

❖ Potential Energy Diagrams: Transition States and Intermediates

The potential energy diagrams or the reaction progress curves are nothing but a visual representation of the energy changes that occur during a chemical reaction. The energy of various species participating in the reaction is plotted on the y -axis (ordinate) whereas the progress of the reaction on the x -axis (abscissa). Now since a reaction can have transition states and intermediates (in addition to the reactants and final product), we must discuss the corresponding potential energy diagrams.

➤ Potential energy Diagram of Reactions with Reactant, Product and Transition State

The transition state of an organic reaction is a specific configuration along the reaction coordinate and corresponds to the highest potential energy along with this reaction coordinate. Furthermore, the transition state is not an actual molecule that can be isolated, and therefore it is often marked with the double dagger or star symbol to differentiate. The typical potential energy diagrams of endothermic and exothermic reactions with reactants, products, and transition states are shown below.

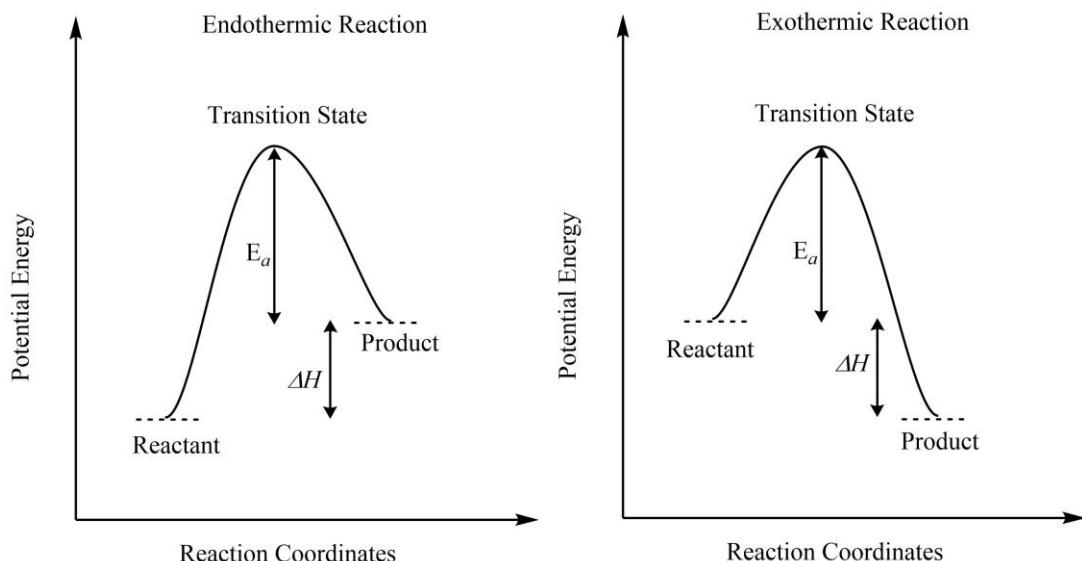


Figure 7. Typical potential energy curves for exothermic and endothermic reactions.

It is obvious from the potential energy diagrams that the enthalpy change is positive for an endothermic reaction ($\Delta H > 0$) and negative for an exothermic reaction ($\Delta H < 0$). For exothermic reactions, the potential energy of the reacting species first increases, attains a maximum at the transition state, and then decreases even more than the reactants. For endothermic reactions, the potential energy of the reacting species first increases, attains a maximum at the transition state, and then decreases less than the reactants.

Furthermore, it should also be noted that the energy gap between the transition state and reactant is the activation energy (E_a) which is responsible for the speed of the reaction. The higher activation energy leads to slow transformation and vice-versa.

➤ **Potential energy Diagram of Reactions with Reactant, Product, Transition State, and Intermediates**

The chemical species that are formed somewhere during the course of a chemical reaction are called as reaction intermediates. Unlike transition states, these are actual molecules that are short-lived and unstable. Sometimes they are called temporary reactants or products because they are neither present in actual reactants nor the actual products. The typical potential energy diagram of a typical exothermic reaction with a reactant, product, intermediate, and transition state is shown below.

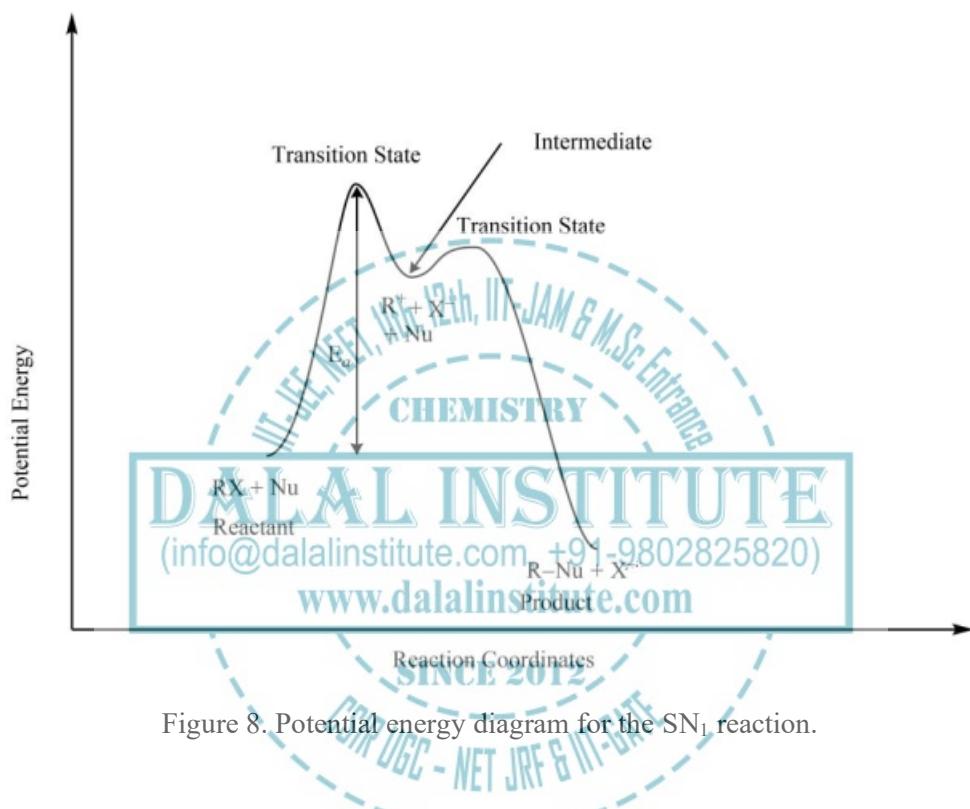


Figure 8. Potential energy diagram for the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ reaction.

It is obvious from the potential energy diagrams that the intermediates are situated at the minima whereas the transition states are shown at the maxima. Also, just like the previous case, the energy gap between the transition state and reactant is the activation energy (E_a) which is responsible for the speed of the reaction i.e. the higher activation energy leads to slow transformation and vice-versa.

Reaction coordinate diagrams also give information about the equilibrium between a reactant or a product and an intermediate. If the barrier energy for going from intermediate to product is much higher than the one for the reactant to intermediate transition, it can be safely concluded that a complete equilibrium is established between the reactant and intermediate. Nevertheless, if the reactant-to-intermediate barrier is almost equal in energy to intermediate-to-product change, then no full equilibrium is set and steady-state approximation becomes activated to dictate the kinetic rate expressions.

LEGAL NOTICE

This document is an excerpt from the book entitled “A Textbook of Organic Chemistry – Volume 1 by Mandeep Dalal”, and is the intellectual property of the Author/Publisher. The content of this document is protected by international copyright law and is valid only for the personal preview of the user who has originally downloaded it from the publisher’s website (www.dalalinstitute.com). Any act of copying (including plagiarizing its language) or sharing this document will result in severe civil and criminal prosecution to the maximum extent possible under law.



This is a low resolution version only for preview purpose. If you want to read the full book, please consider buying.

Buy the complete book with TOC navigation, high resolution images and no watermark.

Home

CLASSES

BOOKS

VIDEOS

CSIR UGC – NET JRF, IIT-GATE, M.Sc Entrance, IIT-JAM, IIT-JEE, NEET, 11th and 12th

Want to study chemistry for CSIR UGC – NET JRF + IIT-GATE; IIT-JAM + M.Sc Entrance; IIT-JEE + NEET + 11th +12th; and all other postgraduate, undergraduate & senior-secondary level examinations where chemistry is a paper?

[READ MORE](#)

Publications

Are you interested in books (Print and Ebook) published by Dalal Institute ?

[READ MORE](#)

Video Lectures

Want video lectures in chemistry for CSIR UGC – NET JRF + IIT-GATE; IIT-JAM + M.Sc Entrance; IIT-JEE + NEET + 11th +12th; and all other postgraduate, undergraduate & senior-secondary level examinations where chemistry is a paper?

[READ MORE](#)

Postgraduate Level

CSIR UGC – NET JRF & IIT-GATE

First Chemistry Batch
(1st January – 31st May)

Second Chemistry Batch
(1st July – 30th November)

Senior-Secondary Level

11TH, 12TH, NEET & IIT-JEE

First Chemistry Batch
(1st April – 31st August)

Second Chemistry Batch
(1st October – 28th February)

Undergraduate Level

M.SC ENTRANCE & IIT-JAM

First Chemistry Batch
(1st February – 30th June)

Second Chemistry Batch
(1st August – 31st December)

Regular Program

Regular Program

Regular Program

Online Course

Online Course

Online Course

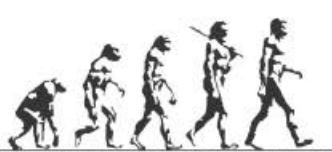
Result

Result

Result

Join the revolution by becoming a part of our community and get all of the member benefits like downloading any PDF document for your personal preview.

[Sign Up](#)



JOIN THE REVOLUTION FROM BEAST TO

BUDDHA

..... India's Best Coaching Center for Academic and Competitive Chemistry Exams
(CSIR UGC – NET JRF + IIT-GATE; IIT-JAM + M.Sc Entrance; IIT-JEE + NEET + 11th +12th; and all other postgraduate, undergraduate & senior-secondary level examinations where chemistry is a paper)

**D DALAL
INSTITUTE**

.....Chemical Science Demystified.....

Main Market, Sector 14, Rohtak, Haryana 124001, India
(+91-9802825820, info@dalalinstitute.com)
www.dalalinstitute.com

International
Edition



A TEXTBOOK OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Volume I

MANDEEP DALAL



First Edition

DALAL INSTITUTE

Table of Contents

CHAPTER 1	11
Nature of Bonding in Organic Molecules	11
❖ Delocalized Chemical Bonding	11
❖ Conjugation	14
❖ Cross Conjugation	16
❖ Resonance.....	18
❖ Hyperconjugation	27
❖ Tautomerism.....	31
❖ Aromaticity in Benzenoid and Nonbenzenoid Compounds	33
❖ Alternant and Non-Alternant Hydrocarbons	35
❖ Huckel's Rule: Energy Level of π -Molecular Orbitals	37
❖ Annulenes.....	44
❖ Antiaromaticity.....	46
❖ Homoaromaticity.....	48
❖ PMO Approach.....	50
❖ Bonds Weaker Than Covalent	58
❖ Addition Compounds: Crown Ether Complexes and Cryptands, Inclusion Compounds, Cyclodextrins	65
❖ Catenanes and Rotaxanes	75
❖ Problems.....	79
❖ Bibliography	80
CHAPTER 2	81
Stereochemistry	81
❖ Chirality.....	81
❖ Elements of Symmetry	86
❖ Molecules with More Than One Chiral Centre: Diastereomerism	90
❖ Determination of Relative and Absolute Configuration (Octant Rule Excluded) with Special Reference to Lactic Acid, Alanine & Mandelic Acid	92
❖ Methods of Resolution.....	102
❖ Optical Purity	104
❖ Prochirality	105
❖ Enantiotopic and Diastereotopic Atoms, Groups and Faces	107
❖ Asymmetric Synthesis: Cram's Rule and Its Modifications, Prelog's Rule	113
❖ Conformational Analysis of Cycloalkanes (Upto Six Membered Rings).....	116
❖ Decalins	122
❖ Conformations of Sugars	126
❖ Optical Activity in Absence of Chiral Carbon (Biphenyls, Allenes and Spiranes)	132
❖ Chirality Due to Helical Shape	137
❖ Geometrical Isomerism in Alkenes and Oximes	140
❖ Methods of Determining the Configuration	146

❖ Problems.....	151
❖ Bibliography	152
CHAPTER 3	153
Reaction Mechanism: Structure and Reactivity	153
❖ Types of Mechanisms	153
❖ Types of Reactions	156
❖ Thermodynamic and Kinetic Requirements.....	159
❖ Kinetic and Thermodynamic Control	161
❖ Hammond's Postulate.....	163
❖ Curtin-Hammett Principle	164
❖ Potential Energy Diagrams: Transition States and Intermediates	166
❖ Methods of Determining Mechanisms	168
❖ Isotope Effects	172
❖ Hard and Soft Acids and Bases.....	174
❖ Generation, Structure, Stability and Reactivity of Carbocations, Carbanions, Free Radicals, Carbenes and Nitrenes.....	176
❖ Effect of Structure on Reactivity	200
❖ The Hammett Equation and Linear Free Energy Relationship.....	203
❖ Substituent and Reaction Constants.....	209
❖ Taft Equation.....	215
❖ Problems.....	219
❖ Bibliography	220
CHAPTER 4	221
Carbohydrates	221
❖ Types of Naturally Occurring Sugars	221
❖ Deoxy Sugars	227
❖ Amino Sugars	229
❖ Branch Chain Sugars	230
❖ General Methods of Determination of Structure and Ring Size of Sugars with Particular Reference to Maltose, Lactose, Sucrose, Starch and Cellulose.....	231
❖ Problems.....	239
❖ Bibliography	240
CHAPTER 5	241
Natural and Synthetic Dyes	241
❖ Various Classes of Synthetic Dyes Including Heterocyclic Dyes	241
❖ Interaction Between Dyes and Fibers	245
❖ Structure Elucidation of Indigo and Alizarin	247
❖ Problems.....	252
❖ Bibliography	253
CHAPTER 6	254
Aliphatic Nucleophilic Substitution	254
❖ The SN_2 , SN_1 , Mixed SN_1 and SN_2 , SN_i , SN'_1 , SN'_2 , SN_i' and SET Mechanisms.....	254

❖ The Neighbouring Group Mechanisms	263
❖ Neighbouring Group Participation by π and σ Bonds	265
❖ Anchimeric Assistance	269
❖ Classical and Nonclassical Carbocations	272
❖ Phenonium Ions	283
❖ Common Carbocation Rearrangements	284
❖ Applications of NMR Spectroscopy in the Detection of Carbocations	286
❖ Reactivity – Effects of Substrate Structure, Attacking Nucleophile, Leaving Group and Reaction Medium	288
❖ Ambident Nucleophiles and Regioselectivity	294
❖ Phase Transfer Catalysis	297
❖ Problems	300
❖ Bibliography	301
CHAPTER 7	302
Aliphatic Electrophilic Substitution	302
❖ Bimolecular Mechanisms – SE_2 and SE_1	302
❖ The SE_1 Mechanism	305
❖ Electrophilic Substitution Accompanied by Double Bond Shifts	307
❖ Effect of Substrates, Leaving Group and the Solvent Polarity on the Reactivity	308
❖ Problems	310
❖ Bibliography	311
CHAPTER 8	312
Aromatic Electrophilic Substitution	312
❖ The Arenium Ion Mechanism	312
❖ Orientation and Reactivity	314
❖ Energy Profile Diagrams	316
❖ The Ortho/Para Ratio	317
❖ <i>ipso</i> -Attack	319
❖ Orientation in Other Ring Systems	320
❖ Quantitative Treatment of Reactivity in Substrates and Electrophiles	321
❖ Diazonium Coupling	325
❖ Vilsmeier Reaction	326
❖ Gattermann-Koch Reaction	327
❖ Problems	329
❖ Bibliography	330
CHAPTER 9	331
Aromatic Nucleophilic Substitution	331
❖ The $ArSN_1$, $ArSN_2$, Benzyne and S_RN_1 Mechanisms	331
❖ Reactivity – Effect of Substrate Structure, Leaving Group and Attacking Nucleophile	336
❖ The von Richter, Sommelet-Hauser, and Smiles Rearrangements	339
❖ Problems	343
❖ Bibliography	344

CHAPTER 10	345
Elimination Reactions	345
❖ The E ₂ , E ₁ and E ₁ CB Mechanisms	345
❖ Orientation of the Double Bond.....	348
❖ Reactivity – Effects of Substrate Structures, Attacking Base, the Leaving Group and The Medium	352
❖ Mechanism and Orientation in Pyrolytic Elimination	355
❖ Problems.....	358
❖ Bibliography	359
CHAPTER 11	360
Addition to Carbon-Carbon Multiple Bonds	360
❖ Mechanistic and Stereochemical Aspects of Addition Reactions Involving Electrophiles, Nucleophiles and Free Radicals.....	360
❖ Regio- and Chemoselectivity: Orientation and Reactivity	370
❖ Addition to Cyclopropane Ring	374
❖ Hydrogenation of Double and Triple Bonds	375
❖ Hydrogenation of Aromatic Rings.....	377
❖ Hydroboration	378
❖ Michael Reaction.....	379
❖ Sharpless Asymmetric Epoxidation	380
❖ Problems.....	382
❖ Bibliography	383
CHAPTER 12	384
Addition to Carbon-Hetero Multiple Bonds	384
❖ Mechanism of Metal Hydride Reduction of Saturated and Unsaturated Carbonyl Compounds, Acids, Esters and Nitriles	384
❖ Addition of Grignard Reagents, Organozinc and Organolithium Reagents to Carbonyl and Unsaturated Carbonyl Compounds	400
❖ Wittig Reaction.....	406
❖ Mechanism of Condensation Reactions Involving Enolates: Aldol, Knoevenagel, Claisen, Mannich, Benzoin, Perkin and Stobbe Reactions	411
❖ Hydrolysis of Esters and Amides.....	433
❖ Ammonolysis of Esters.....	437
❖ Problems.....	439
❖ Bibliography	440
INDEX.....	441



Mandeep Dalal

(M.Sc, Ph.D, CSIR UGC – NET JRF, IIT-GATE)
Founder & Educator, Dalal Institute
E-Mail: dr.mandeep.dalal@gmail.com
www.mandeepdalal.com

Mandeep Dalal is an Indian research scholar who is primarily working in the field of Science and Philosophy. He received his Ph.D in Chemistry from Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak, in 2018. He is also the Founder of "Dalal Institute" (India's best coaching centre for academic and competitive chemistry exams), the organization that is committed to revolutionize the field of school-level and higher education in Chemistry across the globe. He has published more than 40 research papers in various international scientific journals, including mostly from Elsevier (USA), IOP (UK), and Springer (Netherlands).

Other Books by the Author

A TEXTBOOK OF INORGANIC CHEMISTRY – VOLUME I, II, III, IV

A TEXTBOOK OF PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY – VOLUME I, II, III, IV

A TEXTBOOK OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY – VOLUME I, II, III, IV

ISBN: 978-81-952427-3-3
9 788195 242733
MRP: Rs 800.00

**D DALAL
INSTITUTE**

..... *Chemical Science Demystified*

Main Market, Sector 14, Rohtak, Haryana 124001, India
info@dalalinstitute.com, +91-9802825820
www.dalalinstitute.com