Mechanism Summary for A-level AQA Chemistry

Electrophilic Addition of Alkenes with Bromine

Electrophilic Addition of Alkenes with sulphuric acid

Electrophilic Addition of Alkenes with hydrogen bromide

Elimination of Halogenoalkanes with ethanolic hydroxide ions

$$CH_3 - C - H \rightarrow CH_3 - C - H + Br - + H_2O$$

$$:OH^-$$

Acid catalysed elimination mechanism: alcohols → alkenes

Acid catalysed addition mechanism for hydration of ethene

Nucleophilic Substitution of

Halogenoalkanes with aqueous hydroxide

ions.
$$H$$
 H_3C
 Br
 H_3C
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H
 H

Nucleophilic Substitution of Halogenoalkanes with cyanide ions.

Free Radical Substitution of Alkanes with Bromine

STEP ONE Initiation

Essential condition: UV light

 $Br_2 \rightarrow 2Br$

STEP TWO Propagation

CH₃CH₃ + Br' → HBr + CH₃CH₂'

CH₃CH₂' + Br₂ → CH₃CH₂Br + Br'

STEP THREE Termination

CH₃CH₂" + Br" → CH₃CH₂Br

CH₃CH₂· + CH₃CH₂· → CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₃

Nucleophilic Substitution reactions of ammonia/amines

Reaction 1 with ammonia forming primary amine

Reaction 2 forming secondary amine

The amine formed in the first reaction has a lone pair of electrons on the nitrogen and will react further with the haloalkane.

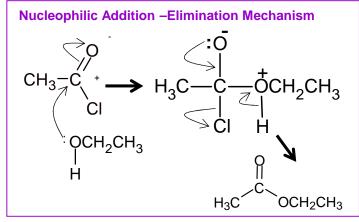
Reaction 3 forming a tertiary amine

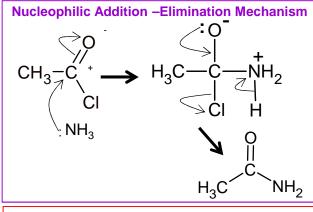
Reaction 4 forming a quaternary ammonium salt

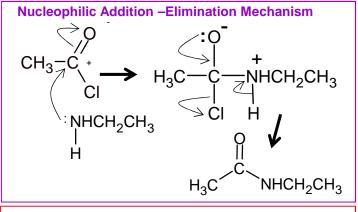
Nucleophilic Addition Mechanism H+ from water or weak acid O: H3 CC CH3 H3 CC CH3 H O-H

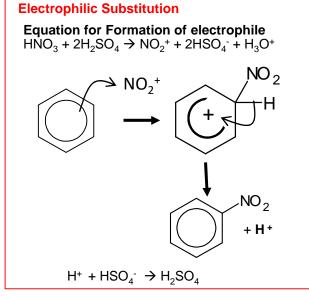
Nucleophilic Addition Mechanism H+ from sulphuric acid H+ CH3 CN O-H H₃C-C-CH₃ CN O-H CN CN

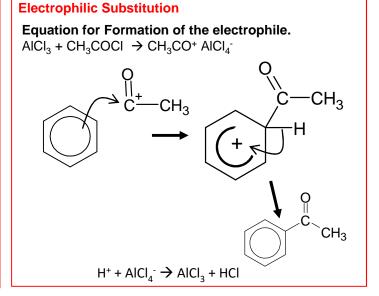
Nucleophilic Addition –Elimination Mechanism CH₃-C + H₃C - C OH CI OH CH₃-C OH

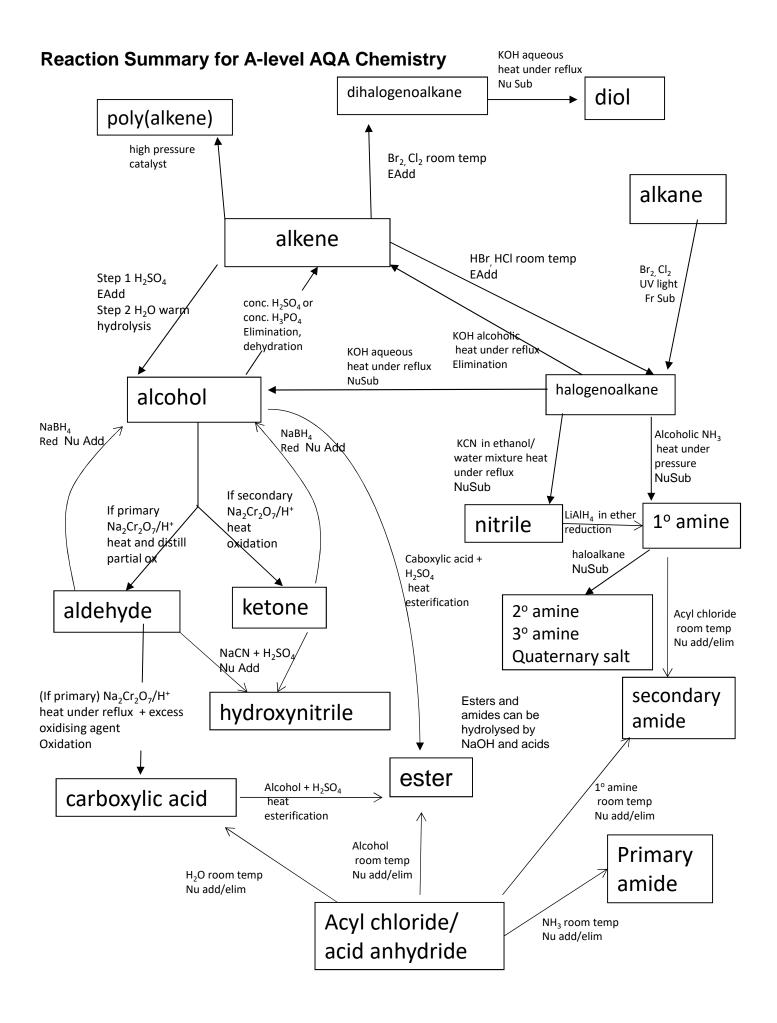












Aromatic synthetic routes

