

Assignment: Rearrangement of Carbocation

Concept

Carbocation can undergo rearrangement to gain stability. Rearrangement can may take place via

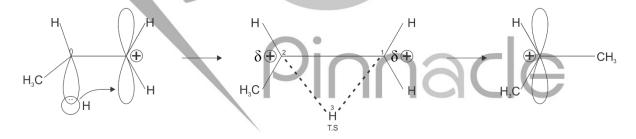
- 1. 1, 2- H⁻ (Hydride) shift
- 2. 1, 2- Ph (Phenyl) shift
- 3. 1, 2- R (Alkyl) shift

Rules for Rearrangement

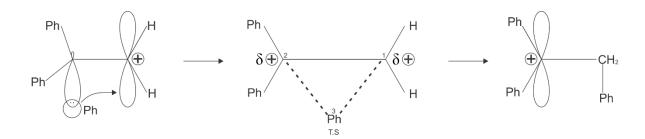
- Carbocation rearrangement takes place in between two consecutive carbon atoms
- In each rearrangement step, stability of carbocation should increase.
- The driving force responsible for more carbocation rearrangement is formation of more stable carbocation.
- If stability increases than shifting of carbocation take place
- if equal or less than shifting of carbocation is not possible

Hydride Shift (H Shift):

Example: $CH_3 - CH_2 - CH_2 \leftrightarrow CH_3 - CH - CH_3$



Phenyl Shift (Ph Shift):





Alkyl Shift (R Shift):

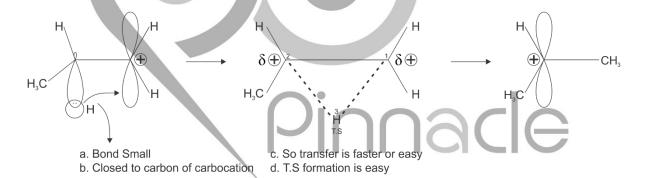
MIGRATORY APTITUDE: (Rate associated with these type of group)

Depends on two factors

- Electron density
- Steric hindrance
- Migratory aptitude α Electron density in a group
- After considering all the factors, overall order is

$$\frac{H > Ph > 3^{0}R > 2^{0}R > 1^{0}R > CH_{3}}{may \ not \ be \ strictly \ followed}$$

- Migratory aptitude of H is greater because of lower atomic mass & least steric hindrance.
- H- (Hydride) shift > Ph- (Phenyl) shift > R- (Alkyl) shift



- Isotopic Effect: H>D>T (Reason: Bond energy increases in order H>D>T
- Better electron donor are better migrator

- πe`s (Electron rich)
- Strong attraction for positive charge
- Not based on the stability of carbocation
- Based on rate of rxn



Migratory aptitude is affected by steric hindrance

Practice: Rearrangement of Carbocation

$$CH_3$$
- CH - CH_2 - CH_2

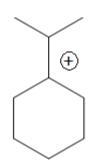
CH₃-CH₂-CH₂
CH₃
CH₃

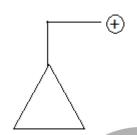
CH₂=CH-CH₂-CH₂

$$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{CH_3-\overset{\operatorname{Ph}}{\subset}} -\operatorname{C} \operatorname{H-CH_2-\overset{+}{\operatorname{CH}_2}} \\ \operatorname{H} \operatorname{CH_3} \end{array}$$

4.







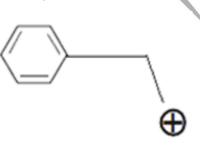
6.



7.



8.

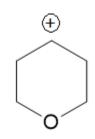


9.

10.

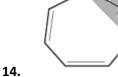
Pinnacle





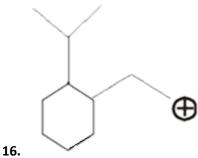
12.

 $\operatorname{CH}_2^{\scriptsize{\scriptsize{\textcircled{\tiny}}}}$



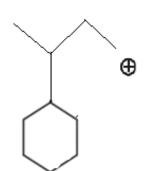
Η $Ph-C-CH-CH_2$ CH_3

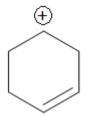
15.



Pinnacle

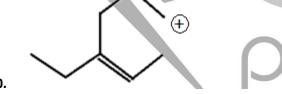






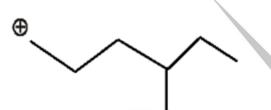
18.

19.



20.

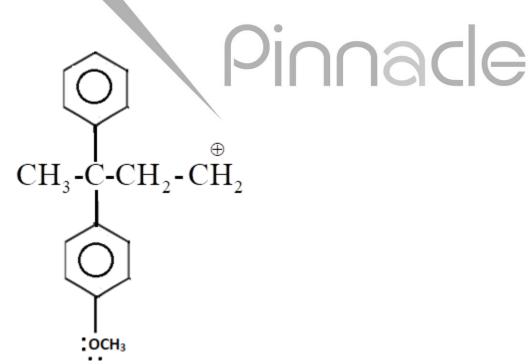
21.

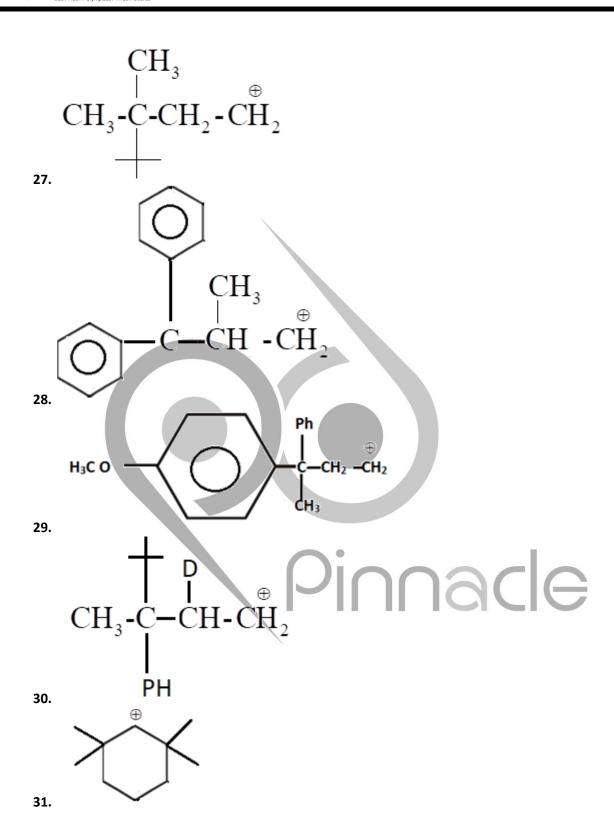


24.



25.







NO₂