ORGANE ALKANE REACTIONS: HALOGENATION & SUBSTITUTION CHEMISTRY 165 // SPRING 2020



Alkane radical halogenation

This reaction requires an alkane, a halogen X_2 (Br₂, F₂, I₂, F₂), and some radiation/photons (E = hv).

<u>Reaction</u>: substitute a hydrogen atom (H) with a halogen atom (X). <u>Product</u>: the halogen atom (X) attaches to the <u>most substituted carbon atom</u>.



What are the unique products for the radical halogenation of pentane with Cl₂ and UV radiation.



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- answer -



Q: Which of the two products of the reaction above contains a chiral center?

A: 2-chloropentane because C2 is chiral.





Give the product(s) for the following alkane radical halogenation reactions.



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Nucleophilic substitutions (S_N)

This reaction requires an electrophile on the alkylhalide and a nucleophile.

<u>Nucleophile</u>: a group that is electronegative (negatively charged, an anion, a lone pair, etc.) <u>Electrophile</u>: a group that is electron-deficient (positively charged, a cation, etc.) <u>Reaction</u>: substitute an electrophile with a nucleophile on an alkylhalide (C_XH_YX , where X = F, Cl, Br, I).



Give the products for the following nucleophilic substitution reactions.



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Fill in the red blank squares with the correct reagents or products to make 2-methylhexan-2-ol from 2-methylhexane.





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