## B.Sc. I

# **Paper II Organic Chemistry**

## ELIMINATION REACTIONS – E1, E2 REARRANGEMENT REACTION

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**ORGANIC CHEMISTRY** 

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### **ELIMINATION REACTION**

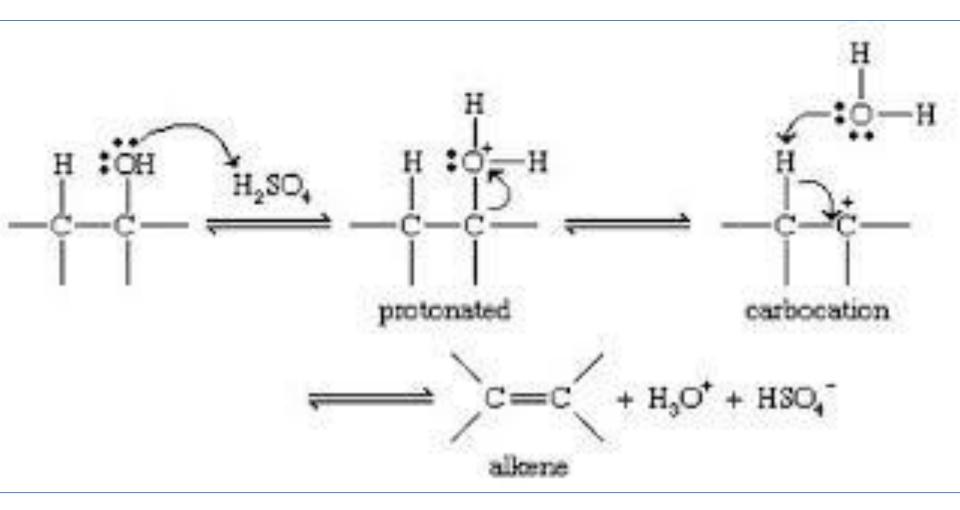
- An elimination reaction is a type of organic reaction in which two substituents are removed from a molecule in either a one-step or two-step mechanism.
- The one-step mechanism is known as the **E2 reaction**, and the two-step mechanism is known as the **E1 reaction**.
- E2 is bimolecular (second-order) while E1 is unimolecular (first-order).
- In most organic elimination reactions, at least one hydrogen atom (H<sup>+</sup>) is lost, to form the double bond.
- When the substrate is **asymmetric**, regioselectivity is determined by **Saytzeff's rule** or through Hofmann elimination.
- 1. Dehydration of Alcohols
- 2. Dehydrohalogenation of Alkyl halides

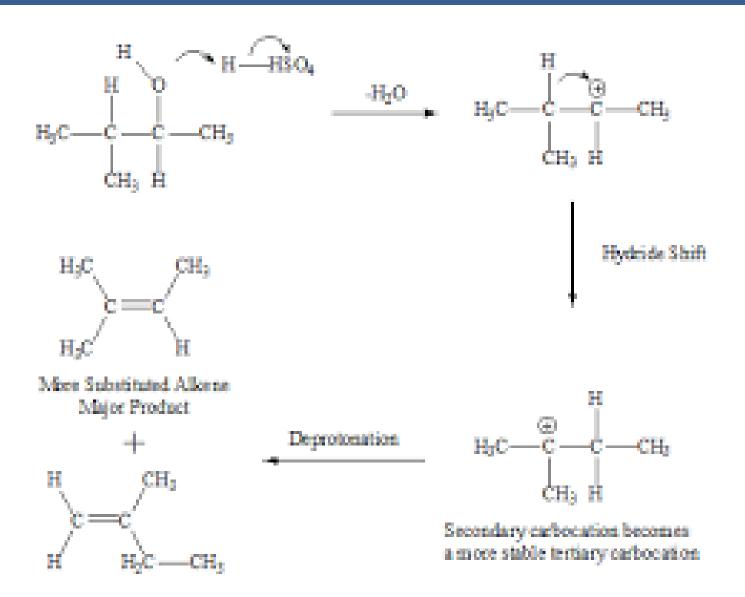
$$H - C - C - H \xrightarrow{\text{concd H}_2SO_{er} \ 180^{\circ}C} + C = C + H + HOH$$

$$Ethanol Ethylene$$

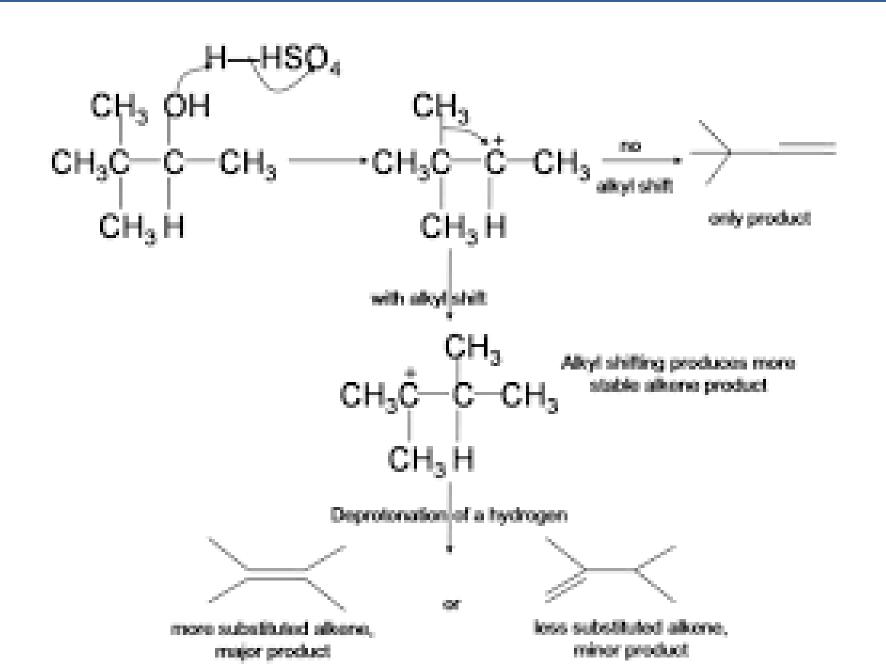
$$Ethylene$$

CONCENTRATED SULPHURIC ACID IS THE DEHYDRATING AGENT DEHYDRATION IS CARRIED OUT IN PRESENCE OF CONCENTRATED H2SO4

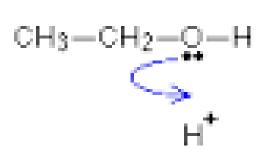




Less Substituted Allorne Minor Product



#### E2 – BIMOLECULAR ELIMINATION







## E1 – UNIMOLECULAR ELIMINATION



$$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{ CH} - \text{CH}_3 & \xrightarrow{60\% \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_3 \\ & | & | & | & | & | \\ \text{OH} & & | & | & | \\ \text{sec-Butyl alcohol} & & | & | & | \\ \text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH} = \text{CH}_2 \\ & | & | & | \\ \text{minor} & | & | \\ \end{array}$$

$$CH_3$$
  $CH_3$   $CH_4$   $CH_5$   $CH_5$ 

#### REARRANGEMENT REACTION

A rearrangement reaction is a broad class of organic reactions where the carbon skeleton of a molecule is rearranged to give a structural isomer of the original molecule. Often a substituent moves from one atom to another atom in the same molecule.

In the example below the substituent R moves from carbon atom 1 to carbon atom 2.



#### REARRANGEMENT REACTION

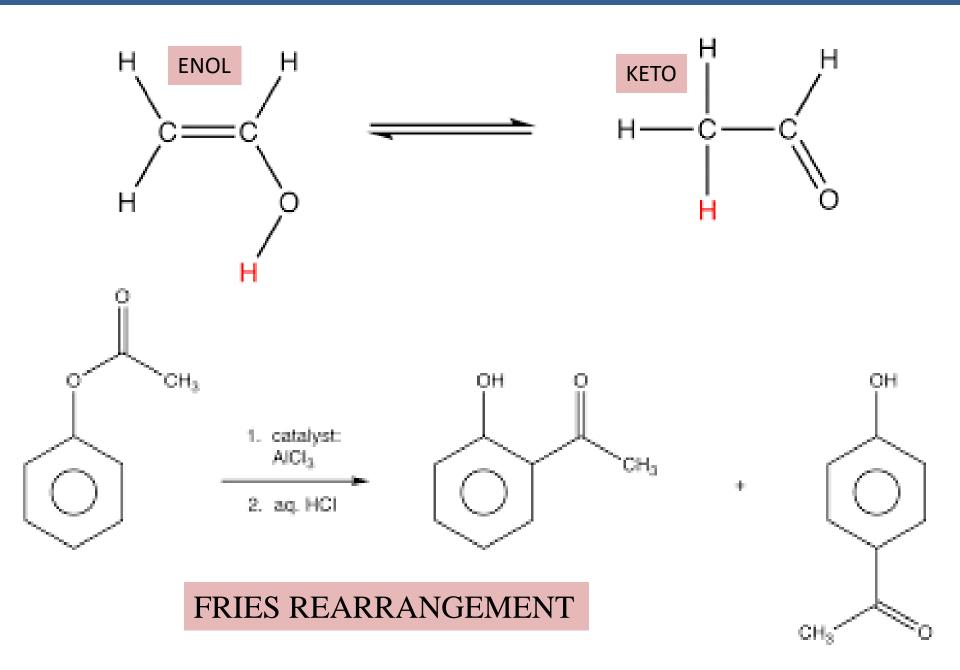
In general straight-chain alkanes, are converted to branched isomers by heating in the presence of a catalyst. Examples include isomerisation of n-butane to isobutane and pentane to isopentane.

$$c^{C}_{C}^{C}_{C}^{C} \longrightarrow c^{C}_{C}^{C}_{C}^{C} + c^{C}_{C}^{C}_{C}^{C}$$

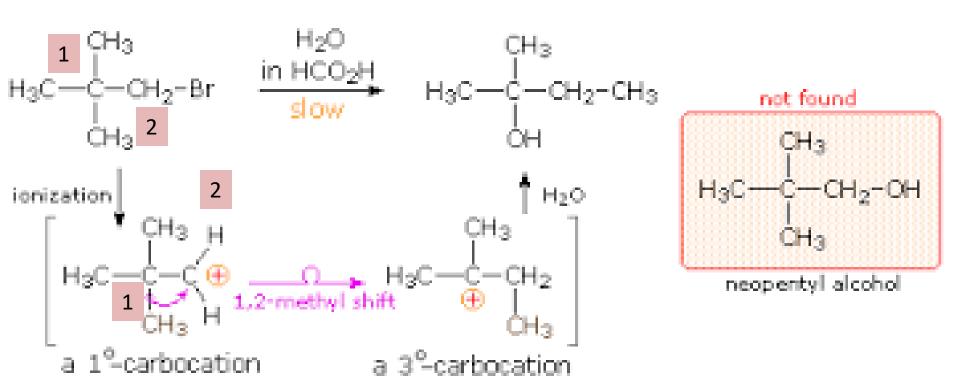
pentane

2-methylbutane 2,2-dimethylpropane

## REARRANGEMENT REACTIONS



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