

§9 醇、酚、醚



简单含氧化合物

§ 9.1 醇、酚、醚的分类及命名

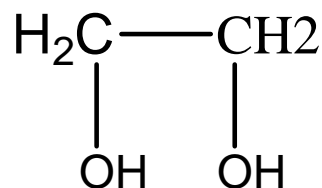
1、醇的分类：

A. 按分子内所含羟基的个数分类

a. 一元醇

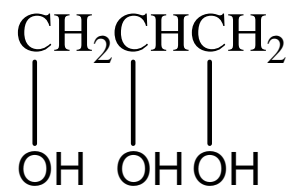


b. 二元醇

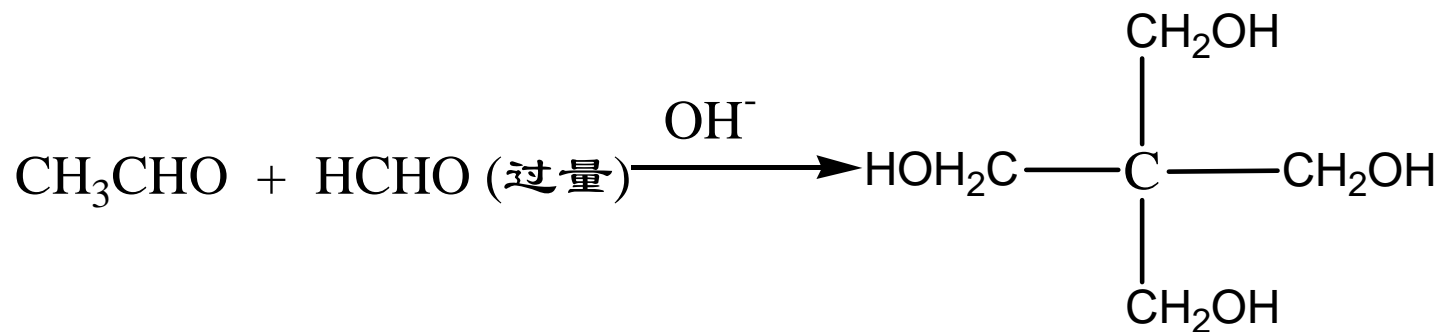


乙二醇

c. 多元醇



丙三醇 (甘油)



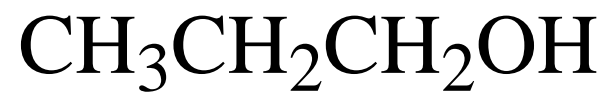
季戊四醇

B. 按羟基所连的碳分类

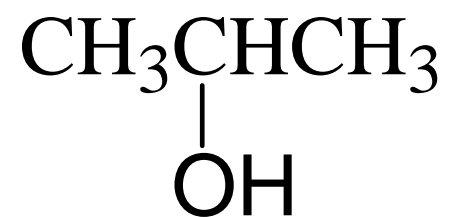
主要用于一元醇的细分

- a. 1° (伯) 醇 羟基所连的碳为伯碳
- b. 2° (仲) 醇 羟基所连的碳为仲碳
- c. 3° (叔) 醇 羟基所连的碳为叔碳

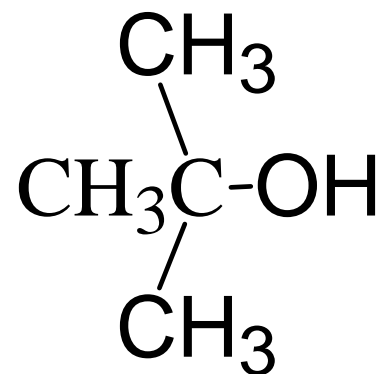
如：



1°



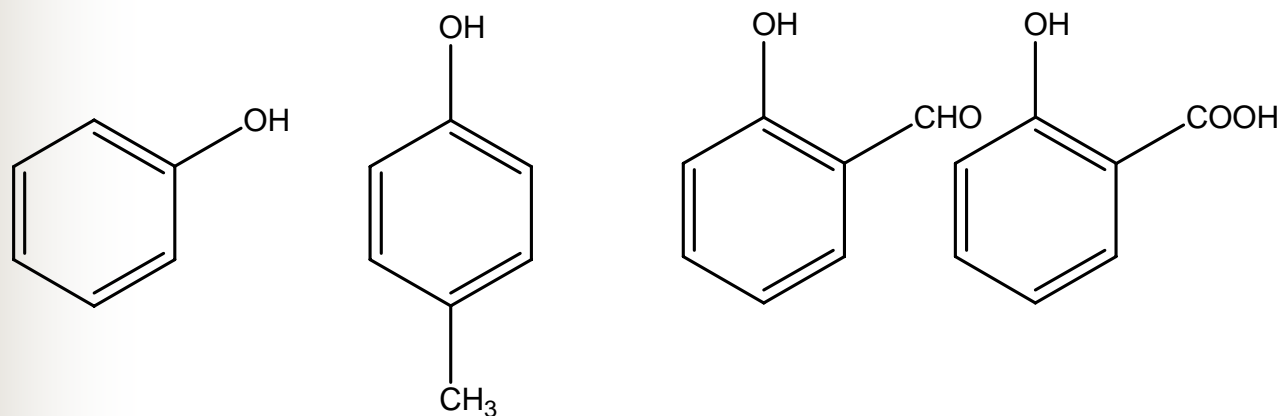
2°



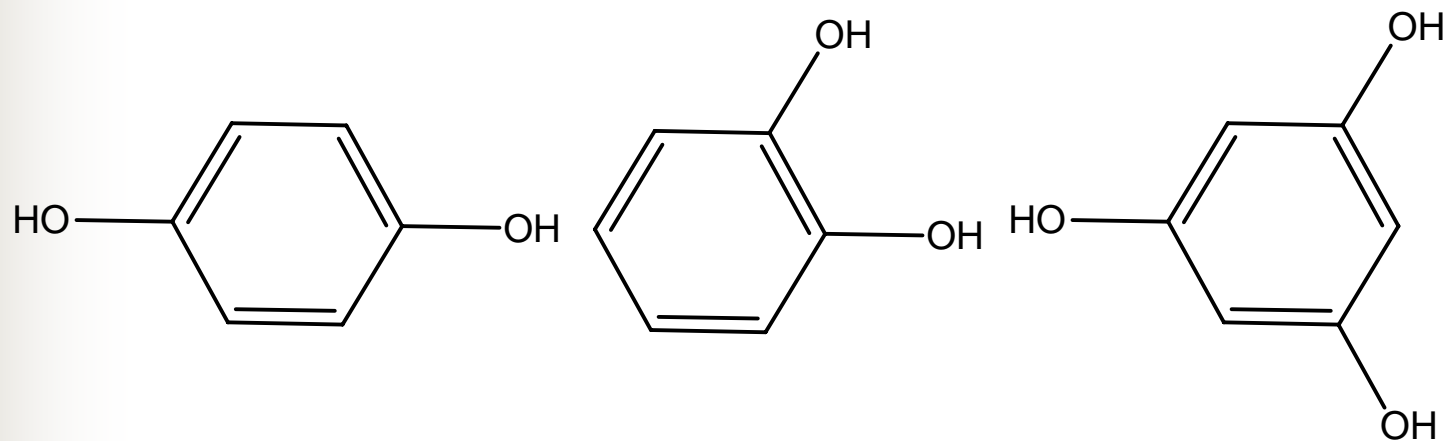
3°

2、酚的分类：

A. 单酚 —— 分子中只含一个酚羟基



B. 多酚 —— 分子中含两个或两个以上酚羟基

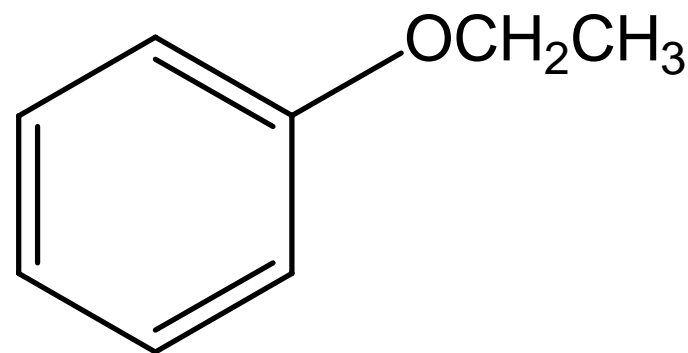
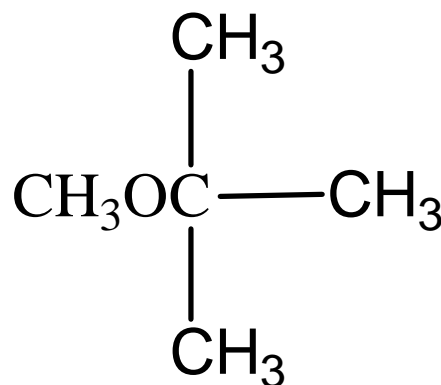


3、醚的分类：

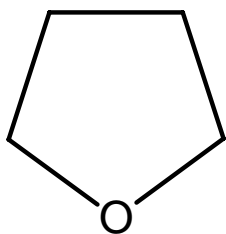
- A. (简) 单醚 - O 两侧连两个相同的烃基



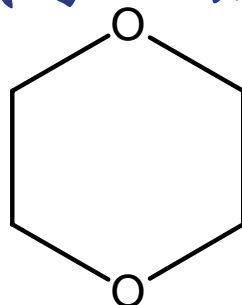
- B. 混 (合) 醚 - O 两侧连两个不同的烃基



C. 环醚 - O原子替代了环烷中的碳原子

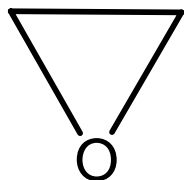


氧代环戊烷
四氢呋喃 THF

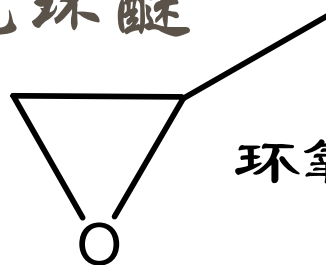


1,4-二氧代环己烷
二氧六环

D. 环氧化合物 - 三元环醚



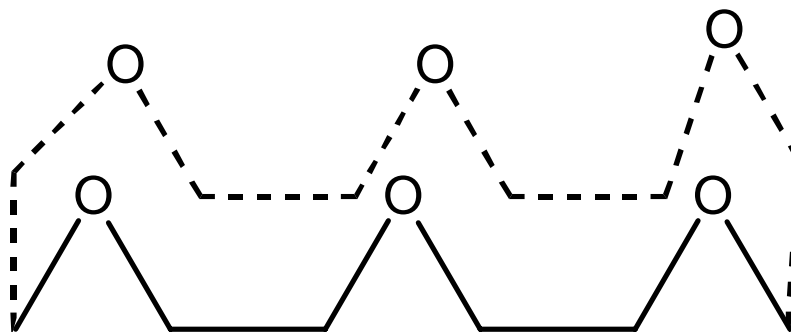
环氧乙烷



环氧丙烷

E. 冠醚

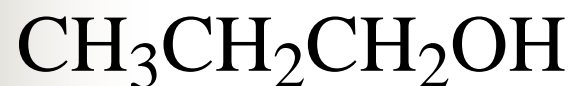
(Crown Ethers)



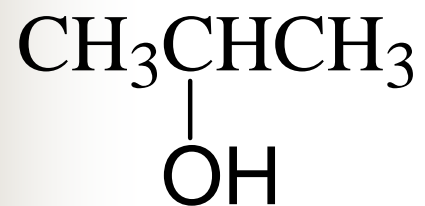
18-冠-6

4、醇的命名：

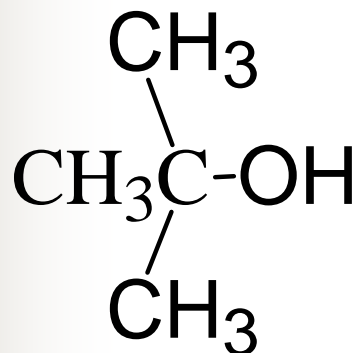
A. 普通命名法：



(正) 丙醇



异丙醇

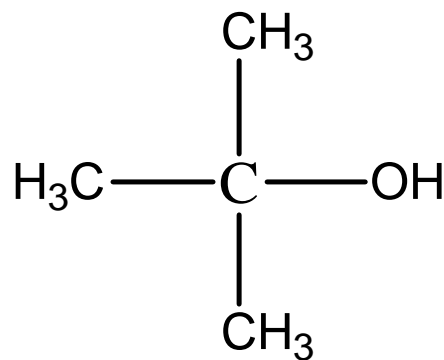


叔丁醇

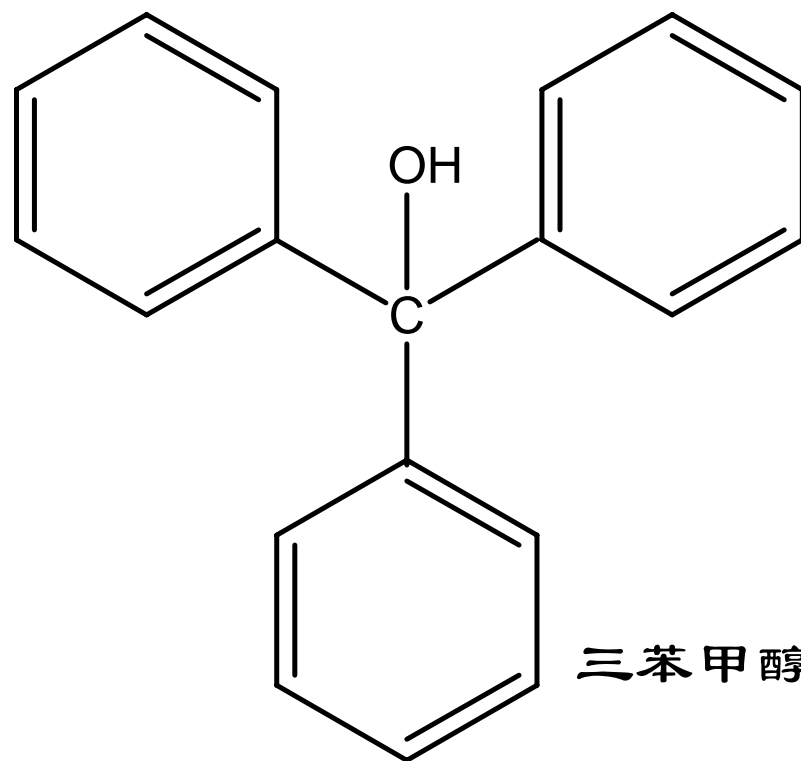
B. 习惯命名法：

■ 把所有的醇都看作是甲醇的衍生物，命名为××甲醇

■ 如：



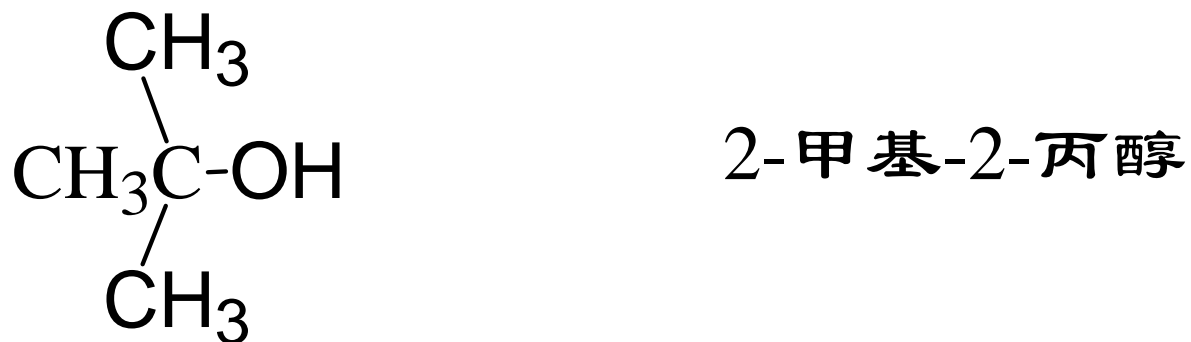
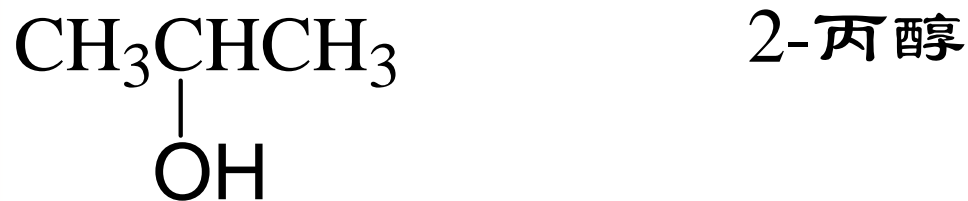
三甲基甲醇

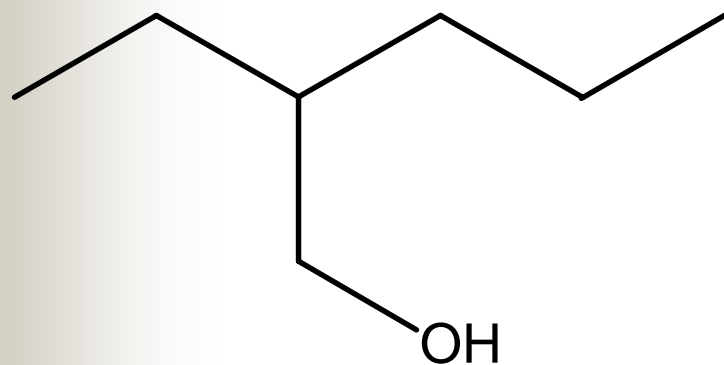


三苯甲醇

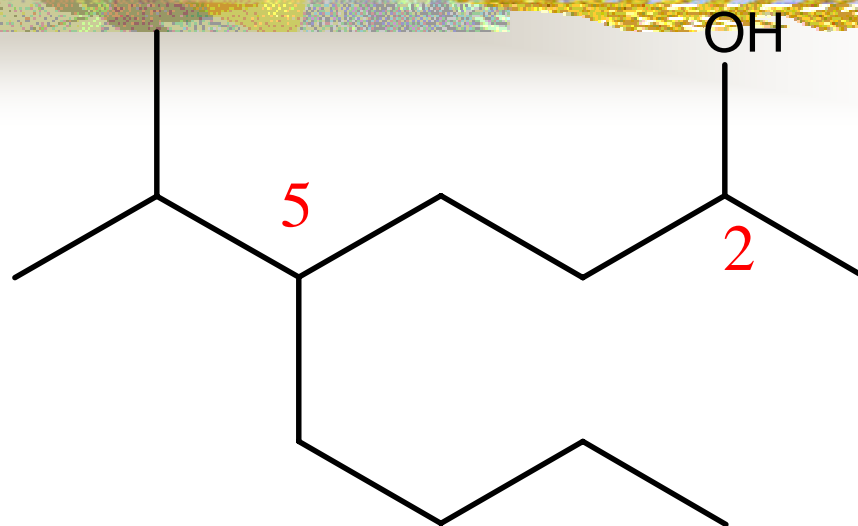
C. 系统(IUPAC)命名法:

- ① 选择含羟基在内的最长的碳链为主链
并从靠近羟基一端开始编号



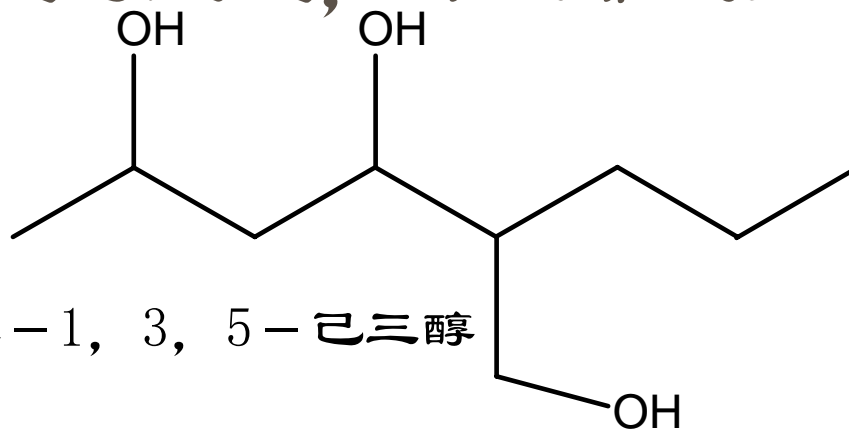


2-乙基-1-戊醇



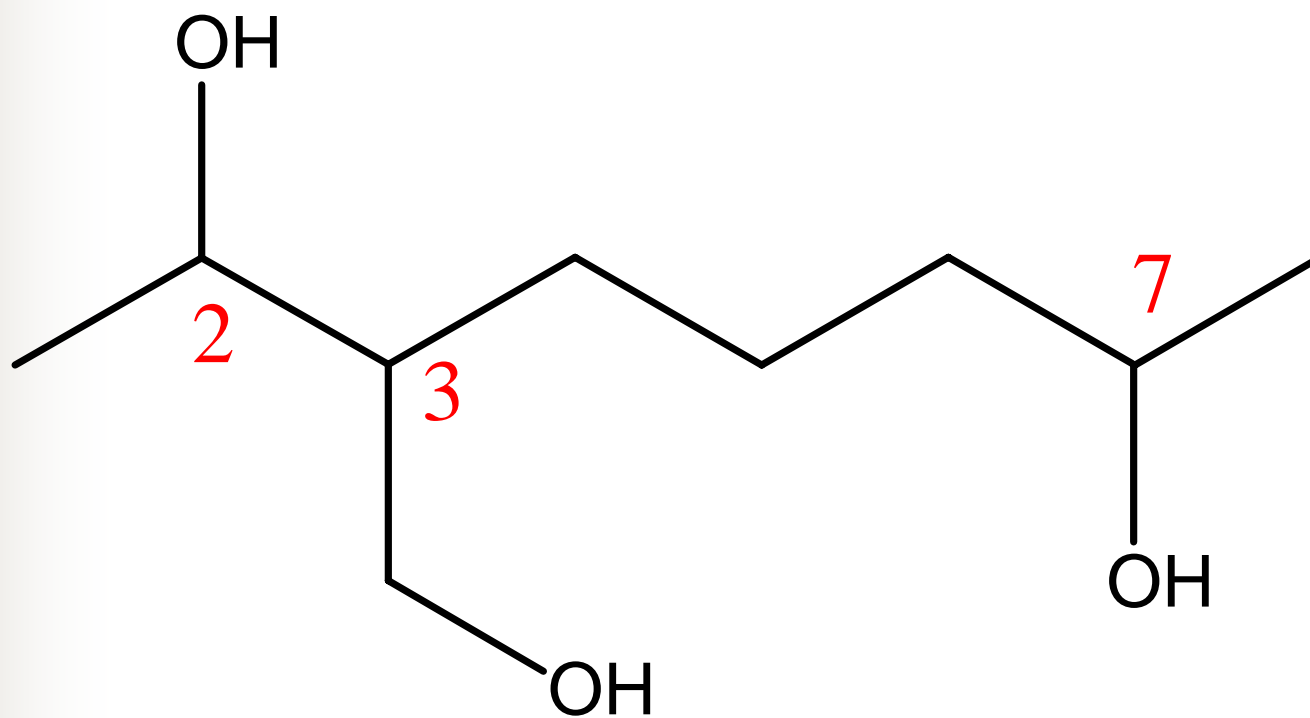
5-(1-甲基乙基)-2-壬醇

②当分子中含多个羟基时，应选择含羟基最多的最长的碳链为主链，并从靠近羟基一端开始编号

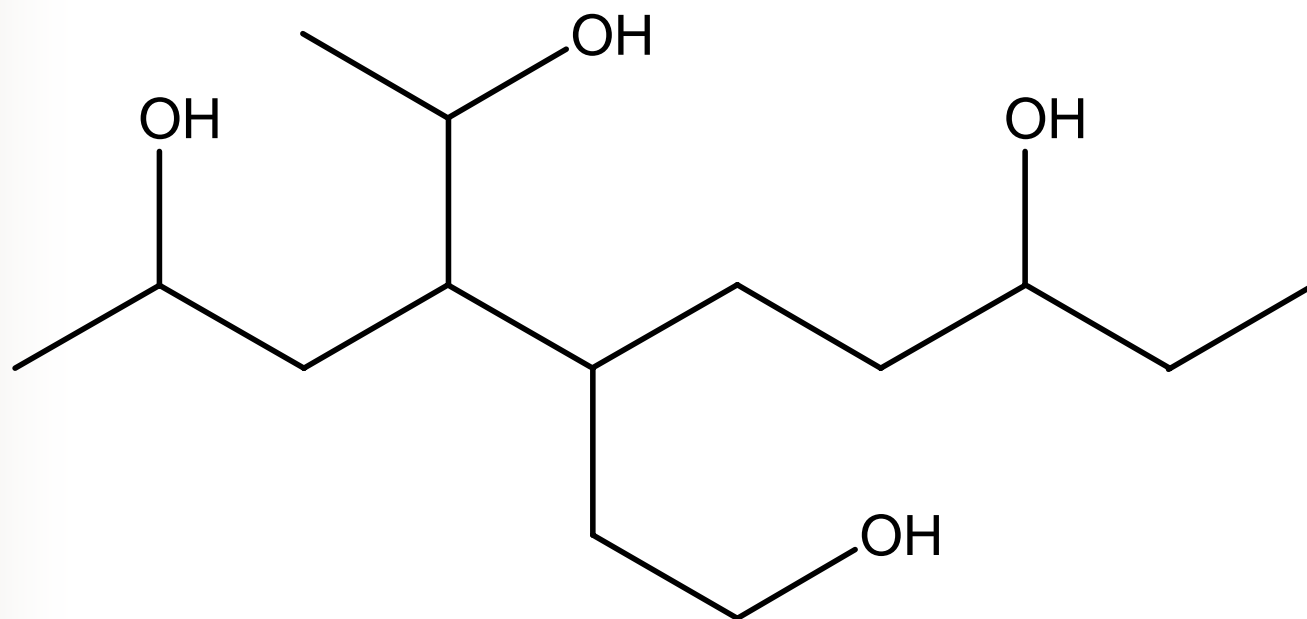


2-丙基-1,3,5-己三醇

③当不可能将所有羟基都包含到同一主链内时，应将羟基作为取代基

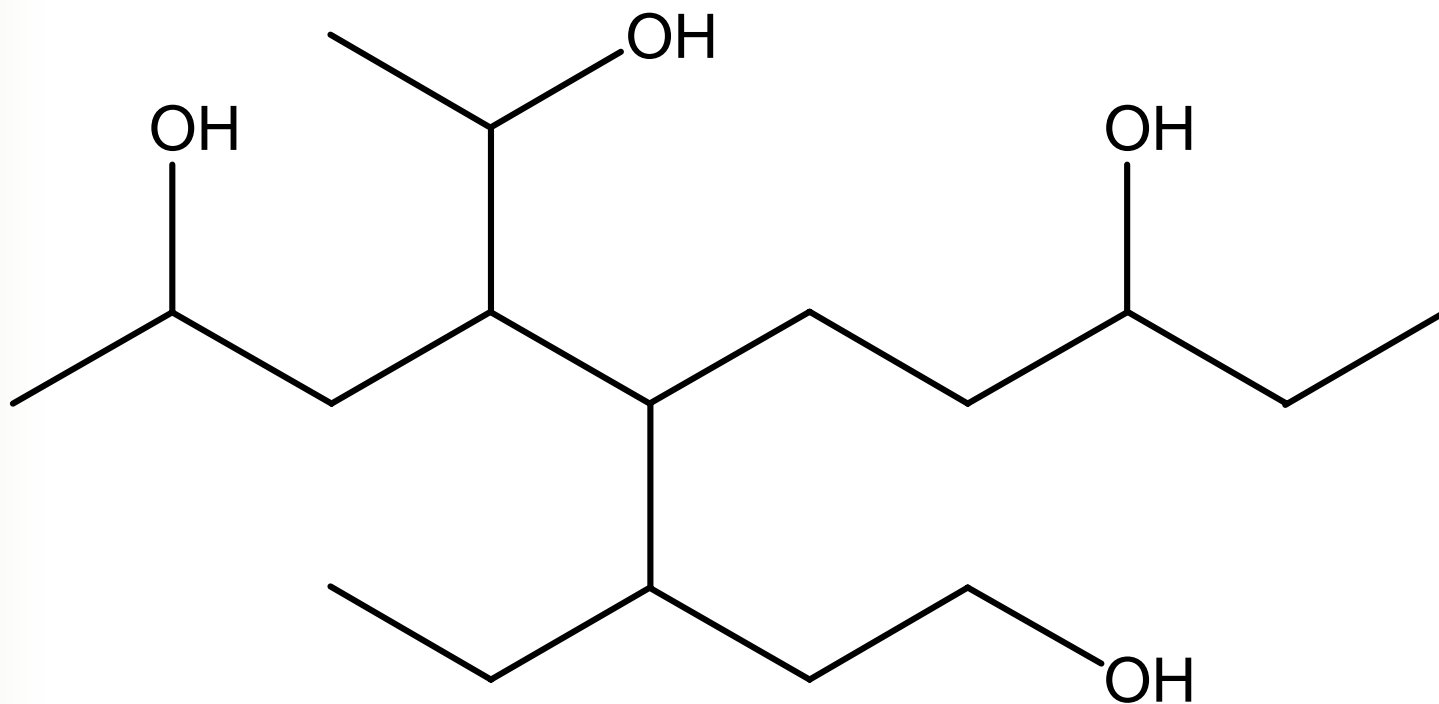


3-羟(基)甲基-2,7-辛二醇



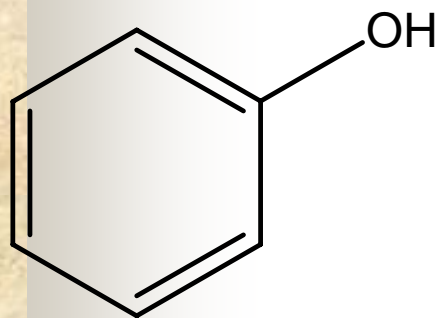
4 - (1' - 羟基乙基) - 5 - (2' - 羟基乙基) - 2, 8 - 癸二醇

在支链的命名时，与主链相连的碳永远是1号碳

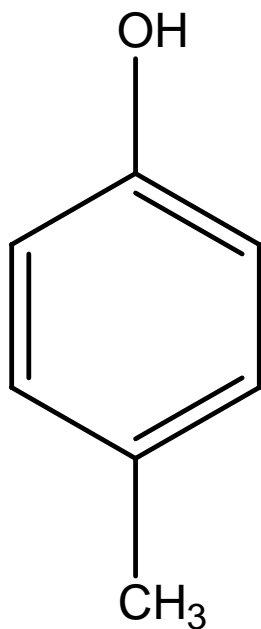


5-(3'-羟基-1'-乙基丙基)

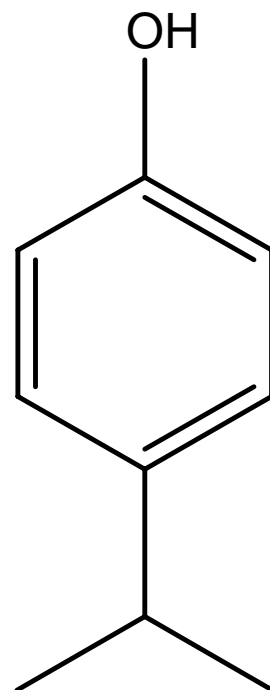
5、酚的命名：



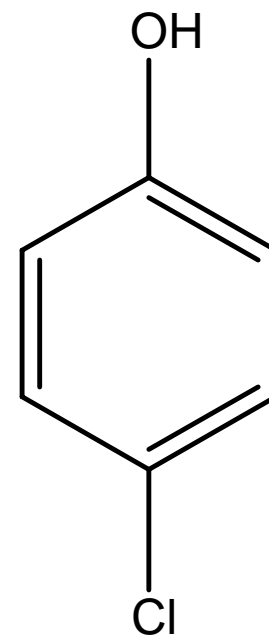
苯酚



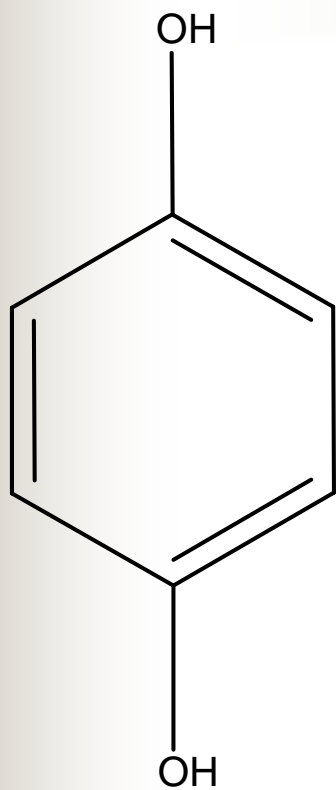
对甲基苯酚
4-甲基苯酚



对异丙基苯酚
(百里香酚)



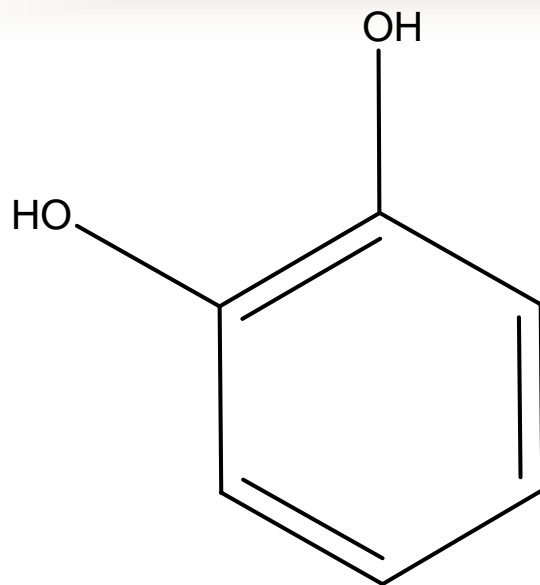
对氯苯酚



对苯二酚

1, 4-苯二酚

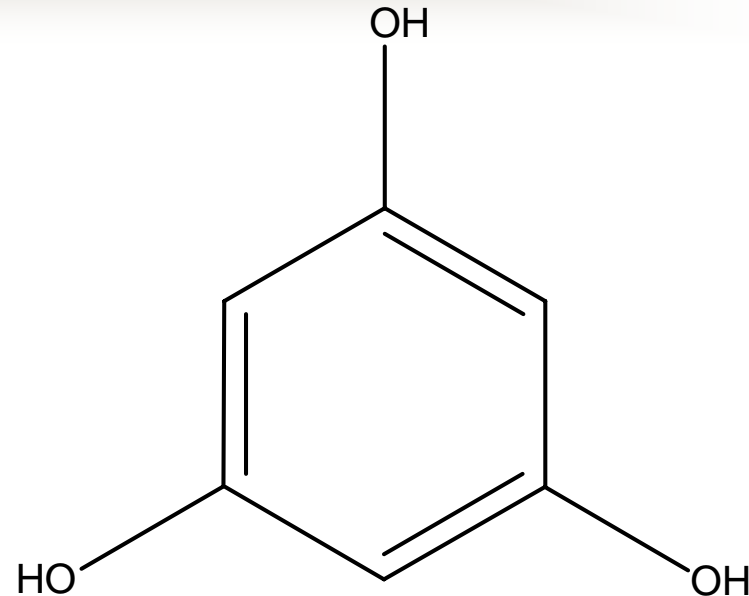
(氢醌)



邻苯二酚

1, 2-苯二酚

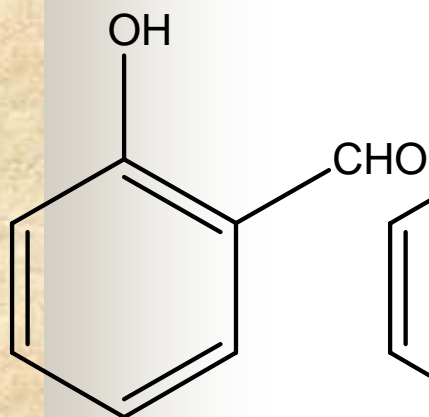
(儿茶酚)



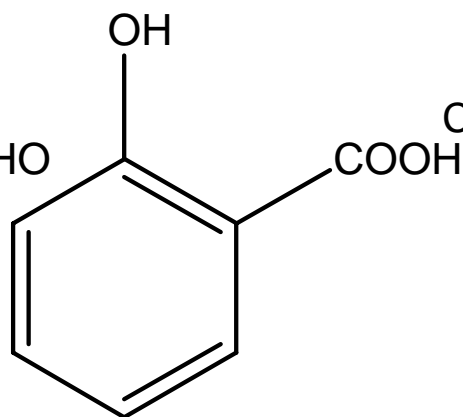
均苯三酚

1, 3, 5-苯三酚

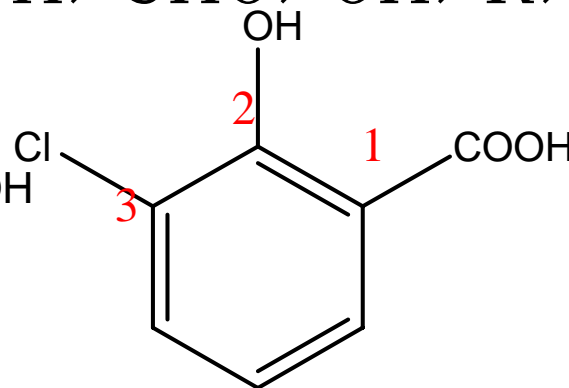
当在酚环上连有命名时比羟基优先的基团时，羟基应作为取代基
 次序： $\text{SO}_3\text{H} > \text{COOH} > \text{CHO} > \text{OH} > \text{R} > \text{X}$



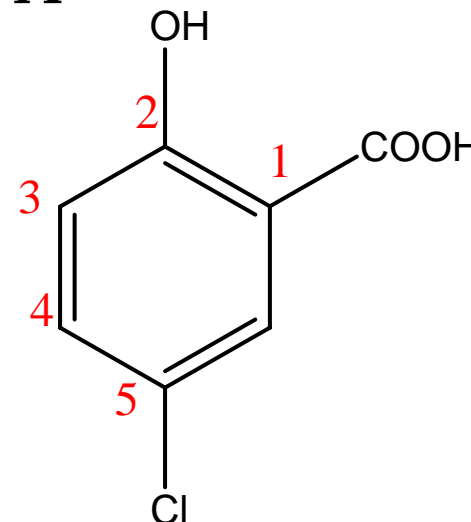
邻羟基苯甲醛
 2-羟基苯甲醛
 水杨醛



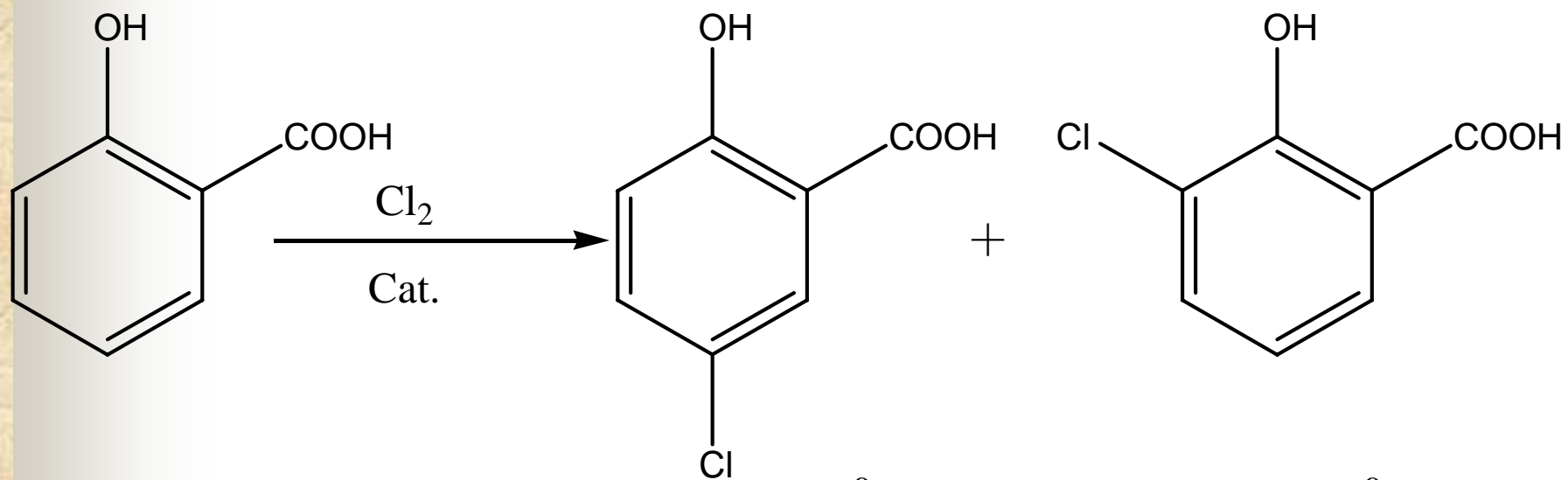
邻羟基苯甲酸
 2-羟基苯甲酸
 水杨酸



3-氯-2-羟基苯甲酸
 3-氯水杨酸



5-氯-2-羟基苯甲酸
 5-氯水杨酸



Cat. = FeCl_3

55 %

45 %

Cat. = $\text{Al}(\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl}$

65 %

35 %

Cat. = Lin

89 %

11 %

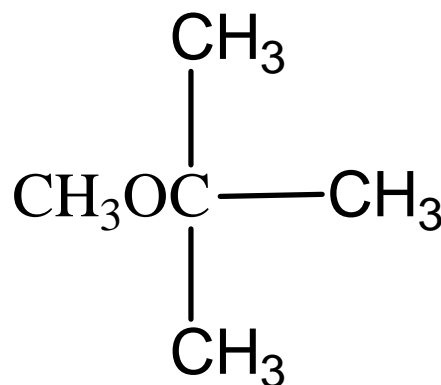
6、醚的命名：

A. 普通命名法

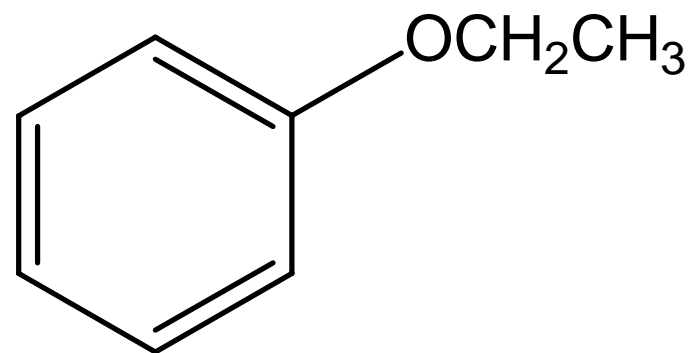
按基团由小到大写出，后加醚字



甲乙醚



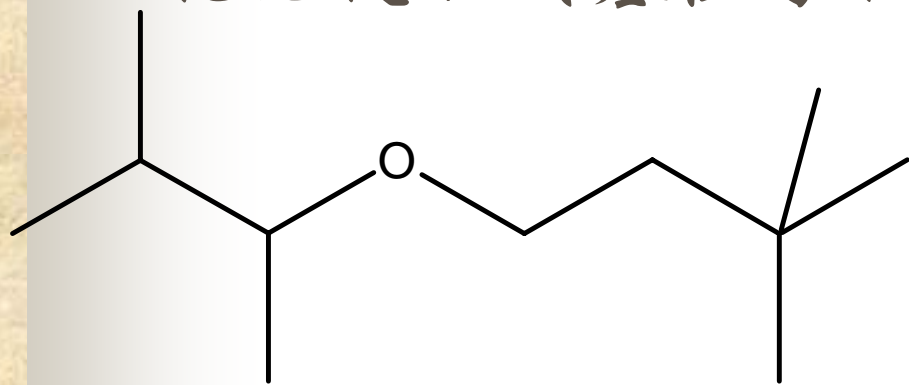
甲基叔丁基醚



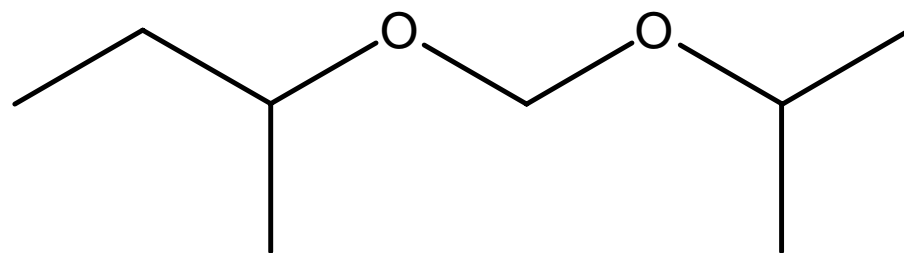
乙基苯基醚
(苯乙醚)

B. 系统(IUPAC)命名法:

- 将氧当作碳原子, 把整个分子作为烃命名
- 优先使取代基位号较小, 并标出氧的位置

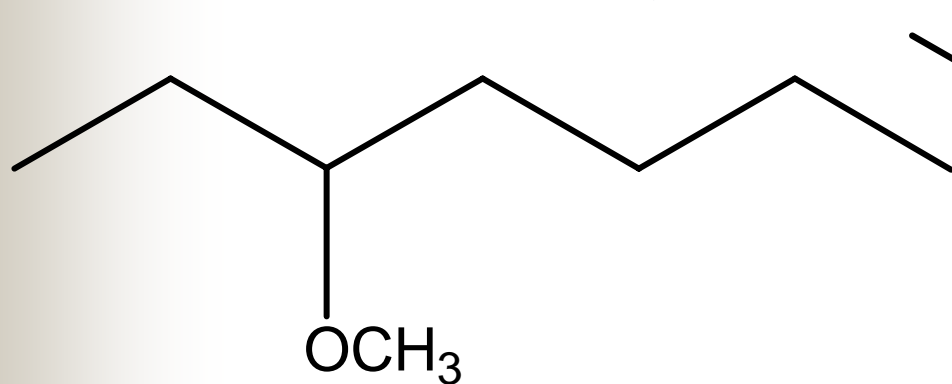


2, 2, 6, 7-四甲基-5-氧代辛烷

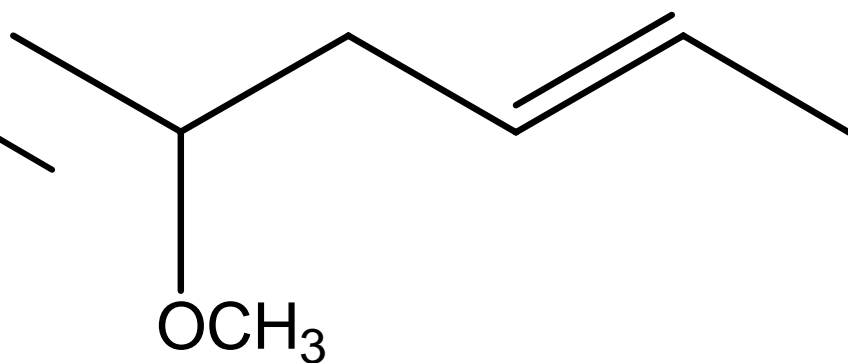


2, 6-二甲基-3, 5-二氧代辛烷

当主链较长时，把简单烷氧基作为取代基，把整个分子作为烃命名

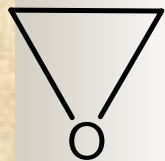


3-甲氧基庚烷

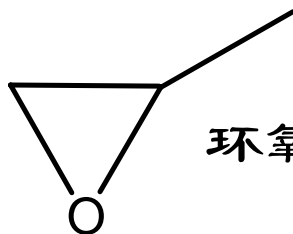


5-甲氧基己烯

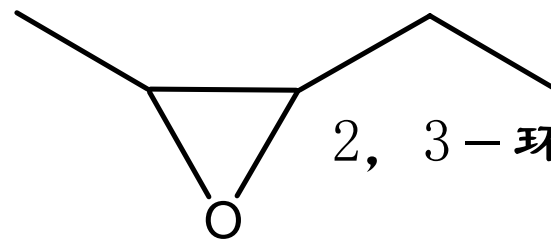
环氧化合物的命名



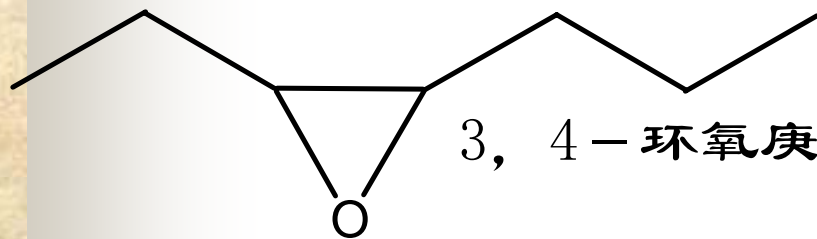
环氧乙烷



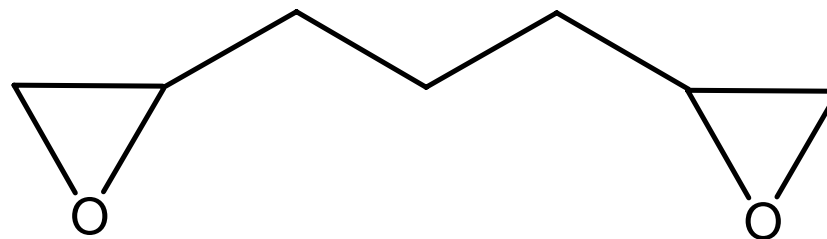
环氧丙烷



2, 3-环氧戊烷



3, 4-环氧庚烷



1, 2, 6, 7-二环氧庚烷

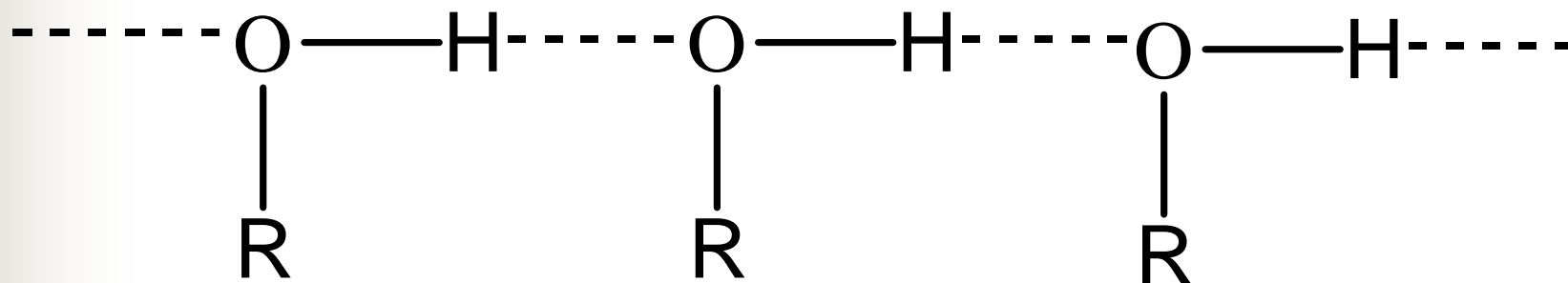
1, 3-二环氧乙基丙烷

§ 9.2 醇、酚、醚的物理性质

■ 1、醇的物理性质：

■ A. 沸点 (b. p)：

由于醇的分子间可以形成氢键，所以醇的沸点要比分子量相近的烷烃、烯烃、炔烃及卤代烃的沸点高出许多。



B. 溶解度 (s) :

- 由于醇也可与水形成分子间氢键，且C-O键、O-H键都是极性共价键，醇属于极性分子，所以分子量较小的醇易溶于水。

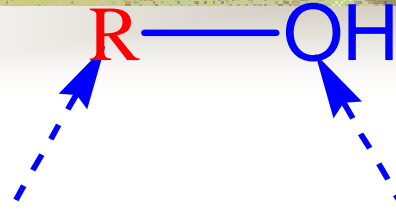
- 如： CH_3OH ， $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

可与水以任意比例互溶

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ ， $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

在水中有较大的溶解度

但随着分子量的增加，即碳链的增长，烷基的疏水作用增强，所以分子量较大的醇不易溶于水。如：十八碳醇几乎不溶于水。



烷基-疏水基团

羟基-亲水基团

烷基的作用随着碳数的增加而增加

■ 由于醇属于弱极性分子，且可与乙醚、丙酮、四氢呋喃等形成分子间氢键，所以醇易溶于以上弱极性的有机溶剂。

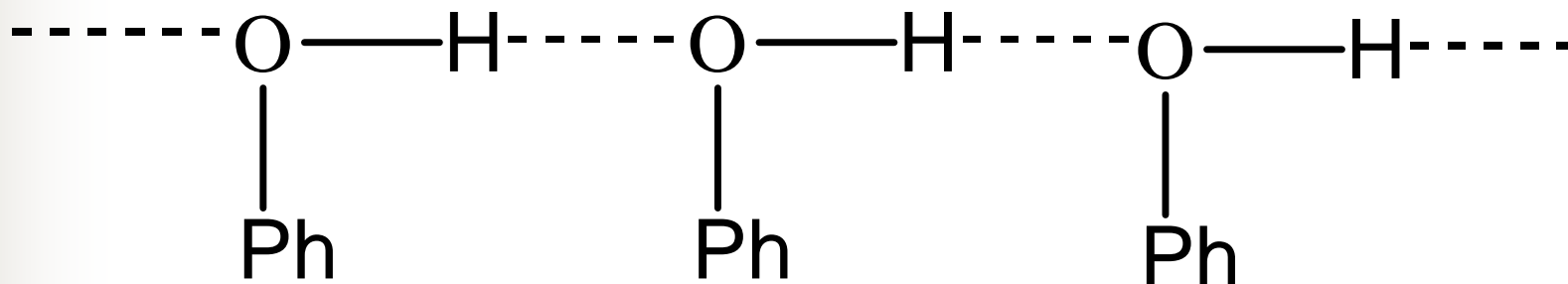
如：小分子量的醇（如：甲醇、乙醇）可与乙醚、丙酮、四氢呋喃互溶；大分子量的醇在以上溶剂中也都有较大的溶解度。

由于长碳链的醇极性降低，所以易溶于非极性的有机溶剂（如：己烷、环己烷等）。

2、酚的物理性质：

■ A. 沸点 (b. p)：

由于酚的分子间可以形成氢键，所以酚的沸点要比分子量相近的烷烃、烯烃、炔烃、芳烃及卤代烃的沸点高出许多。

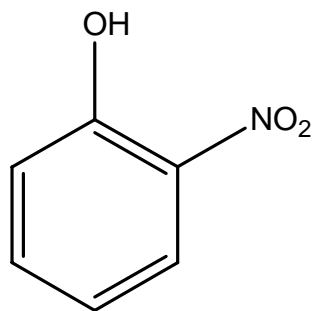


B. 溶解度 (s) :

- 由于酚也可与水形成分子间氢键，且C-O键、O-H键都是极性共价键，酚属于弱极性分子，但由于O原子与苯环的共轭，导致分子的极性降低，与水形成的氢键也较弱，所以酚微溶于水。
 - 如：苯酚—无色或浅粉色微溶于水的固体。
 - 由于酚属于弱极性分子，且可与乙醇、乙醚、丙酮、四氢呋喃等形成分子间氢键，所以酚易溶于以上弱极性的有机溶剂。
- 由于酚的极性较低，所以也可溶于非极性的有机溶剂（如：苯、甲苯、环己烷等）。

当连有取代基时，由于取代基的位置 (o、m、p) 不同，可导致其物理性质有较大的区别。

■ 如：

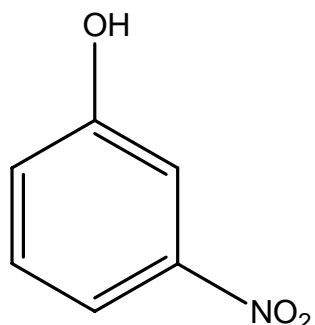


b.p (°C / 70 mmHg)

S (g / 100ml H₂O)

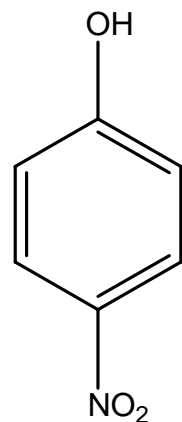
100

0.2



190

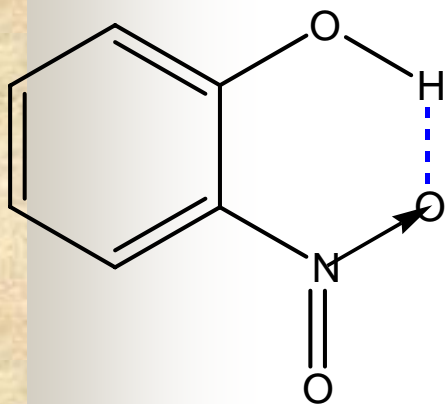
1.32



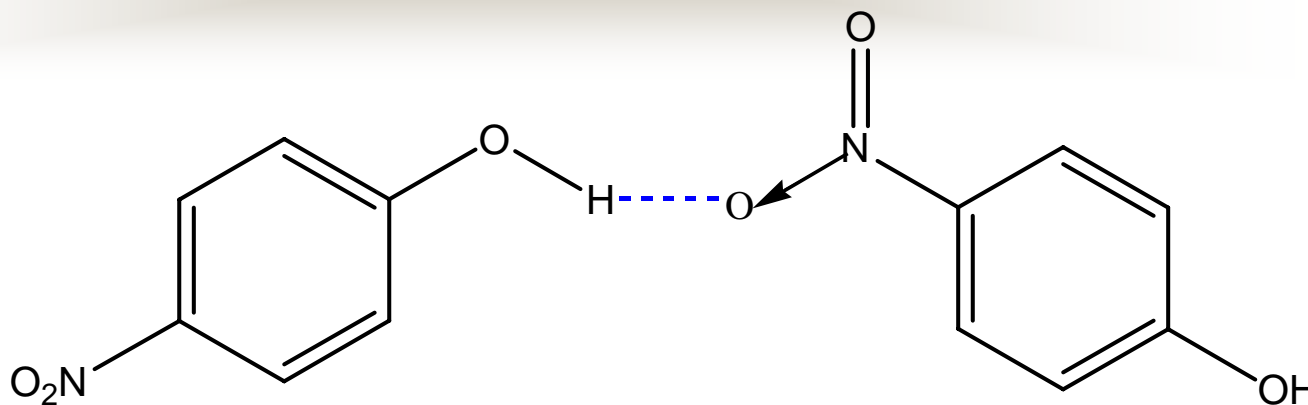
分解

1.60

■ 原因:



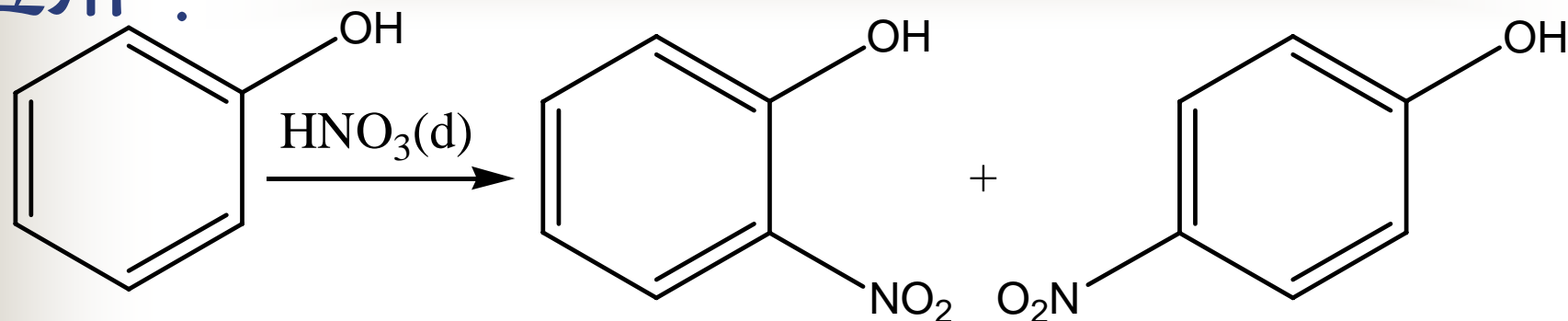
易形成分子内氢键



不能形成分子内氢键，只能形成分子间氢键

- 由于邻硝基苯酚易形成分子内氢键，故不易形成分子间氢键，所以沸点较低；同理，不易与水形成分子间氢键，所以水中溶解度小。
- 由于对硝基苯酚不能形成分子内氢键，故易形成分子间氢键，所以沸点较高；同理，易

应用：



- 分离时采用水蒸气蒸馏法—由于邻硝基苯酚易形成分子内氢键，所以沸点较低、饱和蒸汽压较大、水中溶解度小，可被水蒸气带出。
- 而由于对硝基苯酚不能形成分子内氢键，易形成分子间氢键，所以沸点较高、饱和蒸汽压较小、水中溶解度较大，不能被水蒸气带出。
- 同理也可用于分离邻羟基苯甲醛和对羟基苯

3、醚的物理性质：

A. 沸点 (b. p) :

由于醚的分子间不能形成氢键，所以醚的沸点与分子量相近的烷烃、烯烃、炔烃、芳烃及卤代烃的沸点相近，比分子量相近的醇的沸点低很多。

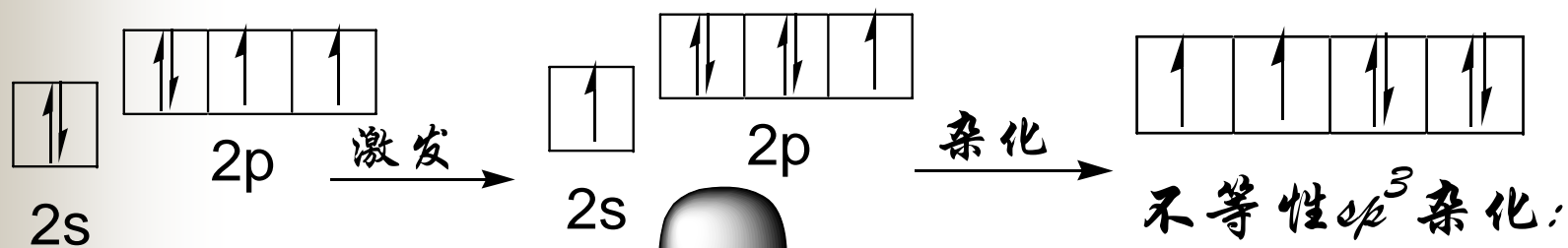
B. 溶解度 (s) :

- 由于醚不能与水形成分子间氢键，且醚属于弱极性分子，所以醚不溶于水。
- 由于醚的极性较低，所以易溶于弱极性或非极性的有机溶剂（如：丙酮、氯仿、苯、甲苯、环己烷、四氯化碳等）。

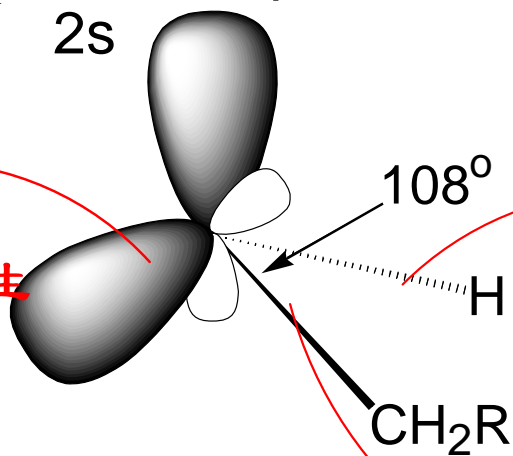
§ 9.3 醇的化学性质



O的杂化：



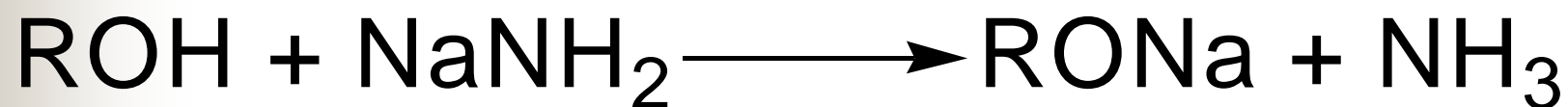
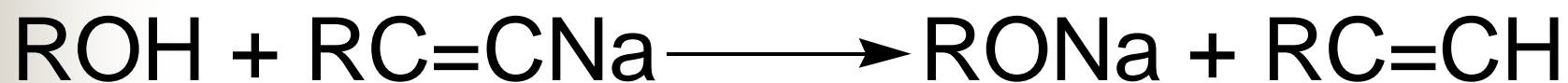
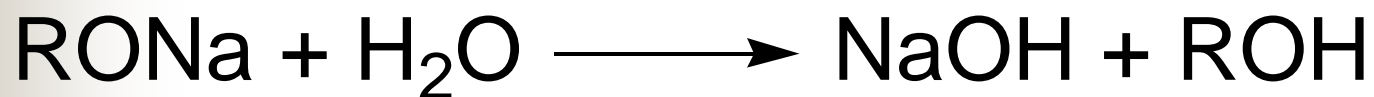
给出：碱性、络合性



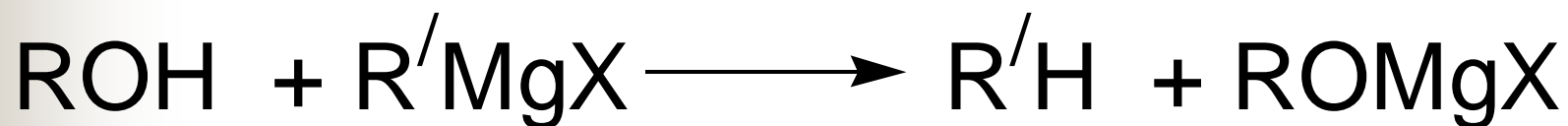
断裂：酸性

断裂：脱水、卤代、酯化等

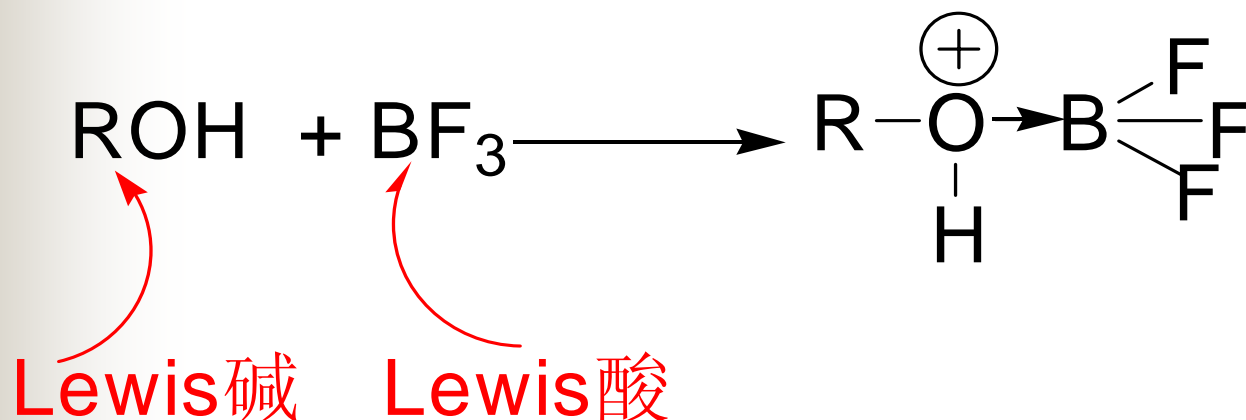
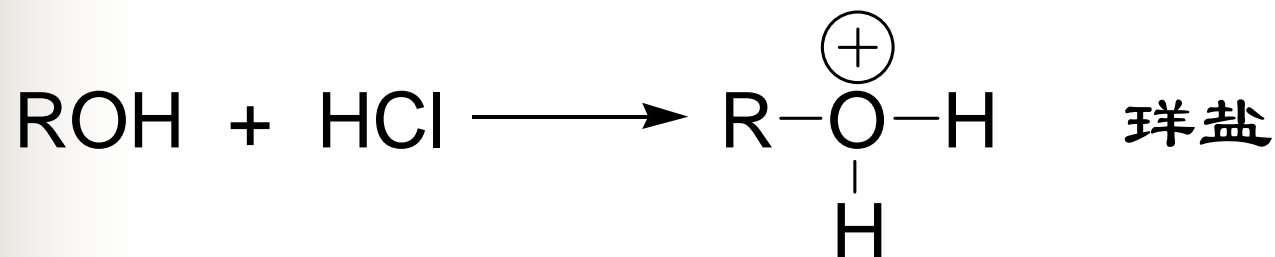
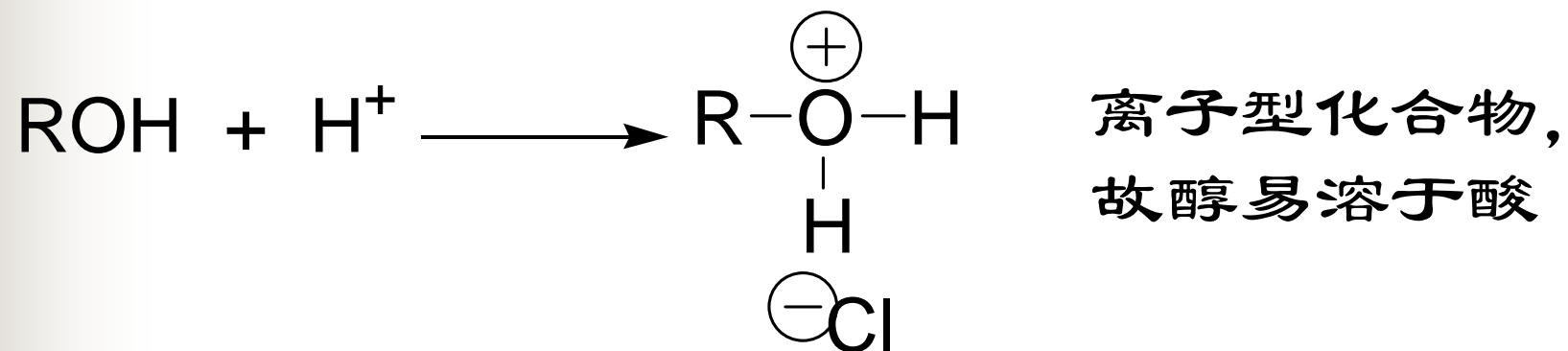
1、醇的酸性:



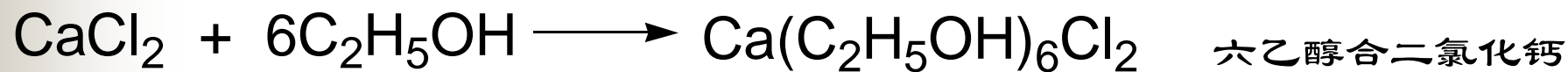
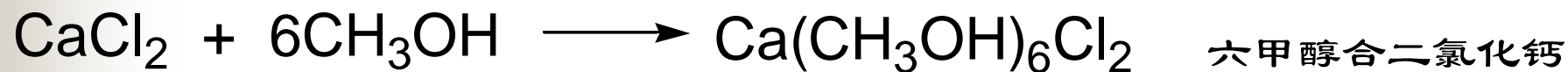
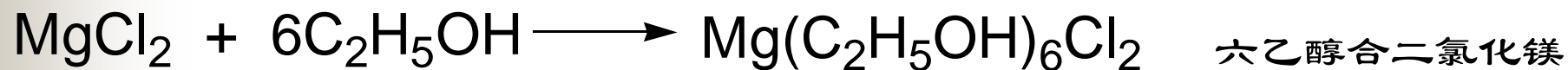
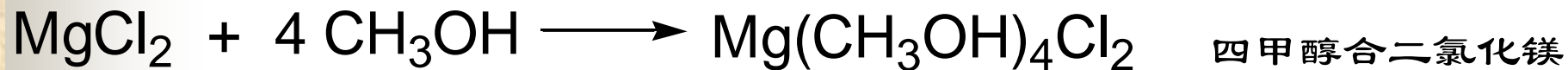
酸性: $\text{H}_2\text{O} > \text{ROH} > \text{RC}=\text{CH} > \text{NH}_3$



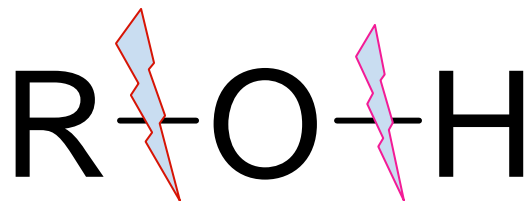
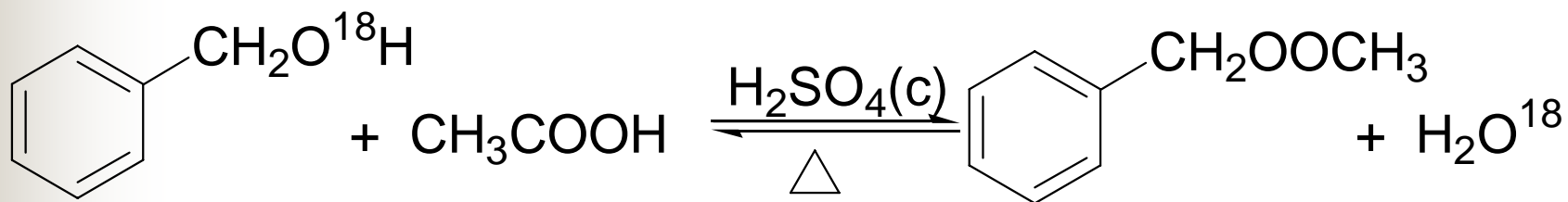
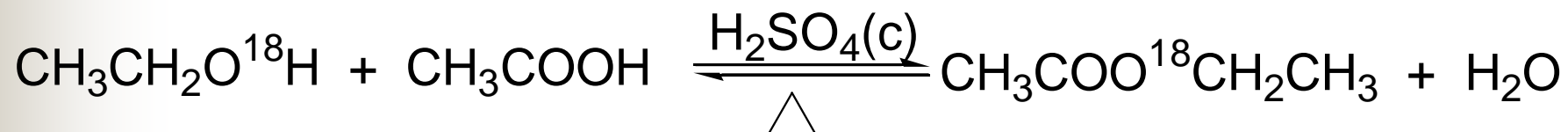
2、醇的碱性及络合性:



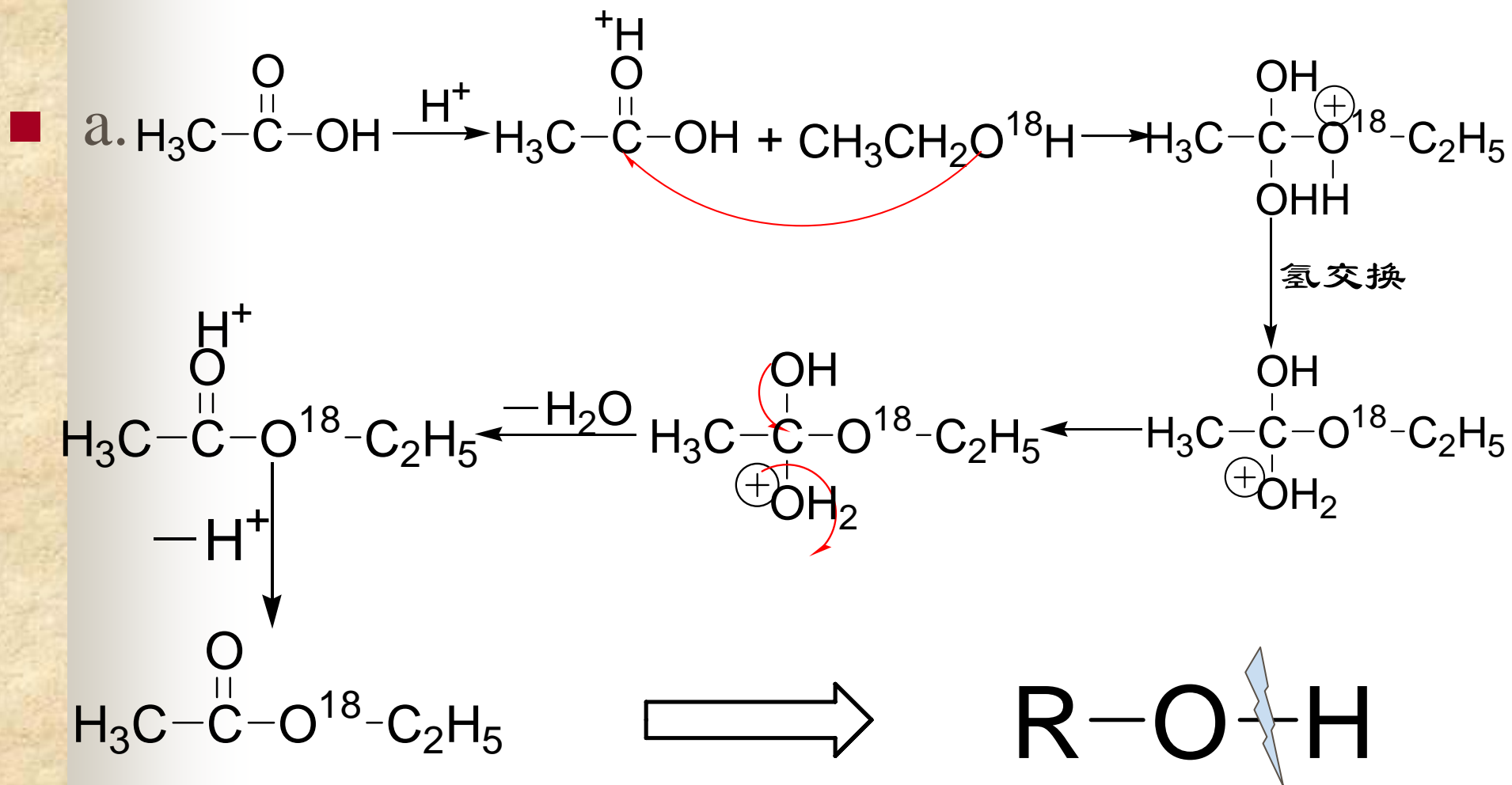
络合性

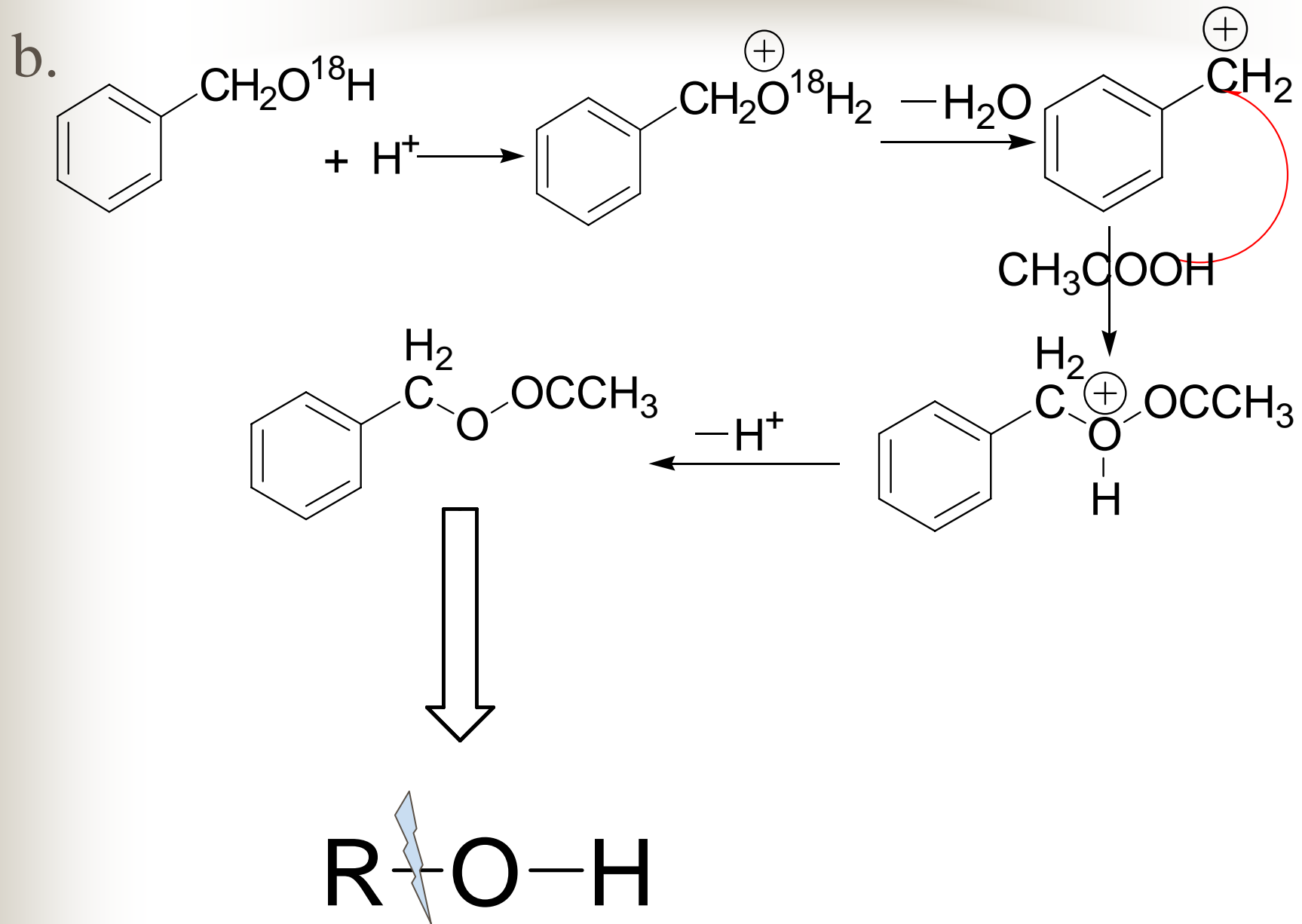


3、醇的成酯反应



A、醇的成酯反应机理

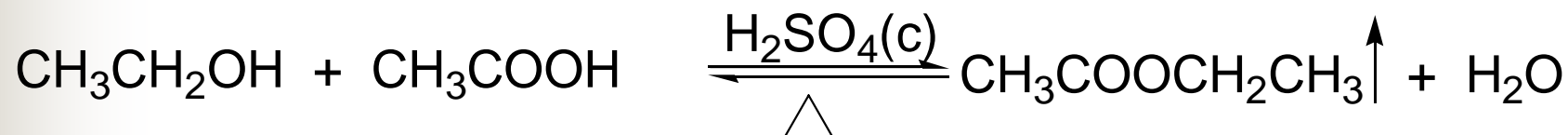




B、成酯反应可逆平衡的移动

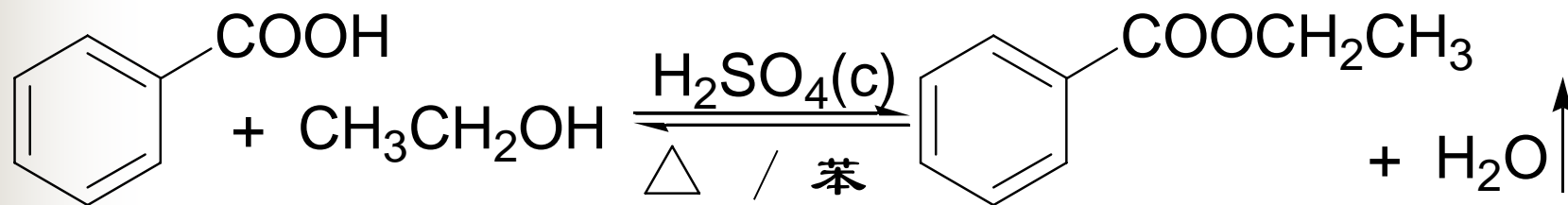
- a. 低沸点的酯采用蒸出酯的方法移动平衡

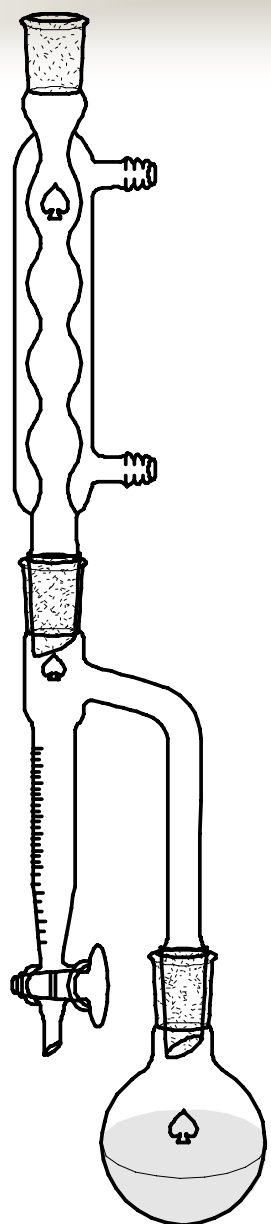
如：



- b. 高沸点的酯采用加入苯或甲苯形成恒沸混合物蒸出水的方法移动平衡

如：

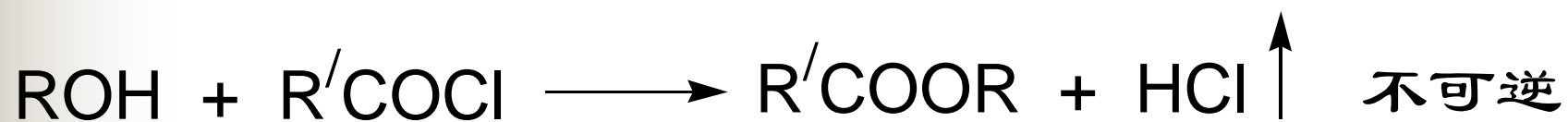




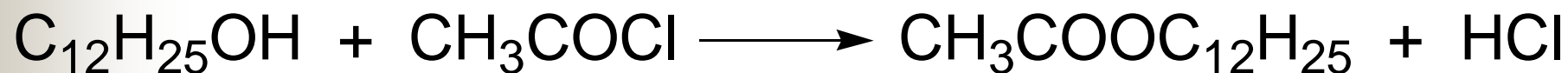
C、酰卤（或酸酐）法—高碳醇的成酯反应

- 某些高碳醇与羧酸成酯速度很慢，或平衡很难破坏，这些酯的合成一般采用**酰卤**

（或酸酐）法：

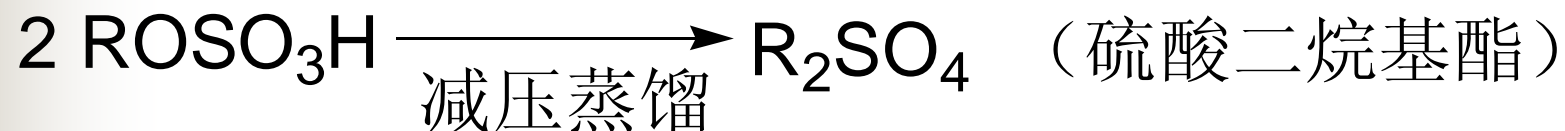
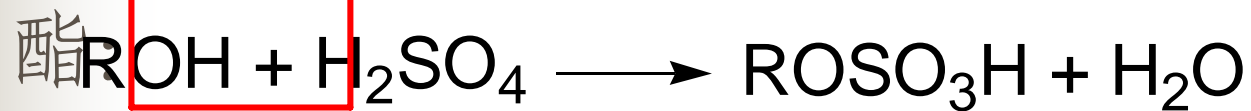


如：

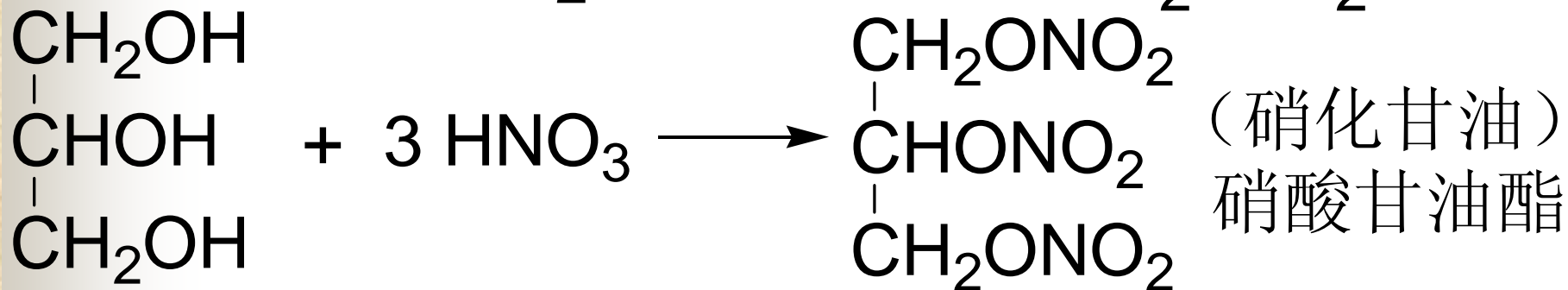
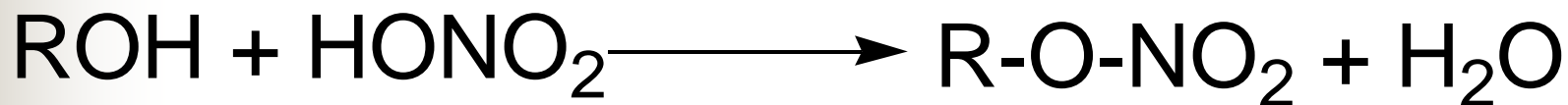
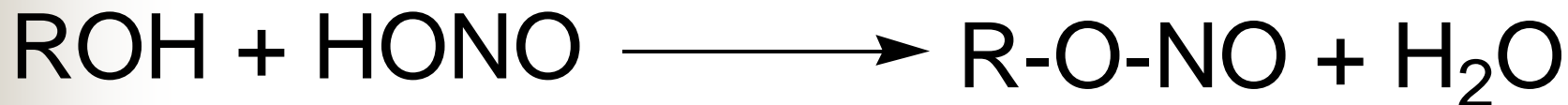


D、醇与无机酸的成酯反应

醇也可与硫酸、硝酸等无机酸反应形成无机酸



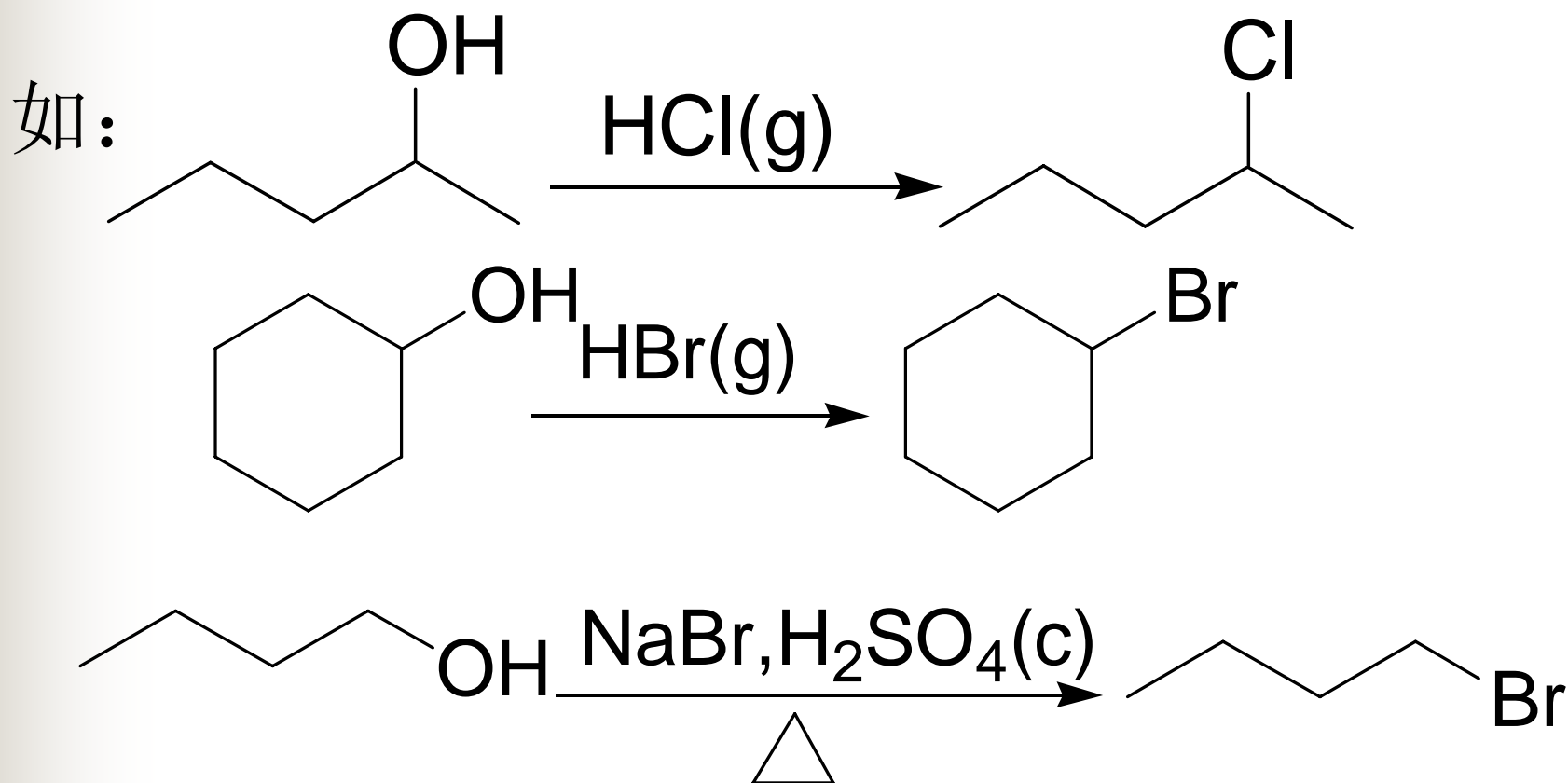
$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_4$, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SO}_4$ 是非常重要的烷基化试剂



4、醇与卤化氢的反应



多用气体或浓酸

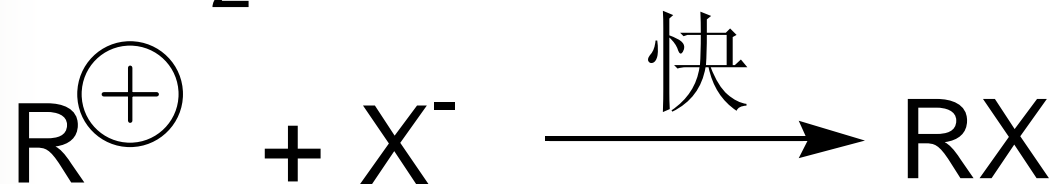
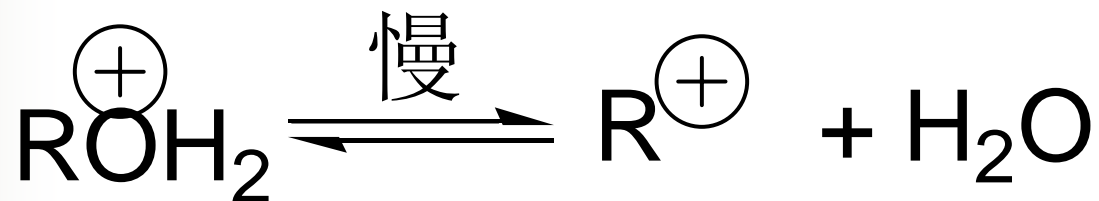
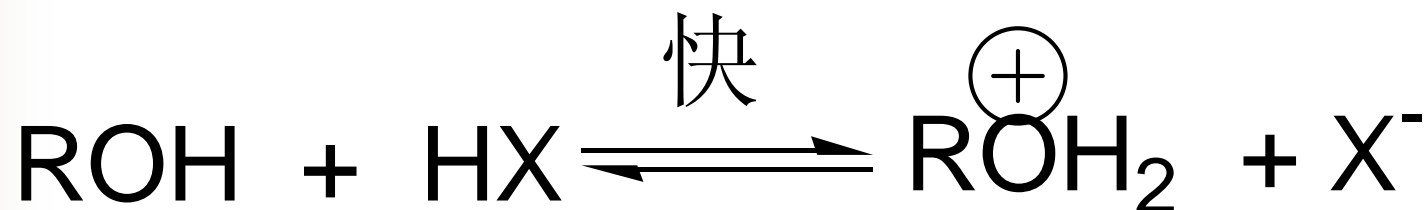


机理:

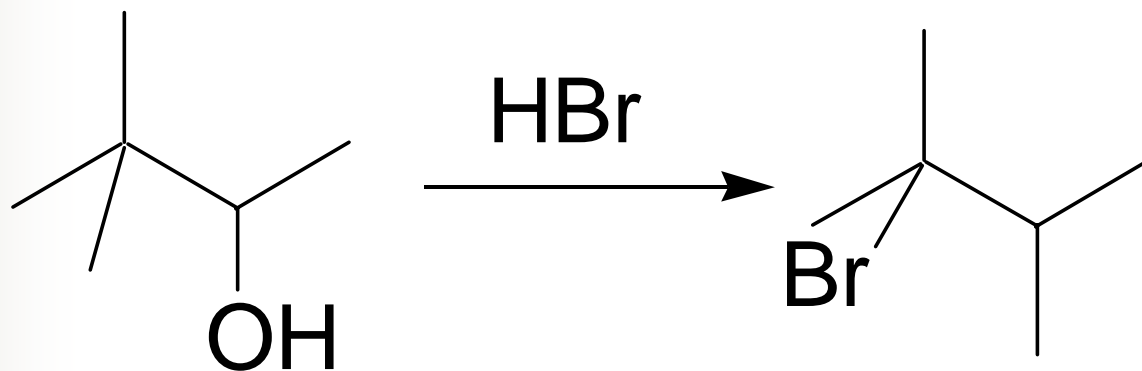
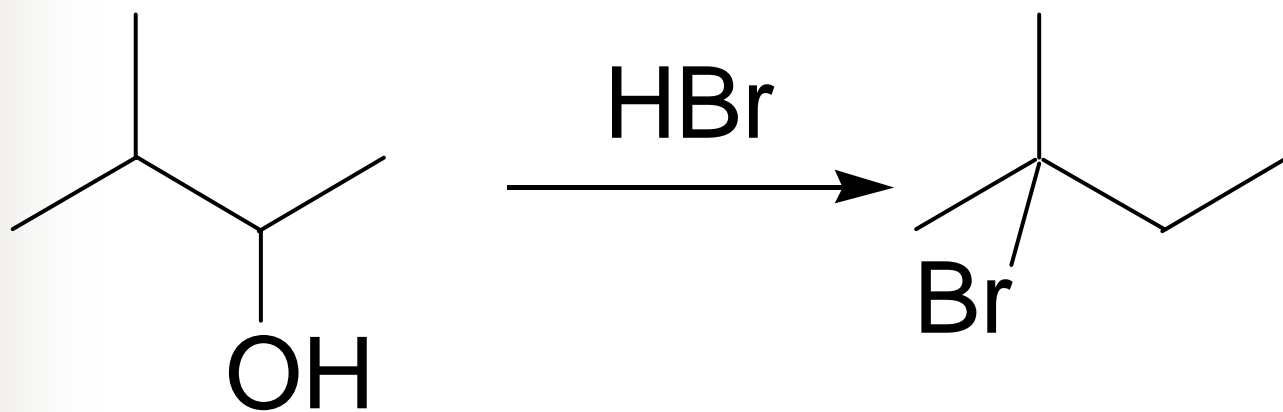
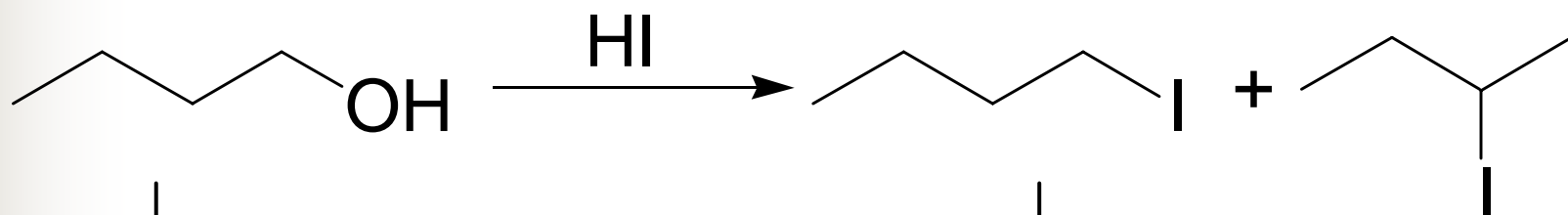
■ A 【1° (伯) 醇一般按类SN2机理】

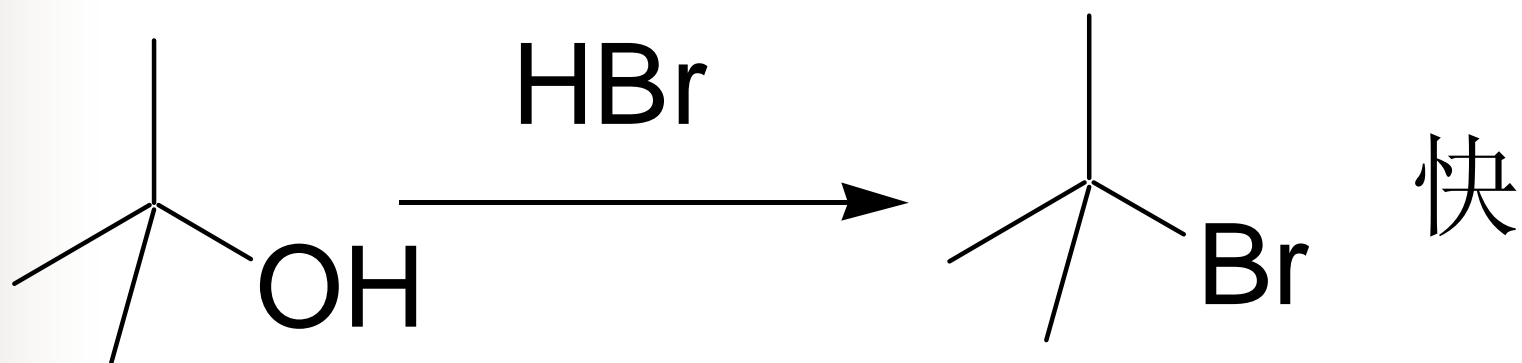
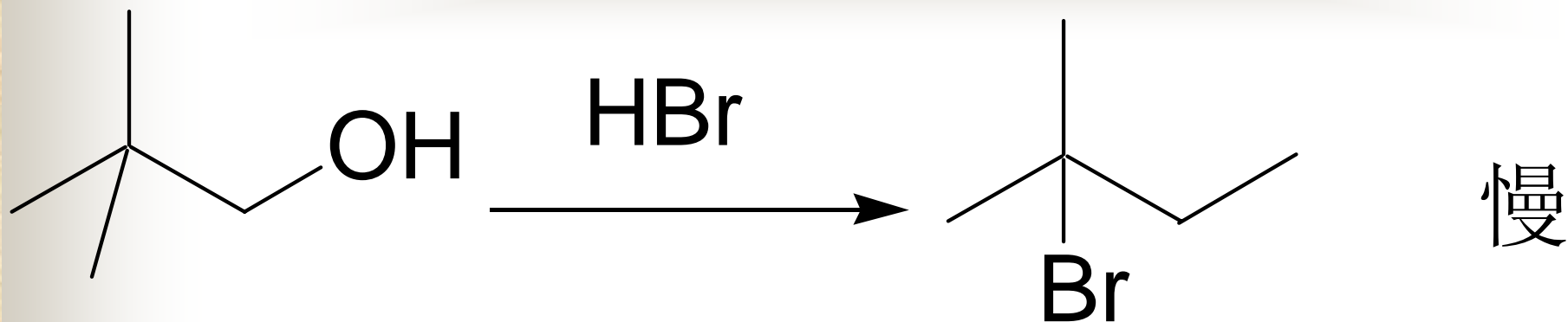


■ B 【2°, 3° 醇一般按类SN1机理】



如:





反应活性: $3^\circ > 2^\circ > 1^\circ$ ROH

$\text{HI} > \text{HBr} > \text{HCl} > > \text{HF}$

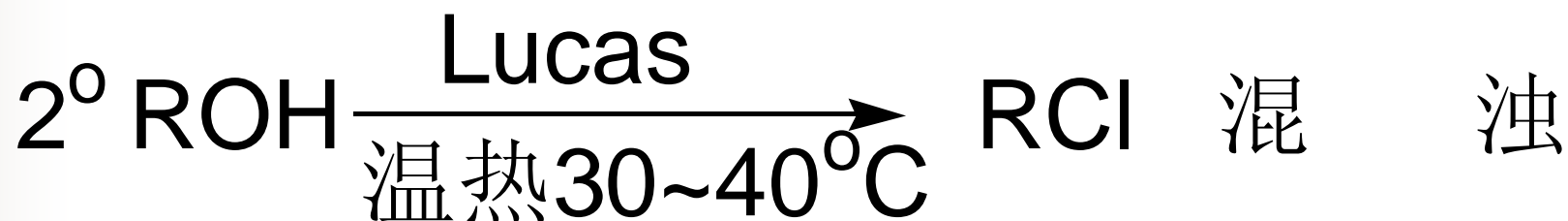
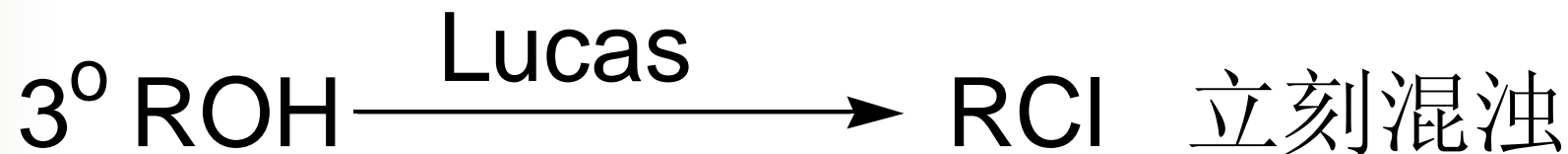


■ 总结：

- i、多采用干燥的卤化氢气体
- ii、若采用浓酸，一般要加入一定量的催化剂，如：无水 ZnCl_2
- iii、也可采用 $\text{NaX} / \text{KX} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{c})$ ，但此法仅适用于伯醇，因仲、叔醇在此条件下易发生脱水

伯、仲、叔醇的鉴别试剂—Lucas试剂

- Lucas试剂: [HCl(c) + 无水 ZnCl₂]



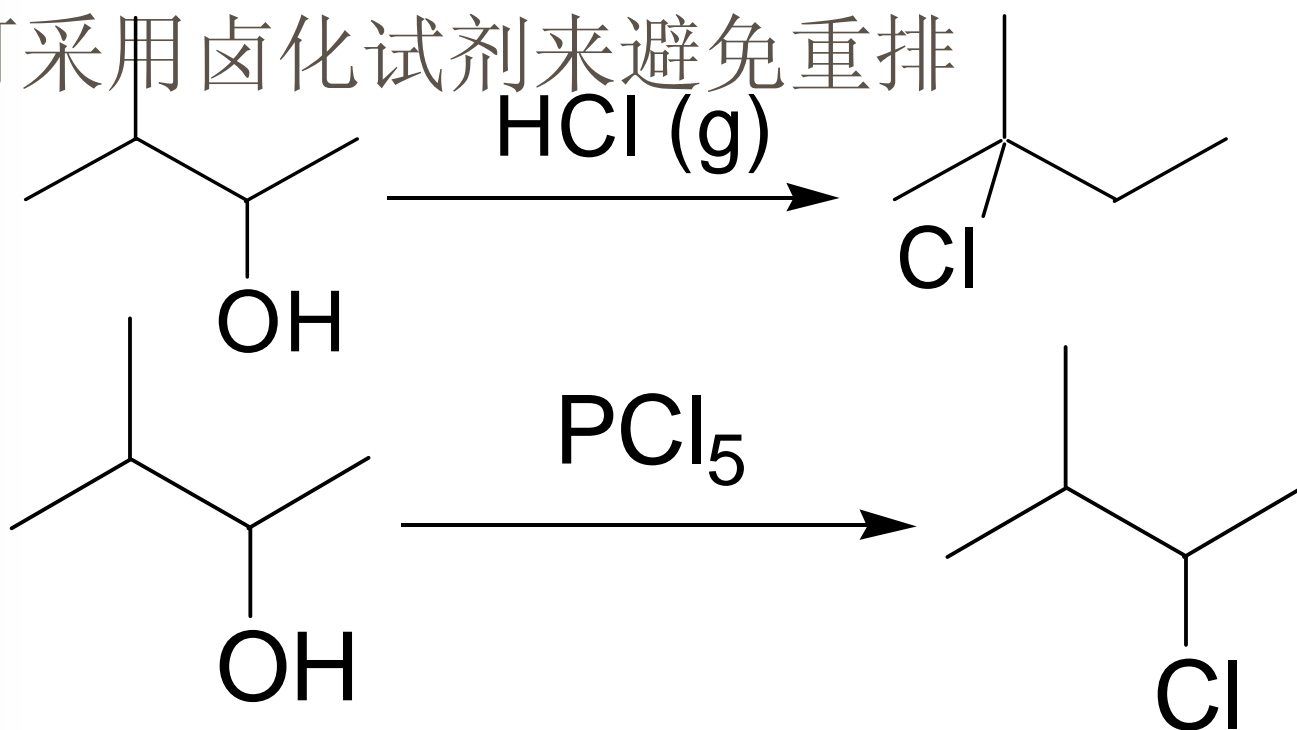
一般仅适用于不超过6个碳的醇
因6个碳以上的醇其水溶性较差

5、醇的卤代反应



- 由于仲醇和叔醇与卤化氢反应常伴有重排，

可采用卤化试剂来避免重排

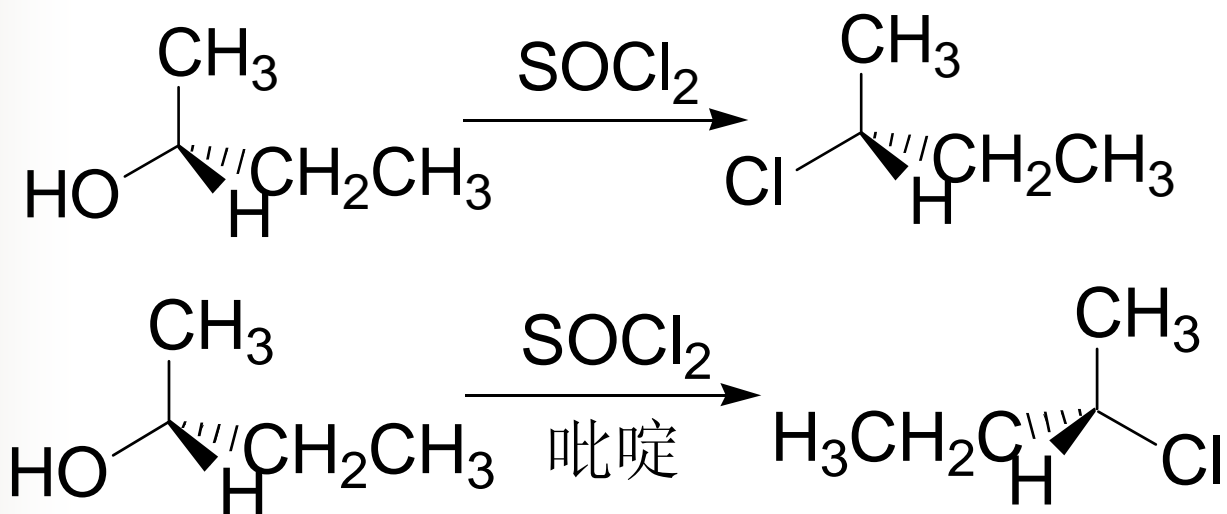


常用卤化试剂:

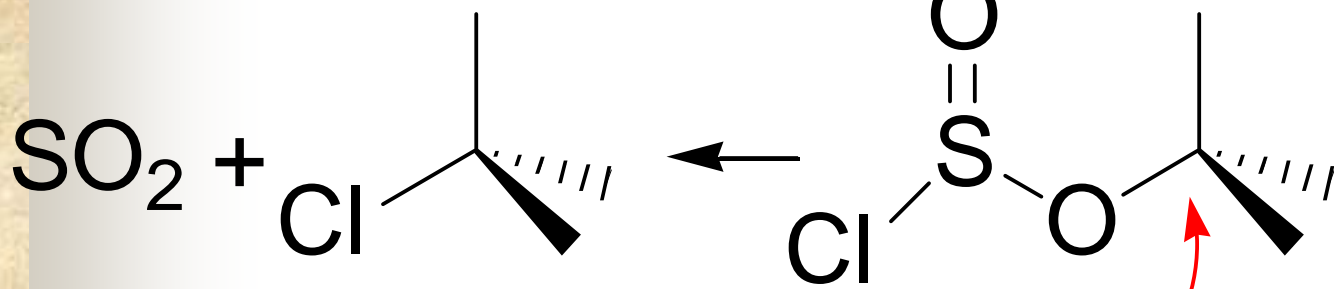
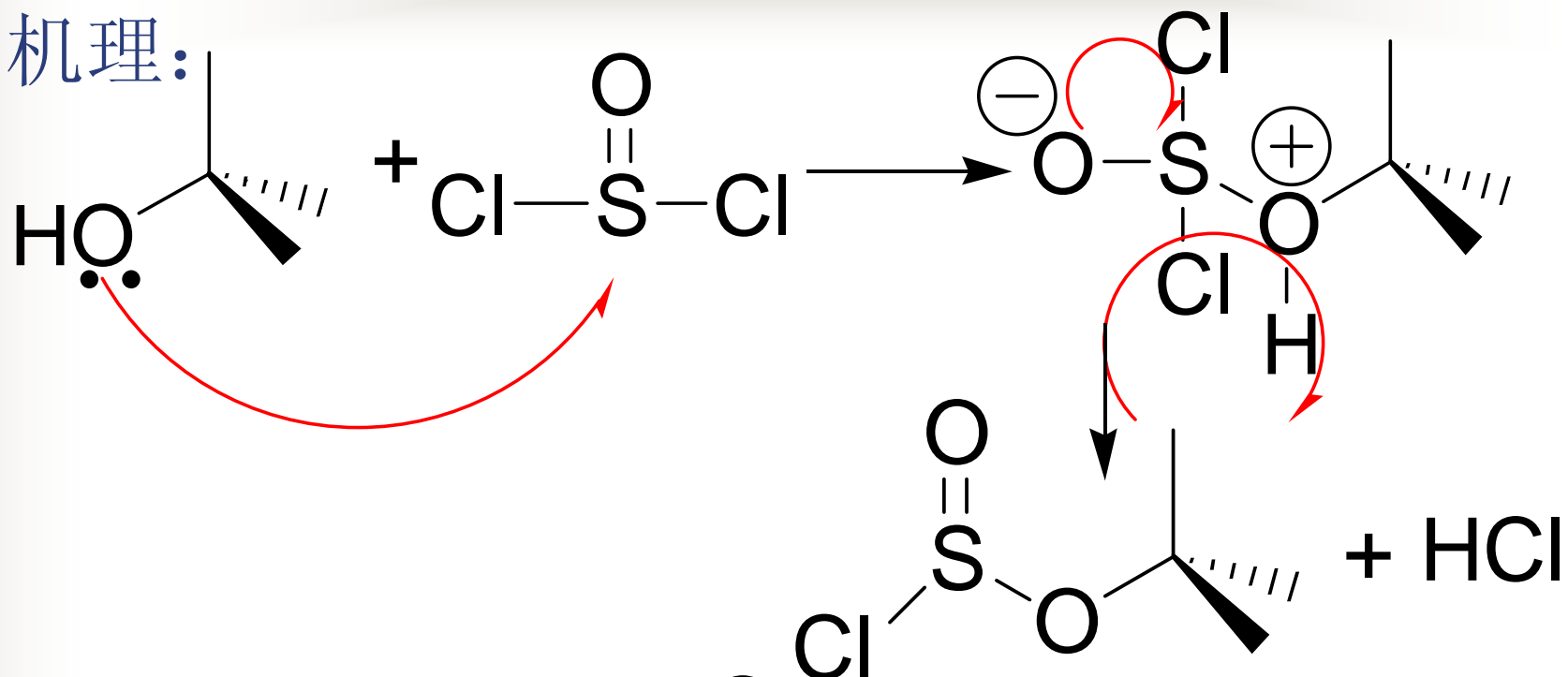
- PI_3 , PBr_3 , PCl_3 , PCl_5 , POCl_3 , SOCl_2

1° , 2° , 3° ROH + 卤化试剂 \longrightarrow RX (原位卤代, 不重排)

- SOCl_2 卤化反应的立体化学:

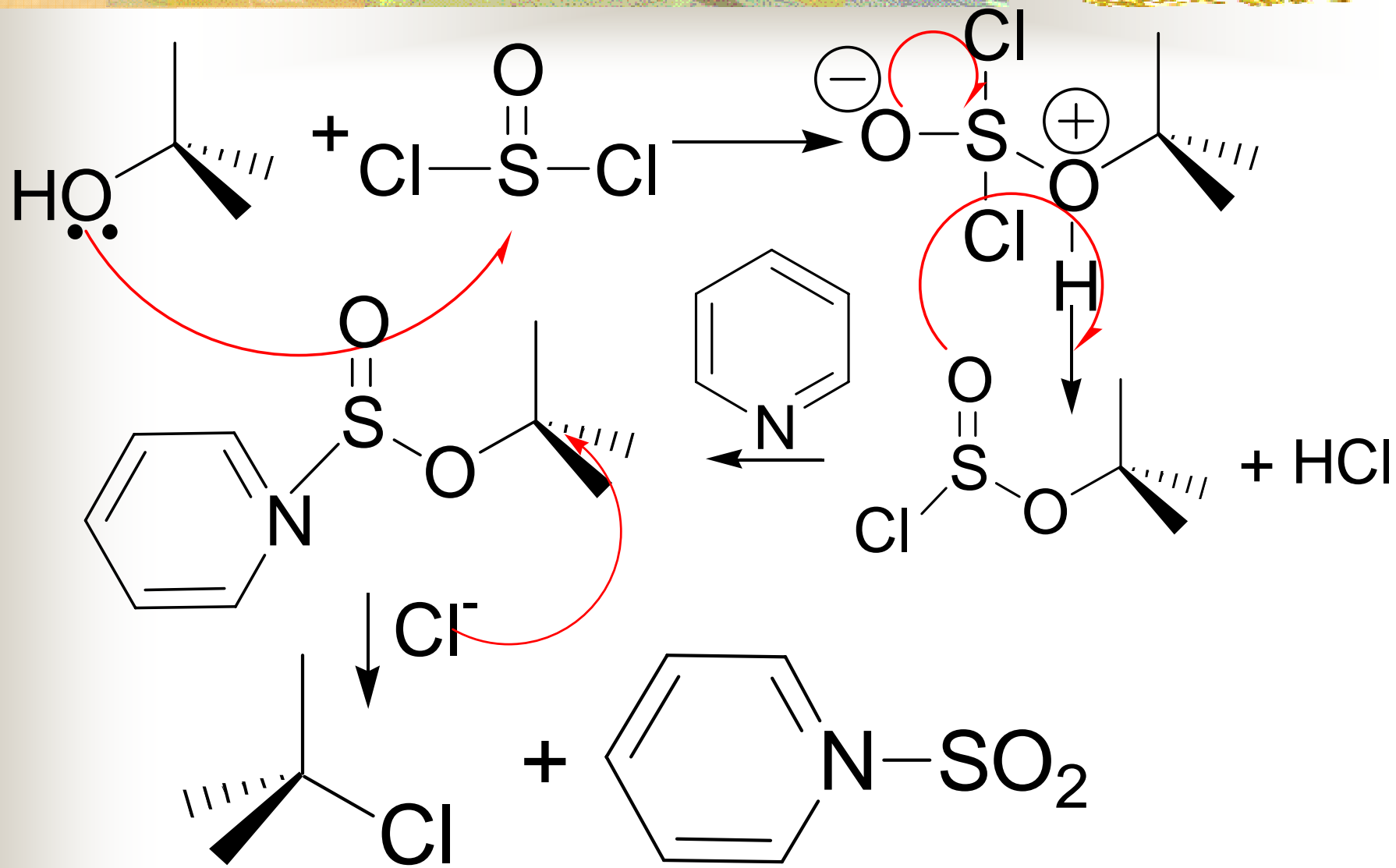


机理:



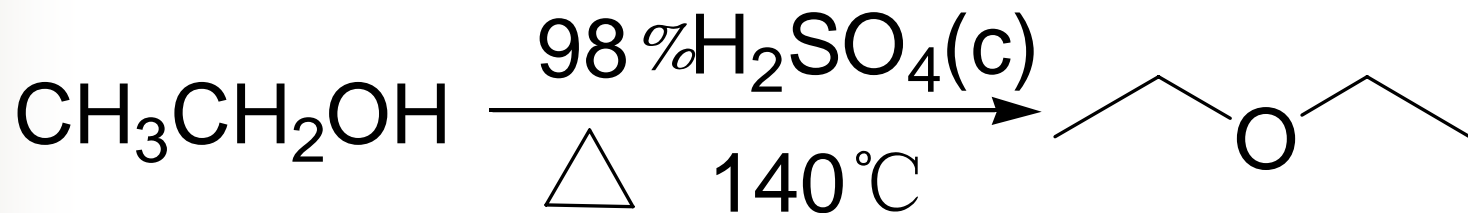
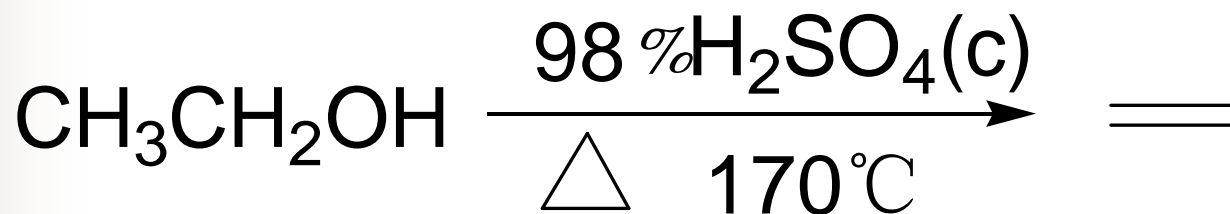
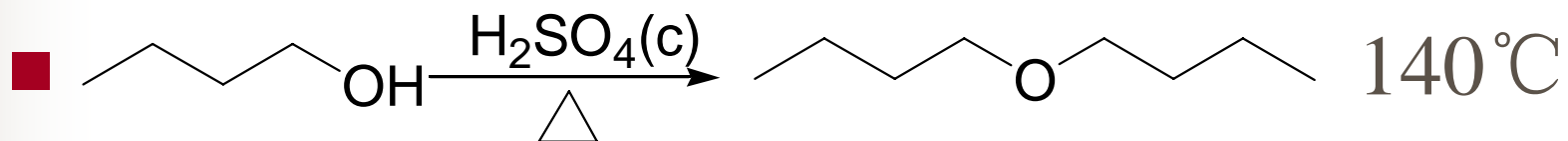
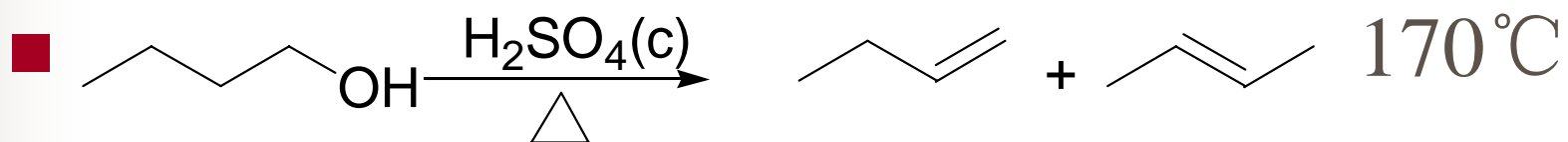
构型保持

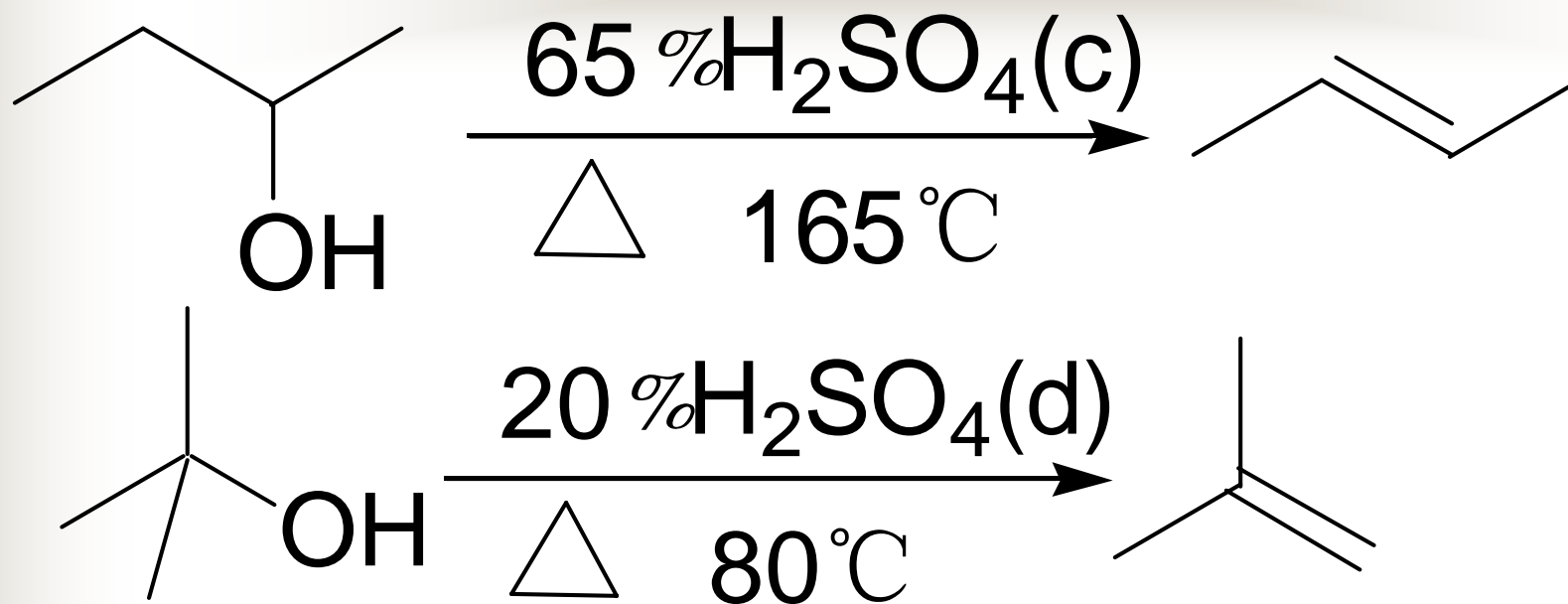
分子内内返



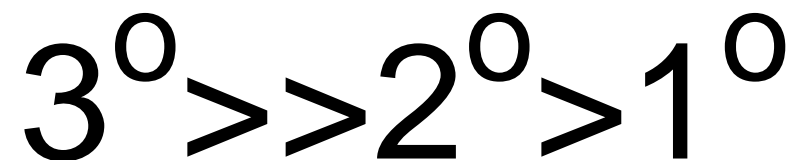
构型翻转

6、醇的脱水反应

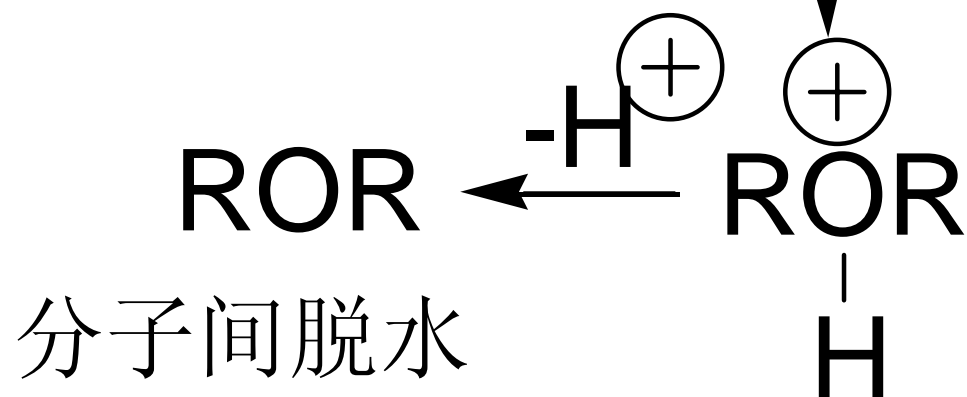
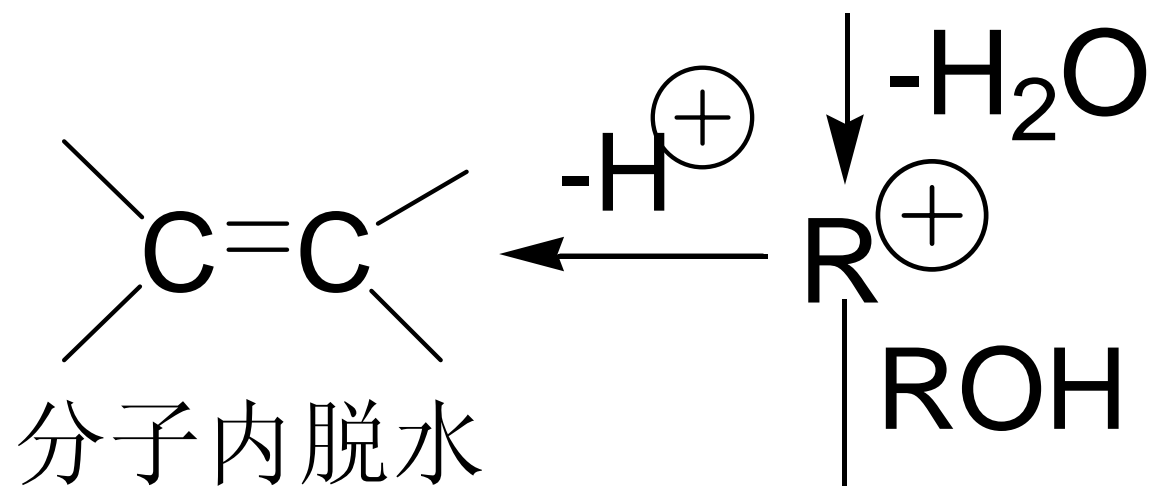
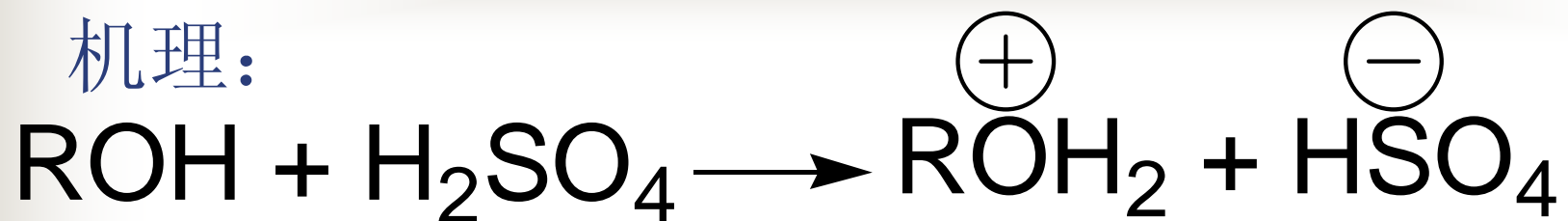


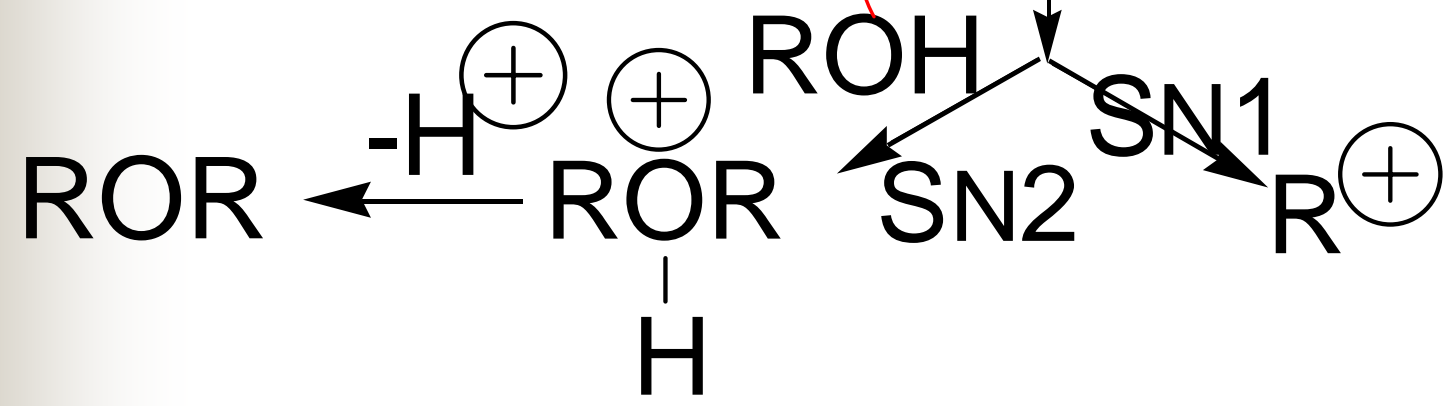
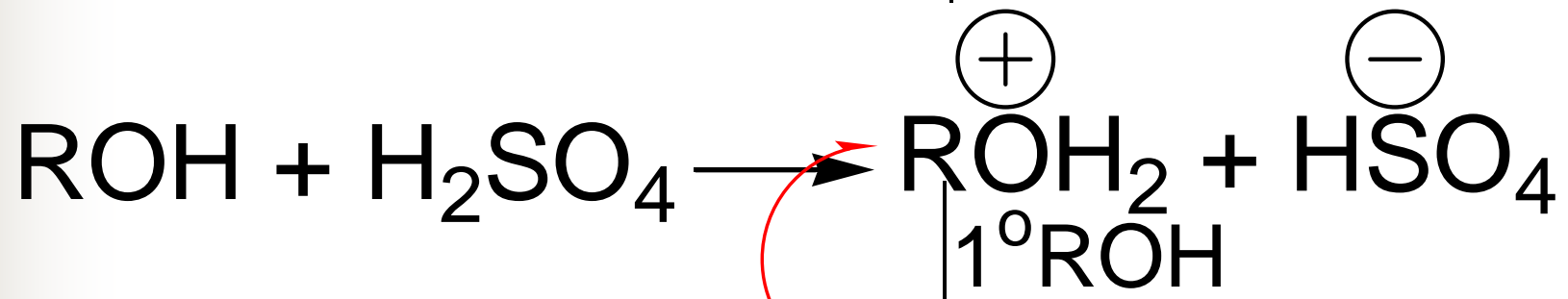
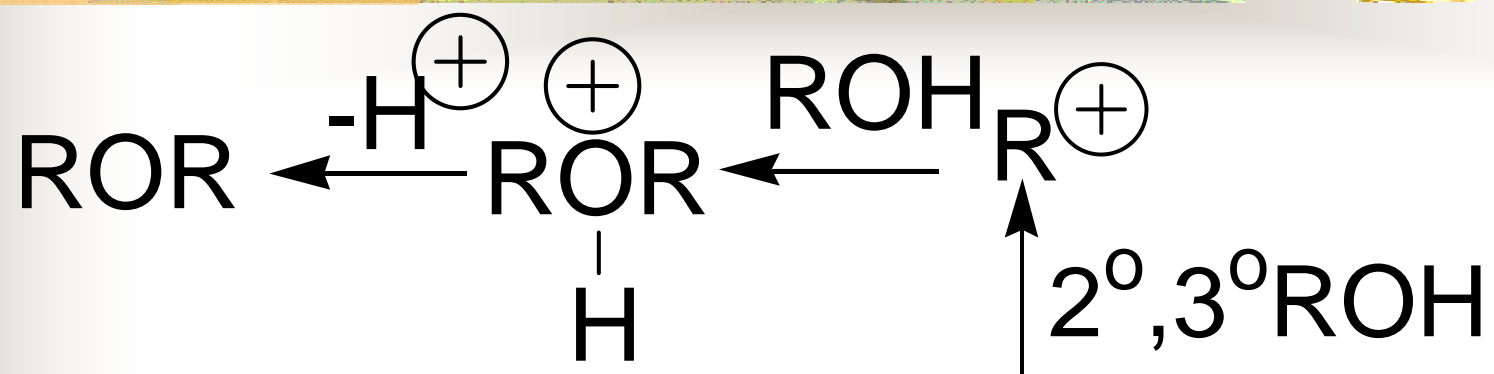


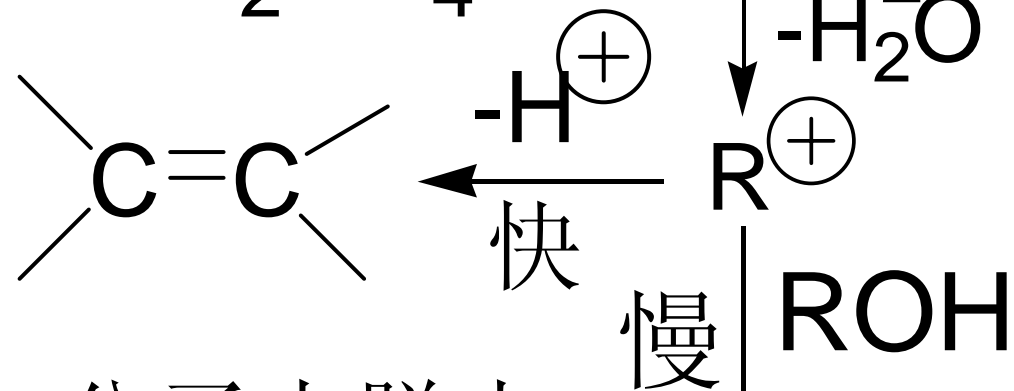
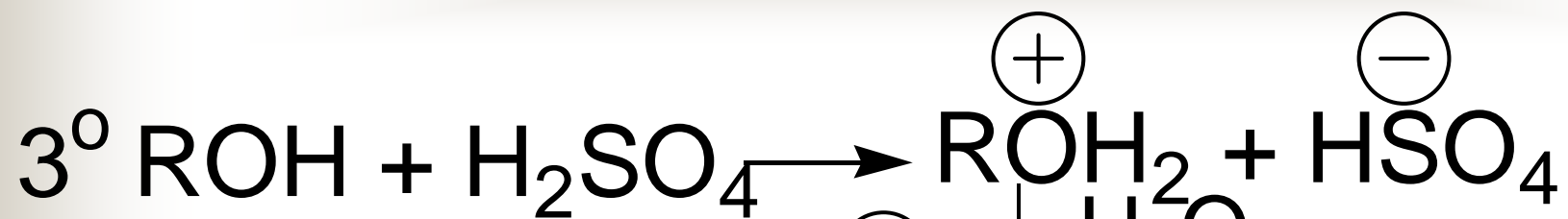
结论：醇的分子内脱水活性



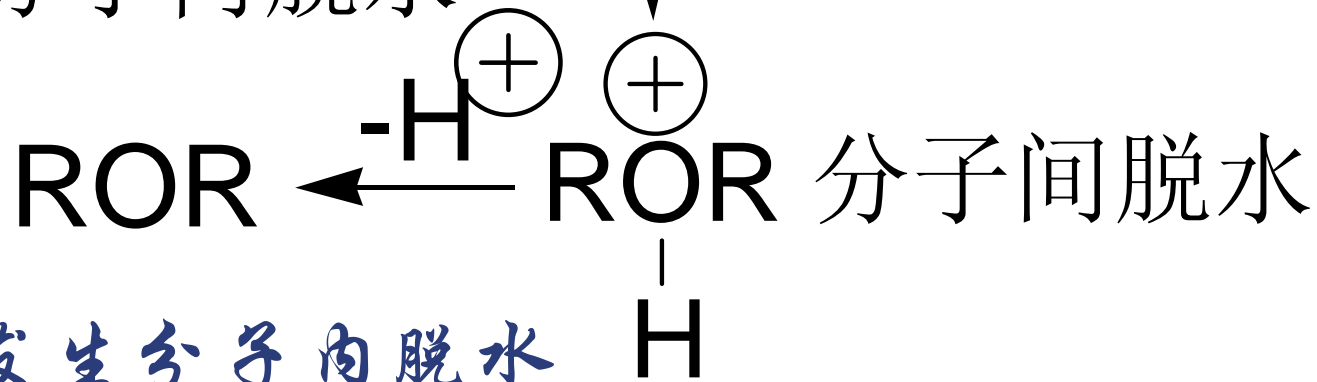
机理:







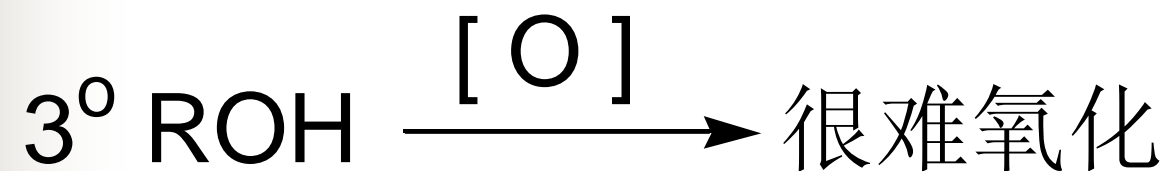
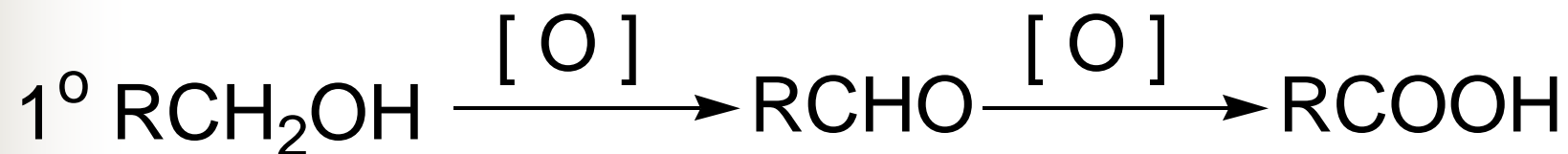
分子内脱水



即叔醇易发生分子内脱水

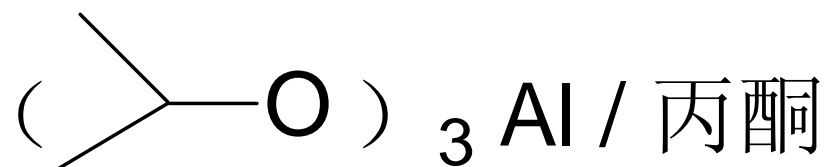
而不易发生分子间脱水

7、醇的脱氢及氧化反应

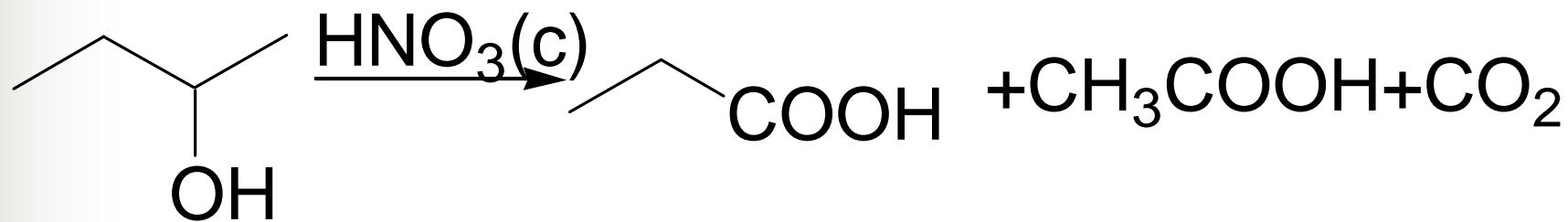
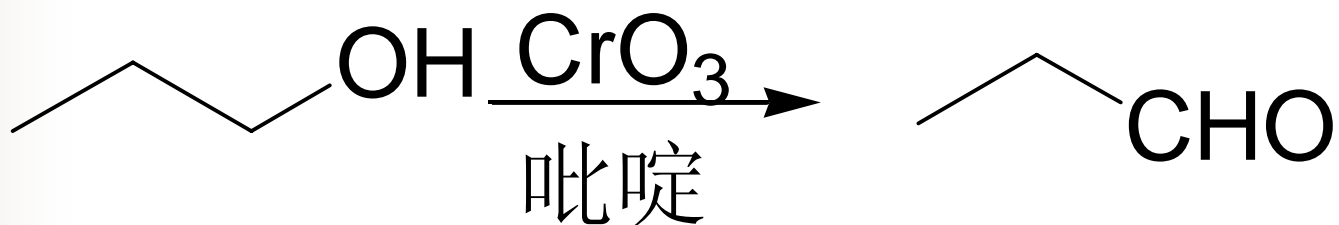


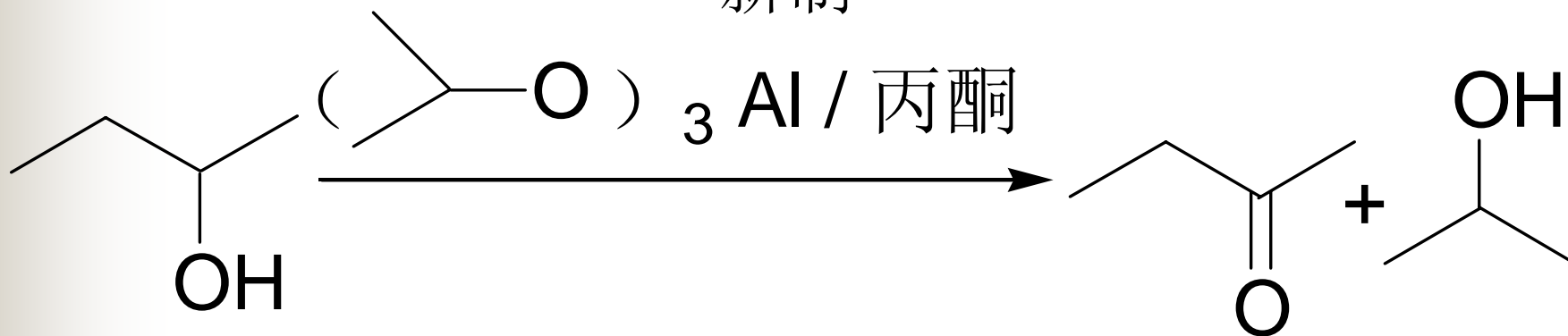
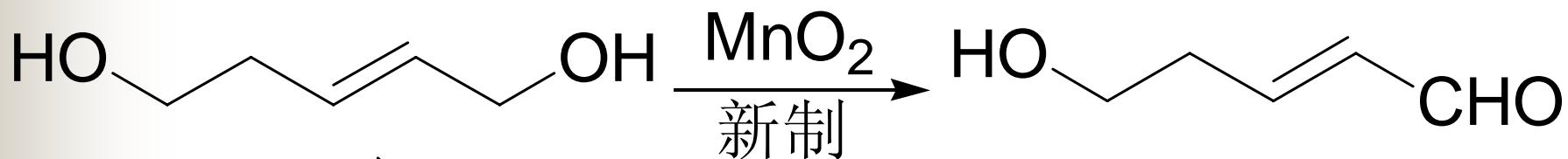
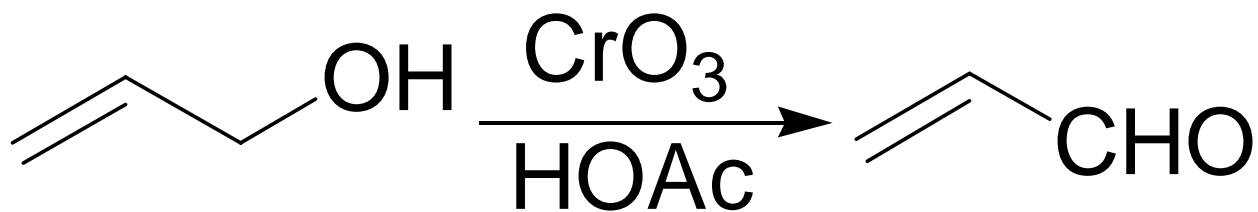
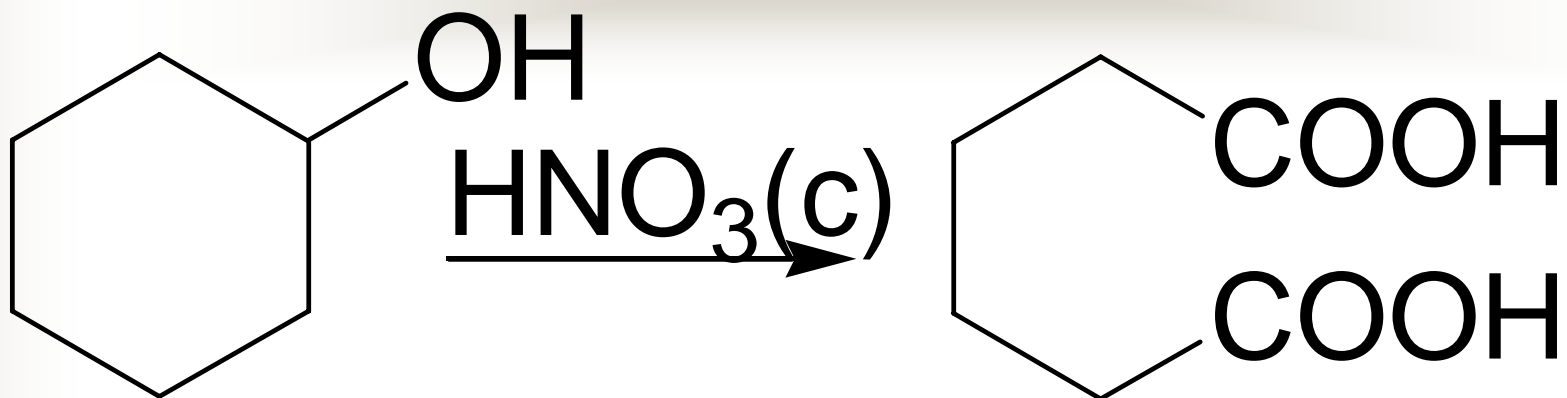
A. 常用氧化剂:

- a. 强氧化剂: $\text{HNO}_3(\text{c})$; $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
 KMnO_4 /中性、碱性或酸性介质
- b. 中强氧化剂: CrO_3 /吡啶—沙瑞特试剂
 CrO_3 /丙酮/醋酸或稀硫酸
- c. 弱氧化剂: 新制 MnO_2 ,

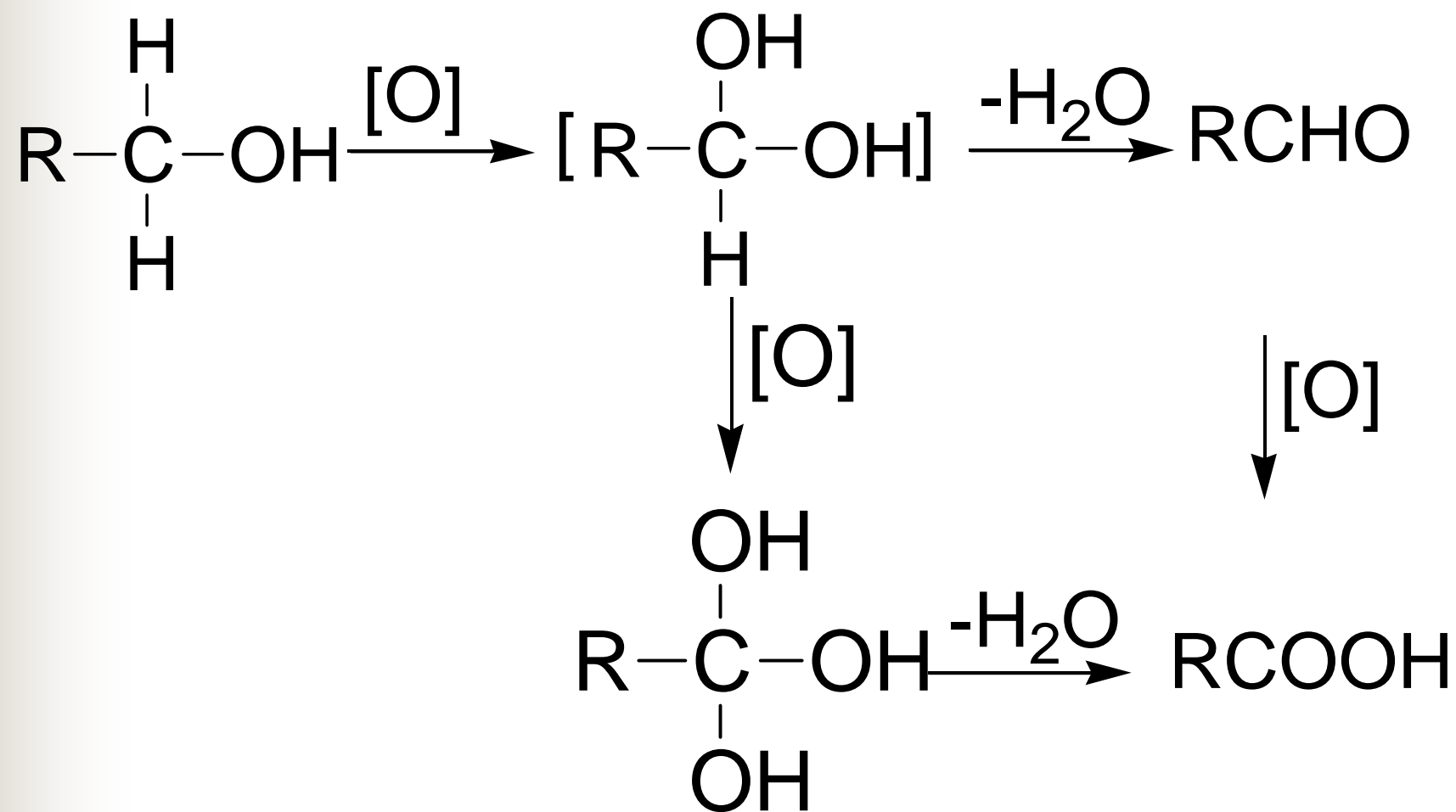


如:

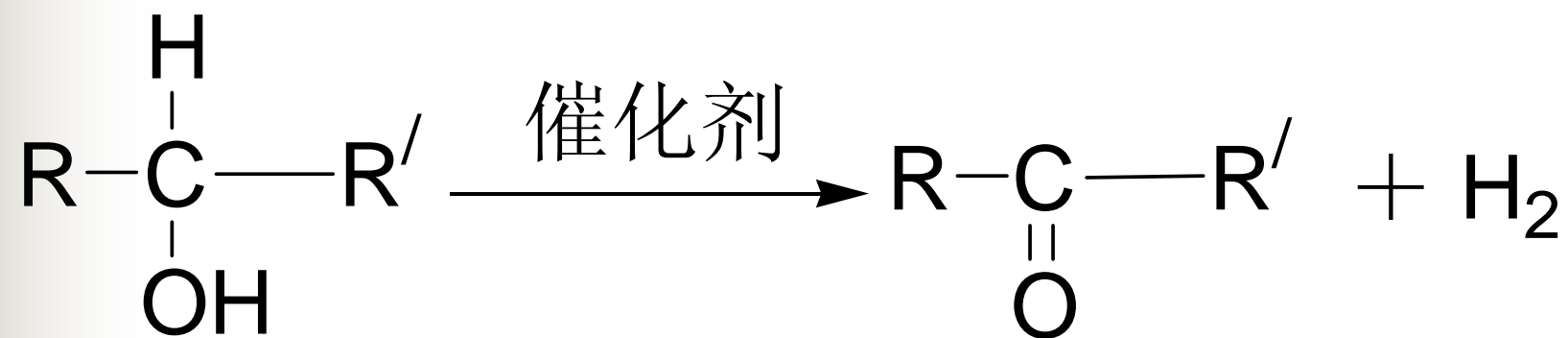




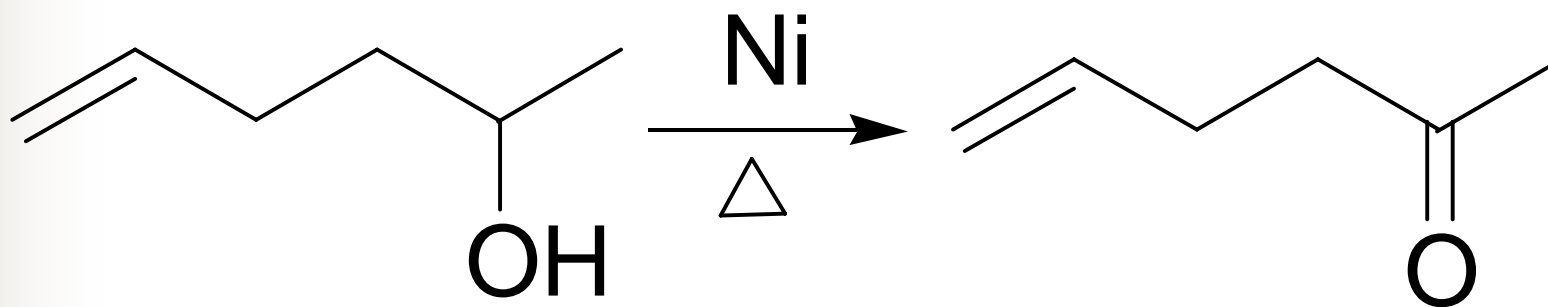
机理:



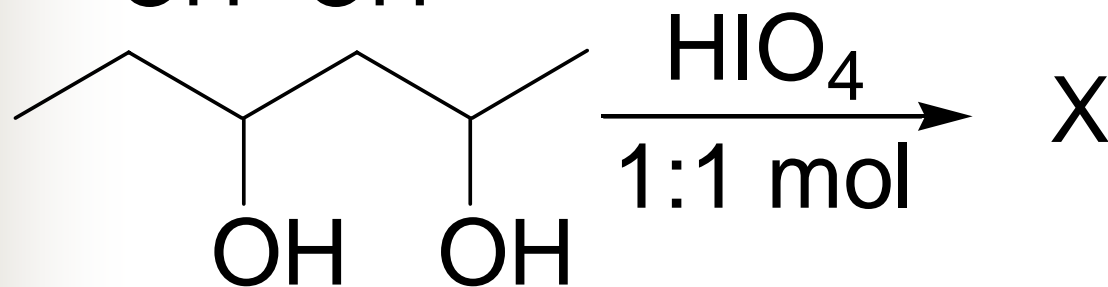
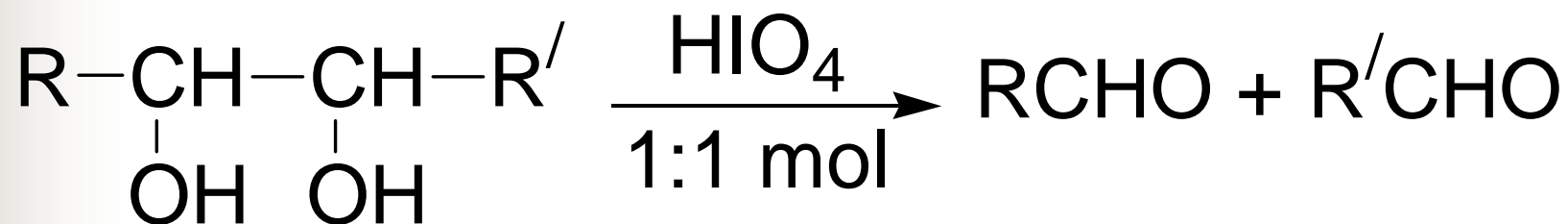
B. 脱氢氧化反应:



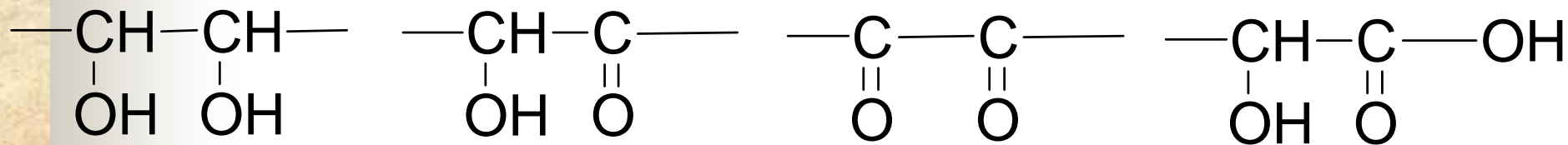
常见催化剂: Ni, Pd, Pt, Al₂O₃,



C. 邻二醇的氧化反应—HIO₄:

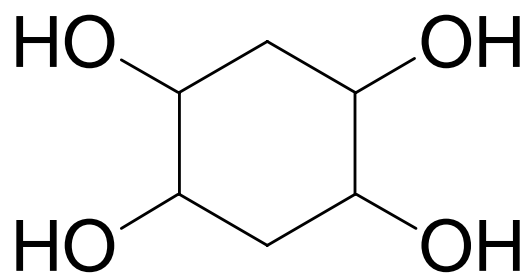


以下结构均可反应:

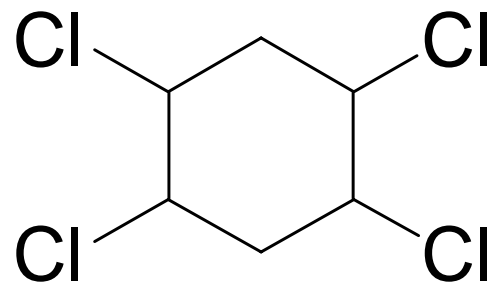


应用:

- 化合物A($C_6H_{12}O_4$), 与足量的 PCl_3 反应生成B($C_6H_8Cl_4$), A与2mol的 HIO_4 反应生成2mol的丙二醛, 请写出化合物A、B的可能结构。

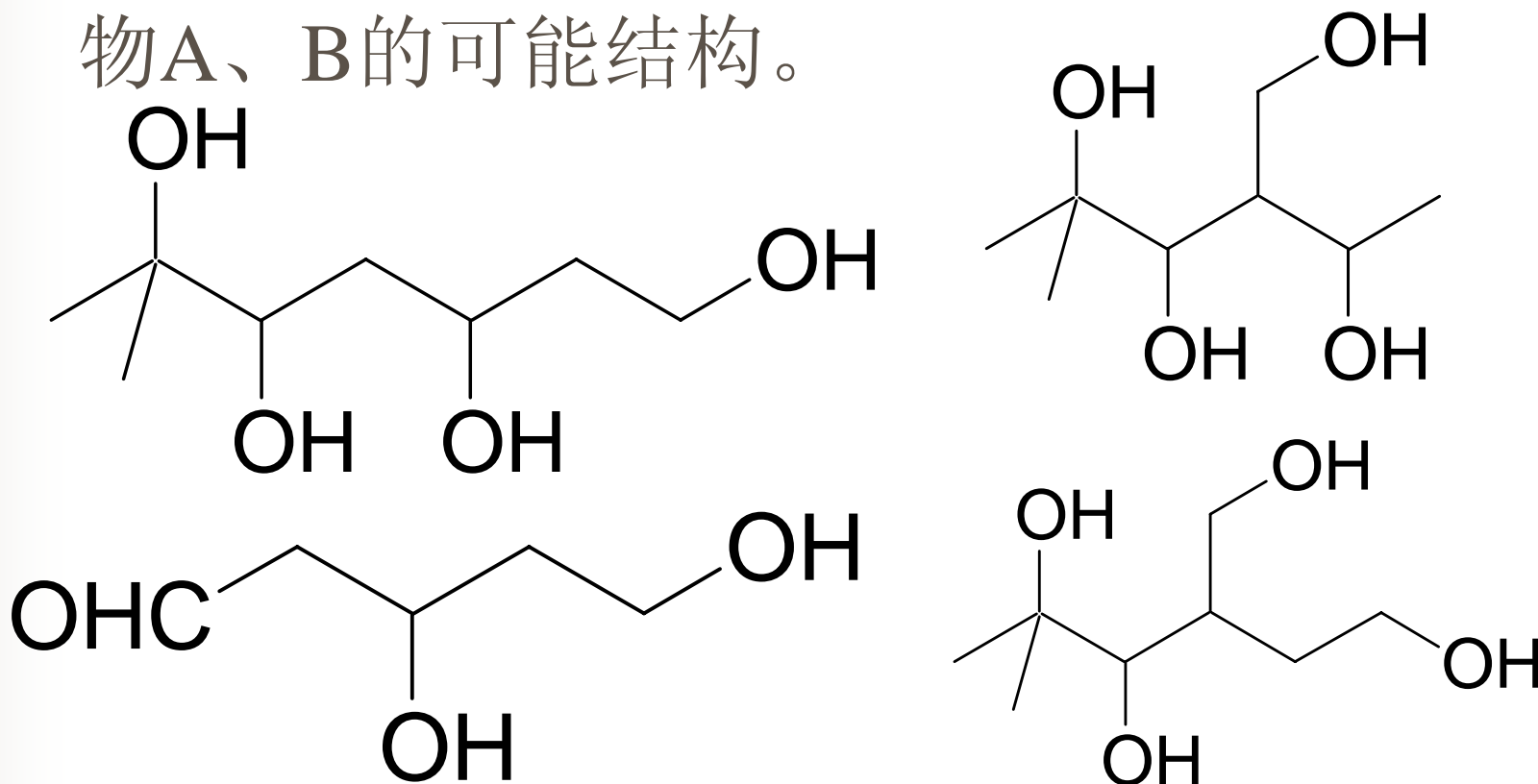


A

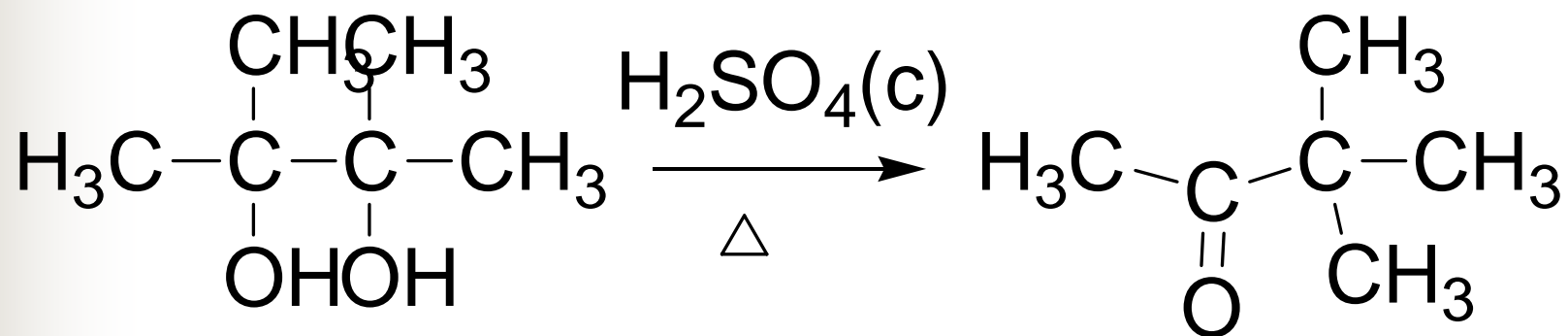
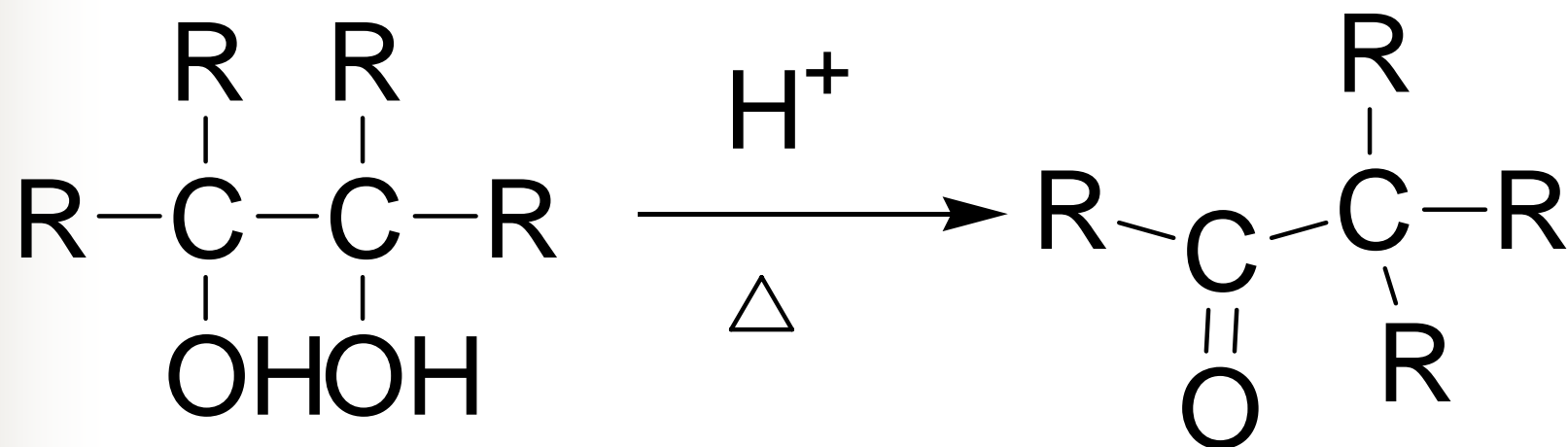


B

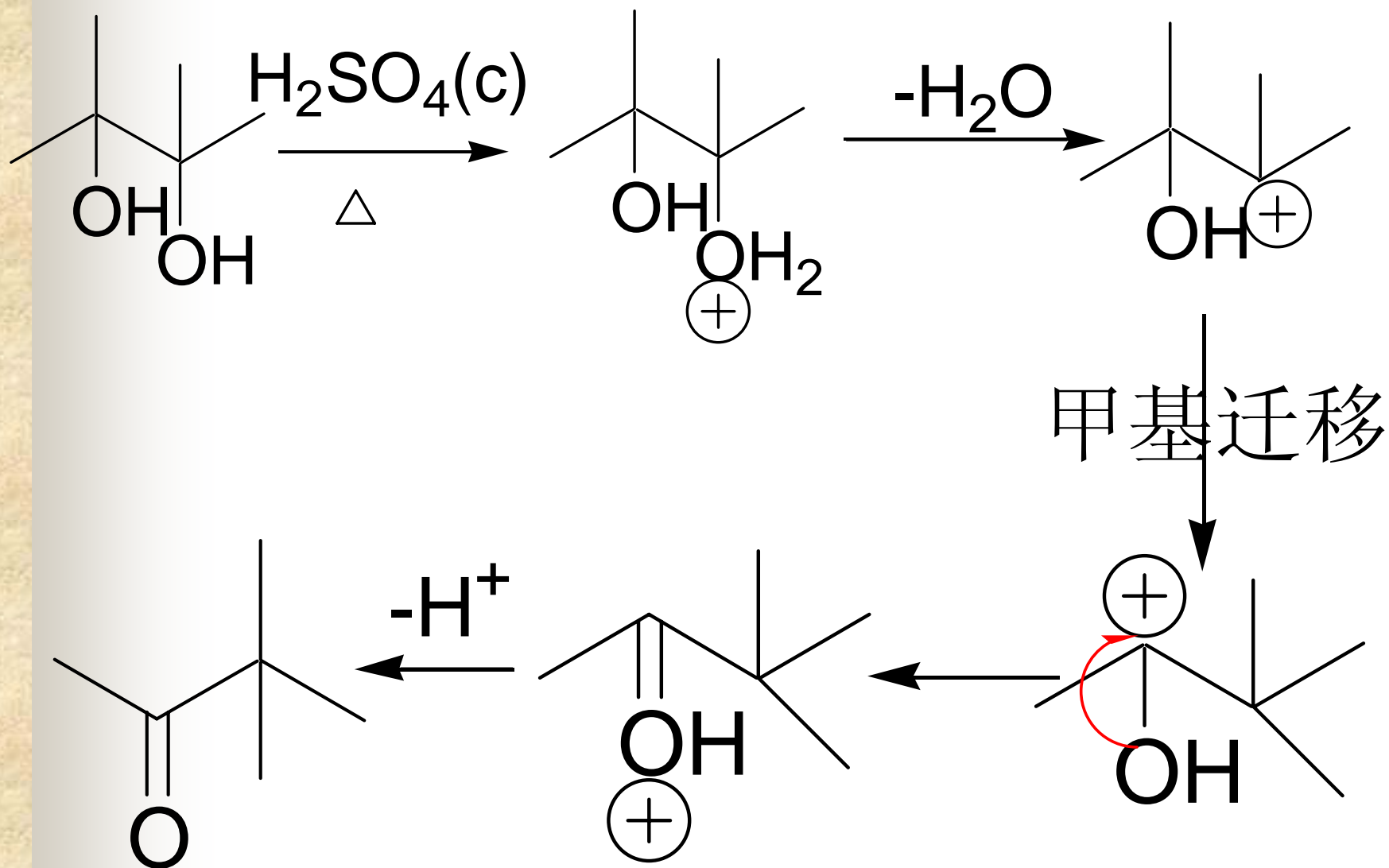
- 化合物A($C_8H_{18}O_4$), A与足量Na反应生成2mol的 H_2 , 与足量的高碘酸反应, 但只消耗一摩尔的高碘酸并生成一摩尔的丙酮和一摩尔的B($C_5H_{10}O_3$), 请写出化合物A、B的可能结构。



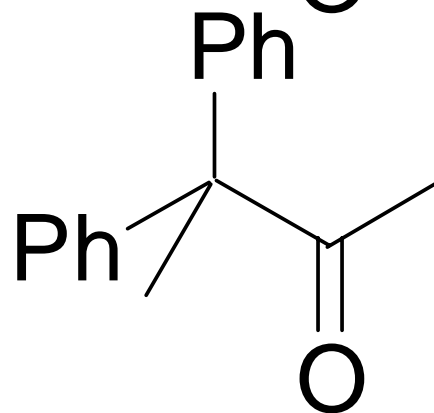
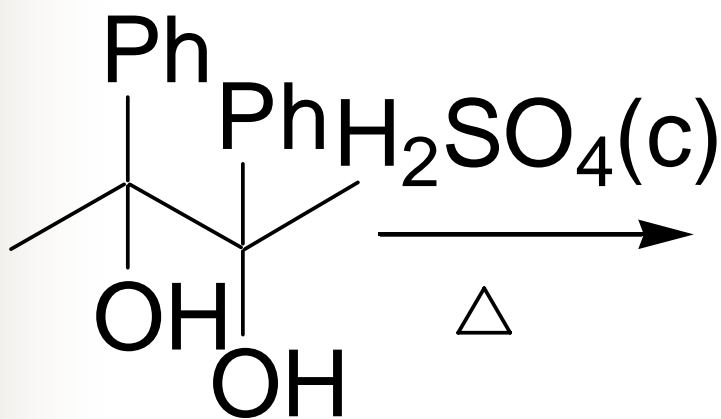
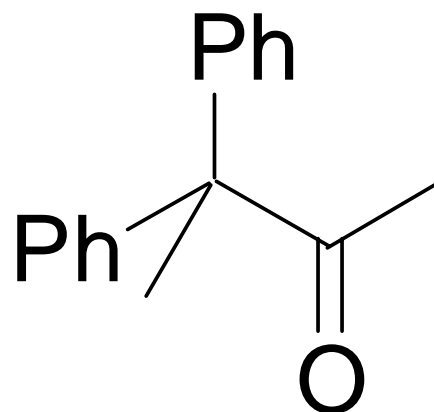
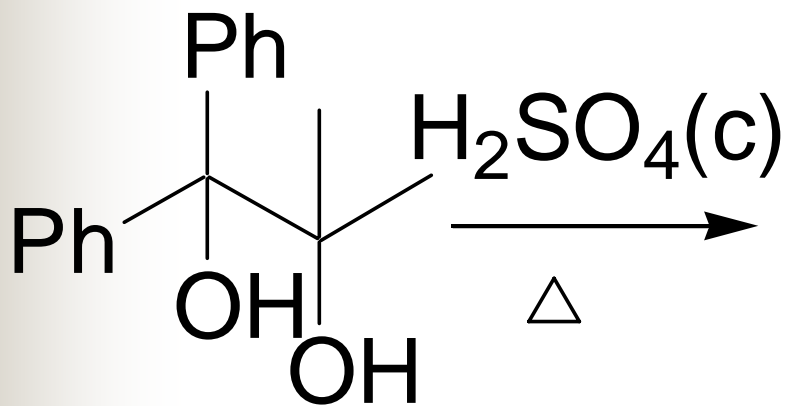
8、邻二醇的重排反应 (频哪醇重排反应)



机理:



实例



迁移能力: $\text{Ph} > \text{R} > \text{H}$