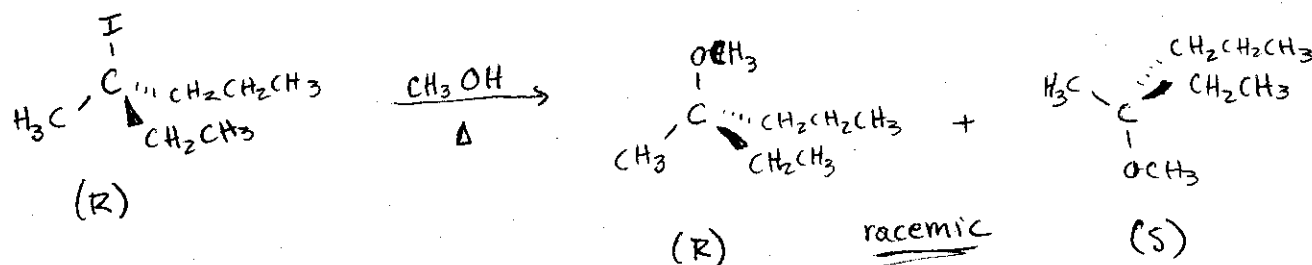
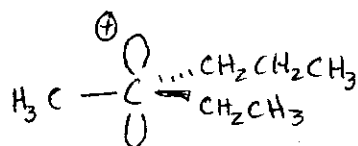


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Recall: stereochemical consequences of S_N1 Mechanism

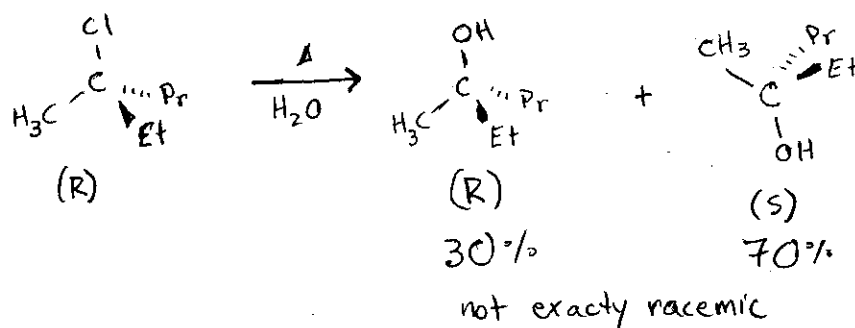


Carbocation intermediate

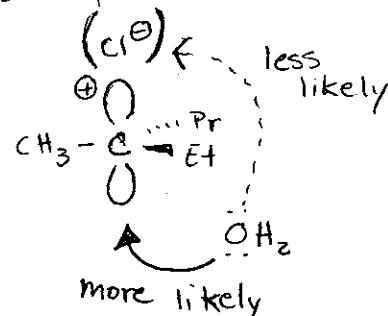


Planar!

Sometimes in such cases, loss of configurational information is incomplete:



Interpretation:



* For this course, assume complete racemization if not otherwise indicated but be prepared to account for this issue if indicated.

Overview of $S_N1/S_N2/E1/E2$ rxn manifold:

$\Rightarrow$ summary Table 9.7

In terms of predicting rxn outcomes:

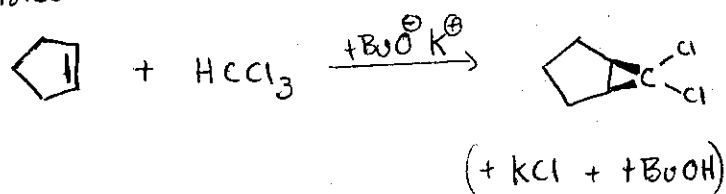
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Some situations easy to predict...

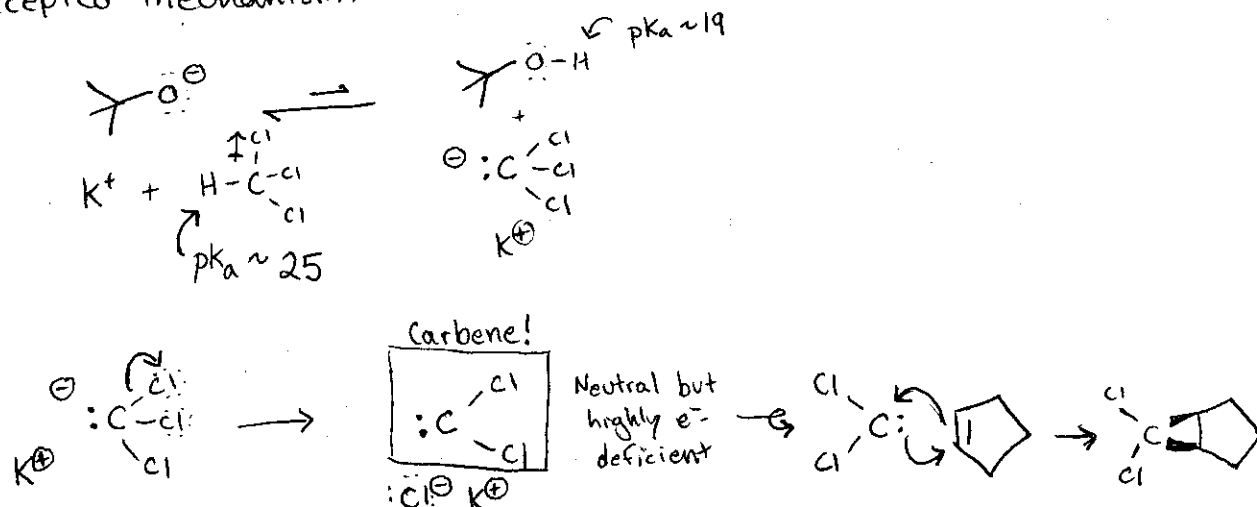
- ① 1° alkyl halides $\Rightarrow$ NO $S_N1/E1$ pathways
 $\therefore$ usually S_N2 , or $E2$ with strong base
- ② 3° alkyl halide $\Rightarrow$ No S_N2
Strong base $\Rightarrow$ $E2$
Polar protic solvent ($H_2O, CH_3OH, EtOH$) $\Rightarrow$ $S_N1/E1$ pathway
- ③ 2° alkyl halides
All pathways must be considered...
- Need polar protic solvent for $S_N1, E1$, etc

Carbenes - highly electron-deficient carbon atom

Consider:

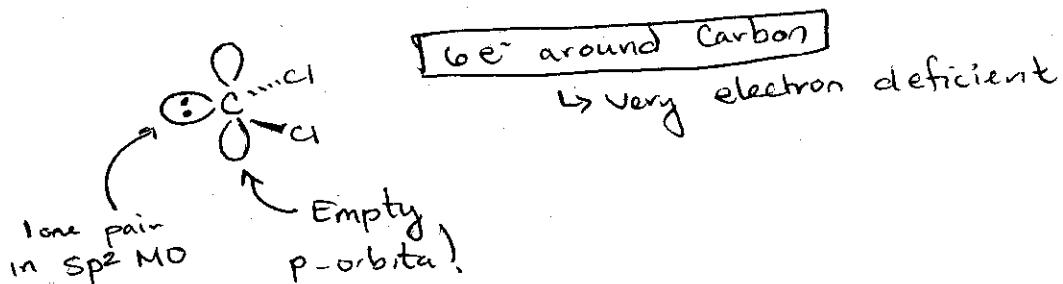


Accepted mechanism:

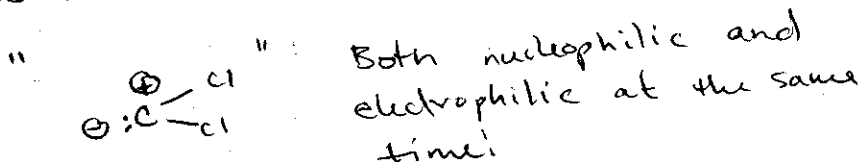


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A closer look at the Carbene:

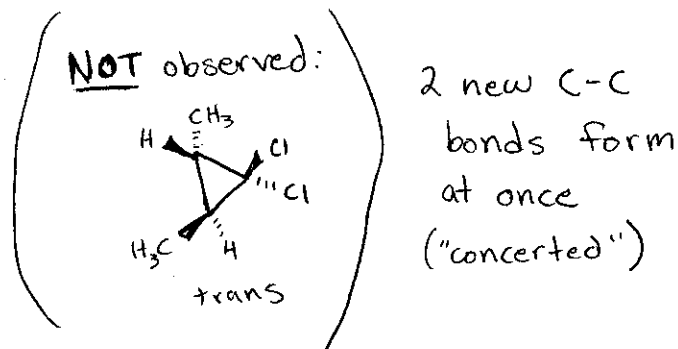
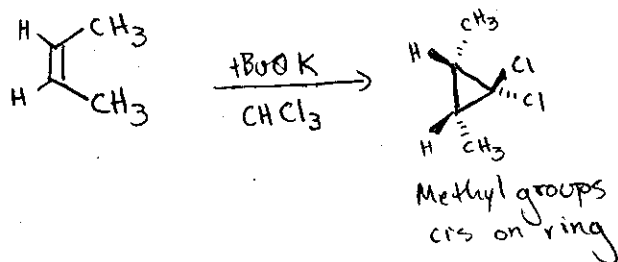


Behaves like:



Insight from stereochemistry leads us to conclude that cyclopropane ring formation is concerted.

Ex:



Carbenes are very reactive. "Hard to tame" synthetically

Ex: " :CH_2 " ("methylene") very hard to control

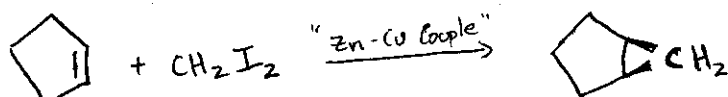
Zinc useful for taming carbenes

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Simmons-Smith Reagent

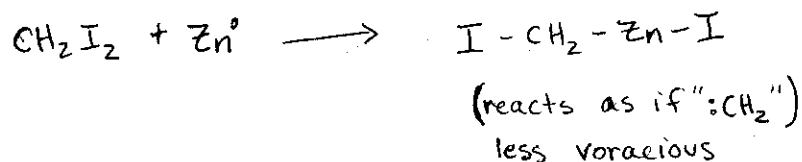
⇒ "carbenoid" - metal atom taming a carbene

Ex:



(alloy of Zn^0
and Cu^0 metals)

Organo-Zinc intermediate ("Simmons-Smith Reagent")



Carbenes - vast quantities in interstellar space

