

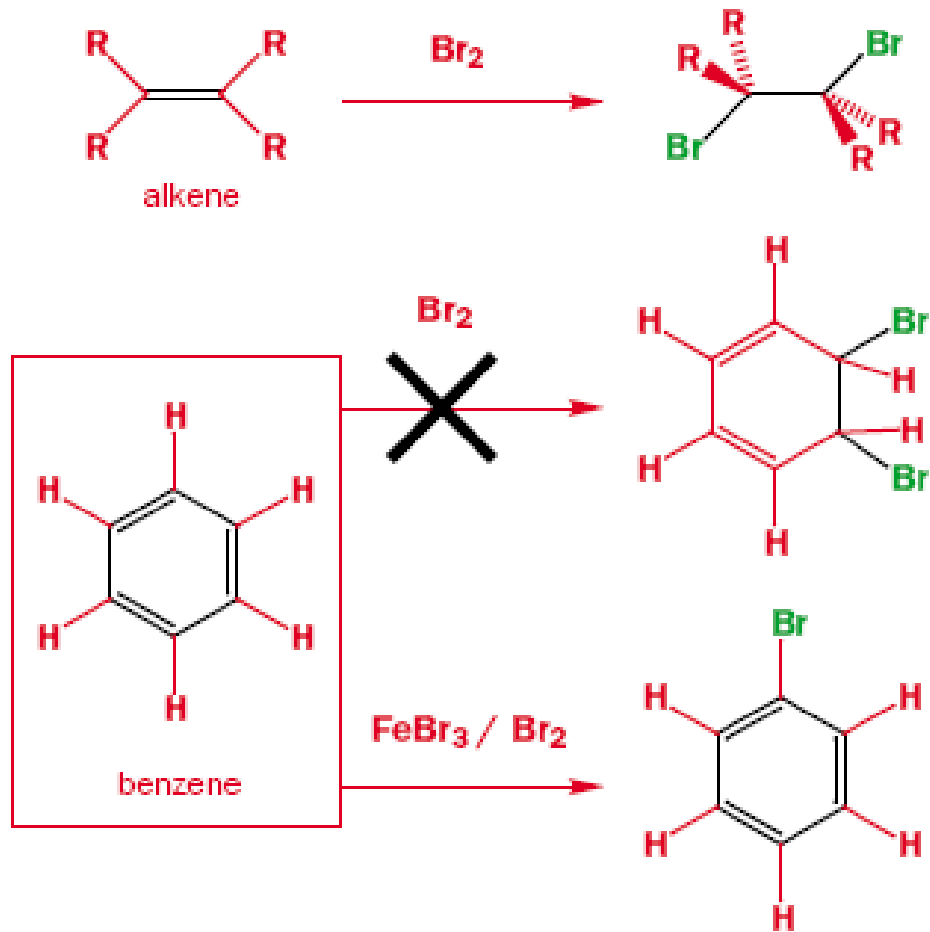
# Substituição Eletrofílica Aromática



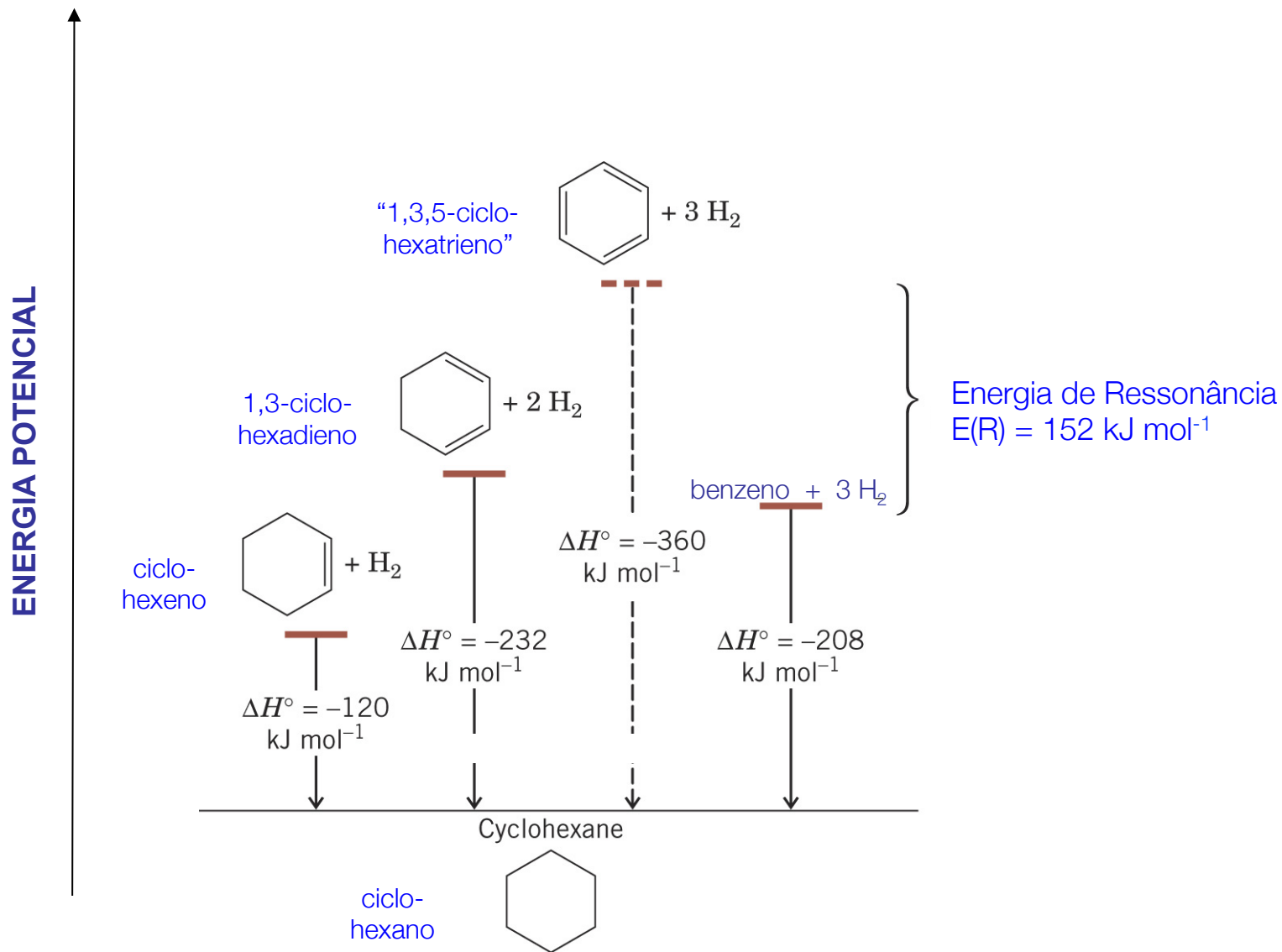
$S_{EAr}$



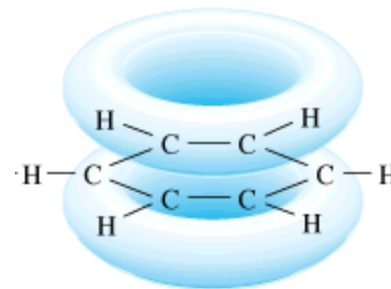
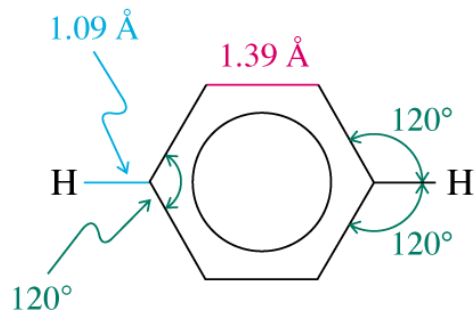
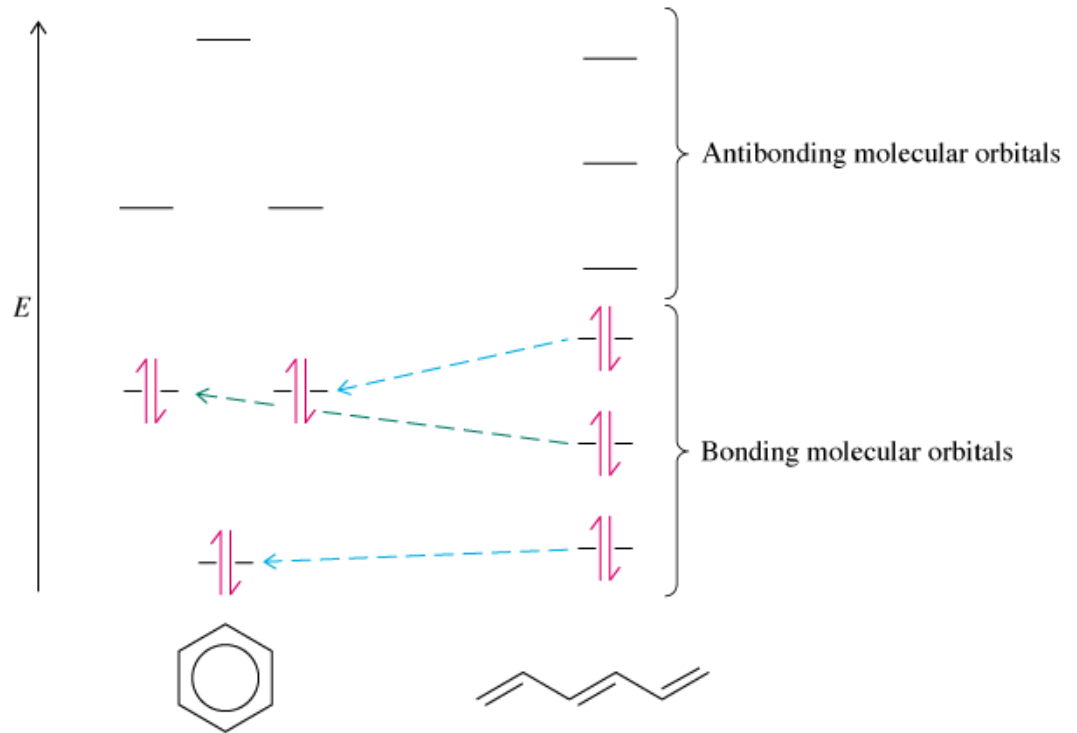
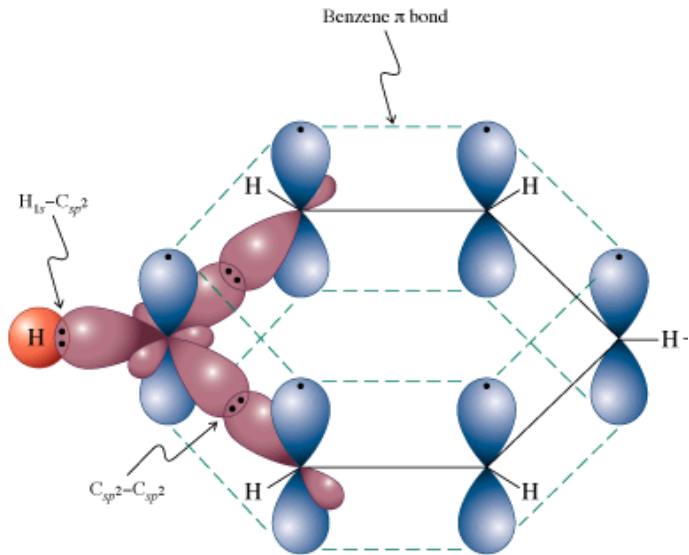
# Aromaticidade - reatividade



# Aromaticidade - estabilidade

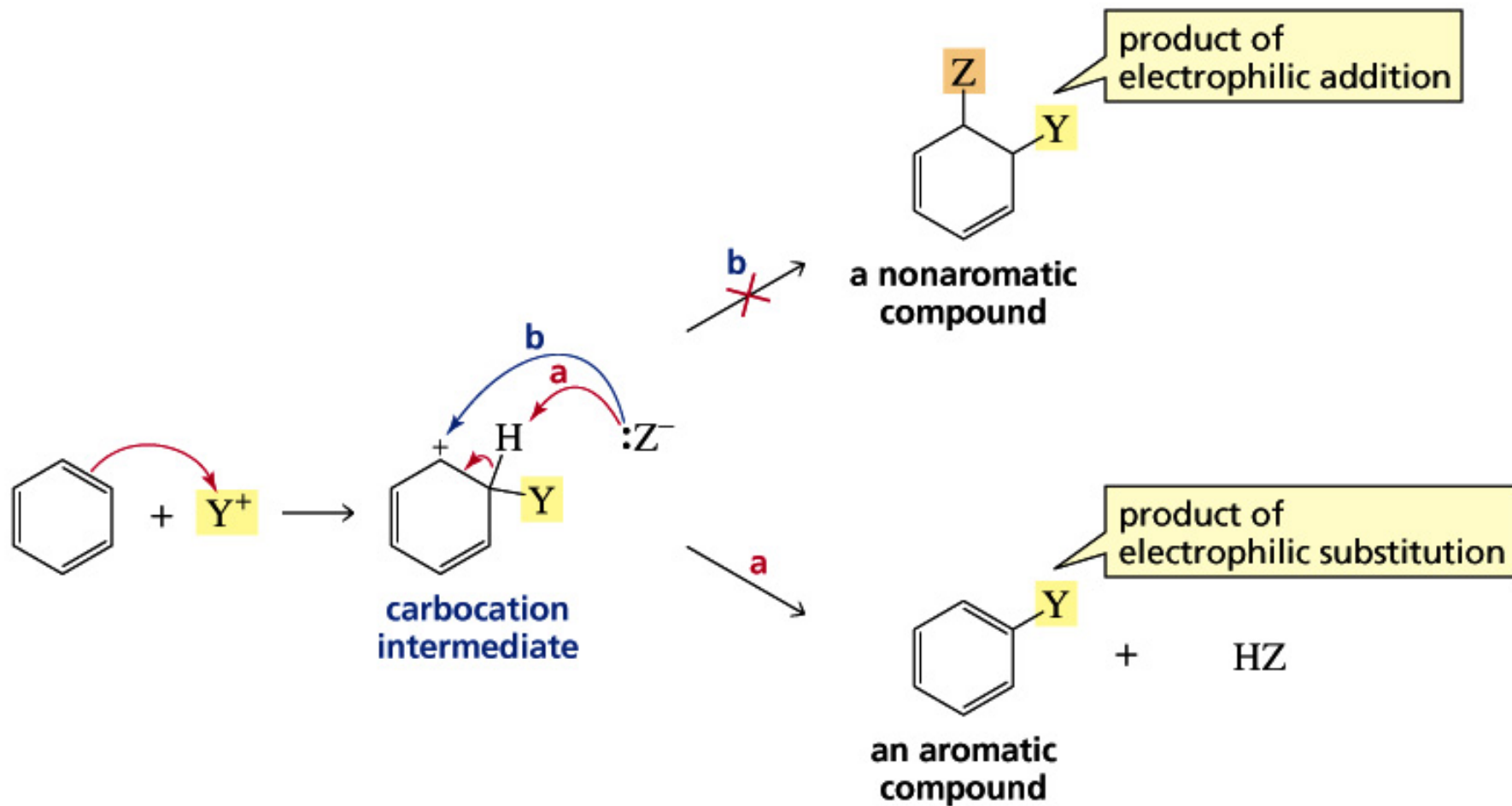


# Aromaticidade - estrutura

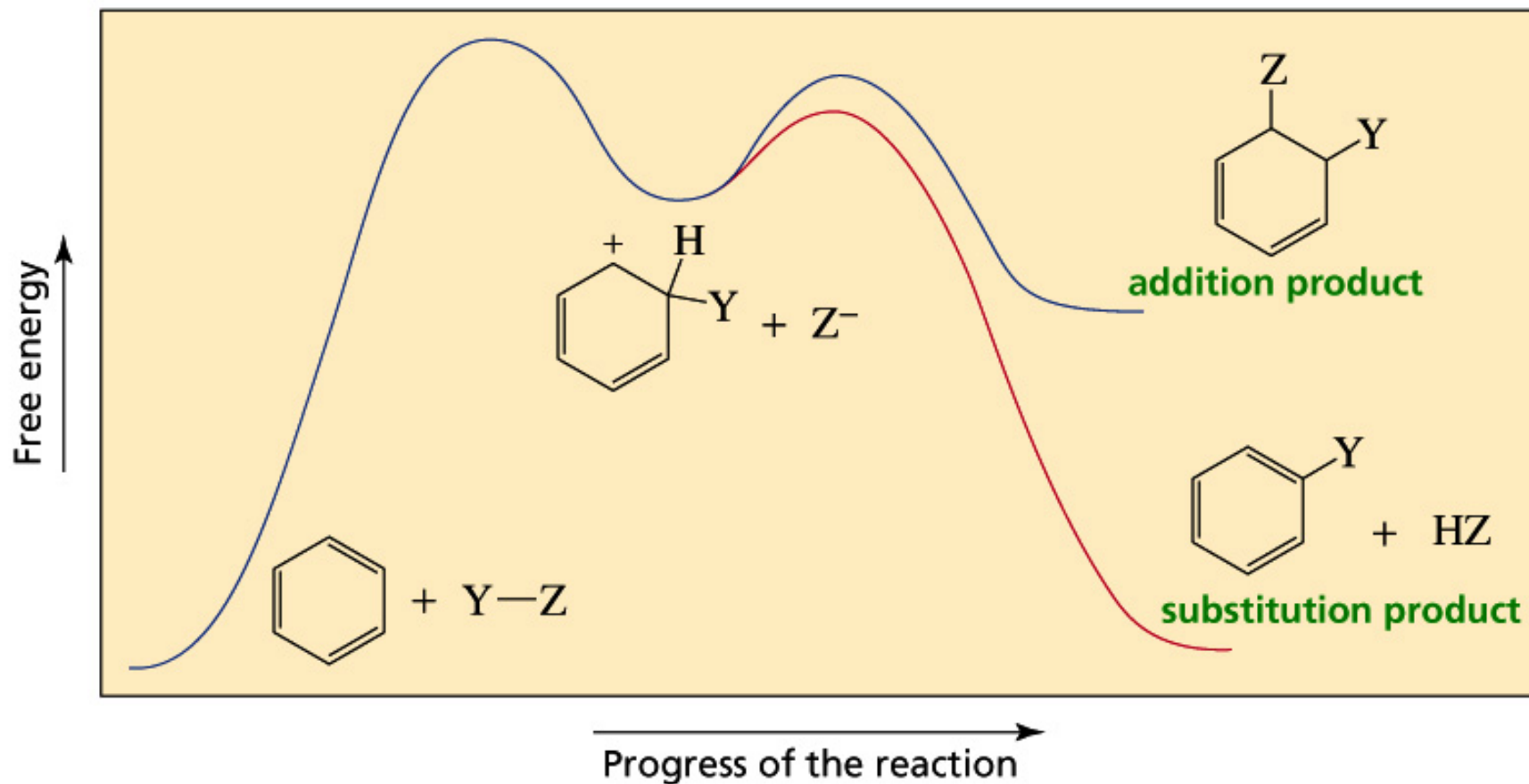




# Reação do nucleófilo benzeno com eletrófilo

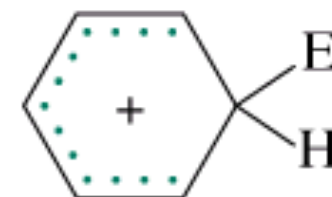
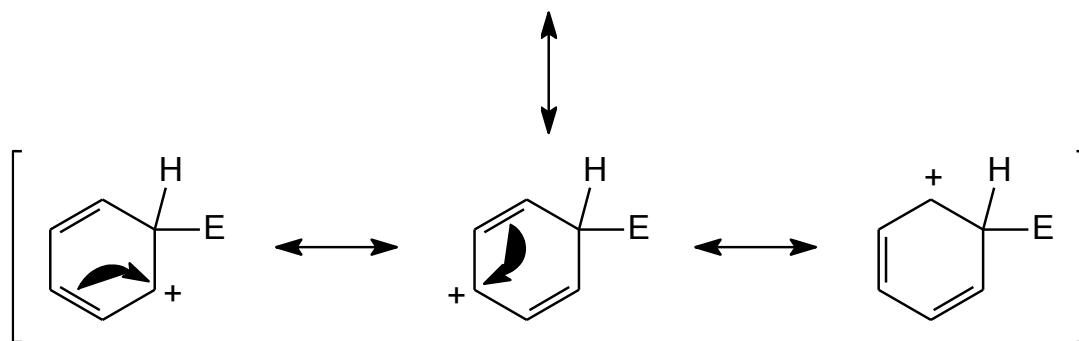
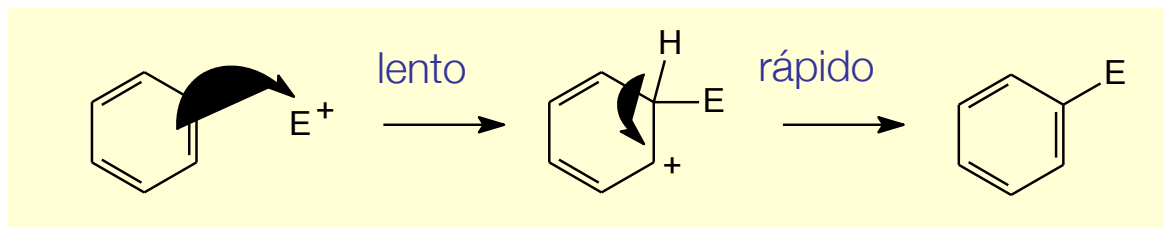


# Reação de Substituição *versus* Adição

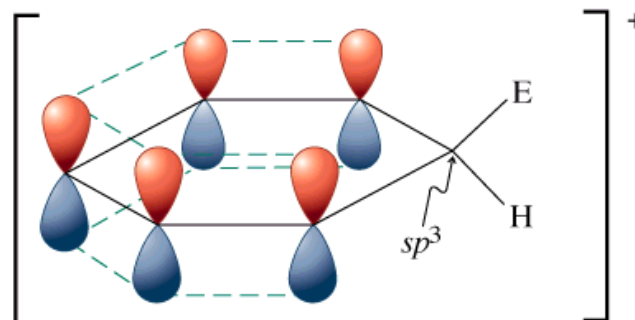


# Mecansimo da Substituição Eletrofílica Aromática

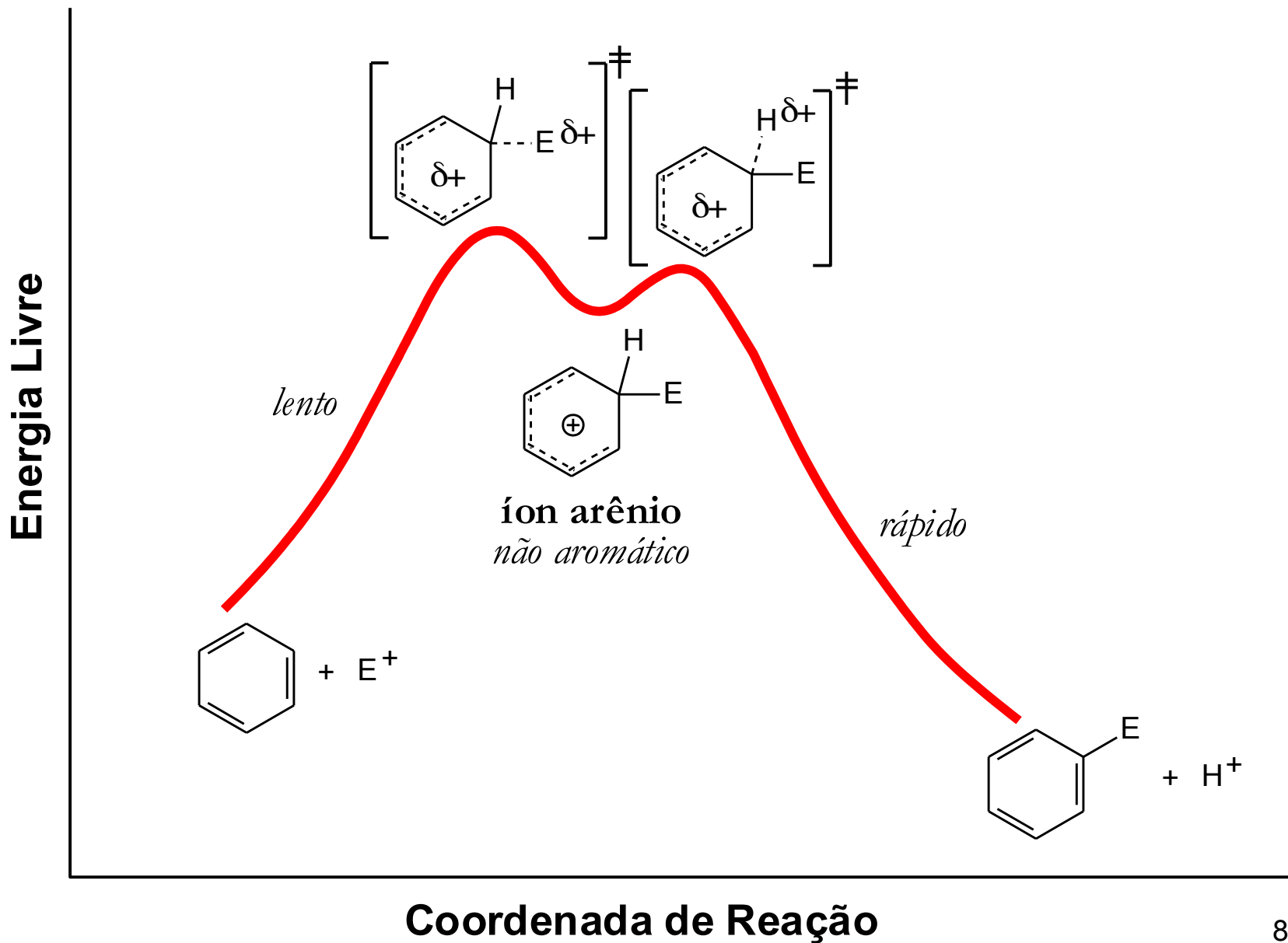
## $S_{EAr}$



íon arênio ou intermediário de Wheland

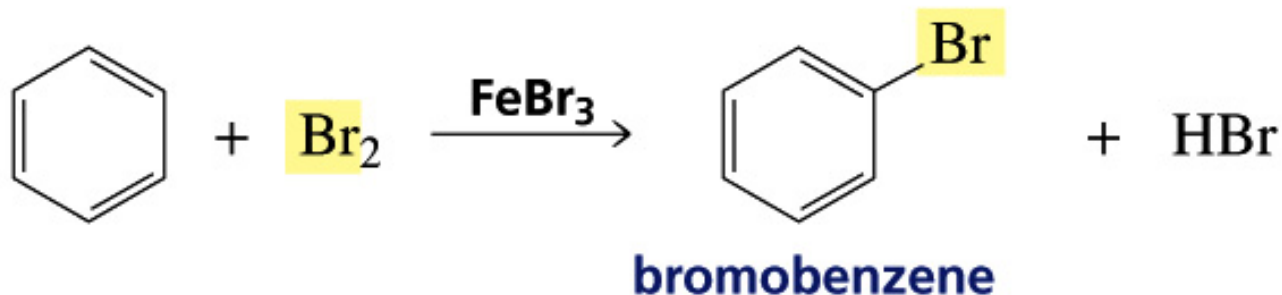


# Mecanismo S<sub>E</sub>Ar – Diagrama de Energia

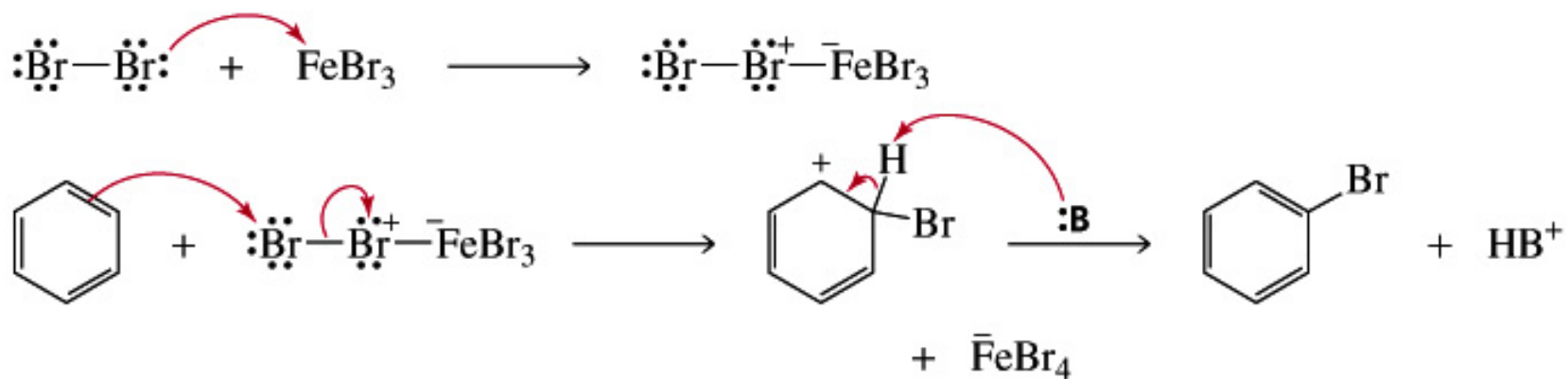


# Reações de S<sub>E</sub>Ar: Halogenação do Benzeno

## Bromação:

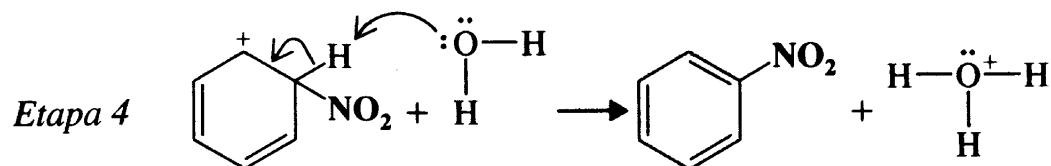
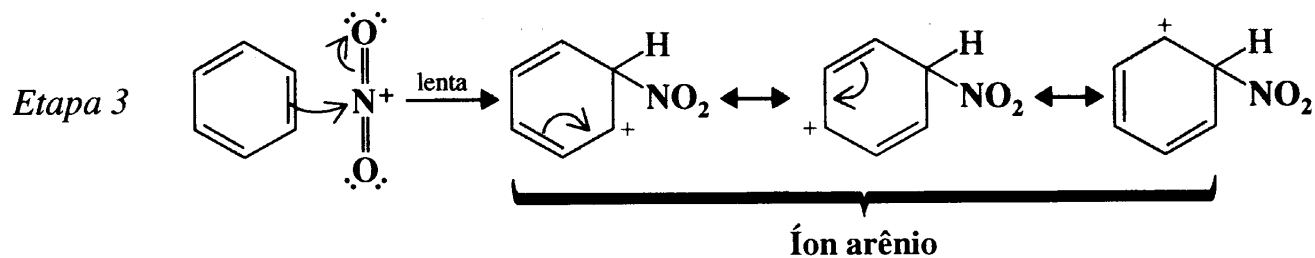
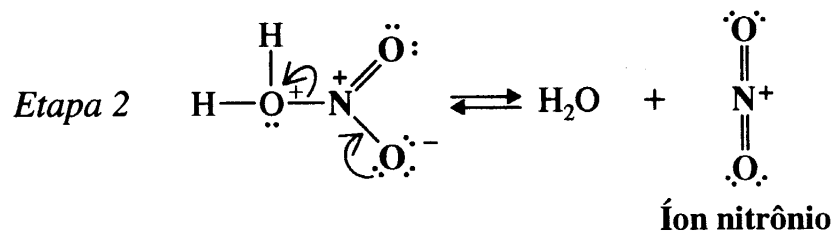
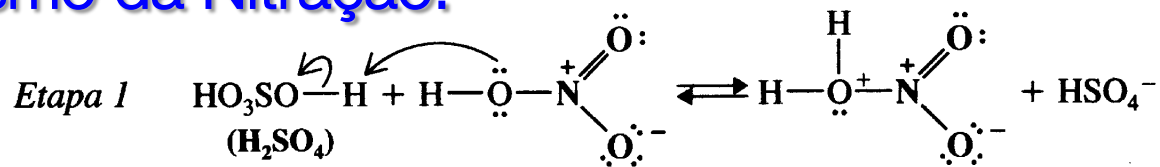


## Mecanismo da Bromação:



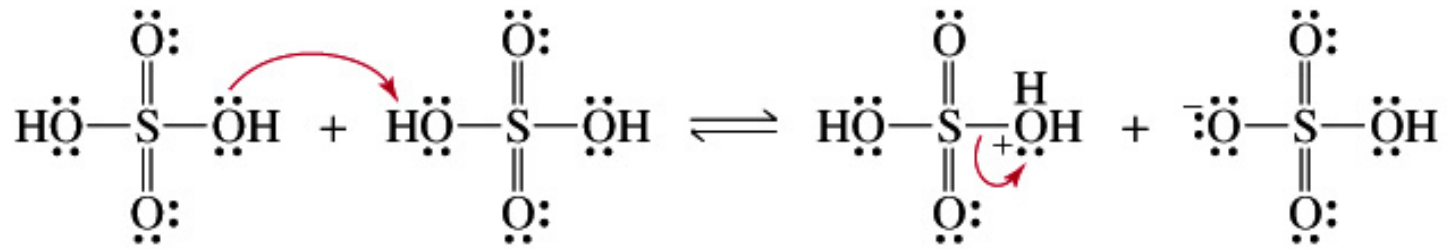
# Nitração do Benzeno

## Mecanismo da Nitração:

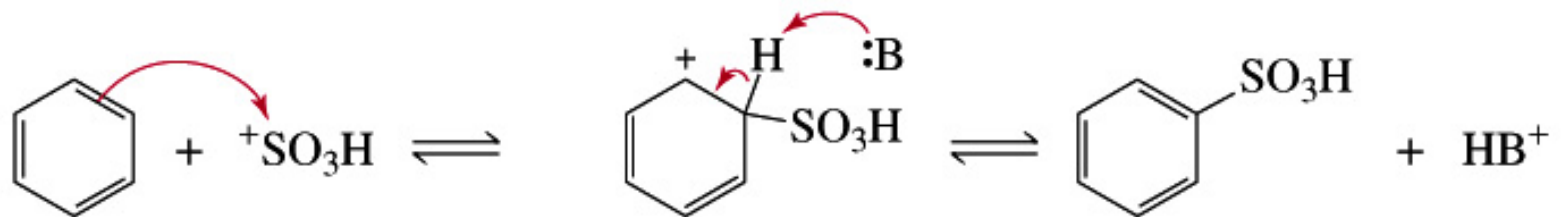
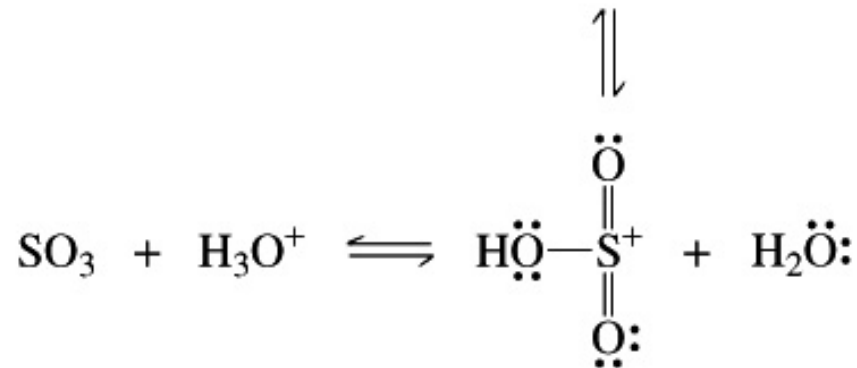


# Sulfonação do Benzeno

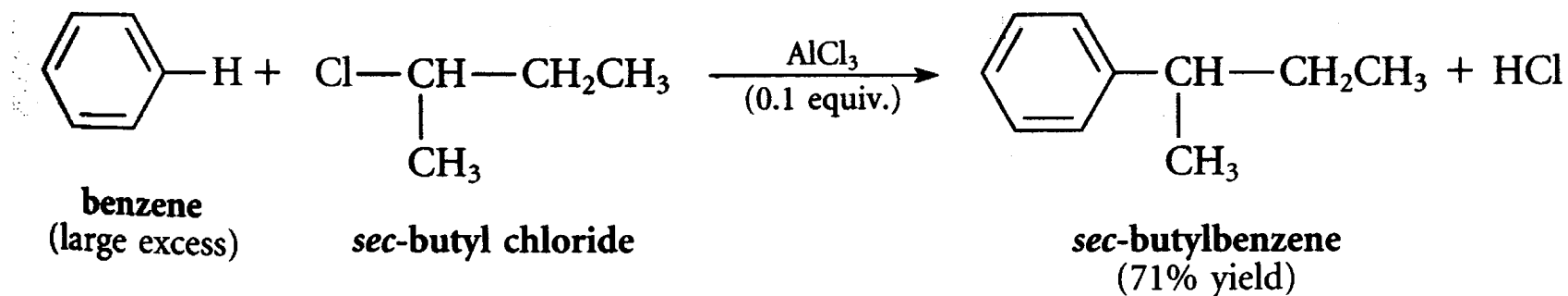
## Mecanismo da Sulfonação:



ácido sulfúrico

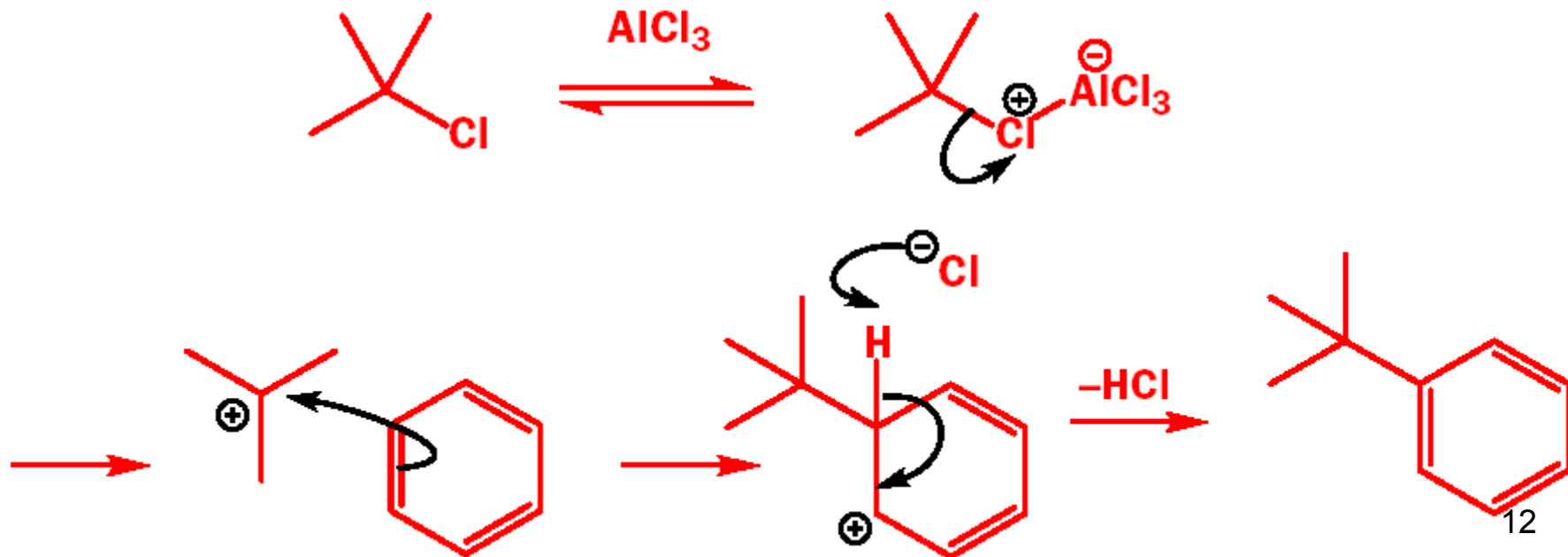


# Alquilação de Friedel-Crafts



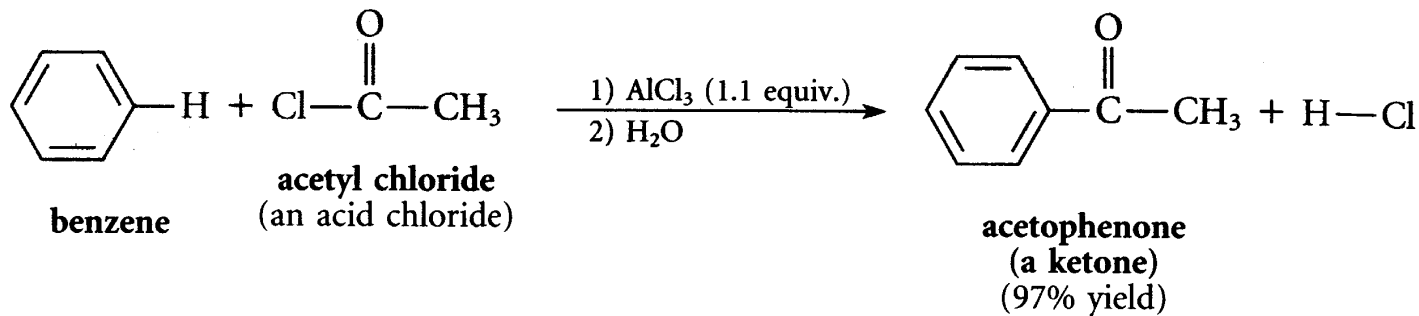
**Reação ocorre com quantidades catalíticas de  $\text{AlCl}_3$ ! Porque?**

## Mecanismo da Alquilação de Friedel-Crafts

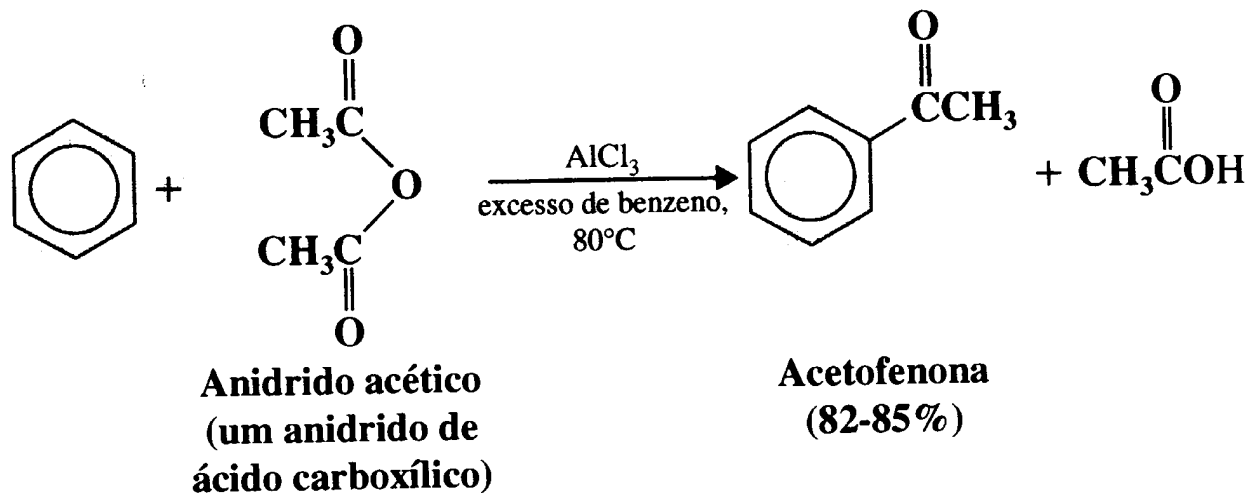




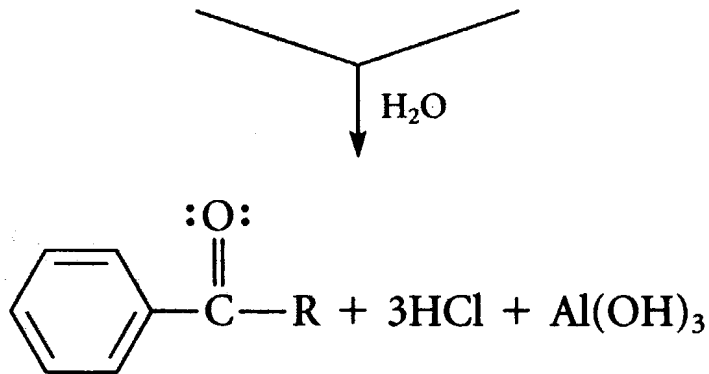
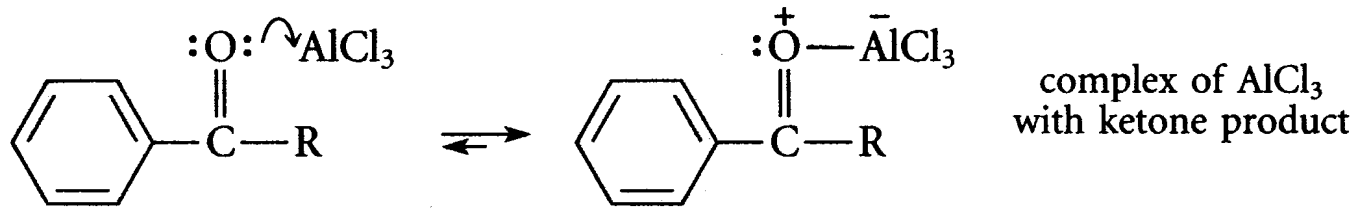
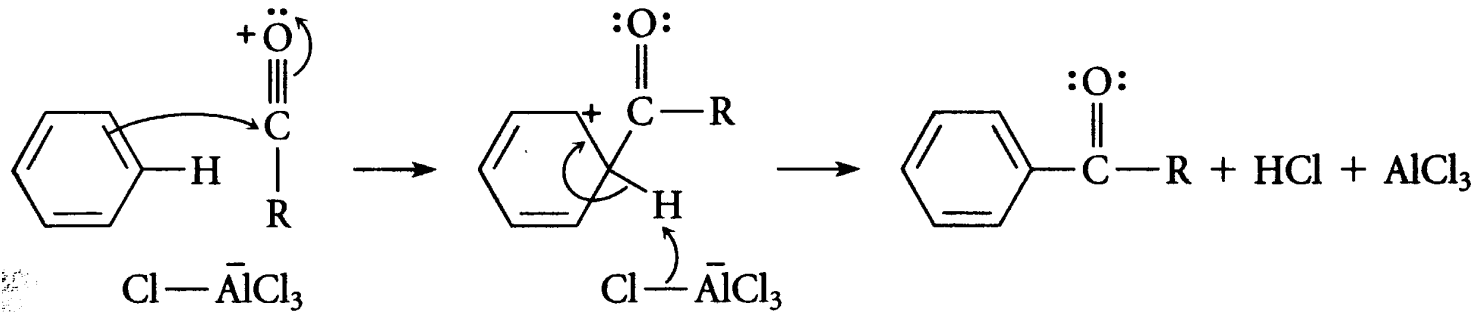
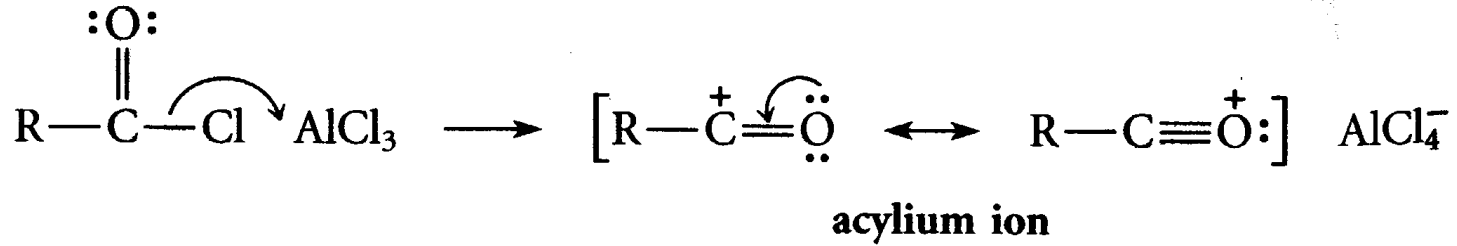
# Acilação de Friedel-Crafts



**Reação ocorre somente com quantidades estequiométricas de  $\text{AlCl}_3$ ! Porque?**

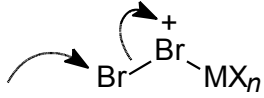
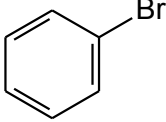
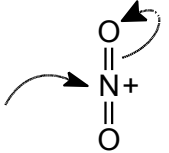
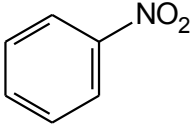
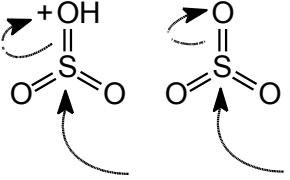
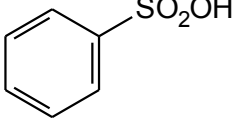

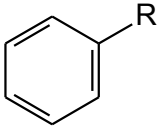
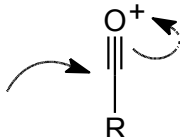
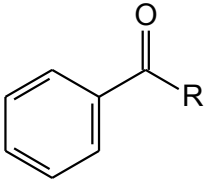


# Mecanismo da FC com Cloreto de Acila



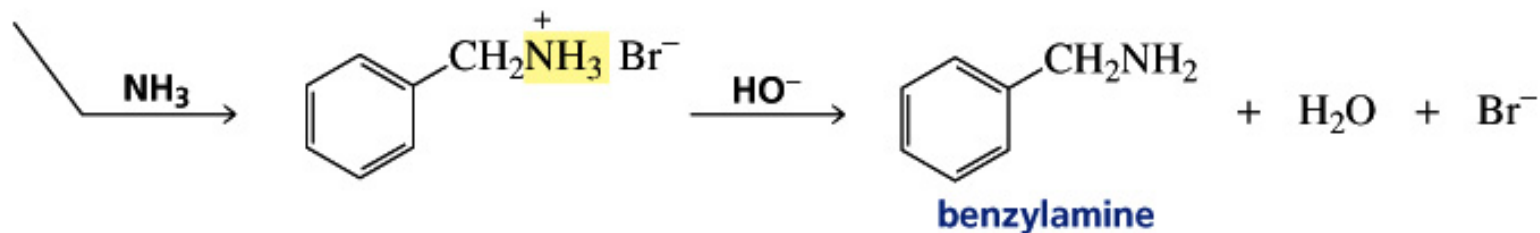
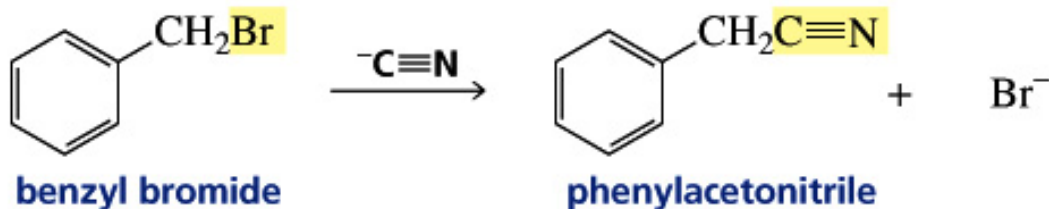
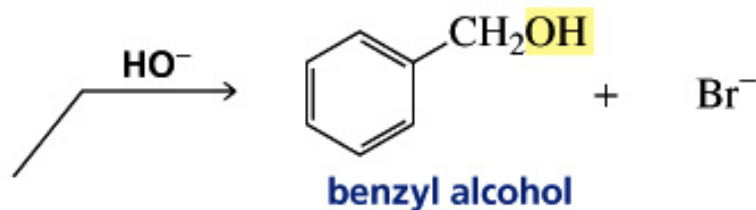
**Como ocorre a formação do íon acílio a partir de um anidrido?**

# S<sub>E</sub>Ar : Resumo das Reações

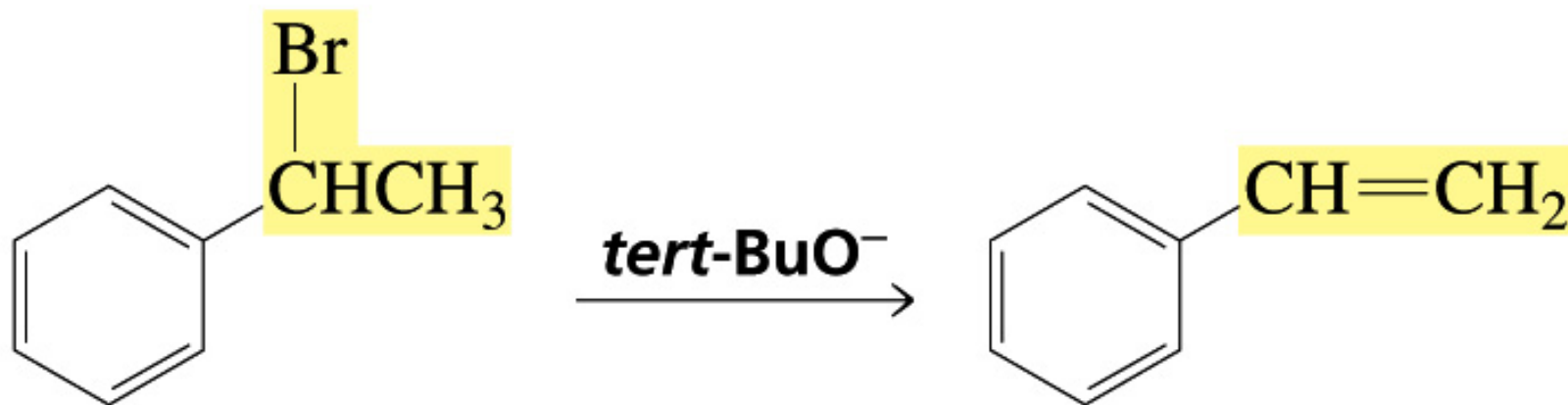
Reação	Reagente	Eletrófilo	Produto
Bromação	Br <sub>2</sub> + ácido de Lewis		
Nitração	HNO <sub>3</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		
Sulfonação	H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (conc.) ou H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + SO <sub>3</sub>		
Alquilação de Friedel-Crafts	RX + ácido de Lewis		
Acilação de Friedel-Crafts	RCOCl + ácido de Lewis		

# Reações na Cadeia Lateral

## Reações de Substituição de Haletos Benzílicos



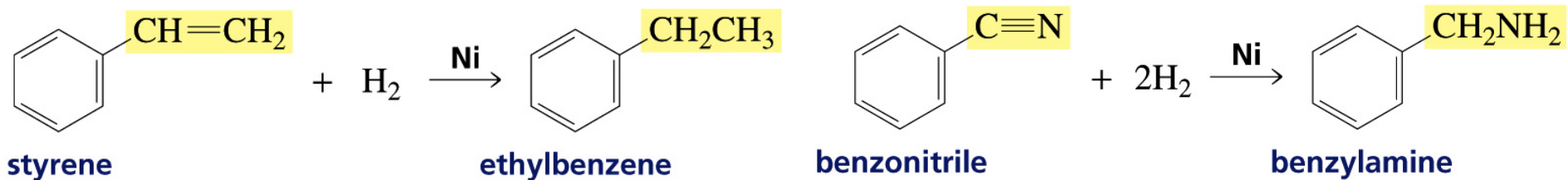
# Reações de Eliminação de Haletos Benzílicos



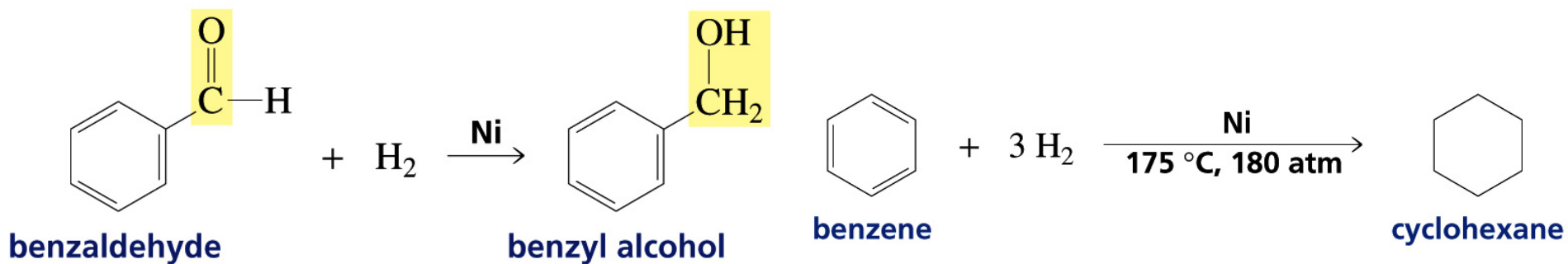
1-bromo-1-phenylethane

styrene

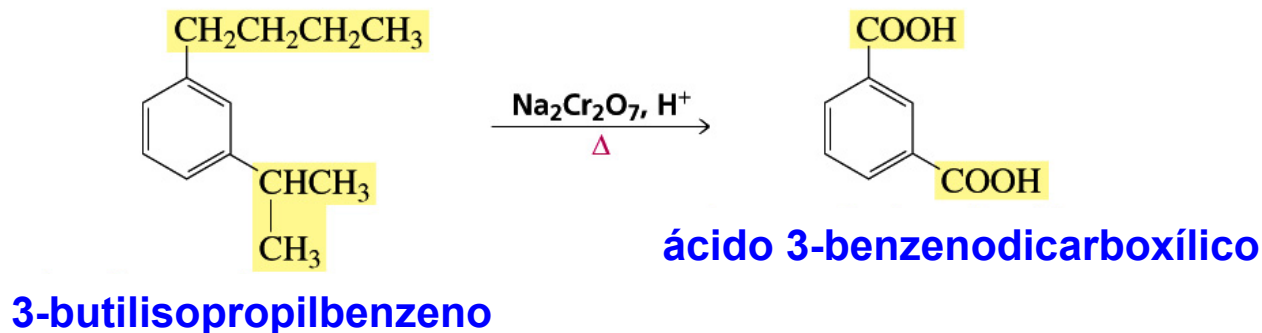
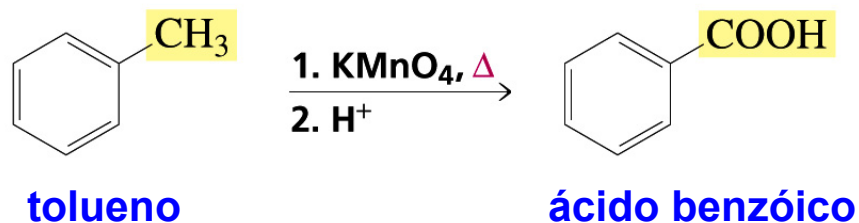
# Redução de Substituintes Insaturados



## Redução do anel aromático somente em condições drásticas



# Oxidação da Cadeia Lateral Alquílica

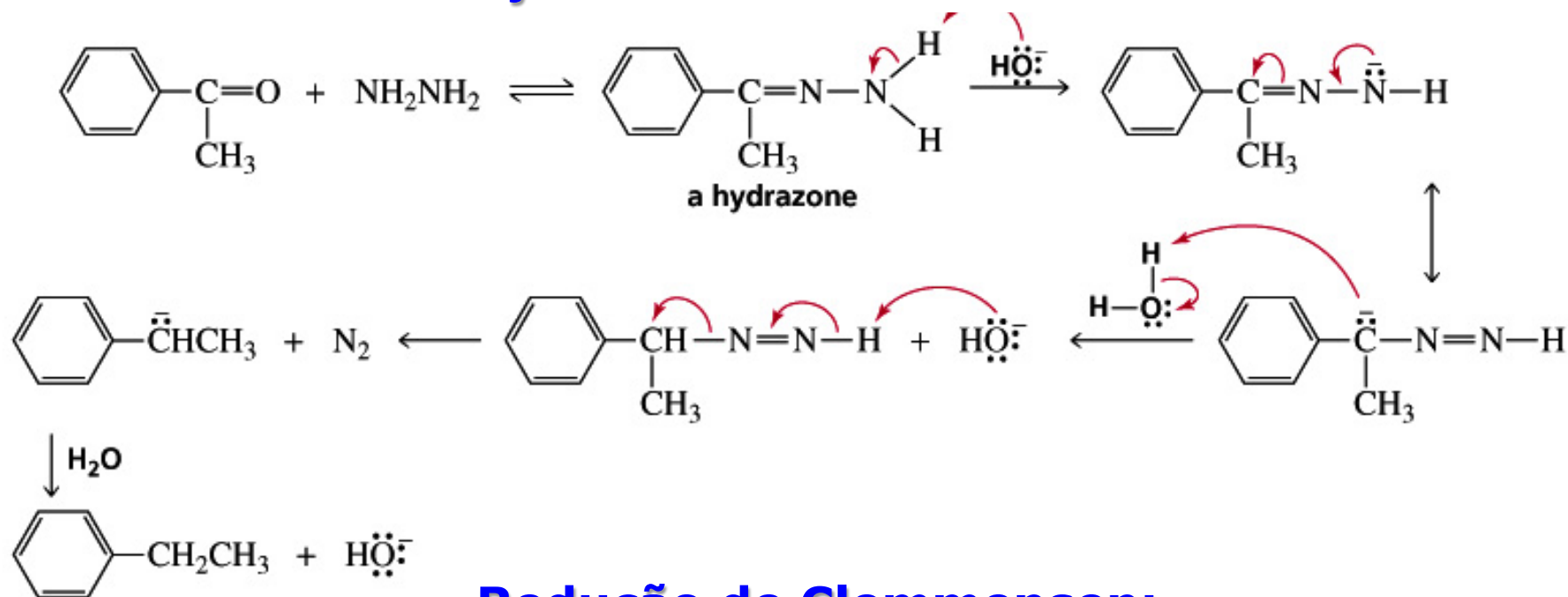




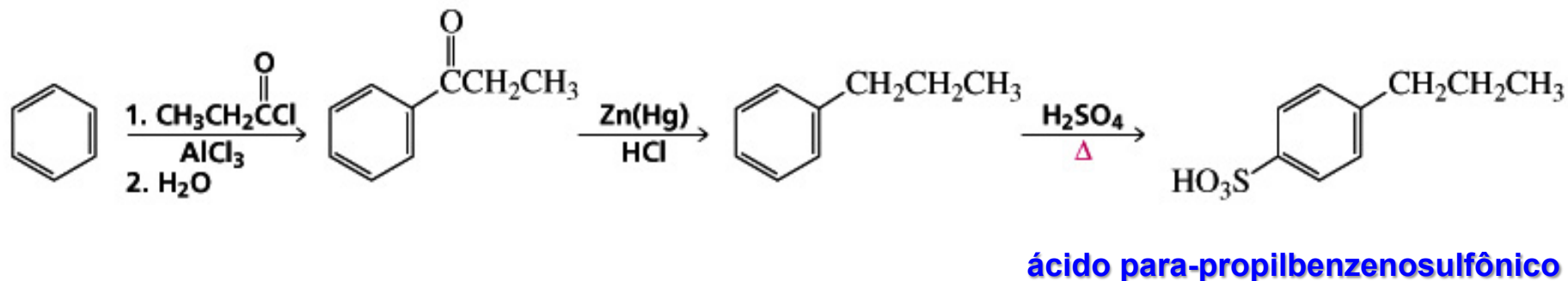


# Desoxigenação de Grupos Carbonílicos

## Mecansimo da Redução de Wolff-Kishner:



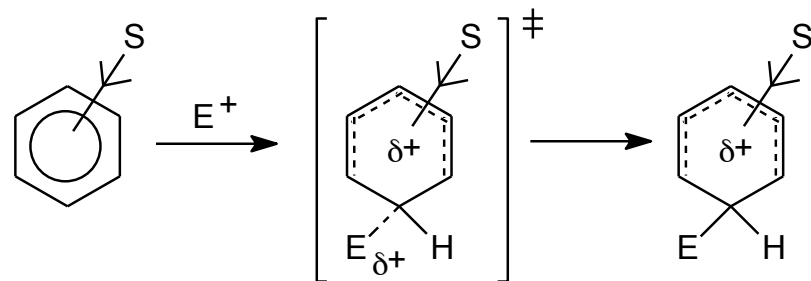
## Redução de Clemmensen:



# $S_EAr$ em Benzenos Substituídos

Velocidades relativas frente à nitração

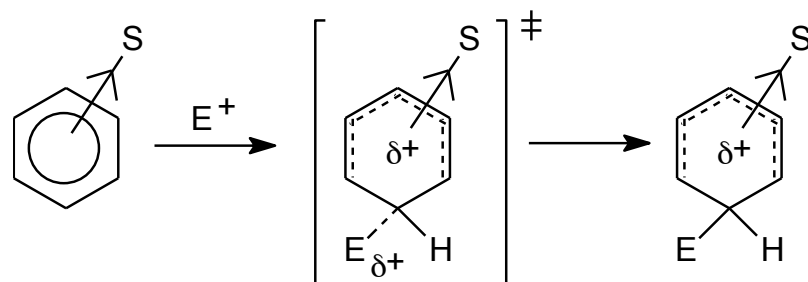
$C_6H_5X$	$v$
$X=OH$	1000
$X=CH_3$	25
$X=H$	1
$X=I$	0,2
$X=Cl$	0,03
$X=NO_2$	$6 \times 10^{-8}$
$X=N^+(CH_3)_3$	$1 \times 10^{-8}$



*S com efeito  
doador de  $e^-$   
(+I/+M)*

*estado de transição  
estabilizado*

*íon arênio  
estabilizado*

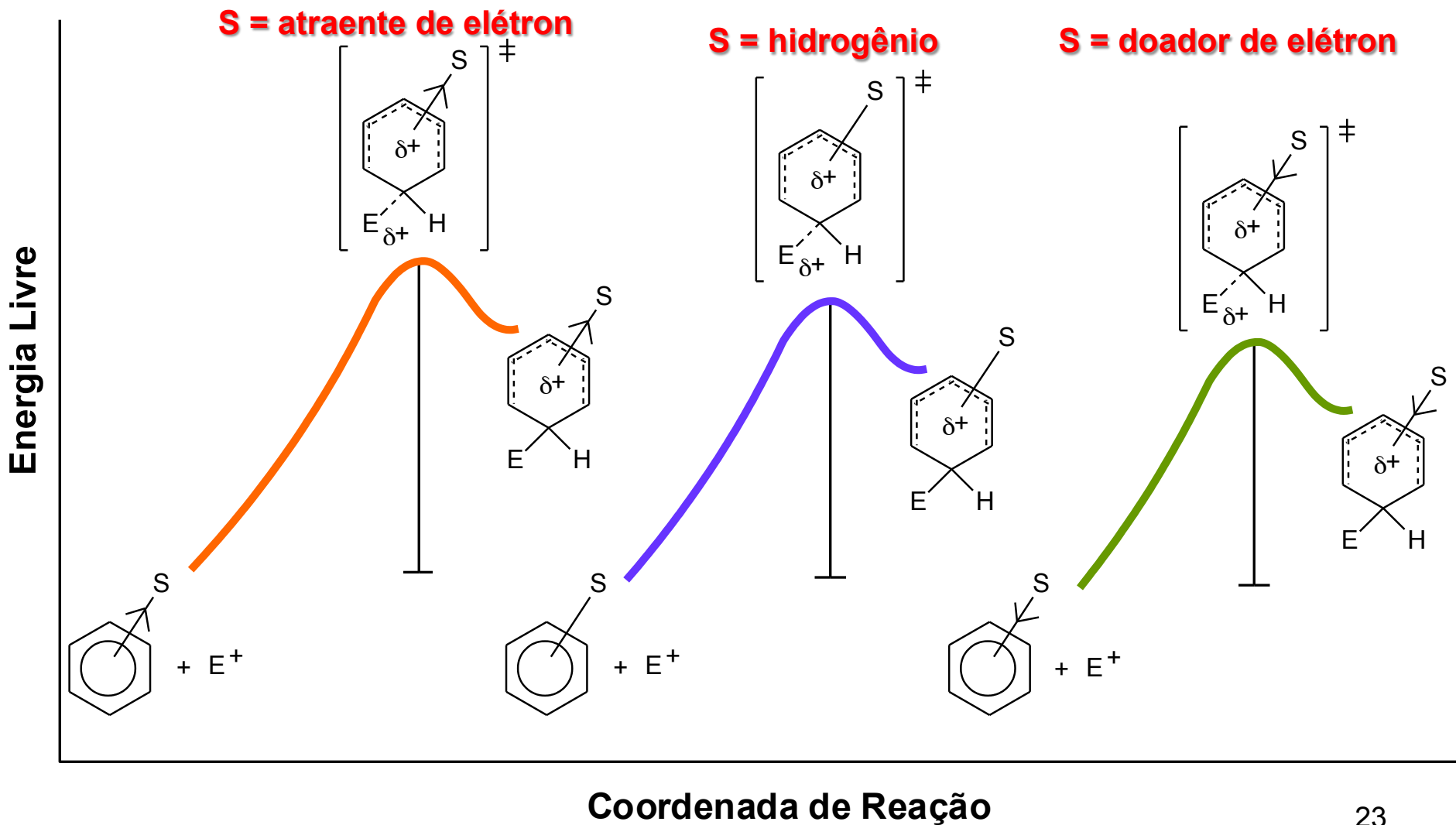


*S com efeito  
atraente de  $e^-$   
(-I/-M)*

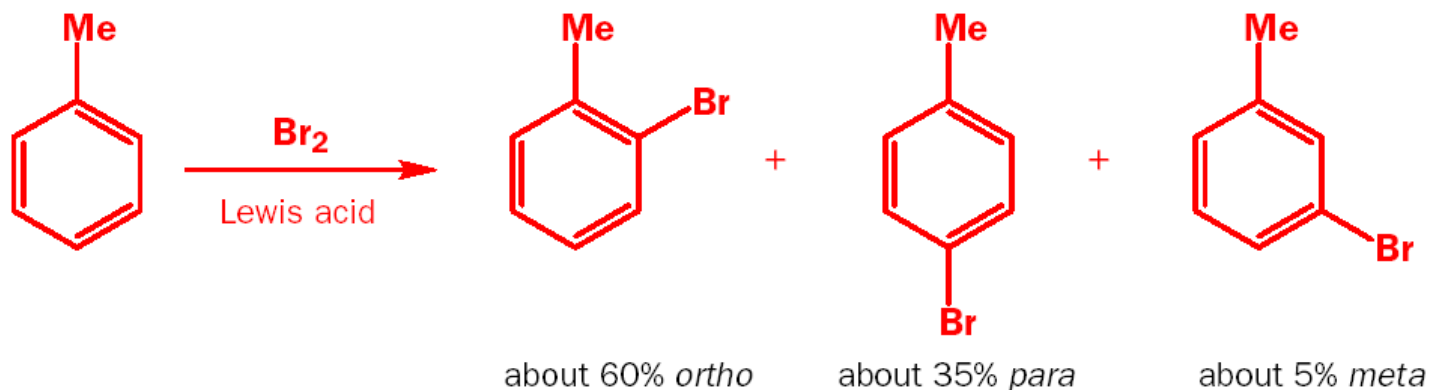
*estado de transição  
desestabilizado*

*íon arênio  
desestabilizado*

# $S_EAr$ em benzenos substituídos: Diagramas de energia potencial derivados com diferentes substituintes



# Efeito dos Substituintes: Grupo Alquila

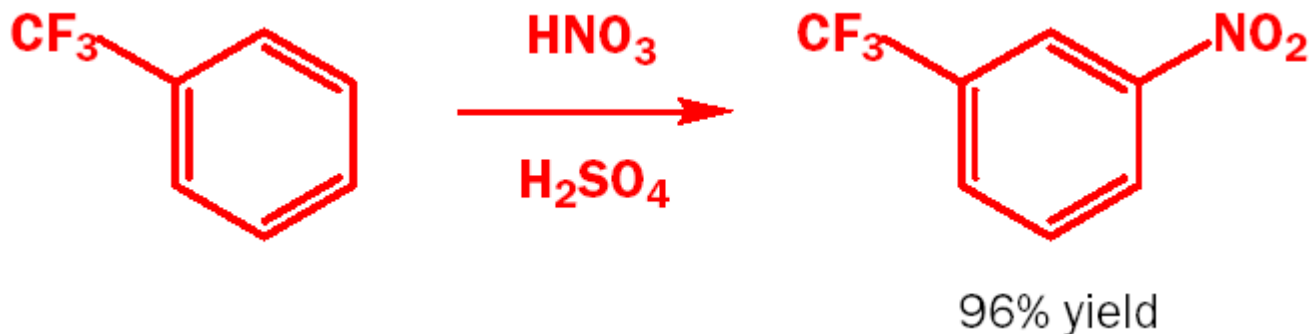


## Características desta reação:

- Bromação do tolueno é 4000 vezes mais rápida do que a bromação do benzeno.
- A reação é regiosseletiva.
- Comportamento similar é observado na nitração, sulfonação e reações de Friedel-Crafts.
- Grupo metila: orientador orto/para.

**Como estes dados experimentais podem ser explicados considerando o mecanismo da reação?**

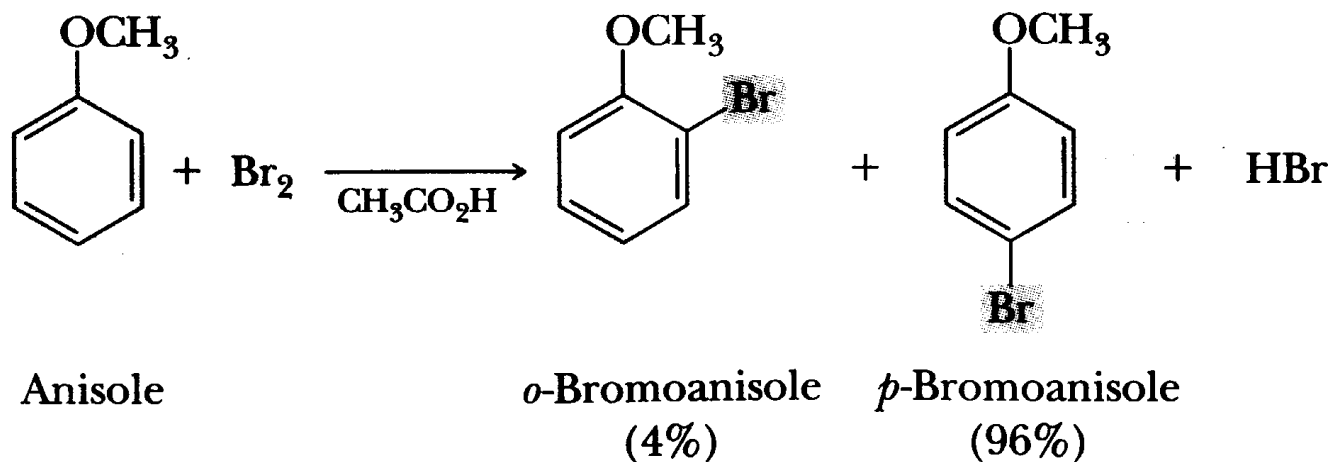
# Efeito dos Substituintes: Grupo Trifluorometila



A nitração mostrada acima ocorre mais lentamente do que a nitração do benzeno. Ocorre a formação exclusiva do derivado meta substituído.

**Como estes dados experimentais podem ser explicados considerando o mecanismo da reação?**

# Efeito dos Substituintes: Grupo Metóxi



A bromação mostrada acima ocorre (muito) mais rapidamente do que a bromação do benzeno. Ocorre a formação muito preferencial do derivado para substituído, além de pouco derivado orto.

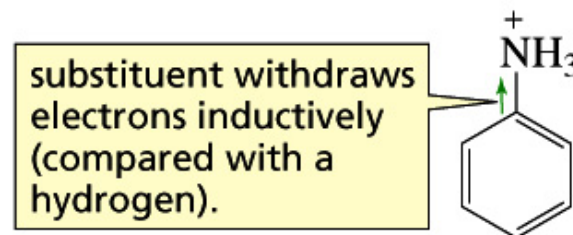
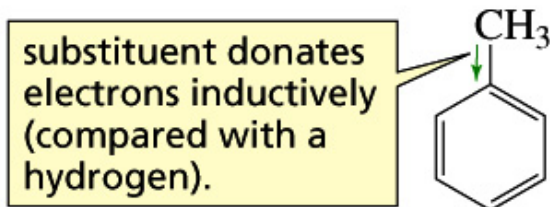
**Como o resultado da reação acima pode ser explicado considerando o mecanismo da reação?**

## Efeito de Substituintes: (i) Efeitos Indutivos

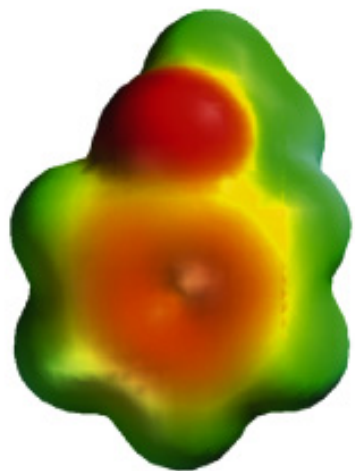
A polarização de elétrons através de uma ligação  $\sigma$  é chamada **efeito indutivo**. Pode ser doador ou sacador (atraente).

O elemento mais eletronegativo que hidrogênio possui **efeito indutivo atraente (-I)**, o elemento menos eletronegativo que hidrogênio possui **efeito indutivo doador (+I)**.

Grupos alquílicos doam mais elétrons por efeito indutivo do que o hidrogênio devido à **hiperconjugação**.

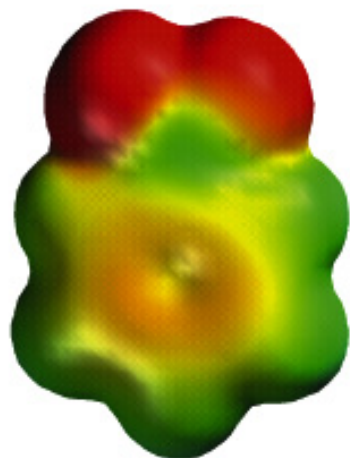
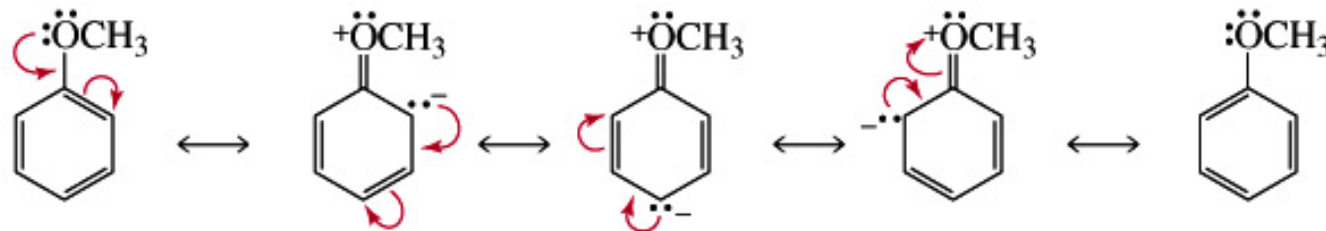


# Efeito de Substituintes: (ii) Efeitos de Ressonância



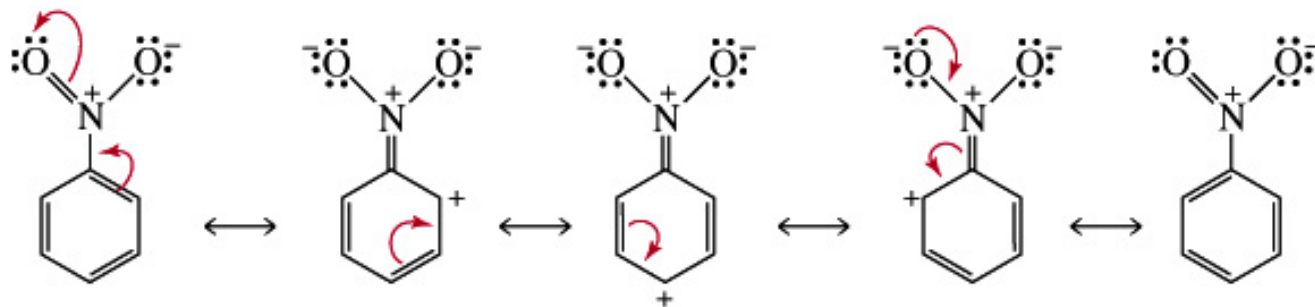
anisole

**Doação de elétrons pelo efeito de ressonância (mesomérico)**



nitrobenzene

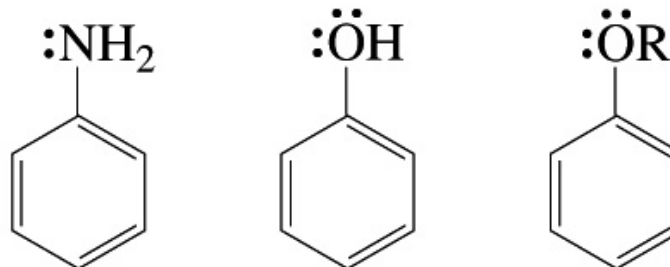
**Atração de elétrons pelo efeito de ressonância (mesomérico)**





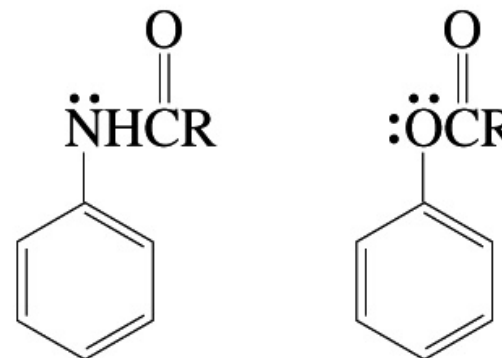
# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$

Substituintes fortemente ativantes:



**Fortes doadores por efeito de ressonância**

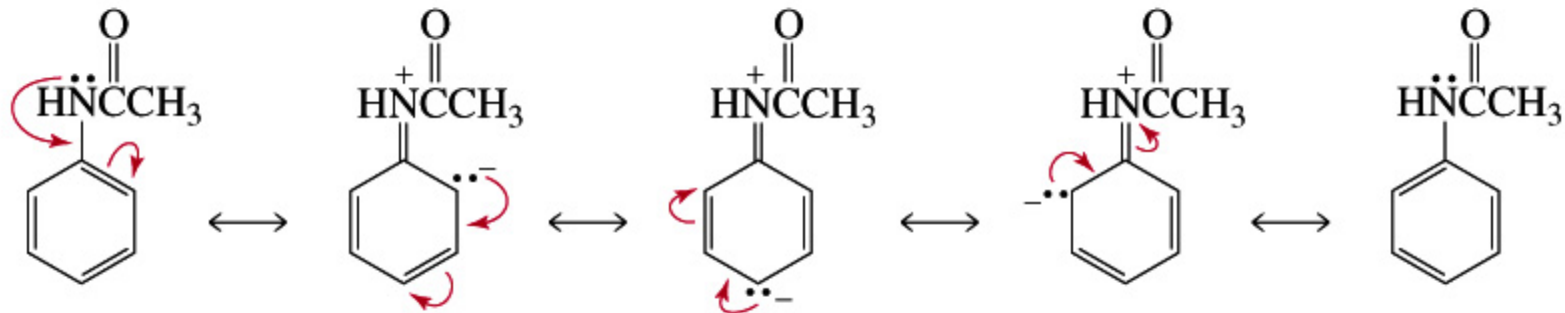
Substituintes moderadamente ativantes:



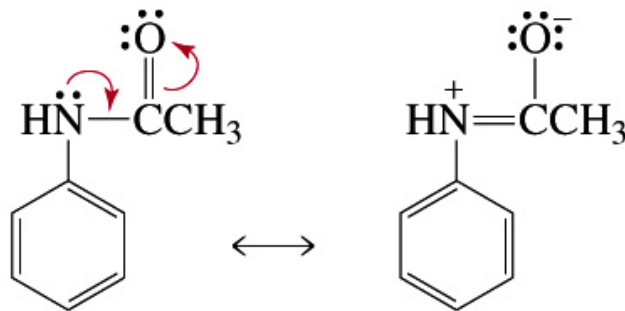
**Doadores moderados por efeito de ressonância**

Substituintes doadores de elétrons são ativadores, tornando o composto aromático substituído mais reativo frente a  $S_EAr$  do que o benzeno.

# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$



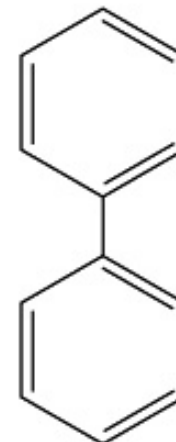
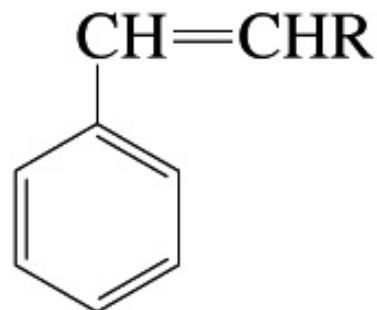
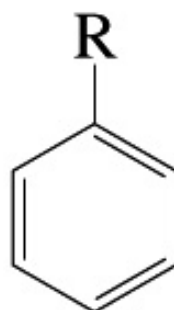
**Doação de elétrons do par de elétrons do nitrogênio para o anel aromático.**



**Doação de elétrons do par de elétrons do nitrogênio para a carbonila, retirando elétrons do anel aromático.**

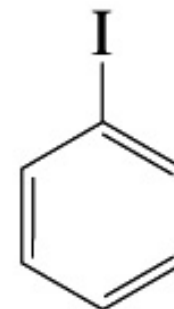
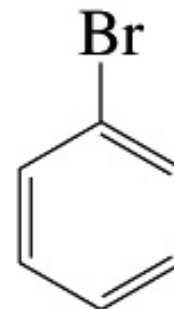
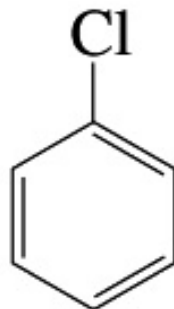
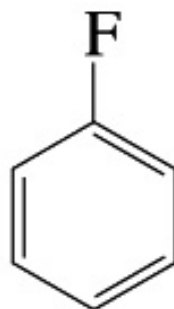
# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$

## Substituintes fracamente ativantes:



**Fracos doadores por efeito de ressonância e indutivo**

## Substituintes fracamente desativantes:

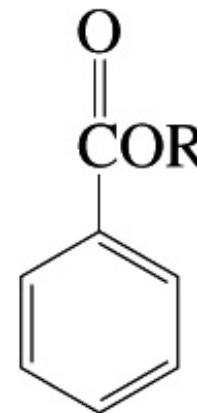
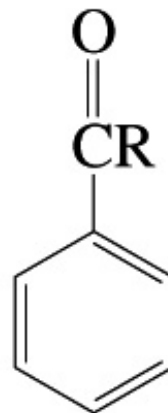
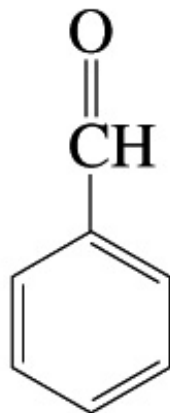


**Doadores por efeito de ressonância e aceptores por efeito indutivo**

# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$

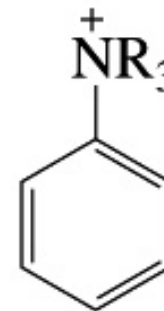
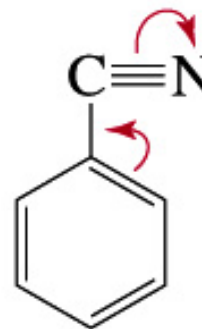
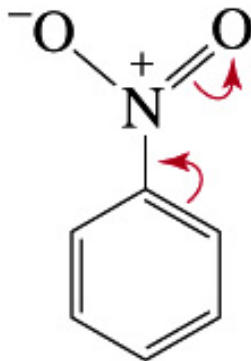
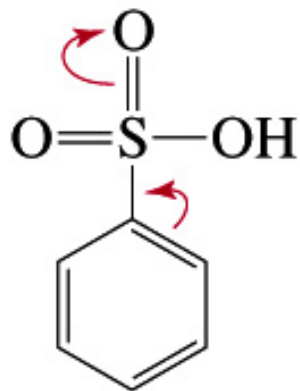
## Substituintes moderadamente desativantes:

Acceptores de elétron moderados por efeito de ressonância

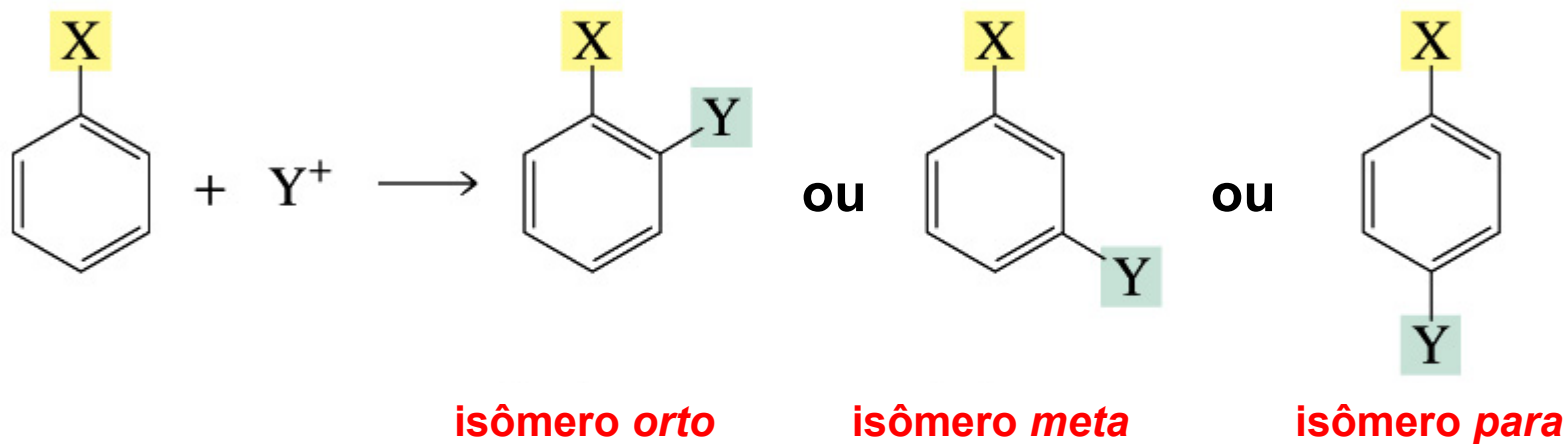


## Substituintes fortemente desativantes:

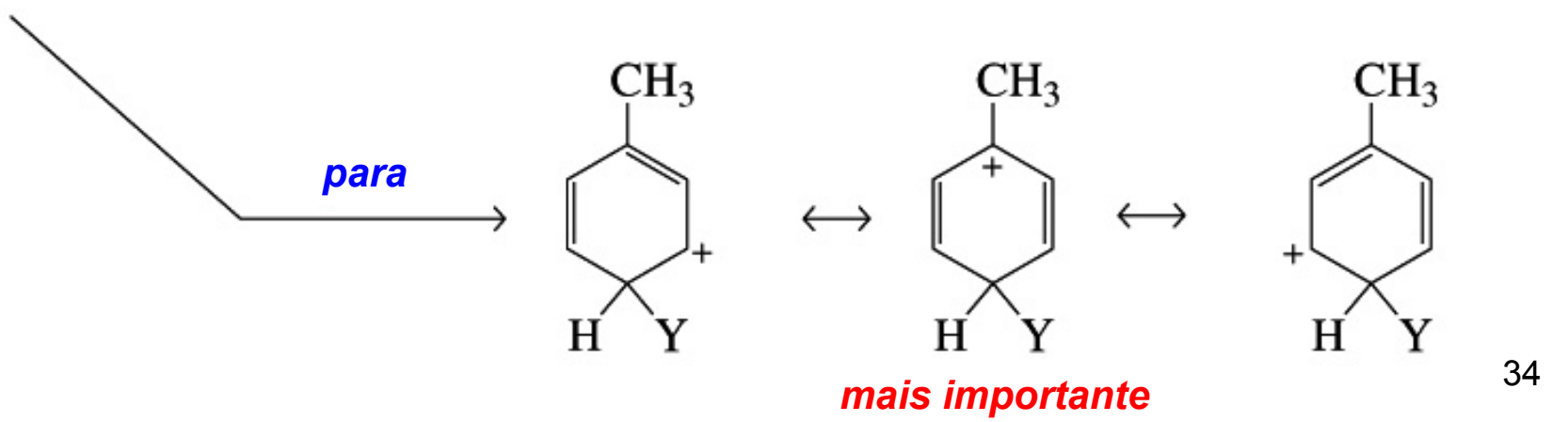
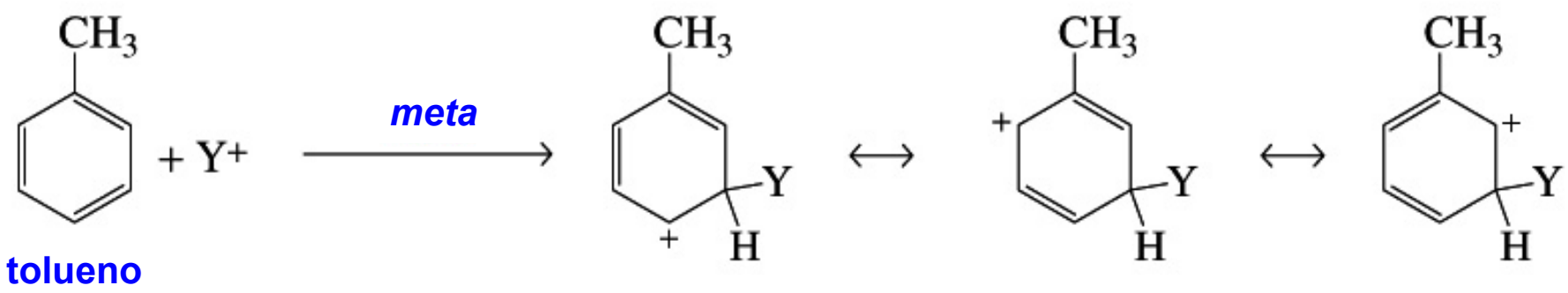
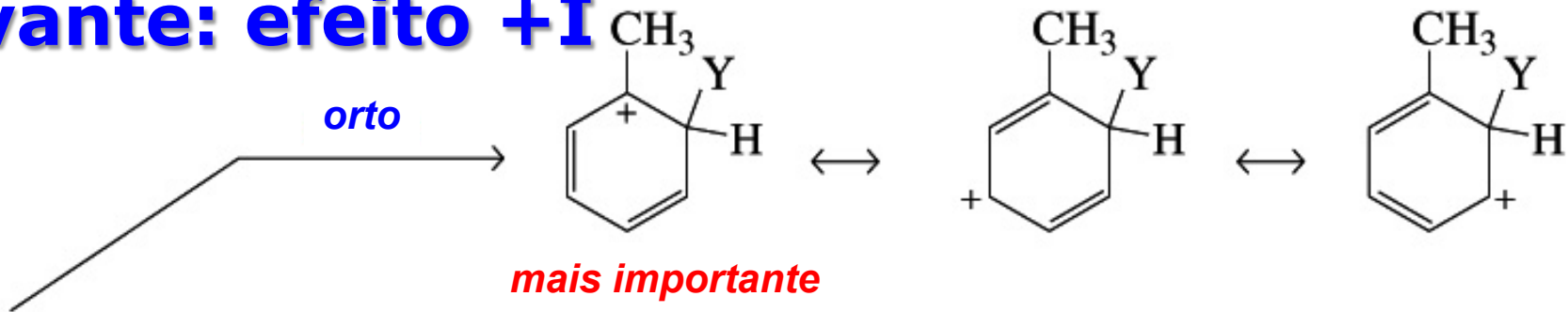
Fortes aceptores de elétron por efeito de ressonância



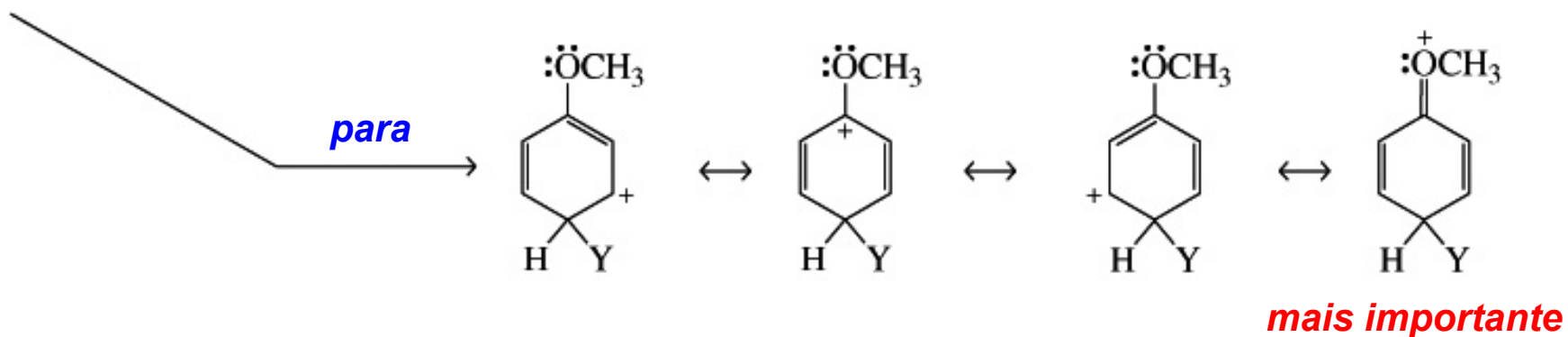
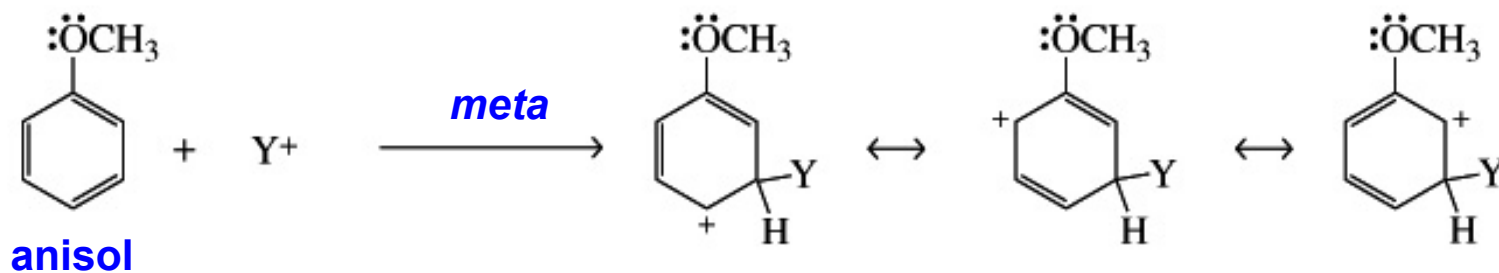
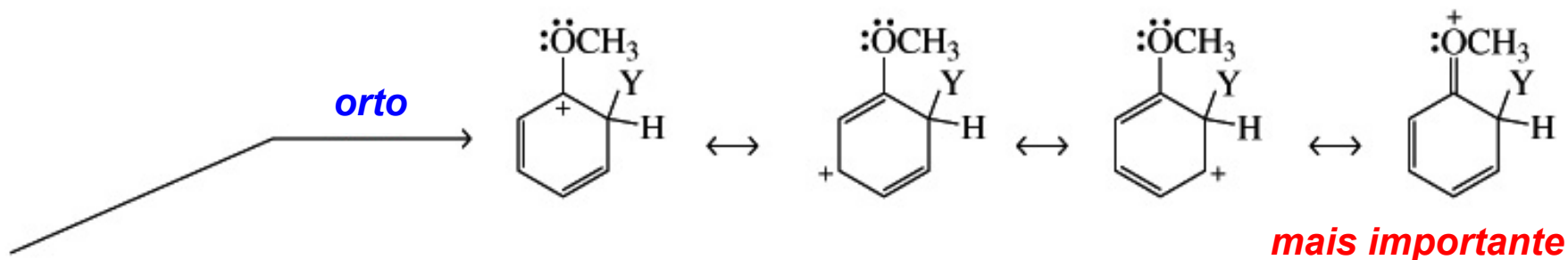
# Efeito Dirigente do Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$



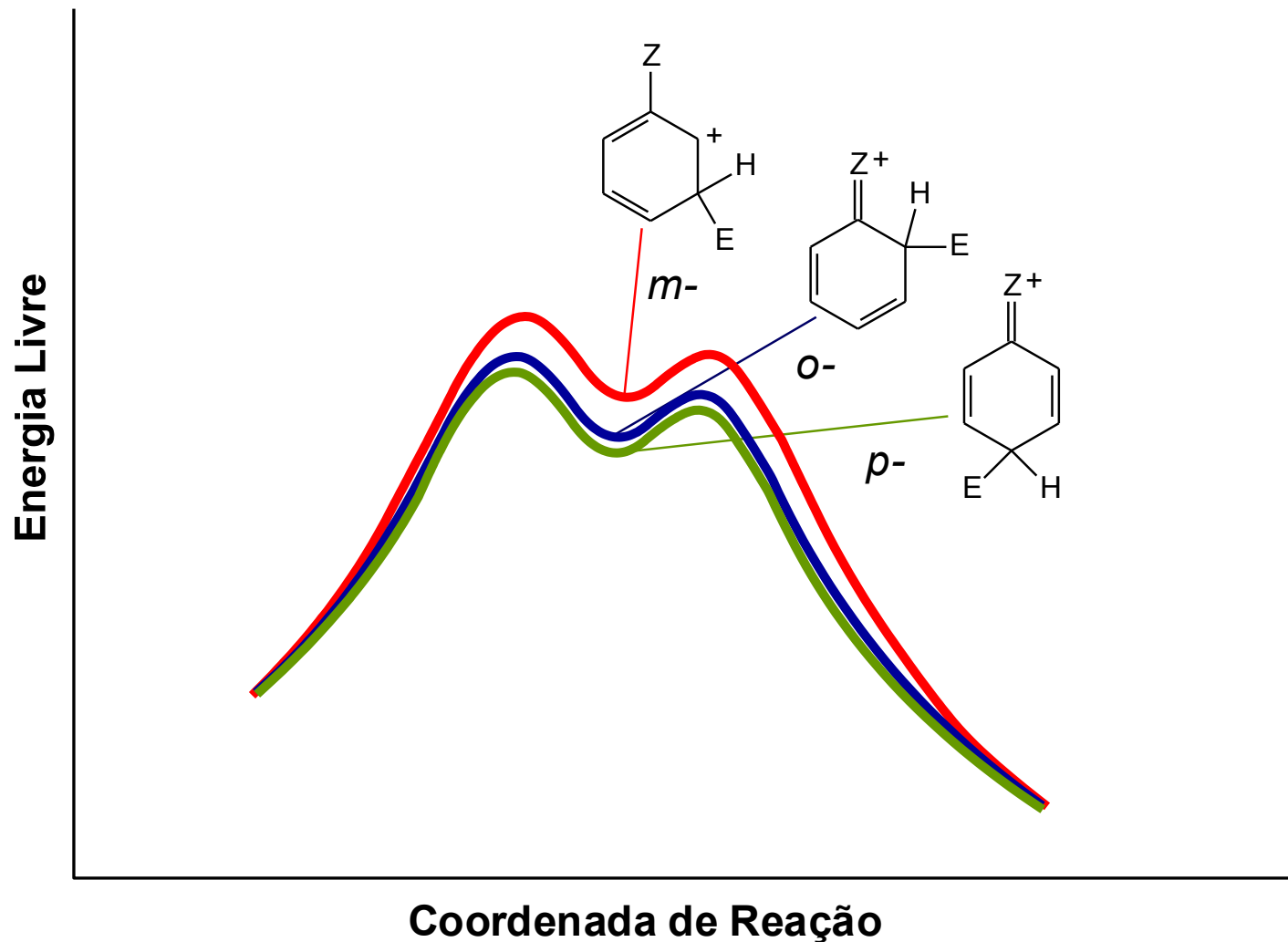
# Ativante: efeito +I



# Ativante: efeito +M e (-I)

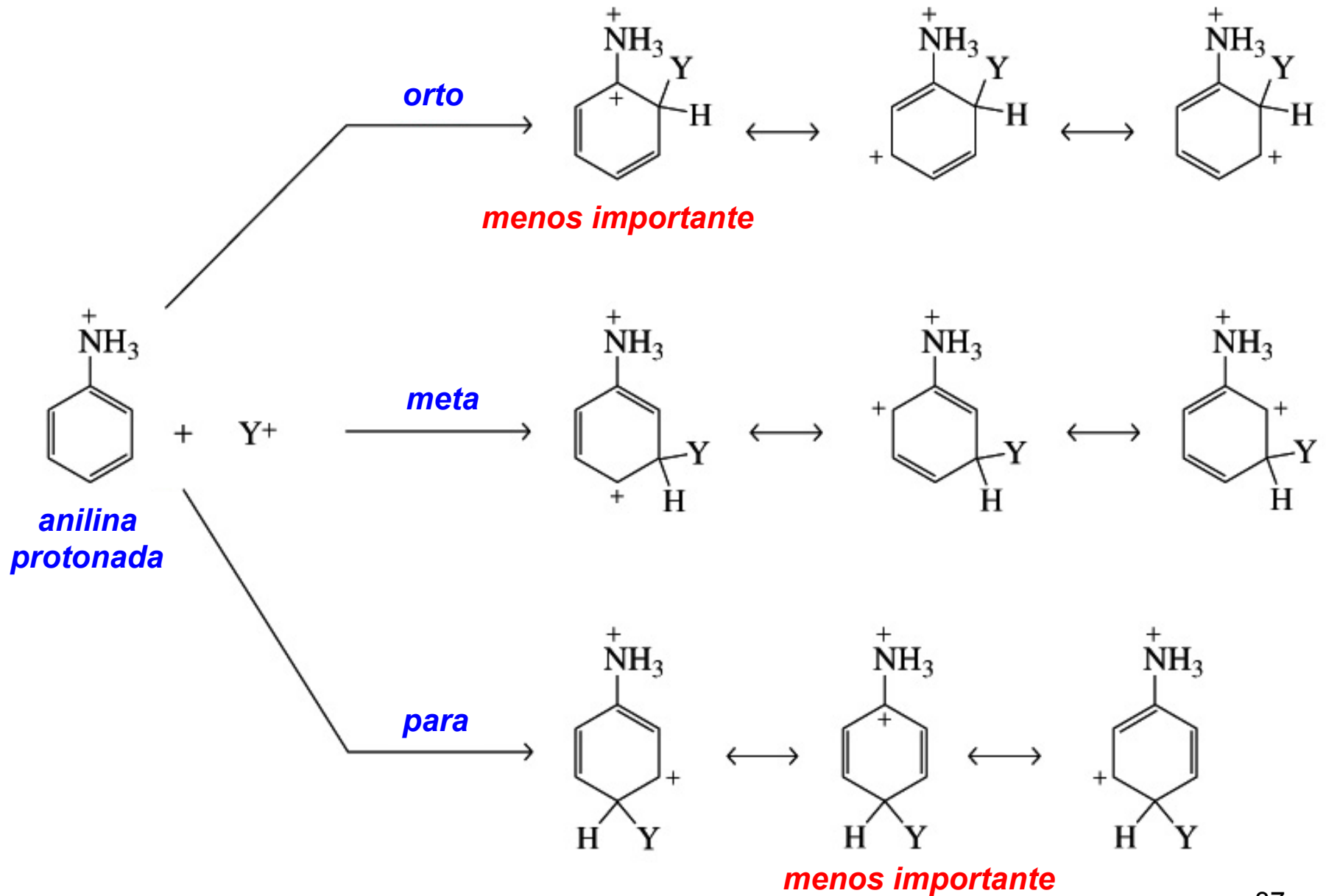


# Diagrama de Energia: Substituinte Doador +M

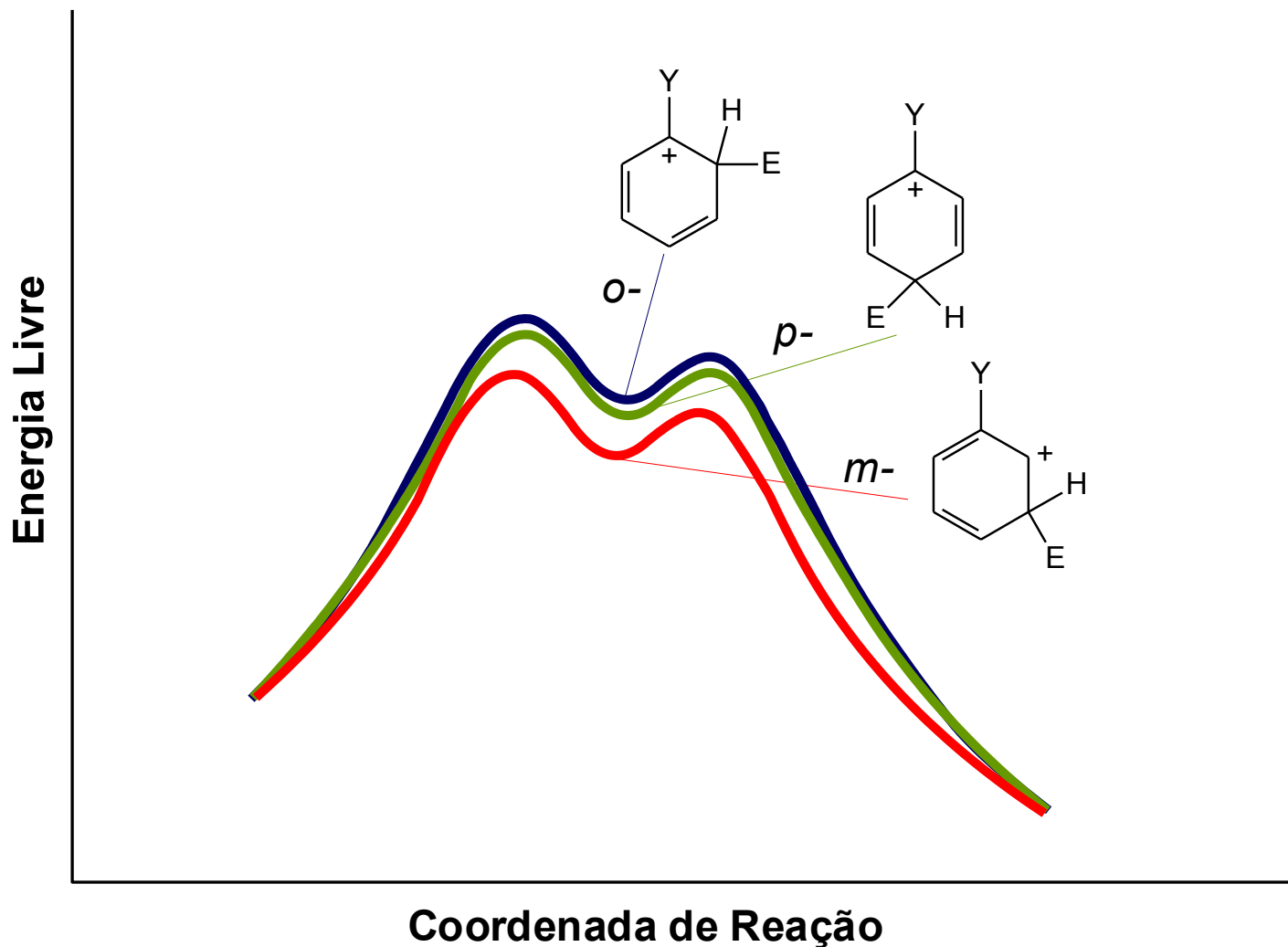




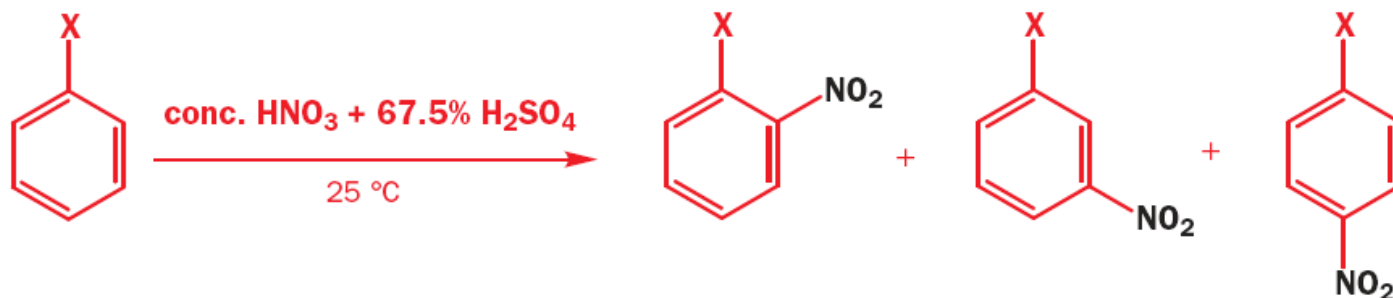
# Desativante: efeito -I



# Diagrama de Energia: Substituente Aceptor -I/-M

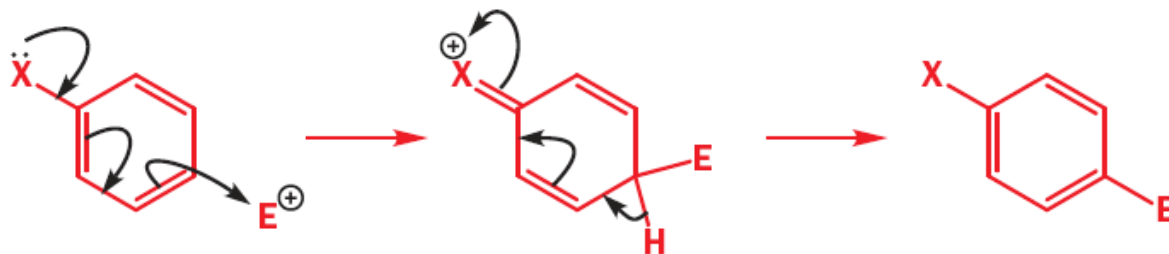


# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$ : Halobenzenos

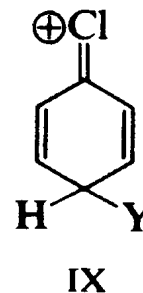


Compound	Products formed (%)			Nitration rate (relative to benzene)	
	<i>ortho</i>	<i>meta</i>	<i>para</i>		
PhF	13	0.6	86	0.18	Reatividade muito similar; Distribuição similar para Cl, Br e I, diferente para F; aumento do produto <i>orto</i> de F até I.
PhCl	35	0.9	64	0.064	
PhBr	43	0.9	56	0.060	
PhI	45	1.3	54	0.12	

X = F, Cl, Br, or I



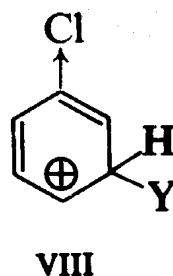
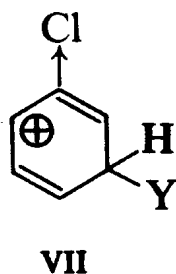
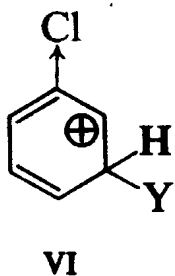
## Ataque em para:



*Epecially unstable:*  
*charge on carbon*  
*bearing substituent*

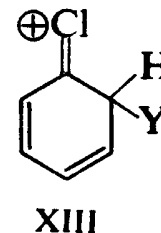
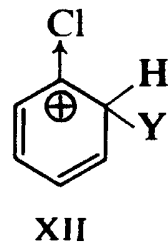
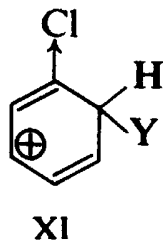
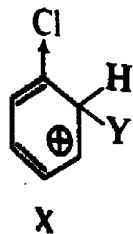
*Comparatively stable:*  
*every atom has octet*

## Ataque em meta:



**Reatividade  $S_EAr$**   
**de halobenzenos:**  
**efeitos  $-I$  e  $+M$**

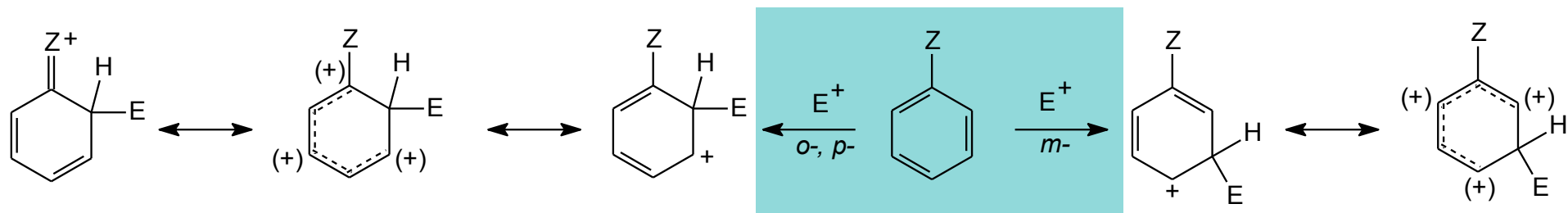
## Ataque em orto:



*Epecially unstable:*  
*charge on carbon*  
*bearing substituent*

*Comparatively stable:*  
*every atom has octet*

# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$ : Resumo



Efeito	Exemplo	Ativação	Direção
+M	$-NR_2, -OR$	muito ativante	o-, p-
+I	-R	ativante	o-, p-, (m-)
+M, -I	-F, -Cl, -Br e -I	desativante	o-, p-
-I	$-CF_3, -NR_3^+$	desativante	m-
-M	$-NO_2, -CN, -COR, -SO_3R$	muito desativante	m-

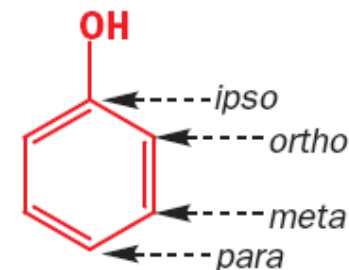
Table 16.1 The Effects of Substituents on the Reactivity of a Benzene Ring Toward Electrophilic Substitution

Activating substituents	Most activating		
↓	-NH <sub>2</sub>	Strongly activating	Ortho/para directing
	-NHR		
	-NR <sub>2</sub>		
	-OH		
	-OR		
	-NHCO	Moderately activating	
	-O		
	-OCR	Weakly activating	
	-R		
	-Ar		
	-CH=CHR		
Standard of comparison →	-H		
Deactivating substituents			
↓	-F	Weakly deactivating	Meta directing
	-Cl		
	-Br		
	-I		
	-CH	Moderately deactivating	
	-O		
	-CR		
	-COR		
	-COH		
		Strongly deactivating	
	-CCl		
	-C≡N		
	-SO <sub>3</sub> H		
	-NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>		
-NHR <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>			
	-NR <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>		
	-NO <sub>2</sub>		
	Most deactivating		

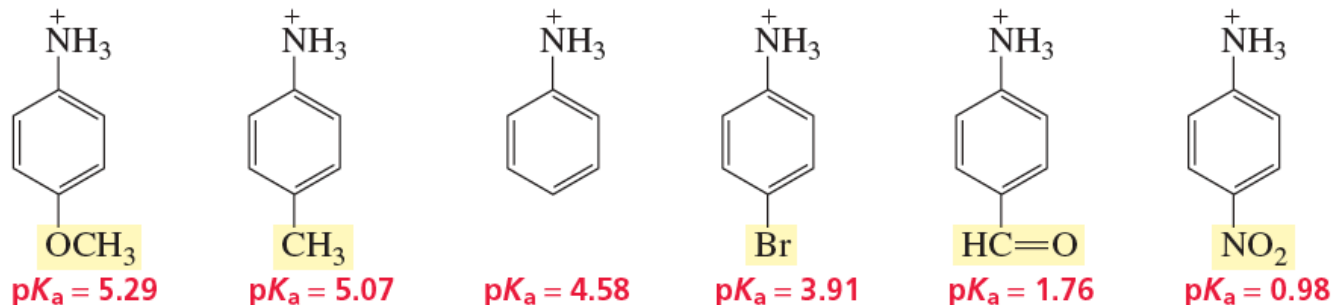
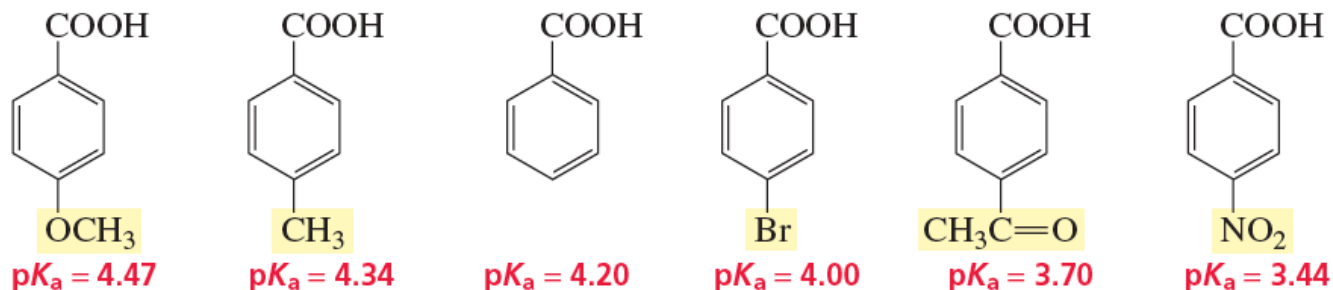
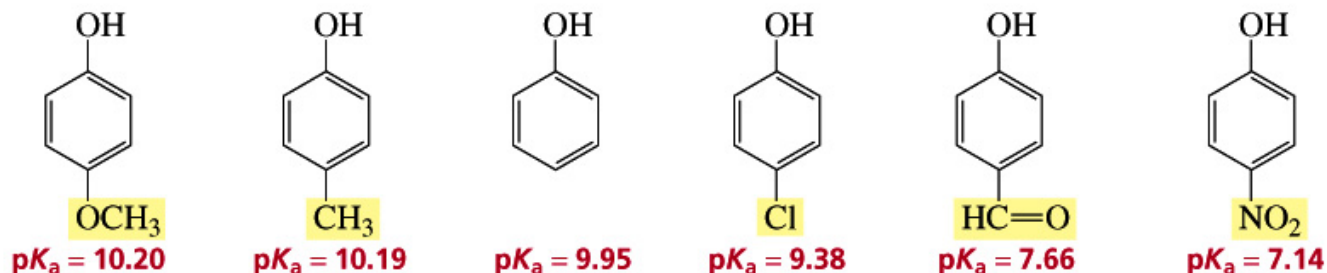
Efeito eletrônico de substituintes sobre a reatividade S<sub>E</sub>Ar:

•ativantes e desativantes;

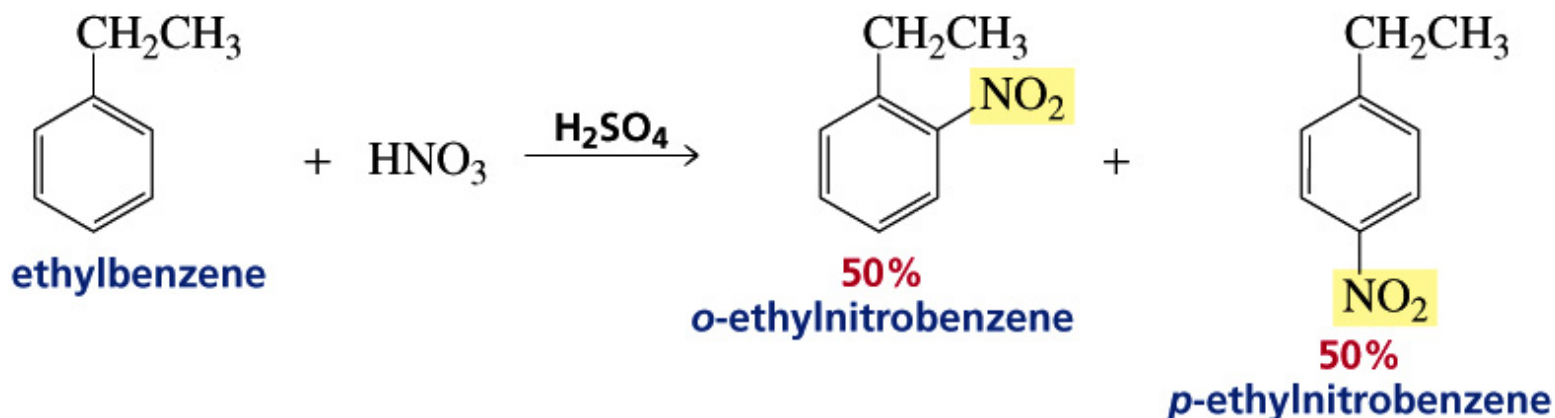
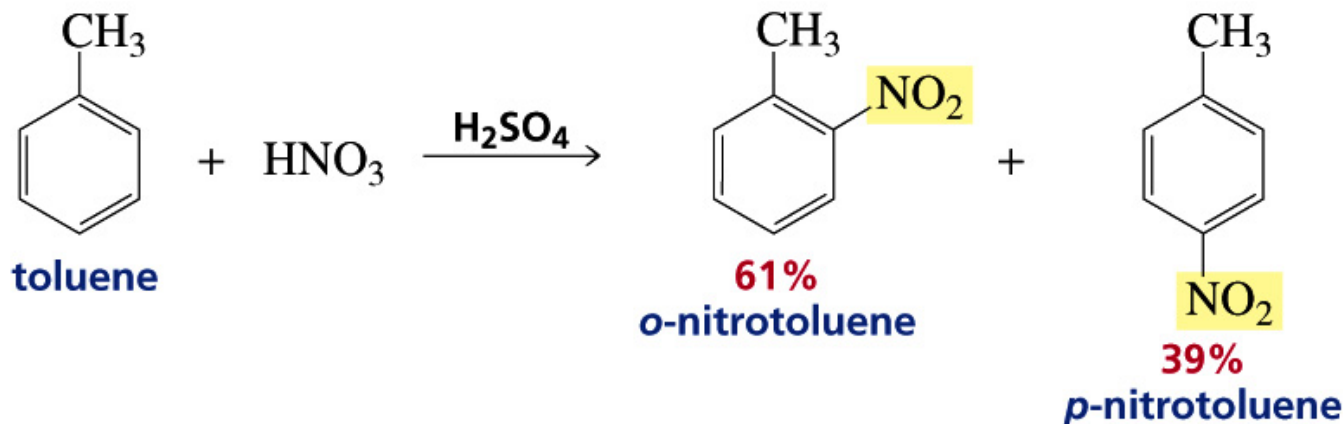
•orto/para e meta dirigentes



# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a Acidez



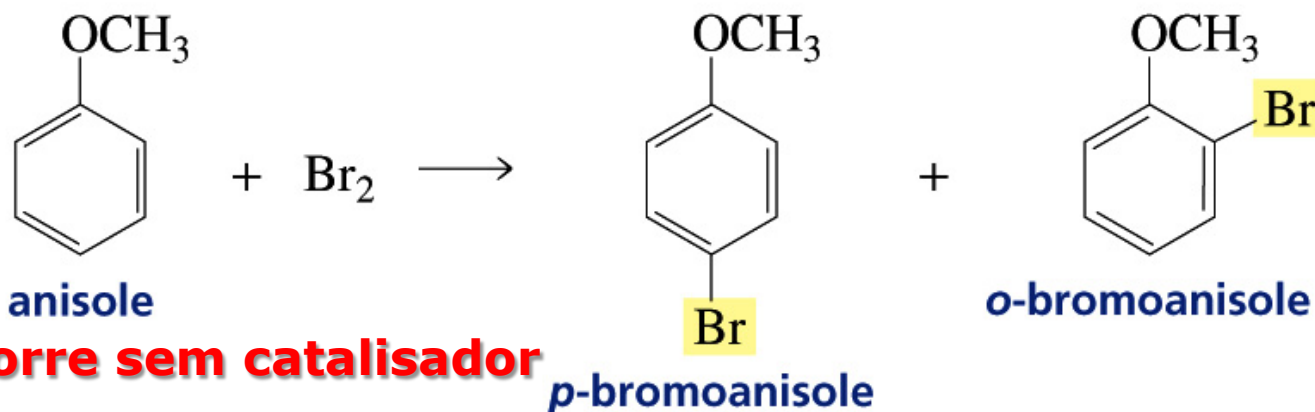
# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a S<sub>E</sub>Ar: Tamanho



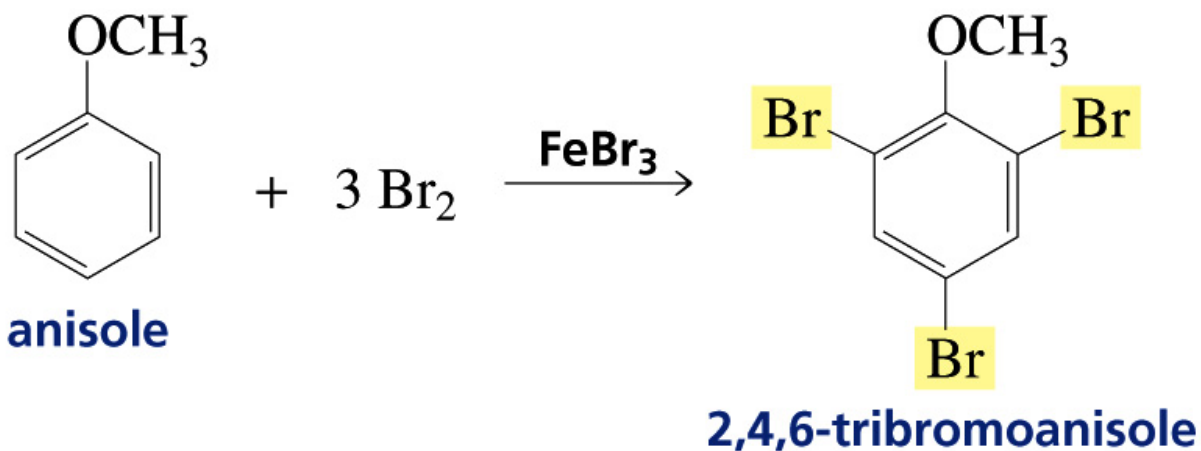
O tamanho do grupo *orto-para* dirigente influencia na relação *orto/para* dos produtos: impedimento estérico.



# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$ : $OCH_3$



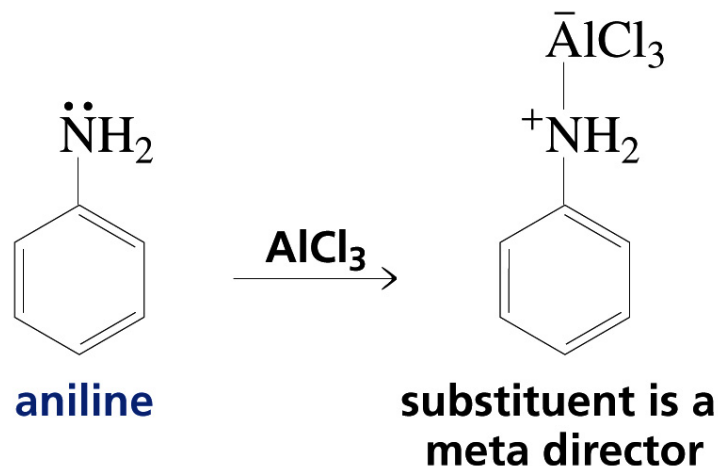
**Reação ocorre sem catalisador**



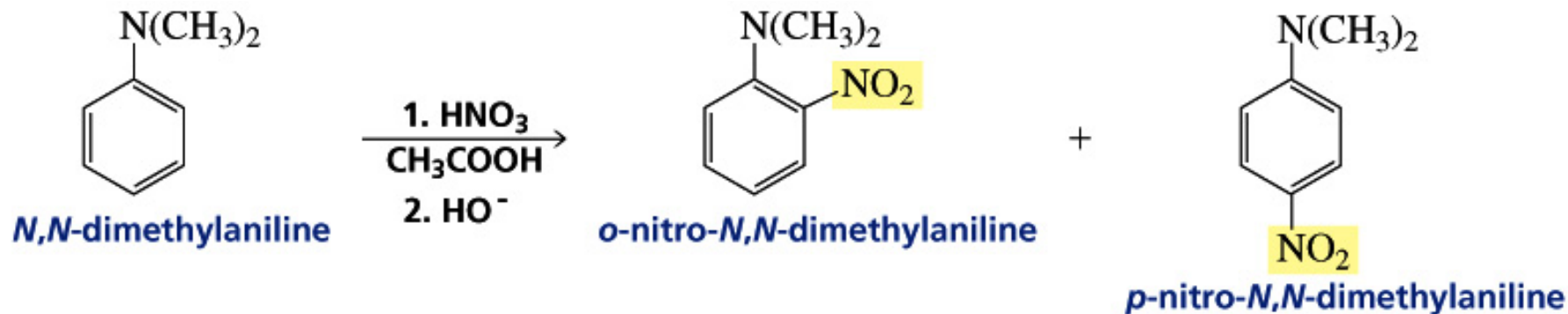
Grupos metóxi e hidróxi são ativadores tão fortes que a halogenação pode ser feita sem ácido de Lewis; com catalisador ocorre trihalogenação.

# Efeito de Substituintes sobre a S<sub>E</sub>Ar: Anilinas

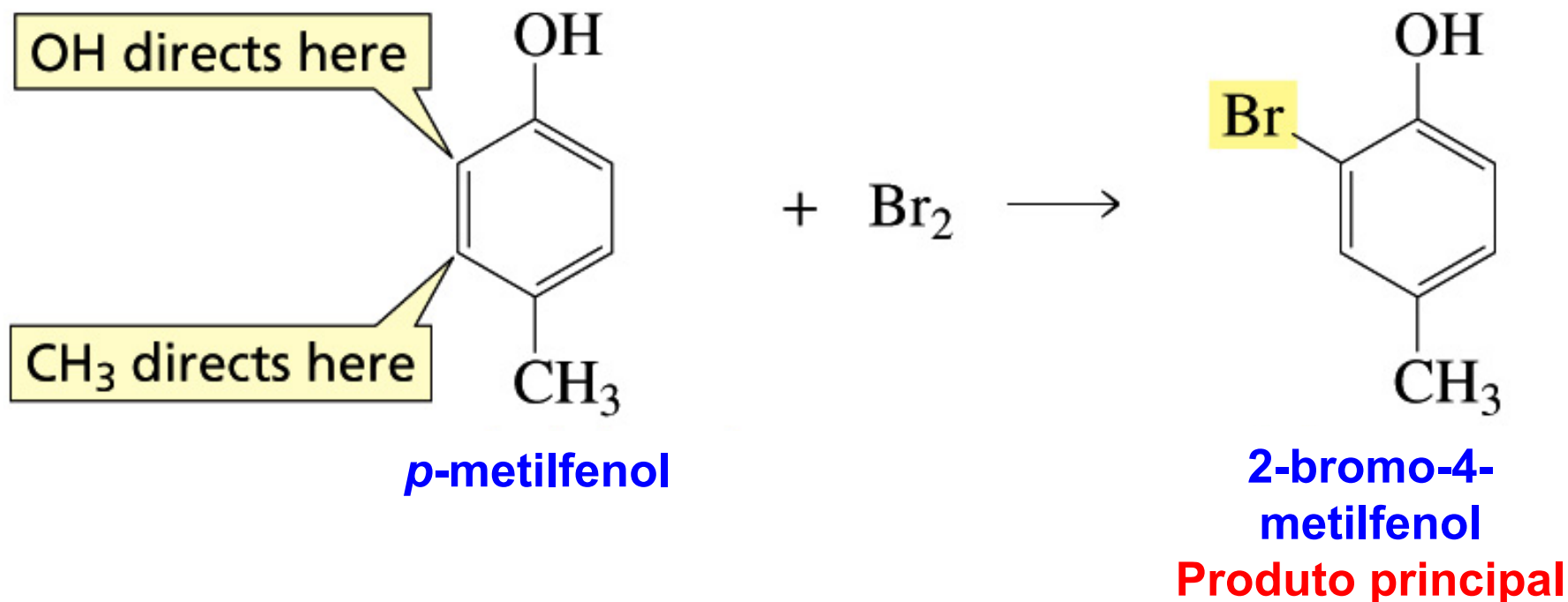
Anilina e anilinas *N*-substituídas não sofrem reação de Friedel–Crafts.



Anilina não pode ser nitrada, pois ocorre oxidação, mas aminas terciárias aromáticas podem, pois não se oxidam tão facilmente.

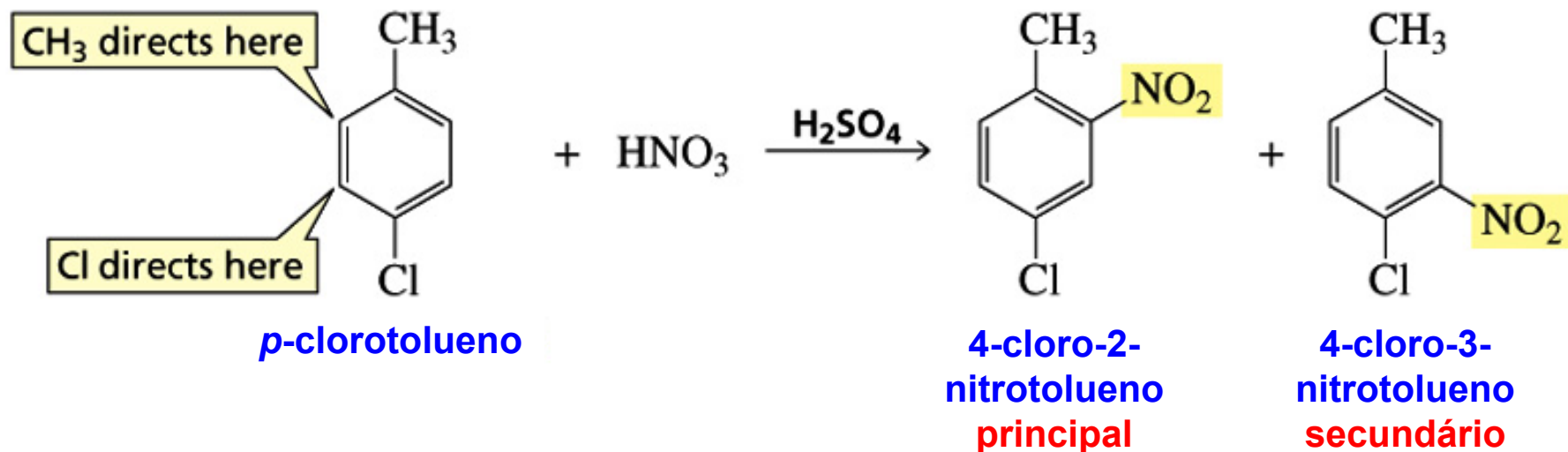


# Efeito Dirigente de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$ : Reação de Benzenos dissustituídos



Um grupo ativador forte prevalece frente um ativador fraco ou um desativador.

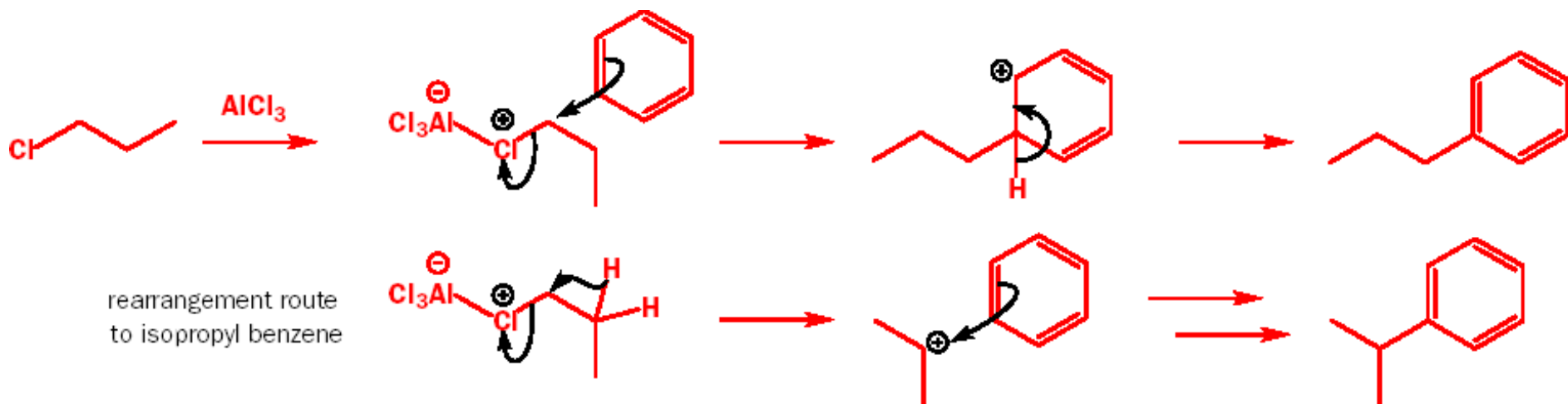
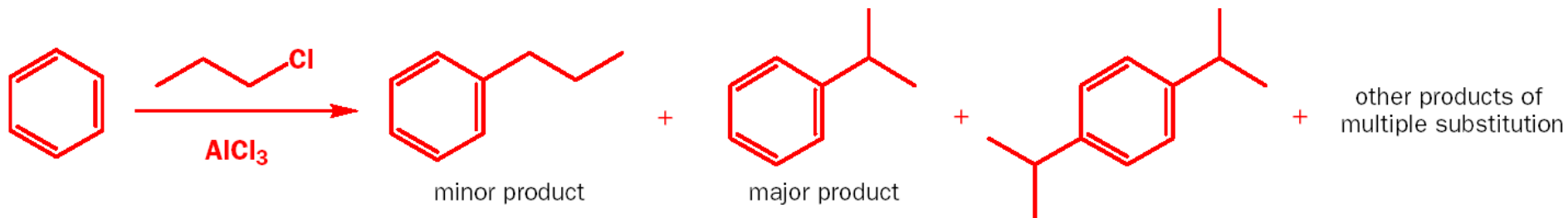
# Efeito Dirigente de Substituintes sobre a $S_EAr$ : Reação de Benzenos dissustituídos



Se dois grupos têm propriedades ativadoras similares, ocorre formação de ambos produtos.

# Aspectos Sintéticos da $S_EAr$

## Rearranjo na Alquilação de Friedel-Crafts

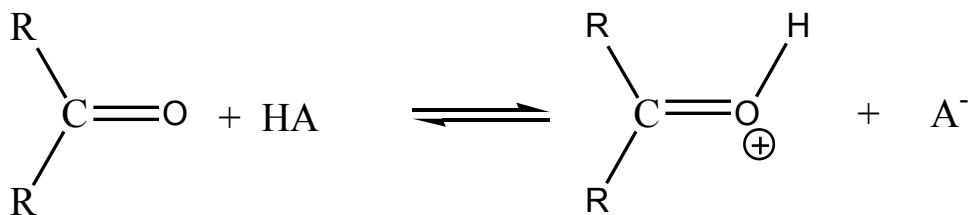
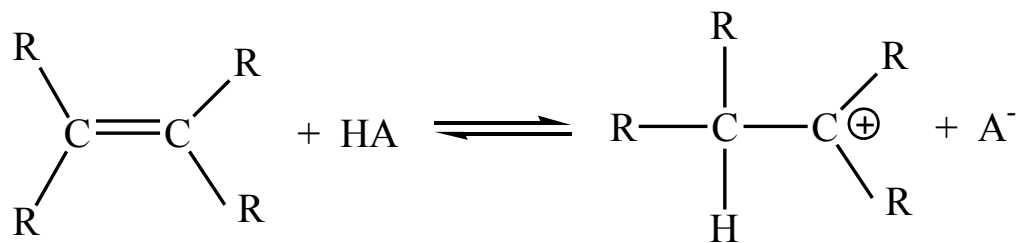
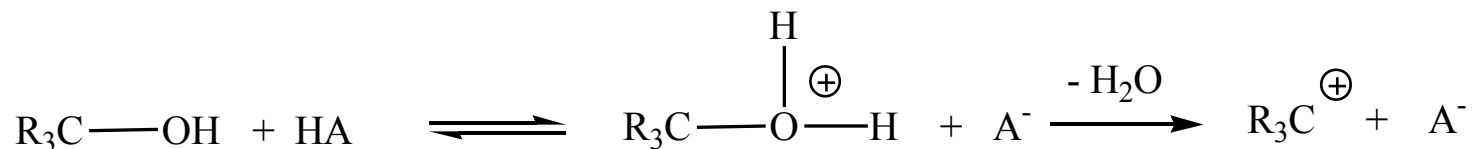


# Alquilação de Friedel-Crafts

## Problemas:

- (i) reação ocorre só com ArH ativados (benzeno e mais reativos);
- (ii) ocorrência de poli-alquilação (produto mais reativo que reagente);
- (iii) ocorrência de rearranjos e isomerização.

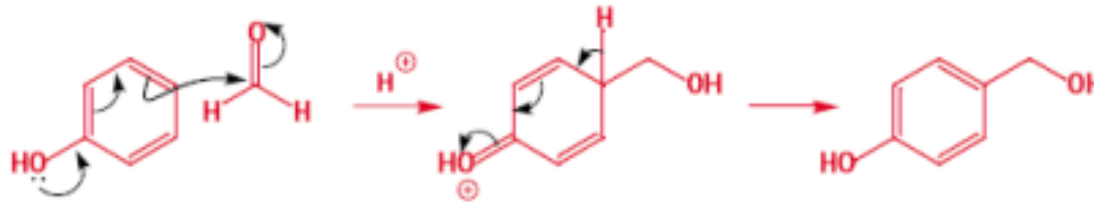
## Métodos alternativos de geração do carbocátion:



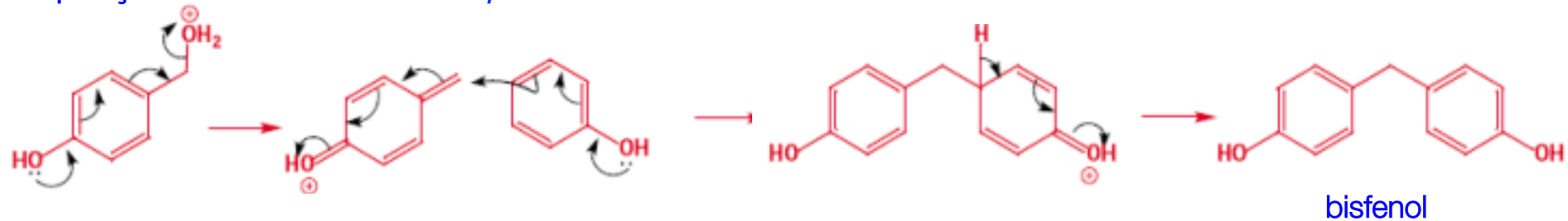


# Aplicação da alquilação de Friedel-Crafts

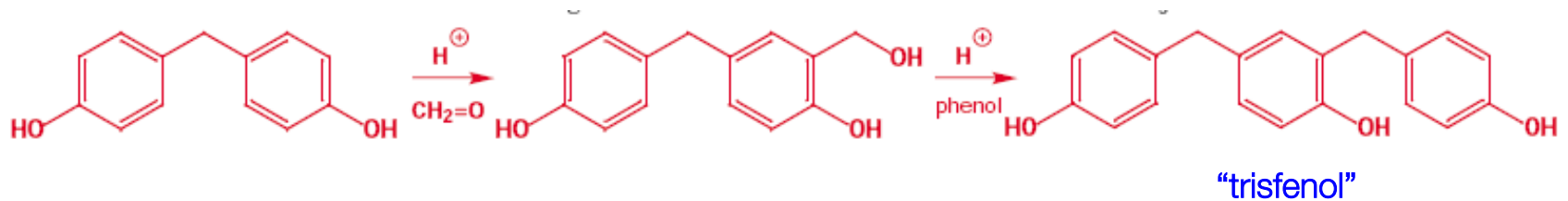
Alquilação de FC de Fenol com Formaldeído:



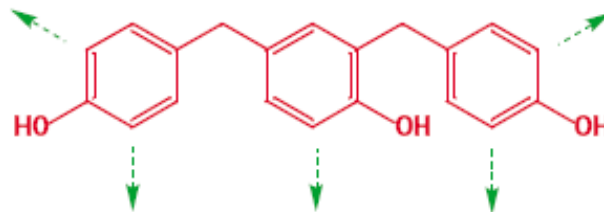
Alquilação de FC de fenol com *p*-Hidroxibenzilálcool:



Repetição da sequência com o bisfenol:

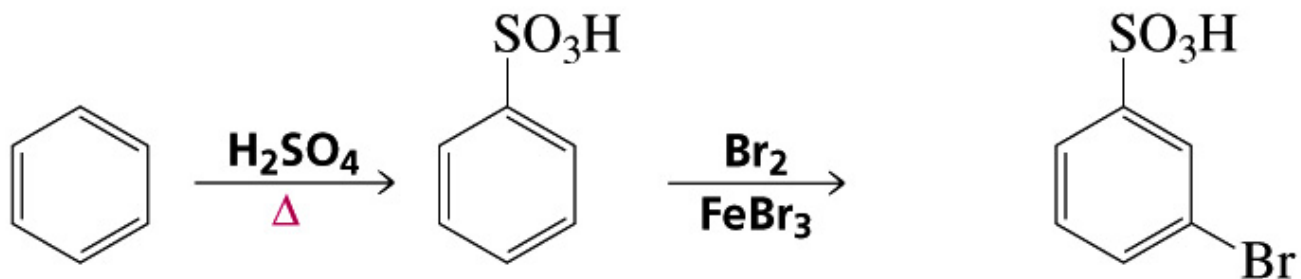


O produto “trisfenol” pode reagir com formaldeído nos vários pontos indicados (orto ao grupo hidroxila), levando à resina baquelite.

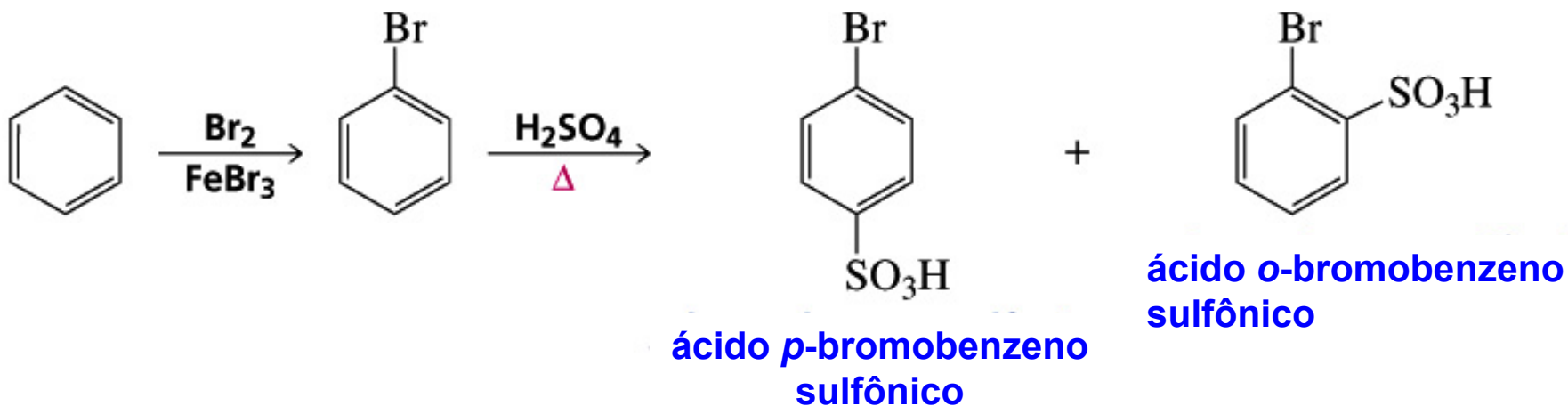




# Síntese de Benzenos Substituídos: Planejamento de Sequência de Reação



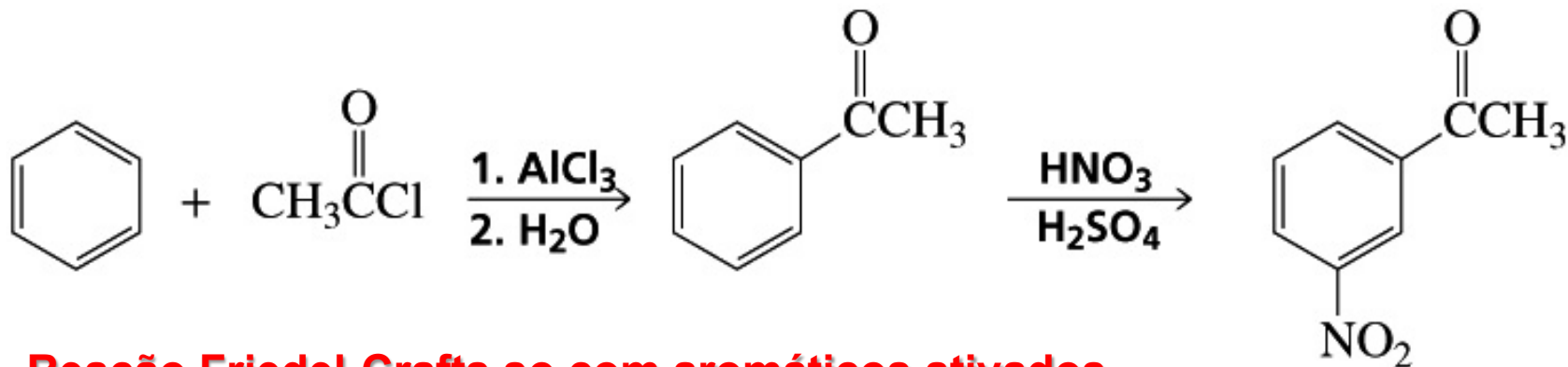
ácido *m*-bromobenzenosulfônico



ácido *p*-bromobenzeno sulfônico

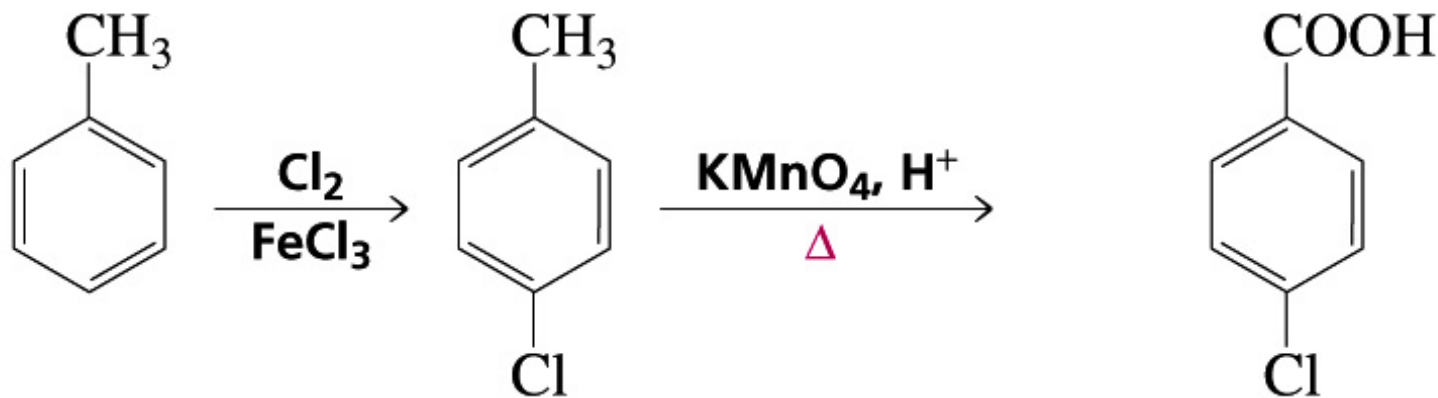
ácido *o*-bromobenzeno sulfônico

# Síntese de Benzenos Substituídos: Planejamento de Sequência de Reação



Reação Friedel-Crafts so com aromáticos ativados

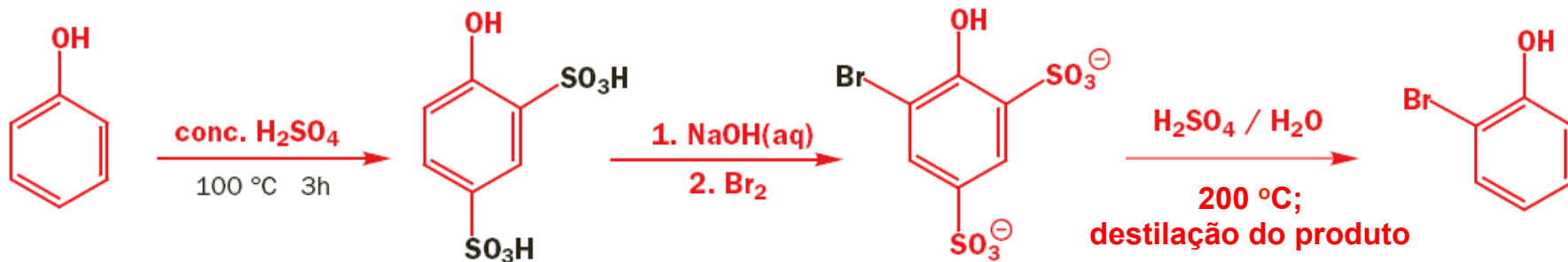
*m*-nitroacetofenona



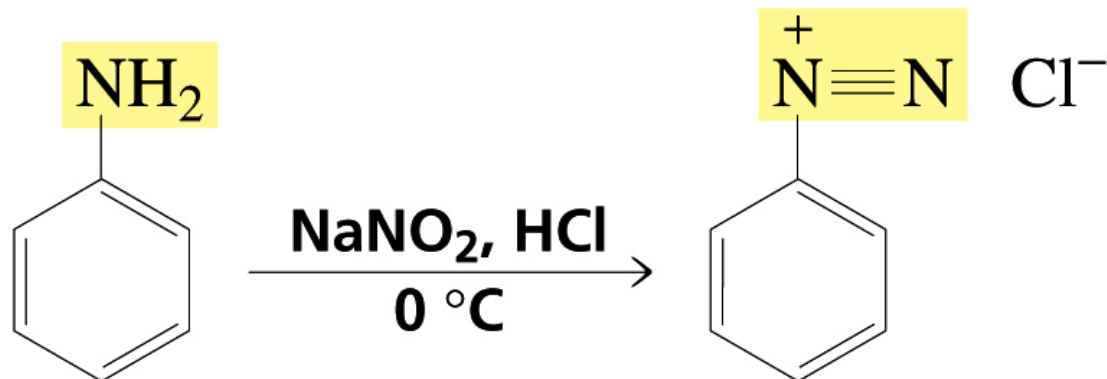
ácido *p*-clorobenzóico

# Síntese de Benzenos Substituídos: Utilização da Sulfonação com Grupo de "Proteção"

Reação de sulfonação / desulfonação para a síntese de *orto*-bromofenol:



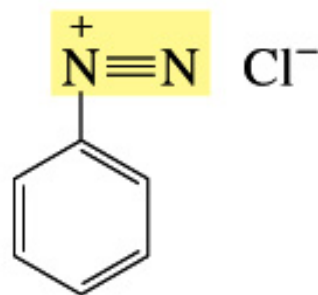
# Síntese de Benzenos Substituídos: Utilização de Sais de Diazônio



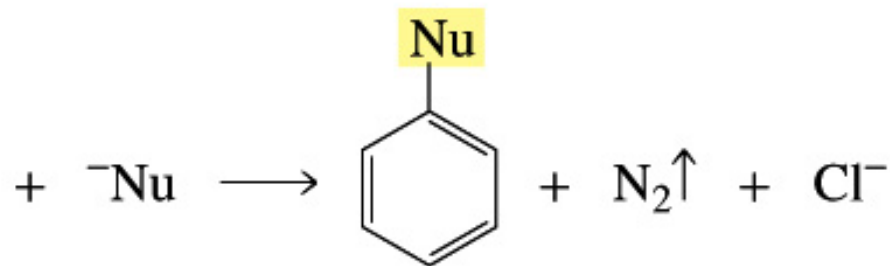
cloreto de benzenodiazônio



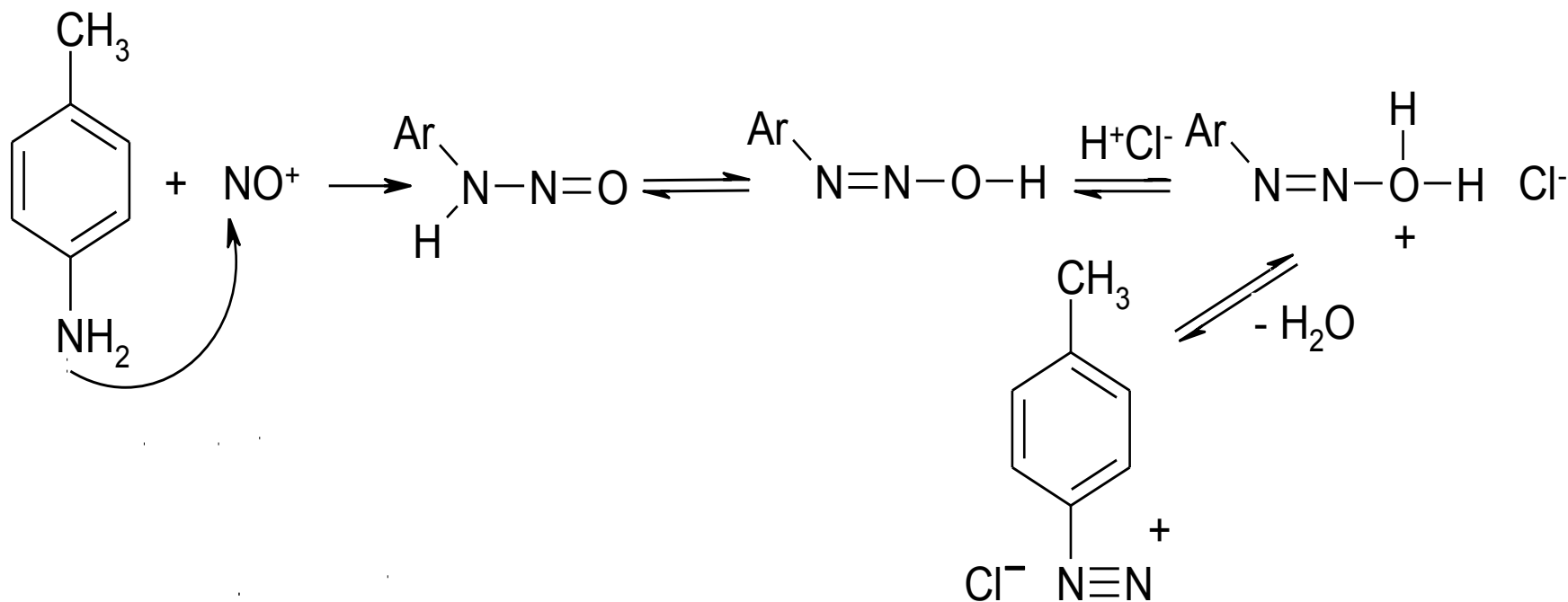
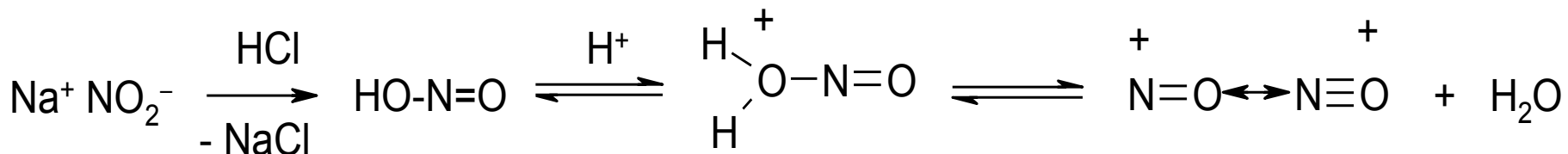
Íon benzeno-  
diazônio



cloreto de benzenodiazônio



# Formação de sais de diazônio: Mecanismo

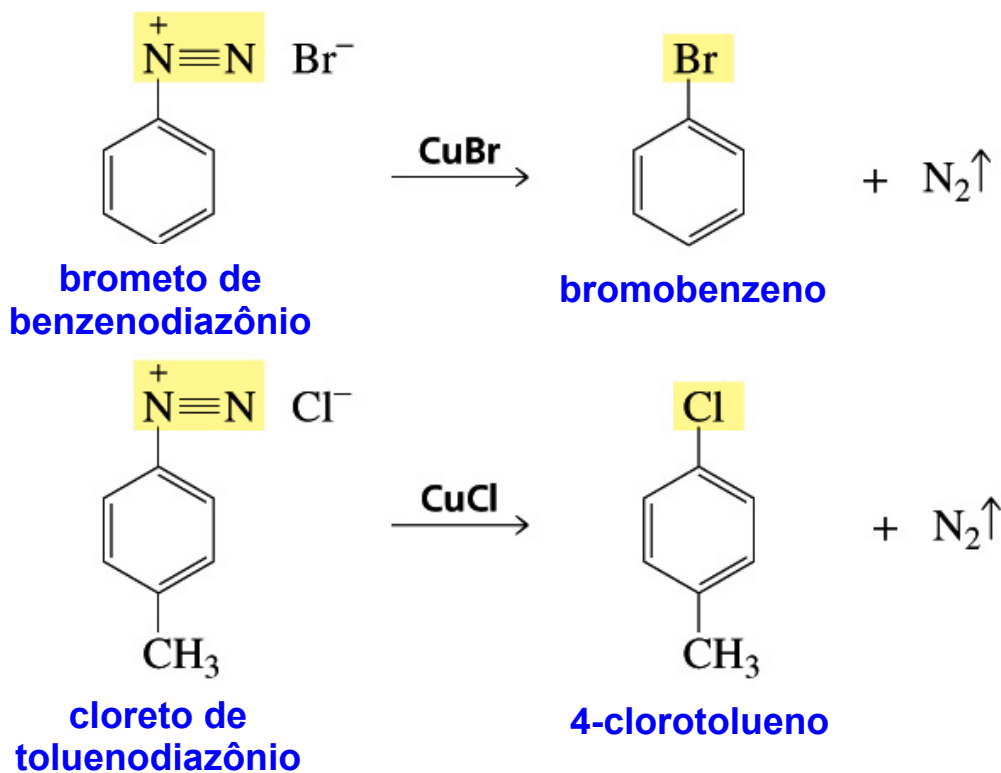


# Preparação e Reações de Sais de Diazônio

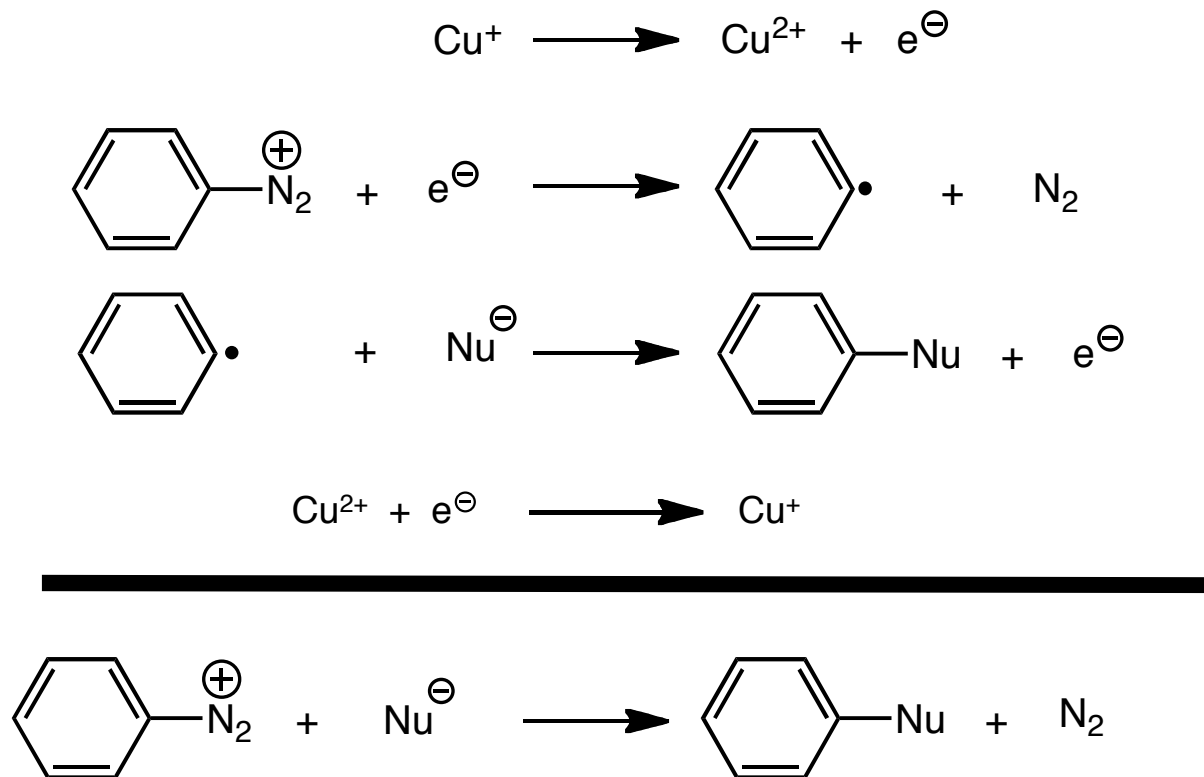


sal de diazônio,  
estável em  $T < 5\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

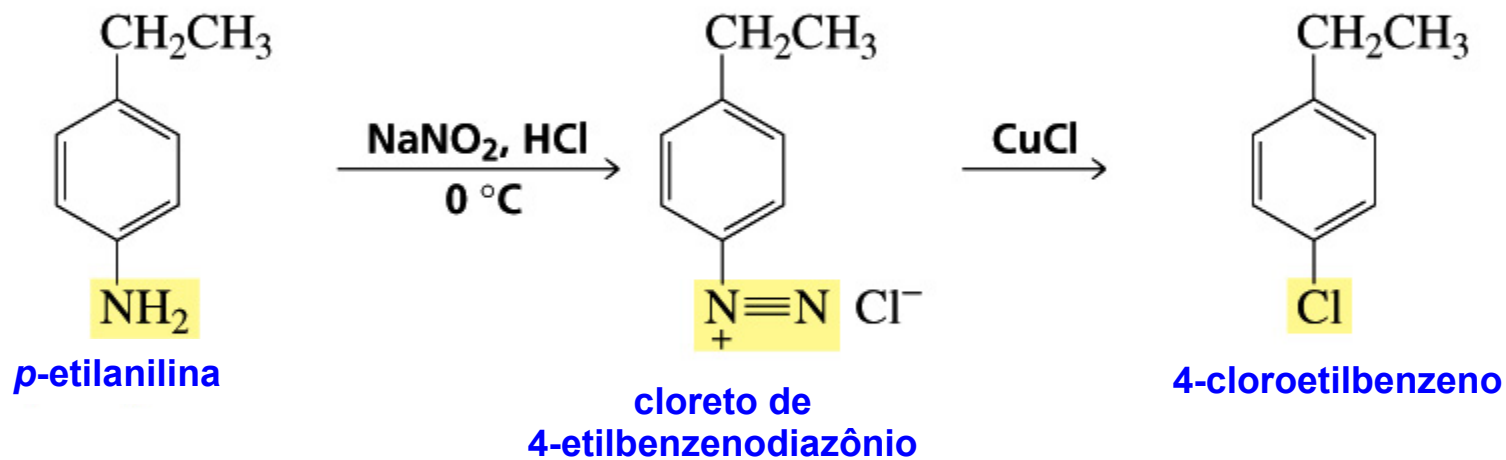
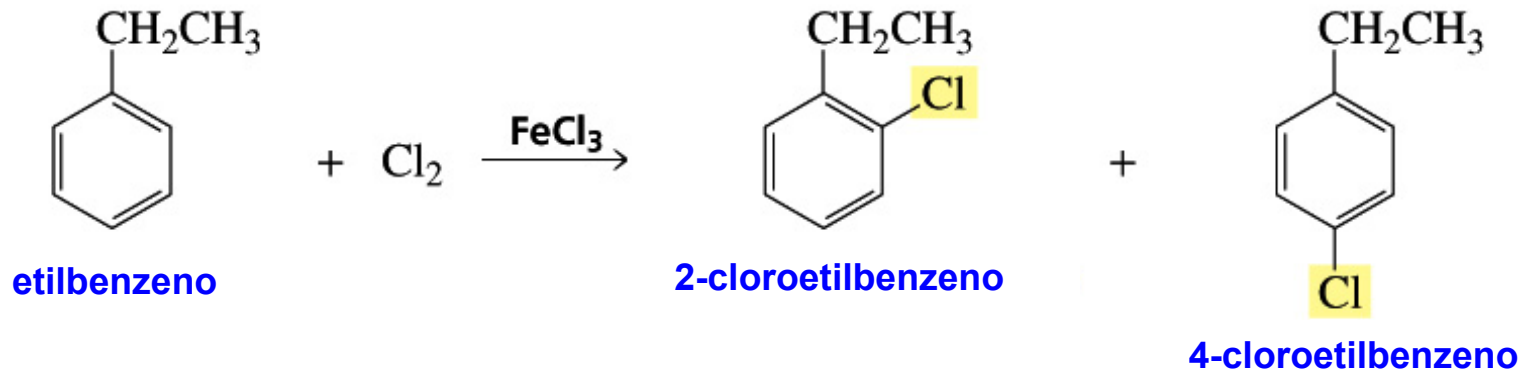
## Reação de Sandmeyer



# Substituição Radicalar-Nucleofílica Aromática ( $S_{RN}1$ )



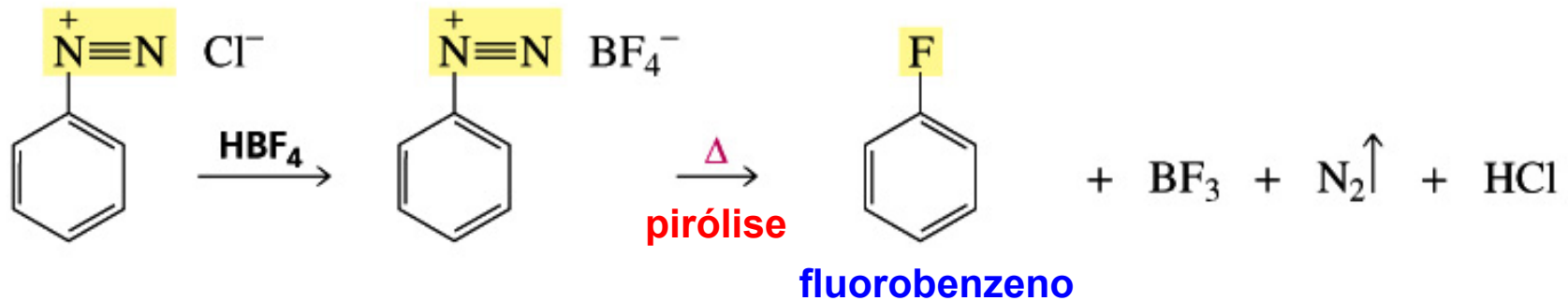
# Utilização da Reação de Sandmeyer: Preparação de *p*-Cloroetilbenzeno.



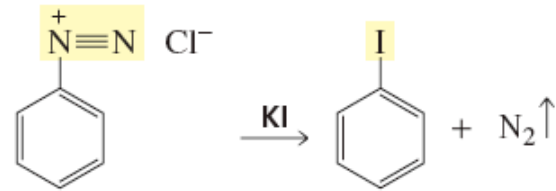
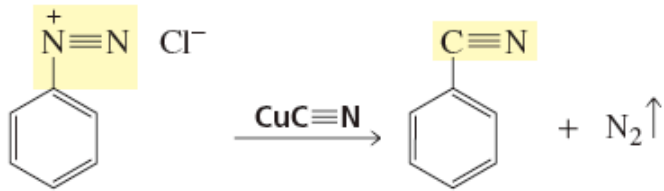
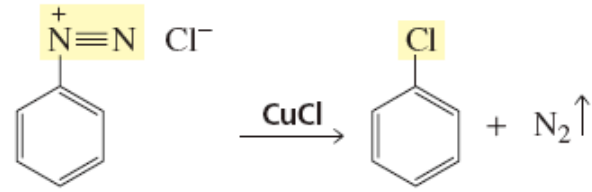
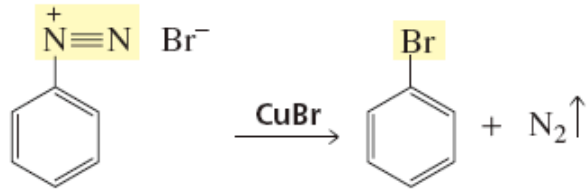


# Utilização da Reação de Sandmeyer: Preparação de fluorobenzenos.

## Reação de Schiemann:



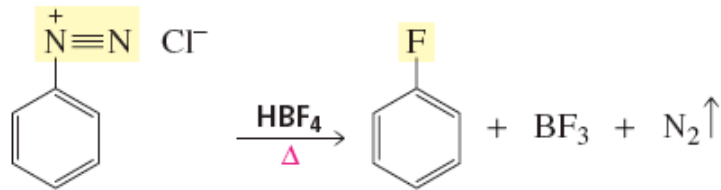
# Preparação de Benzenos Substituídos



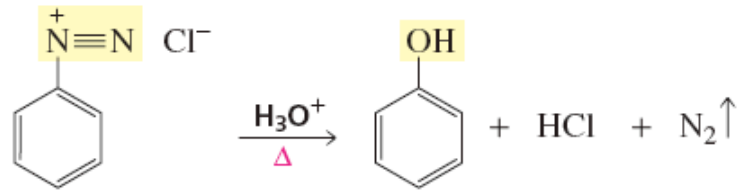
Não pode ser introduzido diretamente

Não pode ser introduzido diretamente

## Reação de Schliemann:

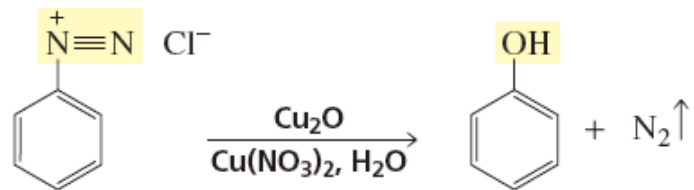
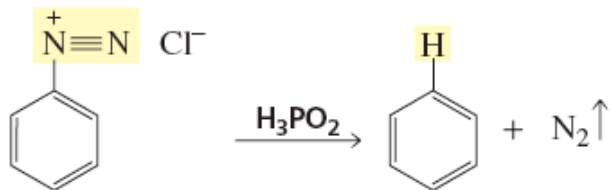


Não pode ser introduzido diretamente

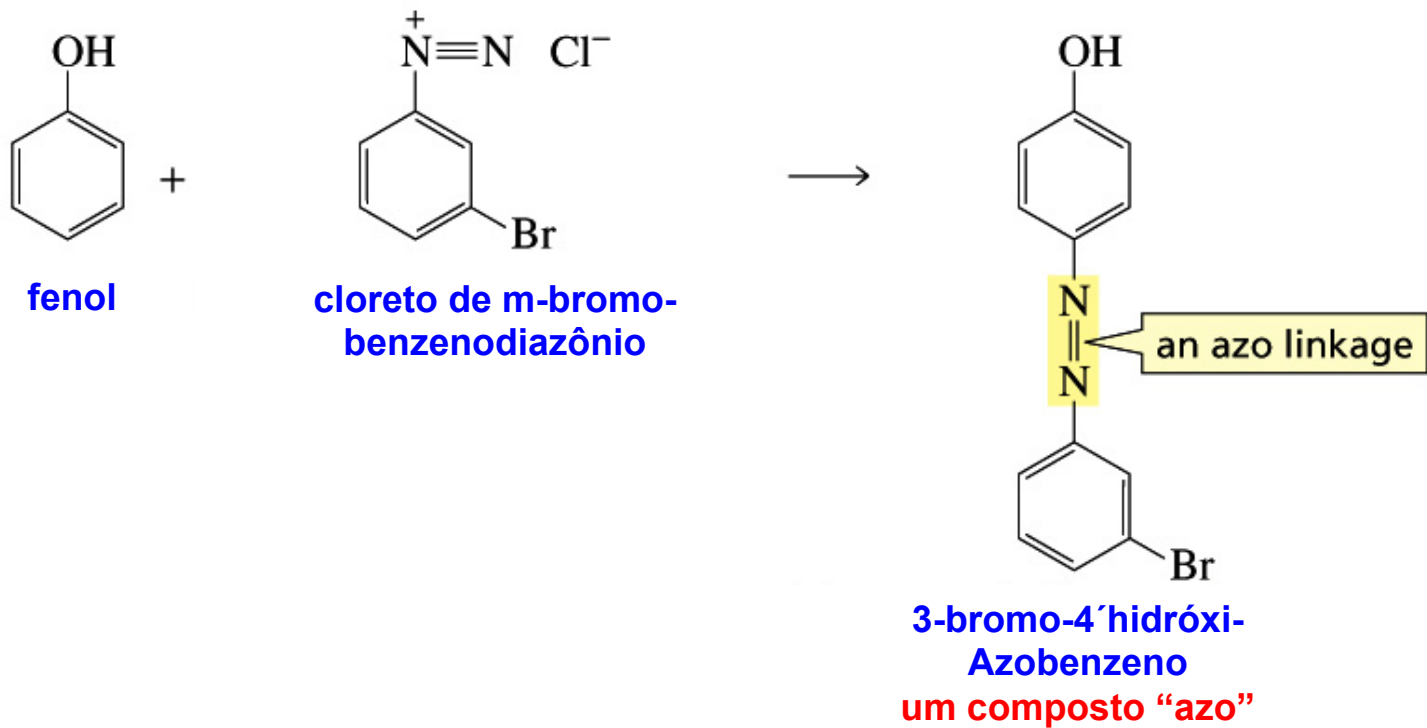


Fenóis ocorrem sempre como produtos laterais.  
Hidróxido não pode ser introduzido diretamente.

## Grupo de Proteção:



# Íons Arenodiazônio como Eletrófilos

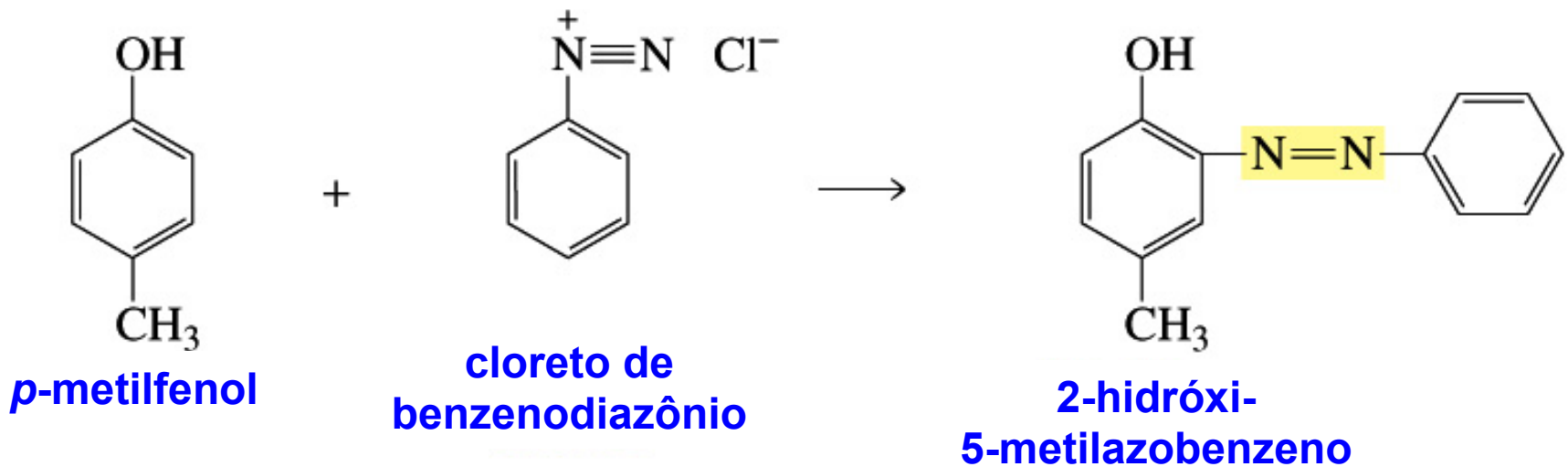


Somente benzenos fortemente ativados (como fenóis e anilinas) sofrem este tipo de reação.

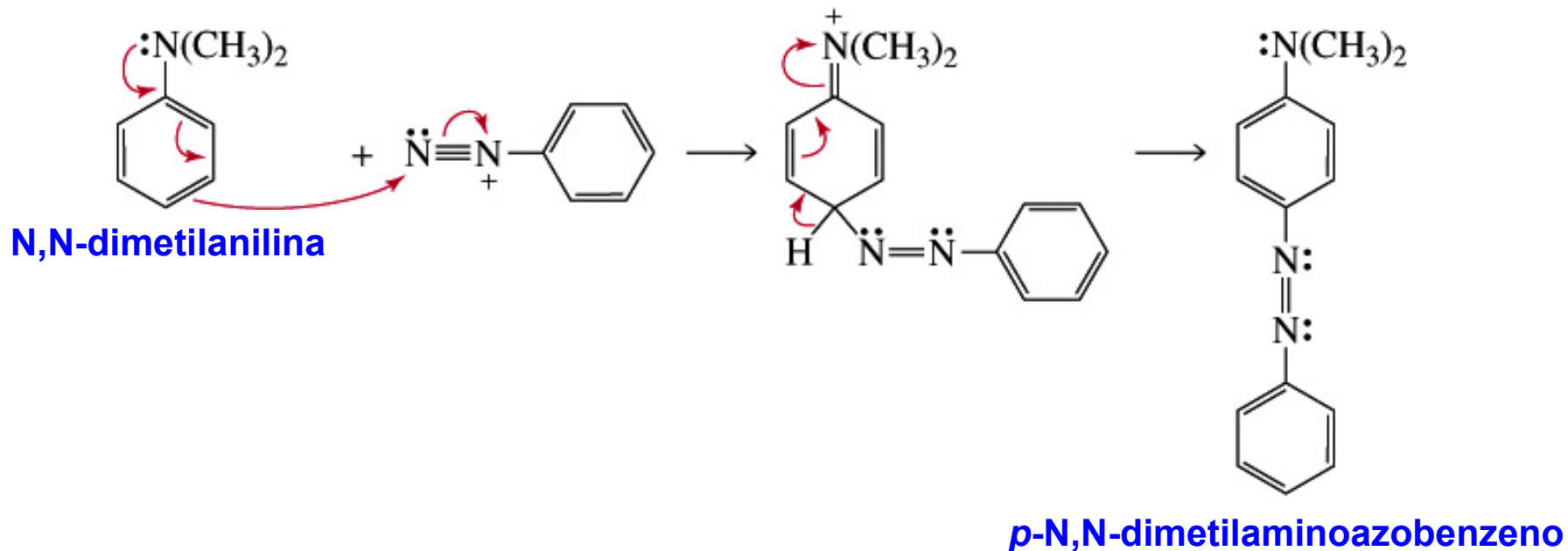
A substituição ocorre preferencialmente na posição *para*; quando esta estiver ocupada, ocorre substituição *orto*.

# Íons Arenodiazônio como Eletrófilos

Reação de *p*-metilfenol por substituição *orto*:

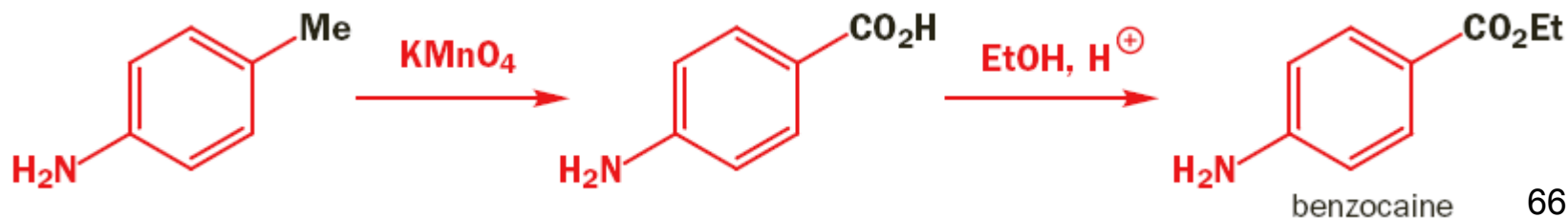
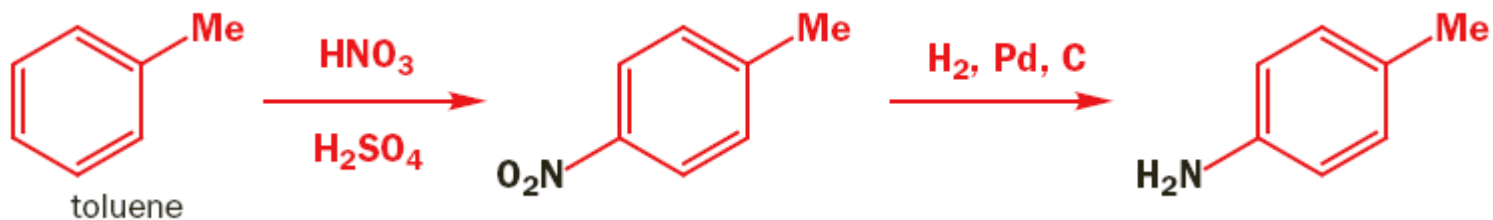
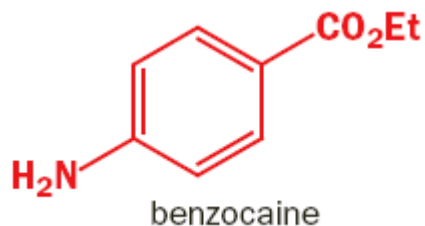


# Mecanismo da $S_EAr$ com Íons Arenodiazônio

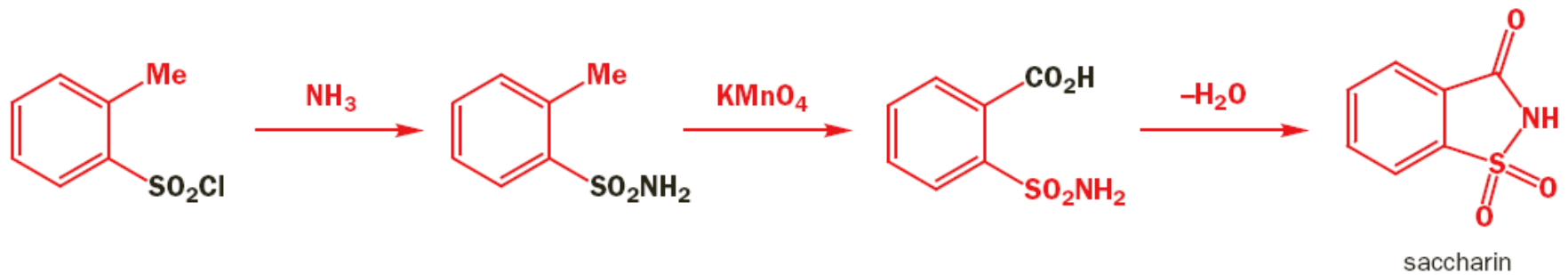
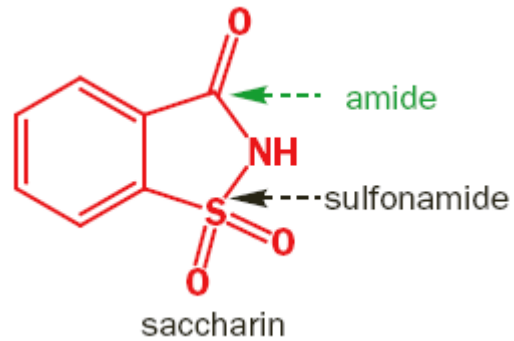


# Exemplos de Sequências Sintéticas com $S_EAr$

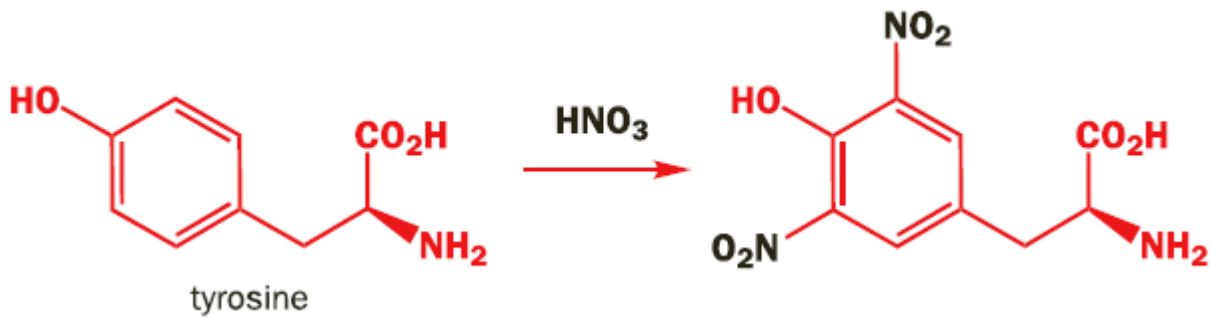
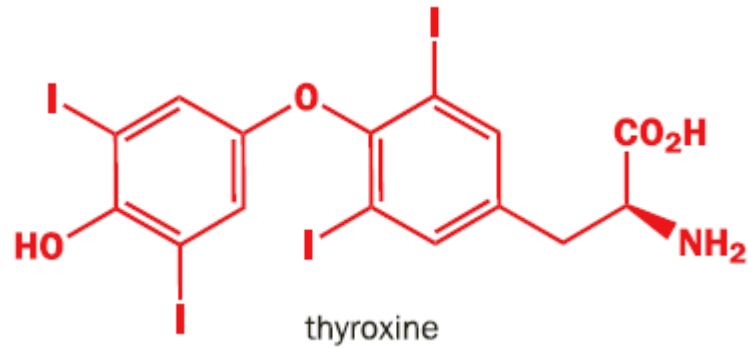
## Benzocaína



# Sacarina



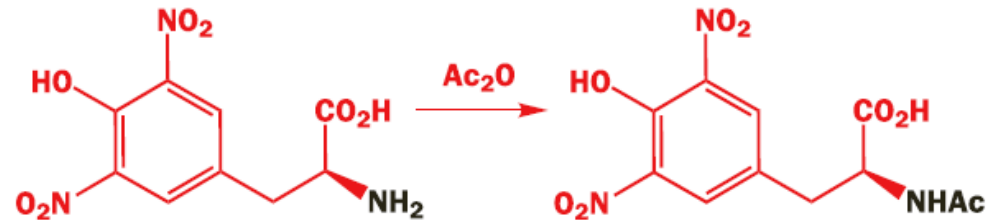
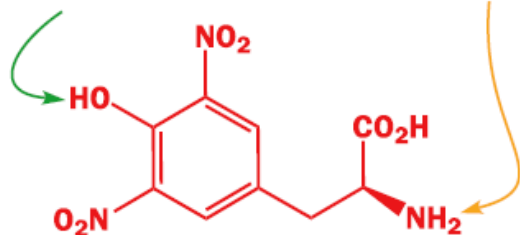
# Tiroxina



we need to substitute this OH—  
maybe as a tosylate leaving group

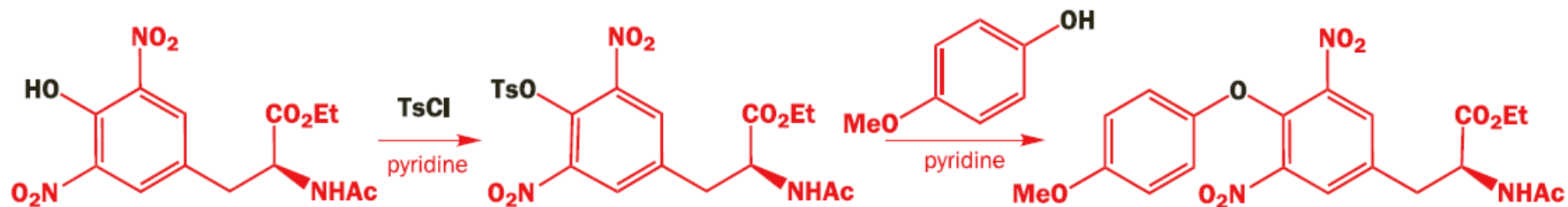
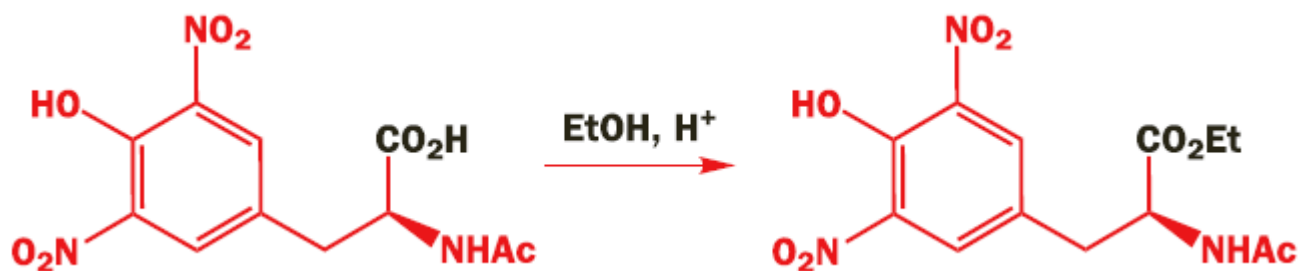
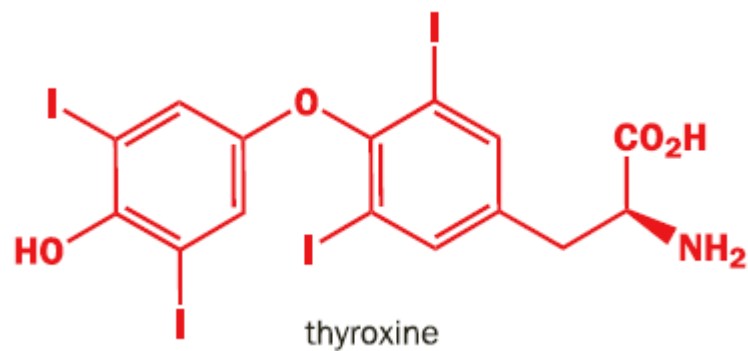
but TsCl would also react  
with the amino group

solution: protect the amino group as an amide

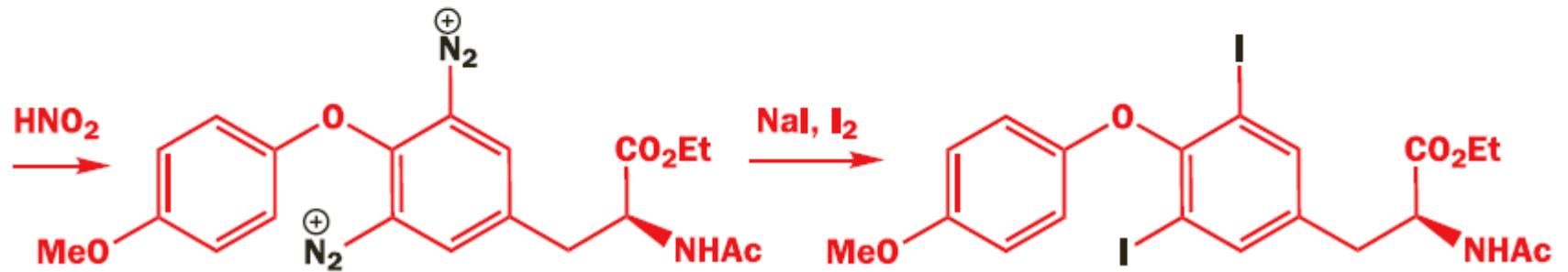
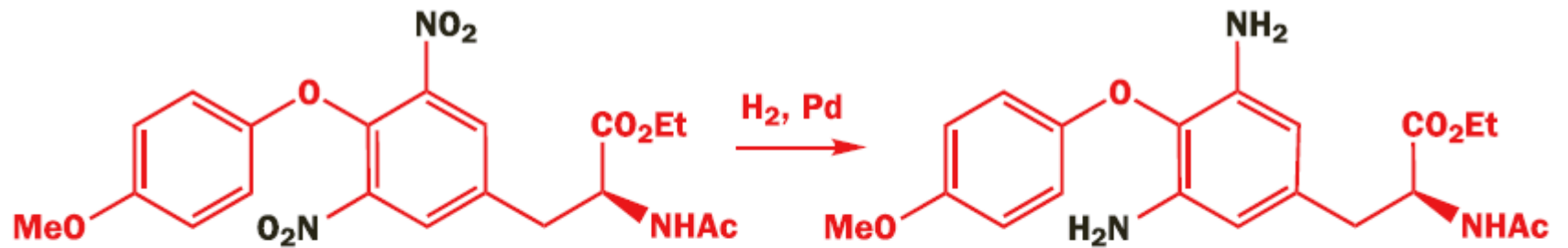
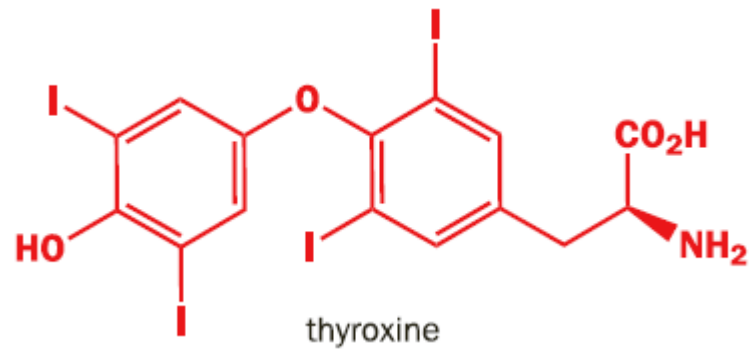




# Tiroxina



# Tiroxina



# Tiroxina

