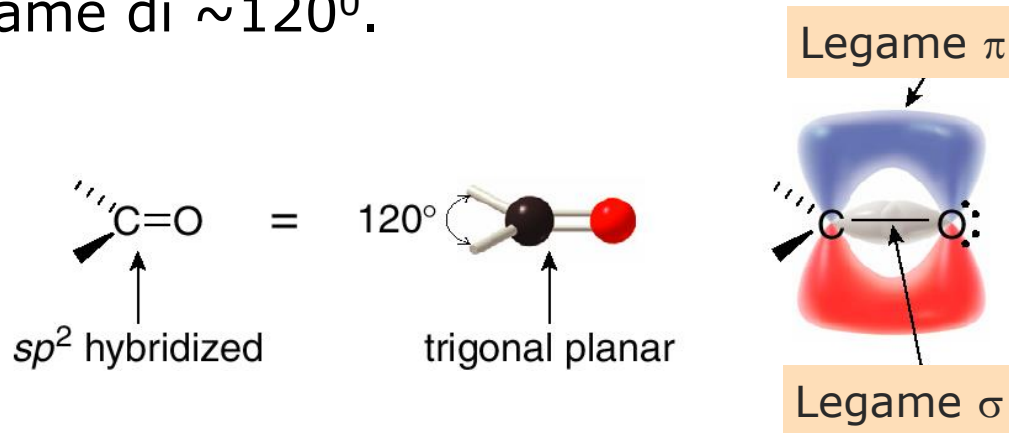


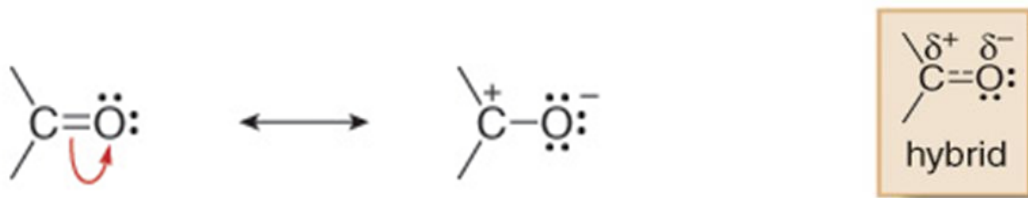
# Composti carbonilici

# Il gruppo carbonilico C=O

- Il carbonio carbonilico è ibridato  $sp^2$ , trigonale planare, con angoli di legame di  $\sim 120^\circ$ .



- Il legame carbonilico è polarizzato per la presenza dell'atomo elettronegativo di ossigeno. Questo rende il carbonio carbonilico povero di elettroni

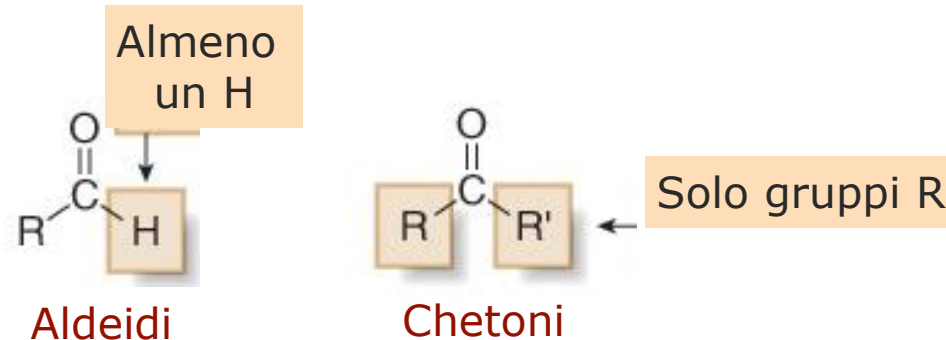


**Il carbonio carbonilico è un sito elettrofilo. Reagisce con reattivi nucleofili**

# Introduzione

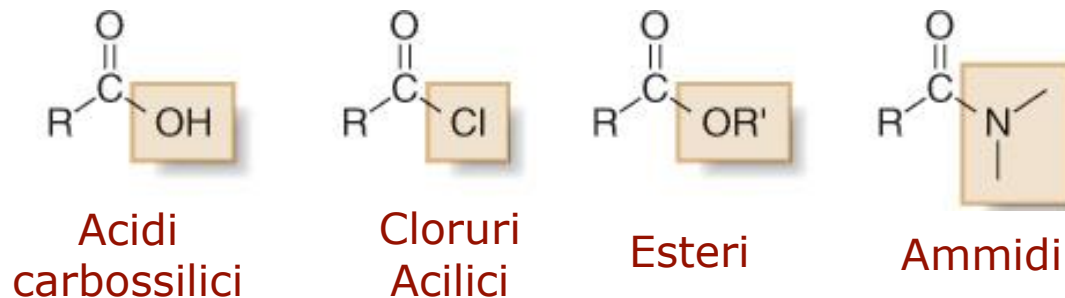
Ci sono due classi generali di composti che contengono il gruppo carbonilico C=O:

[1] Composti che hanno solo atomi di H e di C legati al carbonile



## Classe: Composti carbonilici

[2] Composti che contengono un eteroatomo (N, O, S, Cl) legato al carbonile

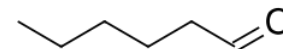
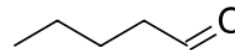
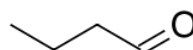
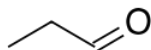
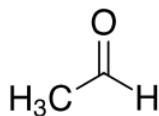
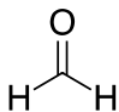


## Classe: Acidi carbossilici e derivati

# Composti carbonilici

## Aldeidi e Chetoni

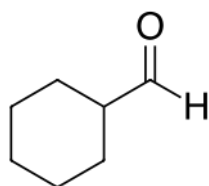
# Nomenclatura delle aldeidi



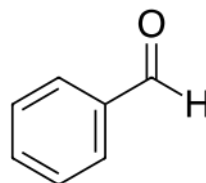
IUPAC	metanale	etanale	propanale	butanale	pentanale	esanale
COMUNE	(formaldeide)	(acetaldeide)	(propionaldeide)	(butirraldeide)	(valeraldeide)	(aldeide caproica)

## IUPAC

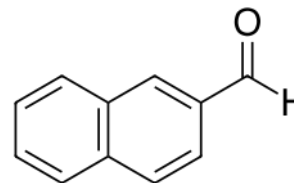
- Trovare la catena più lunga che contiene il gruppo CHO
- Cambiare il suffisso dell'alcano corrispondente in *-ale*.
- Se il gruppo CHO è legato ad un anello, aggiungere al nome del ciclo il suffisso *-carbaldeide*.



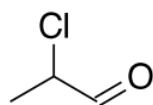
Cicloesancarbaldeide



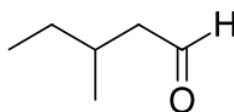
benzenecarbaldeide  
(benzaldeide)



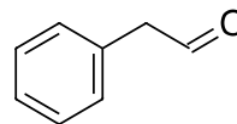
2-naftalenecarbaldeide  
(2-naftilaldeide)



2-cloropropanale

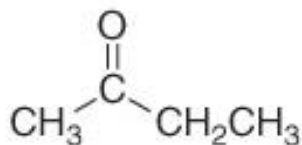


3-metilpentanale

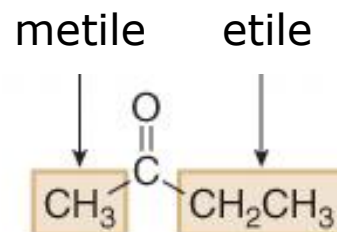


feniletanale

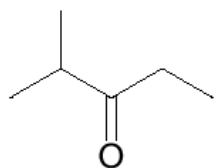
# Nomenclatura dei chetoni



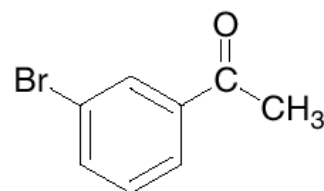
IUPAC 2-butanone



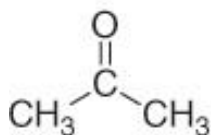
COMUNE etilmetilchetone



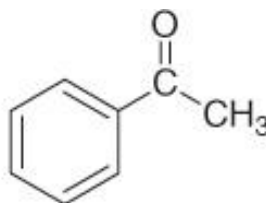
IUPAC 2-metil-3-pentanone  
COMUNE etilisopropilchetone



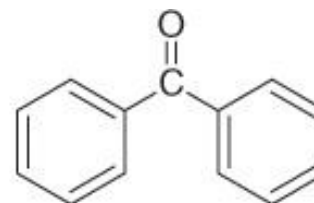
m-bromoacetofenone  
3-bromoacetofenone



acetone  
(2-propanone)

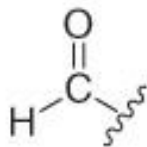


acetofenone

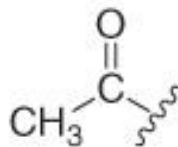


benzofenone

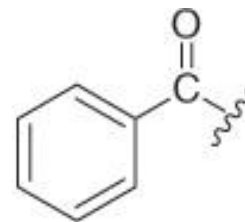
# Nomenclatura di Aldeidi e Chetoni



gruppo formile

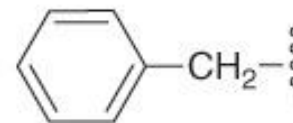


gruppo acetile



gruppo benzoile

Non confondere il gruppo benzoile con il benzile



gruppo benzile

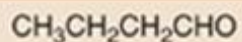
# Proprietà Fisiche

## Punti di ebollizione e di fusione

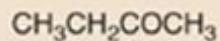
Confrontando composti di PM confrontabile, p.eb. e p.f. aumentano con la forza delle interazioni intermolecolari .



VDW  
MW = 72  
bp 36 °C



VDW, DD MW = 72  
bp 76 °C

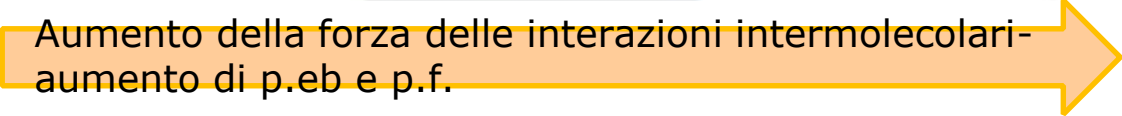


VDW, DD MW = 72  
bp 80 °C



VDW, DD, HB  
MW = 74  
bp 118 °C

Aumento della forza delle interazioni intermolecolari-  
aumento di p.eb e p.f.



## Solubilità

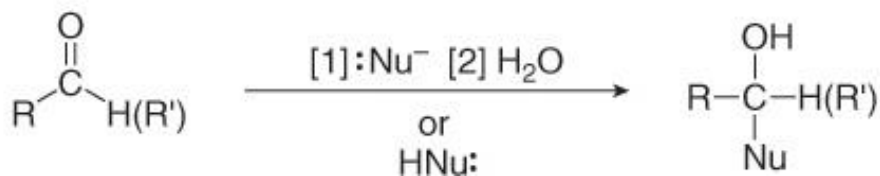
- Aldeidi e chetoni con meno di 5 atomi di C sono solubili in H<sub>2</sub>O, con cui formano legami H.
- Aldeidi e chetoni con più di 5 atomi sono insolubili in H<sub>2</sub>O perchè prevale la parte alchilica idrofobica
- Aldeidi e chetoni di qualunque dimensione sono solubili in solventi organici



# Reazioni di Aldeidi e Chetoni — Generalità

## [1] Addizione Nucleofila

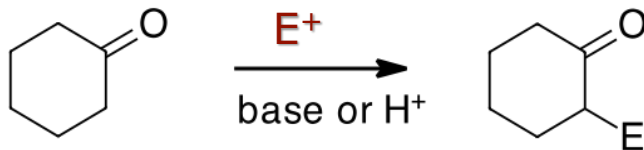
Reazione generale  
Addizione nucleofila



Addizione  
di H e Nu

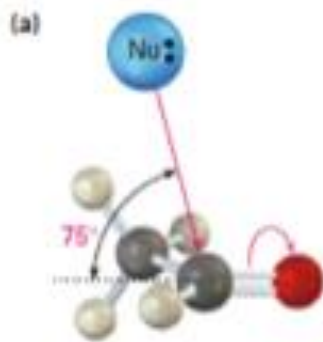
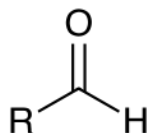
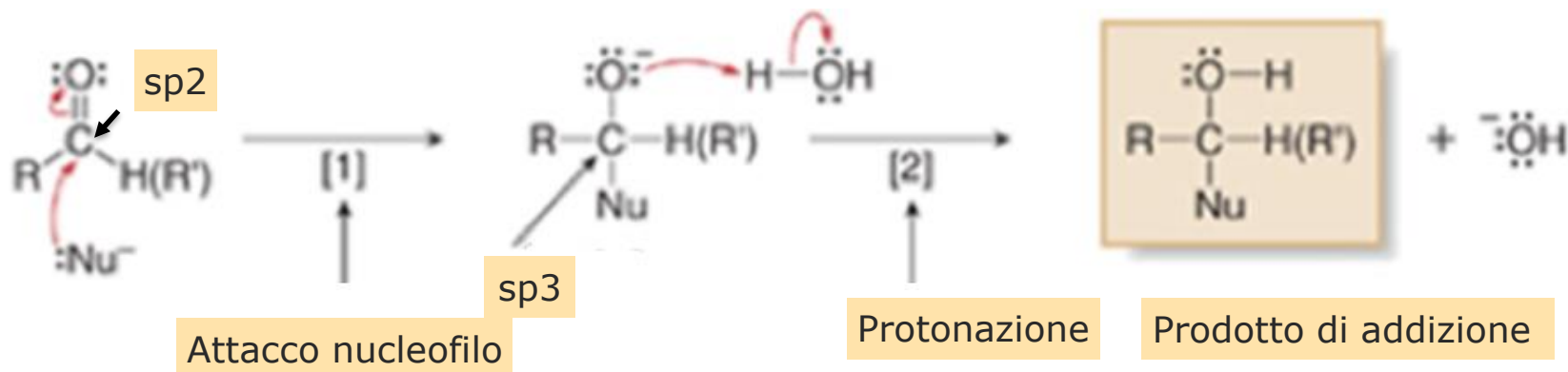
## [2] Ossidazione (aldeidi)

## [3] Reazioni al carbonio $\alpha$



# Addizione Nucleofila

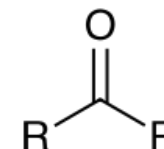
Si forma un alcolato come intermedio che viene poi protonato ad alcol



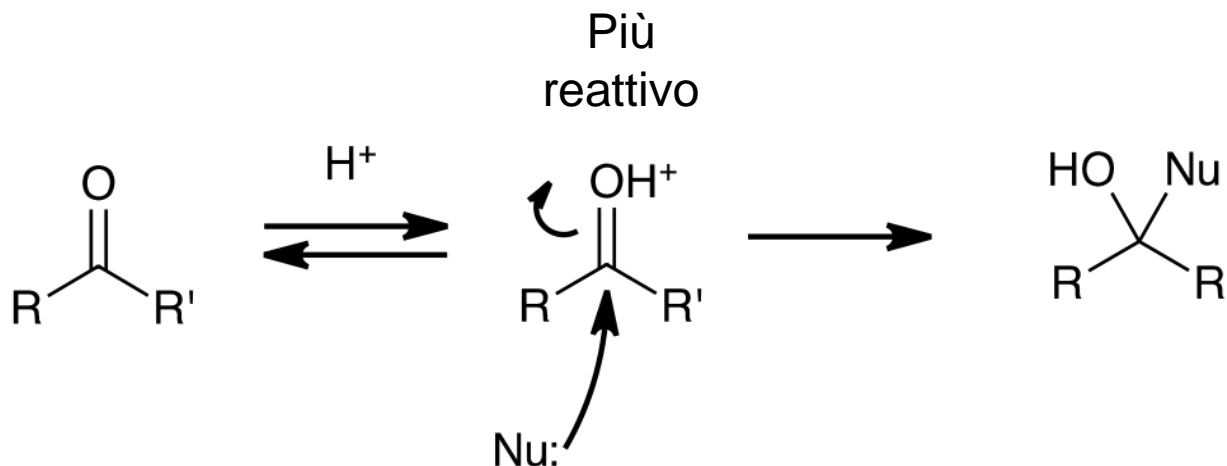
Aldeide:  
Meno ingombrata  
Più reattiva



Chetone  
Più ingombrato  
Meno reattivo

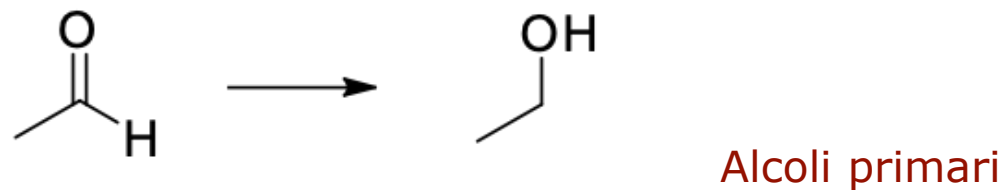
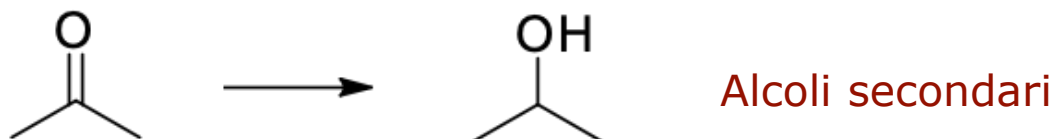


# Catalisi Acida



E' necessaria con nucleofili deboli ( $H_2O$ ,  $ROH$ , Ammine)  
La protonazione dell'ossigeno aumenta l'elettrofilicità del C carbonilico

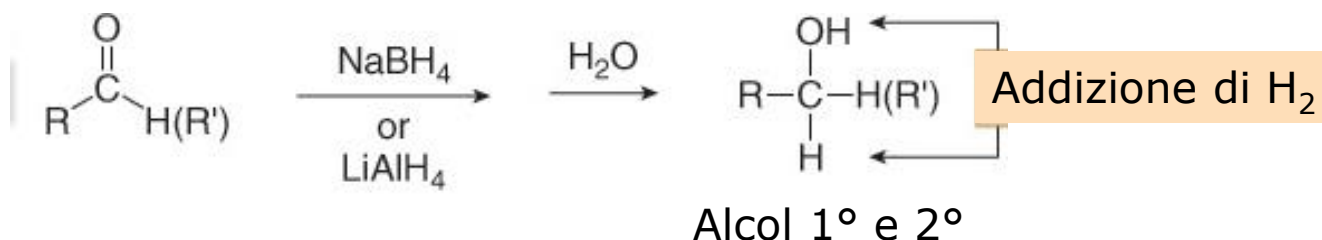
# Riduzione



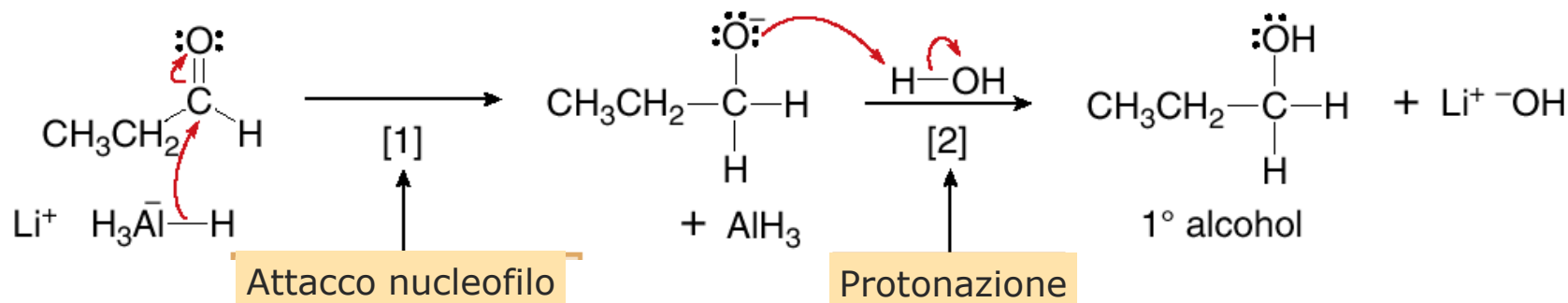
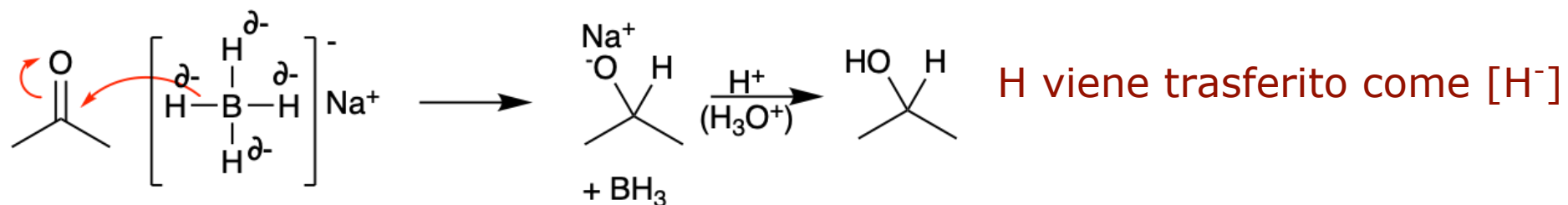
$\text{H}_2/\text{Pd}$  riduce anche il  $\text{C}=\text{C}$   
 $\text{NaBH}_4, \text{LiAlH}_4$  selettivo per  $\text{C}=\text{O}$

# Riduzione

Reazione generale

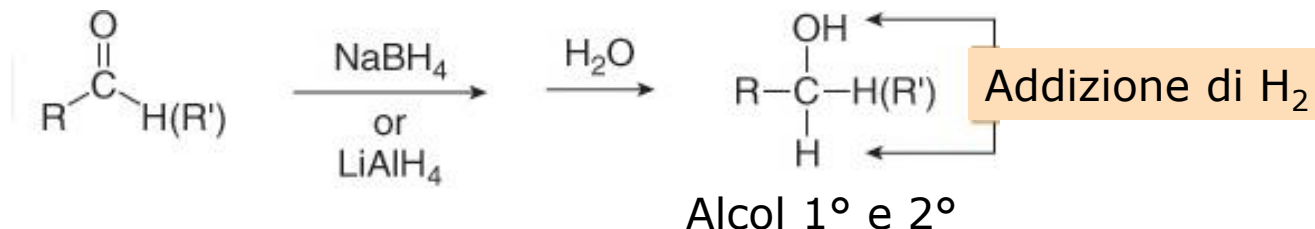


Meccanismo: **addizione nucleofila di H<sup>-</sup> al C=O**



# Riduzione

Reazione generale



## Confronto NaBH<sub>4</sub> / LiAlH<sub>4</sub>

LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (LAH) è più reattivo e meno selettivo di NaBH<sub>4</sub>:

NaBH<sub>4</sub> riduce solo aldeidi e chetoni.

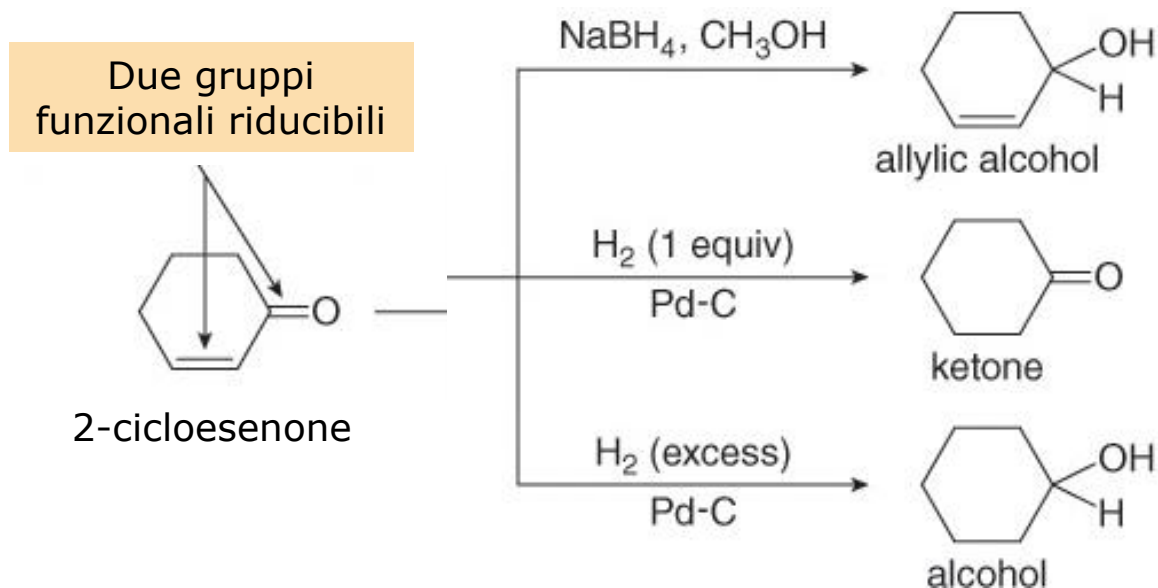
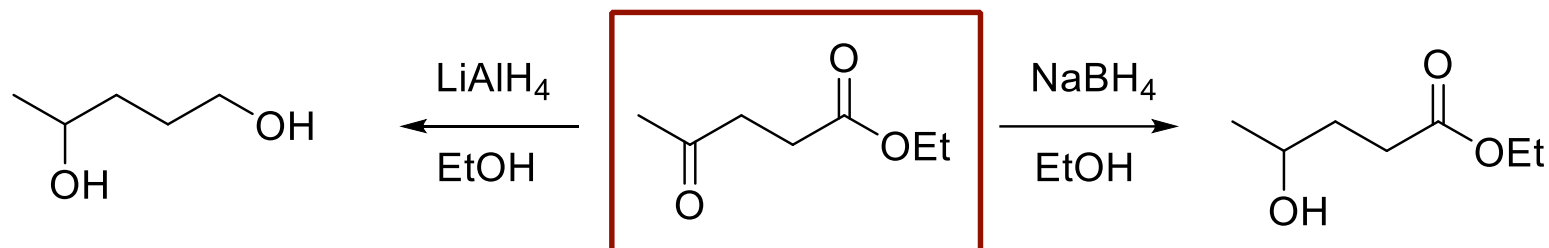
LAH riduce anche esteri, amidi e nitrili.

NaBH<sub>4</sub> può essere usato in solventi protici (alcoli e H<sub>2</sub>O)

LAH deve essere usato in solventi non protici e anidri (EtOEt, THF) a causa della reazione di idrolisi:

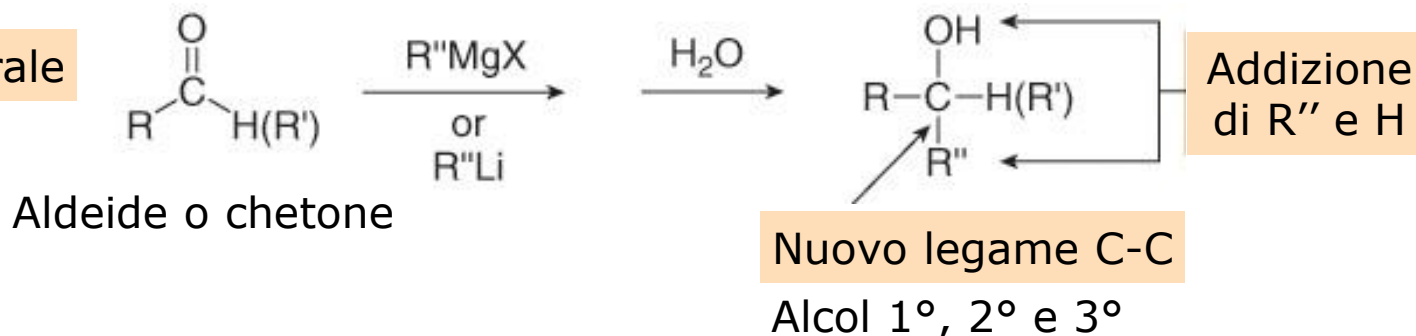


# Riduzione - Selettività

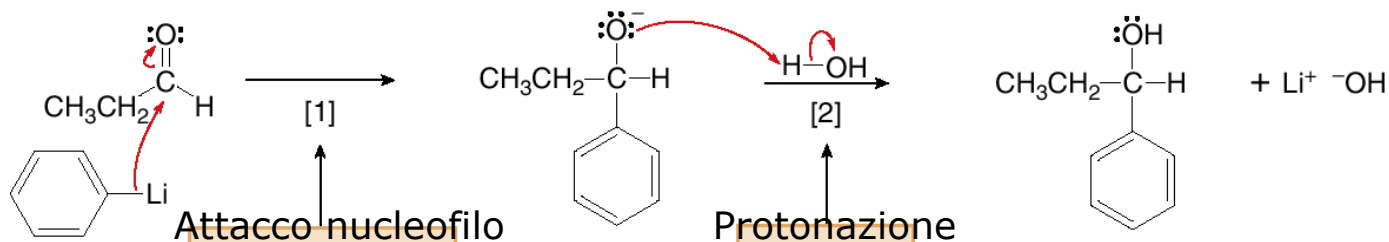
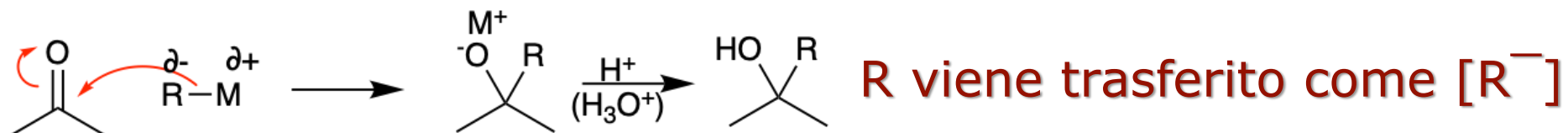


# Addizione Nucleofila di Reagenti Organometallici

Reazione generale

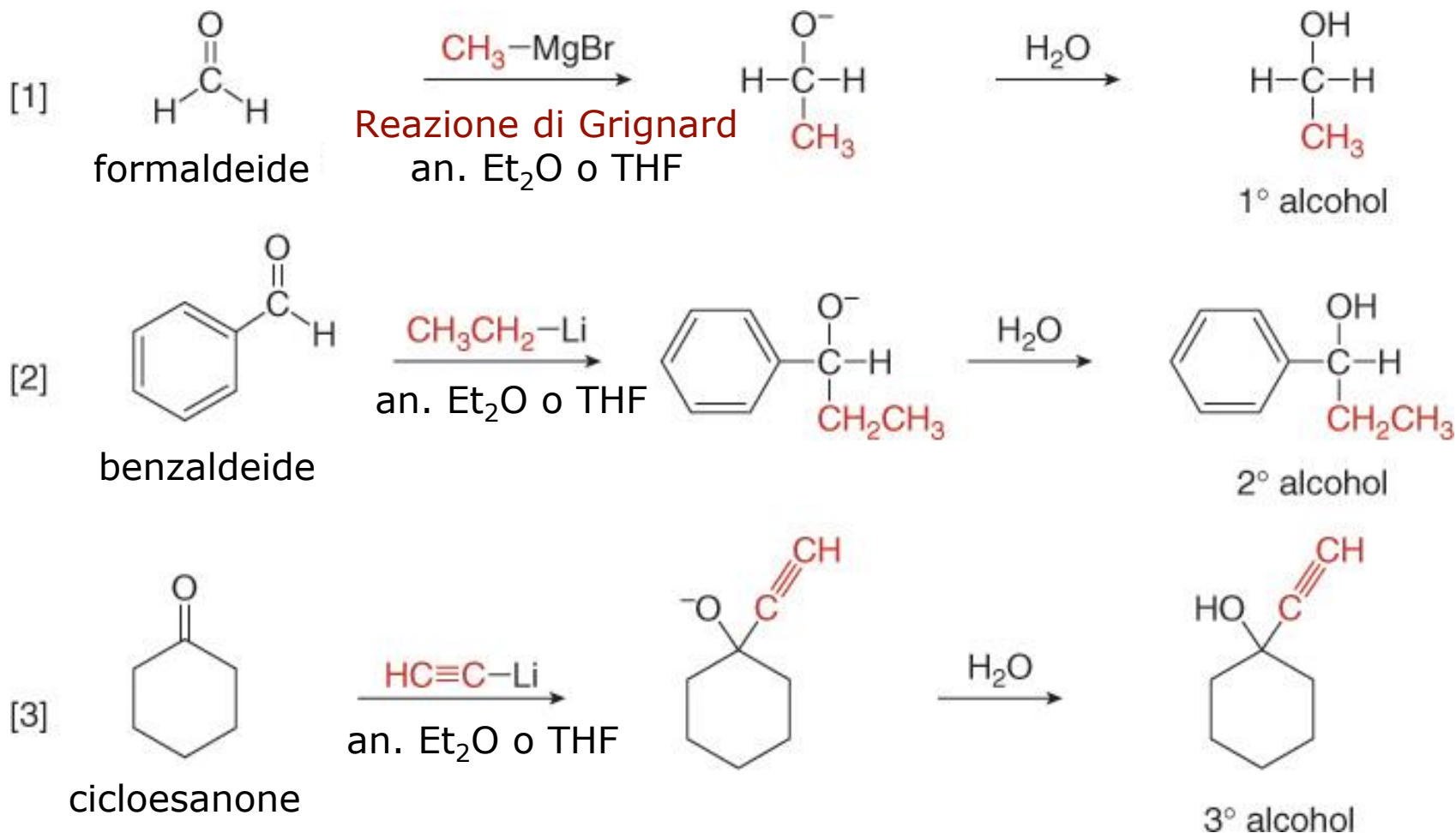


Meccanismo: **addizione nucleofila al C=O**



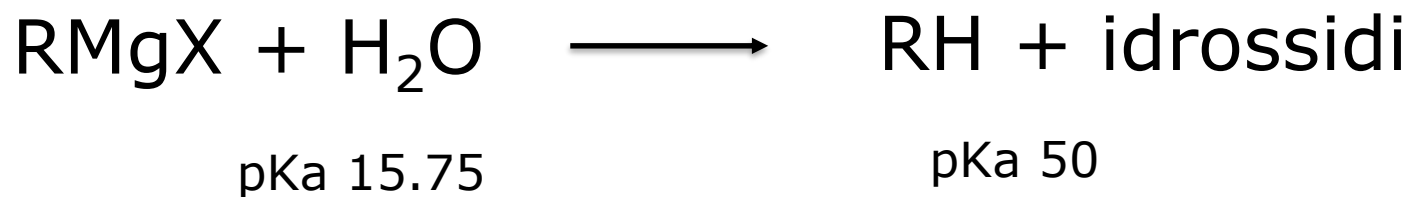


# Reazione di composti carbonilici con reagenti organometallici.



# Reagenti Organometallici

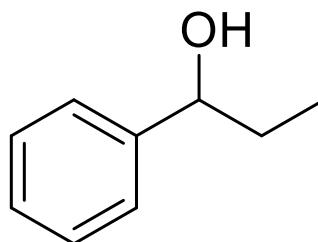
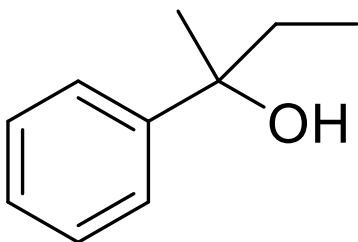
I reagenti organometallici devono essere preparati e usati in solventi aprotici anidri (EtOEt, THF)



H<sub>2</sub>O (pKa 16), alcoli (pKa 16 -18), ammine (pKa 35) distruggono i reattivi di Grignard e litioorganici che sono basi molto forti, Protonandoli e convertendoli nei corrispondenti alcani.

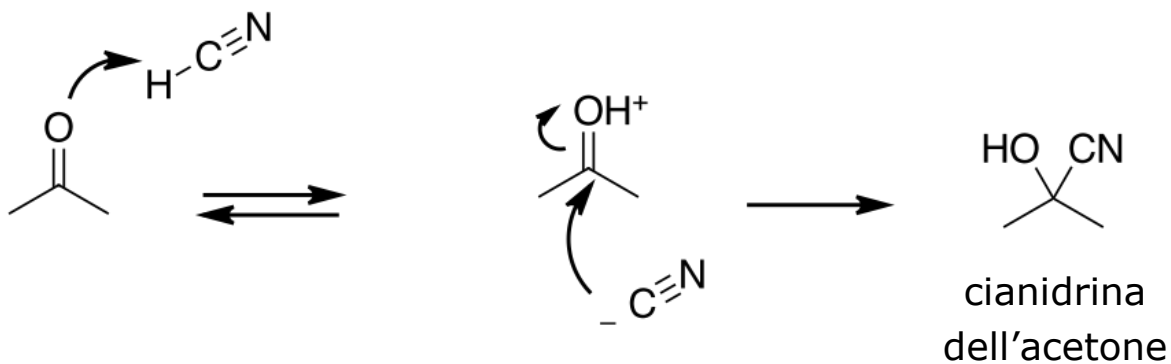
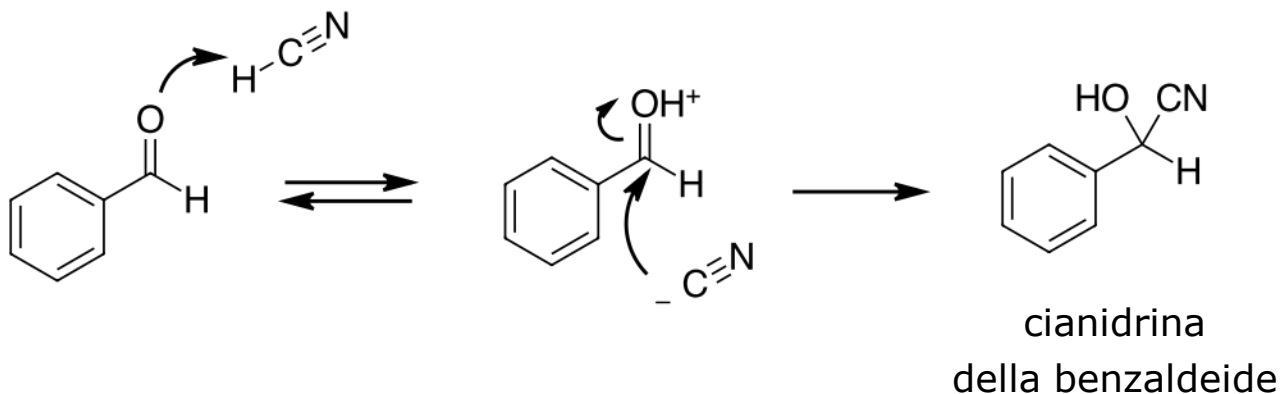
# Esercizi

Sintesi dei seguenti alcoli



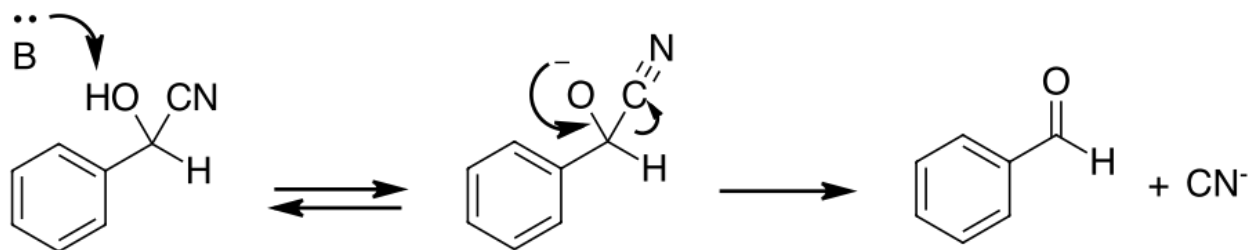
# Addizione Nucleofila di $\text{CN}^-$

- Il trattamento di un'aldeide o chetone con  $\text{HCN}$  dà una cianidrina.

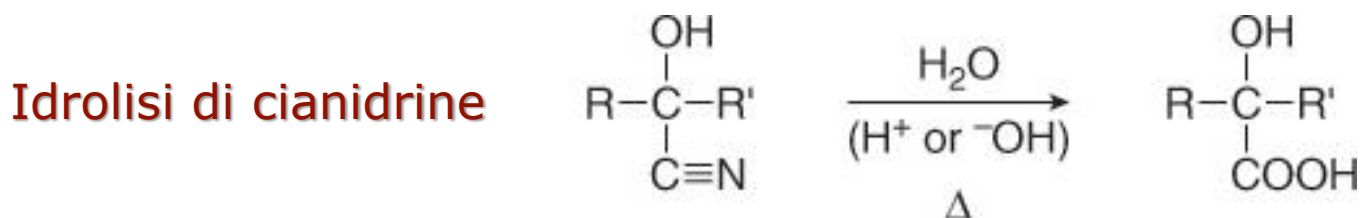


# Addizione Nucleofila di $\text{CN}^-$

- Le cianidrine possono essere riconvertite nei composti carbonilici di partenza per trattamento con una base. Questo è il processo esattamente inverso dell'addizione di  $\text{HCN}$ : deprotonazione dell' $\text{OH}$  seguita da eliminazione di  $^- \text{CN}$ .

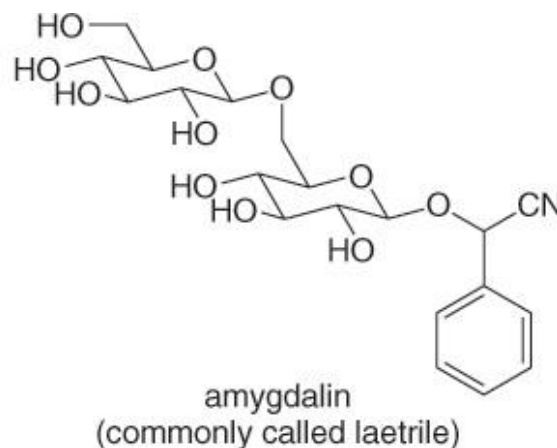
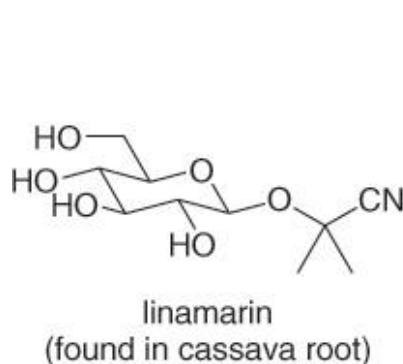


- Il gruppo ciano di una cianidrina è facilmente idrolizzabile a gruppo carbossilico per riscaldamento con una soluzione acquosa acida o basica.



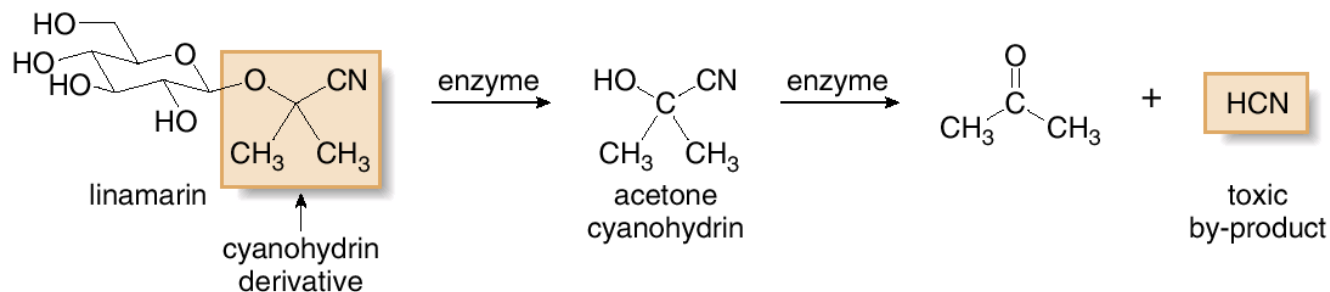
# Addizione Nucleofila di CN<sup>-</sup>

- Linamarina e Amigdalina sono due cianidrine naturali



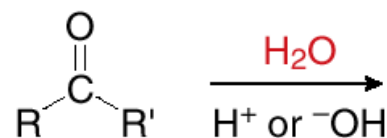
- Entrambi questi composti sono tossici perché vengono metabolizzati a cianidrine semplici che vengono a loro volta idrolizzate a composti carbonilici e HCN.

## The breakdown of linamarin to HCN

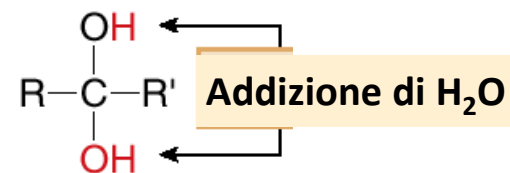


# Addizione di H<sub>2</sub>O — Idratazione

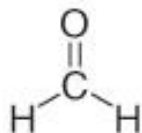
Addizione nucleofila di H<sub>2</sub>O



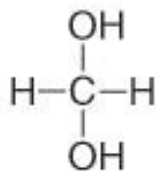
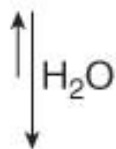
R' = H o alchile



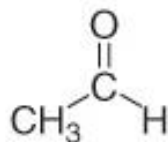
Diolo geminale  
(idrato)



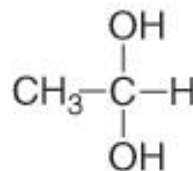
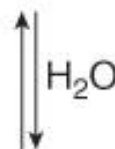
Formaldeide



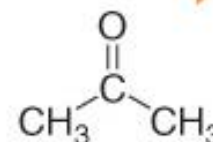
99%



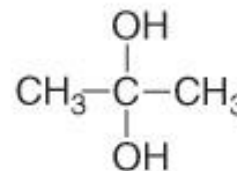
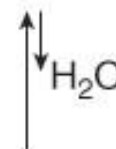
Acetaldeide



58%



Acetone

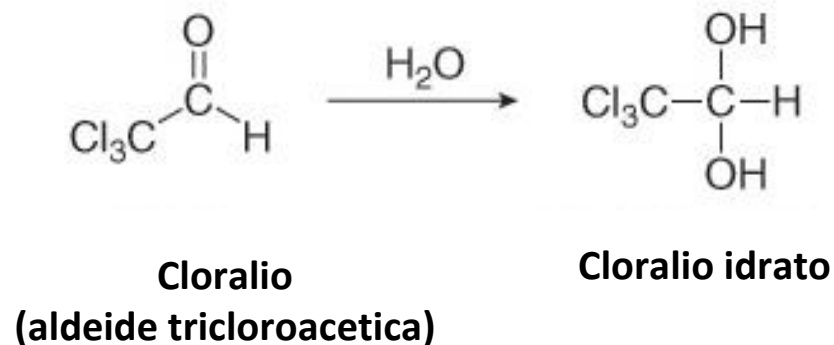
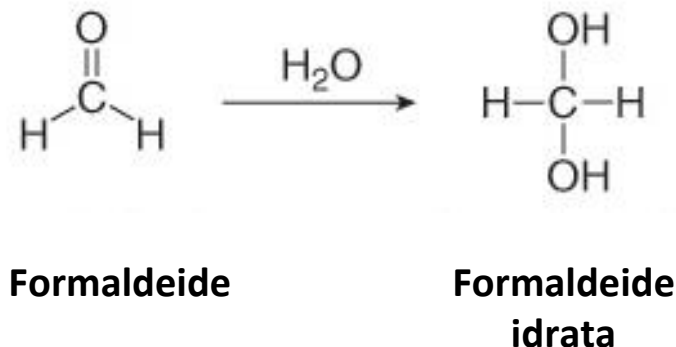


0.2%

# Addizione di H<sub>2</sub>O — Idratazione

*Gem*-dioli si formano con buone rese solo con aldeidi **non ingombrate** (formaldeide) o aldeidi con gruppi fortemente elettronattrattori vicini.

## Esempi

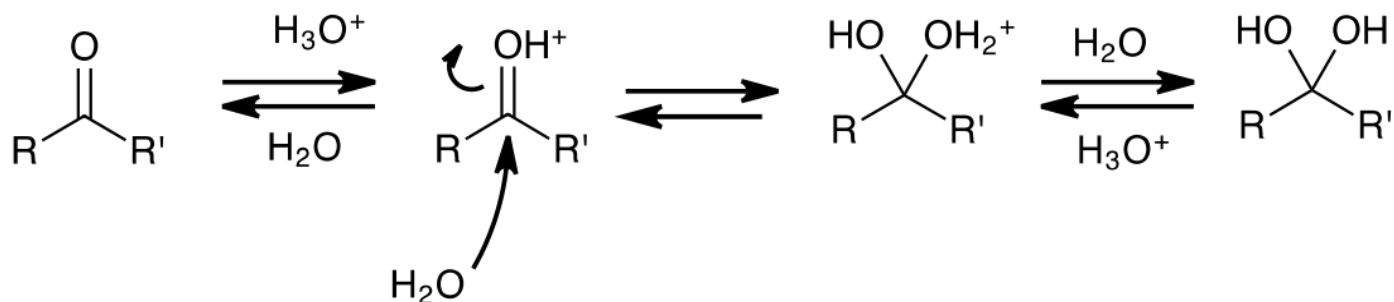




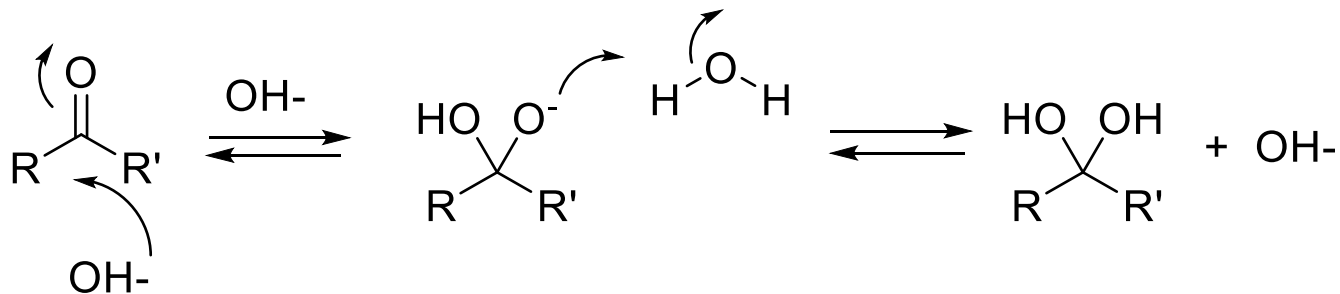
# Addizione di H<sub>2</sub>O — Idratazione

L'addizione di H<sub>2</sub>O è generalmente lenta ma può essere catalizzata da OH<sup>-</sup> e H<sup>+</sup>

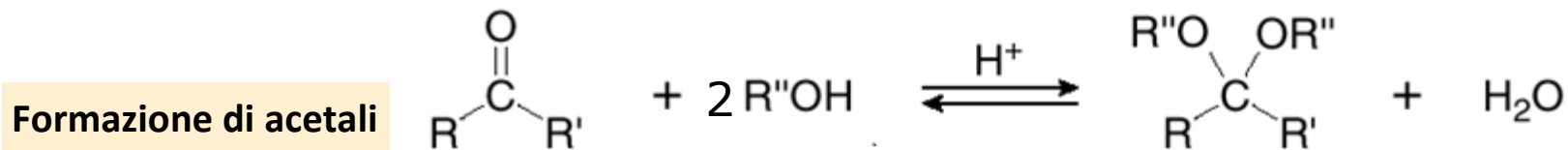
Catalisi acida:



Catalisi basica:



# Addizione di Alcoli — Formazione di Acetali



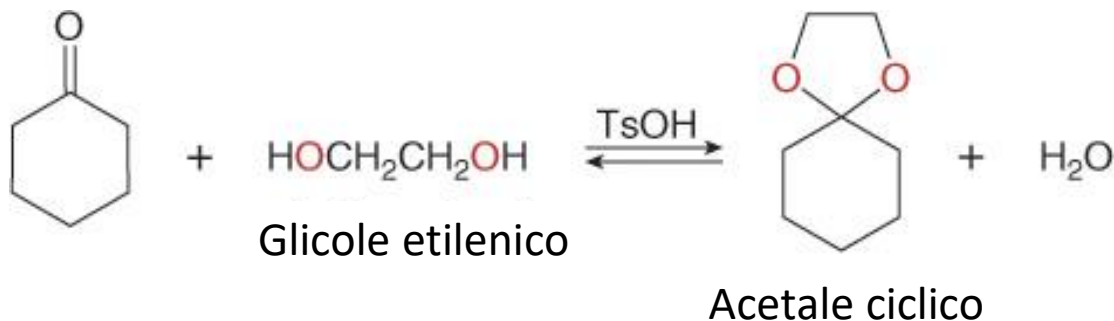
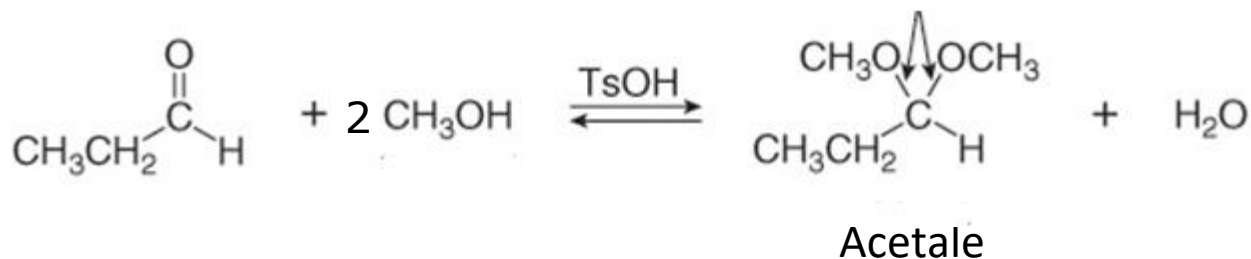
R' = H o alchile

Acetale

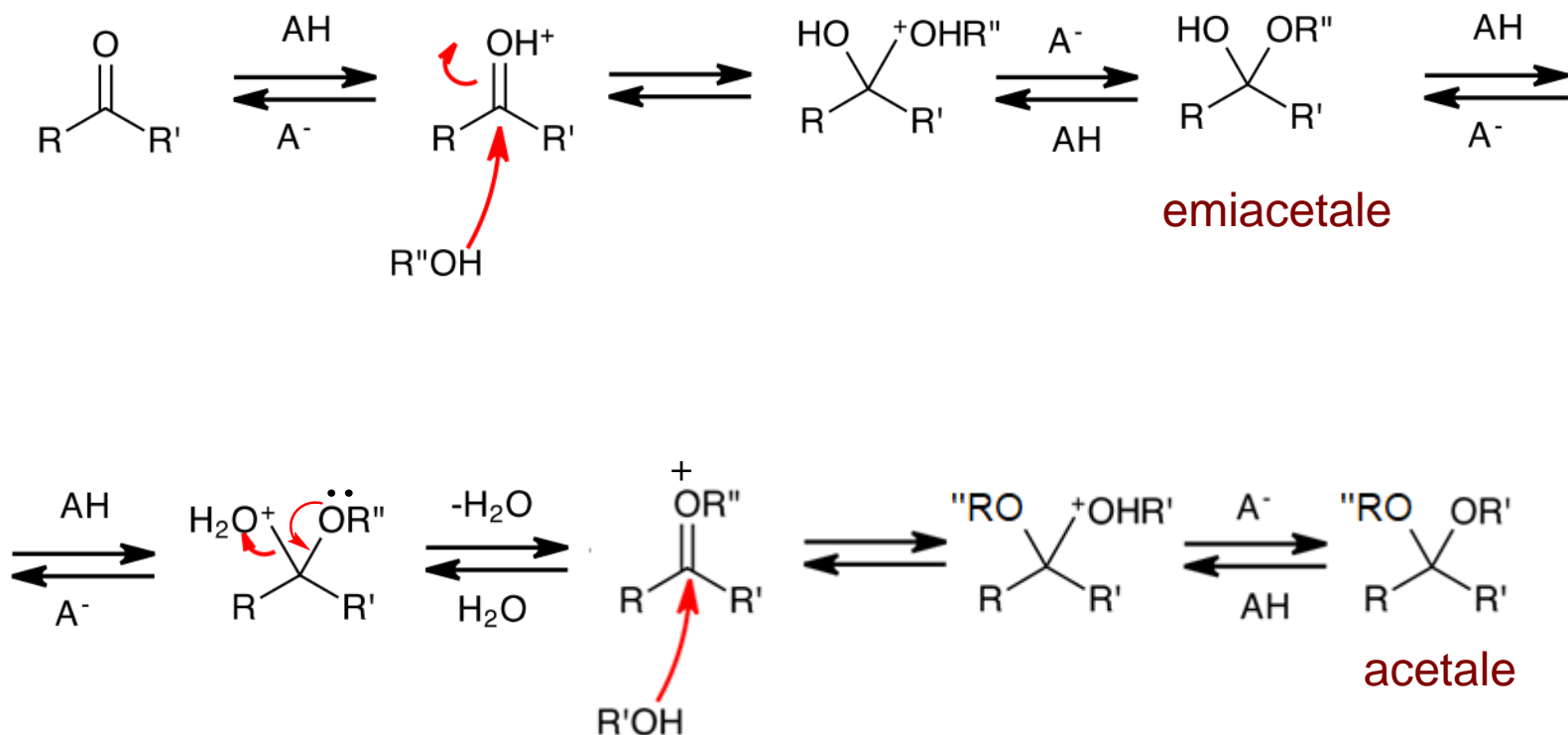
L'equilibrio viene spostato a destra con un eccesso di alcol o rimuovendo l'H<sub>2</sub>O

---

## Esempi



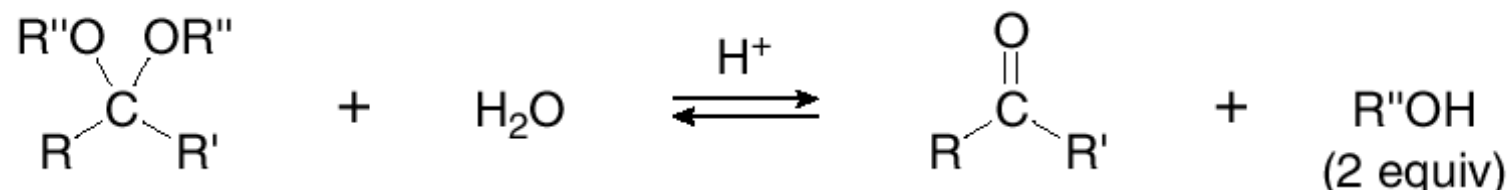
# Addizione di Alcoli — Formazione di Acetali



Formalmente si ha sostituzione dell'OH dell emiacetale con il gruppo R'O (attraverso uno step di eliminazione di H<sub>2</sub>O e addizione di R'OH)

AH = HCl (g), PTSA (acido p-toluensolfonico)...

# Idrolisi di Acetali

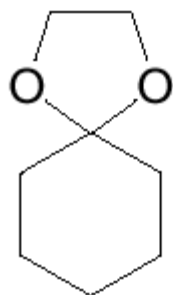


Acetale

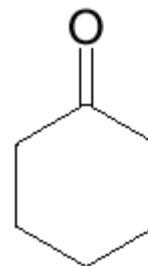
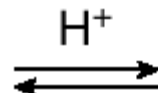
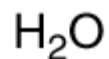
R' = H o alchile

Largo

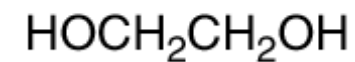
eccesso



+



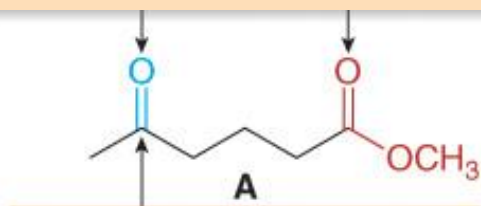
+



Glicole etilenico

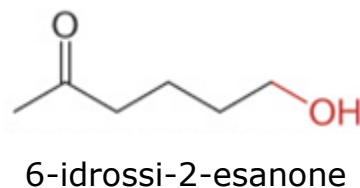
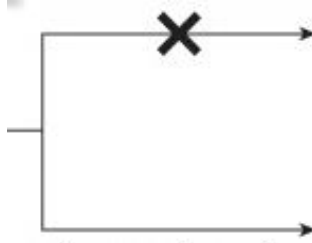
# Acetali come Gruppi Proteggenti

Due gruppi funzionali riducibili



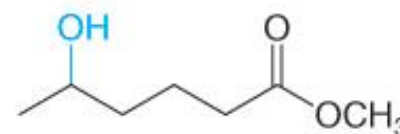
Il C=O è più reattivo

Reazione desiderata



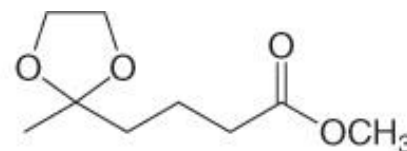
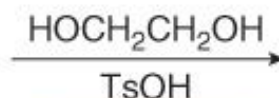
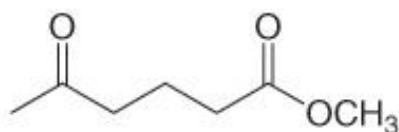
Riduzione selettiva dell'estere

Reazione osservata

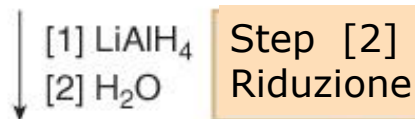


Riduzione selettiva del chetone

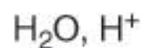
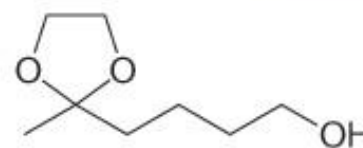
Metil 5-idrossiesanoato



Step [1]  
Protezione



Step [2]  
Riduzione



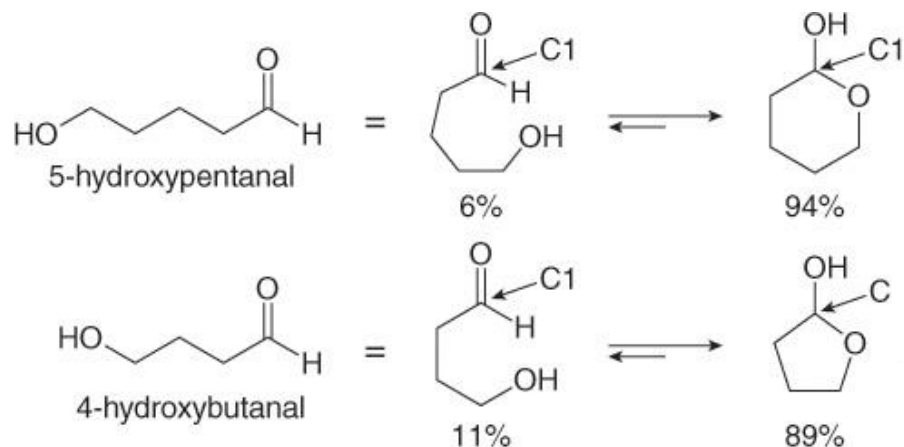
Step [3]  
Deprotezione



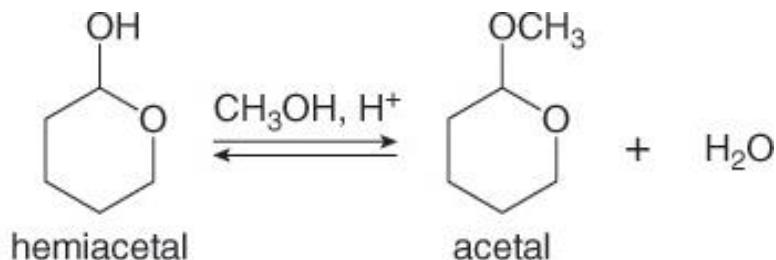
Prodotto desiderato  
+ HOCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH

# Emiacetali Ciclici ed Acetali

Emiacetali ciclici si formano per ciclizzazione intramolecolare di idrossialdeidi

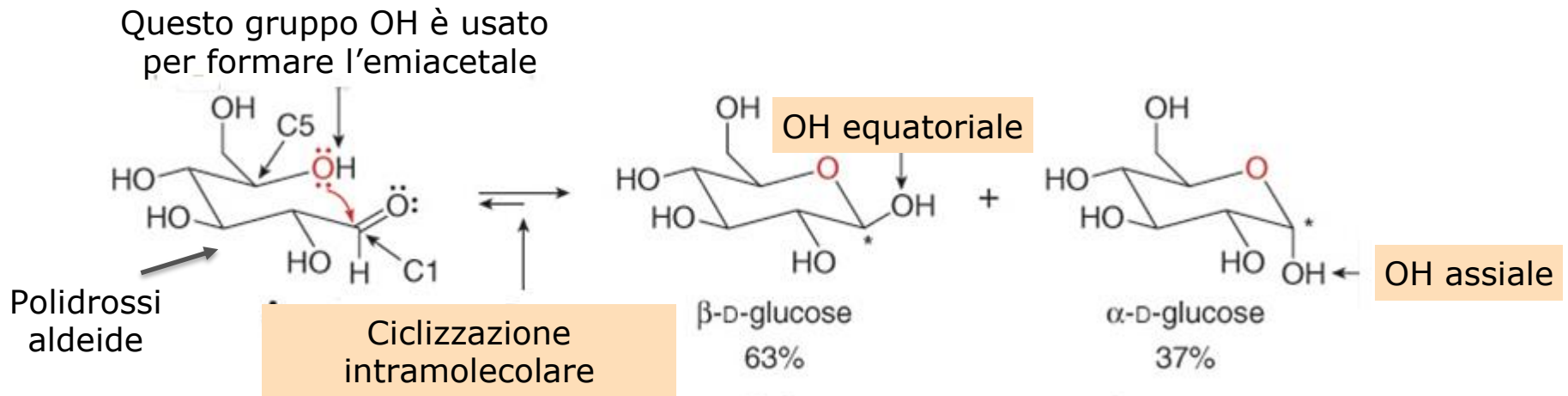


Emiacetali ciclici possono essere convertiti in acetali per trattamento con un alcol e un acido.

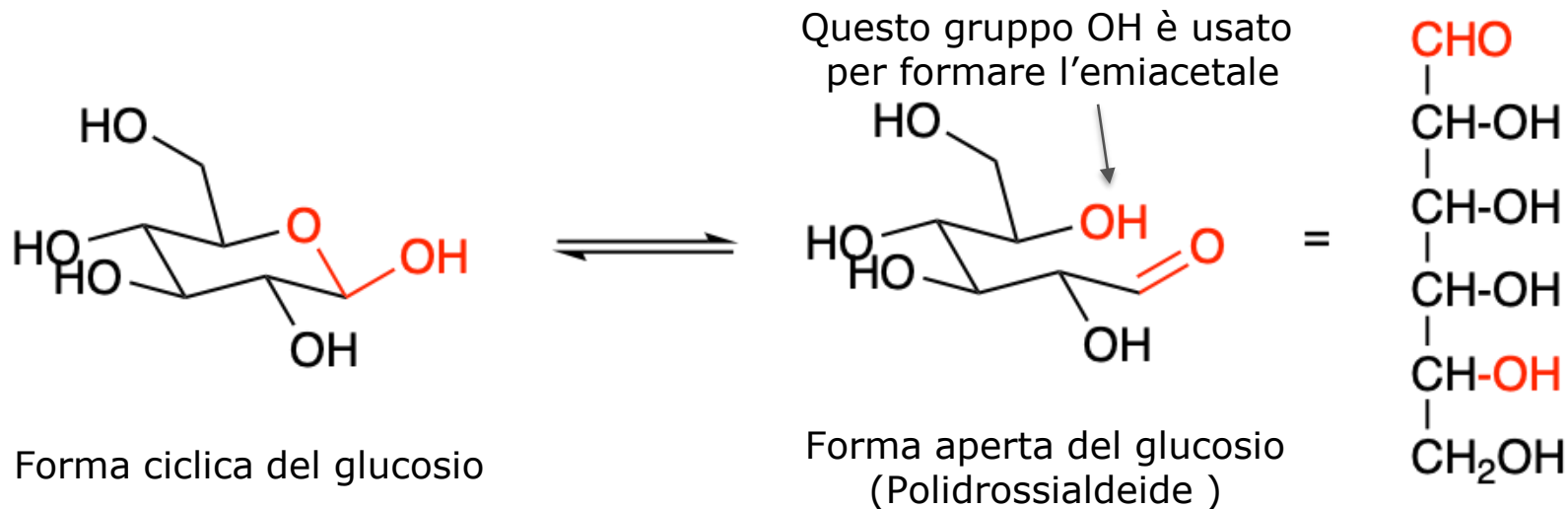


# Introduzione ai Carboidrati

- I **carboidrati**, chiamati comunemente zuccheri o amidi, sono **poliidrossi aldeidi e poliidrossichetoni** o composti che possono essere idrolizzati ad essi (**polisaccaridi**)
- Molti carboidrati contengono acetalì o emiacetalì ciclici. Esempi sono il glucosio e il lattosio.



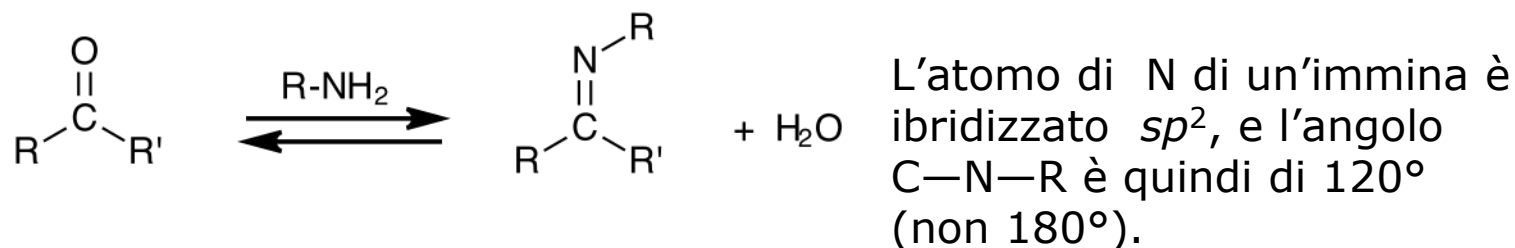
# Equilibrio fra forma ciclica emiacetale e forma aperta del glucosio



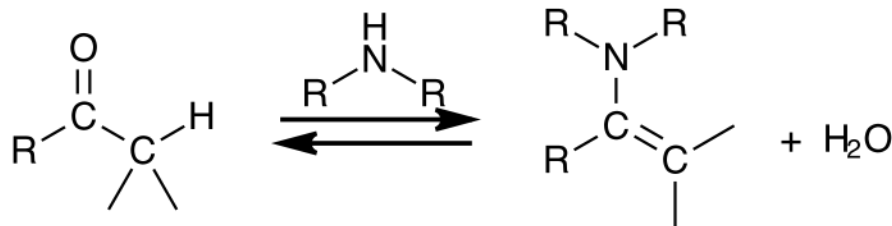


# Addizione di Ammine

- Il trattamento di un'aldeide o di un chetone con un'ammina primaria produce un'immina (chiamata anche **base di Schiff**).

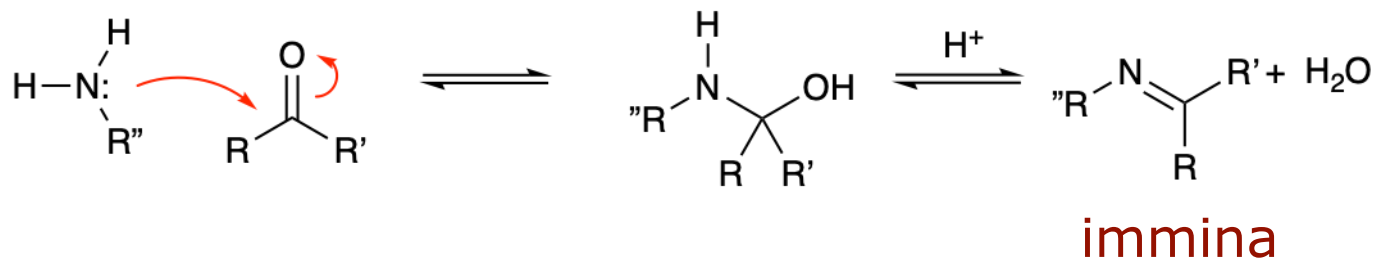


- Il trattamento di un aldeide o di un chetone con un'ammina secondaria produce un'enammina.

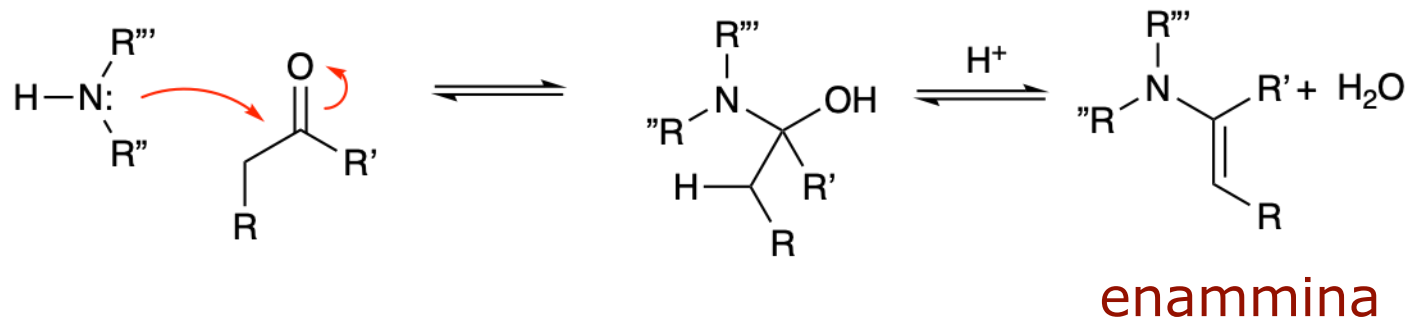


# Immine ed Enammine: Meccanismo Semplificato

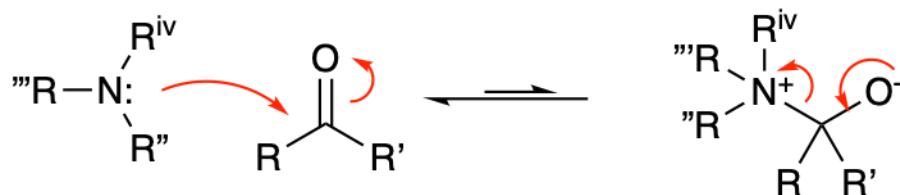
Ammine primarie:



Ammine secondarie:

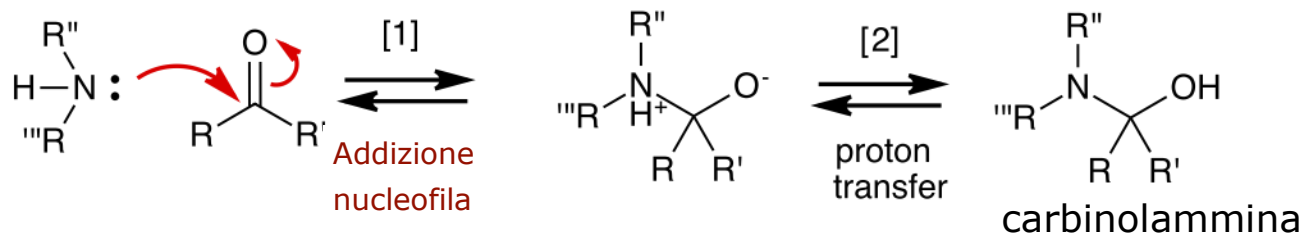


Ammine terziarie:

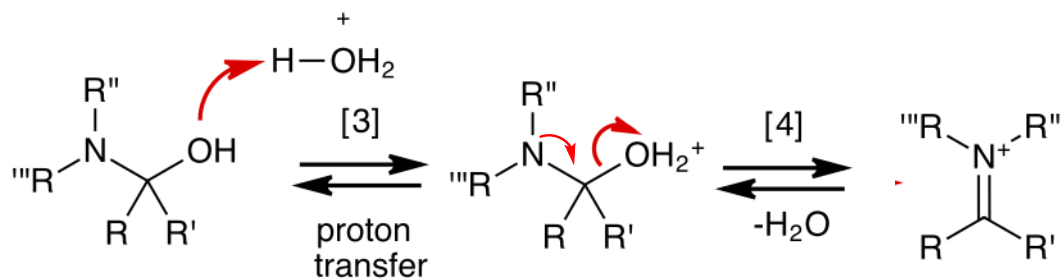


# Immine ed Enammine: Meccanismo Completo

## 1. Addizione dell'ammina

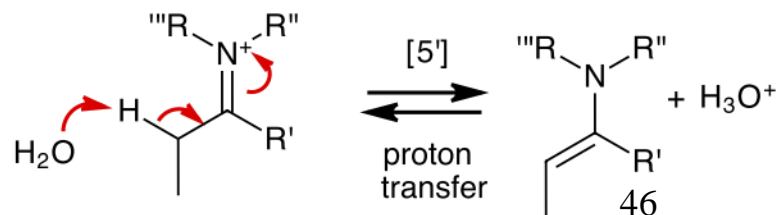
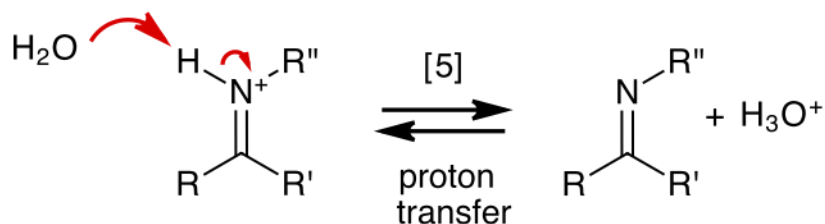


## 2. Eliminazione di acqua (E1)



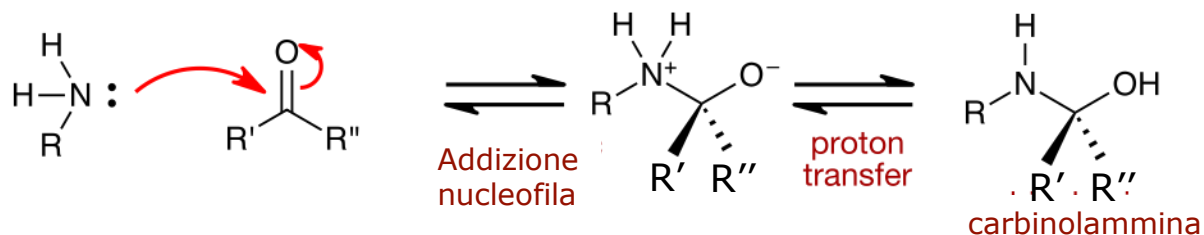
a:  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{R}''\text{NH}_2$

b:  $\text{R}''\text{R}'''\text{NH}$

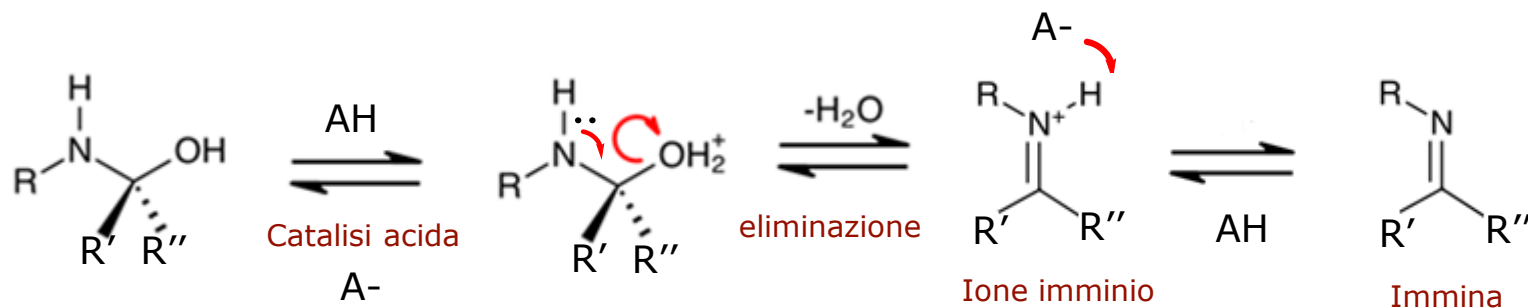


# Ammine Primarie: Meccanismo Completo

## 1. Addizione dell'ammina



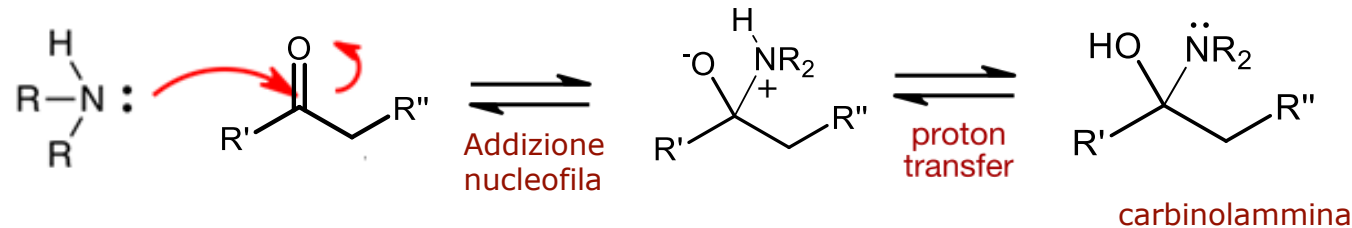
## 2. Eliminazione di acqua acido catalizzata (E1)



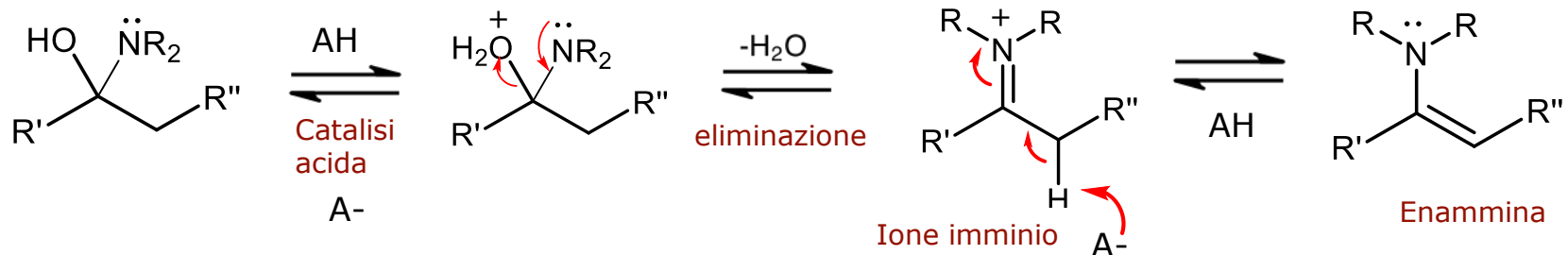
AH = PTSA (acido p-toluensolfonico)...

# Ammine Secondarie: Meccanismo Completo

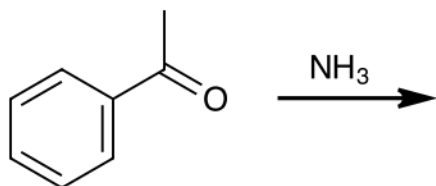
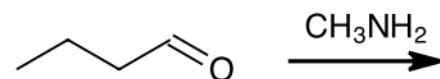
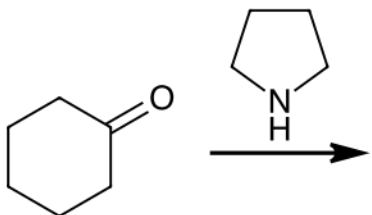
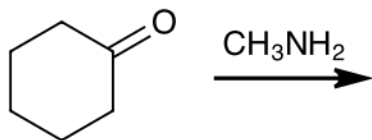
## 1. Addizione dell'ammina



## 2. Eliminazione di acqua (E1)



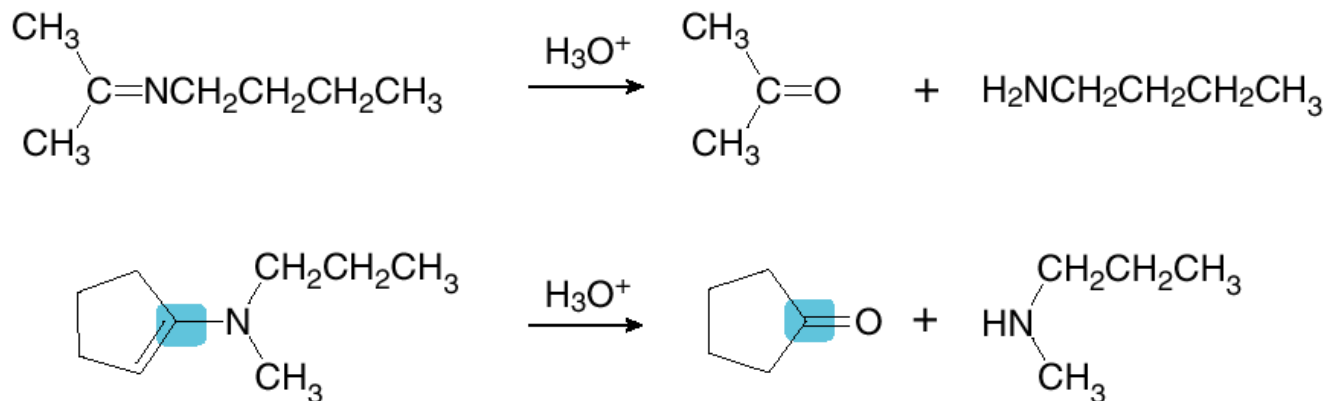
# Addizione di Ammine



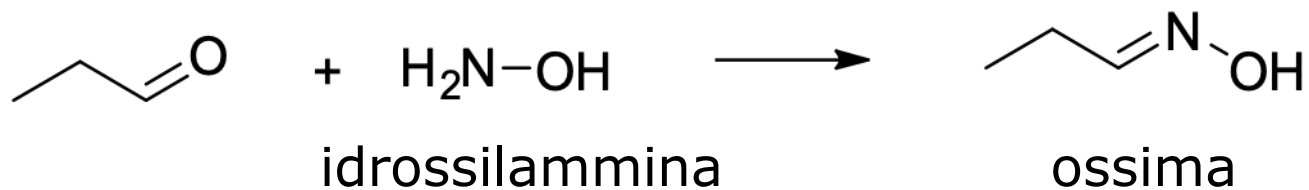
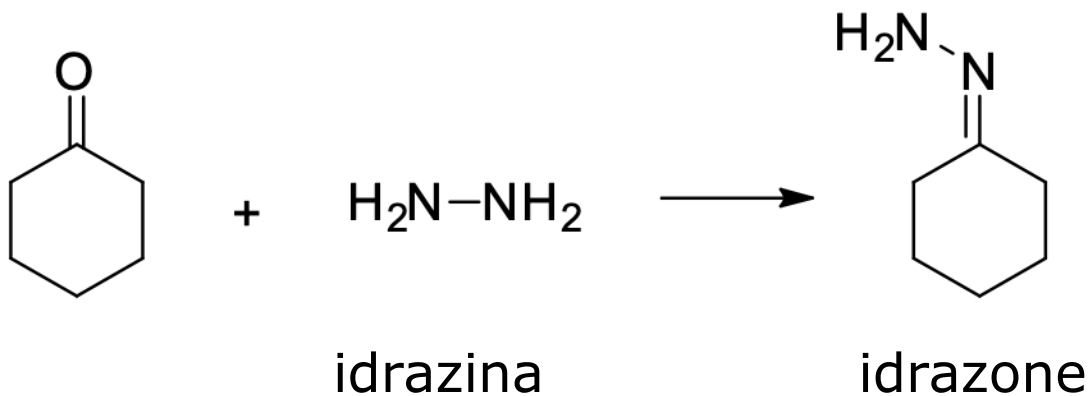
# Idrolisi di Immine ed Enammine

- Siccome le immine e le enammine si formano attraverso una serie di step reversibili, entrambe possono essere convertite in composti carbonilici per **idrolisi** con acidi deboli.
- Il meccanismo dell'idrolisi di immine ed enammine è esattamente l'inverso di quello della loro formazione.

L'Idrolisi di immine ed enammine forma aldeidi e chetoni

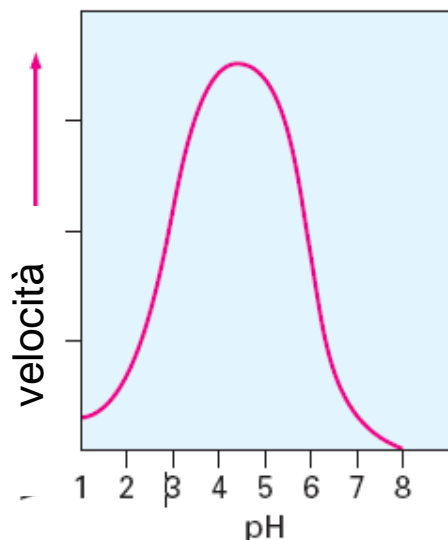


# Altre Ammine

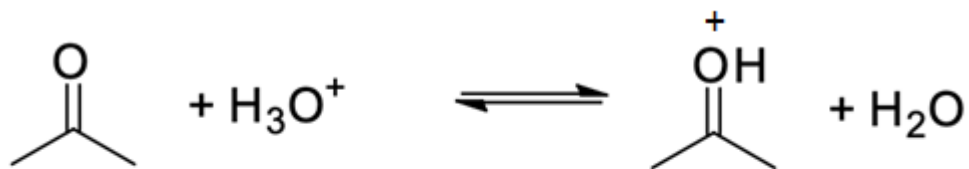




# Addizione di Ammine – Effetto del pH



Profilo generale pH vs velocità di reazione  
per l'addizione di ammine a composti  
carbonilici

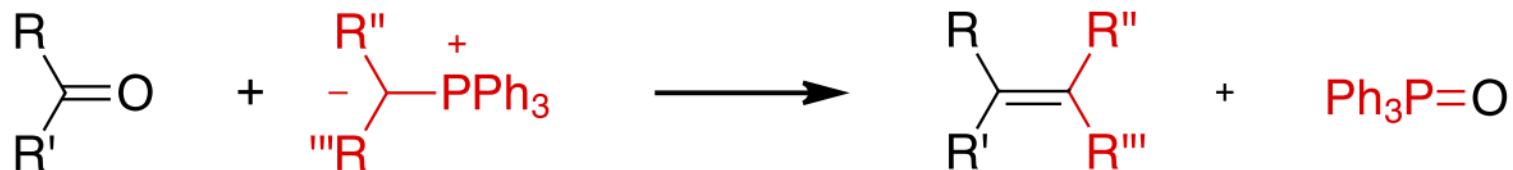


La protonazione attiva  
l'elettrofilo



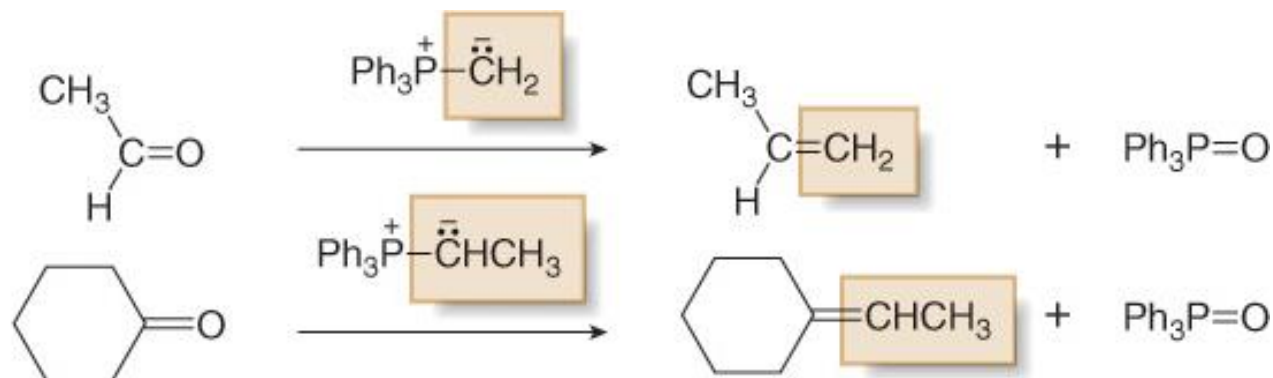
La protonazione disattiva  
il nucleofilo

# La Reazione di Wittig



Ilide di fosfonio  
(Reagente di Wittig)

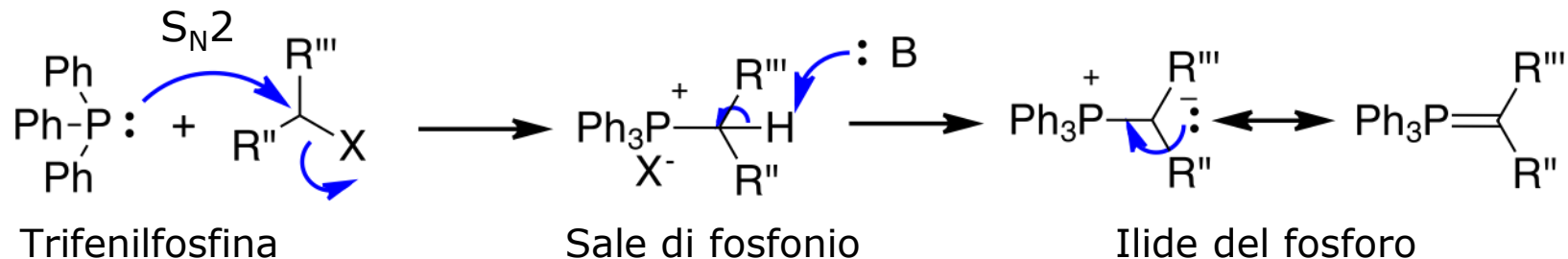
Esempi



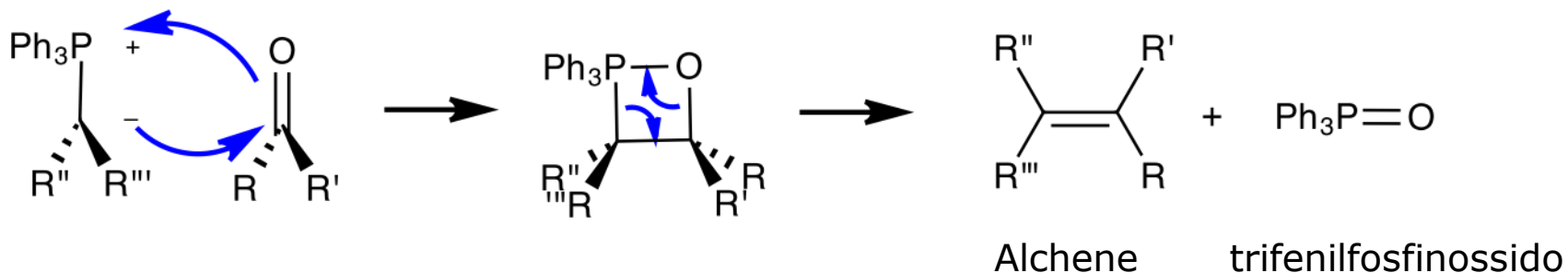
# La Reazione di Wittig

Preparazione dell'ilide del fosforo (fosforano)

B: nBuLi, NaNH<sub>2</sub>, NaH

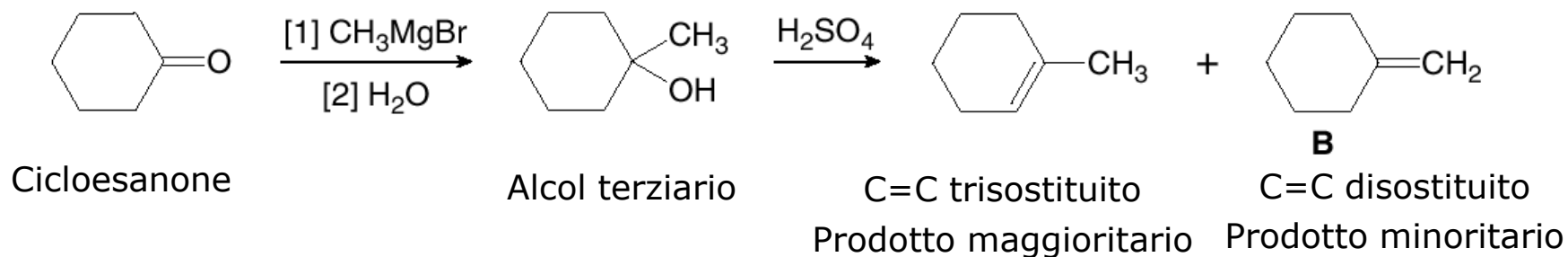
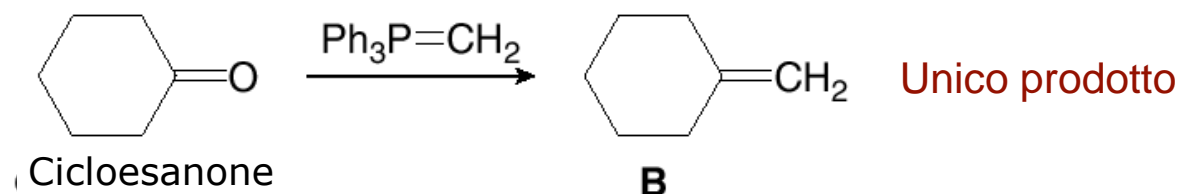


Reazione delle ilidi del fosforo con un composto carbonilico

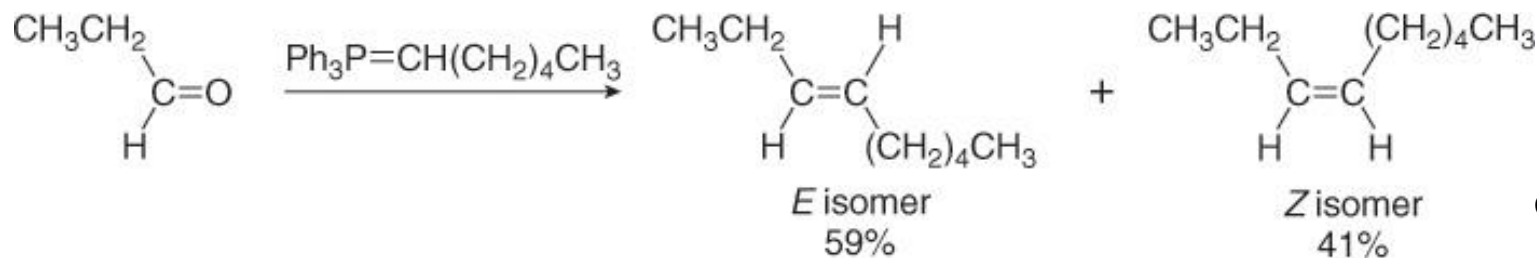


# La Reazione di Wittig

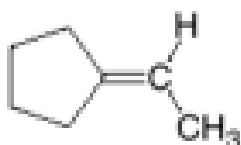
**Vantaggio:** La reazione di Wittig produce sempre un unico isomero costituzionale dell'alchene



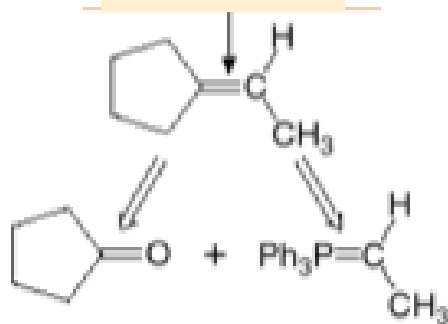
**Limitazione:** talvolta si formano miscele di stereoisomeri E e Z



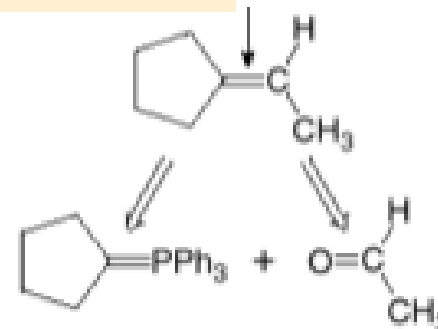
# La Reazione di Wittig

Sintesi di:  mediante reazione di Wittig

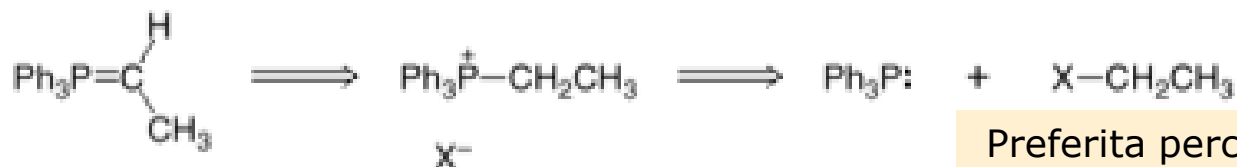
Possibilità 1



Possibilità 2

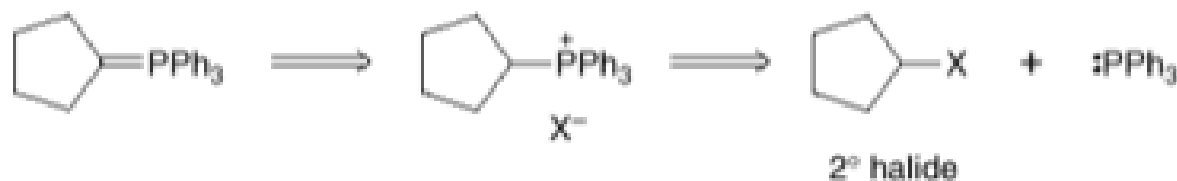


Possibilità 1

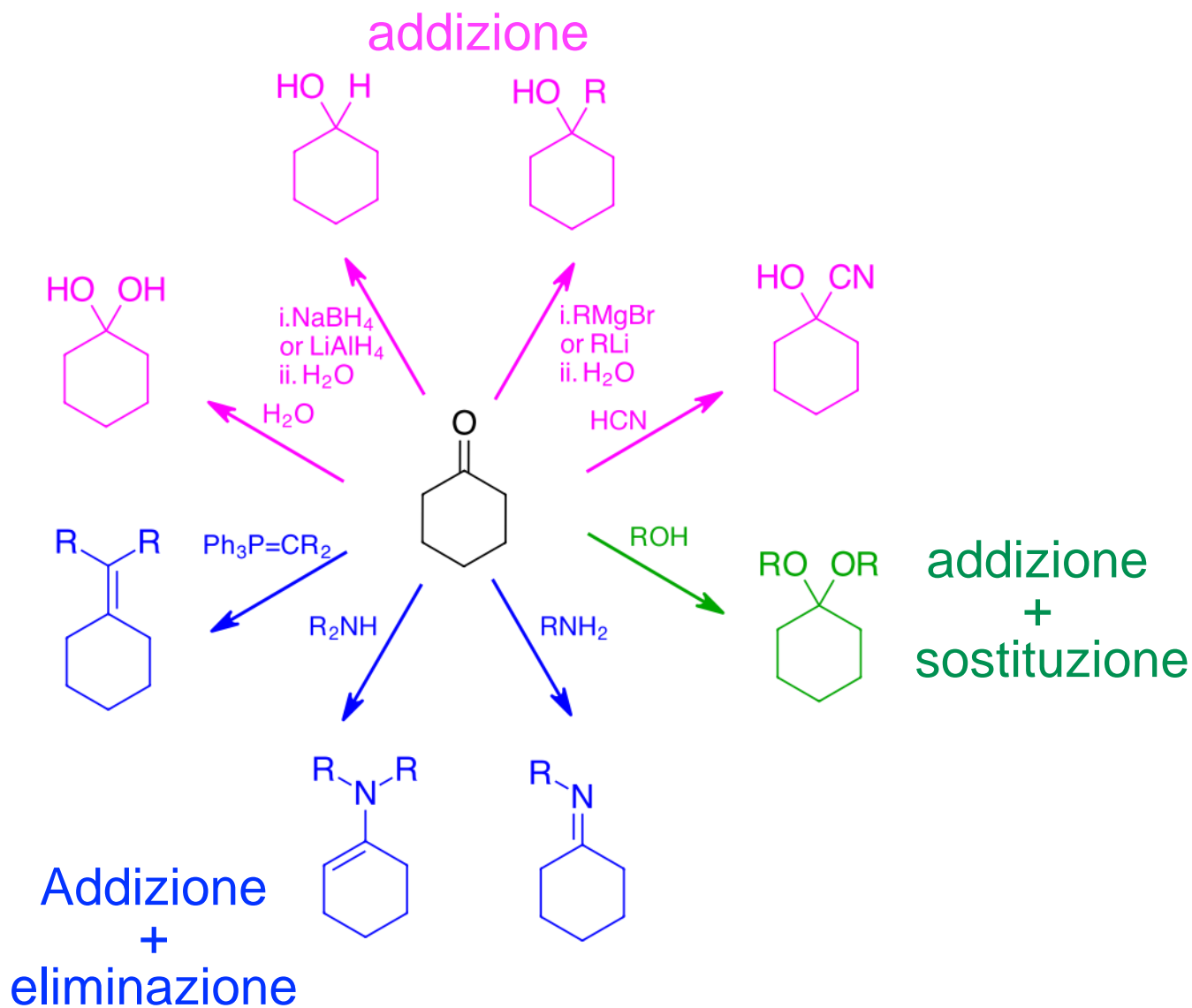


Preferita perché SN2  
su alogenuro primario

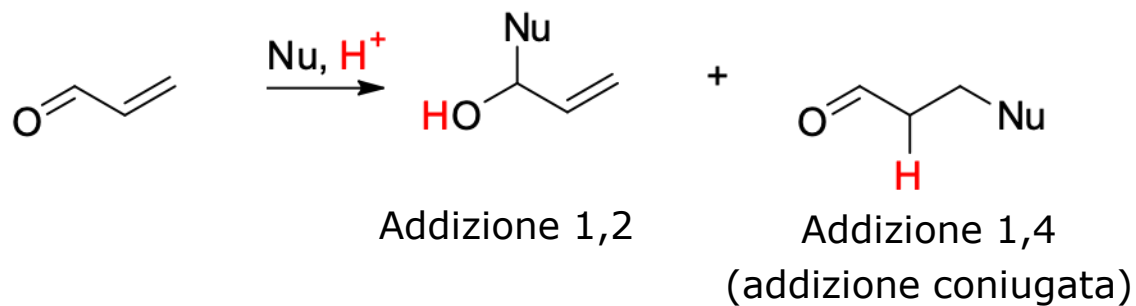
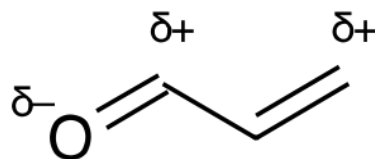
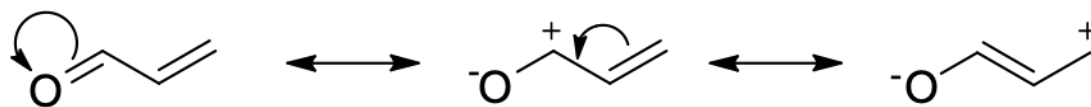
Possibilità 2



# Addizione Nucleofila

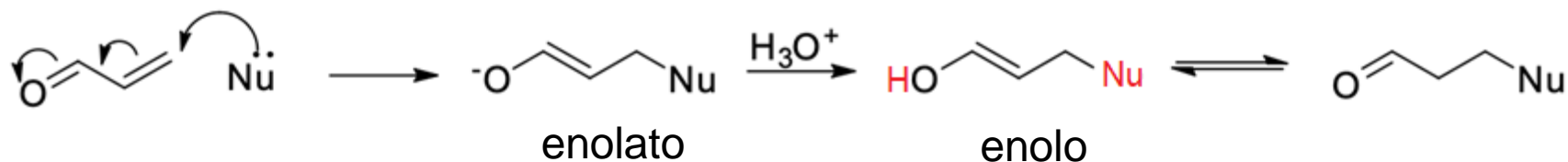


# Composti Carbonilici $\alpha,\beta$ -insaturi

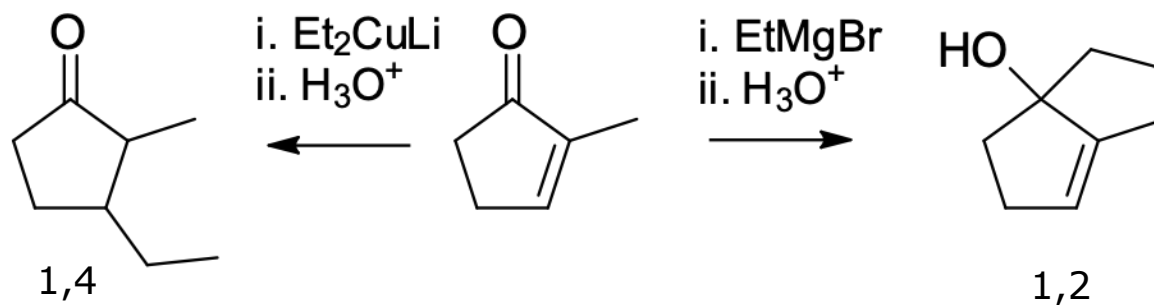
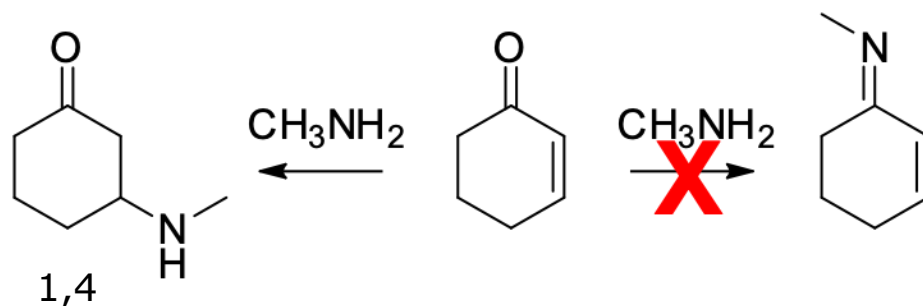


# Addizione Coniugata

Meccanismo generale:

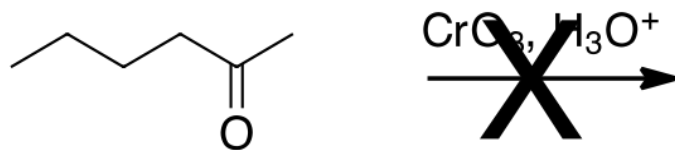
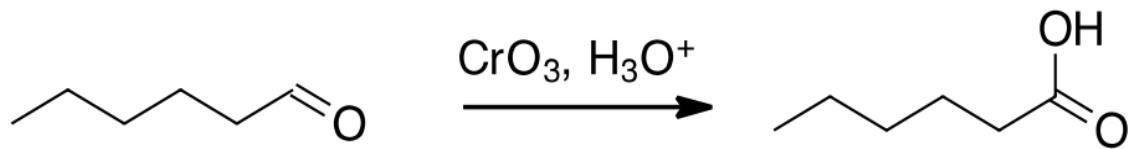


Esempi:

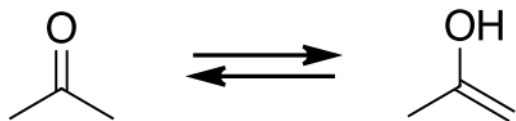
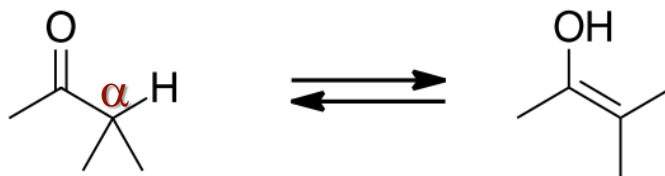




# Ossidazione

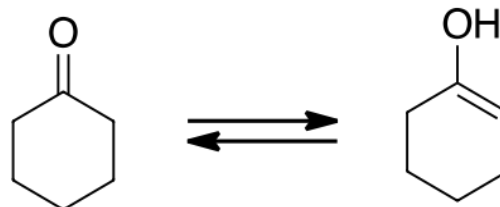


# Tautomeria Cheto-Enolica



99,9999999%

0,0000001%

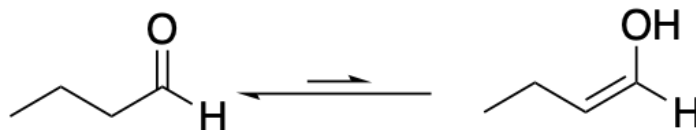


99,9999%

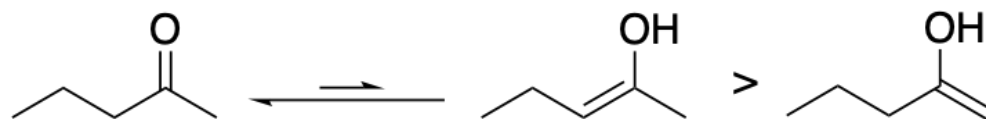
0,0001%

# Tautomeria Cheto-Enolica

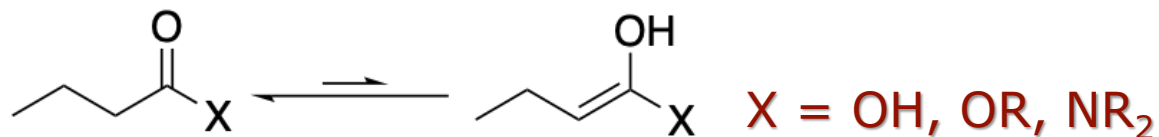
Aldeidi: 1 enolo



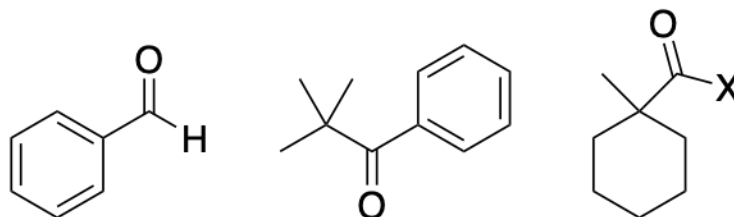
Chetoni non simmetrici:  
2 enoli



Derivati degli acidi:  
1 enolo

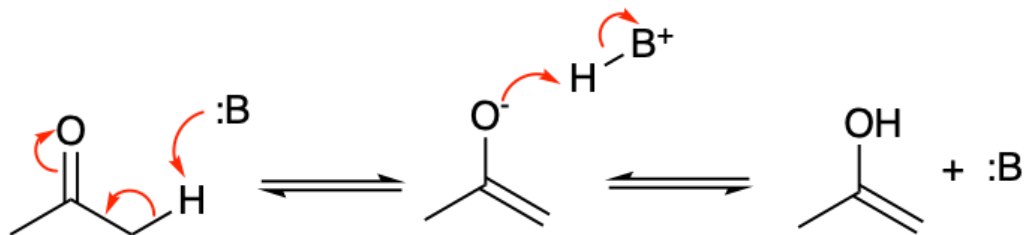
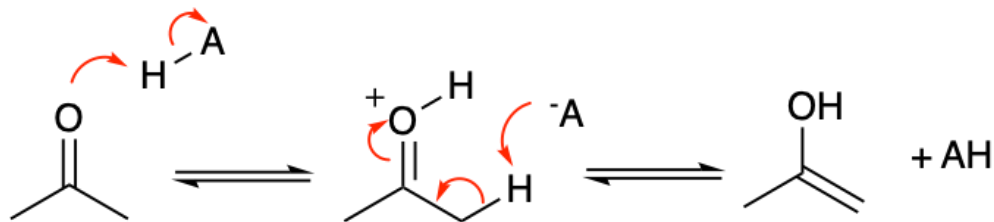


Non-enolizzabili



# Tautomeria Cheto-Enolica

L'enolizzazione è catalizzata sia da acidi che da basi.



Il catalizzatore accelera l'equilibrio ma non influenza la sua posizione