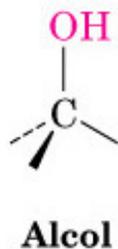
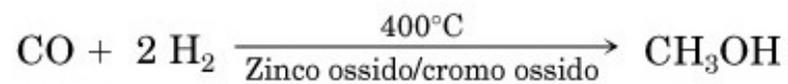


Alcoli, eteri, tioli, solfuri

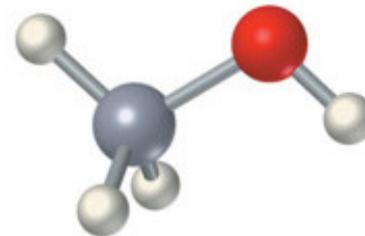
Alcoli:
gruppo ossidrilico legato ad un
carbonio saturo



Metanolo



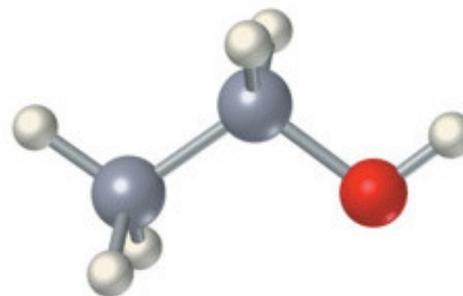
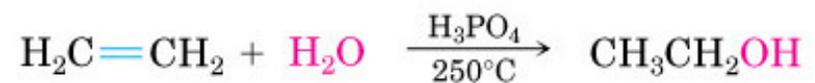
Sintesi industriale



Tossico per l'uomo (<15mL cecità; 100-250mL morte)

Usato come solvente e materiale di partenza per numerosi composti

Etanolo: produzione per fermentazione di cereali e zuccheri e purificazione per distillazione

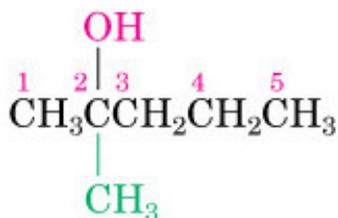


Sintesi industriale

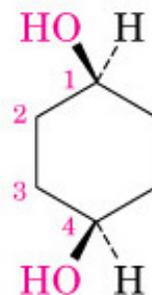
Usato come solvente o intermedio in reazioni chimiche

Alcoli: nomenclatura

alcano -> alcanolo



2-Metil-2-pentanol

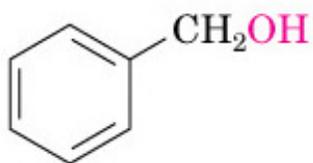


cis-1,4-Cicloesandiol

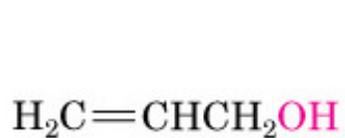


3-Fenil-2-butanolo

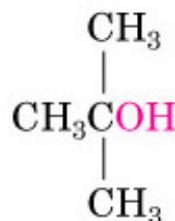
Nomi comuni di alcoli semplici



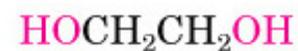
**Alcol benzilico
(Fenil metanolo)**



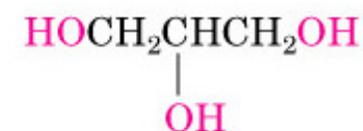
**Alcol allilico
(2-Propen-1-olo)**



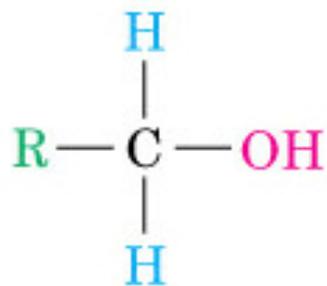
**Alcol tert-butilico
(2-Metil-2-propanolo)**



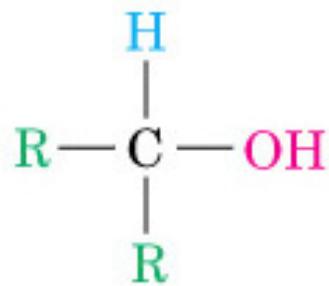
**Glicole etilenico
(1,2-Etandiolo)**



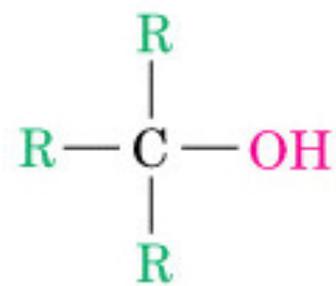
**Glicerolo
(1,2,3-Propantriolo)**



Alcol primario (1°)

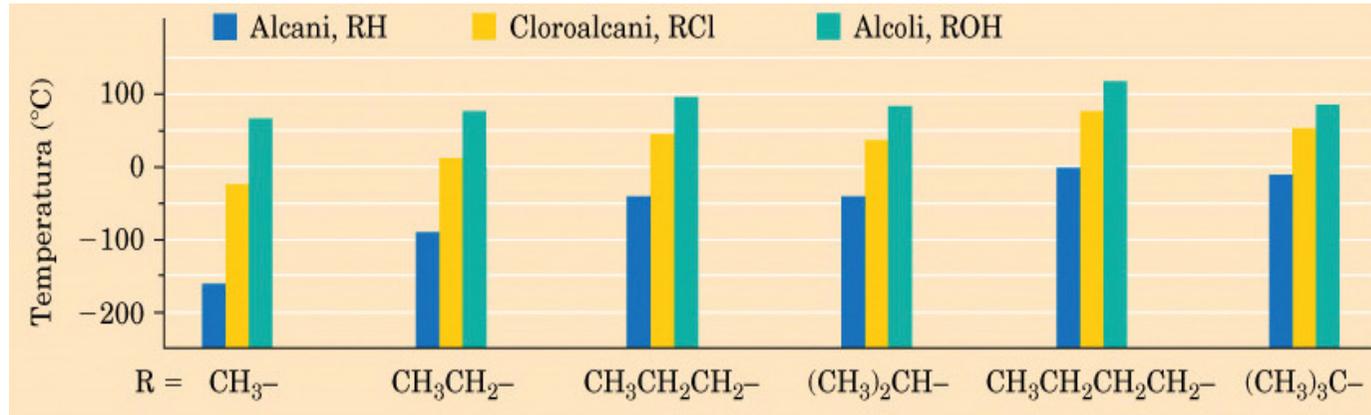


Alcol secondario (2°)



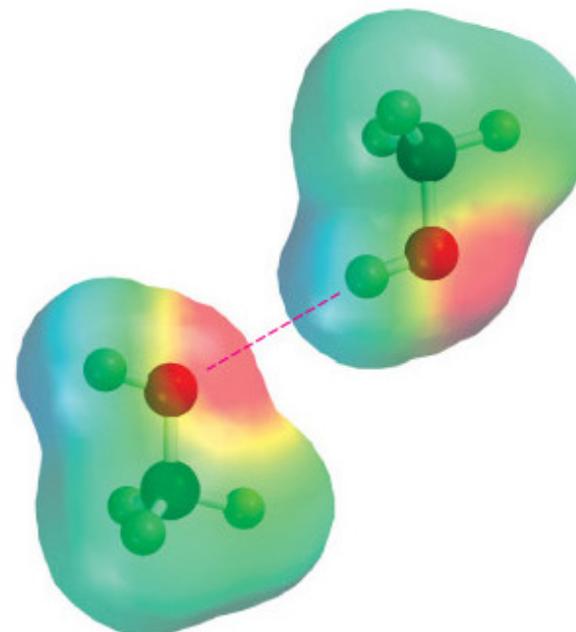
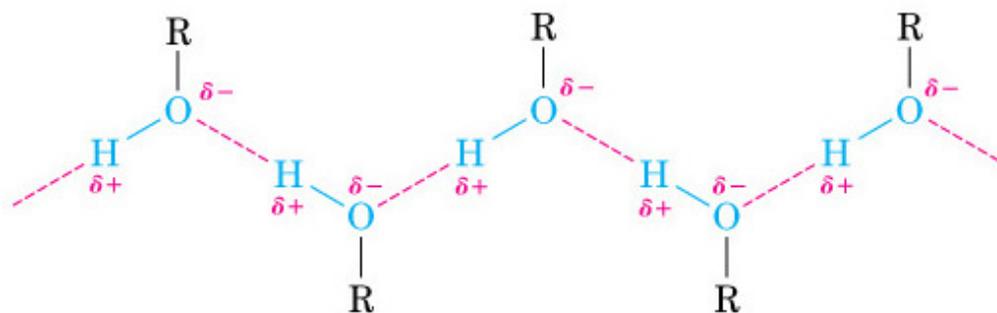
Alcol terziario (3°)

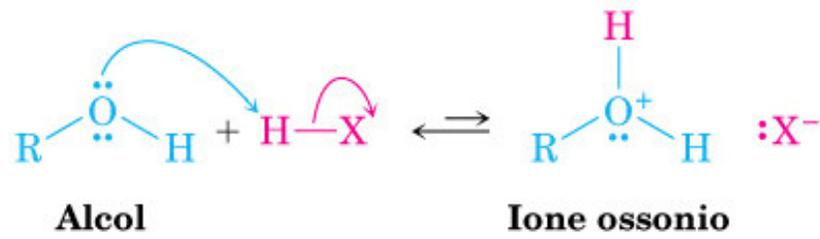
Confronto dei punti di ebollizione di alcuni alcani, cloroalcani ed alcoli. Gli alcoli mostrano generalmente i punti di ebollizione più alti.



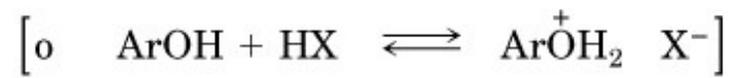
Il legame a idrogeno negli alcoli e nei fenoli. Le molecole sono tenute unite da una debole attrazione che si instaura tra un idrogeno polarizzato positivamente di un gruppo OH e l'ossigeno polarizzato negativamente di un altro gruppo OH.

La mappa di potenziale elettrostatico del metanolo mostra chiaramente l'idrogeno del legame O-H polarizzato positivamente (zona blu) e l'ossigeno polarizzato negativamente (zona rossa).





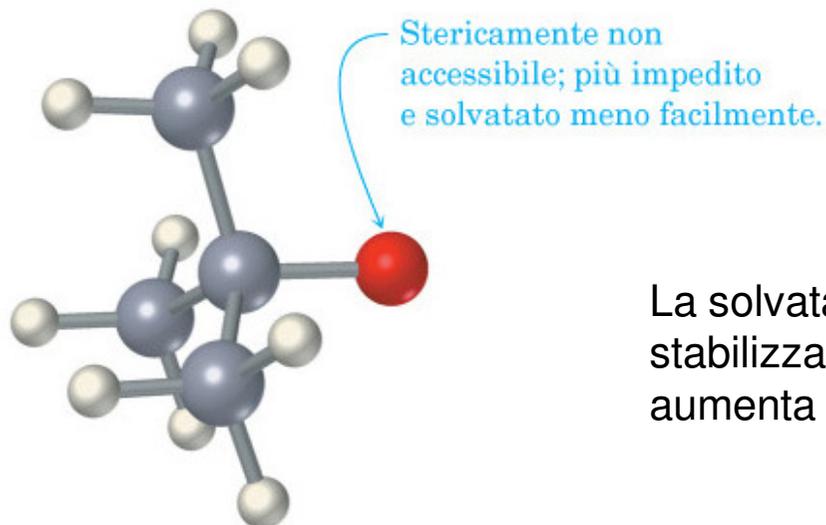
Basi deboli



Fattori che influenzano l'acidità



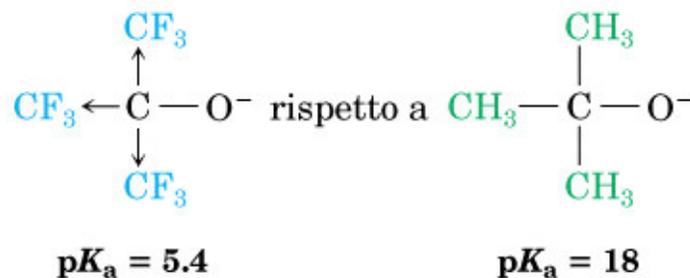
Ione metossido, CH_3O^-
($\text{p}K_a = 15.54$)



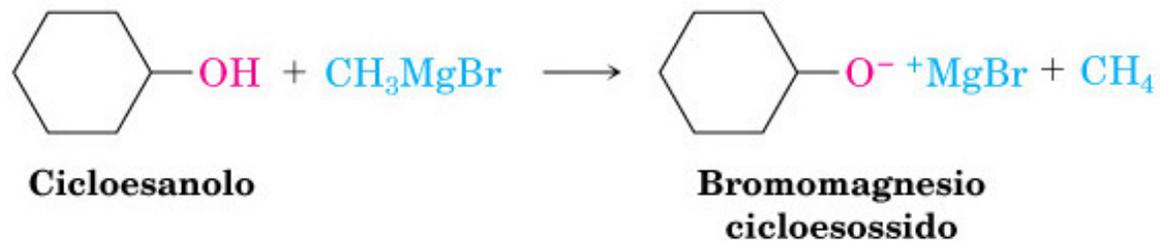
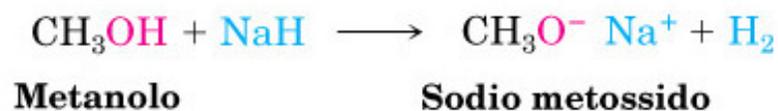
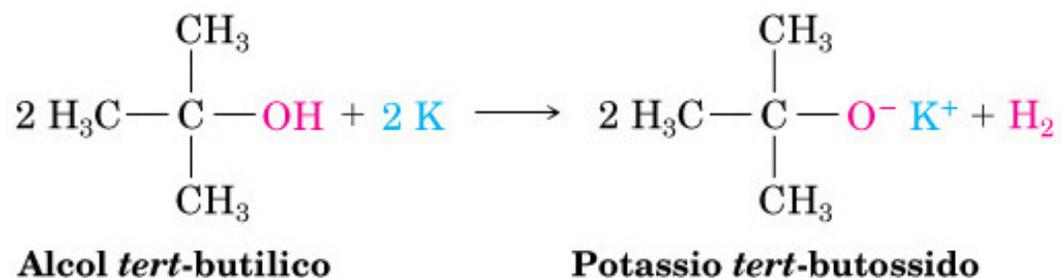
Ione *tert*-butossido, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CO}^-$
($\text{p}K_a = 18.00$)

La solvatazione stabilizza gli anioni e aumenta l'acidità

I gruppi elettron-attrattori stabilizzano lo ione alcossido ed abbassano il $\text{p}K_a$

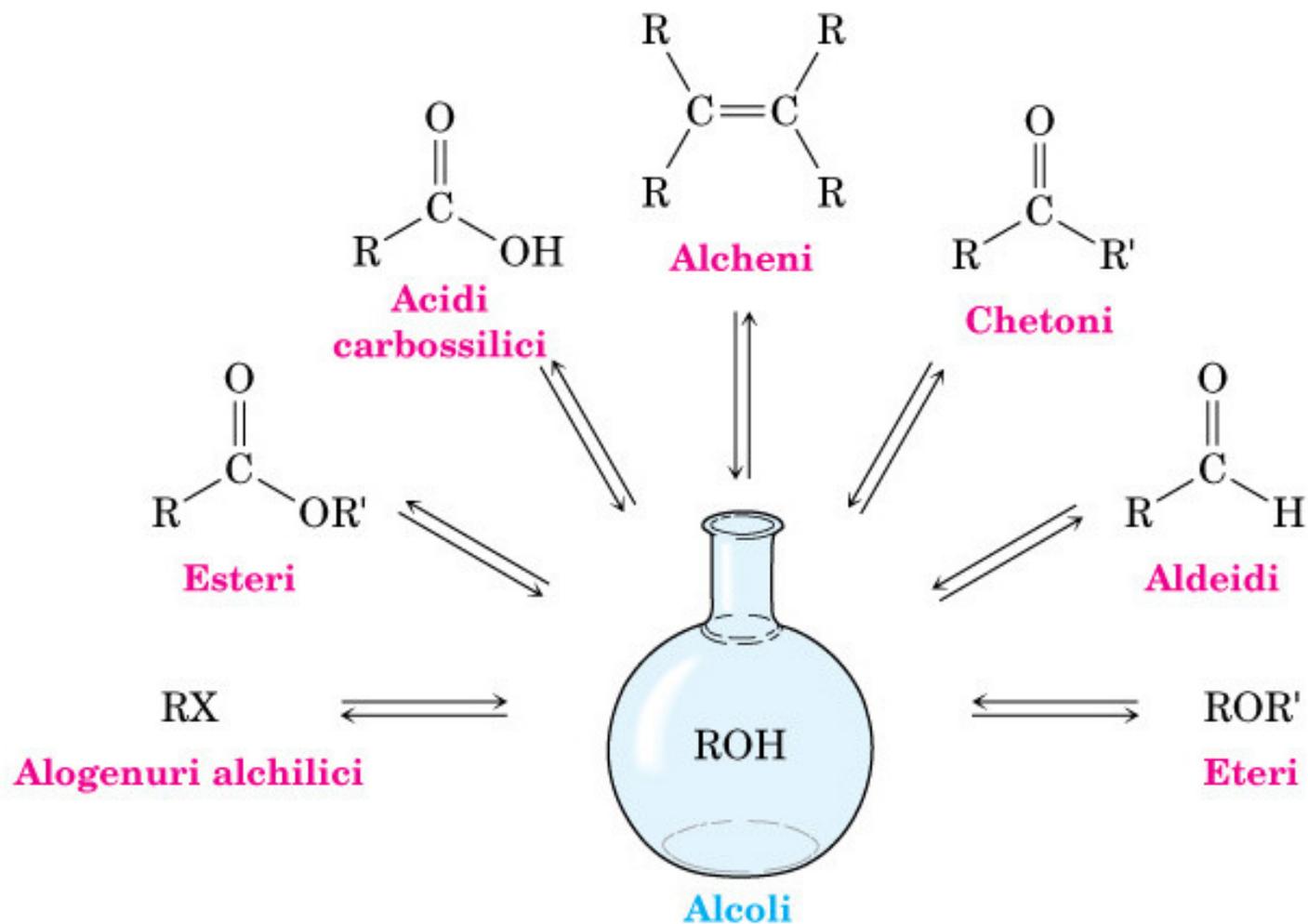


Essendo acidi deboli, reagiscono solo con basi forti



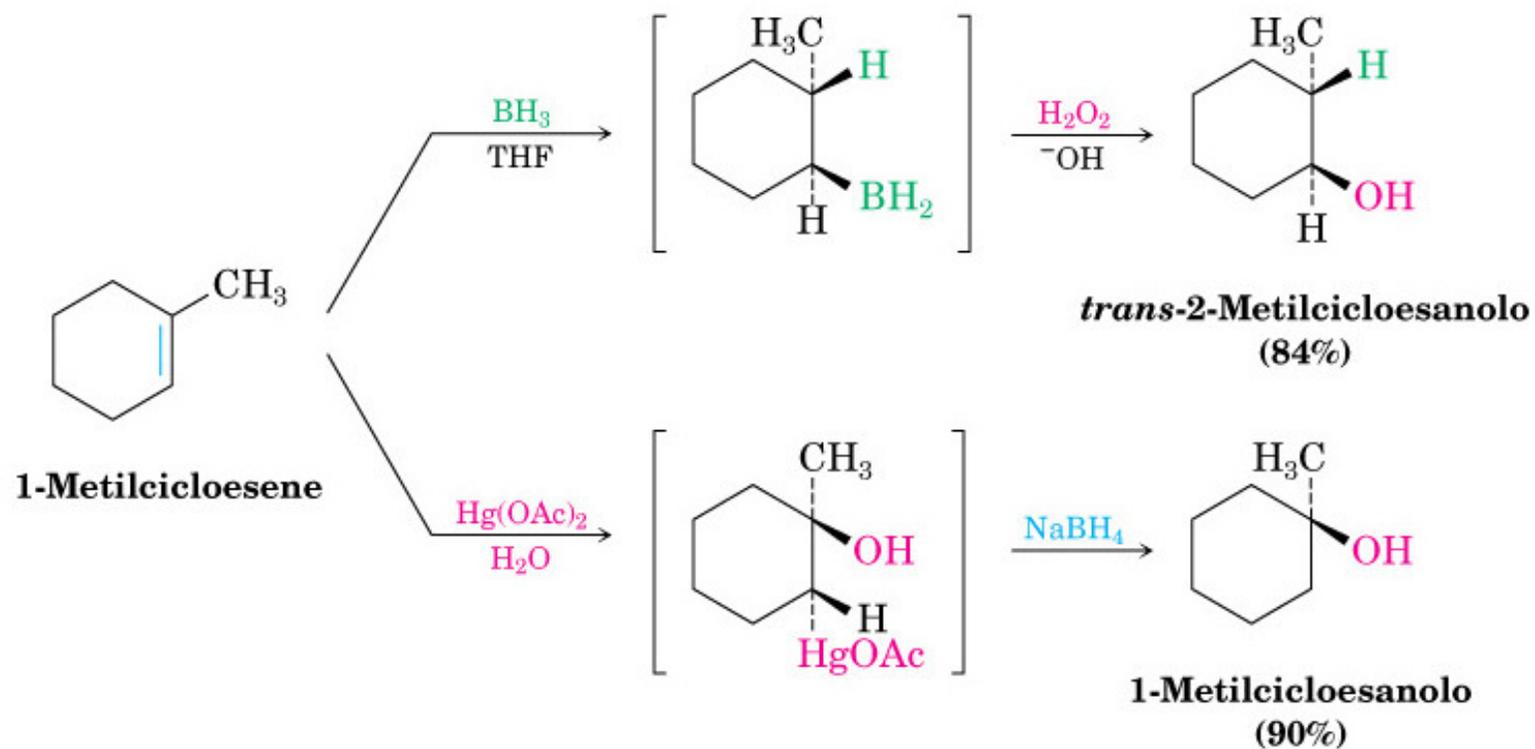
Alcoli: preparazione e reattività

Il ruolo centrale degli alcoli nella chimica organica. Gli alcoli possono essere preparati da, e trasformati in molti composti organici.

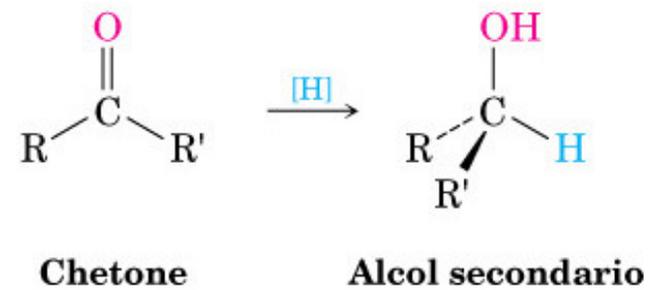
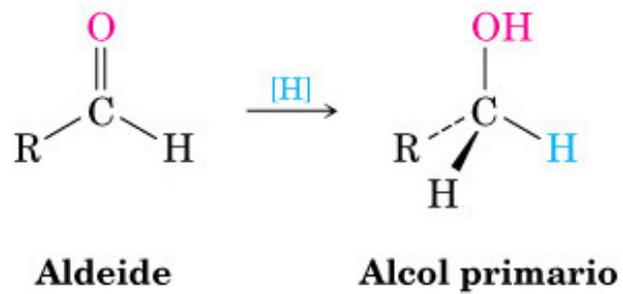
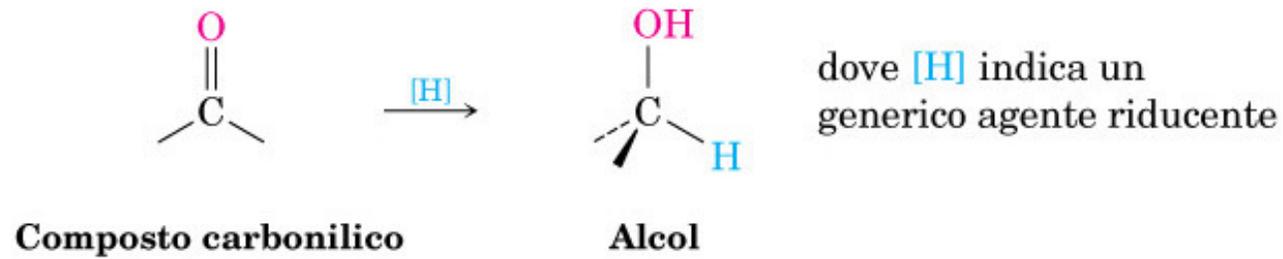


Idratazione degli alcheni

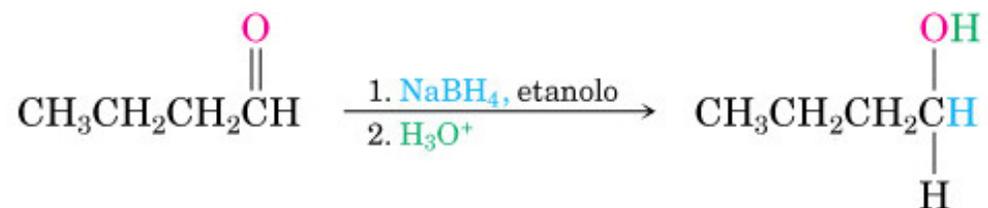
Idratazione diretta con acidi acquosi
oppure con metodi indiretti più blandi:



Riduzione di composti carbonilici



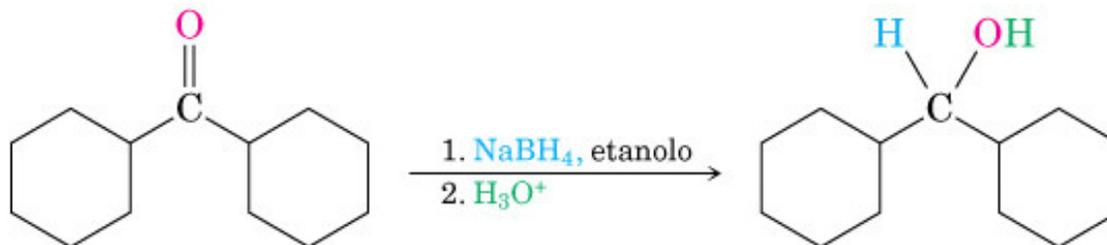
Riduzione di una aldeide



Butanale

1-Butanolo (85%)
(alcol 1°)

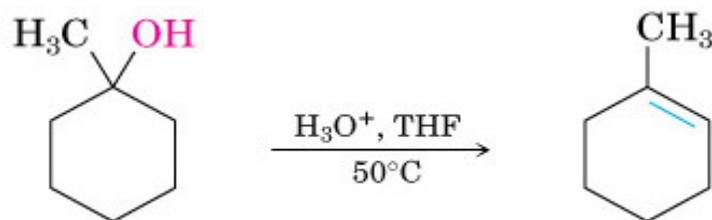
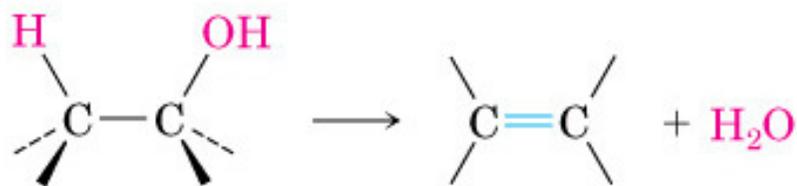
Riduzione di un chetone



Dicicloesilchetone

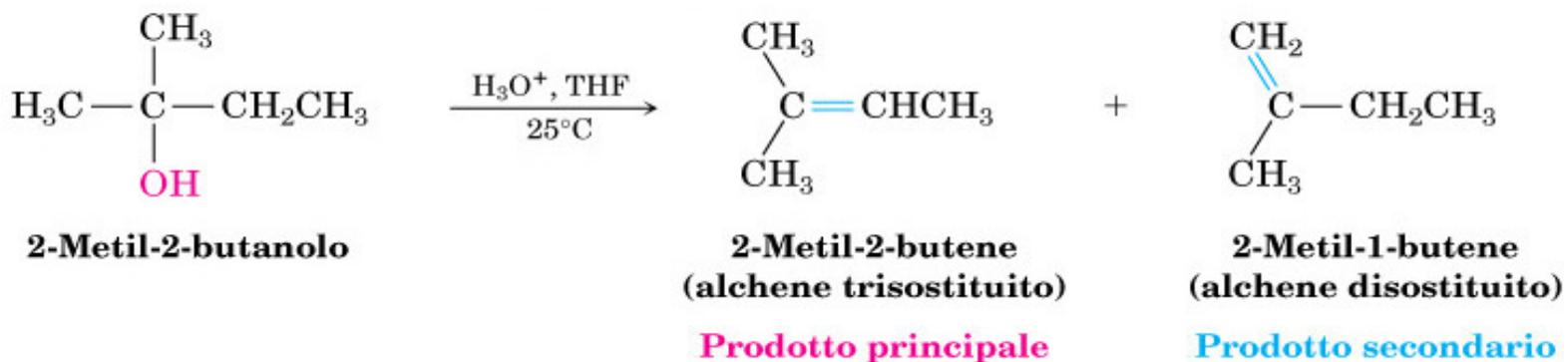
Dicicloesilmetanolo (88%)
(alcol 2°)

Reazione di disidratazione



1-Metilcicloesano

1-Metilcicloesene (91%)



2-Metil-2-butanolo

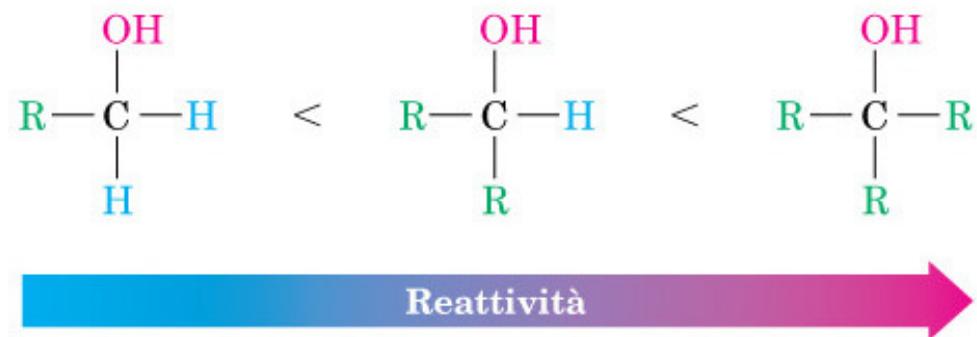
**2-Metil-2-butene
(alchene trisostituito)**

Prodotto principale

**2-Metil-1-butene
(alchene disostituito)**

Prodotto secondario

Alcoli: disidratazione



Alcoli secondari e primari richiedono condizioni più drastiche

MECCANISMO:

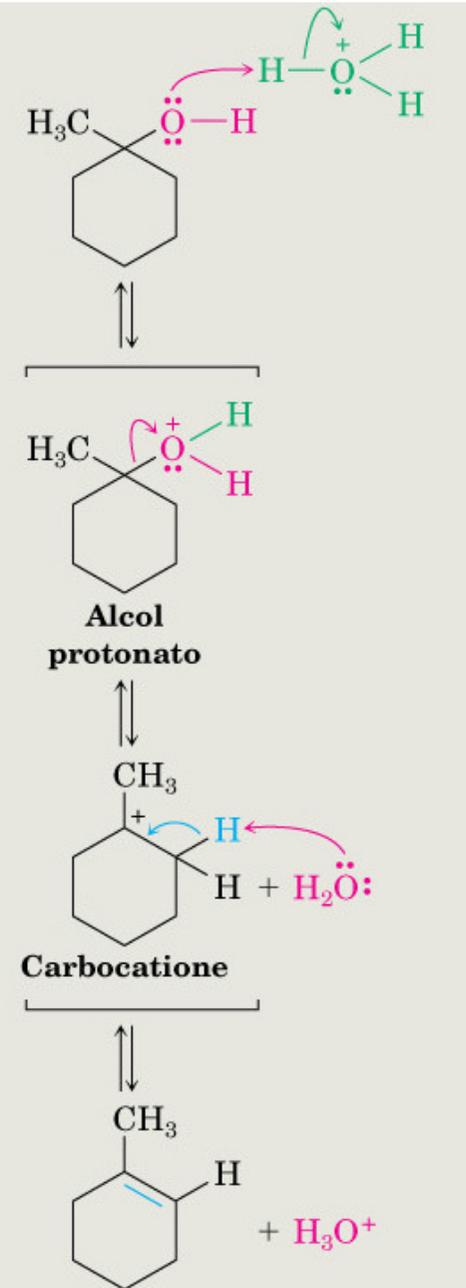
Disidratazione acido-catalizzata di un alcol per formare un alchene. Il processo coinvolto è una reazione di tipo E1 e prevede l'intervento di un carbocatione intermedio.

Due elettroni dell'atomo di ossigeno si legano all' H^+ , a dare un alcol protonato.

Il legame carbonio-ossigeno si rompe ed i due elettroni del legame rimangono sull'ossigeno, generando un carbocatione intermedio.

I due elettroni appartenenti ad un legame carbonio-idrogeno adiacente danno luogo al legame π dell'alchene, con eliminazione di un H^+ (un protone).

Si forma l'alchene più stabile
ovvero più sostituito



Alcoli: formazione di alogenuri alchilici

MECCANISMO:

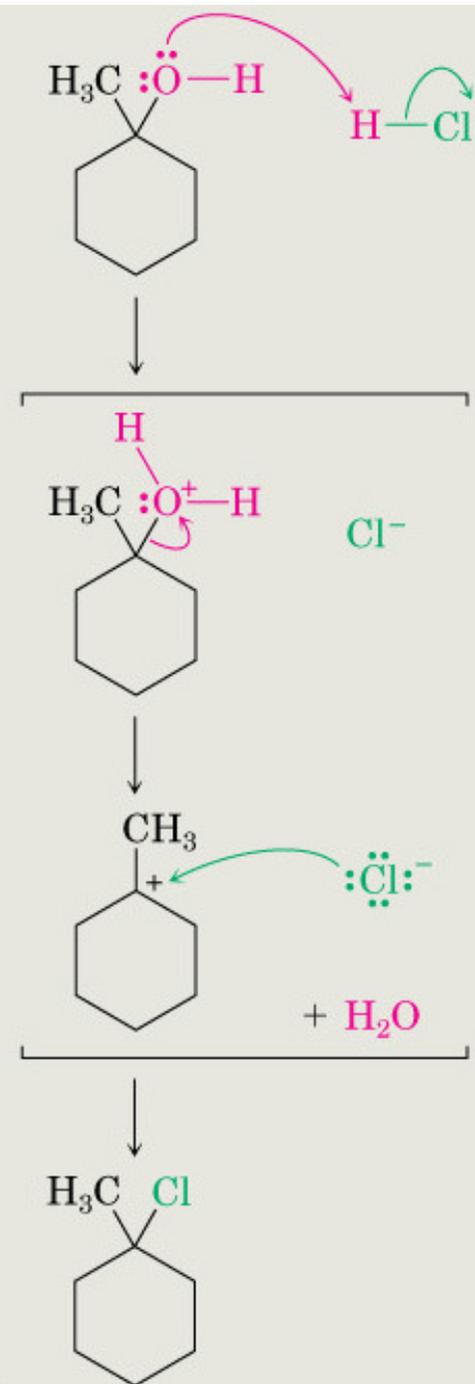
La reazione di un alcol terziario con HCl per dare un cloruro alchilico terziario. Inizialmente l'alcol viene protonato a dare uno ione ossonio che dà luogo ad una reazione di tipo S_N1 .

La protonazione dell'ossigeno alcolico per reazione con HCl genera uno ione ossonio che dà quindi luogo ad una reazione S_N1 .

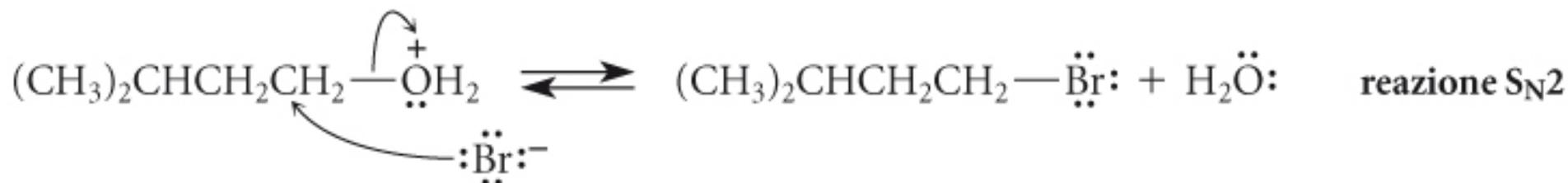
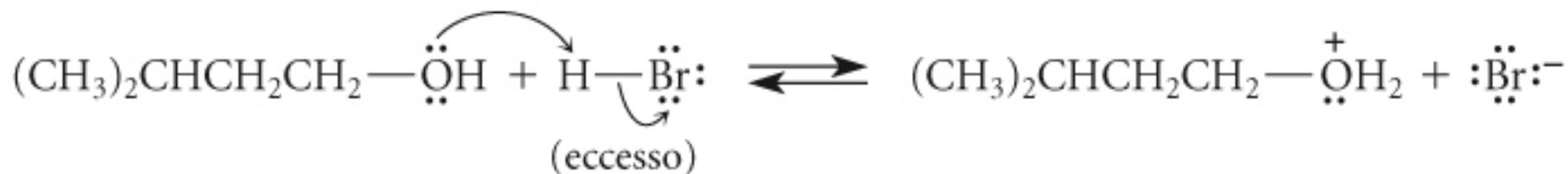
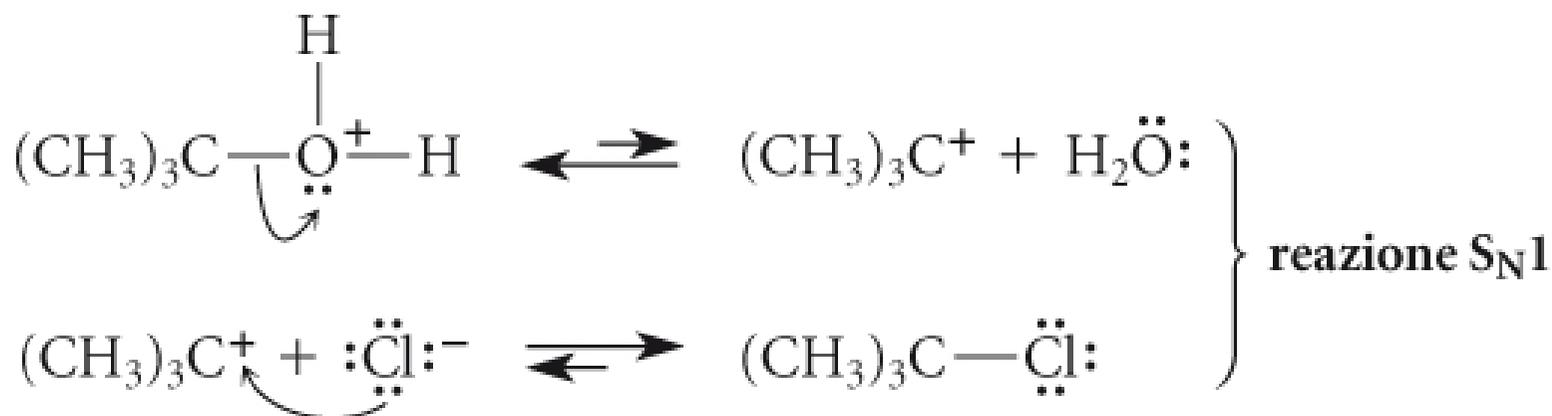
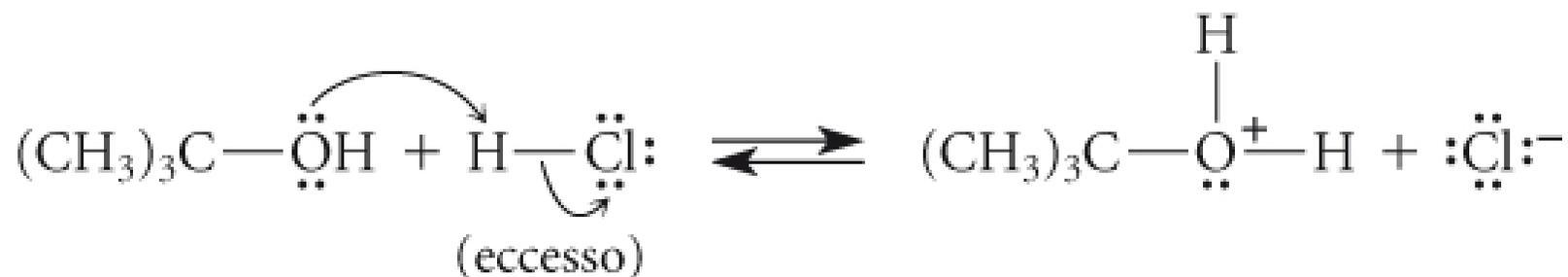
La perdita spontanea di acqua conduce ad un carbocatione intermedio...

...che reagisce con lo ione cloruro per dare il cloruro alchilico quale prodotto della reazione.

Terziari più reattivi

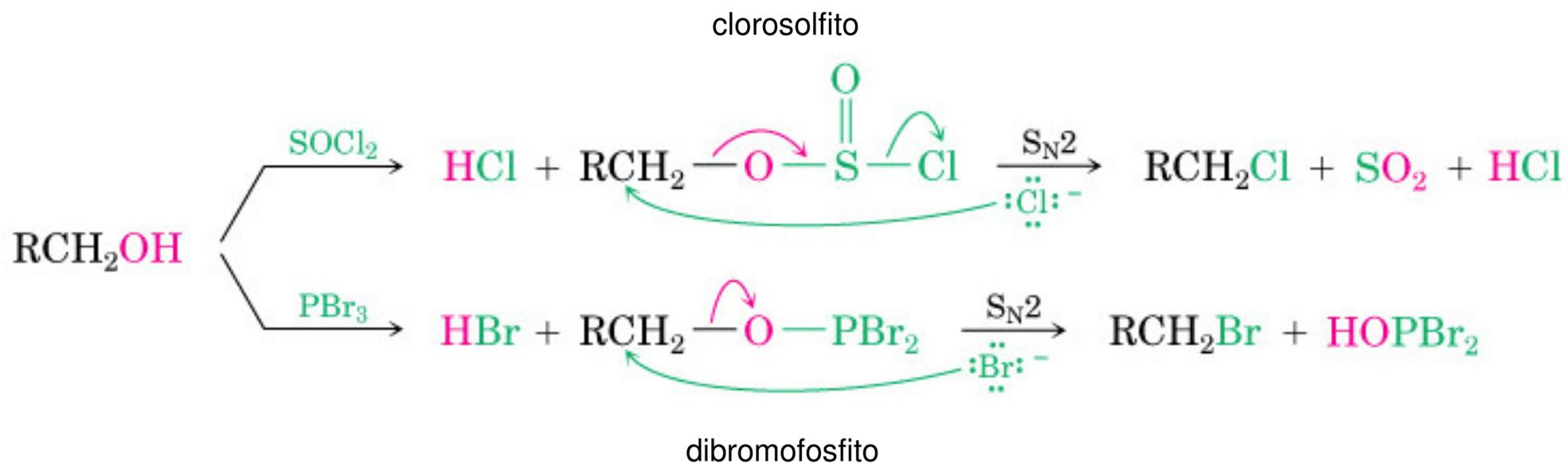


Alcoli: formazione di alogenuri alchilici



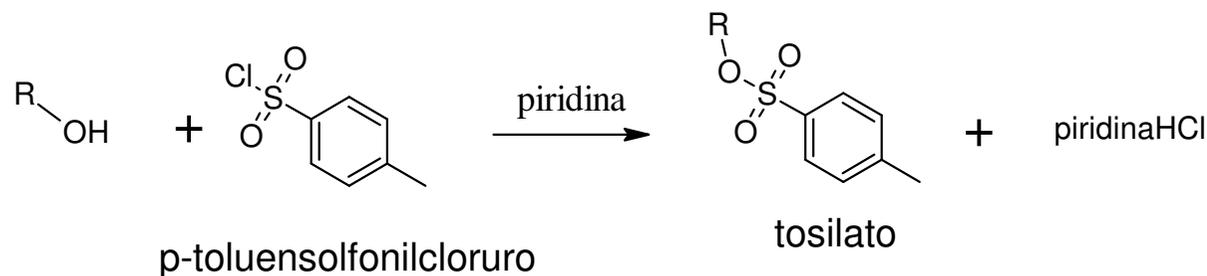
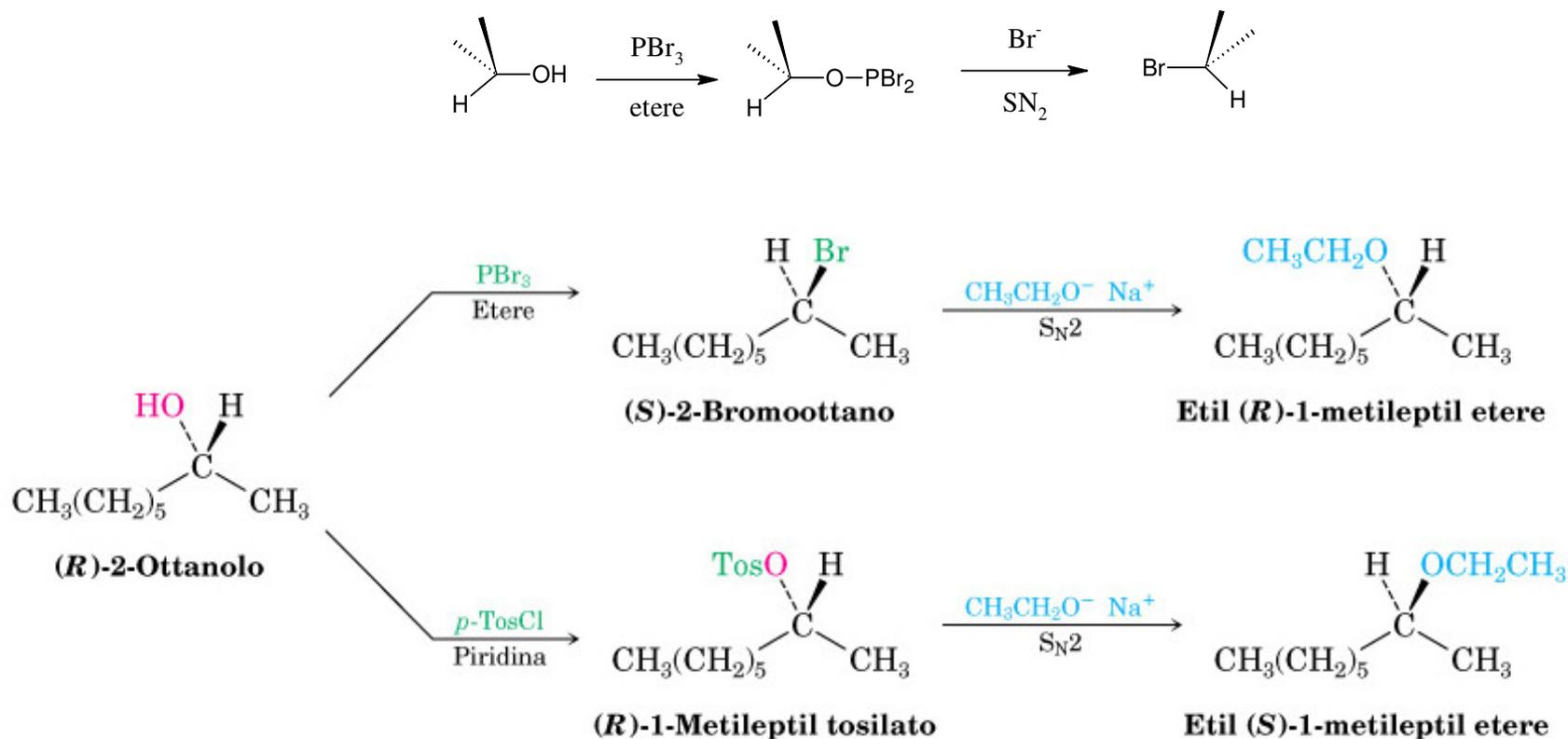
Alcoli: formazione di alogenuri alchilici

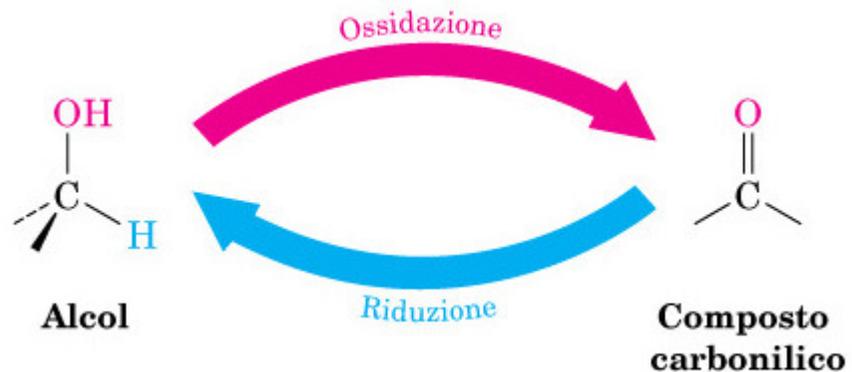
Alcoli secondari e primari richiedono condizioni più drastiche, oppure la catalisi per migliorare la natura del gruppo uscente



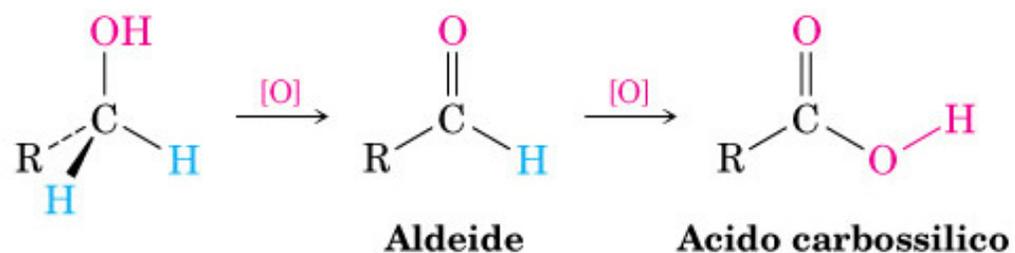
Alcoli: formazione di alogenuri alchilici

Conseguenze stereochimiche delle reazioni di tipo S_N2 applicate a derivati del (R)-2-ottanolo. La sostituzione attraverso l'alogenuro alchilico conduce ad un prodotto avente la stessa configurazione dell'alcol di partenza. La reazione di sostituzione condotta sul corrispondente tosilato fornisce un prodotto avente configurazione opposta rispetto a quella dell'alcol di partenza.

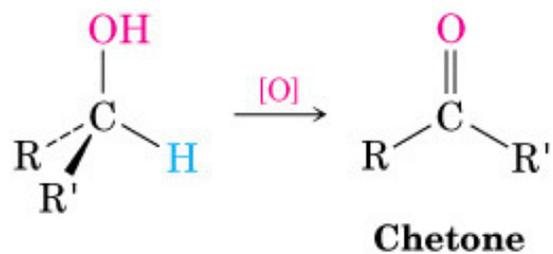




Alcol primario

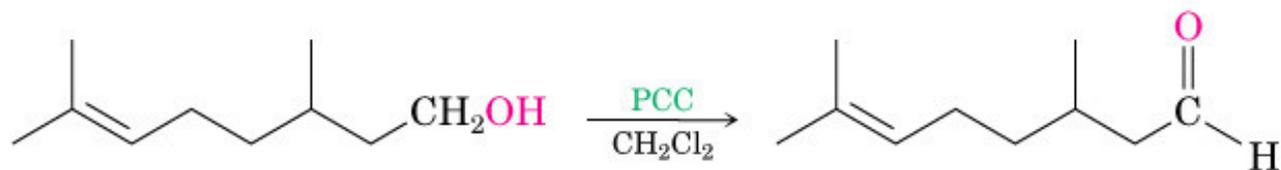


Alcol secondario



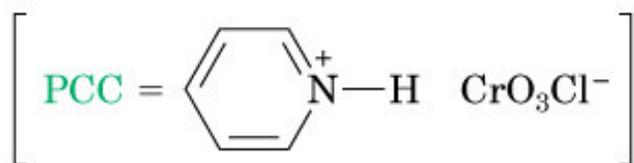
Alcol terziario



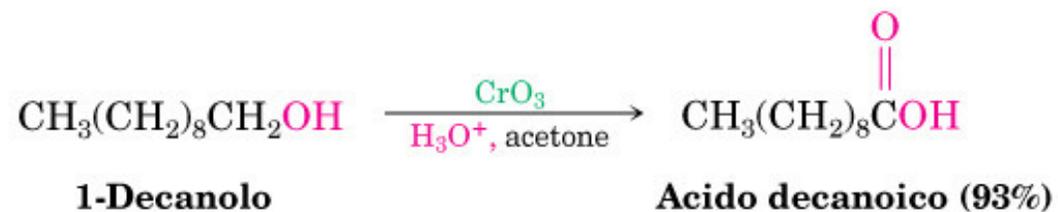


Citronellolo (dall'olio di rose)

Citronellale (82%)

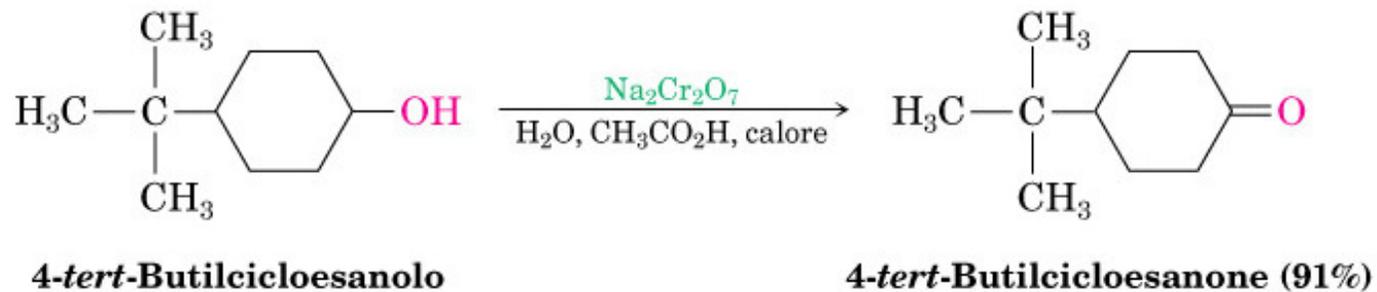


ossidante blando

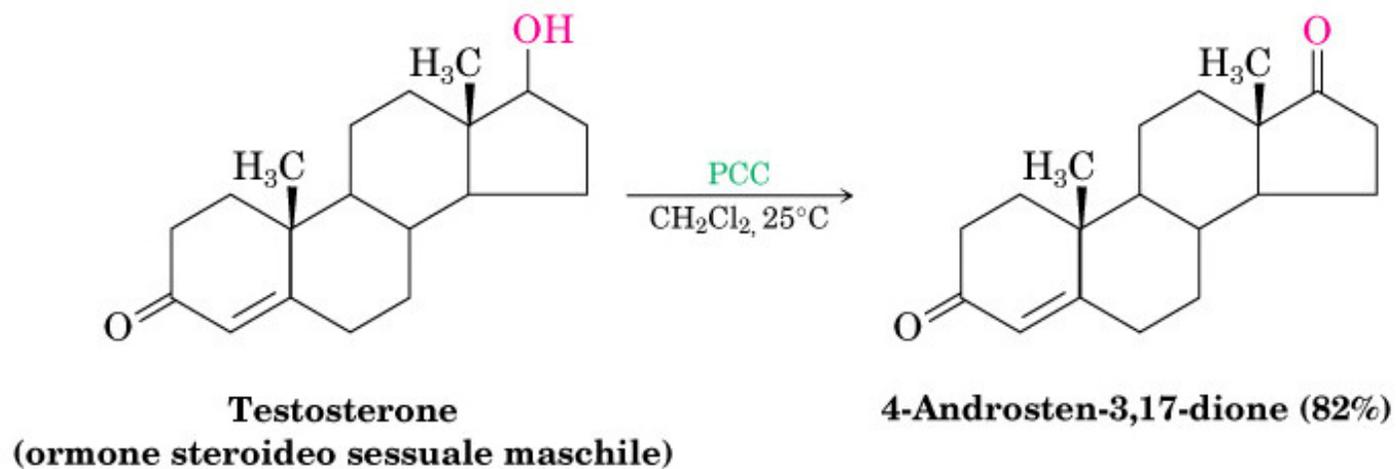


ossidante forte

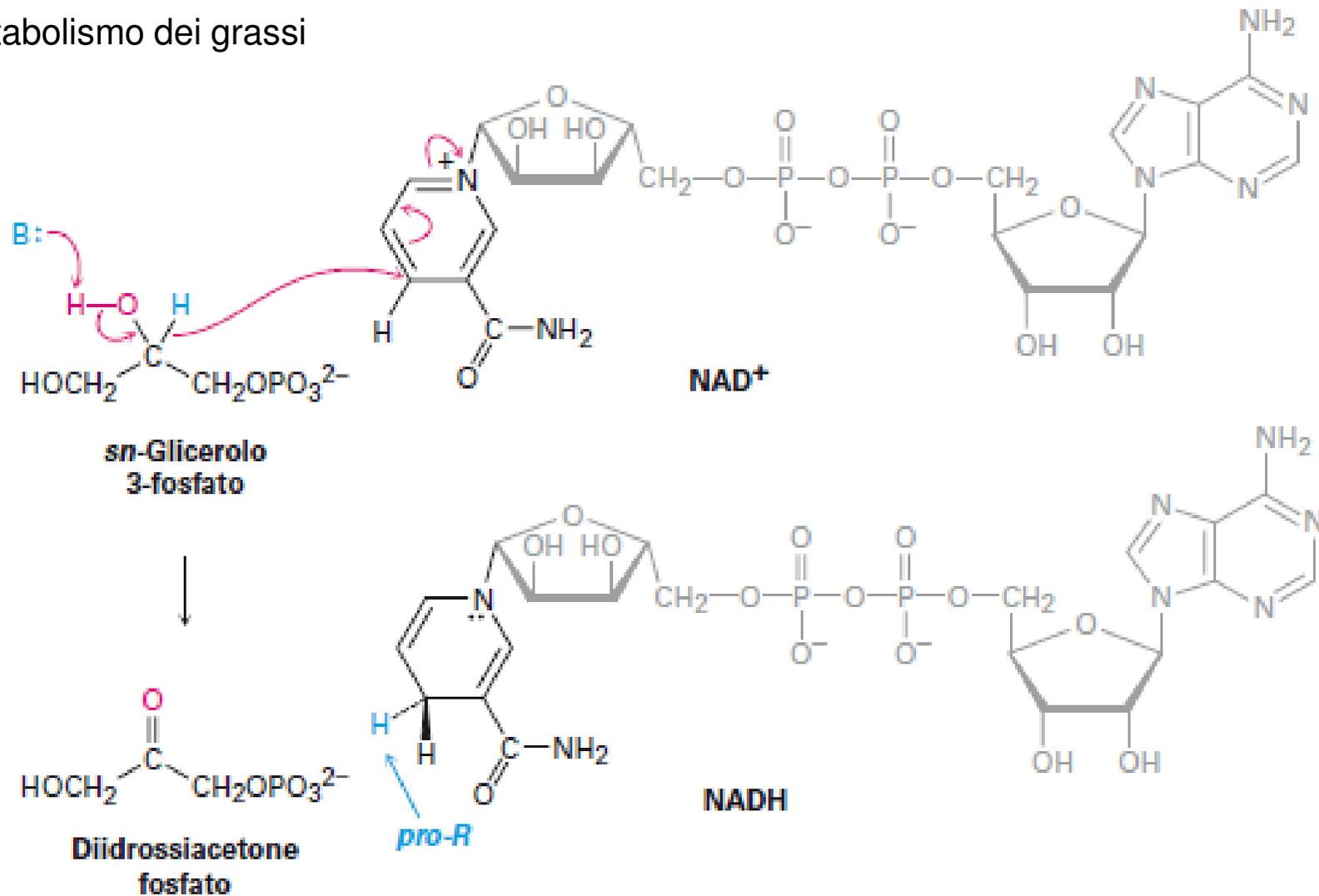
Facile ossidazione di alcoli secondari a chetoni



Se l'alcol è più delicato occorrono condizioni blande



metabolismo dei grassi

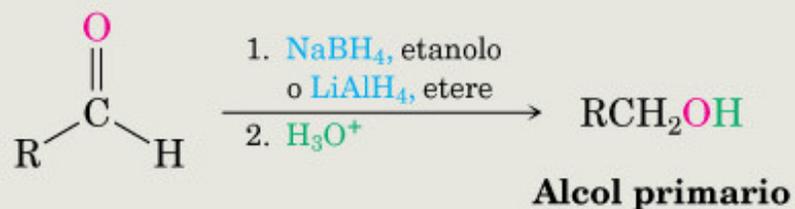


Ossidazione biologica di un alcol (*sn*-glicerolo 3-fosfato) a dare un chetone (diidrossiacetone fosfato). Questo meccanismo è l'esatto opposto della riduzione dei chetoni, mostrata in precedenza in Figura 17.4.

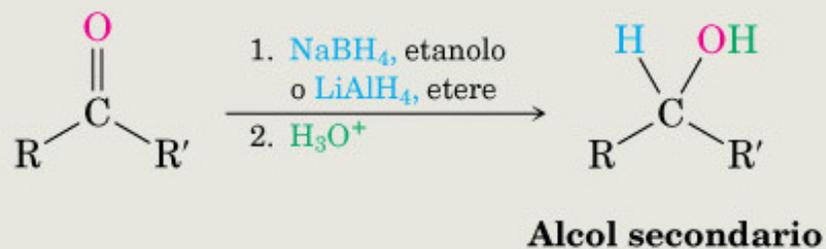
1. Sintesi degli alcoli

(a) Riduzione dei composti carbonilici (Paragrafo 17.5)

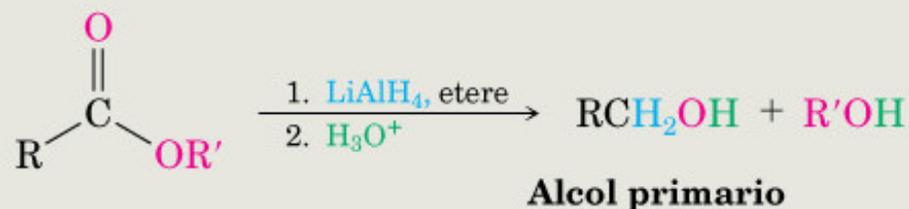
(1) Aldeidi



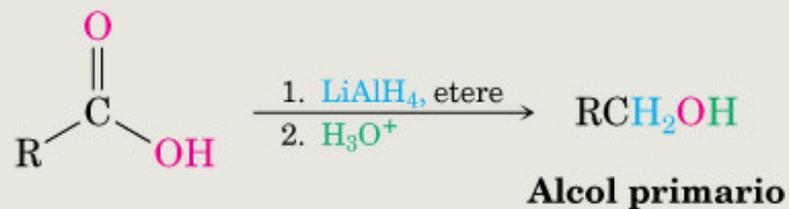
(2) Chetoni



(3) Esteri

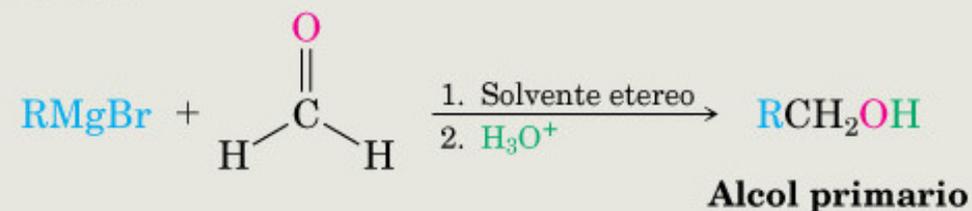


(4) Acidi carbossilici

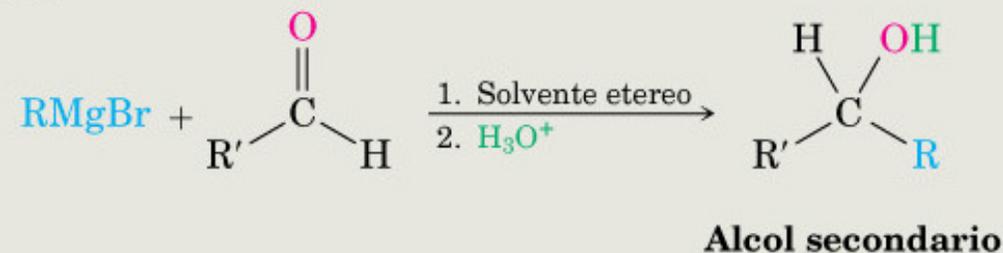


(b) Addizione di reattivi di Grignard ai composti carbonilici (Paragrafo 17.6)

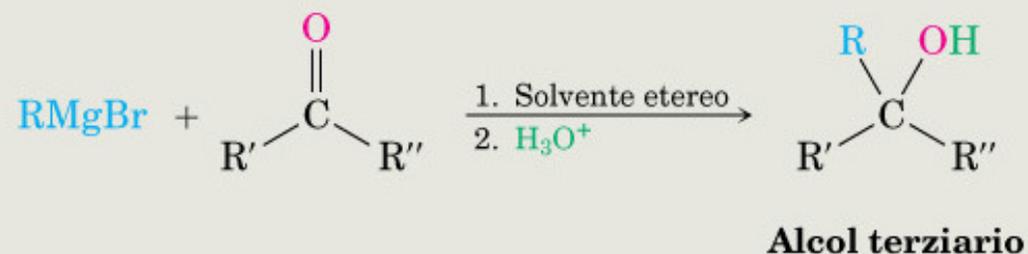
(1) Formaldeide



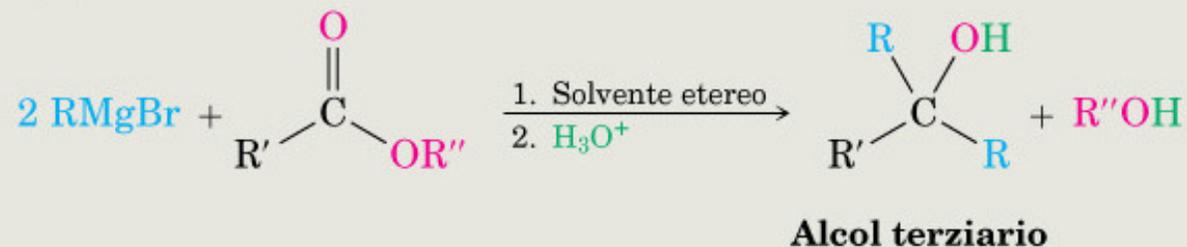
(2) Aldeidi



(3) Chetoni



(4) Esteri



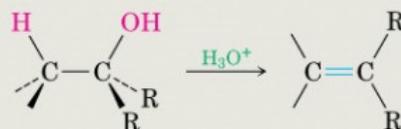
2. Reazioni degli alcoli

(a) Acidità (Paragrafo 17.3)



(b) Disidratazione (paragrafo 17.7)

(1) Alcoli terziari

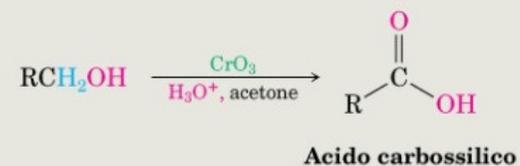
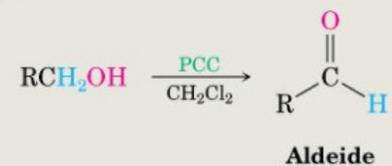


(2) Alcoli secondari e terziari

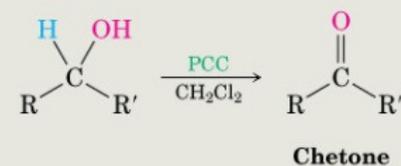


(c) Ossidazione (Paragrafo 17.8)

(1) Alcoli primari

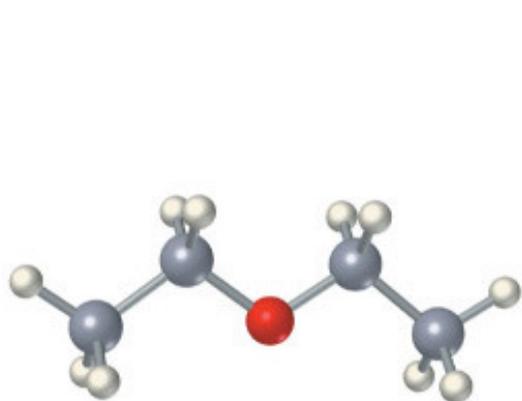


(2) Alcoli secondari



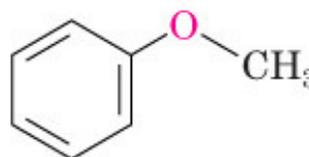
Eteri, tioli e solfuri

Eteri: due gruppi organici legati allo stesso atomo di ossigeno



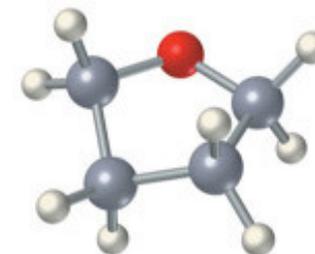
Diethyl etere

Anestetico
e solvente



Anisolo
(Fenil metil etere)

Industria profumi

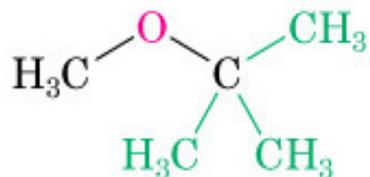


Tetraidrofurano
(etere ciclico)

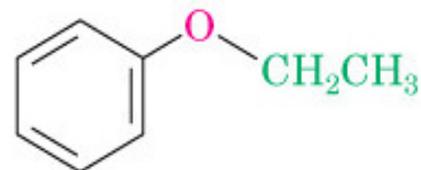
solvente

Stabili, poco reattivi, ma possono dar luogo a perossidi che sono esplosivi

Composti semplici: alchil1-alchil2-etere



tert-Butil metil etere

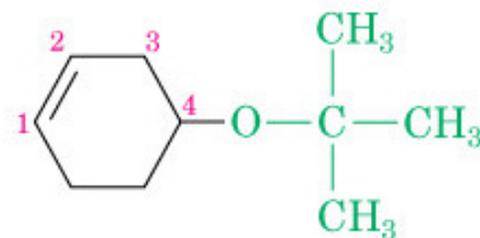


Etil fenil etere

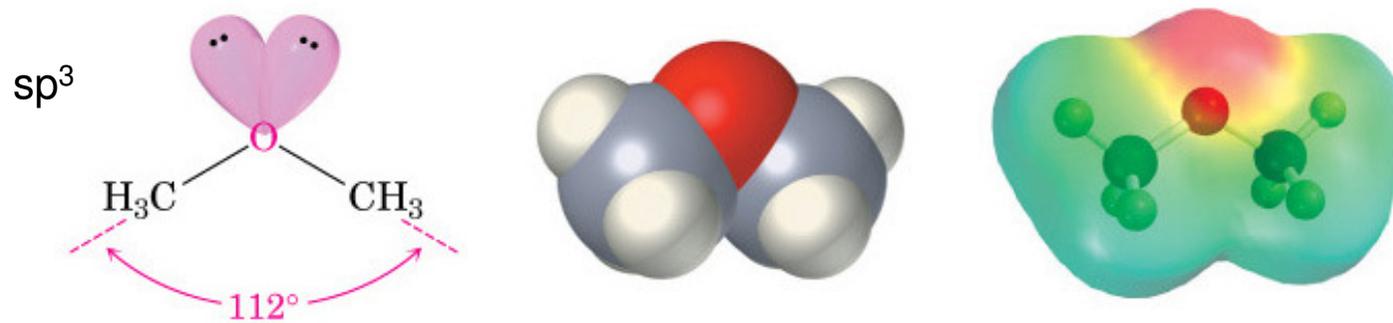
In presenza di altri gruppi funzionali si denominano come sostituenti alcossilici



p-Dimetossi benzene

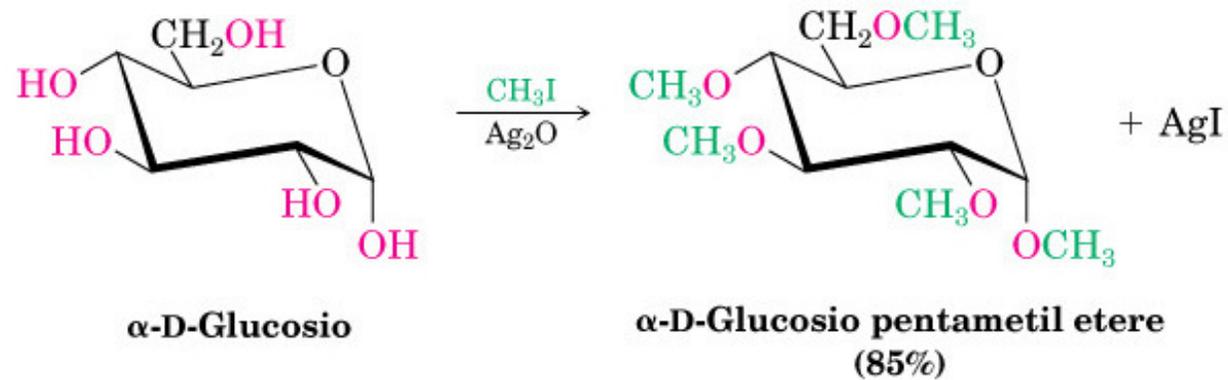
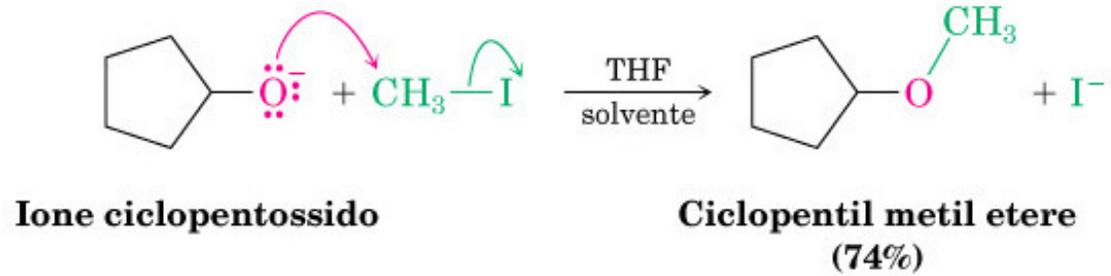


4-tert-Butossi-1-cicloesene



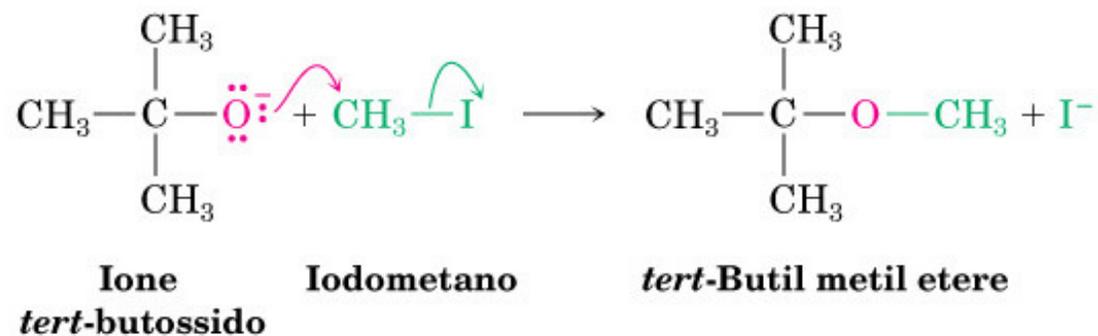
Hanno momento dipolare e perciò punti di ebollizione più alti dei rispettivi alcani

Eteri: preparazione

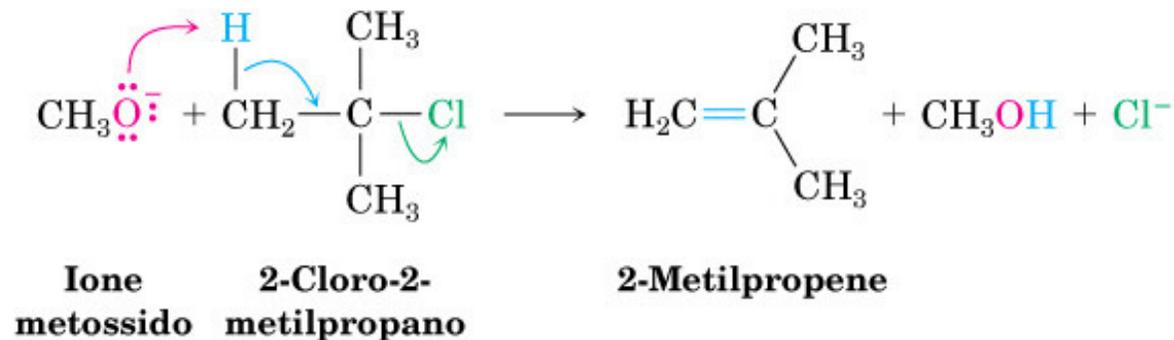


Alcossido sostituito con alogenuro poco sostituito

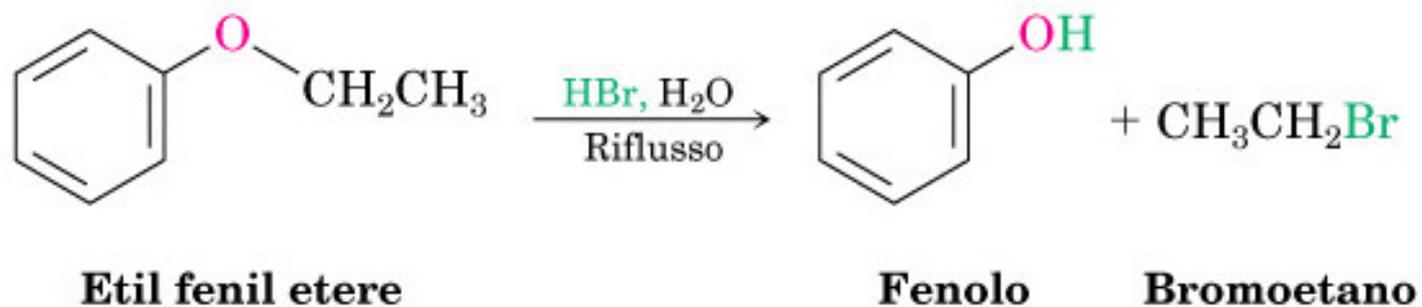
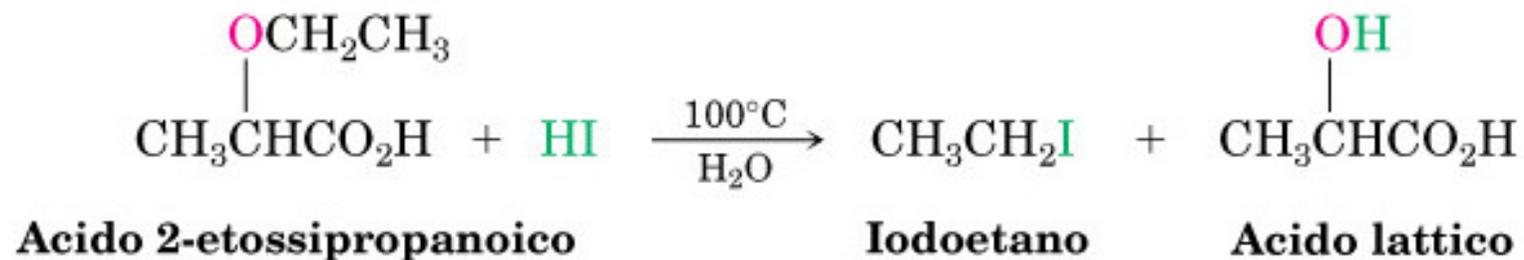
Reazione S_N2



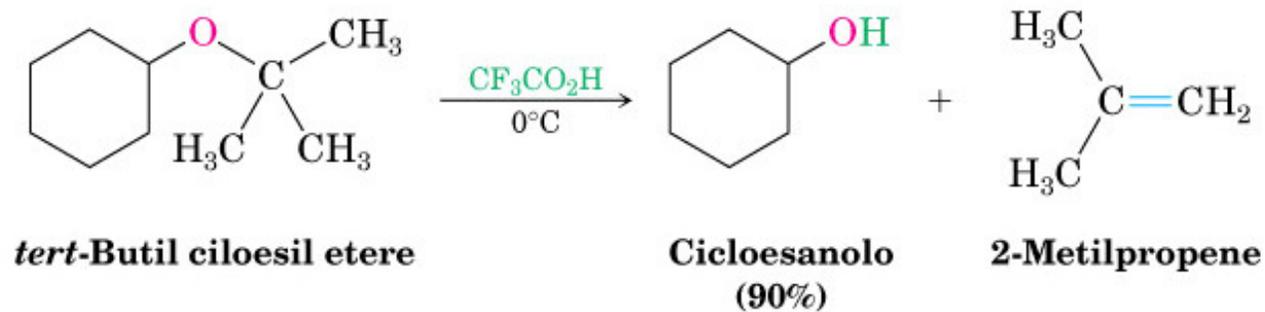
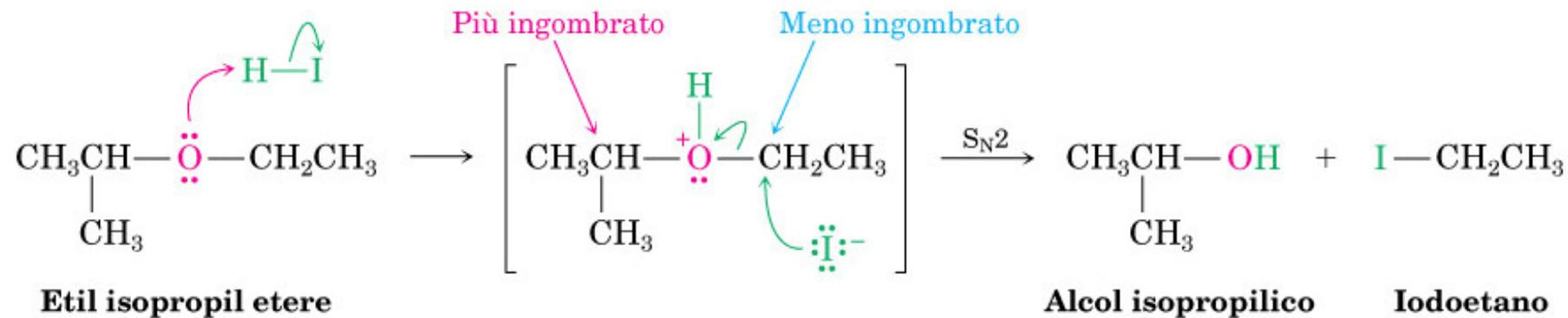
Reazione E2

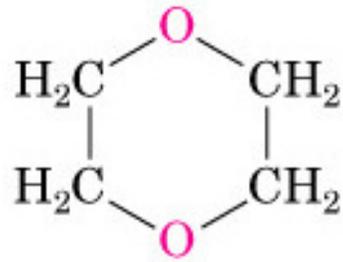


Subiscono scissione ad opera di acidi forti

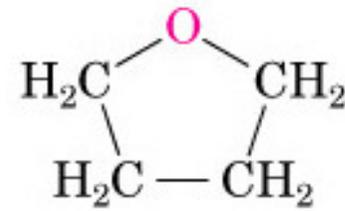


Eteri: reattività

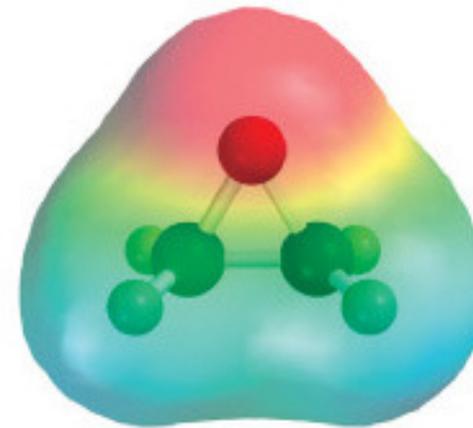
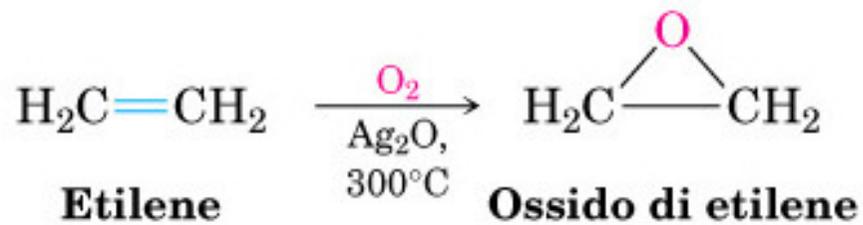




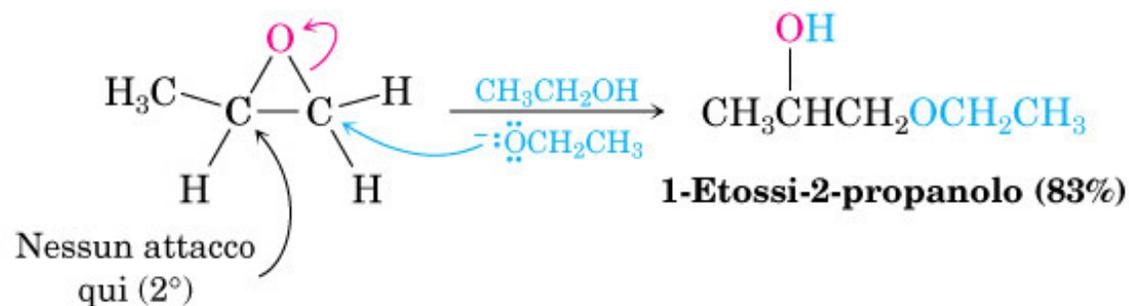
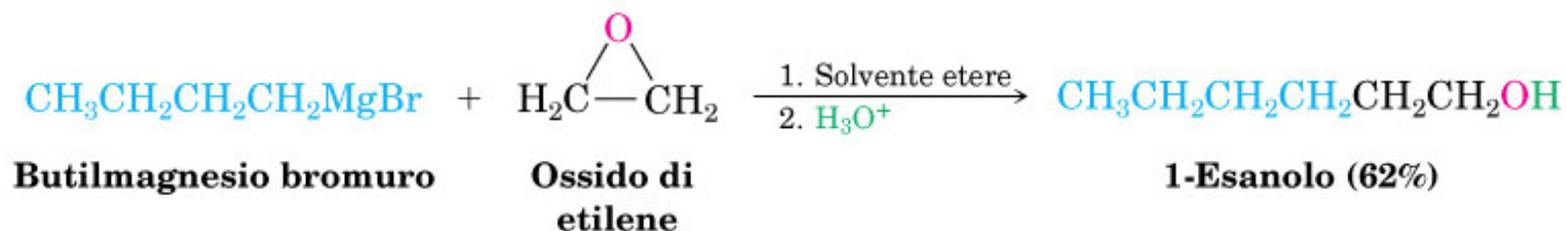
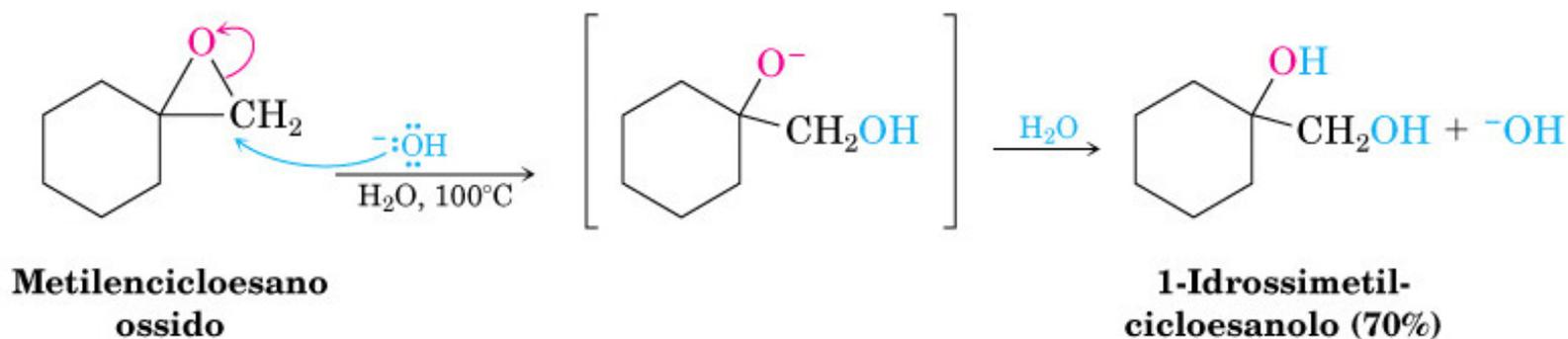
1,4-Diossano



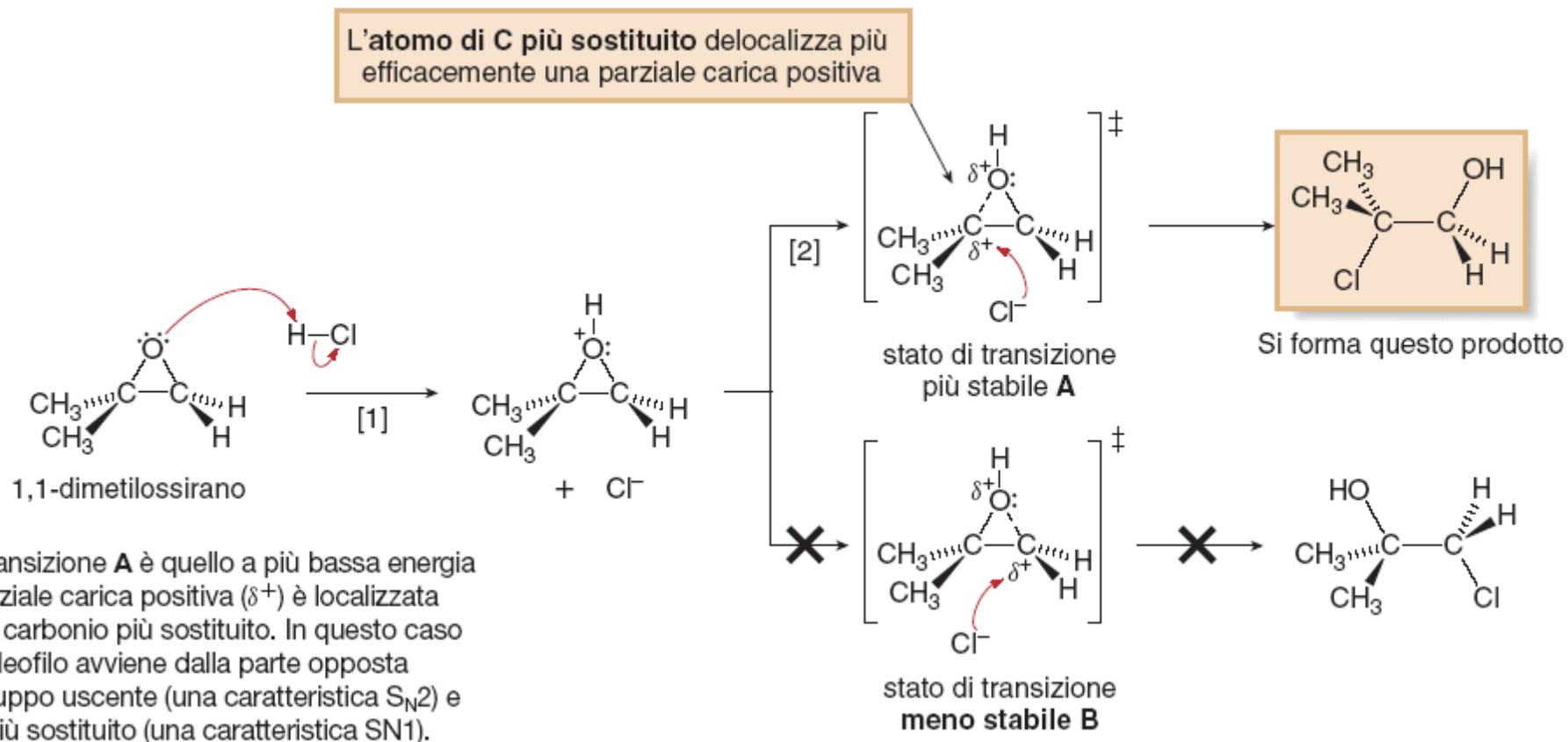
Tetraidrofurano

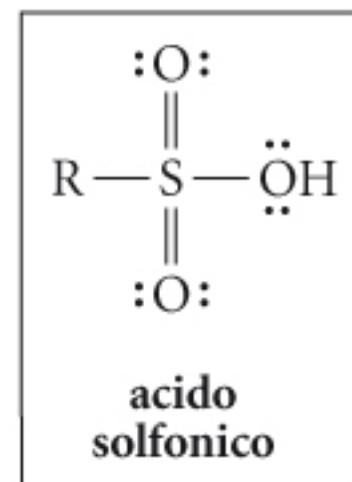
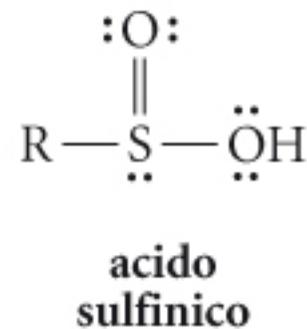
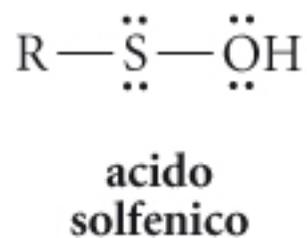
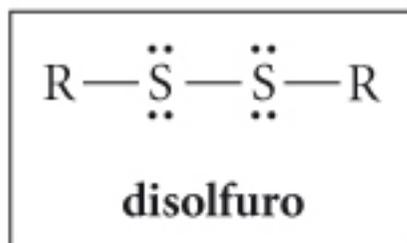
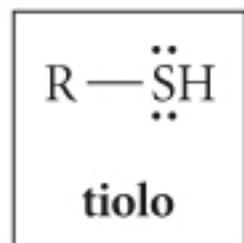


Apertura degli epossidi catalizzata da basi



Apertura di epossidi asimmetrici con HCl





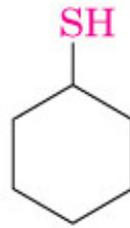
ossidazione dello zolfo crescente



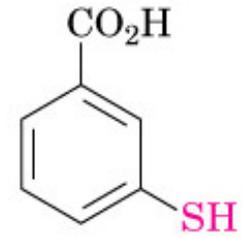
Tioli e solfuri



Etantiolo



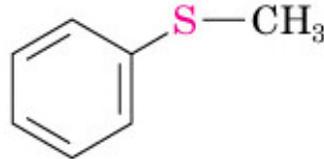
Cicloesantiolo



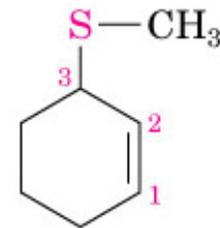
Acido *m*-mercaptobenzoico



Dimetil solfuro



Metil fenil solfuro



3-(Metiltio)cicloesene

One common property

Smell!



Thiols

When oxidized, thiols can form **R-S-S-R** links.

- S-S cross links are also used to make stronger polymers.
- Latex and synthetic rubber uses S-S links. The cross links in proteins helps give them the shape they need.

