

CH-335 / III - Composés aromatiques

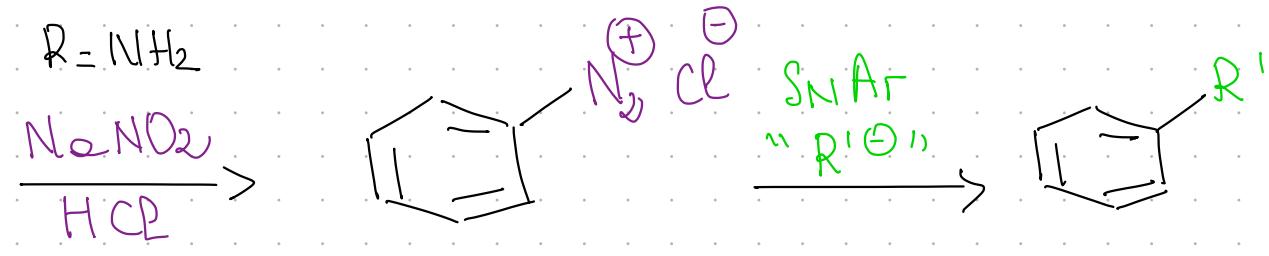
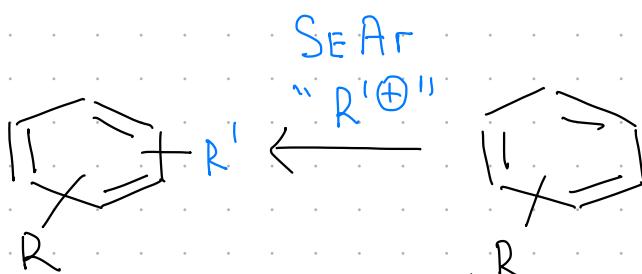
S. Gerber

2025



I - Introduction

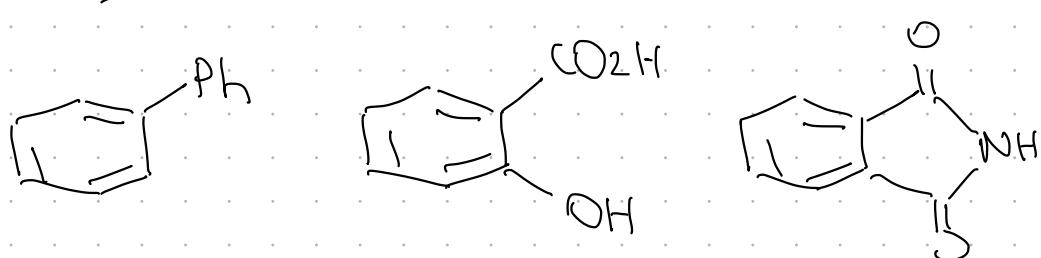
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régioselectivité

dirigée par les propriétés électroniques de R

Produits de départ



II - Composés aromatiques par SEAr

Nature électronique

des substituents

activation / désactivation

orientation (o,p/m)

=> ordre dans lequel on effectue les SEAr

Substituents

- $\bar{N}H_2$, $\bar{N}HR$, $\bar{N}RR'$
- $\bar{O}H$, $\bar{O}R$
- $aryl$
- alcényl ($\text{CH}_2=CR$)
- alkyl

Effet électronique

Donneurs d'électrons

EDG

\Rightarrow activation

- NO_2
- SO_2R , SO_3R
- CF_3
- CO_2H , CO_2R
- $\begin{array}{c} H \\ || \\ S \end{array}$, $\begin{array}{c} R \\ || \\ S \end{array}$
- $X=F, Cl, Br, I$

Orientation

✓2

ortho, para

Attracteurs d'électrons

EWG

\Rightarrow desactivation

meta

Neutre

ortho, para

Méthode de rétrosynthèse

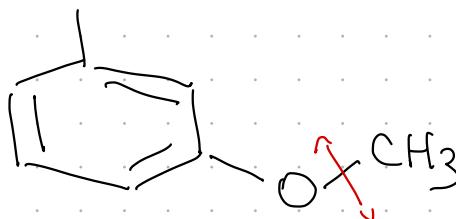
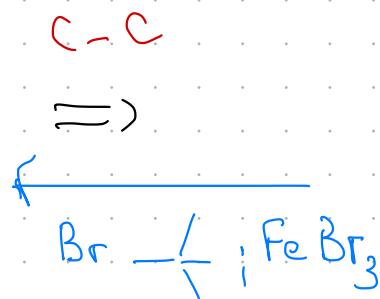
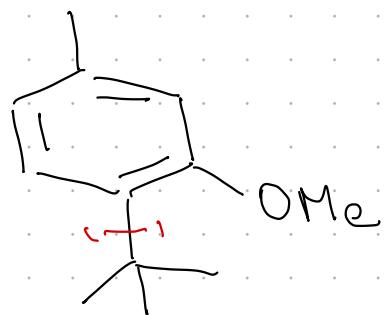
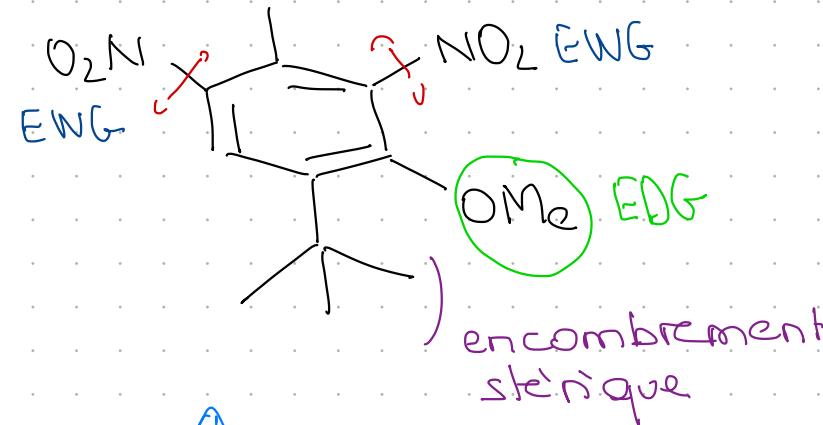
1) Nature électronique de tous les substituents

L₁ Le substituent EDG le plus fort dirige l'orientation des Ar_2

2) Si possible, on commence les disconnections par les groupes V^3 électroattacteurs

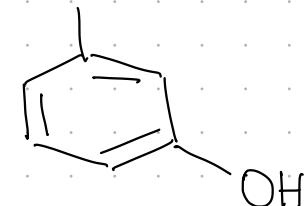
3) Facteurs stériques: peuvent influencer l'orientation

Ex



séparation des isomères

produit de départ

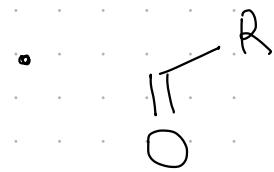


Groupe Fonctionnel

• NO_2

L'introduction des
fonctions azotées

• SO_3H

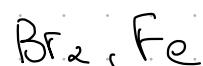
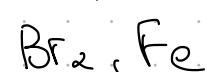
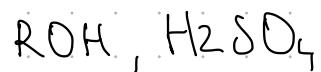
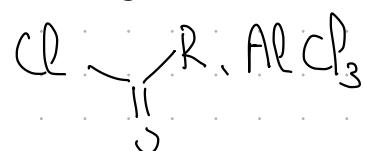
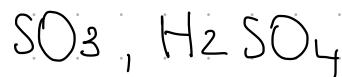
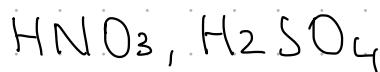


• R (alkyl)

Δ ne marche pas pour
les alkyles primaire

• Cl, Br

Réactifs



Transformation

nitration aromatique
(contrôle possible
du degré de nitration)

sulfonation

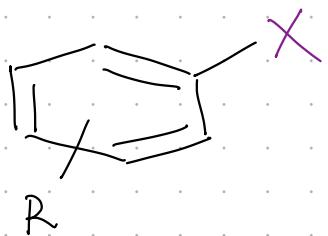
acylation de
Friedel-Craft

alkylation de
Friedel-Craft

halogénéation

Interconversion de groupes Fonctionnels

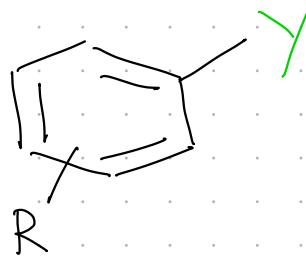
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X = NO_2 EWG Fort

conditions

H_2 ; Pd/C cat.
ou Fe; HCl



Y = NH_2 EDG Fort

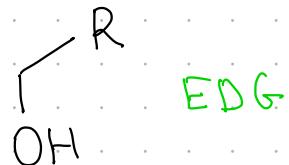
CH_3 EDG

KMnO_4

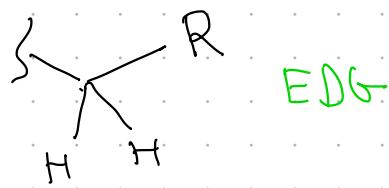
CO_2H EWG



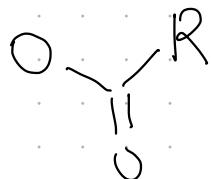
$\text{NaBH}_4, \text{EtOH}$



2nHg

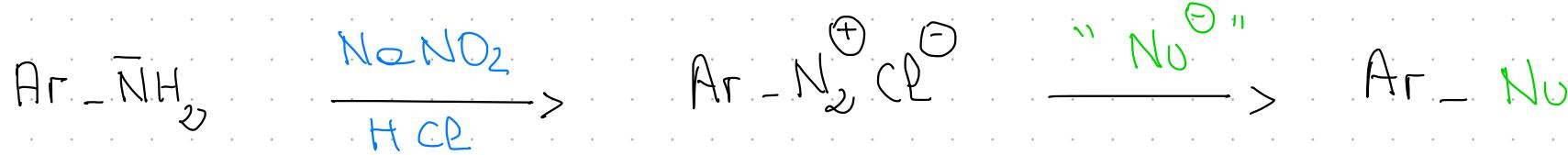


m-CPBA



III - Composés aromatiques par SNAr

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Réactifs

"Nu⁻"

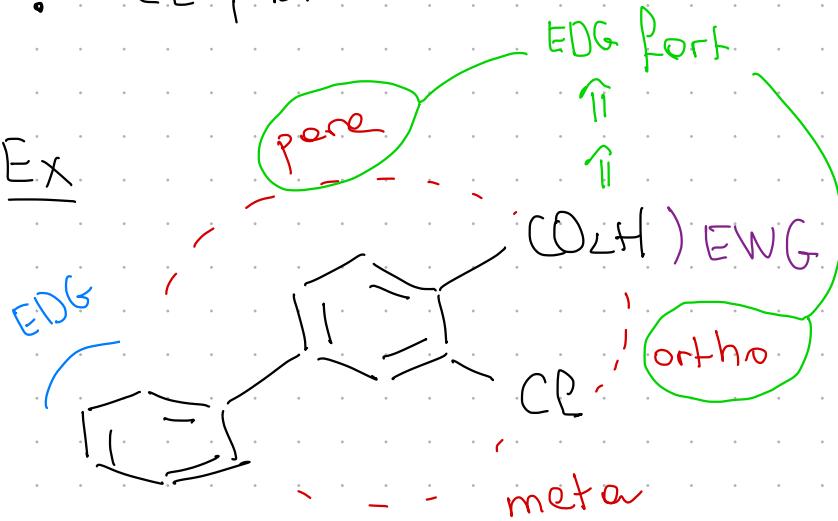
- HO⁻, RO⁻
- CN⁻
- H₂O, ROH
- CuCN

! ---, précurseur de O₂H

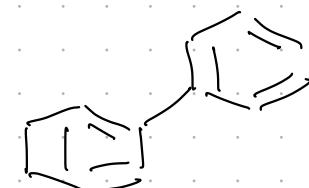
"Cl⁻, Br⁻"

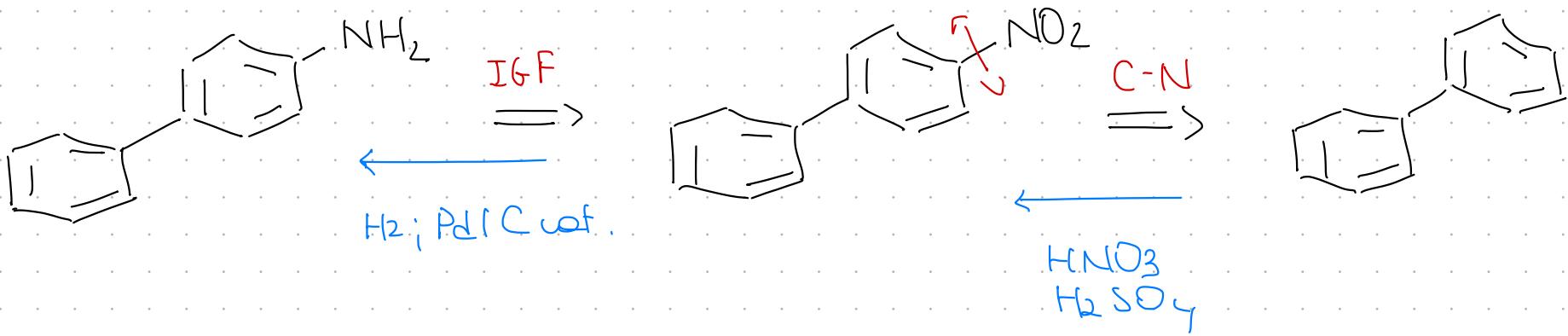
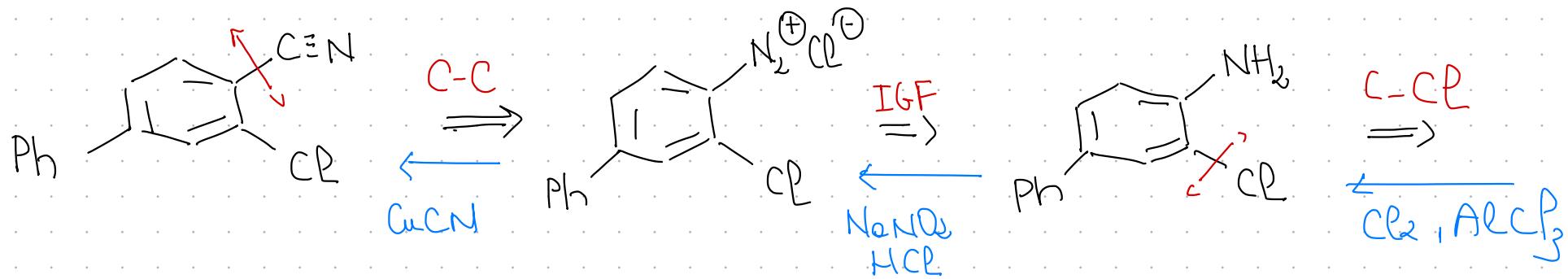
CuCl, CuBr

Ex



produit de départ





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