

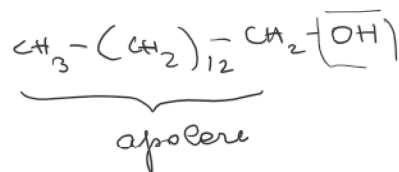
ALCOLI

R-OH leg. a H $\Rightarrow$ PE elevati

Es: $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$
 1° per PE 3° 2°
 leg a H Forze di London Dipolo-Dipolo

leg a H $\Rightarrow$ I primi 4 termini
 (CH_3OH , $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ e
 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OH}$) sono miscibili
 con H_2O in tutte le proporzioni

"Il simile scioglie il simile"
 Molecole polari si sciolgono in solventi polari
 Molecole apolari " " " " apolari

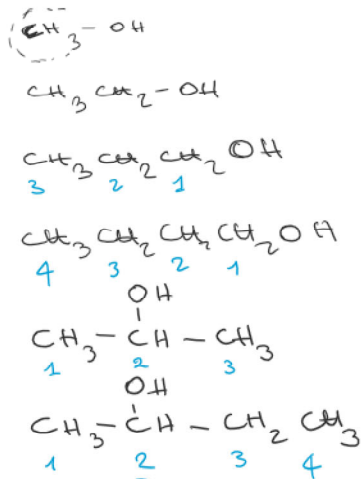


Non è solubile in H_2O
 Un gruppo OH "ponte" in
 soluzione ~ 4 atomi di C

NOMENCLATURA

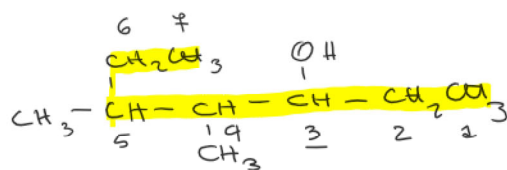
IUPAC
 (derivazione: OLO)

COMUNE



metanolo
 etanolo
 1-propanolo
 1-butanolo
 2-propanolo
 2-butenolo

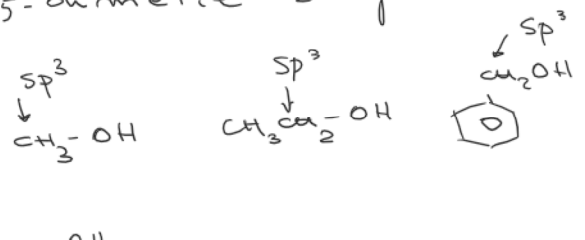
Alcol metilico
 Alcol etilico
 Alcol propilico
 Alcol butilico
 Alcol isopropilico
 Alcol sec-butilico

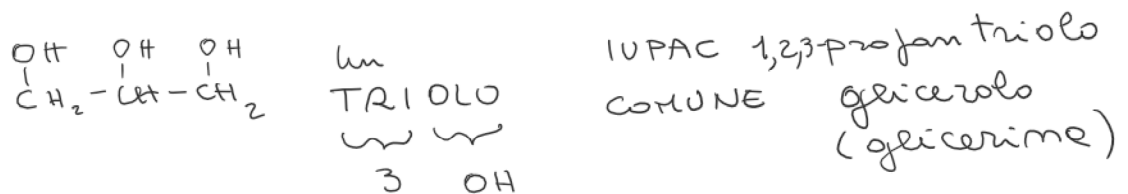
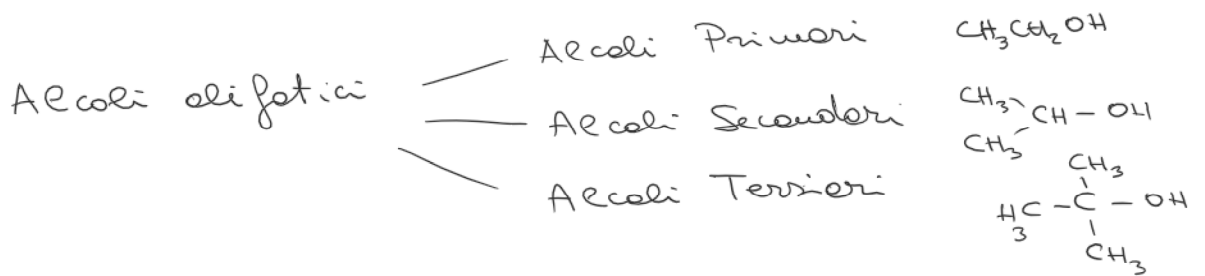
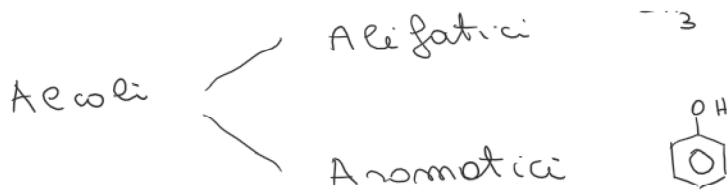


3-etanolo
 4,5-dimetil-3-etanolo

CLASSIFICAZIONE

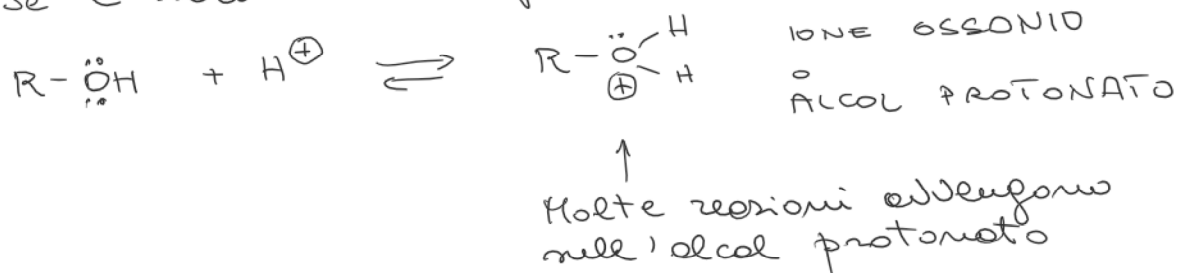
Alcoli / Alifatici



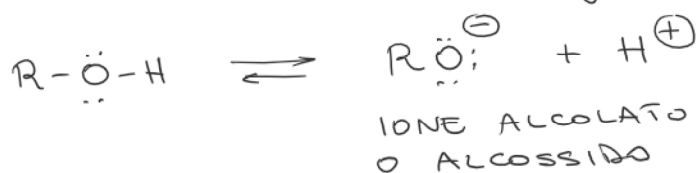


Gli alcoli sono molecole anfotere come l'acqua cioè sono al contempo acidi deboli e basi deboli.

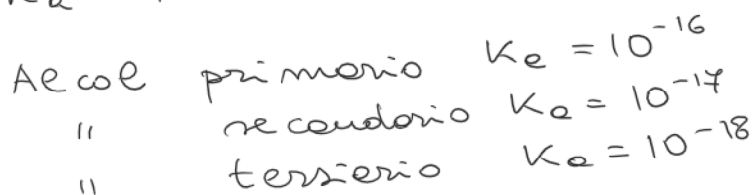
1. Se e' alcol si comporta come BASE:



2. Se e' alcol si comporta come ACIDO:



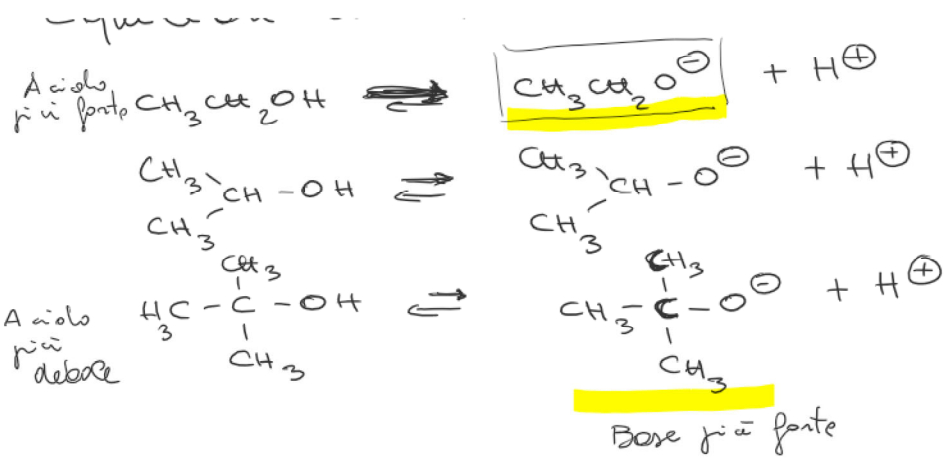
$$K_a = 10^{-18} \div 10^{-16}$$



Equilibri di dissociazione

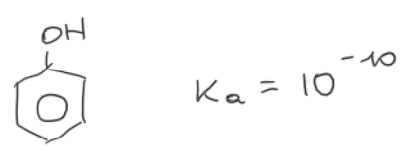
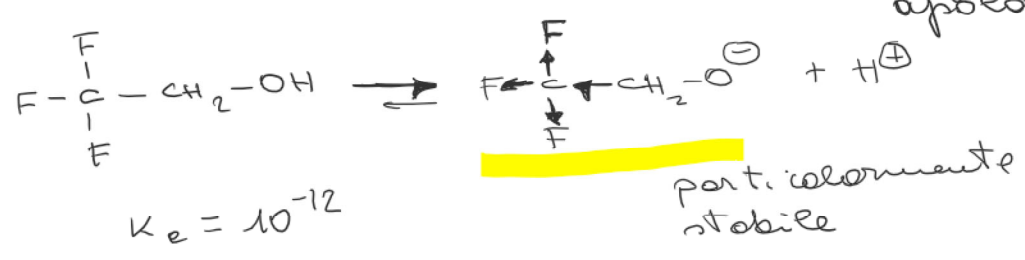


L'etilato è meglio stabilizzato dall'acqua

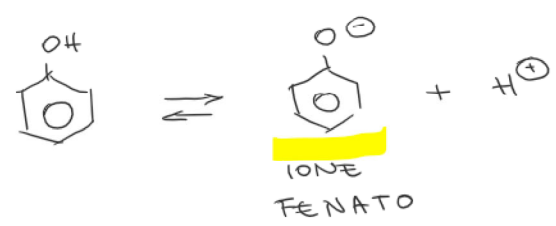


meno solvatato dall'acqua

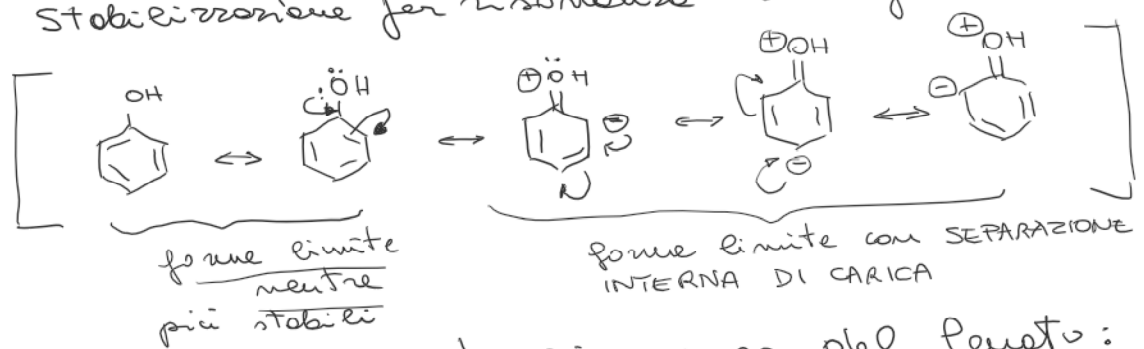
Il t-butilato non è ben solvatato (quindi stabilizzato) perché il gruppo t-butilico è ingombrante e apolare



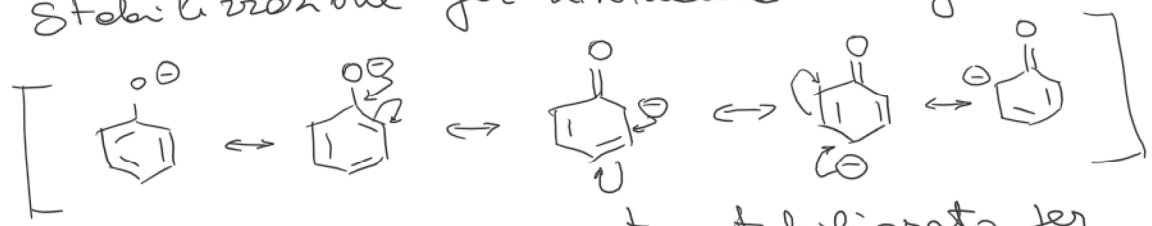
Gli acidi aromatici sono molto più acidi degli acidi alifatici



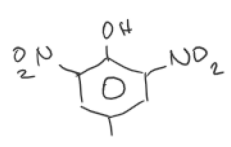
Stabilizzazione per risonanza del fenolo:



Stabilizzazione per risonanza del fenato:

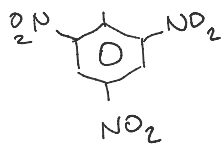


Il fenato è maggiormente stabilizzato per risonanza rispetto al fenolo



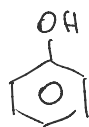
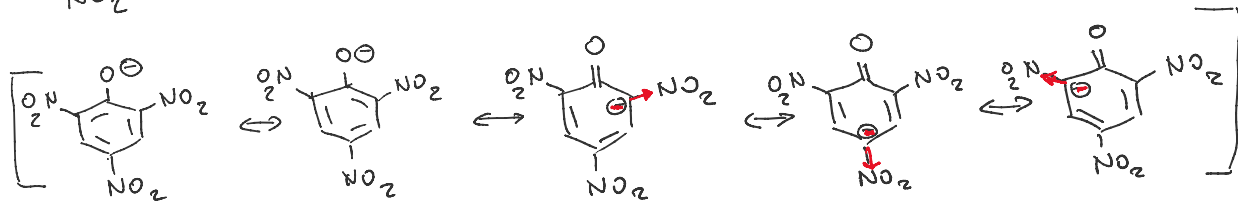
2,4,6-trinitrofenolo

ACIDO PICRICO
 $K_a = 10^{-1}$



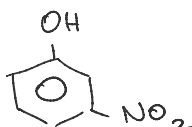
2,4,6-trinitrofenolo

ACIDO FENOLICO
 $K_a = 10^{-1}$



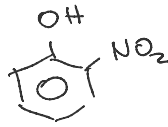
A

4°



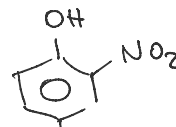
B

3°



C

2°



D

1°

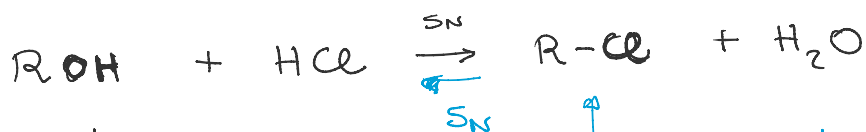


E

5°

REATIVITA'

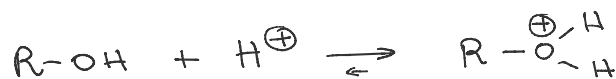
CONVERSIONE DEGLI ALCOLI IN ALOGENURI ALCHILICI



Substrato
 Ha $\ominus OH$ non
 è un buon
 gruppo uscente in
 quanto è BASE
 FORTE

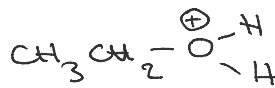
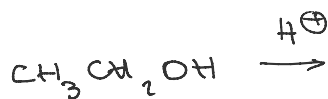
Buoni substrati per S_N
 perché Cl^- è un buon
 gruppo uscente in quanto
 BASE DEBOLE

Primo esento: protonazione di ROH

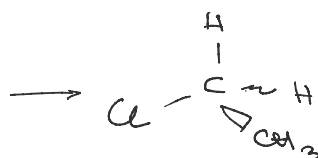
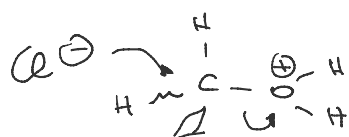


la protonazione converte $\ominus OH$ (pessimo gr. uscente)
 in H_2O (buon gruppo uscente)

S_N

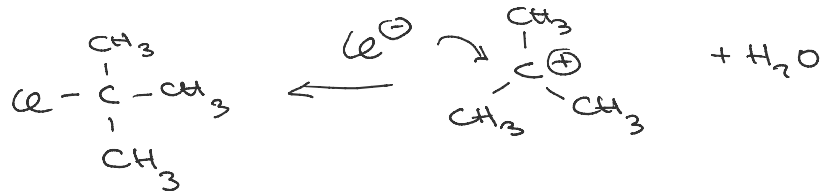
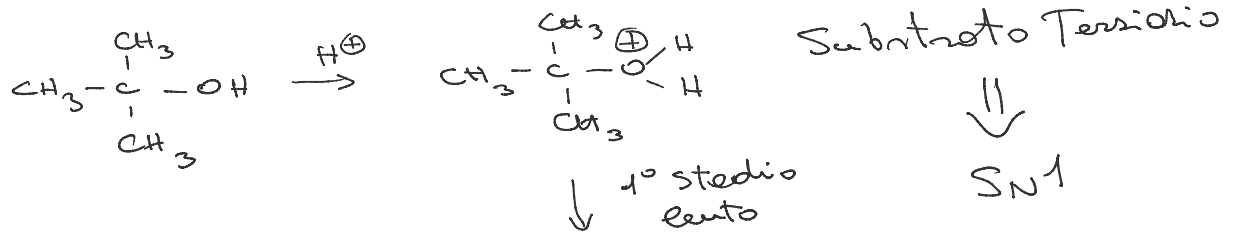
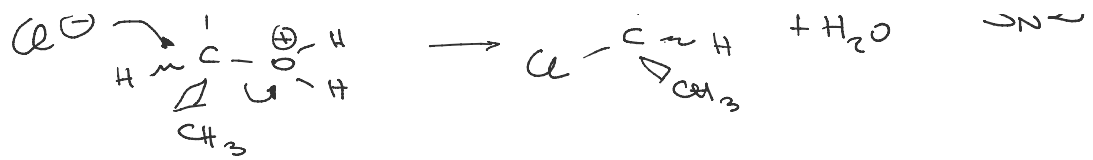


Substrato primario



+ H₂O

$\Downarrow$
 S_N2



Per reazioni elevate:

