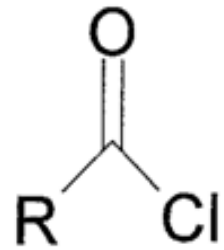
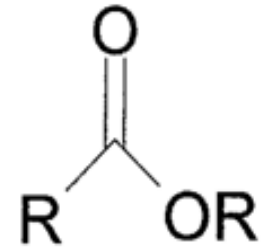


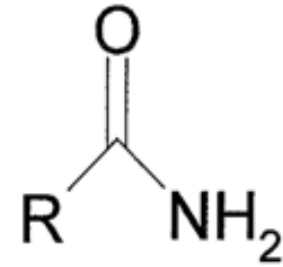
DERIVADOS CARBOXÍLICOS



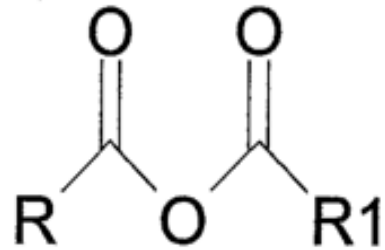
CLORETO DE ÁCIDO



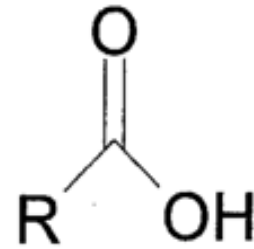
ÉSTER



AMIDA

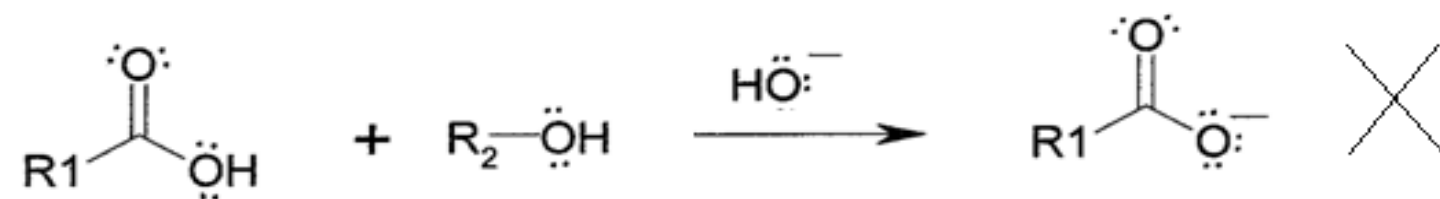
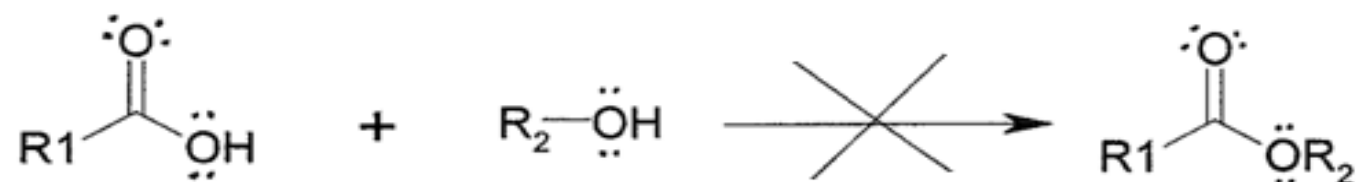


ANIDRIDO DE ÁCIDO

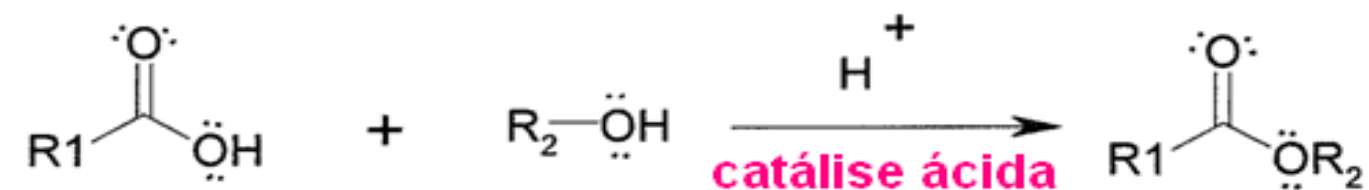


ÁCIDO CARBOXÍLICO

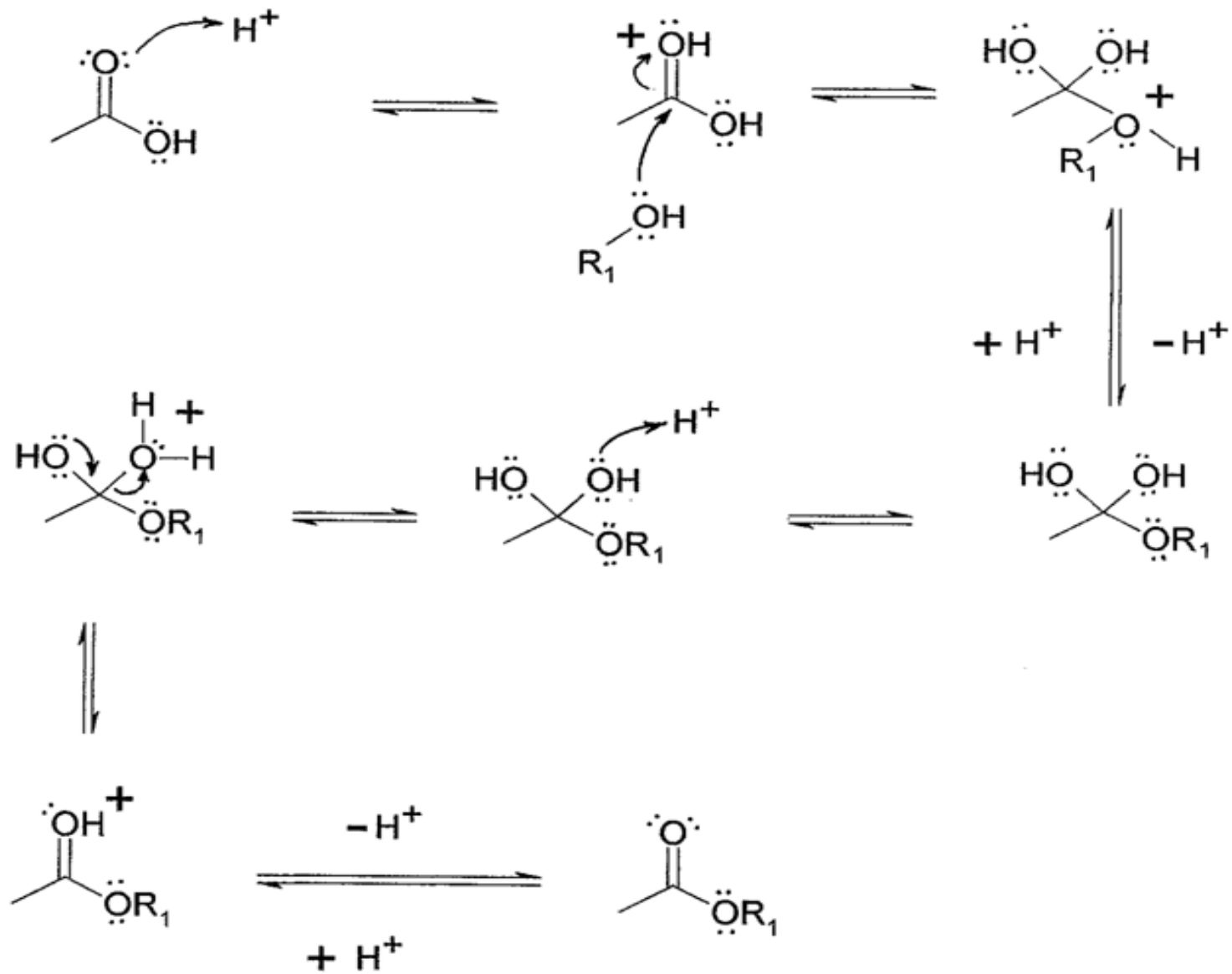
PREPARAÇÃO DE ÉSTERES



**carbonila pouco
eletrofílica**



ESTERIFICAÇÃO SOB CATÁLISE ÁCIDA



O GRUPO DE PARTIDA E O SEU pKaH

O MELHOR GRUPO DE PARTIDA É A BASE CONJUGADA DO ÁCIDO MAIS FORTE

GRUPO DE PARTIDA

pKaH

MeO⁻

16 (MeOH)

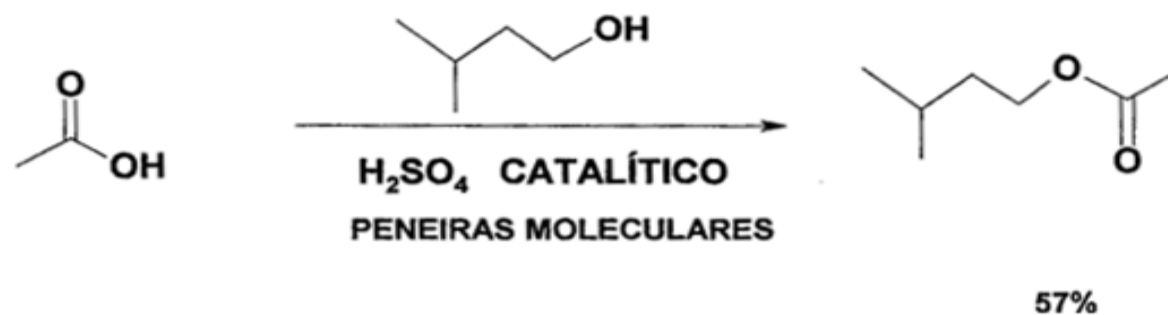
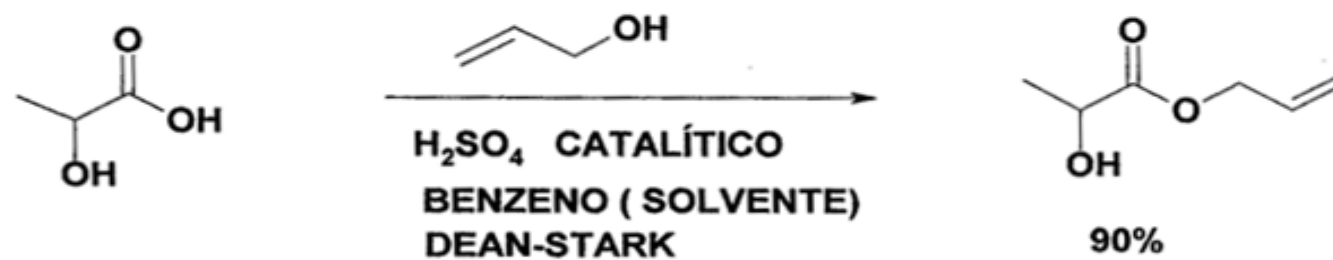
???????

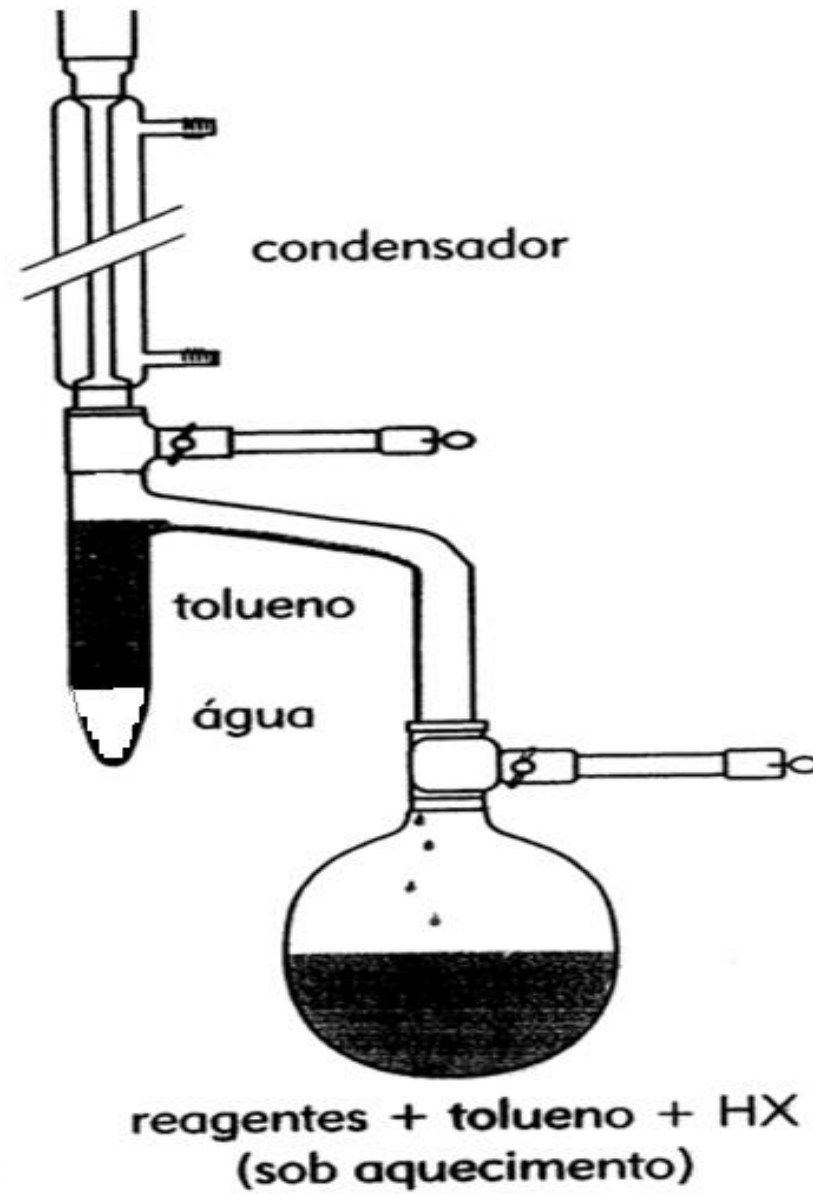
HO⁻

16 (H₂O)

COMO TORNAR A REAÇÃO DE ESTERIFICAÇÃO IRREVERSÍVEL

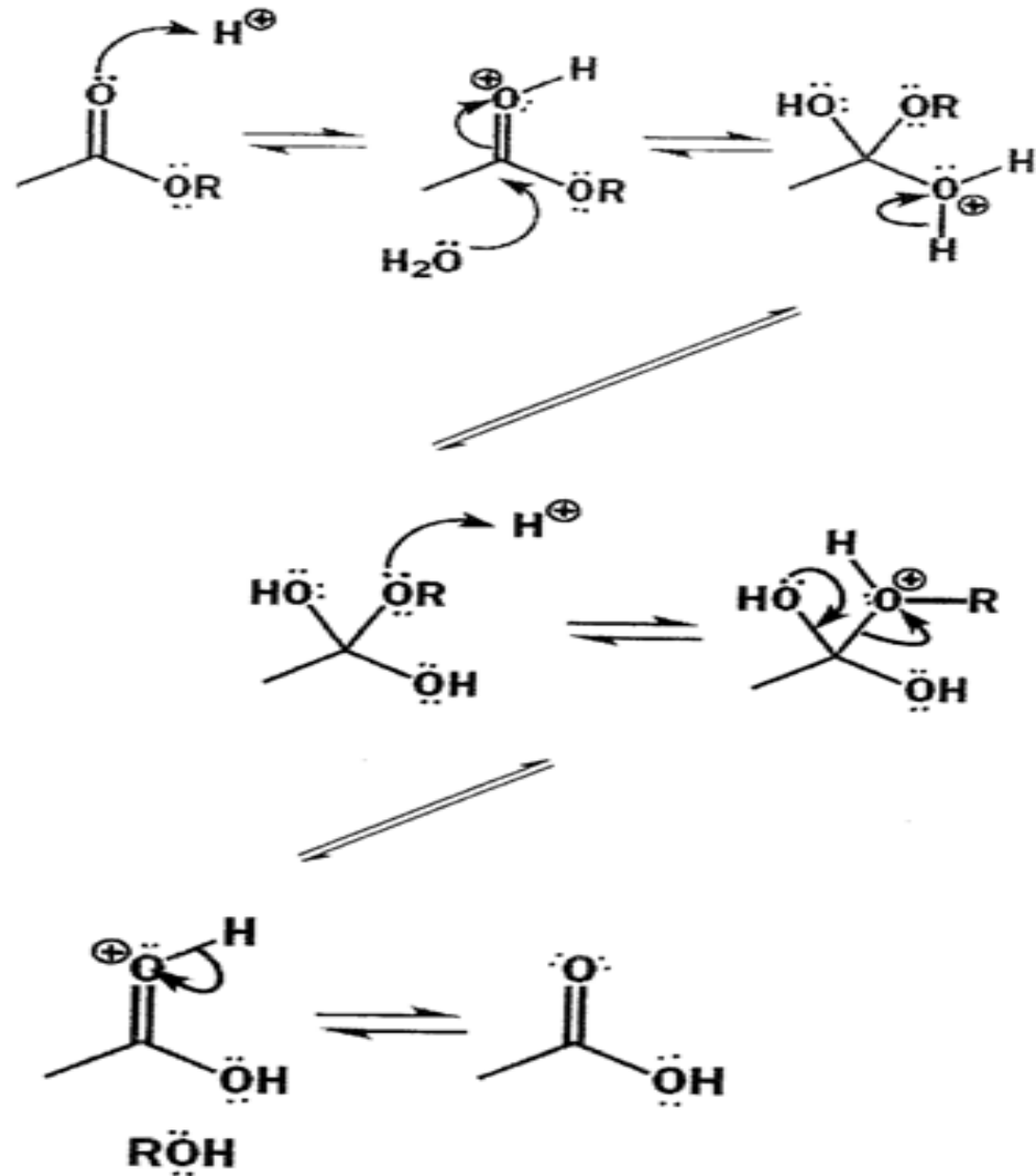
- * usar excesso de álcool ou do ácido carboxílico
- * remover água





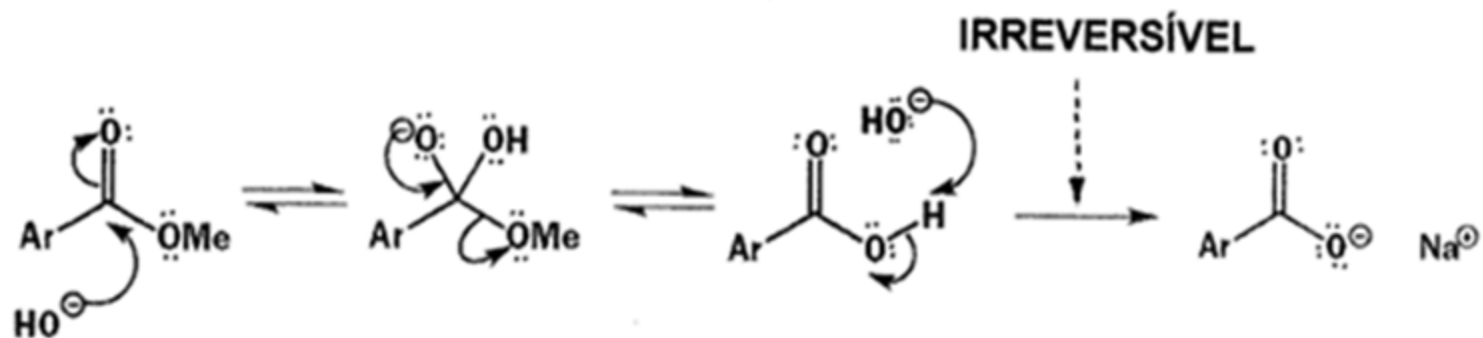
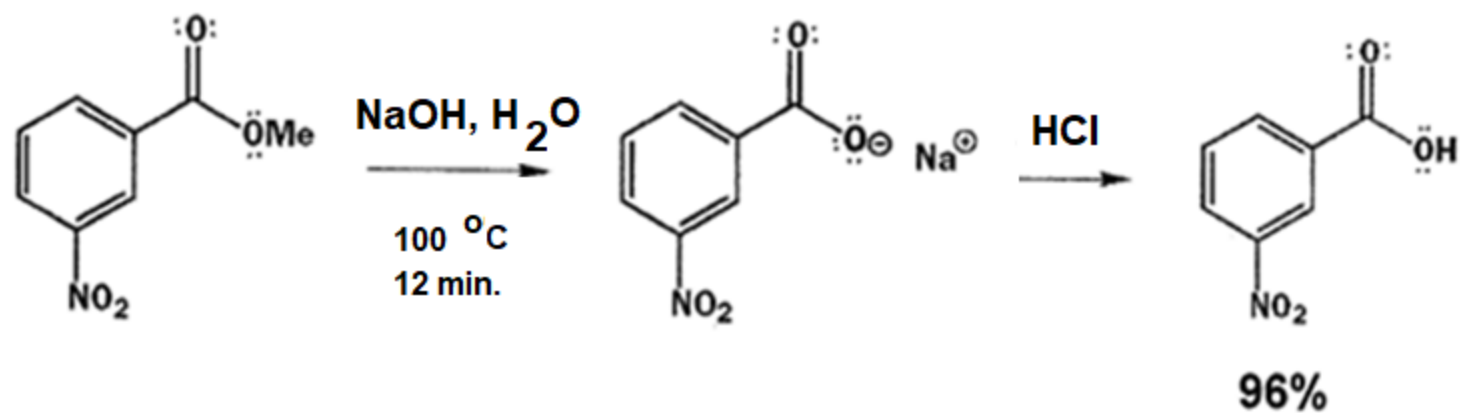
- ▲ Representação esquemática do sistema Dean-Stark.

HIDRÓLISE DE ÉSTERES

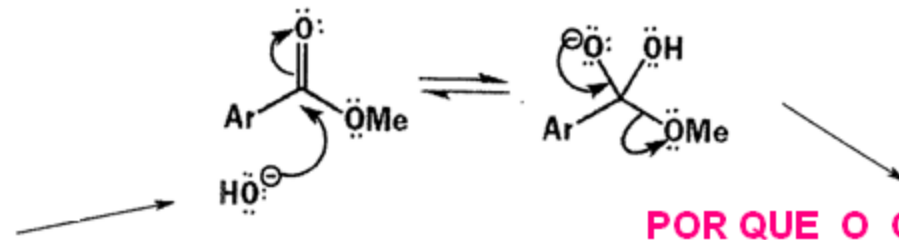


HIDRÓLISE BÁSICA DE ÉSTERES

IRREVERSÍVEL E NÃO CATALÍTICA



NUCLEÓFILO MAIS
FORTE DO QUE
A H₂O

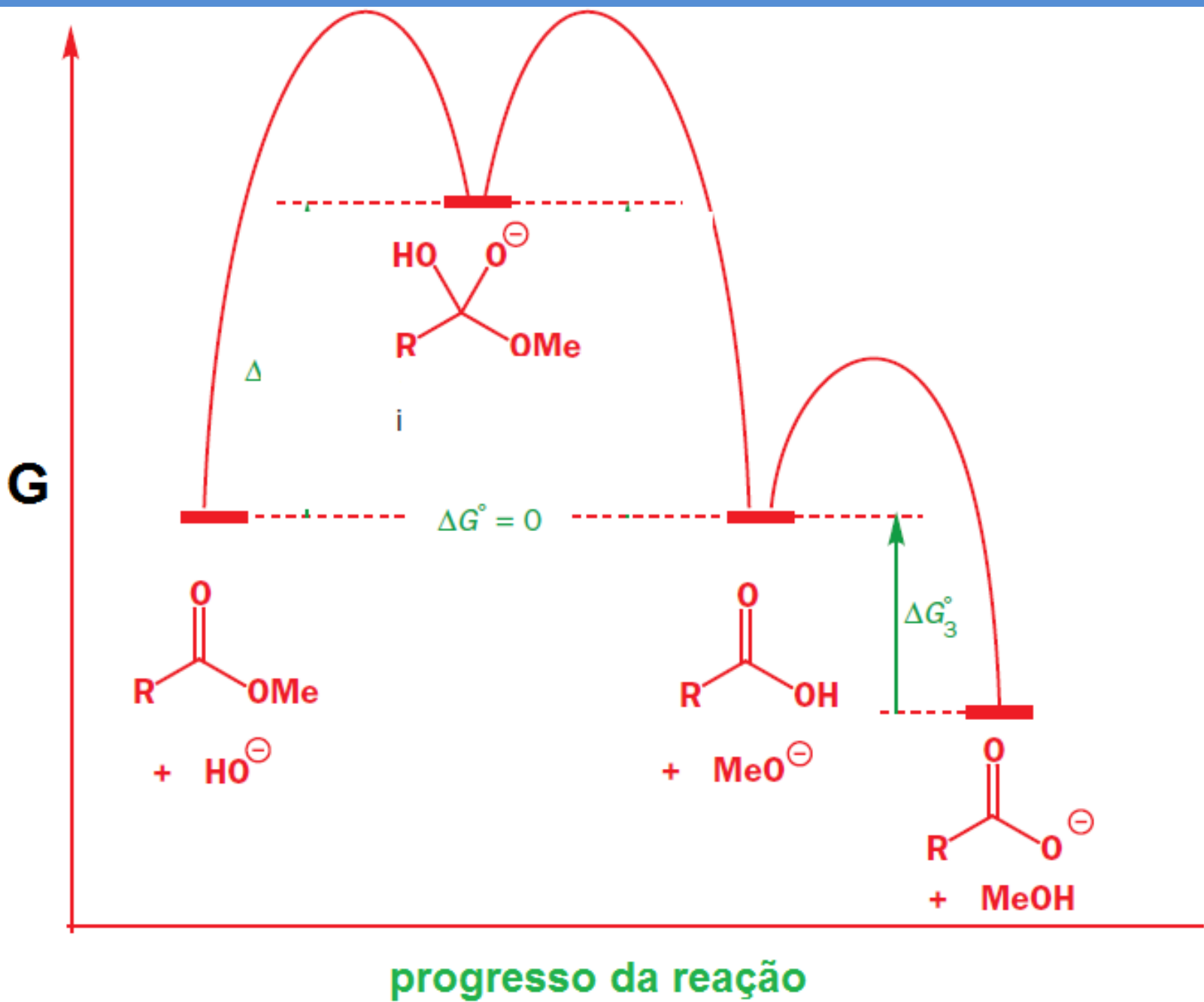


POR QUE O GRUPO QUE SAI É O
GRUPO METÓXI E NÃO O GRUPO
HIDROXILA?

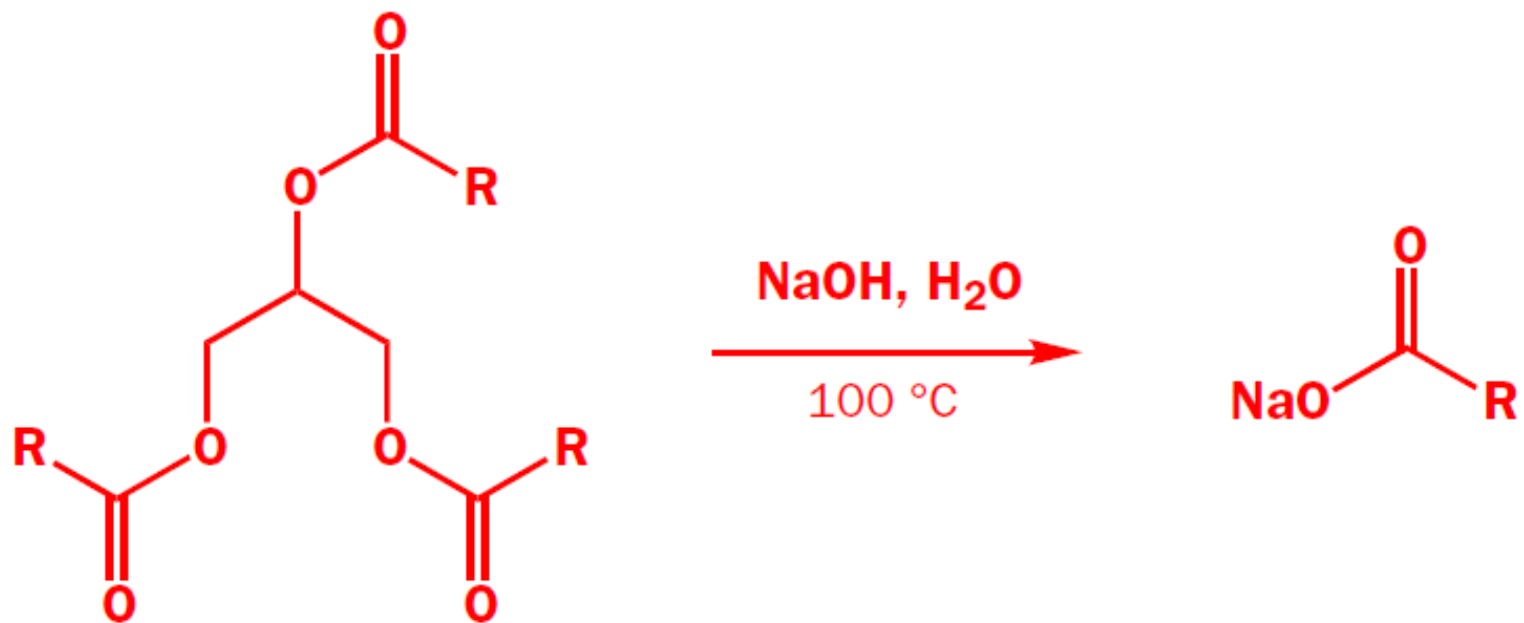
O MELHOR GRUPO DE PARTIDA É A BASE CONJUGADA DO ÁCIDO MAIS FORTE

GRUPO DE PARTIDA	pK_aH	
MeO^-	16 (MeOH)	????????
HO^-	16 (H ₂ O)	

REAÇÃO REVERSÍVEL, MAS
O ÚLTIMO PASSO A TORNA
IRREVERSÍVEL



SAPONIFICAÇÃO

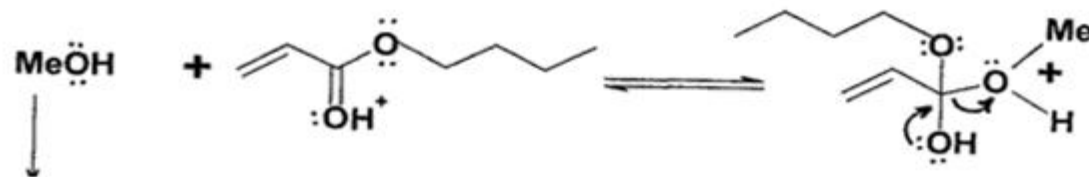
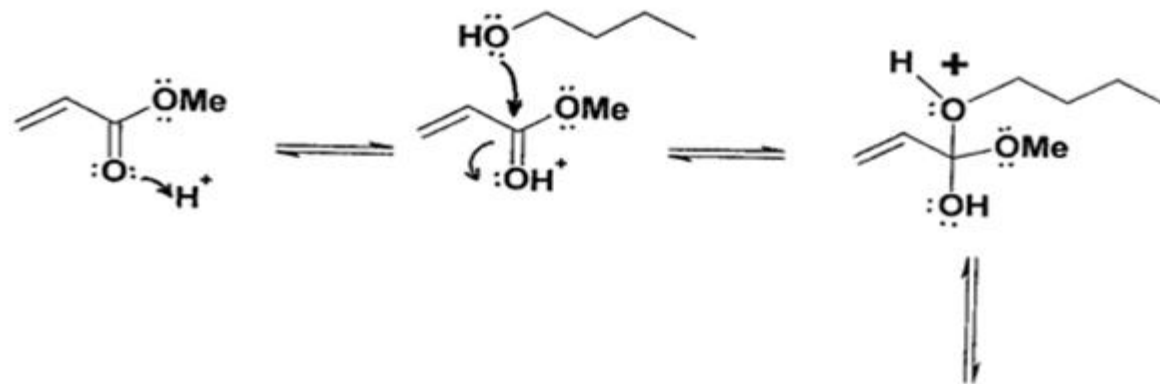


R = longas cadeias orgânicas, saturadas ou insaturadas

REAÇÃO DE TRANSESTERIFICAÇÃO

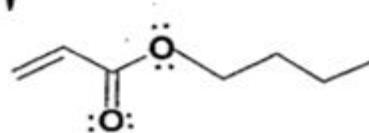


MECANISMO

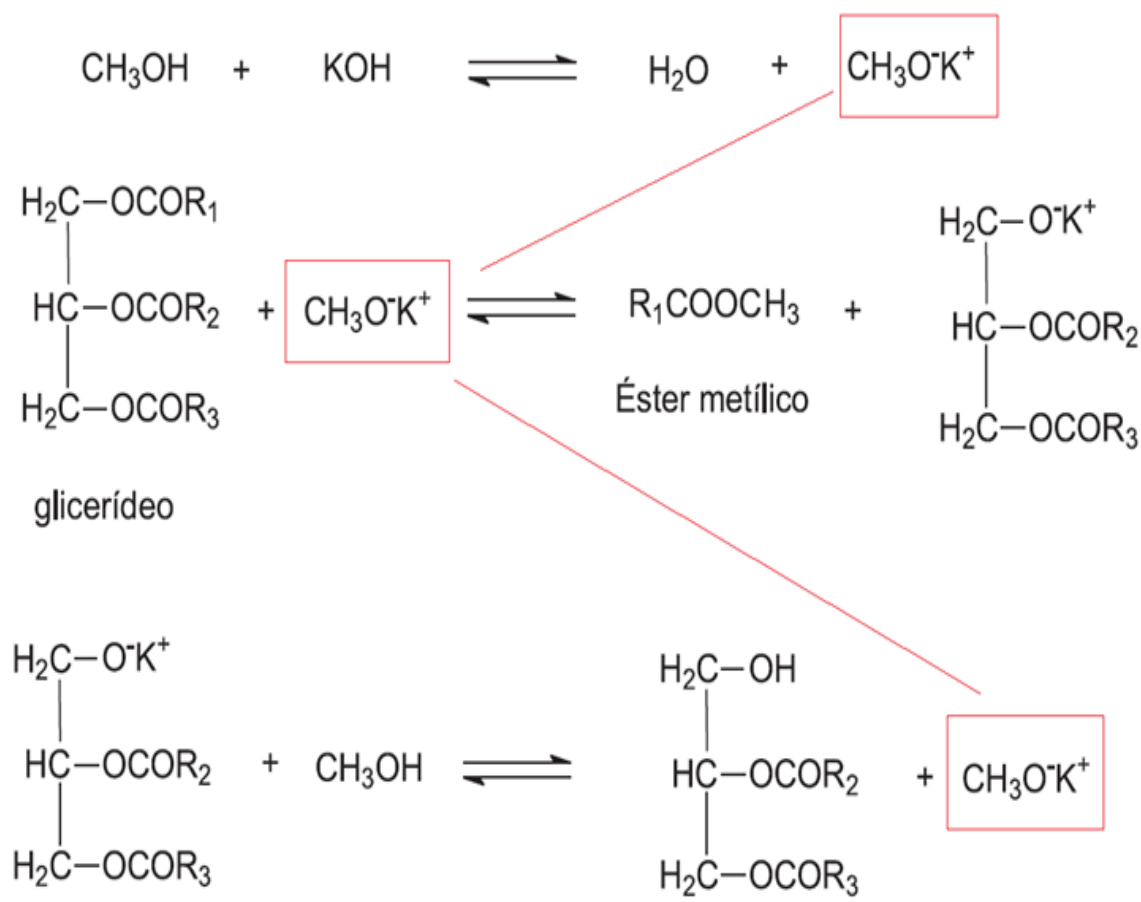


RETIRADO
POR
DESTILAÇÃO

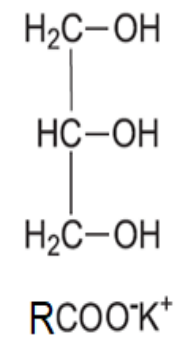
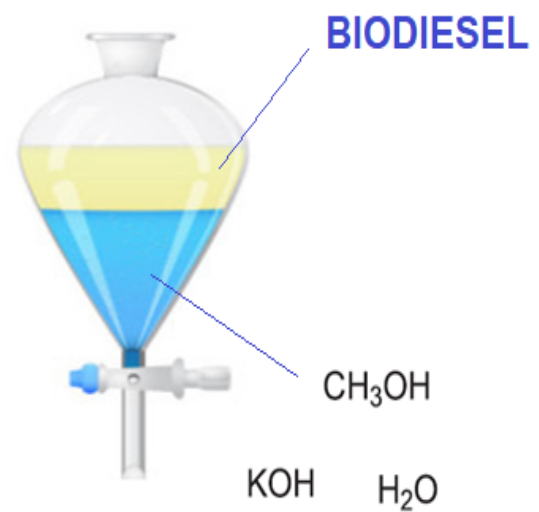
PASSO IRREVERSÍVEL



A PRODUÇÃO DE BIODIESEL



glicerídeo



RETIRADA DE ÁGUA OU EXCESSO DE ÁLCOOL OU DE ÁCIDO



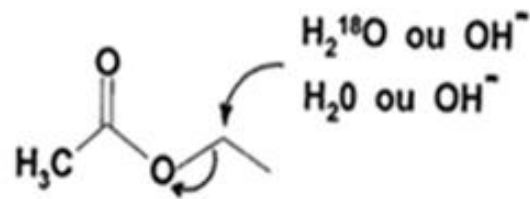
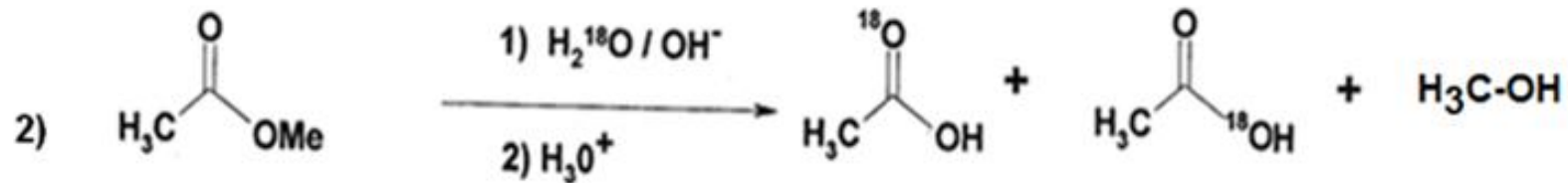
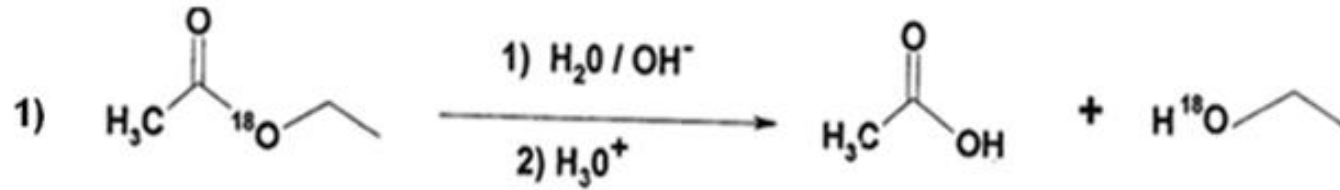
EXCESSO DE ÁGUA



RETIRADA DO ÁLCOOL MAIS VOLÁTIL



COMO SABEMOS QUE O ATAQUE DO NUCLEÓFILO SE DÁ NO GRUPO CARBONILA?



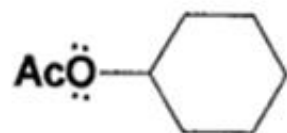
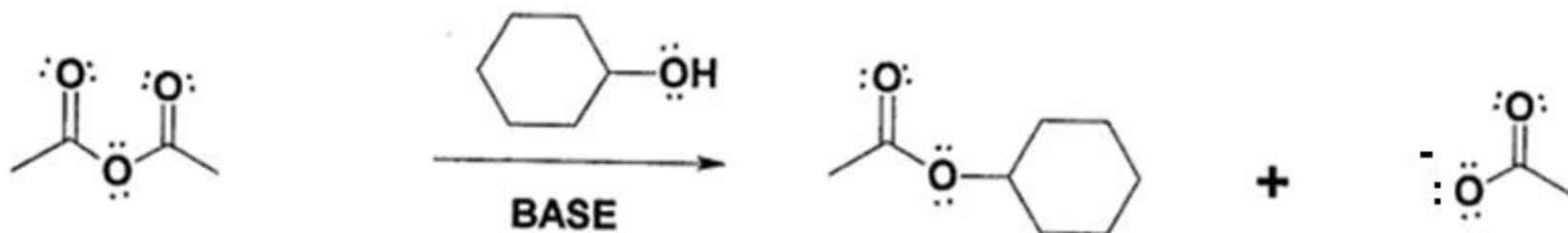
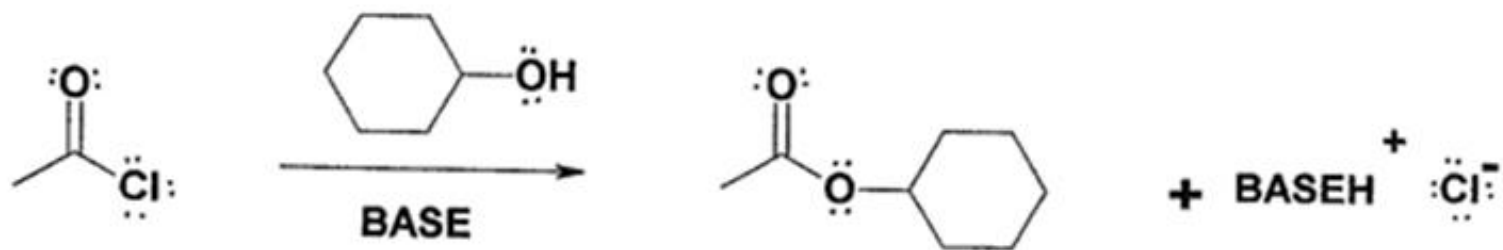
NÃO OCORRE !!!!

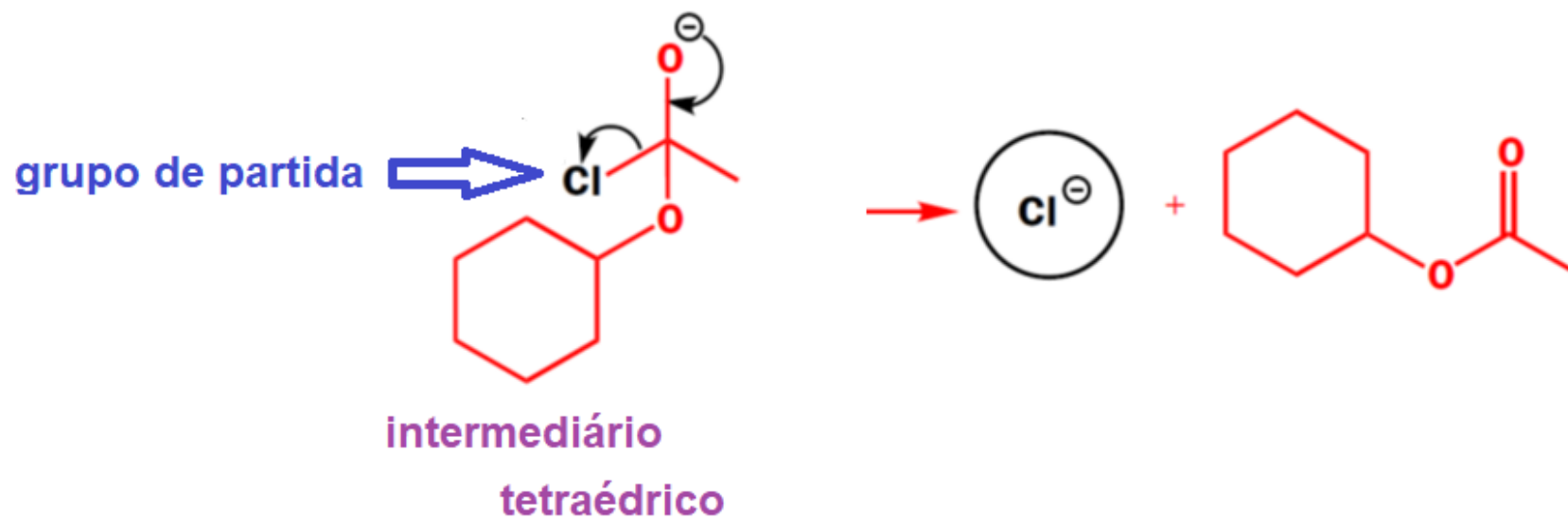
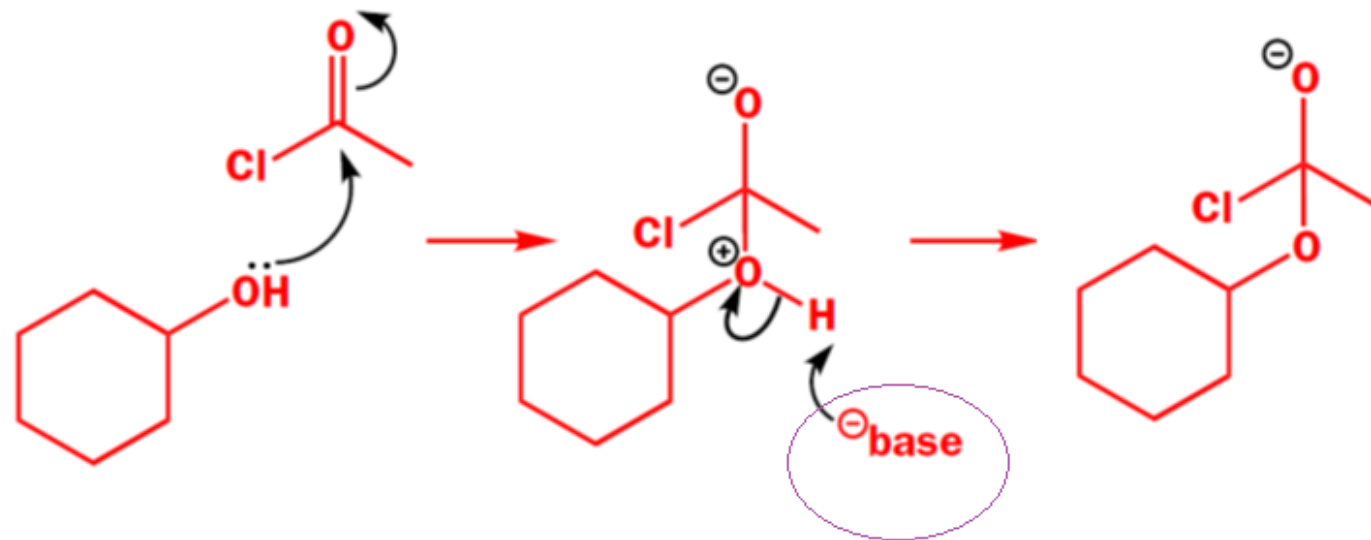
Na reação 1, não há O-18 no ácido

Na reação 2, houve incorporação de O-18 ao ácido e o álcool não incorporou o O-18

NOVOS EXEMPLOS DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO ACÍLICA

OUTRAS MANEIRAS DE PREPARAR ÉSTERES

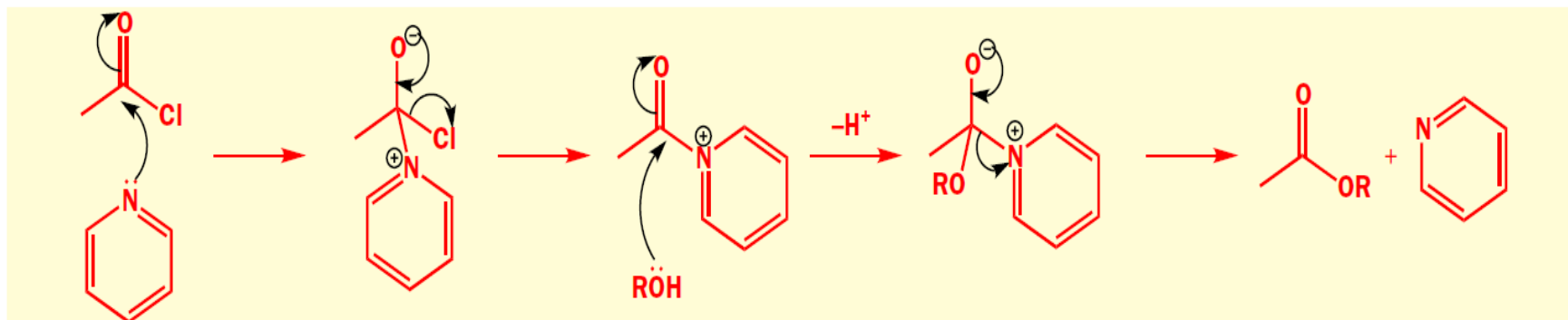




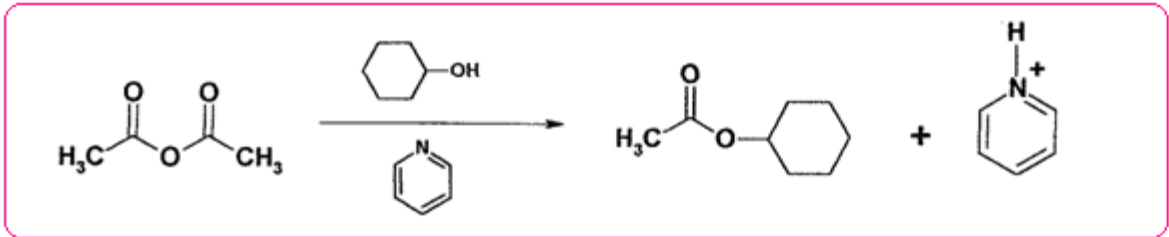
CATÁLISE NUCLEOFÍLICA

GRUPO DE PARTIDA	pKaH
PIRIDINA	5,5
ALCÓXIDO	18

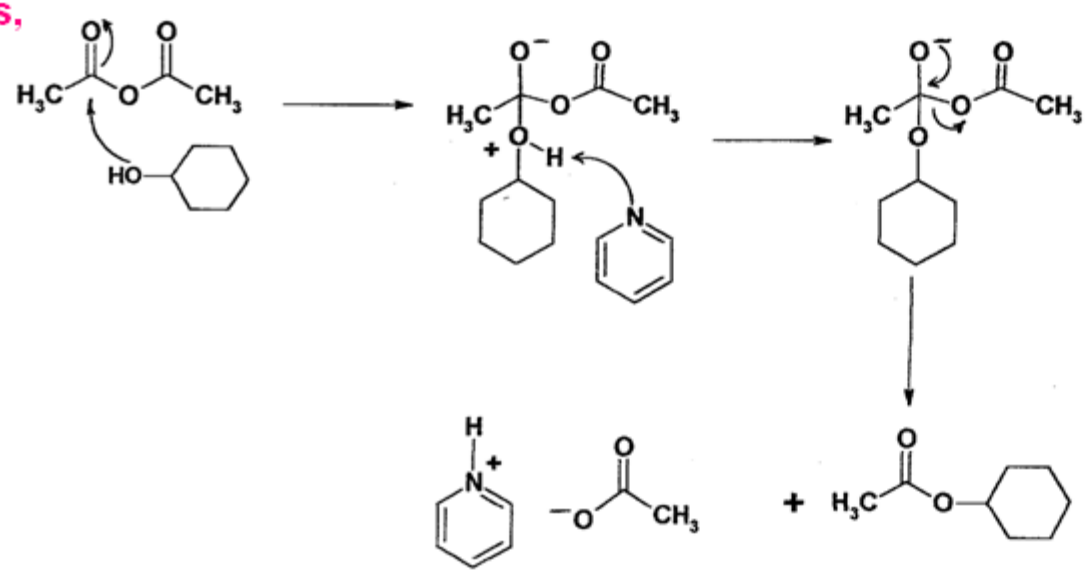
COMO A PIRIDINA É MAIS NUCLEOFÍLICA DO QUE O ÁLCOOL :



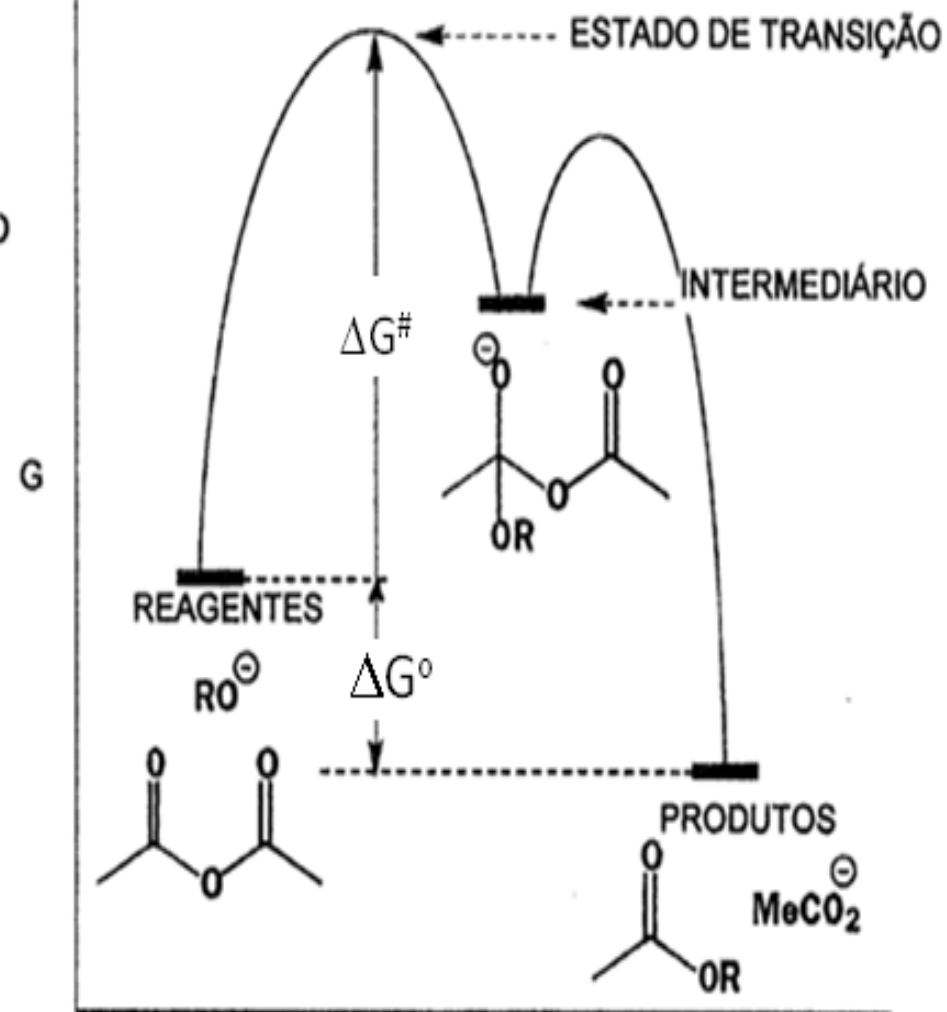
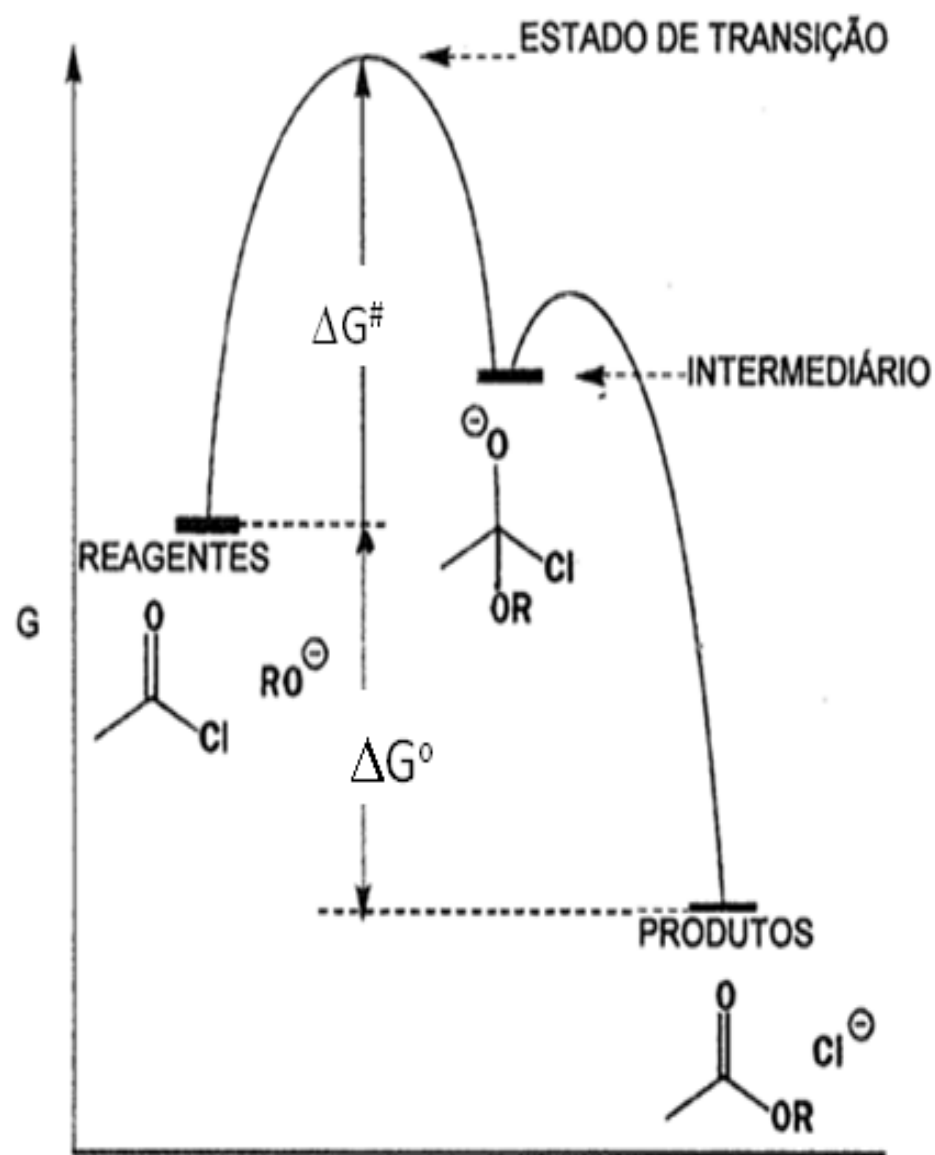
PREPARAÇÃO DE ÉSTERES A PARTIR DE ANIDRIDOS DE ÁCIDOS CARBOXÍLICOS



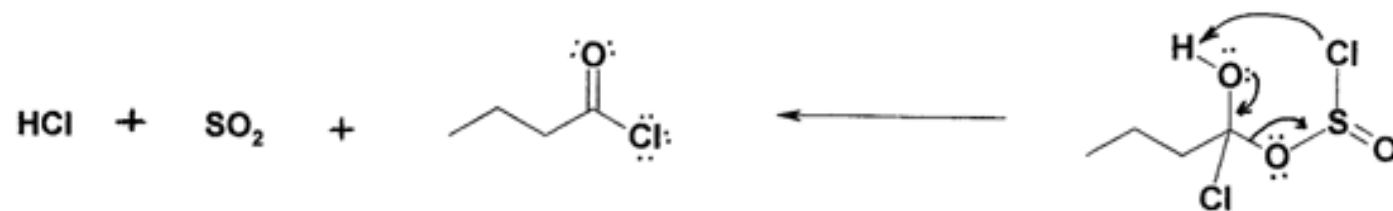
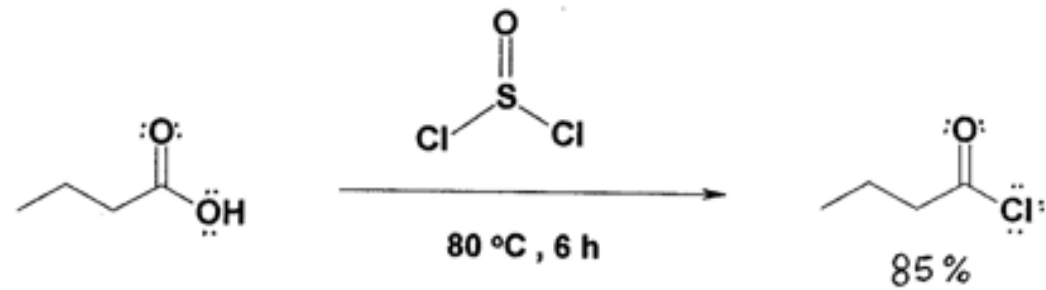
mas,



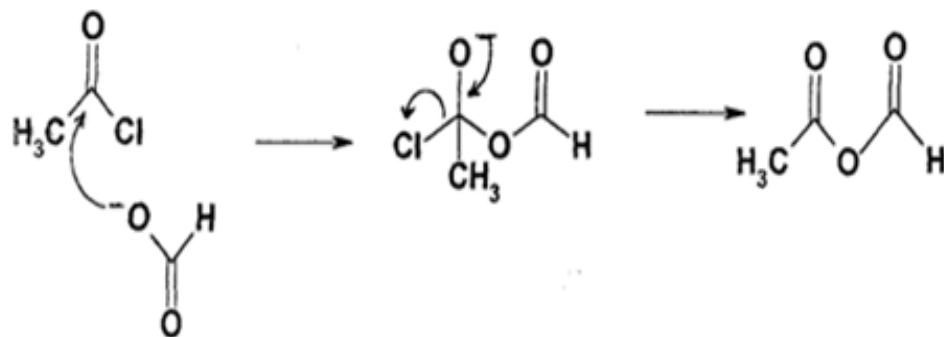
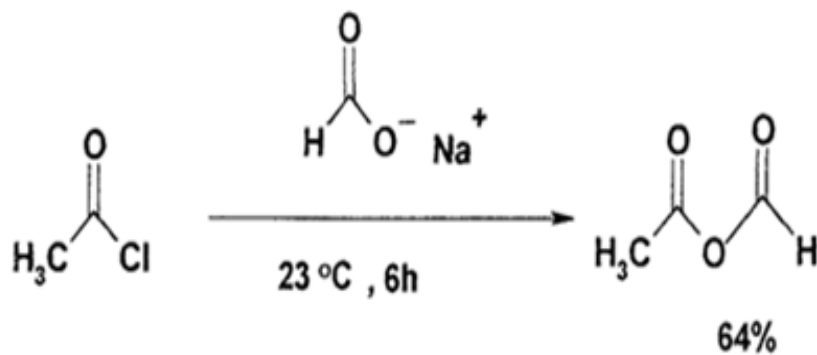
GRUPO DE PARTIDA	pK _{aH}
<chem>CC(=O)[O-]</chem>	4-5 (ÁCIDO ACÉTICO)
<chem>C1CCCCC1[O-]</chem>	18 (CICLOEXANOL)
<chem>CH3-</chem>	50 (METANO)
piridina	5,5 (piridínio)



COMO PREPARAR CLORETOS DE ÁCIDOS A PARTIR DE UM ÁCIDO CARBOXÍLICO E CLORETO TIONILA



PREPARAÇÃO DE ANIDRIDOS A PARTIR DE CLORETOS DE ÁCIDOS



GRUPO DE PARTIDA

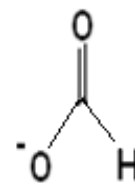
pKaH

Cl^-

-7 (HCl)

CH_3^-

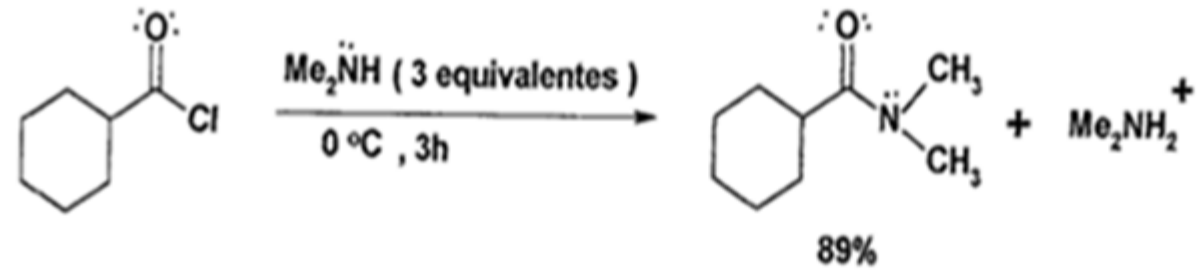
50 (METANO)



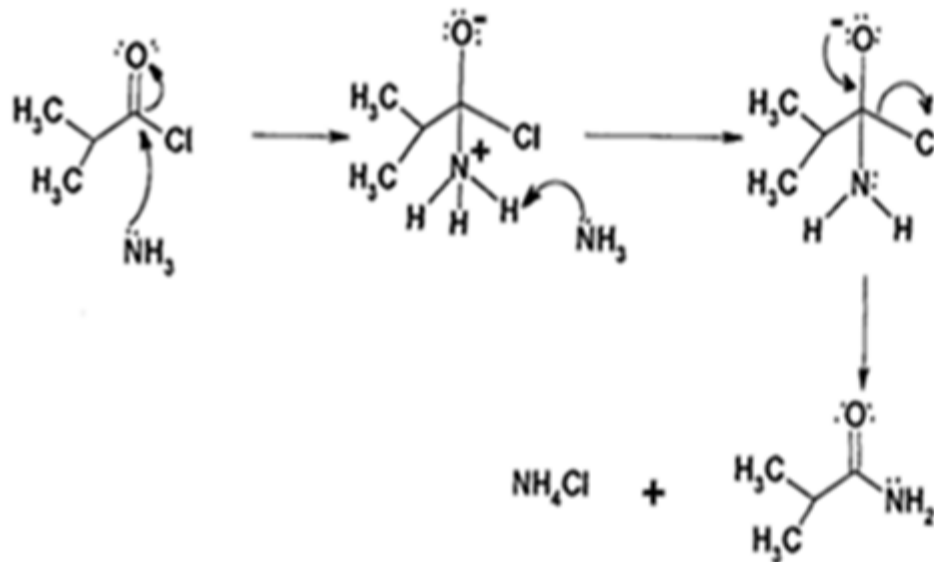
APROX. 3

(ÁCIDO FÓRMICO)

PREPARAÇÃO DE AMIDAS

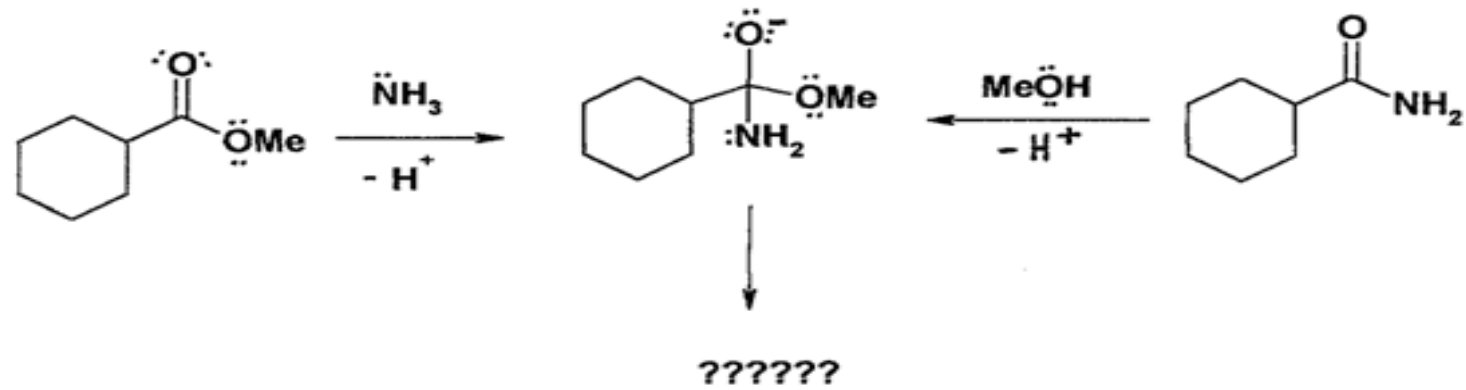
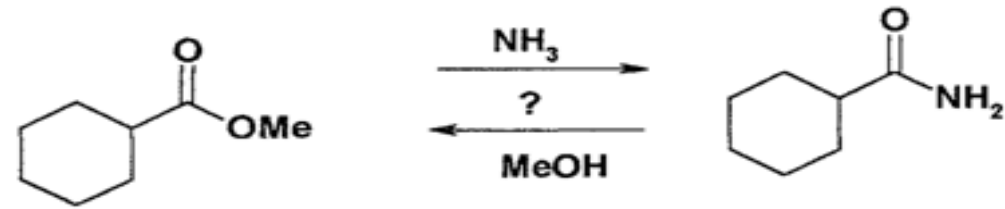


MECANISMO



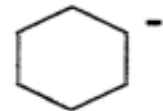
GRUPO DE PARTIDA	pK _{ah}
$\begin{matrix} \text{H}_3\text{C} \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \end{matrix}$	50 (CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃)
NH ₂ ⁻	34 (NH ₃)
Cl ⁻	-7 (HCl)

PARA PENSAR

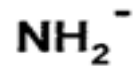


GRUPOS DE PARTIDA

pK_{aH}



45



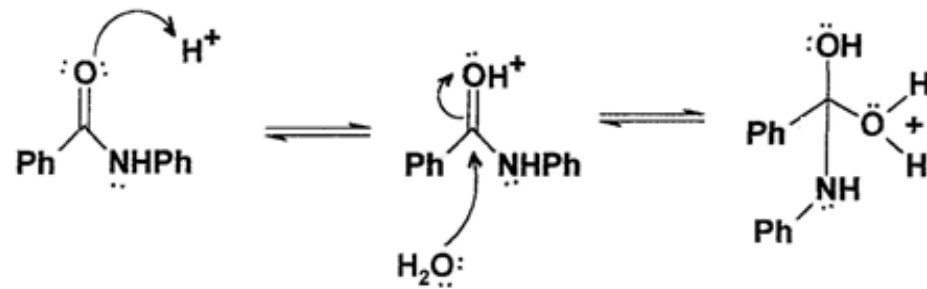
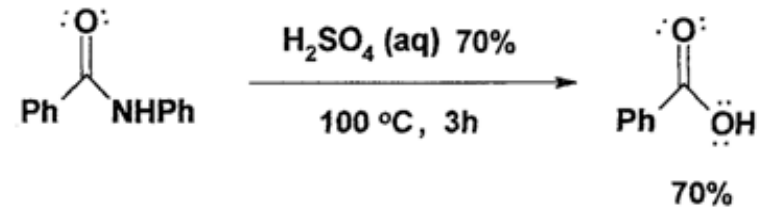
34



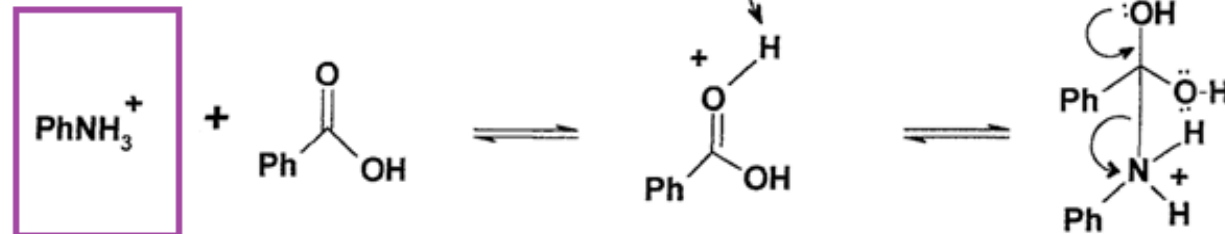
18

HIDRÓLISE DE AMIDAS

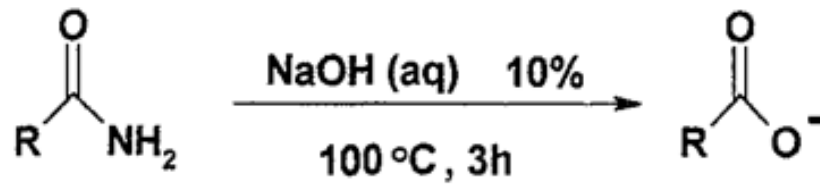
A) EM MEIO ÁCIDO



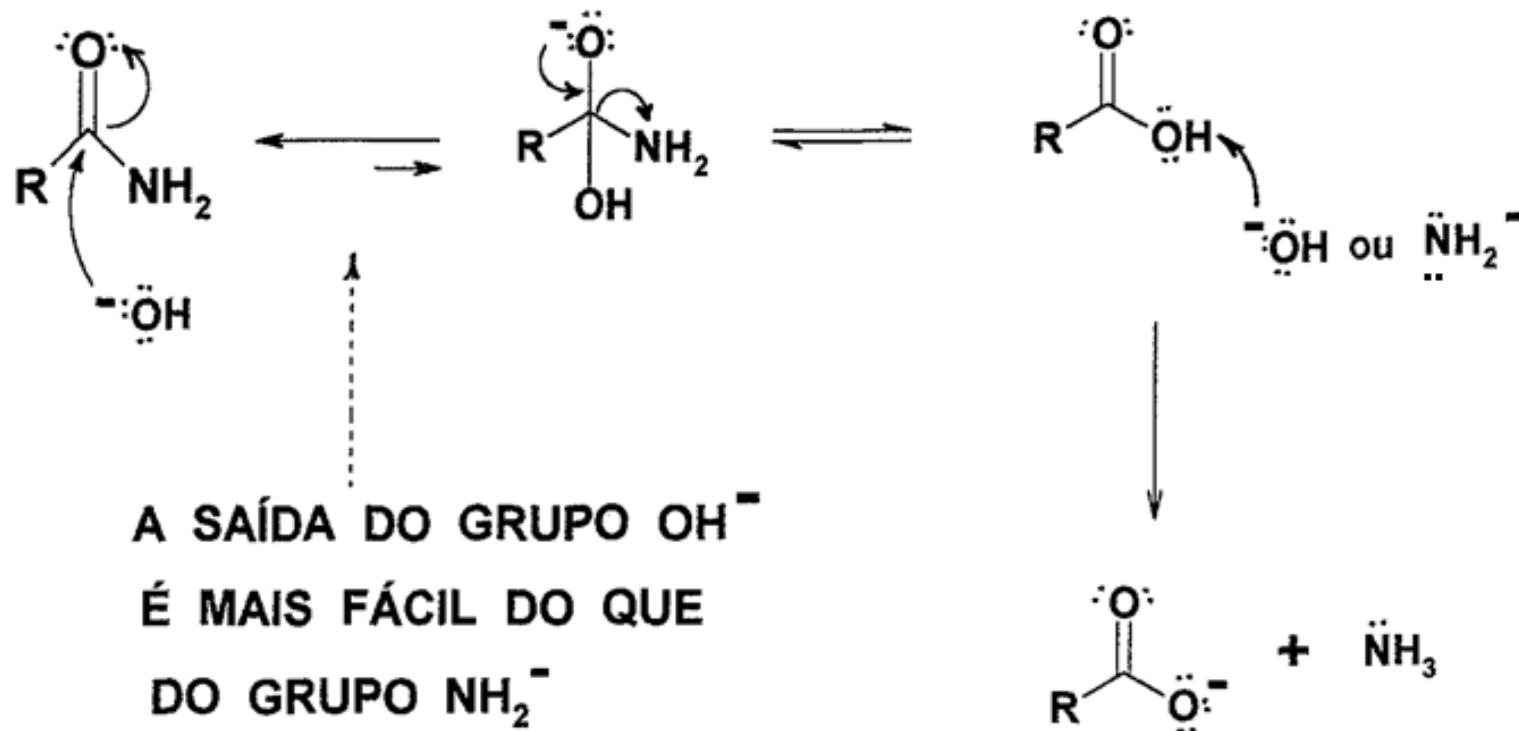
REQUER CONDIÇÕES VIGOROSAS



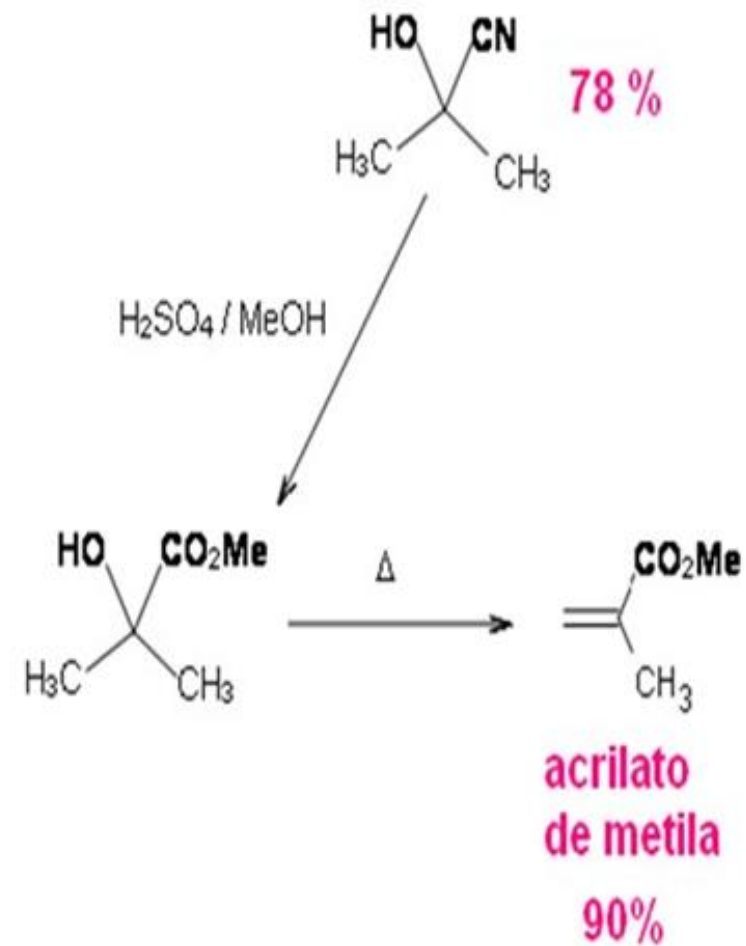
B) EM MEIO BÁSICO

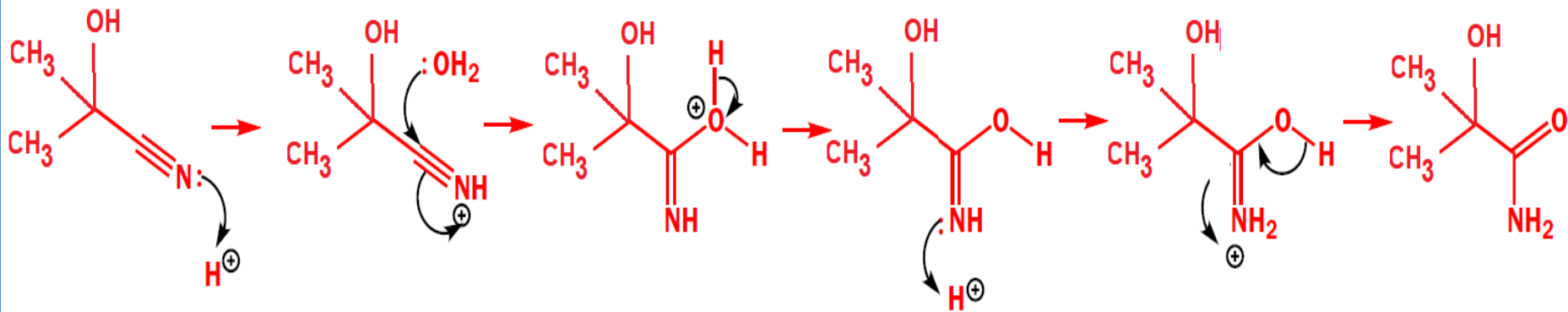


PARA AMIDAS SECUNDÁRIAS E TERCIÁRIAS, A REAÇÃO
É MUITO MAIS LENTA

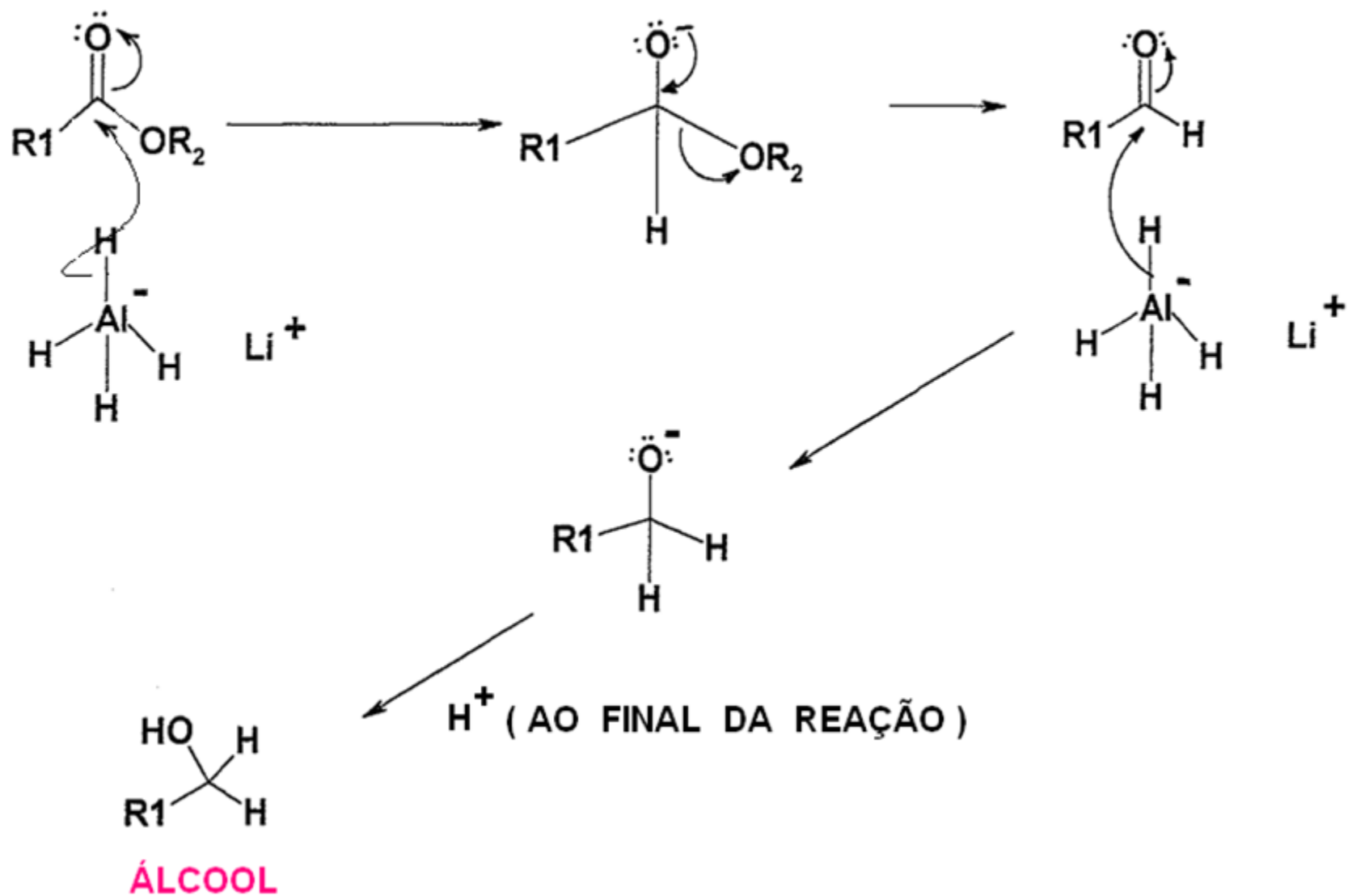


IMPORTÂNCIA SINTÉTICA DA ADIÇÃO DE CIANETO A CARBONÍLICOS





REDUÇÃO DE ÉSTERES A ÁLCOOL

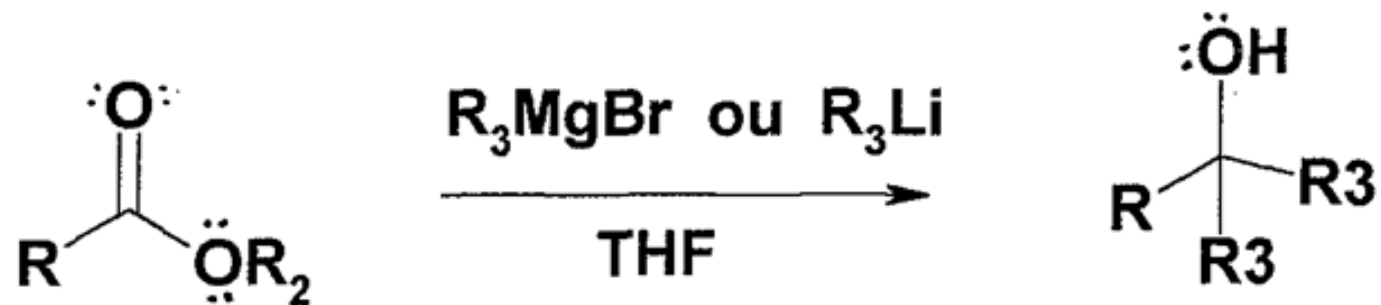


REAGINDO ÉSTERES COM ORGANOMETÁLICOS

HIPÓTESE



FATO



FATORES QUE DETERMINAM O SUCESSO DE UMA SUBSTITUIÇÃO ACÍLICA

A) ELETROFILICIDADE DA CARBONILA



B) NUCLEOFILICIDADE DO REAGENTE QUE ATACA

MAIOR pKa DO ACIDO, MAIOR NUCLEOFILICIDADE DA BASE

BASE	pKaH	BASE	pKaH
R ⁻	50	NH ₃	9
NH ₂ ⁻	34	RCO ₂ ⁻	5
RO ⁻	16-18	ROH	-5
		Cl ⁻	-7

C) EXCELÊNCIA DO GRUPO DE PARTIDA

GRUPO	pKaH	GRUPO	pKaH
R ⁻	50	NH ₃	9
NH ₂ ⁻	34	RCO ₂ ⁻	5
RO ⁻	16-18	ROH	-5
		Cl ⁻	-7

