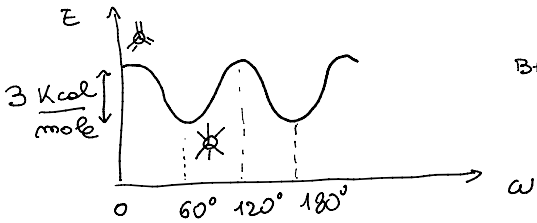


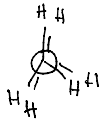
ALCANI

Stereoisomeri conformazionali dell'etano

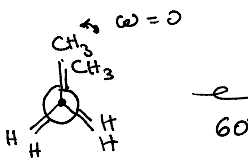
ROTAMERI



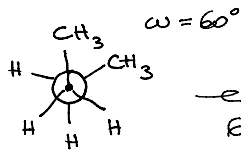
BARRIERA DI INTERCONVERSIONE = 3 Kcal/mole



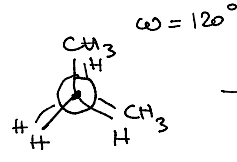
ANALISI CONFORMAZIONALE DEL n-BUTANO



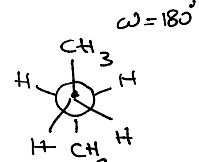
FORMA ECLISSATA ad alta energia
Eclissamento Metile-Metile



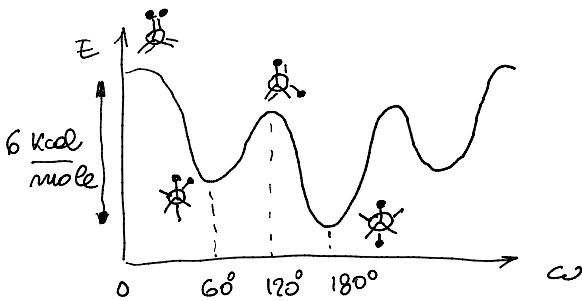
FORMA SFALSATA GAUCHE



FORMA ECLISSATA
2 Eclissamenti Metile-idrogeno



FORMA SFALSATA ANTI
Più stabile



FONTE DEGLI ALCANI : PETROLIO

Distillazione frazionata

Gas Naturale

$C_1 - C_4$

Etere di petrolio

$C_5 - C_6$

Ligroina

$C_6 - C_7$

Benzina

$C_6 - C_{12}$

Cherosene

$C_{12} - C_{18}$

Gasolio

$> C_{18}$

Intervallo di Temperature di Ebollizione

$< T_{Ambiente}$

$20^{\circ} - 60^{\circ} C$

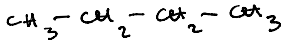
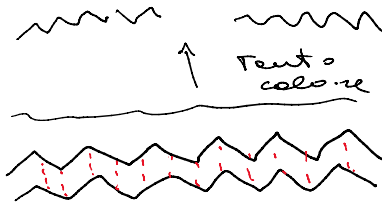
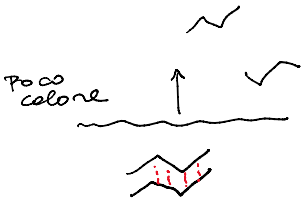
$60^{\circ} - 100^{\circ} C$

$50^{\circ} - 200^{\circ} C$

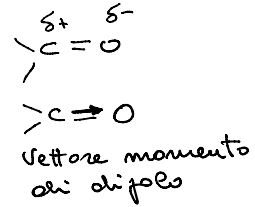
$175^{\circ} - 275^{\circ} C$

$> 275^{\circ} C$

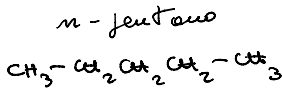
Il PE aumenta con la catena



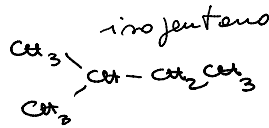
legame e H? NO
 legame dipolo-dipolo? NO
 Forze di London? SÌ
 (Dipolo istantaneo
 Dipolo indotto)



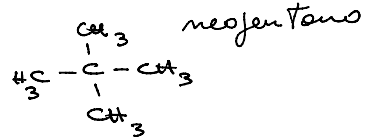
Tanto più nitense
 tanto migliore è
 la superficie a contatto tra
 le molecole



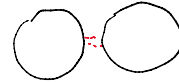
PE = 36°C



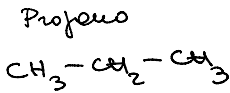
PE = 30°C



PE = 10°C

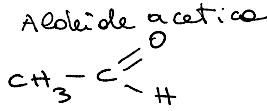


la ramificazione "abbassa" il PE perché riduce
 la superficie a contatto tra le molecole



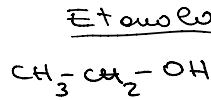
PM = 44

PE = -42°C



PM = 44

PE = 21°C



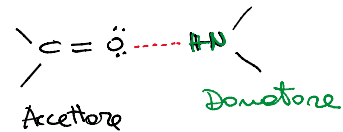
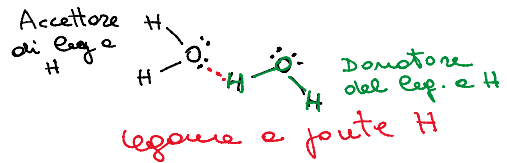
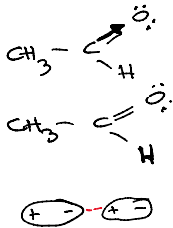
PM = 46

PE = 79°C

Interazioni
 intermolecolari 3° Forze
 di London

2° Legami
 Dipolo-Dipolo

1° Legami e forte H



Reazioni radicaliche

REATTIVITÀ

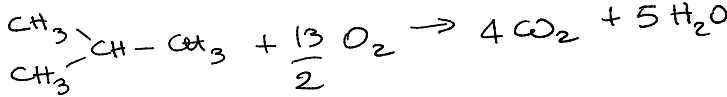
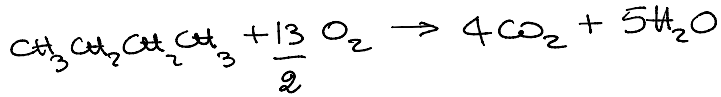
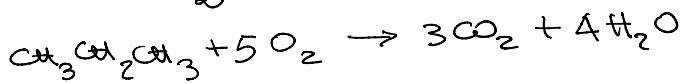
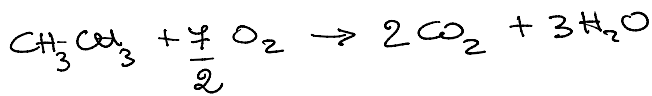
COMBUSTIONE

ALOGENAZIONE

COMBUSTIONE

CALORE DI
 COMBUSTIONE

COMBUSTIONE



CALORE DI COMBUSTIONE

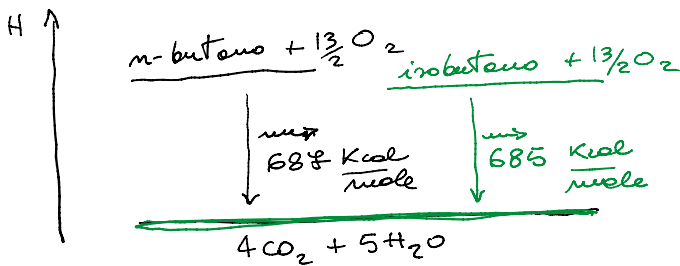
$$\Delta H = -192 \text{ Kcal/mole}$$

$$\Delta H = -341 \text{ Kcal/mole}$$

$$\Delta H = -531 \text{ Kcal/mole}$$

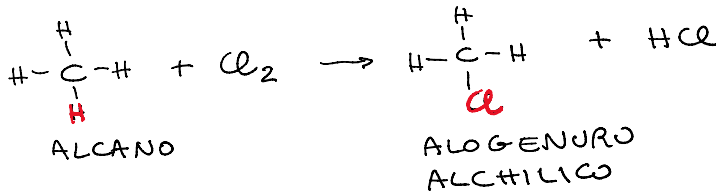
$$\Delta H = -687 \text{ Kcal/mole}$$

$$\Delta H = -685 \text{ Kcal/mole}$$



la combustione in difetto di O_2 produce CO (MONOSSIDO DI CARBONIO) e C (nero fumo)

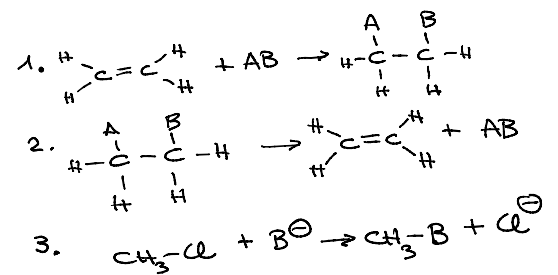
ALOGENAZIONE



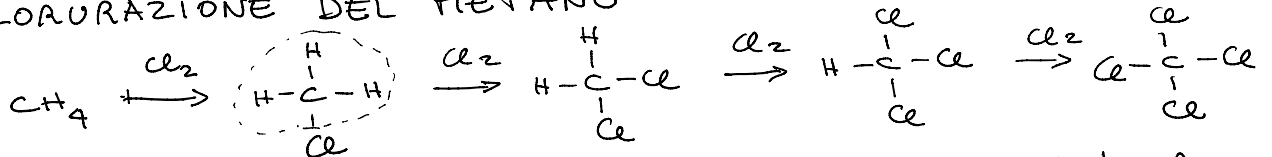
Reazioni di Sostituzione

Le reazioni in chimica organica si suddividono in:

1. Reazioni di Addizione
2. Reazioni di Eliminazione
3. Reazioni di Sostituzione



CLOPURAZIONE DEL METANO



IUPAC cloro metano

Dicloro metano (DCM)

tricloro metano

Tetracloro metano

Comune cloruro di metile

cloruro di metilene

CLOROFORMIO

Tetra cloruro di carbonio

- CH_2 -
metilene.

-CH₂-
metilene

Mecanismo di reazione spiega cosa succede durante la trasformazione dei reagenti in prodotti

Evidenze sperimentali:

1. la reazione avviene ad alte temperature al buio oppure a T ambiente in presenza di UV
2. la reazione procede senza problemi con Cl₂ e Br₂ con il F₂ è troppo vivace con lo iodio è troppo lenta
3. L'ossigeno inibisce la reazione
4. la reazione ha un andamento A CATENA
5. Tra i prodotti ci sono ALCANI SUPERIORI