

Elimination Rxns

E₁ Elimination 1st order

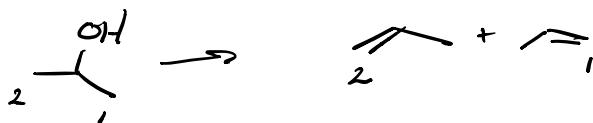
E₂ Elimination 2nd Order



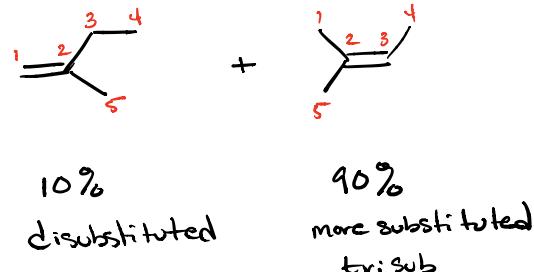
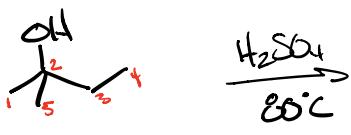
dehydration Rxn
both regio & stereoselective



regioselective

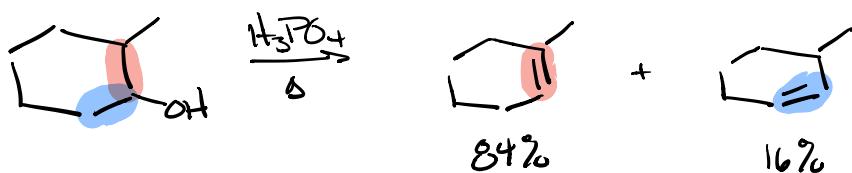


Regioselective

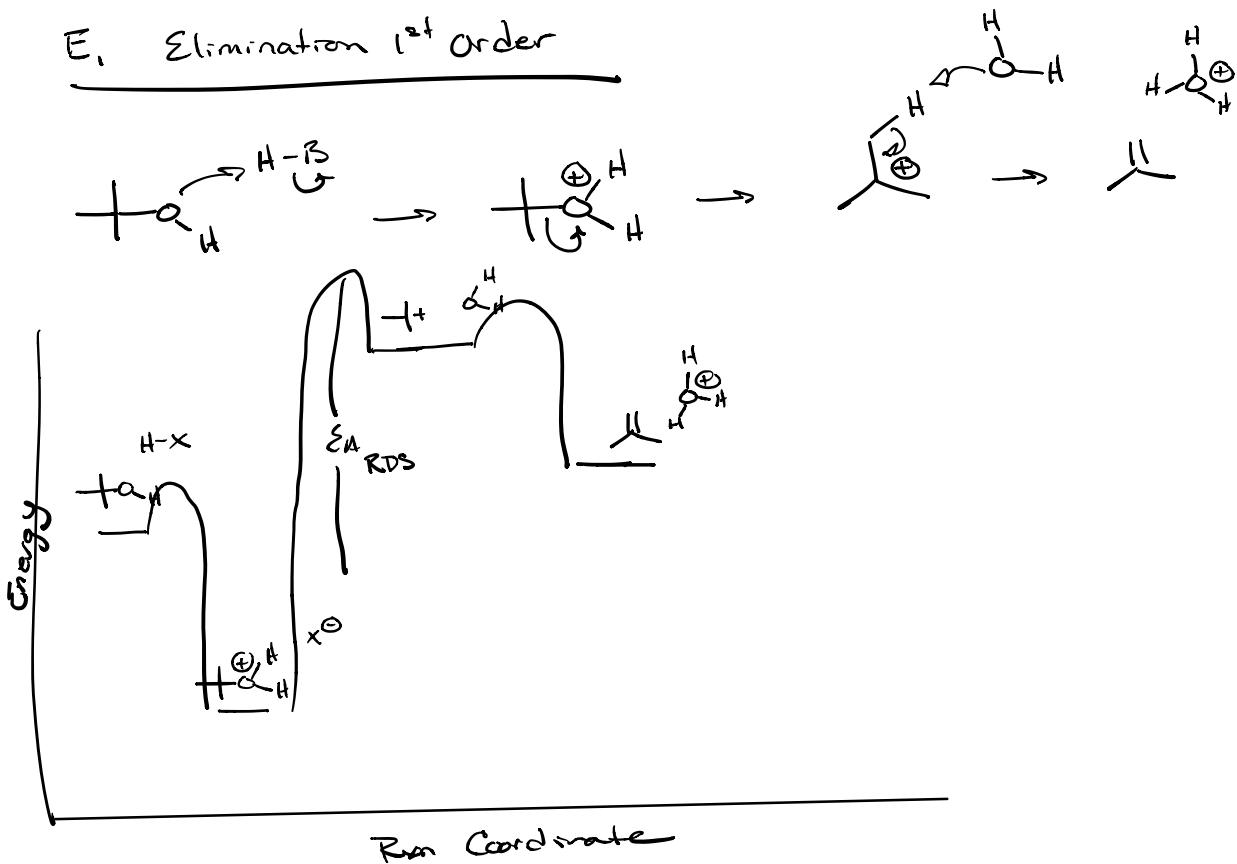


Increasing stability

- = un
- = mono
- = di
- = tri
- = tetra



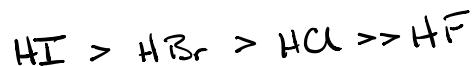
Zaitsev's Rule (1875 Alexander Zaitsev)



$$\text{Rate} = k [R-\text{LG}] \Rightarrow \text{Identical } \text{S}_{\text{N}}^1$$

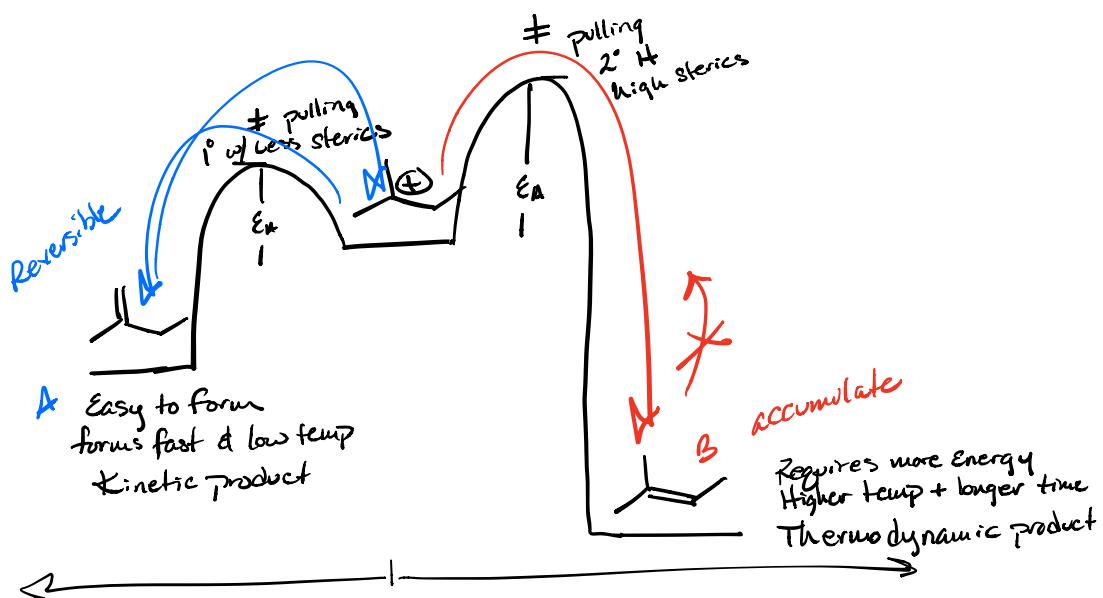
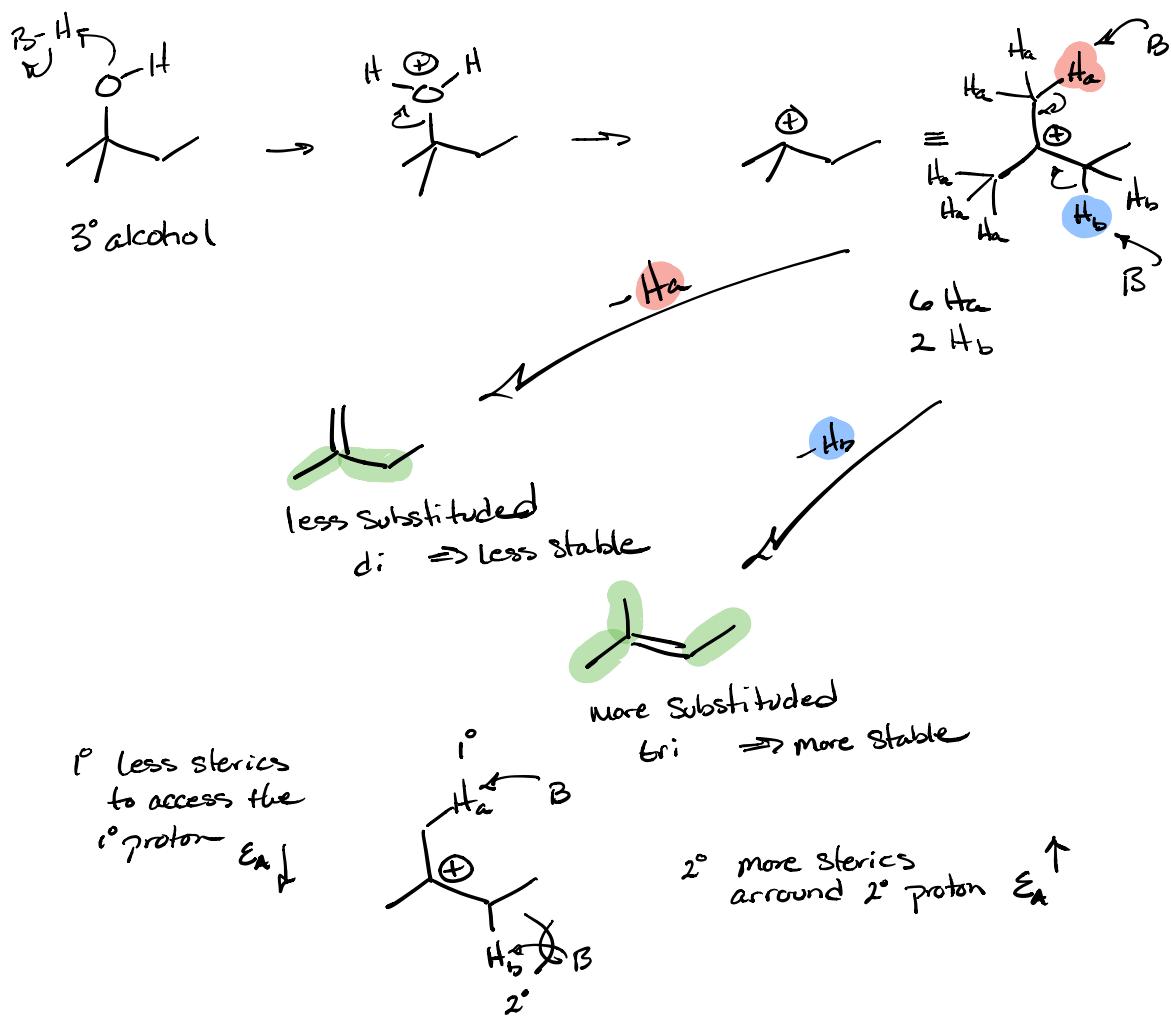
Same factors apply as for S_N¹

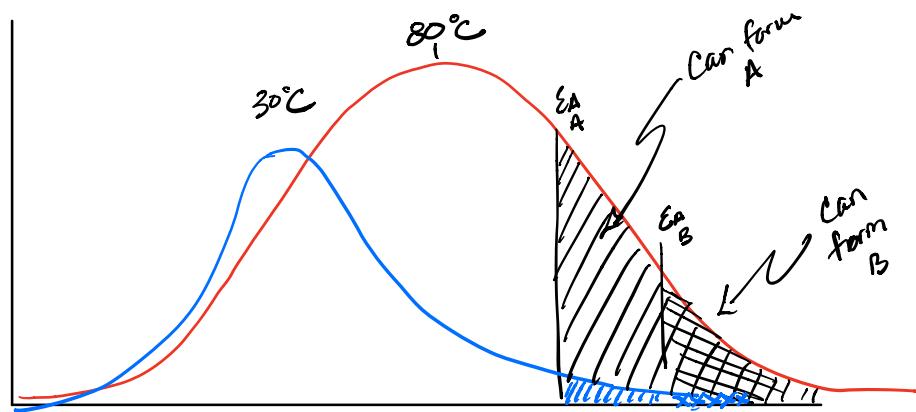
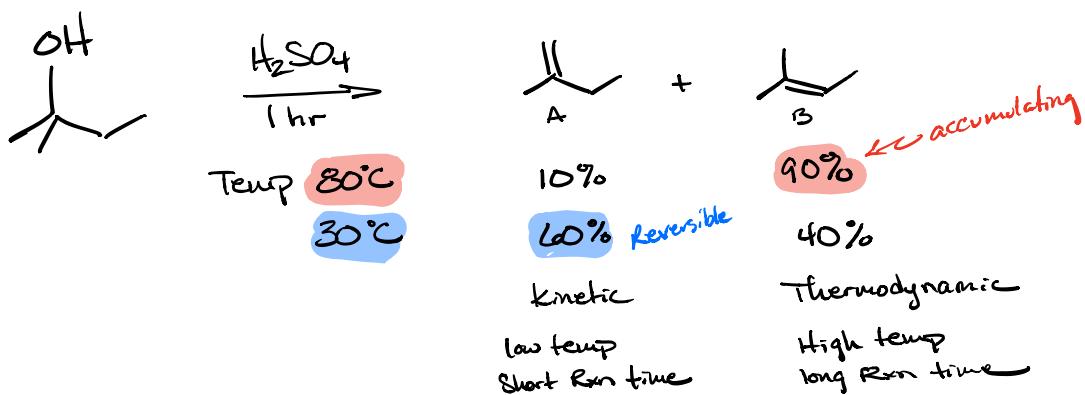
Rate 3° > 2° > 1°
Substrate
R-LG

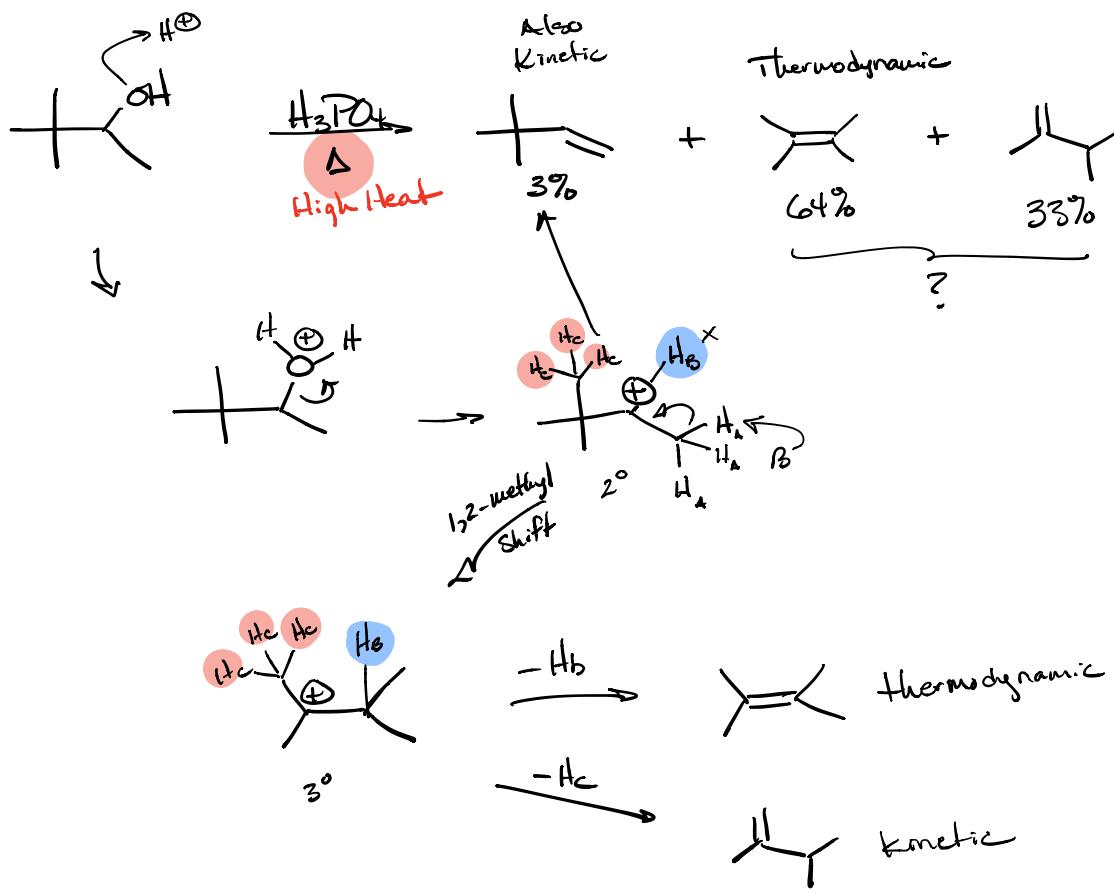


Stronger acid

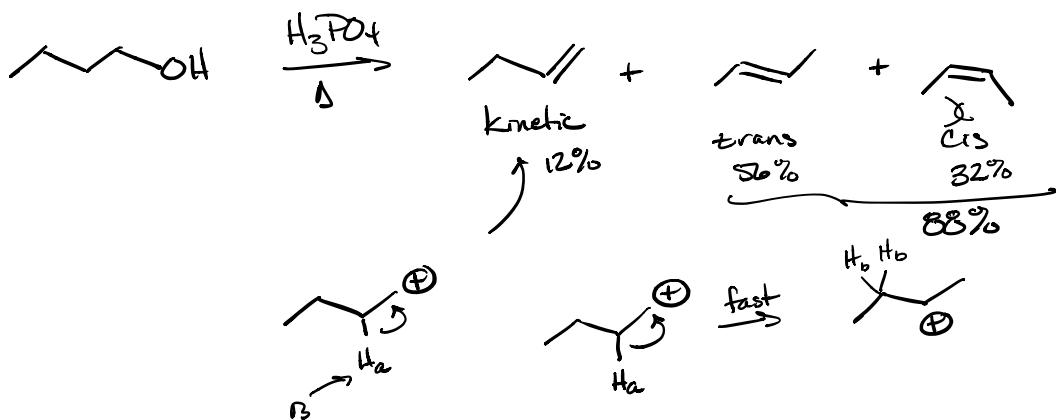
$$\text{Rate} = k [R-\overset{\oplus}{\text{C}}\text{H}_3]$$



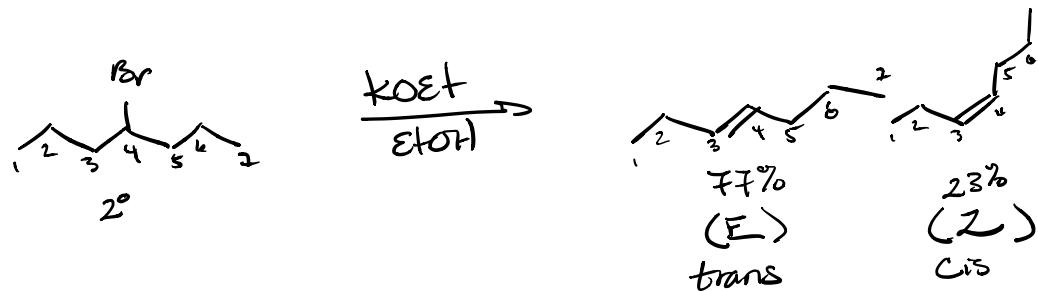
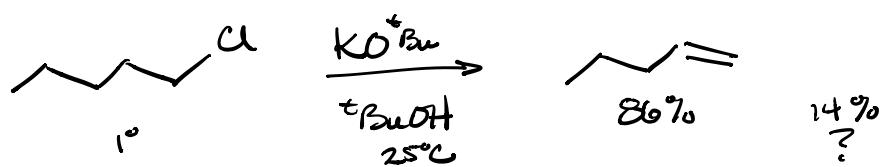
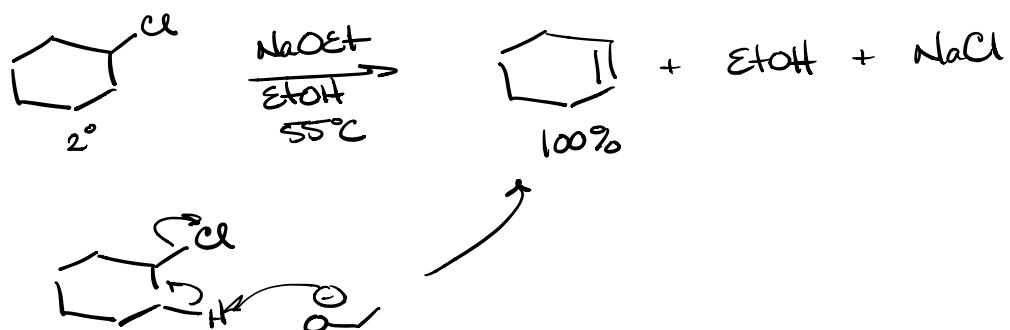




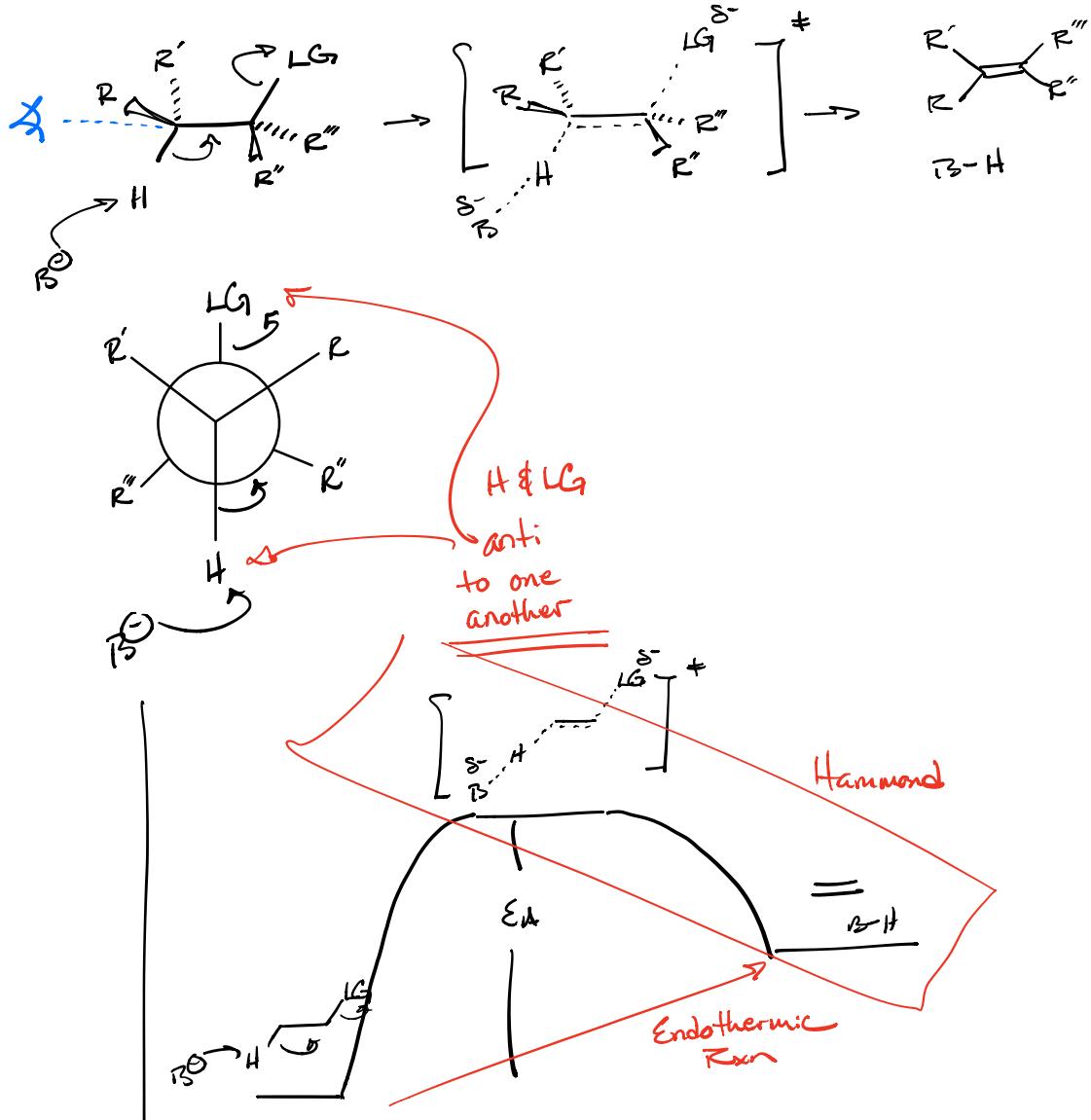
$\Delta = \text{Reflux} = \text{High heat} = \text{Thermodynamic product}$



Dehydrohalogenation



E_2 Elimination 2nd Order



Concerted = Bond breaking &
Bond making
Simultaneous

$$E_2 \text{ Rate} = k [\text{Base}] [R-\text{LG}]$$

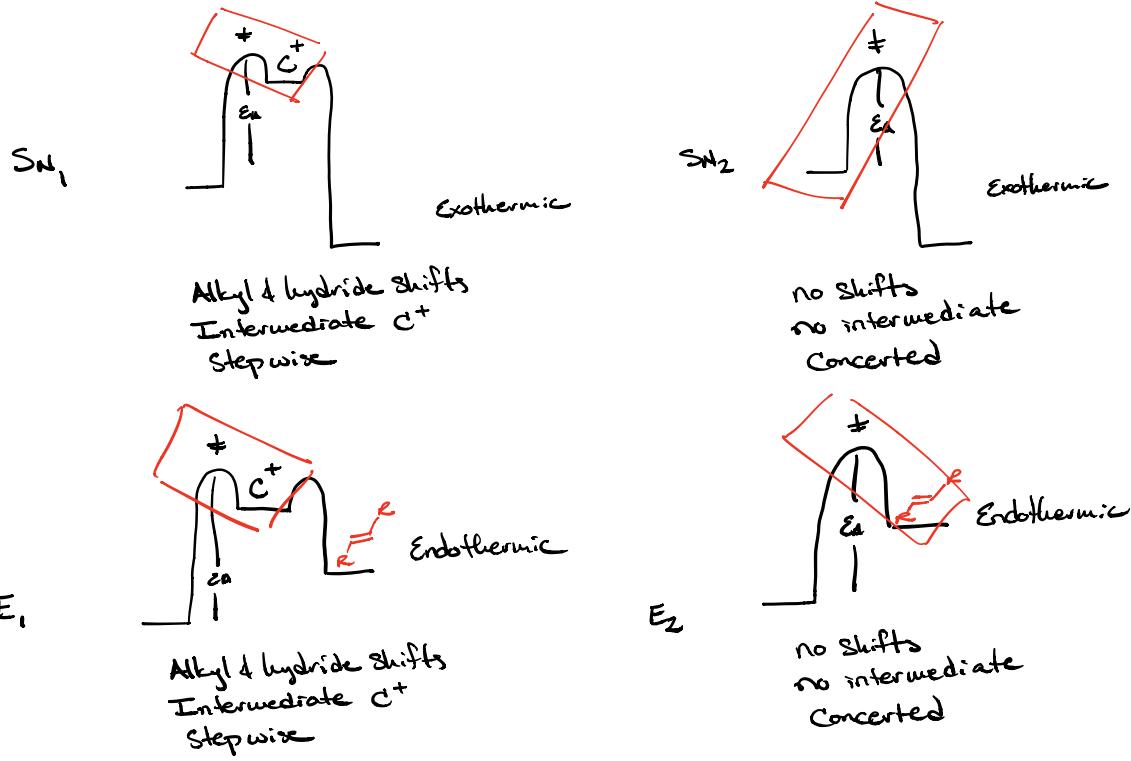
$$S_{N}2 \text{ Rate} = k [\text{nuc}] [R-\text{LG}]$$

difference Base vs. Nucleophile

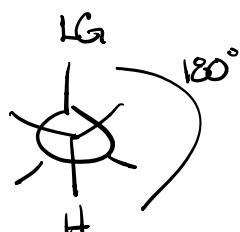
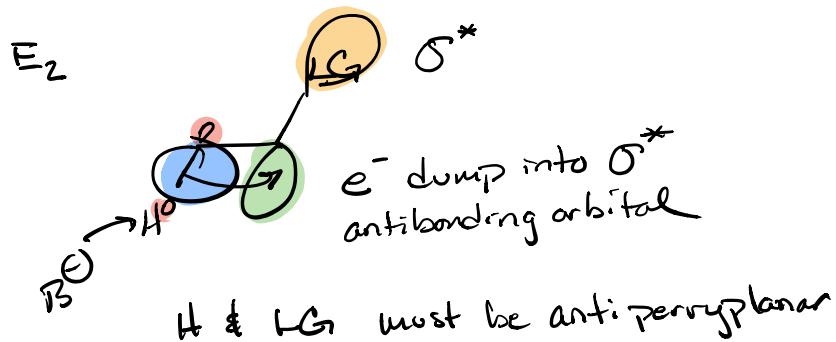
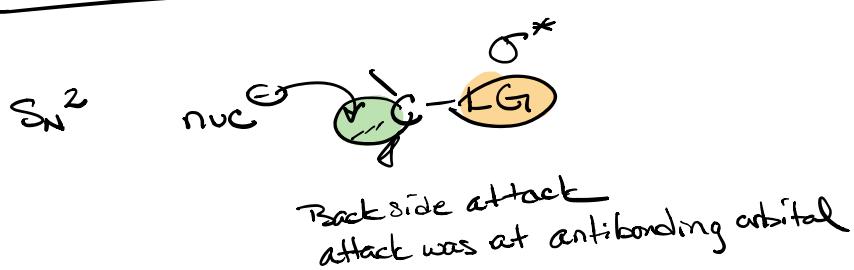
E_2 base

δ_N^2 nucleophile

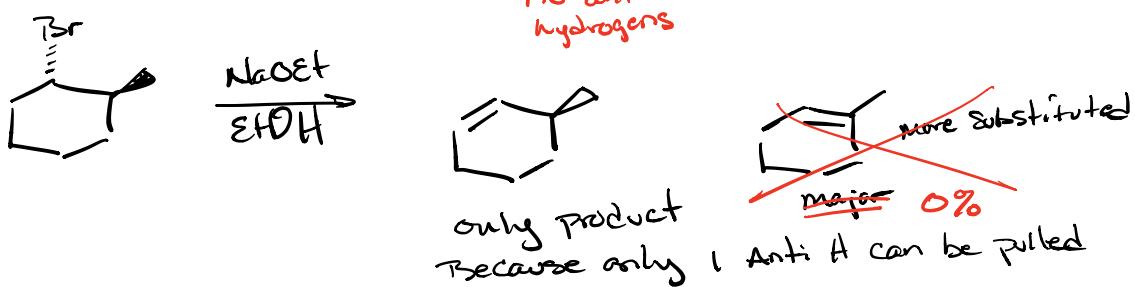
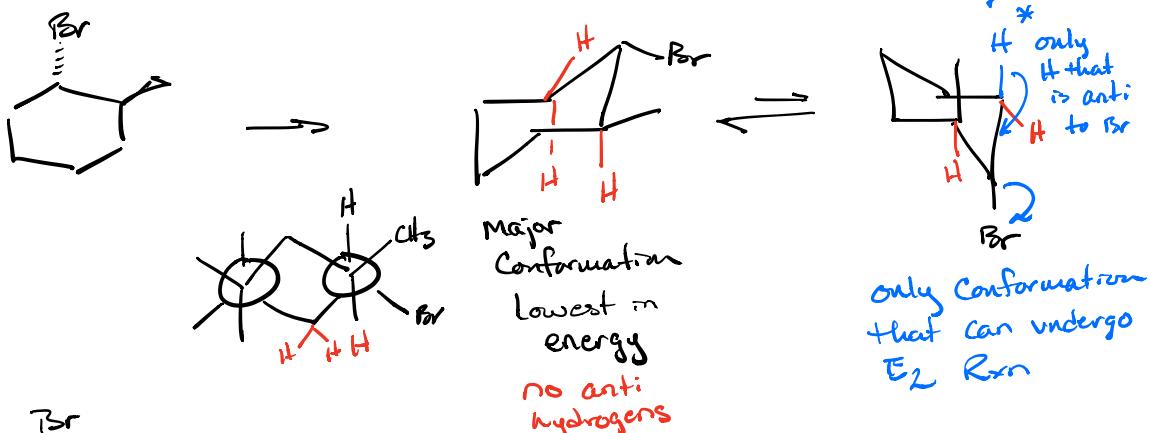
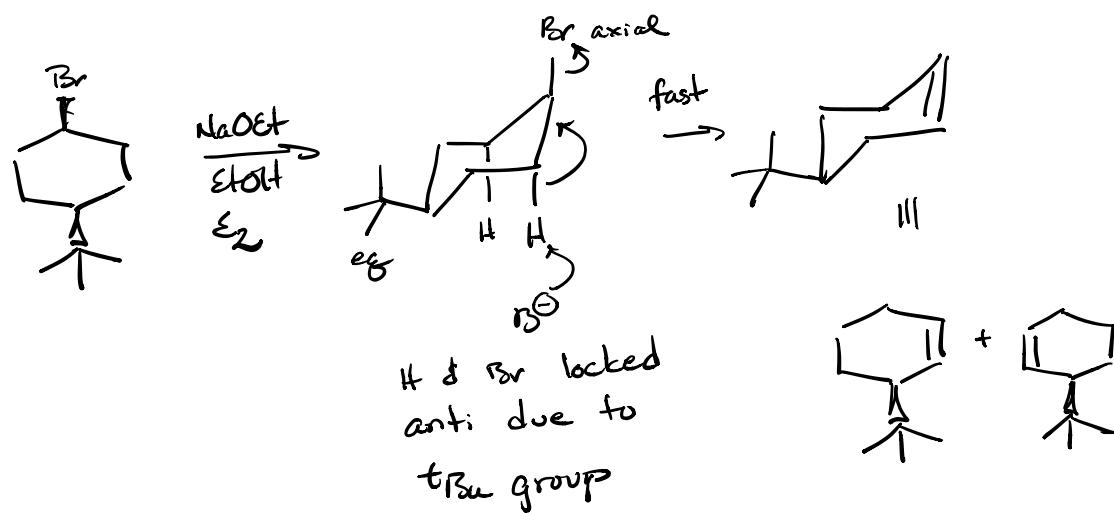
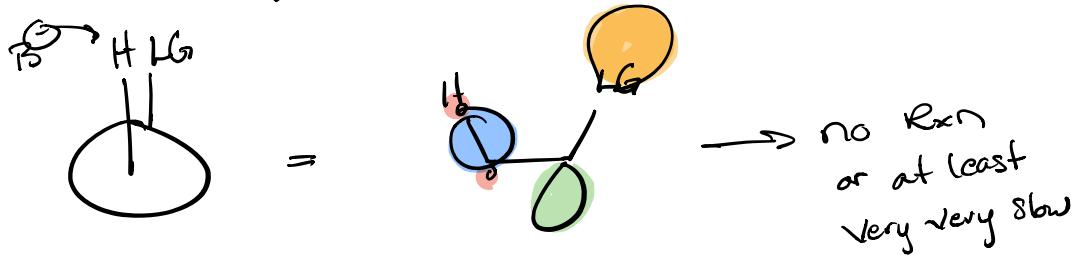
Rate $3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ \Rightarrow$ ^{# product like}
^{structure of the product}
^(stability of product)
R-LG governs Rxn Rate

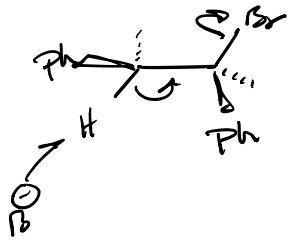


Stereoelectronic Effects



when Syn Coplanar





H & LG
must be
anti:

