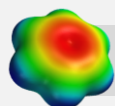


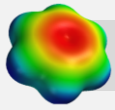


# Introdução a compostos aromáticos

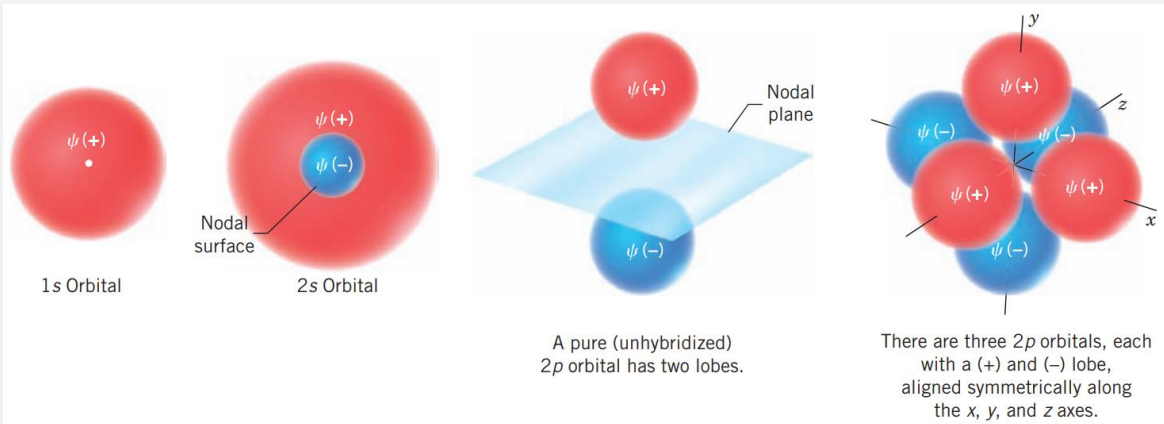


## Tópicos

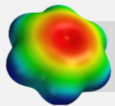
- Revisão: orbitais, estruturas de Lewis, ressonância
- Conjugação – sistemas  $\pi$
- Orbitais moleculares
- Benzeno
- Aromaticidade
  - Regras
  - Regra de Hückel e Diagramas de Frost
  - Exemplos de compostos aromáticos



## Orbitais

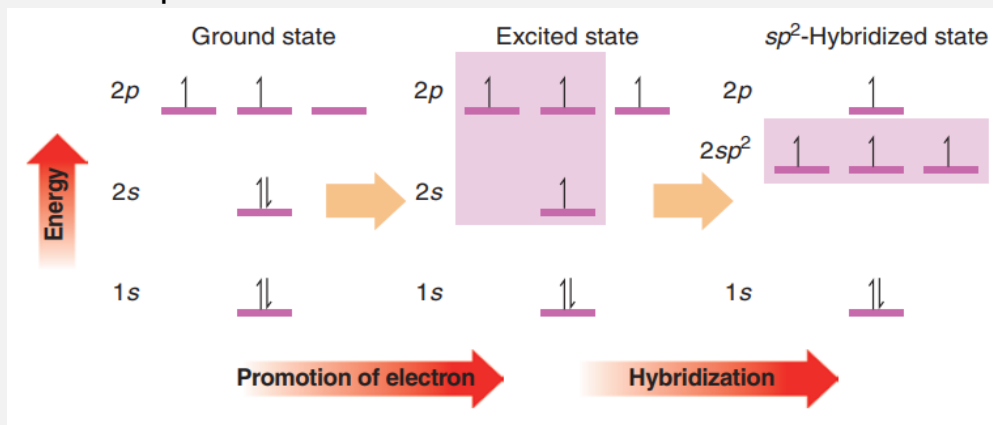


3



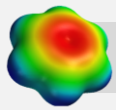
## Hibridização

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

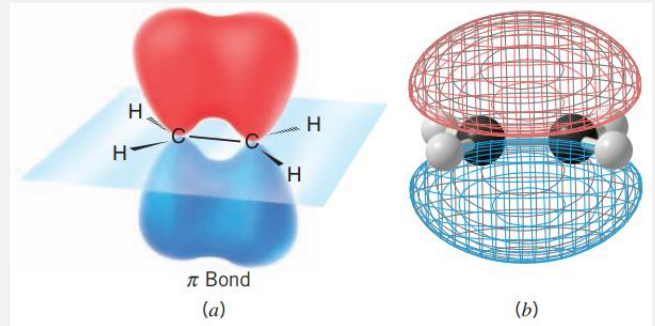
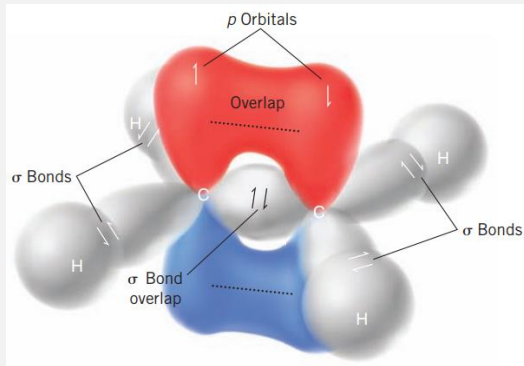


Explica propriedades como geometria, força de ligação, acidez/basicidade

4

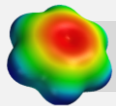


## Eteno e ligação $\pi$



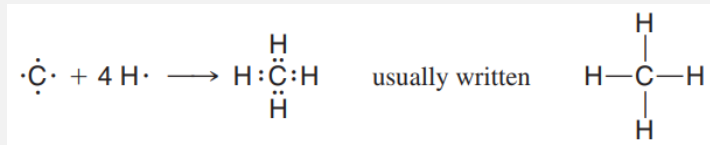
- Ligação  $\pi$  = sobreposição lateral de orbitais p
- Mais fraca que uma ligação  $\sigma$  – reatividade

5

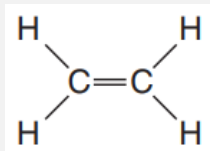


## Estruturas de Lewis

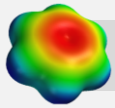
- Fórmulas estruturais: um traço representa um par de elétrons compartilhado entre dois átomos
- A ligação química é **localizada** em orbitais híbridos



- Eteno: ligação  $\pi$



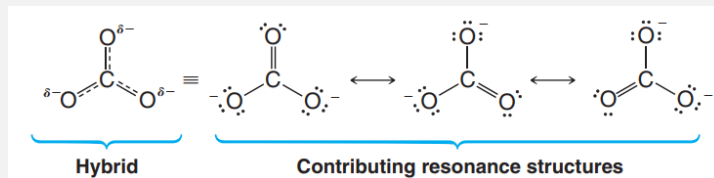
6



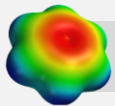
## Ressonância

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

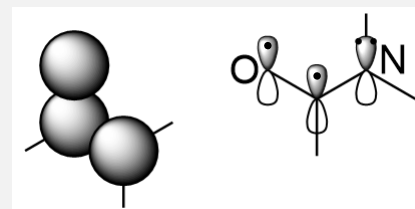
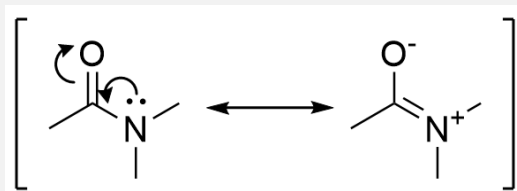
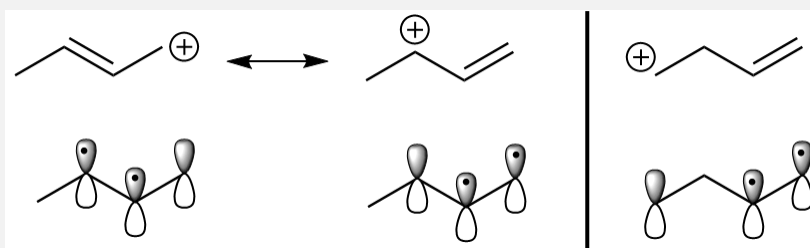
- A espécie “real” é um híbrido de ressonância
- Sua energia é menor que a das estruturas de ressonância
- A contribuição de cada estrutura de ressonância depende de sua energia: menor energia = maior contribuição



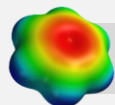
7



## Ressonância



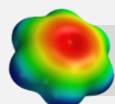
8



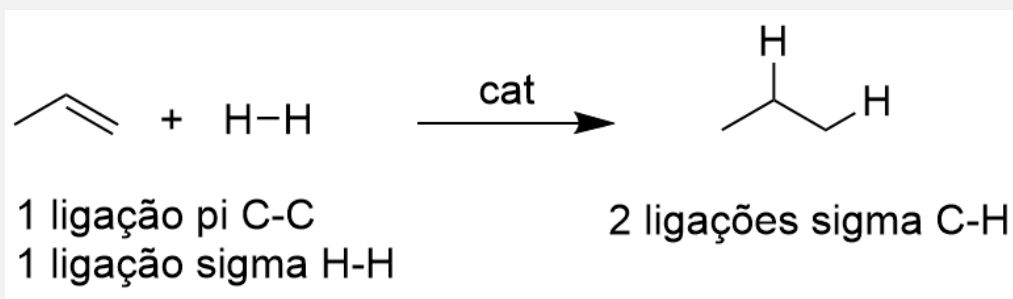
## Ressonância – Regras

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  $\pi$  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  $\pi$

9

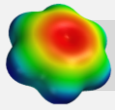


## Entalpia de hidrogenação

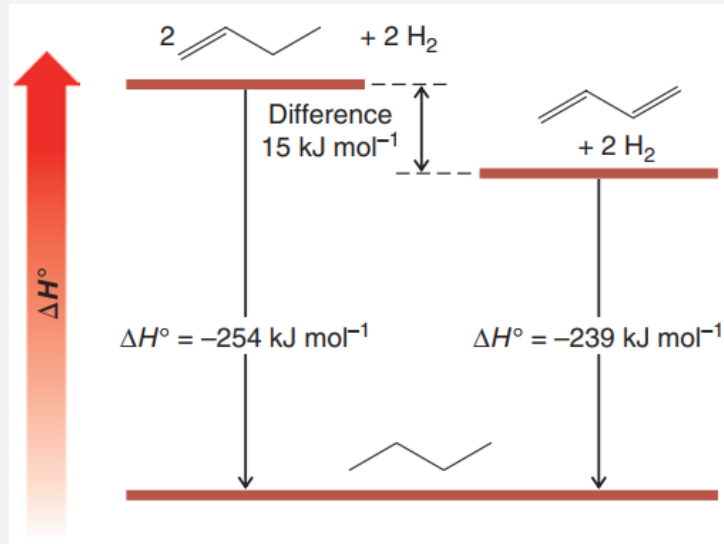


Libera ou consome energia?

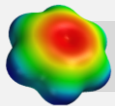
10



## Conjugação



11

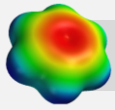


## Conjugação

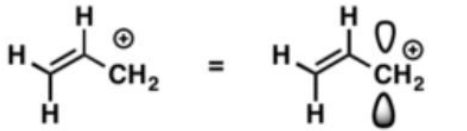


- A formação de um sistema  $\pi$  por orbitais p em átomos adjacentes permite a deslocalização dos elétrons
- A estabilização de espécies em que pode haver deslocalização de elétrons em um sistema  $\pi$  denomina-se **conjugação**
- Os orbitais p podem ser orbitais de uma ligação  $\pi$ , orbitais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

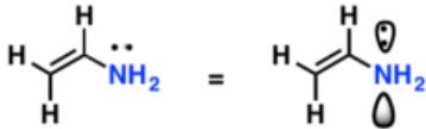
12



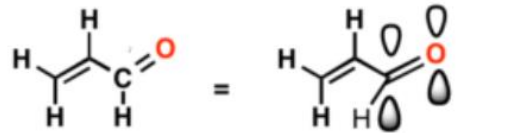
## Conjugação



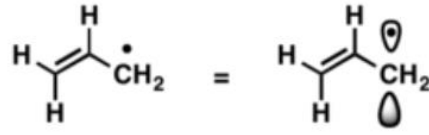
1. Conjugation with empty p-orbital (of carbocation)



2. Conjugation with lone pair (on nitrogen)

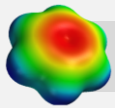


3. Conjugation with another pi bond



4. Conjugation with a radical

13



## Efeitos da conjugação

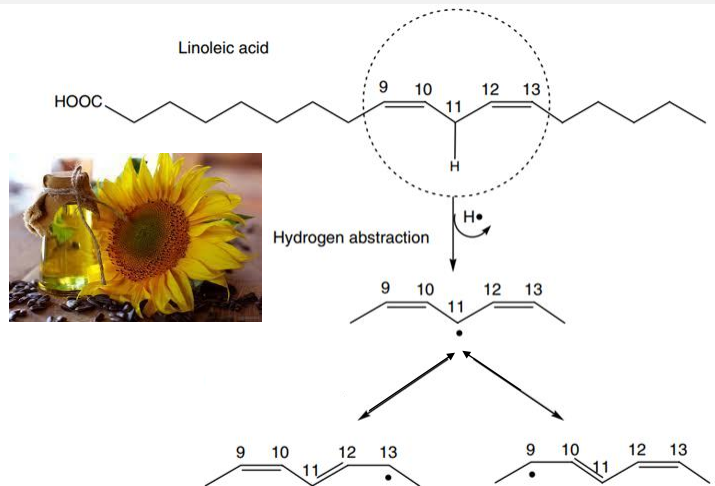
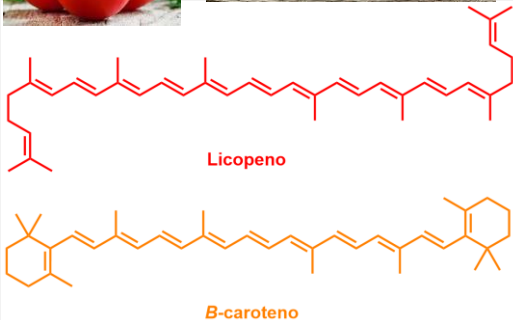
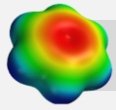
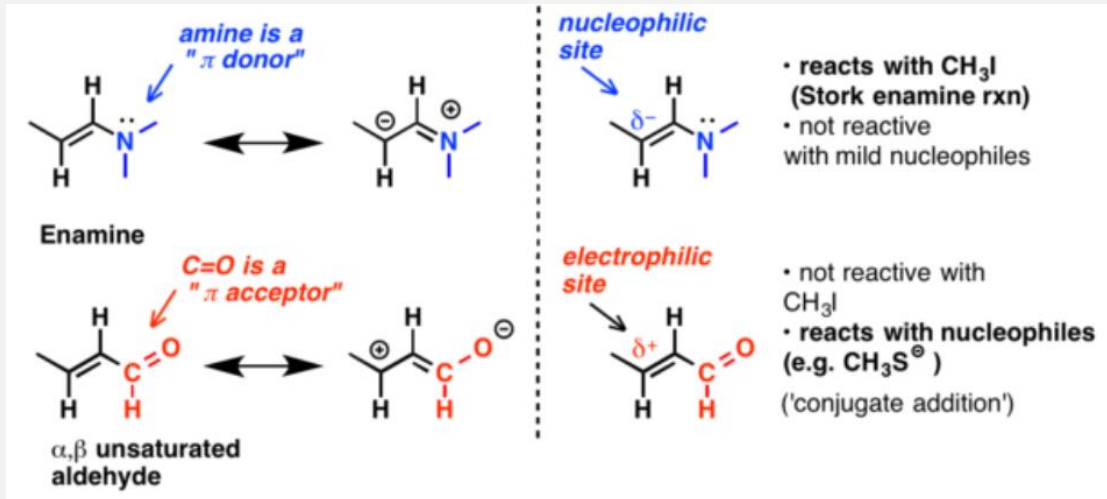


FIGURE 4.22 The initiation step of lipid oxidation for linoleic acid.

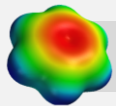
14



## Efeitos da conjugação

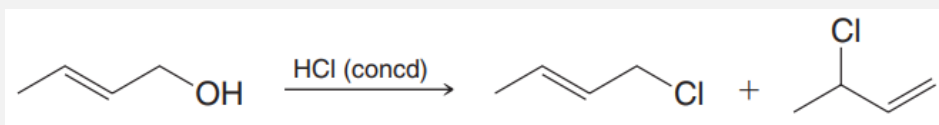


15



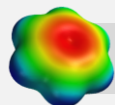
## Exercício - Conjugação

Forneça um mecanismo que explique a seguinte reação:



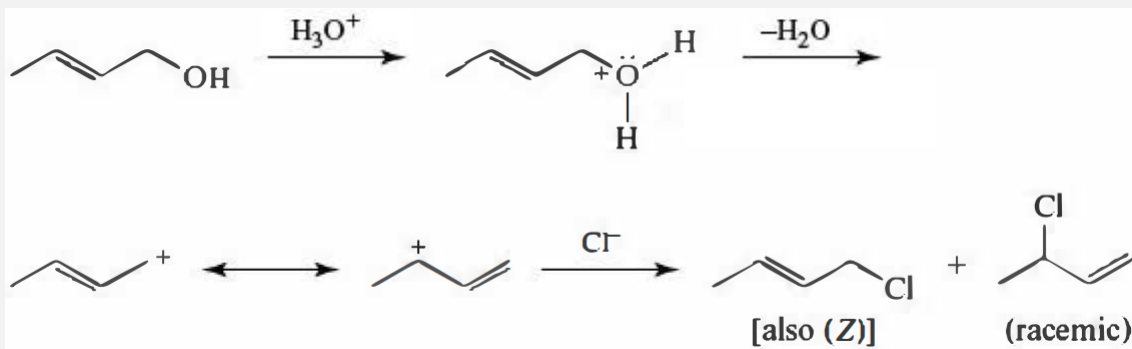
16



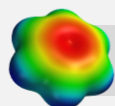


## Exercício - Conjugação

Resposta



17



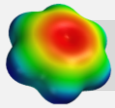
## Exercício - Conjugação

TABLE 5.2 R—H → R<sup>+</sup> + H<sup>-</sup> Dissociation Energies in the Gas Phase

Ion	$D(\text{R}^+ - \text{H}^-)$		Reference
	kcal mol <sup>-1</sup>	kJ mol <sup>-1</sup>	
CH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	314.6	1316	76
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>+</sup>	276.7	1158	76
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH <sup>+</sup>	249.2	1043	76
(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> C <sup>+</sup>	231.9	970.3	76
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> <sup>+</sup>	294	1230	77
H <sub>2</sub> C=CH <sup>+</sup>	287	1200	77,78
H <sub>2</sub> C=CH—CH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	256	1070	77
Cyclopentyl	246	1030	77
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>5</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	238	996	77
CH <sub>3</sub> CHO	230	962	77

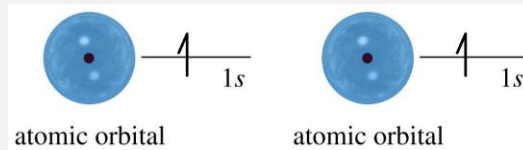
March's Advanced Organic Chemistry, 7th ed, 2013. Wiley.

18

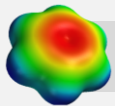


## Orbitais moleculares

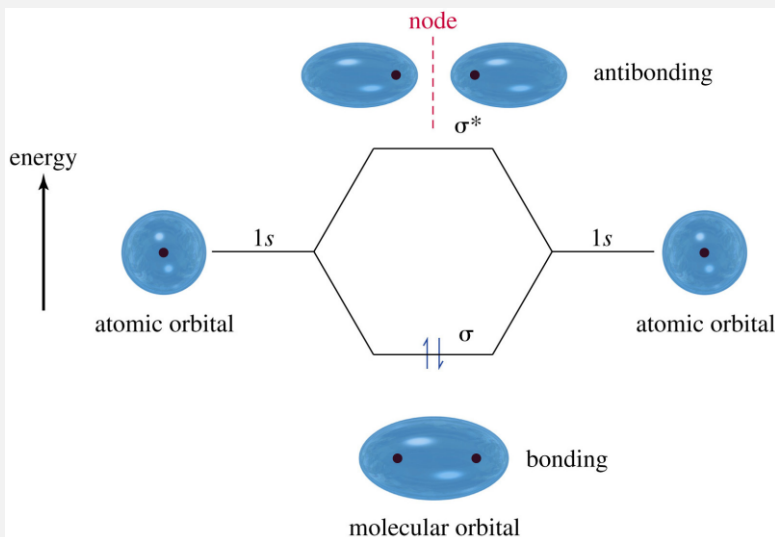
- Até agora, usamos estruturas de Lewis e ressonância para tratar a energia de forma qualitativa
- Teoria dos orbitais moleculares: outra forma de resolver a equação de Schrödinger e descrever a ligação química
- Todos os átomos contribuem para os MO - deslocalização
- Aproximação MO-LCAO
- Exemplo: H<sub>2</sub>



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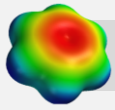


## Orbitais moleculares

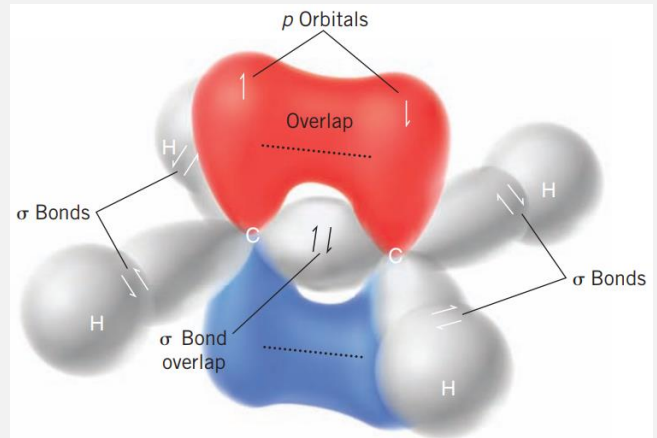
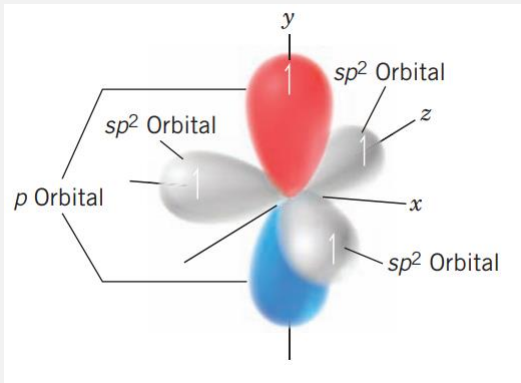


- Elétron na região ligante = estabilidade
- Um elétron pode ser excitado para o próximo nível de energia
- Elétron no orbital  $\sigma^*$  promovem repulsão e, portanto, desestabilização

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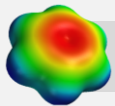


## Eteno: simetria

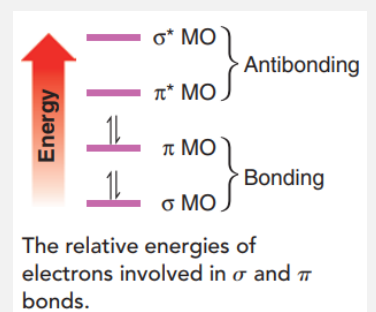
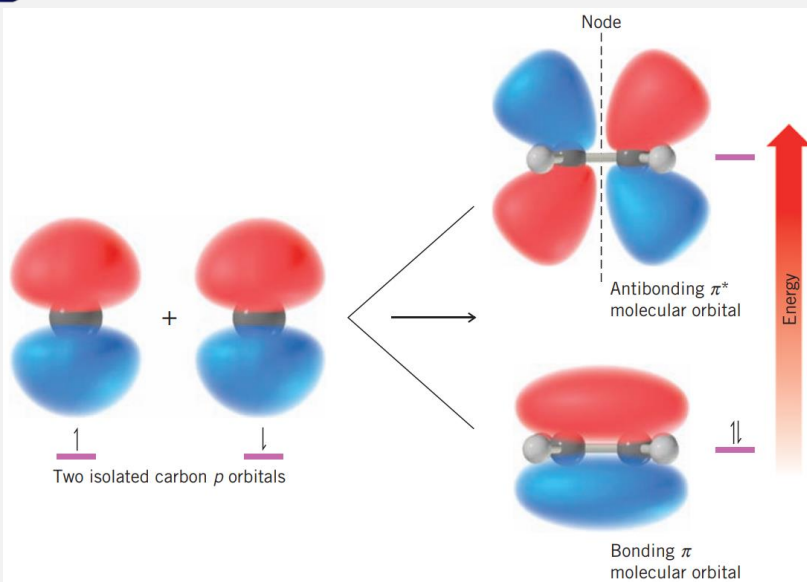


- Orbitais  $\sigma$  e  $\pi$  são perpendiculares e podem ser tratados separadamente

21

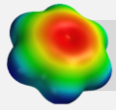


## Ligação $\pi$ no eteno

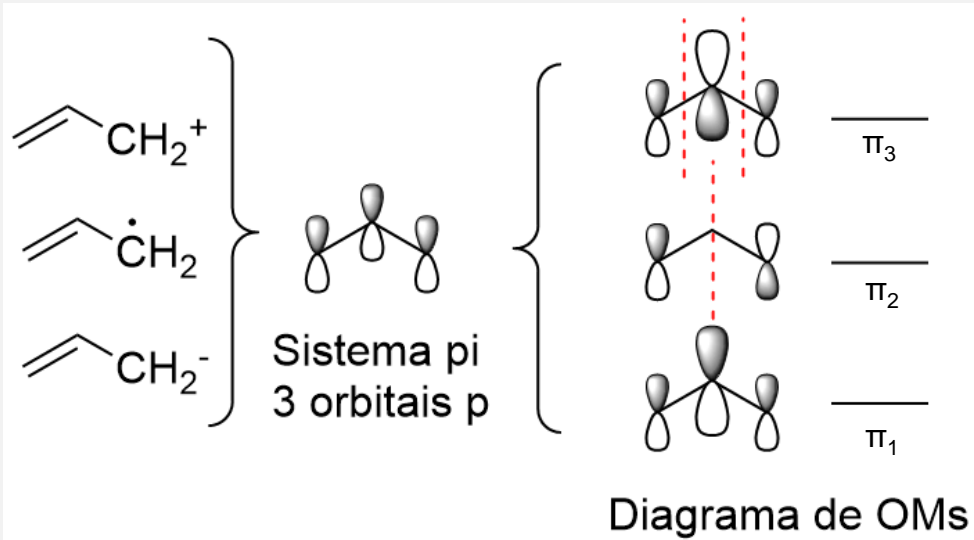


The relative energies of electrons involved in  $\sigma$  and  $\pi$  bonds.

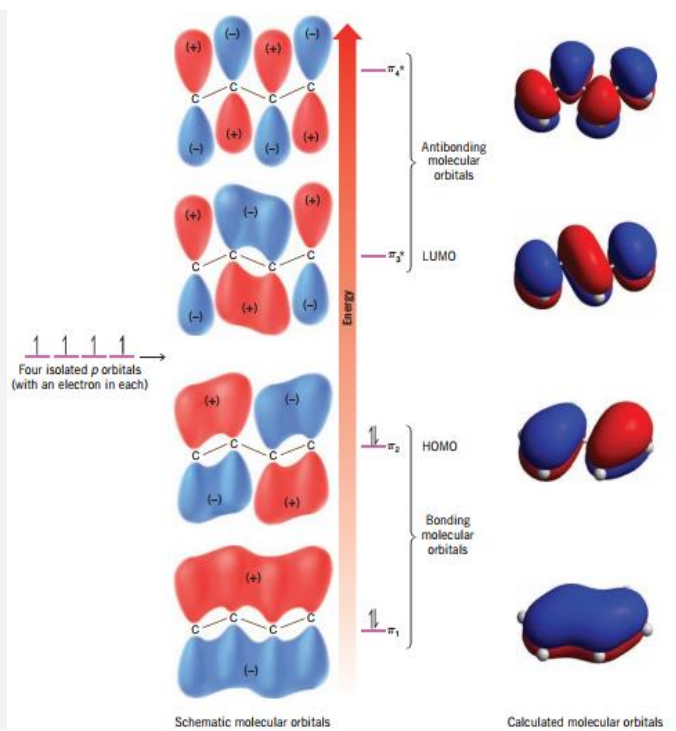
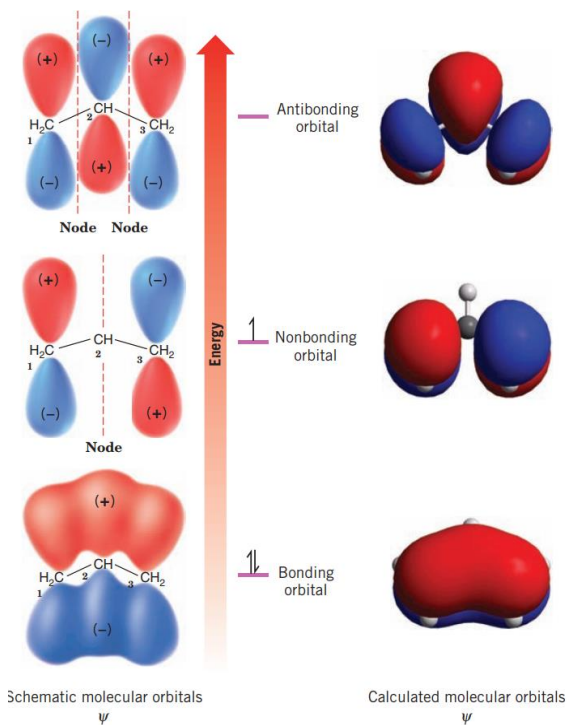
22

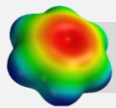


# OMs – sistemas conjugados



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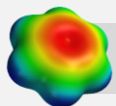




## Benzeno

- 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

25

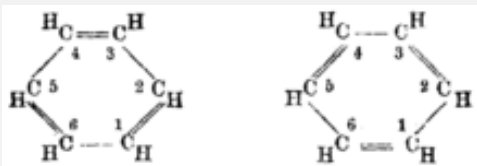


## Isômeros e estruturas possíveis

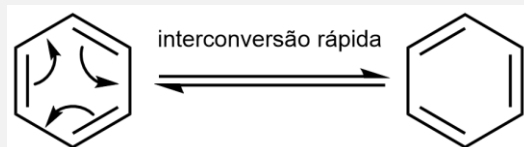


E outras **217** fórmulas possíveis com a fórmula  $C_6H_6$

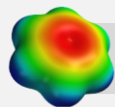
1865: Estrutura proposta por Kekulé



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

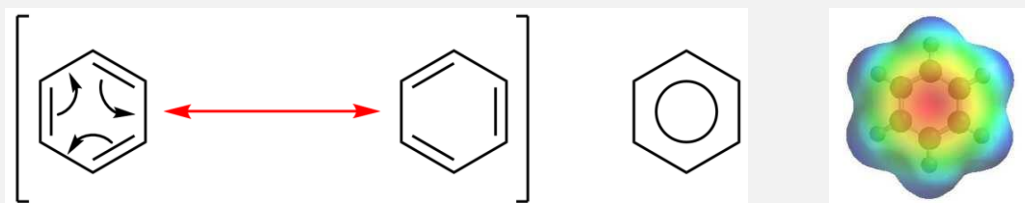


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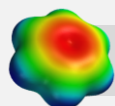


## Benzeno – hoje

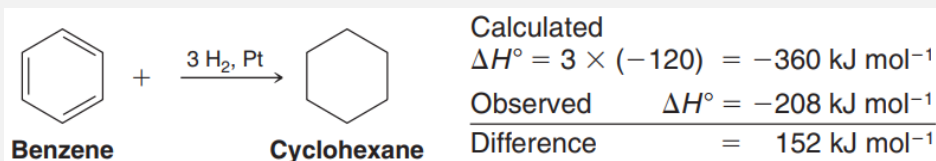
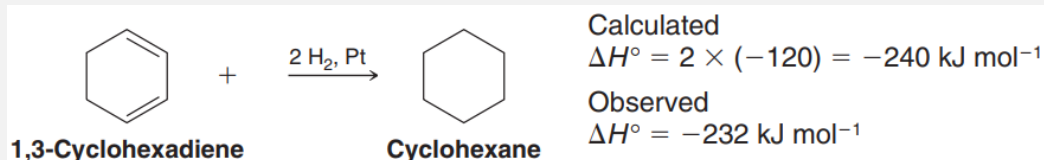
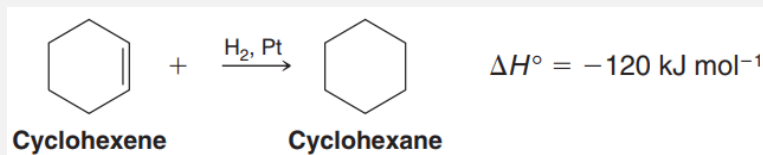
- Forma hexagonal plana
- Seis átomos de carbono trigonais ( $sp^2$ ), cada um ligado a um H, com a ligação C—H no plano do anel
- Todas as distâncias de ligação do anel são de 1.39 Å (compare com C—C = 1.47 Å e C=C 1.33 Å). Os deslocamentos químicos de  $^{13}\text{C}$ -RMN e  $^1\text{H}$ -RMN são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



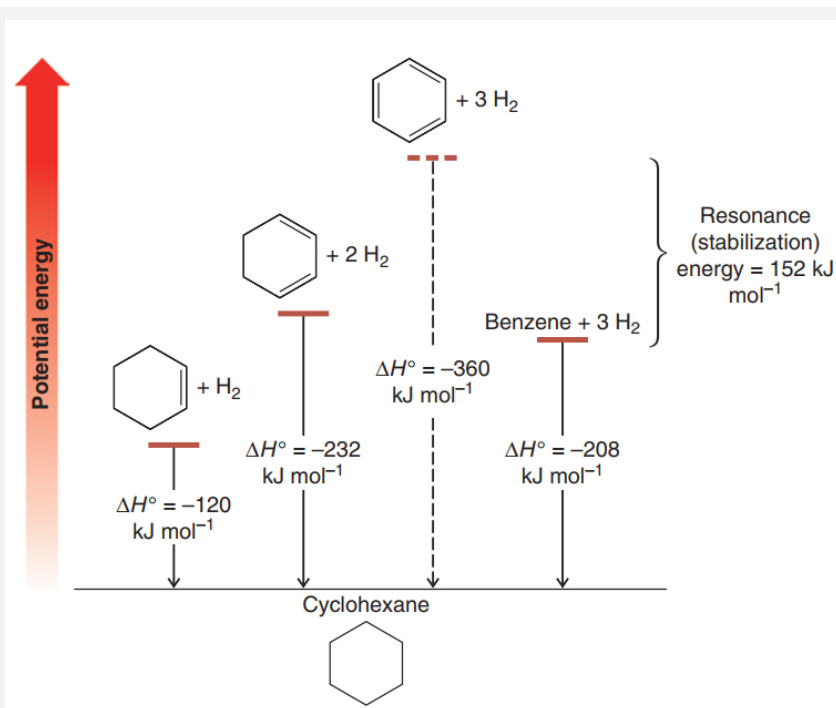
27



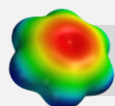
## Benzeno – estabilidade



28



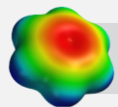
29



## Aromaticidade

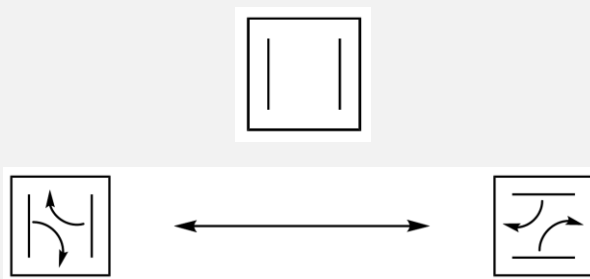
- Necessário: Elétrons deslocalizados em um sistema  $\pi$  **cíclico**
- Espécie aromática é muito estável – alta energia de ressonância
- Apesar de serem insaturados, e terem elétrons em orbitais  $\pi$ , não reagem como os alcenos, e necessitam de condições mais extremas (temperatura alta, catalisador)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

30



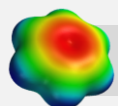
## Anti-aromaticidade

- Nem sempre um sistema  $\pi$  cíclico conjugado é estável.
- Exemplo: ciclobutadieno



Altamente instável a  $T > 35$  K e na presença de luz

31

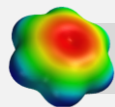


## Os 4 requisitos para a aromaticidade

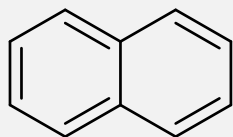
- 1) Sistema cíclico
  - *Compostos acíclicos não podem ser aromáticos*
- 2) Totalmente conjugado
  - *O anel deve possuir somente átomos com hibridização  $sp^2$*
- 3) Átomos coplanares
  - *Para garantir a sobreposição dos orbitais  $p$*
- 4) Regra de Hückel:  $4n+2$  elétrons no sistema  $\pi$ 
 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

32

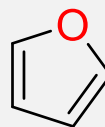




## Moléculas aromáticas



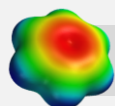
naftaleno



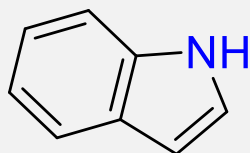
furano

Qual a hibridização do **O**?

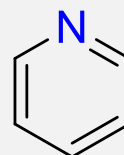
33



## Moléculas aromáticas

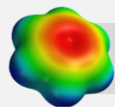


indol

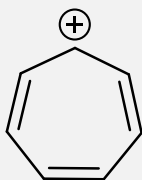


piridina

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## Moléculas aromáticas

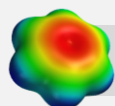


íon tropílio

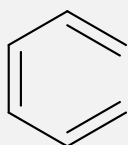


íon ciclopentadienil

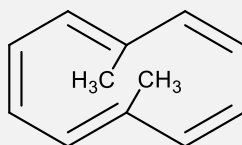
35



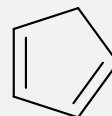
## Crítérios para aromaticidade



não cíclica = n.a



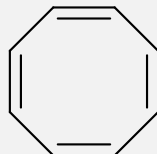
10 e<sup>-</sup>, não plana = n.a



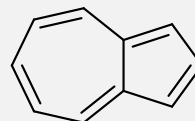
não-conjugada = n.a



4 e<sup>-</sup>, plana, conjugada = anti-a



8 e<sup>-</sup>, mas pode sair do plano = n.a

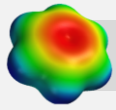


azuleno = aromático

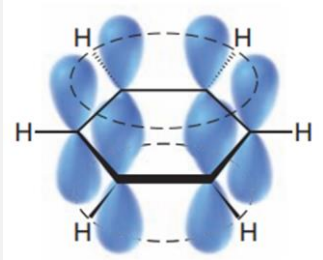
Regras:

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

36



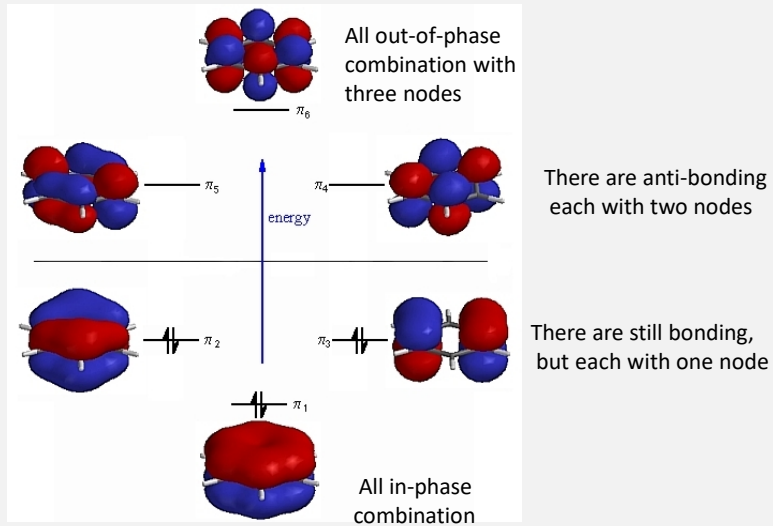
## Diagrama de MOs – benzeno



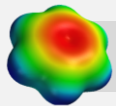
All of the 6  $\pi$  electrons completely fill the three bonding orbitals

This is referred to as a closed shell  $\pi$ -electron configuration.

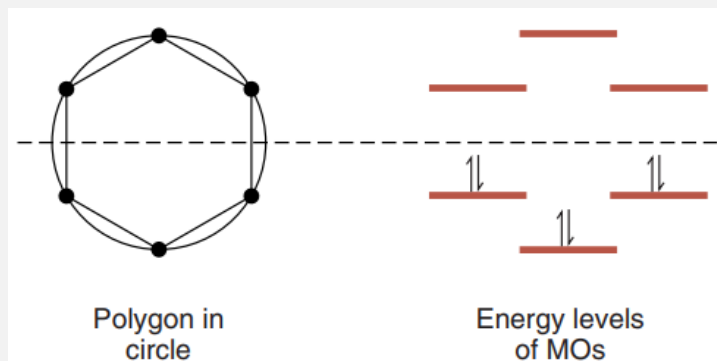
**Aromaticity**



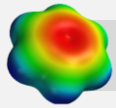
37



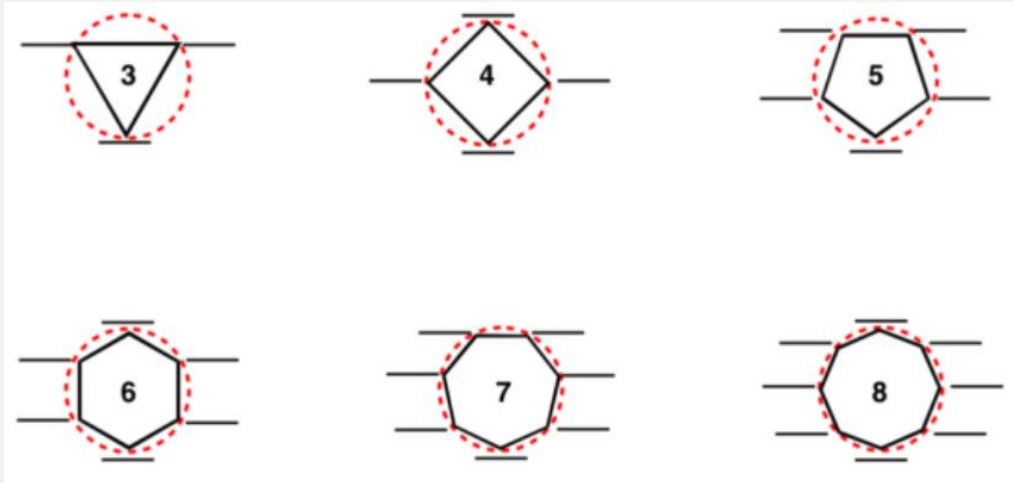
## Diagramas de Frost – Método do polígono



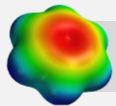
38



## Diagramas de Frost – Método do polígono



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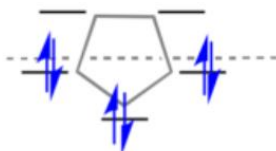


## Diagramas de Frost

$n = 5$  Two representative 5-membered ring systems:

Cyclopentadienyl anion

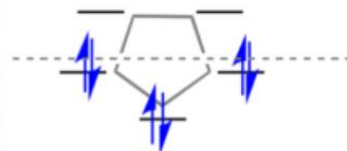
(6 pi electrons)



Predicted to be **aromatic**

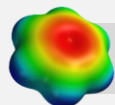
Furan

(6 pi electrons)

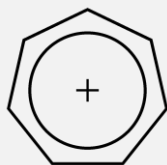


Predicted to be **aromatic**

40



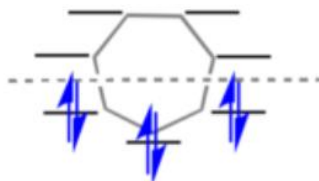
## Diagramas de Frost



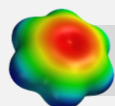
Íon tropílio

**n = 7** A representative 7-membered ring pi-system

**Cycloheptatrienyl cation (6 pi electrons)**



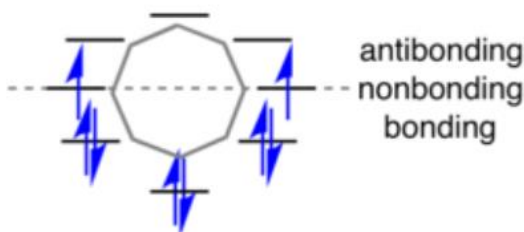
41



## Diagramas de Frost

**n = 8** Example of an 8-membered ring pi-system

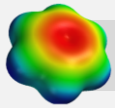
**Cyclooctatetraene (8 pi electrons)**



Predicted to be **antiaromatic**

Exercício: Existe algum derivado aromático do ciclooctatetraeno?

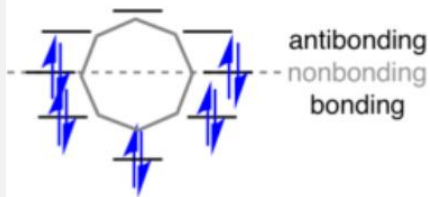
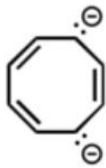
42



## Diagramas de Frost

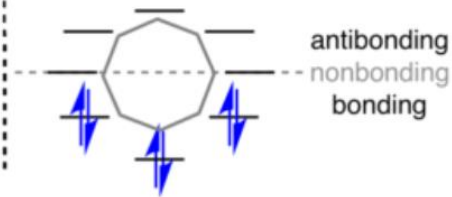
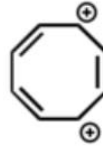
$n = 8$  Two other examples:

Cyclooctatetraene dianion  
(10 pi electrons)



antibonding  
nonbonding  
bonding

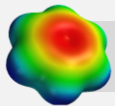
Cyclooctatetraene dication  
(6 pi electrons)



antibonding  
nonbonding  
bonding

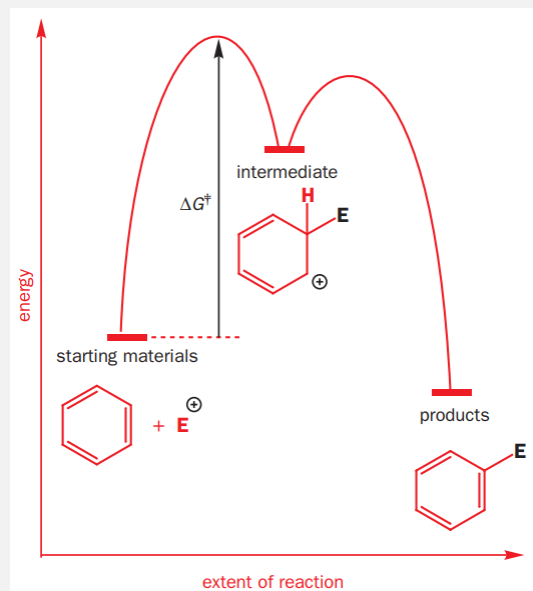
Both are predicted to have aromatic character

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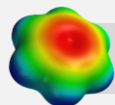


## Adição eletrofílica em aromáticos

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



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## 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/>