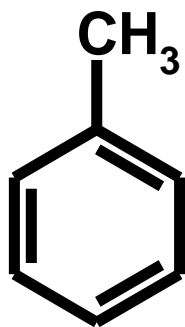


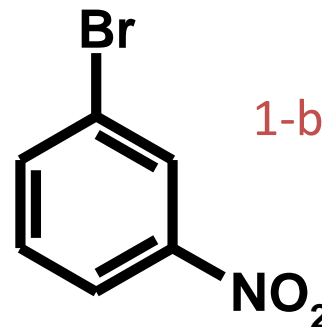
# AROMÁTICOS

# NOMENCLATURA

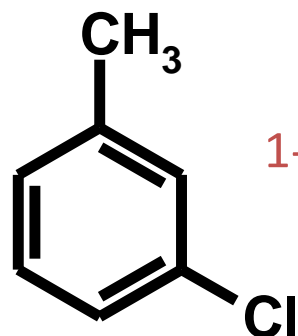
## Nomenclatura ou o Uso de Software Para a Nomenclatura Orgânica



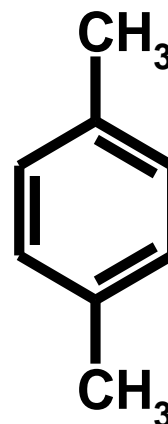
metilbenzeno  
(toluene)



1-bromo-3-nitrobenzeno

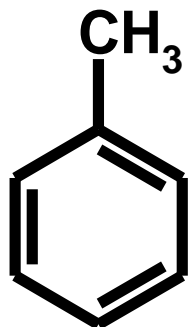


1-cloro-3-metilbenzeno

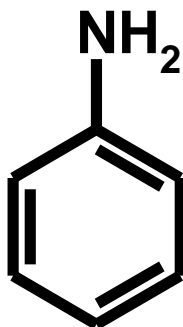


1,4-dimetilbenzeno

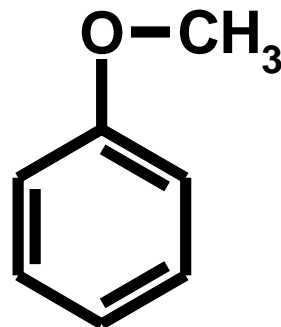
## Nomenclatura



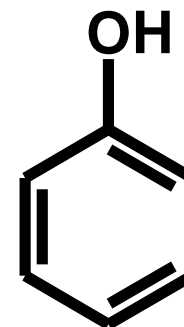
tolueno



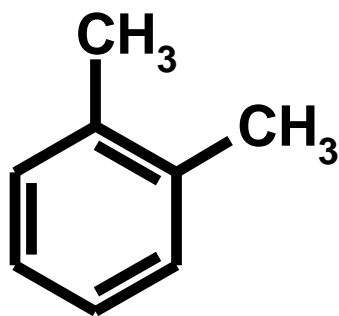
anilina



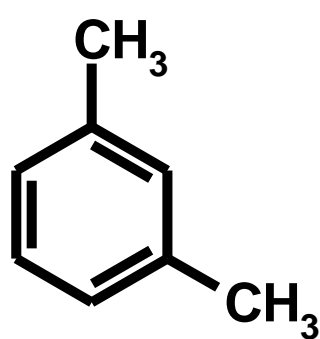
anisol



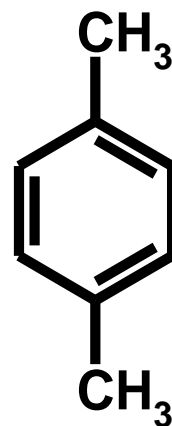
fenol



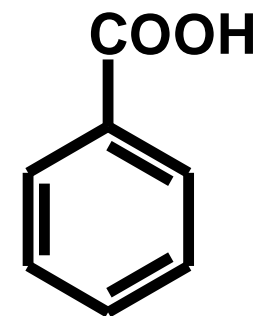
o-xileno



m-xileno



p-xileno



Ácido benzoico

## PROPRIEDADES DO BENZENO

## BENZENE RESSONANCIA



Energia de Ressonância = 36 Kcal / mol

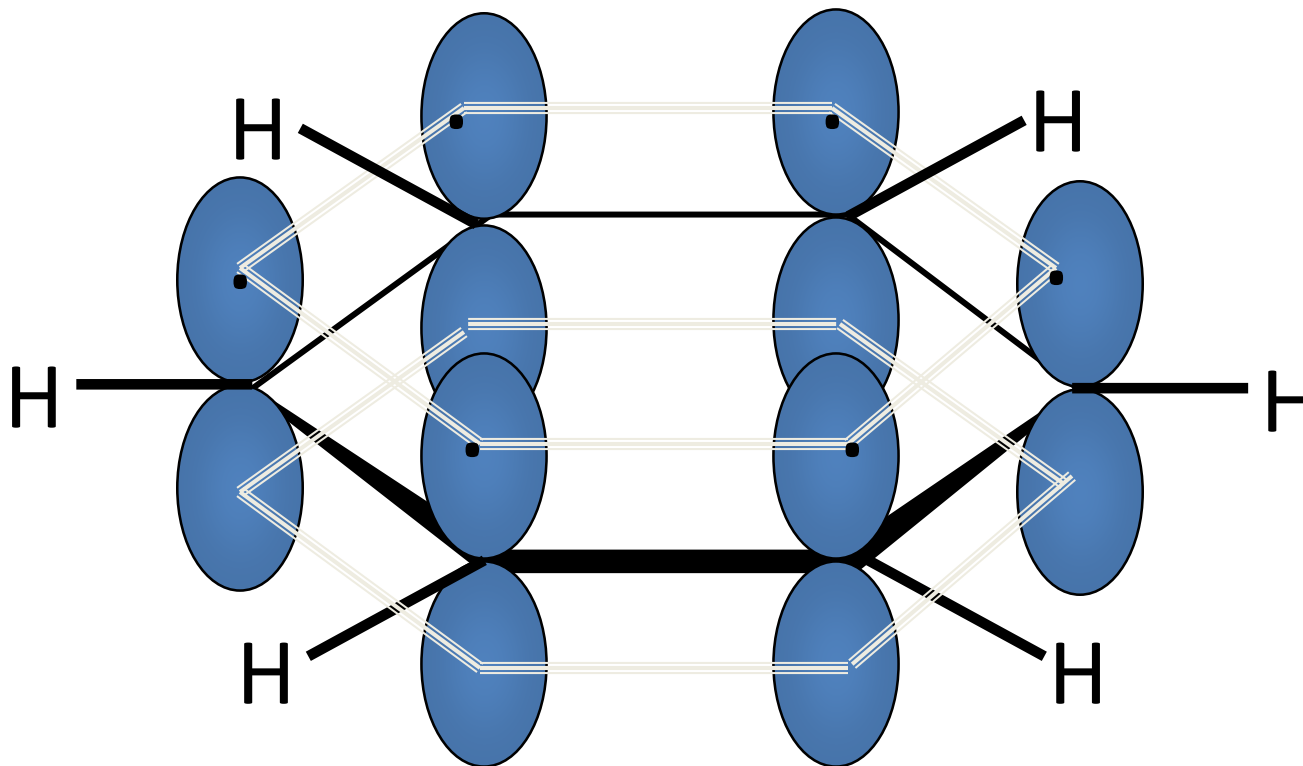
Todas as ligações são equivalentes

O anel é simétrico.

Comprimento de ligação esta entre uma  $\sigma$  e uma  $\pi$ .

Muito estável

Menor reatividade que outros grupos funcionais.



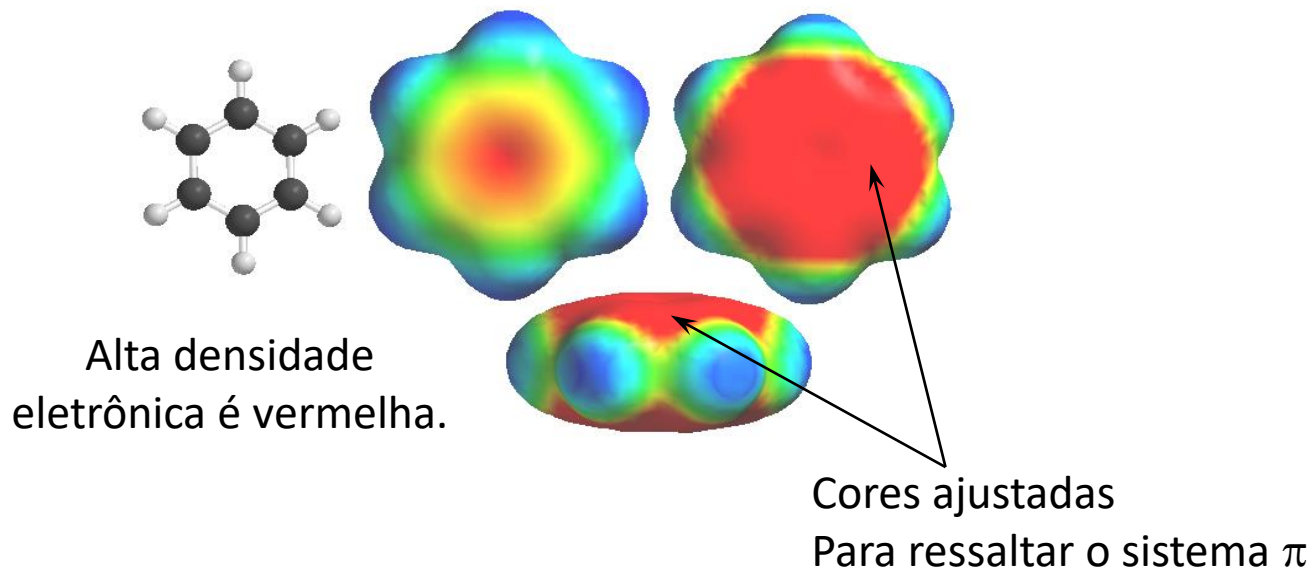
Todos os orbitais 2p se sobrepõem igualmente.

# BENZENO

Isodensidade superficiais – Potencial eletrostático em código de cores.

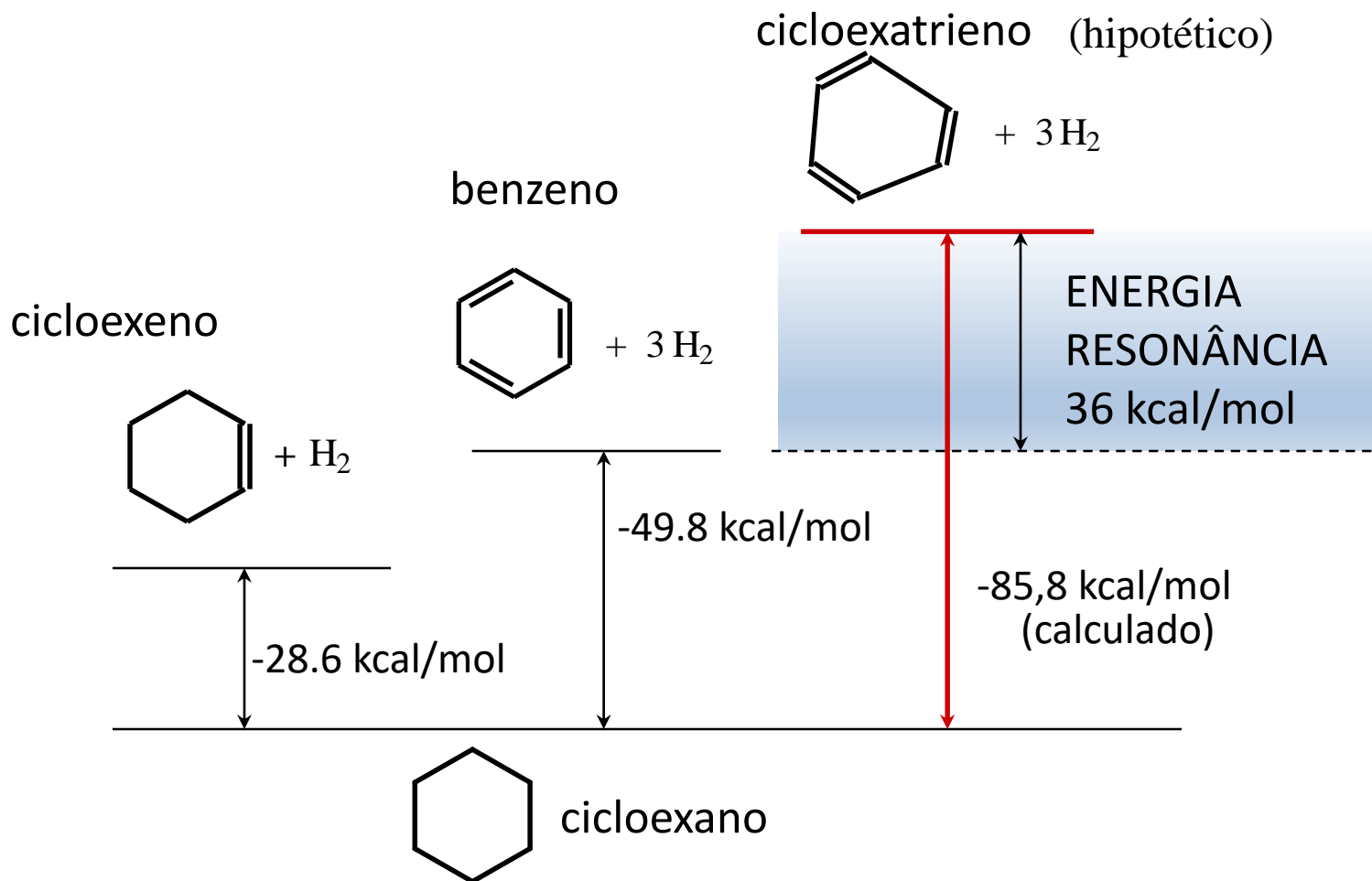
(van der Waal's)

Notar a simetria.





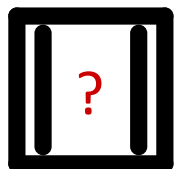
## BENZENO – ENERGIA DE RESSONÂNCIA



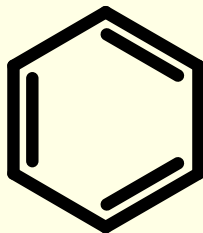
# AROMATICIDADE A REGRA DE HUCKEL

# AROMATICIDADE

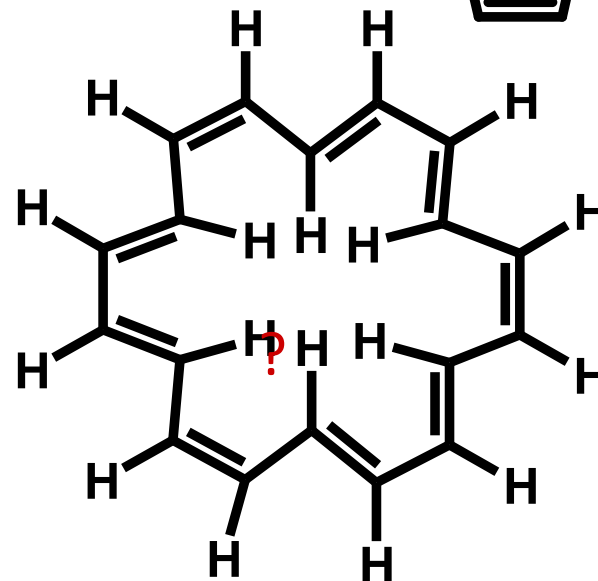
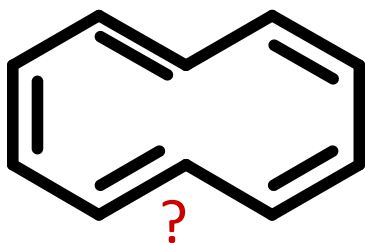
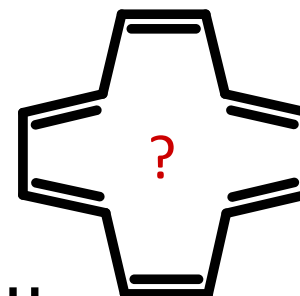
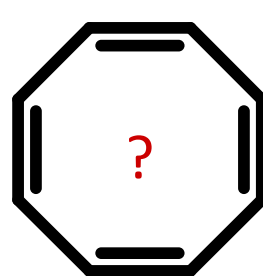
Sistemas cíclicos, totalmente conjugados são todos aromáticos?



36 kcal/mole ER



AROMÁTICO



Estes sistemas tem a mesma estabilidade do benzeno?

# AROMATICIDADE REGRA HUCKEL $4n+2$

Compostos tendo  $4n+2$  elétrons  $\pi$  em um arranjo cíclico pode ser aromático.

$4n+2$  series = 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30 ..... etc.

A regra foi derivada pela observação dos OM  $\pi$ , que postula:

O nº de orbitais ligante  $n > n^*$  (*antiligantes*) ou o sistema

$$\pi = n + 1 + n^*$$

$\pi = 2n + 1$  sendo que cada orbital comporta 2 elétrons

$\pi = 2(2n + 1)$  ou seja o sistema

$$\underline{\pi = 4n + 2}$$

# AROMATICIDADE REGRA HUCKEL $4n+2$

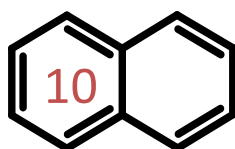
Compostos tendo  $4n+2$  elétrons  $\pi$  em um arranjo cíclico pode ser aromático.

$4n+2$  series = 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22, 26, 30 ..... etc.

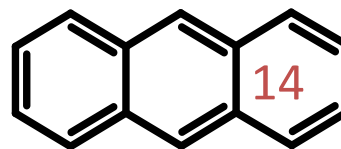
A regra foi derivada pela observação de  
**COMPOSTOS POLICICLICOS AROMATICOS**



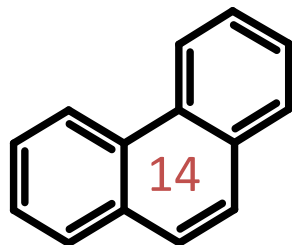
benzeno



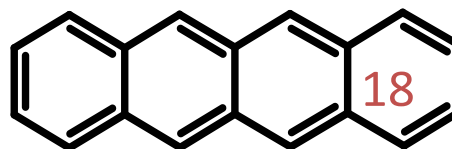
naftaleno



antraceno



fenantreno



tetraceno

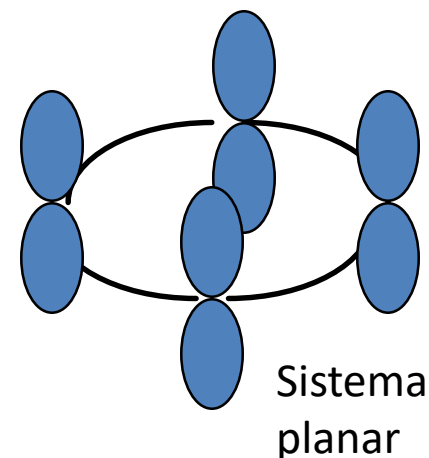
# Compostos Aromáticos tem Propriedades especiais

## Compostos Aromáticos:

- 1) Deve ser Cíclico totalmente conjugados
- 2) Deve ter o Sistema de  $e^- \pi 4n+2$
- 3) Deve ter o sistema totalmente planar
- 4) Não Deve ter elétrons desemparelhados no sistema orbitais moleculares  $\pi$ .

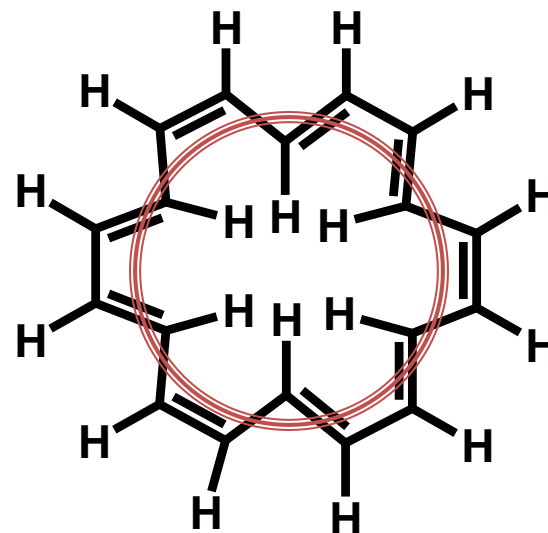
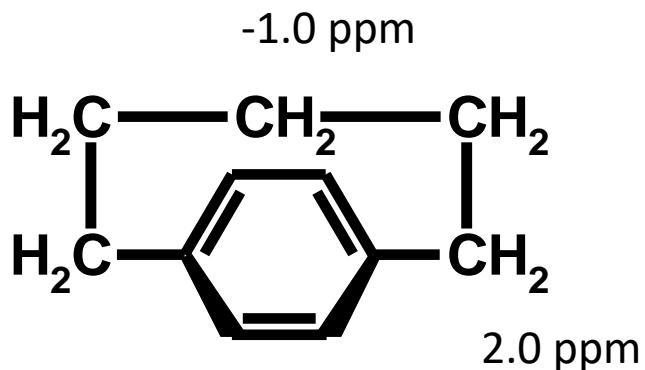
## Propriedades Características :

- 1) Especial estabilidade química
- 2) Dar reações de substituição e não de adição



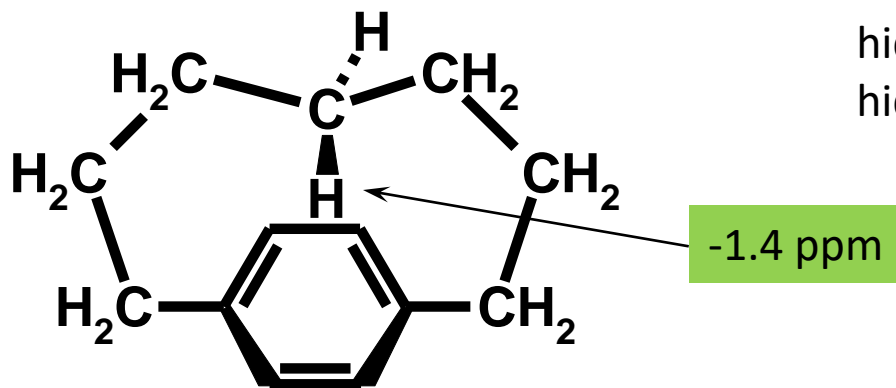
## CORRENTE NO ANEL OBSERVADA NO NMR

AROMÁTICO – Mostram uma corrente no anel



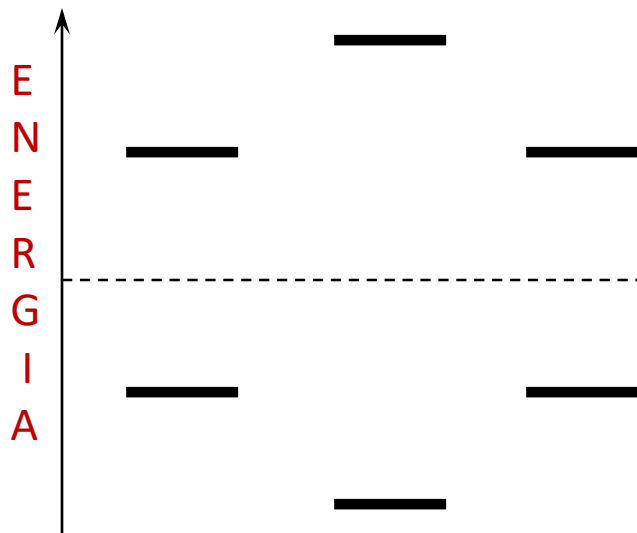
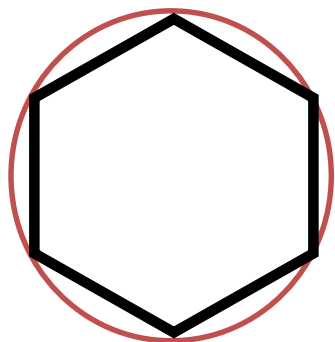
$18 \pi$

hidrogênios internos -1.8 ppm  
hidrogênios externos 8.9 ppm



# HÜCKEL MNEMONIC

## ARRANJO DOS ORBITAIS MOLECULARES $\pi$ - SISTEMA CICLICO



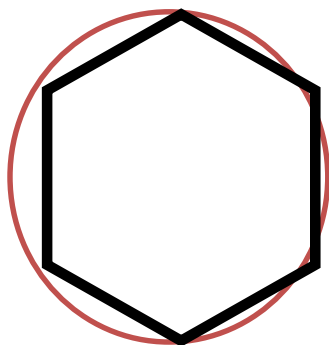
- 1) Desenhar um círculo
- 2) Inscrever o anel no círculo vértice para baixo
- 3) Cada ponto onde o vértice (anel) toca o círculo
- 4) representa um nível de energia.
- 5) Colocar o número correto de elétrons em orbitais, começando com a orbital de menor energia.



# BENZENO

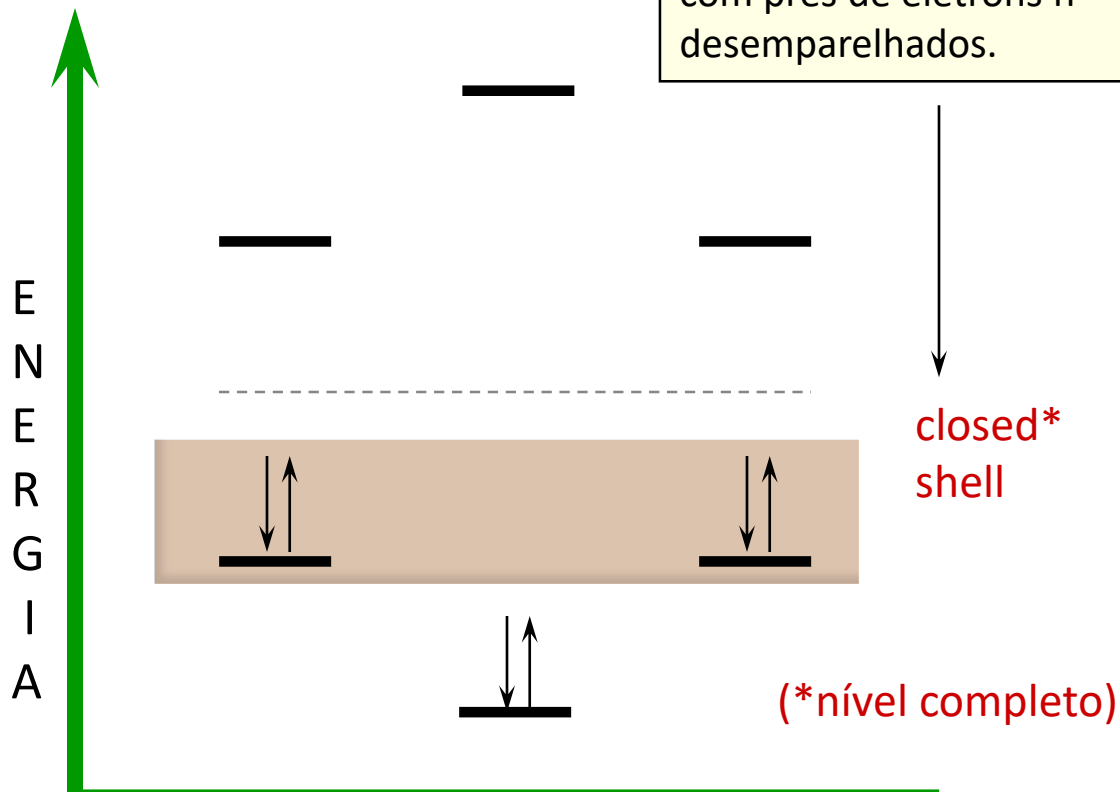


$6e^- \pi$

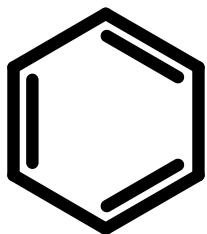


AROMÁTICO

Compostos Aromáticos devem ter todos os níveis dos OM.  $\pi$  ocupados com pres de elétrons n desemparelhados.



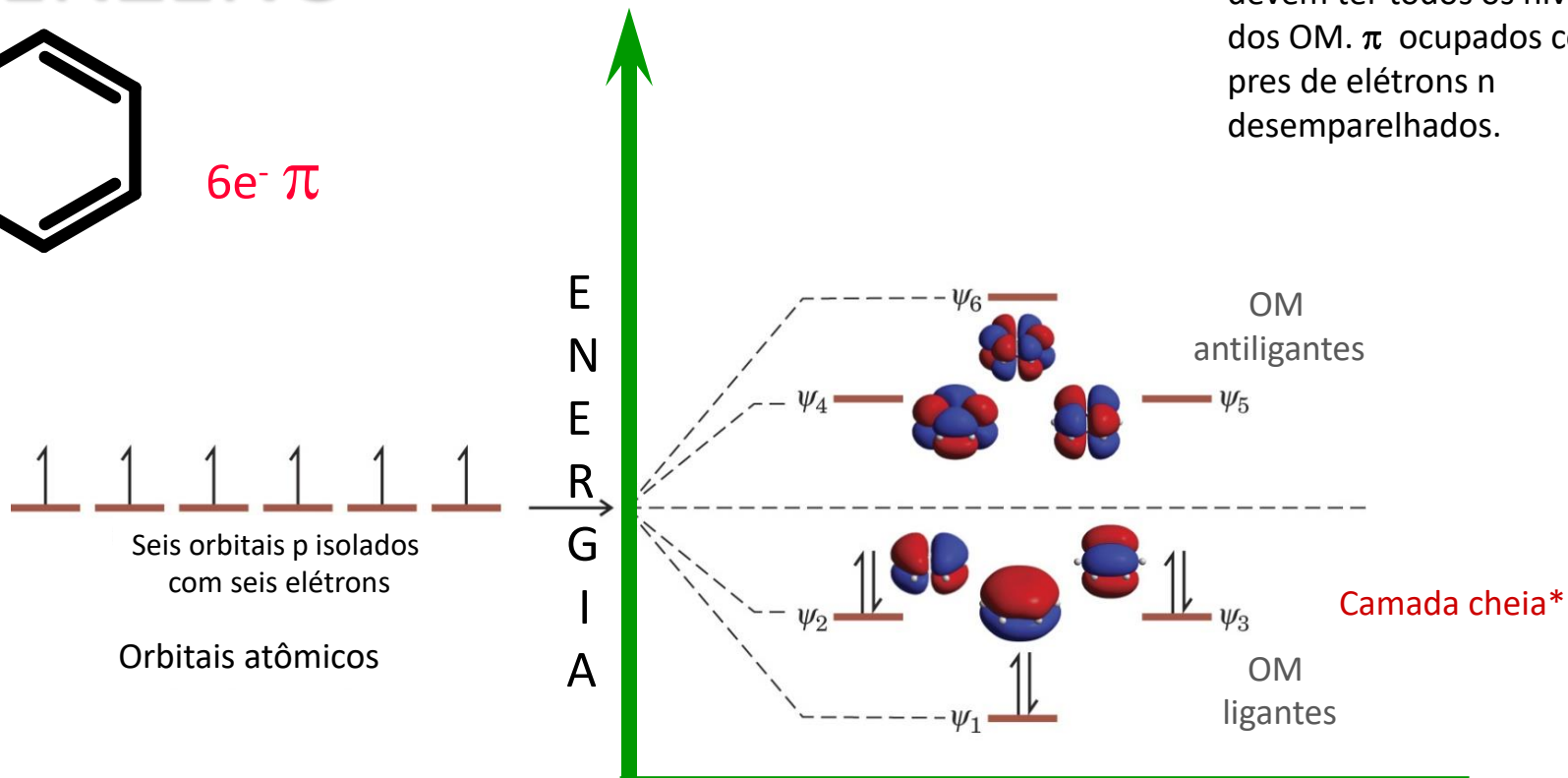
# BENZENO



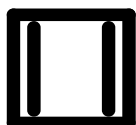
$6e^- \pi$

## AROMÁTICO

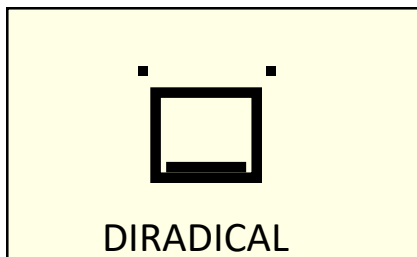
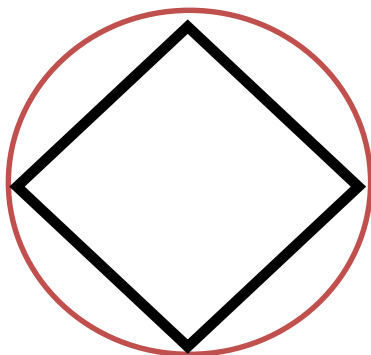
Compostos Aromáticos devem ter todos os níveis dos OM.  $\pi$  ocupados com pares de elétrons n desemparelhados.



# CICLOBUTADIENO



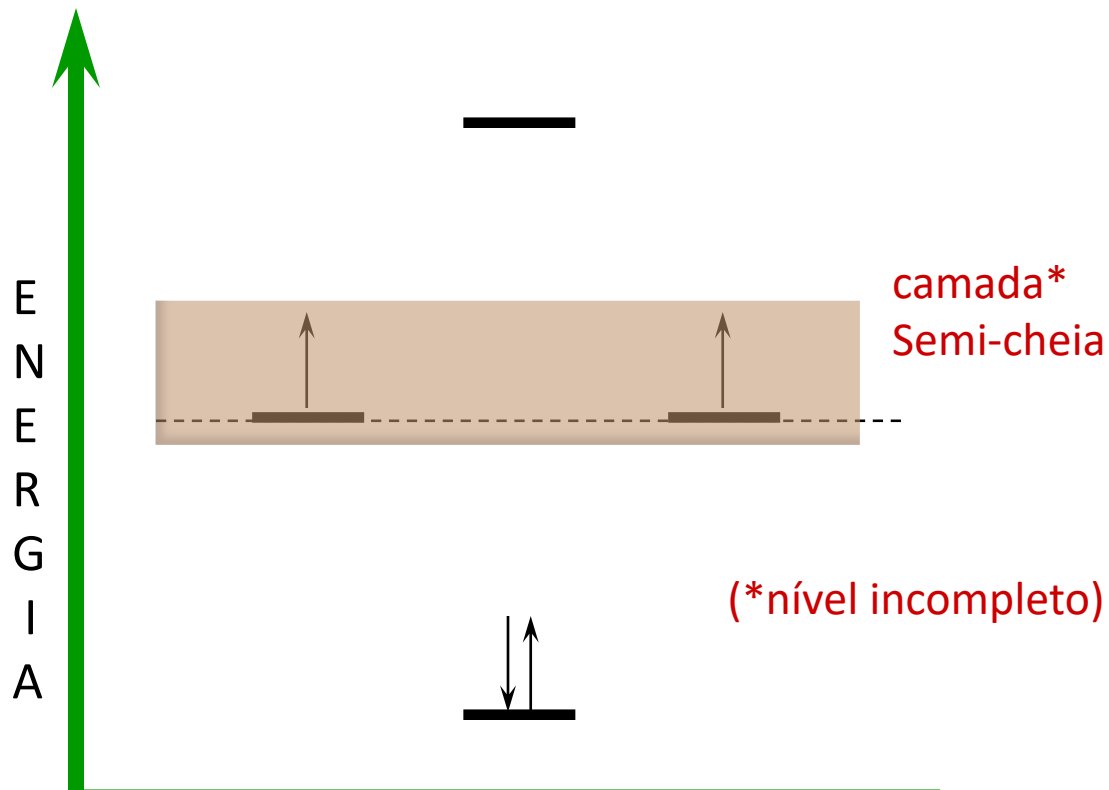
$4 e^- \pi$



## ANTI-AROMÁTICO

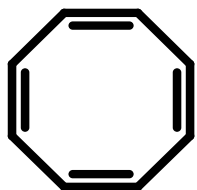
Não tem uma camada completa com pares de elétrons desemparelhados

Não segue  $4n+2 e^- \pi$ .  $N = n^\circ$  inteiro

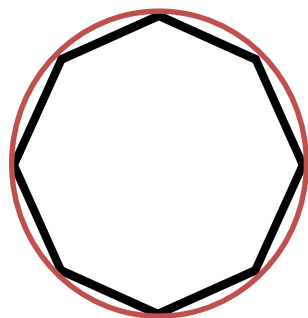


# CICLOOCTATETRAENO

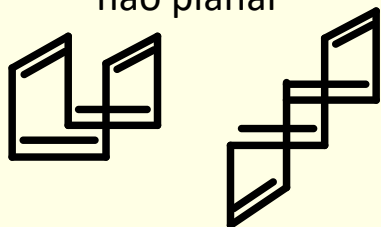
ANTI-AROMÁTICO



8 e<sup>-</sup> π

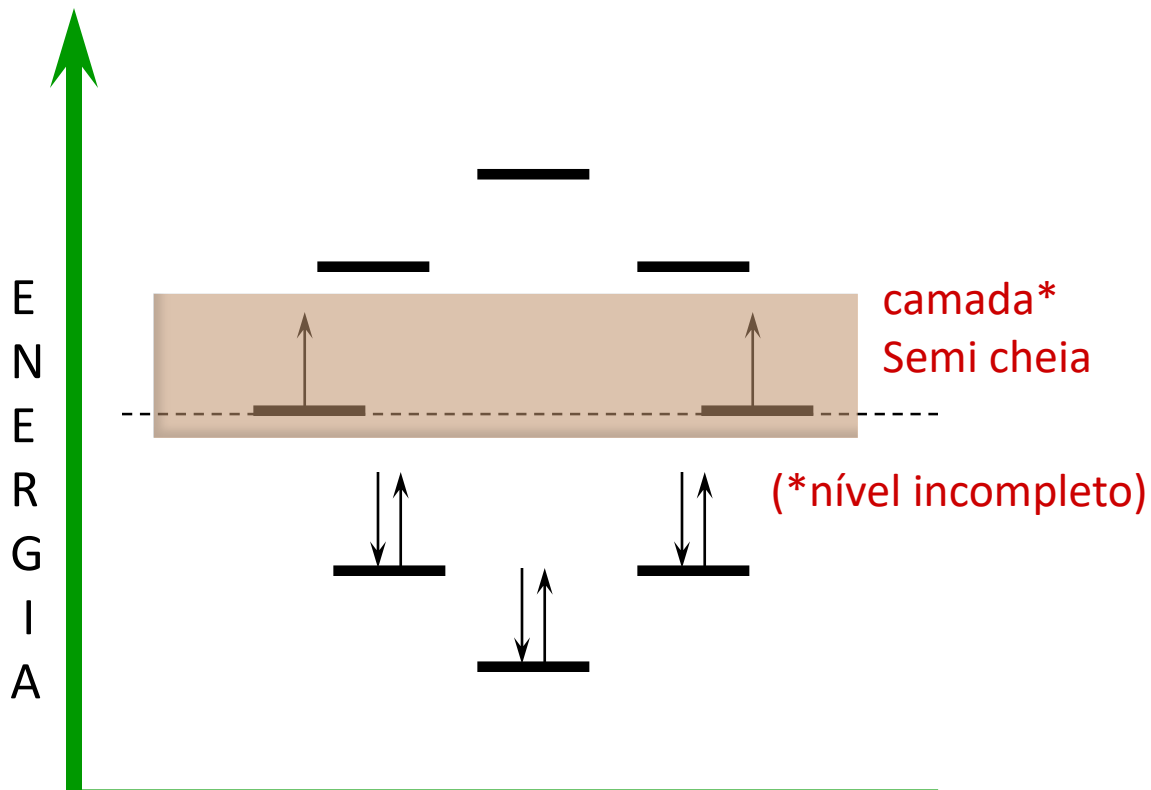


não planar



Não tem uma camada completa com pares de elétrons desemparelhados

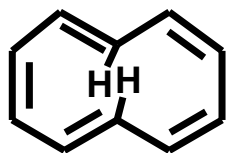
Não segue  $4n+2$  e<sup>-</sup> π .



# POLIENOS CICLICOS

## ANULENOS

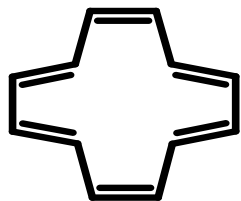
$$10 \pi = 4(2) + 2$$



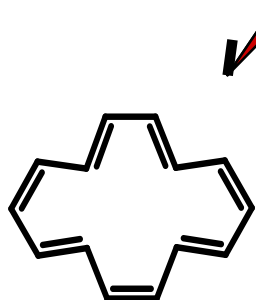
Não Pode ser Planar  
(veja hidrogênios)

[10]-anuleno

$$12 \pi$$



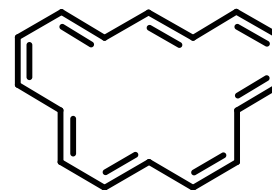
[12]-anule-o



$$14 \pi = 4(3) + 2$$

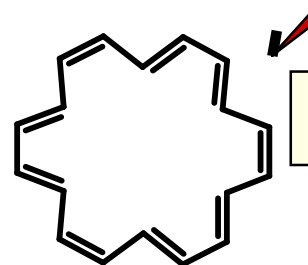
AROMÁTICO

[14]-anuleno



$$16 \pi$$

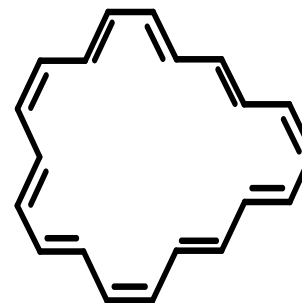
[16]-anuleno



$$18 \pi = 4(4) + 2$$

AROMÁTICO

[18]-anuleno



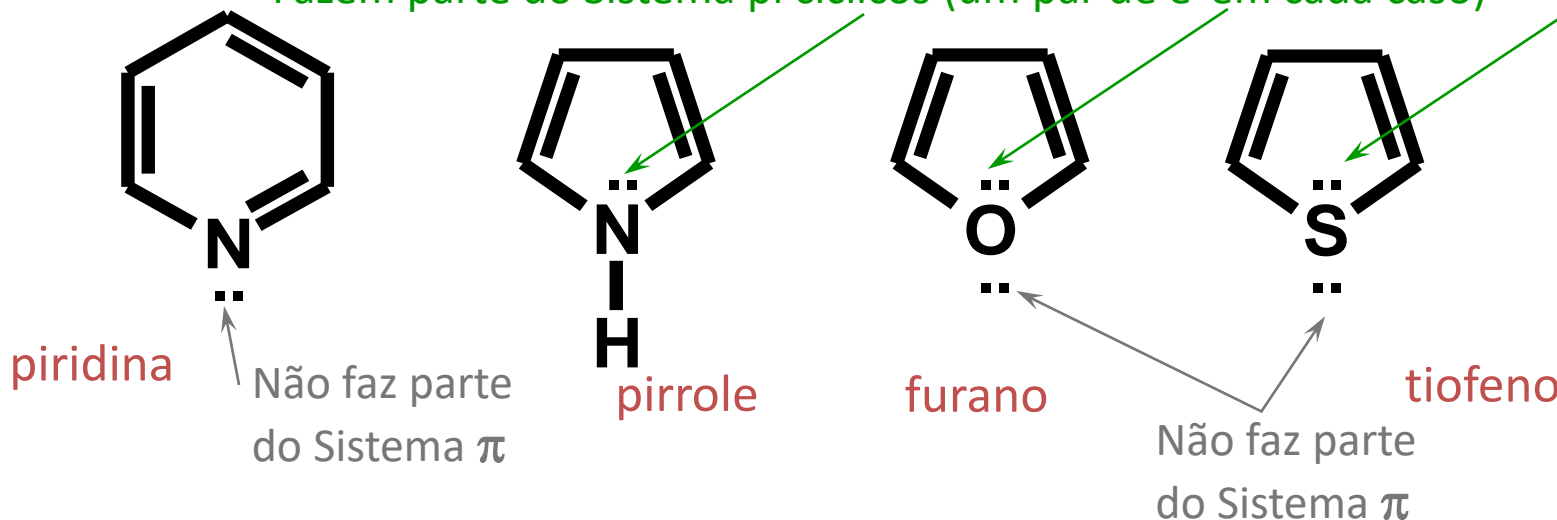
$$20 \pi$$

[20]-anuleno

# COMPOSTOS HETEROCÍCLICOS

Os pares de elétrons desemparelhados

Fazem parte do Sistema pi cíclicos (um par de e<sup>-</sup> em cada caso)

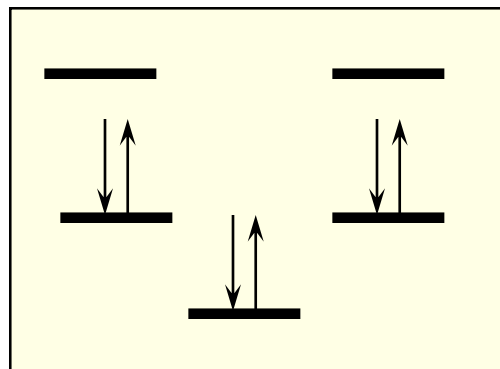


**Todos os sistemas tem 6e<sup>-</sup>  $\pi$  cíclicos.**

Estes compostos têm reações semelhantes ao benzeno, e não a alcenos. Eles vão dar reações de substituição E<sup>+</sup> em condições similares para o benzeno.

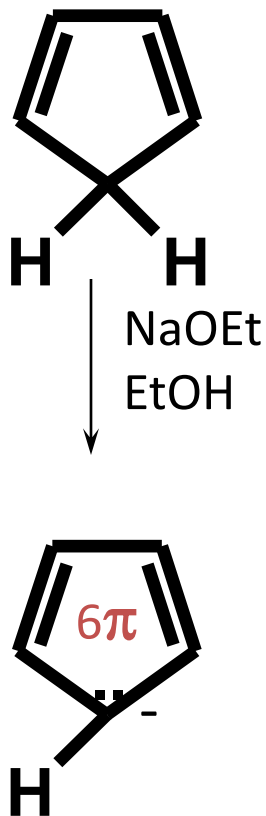
# CICLOPENTADIENILA: ANION E CÁTION

Os H metilênicos são ácidos.

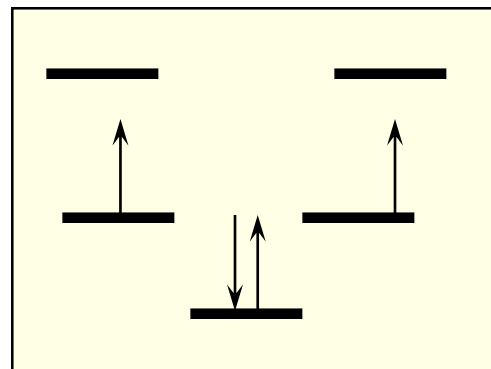


AROMÁTICO

O ânion é formado realmente.

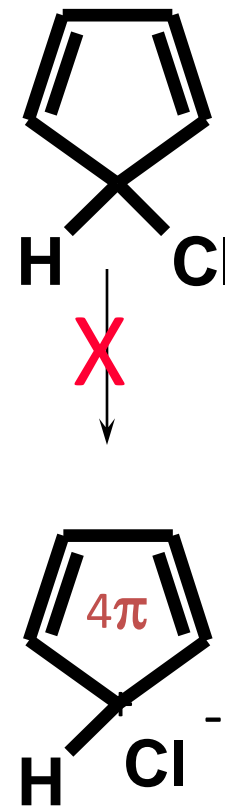


Este composto não se dissolve em água.



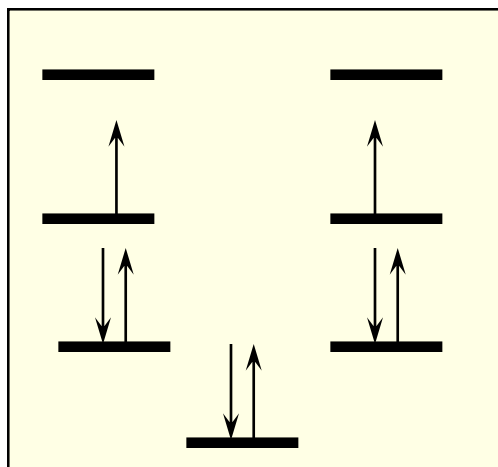
ANTI-AROMÁTICO

O cátion não se forma.

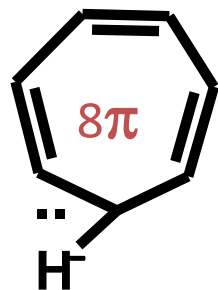
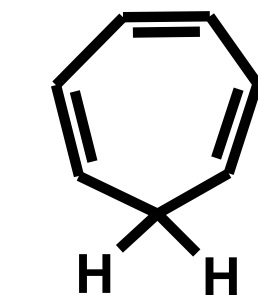


# CICLOHEPTATRIENILA: ANION E CÁTION

Os Hidrogênios metilênicos não são ácidos.

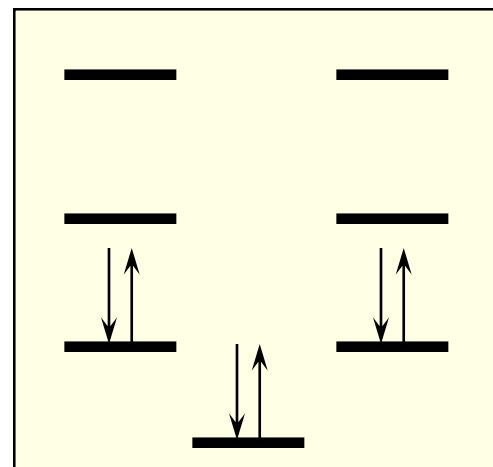


ANTI-AROMÁTICO



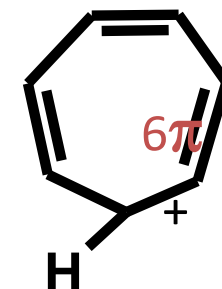
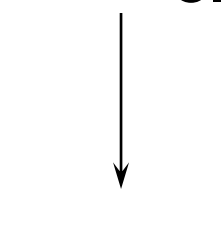
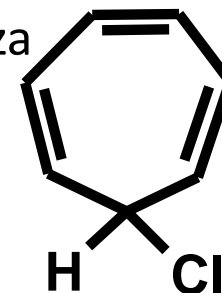
Não se forma facilmente

Este composto se ioniza facilmente em água



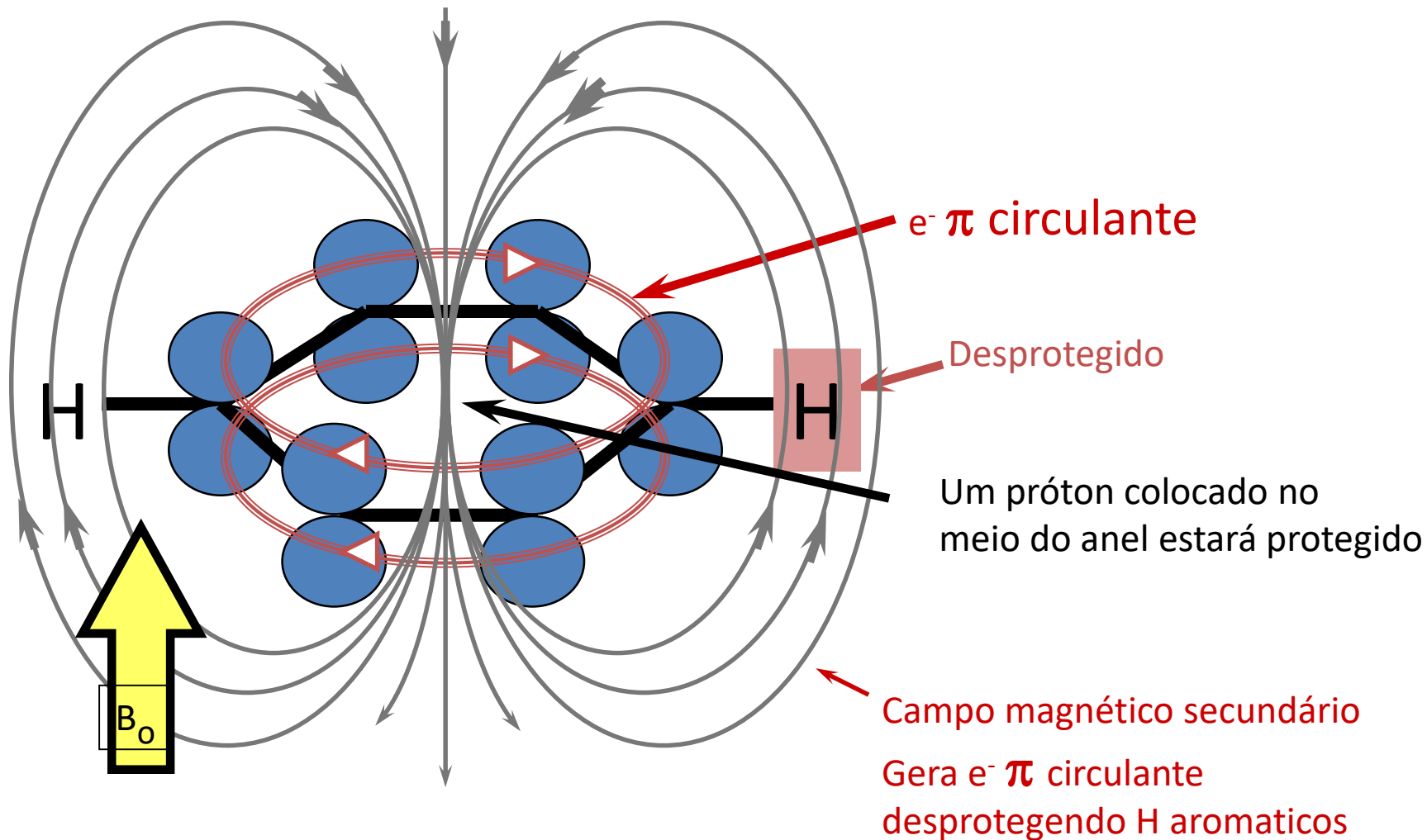
AROMÁTICO

Dissolve em água.





# Corrente do anel no Benzeno

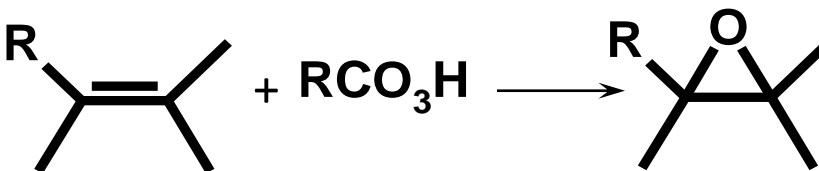
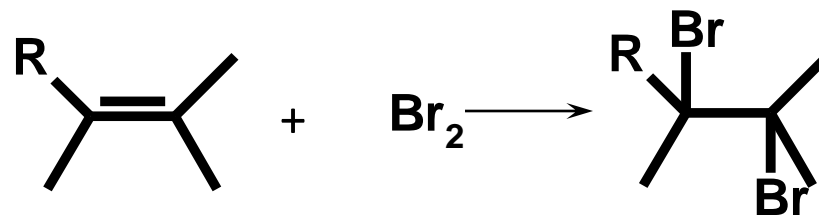
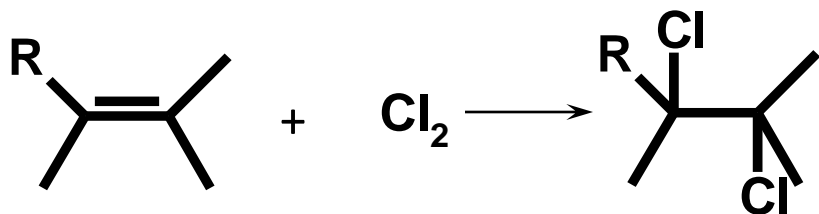
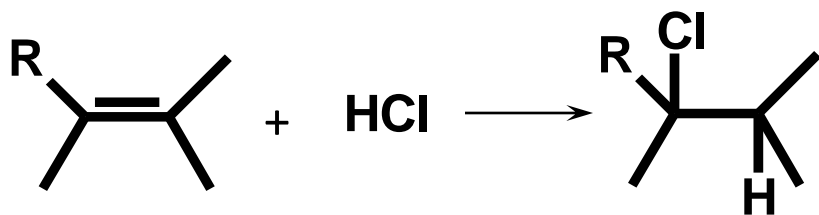


REATIVIDADE

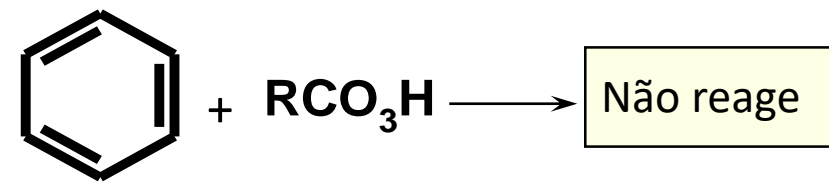
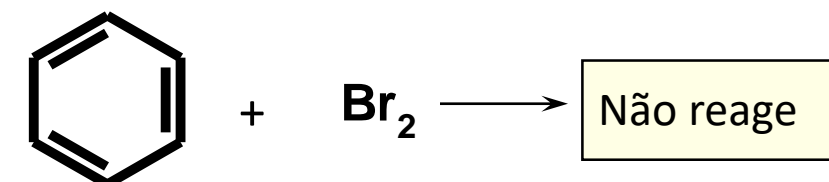
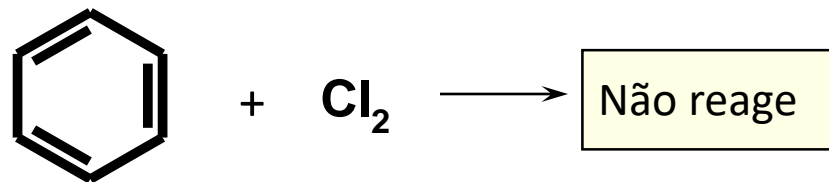
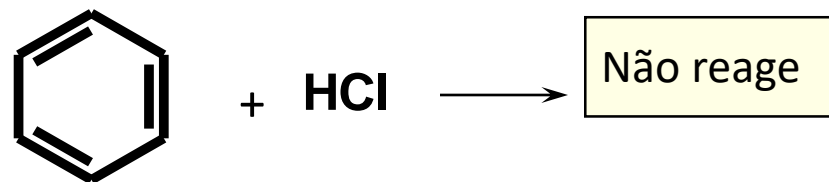
# REAÇÕES DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO ELETROFÍLICA AROMÁTICA

## A “Dupla ligação” do anel Aromático: como reage ?

## Alceno



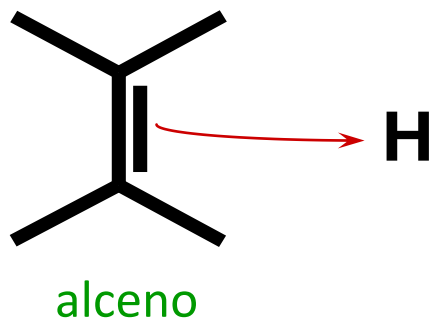
## Benzeno



# O Benzeno é uma base e um Nucleófilo fraco

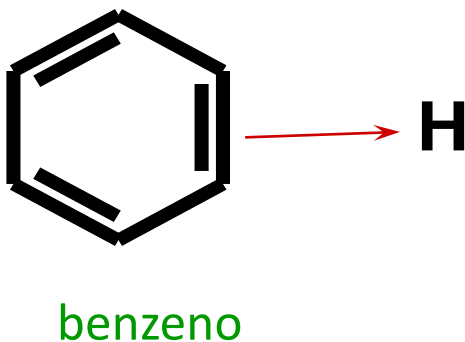
Comparar os HOMO's.

Base  
Forte



+ doa elétrons  
para um eletrófilo.

Base  
Fraca

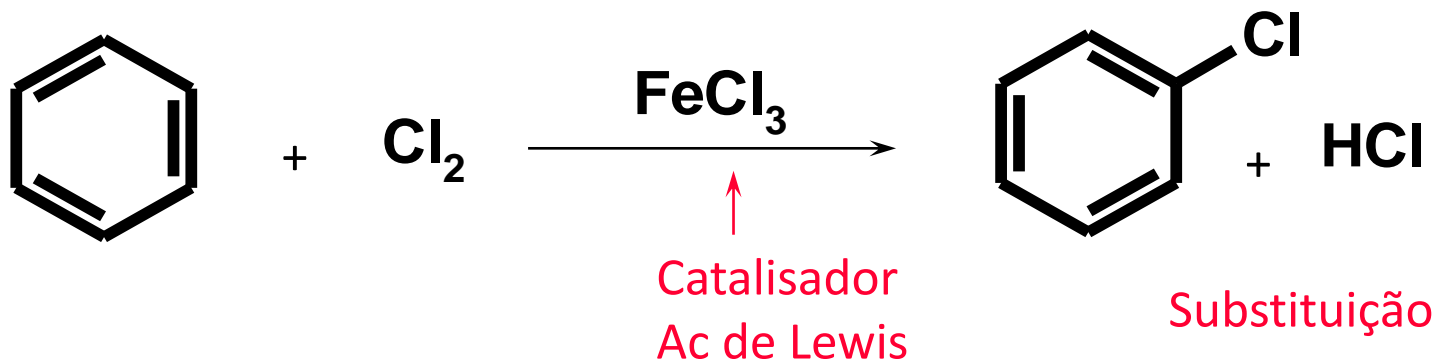


+ Doar elétrons pode interromper  
A ressonância no anel.  
(36 kcal / mol).

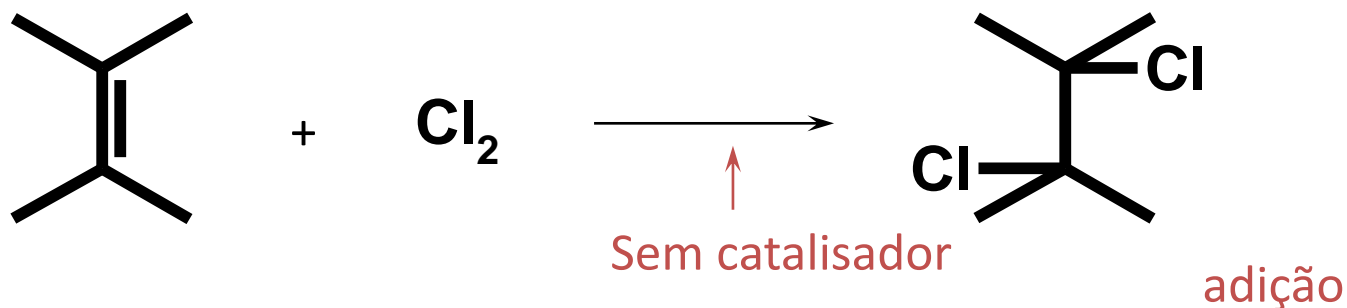
Um eletrófilo forte ou um  
catalisador, é necessário

## Reatividade do Benzeno

Benzeno requer um forte eletrófilo e um catalisador  
....e então sofre reação de substituição, e não de adição.



compare:



## Reações de Substituição no Benzeno

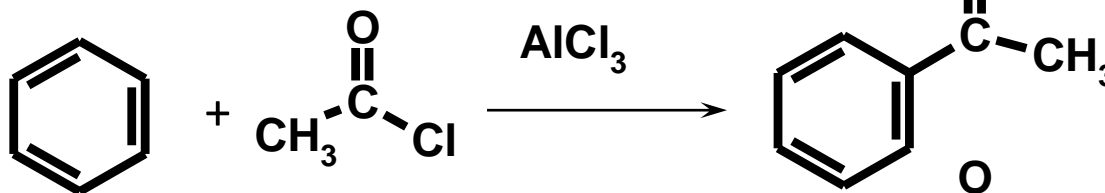
Halogenação



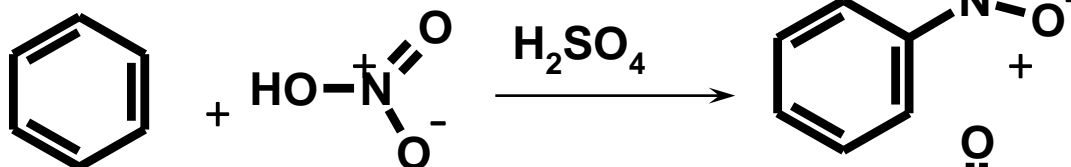
Friedel-Crafts  
Alquilação



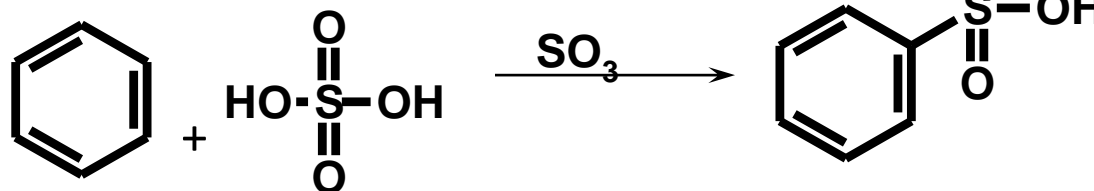
Friedel-Crafts  
Acilação



Nitração



Sulfonação

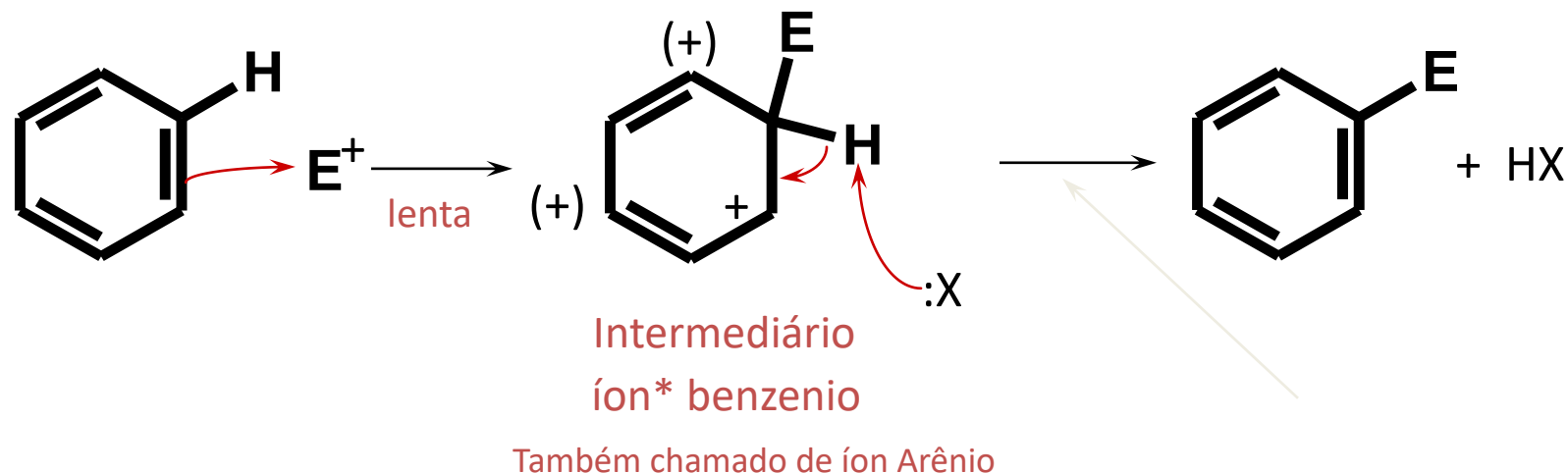


## MECANISMO

Todas as reações seguem o mesmo mecanismo padrão

Os reagentes se combinam para formar um forte eletrófilo  $E^+$ , e  
Seu contra-íon ( $:X$ ), reage a seguir:

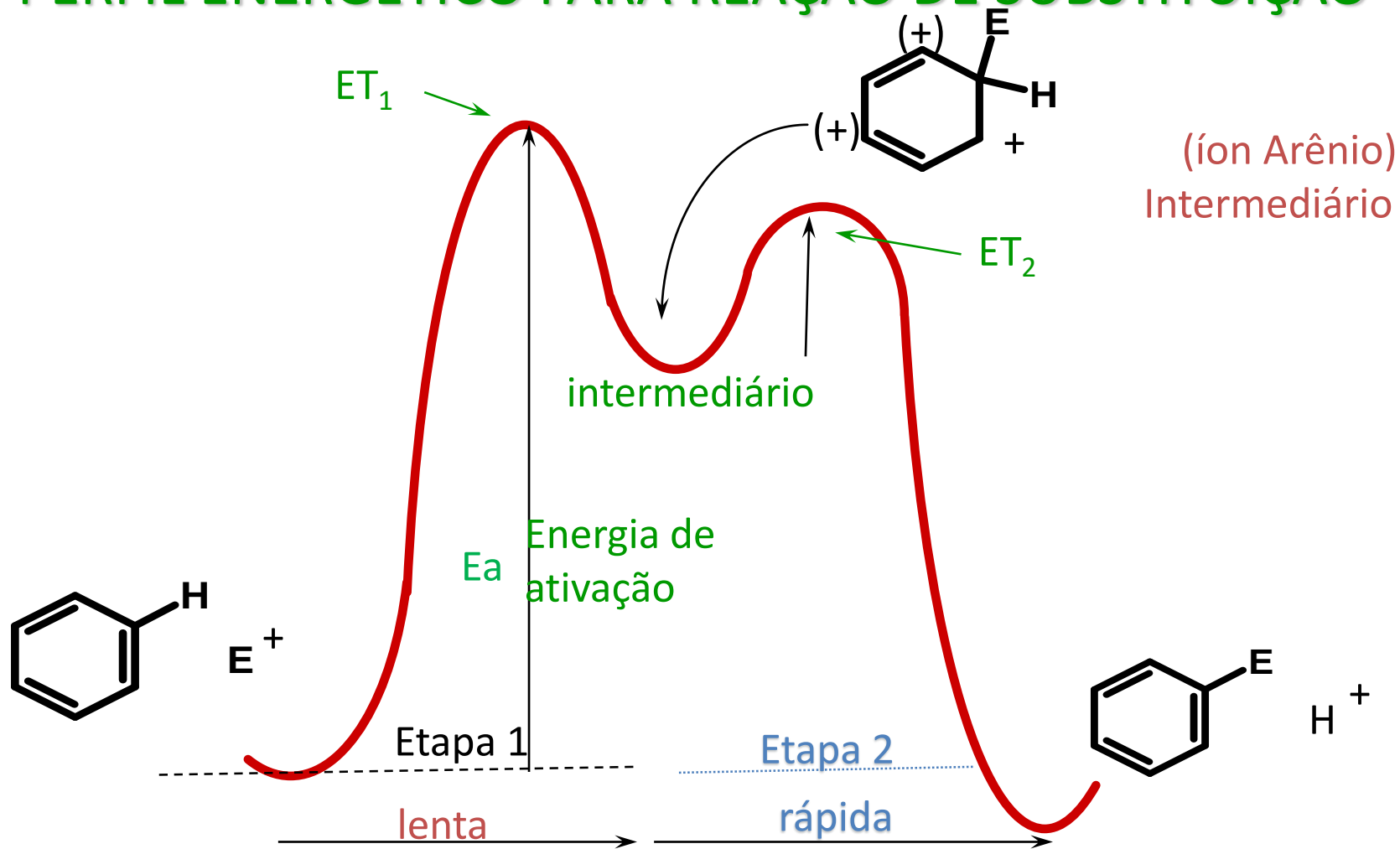
### SUBSTITUIÇÃO ELETROFÍLICA AROMÁTICA



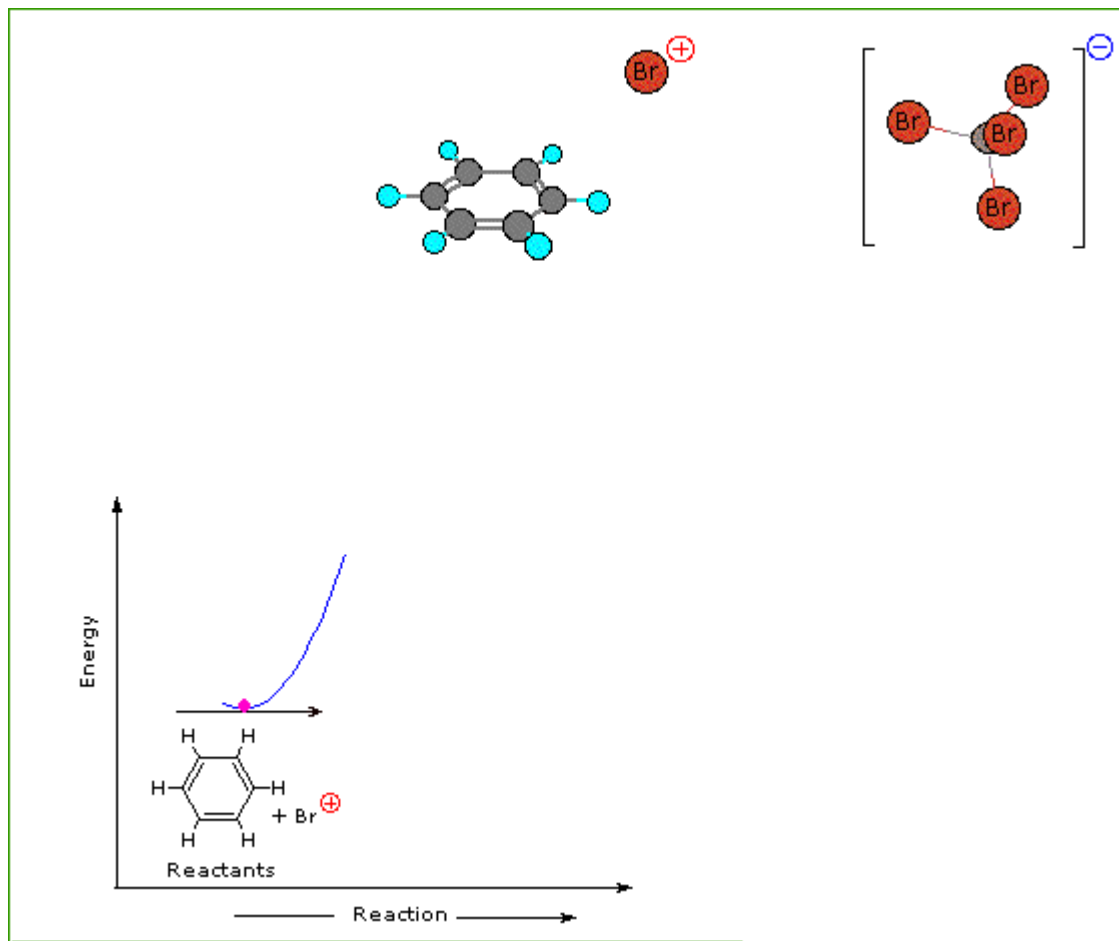
Estruturas de ressonância são mostradas pelos símbolos (+)



# PERFIL ENERGÉTICO PARA REAÇÃO DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO

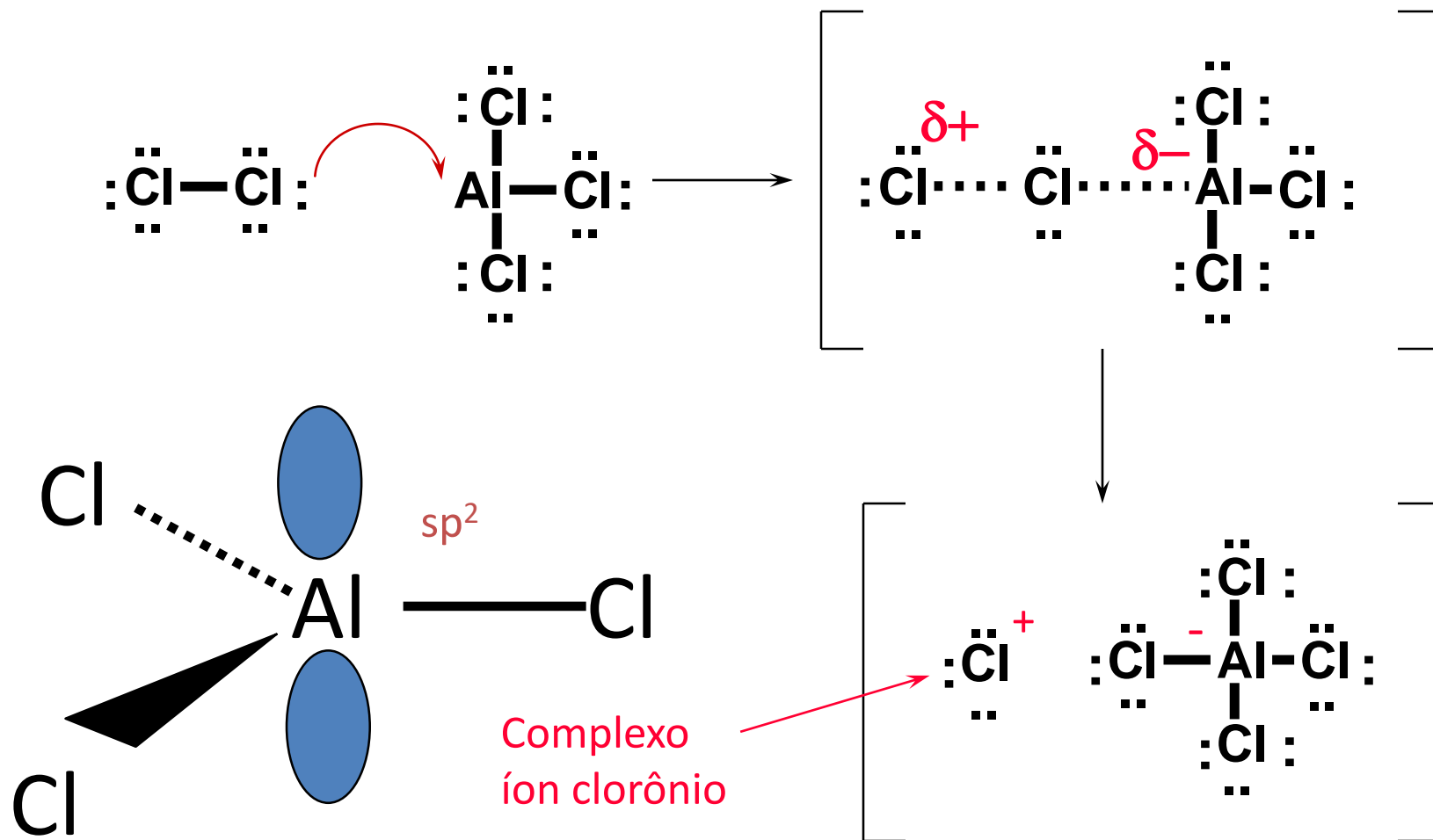


REAÇÃO DE SUBSTITUIÇÃO ELETROFÍLICA

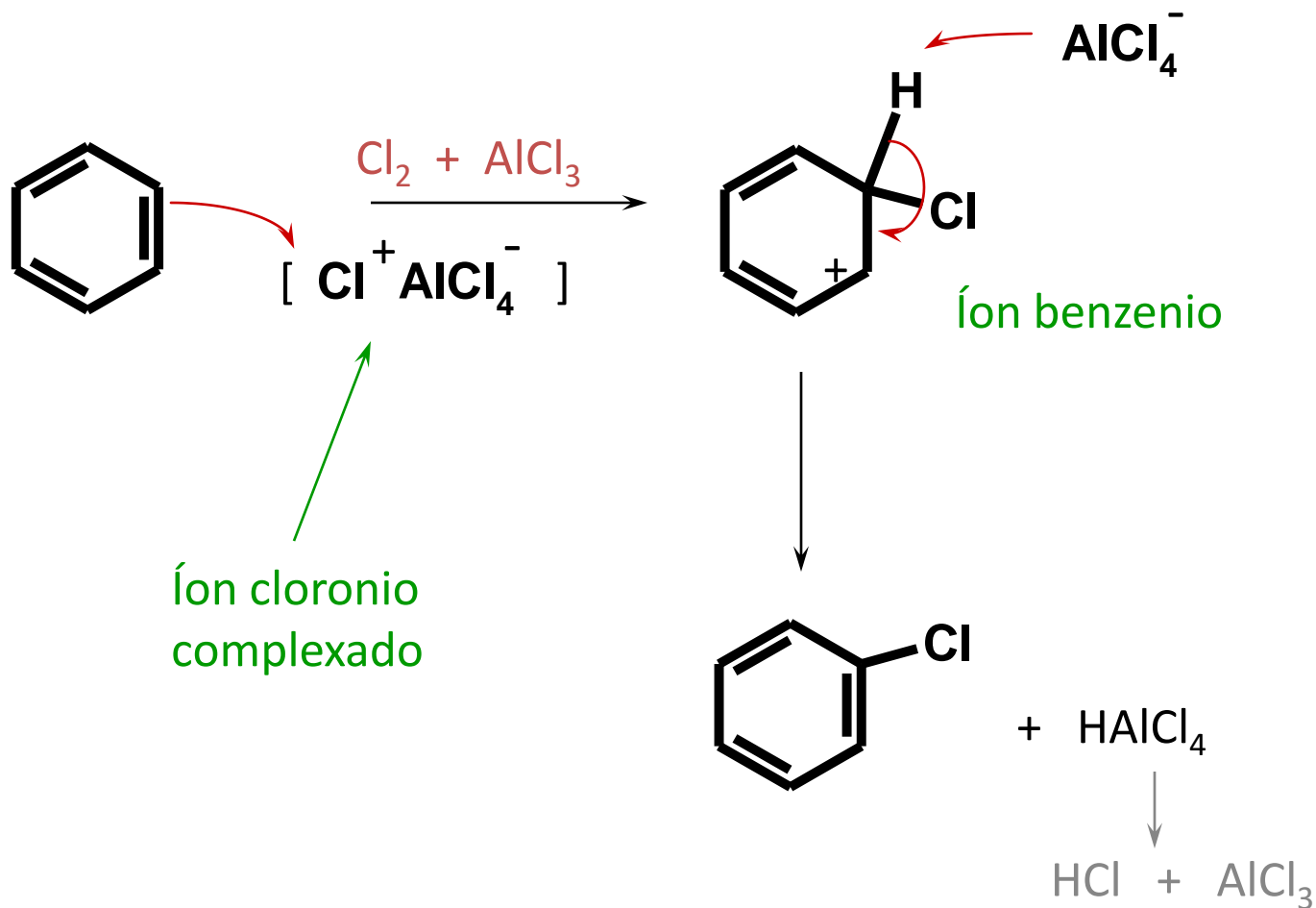


# HALOGENAÇÃO

# Formação do Complexo Íon Clorônio

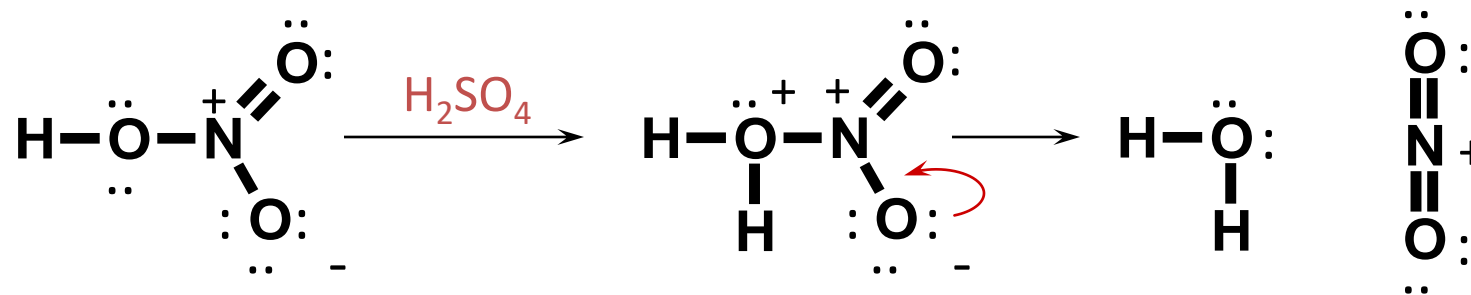


## Cloração do Benzeno

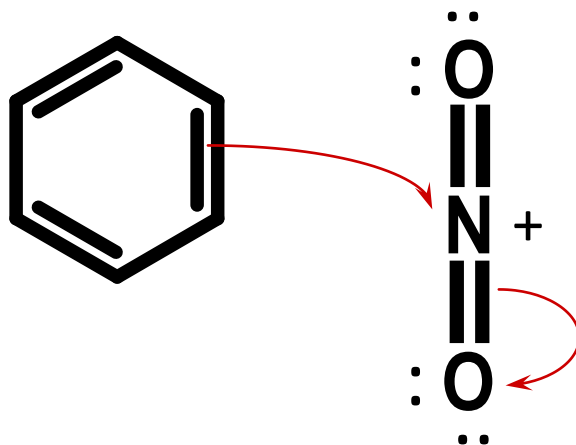


# NITRAÇÃO

## Formação do íon Nitrônio

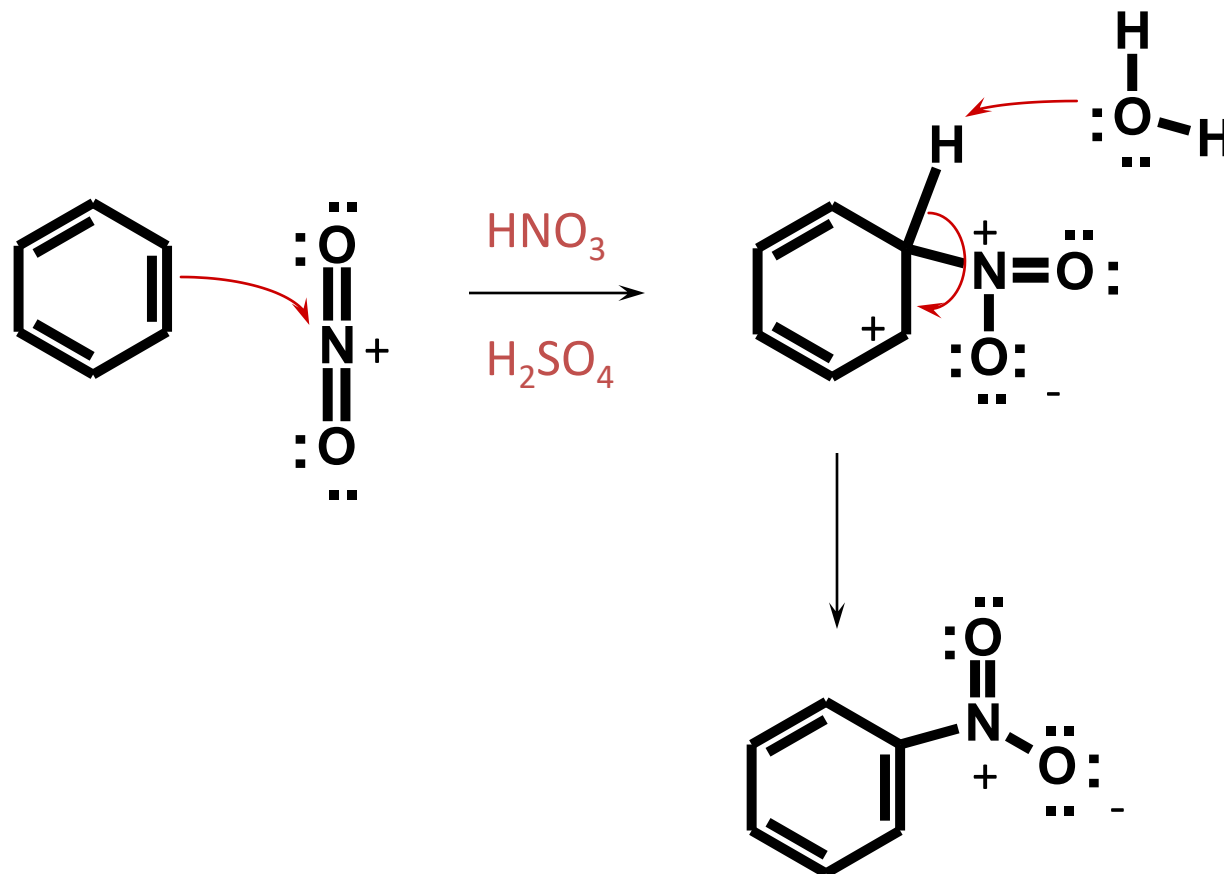


Íon nitrônio



Ótimo Eletrófilo  
Reage com benzeno.

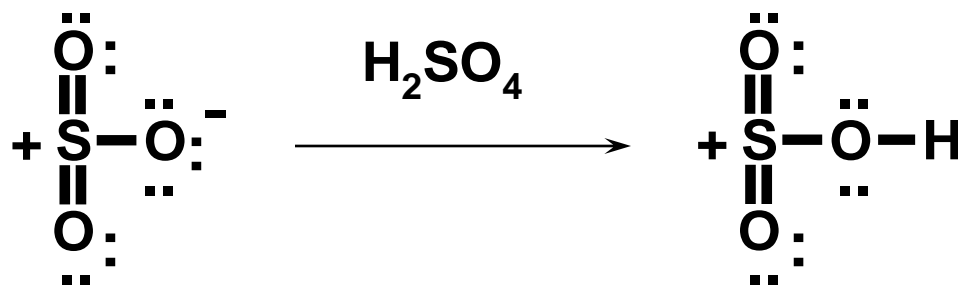
## Nitração do Benzeno





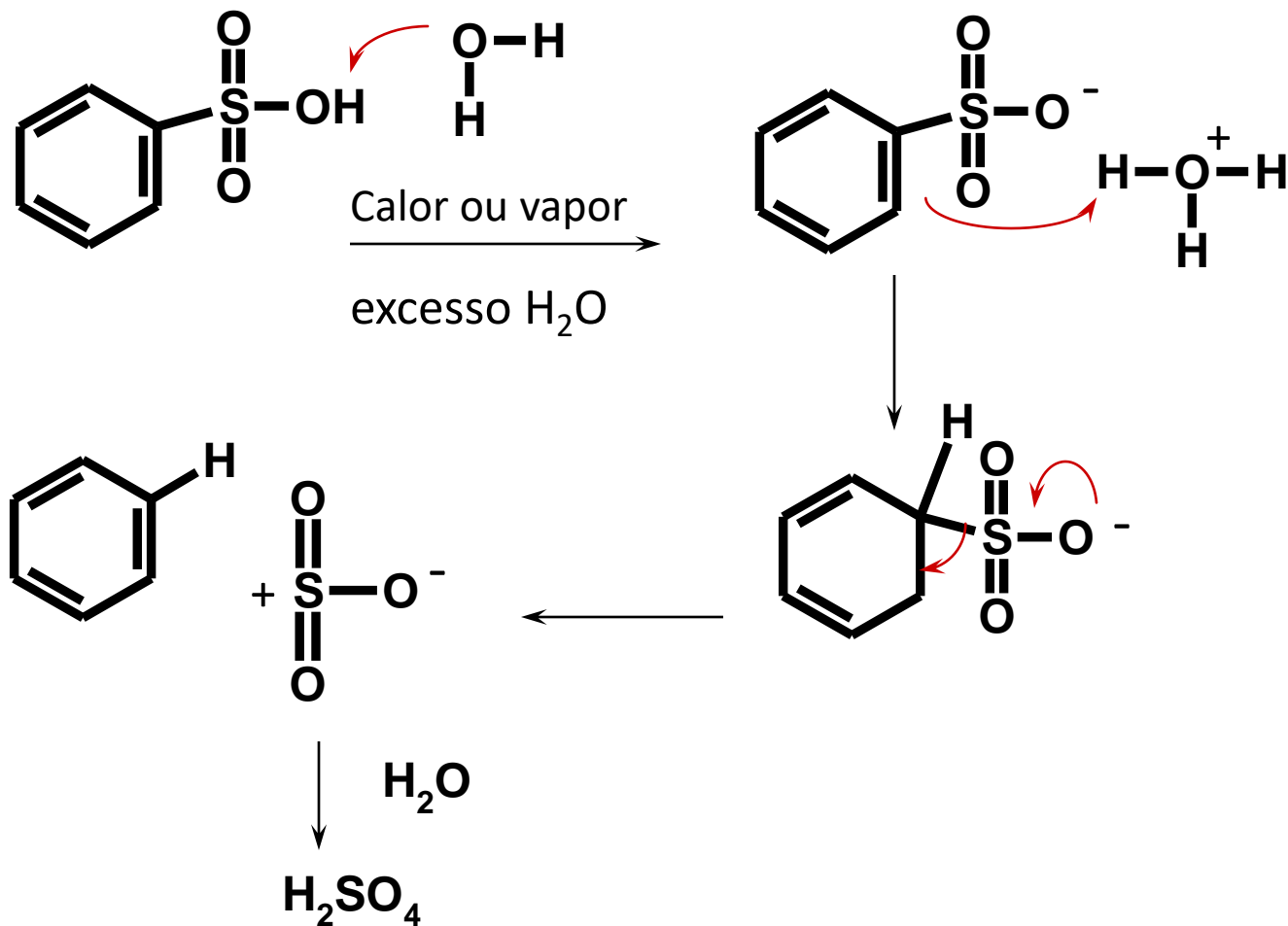
# SULFONAÇÃO

# Ácido Sulfúrico Fumegante

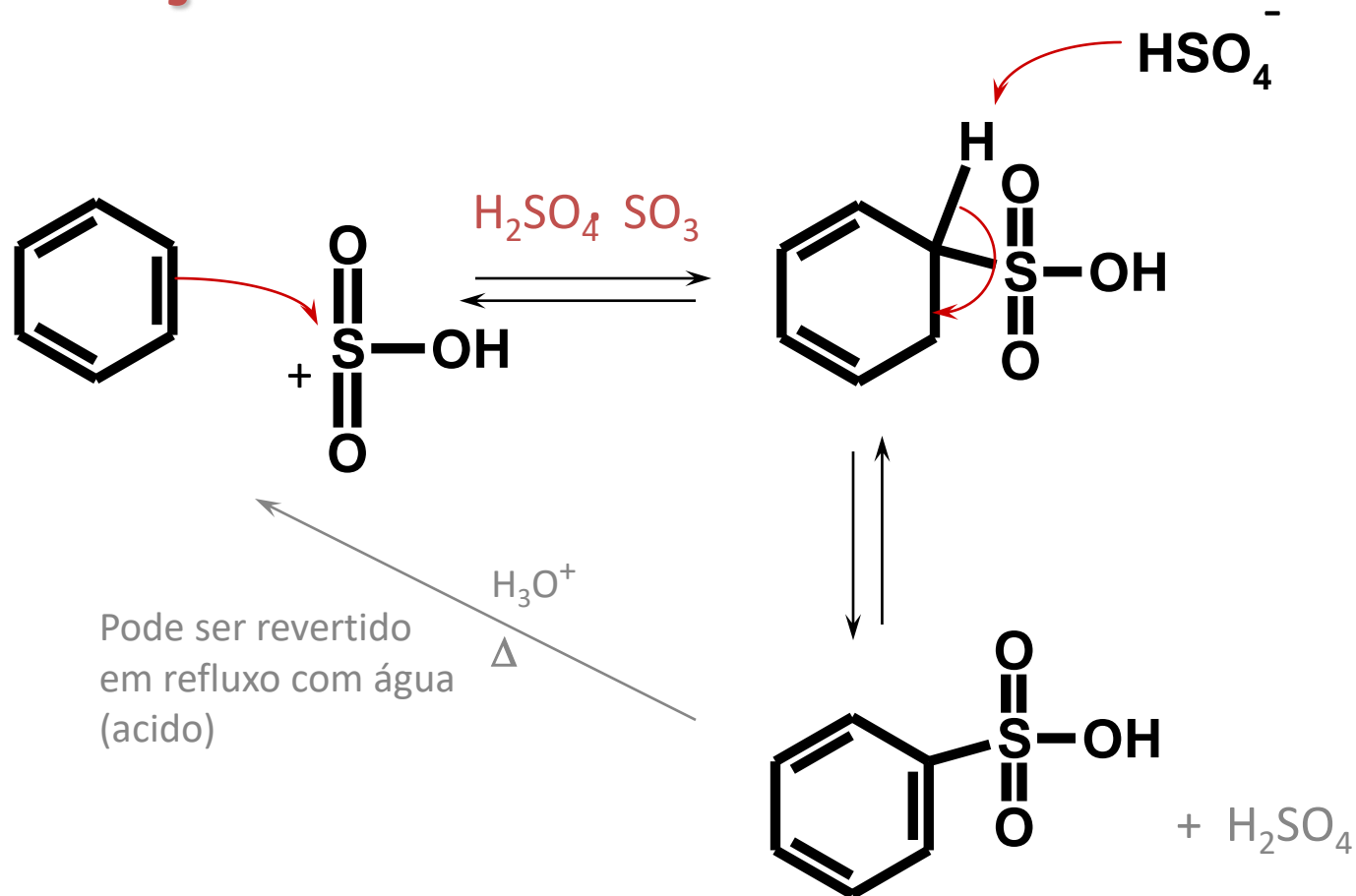


Trióxido de enxofre

## REMOÇÃO DO GRUPO SULFÔNICO



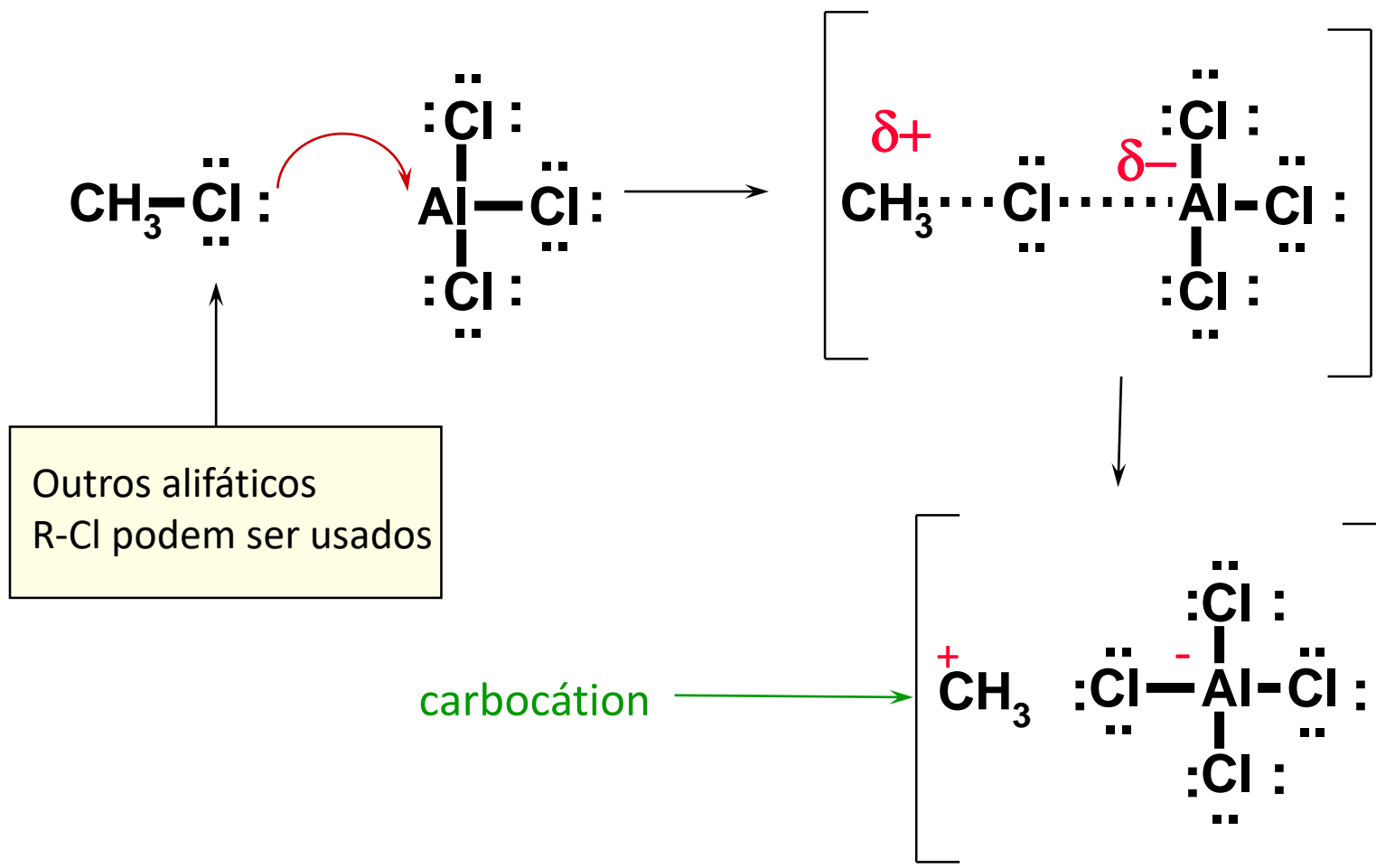
# Sulfonação do Benzeno



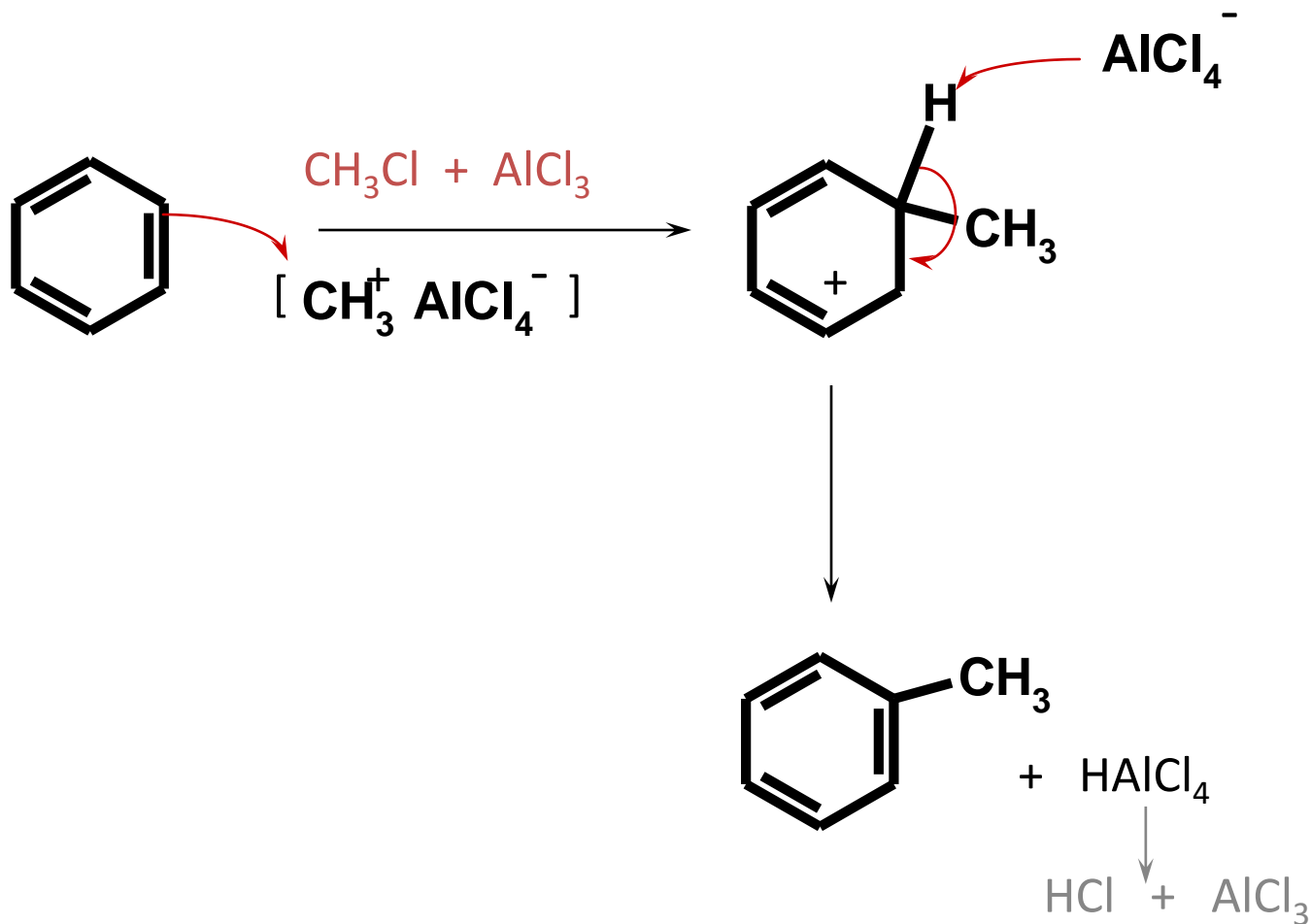
## REAÇÃO DE FRIEDEL-CRAFTS

# ALQUILAÇÃO DE FRIEDEL-CRAFTS

## Formação de Carbocation

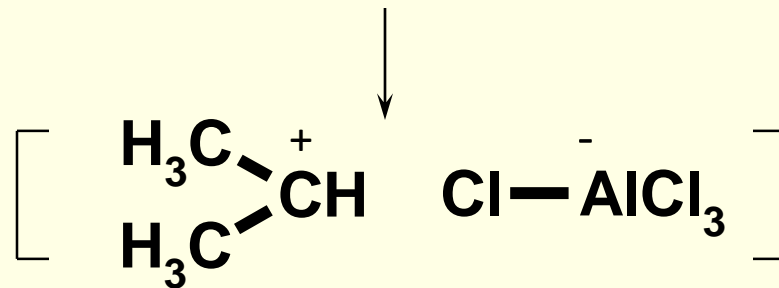
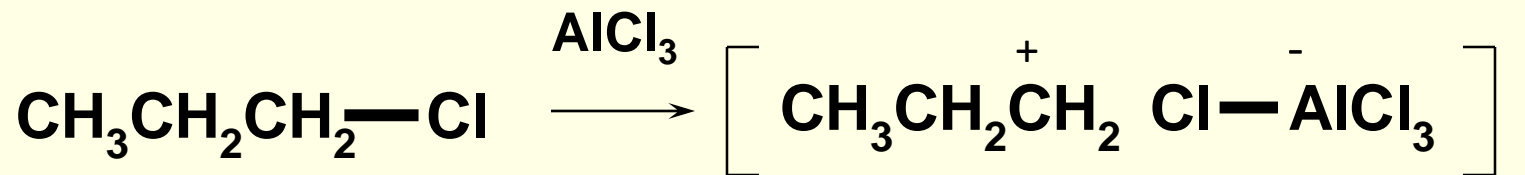


## Alquilação Friedel-Crafts

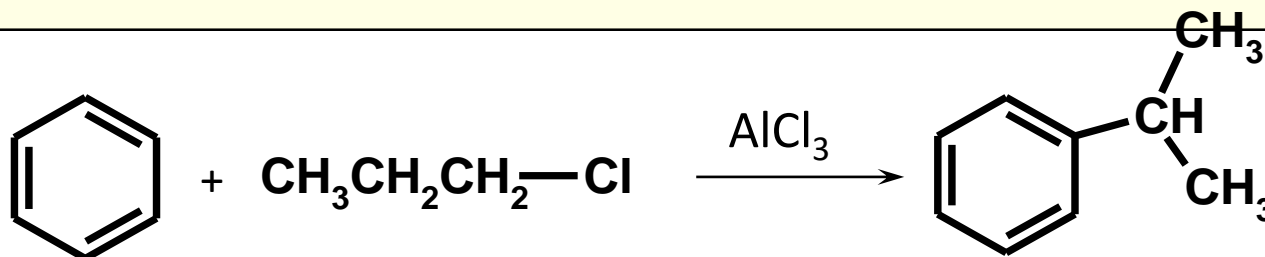




## REARRANJOS NAS REAÇÕES DE FRIEDEL-CRAFTS

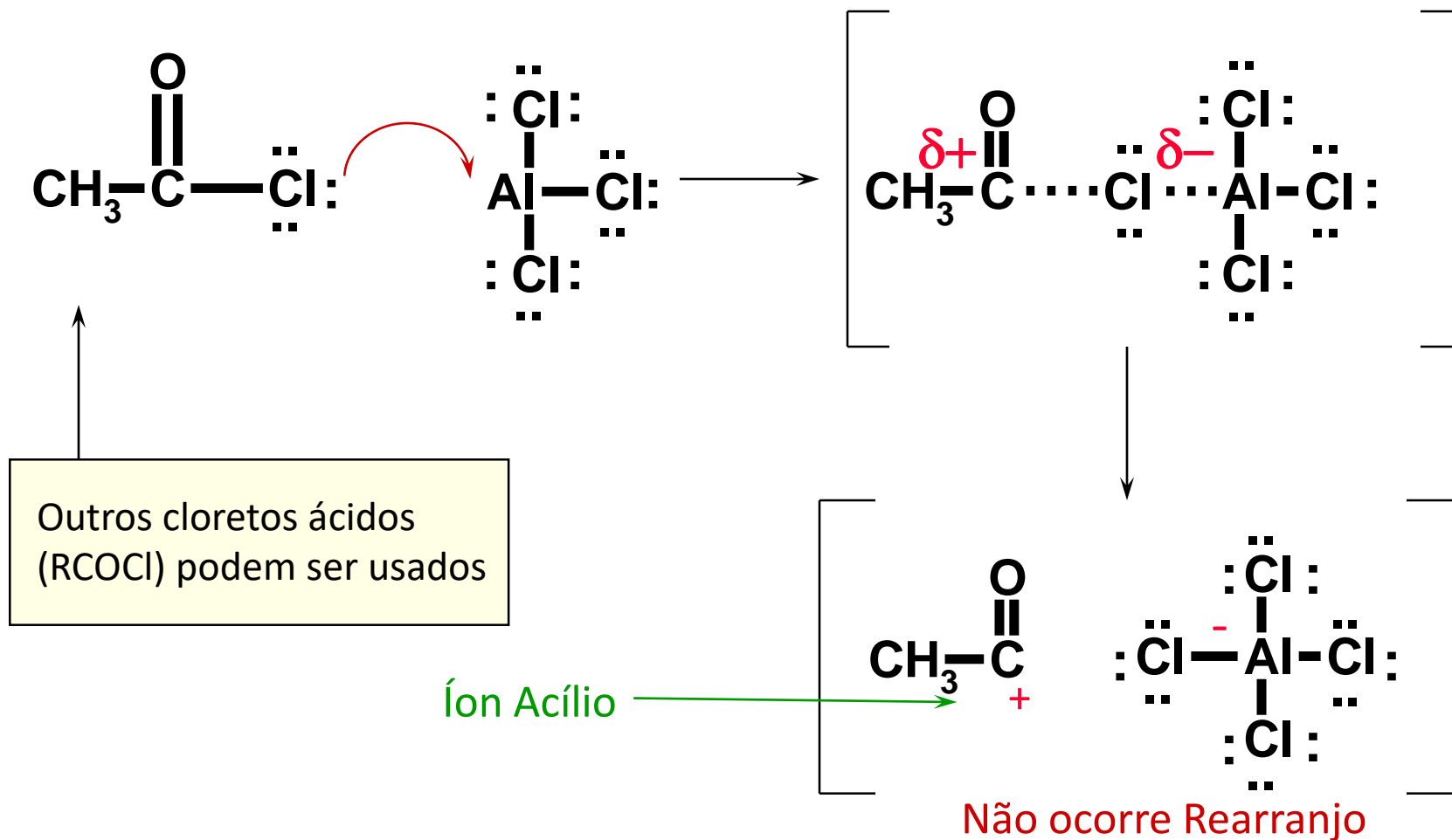


carbocátion rearranjo

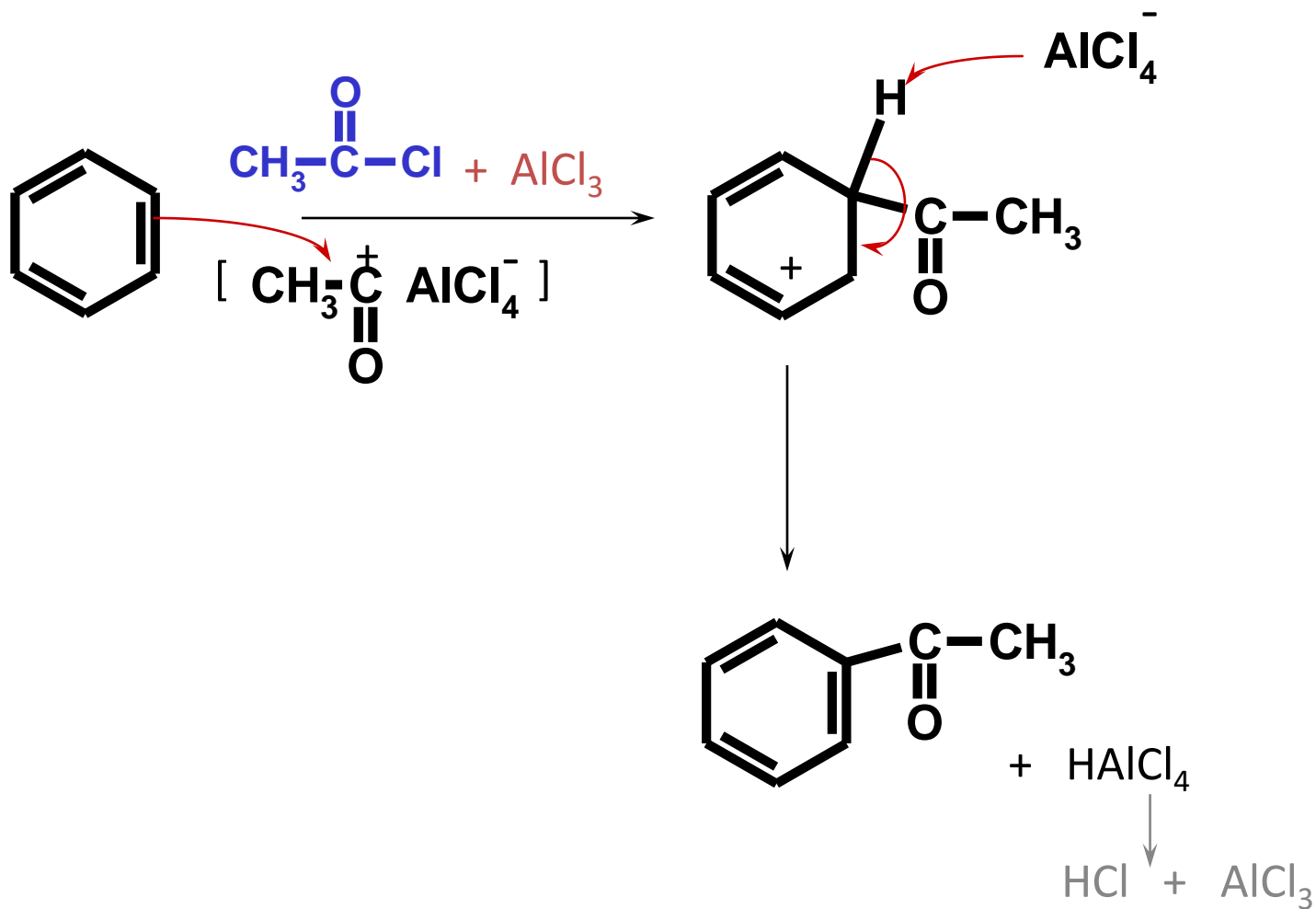


# FRIEDEL-CRAFTS ACILAÇÃO

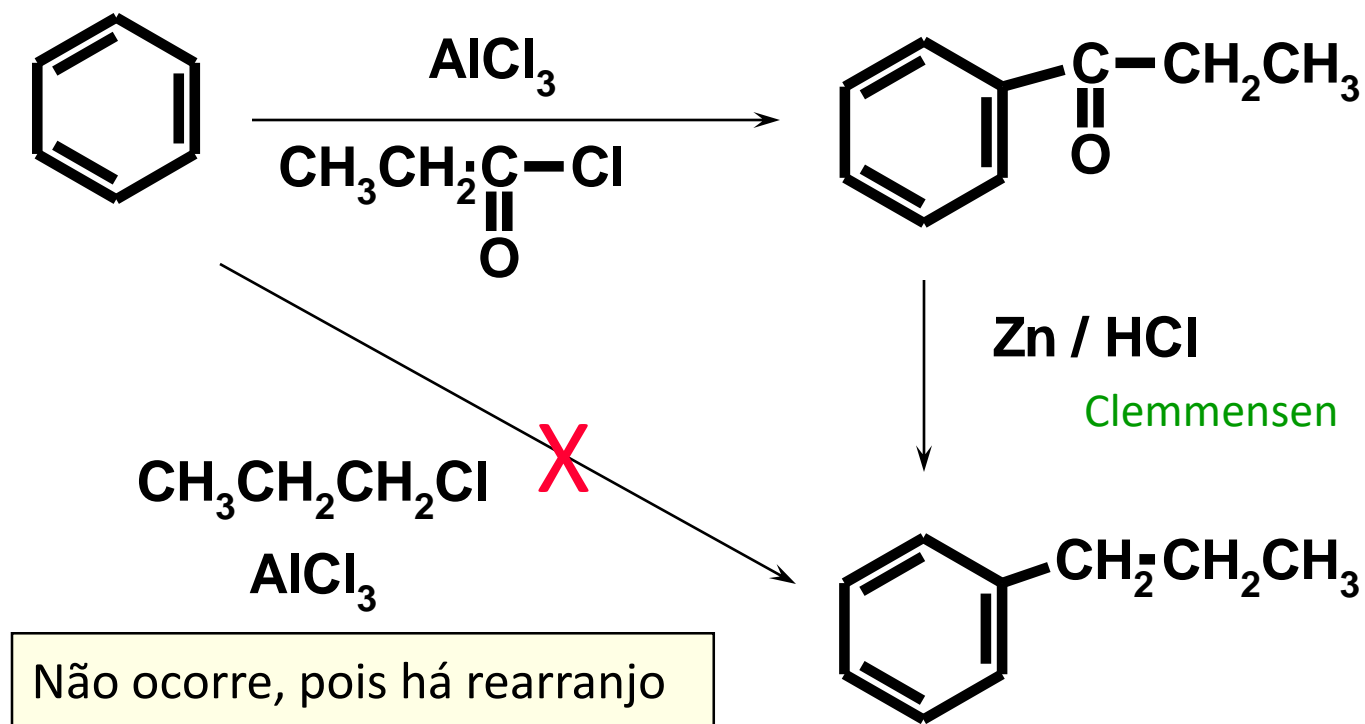
## Formação do íon Acílio



## Acilação de Friedel-Crafts

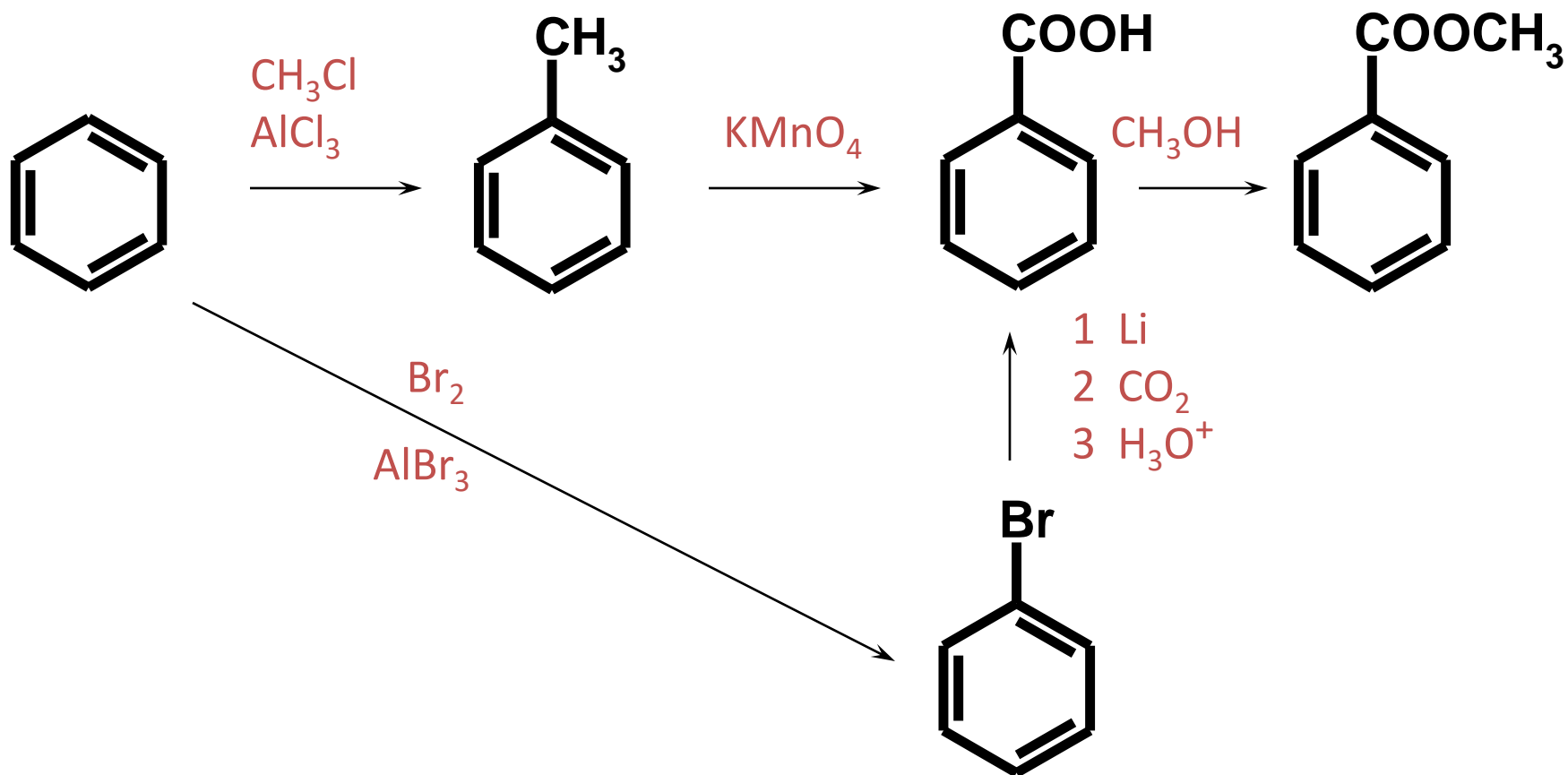


## CADEIAS LINEARES SÃO ADICIONADAS VIA ACILAÇÃO (sem rearranjo) E REMOÇÃO DE C=O



# Síntese do Ácido Benzóico

## Síntese do Ácido Benzóico e Benzoatos

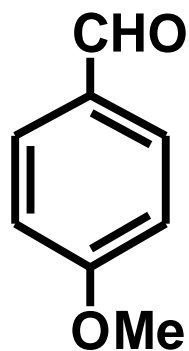


# AROMÁTICO ?

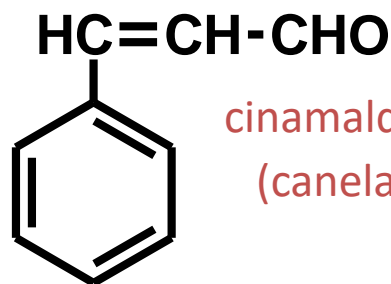
Qual a origem deste termo ?



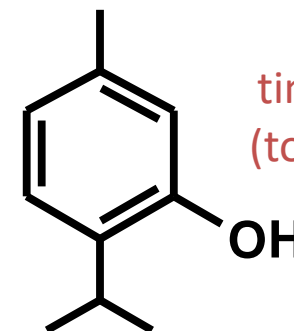
# COMPOSTOS COM ODOR (ESPECIARIAS)



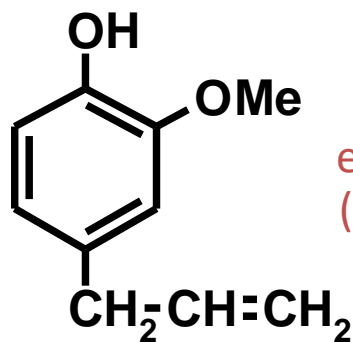
Anisaldeído  
(anis)



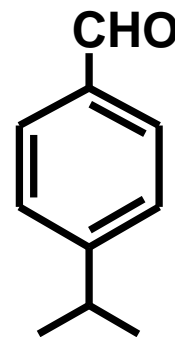
cinamaldeído  
(canela)



timol  
(tomilho)



eugenol  
(cravo)



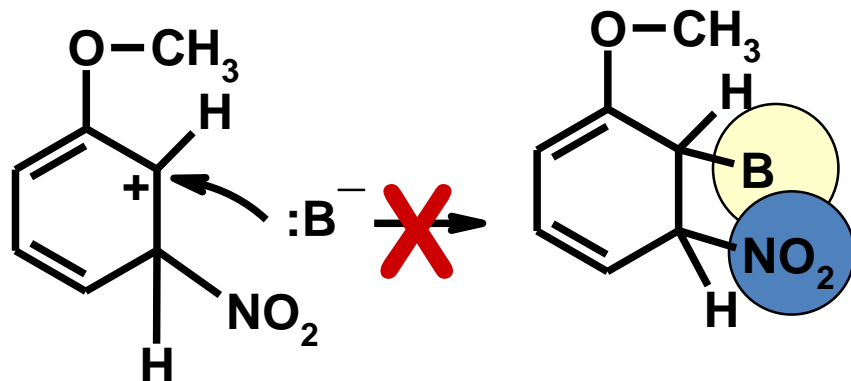
cuminaldeído  
(cominho)

Compostos tendo anel benzênico eventualmente podem ser conhecidos como “COMPOSTOS AROMATICOS”

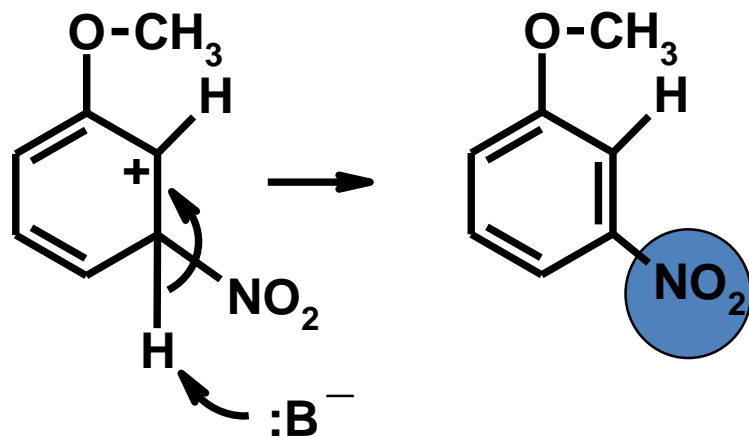
Atualmente os químicos tem uma definição diferente para “AROMATICOS”

**ORIENTAÇÃO E REATIVIDADE  
ATIVAÇÃO / DESATIVAÇÃO**

## COM O ÍON ARENIO OCORRE ELIMINAÇÃO EM VEZ DE ADIÇÃO



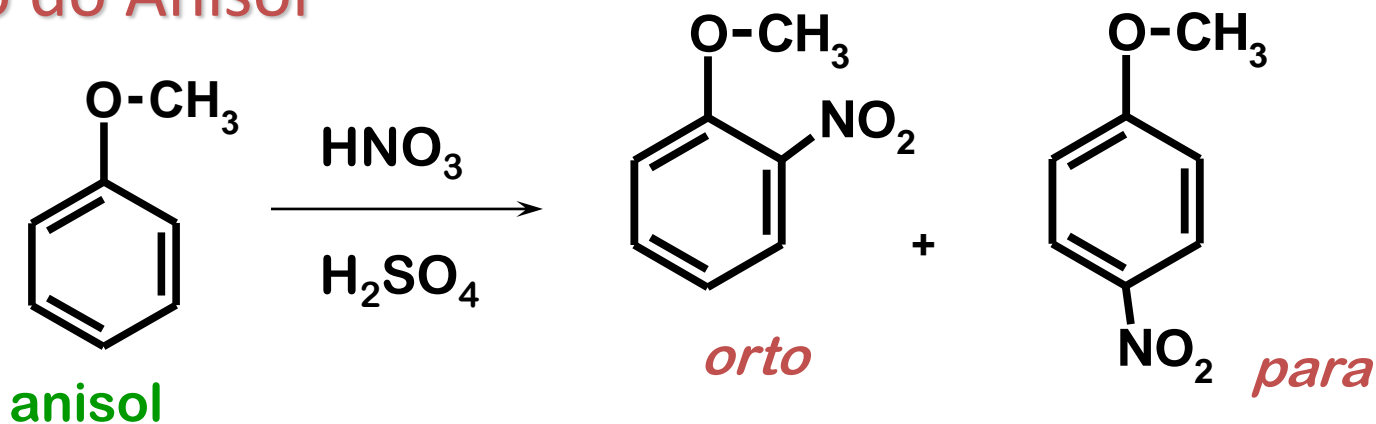
**REAÇÃO DE ADIÇÃO**  
perde caráter aromático



**REAÇÃO DE ELIMINAÇÃO**  
Restaura o caráter aromático  
( 36 Kcal / mole )

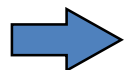
## ANEL ATIVADO

## Nitração do Anisol



Reage mais rápido  
Que o benzeno = “**ATIVADO**”

O grupo  $-\text{OCH}_3$  quando presente no anel forma somente produtos *orto* e *para* substituídos, e não meta.

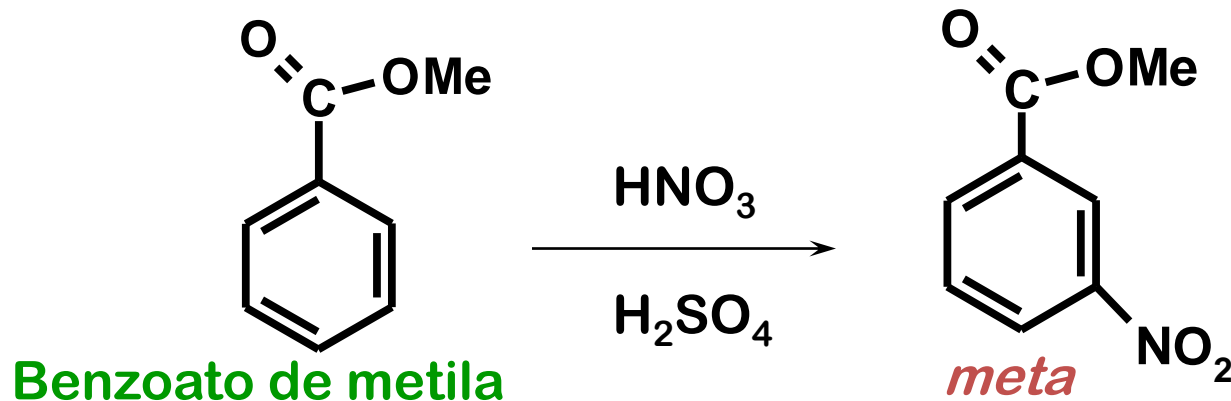


Substituintes com este efeito são denominados *o,p* dirigentes

E geralmente **ativam** o anel.

## ANEL DESATIVADOS

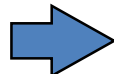
## Nitração do Benzoato de Metila



Menos reativa  
Que o benzeno

= “DESATIVANTE”

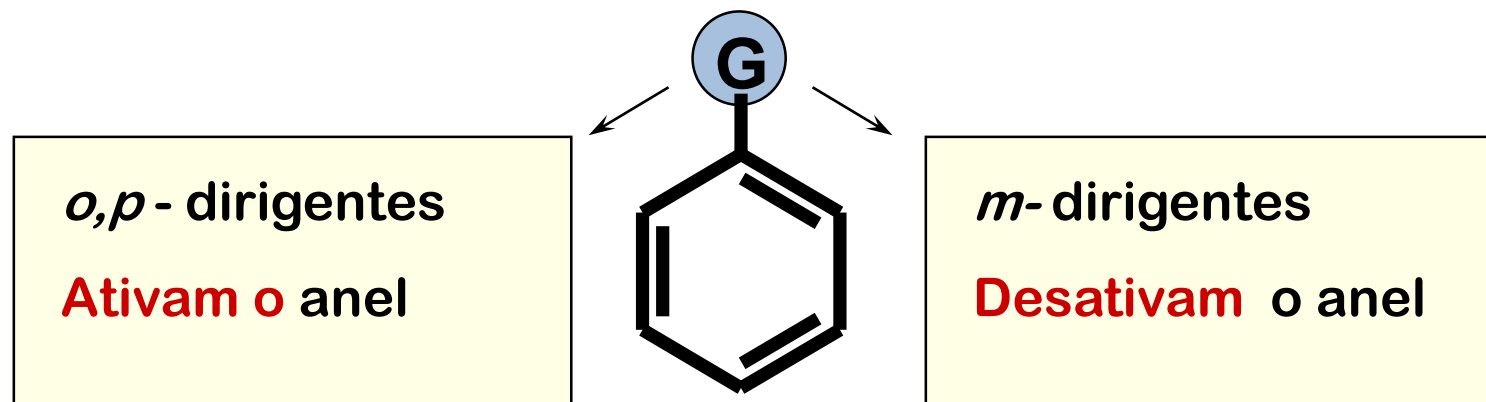
O grupo -COOMe quando presente no anel forma produto *meta*, e não *orto* ou *para* substituídos.



Substituintes com este efeito são denominados *m* dirigentes  
E geralmente **desativam o anel**.

# CLASSIFICAÇÃO DE SUBSTITUINTES

A maioria dos substituintes do anel se enquadram em uma destas duas categorias:



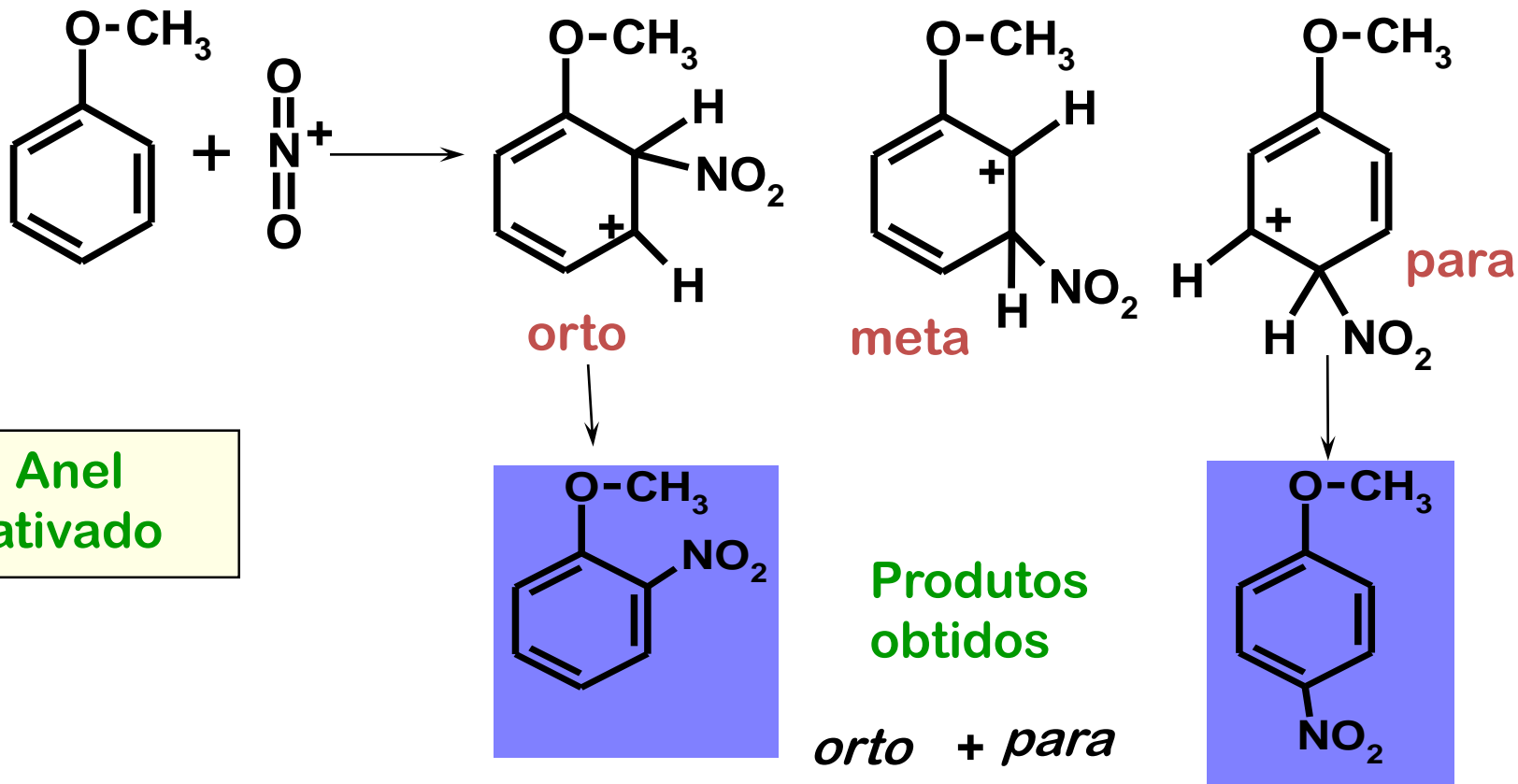
Sempre comparando ao Benzeno, pois trocamos o H por G

Vamos analisar cada espécie a fim de compreender as diferenças...

# NITRAÇÃO DO ANISOL

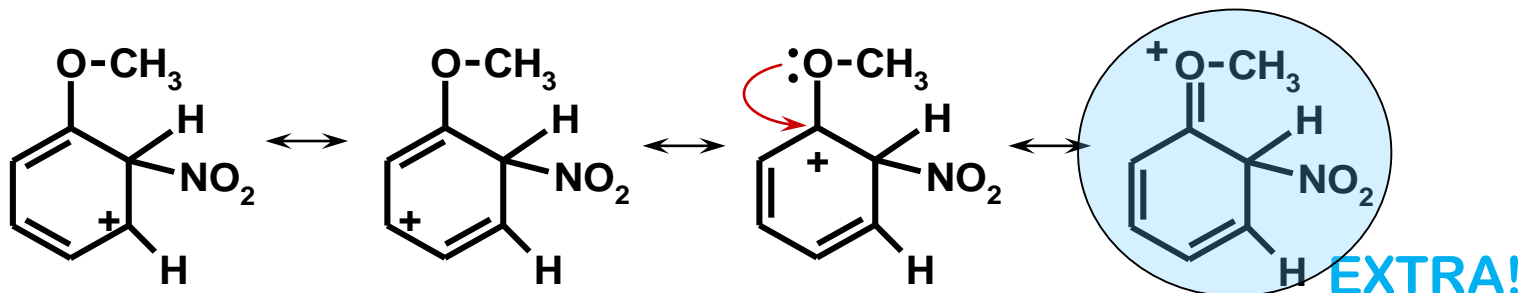
# Nitração do Anisol

Intermediário íon Arênio

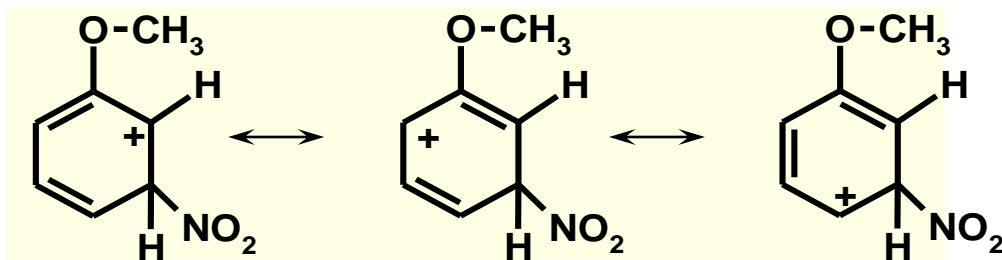




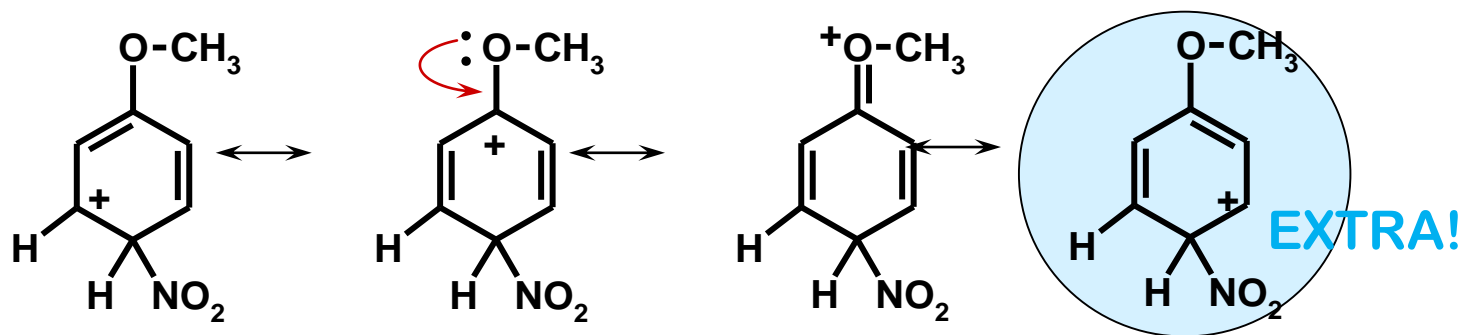
*orto*



*meta*



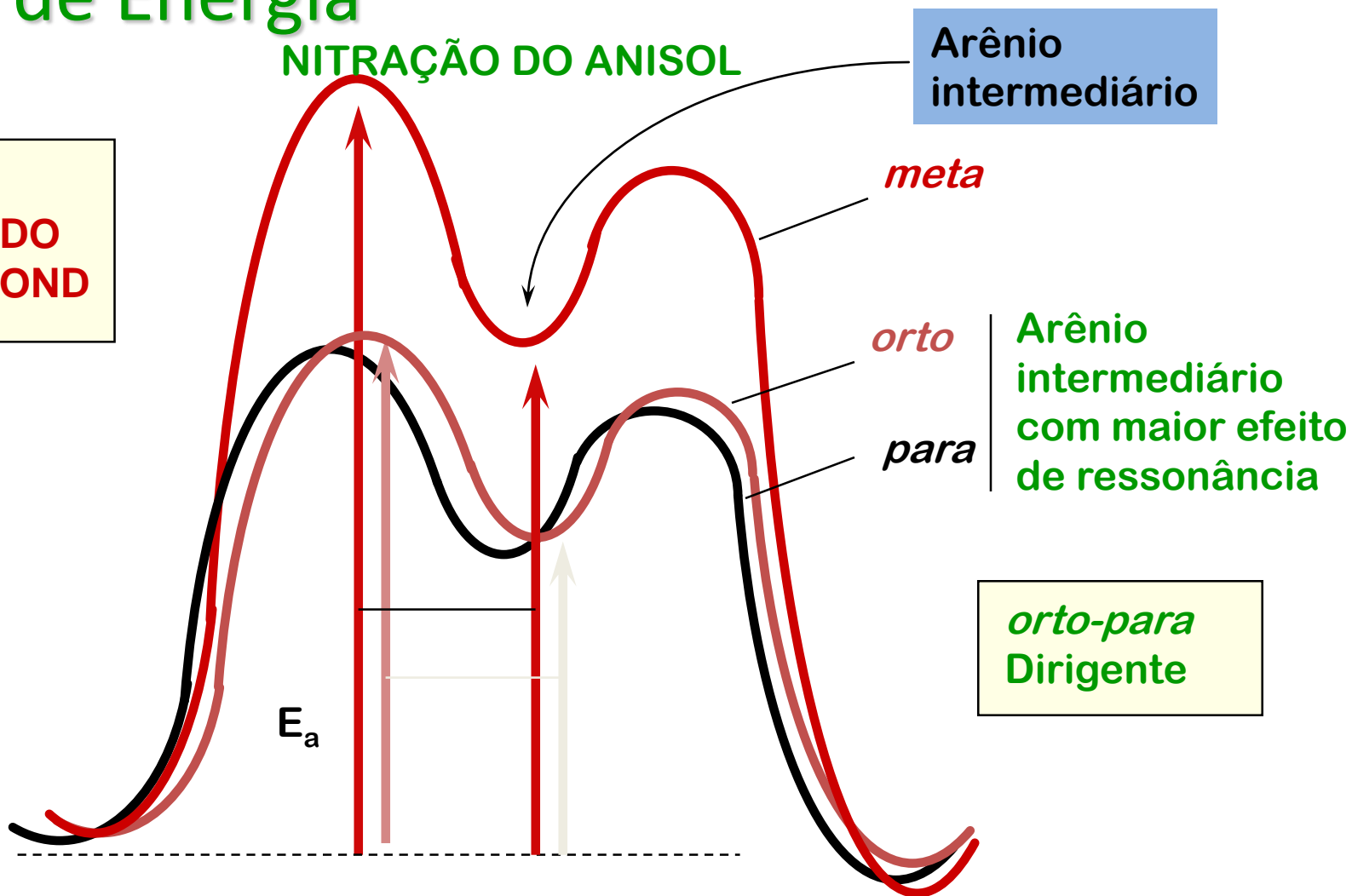
*para*



# Perfil de Energia

## NITRAÇÃO DO ANISOL

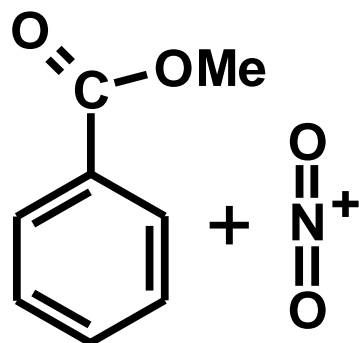
Lembre:  
POSTULADO  
DE HAMMOND



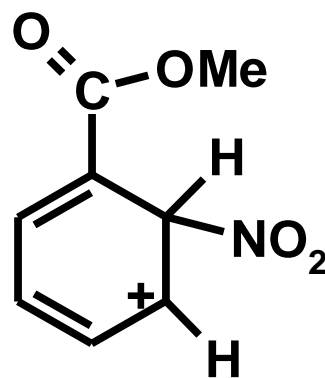
# NITRAÇÃO DO BENZOATO DE METILA

# Nitração do Benzoato de Metila

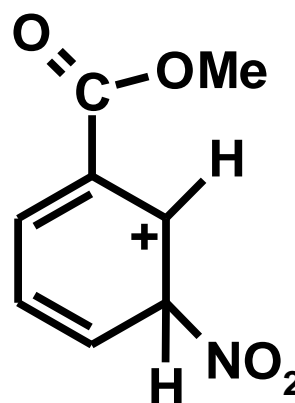
Intermediário íon Arênio



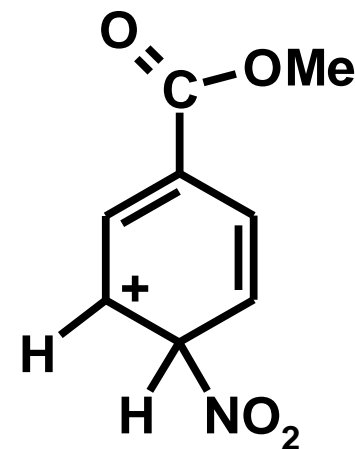
Anel  
Desativado



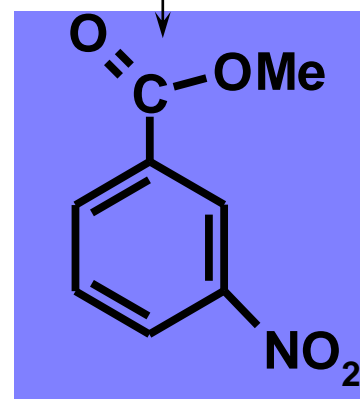
orto



meta

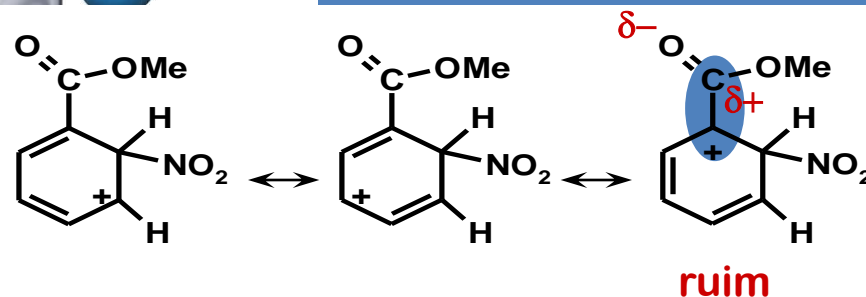


para

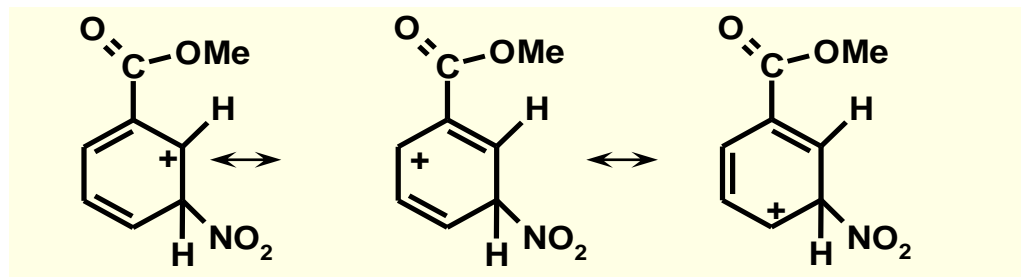


produto  
meta

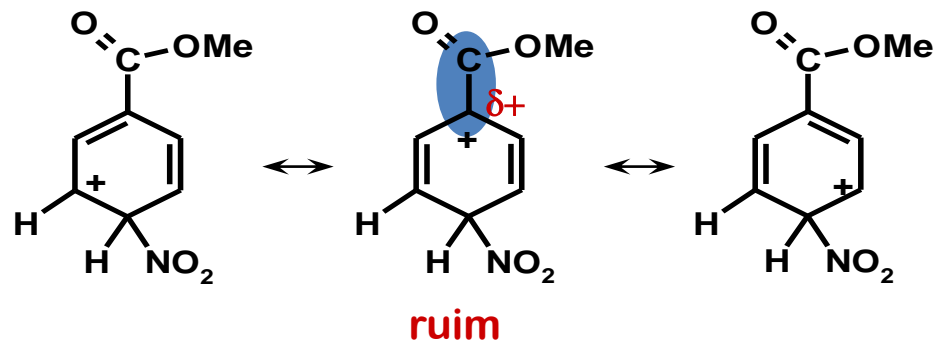
*orto*



*meta*

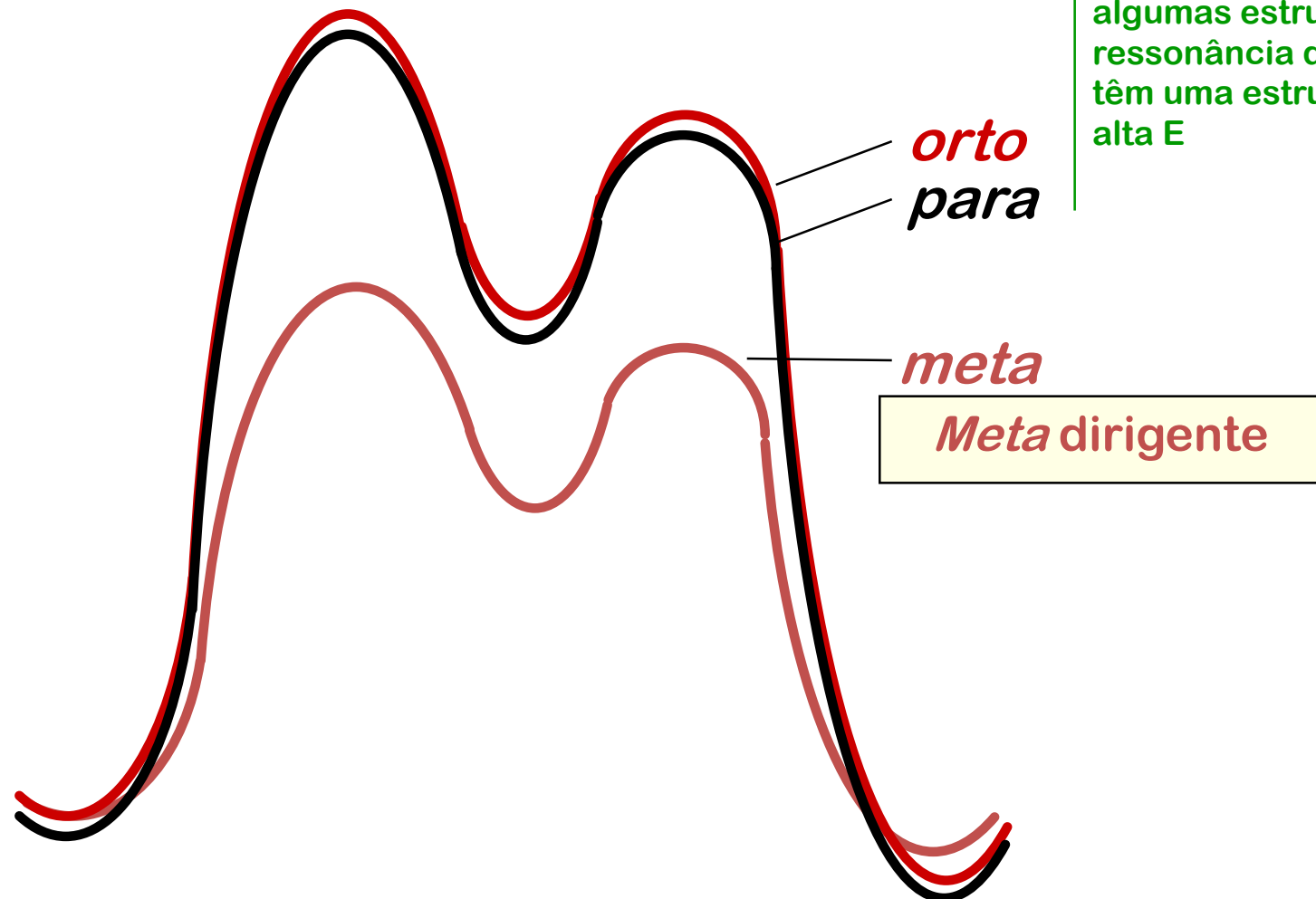


*para*



# Energia Perfil

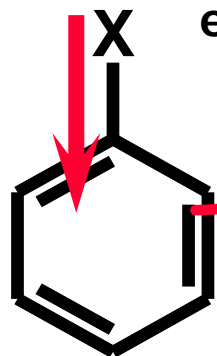
## NITRAÇÃO DO BENZOATE DE METILA



# ORIENTAÇÃO EM MONOSUBSTITUÍDOS

# Grupos *orto*, *para* – Dirigente

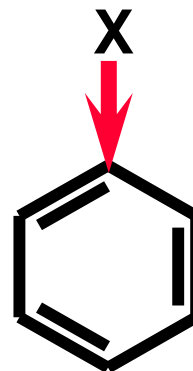
Grupos que doam elétrons  
aumenta a densidade  
eletrônica do anel. ( $\uparrow E_{\text{HOMO}}$ )



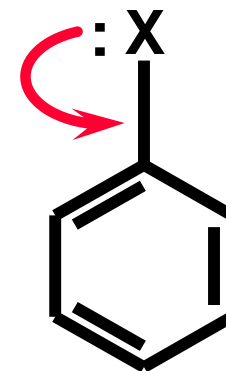
Aumenta a  
reatividade

Estes grupos ativam o  
anel, tornam mais reativo.

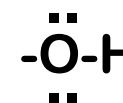
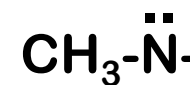
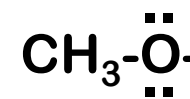
PERFIL:



+I Substituinte



+R Substituinte

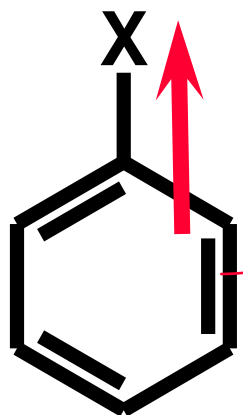


O efeito +R ativa o anel  
Mais fortemente que o  
efeito +I.



# Grupos *meta* - Dirigente

Grupos que diminuem a densidade eletrônica do anel. ( $\downarrow E_{LUMO}$ )

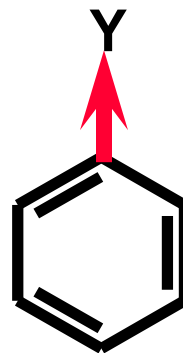


$E^+$

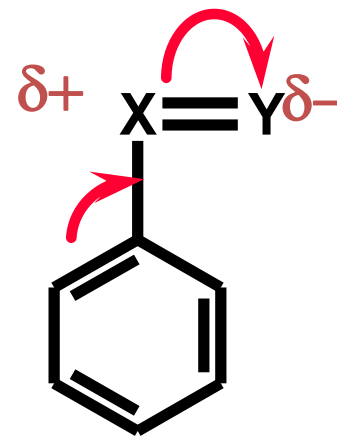
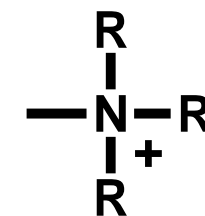
Diminui a reatividade

Estes grupos “desativam” o anel, tornando menos reativo.

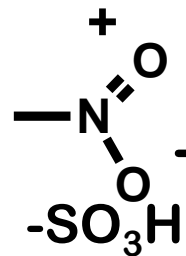
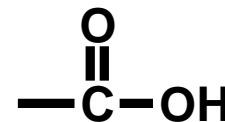
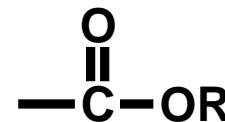
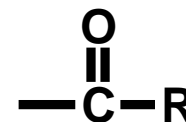
PERFIL:



-I Substituente

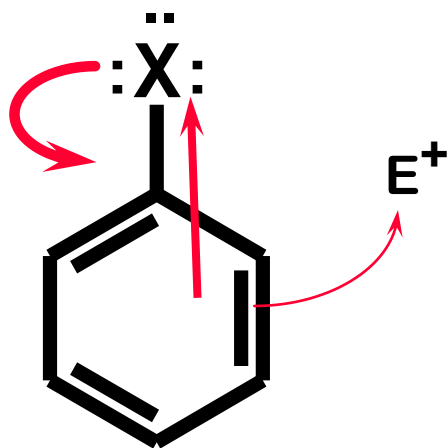


-R Substituente



# Haletos - *o,p* Dirigentes / Desativante

## A EXCESSÃO



+R / -I / *o, p* / desativantes

-F  
-Cl  
-Br  
-I

Haletos é um caso especial:

Eles são grupos *o,p* dirigentes  
E são desativantes

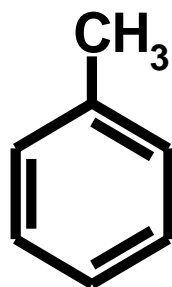
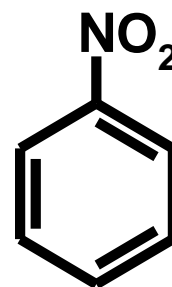
Orientam *o,p* (efeito +R )

São desativantes (efeito -I )

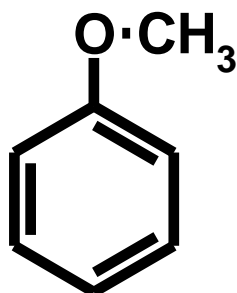
Os outros grupos pertence a uma das categorias:

- 1) +R / *o,p* / ativante
- 2) +I / *o,p* / ativante
- 3) -R / *m* / desativante
- 4) -I / *m* / desativante

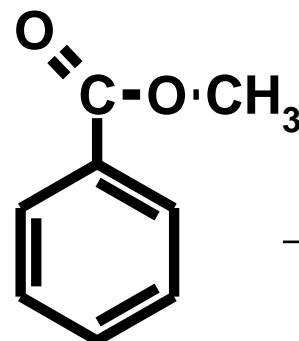
# JUSTIFIQUE !

**Reagente****Ativação****Orientação***ativante**o, p***Reagente****Ativação****Orientação**

.....

*m*

.....

*o, p**desativante*

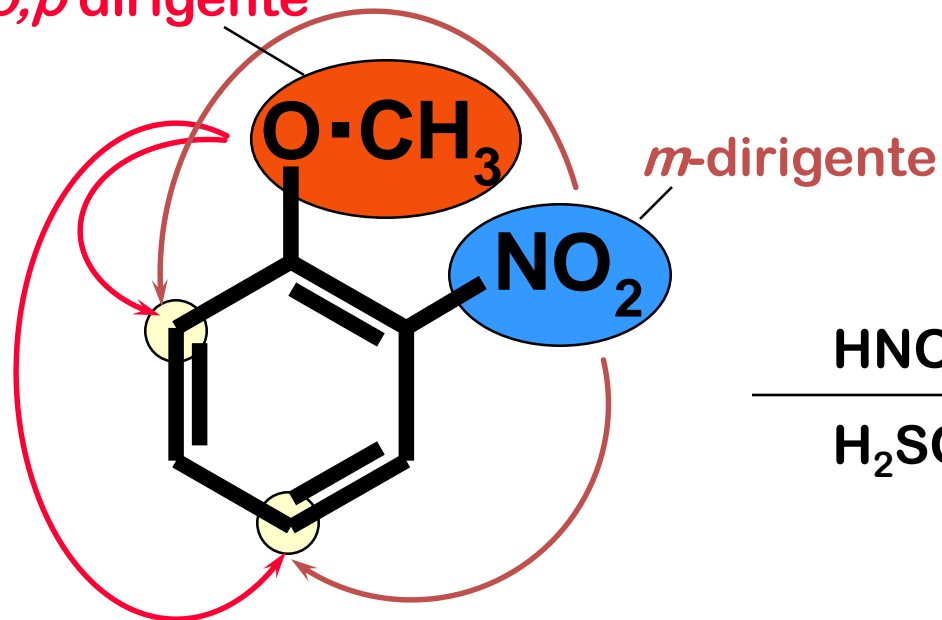
.....

# ORIENTAÇÃO EM DISUBSTITUÍDOS

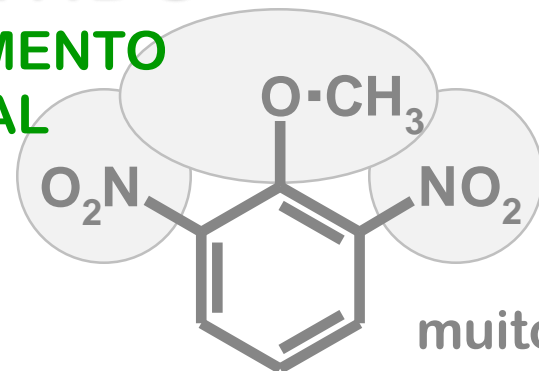
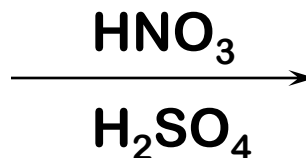
# GRUPOS ATUAM MESMO SENTIDO

IMPEDIMENTO  
ESPACIAL

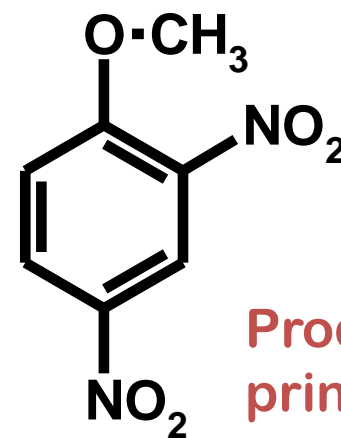
*o,p* dirigente



Quando os grupos orientam  
Para a mesma posição é fácil  
Prever o produto.



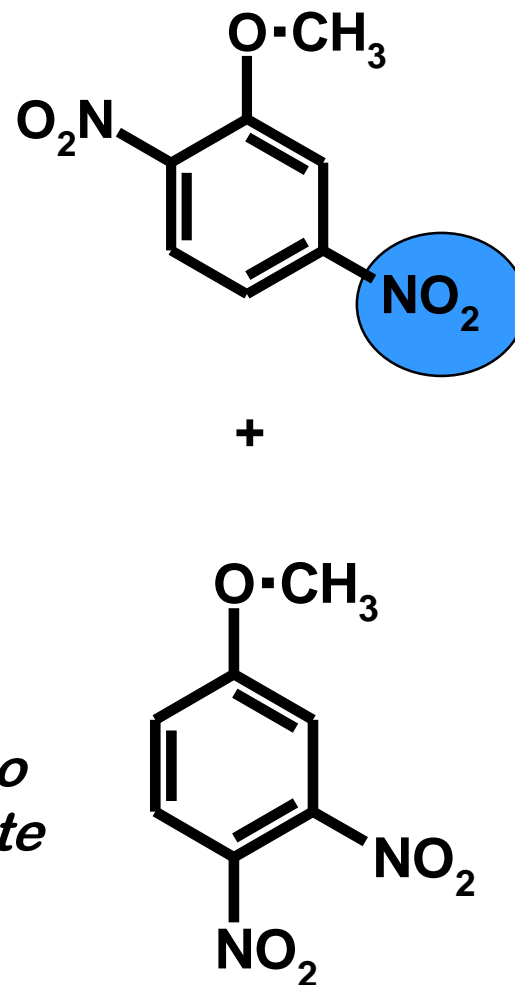
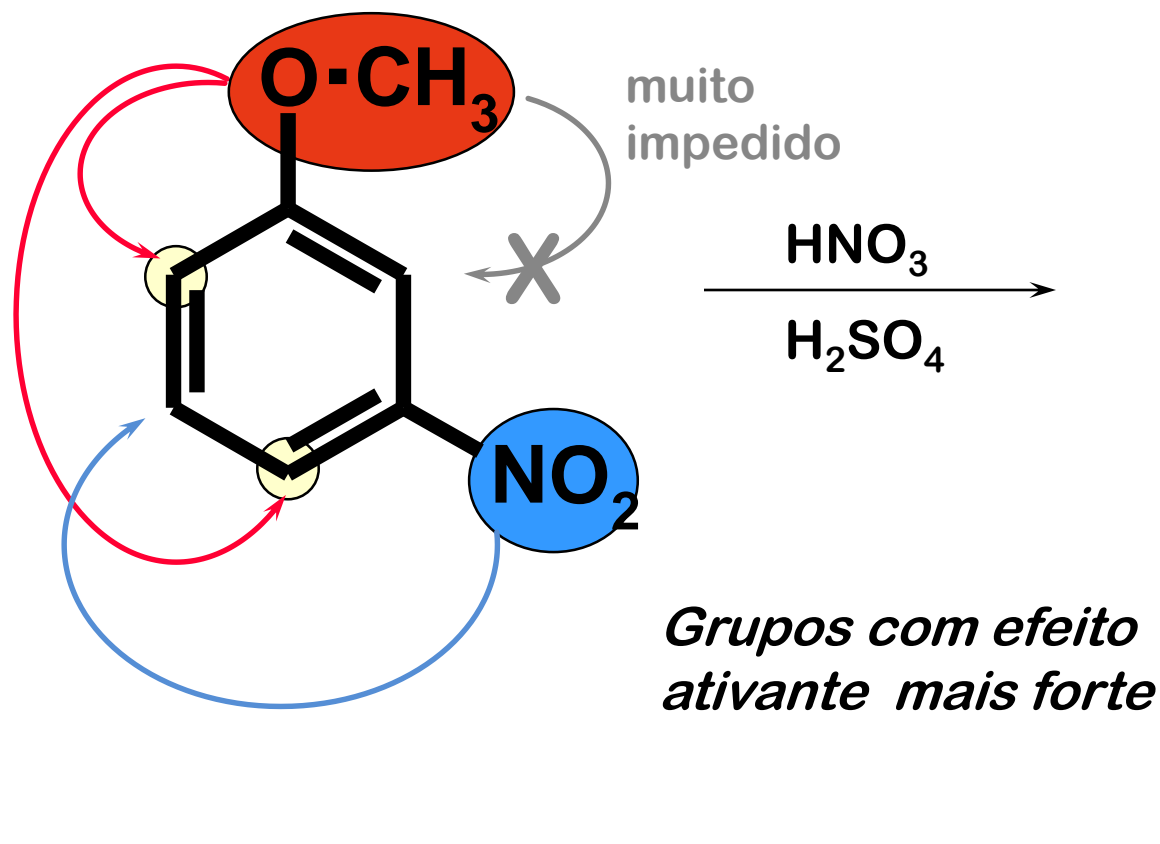
muito  
pouco  
formado



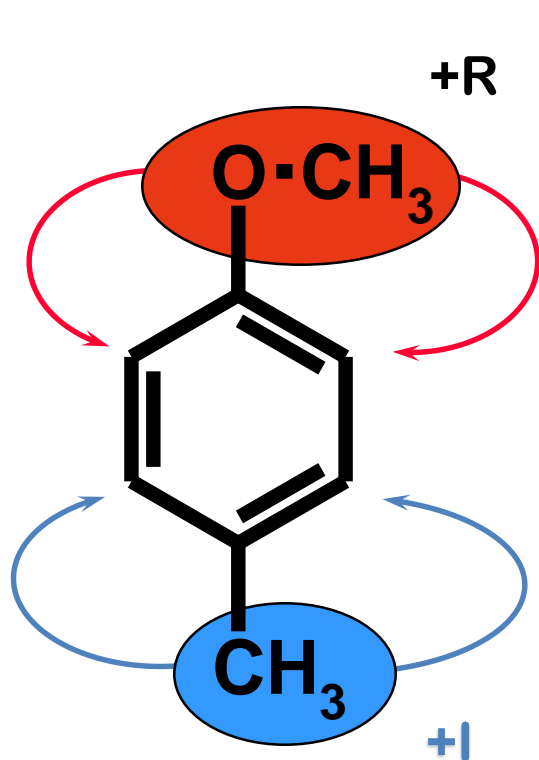
Produto  
principal

## GRUPOS COMPETEM

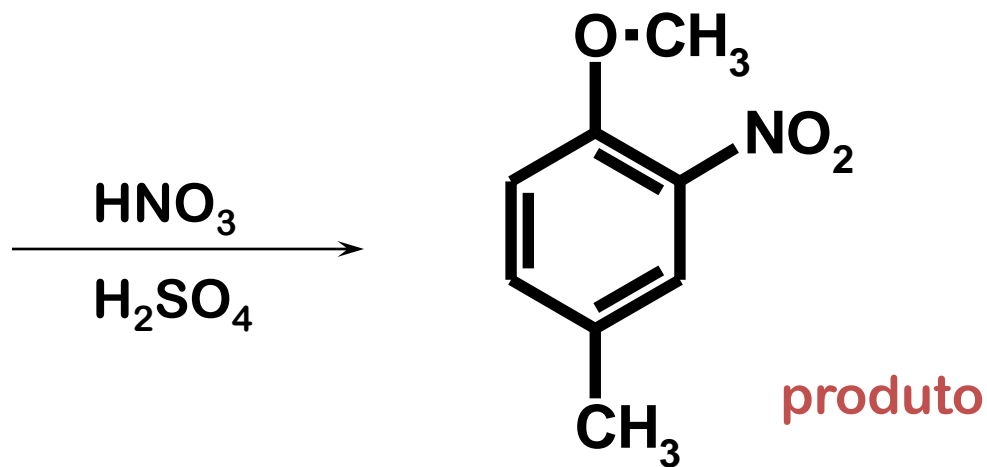
*Grupos o,p-dirigente PREVALECEM*  
sobre *m-dirigente*



## EFEITO DE RESSONANCIA VERSUS INDUTIVO



O efeito de ressonância é mais importante que o Indutivo.

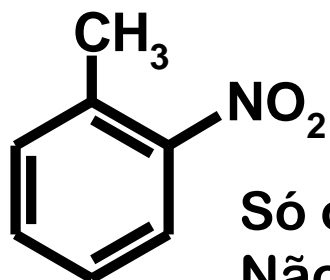
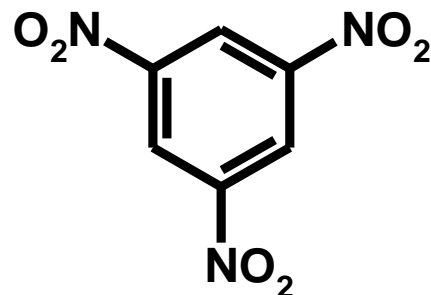
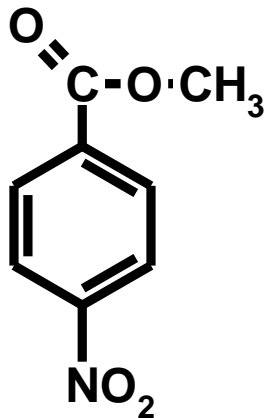


# REGRAS GERAIS

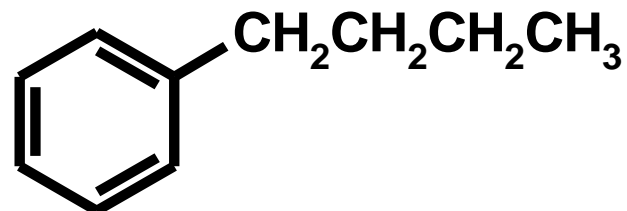
- 1) Grupos Ativantes (*o,p*) efeito (+R, +I) se sobrepõe  
Aos grupos desativantes (*m*) efeito (-R,-I).
- 2) Ressonância (+R) se sobrepõe efeito indutivo (+I).
- 3) Produtos 1,2,3-Trisubstituted não são formados devido  
ao impedimento especial e ao efeito -I
- 4) Grupos Volumosos, geralmente temos mais produtos  
para substituídos que orto substituídos
- 5) Geralmente temos a substituição do H no anel,  
ao invés de outro grupo



## COMO OBTER...



Só orto,  
Não o *para*

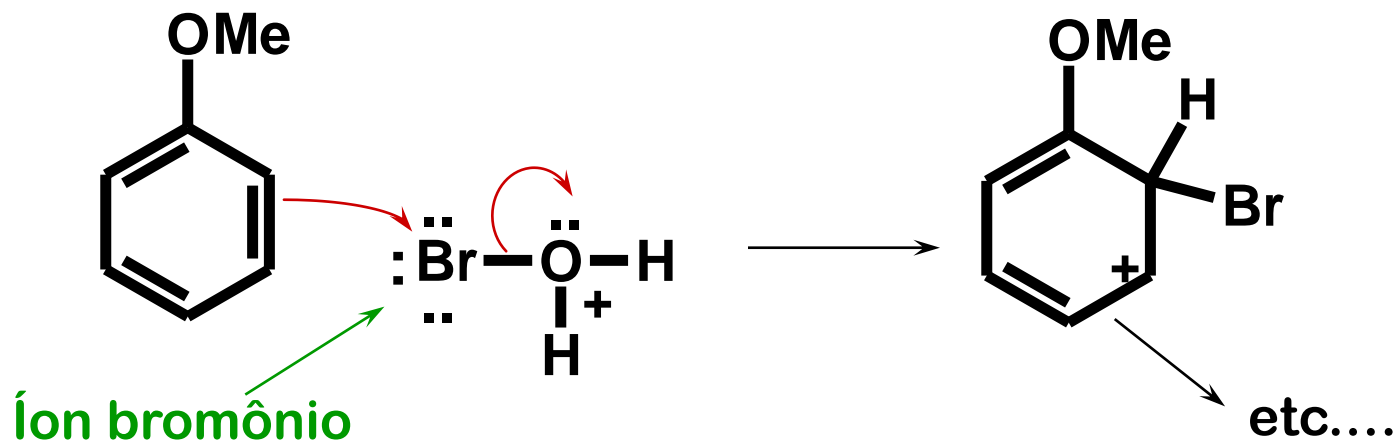
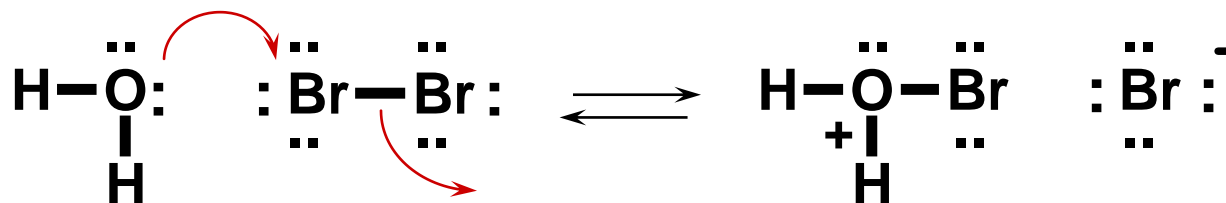


REAGENTE BROMO-ÁGUA

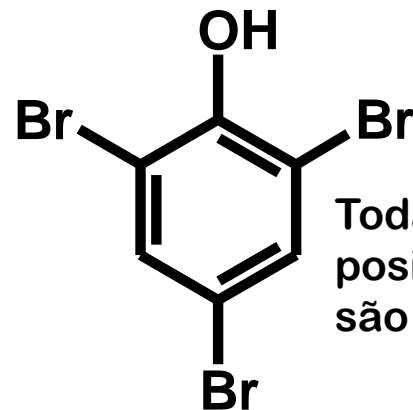
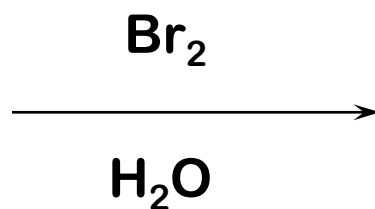
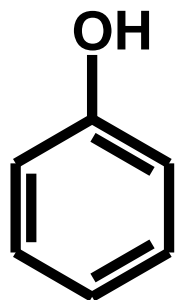
**FENÓIS E ANILINAS**

# BROMO ÁGUA

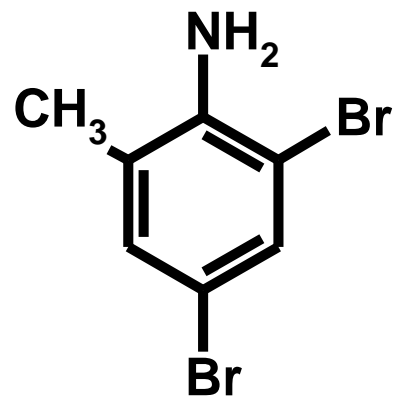
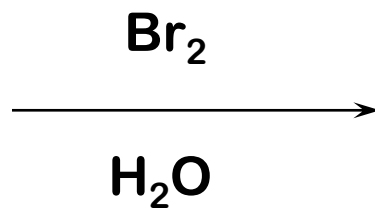
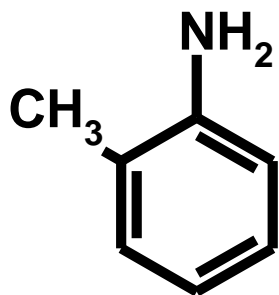
Este reagente só funciona com anéis altamente ativado como fenóis, anisóis e anilinas.



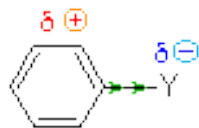
## FENOIS E ANILINAS



Todas as  
posições ativadas  
são substituídas

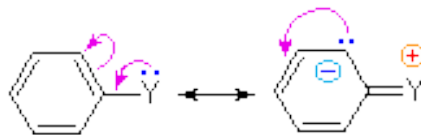


RESUMO



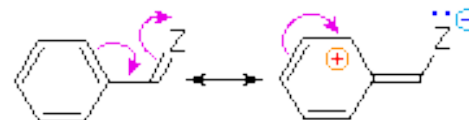
**INDUTIVO (-I)**

Diminui a densidade eletrônica



**Ressonância (+R)**

Aumenta a densidade eletrônica

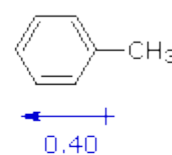
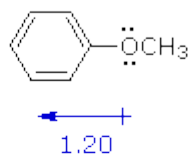
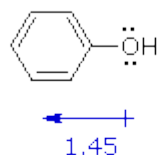
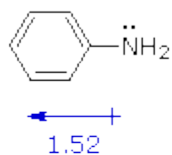


**Z = N & O**

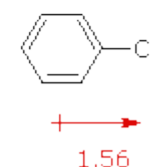
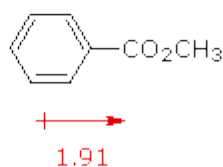
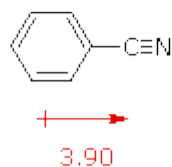
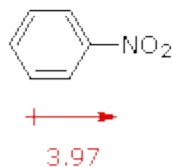
**Ressonância (- R)**

Diminui a densidade eletrônica

**Substituintes Ativantes**



**Substituintes Desativantes**



RESUMO

	Mais ativante			
Ativante EDG	$\begin{array}{l} \text{---}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{---} \\ \text{---}\ddot{\text{N}}\text{R}_2 \\ \text{---}\text{NH}_2 \\ \text{---}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{H} \\ \text{---}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{R} \\ \text{---}\ddot{\text{N}}\text{HCR} \\ \text{---}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{CR} \\ \text{---}\text{R} \\ \text{---}\text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \\ \text{---}\text{C}=\text{CR}_2 \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	<p>Fortemente ativante</p> <p>Moderadamente ativante</p> <p>Fracamente ativante</p>	o/p orientador	
	Referência	$\begin{array}{l} \text{---}\text{H} \\ \text{---}\text{X} \\ \text{---}\text{CH} \\ \text{---}\text{CR} \\ \text{---}\text{COR} \\ \text{---}\text{COH} \\ \text{---}\text{CCl} \\ \text{---}\text{CF}_3 \\ \text{---}\text{C}\equiv\text{N} \\ \text{---}\text{S}(\text{O})_2\text{---OH} \\ \text{---}\text{NH}_3^+ \\ \text{---}\text{NR}_3^+ \\ \text{---}\text{N}^+\text{---O}^- \end{array}$		<p>Desativante Fraco</p> <p>Desativante Moderado</p> <p>Desativante Forte</p>
	EWG	Desativante		meta orientador
	Mais desativante			

Orientação e Reatividade - Efeitos dos Substituintes

Substituintes Ativantes  
orto & para- Orientadores

- O<sup>(-)</sup>
- OH
- OR
- OC<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>
- OCOCH<sub>3</sub>
- NH<sub>2</sub>
- NR<sub>2</sub>
- NHCOCH<sub>3</sub>
- R
- C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>

Substituintes Desativantes  
meta-Orientadores

- NO<sub>2</sub>
- NR<sub>3</sub><sup>(+)</sup>
- PR<sub>3</sub><sup>(+)</sup>
- SR<sub>2</sub><sup>(+)</sup>
- SO<sub>3</sub>H
- SO<sub>2</sub>R
- CO<sub>2</sub>H
- CO<sub>2</sub>R
- CONH<sub>2</sub>
- CHO
- COR
- CN

Substituintes  
Desativantes  
orto & para-  
Orientadores

- F
- Cl
- Br
- I
- CH<sub>2</sub>Cl
- CH=CHNO<sub>2</sub>

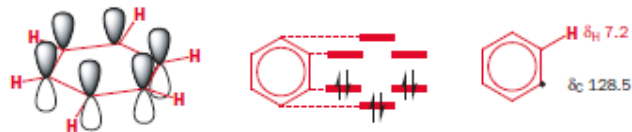
# REVISÃO

## Substituição Eletrofílica

RESUMO Clayden/Warren/Greeves/Wothers

Benzeno reage com E<sup>+</sup>

Nitração, Sulfonação Halogenação, Friedel-Crafts



Benzeno reage com E<sup>+</sup>

● Summary of the main electrophilic substitutions on benzene

Reaction	Reagents	Electrophile	Products
bromination	Br <sub>2</sub> and Lewis acid, e.g. AlCl <sub>3</sub> , FeBr <sub>3</sub> , Fe powder		
nitration	HNO <sub>3</sub> + H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>		
sulfonation	concentrated H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> or H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> + SO <sub>3</sub> (oleum)		
Friedel-Crafts alkylation	RX + Lewis acid usually AlCl <sub>3</sub>		
Friedel-Crafts acylation	RCOCl + Lewis acid usually AlCl <sub>3</sub>		

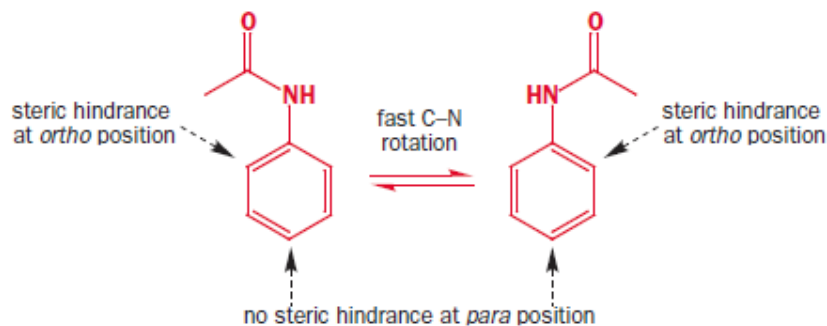
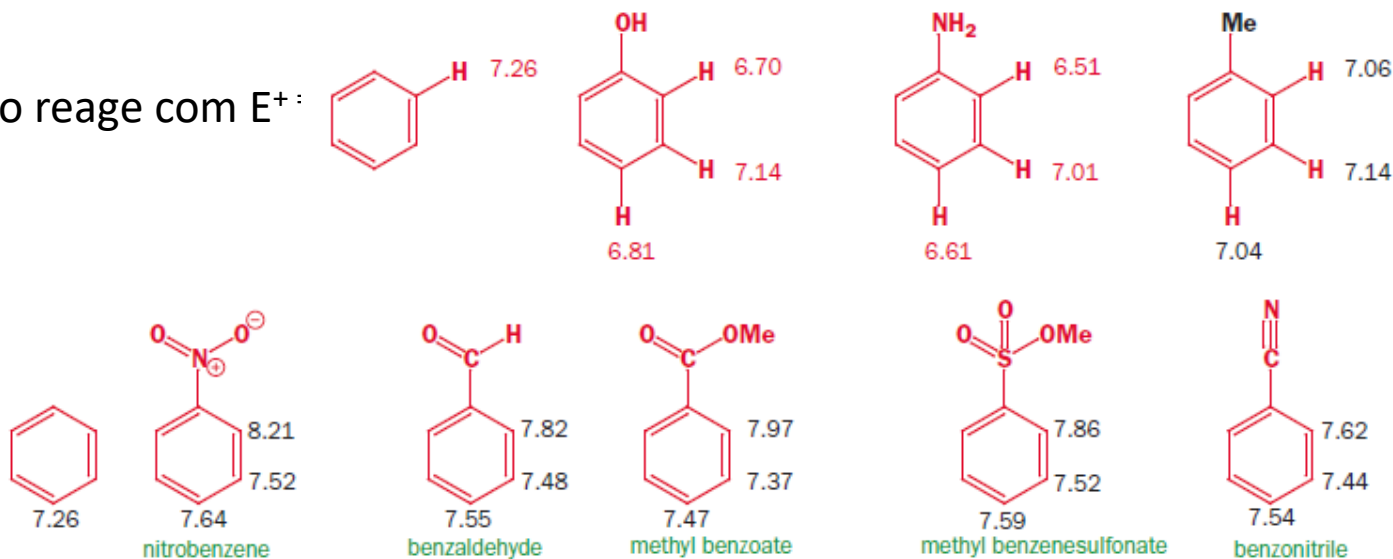


RESUMO Clayden/Warren/Greeves/wothers

Benzene reage com  $E^+$

Nitração, Sulfonação Halogenação, Friedel-Crafts

Benzene reage com  $E^+$ :

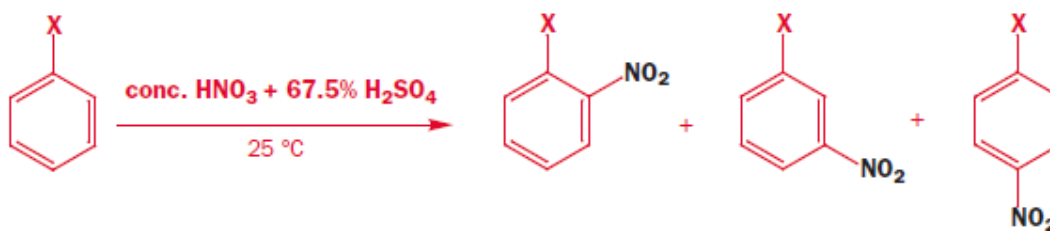


## RESUMO Clayden/Warren/Greeves/wothers

Benzeno reage com E<sup>+</sup>

Nitração, Sulfonação Halogenação, Friedel-Crafts

Benzeno Halogenado



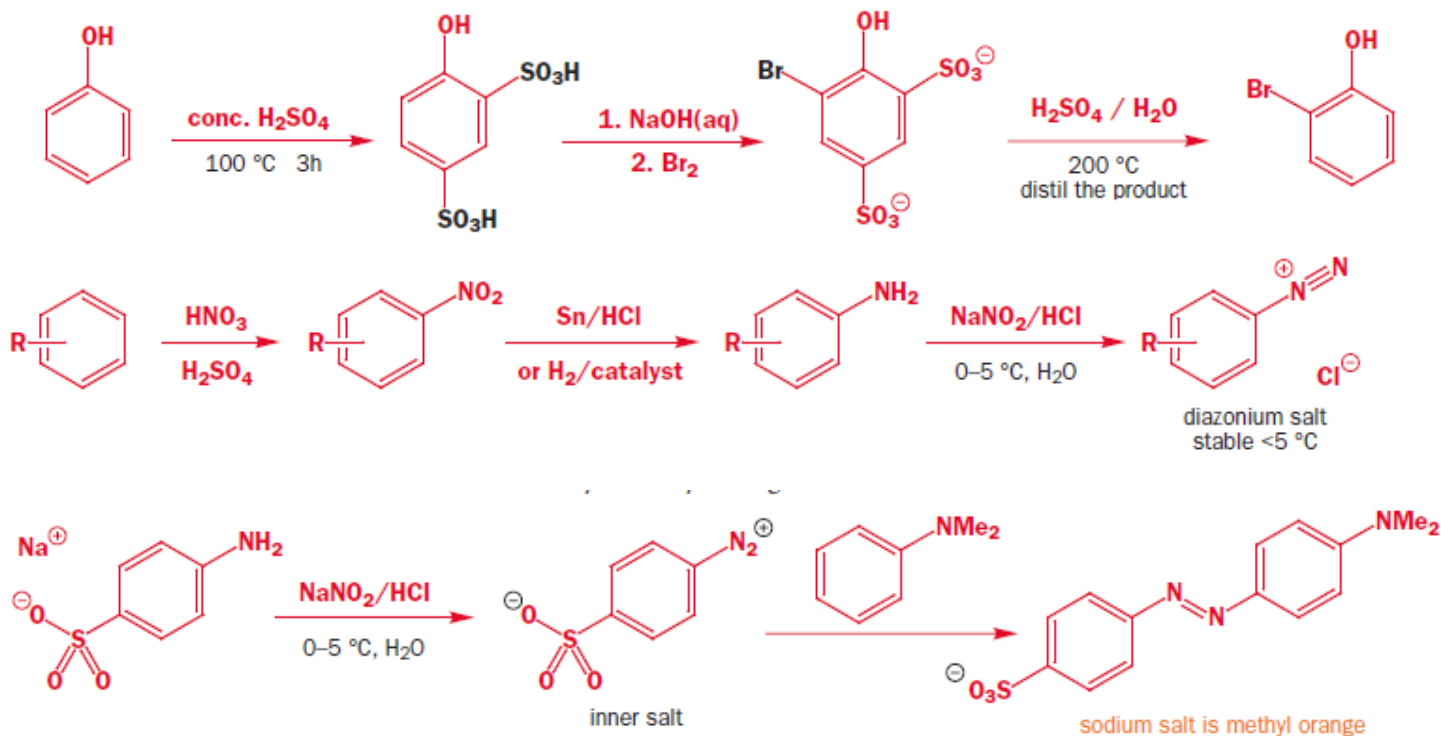
Compound	Products formed (%)			Nitration rate (relative to benzene)
	<i>ortho</i>	<i>meta</i>	<i>para</i>	
PhF	13	0.6	86	0.18
PhCl	35	0.9	64	0.064
PhBr	43	0.9	56	0.060
PhI	45	1.3	54	0.12

## RESUMO Clayden/Warren/Greeves/wothers

Benzeno reage com E<sup>+</sup>

Nitração, Sulfonação Halogenação, Friedel-Crafts

Benzeno Halogenação seletiva

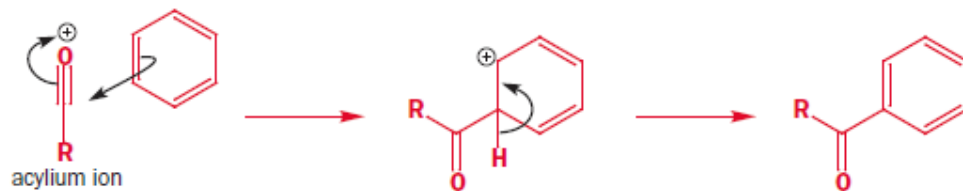
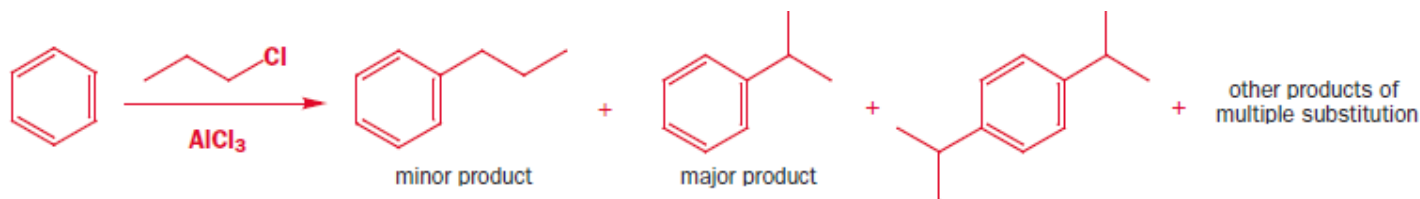


## RESUMO Clayden/Warren/Greeves/wothers

Benzeno reage com  $E^+$ 

Nitração, Sulfonação Halogenação, Friedel-Crafts

Benzeno Friedel-Crafts alquilação x Acilação



## RESUMO Clayden/Warren/Greeves/wothers

Benzeno reage com  $E^+$

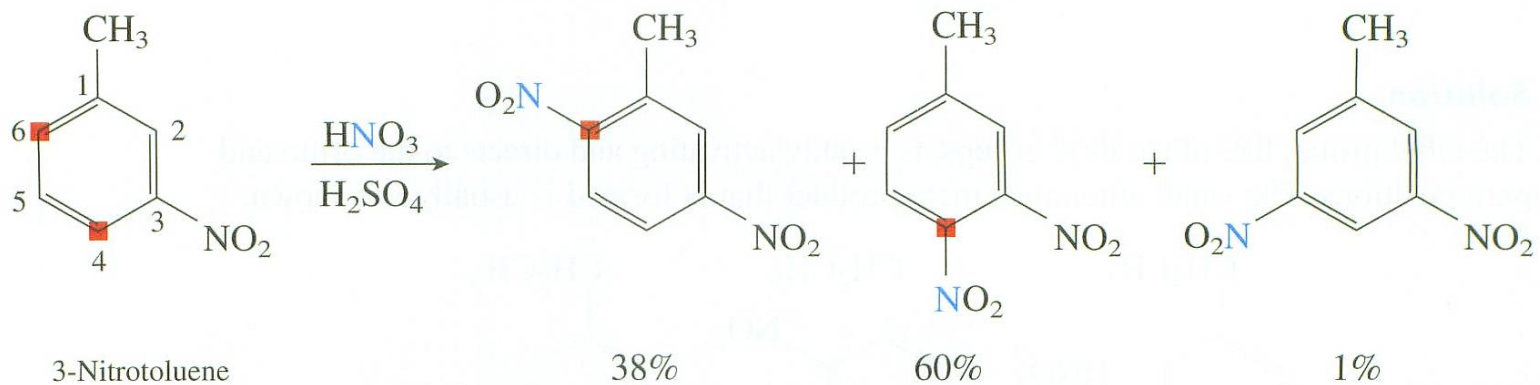
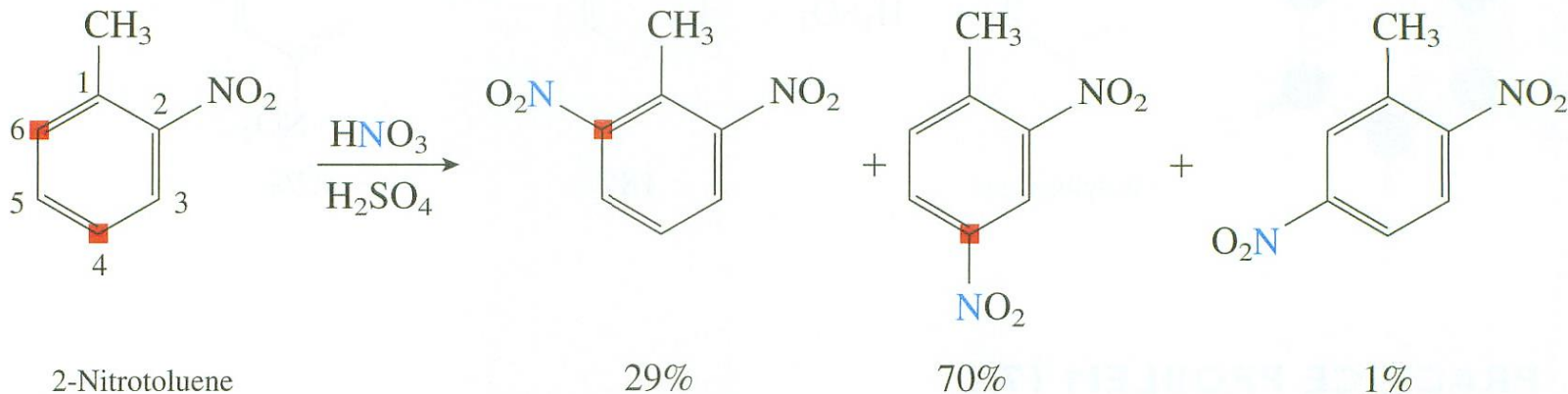
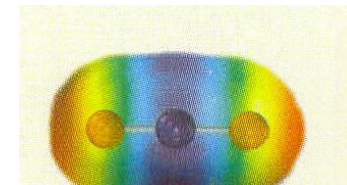
Nitração, Sulfonação Halogenação, Friedel-Crafts

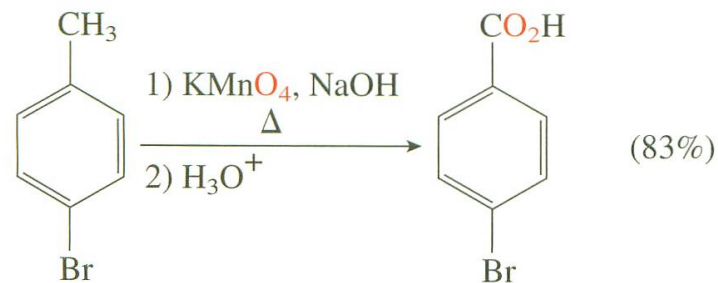
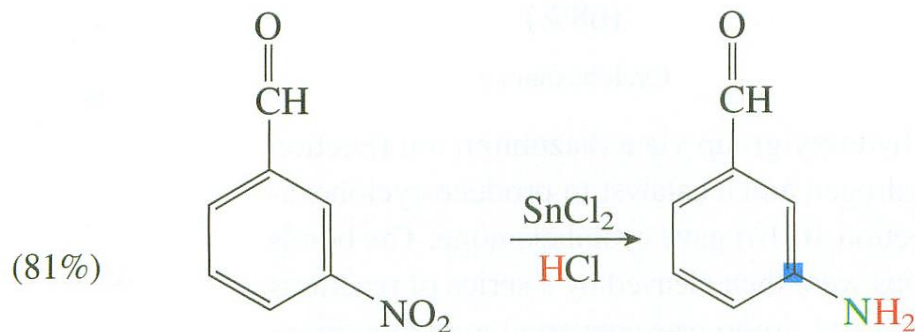
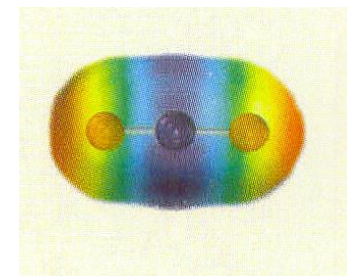
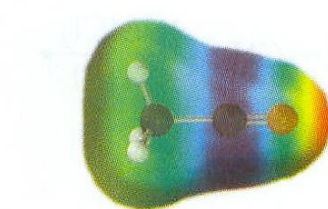
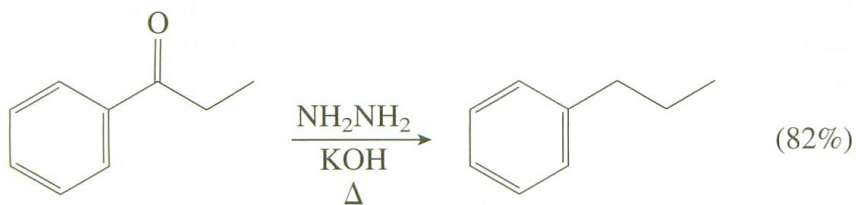
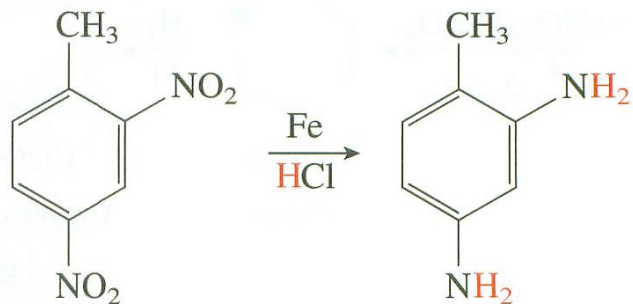
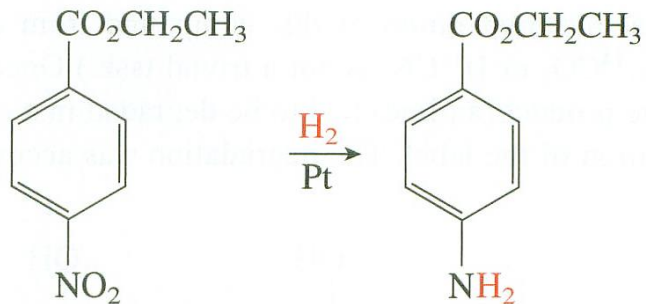
Benzeno substituídos reação cadeia lateral

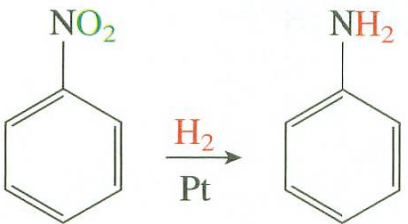
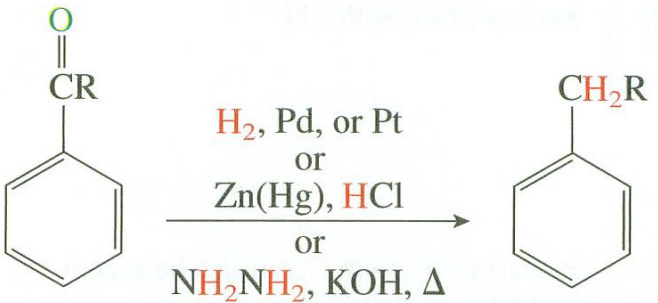
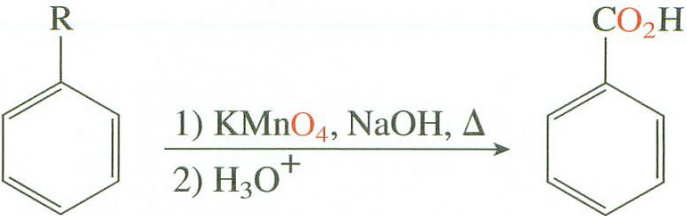
**One-carbon electrophiles: summary of methods**

Reaction	Substrate	Reagents	Electrophile	Intermediate	Product
Gatterman-Koch	hydrocarbons	CO, HCl, $AlCl_3$ , CuCl	$H-C\equiv O^+$		ArCHO
Gatterman	phenols	$Zn(CN)_2$ , HCl	$H-C\equiv NH^+$	ArCH=NH	ArCHO
Hoesch	phenols	RCN, HCl, Zn(II)	$R-C\equiv NH^+$	ArRC=NH	ArCOR
chloromethylation	any	$CH_2=O$ , HCl	$H_2C=OH^+$	ArCH <sub>2</sub> OH	ArCH <sub>2</sub> Cl
Kolb-Schmidt	phenoxides	NaOH, CO <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	ArCO <sub>2</sub> Na	ArCO <sub>2</sub> H
Reimer-Tiemann	phenols	CHCl <sub>3</sub> , NaOH	CCl <sub>2</sub>	ArCHCl <sub>2</sub>	ArCHO

■ The Reimer-Tiemann reaction has dichlorocarbene (CCl<sub>2</sub>) as an intermediate and is discussed in Chapter 40.





Reaction	Comments
 <p>Reaction of nitrobenzene with <math>\text{H}_2</math> over Pt catalyst to yield aniline.</p>	<b>Section 17.13</b> Can also be accomplished by using acid and Fe, Sn, or $\text{SnCl}_2$
 <p>Reduction of an aryl carbonyl compound (<math>\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C(=O)R}</math>) to an aryl methylene compound (<math>\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2\text{R}</math>) using <math>\text{H}_2</math>, Pd, or Pt; or <math>\text{Zn(Hg), HCl}</math>; or <math>\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2, \text{KOH}, \Delta</math>.</p>	<b>Section 17.13</b> Clemmensen reduction [ $\text{Zn(Hg), HCl}$ ]; Wolff-Kishner reduction ( $\text{NH}_2\text{NH}_2, \text{KOH}$ )
 <p>Oxidation of an aryl compound (<math>\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{R}</math>) to an aryl carboxylic acid (<math>\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CO}_2\text{H}</math>) using 1) <math>\text{KMnO}_4, \text{NaOH}, \Delta</math> and 2) <math>\text{H}_3\text{O}^+</math>.</p>	<b>Section 17.13</b> OK as long as R is not tertiary



