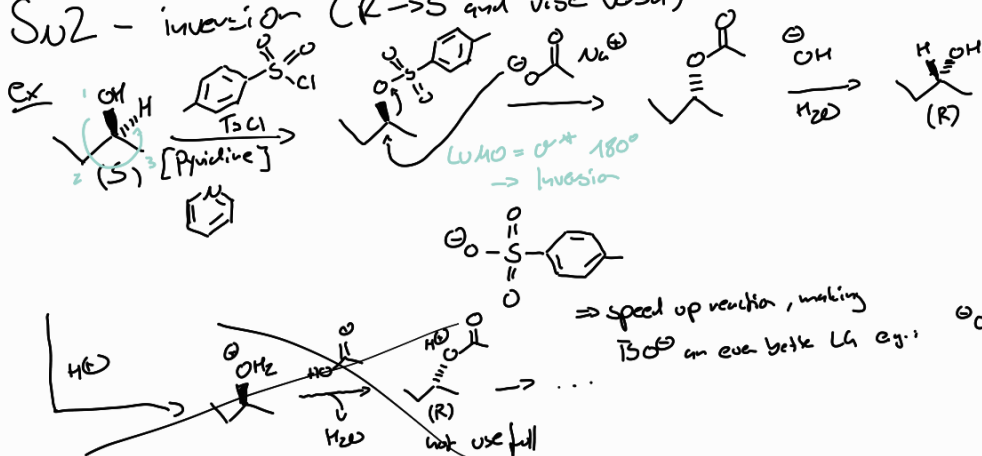
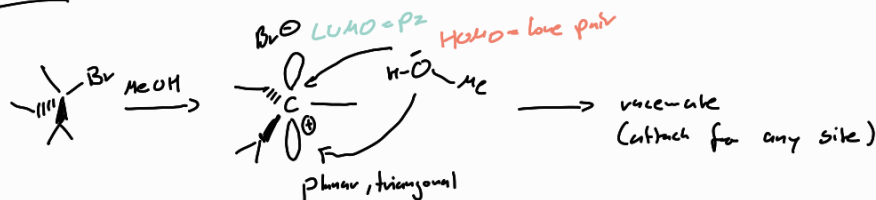


Spaced Chen

S<sub>N</sub>2 - inversion (R → S and vice versa)

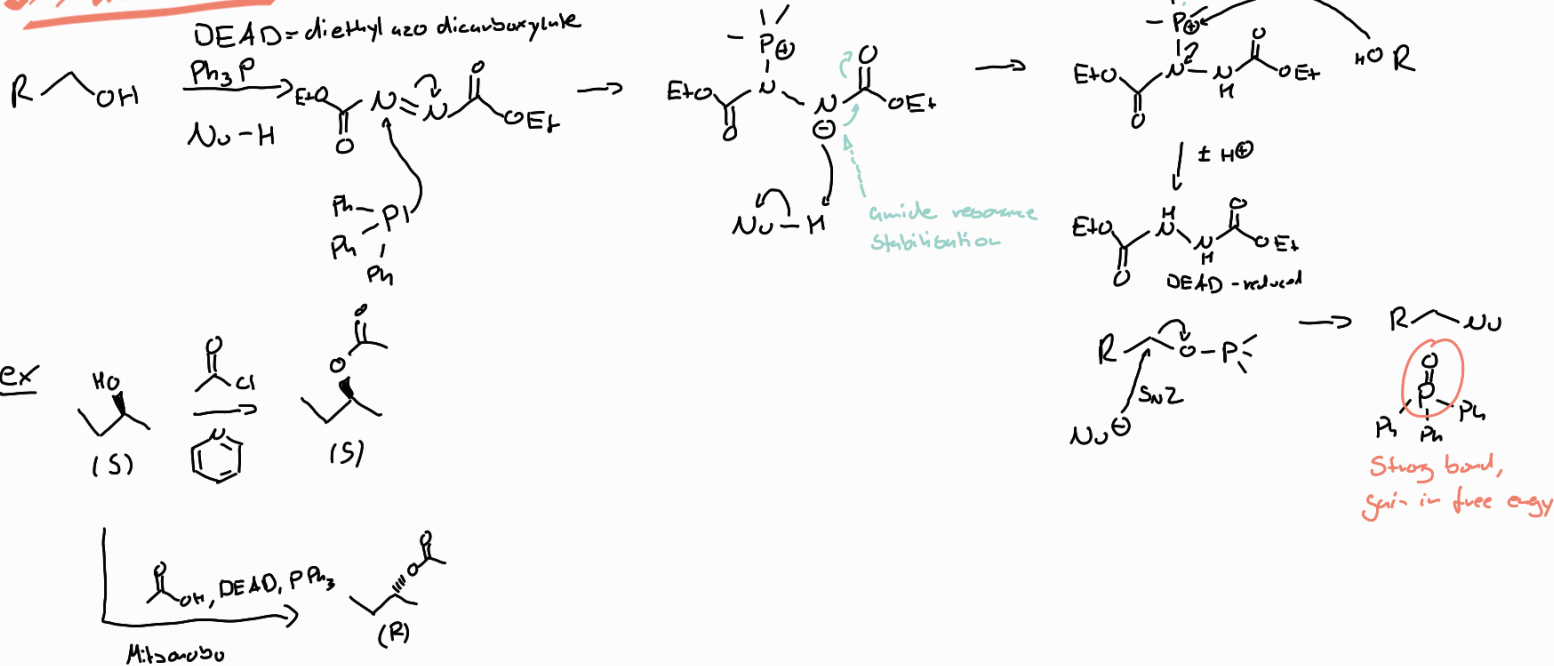


Su1 vacenizes

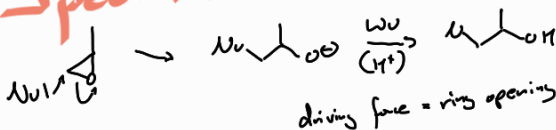


TIP  
p. 347 reactivity  
table

1. To ✓
2. Acid ✓
3. Mitsunobu



Special LG  $\Rightarrow$  epoxide



# Hard vs Soft Nu

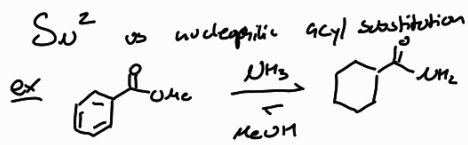
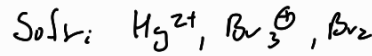
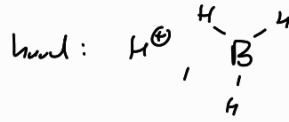
Hard

Small  
charged  
basic  
low Energy HOMO  
like C=O  
ex:  $\text{OH}^-$ ,  $\text{RO}^-$ ,  $\text{NH}_2^-$   
 $\text{R-Li}$

Soft

Larger  
neutral  
non basic  
high Energy HOMO  
like  $\text{sp}^3$   
 $\text{R-S}^-$ ,  $\text{RSH}$ ,  $\text{I}^-$   
 $\text{R}_3\text{P}$ , alkene

also HSAB (hard soft acid base)

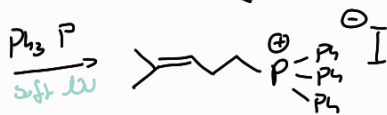
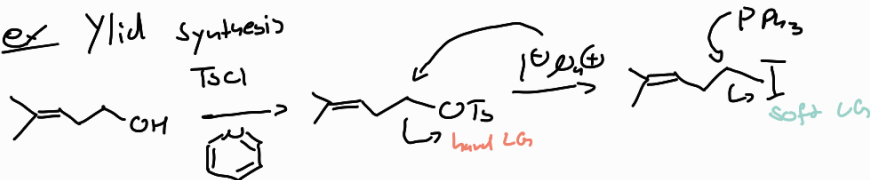


$\text{NH}_3$  is a better Nu than  $\text{MeOH}$   
 $\text{NH}_2^-$  worse LG than  $\text{MeOH}$   
(nucleophilicity  $\approx$  basicity)

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

ex  $\text{I}^-$  higher HOMO reacts well with  $\text{sp}^2$  on allyls  
so  $\text{I}^-$  is a good Nu and a good LG

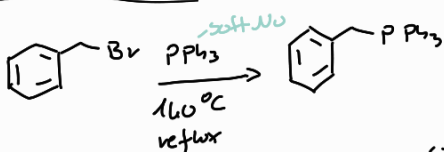
ex Ylid synthesis



→ Iodine reacts as Nu and LG

→ Using Iodine prevents the usage of hard LG with soft Nu. This (hard + soft) would lead to a lower yield.  
⇒ Use soft-soft and hard-hard

different example:



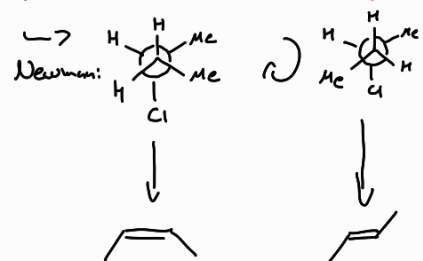
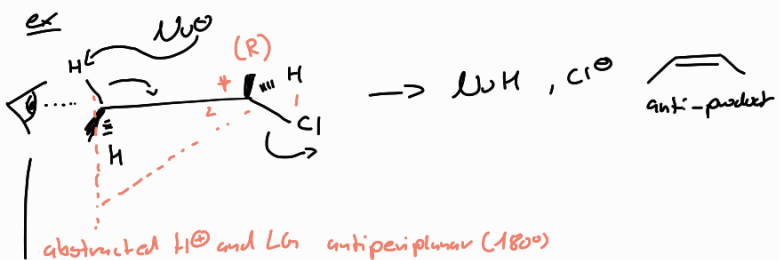
→ with  $\text{LiI}$  Zn at rt, since  $\text{I}^-$  is softer than  $\text{Br}^-$

Eliminations Ch 17  $\text{E}_2$ ,  $\text{E}_1$ , ( $\text{E}_{1\text{cb}}$ )

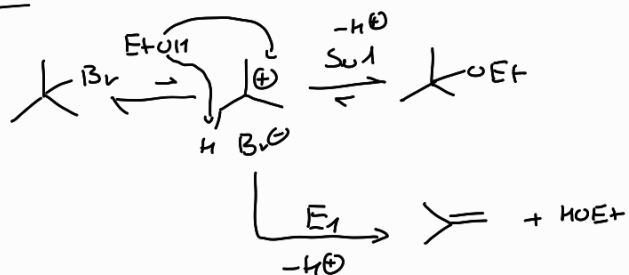
$\text{Nu}^-$  acts as a base and abstract  $\text{H}^+$  at  $\beta$ -carbon

$\text{E}_2$  = bi-molecular

rate =  $k[\text{Nu}^-][\text{halide}]$  see below

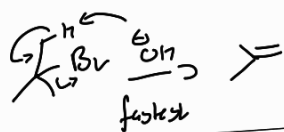


E2 = unimolecular



→ competing reaction, if  $\text{E}_1 > \text{S}_\text{N}1$  stronger base

$\text{ROEt}$  faster than  $\text{HOEt}$  if the base becomes stronger  
 $\text{E}_2$  is more favored



To avoid  $\text{S}_\text{N}1$  completely use

Strong Bulky Base

