

Haloalkanes And Haloarenes Class 12

Notes

Haloalkanes and Haloarenes Class 12 Notes Understanding the chemistry of haloalkanes and haloarenes is vital for students preparing for their Class 12 board exams, as these compounds form a significant part of the organic chemistry syllabus. This comprehensive guide provides detailed notes on haloalkanes and haloarenes, covering their structure, nomenclature, methods of preparation, properties, and reactions. These notes are organized systematically to facilitate easy learning and revision.

Introduction to Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

Haloalkanes and haloarenes are derivatives of hydrocarbons where one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by halogen atoms such as fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine.

Haloalkanes (Alkyl Halides)

- These are saturated compounds derived from alkanes by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms with halogens. - General formula: $R-X$, where R is an alkyl group and X is a halogen.

Haloarenes (Aryl Halides)

- These are aromatic compounds where a halogen atom substitutes a hydrogen atom on the benzene ring. - Example: Chlorobenzene (C_6H_5Cl).

Nomenclature of Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

Nomenclature of Haloalkanes

- Name the longest chain containing the halogen as the parent chain. - Number the chain from the end nearest the halogen to give the lowest possible number to the halogen. - Place the position number of the halogen before the name of the halogen. - Example: 2-Chloropropane, 1-Bromobutane.

Nomenclature of Haloarenes

- Name the halogen substituent along with its position number on the benzene ring. - The prefix 'halo-' is used when multiple halogens are present. - Example: 1,2-Dichlorobenzene, chlorobenzene.

Methods of Preparation

Preparation of Haloalkanes

1. From Alkyl Halides via Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions - Using halogenating agents like PCl_5 , PCl_3 , $SOCl_2$. -

Example: $\text{R-OH} + \text{PCl}_5 \rightarrow \text{R-Cl} + \text{POCl}_3 + \text{HCl}$. 2. From Alcohols - Using halogenating reagents: - Thionyl chloride (SOCl_2): $\text{R-OH} + \text{SOCl}_2 \rightarrow \text{R-Cl} + \text{SO}_2 + \text{HCl}$. - PCl_5 or PCl_3 : $\text{R-OH} + \text{PCl}_5 \rightarrow \text{R-Cl} + \text{other products}$. 3. From Alkenes (Addition of Hydrogen Halides) - Markovnikov's addition: HX adds across the double bond. - Example: $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 + \text{HCl} \rightarrow \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$. 4. From Carboxylic Acids - By converting acids to acyl halides, then to alkyl halides.

Preparation of Haloarenes

- Mainly via Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution (EAS): 1. Halogenation of Benzene - Using Cl_2 or Br_2 in presence of FeCl_3 or FeBr_3 catalyst. - Example: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$. 2. From Diazonium Salts (Sandmeyer Reaction) - Using CuX ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) to replace diazonium groups with halogens.

Physical Properties

Haloalkanes

- Generally, have higher boiling points than hydrocarbons of similar molecular weight due to polarity. - Boiling points increase with molecular weight and degree of branching decreases boiling point. - Solubility: Insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents like benzene, ethanol.

Haloarenes

- Usually less reactive than haloalkanes. - Have higher melting and boiling points compared to benzene. - Slightly soluble in organic solvents, insoluble in water.

Chemical Properties

Reactions of Haloalkanes

1. Nucleophilic Substitution (SN1 and SN2) - SN2 mechanism: Bimolecular, involves a single step. - SN1 mechanism: Unimolecular, involves carbocation formation. - Factors affecting mechanism: - Nature of halogen (X). - Type of substrate (primary, secondary, tertiary). - Solvent effects. 2. Elimination Reactions (E1 and E2) - Formation of alkenes via dehydrohalogenation. - Conditions favoring elimination: - Presence of a strong base. - Higher temperature. 3. Oxidation - Haloalkanes are usually resistant to oxidation but can undergo reactions under specific conditions.

Reactions of Haloarenes

- Less reactive towards nucleophilic substitution due to resonance stabilization. - Undergo substitution mainly at the halogen atom via: - Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Halogenation, nitration, sulfonation. - Under special conditions, undergo nucleophilic substitution (e.g., with strong nucleophiles).

Reactions and Mechanisms

Major Reactions of Haloalkanes

1. **Hydrolysis:** Converts haloalkanes into alcohols or acids.
 1. In aqueous or alcoholic KOH solutions.
 2. Mechanism: SN1 or SN2 depending on the substrate.
2. **Reaction with Silver Nitrate:** To determine the nature of halogen.
 1. AgCl, AgBr, AgI precipitate forms with respective halides.
3. **Dehydrohalogenation:** Formation of alkenes in presence of a base.
4. **Reaction with Zinc or Active Metals:** Reduction to hydrocarbons.

Major Reactions of Haloarenes

1. **Halogenation:** Substitution of halogen on benzene ring using FeX₃ catalysts.
2. **Nucleophilic substitution:** Under harsh conditions, replacing the halogen with nucleophiles like OH⁻, CN⁻.
3. **Coupling reactions:** Formation of biaryl compounds via Ullmann or Suzuki coupling.

Factors Influencing Reactivity

1. **Nature of halogen:** Reactivity decreases down the group (F > Cl > Br > I).
2. **Type of substrate:** Primary > secondary > tertiary for SN2; tertiary > secondary > primary for SN1.
3. **Solvent effects:** Polar protic solvents favor SN1; polar aprotic favor SN2.
4. **Resonance stabilization:** In haloarenes, resonance delocalization decreases reactivity towards nucleophilic substitution.

Applications of Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

- Pharmaceuticals: Many drugs contain halogenated compounds. - Agriculture: Used in pesticides and herbicides. - Industrial Uses: Solvents, refrigerants, and intermediates in organic synthesis. - Polymer industry: Monomers like vinyl chloride.

Safety and Environmental Concerns

- Many haloalkanes and haloarenes are toxic and environmentally hazardous. - They can cause ozone depletion (e.g., CFCs). - Proper handling and disposal are essential to minimize environmental impact.

Summary

- Haloalkanes and haloarenes are pivotal in organic chemistry with diverse methods of preparation and reactions. - Their reactivity depends on the type of halogen and the nature of the substrate. - Understanding their physical and chemical properties aids in their application in various industries. - Safe handling and environmental considerations are critical due to their toxicity. These detailed notes should serve as a comprehensive resource for Class 12 students to understand and master the concepts related to haloalkanes and haloarenes effectively. Regular revision and solving practice questions will further strengthen their grasp of the subject.

Haloalkanes and Haloarenes Class 12 Notes: An In-Depth Review

In the realm of organic chemistry, the study of haloalkanes and haloarenes holds a pivotal position, especially at

the class 12 level where foundational concepts are established for advanced understanding. These compounds, characterized by the presence of halogen atoms attached to aliphatic and aromatic frameworks respectively, serve as essential intermediates in various chemical reactions, industrial applications, and synthesis pathways. This comprehensive review aims to dissect the core principles, structural nuances, nomenclature, mechanisms, and applications of haloalkanes and haloarenes, drawing upon the standard class 12 notes and expanding into detailed insights suitable for educators, students, and researchers alike.

Understanding Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

Definition and Basic Concepts

Haloalkanes, also known as alkyl halides, are organic compounds where one or more halogen atoms (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine) are covalently bonded to an sp^3 hybridized carbon atom in an alkane backbone. The general formula can be represented as $R-X$, where R is an alkyl group and X is a halogen.

Haloarenes, or aryl halides, are aromatic compounds in which a halogen atom is directly attached to an aromatic ring, typically benzene or its derivatives. Their general structure is $Ar-X$, where Ar denotes the aromatic ring and X the halogen.

Structural Characteristics

1. Haloalkanes exhibit tetrahedral geometry around the carbon atom bearing the halogen, with bond angles approximately 109.5° . The nature of the halogen influences reactivity due to differences in bond strength and polarity.
1. Haloarenes possess a planar aromatic ring with delocalized π -electrons. The halogen substituent influences the electronic distribution of the ring, affecting reactivity and substitution patterns.

Nomenclature and Classification

Nomenclature Rules

1. Haloalkanes are named by replacing the 'ane' in the parent alkane with 'yl halide' (e.g., chloromethane, bromoethane). When multiple halogens are present, prefixes such as di-, tri-, are used (e.g., dichloromethane).
1. Haloarenes are named by prefixing the halogen position with the aromatic name (e.g., chlorobenzene, bromobenzene). The position of the halogen can be indicated numerically if multiple substituents are present.

Classification Based on Degree of Substitution

Type	Description	Example
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Primary Haloalkanes	Halogen attached to a carbon atom attached to one other carbon	Methyl chloride (CH_3Cl)
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Secondary Haloalkanes	Halogen attached to a carbon attached to two other carbons	Isopropyl bromide ($(CH_3)_2CHBr$)
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Tertiary Haloalkanes	Halogen attached to a carbon attached to three other carbons	tert-Butyl chloride ($C(CH_3)_3Cl$)
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Similarly, haloarenes are classified based on the position of halogen substituents on the aromatic ring.

Physical Properties

1. Boiling and Melting Points: Generally increase with molecular weight and size of the halogen atom owing to

stronger van der Waals forces. Haloalkanes tend to have higher boiling points than corresponding alkanes due to polarity induced by halogen atoms.

1. Polarity: The C-X bond exhibits polarity, making haloalkanes polar molecules, which influences their solubility and reactivity.
1. Solubility: Mostly insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents like ethanol, ether, and benzene.

Chemical Properties and Mechanisms

1. Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions

Haloalkanes undergo nucleophilic substitution, where the halogen is replaced by a nucleophile.

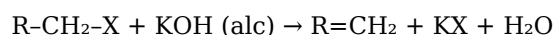
Types of Nucleophilic Substitution

1. SN1 Mechanism: Unimolecular, involves carbocation formation; favored by tertiary haloalkanes due to stability.
1. SN2 Mechanism: Bimolecular, involves a single concerted step; favored by primary haloalkanes.

Reaction Examples:

1. Hydrolysis: $R-X + H_2O \rightarrow R-OH + HX$
1. Reaction with cyanide: $R-X + KCN \rightarrow R-CN + KX$
1. Elimination Reactions

In the presence of bases, haloalkanes can undergo elimination to form alkenes (dehydrohalogenation):



1. Free Radical Reactions

Bromination and chlorination of hydrocarbons involve radical chain mechanisms, especially under UV light.

1. Reactions of Haloarenes

1. Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Halogen acts as an electrophile (X_2 with FeX_3 or AlX_3 as catalysts).
1. Nucleophilic Substitution: Limited due to the stability of the aromatic ring but occurs under specific conditions, such as nucleophilic aromatic substitution with strong nucleophiles.

Factors Influencing Reactivity

1. Nature of halogen: Reactivity order generally is $I > Br > Cl > F$ due to bond strengths.
1. Structure: Tertiary haloalkanes are more reactive in SN1, primary in SN2.
1. Solvent effects: Polar protic solvents favor SN1; polar aprotic favor SN2.
1. Steric hindrance: Bulky groups hinder nucleophilic attack.

Applications and Industrial Significance

Haloalkanes

1. Solvents: Used in dry cleaning, extraction, and as refrigerants (e.g., CFCs).
1. Pharmaceuticals: Precursors in synthesis of drugs.
1. Agriculture: Pesticides and fumigants.

Haloarenes

1. Dyes and Polymers: Precursors in manufacturing dyes and plastics.
1. Pharmaceuticals: Building blocks in drug synthesis.
1. Chemical Industry: Used in the synthesis of various organic compounds.

Environmental and Safety Aspects

1. Ozone Depletion: CFCs and other haloalkanes have contributed significantly to ozone layer depletion.
1. Toxicity: Many haloalkanes are toxic and pose health hazards.
1. Persistence: Some haloarenes are persistent environmental pollutants.

Precautions

1. Proper handling and disposal.
1. Use of environmentally friendly alternatives.

Summary of Key Points

1. Haloalkanes are derivatives of alkanes with halogen substituents; haloarenes are aromatic compounds with halogen substituents.
1. Their nomenclature follows IUPAC rules, with classification based on the degree of substitution.
1. Physical properties are influenced by molecular weight and polarity.
1. Reactivity patterns include nucleophilic substitution, elimination, and radical reactions, governed by structural factors and reaction conditions.
1. They have numerous industrial applications but also pose environmental and health risks.

Conclusion

The study of haloalkanes and haloarenes in Class 12 provides a crucial foundation for understanding diverse organic reactions and mechanisms. Their unique structural features and reactivity patterns not only exemplify core organic principles but also underscore the importance of sustainable practices in chemical manufacturing. A thorough grasp of these compounds—covering nomenclature, properties, reactions, and applications—equips students with the analytical tools necessary for advanced studies and responsible scientific applications.

This comprehensive review synthesizes the essential aspects of haloalkanes and haloarenes as presented in standard Class 12 notes, enriched with detailed insights to facilitate a deeper understanding of these vital organic compounds.

Questions & Answers About haloalkanes and haloarenes class 12 notes

No	Question	Answer
1	What are haloalkanes and how are they classified?	Haloalkanes are alkanes in which one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by halogen atoms (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine). They are classified based on the number of halogen atoms attached: primary (1°), secondary (2°), and tertiary (3°).

2	What are the main methods of preparing haloalkanes in the laboratory?	Haloalkanes can be prepared via free radical halogenation of alkanes, nucleophilic substitution of alcohols using halogen acids, and addition of hydrogen halides to alkenes. For example, alcohols react with SOCl_2 or PCl_5 to produce haloalkanes.
3	What is the mechanism of nucleophilic substitution in haloalkanes?	Nucleophilic substitution in haloalkanes generally proceeds via either the SN_1 or SN_2 mechanism. SN_2 involves a one-step bimolecular process with backside attack, favored by primary haloalkanes. SN_1 involves a two-step process with carbocation formation, favored by tertiary haloalkanes.
4	How do haloarenes differ from haloalkanes in terms of reactivity?	Haloarenes are less reactive than haloalkanes due to the delocalized π -electron system in the aromatic ring which stabilizes the molecule and makes nucleophilic substitution reactions difficult. Additionally, the halogen substituents are attached to sp^2 hybridized carbons, making substitution reactions less favorable.
5	What are common reactions of haloarenes in organic synthesis?	Haloarenes typically undergo substitution reactions such as nucleophilic aromatic substitution (e.g., via the addition-elimination mechanism), and can participate in coupling reactions like Suzuki and Ullmann coupling. They are generally less reactive than haloalkanes.
6	Why are haloalkanes and haloarenes important in industrial applications?	Haloalkanes are used as refrigerants, solvents, and intermediates in chemical synthesis. Haloarenes are found in dyes, pharmaceuticals, and agrochemicals. Their unique reactivity and properties make them valuable in various industrial processes.

haloalkanes, haloarenes, class 12 chemistry, organic halogen compounds, nucleophilic substitution, electrophilic aromatic substitution, bonding in haloalkanes, reactivity of haloarenes, preparation of haloalkanes, properties of haloarenes