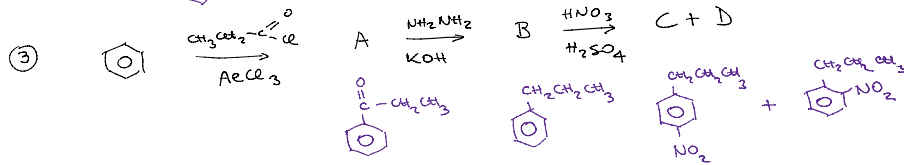
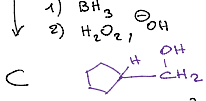
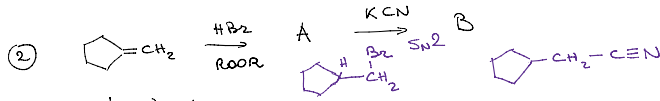
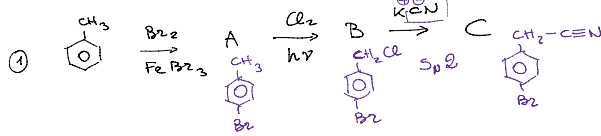
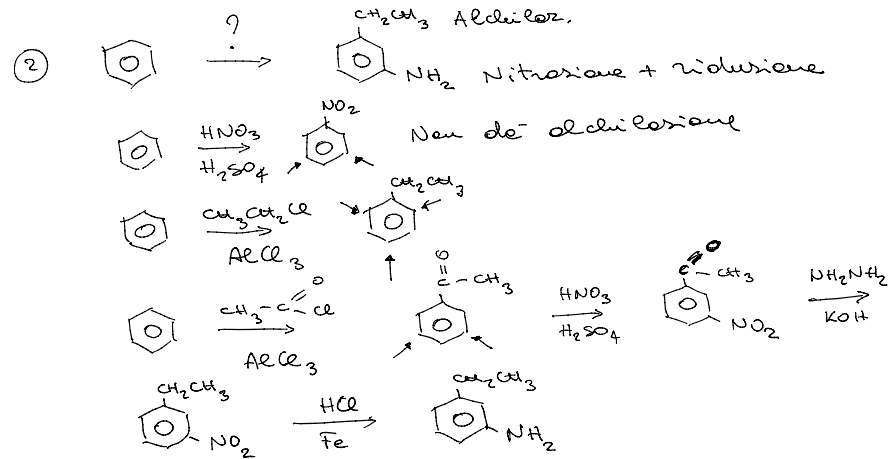
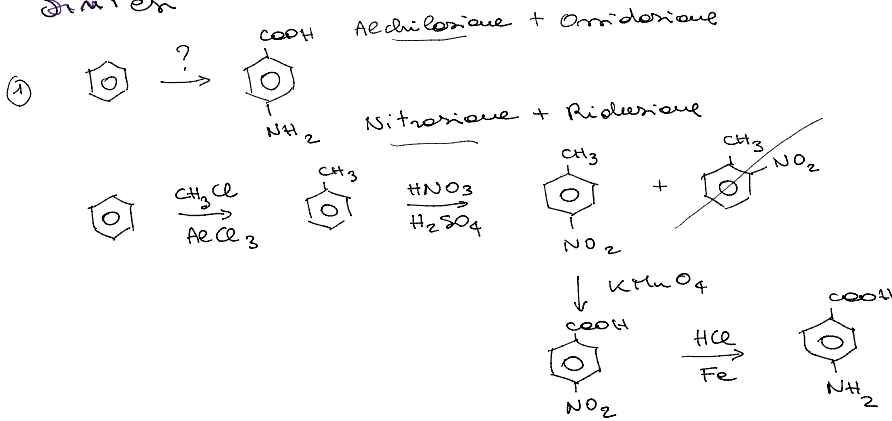


Catene di Reazioni



Sintesi



ALOGENURI ALCHILICI
Sostituzioni Nucleofice Alchiliche $\text{S}_\text{N}2$
 $\text{S}_\text{N}1$

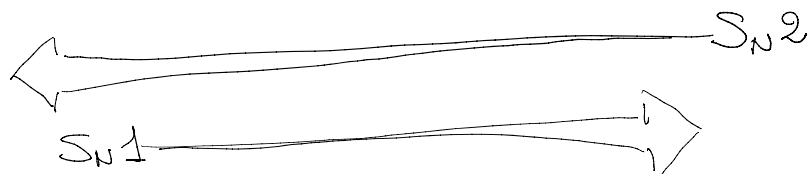
$\text{S}_\text{N}1$ Sost. Nucl. MONOMOLECOLARE BISTADIO

Evidenze sperimentali:

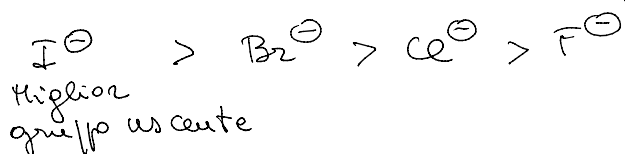
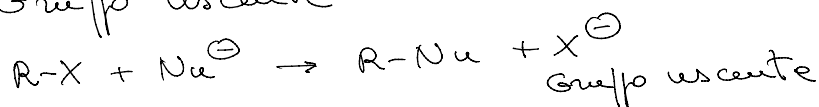
- ① Preferisce substrati TERZIARI
- ② Preferisce nucleofili deboli
- ③ Cinetica delle reazioni $v = k[\text{Sub.}]^1$
Ordine complessivo è uno
- ④ la reazione preferisce T buone
condizioni protiche (H_2O ; ROH)

- SN2

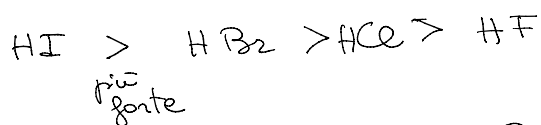
numeri ---



② Gruppo Usciente



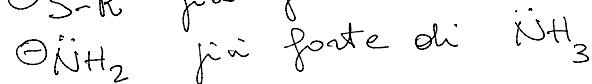
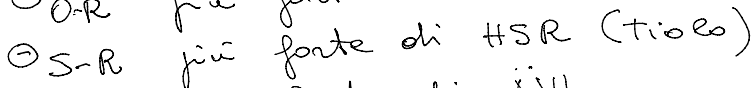
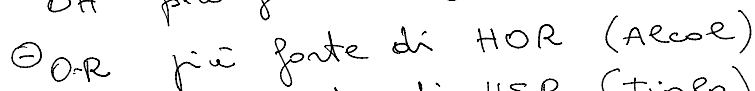
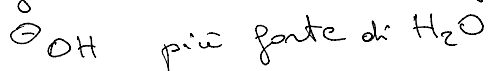
Un BUON GRUPPO USCENTE è una BASE DEBOLE



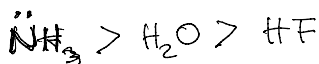
HI acido più forte, I^- (base coniugata) è
le base più debole

③ Nucleofilo

1. Un nucleofilo carico negativamente è più forte del suo analogo neutro



2. Quando confrontiamo molecole di elementi della stessa riga della tavola periodica, la scala di nucleofilicità è uguale alle scale di basicità.



Base
più forte

Nucleofilo
più forte

3. Quando confrontiamo molecole/ioni di elementi che appartengono alla stessa riga della tavola periodica



Base
più forte

Base
più forte

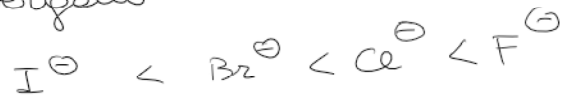
Insolventi
polari aprotici
(DMF, DMSO)
e non di

$I^- < Br^- < Cl^-$
 Base più debole

Base più forte

polari apolari
 (DMF, DMSO)
 la scala di basicità è uguale alla scala di nucleofilicità

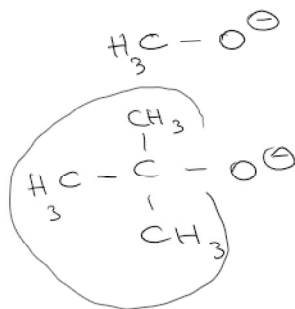
In solventi polari protici come H_2O , ROH e 2 scale divergono



Base più debole

Nucleofilo migliore!

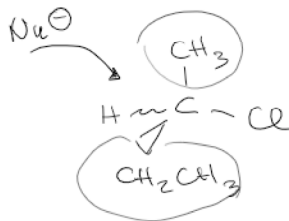
4. la nucleofilicità è molto sensibile all'ingombro sterico



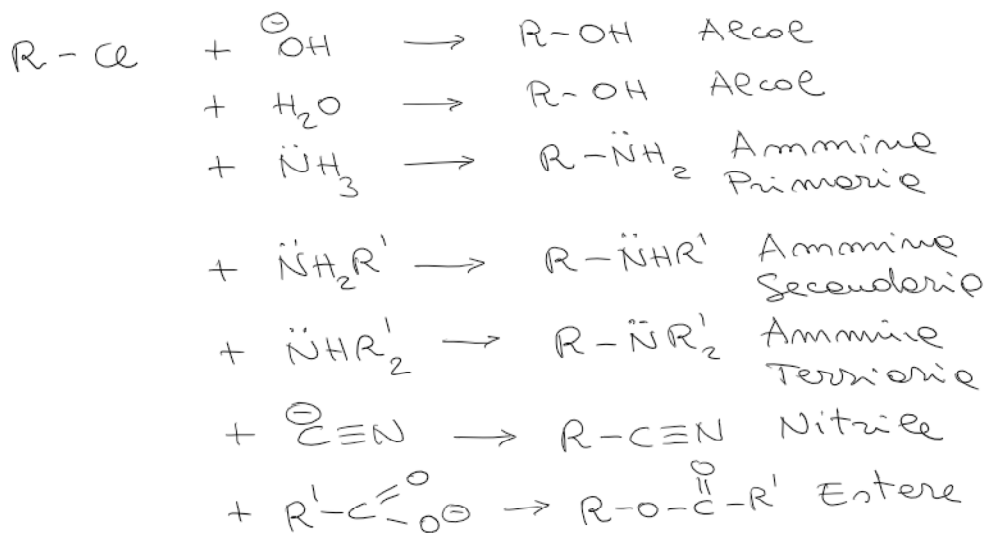
Base più debole del t-butoxido

Base più forte ma Nucleofilo peggiore

per questioni di ingombro sterico

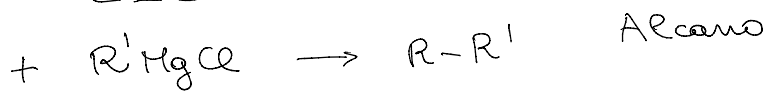
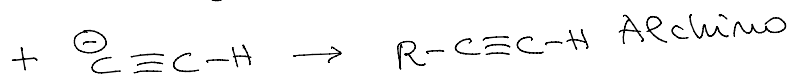
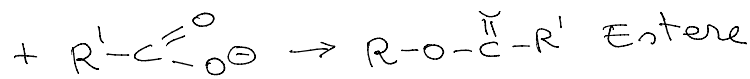


VERSATILITÀ di S_N

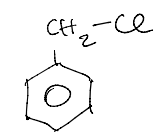
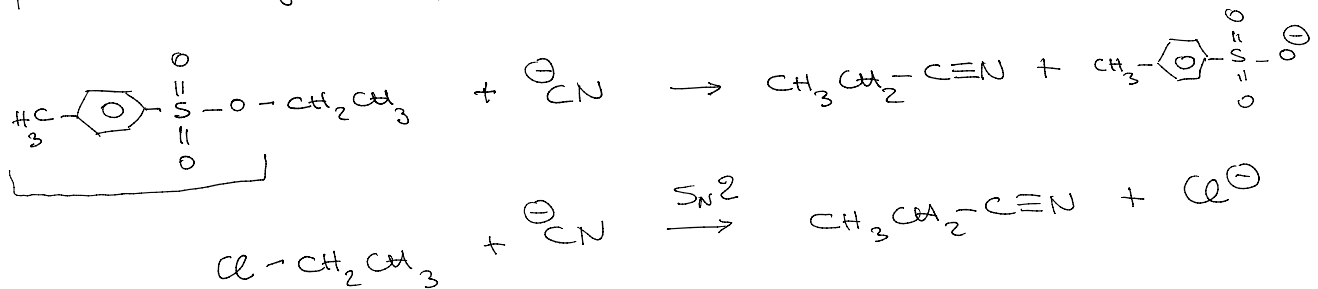


.. Adulmino

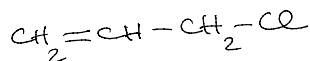
Reattivo
di Grignard



Reagiscono in S_N2/S_N1 gli aloguri o i tosilati
(p-toluenesolfonati)



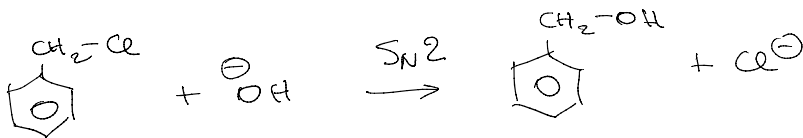
↓
carbocatione
benzilico



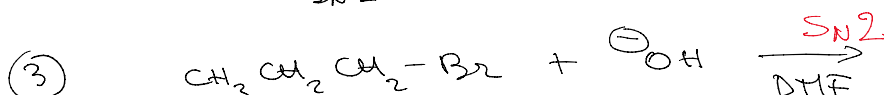
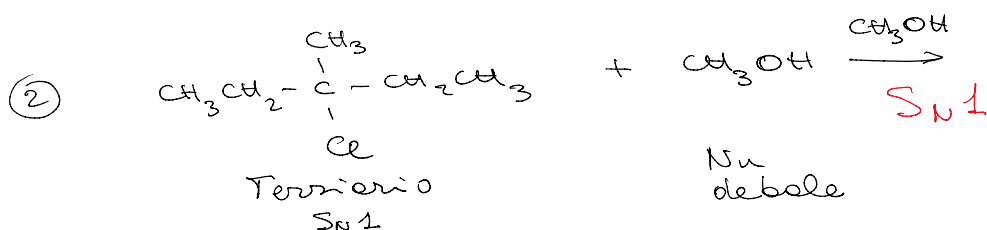
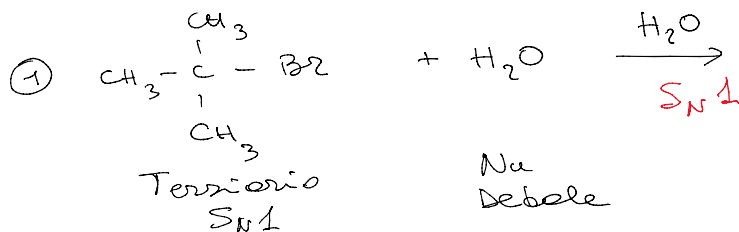
↓
carbocatione
alilico

S_N1 o S_N2 ? S_N1 e S_N2

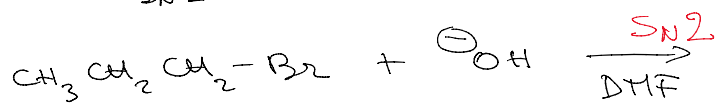
Substrati: "primari" con
ingombri: stericamente: S_N2



S_N1 o S_N2 ?



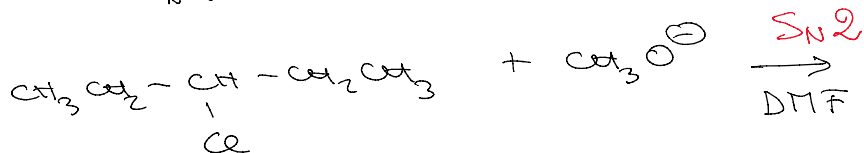
(3)



Primario
S_N2

Nu
Forte

(4)



Secundario
~~S_N1~~
S_N2

Nu
Forte
S_N2