

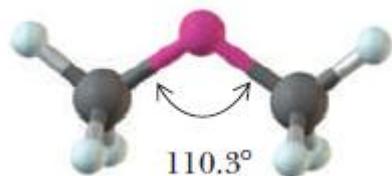
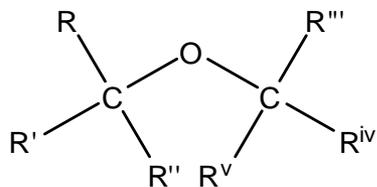
# Eteri, Epossidi, Solfuri

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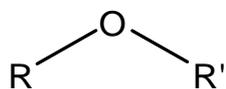
# Eteri: definizione e struttura



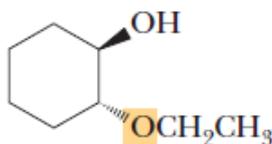
**Etere:** composto contenente un atomo di O legato a due atomi di C

- O ibridizzato  $sp^3$

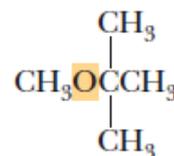
## Nomenclatura



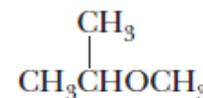
Ethoxyethane  
(Diethyl ether)



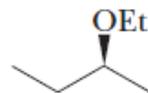
(1*R*,2*R*)-2-Ethoxycyclohexanol  
(*trans*-2-Ethoxycyclohexanol)



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



2-Methoxypropane  
(Isopropyl methyl ether)



(*S*)-2-Ethoxybutane



Ethylene glycol dimethyl 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

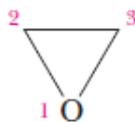
### Comune

Nome gruppo R + nome gruppo R' + etere

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

## Nomenclatura degli eteri ciclici

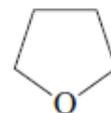
**Eterociclo:** composto ciclico contenente uno o più atomi diversi da C



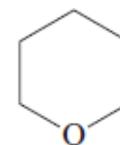
Oxirane  
(Ethylene oxide)



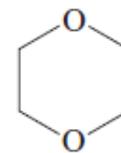
Oxetane



Oxolane  
(Tetrahydrofuran)



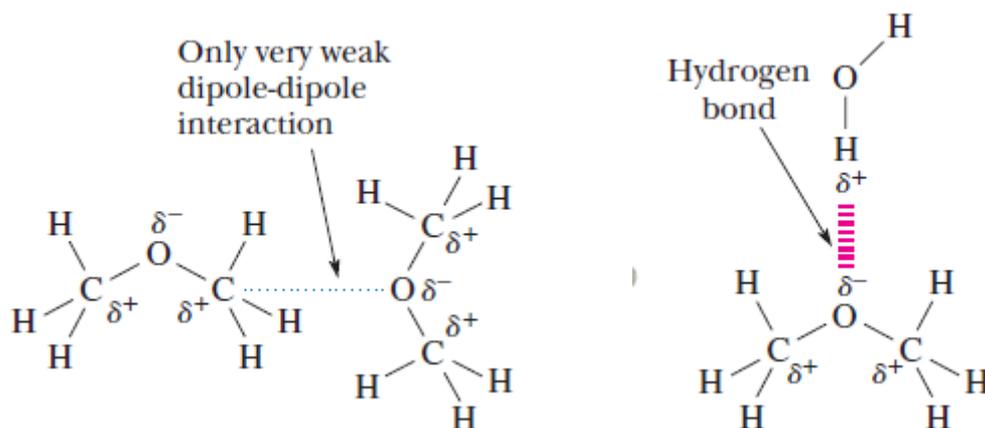
Oxane  
(Tetrahydropyran)



1,4-Dioxane

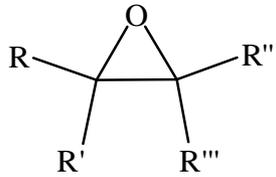
# Proprietà fisiche degli eteri

- 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 <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	Ethanol	46	78	Infinite
CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>	Dimethyl ether	46	-24	7.8 g/100 g
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	1-Butanol	74	117	7.4 g/100 g
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	Diethyl ether	74	35	8.0 g/100 g
HOCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	1,4-Butanediol	90	230	Infinite
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH	1-Pentanol	88	138	2.3 g/100 g
CH <sub>3</sub> OCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	90	84	Infinite
CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OCH <sub>3</sub>	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

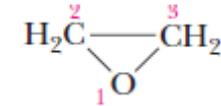
## Nomenclatura

### IUPAC

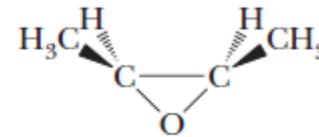
- Nominati come derivati dell'ossirano
- In presenza di un altro anello condensato, prefisso *epossi*

### Comune

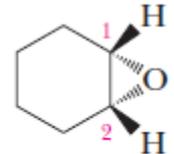
Nome alchene precursore + *ossido*



Oxirane  
(Ethylene oxide)

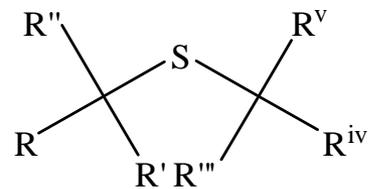


*cis*-2,3-Dimethyloxirane  
(*cis*-2-Butene oxide)

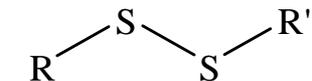


1,2-Epoxycyclohexane  
(Cyclohexene oxide)

# Solfuri: definizione e struttura

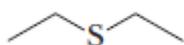
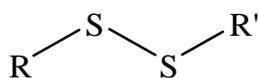
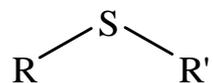


**Solfuro (tioetere):** analogo di un etere, in cui l'ossigeno è sostituito dallo zolfo

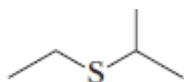


**Disolfuro:** composto contenente un gruppo  $-S-S-$

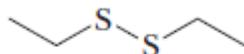
## Nomenclatura



Ethylsulfanylethane  
(Diethyl sulfide)



2-Ethylsulfanylpropane  
(Ethyl isopropyl sulfide)



Ethyldisulfanylethane  
(Diethyl disulfide)

### IUPAC

R, R' = gruppi alchilici

Per R più lungo di R' :

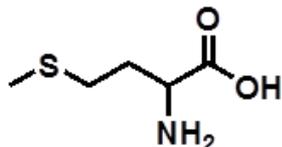
- R = alcano di partenza
- $-SR'$  = sostituente (nome catena + *sulfanyl*)
- $-SSR'$  = sostituente (nome catena + *disulfanyl*)

### Comune

Nome gruppo R + nome gruppo R' + etere

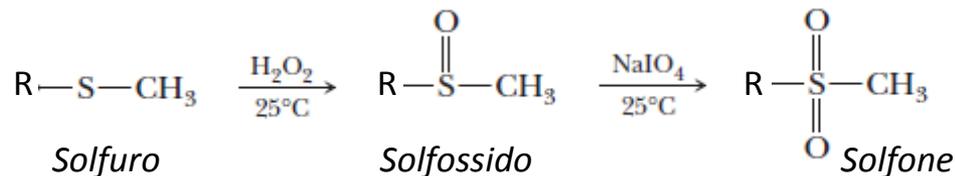
- I gruppi R e R' sono elencati in ordine alfabetico

## I solfuri in natura



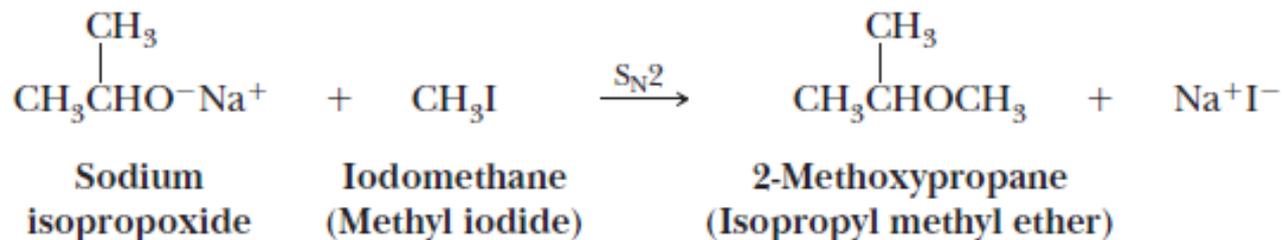
Metionina (Met, M)

## Ossidazione dei solfuri

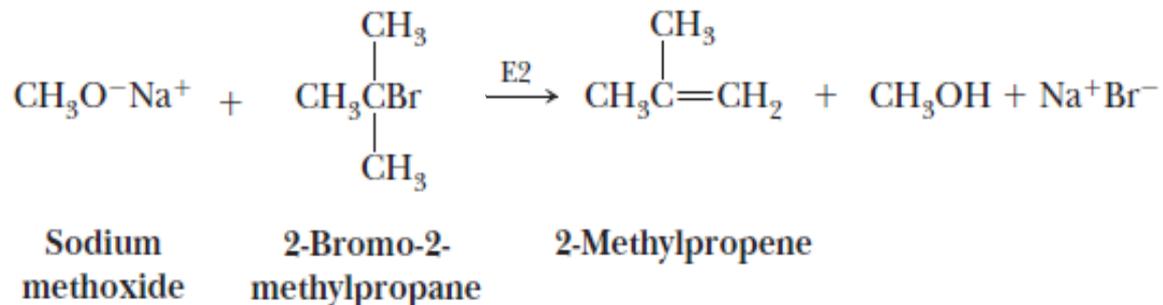


# Sintesi degli eteri di Williamson

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

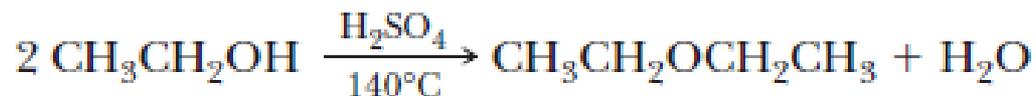


- Bisogna modulare le condizioni di reazione per evitare reazioni competitive



# Sintesi di eteri per disidratazione acido-catalizzata di alcoli

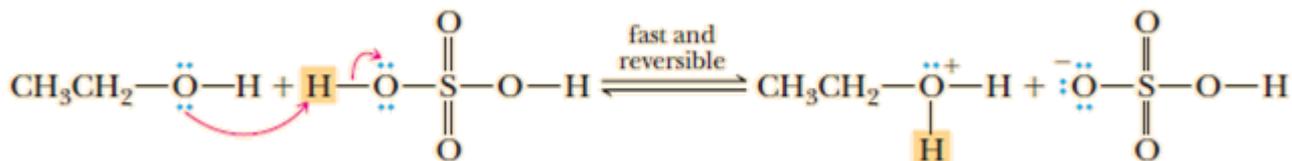
Metodo di sintesi di un etere a partire da un alcol primario in presenza di acido tramite reazione  $S_N2$



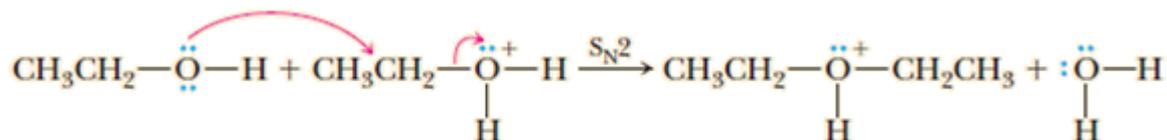
Ethanol

Diethyl ether

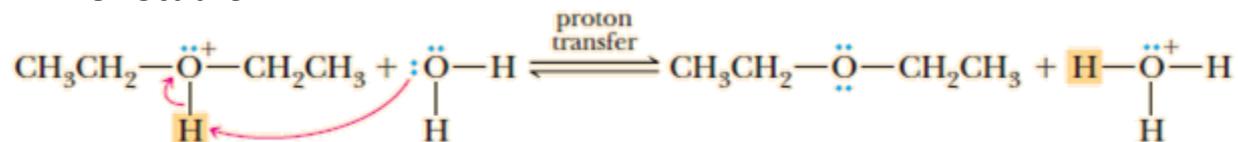
**1° Stadio**



**2° Stadio**



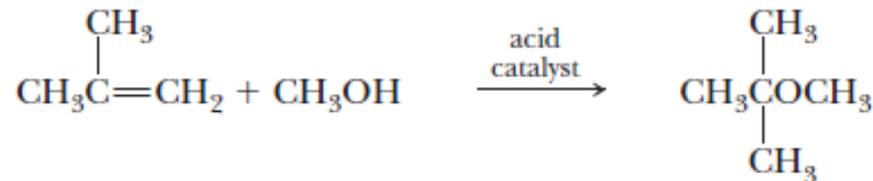
**3° Stadio**



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)

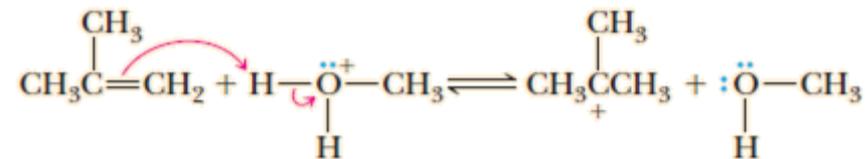
# Sintesi di eteri per addizione di alcoli ad alcheni

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

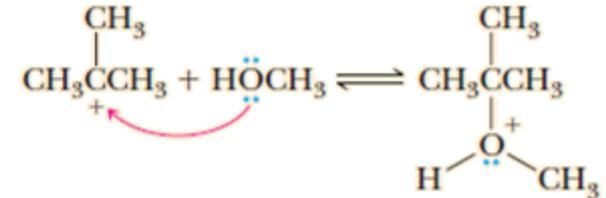


2-Methoxy-2-methylpropane  
(*tert*-Butyl methyl ether)

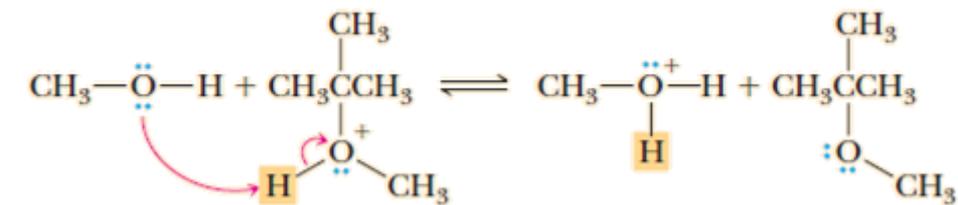
## 1° Stadio



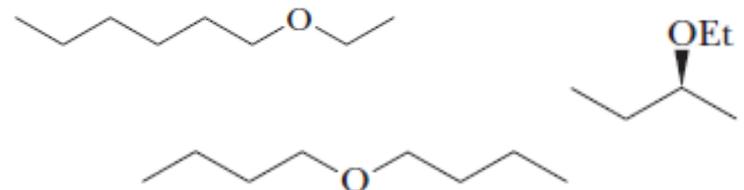
## 2° Stadio



## 3° Stadio



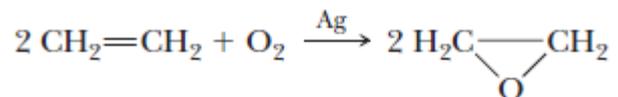
**Esercizio:** Dare il nome IUPAC ai seguenti eteri e proporre per ciascuno di essi uno o più metodi di sintesi, esplicitando i meccanismi di reazione.





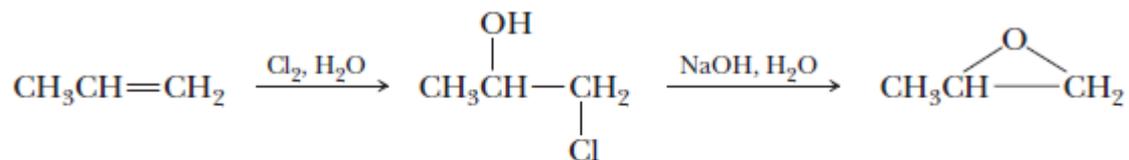
# Sintesi di epossidi

## Ossidazione etene



Oxirane  
(Ethylene oxide)

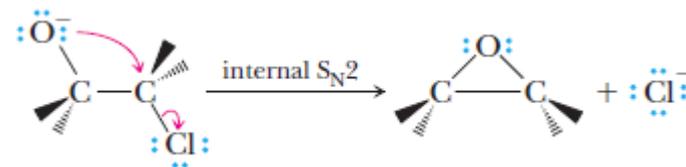
## Sostituzione nucleofila interna di aloidrine



Propene

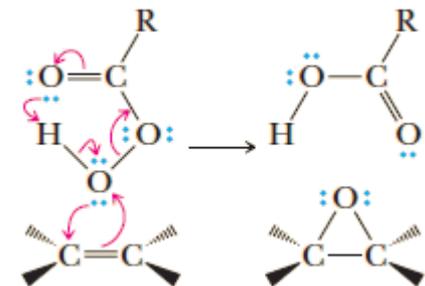
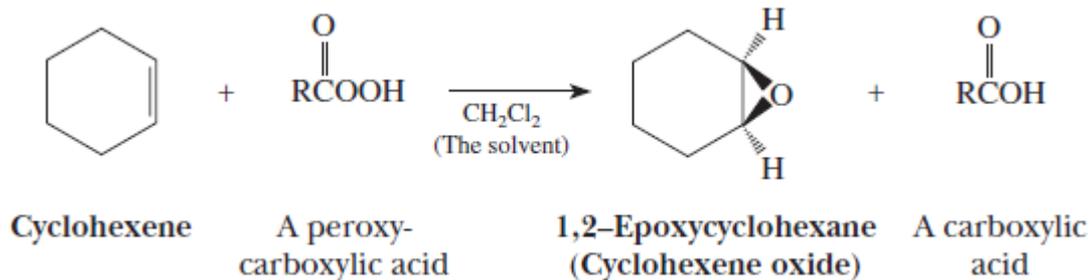
1-Chloro-2-propanol  
(a chlorohydrin)  
(racemic)

Methyloxirane  
(Propylene oxide)  
(racemic)



- Reazione stereoselettiva
- Inversione di configurazione

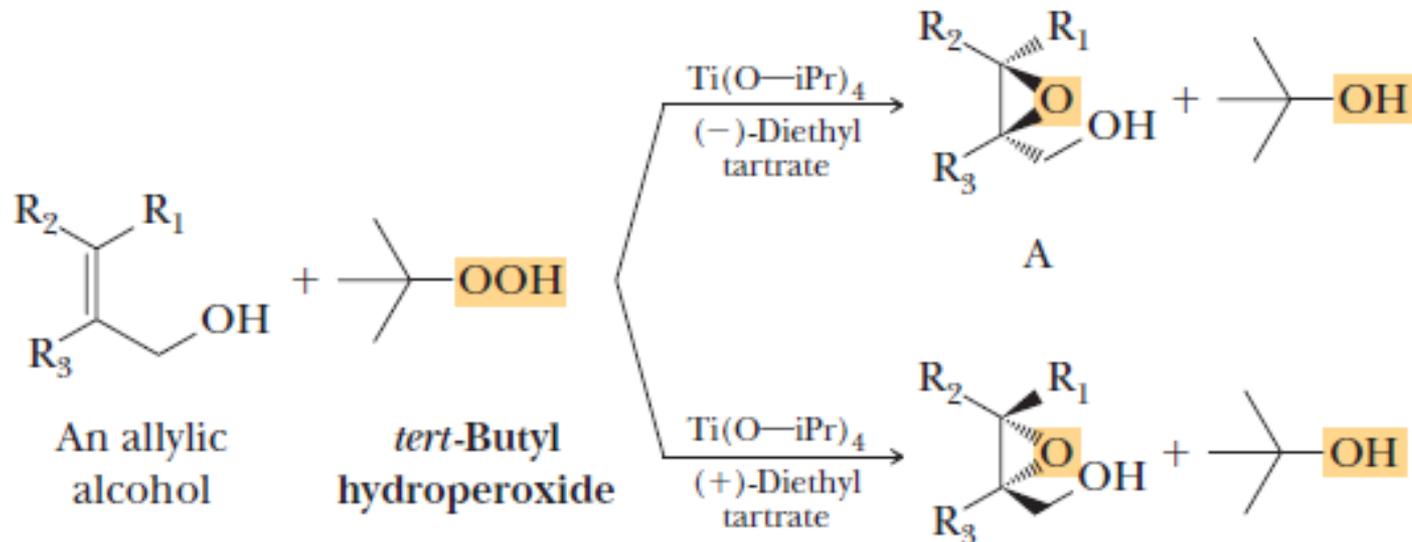
## Ossidazione alchene con acidi perossicarbossilici



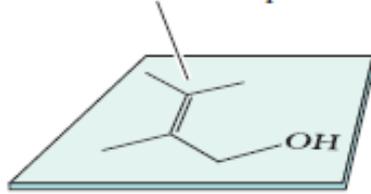
- Reazione stereospecifica
- Ritenzione di configurazione

# Sintesi di epossidi: epossidazione di Sharpless

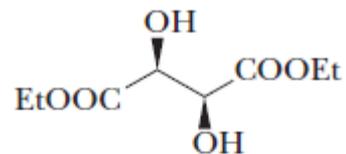
Reazione stereospecifica basata sul dietil tartrato



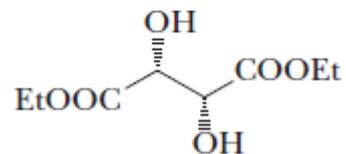
With (-)-diethyl tartrate, oxygen is delivered to the top face



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



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

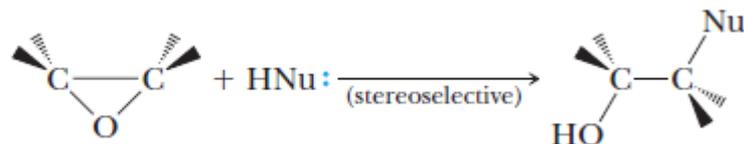


(2*R*,3*R*)-(+)-Diethyl tartrate

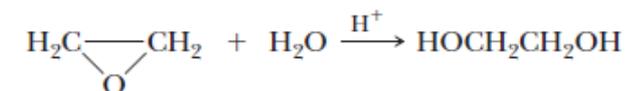
# Reazioni degli epossidi

## Sostituzione nucleofila con apertura d'anello

Characteristic reaction of epoxides:

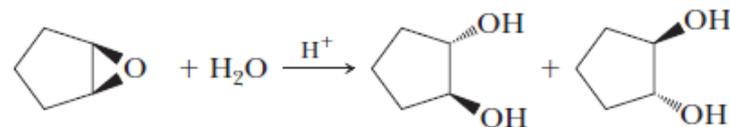


## Apertura d'anello acido catalizzata



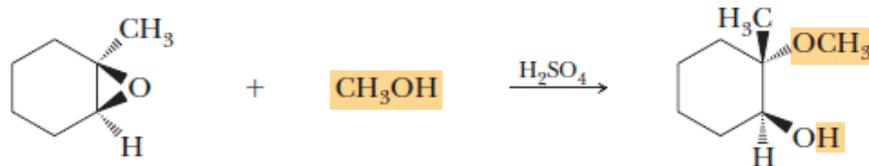
Oxirane  
(Ethylene oxide)

1,2-Ethanediol  
(Ethylene glycol)



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

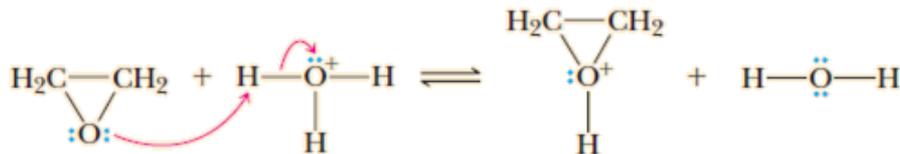
trans-1,2-Cyclopentanediol  
(a racemic mixture)



1-Methyl-1,2-epoxycyclohexane

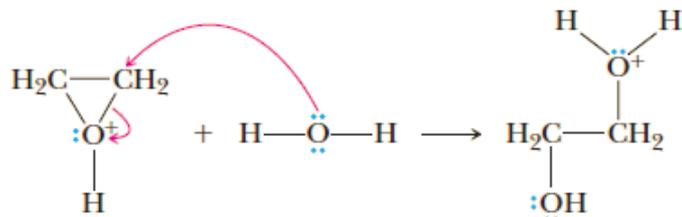
2-Methoxy-2-methylcyclohexanol

### 1° Stadio

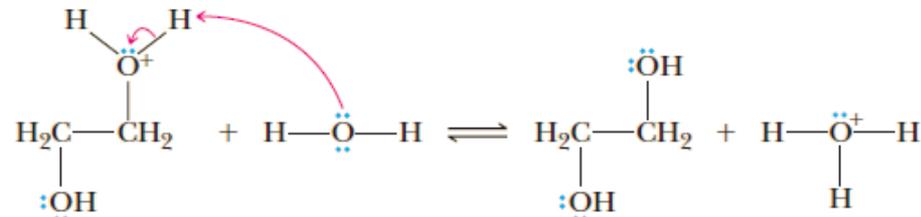


- Reazione  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$
- Reazione antistereoselettiva
- Nu attacca sul C più sostituito

### 2° Stadio

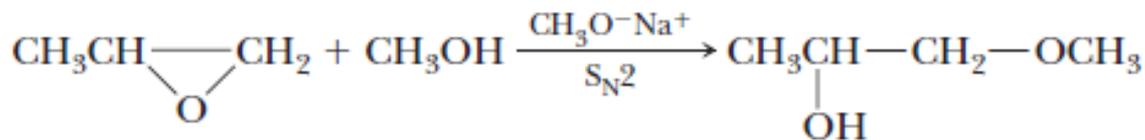


### 3° Stadio



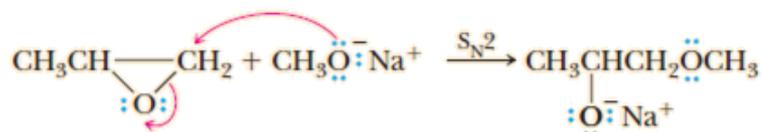
# Reazioni degli epossidi

## Apertura d'anello per reazione con nucleofili

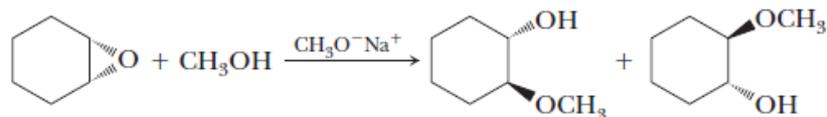
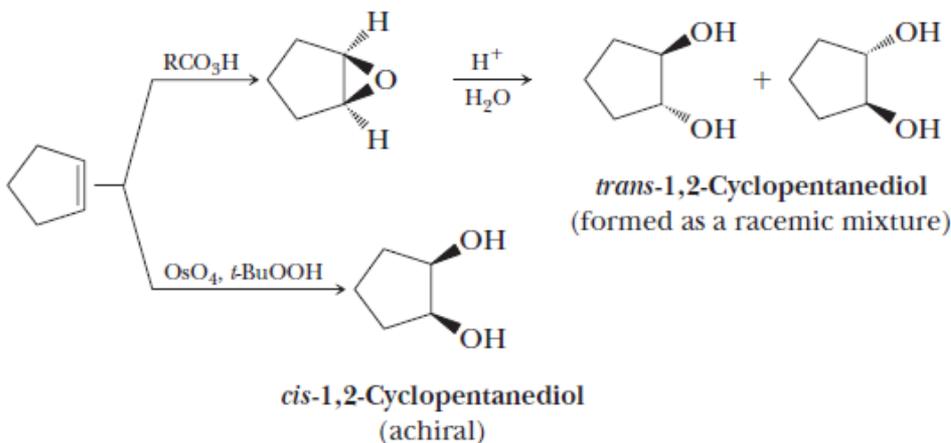
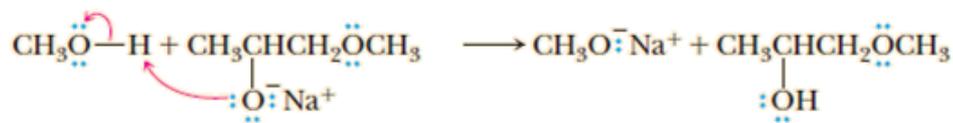


- Reazione S<sub>N</sub>2
- Reazione antistereoselettiva
- Nu attacca sul C meno sostituito

### 1° Stadio



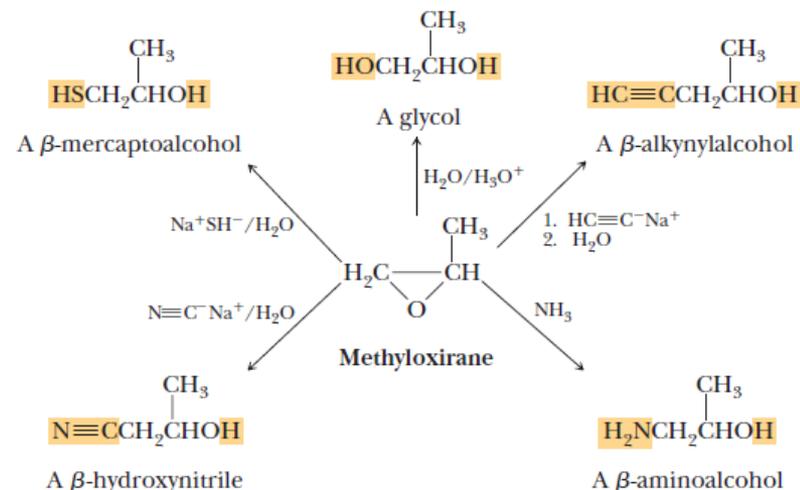
### 2° Stadio



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