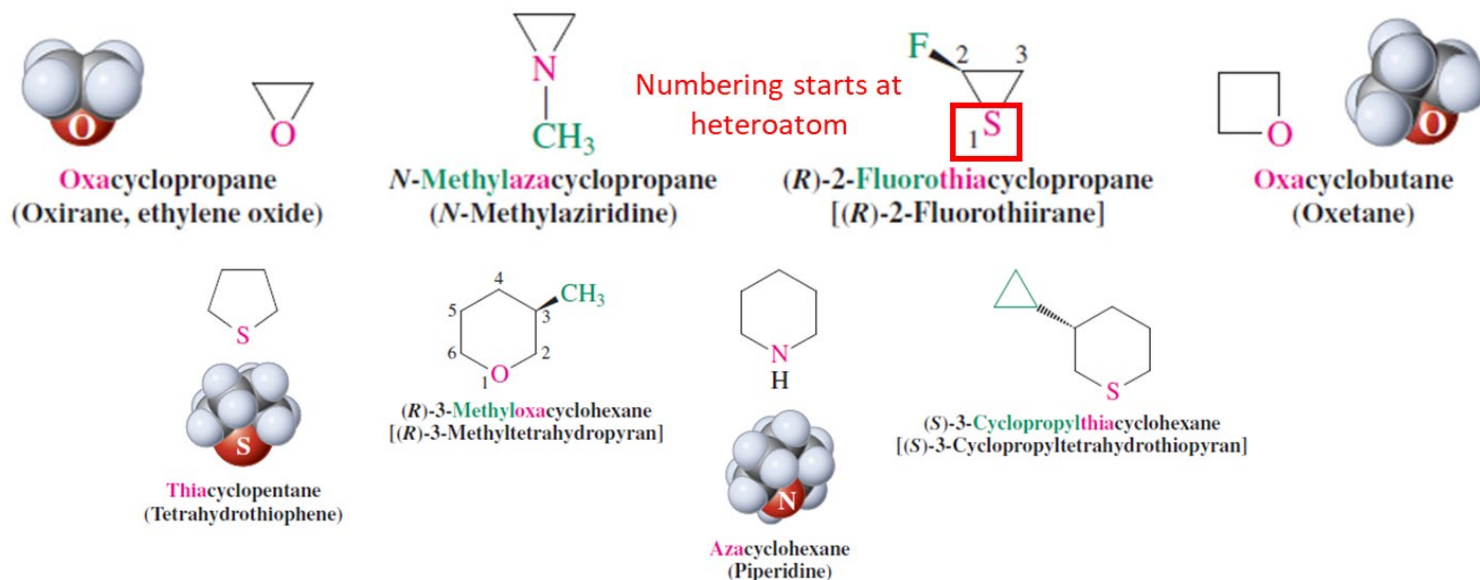


CHAPTER 25: HETEROCYCLES

Heteroatoms in Cyclic Organic Compounds

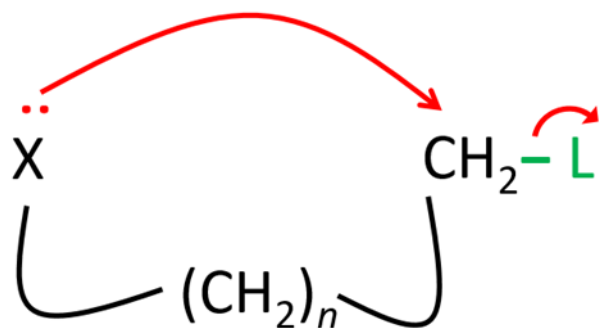
Cyclic molecules that contain at least 1 heteroatom

- **Oxacycloalkane**: Oxygen-containing heterocycle
- **Azacycloalkane**: Nitrogen-containing heterocycle
- **Thiacycloalkane**: Sulfur-containing heterocycle

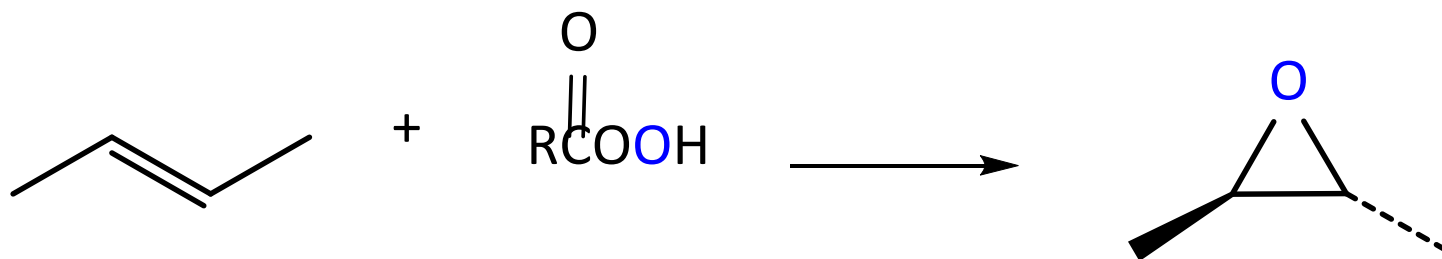


Preparation of Heterocloalkanes

1. Intramolecular S_N2 reaction

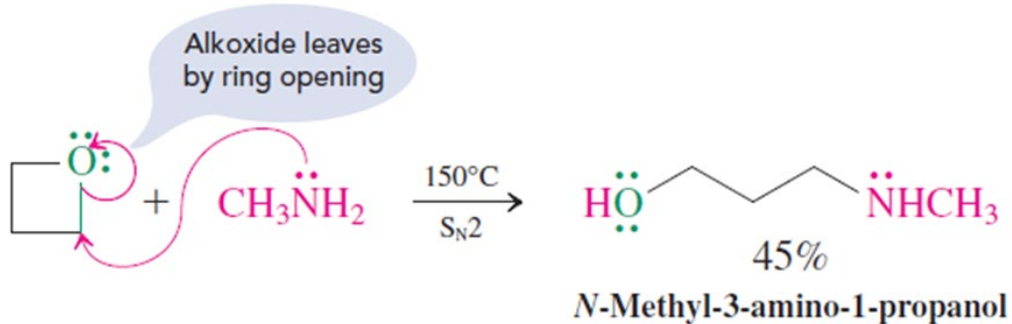
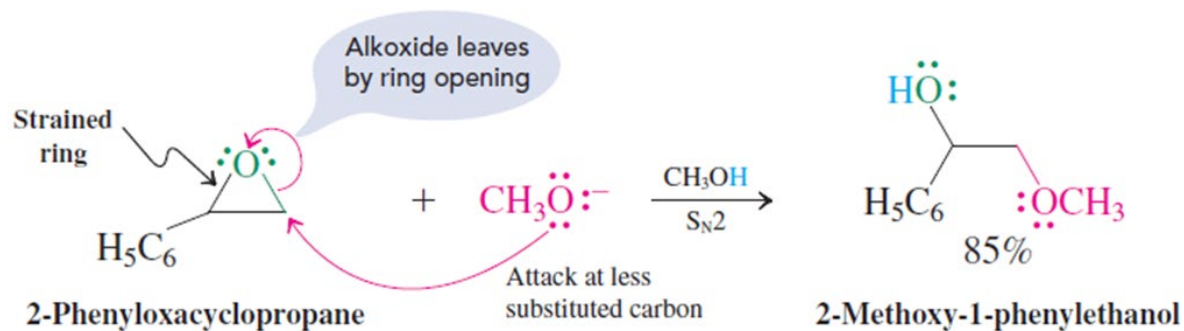


2. Special reaction for oxacyclopropanes



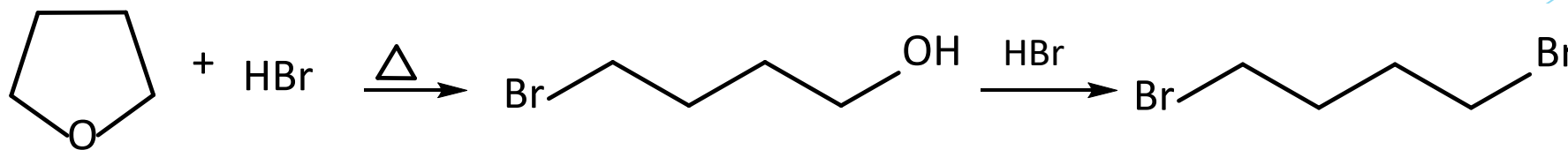
Reactions (1 of 4)

Three- and four-membered rings open: ring strain



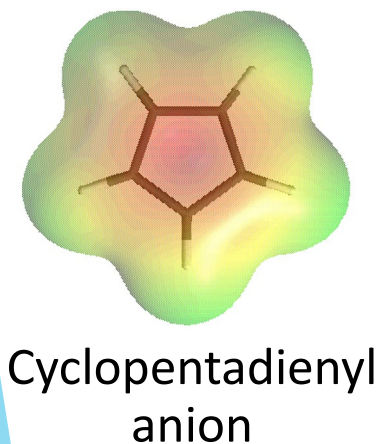
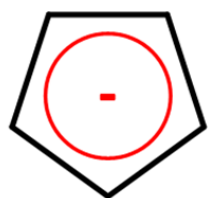
Usual conditions are basic.

For rings **larger than four**, no ring strain: Need **strong** acid

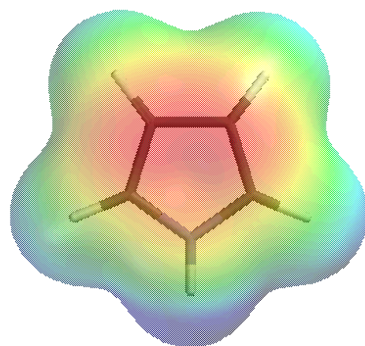


Heterocyclopentadienes: Pyrrole, Furan, and Thiophene

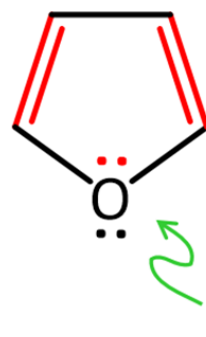
The lone pairs participate in the **aromatic** cyclic six e system: Like the cyclopentadienyl anion



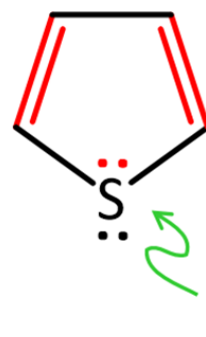
Cyclopentadienyl anion



Pyrrole



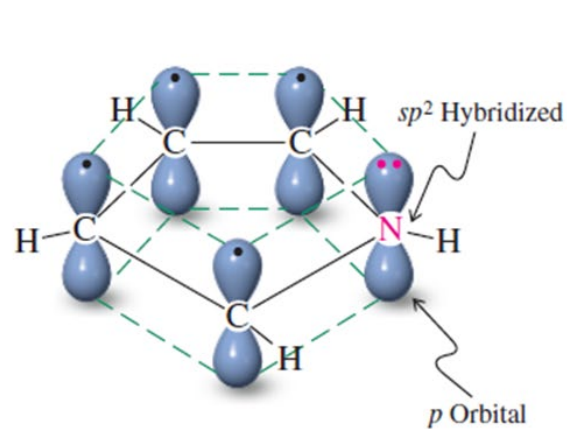
Furan



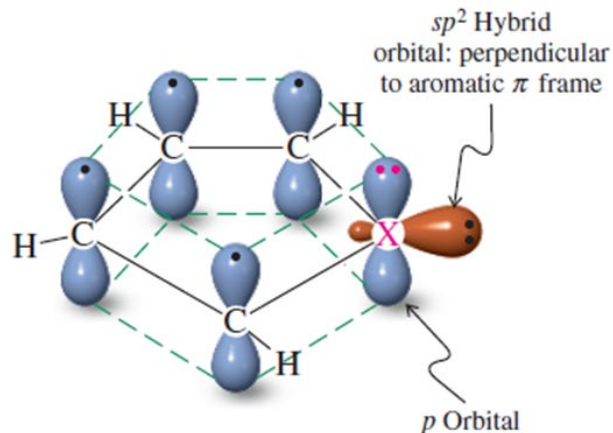
Thiophene

The distribution of 6 π electrons over **five atoms** makes these systems relatively e-rich, compared to benzene.

Orbitals

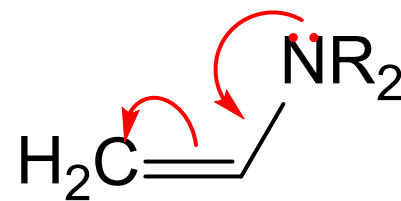


Pyrrole

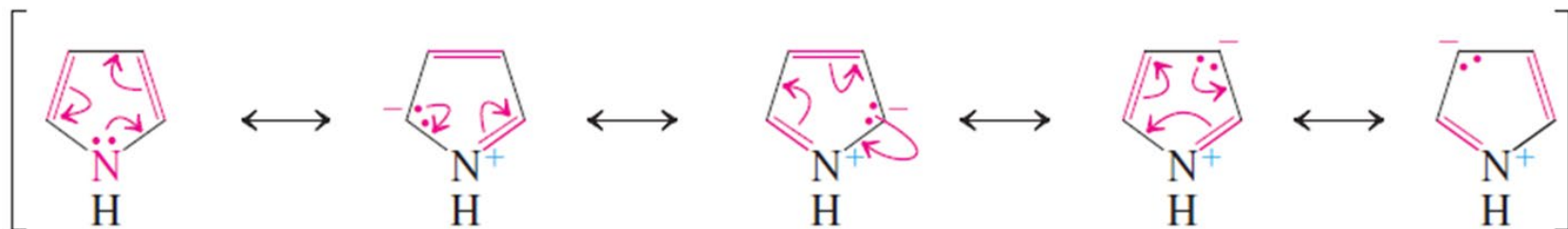


Furan (X = O)
Thiophene (X = S)

Resonance: recall enamines



Resonance Forms of Pyrrole

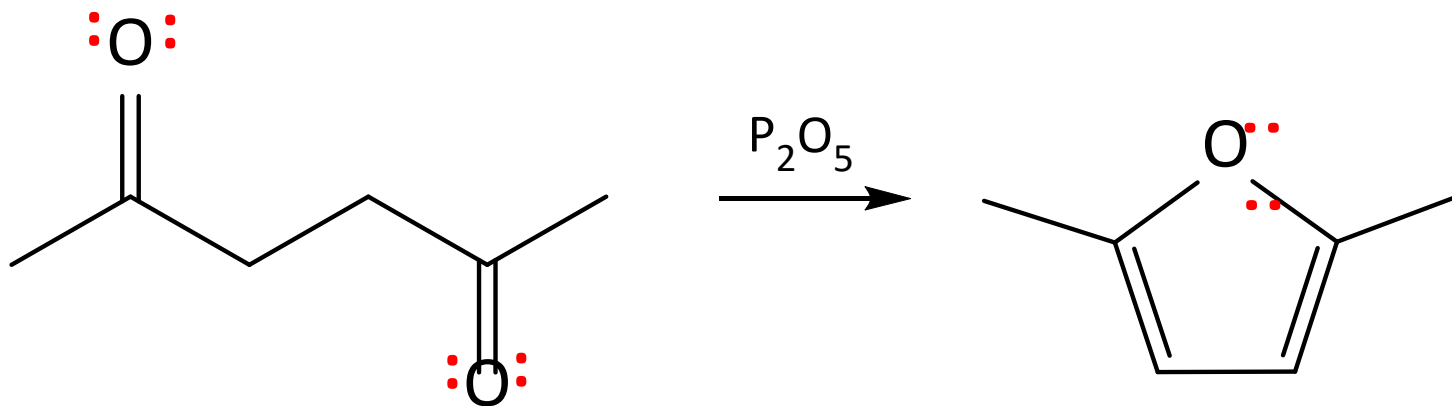
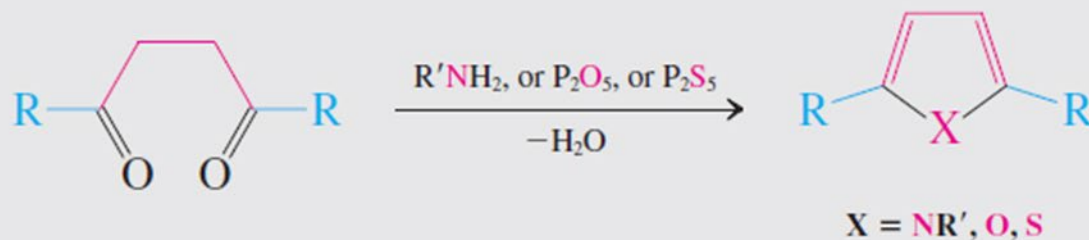


Relative to benzene: electron rich – e^- pair can deposit on each C

Synthesis of Heterocyclopentadienes

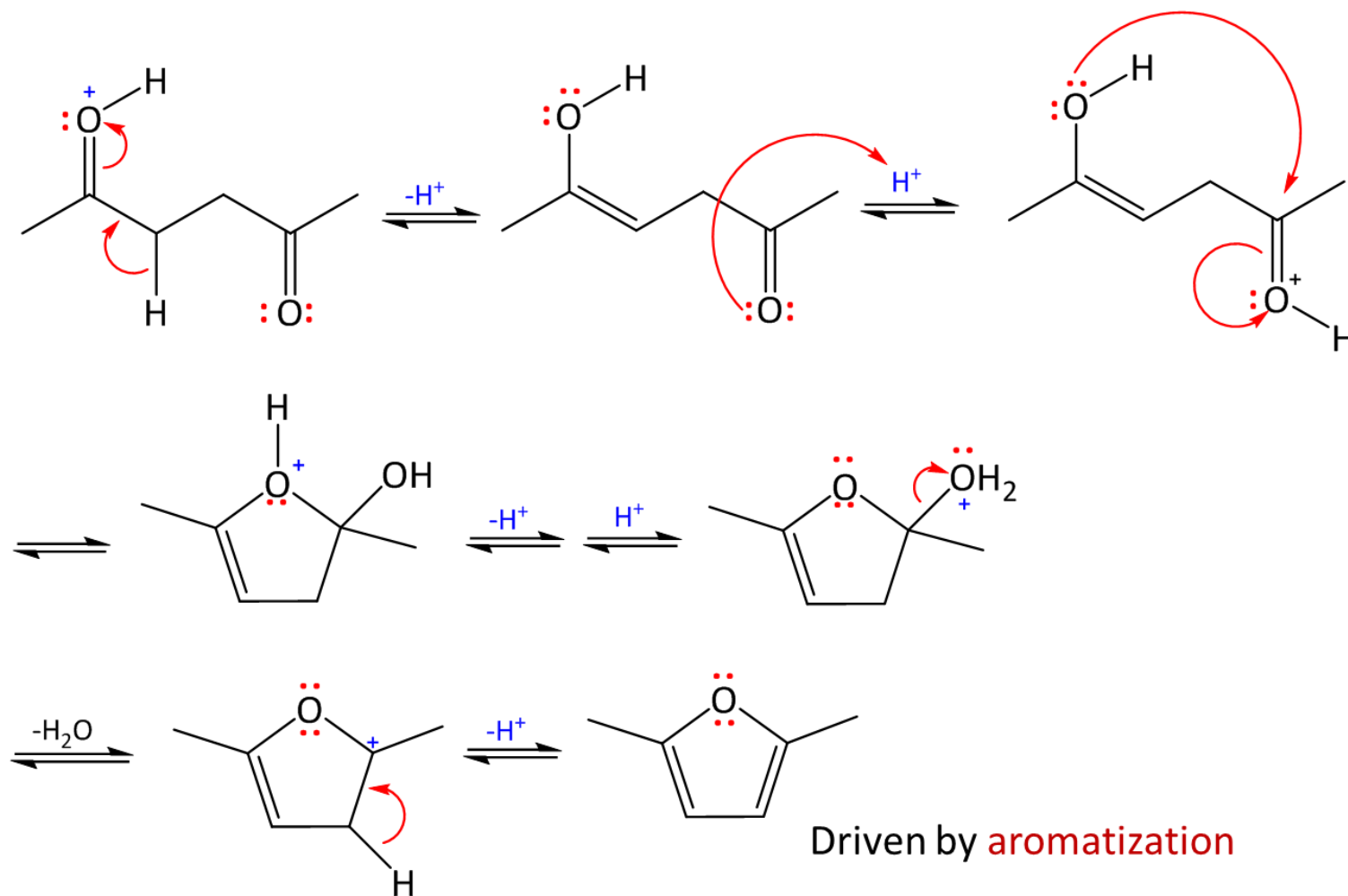
Paal-Knorr synthesis of pyrroles and its variations

Cyclization of a γ -Dicarbonyl Compound
to a 1-Hetero-2,4-cyclopentadiene

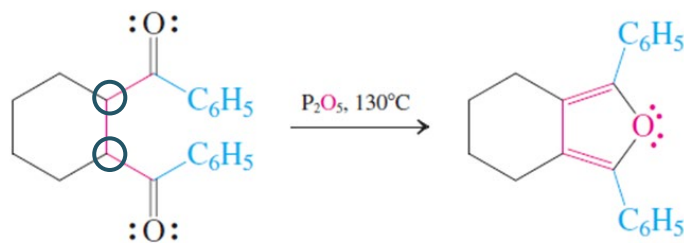


Furan synthesis

Mechanism

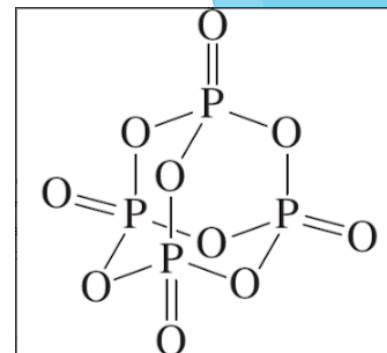


Mechanism: Thiophene/Pyrrole

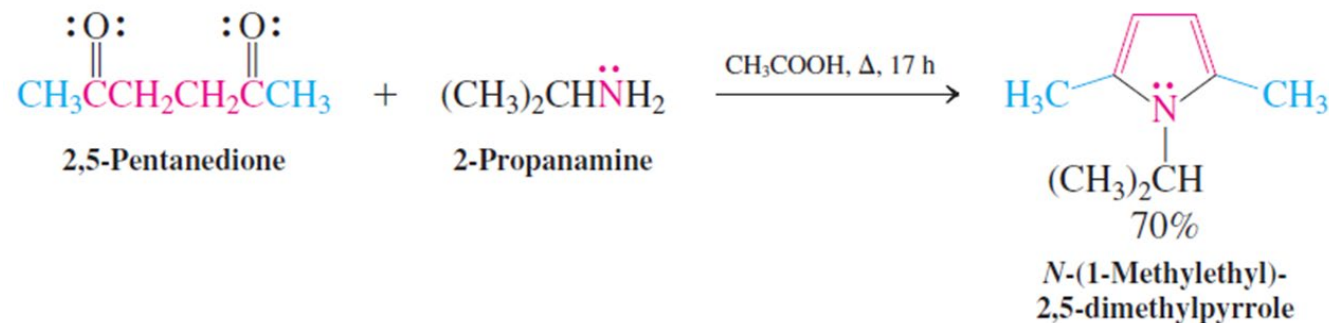
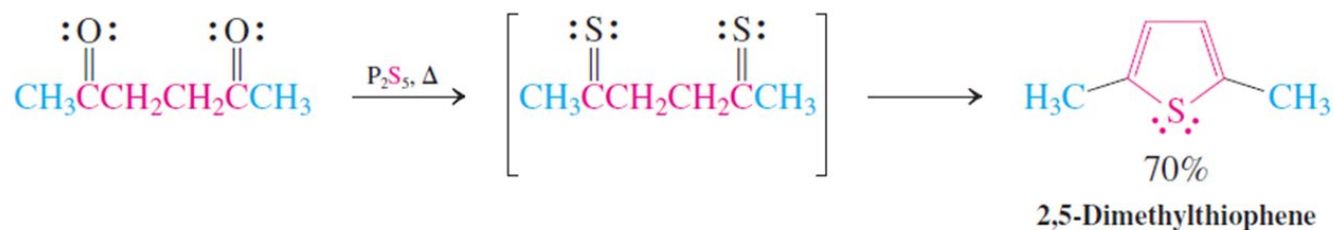


Enolizable Proton sites circled

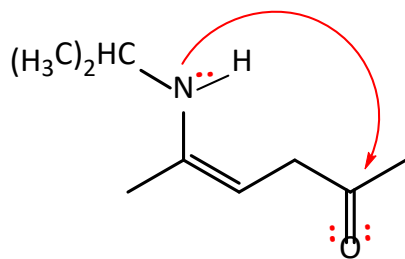
95%



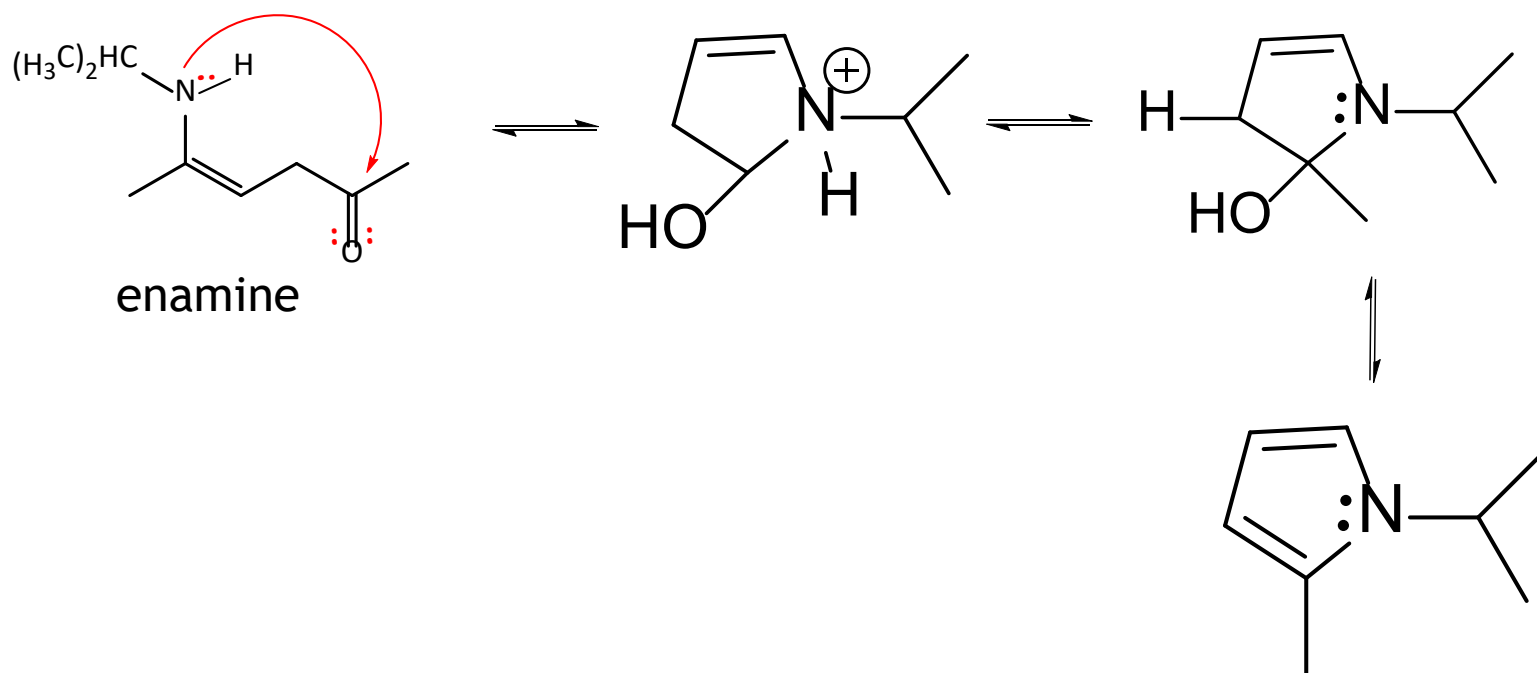
O-rich act as Proton “sponges”
P=O rich: acts as H₂O “sponges”



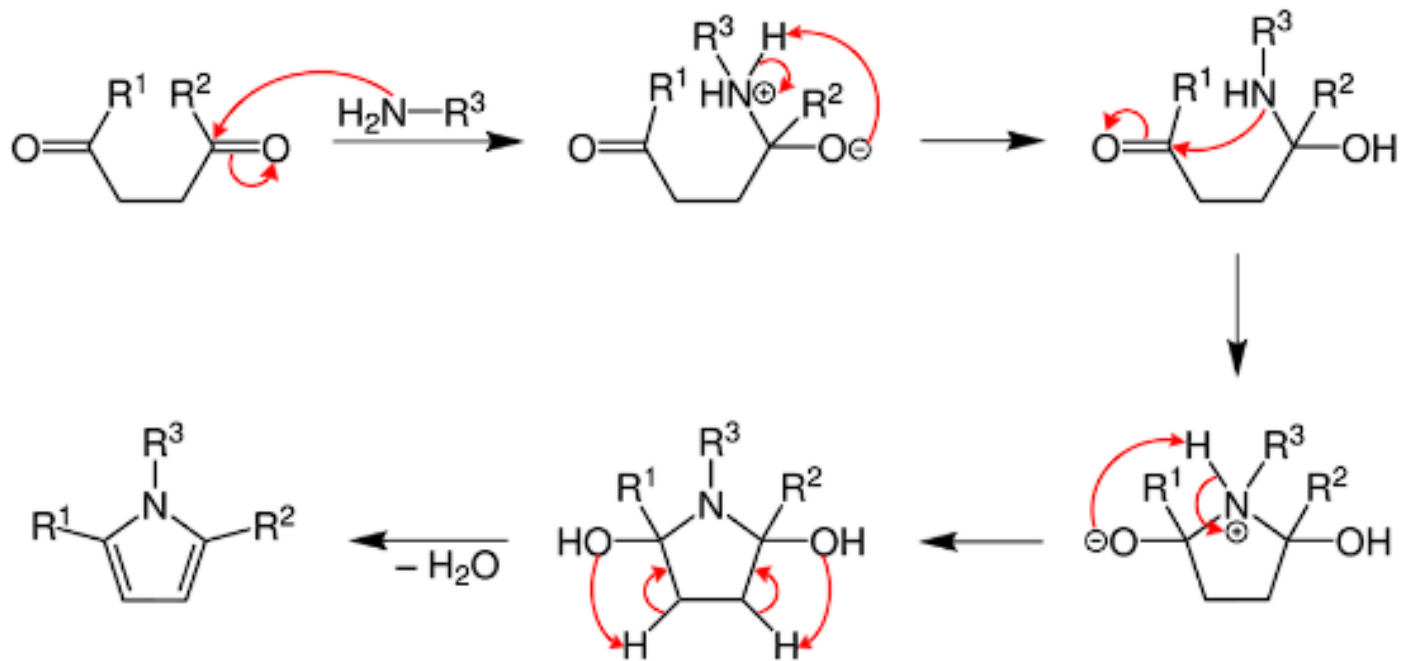
Mechanism:
Goes via
enamine



Mechanism of Pyrrole Formation (cont'd)

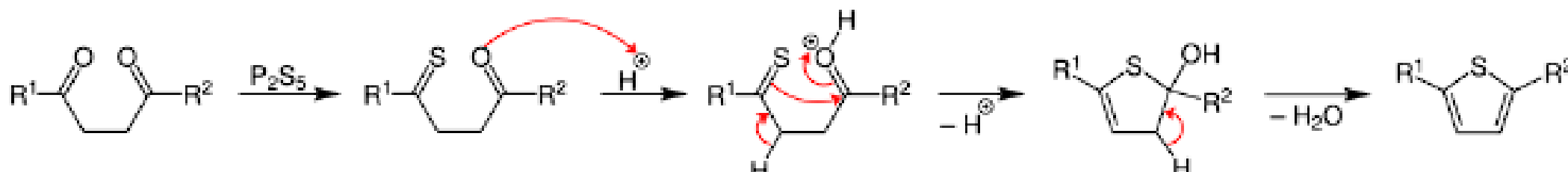


Pyrrole synthesis: Another Mechanism

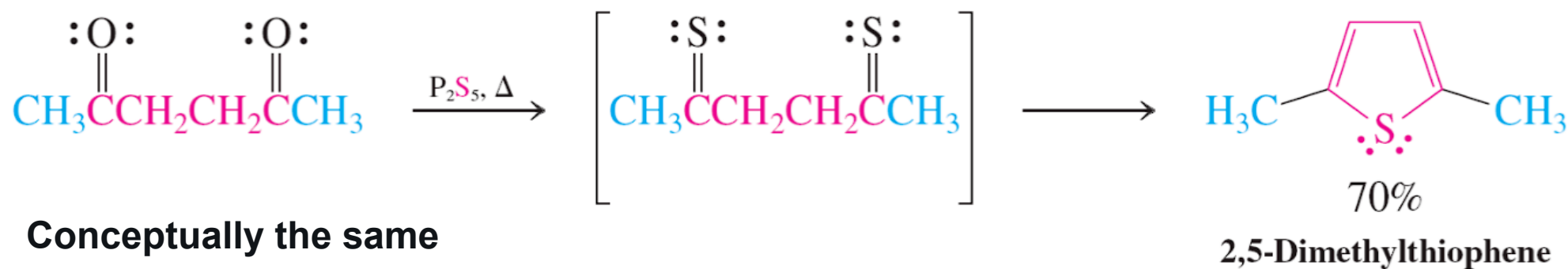


Thiophene synthesis: similar to pyrrole synthesis via thioenol

From Wiki

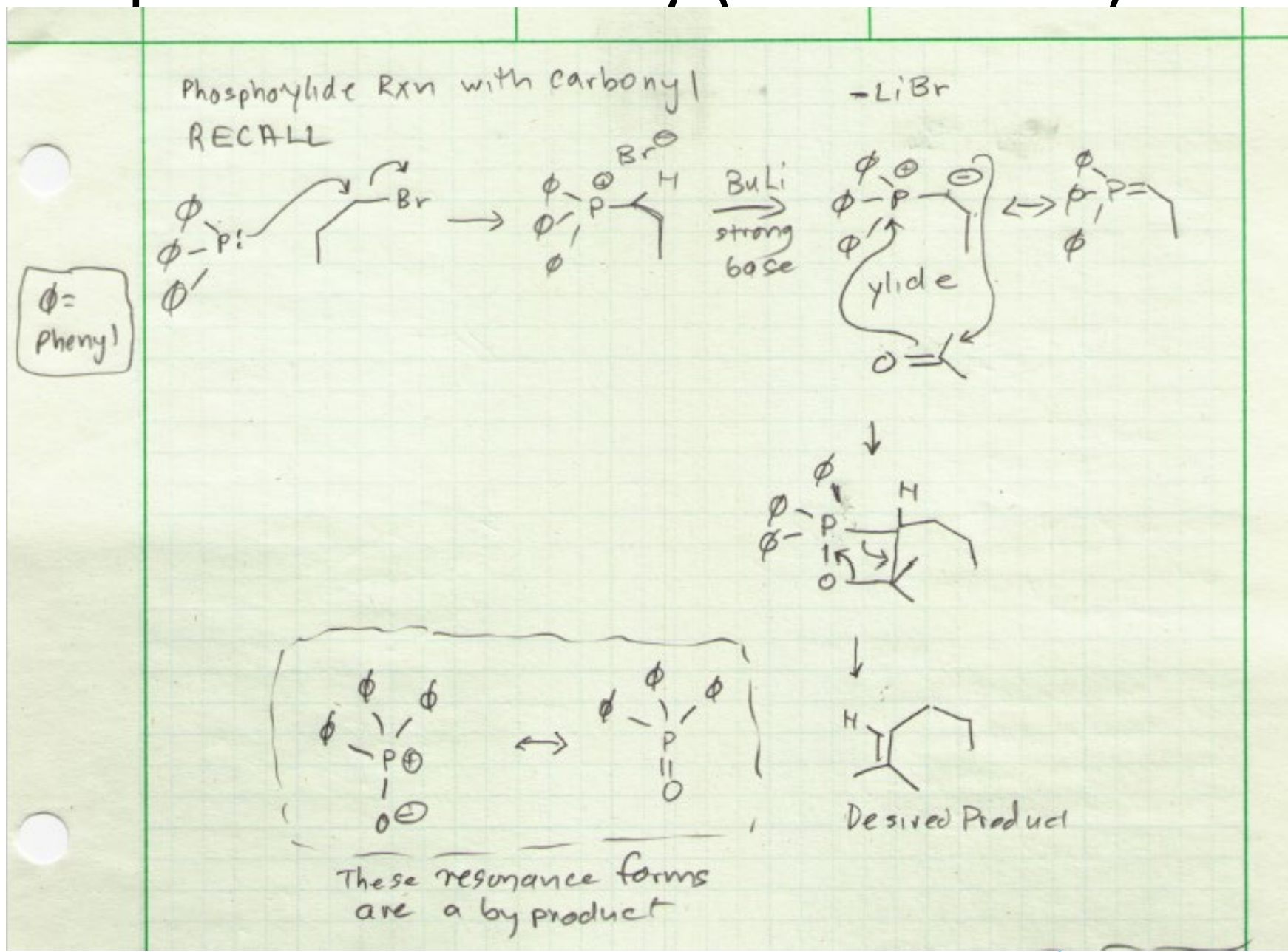


From Vollhardt

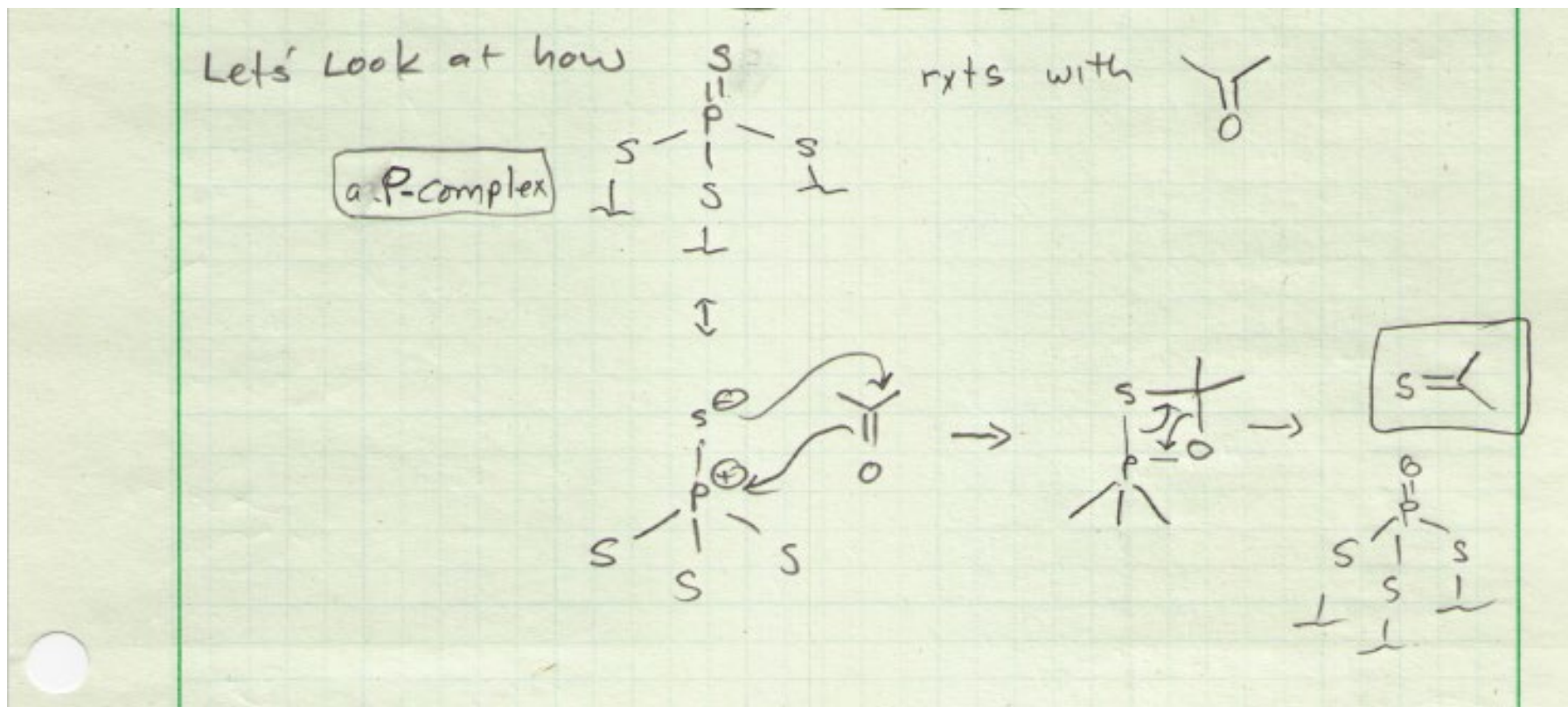


Conceptually the same

Phosphorus Chemistry (Ylide-based)

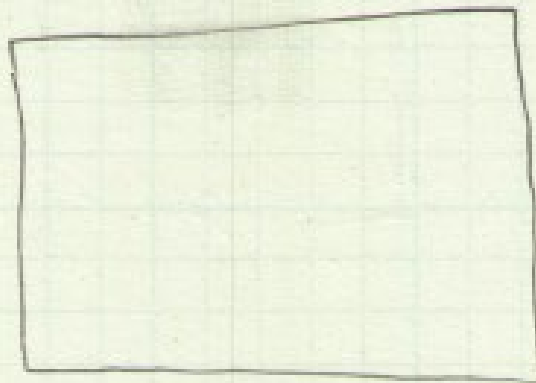
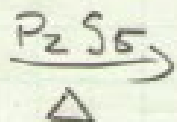
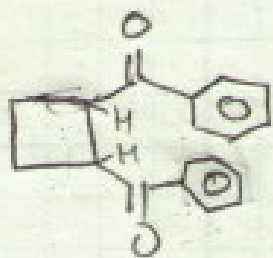


Phosphorus Chemistry (Ylide-based)

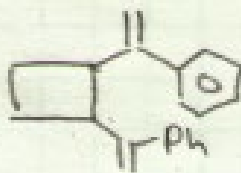


Practice

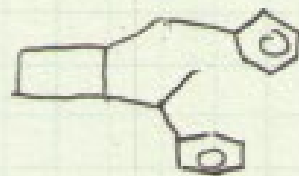
Practice 1



Mech
↓

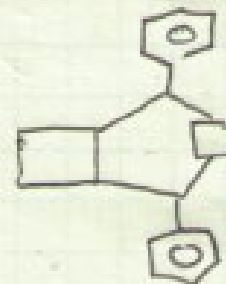
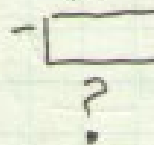


complete
structure



complete
structure

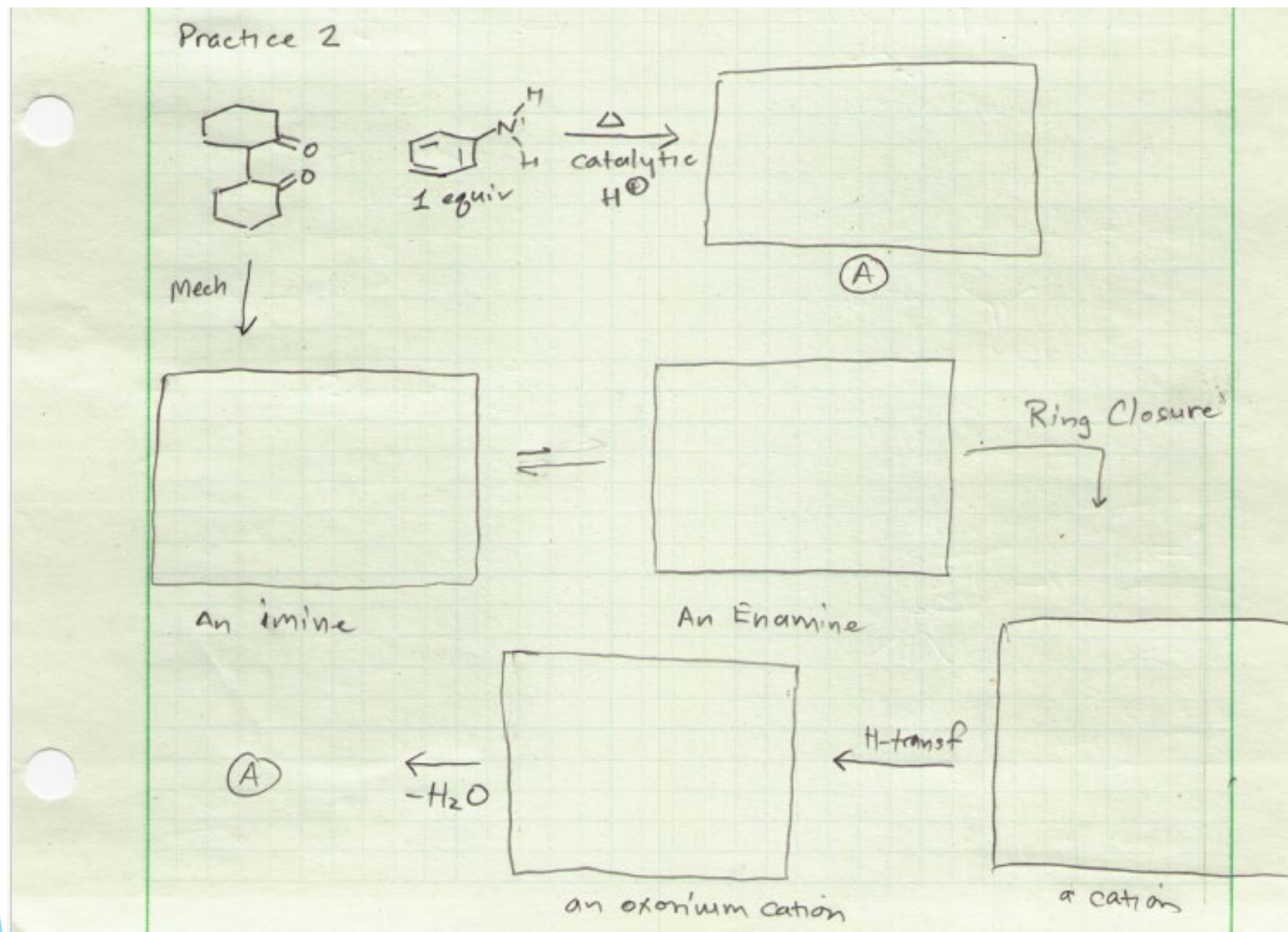
NEUTRAL; FULLY
PROTONATED



Finish
structure

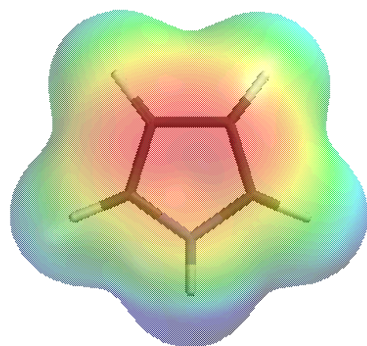
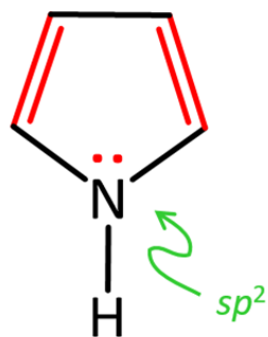
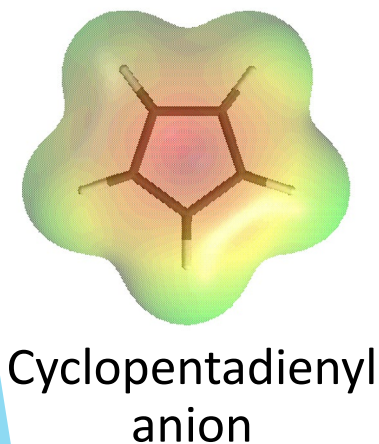
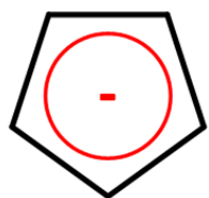
NEUTRAL
a S_2 -bearing
compound

Practice

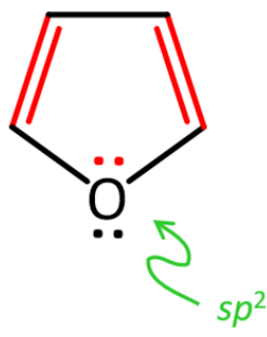


Heterocyclopentadienes: Pyrrole, Furan, and Thiophene

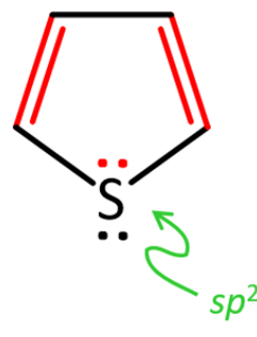
The lone pairs participate in the **aromatic** cyclic six e system: Like the cyclopentadienyl anion



Pyrrole



Furan



Thiophene

The distribution of 6 π electrons over **five atoms** makes these systems relatively e-rich, compared to benzene.

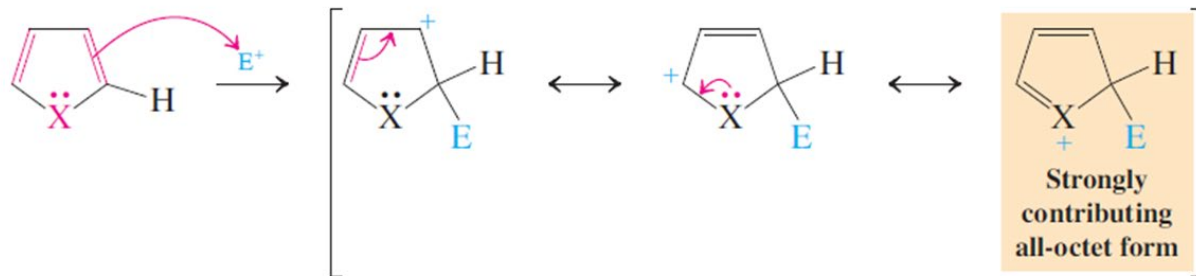
Reactions

1. Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Activated!

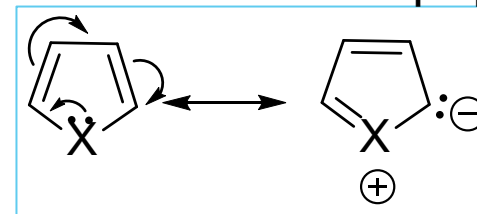
Attack at **C2** is preferred generally

3 resonance forms stabilize C3 attack

Attack at C2



This resonance helps predict this outcome

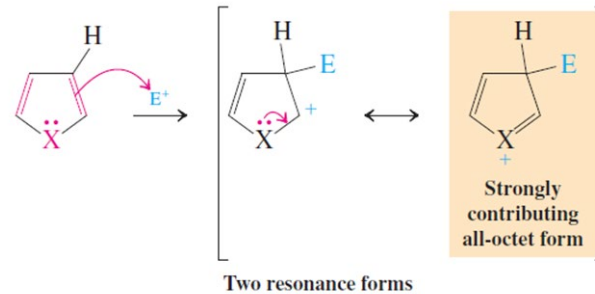


Reactions

1. Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution: Activated!

But often also attack at C3

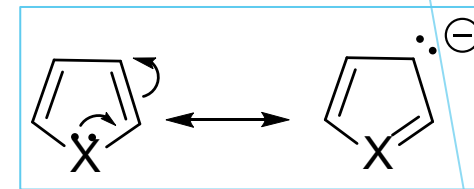
Attack at C3



Two resonance forms

Only 2 resonance forms stabilize C3 attack

This resonance helps predict this outcome

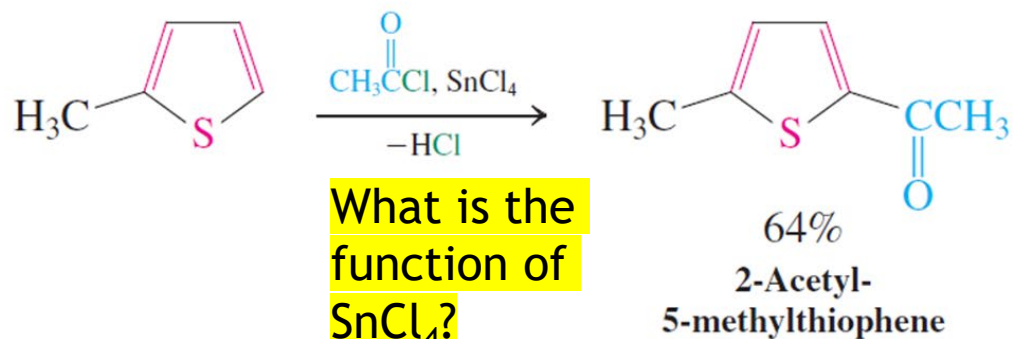
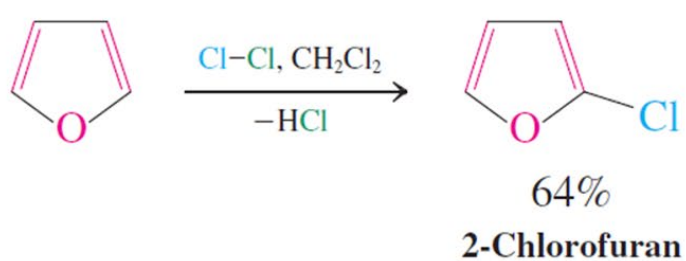
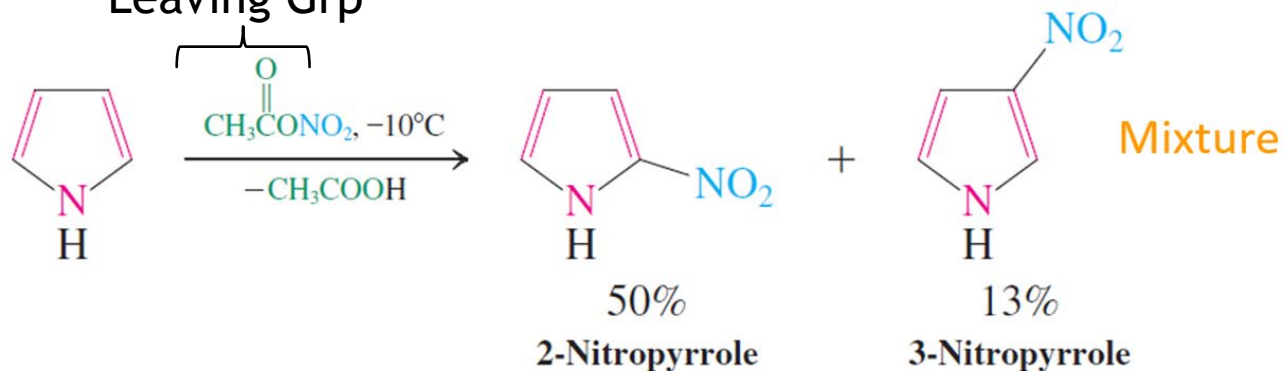


Examples

Relative reactivity: Benzene << thiophene < furan < pyrrole

Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution of Pyrrole, Furan, and Thiophene

Leaving Grp



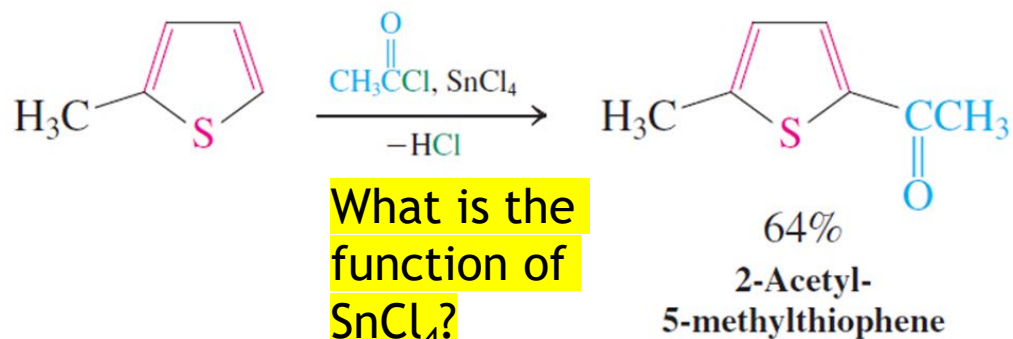
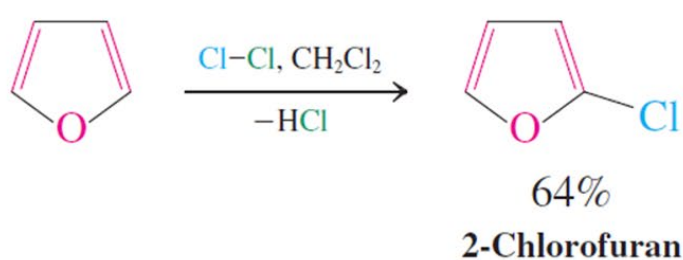
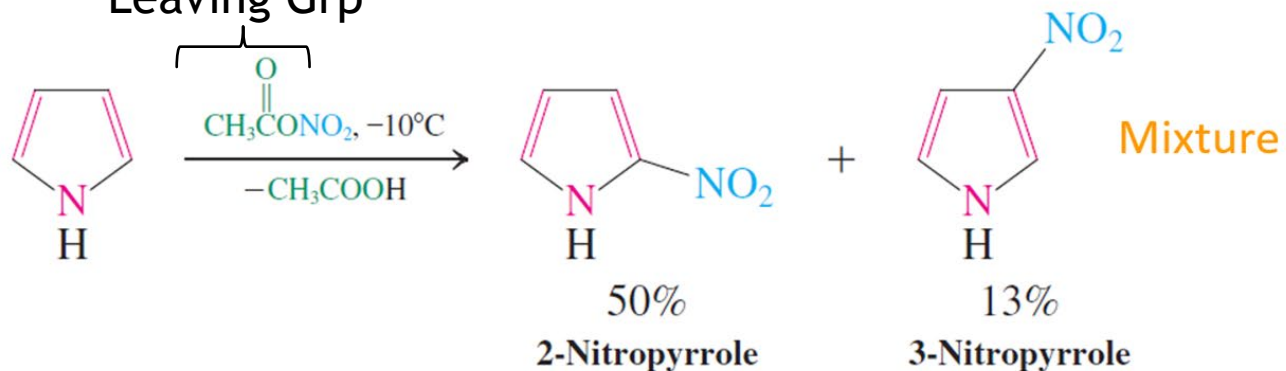
What is the function of SnCl_4 ?

Examples

Relative reactivity: Benzene << thiophene < furan < pyrrole

Electrophilic Aromatic Substitution of Pyrrole, Furan, and Thiophene

Leaving Grp



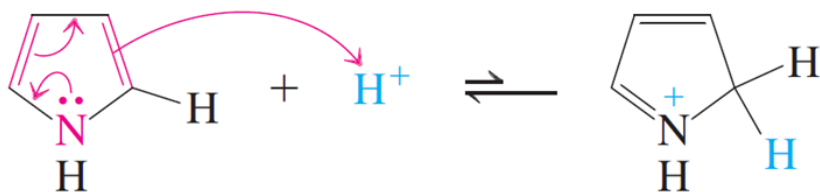
What is the function of SnCl_4 ?

Reactions

2. Basicity of pyrrole (and other heterocyclopentadienes)

Relatively (cf. normal amines) nonbasic: Lone pair is tied up by resonance. Protonation occurs on carbon!

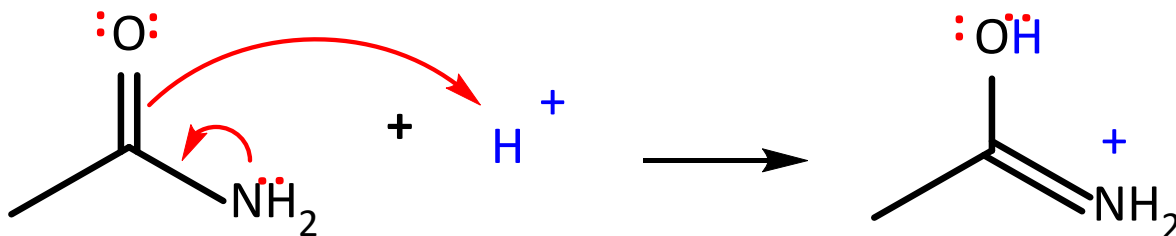
The Protonation of Pyrrole Occurs on Carbon



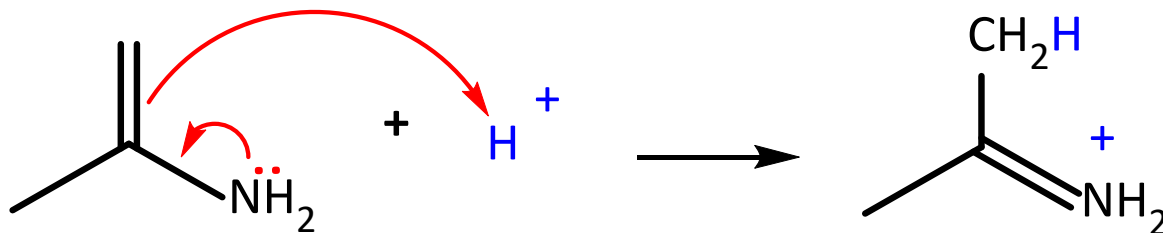
$$pK_a = -4.4$$

pK_a of ammonium ~ 10 ;
iminium ~ 8

Recall:



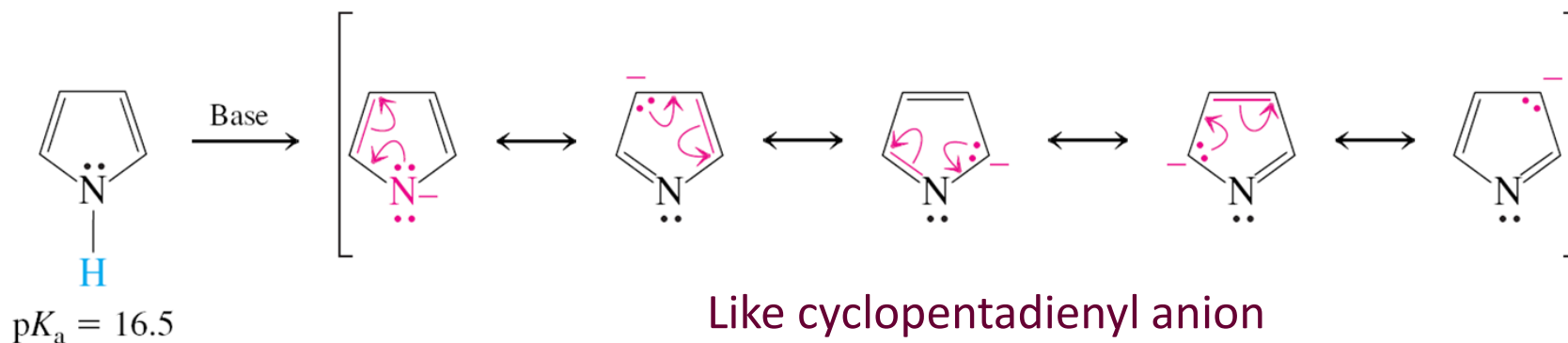
Or:



Lone pair is tied up by
resonance

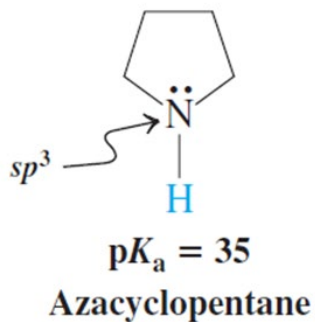
Reactions

3. Pyrrole is quite acidic



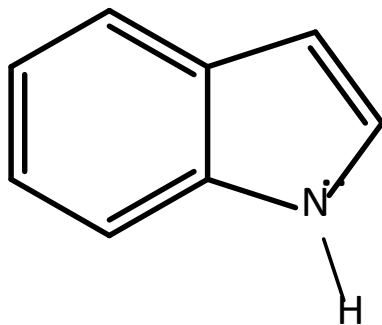
Reason is sp^2 -hybridization and cyclic delocalization of charge.

Compare:

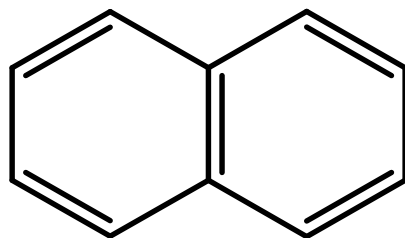


ARIO: "Atom's Raisinettes are Induced into Orbit"

Benzofusion: Indole

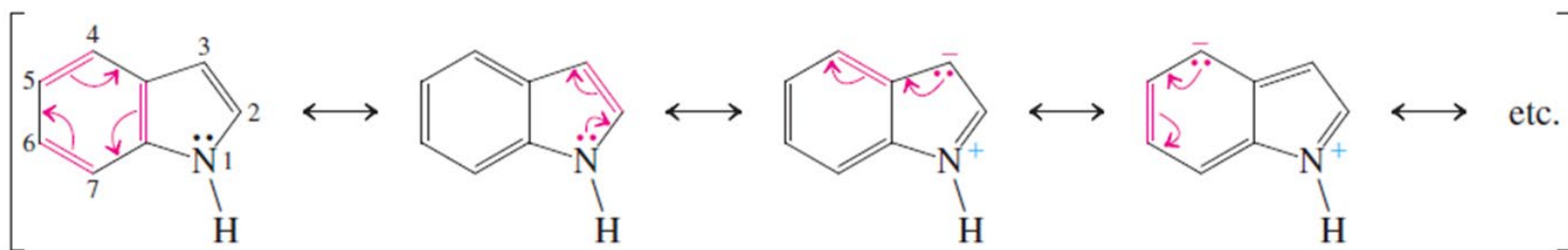


Indole



Compare: naphthalene

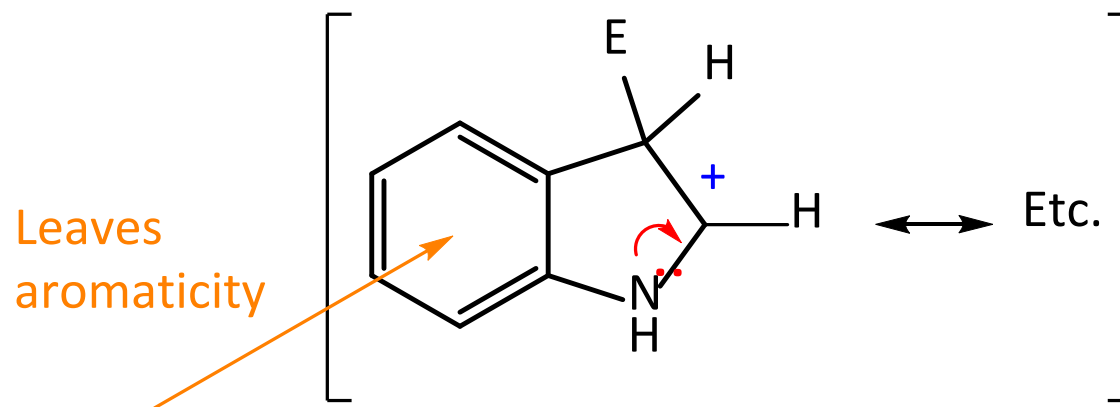
Resonance in Indole



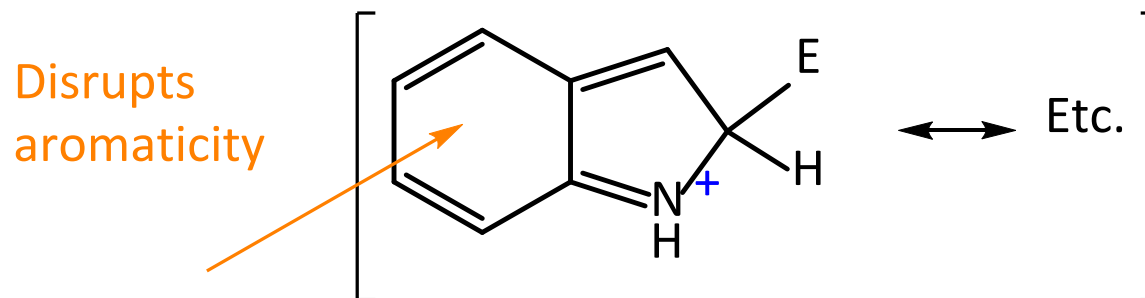
EAS occurs at more e-rich pyrrole ring and at C3

Allows for resonance forms which do not disrupt the benzene ring

Attack at C3:



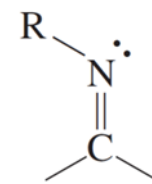
Attack at C2:



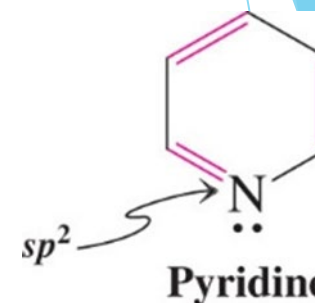
Pyridine: Azabenzene

Can be viewed as a **cyclic aromatic imine**:

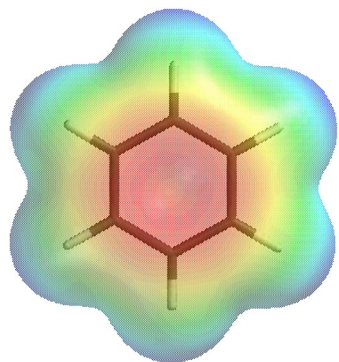
The nitrogen is sp^2 -hybridized, the lone pair is perpendicular to the aromatic π system.



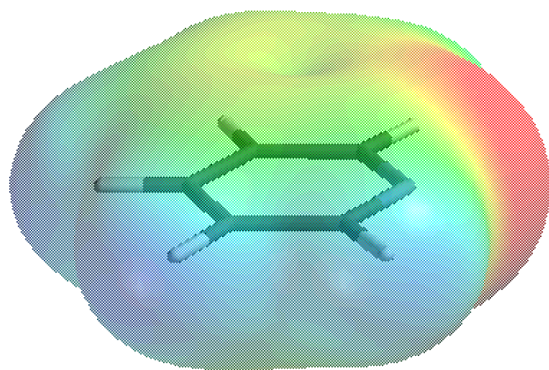
Imine



Pyridine

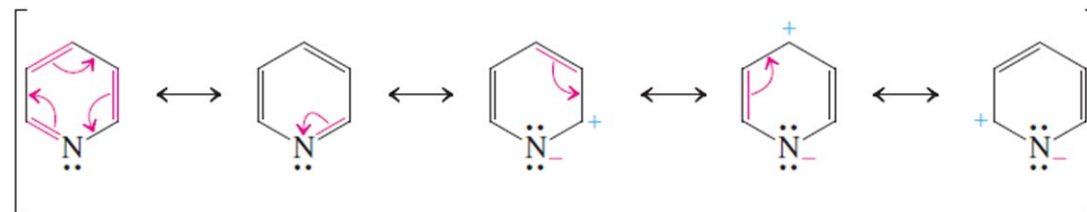


Cf. benzene

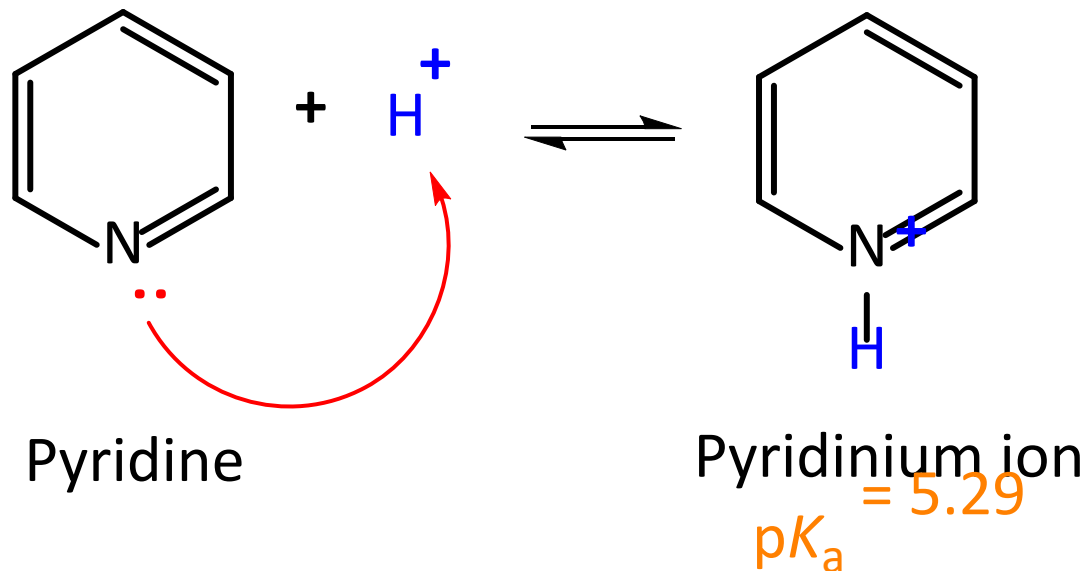
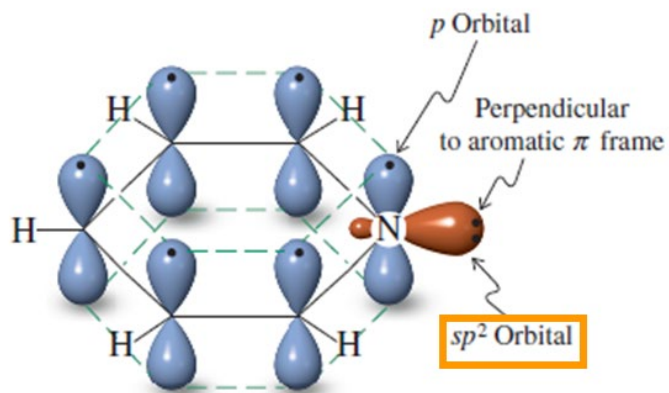


The N does not donate e-density; rather, it withdraws by induction

Resonance in Pyridine



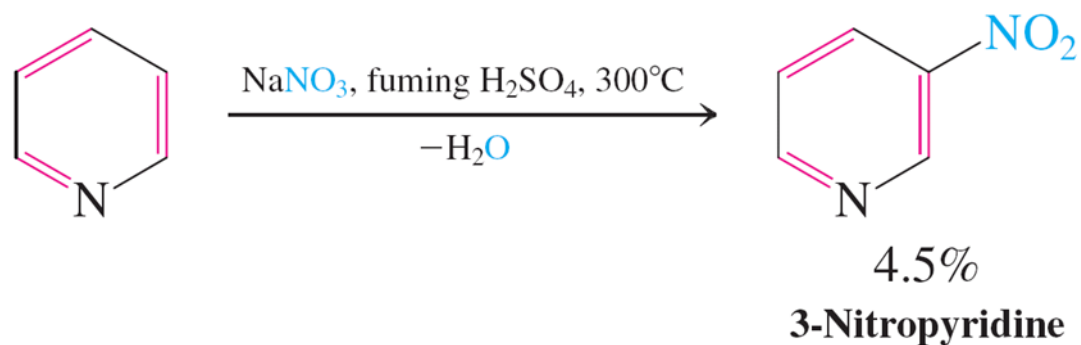
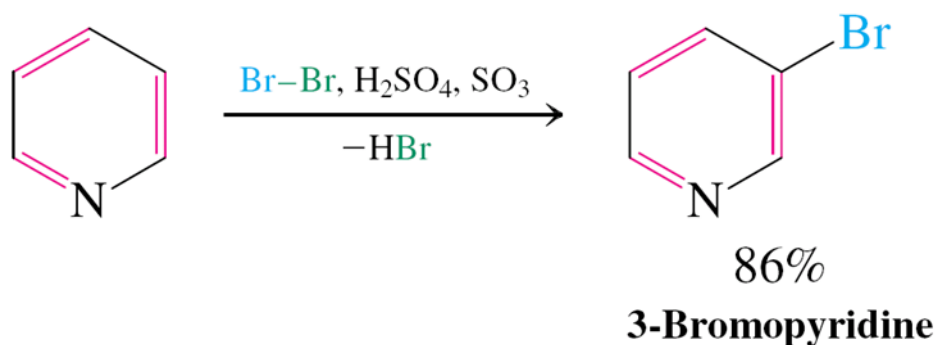
Pyridine is a (weak) base



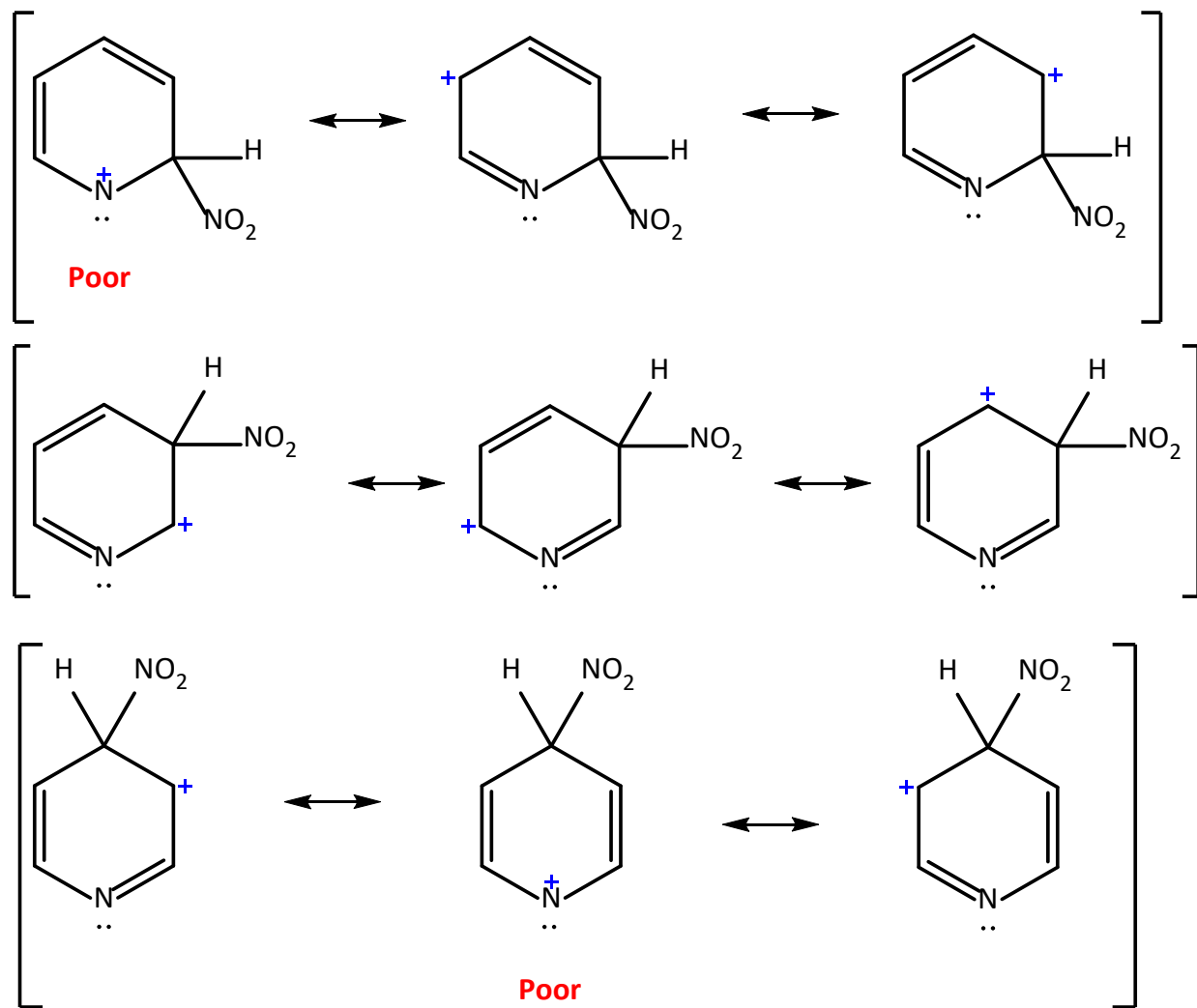
Compare pK_a of $R_3N^+H \sim 9-10$

Reactions of Pyridine

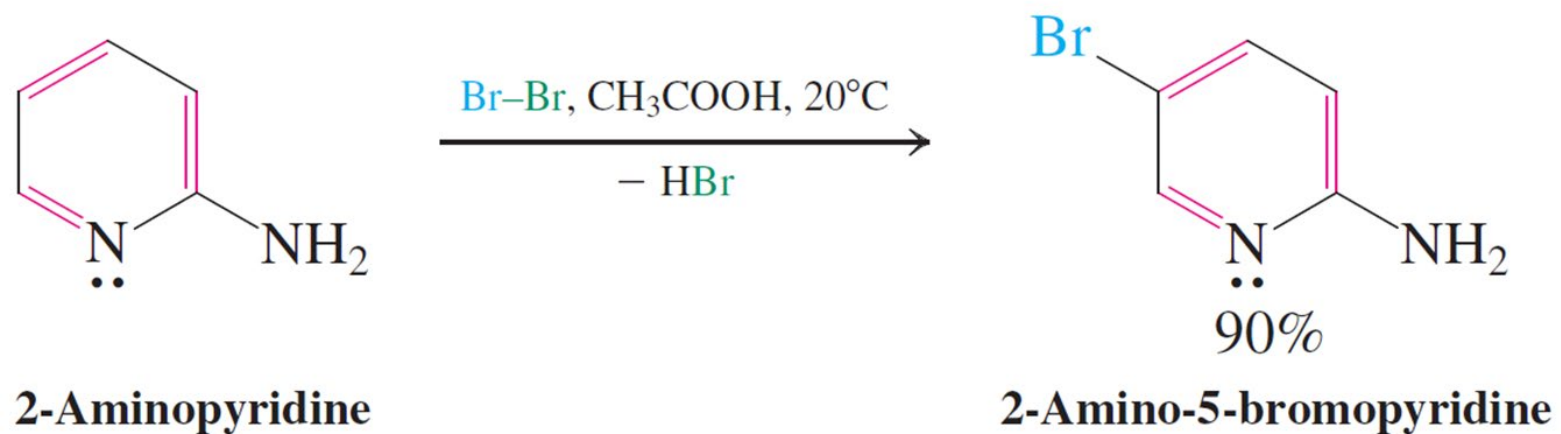
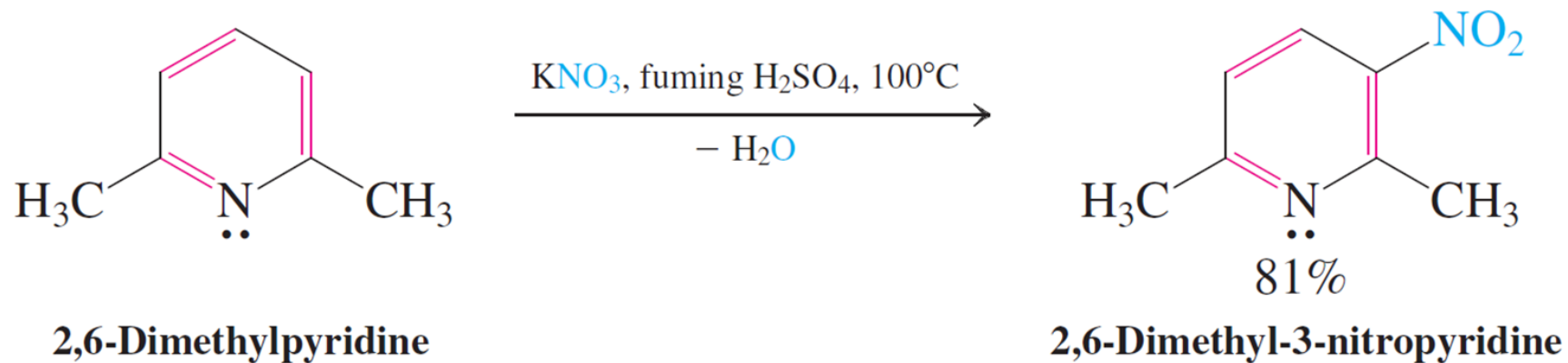
Pyridine is relatively (to benzene) **electron poor**, therefore **EAS** only under **extreme** conditions and only at C3



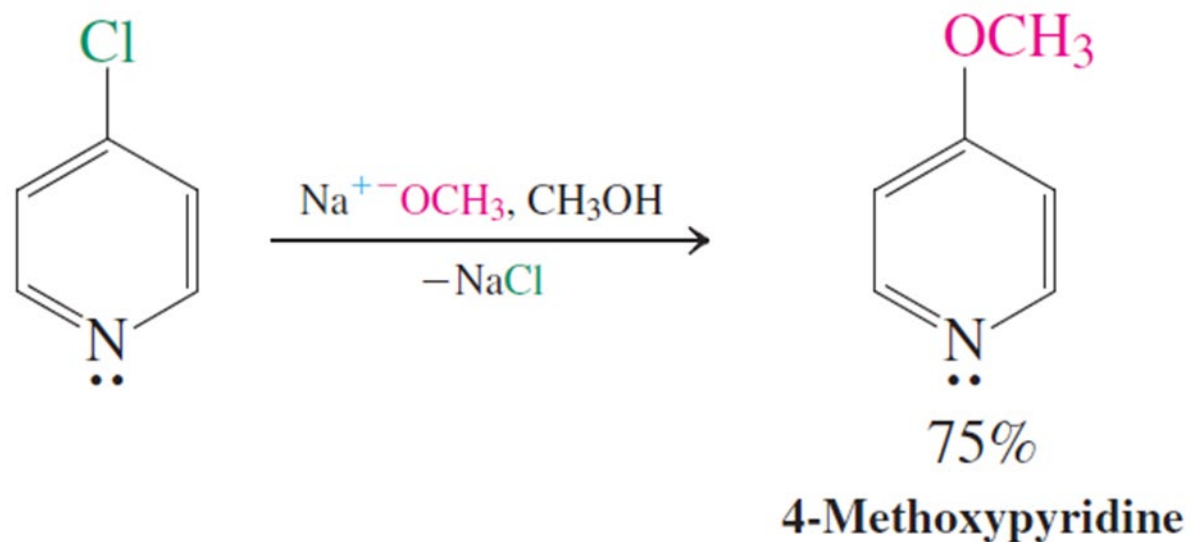
Nitration of Pyridine



Activating substituents improve yields



Pyridine undergoes relatively easy nucleophilic aromatic substitution



Leaving groups are typically halides; 2- and 4 halopyridines are particularly reactive

Nucleophilic Attack on Pyridine

