

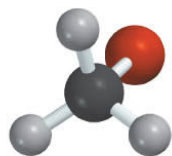
Chapter 7: Part 2: Substitution Reactions – SN1

1. The SN1 Mechanism
2. Factors Affecting SN1 Reactions
 1. The Leaving Group
 2. The Nucleophile
 3. Carbocation Intermediate
 4. Steric Hindrance
3. Stereochemistry

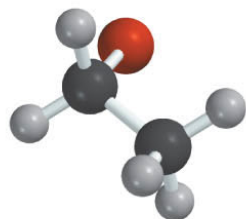
Least crowded—
most reactive



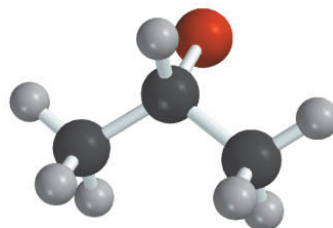
Most crowded—
least reactive



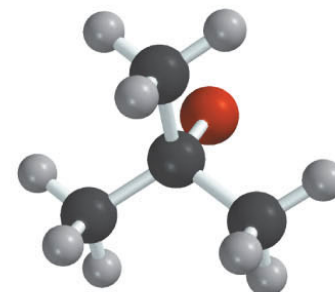
CH_3Br



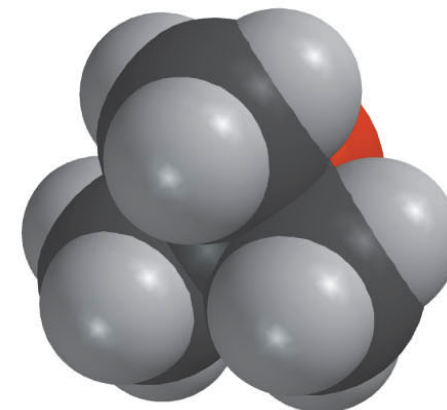
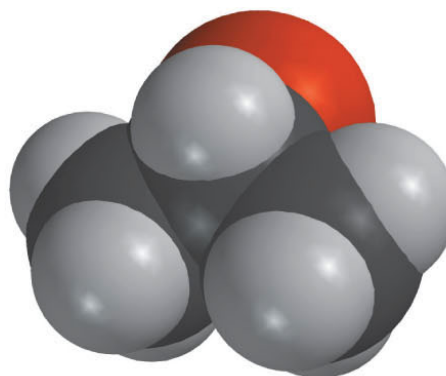
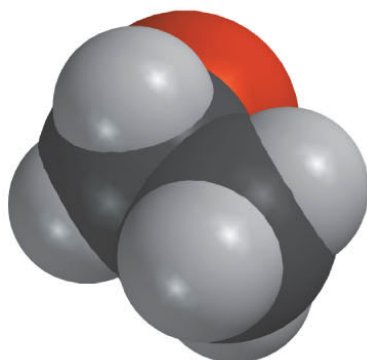
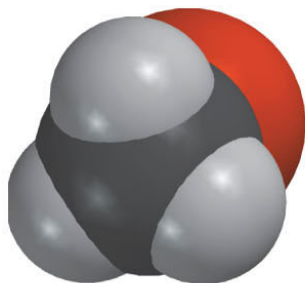
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$



$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CHBr}$



$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr}$

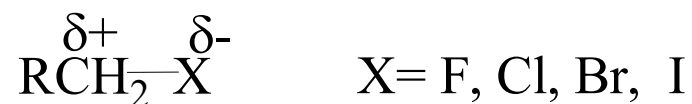


In an $\text{S}_\text{N}2$ reaction: A bulky substituent in the alkyl halide reduces the reactivity of the alkyl halide:
steric hindrance

Summary of SN2

1. Best with 1° alkyls with good leaving groups.
2. Helped by polar aprotic solvents.
3. Using good highly polarized species as nucleophiles helps.
4. Crowding at the carbon that bears the leaving group slows the rate of bimolecular nucleophilic substitution.

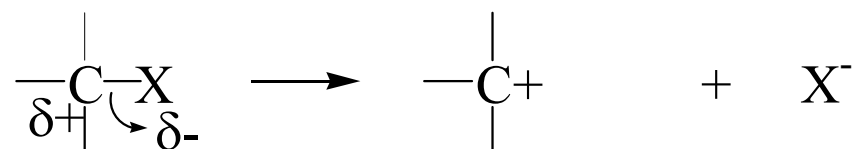
Alkyl halides have relatively good leaving groups -
How do alkyl halides react?



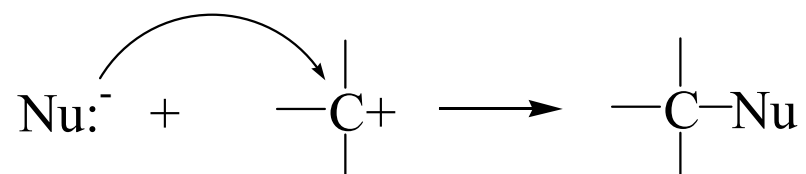
an SN2 reaction....

Tertiary alkyl halides are very unreactive in SN2
substitutions. Do they undergo nucleophilic substitution at all?

Alternatively ...



SN1 Reaction



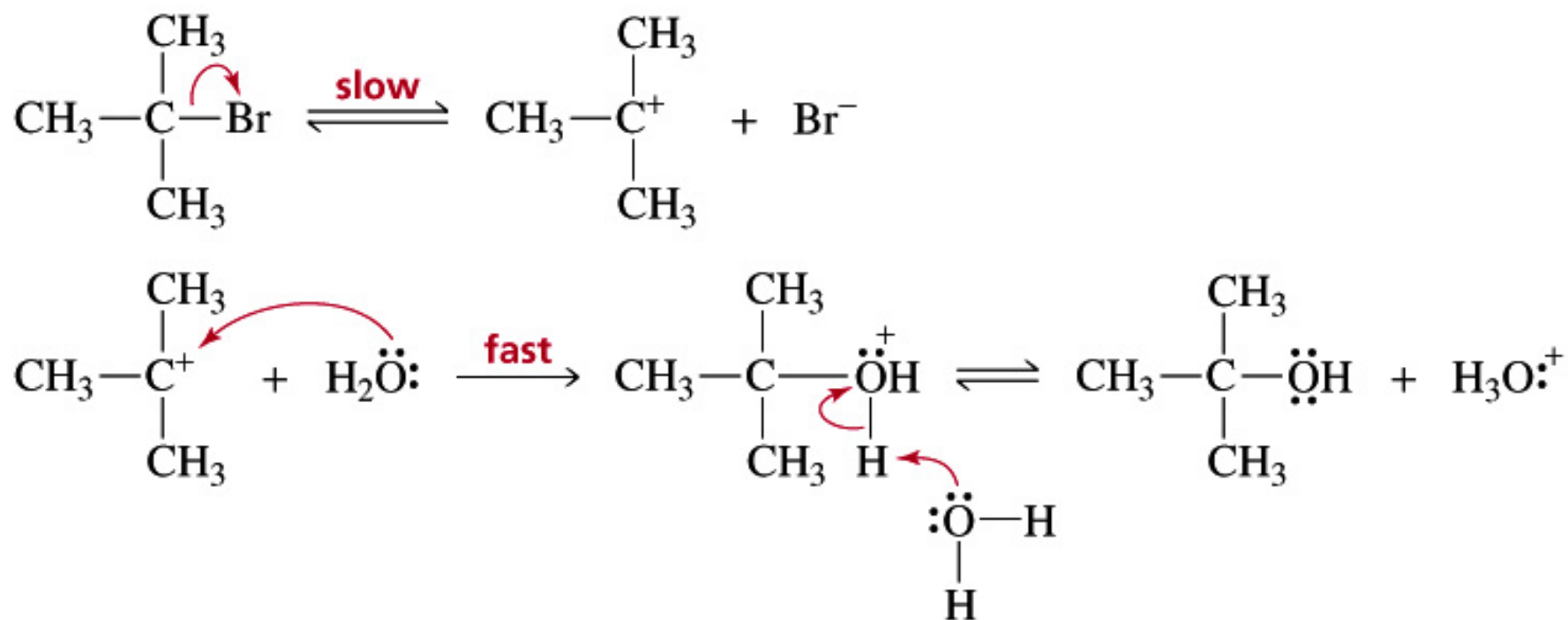
Experimental Evidence for an S_N1 Reaction

1. The rate of the reaction depends only on the concentration of the alkyl halide.
2. The rate of the reaction is favored by the bulkiness of the alkyl substituent.
3. In the substitution of a chiral alkyl halide, a mixture of products is obtained.

The SN1 reaction:

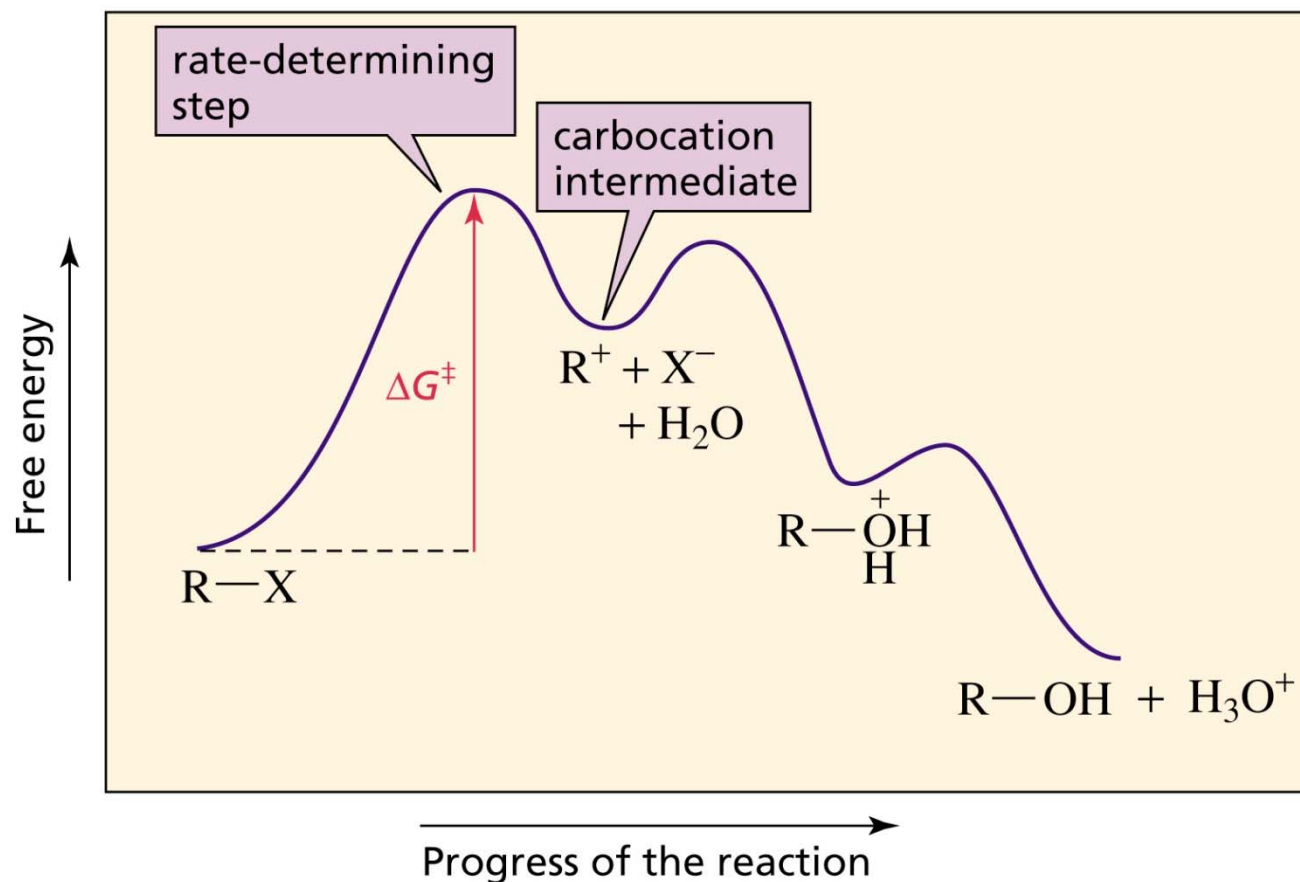
Substitution Nucleophilic *Unimolecular*

The SN1 mechanism proceeds by 2 steps. The first - the rate limiting step - leads to the formation of a carbocation intermediate.



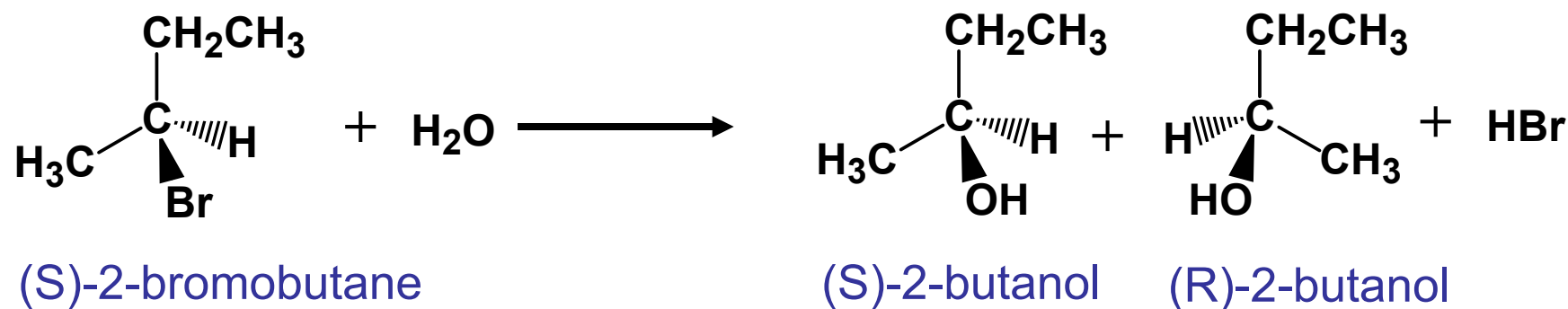
The second is substitution by a nucleophile.

Reaction Coordinate Diagram for an S_N1 Reaction

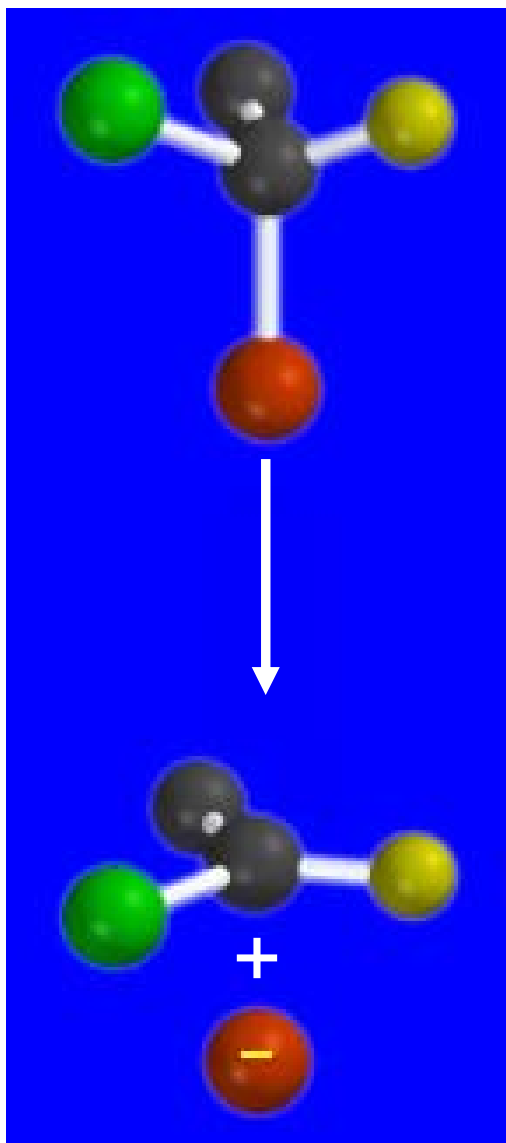


- The more stable the carbocation, the faster its rate of formation, and the greater the rate of unimolecular nucleophilic substitution

The Stereochemistry of S_N1 Reactions

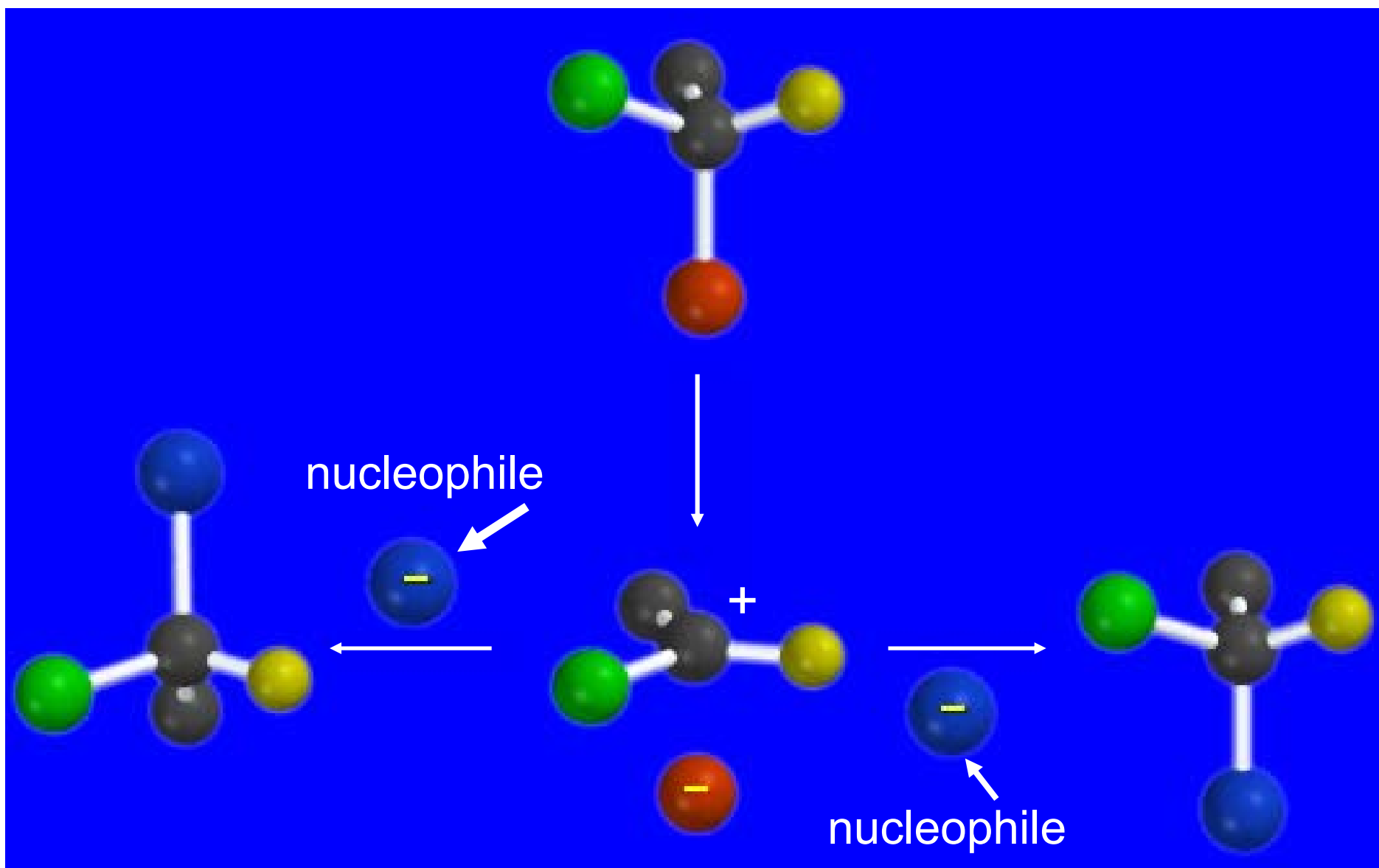


- *Nucleophilic substitutions that exhibit first-order kinetic behavior are not stereospecific.*



Ionization step
gives carbocation; three
bonds to chirality
center become coplanar

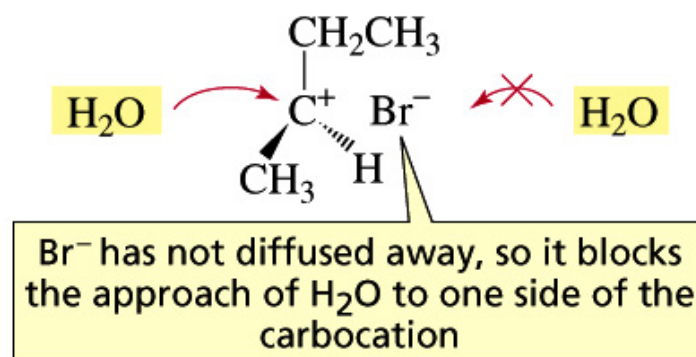
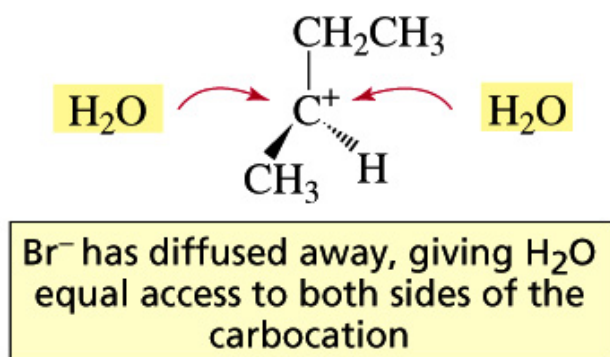
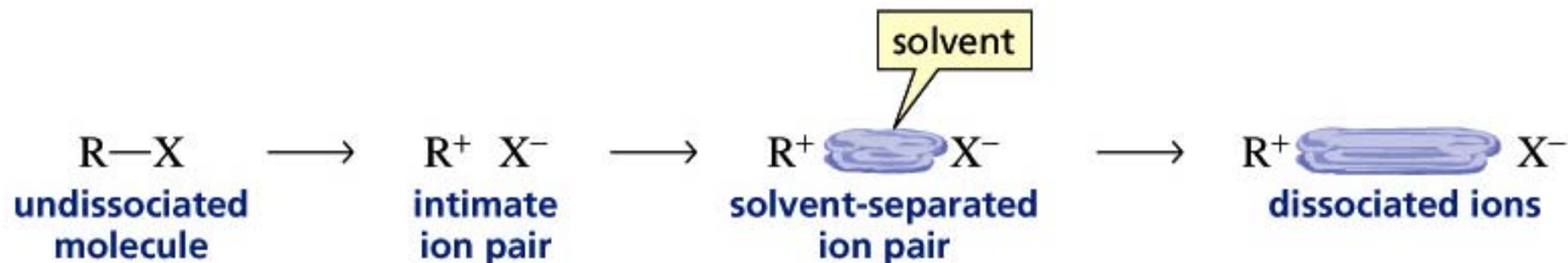
Leaving group shields
one face of carbocation;
nucleophile attacks
faster at opposite face.



More than 50%

Less than 50%

Sometimes extra inverted product is formed in an S_N1 reaction because ...



S_N1 Reactivity versus Solvent Polarity

S_N1 Reaction Rates Increase in Polar Solvents

Solvent	Dielectric constant	Relative rate
acetic acid	6	1
methanol	33	4
formic acid	58	5,000
water	78	150,000

Most polar

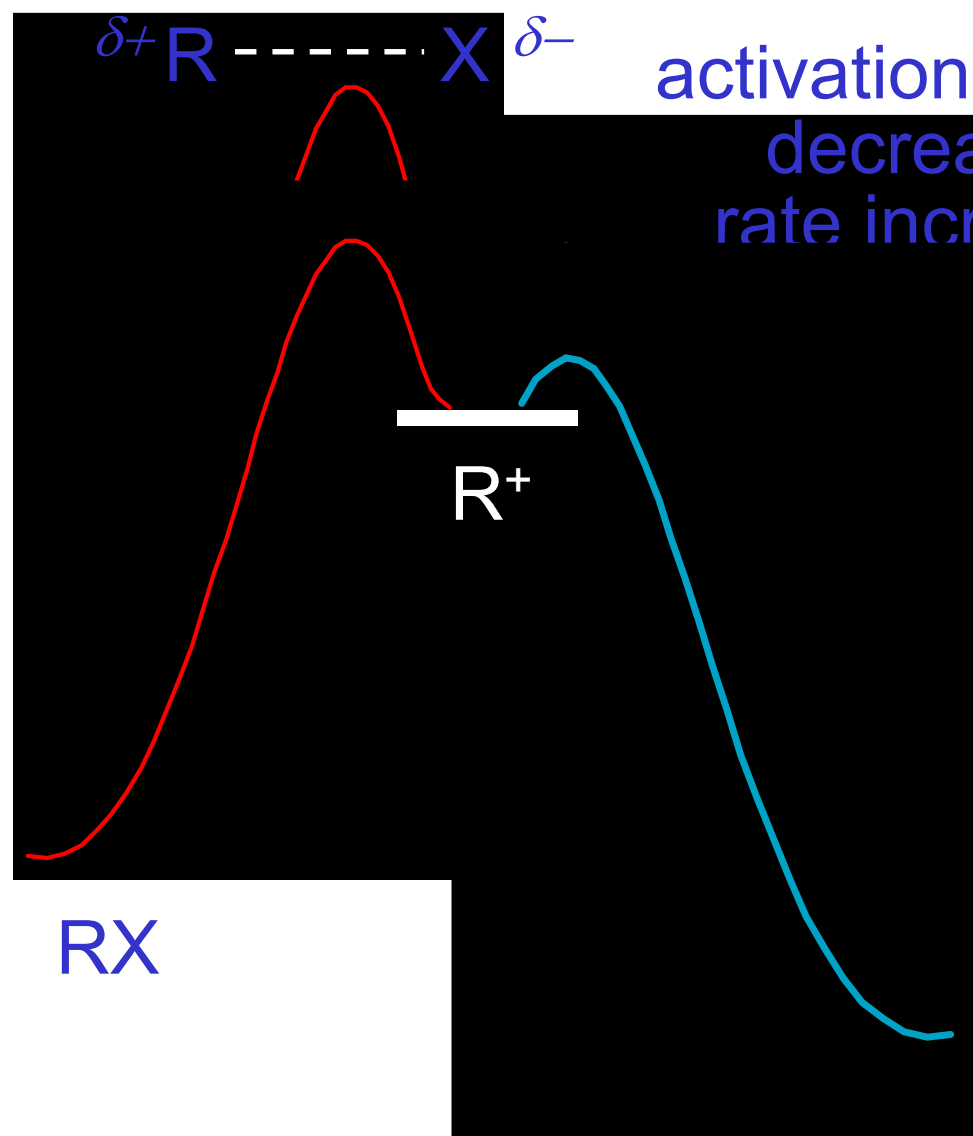
Fastest rate

A vertical color gradient bar is positioned between the 'Dielectric constant' and 'Relative rate' columns. The bar transitions from blue at the top to red at the bottom, with intermediate colors of green, yellow, and orange. At the bottom of the bar is a red arrow pointing downwards.

transition
state
stabilized by
polar solvent

activation energy
decreases;
rate increases

energy of RX
not much
affected by
polarity of
solvent

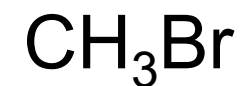
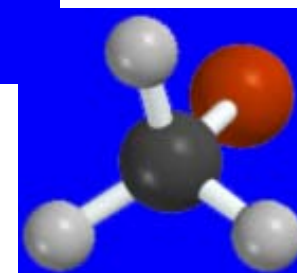
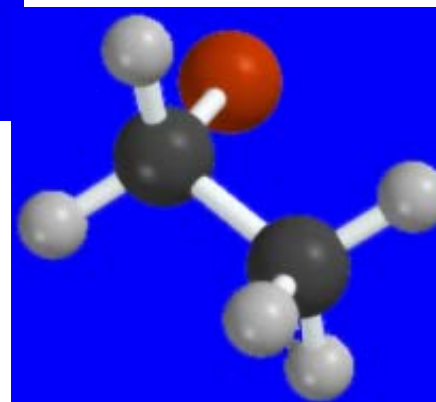
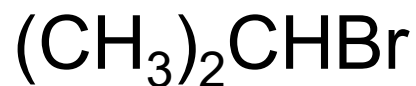
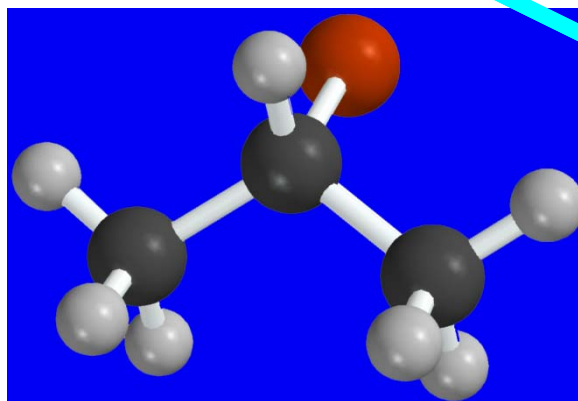
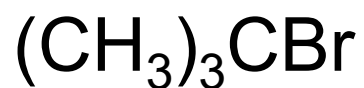
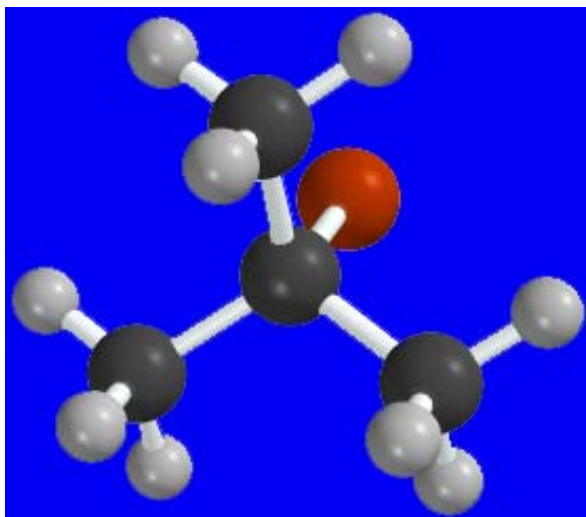


Reactivity toward substitution by the S_N1 mechanism

RBr solvolysis in aqueous formic acid

<u>Alkyl bromide Class</u>		<u>Relative rate</u>
•CH ₃ Br	Methyl	1
•CH ₃ CH ₂ Br	Primary	2
•(CH ₃) ₂ CHBr	Secondary	43
•(CH ₃) ₃ CBr	Tertiary	100,000,000

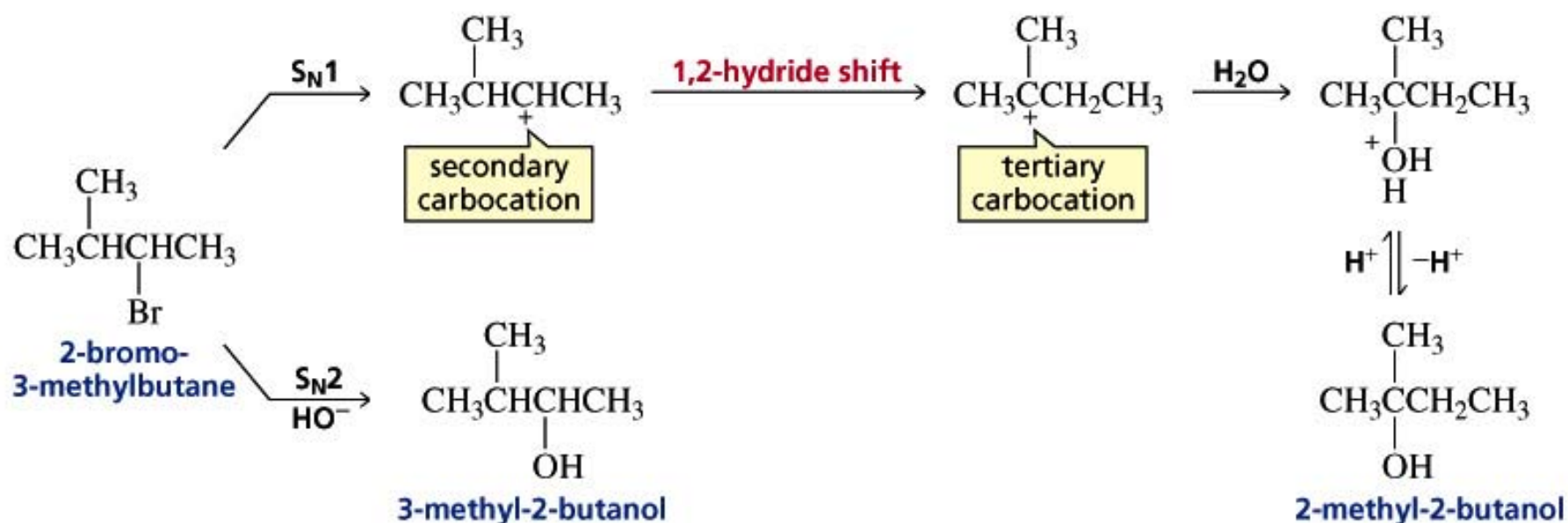
Decreasing S_N1 Reactivity



Remember this is the
OPPOSITE from S_N2 reactions.....

Finally,

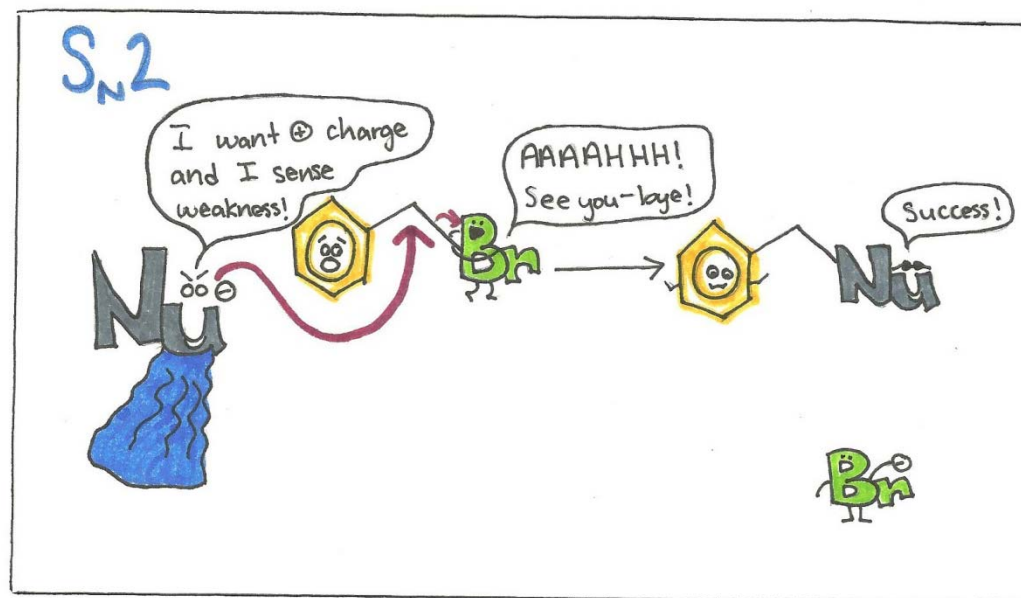
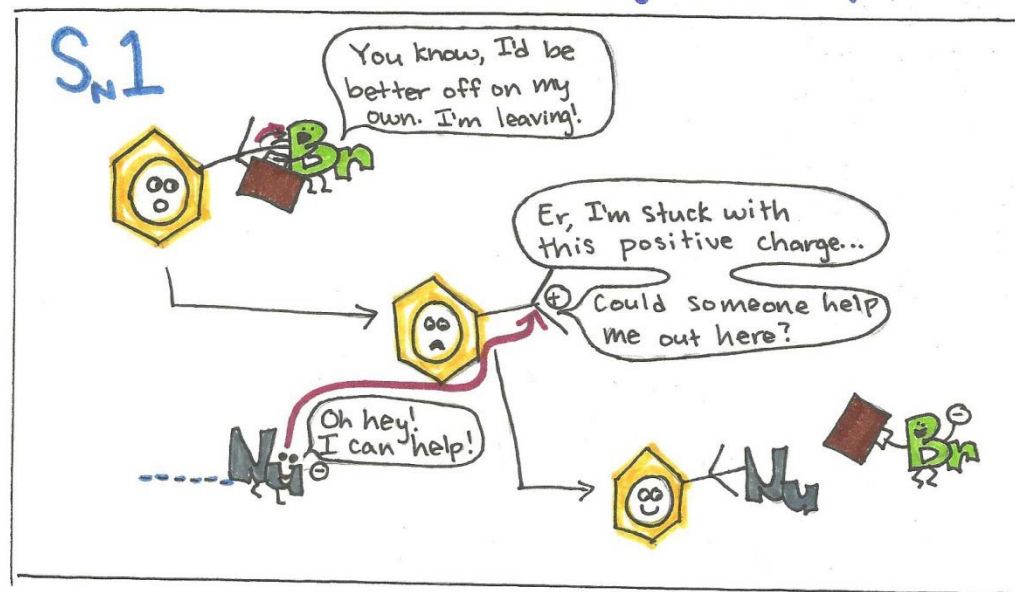
When a reaction forms a carbocation intermediate, always check for the possibility of a **carbocation rearrangement**



Characteristics of the S_N1 mechanism

- first order kinetics: $\text{rate} = k[\text{RX}]$
 - unimolecular rate-determining step
- carbocation intermediate
 - rate follows carbocation stability
 - rearrangements sometimes observed
- reaction is not stereospecific
 - much racemization in reactions of optically active alkyl halides

S_N1 vs. S_N2 : The Daily Adventures of the Average Nucleophile



For Next Time....

Suggested Homework Problems Chapter 7

#1,14,2126, 31, 36,38,41,44,50,52,53,59,64,65