

Class 12 Chemistry Haloalkanes And Haloarenes Notes

Class 12 Chemistry Haloalkanes and Haloarenes Notes Understanding the concepts of haloalkanes and haloarenes is crucial for students preparing for their Class 12 Chemistry examinations. These compounds play vital roles in organic chemistry, serving as intermediates in various chemical reactions and industrial processes. This comprehensive guide aims to provide detailed notes on haloalkanes and haloarenes, covering their structure, nomenclature, methods of preparation, properties, and reactions. Proper understanding and memorization of these concepts will help students excel in exams and develop a strong foundation for advanced studies.

Introduction to Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

Haloalkanes and haloarenes are classes of halogenated hydrocarbons where halogen atoms are attached to alkane and aromatic frameworks, respectively.

What are Haloalkanes?

Haloalkanes, also known as alkyl halides, are compounds derived from alkanes by replacing one or more hydrogen atoms with halogen atoms (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine). They are characterized by the presence of C-X bonds, where X is a halogen.

What are Haloarenes?

Haloarenes are aromatic compounds in which one or more hydrogen atoms on the benzene ring are substituted by halogen atoms. They are also called aryl halides.

Nomenclature of Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

Proper naming of these compounds follows the IUPAC rules.

Rules for Naming Haloalkanes

1. Identify the longest carbon chain containing the halogen substituent. 2. Number the chain so that the halogen gets the lowest possible number. 3. Name the halogen as a prefix (fluoro-, chloro-, bromo-, iodo-). 4. Combine the name of the halogen with the parent alkane name. 5. For multiple halogens, use di-, tri-, etc., as prefixes, and list their positions. Example: 2,3-dichlorobutane

Rules for Naming Haloarenes

1. Name the benzene ring as the parent compound. 2. Number the positions of the halogen substituents, starting from any substituent to give the lowest possible numbers. 3. Use the halogen name as a prefix. 4. For multiple halogens, specify positions and prefixes accordingly. Example: 1,4-dibromobenzene

Methods of Preparation of Haloalkanes

Several methods are used to synthesize haloalkanes, depending on the starting materials and desired halogen.

1. Free Radical Halogenation of Alkanes

- React alkanes with halogens (Cl_2 or Br_2) in the presence of UV light. - Example: $\text{CH}_4 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{HCl}$

2. Nucleophilic Substitution of Alcohols

- React alcohols with halogenating agents. - Common reagents: - Hydrochloric acid (HCl) or SOCl_2 for chlorides - Hydrobromic acid (HBr) or PBr_3 for bromides - Iodine with red phosphorus (P/I) for iodides Example: - $\text{R-OH} + \text{PCl}_3 \rightarrow \text{R-Cl} + \text{other products}$ - $\text{R-OH} + \text{PBr}_3 \rightarrow \text{R-Br}$

3. From Alkyl Halides via Substitution or Elimination

- Using nucleophiles or bases to convert one haloalkane to another.

4. From Alkenes (Addition Reactions)

- Halogen addition to alkenes. - Example: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4 + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2$

Methods of Preparation of Haloarenes

Haloarenes are generally prepared via substitution reactions of aromatic compounds.

1. Direct Halogenation of Benzene

- React benzene with halogens in the presence of a Lewis acid catalyst like FeCl_3 or FeBr_3 . - Example: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$

2. From Phenols

- Phenol reacts with halogen acids to form halophenols, which can be converted further if needed.

3. From Aromatic Nitriles

- Reduction of aromatic nitriles followed by halogenation.

Properties of Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

Understanding the physical and chemical properties of these compounds is essential for predicting their behavior in reactions.

Physical Properties

- Generally, haloalkanes are colorless, volatile, and have distinct odors.
- They have higher boiling points than corresponding alkanes due to dipole-dipole interactions.
- The boiling point increases with the molecular weight of the halogen.

Solubility

- Haloalkanes are insoluble in water but soluble in organic solvents like ethanol, acetone, etc.
- Haloarenes are mostly insoluble in water due to their nonpolar nature.

Chemical Properties

- Reactivity mainly depends on the C-X bond strength and polarity.
- They undergo nucleophilic substitution,

elimination, and other reactions. - Haloarenes are less reactive than haloalkanes owing to the stability of the aromatic ring.

Reactions of Haloalkanes

Haloalkanes participate in various significant reactions, including substitution and elimination.

1. Nucleophilic Substitution Reactions

- Reactions where a nucleophile replaces the halogen atom. - Types: - SN1 mechanism (unimolecular nucleophilic substitution) - SN2 mechanism (bimolecular nucleophilic substitution) Example: Chloroethane reacting with OH^- to form ethanol.

2. Elimination Reactions

- Formation of alkenes via removal of a hydrogen and halogen atom. - Often occurs under basic conditions or heat. Example: Haloalkanes heated with KOH may undergo elimination to produce alkenes.

3. Reactions with Metals

- Formation of organometallic compounds (e.g., Grignard reagents).

4. Free Radical Reactions

- Especially relevant for halogenation of alkanes.

Reactions of Haloarenes

Haloarenes are less reactive but still undergo important reactions.

1. Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution

- Usually requires strong nucleophiles and specific conditions. - Example: Nitro groups can facilitate substitution.

2. Electrophilic Substitution

- Halogen substituents activate the ring towards further electrophilic substitution. - Example: Halogenation of haloarenes.

3. Reduction

- Haloarenes can be reduced to arenes under specific conditions.

Bonding and Structure

Understanding the bonding nature helps explain reactivity.

1. C-X Bond in Haloalkanes

- Polar covalent bond with significant dipole moment. - Bond strength varies with the halogen: $\text{C-F} > \text{C-Cl} > \text{C-Br} > \text{C-I}$.

2. Resonance in Haloarenes

- The halogen atom's lone pair can participate in resonance, stabilizing the aromatic ring.

Applications of Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

These compounds have numerous industrial and medicinal applications.

Applications of Haloalkanes

- Solvents (e.g., CCl_4) - Refrigerants (e.g., Freons) - Anesthetics (e.g., halothane) - Intermediates in organic synthesis

Applications of Haloarenes

- Dyes and pharmaceuticals - Agrochemicals - Plastic manufacturing

Environmental and Health Aspects

Many haloalkanes, especially chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), have environmental impacts such as ozone layer depletion. Proper handling and disposal are essential.

Summary and Key Points

- Haloalkanes are alkyl halides; haloarenes are aryl halides.
- Nomenclature follows IUPAC rules.
- Prepared via substitution, halogenation, and addition reactions.
- Exhibit characteristic physical and chemical properties.
- Undergo nucleophilic substitution, elimination, and other reactions.
- Have significant industrial, medicinal, and

environmental implications.

Conclusion

Mastering the concepts of haloalkanes and haloarenes is vital for success in Class 12 Chemistry. Understanding their structure, nomenclature, methods of preparation, properties, and reactions provides a solid foundation for organic chemistry. Regular practice and application of these notes will enable students to excel in examinations and appreciate the importance of these compounds in real-world applications. Remember: Consistent revision and problem-solving are key to mastering the topics of haloalkanes and haloarenes. Use these notes as a comprehensive reference to enhance your understanding and perform well in your exams.

Class 12 Chemistry Haloalkanes and Haloarenes Notes are an essential part of the organic chemistry syllabus, serving as foundational concepts that bridge the understanding of halogen-containing organic compounds. These topics not only form a significant portion of the board examinations but also lay the groundwork for advanced studies in organic synthesis, medicinal chemistry, and industrial applications. Well-organized notes on haloalkanes and haloarenes help students grasp complex mechanisms, understand their properties, and apply this knowledge practically. This comprehensive review aims to explore these notes in detail, highlighting key concepts, features, advantages, and common pitfalls, to enhance your mastery over the subject.

Introduction to Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

Haloalkanes (alkyl halides) and haloarenes (aryl halides) are classes of halogenated hydrocarbons distinguished by the position of the halogen atom(s) in their molecular structure. They are vital in organic synthesis, serving as intermediates in manufacturing dyes, pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and polymers. Haloalkanes are derivatives of alkanes where one or more hydrogen atoms are replaced by halogen atoms (Cl, Br, I, or F). Haloarenes are aromatic compounds where a halogen atom substitutes a hydrogen atom on an aromatic ring.

(benzene or its derivatives).

Haloalkanes

Structure and Nomenclature

Haloalkanes are named based on the parent alkane chain, with the halogen substituents indicated by prefixes (fluoro-, chloro-, bromo-, iodo-). The position of the halogen is denoted by numbers if there are multiple substituents. Features of Haloalkanes: - Can be primary, secondary, or tertiary depending on the carbon attached to the halogen. - Exhibit polarity due to the electronegativity difference between carbon and halogen. - Exhibit various reactivity patterns based on their structure.

Preparation of Haloalkanes

Understanding their preparation is key, and the notes cover various methods: - Free Radical Halogenation: - Reaction of alkanes with halogens in the presence of UV light. - Example: $\text{CH}_4 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{Cl} + \text{HCl}$ (in presence of UV). - Nucleophilic Substitution of Alcohols: - Using SOCl_2 , PCl_5 , PCl_3 , or halogen acids (HX). - Example: $\text{R-OH} + \text{PCl}_5 \rightarrow \text{R-Cl} + \text{POCl}_3 + \text{HCl}$. - From Unsaturated Hydrocarbons: - Addition of halogens across double bonds in alkenes. Features & Pros/Cons: | Features | Pros | Cons | |||| | Versatile synthesis routes | Wide applicability | Some methods require harsh conditions or produce mixtures | | Can be prepared from alcohols or alkenes | Good control over substitution | Potential for multiple isomers |

Physical Properties

- Generally, boiling points increase with molecular weight. - They are denser than water and are often immiscible with it. - Most are soluble in organic solvents but insoluble in water.

Chemical Properties

- Nucleophilic Substitution: - Generally undergo SN1 or SN2 reactions depending on structure. - Elimination Reactions: - Can undergo dehydrohalogenation to form alkenes, especially in the presence of bases. - Oxidation: - Primary and secondary haloalkanes can be oxidized under specific conditions. Mechanisms: - SN2 mechanism: - Bimolecular, occurs with primary haloalkanes, involves a backside attack. - SN1 mechanism: - Unimolecular, occurs with tertiary haloalkanes, involves carbocation formation.

Reactivity and Factors Influencing It

- Degree of substitution (primary < secondary < tertiary) influences SN1/SN2 pathways. - Nature of the halogen (I > Br > Cl > F) affects reactivity. - Solvent effects: polar aprotic solvents favor SN2, polar protic favor SN1.

Haloarenes

Structure and Nomenclature

Haloarenes are aromatic compounds with halogen substituents attached to benzene rings or derivatives. The halogen substituents are named similarly, with positional numbers when necessary. Features of Haloarenes: - The halogen atom is attached to an sp² hybridized carbon. - The aromatic ring influences the reactivity of the halogen through resonance and induction.

Preparation of Haloarenes

Key methods include: - Direct Halogenation of Benzene: - Using Cl₂ or Br₂ in the presence of Fe or FeCl₃/FeBr₃ catalysts. - Example: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6 + \text{Cl}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$. - Sandmeyer Reaction: - Conversion of aromatic amines to halides

using CuX (X = Cl, Br, I) after diazotization. - From Nitro or Other Derivatives: - Reduction or substitution reactions that lead to halogenation. Features & Pros/Cons: | Features | Pros | Cons | |||| | Direct halogenation is straightforward | Efficient for mono-halogenation | Multiple substitutions can occur, leading to polyhalogenation | | Sandmeyer reaction offers selective halogenation | Good for synthesizing specific haloarenes | Requires diazotization, which is sensitive and sometimes hazardous |

Physical and Chemical Properties

- Less reactive than haloalkanes due to aromatic stabilization. - Halogen substituents deactivate the ring towards electrophilic substitution. - Undergo nucleophilic aromatic substitution under specific conditions.

Reactivity and Reactions of Haloarenes

- Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution (EAS): - Halogens are deactivating but ortho/para-directing. - Reactions include nitration, sulfonation, and further halogenation. - Nucleophilic Aromatic Substitution: - Occurs under strongly activating conditions, often with the presence of electron-withdrawing groups. Notable Features: - The presence of the halogen influences reactivity and the mechanism of substitution reactions. - The nature of the halogen affects the rate of substitution.

Comparison between Haloalkanes and Haloarenes

| Feature | Haloalkanes | Haloarenes | |||| | Structure | Aliphatic | Aromatic (benzene ring) | | Reactivity | Generally more reactive in nucleophilic substitution | Less reactive, mainly undergo electrophilic substitution | | Mechanisms | SN1, SN2 | Electrophilic aromatic substitution, nucleophilic substitution under specific conditions | | Stability | Less stabilized, more prone to substitution | Aromatic stabilization makes them less reactive |

Application and Uses

Both classes find extensive applications: - Haloalkanes: - Refrigerants, anesthetics, solvents, intermediates in synthesis. - Haloarenes: - Dyes, pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and as intermediates in organic synthesis.

Conclusion

The detailed notes on Class 12 Chemistry Haloalkanes and Haloarenes serve as an invaluable resource for students aiming to excel in organic chemistry. They encapsulate fundamental concepts, mechanisms, preparation methods, and properties, enabling learners to understand the subject comprehensively. The notes' structured approach, highlighting key features and contrasting properties, helps in effective revision and application. Mastery over these topics also enhances problem-solving skills and prepares students for higher studies and competitive exams. Features of Well-Prepared Notes: - Concise yet comprehensive coverage of topics - Clear explanations of mechanisms - Useful diagrams and reaction schemes - Focus on common questions and exam patterns Final Tips: - Regularly revise mechanisms and reactions. - Practice numerical problems related to reactivity and mechanisms. - Understand the logic behind each reaction for better retention. By leveraging these notes effectively, students can develop a strong conceptual understanding of haloalkanes and haloarenes, positioning themselves for success in their examinations and future academic pursuits.

Questions & Answers About class 12 chemistry haloalkanes and haloarenes notes

No	Question	Answer
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1	What are haloalkanes and haloarenes in class 12 chemistry?	Haloalkanes are alkanes containing one or more halogen atoms attached to the carbon chain, while haloarenes are aromatic compounds in which halogen atoms are attached directly to the benzene ring.
2	How are haloalkanes classified based on the number of halogen atoms?	Haloalkanes are classified as primary, secondary, or tertiary depending on whether the halogen is attached to a carbon atom bonded to one, two, or three other carbon atoms, respectively.
3	What is the mechanism of nucleophilic substitution in haloalkanes?	Nucleophilic substitution in haloalkanes generally occurs via SN1 or SN2 mechanisms, where SN1 involves a carbocation intermediate and SN2 involves a one-step backside attack by the nucleophile.
4	Explain the reactivity trend of haloalkanes in nucleophilic substitution reactions.	Reactivity decreases from methyl halides to tertiary halides in SN1 mechanisms due to carbocation stability, but in SN2 reactions, methyl halides are most reactive, followed by primary and tertiary halides.
5	What are the key methods for preparing haloarenes?	Haloarenes are primarily prepared via electrophilic aromatic substitution of benzene or its derivatives using halogen carriers like FeCl ₃ or FeBr ₃ , or by halogenation of appropriate aromatic compounds.
6	Describe the importance of the carbanion and carbocation intermediates in haloalkane reactions.	Carbocation intermediates are crucial in SN1 reactions, leading to racemization, while SN2 reactions involve a direct backside attack without carbocation formation; carbanions are less common but can be intermediates in certain nucleophilic reactions.
7	What are the main factors influencing the reactivity of haloarenes?	Reactivity of haloarenes depends on the nature of the halogen substituent, the position of the halogen on the ring, and the electron-donating or withdrawing effects of other substituents, which influence electrophilic substitution.

8	How do haloalkanes undergo elimination reactions?	Haloalkanes undergo elimination reactions such as dehydrohalogenation in the presence of bases, leading to the formation of alkenes via E2 or E1 mechanisms depending on conditions and substrate structure.
9	What is the environmental significance of haloalkanes and haloarenes?	Haloalkanes and haloarenes are significant due to their use in pesticides, refrigerants, and solvents, but they can be environmental pollutants contributing to ozone depletion and pollution, necessitating proper handling and disposal.

haloalkanes, haloarenes, chemistry notes, class 12, organic chemistry, halogen compounds, nomenclature, reactions, preparation, properties