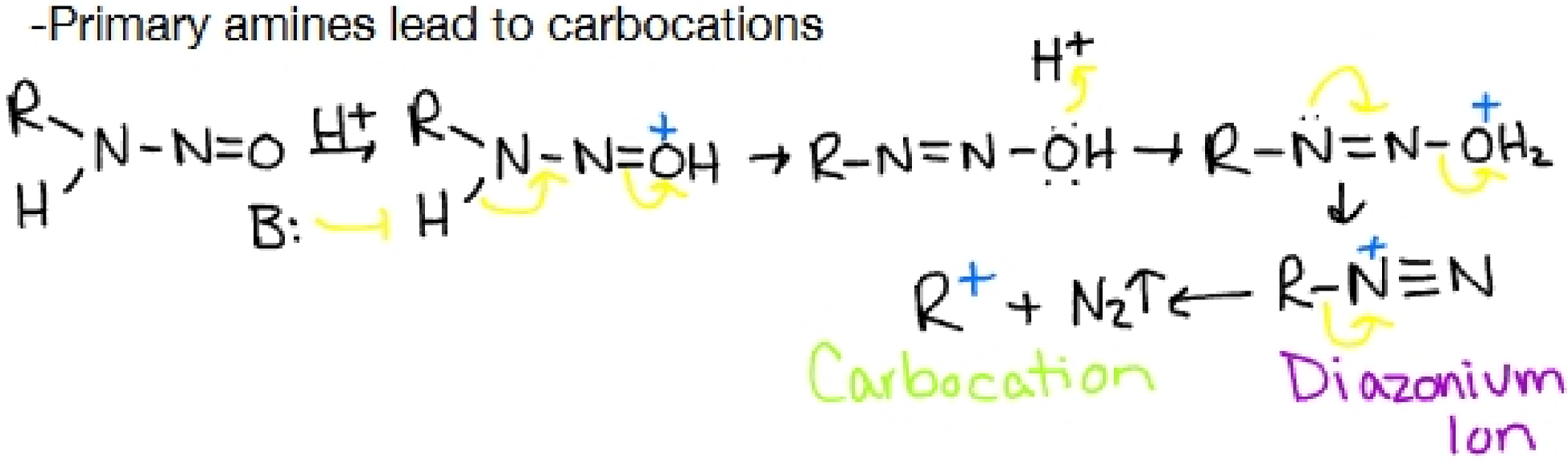
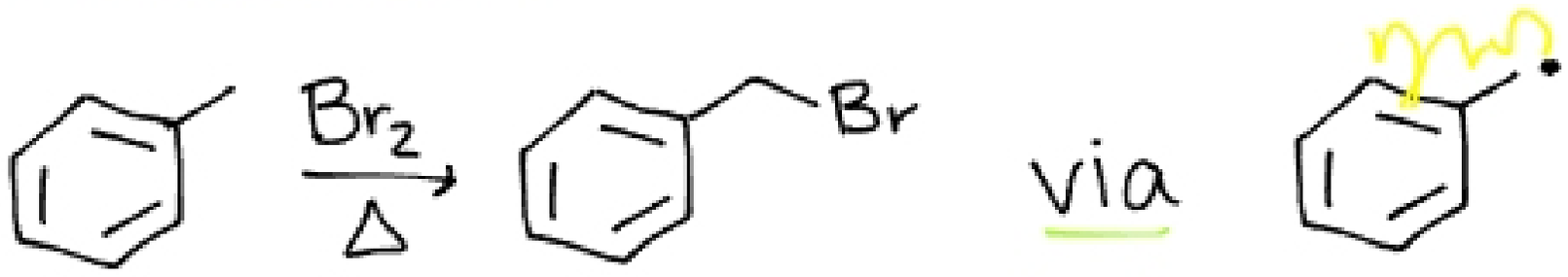
-Primary amines lead to carbocations

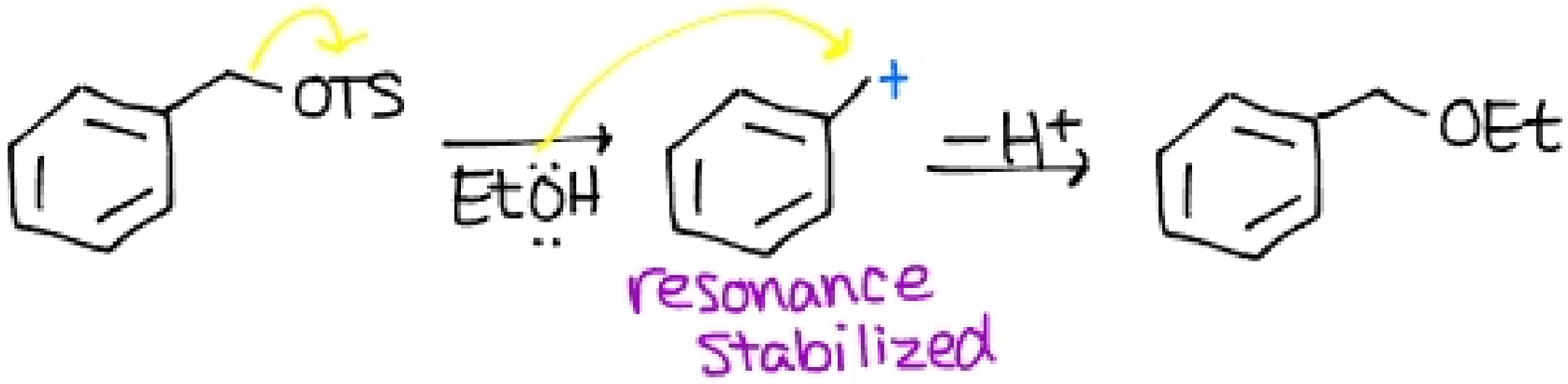


Chapter 22: Benzene Substituents

Radical Halogenation

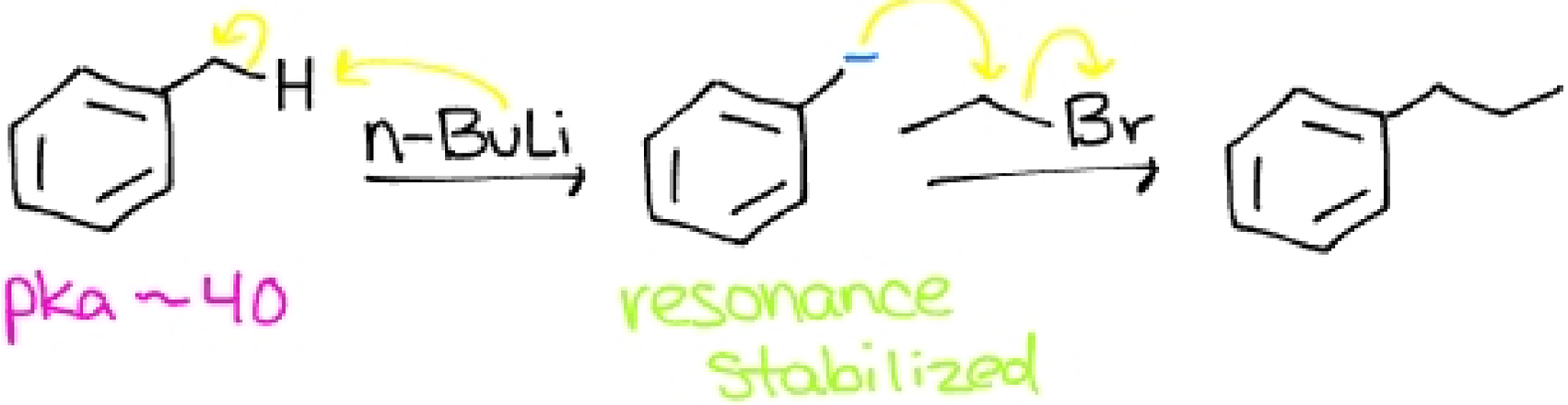


Solvolysis (SN1)

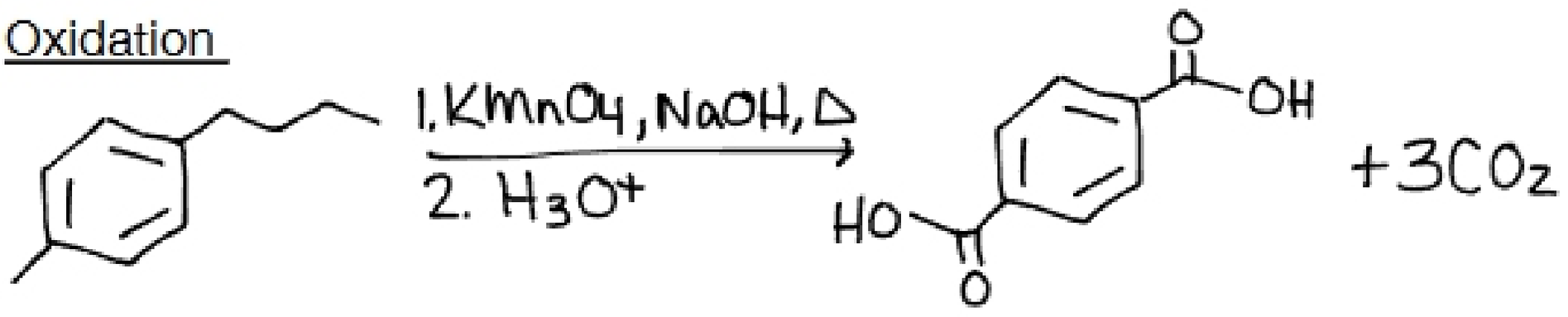


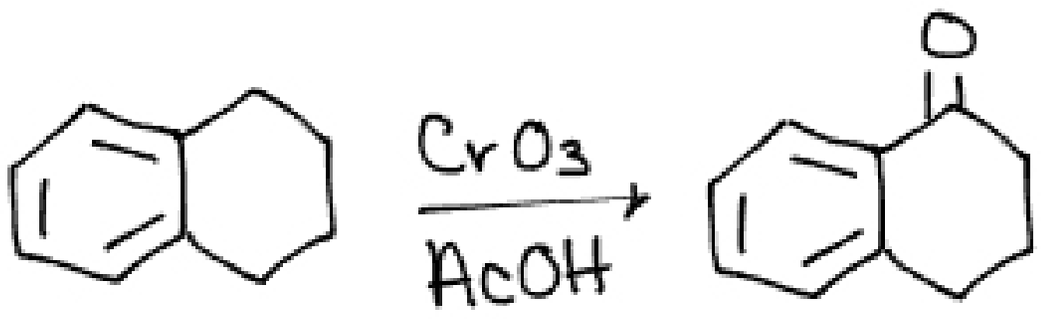
SN2

Acidity of Benzylic Hs

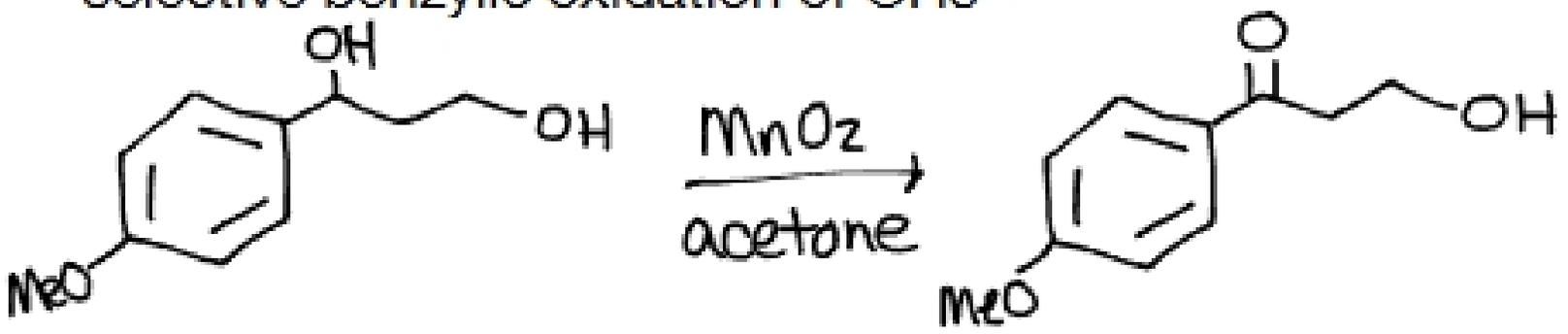


Oxidation



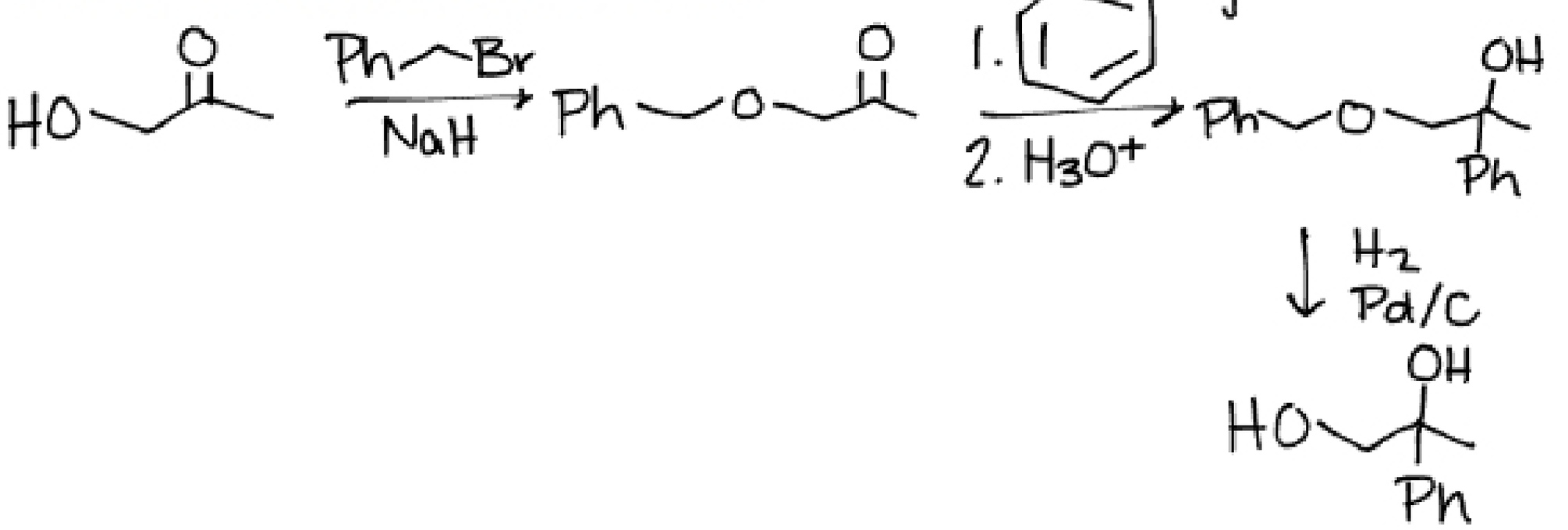


-selective benzylic oxidation of OHs

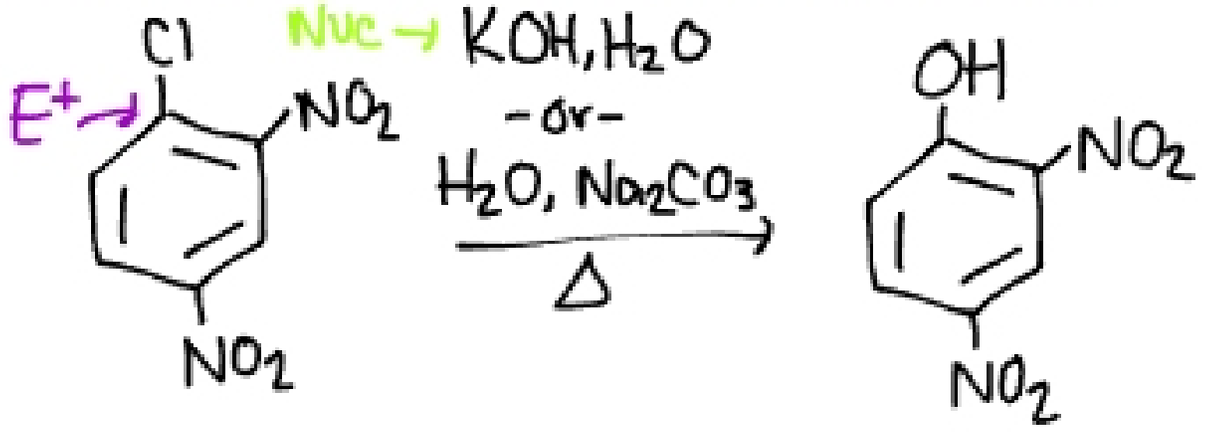


Reduction of the. Benzylic Carbon

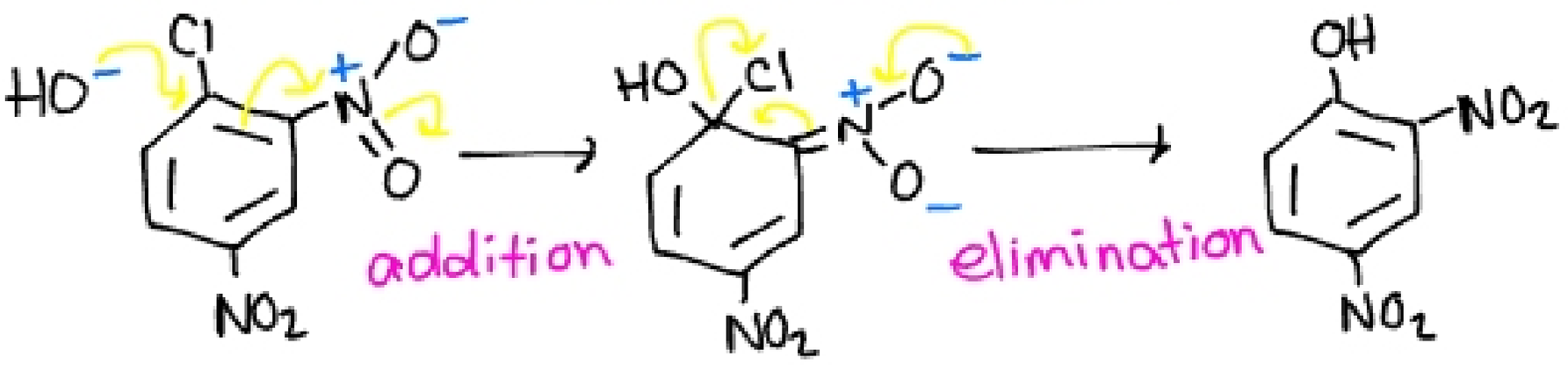
Benzyl Ethers as Protecting Groups



Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution (NAS)



-NO2 is a strong deactivating group and electron withdrawing
-this reaction will not go through SN2 because there is no backside attack available and it will not go through SN1 because the ring is very high in energy
-would go by addition-elimination mechanism



Rate of Formation
F = 312 (small and electronegative)
Cl = 1.0
Br = 0.8
I = 0.4 (best LG)

NAS-Benzyne (elimination/addition)

-do not need electron withdrawing groups
-need very extreme conditions for reaction to occur