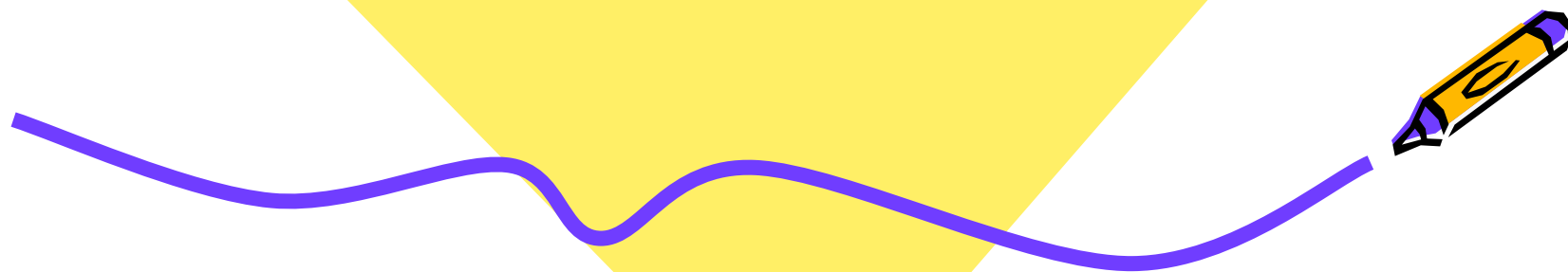


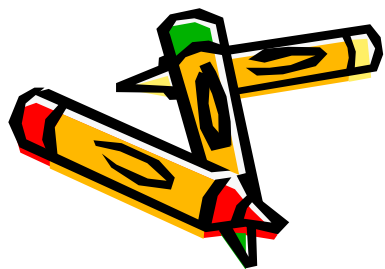
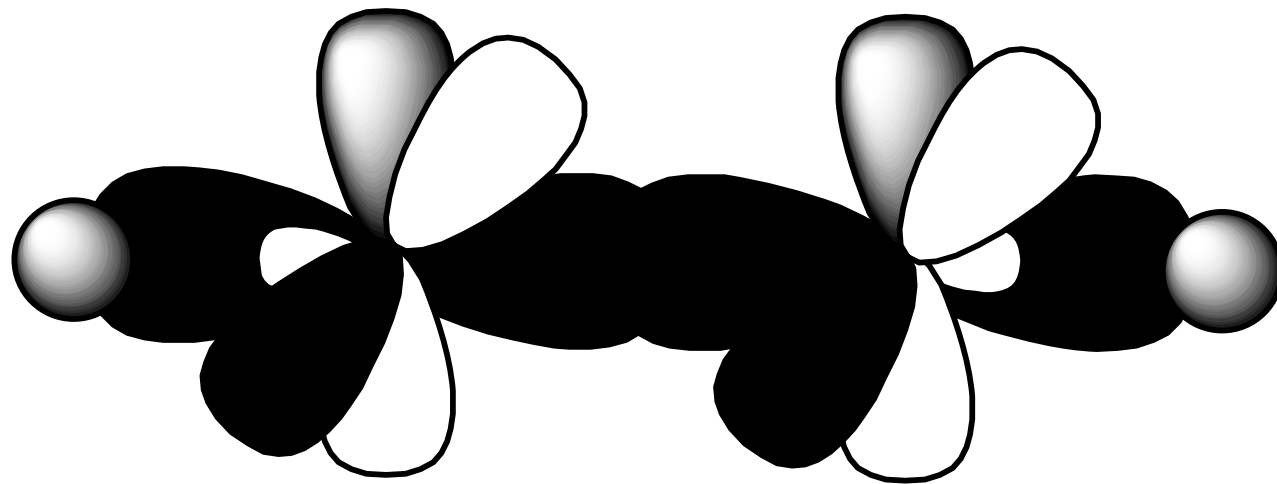
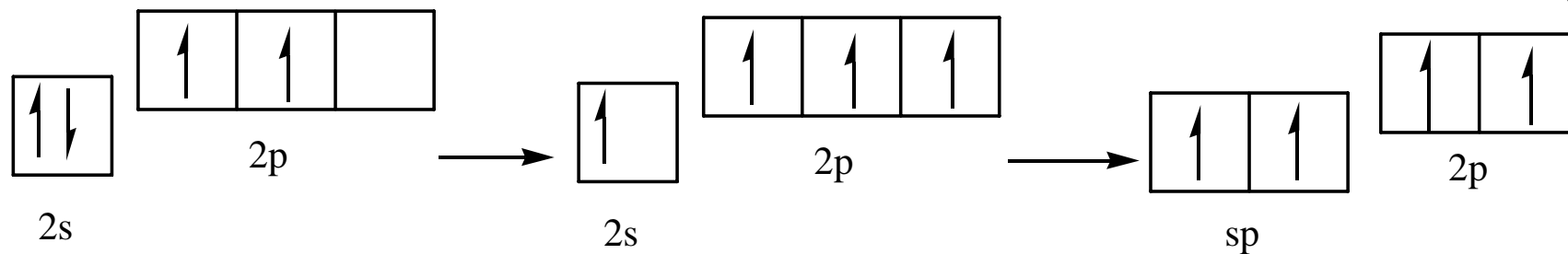


§ 5.4 炔烃



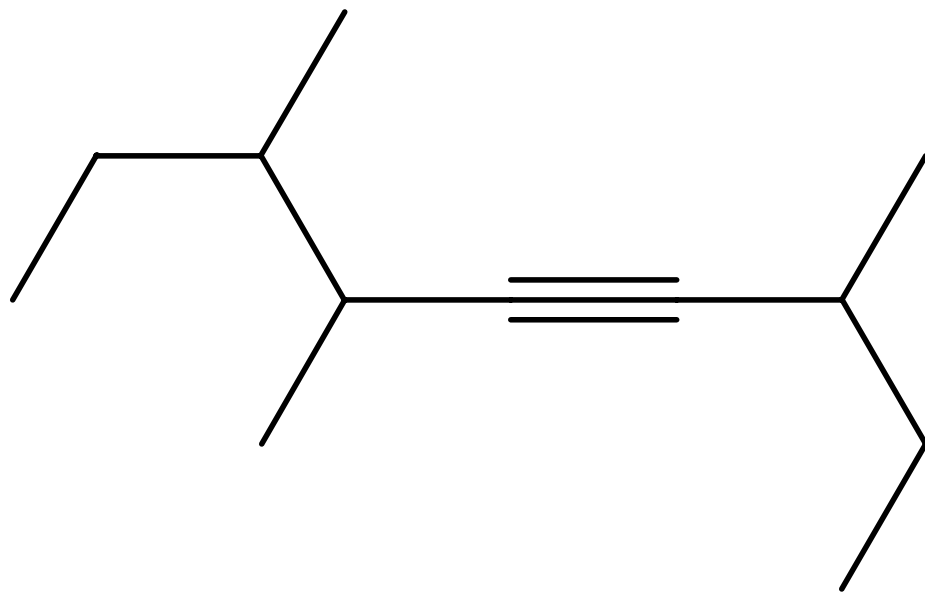
§ 5.1 炔烃的结构

- sp 杂化



§ 5.2 炔烃的命名

- 选含三键的最长碳链为主链；
- 从三键最近处编号；
- 三键位置写在母体化合物命名前加“-”；
取代基写在最前面；

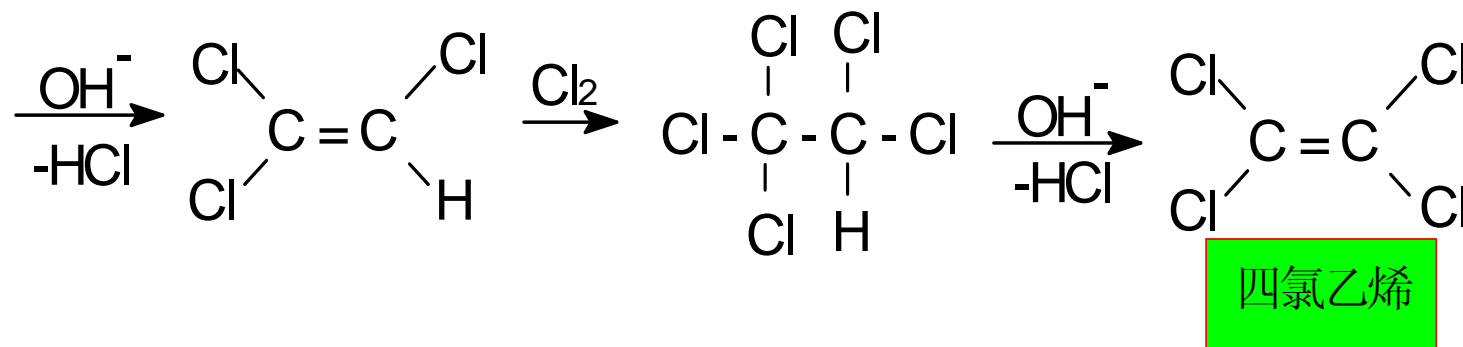
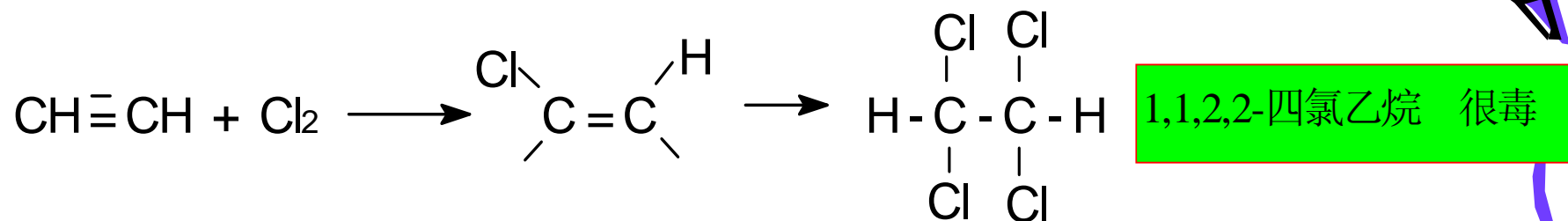


3, 6, 7-三甲基-4-壬炔

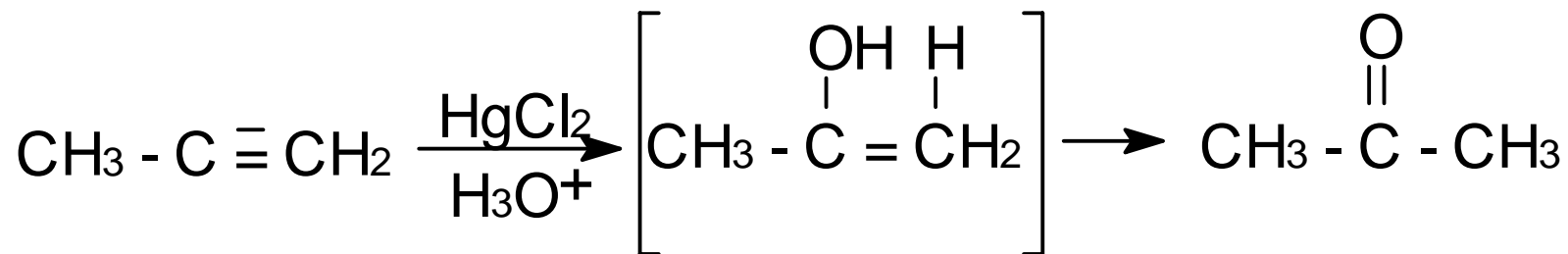


§ 5.3 炔烃的化学性质 I — 亲电加成

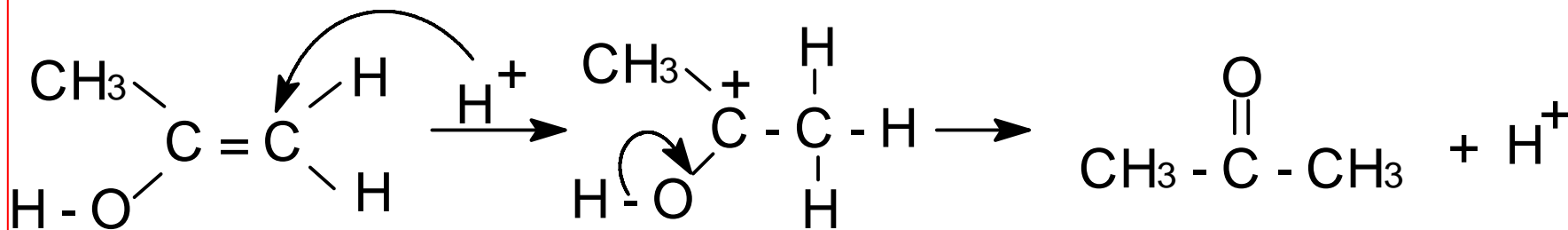
- 1. 与卤素加成



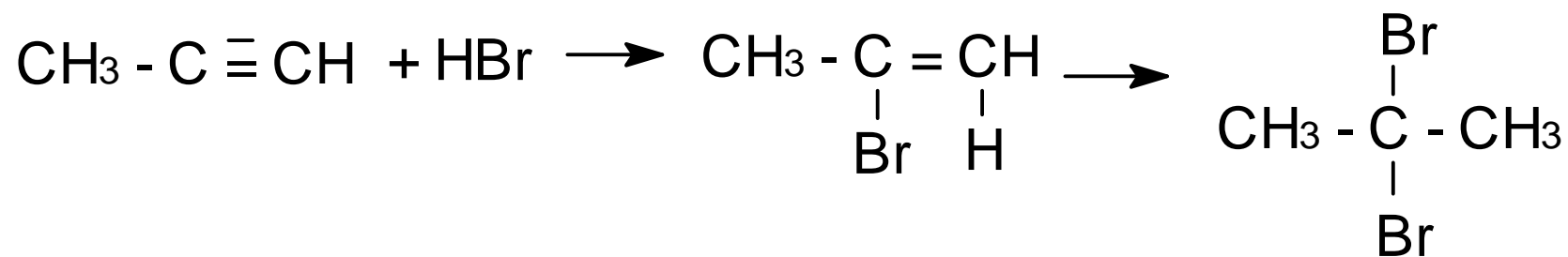
- 2. 与H₂O加成



烯醇式与酮式的互变异构现象



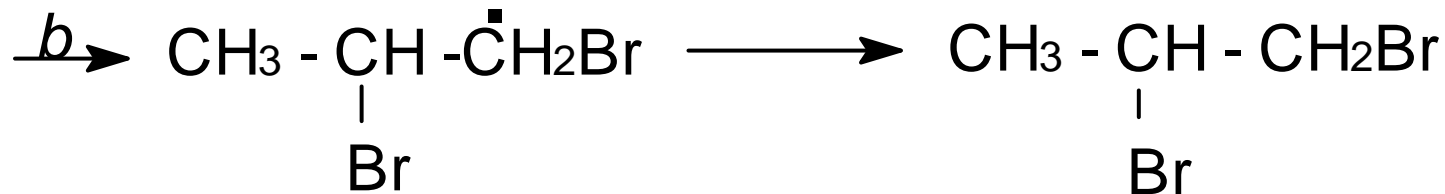
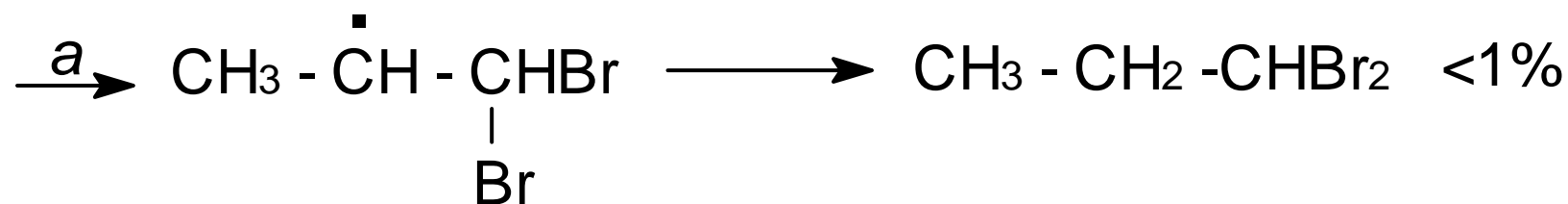
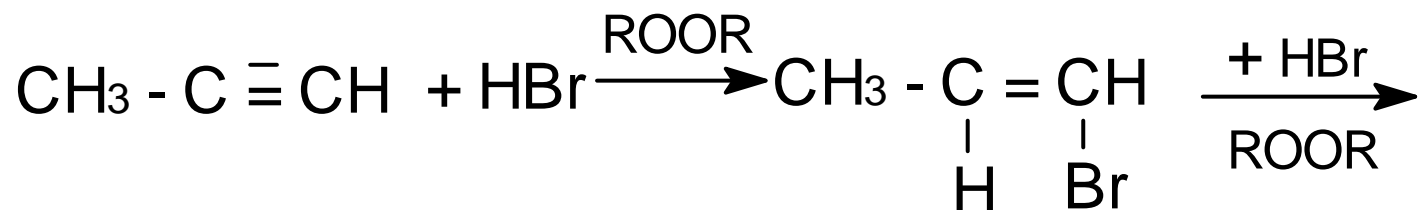
3. 与HX加成



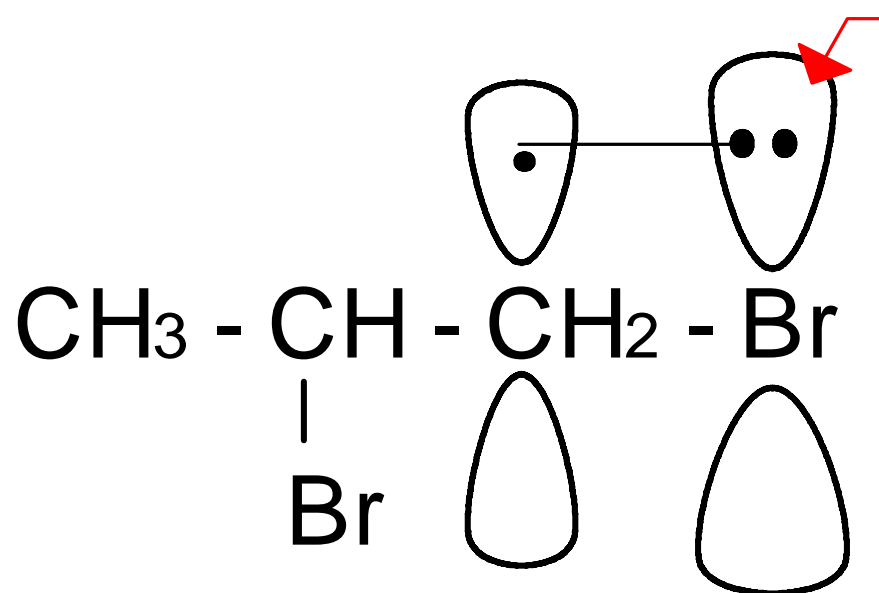
加成反应符合马氏规则



4. 叁键与HBr加成时的过氧化物效应



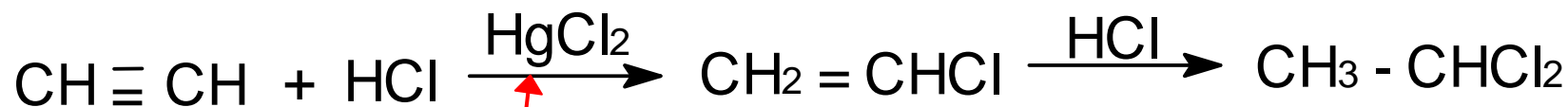
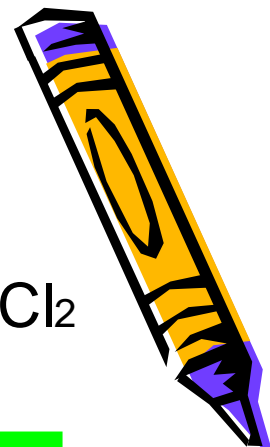
b路线经历了一个稳定的自由基过程



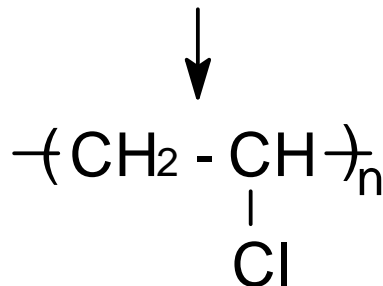
p-p 共轭稳定了自由基



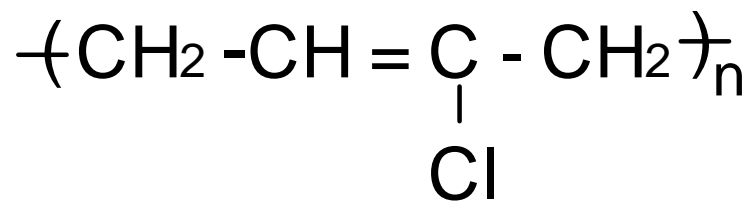
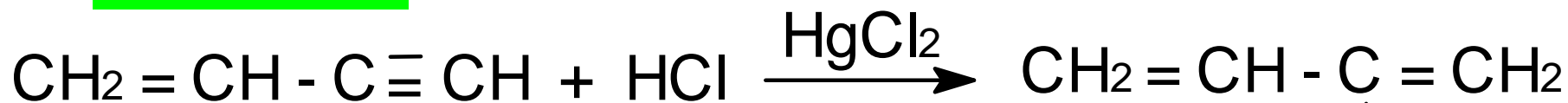
5. 叁键亲电加成活性及原因



叁键的反应活性较双键低,所以反应要加催化剂 HgCl_2



n 个 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCl}$ 聚合生成 聚氯乙烯

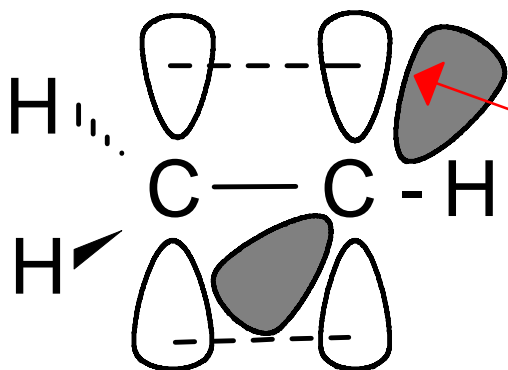
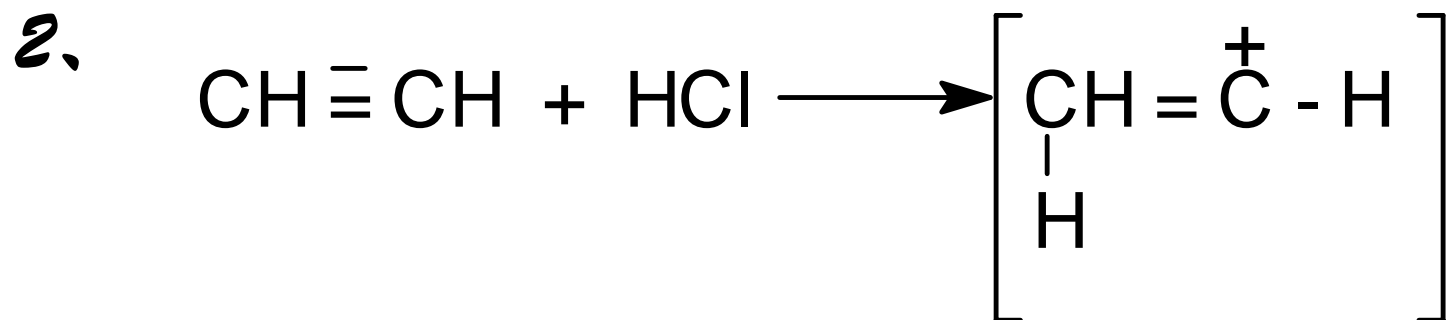


氯丁橡胶



加成活性低的原因:

1. 桶状电子云, 分散, 密度不如双键高

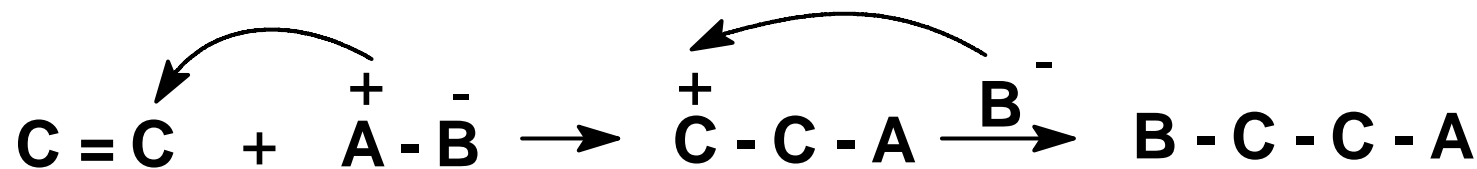


这一正碳离子
没有 p- π 共轭
没有 p-p 共轭



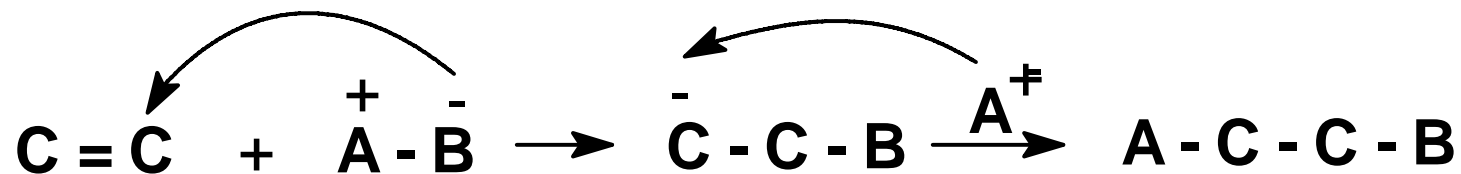
§ 5.4 炔烃的化学性质 II — 亲核加成

• 亲电加成:



正电部分先上，形成正碳离子中间体，负电部分后上

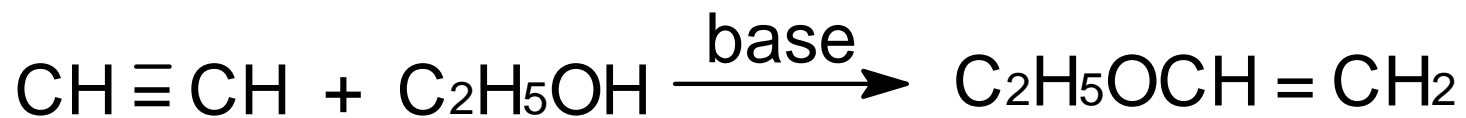
亲核加成:



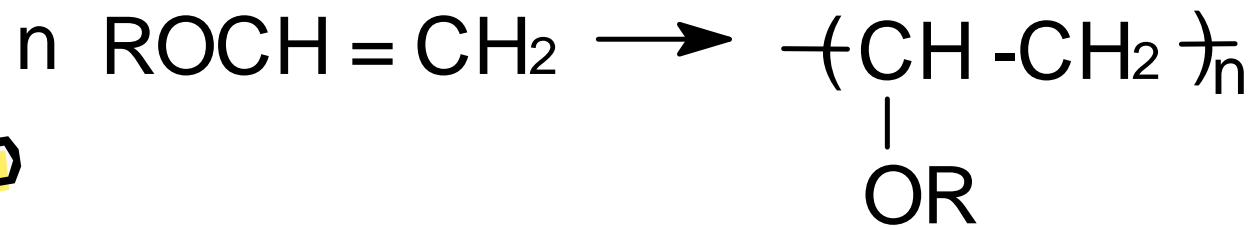
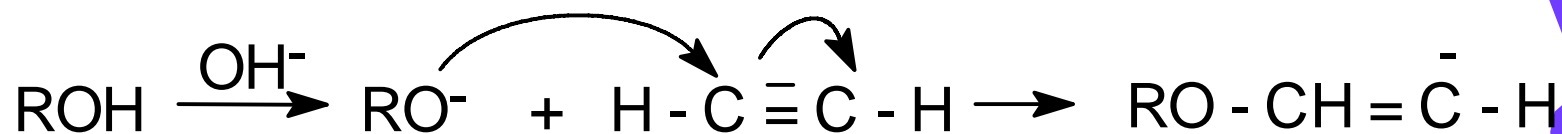
负电部分先上，形成负碳离子中间体正电部分后



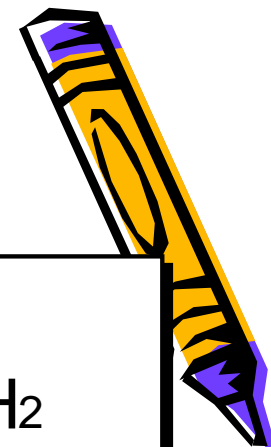
1. 与ROH加成



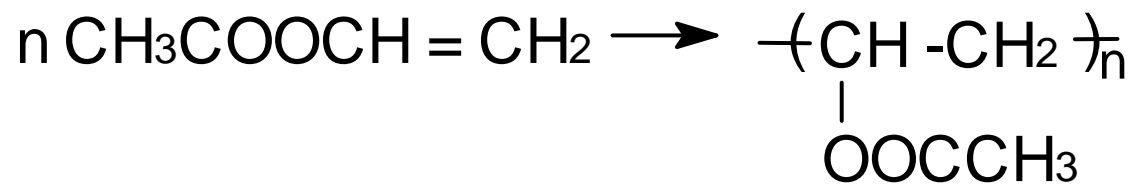
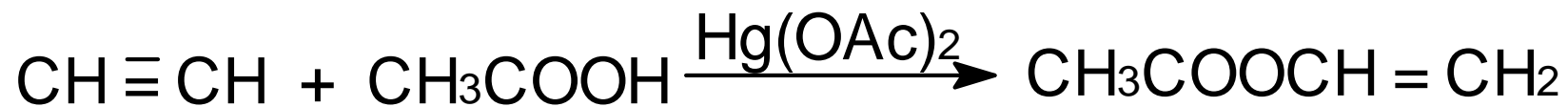
机理:



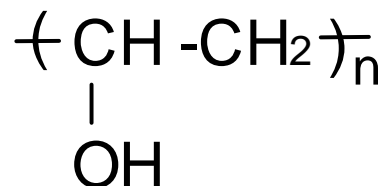
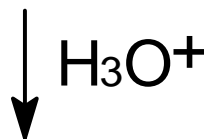
聚乙烯醚, 粘合剂



2. 与 ROOH 加成



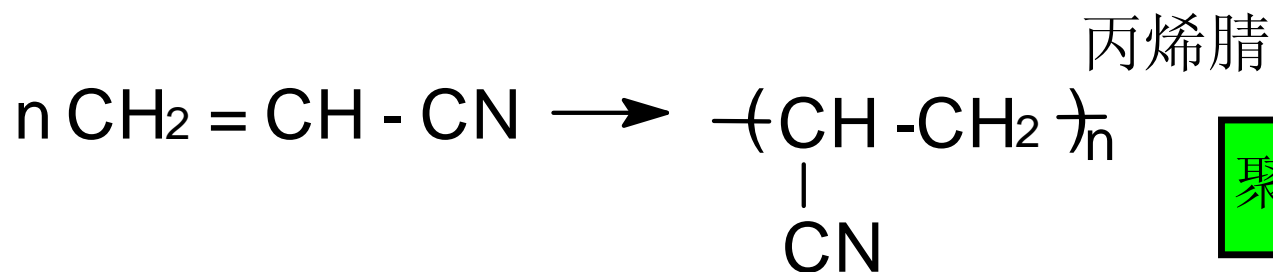
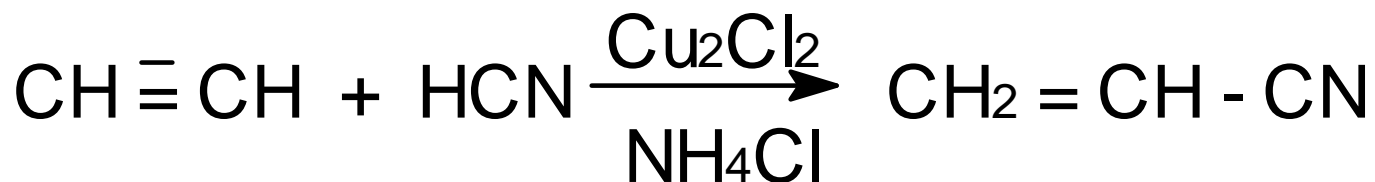
聚醋酸乙烯酯
乳白胶



聚乙烯醇



3. 与HCN加成



聚丙烯腈, 腈纶

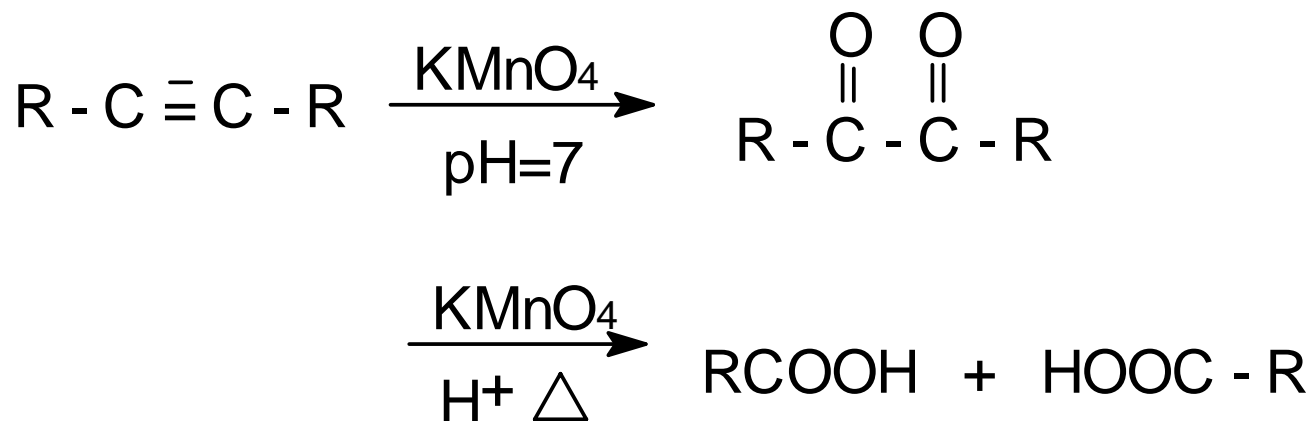


总结: 炔烃可以发生亲电加成, 但活性不如烯烃
炔烃还可以发生亲核加成。

§ 5.5 炔烃的化学性质 III —— 氧化还原及聚合



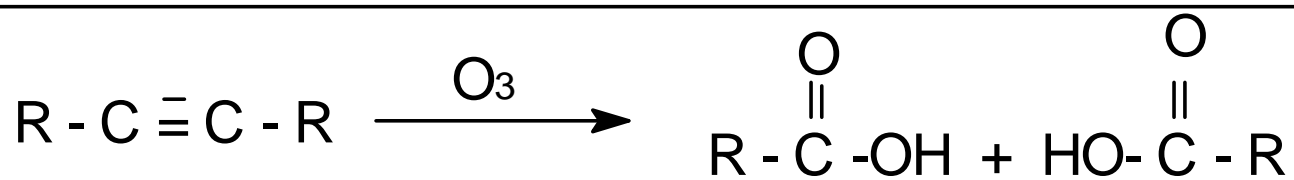
- 1. 氧化:
- A. KMnO_4 氧化



中性 KMnO_4 使三键氧化为二酮；使双键氧化为邻二醇；
酸性 KMnO_4 使三键氧化为羧酸；使双键氧化为羧酸。

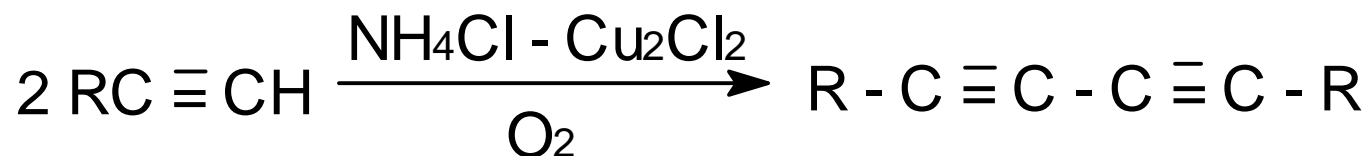


B. O₃ 氧化

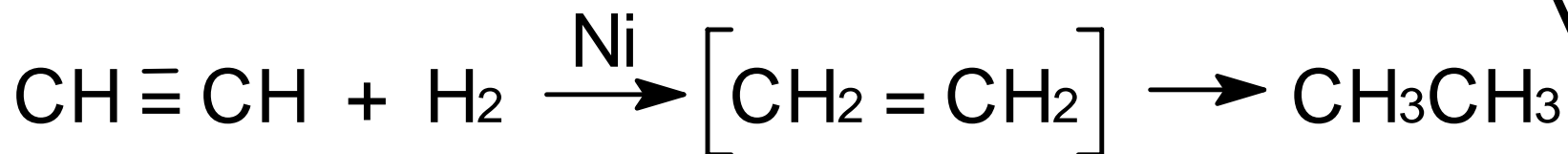


臭氧使三键氧化为羧酸；使双键氧化为酮(醛)

C. 氧化偶联

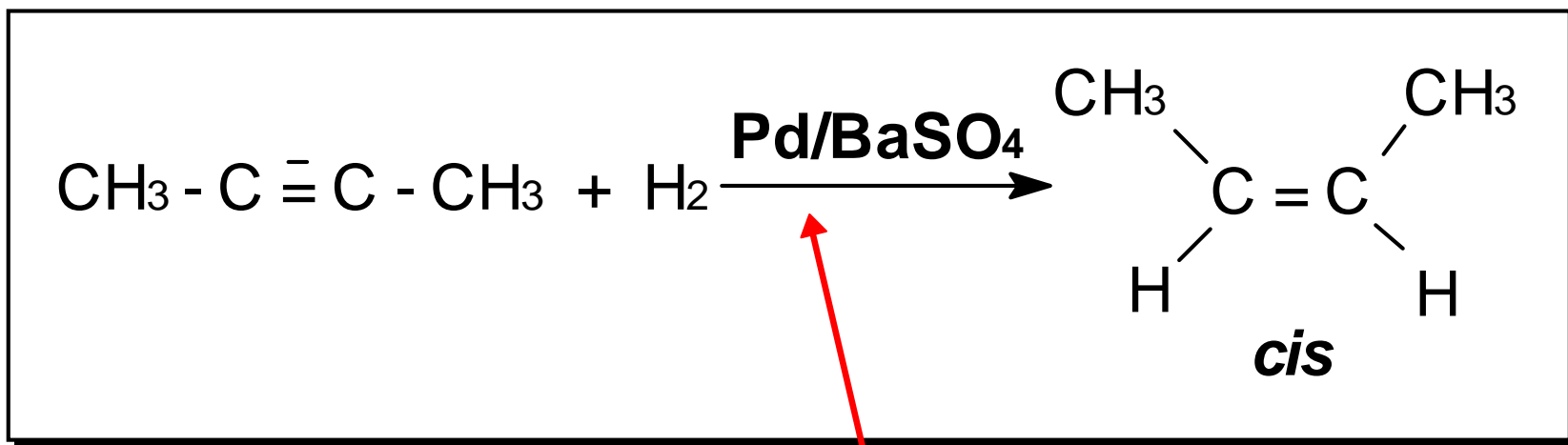


2. 还原

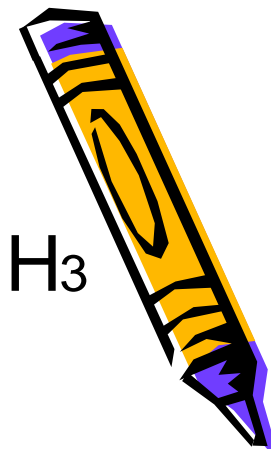
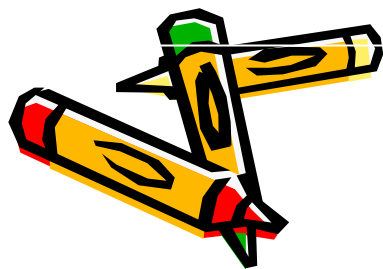


不能停留

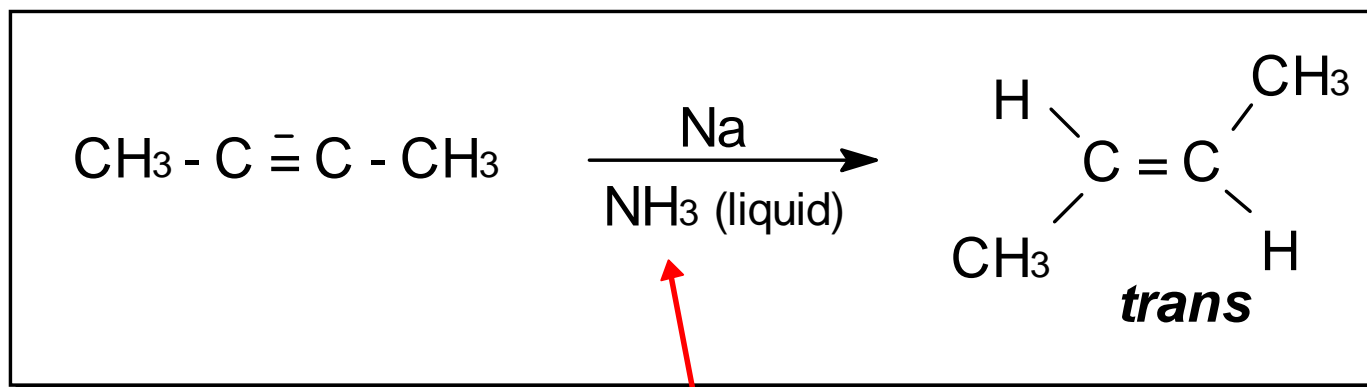
- A, Lindlar 催化剂——生成顺式烯烃



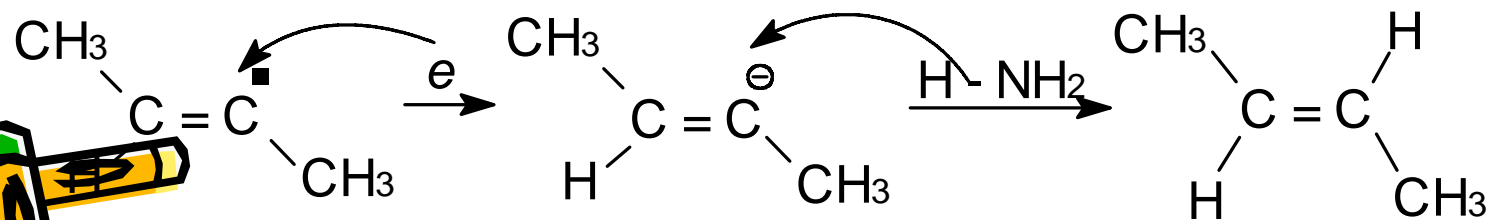
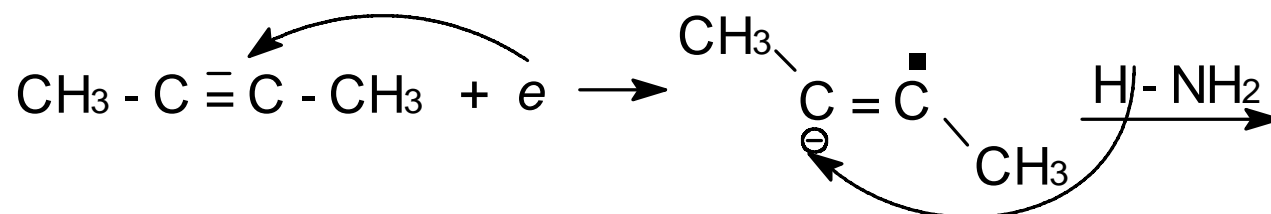
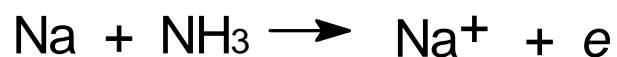
适当降低催化剂活性使还原反应停留在双键一步



B, Na, 液NH₃—生成反式烯烃



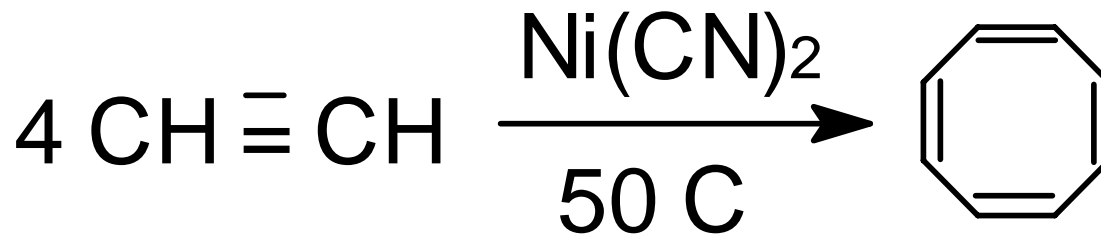
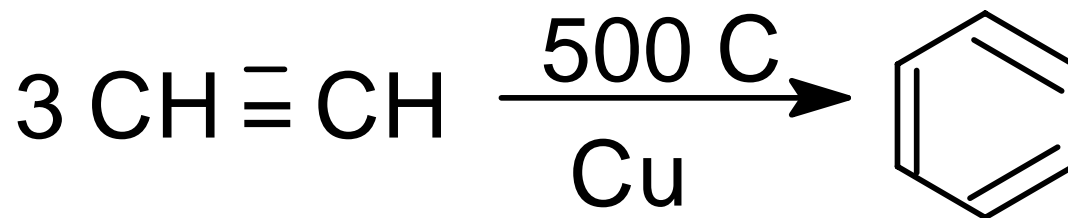
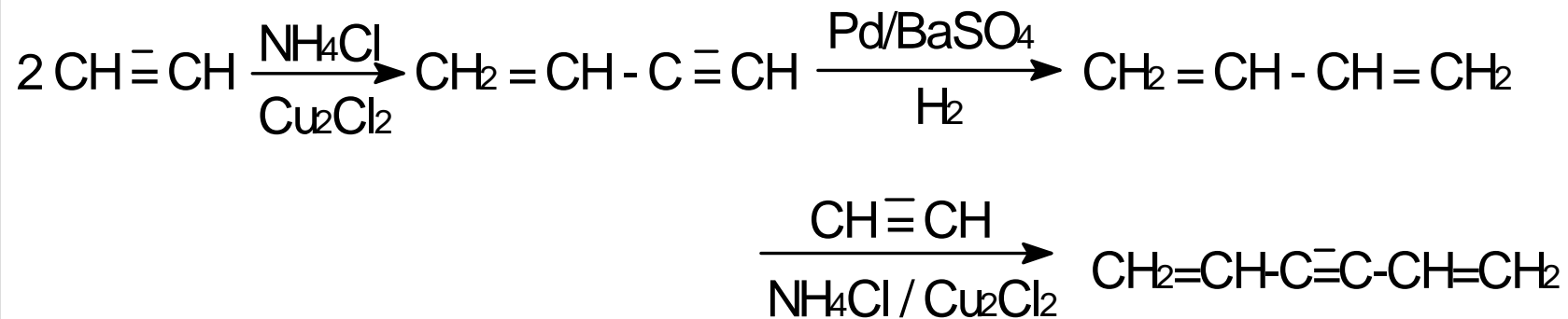
反应机理：



液氨条件下的供电子还原产生反式烯烃

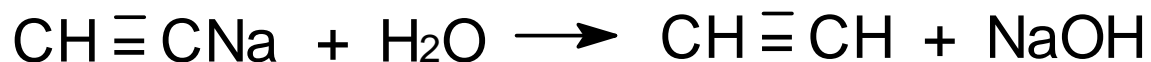
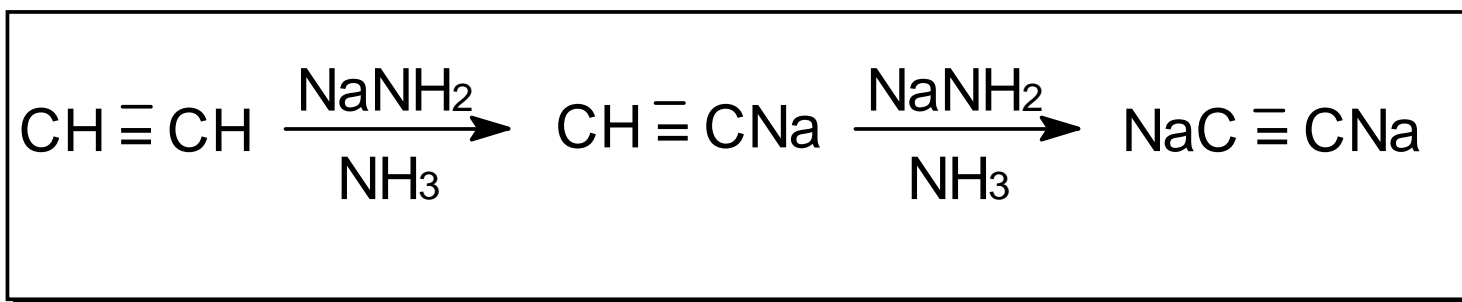


3. 聚合



§ 5.6 炔烃的化学性质 IV— 活泼氢的反应

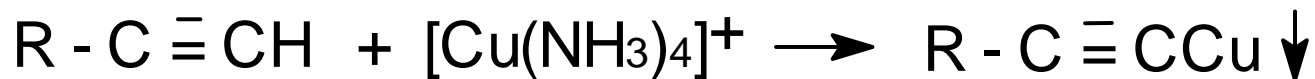
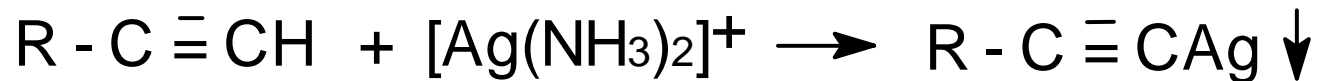
1、酸性



酸性: $\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{CH}\equiv\text{CH} > \text{NH}_3$



2. 金属化合物



白色

红棕色

$\text{R} - \text{C} \equiv \text{C} \text{ Ag}; \text{R} - \text{C} \equiv \text{C} \text{ Cu}$ 易爆,

需用 HNO_3 处理,

这是一种鉴别端炔的方法

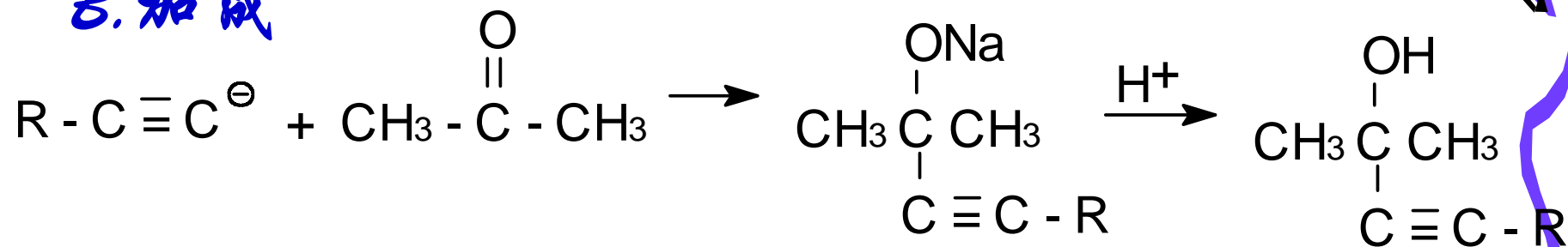


3. $R-C\equiv C-Na^+$ 作为亲核试剂的反应

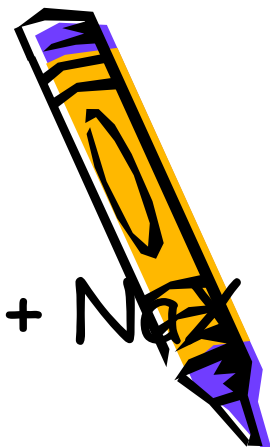
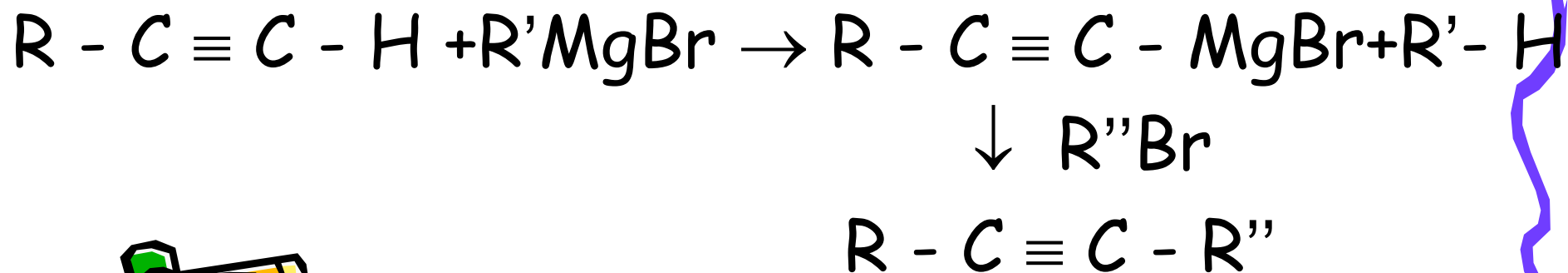
A. 取代



B. 加成



C. 格氏试剂



第二部分 二烯烃



分类:

孤立双烯 $C=C-C-C=C$, 相隔两个以上单键
与烯烃性质相似

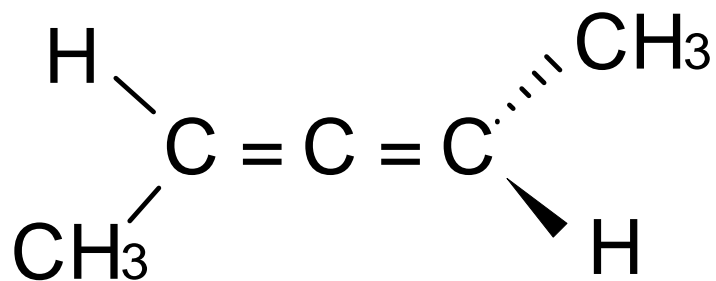
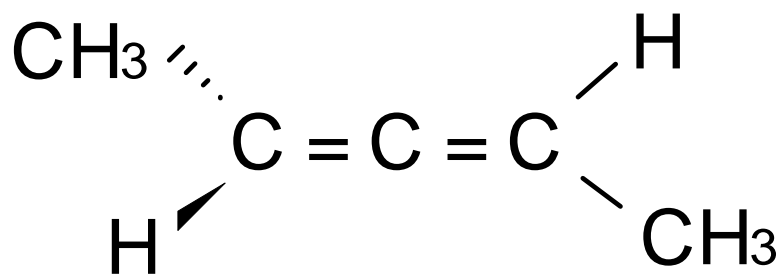
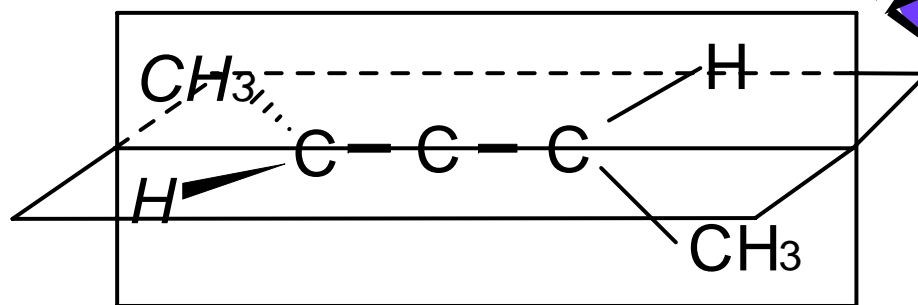
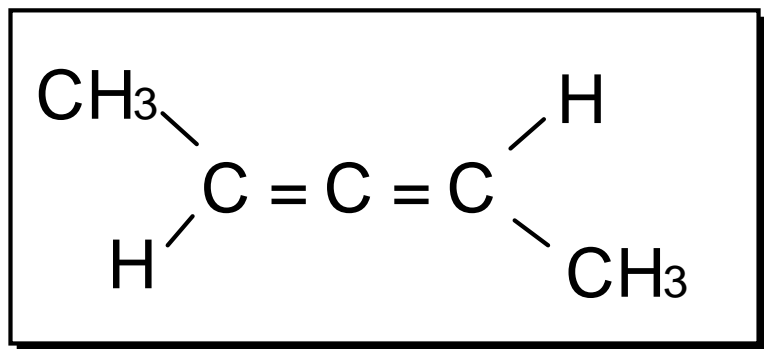
聚集双烯 $C=C=C$ 共用一个碳原子

共轭双烯 $C=C-C=C$ 单双键交替



§ 5.7 聚集双烯化合物

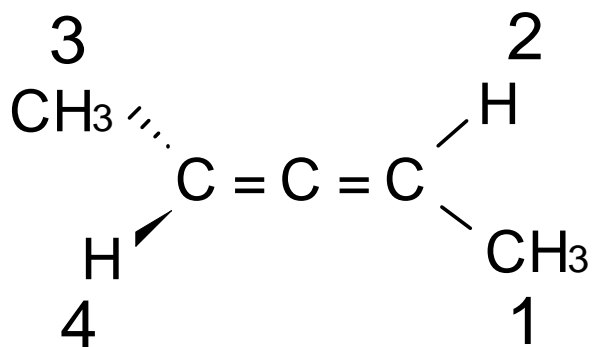
- 1. 结构



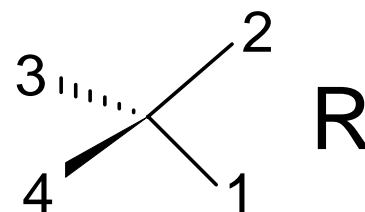
对映体



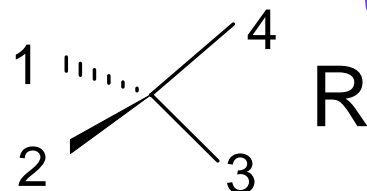
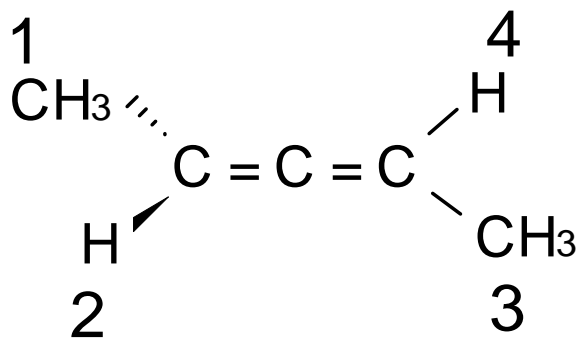
- 2. 构型标识
- A. 选取观察分子的方向
(从右向左, 从左向右)
- B. 先看见的先比较, 后看见的接在后面
- C. 重叠在一起, 判断R/S



← 观察方向



观察方向 →

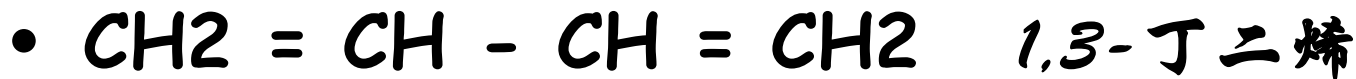


- 3. 反应

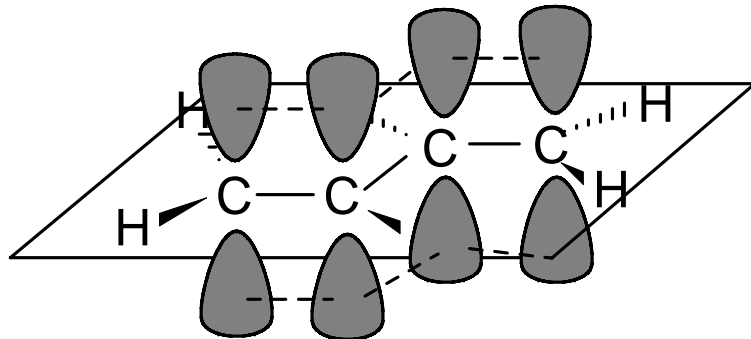


§ 5.8 共轭双烯结构与命名

• 1. 结构



• sp^2 杂化

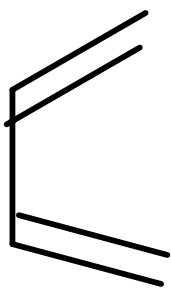


- 特点: A. 键长平均化: 一般 $\text{C}=\text{C}$ 0.135nm
1,3-丁二烯 $\text{C}=\text{C}$ 0.139nm
 $\text{C}-\text{C}$ 0.148nm

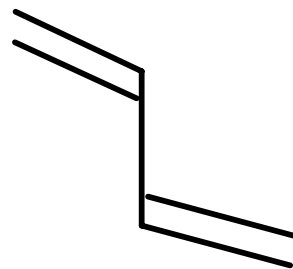
• B. 共轭分子稳定:



- *c.* 构象异构 (对于单键来说)



s-(Z)-1,3-丁二烯



s-(E)-1,3-丁二烯

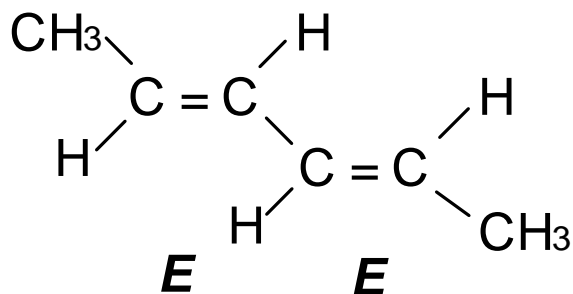


对于单键来说

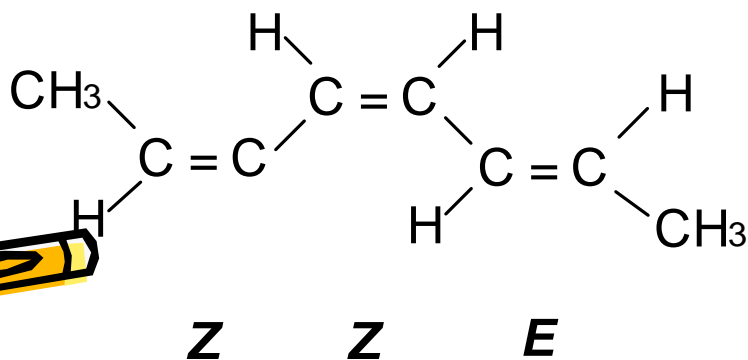


2. 命名

- **A** 选含**C=C**在内的最长碳链为主链；
- **B**. 标出**C=C**的几何构型；
- **C**. 编号以**C=C**位号最小，写出名称



(2E,4E)-2,4-己二烯

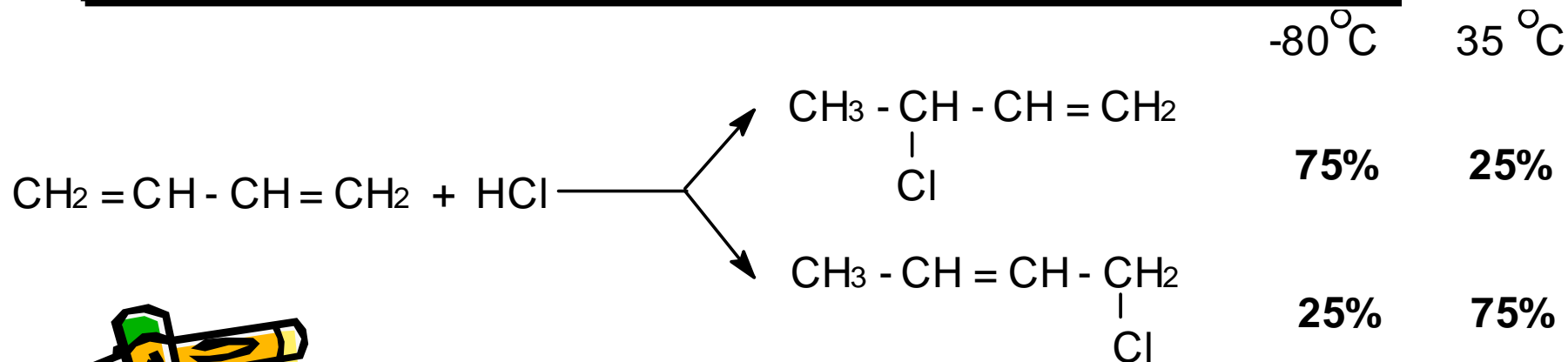
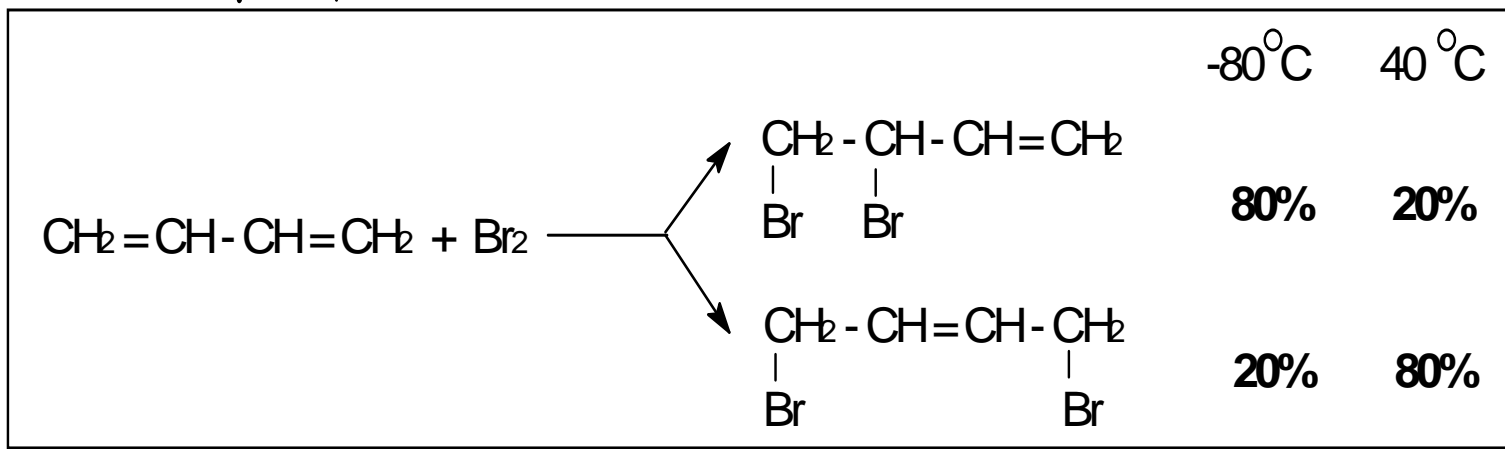


(2Z,4Z,6E)-2,4,6-辛三烯

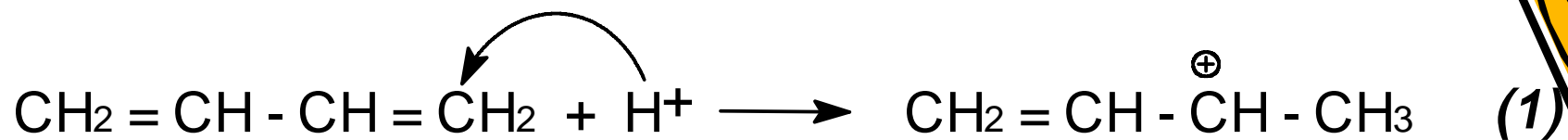


§ 5.9 共轭双烯的化学性质

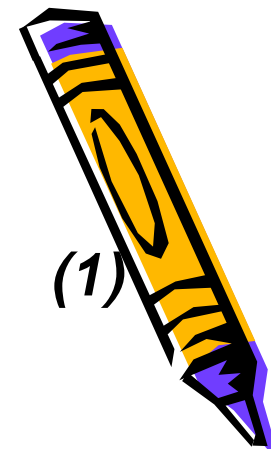
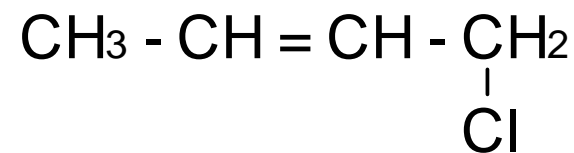
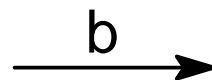
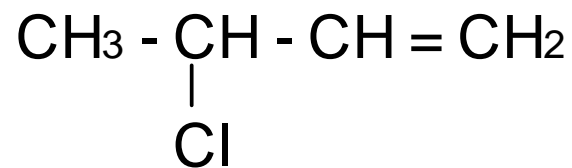
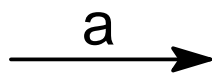
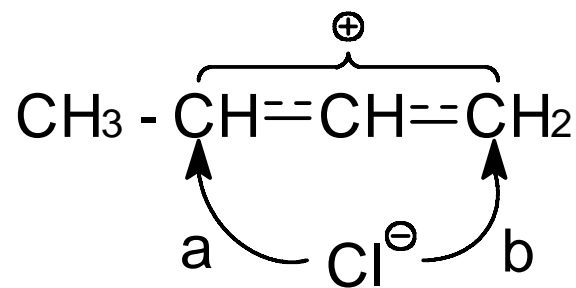
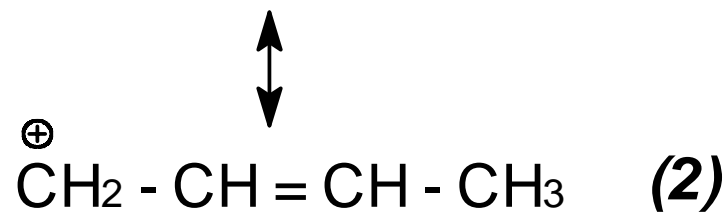
- 1. 加成反应
- 比单烯烃更活泼

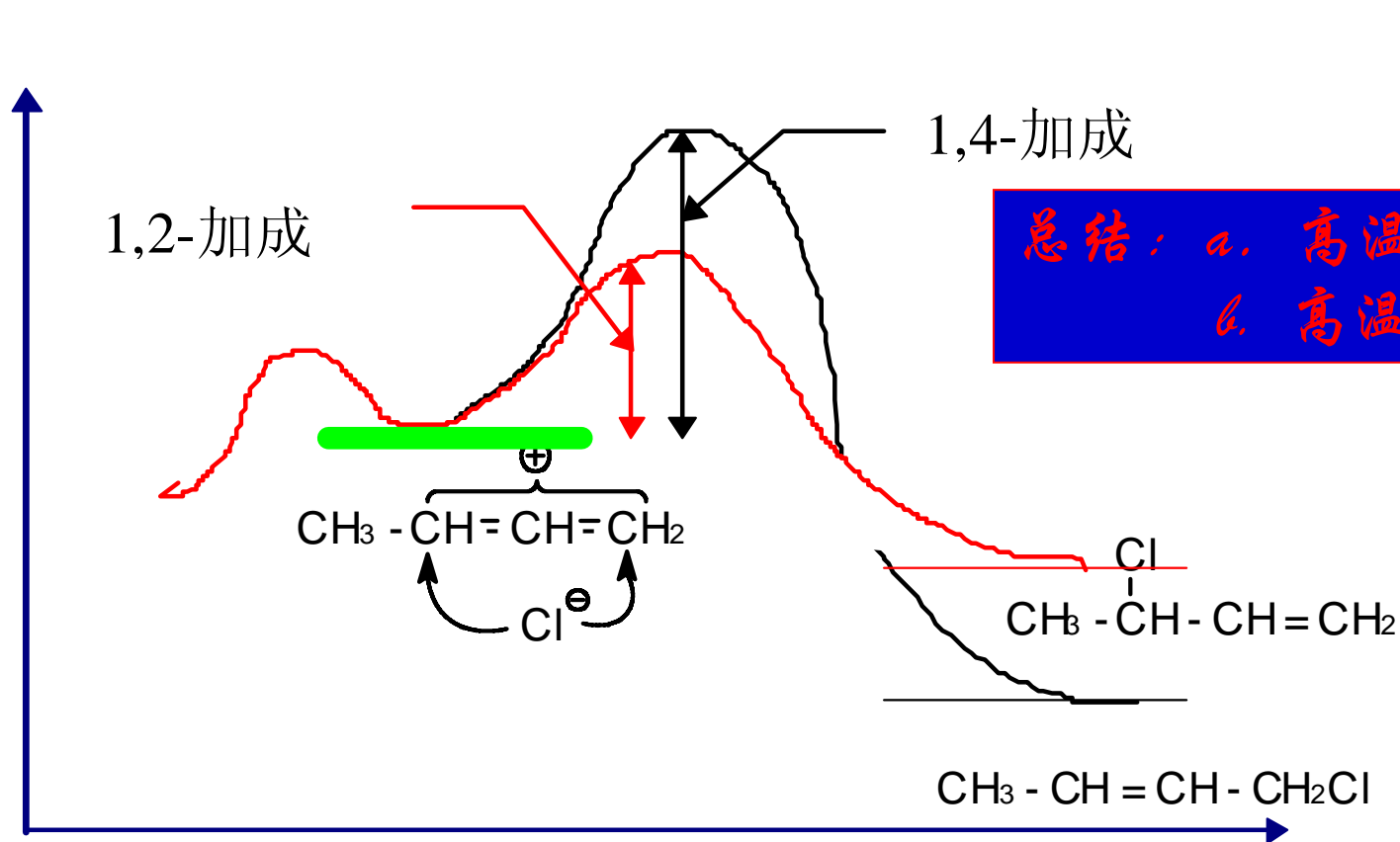


反应机理



稳定性 (1) > (2)

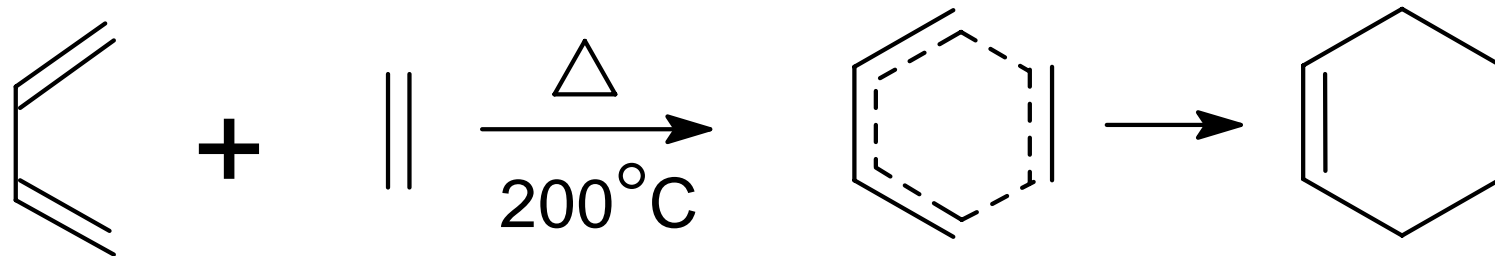
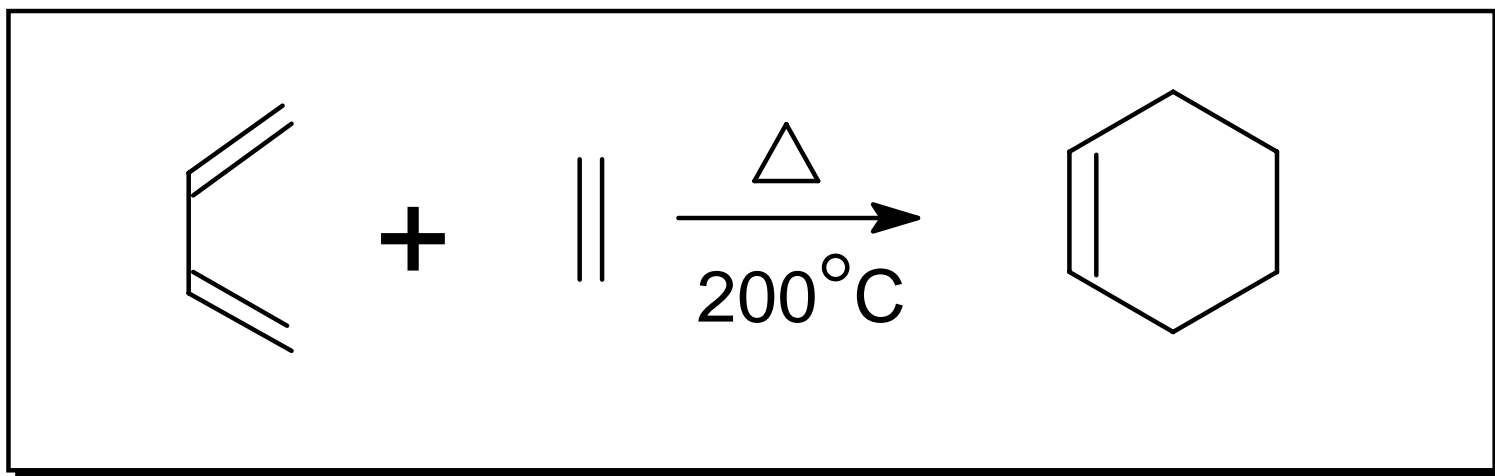




反应历程

★较低温度下，经历低能量通道形成1,2-加成产物，动力学控制；
 ★较高温度下，经历高能量通道形成1,4-加成产物，热力学控制；
 ☆1,2-加成产物可以在高温下分解退回到中间体，再经历高能量通道形成1,4-加成产物即热力学稳定产物。

2. Diels-Alder 反应



双烯体

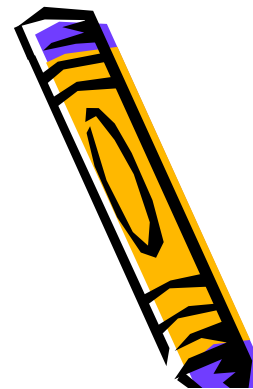
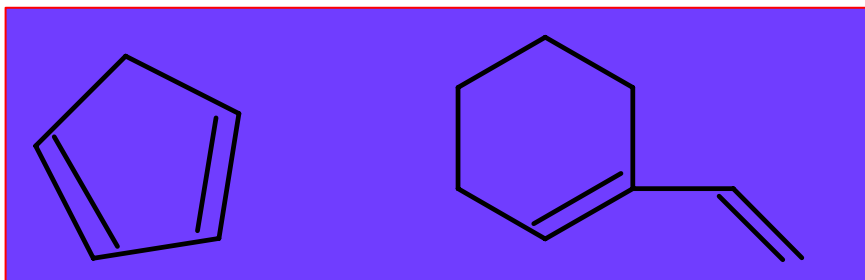
亲双烯体

协同过渡态

电子自双烯体流入亲双烯体



特点: A. 要求S-顺型双烯体



B. 双烯体上连有给电子基团:

$-\text{CH}_3$; $-\text{NH}_2$; $-\text{NHR}$; $-\text{OH}$; $-\text{OR}$; $-\text{Ph}$

亲双烯体有吸电子基团:

$-\text{CN}$; $-\text{CHO}$; $-\text{COOR}$; $-\text{X}$; $-\text{NO}_2$

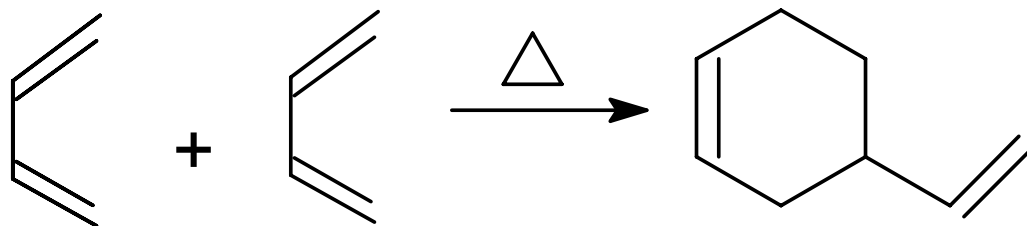
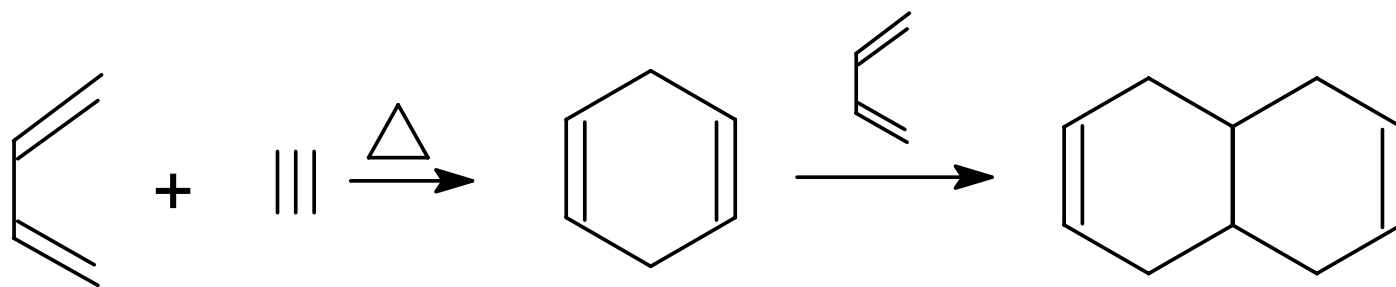
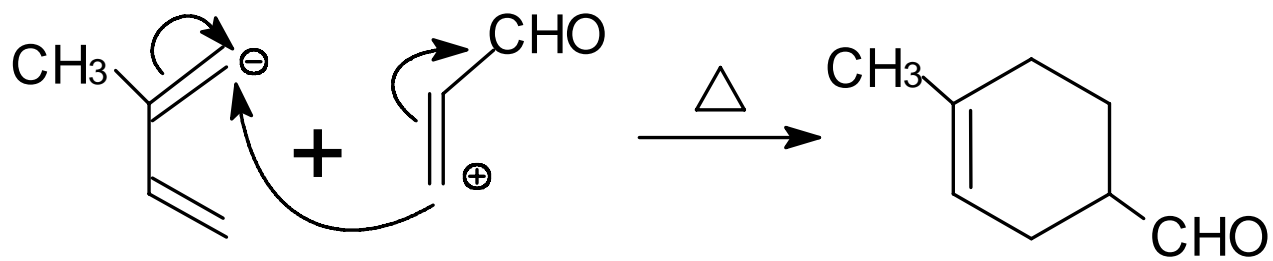
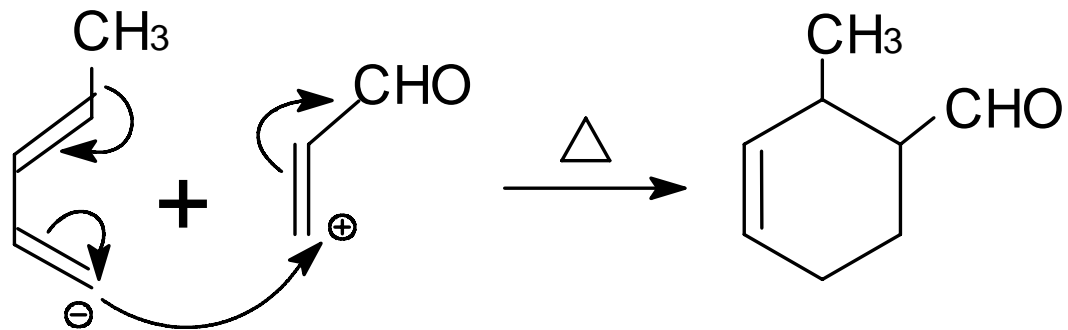
有利于反应

C. 顺式协同立体专一反应

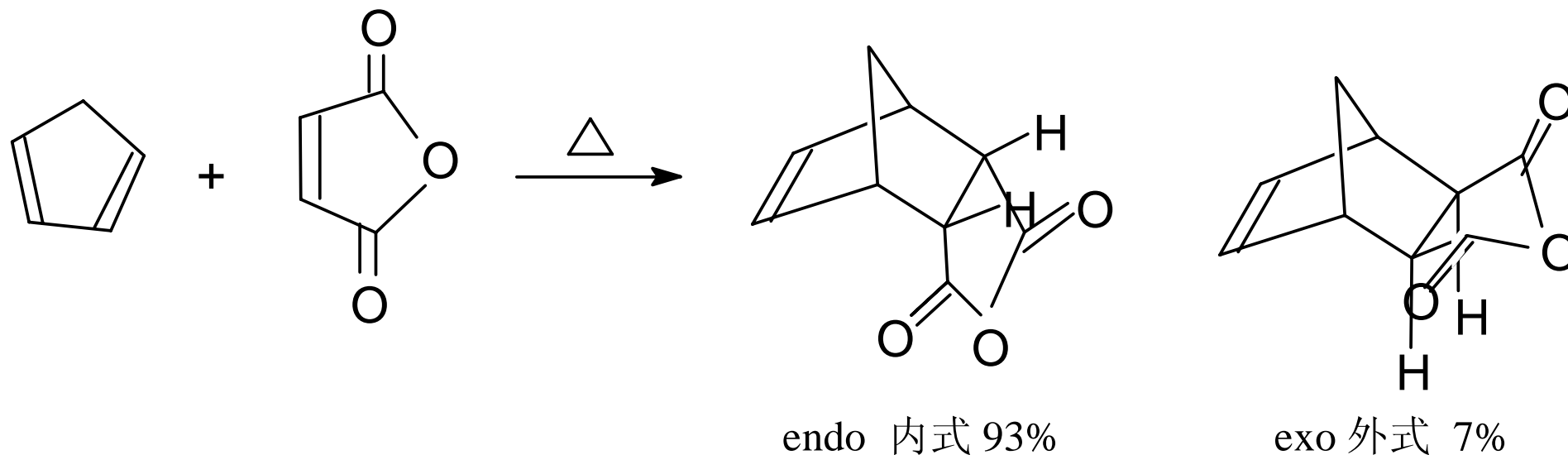
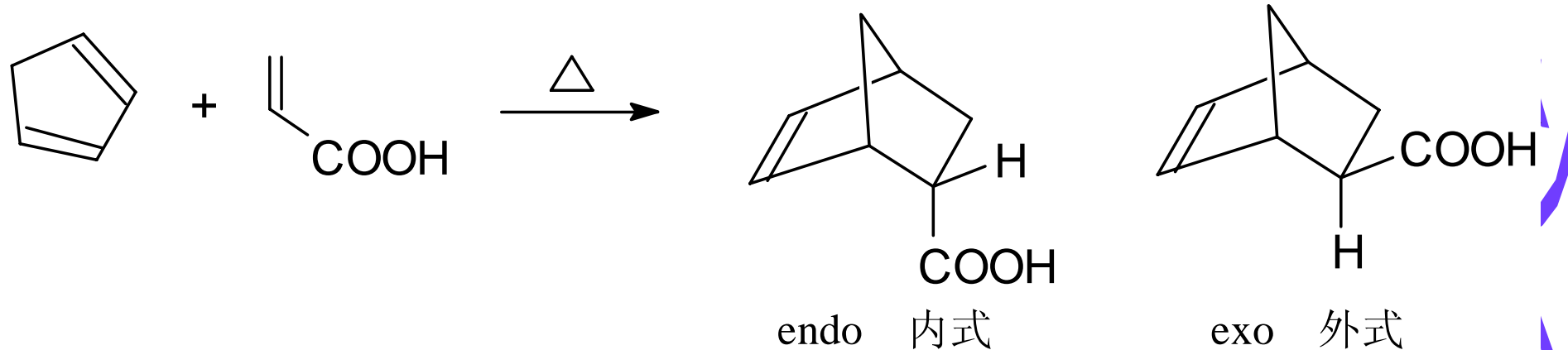
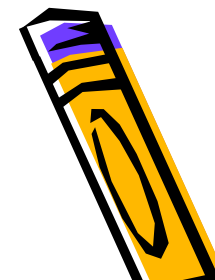
双烯体1,4-位空阻不大有利于反应

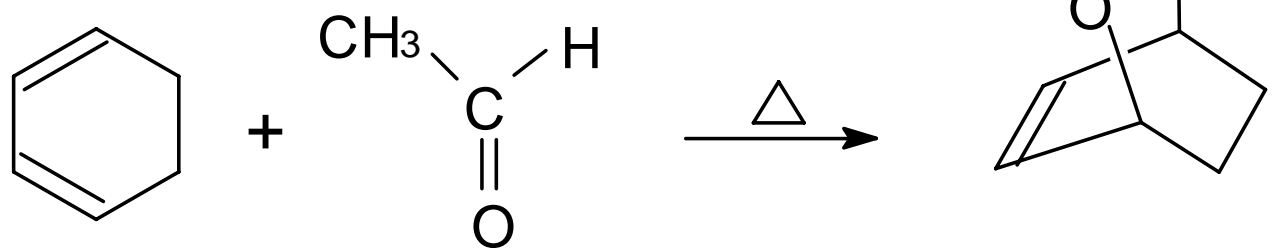
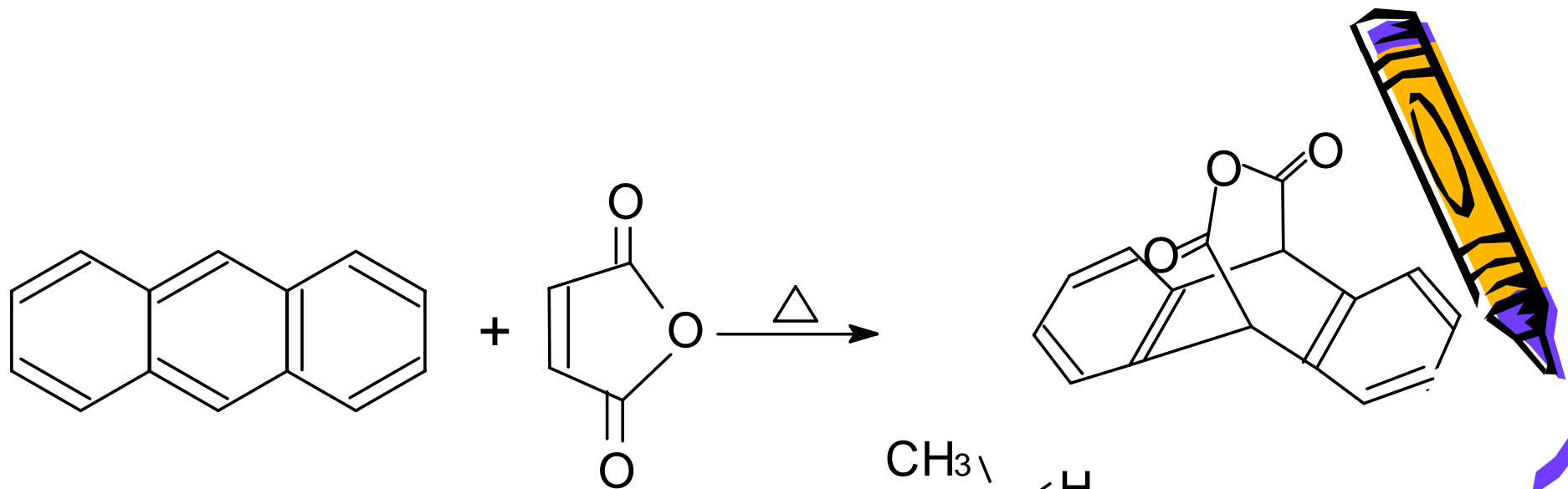
D. 反应产物以邻、对位为主



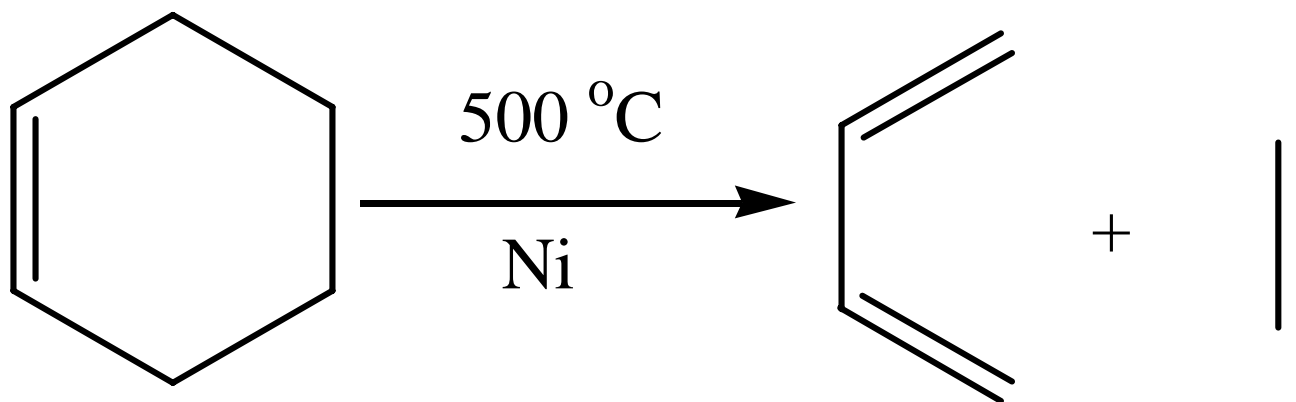


E. 反应产物以内式 (endo) 为主,
外式 (exo) 为辅

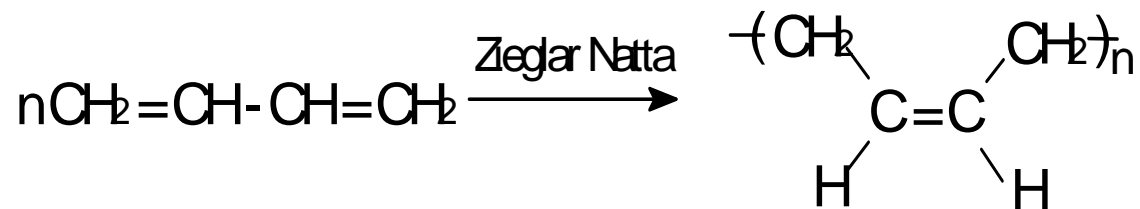




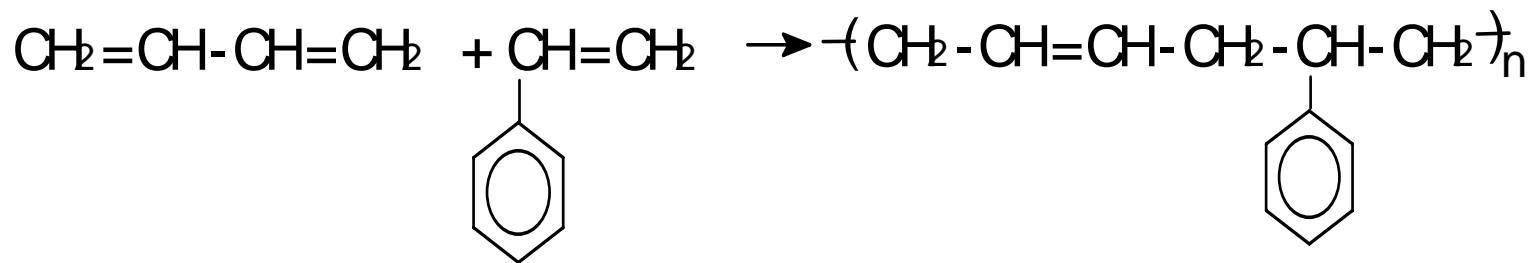
F、逆Diels-Alder反应



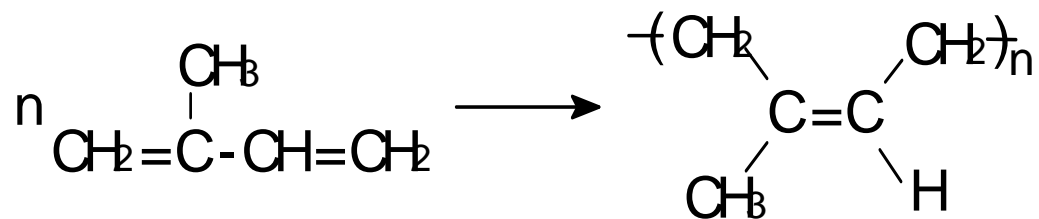
3. 聚合反应



聚丁橡胶



丁苯橡胶



天然橡胶



- 4. 氧化反应
- 与单烯烃相同

- 要求：炔烃的加成，还原，酸性
- 二烯烃1,4-加成，Diels-Alder反应

