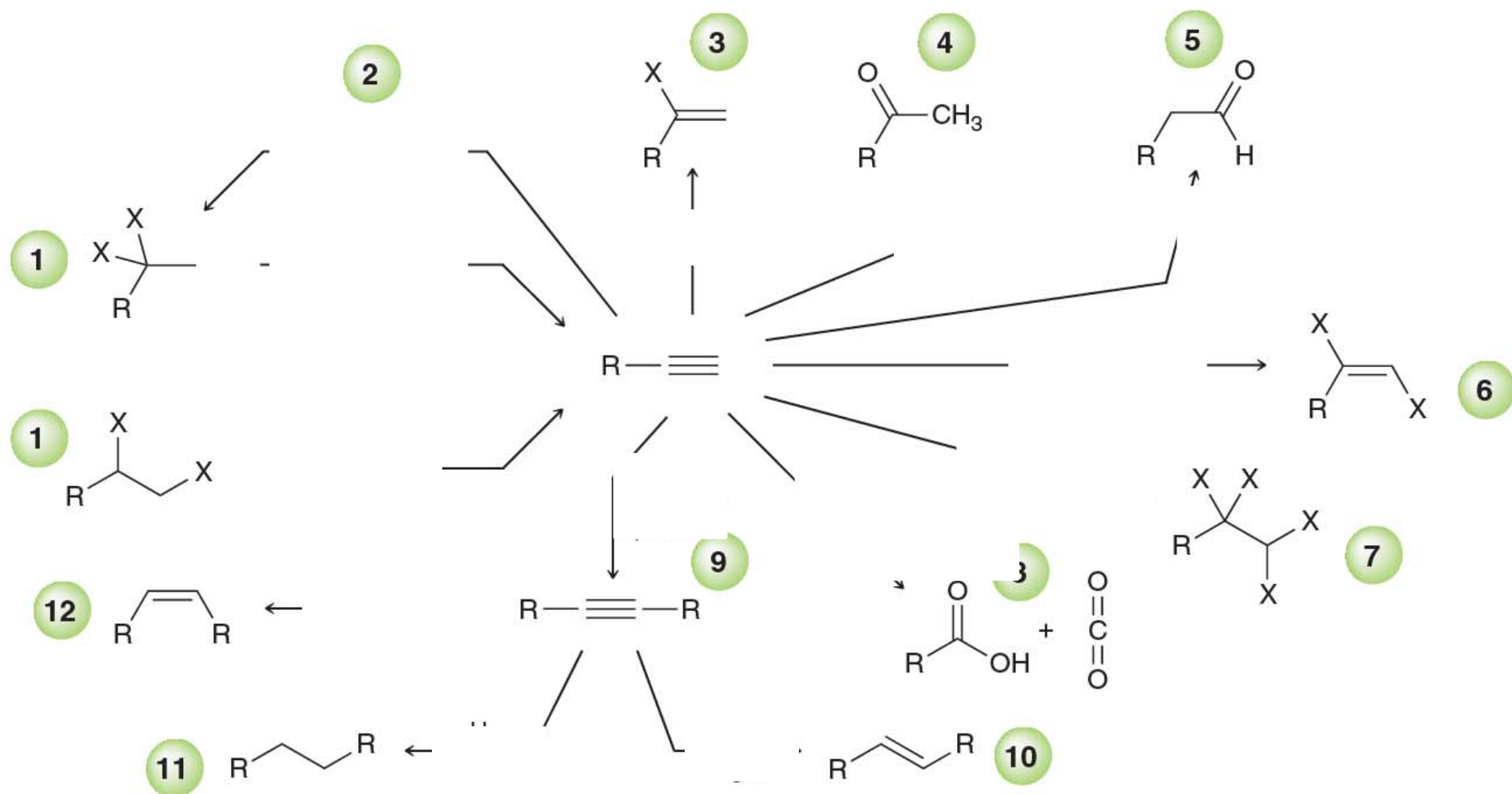


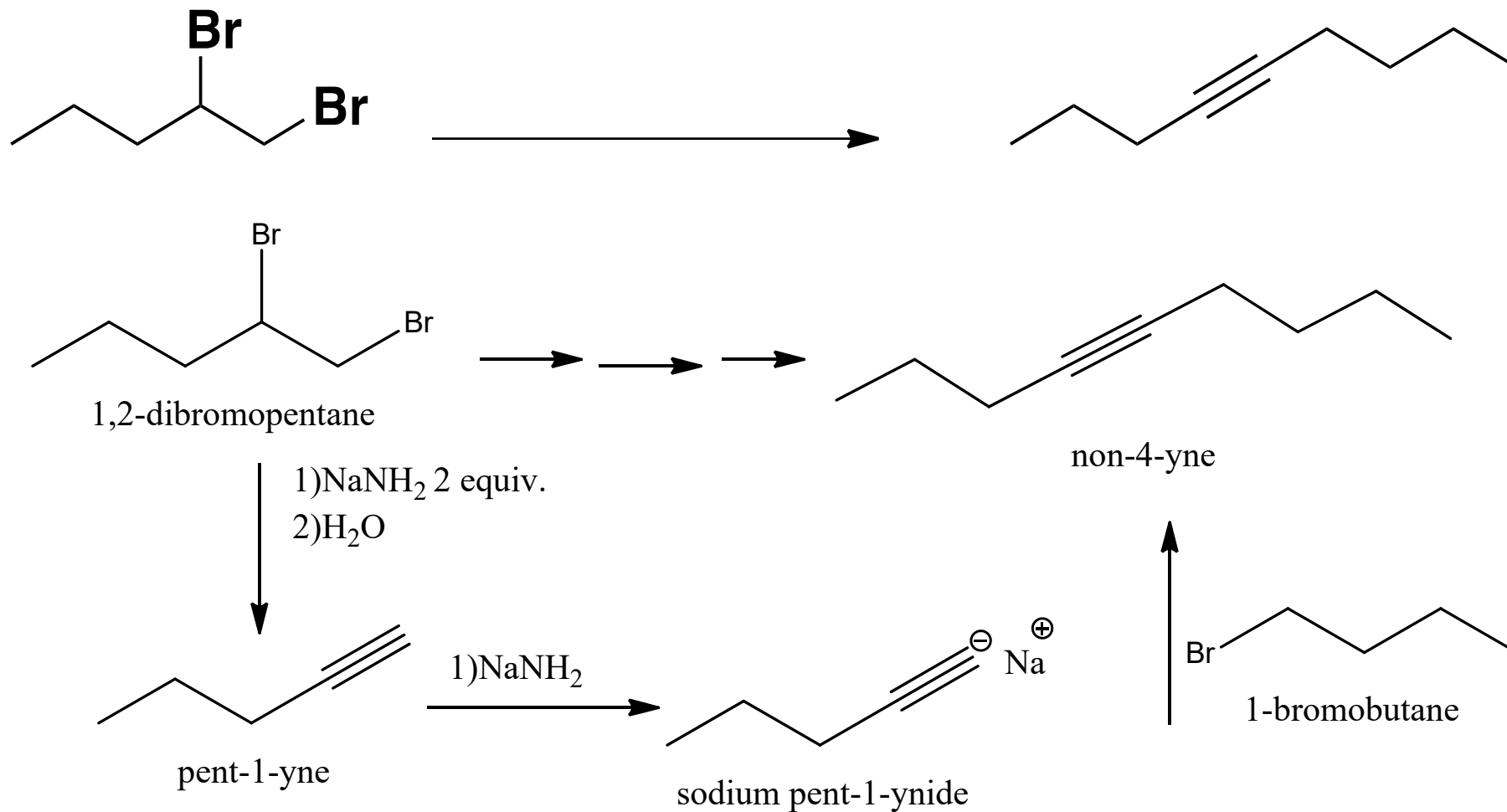
Chapter 10: Alkyl Halides Part 1: Preparing Alkyl Halides

Today – Chapter 10(10.1-10.4)

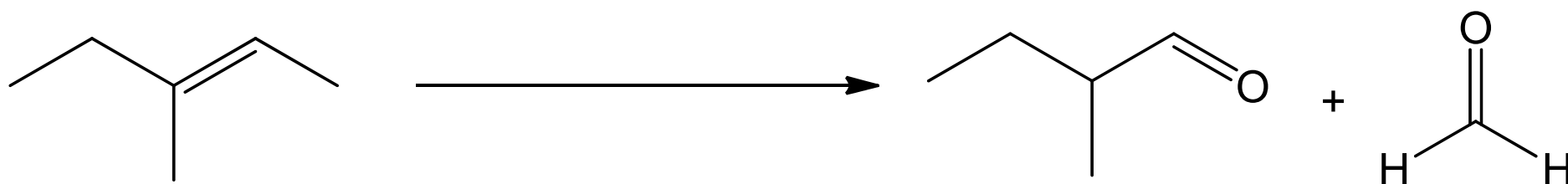
- **Making Alkyl Halides (Review)**
- **Radicals**
- **Patterns in Radical Mechanisms**
- **Anti-Markovnikov Hydrohalogenation**
- **Radical halogenation**



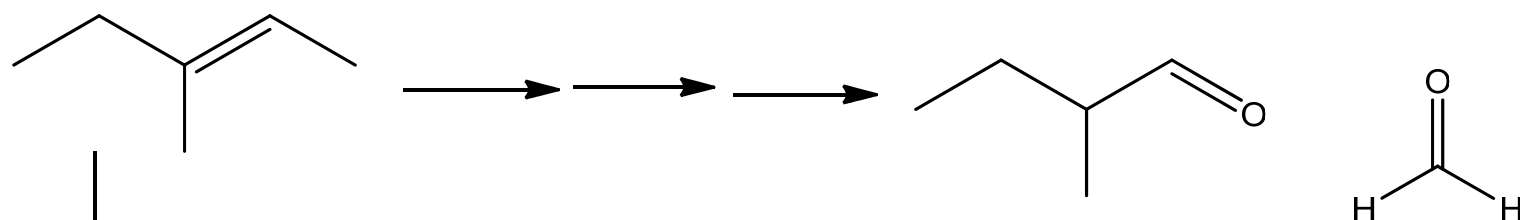
Designing a Synthesis



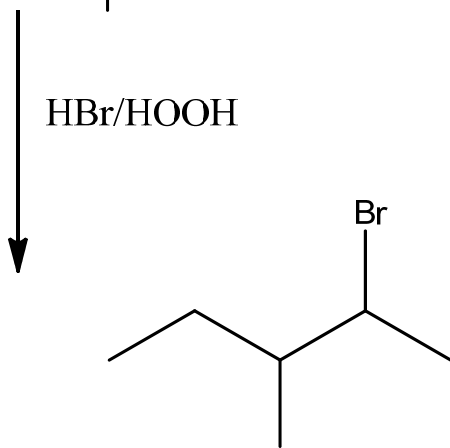
Designing a Synthesis



(E)-3-methylpent-2-ene

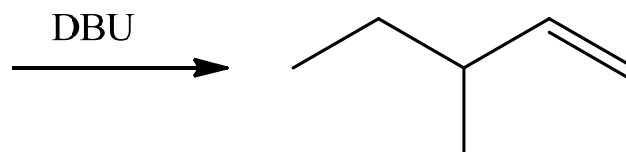


HBr/HOOH



2-bromo-3-methylpentane

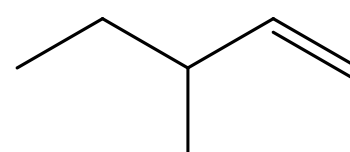
DBU



3-methylpent-1-ene

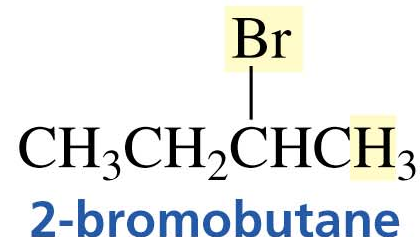
2-methylbutanal

1) O₃
2) DMS

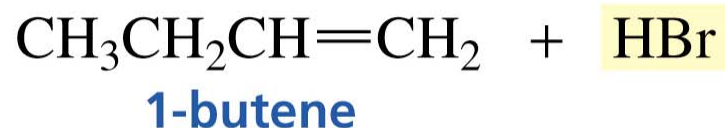


How do we Synthesize 1-Bromobutane?

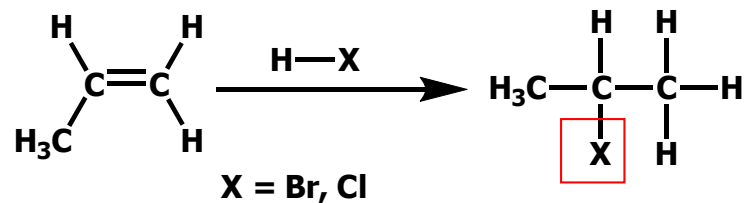
Markovnikov



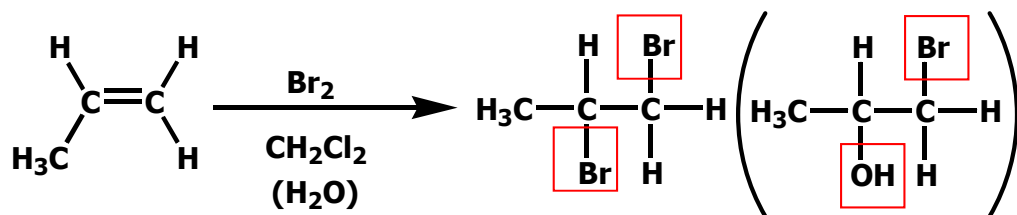
Anti- Markovnikov?



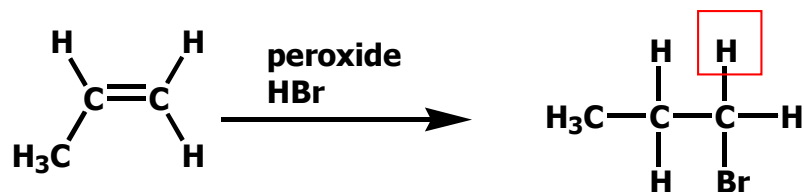
Preparing Alkyl Halides



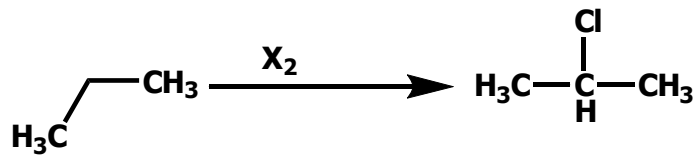
Hydrohalogenation



**Bromination
(Halogenation)**



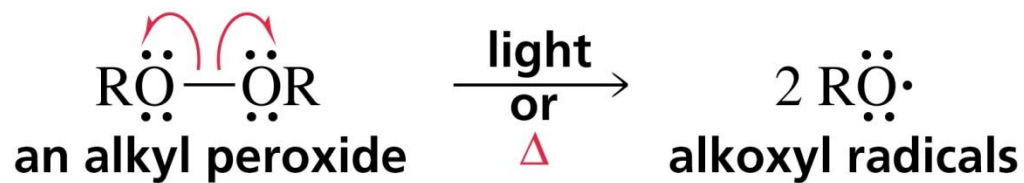
**Radical
Addition – to
an alkene**



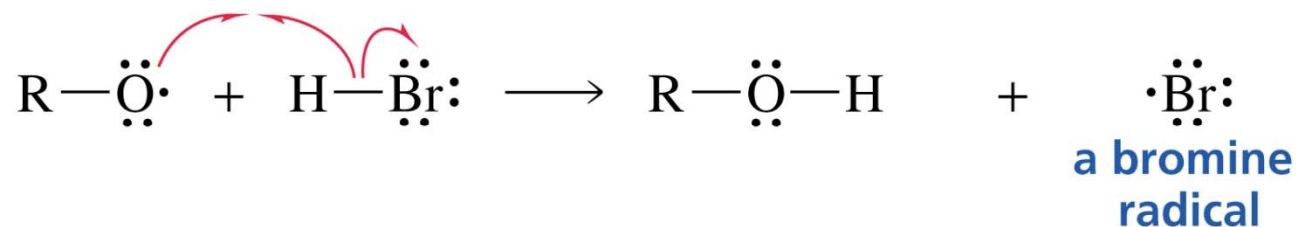
**Radical
Addition – to
an alkane**

Generation of Radicals

Free radicals form when bonds break HOMOLYTICALLY

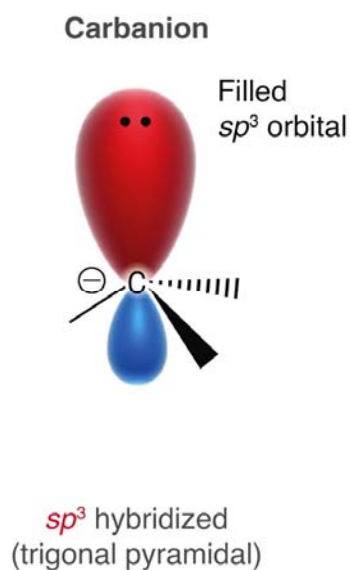
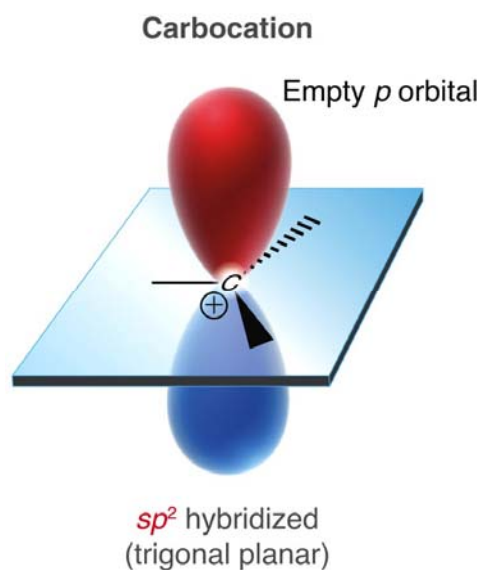


Note the single-barbed or fishhook arrow used to show the electron movement.

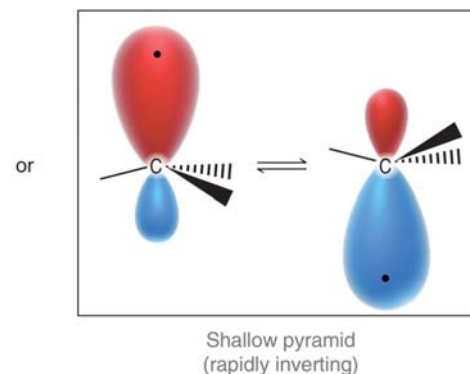
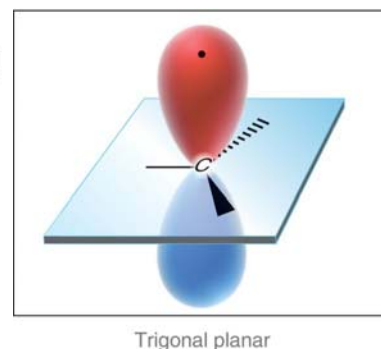


Free Radicals

- ◆ Recall the orbital hybridization in carbocations and carbanions.

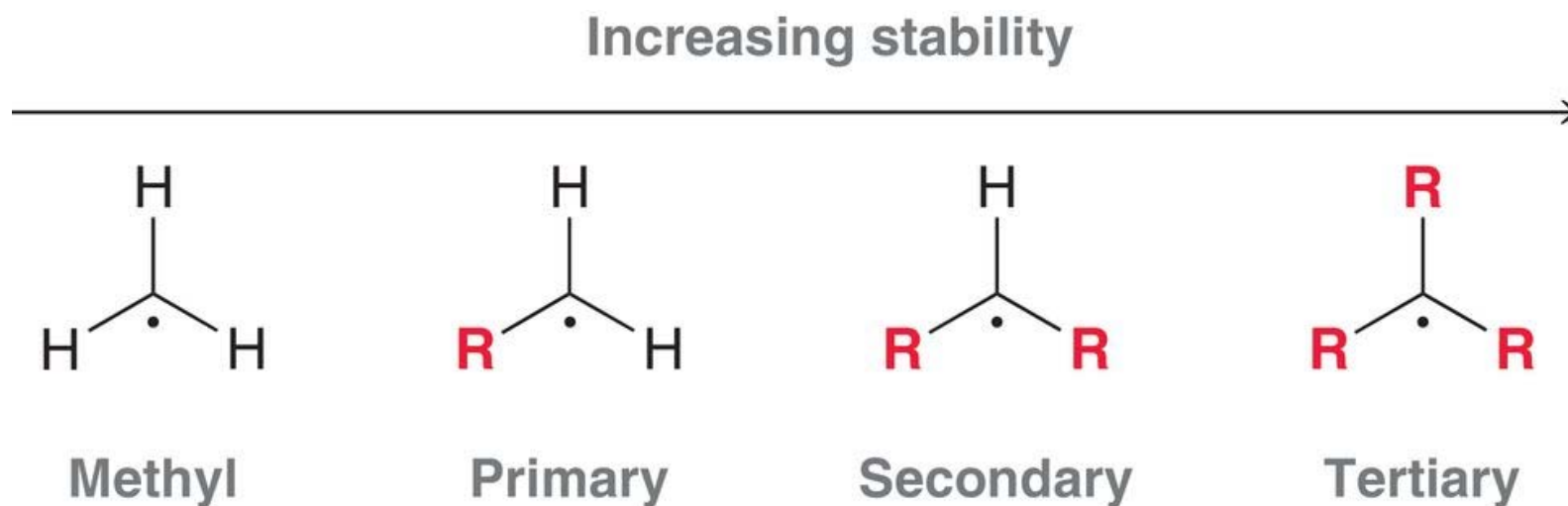


- ◆ Radicals appear to be trigonal planar (sp^2 hybridized) or shallow trigonal planar (sp^3 hybridized)



Free Radical Stability

- ◆ Radicals are neutral (**no formal charge**) but still electron deficient (**incomplete octet**)
- ◆ Radicals follow the same stability trend as carbocations, as they are both electron deficient species

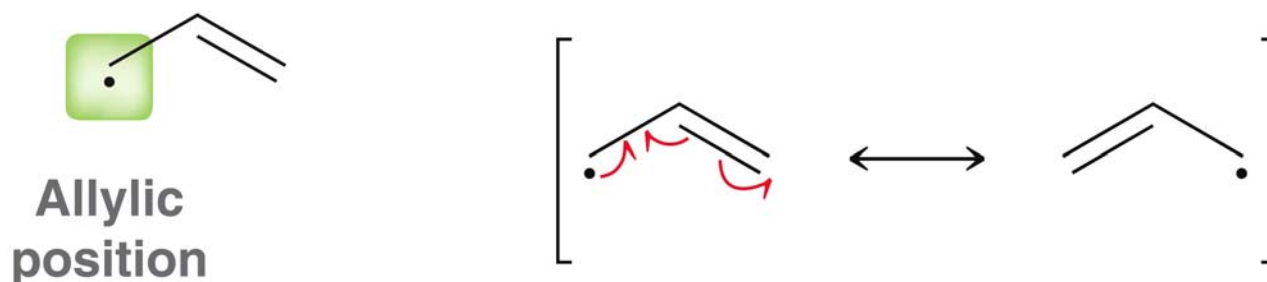


- ◆ The more stable the resulting radical(s), the weaker the bond



Free Radical Resonance

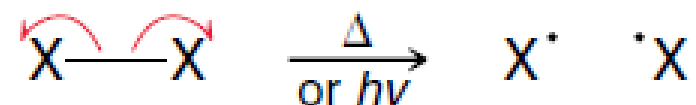
- ◆ Radicals, like carbocations, can be **stabilized by resonance delocalization**.
- ◆ Fishhook arrows are used to present possible resonance forms



- ◆ The more resonance delocalized a radical is, the more stable it is

Radical Electron Movement

1. Homolytic cleavage, initiated by light or heat:



2. Addition to a pi bond:



3. Hydrogen abstraction (NOT the same as proton transfer):

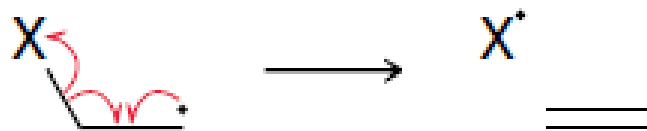


4. Halogen abstraction:



Radical Electron Movement

5. Elimination: the radical from the α carbon is pushed toward the β carbon to eliminate a group on the β carbon (reverse of addition to a pi bond):

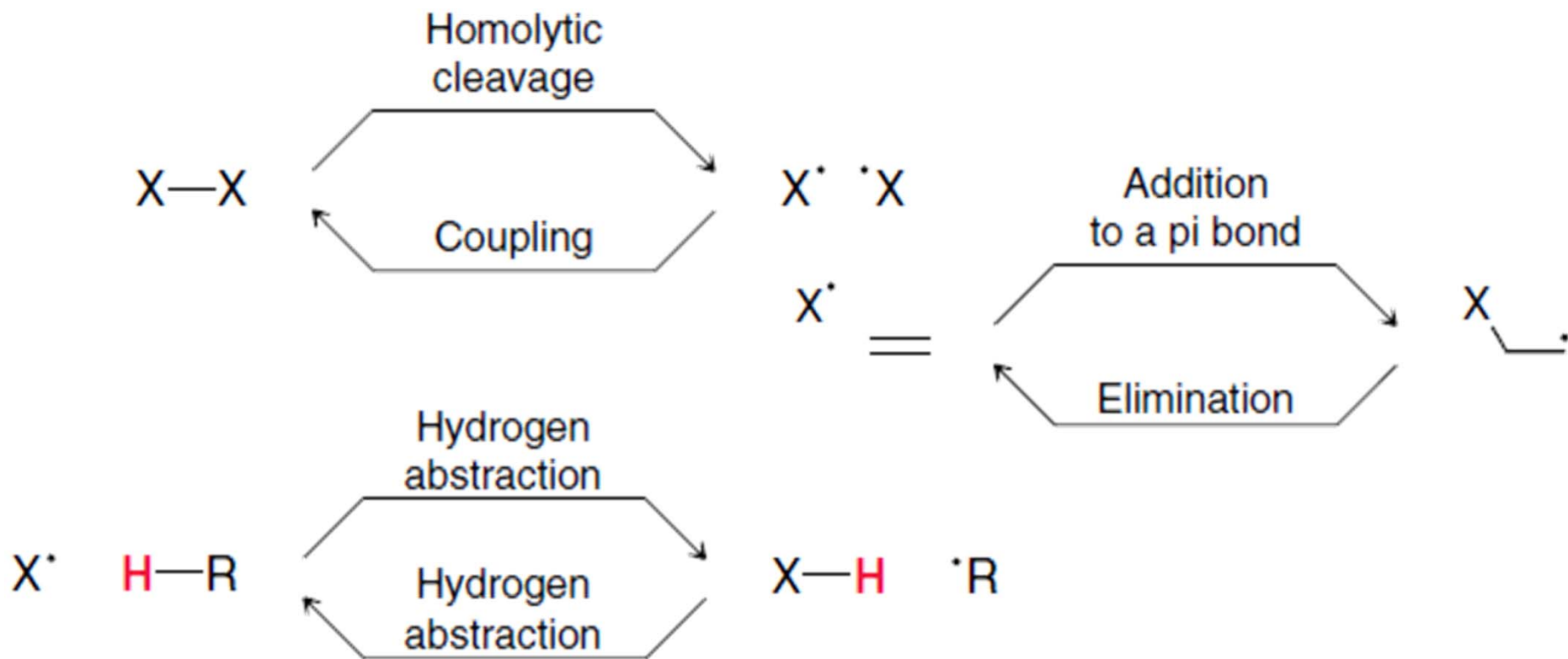


6. Coupling, the reverse of homolytic cleavage:



Radical Electron Movement

- ◆ Note the reversibility of radical processes:



For Next Time....

Suggested Homework Problems Chapter 9

1,7,9,13,18,20,32-37, 41,44,52,57

Suggested Homework Problems Chapter 10

1, 2, 12, 16, 23,24, 33, 42