

Pre-Health Post-Baccalaureate Program CHM2211 Study Guide & Practice Problems

Date:

9/28 - 10/2

Topics Covered:

EAS

- Halogenation

- Nitration

- F.C Alkylation

- F.C Acylation

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Messing with Benzere

Recall ...

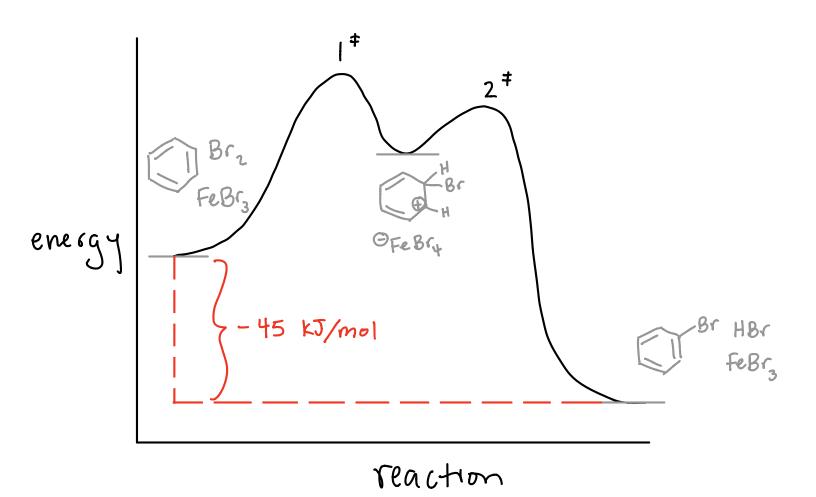
What about with Benzene?

Why? Benzene is a bad nuc., and Br is not reactive enough for anything to happen.

Let's now add a catalyst...

Febra is a lewis acid catalyst Which bonds to Brz, makes it more electrophilic, and allows the reaction to proceed.

Let's look at the mechanism: : Br: : Br - Br: -H is replaced Lewis acid -Br catalyst reforms EAS and energy



Why are the products at a lower energy level (more stable) than the reactants? Because the C-Br and H-Br bonds formed are better bonds than Br-Br.

This is called Electrophilic Aromatic substitution (EAS)

The environment must be devoid of other nucleophiles. If other nucleophiles exist, they will react before benzeve.

We already looked at the first type (halogenation). The others are:

- Nitration
- Friedel Crafts alkylation
- Friedel Crafts acylation

These are outlined below. The good news: the process is the same. Make the reactant more electrophilic, attack the electrophile, regain aromaticity.

Nitration Mechanism

$$H - \ddot{O} - \ddot{O} = \ddot{O$$

$$\bigvee$$

F-C Alkylatron Mechanism

- Activator to EAS (donates electron density from Sp³ cloud)
- Open to carbocation rearrangement
- Fails with exclusive metadirectors on the ring (metas pull electron density from the ring, make benzene less nucleophilic and less capable for an "attack")

	Protocol	Example
See:	RX + FeX3	CI
Think:	R (P)	
Do:	Rearrange	

- Fails with exclusive meta-directors
- Single substitutions only