



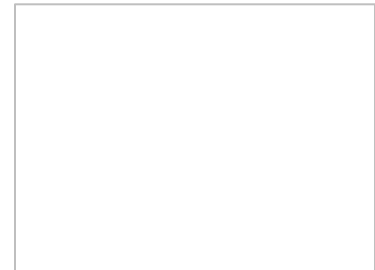
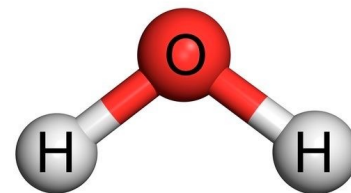
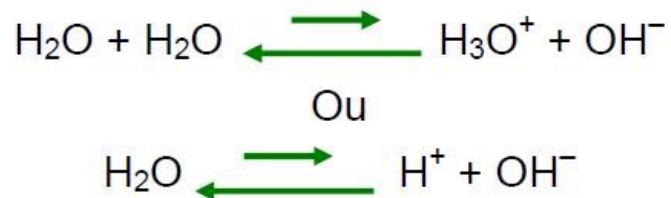
Instituto de Química – USP

QFL 0450

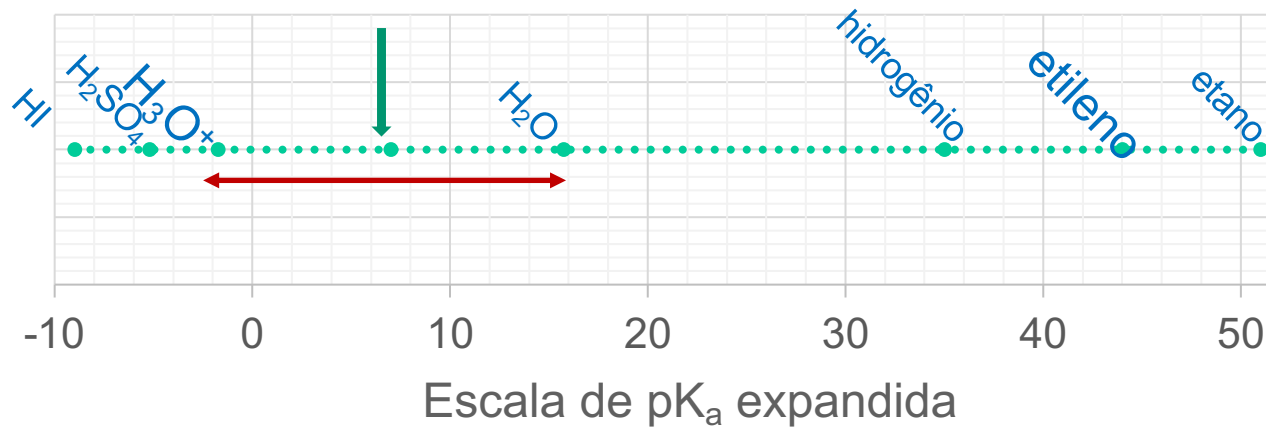
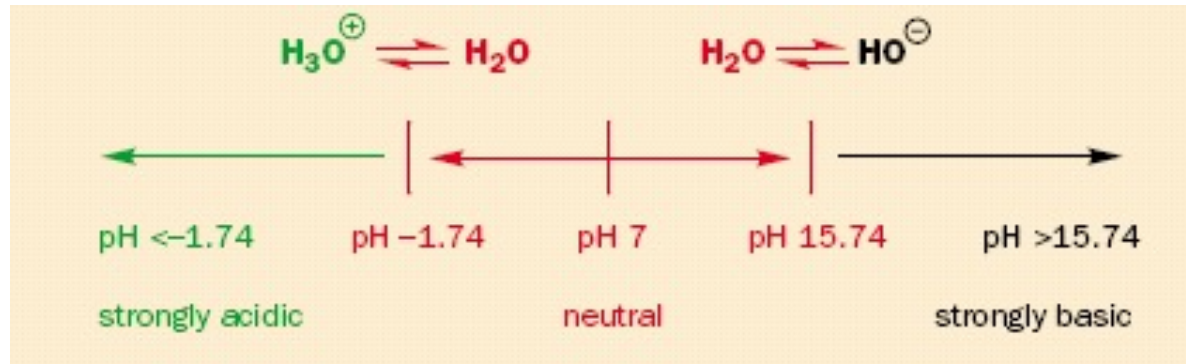
Química Geral e Orgânica para Biomedicina

Ácidos e bases – Aula 3



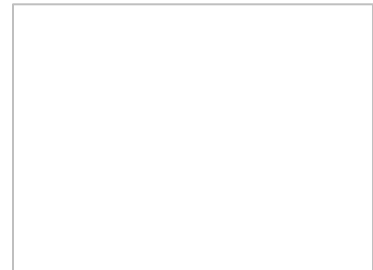


pKa de compostos orgânicos e a escala de pH





- Quanto mais fraca é a base, mais forte é seu ácido conjugado
- Bases estáveis são bases fracas
- Quanto mais estável é a base, mais forte é seu ácido conjugado





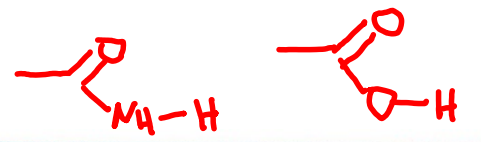
Princípio Geral:

Quanto mais estável for a base conjugada,
mais forte é o ácido.

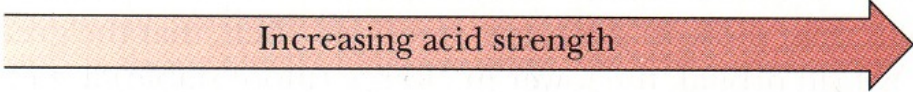
Relação entre a acidez de compostos orgânicos e sua estrutura molecular:

- a) eletronegatividade
- b) hibridização
- c) força da ligação
- d) ressonância
- e) efeito indutivo

Efeito da Eletronegatividade



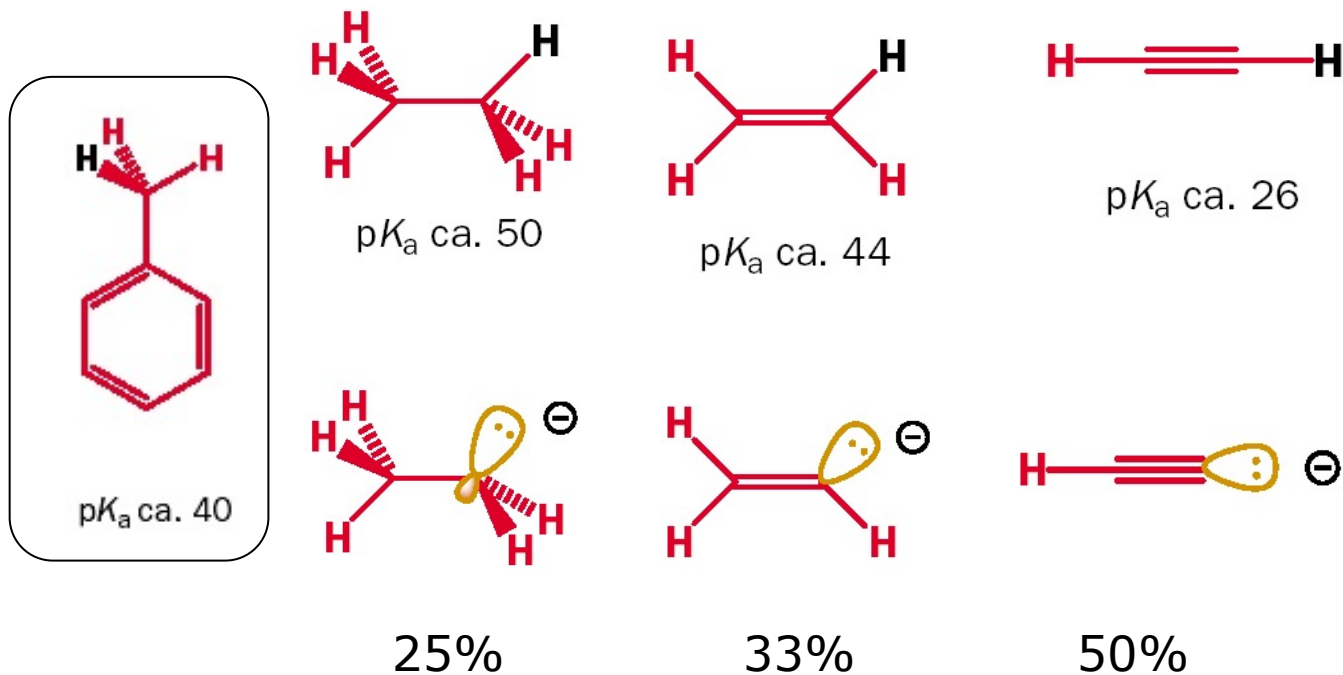
	$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{H}$	$\text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{H}$	$\text{HO}-\text{H}$	$\text{F}-\text{H}$
$\text{p}K_a$	51	33	15.7	3.5
Electronegativity of A in A-H	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0

Increasing acid strength 

Estabilidade de A^- :

maior a eletronegatividade de A, maior a estabilidade do ânion A^- e mais forte o ácido HA.

Efeito da Hibridização na Acidez Relativa de Hidrocarbonetos



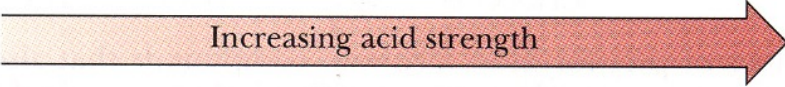
Quanto maior a % de caráter s do C,
mais estável o ânion e mais ácida a ligação C-H



Efeito do Tamanho do Átomo e Força da Ligação

Halogênios

	H—F	H—Cl	H—Br	H—I
pK_a	3.5	-7	-8	-9
Bond Dissociation Energy [kcal/mol (kJ/mol)]	136 (569)	103 (431)	88 (368)	71 (297)

Increasing acid strength 

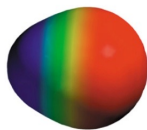
Eletronegatividade
de A em A-H

4,0

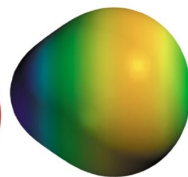
3,2

3,0

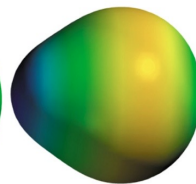
2,7



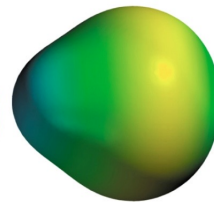
HF



HCl



HBr



HI

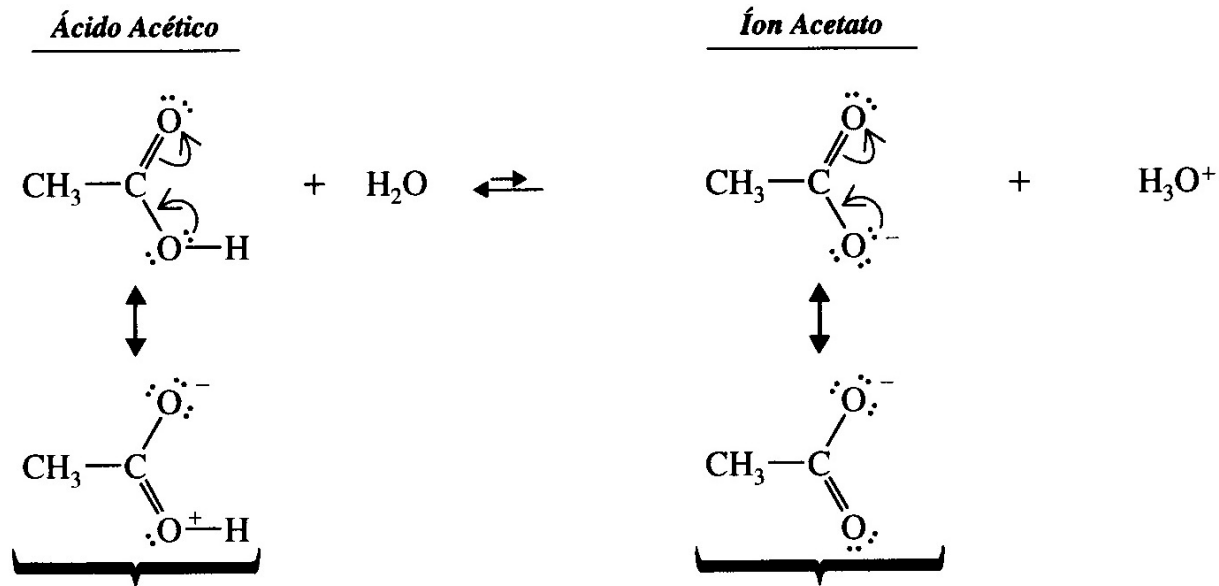


Calcogênios

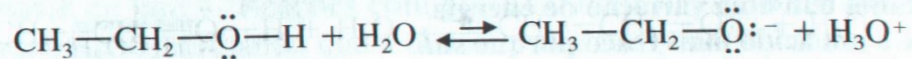
	E	pK _a
H ₂ O	3,44	15,74
H ₂ S	2,58	7,0
H ₂ Se	2,55	3,9
H ₂ Te	2,10	2,6

Efeito de Ressonância

Compare ácido acético (pKa = 4,8) com o etanol (pKa = 15,9).

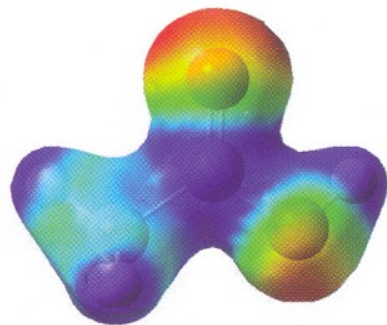


Álcool:

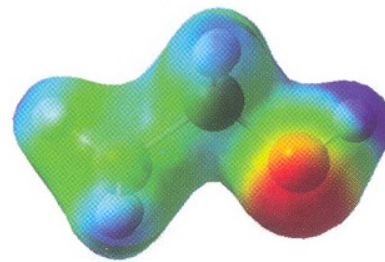


Nenhuma estabilização por
ressonância

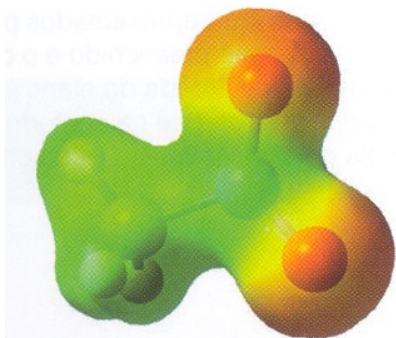
Nenhuma estabilização por
ressonância



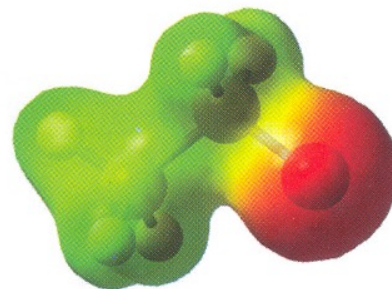
Ácido acético



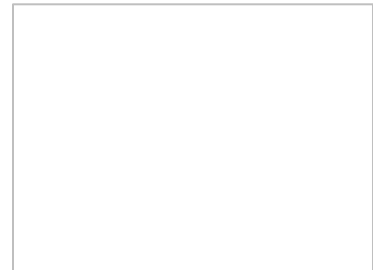
Etanol



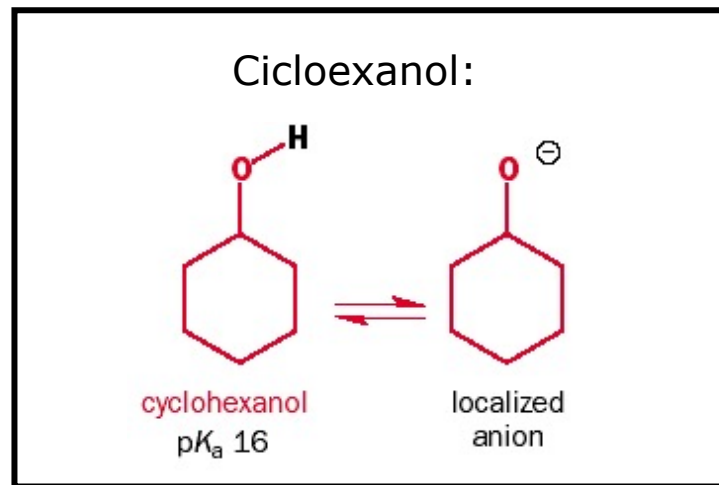
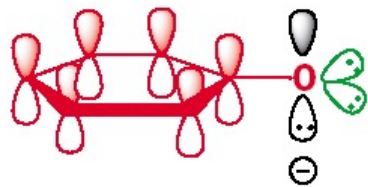
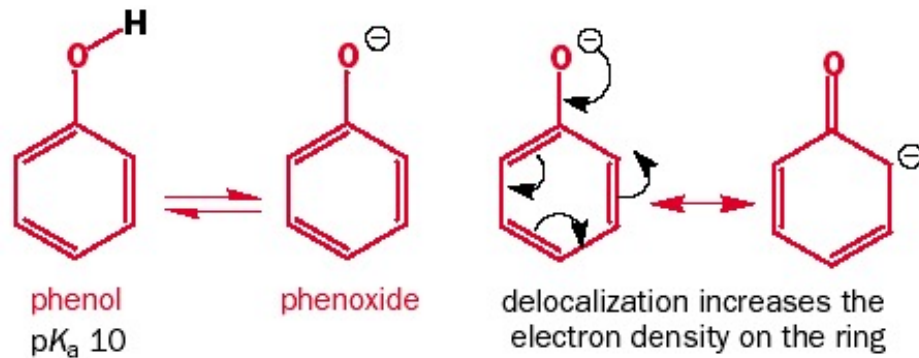
Ânion acetato



Ânion etóxido



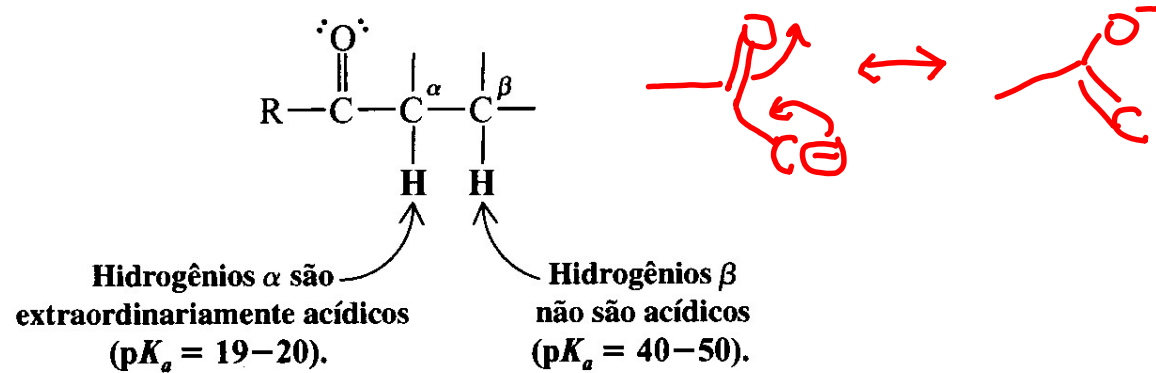
Comparação entre Fenol e Cicloexanol



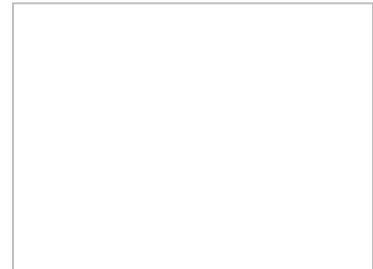


Hidrogênios α -Carbonílicos

Uma característica dos compostos carbonílicos é a acidez dos hidrogênios em α .

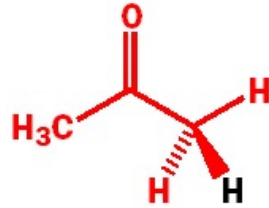


O pK_a da 2,4-pentanodiona deve ser maior ou menor do que o da acetona?

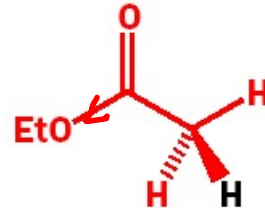




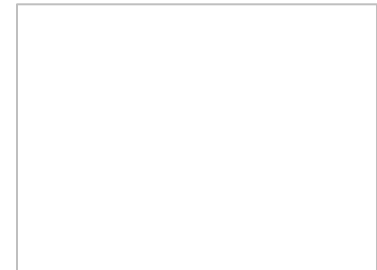
Comparação entre Acetona e Acetato de Etila



acetone
(propanone)
 pK_a 20

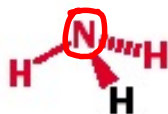


ethyl acetate
(ethyl ethanoate)
 pK_a 25

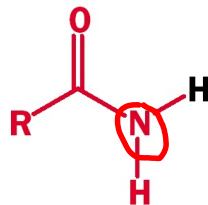




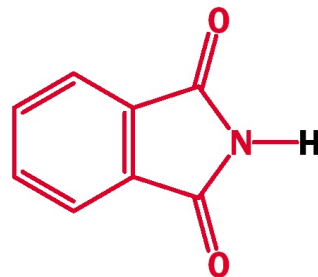
Amidas e de Imidas



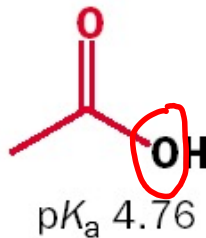
ammonia
 pK_a ca. 33



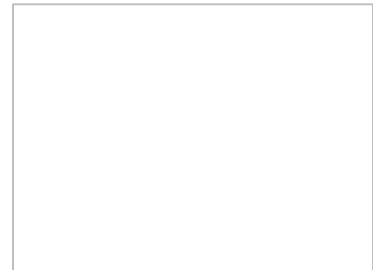
amide
 pK_a ca. 17

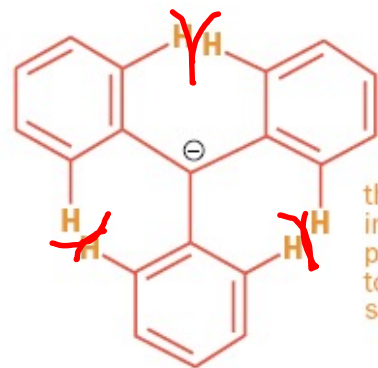
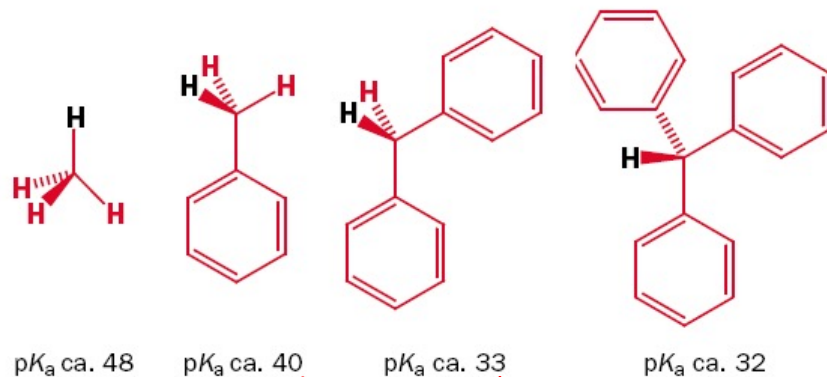


phthalimide
 pK_a 8.3

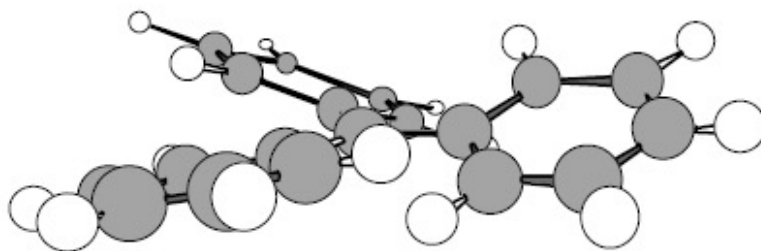


pK_a 4.76





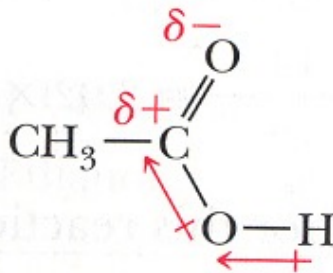
the hydrogens
in the *ortho*
positions try
to occupy the
same space



each phenyl ring is staggered relative to the next

O **efeito indutivo** é a polarização da densidade eletrônica transmitida através de ligações covalentes por um átomo de maior eletronegatividade próximo.

Exemplo:



Em resumo, um ácido carboxílico é mais ácido do que um álcool por dois motivos:

- i) O **efeito indutivo** retirador de elétrons do grupo carbonílico.
- ii) O **efeito de ressonância** estabiliza o ânion carboxilato pela deslocalização da sua carga negativa.



Efeito Indutivo



$$\text{pK}_a = 4,5$$

vs



$$\text{pK}_a = 0,5$$

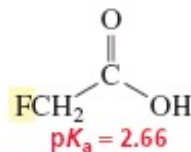
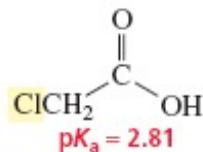
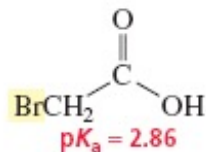
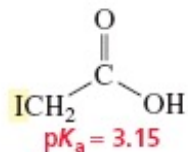
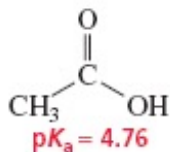


$$\text{pK}_a = 16$$

vs

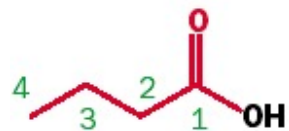


$$\text{pK}_a = 4$$

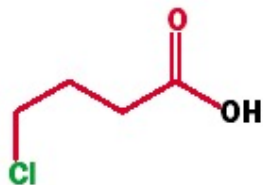




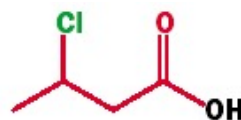
O efeito indutivo é diretamente proporcional a distância:



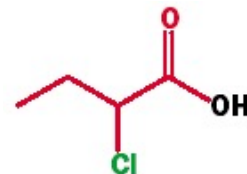
pK_a 4.8



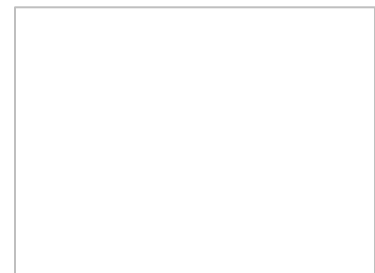
pK_a 4.5



pK_a 4.1



pK_a 2.8





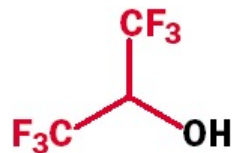
O efeito indutivo é aditivo, isto é, aumenta com o aumento de átomos retiradores de elétrons:



$\text{p}K_a$ 15.5



$\text{p}K_a$ 12.4



$\text{p}K_a$ 9.3



$\text{p}K_a$ 5.4

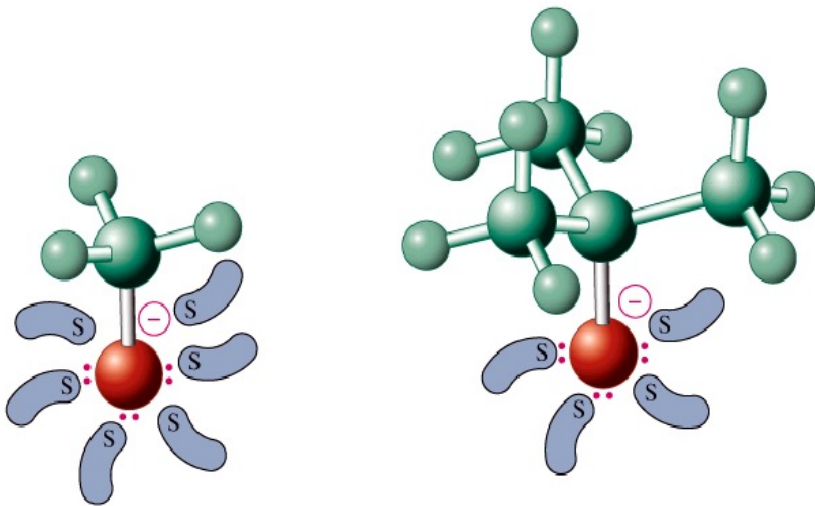


O oxigênio pode acomodar a carga negativa, tornando o álcool ácido.

A base conjugada de um álcool é um íon alcóxido.

Relative pK_a Values of Alcohols (in Solution)

CH₃OH < primary < secondary < tertiary
Strongest acid **Weakest acid**



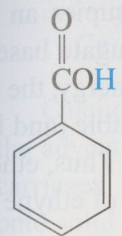
Acidez semelhante à
da água.

Exemplos:

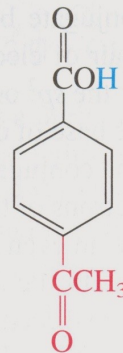
	pKa
CH ₃ OH	15,5
H ₂ O	15,74
CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	15,9
(CH ₃) ₃ COH	18



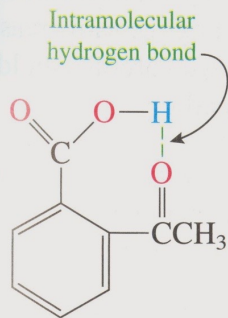
Ligação de Hidrogênio



Benzoic acid
 $pK_a = 4.19$



p-Acetylbenzoic acid
 $pK_a = 3.70$



o-Acetylbenzoic acid
 $pK_a = 4.13$





Sais de Ácidos Carboxílicos

Formação de sais solúveis é usada na identificação e purificação de ácidos carboxílicos.

Exemplo:

