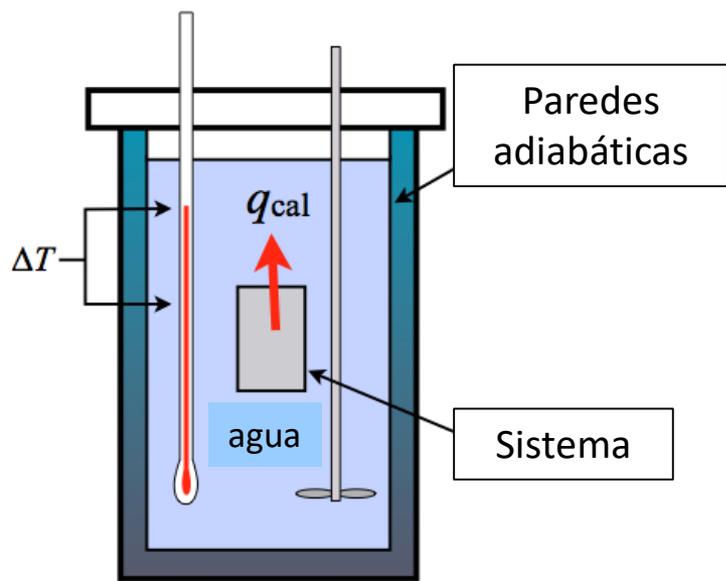
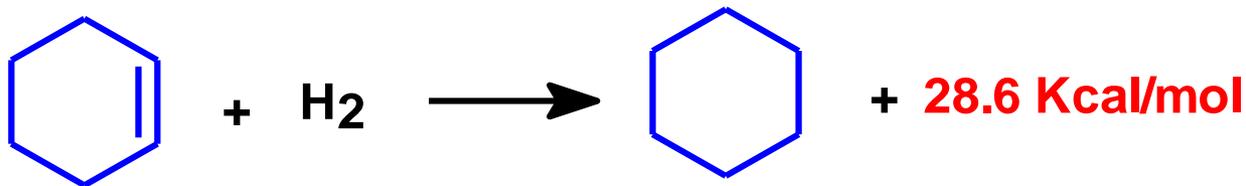


ESTRUCTURA Y AROMATICIDAD DE ANILLOS HETEROCÍCLICOS



CALORES DE HIDROGENACIÓN COMO INDICADORES DE LA ESTABILIDAD

La **adición de H₂** a un C=C es normal que libere (**calor de hidrogenación**) alrededor de 28.6 Kcal/mol (120 kJ/mol)

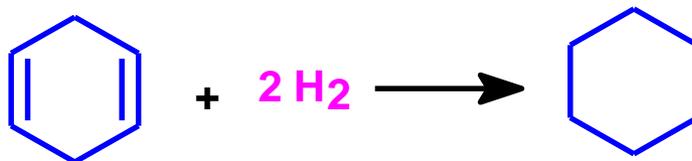


Bomba calorimétrica



Dos **dobles enlaces aislados**:

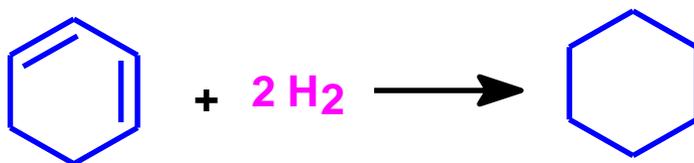
- Teórico $2(28.6 \text{ Kcal/mol}) = 57.2 \text{ Kcal/mol}$
- Se liberan 57.4 Kcal/mol (experimental)



teórico: **57.2 Kcal/mol**
+ **57.4 Kcal/mol (experimental)**
 $\Delta H^\circ = - 57.4 \text{ Kcal/Mol}$

Dos **dobles enlaces conjugados**

- Teórico $2(28.6 \text{ Kcal/mol}) = 57.2 \text{ Kcal/mol}$
- Se liberan 55.4 Kcal/mol .



teórico: **57.2 Kcal/mol**
+ **55.4 Kcal/mol (experimental)**

$\Delta H^\circ = - 57.2 \text{ Kcal/Mol}$

$\Delta H^\circ = - 55.4 \text{ Kcal/Mol}$

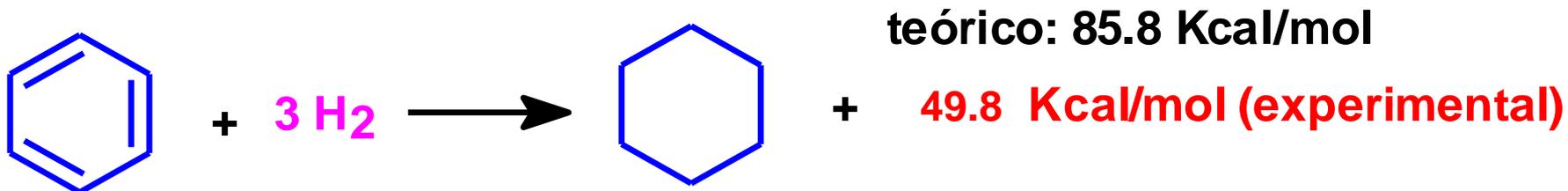
$\Delta H^\circ = - 1.8 \text{ Kcal/mol}$

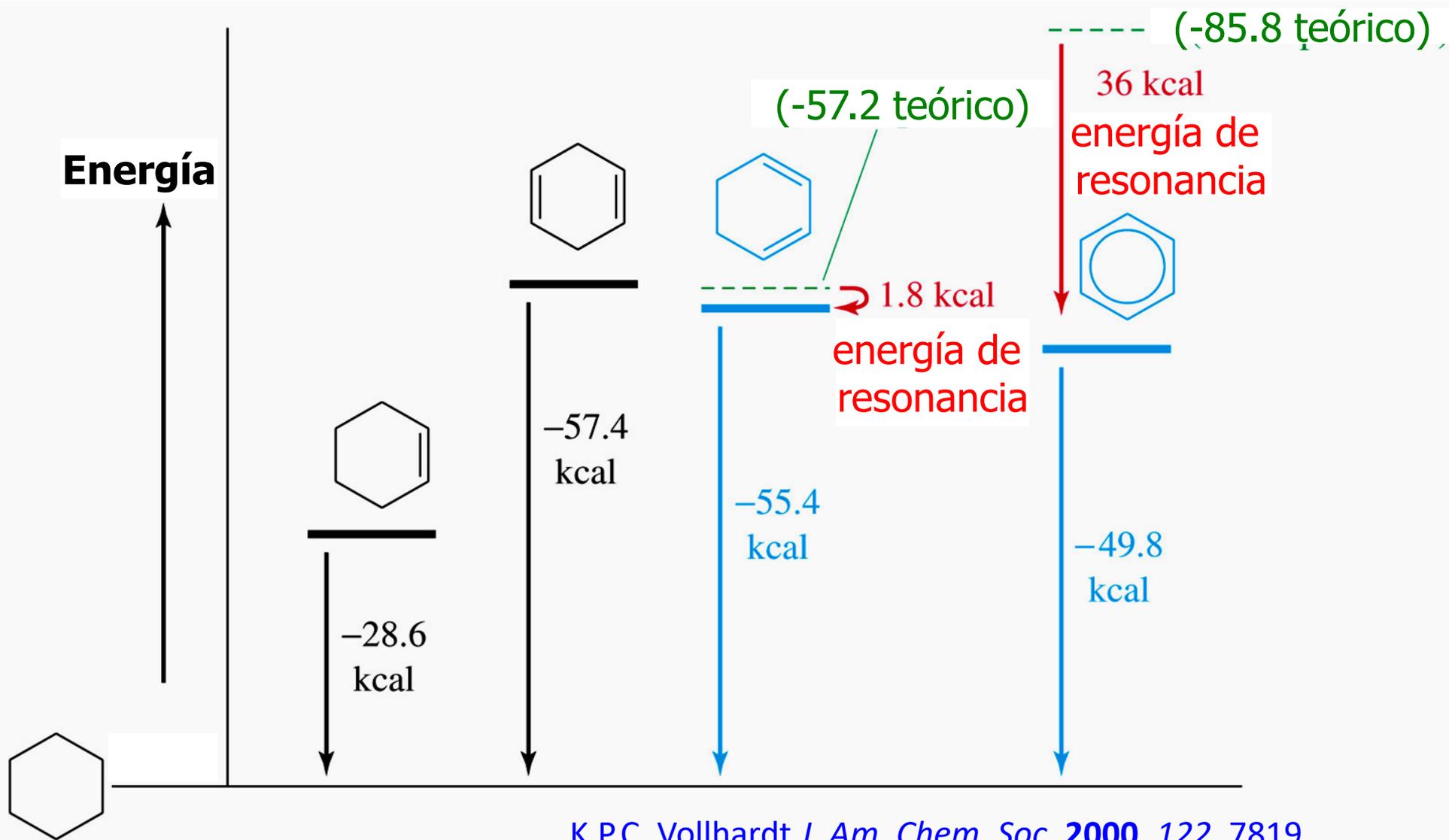
- A esta diferencia se le llama **energía de resonancia**



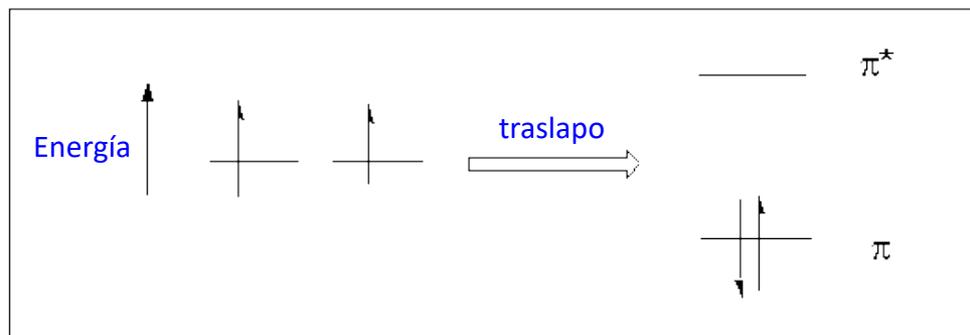
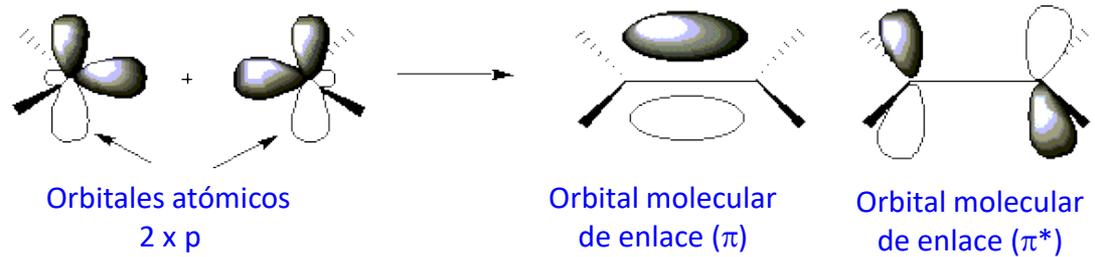
1,3,5-ciclohexanotrieno

- 3 dobles enlaces:
Teórico: $3(28.6 \text{ Kcal/mol}) = 85.8 \text{ Kcal/mol}$
- Experimental: 49.8 Kcal/mol
- En consecuencia el Benceno tiene alrededor de 36 Kcal/mol más de **"estabilidad", energía de resonancia**



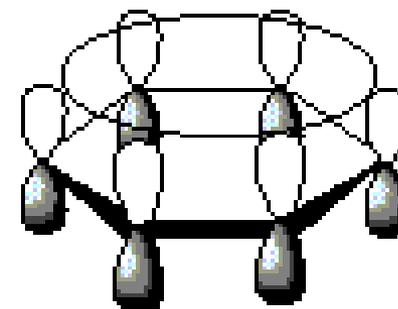
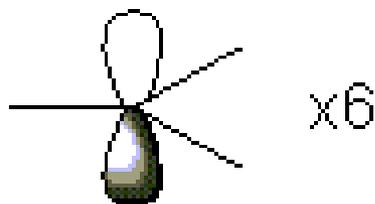


Un alqueno



Orbital atómico p

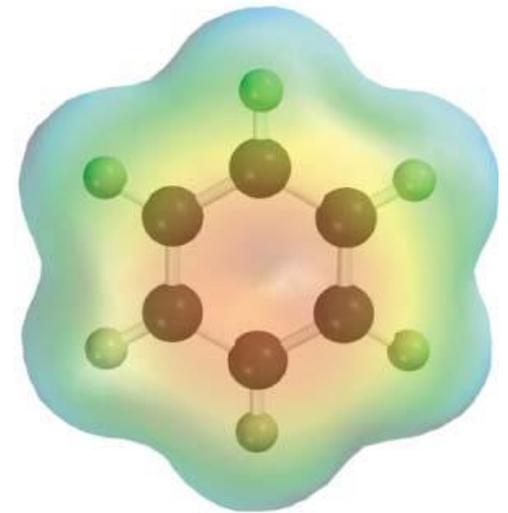
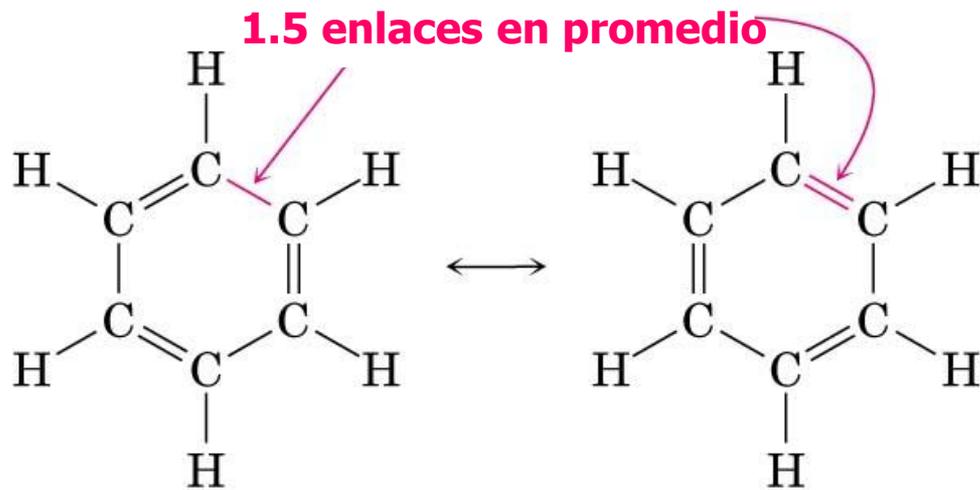
Benceno

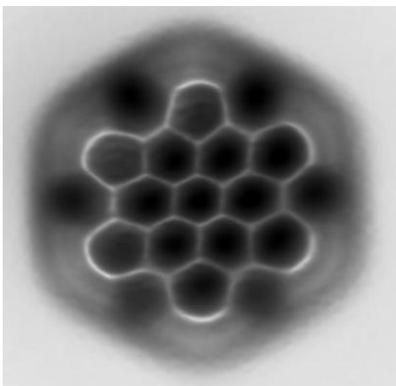


C con hibridación sp^2

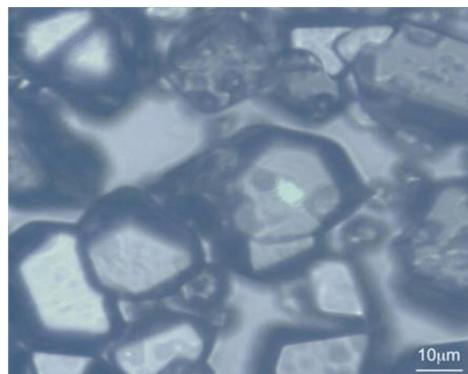
Sistema π deslocalizado



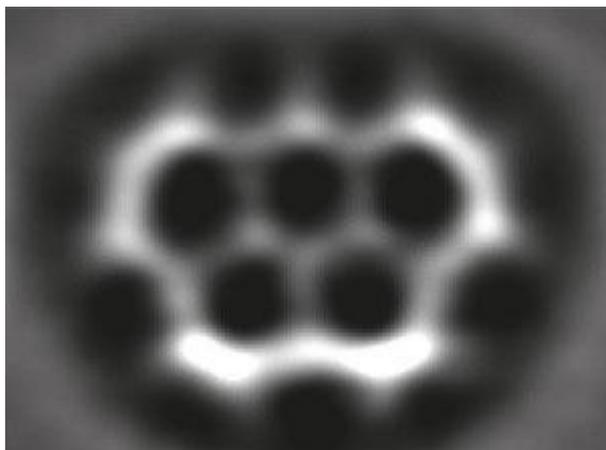




<https://i.imgur.com/vMSL25I.jpg>

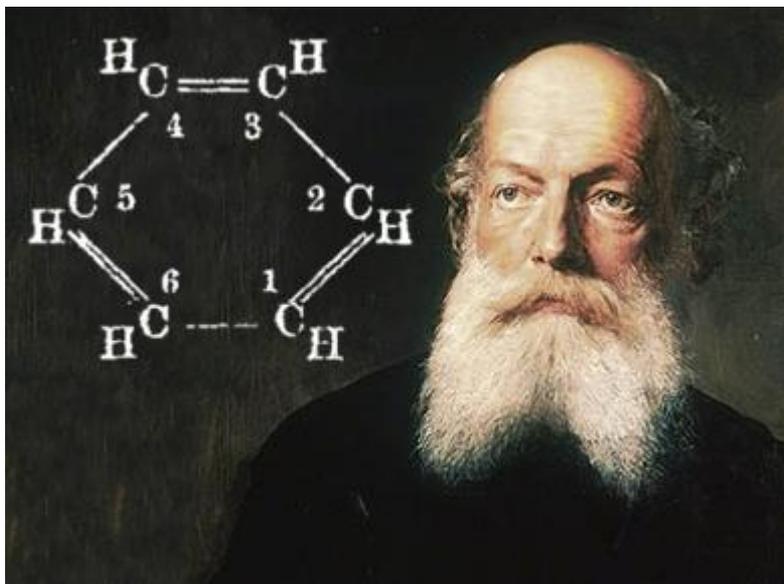


Photograph of benzene crystals formed by cooling of a benzene liquid drop to 94 K in the cryostage , using a 50x objective.

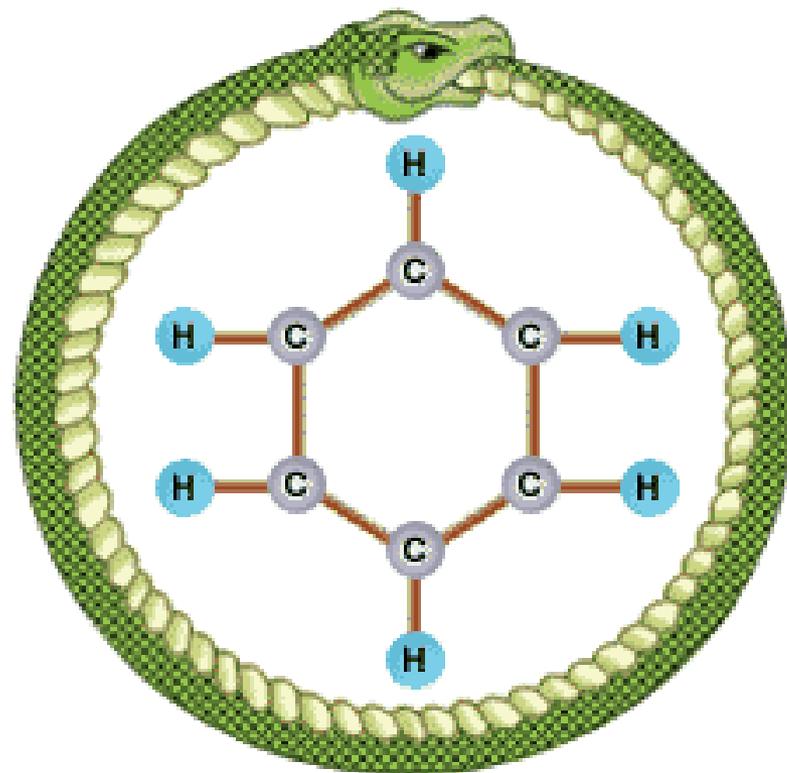


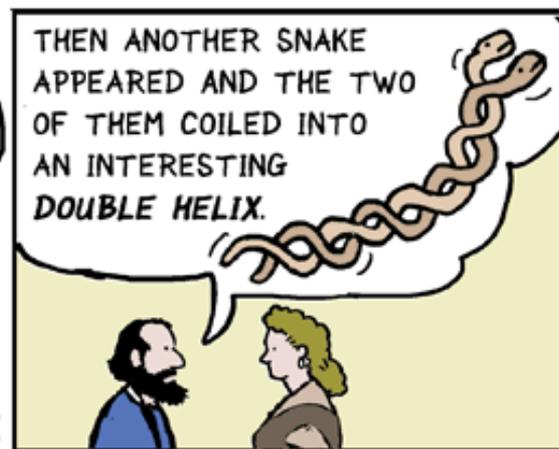
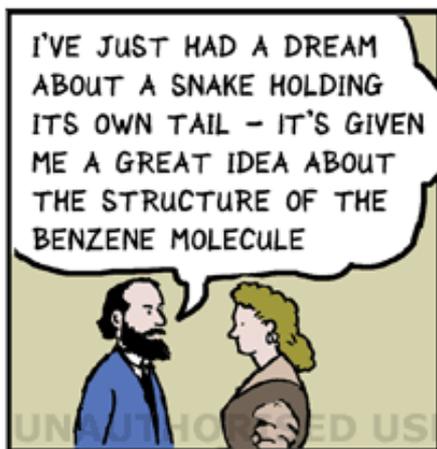
Warwick, UK, synthesised olympicene – a polyaromatic hydrocarbon of five fused rings. For maximum impact, they collaborated with Leo Gross and coworkers at IBM's research lab in Zurich, Switzerland, to obtain a direct image of the molecule using a scanning tunnelling microscope (STM) with a single-atom tip.

<https://www.chemistryworld.com/opinion/imaging-icons/5178.article>



Friedrich August Kekule von Stradonitz
(1829 – 1896)
Químico orgánico alemán



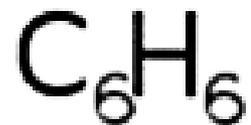


NO UNAUTHORISED USE

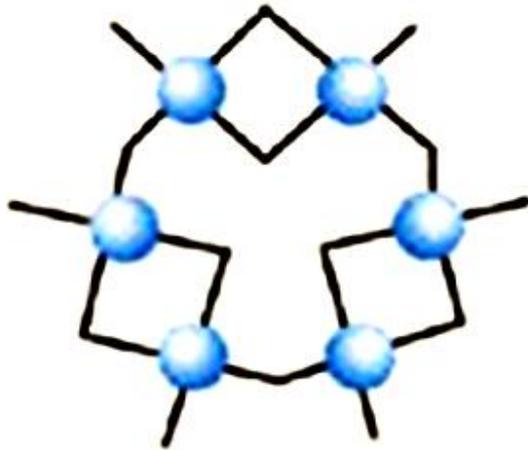




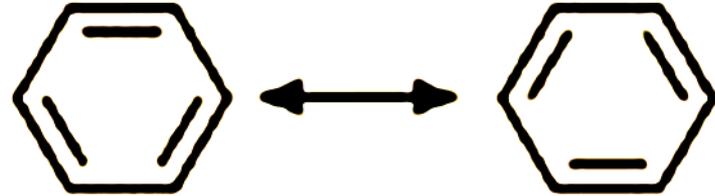
Fórmula empírica del
benceno (Faraday)



Fórmula molecular
del benceno



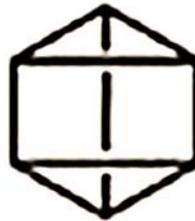
Ciclohexatrieno de Kekule



Benceno de Kekule



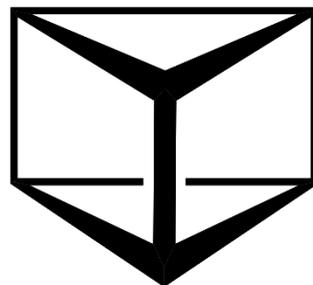
Benceno de Dewar



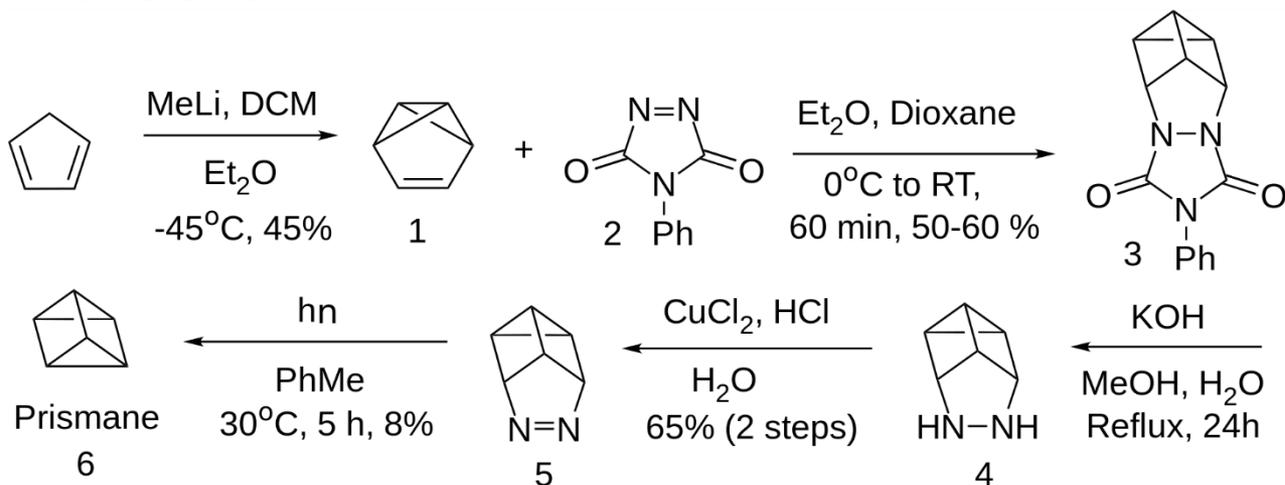
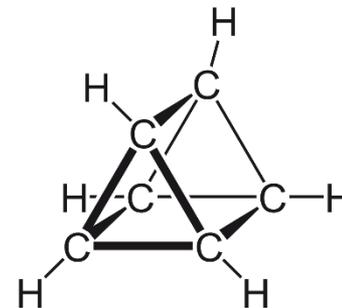
Estructuras de Landerburgh



Albert Ladenburg
(1842 – 1911)
Químico alemán



Prismano
 C_6H_6



"Synthesis of Prismane".

▲ Katz, T. J.; Acton, N. (1973). "Synthesis of prismane". *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. **95** (8): 2738. doi:10.1021/ja00789a084.

▲ Katz, T. J.; Wang, E. J.; Acton, N. (1971). "Benzvalene synthesis". *Journal of the American Chemical Society*. **93** (15): 3782. doi:10.1021/ja00744a045.



Sir James Dewar FRS FRSE
(1842 – 1923)

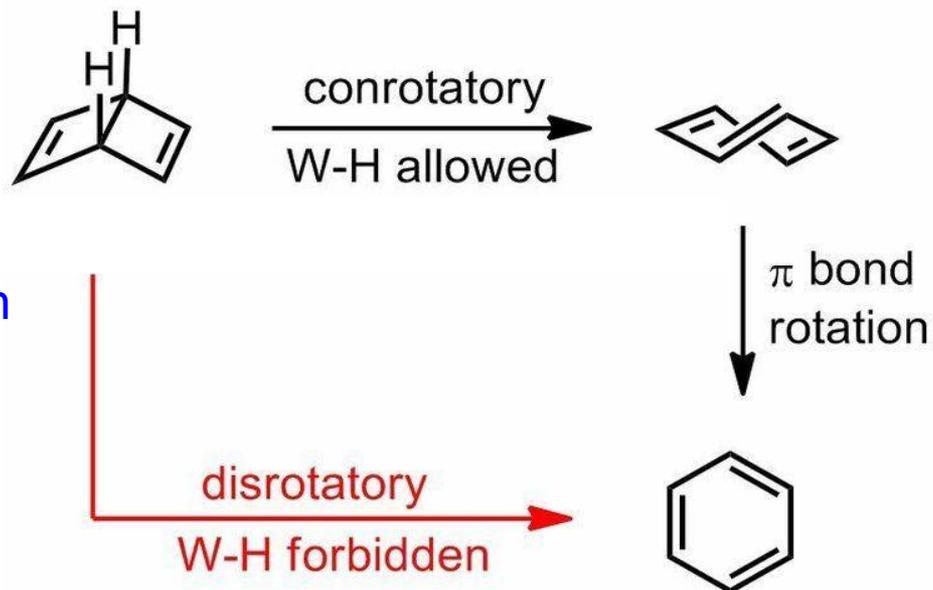
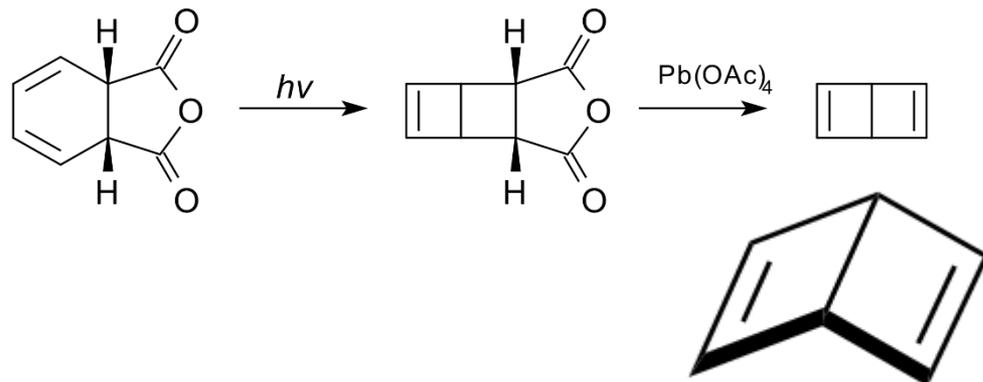
Físico y químico escoses

FRS

Fellow of the Royal Society

FRSE

Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh





WILHELM KÖRNER (1839–1925)

Körner was a collaborator of August Kekulé and Stanislao Cannizzaro; afterward, he was professor of chemistry in Milano, Italy. His work is especially connected with Kekulé's formula of benzene. He was the first to determine the "chemical place" in the aromatic compounds (1:2, 1:3, 1:4). He explained the construction of resorcin and worked on pyridine.

For note about the Kekulé Album contributed by Dr. E. Berl, of Carnegie Institute of Technology, see page 407. Dr. Berl also lent the photograph here reproduced.

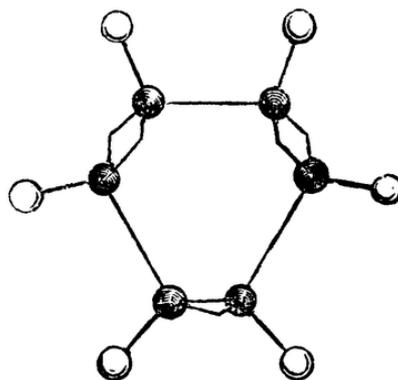
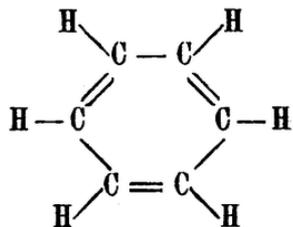
Journal of Chemical Education 1937, 14, 9, 401

Wilhelm Körner
(1839 - 1925)

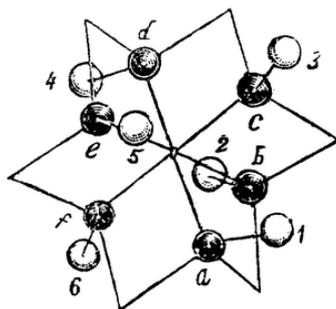
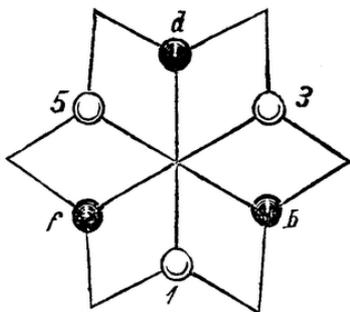
Químico orgánico alemán
Trabajó en la Universidad de Milán, Italia



Modelo de benceno de Wilhelm Körner.



Arriba: fórmula de benceno de Kekulé realizada por su modelo de carbono tetraédrico



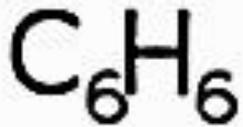
Abajo: propuesta de Körner con los átomos de carbono (esferas oscuras) aproximadamente en lo que hoy sería una conformación de 'silla', tres átomos de hidrógeno arriba y tres debajo del núcleo C_6H_6 .

Körner, W.; *Giornale di Scienze Naturali ed Economiche di Palermo* **1869**, 5, 237, 241

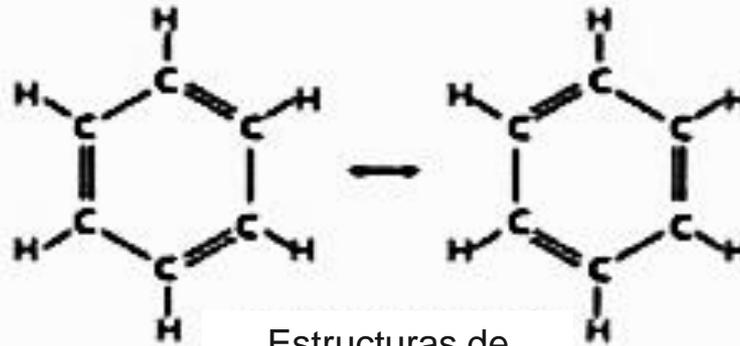




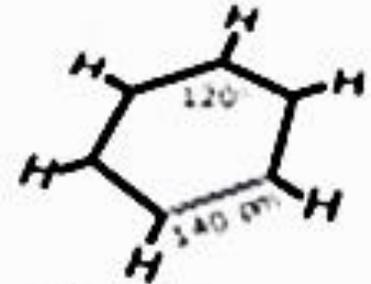
Fórmula empírica del benceno (Faraday)



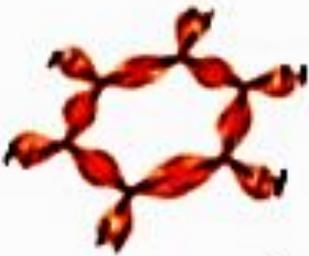
Fórmula molecular
del benceno



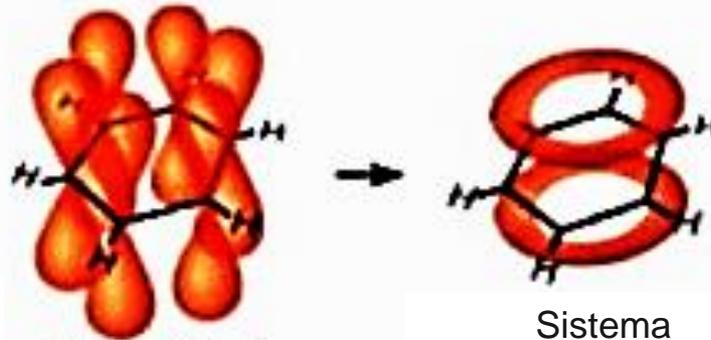
Estructuras de
Kekulé (isómeros)



Hexagono (plano)
Longitudes de enlace
140 pm
1.4 angstrom



Enlaces sigma formados con
orbitales híbridos sp^2



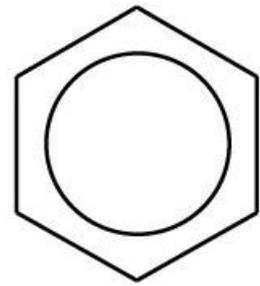
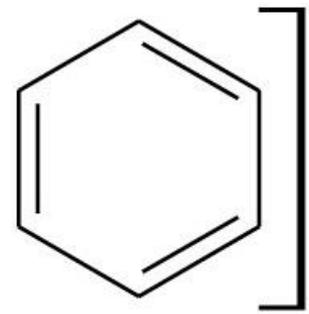
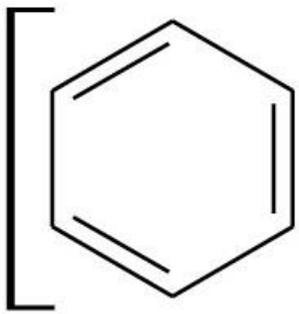
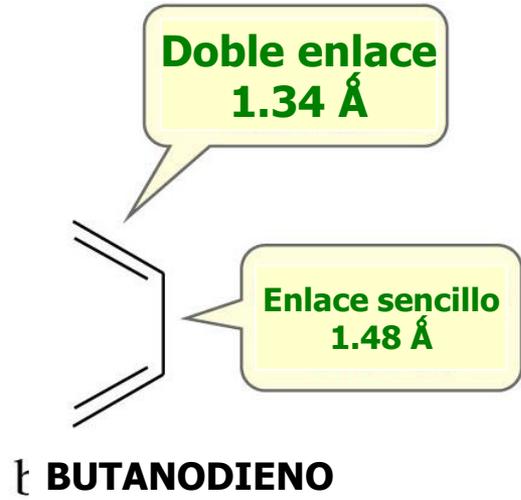
Orbitales p_z
en cada átomo de C



Sistema
deslocalizado π



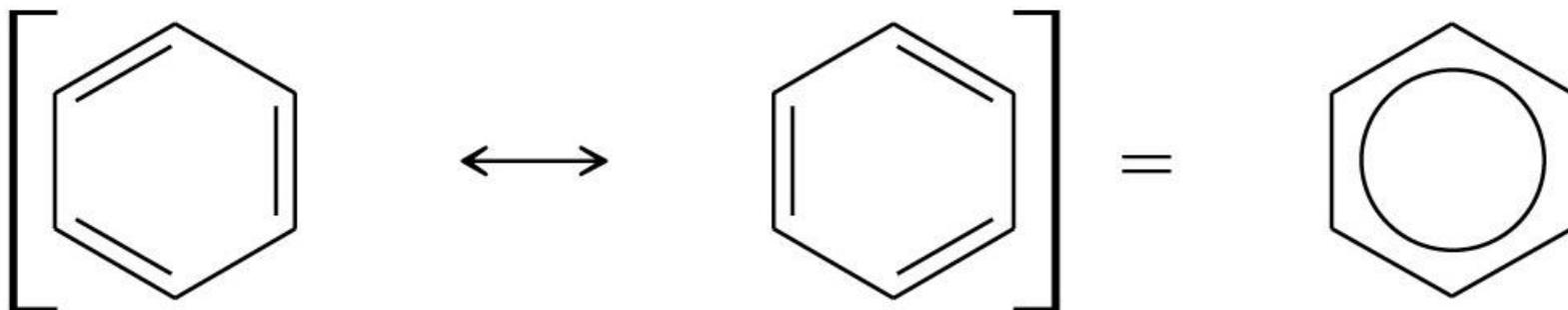
Anillo de benceno
Descripción simplificada



**Todas las longitudes
de los enlaces C-C son
1.397 Å**

**Representación de la
resonancia**

Orden de enlace = 1.5
REPRESENTACIÓN COMBINADA



The role of delocalization in benzene

Eric D. Glendening, Rudiger Faust, Andrew Streitwieser, K. Peter C. Vollhardt, Frank Weinhold

J. Am. Chem. Soc. **1993**, 115, 23, 10952–10957



Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Facultad de Química
Dr. Fernando León Cedeño



Los orígenes de esta estabilidad se encuentran en la mecánica cuántica, o aromaticidad, la cual fue modelada por primera vez por Hückel en 1931. Él fue el primero en separar los electrones de enlace en electrones σ y en electrones π .



**Erich Armand Arthur Joseph
Hückel**

<http://people.clarkson.edu/~ekatz/scientists/huckel4.jpg>

Propuso una regla empírica para determinar la aromaticidad

Hückel, E. (1931). "Quantum-theoretical contributions to the benzene problem. I. The electron configuration of benzene and related compounds"

Hückel, E.; *Z. Phys.* **1931**, *70*, 204-286

Z. Phys = *Zeitschrift für Physik*



Un compuesto aromático contiene un conjunto de átomos unidos por medio de enlaces covalentes con características específicas:

Un sistema conjugado (deslocalizado), el cual es común encontrarlo en un arreglo en el que se alternan enlaces sencillos con dobles.

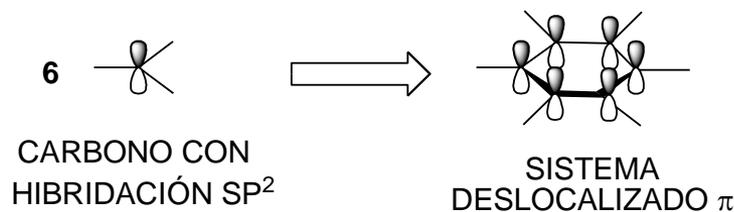
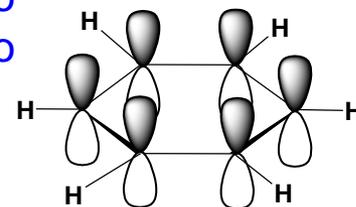
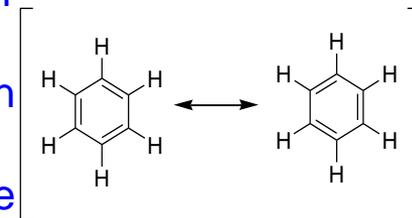
Una estructura coplanar, encontrándose todos los átomos que contribuyen en el mismo plano.

Los átomos que contribuyen se encuentran en uno o más anillos.

Un cierto número de electrones deslocalizados (que puede ser par, pero no un múltiplo de 4. Esto se conoce como la regla de Hückel. El número de electrones π (lo determina la relación

$(4n + 2)$ electrones (donde n es un número entero, $n = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$.)

Estos compuestos muestran una reactividad especial en las reacciones orgánicas, como la sustitución electrofílica aromática (SEAr) y la sustitución nucleofílica aromática (SNAr).



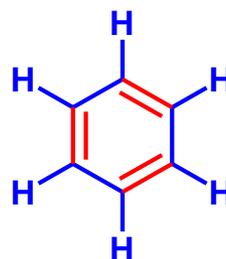
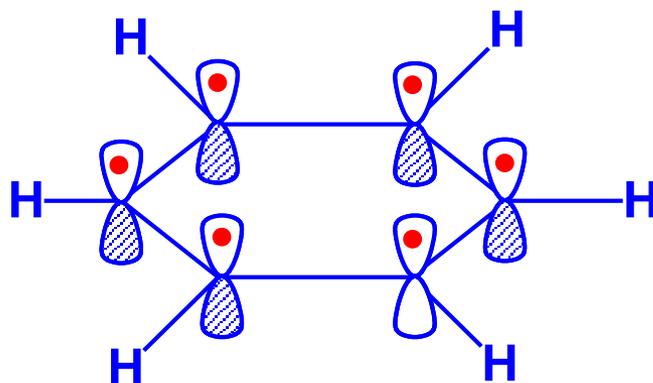
IDEAS CLAVE PARA LA ESTRUCTURA DEL BENCENO

- Presenta una estabilidad poco usual – el calor de hidrogenación de 150 kJ/mol es menos negativo con respecto a un trieno cíclico
- Es un hexágono Plano: los ángulos de enlace son de 120° , la distancia del enlace carbono-carbono son de 139 pm
- Da reacciones de sustitución más que adiciones electrofílicas
- El Híbrido de Resonancia es una estructura intermedia entre las dos estructuras de línea-enlace
- Un factor más importante es el número de electrones en el orbital cíclico



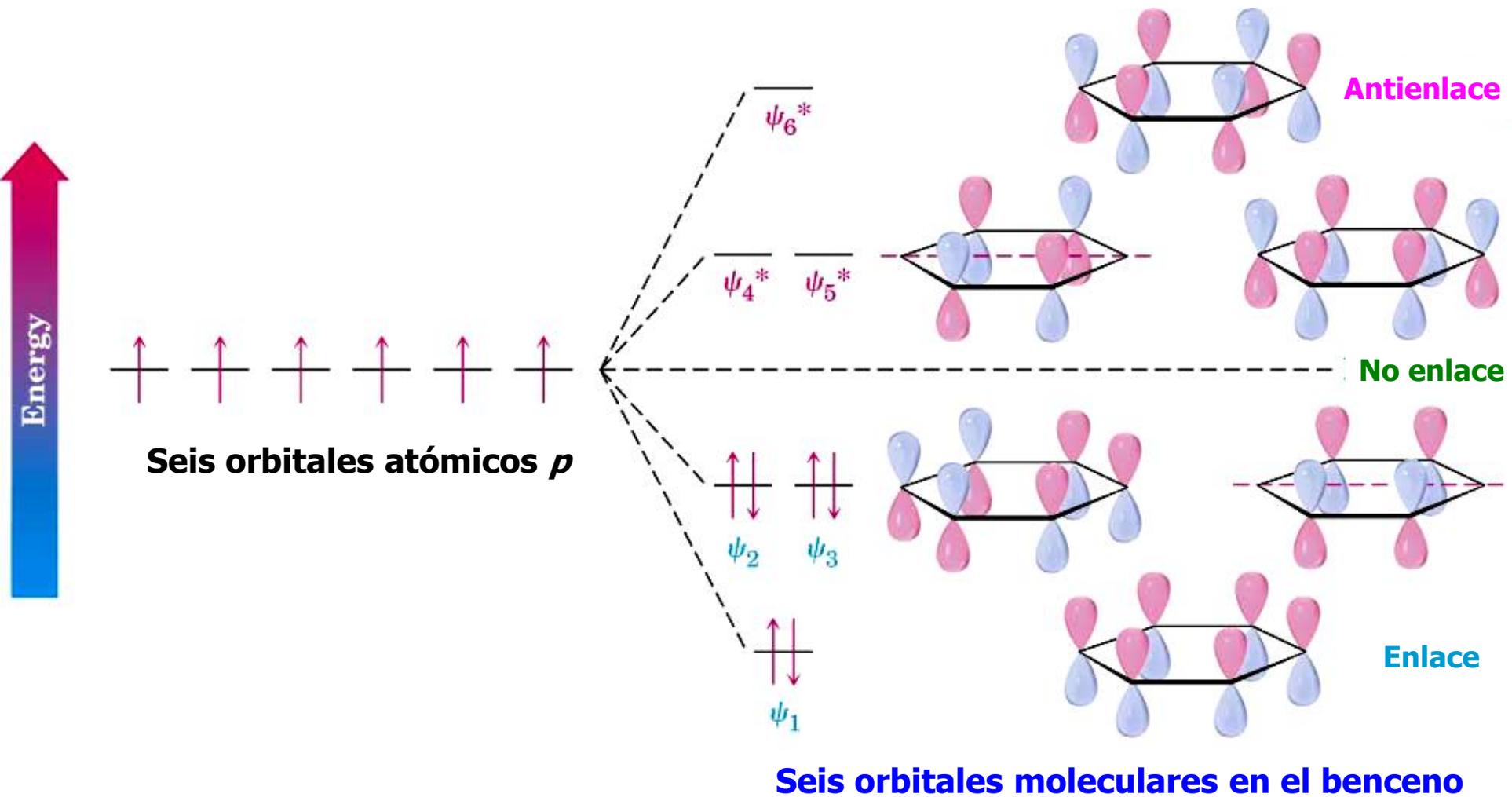
AROMATICIDAD Y LA REGLA DE LOS ($4n + 2$) ELECTRONES π

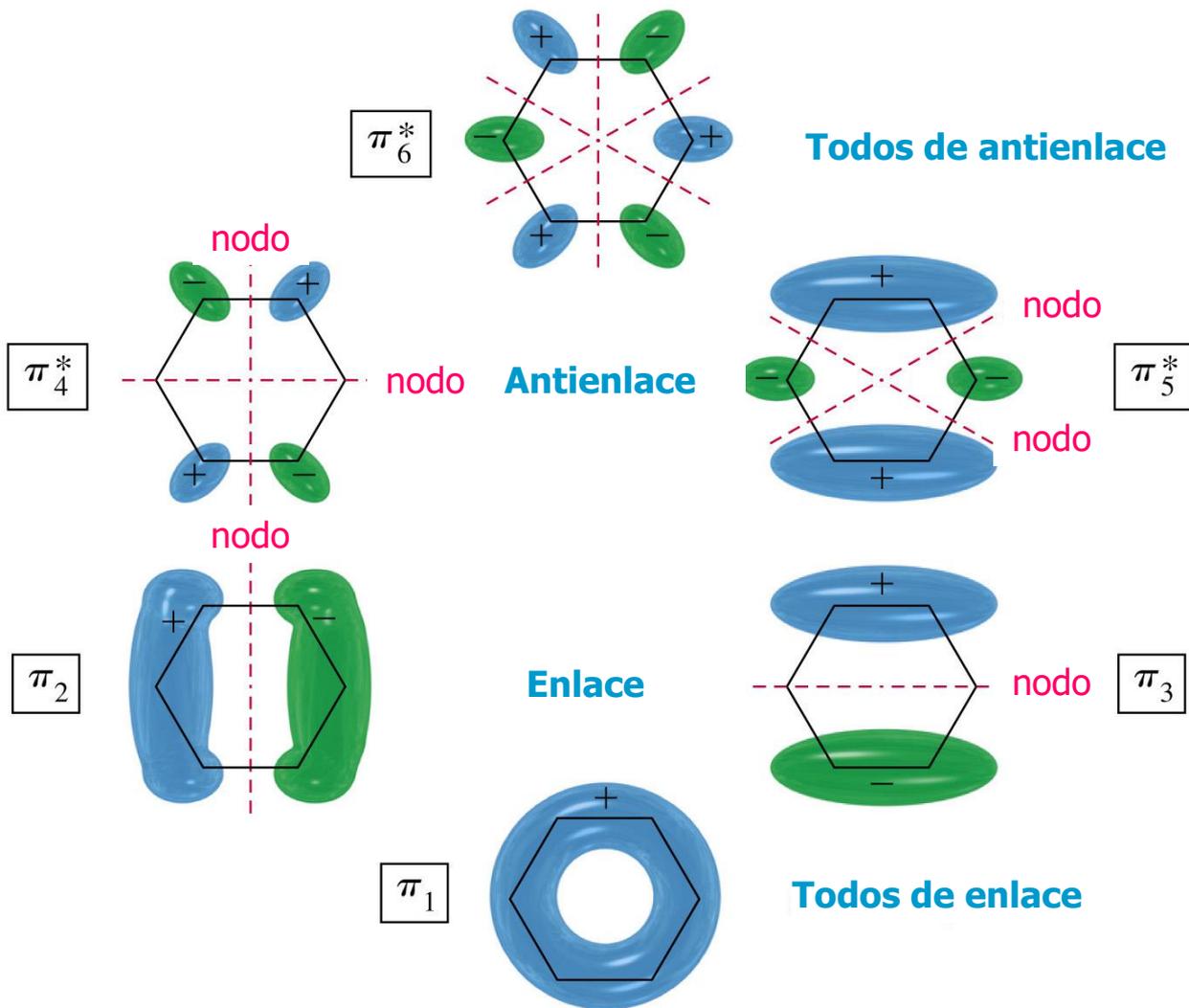
- La regla de Huckel, la cual se basa en cálculos empíricos – una molécula plana cíclica con enlaces sencillos y dobles alternados, tiene estabilidad aromática si este tiene $4n+2$ electrones π (donde n es un número entero $0, 1, 2, 3, 4$)
- Para $n=1$: $4n+2 = 6$; por lo que el **benceno** es estable y los electrones π están deslocalizados



BENCENO
TRES DOBLES ENLACES
SEIS ELECTRONES π



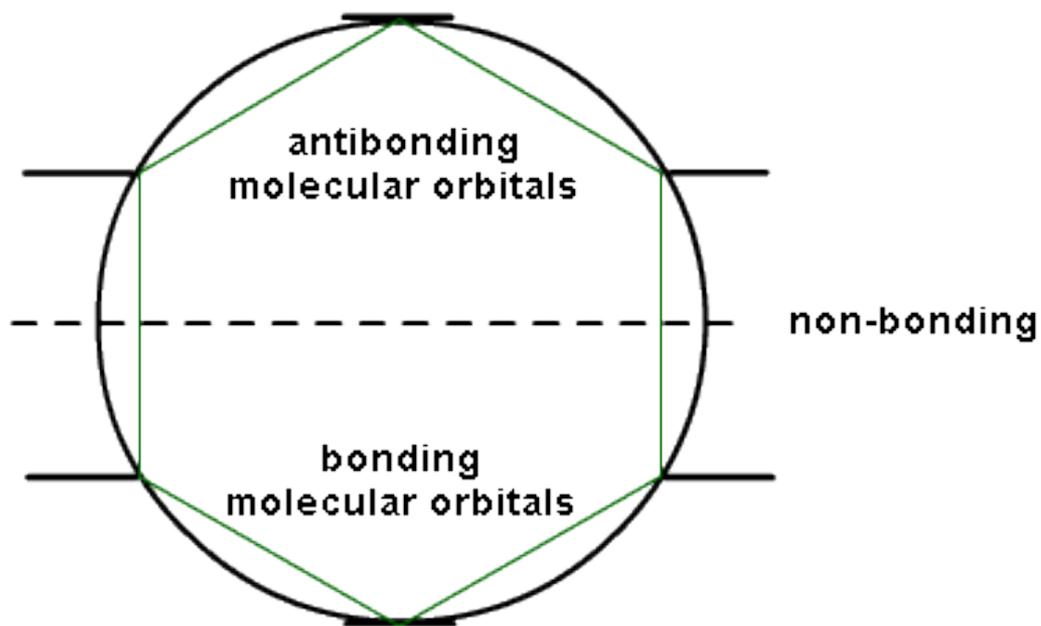




Arthur A. Frost, Boris Musulin:

A Mnemonic Device for Molecular Orbital Energies.

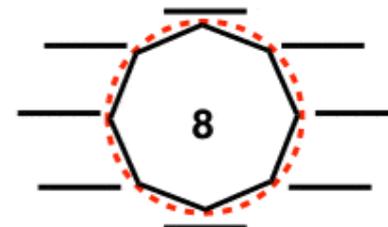
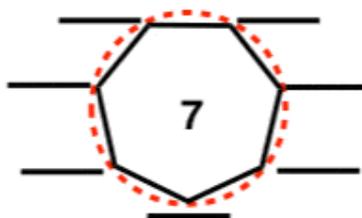
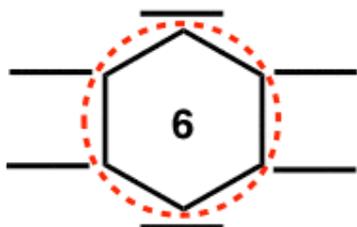
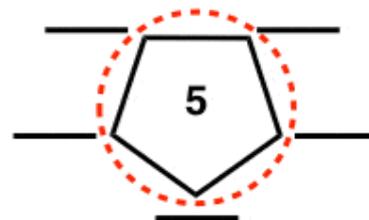
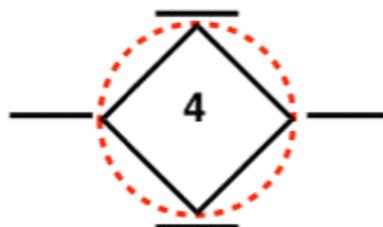
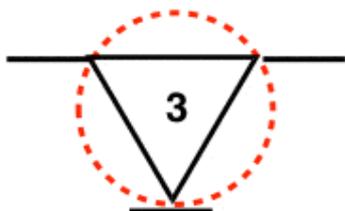
The Journal of Chemical Physics. Band 21, Nr. 3, 20. Dezember 2004, S. 572–573, [doi:10.1063/1.1698970](https://doi.org/10.1063/1.1698970).

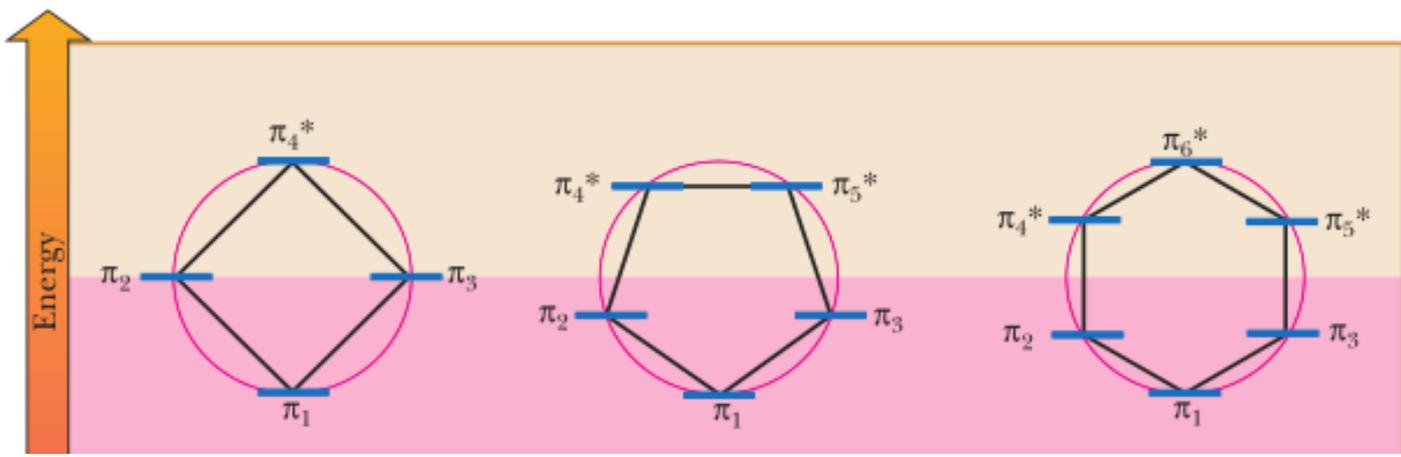
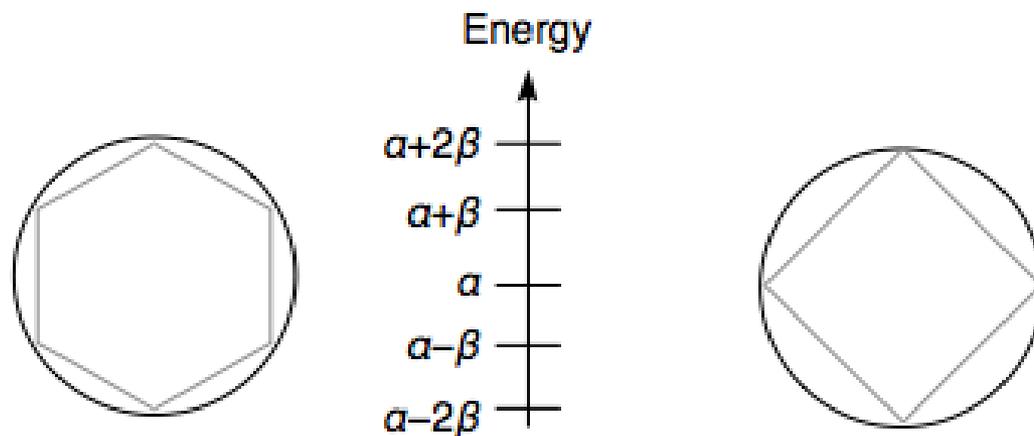


A useful mnemonic for drawing energy levels in cyclic pi systems:

"Frost Circles" (aka "the polygon method")

"A circle... is inscribed with a polygon with one vertex pointing down;
the vertices represent energy levels with the appropriate energies."

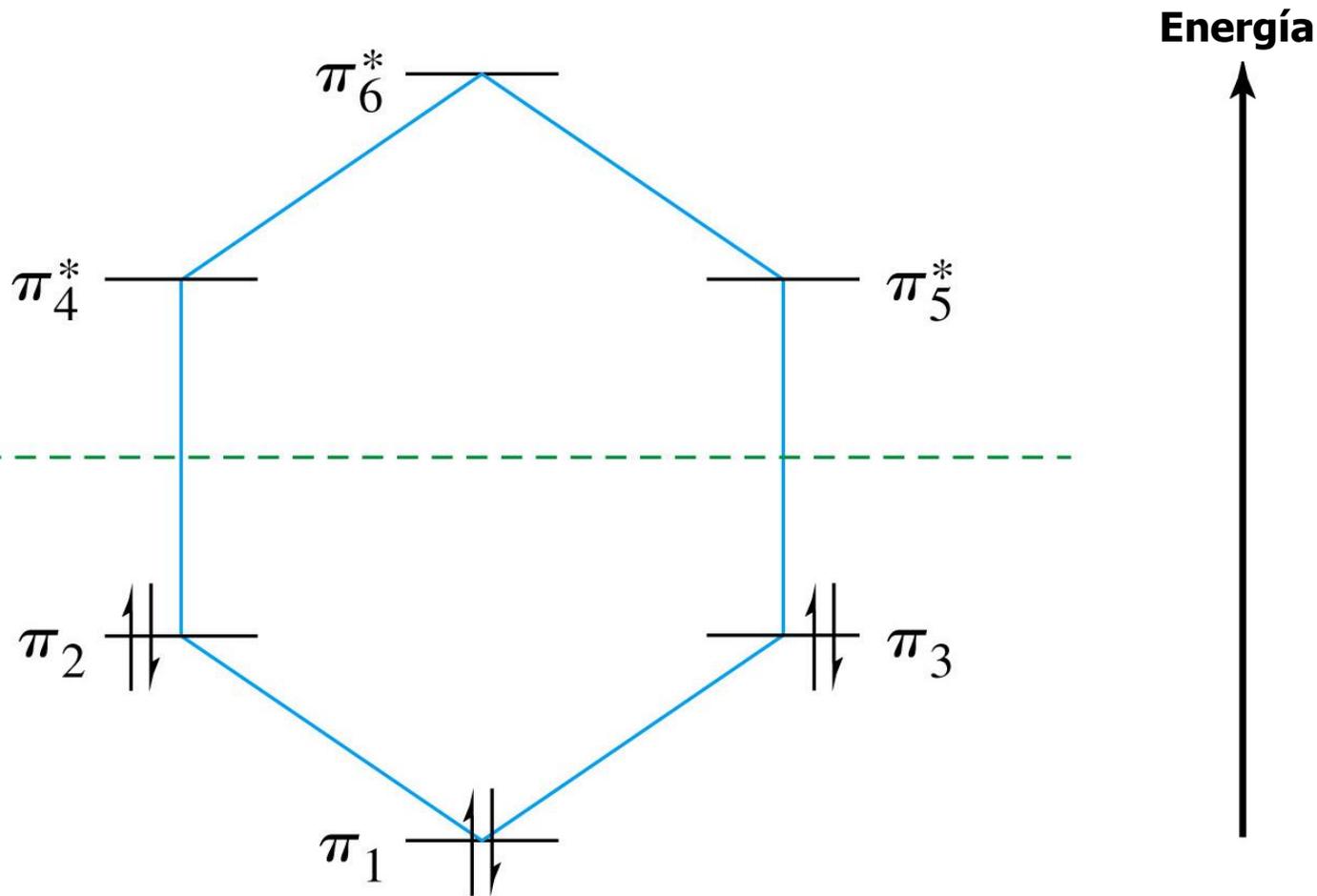




Círculos de Frost que muestran el número y las energías relativas de los OM π para compuestos cíclicos, completamente conjugados de 4, 5 y 6 átomos



Línea de
no enlace



Las reglas de aromaticidad de Huckel son:

- 1) La molécula es cíclica
- 2) Tiene un orbital π por átomo del anillo plano
- 3) En un orbital con hibridación sp^2 , sobre cada átomo del anillo
- 4) Tener una estructura cíclica con

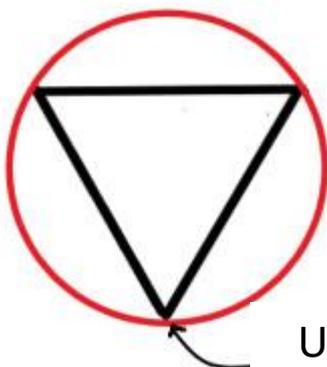
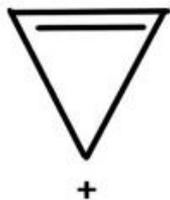
(4n + 2) electrones π ,

donde n es igual a cualquier número entero (0,1,2,3,...)

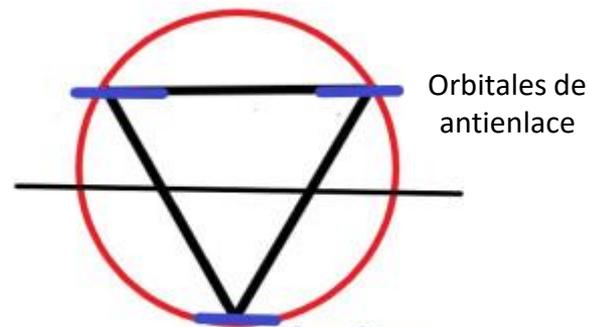


¿Es aromático el catión ciclopropenilo?

Carbocatión
ciclopropenilo



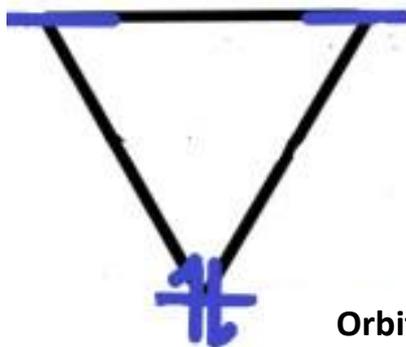
Un vértice hacia
abajo



Orbitales de
enlace

Orbitales de
antienlace

Energía



Orbitales de
antienlace

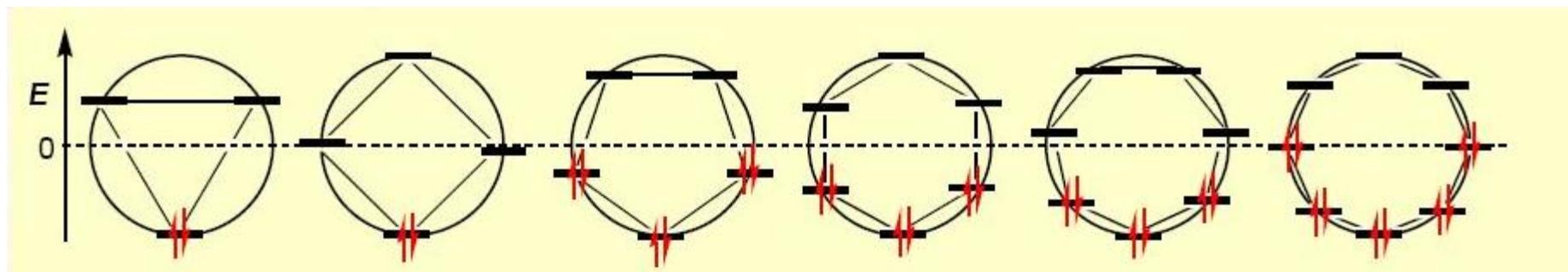
Orbitales de
enlace



Diagramas de Musulin-Frost: Diagramas de orbitales moleculares sin las matemáticas

Regla nemotécnica gráfica para construir los diagramas de energía de los orbitales moleculares

Frost, A. A.; Musulin, B. J.; J. Phys. Chem. **1953**, 21, 572



Catión
ciclopropenilo
 $2 e \pi$

Dicatión
ciclobutadienilo
 $2 e \pi$

Anión
ciclopentadienilo
 $6 e \pi$

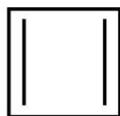
Benceno
 $6 e \pi$

Catión
cicloheptatrienilo
(tropilo)
 $6 e \pi$

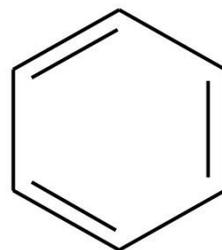
Dianión
ciclooctatetraenilo
 $10 e \pi$



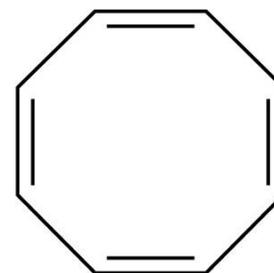
ANULENOS



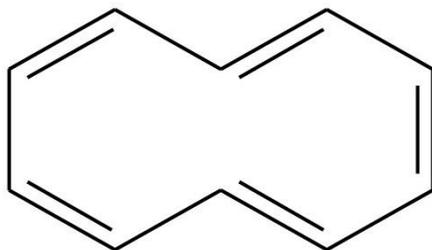
Ciclobutanodieno
[4]-anuleno



Benceno
[6]-anuleno



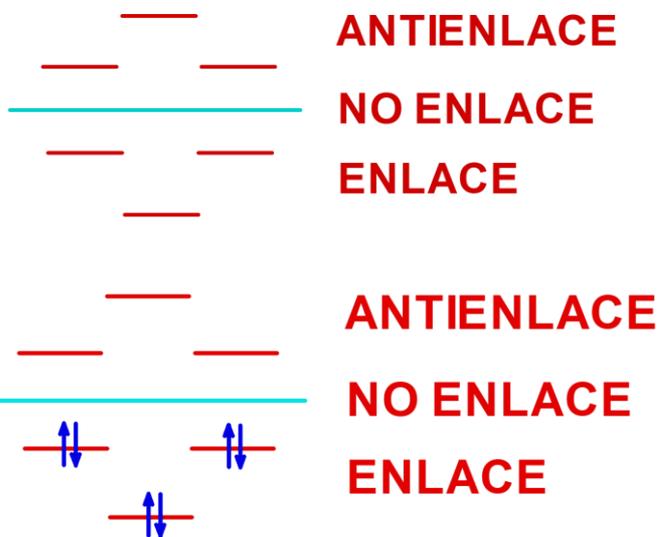
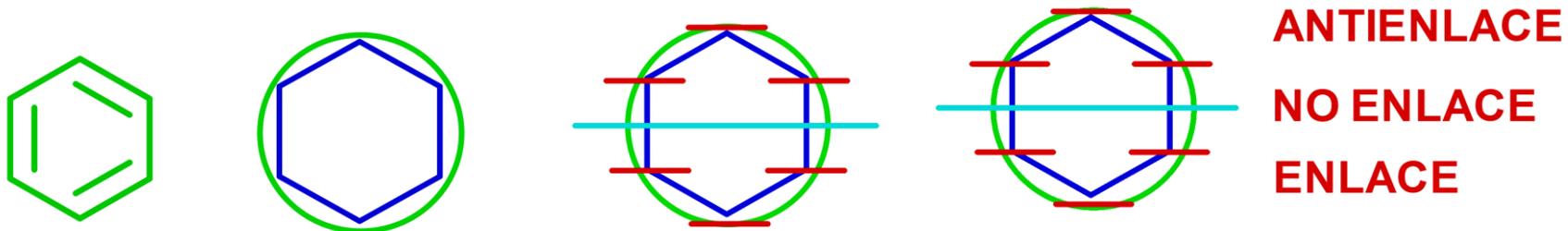
Ciclooctanotetraeno
[8]-anuleno



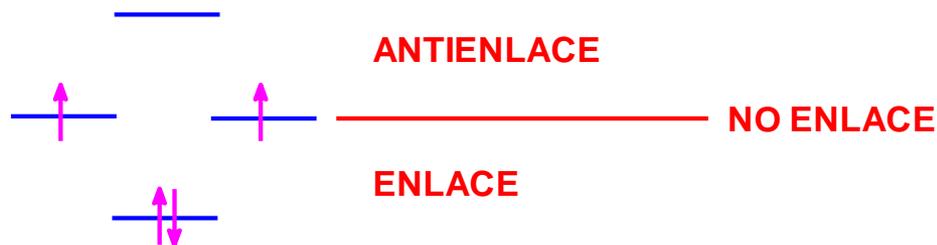
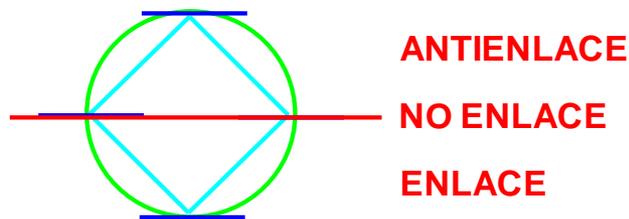
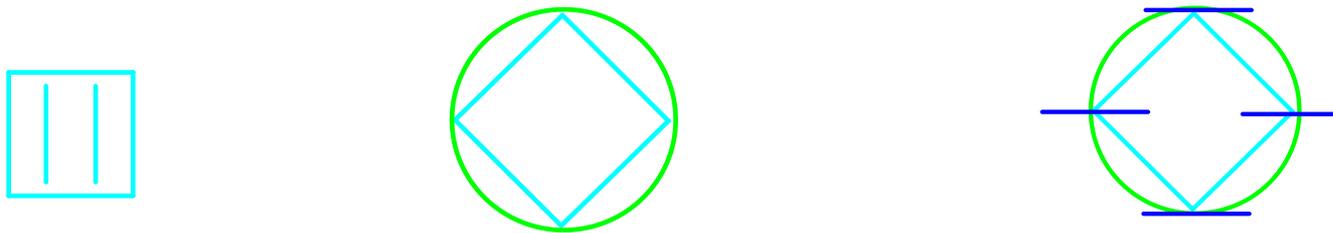
Ciclodcapentaeno
[10]-anuleno



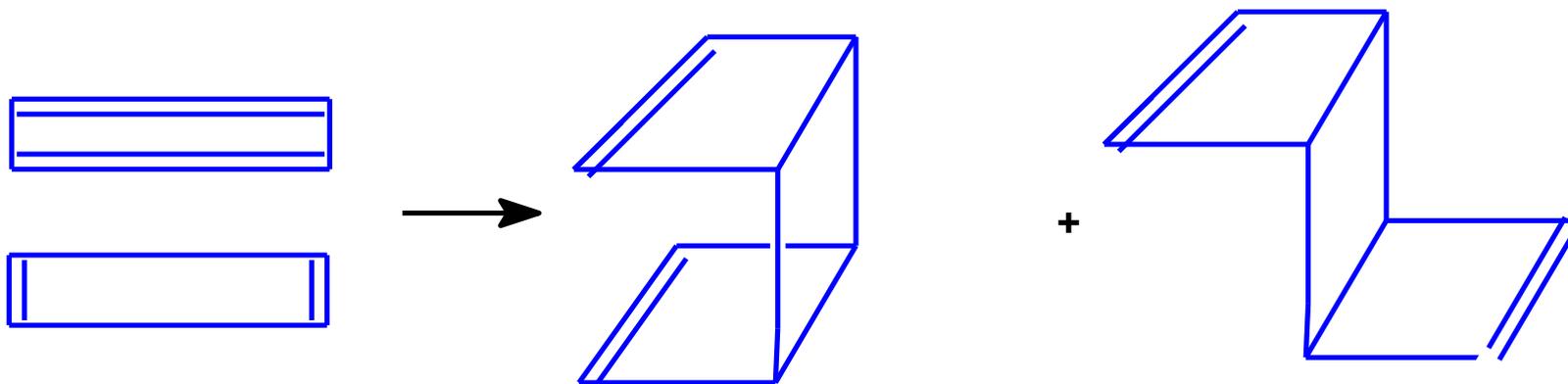
DIAGRAMAS DE MUSULIN Y FROST



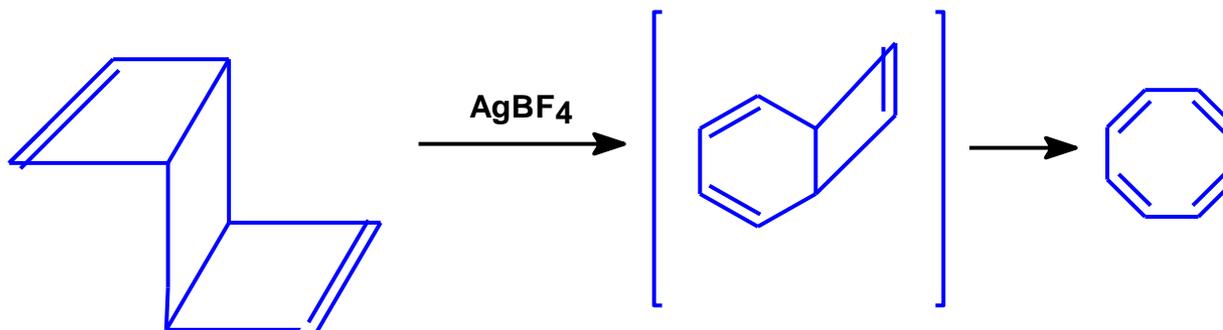
- El **Ciclobutanodieno** es tan inestable que se dimeriza por si mismo a través de una reacción de Diels-Alder a baja temperatura



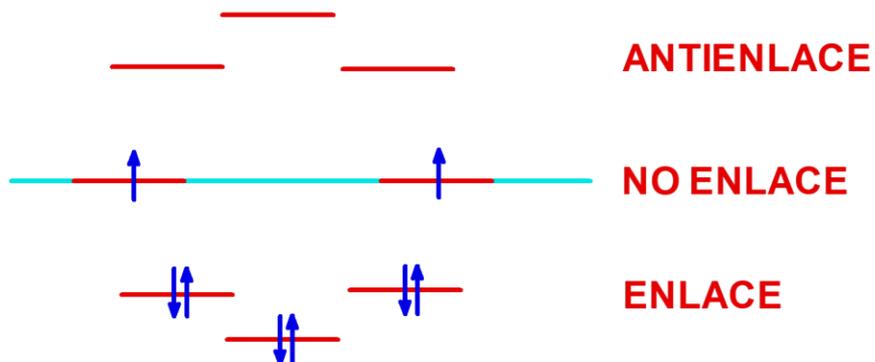
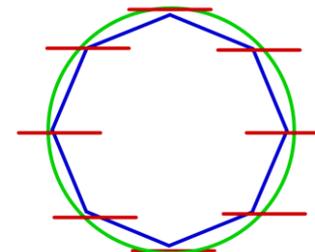
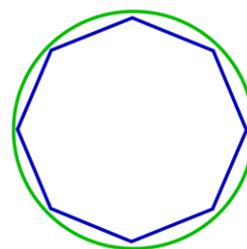
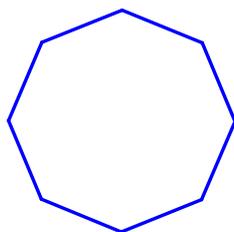
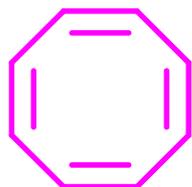
Reacción de Diels-Alder del [4]-anuleno



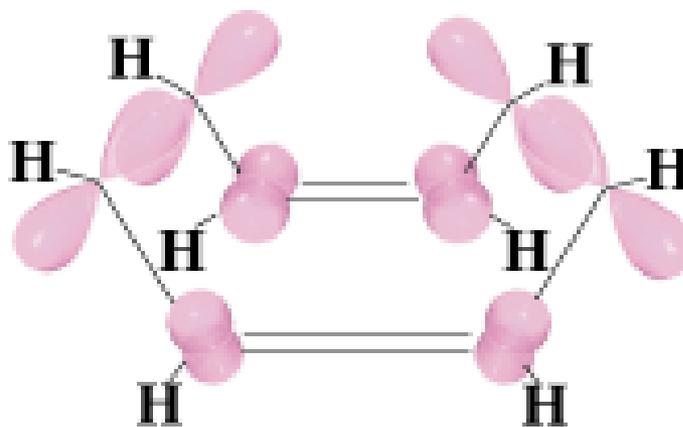
ISOMERIZACIÓN DEL ADUCTO EXO: OBTENCIÓN DEL [8]-ANULENO



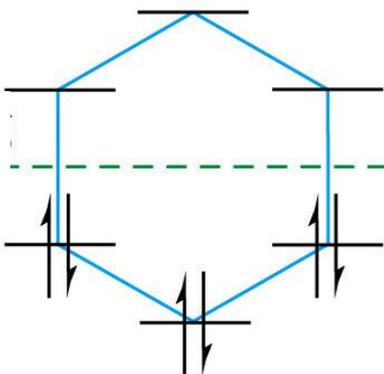
- El **Ciclooctatetraeno** tiene cuatro dobles enlaces, y reacciona con Br_2 , KMnO_4 , y HCl como si este se comportara como cuatro alquenos



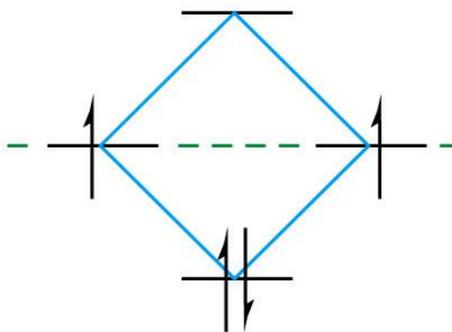
CICLOOCTATETRAENO O [8]-ANULENO



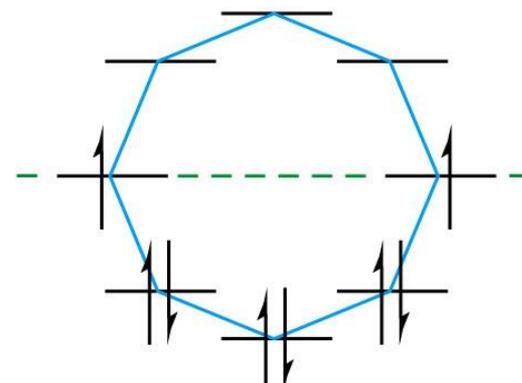
Línea de enlace



Benceno



Ciclobutanodieno



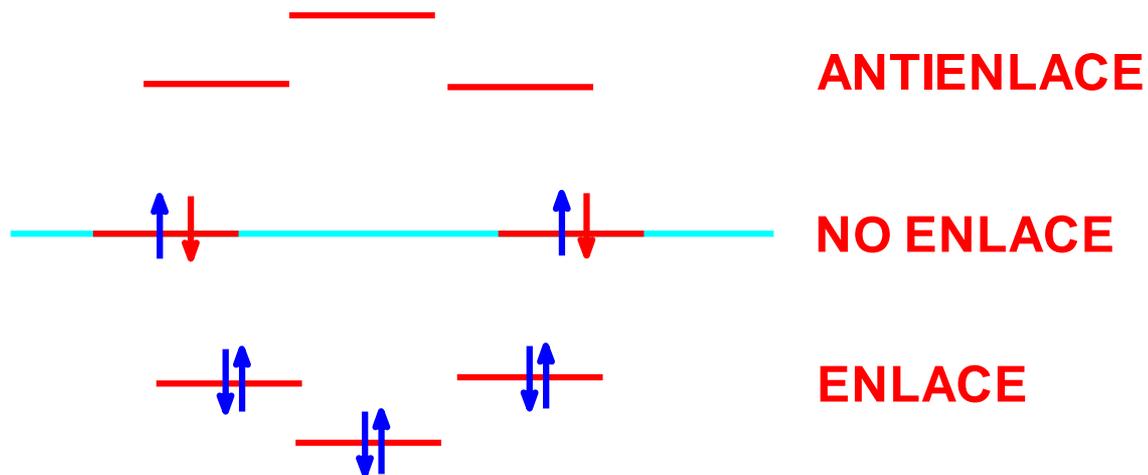
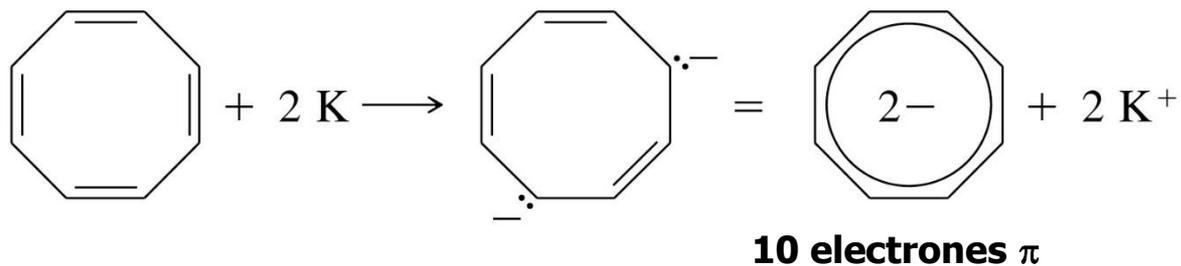
Ciclooctanotetraeno

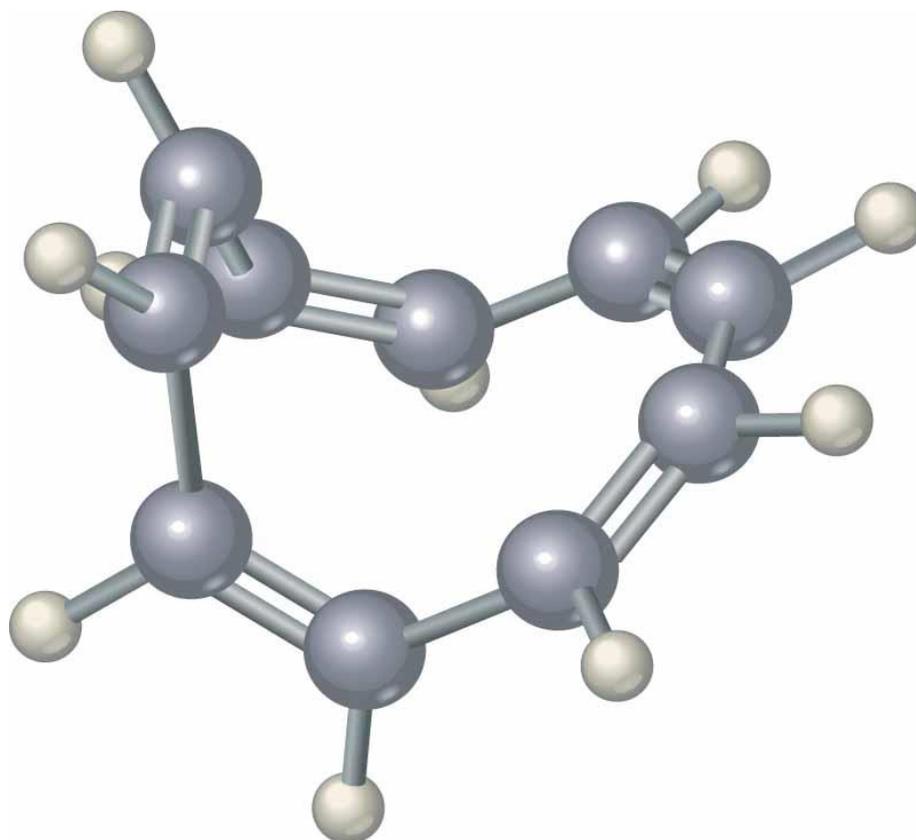
¿Se puede convertir en un intermediario aromático?



¿Se puede convertir en un intermediario aromático?.

Respuesta: si. Reducción parcial de Birch



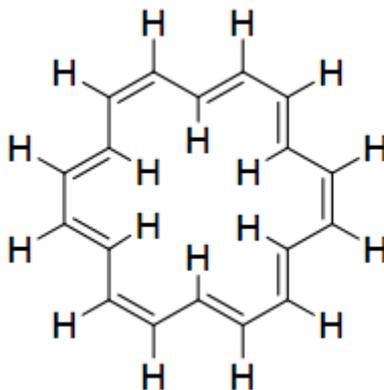


©2004 Thomson - Brooks/Cole

[10]-anuleno



[18]-anuleno



¿Es aromático?

Evidencia física para determinar si un compuesto es aromático

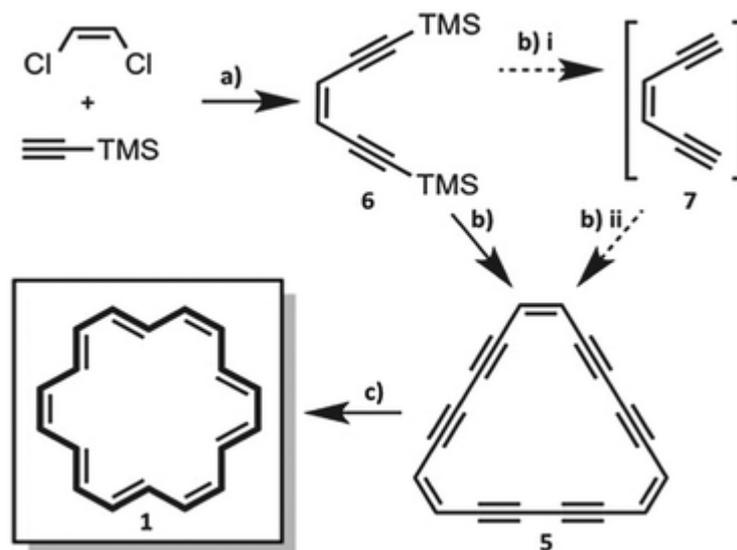
RMN-1H: anisotropía



[18]Annulene put into new perspective

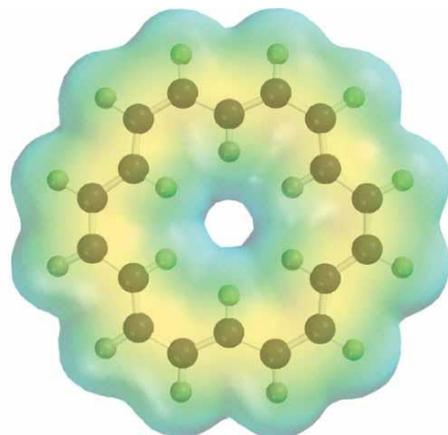
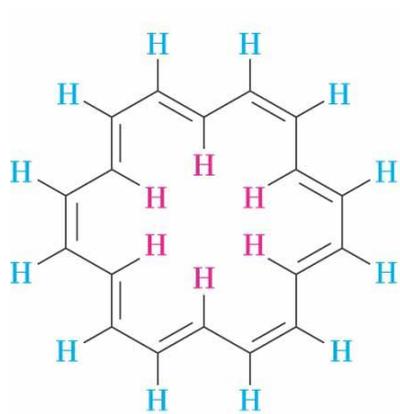
Dominik Lungerich,^a Alexey V. Nizovtsev,^b Frank W. Heinemann,^b Frank Hampel,^a Karsten Meyer,^b George Majetich,^c Paul v. R. Schleyer,^c and Norbert Jux*^a

Chem. Commun., 2016, 52, 4710-4713



Scheme 1 Improved synthesis of **1** and **5**; (a) 2% Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂, 4% CuI in benzene/*n*-butylamine, r.t. (90%); (b) (i) 1 M TBAF in THF, 0 °C, (ii) excess Cu(OAc)₂·H₂O in pyridine, r.t. (24%); (c) 5% Pd/CaCO₃/Pb, quinoline, 1 atm H₂ in benzene, r.t. (20%).

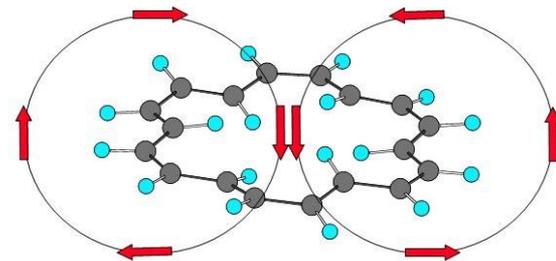
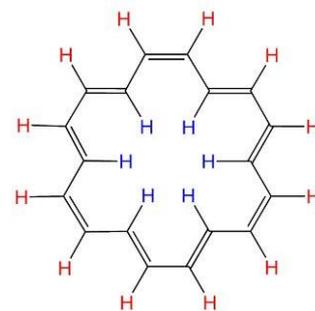




18 electrones π

H internos: - 3.0 δ

H externos: 9.3 δ



1H NMR:
 120°C; δ 5.45 (18H,s)
 -60°C; δ 9.25 (12H,s), -2.9 (6H,s)

B^0



104265/Lungerich/LunD M-3 sublimierte Kristalle/3mg/1H/THF-d8/25DEG/Maid



Current Data Parameters
NAME 4lul04265
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20151218
Time 13.06
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT THF
NS 32
DS 2
SWH 8278.146 Hz
FIDRES 0.126314 Hz
AQ 3.9583745 sec
RG 228.1
DW 60.400 use
DE 9.00 use
TE 298.4 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
TDO 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 12.13 use
PL1 0 dB
SFO1 400.1324710 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 400.1300143 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

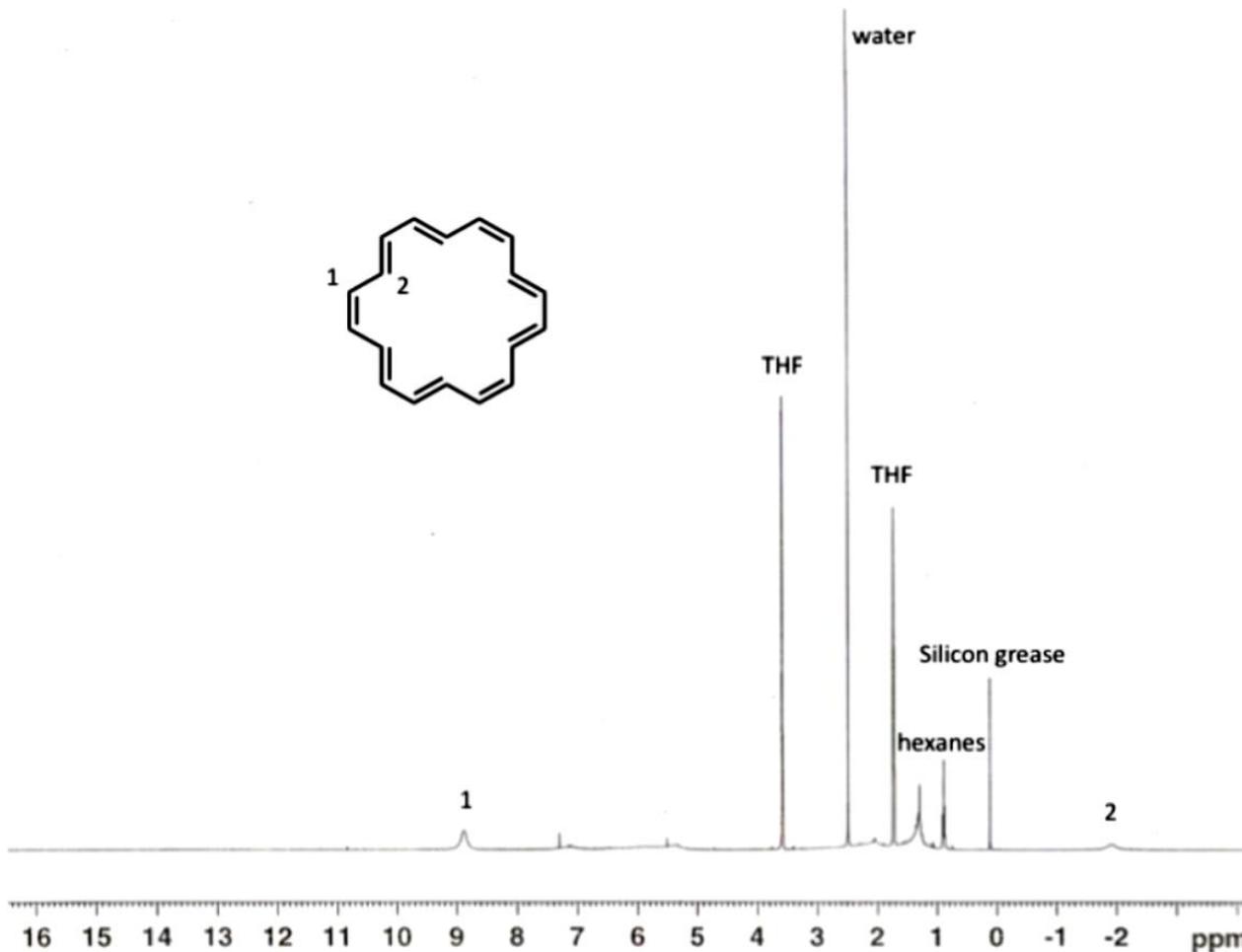
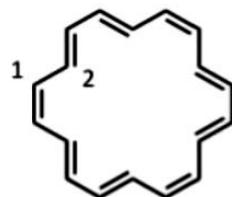


Fig. S16 ¹H NMR of sublimed **1** in THF-D₈ at rt (400 MHz); crystals were carefully washed with hexanes, CH₂Cl₂, benzene and



Fig. S17 Zoom-in of ^1H NMR of **1** in THF- D_6 at rt (400 MHz).

104265/Lungerich/Lund M-3 sublimierte Kristalle/3mg/1H/THF-d8/25DEG/Maid

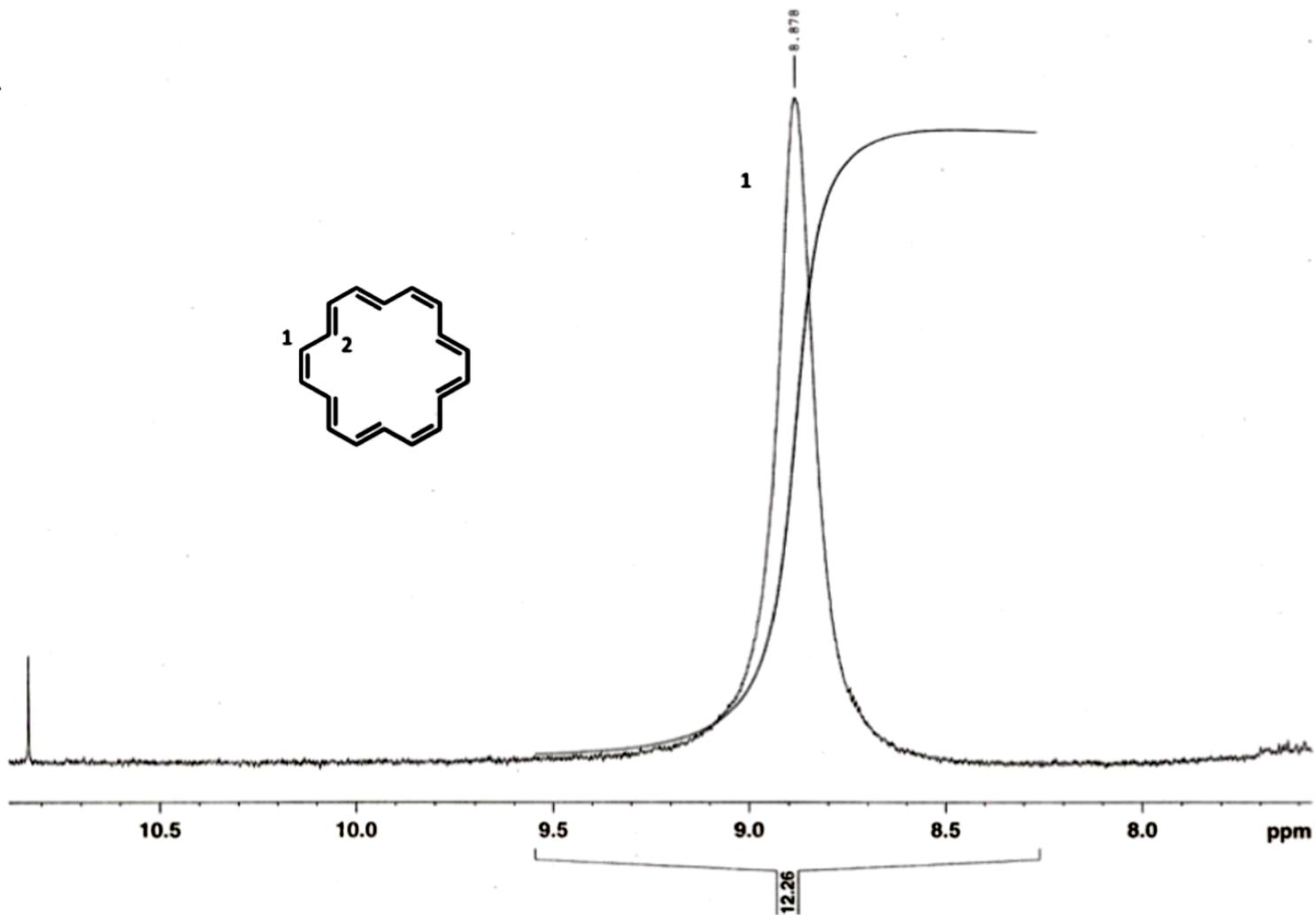
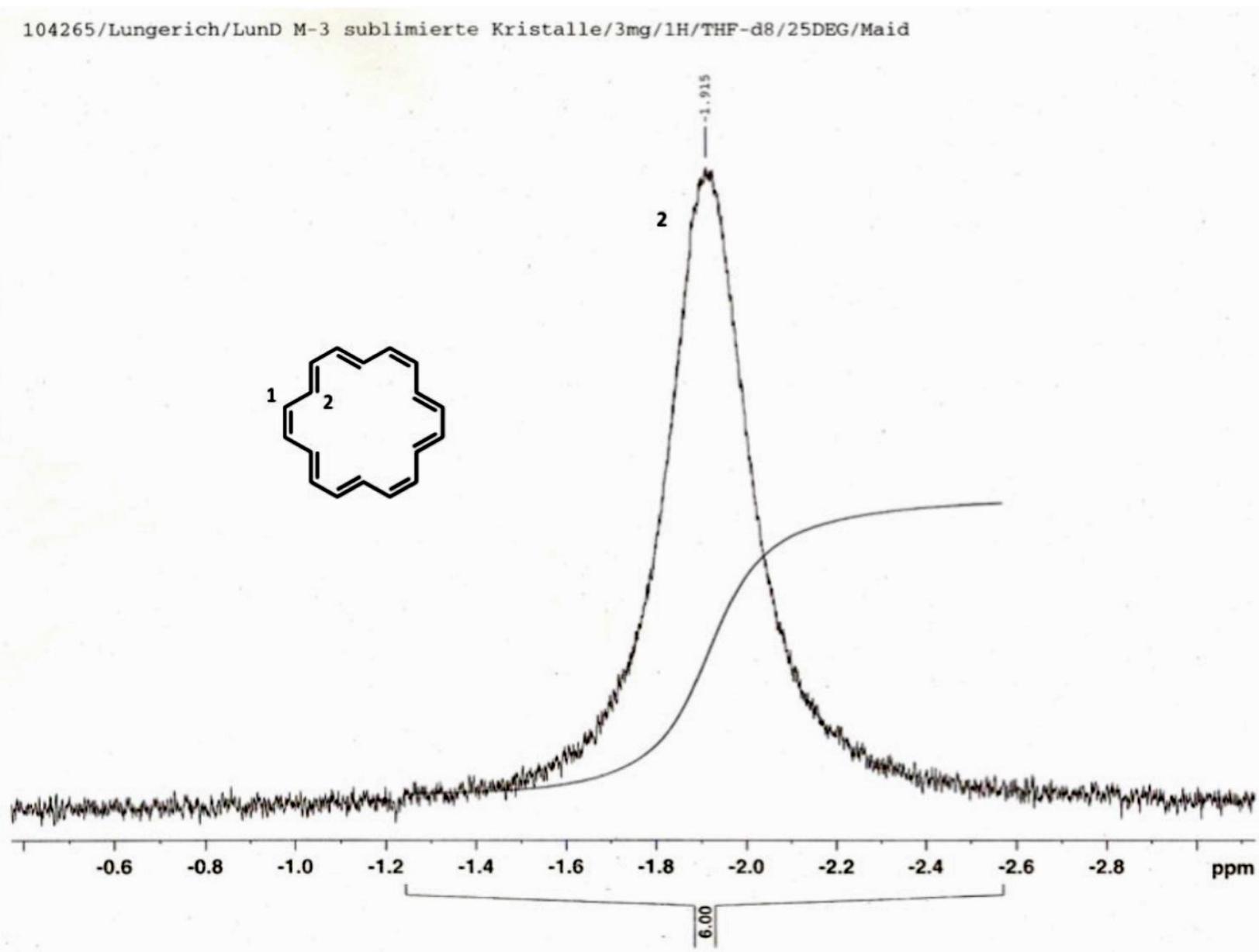
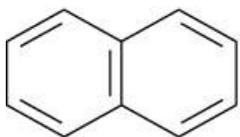


Fig. S18 Zoom-in of ^1H NMR of **1** in THF- D_8 at rt (400 MHz).

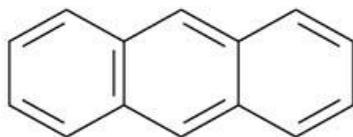


COMPUESTOS POLICÍCLICOS AROMÁTICOS: NAFTALENO

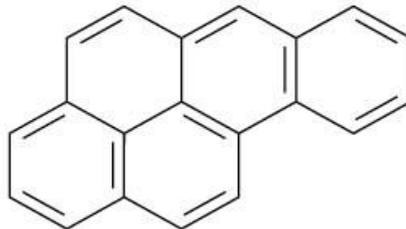
- Los compuestos aromáticos pueden tener anillos que comparten una serie de átomos de carbono (anillos fusionados)
- Los compuestos que se forman por la fusión de benceno o anillos heterocíclicos aromáticos, también son aromáticos



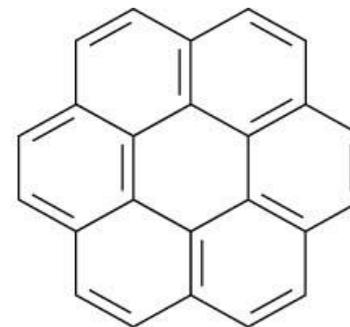
Naftaleno



Antraceno



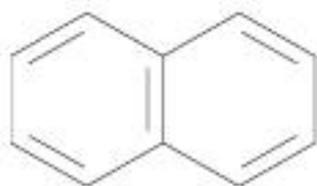
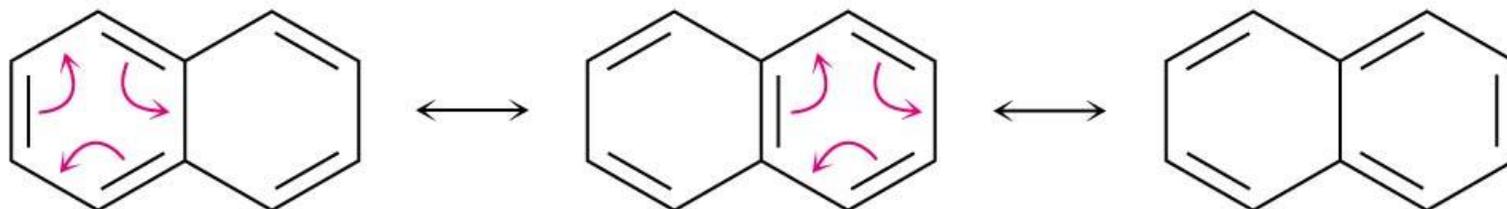
Benzo[a]pireno



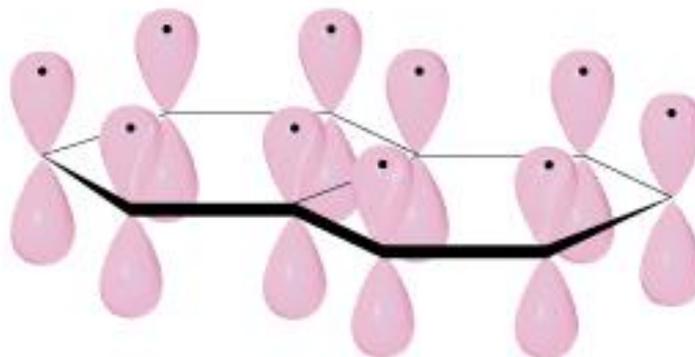
Coroneno

ORBITALES DEL NAFTALENO

- Hay tres formas resonantes en las que se encuentran los electrones deslocalizados



Naftaleno

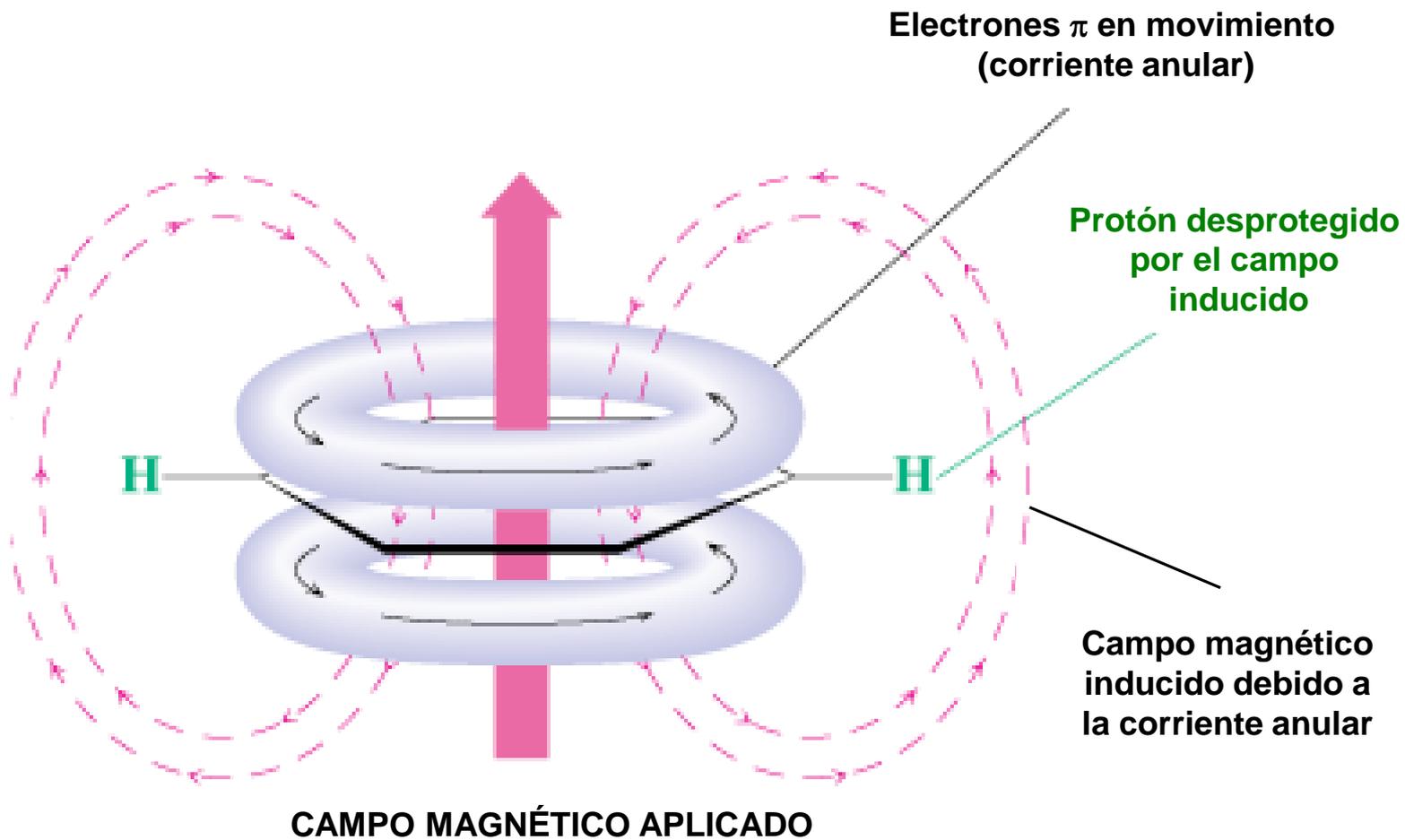


Evidencia física para determinar si un compuesto es aromático
Resonancia magnética nuclear de protón: RMN- ^1H

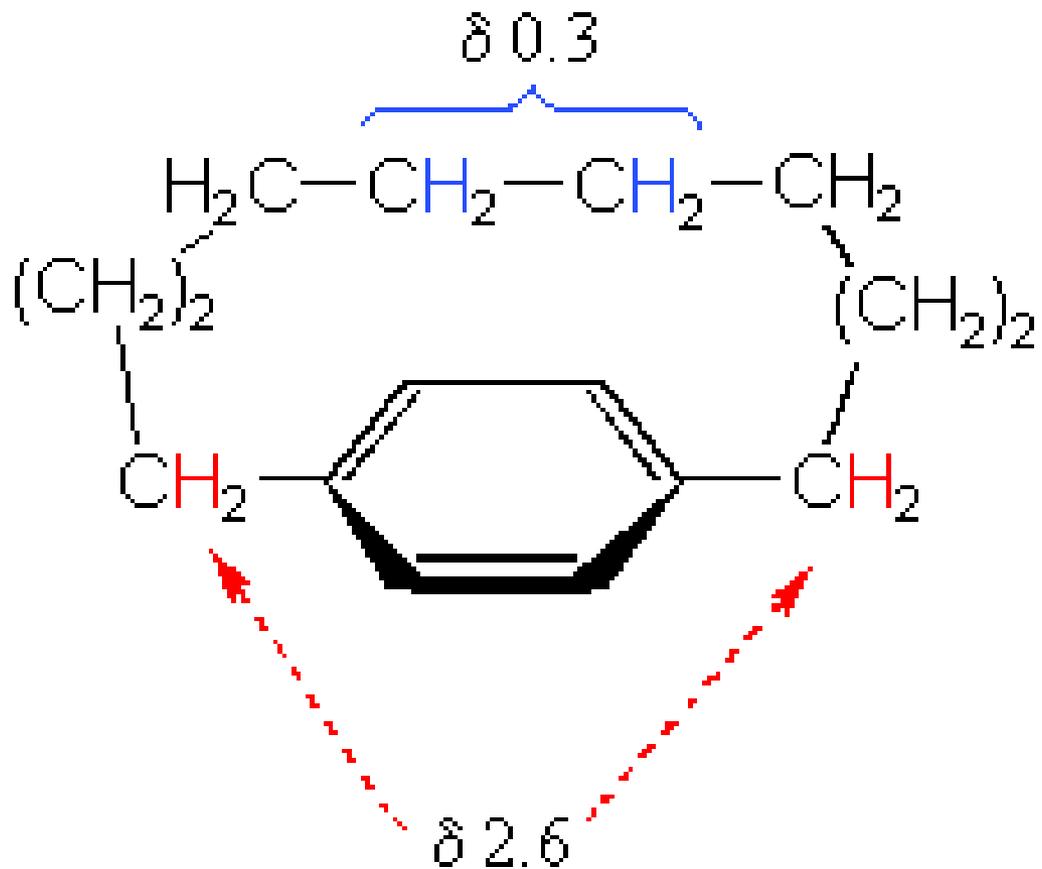
CORRIENTES DE ELECTRÓNES

- Cuando el anillo aromático se orienta perpendicularmente a un campo magnético fuerte, los electrones π deslocalizados producen un pequeño campo magnético local
 - El campo magnético aplicado se *opone* en la mitad del anillo, pero *refuerza* el campo magnético externo aplicado por afuera del anillo
 - Esto da como resultado que los hidrógenos entran en resonancia a **campos más bajos**

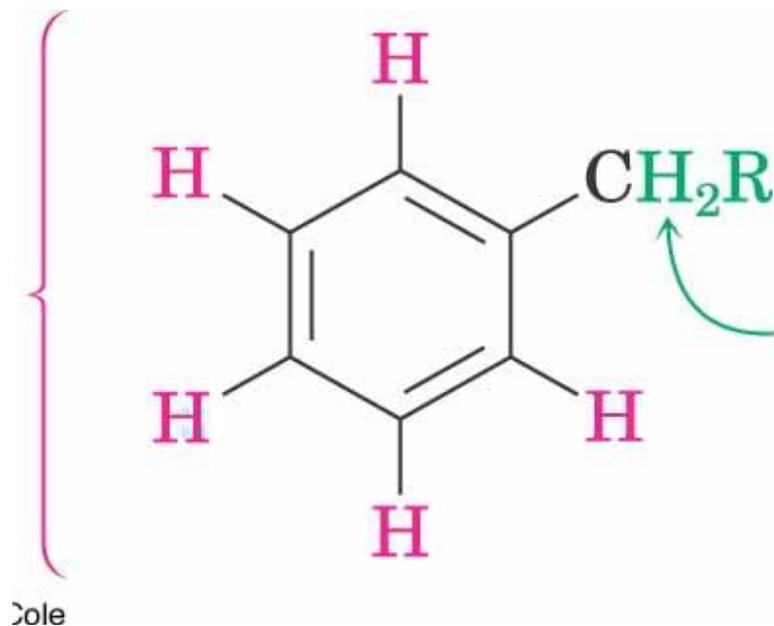




Resonancia magnética nuclear de protón: RMN-¹H



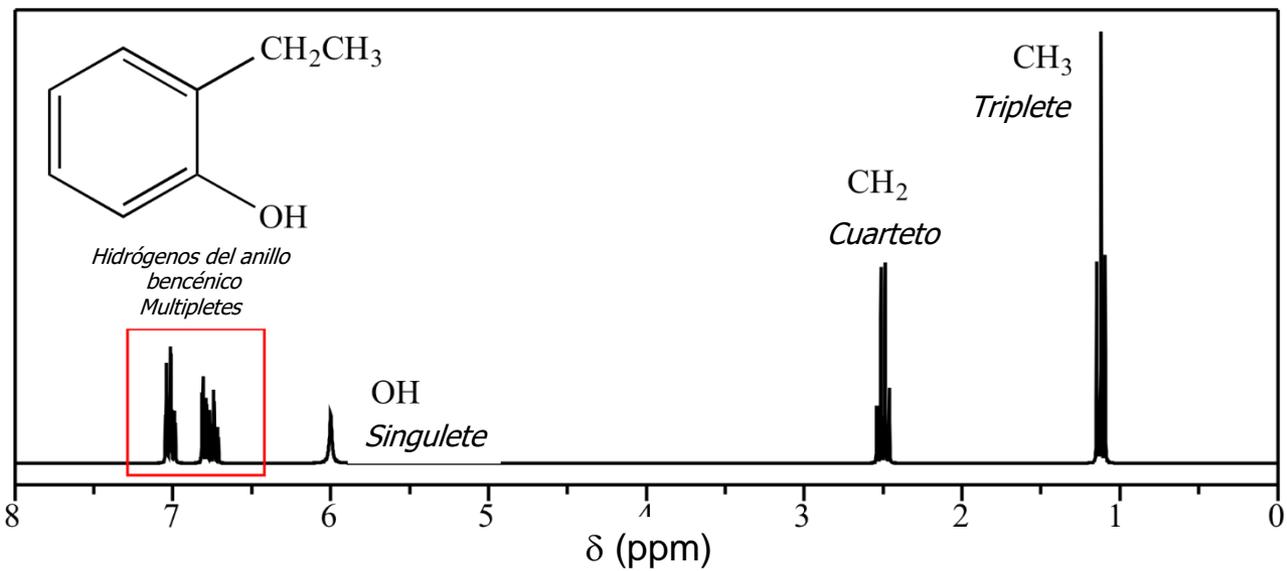
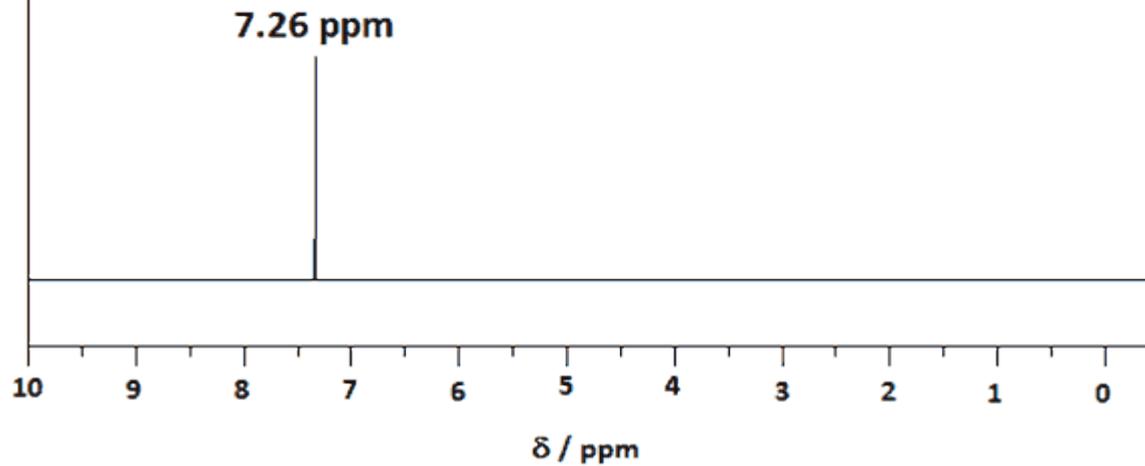
**H arílicos,
6.5-8.0 δ**



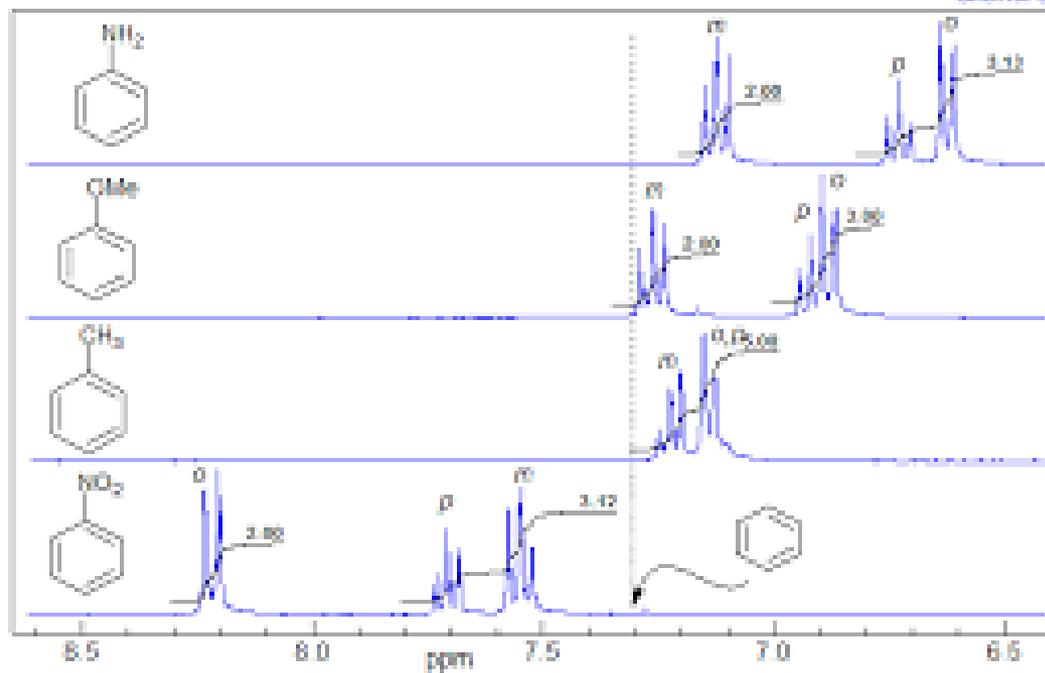
**Hidrógenos bencílicos
 δ 2.3-3.0**

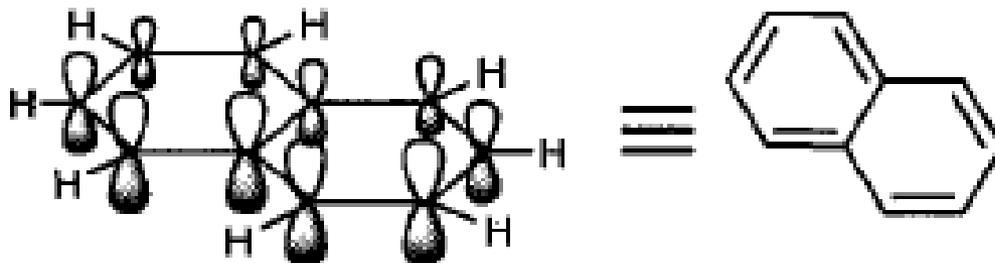
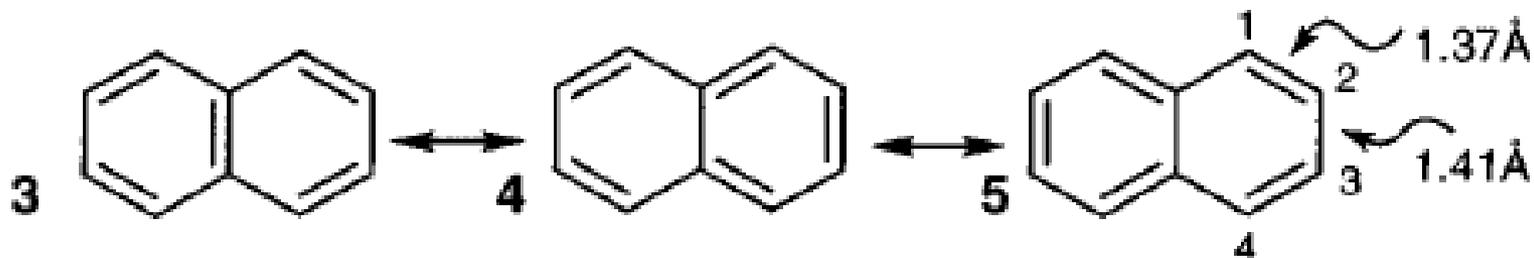
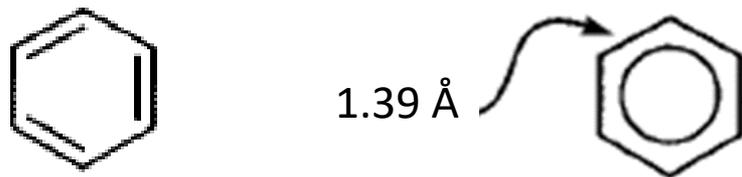


^1H NMR del benceno



[Click for Spectrum](#)





Napthalene

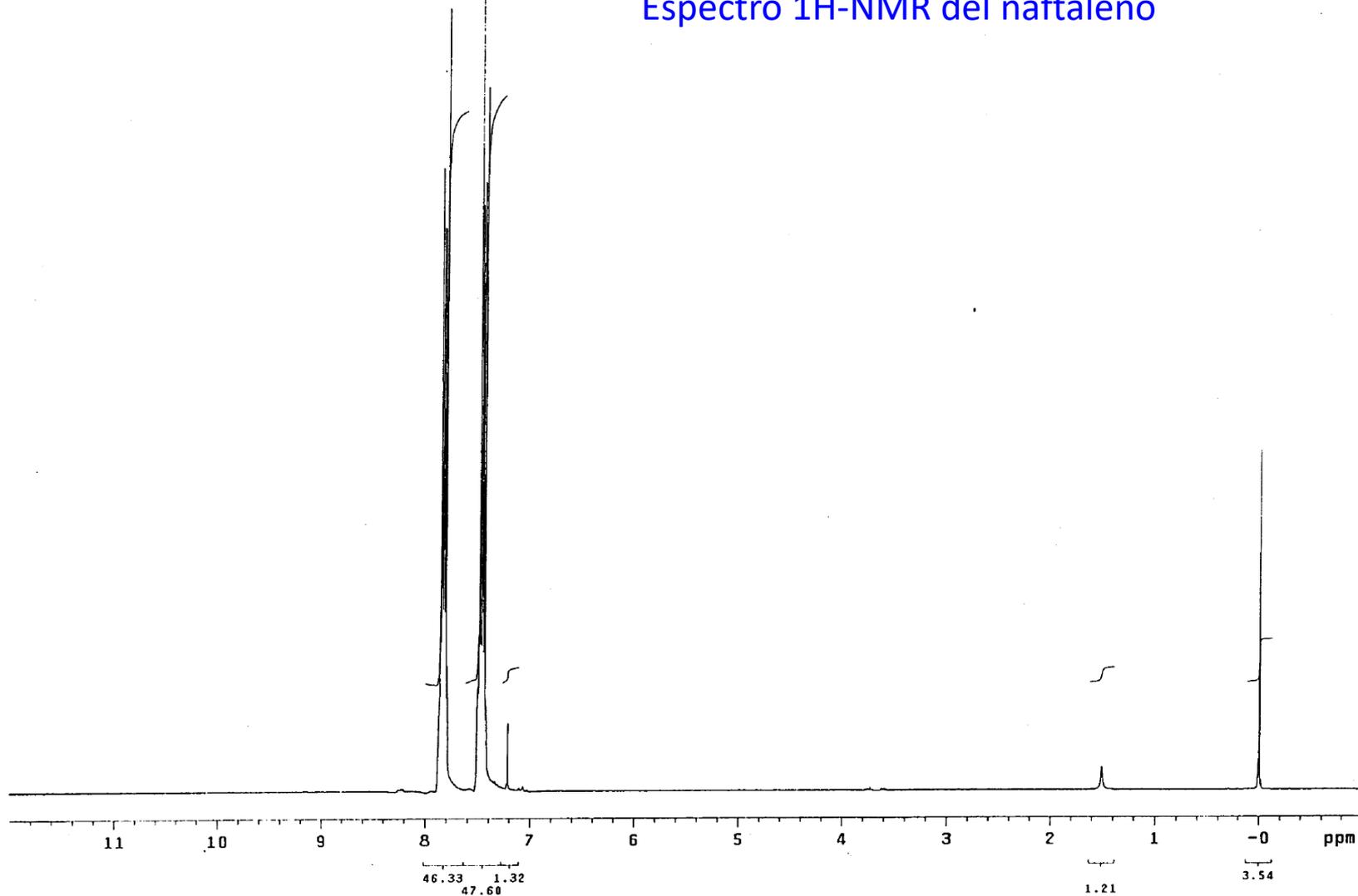
Chemistry 337

Instrument: GEMINI 2000 NMR (165 RAL)

File: 1902

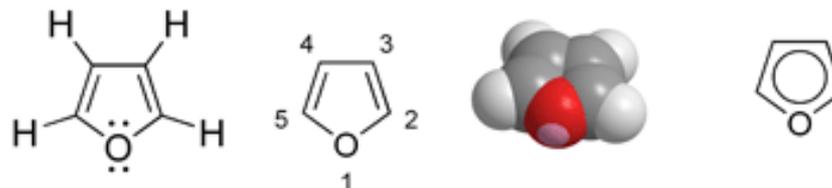
Path: /export/home/vnmr1/CHEMXXX/337/Batch1Run2/1902

Espectro 1H-NMR del naftaleno

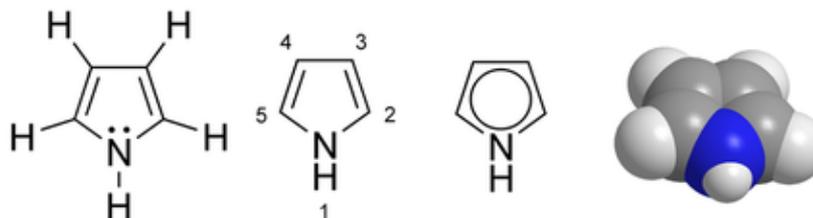


ANILOS HETEROCÍCLICOS

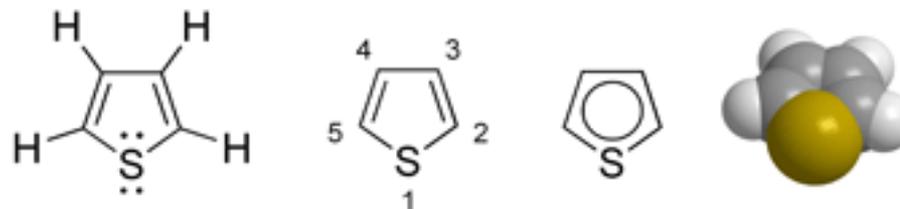
FURANO



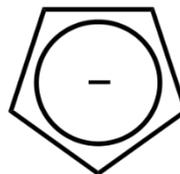
PIRROL



TIOFENO



ANIÓN CICLOPENTADIENILO



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S7FRX9pRjYQ>

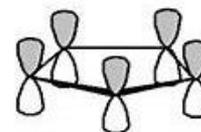
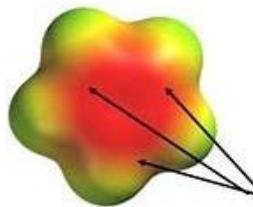


CICLOPENTADIENO

4 electrones π
Dieno
conjugado

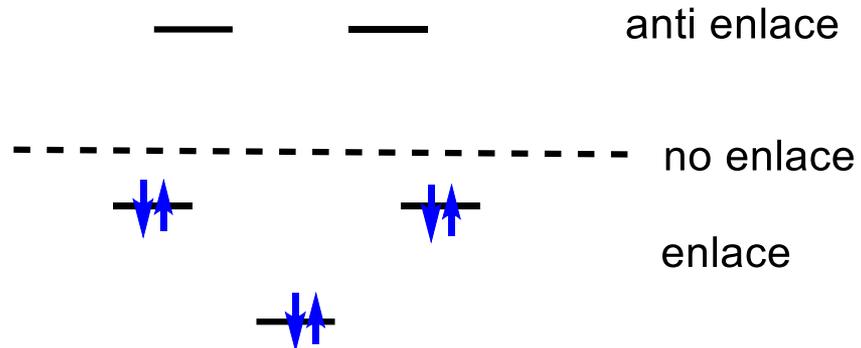
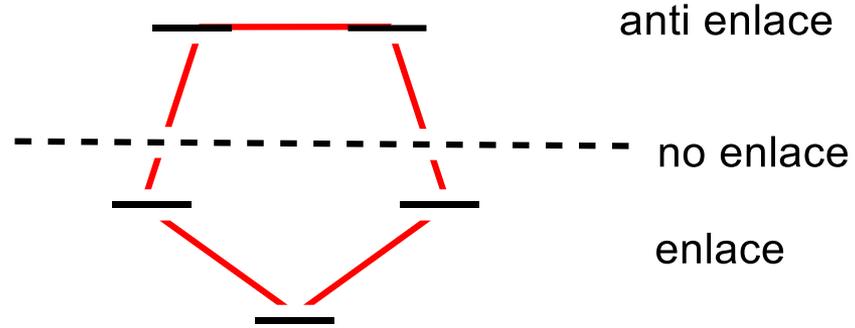
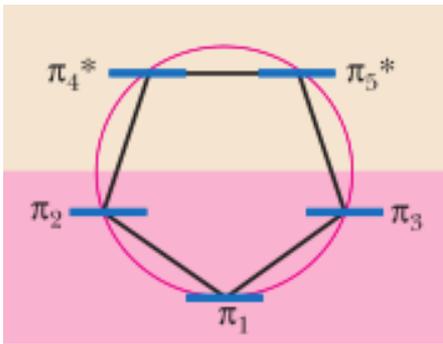


¿Es aromático?

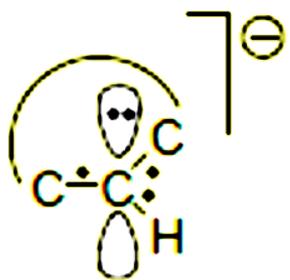


Carga distribuída
equitativamente

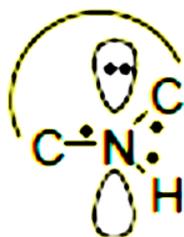




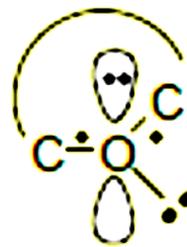
Tanto pirrol, furano y tiofeno son considerados isoelectrónicos con el anión del ciclopentadieno



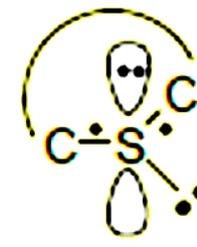
CH⁻: con
hibridación sp²



NH⁻: con
hibridación sp²



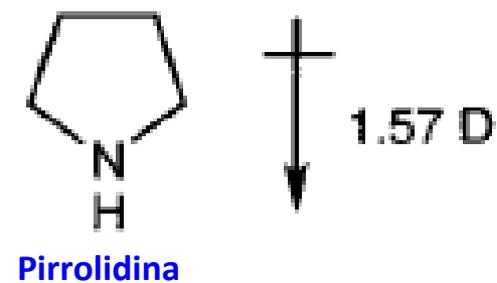
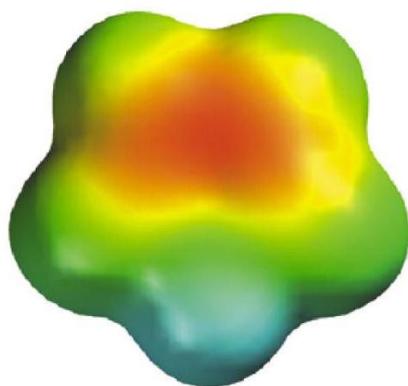
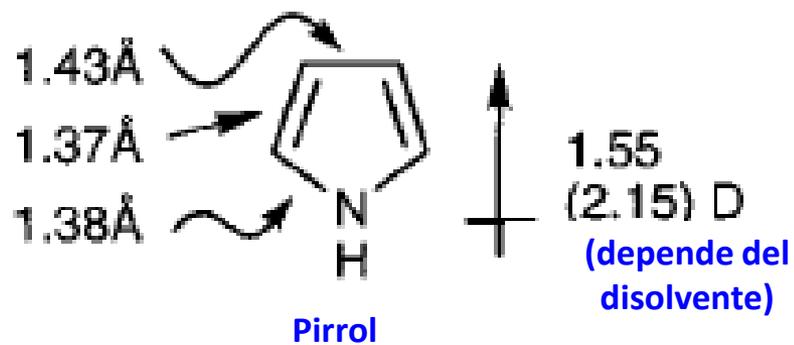
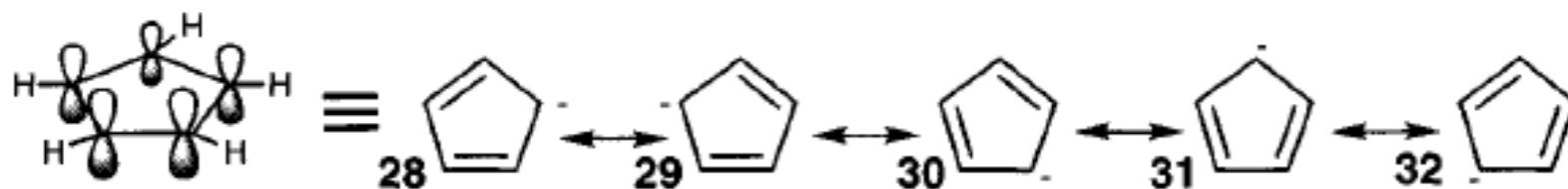
O⁻: con
hibridación sp²



S⁻: con
hibridación sp²



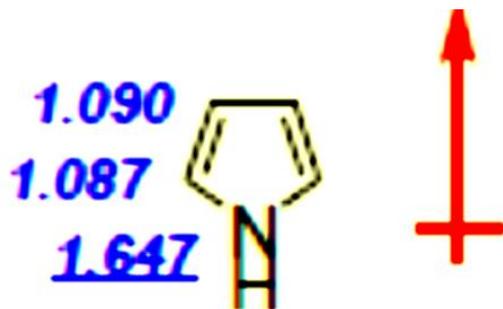
Anión ciclopentadienilo



Color azul: densidad electrónica

Color rojo: momentos dipolo

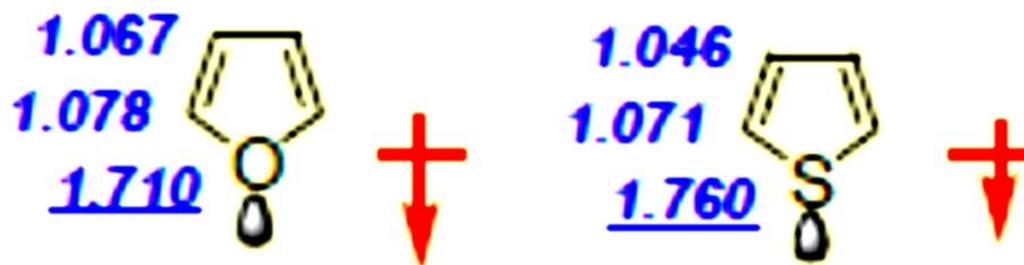
Más rico en electrones
en C-5



1.5 – 2.15 D

El momento dipolo
depende del
disolvente

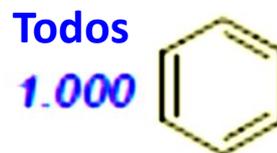
Menos rico en
electrones en C-5



0.72 D

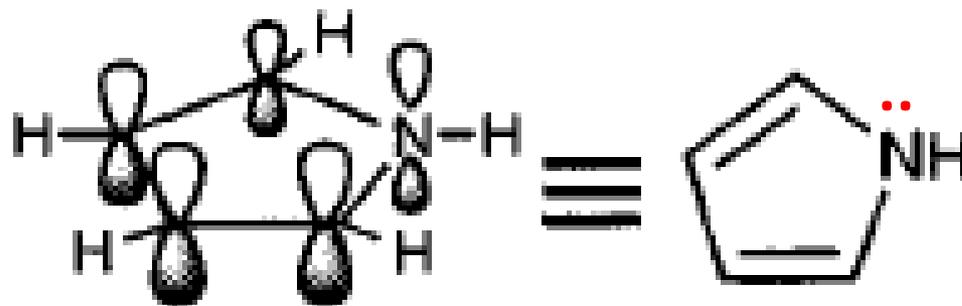
0.52 D

El momento dipolo esta determinado por el par de
electrones libres sp^2

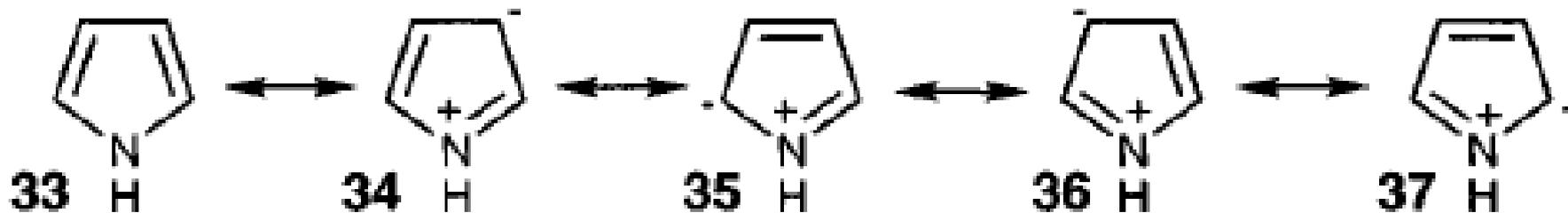


0 D





Pirrol

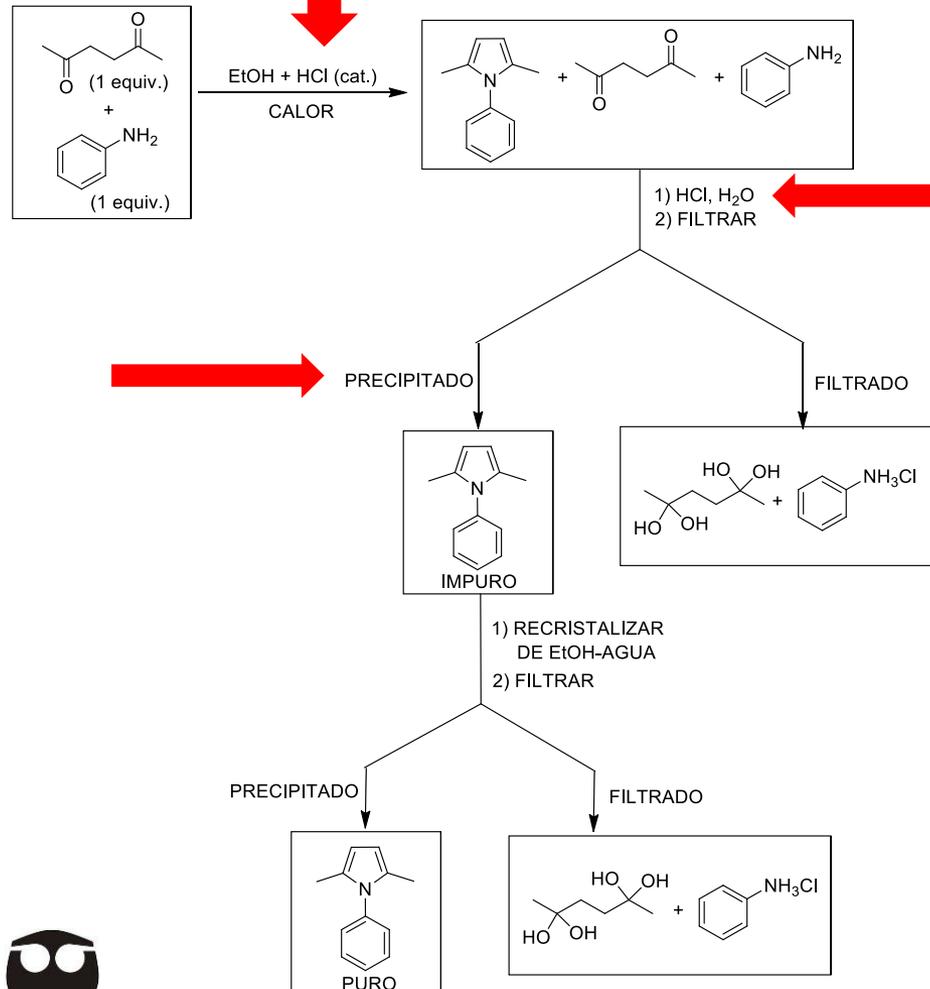
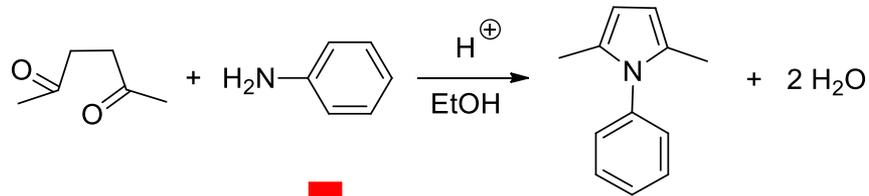


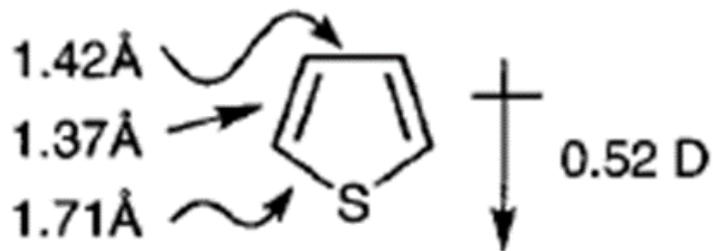
Orden de importancia: $33 > 35,37 > 34,36$.

Si las aminas son básicas, ¿el pirrol es una base?

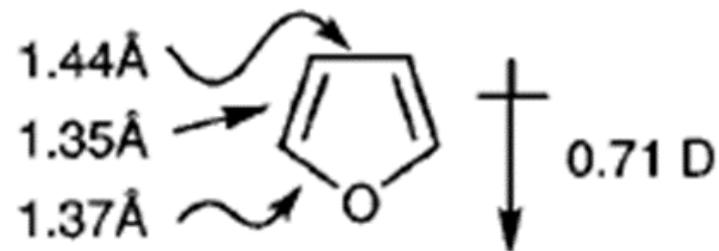


Síntesis de Paal-Knorr para obtener pirroles

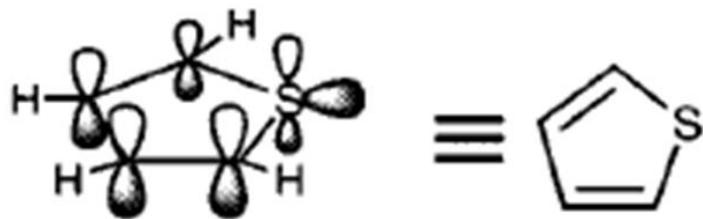




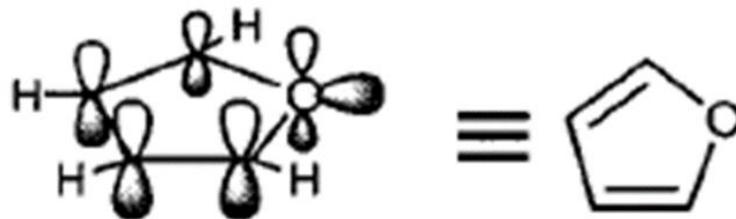
Tiofeno



Furano



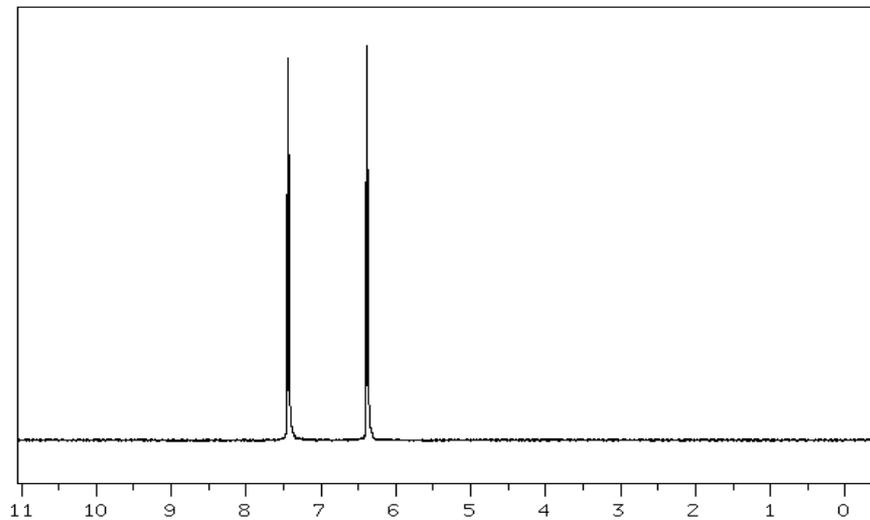
Tiofeno



Furano

89.56 MHz

0.04 ml : 0.5 ml CDCl₃



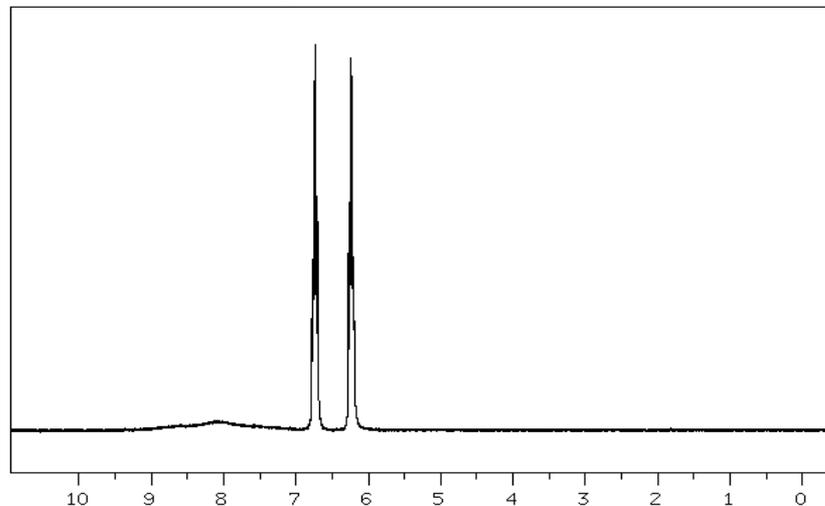
ppm

Chemical structure of furan with protons labeled (A) and (B). Protons (A) are at the 2 and 5 positions, and protons (B) are at the 3 and 4 positions.

标记氢	化学位移 (ppm)
A	7.435
B	6.380

89.56 MHz

0.04 ml : 0.5 ml CDCl₃



ppm

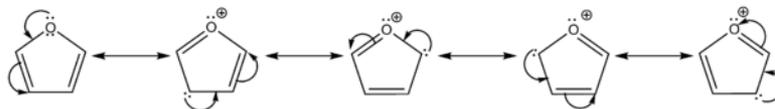
Chemical structure of pyrrole with protons labeled (A), (B), and (C). Proton (A) is the NH proton, (B) is at the 2 position, and (C) is at the 3 position.

标记氢	化学位移 (ppm)
A	8.
B	6.737
C	6.235

Hz	ppm	Int.
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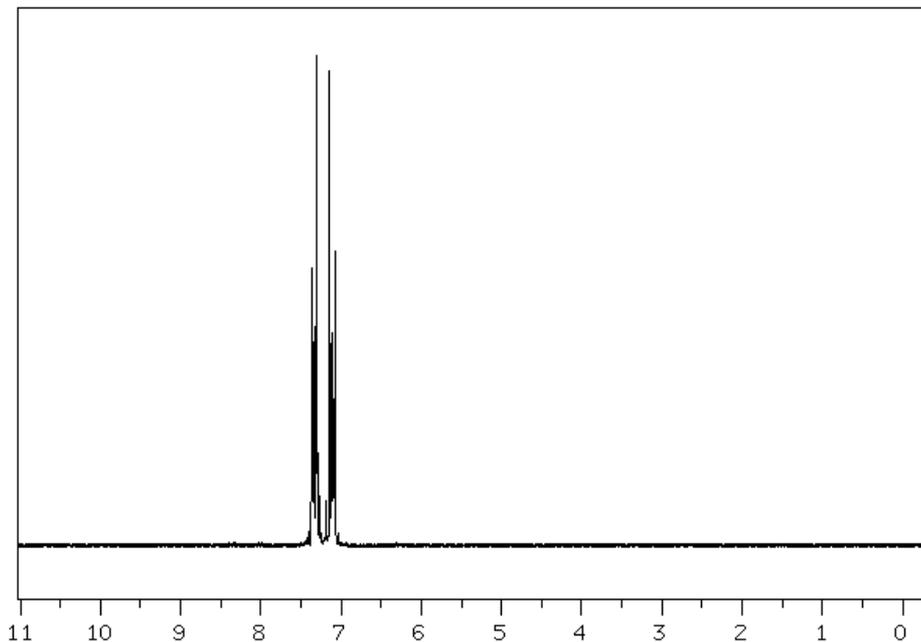
https://www.chemicalbook.com/SpectrumEN_109-97-7_1HNMR.htm

https://www.chemicalbook.com/SpectrumEN_109-97-7_1HNMR.htm

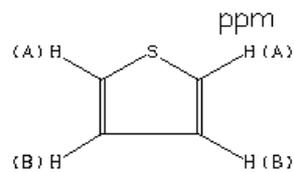


89.56 MHz

0.04 ml : 0.5 ml CDCl₃



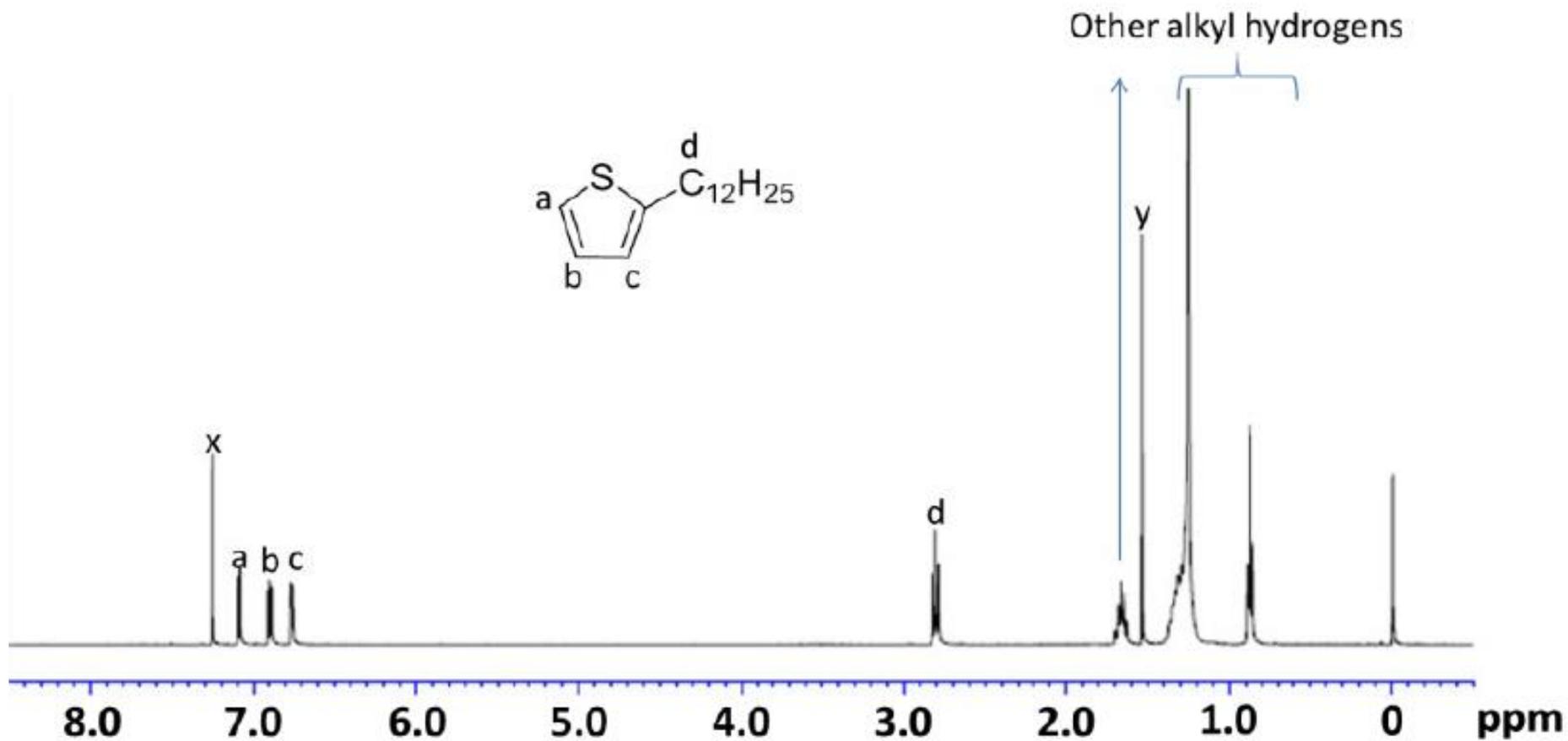
HSP-03-845



标记氢	化学位移 (ppm)
A	7.327
B	7.116

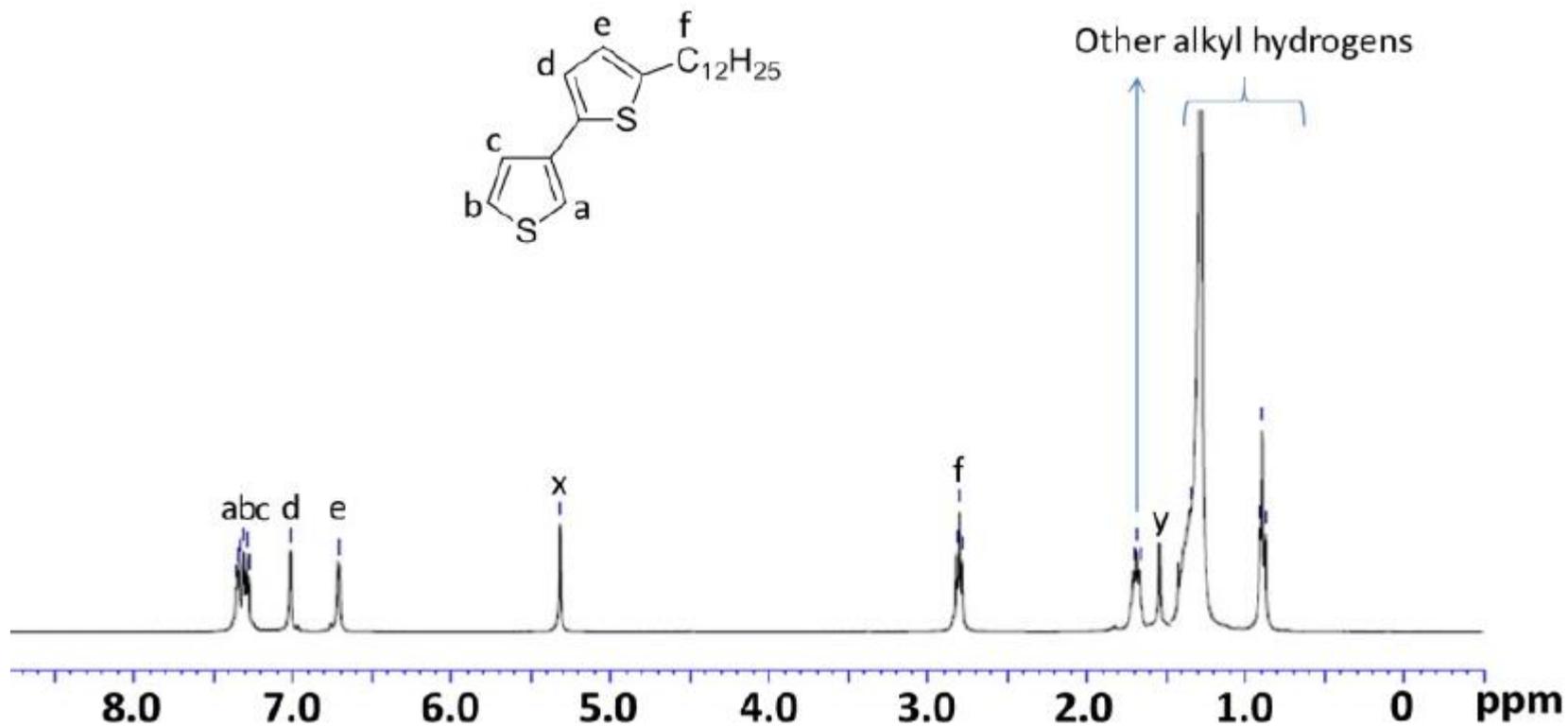
https://www.chemicalbook.com/SpectrumEN_110-02-1_1HNMR.htm





https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Fig-S1-1-H-NMR-Spectrum-of-2-dodecylthiophene-in-CDCl3-x-CDCl3-y-H-2-O_fig1_273957668



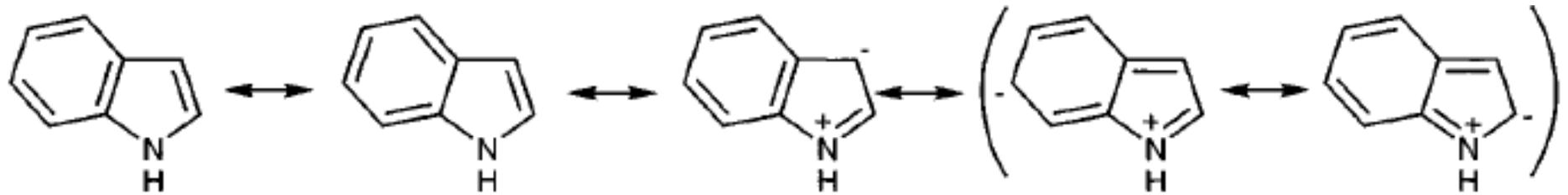
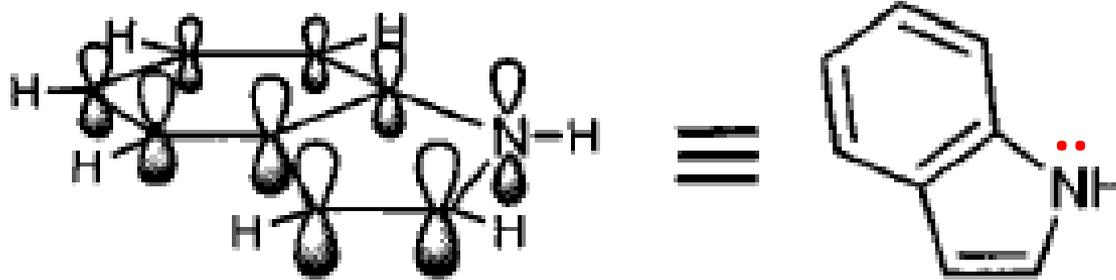


1 H-NMR Spectrum of 5'-dodecyl-3,2'-bithiophene in CD₂Cl₂

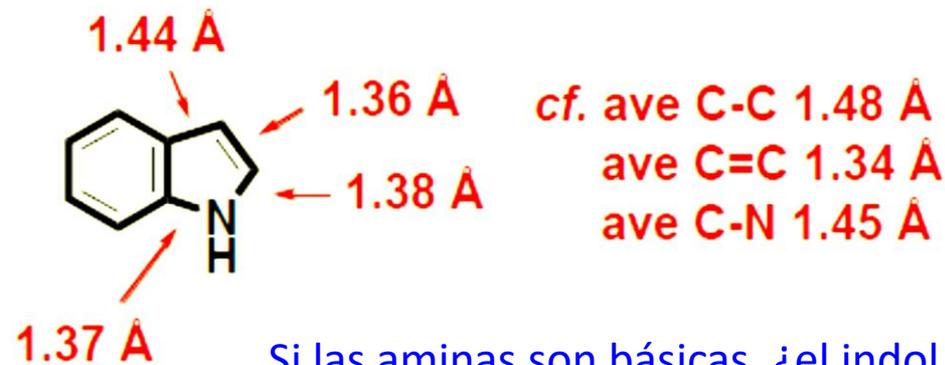
https://www.researchgate.net/figure/fig-S3-1-H-NMR-Spectrum-of-5-dodecyl-3-2-bithiophene-in-CD-2-Cl-2-x-CD-2-Cl-2_fig3_273957668



Indol



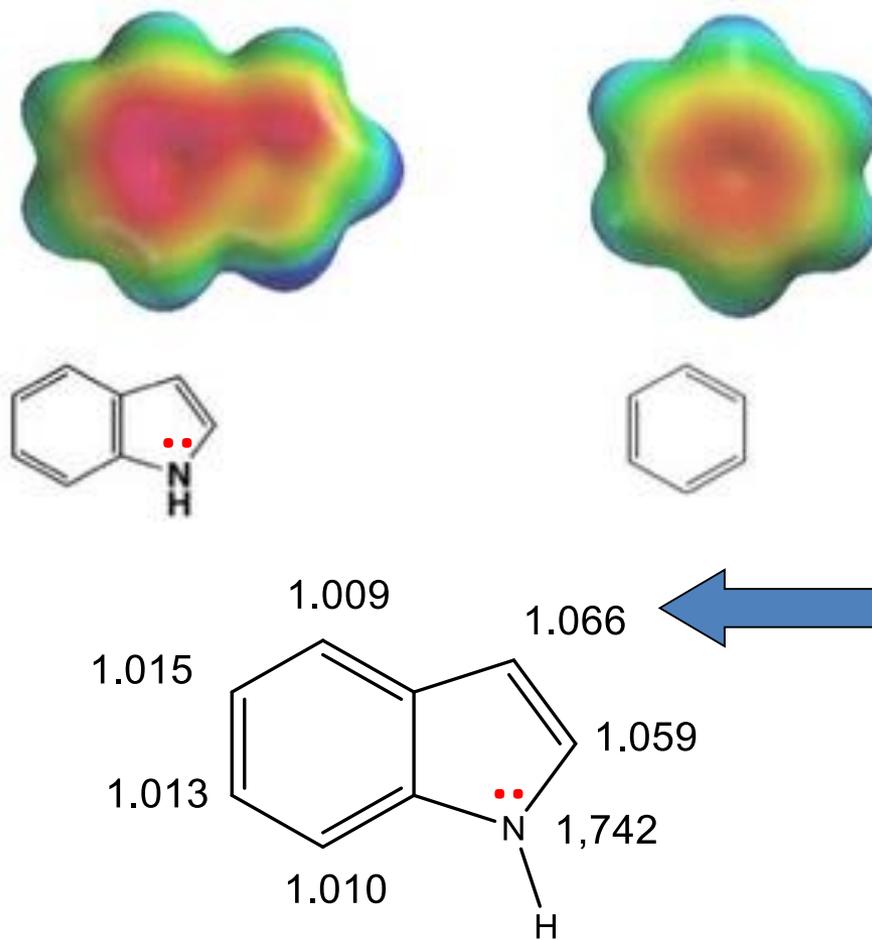
Longitudes de enlace



Si las aminas son básicas, ¿el indol es una base?



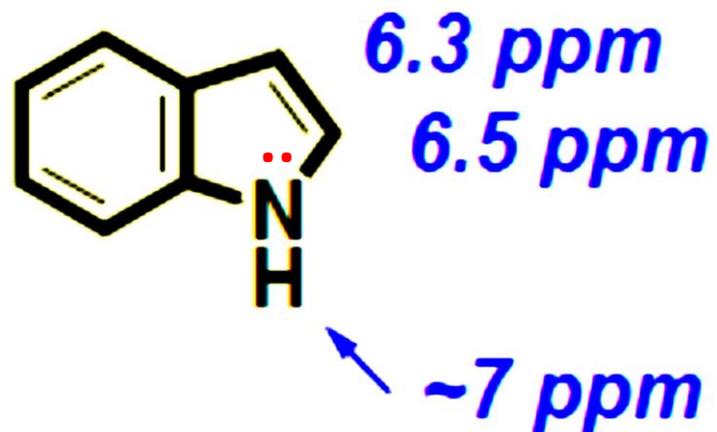
Densidades electrónicas por LCAO-MO con parámetros auxiliares inductivos

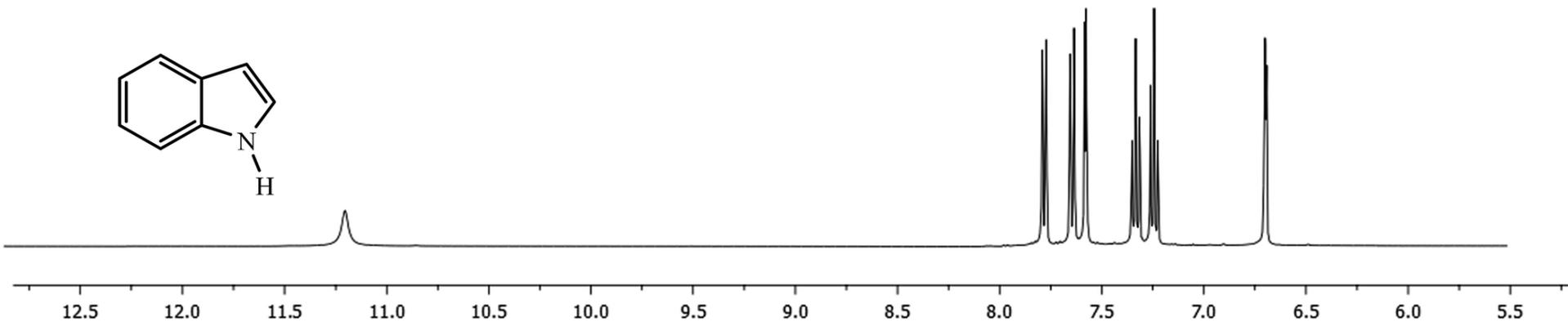
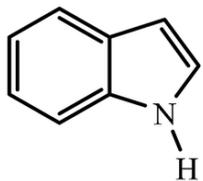


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cation%E2%80%93pi_interaction

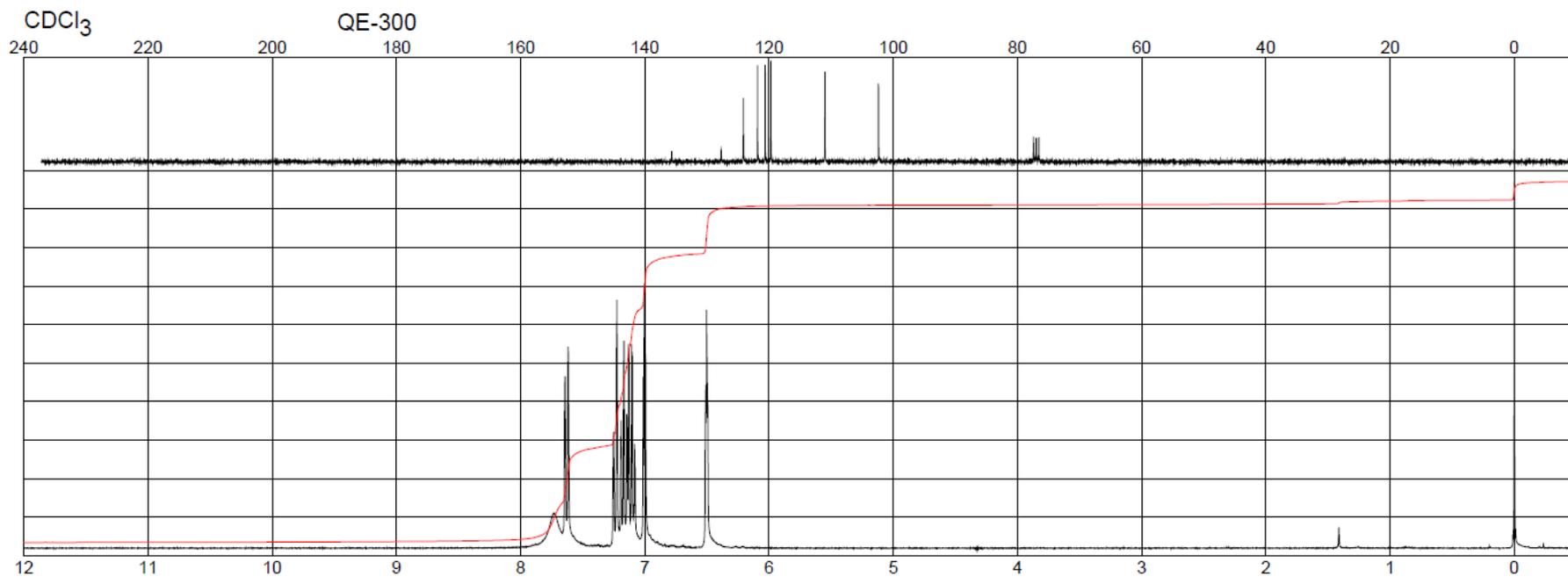


Señales más importantes en ^1H -NMR



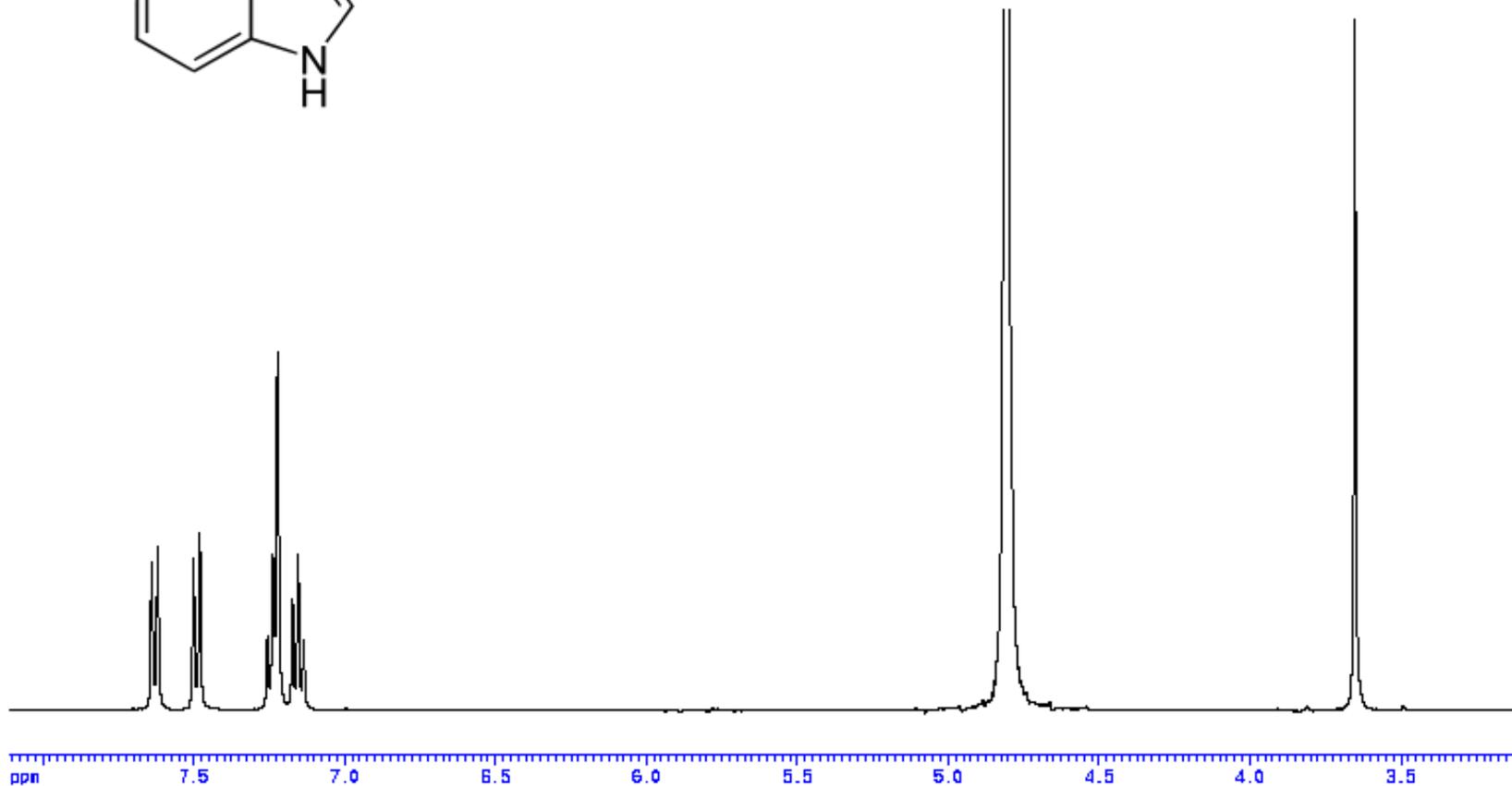
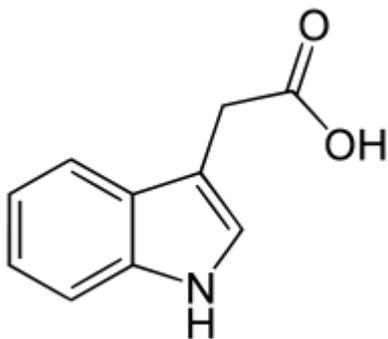


<https://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/articlelanding/2016/ra/c6ra01391k/unauth#!divAbstract>



<https://www.sigmaldrich.com/spectra/fnmr/FNMR010753.PDF>





http://www.bmrwisc.edu/metabolomics/mol_summary/show_data.php?id=bmse000177



Síntesis de Indoles de Fisher

Obtención 1,2,3,4-tetrahidrocarbazol

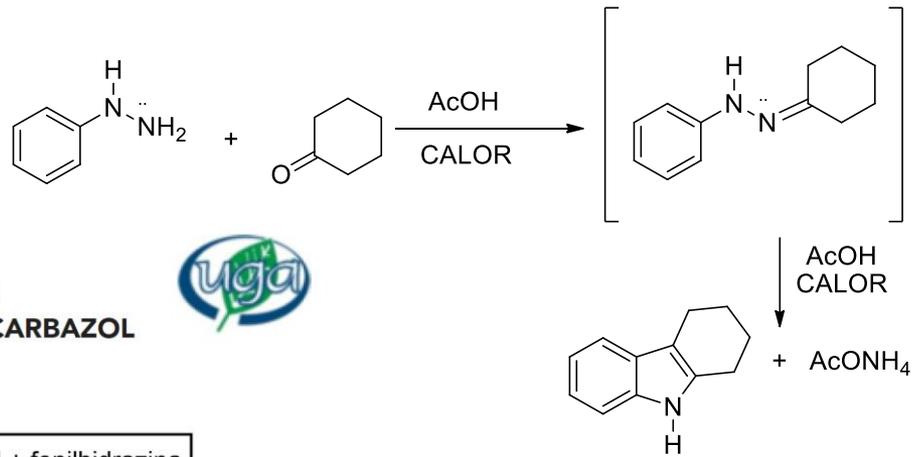
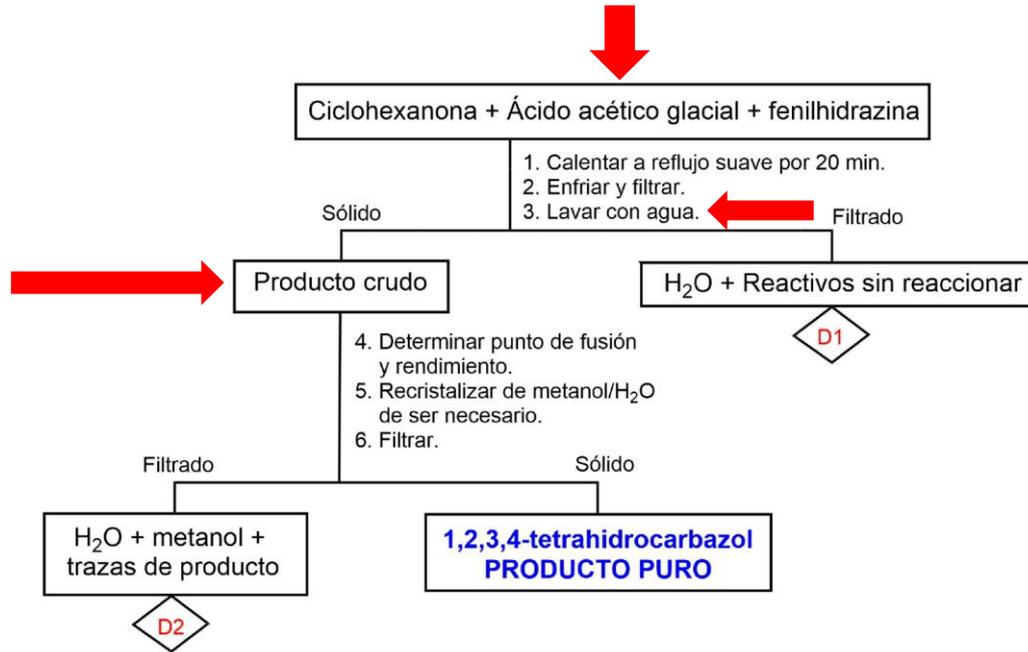


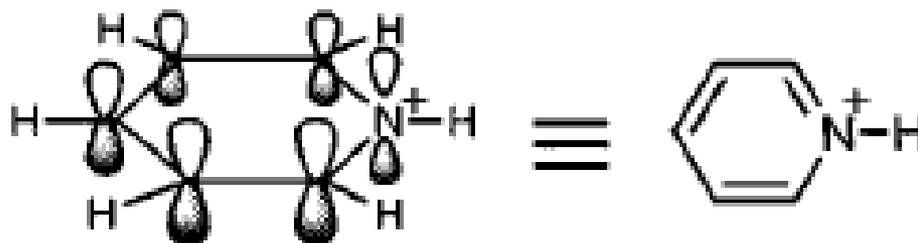
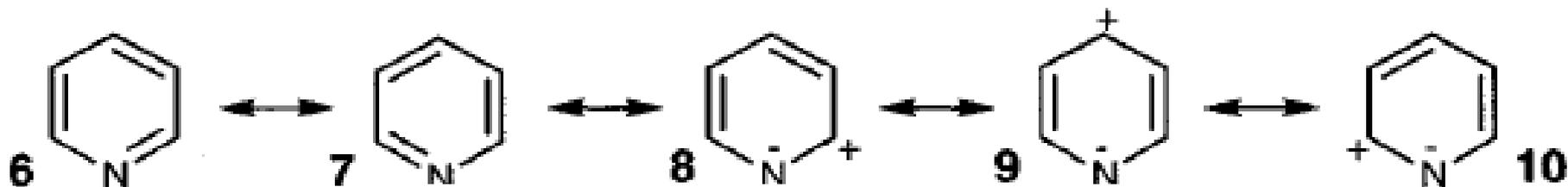
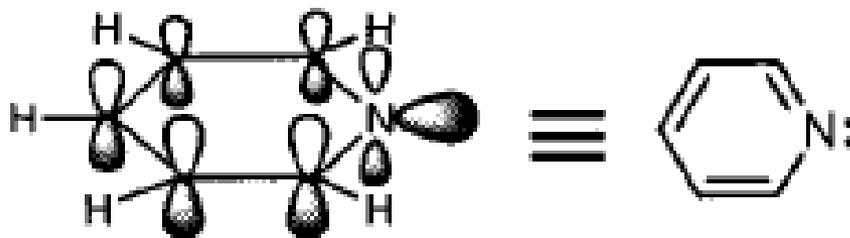
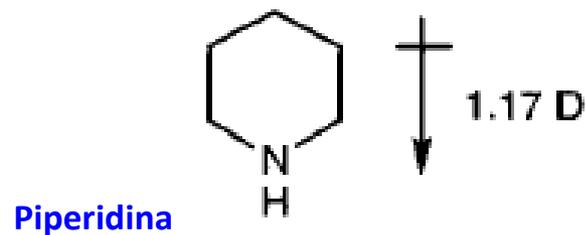
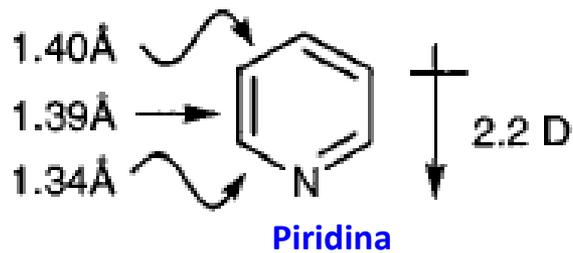
DIAGRAMA DE FLUJO DE LA OBTENCIÓN DEL 1,2,3,4-TETRAHIDROCARBAZOL



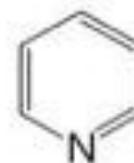
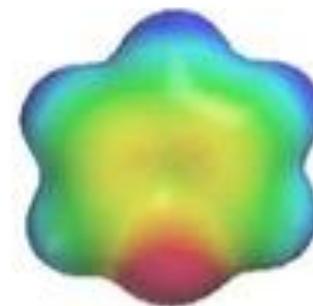
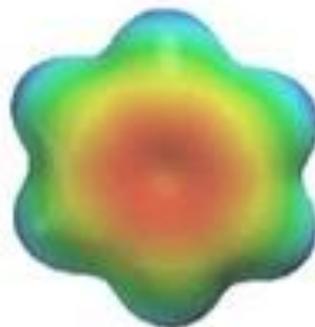
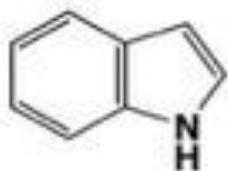
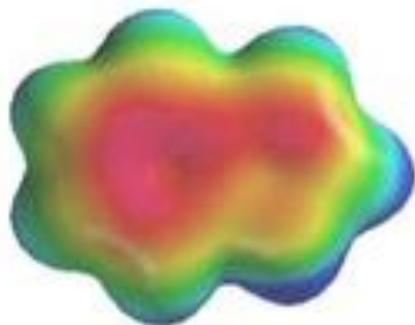
D1: Neutralizar, decolorar de ser necesario y eliminar en el drenaje con suficiente agua.

D2: Guardar el etanol para destilarlo al final del semestre, sólo si la cantidad de etanol es considerable.





Catión 1-H-piridinio

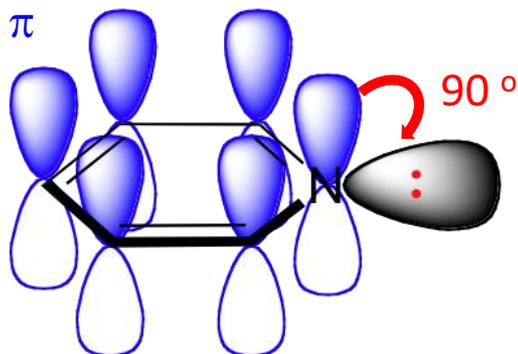


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cation%28%93pi_interaction

http://www.usc.es/congresos/ecsoc/15/hall_e_CC/e001/index.pdf

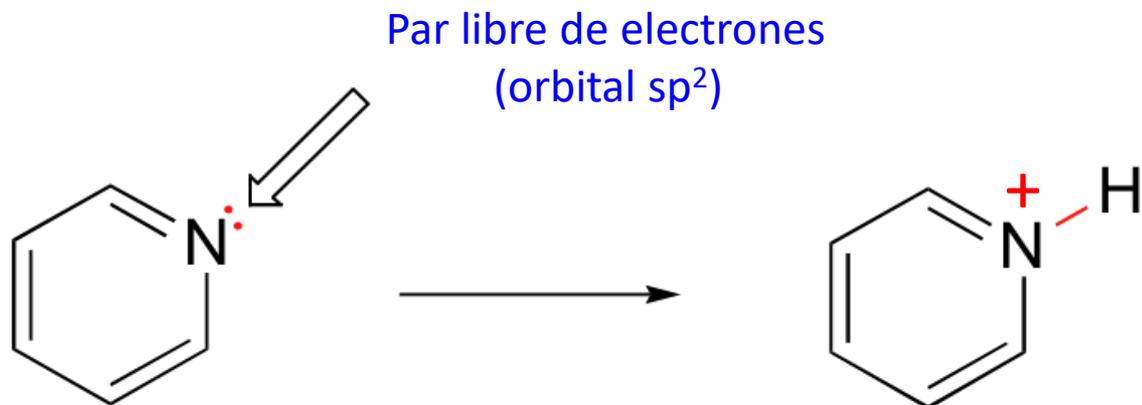


Nube π
6 electrones π



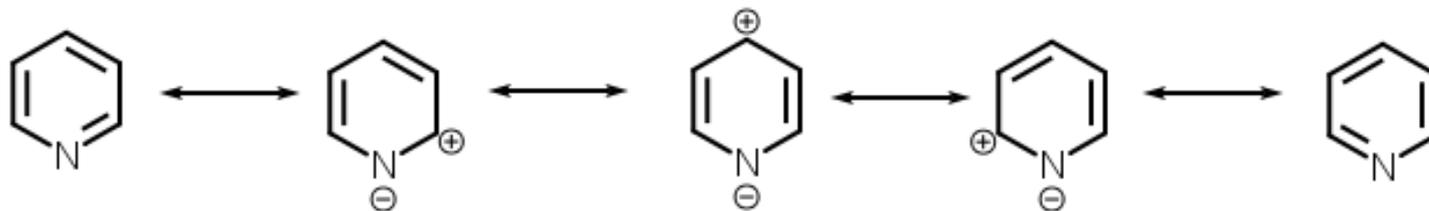
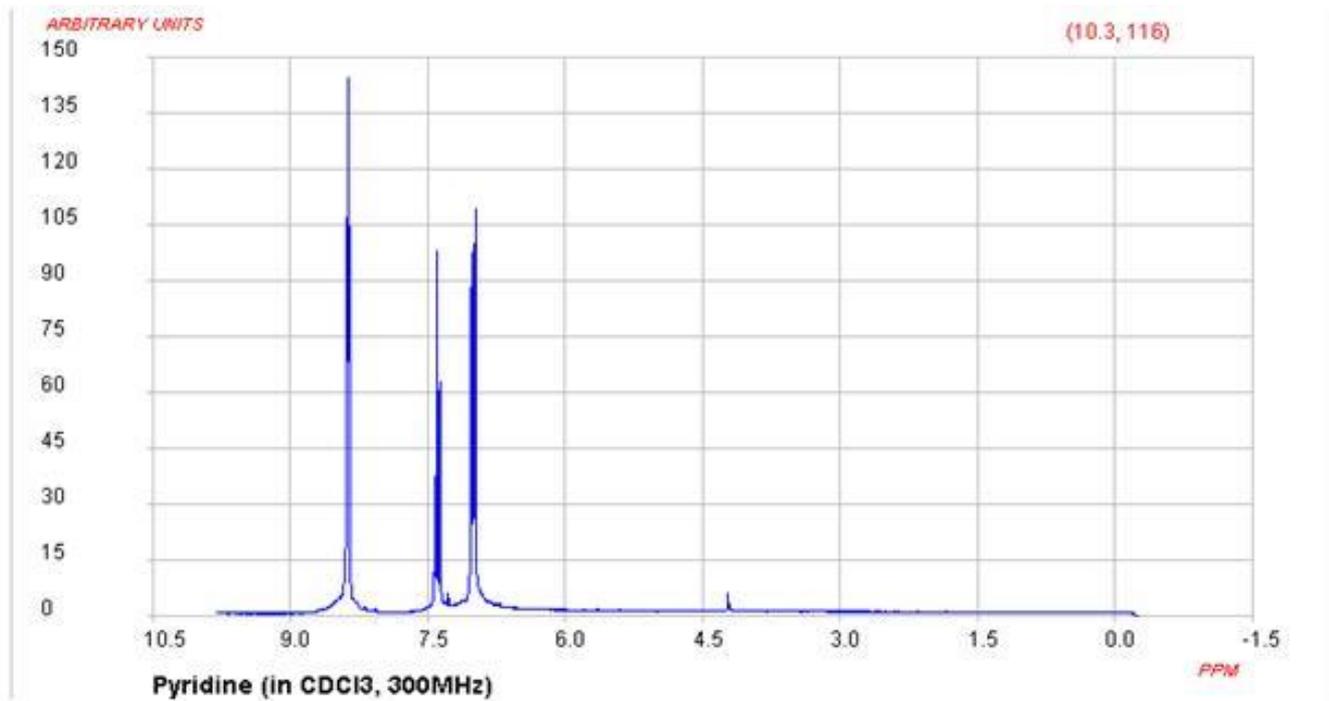
Par libre de electrones
(orbital sp^2)

Si las aminas son básicas, ¿la piridina es una base?



Ion piridinio $pK_a = 5.3$





<https://chemistry.stackexchange.com/questions/17070/proton-nmr-signals-and-rings>



Síntesis de Hantzsch de 1,4-dihidropiridina y reacción de oxidación con sales de perácidos. Obtención de piridinas

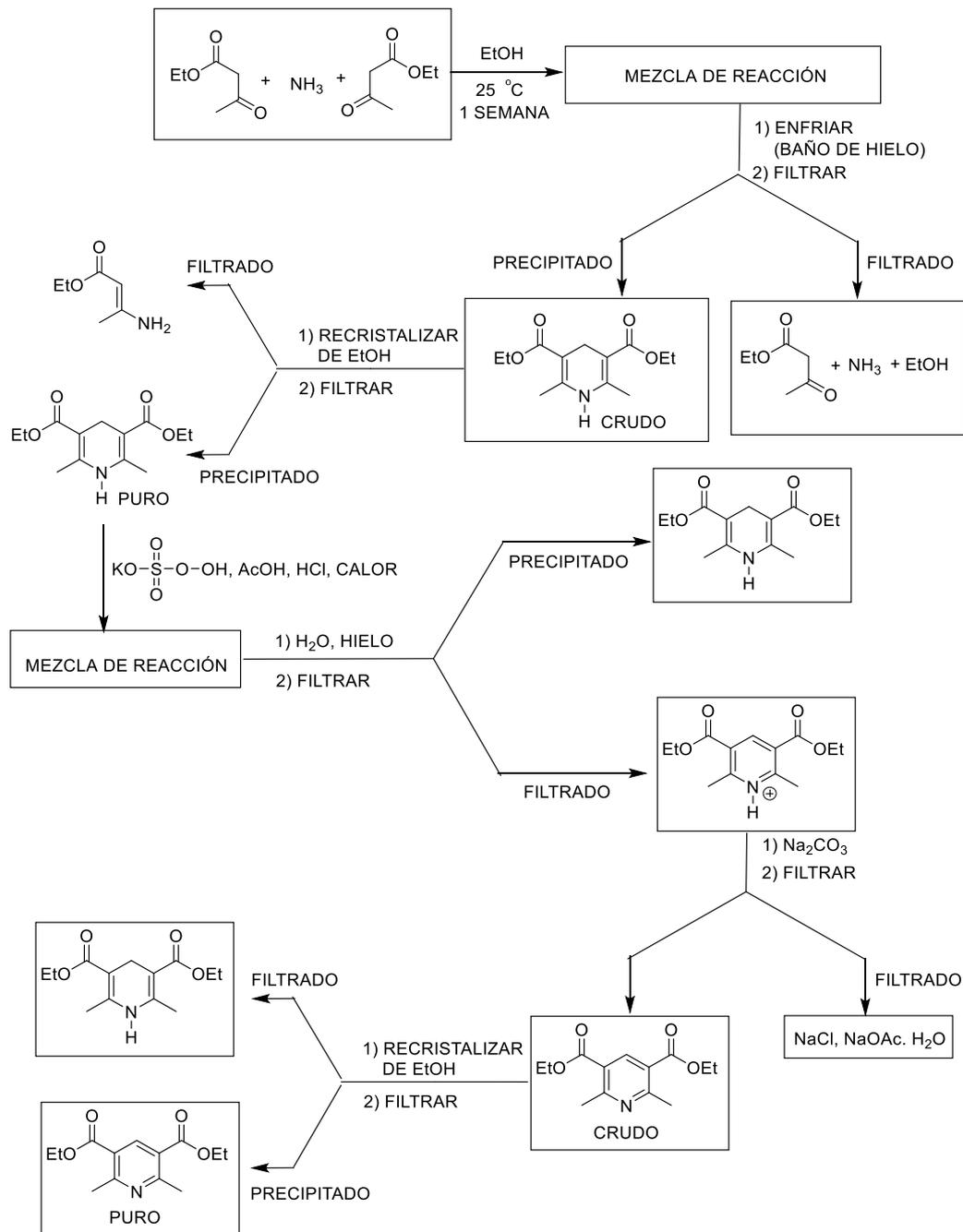
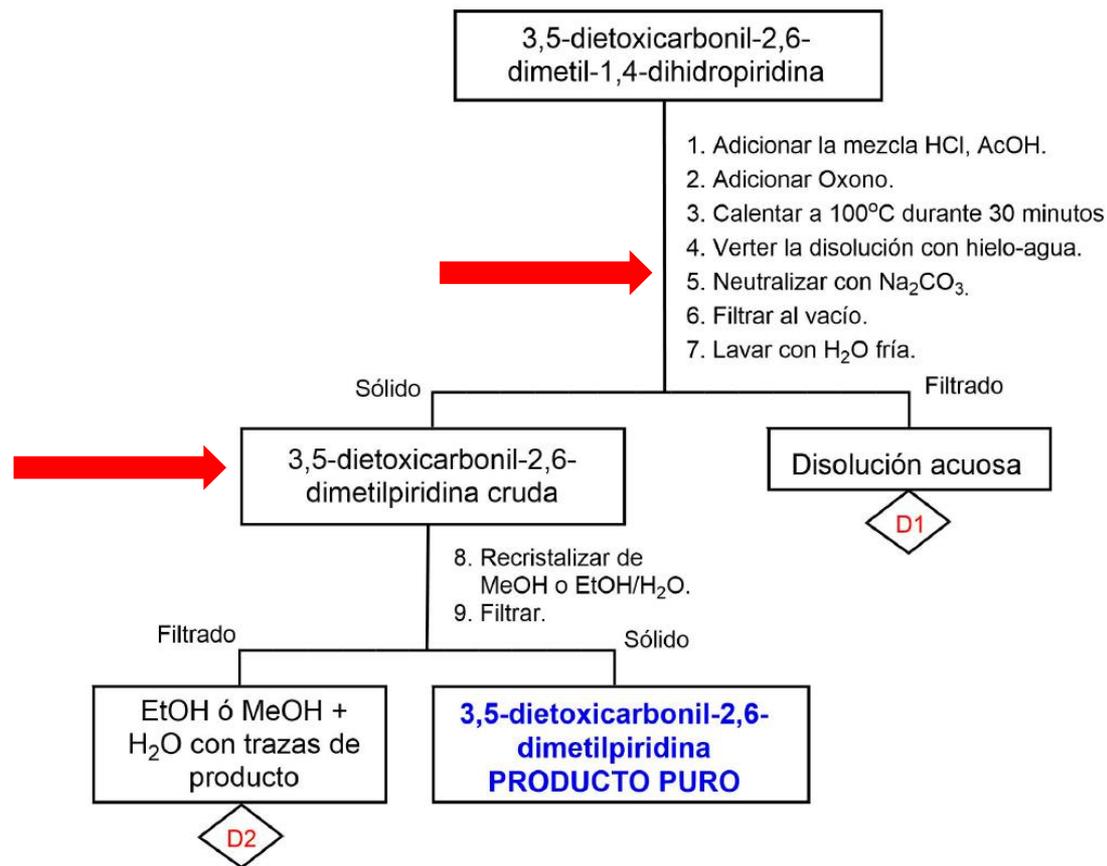




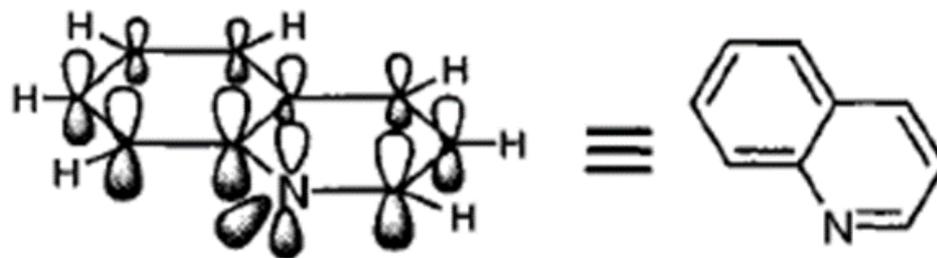
DIAGRAMA DE FLUJO DE LA OBTENCIÓN DE 3,5-DIETOXICARBONIL-2,6-DIMETILPIRIDINA



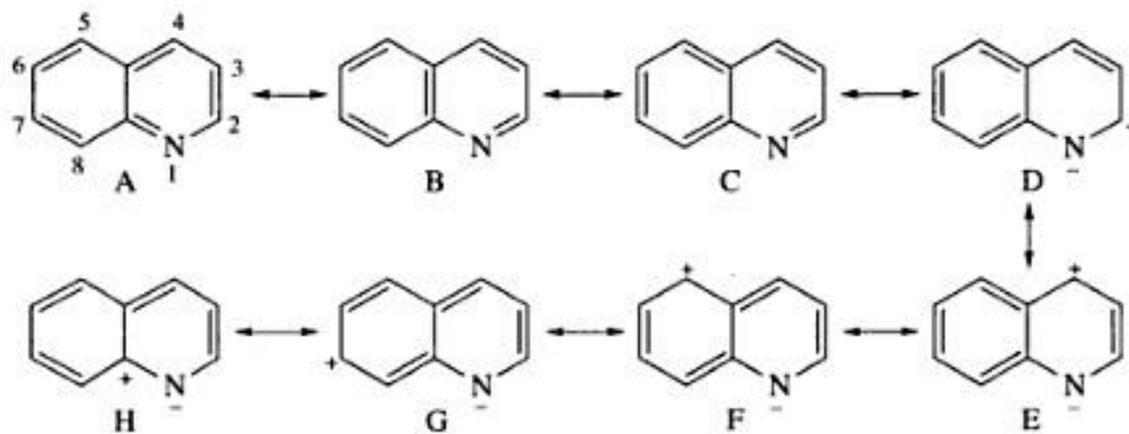
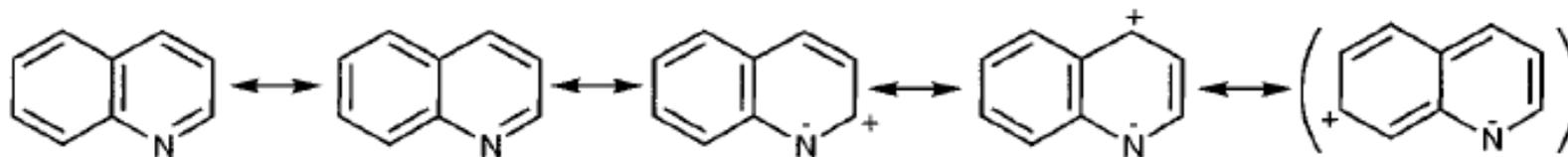
D1: Filtrar la disolución, el sólido se empaqueta para incineración y el líquido se desecha neutro.

D2: Guardar para recuperar el alcohol por destilación al final del semestre.





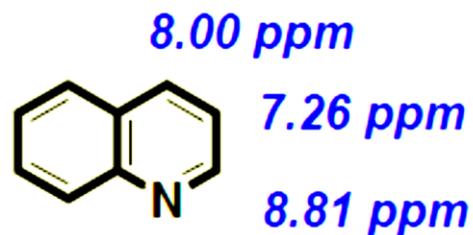
Quinolina

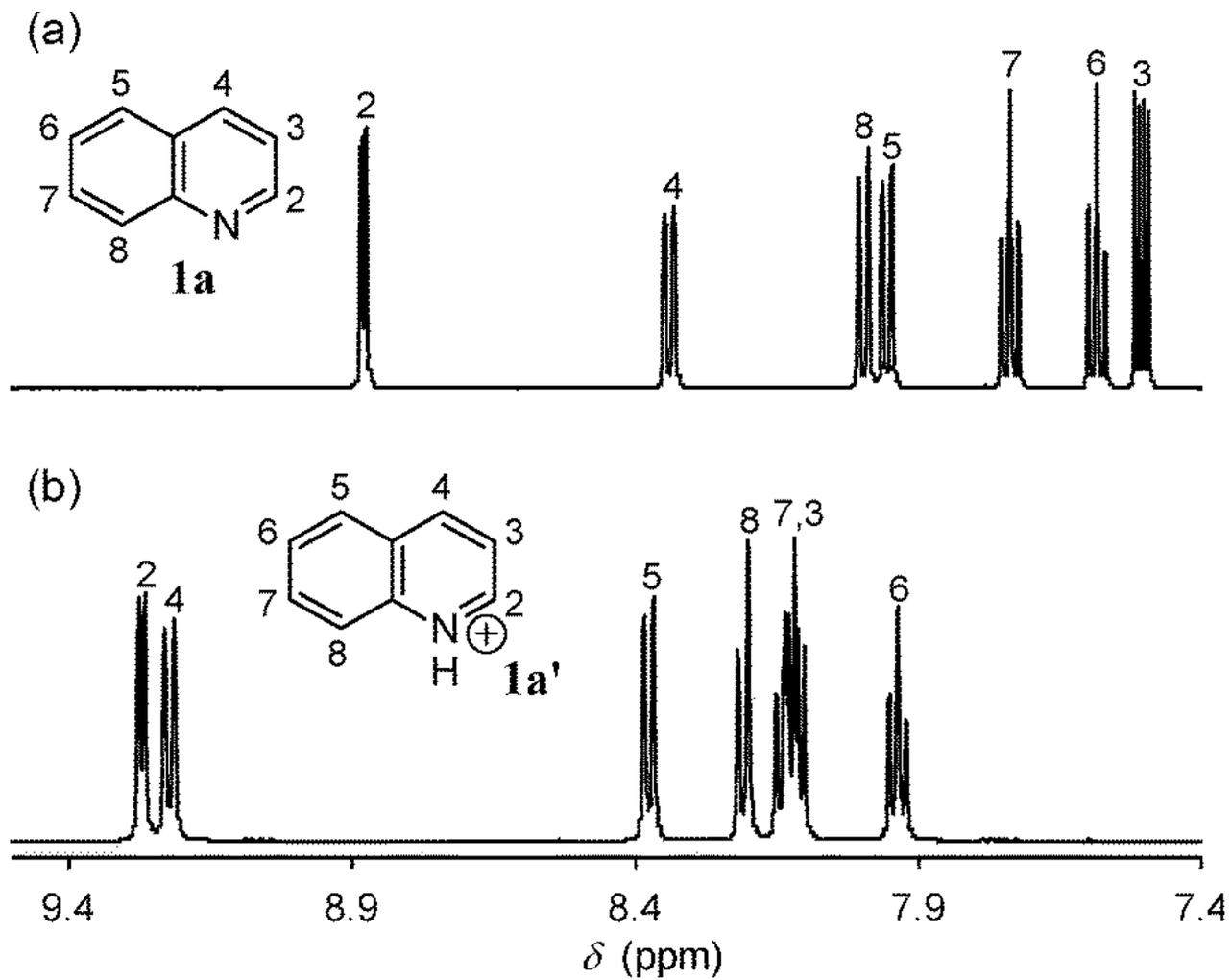


Longitudes de enlace



Señales más importantes en $^1\text{H-NMR}$

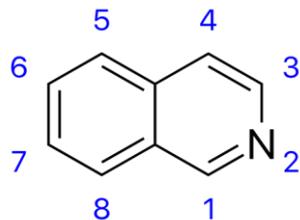




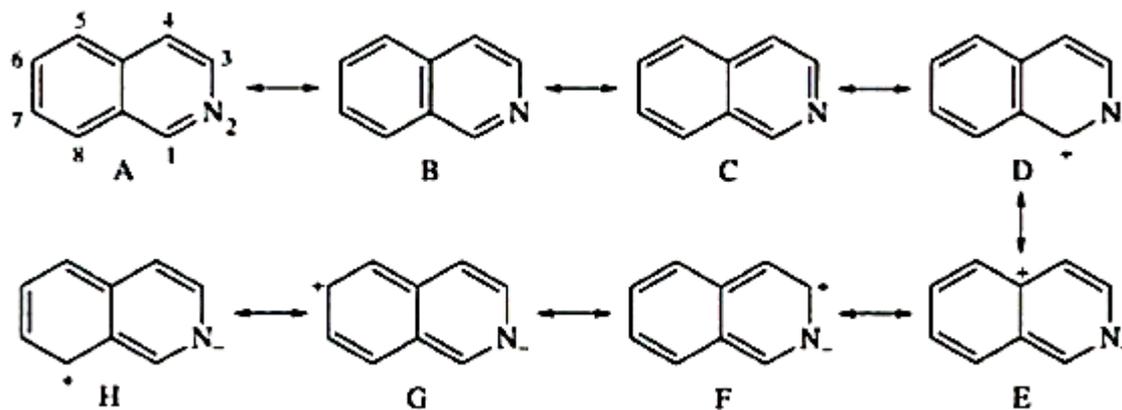
<https://chemistry.stackexchange.com/questions/17070/proton-nmr-signals-and-rings>



Isoquinolina



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isoquinoline#/media/File:Isoquinoline_numbered.svg



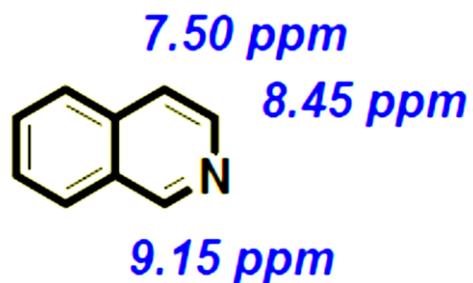
<http://www.tutorsglobe.com/homework-help/chemistry/benzopyridines-710035.aspx>

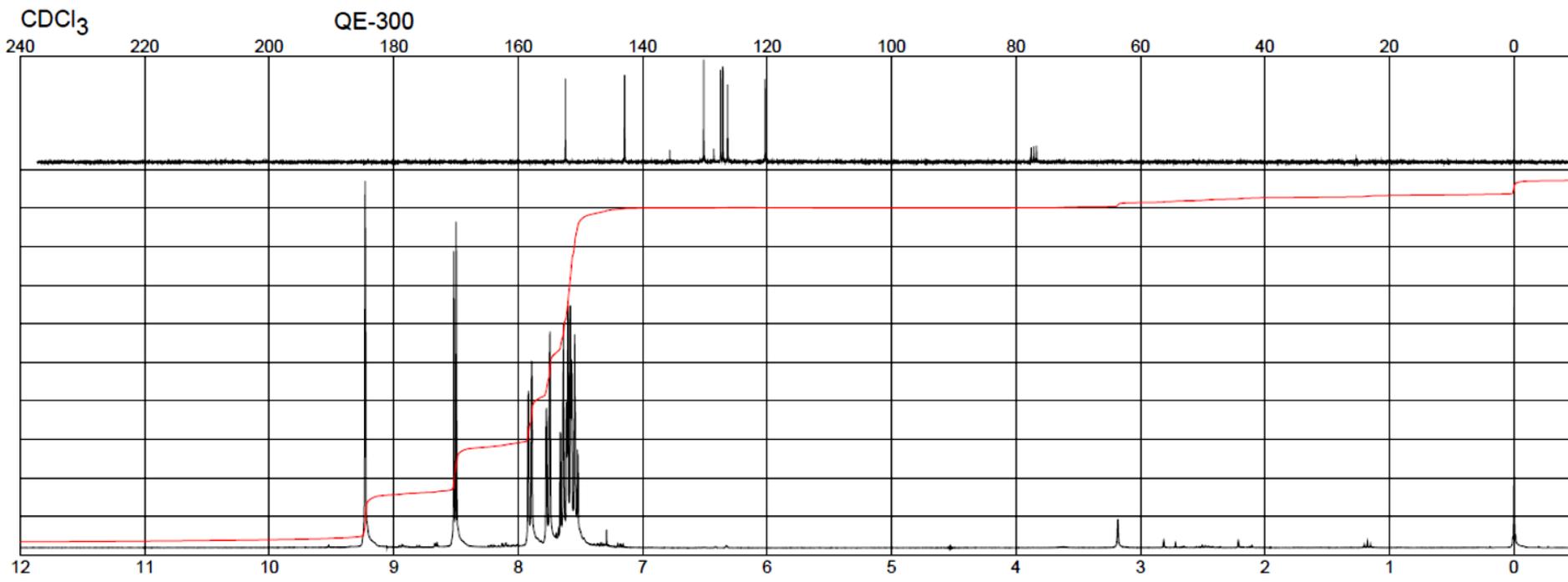
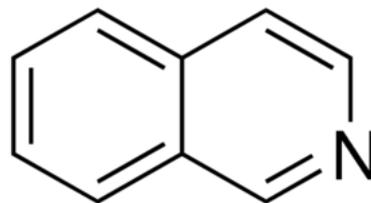


Longitudes de enlace



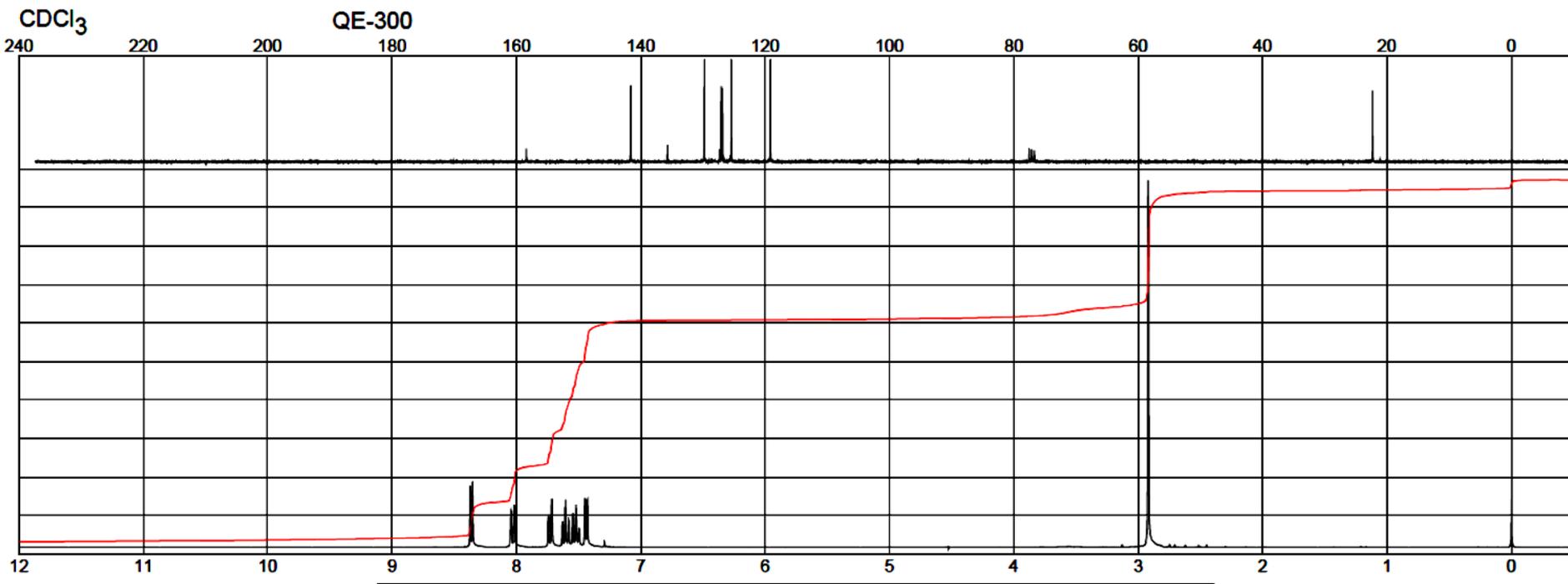
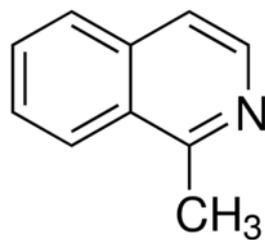
Señales más importantes en $^1\text{H-NMR}$





<https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/spectra/fnmr/FNMR010750.PDF>





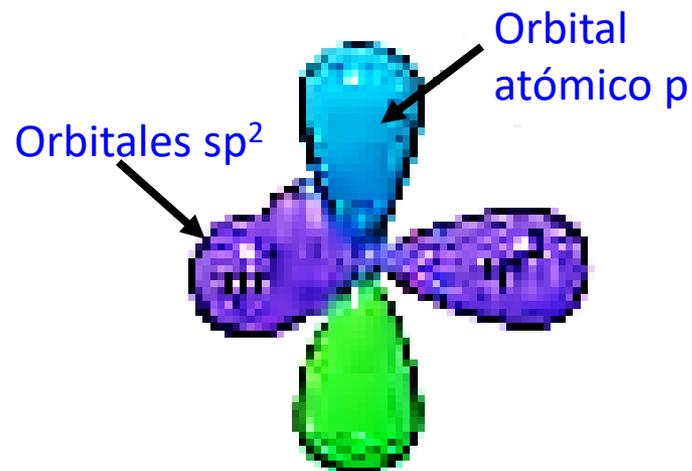
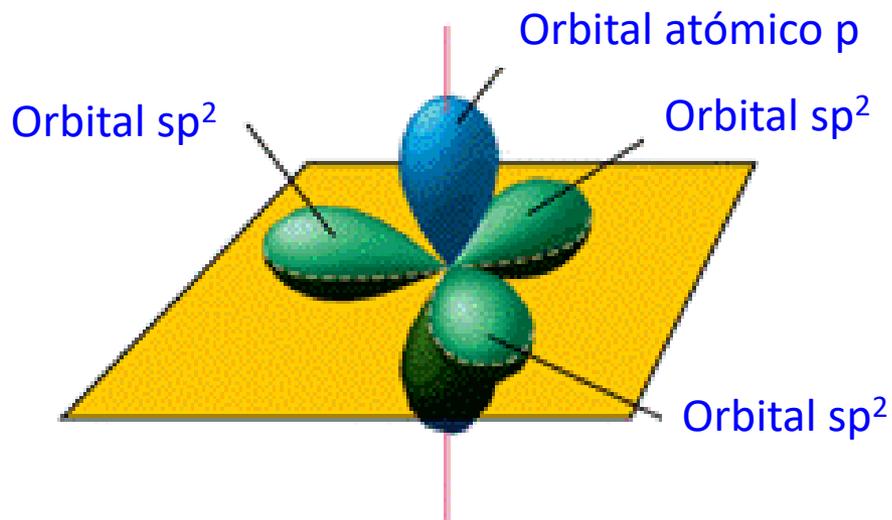
<https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/spectra/fnmr/FNMR004877.PDF>



Criterios para determinar si un compuesto va a ser aromático:

1) Ciclo

2) Átomos del ciclo con hibridación sp^2 , y por lo tanto con un orbital p:

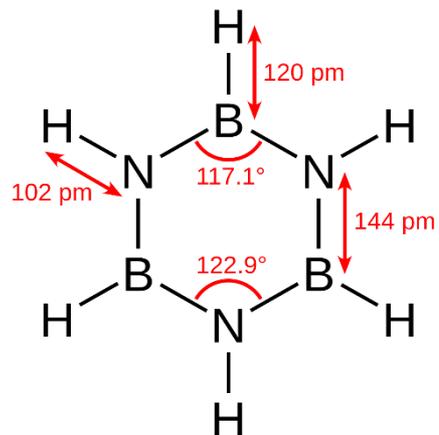


3) Número de electrones en el sistema π que cumplan con la regla de Hückel:

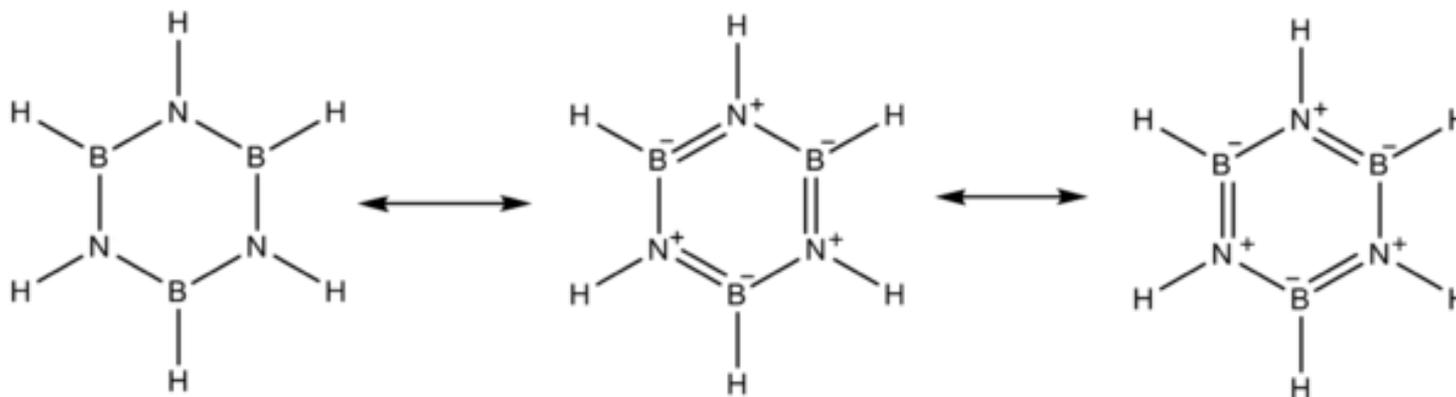
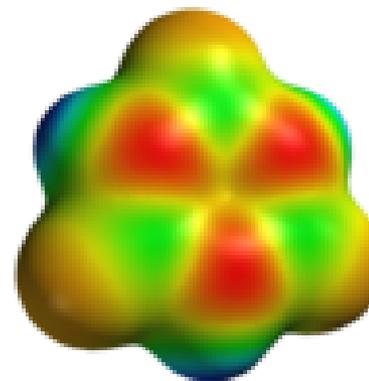
$$(4n + 2), n = \text{número entero}$$

4) Molécula plana





Borazina



benceno inorgánico