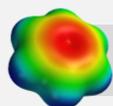


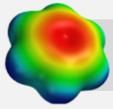


Introdução a compostos aromáticos

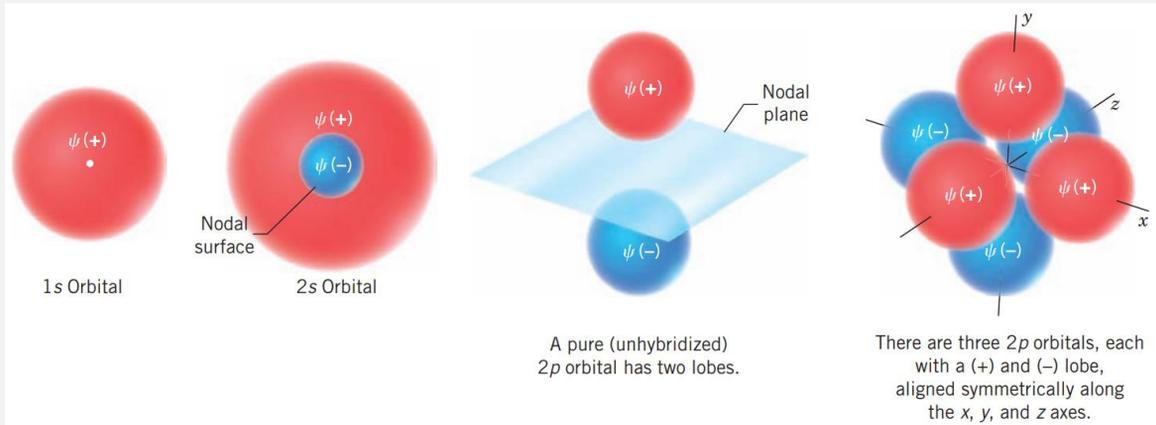


Tópicos

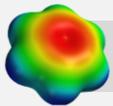
- Revisão: orbitais, estruturas de Lewis, ressonância
- Conjugação – sistemas π
- Orbitais moleculares
- Benzeno
- Aromaticidade
 - Regras
 - Regra de Hückel e Diagramas de Frost
 - Exemplos de compostos aromáticos



Orbitais

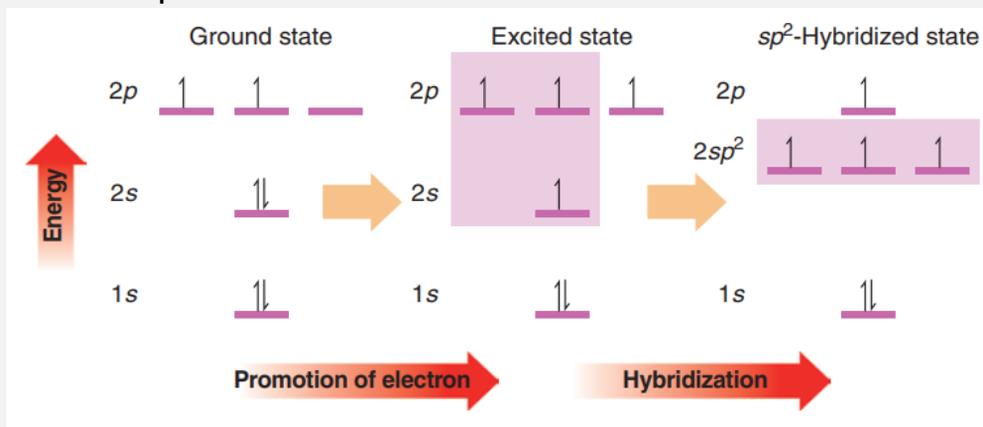


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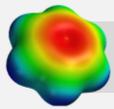
Hibridização

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

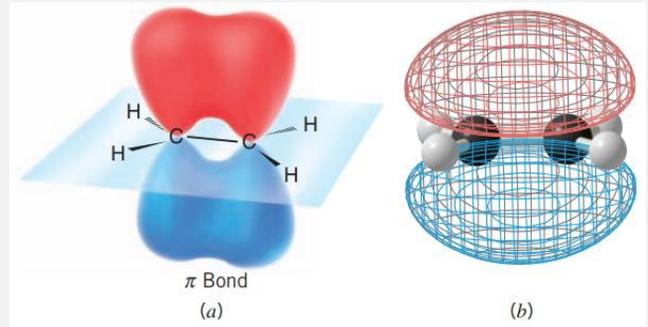
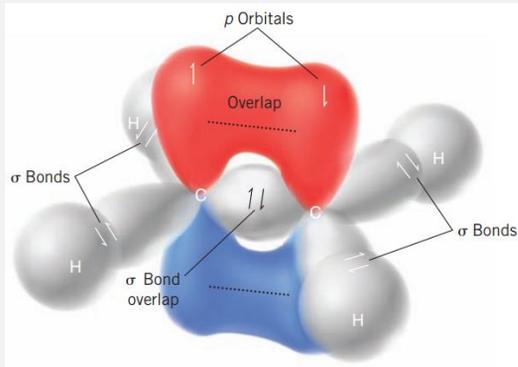


Explica propriedades como geometria, força de ligação, acidez/basicidade

4

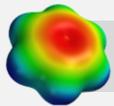


Eteno e ligação π



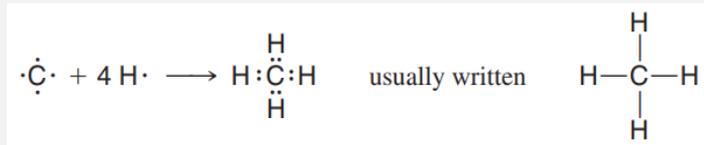
- Ligação π = sobreposição lateral de orbitais p
- Mais fraca que uma ligação σ – reatividade

5

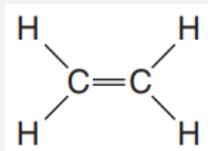


Estruturas de Lewis

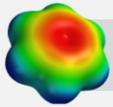
- Fórmulas estruturais: um traço representa um par de elétrons compartilhado entre dois átomos
- A ligação química é **localizada** em orbitais híbridos



- Eteno: ligação π



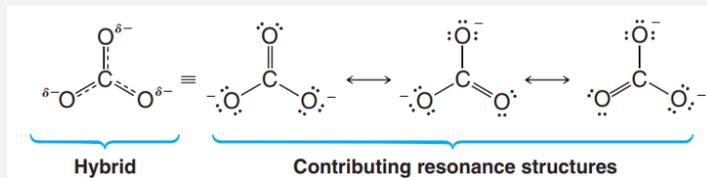
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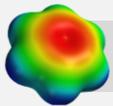
Ressonância

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

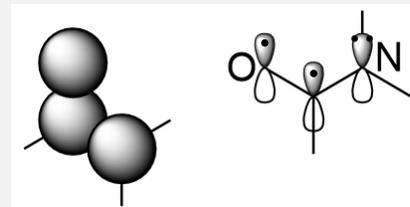
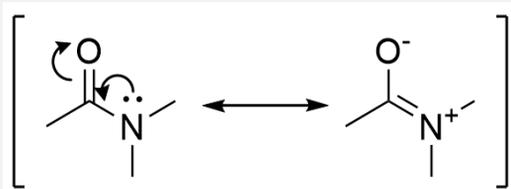
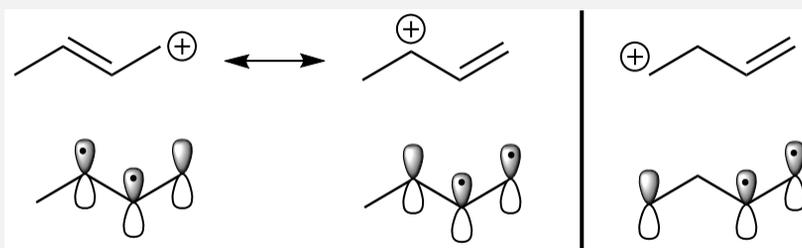
- A espécie “real” é um híbrido de ressonância
- Sua energia é menor que a das estruturas de ressonância
- A contribuição de cada estrutura de ressonância depende de sua energia: menor energia = maior contribuição



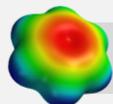
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Ressonância



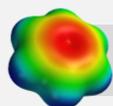
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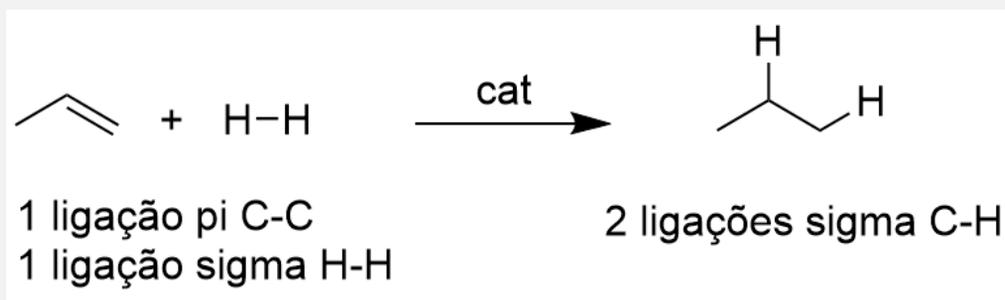
Ressonância – Regras

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

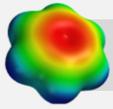


Entalpia de hidrogenação

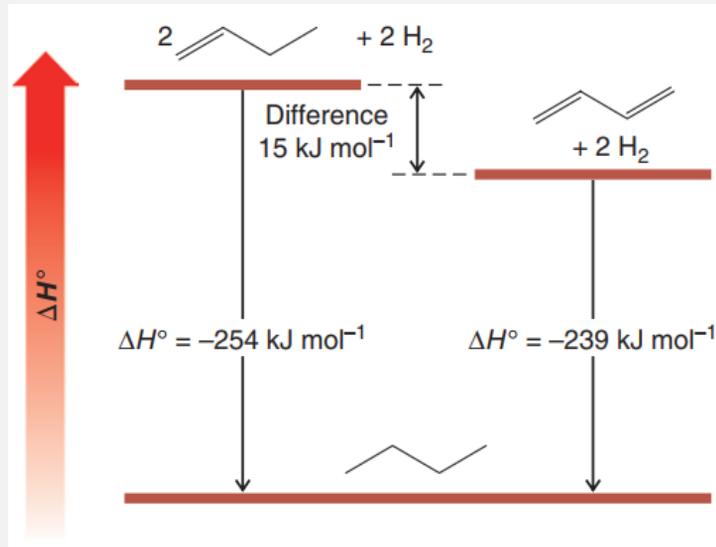


Libera ou consome energia?

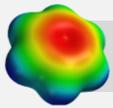
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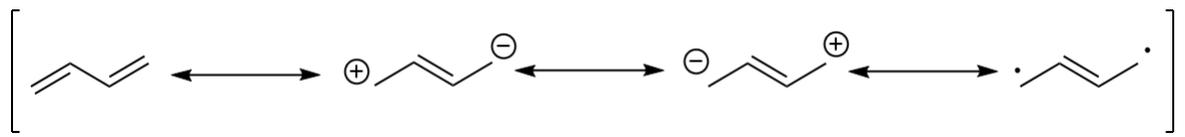
Conjugação



11

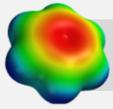


Conjugação

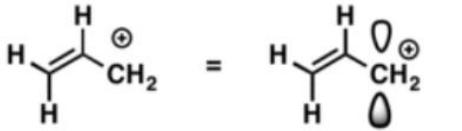


- A formação de um sistema π por orbitais p em átomos adjacentes permite a deslocalização dos elétrons
- A estabilização de espécies em que pode haver deslocalização de elétrons em um sistema π denomina-se **conjugação**
- Os orbitais p podem ser orbitais de uma ligação π , orbitais vazios (carbocátions),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

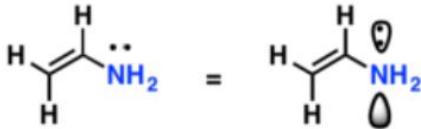
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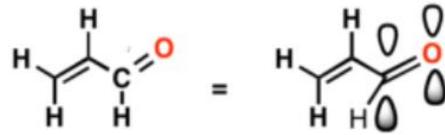
Conjugação



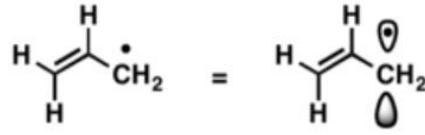
1. Conjugation with empty p-orbital (of carbocation)



2. Conjugation with lone pair (on nitrogen)

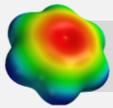


3. Conjugation with another pi bond



4. Conjugation with a radical

13



Efeitos da conjugação

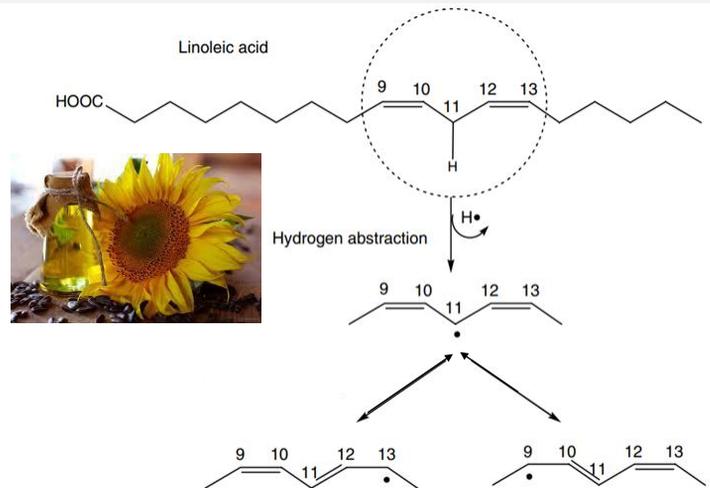
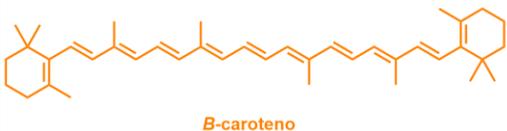
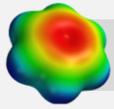
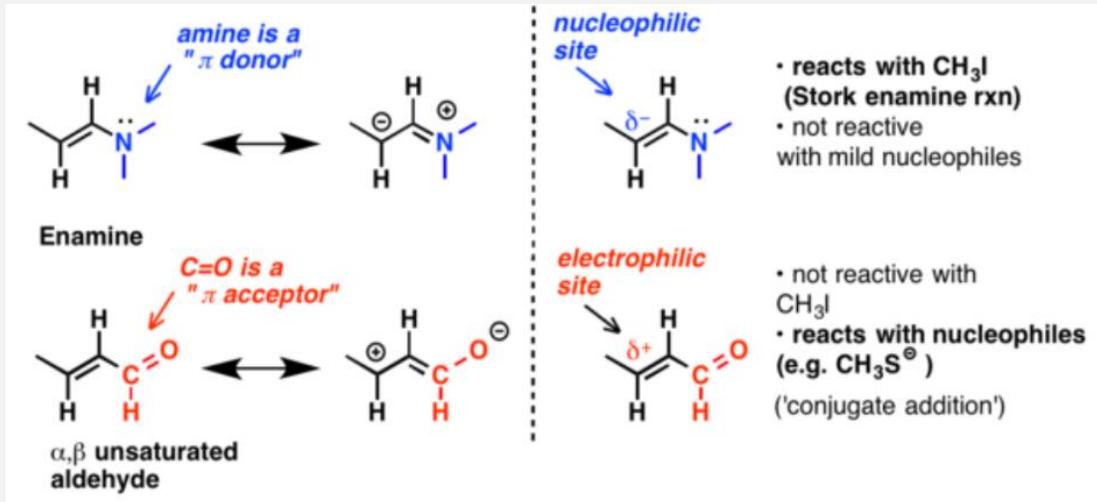


FIGURE 4.22 The initiation step of lipid oxidation for linoleic acid.

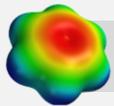
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Efeitos da conjugação

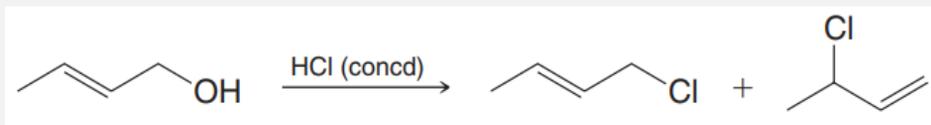


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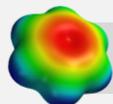


Exercício - Conjugação

Forneça um mecanismo que explique a seguinte reação:

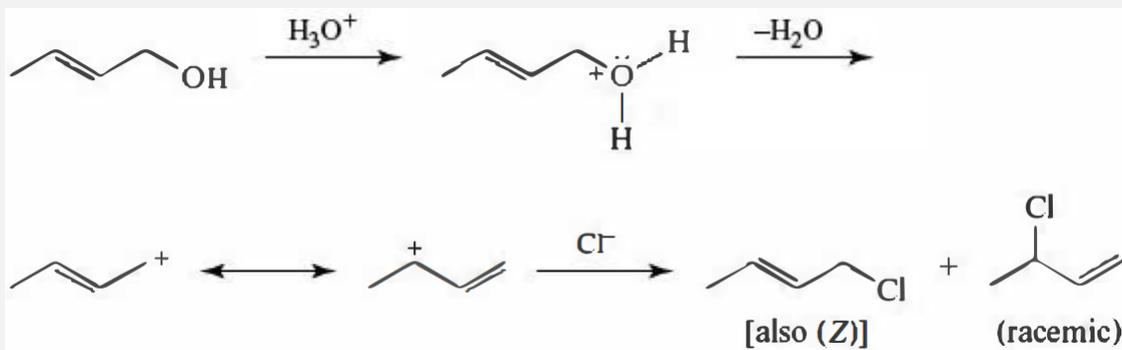


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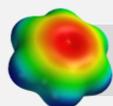


Exercício - Conjugação

Resposta



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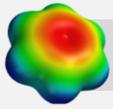
Exercício - Conjugação

TABLE 5.2 R—H → R⁺ + 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 ₂ H ₅ ⁺	276.7	1158	76
(CH ₃) ₂ CH ⁺	249.2	1043	76
(CH ₃) ₃ C ⁺	231.9	970.3	76
C ₆ H ₅ ⁺	294	1230	77
H ₂ C=CH ⁺	287	1200	77,78
H ₂ C=CH—CH ₂ ⁺	256	1070	77
Cyclopentyl	246	1030	77
C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂ ⁺	238	996	77
CH ₃ CHO	230	962	77

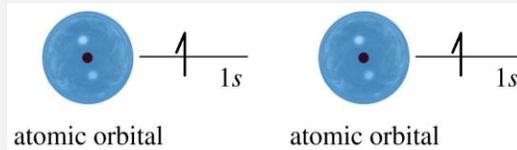
March's Advanced Organic Chemistry, 7th ed, 2013. Wiley.

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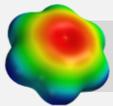


Orbitais moleculares

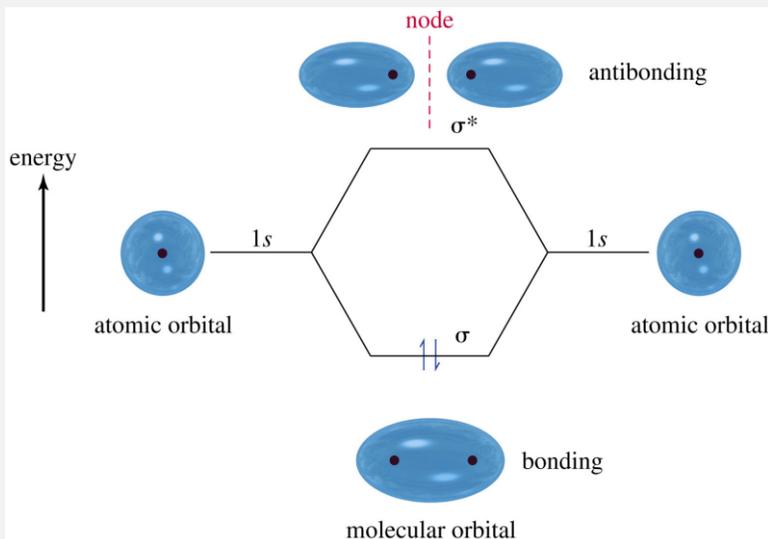
- Até agora, usamos estruturas de Lewis e ressonância para tratar a energia de forma qualitativa
- Teoria dos orbitais moleculares: outra forma de resolver a equação de Schrödinger e descrever a ligação química
- Todos os átomos contribuem para os MO - deslocalização
- Aproximação MO-LCAO
- Exemplo: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



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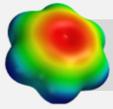


Orbitais moleculares

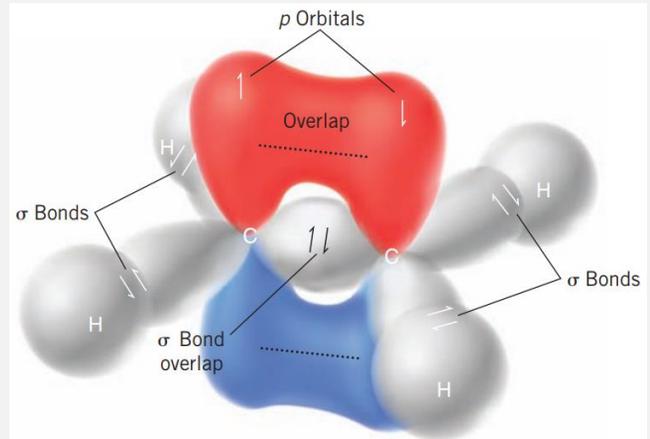
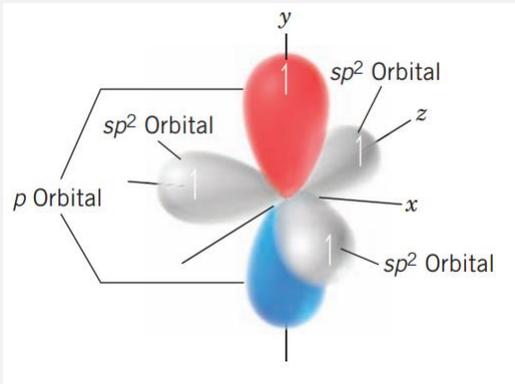


- Elétron na região ligante = estabilidade
- Um elétron pode ser excitado para o próximo nível de energia
- Elétron no orbital σ^* promovem repulsão e, portanto, desestabilização

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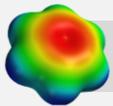


Eteno: simetria

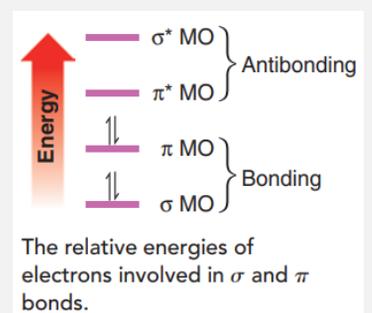
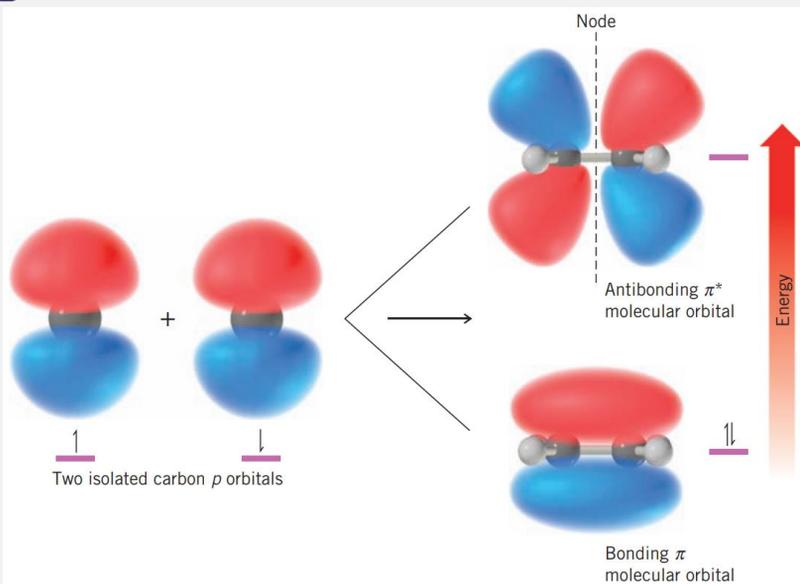


- Orbitais σ e π são perpendiculares e podem ser tratados separadamente

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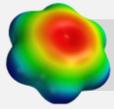


Ligação π no eteno

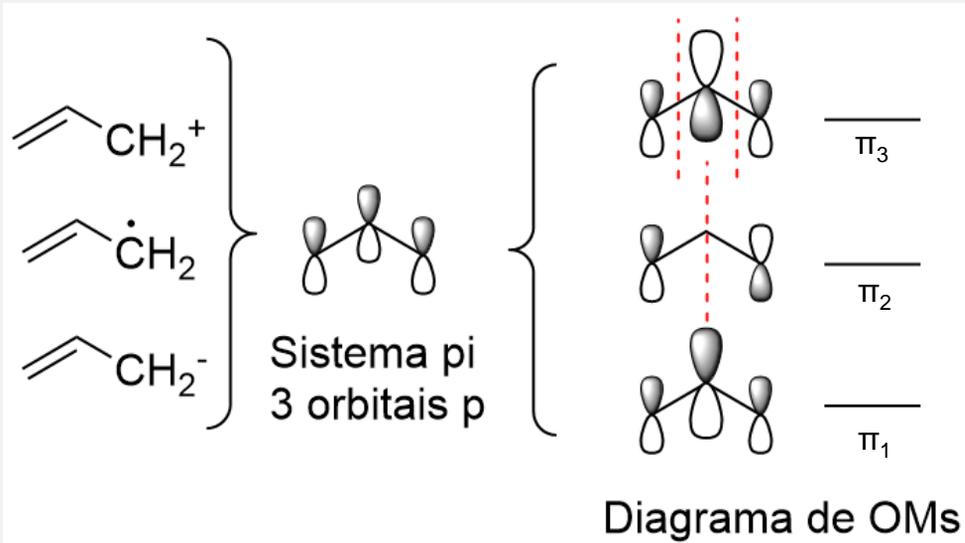


The relative energies of electrons involved in σ and π bonds.

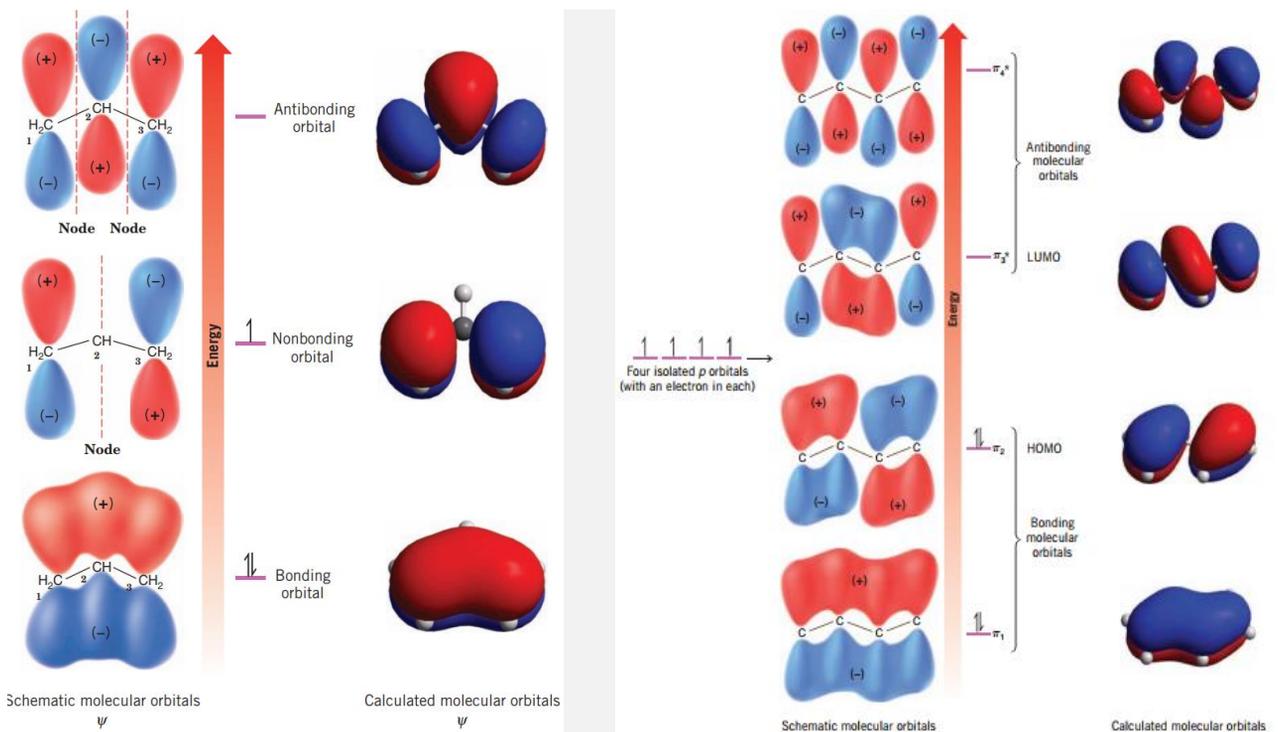
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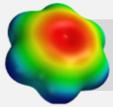


OMs – sistemas conjugados



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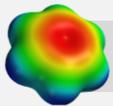




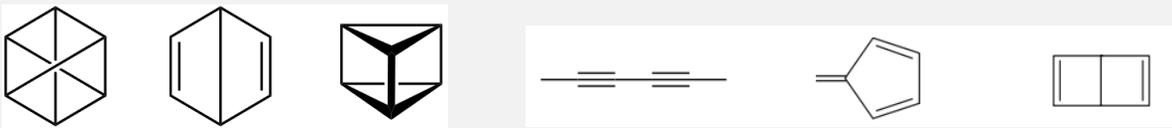
Benzeno

- 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

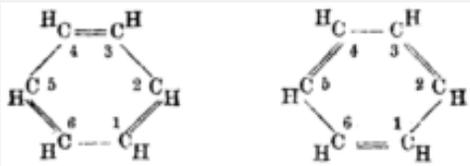


Isômeros e estruturas possíveis

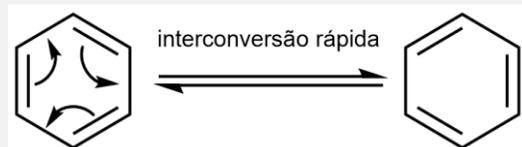


E outras **217** fórmulas possíveis com a fórmula C_6H_6

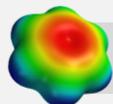
1865: Estrutura proposta por Kekulé



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

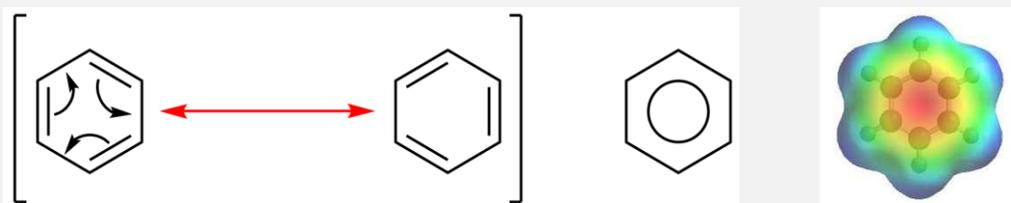


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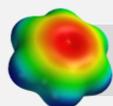


Benzeno – hoje

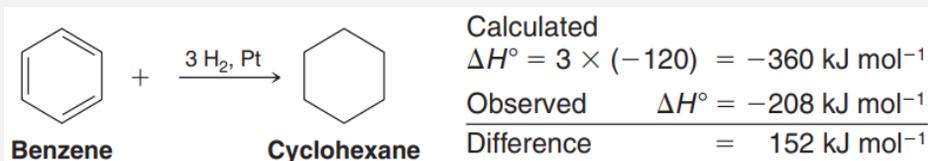
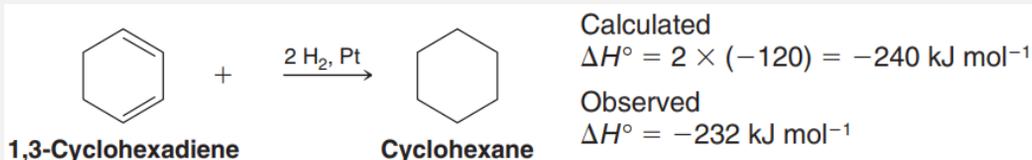
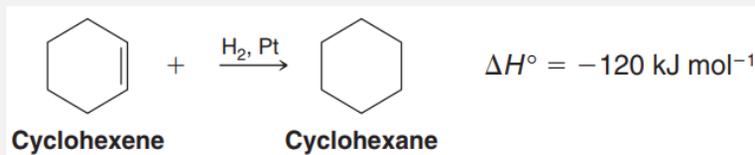
- Forma hexagonal plana
- Seis átomos de carbono trigonais (sp^2), cada um ligado a um H, com a ligação C—H no plano do anel
- Todas as distâncias de ligação do anel são de 1.39 Å (compare com C—C = 1.47 Å e C=C 1.33 Å). Os deslocamentos químicos de ^{13}C -RMN e ^1H -RMN são todos iguais (δ_{C} 128.5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



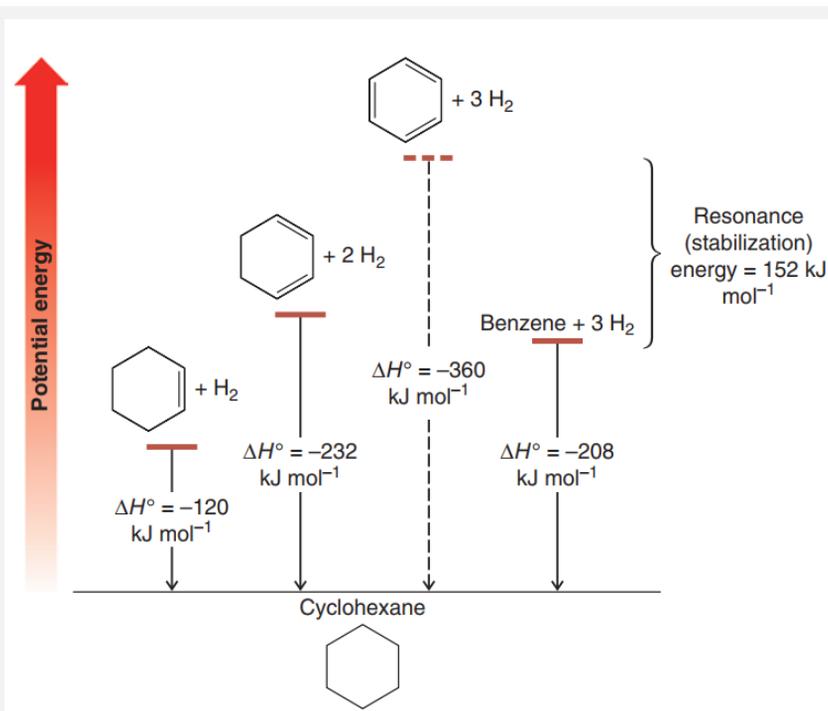
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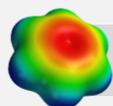
Benzeno – estabilidade



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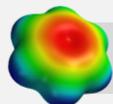
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Aromaticidade

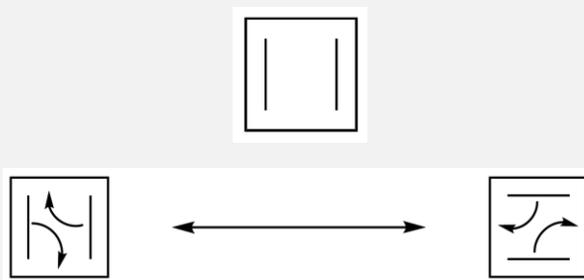
- Necessário: Elétrons deslocalizados em um sistema π **cíclico**
- Espécie aromática é muito estável – alta energia de ressonância
- Apesar de serem insaturados, e terem elétrons em orbitais π , não reagem como os alcenos, e necessitam de condições mais extremas (temperatura alta, catalisador)
- Reações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

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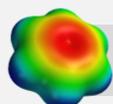
Anti-aromaticidade

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



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

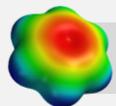
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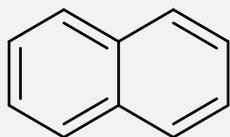
Os 4 requisitos para a aromaticidade

- 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*

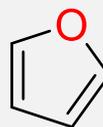
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Moléculas aromáticas



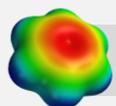
naftaleno



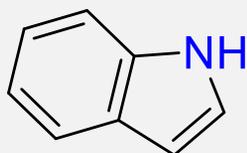
furano

Qual a hibridização do **O**?

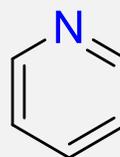
33



Moléculas aromáticas

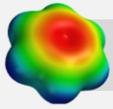


indol

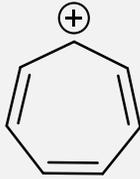


piridina

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Moléculas aromáticas

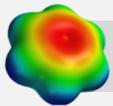


íon tropílio

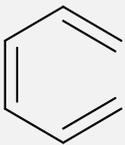


íon ciclopentadienil

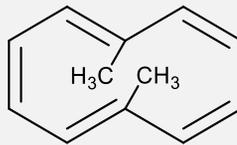
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Crítérios para aromaticidade



não cíclica = n.a



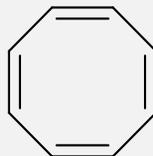
10 e⁻, não plana = n.a



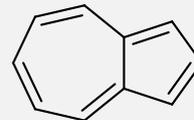
não-conjugada = n.a



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

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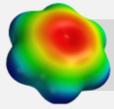
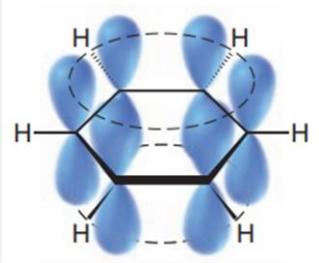


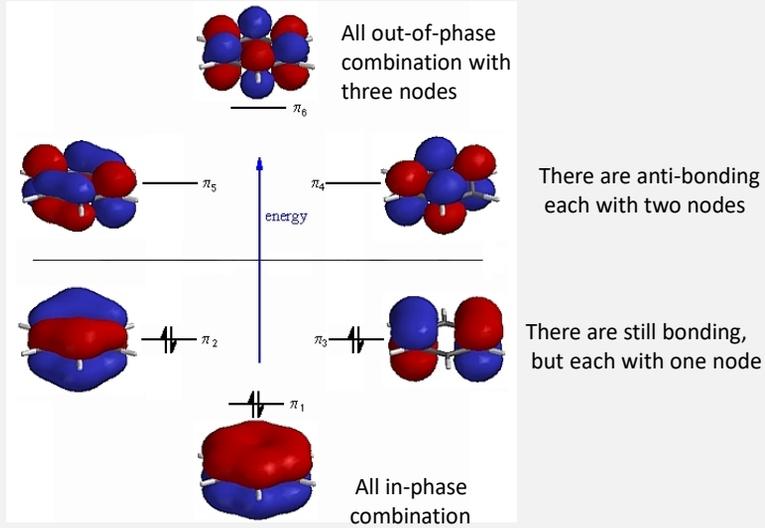
Diagrama de MOs – benzeno



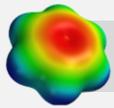
All of the 6 π electrons completely fill the three bonding orbitals

This is referred to as a closed shell π -electron configuration.

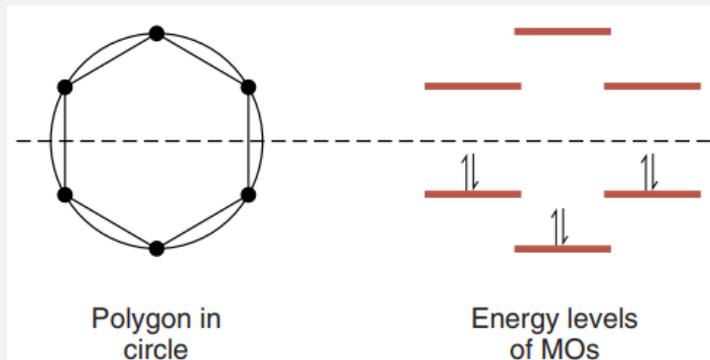
Aromaticity



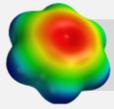
37



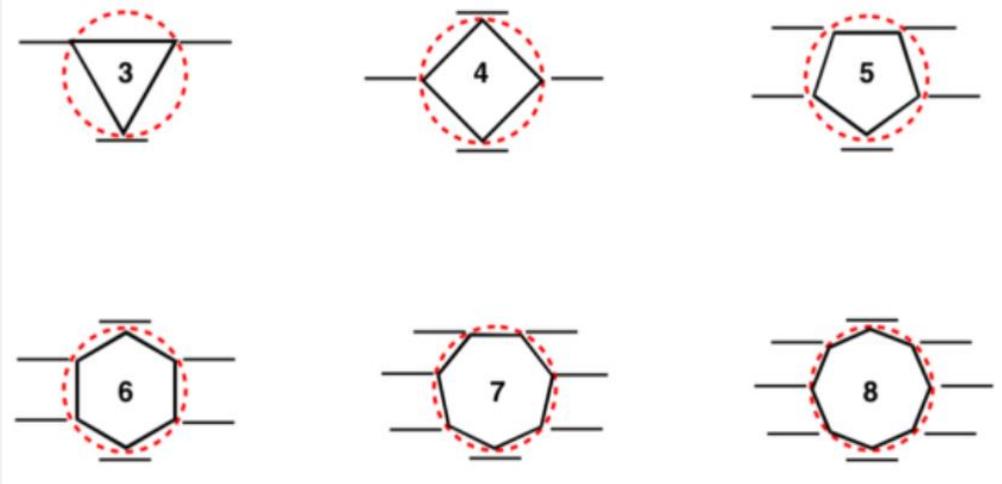
Diagramas de Frost – Método do polígono



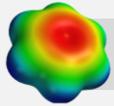
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Diagramas de Frost – Método do polígono



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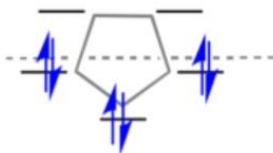


Diagramas de Frost

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

Cyclopentadienyl anion

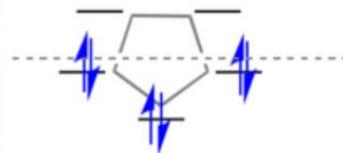
(6 pi electrons)



Predicted to be **aromatic**

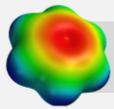
Furan

(6 pi electrons)

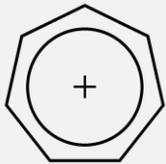


Predicted to be **aromatic**

40

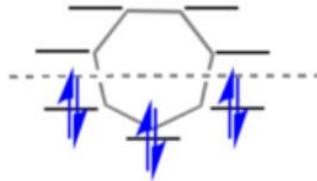


Diagramas de Frost

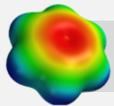


Íon tropílio

n = 7 A representative 7-membered ring pi-system
Cycloheptatrienyl cation (6 pi electrons)

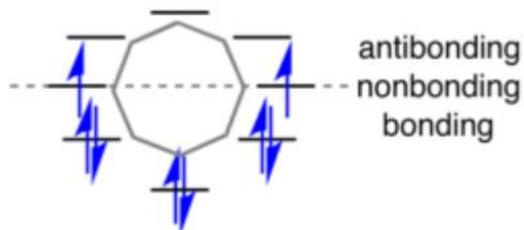


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Diagramas de Frost

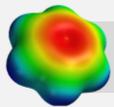
n = 8 Example of an 8-membered ring pi-system
Cyclooctatetraene (8 pi electrons)



Predicted to be **antiaromatic**

Exercício: Existe algum derivado aromático do ciclooctatetraeno?

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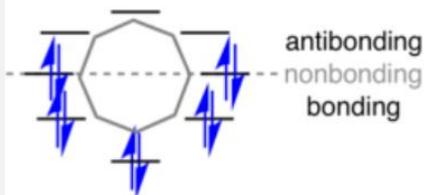
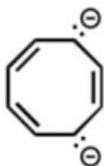


Diagramas de Frost

$n = 8$

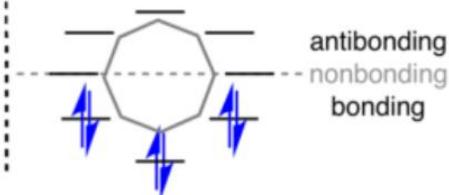
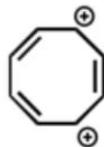
Two other examples:

Cyclooctatetraene dianion
(10 pi electrons)



antibonding
nonbonding
bonding

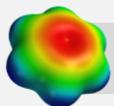
Cyclooctatetraene dication
(6 pi electrons)



antibonding
nonbonding
bonding

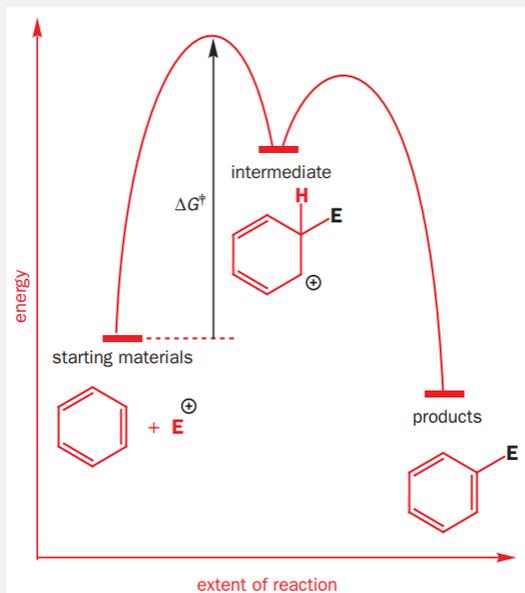
Both are predicted to have aromatic character

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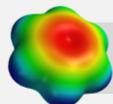


Adição eletrofílica em aromáticos

- 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/>