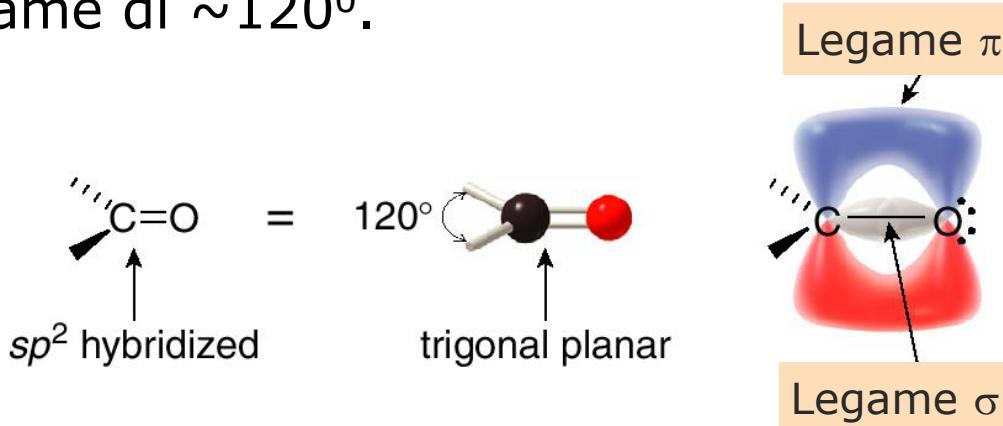


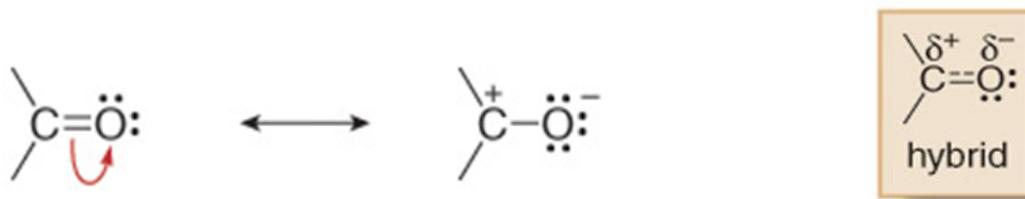
Composti carbonilici

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

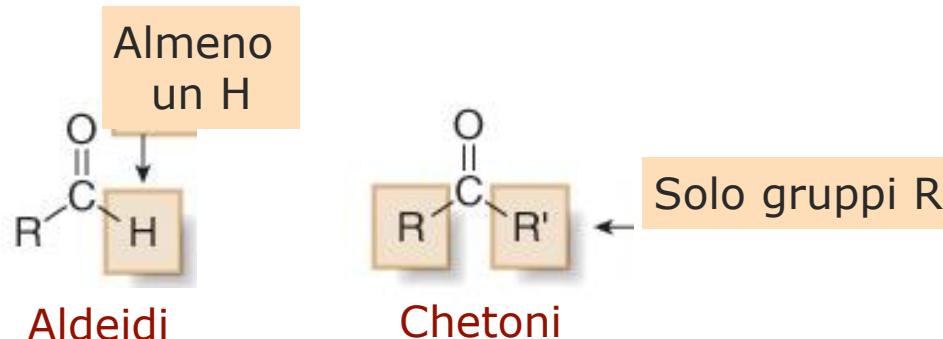


Il carbonio carbonilico è un sito elettrofilo. Reagisce con reattivi nucleofili

Introduzione

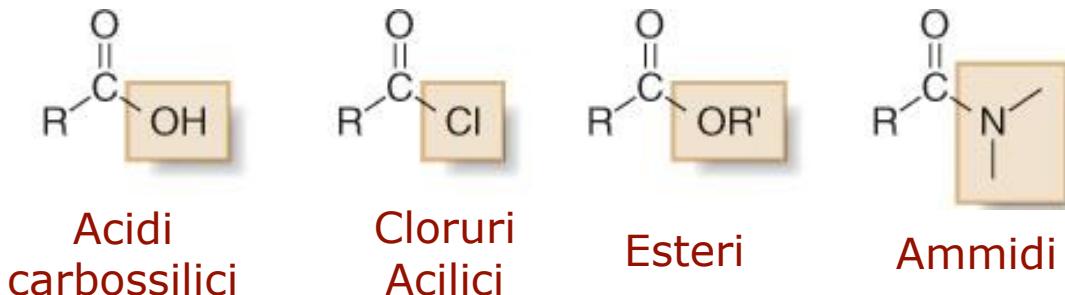
Ci sono due classi generali di composti che contengono il gruppo carbonilico C=O:

[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

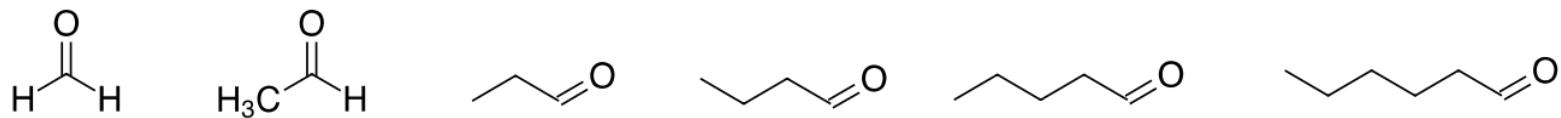


Classe: Acidi carbossilici e derivati

Composti carbonilici

Aldeidi e Chetoni

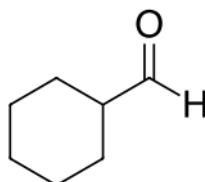
Nomenclatura delle aldeidi



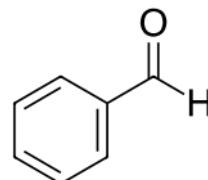
IUPAC	metanale	etanale	propanale	butanale	pentanale	esanale
COMUNE	(formaldeide)	(acetaldeide)	(propionaldeide)	(butirraldeide)	(valeraldeide)	(aldeide caproica)

IUPAC

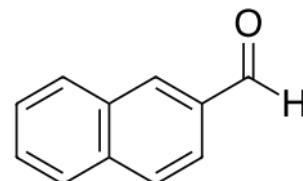
- Trovare la catena più lunga che contiene il gruppo CHO
- Cambiare il suffisso dell'alcane corrispondente in **-ale**.
- Se il gruppo CHO è legato ad un anello, aggiungere al nome del ciclo il suffisso **-carbaldeide**.



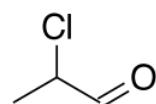
Cicloesancarbaldeide



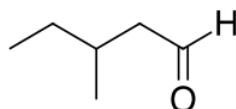
benezencarbaldeide
(benzaldeide)



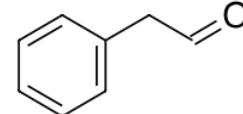
2-naftalenecarbaldeide
(2-naftilaldeide)



2-cloropropanale

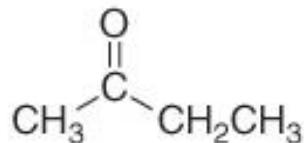


3-metilpentanale



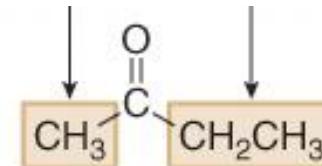
feniletanale

Nomenclatura dei chetoni

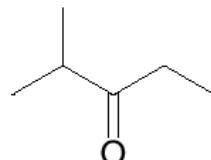


IUPAC 2-butanone

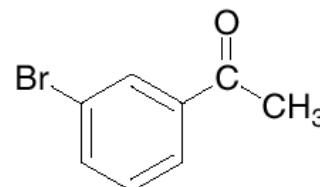
metile etile



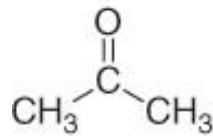
COMUNE etilmethylchitone



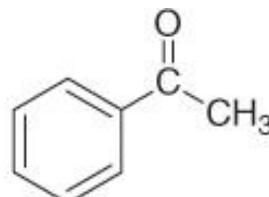
IUPAC 2-methyl-3-pentanone
COMUNE etilisopropilchitone



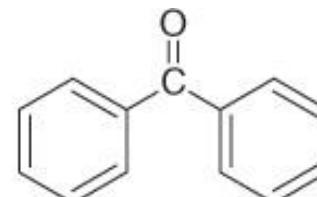
m-bromoacetofenone
3-bromoacetofenone



acetone
(2-propanone)

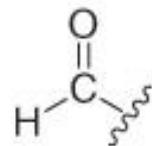


acetofenone

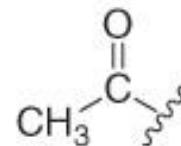


benzofenone

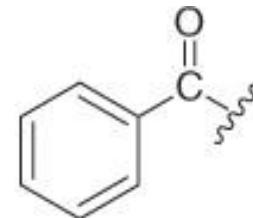
Nomenclatura di Aldeidi e Chetoni



gruppo formile

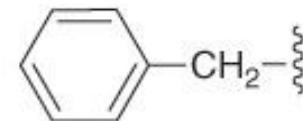


gruppo acetile



gruppo benzoile

Non confondere il gruppo benzoile con il benzile



gruppo benzile

Proprietà Fisiche

Punti di eboliizione e di fusione

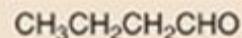
Confrontando composti di PM confrontabile, p.eb. e p.f. aumentano con la forza delle interazioni intermolecolari .



VDW

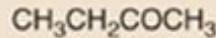
MW = 72

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

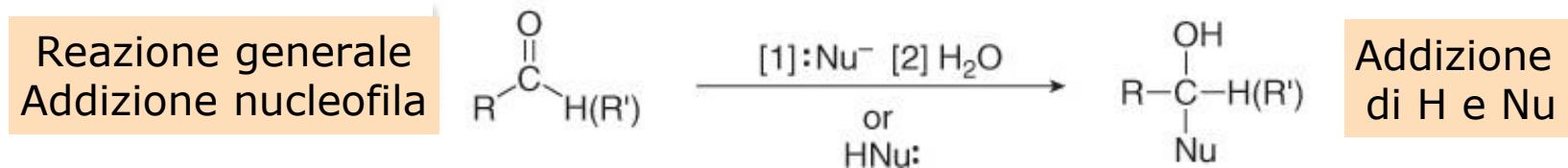
Aumento della forza delle interazioni intermolecolari -
aumento di p.eb e p.f.

Solubilità

- Aldeidi e chetoni con meno di 5 atomi di C sono solubili in H₂O, con cui formano legami H.
- Aldeidi e chetoni con più di 5 atomi sono insolubili in H₂O perchè prevale la parte alchilica idrofobica
- Aldeidi e chetoni di qualunque dimensione sono solubili in solventi organici

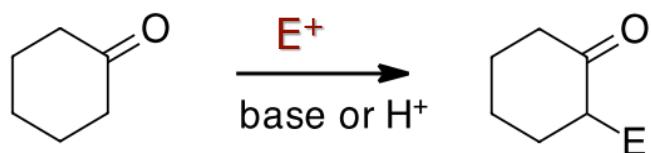
Reazioni di Aldeidi e Chetoni – Generalità

[1] Addizione Nucleofila



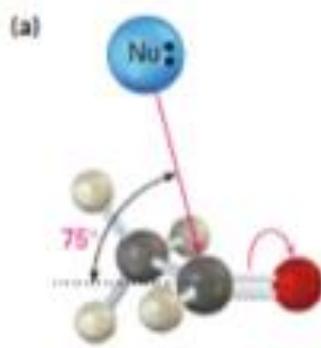
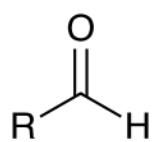
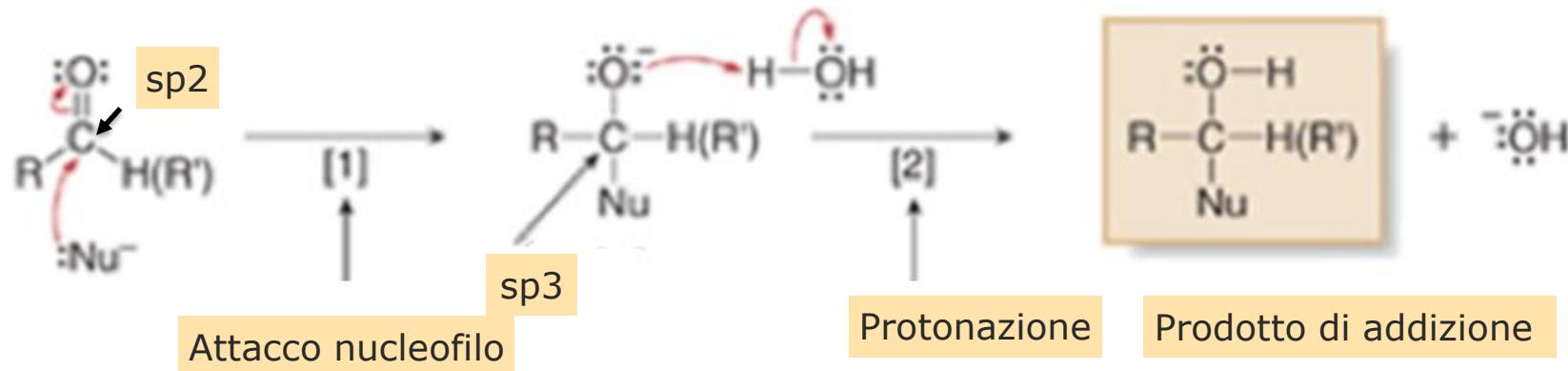
[2] Ossidazione (aldeidi)

[3] Reazioni al carbonio α

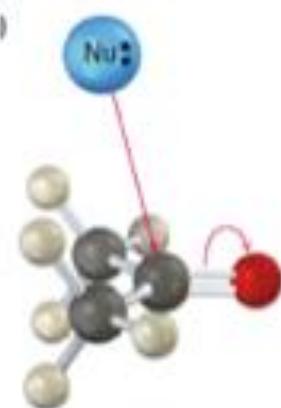


Addizione Nucleofila

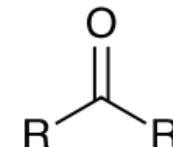
Si forma un alcolato come intermedio che viene poi protonato ad alcol



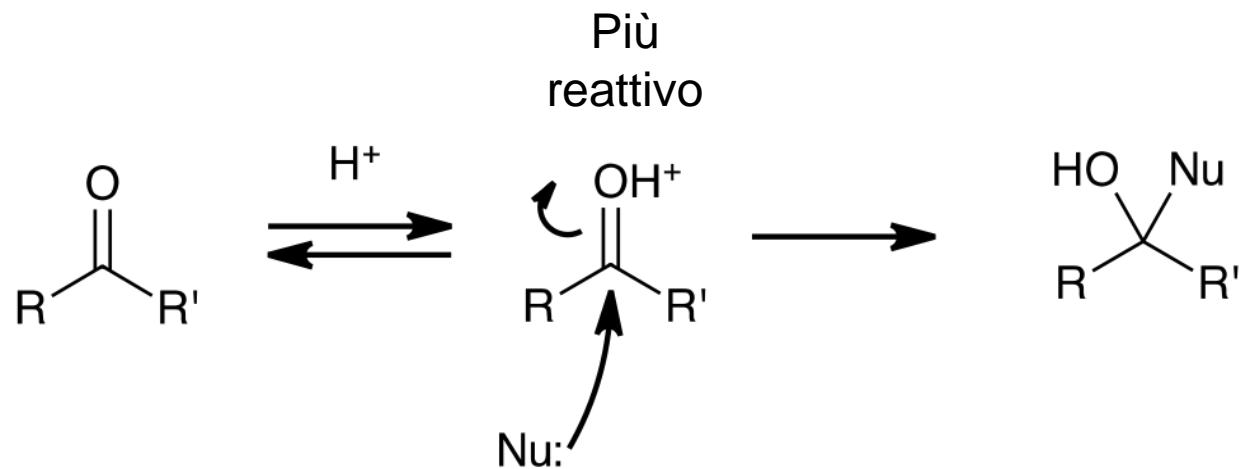
Aldeide:
Meno ingombrata
Più reattiva



Chetone
Più ingombrato
Meno reattivo

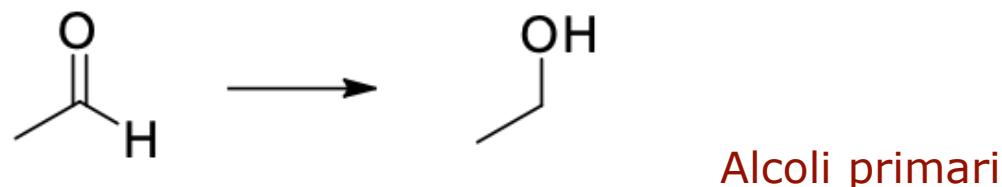
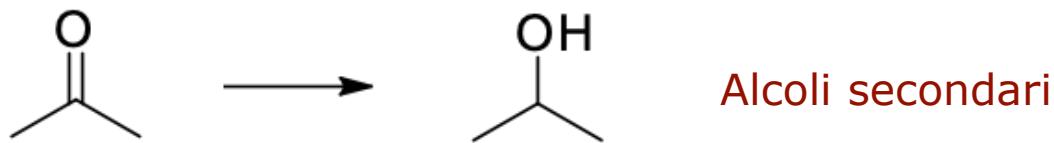


Catalisi Acida



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

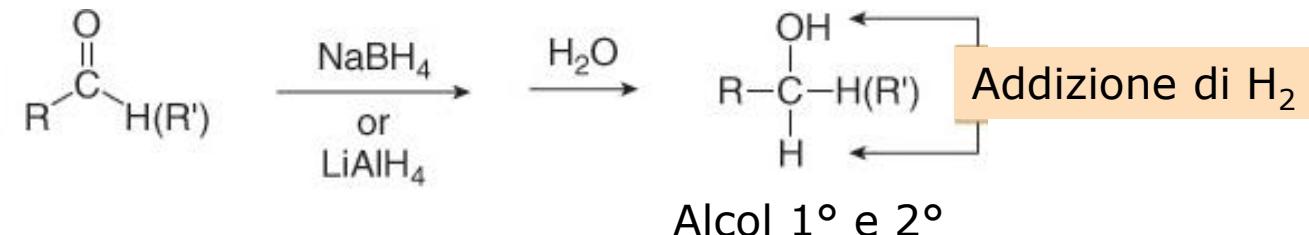
Riduzione



H_2/Pd riduce anche il $\text{C}=\text{C}$
 $\text{NaBH}_4, \text{LiAlH}_4$ selettivo per $\text{C}=\text{O}$

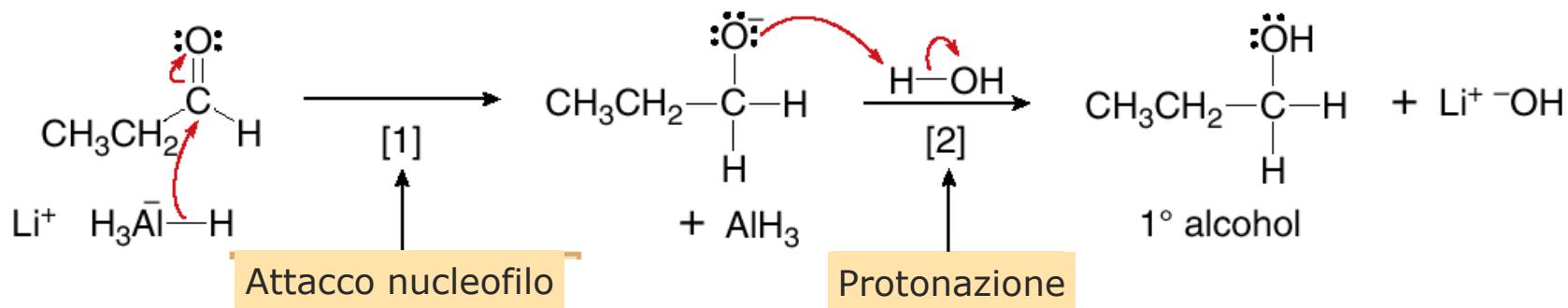
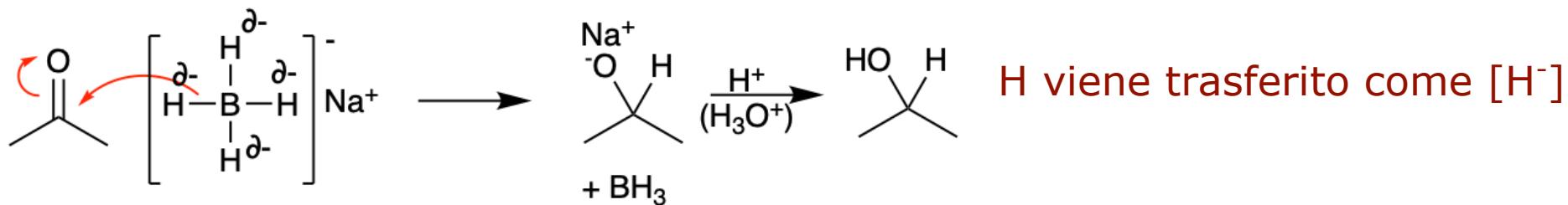
Riduzione

Reazione generale

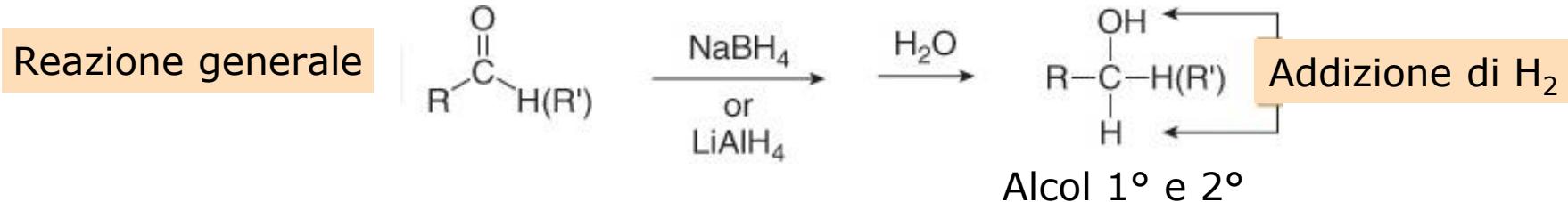


Addizione di H₂

Meccanismo: addizione nucleofila di H⁻ al C=O



Riduzione



Confronto NaBH₄ / LiAlH₄

LiAlH₄ (LAH) è più reattivo e meno selettivo di NaBH₄:

NaBH₄ riduce solo aldeidi e chetoni.

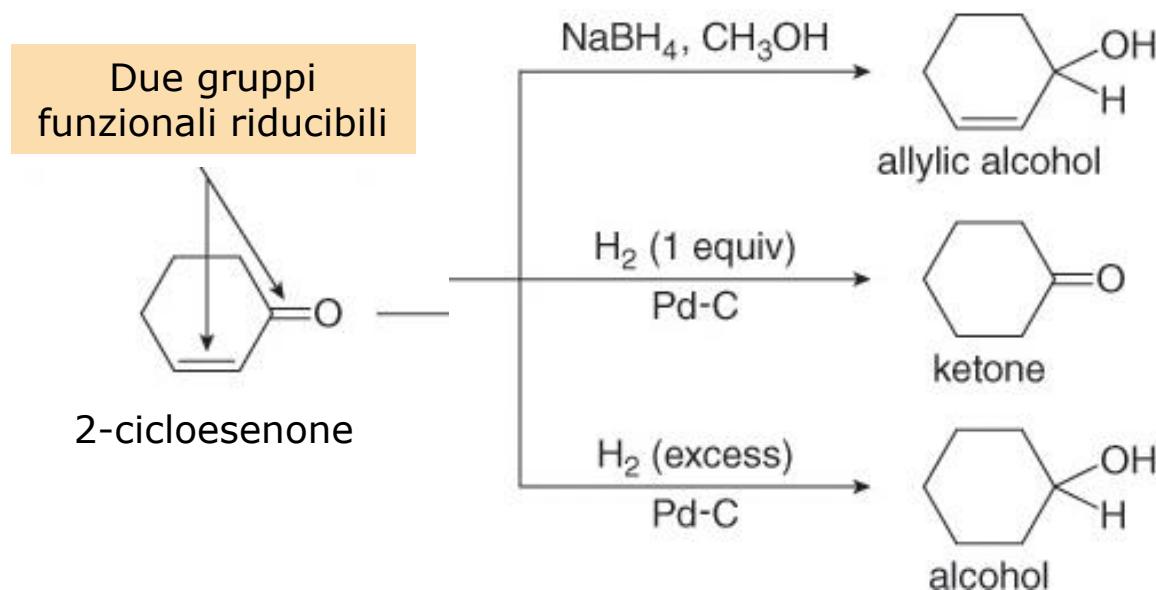
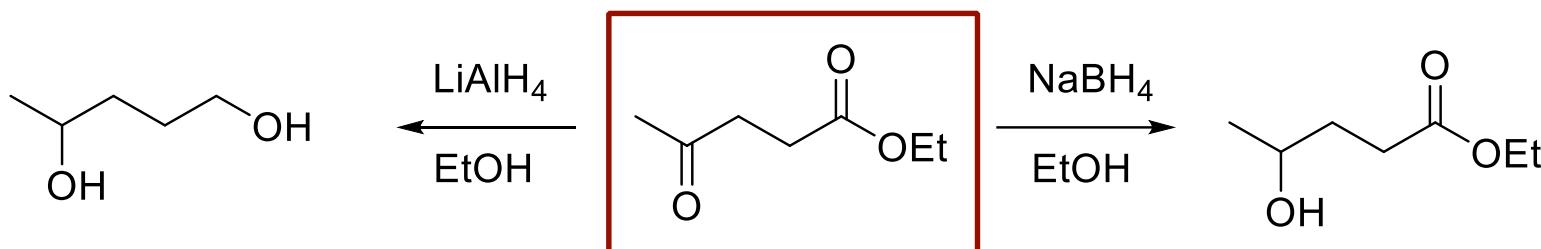
LAH riduce anche esteri, amidi e nitrili.

NaBH₄ può essere usato in solventi protici (alcoli e H₂O)

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

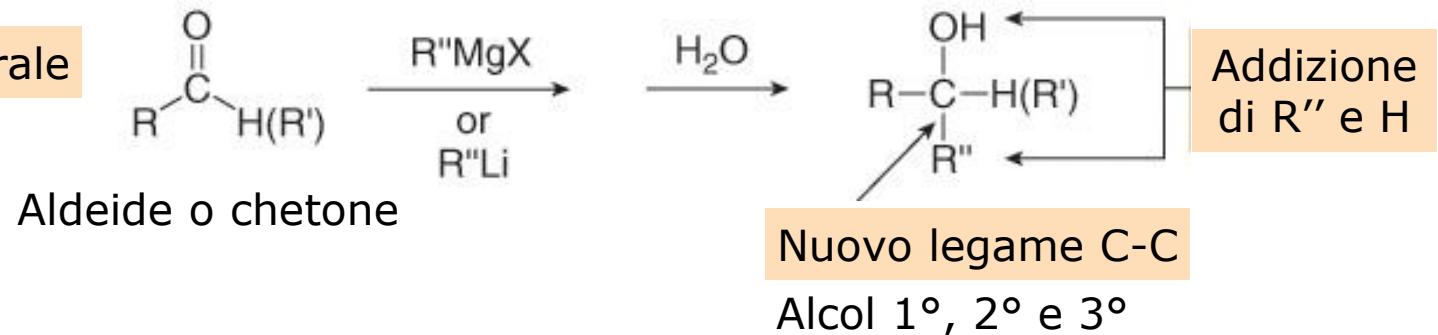


Riduzione - Selettività

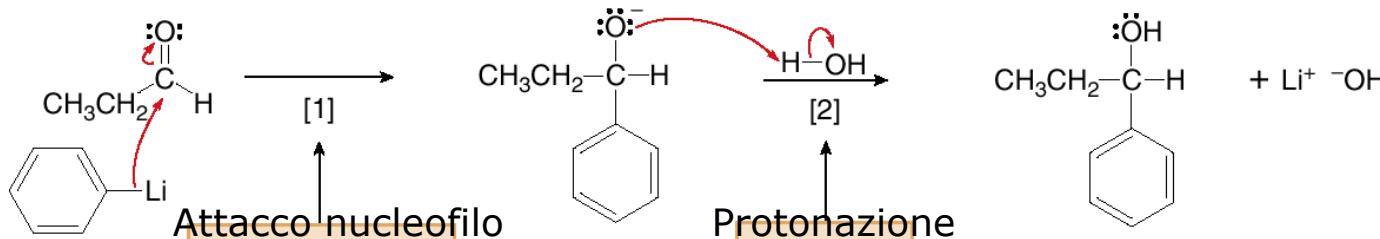
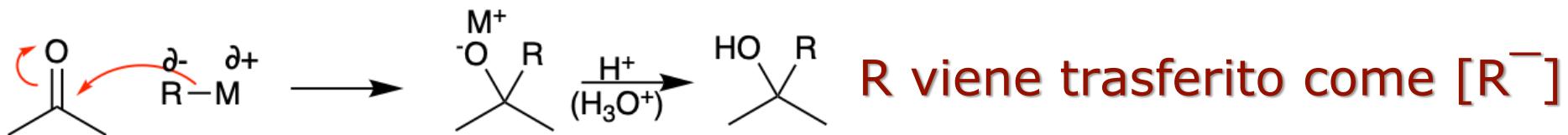


Addizione Nucleofila di Reagenti Organometallici

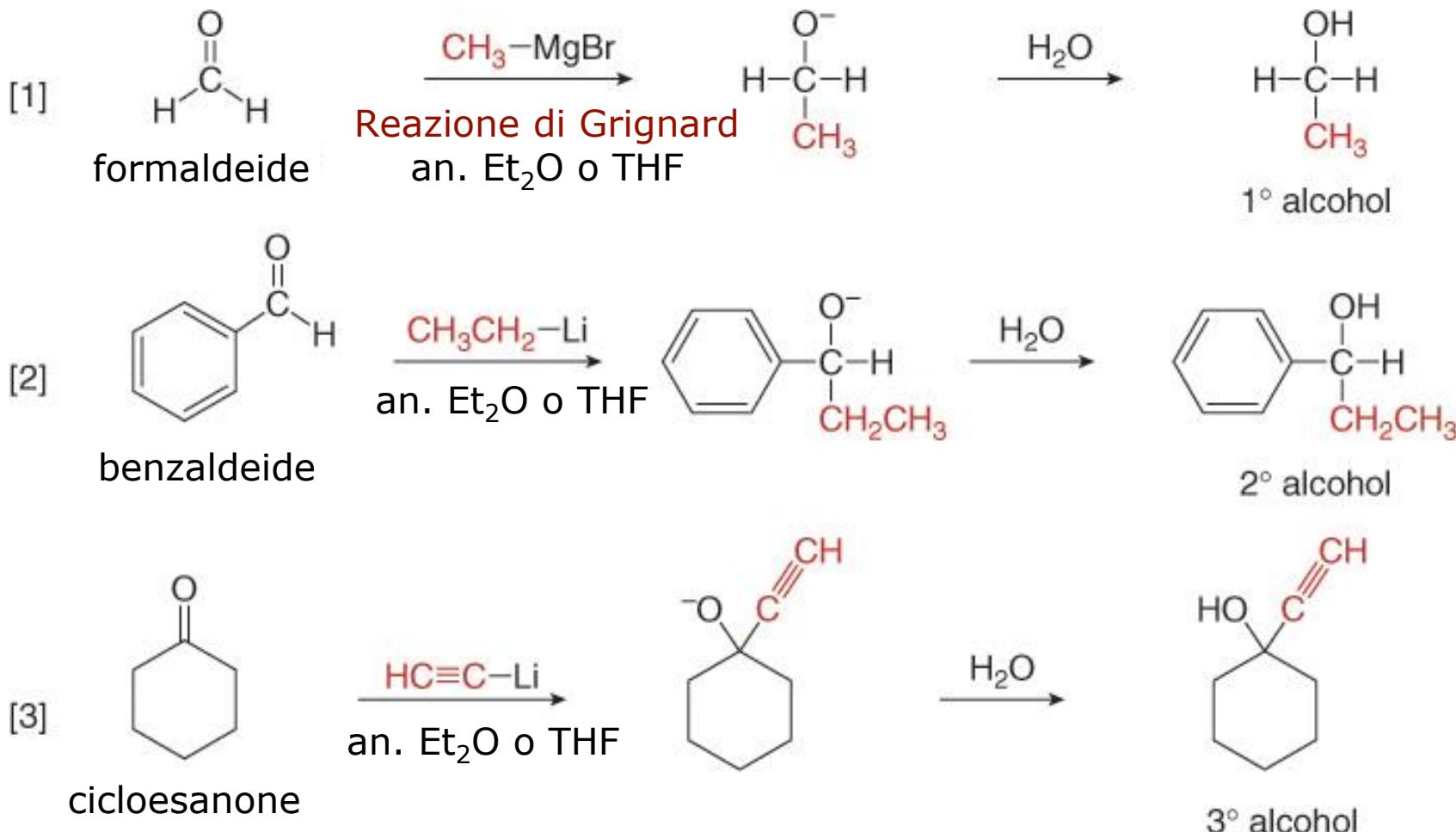
Reazione generale



Meccanismo: addizione nucleofila al C=O

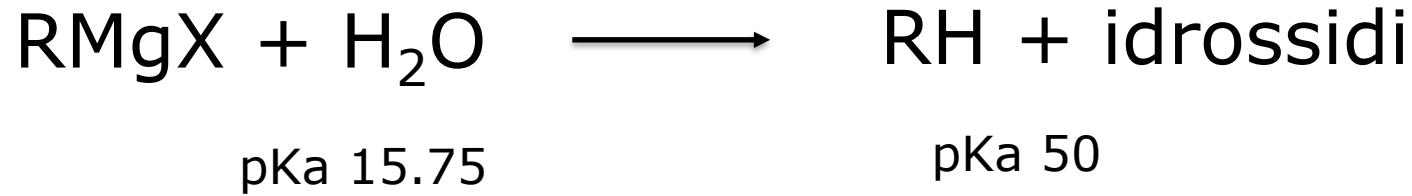


Reazione di composti carbonilici con reagenti organometallici.



Reagenti Organometallici

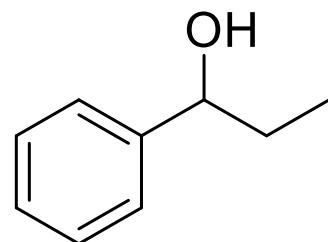
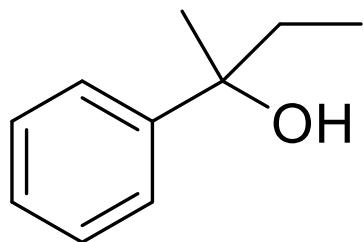
I reagenti organometallici devono essere preparati e usati in solventi aprotici anidri (EtOEt, THF)



H_2O (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.

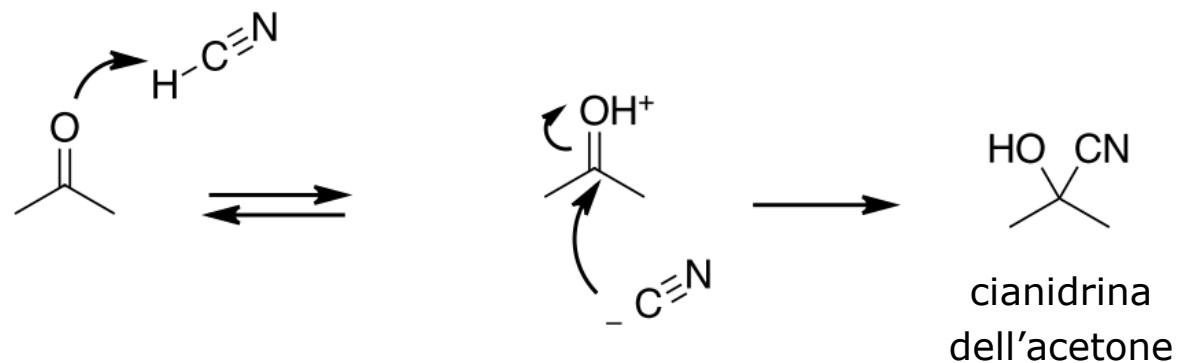
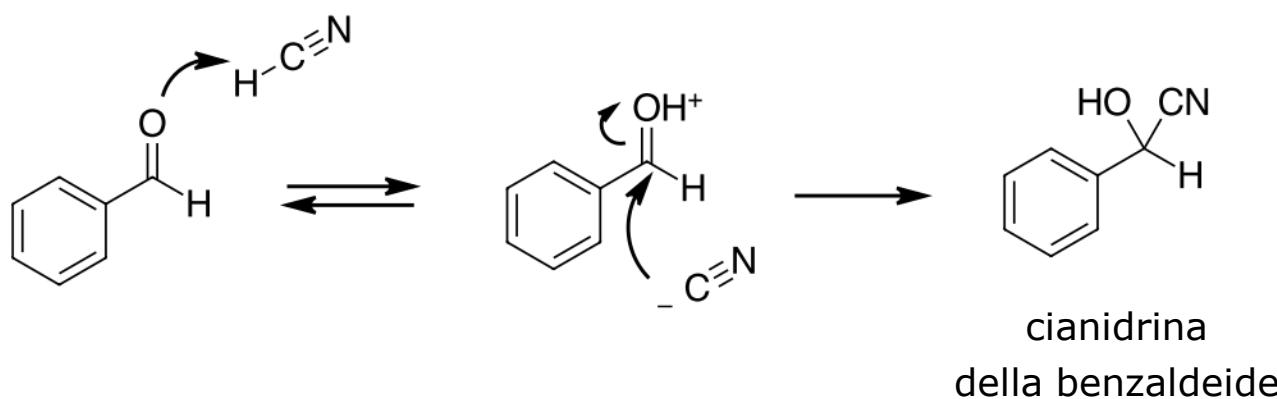
Esercizi

Sintesi dei seguenti alcoli



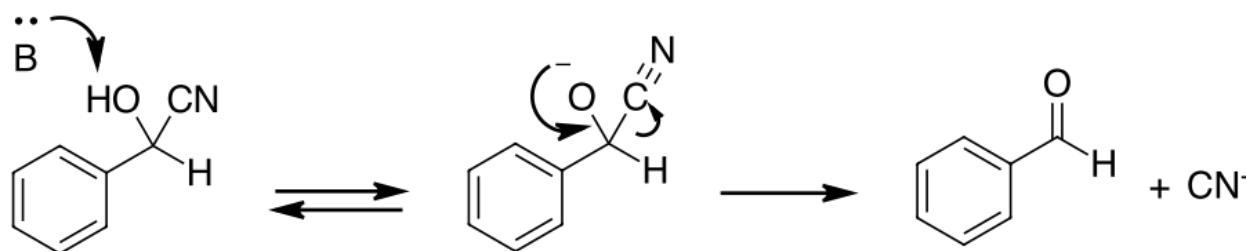
Addizione Nucleofila di CN⁻

- Il trattamento di un'aldeide o chetone con HCN dà una cianidrina.

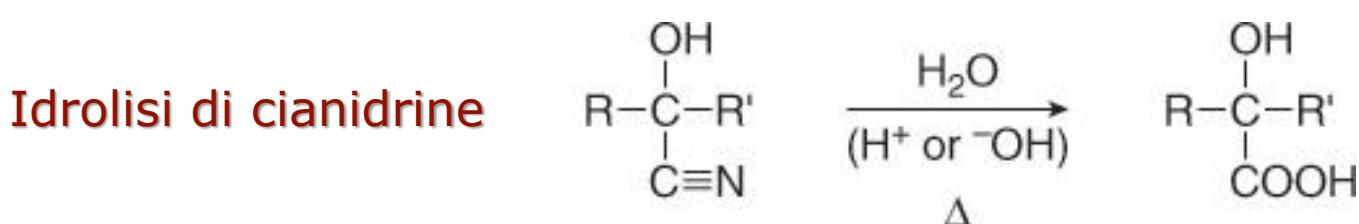


Addizione Nucleofila di CN⁻

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

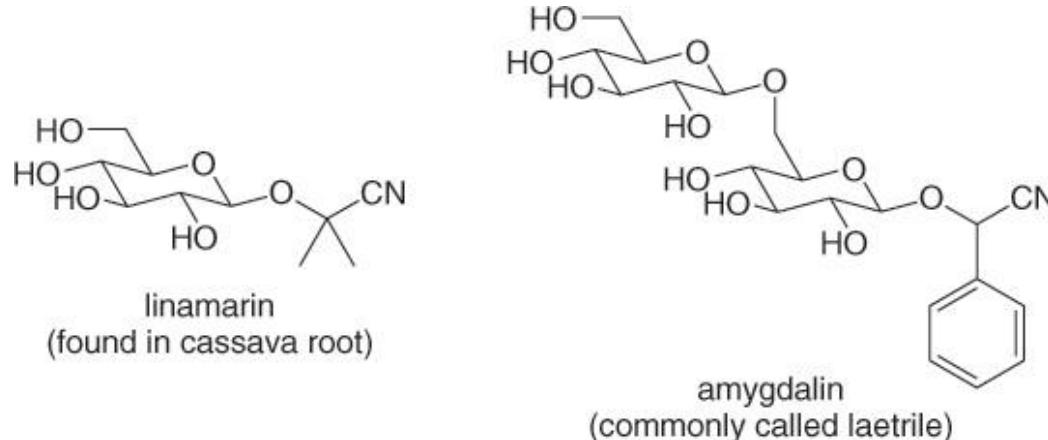


- Il gruppo ciano di una cianidrina è facilmente idrolizzabile a gruppo carbossilico per riscaldamento con una soluzione acquosa acida o basica.



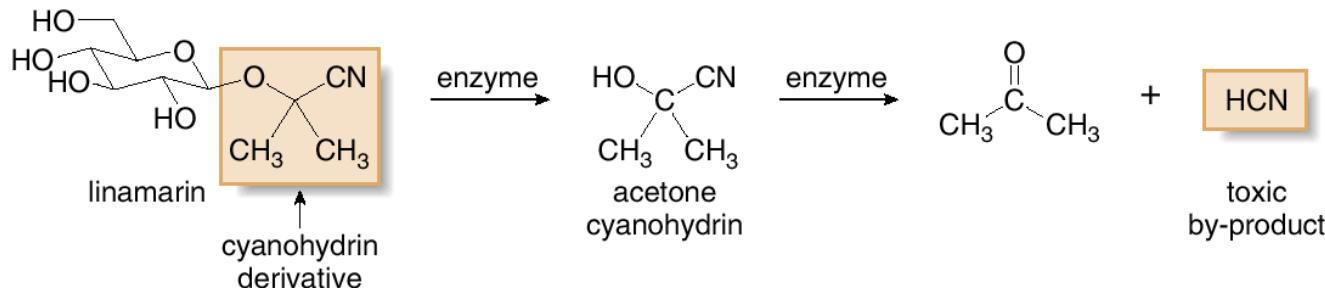
Addizione Nucleofila di CN⁻

- Linamarina e Amigdalina sono due cianidrine naturali



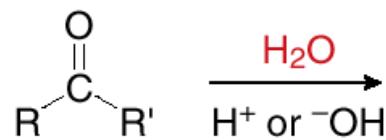
- Entrambi questi composti sono tossici perché vengono metabolizzati a cianidrine semplici che vengono a loro volta idrolizzate a composti carbonilici e HCN.

The breakdown of linamarin to HCN

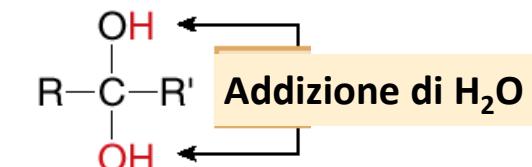


Addizione di H_2O – Idratazione

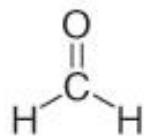
Addizione nucleofila di H_2O



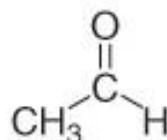
$\text{R}' = \text{H}$ o alchile



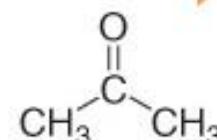
Diolo geminale
(idrato)



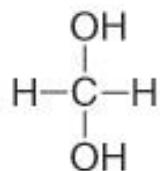
Formaldeide



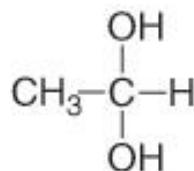
Acetaldeide



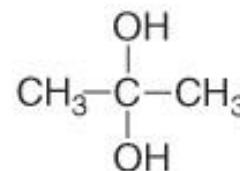
Acetone



99%



58%

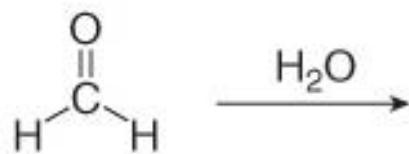


0.2%

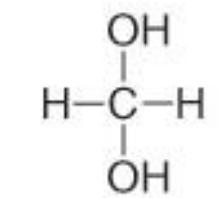
Addizione di H₂O – Idratazione

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

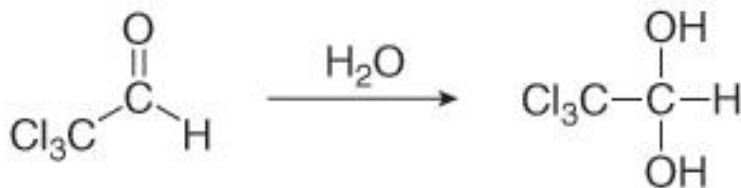
Esempi



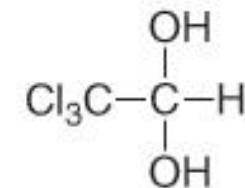
Formaldeide



Formaldeide
idrata



Cloralio
(aldeide tricloroacetica)

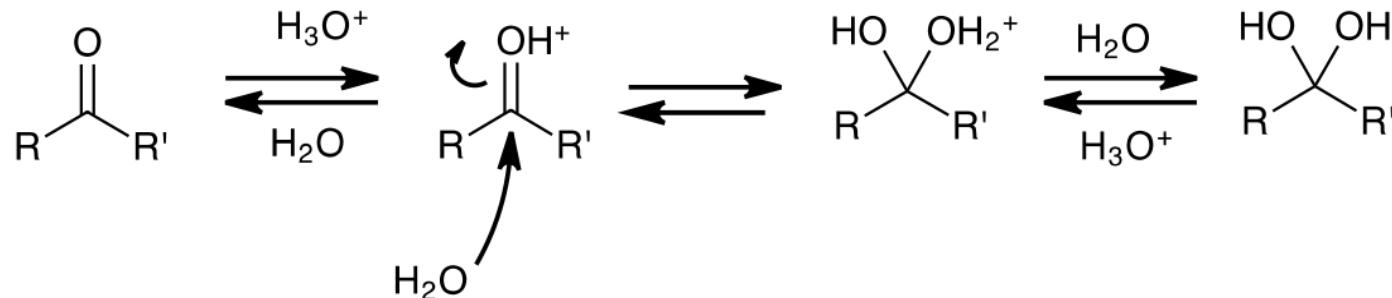


Cloralio idrato

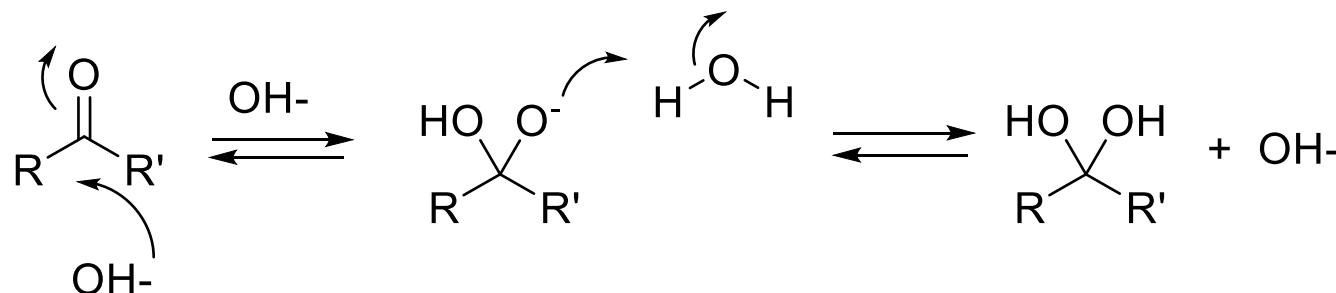
Addizione di H₂O – Idratazione

L'addizione di H₂O è generalmente lenta ma può essere catalizzata da OH⁻ e H⁺

Catalisi acida:

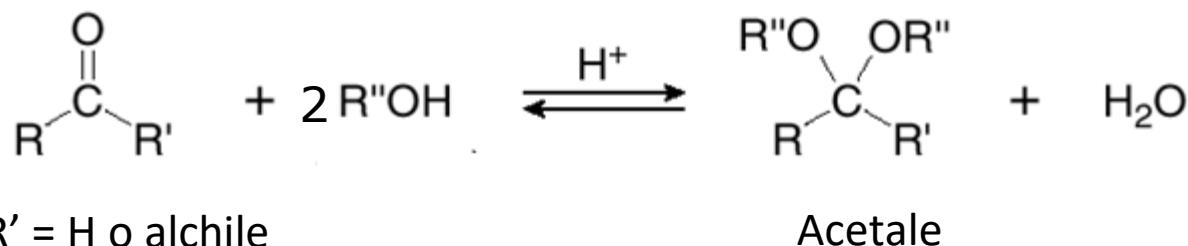


Catalisi basica:



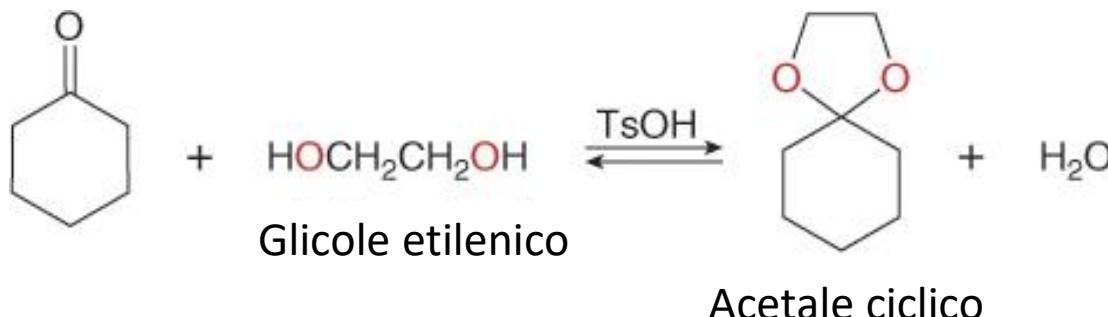
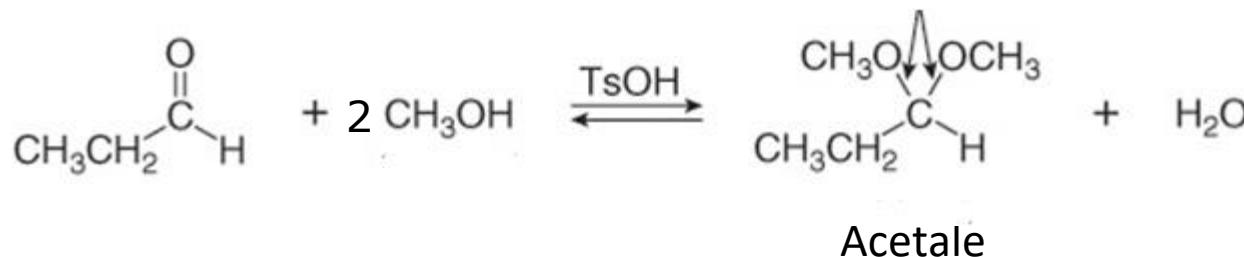
Addizione di Alcoli – Formazione di Acetali

Formazione di acetali

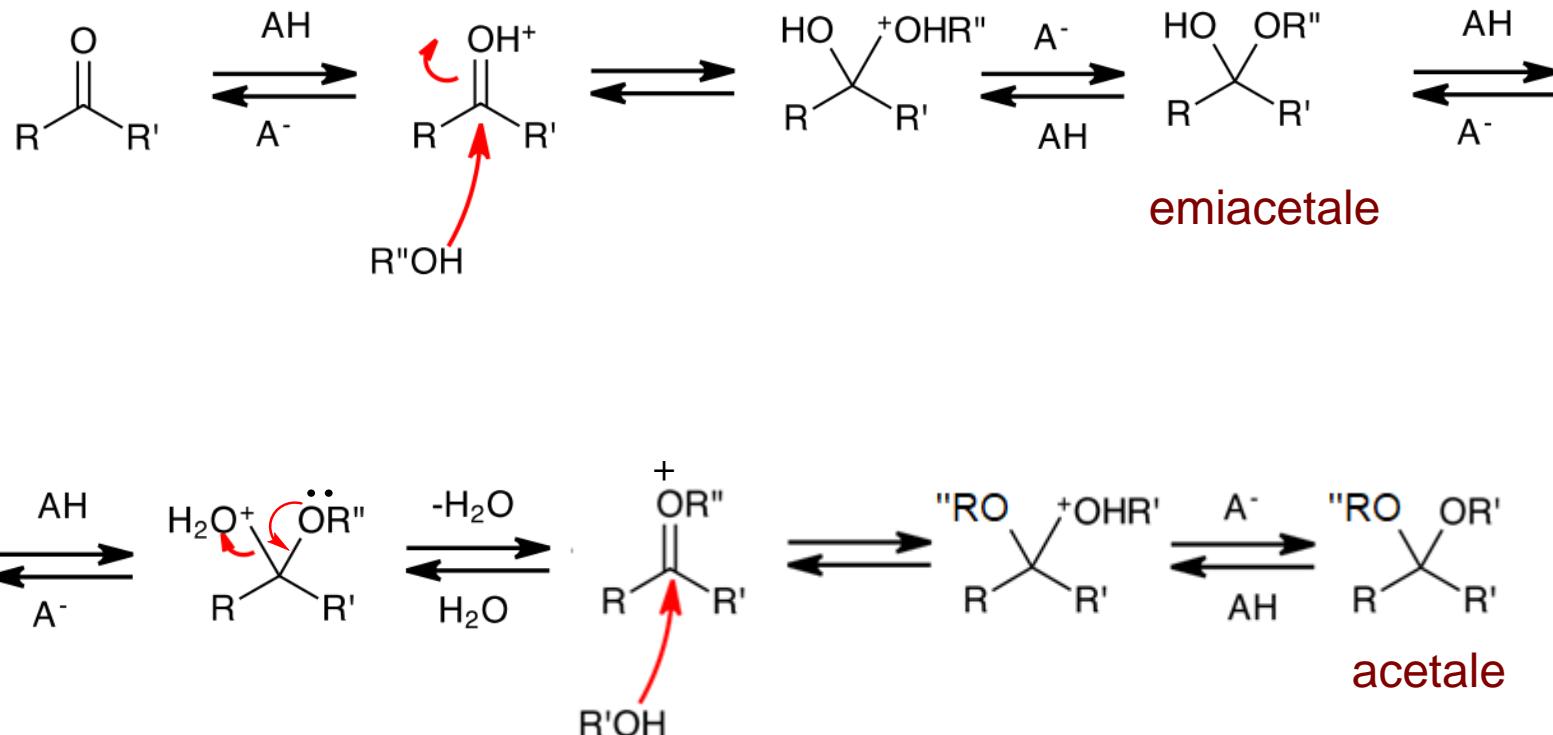


L'equilibrio viene spostato a destra con un eccesso di alcol o rimuovendo l' H_2O

Esempi

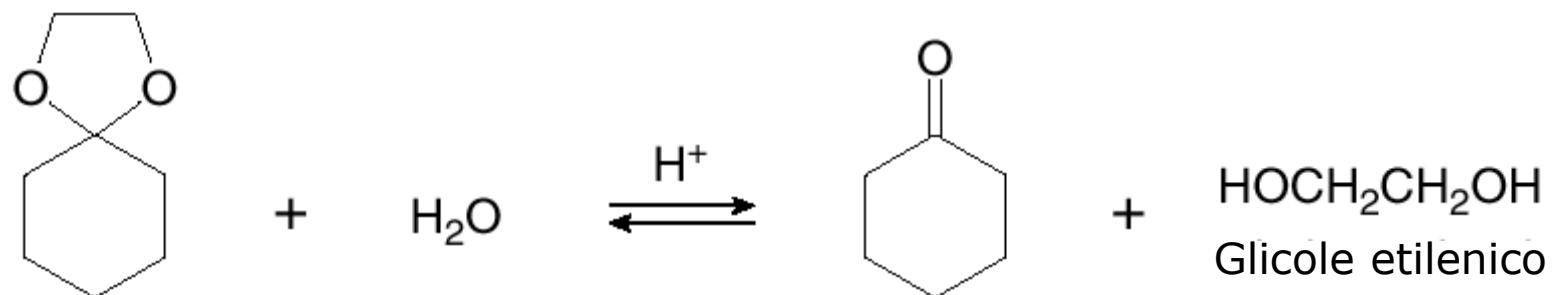
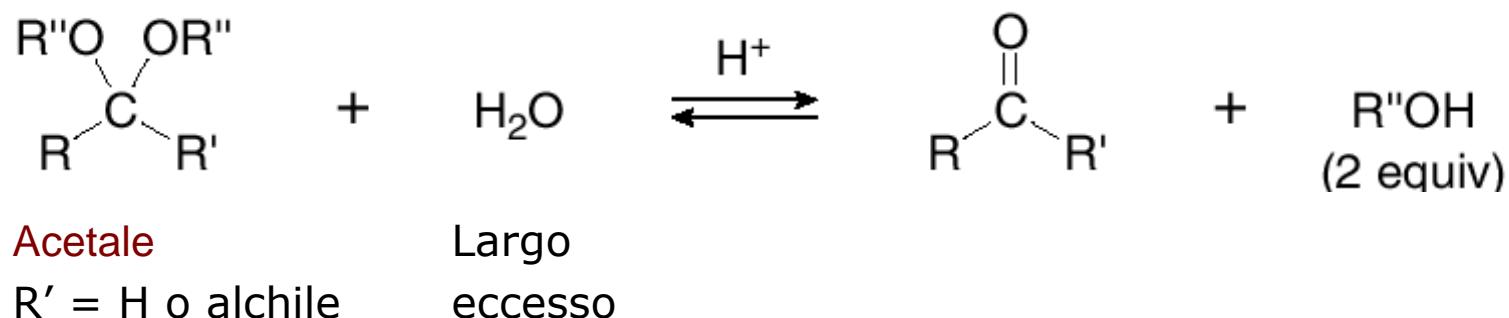


Addizione di Alcoli – Formazione di Acetali



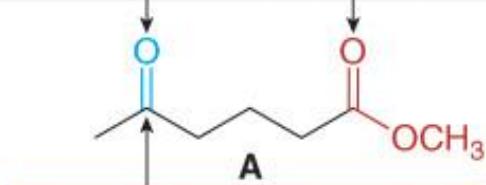
Formalmente si ha sostituzione dell'OH dell'emiacetale con il gruppo $\text{R}'\text{O}$ (attraverso uno step di eliminazione di H_2O e addizione di $\text{R}'\text{OH}$)

Idrolisi di Acetali



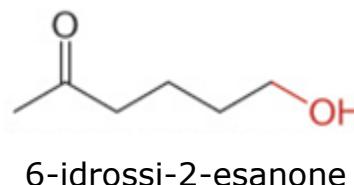
Acetali come Gruppi Proteggenti

Due gruppi funzionali riducibili



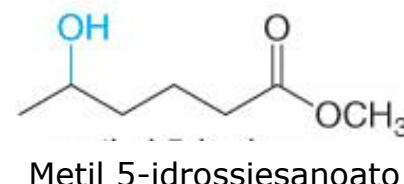
Il C=O è più reattivo

Reazione desiderata

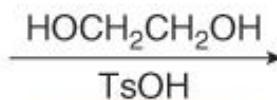
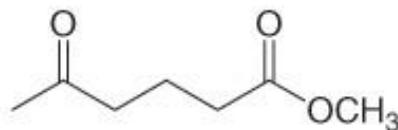


Riduzione selettiva dell'estere

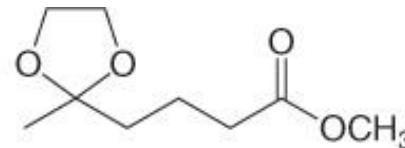
Reazione osservata



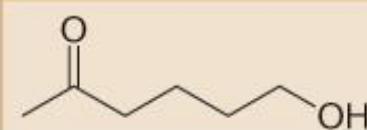
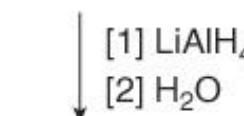
Riduzione selettiva del chetone



Step [1]
Protezione

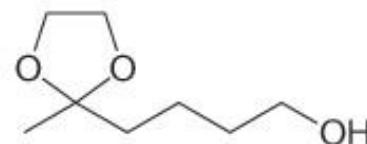


Step [2]
Riduzione



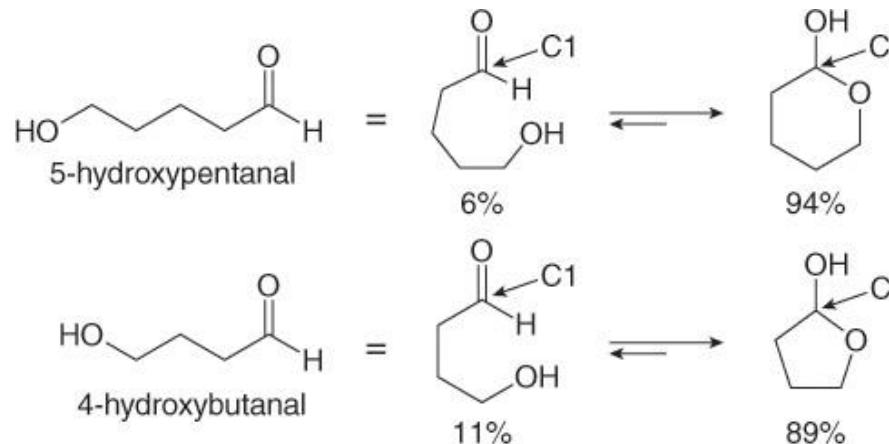
Prodotto desiderato
+ $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

$\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{H}^+$
Step [3]
Deprotezione

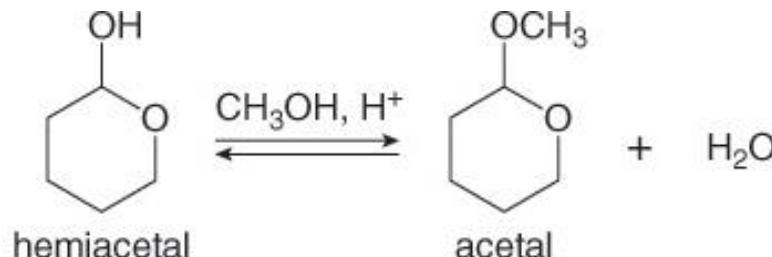


Emiacetali Ciclici ed Acetali

Emiacetali ciclici si formano per ciclizzazione intramolecolare di idrossialdeidi



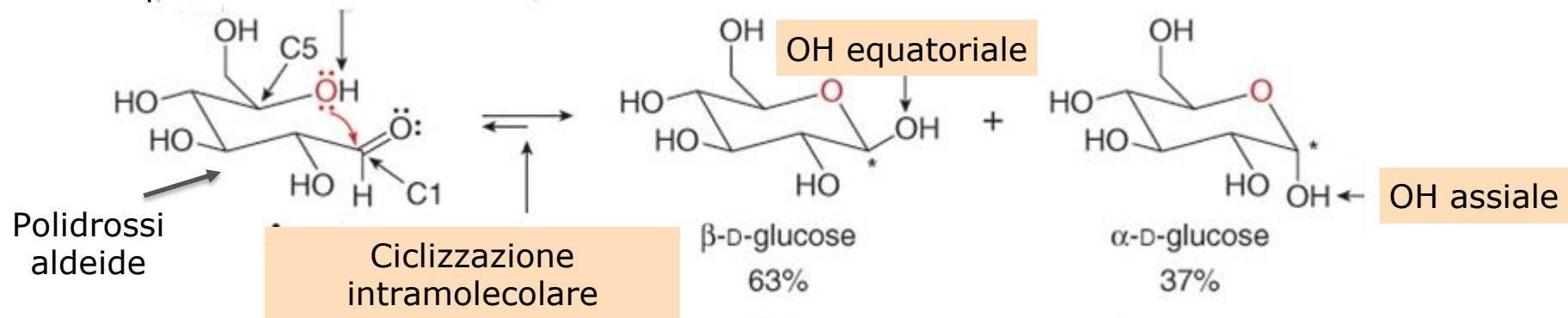
Emiacetali ciclici possono essere convertiti in acetali per trattamento con un alcol e un acido.



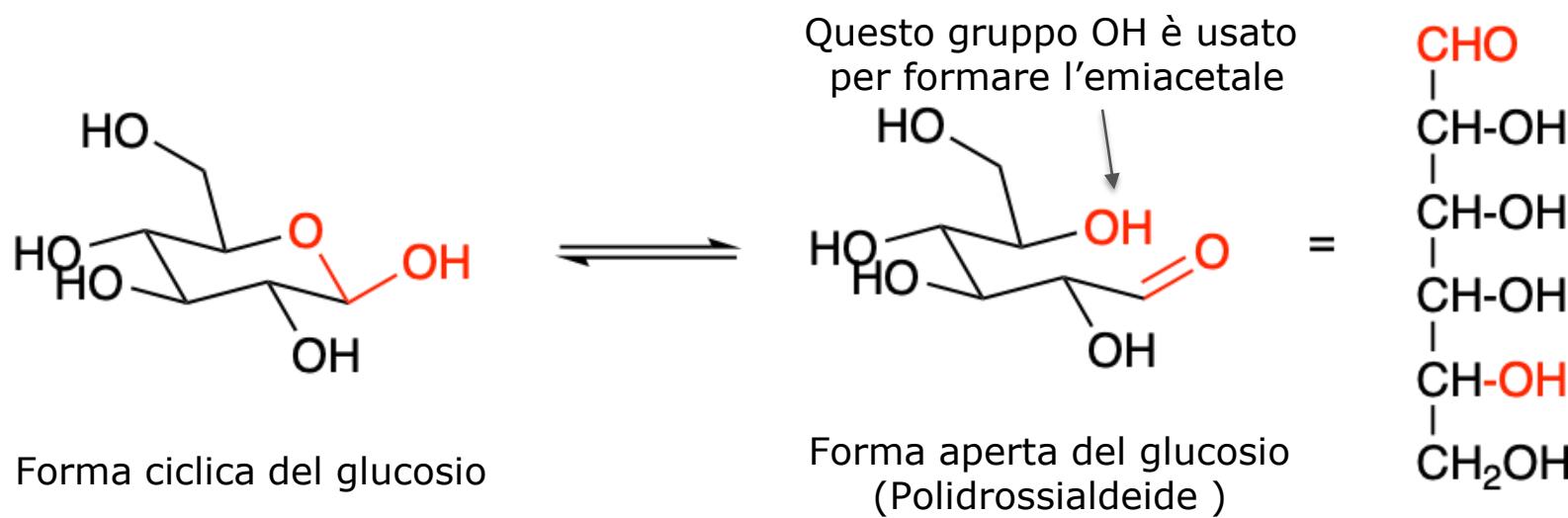
Introduzione ai Carboidrati

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

Questo gruppo OH è usato per formare l'emicetale

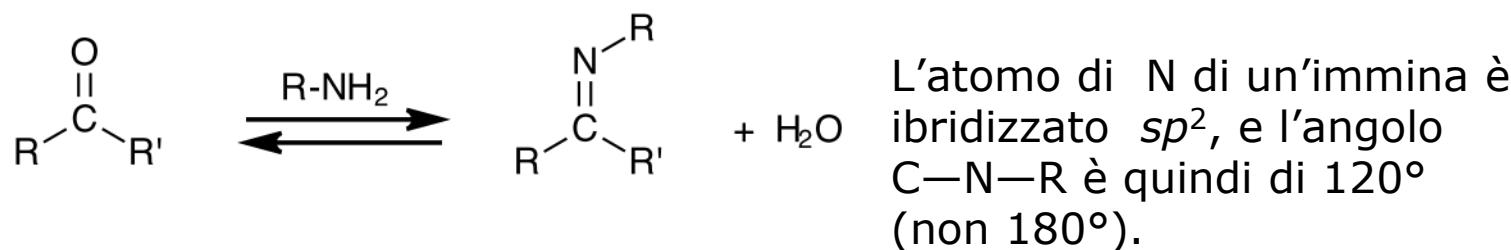


Equilibrio fra forma ciclica emiacetalica e forma aperta del glucosio



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**.

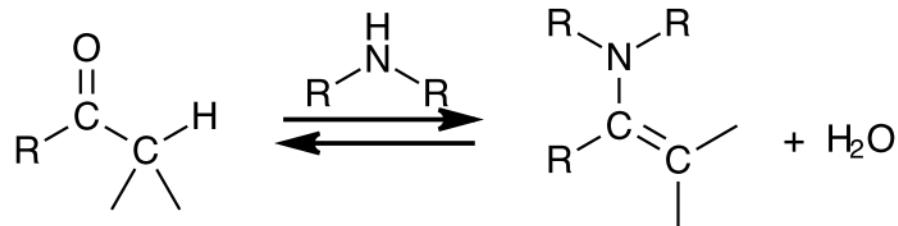
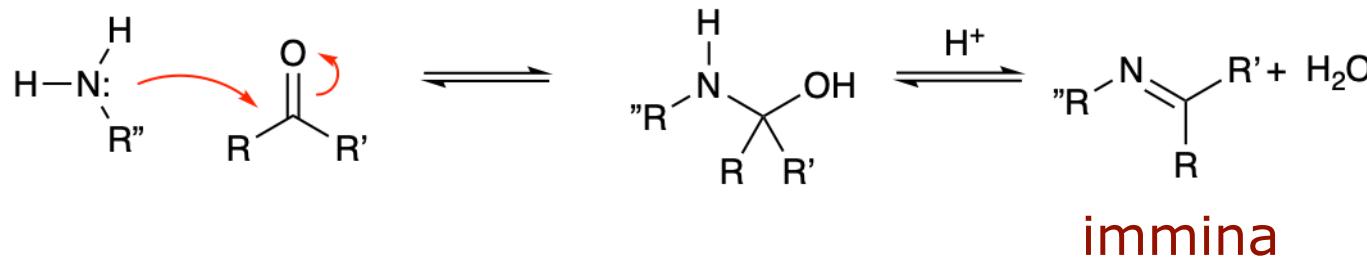
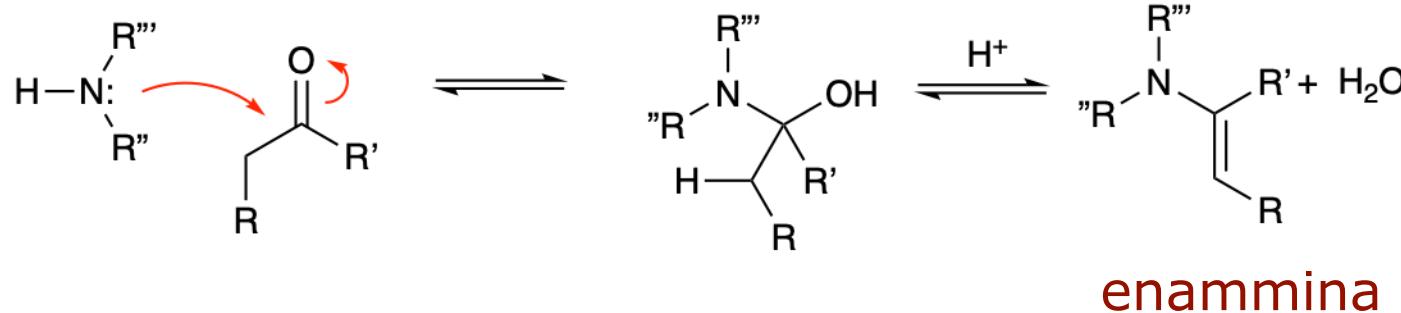


Immagine ed Enammine: Meccanismo Semplificato

Ammine primarie:



Ammine secondarie:



Ammine terziarie:

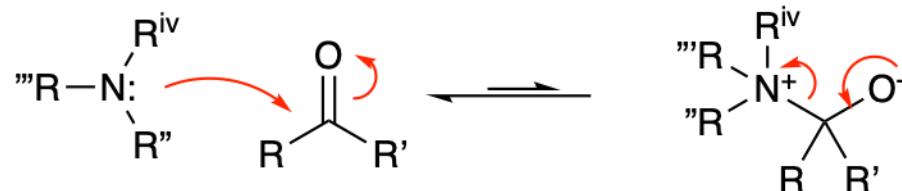
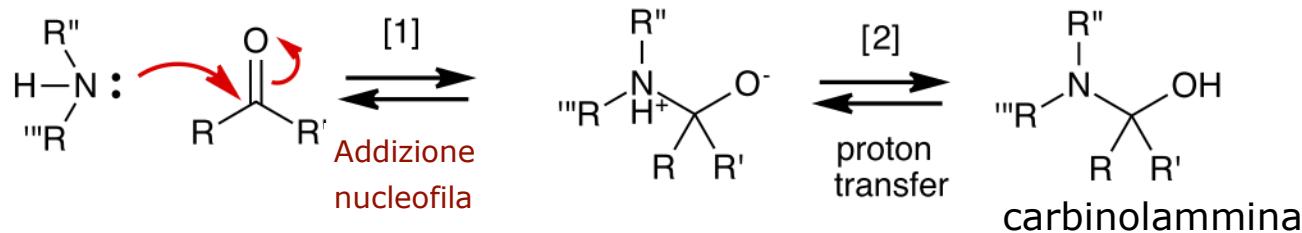
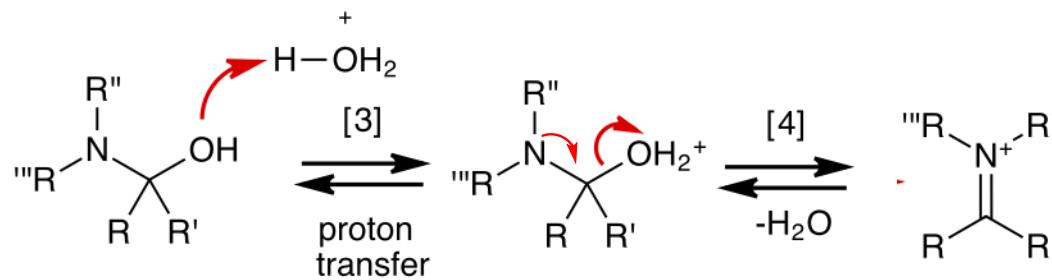


Immagine ed Enammine: Meccanismo Completo

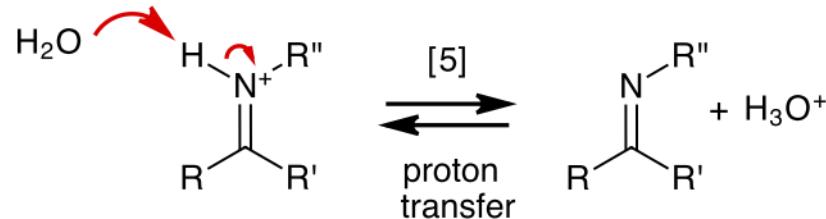
1. Addizione dell'ammina



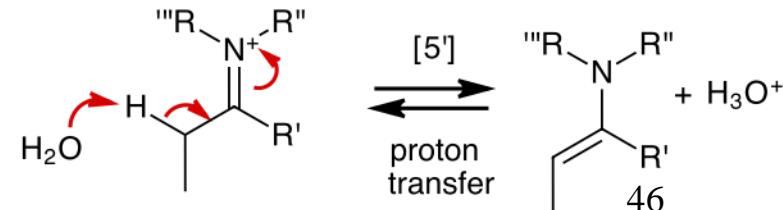
2. Eliminazione di acqua (E1)



a: NH_3 , $\text{R}''\text{NH}_2$

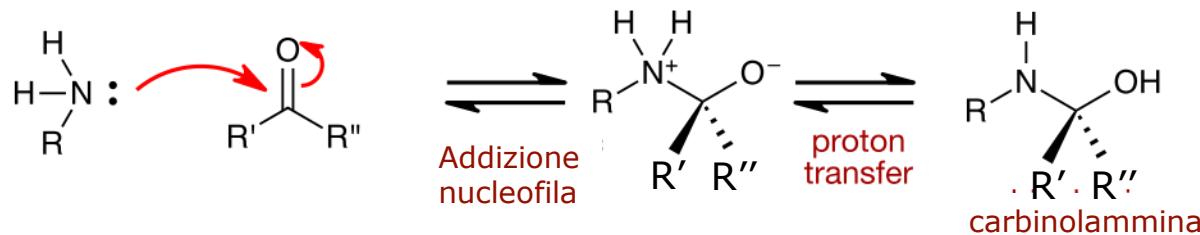


b: $\text{R}''\text{R}'''-\text{NH}$

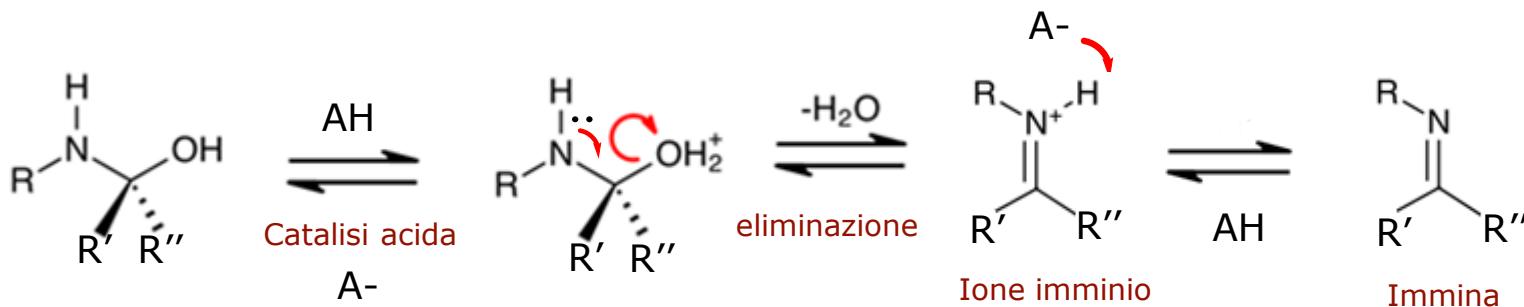


Ammine Primarie: Meccanismo Completo

1. Addizione dell'ammina



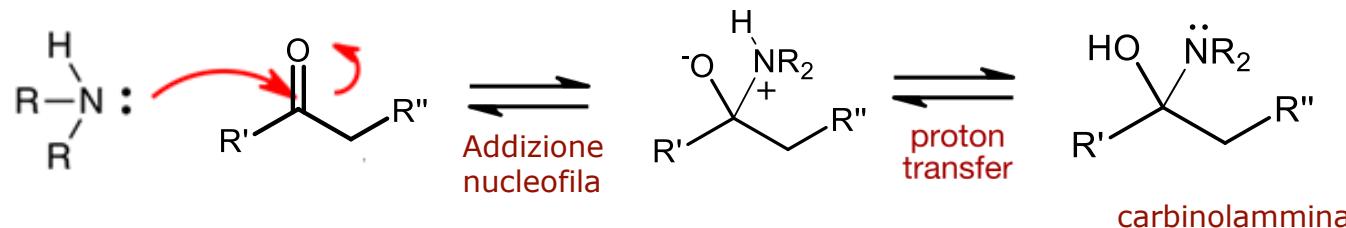
2. Eliminazione di acqua acido catalizzata (E1)



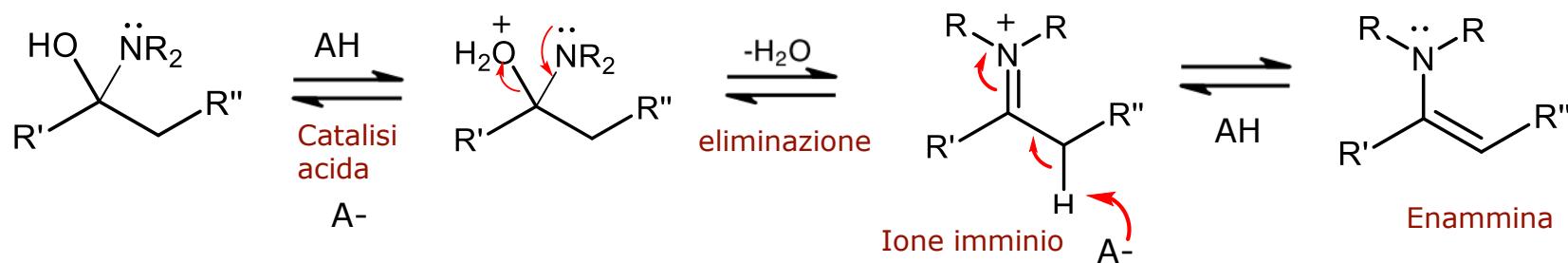
$\text{AH} = \text{PTSA}$ (acido p-toluensolfonico)...

Ammine Secondarie: Meccanismo Completo

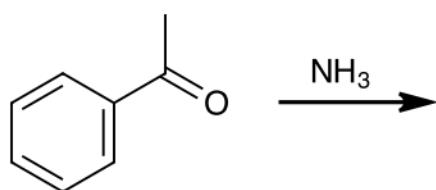
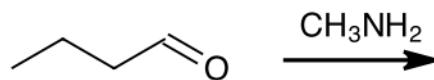
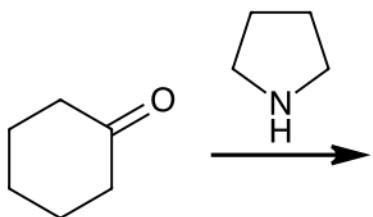
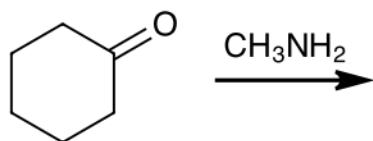
1. Addizione dell'ammina



2. Eliminazione di acqua (E1)



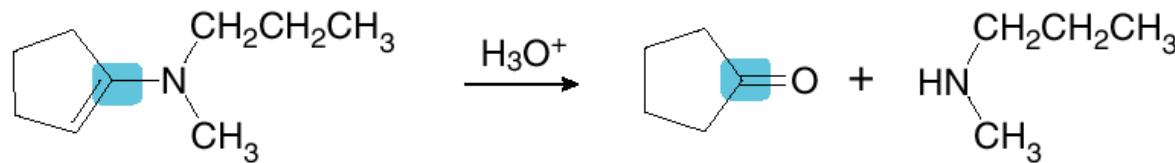
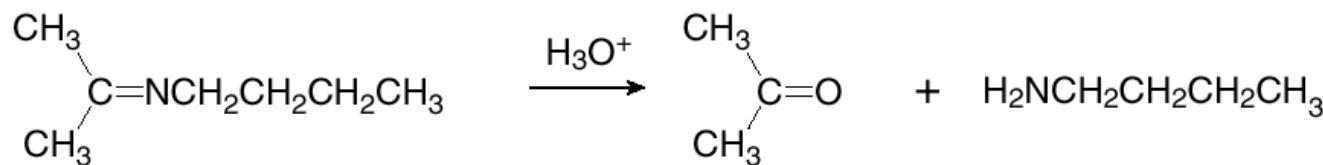
Addizione di Ammine



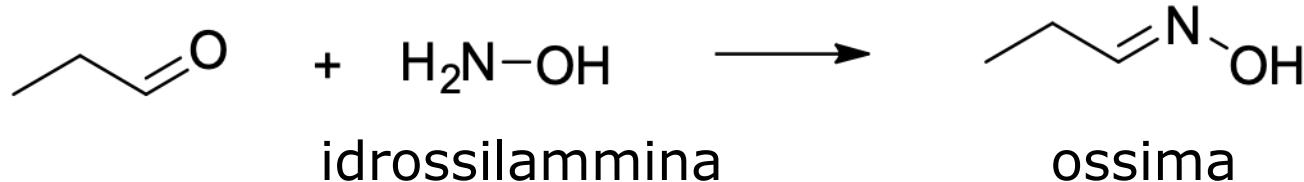
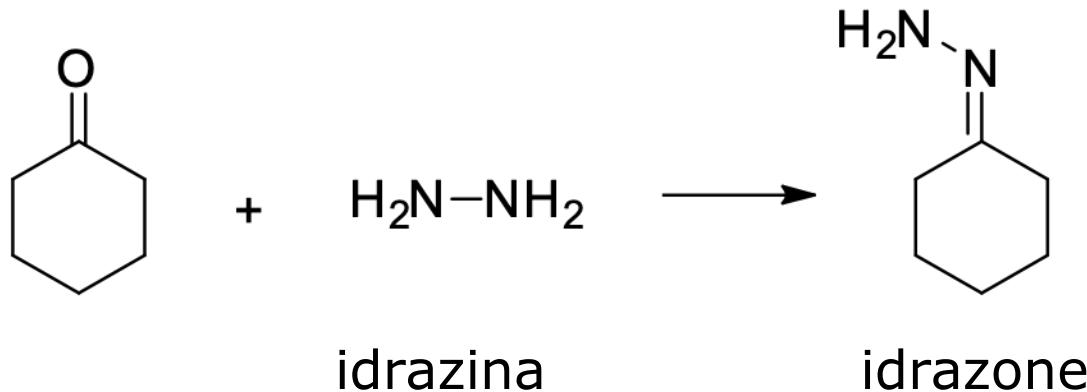
Idrolisi di Immine ed Enammine

- 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.

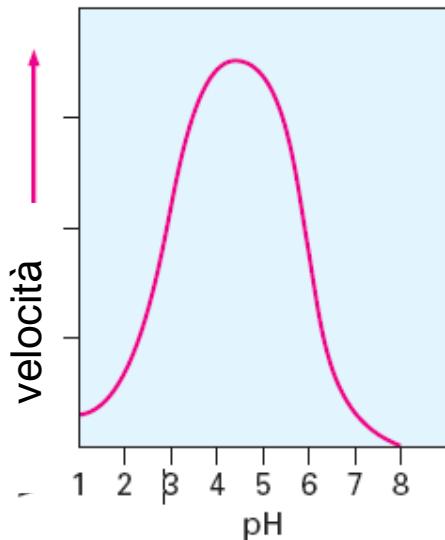
L'Idrolisi di immine ed enammine forma aldeidi e chetoni



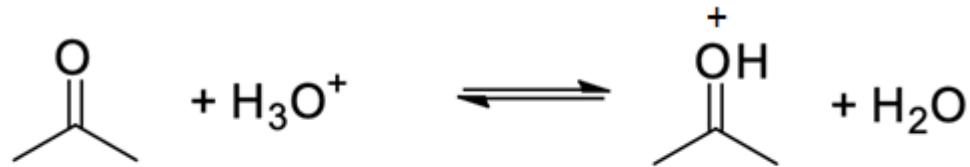
Altre Ammine



Addizione di Ammine – Effetto del pH



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

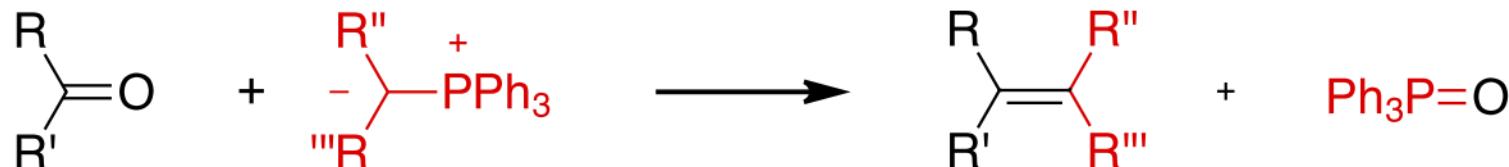


La protonazione attiva
l'elettrofilo



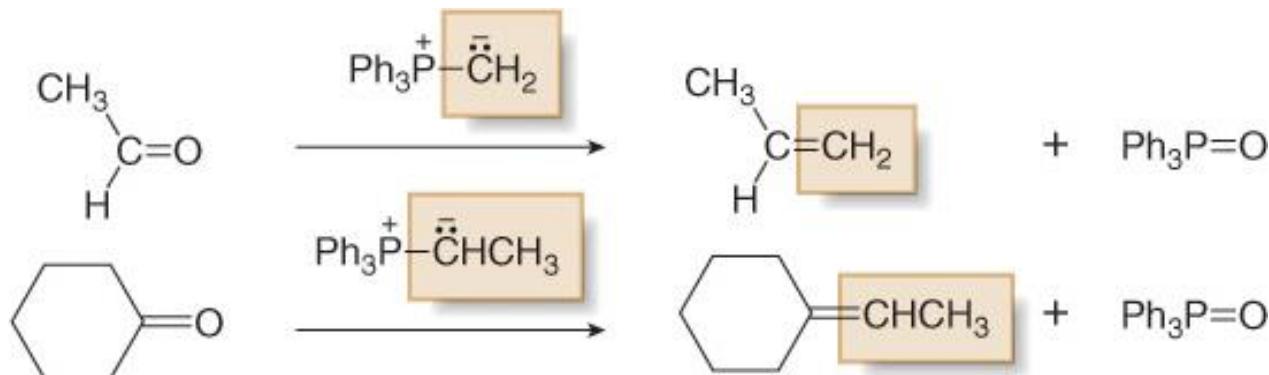
La protonazione disattiva
il nucleofilo

La Reazione di Wittig



Ilide di fosfonio
(Reagente di Wittig)

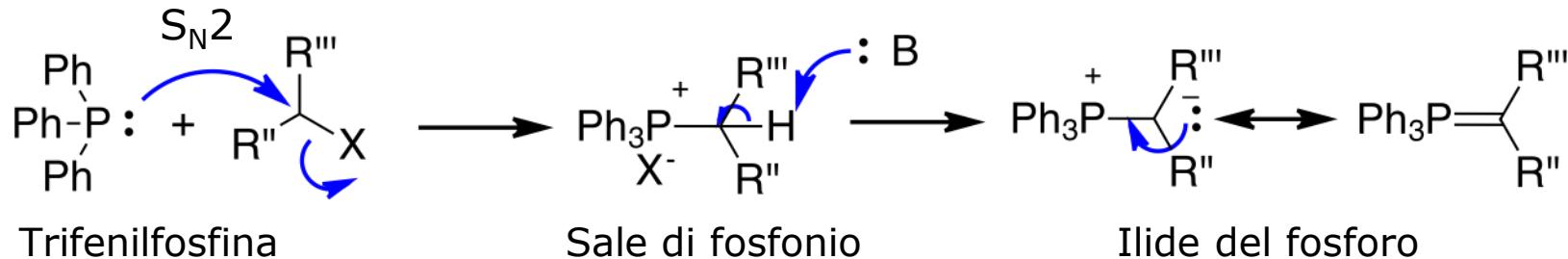
Esempi



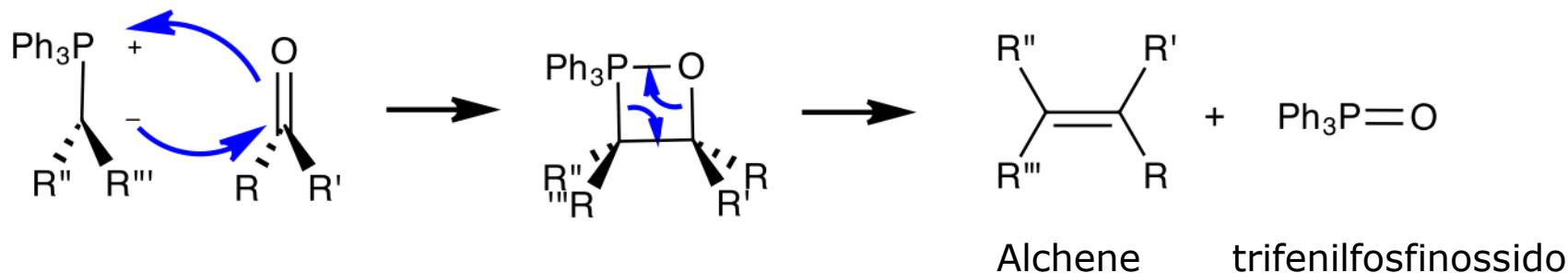
La Reazione di Wittig

Preparazione dell'ilide del fosforo (fosforano)

B: nBuLi, NaNH₂, NaH

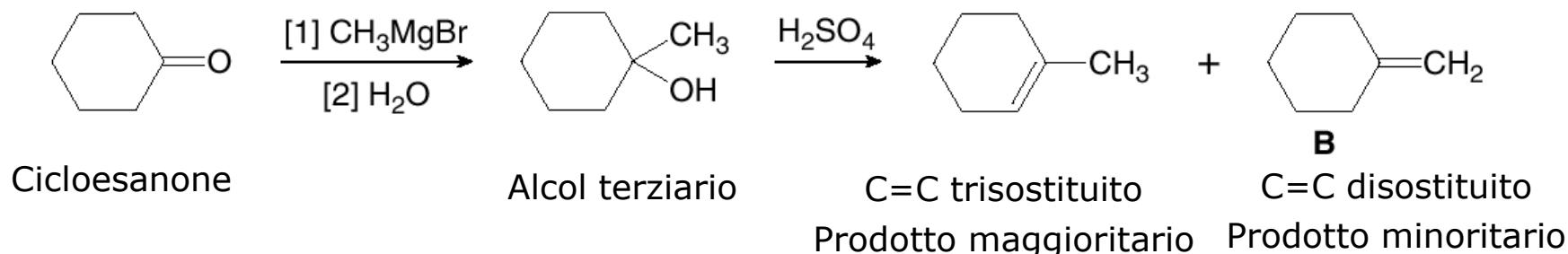
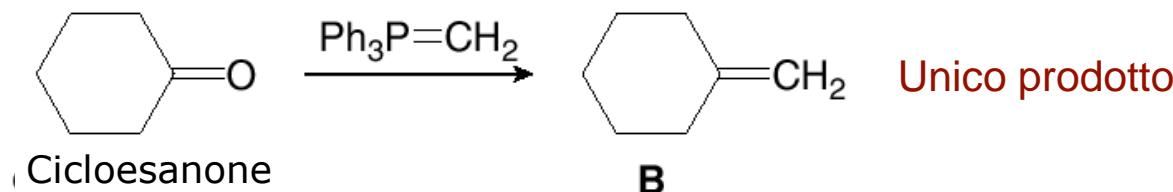


Reazione delle ilidi del fosforo con un composto carbonilico

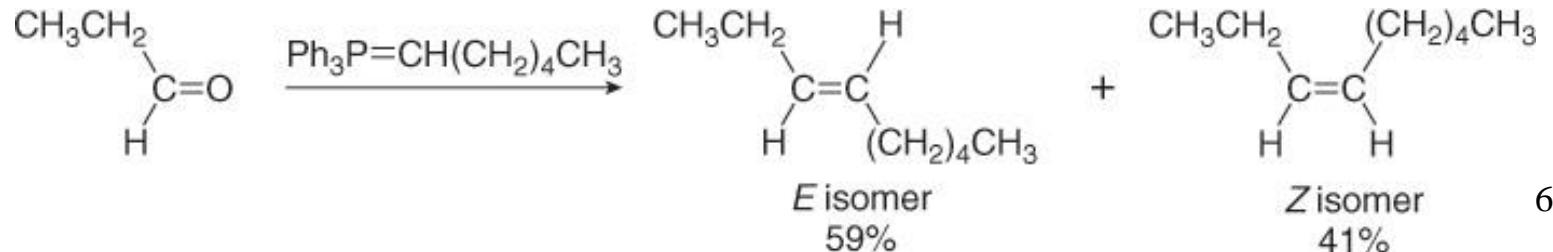


La Reazione di Wittig

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

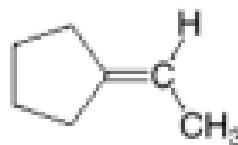


Limitazione: talvolta si formano miscele di stereoisomeri E e Z



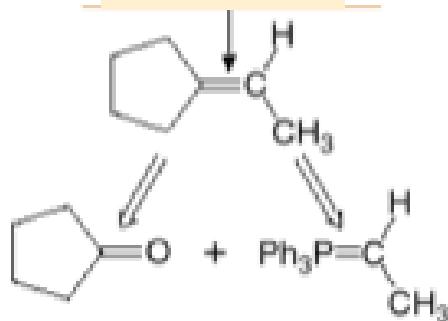
La Reazione di Wittig

Sintesi di:

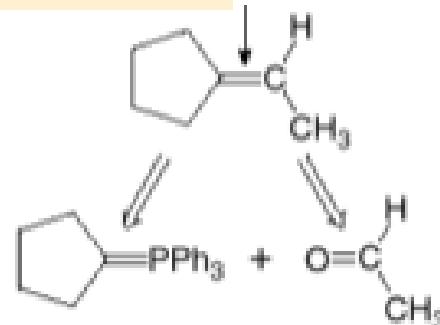


mediante reazione di Wittig

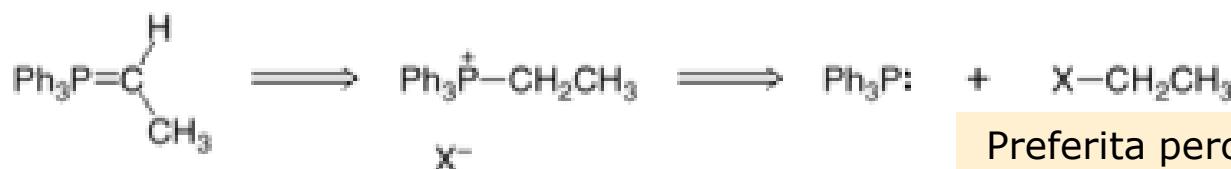
Possibilità 1



Possibilità 2

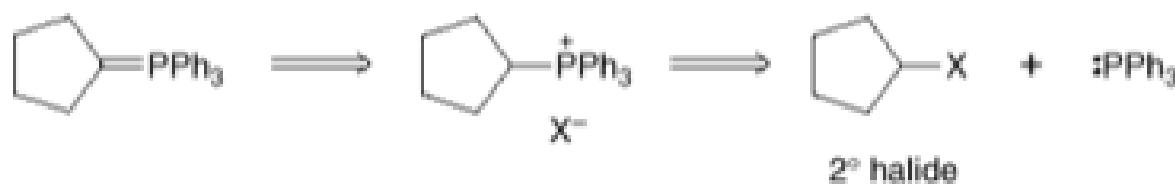


Possibilità 1

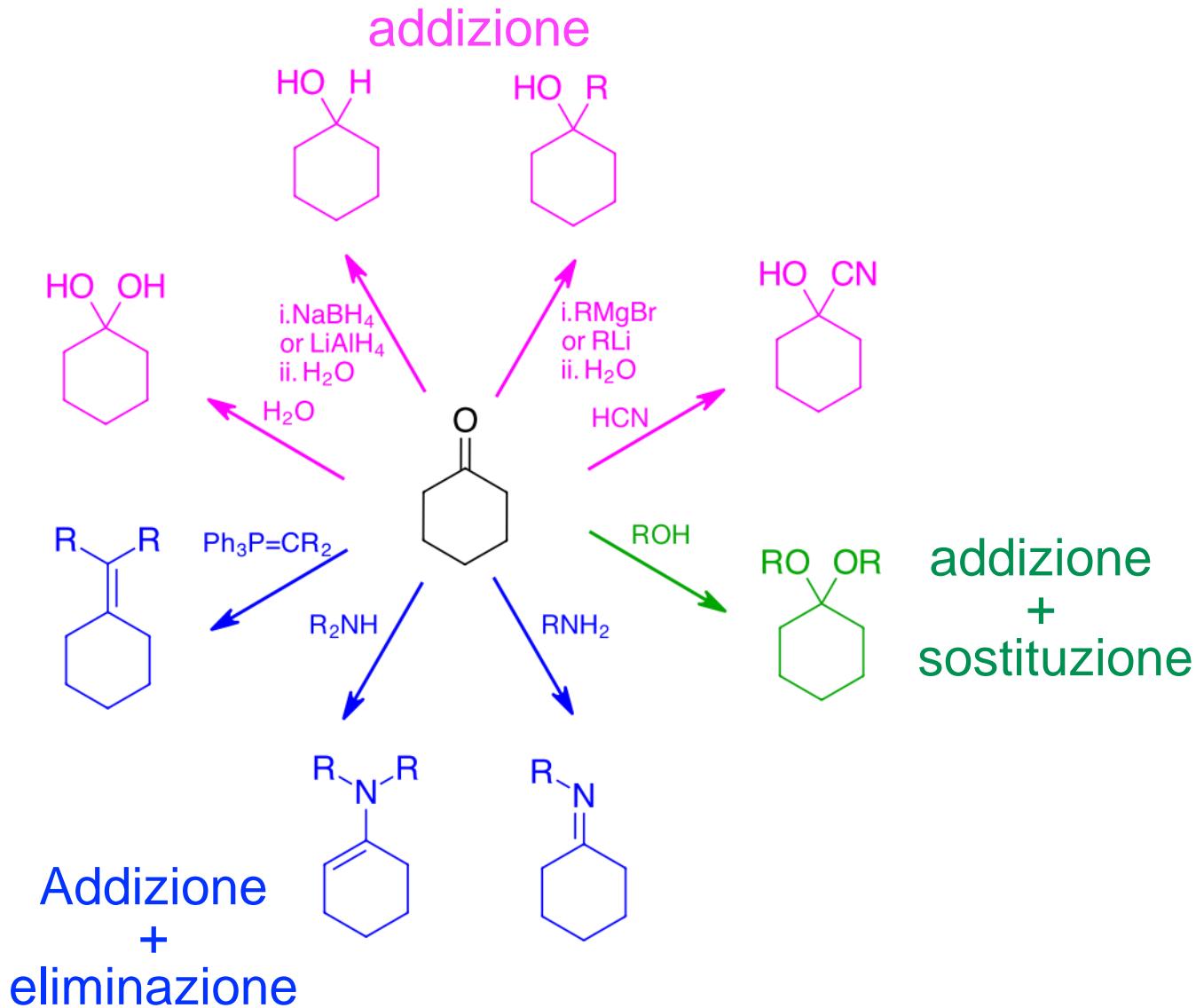


Preferita perché SN2
su alogenuro primario

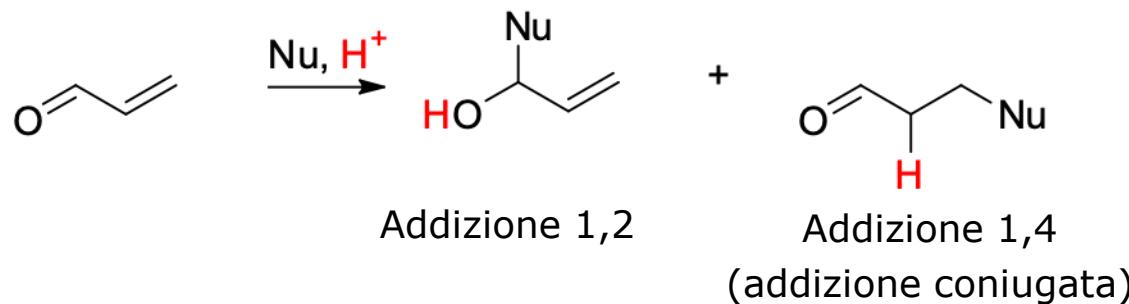
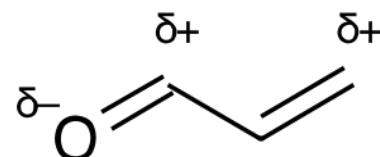
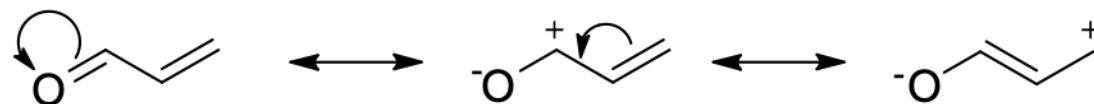
Possibilità 2



Addizione Nucleofila

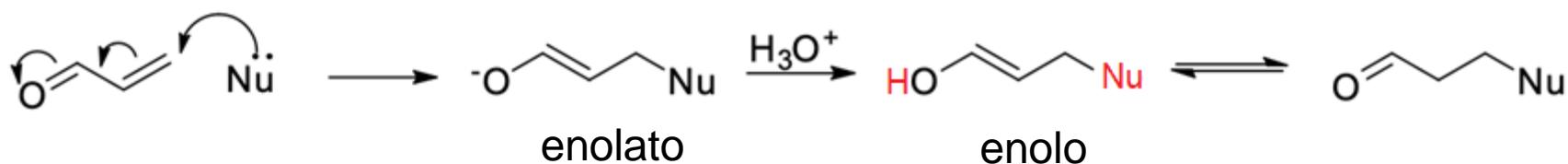


Composti Carbonilici α,β -insaturi

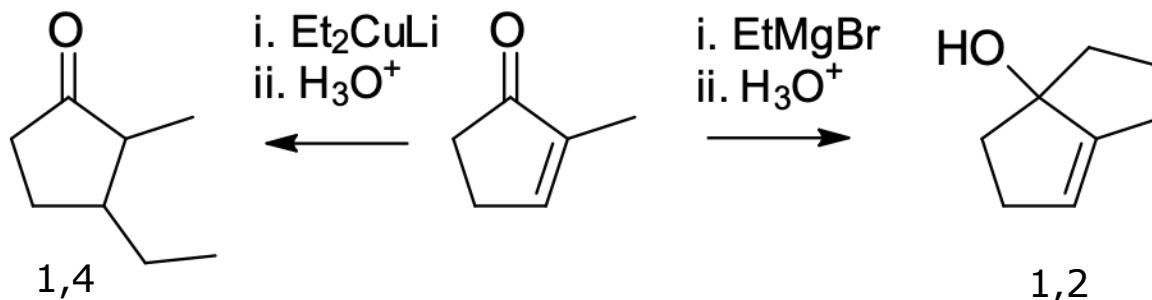
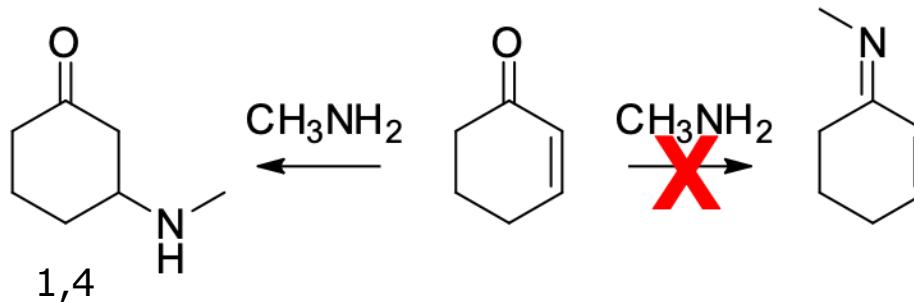


Addizione Coniugata

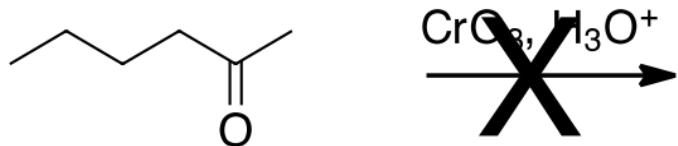
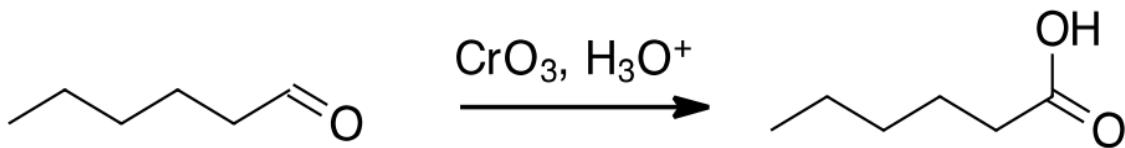
Meccanismo generale:



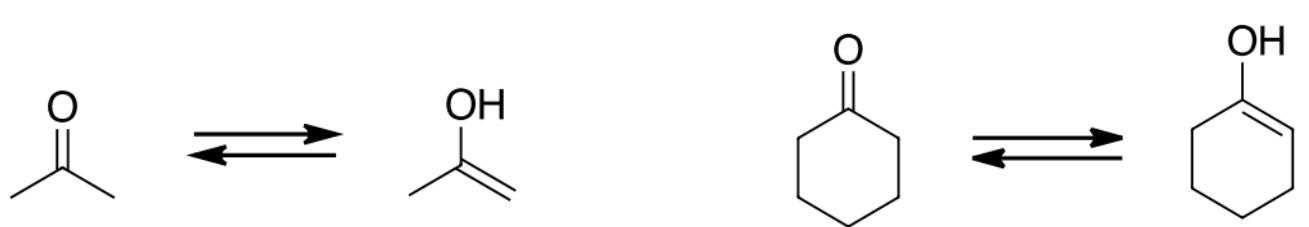
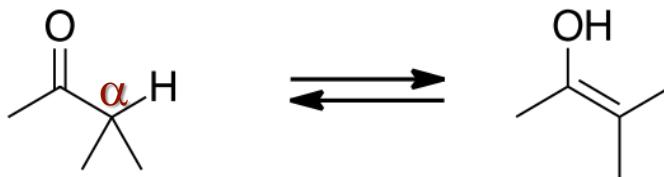
Esempi:



Ossidazione

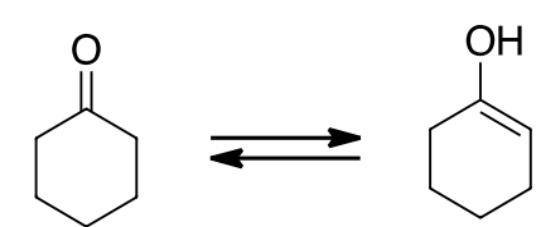


Tautomeria Cheto-Enolica



99,9999999%

0,0000001%

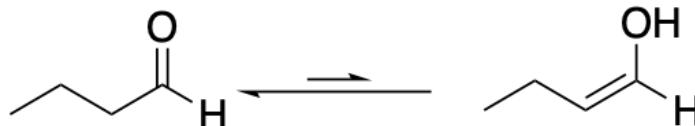


99,9999%

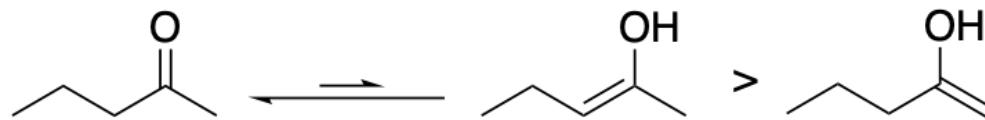
0,0001%

Tautomeria Cheto-Enolica

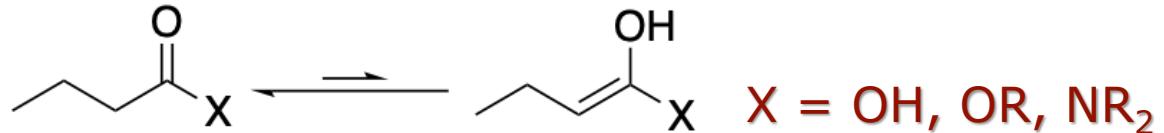
Aldeidi: 1 enolo



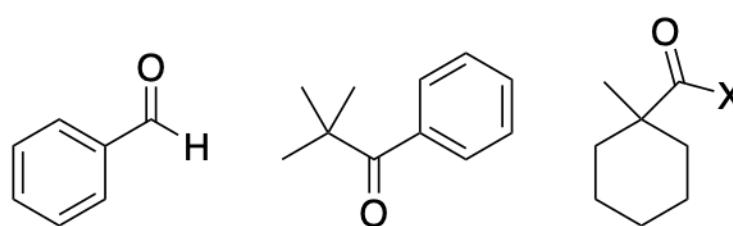
Chetoni non simmetrici:
2 enoli



Derivati degli acidi:
1 enolo

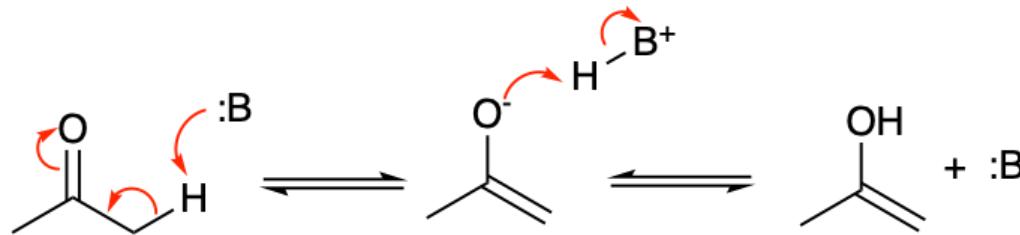
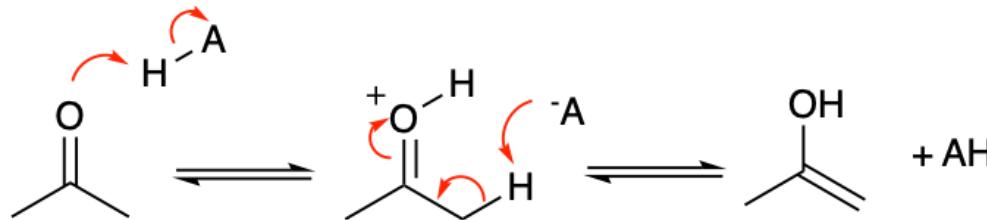


Non-enolizzabili



Tautomeria Cheto-Enolica

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



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