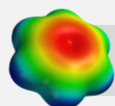


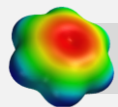


Introdução a compostos aromáticos

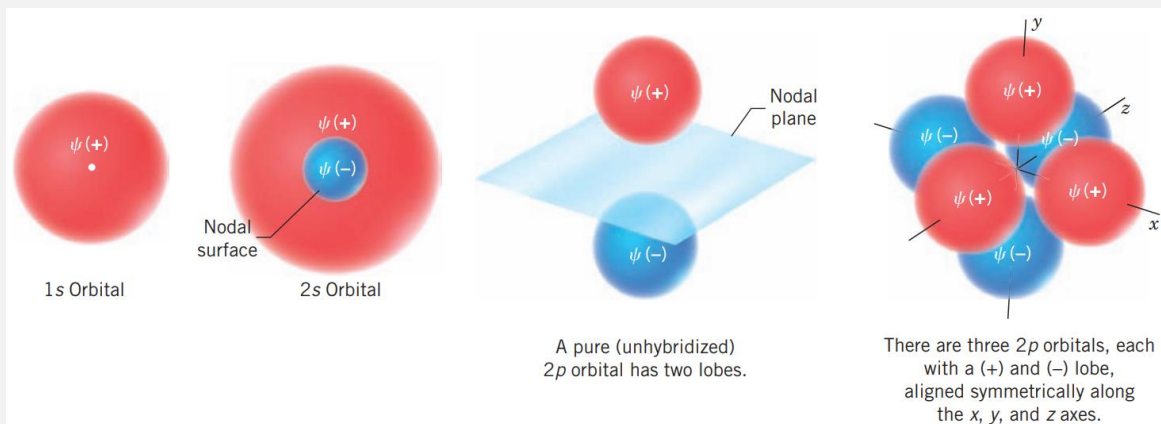


Tópicos

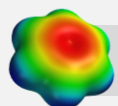
- Revisão: orbitais, estruturas de Lewis, ressonância
- Conjugação – sistemas π
- Orbitais moleculares
- Benzeno
- Aromaticidade
 - Regras
 - Regra de Hückel e Diagramas de Frost
 - Exemplos de compostos aromáticos



Orbitais

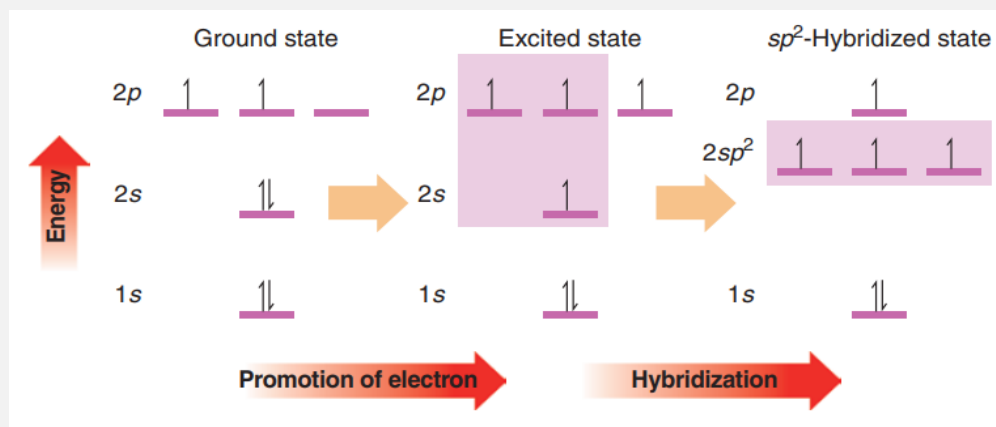


3

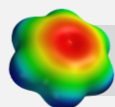


Hibridização

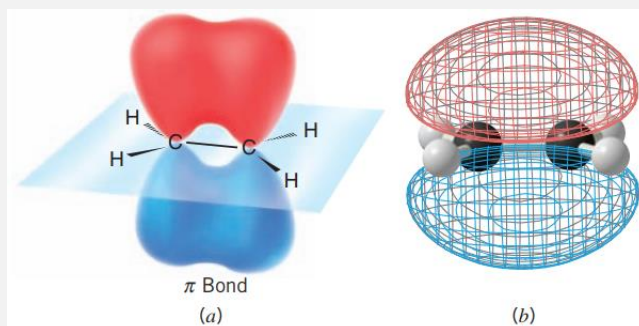
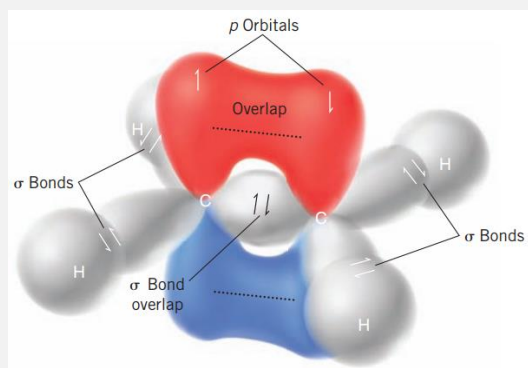
- Como descrever a ligação química usando orbitais? Exemplo: carbono sp^2



4

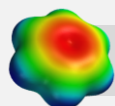


Eteno e ligação π



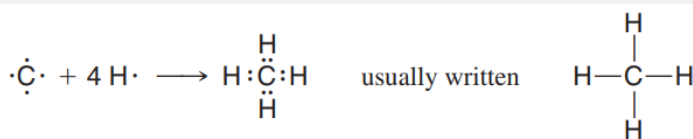
- Ligação π = sobreposição lateral de orbitais p
- Mais fraca que uma ligação σ – reatividade

5

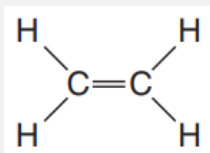


Estruturas de Lewis

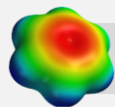
- Fórmulas estruturais: um traço representa um par de elétrons compartilhado entre dois átomos
- A ligação química é **localizada** em orbitais híbridos



- Eteno: ligação π



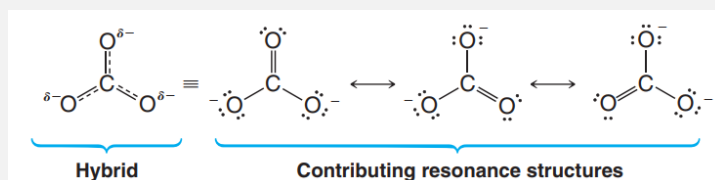
6



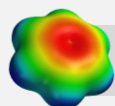
Ressonância

Se uma espécie pode ser representada por duas ou mais estruturas de Lewis que diferem somente na posição dos elétrons:

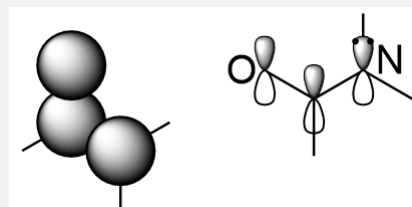
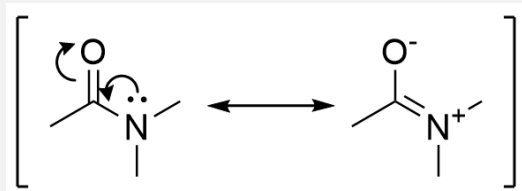
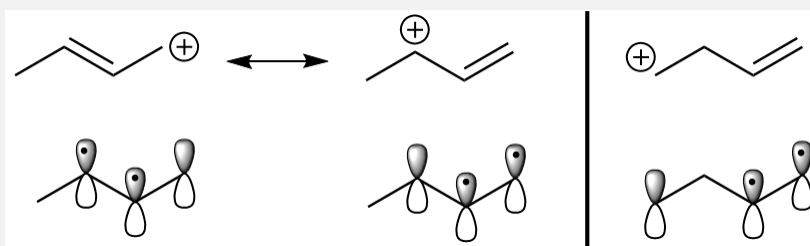
- A espécie “real” é um híbrido de ressonância
- Sua energia é menor que a das estruturas de ressonância
- A contribuição de cada estrutura de ressonância depende de sua energia: menor energia = maior contribuição



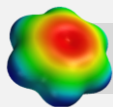
7



Ressonância



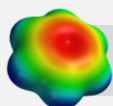
8



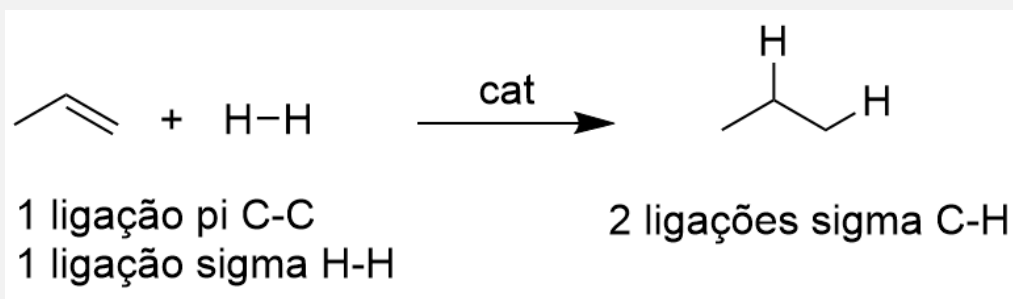
Ressonância – Regras

1. Estruturas de ressonância só existem no papel e não representam movimento de elétrons
 - *A estrutura real é um híbrido, uma combinação de todas as estruturas de Lewis individuais*
2. Só é permitido reorganizar elétrons, nunca os núcleos
 - *Usar ligações π e pares de elétrons livres em orbitais p*
3. Todas as estruturas devem ser estruturas de Lewis apropriadas (regra do octeto)
4. Necessário: sobreposição dos orbitais p – sistema π

9

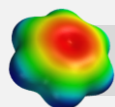


Entalpia de hidrogenação

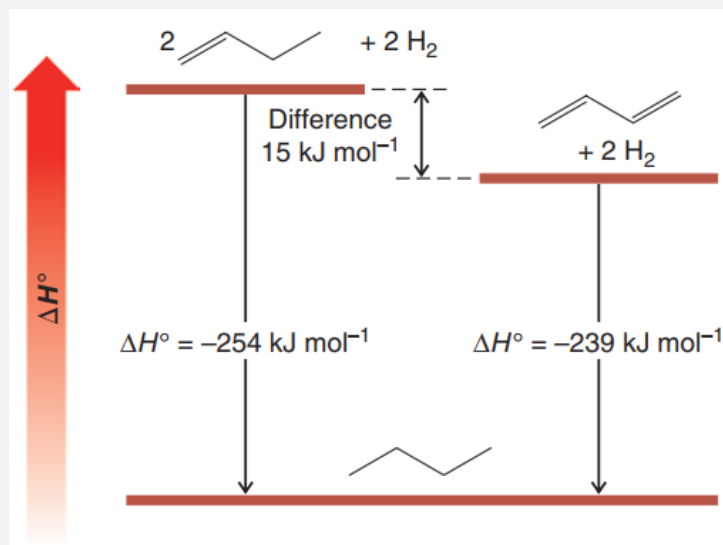


Libera ou consome energia?

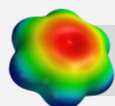
10



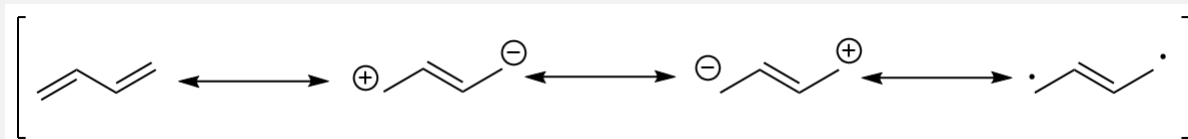
Conjugação



11

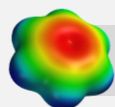


Conjugação

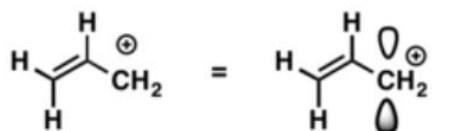


- A formação de um sistema π por orbitais p em átomos adjacentes permite a deslocalização dos elétrons
- A estabilização de espécies em que pode haver deslocalização de elétrons em um sistema π denomina-se **conjugação**
- Os orbitais p podem ser orbitais de uma ligação π , orbitais vazios (carbocátions), semipreenchidos (radicais) ou preenchidos (pares de elétrons livres)

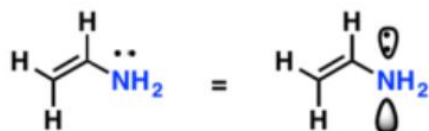
12



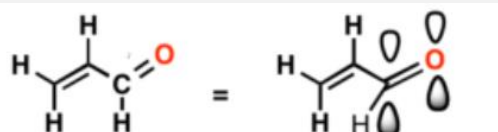
Conjugação



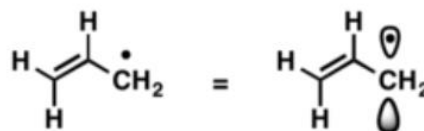
1. Conjugation with empty p-orbital (of carbocation)



2. Conjugation with lone pair (on nitrogen)

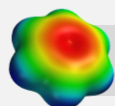


3. Conjugation with another pi bond



4. Conjugation with a radical

13



Efeitos da conjugação

- Cor
- Estabilização x aumento da reatividade

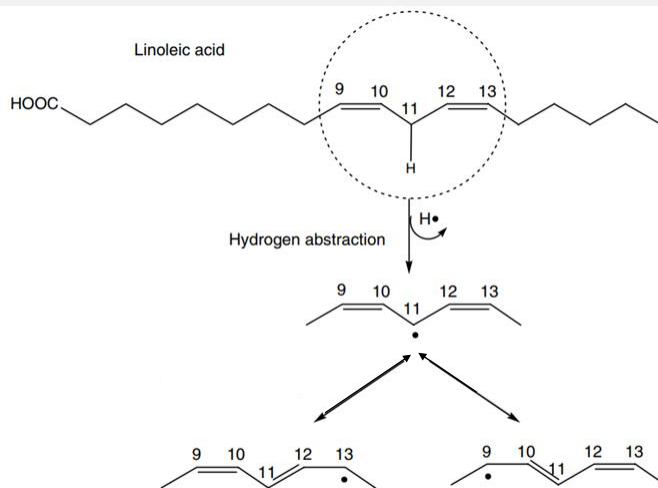
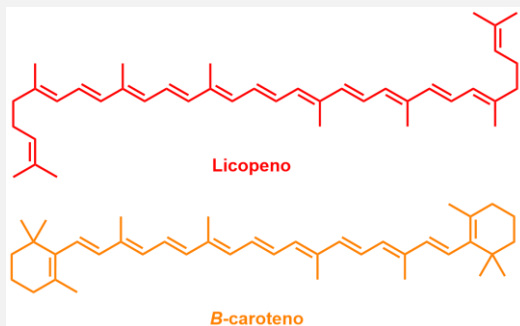
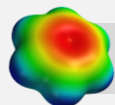
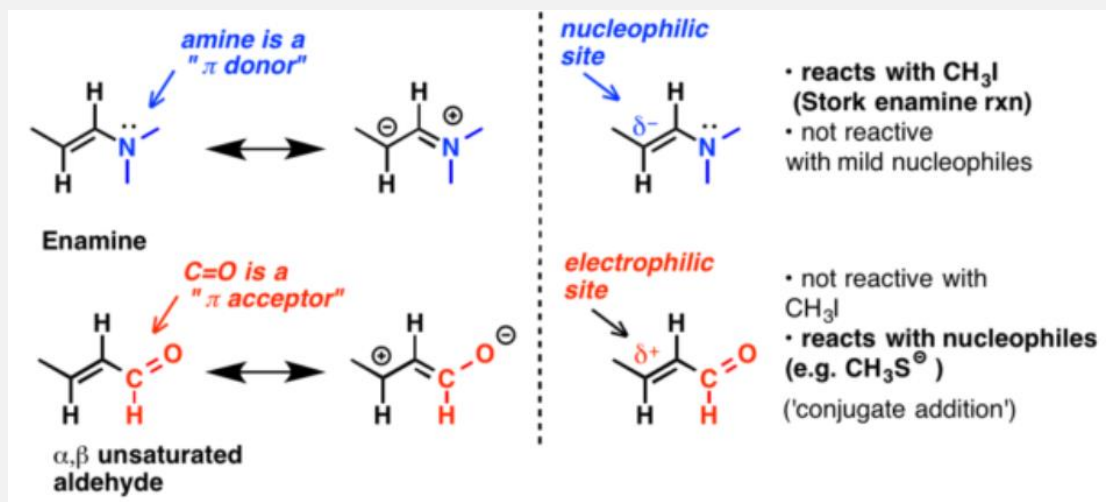


FIGURE 4.22 The initiation step of lipid oxidation for linoleic acid.

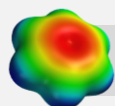
14



Efeitos da conjugação

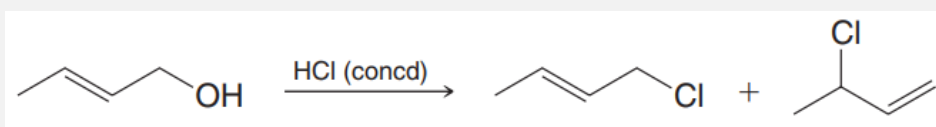


15

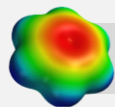


Exercício - Conjugação

Forneça um mecanismo que explique a seguinte reação:

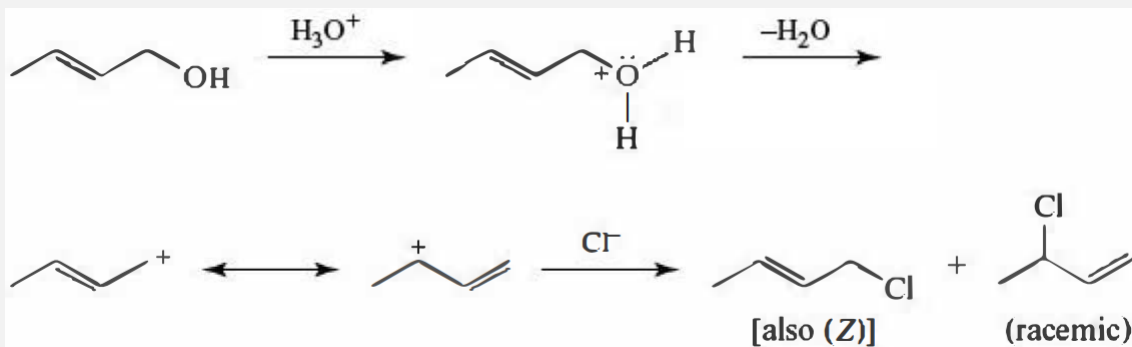


16

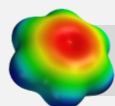


Exercício - Conjugação

Resposta



17



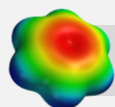
Exercício - Conjugação

TABLE 5.2 $\text{R}-\text{H} \rightarrow \text{R}^+ + \text{H}^-$ Dissociation Energies in the Gas Phase

Ion	$D(\text{R}^+ - \text{H}^-)$		Reference
	kcal mol ⁻¹	kJ mol ⁻¹	
CH_3^+	314.6	1316	76
C_2H_5^+	276.7	1158	76
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}^+$	249.2	1043	76
$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}^+$	231.9	970.3	76
C_6H_5^+	294	1230	77
$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}^+$	287	1200	77,78
$\text{H}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2^+$	256	1070	77
Cyclopentyl	246	1030	77
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2^+$	238	996	77
CH_3CHO	230	962	77

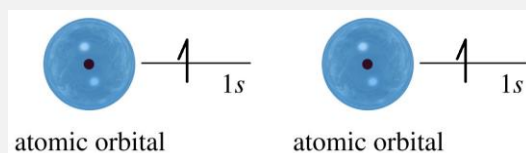
March's Advanced Organic Chemistry, 7th ed, 2013. Wiley.

18

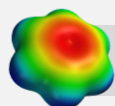


Orbitais moleculares

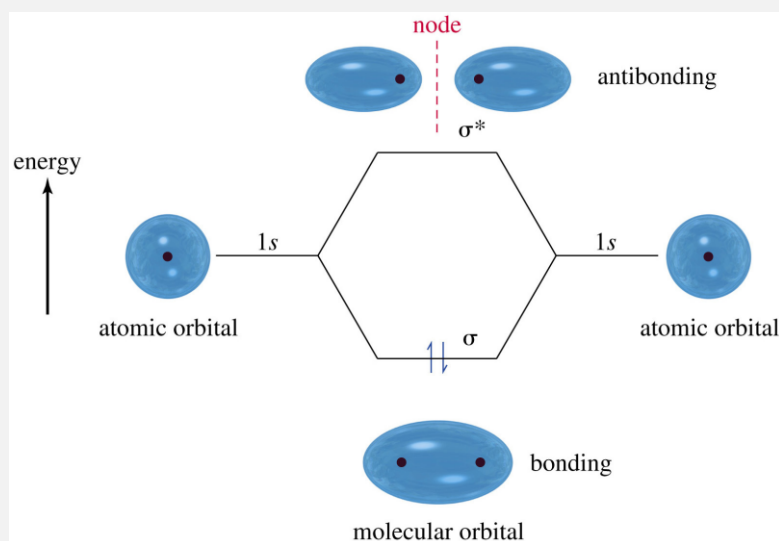
- Até agora, usamos estruturas de Lewis e ressonância para tratar a energia de forma qualitativa
- Teoria dos orbitais moleculares: outra forma de resolver a equação de Schrödinger e descrever a ligação química
- Todos os átomos contribuem para os OM - deslocalização
- Aproximação OM-CLOA
- Exemplo: H_2



19

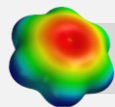


Orbitais moleculares

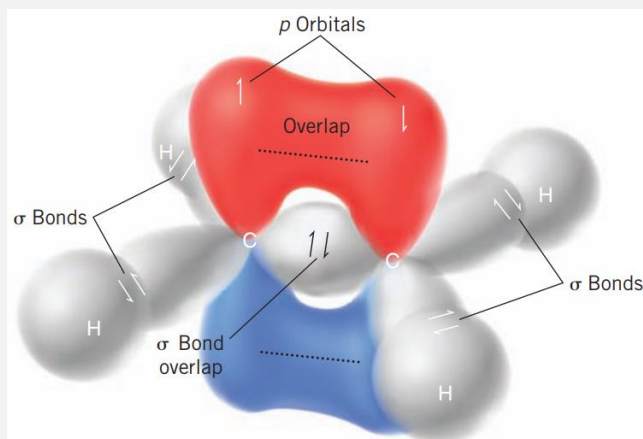
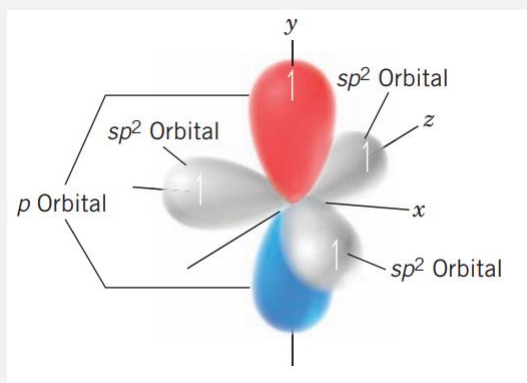


- Elétrons na região ligante = estabilidade
- Um elétron pode ser excitado para o próximo nível de energia
- Elétrons no orbital σ^* promovem repulsão e, portanto, desestabilização

20

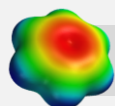


Eteno: simetria

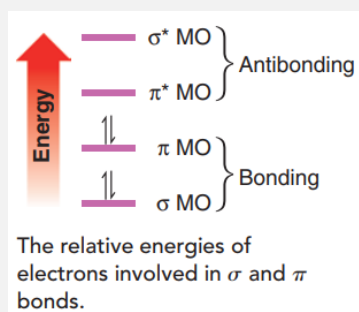
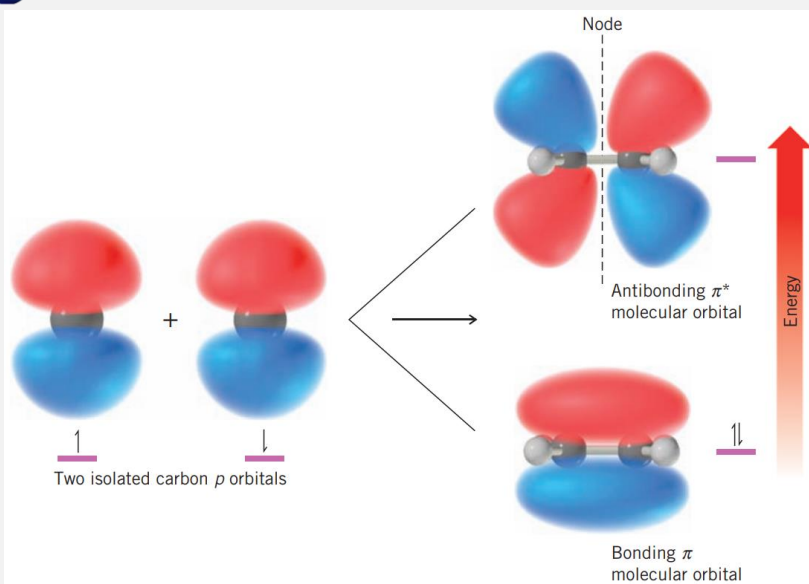


- Orbitais σ e π são perpendiculares e podem ser tratados separadamente

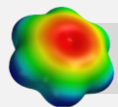
21



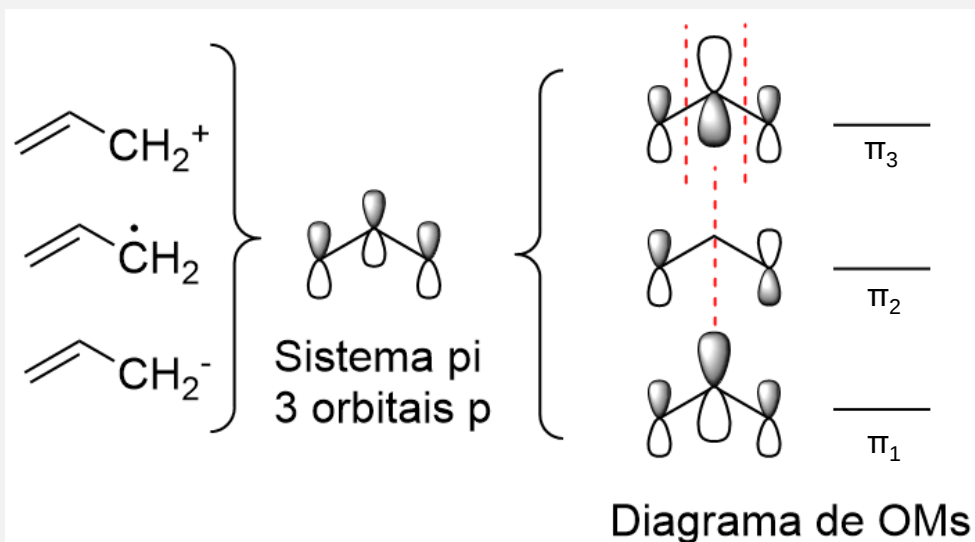
Ligação π no eteno



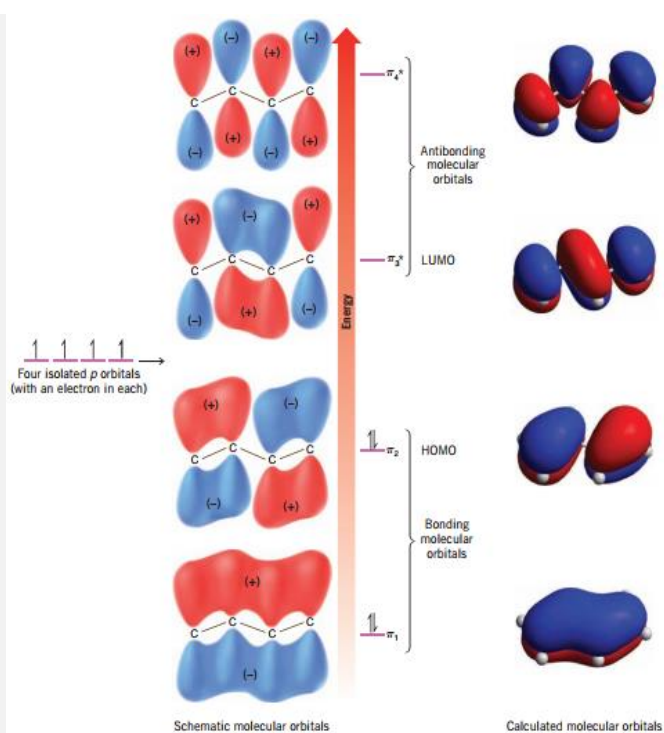
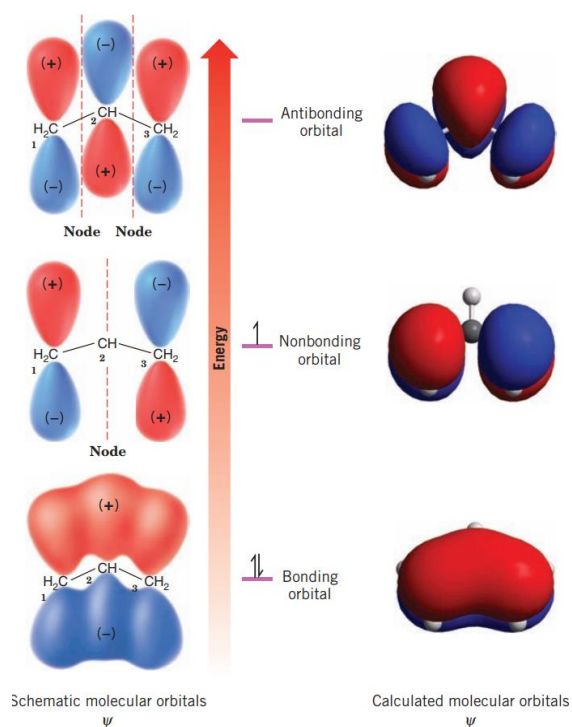
22

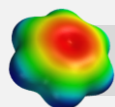


OMs – sistemas conjugados



23





OMs – sistemas conjugados

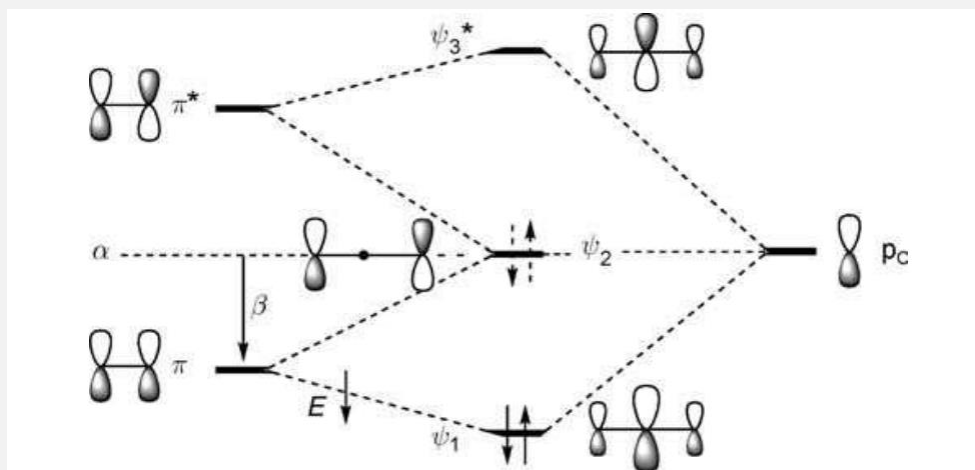
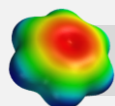


Fig. 1.28 The allyl system by interaction of a p orbital with π and π^* orbitals

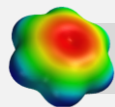
25



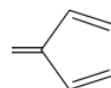
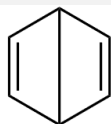
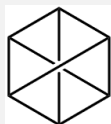
Benzeno

- 1860: Fórmula = C_6H_6 , altamente insaturado, mas pouco reativo
- Não reage com HX como os alcenos
- Hidrogênios equivalentes: monossustituição fornece só um produto
- Não reage com Br_2 puro, mas, na presença de catalisador ($FeBr_3$), reage formando um produto de substituição (e não adição), que não apresenta estereoisômeros

26

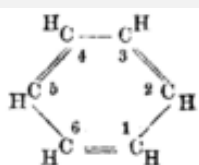
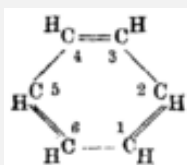


Isômeros e estruturas possíveis

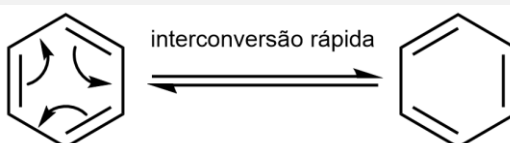


E outras **217** fórmulas possíveis com a fórmula C_6H_6

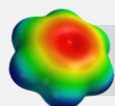
1865: Estrutura proposta por Kekulé



1872: Nova proposta por Kekulé: Rápida interconversão = somente um isômero orto

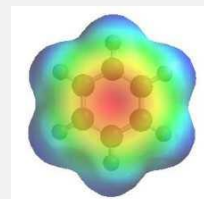
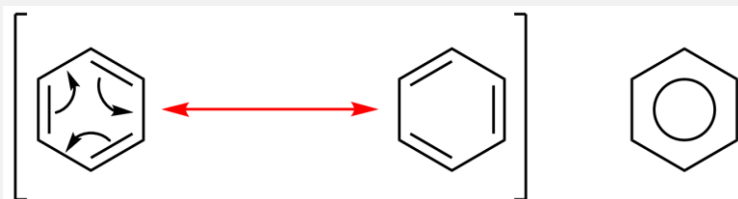


27

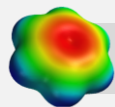


Benzeno – hoje

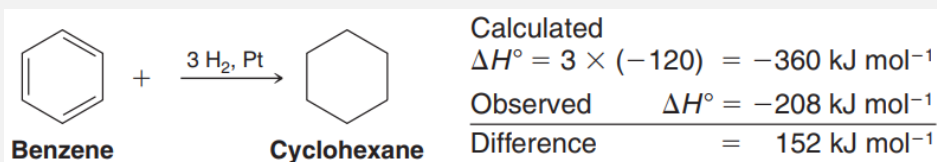
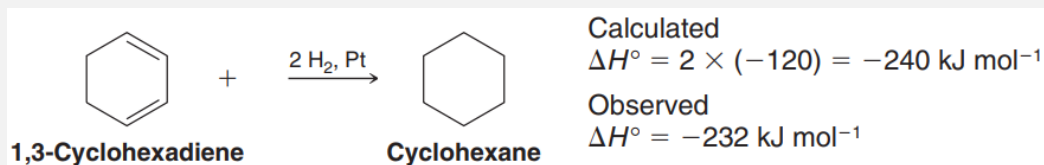
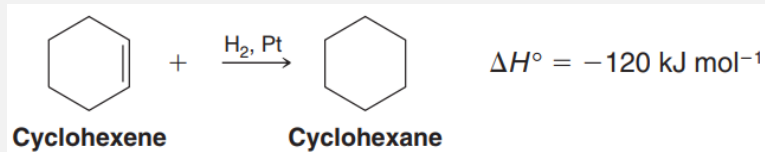
- Forma hexagonal plana
- Seis átomos de carbono trigonais (sp^2), cada um ligado a um H, com a ligação C—H no plano do anel
- Todas as distâncias de ligação do anel são de 1.39 Å (compare com C—C = 1.47 Å e C=C 1.33 Å). Os deslocamentos químicos de ^{13}C -RMN e 1H -RMN são todos iguais (δ_C 128.5 ppm, δ_H 7.16 ppm).



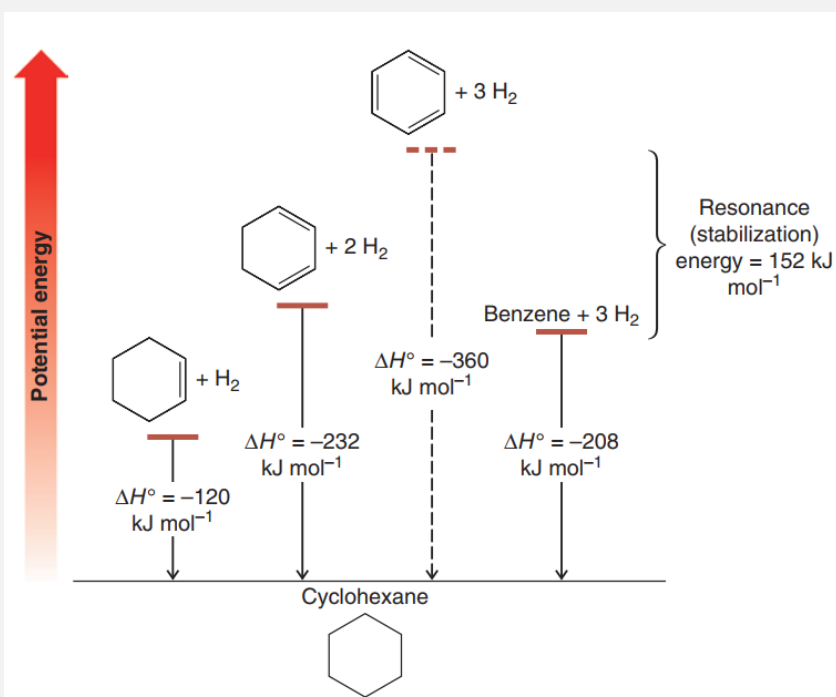
28



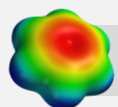
Benzeno – estabilidade



29



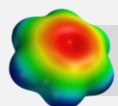
30



Aromaticidade

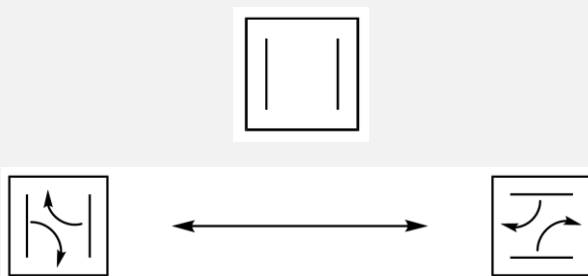
- Necessário: Elétrons deslocalizados em um sistema π **cíclico**
- Espécie aromática é muito estável – alta energia de ressonância
- Apesar de serem insaturados, e terem elétrons em orbitais π , não reagem como os alcenos, e necessitam de condições mais extremas (temperatura alta, catalisador)
- Reações de substituição em vez de adição – adição quebraria o sistema π cíclico e a aromaticidade

31



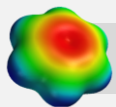
Anti-aromaticidade

- Nem sempre um sistema π cíclico conjugado é estável.
- Exemplo: ciclobutadieno



Altamente instável a $T > 35\text{ K}$ e na presença de luz

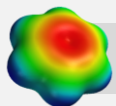
32



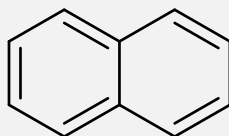
Os 4 requisitos para a aromaticidade

- 1) Sistema cíclico
 - *Compostos acíclicos não podem ser aromáticos*
- 2) Totalmente conjugado
 - *O anel deve possuir somente átomos com hibridização sp^2*
- 3) Átomos coplanares
 - *Para garantir a sobreposição dos orbitais p*
- 4) Regra de Hückel: $4n+2$ elétrons no sistema π
 - $n = 0, 1, 2, 3\dots$, **não** é uma propriedade da molécula
 - Se $4n$ elétrons – instabilidade: antiaromáticas/não-aromáticas

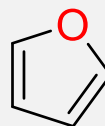
33



Moléculas aromáticas



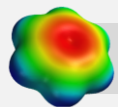
naftaleno



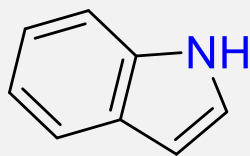
furano

Qual a hibridização do O?

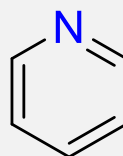
34



Moléculas aromáticas

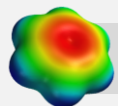


indol

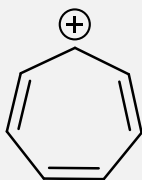


piridina

35



Moléculas aromáticas

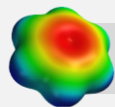


íon tropílio

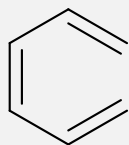


íon ciclopentadienil

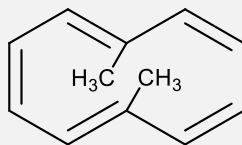
36



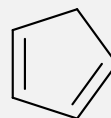
Critérios para aromaticidade



não cíclica = n.a



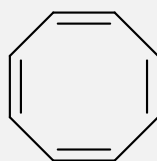
10 e⁻, não plana = n.a



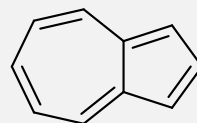
não-conjugada = n.a



4 e⁻, plana, conjugada = anti-a



8 e⁻, mas pode sair do plano = n.a



azuleno = aromático

Regras:

1. Cíclico
2. Conjugado
3. Átomos coplanares
4. $4n+2$ elétrons no sistema π

37

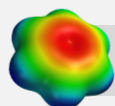
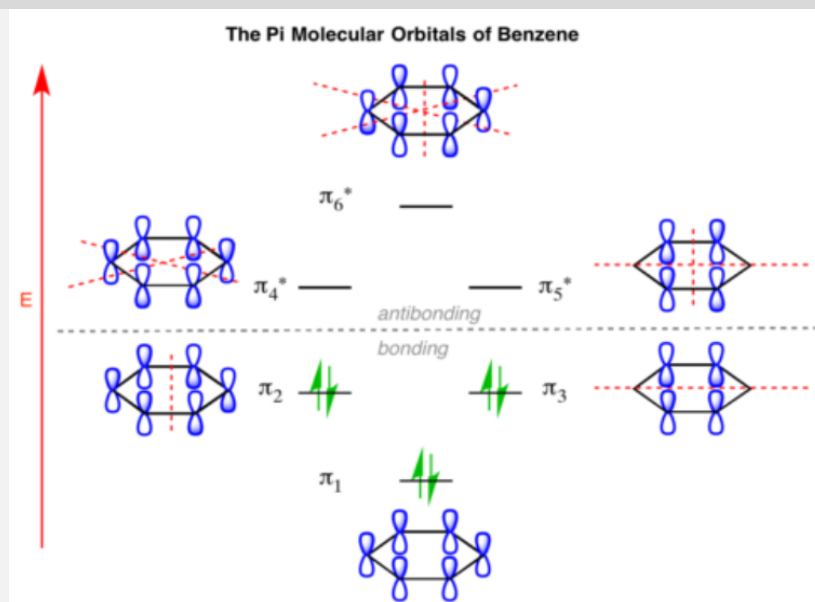
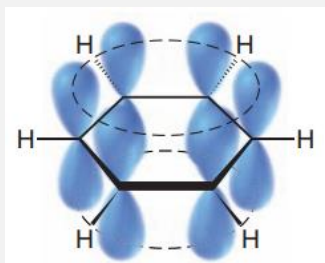


Diagrama de OMs – benzeno



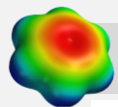
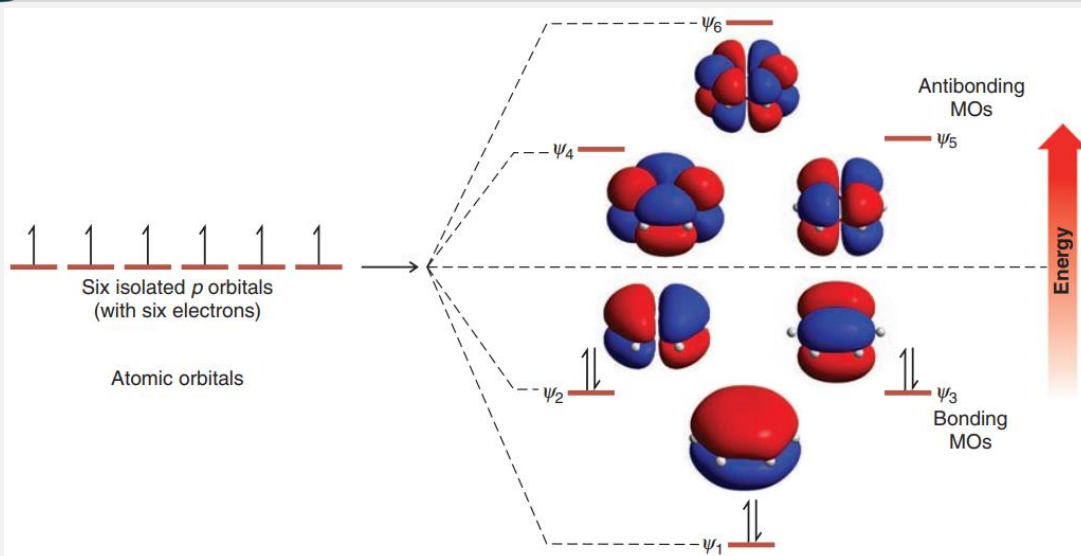
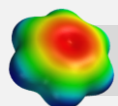


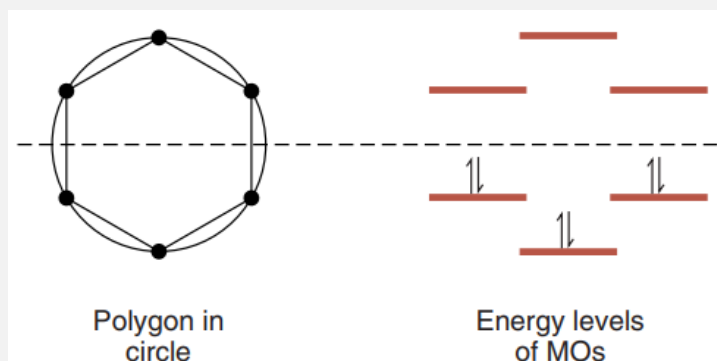
Diagrama de OMs – benzeno



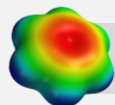
39



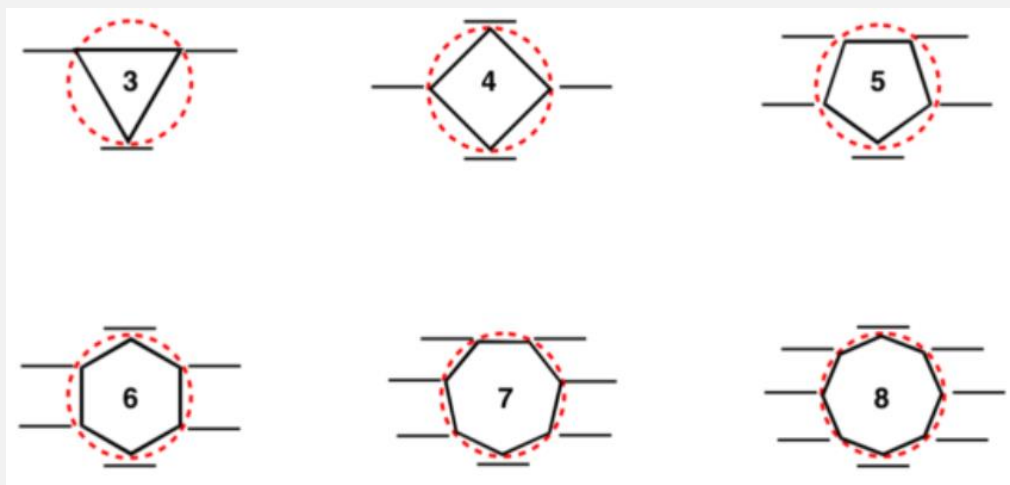
Diagramas de Frost – Método do polígono



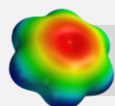
40



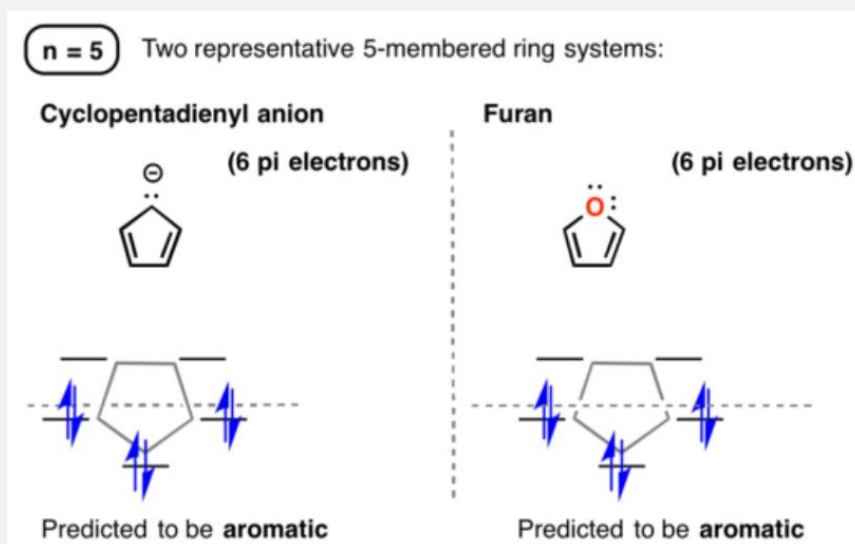
Diagramas de Frost – Método do polígono



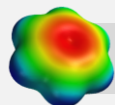
41



Diagramas de Frost



42

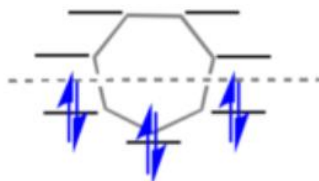


Diagramas de Frost

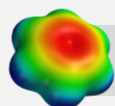
n = 7

A representative 7-membered ring pi-system

Cycloheptatrienyl cation (6 pi electrons)



43



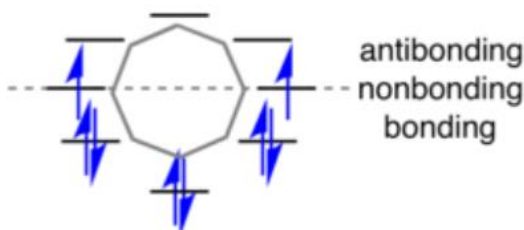
Diagramas de Frost

n = 8

Example of an 8-membered ring pi-system

Cyclooctatetraene

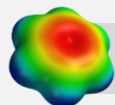
(8 pi electrons)



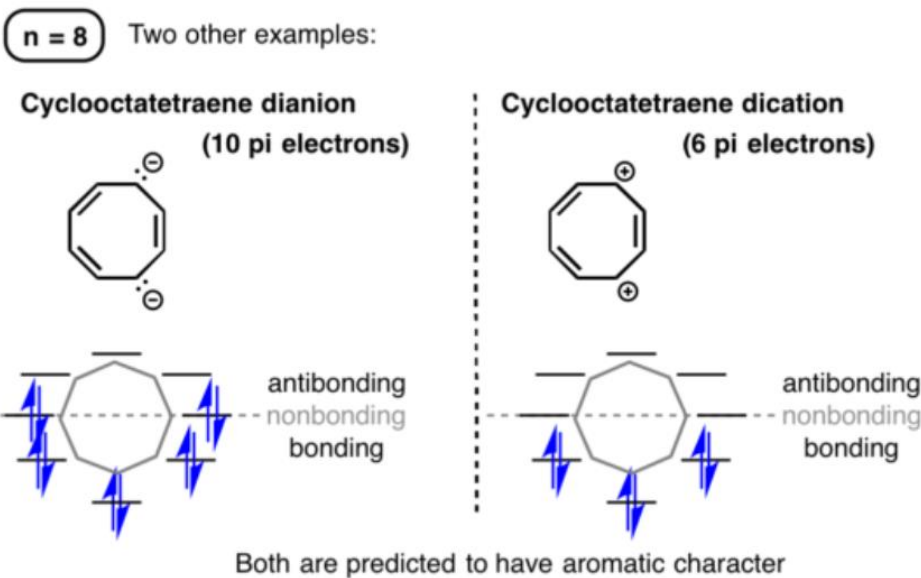
Predicted to be **antiaromatic**

Exercício: Existe algum derivado aromático do ciclooctatetraeno?

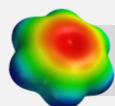
44



Diagramas de Frost

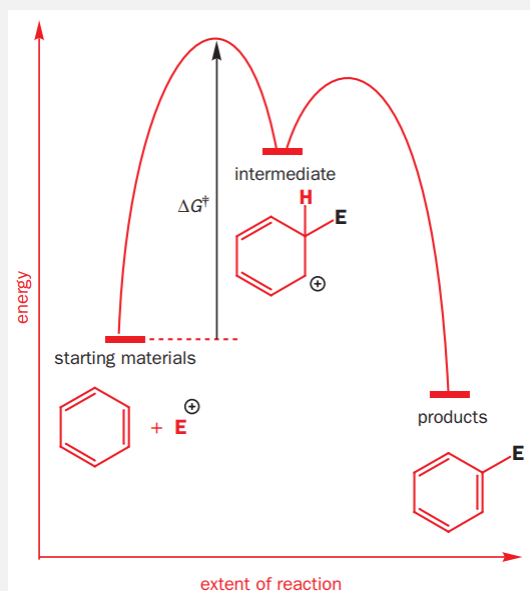


45

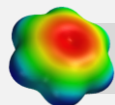


Adição eletrofílica em aromáticos

- Estado de transição perde a aromaticidade = aumento de energia
- Dois produtos possíveis a partir do estado de transição: adição e eliminação



46



Referências

- Solomons, T. W. G., & Fryhle, C. B. (2011). Organic chemistry. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
- Clayden, J., Greeves, N., & Warren, S. G. (2012). *Organic chemistry*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Allinger, N. L., Cava, M. P., Jongh, D. C., Johnson, C. R., Lebel, N. A., Stevens, C. L., Alencastro, R. B., Pinho, L. R. N. (1976). *Química orgânica*. Rio de Janeiro: LTC.
- <https://www.masterorganicchemistry.com/>