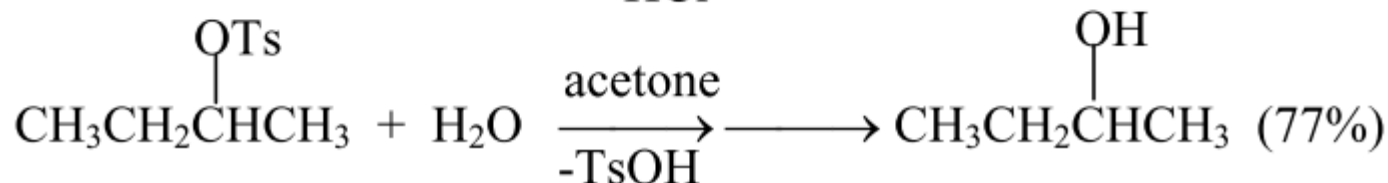
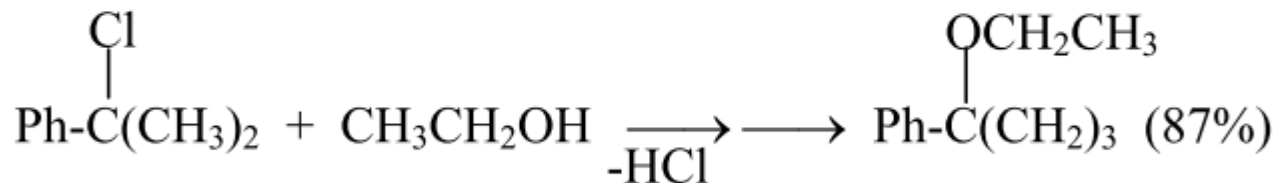
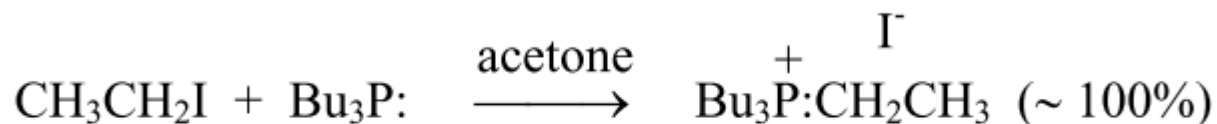


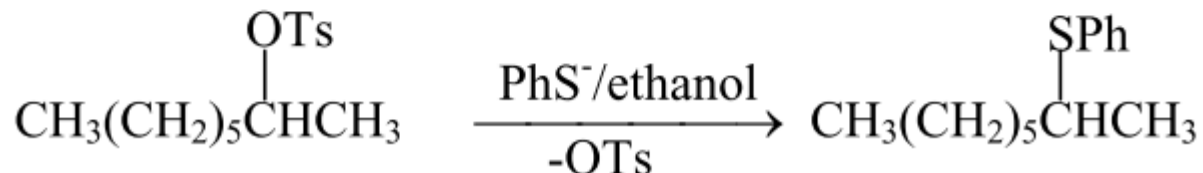
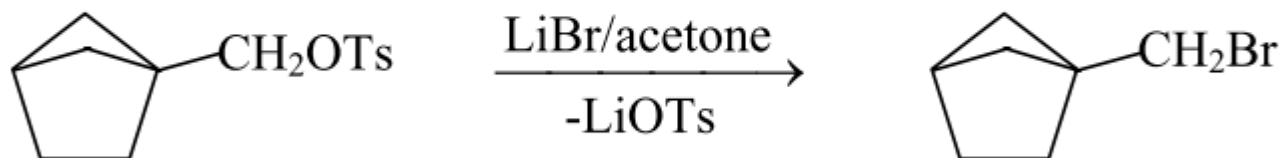
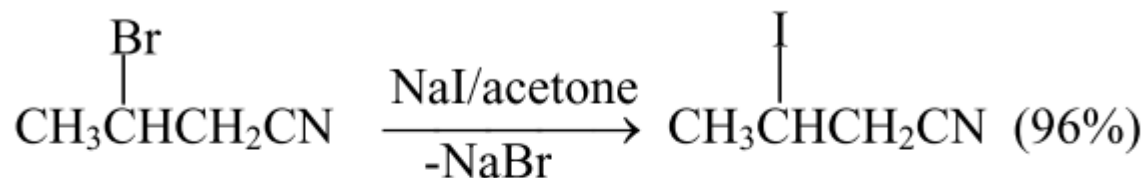
Capítulo 5 Substituição nucleofílica

Capítulo 5 Substituição nucleofílica

A: Nucleófilo neutro e substrato neutro



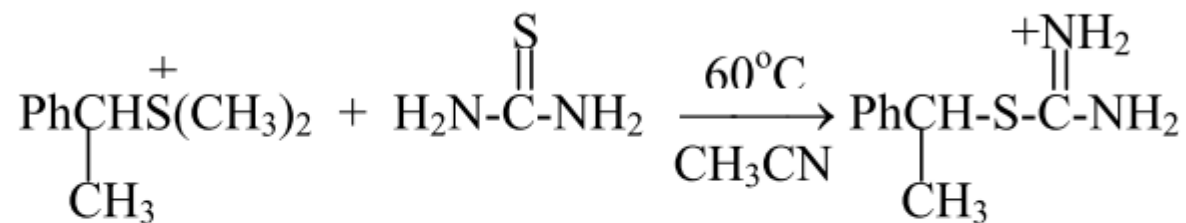
B-Substrato neutro e nucleófilo aniônico



C- Subtrato catiônico e nucleófilo neutro



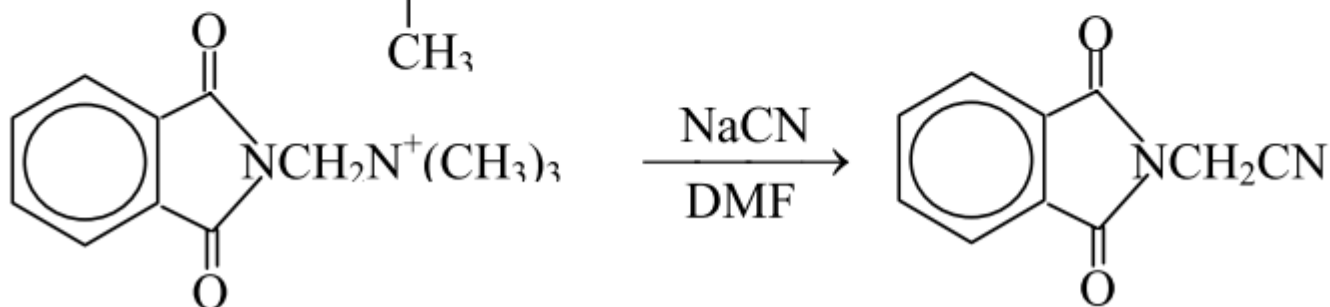
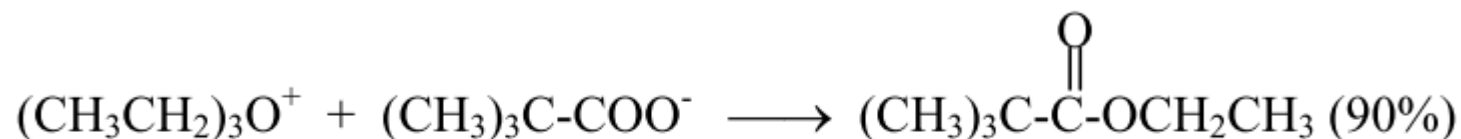
e.g.



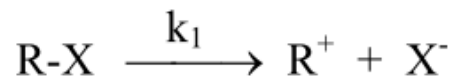
D- Subtrato catiônico e nucleófilo aniônico



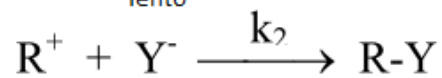
e.g.



Caso limitrofe S_N 1



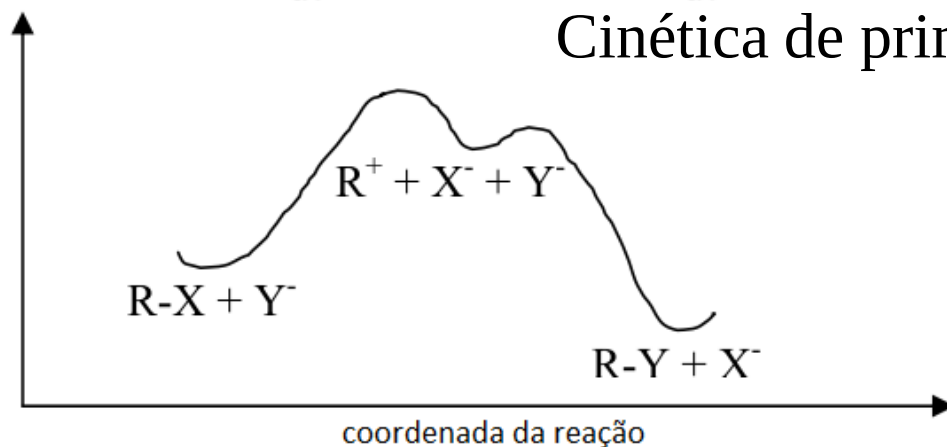
lento



rápido

$$\text{velocidade} = -\frac{d[\text{RX}]}{dt} = \frac{d[\text{RY}]}{dt} = k_1[\text{RX}]$$

Cinética de primeira ordem

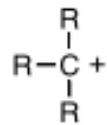


Sabe-se que 1 sobre a estrutura- sofre de efeitos **estereo e eletrônicos** e é sensível aos grupos de saída. Grupos volumosos favorecem a ionização

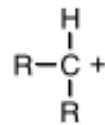
Quanto ao meio – é sensível à polaridade dos solventes, constante dielétrica dos solventes baixa a energia do ET mais do que para os reagentes

Estereoquímica – ocorre racemização.

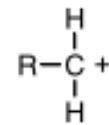
exemplo



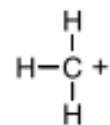
(3°) >



(2°) >



(1°) >



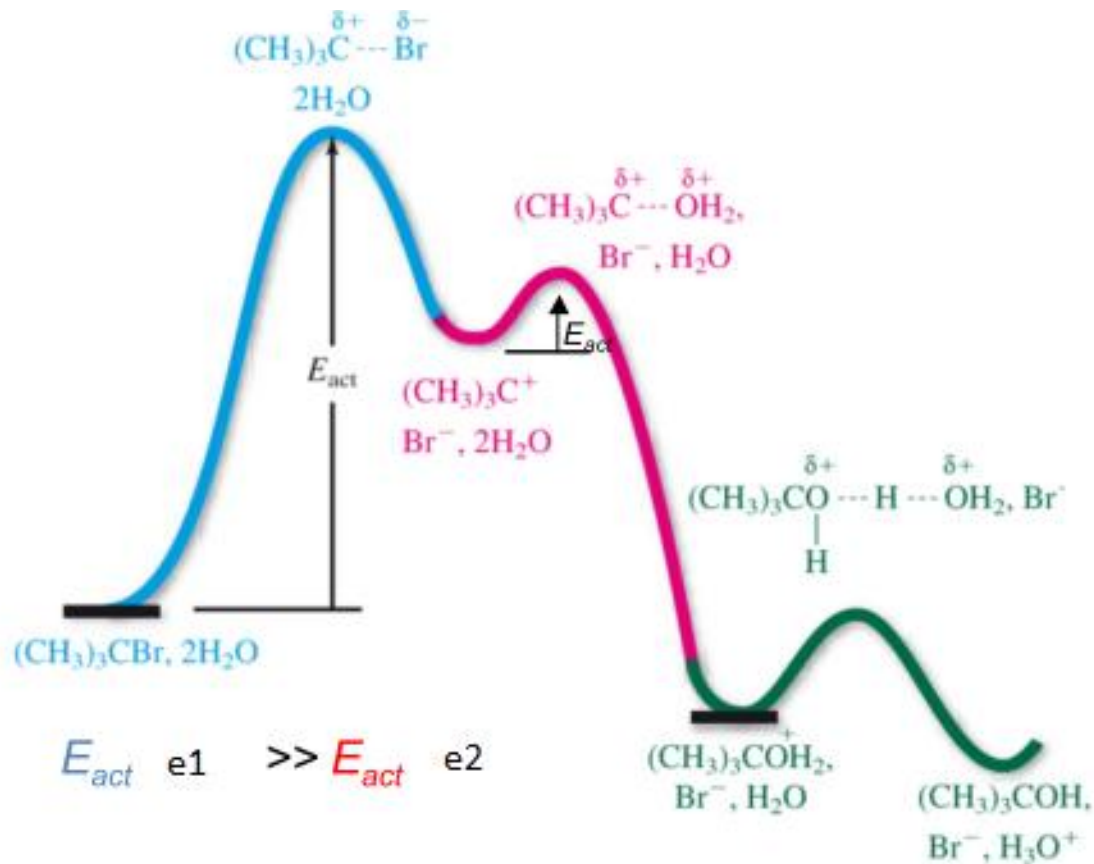
metila

K_{rel}

2.5×10^6

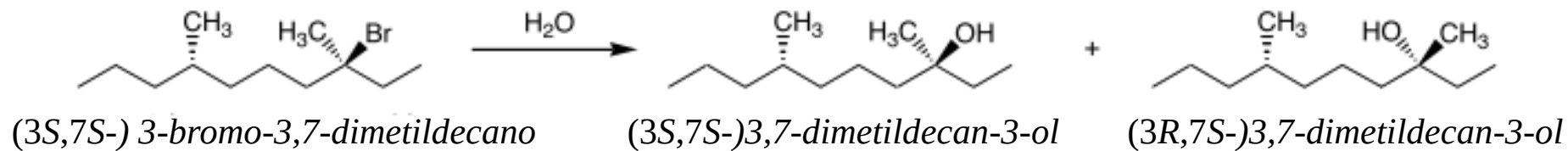
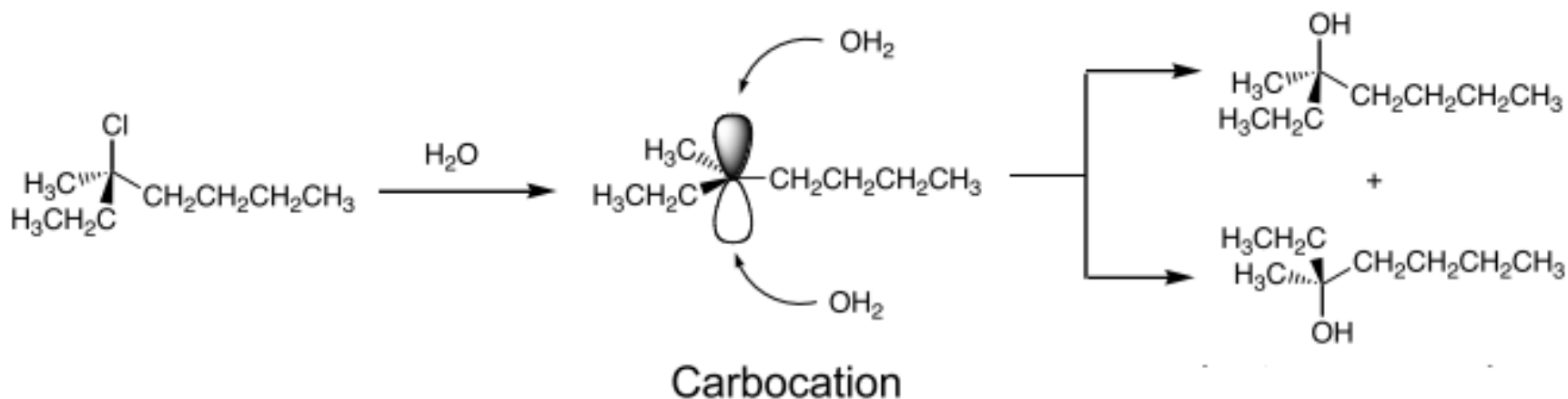
1

Variação de energia



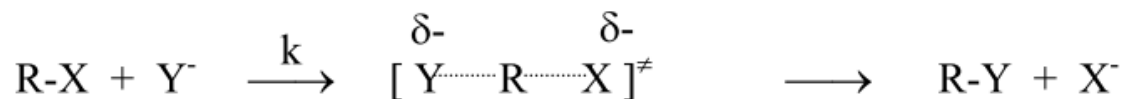
Coordenada de reação

racemização

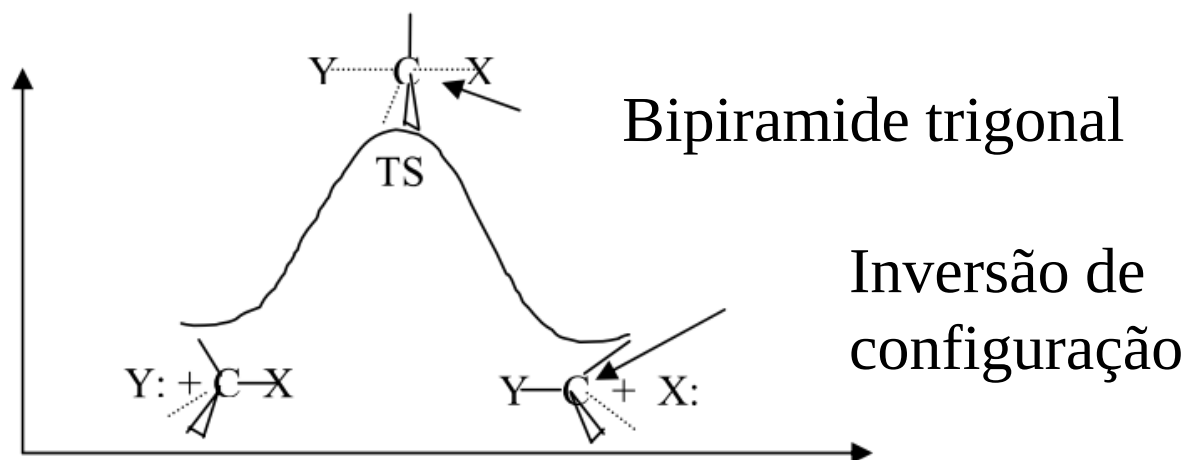


Caso limitrofe S_N 2

Deslocamento direto do grupo de saída pelo nucleófilo e cinética de segunda ordem



$$\text{Rate} = -\frac{d[\text{RX}]}{dt} = -\frac{d[\text{Y}^-]}{dt} = k[\text{RX}][\text{Y}^-]$$

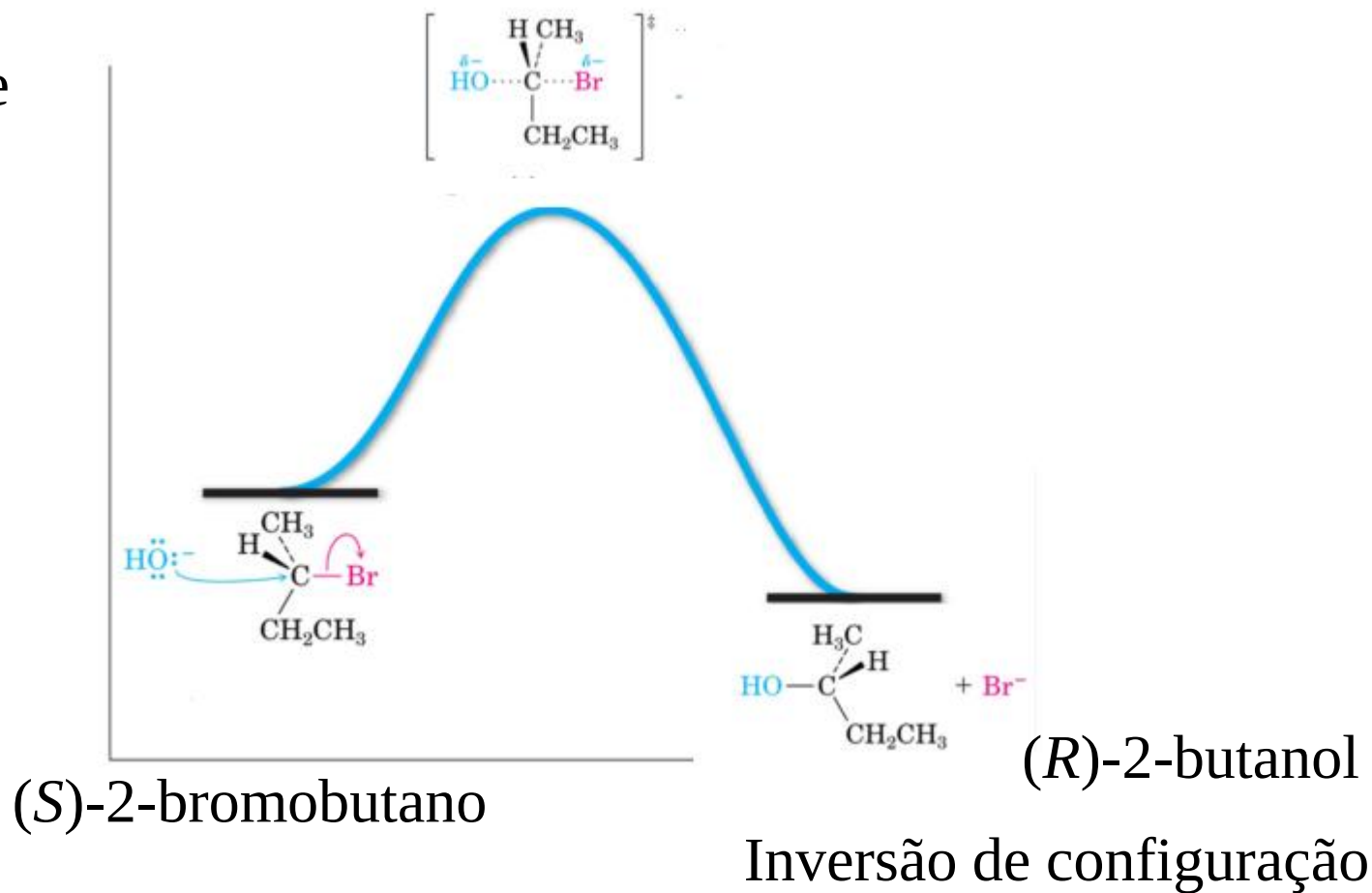


Estrutura . **Efeitos estereo eletrônicos** e menos sensível ao grupo de saída
Solventes polares diminuem a velocidade da reação, na solvolise aparente uma cinética pseudo primeira ordem . **Estereoquímica** Inversão e racemização

exemplo

ET Bipiramide trigonal carbono pentacoordenado

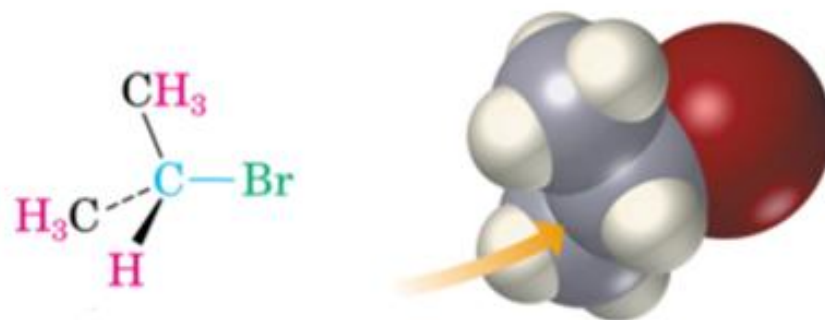
Variação de energia



. Efeitos estereo eletrônicos



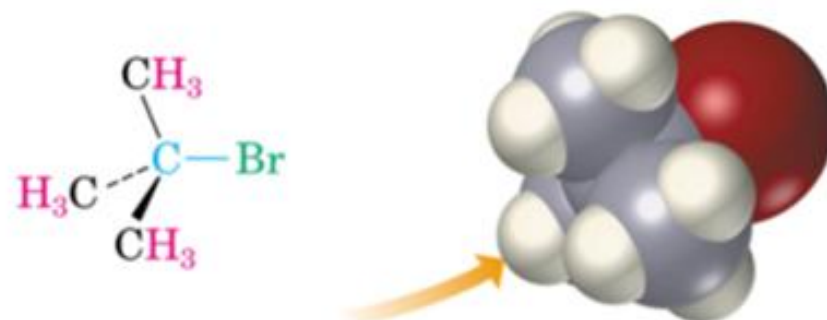
$$k_{\text{rel}} = 221,000$$



$$k_{\text{rel}} = 1$$

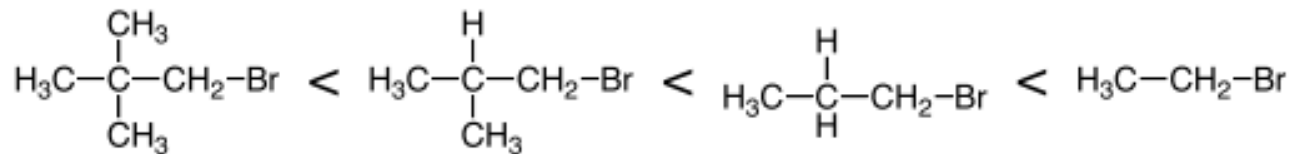


$$k_{\text{rel}} = 1,350$$

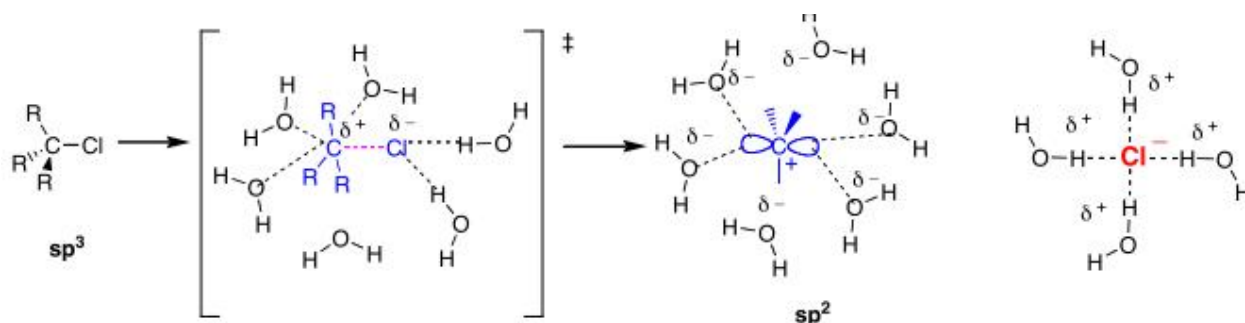


Não dá para
medir muito
pequeno

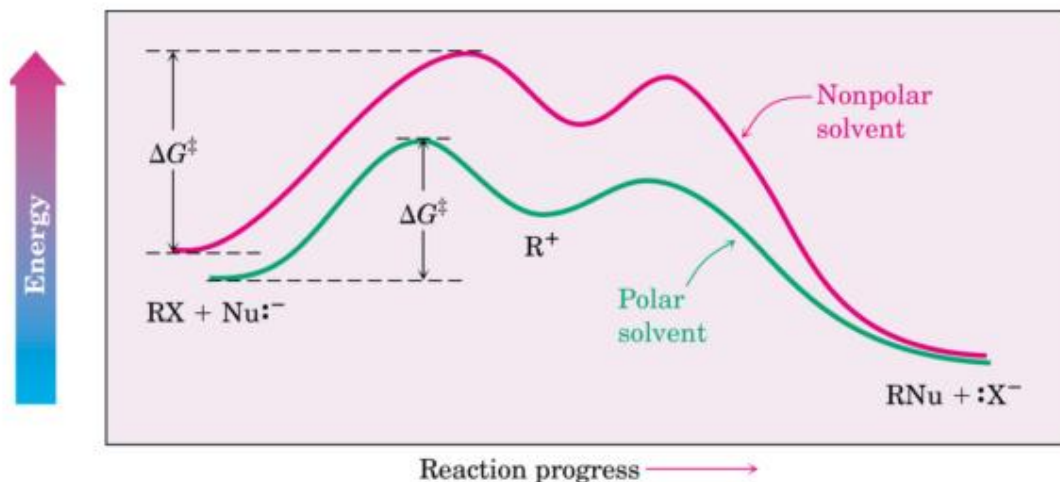
Impedimento em carbonos vizinhos



$$k_{\text{rel}} = \quad 2 \times 10^{-5} \quad \quad 0.4 \quad \quad 0.8 \quad \quad 1$$



Solventes polares estabilizam os reagentes e não o estado de transição



Hipóteses de Mecanismos alternativos

A- mecanismos competindo ou concorrendo ou mistos

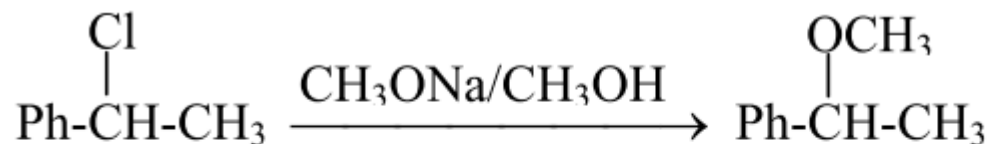
$S_N 1$ e $S_N 2$

B – mecanismos fundidos

C – hipótese estrutural de Doering-Zeiss

D - mecanismo unificado do par iônico Saul Winstein

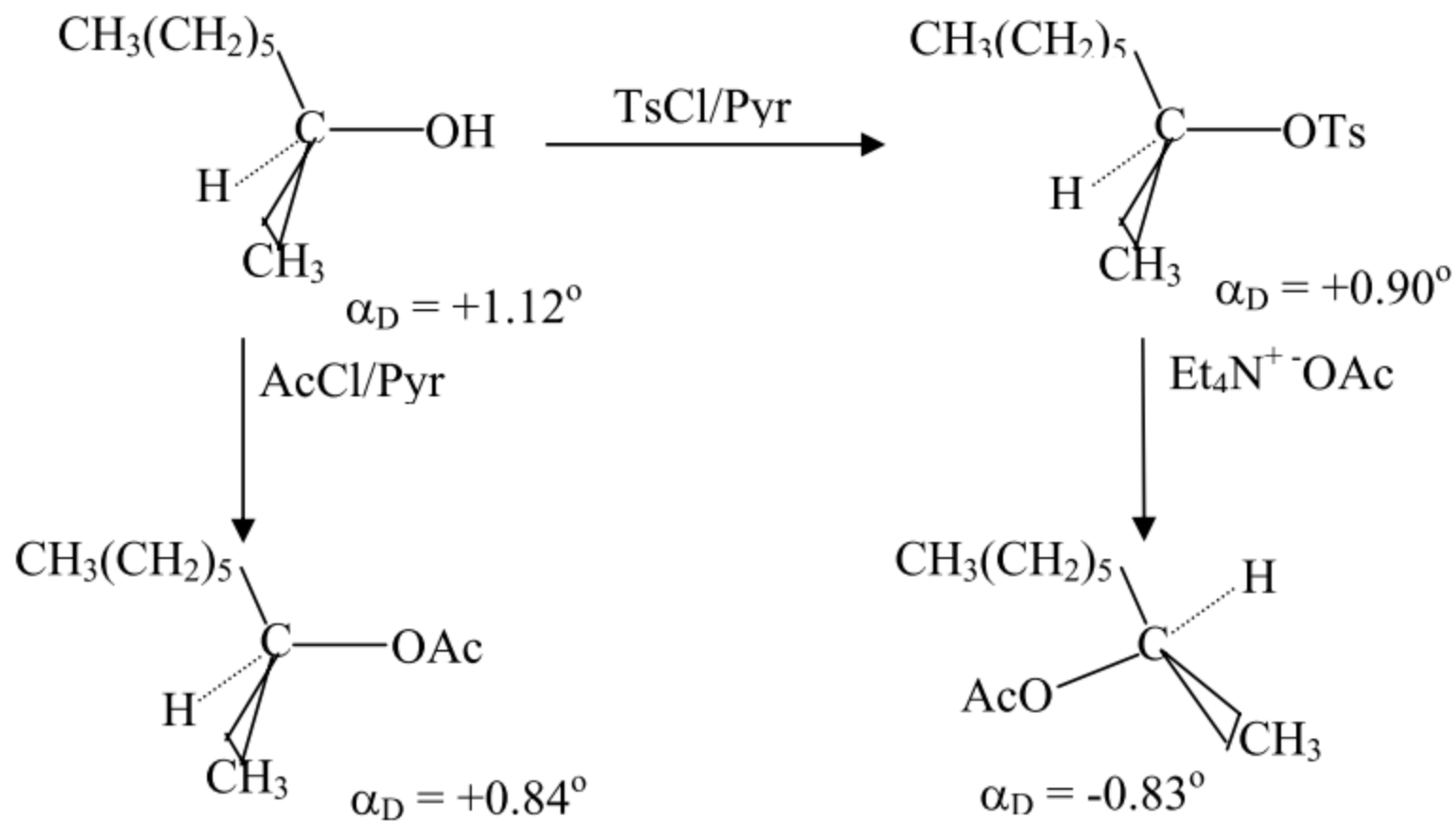
Hughes e Ingold



$$v = k_1[\text{PhCHClCH}_3] + k_2[\text{PhCHClCH}_3][\text{CH}_3\text{ONa}]$$

1 ordem

2 ordem

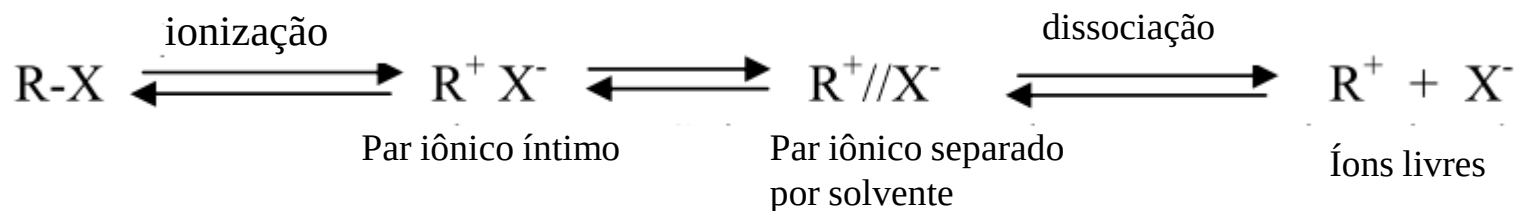


A- mecanismos competindo ou concorrendo ou mistos $S_N 1$ e $S_N 2$

B – mecanismos fundidos

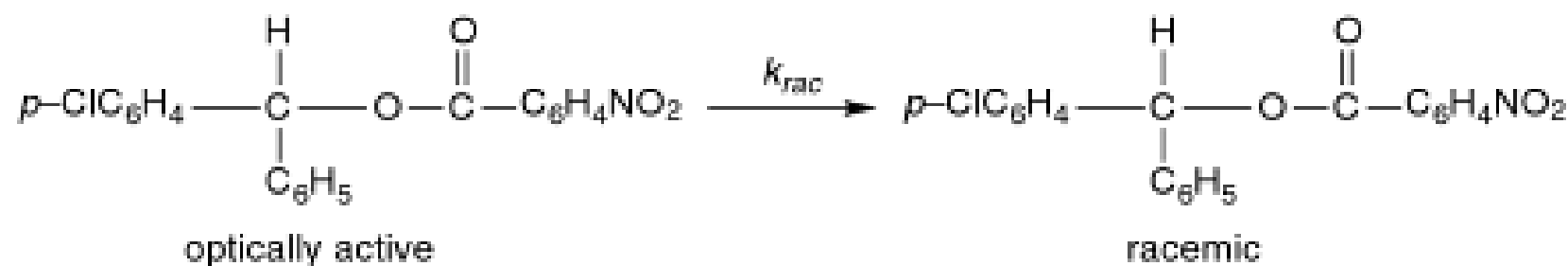
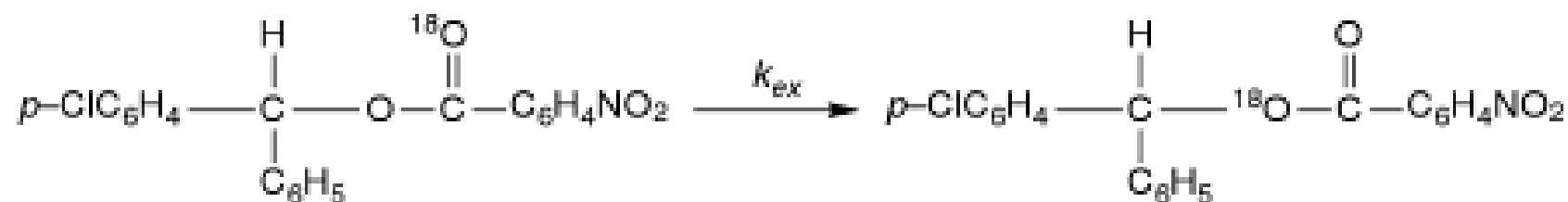
C – hipótese estrutural de Doering-Zeiss

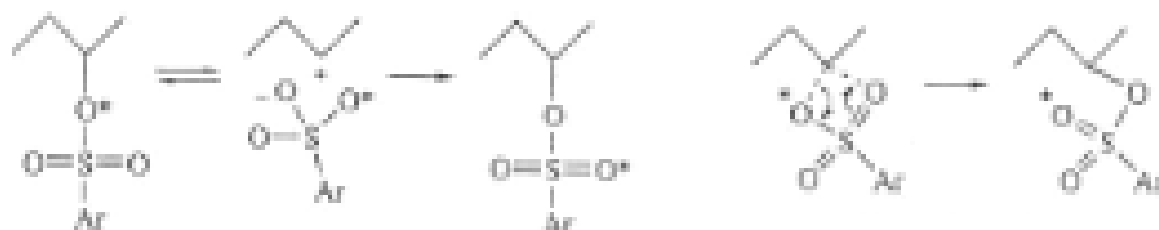
D - mecanismo unificado do par iônico Saul Winstein



O ataque do nucleófilo ou solvente (solvólise pode ocorrer em qualquer estágio dando como resultado um contínuo de mecanismos de reações

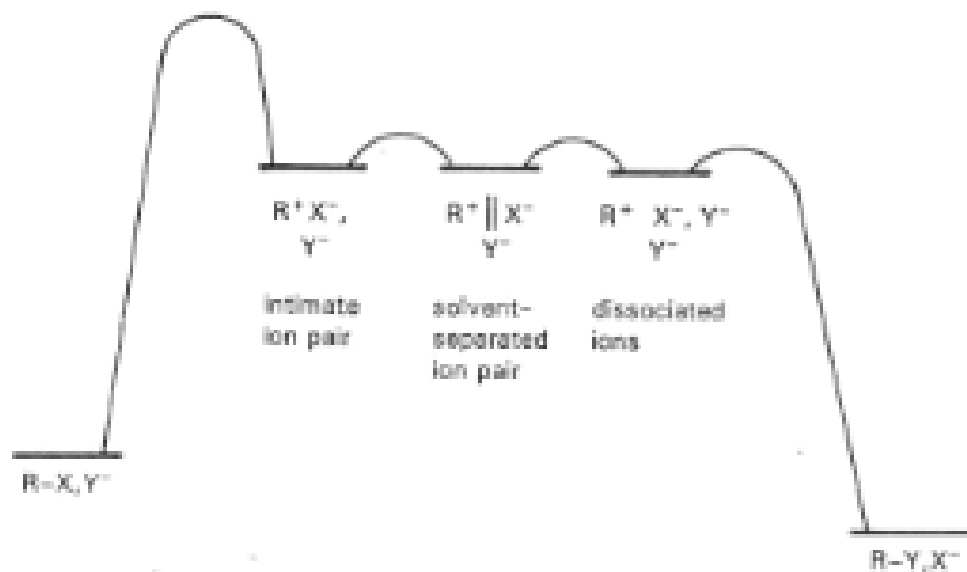
$k_{\text{troca}}/k_{\text{rac}} = 2,3$ do p-nitrobenzoato de p-clorobenzidril
com O^{18} marcado na carbonila a 100 C explicar





Par iônico

concertado



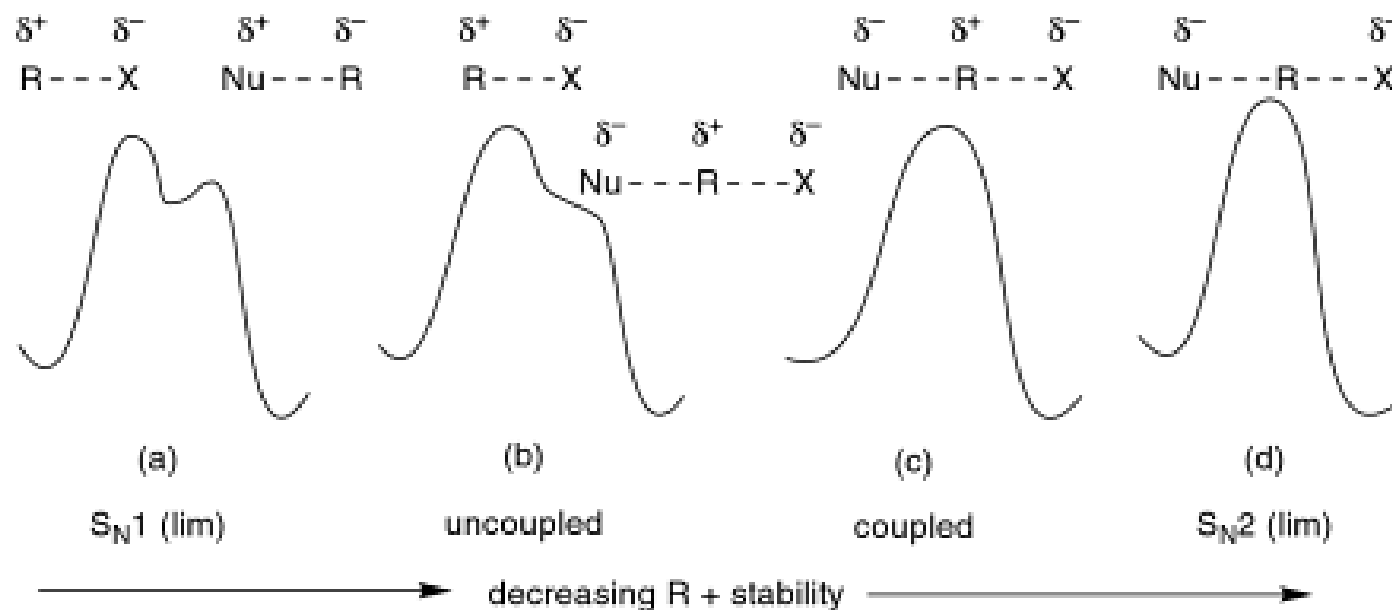


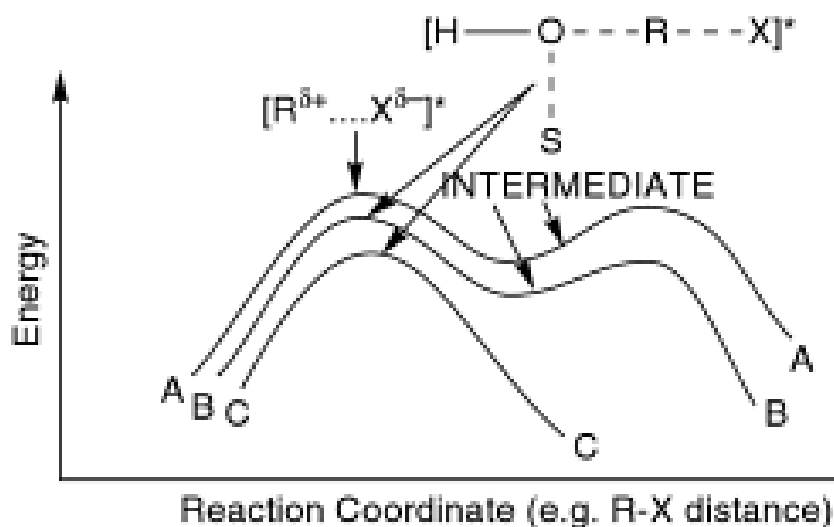
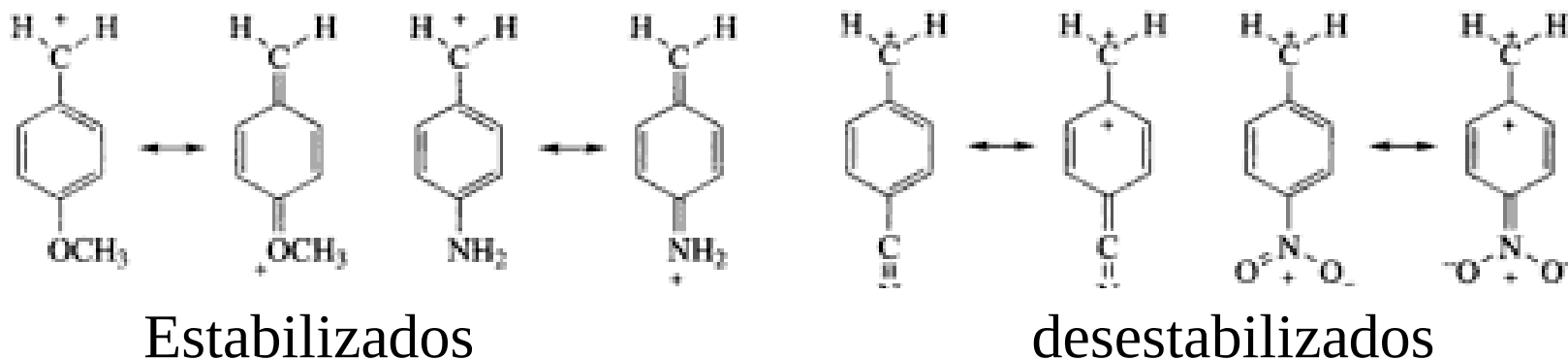
Fig. 4.6. Reaction energy profiles showing decreasing carbocation stability in change from S_N1 (lim) to S_N2 (lim) mechanisms.

Estabilidade decrescente do carbocation

Calor de ionização

de cloretos e álcoois em SO_2ClF estabilidade
dos carbocátions

Reactant	ΔH (kcal/mol)	
	X = Cl	X = OH
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}-\text{X}$	-15	
$(\text{Ph})_2\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}-\text{X}$	-16	
$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{X}$	-25	-35
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\underset{\text{Ph}}{\text{C}}-\text{X}$	-30	-40
$(\text{Ph})_2\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}-\text{X}$		-37.5
$(\text{Ph})_3\text{C}-\text{X}$		-49
$(\triangle)_3\text{C}-\text{X}$		-59

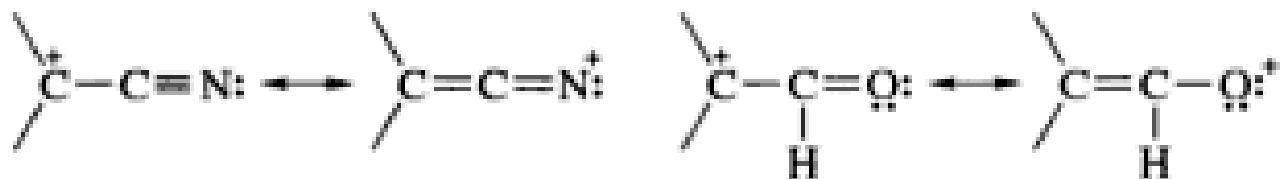


Jencks

Fig. 4.5. Reaction energy profiles for substitution mechanisms. A is the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ mechanism. B is the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ mechanism with an intermediate ion pair or pentacoordinate species. C is the classical $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ mechanism. Reproduced from T. W. Bentley and P. v. R. Schleyer, *Adv. Phys. Org. Chem.*, **14**, 1 (1977), by permission of Academic Press.

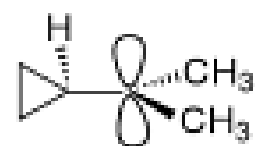


Grupos retiradores de eletrons sobre o sítio catiônico desestabilizam porém temos que considerar o doação de eletrons por ressonância

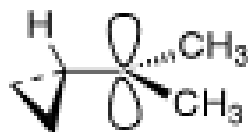


Z	Solvolysis rate relative to Z = H	Destabilization (kcal/mol) energy relative to Z = H
CN	$\sim 10^{-3}{}^a$	9.9 ^b
CF ₃	$\sim 10^{-3}{}^c$	37.3 ^b
CH=O	—	6.1 ^b

Estabilidade do cátion adjacente a um grupo ciclopropil



bisected
conformation



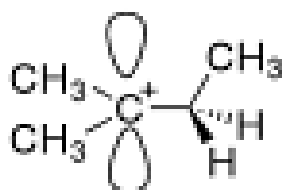
perpendicular
conformation



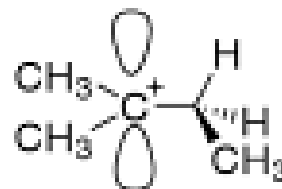
bisected
conformation



perpendicular
conformation



A



B

A é Preferida hiperconjugação C-C

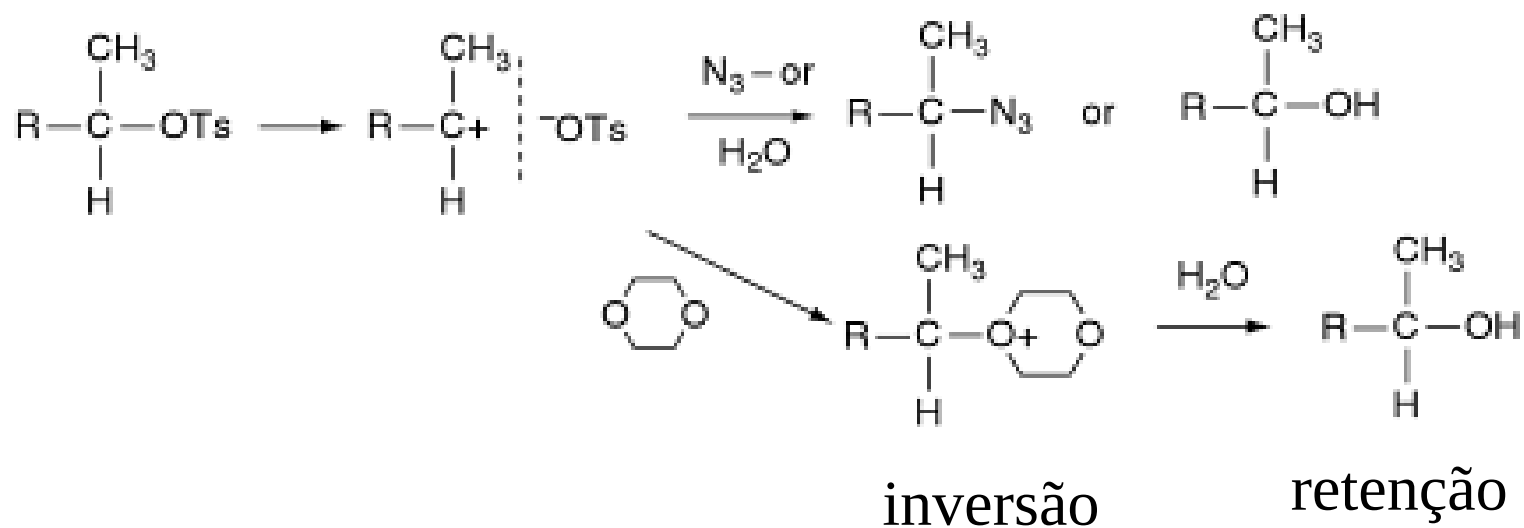
Cálculos indicam aumento da ligação C3-C4 1,58 Å e
fechamento do ângulo de ligação 2,3,4 consistentes com C-C
hiperconjugação

Relação entre a nucleofilicidade e efeito de solventes

Reagentes	condições	produto	estereoquímica
1 ^b $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHDOBs}$	HCO_2H 99° C	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHDO}_2\text{CH}$	99 ± 6% inv.
2 ^c $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHDOTs}$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ 25° C	$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CHDO}_2\text{CCH}_3$	82 ± 1% inv.
3 ^c $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OTs} \end{array}$	$\text{Et}_4\text{N}^+\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3$ acetone, 56° C	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3 \end{array}$	100% inv.
4 ^d $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OTs} \end{array}$	75 % aq. dioxane 65° C	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$	77% inv.
	75 % aq. dioxane 0.06 M NaN_3 , 65° C	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$ 22%	100% inv.
		$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{N}_3 \end{array}$ 78%	100% inv.

Brometo de bromo
metanossulfonila

inversão



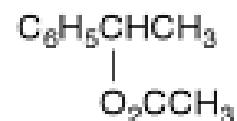
Reagentes

condições

produto estereoquímica

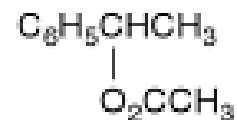


$\text{K}^+\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3$,
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 50° C

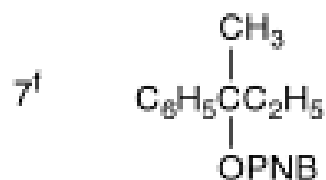


15% inv.

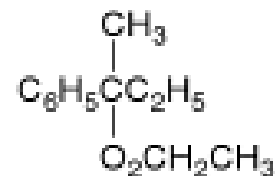
$\text{Et}_4\text{N}^+\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3$
50% acetone



65% inv.

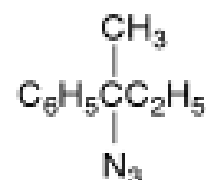


$\text{K}^+\text{O}_2\text{CCH}_3$,
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 23° C

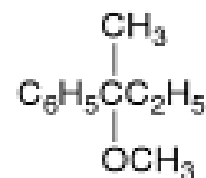


5 ± 2% inv.

NaN_3 in CH_3OH , 65° C

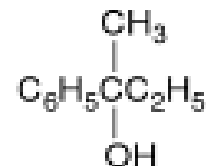


56 ± 1% inv.



14% inv.

90% aq, acetone



38% ret.

Nucleofilicidade e efeito de solvente

Table 4.3. Nucleophilicity Constants for Various Nucleophiles^a

Nucleophile	$n_{\text{CH}_3\text{I}}$	Conjugate acid $\text{p}K_{\text{a}}$
CH_3OH	0.0	-1.7
NO_3^-	1.5	-1.3
F^-	2.7	3.45
CH_3CO_2^-	4.3	4.8
Cl^-	4.4	-5.7
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{S}$	5.3	
NH_3	5.5	9.25
N_3^-	5.8	4.74
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}^-$	5.8	9.89
Br^-	5.8	-7.7
CH_3O^-	6.3	15.7
HO^-	6.5	15.7
NH_2OH	6.6	5.8
NH_2NH_2	6.6	7.9
$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}$	6.7	10.7
CN^-	6.7	9.3
$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_3\text{As}$	7.1	
I^-	7.4	-10.7
HO_2^-	7.8	
$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_3\text{P}$	8.7	8.7
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{S}^-$	9.9	6.5
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Se}^-$	10.7	
$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{Sn}^-$	11.5	

a. Data from R. G. Pearson and J. Songstad, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **89**, 1827 (1967);

Sem Solvatação

a nucleofilicidade dos
ânions se altera
Nu duros aumentam mais
que Moles
Ex em metanol
azida>iodeto>cianeto>
brometo> cloreto

Em DMSO
Cianeto>azida>cloreto>
brometo>iodeto

Reações mais rápidas ocorrerão entre espécies de dureza e moleza compatíveis

Efeito do grupo de saída

Ions não clássicos

