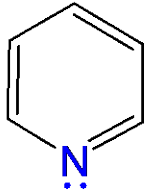
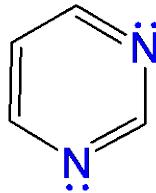


Composti eterociclici aromatici

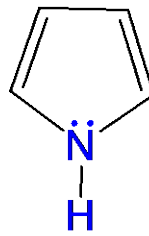
Composto ciclico aromatico che contiene all'interno del suo anello anche elementi diversi dal carbonio



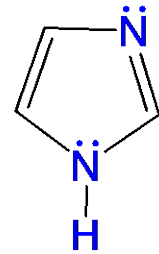
PIRIDINA



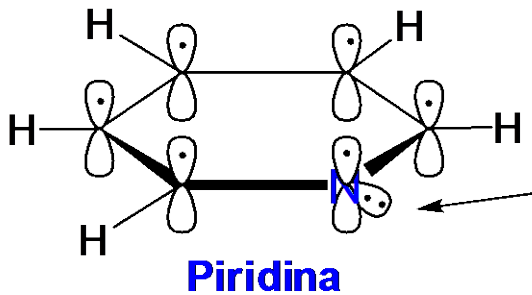
PIRIMIDINA



PIRROLO

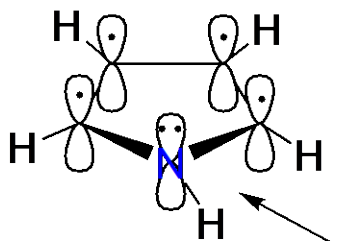


IMIDAZOLO



Coppia solitaria nell'orbitale sp^2

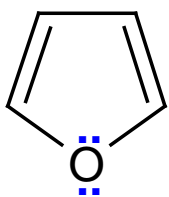
Piridina



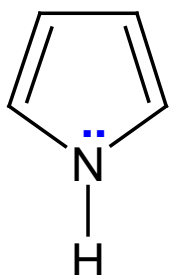
Coppia solitaria nell'orbitale p

Pirrolo

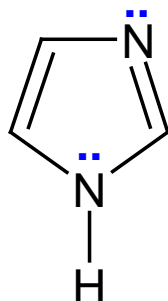
Composti eterociclici aromatici



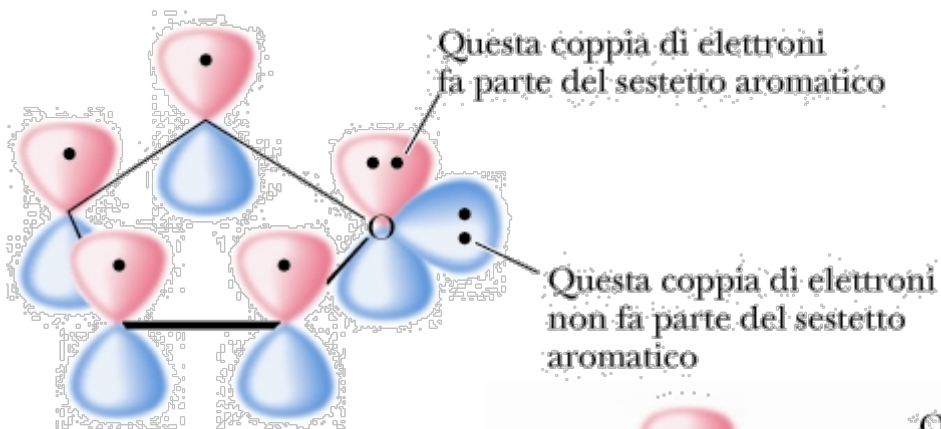
Furano



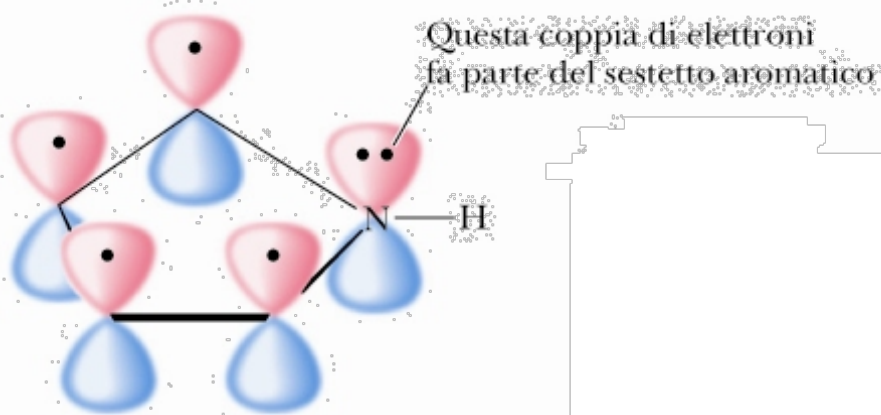
Pirrolo



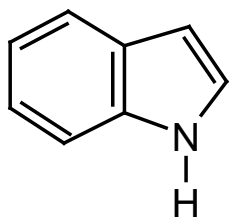
Imidazolo



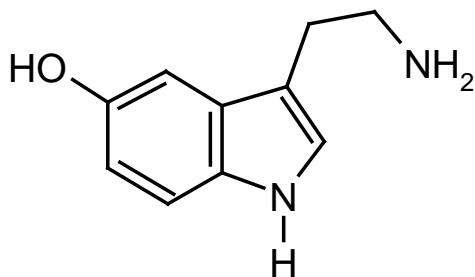
Furano



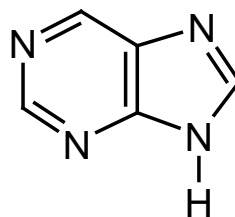
Pirrolo



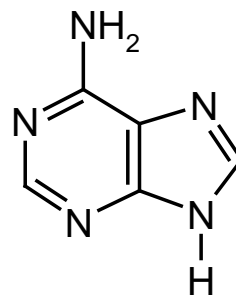
Indolo



Serotonina



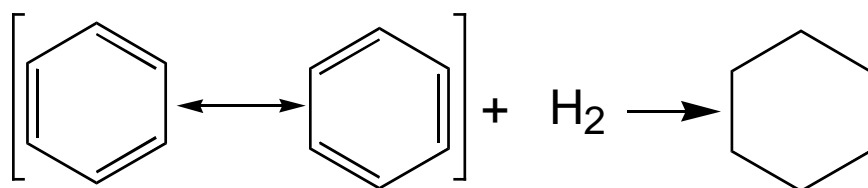
Purina



Adenina

Energia di risonanza del benzene

L'energia di risonanza è la differenza tra l'energia dell'ibrido di risonanza (la realtà fisica) e la più stabile delle strutture canoniche di risonanza (strutture ipotetiche) che ad esso contribuiscono

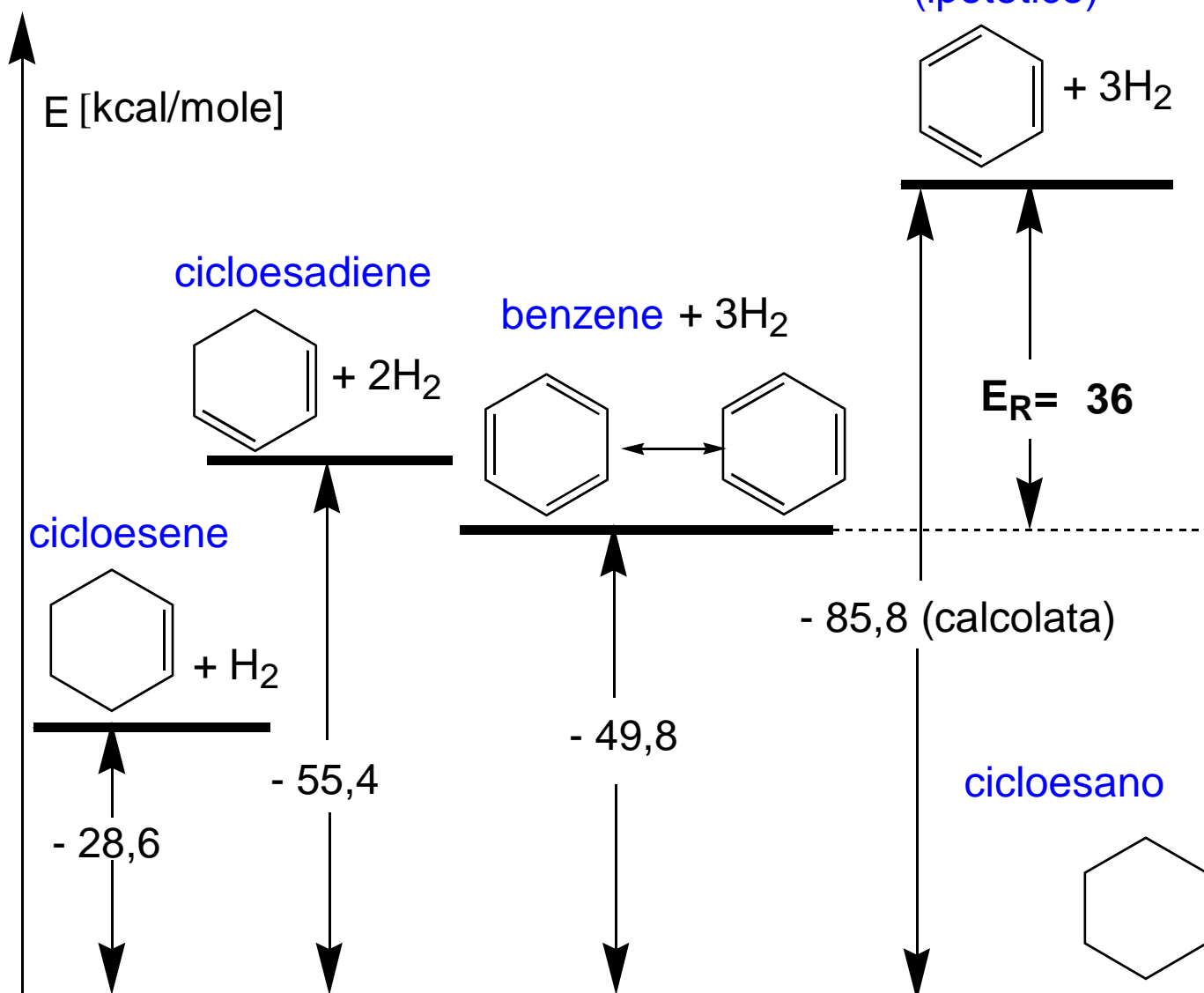


benzene

cicloesano

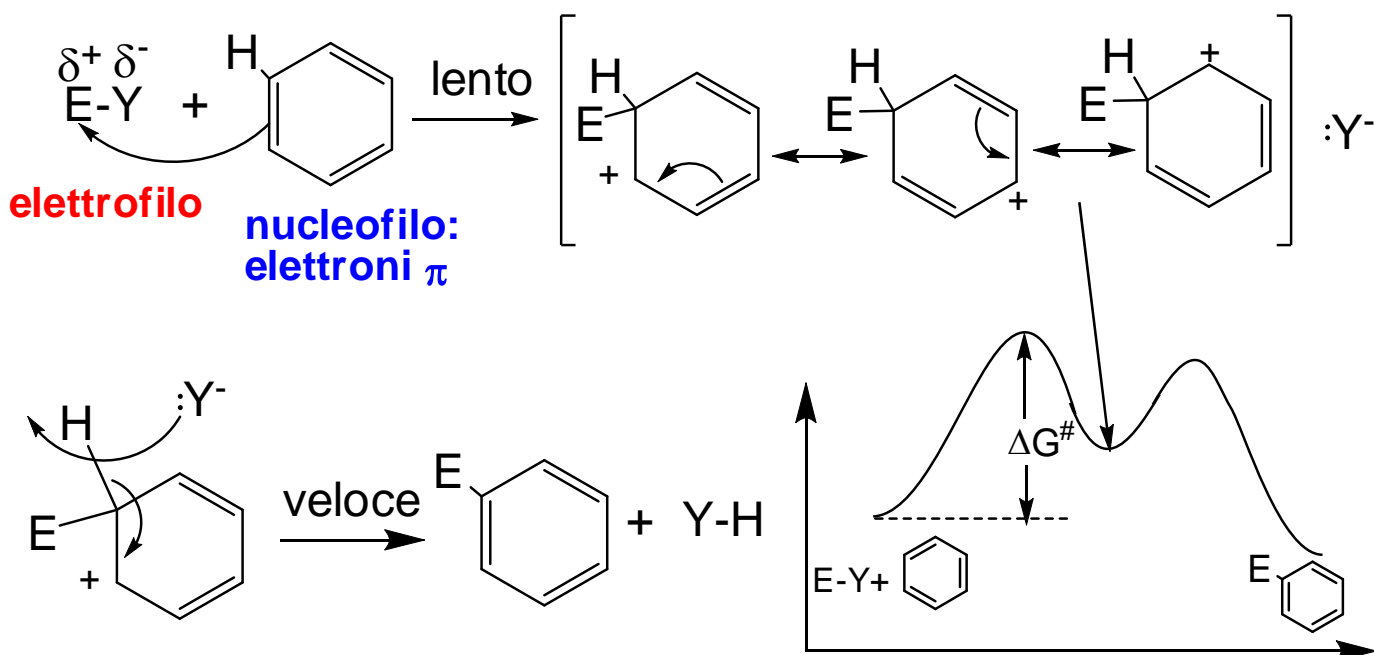
$$\Delta H^\circ = -49,8 \text{ kcal/mole}$$

cicloesatriene
(ipotetico)

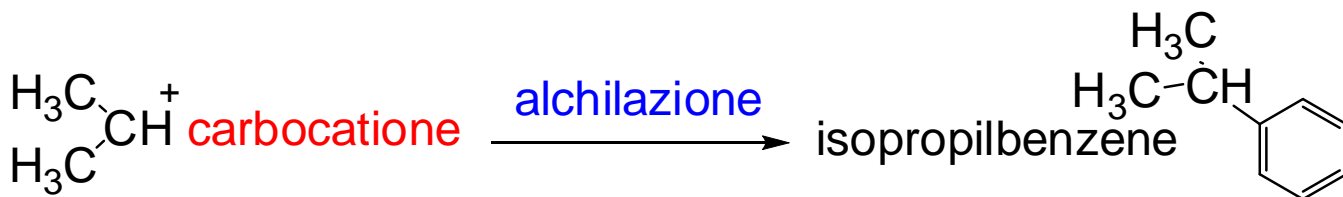


Reattività dei composti aromatici. Sostituzione elettrofila aromatica

Gli idrocarburi aromatici, pur essendo altamente insaturi, non danno reazioni di addizione elettrofila ma solo di sostituzione elettrofila, perchè i loro legami π sono molto stabili e difficilmente possono essere rotti.



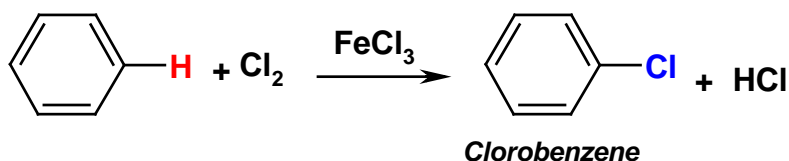
Elettrofili più comuni



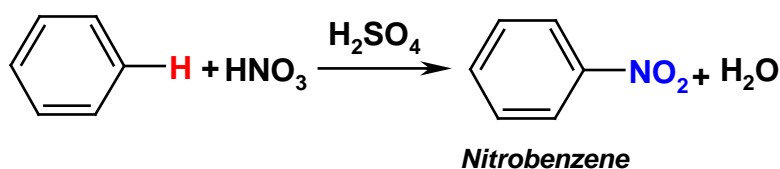
Reattività dei composti aromatici.

Sostituzione elettrofila aromatica

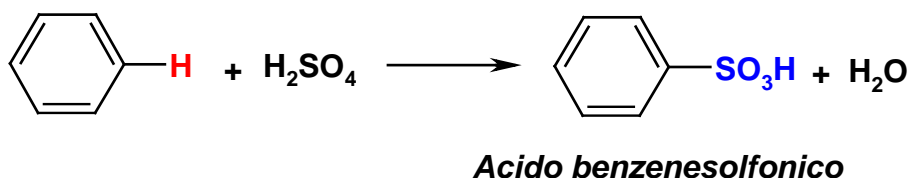
Alogenazione



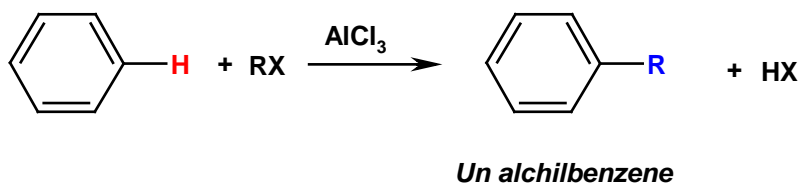
Nitrazione



Solfonazione



Alchilazione

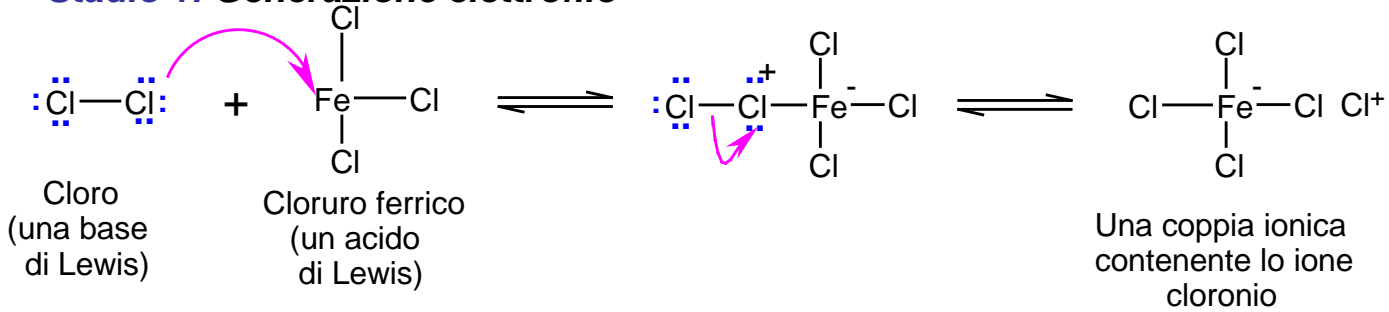


Acilazione

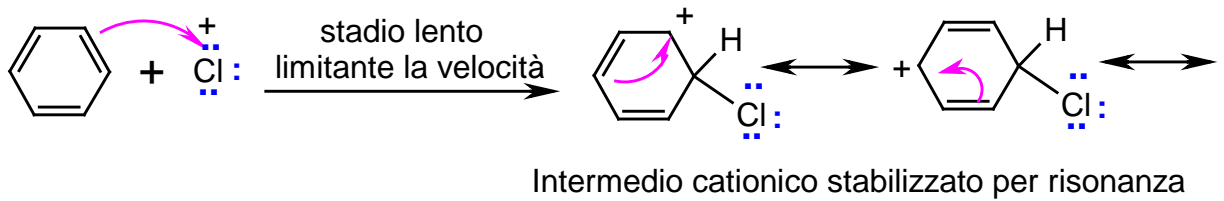


Clorurazione e bromurazione

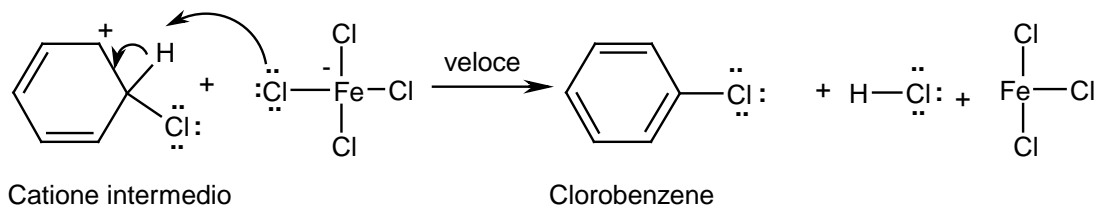
Stadio 1: Generazione elettrofilo



Stadio 2: Attacco dell'elettrofilo

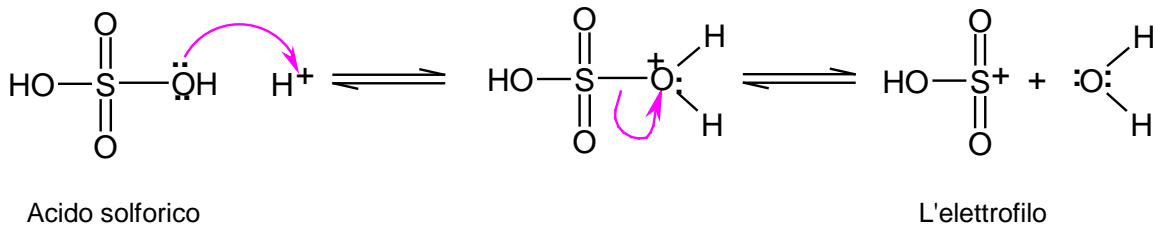
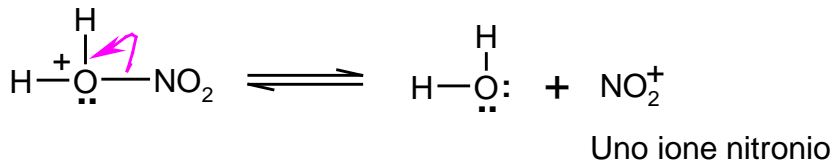
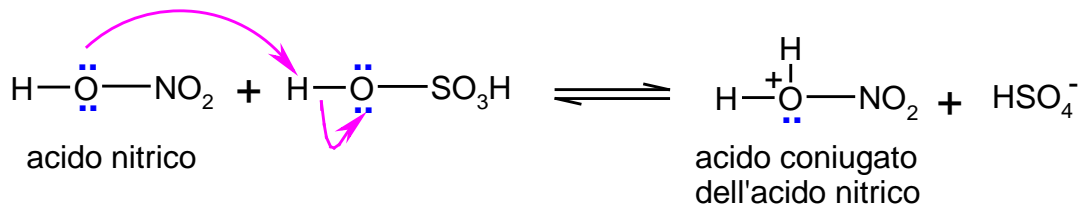


Stadio 3: Transfer protonico

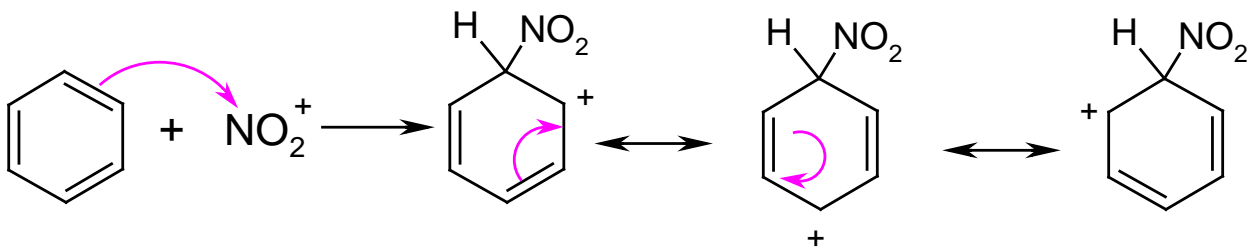


Nitrazione e solfonazione

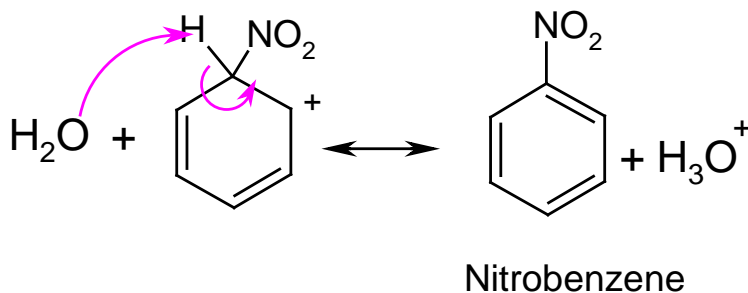
Stadio 1: Generazione elettrofilo



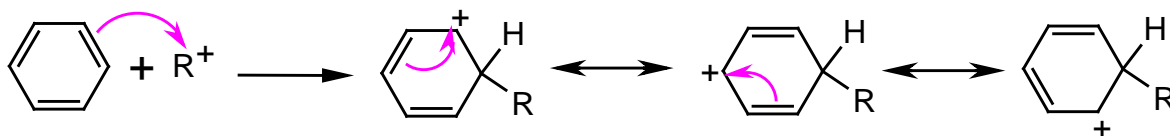
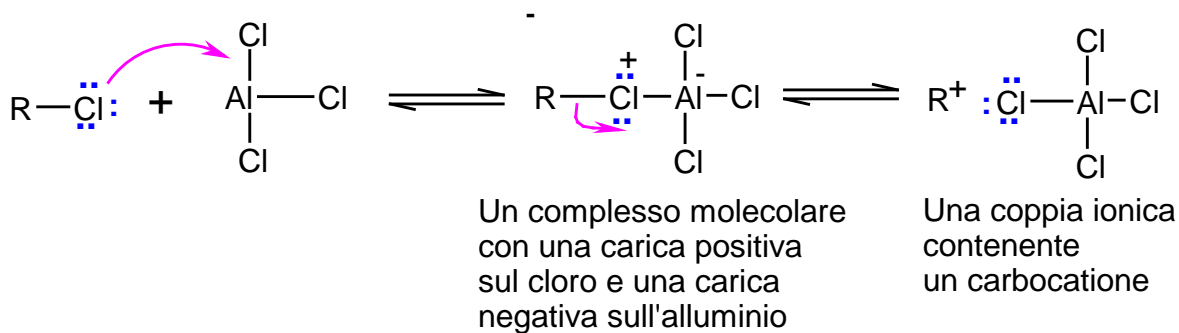
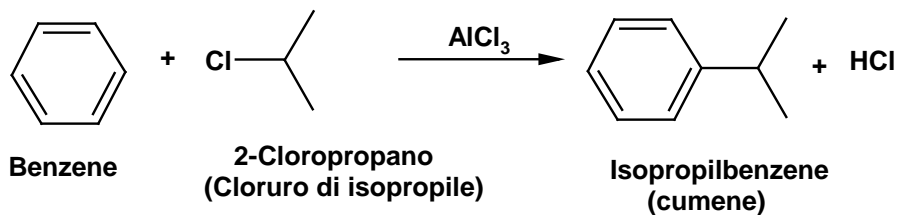
Stadio 2: Attacco dell'elettrofilo



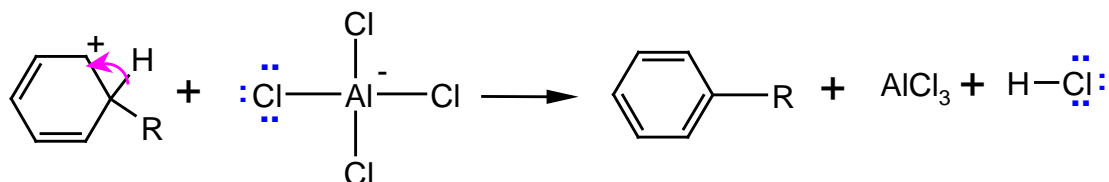
Stadio 3: Transfer protonico



Alchilazione di Friedel-Crafts

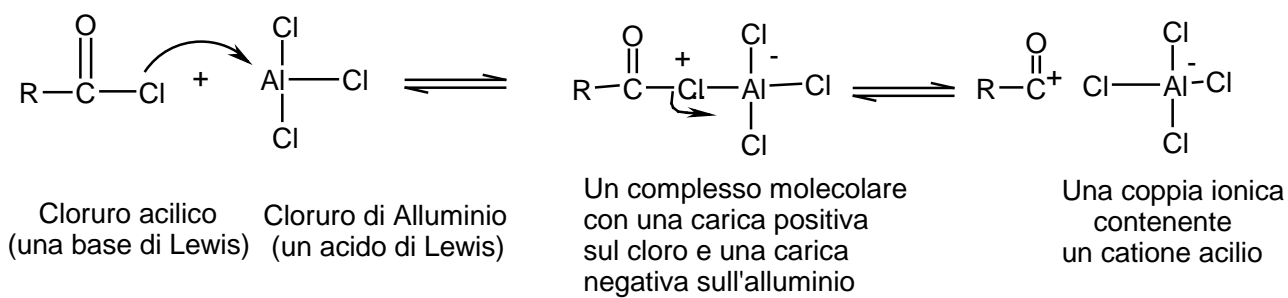
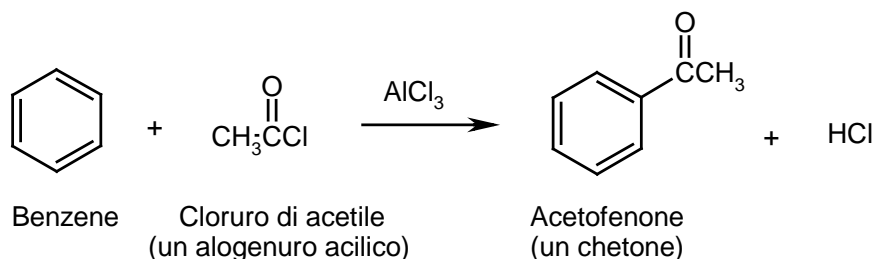


la carica positiva è delocalizzata su tre atomi dell'anello



La reazione può essere condotta solo su alogenuri che danno carbocationi stabili (2° o 3°)

Acilazione di Friedel-Crafts



Una volta generato lo ione acilio il decorso della reazione è quello di una normale sostituzione elettrofila aromatica