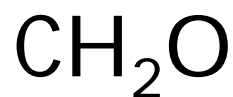
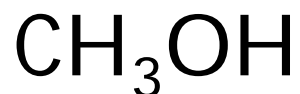


Funkciós csoportok, reakcióik



ALKOHOLOK, ÉTEREK

Faszesz CH_3OH Toxikus 30ml vakság

LD₅₀ értékek alkoholokra patkányokban

LD₅₀ = A populáció 50%-ának elhullásához szükséges dózis
[g/kg]

		LD50	
metanol	CH_3OH		
formaldehid	HCHO	0,07	
etanol		13,7	
1-propanol		1,87	
etilénglikol		8,54	édes
glicerol		31,5	édes

Alkoholok osztályozása

az OH-csoporthoz kapcsolódó szén alapján:
Primer, szekunder, terciér

metil-alkohol



etil-alkohol



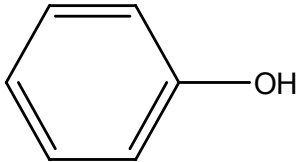
izopropil-alkohol



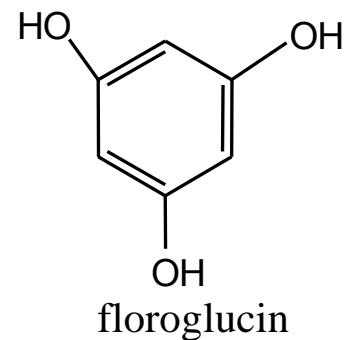
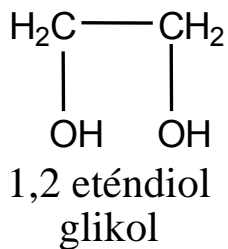
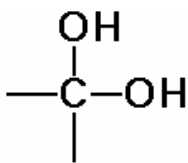
t-butil-alkohol



Alkoholok rendűsége

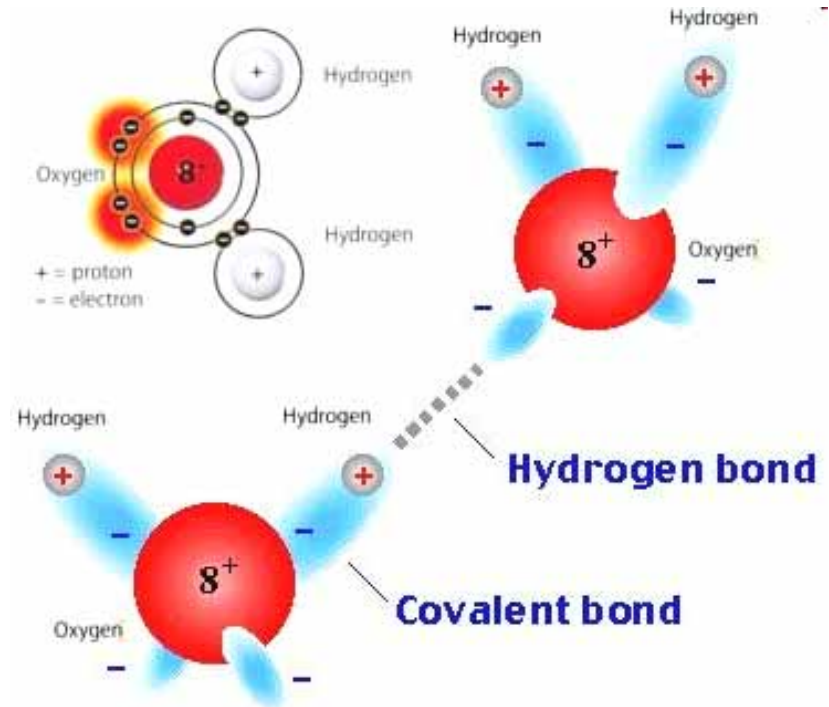
	pKs		pKs
$\text{CH}_3\text{-CH}_3$	40	$\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$	16
$\text{CH}_3\text{-OH}$	16	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	17
H-OH	15,7	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH-OH}$	~18
	10	$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{-C-OH}$	19
H_2SO_4	-3		

Nomenklatúra (Geminális, vicinális, diszjunkt)



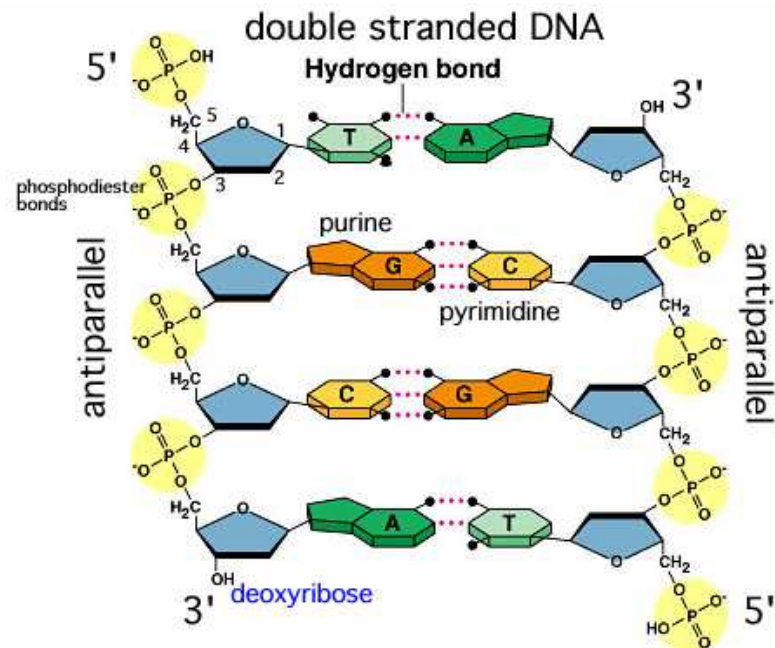
Hidrogénkötés

- az sp^3 „O” két kovalens kötéssel és két magános elektrópárral rendelkezik
- az O magános párjai vonzzák a poláros H-kötéseket
- a kovalens O-H kötés ~ 100 kcal/mól
- $O \cdots H$: ~ 5 kcal/mól



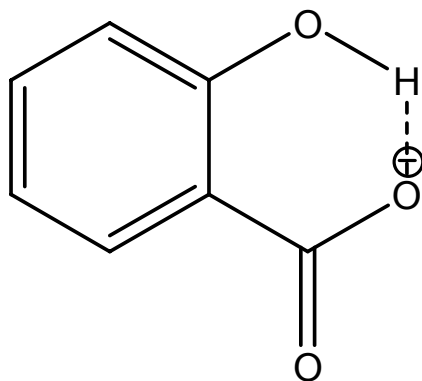
A hidrogénkötés hatása

- az alkoholok forráspontja magasabb, mint az alkánoké (apoláros) vagy az alkil-halogenideké (poláros, de H-kötés nélkül)
- az éterek polárosak, de nincs H-kötés (mind a pentán, mind a dietil-éter kb. 35°C-on forr)
- H-kötés tartja össze a DNS száljait ("tépőzár" effektus)



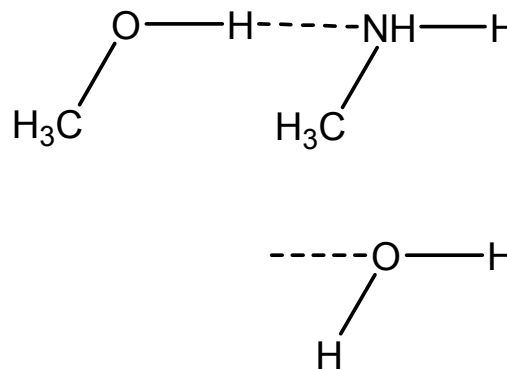
Típusai:

intramolekuláris

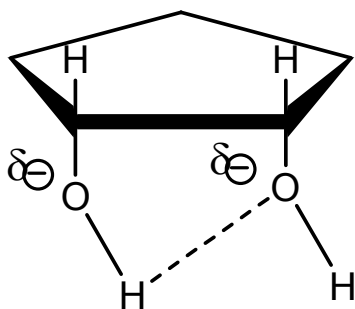


szalicilsav

intermolekuláris

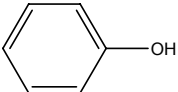


DNS



cisz-1,2-ciklopentándiol

Olvadáspont, forráspont

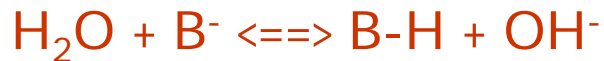
	Op [°C]	Fp[°C]	oldékonyság [g/100ml víz]
CH ₃ OH	- 98	65	∞
CH ₃ CH ₃	-172	-89	-
	43	182	8,2
CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	-117	78	∞
CH ₃ -O-CH ₃	-138	-24	~∞
CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₃	-190	-42	-
H ₃ C-(CH ₂) ₃ OH	-90	118	0,6
C ₂ H ₅ -O-C ₂ H ₅	-116	35	7,5
H ₃ C—CH ₂ —CH ₃	-129	36	-
HOCH ₂ -CH ₂ OH		200	∞
HOCH ₂ -CH(OH)-CH ₂ OH		290	∞

Sav-bázis reakciók

reakció bázisként:



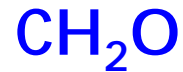
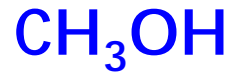
reakció savként:



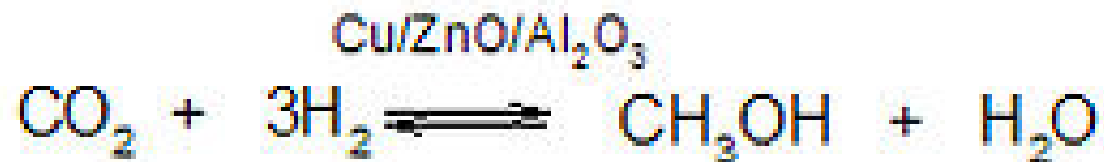
- Az alkoholok kb. annyira savasak, mint a víz
a MeOH savasabb, az EtOH kevésbé
- a harmadrendű (terc) alkoholok sokkal gyengébb savak
- pKa értékek: terc. > szek. > prim. > MeOH
18 , 17, 16, 15.5 (H₂O: pKa = 15.7)

Oxigéntartalmú funkciós csoportok

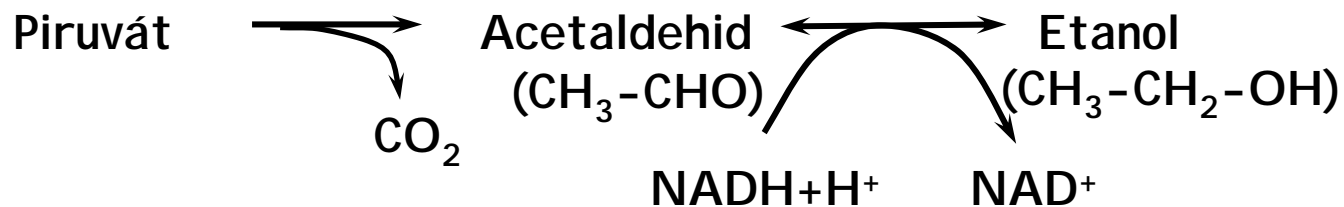
- az alkoholok csak az elsők a több lehetséges oxigéntartalmú funkciós csoportból
- az **oxidáció** növeli az oxigénhez kapcsolódó kötések számát
(alkán → alkohol → karbonil → karboxil → CO₂)
- a **redukció** csökkenti az oxigénhez kapcsolódó kötések számát
(CO₂ → karboxil → karbonil → alkohol → alkán)



Metanol szintézise



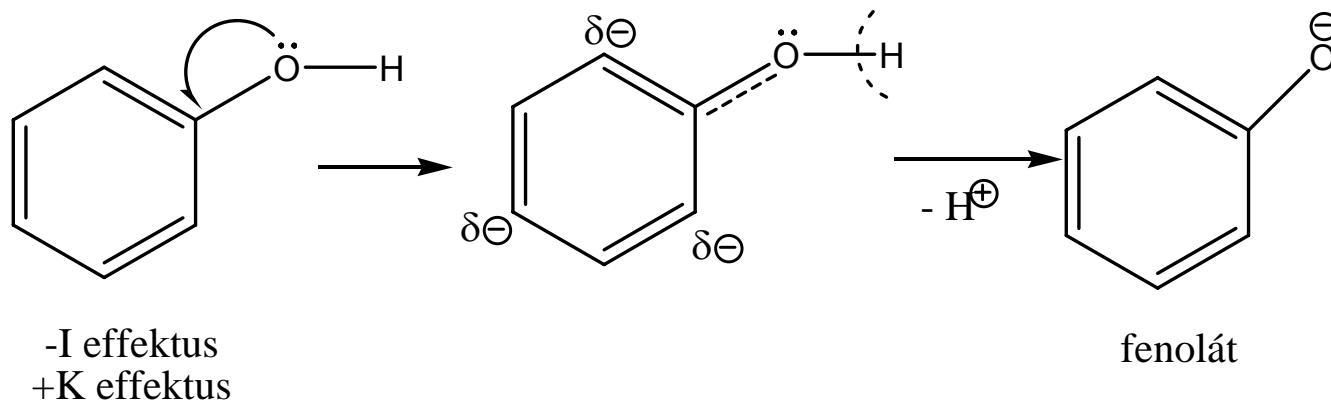
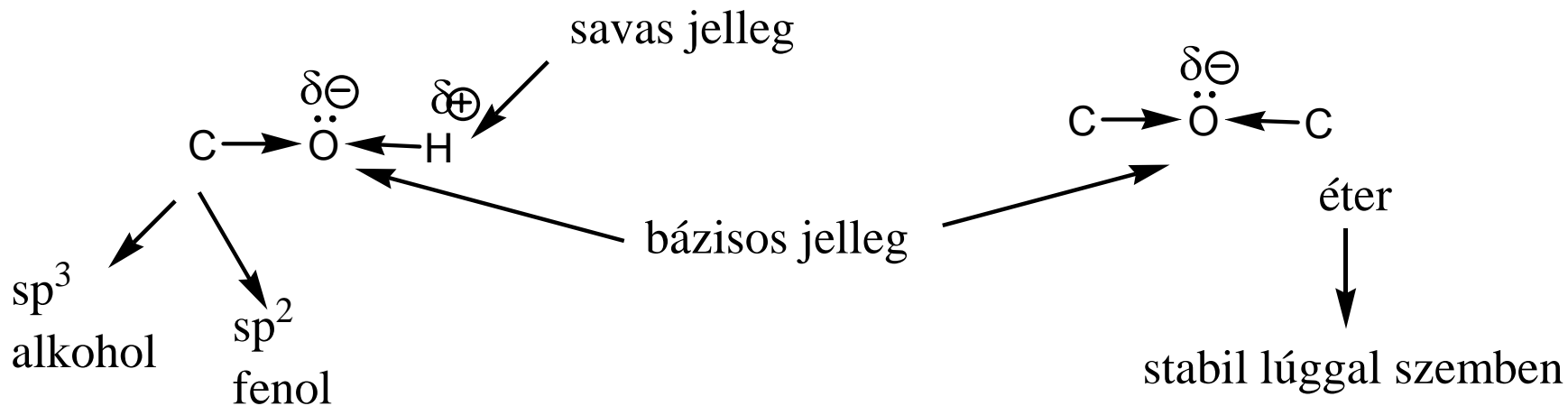
Etanol szintézise



KÉMIAI REAKCIÓK

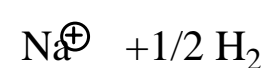
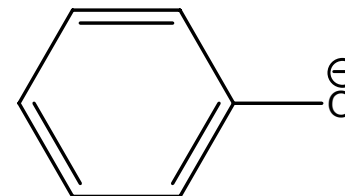
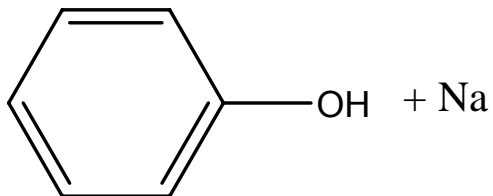
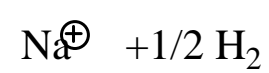
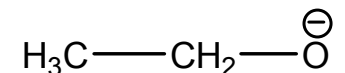
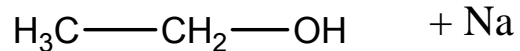
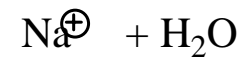
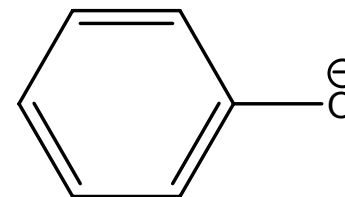
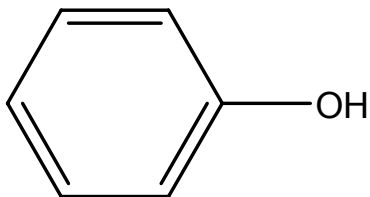
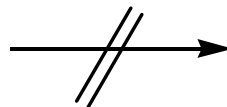
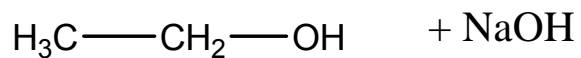
1. Sav-bázis reakciók
2. Oxidáció
3. Szubsztitúciós reakciók
4. Eliminációs reakciók

1. Sav-bázis reakciók

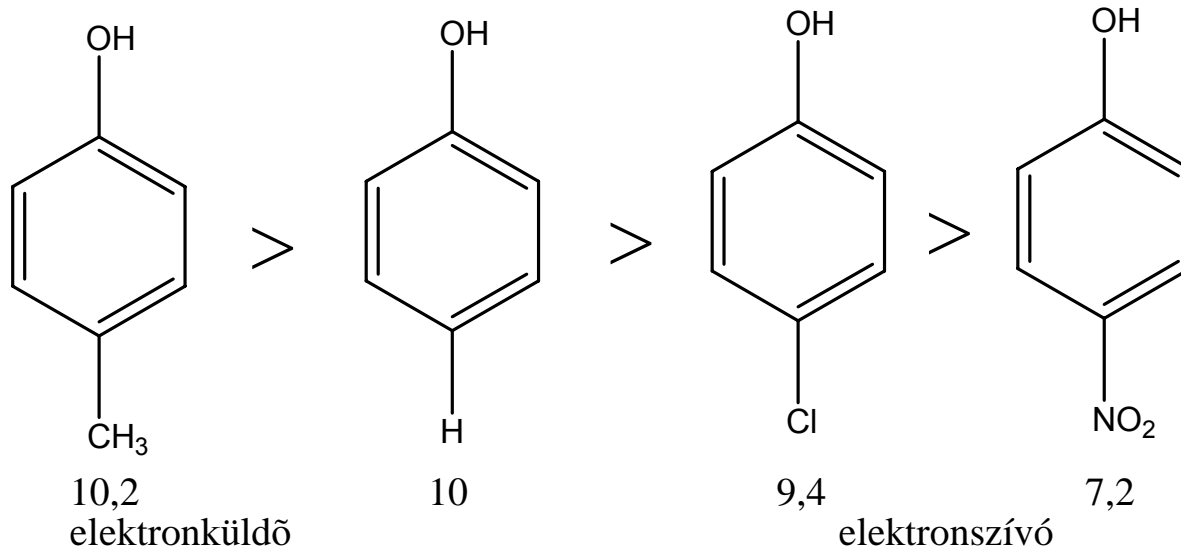


1. Sav-bázis reakciók

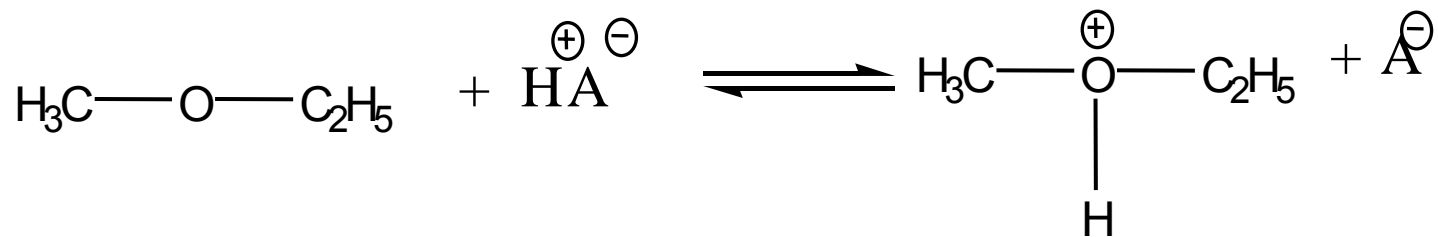
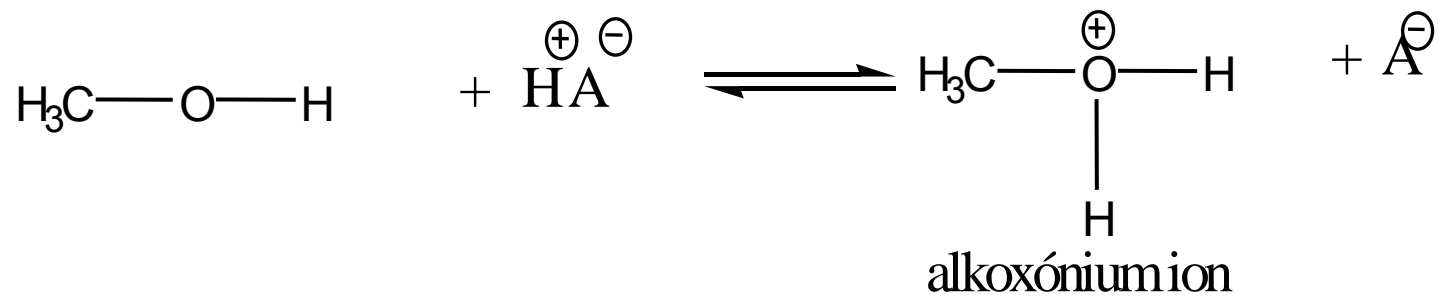
Savi jelleg:



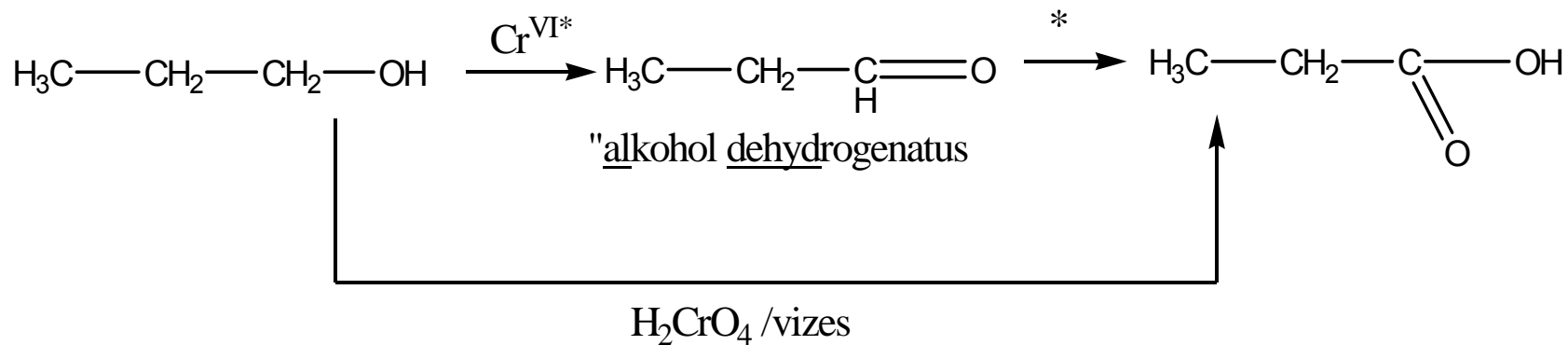
Szubsztituens hatás



Bázikus sajátság:

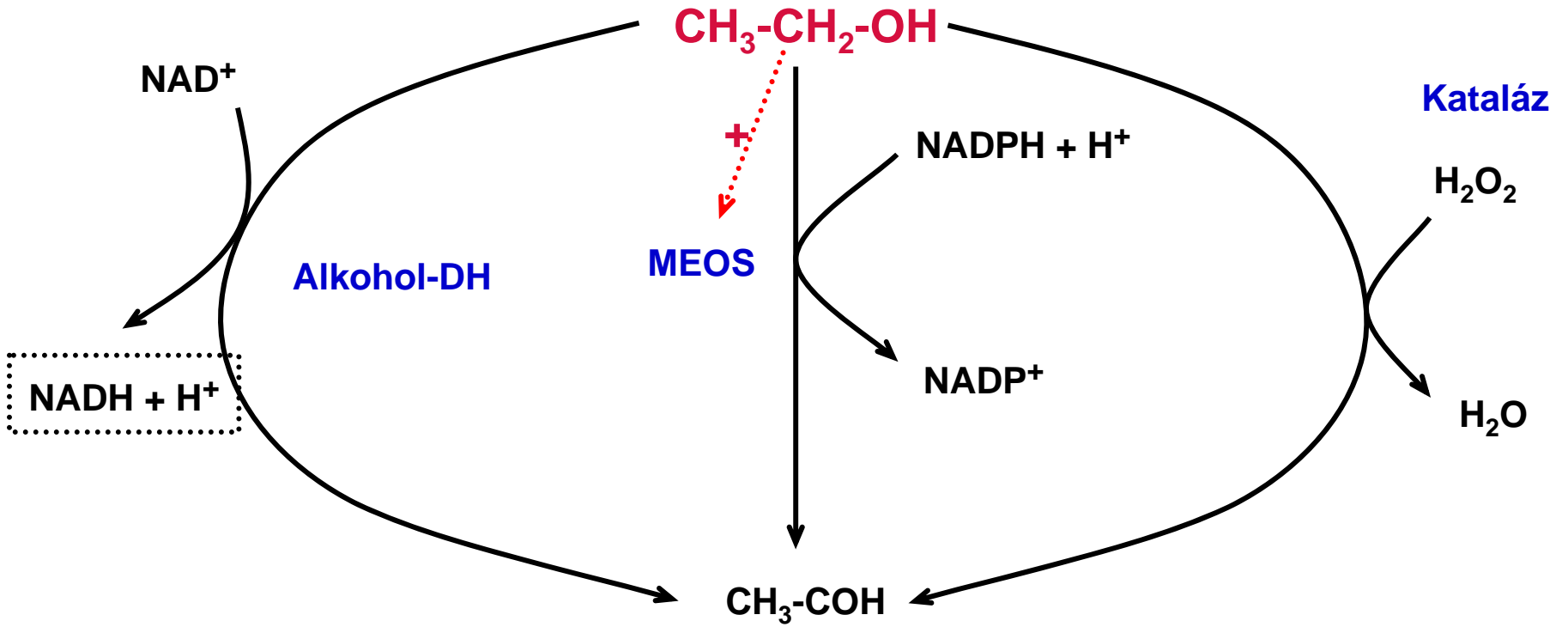


2. Oxidáció

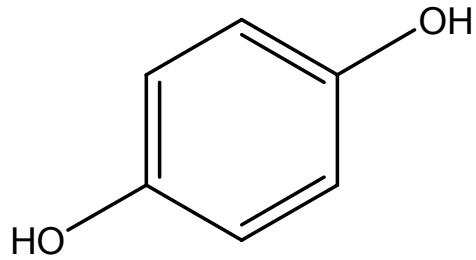


* Collins reagens: $\text{CrO}_3(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{N})_2$ [piridin] / CH_2Cl_2 vízmentes

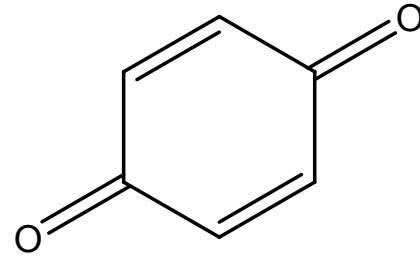
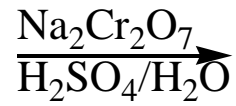
Biológiai oxidáció



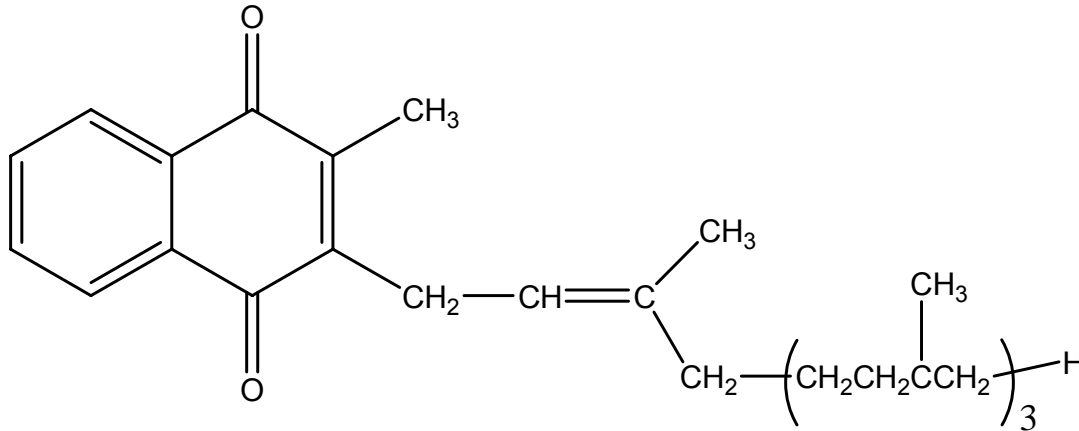
Fenolok



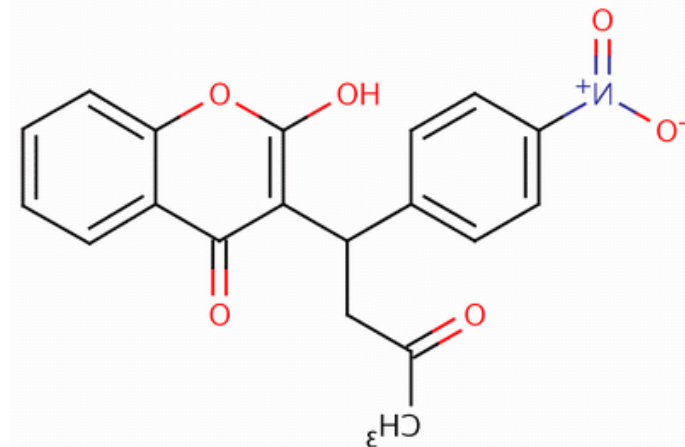
hidrokinon



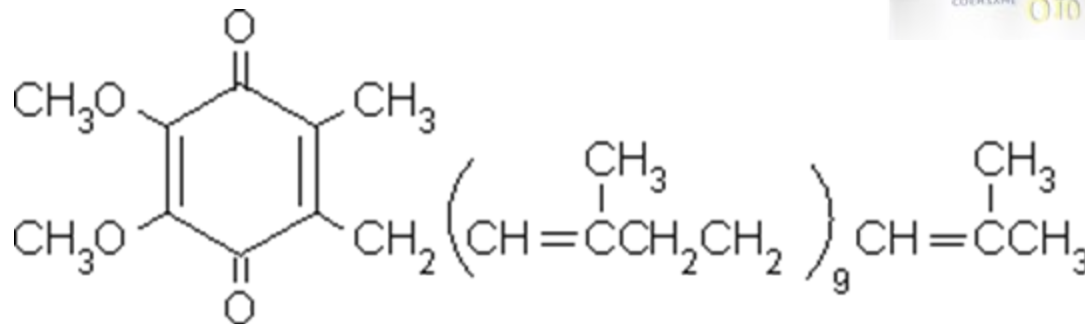
p-benzokinon



K (koagulation) vitamin



Fenolok

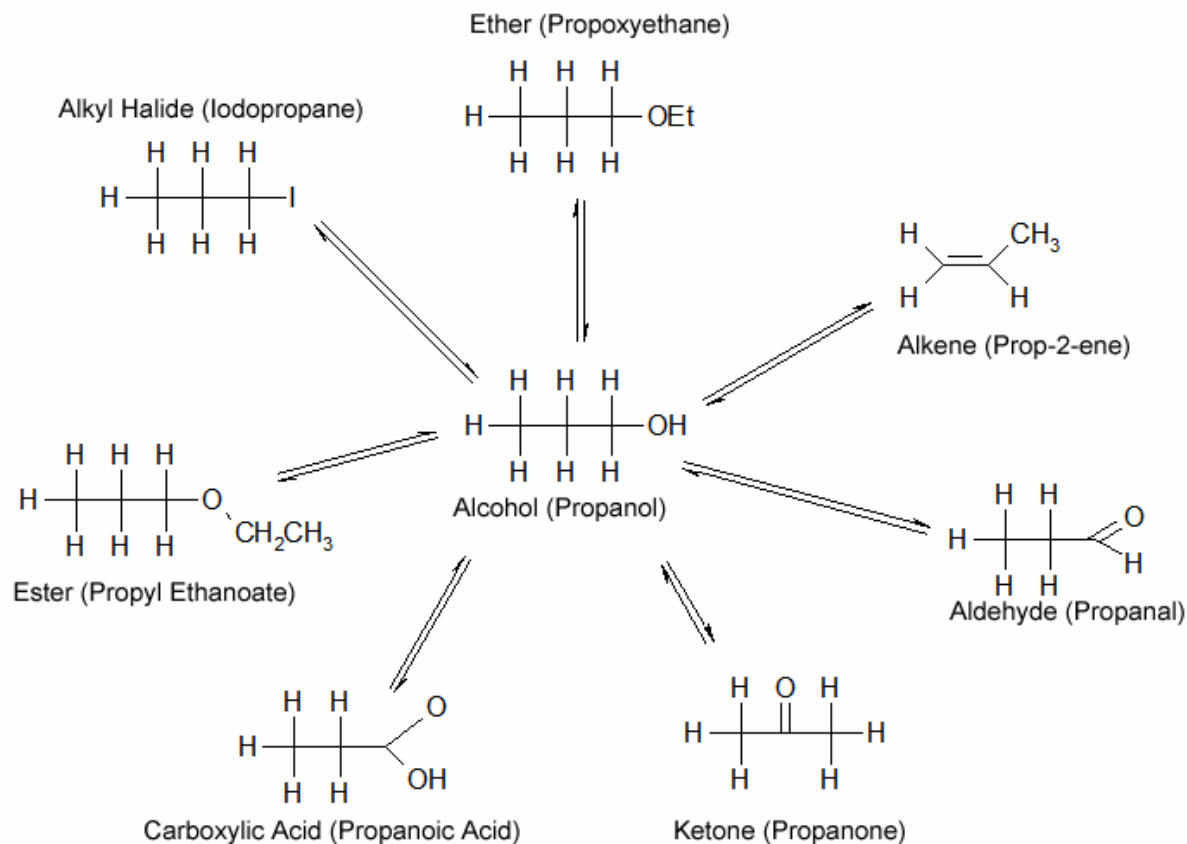


Ubikinon (koenzim Q; alias Q10)

Szubsztitúciós reakciók

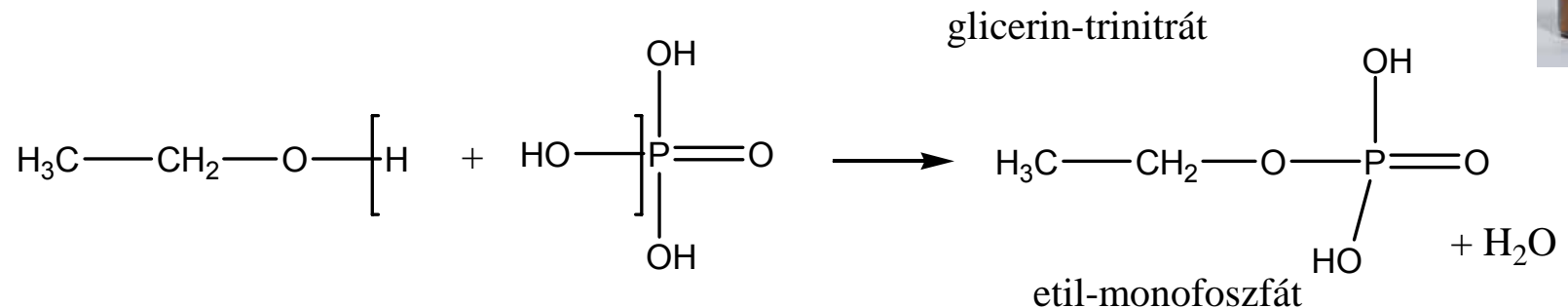
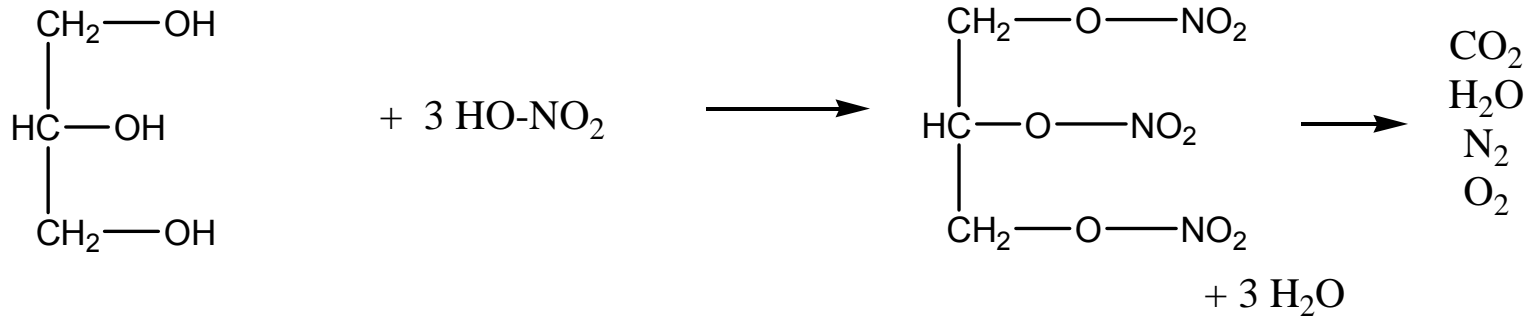
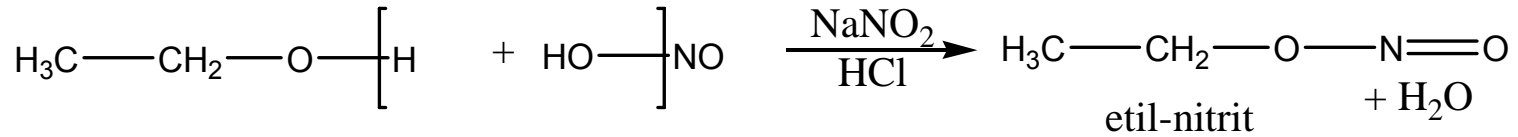
szubsztitúció (és elimináció)

- az OH rossz távozó csoport, de protonálva jó távozó csoport keletkezik (H_2O)
- dehidratálás (E1 mechanizmus)
- halogén-szubsztitúció (SN1)

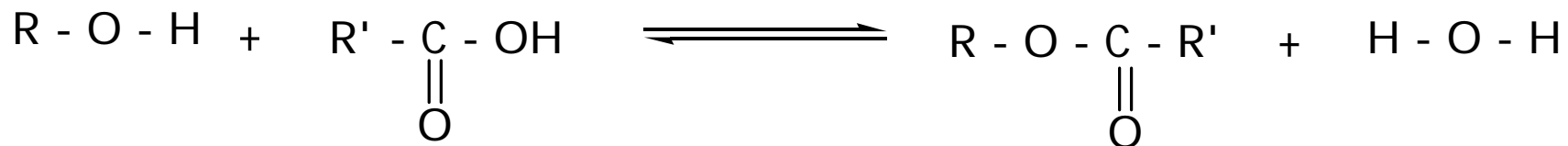


3. Szubsztitúció

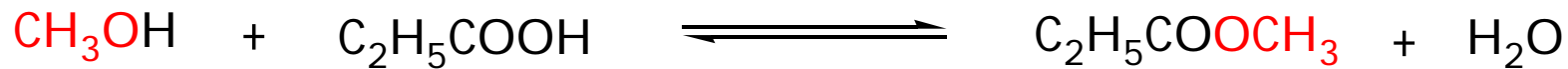
Reakció anorganikus savakkal:



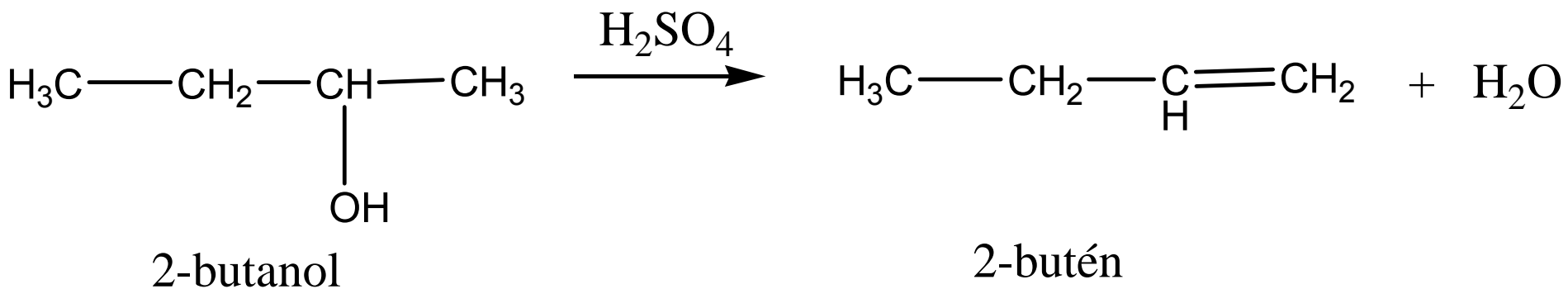
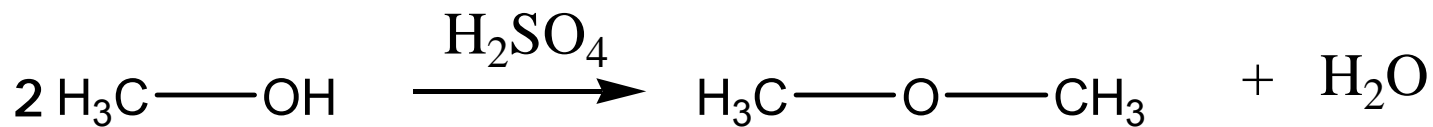
Reakció karbonsavval (alkoholok acilezése)



példa



4. ELIMINÁCIÓ / Dehidratálás



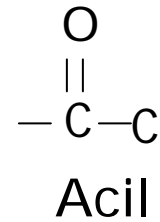
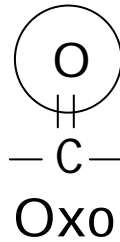
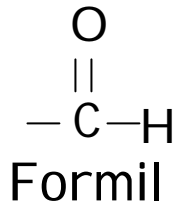
Oxovegyületek

Nomenklatura

Tipusnév:

Alkánal Alkénal Alkinal Alkánon Alkénon Alkinon

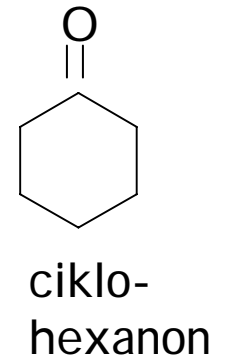
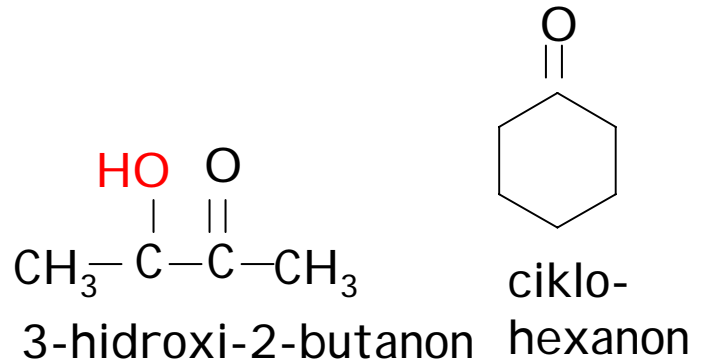
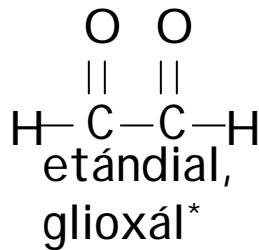
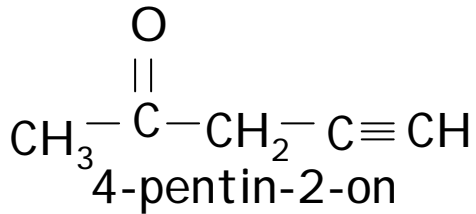
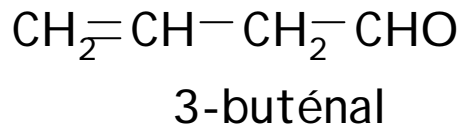
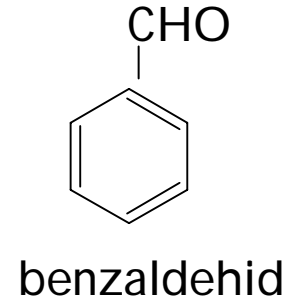
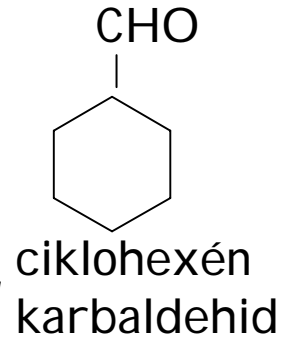
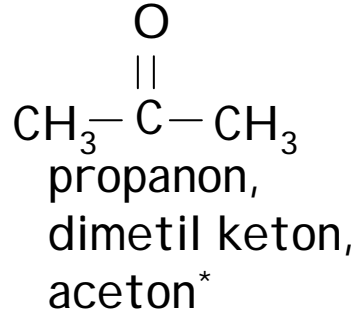
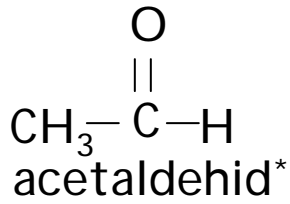
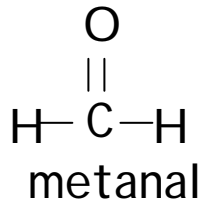
Csoport név:



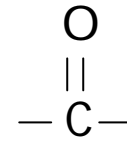
„Karbonilcsoport”

Nomenklatura

Példák:



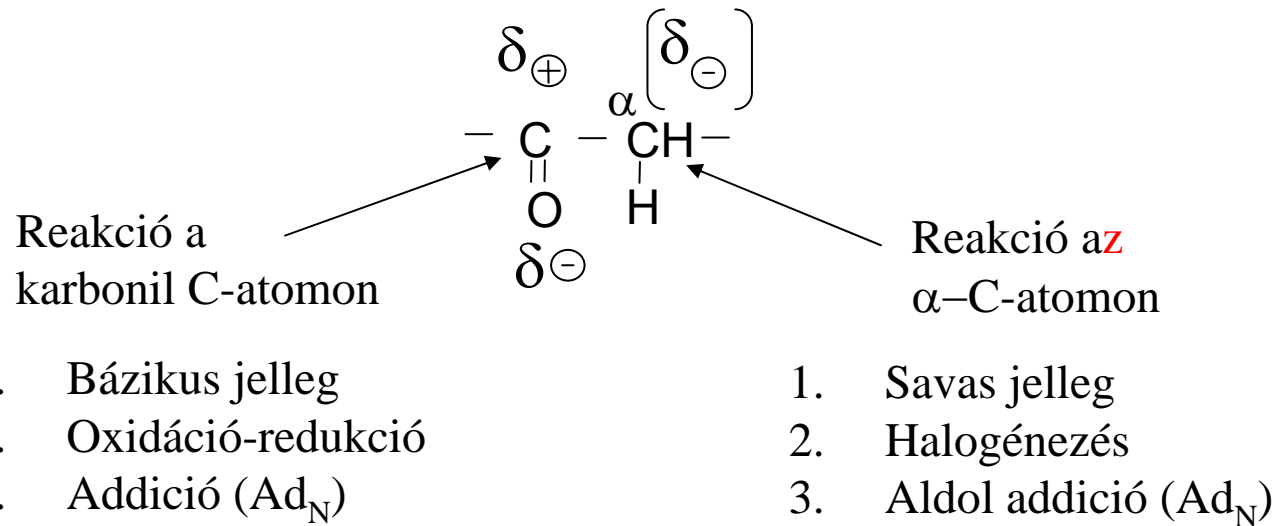
Fizikai tulajdonságok



Moláris tömeg	(g/mol)	Forráspont (°C)
<i>Formaldehid</i>	30	-21
Metanol	32	65
<i>Acetaldehid</i>	44	20
Etanol	46	78
<i>Aceton</i>	58	56
i-Propil-alkohol	60	97

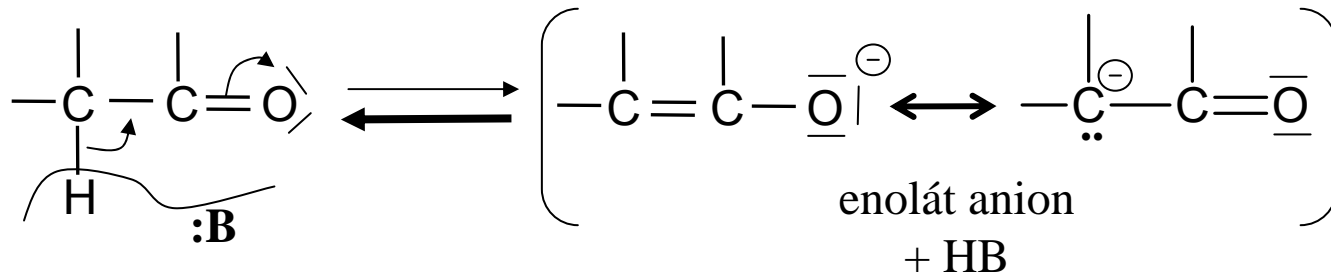
Oldékonyság	g/100 ml H ₂ O	Fp (°C)
CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH = CH ₂	-	-6
CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH = O	20	49
CH ₃ -CH ₂ -CH ₂ -OH	∞	97

Kémiai reakciók

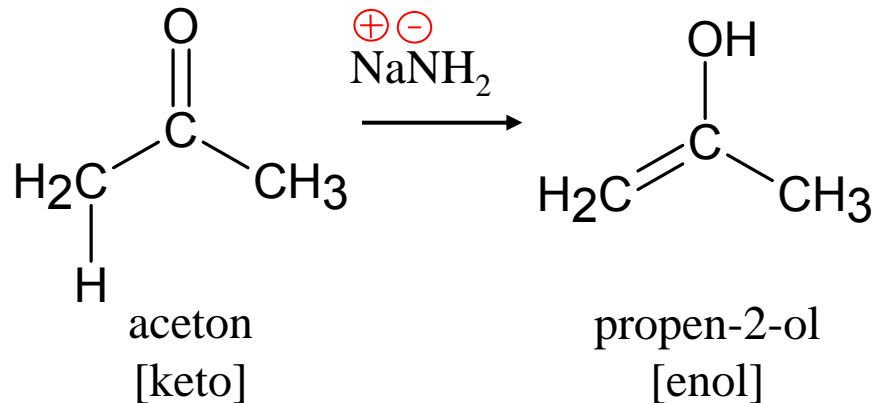


Reakció az α -C-atomon

1. Savi jelleg [C-H sav]



Példa



pK_a (oxo) = 20

99,99975 %

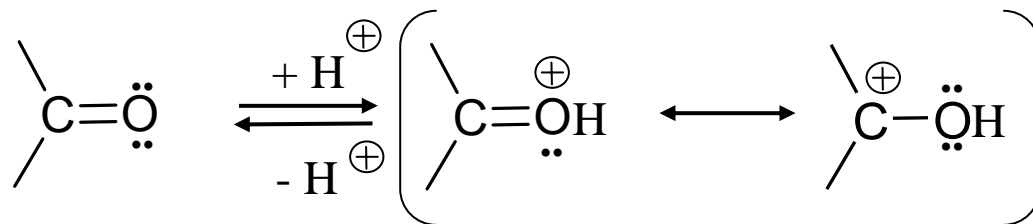
pK_a (enol) = 14,4

0,00025 %

Lásd még:
keto-enol tautoméria

Reakció a karbonil C-atomon

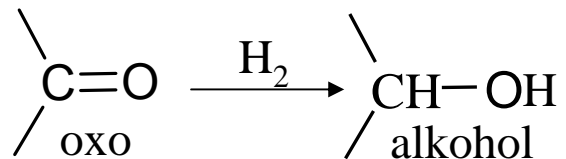
1. Bázikus jelleg (O protonálódás)



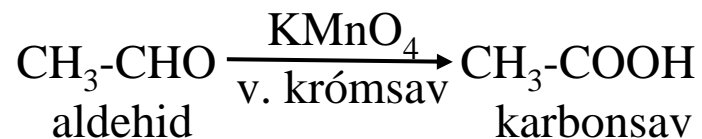
Az alkoholoknál gyengébb bázisok.

2. Redukció-oxidáció

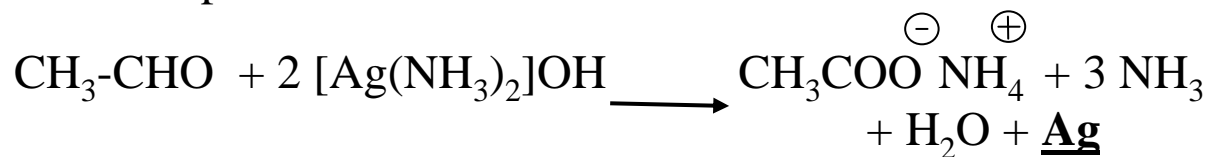
a) Redukció:



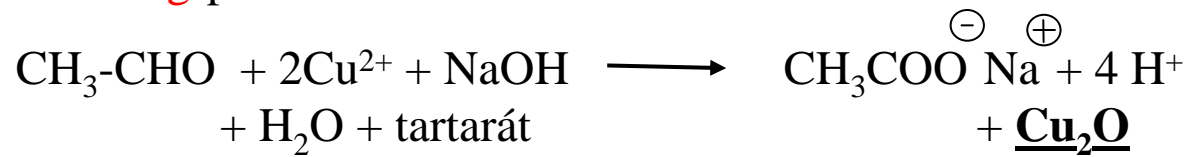
b) Oxidáció



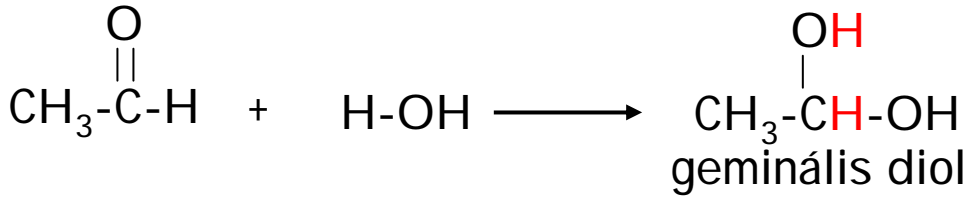
Tollens-próba



Fehling-próba

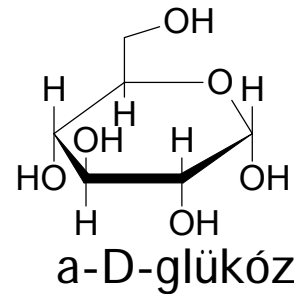
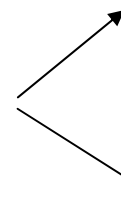
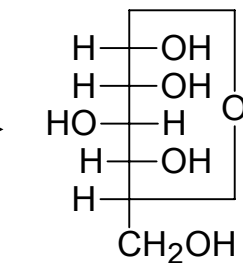
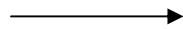
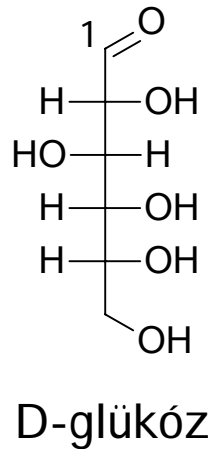


Reakció O-nukleofilekkel

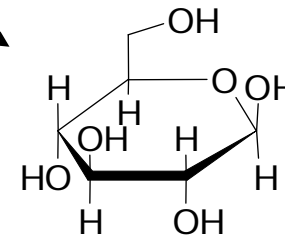


Speciális esetben:

Sztöchiometrikus mennyiségű alkohol hatására:
félacetál keletkezik

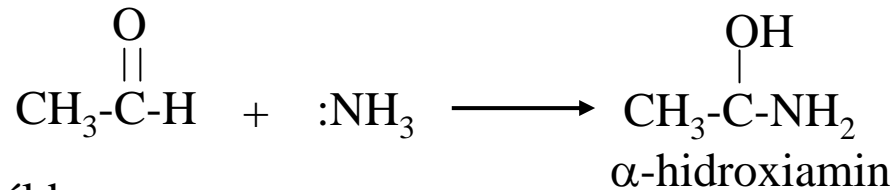


+

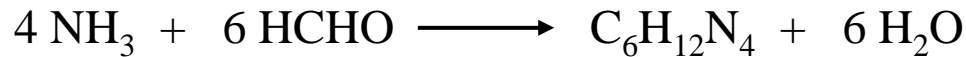


Reakció N-nukleofilekkel

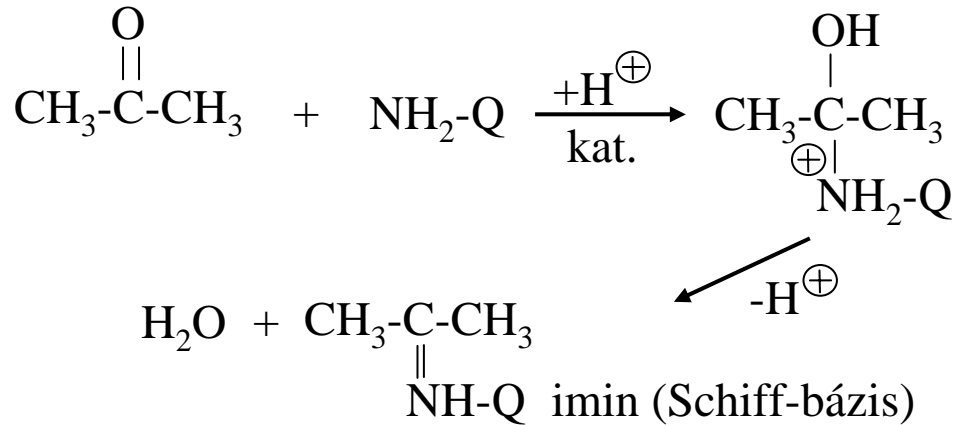
1.



Példa



2.



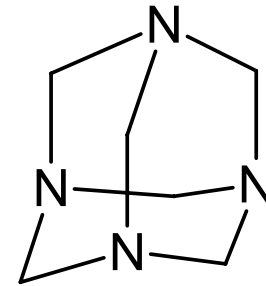
N-atom piramis

$\text{CNC} < 109^\circ$

Felhasználás:

műanyagipar

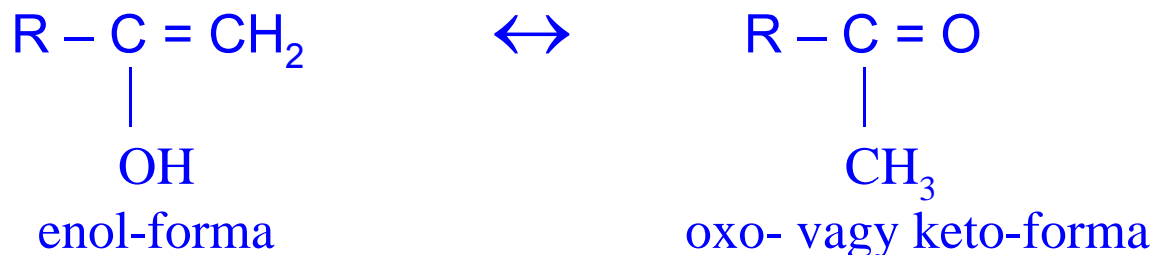
(urotropin)



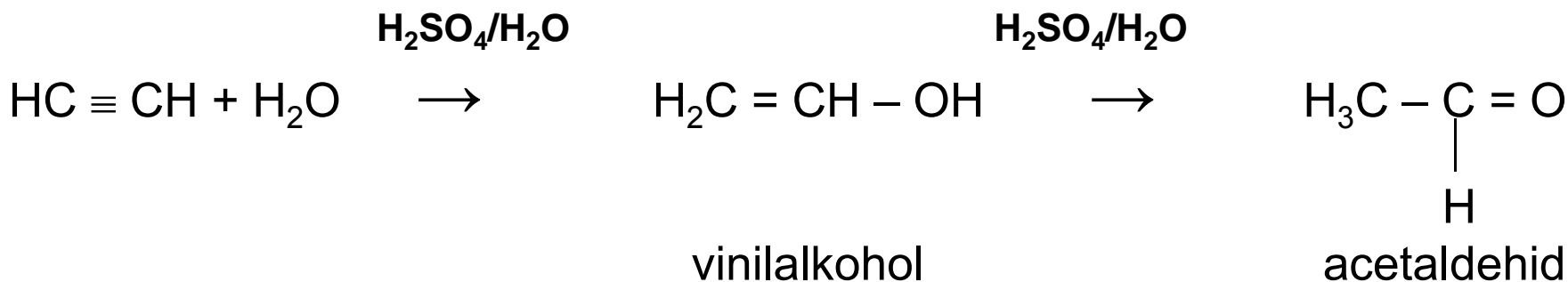
Oxo - enol tautoméria

Izomerek egymásba átalakulása (gyorsan):

pl.: oxo-enol tautomerizáció



• **A víz-addíciója** híg kénsavas közegben:



• A vinil-alkohol-acetaldehid átalakulás az oxo-enol tautoméria egyik példája.

• A tautomerizáció (T) az izomer átalakulásnak az esete, amikor a kettős kötés és egy H-atom helyet cserél.

