

18.9: TRISUBSTITUTED BENZENES - EFFECTS OF MULTIPLE SUBSTITUENTS

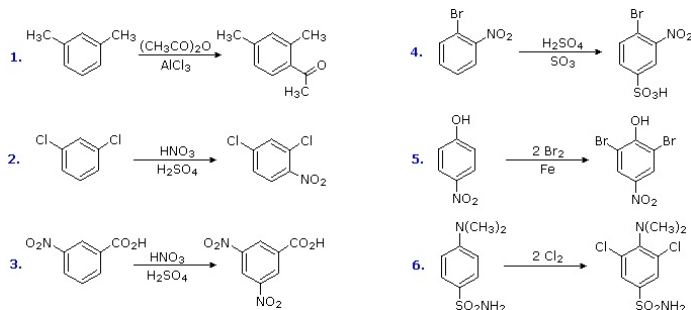
ORIENTATIONAL INTERACTION OF SUBSTITUENTS

When a benzene ring has two substituent groups, each exerts an influence on subsequent substitution reactions. The activation or deactivation of the ring can be predicted more or less by the sum of the individual effects of these substituents. The site at which a new substituent is introduced depends on the orientation of the existing groups and their individual directing effects. We can identify two general behavior categories, as shown in the following table. Thus, the groups may be oriented in such a manner that their directing influences act in concert, reinforcing the outcome; or are opposed (antagonistic) to each other. Note that the orientations in each category change depending on whether the groups have similar or opposite individual directing effects.

Antagonistic or Non-Cooperative	Reinforcing or Cooperative
<p>D = Electron Donating Group (ortho/para-directing) W = Electron Withdrawing Group (meta-directing)</p>	

REINFORCING OR COOPERATIVE SUBSTITUTIONS

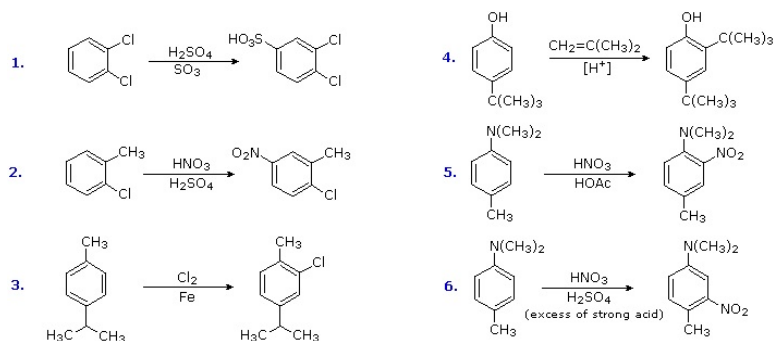
The products from substitution reactions of compounds having a reinforcing orientation of substituents are easier to predict than those having antagonistic substituents. For example, the six equations shown below are all examples of reinforcing or cooperative directing effects operating in the expected manner. Symmetry, as in the first two cases, makes it easy to predict the site at which substitution is likely to occur. Note that if two different sites are favored, substitution will usually occur at the one that is least hindered by ortho groups.



The first three examples have two similar directing groups in a meta-relationship to each other. In examples 4 through 6, oppositely directing groups have an ortho or para-relationship. The major products of electrophilic substitution, as shown, are the sum of the individual group effects. The strongly activating hydroxyl (–OH) and amino (–NH₂) substituents favor dihalogenation in examples 5 and six.

ANTAGONISTIC OR NON-COOPERATIVE SUBSTITUTIONS

Substitution reactions of compounds having an antagonistic orientation of substituents require a more careful analysis. If the substituents are identical, as in example 1 below, the symmetry of the molecule will again simplify the decision. When one substituent has a pair of non-bonding electrons available for adjacent charge stabilization, it will normally exert the product determining influence, examples 2, 4 & 5, even though it may be overall deactivating (case 2). Case 3 reflects a combination of steric hindrance and the superior innate stabilizing ability of methyl groups relative to other alkyl substituents. Example 6 is interesting in that it demonstrates the conversion of an activating ortho/para-directing group into a deactivating meta-directing "onium" cation [–NH(CH₃)₂⁽⁺⁾] in a strong acid environment.



In a tertiary (3°) alcohol, the carbon atom holding the -OH group is attached directly to three alkyl groups, which may be any combination of same or different. Examples:

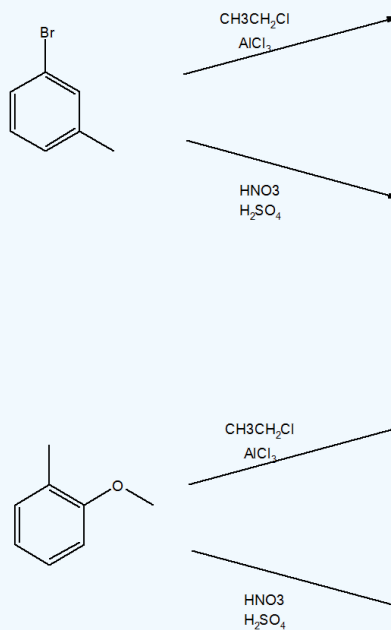


2-methylpropan-2-ol

2-methylbutan-2-ol

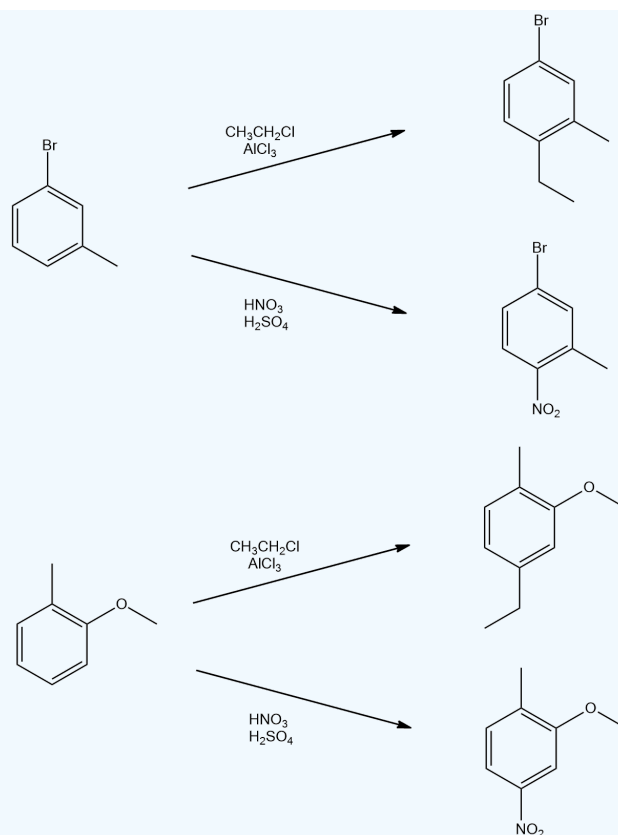
Exercise

23. Predict the products of the following reactions:



Answer

23.



CONTRIBUTORS AND ATTRIBUTIONS

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