# S<sub>N</sub>2 Displacement At sp<sup>3</sup> Centers

from chapter(s) in the recommended tex
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## A. Introduction

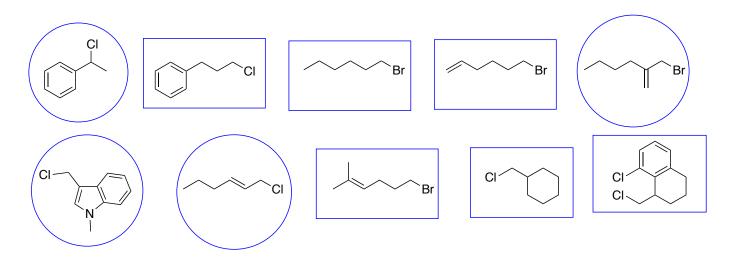
# B. Differentiating $S_N 1$ and $S_N 2$

replaces another and with second order kinetics.

 $\underline{S_N2}$  processes whereas  $\underline{S_N1}$ 

<u>S<sub>N</sub>2</u> pathways.

feature  $\underline{S_N1}$  mechanisms.



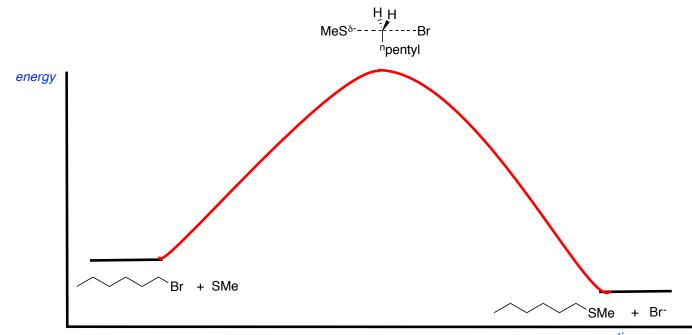
# Stereochemical Inversion In $S_N 2$ Reactions

Transition states in S<sub>N</sub>2 displacement processes have geometries that resemble trigonal bipyramidal shapes.

<u>S<sub>B</sub>2</u>. <u>S<sub>G</sub>1</u>

## Kinetics And S<sub>N</sub>2 Pathways

product plus by-product



accelerated

*more* 

<u>less</u>.

#### C. Interconversion Of Enantiomers And Diastereomers

#### **Conversion Of Alcohols Into Leaving Groups**

Hydroxyl groups are

<u>better</u>

<sup>n</sup>butyl mesylate

<sup>i</sup>propyl mesylate

cyclohexyl tosylate

<sup>s</sup>butyl tosylate

Mesylates and tosylates are <u>better</u> inversion stereochemistry.

<u>S<sub>N</sub>1</u>.

ОАс

Ph'

specific rotation = -42°

product of one  $S_N 1$  and one  $S_N 2$  reaction

#### **Stereoelectronic Effects**

S<sub>N</sub>2 reactions transition state











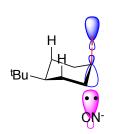


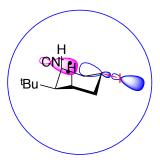
<u>LUMO</u> on HOMO.

the empty p-orbital of the carbocation.

<u>LUMO</u> HOMO.

 $\underline{\sigma}^*$  orbital.





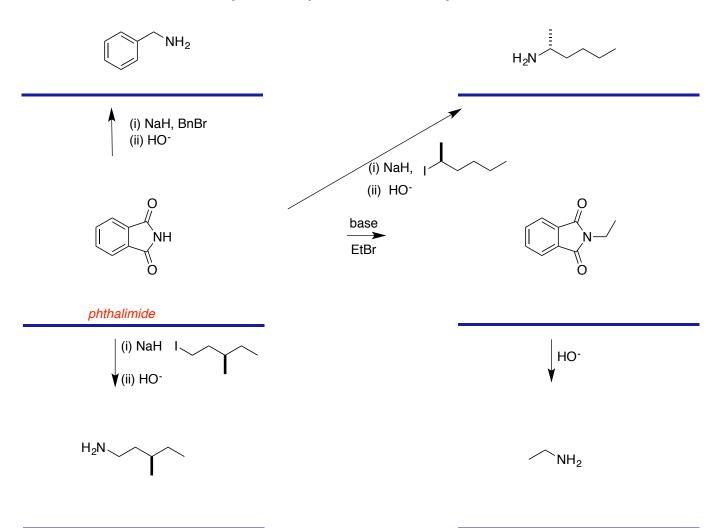
draw C - I  $\sigma^*$ -orbitals and orientation of  $S_N2$  displacement by  $CN^-$ 

## Cyanide: A Useful C-Nucleophile

$$\nearrow$$
Br  $\xrightarrow{CN^-}$   $\nearrow$ CN  $\xrightarrow{H_3O^+}$   $\nearrow$ NH<sub>2</sub>

This type of transformation (nitrile displacement then hydrolysis) works for 4-MeOC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>I allyl bromide / vinyl iodide

#### Phthalimide: Useful N-Nucleophile For Syntheses Of Primary Amines



primary amines **Gabriel** synthesis is a **better**