

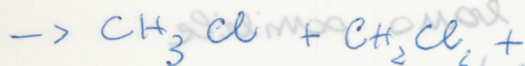
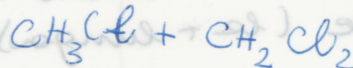
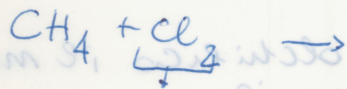
SOSTITUZIONE

Sostituzione atomi di idrogeno con altri atomi

ALOGENAZIONE RADICALICA

① Innesco \rightarrow scissione omolitica + luce/calore degli alogeni $Cl_2 \rightarrow 2Cl$

② Propagazione \rightarrow radicali interagiscono con alogeni



genera

ALOGENOALCANI

o (ALOGENURI ALCHILICI)

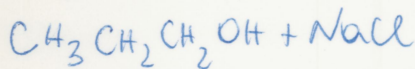
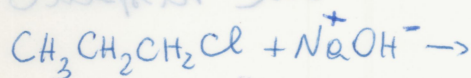
Polarizzazione del legame carbonio alogeno \Rightarrow "rischio" attacco reagenti nucleofili

\Downarrow

Reazioni

Quando ho alogenuri alchilici

simili nucleofili
aggiungono gruppi/atom.

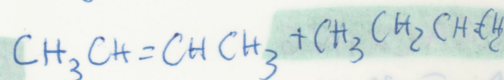
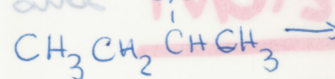


eliminazione
unione 2 atomi

C

\Downarrow
alcene

Br



MONOMOLECOLARE

① stadio carbocatione \rightarrow si libera alogeno dall'alogenuro

② stadio il carbocatione si lega con il nucleofilo e lo sgonfia

BIMOLECOLARE

alogenuro + nucleofilo
1 stadio