

Heterólise e homólise de ligações carbono: carbocátions e carbânions.



Composição química do petróleo

Fração	número de carbonos	Faixa da temperatura de ebulição
Gasolina natural (leve)		
Gás natural	$C_1 - C_4$	menor que a temperatura ambiente
Destilados leves		
Éter de petróleo	$C_5 - C_6$	0 - 60 °C
Ligroína	$C_6 - C_7$	60 - 100 °C
Gasolina	$C_7 - C_{12}$	50 - 200 °C
Querosene	$C_{12} - C_{18}$	175 - 325 °C
Destilados médios		
Óleos combustíveis	$> C_{18}$	300 - 500 °C
Óleo diesel		
Gasóleos		
Destilados pesados		
Óleos minerais pesados	$> C_{30}$	destilação à vácuo a temperaturas maiores que 400 °C
Ceras		
Óleos lubrificantes		



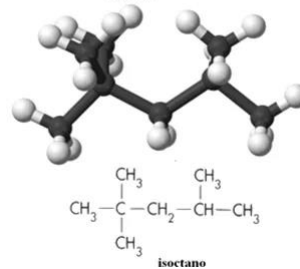
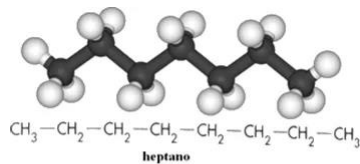
A gasolina é uma mistura de hidrocarbonetos com 6 a 10 átomos de carbono.

Sample	Molecular formula	Boiling point (°C)
Water	H_2O	100.0
Ethanol	C_2H_6	78.3
Pentane	C_5H_{12}	36.0
Hexane	C_6H_{14}	69.0
Heptane	C_7H_{16}	99.0
Octane	C_8H_{18}	126.0
Decane	$C_{10}H_{22}$	174.0
Dodecane	$C_{12}H_{26}$	216.4
Isooctane	C_8H_{18}	99.3

Timár, Pavol et al. 2014

Componentes da Gasolina

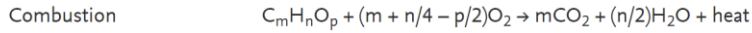
Menos resistente à compressão: 0 octanas



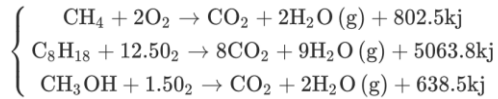
Mais resistente à compressão: 100 octanas



Combustão

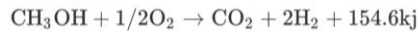
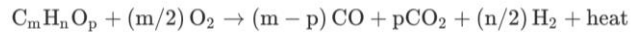


water vapor generated



(kj = kJ)

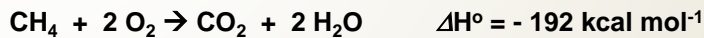
Partial Oxidation



Franco Barbir, in PEM Fuel Cells, 2005



Combustão



calor de combustão do metano



Butano

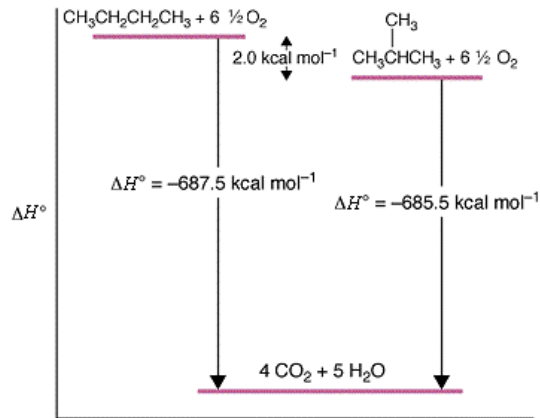


isobutano

Isobutano: 2,2 kcal mol⁻¹ mais estável do que o butano



Diagrama de energia ilustrando a diferença de energia de combustão do butano e do isobutano.



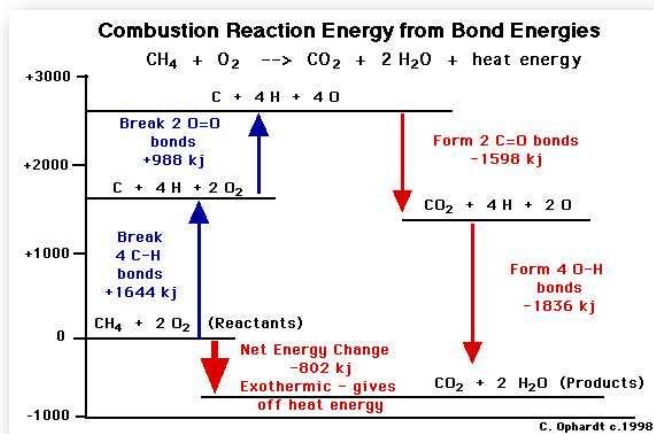
**Calores de combustão do
heptano (1.169,7 kcal mol⁻¹)
e do
isooctane (1.209,5 kcal mol⁻¹)**



“Queima” de combustível



Combustão: radical livre

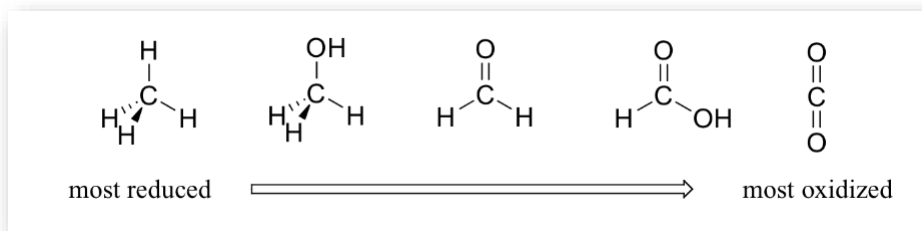


Mudança de energia líquida: - 192 kcal mol⁻¹



O metano, com quatro ligações carbono-hidrogênio, é altamente reduzido.

O dióxido de carbono na outra extremidade é altamente oxidado

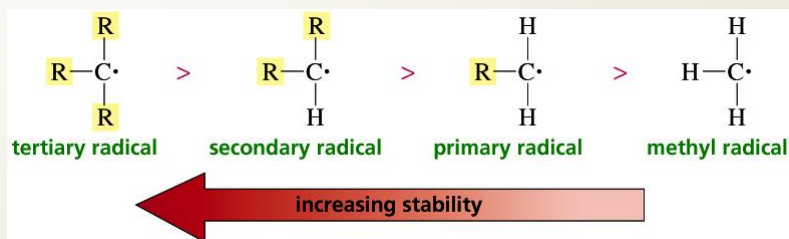


Reações radicalares

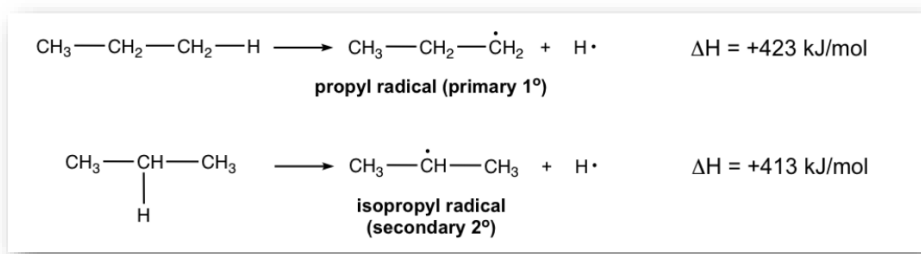
Lembrando...

Estabilidade de radicais de carbono

- Por serem espécies desprovidas de 1 elétron, apresentam deficiência eletrônica, e sua estabilidade é perfeitamente análoga à dos carbocátions.



Comparação da energia de dissociação de ligação homolítica

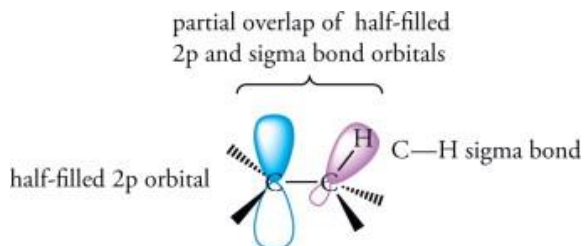


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Hiperconjugação

...O conceito de hiperconjugação é aplicado [...] a íons carbênio e radicais, em que há interação entre ligações σ e orbitais π ou p não preenchidos ou parcialmente preenchidos...

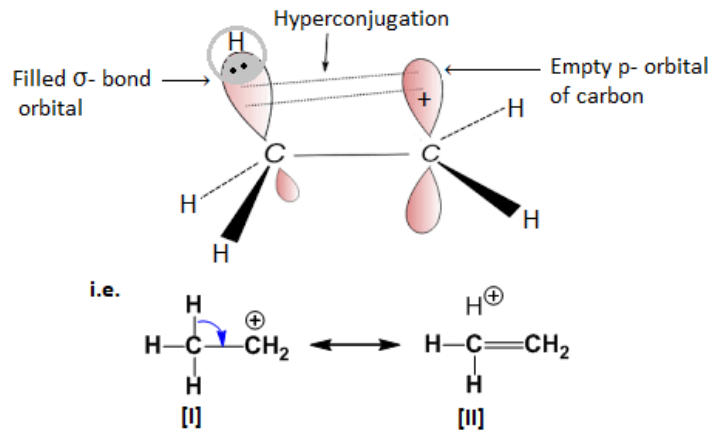
IUPAC Gold book



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Hiperconjugação: carbocátions & radicais

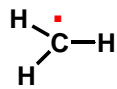
Hyperconjugation in ethyl carbocation ($\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\oplus}{\text{C}}\text{H}_2$):



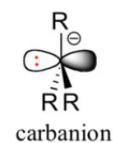
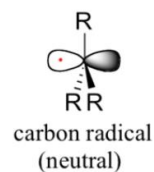
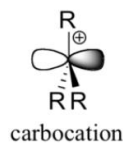
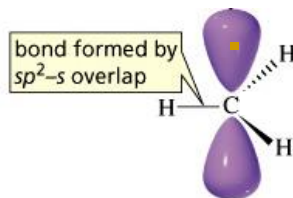
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Intermediários de Reações Orgânicas - Radicais

Hibridização sp^2 do radical metila

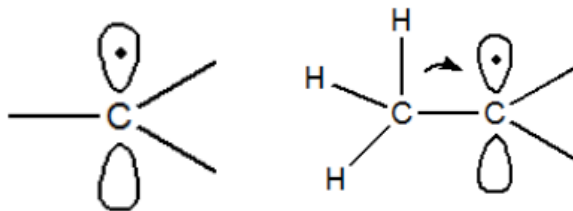


Formado pela quebra homolítica de uma ligação C-H ou C-X (X = Cl, Br ou S).
Estrutura sp^2 similar à dos **carbocátions**



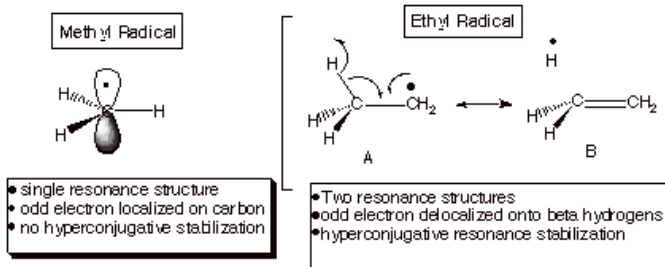
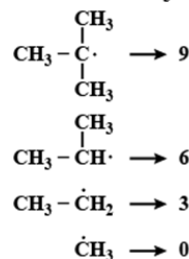


Geometria trigonal plana



Hiperconjugações

$3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ > \text{CH}_3$

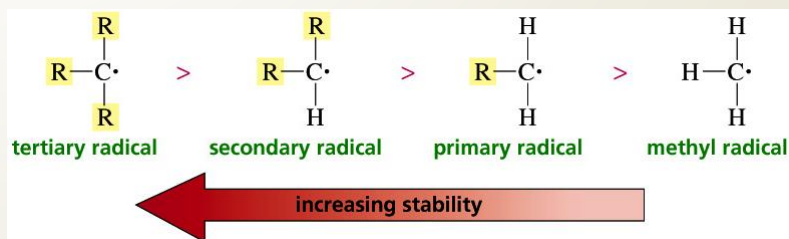


Reações radicalares

Lembrando...

Estabilidade de radicais de carbono

- Por serem espécies desprovidas de 1 elétron, apresentam deficiência eletrônica, e sua estabilidade é perfeitamente análoga à dos carbocátions.



Intermediários de Reações Orgânicas - Radicais

Formação de radicais de carbono

Reagentes para a formação de radicais de carbono

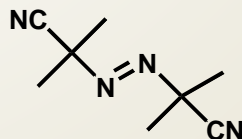
Peróxido de hidrogênio (H_2O_2)

Peróxidos de alquila (R-O-O-R)

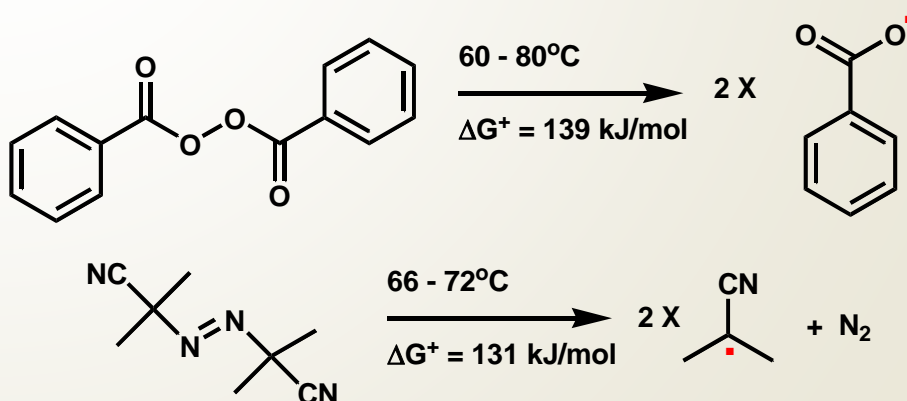
Luz

Reagentes sulfurados (RSH)

Outros (p. ex., azoisobutironitrila, AIBN)



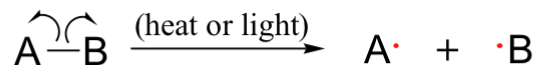
Intermediários de Reações Orgânicas - Radicais



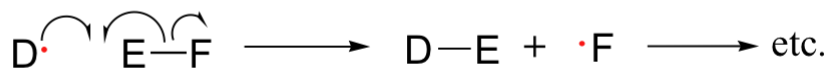


Reações radicalares

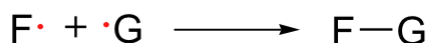
initiation



propagation



termination

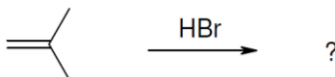


UC DAVIS LIBRARY General Features of Radical Reactions

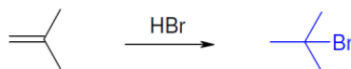


Reações radicalares

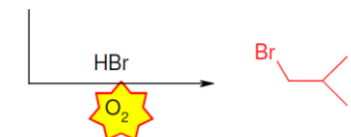
One of the first radical reaction to be investigated was:



Morris Kharasch found that the regioselectivity of adding H-Br to isobutene dependent on if or not you had O_2 or HO-OH present!



In the former reaction-you have an addition reaction involving the initial formation of a stable carbocation.



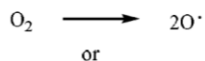
Here the Br-radical attacks the less hindered end of the alkene. This then generates a 3° radical.

Thorfinnur Gunnlaugsson, School of Chemistry, Trinity College Dublin

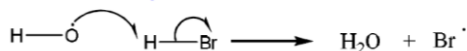


Reações radicalares

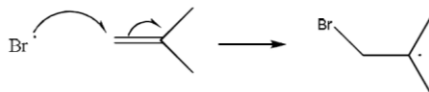
Overall this reaction is as following:



These radicals then 'help' break the H-Br bond to generate a new radical. In the case of peroxide this would occur like this:



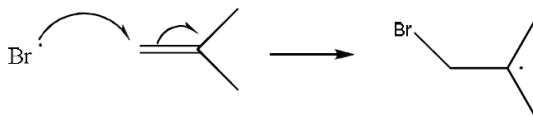
This is a 'radical abstraction' by the peroxide radical. And we use the 'fish-hook' to describe the movement of the 'single electron'



We have now generated a **carbon centred radical**, by using a **radical addition reaction**. **This radical will then react further.**



Reações radicalares



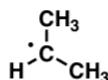
Radical stability increases in the order methyl < primary < secondary < tertiary



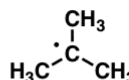
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Methyl radical

Least stable

Primary radical

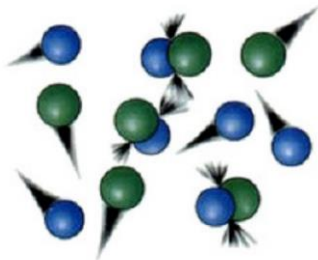
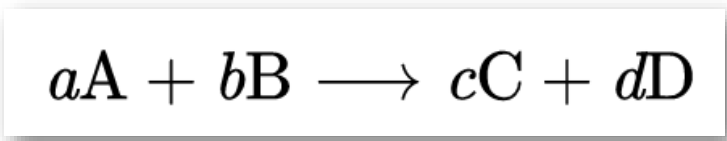
Secondary radical

Tertiary radical

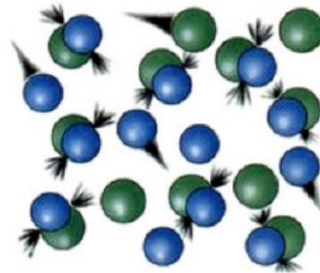
Most stable



Teoria da Colisão



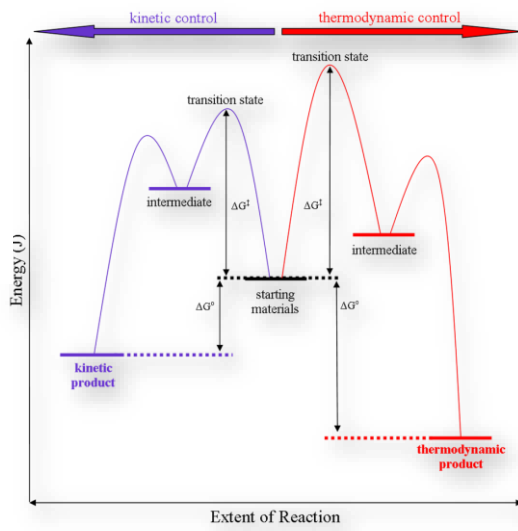
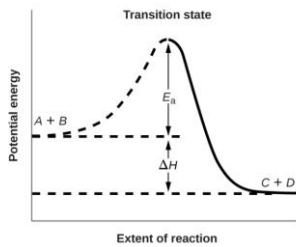
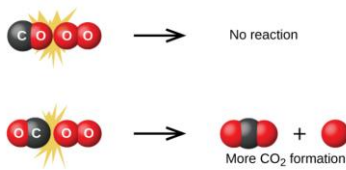
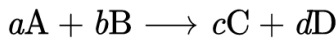
Low concentration = Few collisions



High concentration = More collisions



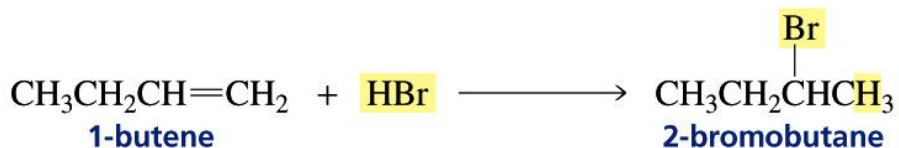
Controle cinético & Controle termodinâmico



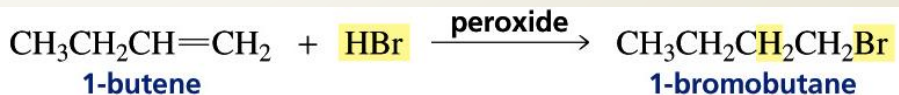
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Reações de Alcenos
Reações radiculares
Regiosseletividade anti-Markovnikov

Adição eletrofílica – iônica – regiosseletividade Markovnikov



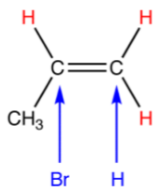
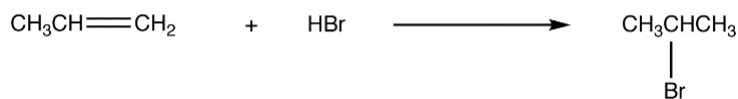
Reação radicalar – regiosseletividade anti-Markovnikov



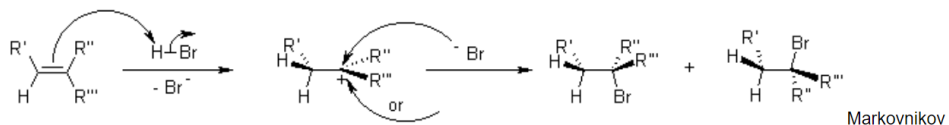
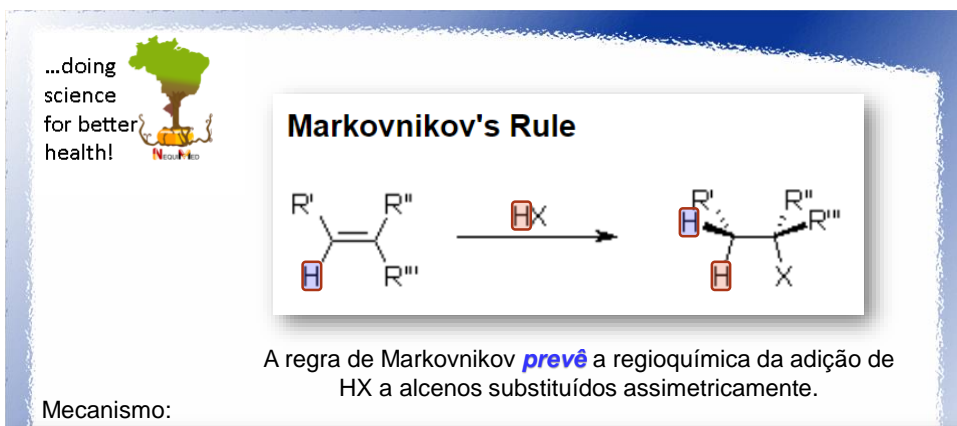
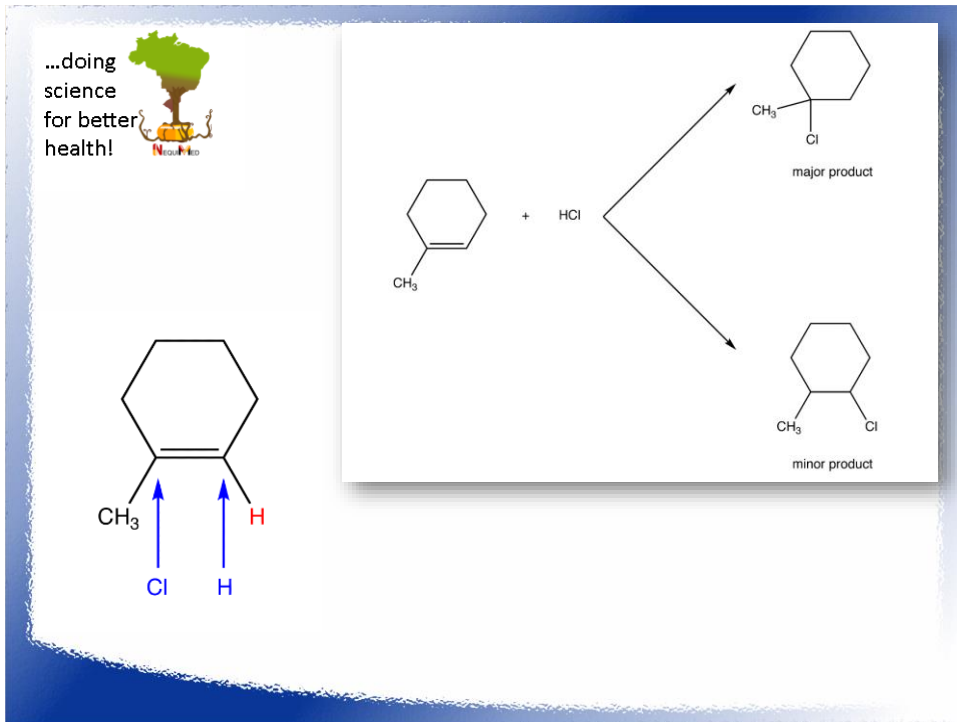
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for better
health!



Regra de Markovnikov



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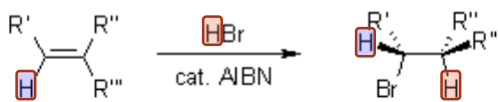


O próton é adicionado primeiro à ligação dupla C=C.
 O mais substituído forma o carbocátion (nome específico: carbênio) mais estável.
 O ataque do íon brometo ocorre em uma segunda etapa

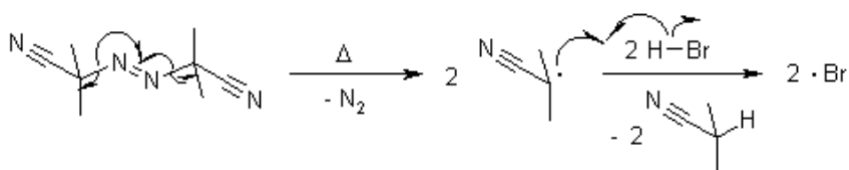
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Anti-Markovnikov

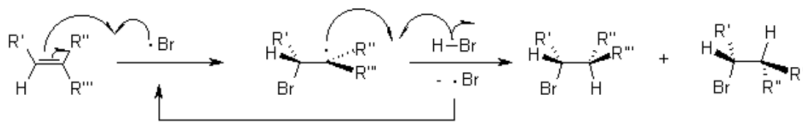


Mecanismo:



As reações radicalares requerem uma etapa de **iniciação**.
Neste exemplo, um radical bromo é formado.

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Anti-Markovnikov

A reversão da regioquímica de adição é o resultado da reversão da ordem em que os dois componentes somam-se ao alceno.

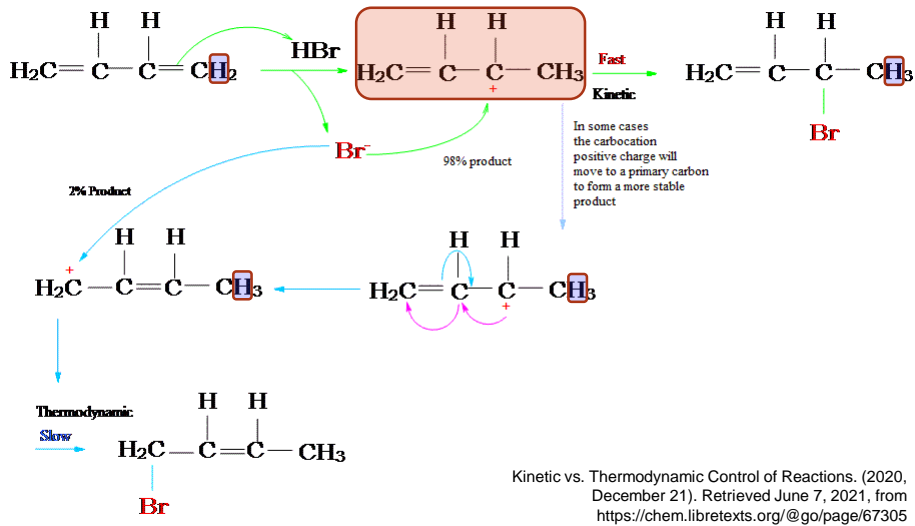
A adição do radical leva à formação do radical mais estável, que reage com o HBr para dar o produto e um novo radical bromo.

<https://www.organic-chemistry.org/>

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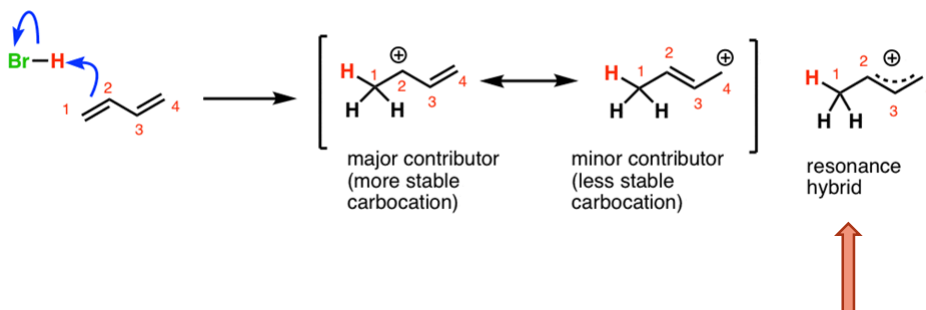
Controle TD vs Cinético



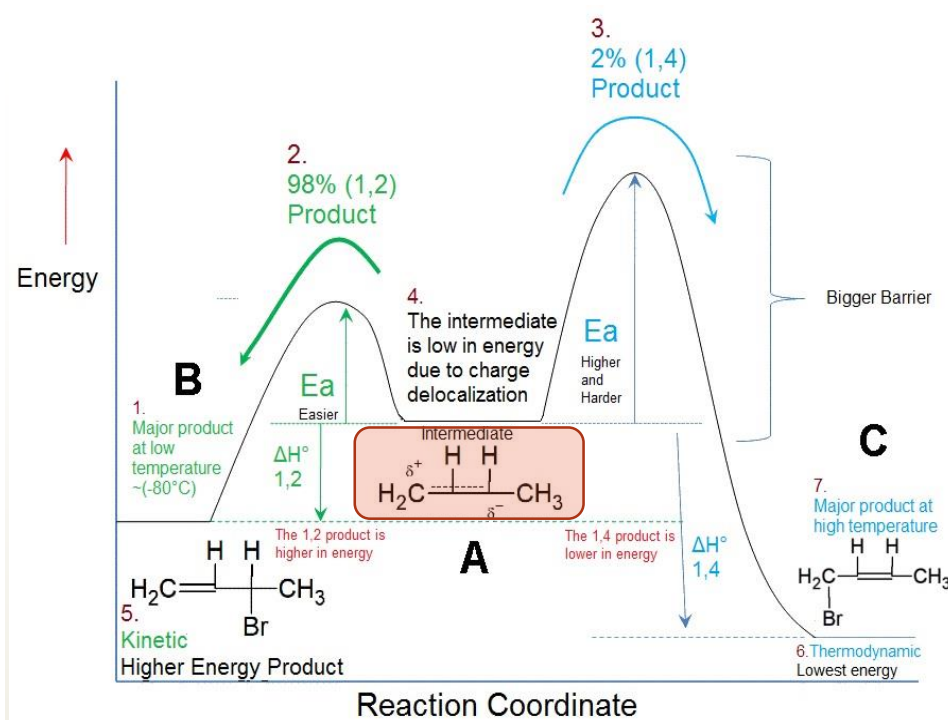
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A protonação do butadieno produz um carbocátion estabilizado por conjugação (ressonância)

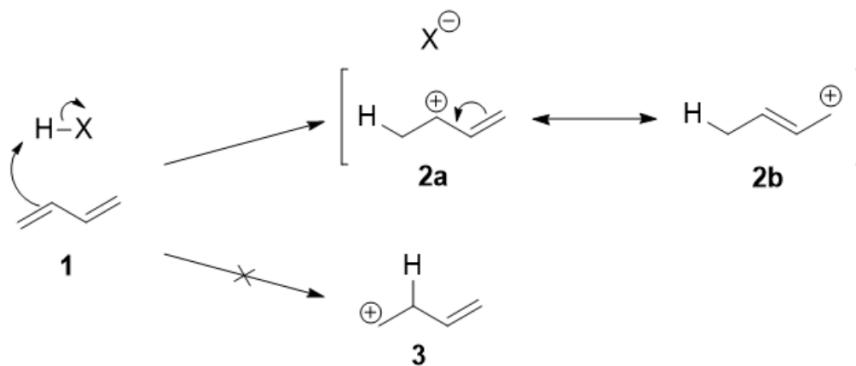


Intermediário



Temperature	Kinetic or Thermodynamically Controlled	Speed of Reaction	1,2-adduct : 1,4-adduct Ratio
-15 °C	Kinetic	Fast	70:30
0 °C	Kinetic	Fast	60:40
40 °C	Thermodynamic	Slow	15:85
60 °C	Thermodynamic	Slow	10:90

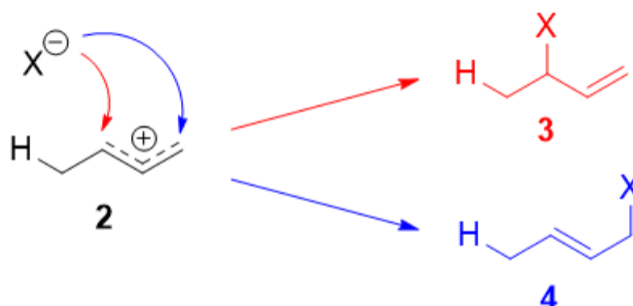
Mas, por que há um produto TD e outro cinético?



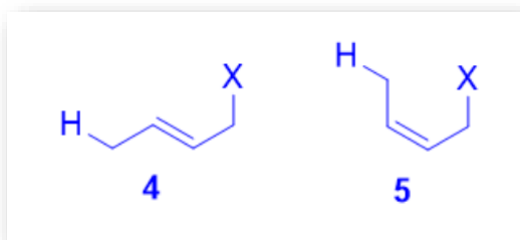
<https://chem.libretexts.org/>



O cátion mais estável não é **apenas secundário**, mas também **alílico** e, portanto, desfruta de estabilização por ressonância (ou conjugação)



O produto termodinâmico: *trans*-1-bromobut-2-eno (4)





Em condições de formação de radical livre...

1,2 and 1,4 addition of HBr to butadiene under free-radical conditions

