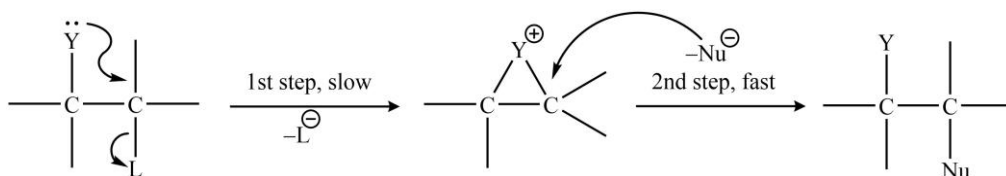


❖ Anchimeric Assistance

The anchimeric assistance may simply be defined as the increase in reaction-rate due to the presence of a neighboring group β - to the leaving group.

It is a well-known fact that many nucleophilic substitution reactions give rise to the same configuration (i.e., retention) instead of inversion or racemization due to neighboring group participation. Also, the rate of reaction for such reactions is very high because the group or atom at β -position to the leaving group is readily available for the nucleophilic attack in the first step (rate-determining step). The schematic representation of the whole process is shown below.



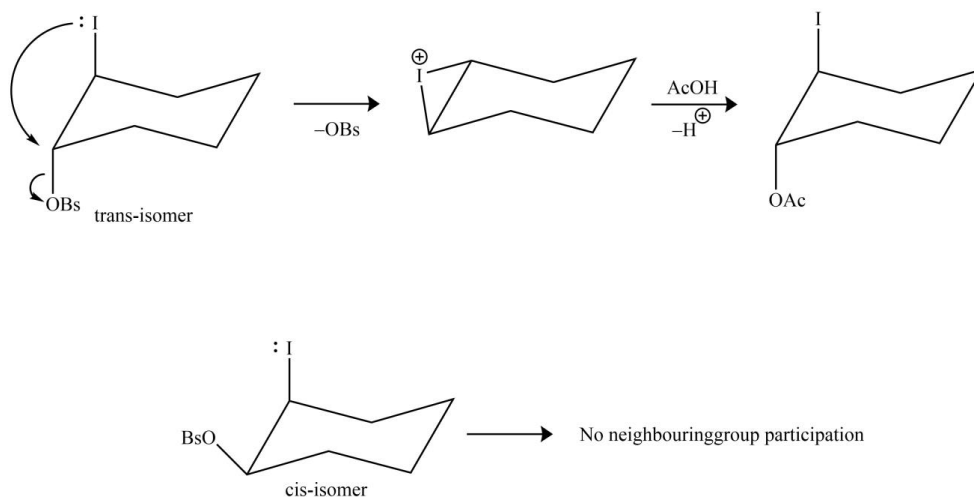
Since the first step is the rate-determining step, the reaction kinetics of the neighboring group mechanism is of the first order, which can be formulated as:

$$\text{Rate} = k[RX]$$

Where k is the rate constant and symbol $[RX]$ represents the molar concentration of the substrate.

➤ Anchimeric Assistance by Heteroatom with Lone Pair

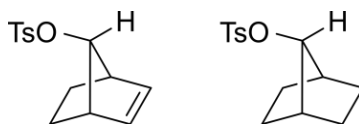
The typical example of this type of anchimeric assistance that arises via neighboring group mechanisms is the reaction involving the acetolysis of trans-2-iodocyclohexyl brosylate in which the rate is 1.75×10^6 times greater than what is in acetolysis of cis-isomer.



Also, it is obvious from the above route that the configuration would have changed if the reaction had taken place via the normal S_N2 route.

➤ **Anchimeric Assistance by Alkene**

The typical example of this type of anchimeric assistance that arises via neighboring group mechanism is the reaction involving the solvolysis of unsaturated tosylate in which the rate is 10^{11} times greater than what is in solvolysis of saturated tosylate.



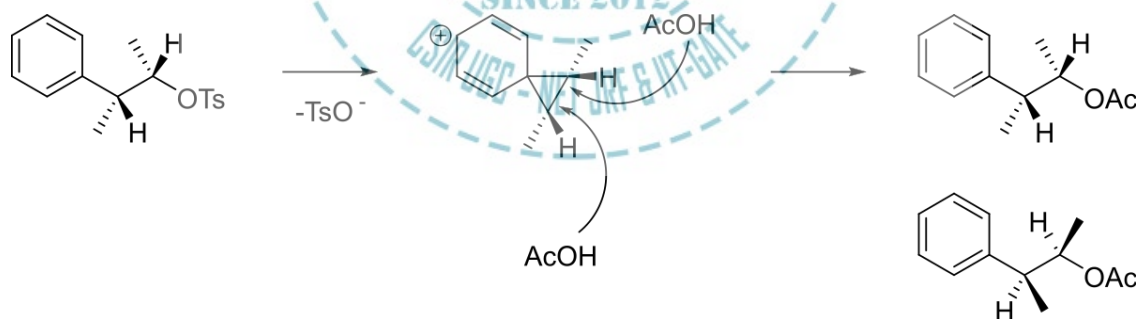
The carbocationic intermediate will be stabilized by resonance where the positive charge is spread over several atoms. In the diagram below this is shown.



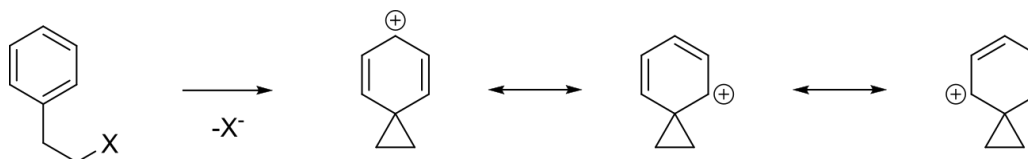
This effect is observed even if the alkene is more remote from the reacting center the alkene can still act in this way.

➤ **Anchimeric Assistance by Aromatic Ring**

The typical example of this type of anchimeric assistance that arises via neighboring group mechanism is the reaction tosylate with acetic acid in solvolysis in which the rate is much greater than what is in solvolysis via aliphatic counterpart.

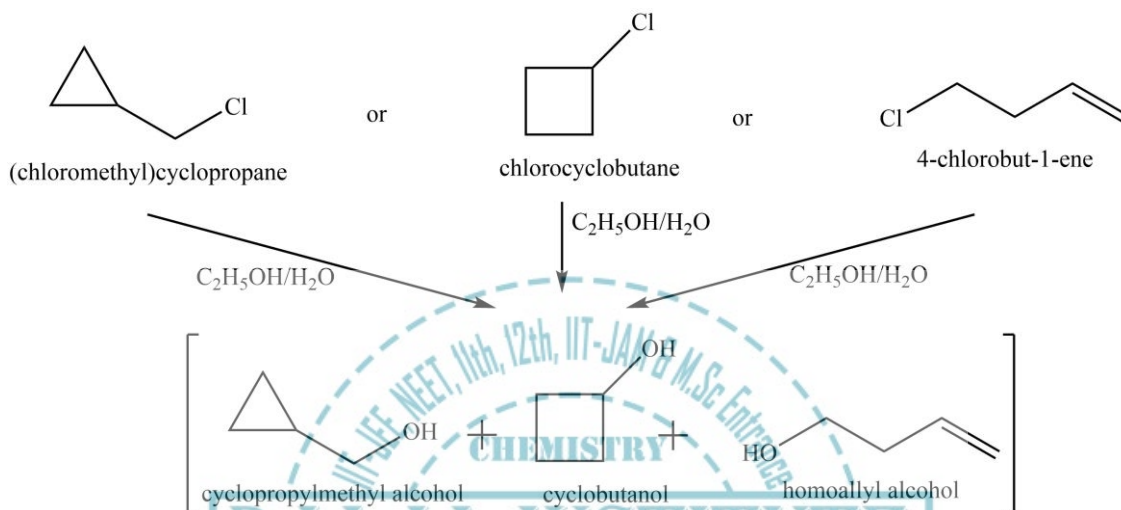


It is obvious from the above routes that the configuration would have changed if the reaction had taken place via the normal S_N2 route. An aromatic ring assists in the formation of a carbocationic intermediate called a phenonium ion by delocalizing the positive charge.



➤ **Anchimeric Assistance by Cyclopropylmethyl System**

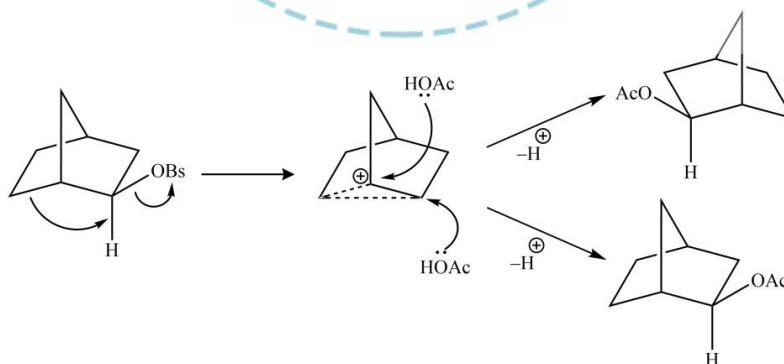
The typical example of this type of anchimeric assistance that arises via neighboring group mechanism is the reaction of cyclopropylmethyl chloride with dilute ethyl alcohol in which the rate is much greater than what is expected in the normal S_N2 route. Similar results were obtained if we use cyclobutyl chloride or homoallyl chloride instead of cyclopropylmethyl chloride.



All this suggests that the carbocationic intermediate present in all three reactions must be the same, which in turn, is responsible for the same resulting products.

➤ **Anchimeric Assistance by Aliphatic Bonds**

The typical example of this type of anchimeric assistance that arises via neighboring group mechanism is the reaction of the acetolysis of exo-2-norbornyl brosylate yielding an racemic mixture of exo-acetates in which the rate is much greater than what is for endo-2-norbornyl brosylate.



Therefore, we conclude that the enhanced rate can be due to the anchimeric assistance by the aliphatic carbon-carbon single bond.

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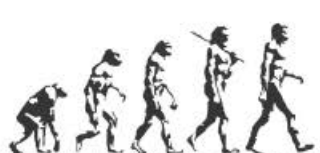
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A TEXTBOOK OF ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Volume I

MANDEEP DALAL



First Edition

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