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

from chapter(s)	in the recommended text

# A. Introduction

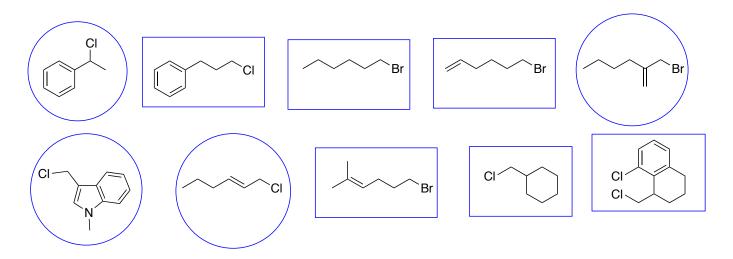
# B. Differentiating $S_N1$ and $S_N2$

<u>replaces another</u> and <u>with second order kinetics</u>.

 $S_N2$  processes whereas  $S_N1$ 

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

feature  $S_N 1$  mechanisms.



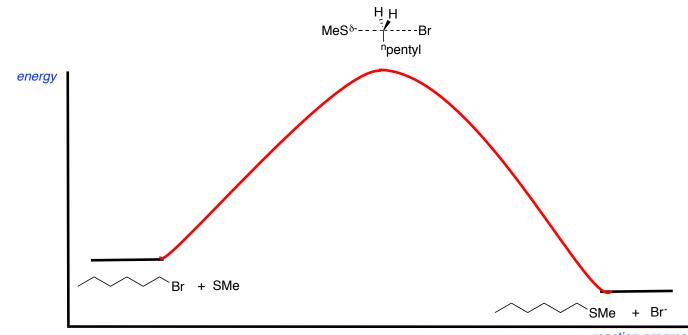
## Stereochemical Inversion In S<sub>N</sub>2 Reactions

<u>Transition states</u> 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



doubles

accelerated

*more* 

less.

## C. Interconversion Of Enantiomers And Diastereomers

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

Hydroxyl groups are not

<u>better</u>

<sup>n</sup>butyl mesylate

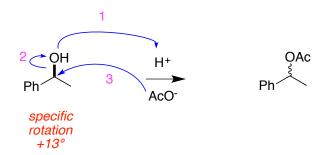
<sup>i</sup>propyl mesylate

cyclohexyl tosylate

sbutyl tosylate

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

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



specific rotation = -42°

product of one  $S_N1$  and one  $S_N2$  reaction

### **Stereoelectronic Effects**

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











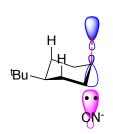


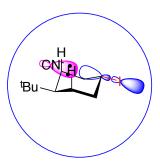
<u>LUMO</u> on HOMO.

the empty p-orbital of the carbocation.

<u>LUMO</u> HOMO.

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





draw C - I  $\sigma^*$ -orbitals and orientation of  $S_N 2$  displacement by CN-

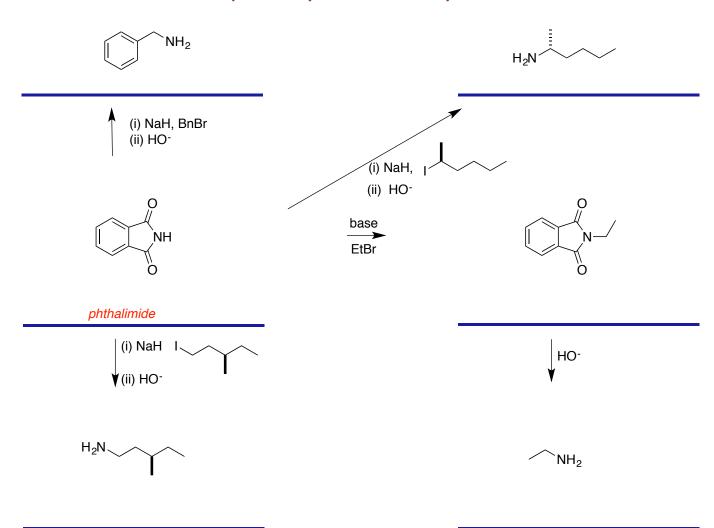
# D. A Little Synthetic Chemistry For Chemistry Majors

Cyanide: A Useful C-Nucleophile

$$rac{CN^{-}}{-Br^{-}}$$
  $rac{CN^{-}}{O}$   $rac{H_{3}O^{+}}{O}$ 

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**