

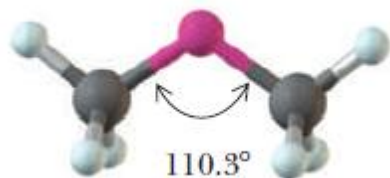
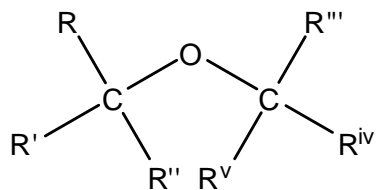
Eteri, Epossidi, Solfuri

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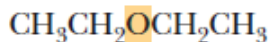
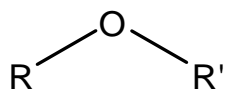
Eteri: definizione e struttura



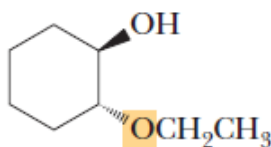
Etere: composto contenente un atomo di O legato a due atomi di C

- O ibridizzato sp^3

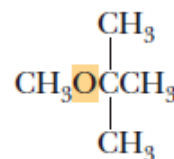
Nomenclatura



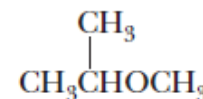
Ethoxyethane
(Diethyl ether)



(1*R*,2*R*)-2-Ethoxycyclohexanol
(*trans*-2-Ethoxycyclohexanol)



2-Methoxy-2-methylpropane
(*tert*-Butyl methyl ether)



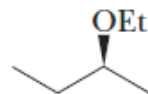
2-Methoxypropane
(Isopropyl methyl ether)

IUPAC

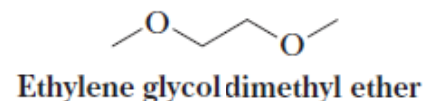
R, R' = gruppi alchilici

Per R più lungo di R' :

- R = alcano di partenza
- -OR' = sostituente (nome catena + *ossi*)
- 2 gruppi OR: glicole



(*S*)-2-Ethoxybutane



Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether

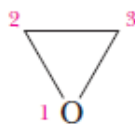
Comune

Nome gruppo R + nome gruppo R' + etere

- I gruppi R e R' sono elencati in ordine alfabetico

Nomenclatura degli eteri ciclici

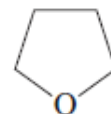
Eterociclo: composto ciclico contenente uno o più atomi diversi da C



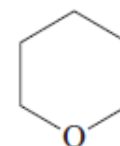
Oxirane
(Ethylene oxide)



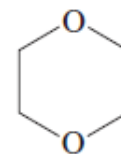
Oxetane



Oxolane
(Tetrahydrofuran)



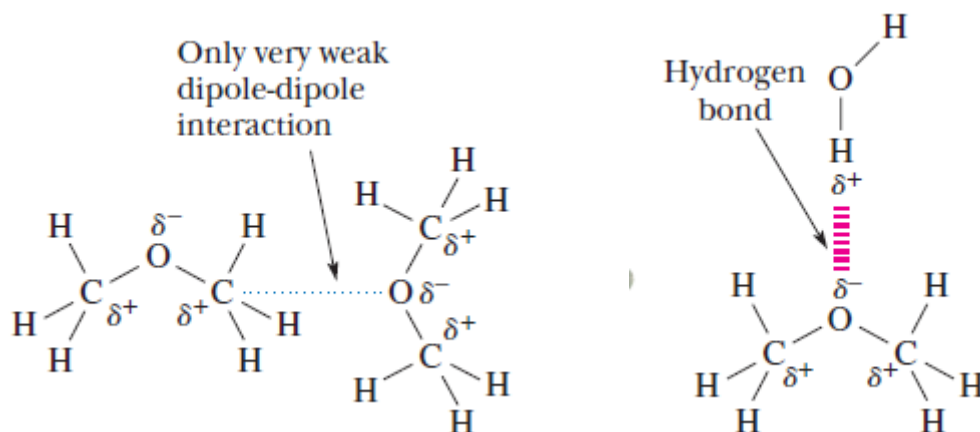
Oxane
(Tetrahydropyran)



1,4-Dioxane

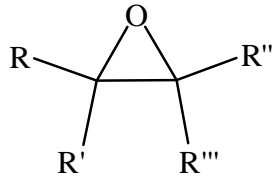
Proprietà fisiche degli eteri

- Debolmente polari, accettori ma NON donatori di legami idrogeno
- Solubilità in acqua maggiore di quella degli idrocarburi e minore di quella degli alcoli di peso molecolare paragonabile
- P.e. simili a quelli degli alcani di peso molecolare paragonabile



Structural Formula	Name	Molecular Weight	bp (°C)	Solubility in Water
CH ₃ CH ₂ OH	Ethanol	46	78	Infinite
CH ₃ OCH ₃	Dimethyl ether	46	-24	7.8 g/100 g
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	1-Butanol	74	117	7.4 g/100 g
CH ₃ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃	Diethyl ether	74	35	8.0 g/100 g
HOCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	1,4-Butanediol	90	230	Infinite
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	1-Pentanol	88	138	2.3 g/100 g
CH ₃ OCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	90	84	Infinite
CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	Butyl methyl ether	88	71	Slight

Epossidi: definizione e struttura



Epossido: etere ciclico in cui l'atomo di ossigeno è parte di un anello a tre termini

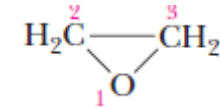
Nomenclatura

IUPAC

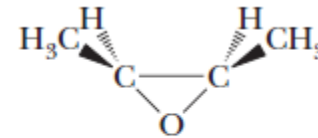
- Nominati come derivati dell'ossirano
- In presenza di un altro anello condensato, prefisso *epossi*

Comune

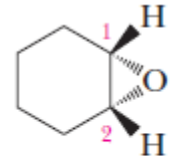
Nome alchene precursore + *ossido*



Oxirane
(Ethylene oxide)

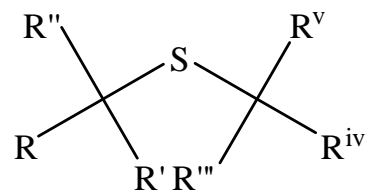


cis-2,3-Dimethyloxirane
(*cis*-2-Butene oxide)

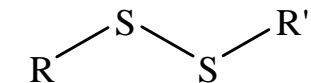


1,2-Epoxycyclohexane
(Cyclohexene oxide)

Solfuri: definizione e struttura

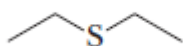
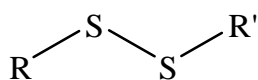
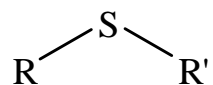


Solfuro (tioetere): analogo di un etere, in cui l'ossigeno è sostituito dallo zolfo

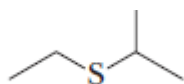


Disolfuro: composto contenente un gruppo $-S-S-$

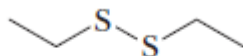
Nomenclatura



Ethylsulfanylethane
(Diethyl sulfide)



2-Ethylsulfanylpropane
(Ethyl isopropyl sulfide)



Ethyldisulfanylethane
(Diethyl disulfide)

IUPAC

R, R' = gruppi alchilici

Per R più lungo di R' :

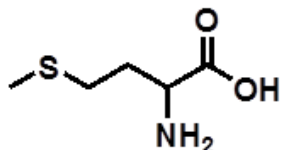
- R = alcano di partenza
- $-SR'$ = sostituente (nome catena + *sulfanyl*)
- $-SSR'$ = sostituente (nome catena + *disulfanyl*)

Comune

Nome gruppo R + nome gruppo R' + etere

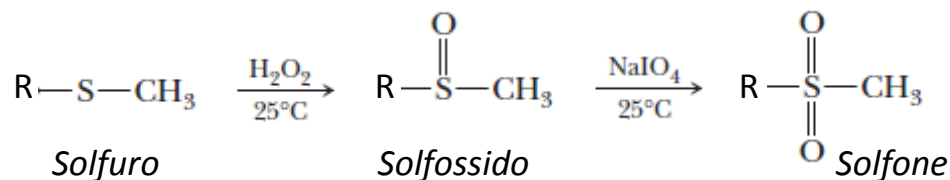
- I gruppi R e R' sono elencati in ordine alfabetico

I solfuri in natura



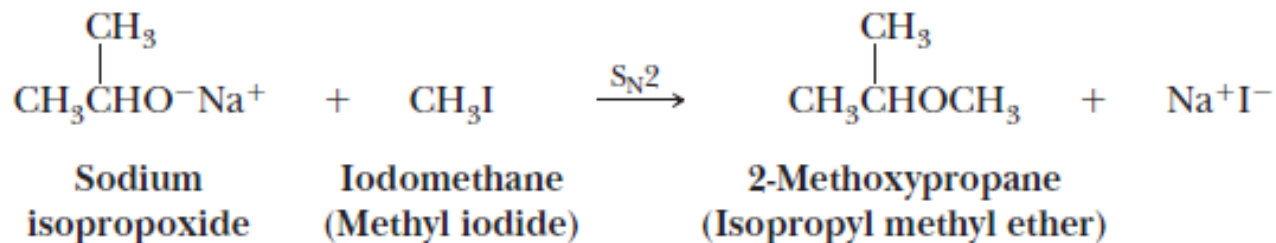
Metionina (Met, M)

Ossidazione dei solfuri

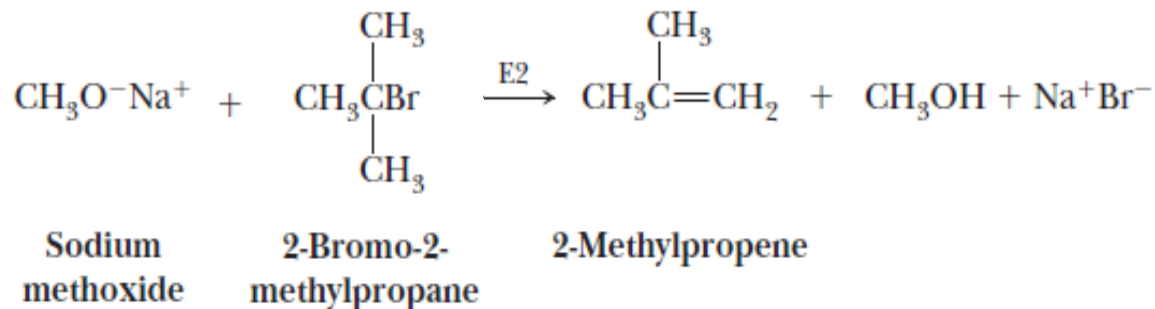


Sintesi degli eteri di Williamson

Metodo generale di sintesi di un etere a partire da un alogenuro alchilico e uno ione alcossido tramite reazione S_N2

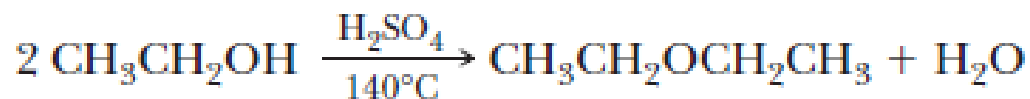


- Bisogna modulare le condizioni di reazione per evitare reazioni competitive



Sintesi di eteri per disidratazione acido-catalizzata di alcoli

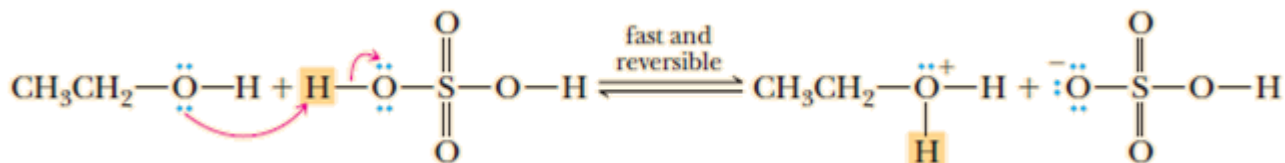
Metodo di sintesi di un etere a partire da un alcol primario in presenza di acido tramite reazione S_N2



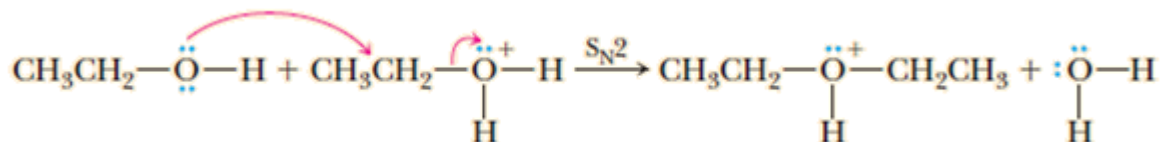
Ethanol

Diethyl ether

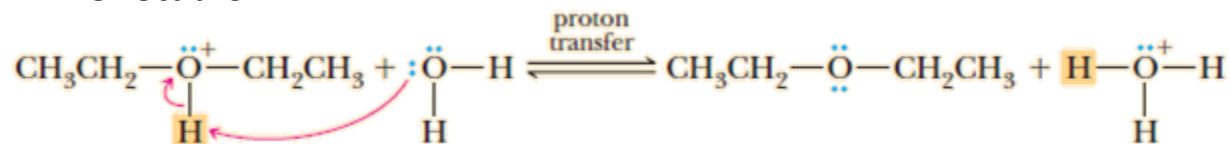
1° Stadio



2° Stadio



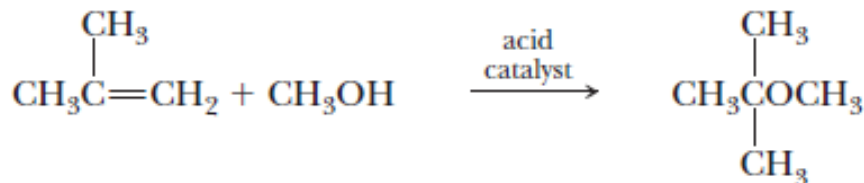
3° Stadio



Il metodo è efficace per eteri simmetrici derivati da alcoli primari, mentre perde di utilità all'aumentare delle ramificazioni e dei sostituenti a causa della competizione con la reazione di eliminazione (disidratazione di alcol per formare alchene)

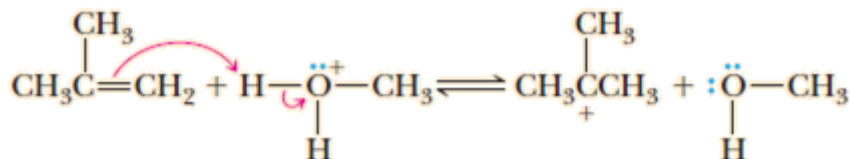
Sintesi di eteri per addizione di alcoli ad alcheni

Metodo di sintesi di un etere a partire da un alchene capace di dare un carbocatione stabile e un alcol primario (o metanolo) in presenza di acido

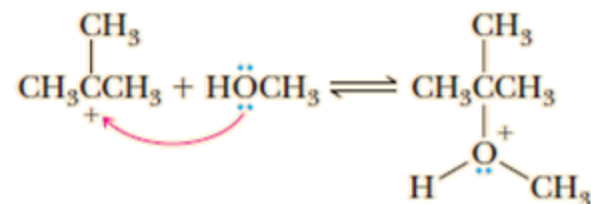


2-Methoxy-2-methylpropane
(*tert*-Butyl methyl ether)

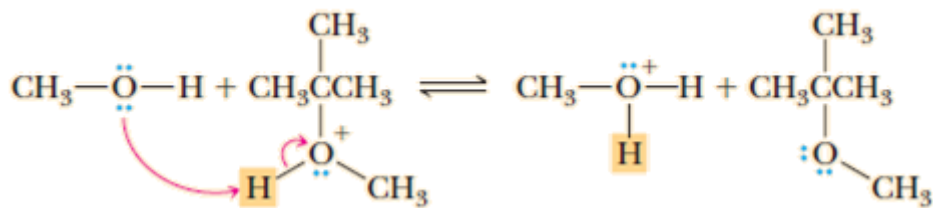
1° Stadio



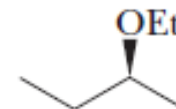
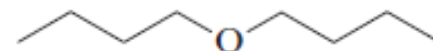
2° Stadio



3° Stadio

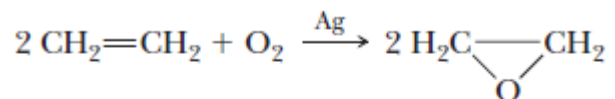


Esercizio: Dare il nome IUPAC ai seguenti eteri e proporre per ciascuno di essi uno o più metodi di sintesi, esplicitando i meccanismi di reazione.



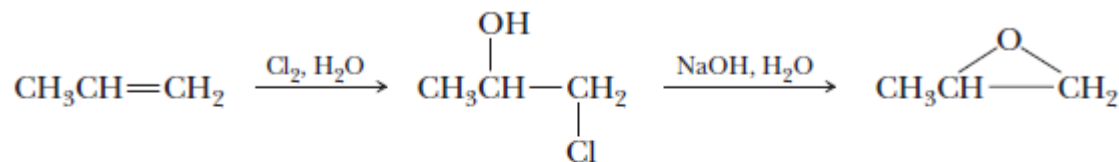
Sintesi di epossidi

Ossidazione etene



Oxirane
(Ethylene oxide)

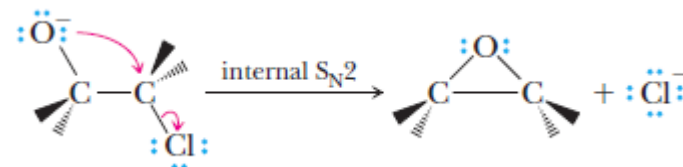
Sostituzione nucleofila interna di aloidrine



Propene

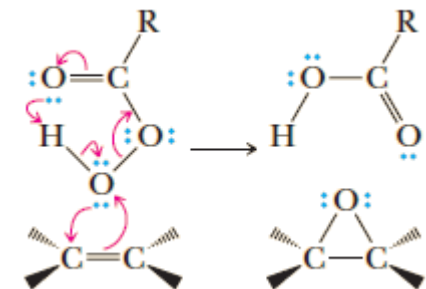
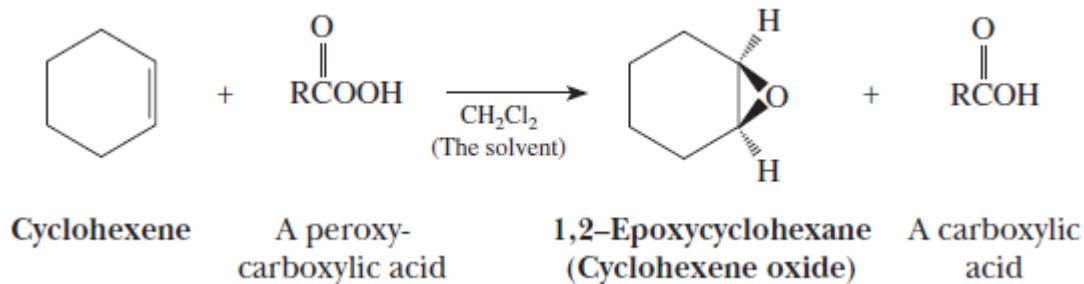
1-Chloro-2-propanol
(a chlorohydrin)
(racemic)

Methyloxirane
(Propylene oxide)
(racemic)



- Reazione stereoselettiva
- Inversione di configurazione

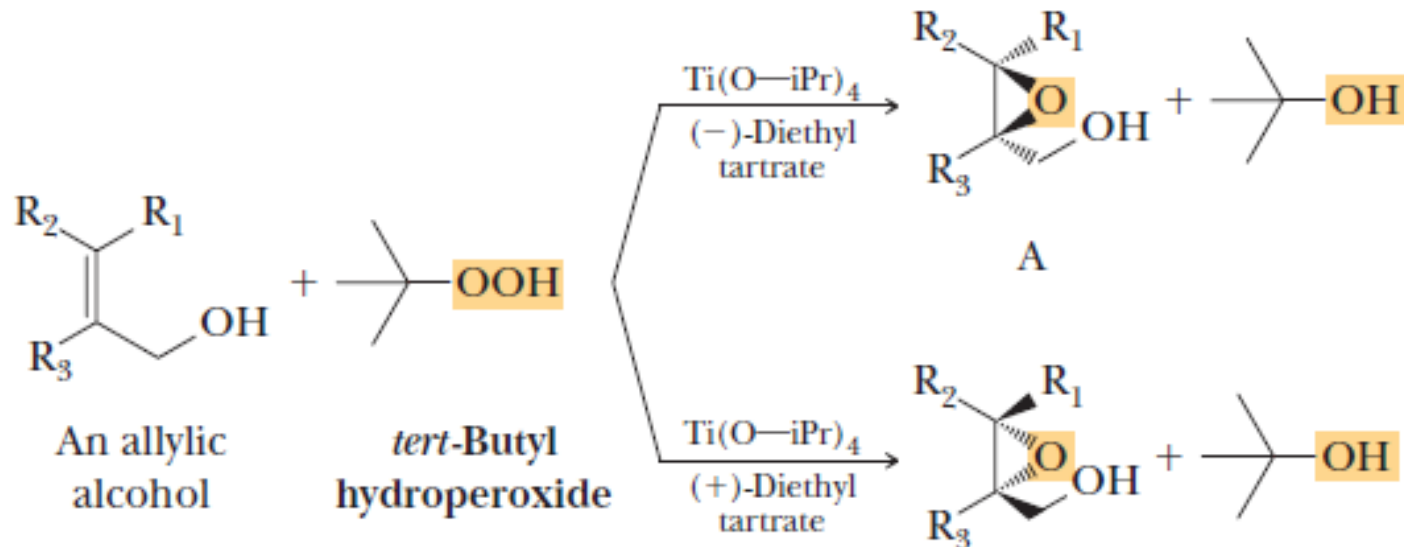
Ossidazione alchene con acidi perossicarbossilici



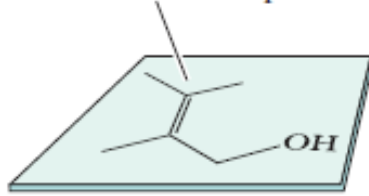
- Reazione stereospecifica
- Ritenzione di configurazione

Sintesi di epossidi: epossidazione di Sharpless

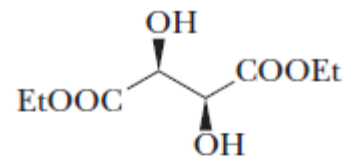
Reazione stereospecifica basata sul dietil tartrato



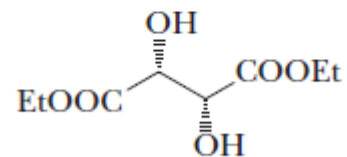
With (-)-diethyl tartrate, oxygen is delivered to the top face



With (+)-diethyl tartrate, oxygen is delivered to the bottom face



(2*S*,3*S*)-(-)-Diethyl tartrate

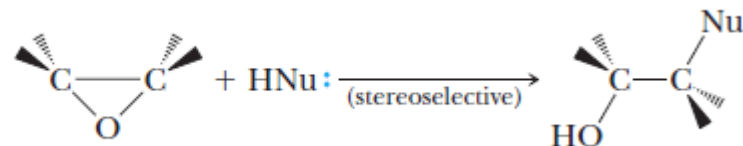


(2*R*,3*R*)-(+)-Diethyl tartrate

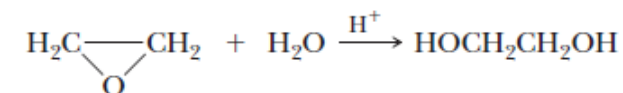
Reazioni degli epossidi

Sostituzione nucleofila con apertura d'anello

Characteristic reaction of epoxides:

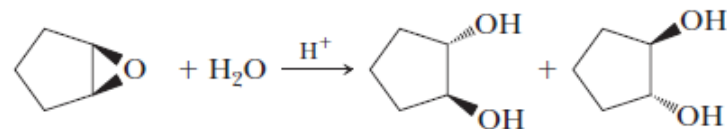


Apertura d'anello acido catalizzata



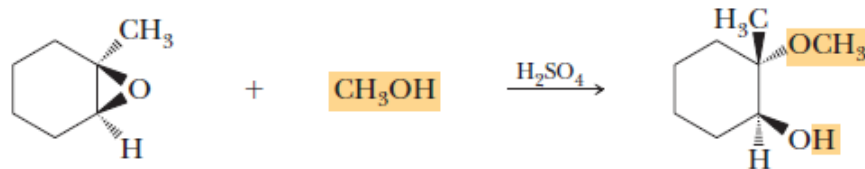
Oxirane
(Ethylene oxide)

1,2-Ethanediol
(Ethylene glycol)



1,2-Epoxy-cyclopentane
(Cyclopentene oxide)
(achiral)

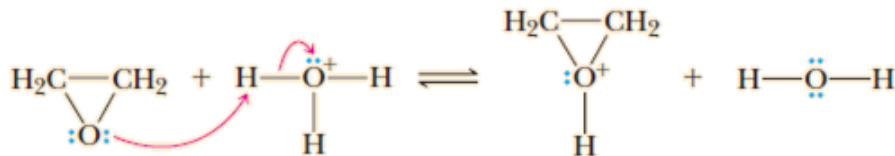
trans-1,2-Cyclopentanediol
(a racemic mixture)



1-Methyl-1,2-epoxycyclohexane

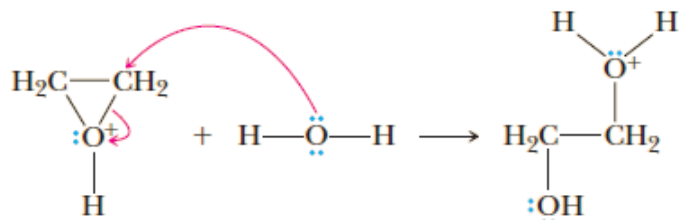
2-Methoxy-2-methylcyclohexanol

1° Stadio

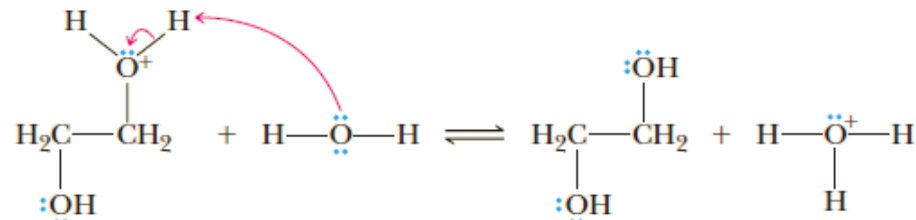


- Reazione S_N2
- Reazione antistereoselettiva
- Nu attacca sul C più sostituito

2° Stadio

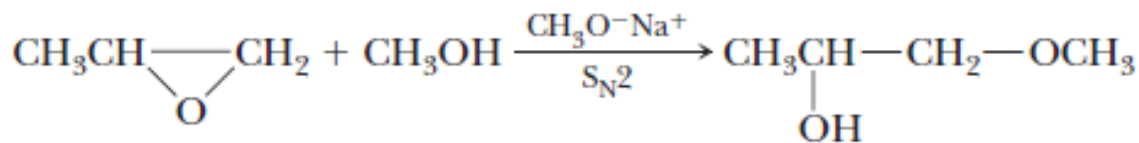


3° Stadio



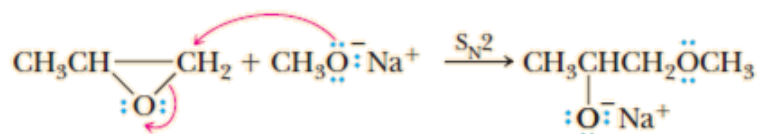
Reazioni degli epossidi

Apertura d'anello per reazione con nucleofili

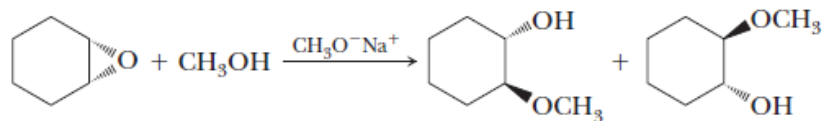
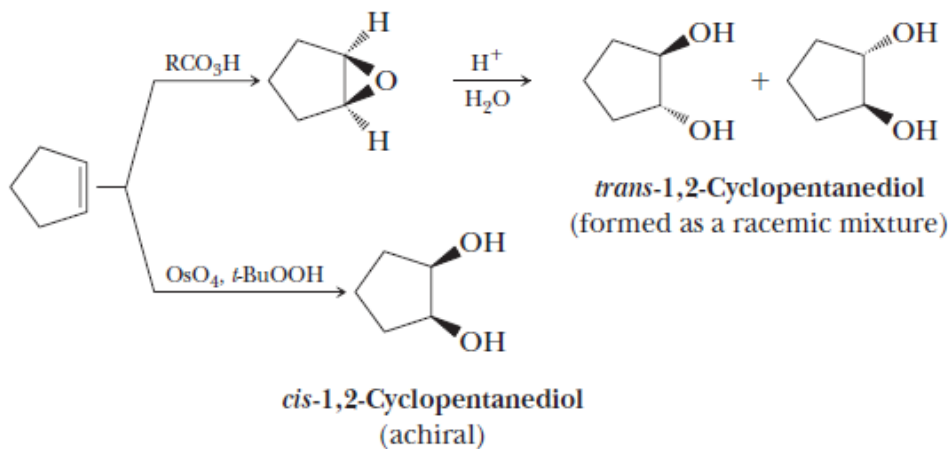
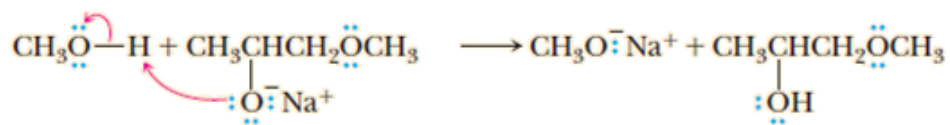


- Reazione $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$
- Reazione antistereoselettiva
- Nu attacca sul C meno sostituito

1° Stadio



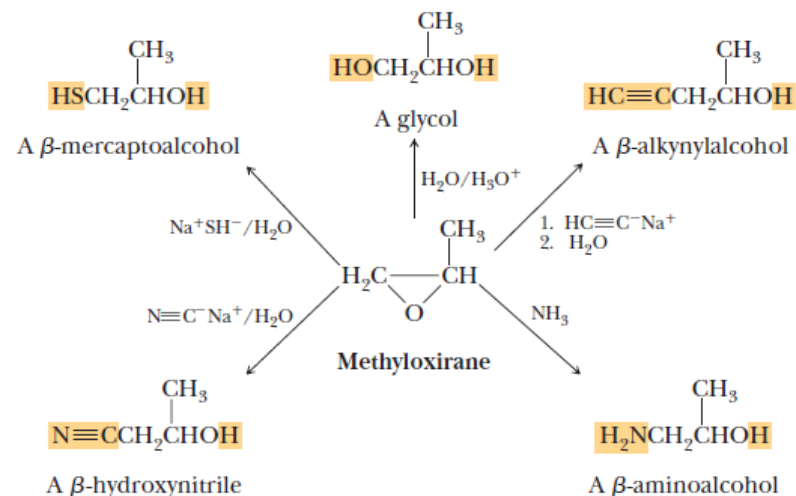
2° Stadio



Cyclohexene oxide

trans-2-Methoxycyclohexanol
(a racemic mixture)

È possibile ottenere *trans* o *cis* glicoli da alcheni modulando le condizioni di reazione



È possibile ottenere prodotti molto diversi cambiando il nucleofilo