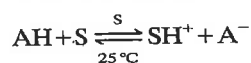


Figure 7.1. Logarithmic relationship between relative rate constants of base-catalyzed hydrolysis of substituted ethyl benzoates and relative  $K$  values of substituted benzoic acid ionizations. (Rate and equilibrium measurements were carried out in 4:1 (v/v) ethanol-water at 30°C and in water at 25°C, respectively.)

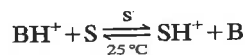
Table 7.1 Hammett substituent constants and their modified values

Group	$\sigma_m^{(a)}$	$\sigma_p^{(a)}$	$\sigma_p^{-(d)}$	$\sigma_p^{+(f)}$	$\sigma_p^{o(h)}$
H	0	0	0	0	0
Me	-0.06	-0.14		-0.31	-0.12
Et	-0.07	-0.15		-0.30	-0.13
<i>i</i> -Pr	-0.07	-0.15		-0.28	-0.16
<i>t</i> -Bu	-0.09	-0.15		-0.26 <sup>(g)</sup>	-0.17
CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	-0.08	-0.09		-0.27	
CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	0.08	-0.08			
C≡CH	0.20	0.23	0.52	0.18 <sup>(g)</sup>	
Ph	0.05	-0.01	0.08	-0.18	0.04
CHO	0.36	0.43	1.13		
COMe	0.38	0.50	0.87		0.46
COOH	0.35	0.44	0.73		
COOEt	0.35	0.44	0.64		0.46
COO <sup>-</sup>	0.11 <sup>(b)</sup>	0.02 <sup>(b)</sup>			
CN	0.61	0.65	1.0		0.69
CF <sub>3</sub>	0.43	0.54	0.74		0.53 <sup>(i)</sup>
F	0.34	0.15		-0.07	0.17
Cl	0.37	0.24		0.11	0.27
Br	0.37	0.26		0.15	0.26
I	0.34	0.28		0.14	0.27
NH <sub>2</sub>	-0.09	-0.57		-1.3	-0.38
NMe <sub>2</sub>	-0.10	-0.63		-1.7	-0.44
NHCOMe	0.14	0.00		-0.6	0.03 <sup>(j)</sup>
NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.86	0.60			0.80 <sup>(i)</sup>
NMe <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0.88	0.82			0.82
NO <sub>2</sub>	0.71	0.81	1.27		
N <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1.65 <sup>(c)</sup>	1.93 <sup>(c)</sup>	3.0 <sup>(e)</sup>		
O <sup>-</sup>	-0.47	-0.81			
OH	0.13	-0.38		-0.92	-0.16
OMe	0.10	-0.28		-0.78	-0.10
OCOMe	0.39	0.31			
SH	0.25	0.15			
SMe	0.14	0.00	0.04	-0.60	0.08
SMe <sub>2</sub> <sup>+</sup>	1.00	0.90	1.16		
SOMe	0.52	0.49	0.73		
SO <sub>2</sub> Me	0.64	0.73	1.05		0.69 <sup>(i)</sup>

TABLE 5.16  
Hammett  $\rho$ -values for the dissociation of aromatic acids, 25 °C



or



Acid <sup>a</sup>	Solvent	$\rho$	Note or Ref.
ArCO <sub>2</sub> H	H <sub>2</sub> O	1.00	see text
ArCO <sub>2</sub> H	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	1.65	b
ArCO <sub>2</sub> H	DMF	2.36	c
ArCO <sub>2</sub> H	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	2.41	c
ArCO <sub>2</sub> H	DMSO	2.48	c
ArCH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H	H <sub>2</sub> O	0.49	Fig. 5.3
ArCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> H	H <sub>2</sub> O	0.21	Fig. 5.3
<i>trans</i> -ArCH=CHCO <sub>2</sub> H	H <sub>2</sub> O	0.45	ref. 31
ArPO(OH) <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O	0.76	ref. 31
ArOH	H <sub>2</sub> O	2.11	ref. 31
ArSO <sub>2</sub> H	H <sub>2</sub> O	0.98	ref. 32
ArNH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O	2.77	ref. 31
ArNH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH	3.54	ref. 31
ArCH <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	H <sub>2</sub> O	0.72	ref. 31

<sup>a</sup> Ar = X-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>- where X = the substituent.

<sup>b</sup> C. D. Ritchie and R. E. Uschold, *J. Am. chem. Soc.* **90**, 2821 (1968).

<sup>c</sup> I. M. Kolthoff and M. K. Chantooni, *J. Am. chem. Soc.* **93**, 3843 (1971); DMF = HCON(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, DMSO = CH<sub>3</sub>SOCH<sub>3</sub>.

and

$$\sigma(p\text{NO}_2) = 0.78 \text{ (Table 5.15),}$$

therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \log K_x + 11.0 &= 2.48 \times 0.78 \\ \log K_x &= 1.93 - 11.0 \\ &= -9.1. \end{aligned}$$

The  $pK_{\text{AH}}$  of *p*-nitrobenzoic acid in DMSO = 9.1

(in good agreement with the experimental value of 9.0<sup>18</sup>).

This example illustrates one use of the Hammett equation. If the  $\rho$ -value for a reaction type is established by measuring  $K_x$  for several (preferably, many) members of the series, the equilibrium constants for other members of the series can be easily estimated by interpolation using eqn (5.36) and  $\sigma$ -values for the substituents (of which well over 500 are now known<sup>30</sup>). The accuracy of the estimated  $pK_{\text{AH}}$  depends principally upon the quality of the correlation (which is expressed by the correlation coefficient) in the determination of  $\rho$ .<sup>28</sup>

Substituent	$\sigma^*$	Substituent	$\sigma^*$
OCl <sub>2</sub>	2.65	CH=CHPh	0.41
CHF <sub>2</sub>	2.05	CHPh <sub>2</sub>	0.40
CO <sub>2</sub> Me	2.00	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	0.38
CHCl <sub>2</sub>	1.94	CH=CHMe	0.36
Ac	1.65	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	0.32
C=CPh	1.35	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	0.22
CH <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>2</sub> Me	1.32	CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CHMe	0.13
CH <sub>2</sub> CN	1.30	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	0.12
CH <sub>2</sub> F	1.10	CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	0.08
CH <sub>2</sub> Cl	1.05	Me	0.000
CH <sub>2</sub> Br	1.00	Et	-0.10
CH <sub>2</sub> CF <sub>3</sub>	0.92	<i>n</i> -Pr	-0.12
CH <sub>2</sub> I	0.85	<i>n</i> -Bu	-0.13
CH <sub>2</sub> OPh	0.85	Cyclohexyl	-0.15
CH <sub>2</sub> OMe	0.64 <sup>a</sup>	CH <sub>2</sub> Bu- <i>t</i>	-0.16
CH <sub>2</sub> Ac	0.60	<i>i</i> -Pr	-0.19
Ph	0.60	Cyclopentyl	-0.20
CH <sub>2</sub> OH	0.56	CHEt <sub>2</sub>	-0.22
CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>2</sub>	0.50	CH <sub>2</sub> SiMe <sub>3</sub>	-0.26
H	0.49	<i>t</i> -Bu	-0.30

### Taft's Steric Substituent Constants

Group	E <sub>s</sub>	Group	E <sub>s</sub>
H	0.0	F	-0.46
Me	-1.24	Cl	-0.97
Et	-1.31	Br	-1.16
<i>i</i> -Pr	-1.71	I	-1.4
<i>t</i> -Bu	-2.78	NH <sub>2</sub>	-0.61
CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	-2.84	NMe <sub>3</sub> <sup>+</sup>	-2.84
Ph	-1.01/-3.79	NO <sub>2</sub>	-1.01/-2.52
CN	-0.51	OH	-0.55
CF <sub>3</sub>	-2.4	OMe	-0.55