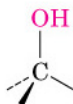
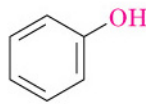


Alcoli, fenoli ed eteri

Alcoli:
gruppo ossidrilico legato ad un
carbonio saturo



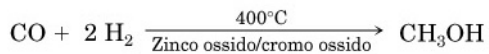
Alcol



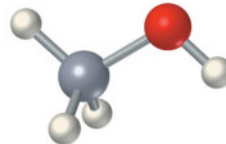
Fenolo

Fenoli:
gruppo ossidrilico legato ad un
anello aromatico

Metanolo



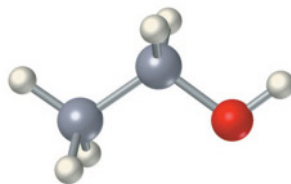
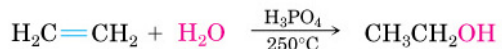
Sintesi industriale



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

Usato come solvente e materiale di partenza per numerosi composti

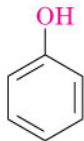
Etanolo: produzione per fermentazione di cereali e zuccheri e purificazione per distillazione



Sintesi industriale

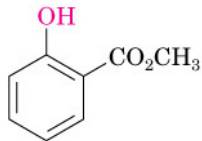
Usato come solvente o intermedio in reazioni chimiche

Fenoli: diffusi in natura e usati a livello industriale



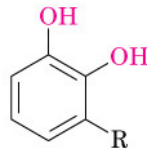
Fenolo
(noto anche come
acido carbolico)

disinfettante



Metil salicilato

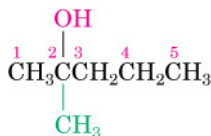
aromatizzante



Urushioli
(R = differenti catene alchiliche
ed alcheniliche C₁₅)

allergeni in piante velenose

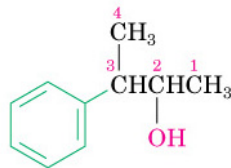
alcano -> alcanolo



2-Metil-2-pentanol

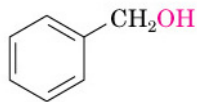


cis-1,4-Cicloesandiol



3-Fenil-2-butanolo

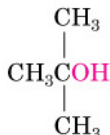
Nomi comuni di alcoli semplici



**Alcol benzilico
(Fenil metanolo)**



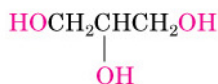
**Alcol allilico
(2-Propen-1-olo)**



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

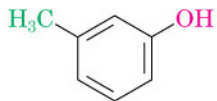


**Glicole etilenico
(1,2-Etandiol)**

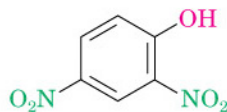


**Glicerolo
(1,2,3-Propantriolo)**

Termine fenolo: usato sia per il singolo composto che per l'intera classe

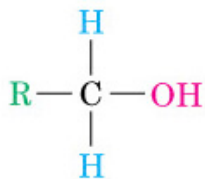


***m*-Metilfenolo**
(*m*-Cresolo)

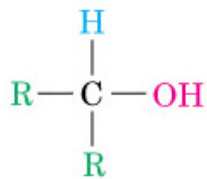


2,4-Dinitrofenolo

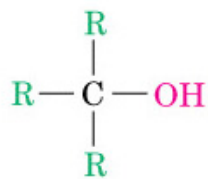
qui il composto base è fenolo, non benzene



Alcol primario (1°)

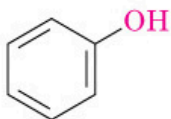
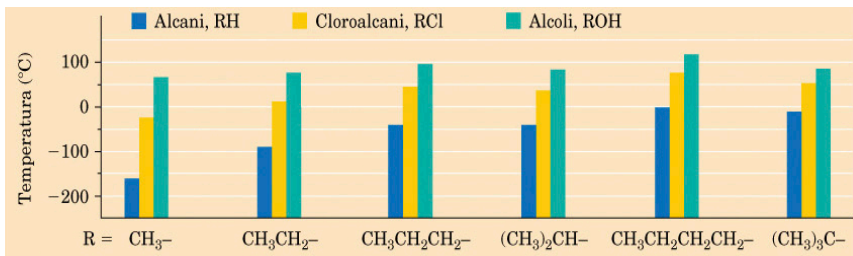


Alcol secondario (2°)

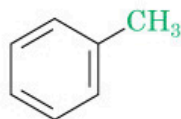


Alcol terziario (3°)

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



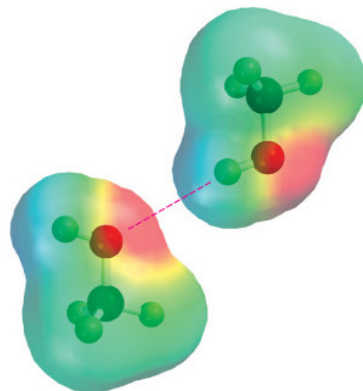
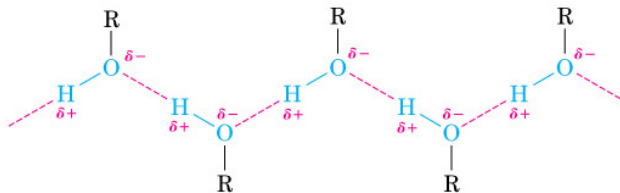
Fenolo: p.e. = 181.7°C

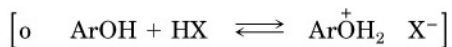
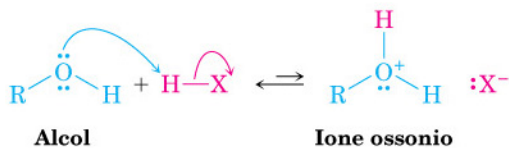


Toluene: p.e. = 110.6°C

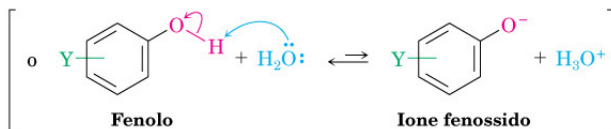
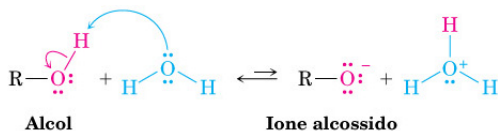
Il legame a idrogeno negli alcoli e nei fenoli. Le molecole sono tenute unite da una debole attrazione che si instaura tra un idrogeno polarizzato positivamente di un gruppo OH e l'ossigeno polarizzato negativamente di un altro gruppo OH.

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).



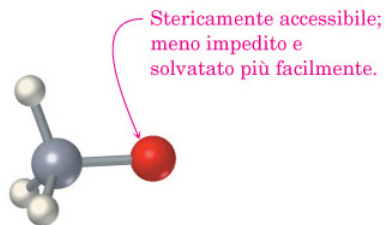


Basi deboli

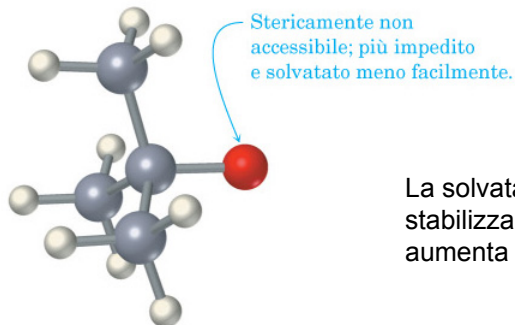


Acidi deboli

Fattori che influenzano l'acidità



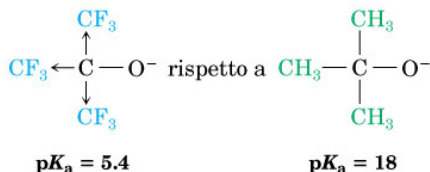
Ione metossido, CH_3O^-
($\text{pK}_a = 15.54$)



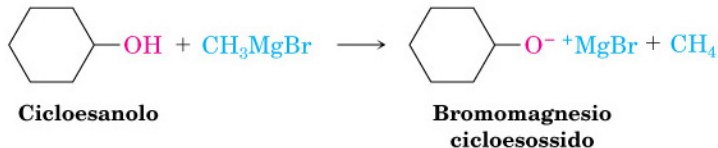
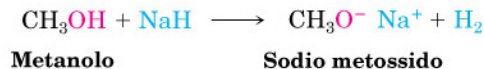
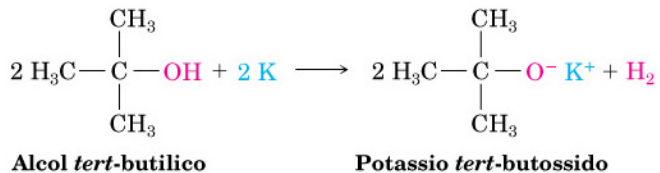
Ione *tert*-butossido, $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CO}^-$
($\text{pK}_a = 18.00$)

La solvatazione stabilizza gli anioni e aumenta l'acidità

I gruppi elettron-attrattori stabilizzano lo ione alcossido ed abbassano il pK_a

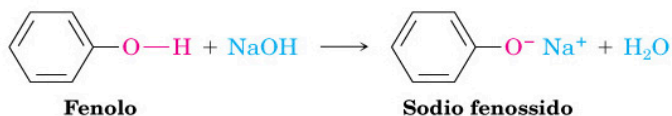


Essendo acidi deboli, reagiscono solo con basi forti

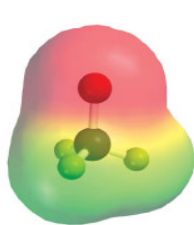
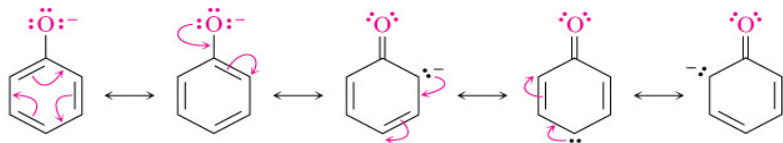


Alcoli e fenoli: proprietà acido-base

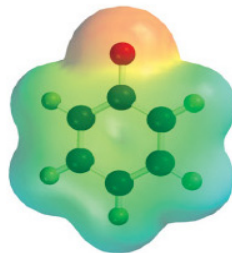
I fenoli sono molto più acidi degli alcoli e reagiscono bene con NaOH
sono solubili in soluzioni alcaline diluite



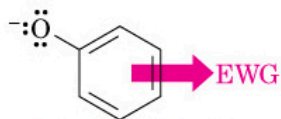
Lo ione fenossido, stabilizzato per risonanza, è più stabile di uno ione alcossido. Le mappe di potenziale elettrostatico mostrano come la carica negativa sia concentrata sull'ossigeno nello ione metossido, mentre sia delocalizzata sull'anello aromatico nel caso dello ione fenossido.



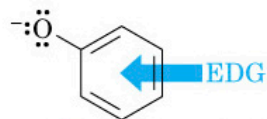
CH_3O^-



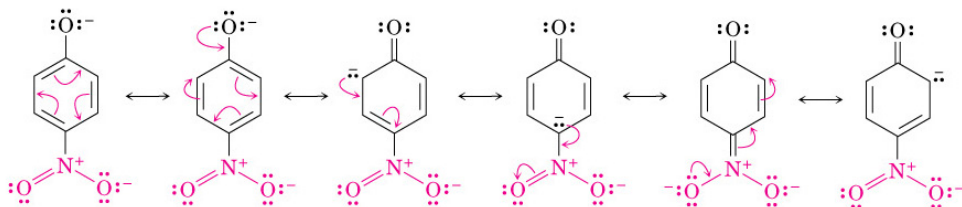
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}^-$



I gruppi elettron-attrattori (EWG)
stabilizzano lo ione fenossido,
determinando così un aumento
dell'acidità del fenolo

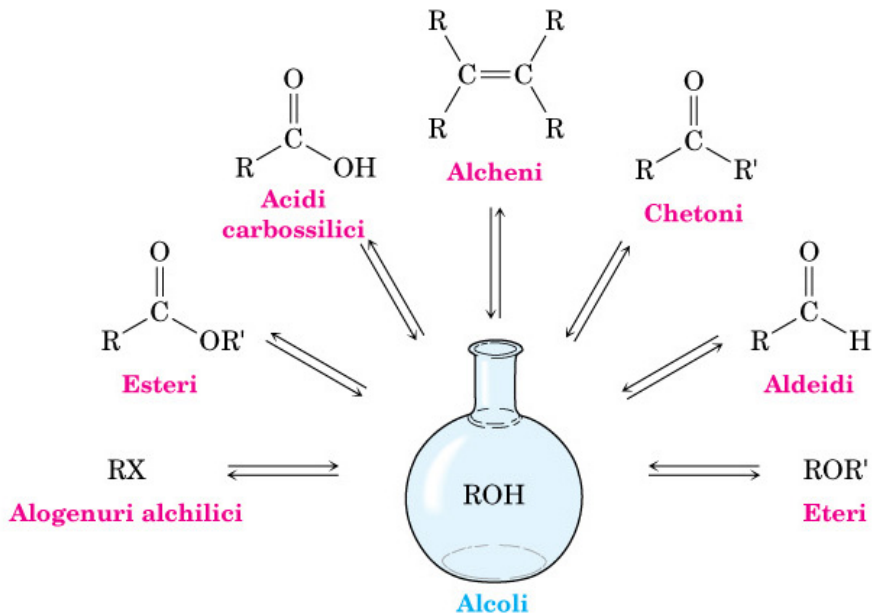


I gruppi elettron-donatori (EDG)
destabilizzano lo ione fenossido,
determinando così una diminuzione
dell'acidità del fenolo



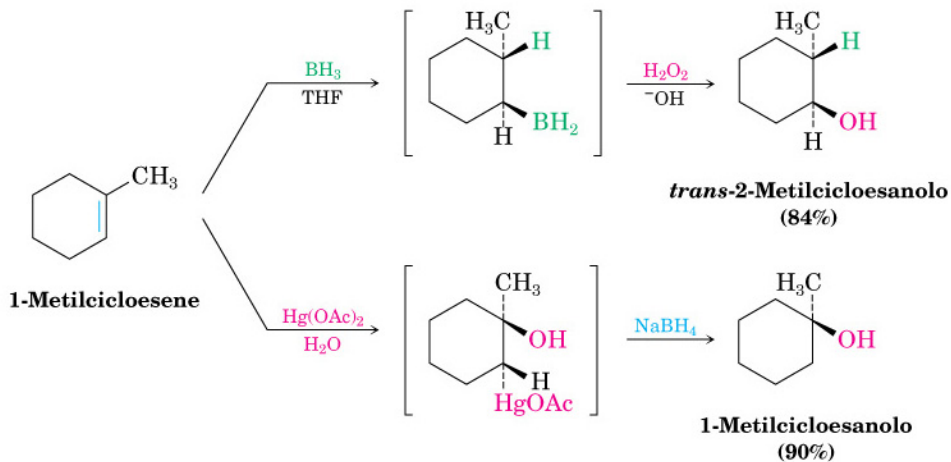
Alcoli: preparazione e reattività

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

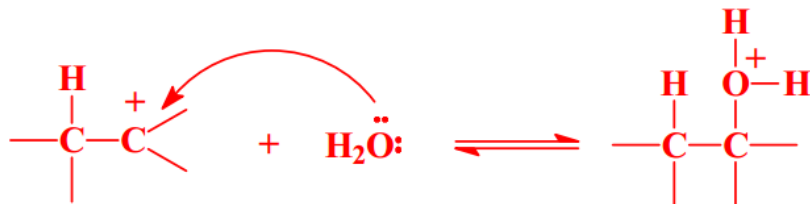
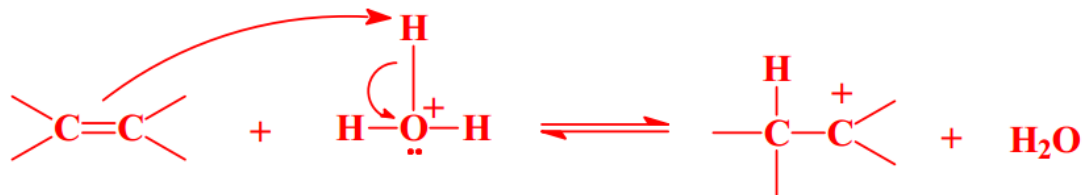


Idratazione degli alcheni

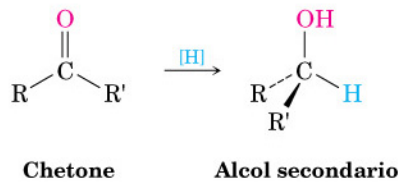
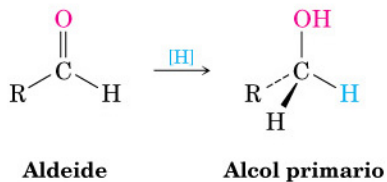
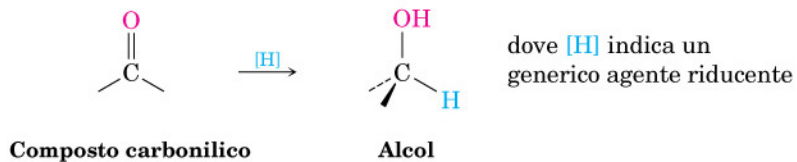
Idratazione diretta con acidi acquosi
oppure con metodi indiretti più blandi:



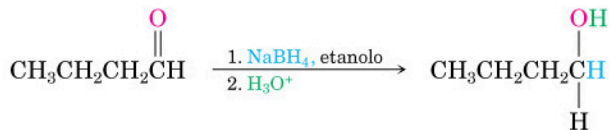
Meccanismo di idratazione



Riduzione di composti carbonilici



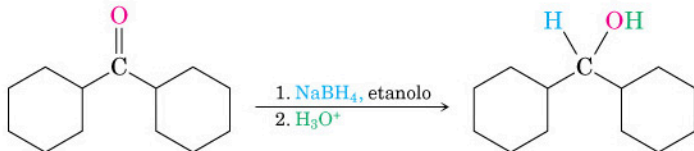
Riduzione di una aldeide



Butanale

1-Butanolo (85%)
(alcol 1°)

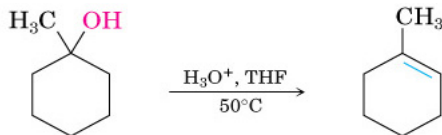
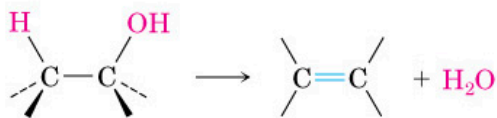
Riduzione di un chetone



Dicicloesilchetone

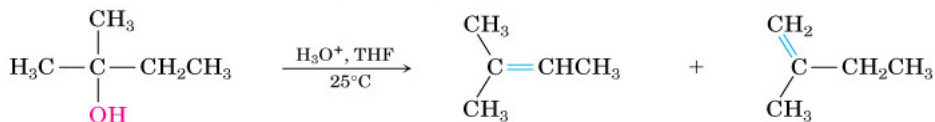
Dicicloesilmetanolo (88%)
(alcol 2°)

Reazione di disidratazione



1-Metilcicloesano

1-Metilcicloesene (91%)



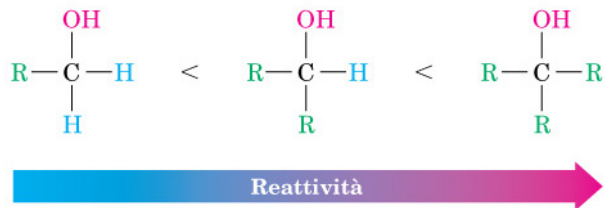
2-Metil-2-butano

2-Metil-2-butene
(alchene trisostituito)

Prodotto principale

2-Metil-1-butene
(alchene disostituito)

Prodotto secondario



Alcoli secondari e primari richiedono condizioni più drastiche

MECCANISMO:

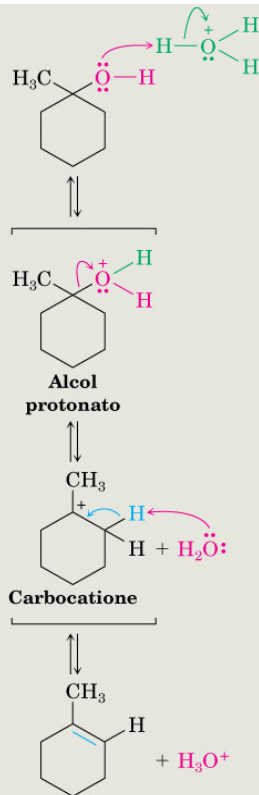
Disidratazione acido-catalizzata di un alcol per formare un alchene. Il processo coinvolto è una reazione di tipo E1 e prevede l'intervento di un carbocatione intermedio.

Si forma l'alchene più stabile
ovvero più sostituito

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).



Alcoli: formazione di alogenuri alchilici

MECCANISMO:

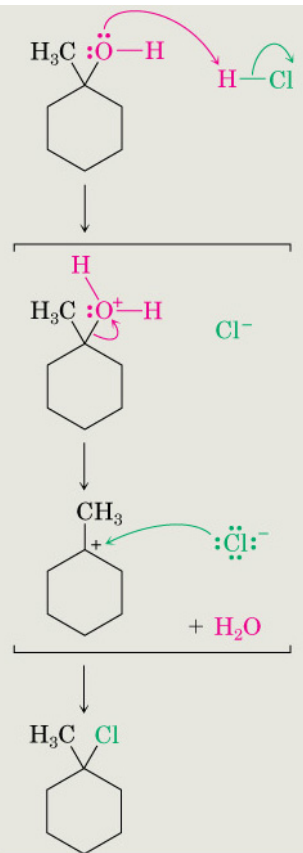
La reazione di un alcol terziario con HCl per dare un cloruro alchilico terziario. Inizialmente l'alcol viene protonato a dare uno ione ossonio che dà luogo ad una reazione di tipo S_N1 .

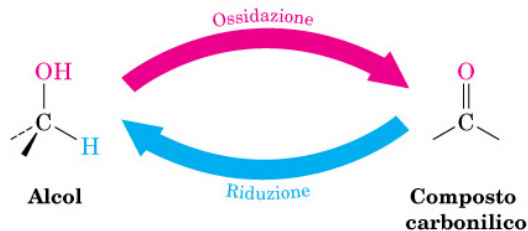
Terziari più reattivi

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

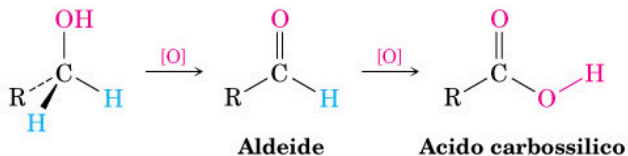
La perdita spontanea di acqua conduce ad un carbocatione intermedio...

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

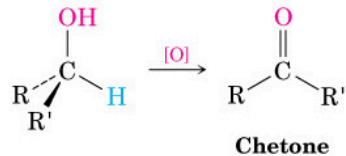




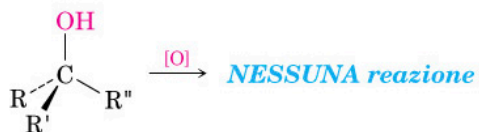
Alcol primario

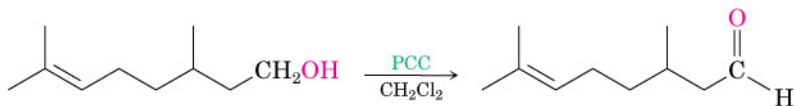


Alcol secondario



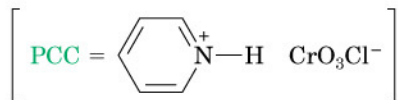
Alcol terziario



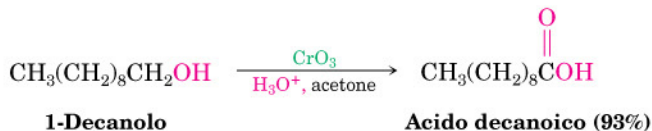


Citronellolo (dall'olio di rose)

Citronellale (82%)



ossidante blando

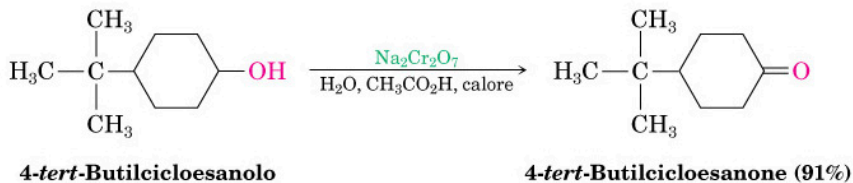


1-Decanolo

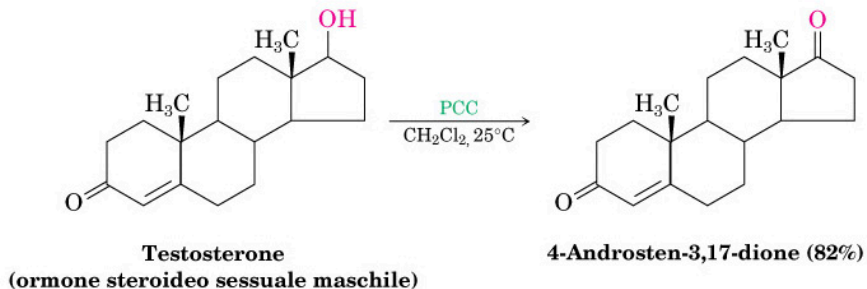
Acido decanoico (93%)

ossidante forte

Facile ossidazione di alcoli secondari a chetoni



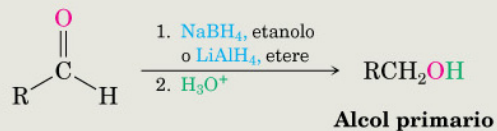
Se l'alcol è più delicato occorrono condizioni blande



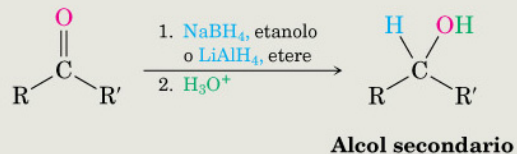
1. Sintesi degli alcoli

(a) Riduzione dei composti carbonilici (Paragrafo 17.5)

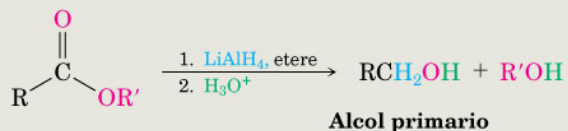
(1) Aldeidi



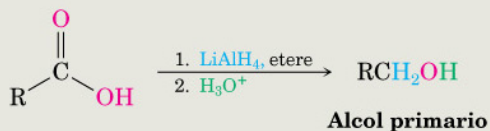
(2) Chetoni



(3) Esteri

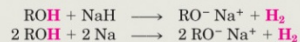


(4) Acidi carbossilici



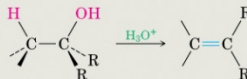
2. Reazioni degli alcoli

(a) Acidità (Paragrafo 17.3)

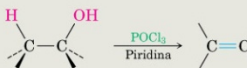


(b) Disidratazione (paragrafo 17.7)

(1) Alcoli terziari

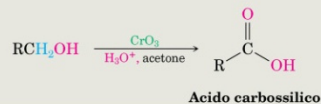
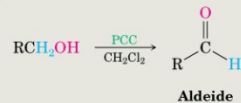


(2) Alcoli secondari e terziari

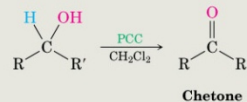


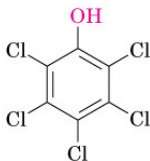
(c) Ossidazione (Paragrafo 17.8)

(1) Alcoli primari

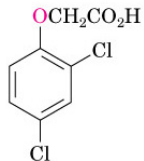


(2) Alcoli secondari

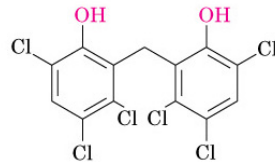




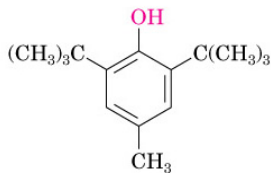
Pentaclorofenolo
(conservante del legno)



Acido 2,4-diclorofenossiacetico, 2,4-D (erbicida)

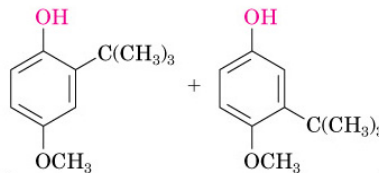


Esaclorofene
(antisettico)



BHT

Idrossitoluene butilato

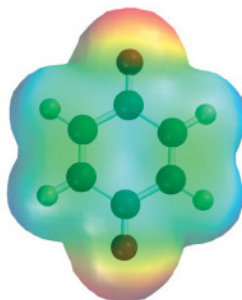
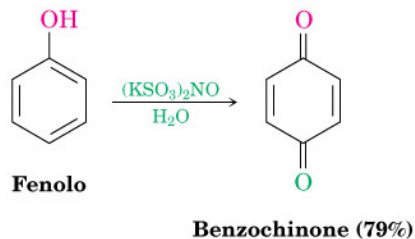


BHA

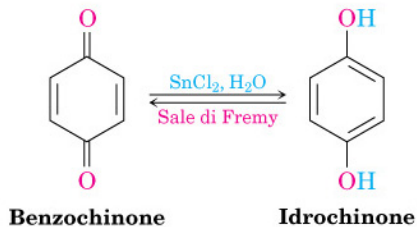
Idrossianisolo butilato

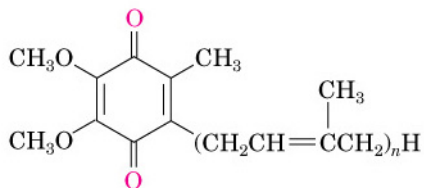
Conservanti per alimenti

Ossidazione avviene con meccanismo radicalico



Composti usati come agenti redox: facilmente ossidabili e riducibili



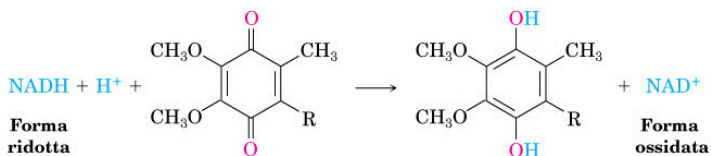


Ubichinoni ($n = 1-10$)

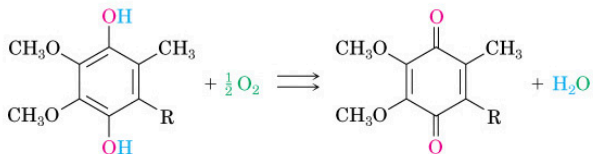
Coenzimi Q: ossidanti biologici

Importanti per il funzionamento delle cellule

STADIO 1



STADIO 2



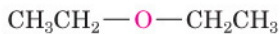
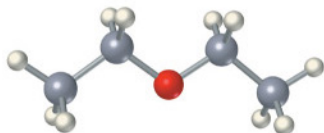
NADH: riducente biologico



Reazione che libera energia

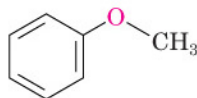
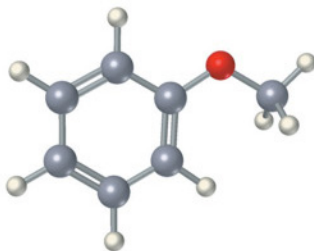
Eteri, tioli e solfuri

Eteri: due gruppi organici legati allo stesso atomo di ossigeno



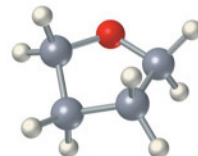
Diethyl etere

Anestetico
e solvente



Anisolo
(Fenil metil etere)

Industria profumi

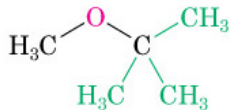


Tetraidrofurano
(etere ciclico)

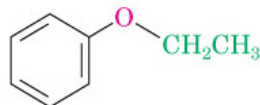
solvente

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

Composti semplici: alchil1-alchil2-etero

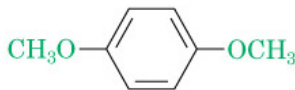


tert-Butil metil etere

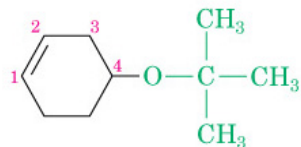


Etil fenil etere

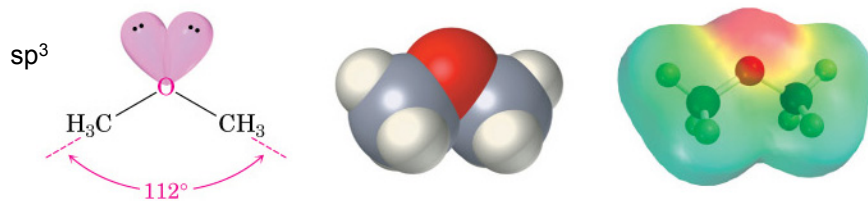
In presenza di altri gruppi funzionali si denominano come sostituenti alcossilici



p-Dimetossi benzene



4-tert-Butossi-1-cicloesene

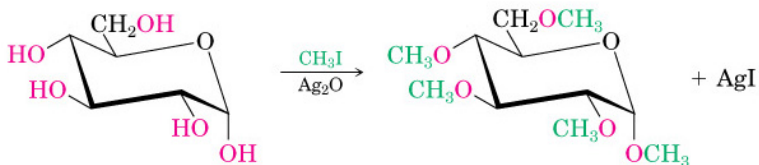


Hanno momento dipolare e perciò punti di ebollizione più alti dei rispettivi alcani



Ione ciclopentossido

**Ciclopentil metil etere
(74%)**

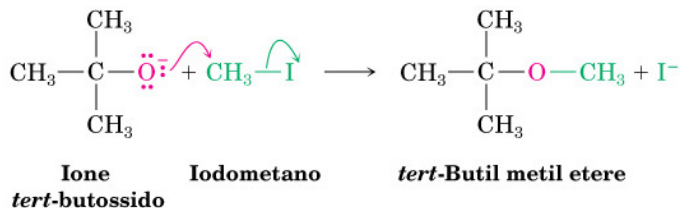


α-D-Glucosio

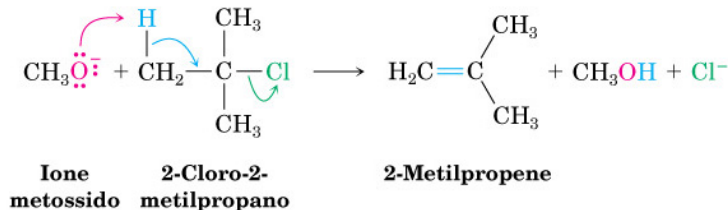
**α-D-Glucosio pentametiletere
(85%)**

Alcolossido sostituito con alogenuro poco sostituito

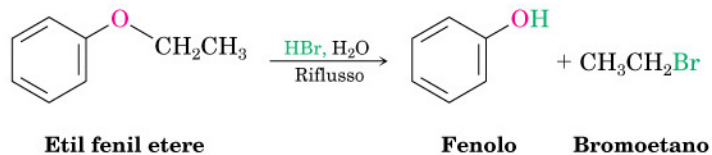
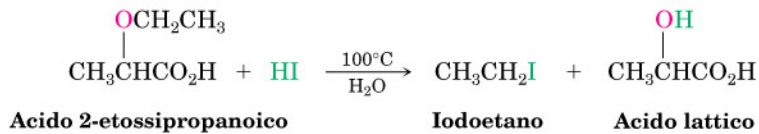
Reazione S_N2

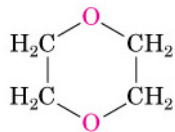


Reazione E2

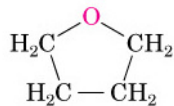


Subiscono scissione ad opera di acidi forti

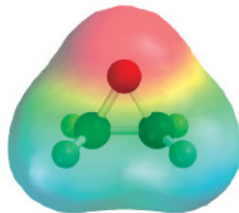
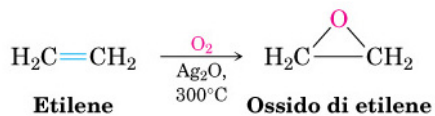




1,4-Diossano



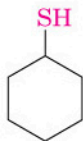
Tetraidrofurano



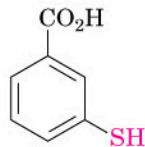
Tioli e solfuri



Etantiolo



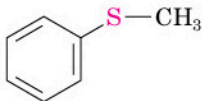
Cicloesantiolo



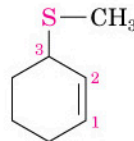
Acido *m*-mercaptobenzoico



Dimetil solfuro



Metil fenil solfuro



3-(Metiltio)cicloesene