

ALCANI

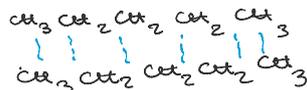
FONTI : PETROLIO

DISTILLAZIONE FRAZIONATA

| | | Intervallo di Temperature di Ebollizione |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|
| GAS NATURALE | $C_1 \div C_4$ | $< T_{amb.}$ |
| ETERE DI PETROLIO | $C_5 \div C_6$ | $20^{\circ} - 60^{\circ}C$ |
| LIGROINA | $C_6 \div C_7$ | $60^{\circ} - 100^{\circ}C$ |
| BENZINA | $C_6 \div C_{12}$ | $50^{\circ} - 200^{\circ}C$ |
| KEROSENE | $C_{12} \div C_{18}$ | $175^{\circ} - 275^{\circ}C$ |
| GASOLIO | $> C_{18}$ | $> 275^{\circ}C$ |

IL PE cresce con il PN

legami intermolecolari



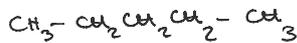
FORZE DI LONDON legami secondari o deboli
Dipoli istantanei e dipoli indotti



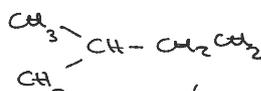
Dipende dalla superficie a contatto delle molecole

Più legami intermolecolari di "sferrare" per passare alle fase gassosa

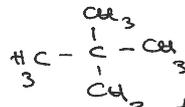
Temperature di Ebollizione alte



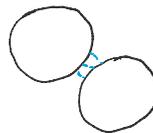
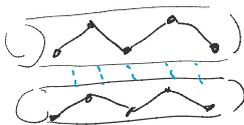
n-pentano
PE = $36^{\circ}C$



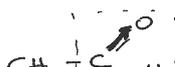
isopentano
PE = $30^{\circ}C$



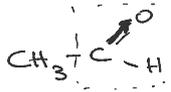
neopentano
PE = $10^{\circ}C$



IL PE \uparrow al crescere delle catene
IL PE \downarrow con le ramificazioni



CH₃CH₂CH₃
 propano
 PM = 44 De


 Acido acetico
 PM = 44 De

CH₃-CH₂-OH (-NH)
 Etanolo
 PM = 46 De

FORZE DI LONDON
 3°

LEGAMI DIPOLO-DIPOLO
 2°

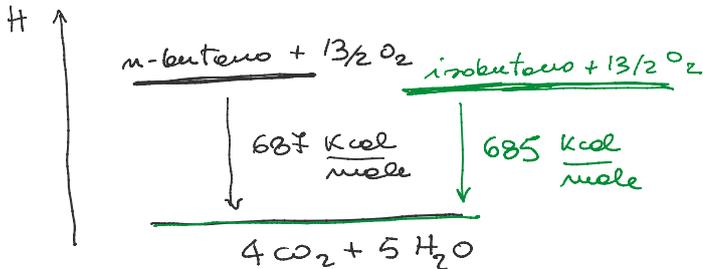
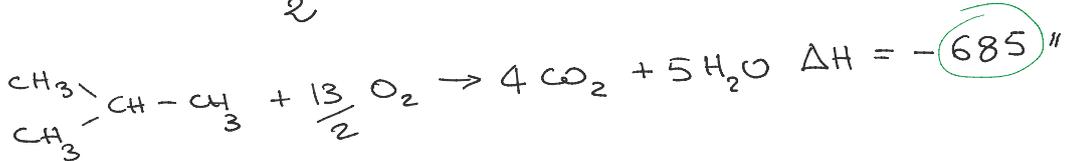
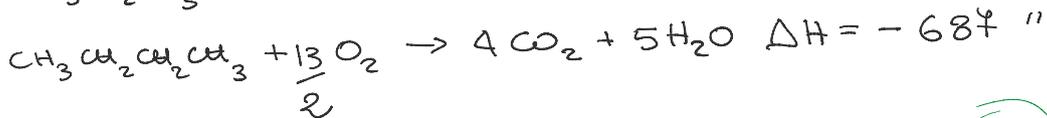
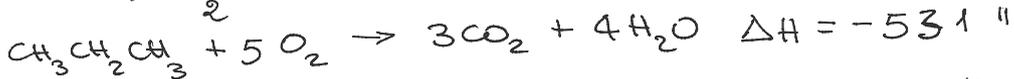
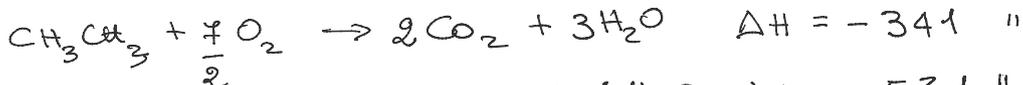
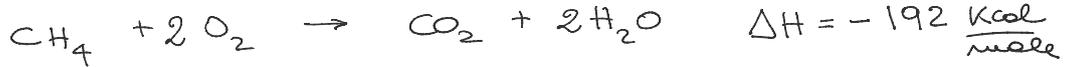
legami intermolecolari
 LEGAMI A PONTE H
 1°

REAZIONI

Paraffine = poco reattivi

1. COMBUSTIONE

CALORE DI COMBUSTIONE

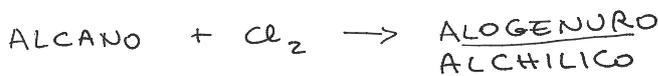


In carenza di O₂ la combustione produce $\frac{CO}{C}$ e C (nerofumo)

ALOGENAZIONE (Reazione con gli alogeni F₂, Cl₂, Br₂, I₂)



SOSTITUZIONE



Fluoruro alchilico

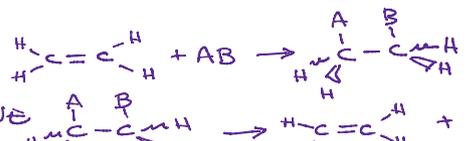
Cloruro alchilico

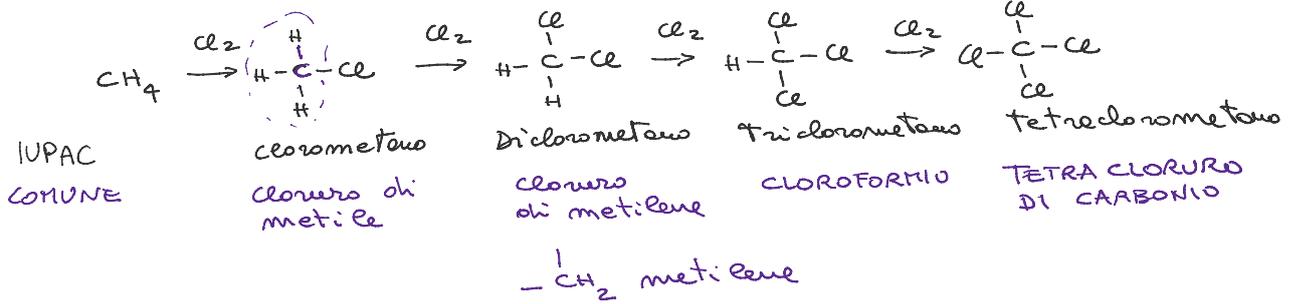
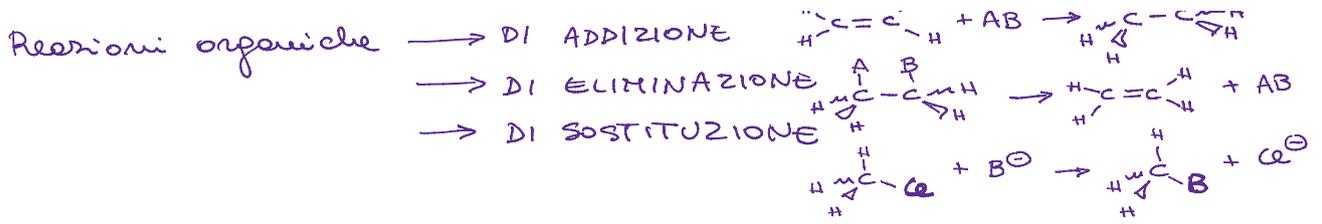
Bromuro alchilico

Ioduro alchilico

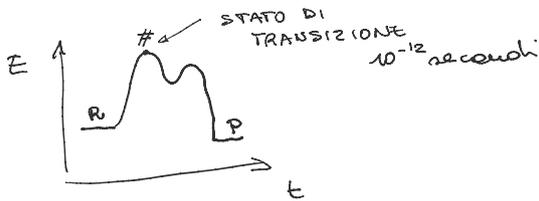
Reazioni organiche → DI ADDIZIONE

→ DI ELIMINAZIONE





Il meccanismo di reazione descrive ciò che avviene nelle trasformazioni dei reagenti in prodotti.
 Il meccanismo di reazione è un'ipotesi in accordo con tutti i dati sperimentali noti.



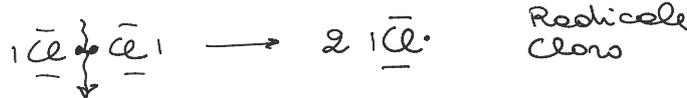
EVIDENZE Sperimentali

1. La reazione avviene ad alte temperature al buio oppure a temperatura ambiente in presenza di radiazioni ultraviolette (UV)
2. Tra i prodotti si osservano ALCANI SUPERIORI
3. E' una reazione a catena
4. Con Br₂ e Cl₂, nessun problema - Il F₂ è troppo reattivo e lo I₂ è troppo poco reattivo.
5. L'ossigeno inibisce la reazione CH₃-O-O.

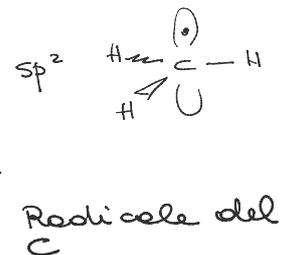
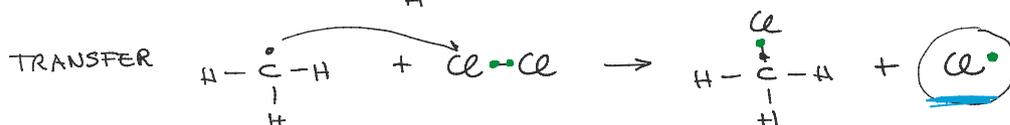
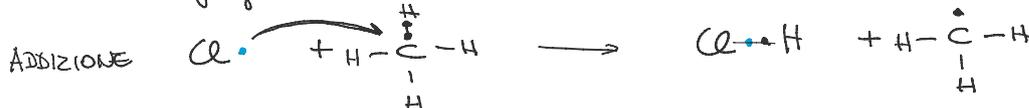
Meccanismo proposto per la clorurazione del metano

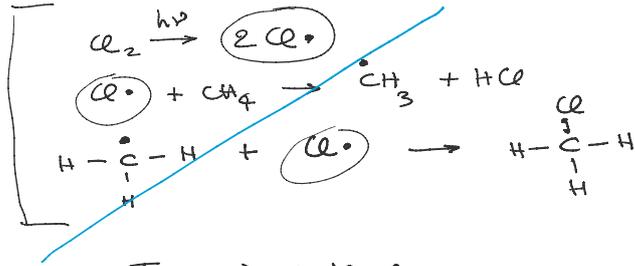
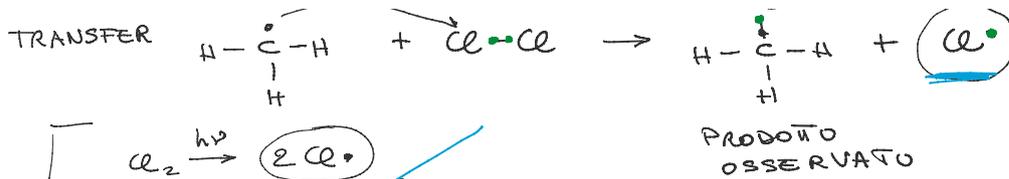
Reazione radicalica (3 fasi: iniziazione, propagazione (Addizione e Transfer), terminazione)

Fase di iniziazione



Propagazione

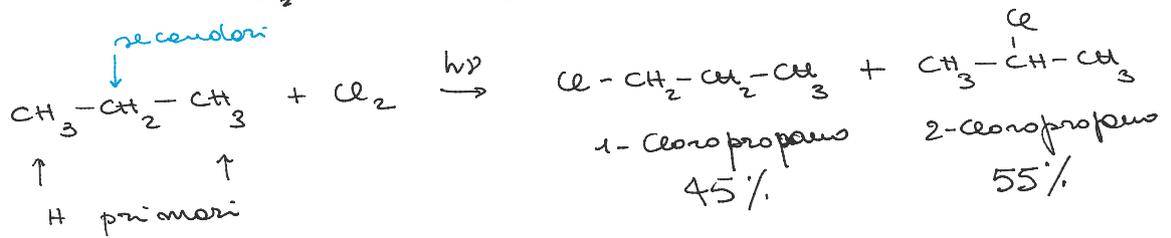
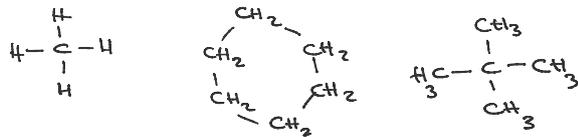




Terminazione

- $\text{Cl}\cdot + \text{H}-\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\text{H} \rightarrow \text{Cl}-\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\text{H}$
- $\text{Cl}\cdot + \text{Cl}\cdot \rightarrow \text{Cl}-\text{Cl}$
- $\text{H}-\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\text{H} + \text{H}-\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\text{H} \rightarrow \text{H}-\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\overset{\text{H}}{\underset{\text{H}}{\text{C}}}-\text{H}$ ETANO (Alcano superiore)

Tutte le fasi di iniziazione sono ENDOTERMICHE
 la fase di propagazione per F_2 FORTEMENTE ESOTERMICA
 per Cl_2 o Br_2 ESOTERMICA
 per I_2 ENDOTERMICA



6 H primari : 2 H recondori

6 : 2

3 : 1

Rapporto statistico

75% 1-Cloropropano
 25% 2-Cloropropano