



CSIR-NET

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

CHEMICAL SCIENCE

VOLUME - III

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY



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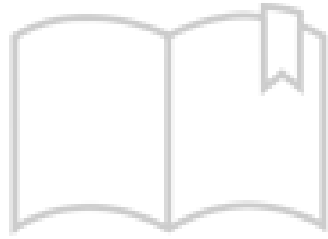
Reactions of Carbocation:-

Imp ①

REARRANGEMENT

आर $\frac{1}{2}$ rearrangement, तो पहले ये करता है पसत $\frac{1}{2}$ always carbocation का।

- ② Electrophilic addition.
- ③ S_N1
- ④ $E1$ (unimolecular elimination).
- ⑤ AS_E
- ⑥ Isomerisation of Alkene.

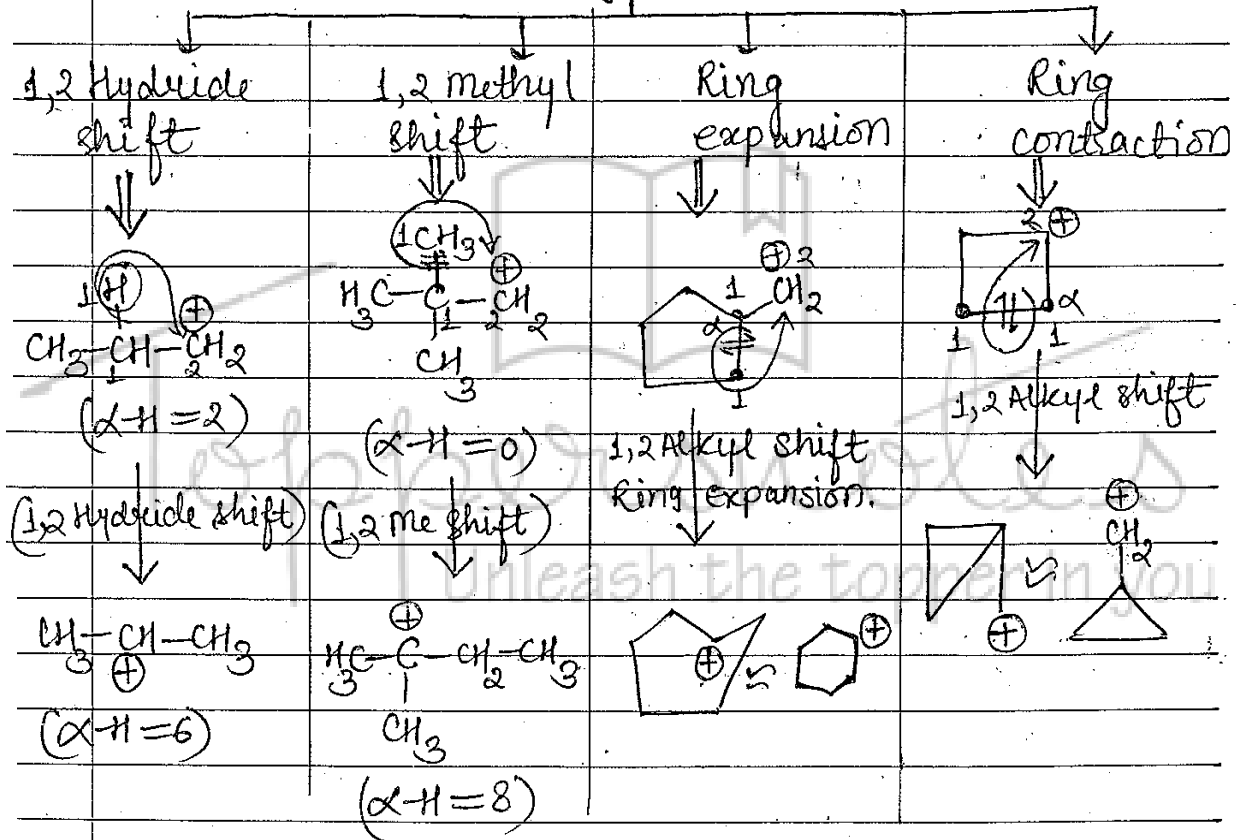


⑦ Dimerisation of Alkene.

⑧ Some Name Rxn.

REARRANGEMENT:- (in Carbocation)

Less stable carbocation $\xrightarrow{\text{rearrangement}}$ More stable carbocation.



Key Points About Rearrangement:-

→ Since Carbocation is e^- deficient sp^2 so migrating gp migrates \bar{c} its Bond pair, such type rearrangement is Anionotropic / Nucleophilic rearrangement.

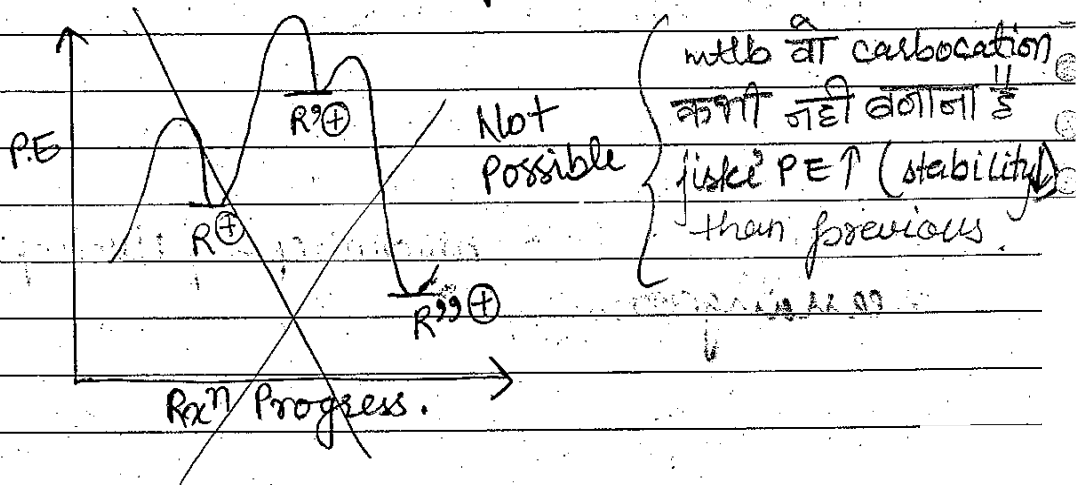
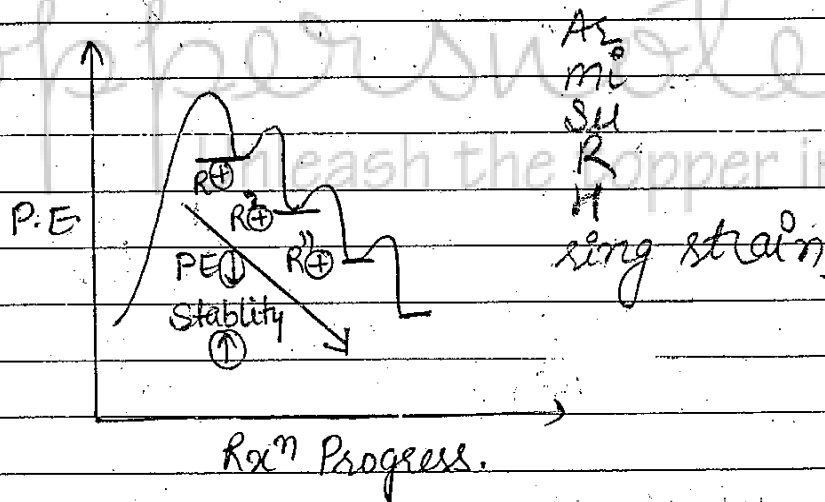
- Rearrangement in Carbocation is Spontaneous:
 (possible है तो sbse पदम येई karna h)

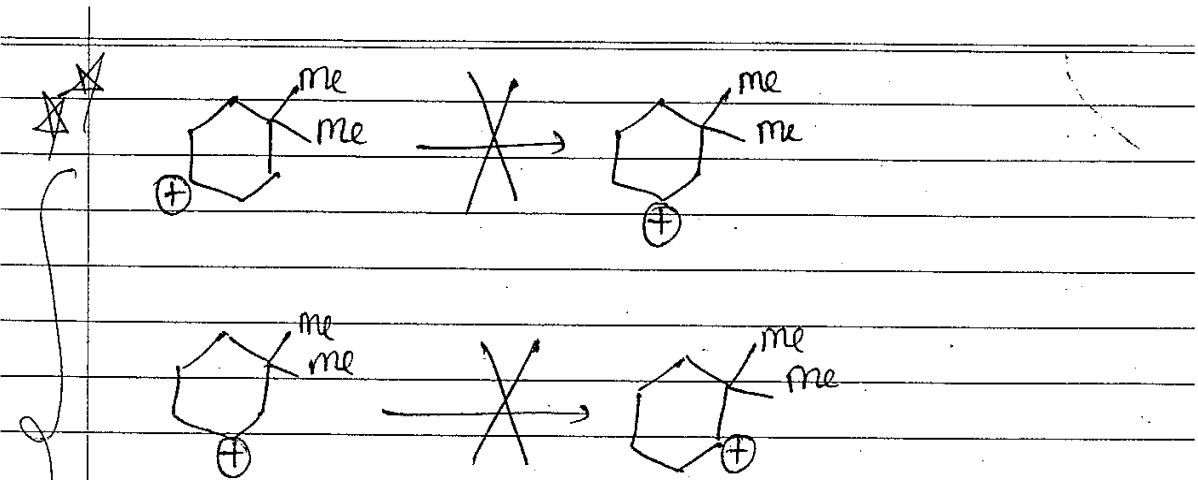
→ Ring expansion & contraction, is also eg of 1,2 Alkyl shift.

→ In a Carbocation, no. of rearrangements are possible but the condition is after each rearrangement the newly formed carbocation shud be more stable than previous one; & their stability shud be compared by:

ring strain, Hyperconjugation, Reso,

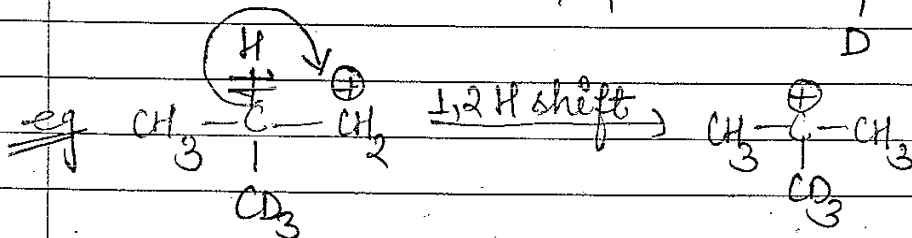
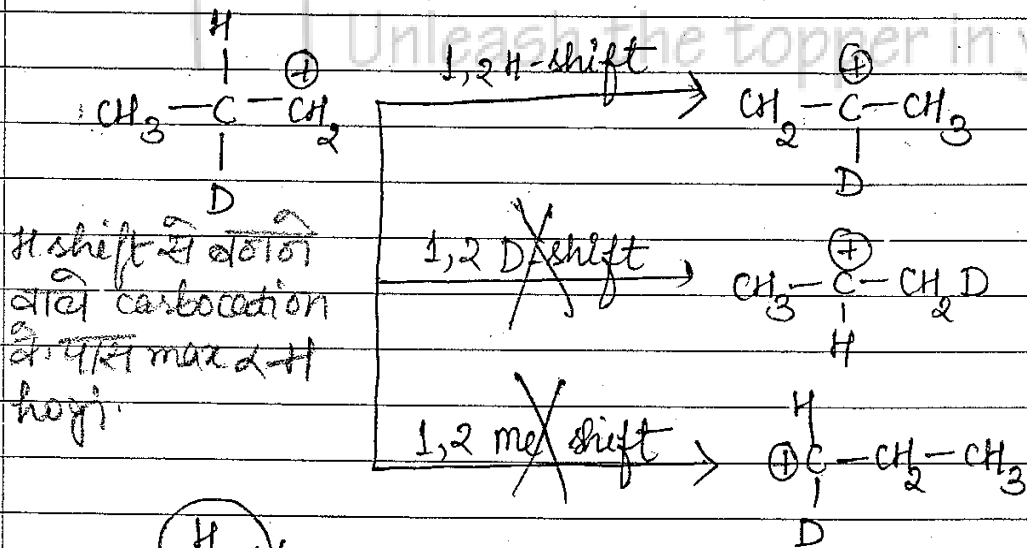
(reso के ऊपर लिखे सारे) ←

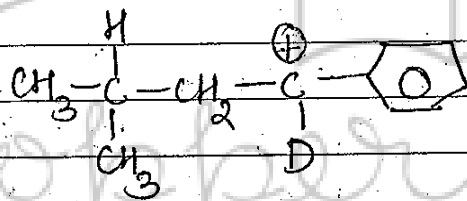
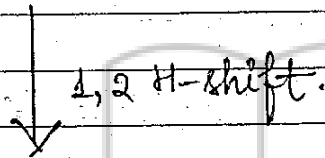
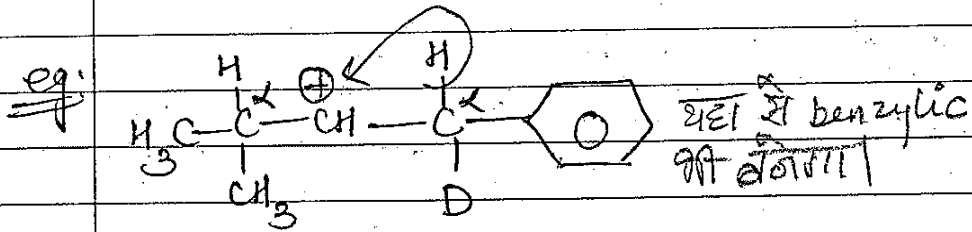
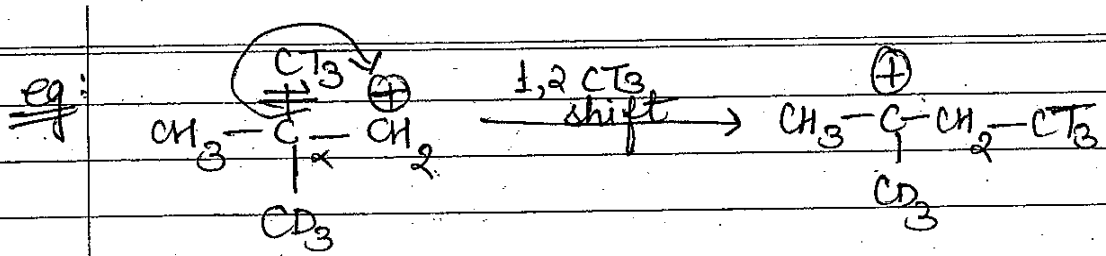




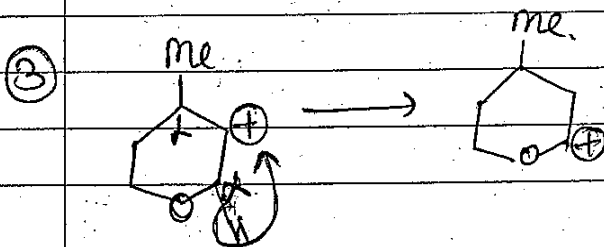
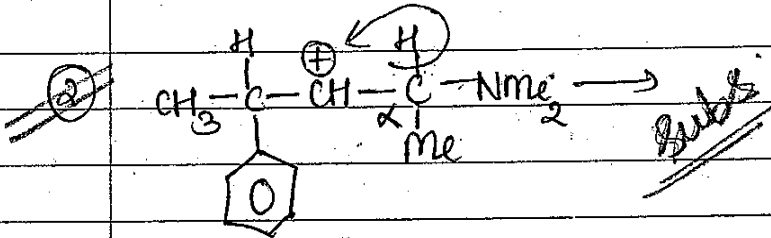
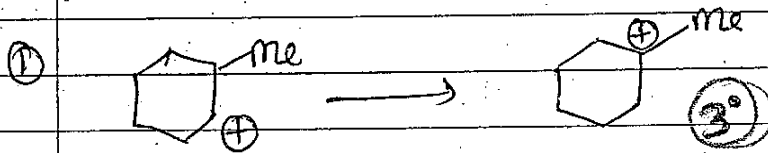
$+I \uparrow$ hora hai but Inductive effect is not Driving Force for Rearrang. \therefore \therefore \therefore Rearrang. NOT possible.

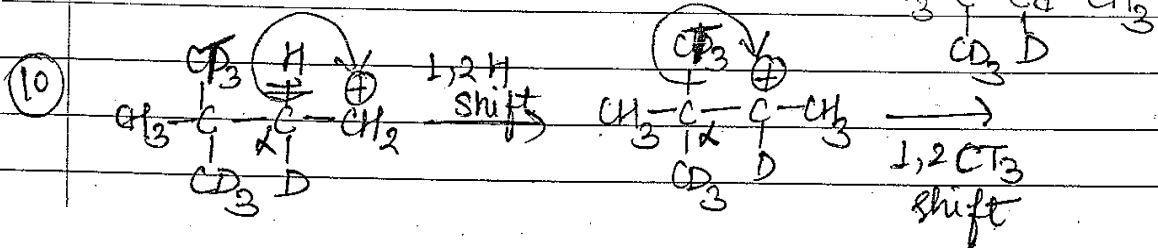
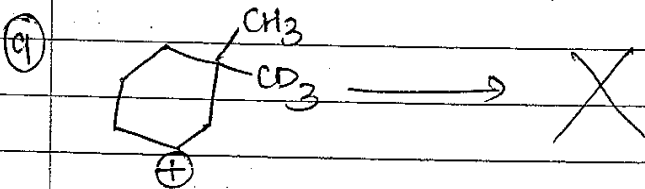
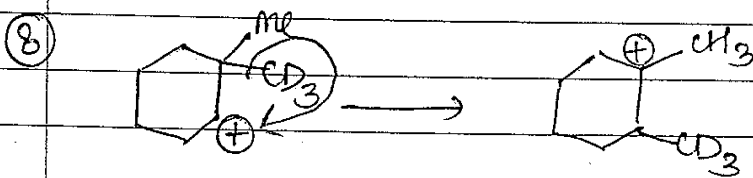
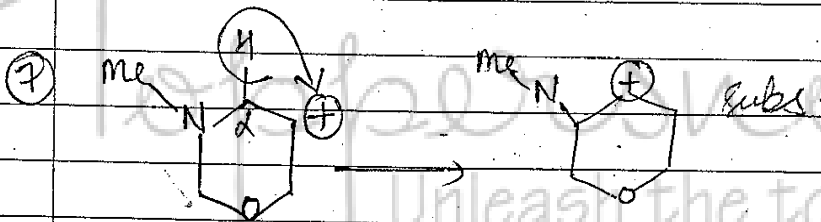
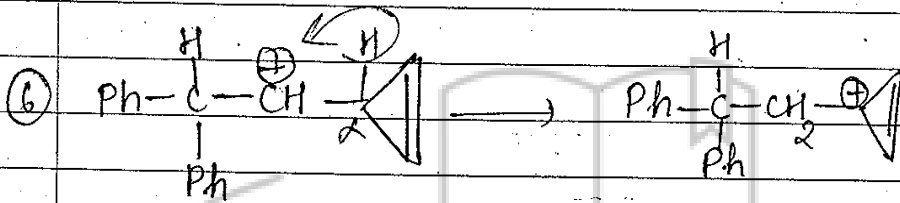
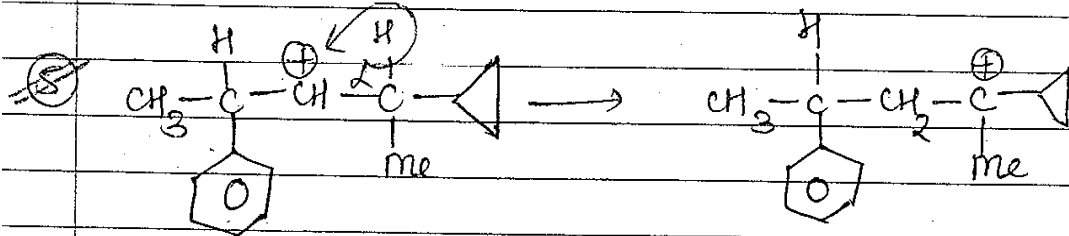
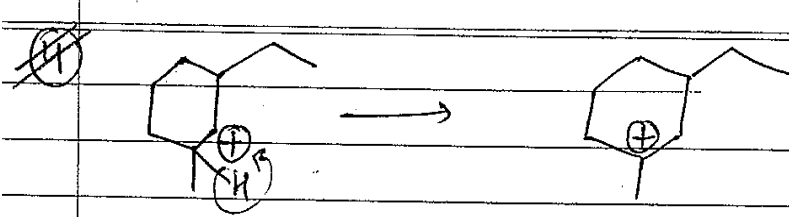
\rightarrow If in a Carbocation, more than 1 type of groups are available for migration then the gp migrates & gives more stable Carbocation.

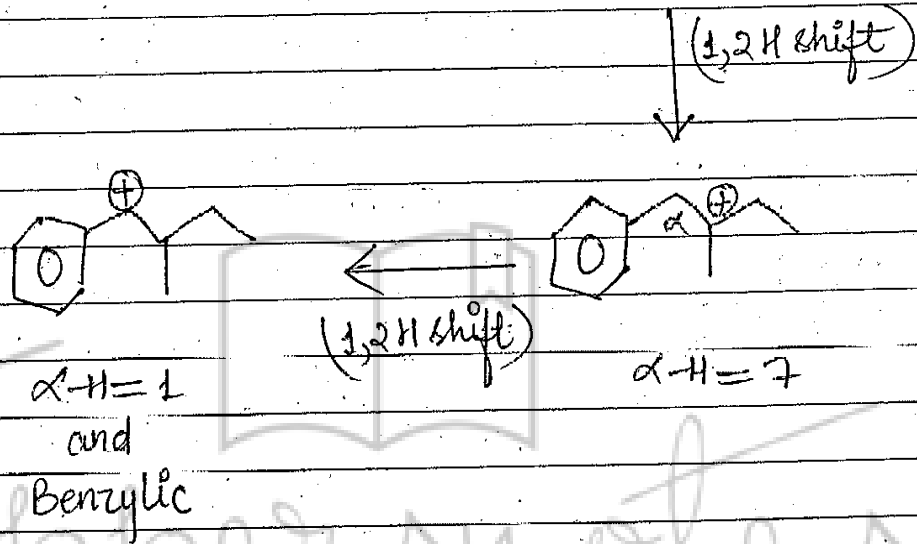
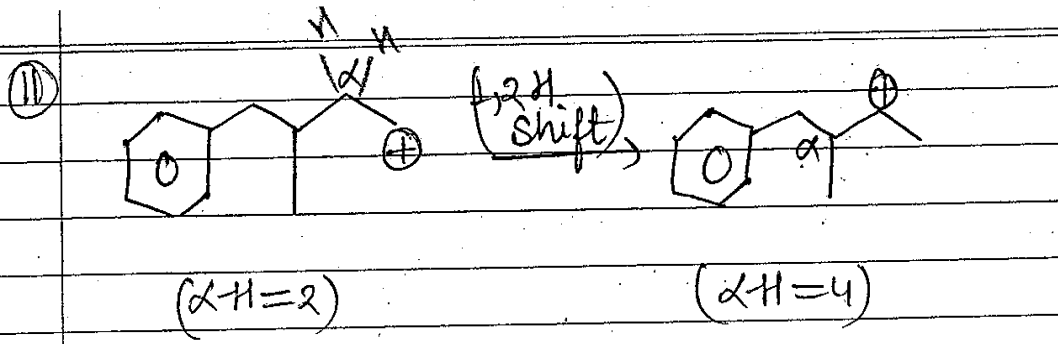




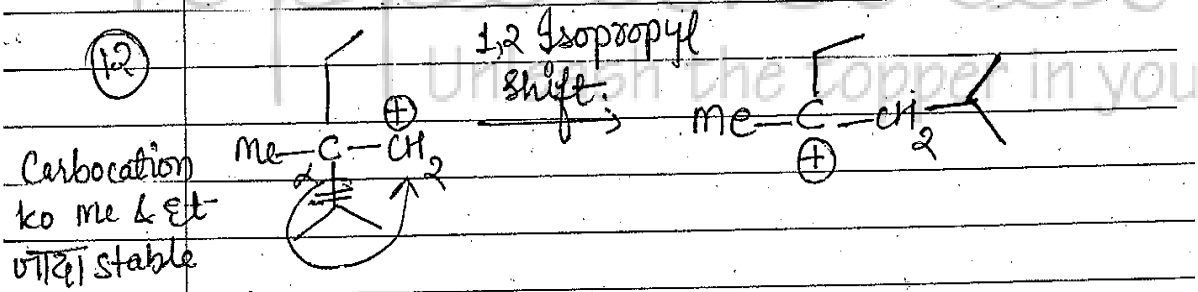
Q. Convert to most stable Carbocation:-



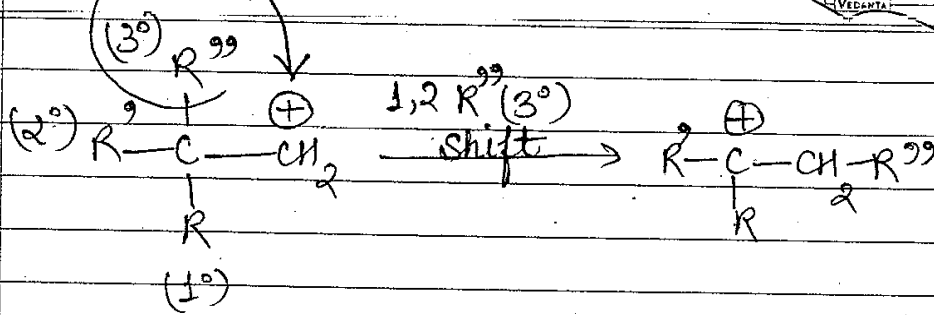




(12)



और वही carbocation को वो group जोड़ा stable करता है जिसके पास $\alpha\text{-H}$ max hoti hai. \therefore जिसके पास $\alpha\text{-H}$ कम हो उसको निकालें.



Order of Migratory Aptitude $\rightarrow 3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$

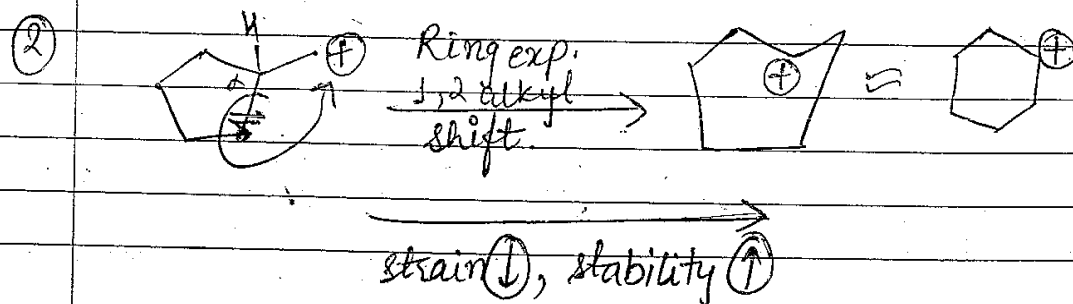
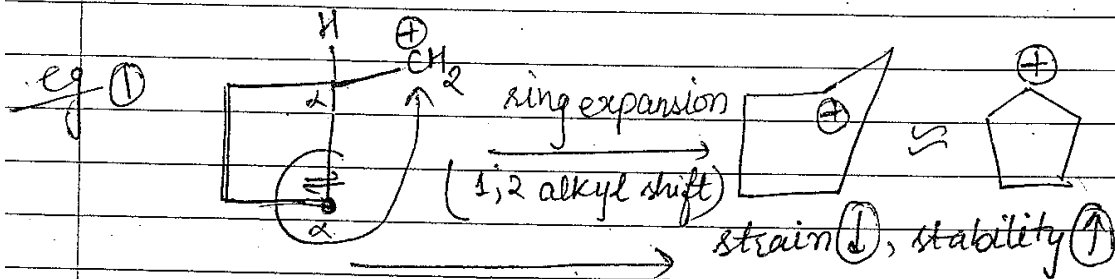
$\star\star$ Ring expansion is dominant ^{over} ~~for~~ Gp transfer but expansion takes place upto 5-memb.

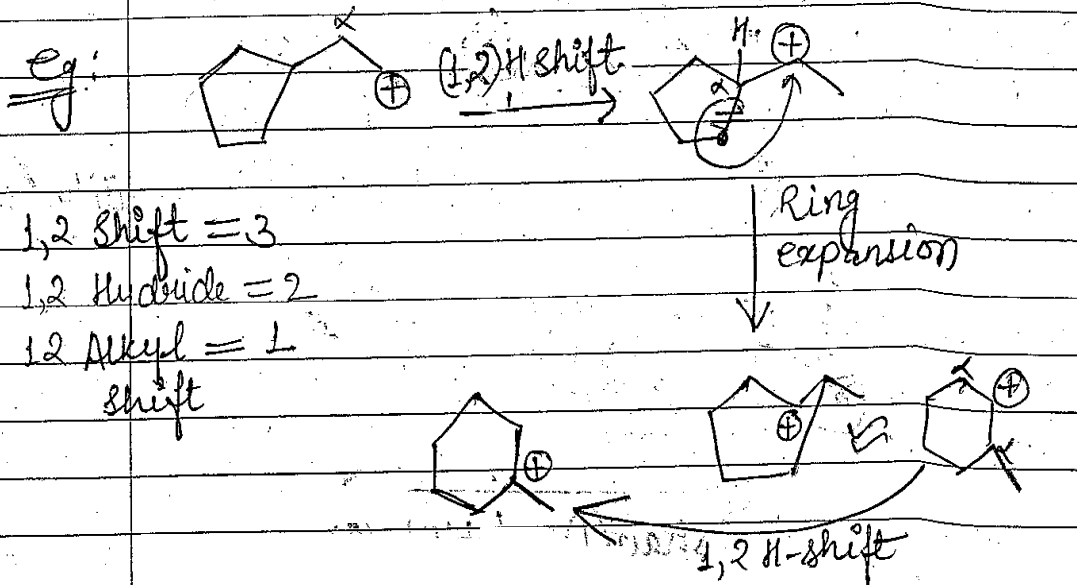
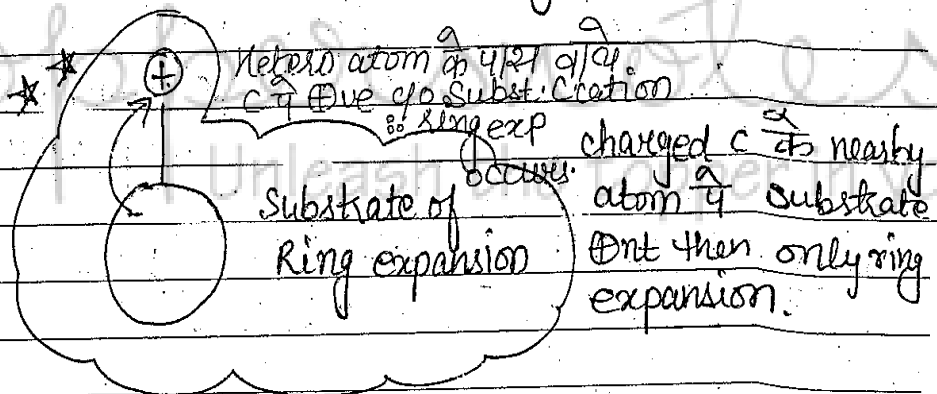
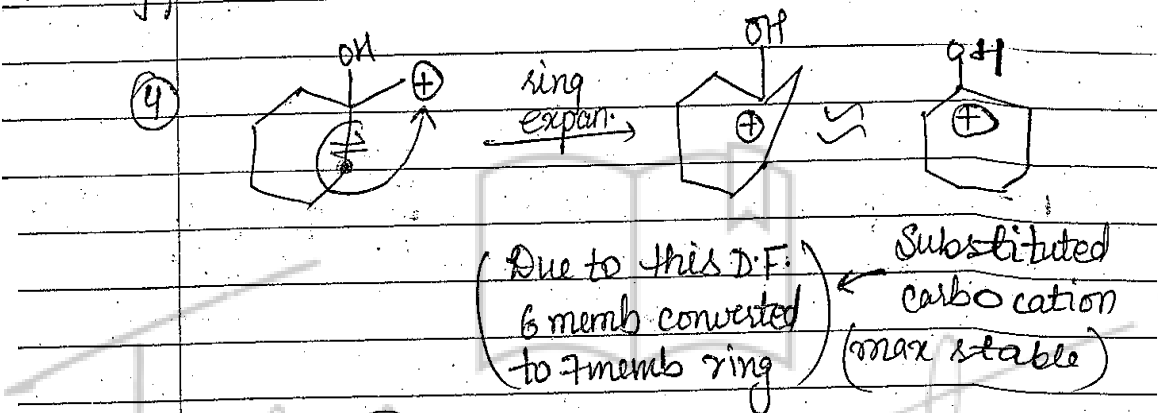
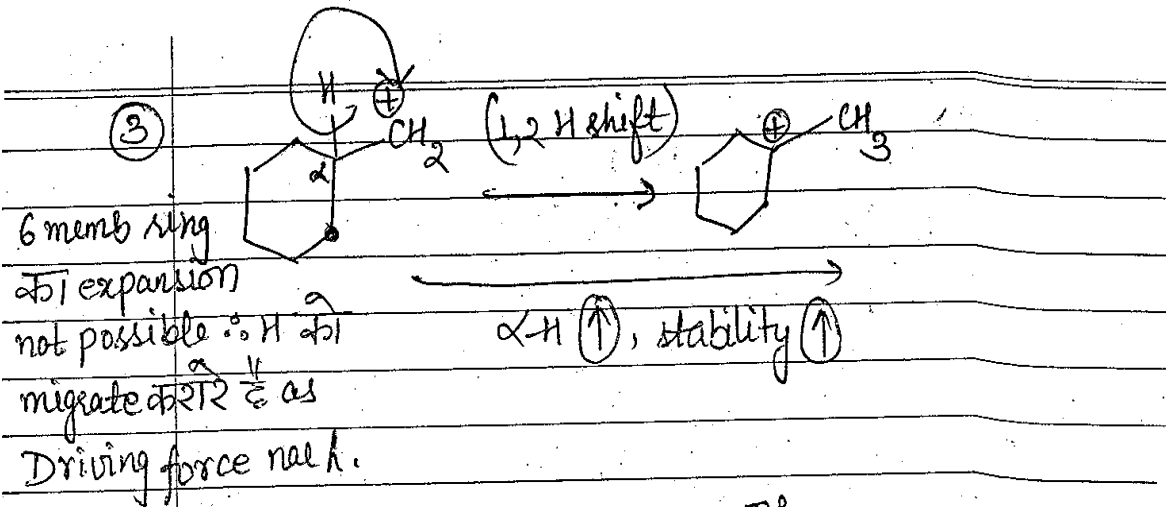
4 memb \longrightarrow 5 memb \checkmark

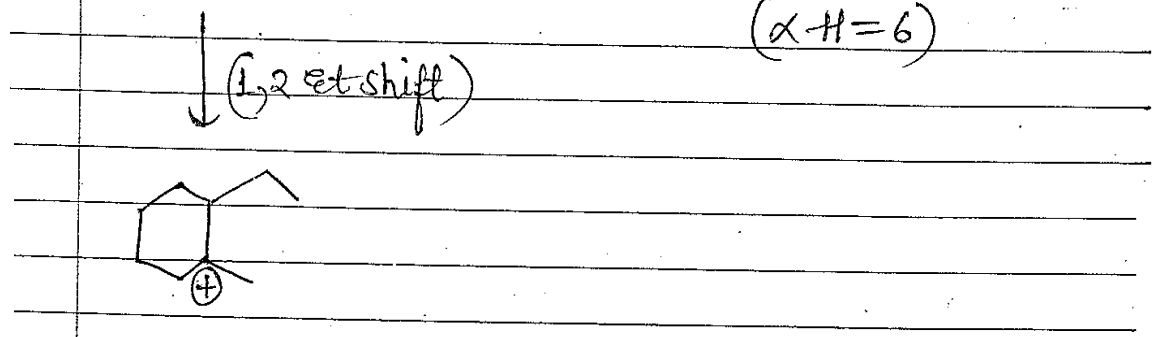
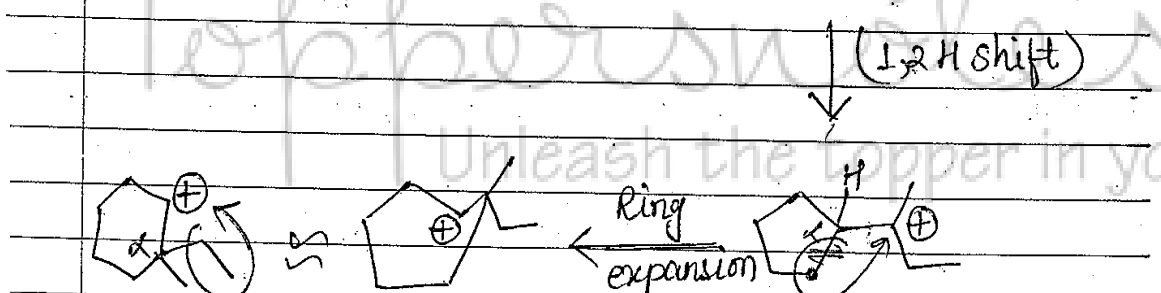
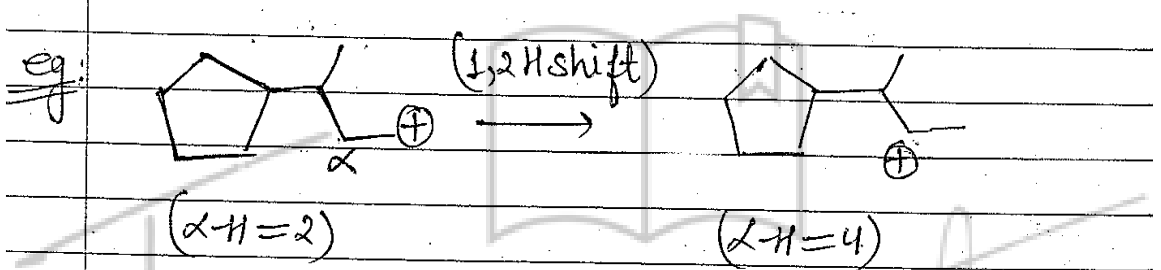
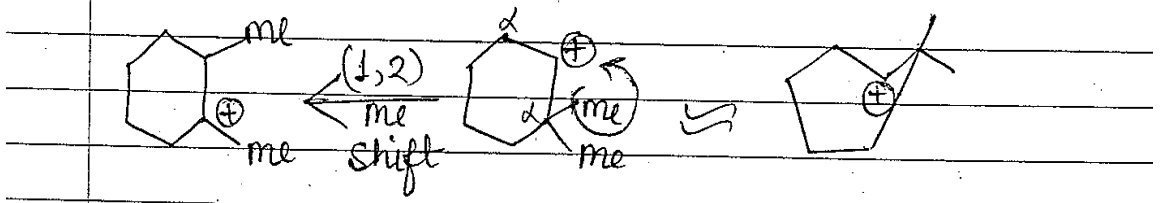
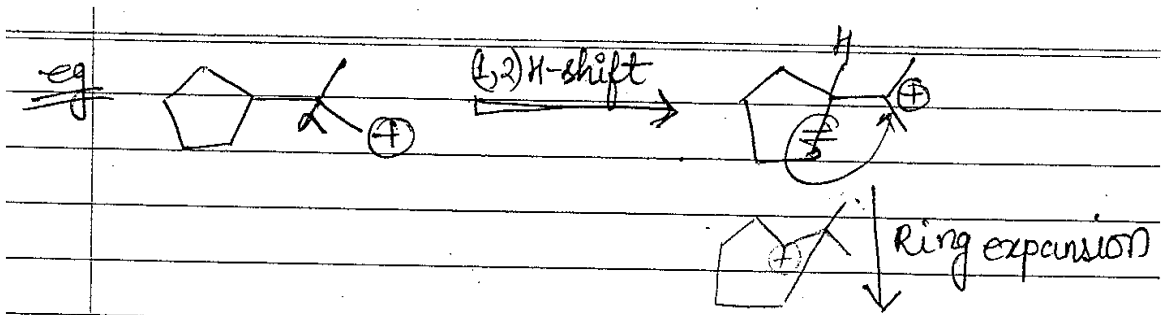
5 memb \longrightarrow 6 memb \checkmark

6 memb \longrightarrow 7 memb \times Not possible.
ring expansion.

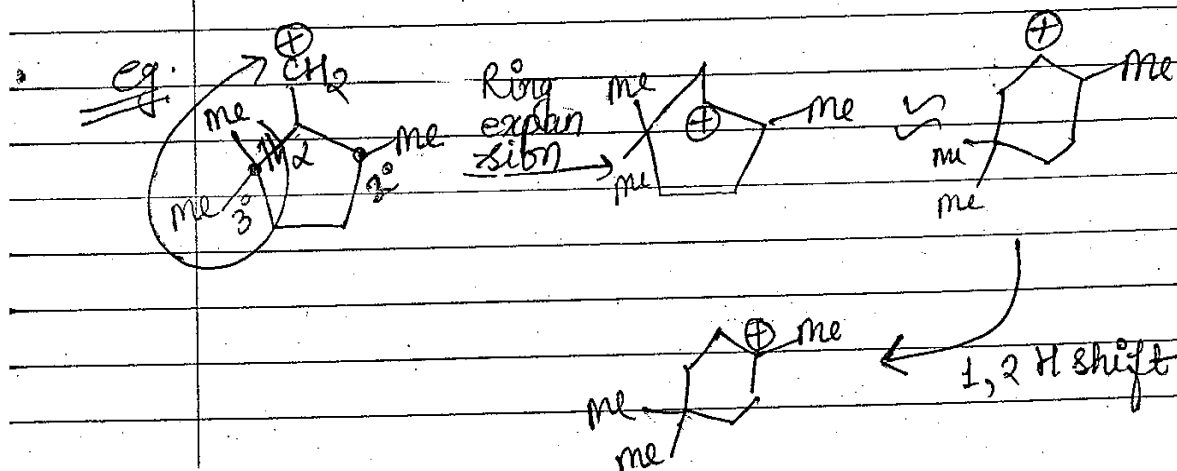
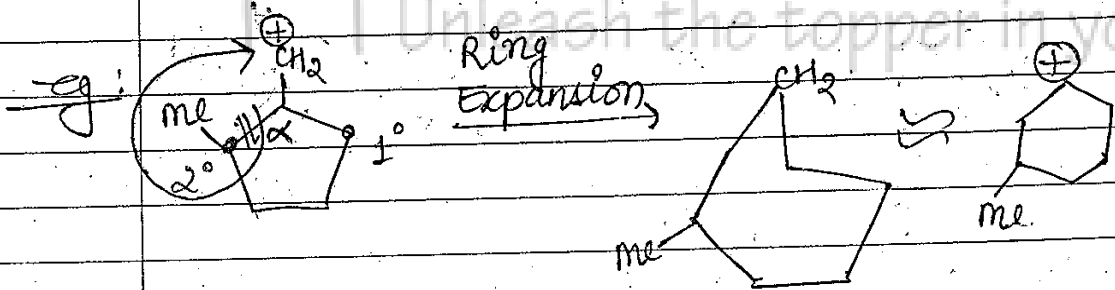
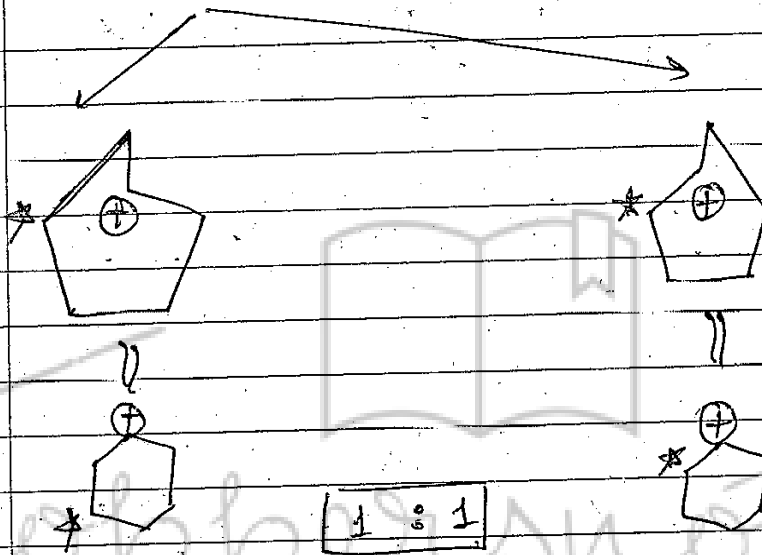
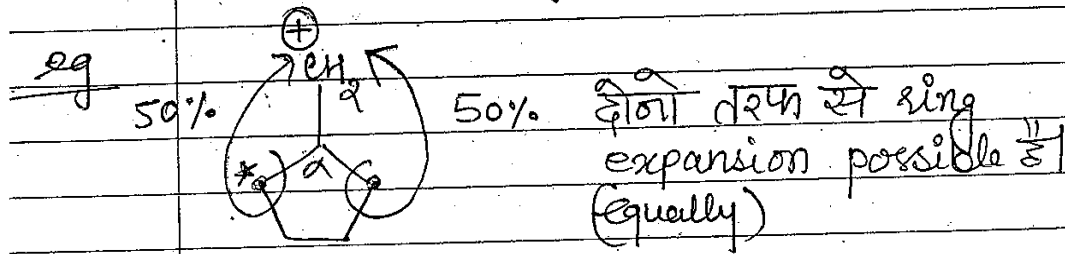
$\star\star$ But if there is a driving force then expansion in 6-memb ring is also possible.

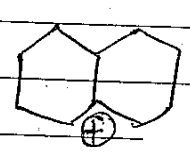
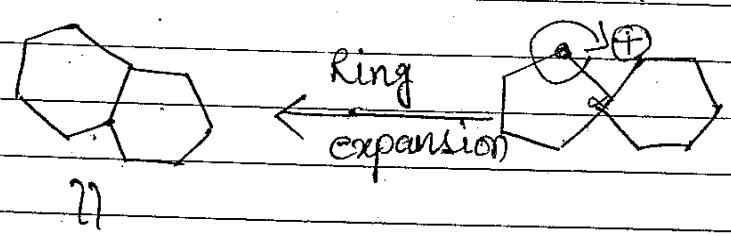
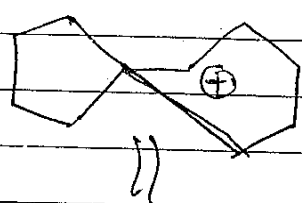
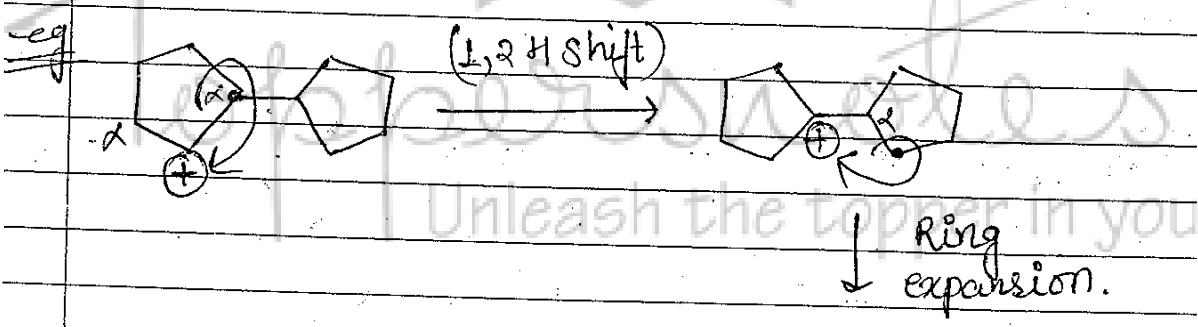
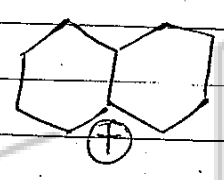
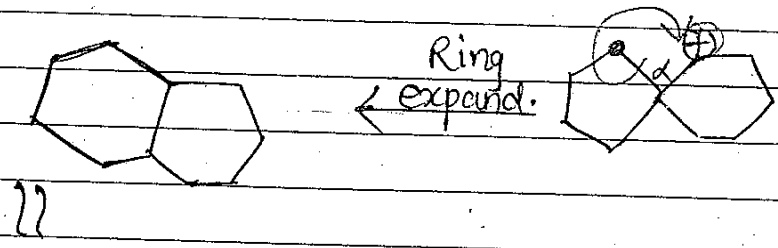
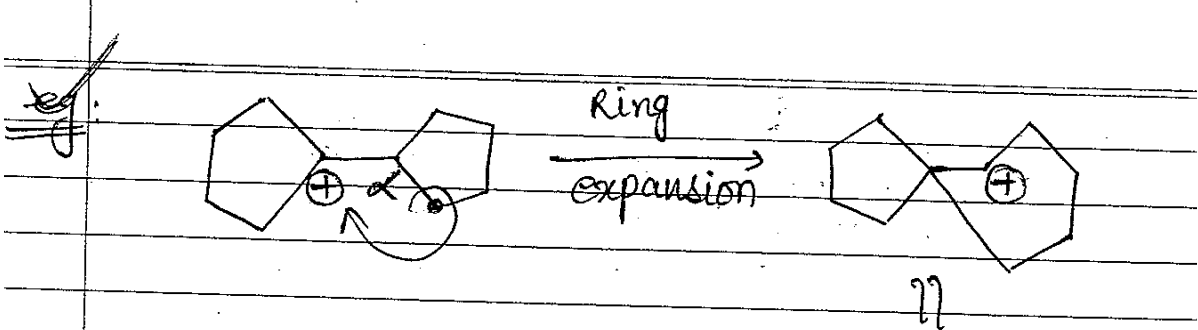


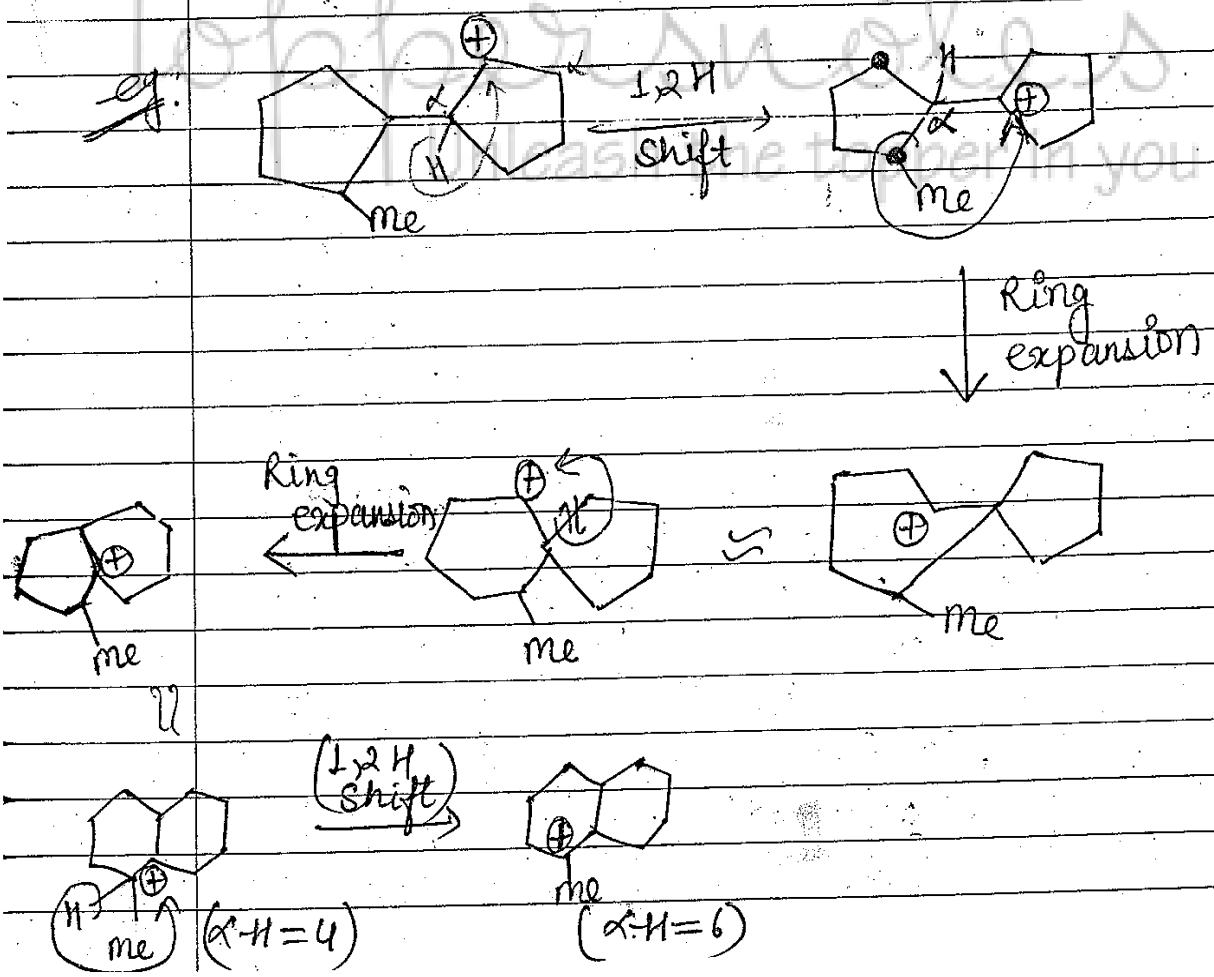
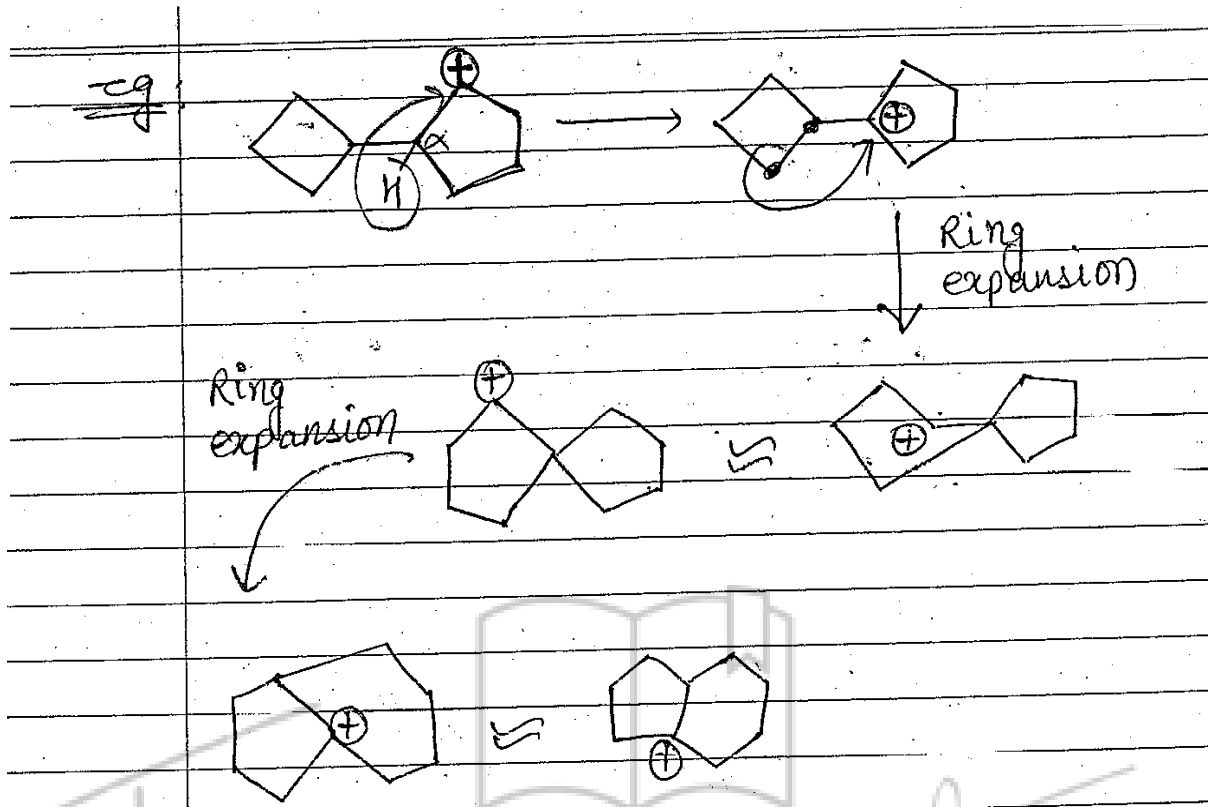




Direction of Ring expansion:-

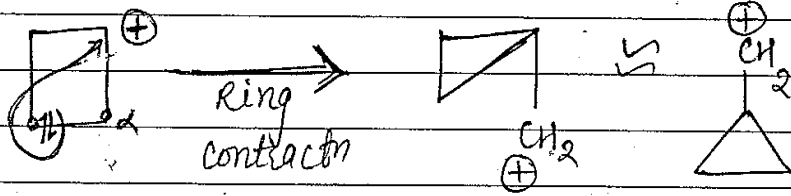




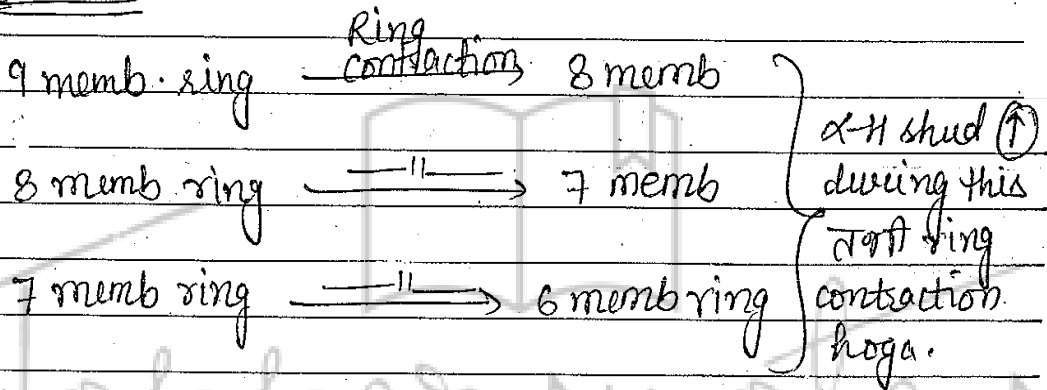


**** Key Point (7)** ring के c त है \oplus वे है

Case 1 : In this case, ring contraction occurs



Case 2 :

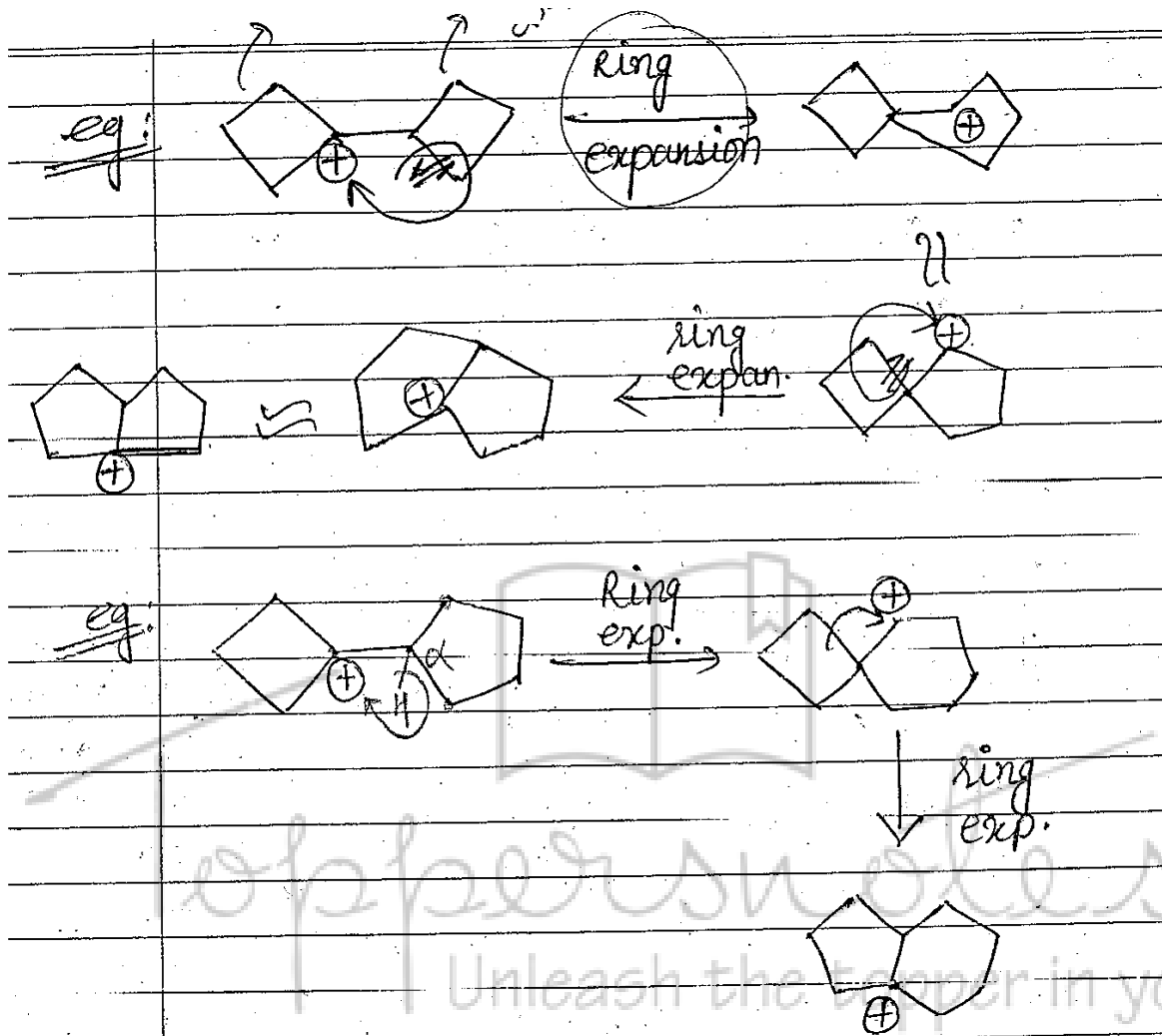


Case 3 :

→ Sometimes bcz of the stereochem reason, also ring contraction occurs. (will be discussed in Pinacol-Pinacolone rearrang.)

**** Key Point (8)**

→ If in the Carbocation, both ring expansion as well as ring contraction is possible then ring expansion is dominant over contraction.



Isomerisation of Alkene :-

→ Carried out in \oplus nce of Acidic medium. The acid used are :-

- i) conc. H_2SO_4
 - ii) TSOH (PTSA)

