

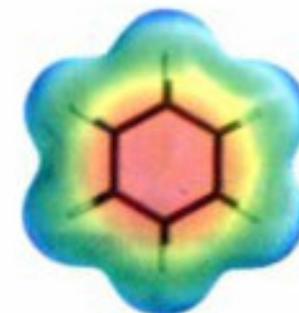
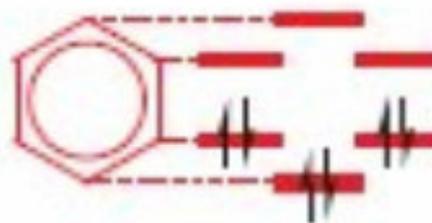
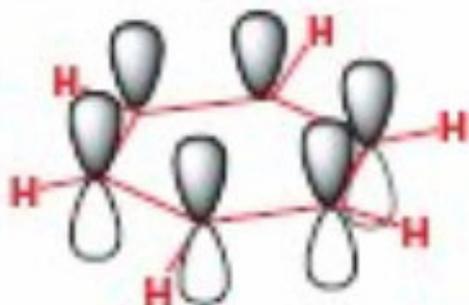
Química Orgânica I
Profa. Dra. Alcení Augusta Werle
Profa. Dra. Tania Márcia do Sacramento Melo

Substituição eletrofilica
aromática

Aula nº 10

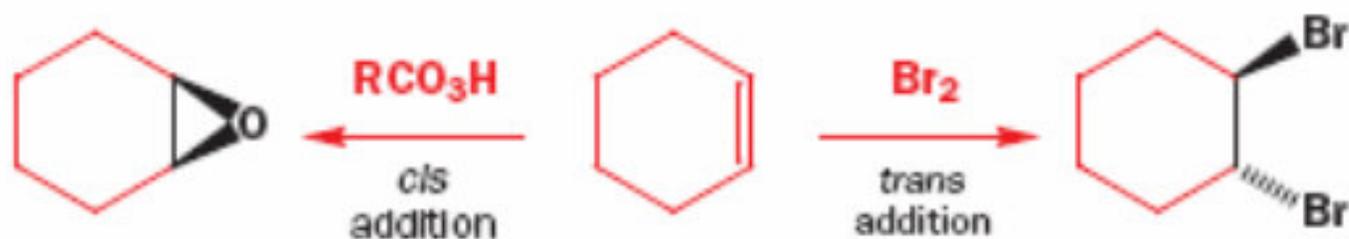
1- Introdução

Benzeno e suas reações com eletrófilos



Estabilidade especial – sistema de 6 elétrons π aromático

1.1- Comparação com outros sistemas π

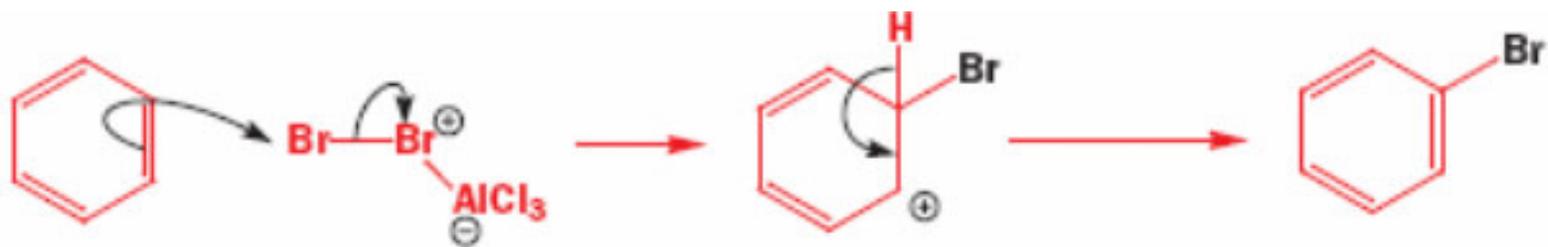


Uso de catalisador

- Adição eletrofílica



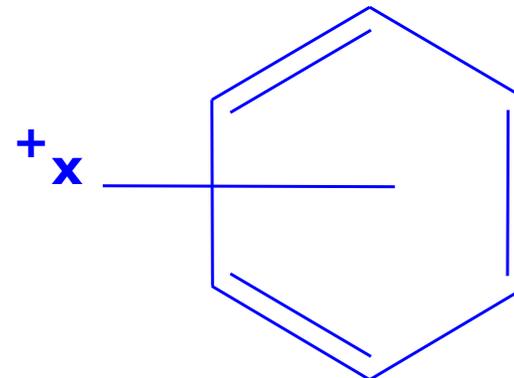
- Substituição eletrofílica aromática



2- Mecanismo Geral

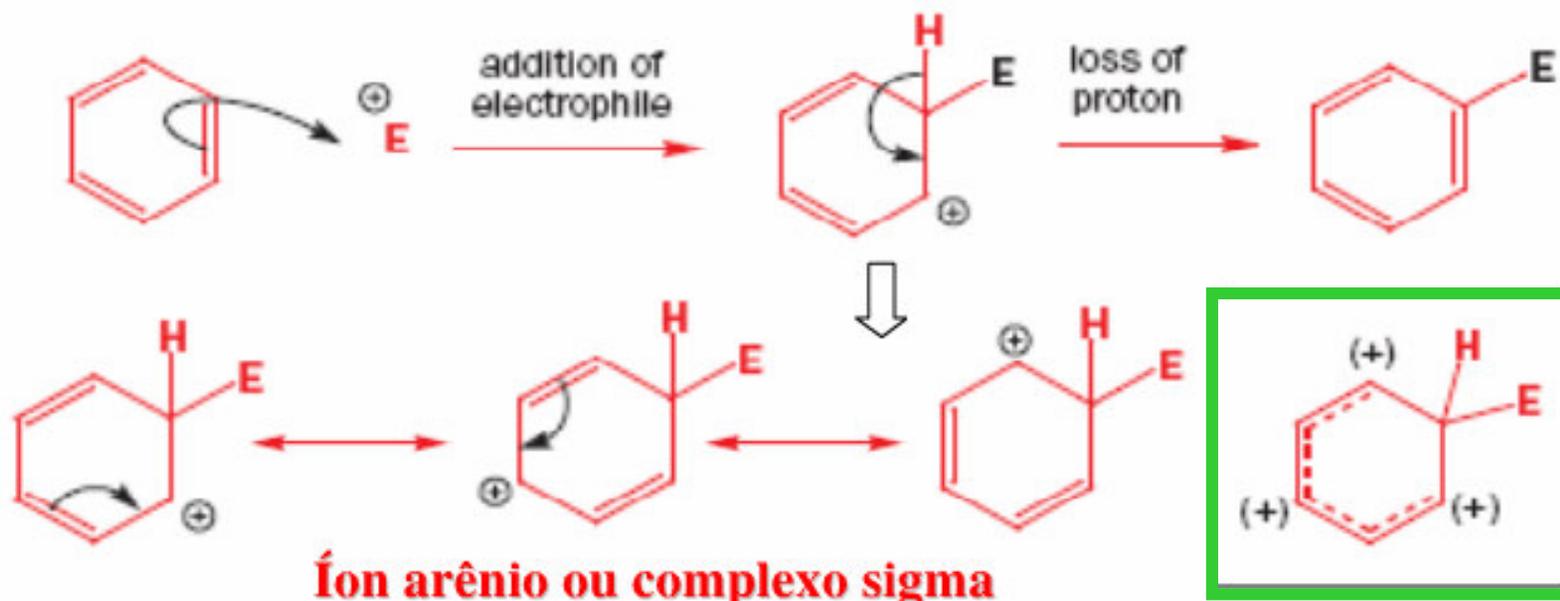
Os orbitais π dos anéis aromáticos promovem ataque por espécies eletrofílicas, E^+ .

Formação de Complexos Tipo π e σ (Wheland)

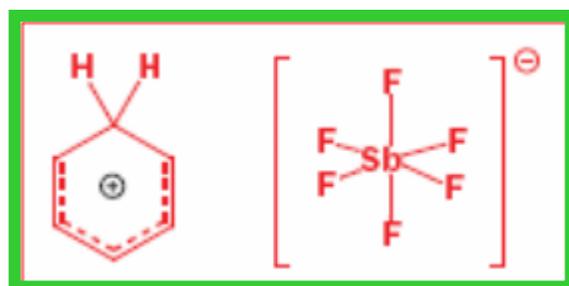
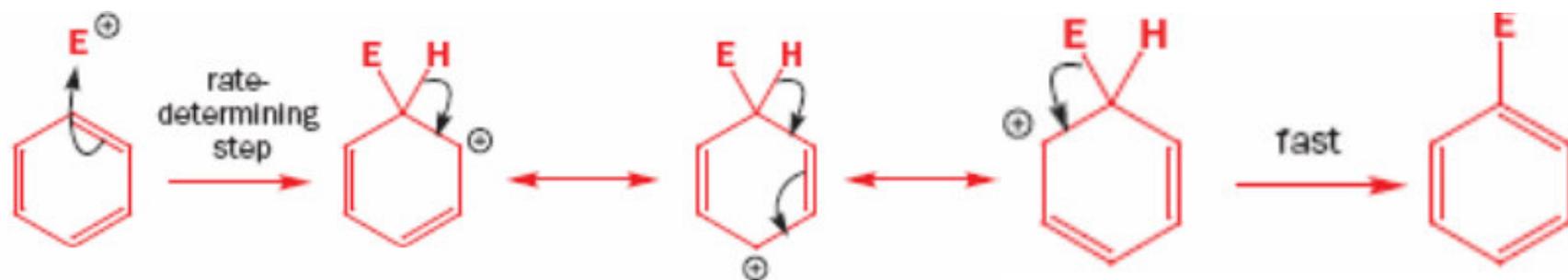


Complexo- π

Proposta mecanística generalista

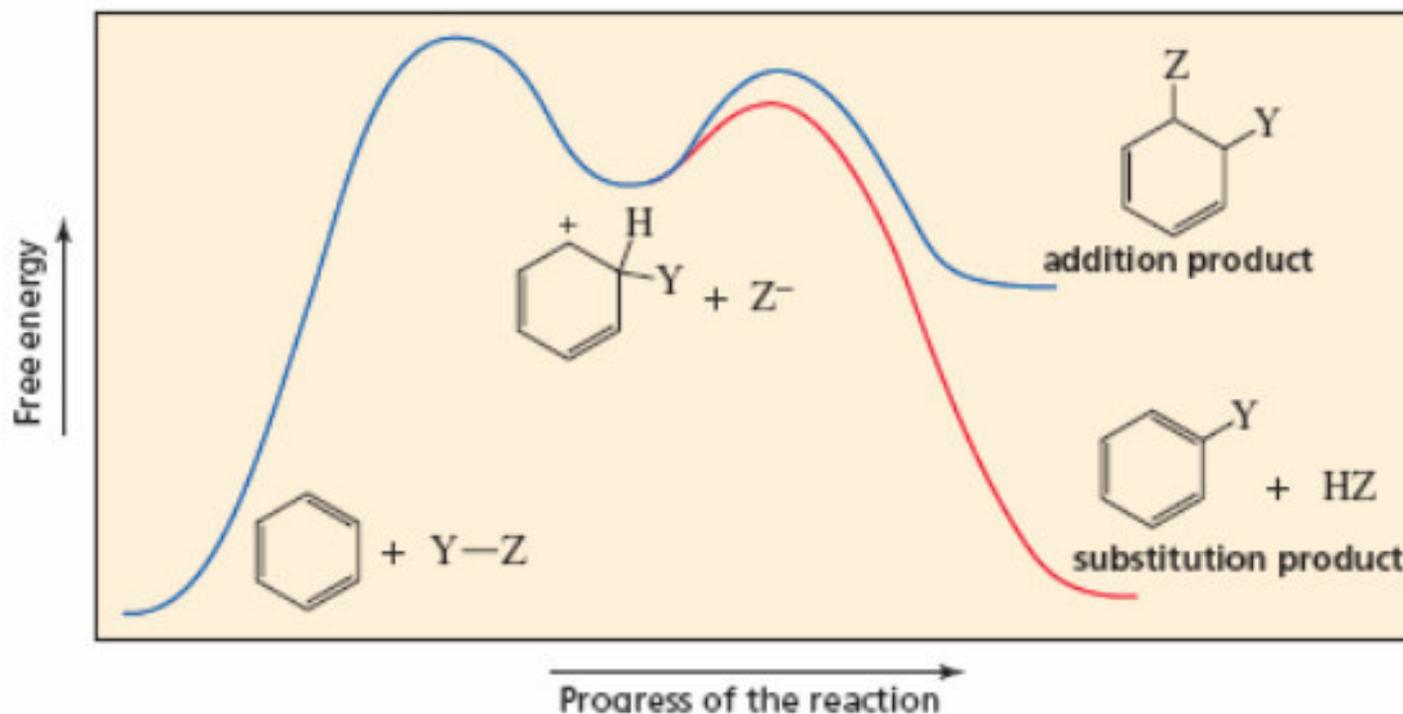


2.1- Intermediários

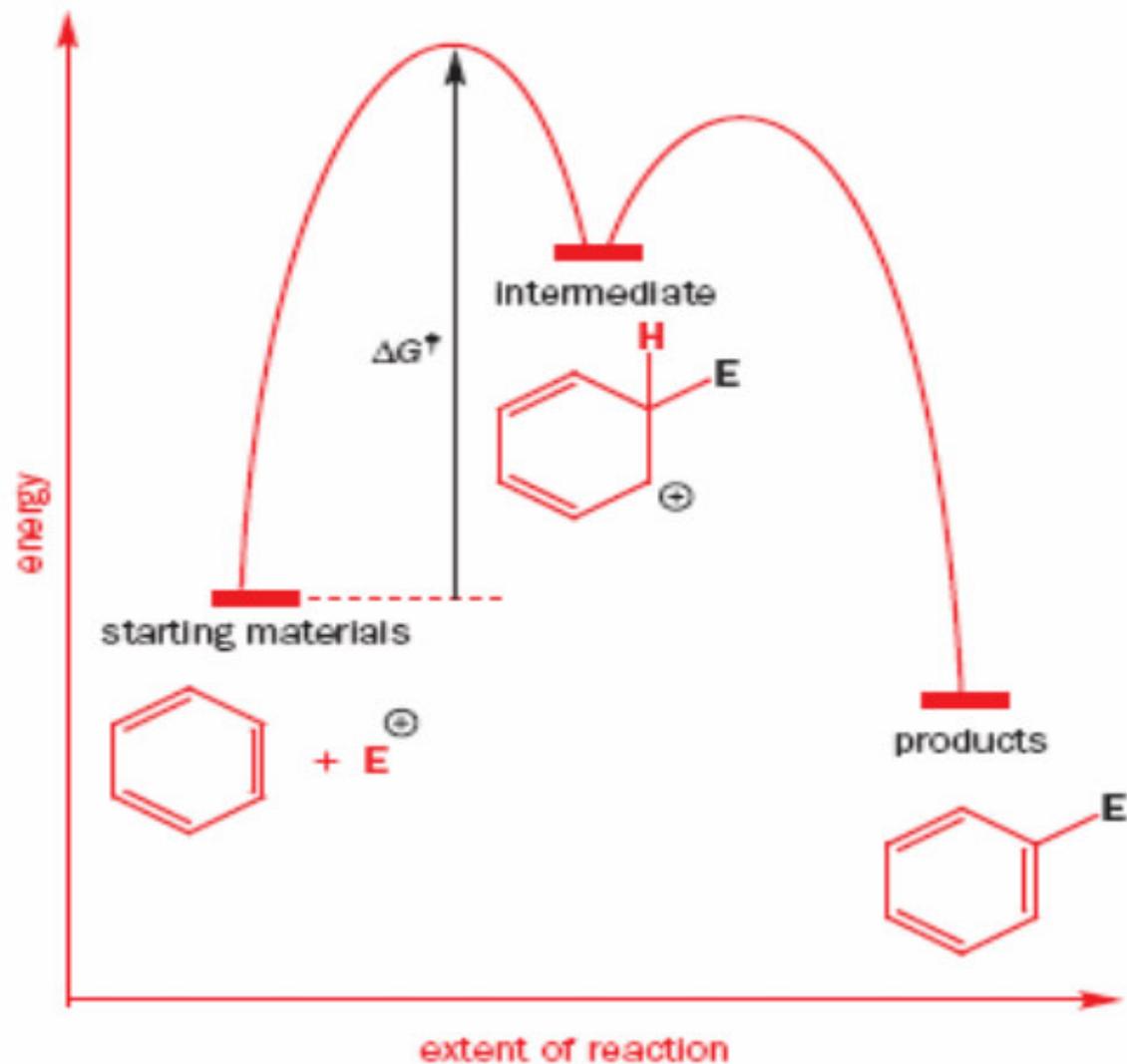


Através dessa estrutura e de dados de RMN H^1 E C^{13} prova-se a existência do íon arênio

2.2- Perfil energético comparativo a adição



2.3- Diagrama de energia potencial x coordenada da reação

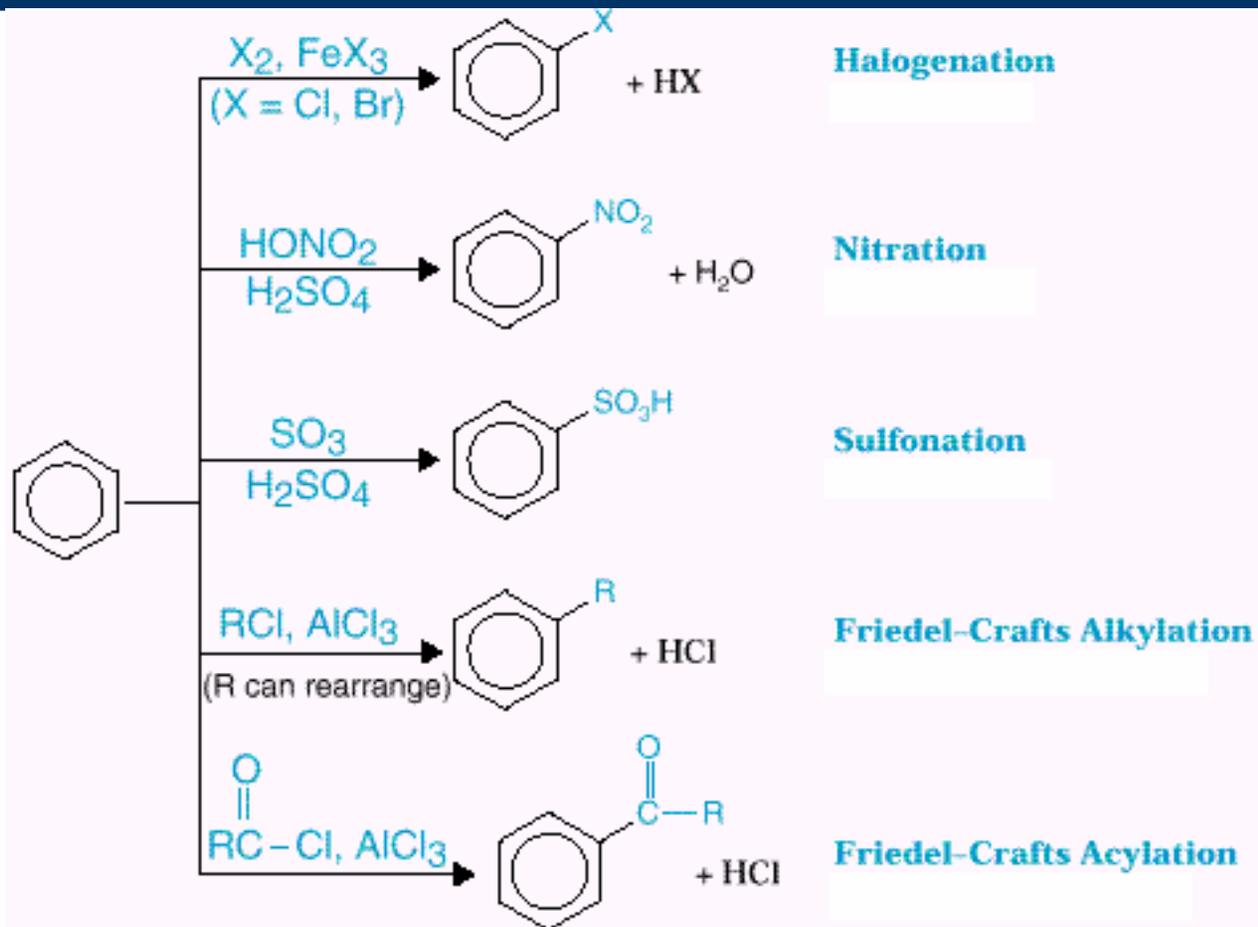


2.4- Aspectos cinéticos

Para muitas reações, a equação cinética é dada por:

$$V = k [\text{Aromático}] [\text{E}^+]$$

3- Principais reações $S_{Ar}E$



No entanto vários outros eletrófilos podem ser utilizados: fortes, moderados e fracos

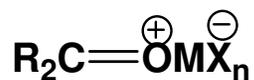
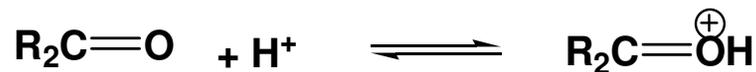
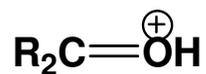
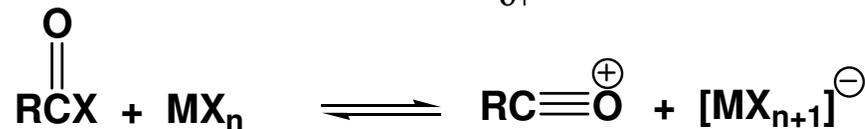
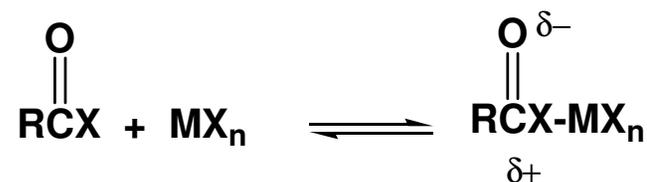
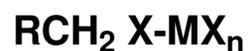
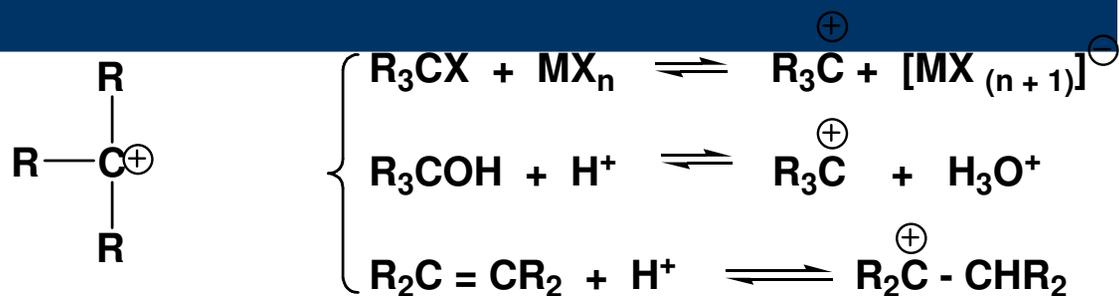
Eletrófilos fortes



Método usual de obtenção

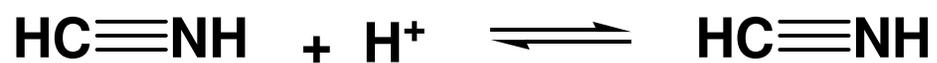


Eletrófilos moderados Método usual de obtenção



Eletrófilos fracos

Método usual de obtenção



3.1- Nitração

- A Espécie Eletrofílica é NO_2^+ , gerada em solução de ácido nítrico, em mistura nitrante, ou em soluções HNO_3 /solventes orgânicos.



Mistura nitrante ($\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{HNO}_3$)

Acido nítrico concentrado

Acido nítrico em solventes orgânicos



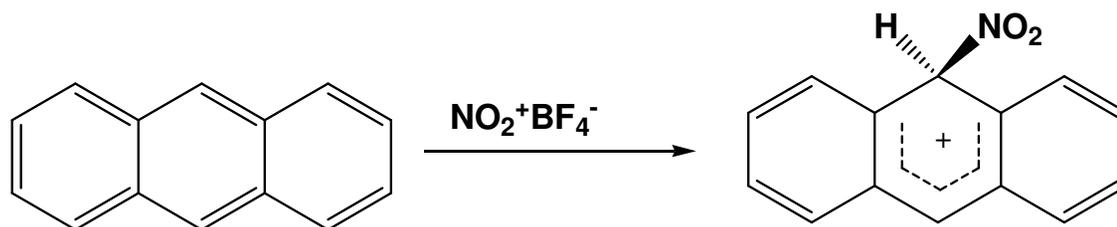
Conc. E+

Aspectos cinéticos

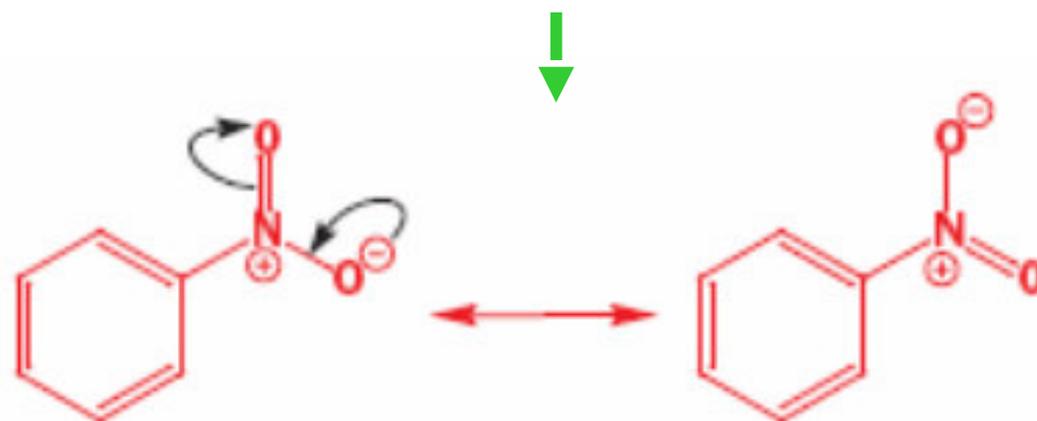
Muitas reações de nitração seguem a equação cinética:

$$v = k[\text{NO}_2^+][\text{Ar-H}]$$

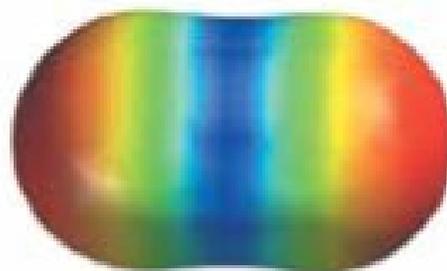
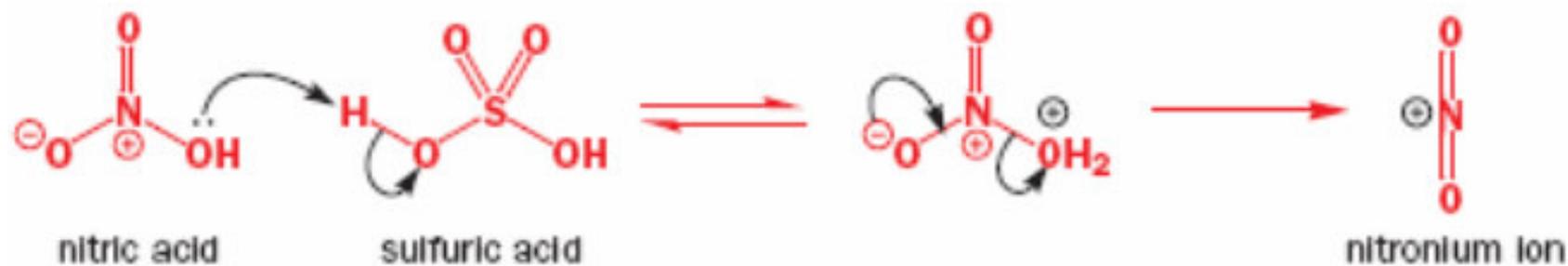
O complexo- σ foi detetado espectroscopicamente para



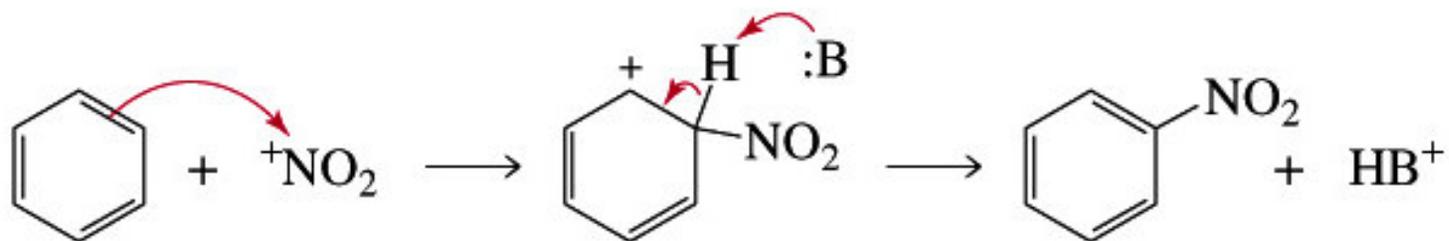
3.1.1- Nitração do benzeno



1- Formação do eletrofilo



Quem faz a
abstração deste
próton?



Quais são as outras estruturas
de ressonância?

3.2- Reação de sulfonação

Realizada com ácido sulfúrico concentrado, ácido sulfúrico fumegante - *óleum* (8-30% SO_3 livre), HSO_3Cl , ou SO_3 .

Aspectos cinéticos

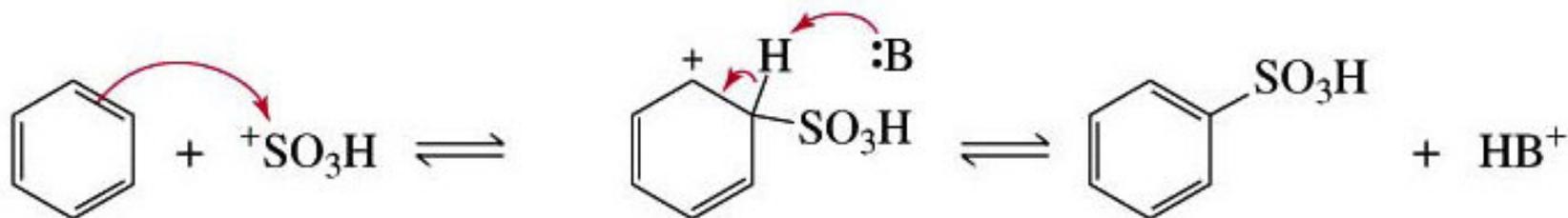
Muitas reações de nitração seguem a equação cinética:

$$v = k[\text{SO}_3][\text{Ar-H}]$$

A reversibilidade desta reação lhe confere empregos sintéticos e analíticos

3.2.1- Sulfonação do benzeno e proposta mecanística

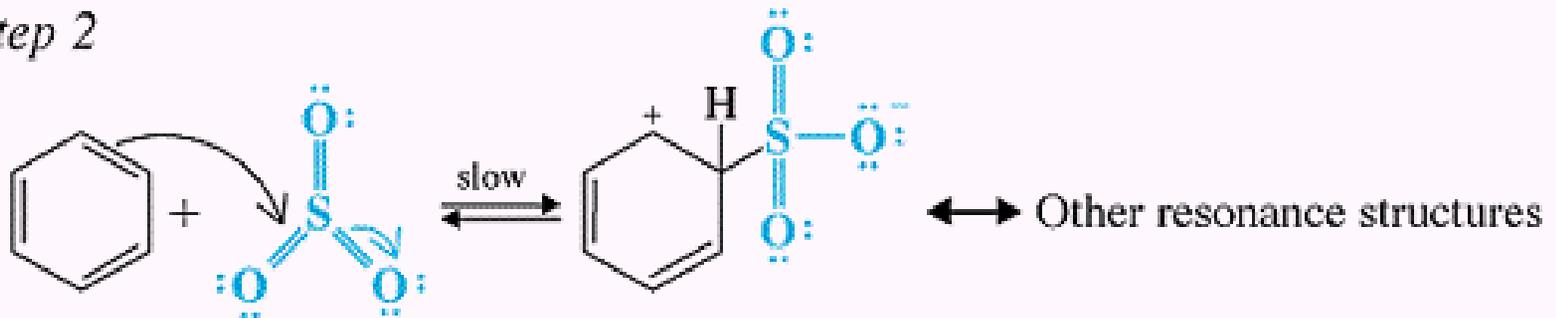
Quem faz a abstração deste próton?





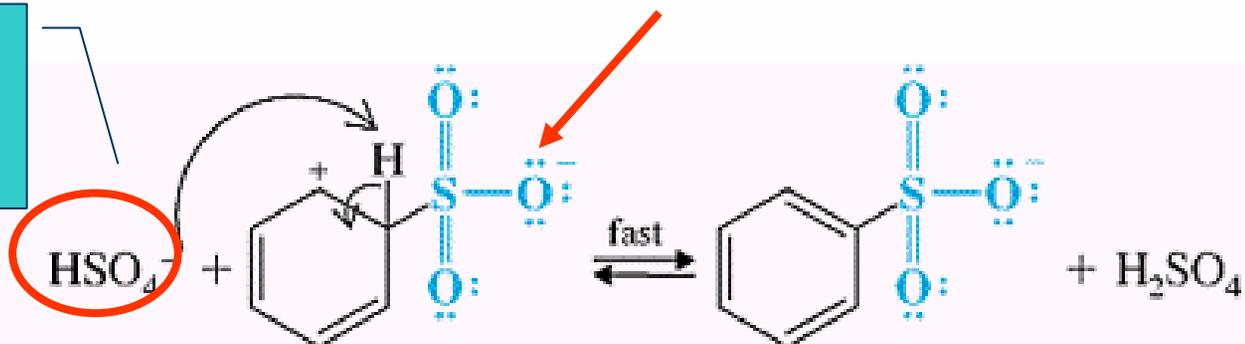
This equilibrium produces SO_3 in concentrated H_2SO_4 .

Step 2

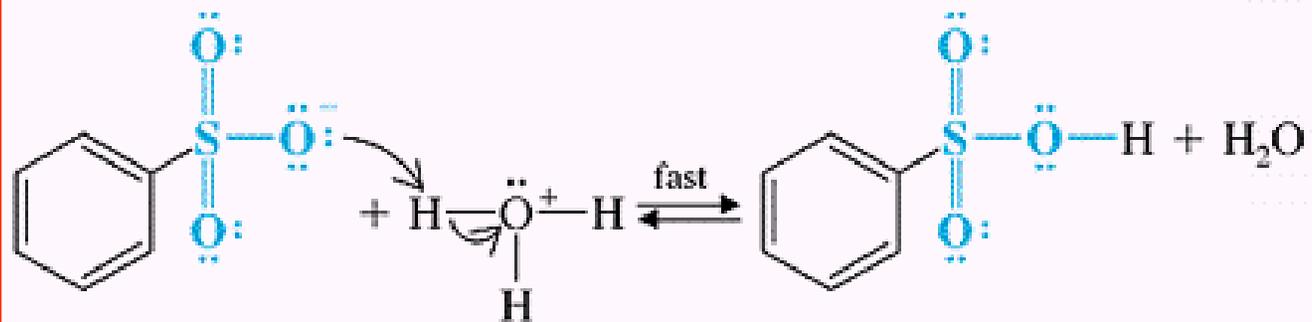


É a base mais próxima?

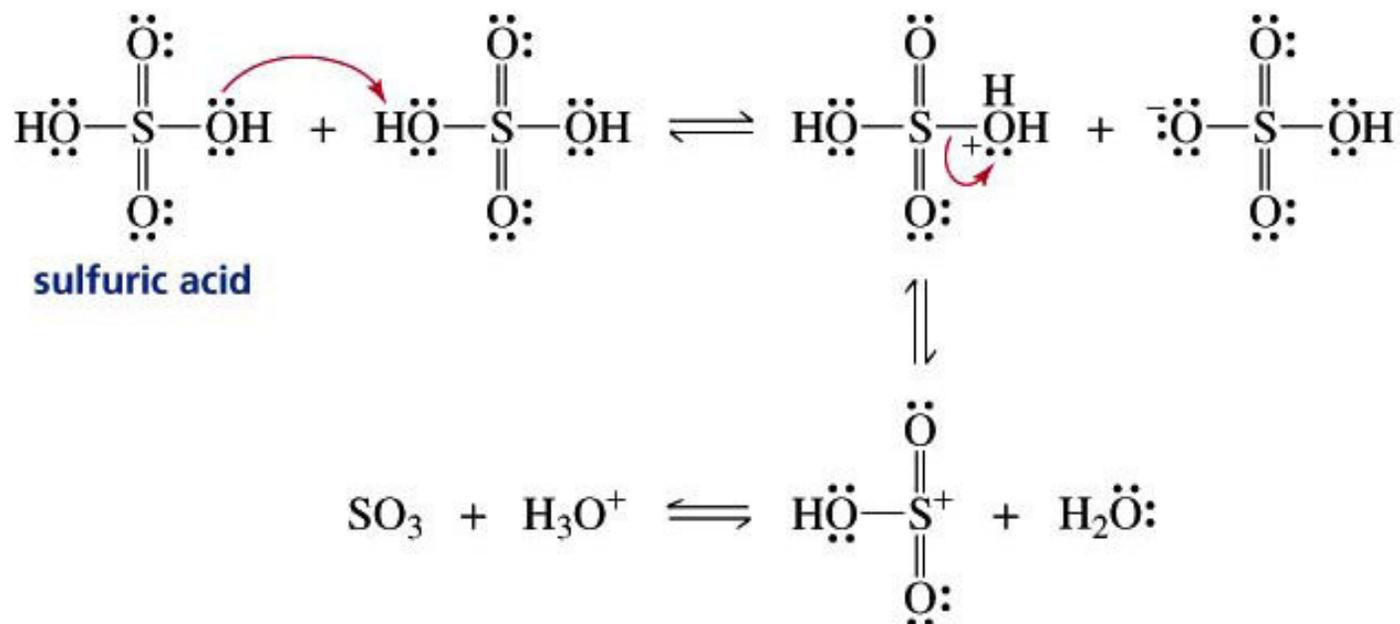
Step 3



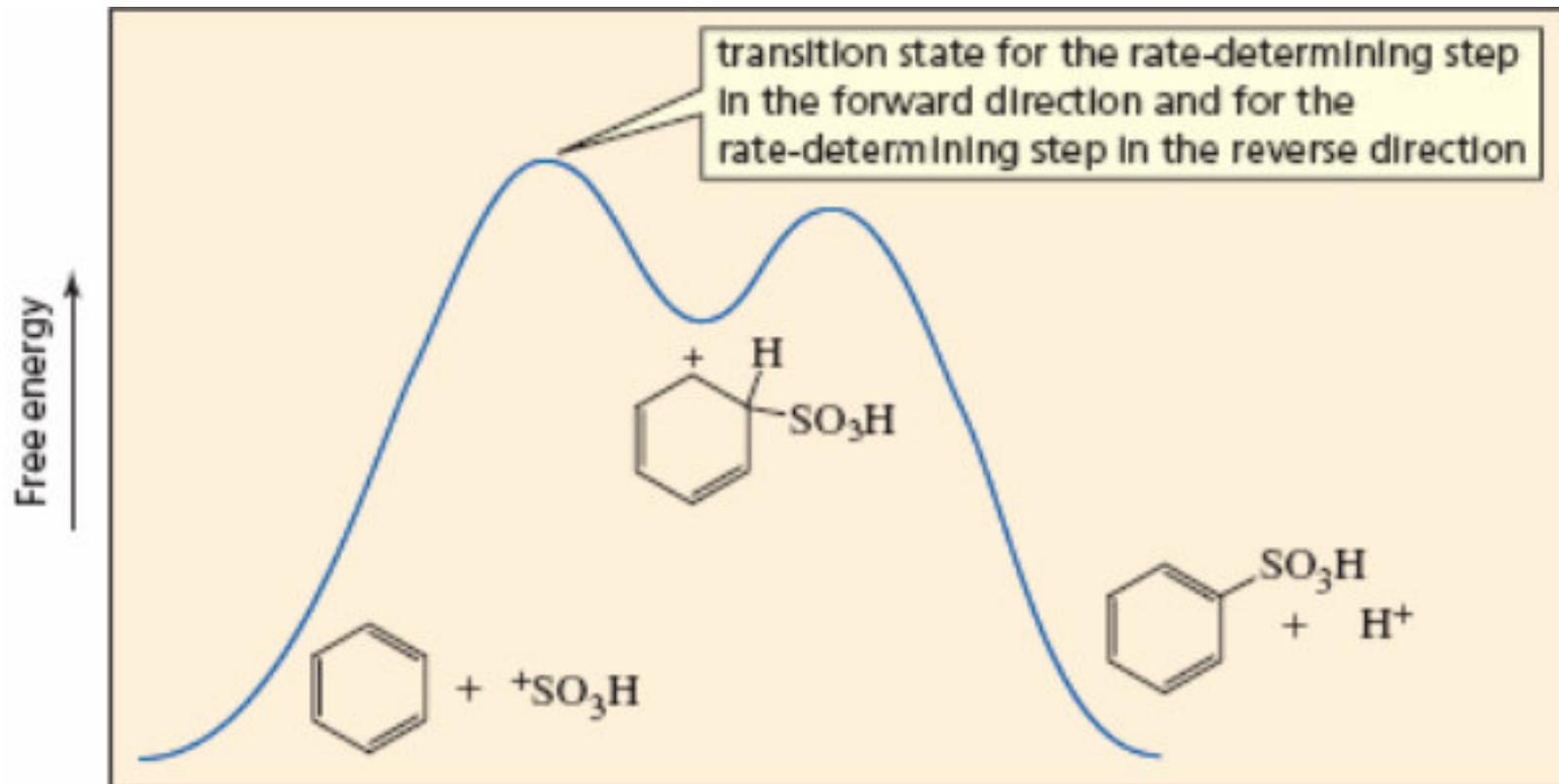
Step 4



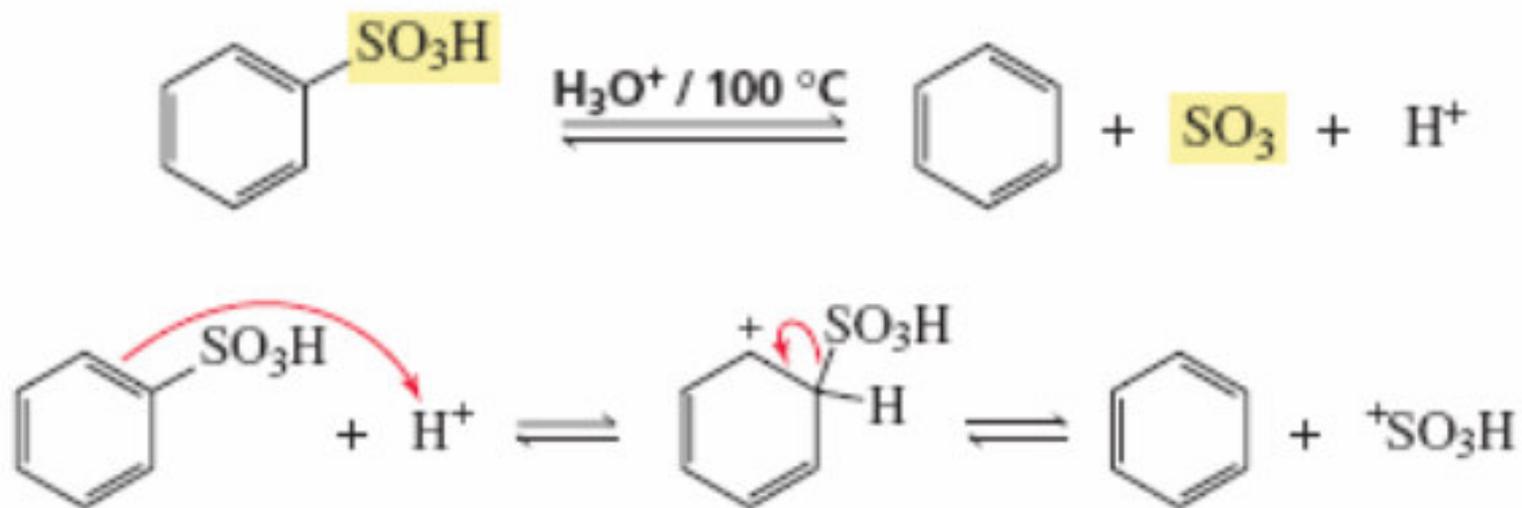
3.2.2- Proposta mecanística de formação de eletrófilo



3.2.3- Perfil energético



Dessulfonação – reversibilidade da reação de sulfonação



3.3- Halogenação

- Os halogênios reagem diretamente com compostos aromáticos ativados (ex.: fenol), para os demais, a presença de ácido de Lewis é necessária.
- A halogenação pode ser realizada por HOX ($\text{HO}\delta^- - \text{Cl}\delta^+$). A reação é catalisada por HX ($\text{H}_2\text{OCl}^+ + \text{Cl}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{Cl}_2$, mais reativo).
- Pseudo-halotos, $\text{Br}\delta^+ - \text{Cl}\delta^-$ e $\text{I}\delta^+ - \text{Cl}\delta^-$ são também usados.

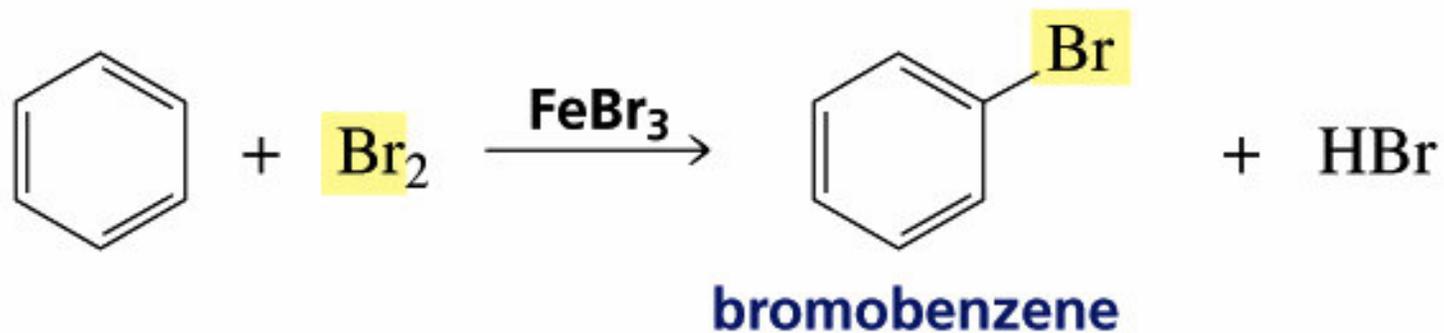
Aspectos cinéticos

$$v = k[\text{Ar-H}][\text{Hal}_2]$$

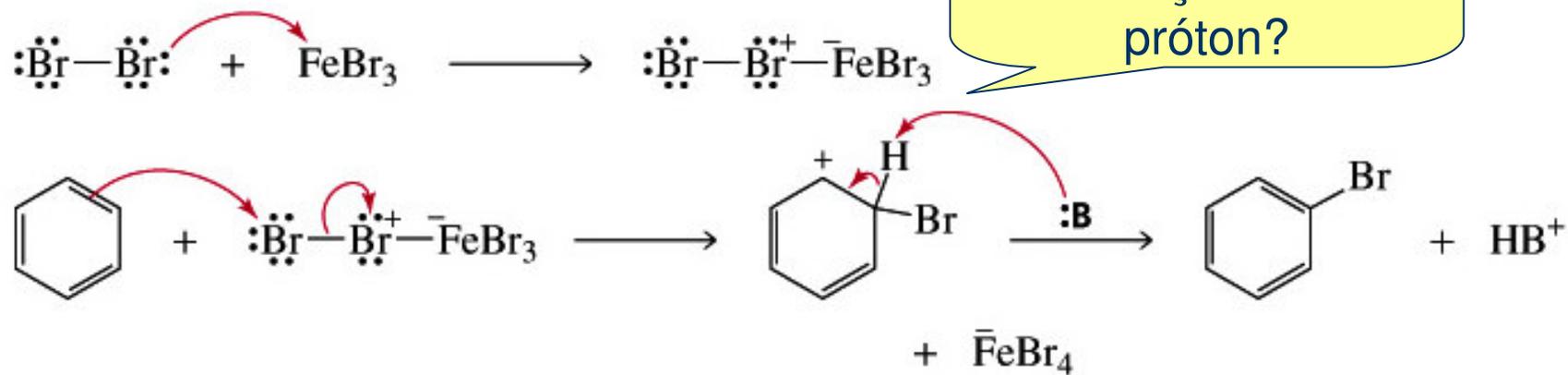
ou

$$v = k[\text{Ar-H}][\text{Hal}_2][\text{ácido de Lewis}]$$

3.3.1- Halogenação do benzeno

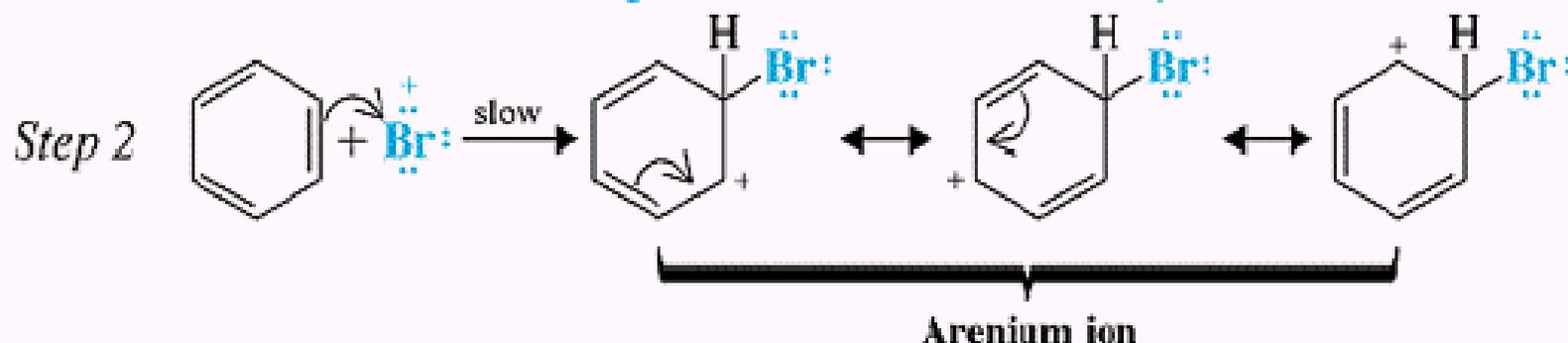


3.3.2- Proposta mecanística

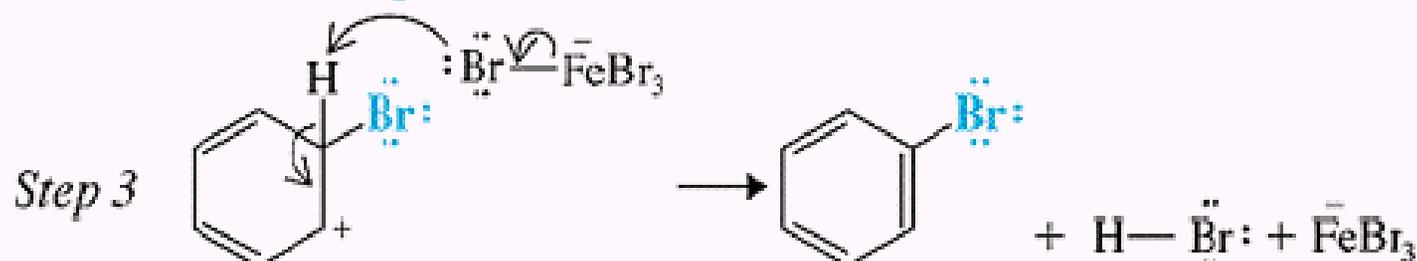




Bromine combines with FeBr_3 to form a complex that dissociates to form a positive bromine ion and FeBr_4^- .

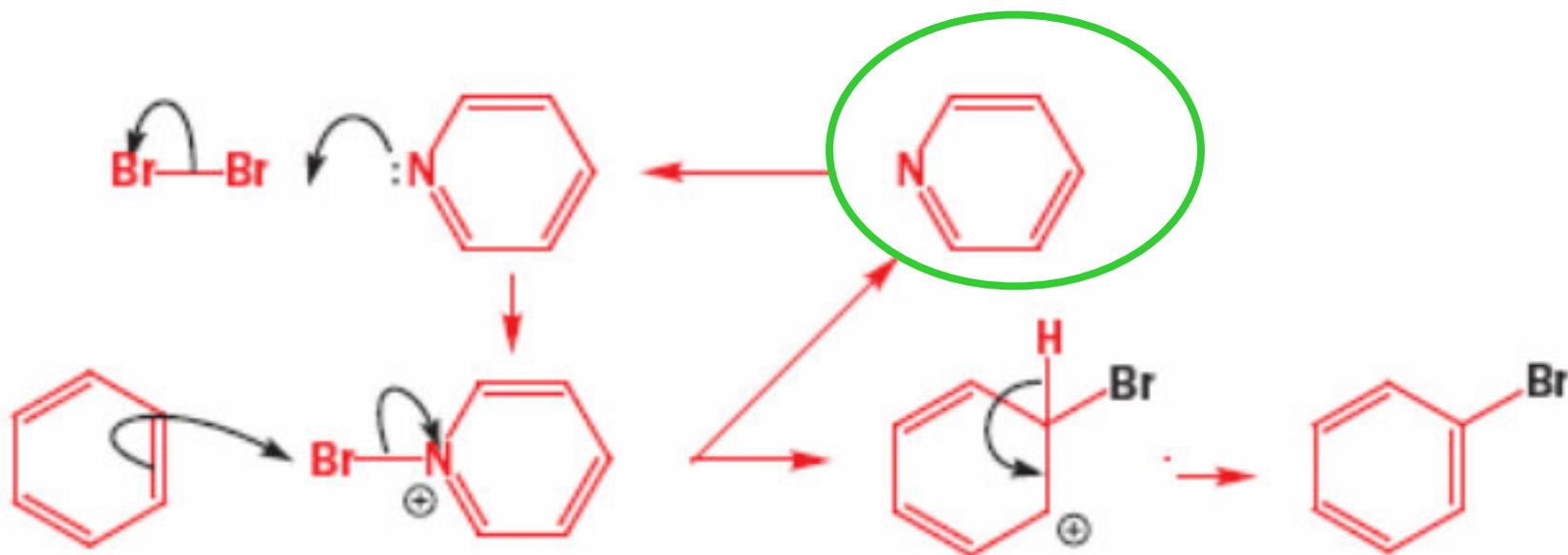


The positive bromine ion attacks benzene to form an arenium ion.



The arenium ion loses a proton to become bromobenzene.

Uso de piridina para produzir bromo mais eletrofilico



3.4- Reações de alquilação de Friedel-Crafts

- São realizadas na presença de ácidos de Lewis cuja ordem é:



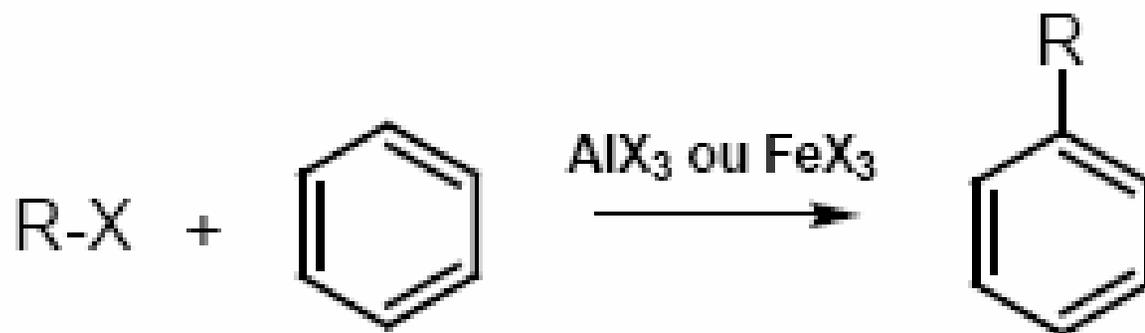
- Dependendo da estrutura do substrato utilizado para preparar o eletrofilo, do catalisador e da temperatura, pode formar misturas de produtos, devido a rearranjos.

Aspectos cinéticos

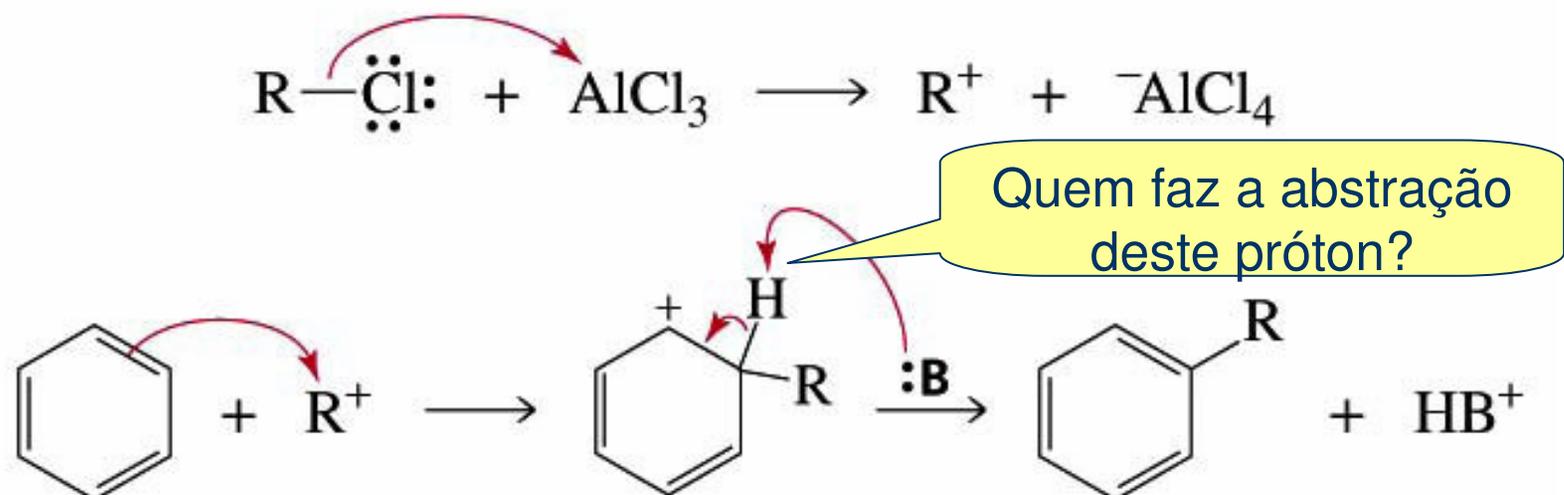
A maioria das reações segue:

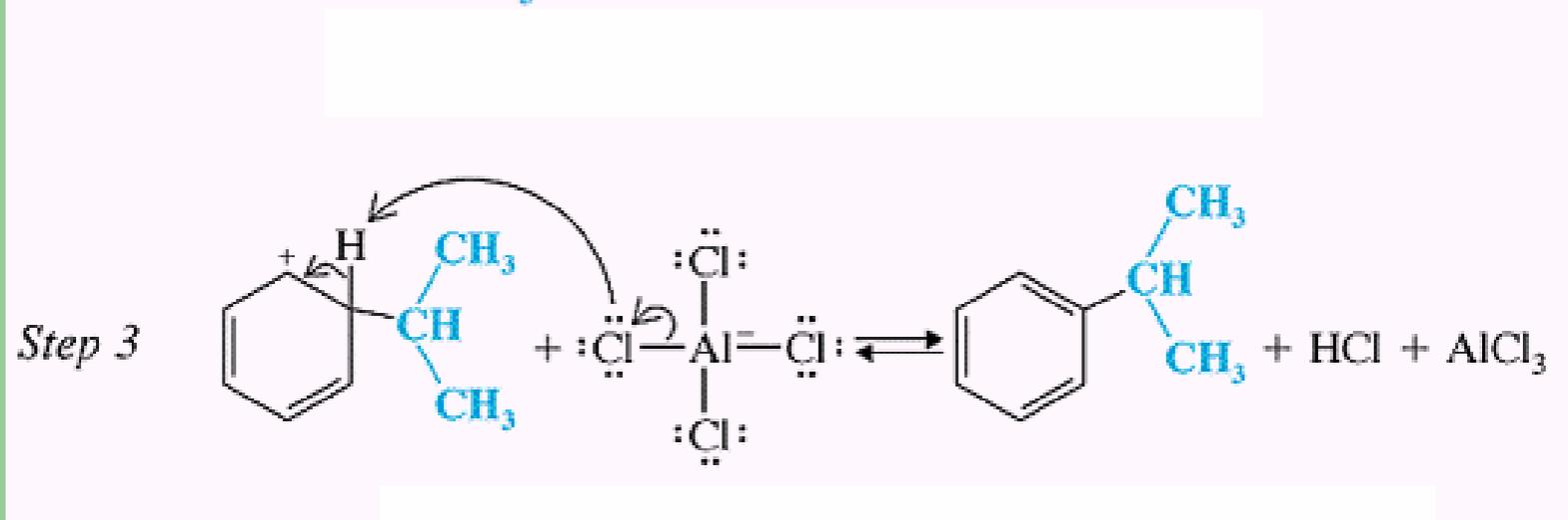
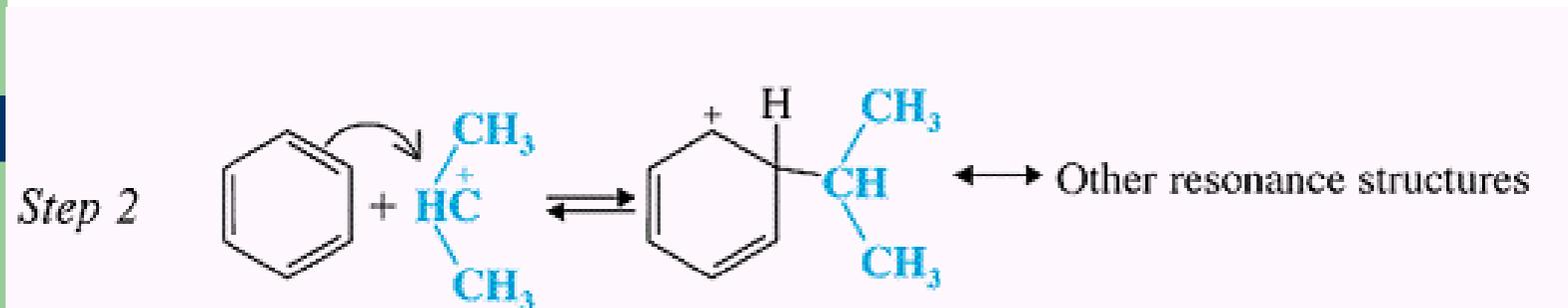
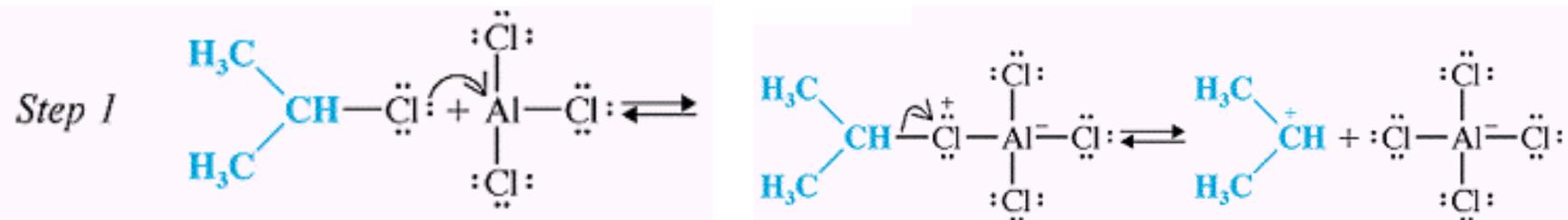
$$v = k[\text{Ar-H}][\text{RX}][\text{ácido de Lewis}]$$

3.4.1- Alquilação do benzeno



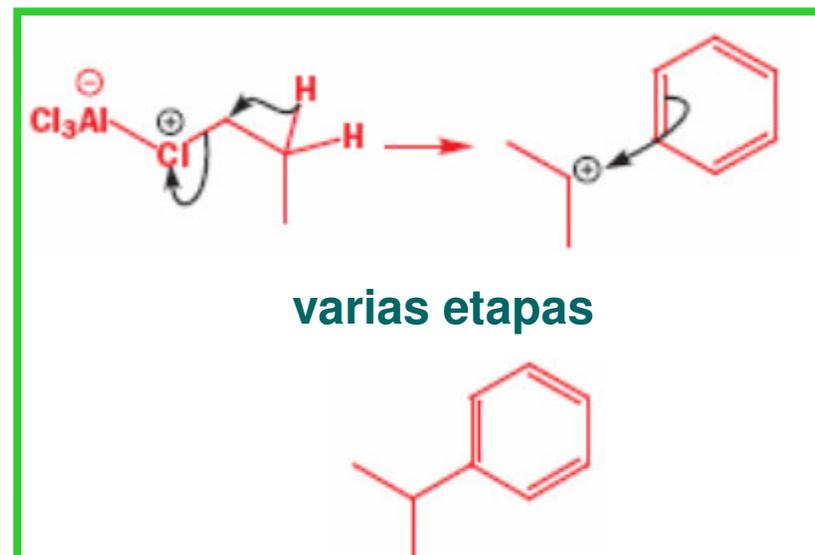
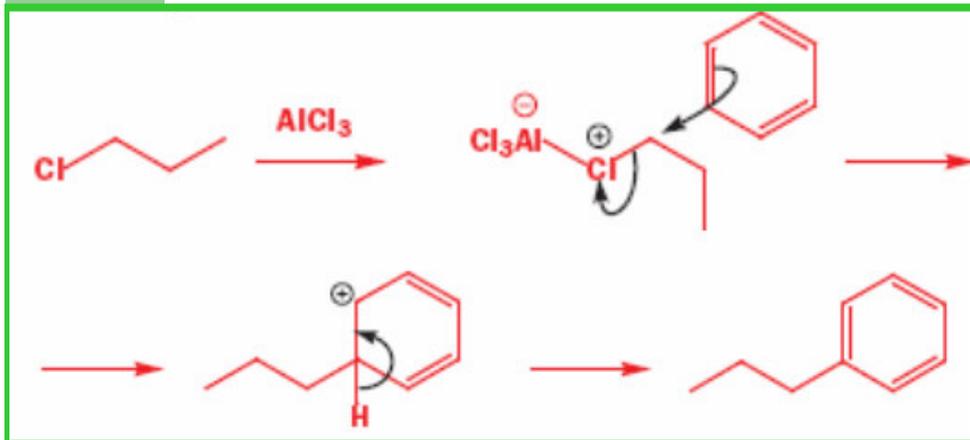
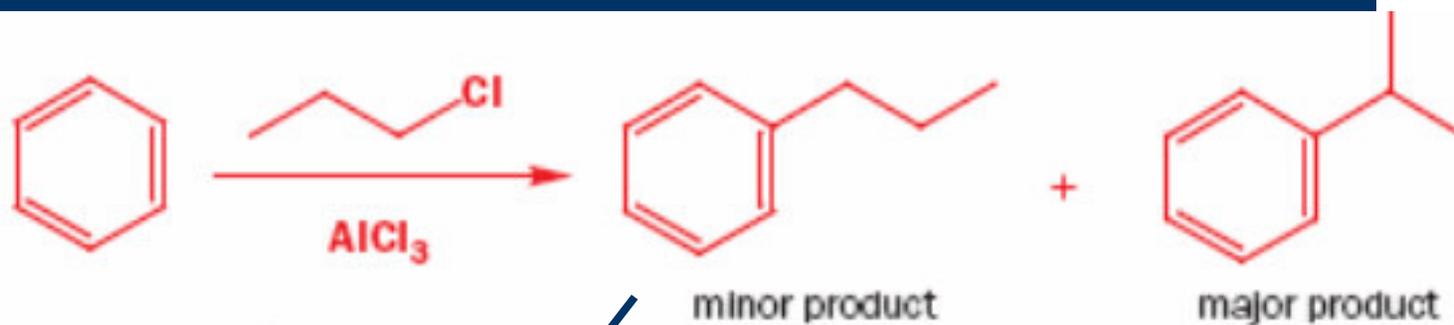
3.4.2- Proposta mecanística



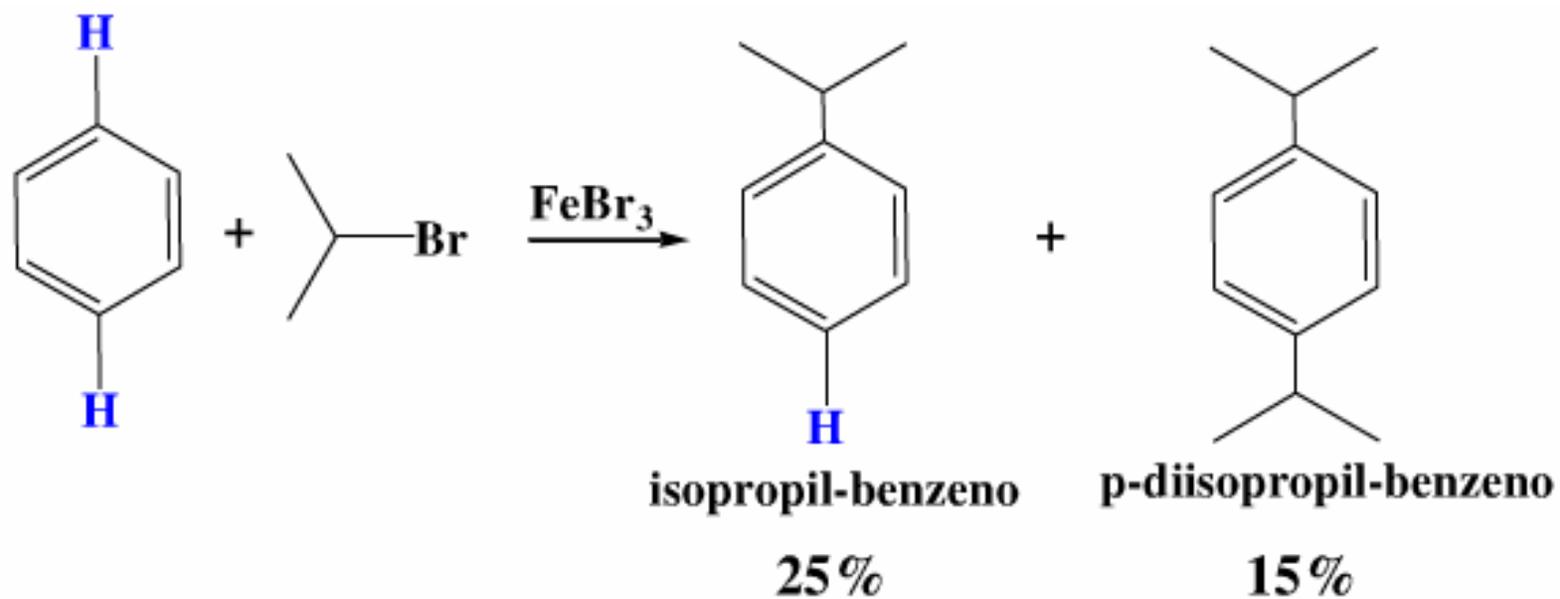


3.4.3- Problemas das reações de alquilação de Friedel-Crafts

Rearranjo

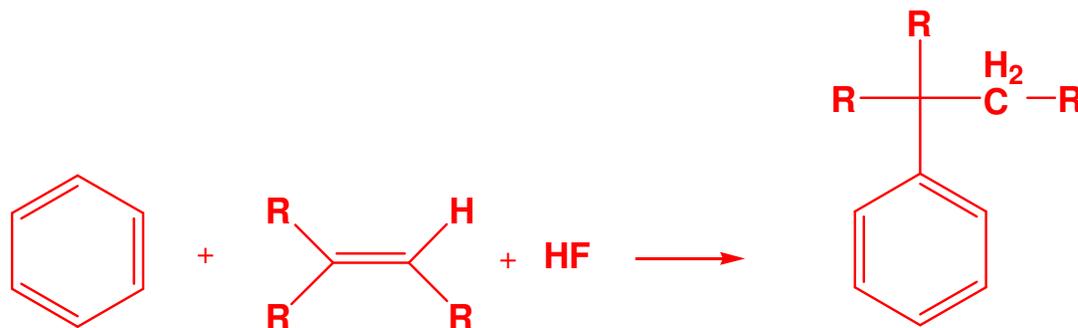
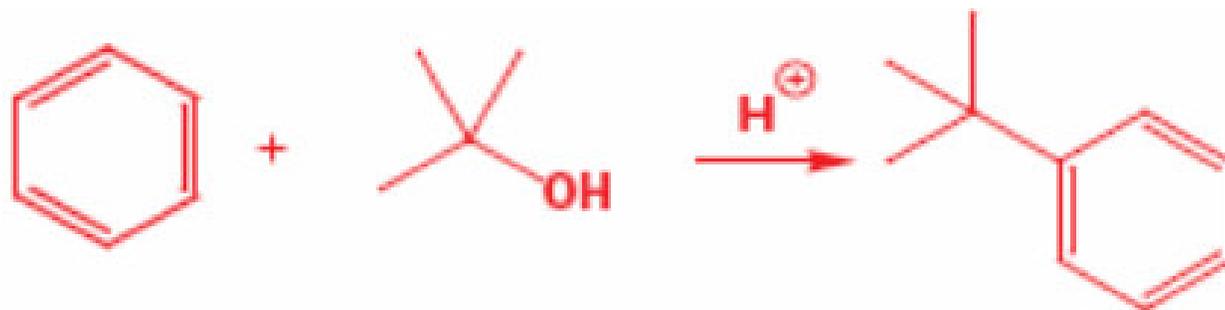


Polialquilação

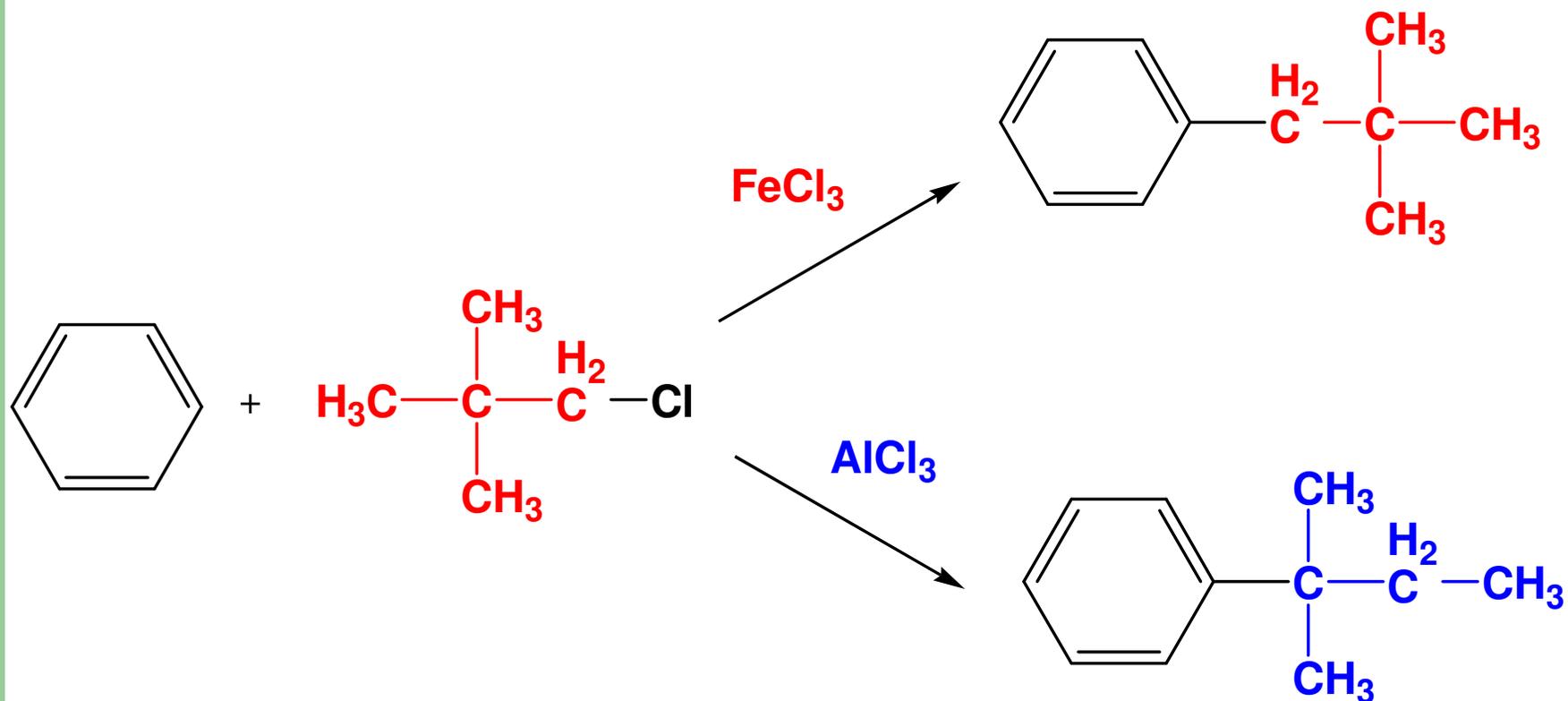


3.4.4- Alternativas para reações de alquilação de Friedel-Crafts

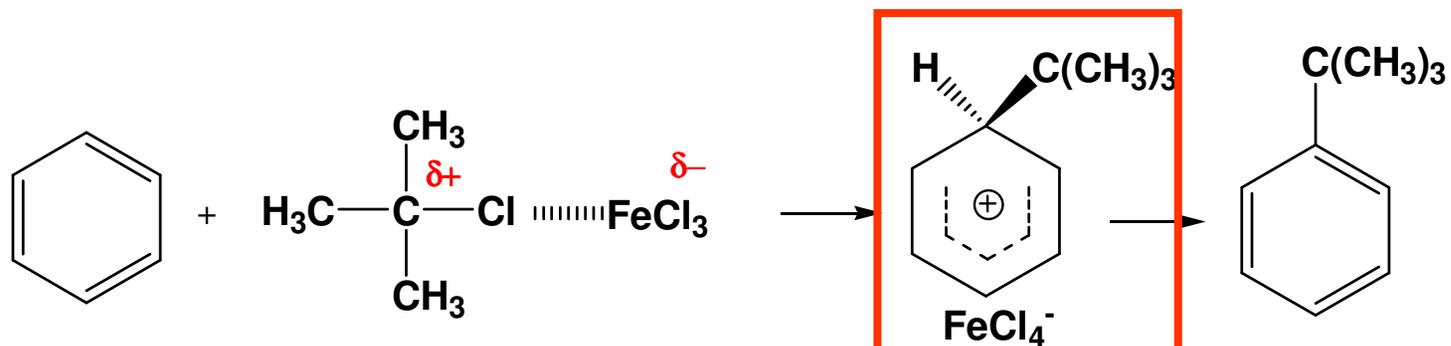
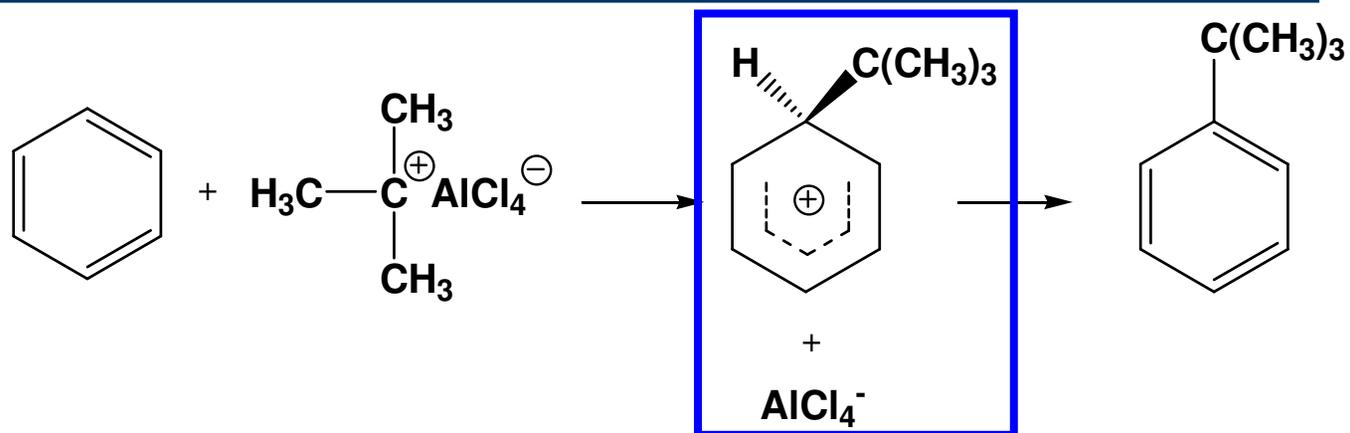
- Alquenos e álcoois podem ser usados no lugar de RX



Respostas em função do catalisador

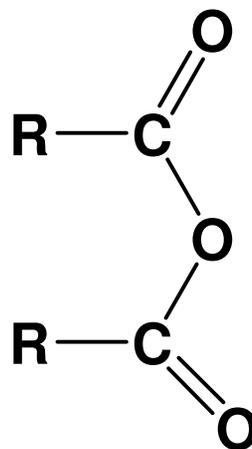
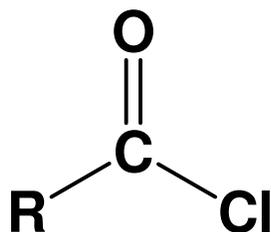


AlCl_3 versus FeCl_3



3.5- Reações de acilação de Friedel-Crafts

- Esta reação é realizada usando RCOCl ou $(\text{RCO})_2\text{O}$ /ácido de Lewis

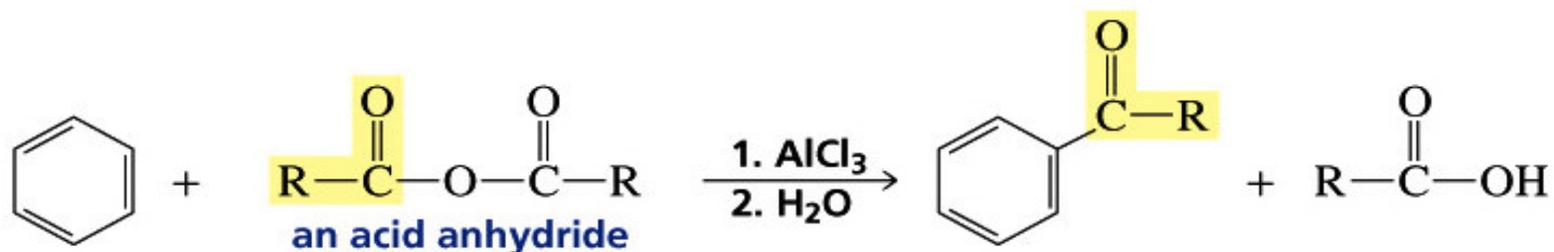
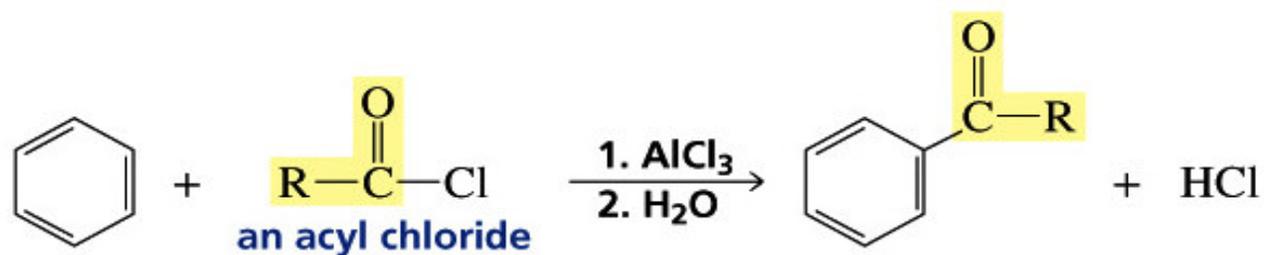


Aspectos cinéticos

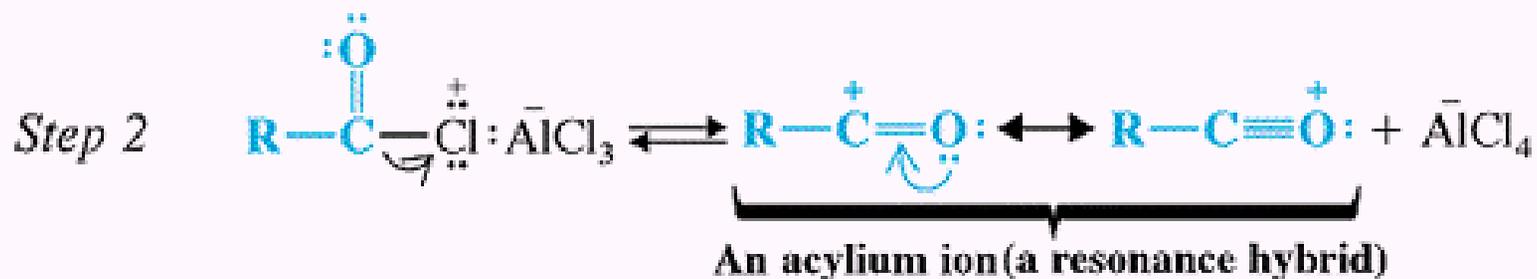
$$v = k[\text{Ar-H}][\text{RCOCl}][\text{ácido de Lewis}]$$

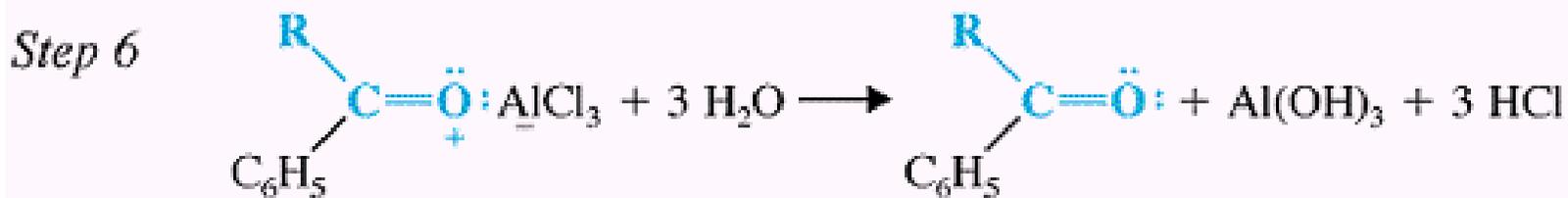
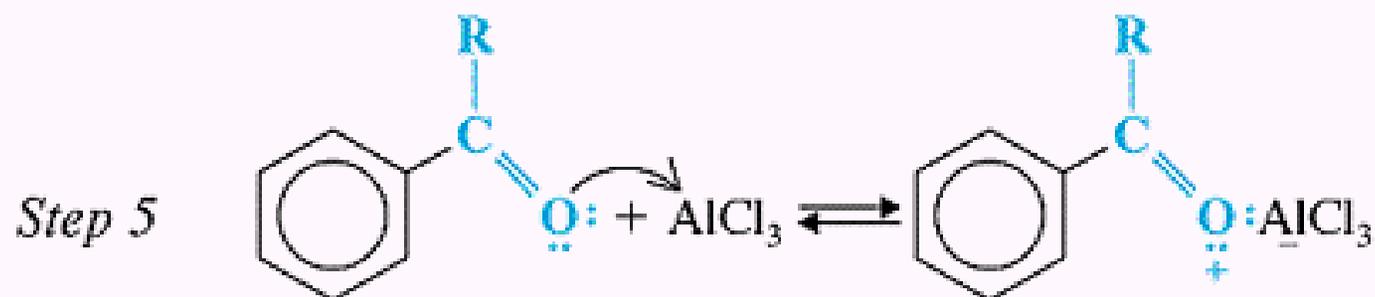
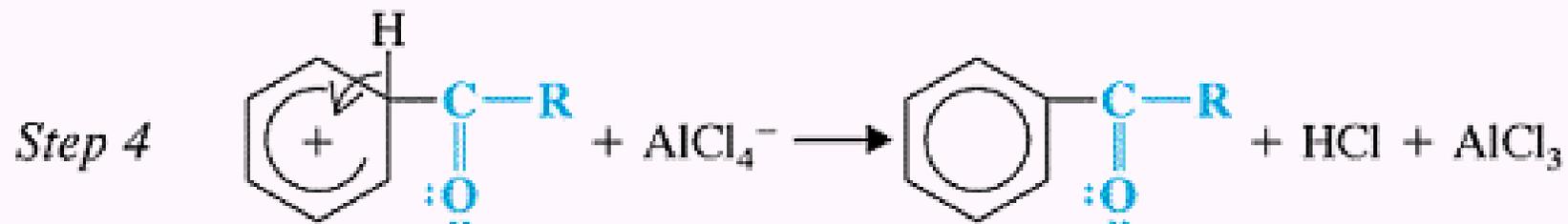
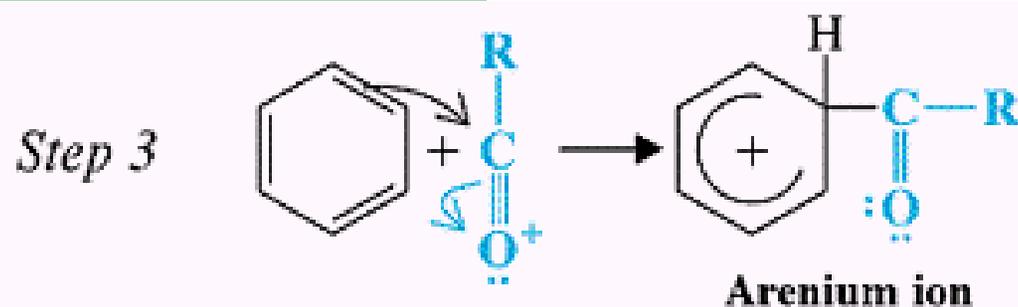
A natureza de E^+ depende das condições

3.5.1- Reação de acilação do benzeno

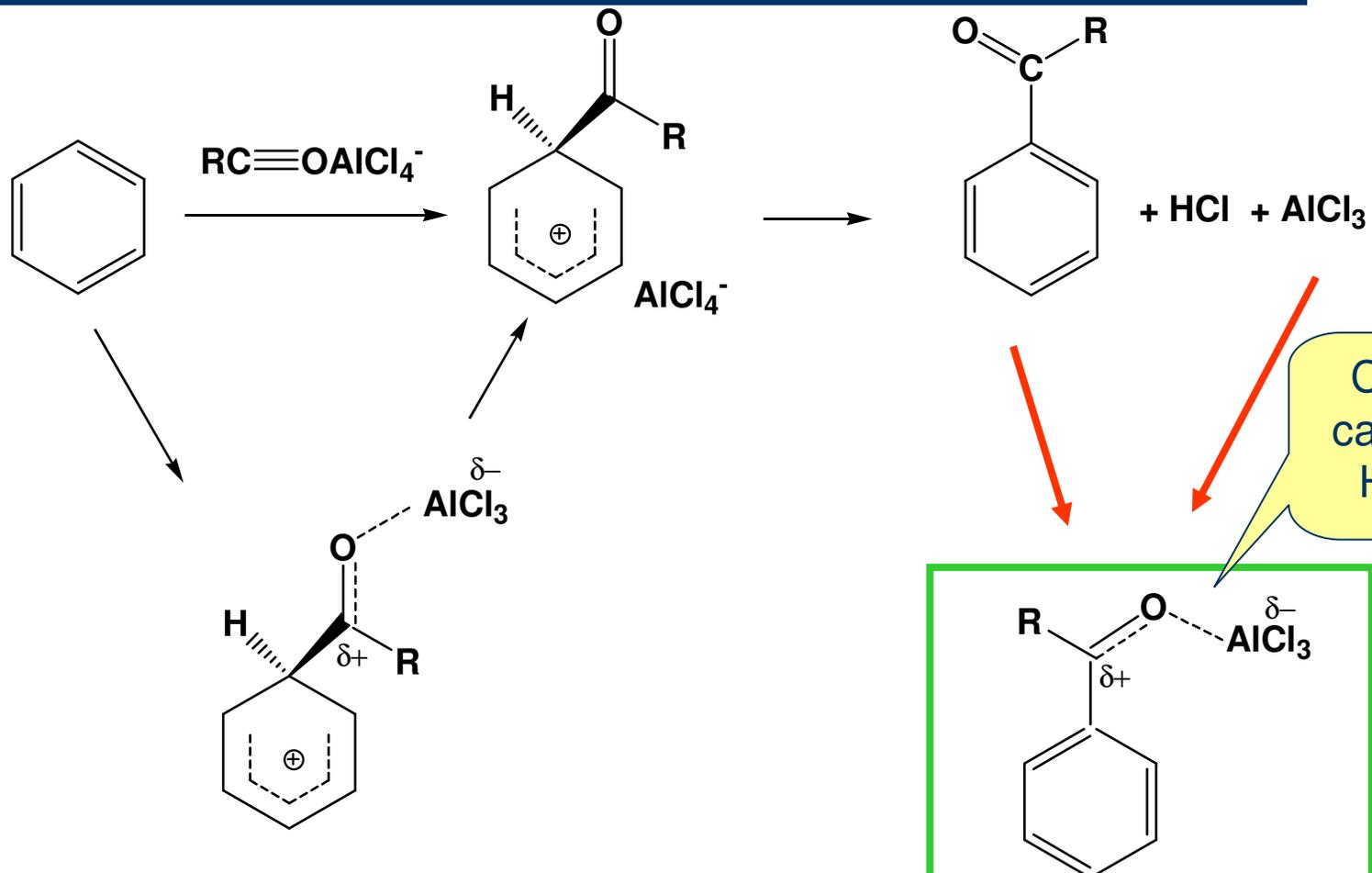


3.5.2- Proposta mecanistica

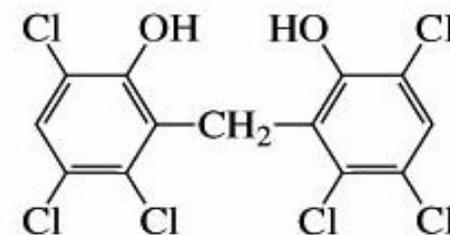
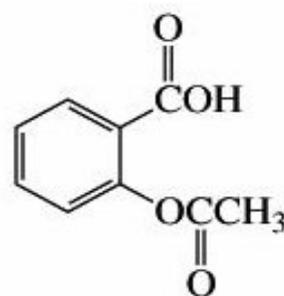
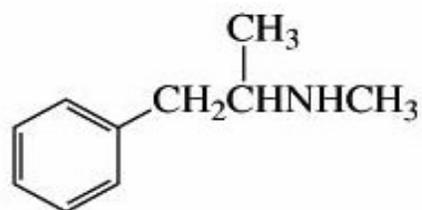
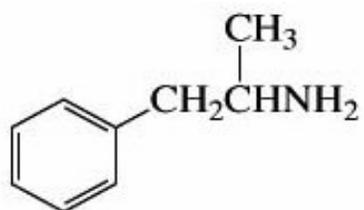




3.5.3- Aspectos relacionados ao catalisador

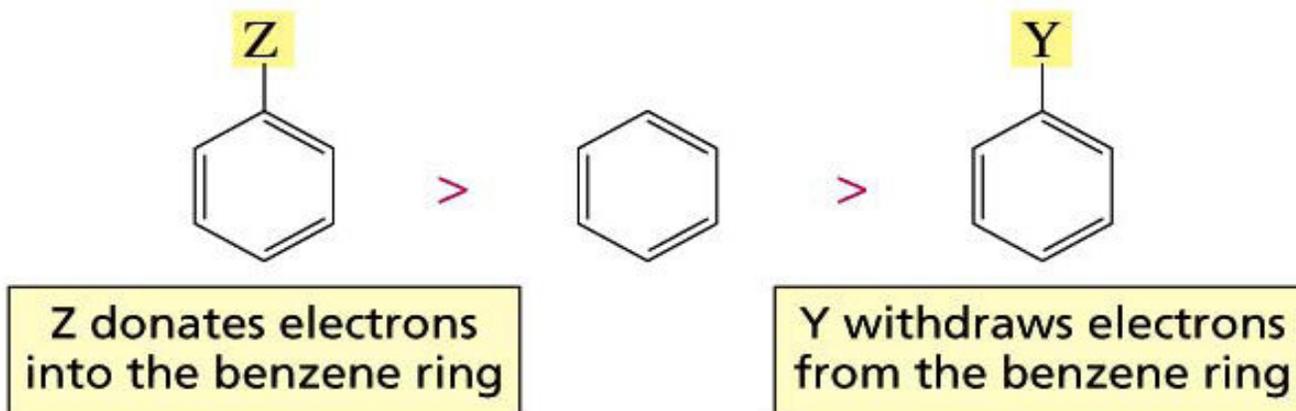


4- Reações de $S_{AR}E$ em anéis benzenicos substituídos



4.1- Efeito do substituinte

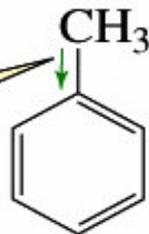
relative rates of electrophilic substitution



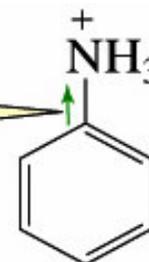
4.1.1- Efeito indutivo

- A doação de elétrons através de uma ligação σ é chamada **efeito indutivo**. Pode ser doador ou sacador.
- Grupos alquílicos doam mais elétrons por efeito indutivo do que o hidrogênio devido a hiperconjugação.
- O grupo NH_3 é mais eletronegativo do que o hidrogênio.

substituent donates electrons inductively (compared with a hydrogen).

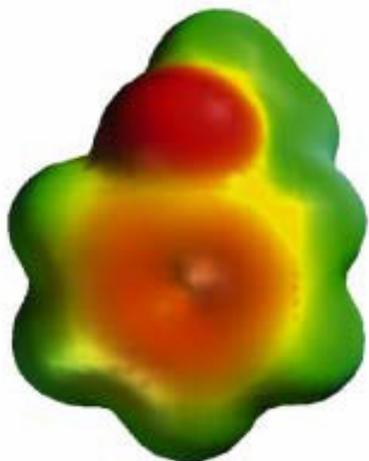


substituent withdraws electrons inductively (compared with a hydrogen).



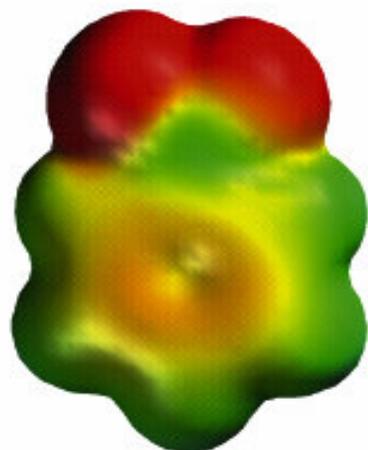
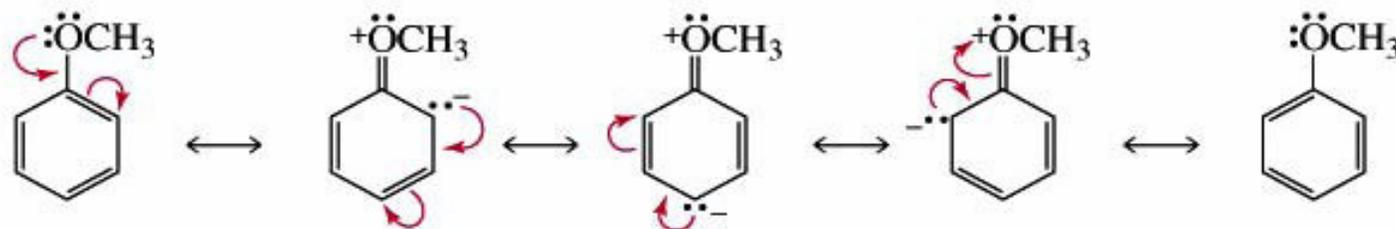
4.1.2- Efeito mesomérico ou de ressonância

- Um substituinte pode doar elétrons para o anel através da deslocalização de elétrons. Este **efeito** é chamado **mesomérico (ressonância)** e pode ser doador ou sacador de elétrons.



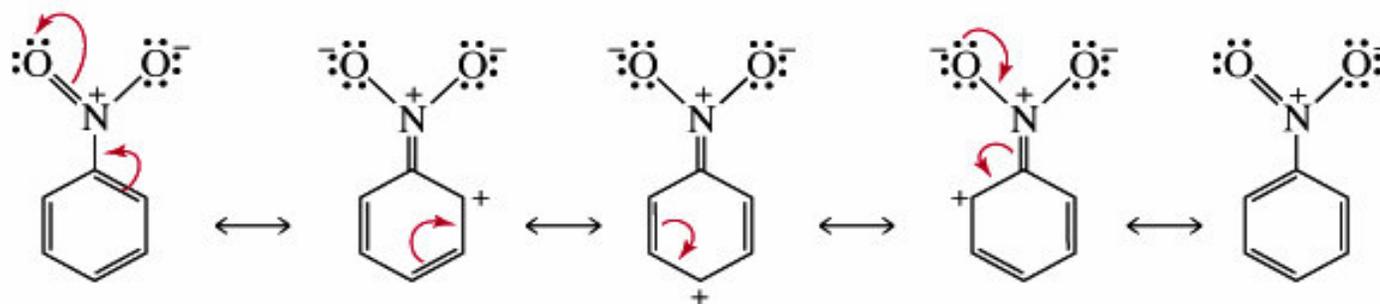
anisole

donation of electrons into a benzene ring by resonance



nitrobenzene

withdrawal of electrons from a benzene ring by resonance



Substituintes como CO, CN e NO₂ sacam elétrons por ressonância

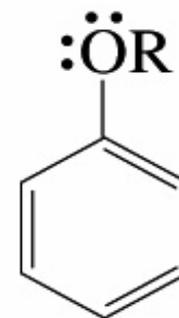
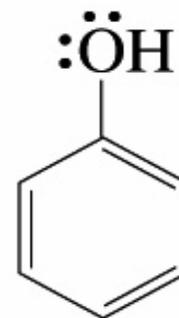
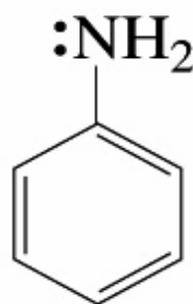
Table 16.1 The Effects of Substituents on the Reactivity of a Benzene Ring Toward Electrophilic Substitution

Activating substituents ↓	Most activating			
		—NH ₂	} Strongly activating	} Ortho/para directing
		—NHR		
		—NR ₂		
		—OH		
		—OR		
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—NHCR} \end{array}$	} Moderately activating	
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—OCR} \end{array}$		
		—R	} Weakly activating	
		—Ar		
	—CH=CHR			
Standard of comparison →	—H			
Deactivating substituents ↓		—F	} Weakly deactivating	} Meta directing
		—Cl		
		—Br		
		—I		
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—CH} \end{array}$	} Moderately deactivating	
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—CR} \end{array}$		
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—COR} \end{array}$		
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—COH} \end{array}$		
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{O} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—CCl} \end{array}$		
		—C≡N		
		—SO ₃ H	} Strongly deactivating	
		—NH ₂ ⁺ R		
		—NR ₃ ⁺		
	—NO ₂			
	Most deactivating			
	$\begin{array}{c} \delta \\ \text{—NH}_3 \\ \delta \\ \text{—NHR}_2 \end{array}$			

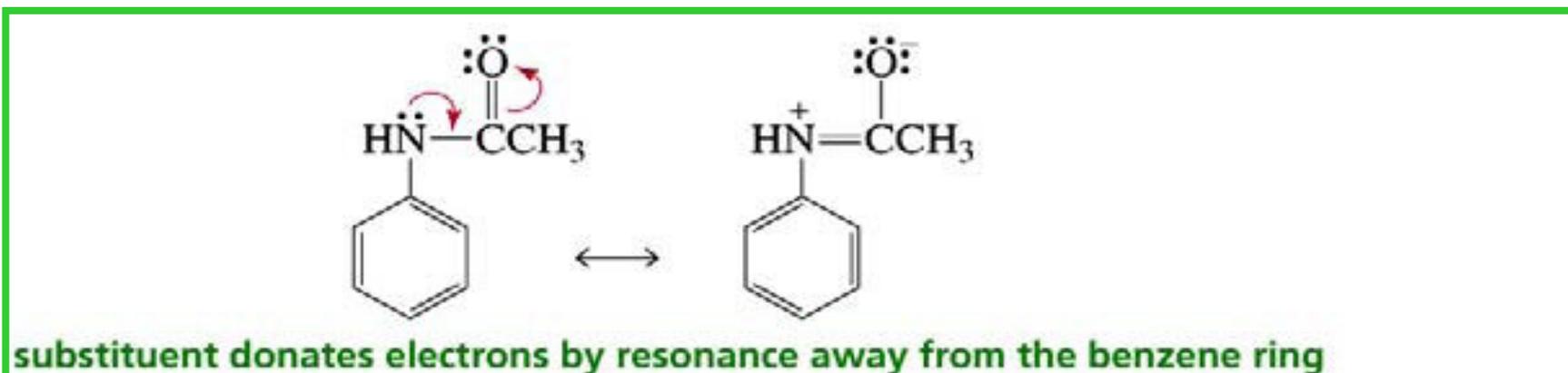
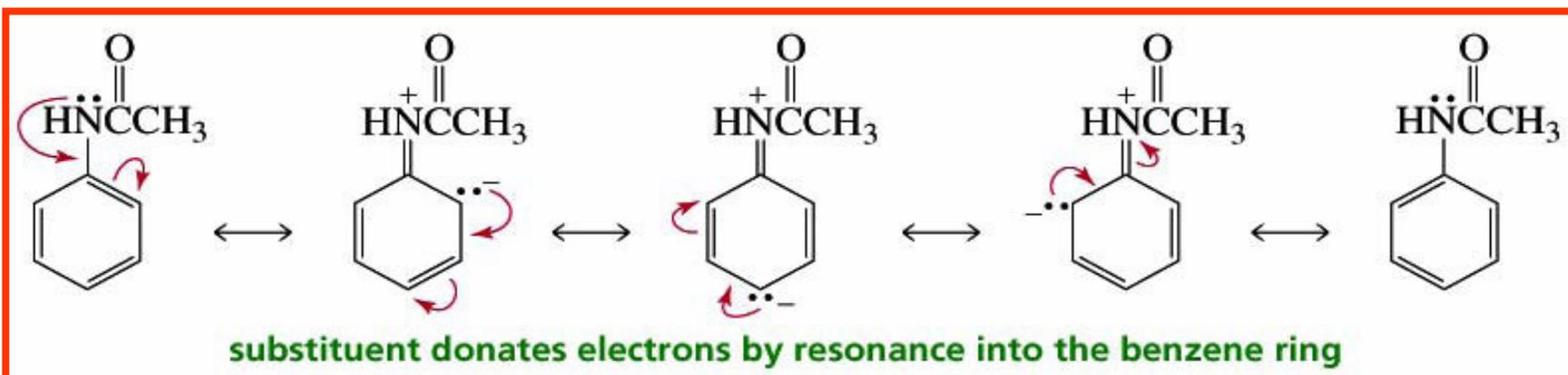
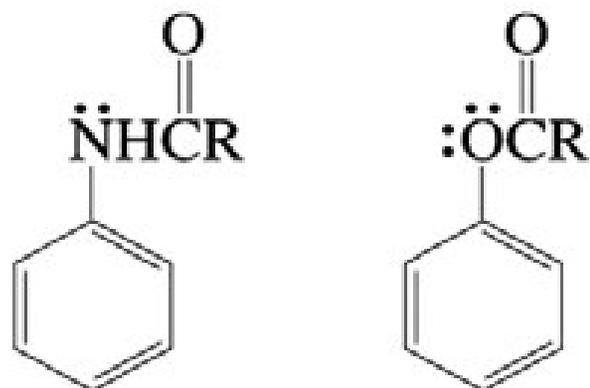
4.1.3- Grupos doadores de elétrons

- Substituintes doadores de elétrons são ativadores e tornam o anel aromático mais reativo frente uma substituição eletrofílica.

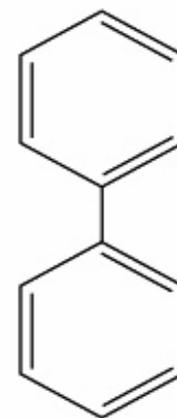
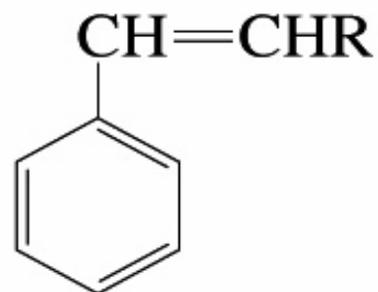
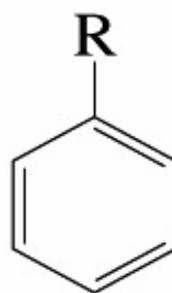
strongly activating substituents



moderately activating substituents

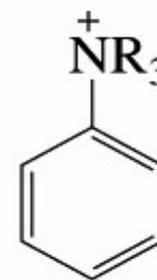
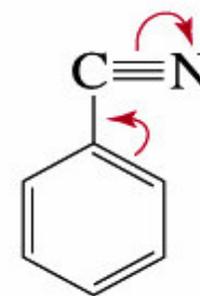
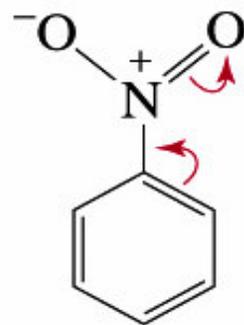
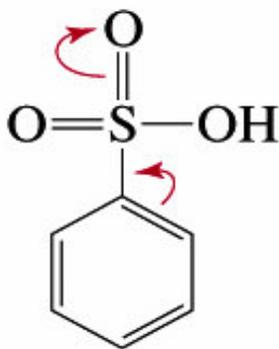


weakly activating substituents



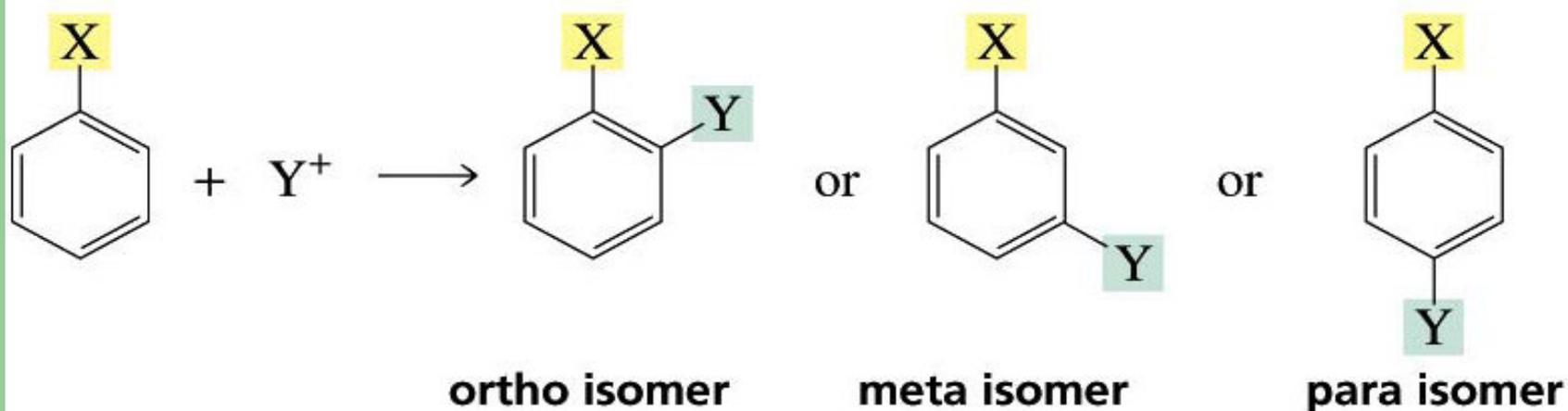
4.1.4- Grupos retiradores de elétrons

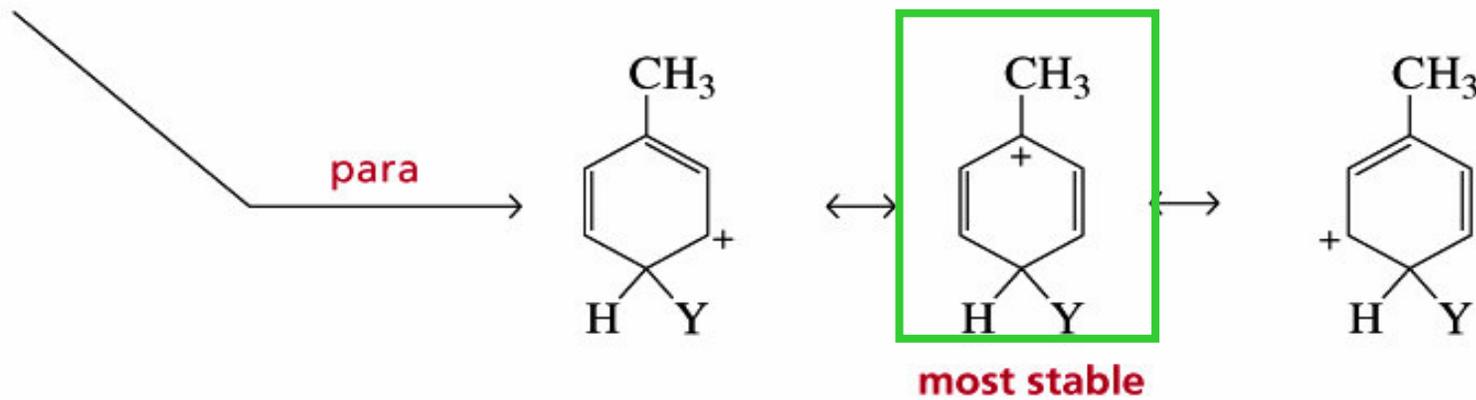
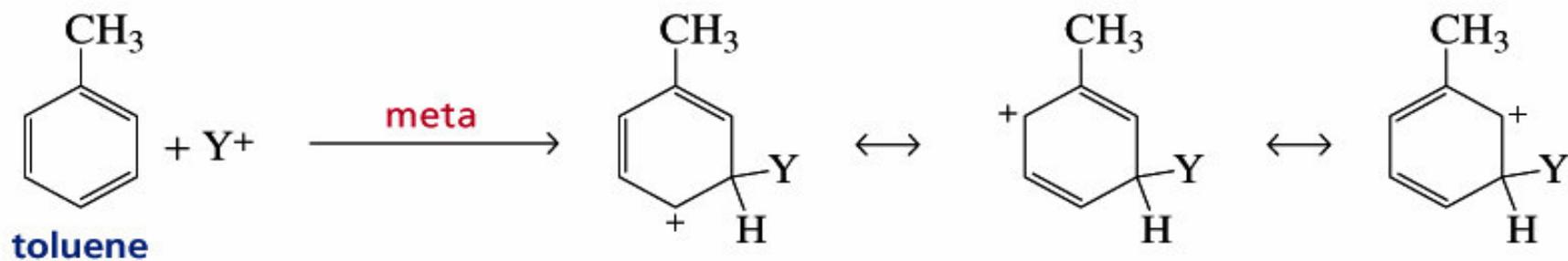
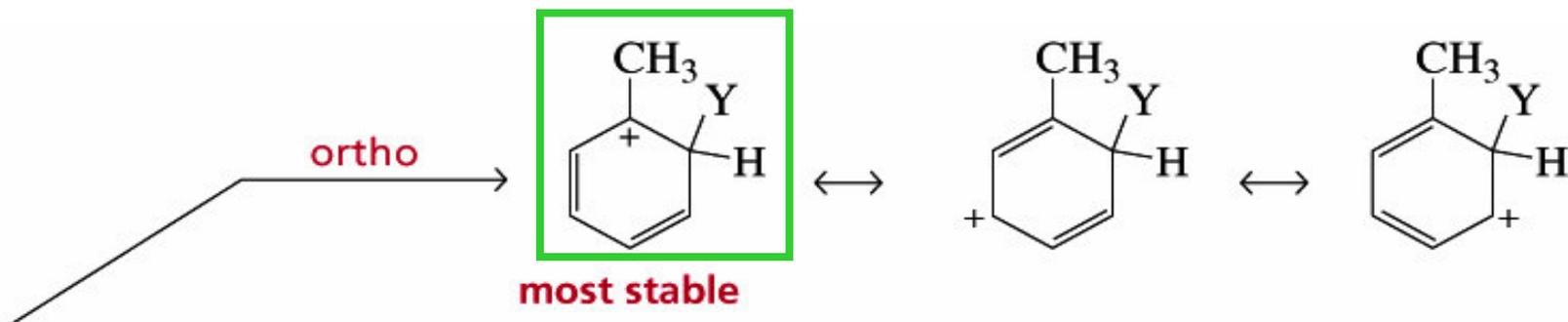
strongly deactivating substituents

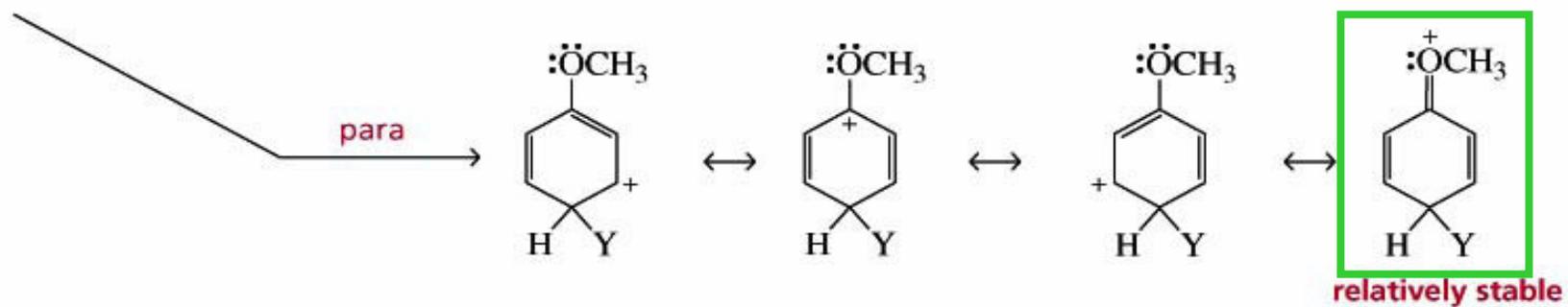
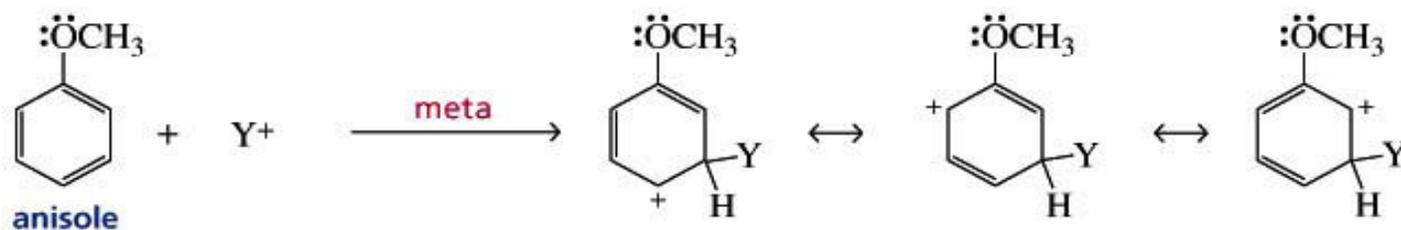
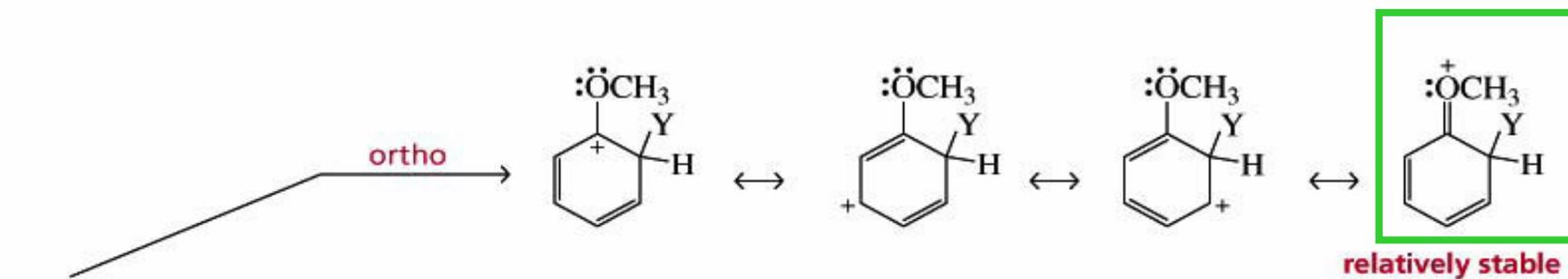


4.2- Influencia do substituinte na orientação da reação de $S_{Ar}E$

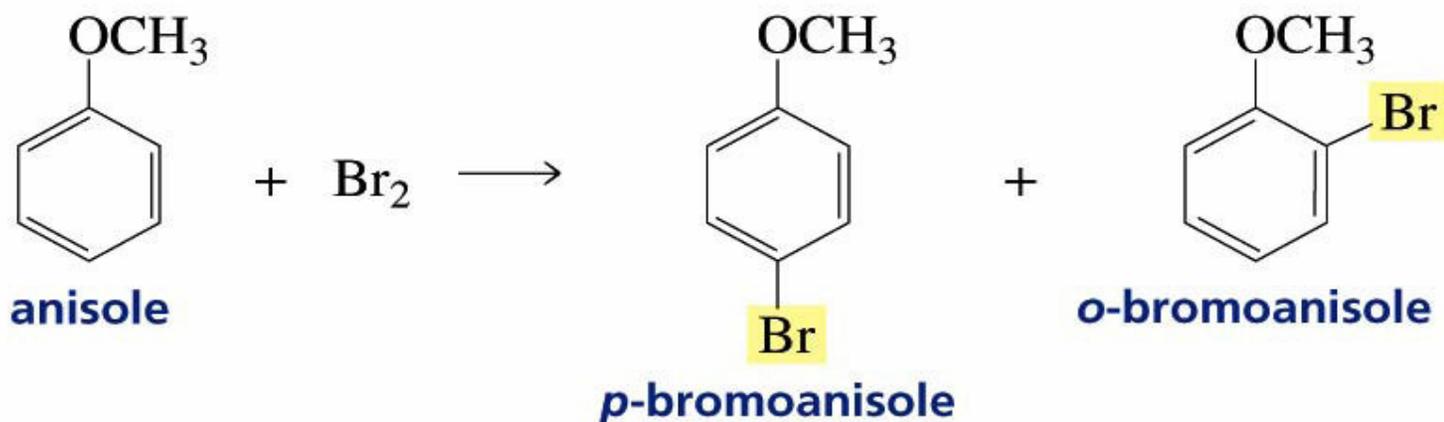
- O substituinte já presente no anel benzênico determina a localização da entrada do novo substituinte.

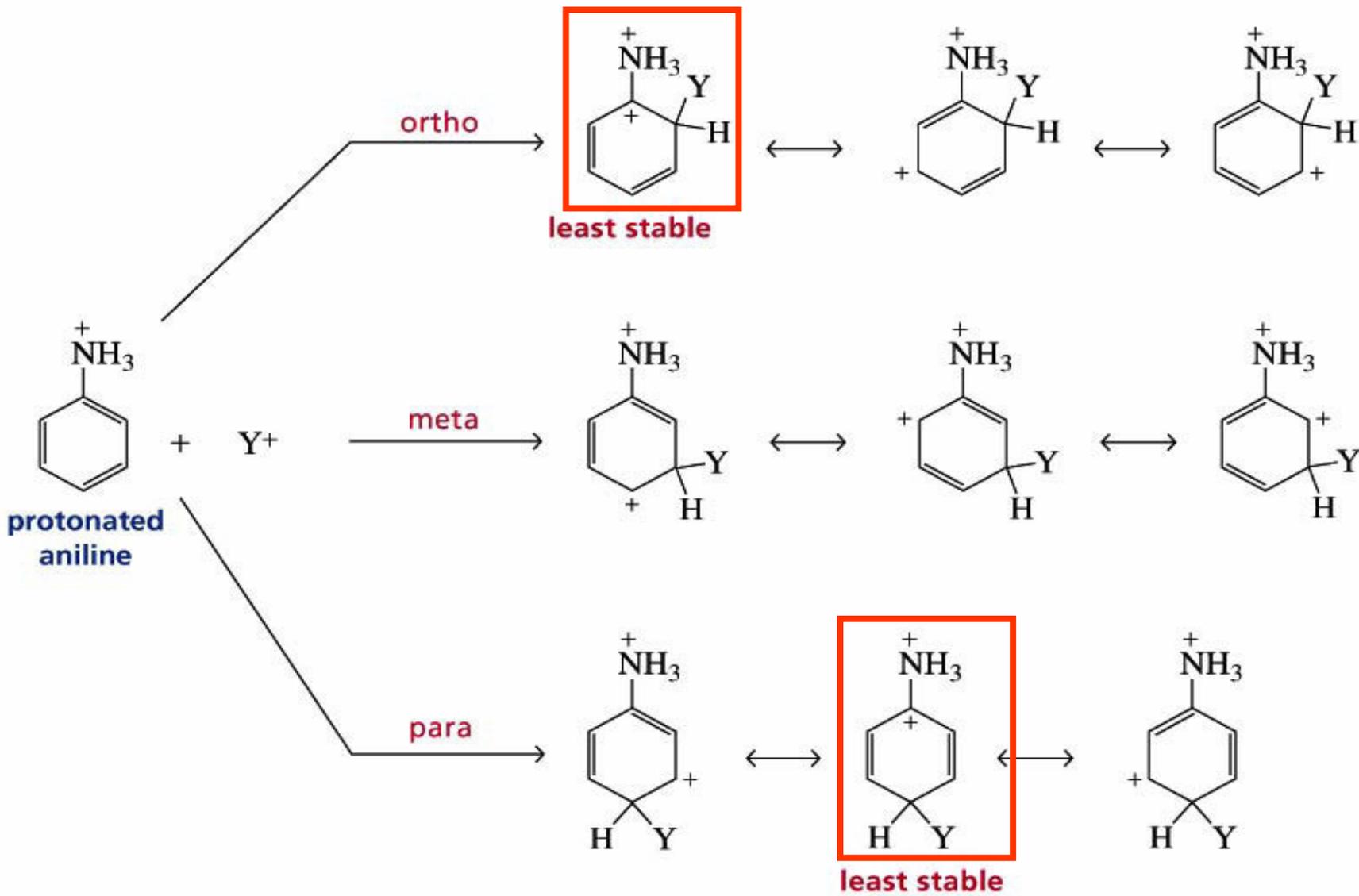


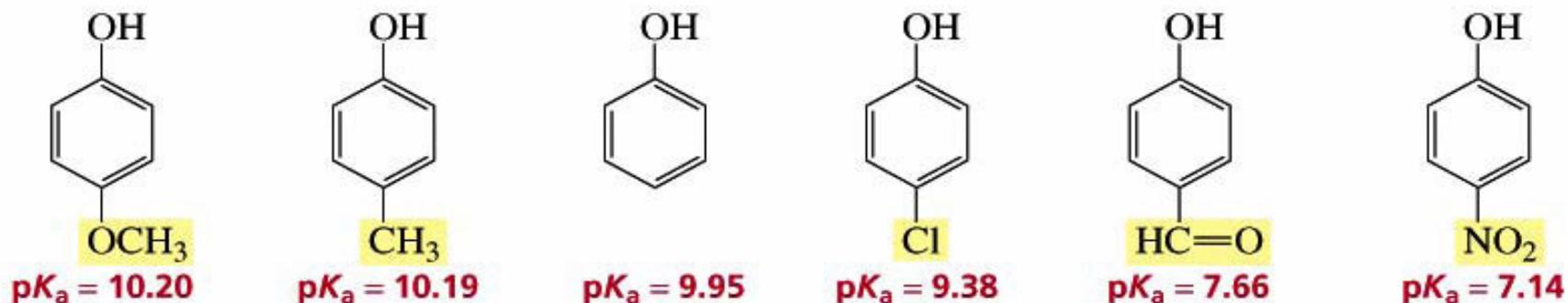




Grupos metóxi e hidróxi são ativadores tão fortes que a halogenação pode ser feita sem ácido de Lewis

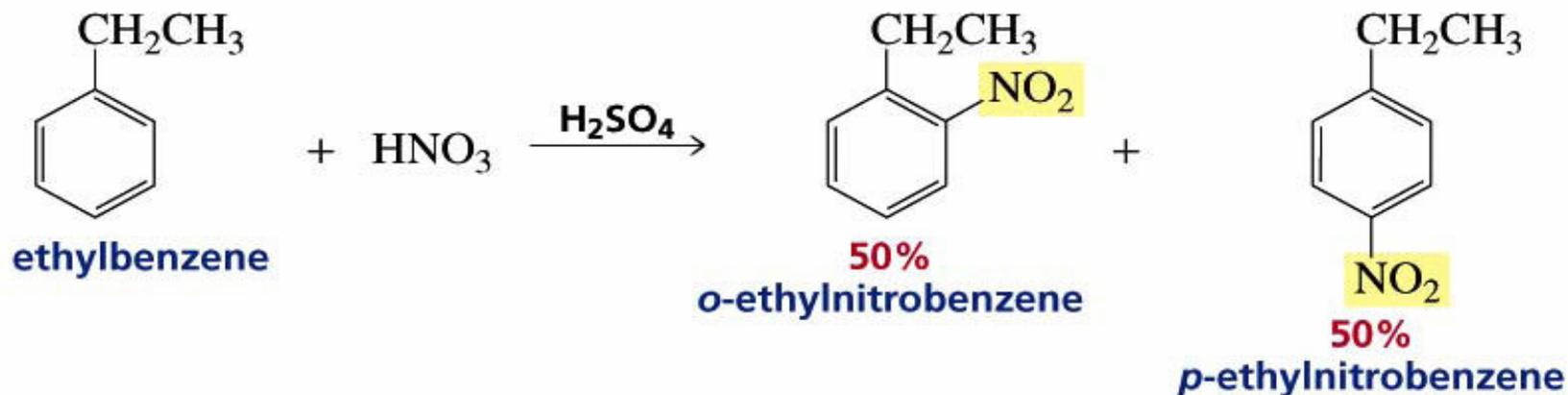
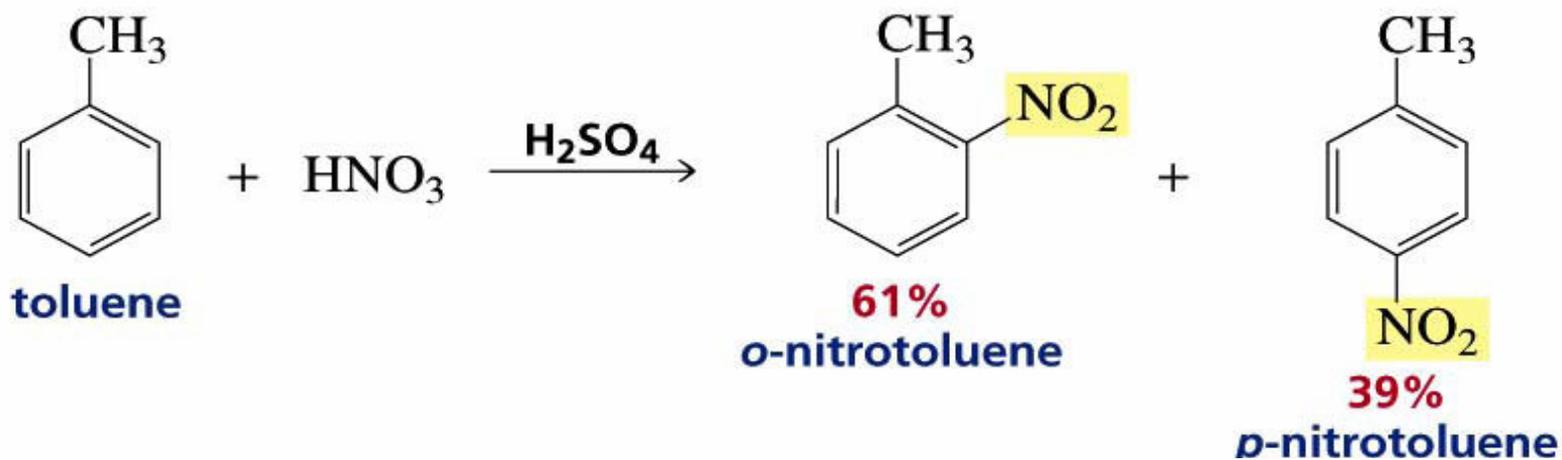




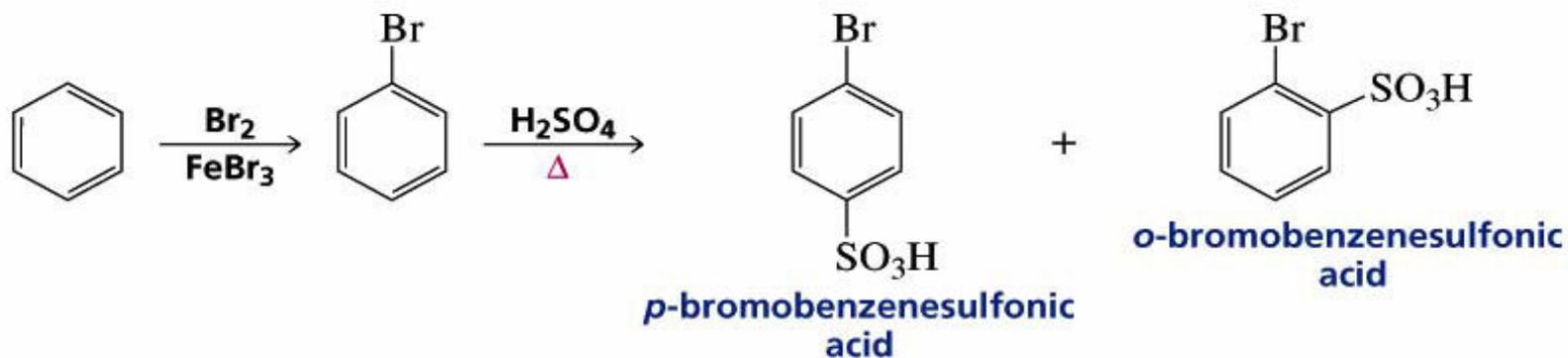
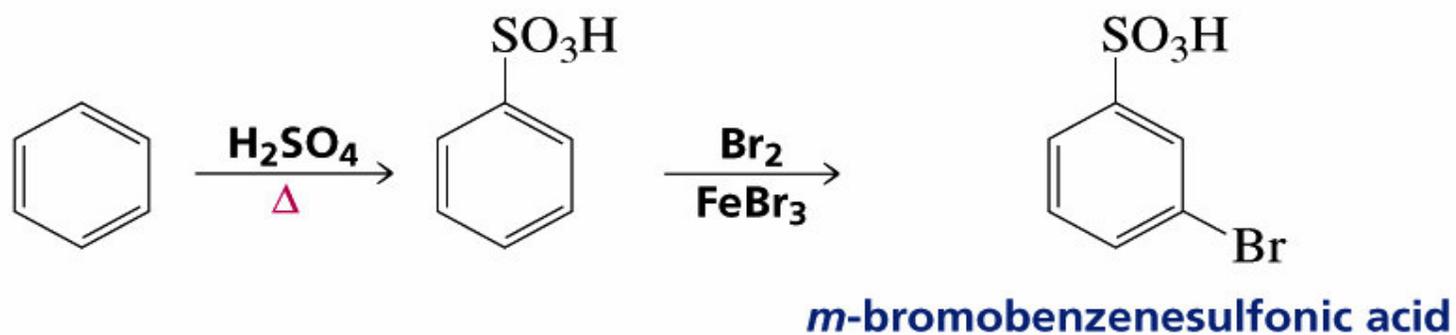


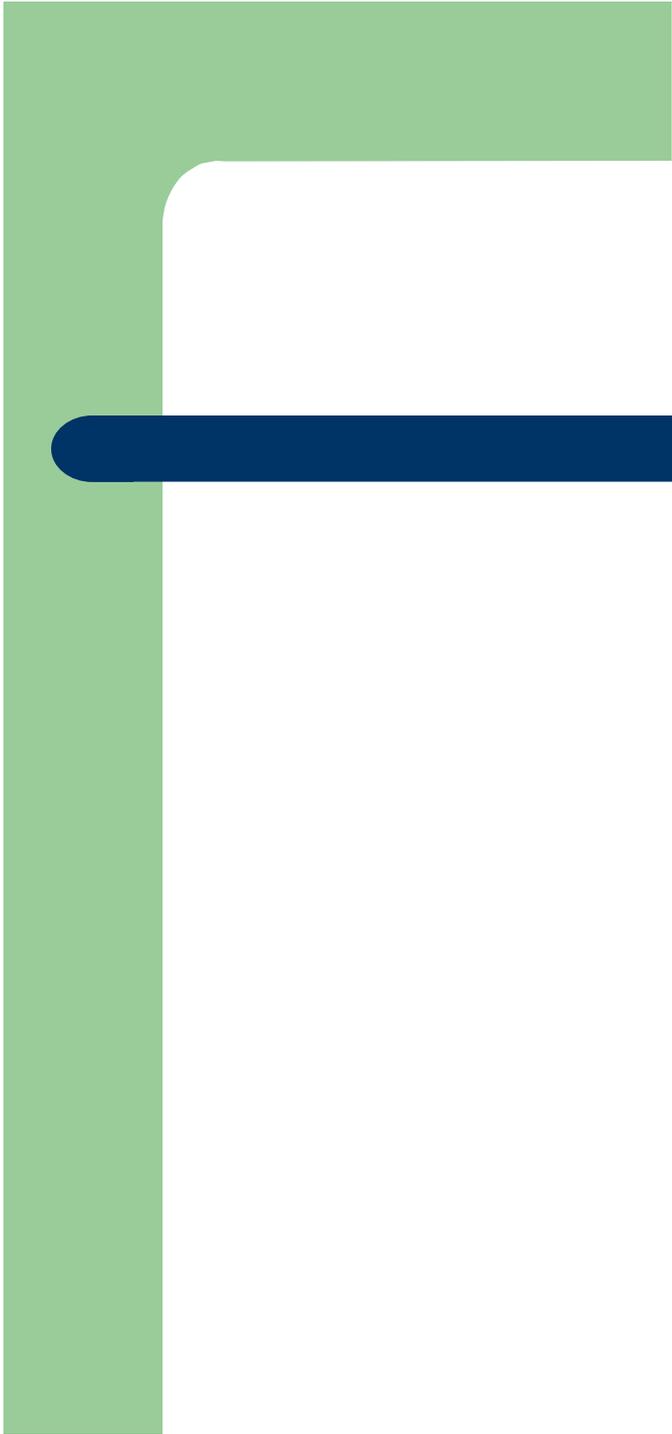
- O efeito sacador de elétrons diminui a reatividade a um ataque eletrofílico e aumenta a acidez.
- O efeito doador de elétrons aumenta a reatividade a um ataque eletrofílico e diminui a acidez

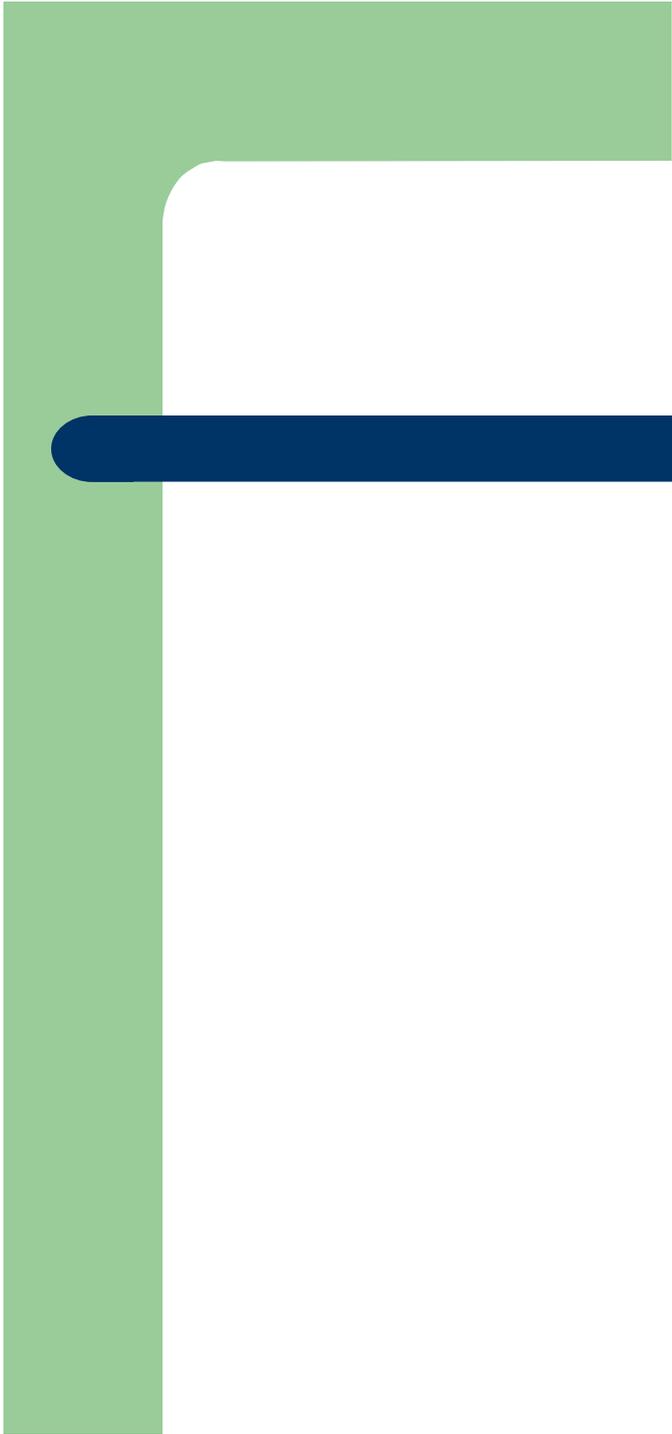
Influencia do tamanho do grupo



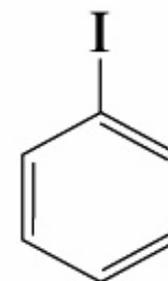
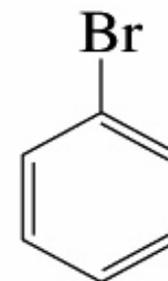
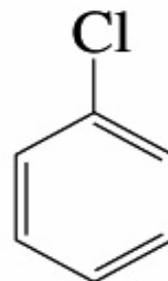
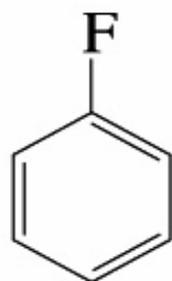
5- Planejamento sintético







weakly deactivating substituents



moderately deactivating substituents

