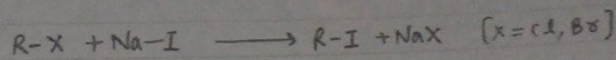


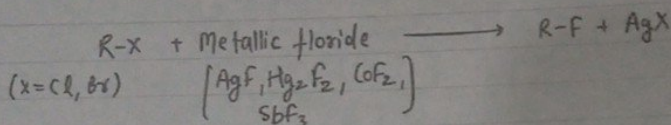
# NAME REACTIONS OF THIS CHAPTER

(1) Finkelstein Reaction: (Alkyl halide preparation)



[This reaction can be favoured in forward direction by precipitating NaX with dry acetone. Acc. to Le Chatlier's Principle]

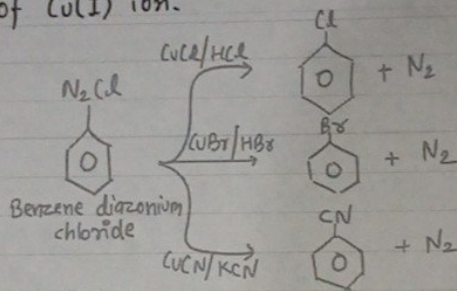
(2) Swartz Reaction:



Finkelstein and Swartz Rxn  $\Rightarrow$  Halogen exchange rxn

(3) Sandmeyer's Reaction:

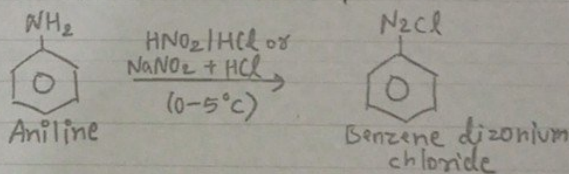
Cl, Br and CN  $\rightarrow$  can be easily introduced in the benzene ring of benzene diazonium salt in presence of Cu(I) ion.



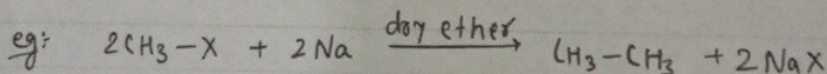
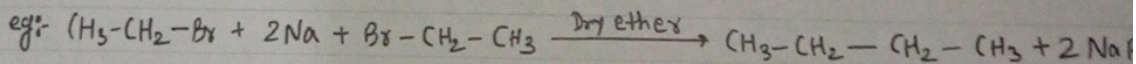
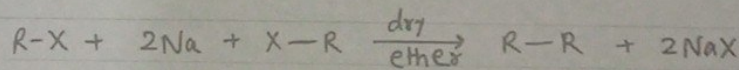
(Kuch kaam Ki Baat)

K<sup>3</sup>B: Diazotization Reaction: (How this Benzene diazonium chloride is formed)

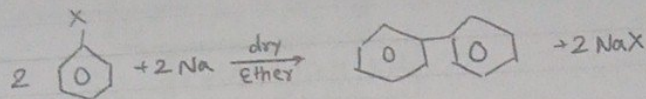
Diazonium (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>Cl) is prepared by treating ice cold solution of Aniline in excess dilute HCl with aq. sol<sup>n</sup> of NaNO<sub>2</sub> at low temperature.



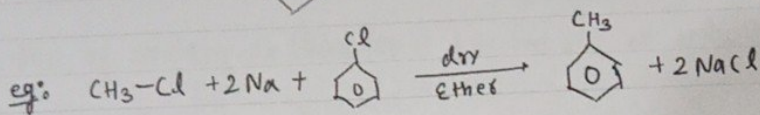
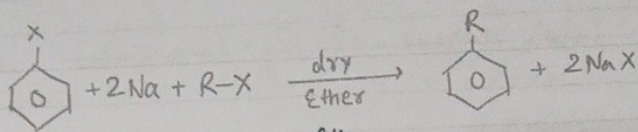
(4) Wurtz Reaction:



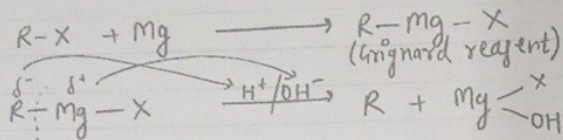
Fittig's Reaction:



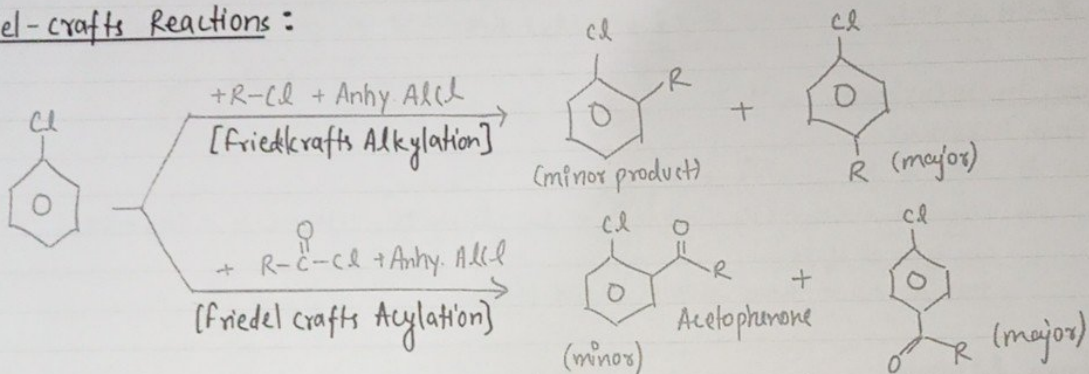
Wurtz-Fittig's Reaction:



Reaction with metal (Grignard reagent):

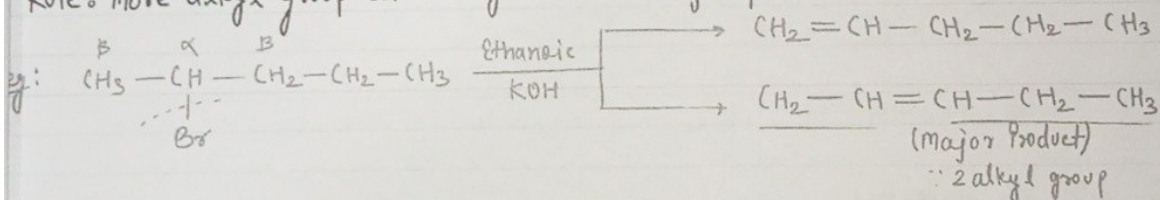


Friedel-Crafts Reactions:



Saytzeff Rule: (Zaitsev rule /  $\beta$ -elimination / dehydrohalogenation)

Rule: More alkyl group containing alkene is major product.



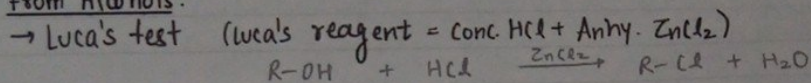
Note: Now we'll use these Name reactions further in these notes by mentioning only name of the reaction.

# PREPARATIONS

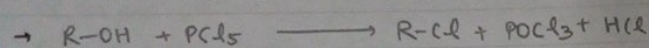
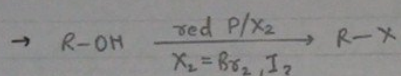
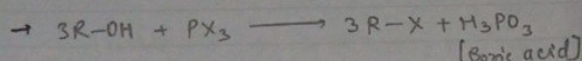
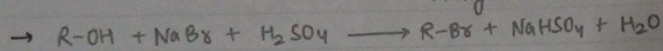
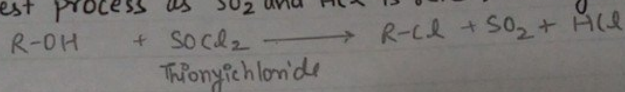
## HALOALKANES

### (1) From Alcohols:

→ Luca's test

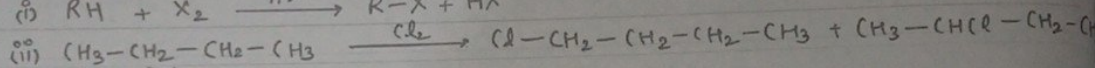
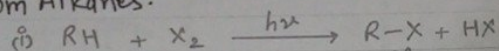


→ Darzen's test (best process as SO<sub>2</sub> and HCl is released as gas)



### (2) From Hydrocarbons:

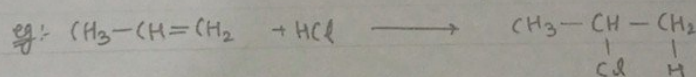
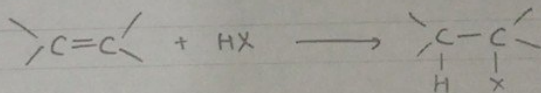
→ From Alkanes:



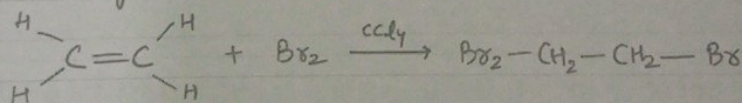
two type of H, so 2 product will be there with Cl on diff. position.

→ From Alkenes:

(i) Add<sup>n</sup> of Hydrogen Halide: (only Br, Cl, I)



(ii) Add<sup>n</sup> of Halogens:



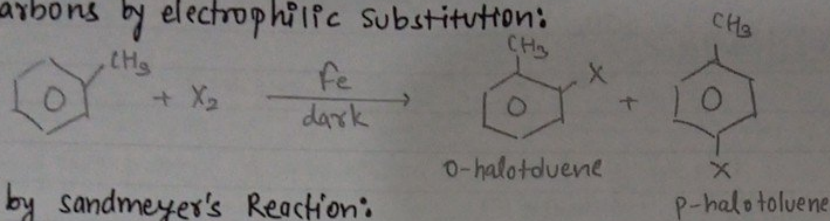
add<sup>n</sup> of Br<sub>2</sub> in CCl<sub>4</sub> to alkene give reddish brom fumes help in detect of =/

### (3) From Halogen Exchange:

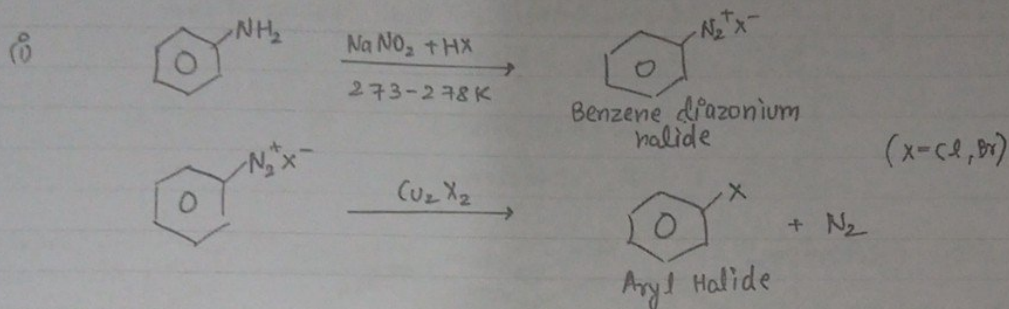
By finkelstein and swartz reaction (mentioned earlier)

# HALOARENES

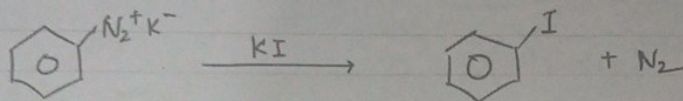
from hydrocarbons by electrophilic substitution:



from amines by sandmeyer's Reaction:



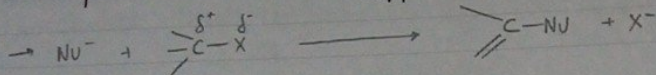
(ii) If Iodine, then no Cu required:



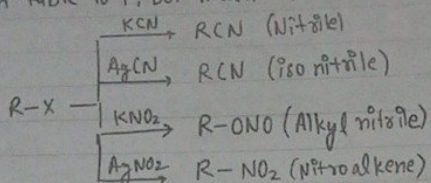
# CHEMICAL REACTIONS

## HALOALKANES

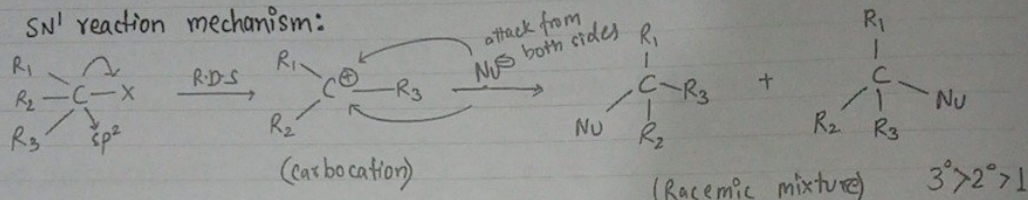
### [1] Nucleophilic substitution



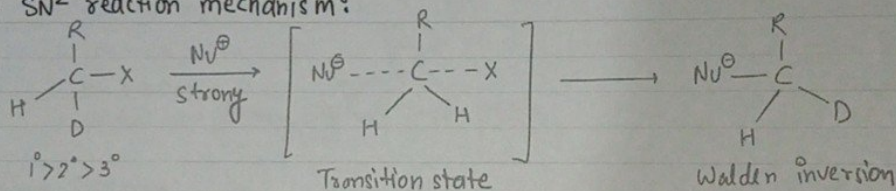
→ other rxns in table 10.4, but main ↓



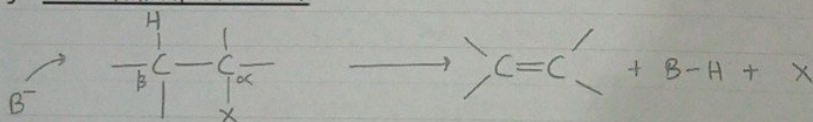
### → SN<sup>1</sup> reaction mechanism:



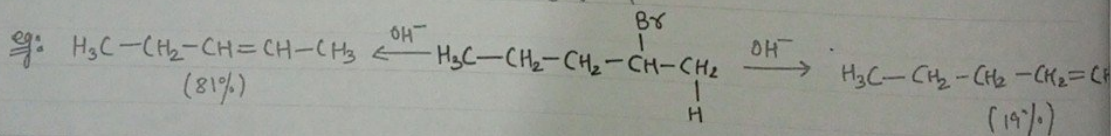
### → SN<sup>2</sup> reaction mechanism:



### [2] Elimination Reaction:



B = Base, X = leaving group



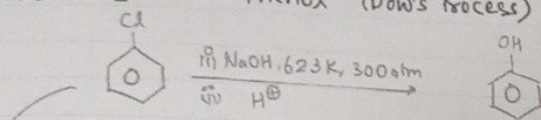
### [3] Reaction with Metals:

- Grignard Reagent
  - Wurtz Reaction
- [both mentioned earlier]

# HALOARENES

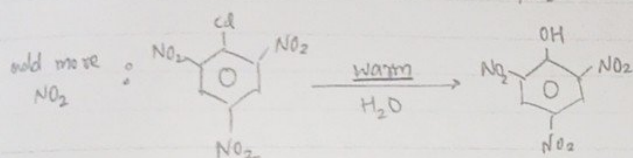
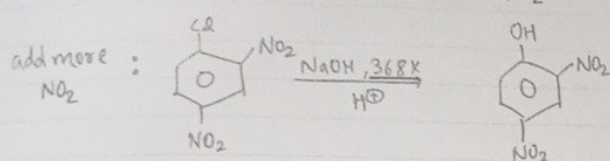
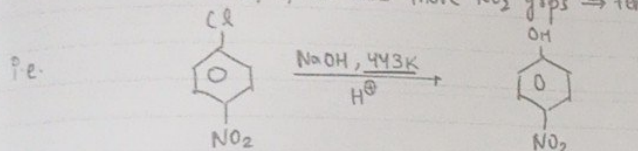
## Nucleophilic Substitution:

→ Chlorobenzene → Phenol (Dow's Process)



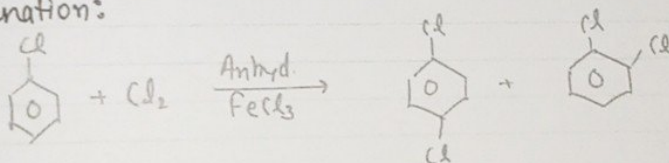
This process is very costly, so alternatively we add  $(NO_2)$  so at less temp it is affordable.

And, if we add more  $NO_2$  groups  $\Rightarrow$  temp  $\downarrow$  and rxn easily occurs.

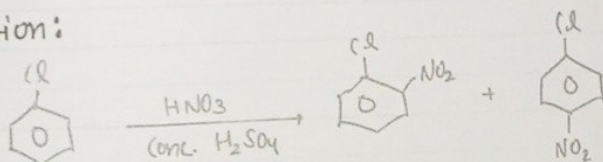


## Electrophilic Substitution Rxn: (all 'Para' products $\rightarrow$ major)

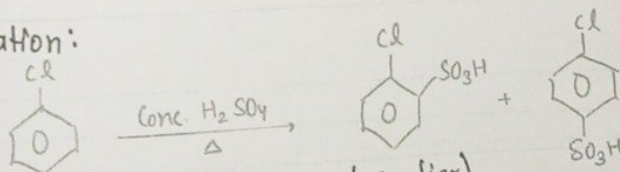
→ Halogenation:



→ Nitration:



→ Sulphonation:



→ Friedel crafts Rxn (mentioned earlier)

## Reaction with metals:

- Wurtz Fittig (mentioned earlier)
- Fittig