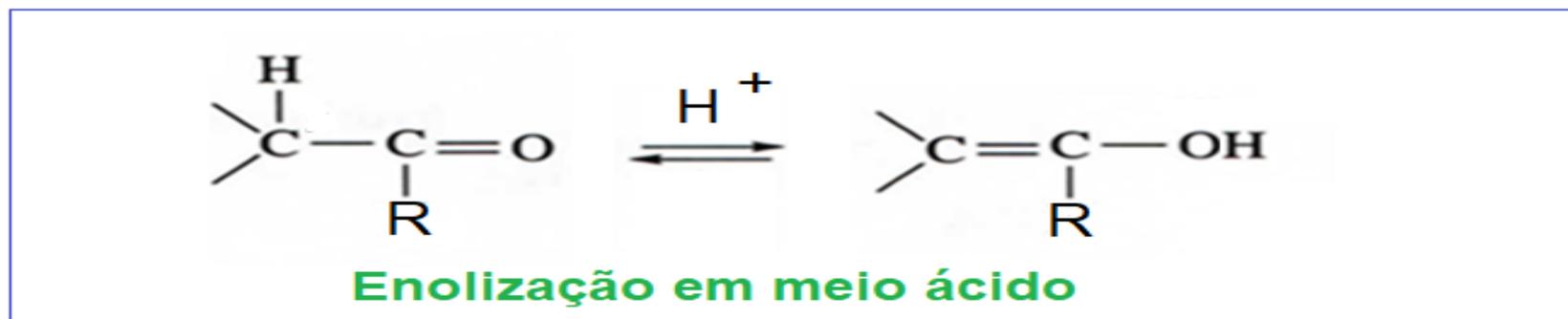
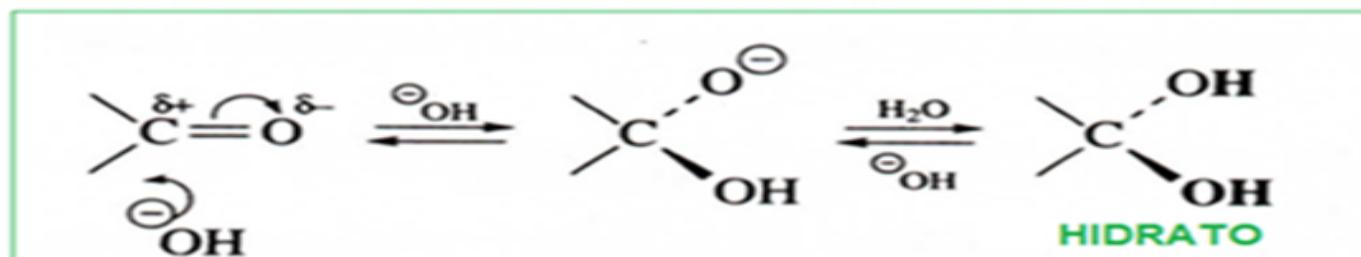
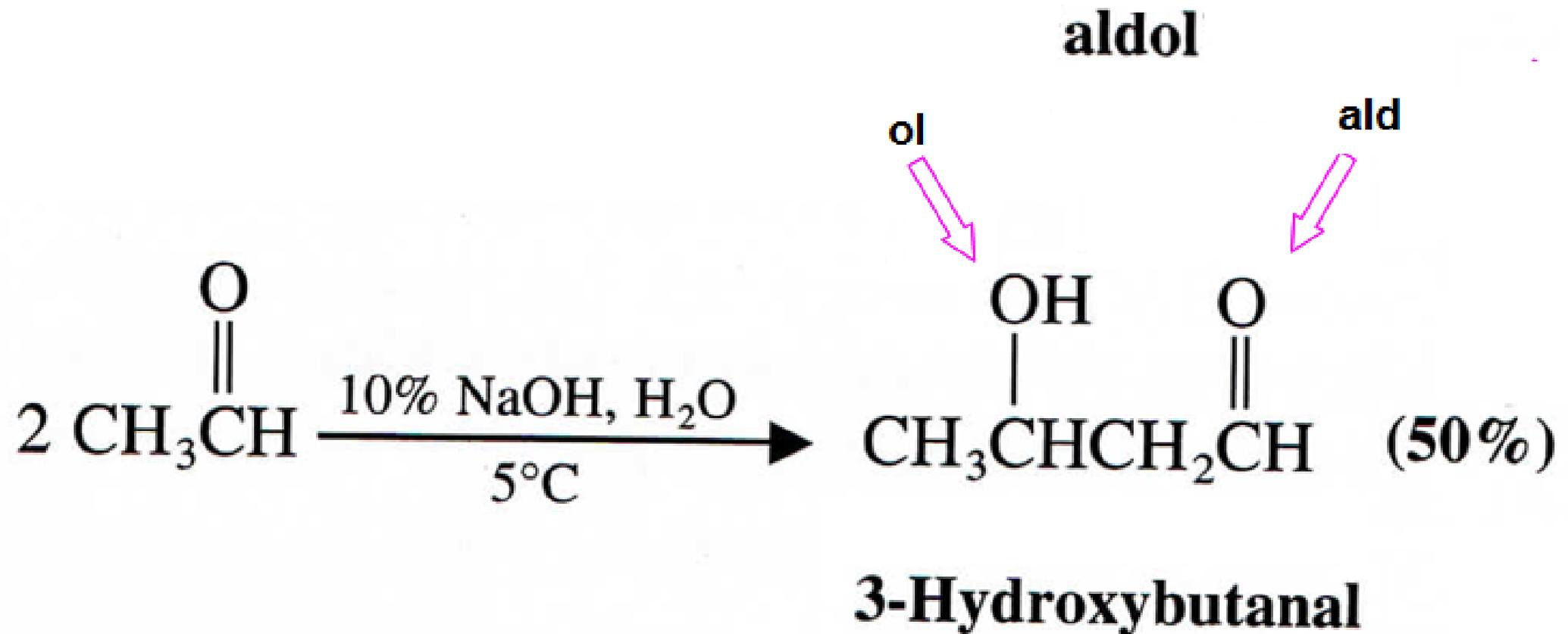


AS REAÇÕES DE ENÓIS E ENOLATOS

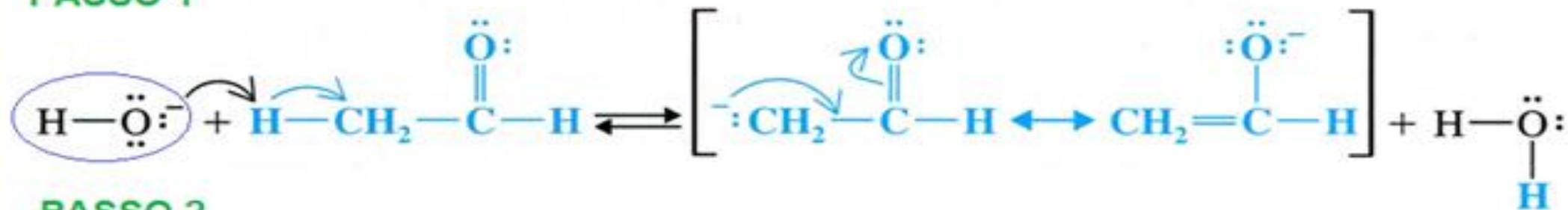


A REAÇÃO ALDÓLICA

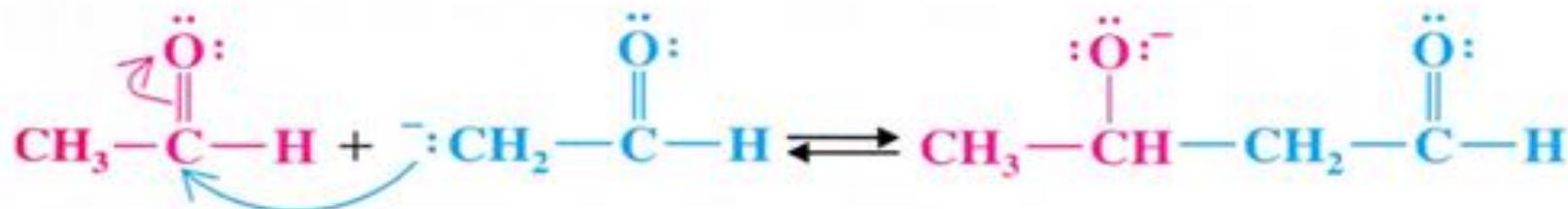


MECANISMO DA ADIÇÃO ALDÓLICA

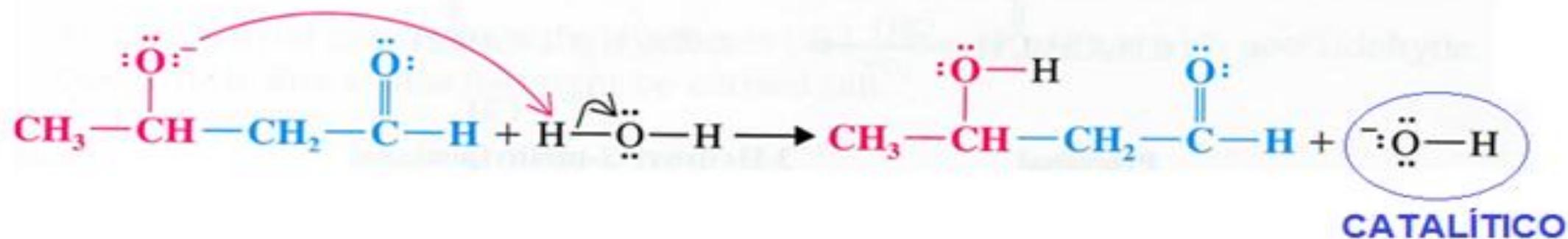
PASSO 1



PASSO 2



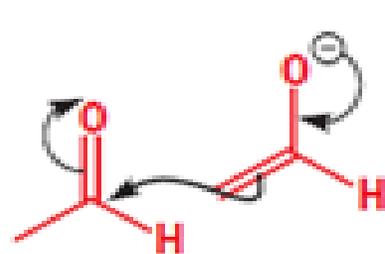
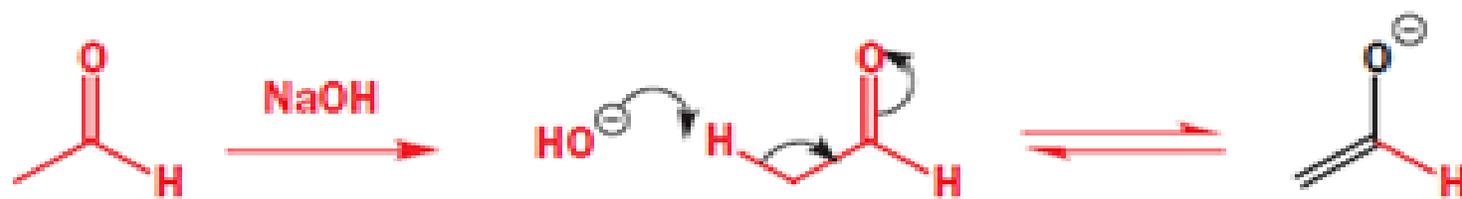
PASSO 3



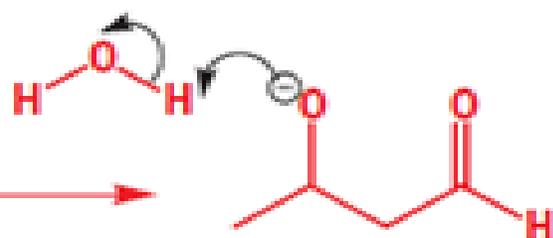
MECANISMO DA ADIÇÃO ALDÓLICA

VERSÃO SIMPLIFICADA

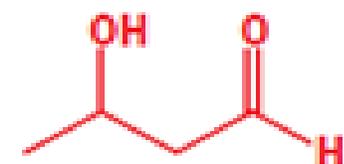
PASSO 1



PASSO 2

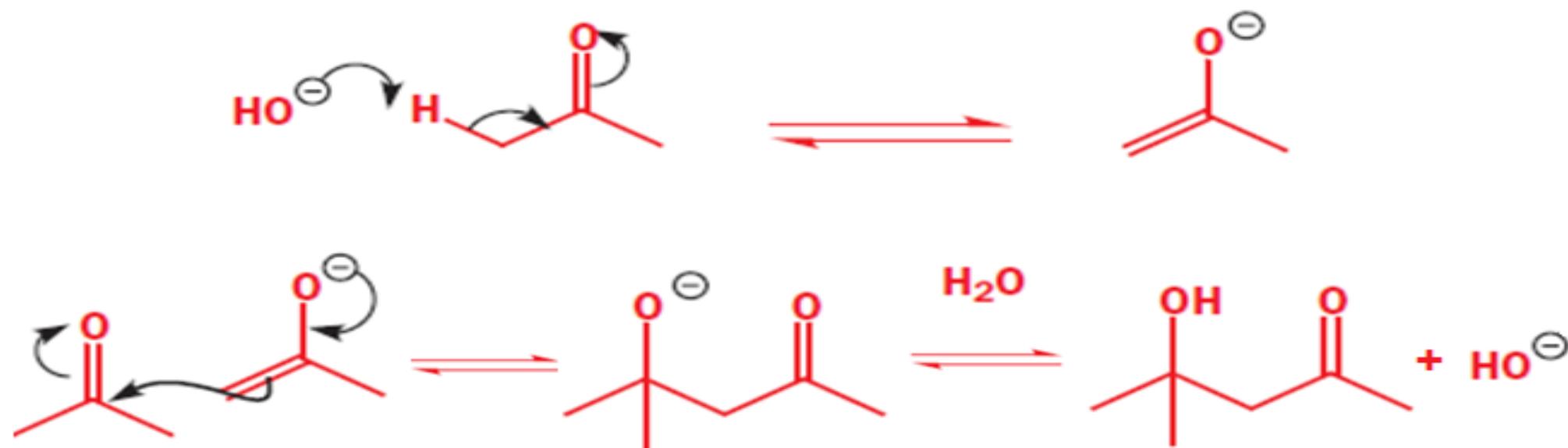


PASSO 3



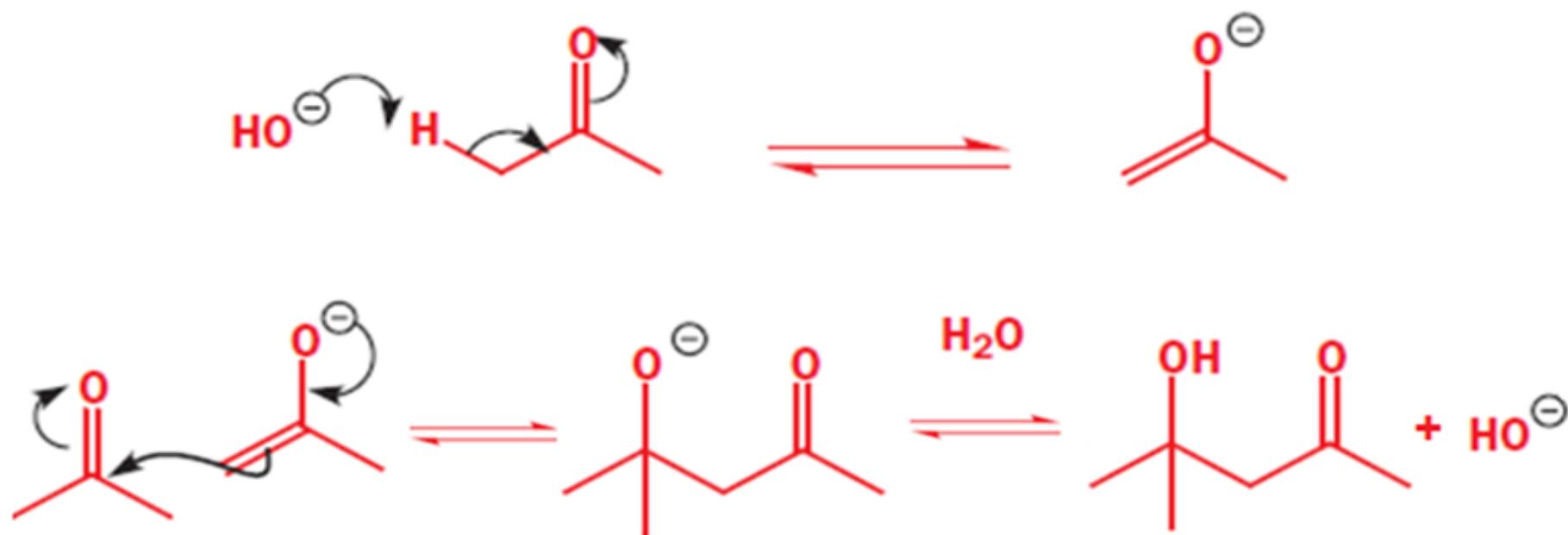
ALDOL

PARA A ACETONA



a adição aldólica é reversível !

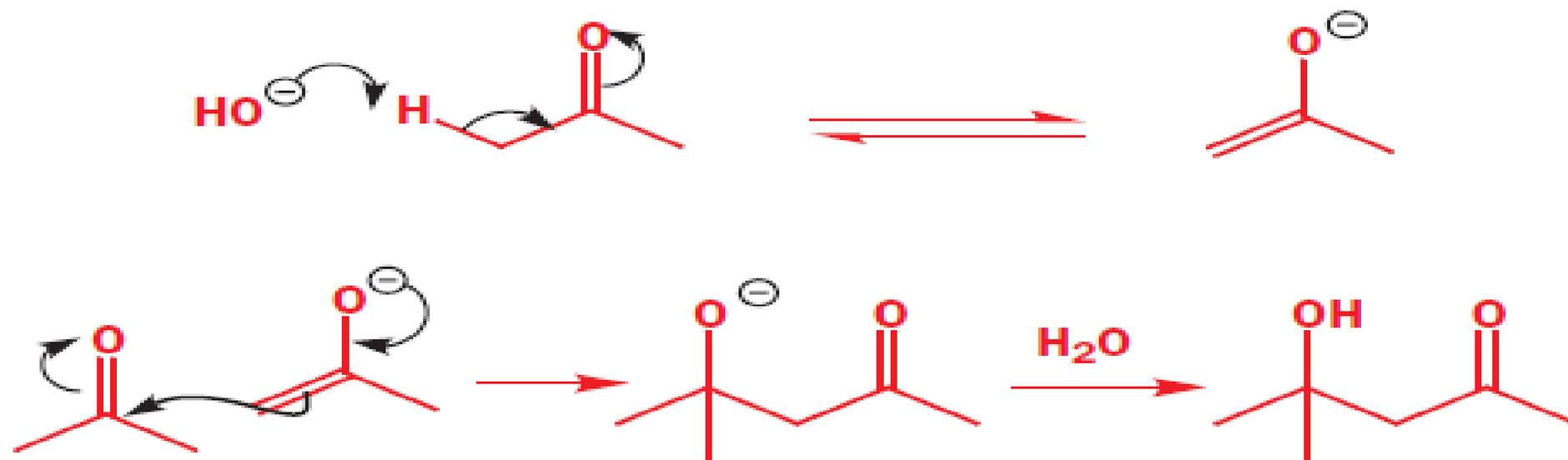
No caso da acetona, o equilíbrio é
desfavorável ao aldol



EM PRESENÇA DE BASE



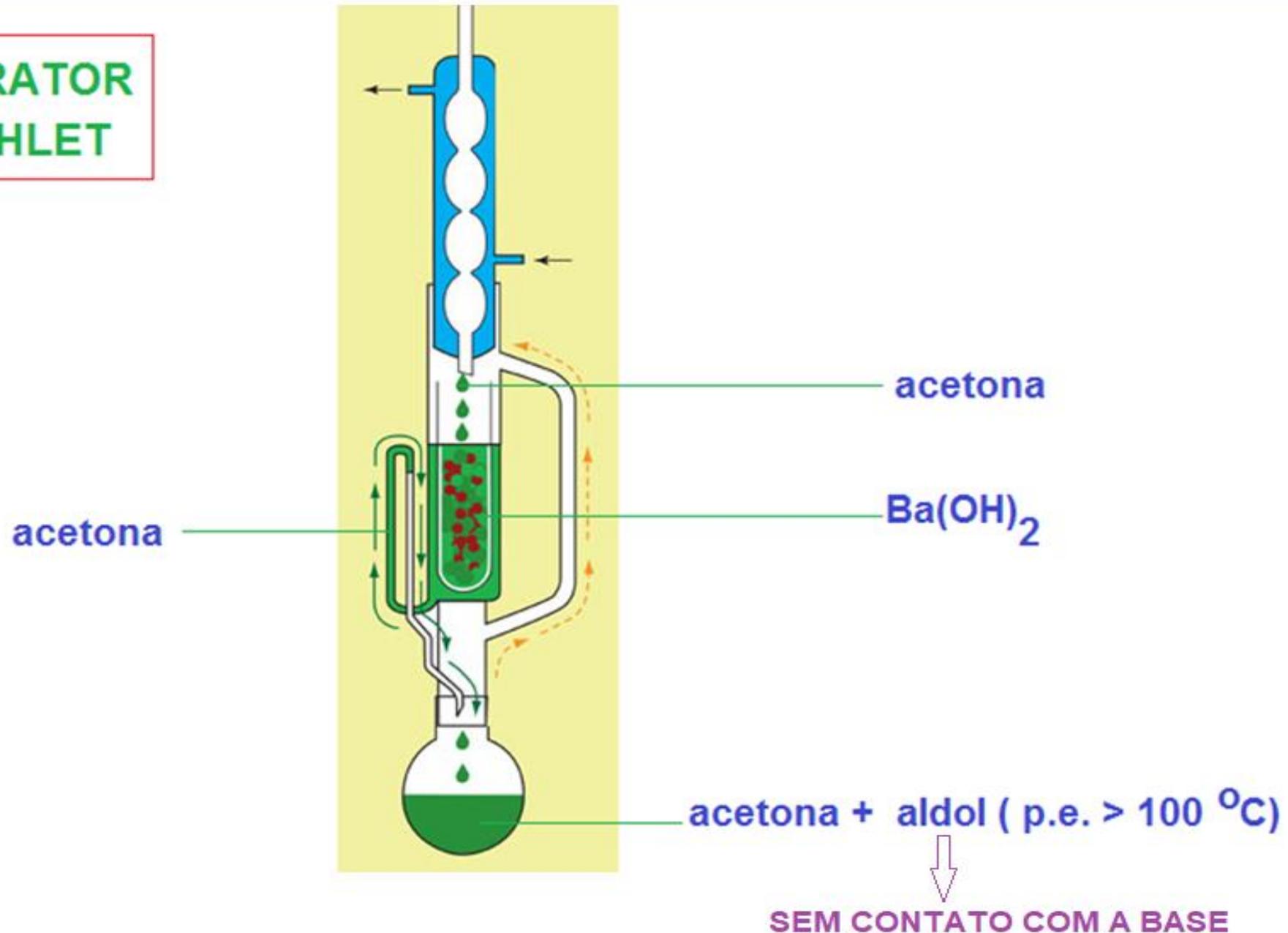
PARA A ACETONA

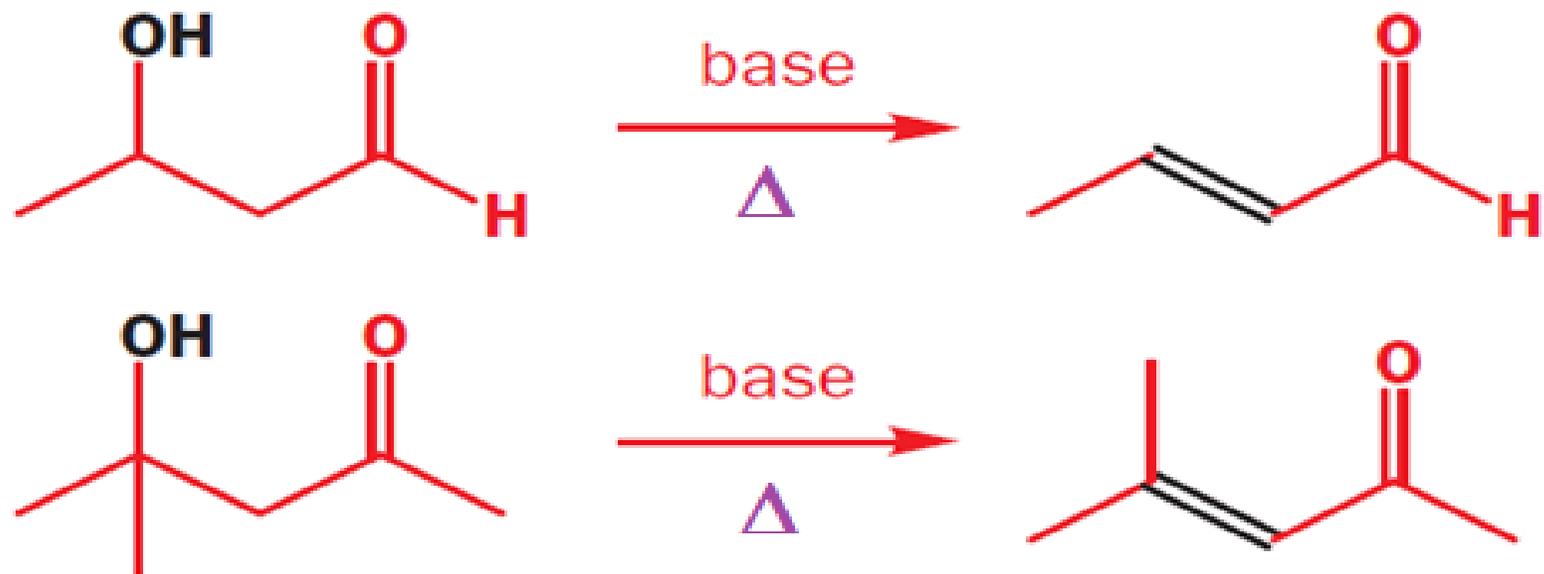


Menos reativa \implies baixo rendimento

mas, usando Soxhlet, 70% do aldol!

**EXTRATOR
SOXHLET**





O composto α,β -insaturado é estável e a reação de condensação é irreversível

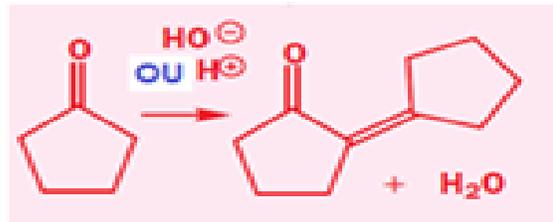
NA ELIMINAÇÃO E1cb :

PRIMEIRO PASSO : REMOÇÃO DO PRÓTON

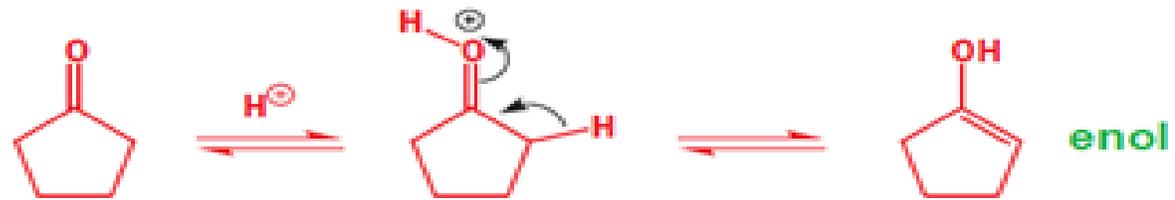
SEGUNDO PASSO : SAÍDA DO GRUPO DE PARTIDA (OH^-)

PASSO DETERMINANTE DA VELOCIDADE DA REAÇÃO

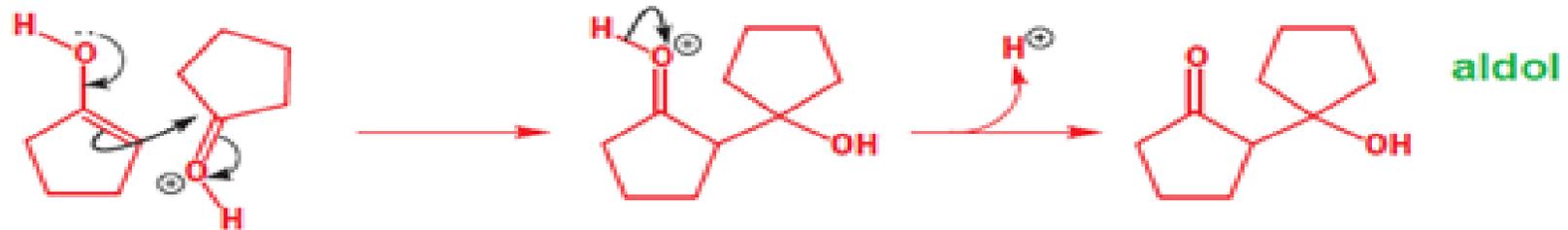
A REAÇÃO ALDÓLICA EM MEIO ÁCIDO



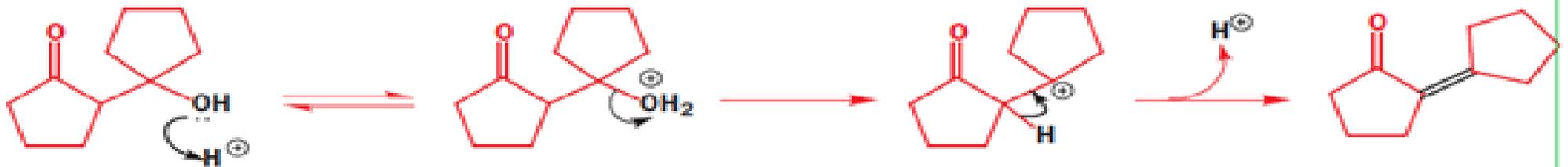
PASSO 1

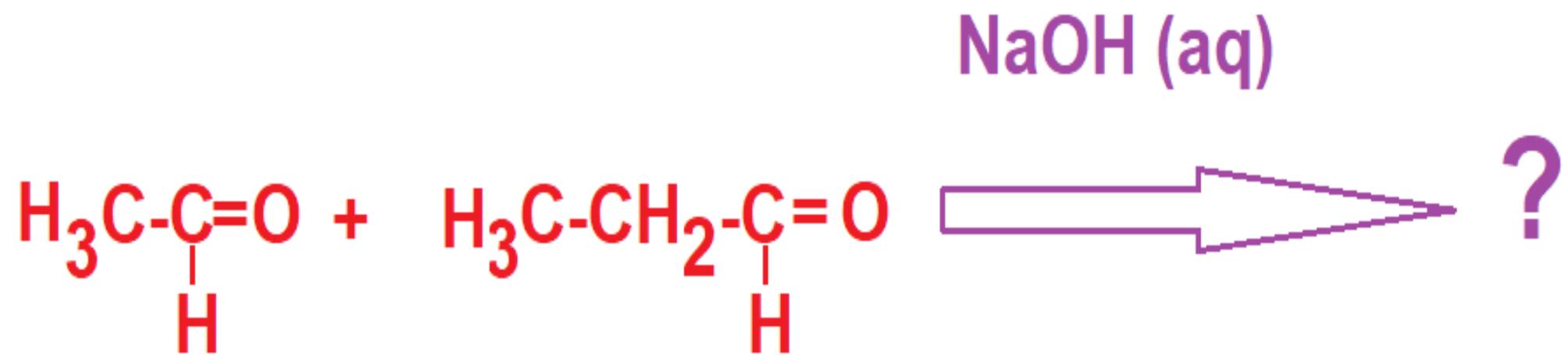


PASSO 2

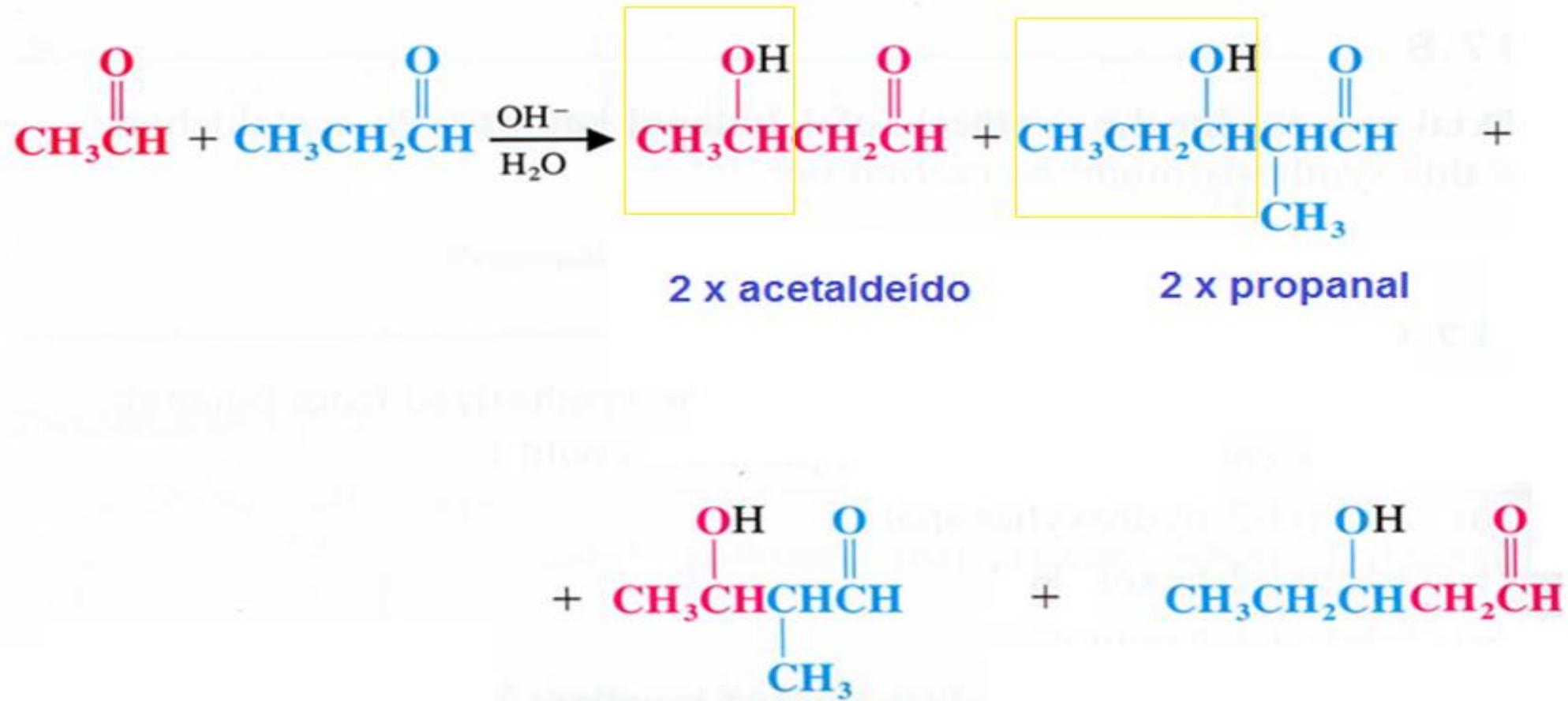


PASSO 3



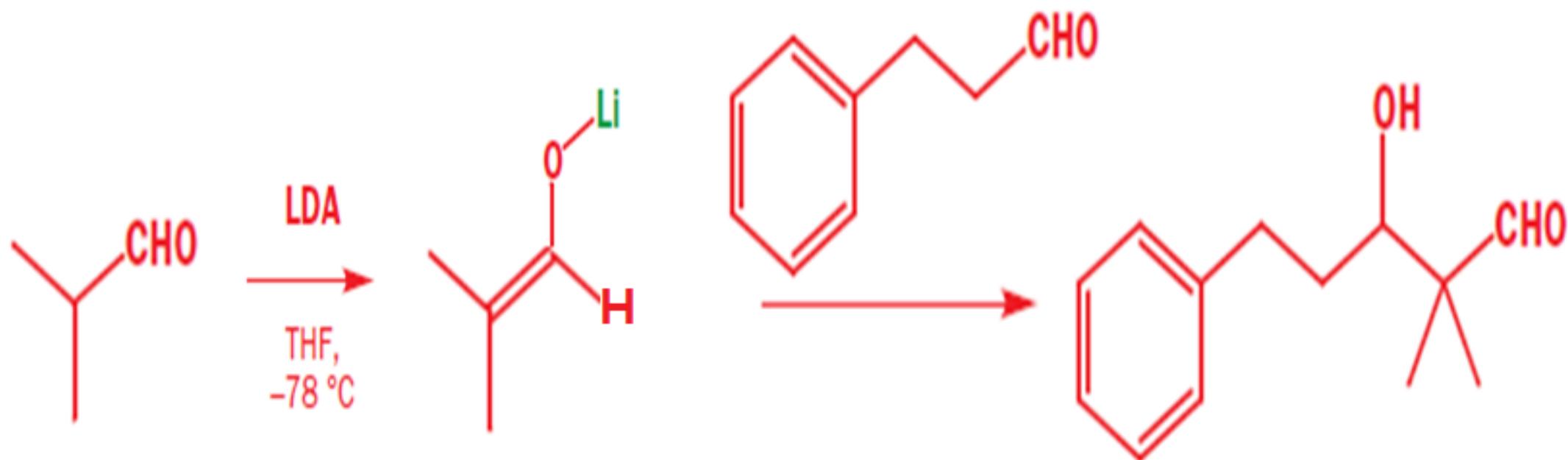


ADIÇÕES ALDÓLICAS CRUZADAS





POR QUE NÃO ????

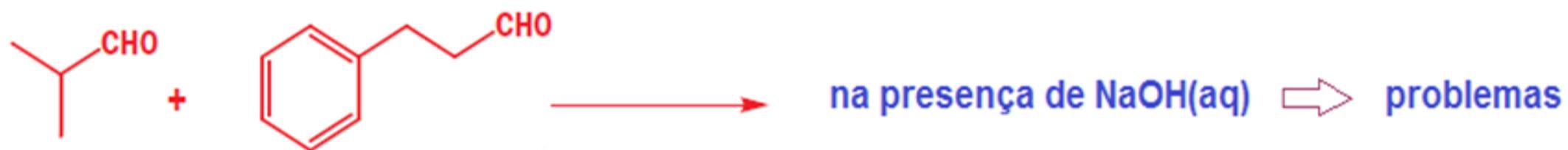


COM ALDEÍDOS, NÃO UTILIZAR ENOLATO DE LÍTIO :

A VELOCIDADE DE FORMAÇÃO DO ENOLATO DE LÍTIO

É IGUAL À DA ADIÇÃO ALDÓLICA.

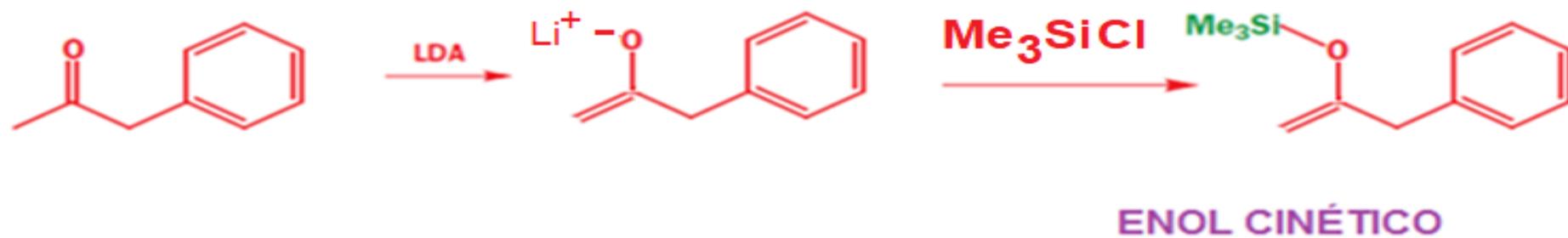
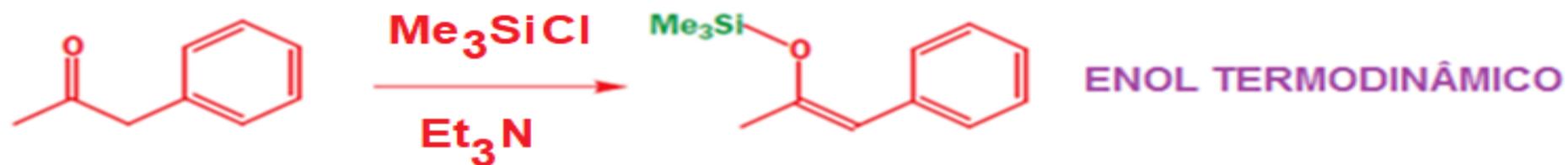
COMPETIÇÃO RESULTANDO EM AUTO ADIÇÃO



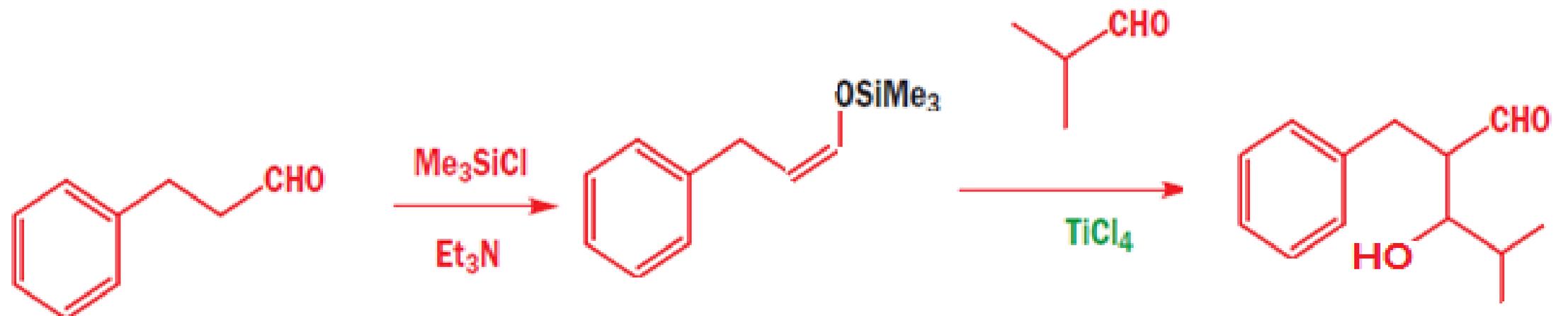
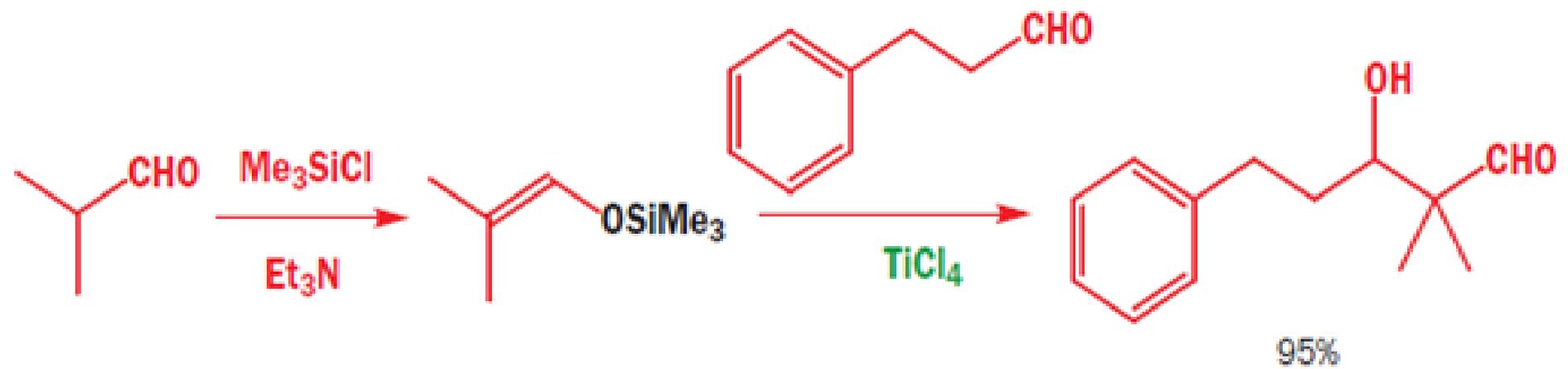
SOLUÇÃO :

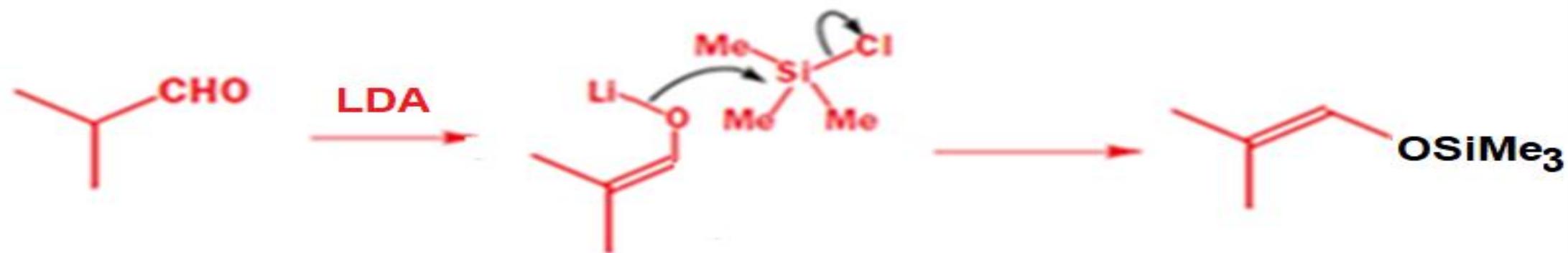
GERAR O SILIL ENOL ÉTER DE UM
DOS ALDEÍDOS

COMO GERAR SILIL ENOL ÉTERES



COMPAREMOS !

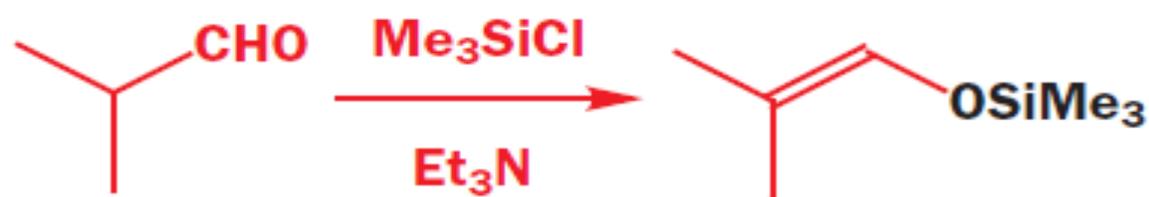




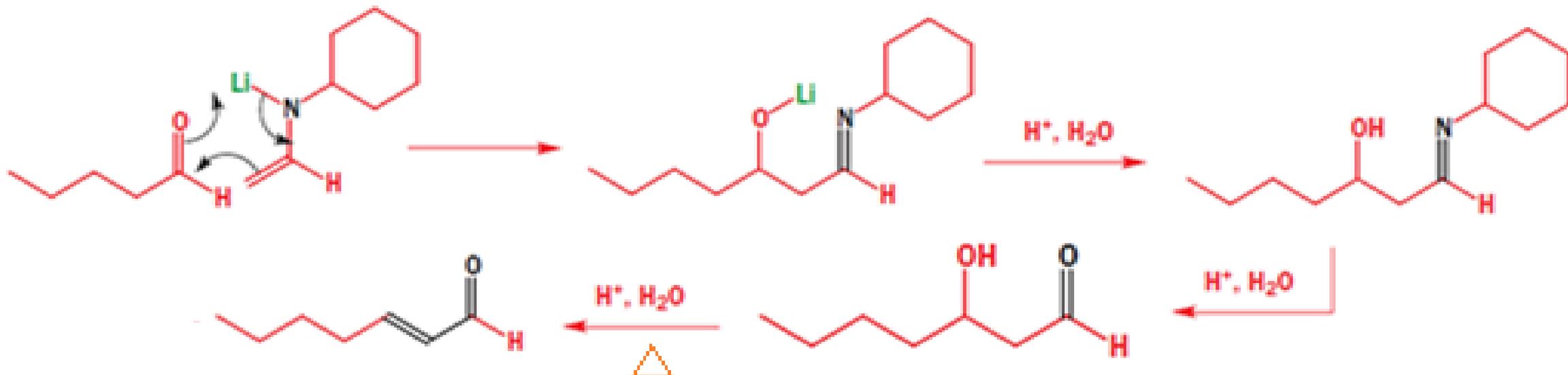
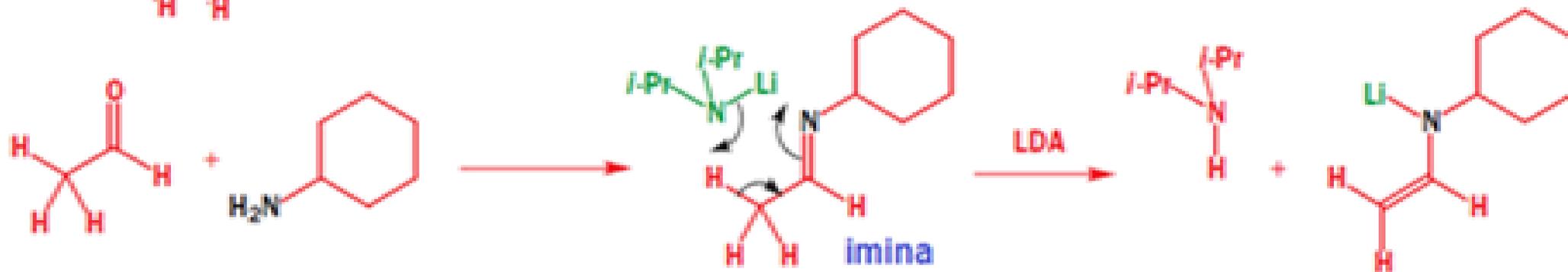
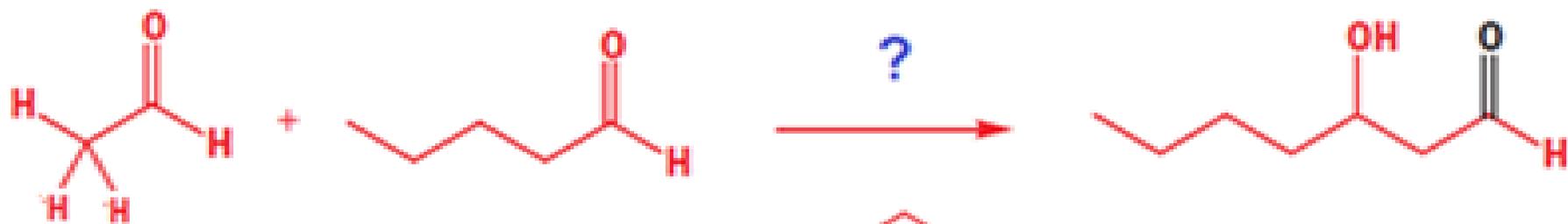
**NESTE CASO, O SILIL ENOL ÉTER
É O MESMO PELOS DOIS MÉTODOS**

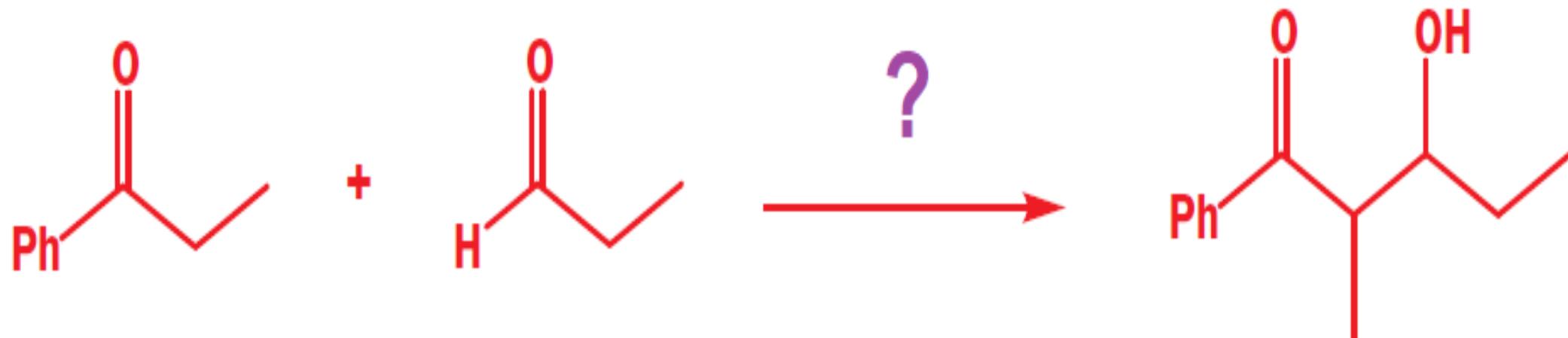
Lembrete :

No caso de aldeídos, basta usar trietilamina e cloreto de trimetilsilila pois haverá a formação de um único sililenoléter

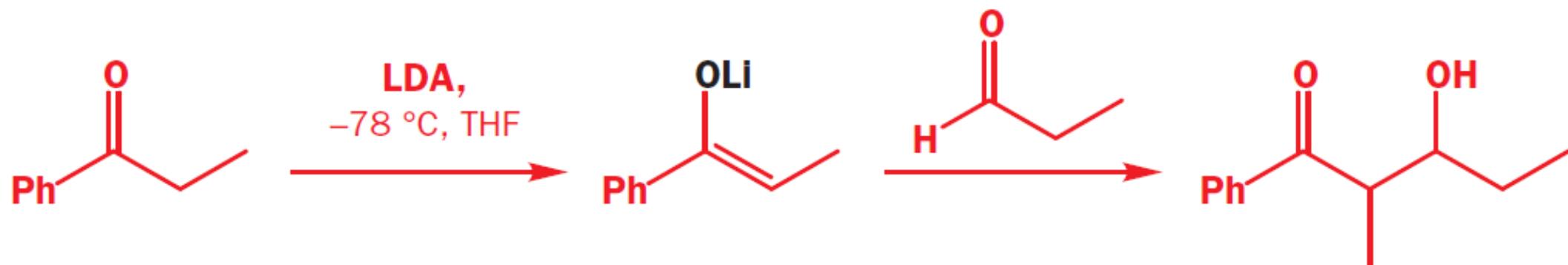
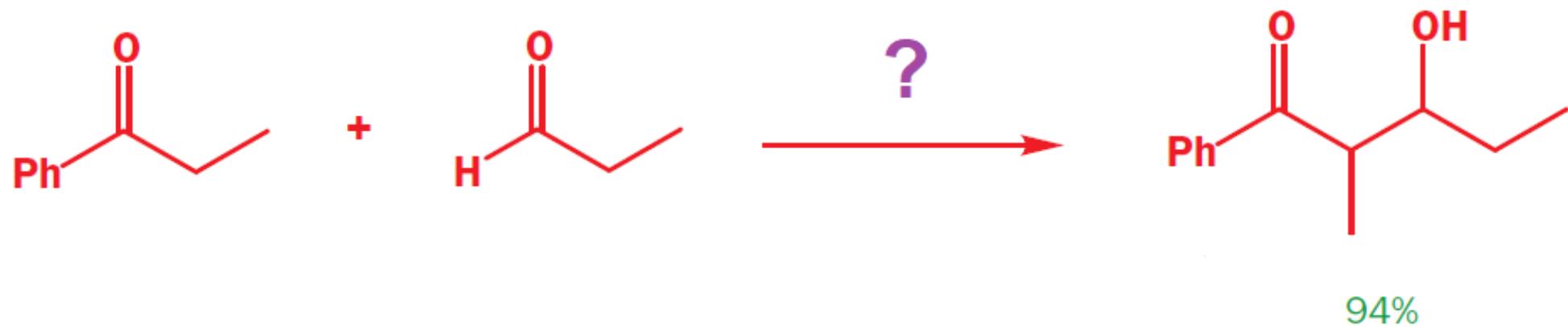


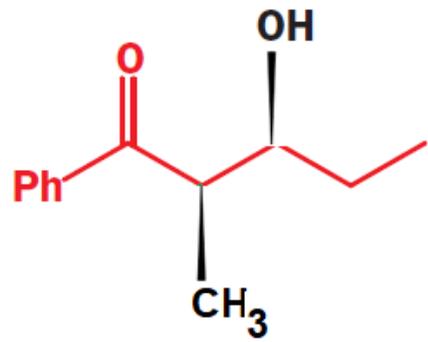
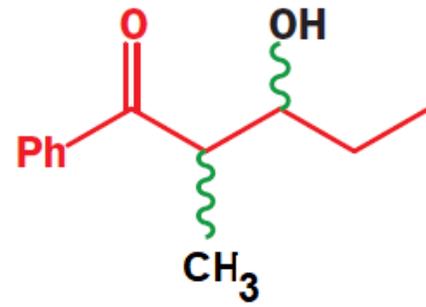
Alternativa ao silenoléter



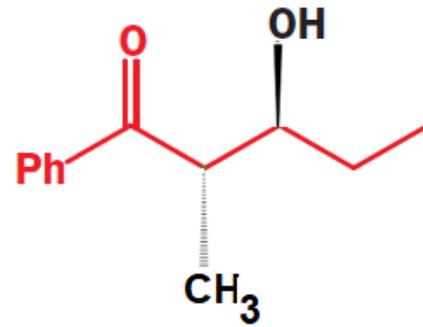
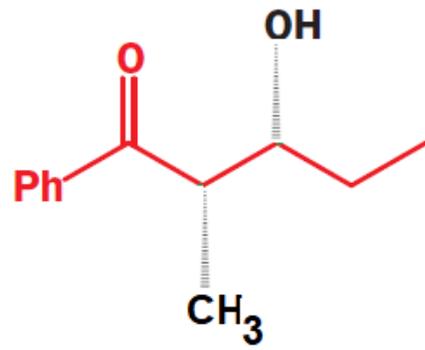


94%

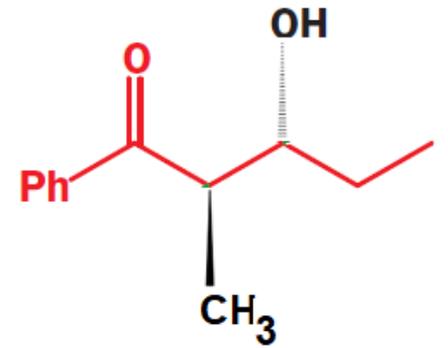




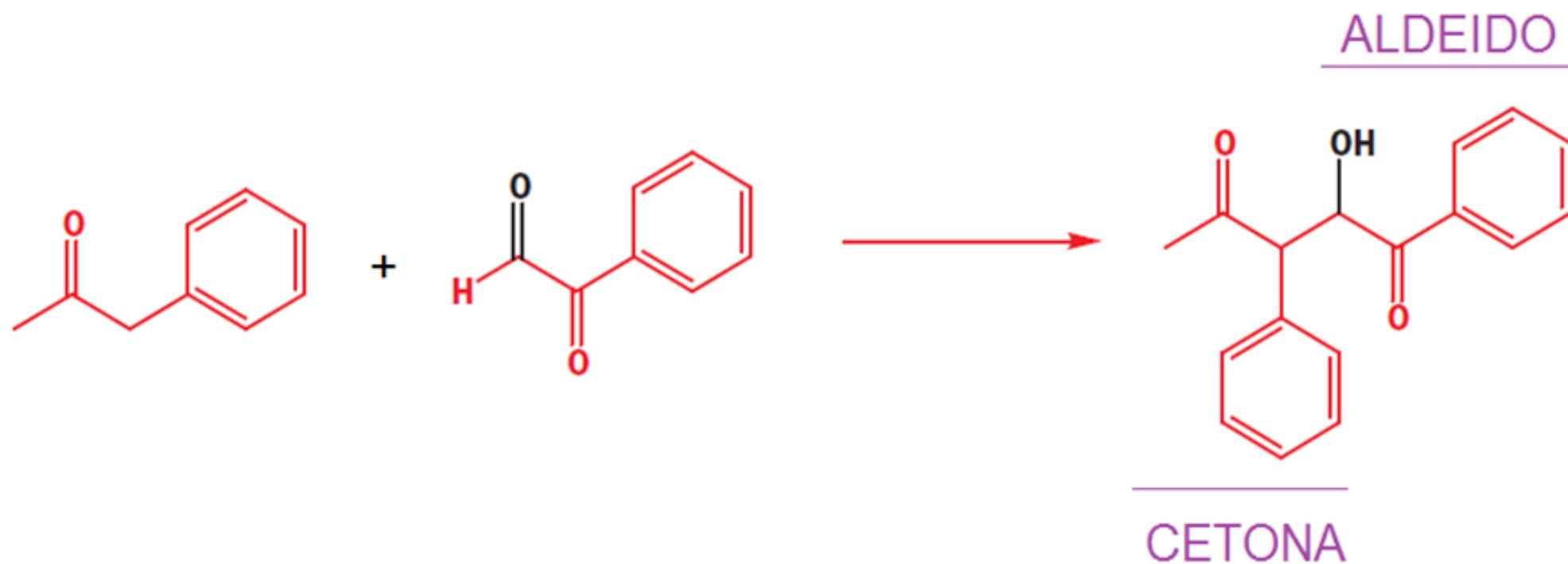
SIN



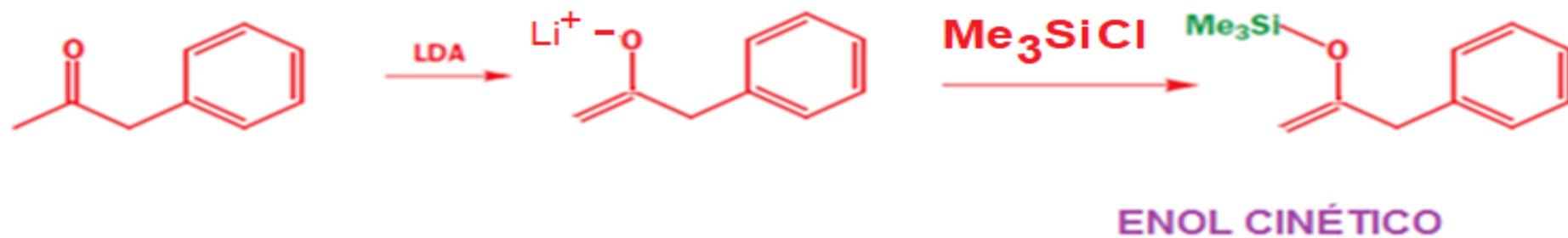
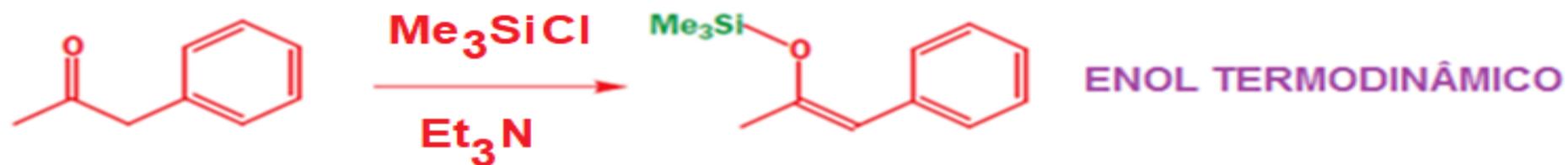
ANTI

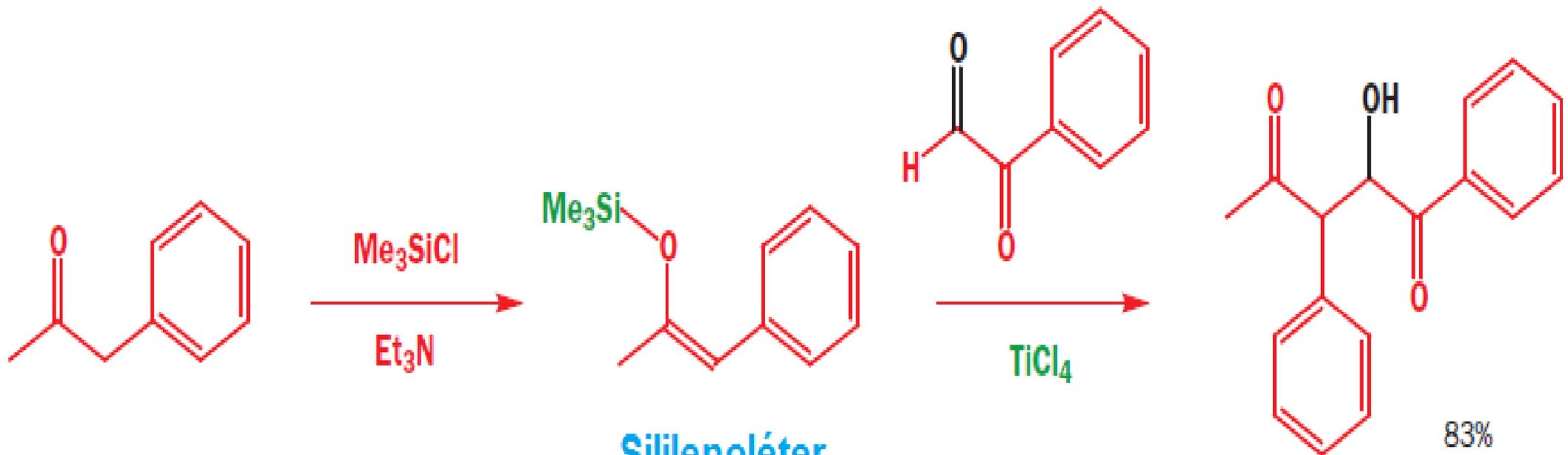


Como efetuar a seguinte transformação?



COMO GERAR SILIL ENOL ÉTERES

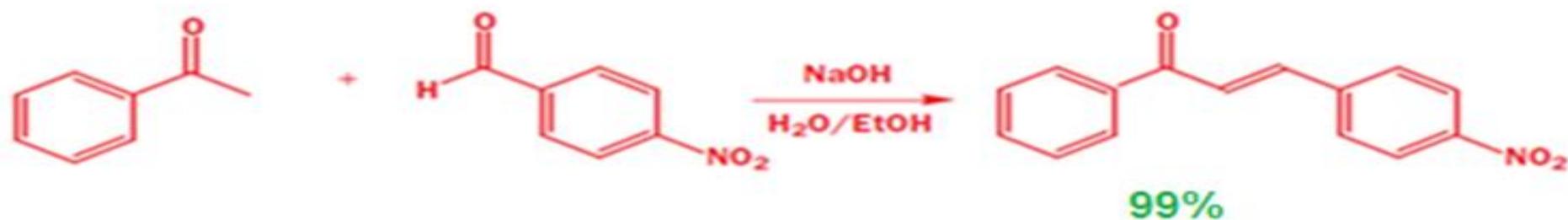
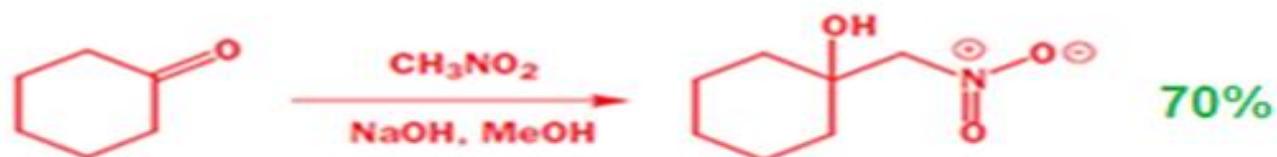




**Sililenoléter
termodinâmico**

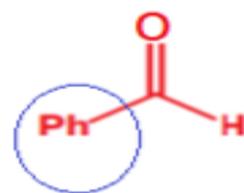
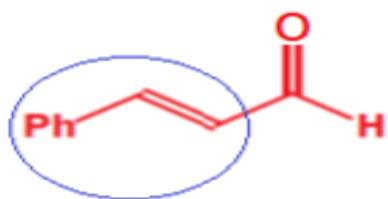
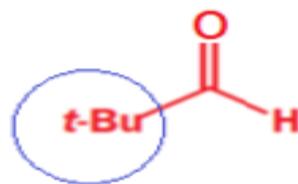
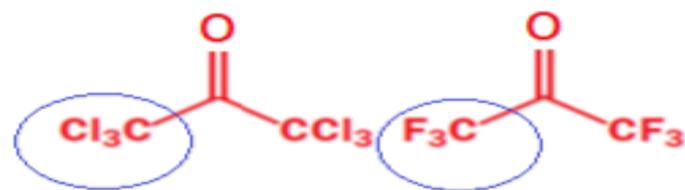
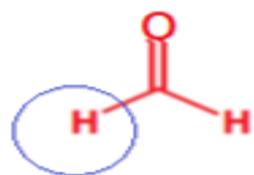
83%

ADIÇÕES ALDÓLICAS QUE RESULTAM EM UM ÚNICO PRODUTO



POR QUE ????

ELETRÓFILOS NÃO ENOLIZÁVEIS



A REAÇÃO ALDÓLICA ENTRE COMPOSTOS CARBONÍLICOS

EM RESUMO ...

PARA REAÇÕES ENTRE DOIS COMPOSTOS CARBONÍLICOS

A REAÇÃO UTILIZANDO BASE OU ÁCIDO CATALÍTICOS

SÓ DARÁ BONS RESULTADOS SE:

Apenas um dos compostos for enolizável

O outro componente, além de não ser enolizável, for mais eletrofílico

SE NÃO FOR POSSÍVEL UTILIZAR ÁCIDO OU BASE CATALÍTICOS

USAR ENOLATOS PRÉ-FORMADOS

NÃO TENTAR PREPARAR ENOLATOS DE LÍTIO DE ALDEÍDOS.

HAVERÁ AUTO-CONDENSAÇÃO

**PREPARAR O SILIENOLÉTER ou o enolato de lítio
DO COMPONENTE MENOS ELETROFÍLICO**

E REAGÍ-LO COM O COMPONENTE MAIS ELETROFÍLICO

RECORDAR QUE PODEMOS PREPARAR SILIENOLÉTERES

CINÉTICOS OU TERMODINÂMICOS

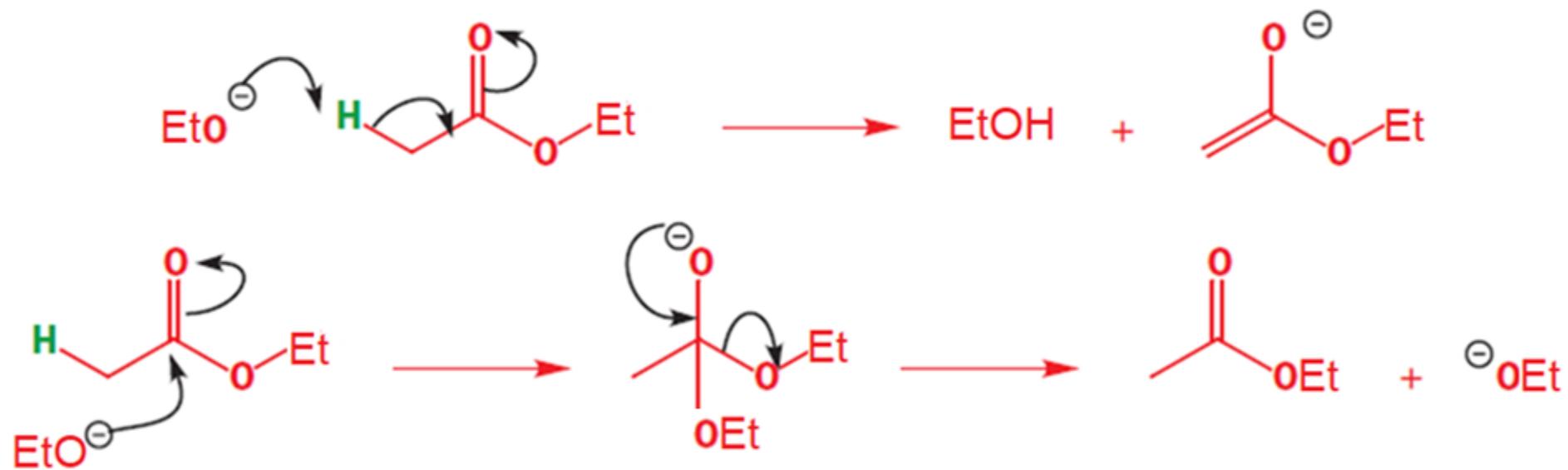
REAÇÕES DE ENOLATOS E EQUIVALENTES DE ENOLATOS COM ALDEÍDOS E CETONAS

E AGORA, PROSEGUINDO ...

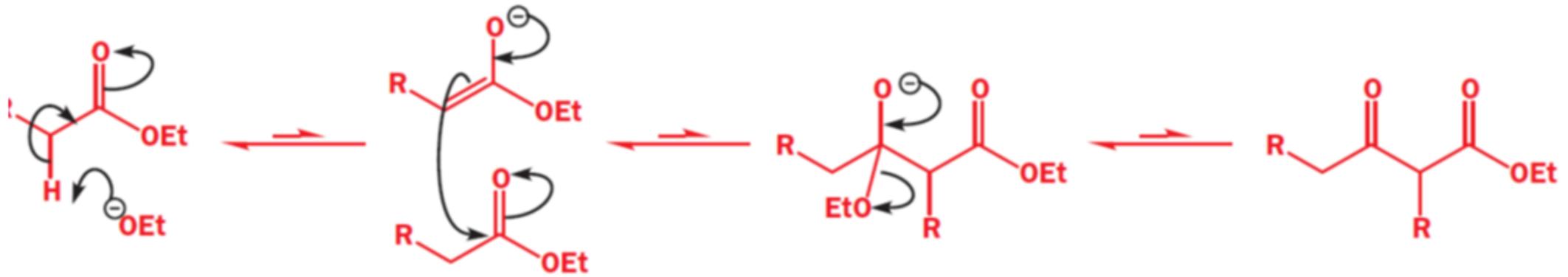
ADIÇÕES ALDÓLICAS OCORREM

APENAS ENTRE COMPOSTOS CARBONÍLICOS ????

ENOLIZAÇÃO DE ÉSTERES

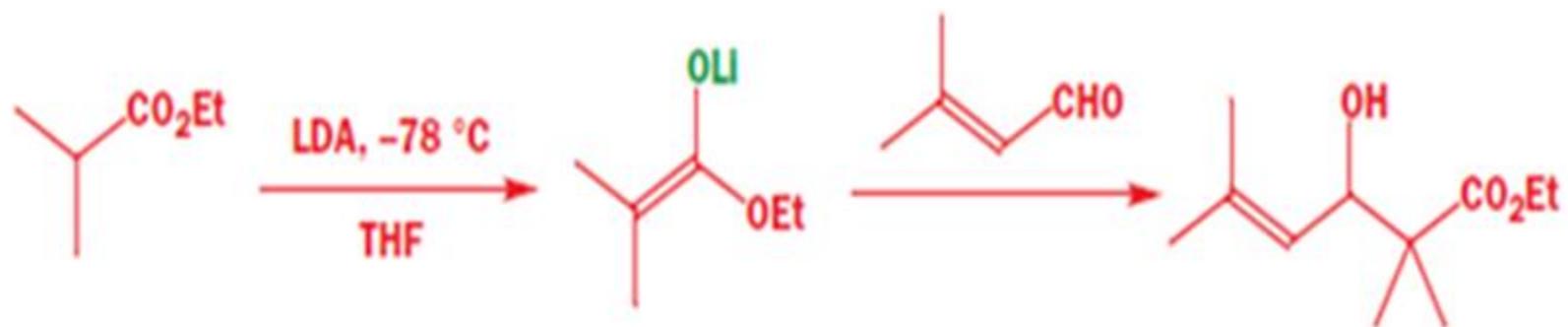
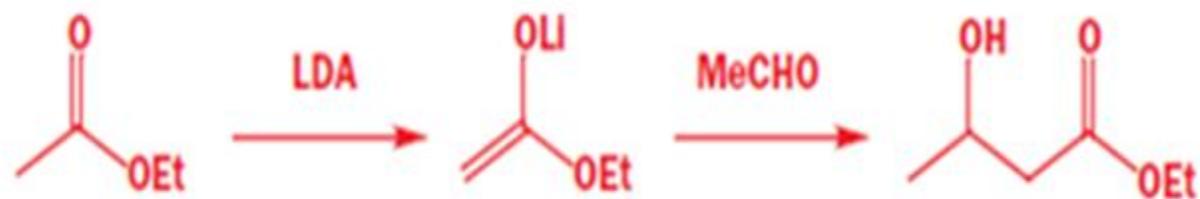


CONDENSAÇÃO DE CLAISEN



ADIÇÕES ALDÓLICAS ENTRE UM ÉSTER E UM CARBONÍLICO

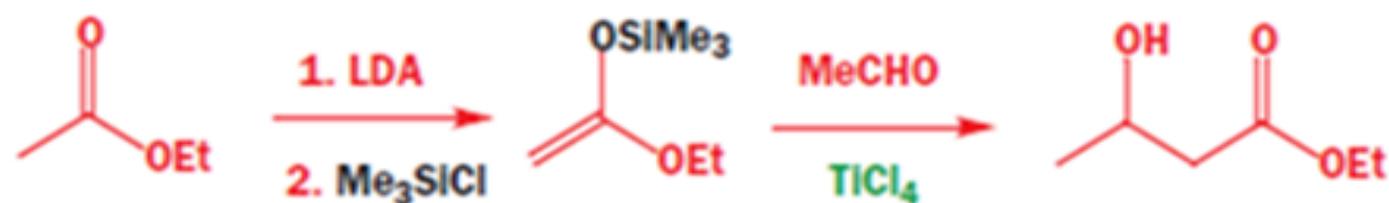
VIA ENOLATO DE LÍTIO



72%

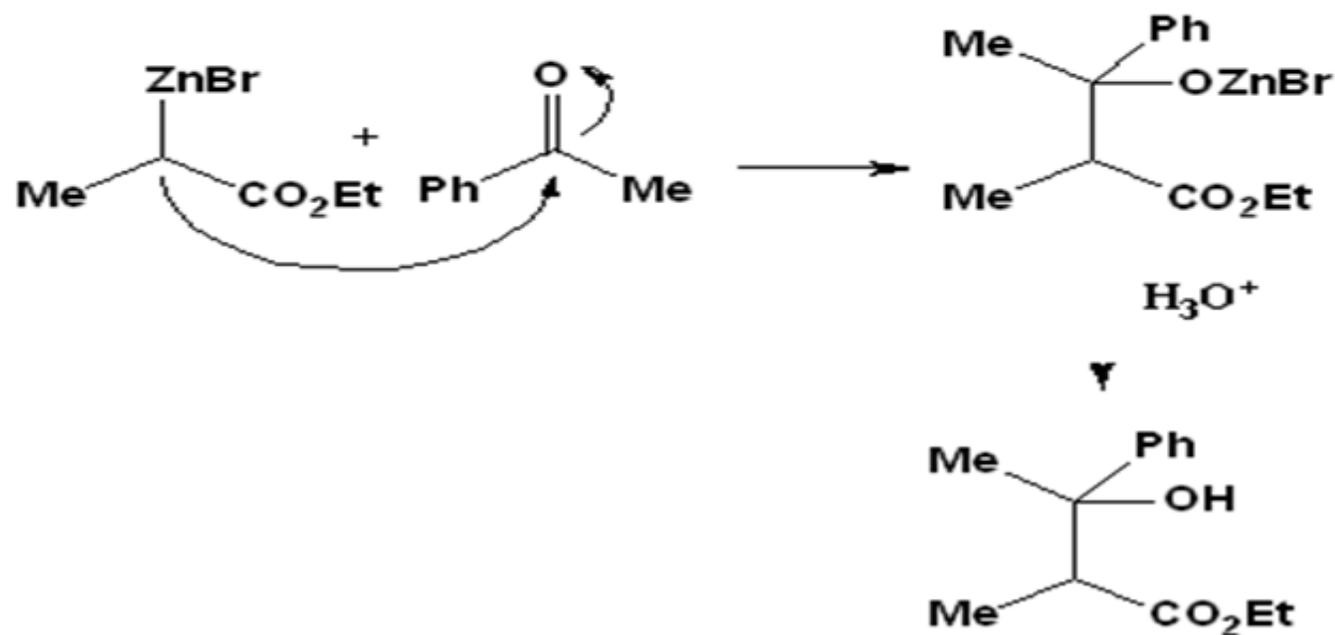
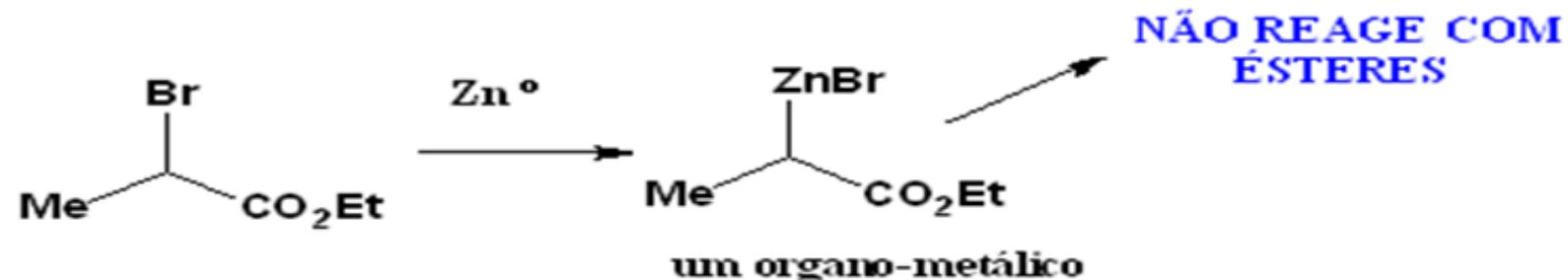
ADIÇÕES ALDÓLICAS ENTRE UM ÉSTER E UM CARBONÍLICO

VIA SILIL ENOL ÉTER



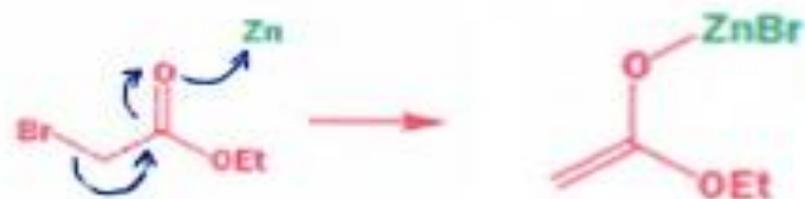
Neste caso, o sililenoléter deve ser preparado a partir do enolato de lítio

ADIÇÕES ALDÓLICAS ENTRE UM ÉSTER E UM CARBONÍLICO

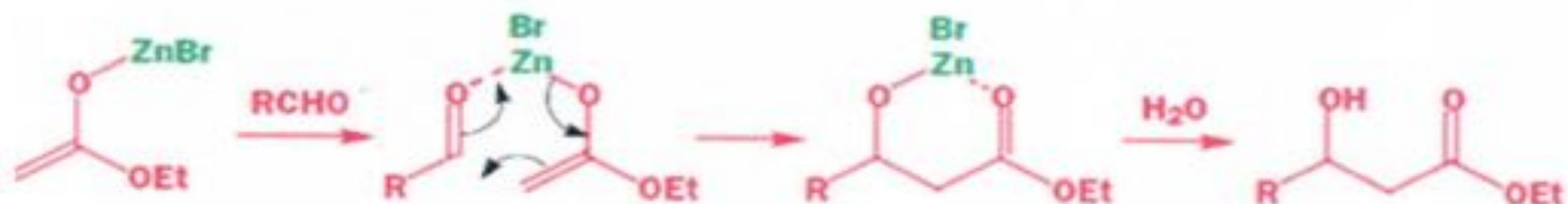


REAÇÃO DE REFORMATSKY

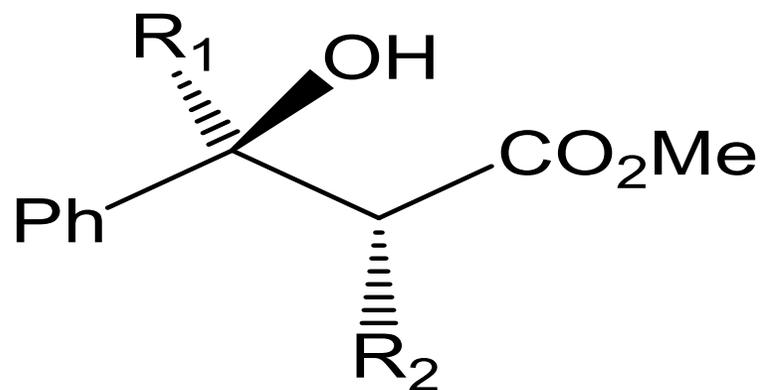
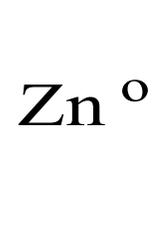
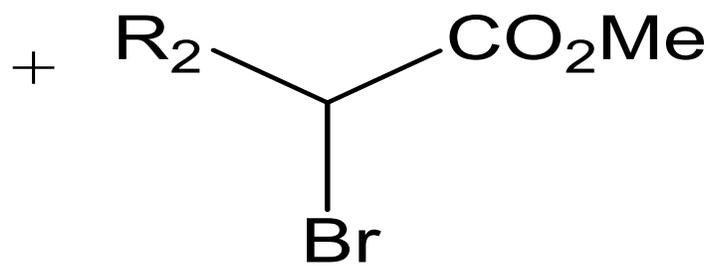
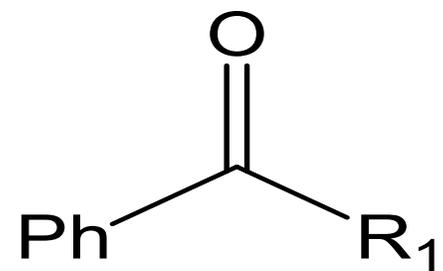
VIA ENOLATO DE ZINCO



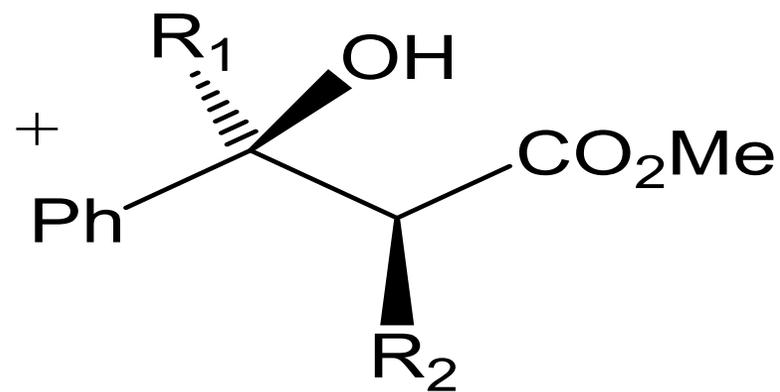
não reage com ésteres



REAÇÃO DE REFORMATSKY

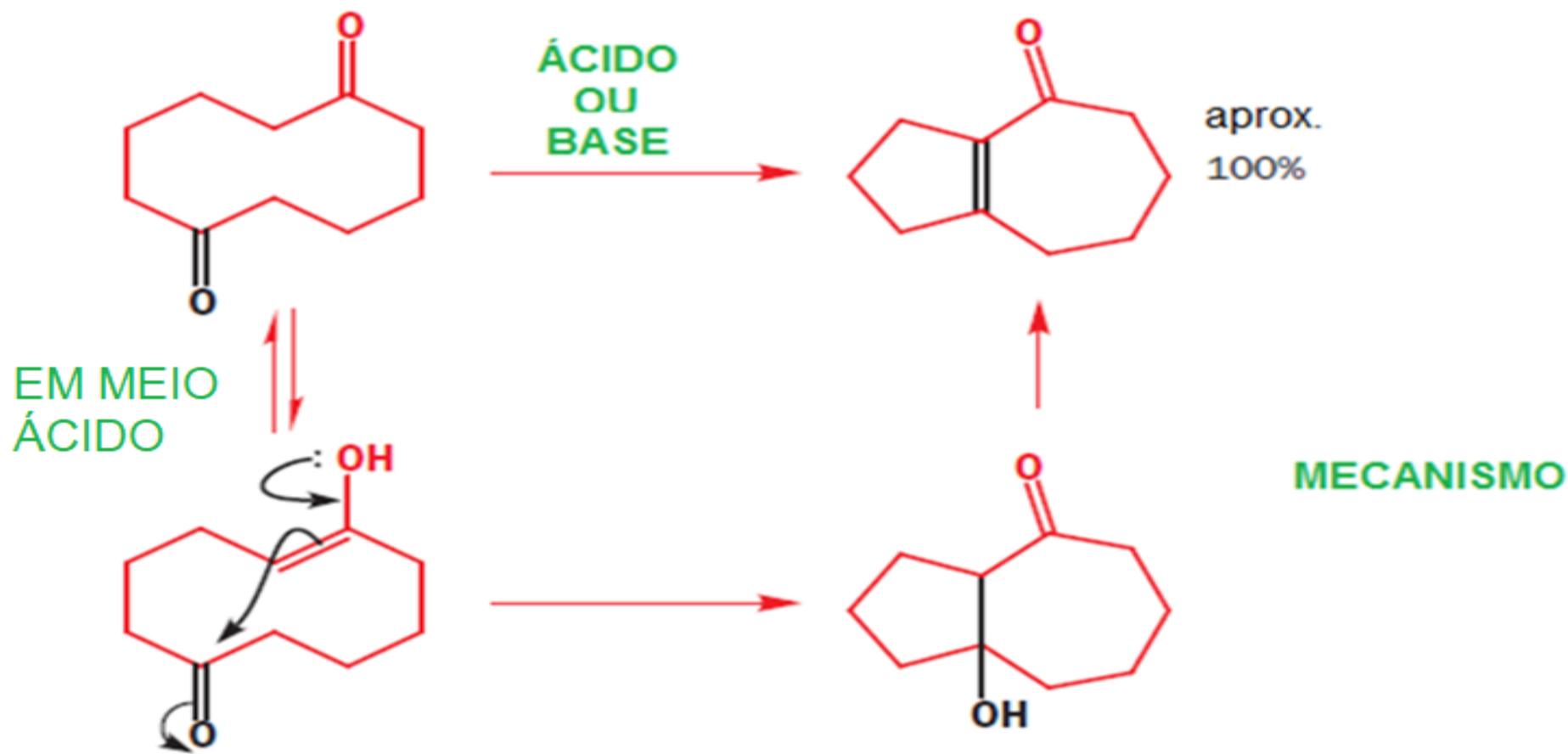


(+/-)



(+/-)

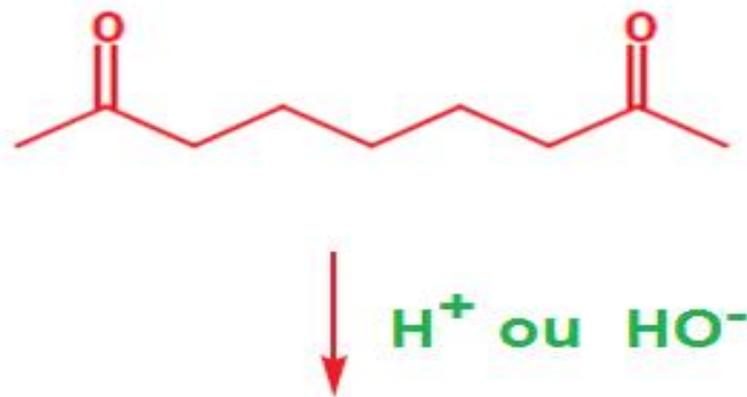
ADIÇÕES ALDÓLICAS INTRAMOLECULARES

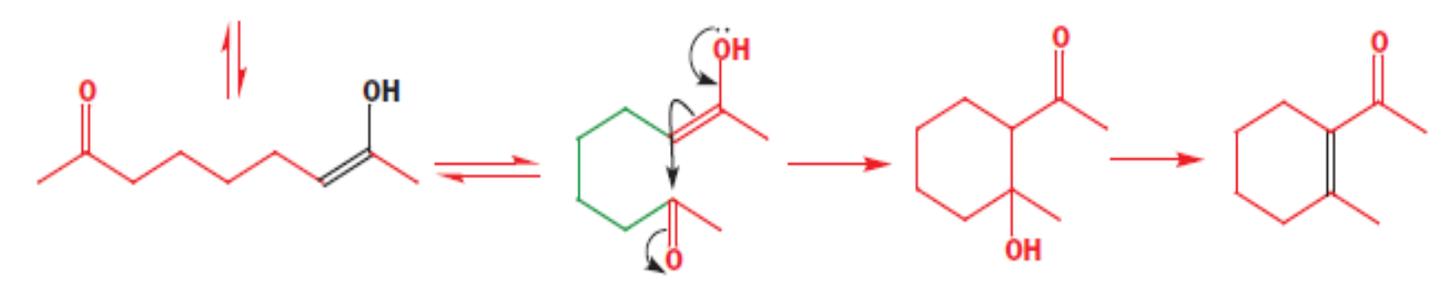
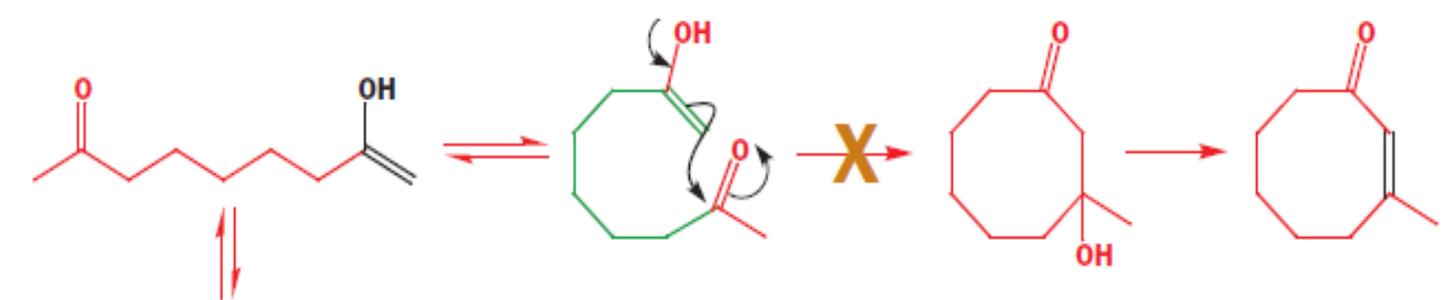


não requer a formação de enolatos de lítio ou de silício

ADIÇÕES ALDÓLICAS INTRAMOLECULARES

QUAL DEVE SER O PRODUTO DE CICLIZAÇÃO
INTRAMOLECULAR DA 2,8-NONADIONA?





85%
 utilizando
 ácido sulfúrico

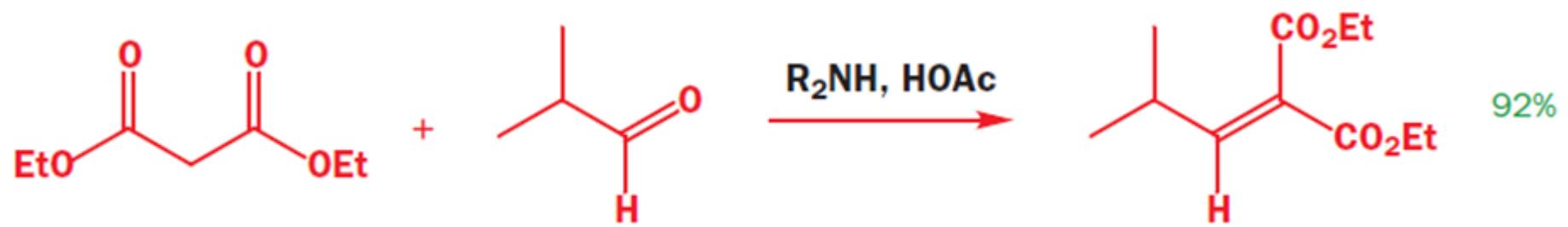
RESUMO

ENOLATO	ALDEÍDO	CETONA	ÉSTER
ENOLATO DE LÍTIO	NÃO	OK	OK
SILIL ENOL ÉTER	OK	OK	OK
ENOLATO DE ZINCO	NÃO	NÃO	OK

ESCOLHER O MÉTODO DE PREPARAÇÃO PARA OBTER

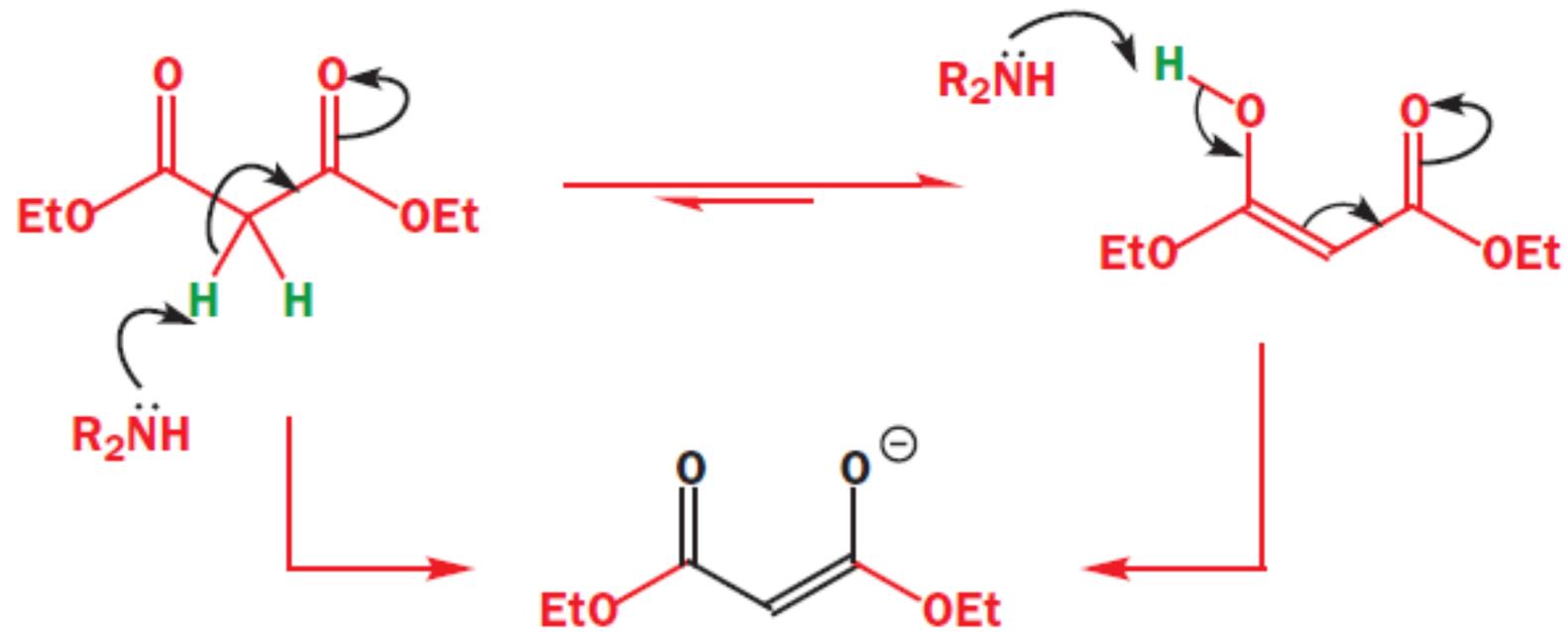
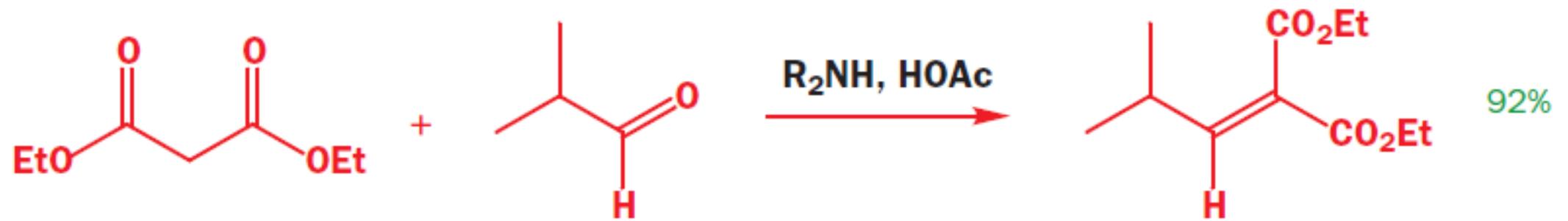
O SILIL ENOL ÉTER TERMODINÂMICO OU CINÉTICO!

ALGUMAS REAÇÕES QUE CONDUZEM A ÉSTERES α,β -INSATURADOS



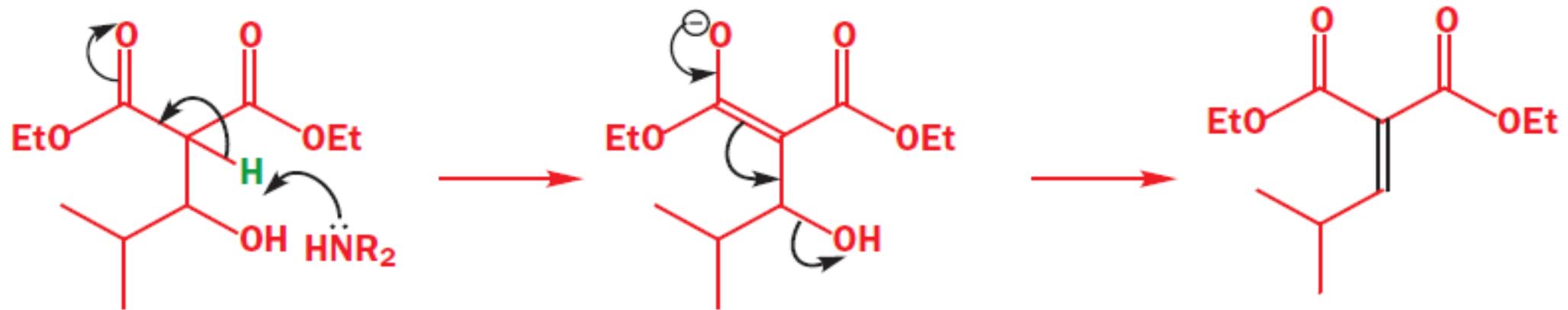
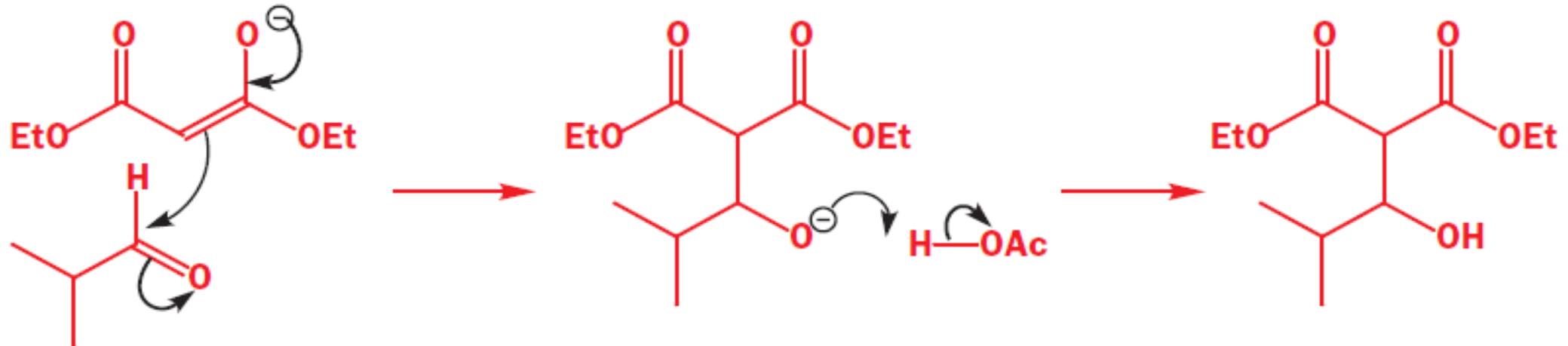
CONDENSAÇÕES ALDÓLICAS DE DI-ÉSTERES OU DE β -CETO-ÉSTERES



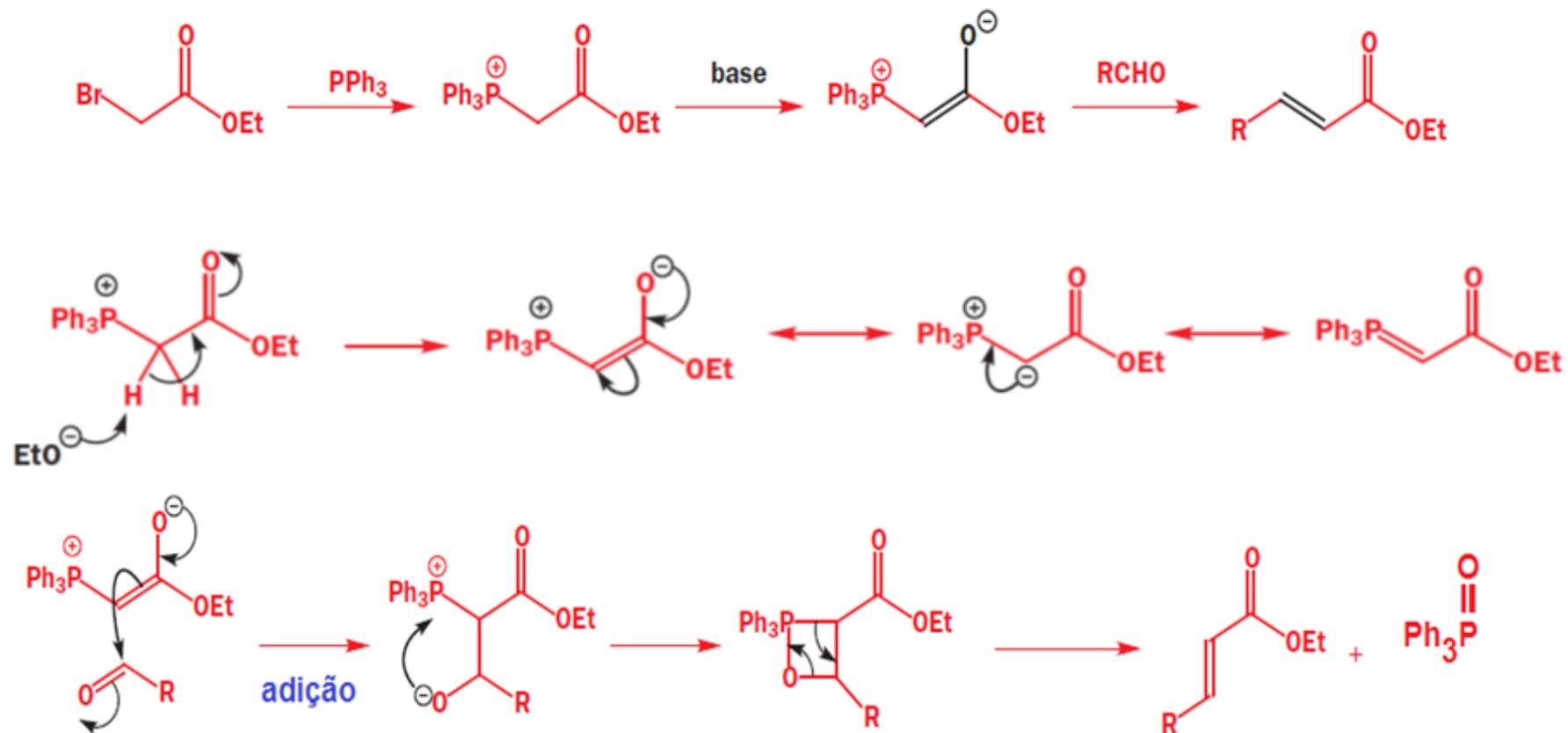


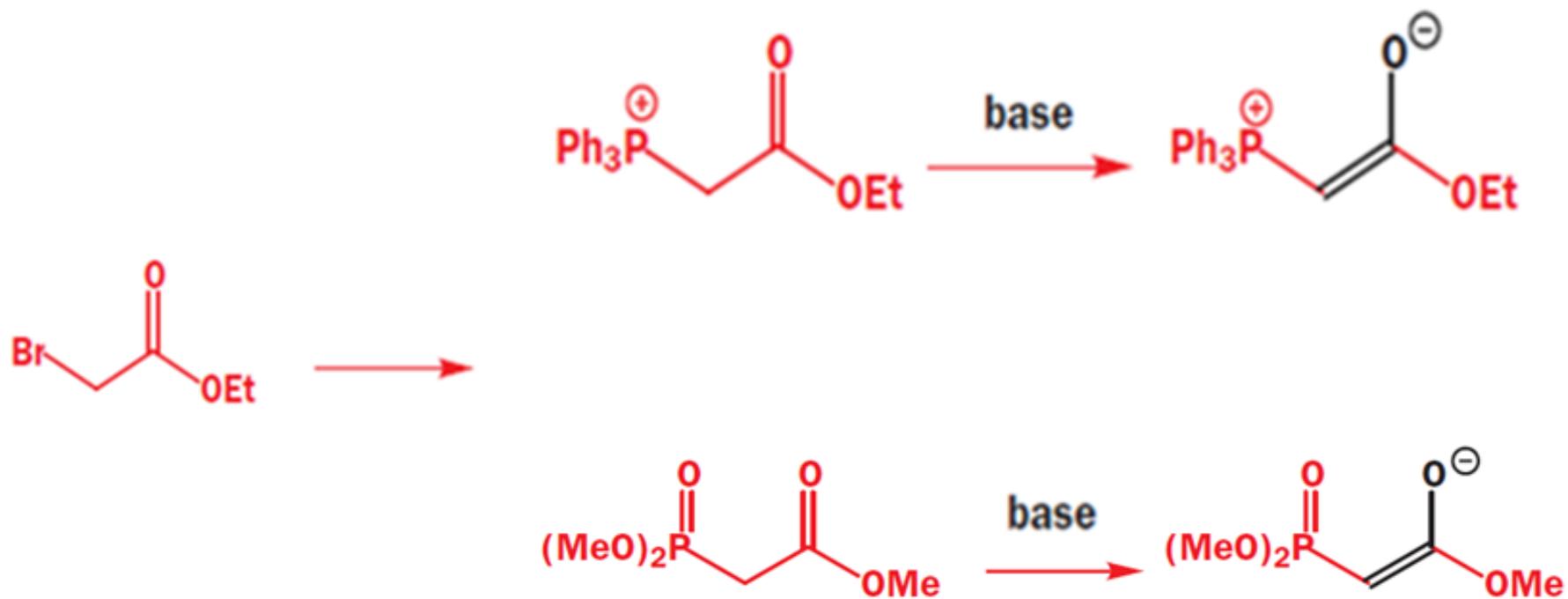
porque não há auto-condensação?

proseguendo



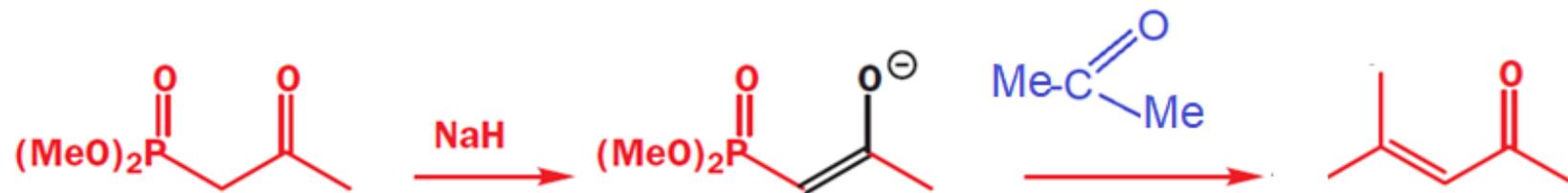
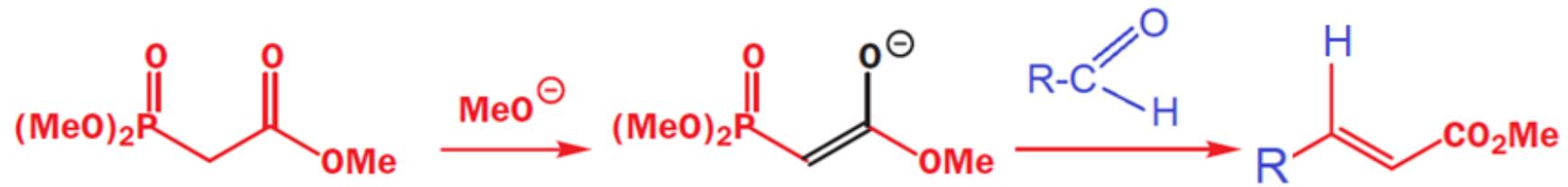
USANDO UM α -BROMO-ÉSTER



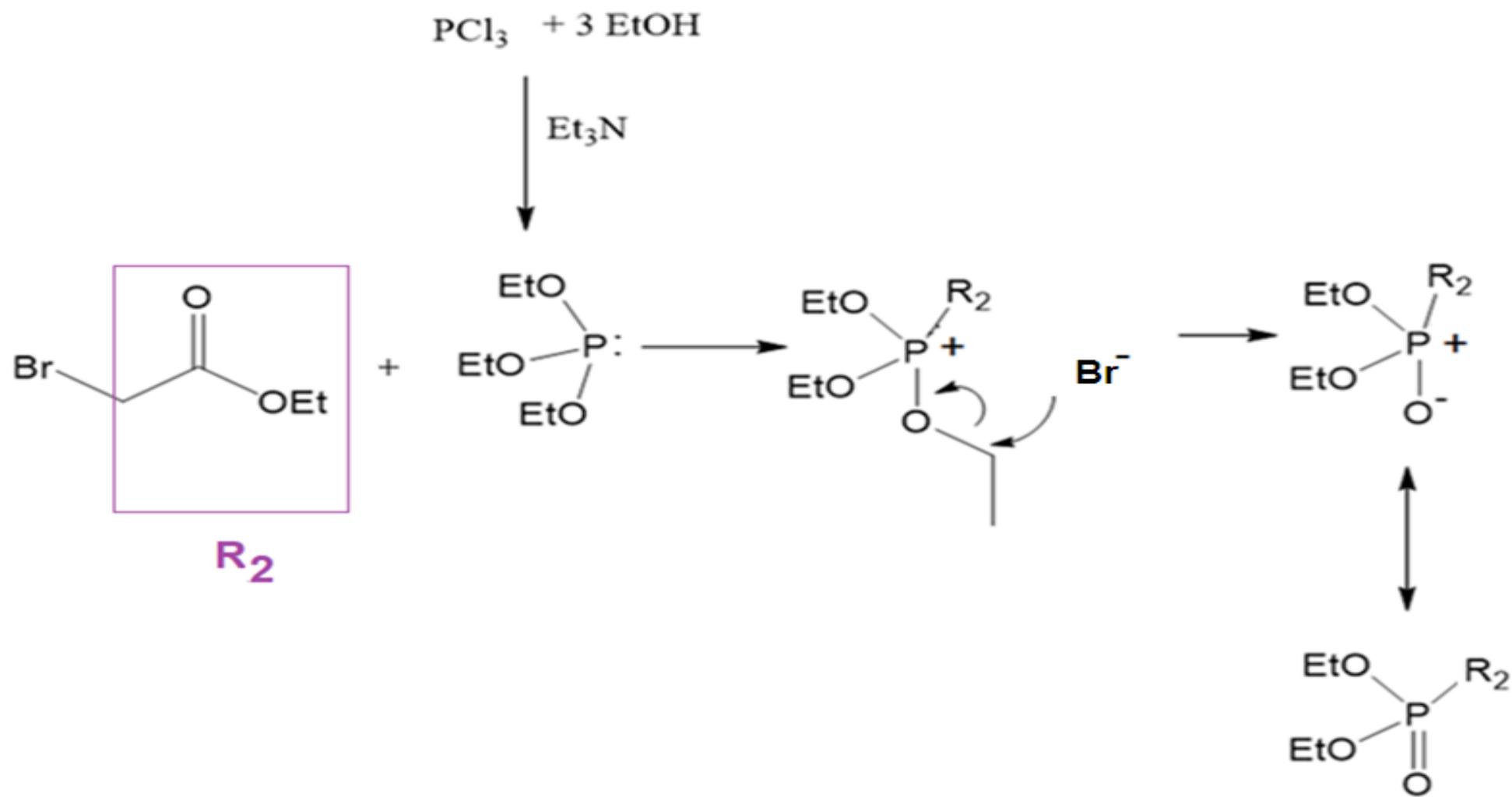


um enolato mais reativo

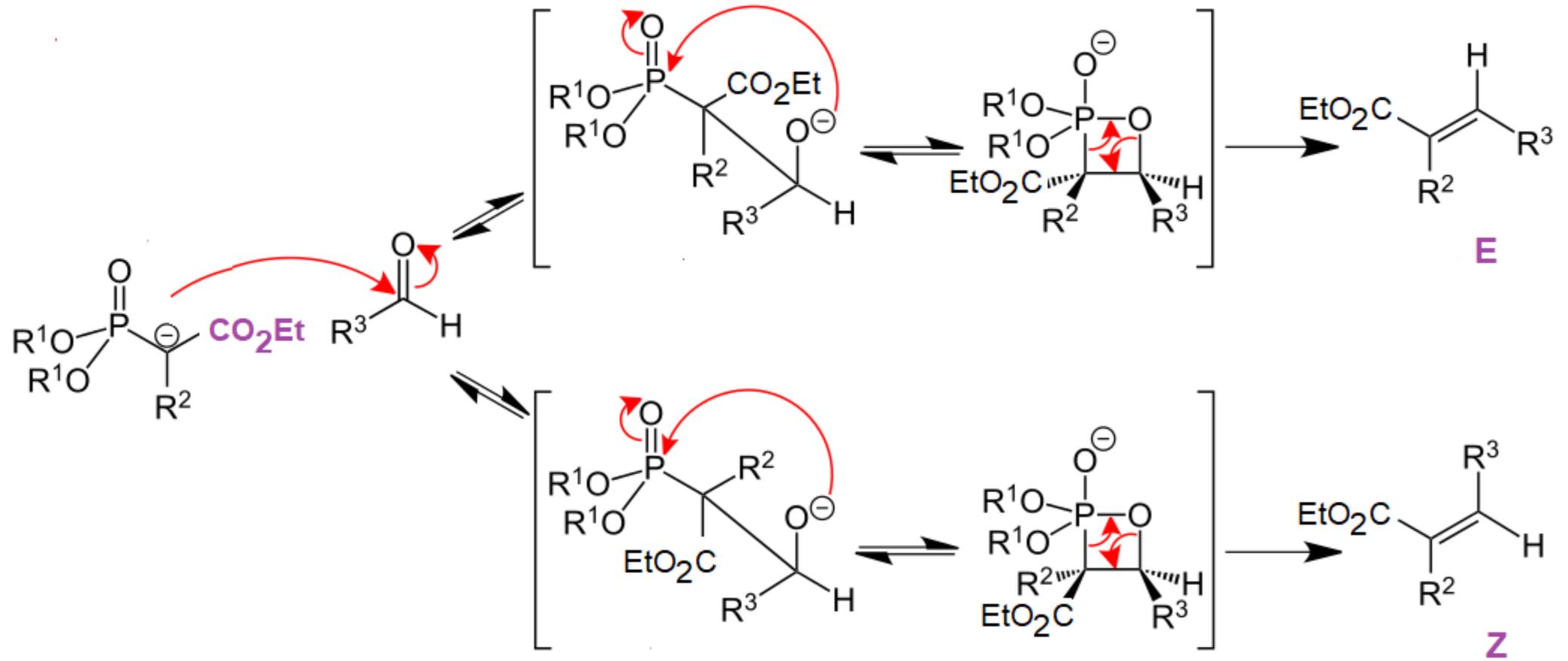
A REAÇÃO HORNER-WADSWORTH-EMMONS (HWE)

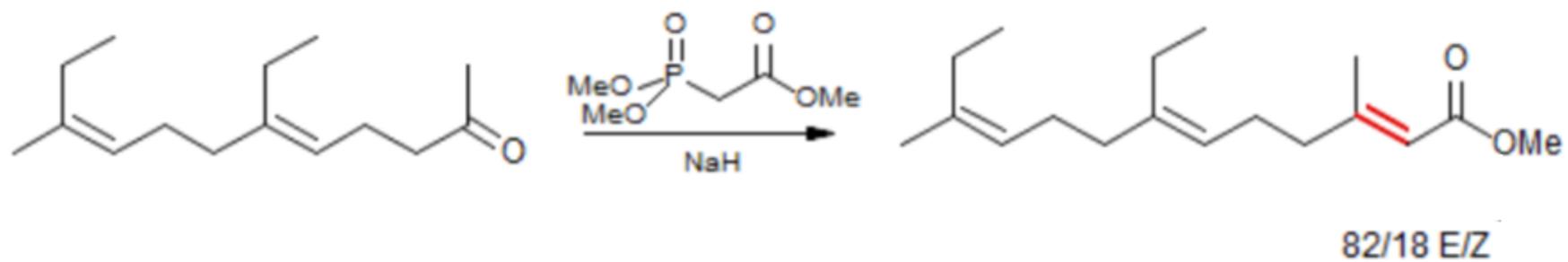


COMO PREPARAR UM FOSFONOÉSTER



MECANISMO DA HWE



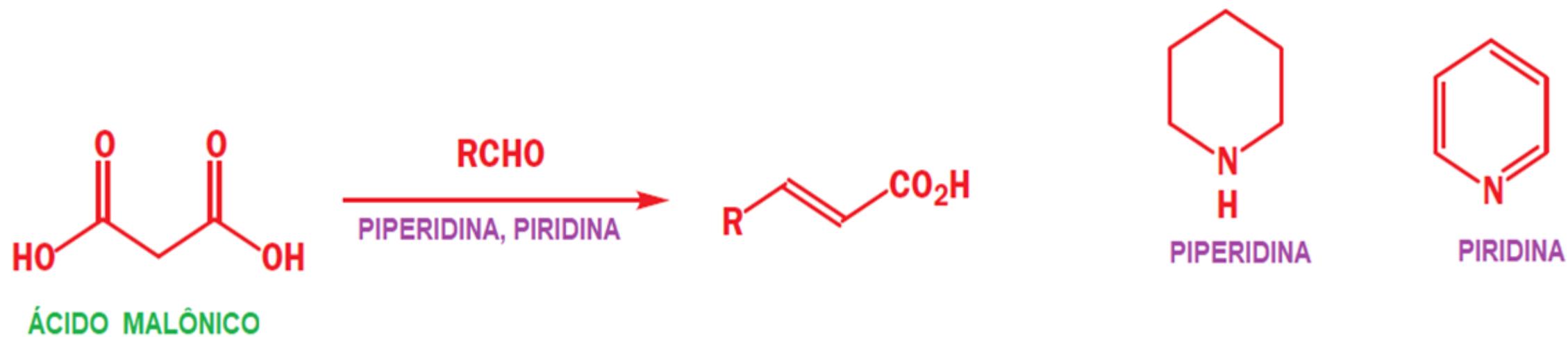


Dahm, Trost, Roeller *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1967**, 89, 5292.

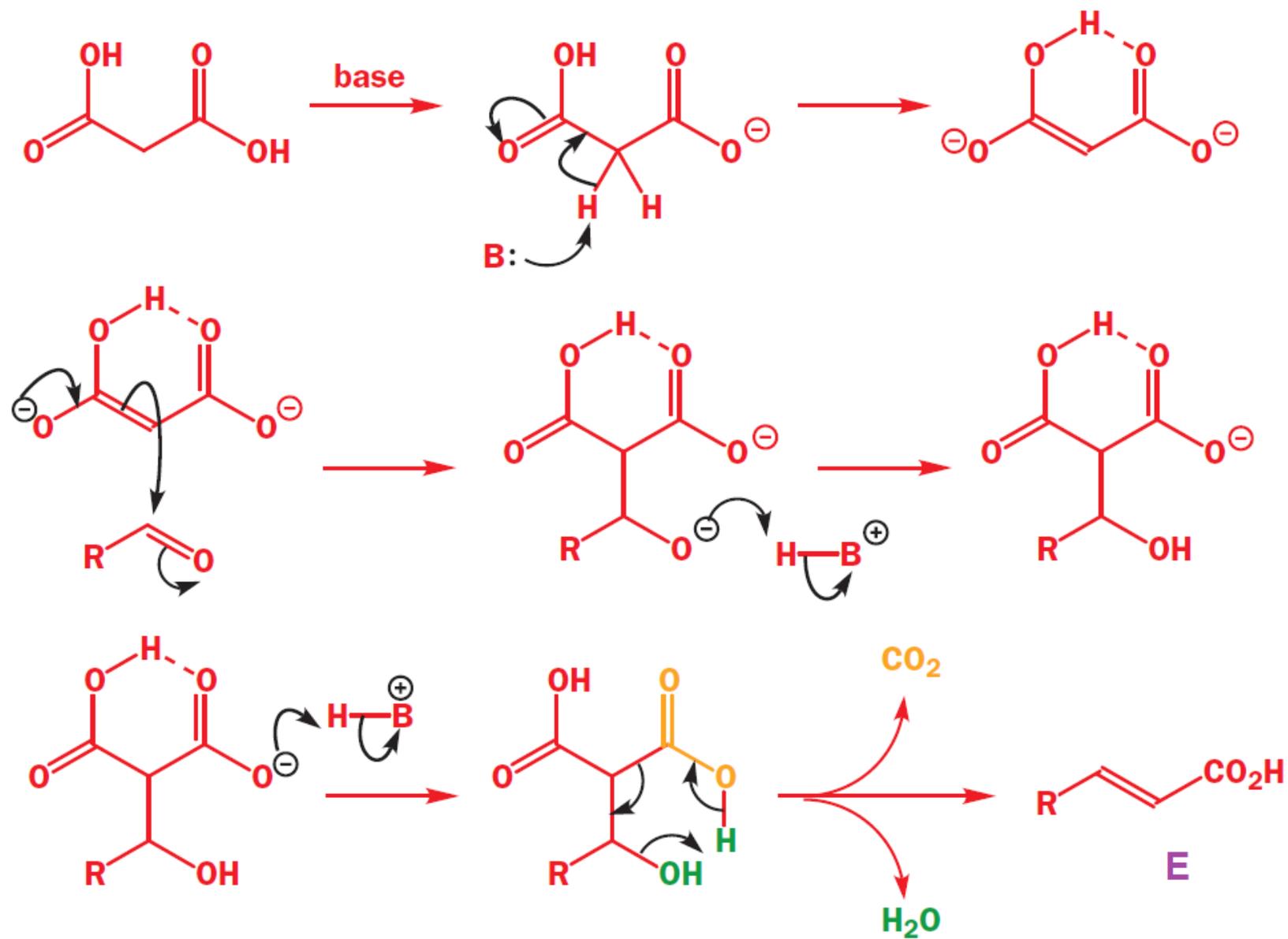
REAÇÕES QUE CONDUZEM A ÁCIDOS α,β -INSATURADOS

UMA REAÇÃO QUE OCORRE COM DESCARBOXILAÇÃO

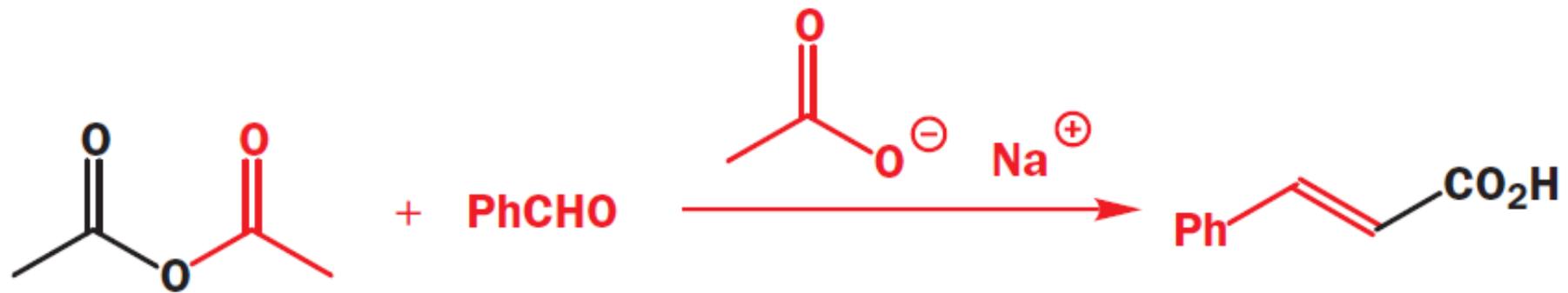
A REAÇÃO DE KNOEVENAGEL



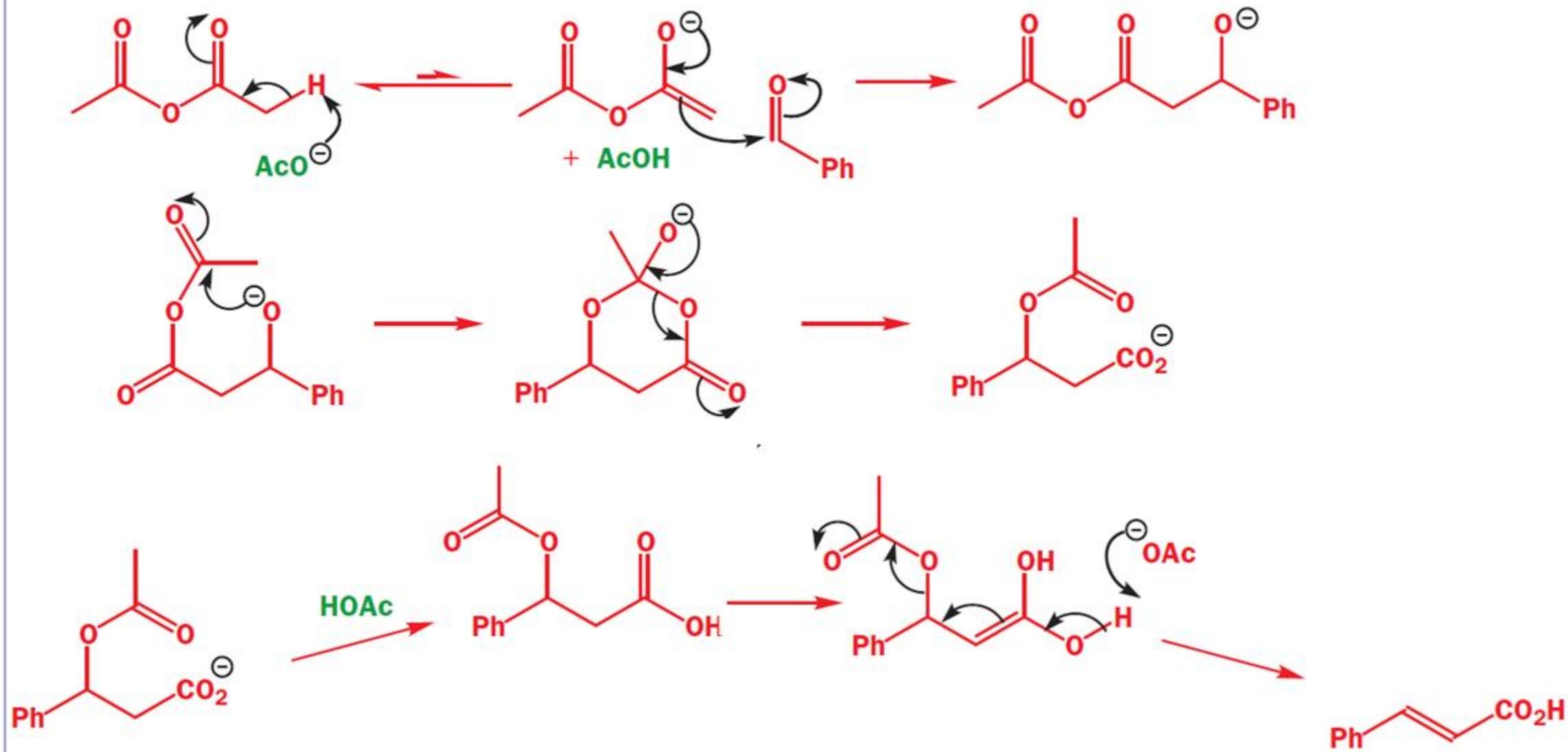
MECANISMO DA REAÇÃO DE KNOEVENAGEL



A REAÇÃO DE PERKIN



A REAÇÃO DE PERKIN



UM EXEMPLO DE OBTENÇÃO DE UMA LACTONA α,β -INSATURADA

PARA UM ÉSTER CÍCLICO (LACTONA)

