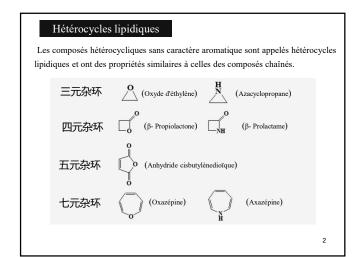
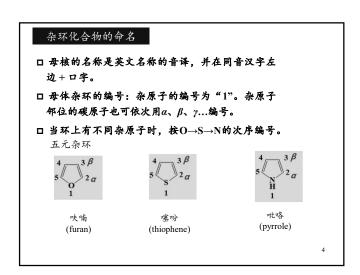
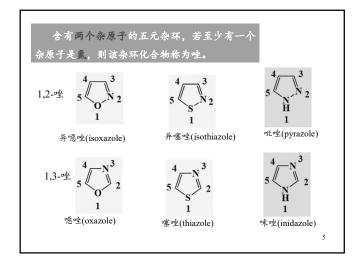
Hydrocarbures Aromatiques

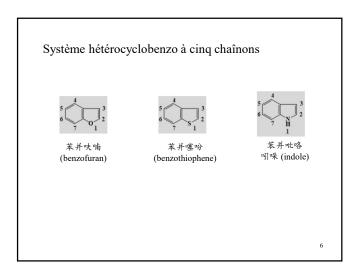
Furane, pyrrole, Thiophène

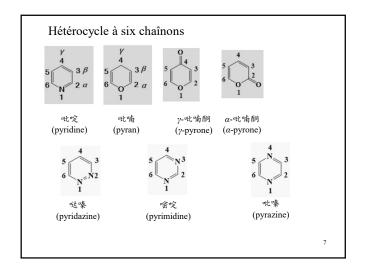
1

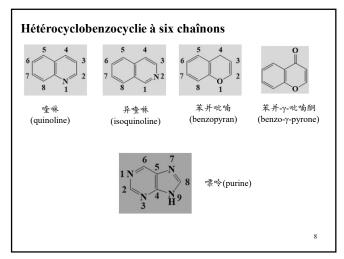


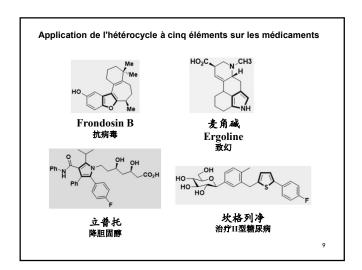


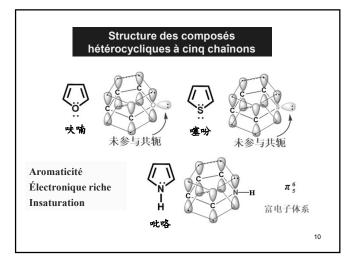


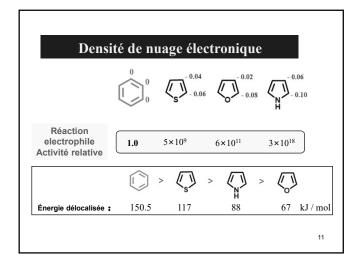


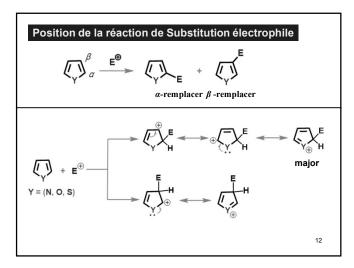


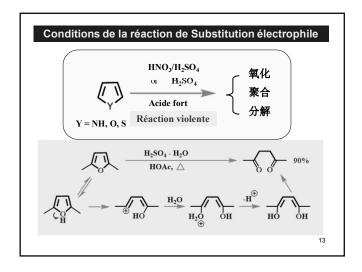


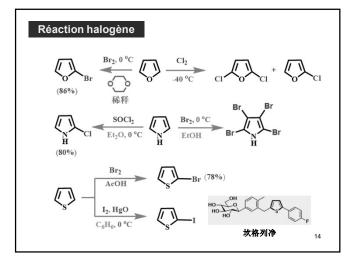


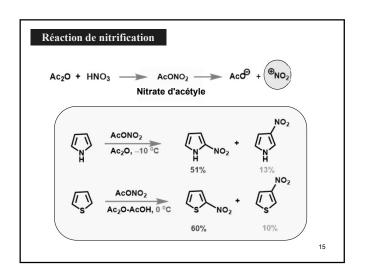


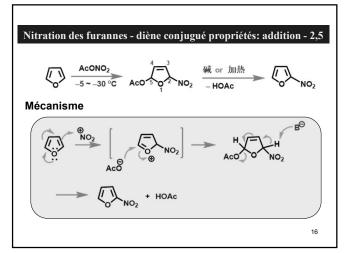


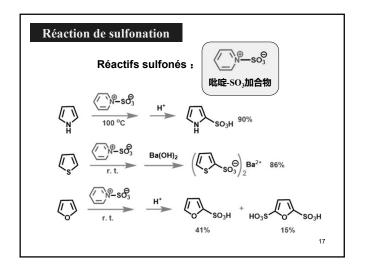


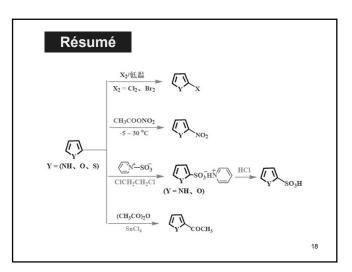






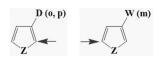






■ 亲电取代反应定位规律(了解)

- 1. 杂原子的定位效应: 第一取代基进入到杂原子的α-位。
- 取代基的定位效应: 3-位上有取代基时, 呋喃、吡咯、 噻吩的定位效应一致。



1

2-位上有取代基时, 吡咯、噻吩的定位效应一致, 情况如下:

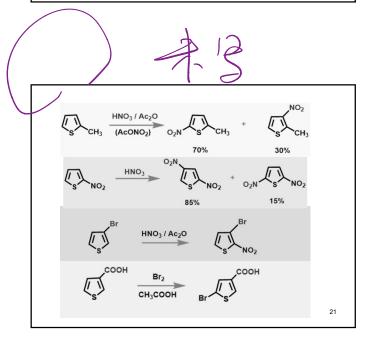
$$(\overset{(\pm)}{\longrightarrow} D_{(o,p)} \qquad \overset{(\times)}{\longrightarrow} Z \qquad W \text{ (m)}$$

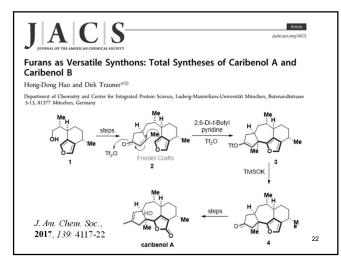
2-取代呋喃在强亲电试剂的作用下易发生2,5-加成反应:

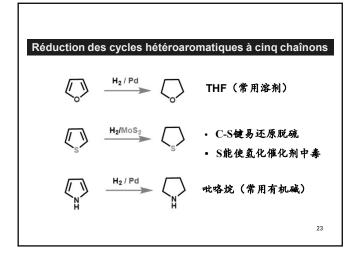
这里值得注意的是: 吡咯和呋喃也遵循上述规律,但当α-位上有间位定位基

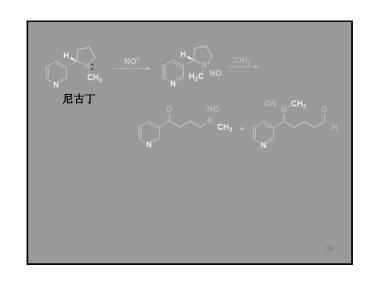
(如: CHO、COOH)时, 新引入基团进入的位置与

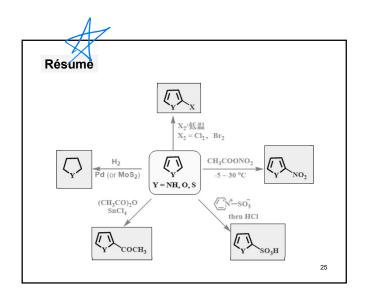
反应试剂有关。如:

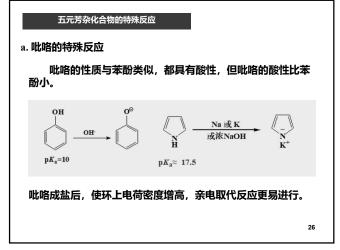


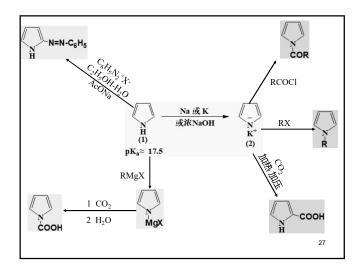




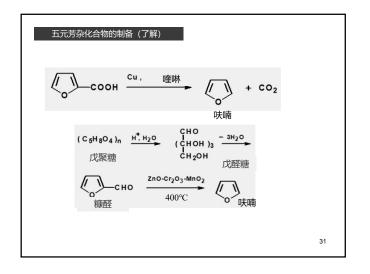


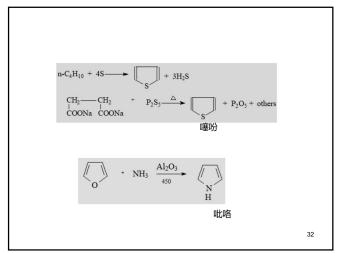


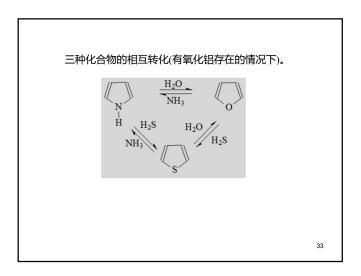


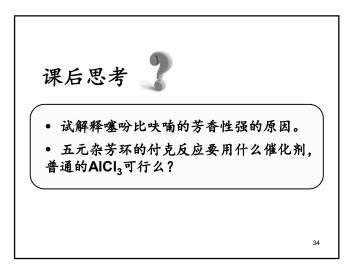


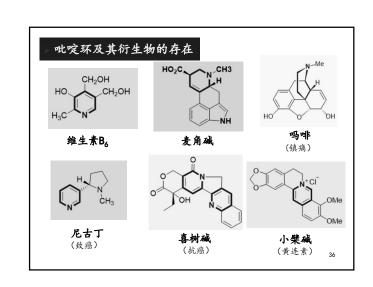
噻吩基本上不发生双烯加成,即使在个别情况下生成也是一个不稳定的中间体,直接失硫特化为别的产物。
$$H_3C \longrightarrow CH_3 + NC-C \equiv C-CN \xrightarrow{60-120 \ C} CH_3 \xrightarrow{CH_3} CN \xrightarrow{CH_3} CN$$

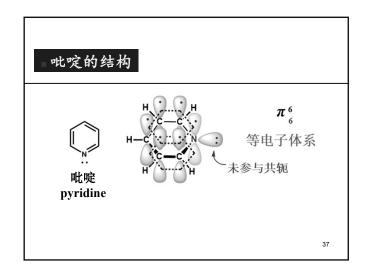


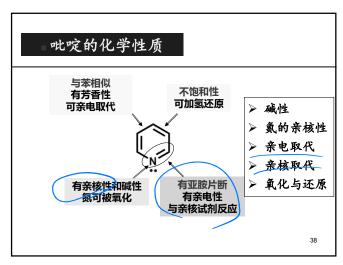


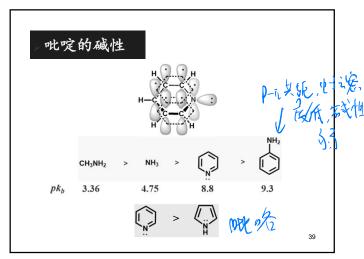


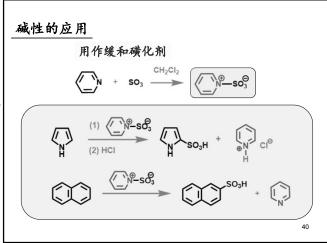


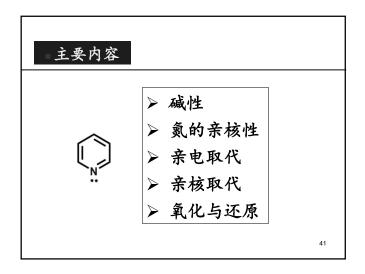


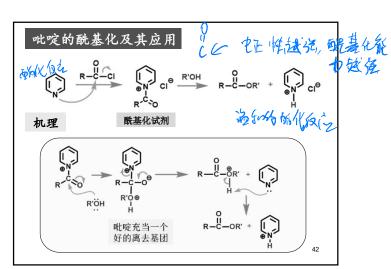


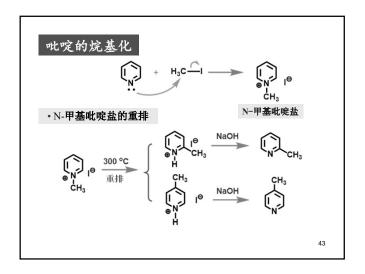


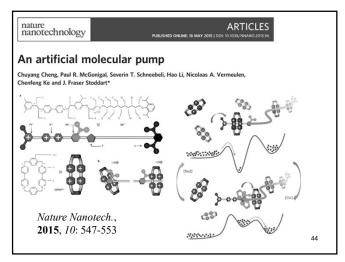


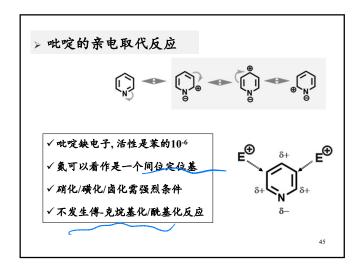


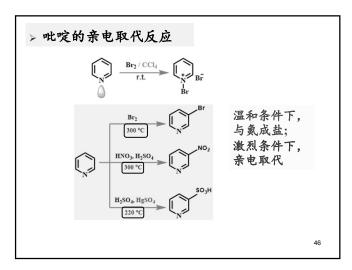


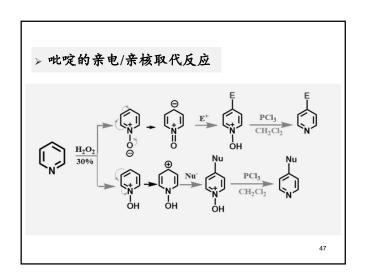


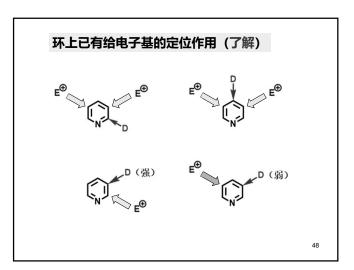


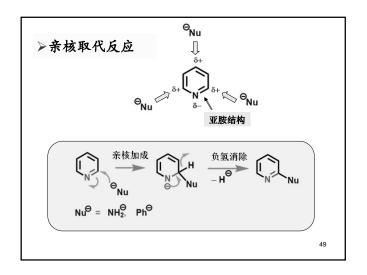


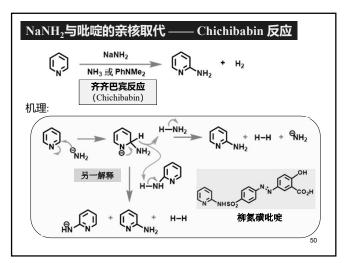






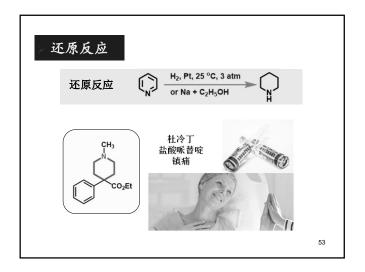


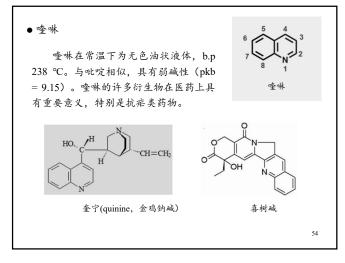


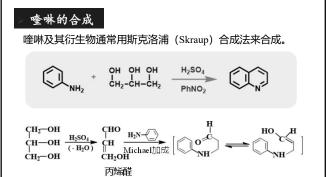


如在α,γ位有好的离去基团,如Cl、-NO₂、Br,可以与氨(或胺)、烷氧化物、水等亲核试剂发生亲核取代反应(在亲核取代反应中,吡啶N对邻、对位活化)(了解)。

51

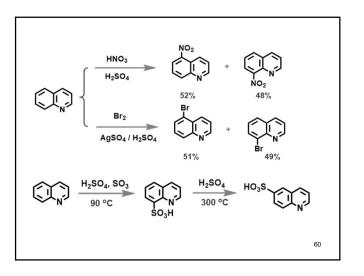


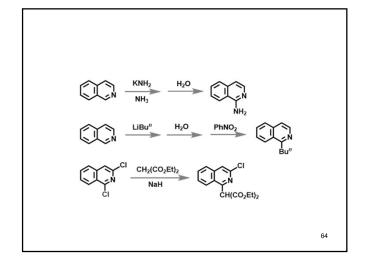


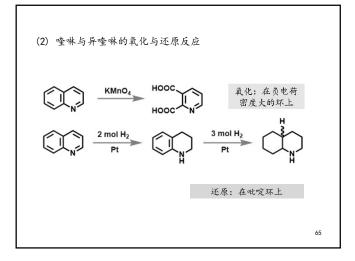


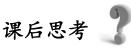
 ◆结构和性质分析
 6 ← 5 ← 4 → 3 ← 7 ← 8 ← 1 N 2 ← 1

(1) 喹啉与异喹啉的亲电取代反应









- 试分析吡啶的碱性和亲核性。
- 吡啶的亲电取代反应发生在那个位置? 氧化吡啶呢?