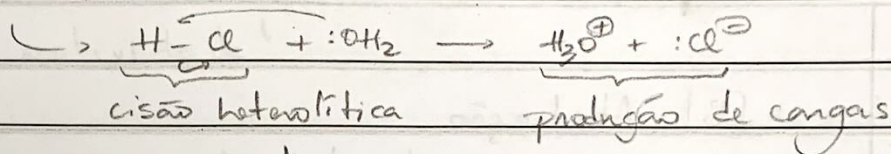


## 1.1] Formação de radicais: cisão homolítica

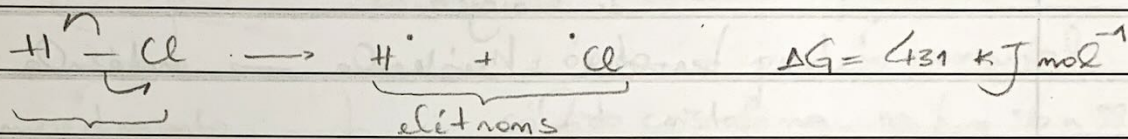
EX.: ÁCIDOS E BASES



$\text{HCl(g)}$  NÃO DISSOCIA!

$$\Delta G = 1347 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1} !!$$

Esqueenta até 200°C: dissociação



(homólise)      (radicais)      (seta x meia-seta)

- Cisão heterolítica (heterólise): íons
- Cisão homolítica (homólise): radicais

## 2.] Maneiras de se formar radicais:

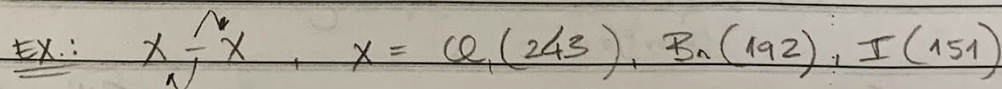
### [A] Homólise de ligações σ fracas

\* podem ser quebradas com  $\Delta$  ( $\sim 200^\circ\text{C}$ ) ou  $h\nu$

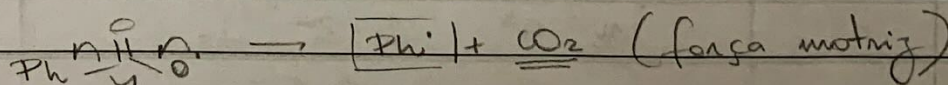
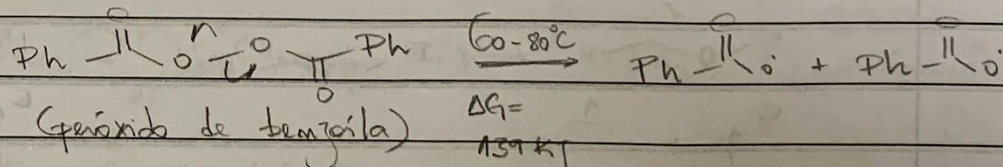
VERMELHA:  $\sim 167 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

AZUL:  $\sim 293 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$

UV:  $\sim 586 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$



EX.:



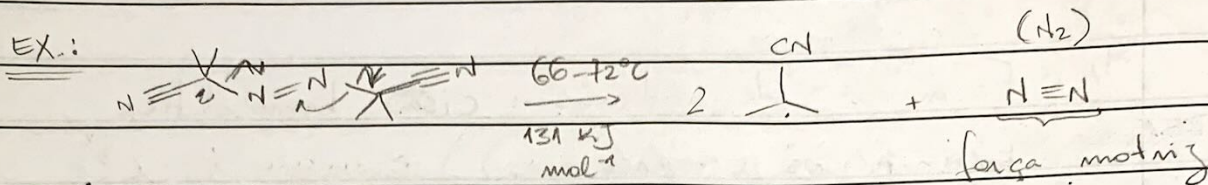
AGNE

clavada

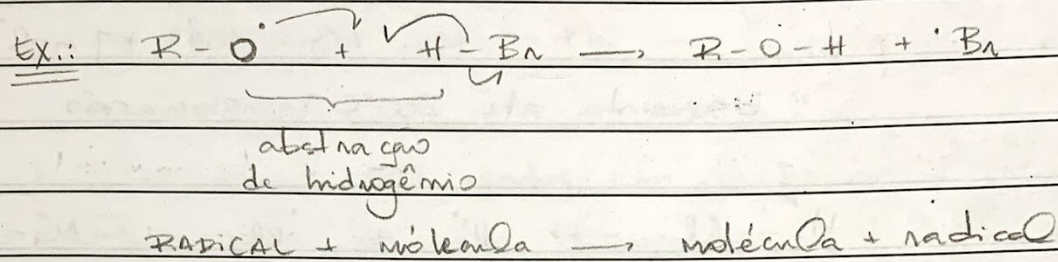
PLÁSTICOS



(2)

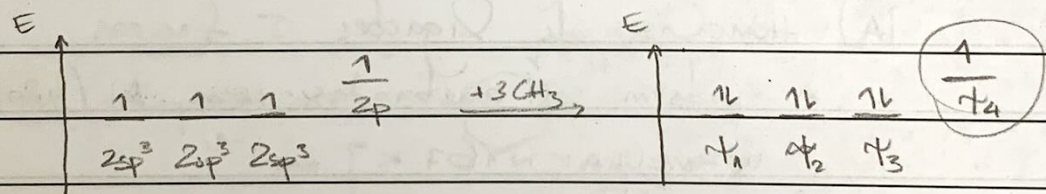
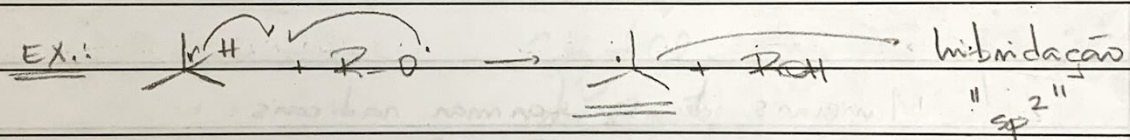


### [B] Abstração



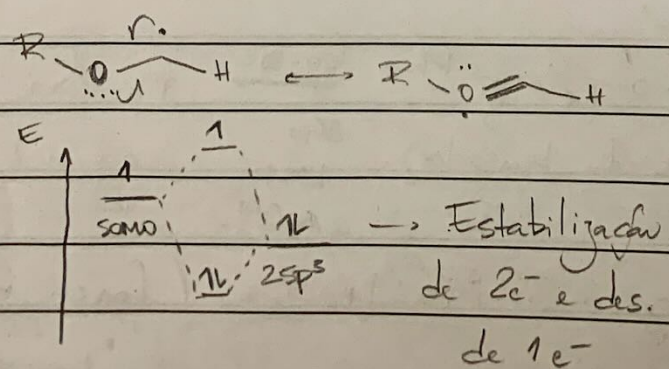
### [3] Reatividade / INÉRCIA DE RADICAIS

$\rightarrow$  Radicais são, na maioria, muito reativos. Bem mais que espécies iônicas.

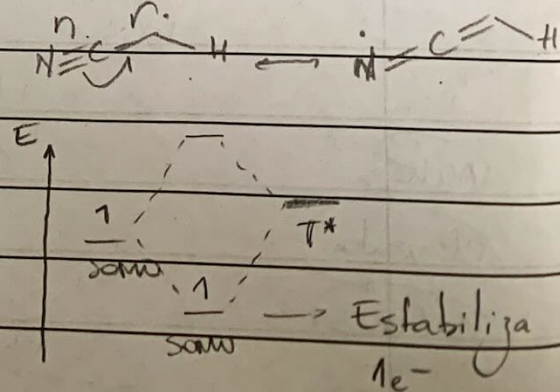


$\psi_4$ : SOMO (Singly occupied molecular orbital)  
 $\rightarrow$  diferente do p vazio do carbocátion!

Situação 1:



Situação 2:



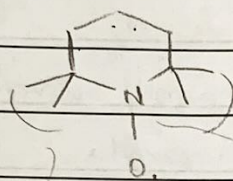


→ hiperconjug. também

Ou seja, radicais podem ser estabilizados por grupos doadores ou retiradores por conjugações. Além disso, a interação c/ orbitais cheios e vazios é vantajosa, aumentando sua reatividade!

A reatividade de radicais também tem uma componente espacial / estérica.

EX.:



TEMPO

Radical tetrametilpiperidina

N-óxido (produto comercial, sólido cristalino, p.f. = 36 a 38°C)

Impedimento espacial diminui a reatividade

estabilização do radical diminui a reatividade

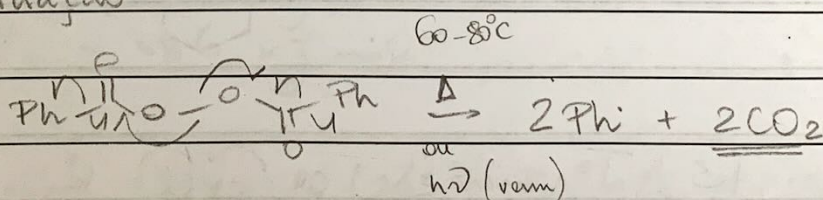
4. Como os radicais reagem?

- [A]  $\text{RADICAL} + \text{molécula} \rightarrow \text{radical} + \text{molécula}$   
 ou [B]  $\text{RADICAL} + \text{RADICAL} \rightarrow \text{molécula}$

⇒ Reações radicalares / reações em cadeia

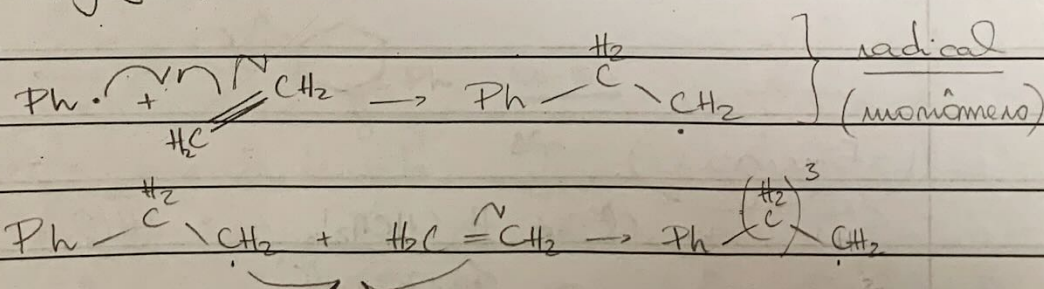
1. Iniciação

EX.:



2. Propagação

EX.:

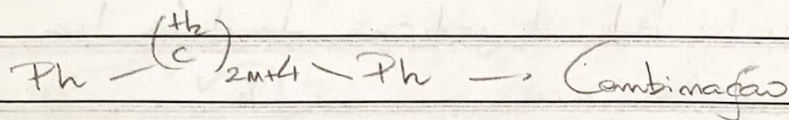
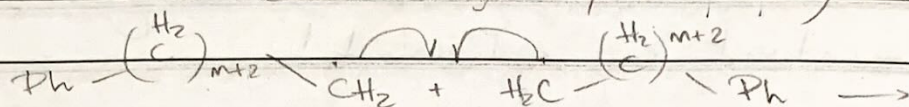




4

Repetições:  $\text{Ph} - \left( \text{C}^{\text{H}_2} \right)_{n+2} \cdot \text{CH}_2$  para cada  $n \text{ HC} = \text{CH}_2$

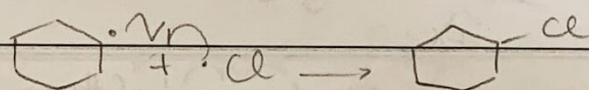
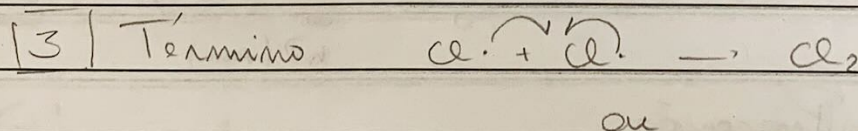
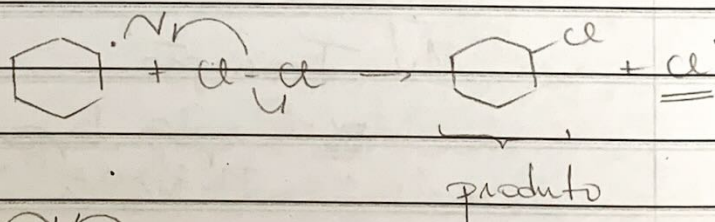
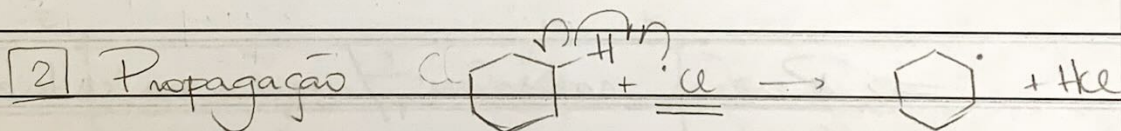
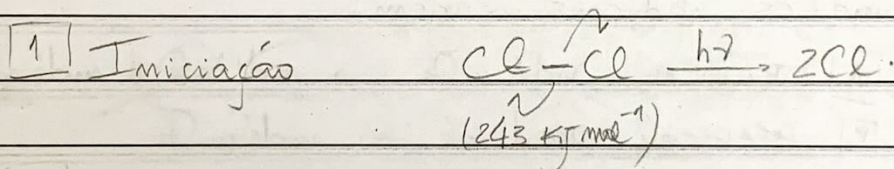
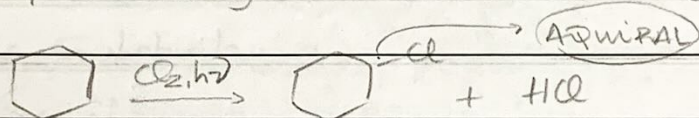
### [3.] Término (Combinação c/ radicais)



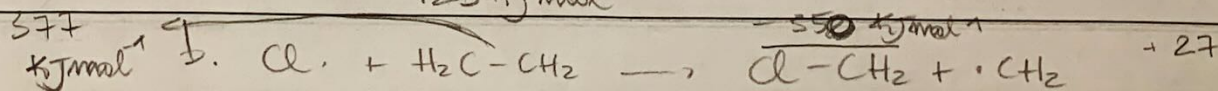
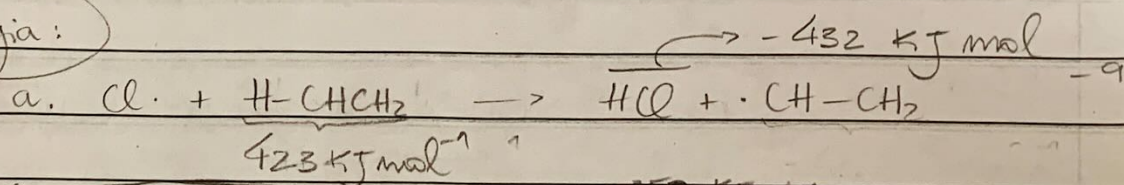
- Iniciadores são usados em quantidades catalíticas
- Propagação se auto-alimenta

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⇒ Exemplo de reação radicalar: cloração de alcanos



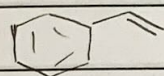
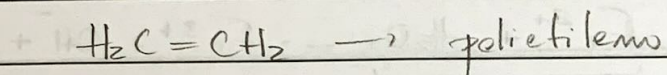
Energia:





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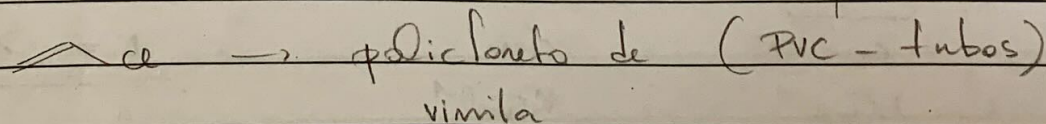
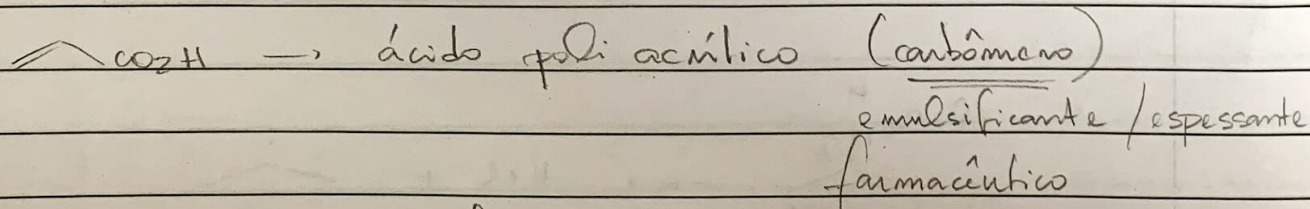
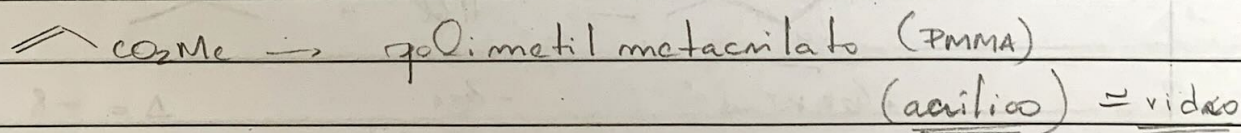
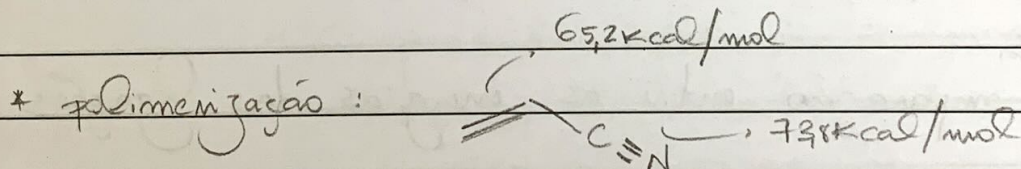
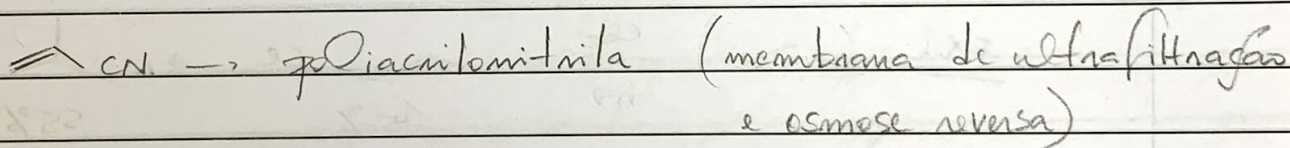
• Monômeros típicos de reações de polimerização



$\rightarrow \text{poliestireno (isopren)}$

(vinilbenzeno)

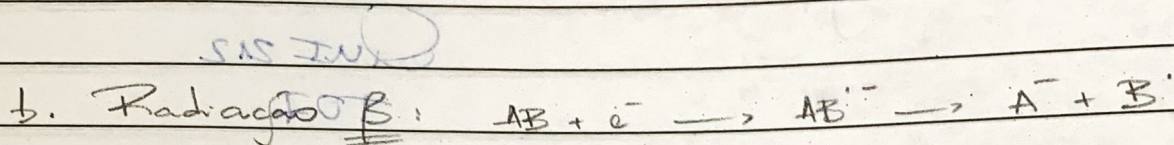
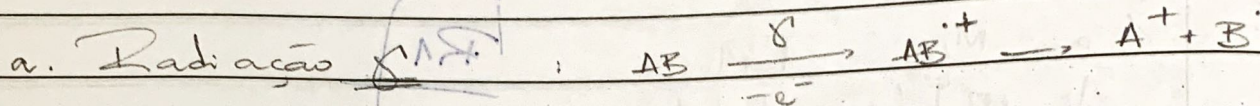
(estireno)



②

acroleína → poliacetato de vinila (PVA)  
↳ cola

Fontes alternativas de radicais



↳ Criação de espécies carregadas!

