

### **Reaction Rates**

rate =  $[(CH_3)_3CBr]$ 

rate =  $[CH_3Br][OH^-]$ 

Overall rate

Double [RX]

Half [OH<sup>-</sup>]

Double all reactant conc.

Half solvent amount

Triple solvent amount

completed in class



## Identify the type of solvent.



# What concepts from previous chapters are coming up so far in Chapter 7?

- polarityresonance structures
- · kinetics
- · thermodynamics
- · stereochemistry ....

Choose the stronger nucleophile.		
<u>Choice</u>	Why?	
OH-		
(CH₃)₃N⁻	completed	
(CH₃)₃N		
Cl-		
Cl-		
	Choice OH- (CH3)3N- (CH3)3N CI- CI-	

## Nucleophile Breakdown

Fantastic!	Good	Not so good
RS⁻	Br	F-
NC <sup>-</sup>	R <sub>2</sub> S	HCO3-
-	NR3	R <sub>2</sub> O
PR₃	Cl-	
R₃C⁻	RCO <sub>2</sub> -	
R₂N⁻	N3 <sup>-</sup>	
RC≡C⁻		
RO⁻		

\* Also good bases. Making bond with C will be in competition with stealing H

### True or False?

- All good bases are good nucleophiles.
   Mostly true. Exceptions are non-nucleophilic bulky bases such as -butoxide, DBN, or DBU. More on these in Ch 8.
- All good nucleophiles are good bases.
   False. There are several good nucleophiles are poor bases.
   See previous slide for examples.

#### We need some volunteers!

Acting out nucleophiles and solvents is fun!.





Reaction of cyanide ion with *n*-iodoheptane

Reaction of ethanol with 2-bromo-2-methylbutane