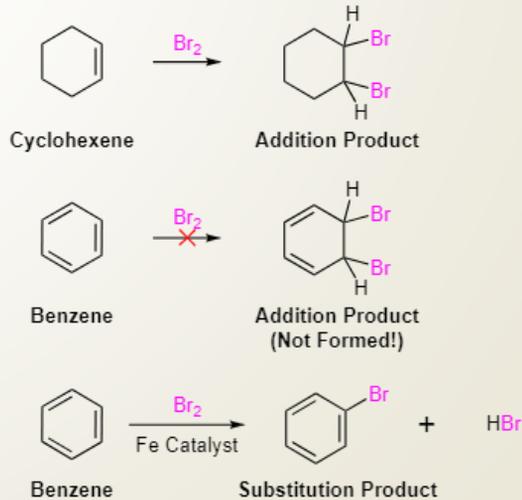


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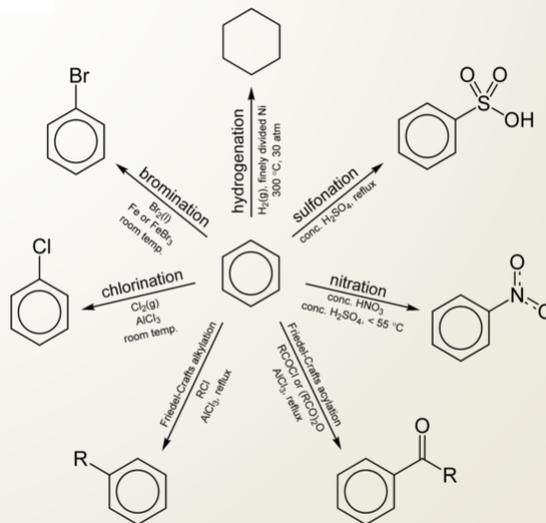
Benzene undergoes **substitution reactions** rather than the addition reactions!



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Benzene can undergo substitution reactions



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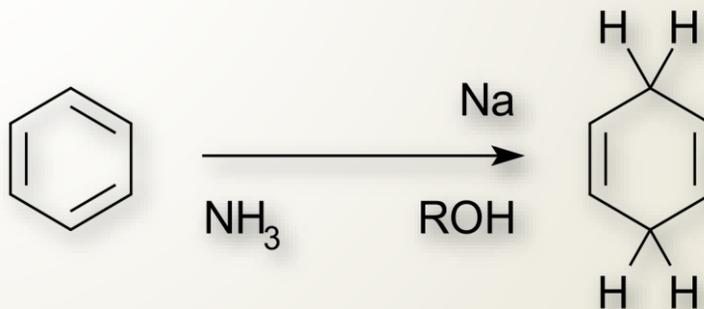
Substitution Reactions of Benzene

Reaction Type	Typical Equation	Electrophile E ⁽⁺⁾
Halogenation:	$C_6H_6 + Cl_2 + \text{heat} \xrightarrow{FeCl_3 \text{ catalyst}} C_6H_5Cl + HCl$ Chlorobenzene	Cl ⁽⁺⁾ or Br ⁽⁺⁾
Nitration:	$C_6H_6 + HNO_3 + \text{heat} \xrightarrow{H_2SO_4 \text{ catalyst}} C_6H_5NO_2 + H_2O$ Nitrobenzene	NO ₂ ⁽⁺⁾
Sulfonation:	$C_6H_6 + H_2SO_4 + SO_3 \xrightarrow{\text{heat}} C_6H_5SO_3H + H_2O$ Benzenesulfonic acid	SO ₃ H ⁽⁺⁾
Alkylation: Friedel-Crafts	$C_6H_6 + R-Cl + \text{heat} \xrightarrow{AlCl_3 \text{ catalyst}} C_6H_5-R + HCl$ An Arene	R ⁽⁺⁾
Acylation: Friedel-Crafts	$C_6H_6 + RCOCl + \text{heat} \xrightarrow{AlCl_3 \text{ catalyst}} C_6H_5COR + HCl$ An Aryl Ketone	RCO ⁽⁺⁾

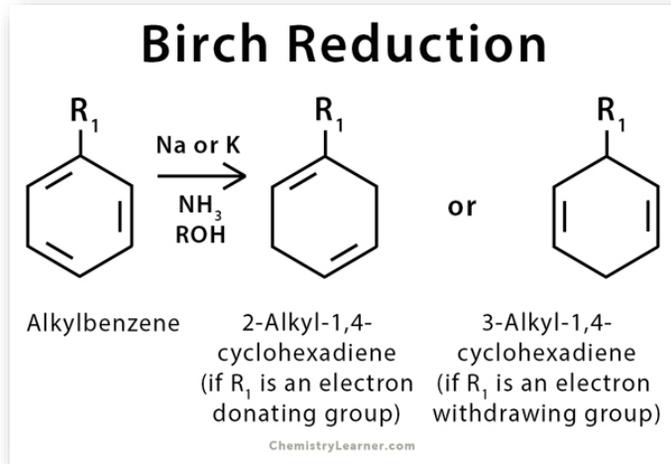
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A redução de Birch



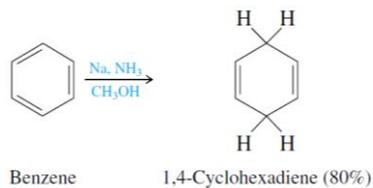
...doing
science
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health!



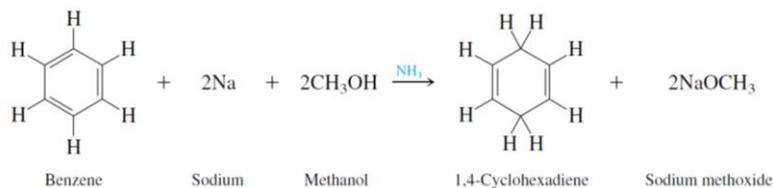
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for better
health!



A redução de Birch



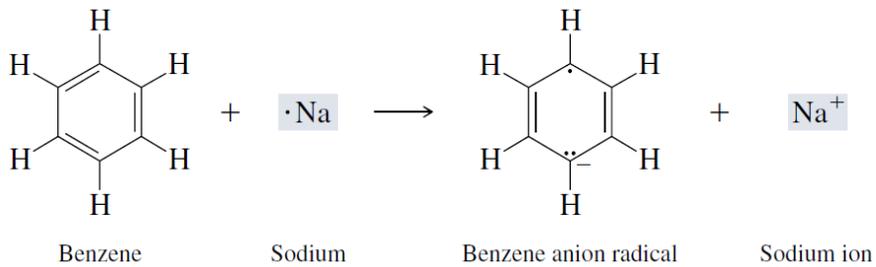
The overall reaction:





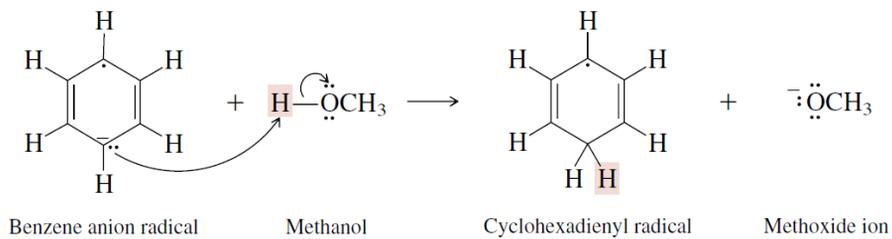
<https://chemtips.wordpress.com/>

Mecanismo da reação



Mecanismo da reação...

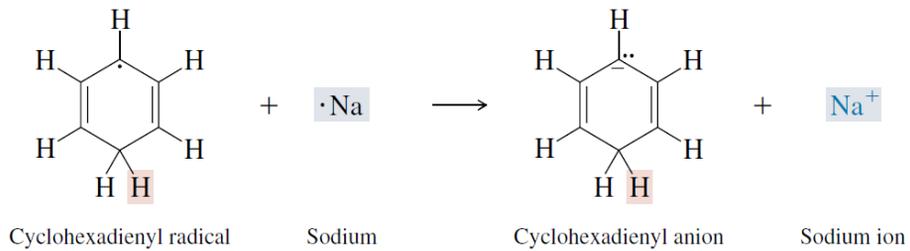
Passo 2:





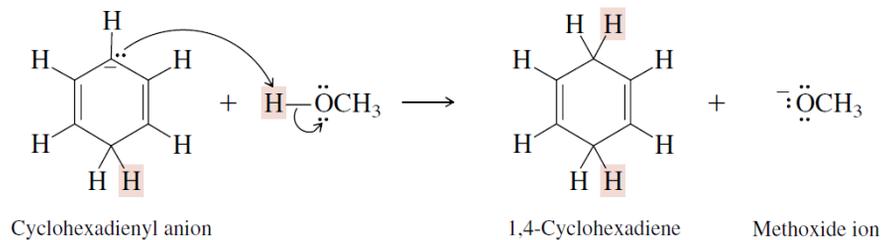
Mecanismo da reação...

Passo 3:



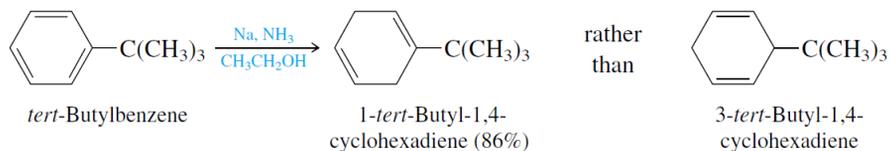
Mecanismo da reação...

Passo 4:

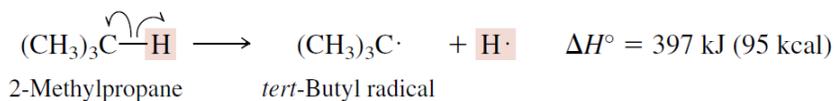
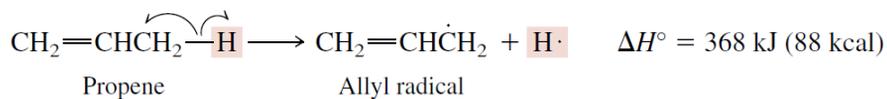
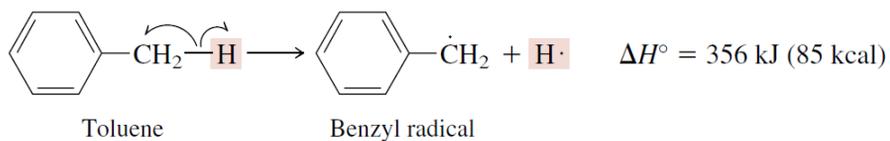


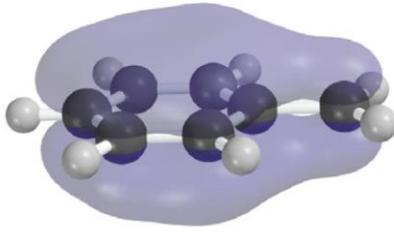


Ex: Explique a formação do produto da reação de Birch

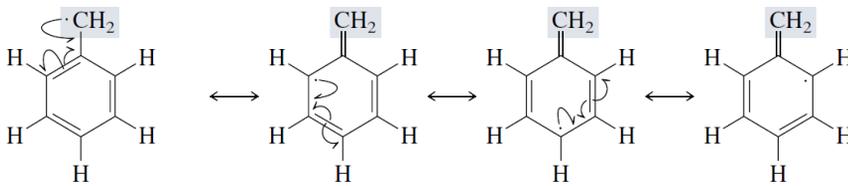


Halogenação de alquilbenzenos via radical livre





O radical é estabilizado por sobreposição do orbital p semi-preenchido com o sistema π do anel aromático.

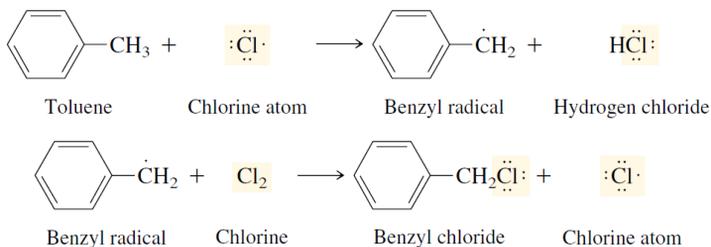
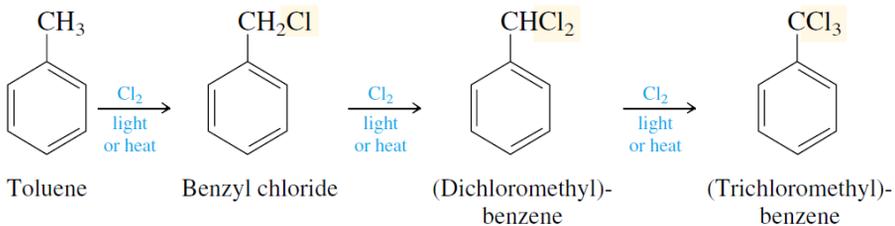


Most stable Lewis structure of benzyl radical

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Benzotricloreto é usado para fazer tinturas e outros produtos químicos.



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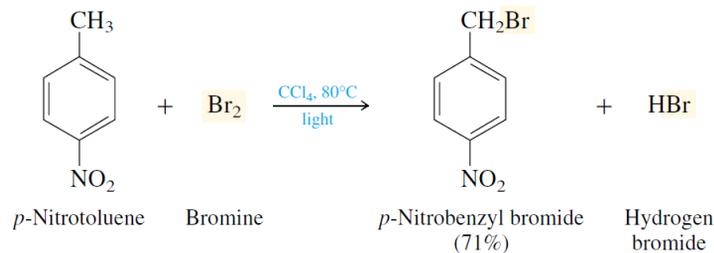



A EPA classificou o
benzotricloreto como
provável carcinógeno
humano.

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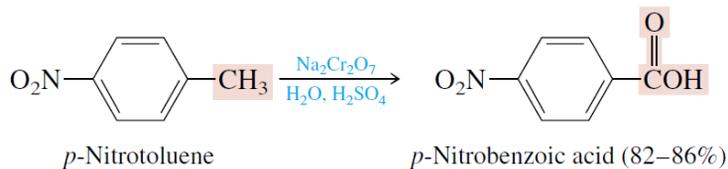
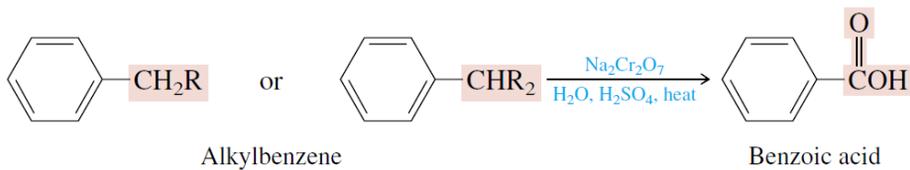
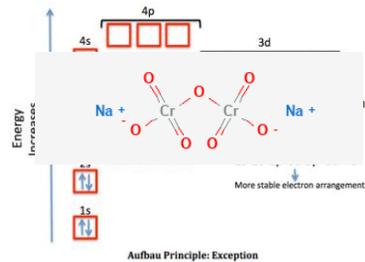
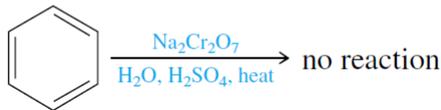
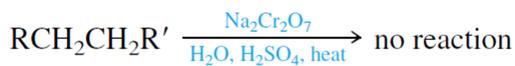
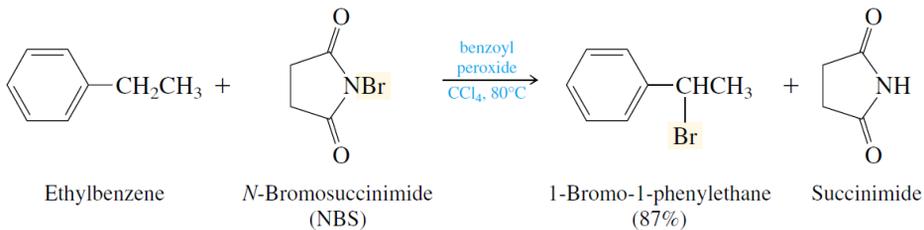


Ex: escreva os passos para a
bromação benzílica em condições
de iniciação fotoquímica



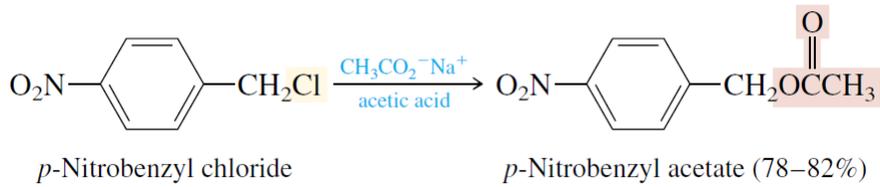


O NBS é um agente conveniente para a reação de bromação via radical-livre. Escreva os passos para a seguinte reação

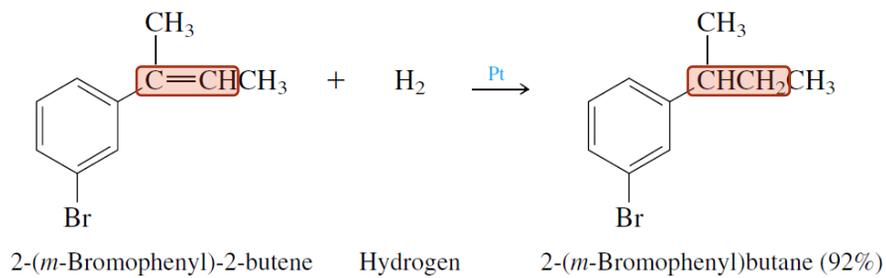




Substituição em haletos benzílicos

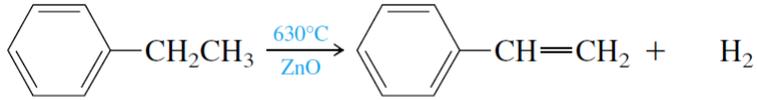


Reações de adição em alquenilbenzenos





Preparação de alquenilbenzenos

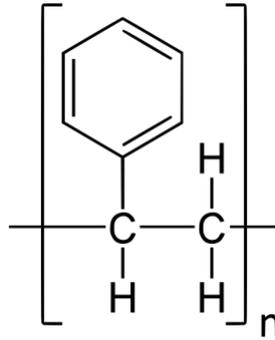


Ethylbenzene

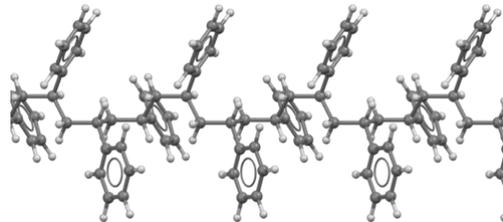
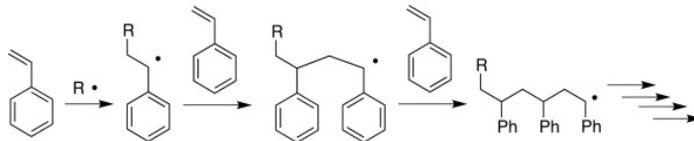
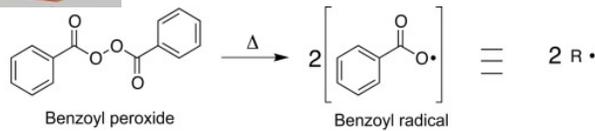
Styrene

Hydrogen

O etilbenzeno ocorre naturalmente no alcatrão de carvão e no petróleo.

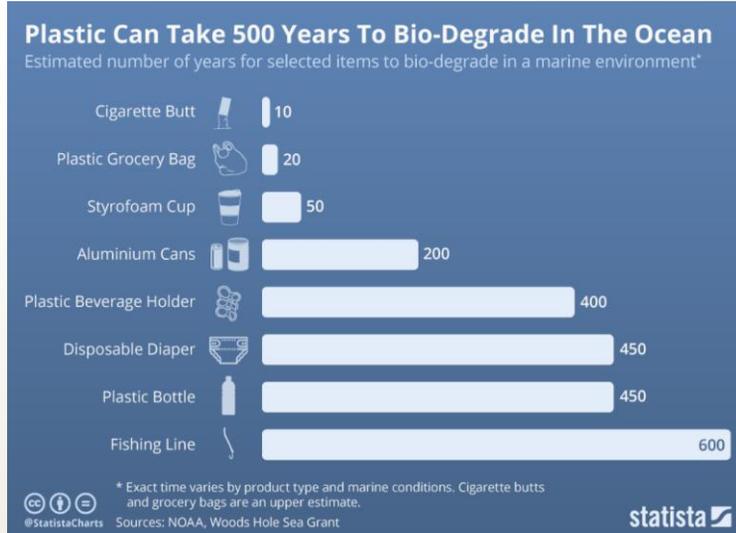


Síntese do poliestireno

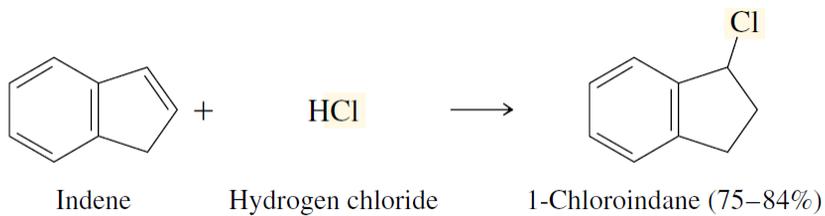




This is how long everyday plastic items last in the ocean! World Economic Forum



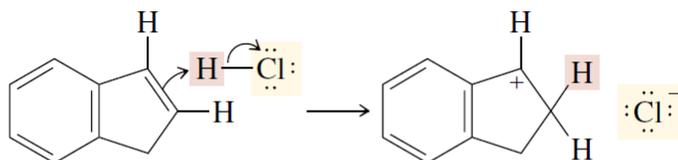
Explique a regioselectividade de adição do HCl ao indeno



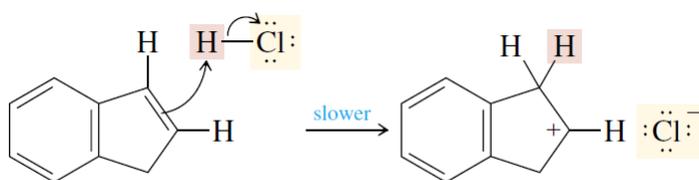
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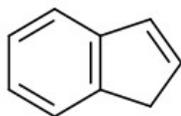
Solução



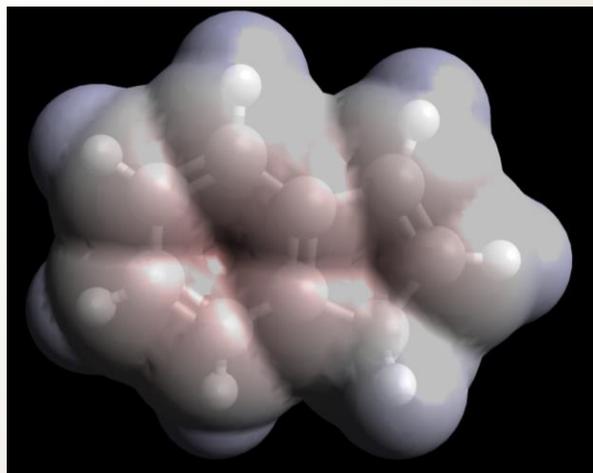
Carbocation that leads to
observed product

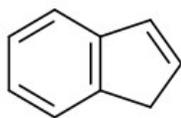


Less stable carbocation

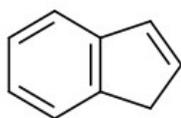
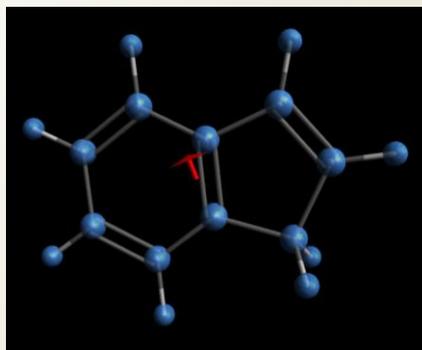
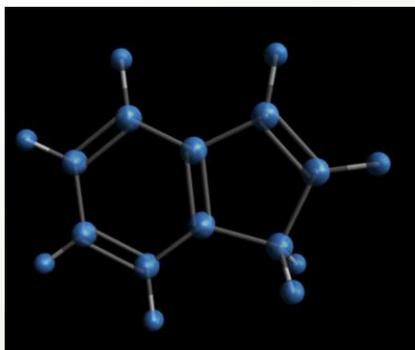


Aprenda por modelos
via mapas de potencial
eletrostático

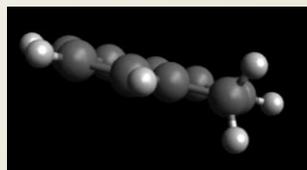
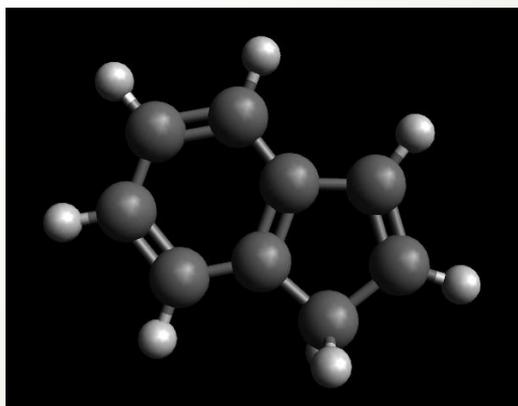


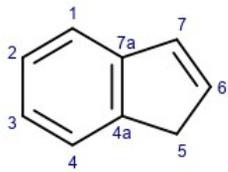


Aprenda por modelos
via mapas de potencial
eletrostático

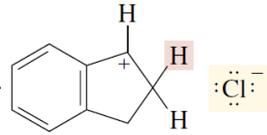


Aprenda por modelos
via mapas de potencial
eletrostático

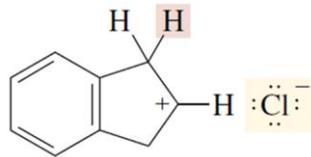
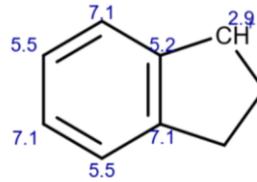




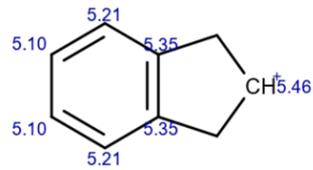
Eletronegatividade do orbital π



Carbocation that leads to observed product



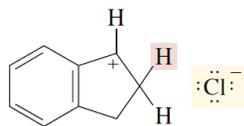
Less stable carbocation



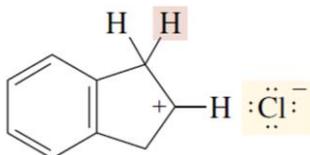
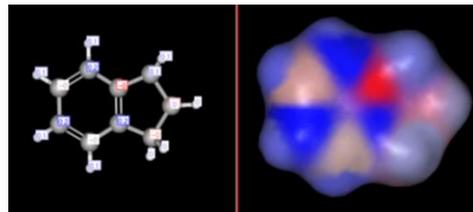
C 2.6



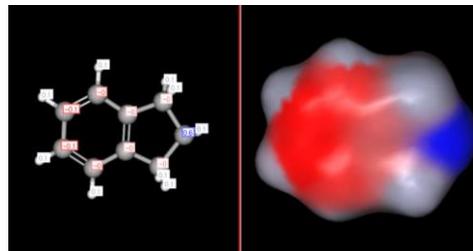
Cargas totais



Carbocation that leads to observed product



Less stable carbocation





Estrutura e estabilidade do benzeno

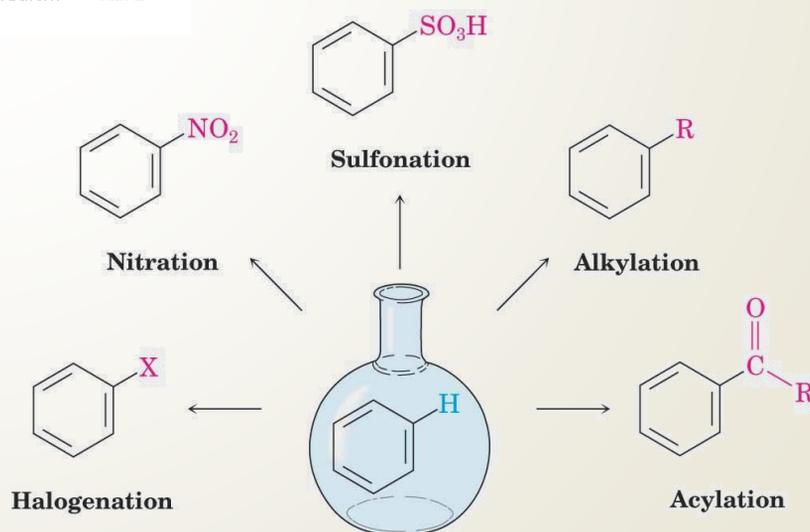
- O benzeno reage lentamente com Br_2 para produzir bromobenzeno (Br substitui H)
- Esta é a **substituição** ao invés da reação de **adição** rápida comum aos compostos com $\text{C} = \text{C}$, sugerindo que no benzeno há uma barreira de energia mais alta



© Thomson - Brooks Cole



Reações do benzeno

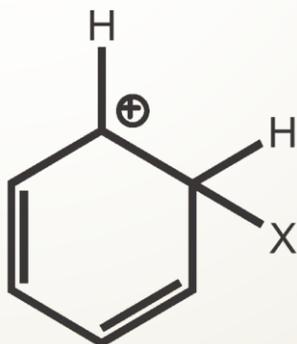


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32



Substituições Aromáticas



George Willard Wheland
1907-1974

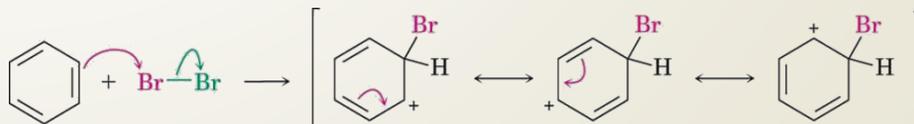
- A reação com o bromo envolve um mecanismo semelhante a muitas outras reações do benzeno com eletrófilos
- O intermediário catiônico foi proposto pela primeira vez por G. W. **Wheland**, da Universidade de Chicago e é frequentemente chamado de intermediário Wheland

33



Bromação

- A adição de bromo ocorre em duas etapas
- Na primeira etapa, os elétrons π agem como um nucleófilo em direção ao Br_2 (em complex com o FeBr_3)
- O intermediário não é aromático e, portanto, possui alto teor de energia:

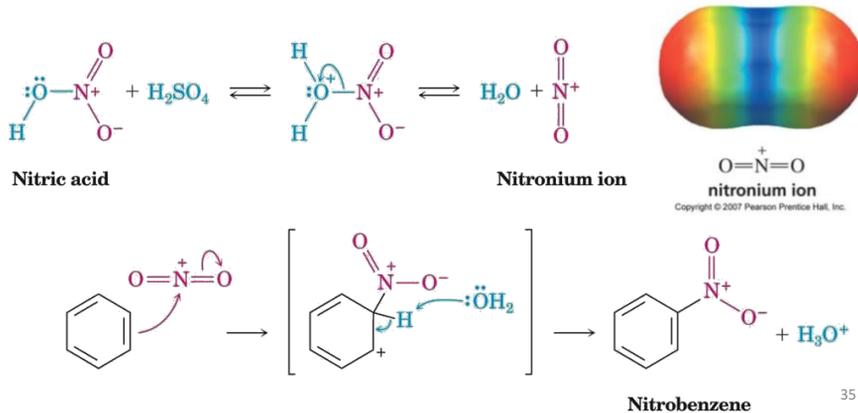


34



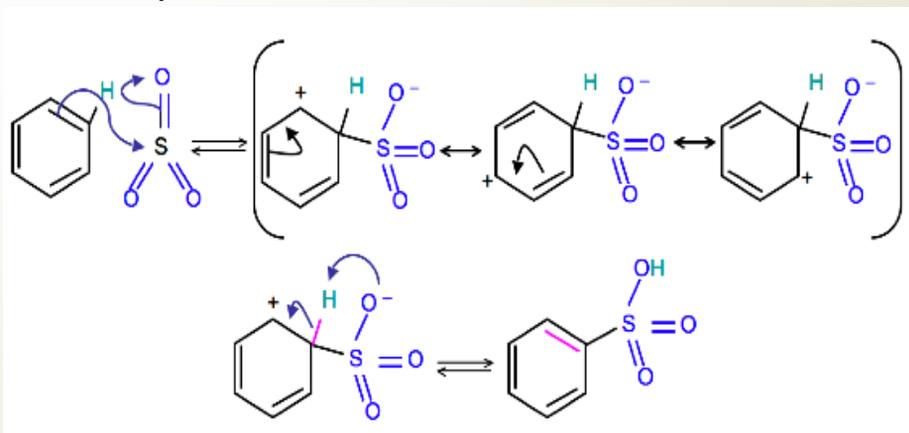
Nitração Aromática

- A combinação de ácido nítrico e ácido sulfúrico produz NO_2^+ (íon nitrônio)
- A reação com benzeno produz nitrobenzeno:



Sulfonação Aromática

- Substituição de H por SO_3 (sulfonação)
- Reação com uma mistura de ácido sulfúrico e SO_3
- A espécie reativa é o trióxido de enxofre ou seu ácido conjugado
- A reação ocorre via intermediário de Wheland e é reversível

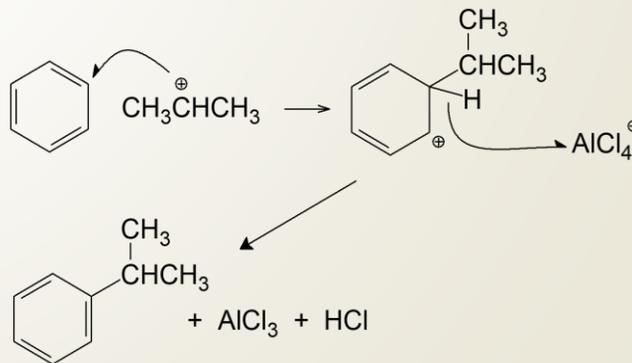




Alquilação de anéis aromáticos: a reação de Friedel-Crafts



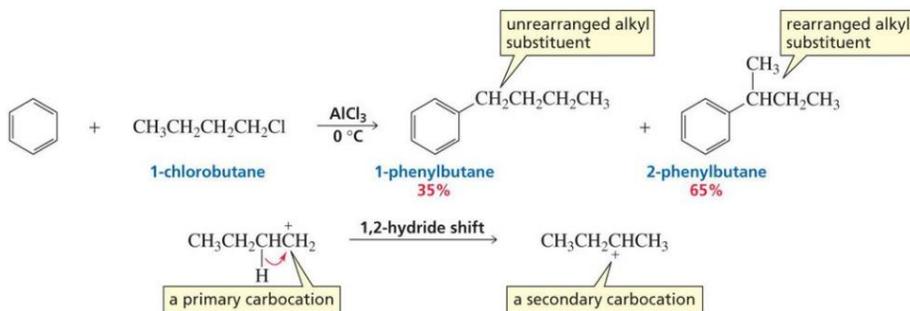
- Substituição aromática de um R⁺
- O cloreto de alumínio promove a formação do carbocátion



37



Alquilação de anéis aromáticos: a reação de Friedel-Crafts



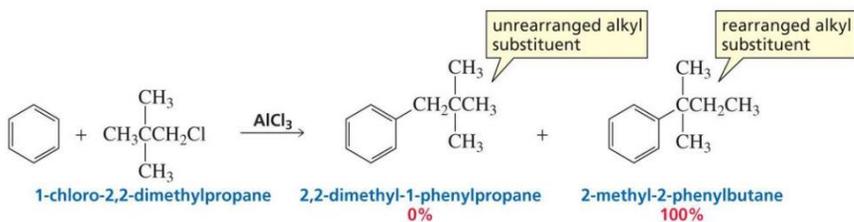
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38



Alquilação de anéis aromáticos: a reação de Friedel-Crafts

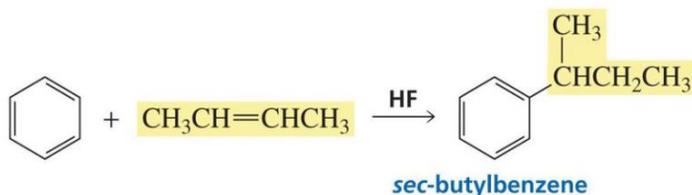
Explique por que há formação apenas do 2-metil-2-fenilbutano



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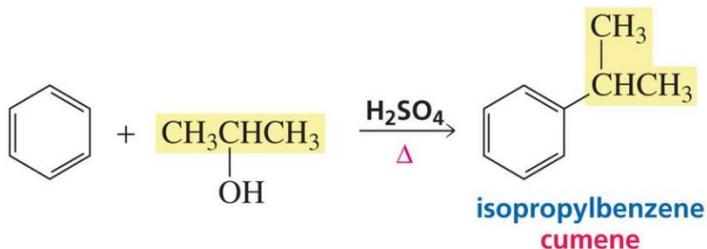
39

alkylation of benzene by an alkene



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alkylation of benzene by an alcohol



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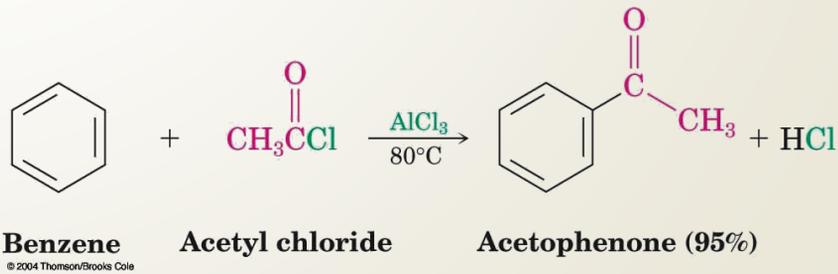
Constituinte do óleo bruto e de combustíveis refinados.

40



Acilação de Fiedel-Crafts

- A reação de um cloreto de ácido (RCOCl) e um anel aromático na presença de AlCl_3 introduz o grupo acila, —COR
 - Benzeno com cloreto de acetila produz acetofenona

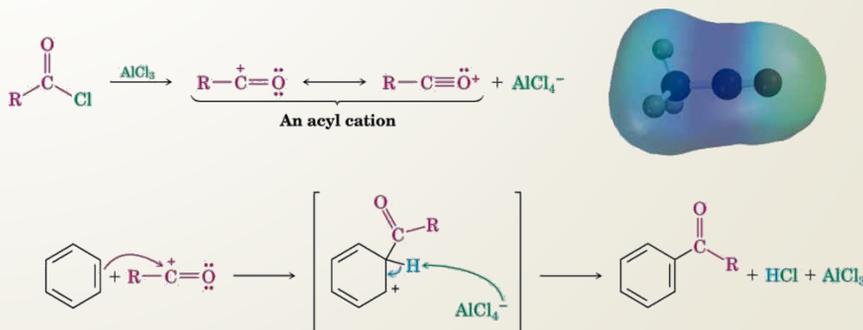


41



Mecanismo de acilação de Friedel-Crafts

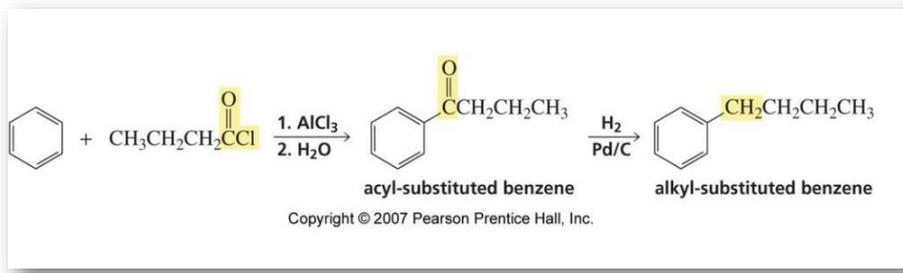
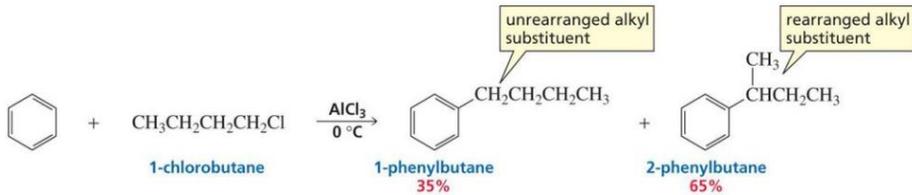
- Semelhante à alquilação
- Eletrófilo reativo: cátion de acila estabilizado por ressonância
- Um cátion acila não se reorganiza



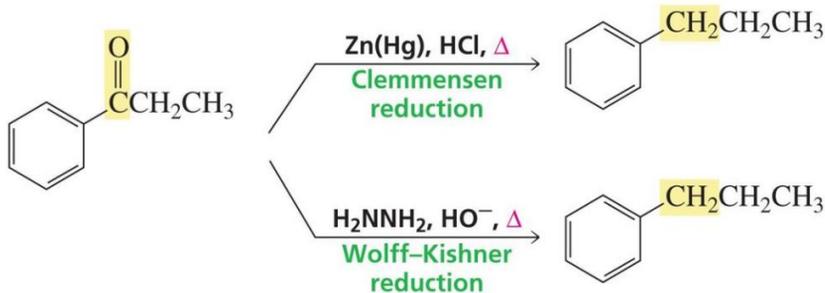
42



Como produzir 1-fenilbutano?



Redução da carbonila



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Reações do benzeno

Reaction and comments

Equation

1. Nitration Warming benzene with a mixture of nitric acid and sulfuric acid gives nitrobenzene. A nitro group ($-\text{NO}_2$) replaces one of the ring hydrogens.



Benzene Nitric acid Nitrobenzene (95%) Water

2. Sulfonation Treatment of benzene with hot concentrated sulfuric acid gives benzenesulfonic acid. A sulfonic acid group ($-\text{SO}_2\text{OH}$) replaces one of the ring hydrogens.



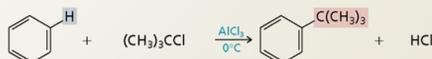
Benzene Sulfuric acid Benzenesulfonic acid (100%) Water

3. Halogenation Bromine reacts with benzene in the presence of iron(III) bromide as a catalyst to give bromobenzene. Chlorine reacts similarly in the presence of iron(III) chloride to give chlorobenzene.



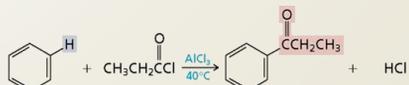
Benzene Bromine Bromobenzene (65-75%) Hydrogen bromide

4. Friedel-Crafts alkylation Alkyl halides react with benzene in the presence of aluminum chloride to yield alkylbenzenes.



Benzene tert-Butyl chloride tert-Butylbenzene (60%) Hydrogen chloride

5. Friedel-Crafts acylation An analogous reaction occurs when acyl halides react with benzene in the presence of aluminum chloride. The products are acylbenzenes.

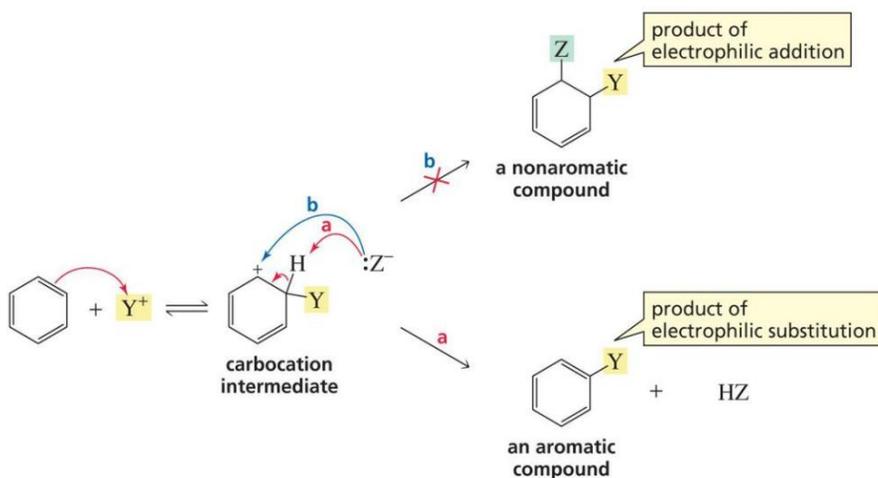


Benzene Propanoyl chloride 1-Phenyl-1-propanone (88%) Hydrogen chloride

45



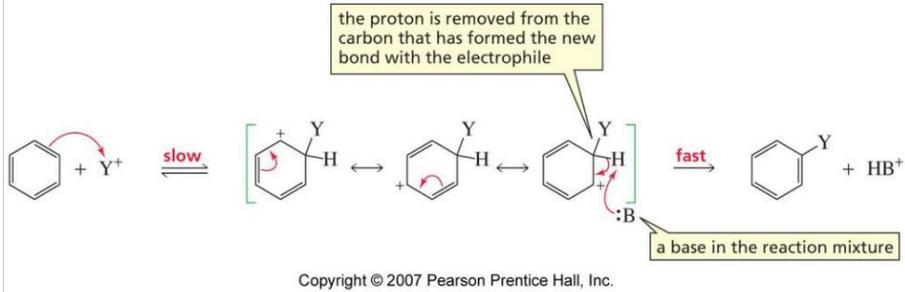
Caminho comum



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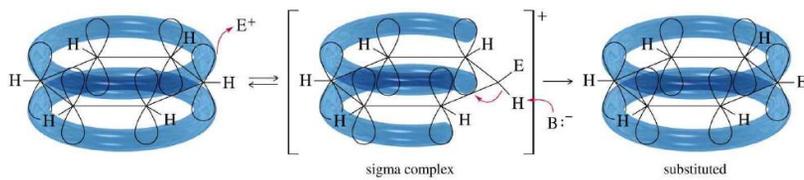
Caminho comum



47



O complexo σ

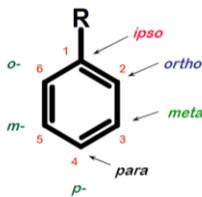
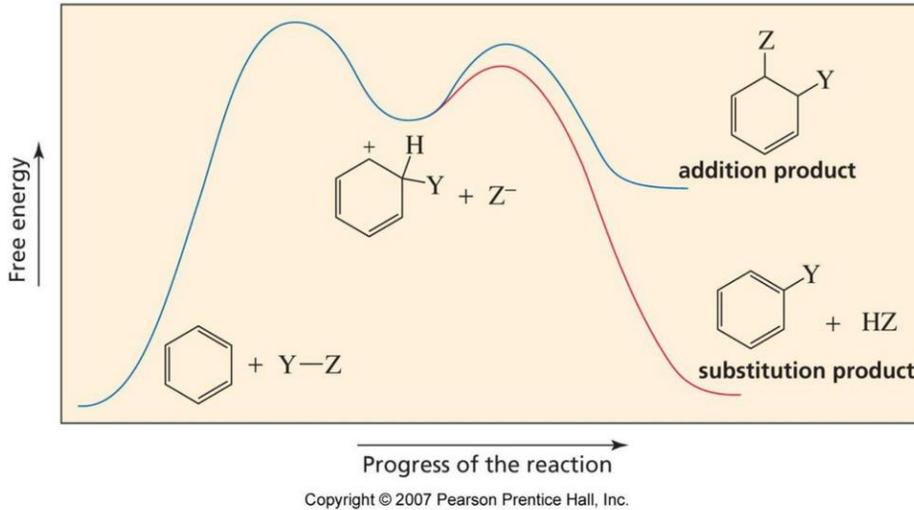


Ion benzênio
E.g. ion arênio

48

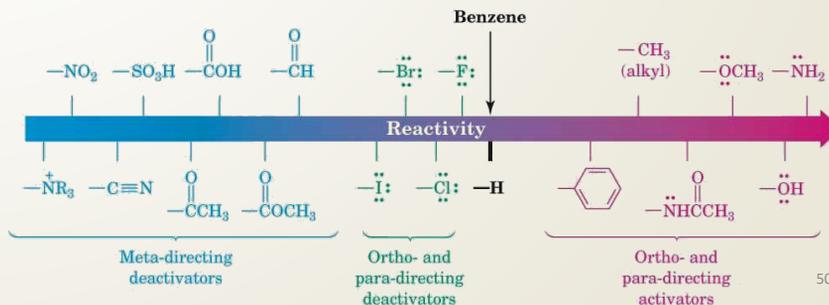


Caminho comum



Efeitos substituintes em anéis aromáticos

- Os substituintes podem fazer com que um composto seja (muito) mais ou (muito) menos reativo do que o benzeno
- Os substituintes afetam a orientação da reação - a relação posicional é controlada
- Ativadores orto e para-direcionadores, desativadores orto e para-direcionadores e desativadores meta-direcionadores





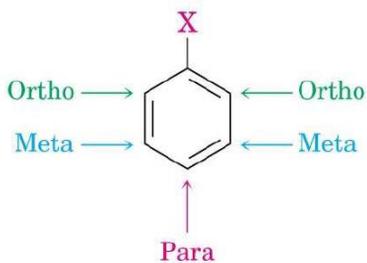
Effect on rate	Substituent	Effect on orientation
Very strongly activating	$\text{--}\ddot{\text{N}}\text{H}_2$ (amino) $\text{--}\ddot{\text{N}}\text{HR}$ (alkylamino) $\text{--}\ddot{\text{N}}\text{R}_2$ (dialkylamino) $\text{--}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{H}$ (hydroxyl)	Ortho, para-directing
Strongly activating	$\text{--}\ddot{\text{N}}\text{HCR}$ (acylamino) $\text{--}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{R}$ (alkoxy)	Ortho, para-directing
Activating	$\text{--}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{CR}$ (acyloxy) $\text{--}\text{R}$ (alkyl) $\text{--}\text{Ar}$ (aryl) $\text{--}\text{CH}=\text{CR}_2$ (alkenyl)	Ortho, para-directing
Standard of comparison	$\text{--}\text{H}$ (hydrogen)	
Deactivating	$\text{--}\text{X}$ (halogen) $(\text{X} = \text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I})$ $\text{--}\text{CH}_2\text{X}$ (halomethyl)	Ortho, para-directing
Strongly deactivating	$\text{--}\text{CH}$ (formyl) $\text{--}\text{CR}$ (acyl) $\text{--}\text{COH}$ (carboxylic acid) $\text{--}\text{COR}$ (ester)	Meta-directing
Very strongly deactivating	$\text{--}\text{CCl}$ (acyl chloride) $\text{--}\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$ (cyano) $\text{--}\text{SO}_3\text{H}$ (sulfonic acid) $\text{--}\text{CF}_3$ (trifluoromethyl) $\text{--}\text{NO}_2$ (nitro)	Meta-directing

51

Ativadores / Desativadores

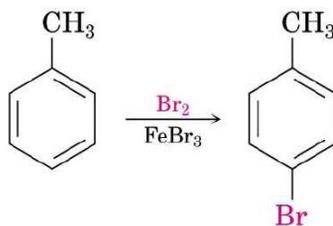


Ativadores, dirigem o,p



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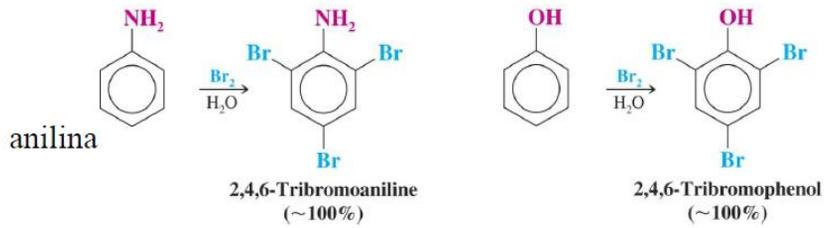
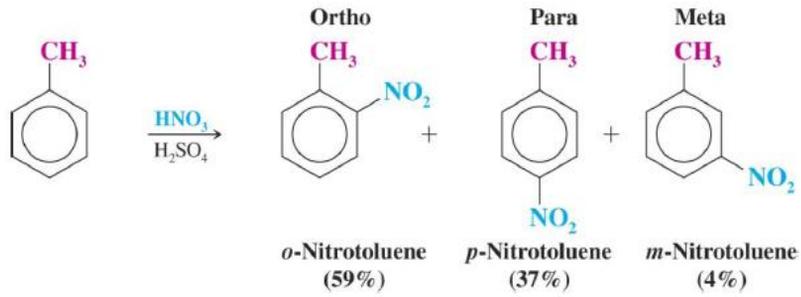
Bromação do tolueno



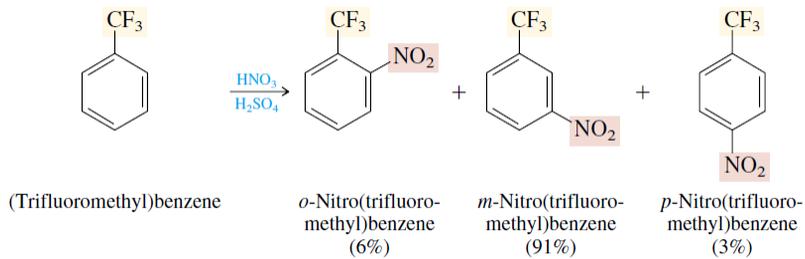
Toluene

p-Bromotoluene

52



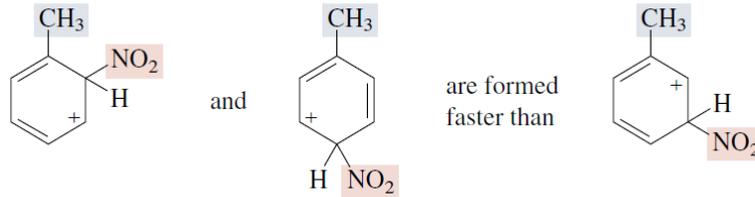
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science
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health!



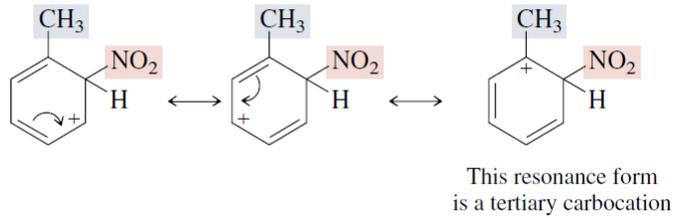
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Velocidade e regiosseletividade na nitração do tolueno



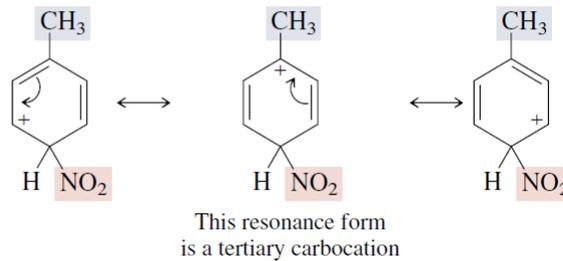
Ortho attack



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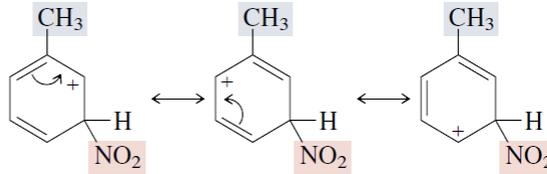


Para attack

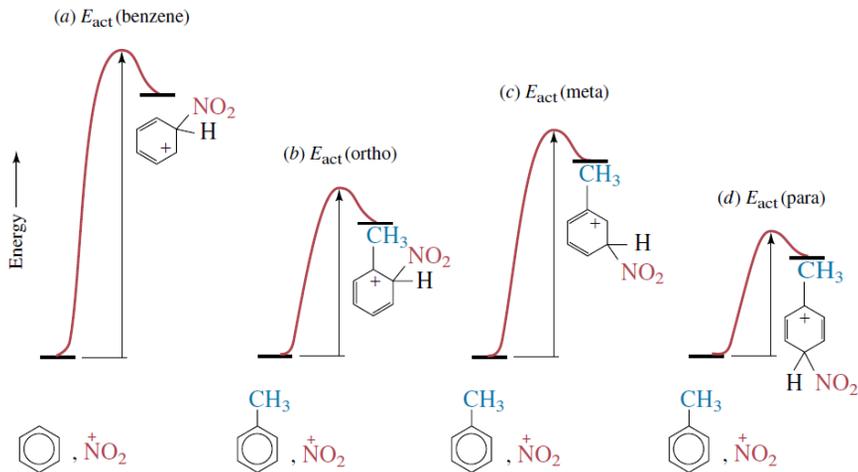




Meta attack

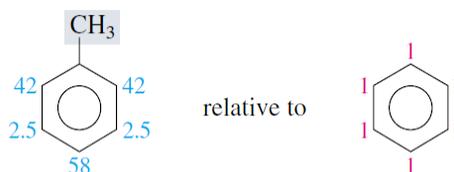


Diagramas comparativos de energia para ataque do íon nitrônio





Velocidades relativas de ataque ao tolueno

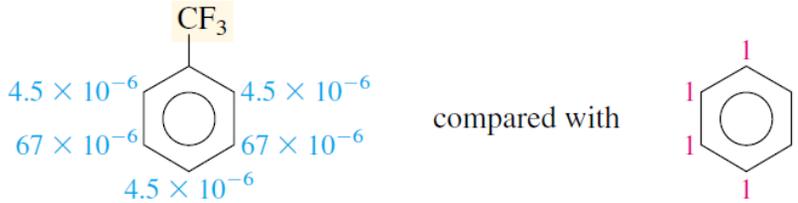


Faça uma análise similar
para a nitração do
(trifluorometil)benzeno

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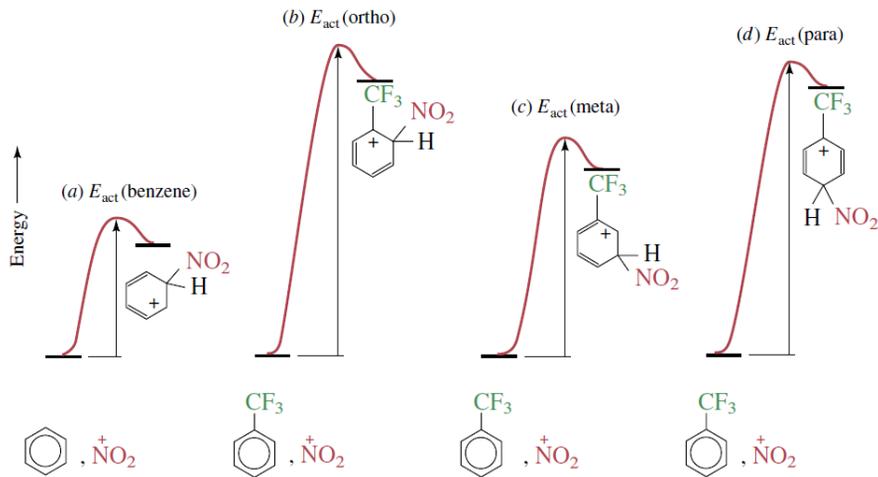
Velocidades relativas de ataque ao (trifluorometil)benzeno



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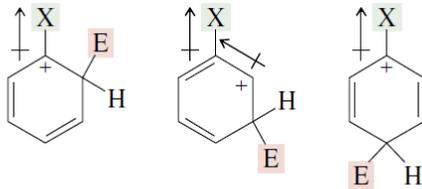
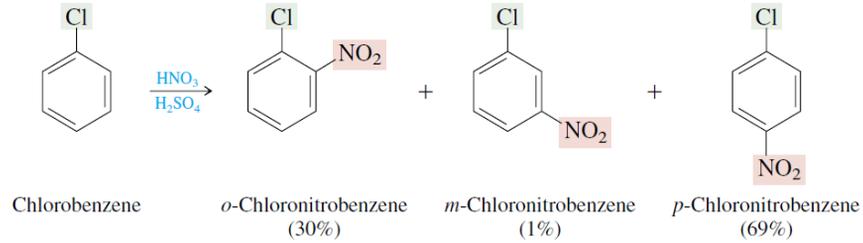
Diagramas comparativos de energia para ataque do íon nitrônio



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Halogênios?

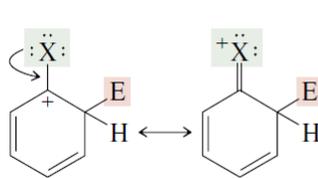


All these ions are less stable when X = F, Cl, Br, or I than when X = H

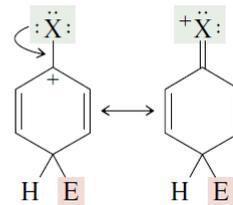
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Ortho attack



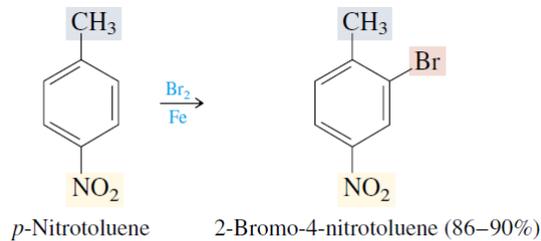
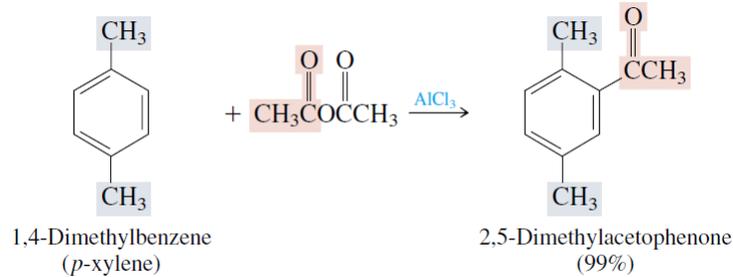
Para attack



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Efeitos múltiplos



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science
for better
health!



A partir do benzeno,
mostre como
sintetizar o *m*-
cloroetilbenzeno