

# ~~ALCOOLI~~ ALOGENURI ACILICI

GRUPPO ACILICO O ACILE

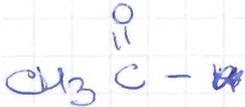


nomencatura si sostituisce la desinenza  
ico con ile



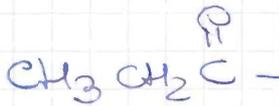
FORMILE

METANOILE



ACETILE

ETANOILE



PROPIOILE

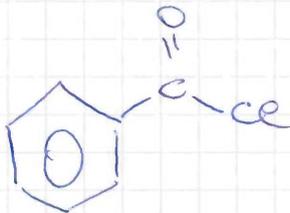
PROPANOILE



cloruro di formile



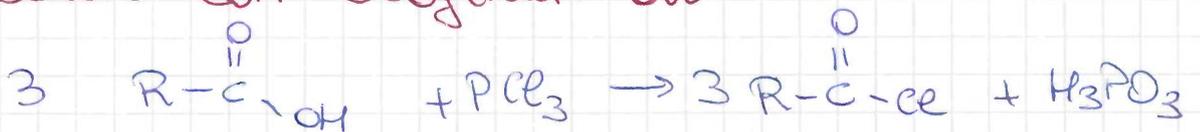
bromuro di acetile



cloruro di benzile

## sintesi degli alogenuri acilici

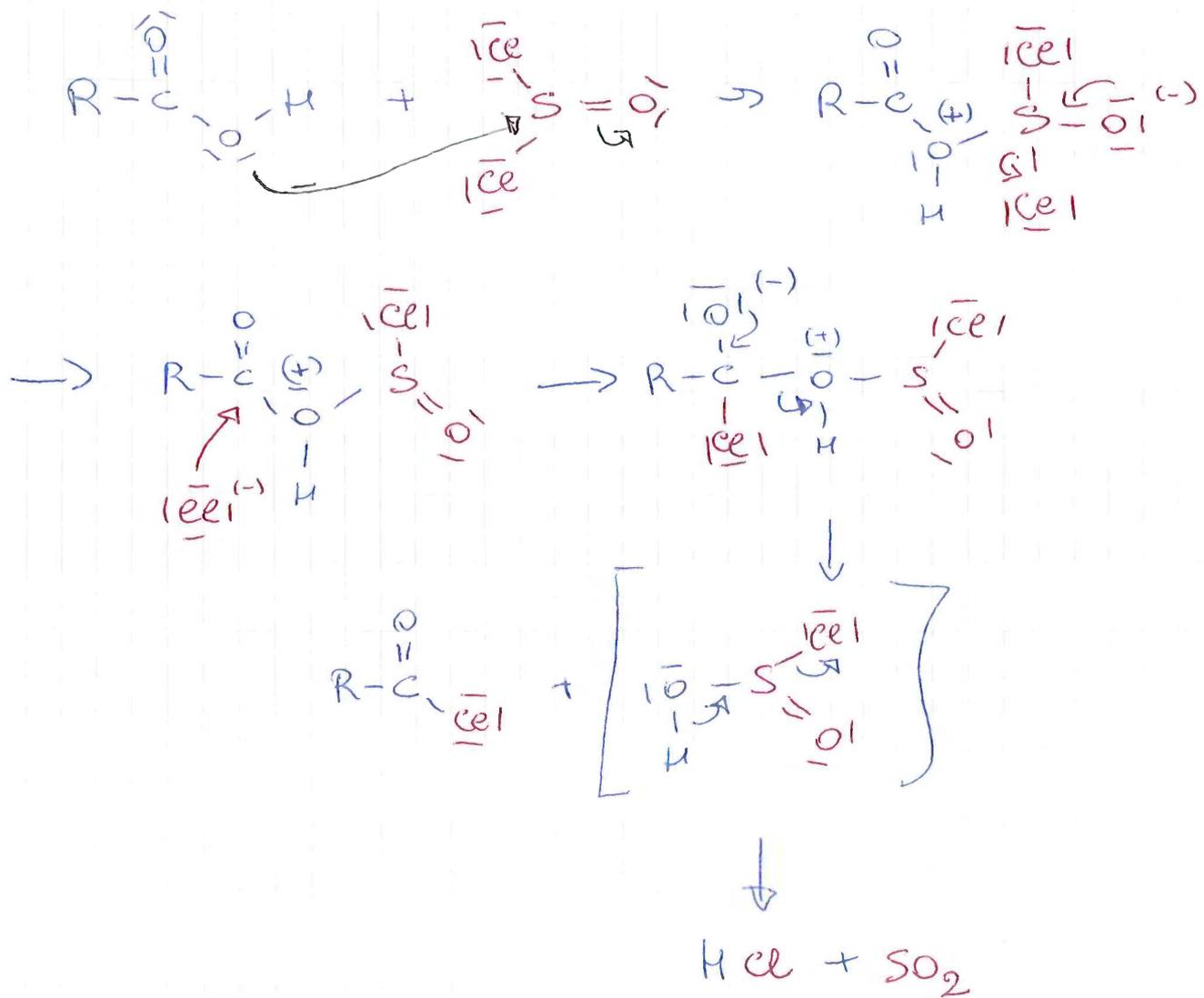
a) Reazione con alogenuri di P



b) Reazione con cloruro di tionile ( $SOCl_2$ )



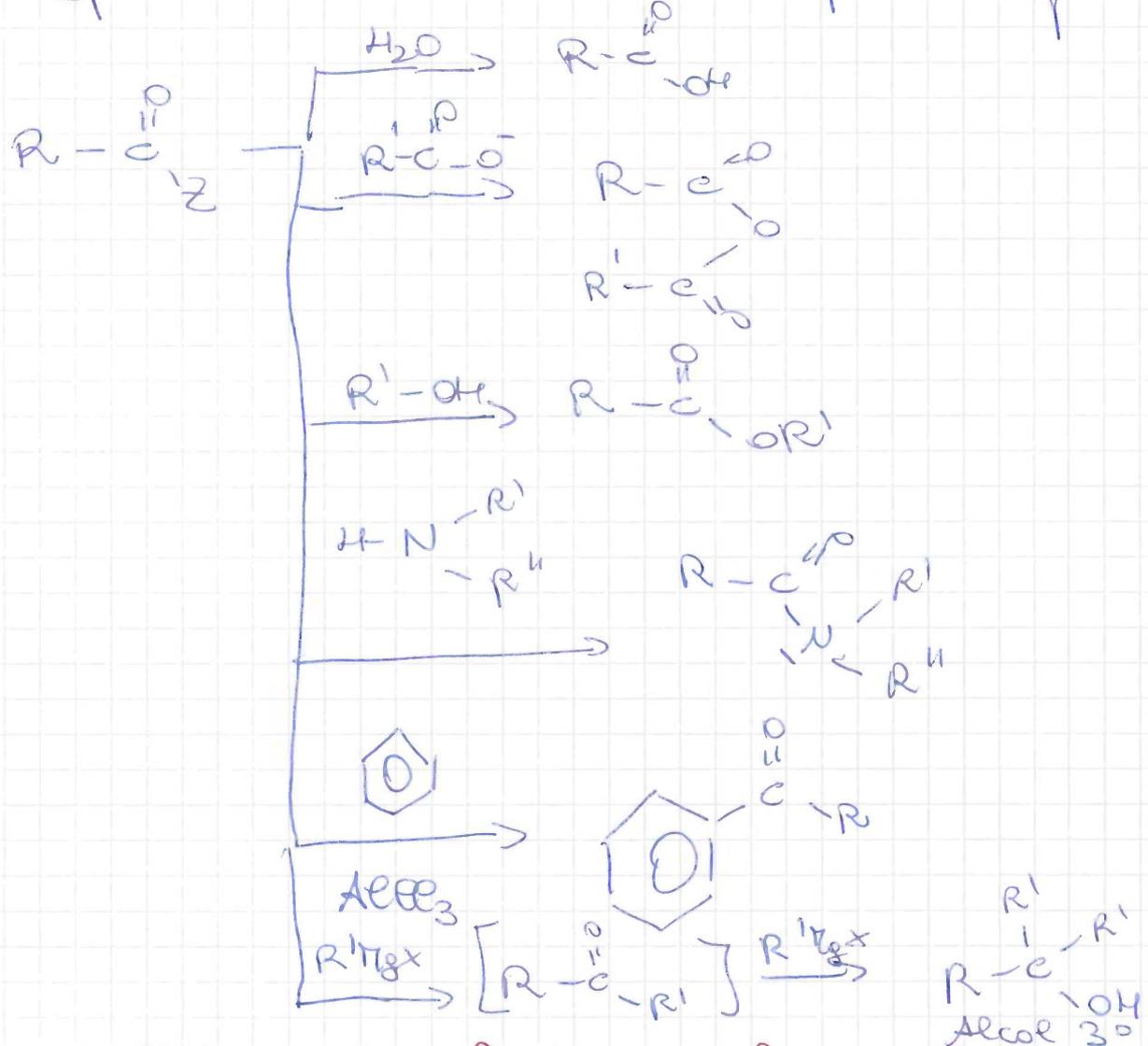
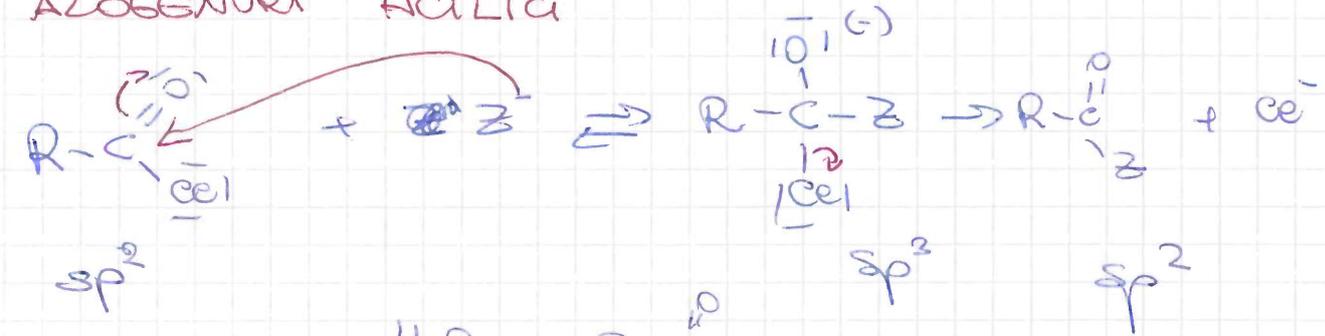
## meccanismo di reazione



Gli alogenuri acilici sono utilizzati perché  
Riduce potenziali complicazioni degli  
acidi carbossilici dovuti alla loro natura  
acida (formazione di sali con nucleofilo)  
Sono facili da → preparare  
→ reattivi  
→ permettono di portare a  
completamento la  
reazione

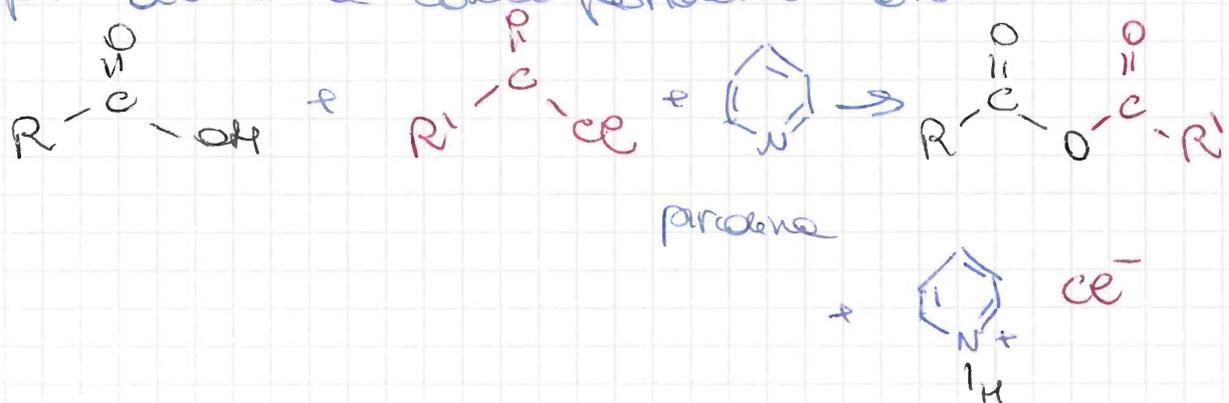
# SCHEMA GENERALE REAZIONI DEGLI

## ALOGENURI ACILICI



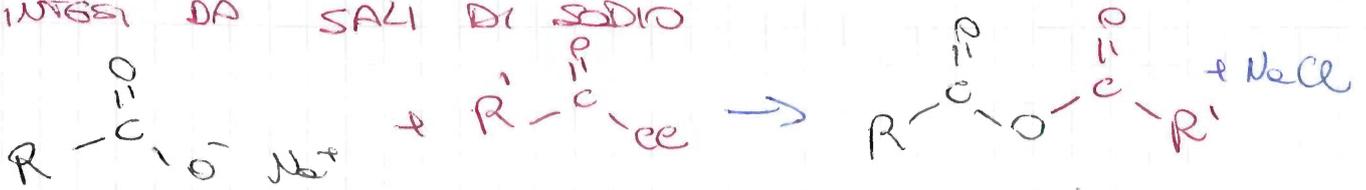
## ANIDRIDI DI ACIDI CARBOSSILICI

Gli acidi carbossilici reagiscono con il cloruro acilico in presenza di PIRIDINA per dare le corrispondenti anidride

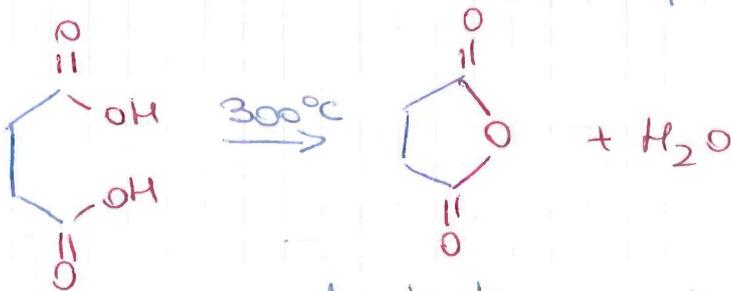


È possibile ottenere anidridi <sup>sim</sup> che  
 simmetriche (R=R')

SINTESI DA SALI DI SODIO

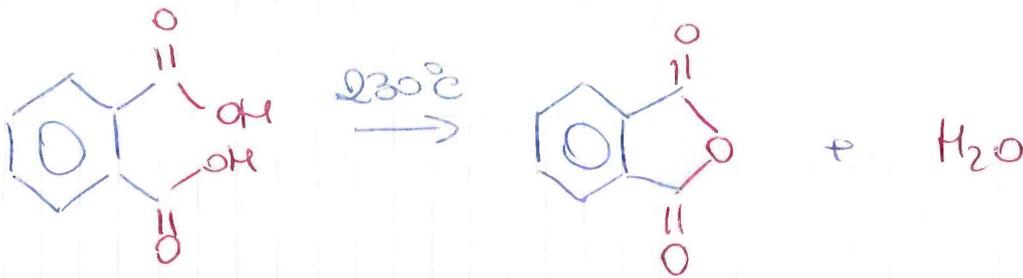


Avete le ANIDRIDI CICLICHE si possono  
 ottenere per riscaldamento dell'acido  
 di carbossilico corrispondente.



Anidride succinica

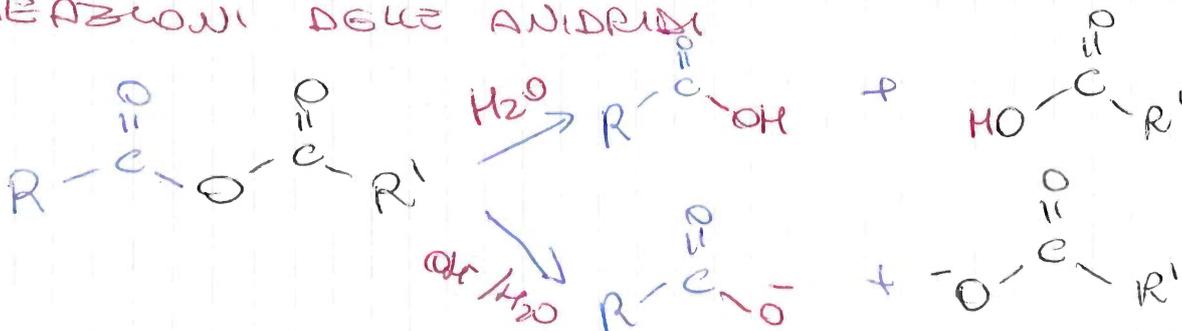
Acido succinico



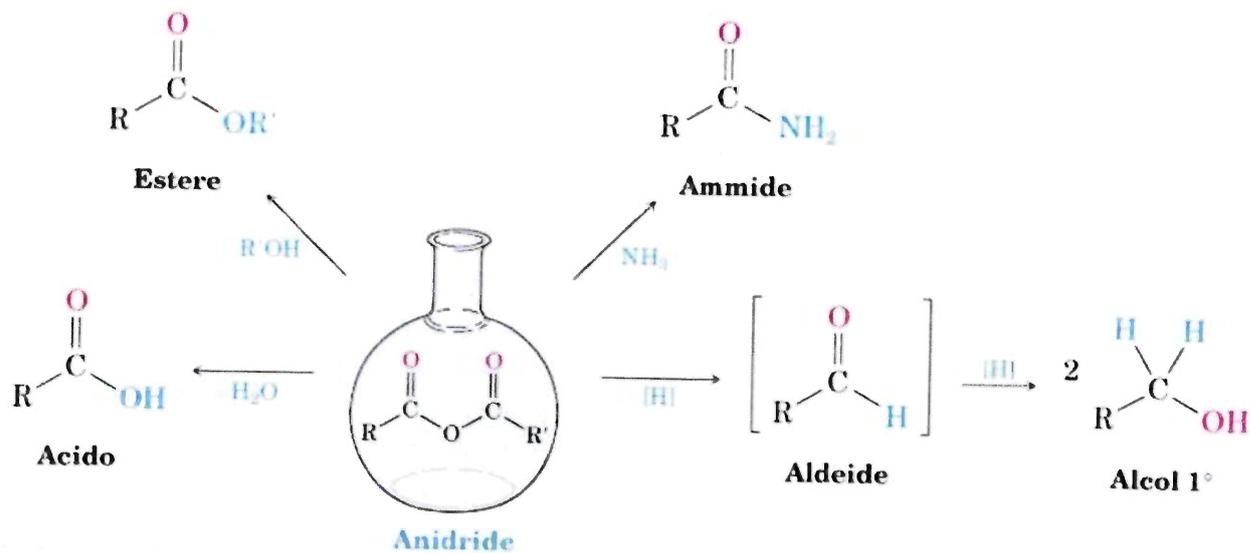
Acido ftalico

anidride ftalica

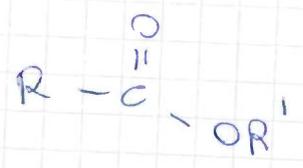
REAZIONI DELLE ANIDRIDI



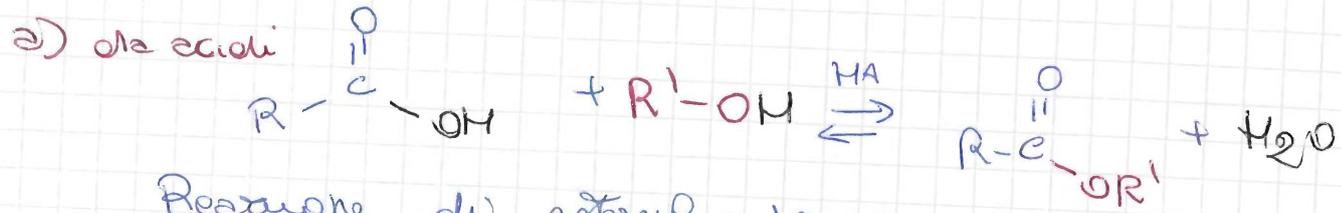
# Reazioni delle anidridi



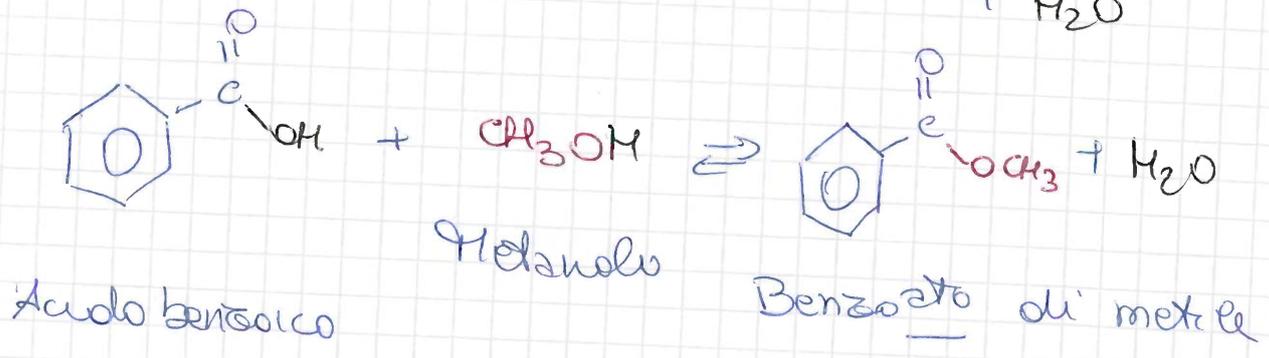
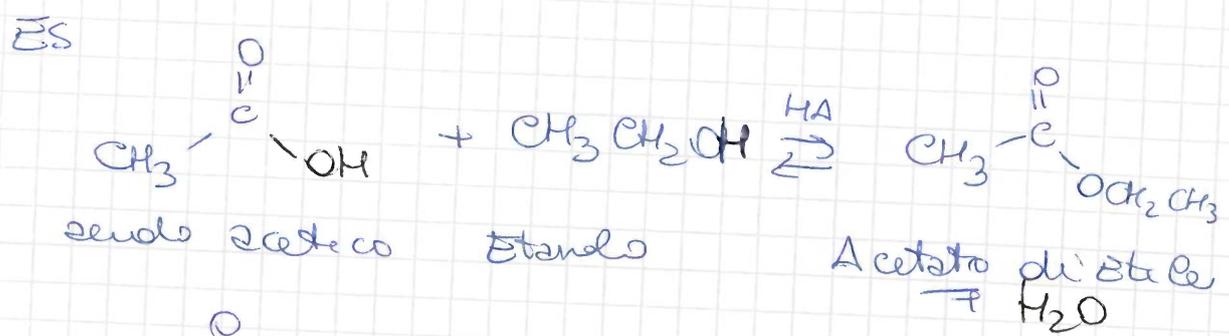
## ESTERI



### Sintesi



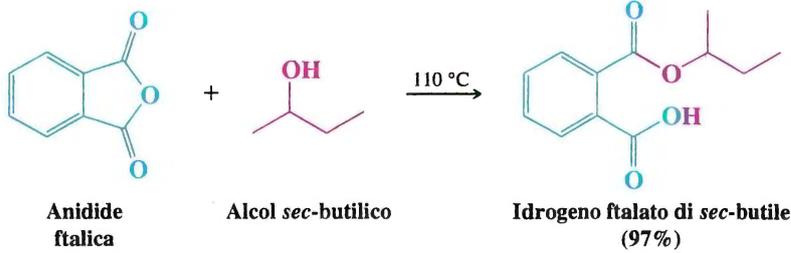
Reazione di esterificazione





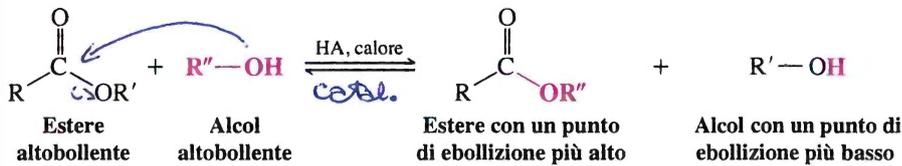
Le anidridi cicliche reagiscono con un equivalente molare di un alcol per formare composti che sono per metà acidi e per metà esteri:

19



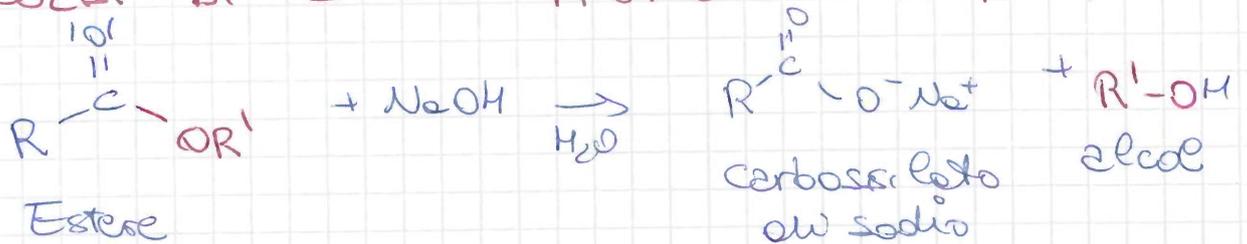
TRANS ESTERI =  
FICAZIONE

**PROBLEMA DI RIPASSO 18.11** Gli esteri possono anche essere sintetizzati a mezzo di una reazione di *transesterificazione*:

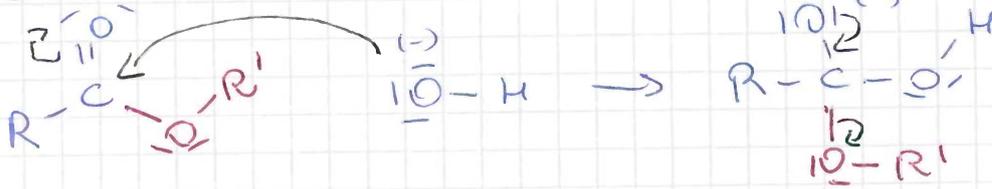


In accordo con questo protocollo, si riesce a spostare verso destra l'equilibrio della reazione distillando l'alcol bassobollente man mano che si forma. Il meccanismo della transesterificazione è simile a quello dell'esterificazione acidocatalizzata (o, se preferite, dell'idrolisi acidocatalizzata di un estere). Provate a scrivere un meccanismo dettagliato per la seguente reazione di transesterificazione:

**IDROLISI DI ESTERI PROMOSSA DA BASE**



**Meccanismo**

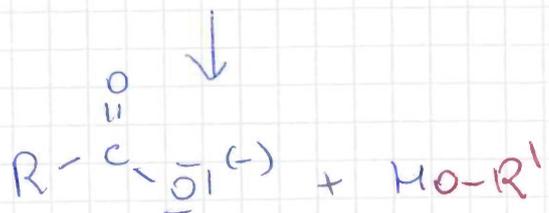
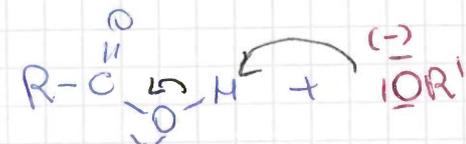
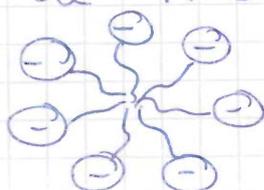


**IDROLISI BASICA è**

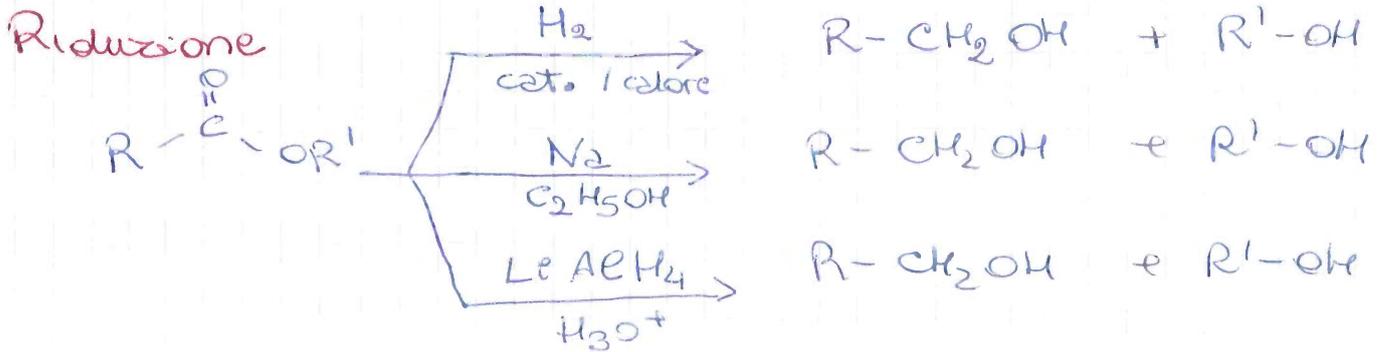
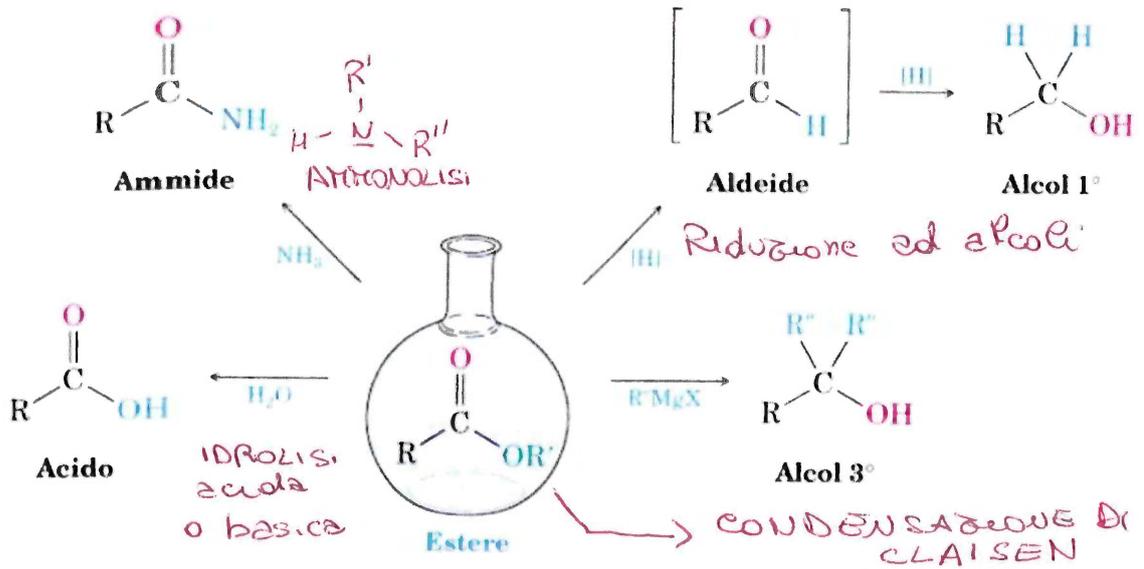
IRREVERSIBILE e viene detta

**SAPONIFICAZIONE**

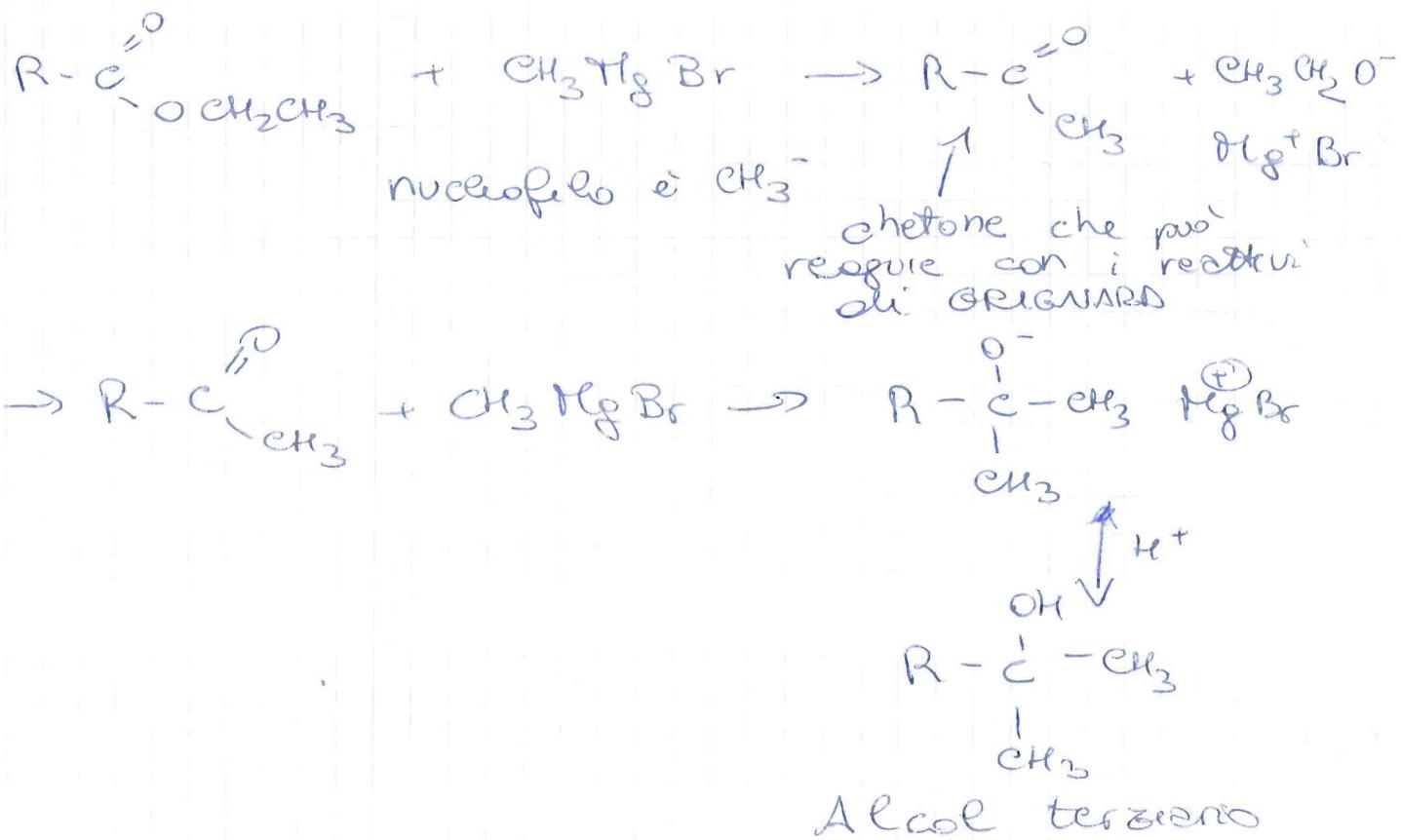
in acqua forma le MICELLE



# Reazioni degli esteri



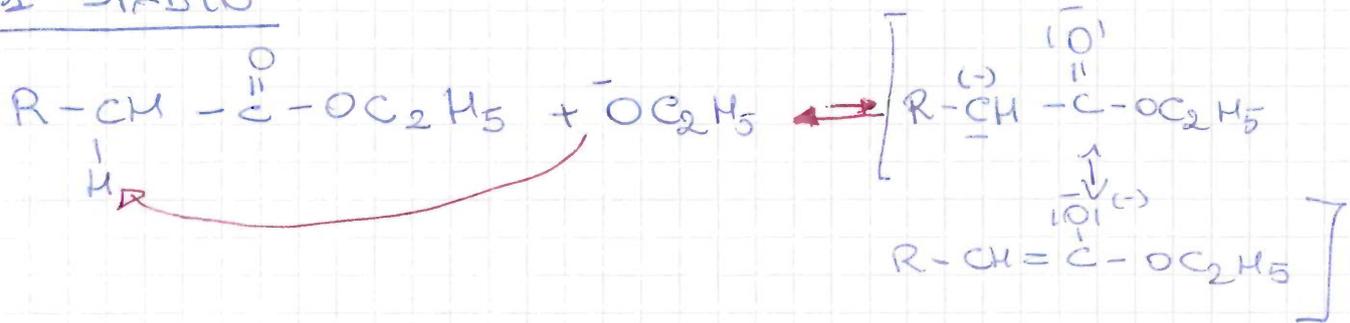
## REAZIONE CON I REATTIVI DI GRIGNARD



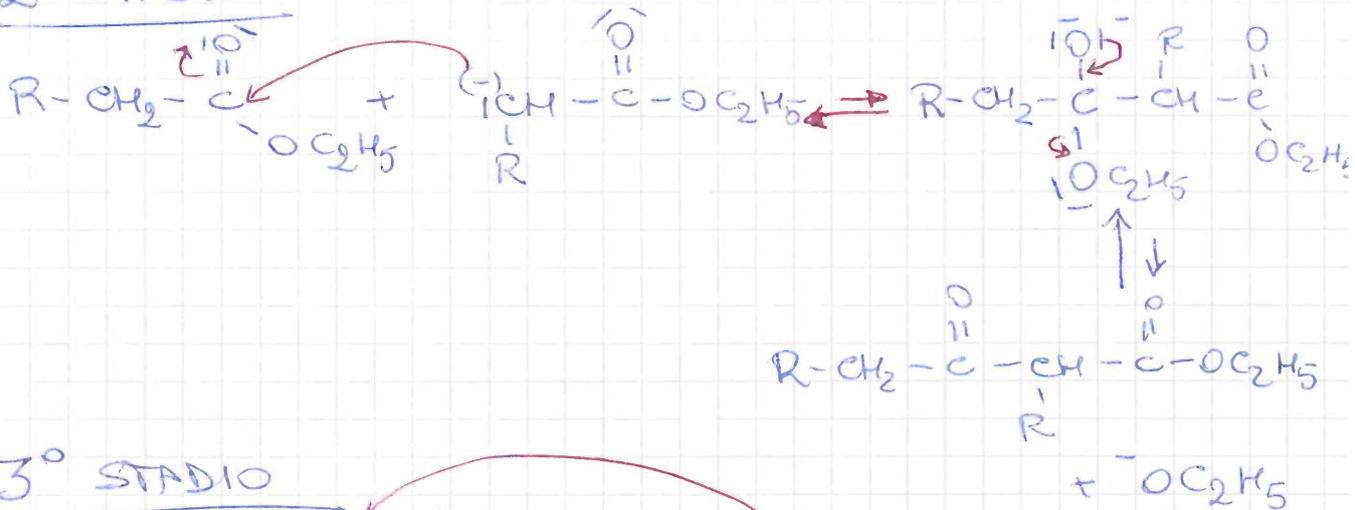
~~TRANS ESTERIFICAZIONE~~  
CONDENSAZIONE DI CLAISEN

Mecanismo simile a quello della CONDENSAZIONE ALDOLICA

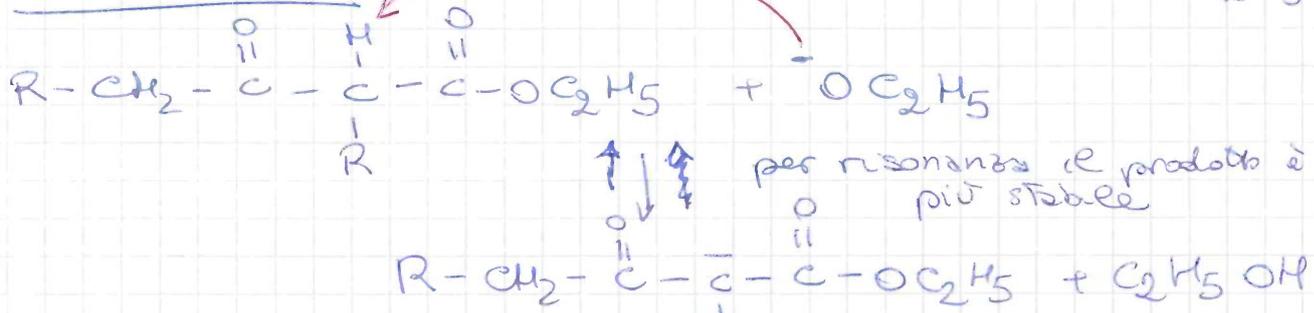
1° STADIO



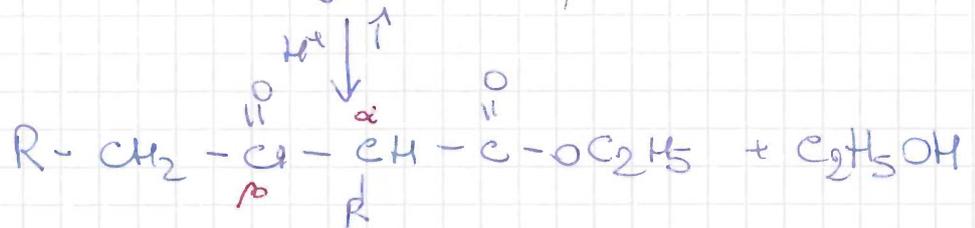
2° STADIO



3° STADIO

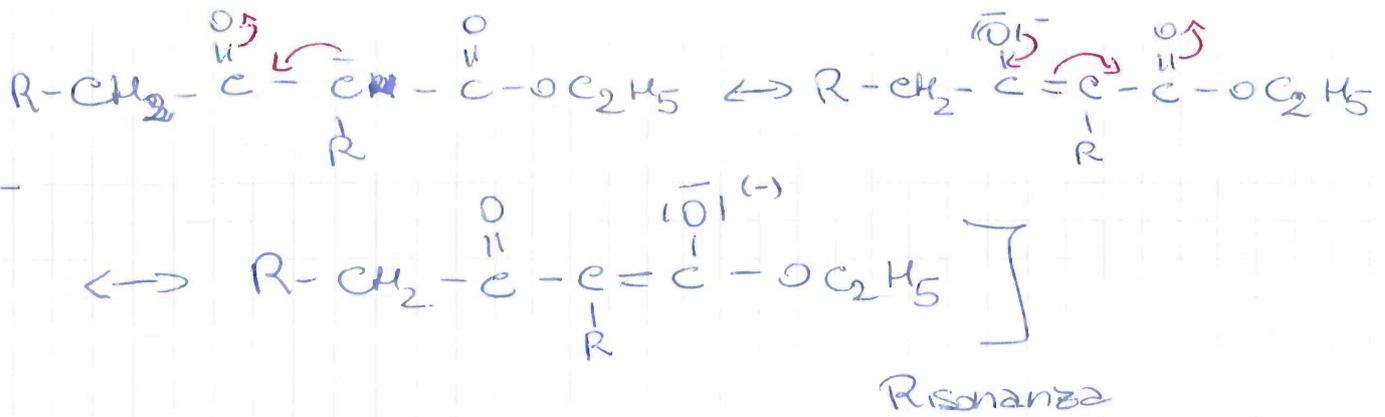


base coniugata del β-chetostere

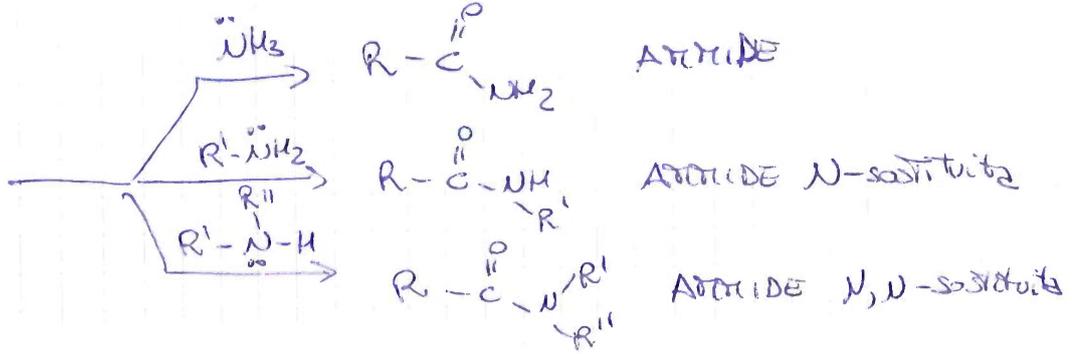
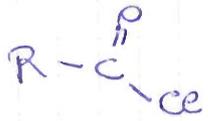


β-chetostere

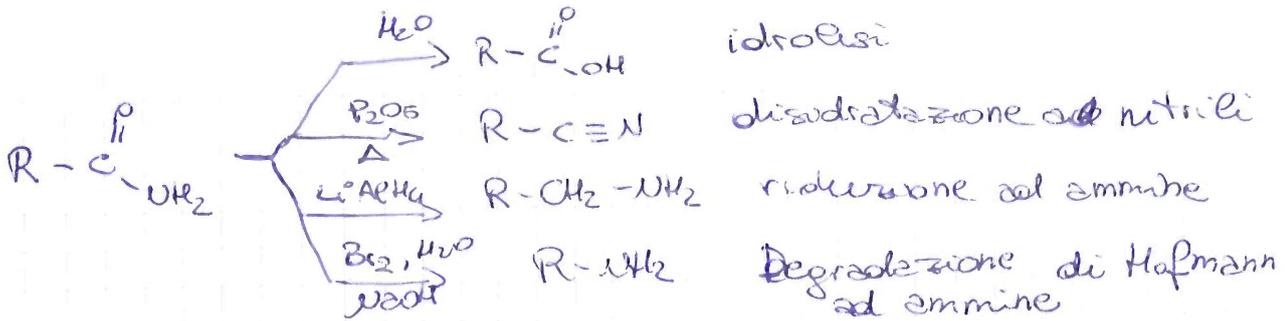
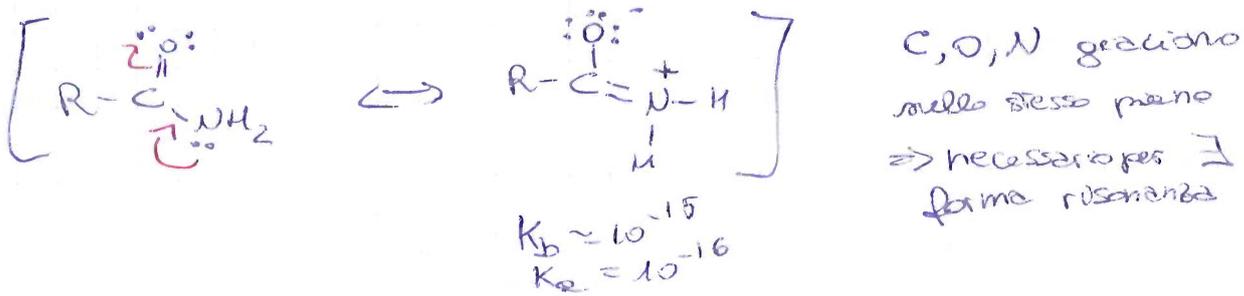
Si ottiene solo dagli esteri con opportuno alcolato  
altrimenti si ottiene una transesterificazione



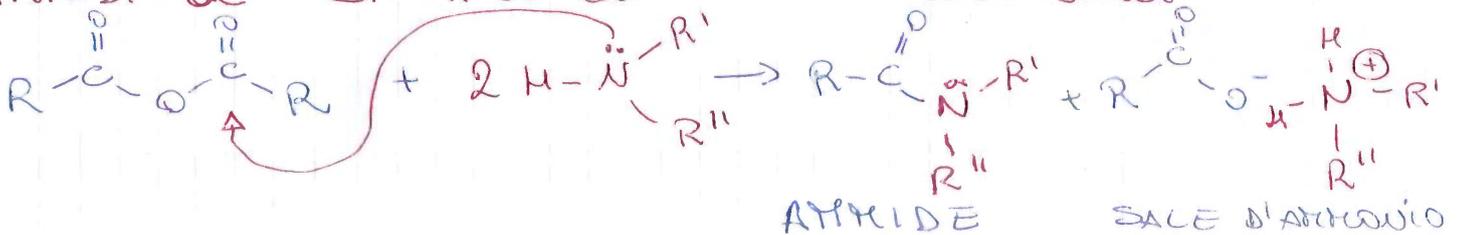
**AMMIDI**



struttura limite delle ammidi

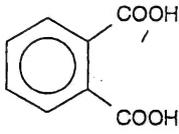


**AMMIDI da anidridi di acidi carbossilici**



R' e R'' possono essere H, alchile o arile

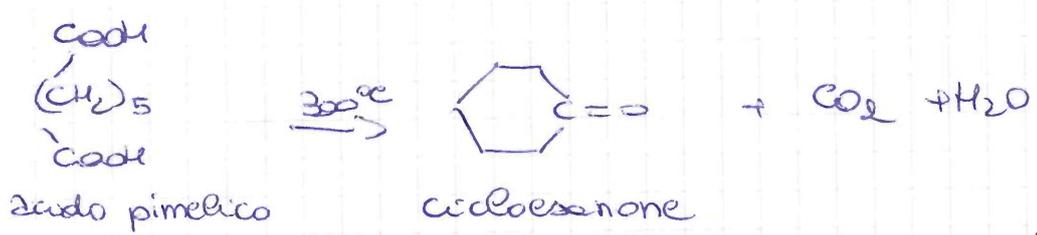
# ACIDI BICARBOSILICI

Acido	Formula
Ettendioico o ossalico	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$
Propandioico o malonico	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\   \\ \text{CH}_2 \\   \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$
Butandioico o succinico	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\   \\ (\text{CH}_2)_2 \\   \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$
Pentandioico o glutarico	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\   \\ (\text{CH}_2)_3 \\   \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$
Esandioico o adipico	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\   \\ (\text{CH}_2)_4 \\   \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$
Eptandioico o pimelico	$\begin{array}{c} \text{COOH} \\   \\ (\text{CH}_2)_5 \\   \\ \text{COOH} \end{array}$
cis-Butendioico o maleico	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{COOH} \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ \text{C} \\    \\ \text{C} \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ \text{H} \quad \text{COOH} \end{array}$
trans-Butendioico o fumarico	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{COOH} \\ \diagdown \quad / \\ \text{C} \\    \\ \text{C} \\ / \quad \diagdown \\ \text{HOOC} \quad \text{H} \end{array}$
Benzen-1,2-bicarbossilico o ftalico	

↓ RISCALDAMENTO



liquido incolore, comune precursore di fragranze (es. jasmir)



liquido incolore, odore pungente  
Infiammabile, solvente  
usato nella produzione dei precursori del Nylon 6 e Nylon 6,6

