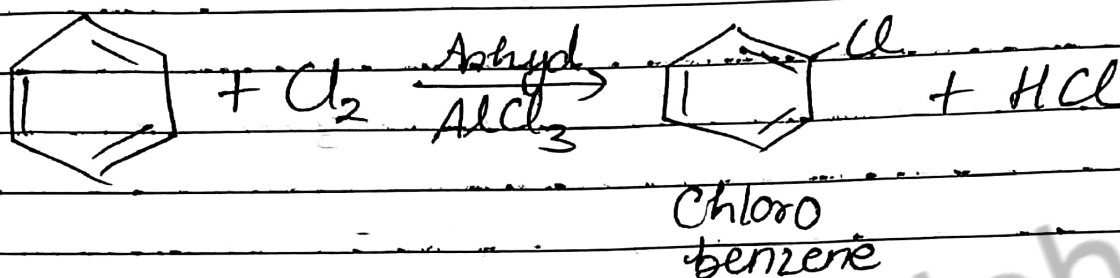


Haloalkanes & Haloarenes 08

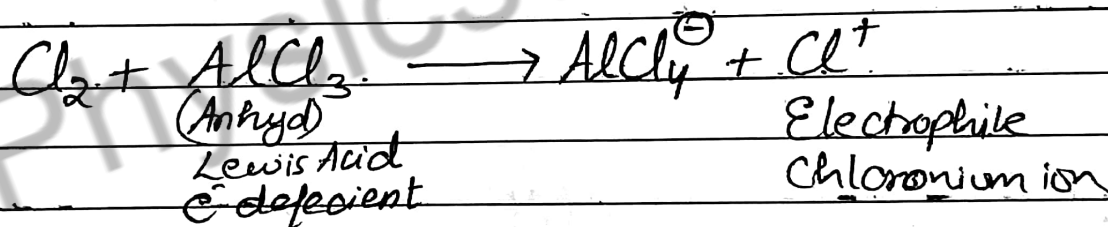
Preparation of Haloarenes-1

(i) From hydrocarbons \therefore Halogenation by Electrophilic Substitution

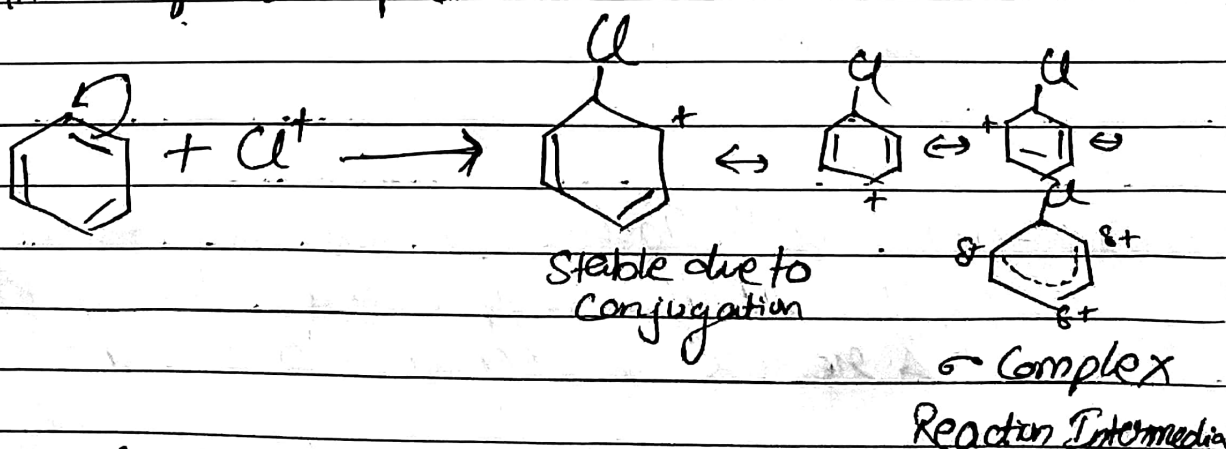


Mechanism:

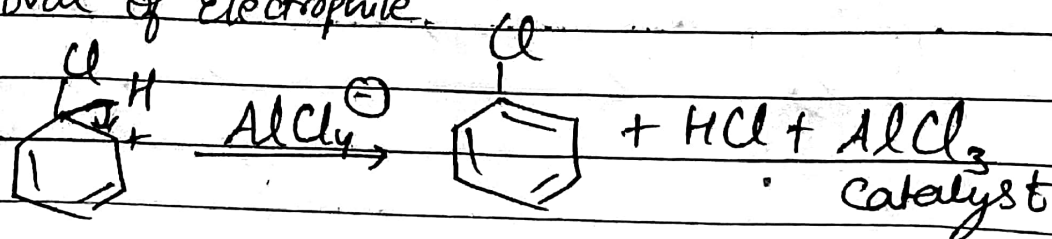
① Generation of Electrophile



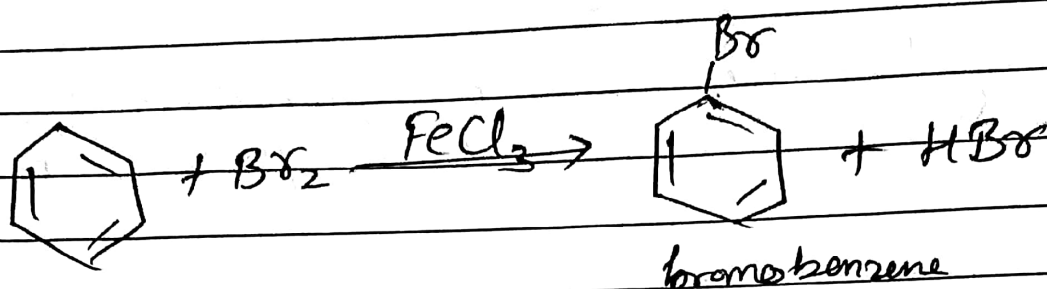
② Attack of Electrophile



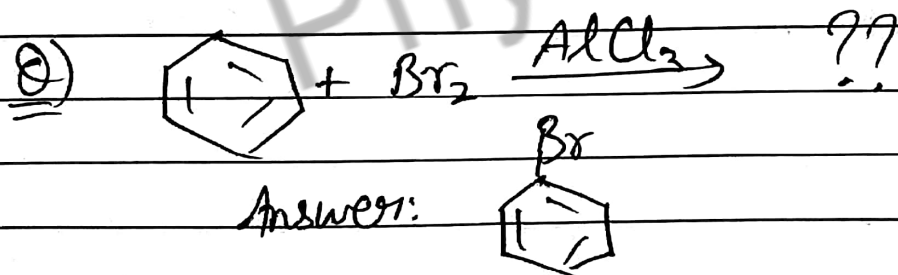
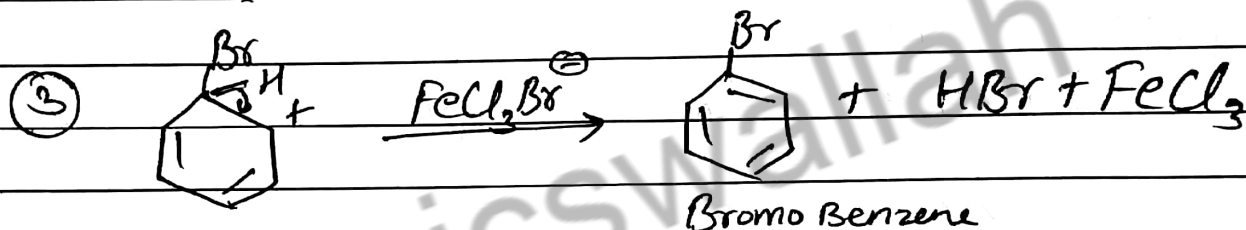
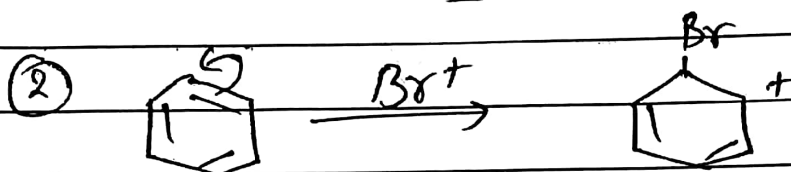
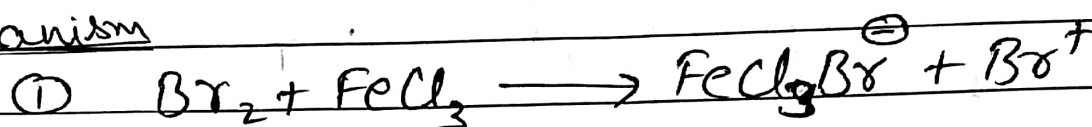
③ Removal of Electrophile



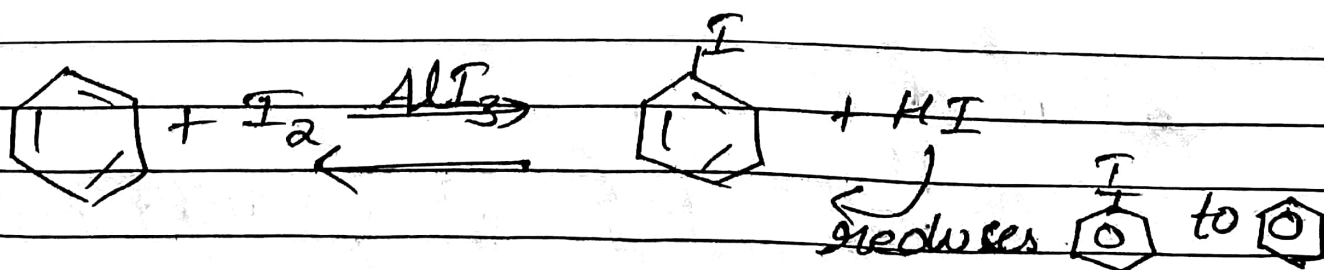
Lewis Acid: $AlCl_3$ / $AlBr_3$ / $FeCl_3$ / $ZnCl_2$ / BF_3 / Fe



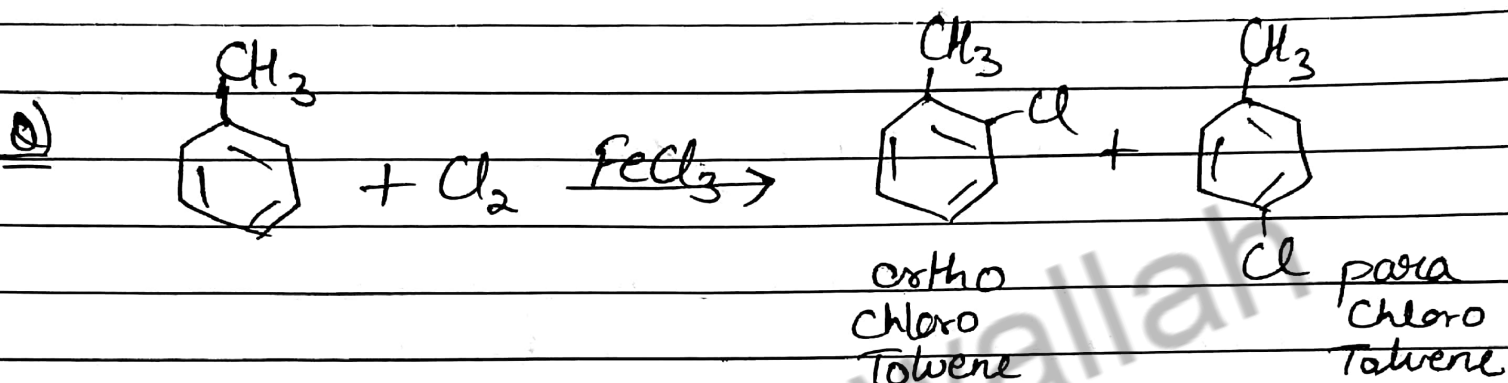
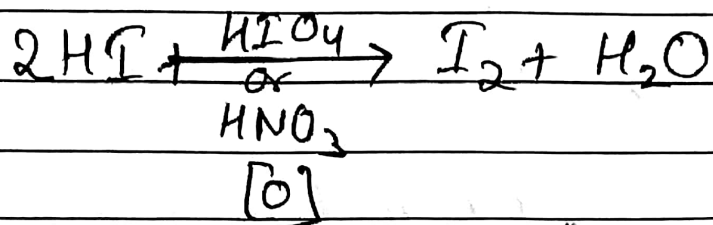
Mechanism



⇒ Reaction with Iodine is reversible due to formation of HI, which is very strong Reducing Agent. & reduce Iodobenzene to benzene

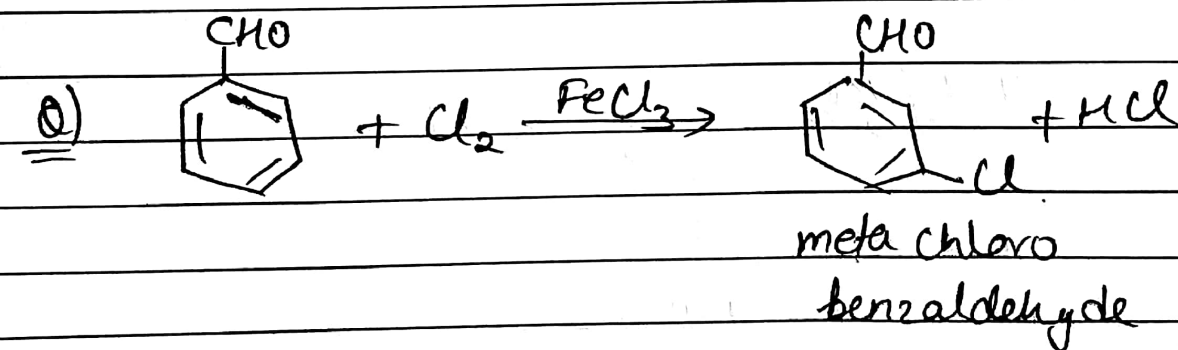


So we use strong oxidising agents such as conc HNO_3 or HIO_4 which oxidises HI to I_2

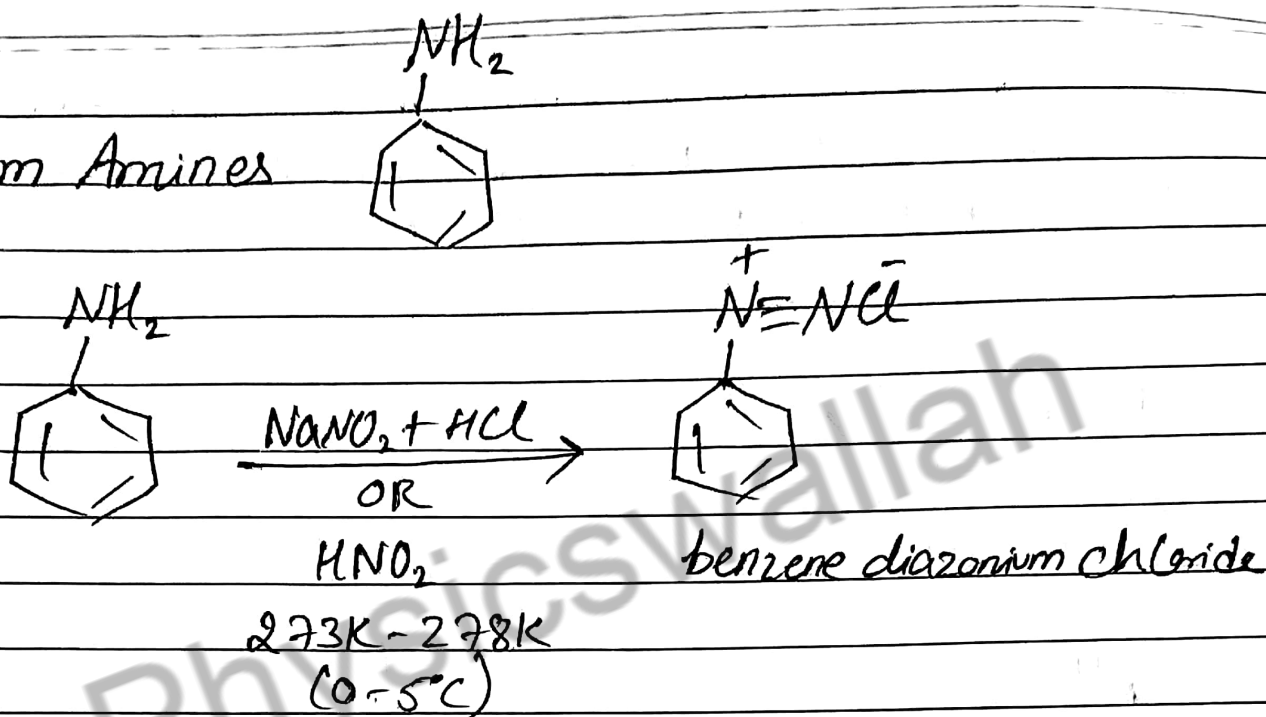


(as CH_3 is +I group & hence o-p directing)

(detail video \rightarrow Reaction Mechanism of physiscwallah
o-p & meta directing groups)



(ii) From Amines

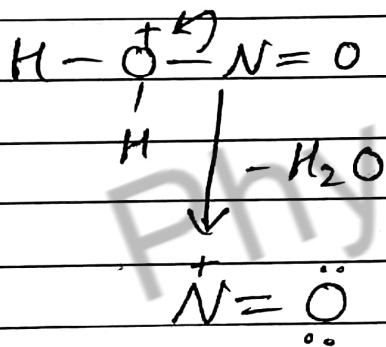
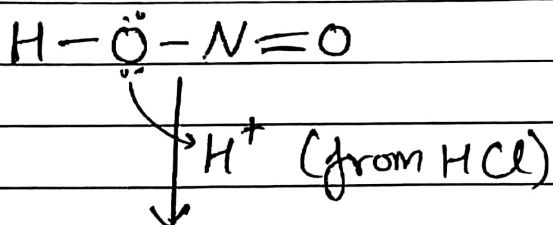
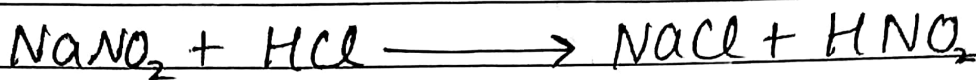
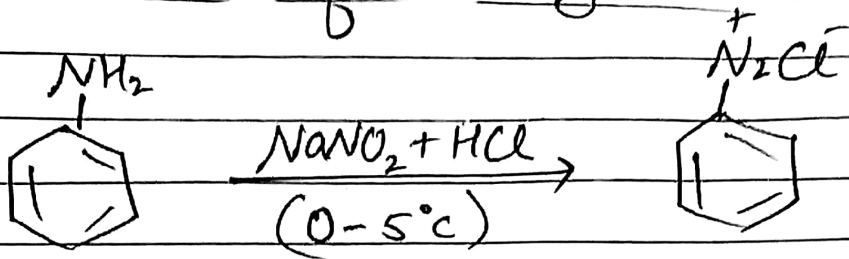


Diazotisation of Amine

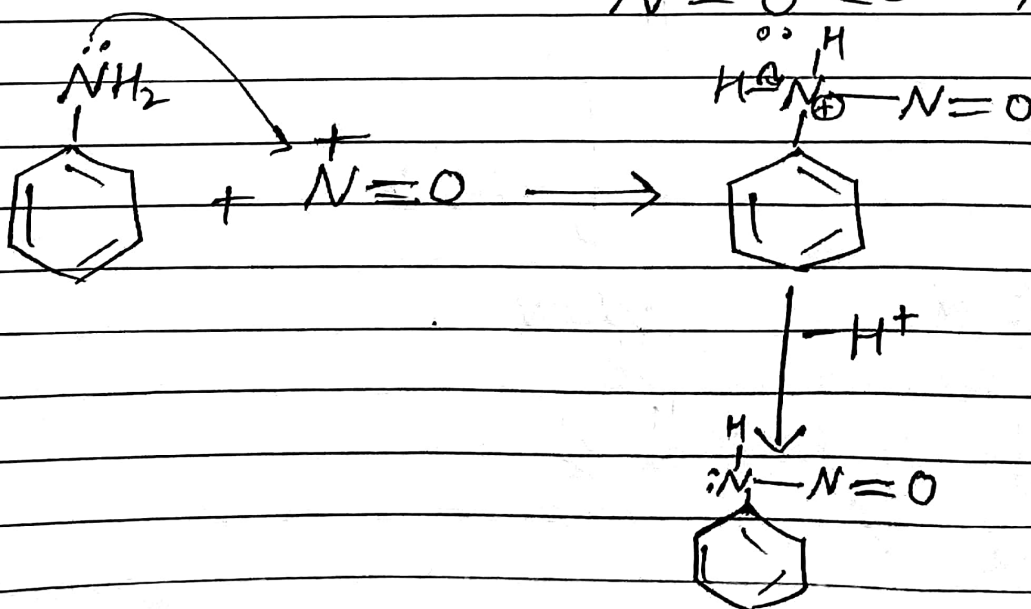
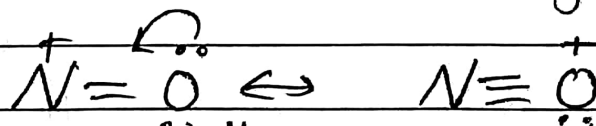
When primary (1°) Aromatic Amine reacts with NaNO_2 and HCl at $(0-5^\circ\text{C})$, formation of diazonium salt of benzene takes place, this is known as diazotisation of benzene.

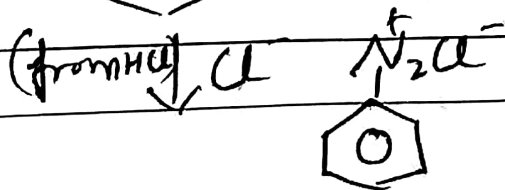
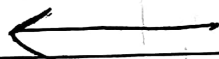
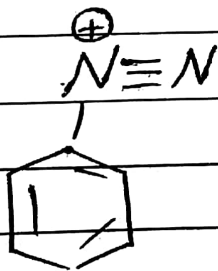
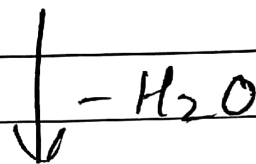
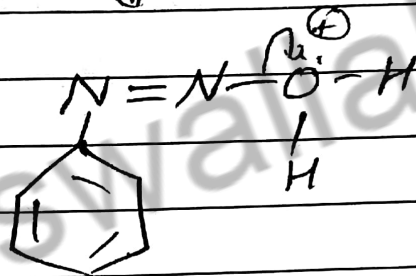
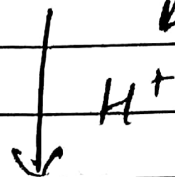
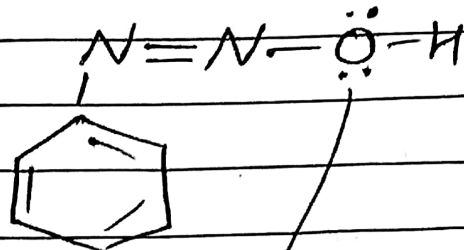
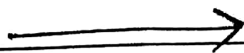
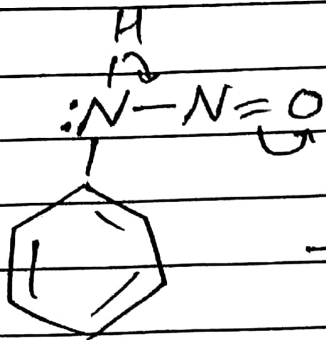
(detail mechanism in chapter 13 - Amines)

Mechanism of Diazotization

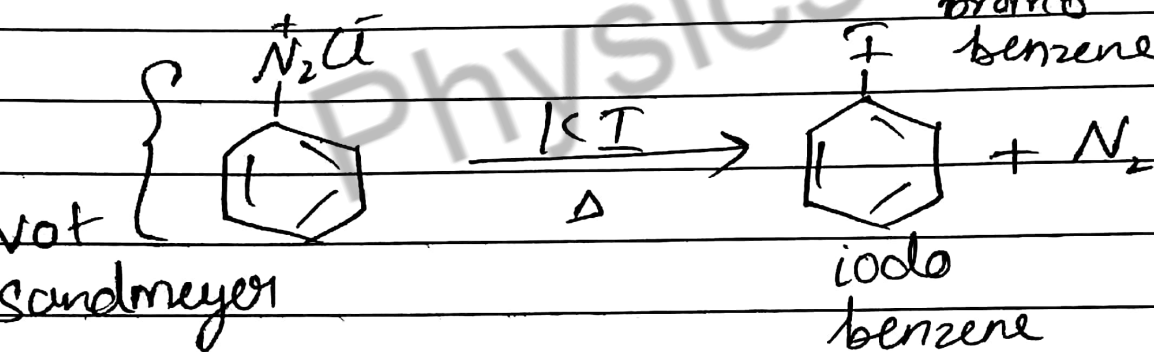
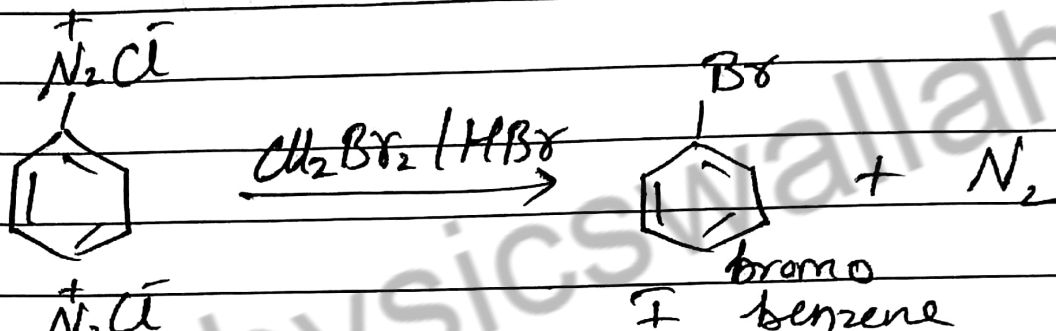
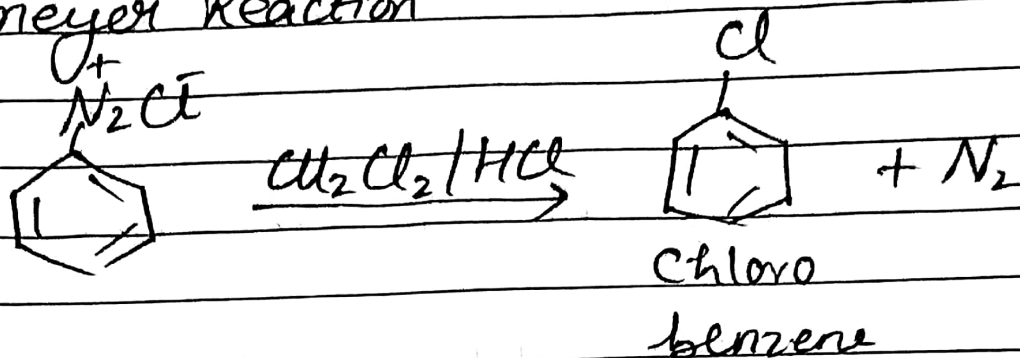


Nitrosonium ion
Stable due to back bonding

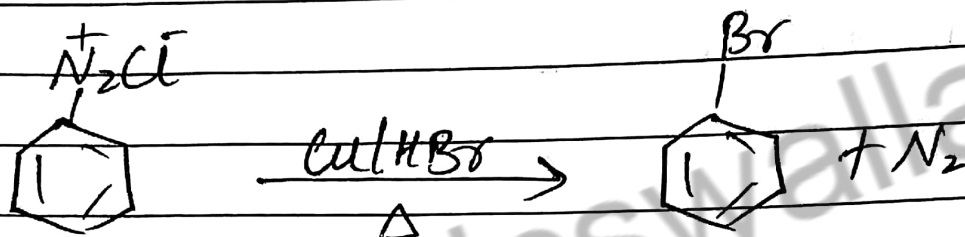
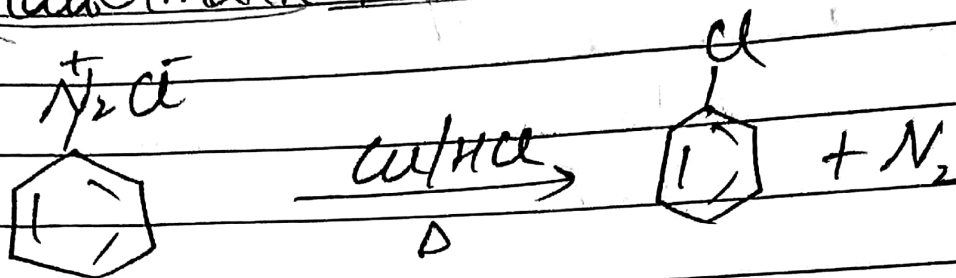




Sandmeyer Reaction



Grattemann Reaction



Balz - Schiemann Reaction

