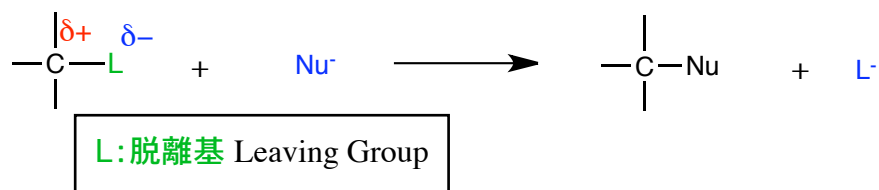


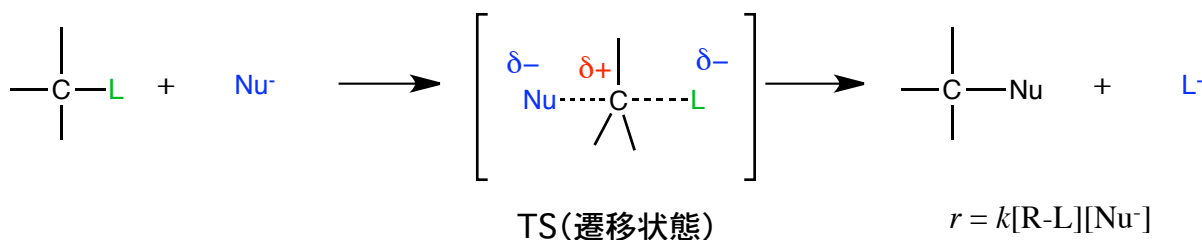
# 11. 飽和炭素上の求核置換反応 Nucleophilic Substitution



Nu<sup>-</sup>: 陰イオン、陰性原子をもつ分子: I<sup>-</sup>, Br<sup>-</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, OH<sup>-</sup>, N<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, CN<sup>-</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>O, .....

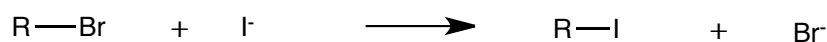
L: 陰性基、L<sup>-</sup>が安定なもの: TsO, X, RCOO, H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup>, R<sub>3</sub>N<sup>+</sup>, .....

## 11.1. S<sub>N</sub>2 機構



二分子反応  
bimolecular

例) ハロゲン交換反応



### (1) アルキル基の影響—立体効果 Steric Effect

	$k_{\text{rel}}$		$k_{\text{rel}}$	相対速度
CH <sub>3</sub> —Br	145			
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> —Br	1	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> —Br	0.82	
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH—Br	0.0078	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCH <sub>2</sub> —Br	0.36	
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C—Br	~0	(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CCH <sub>2</sub> —Br	0.000012	

**立体障害** Steric Hindrance の影響大: 求核種の攻撃を妨害

#### 示性式の略号

Me: CH<sub>3</sub>    Et: C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>    Pr: C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>    Bu: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>

Ph:

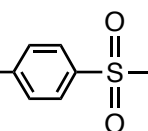


Ar: (芳香族置換基)

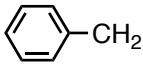
Ac: CH<sub>3</sub>C-



Ts: CH<sub>3</sub>-

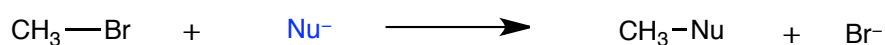


## (2) 置換基の影響—電子効果 Electronic Effect

R	$k_{rel}$	R	$k_{rel}$
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	1	CH <sub>3</sub> COOCH <sub>2</sub>	100
CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub>	40	CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>	400
	120		

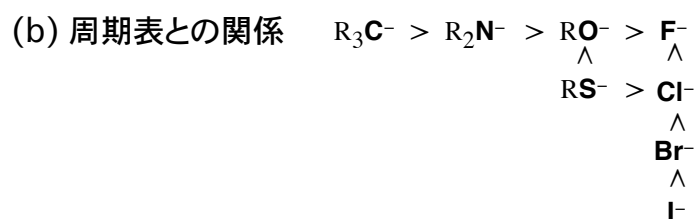
正電荷を非局在化できる基→反応を加速

## (3) 求核性 Nucleophilicity: 求核種の影響



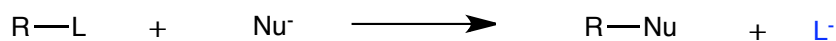
Nu <sup>-</sup> :	R <sup>-</sup> , NH <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup>	SH <sup>-</sup> , CN <sup>-</sup>	I <sup>-</sup>	OH <sup>-</sup> , RO <sup>-</sup>	N <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	Br <sup>-</sup>	Cl <sup>-</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	RSO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O
$k_{rel}$		50	40	10		5	1	<0.01		

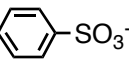
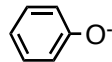
(a) 塩基性との関係: なし



負電荷が非局在化するほど求核性小さい

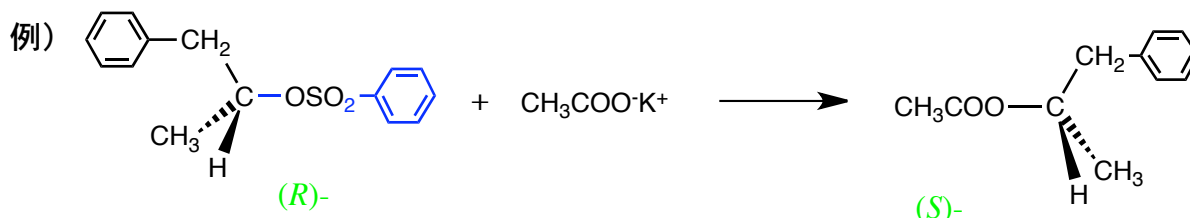
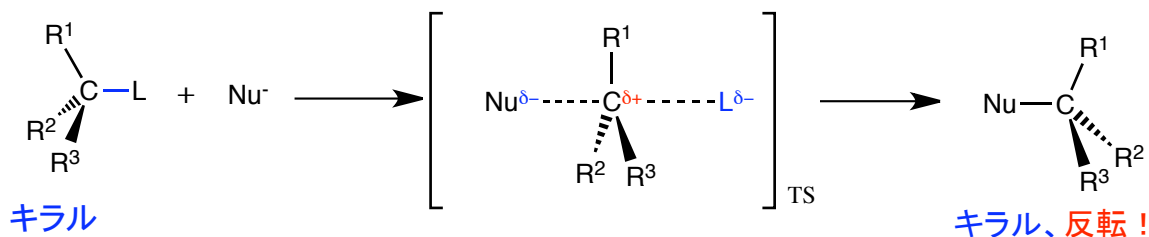
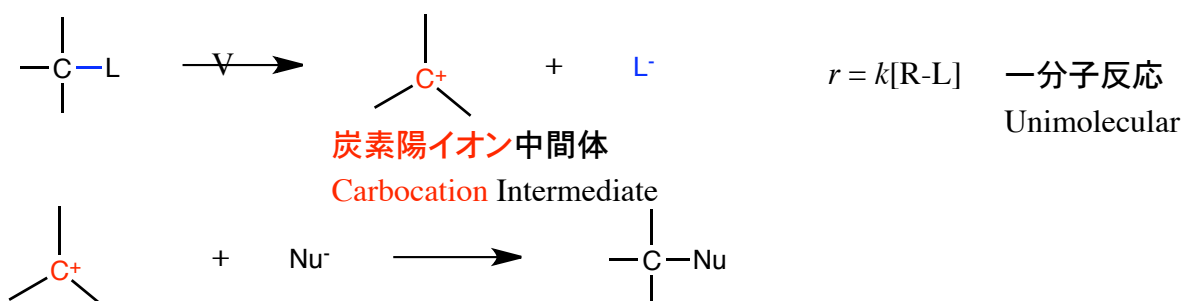
## (4) 脱離能: 脱離基の影響 Effect of Leaving Group



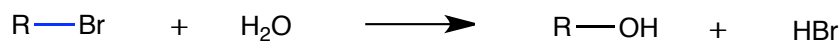
L <sup>-</sup>	脱離能	HLのpK <sub>a</sub>
CH <sub>3</sub> -  -SO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> I <sup>-</sup> Br <sup>-</sup> Cl <sup>-</sup> (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> S:    H <sub>2</sub> O:	よい	<0
CH <sub>3</sub> COO <sup>-</sup> :NH <sub>3</sub>  -O <sup>-</sup> :NR <sub>3</sub>	普通	5~10
CH <sub>3</sub> O <sup>-</sup> OH <sup>-</sup>	よくない	>15

HLの酸性が強い ⇨ L<sup>-</sup>は脱離しやすい

## (5) 立体化学

11.2. S<sub>N</sub>1 機構

## 例) ハロアルカンの加水分解



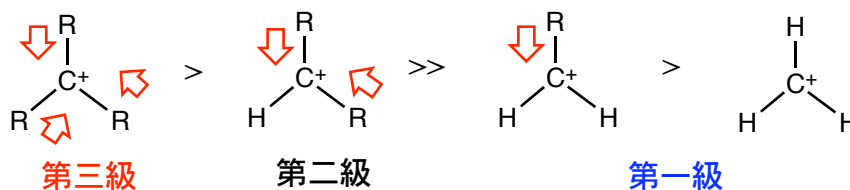
## (1) アルキル基の効果

	$k_{rel}$
CH <sub>3</sub> —Br	1
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> —Br	1
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH—Br	12
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C—Br	1.2 x 10 <sup>6</sup>

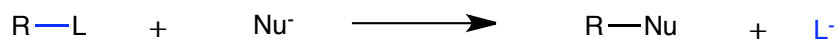
安定な炭素陽イオンが生じる場合に起こりやすい

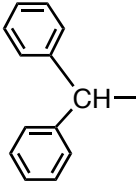
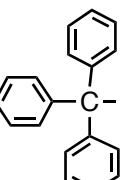
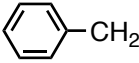
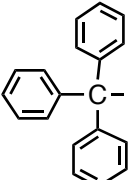
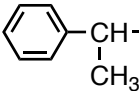
炭素陽イオンの安定性: アルキル基の +I 効果による正電荷の安定化

重要!



## (2) 置換基の影響: 電子効果 Electronic Effect



R	$k_{rel} (S_N1)$	R	$k_{rel} (S_N1)$
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub>	1		3x10 <sup>6</sup>
CH <sub>2</sub> =CHCH <sub>2</sub>	350		
	700		3x10 <sup>10</sup>
	10 <sup>4</sup>		
CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>13</sup>		

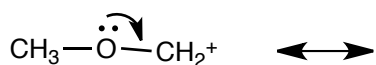
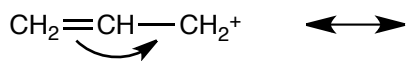
$S_N1$  反応のほうが顕著: 正電荷をもつ反応中間体に対する安定化の影響が大きい

## (3) 脱離能: 脱離基の影響 Effect of Leaving Group

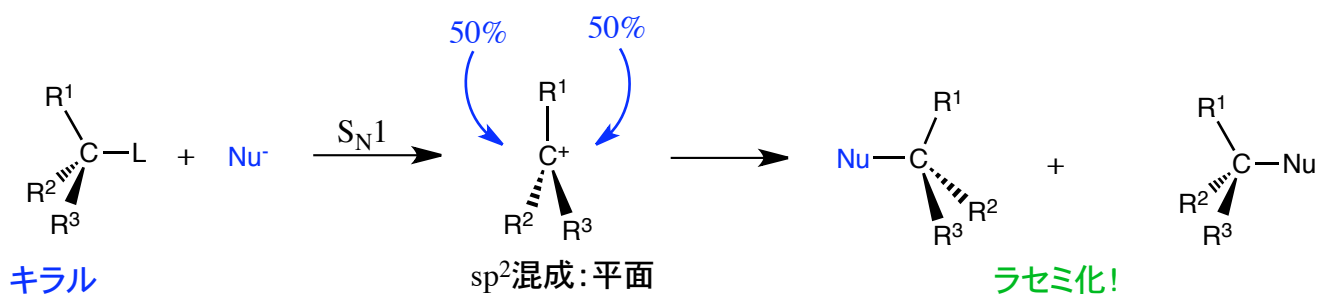
$S_N2$  反応と同じ傾向

$S_N1$  反応のほうが顕著: 反応中間体で完全に脱離しているため

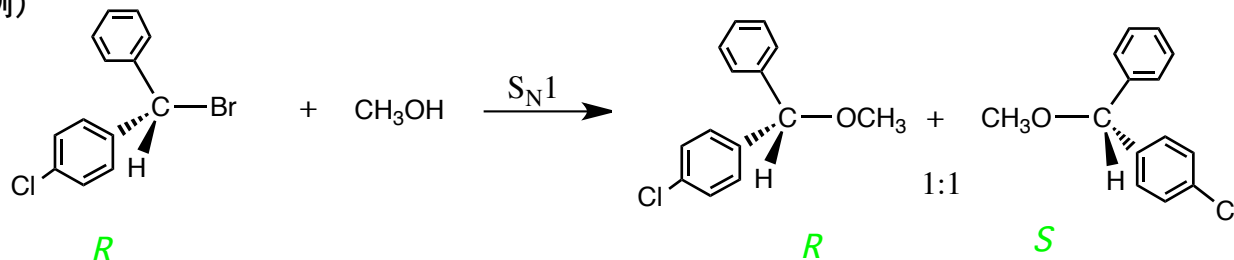
(復習) 炭素陽イオンの共鳴安定化(空白を自分で埋めよ)



## (4) 立体化学



例)

11.3. S<sub>N</sub>1 か S<sub>N</sub>2 か?

S<sub>N</sub>1: 律速段階は炭素陽イオン  $\text{C}^+$  の生成 重要!

アルキル基の場合:  $\text{R}_3\text{C}^+ > \text{R}_2\text{CH}^+ \gg \text{RCH}_2^+$

反応性は反応物(R-L)の構造に依存するが求核種には依存しない

立体化学: ラセミ化

S<sub>N</sub>2: S<sub>N</sub>1 反応が不利な場合に起こる

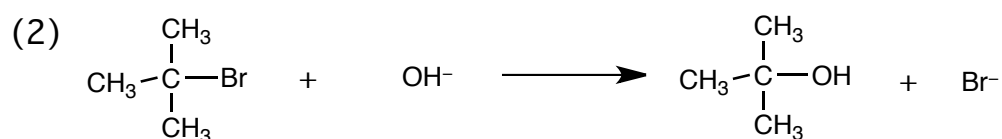
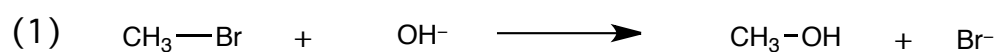
求核種の攻撃(律速段階)により開始

反応中心に対する立体障害により妨害される

アルキル基の場合:  $\text{RCH}_2 > \text{R}_2\text{CH} \gg \text{R}_3\text{C}$

立体化学: 立体配置の反転

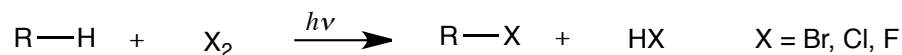
(問)



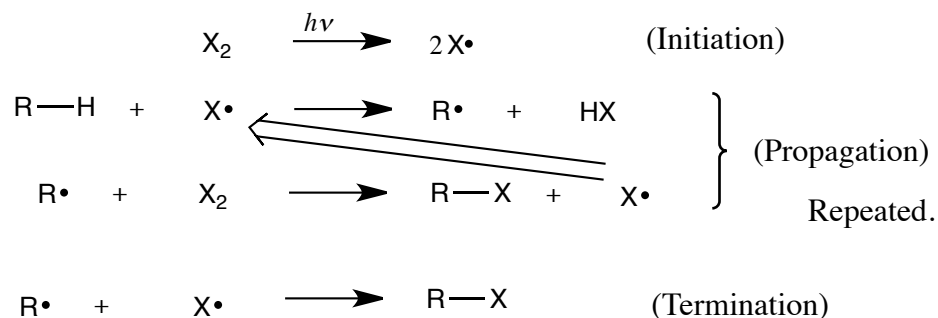
(参考)

## 11.4. Other Substitution Reactions on Saturated Carbon

## (1) Free Radical Halogenation of Alkanes

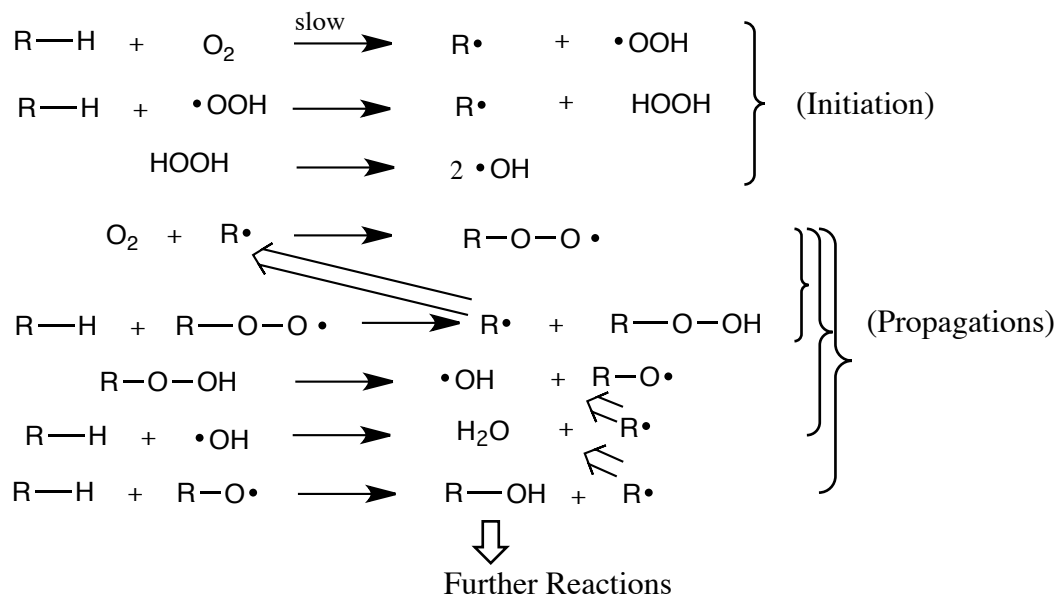


Mechanism: Chain Reaction



Combination of propagation steps constitutes the above stoichiometric equation.

## (2) Autoxidation of Alkanes



## Growing Chain

The number of radical species increases in the process.

Exothermic!

If this occurs promptly, the temperature rises rapidly and the reaction will be far more accelerated, ..... resulting in **Combustion** or **Explosion!!**