

[REACTION MECHANISM]

Substitution Reaction (S_n)

S_n^1 Reaction
Unimolecular
(एकमोलीकुलर)
Reaction

Two Step Process

S_n^2 Reaction
Bimolecular
(द्विमोलीकुलर)
Reaction

One Step Process

Rearrangement Reaction
(Isomerism)
(इसोमेरिज्म)

- Position Rearrangement
- Chain
- Functional
- Tautomerism
- Geomerism

Elimination Reaction (E)

E_1 Reaction
Unimolecular
Elimination
Reaction

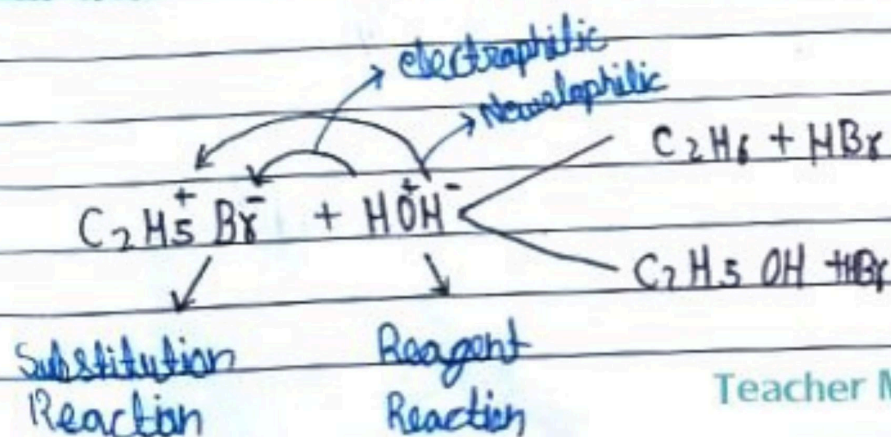
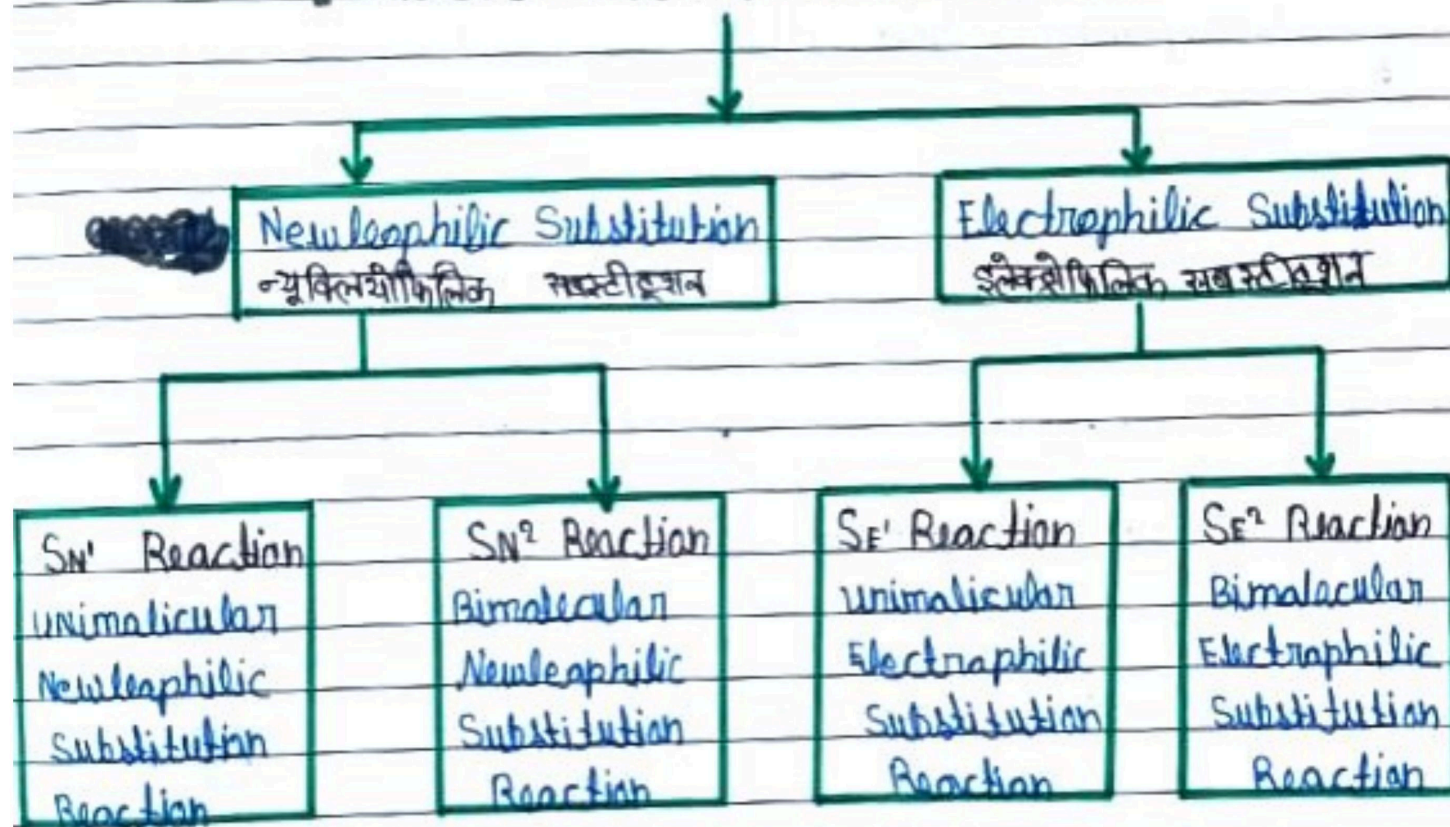
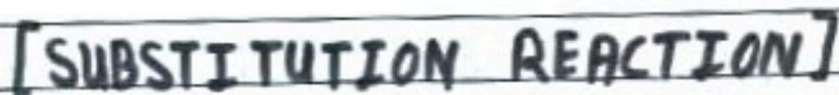
E_2 Reaction
Bimolecular
Elimination
Reaction

Addition Reaction

- Initiation Process
- Propagation Process
- Termination Process

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In Substitution in item groups are replaced by another groups or the groups of item are known as substitution. There are two types of reaction.



① NUCLEOPHILIC SUBSTITUTION REACTION -

when the nucleophilic atom in the reagent attacks on the substitution and substitution the weaker nucleophilic are known as nucleophilic substitution reaction.

The common nucleophilic are Cl^- , Br^- , I^- , CN^- , OH^- , RCH_2^- --- NH_2^- etc. [-]

Nucleophilic reaction are two types -

(i) $\text{S}_\text{N}1$ Nucleophilic substitution reaction or 1st order nucleophilic substitution reaction

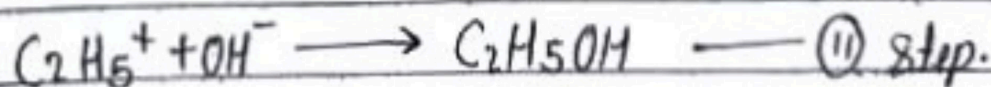
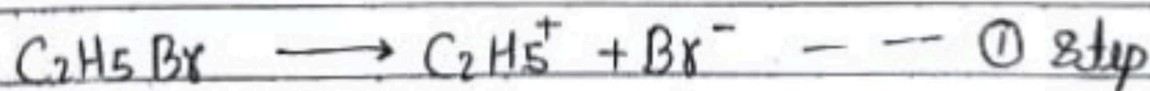


⇒ It is the unimolecular substitution reaction.

⇒ It is the 2 step reaction.

1st step always slow reaction.

2nd step are fast reaction.



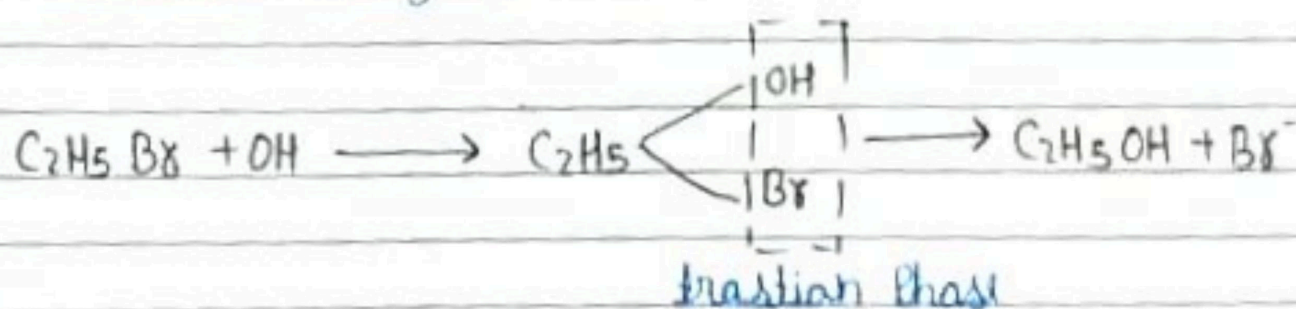
[Rate \propto Concentration of substitution]

(ii) S_N2 Nucleophilic substitution Reaction or 2nd order nucleophilic substitution reaction

⇒ It is Bimolecular substitution reaction.

⇒ It is one step reaction.

⇒ In S_N2 reaction the rate of the reaction always depends on concentrations of substitution or nucleophilic reagent both.



[Rate ∝ Concentration of substitution and concentration of reagent]

