

the mechanism in S_N2 is concerted it's mean that all happen at the same time this called a single step – (one step) ● back side attack (substrate effects) CH_3I methyl halides are the most reactive and fast because the bulkiness is small and the Nuc can squeeze in to do the back side attack – back side attack (nucleophile effects) we need here a strong nucleophile that have negative charge (anions) example : CN^- – Cl^- – I^- – back side attack (solvents effects) the difference between protic / aprotic Aprotic solvents (are solvents that cannot display (hydrogen bonding) to run protic solvents we prefer (S_N1 – $E1$