

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY 1 LECTURE GUIDE 2019

BY RHETT C. SMITH

Marketed by Proton Guru

Find additional online resources and guides at protonguru.com

Try out *Organic Chemistry 1 Primer*
and
Organic Chemistry 1 Reaction and Practice Problem Book

For concise, plain-language, study-on-your own organic help and practice

There is a lot of online video content to accompany this book at the Proton Guru YouTube Channel! Just go to YouTube and search "Proton Guru Channel" to easily find our content.

Instructors: Free PowerPoint lecture slides to accompany this text can be obtained by emailing IQ@protonguru.com from your accredited institution email account. The homepage at protonguru.com provides a link to citations to popular text books for further reading on each Lesson topic in this primer.

© 2006-2018

Executive Editor: Rhett C. Smith, Ph.D. You can reach him through our office at: IQ@protonguru.com

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or distributed, in any form or by any means, without permission in writing from the Executive Editor. This includes but is not limited to storage or broadcast for online or distance learning courses.

Printed in the United States of America

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN 978-1074137434

Organic Chemistry 1 Lecture Guide 2019

By Rhett C. Smith, Ph.D.

© 2006, 2011-2019

Companion Books from the Proton Guru:

Organic Chemistry 1 Reactions and Practice Problems 2019

by Rhett C. Smith

Organic Chemistry 1 Primer 2019,

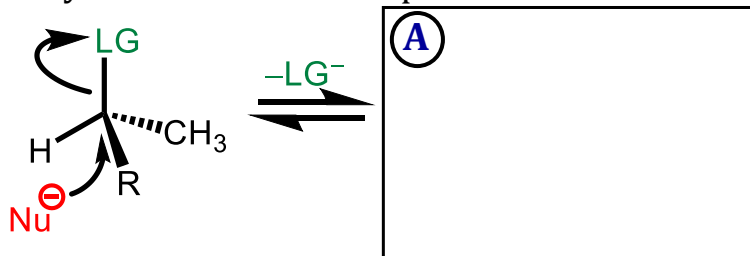
by Rhett C. Smith, Andrew G. Tennyson, and Tania Houjeiry

Lecture Topic II.4: The S_N2 Mechanism

S_N2 is a Concerted, Bimolecular Reaction

We learned the general form of the S_N2 reaction in **Lecture Topic 1.8**.

We will now study this mechanistic step in more detail.



B Unlike the S_N1 reaction, the S_N2 reaction occurs in a single step. This type of reaction is called a:

C That there is only one step means that Nu, substrate and leaving group all influence rate. The rate law is:

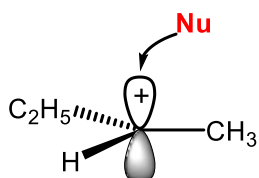
Like S_N1, then, more stable LG = faster reaction rate

Notes

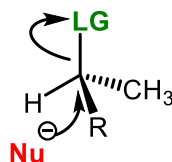
Lecture Topic II.4: The S_N2 Mechanism
 S_N2 Requires a "Good" Nucleophile

In S_N1 , the nucleophile attacks a cation, which has a strong enough pull on electrons to pull in even poor nucleophiles. In S_N2 , the nucleophile attacks a neutral compound, which has a significantly lower attraction for a nucleophile than does a cation. For this reason:

(A)



Nucleophilic attack in
the coordination step of
the S_N1 mechanism



Nucleophilic attack in
the concerted
 S_N2 mechanism

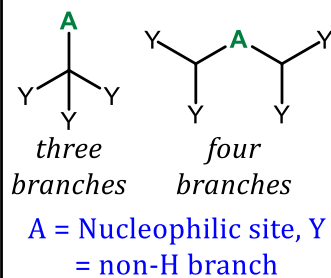
(B) The better the Nucleophile:

Notes

What structural features do we look for in order to identify 'good' nucleophiles for the S_N2 reaction?

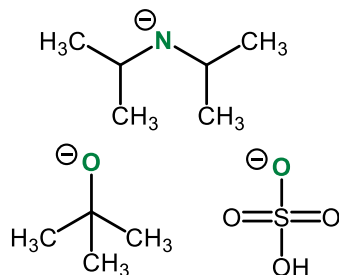
A

General form of "Bulky" Poor Nu



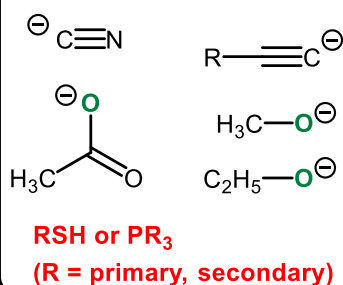
Examples of Poor Nu

F^- , H_2O , HOR



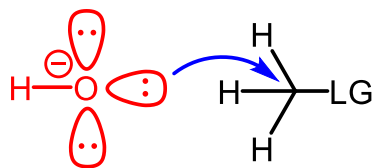
Examples of Good Nu

Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , HO^-

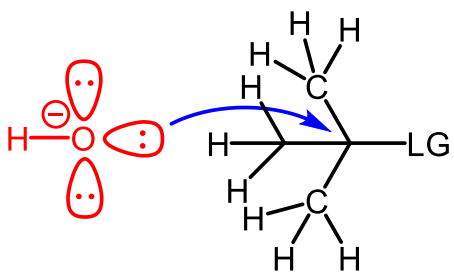


Notes

Lecture Topic II.4: The S_N2 Mechanism
Bulky Substrates Slow S_N2 Rate



(A)



(B)

Similar to how steric hindrance slows bulky Nucleophiles

(C) This observation about sterics allows us to predict S_N2 rates:

Tertiary halides do not work for S_N2 due to sterics!

Notes

(A)

Solvent weakens Nu strength

(B)

Solvent can stabilize anions
(we saw this for bases)

The influence on Nu strength influences the rate to a greater extent than does the stabilization of the anion, so:

(C)

Notes