Chapter 7

Organohalides(有機鹵化物): Nucleophilic Substitutions and Eliminations

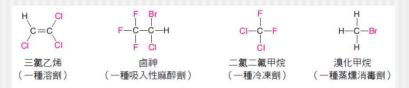
- 7.1 Naming Alkyl Halides
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Chapter 7

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Naming Alkyl Halides

- <mark>有機鹵化物</mark>(organohalides),它含有一個或以上的鹵元素。
- 現在已經知道許多種類的鹵化物,包括鹵素鍵結在三鍵碳上(C=C-X)、乙烯碳上(C=C-X)、芳香環上(Ar-X)。



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7.1 Naming Alkyl Halides

- <mark>鹵烷類的命名與烷類相似</mark>,但須另外考慮的是鹵素在 烷鏈上的取代位置。其命名有三步驟:
- 步驟一 尋找最長且含鹵素的主鏈並將其命名。如果有多重鍵的 存在,則須含在主鏈中。
- 步驟二 由最接近的第一個取代基的那端開始編號,不管取代基 是否為鹵素。依照取代基在碳上的編號,編定取代基,

是否為鹵素。依照取代基在碳上的編號,編定取代基, 假如取代基與端點距離相同時,則以字母優先順序來 決定。

■ 步驟三

依字母順序寫下取代基的名字。如有兩個以上相同的取代基,則在取代基字首加 di-, tri-, 等來表示。

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7.1 Naming Alkyl Halides

- STEP 1: Find the longest chain, and name it as the parent.

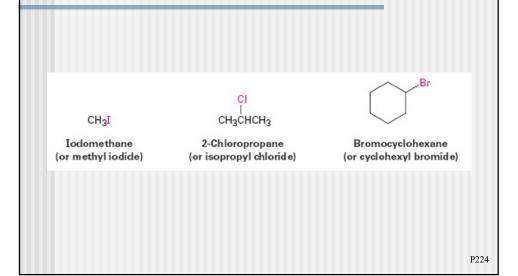
 If a multiple bond is present, the parent chain must contain it.
- at the end nearer the first substituent, whether alkyl or halo. Assign each substituent a number according to its position on the chain. If there are substituents the same distance from both ends, begin numbering at the end nearer the substituent with alphabetical priority.

Naming Alkyl Halides

STEP 3: Write the name. List all substituents in alphabetical order, and use one of the prefixes di-, tri-, and so forth if more than one of the same substituent is present.

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Common name

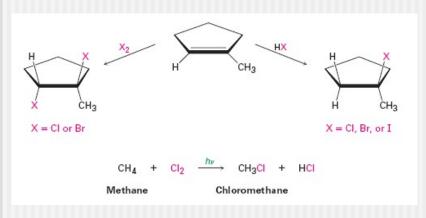


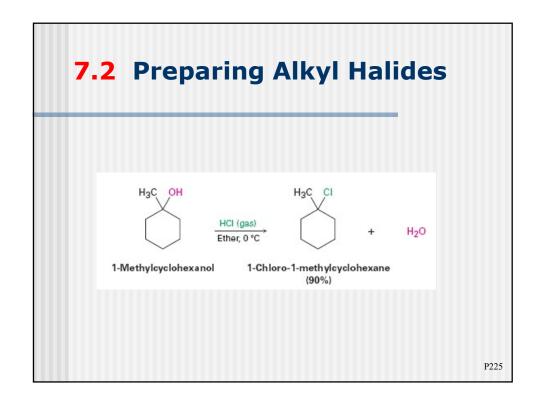
7.2 Preparing Alkyl Halides

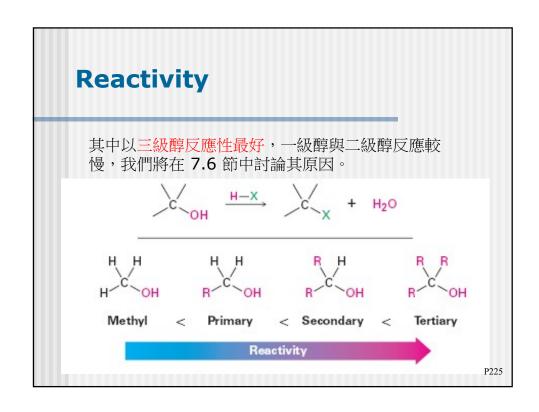
- 前面我們已經介紹過許多製備鹵烷類的方法,如:HX X_2 與烯類的親電子加成反應(4.1 和 4.4 節), Cl_2 與烷類的反應(2.4節)。
- 最普遍的方法是從醇類(醇類是很容易從羰化物取得) 來製備,這反應可以用 HCl 或 HBr 與醇類反應來完成, 例如: 1-甲基環己醇與氯化氫 (HCl) 反應,生成 1-氯-1-甲基環己烷。

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7.2 Preparing Alkyl Halides







7.2 Preparing Alkyl Halides

一級醇與二級醇最好是利用氯化硫醯($SOCl_2$)或溴化磷(PBr_3)來與之反應生成鹵烷類。這類反應的產率相當高。

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7.2 Preparing Alkyl Halides

利用一些代替試劑,<mark>烷基氟化物</mark>也可以用醇類來製備;如:二乙基胺硫三氟 $[(CH_3CH_2)_2NSF_3]$ 與 HF-pyridine,pyridine 是含 N 的苯環相似物。

■ Synthesizing an Alkyl Halide

Predict the product of the following reaction:

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & \text{OH} \\ \downarrow & \\ \text{CHCH}_3 & \xrightarrow{\text{SOCI}_2} \end{array} \begin{array}{c} ? \end{array}$$

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Worked Example 7.1 (continued)

Strategy

A big part of learning organic chemistry is remembering reactions. Ask yourself what you know about alcohols, and then recall that alcohols yield alkyl chlorides on treatment with SOCl₂.

Solution

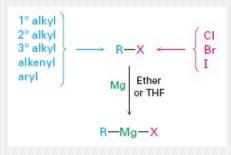
7.3 鹵烷類的反應:格林納試劑

- 鹵烷類(RX)與金屬鎂在乙醚溶劑中反應可生成鹵化有機鎂(alkylmagnesium halides) RMgX,稱為格林納試劑(Grignardreagents)。
- 格林納試劑中含有碳—金屬的鍵結,因此是一有機金屬化合物。鎂金屬可以加到鹵烷、鹵烯(vinylic)、芳香性鹵化物(aromatic)中生成格林納試劑,除F外,Cl、Br及I皆可進行。
- 從電負度(陰電性)(1.9節)中,你可預測碳與鎂間 的鍵結是具有高極性的,使得接鎂的碳為鹼性親核基; 注意從甲基鎂碘的電子雲分布圖中,發現接鎂的碳原 子上則電子豐富(紅色)。

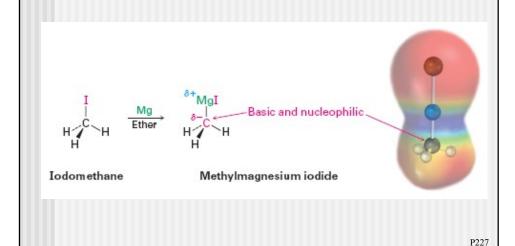
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7.3 Reactions of Alkyl Halides: Grignard Reagents

Organometallic compound : Grignard Reagents



7.3 Reactions of Alkyl Halides: Grignard Reagents



■ 格林納試劑是鎂鹽(R₃C⁻⁺Mg X),含有一碳陰離子(carbanion),具有非常強的鹼性必須隔絕空氣保存,阻隔與水蒸氣產生質子化而分解;此酸—鹼反應如下:

$$R-Mg-X + H_2O \rightarrow R-H + HO-Mg-X$$

7.4 親核取代基

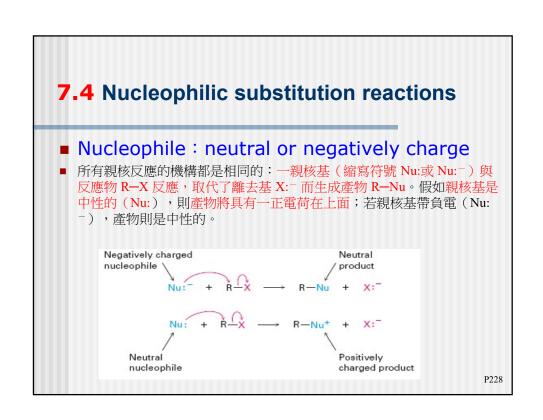
■ 親電子性鹵烷類可與鹼性親核基進行反應,例如:與 OH 一離子進行親核取代(substitution) X 或脫去 (elimination) HX 產生烯類。

- 鹵烷類的親核取代反應,可以追溯到 1896 年德國化學家瓦登 (Paul Walden),他發現利用一些簡單的反應可以將(十)-和(一)-的蘋果酸 (malic acid) 相互轉換。
- 當瓦登用 PCl₅ 與(一)-蘋果酸反應可得(十)-氯丁二酸, 再與濕的 Ag₂O 反應可得到(十)-蘋果酸。同樣地, (十)-蘋果酸與 PCl5 反應後得(一)-氯丁二酸,再以濕 的 Ag₂O 處理可得(一)-蘋果酸,全反應如圖 7.1 所示。

圖 7.1 瓦登所提出(+)-與(-)-蘋果酸循環互換的反應。

■ 今天我們將瓦登循環中的轉換反應稱為親核性取代反應 (nucleophilic substitution reactions),因為每一步驟中 都有一親核基(氯離子Cl⁻,或氫氧根離子OH⁻)取 代了另一取代基。親核性取代反應在有機化學中是一最 常見且最有用的反應。

 $R-X + Nu: \longrightarrow R-Nu + X:$



7.4 Nucleophilic substitution reactions

事實上,在前面章節中<mark>炔陰離子與鹵烷類的反應(4.11</mark> $節)就是 <math>S_N 2$ 反應,炔陰離子親核基取代了鹵素。表 7.1 列舉出其他例子。

R-C
$$\equiv$$
C: + CH₃Br $\xrightarrow{S_N^2}$ R-C \equiv C-CH₃ + Br-An acetylide anion

Iab	le 7.1		
Table 7.1	Some Nucleoph Bromomethane	ilic Substitution Rea	actions with
	Nu:-+ CI	H ₃ Br → CH ₃ Nu + Br	-
Nucleophile		Product	
Formula	Name	Formula	Name
H ₂ O	Water	CH ₃ OH ₂ +	Methylhydronium i
CH ₃ CO ₂ -	Acetate	CH ₃ CO ₂ CH ₃	Methyl acetate
NH ₃	Ammonia	CH ₃ NH ₃ +	Methylammonium i
CI-	Chloride	CH ₃ CI	Chloromethane
HO-	Hydroxide	CH ₃ OH	Methanol
CH ₃ O-	Methoxide	CH ₃ OCH ₃	Dimethyl ether
I-	Iodide	CH ₃ I	Iodomethane
-CN	Cyanide	CH ₃ CN	Acetonitrile
HS-	Hydrosulfide	CH ₃ SH	Methanethiol

■ Predicting the Product of a Substitution Reaction

What is the substitution product from reaction of 1-chloropropane with NaOH?

Strategy

Write the two reactants, and identify the nucleophile (in this instance, OH⁻) and the leaving group (in this instance, Cl⁻). Then, replace the ⁻Cl group by OH and write the complete equation.

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Worked Example 7.2 (continued)

Solution

 $CH_3CH_2CH_2CI + Na^+ OH \longrightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2OH + Na^+ CI$ 1-Chloropropane

Propan-1-ol

■ Using a Substitution Reaction in a Synthesis

How would you prepare propane-1-thiol, CH₃CH₂CH₂SH, using a nucleophilic substitution reaction?

Strategy

Identify the group in the product that is introduced by nucleophilic substitution. In this case, the product contains an -SH group, so it might be prepared by reaction of SH- (hydrosulfi de ion) with an alkyl halide such as 1-bromopropane.

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Worked Example 7.3 (continued)

Solution

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CH_3CH_2CH_2Br + Na^+ -SH \longrightarrow CH_3CH_2CH_2SH + Na^+ -Br
1-Bromopropane Propane-1-thiol
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7.5 取代反應: S_N2 反應

- S_N^2 反應(S_N^2 reaction)是單步驟沒有中間物的產生,親核基以與離去基 180° 的方向攻擊反應物。
- 當親核基接近反應物的一邊時,親核基上 Nu: 一的電子對推開離去基 X: 一,使得離去基帶著C一X的電子對在另一側離開。在過渡狀態時新的 Nu一C 鍵結漸漸生成,而同時 C一X 鍵則漸漸斷裂,負電荷平均分布於親核基與離去基上。此種反應機構我們以 OH 一與 (S)-2-溴丁烷的反應來說明,如圖 7.2 所示。

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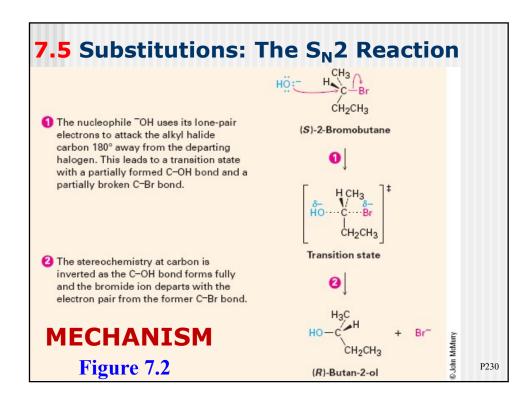
■ S_N2 的反應速率 Rates of SN2 Reactions

在許多化學反應中都可以見到反應物的濃度與反應速率有關。例如:我們來看OH⁻ 與 CH₃Br 進行 S_N2 反應生成 CH₃OH 的反應,當反應物與親核基碰撞後發生反應為單一步驟。假如我們將OH⁻ 的濃度加倍,則它與反應物碰撞的機率也加倍,如此反應速率也隨著變成兩倍。同樣地,將 CH₃Br 的濃度加倍也有相同的結果。因此,縮寫 S_N2 中的「2」是指雙分子(bimolecular),因為反應物的速率與兩個反應物有關——即鹵烷和親核基。



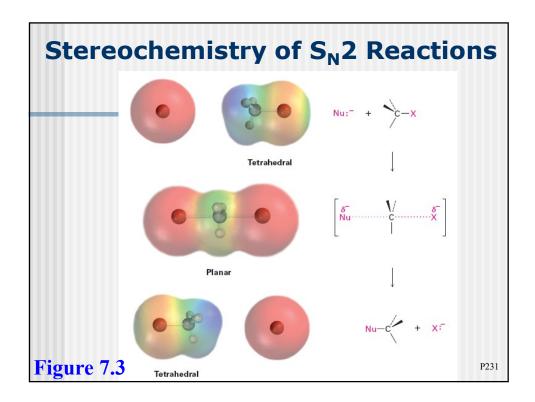
■ S_N2 反應的立體化學 Stereochemistry of S_N2 Reactions

重新再看圖 $7.2 + S_N 2$ 的反應機構,當親核基攻擊受質的同時,其相反方向的離去基也開始被推出,如此分子的組態將反轉(inverts),見圖 7.3。舉例來說,藉由一平面的過渡狀態造成組態反轉,使 (S)-2-溴丁烷轉變成 (R)-2-丁醇。



Rates of S_N2 Reactions

■ the origin of the "2" in S_N2 : S_N2 reactions are said to be **bimolecular** because the rate of the reaction depends on the concentrations of two substances—alkyl halide and nucleophile.



■ Predicting the Product of a Substitution Reaction

What product would you expect to obtain from the S_N2 reaction of (S)-2-iodooctane with sodium cyanide, NaCN?

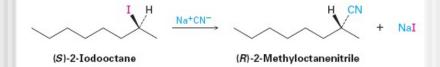
Strategy

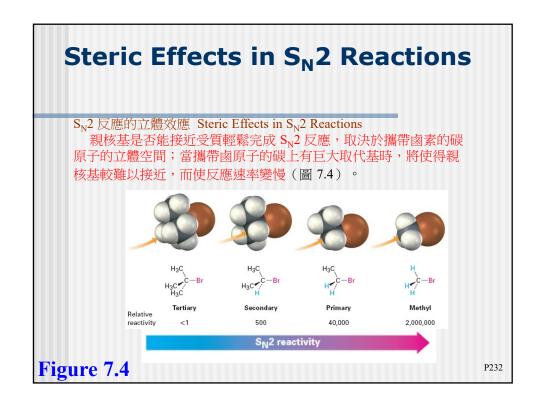
Identify the nucleophile (cyanide ion) and the leaving group (iodide ion). Then carry out the substitution, inverting the confi guration at the chirality center. (S)-2-Iodooctane reacts with CN-to yield (R)-2-methyloctanenitrile.

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Worked Example 7.4 (continued)

Solution





Substitutions: The S_N2 Reaction

- 在取代反應中,甲基鹵化物(CH₃X)的反應最快,接著為一級鹵烷類(RCH₂—X),如:乙基、丙基等;而離去基所接的碳上如接上烷基分支,將減緩反應速率如二級鹵烷類(R₂CH—X),再增加分支如三級鹵烷類(R₃C—X),其反應速率最慢。
- 乙烯基鹵化物(R₂C=CRX)和芳香鹵化物(Ar—X) 不進行S_N2 取代反應,故沒列在上面,這純為立體 障礙的結果。要進入的親核基無法從背面進入完成 取代反應。



■ Predicting the Rates of Substitution Reactions

Which would you expect to be faster, the S_N2 reaction of OH⁻ ion with 1-bromopentane or with 2-bromopentane?

Strategy

Decide which substrate is less hindered. Since 1-bromopentane is a 1° halide and 2-bromopentane is a 2° halide, reaction with the less hindered 1-brom opentane is faster.

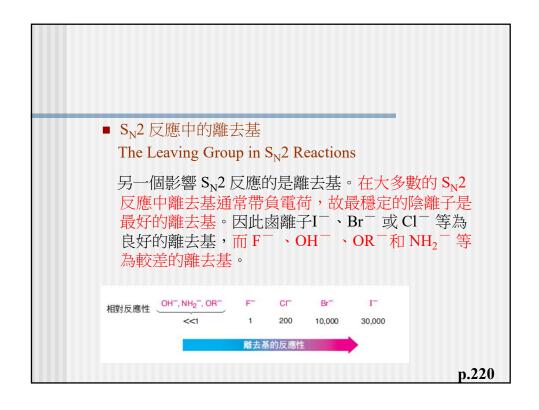
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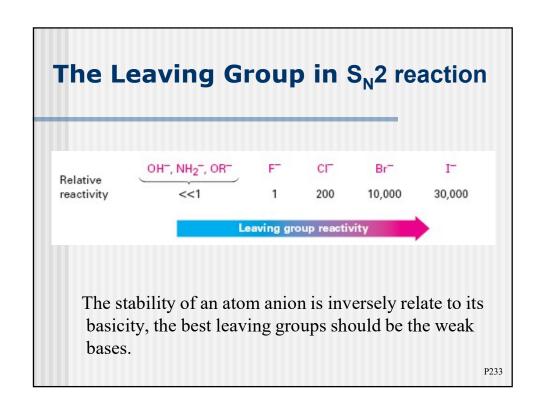
Worked Example 7.5 (continued)

先分辨哪一個立體障礙較小。1-溴戊烷為 1 鹵化物,2-溴戊烷為 2 鹵化物,故為立體障礙較小的 1-溴戊烷反應較快。

Solution







7.6 取代反應: S_N1 反應

- 大部分的親核取代反應皆以 S_N2 進行,但也有一部分是以 S_N1 反應 $(S_N1$ reaction)來完成。
- 一般來說,S_N1 反應發生於三級(tertiary)取代基且在中性或含氫氧基的酸性溶劑中進行,如:水及醇類中。
- 不像在 S_N2 反應中進入的親核基與離去基是同時發生的, S_N1反應離去基要比進入的親核基早一步發生解離,失 去離去基後產生碳陽離子的中間物,下一步才與親核基 結合生成產物。

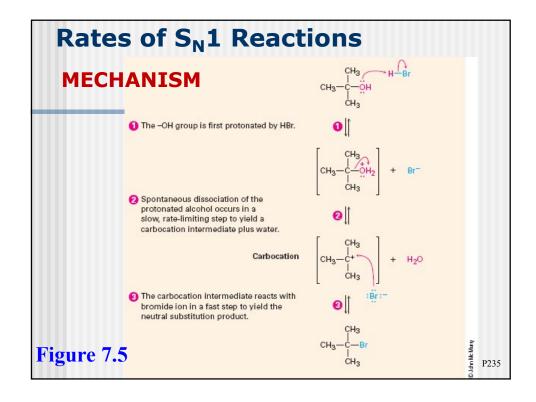
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- 此兩步驟的反應機構可以解釋,為什麼三級醇與 HBr 的 反應會比二級、一級快:因為要進行 S_N1 反應必須能生 成穩定的碳陽離子中間物,此碳陽離子中間物愈穩定, 反應速率就愈快。
- 因此,醇類與 HBr 反應的速率與碳陽離子的穩定度相同 (4.2 節)。

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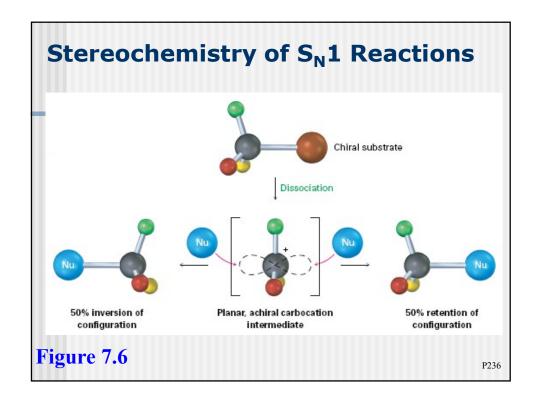
■ S_N1 反應的速率 Rates of SN1 Reactions

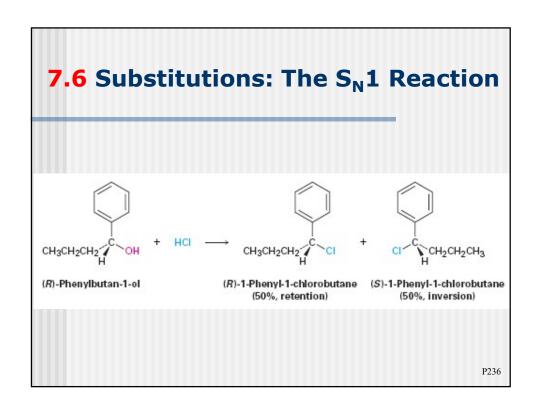
 S_N1 的反應速率不像 S_N2 反應與反應物、親核基兩者濃度皆有關係;事實上, S_N1 的反應速率只與反應物的濃度有關,而與親核基的濃度無關。換句話說, S_N1 的「1」是指單分子(unimolecular),因為它的反應速率僅與反應物(受質)單分子有關聯。 S_N1 中的單分子反應是指沒有親核基下所進行的自發性反應,其反應機構為圖 7.5 中所解釋的。



■ S_N1 反應的立體化學
Stereochemistry of S_N1 Reactions

 $S_N 1$ 反應是經由碳陽離子中間物,因此它的立體化學必定與 $S_N 2$ 反應不同。因為碳陽離子為平面的 sp^2 -混成且非對掌性,親核基可以從兩邊等量攻擊正電荷的碳,產生比率約為50:50(消旋性)的對掌異構物(圖 7.6)。換句話說,因產生非對掌性的碳中間物,進行 $S_N 1$ 反應後分子失去了對掌性,因此其產物是光學不活性的。





■ Predicting the Stereochemistry of a Substitution Reaction

What stereochemistry would you expect for the S_N1 reaction of (R)-3-bromo-3-methylhexane with methanol to yield 3-methoxy-3-methylhexane?

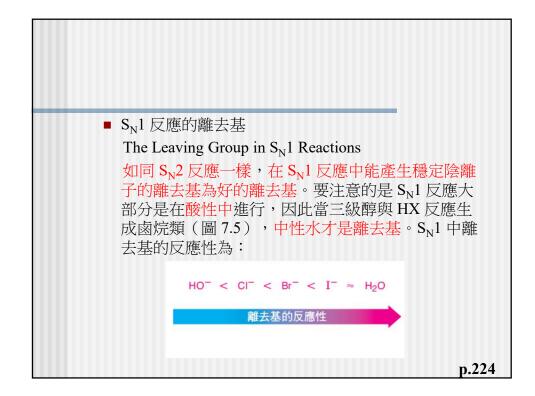
Strategy

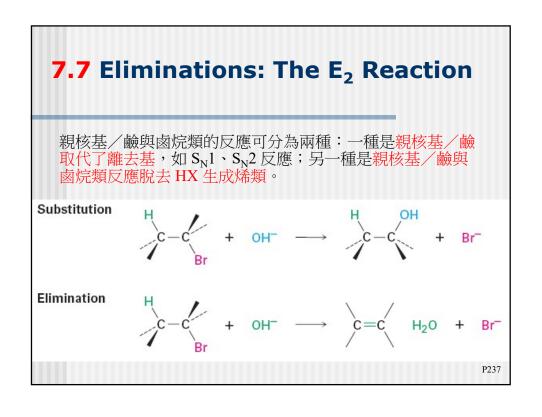
First draw the starting alkyl halide, showing its correct stereochemistry. Then replace the -Br with a methoxy group (-OCH₃) to give the racemic product.

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Worked Example 7.6 (continued)

Solution





7.7 Eliminations: The E₂ Reaction

從鹵<mark>烷類中脫去 HX</mark> 是非常有用的製備烯類方法。 根據 1875 年俄國化學家 Alexander Zaitsev 所提出賽氏法則 (Zaitesev's rule),推測脫去反應的產物以雙鍵上有較多 的取代基為主。例如:2-溴丁烷在乙醇中與 KOH 反應生成 2-丁烯(雙鍵上有兩個取代基)比 1-丁烯(雙鍵上只有一 個取代基)多。

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Zaitsev's Rule

E1 Reaction: C–X bond breaks first to give a carbocation intermediate, followed by base removal of a proton to yield the alkene.

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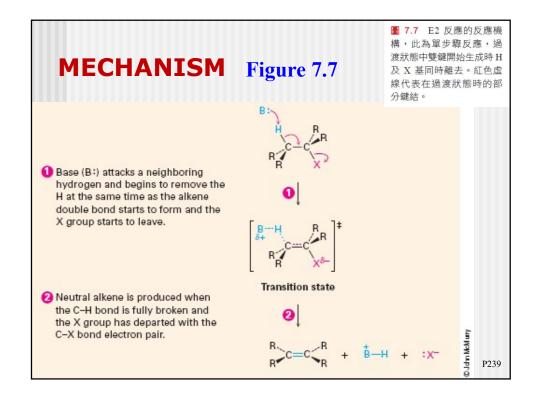
Zaitsev's Rule (continued)

E2 Reaction: C-H and C-X bonds break simultaneously, giving the alkene in a single step without intermediates.

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Zaitsev's Rule (continued)

E1cB 反應:C-H 鍵先斷裂,產生碳陰離子中間物,然後失去 X^- 形成烯類。



■ Predicting the Product of an Elimination Reaction

What product would you expect from reaction of 1-chloro-1-methylcyclohexane with KOH in ethanol?

Strategy

Treatment of an alkyl halide with a strong base such as KOH yields an alkene. To find the products in a specific case, draw the structure of the reactant and locate the hydrogen atoms on neighboring carbons..

Worked Example 7.7 (continued)

Then generate the potential alkene products by removing HX in as many ways as possible. The major product will be the one that has the most highly substituted double bond —in this case, 1-methylcyclohexene.

Solution

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7.8 脫去反應: E1 與 E1cB 反應

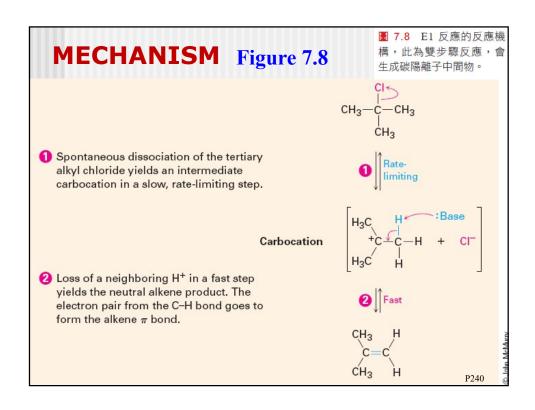
- S_N1 也有一相似反應稱為 E1 脫去反應 (E1 reaction) (脫去;單分子反應)。
- E1 脫去反應與前面所談的 S_N1 反應相同都是單分子解離, 但不同的是 E1 接著從中間物碳陽離子中失去 H⁺,而不 是接上取代基。
- 事實上,當鹵烷類在氫氧基性溶劑中以非鹼性親核基處理時,E1 與 S_N1 反應是一起競爭的。因為最好的 E1 反應物也是最好的S_N1 反應物,因此脫去及取代的產物兩者常會混在產物中,例如:2-氯-2-甲基丙烷在 65°C、80% 的乙醇中會產生 64:36 混合的 2-甲基-2-丙醇(S_N1)和 2-甲基丙烯(E1)的混合物。

7.8 Eliminations: The E1 and E1cB Reactions

The E1 Reaction

$$H_{3}C \xrightarrow{CH_{3}} \xrightarrow{H_{2}O, \text{ ethanol} \atop 65 \text{ °C}} \xrightarrow{H_{3}C \xrightarrow{C-OH}} + \xrightarrow{H_{3}C} \xrightarrow{H_{3}C} \xrightarrow{H}$$
2-Chloro-2-methylpropane
2-Methylpropan-2-ol (64%)

$$(36\%)$$



The E1cB Reaction

對照於 E1 反應生成碳陽離子中間物,E1cB 反應(E1cB reaction)則產生碳陰離子中間物;鹼基誘導著抽離 H+產生陰離子,接著驅逐鄰近碳上離去基;這些反應物有一共同特點就是離去基是「差的」離去基。

7.9 S_N1,S_N2, E1, E1cB, E2 反應性摘要

- 一級鹵化物(RCH₂X)通常進行 S_N2 反應途徑,例如:以良好的親核基,如 I⁻、Br⁻、RS⁻、NH₃或 CN⁻進行取代 S_N2。但以強鹼,如 OH⁻及 RO⁻當親核基,則除了 S_N2 反應外,也伴隨有少量 E2 反應進行。假如離去基隔兩個碳為羰基(HO-C-CH-C=O)則進行 E1cB。
- 二級鹵化物(R₂CHX)親核基為弱鹼,則 S_N2 反應較優勢; 親核基為強鹼 E2 反應較優勢。假如離去基隔兩個碳為羰基 (HO-C-CH-C=O)則進行 E1cB。
- 三級鹵化物(R₃CX)在鹼中進行 E2 途徑,而在酸性及中性 時,S_N1 及 E1 混合進行。假如離去基隔兩個碳為羰基(HO – C – CH – C = O)則進行 E1cB。

7.9 A Summary of Reactivity: $S_N 1$, $S_N 2$, E_1 , $E_1 cB$, and E_2

- Primary alkyl halide (RCH₂X) S_N2 substitution occurs if a nucleophile such as I-, Br-, RS-, NH3, or CN-, is used; E2 elimination occurs if a strong base such as OH- or an alkoxide ion (RO-) is used; and E1cB elimination occurs if the leaving group is two carbons away from a carbonyl group (HO-C-CH-C=O).
- Secondary alkyl halide (R₂CHX) S_N2 substitution predominates if a weakly basic nucleophile is used; E2 elimination predominates if a strong base is used; and E1cB elimination takes place if the leaving group is two carbons away from a carbonyl group (HO-C-CH-C=O).

7.9 A Summary of Reactivity: $S_N 1$, $S_N 2$, E_1 , $E_1 cB$, and E_2

■ Tertiary alkyl halide (R₃CX) E2 elimination occurs when a base is used, but S_N1 substitution and E1 elimination occur together under neutral or acidic conditions. E1cB elimination takes place if the leaving group is two carbons away from a carbonyl group (HO-C-CH-C=O).

7.9 A Summary of Reactivity: $S_N 1$, $S_N 2$, E_1 , $E_1 cB$, and E_2

- An $S_N 1$ reaction : $3^{\circ} > 2^{\circ} > 1^{\circ} >> CH_3X$
- An S_N 1 reaction takes place in two steps.
- The rate of an S_N1 reaction depends only on the [substrate].
- The rate of reaction depends on the stability of the carbocation intermediate.
- The product of an $S_N 1$ reaction is racemic.
- Better leaving group, faster reaction (like $S_N 2$)
- Polar solvent best: It solvates ions strongly with hydrogen bonding.

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E2 Reaction

- Bimolecular elimination
- Requires a strong base
- Halide leaving and proton abstraction happens simultaneously - no intermediate.

E1 Mechanism

- Halide ion leaves, forming carbocation.
- Base removes H⁺ from adjacent carbon.
- Pi bond forms.

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Worked Example 7.8

■ Predicting the Mechanism of a Reaction

Tell whether each of the following reactions is likely to be S_N1 , S_N2 , E1, E1cB, or E2:

Worked Example 7.8 (continued)

Strategy

Look to see whether the substrate is primary, secondary, or tertiary, and determine whether substitution or elimination has occurred. Then apply the generalizations summarized above.

Solution

- (a) The substrate is a secondary alkyl halide, a strong base is used, and an elimination has occurred. This is an E2 reaction.
- (b) The substrate is a tertiary halide, an acidic solvent is used, and a substitution has occurred. This is an $S_N 1$ reaction.

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Problem 7.19

Tell whether each of the following reactions is likely to be $S_N 1$, $S_N 2$, E_1 , $E_1 CB$, or E_2 :

7.10 Substitution and Elimination Reactions in Living Organisms

Substitution or Elimination?

- Strength of the nucleophile determines order: Strong nuc. will go S_N2 or E2.
- Primary halide usually $S_N 2$.
- Tertiary halide mixture of S_N1 , E1 or E2
- High temperature favors elimination.
- Bulky bases favor elimination.
- Good nucleophiles, but weak bases, favor substitution.

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7.10 Substitution and Elimination Reactions in Living Organisms

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7.10 Substitution and Elimination Reactions in Living Organisms

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特論 天然生成的有機鹵化物

- 1970年時,在自然環境中僅僅只發現約30種有機鹵化物,如氯仿、酚的鹵化物、稱為PCBs的氯化芳香族,及一些從環境中發現的工業汙染物質,而三十年後的今天則有超過5000種以上的鹵化物汙染著我們的環境,從簡單結構的氯仿到相當複雜的萬古黴素皆有,它們存在於植物、細菌、動物體中,有些甚至含有奇特的生理活性。
- Halomon 五鹵烯從紅藻 *Portieria hornemannii* 分離出來,發現它對人類腺細胞腫瘤具有抗癌的活性。