{\ominus} > Cl^{\ominus} \gg F^{\ominus}$

large  $e^-$  clouds form new bonds easier

④ bulkiness can control nucleophilicity vs. basicity



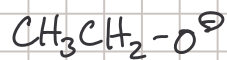
bulky

unable to attack  $\text{C}^{\delta+}$

is able to attack small H's

strong base weak nucleophile

steric hindrance when  
attacking C



ethoxide

less bulky

reacts w/  $\text{C}^{\delta+}$  faster

strong nucleophile