



QUÍMICA ORGÂNICA BÁSICA

Reações Substituição Nucleofílica



SUBSTITUIÇÃO NUCLEOFILICA

TERMINOLOGIA

<http://atom.chem.wvu.edu/pavia/352pavia.html>

REAÇÕES DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO

Um grupo substitui outro.

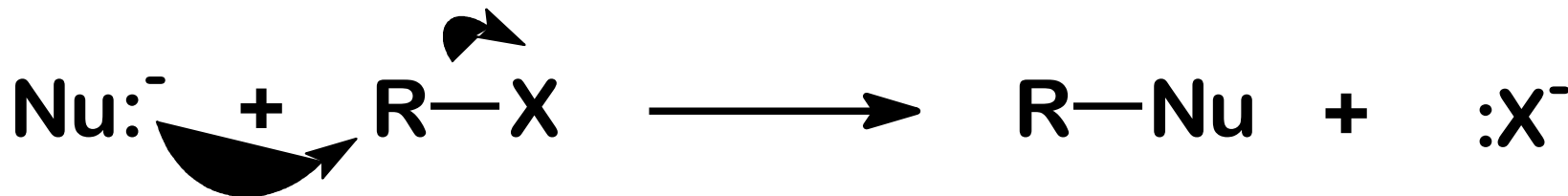


Y substitui X (Substituição)

Y “desloca” X

DESLOCAMENTO NUCLEOFÍLICO

substrato

Leaving
Group (LG)

nucleófilo

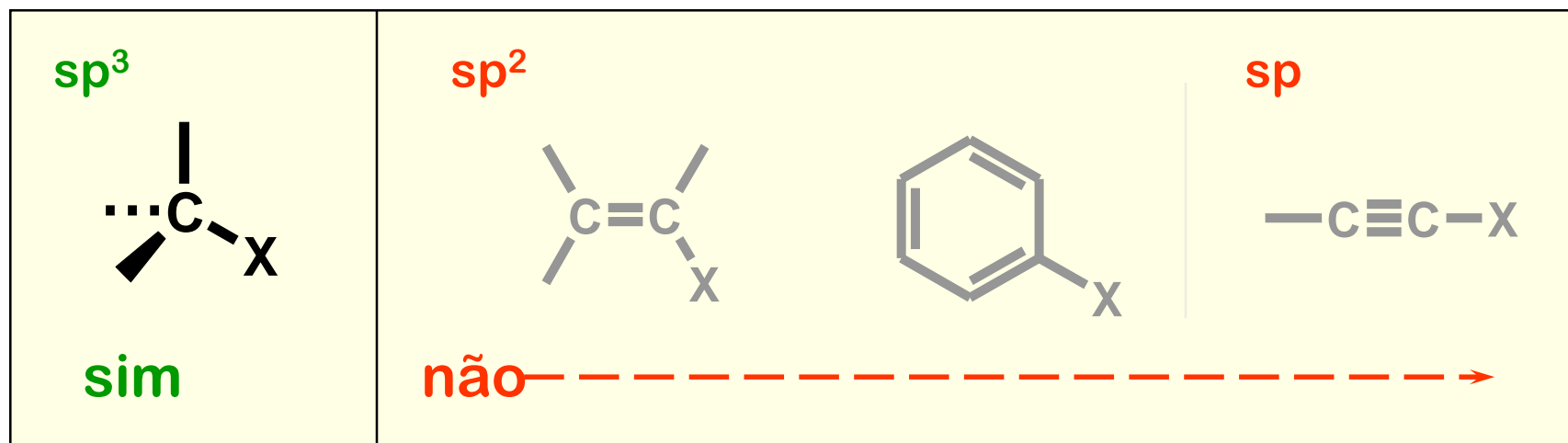
produto

o Nucleófilo “desloca” o *leaving group*.

Esta é uma reação de “substituição” :
Nu substitui o X .

IMPORTANTE:

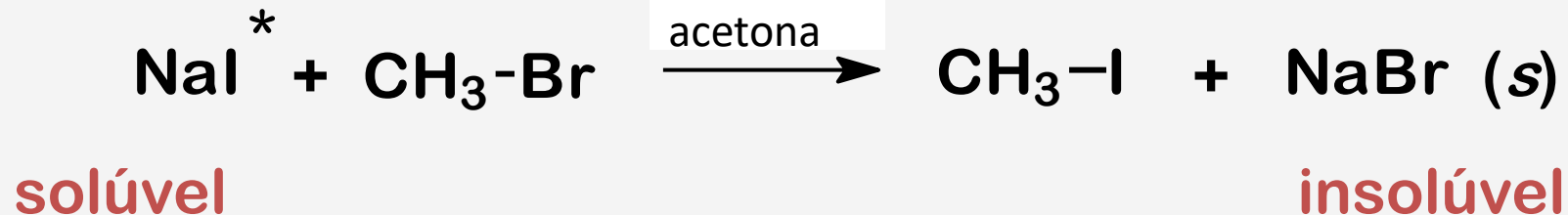
Esta é uma reação em Carbono sp^3 (tetraédrico).



Compostos que tem Carbono sp^2 ou sp geralmente
Não sofre reação de substituição nucleofílica.

..... Na realidade em alguns casos eles reagem,
mas discutiremos em outras ocasiões.

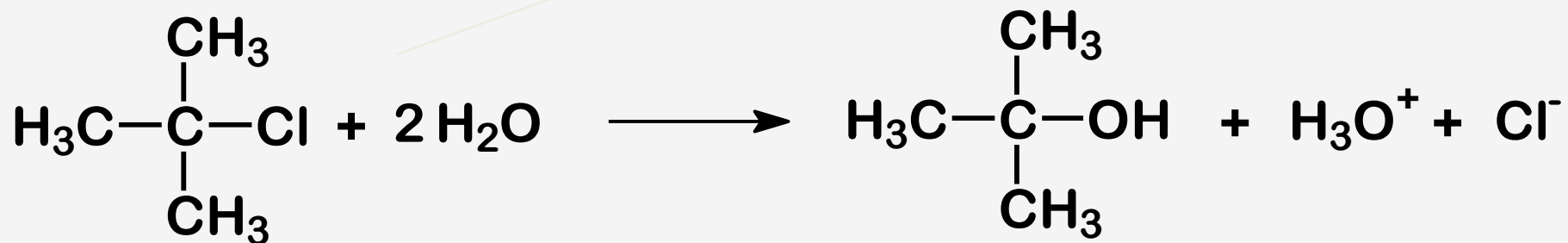
EXEMPLO 1



Iodeto desloca o brometo ligado ao carbono

* NaI é solúvel em acetona, NaCl e NaBr não são.

EXEMPLO 2



solvólise do cloreto de *t*-butila em água

água desloca o cloreto ligado ao carbono

* O próton é removido por uma segunda molécula de água.

REAÇÕES DE DESLOCAMENTO

REAÇÕES DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO NUCLEOFÍLICA

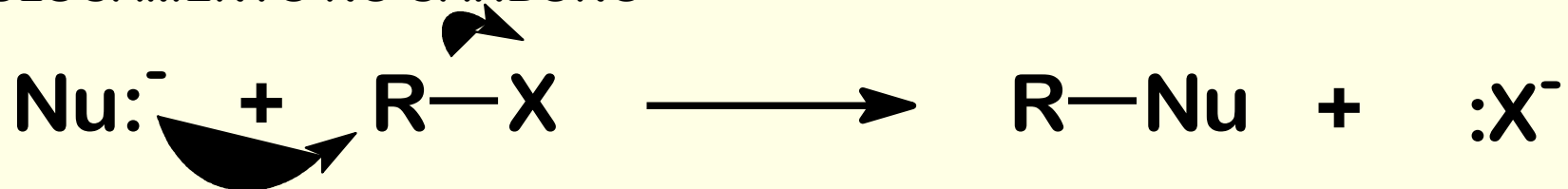
(substituição no carbono)

Pode ser comparado a

REAÇÕES ACIDO-BASE

(substituição do hidrogênio)

DESLOCAMENTO NO CARBONO



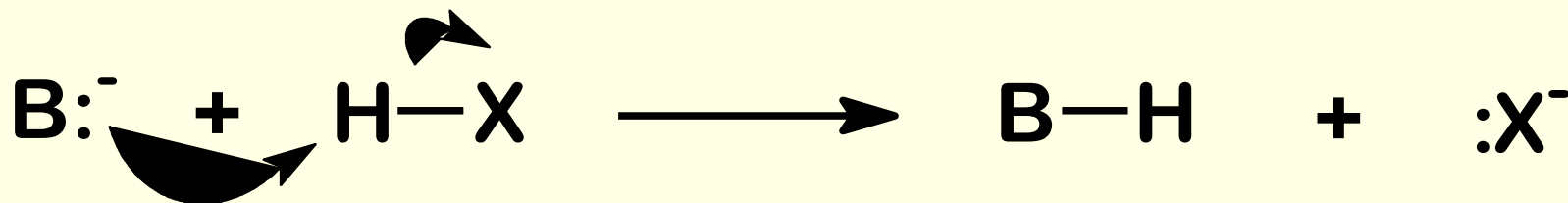
Nucleófilo

substrato

produto

*leaving
group*

DESLOCAMENTO NO HIDROGENIO



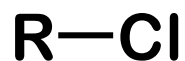
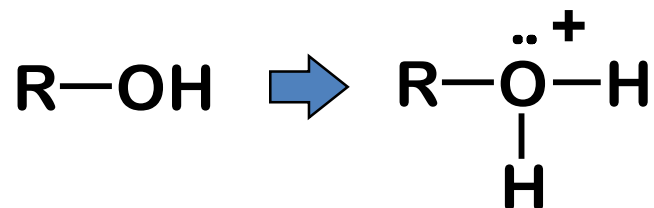
base

ácido

ácido
conjugadobase
conjugada

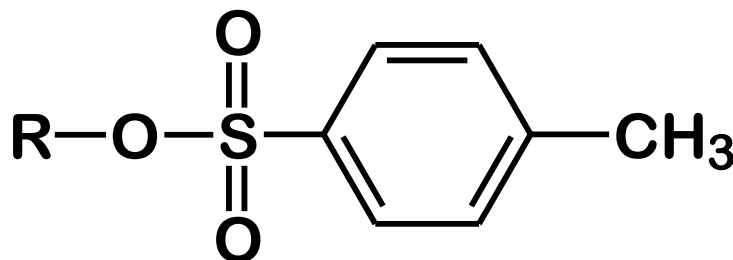
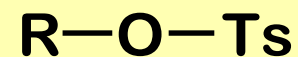


ESTAS REAÇÕES TÊM UMA
AMPLA GAMA DE SUBSTRATOS

SUBSTRATOS (Leaving group)**Haletos de Alquila****Álcoois**

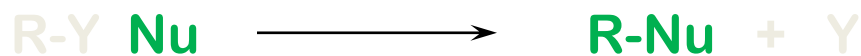
Álcool requer meio ácido

Álcool protonado o LG será H₂O bom LG

tosilatos**ABREVIÇÃO**

p-toluenesulfonato de alquila

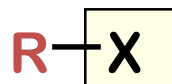
UMA AMPLA SELEÇÃO DE NUCLEÓFIOS TORNA POSSÍVEL
A SÍNTESE DE MUITOS TIPOS DE COMPOSTOS ORGÂNICOS:



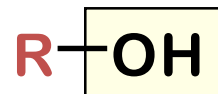
Nucleófilos

Produto

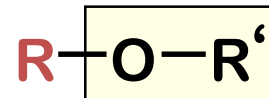
Classe



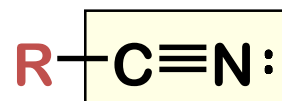
haletos de Alquila



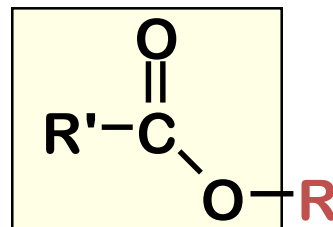
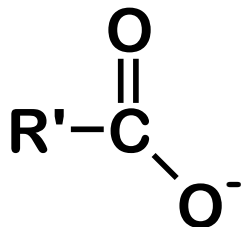
álcoois



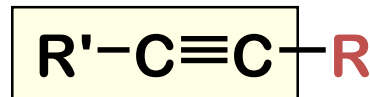
éteres



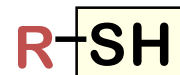
nitrilas



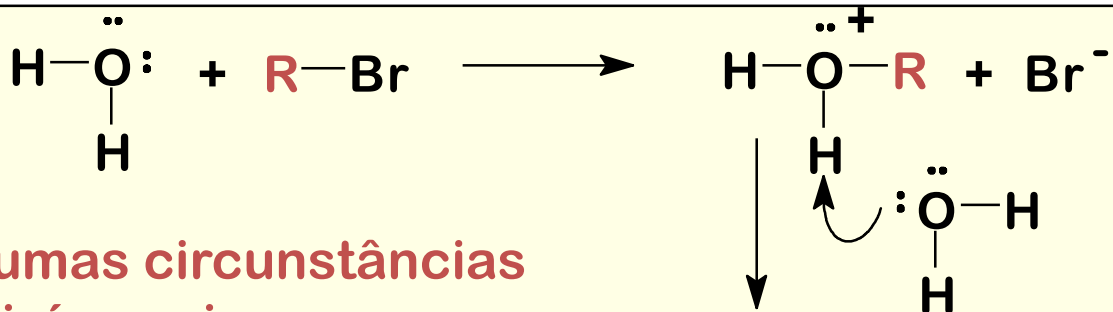
ésteres



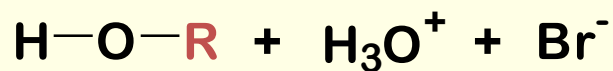
alcinos



tióis



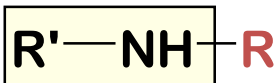
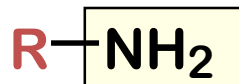
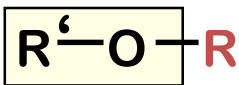
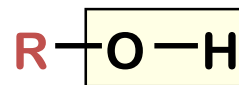
Em algumas circunstâncias a água irá reagir.



Nucleófilos



Produtos



Função

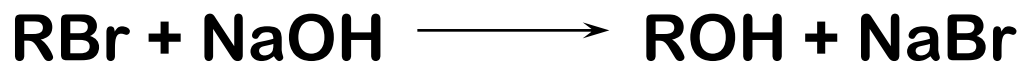
álcool

Éteres

Aminas 1^a

Aminas 2^a

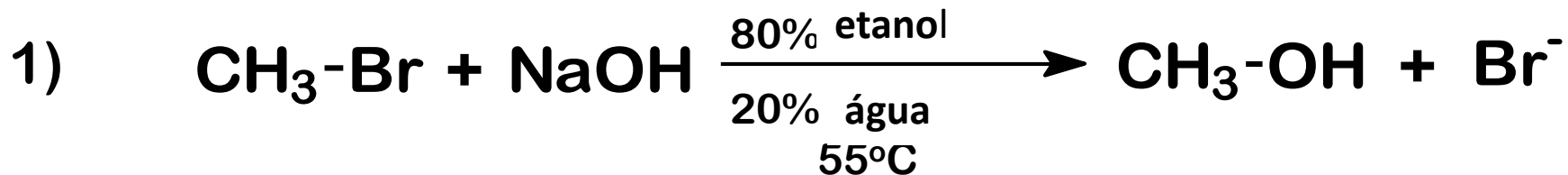
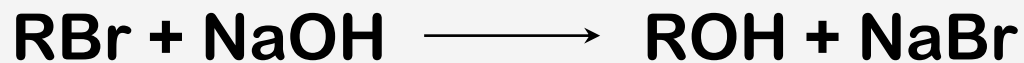
“LOOK-ALIKE” REAÇÕES



Duas reações a seguir...

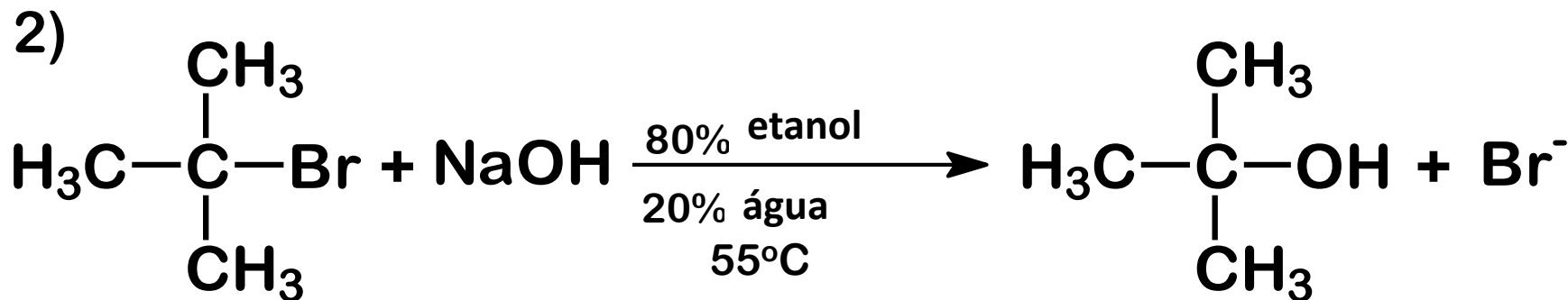
Ambas parecem ser idênticas e seguem o padrão geral mostrado acima.

No entanto, elas são diferentes!



$$\text{velocidade} = k_2 [\text{RBr}] [\text{NaOH}]$$

alta conc. NaOH



$$v = k_1 [\text{RBr}]$$

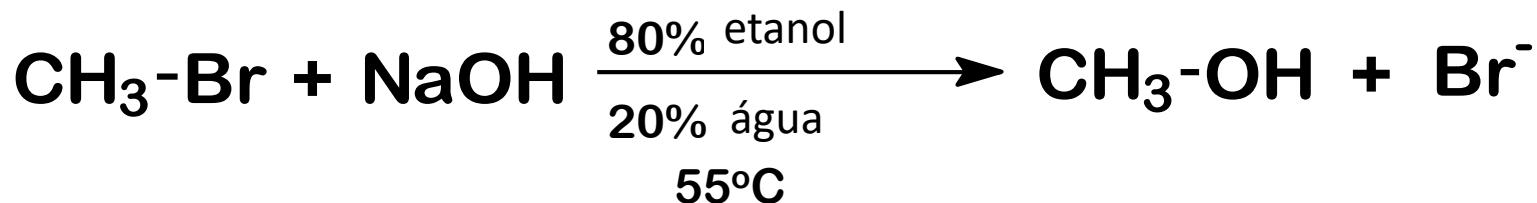
(+ alceno E1,E2)

baixa conc. NaOH

**Observe esse substrato na reação 1
não tem nenhum hidrogênios- β ...
Por que não?**

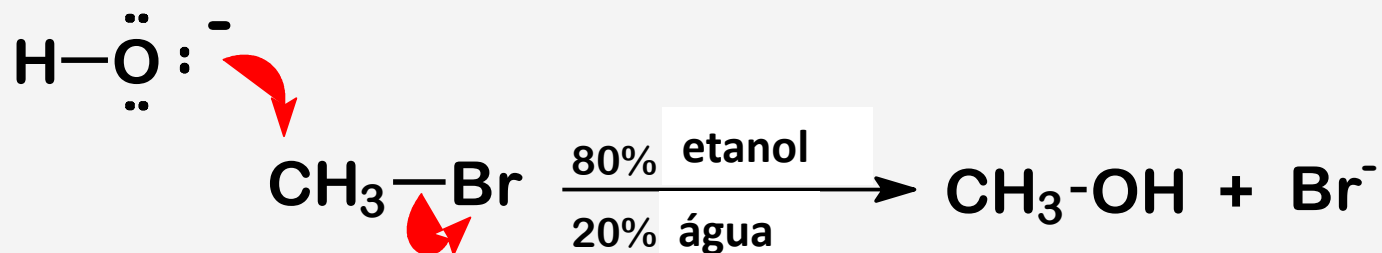


REAÇÃO 1
REAÇÃO S_N2



$$\text{velocidade} = k_2 [\text{RBr}] [\text{NaOH}]$$

$$k_2 = 0.022 \text{ litros/mol-seg}$$

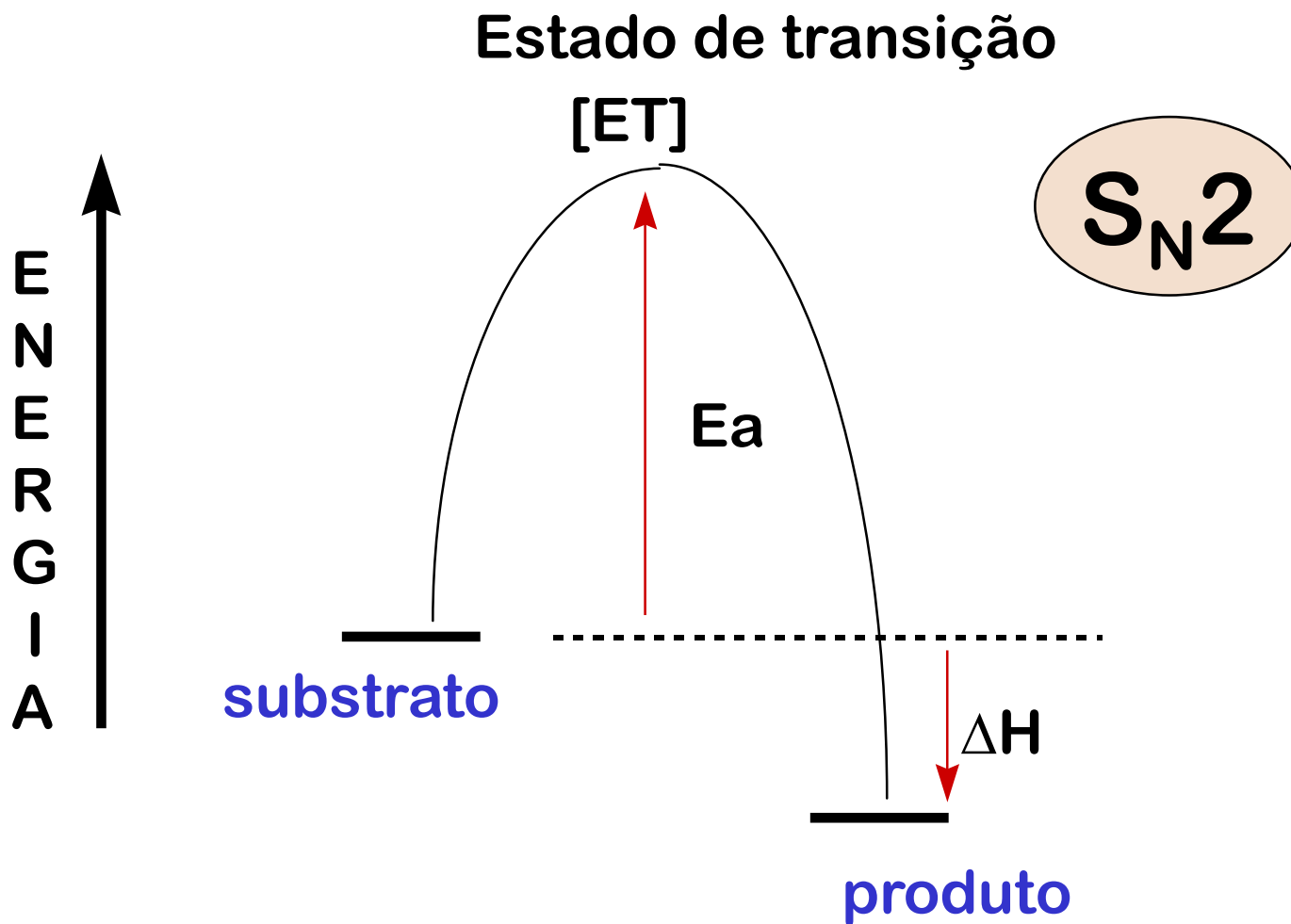


bimolecular
concertada

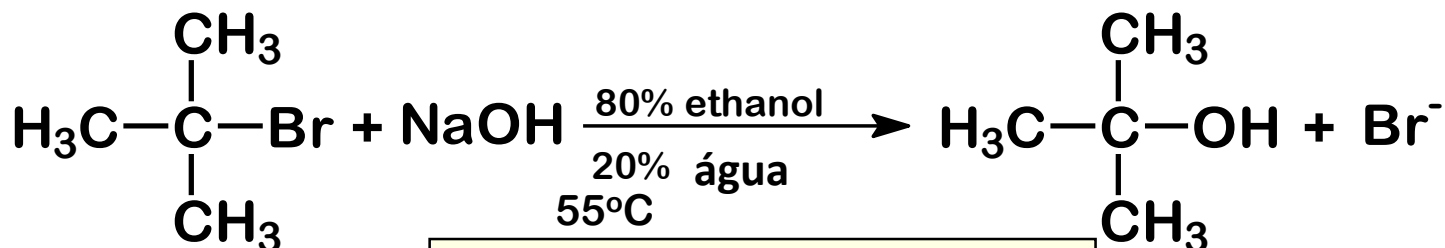
$\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$

substituição
Nucleofílica
bimolecular

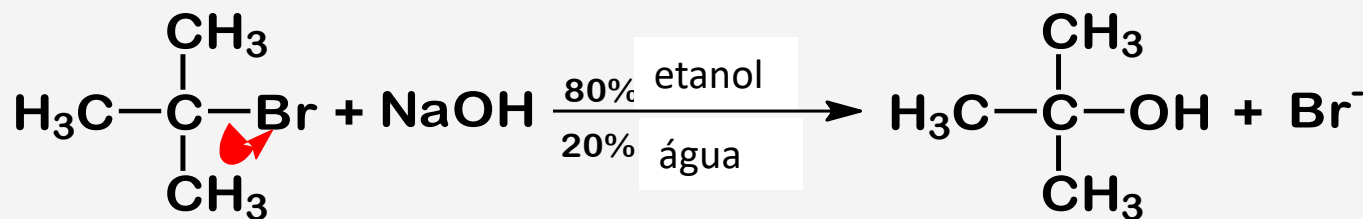
Reação Concertada (uma etapa)



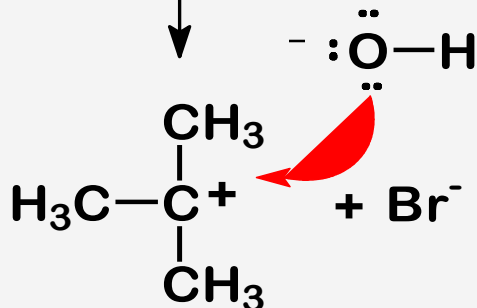
Exemplo 2
A REAÇÃO S_N1



velocidade = $k_1 [\text{RBr}]$ $k_1 = 0.010$ litro/mol-seg.



lento

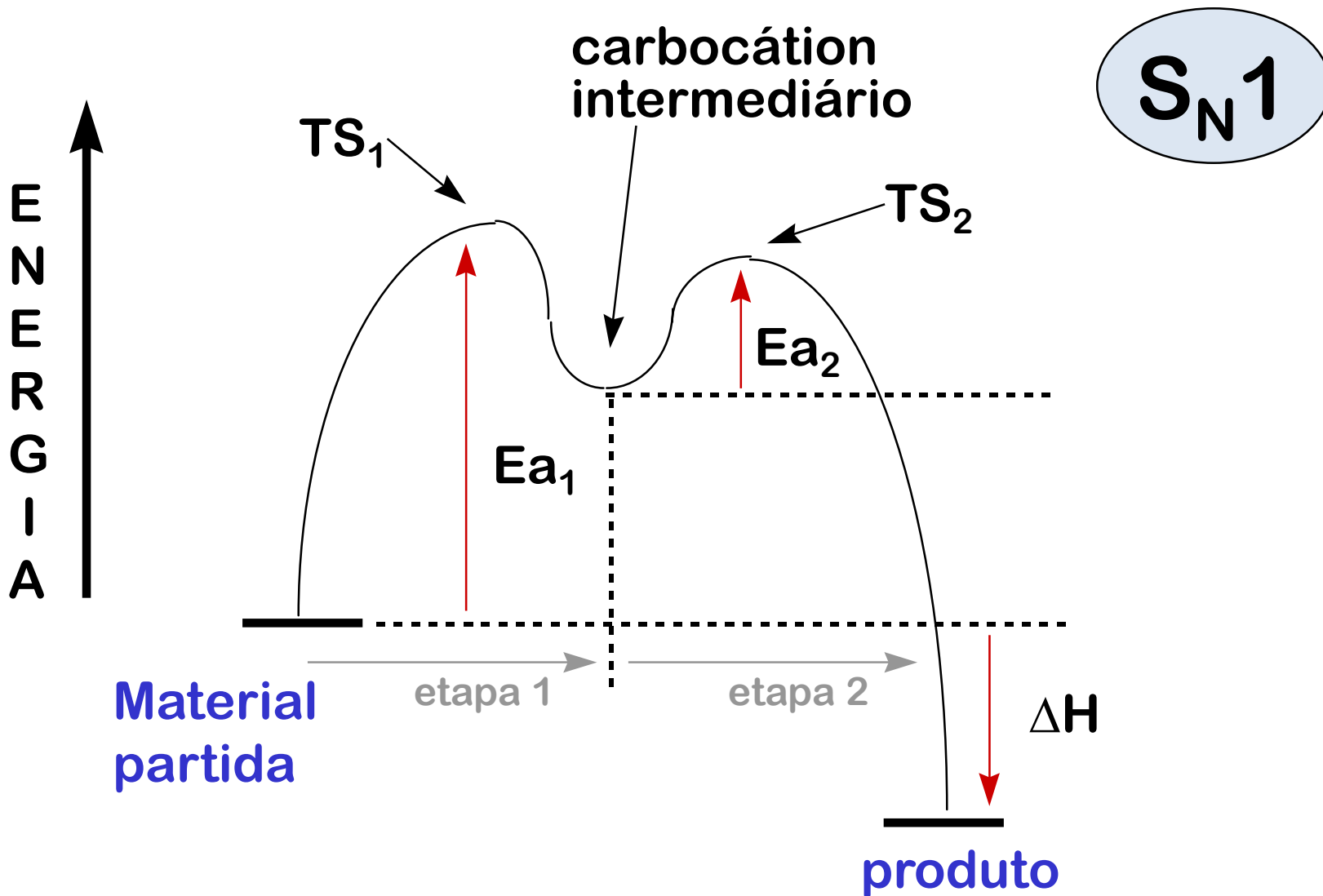


rápido

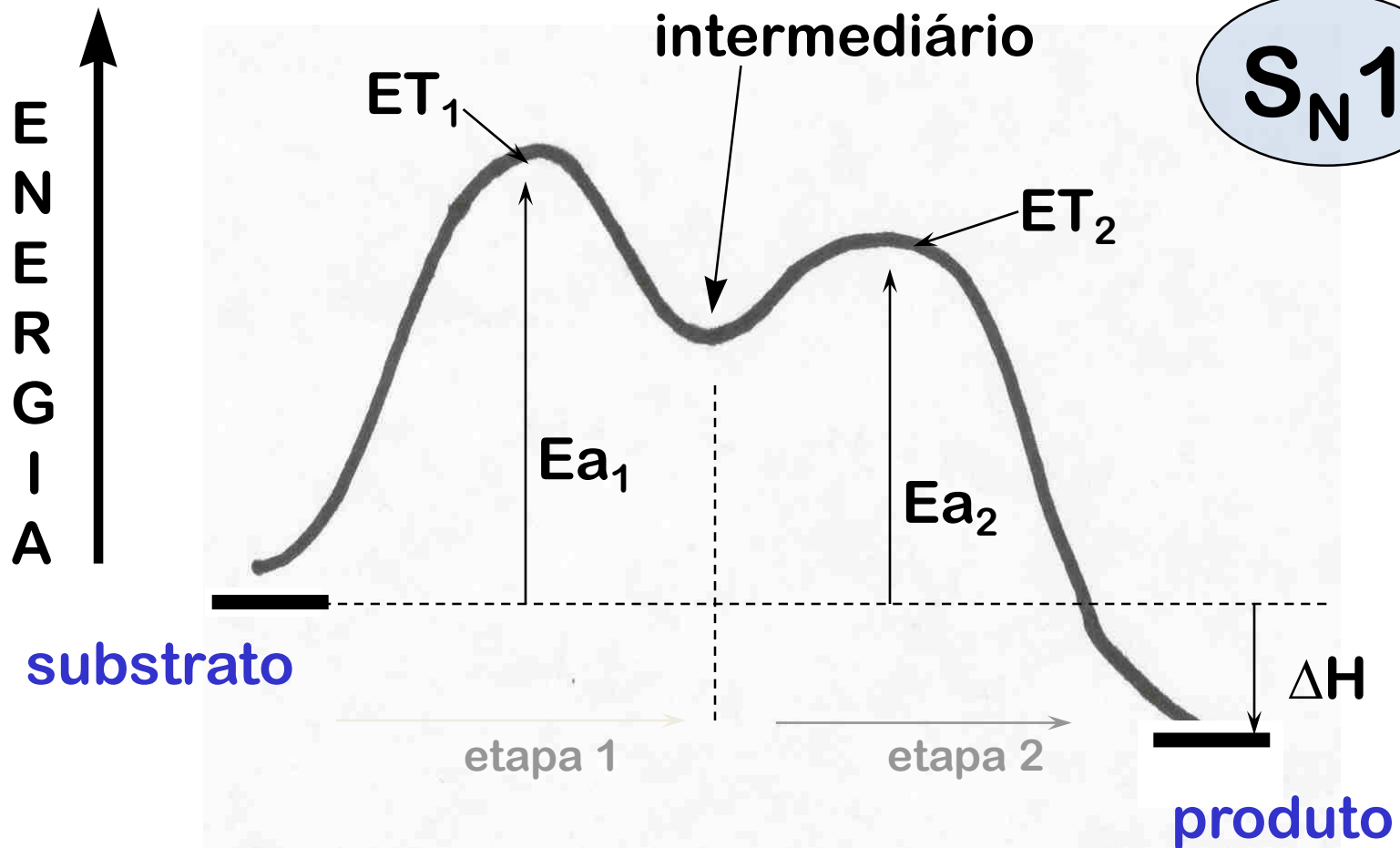
unimolecular
duas etapas

S_N1

substituição
Nucleofílica
unimolecular

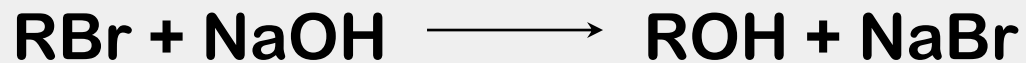


REAÇÃO EM 2 ETAPAS



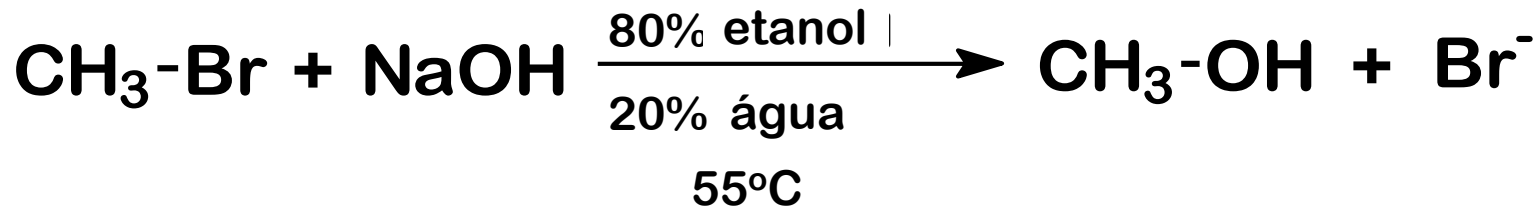
Sinopse das Reações de Substituição

S_N1 / S_N2

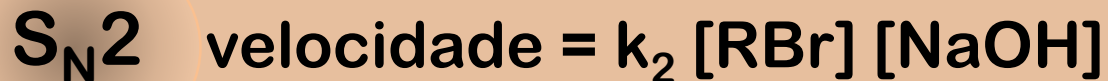


Duas reações semelhantes

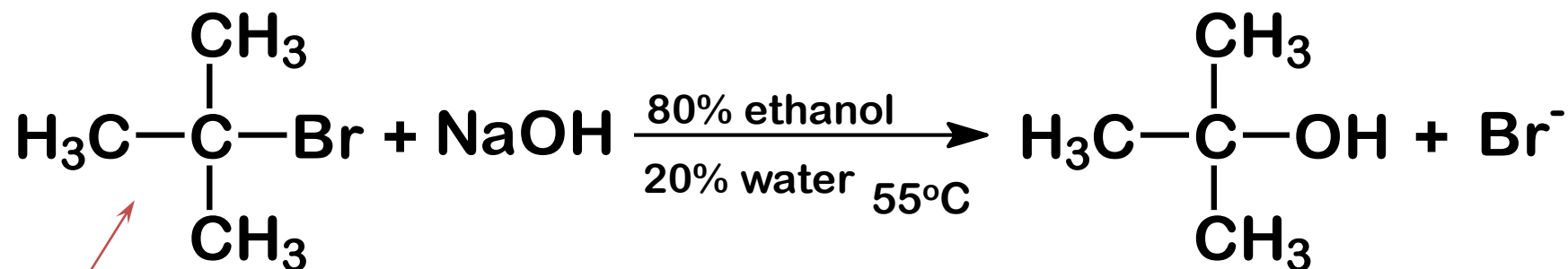
1) Primeiro Caso



C_{Metílico}



2) Segundo Caso



C terciário

S_N1 velocidade = $k_2 [\text{RBr}]$

S_N1 velocidade = k_2 [RBr] S_N2 velocidade = k_1 [RBr].[Nu]

É esta diferença é significativa,
ou uma "ilusão matemática" de algum tipo?

O TRABALHO DE HUGHES E INGOLD

Verificado experimentalmente que:

Compostos **primários** sofrem reações S_N2
com *cinética de segunda ordem*.

Compostos **terciários** sofrem reações S_N1
com *cinética de segunda ordem*.

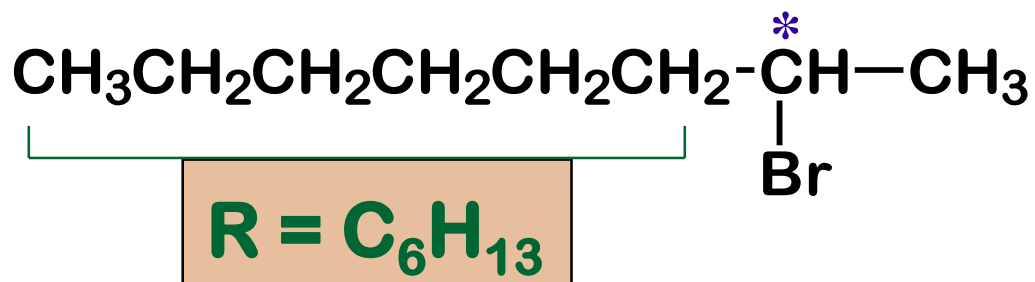
Reações de substituição nucleofílicas se enquadram
em um ou outro destes dois padrões.

Is this significant, or is it just a mathematical
illusion of some kind?

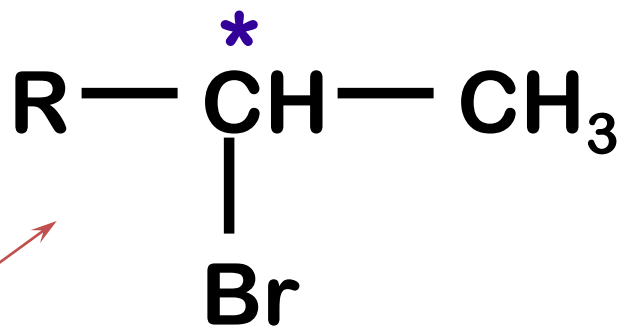
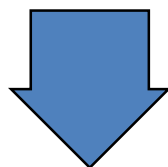
2-BROMO OCTANO

UM ESTUDO ESTEREOQUÍMICO

Vamos usar um composto óticamente ativo.



abreviando



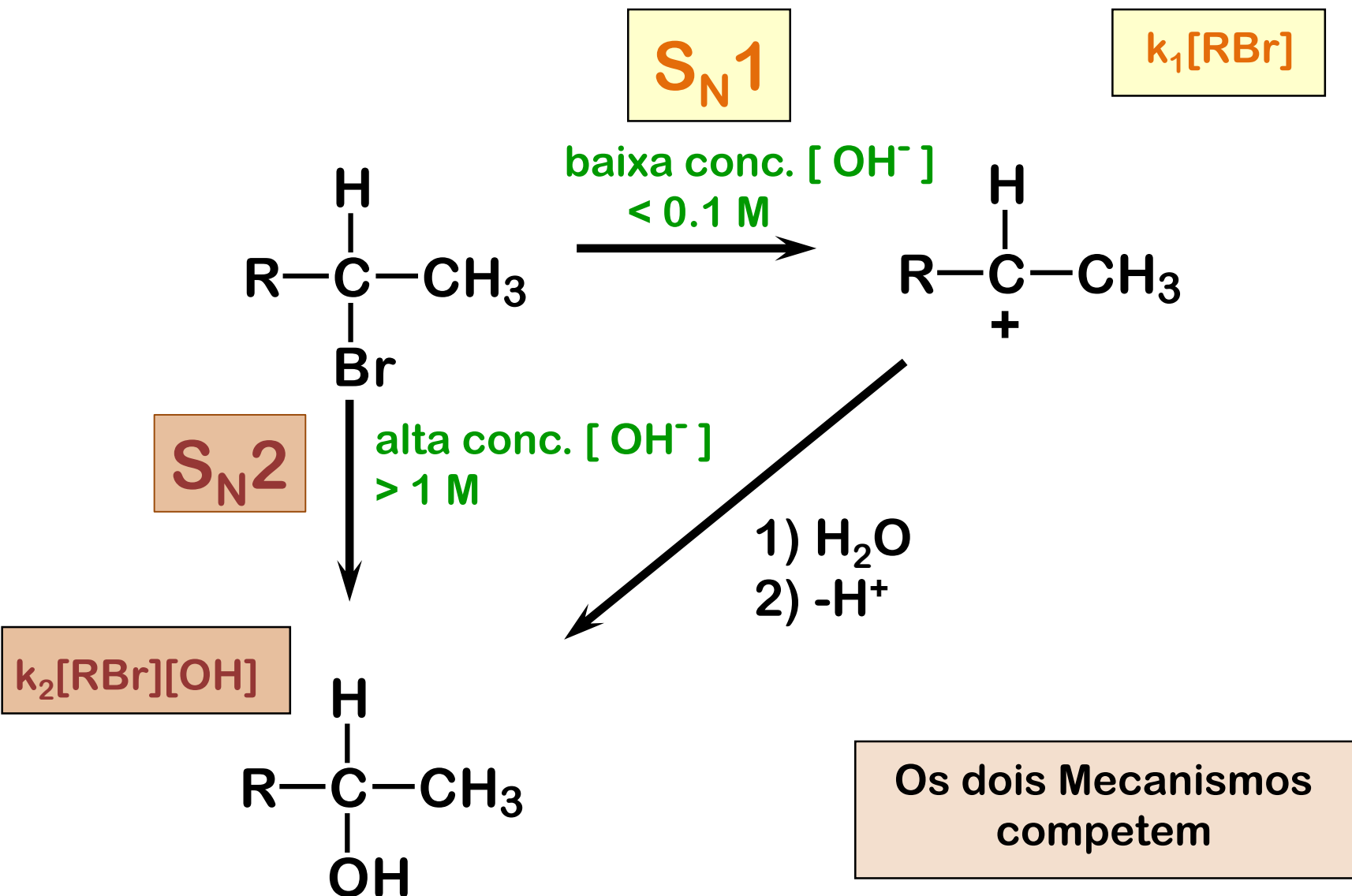
secundário

Quiral

Pode reagir por
 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ ou $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$



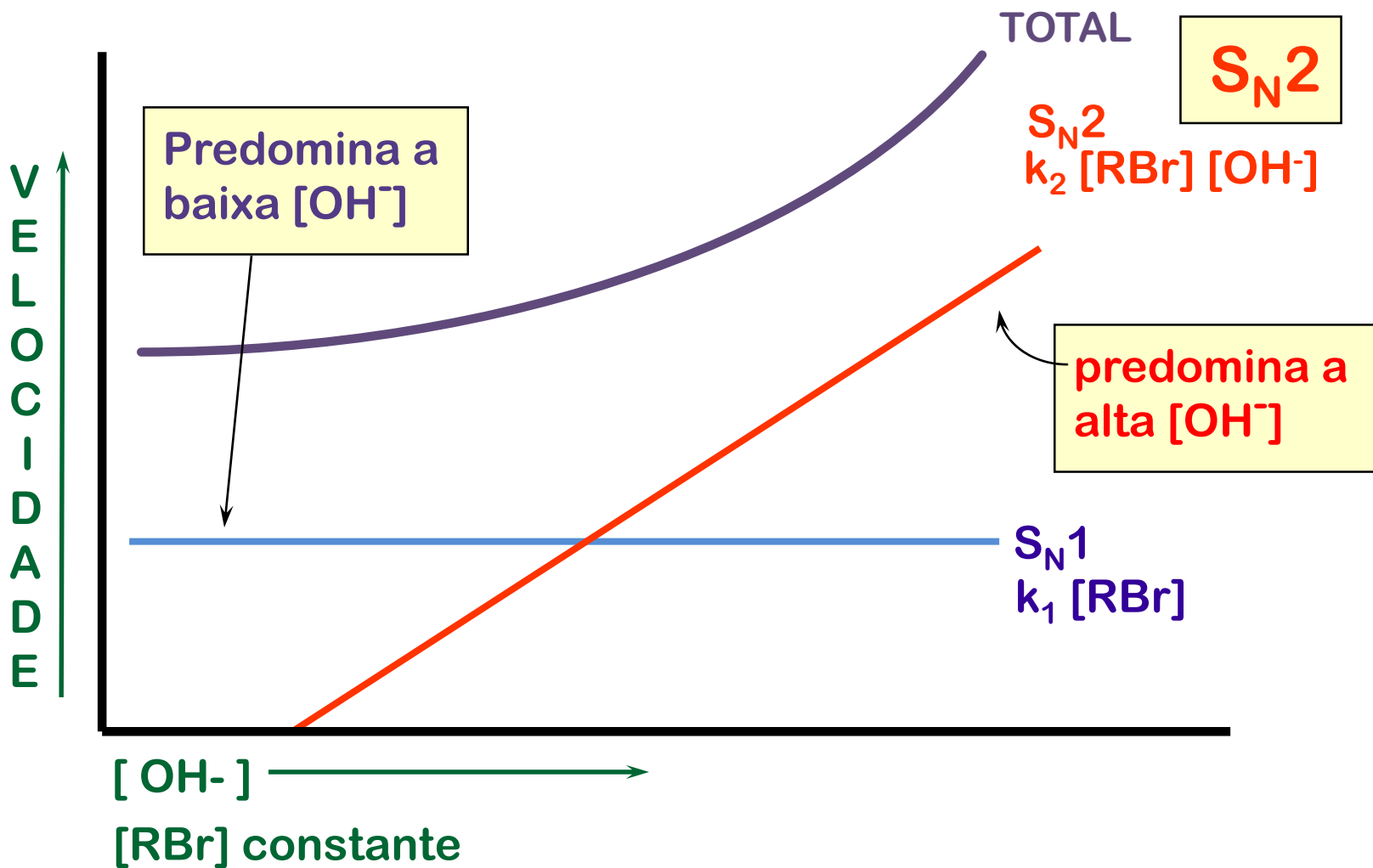
CINÉTICA DIFERENTE EM DIFERENTES CONCENTRAÇÕES DE BASE



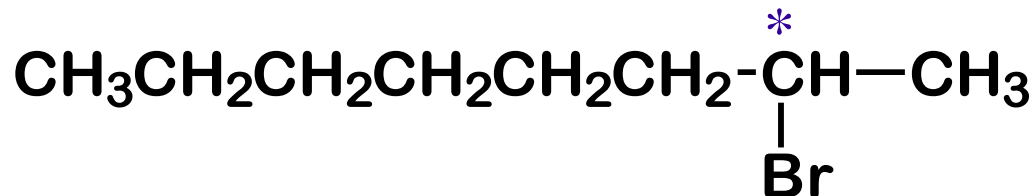


$$V_{\text{total}} = k_1 [\text{RBr}] + k_2 [\text{RBr}] [\text{OH}^-]$$

S_N1



RESULTADOS ESTEREOQUÍMICOS



2-Bromooctane é quiral.....

E se começarmos com um composto enantiomericamente puro (um enantiômero apenas)?

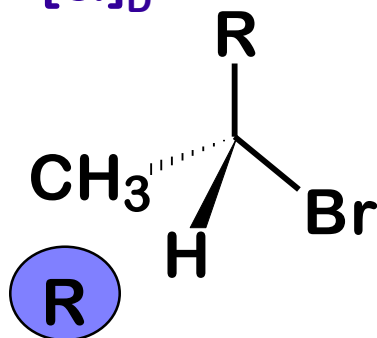
É o resultado estereoquímico o mesmo em:

S_N1 e S_N2 ?

TROCAS ESTEREOQUÍMICA

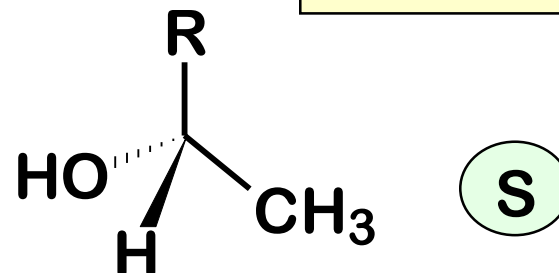
R-(-)-2-bromooctane

$[\alpha]_D = -36.0^\circ$



S_N2
alta $[OH^-]$

inversão

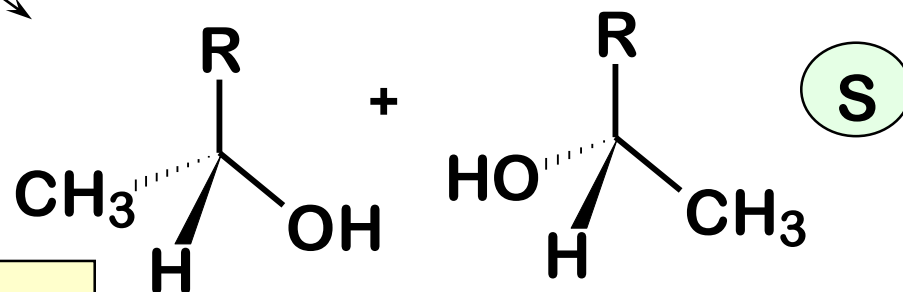


S-(+)-2-octanol

$[\alpha]_D = +10.3^\circ$

S_N1
baixa $[OH^-]$

R



completa
racemização

enantiomeros

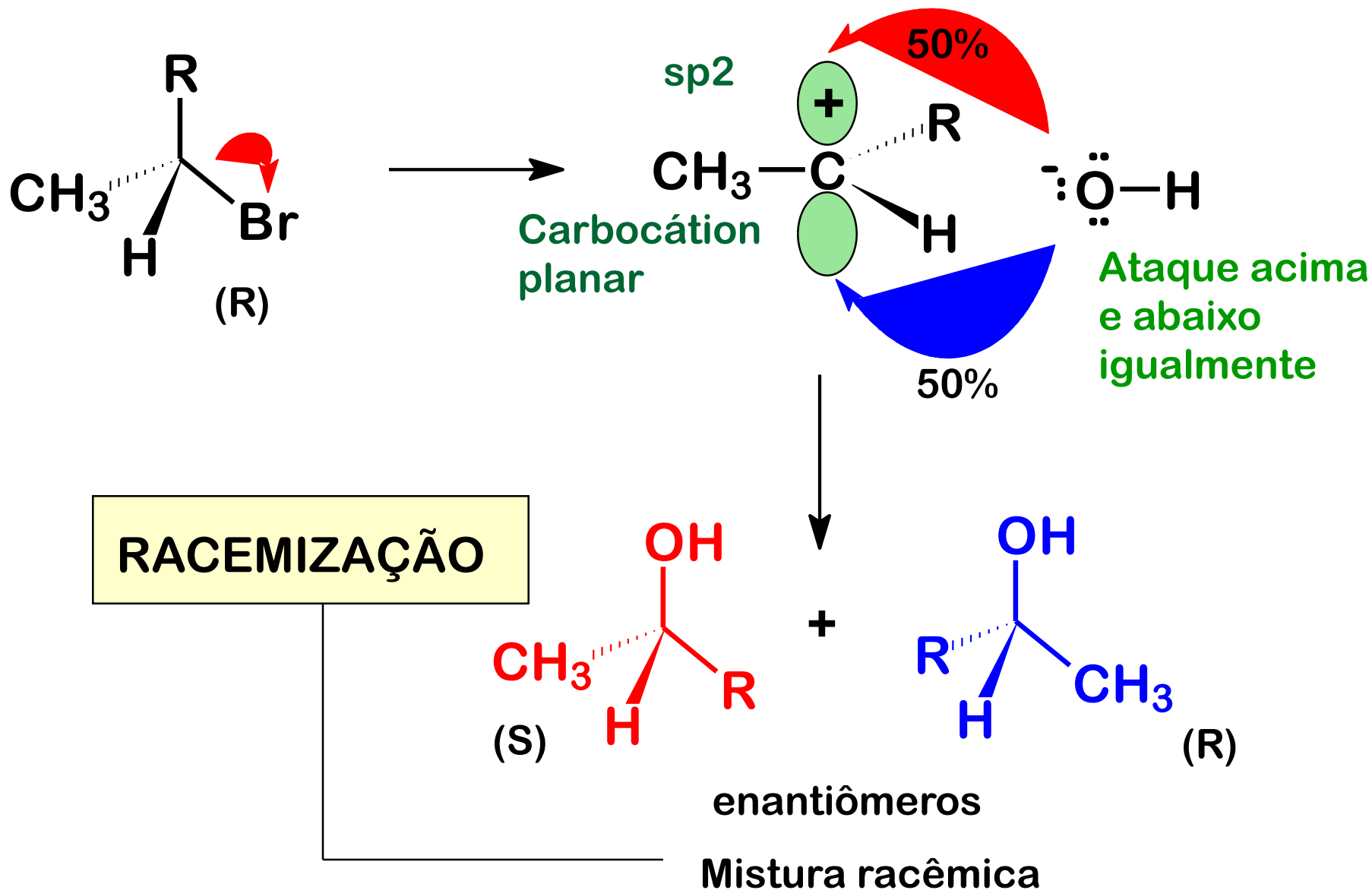
Mistura racêmica $[\alpha]_D = 0^\circ$

MECANISMO

**Can we explain the stereochemical results
with our proposed mechanisms for
SN1 and SN2 reactions?**

Let's Try

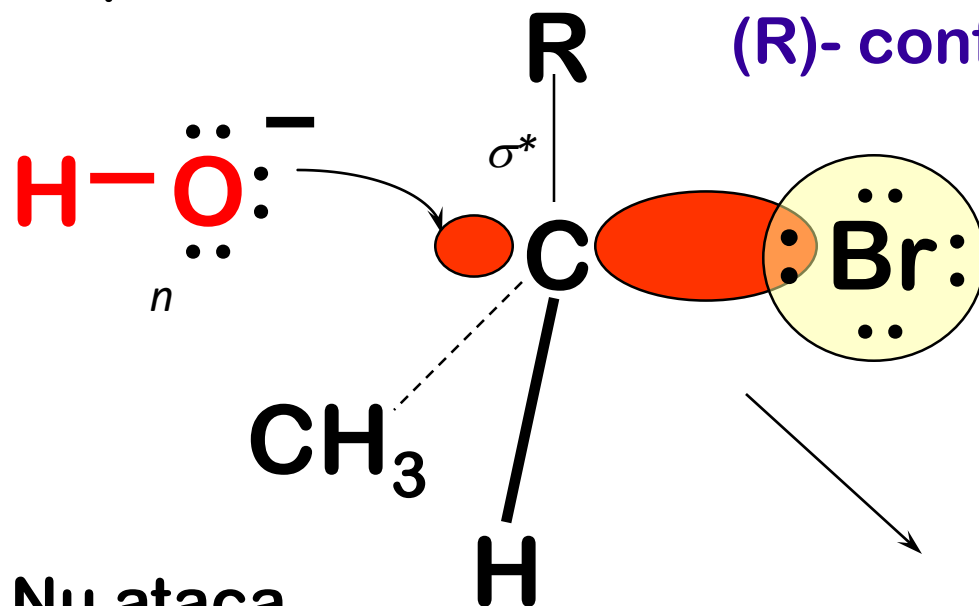
S_N1



S_N2

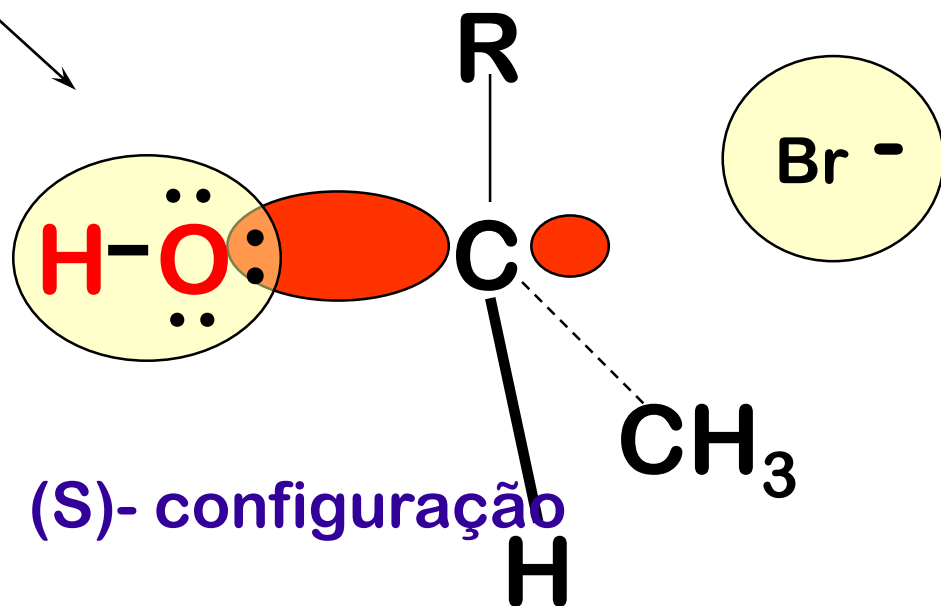
Ataque Nucleofílico

(R)- configuração



Nu ataca
lóbulo oposto

INVERSÃO

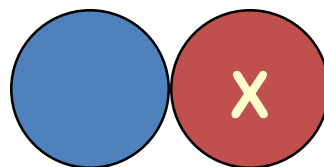


(S)- configuração

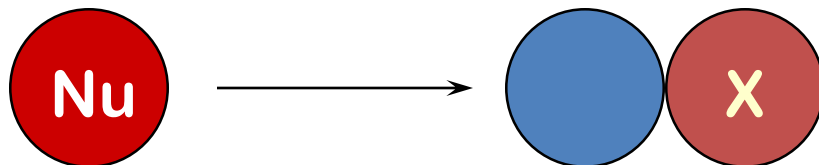
LIKE POOL OR BILLIARDS

CONCEPTUAL ANALOGY 1

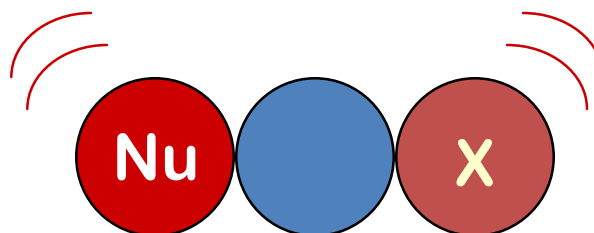
1) two balls at rest and touching



2) forceful shot directly on axis

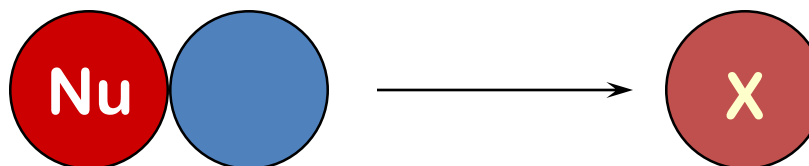


Similar in concept to an attack from the back forcing the nucleophile to leave.

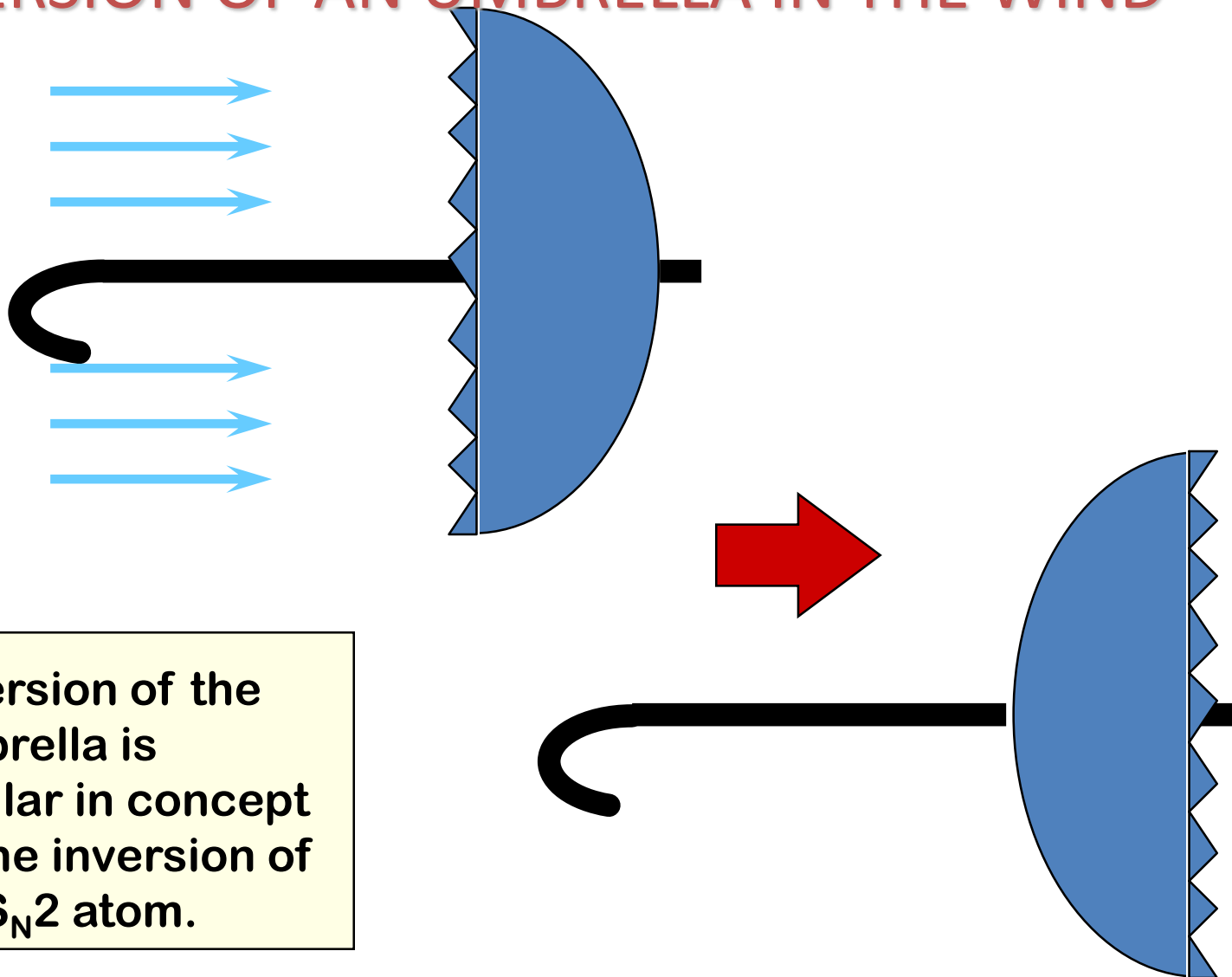


3) straight-on collision

4) momentum transfer

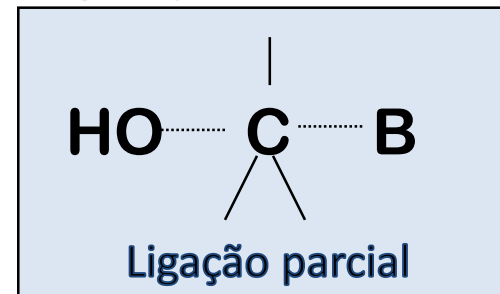
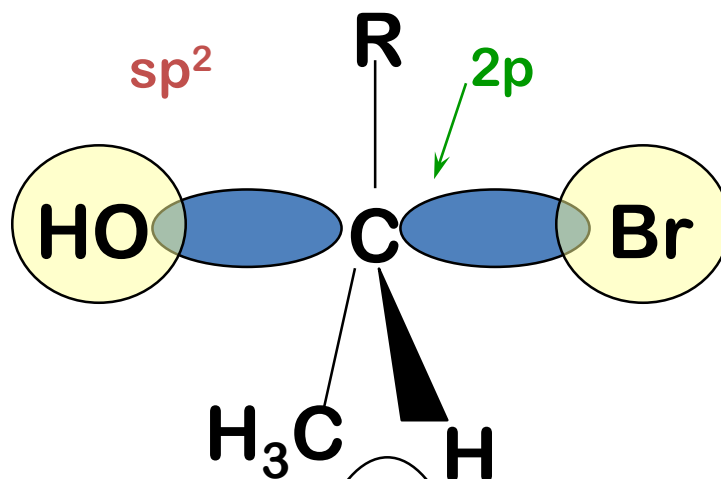


INVERSION OF AN UMBRELLA IN THE WIND

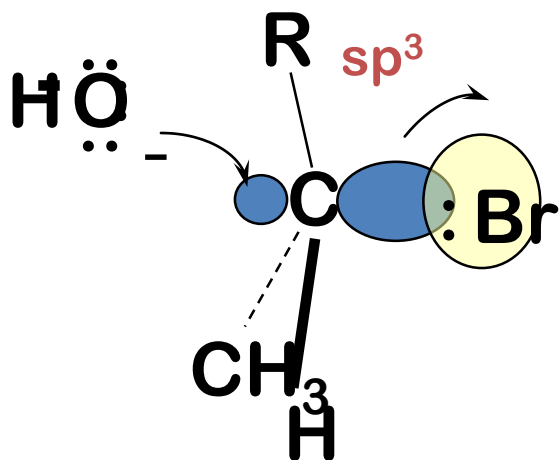


Inversion of the umbrella is similar in concept to the inversion of an S_N2 atom.

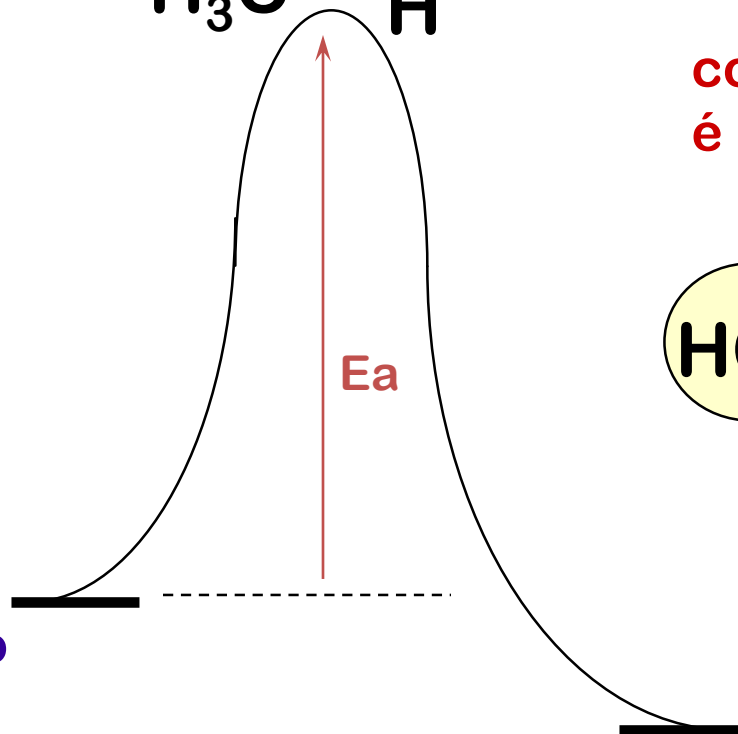
PROCESSO INVERSÃO



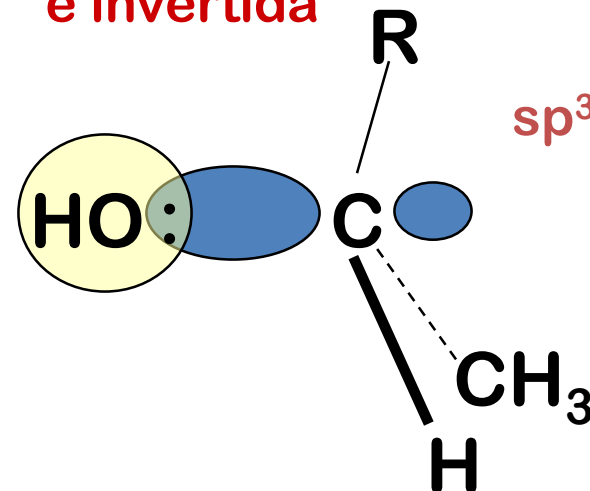
Complexo ativado é trigonal planar (sp^2)



(R)-configuração



configuração é invertida

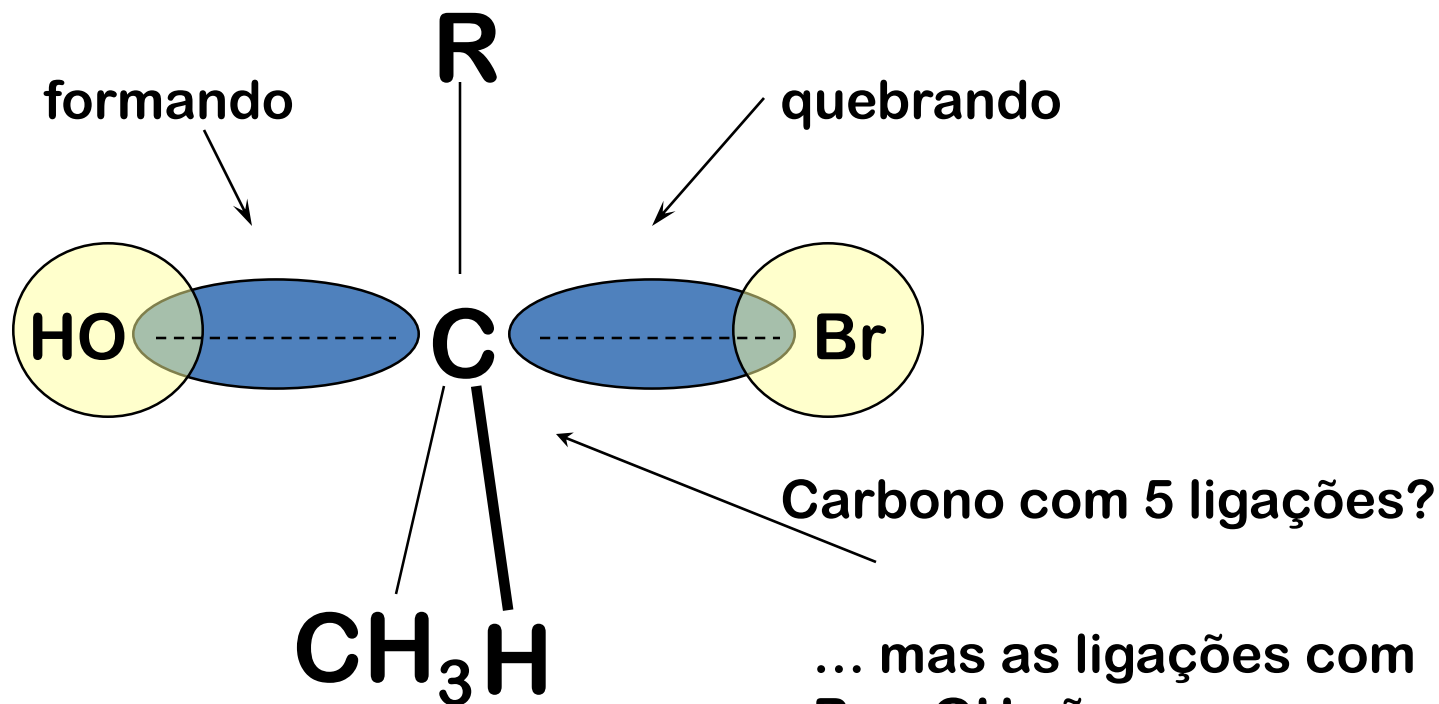


(S)-configuração

COMPLEXO ATIVADO - S_N2

Ponto médio da reação

trigonal planar (sp^2)



... mas as ligações com Br e OH são apenas parciais.
(pequena interação)

NOT A STABLE SPECIES

NUCLEOFILICIDADE

Que é NUCLEÓFILO? E BASE ?

Que é “BOM NUCLEÓFILO “?

NUCLEÓFILOS & BASES

DIFERENÇAS

Nucleofilicidade

Parâmetro cinético (velocidade)

Basicidade

Parâmetro termodinâmico (equilíbrio)

Todos nucleófilos são bases
mas nem todas as bases são nucleófilos.

NO ENTANTO : Uma boa base não é necessariamente
um bom nucleófilo e vice-versa.

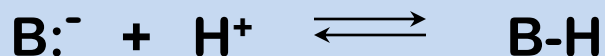
NUCLEÓFILO x BASE

Nucleofilicidade = Cinética

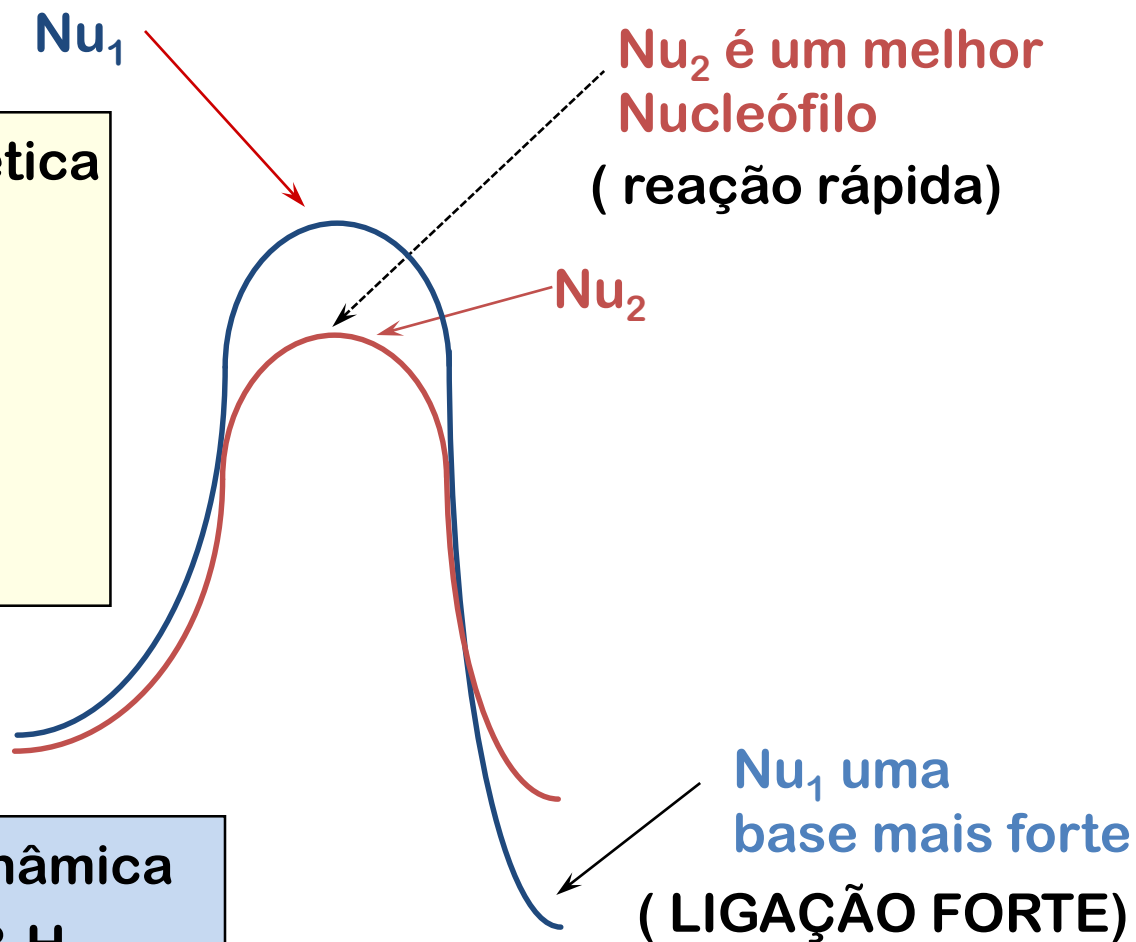
$$\text{Veloc.} = k_2[\text{RX}][\text{Nu}]$$

Bom Nu
aumenta k_2
(i.e., a Veloc.)

Basicidade = Termodinâmica



Base forte \longrightarrow
desloca o equilíb.



NUCLEOFILICIDADE E BASICIDADE SÃO DETERMINADAS
EM REGIÕES DIFERENTES NO GRÁFICO DE ENERGIA

NUCLEÓFILOS

A Nucleofilicidade é determinada pela energia de ativação, a qual avaliamos pela cinética da reação. (velocidade)
>veloc.; < $E_{[ET]}$

Fatores
Cinéticos (Nu)

Mais rápida melhor Nu

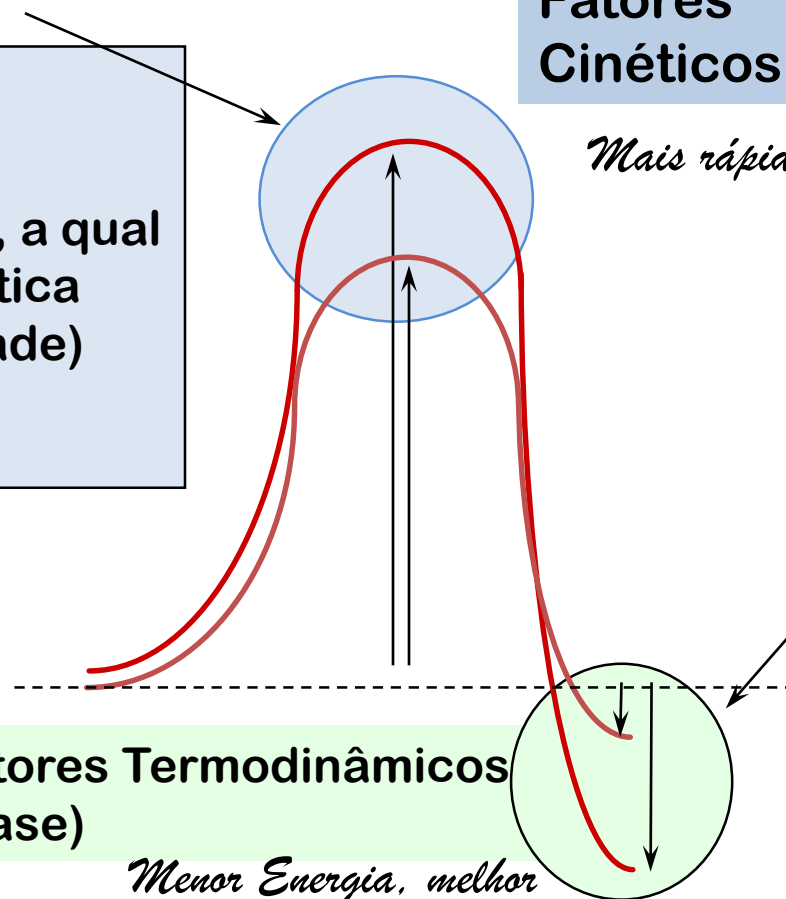
BASES

Basicidade é
Determinada aqui

Fatores Termodinâmicos
(Base)

Menor Energia, melhor

Força da ligação
e posição de
equilíbrio



A NUCLEOFILICIDADE É IMPORTANTE
EM REAÇÕES S_N1 E S_N2 ?

NUCLEÓFILOS

IMPORTÂNCIA EM REAÇÕES S_N1 E S_N2

A natureza de um Nucleófilo só é importante para reação S_N2 .

$$S_N2 \text{ velocidade} = k_2 [RX][Nu]$$


Nucleófilos são importantes em uma reação de S_N1 ;
Não estão envolvidos na etapa determinante da velocidade.

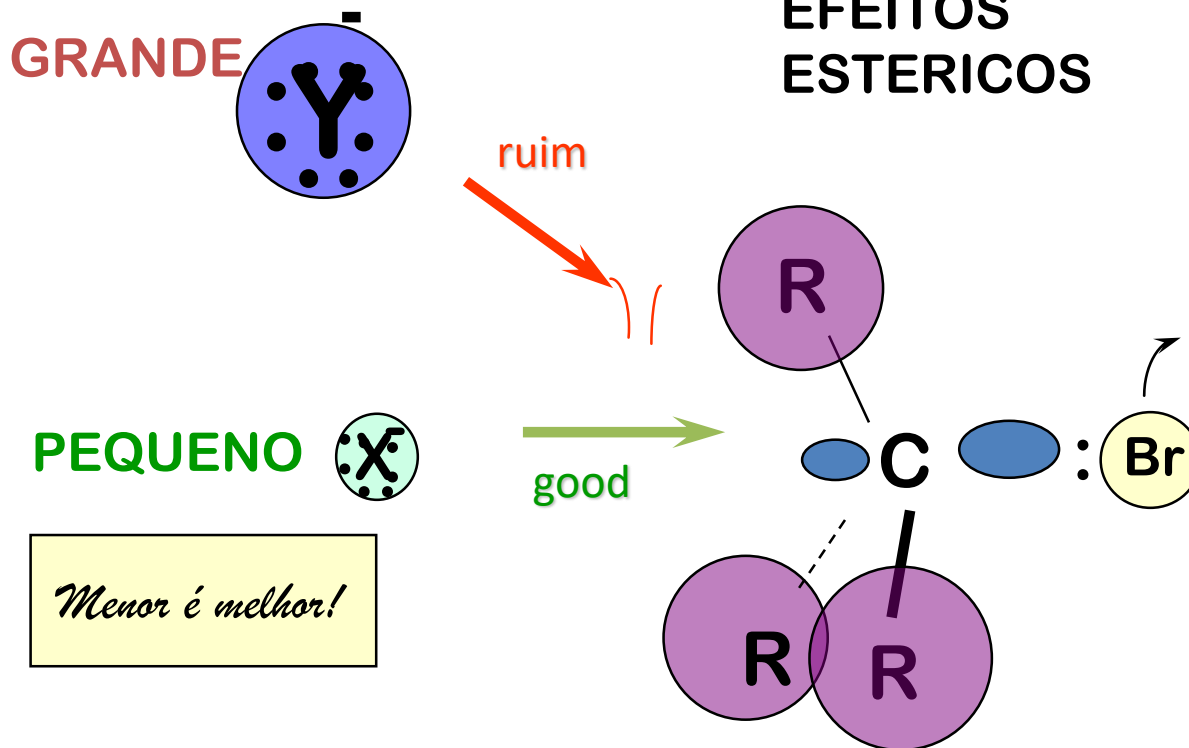
$$S_N1 \text{ velocidade} = k_1 [RX]$$

BOM NUCLEÓFILO?

REAÇÃO S_N2

QUAL É O NUCLEÓFILO IDEAL?

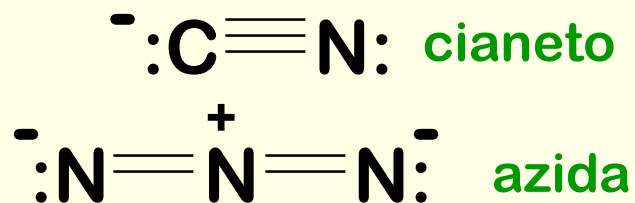
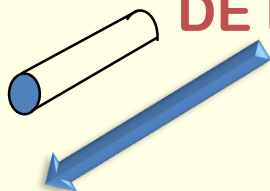
S_N2 REACTIONS



Para uma reação S_N2 o Nucleófilo deve atacar o Orbital σ^* da ligação C-LG (leaving group)

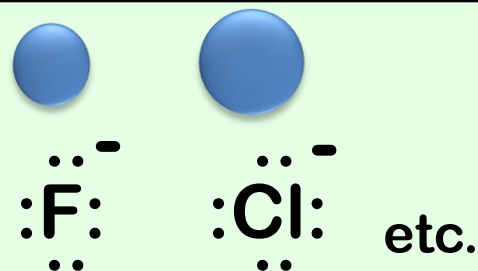
NUCLEÓFILO "IDEAL"

EM FORMA
DE HASTE OU SETA



Estes tipos são
Capazes de
Atingir o alvo!

Pequenas esferas



Geralmente este modelo é correto.

NOSSA EXPECTATIVA INGÊNUA

Esperamos que os haletos serão bons nucleófilos:

Raio iônico:

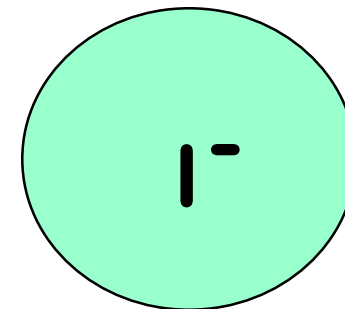
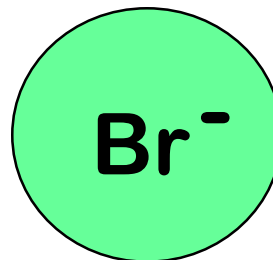
1.36 Å

1.81 Å

1.95 Å

2.16 Å

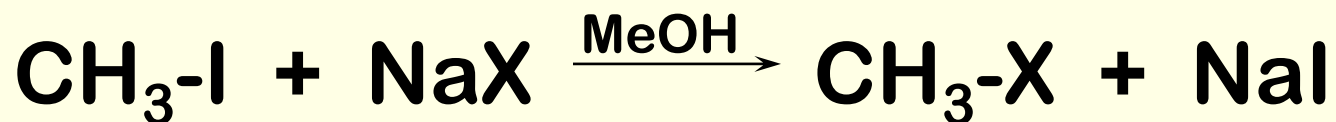
Menor íon



e esperamos que o menor (fluoreto)
seja o melhor nucleófilo,

..... *no entanto, isso geralmente não é o caso.*

REATIVIDADE DE HALETOS



$$\text{Velocidade} = k [\text{CH}_3\text{I}] [\text{X}^-]$$



$\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$

RESULTADOS EXPERIMENTAIS

	k	
F^-	5×10^2	Mais Lento
Cl^-	2.3×10^4	
Br^-	6×10^5	
I^-	2×10^7	Mais Rápido

* MeOH solvata como a água, mas dissolve tudo melhor.

SOLVATAÇÃO

Solvatação inverte a tendência do efeito de tamanho.

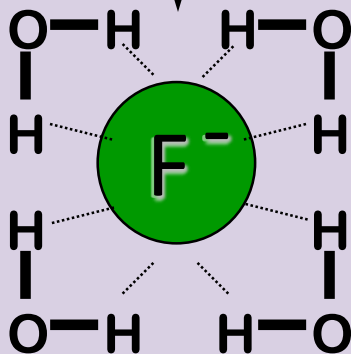
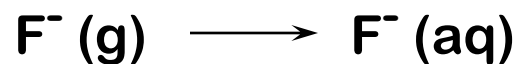
A ENERGIA É LIBERADA QUANDO UM ÍON É COLOCADO NA ÁGUA



Fase gas

- 120 Kcal / mole

CALOR DE SOLVATAÇÃO



ION SOLVATADO

Solução aquosa

A interação entre o íon e o solvente é uma interação fraca, quando ocorre Libera energia.

Solvatação reduz a energia potencial do Nucleófilo tornando-o menos reativo.

ÍONS HALETOS

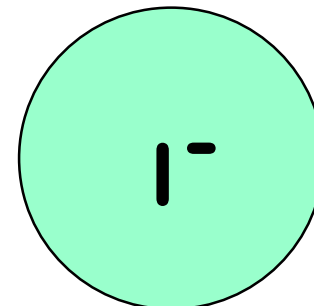
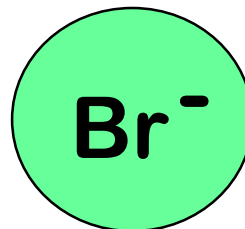
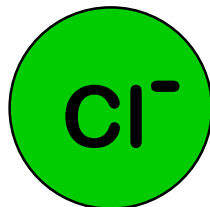
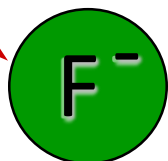
Raio Iônico 1.36 Å

1.81 Å

1.95 Å

2.16 Å

Menor
íon



Calor de
Solvatação
em H_2O

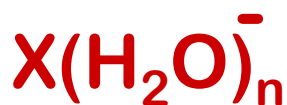
- 120

- 90

- 75

- 65

Kcal / mol



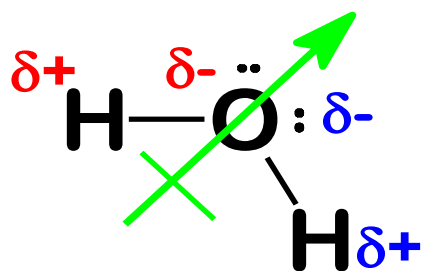
Grande
interação

Aumenta a solvatação

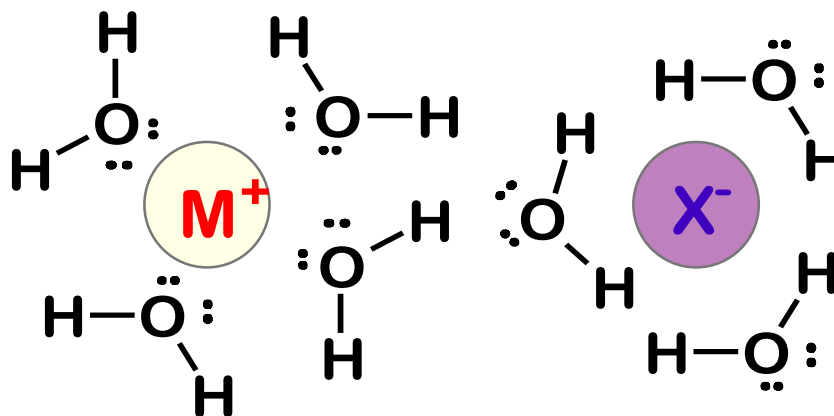
Pequena
interação

Íons pequenos SOLVATAM mais que IONS maiores

Água como SOLVENTE

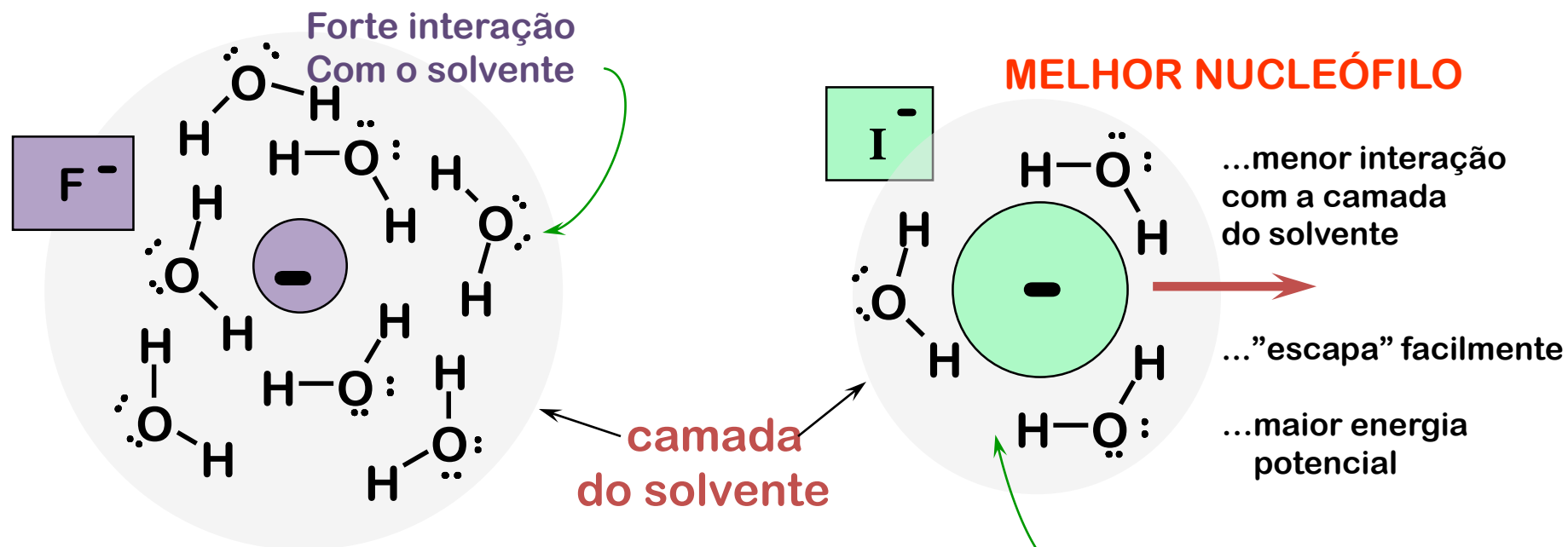


Ligação polar OH



A água é uma molécula polar, pela extremidade Negativa do oxigênio e positiva de hidrogênio. Podendo solvatar tanto cátions como ânions.

ÍONS PEQUENOS SÃO MAIS SOLVATADOS QUE OS GRANDES



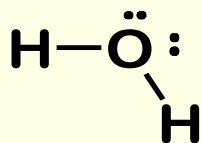
Maior "Tamanho efetivo"

A Solvatação reduz a energia
potencial do nucleófilo.

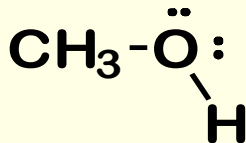
Este ion é menos reativo.

É difícil para o nucleófilo ser
solvatado e "escapa"
da camada do solvente.

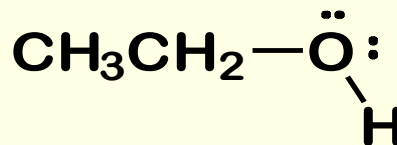
SOLVENTES PROTICOS



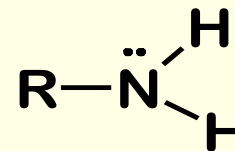
água



metanol



etanol



aminas

A água é um exemplo de um solvente "prótico".

solventes Proticos são aqueles que tem
ligações **O-H**, **N-H** ou **S-H**.

solventes Proticos podem formar ligação hidrogênio
e podem solvatar ambos, cátions e ânions.

ÍONS MAIORES SÃO NUCLEÓFILOS MELHORES EM SOLVENTES PRÓTICOS

3 FATORES:

1

Em solventes prótico os íons maiores são menos solvatados (menor camada de solvente) portanto, tem maior energia potencial.

2

Desde que a camada do solvente é menor para um íon maior, ele pode facilmente "escapar" das moléculas de solventes que o circundam durante a reação. Há maior energia potencial.

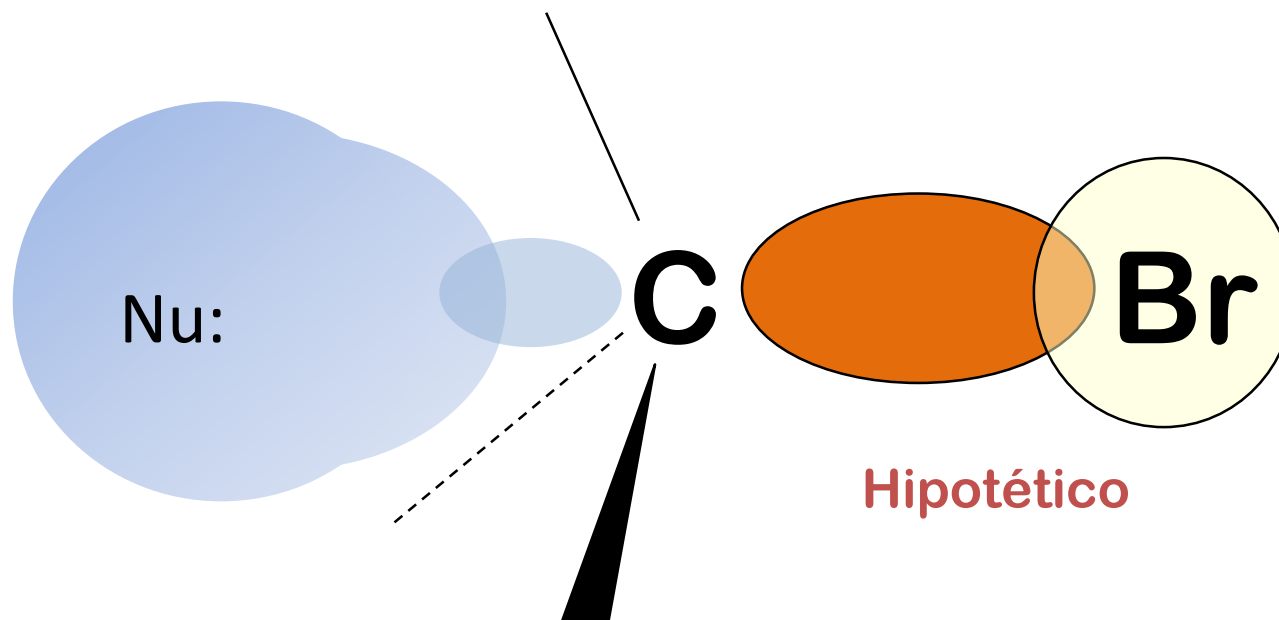
3

Os íons maiores são considerados mais "polarizáveis".

Veja o próximo slide...

POLARIZABILIDADE

Polarização assume íons maiores são capazes de facilmente distorcer nuvem de elétrons em sua camada de valência, e que íons menores não podem.



A distorção de íons grandes é mais fácil porque as nuvens dos orbitais são mais difusas.

BASICIDADE

**No mesmo período:
a base mais forte é o melhor Nucleófilo.**

**no mesmo período, onde os átomos não variam
sensivelmente em tamanho
e solvatam para extensões semelhantes:**

OH^- é melhor Nucleófilo que o F^-

NUCLEOFILICIDADE EM SOLVENTES PRÓTICOS

NUCLEOFILICIDADE OBSERVADA TENDÊNCIAS EM H₂O OU OUTROS SOLVENTES "PRÓTICOS"

GRUPO IV V VI VII

basicity
←

Aumenta a Nucleofilicidade (Período)

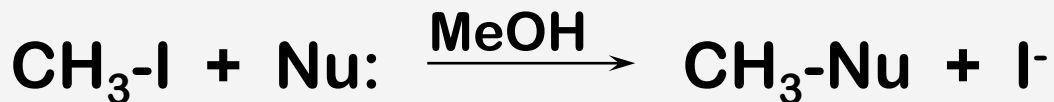
← basicidade



aumenta
Nucleofilicidade
(COLUNA)

maior solvatação,
maior tamanho efetivo,
menor energia potencial

Velocidade relativa de reações com Nu



$$\text{Rate} = k [\text{CH}_3\text{I}] [\text{X}^-]$$

S_N2

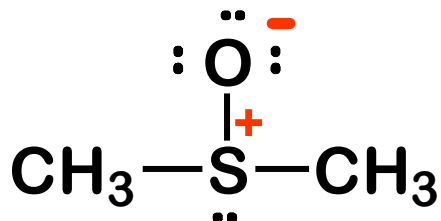
F ⁻	5 × 10 ²	←	CH ₃ OH	1.0 (solvólise rápida)	
CH ₃ COO ⁻	2 × 10 ⁴		←	NH ₃	3.2 × 10 ⁵
Cl ⁻	2.3 × 10 ²			(CH ₃) ₂ S	3.5 × 10 ⁵
				C ₆ H ₅ NH ₂	5 × 10 ⁵
				C ₆ H ₅ SH	5 × 10 ⁵
C ₆ H ₅ O ⁻	5.6 × 10 ⁵				
N ₃ ⁻	6 × 10 ⁵				
Br ⁻	6 × 10 ⁵				
CH ₃ O ⁻	2 × 10 ⁶				
:CN	5 × 10 ⁶				
I ⁻	2 × 10 ⁷				
C ₆ H ₅ S ⁻	8 × 10 ⁹				

Estes são bons nucleófilos,
mas cuidado, alguns
são bases fortes

← **CARREGADO** → ← **NEUTRO** →

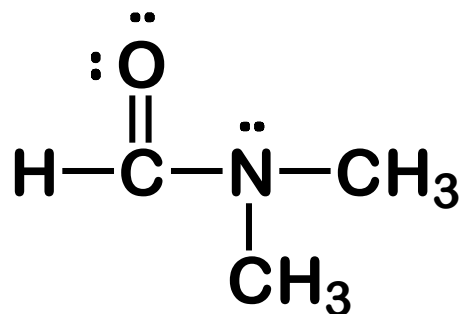
SOLVENTES APROTICOS

SOLVENTES APRÓTICOS



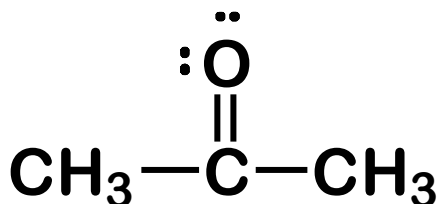
dimetilsulfóxido

"DMSO"



dimetilformamida

"DMF"

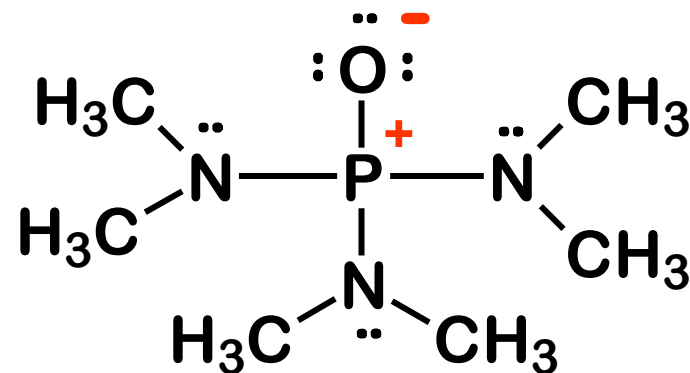


acetona

se livre de água



acetonitrila



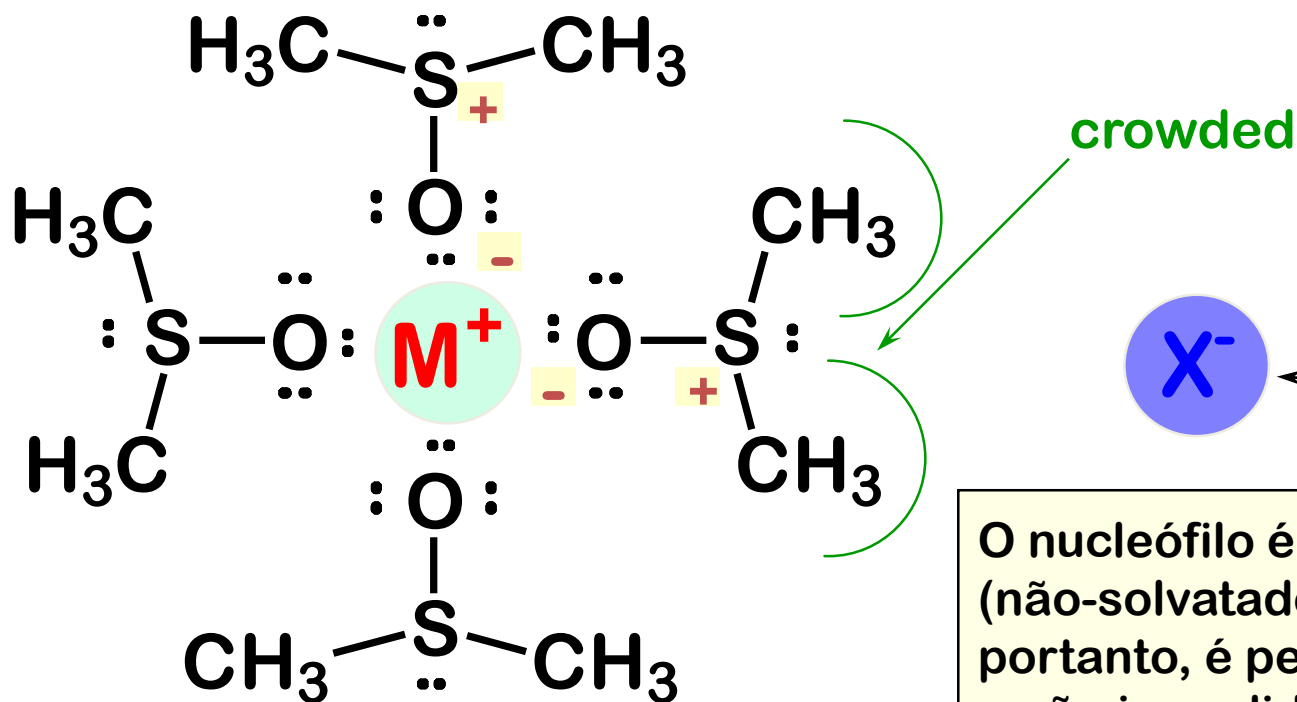
hexametilfosforamida

"HMPA"

SOLVENTES APRÓTICOS
NÃO TEM LIGAÇÕES
OH, NH, OU SH

Eles não formam ligações hidrogênio.

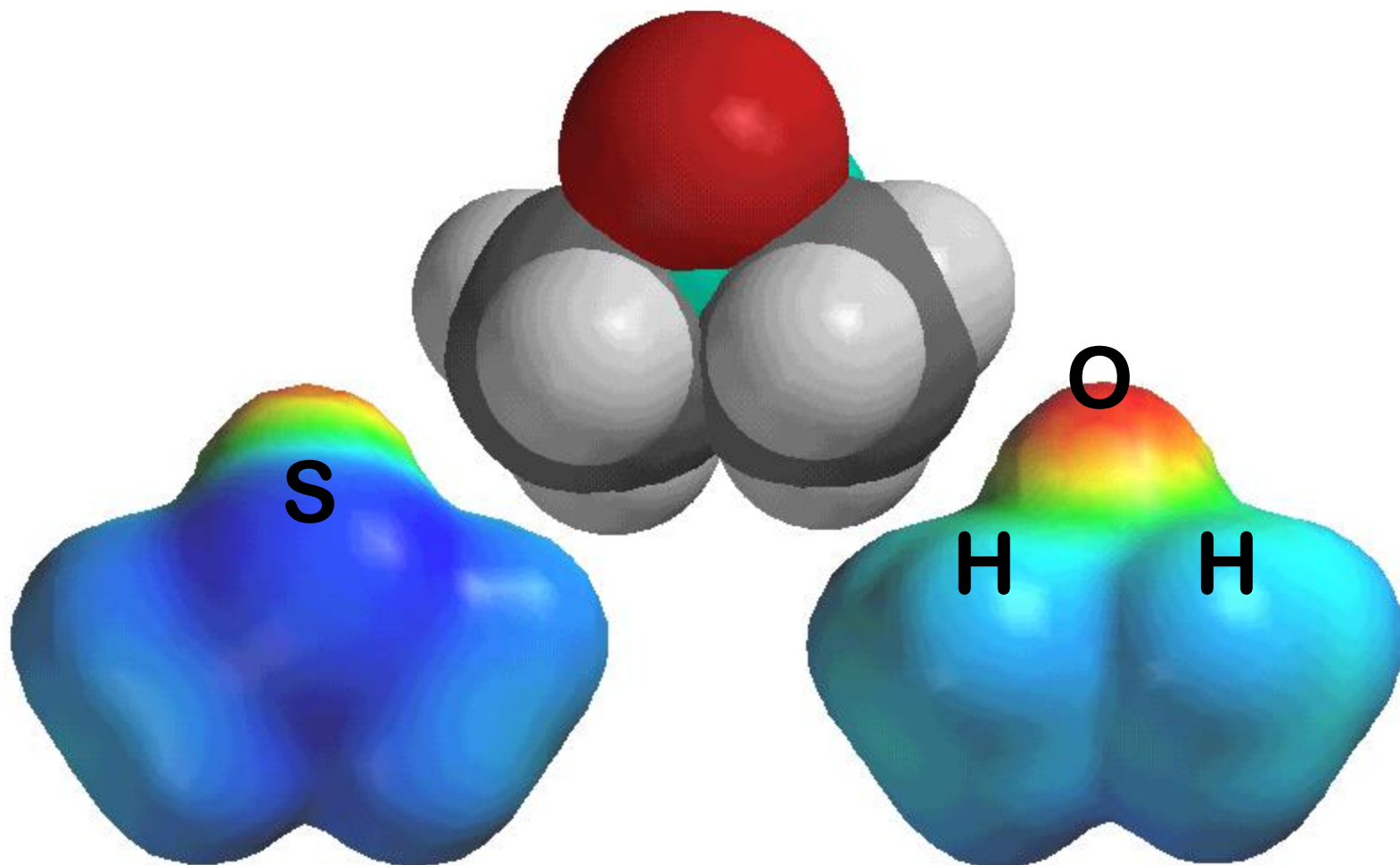
SOLVENTES APRÓTICOS SOLVATAM CÁTIONS, MAS NÃO ÂNIONS (NUCLEÓFILOS)



O nucleófilo é "livre" (não-solvatado) e, portanto, é pequeno e não impedido por uma camada de solvente.

DIMETILSULFÓXIDO

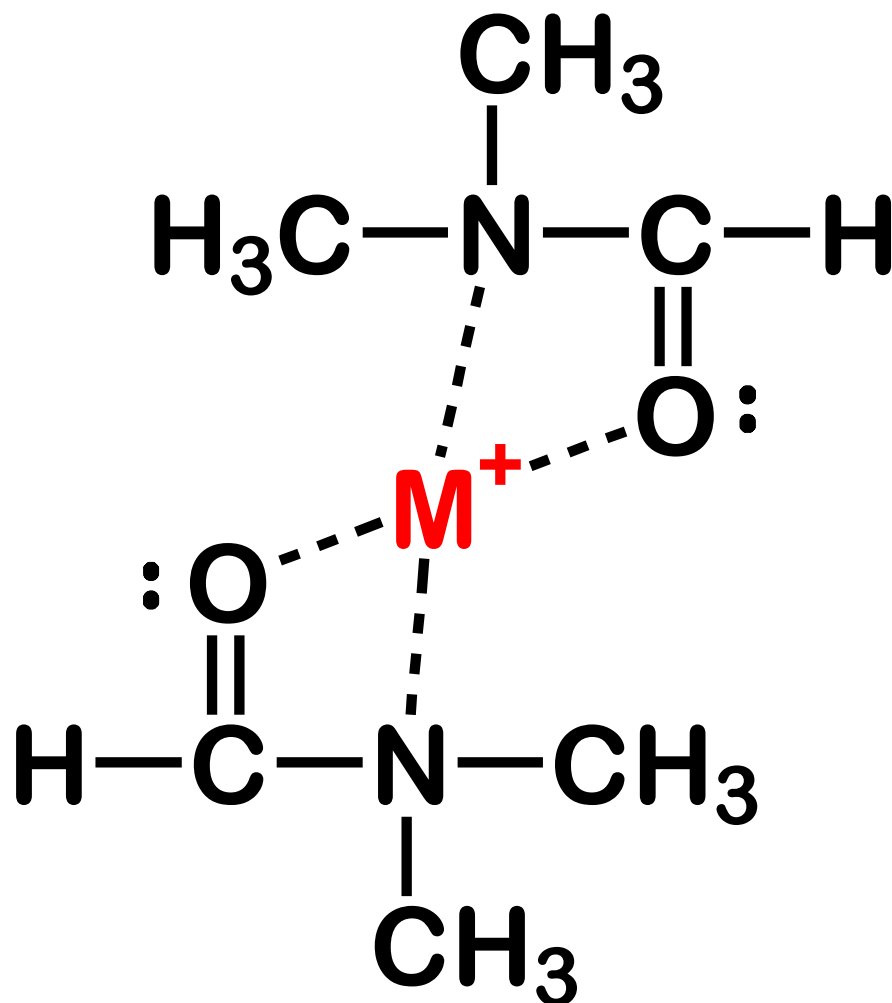
Modelo bolas



densidade – potencial eletrostático



DIMETILFORMAMIDA



Nu "free"
(não solvatado)

OBSERVED NUCLEOPHILICITY
APROTIC SOLVENTS

GRUPO IV V VI VII

Aumenta a Nu (período)



Aumenta a
Nu



(COLUNAS)



decreasing
ionic size

basicity

The direction of the red arrow (COLUMNS) represents a different order than in protic solvents.

POR QUE NÃO, USAR SEMPRE SOLVENTES APRÓTICOS PARA S_N2 ?

Principalmente, pq é uma questão de custo.

Água, etanol, metanol e acetona são muito mais baratos, especialmente a água.

Água	“free”
Metanol	\$14.70 / L
Etanol	\$15.35 / L
Acetona	\$16.60 / L

DMSO	\$47.50 / L
DMF	\$33.75 / L
HMPA	\$163.40 / L

Menor preço disponível, Aldrich Chemical Co., 2000.

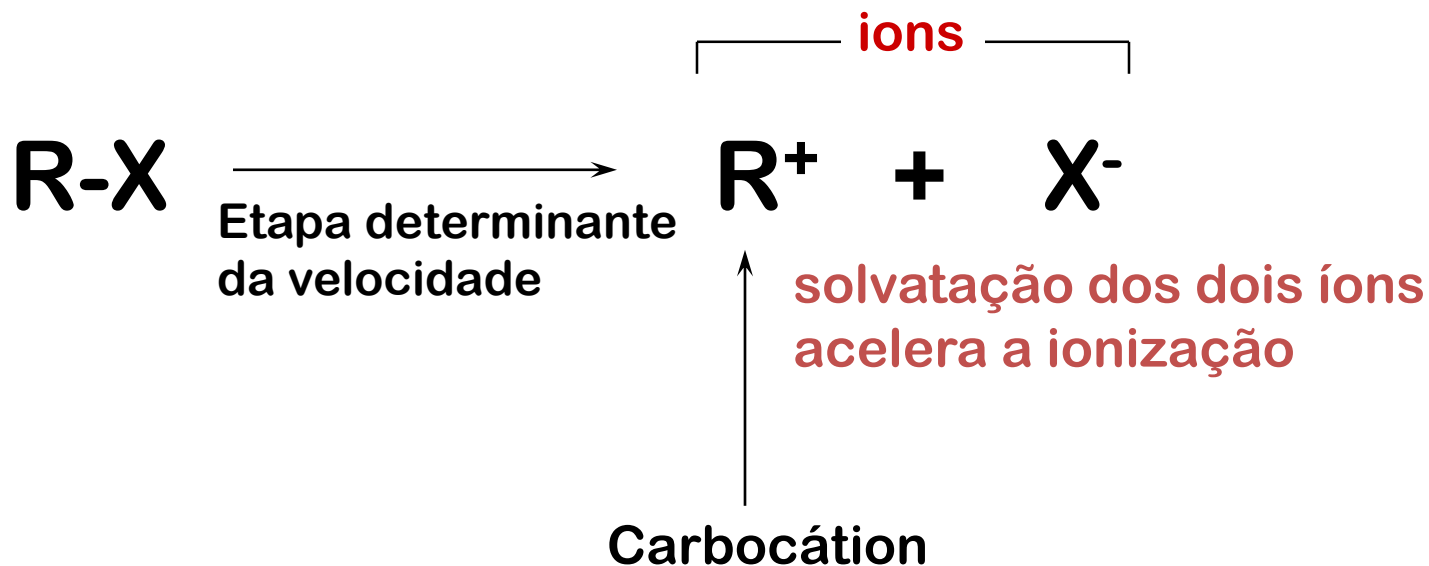


SOLVENTES

QUAIS SÃO *BONS SOLVENTES* PARA SN1 E SN2?

S_N1 SOLVENTES = POLAR

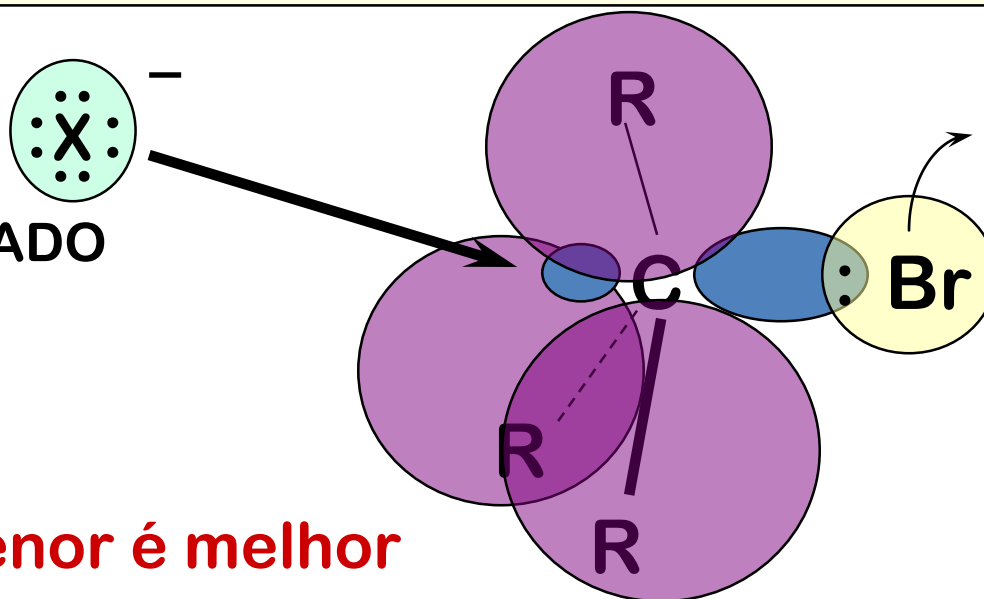
Reações S_N1 preferem solventes próticos polares que podem solvatar o ânion e o cátion formados na etapa determinante da velocidade.



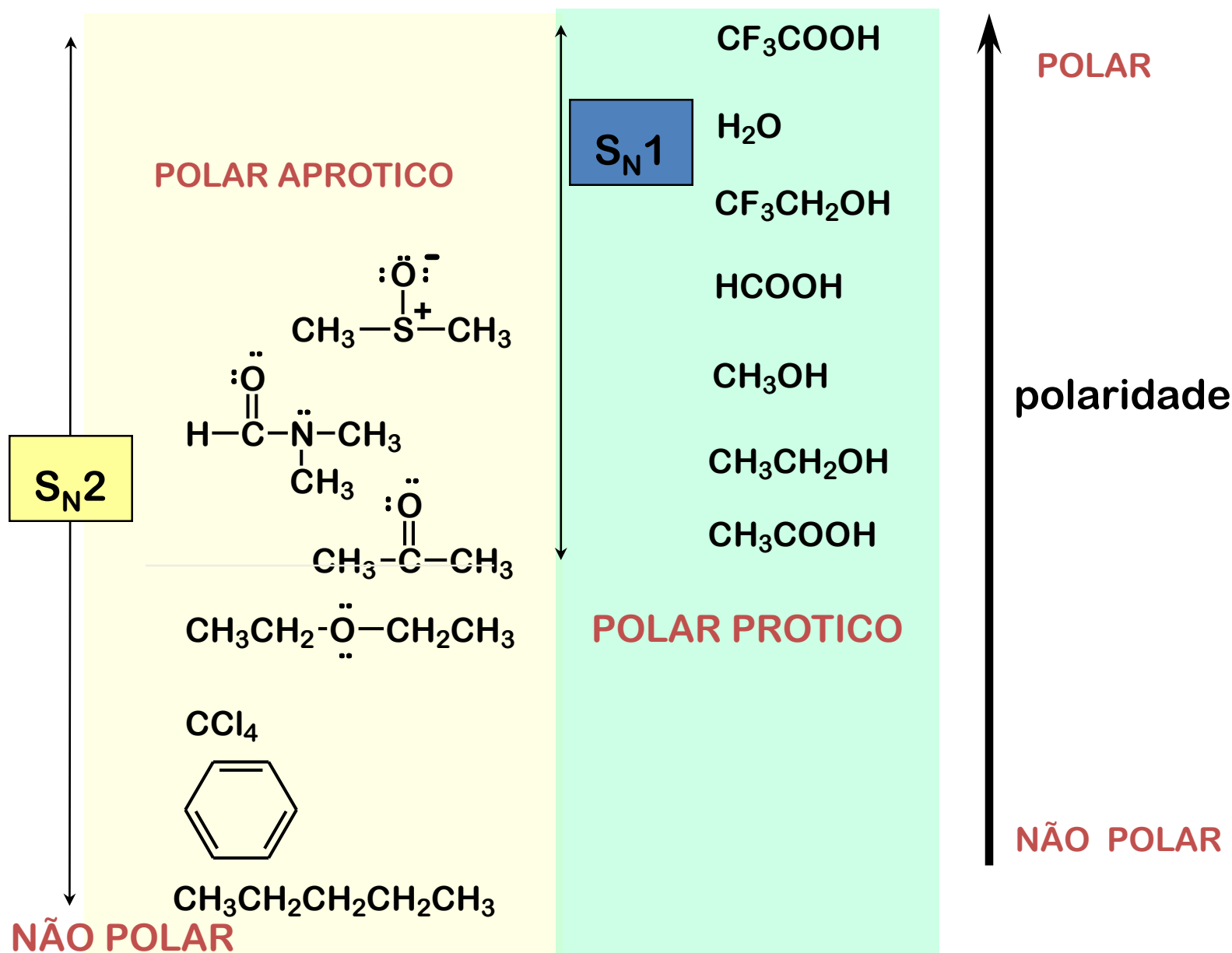
S_N2 SOLVENTES = APOLAR OU POLAR-APROTICO

Reações S_N2 preferem solventes “não polar”, ou Solventes polar aprotico que não solvatam o Nu.

PEQUENO,
Não SOLVATADO



Menor é melhor

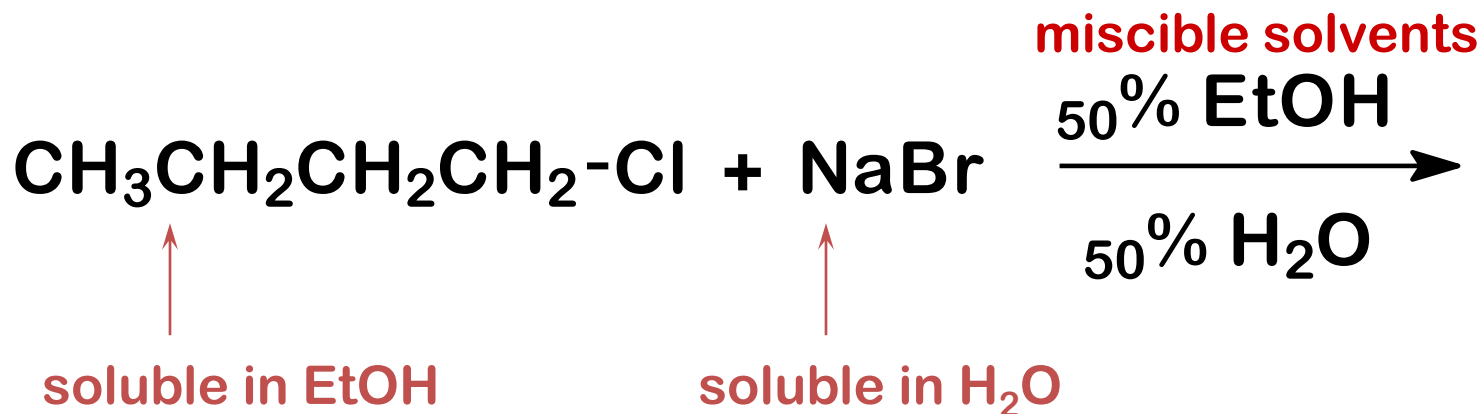


SOLVENT MIXTURES

RX Alkyl halides don't dissolve in water,
but dissolve in most organic solvents.

NaX Nucleophile salts don't dissolve in most
organic solvents, but dissolve in water.

Both dissolve in a mixed solvent.





EXCEPTIONS

NaX

Dissolve in polar-aprotic organic solvents:
DMF, DMSO, HMPA.

NaI and NaCN dissolve in acetone,
but NaCl and NaBr do not



THE BOTTOM LINE

S_N1

CARBOCATIONS REACT WITH ALL NUCLEOPHILES EQUALLY

The nucleophile is not involved in the rate-determining step.

S_N2

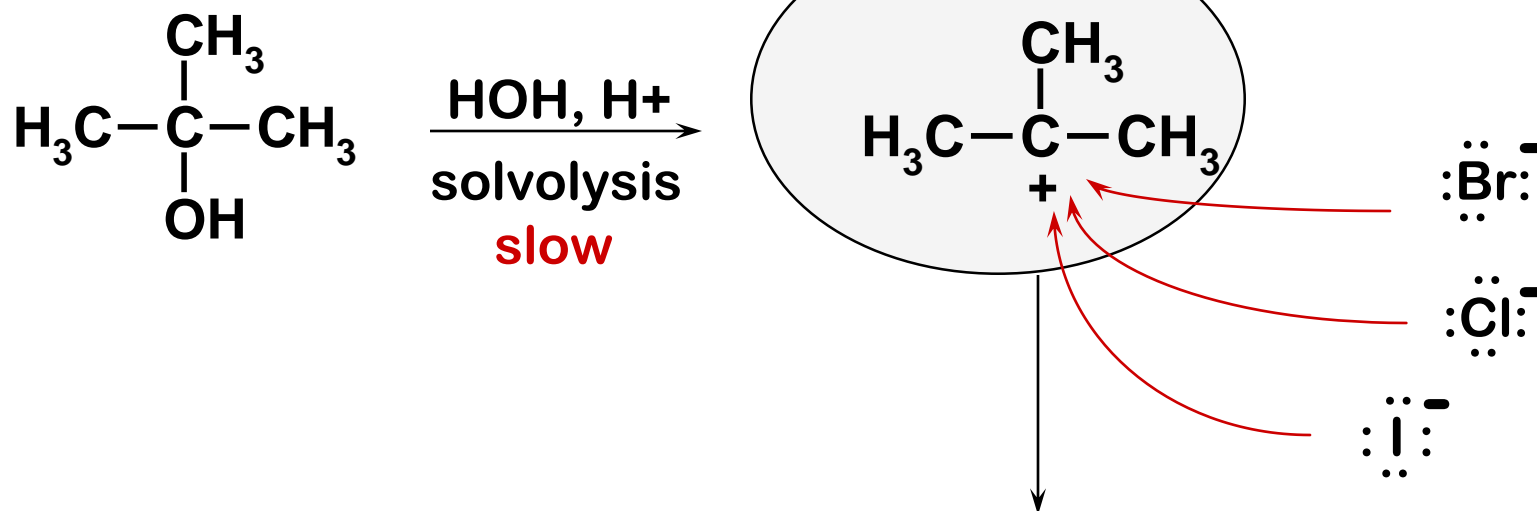
BETTER NUCLEOPHILES REACT FASTER GIVING MORE PRODUCT

The nucleophile is involved in the rate-determining step.



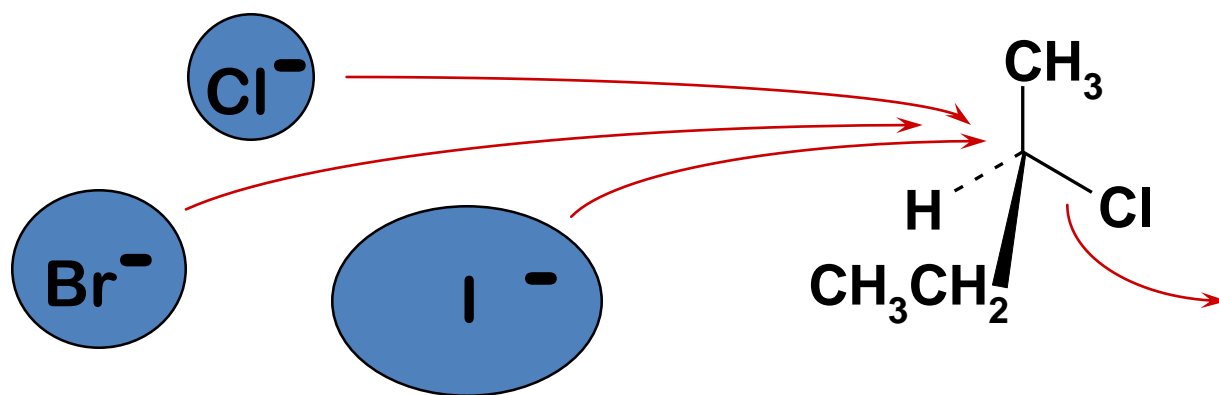
COMPETITIVE NUCLEOPHILES

IN S_N1 REACTIONS ALL NUCLEOPHILES REACT
EQUALLY WELL



All react equally with the carbocation. The amounts of RCl, RBr and RI reflect their starting concentrations in the solution.

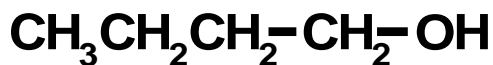
FOR S_N2 REACTIONS, THE SIZE AND NATURE OF THE NUCLEOPHILE IS IMPORTANT



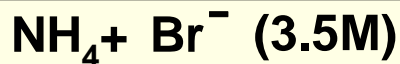
Different amounts of RCl, RBr, and RI are found even when they are equimolar in the original solution.

EXPERIMENT 1

S_N2



Ammonium salts
are more soluble
than Na salts, NaX



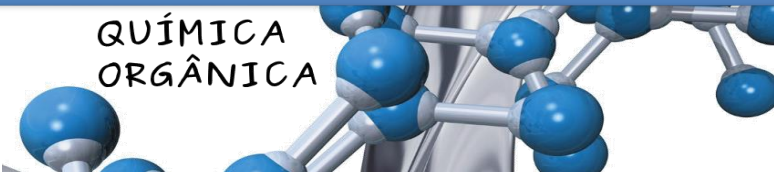
+



equimolar

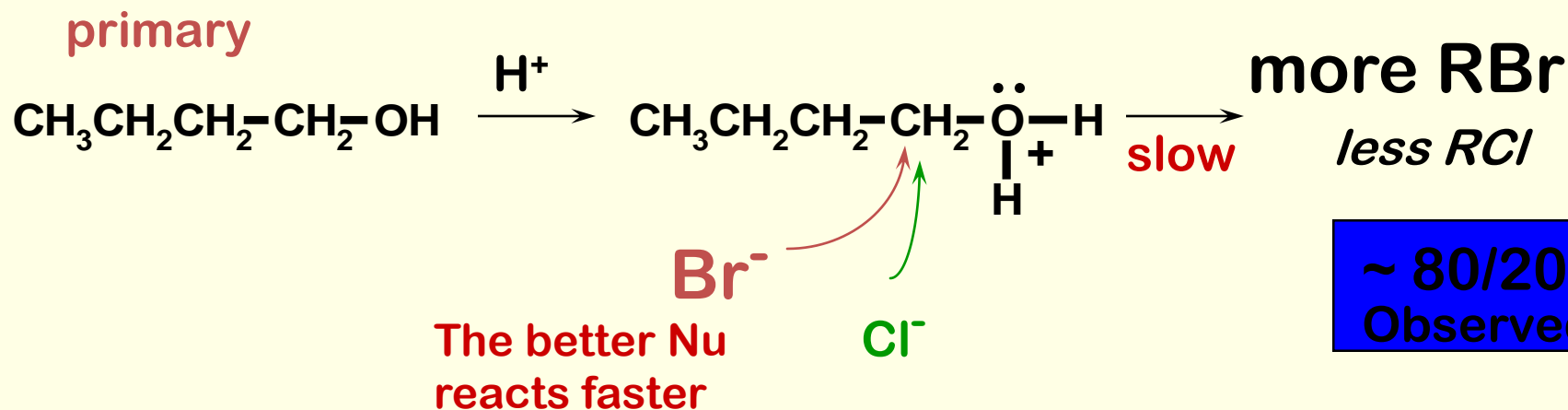
WHAT HAPPENS ?

Under these conditions
secondary and tertiary alcohols
would give predominantly S_N1



S_N2 RESULT

NUCLEOPHILES PARTICIPATE IN THE RATE CONTROLLING STEP



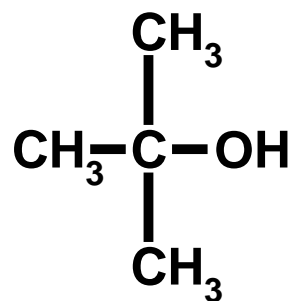
In this experiment we get more RBr than RCl.

$$\text{Rate} = k [\text{ROH}] [\text{X}^-]$$

EXPERIMENT 2

S_N1

Same conditions,
tertiary substrate = S_N1

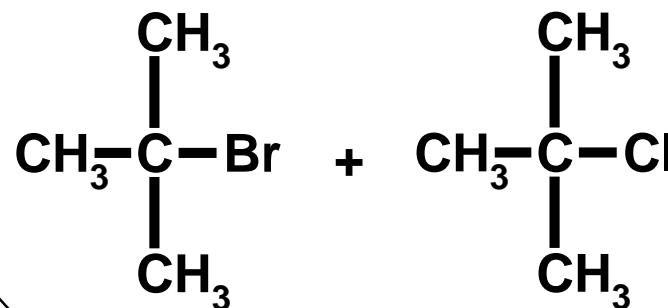


tertiary

H_2SO_4 (8M)

NH_4^+ Cl^- (3.5M)

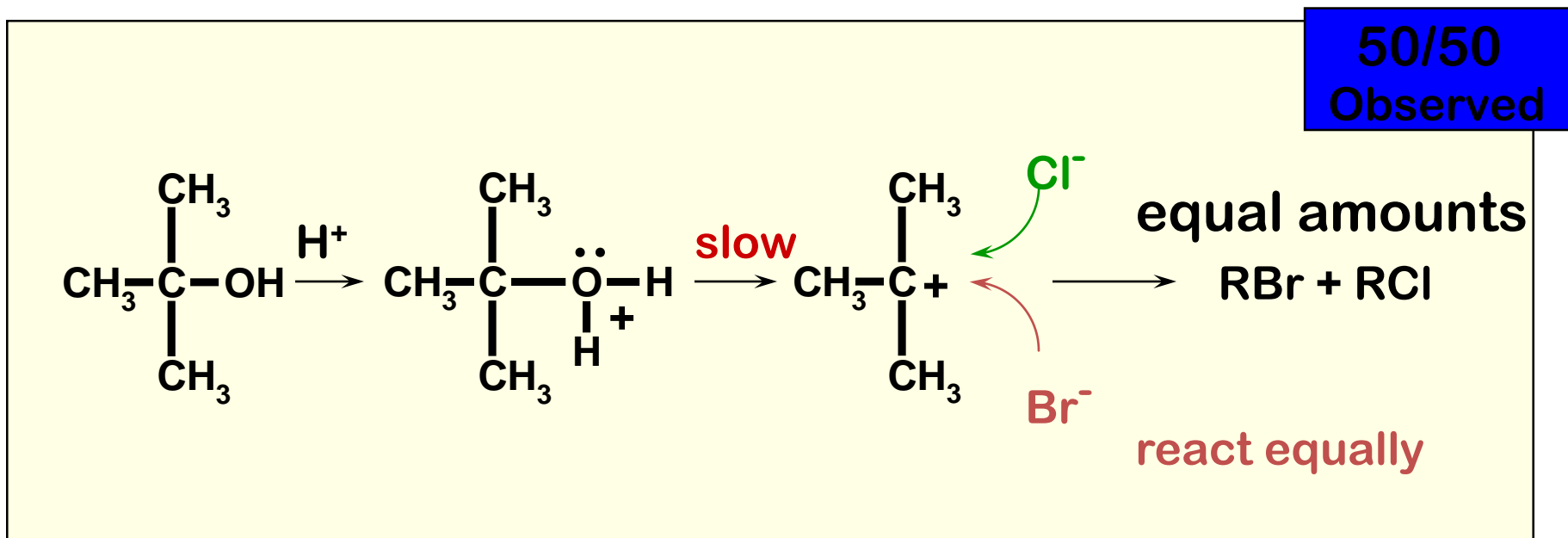
NH_4^+ Br^- (3.5M)



equimolar

WHAT HAPPENS ?

NUCLEOPHILES DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE RATE-CONTROLLING
STEP



In this experiment we get nearly the same amounts of RBr and RCl.

$$\text{Rate} = k [\text{ROH}]$$



THE BOTTOM LINE

S_N1

CARBOCATIONS REACT WITH ALL NUCLEOPHILES EQUALLY

The nucleophile is not involved in the rate-determining step.

S_N2

BETTER NUCLEOPHILES REACT FASTER GIVING MORE PRODUCT

The nucleophile is involved in the rate-determining step.



SUBSTITUTION VERSUS ELIMINATION

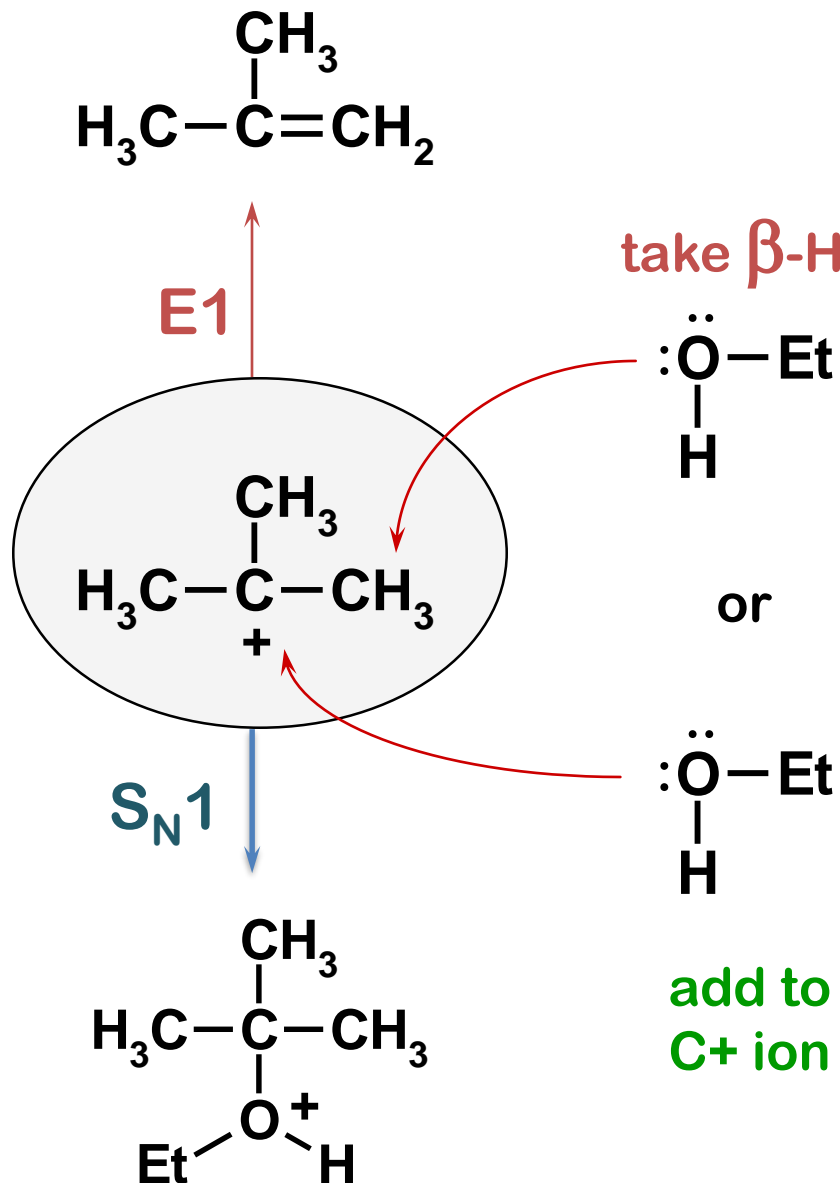
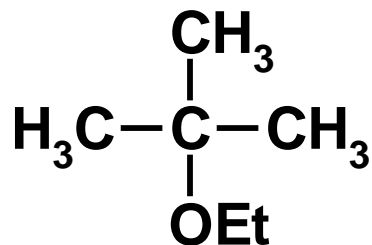
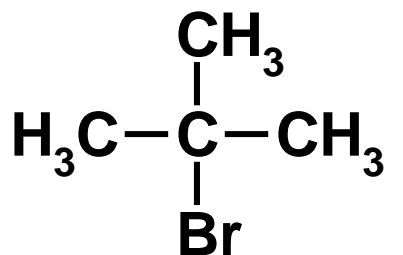
In S_N1 and S_N2 reactions, you always get elimination too!



S_N1

When you do solvolysis you always get a mixture of the S_N1 and E1 reactions.

Carbocations do both !

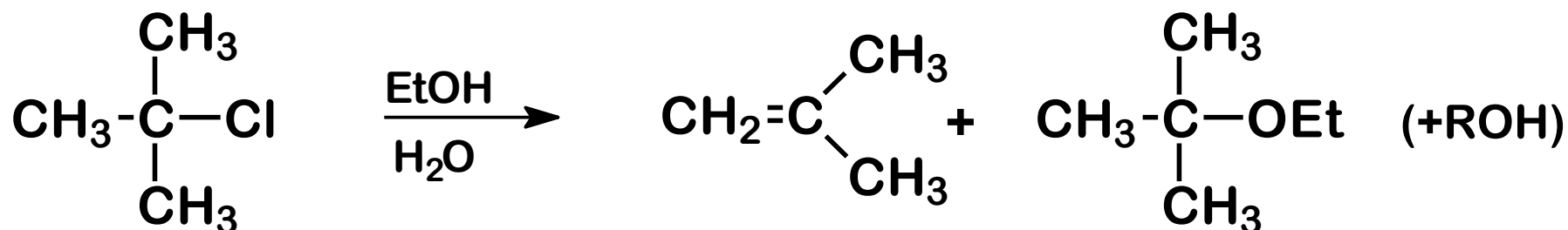


QUÍMICA ORGANICA

SUBSTITUTION VERSUS ELIMINATION

Prof. Hugo Brilhante-UFSM

HIGHER TEMPERATURE FAVORS MORE ELIMINATION



25°C

17%

83%

60°C

36%

64%

You get the same ratios for both R-Br and R-I!

Both RCl and RBr give the same C⁺ ion!

E1 / S_N1

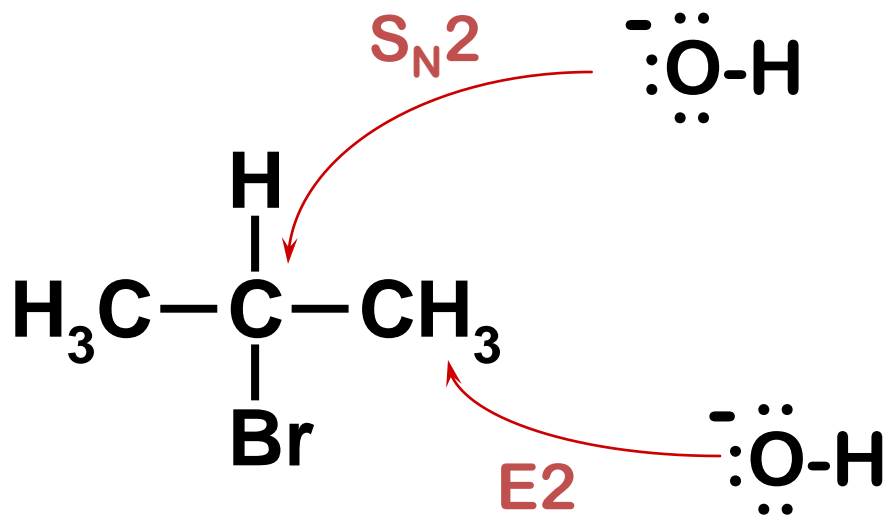


S_N2

QUÍMICA
ORGÂNICA

SUBSTITUTION VERSUS ELIMINATION

Prof. Hugo Brilhante-UFSM



Both $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ and $\text{E}2$
occur simultaneously.

Better nucleophiles give
more substitution.

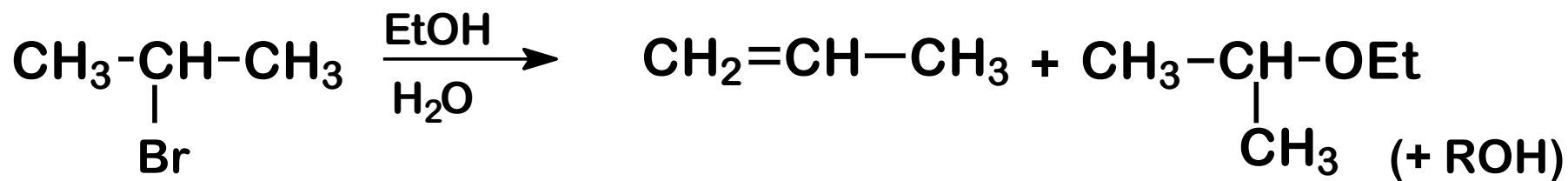
Stronger bases give
more elimination
(break the C-H bond)

QUÍMICA ORGANICA

SUBSTITUTION VERSUS ELIMINATION

Prof. Hugo Brilhante-UFSM

HIGHER TEMPERATURE FAVORS MORE ELIMINATION



+ NaOH

45°C	53%	47%
100°C	64%	36%

E2 / S_N2

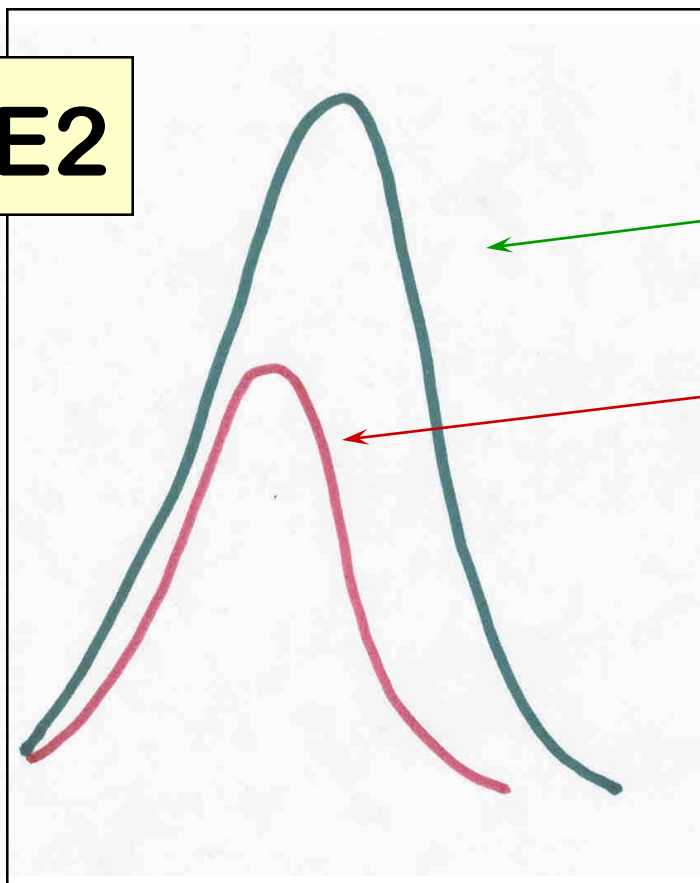


TEMPERATURE

ACTIVATION ENERGIES

Elimination reactions generally have a higher **ACTIVATION ENERGY** (are more difficult) than substitution

S_N2 / $E2$



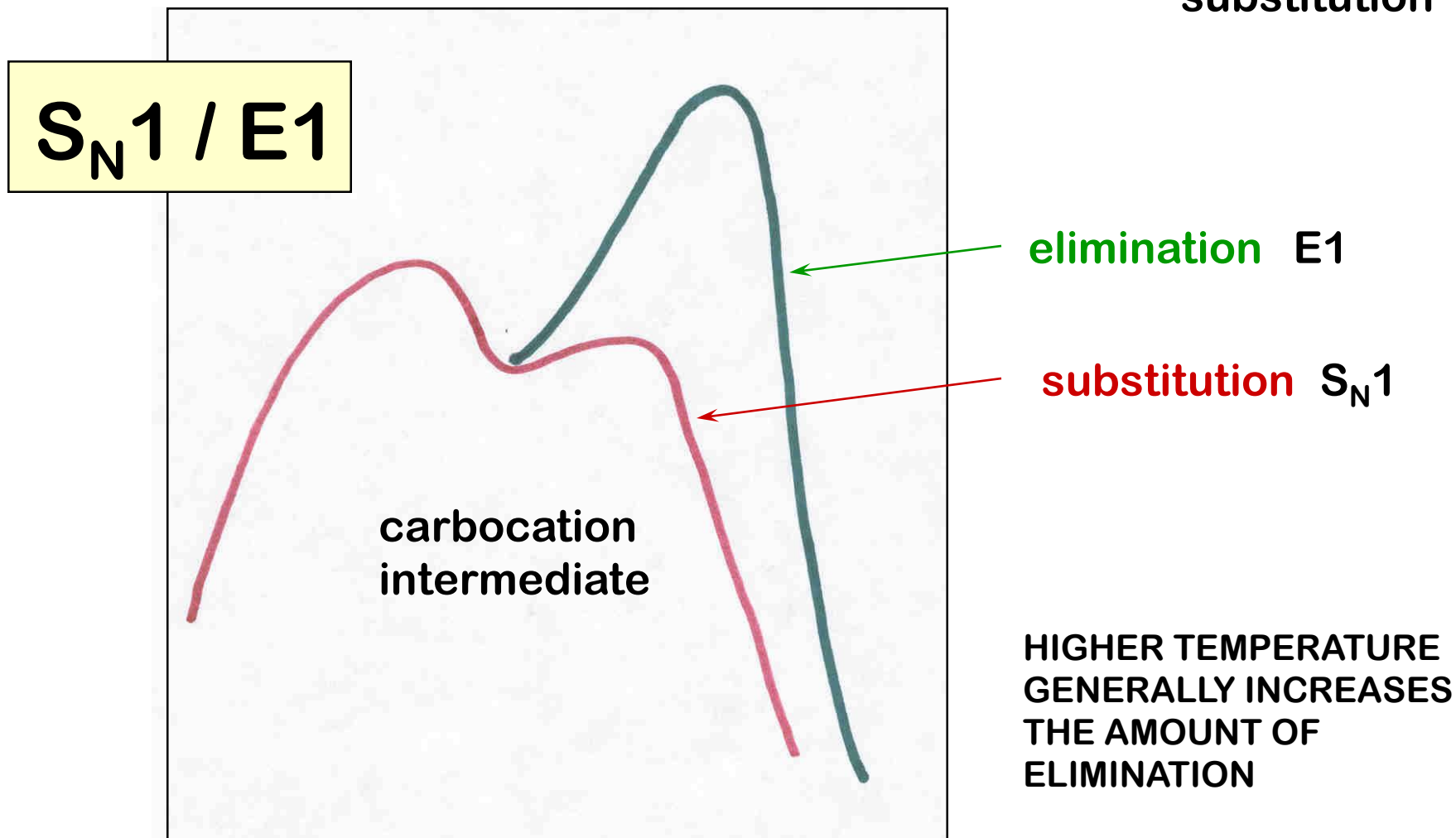
elimination $E2$

substitution S_N2

**HIGHER TEMPERATURE
GENERALLY INCREASES
THE AMOUNT OF
ELIMINATION**

SUBSTITUTION vs ELIMINATION

Elimination reactions generally have a higher
ACTIVATION ENERGY (are more difficult) than
substitution





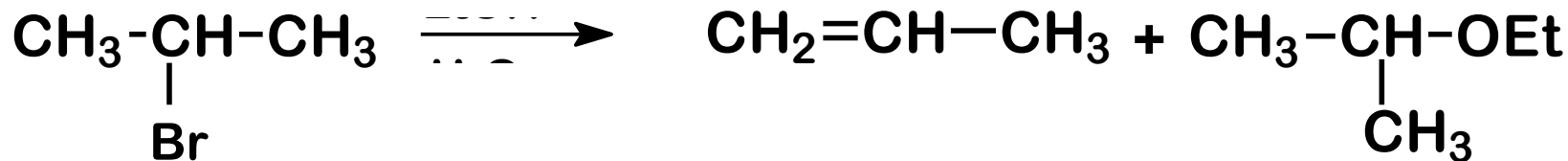
BASICITY vs. NUCLEOPHILICITY

E2 / E1

Strong Bases Give Mostly E2 (+ some S_N2)

Weak Bases Give Mostly S_N1 (+ some E1)

secondary



reactants (20° C)	E1	S _N 1
(solvolysis) CH₃CH₂OH	3%	97%
NaOCH₂CH₃ / CH₃CH₂OH	79%	21%

weak base
good nucleophile

strong base
good nucleophile

E2

S_N2

STRONG BASES FAVOR E2, ESP. IF 2° or 3° SUBSTRATE

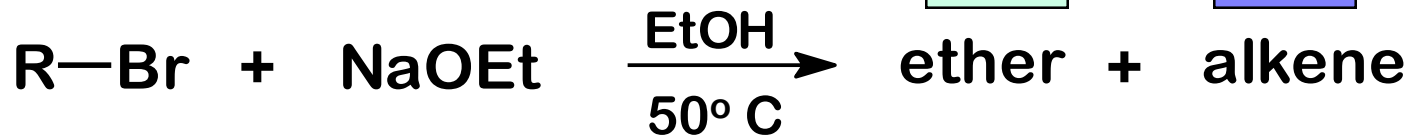
QUÍMICA
ORGÁNICA

strong base

S_N2

E2

Prof. Hugo Brailante-UFSM



	Substitution	Elimination
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-Br}$	91 % *	9 %
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{-CH-Br} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	25 %	75 %
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3\text{-C-Br} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	0 %	100 % #

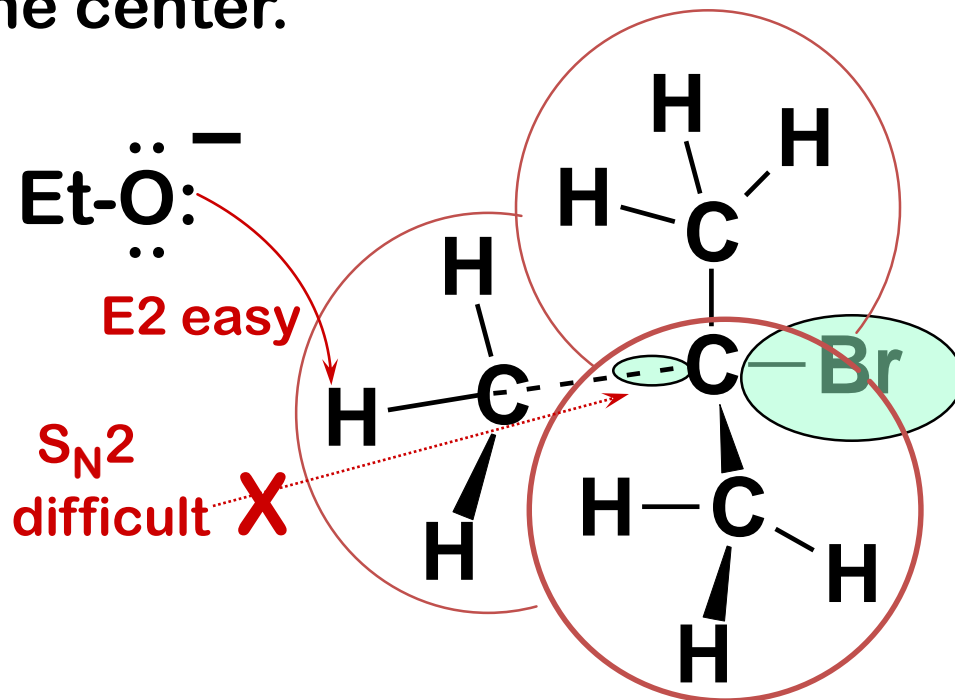
*You can obtain S_N2 reaction with a 1° substrate even with a strong base (use heat to get E2).

#Tertiary with a strong base will give mostly E2.

Hydrogens are on the surface of the molecule, but the sp^3 orbital is buried in the center.

TERTIARY SUBSTRATES

Lots of β -hydrogens for elimination but the back lobe of sp^3 orbital is difficult to reach (steric hinderance) for substitution by S_N2 .



Thus, the substrate preference for E2 reactions is reversed from that for S_N2 .

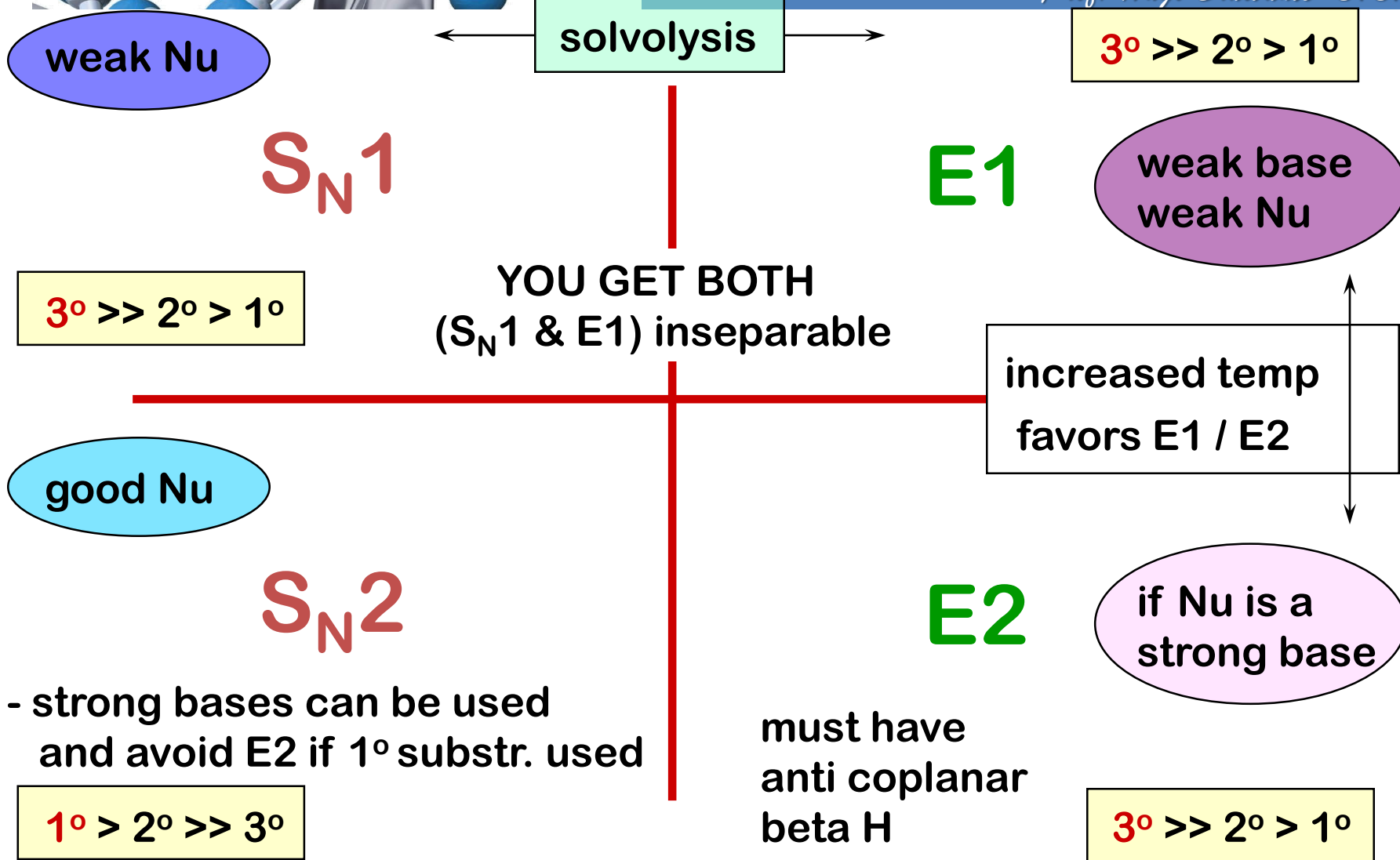
E2 : tertiary \gg secondary $>$ primary
 S_N2 : primary $>$ secondary $\gg\gg$ tertiary



SUMMARY

ALL OF THESE REACTIONS COMPETE !

Prof. Hugo Brabante-UFSM



HOW CAN YOU TELL WHICH REACTION WILL PREDOMINATE?

1) LOOK FIRST AT THE NUCLEOPHILE

You cannot do a reasonable S_N2 reaction without a good Nu.

If your “good” nucleophile is a strong base, E2 will be a problem.

If you have a poor nucleophile, ($S_N1 + E1$) is probable.

2) NEXT CHECK THE SUBSTRATE

Primary is bad for $S_N1 / E1$ Tertiary is bad for S_N2

3) FINALLY LOOK AT THE SOLVENT

S_N2 is best in nonpolar and polar aprotic solvents, but can also happen in water or EtOH.

S_N1 needs a polar solvent.

see next slide

LOOK FIRST AT THE NUCLEOPHILE, THEN THE SUBSTRATE

GOOD NUCLEOPHILE

* **Good Nucleophile** in high concentration = S_N2

unless it is a **strong base** = E2

however, 1° substrates
can give S_N2 at low T

RO^-
 HO^-
 H_2N^-

SUBSTRATE

.... however, S_N2 needs a 1° or 2°
substrate (or 1° benzylic) not 3°

SOLVENT

.... prefers a nonpolar solvent
but will proceed even in a
polar solvent (aprotics best)

strong bases like
all substrates with
a beta hydrogen
(anti-coplanar)
 $3^\circ \gg 2^\circ > 1^\circ$

**STRONG
BASE**

higher T
favors E2

LOOK FIRST AT THE NUCLEOPHILE, THEN THE SUBSTRATE

POOR NUCLEOPHILE

* **Poor nucleophile** (solvolysis) = $S_N1 + E1$ (always occur together)
or low concentration

higher T gives more E1

.... however, the
substrate needs
to be 3° or benzylic
or allylic (or 2°)

SUBSTRATE

.... also, in S_N1 the
carbocation needs a
reasonably polar solvent

SOLVENT

watch for rearrangements

REARRANGEMENT



THE KEY IS IN THE TABLES IN THE TEXT

Table 10-6 (p. 911)

Factors Which Influence Nucleophilicity

Table 10-10 (p. 936)

A Comparison of S_N1 and S_N2 Reactions

Table 10-16 (p. 963)

Comparison of Substitution and Elimination Reactions

Table 10-18 (p. 982)

Summary of Reactions of Alkyl Halides

Table 10-19 (p. 984)

Rules to Predict Nucleophilic Substitution Mechanisms
(S_N1 or S_N2)



SOME PROBLEMS



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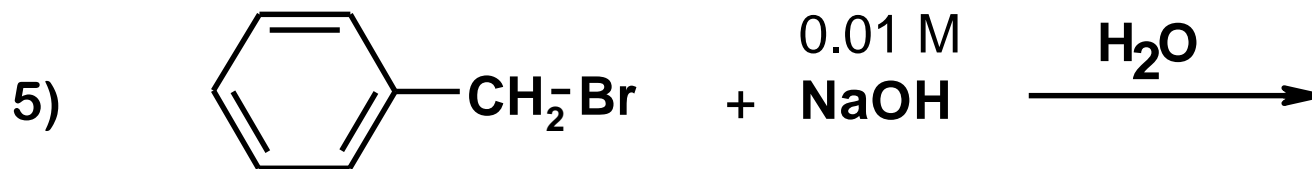
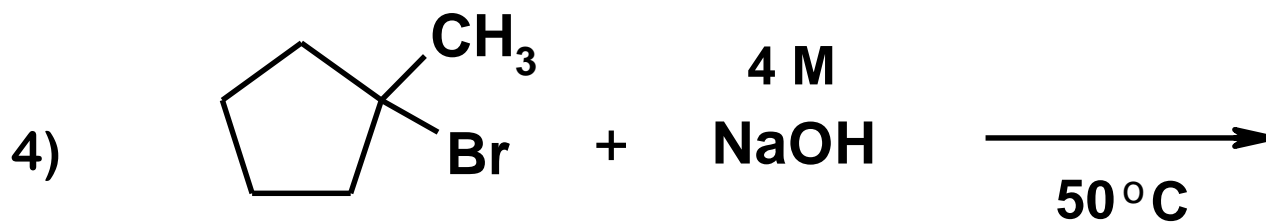
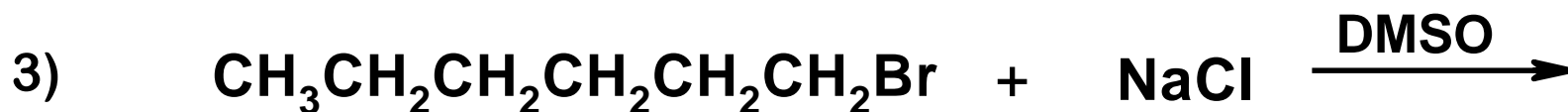
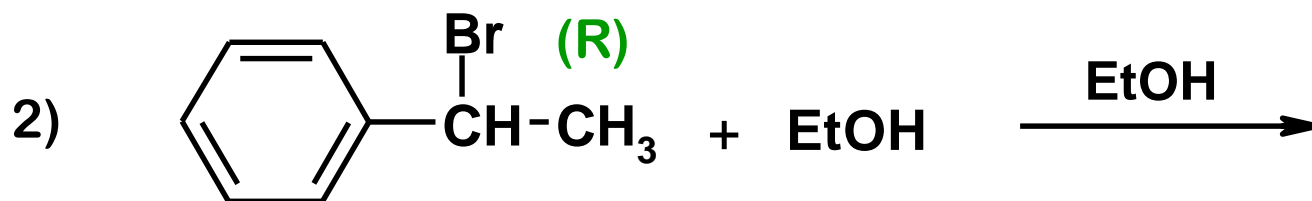
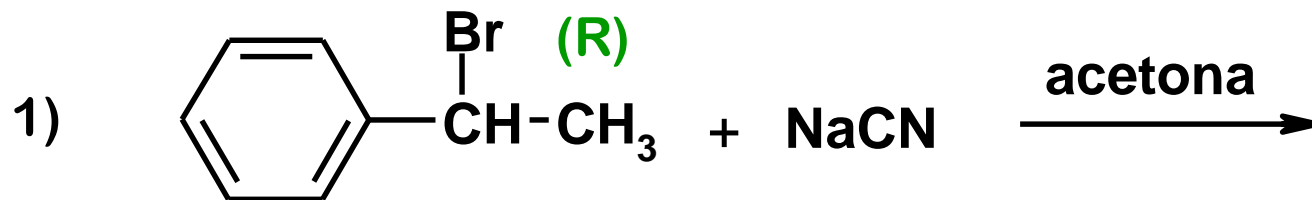
Summary of Reactions of Alkyl Halides

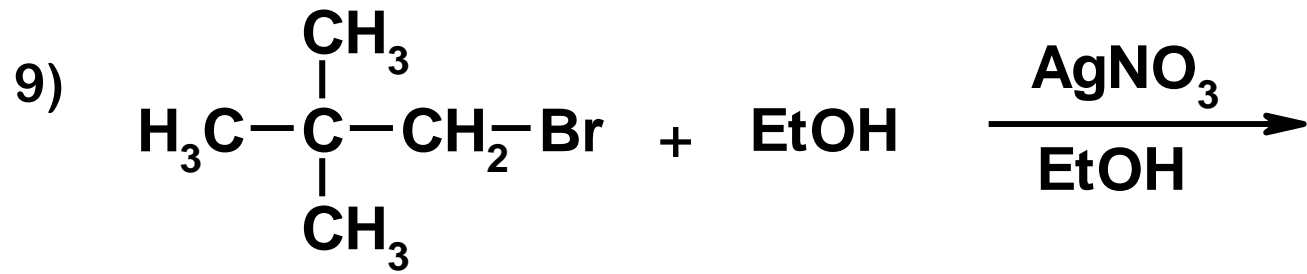
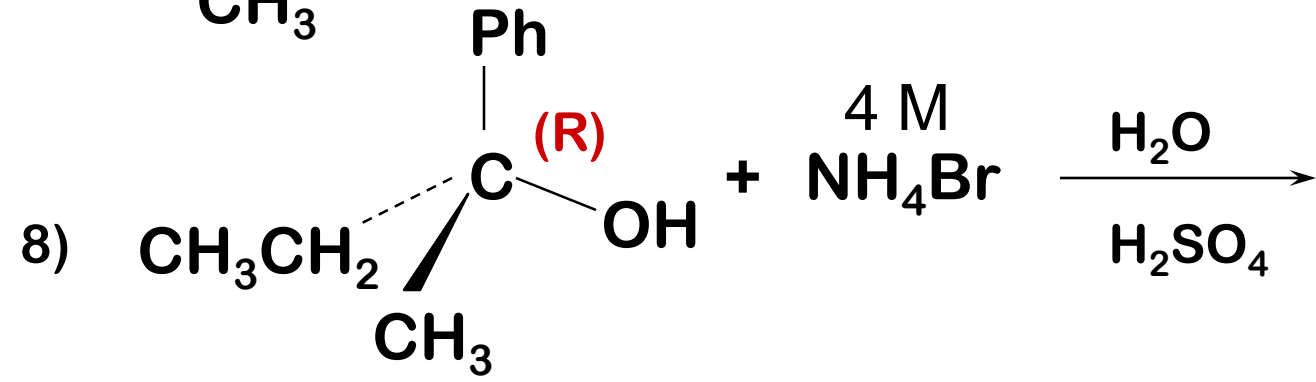
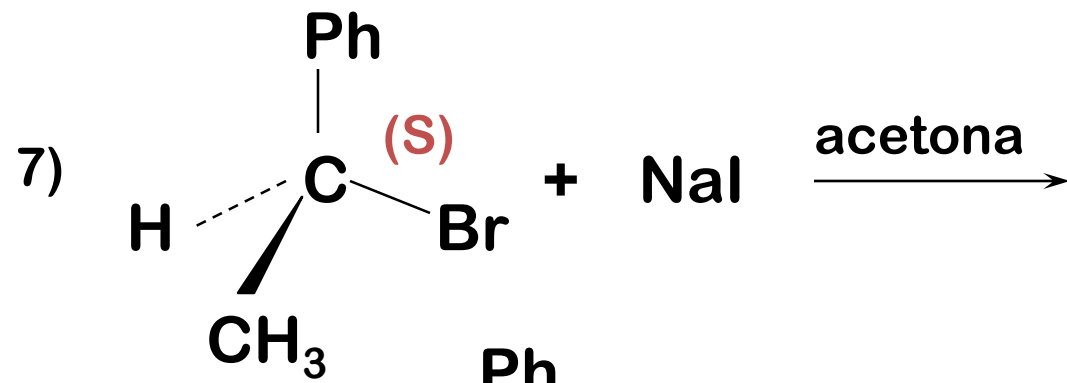
Table 10-19 (p. 984)

Rules to Predict Nucleophilic Substitution Mechanisms
(S_N1 or S_N2)



SOME PROBLEMS







ACCELERATING THE S_N1 REACTION

TESTS FOR “LABILE” HALIDES

easily displaced,
very reactive

SILVER HALIDES ARE NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER*Prof. Hugo Brilhante - UFSM*
(or alcohols)

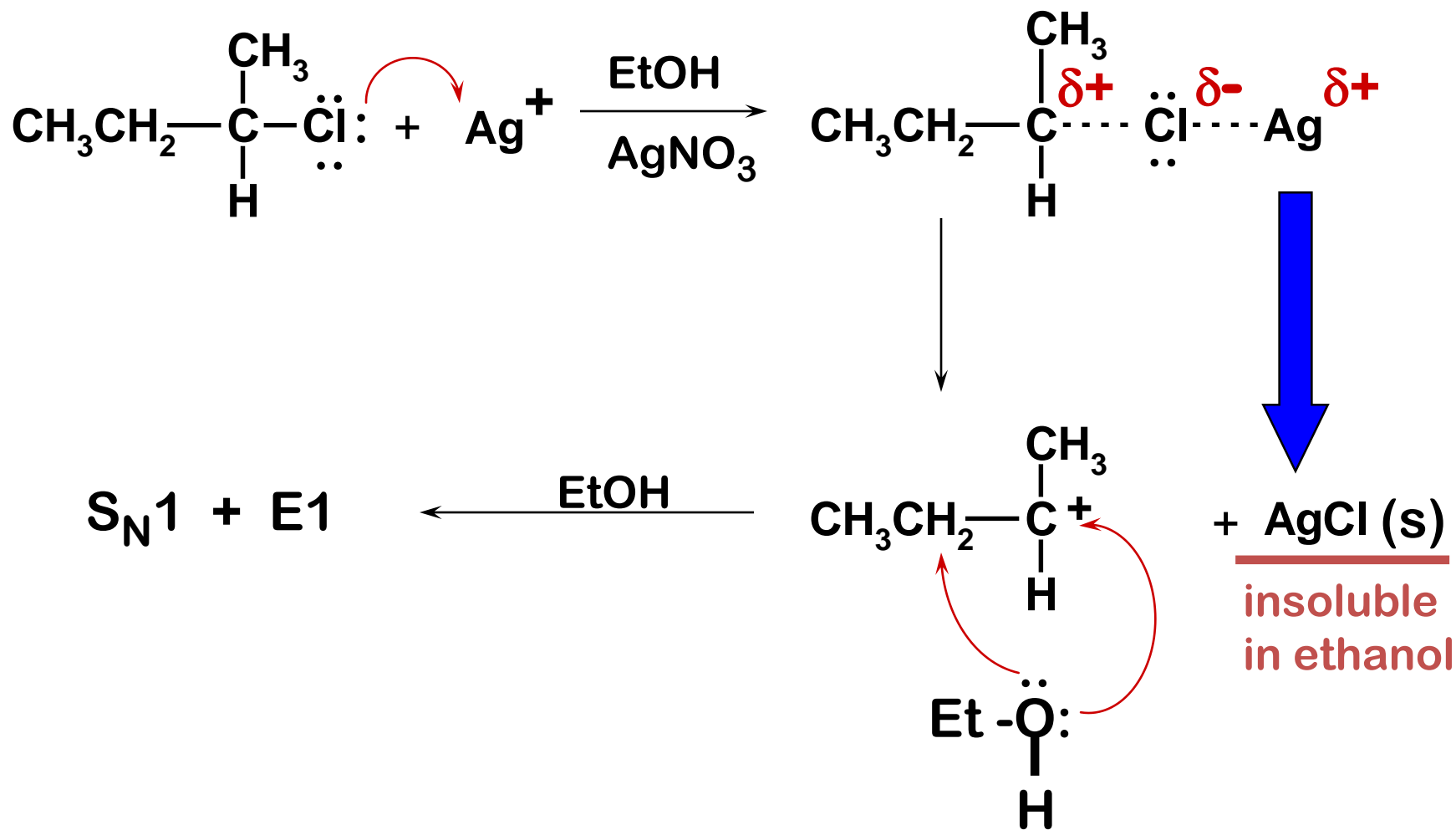
Recall from general chemistry :



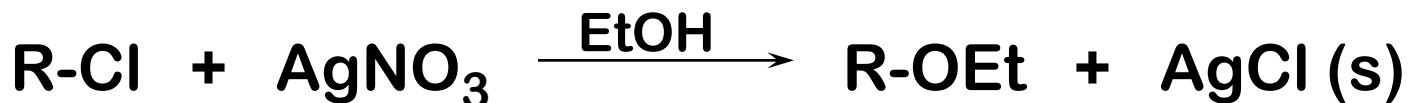
The other silver halides (AgBr, AgI) are insoluble also.

Silver ion (Ag⁺) has a strong affinity for halide ions.

This fact can be use to help the ionization of S_N1 substrates. Ag⁺ helps the ionization.



THE SILVER NITRATE-ETHANOL TEST



appearance of a ppt.
indicates a reactive halide

benzylic

allylic

tertiary

secondary

primary

aromatic

RATE

fast

>

slower

>

slowest

>

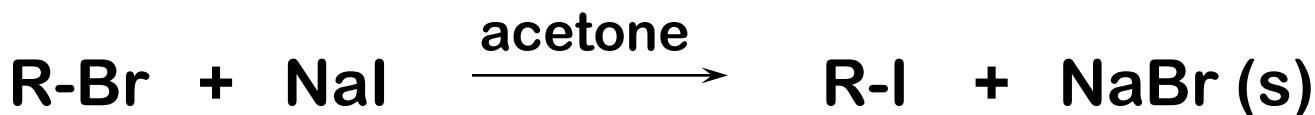
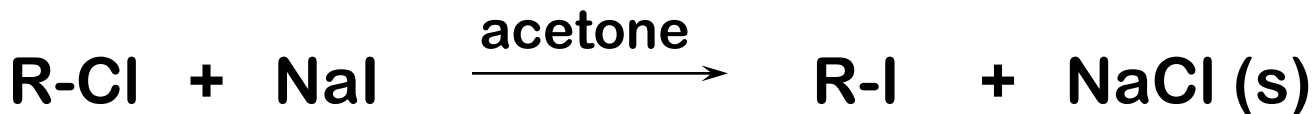
unreactive

This is an S_N1 reaction and those substrates that make good carbocations react fastest.

If the precipitate appears quickly (immediately), it implies a tertiary or benzylic compound is reacting.

THIS TEST MEASURES REACTIVITY IN AN S_N2 REACTION

Recall : Although NaI is soluble in acetone, NaCl and NaBr are not.



Once again we watch the rate of precipitate formation.

primary	secondary	neopentyl tertiary	aromatic
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fast	>	slower	>	slowest	>	unreactive
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RATE