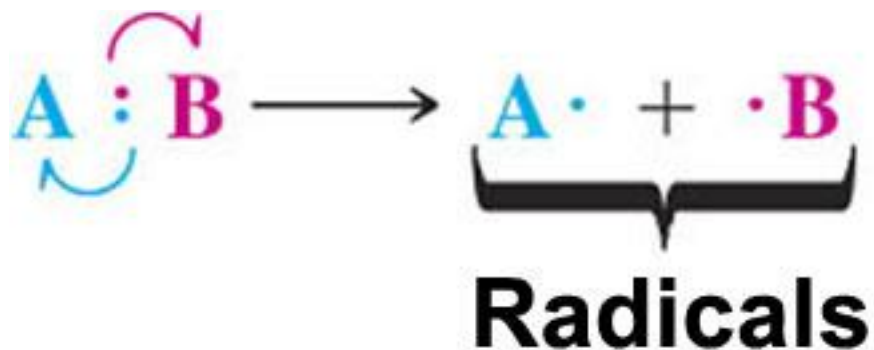


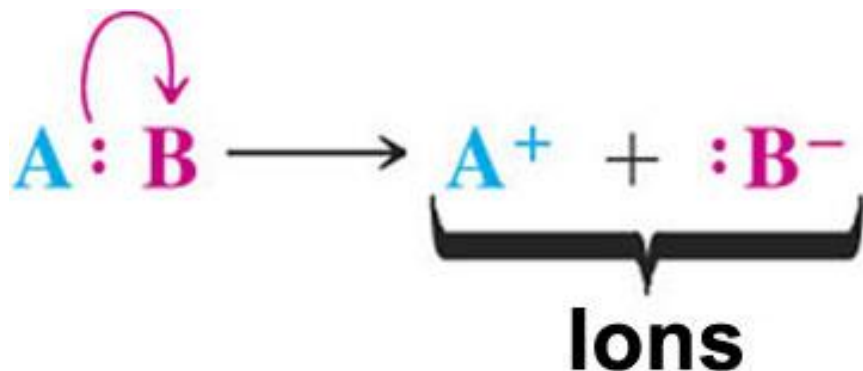
Organic Chemistry Concepts

LOKT.09.051

σ -bond reactivity



Bond homolysis

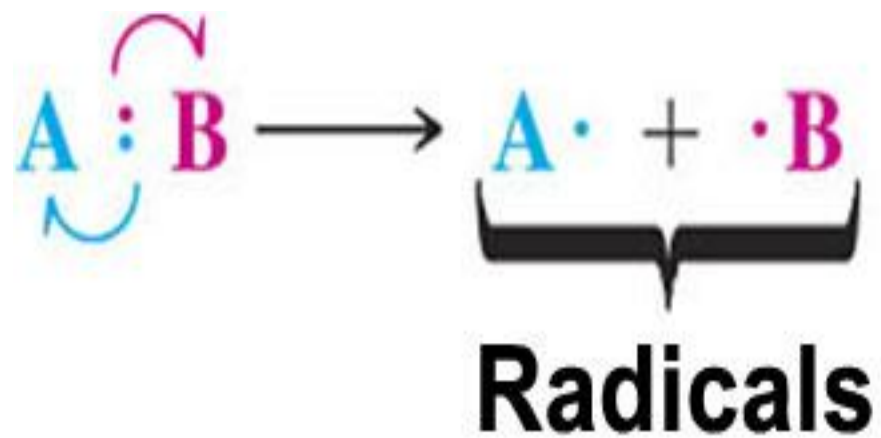


Bond heterolysis

Homolysis: non-polar bond

Heterolysis: polar bond

Radical mechanism



Bond homolysis

Bond energy (kJ/mol)

H-H	436	H-C	413
C-C	348	H-N	391
N-N	170	H-O	366
O-O	145	H-F	568
F-F	158	H-Cl	432
Cl-Cl	243	H-Br	366
Br-Br	193	H-I	298
I-I	151		

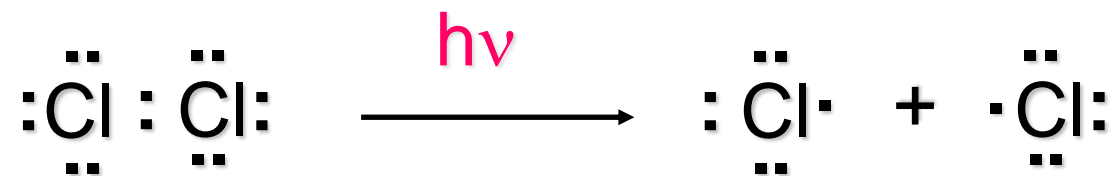


From where energy comes?

- **Thermolysis**
- **Photolysis**
- **Chemically induced homolysis**

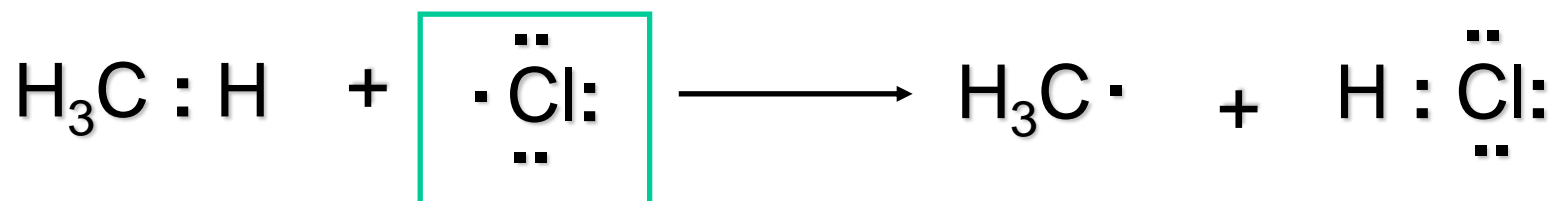


Photochemical initiation

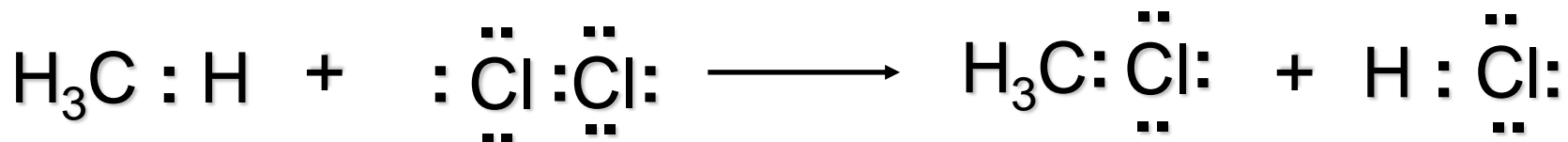
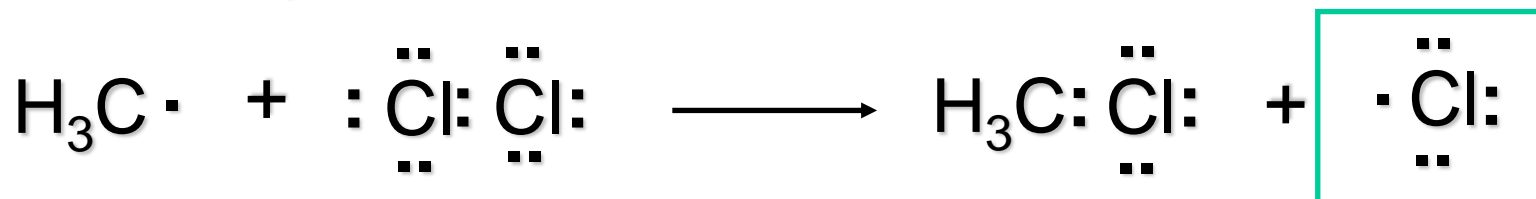


Radical substitution reaction mechanism

First step:

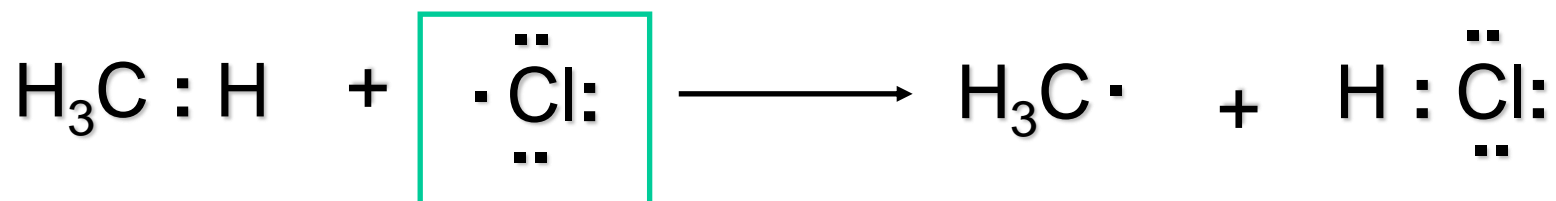


Second step:

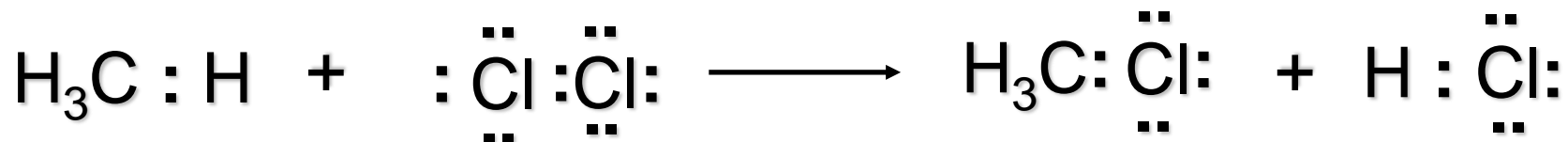
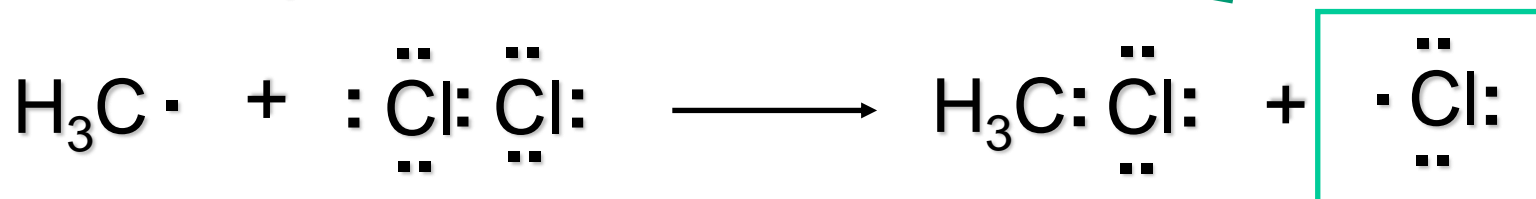


Radical substitution reaction

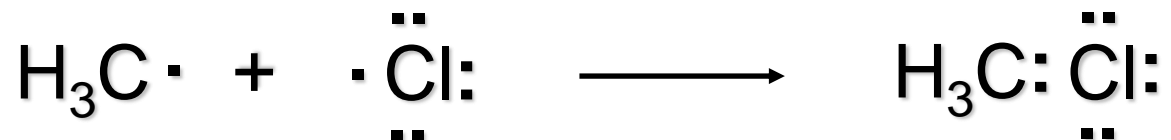
First step:



Second step:

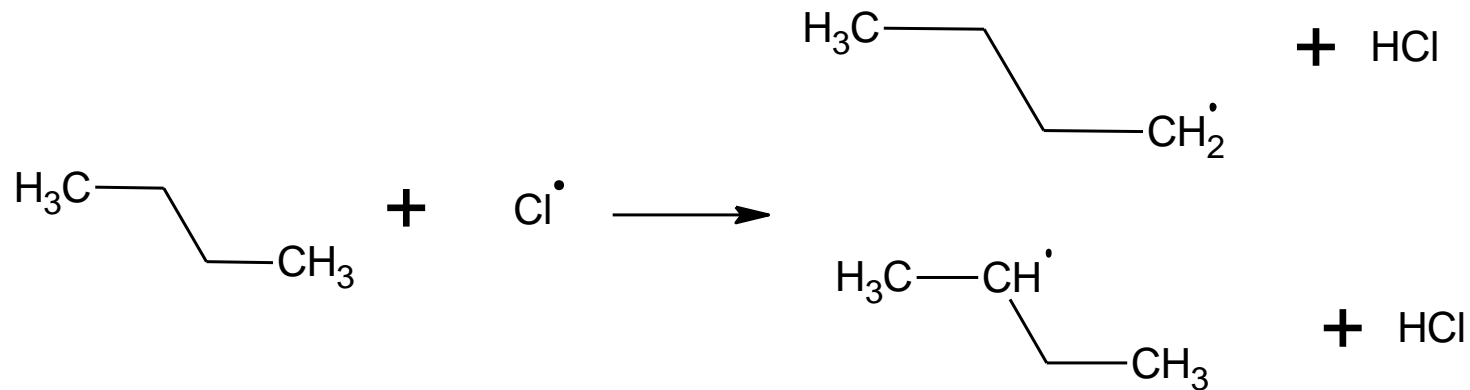


Termination

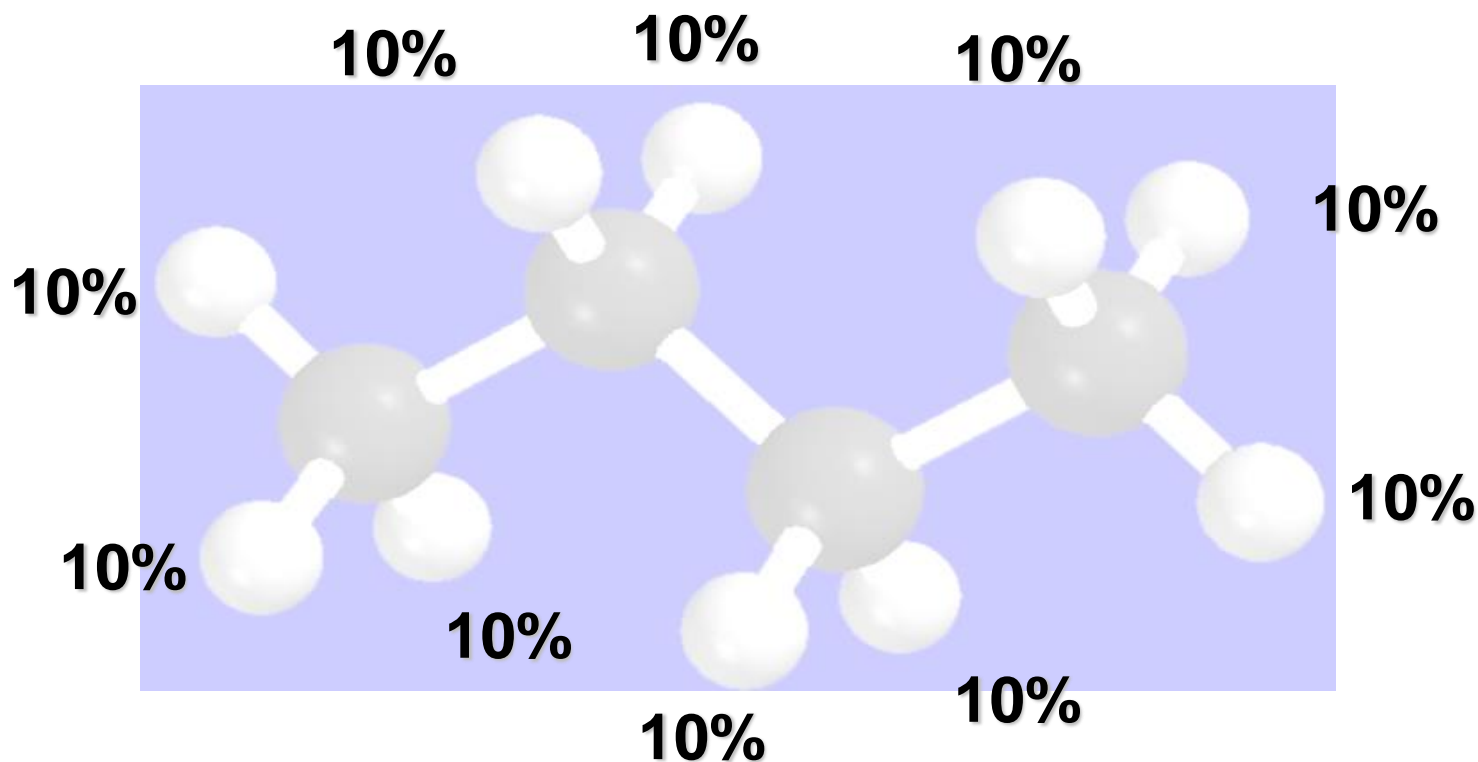


Very small amount of product via this step.

Butane chlorination

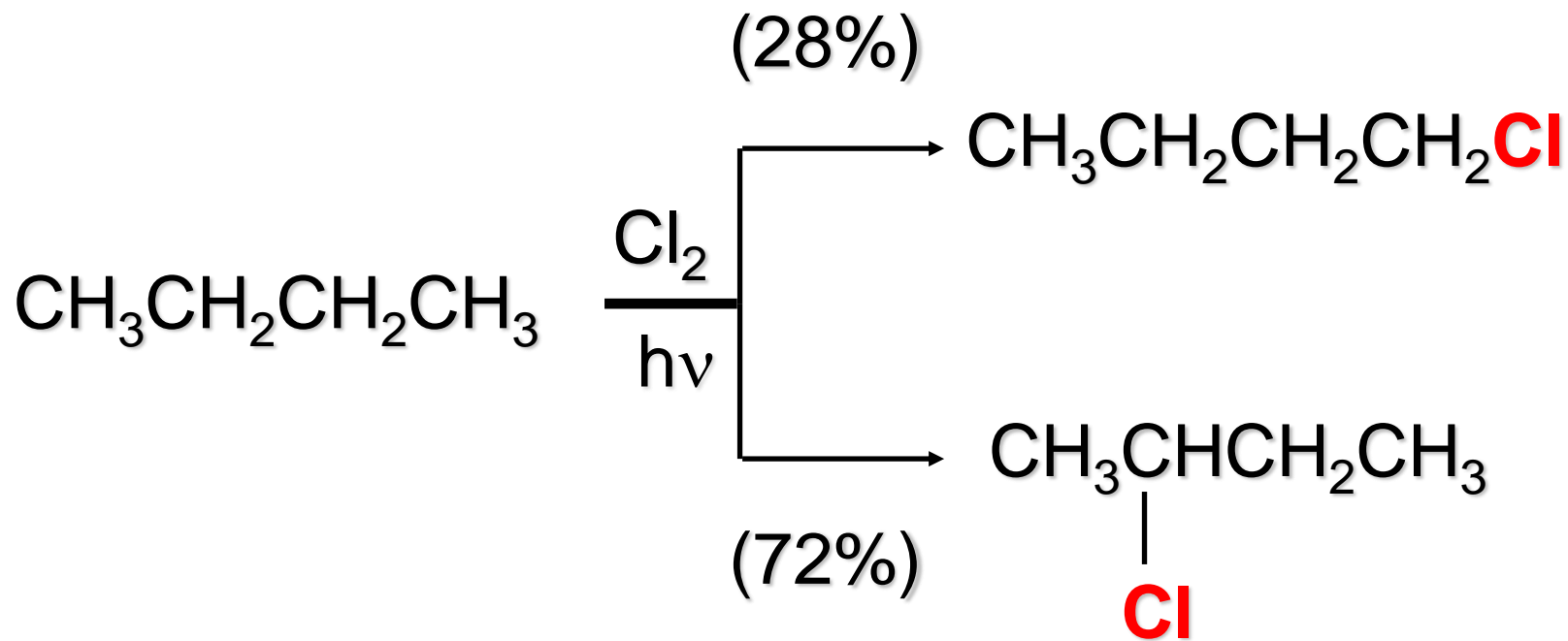


Frequency of hydrogen atom occurrence

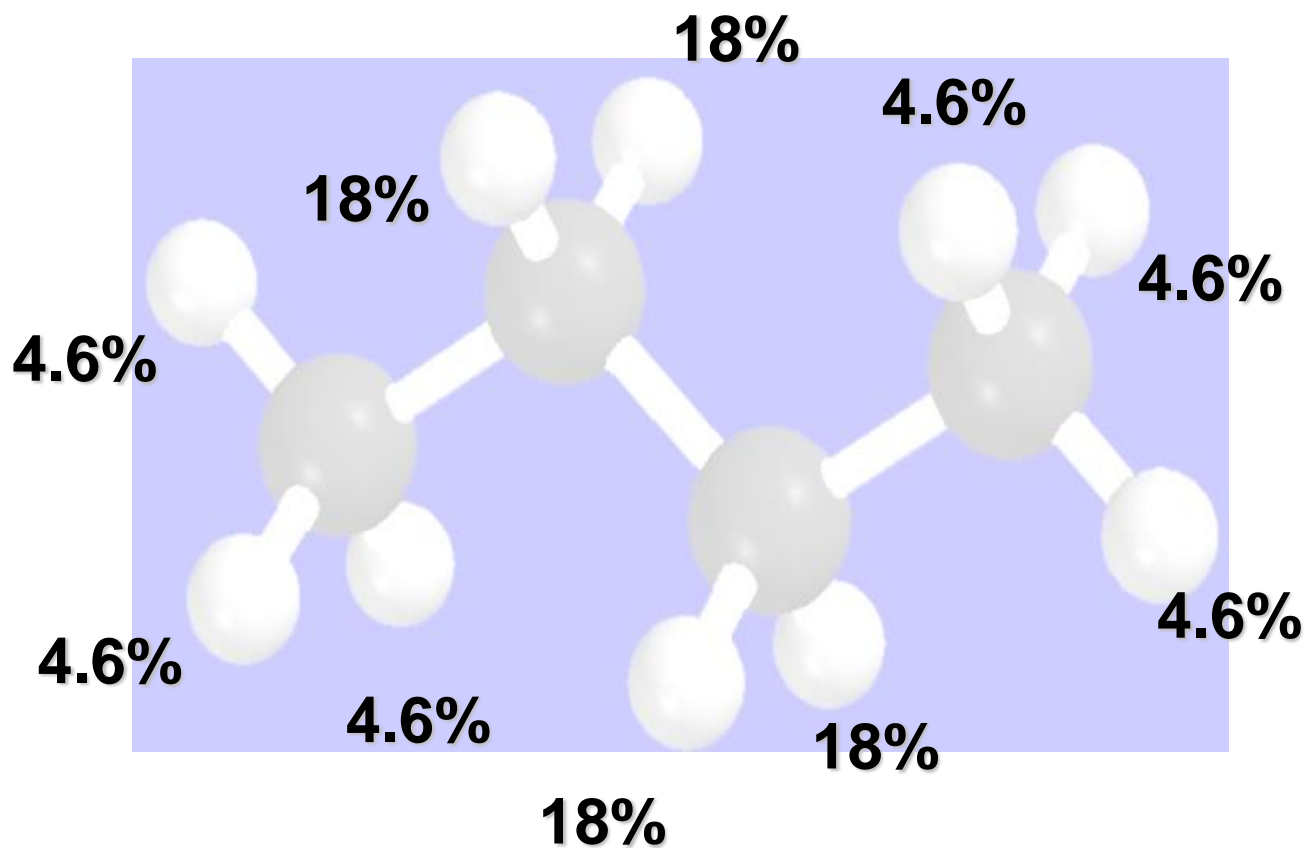


Buthane clorination

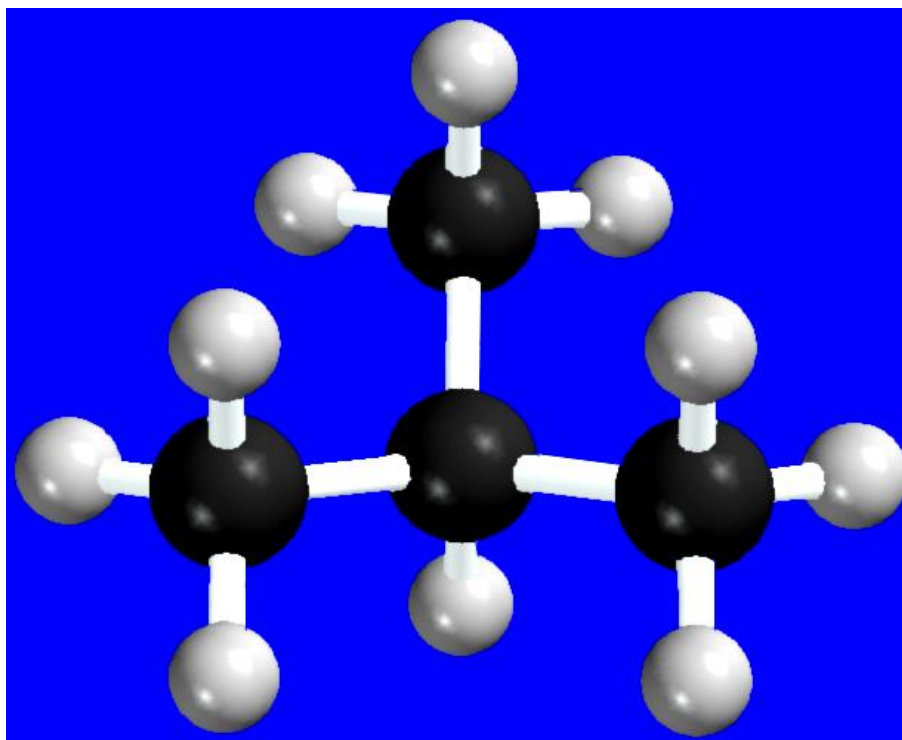
1-chlorobutane and 2-clorobutane



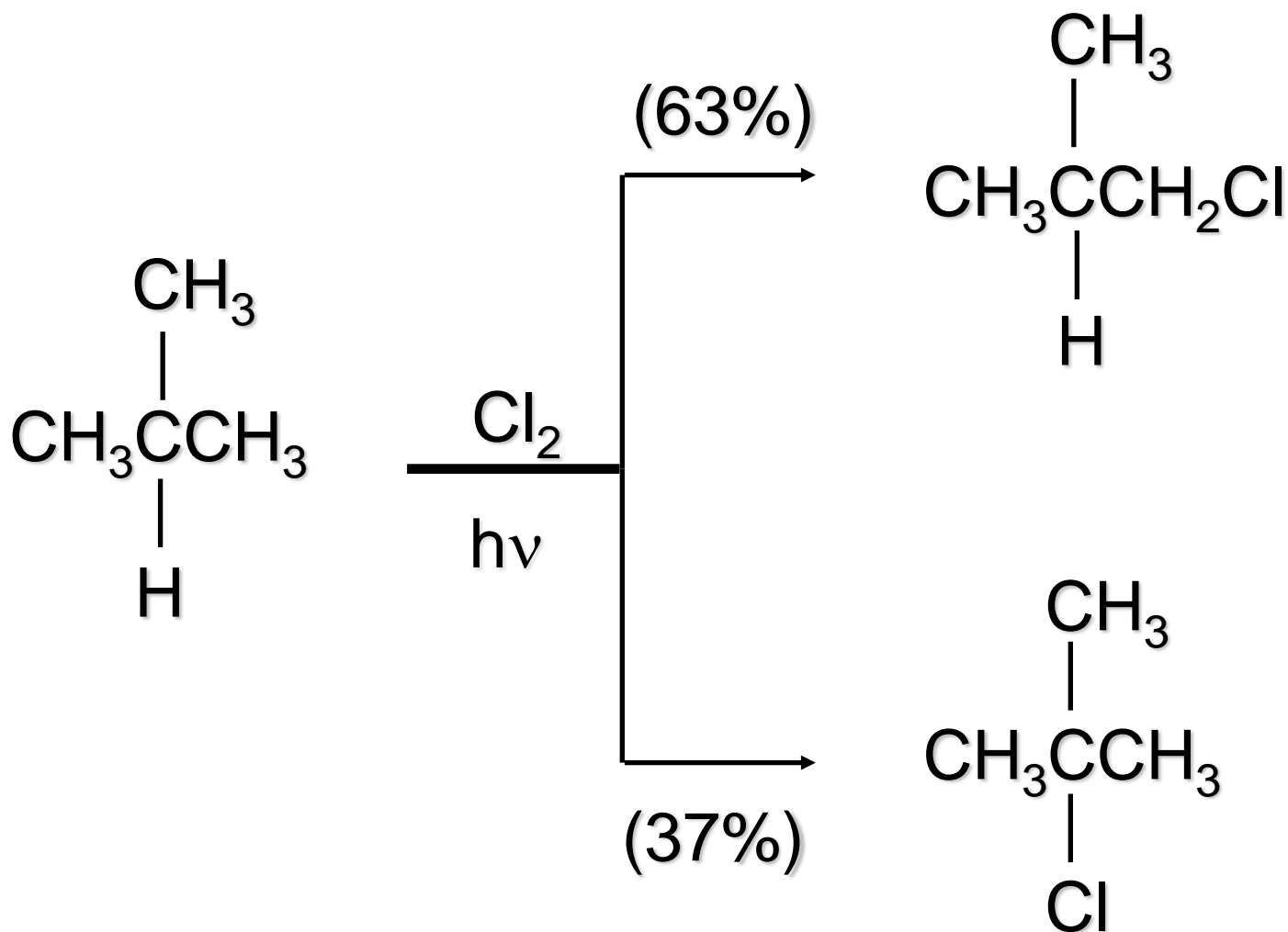
Reactivity is different



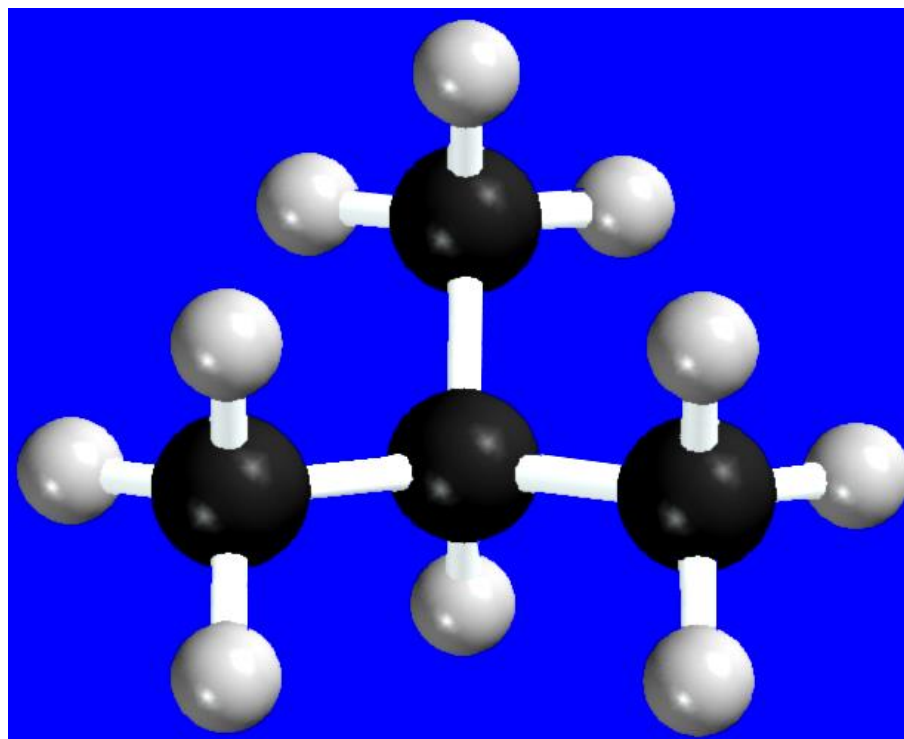
10 hydrogen atoms at CH_3 groups
and 1 at tert C atom



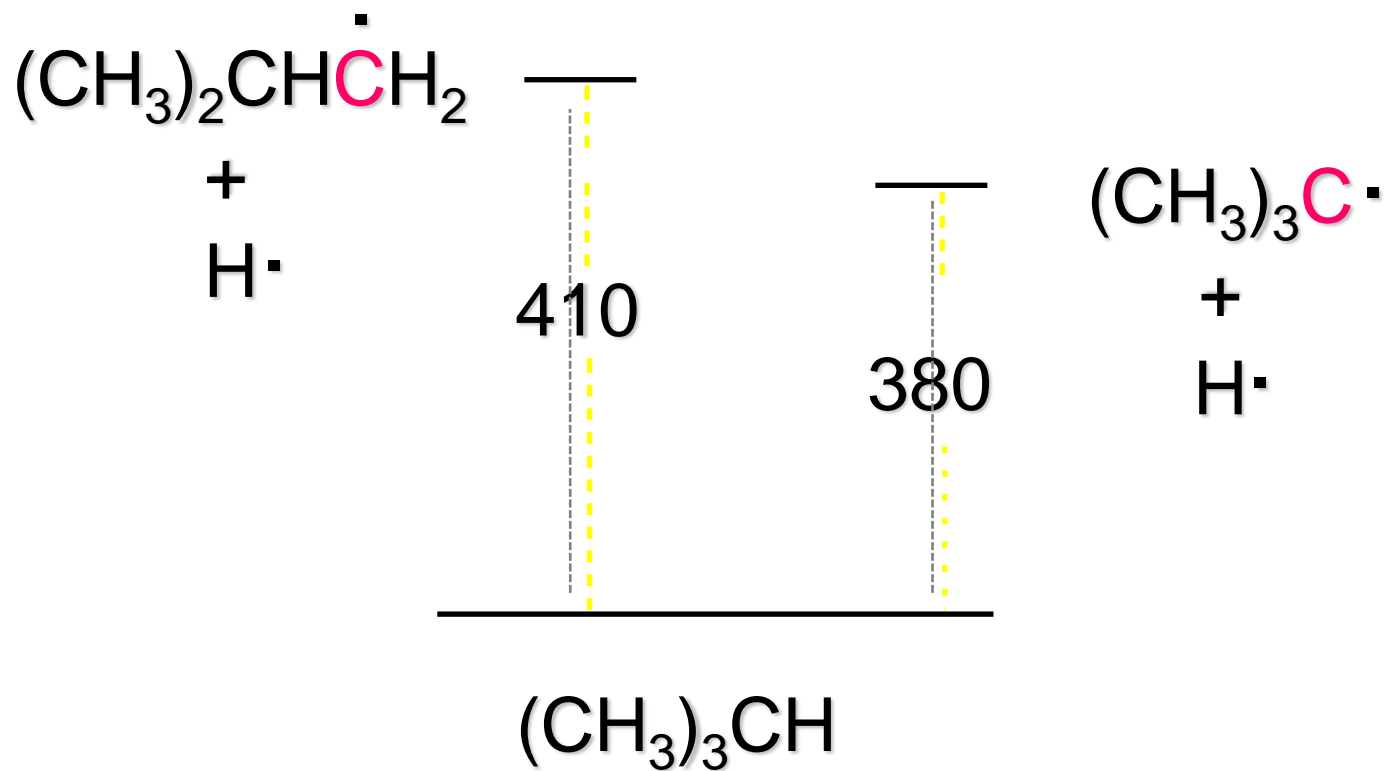
Methylpropane chlorination yields

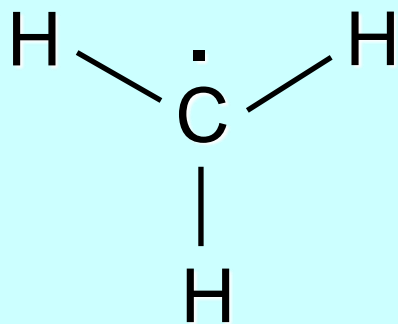


7.0%

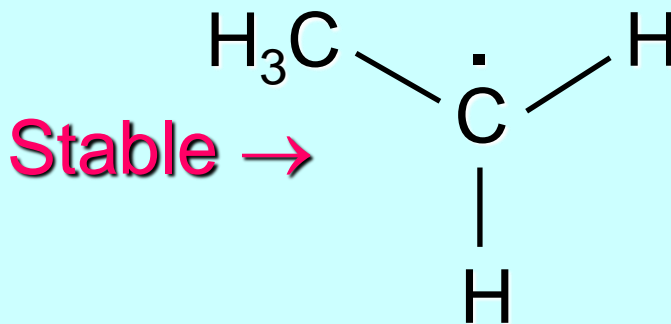


37%



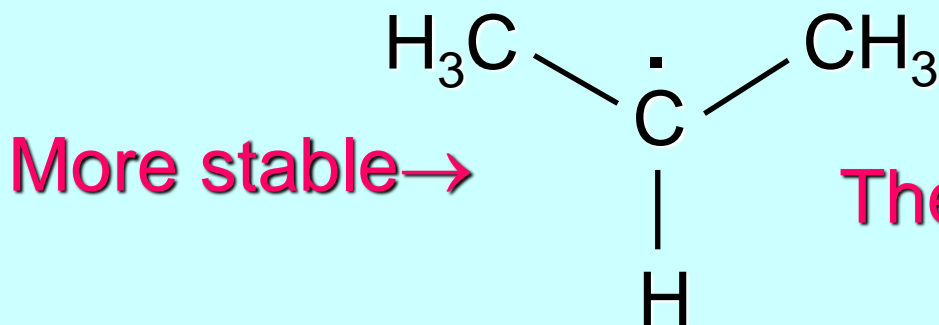


methyl



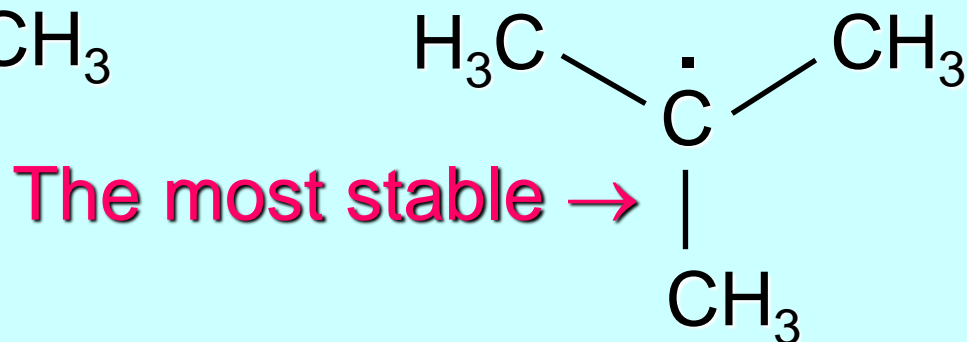
Stable →

ethyl



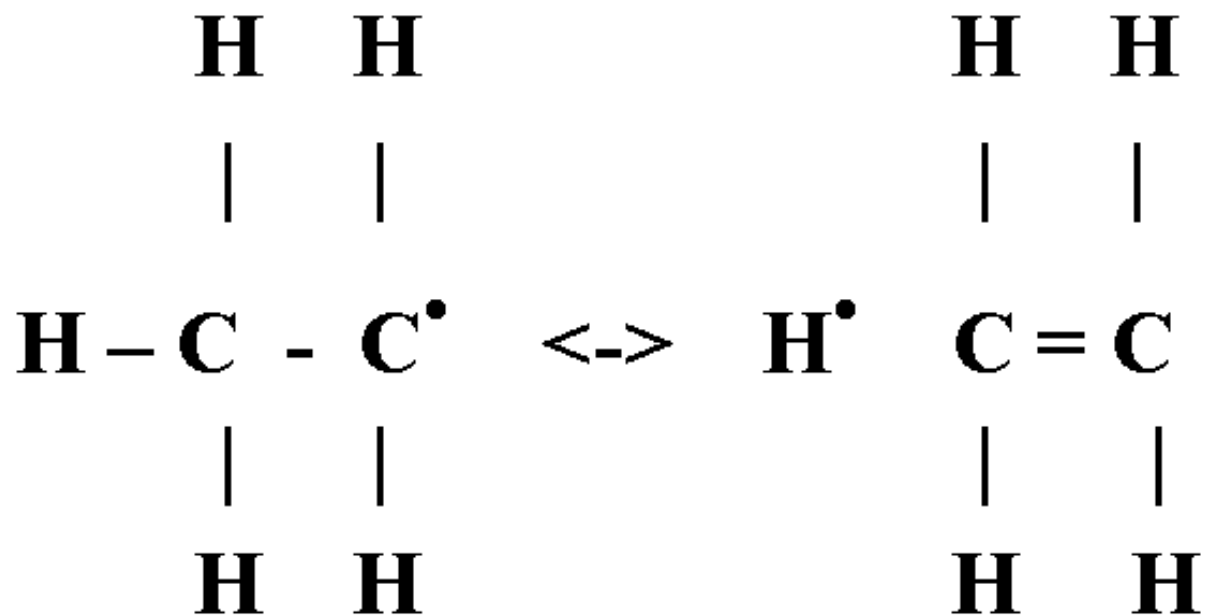
More stable →

iso-propyl
(sec)



The most stable →

tert-butyl
(*tert*)

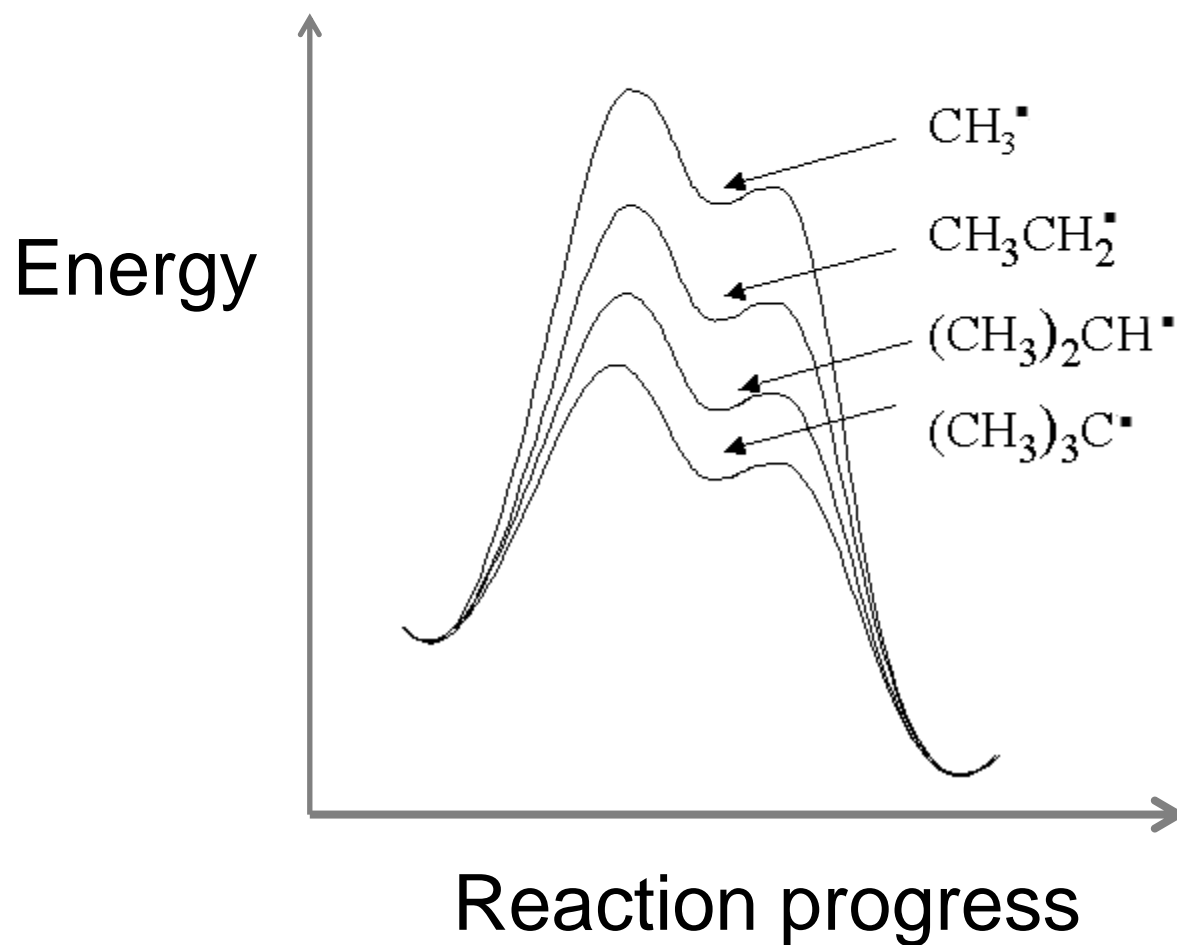


Hyperconjugation

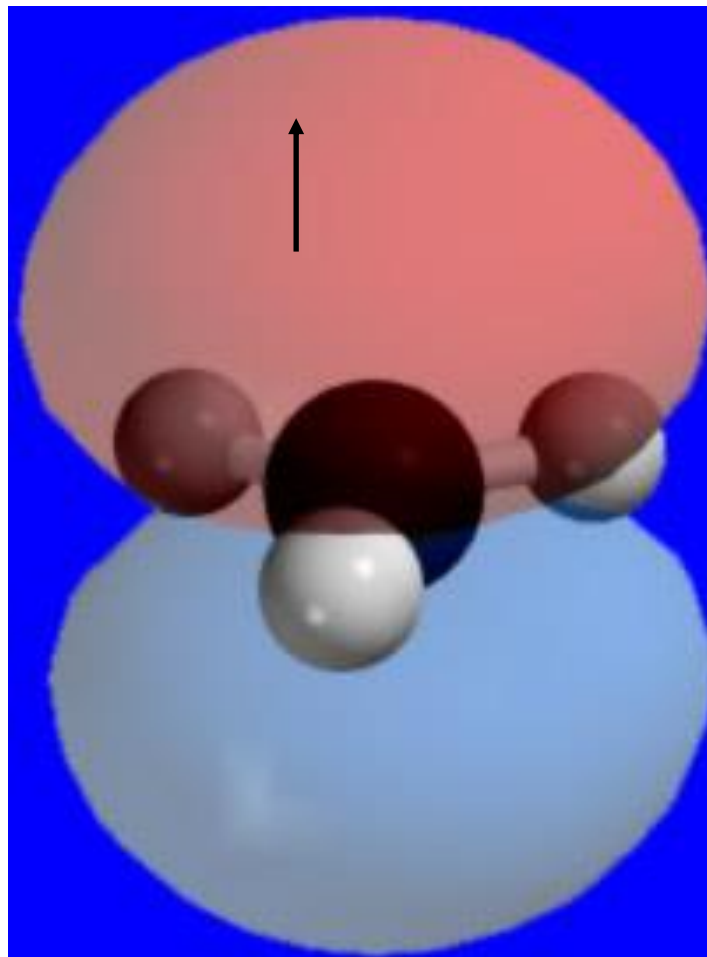
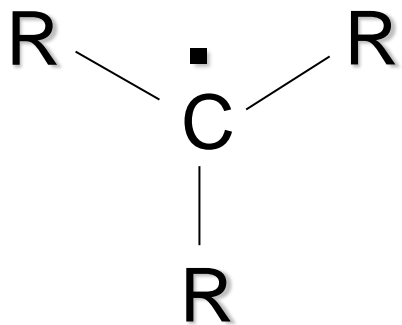
C-H bond dissociation energies kJ/mol

• Me-H	439	• PhCH ₂ -H	370
• MeCH ₂ -H	423	• Ph ₂ CH-H	341
• Me ₂ CH-H	412	• Ph ₃ C-H	298
• Me ₃ C-H	404		
		• CH ₂ =CH-H	465
• CH ₂ =CHCH ₂ -H	362	• CH \equiv C-H	556

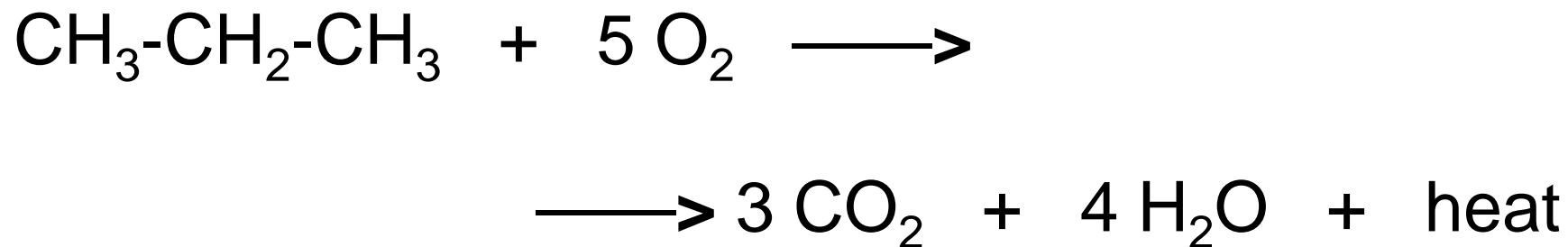
Radical stability



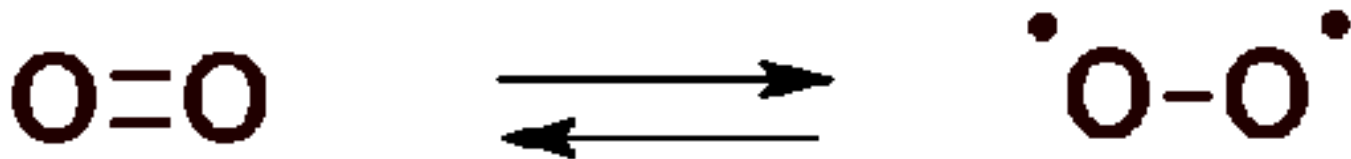
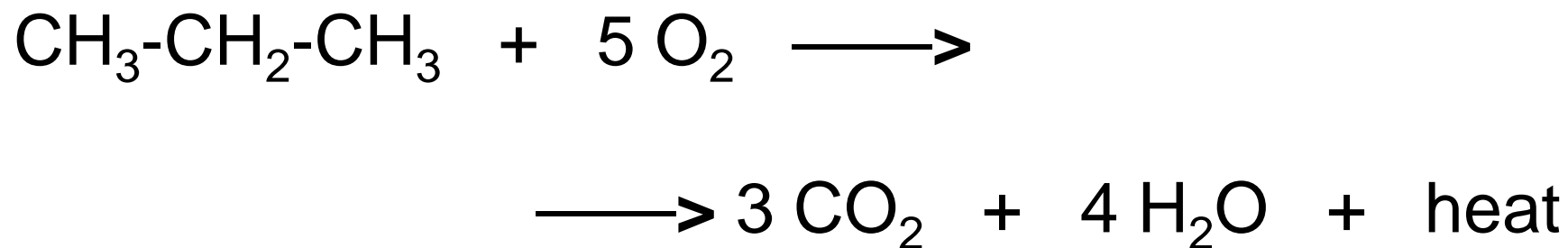
Radical structure

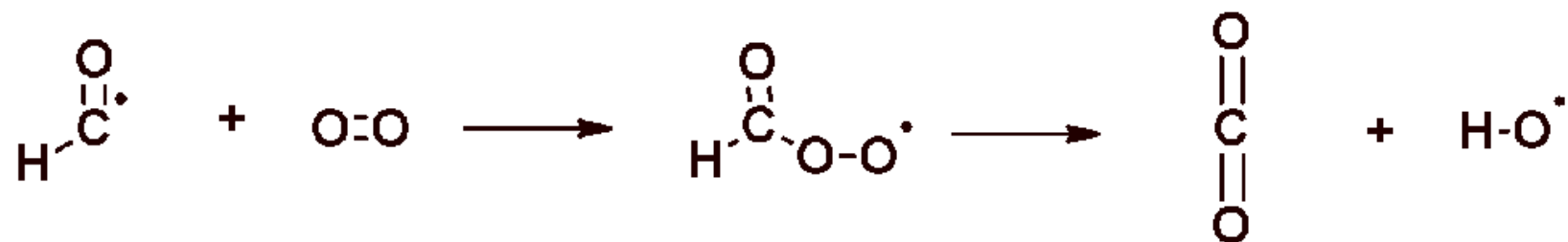
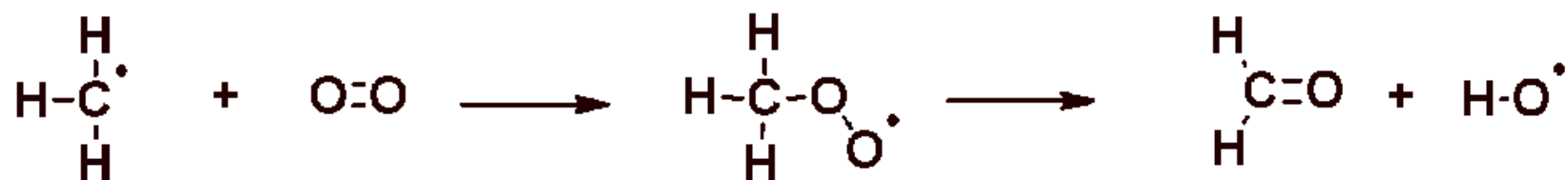


Combustion



Combustion





**Redistribution of electrons
stabilizes molecules**