

第十章 醛 酮



(一) 结构和命名:

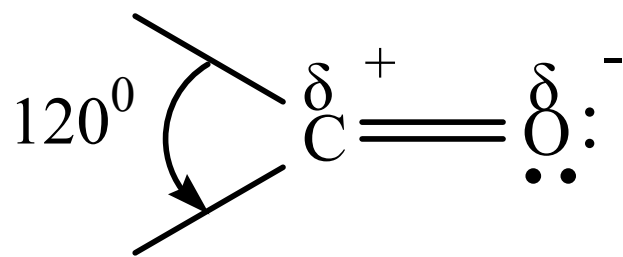
1. 结构:

通式: $C_nH_{2n}O$, 醛、酮互为同分异构体。

官能团:



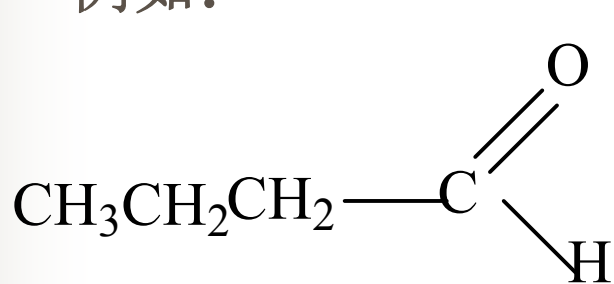
碳原子采用 sp^2 杂化, 三个 σ 键共平面, 羰基碳原子和氧原子上的P轨道在侧面重叠生成 π 键, 氧原子上还有两对未共用电子。



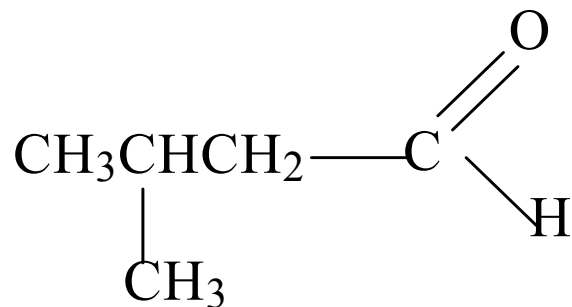
2. 命名:

(1) 习惯命名: 醛类似于醇, 烃基可采用习惯命名。

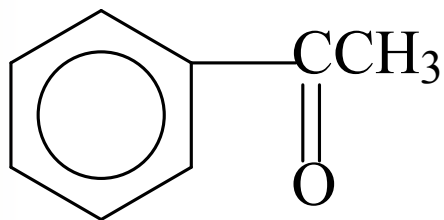
例如:



正丁醛

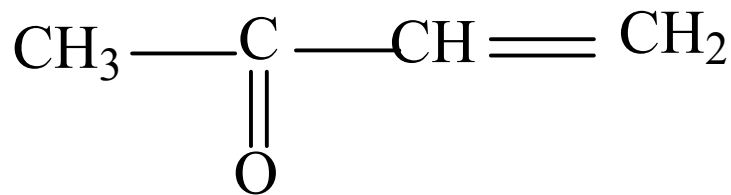


异戊醛



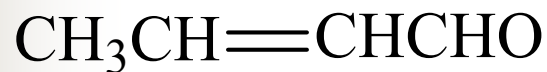
苯乙酮 (甲基苯基酮)

(acetophenone)



甲基乙烯基酮

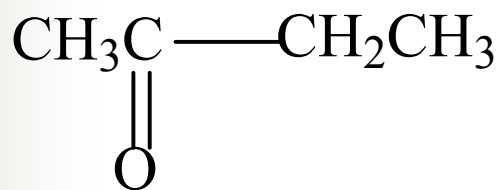
(2) 系统命名:



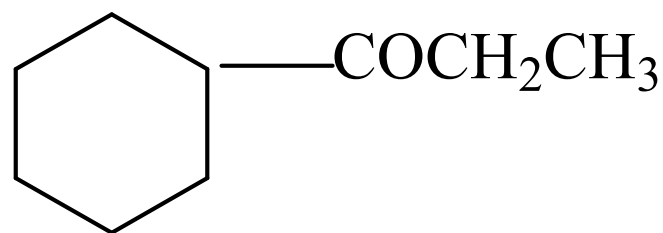
2-丁烯醛 (巴豆醛)



3-甲基-6-庚炔醛

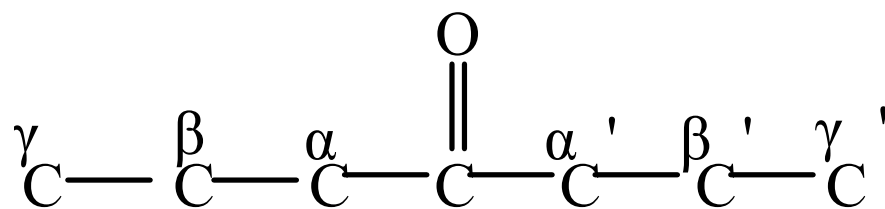
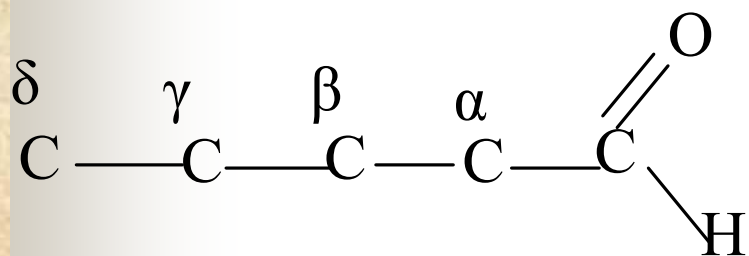


2-丁酮

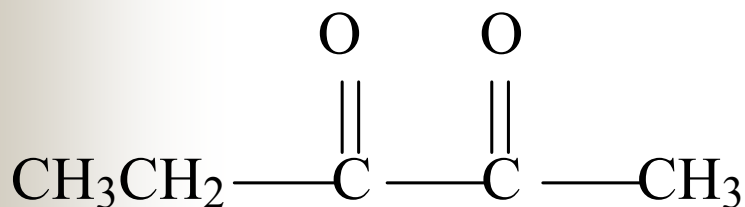


1-环己基-1-丙酮

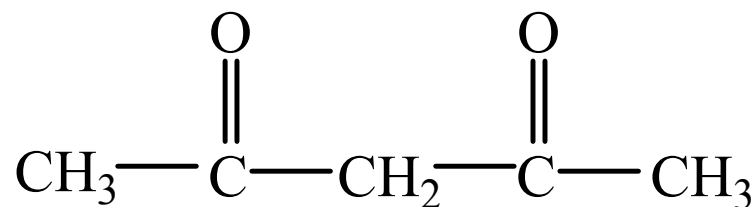
碳原子的位置有时也可用希腊字母表示，紧连官能团的碳原子为 α -碳原子，其次为 β ， γ ……，依次标出。



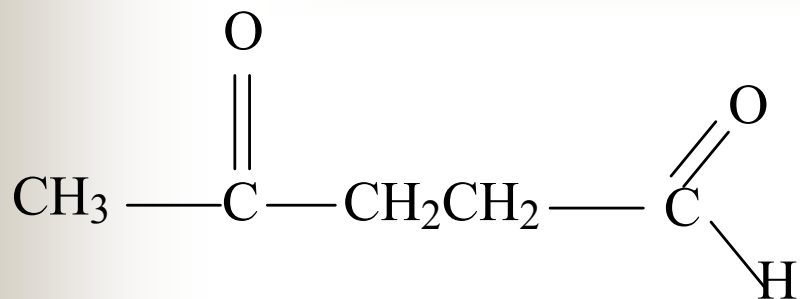
所以，以下化合物也可命名为：



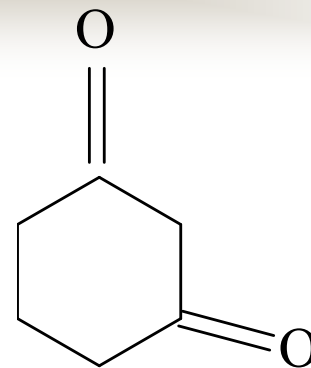
α -戊二酮
(2, 3-戊二酮)



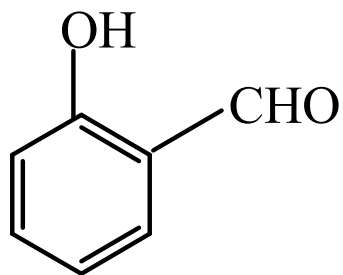
β -戊二酮
(2, 4-戊二酮)



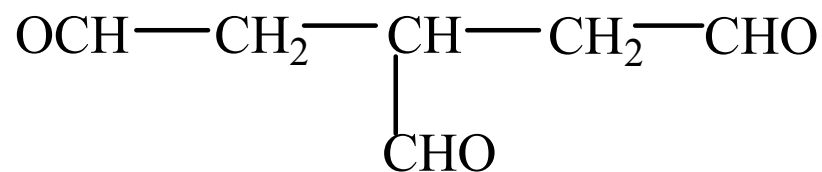
4-氧代戊醛
(4-戊酮醛) 或 (γ-戊酮醛)



1, 3-环己二酮
(β-环己二酮)



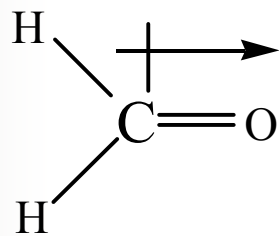
2-羟基苯甲醛
(邻-羟基苯甲醛)
(水杨醛)



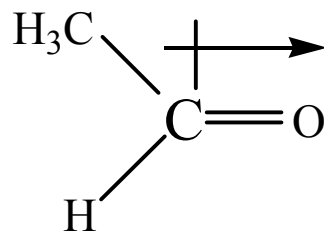
3-甲酰基戊二醛

(二) 物理性质:

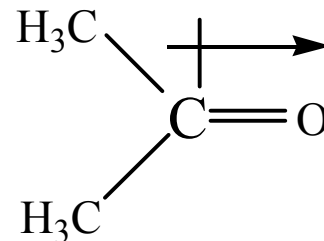
- 甲醛在室温下为气体，其它的醛酮为液体或固体。
- 偶极矩较大:



2.27D



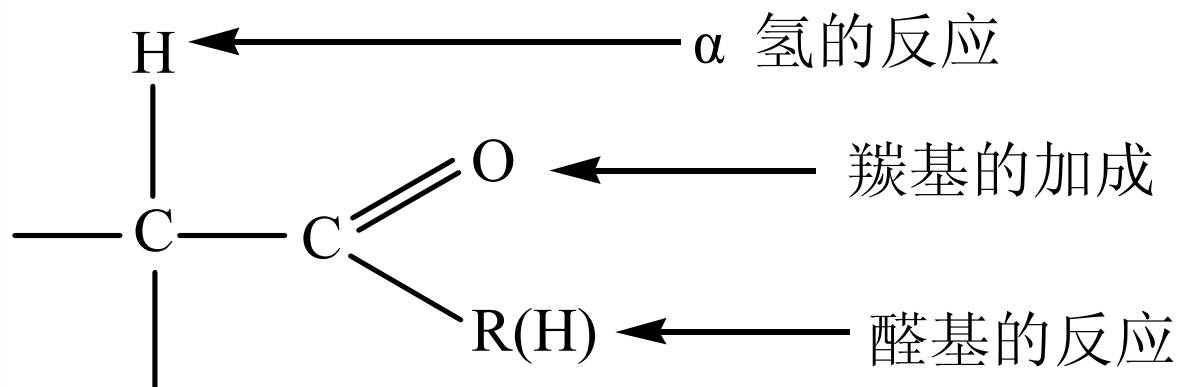
2.72D



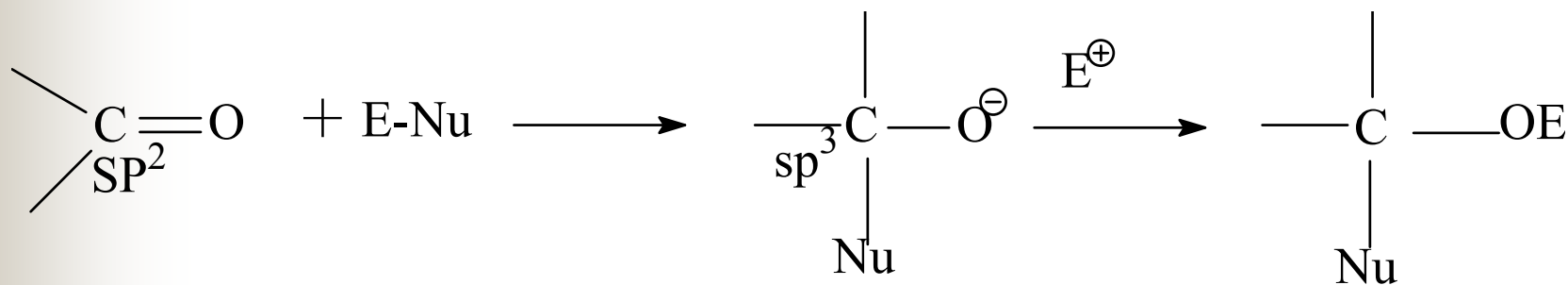
2.85D

- 偶极间的静电引力使其沸点大于相应的烃、醚，小于醇。
- 低级醛、酮，可溶于水（与水形成氢键）。如甲醛、乙醛、丙酮。

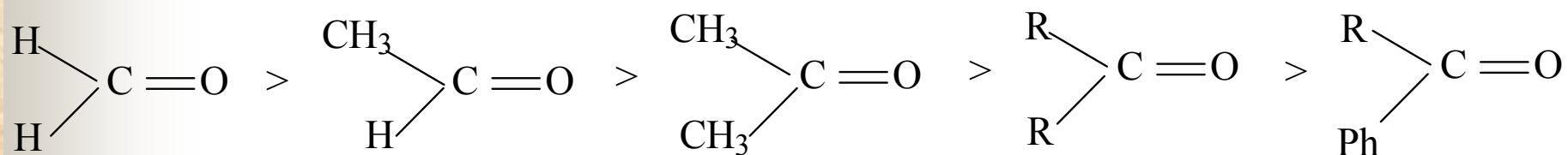
(三) 化学性质:



一、加成反应: (亲核)

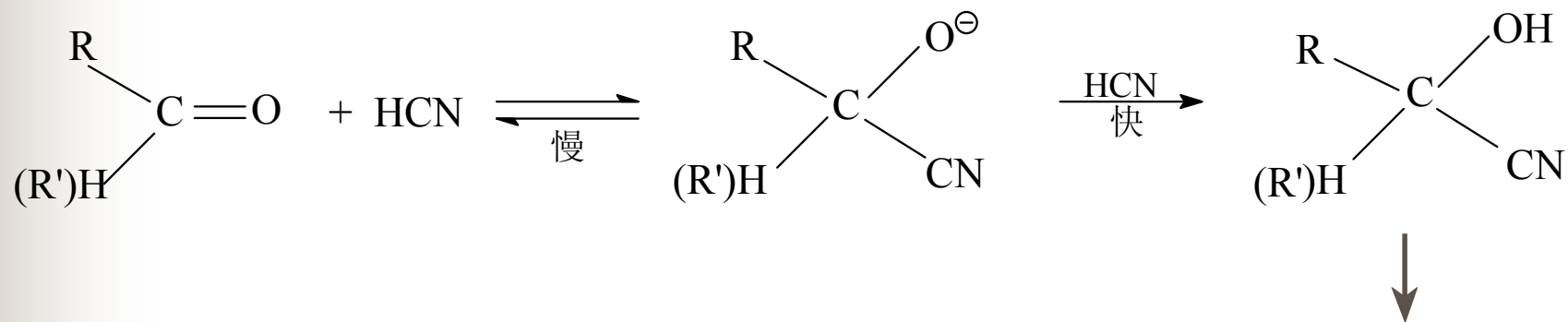


不同结构的醛酮进行亲核加成时的活性顺序如下：



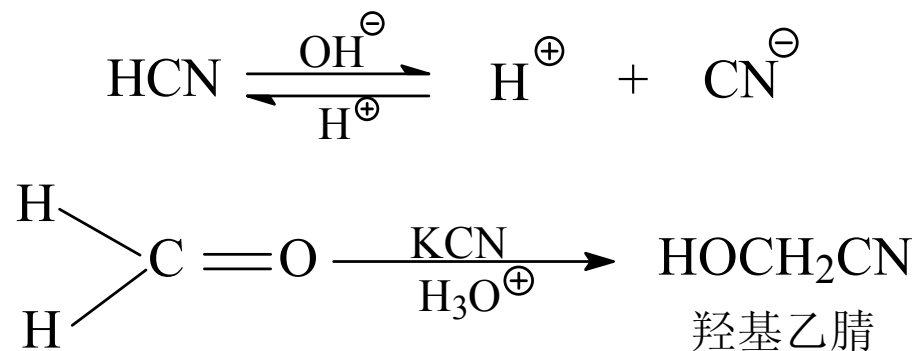
原因：(1) 空间位阻，(2) CH_3 -、 R -是供电子基，削弱了羰基碳上的电正性。

1. 加氢氰酸:

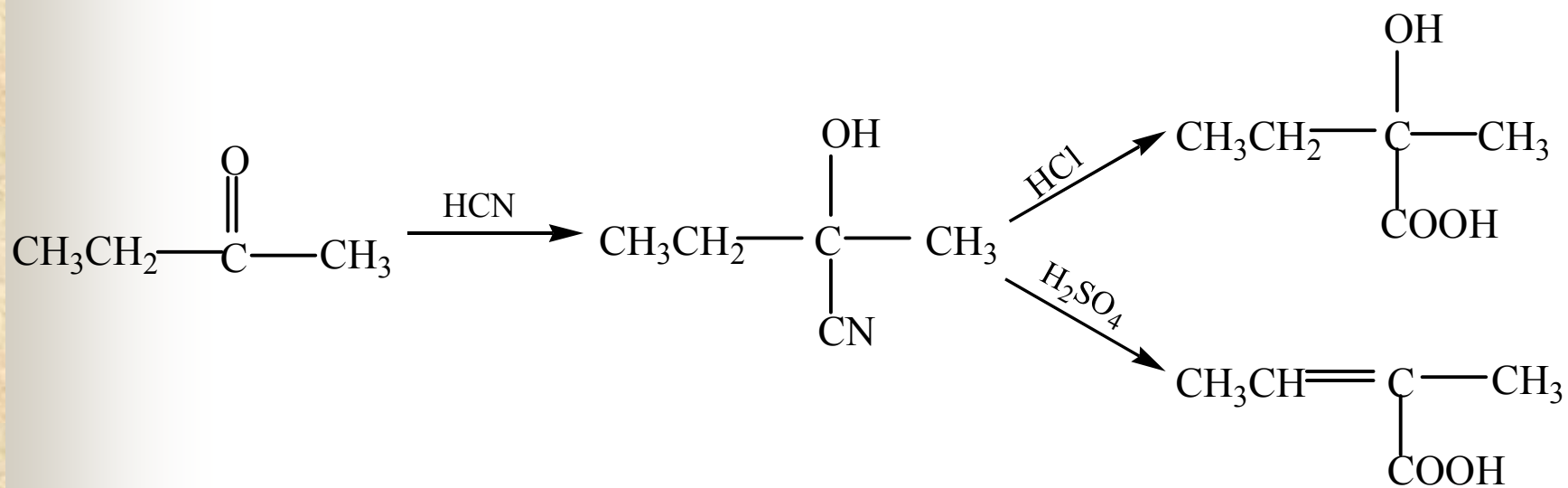


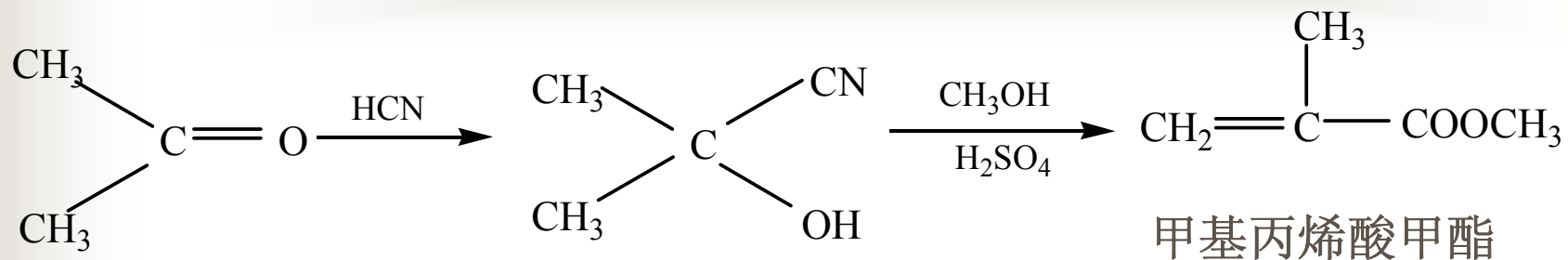
α 、 β 不饱和酸

本反应在碱的催化下反应速度加快:

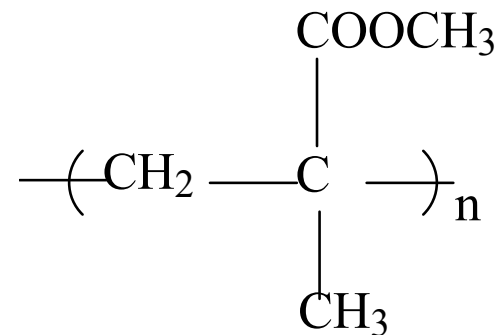


例如：





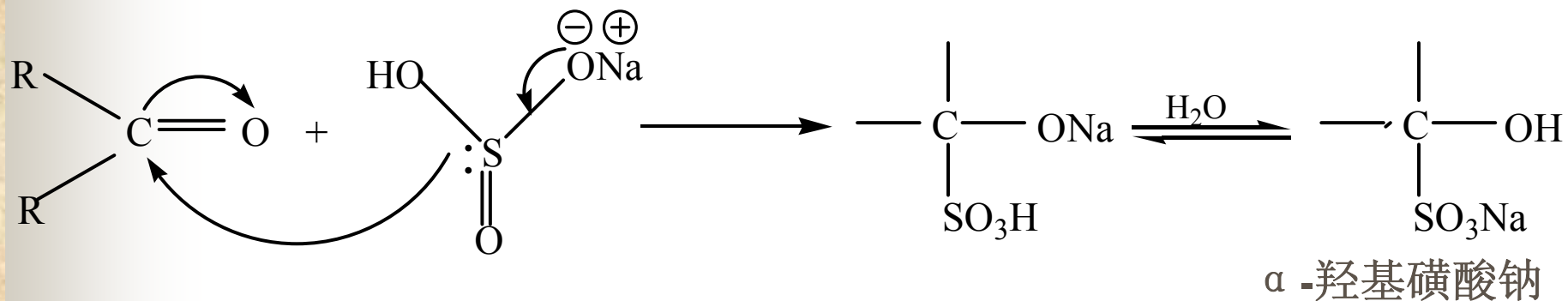
聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯是合成有机玻璃的单体：



因为HCN剧毒，b.p26.5℃，所以一般是将酸加入醛（或酮）和氰化钠的水溶液中。

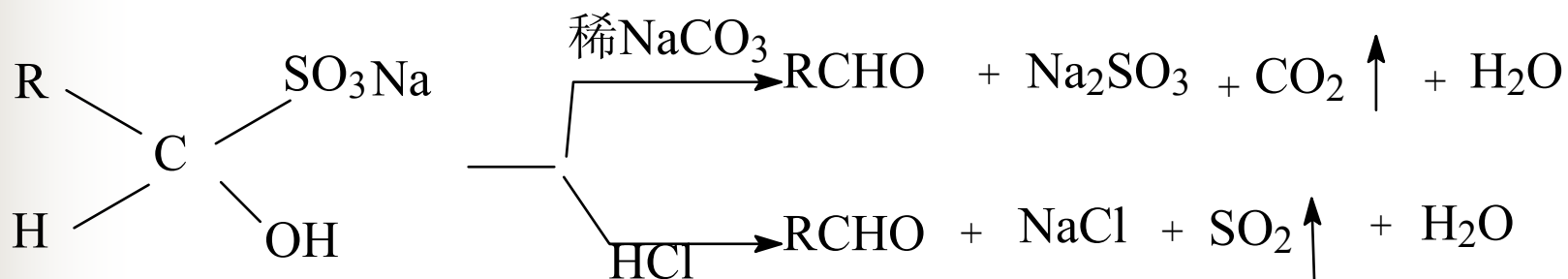
本反应局限于醛、脂肪族甲基酮和8个碳以下的环酮。

2. 加NaHSO₃

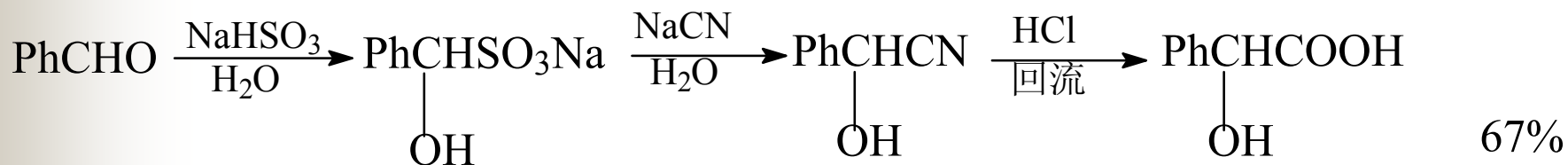


取代基越大，反应越慢，越困难。本反应仍局限于醛、脂肪族甲基酮和8个碳以下的环酮。

产物为白色结晶，不溶于饱和NaHSO₃溶液中，易分离。加酸或碱，可还原。用于鉴定醛、部分的甲基酮或一般的环酮，并可用于分离提纯。

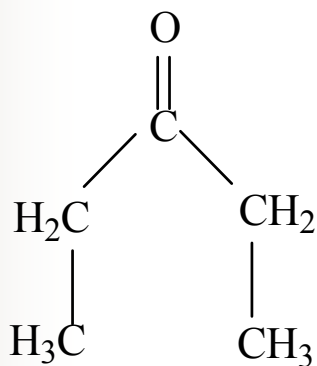


此外：

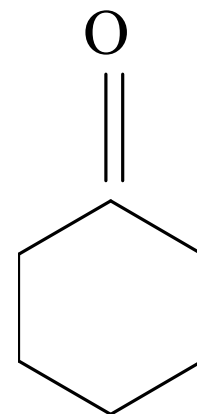


用上述方法可避免使用剧毒的HCN。

下列两种酮分别与NaHSO₃作用，结果为：



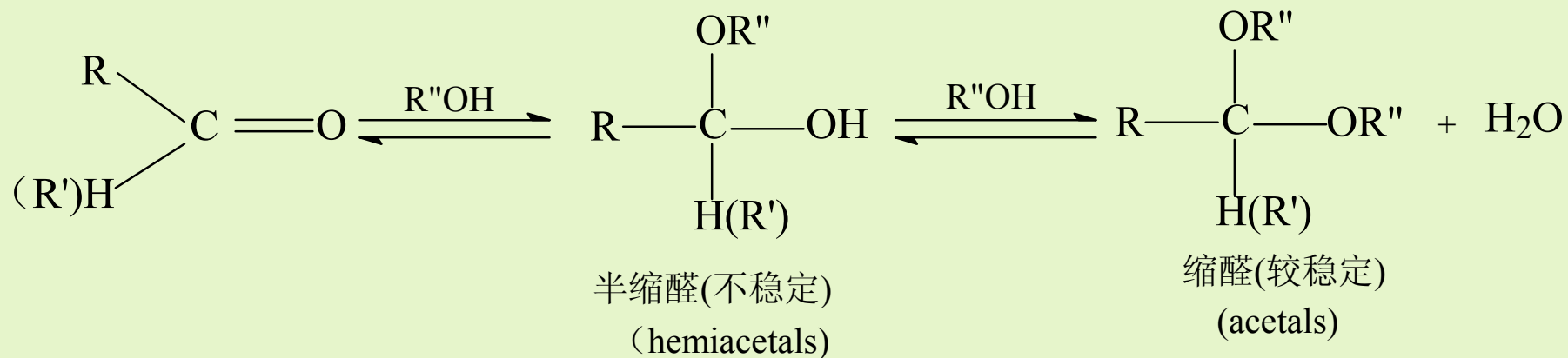
3-戊酮 (2%)



(35%)

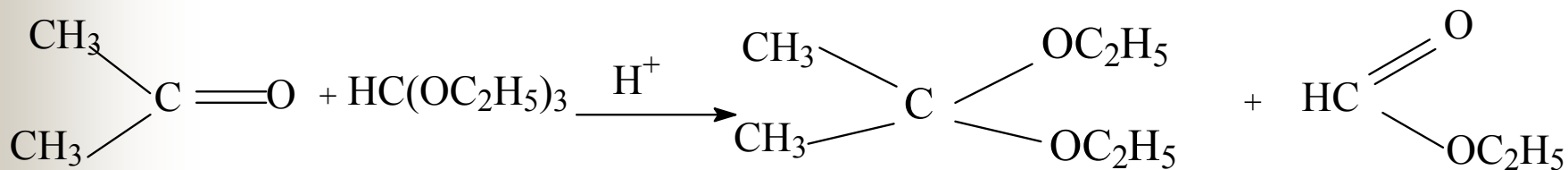
成环后，羟基上的两个基团的自由运动受限，因此空间阻碍减少而使产量增加。

3. 与ROH:

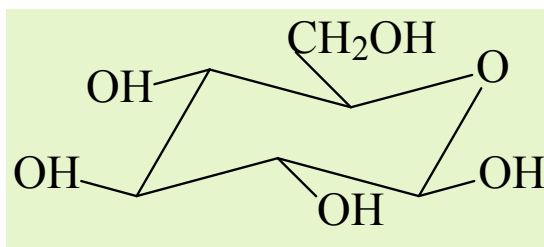
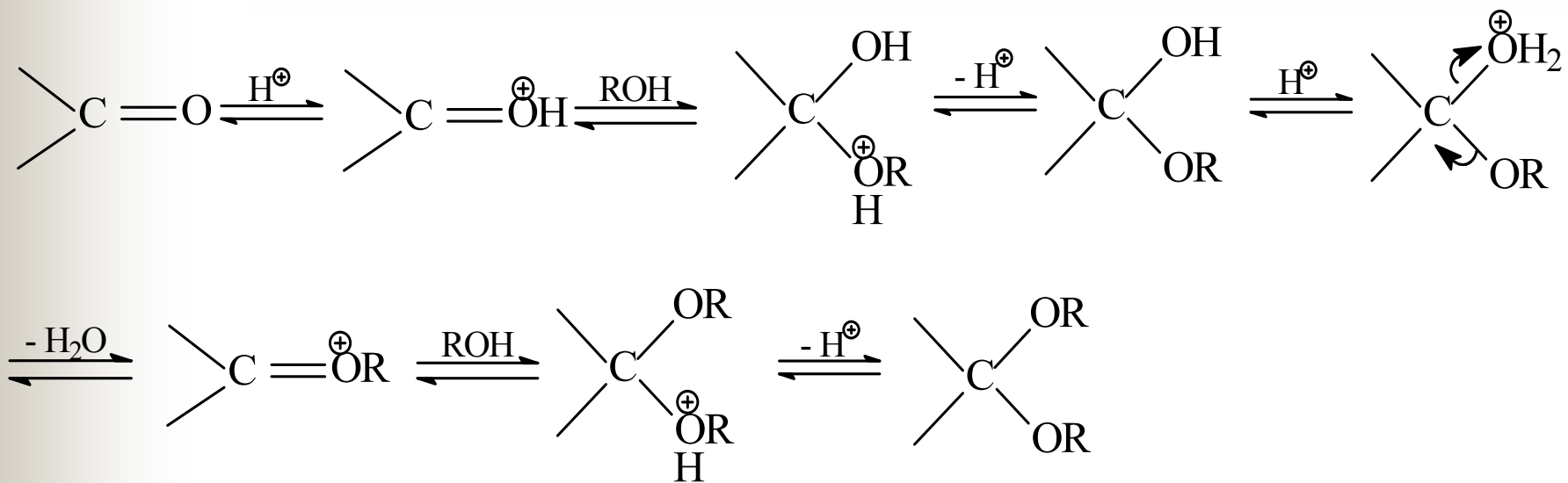


本反应可采用除水, 使反应右移。

对于难于反应的酮, 可采用:

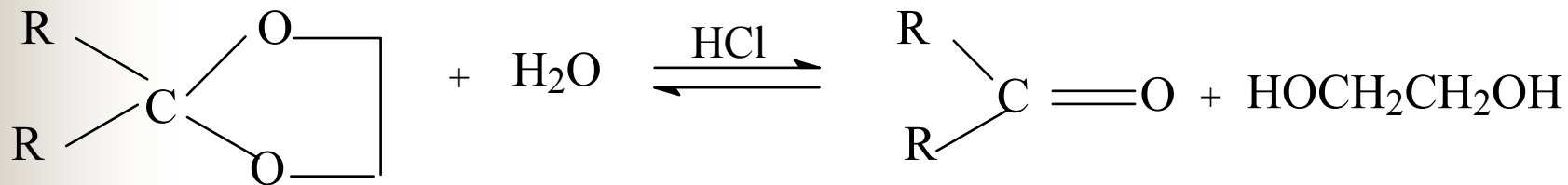
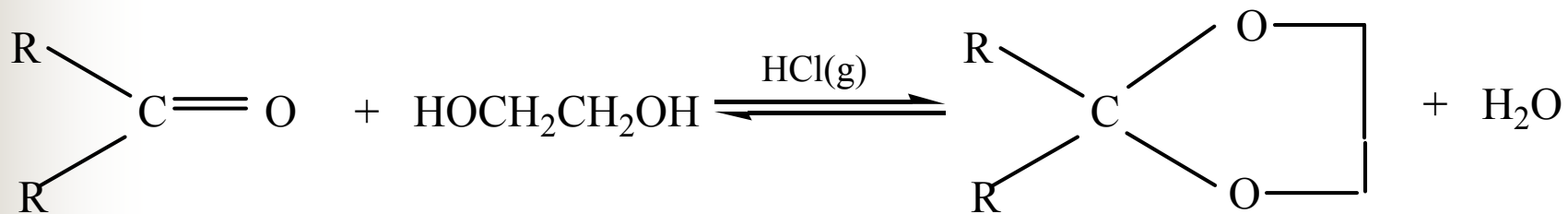
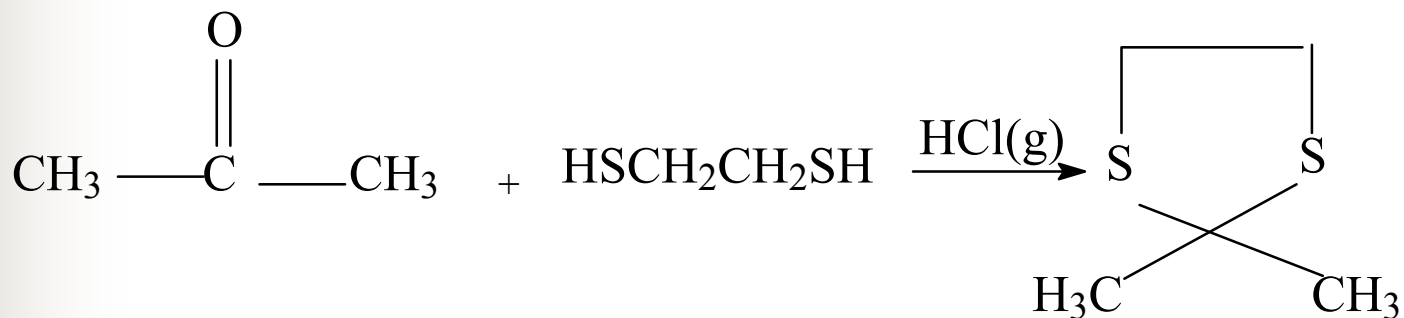


原甲酸乙酯



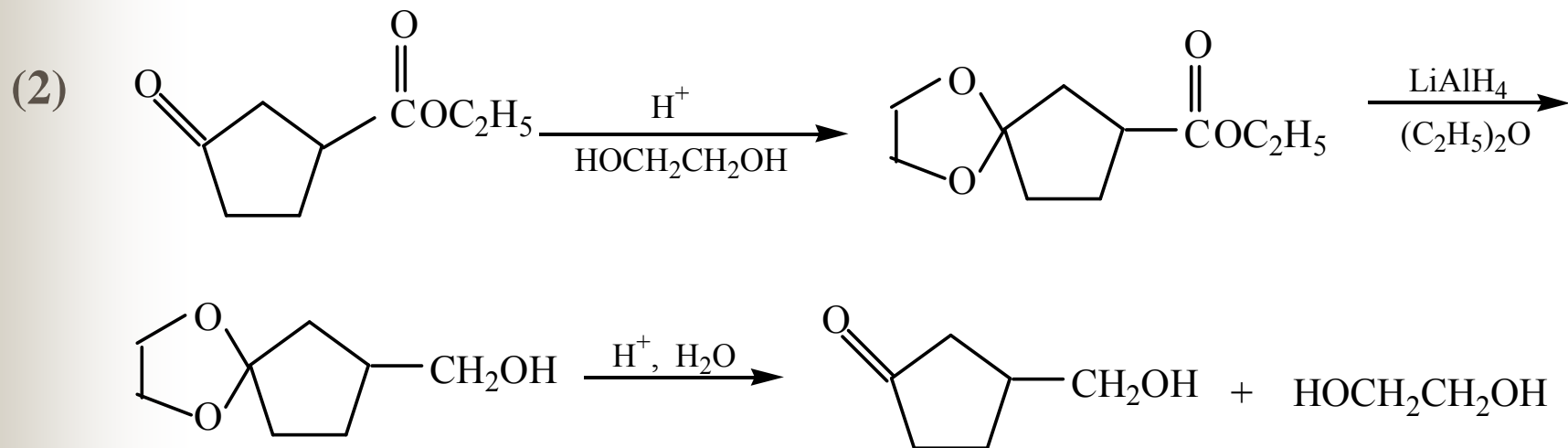
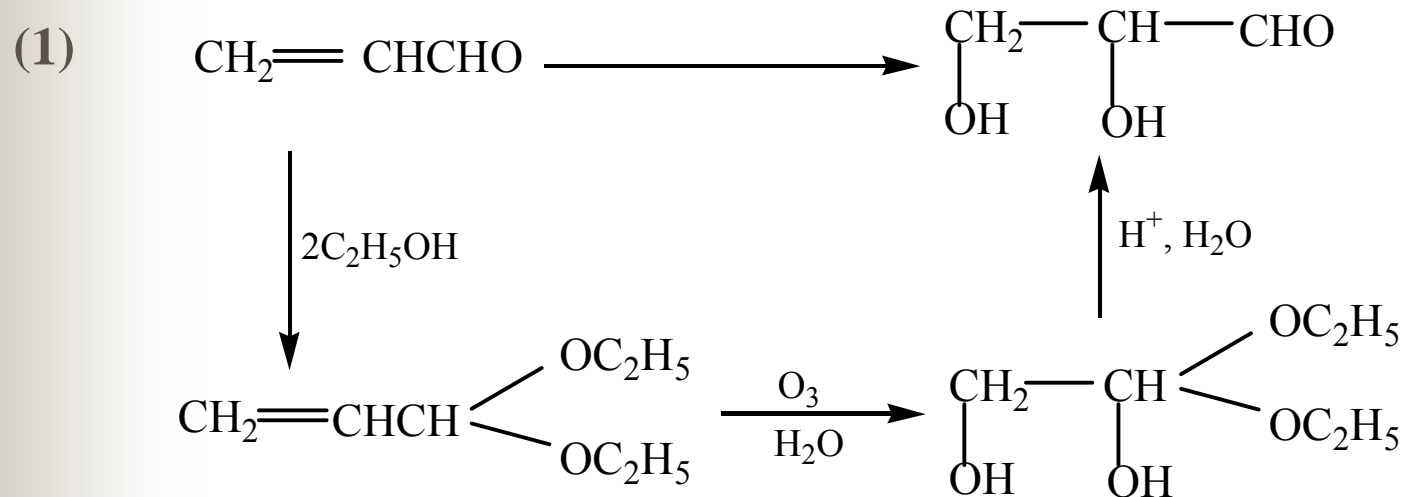
(+)-葡萄糖 (环状半缩醛)

可采用二元醇与醛酮作用：

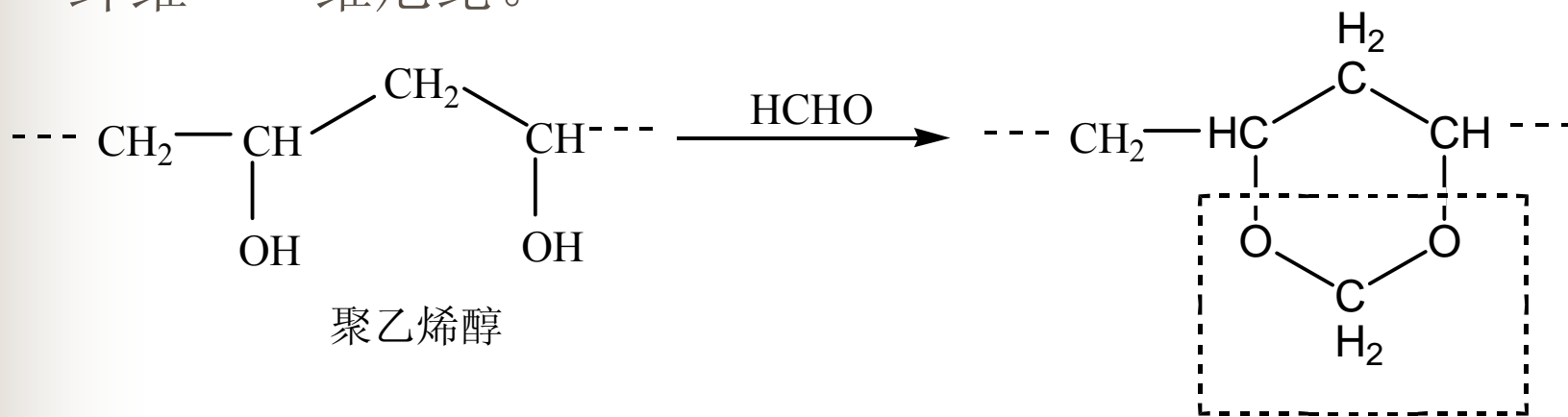


缩醛对碱稳定，对酸不稳定。

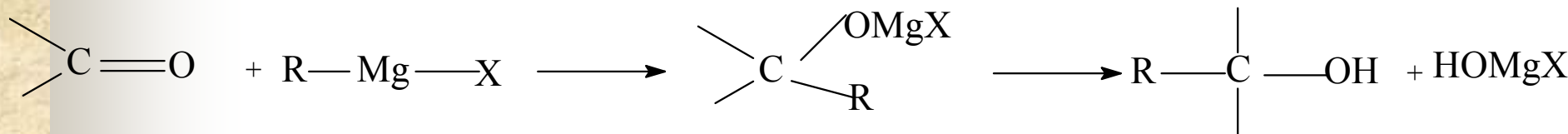
应用：保护羰基。



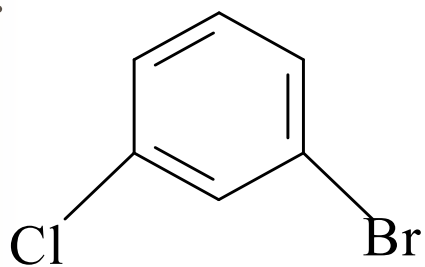
(3) 维尼纶：聚乙烯醇含有多个亲水基团，为了提高其耐水性能，可用甲醛使其部分缩醛化，得到性能优良的合成纤维——维尼纶。



4. 与格氏试剂反应:



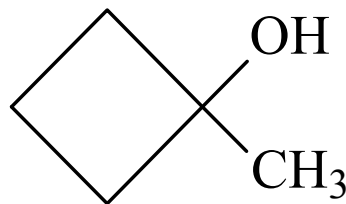
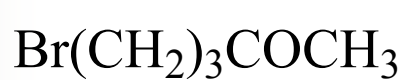
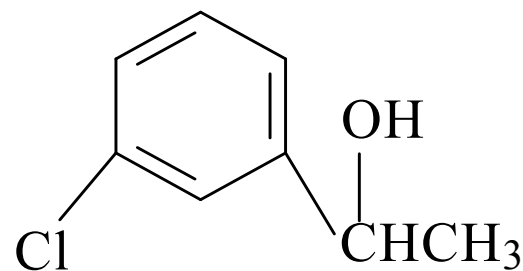
如：



1. Mg/乙醚

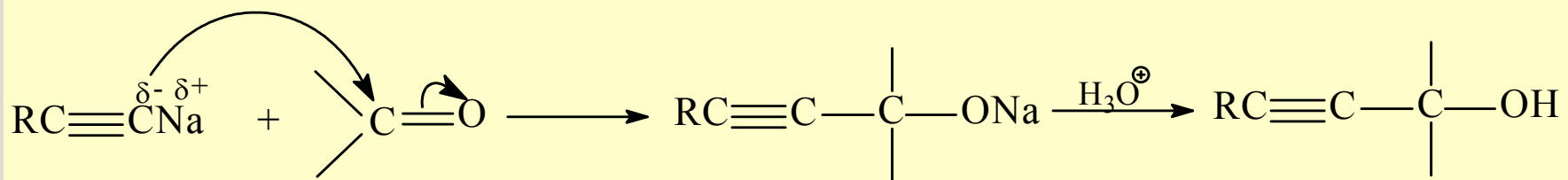
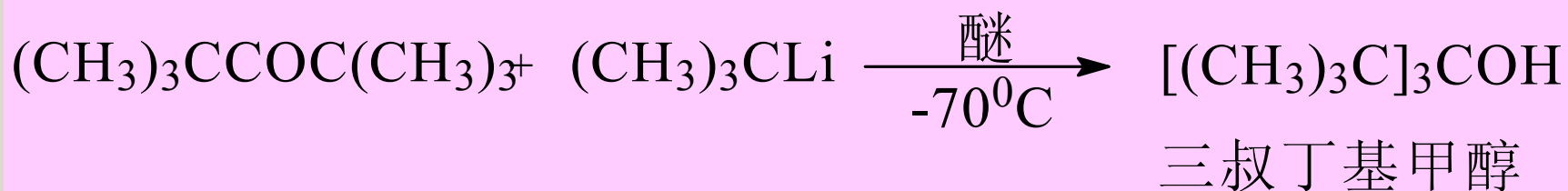
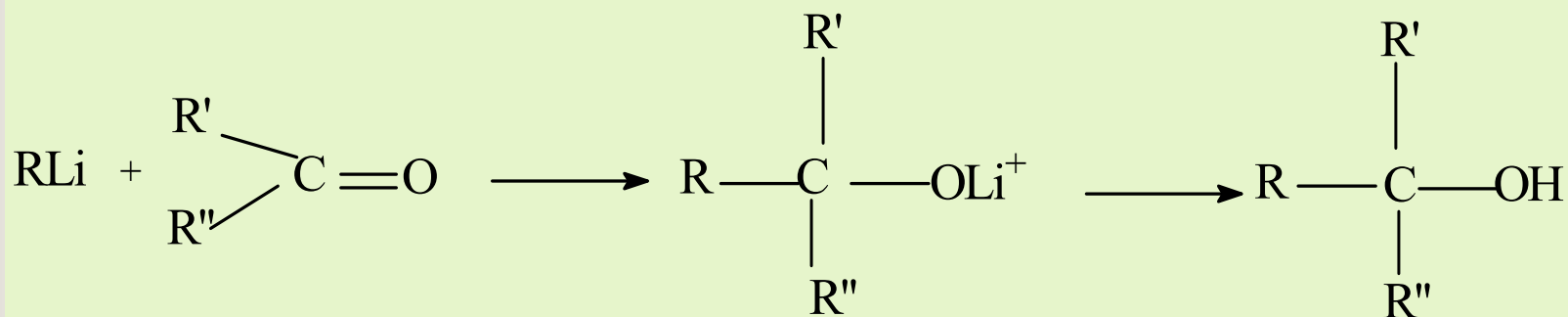
2. CH₃CHO

3. H₃O⁺

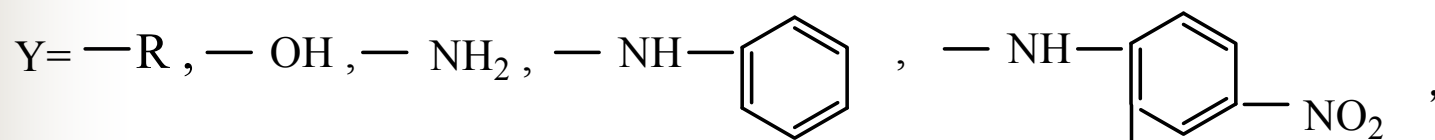
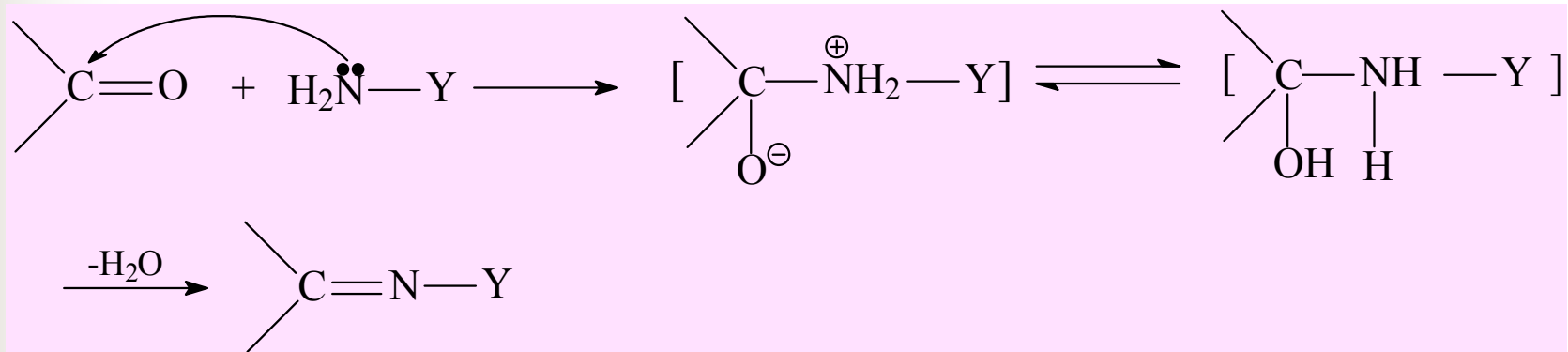
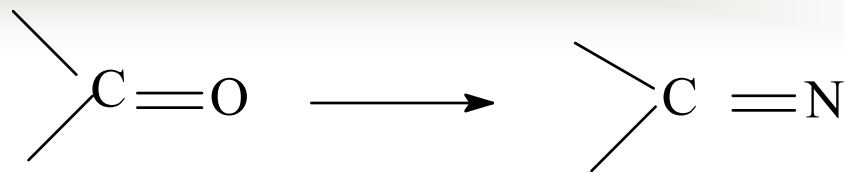


60%

烷基锂与格氏试剂类似，但产率较高，分离较易，空间障碍小于格氏试剂。



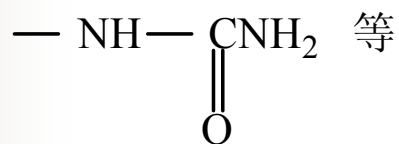
5. 与氨的衍生物加成缩合:



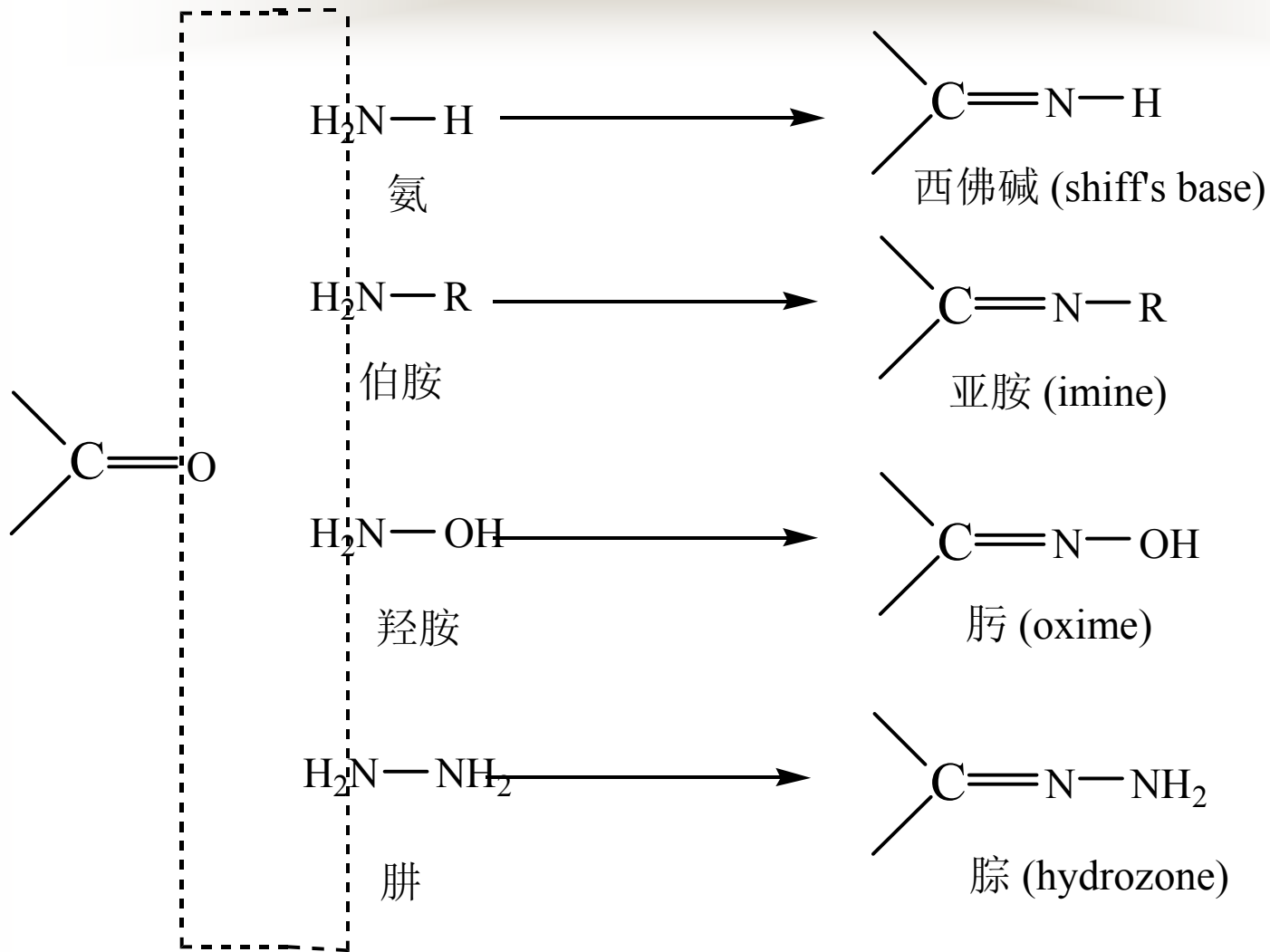
伯胺 羟胺 肼

苯肼

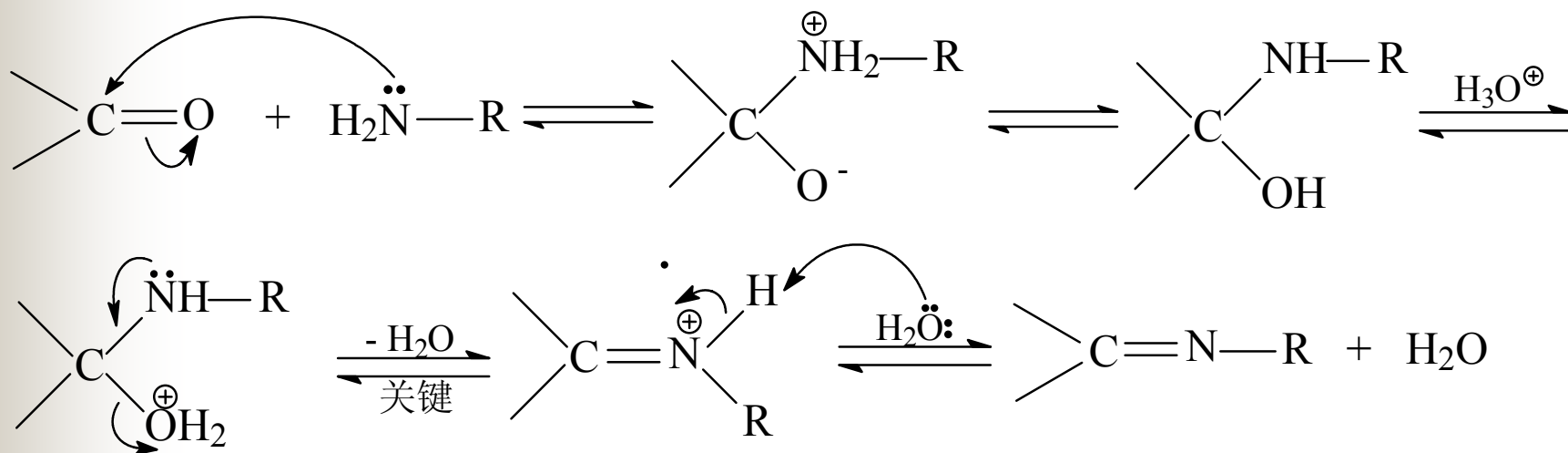
2,4-二硝基苯肼

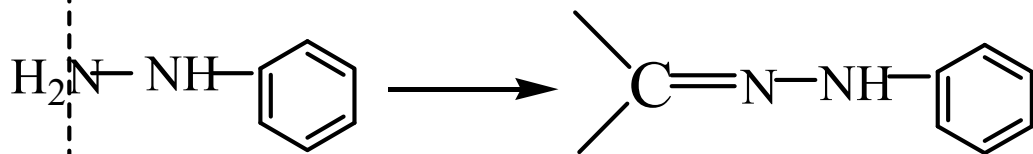


氨基脒



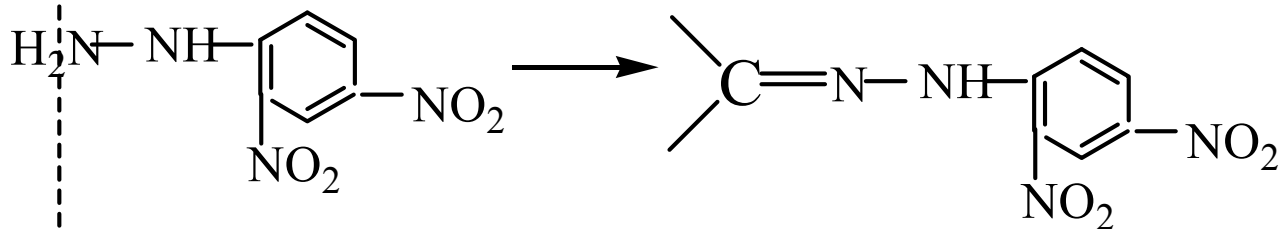
生成亚胺的反应在PH值为4-5时，效果最好：





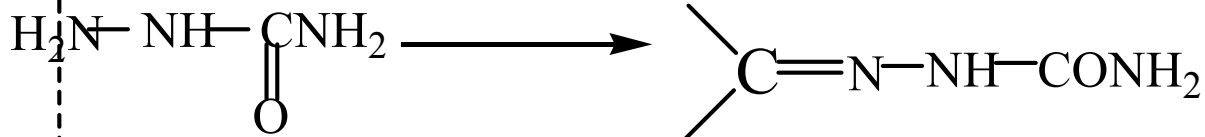
苯肼

苯腙 (phenylhydrazonone)



2,4 - 二硝基苯肼

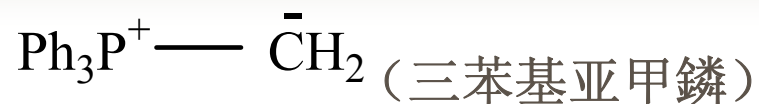
2,4 - 二硝基苯腙
(2,4 - dinitrophenylhydrazonone)



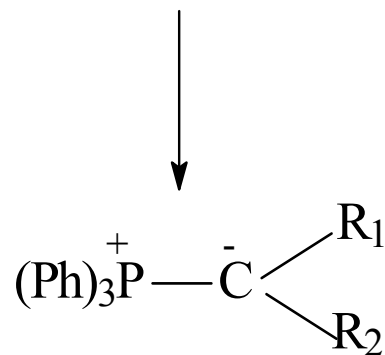
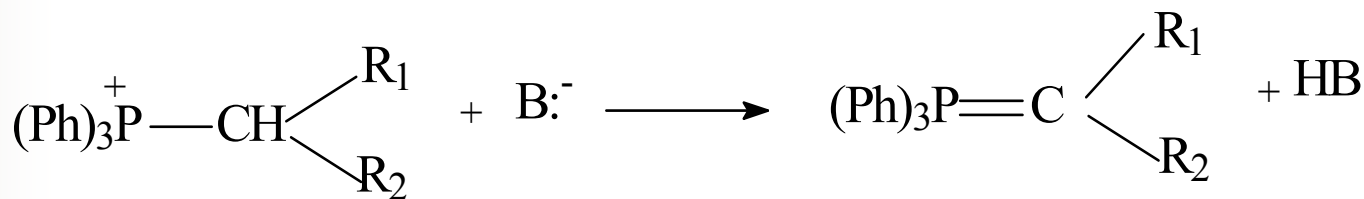
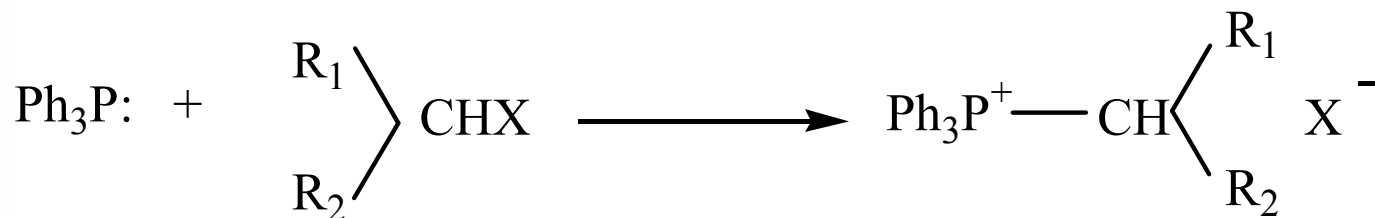
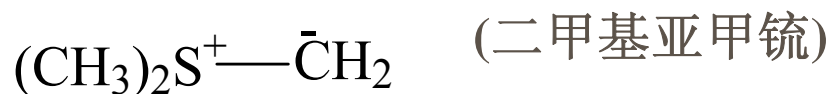
氨基脒

缩氨基脒 (semicarbazone)

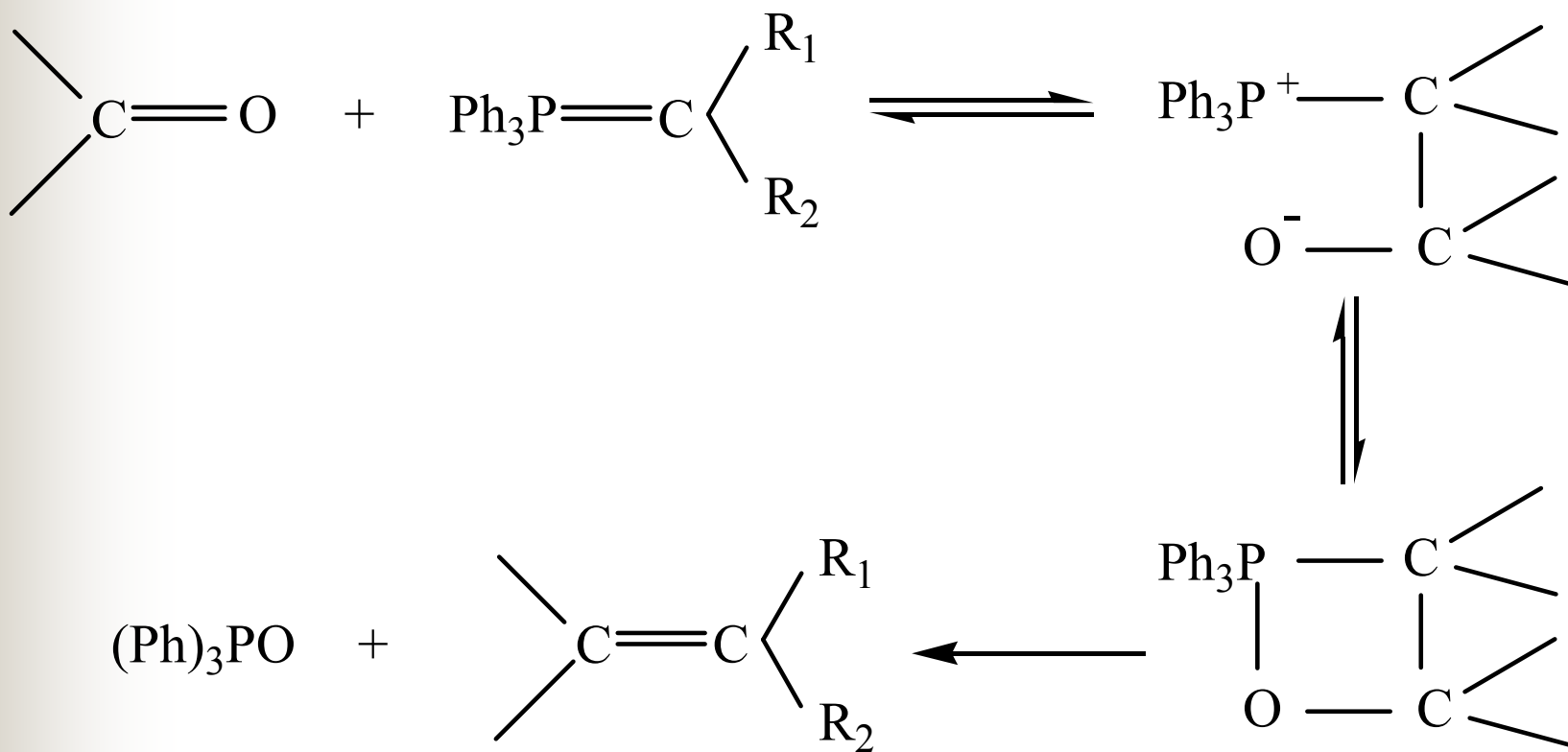
6. 与Wittig试剂加成:



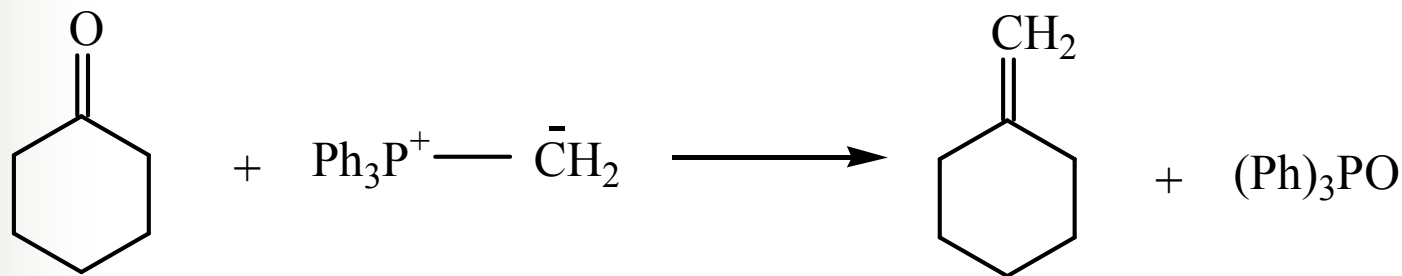
带有相邻“+”、“-”电荷的内鎓盐，音译为叶立德 (ylide)。



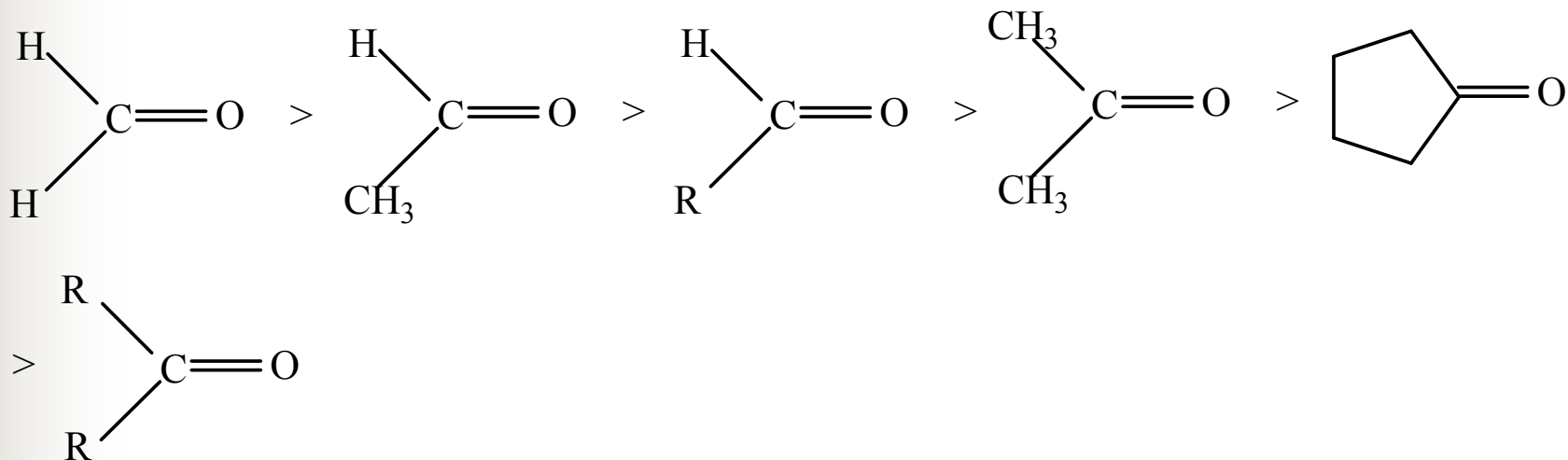
G.Wittg于1953年开始系统研究了它与醛酮的反应，并应用在合成上。建立了独特的结构和合成方法。



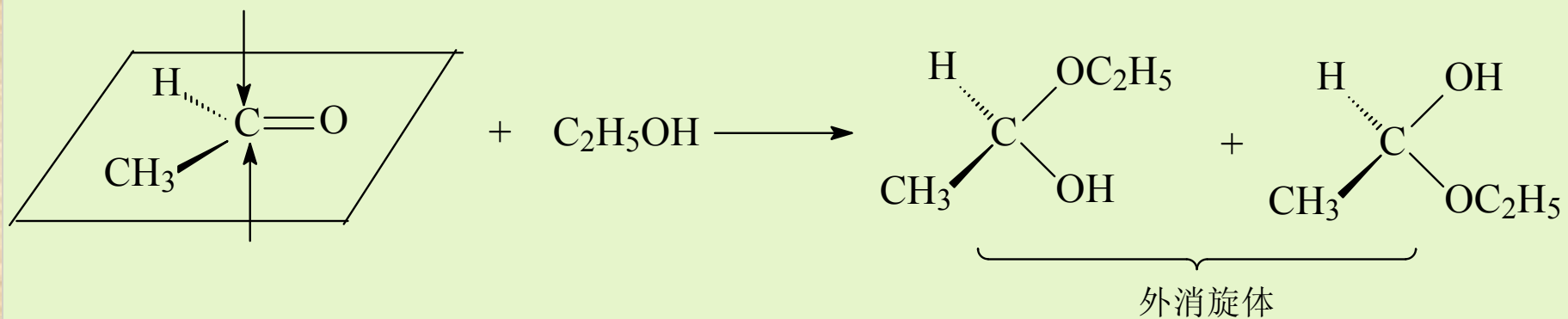
本反应无重排。其它基团如 $C=C$ $C\equiv C$ $COOH$ 无影响。
能在指定位置形成双键。



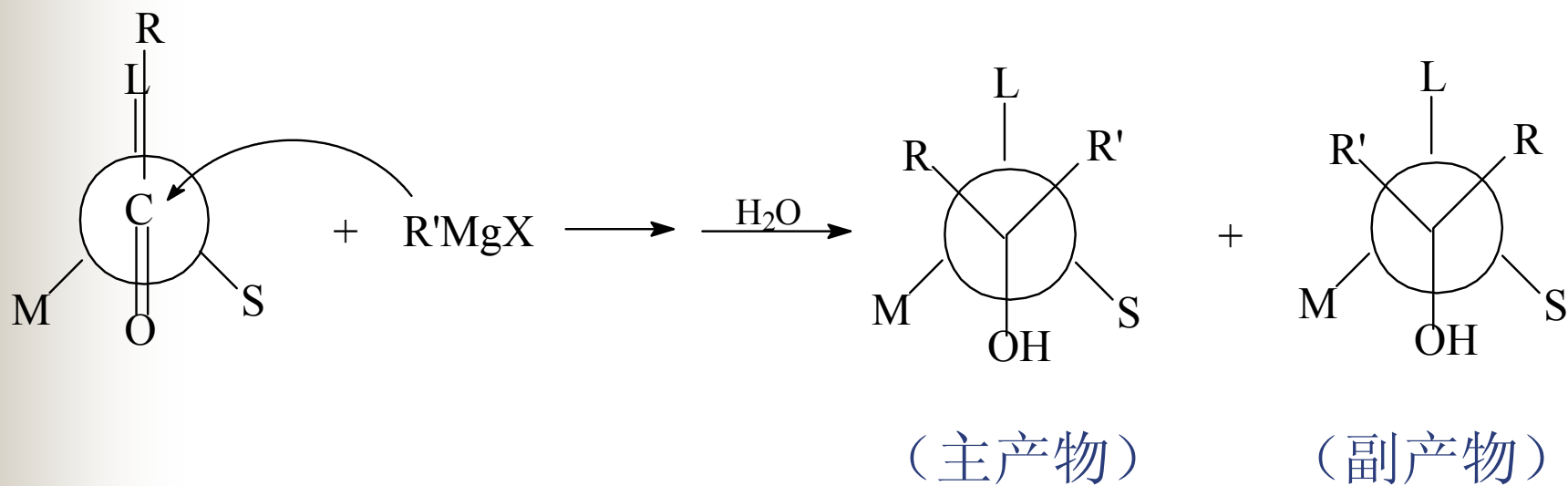
活性:



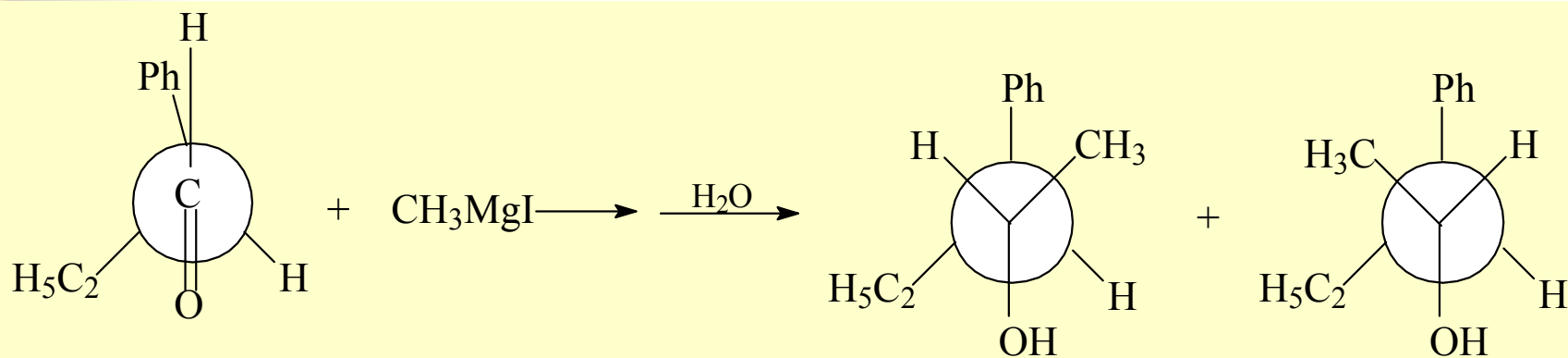
7. 羰基加成反应的立体化学



当羰基与手性碳原子相连时，就存在加成的定向问题，这是一个手性诱导的反应，遵循克拉穆（Cram D J）规则：规定大的基团（L）与R呈重叠型，两个较小的基团在羰基两旁呈邻位交叉型，亲核试剂从位阻最小的方向进攻羰基碳原子：

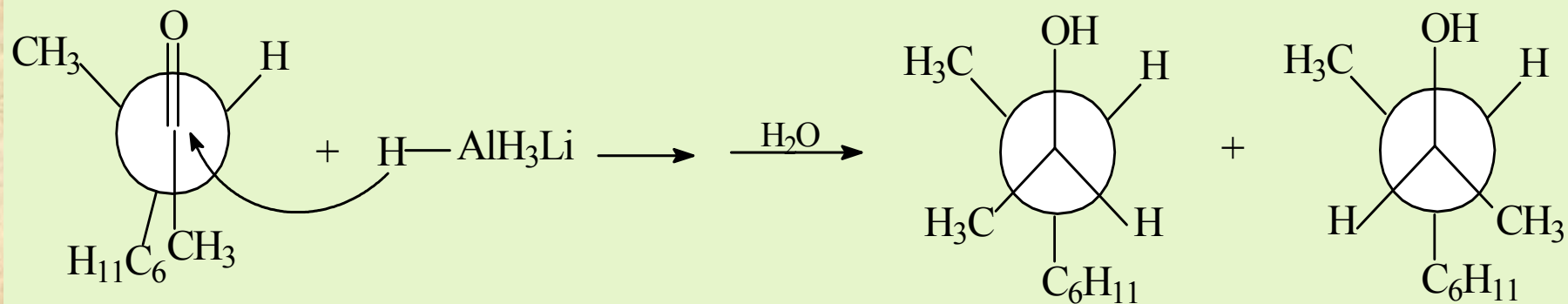


例如 (S) -2-苯基丁醛与 CH_3MgI 的反应:



(主产物)

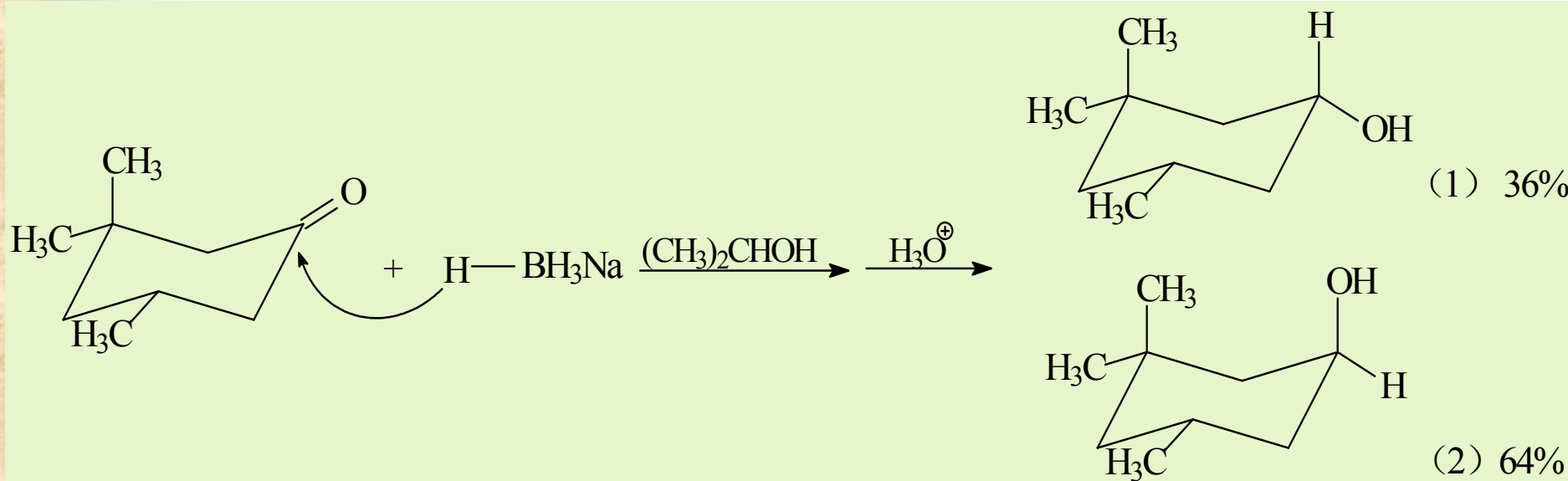
(次产物)



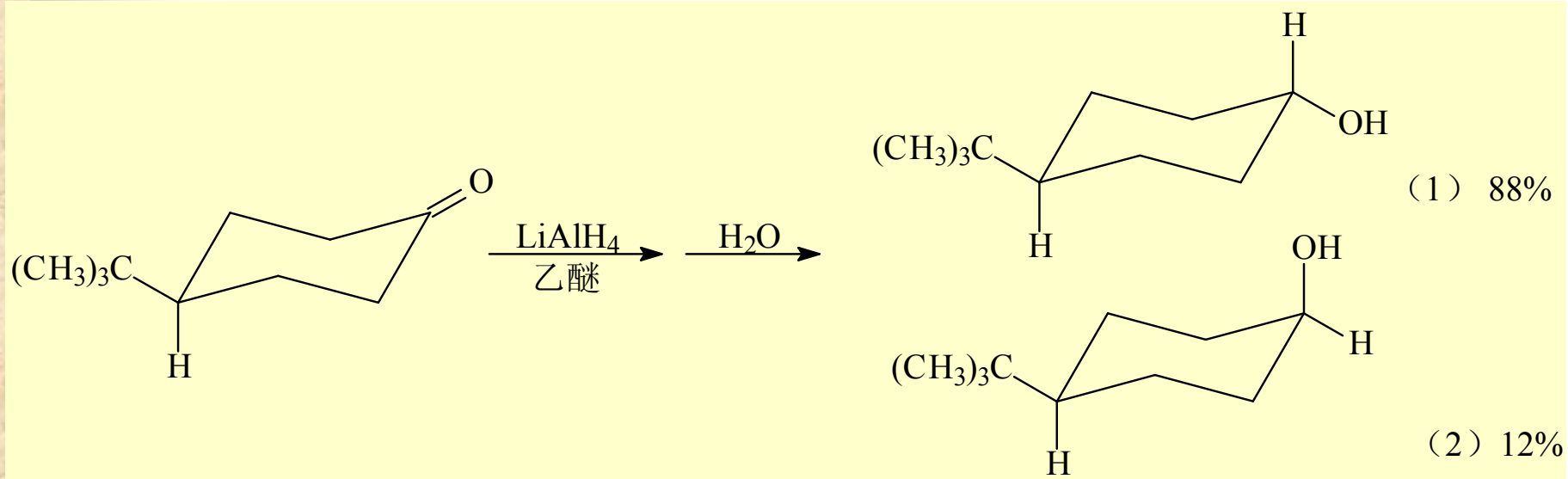
72%

28%

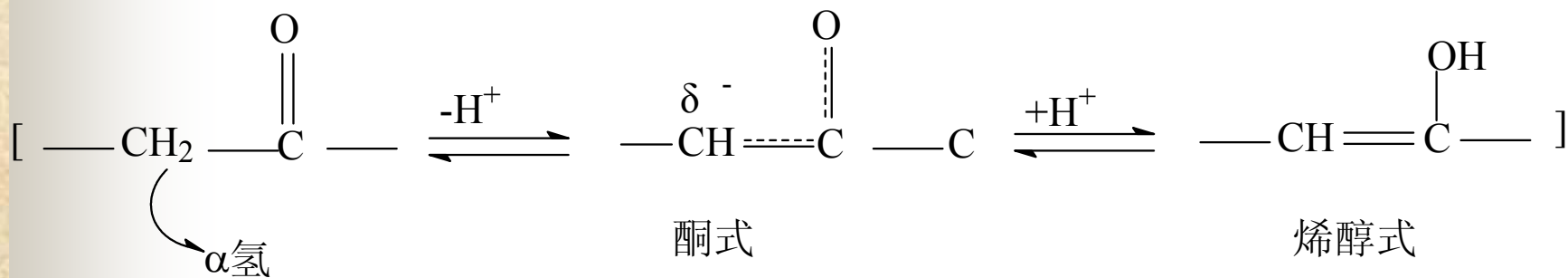
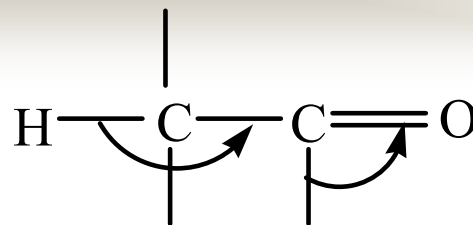
环状羰基化合物的加成反应，与羰基两旁的立体环境有关，
例如：



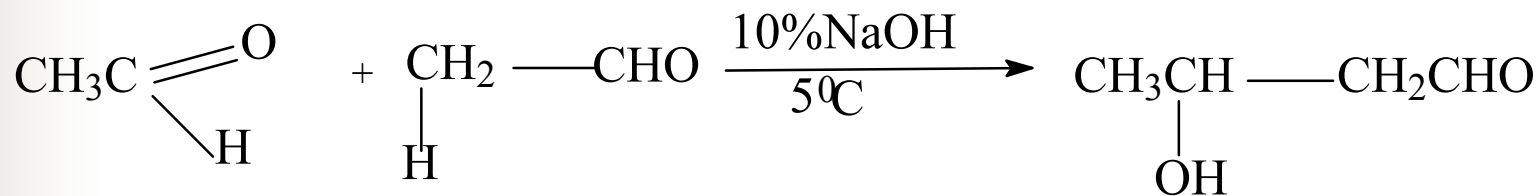
如果没有直立键的位阻影响，较为稳定的产物占主导地位。
如：



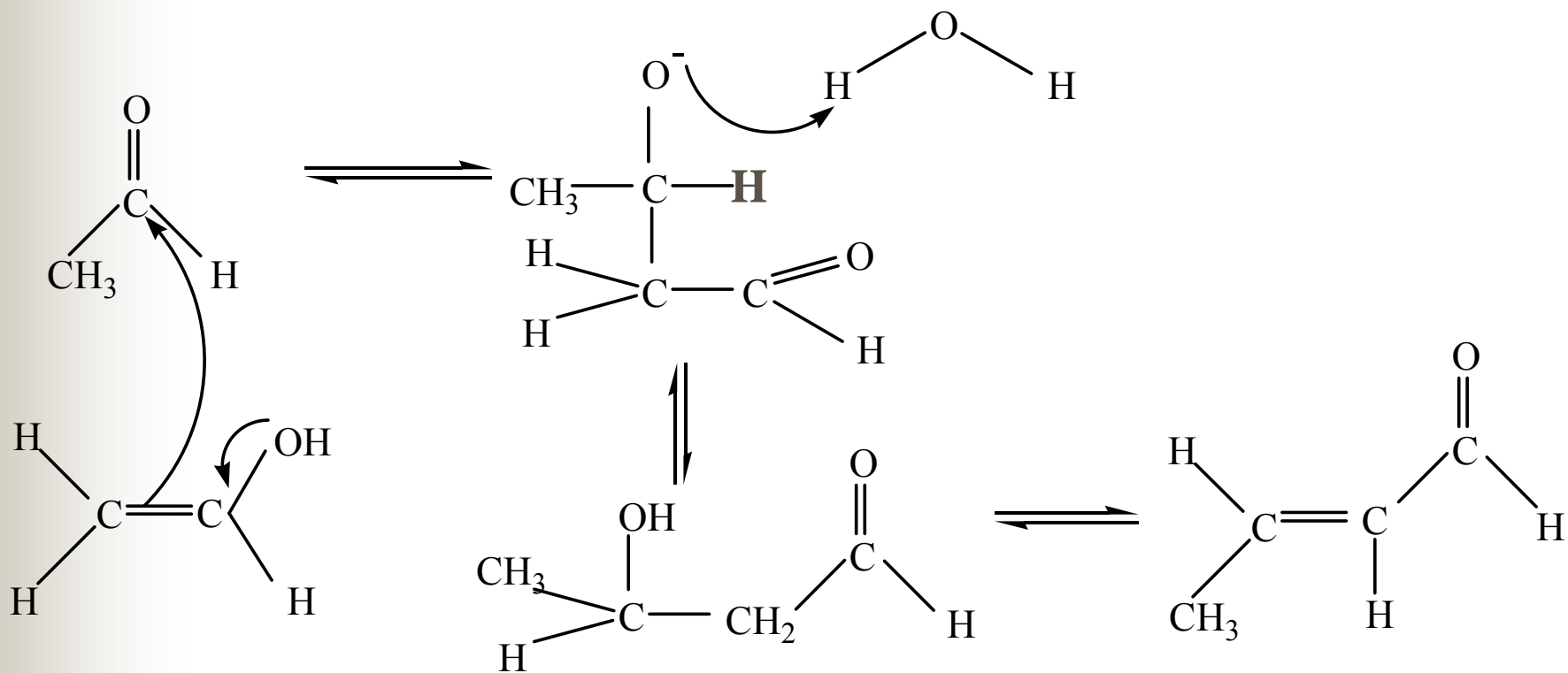
二、 α 氢原子的反应:



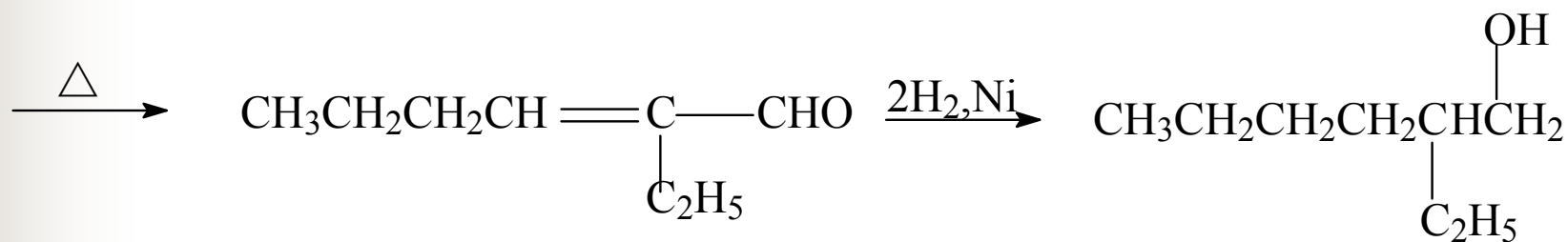
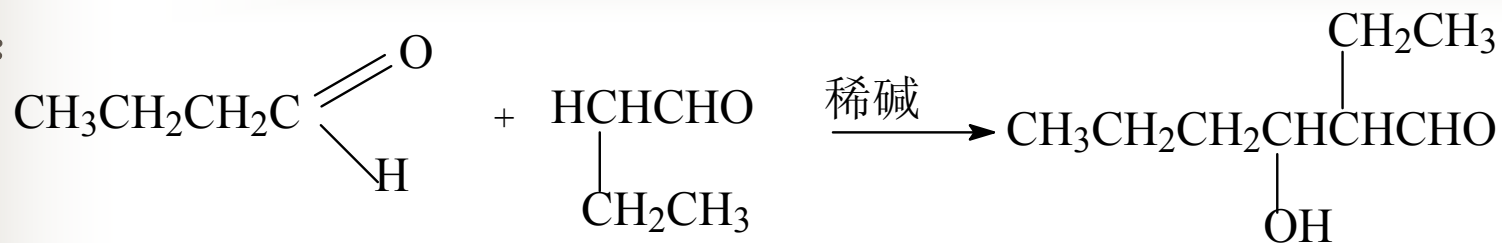
1. 醇醛缩合 (羟醛缩合)



历程:

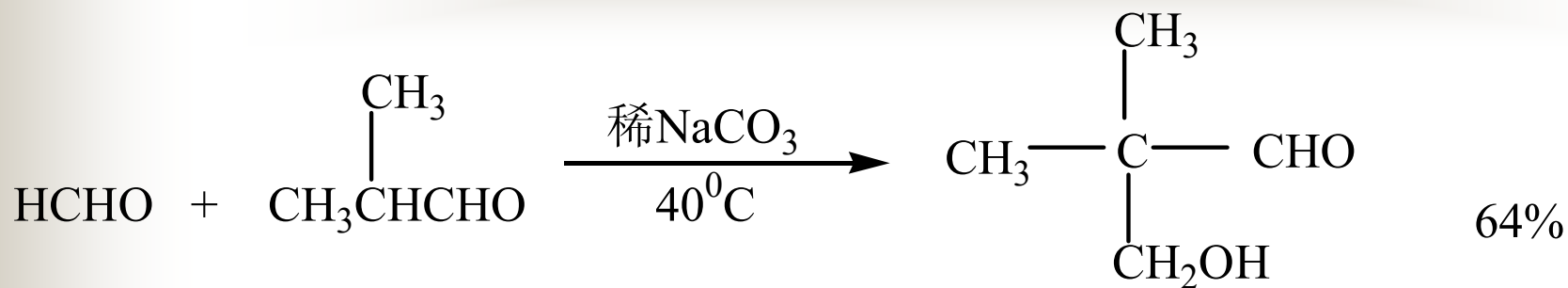


如：



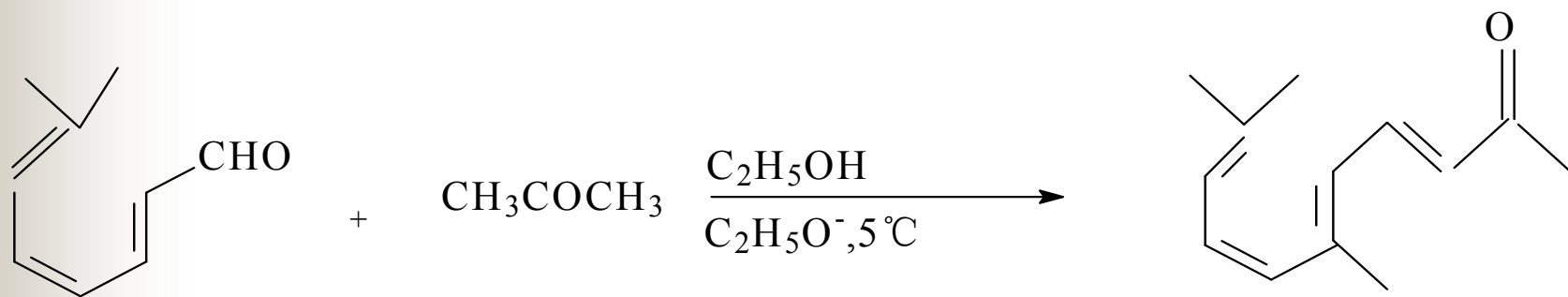
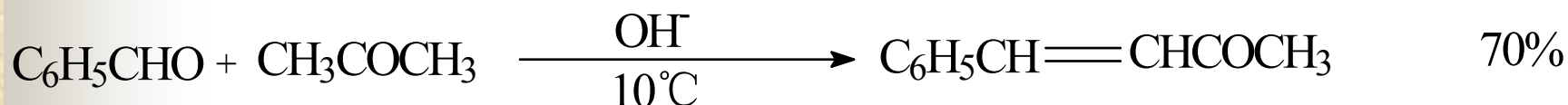
交叉羟醛缩合：两种不同的醛之间，其中一种不含 α 氢。





3 - 羟基 - 2,2 - 二甲基丙醛

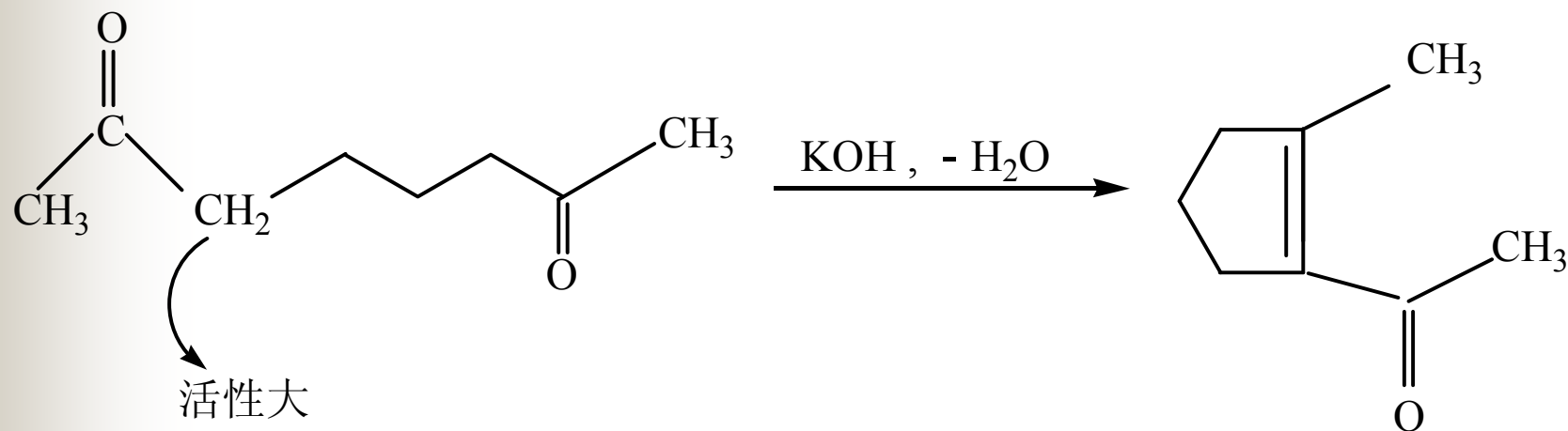
酮本身难以发生类似的缩合反应，但可以与醛作用。



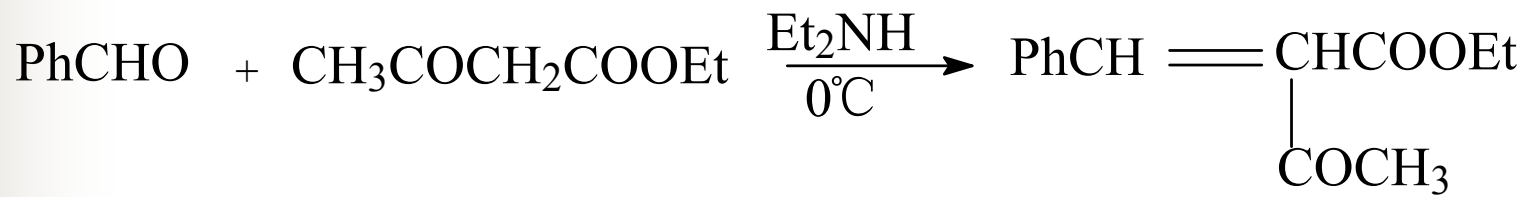
柠檬醛

假紫罗兰酮

分子内的羟醛缩合可以形成环状化合物：

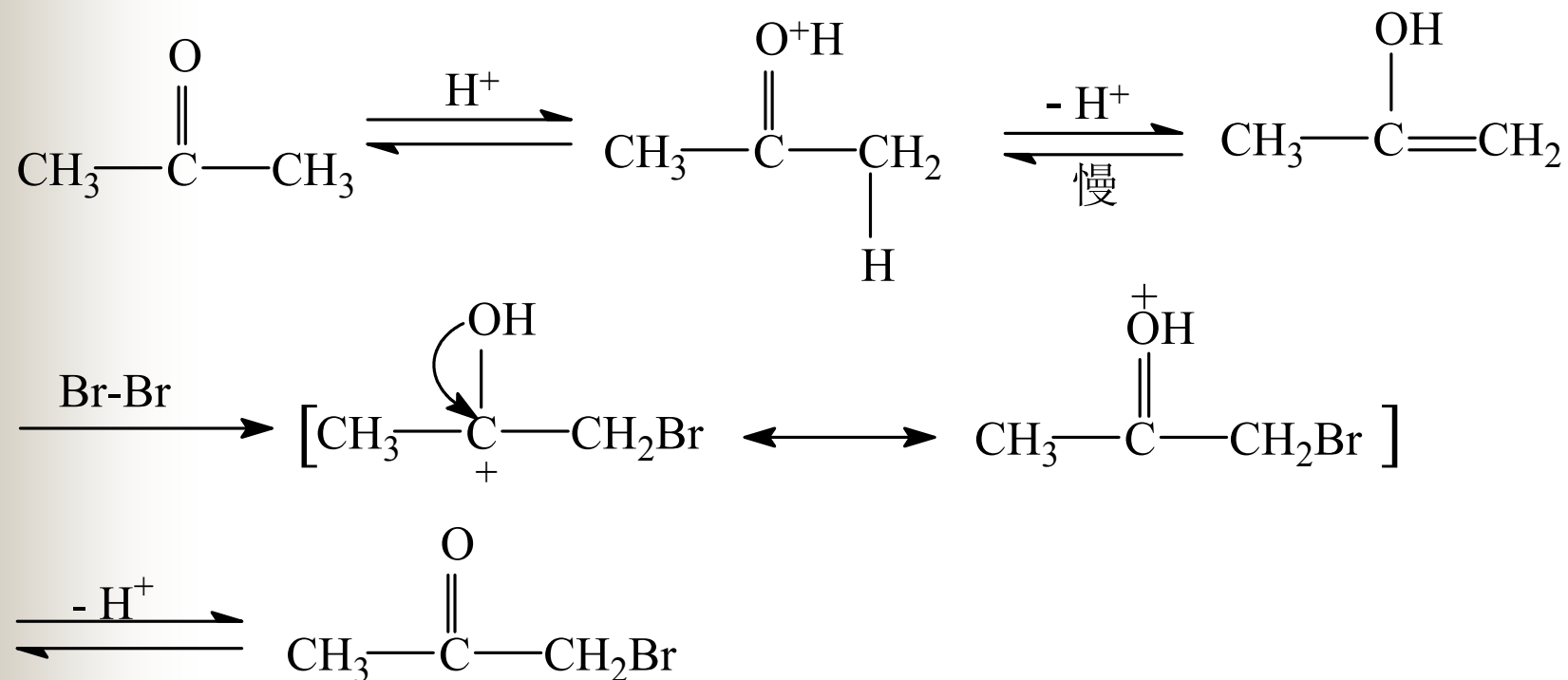


被两个强的钝化基团提高了反应活性的亚甲基化合物，以胺为催化剂（碱），也可与醛酮缩合。如：



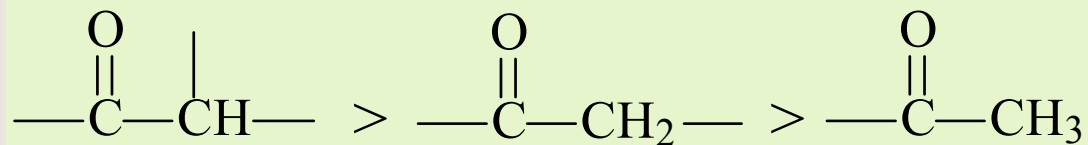
2. α 氢的卤化:

(1) 酸催化:



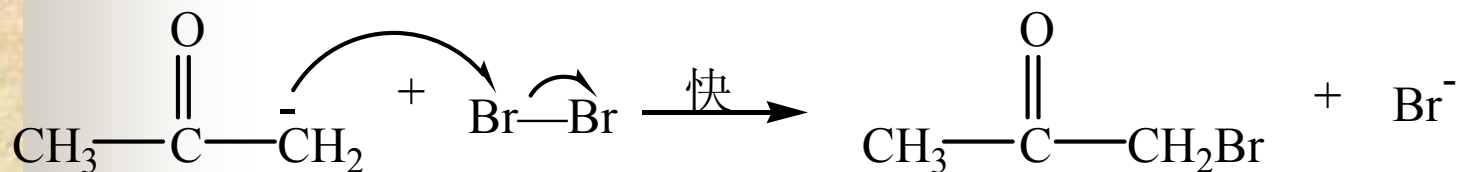
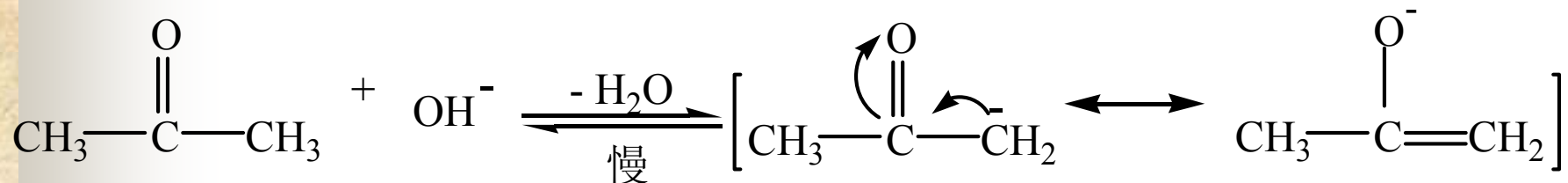
可通过控制卤素的用量，得到一卤、二卤、三卤代物。

对于不对称酮，卤化反应的优先顺序是：

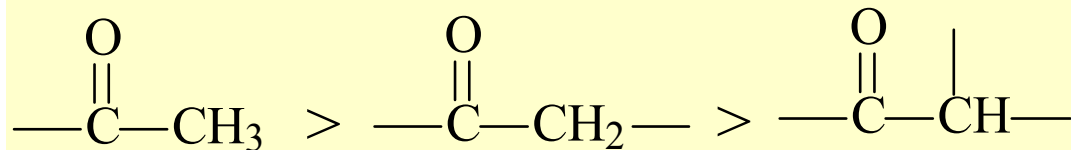


α 碳上的取代基越多，超共轭效应越大，形成的烯醇就越稳定，这个碳上的氢就越易于离开而进行卤化反应。

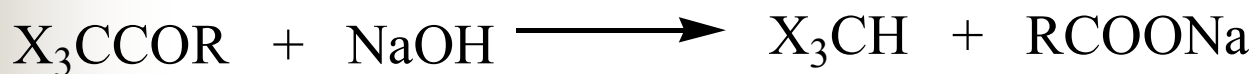
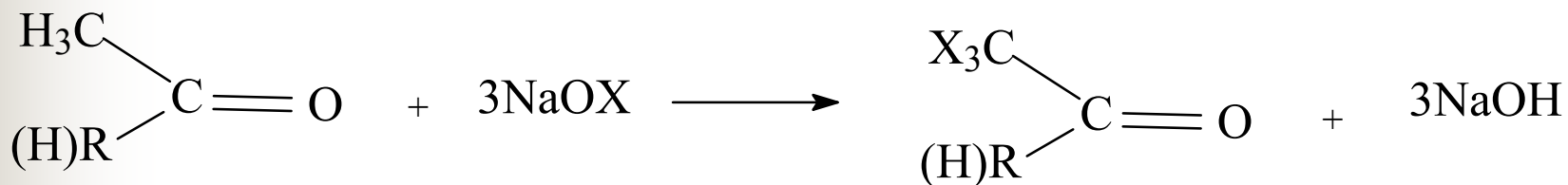
(2) 碱催化:



对于酮羰基两端的氢原子而言，酸性强的易被 OH^- 夺取，因此不对称酮的反应活性为



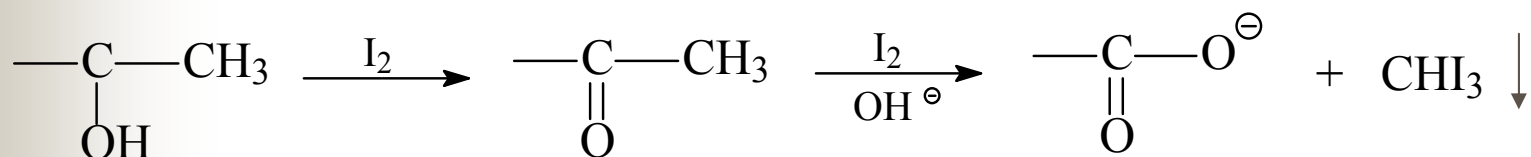
由于卤素吸电子，在碱性条件下，剩下的 α 氢更易失去。所以，易生成三卤代物——**卤仿反应**。



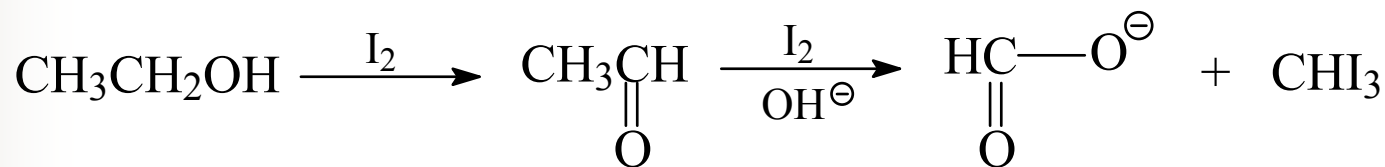
用于鉴别具有 $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{C}- \\ \parallel \\ \text{O} \end{array}$ 或 $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3-\text{CH}- \\ | \\ \text{OH} \end{array}$ 结构的化合物。

NaXO有氧化性，可把醇氧化为相应的醛酮。

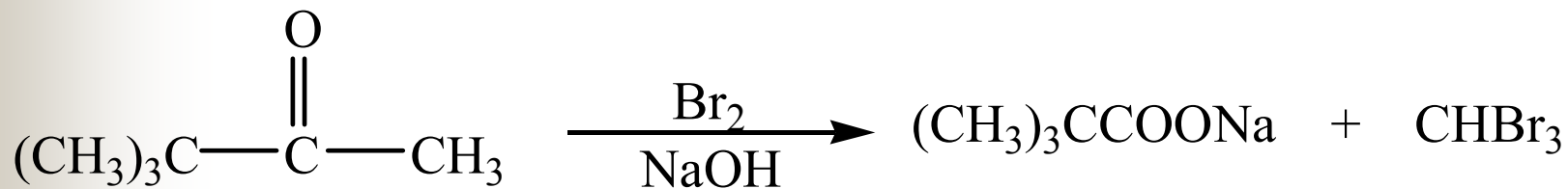
若为I₂——碘仿效应。（黄色结晶）



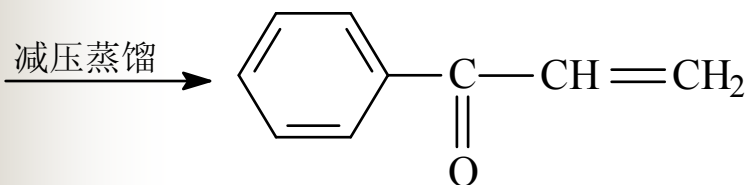
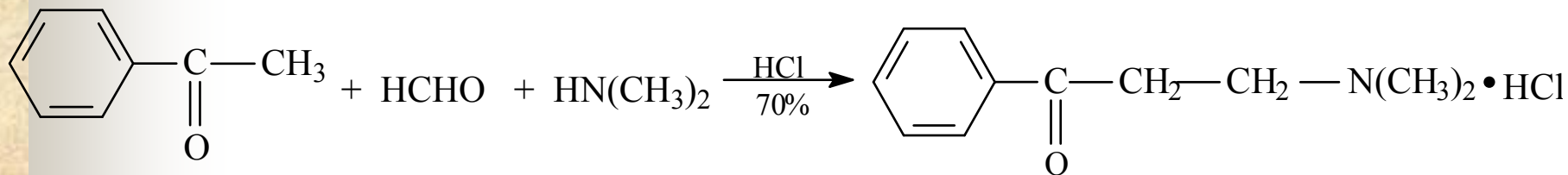
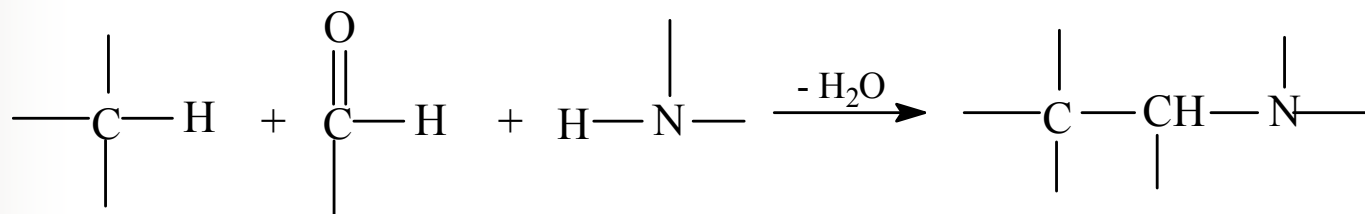
例如：



本反应还可用于制备一些难得的羧酸。例如：

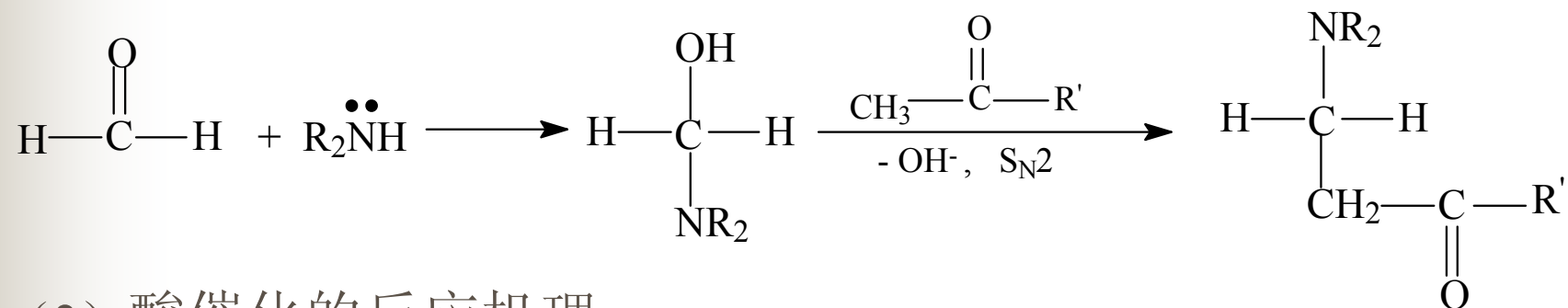


3. Mannich 反应: 含有 α -氢原子的化合物 (如醛、酮等) 与醛和氨 (或伯、仲胺) 之间的缩合反应。

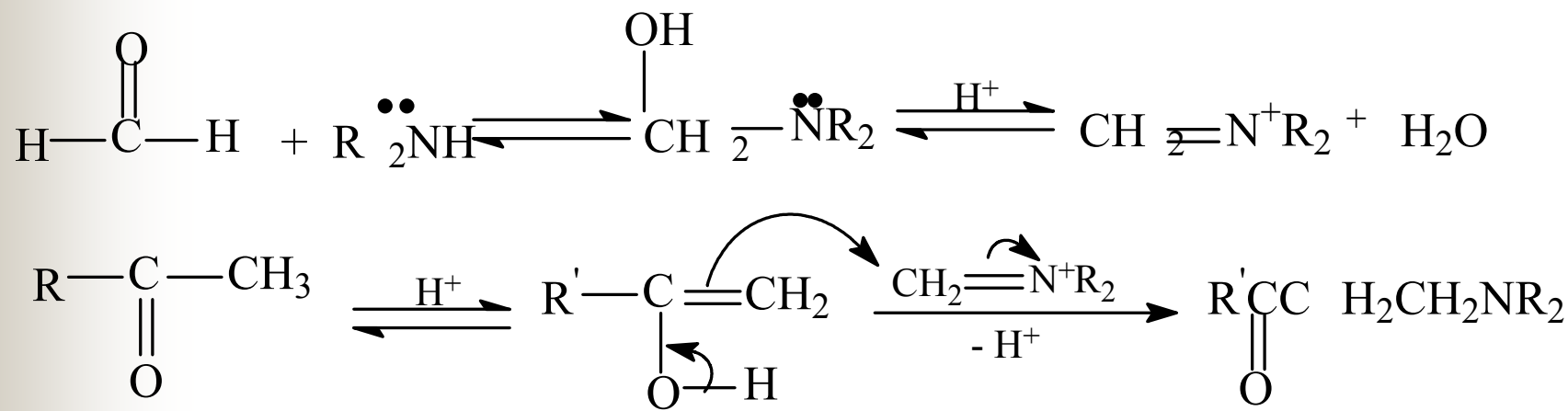


间接制备 α 、 β —不饱和酮

(1) 碱催化下的反应机理:



(2) 酸催化的反应机理:



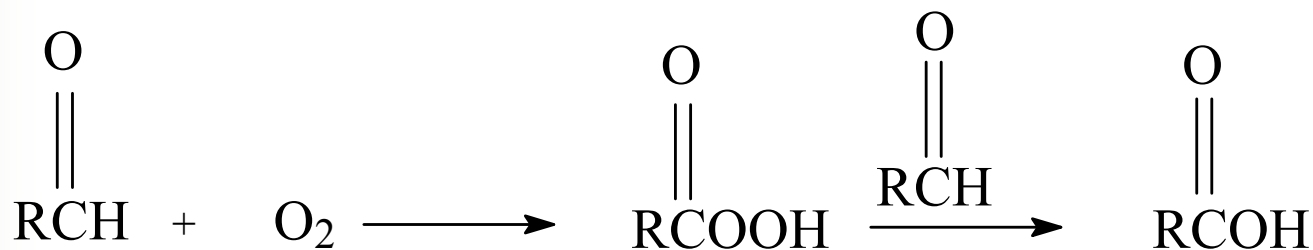
■ 三、氧化和还原:

■ 1. 醛类的氧化:

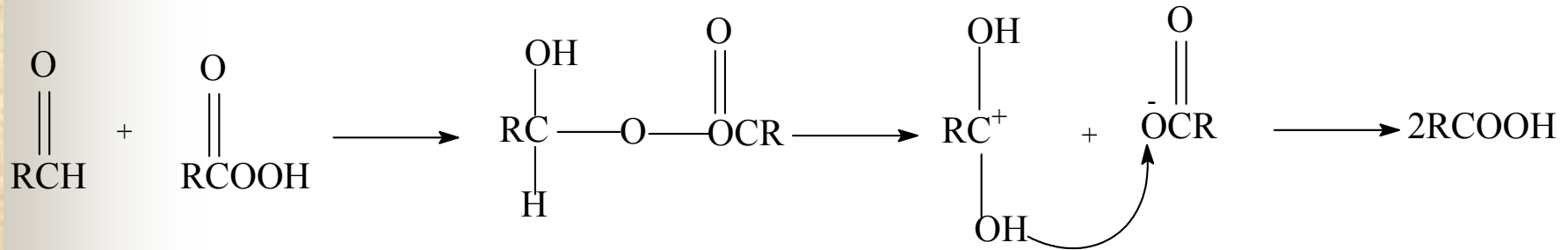
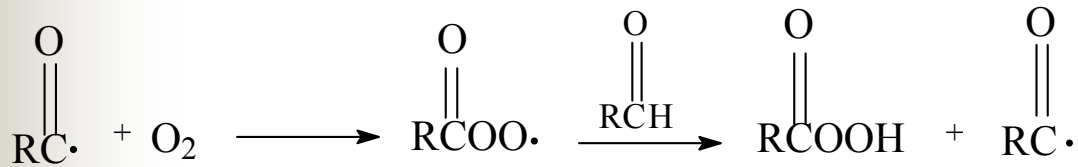
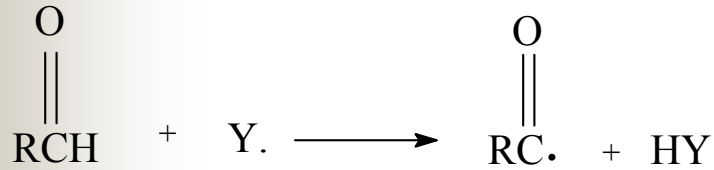
■ 醛易被 Ag_2O 、 H_2O_2 、 RCOOOH 、 KMnO_4 、 CrO_3 、 $\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{OH}$ 、 Cu^{2+} 氧化。

■ 从 $\text{—CHO} \longrightarrow \text{—COOH}$

(1) 醛类的自氧化作用:



机理:

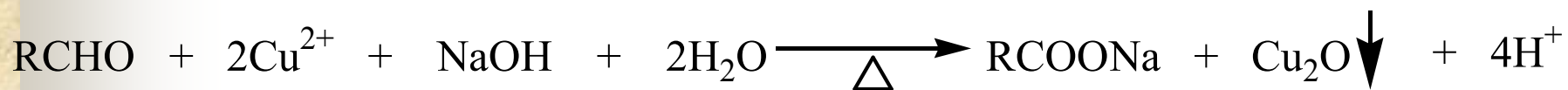


自氧化反应是一个由少量游离基引起的链锁反应，抗氧化剂实质上是一种游离基的消除剂，它能和游离基反应生成稳定的化合物，把链锁反应终止。（油脂、高分子都可以发生自氧化反应—变性。）

(2) Tollens试剂（弱，区别醛酮）



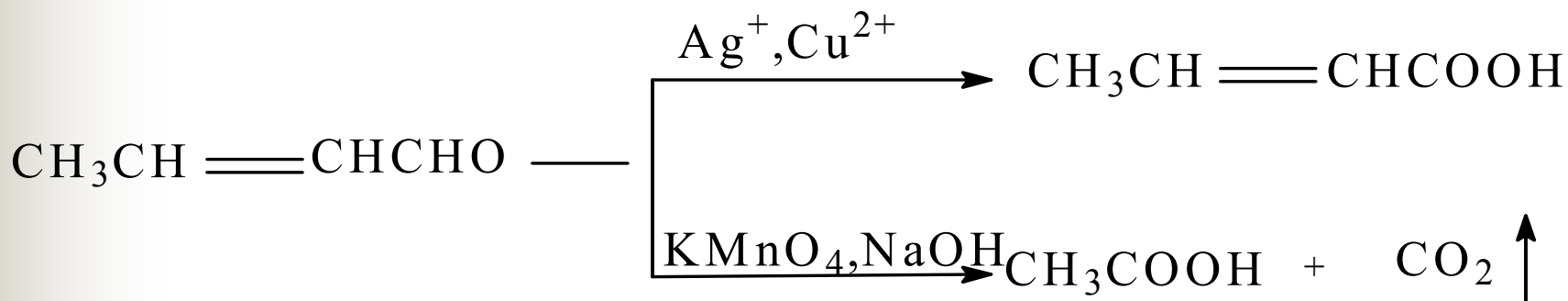
(3) Fehling试剂：（弱）硫酸铜、氢氧化钠和酒石酸钠钾的混合物。（深兰色）



医院用此方法检查糖尿病（葡萄糖）， Cu^{2+} 蓝色消失。

Tollens试剂和Fehling试剂只氧化醛基，不影响双键。

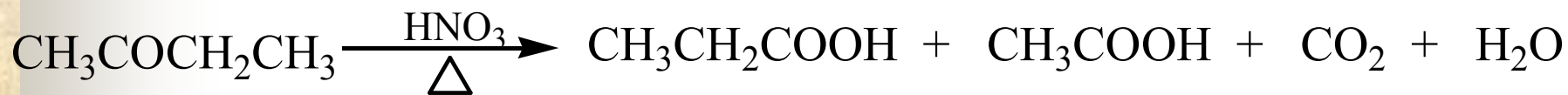
（酮和芳醛不与Fehling试剂作用。）



2. 酮的氧化:

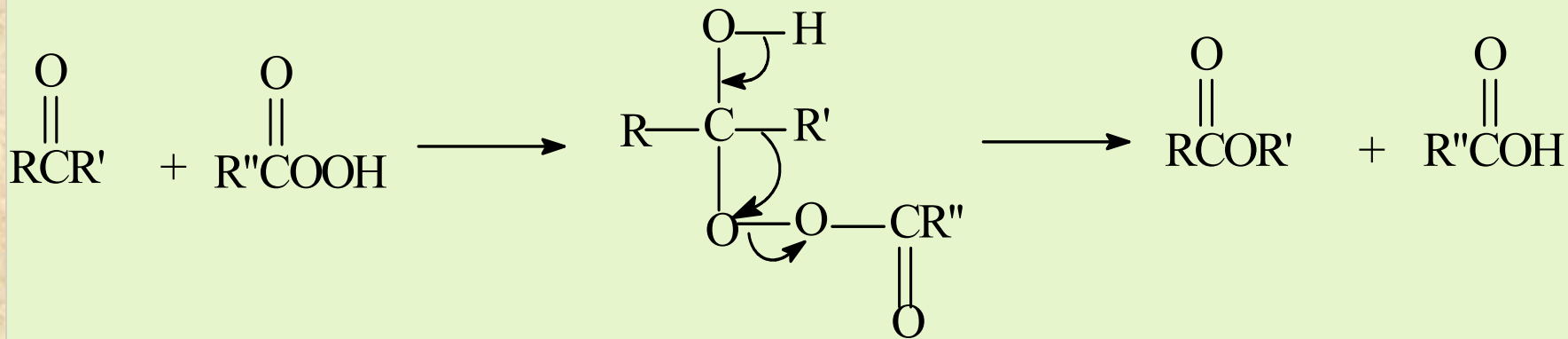
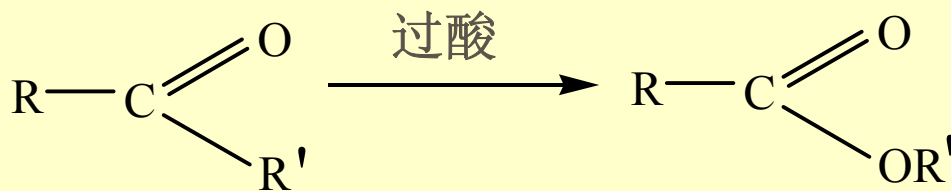
强氧化-----断键，无意义。

例如:

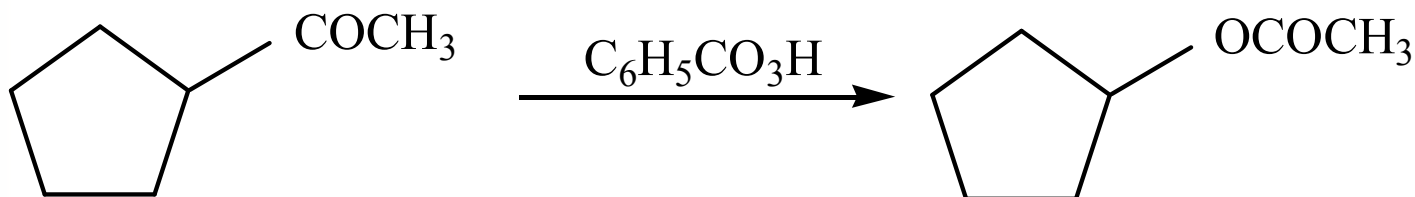
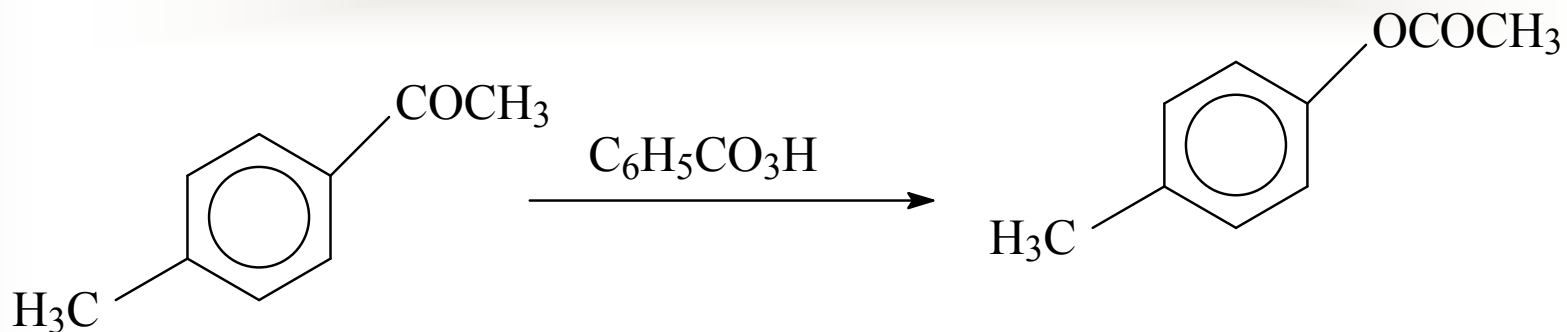


弱氧化----过氧酸 → **Baeyer-Villiger**反应却有一定的意义。

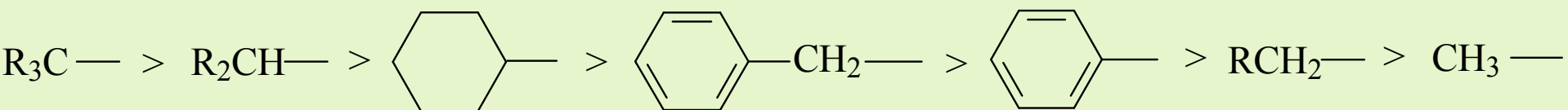
可以由



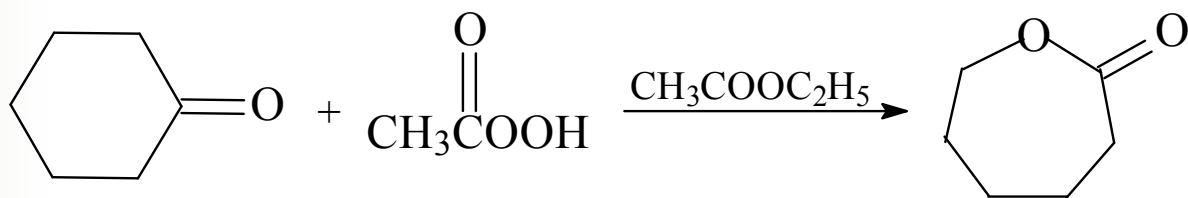
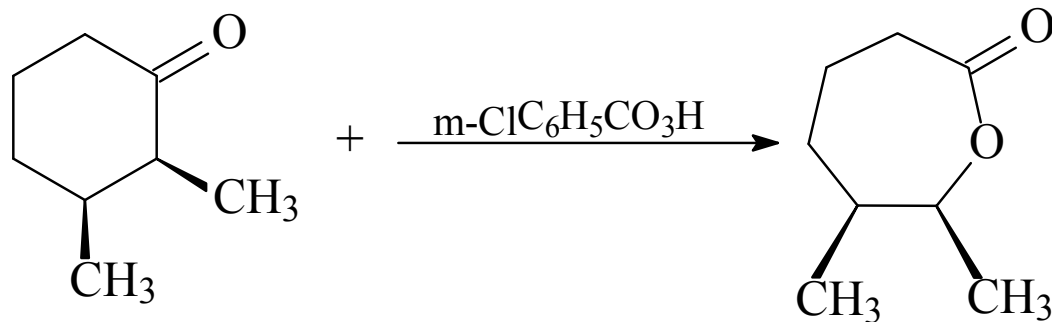
例如：



基团能够有一定的选择性，供电子性较强的基团优先迁移：

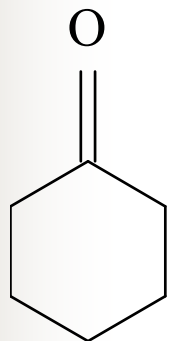


如迁移基团是手性碳，手性构型保持不变。此反应常用于由环酮合成内酯。例如：



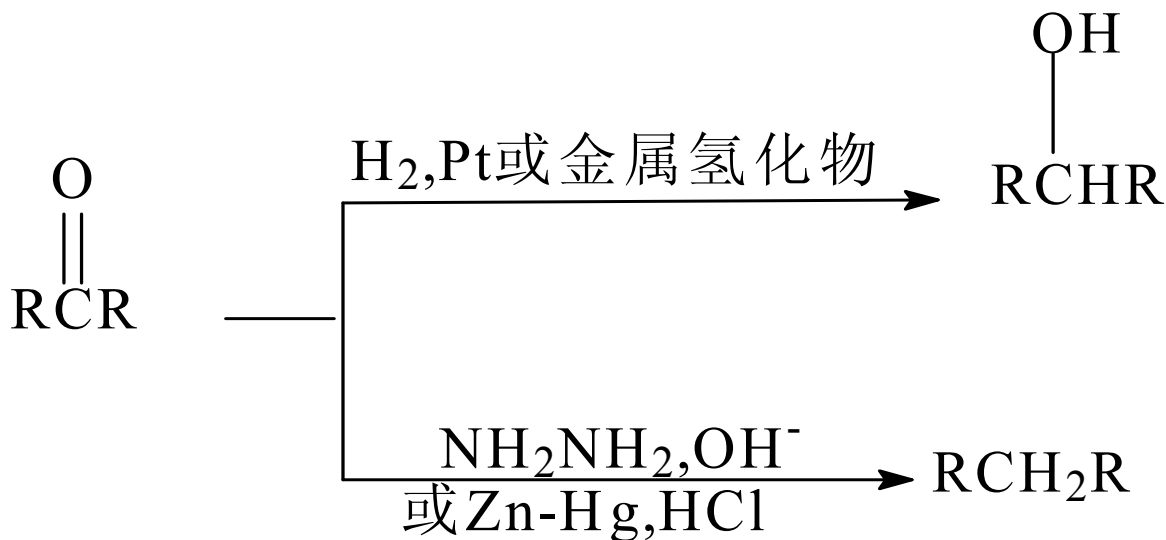
过酸不易保存，一般是用甲酸或乙酸和30%过氧化氢在40-90℃之间和反应物一起处理，产生出来的过酸马上反应。

但是如果是强氧化，则：

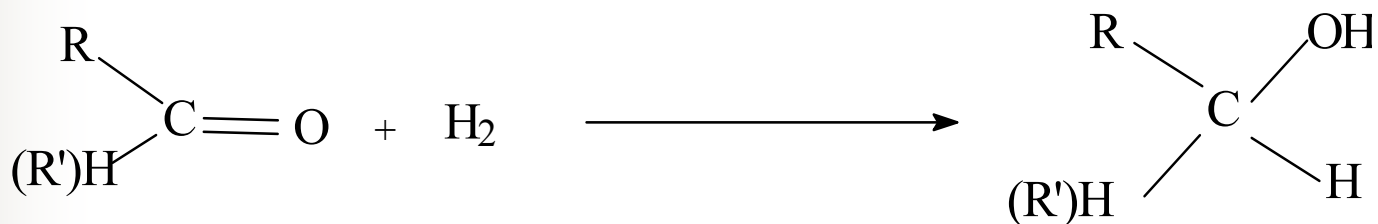


尼龙-66

3. 还原反应：

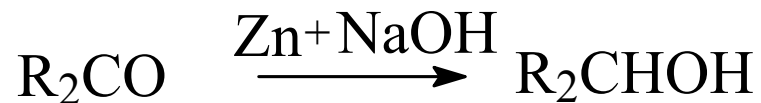


(1) 催化加氢:



双键、羰基全部还原。

(2) 金属还原剂:



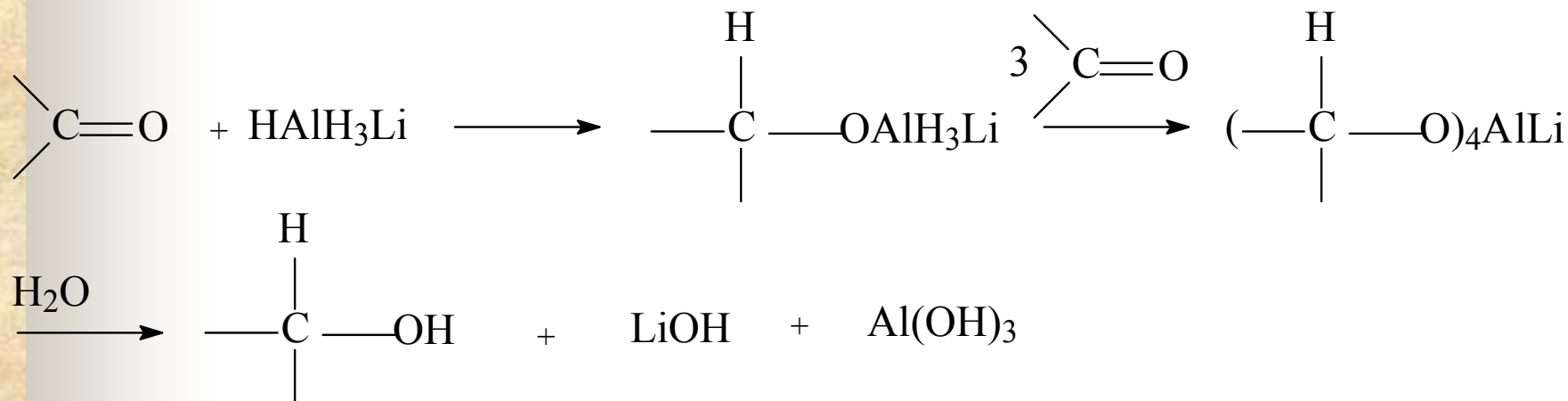
(3) 金属氢化物： NaBH_4 、 LiAlH_4 等。



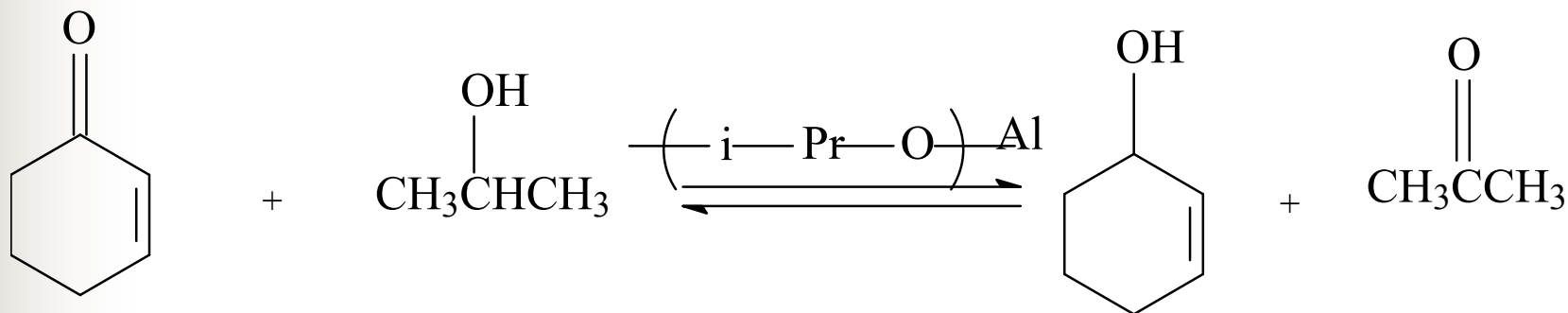
LiAlH_4 比 NaBH_4 还原性还强，可还原羧酸、酯，但遇水剧烈分解。反应通常能在无水乙醚或THF中使用。

而 NaBH_4 仅能使醛、酮和酰氯还原，不影响共存的 NO_2 、 Cl 、 COOR 、 CN 等基团，对水不敏感，可在水溶液或醇中使用。

历程：

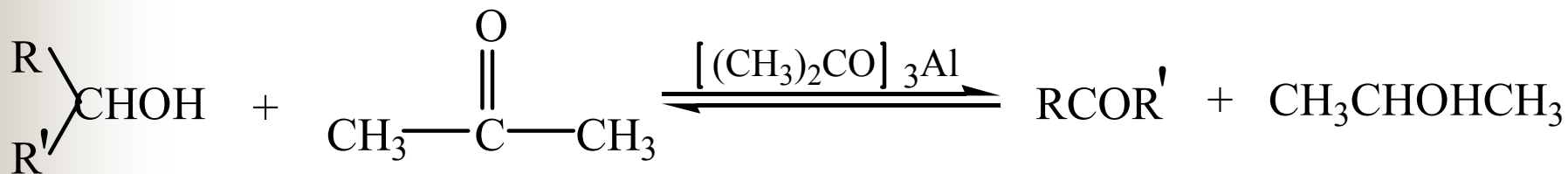


(4) Meerwein-Ponndorf反应:



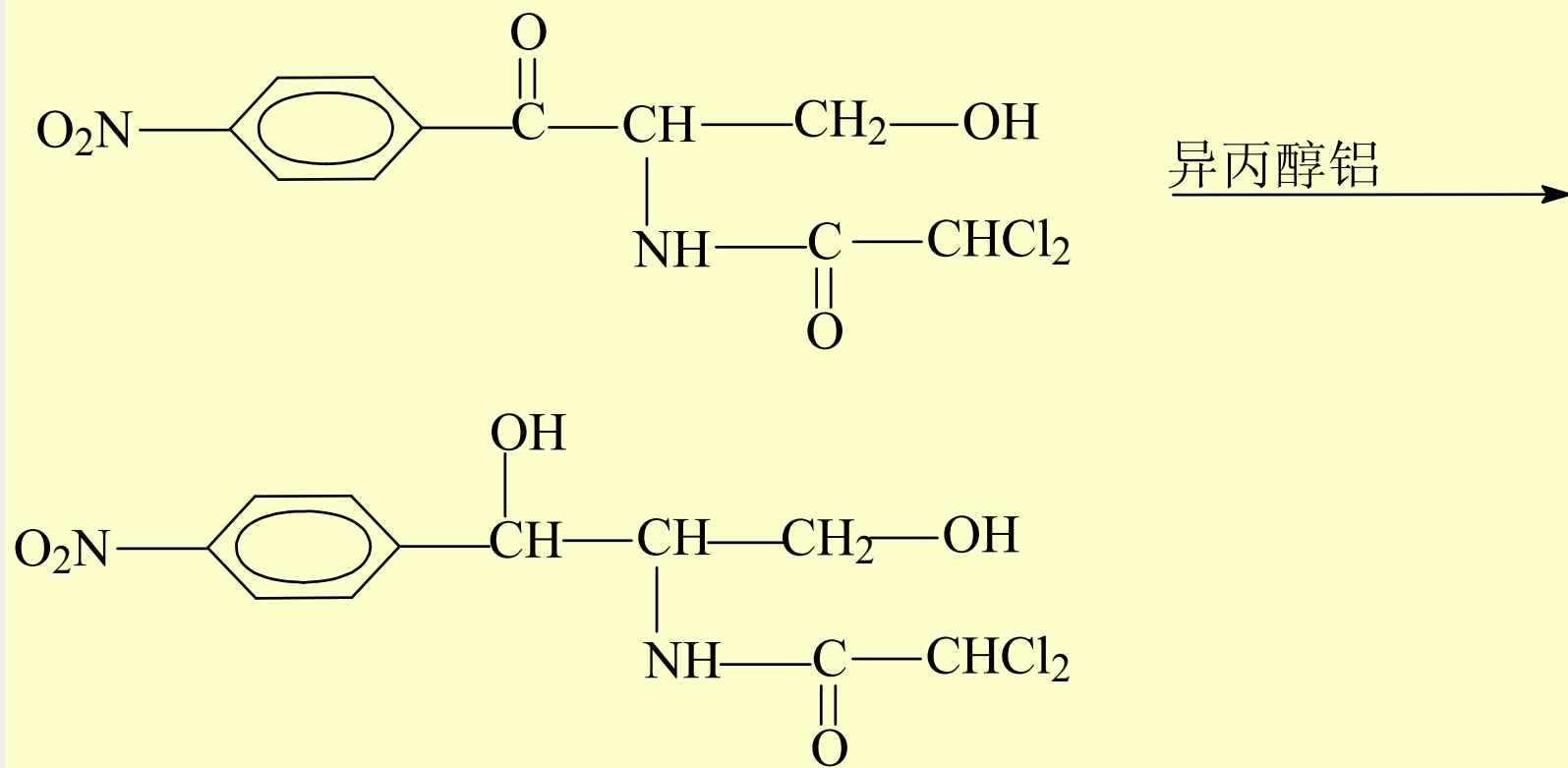
是Oppenauer醇氧化的逆反应。蒸出丙酮平衡右移。

Oppenauer反应:



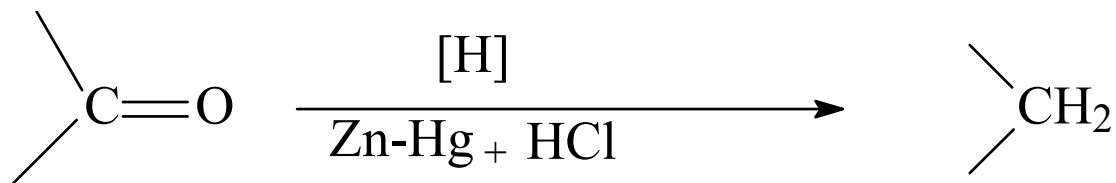
加入过量的丙酮可使平衡右移。

氯霉素生产时:

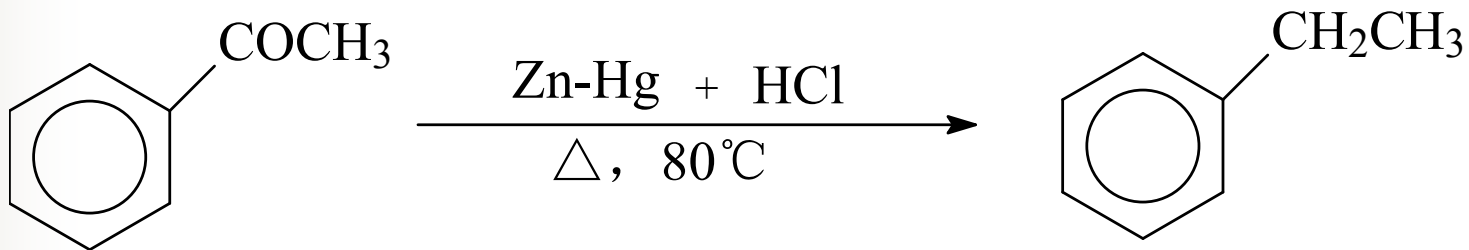


酰胺的电子云密度大，不易被还原，电子云密度越小的部位越易被还原，所以选择性地还原羰基。

(5) Clemmensen还原：（酸性条件下）

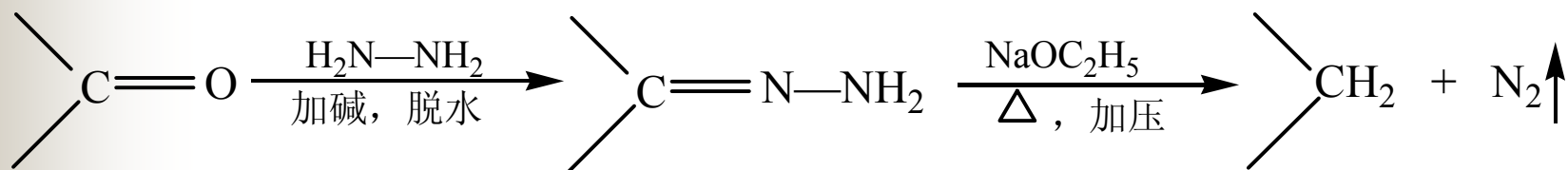


如：

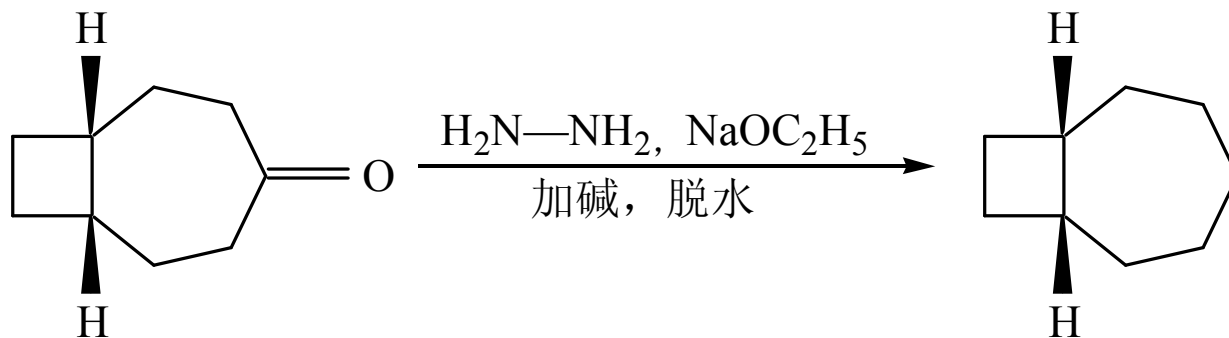


此法对芳香酮较好。对酸敏感的底物不适用。

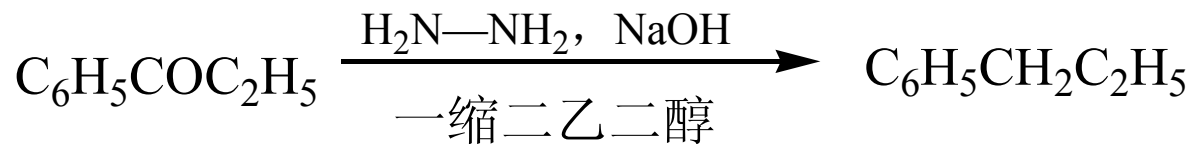
(6) Wolff-Kishner反应: (黄鸣龙) 碱性条件下用。



如:



黄鸣龙改进:

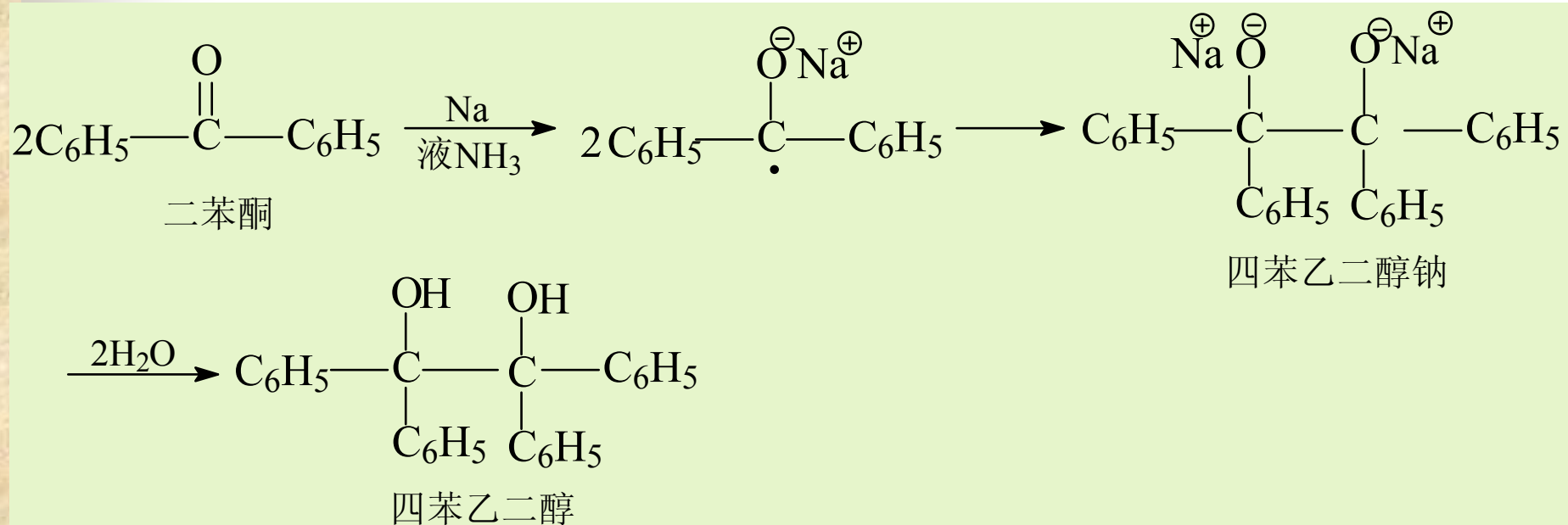


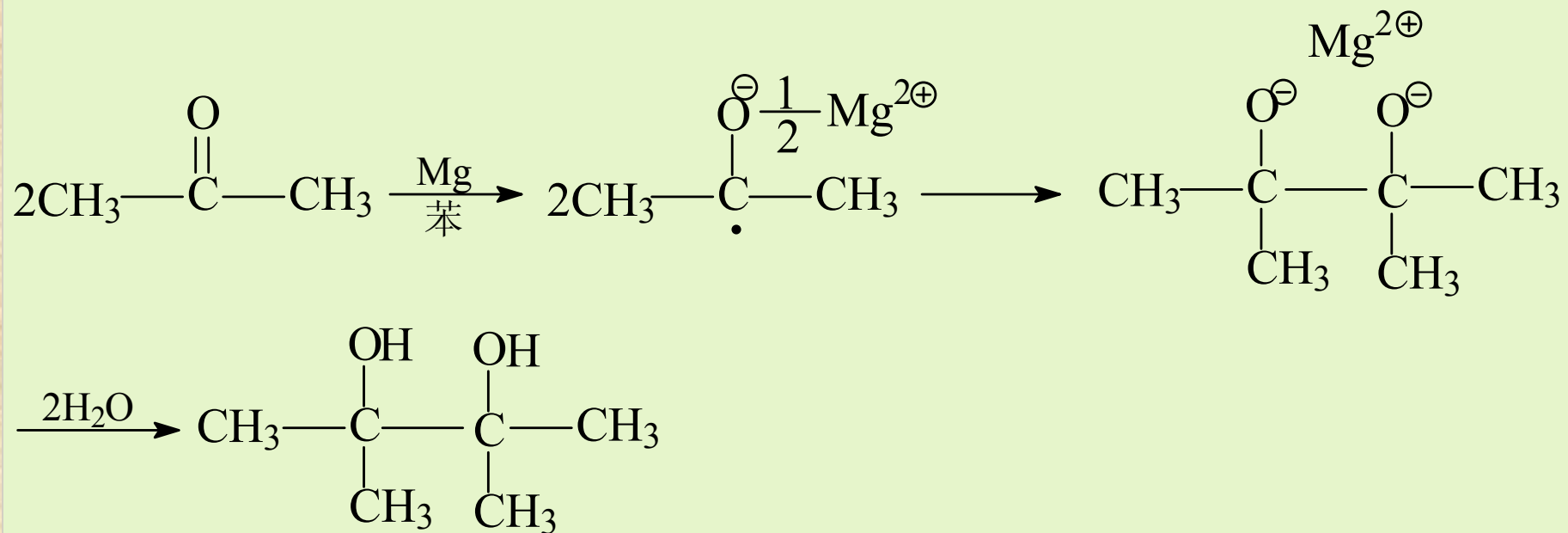
先使醛、酮变为腙, 在将水和过量的肼蒸出。t=3-5hrs。以前常压下, 用高b.p溶剂, 要回流100hrs以上。

(7) 酮的双分子还原

醛与活泼金属如钠、铝、镁在酸、碱、水、醇等溶液中发生反应，醛被还原成一级醇。

酮在相同条件下，发生双分子还原反应，生成邻位二醇



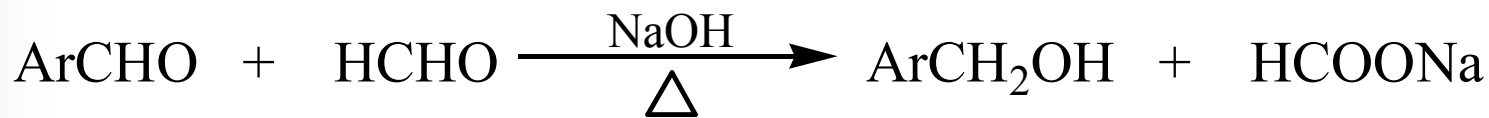


频钠醇

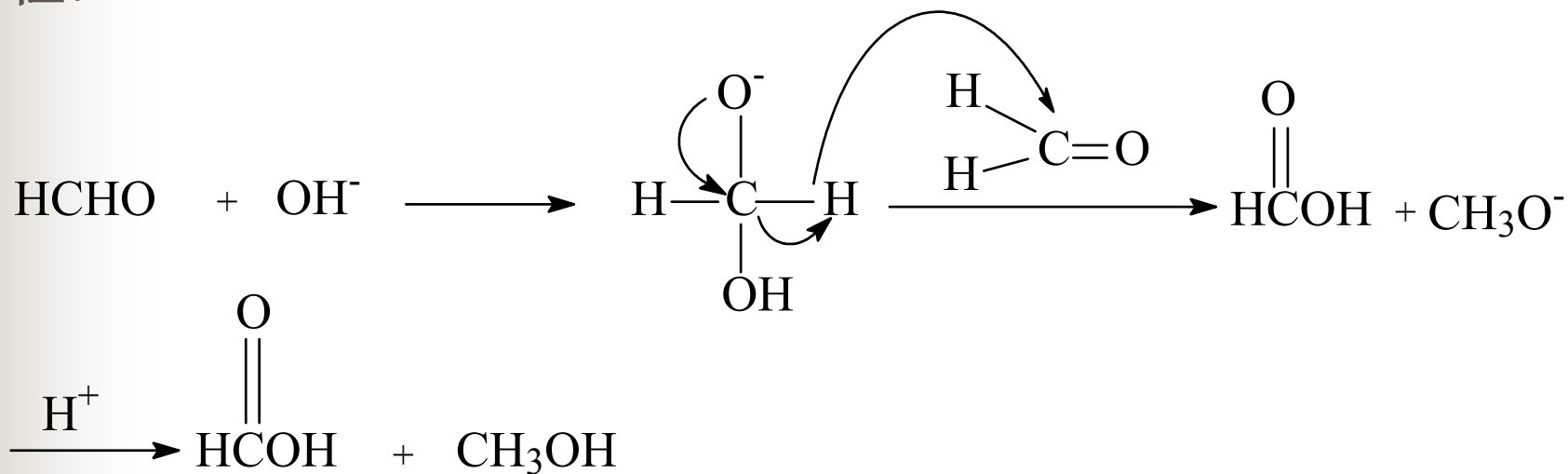
(7) 歧化反应: **Cannizzaro**反应。(不含 α 氢的醛)



一般甲醛与另一不含 α 氢的醛在强碱中共热, 甲醛被氧化, 另一醛被还原。

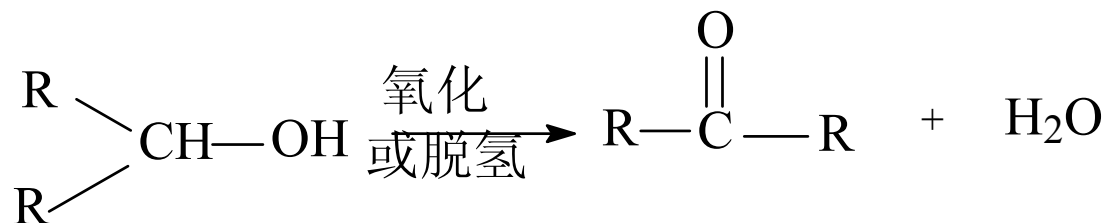
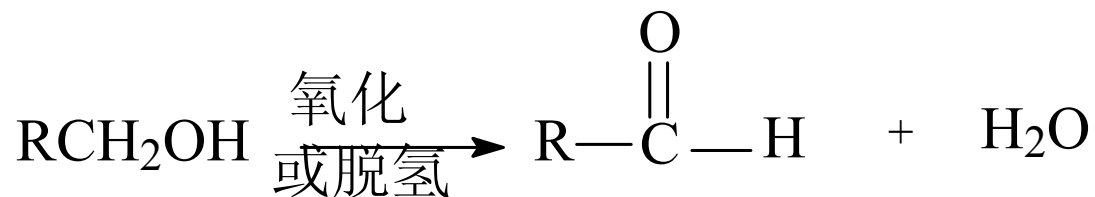


历程:



(五) 醛、酮的制法:

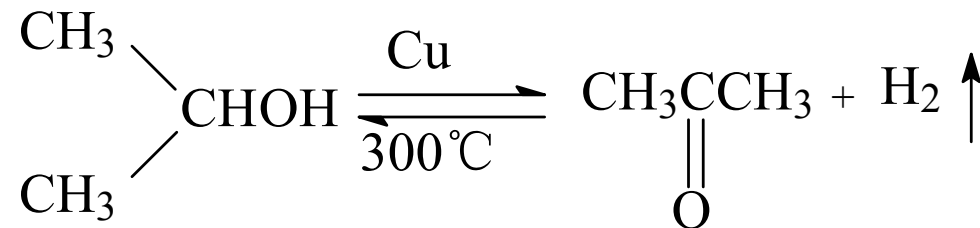
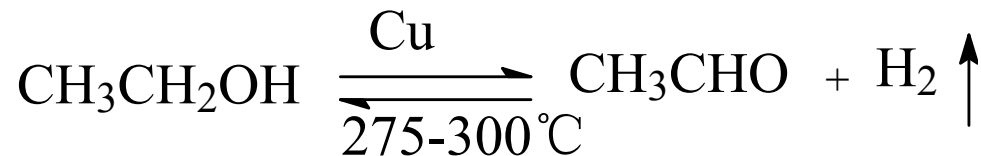
1. 醇的氧化与脱氢: 氧化剂: $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$



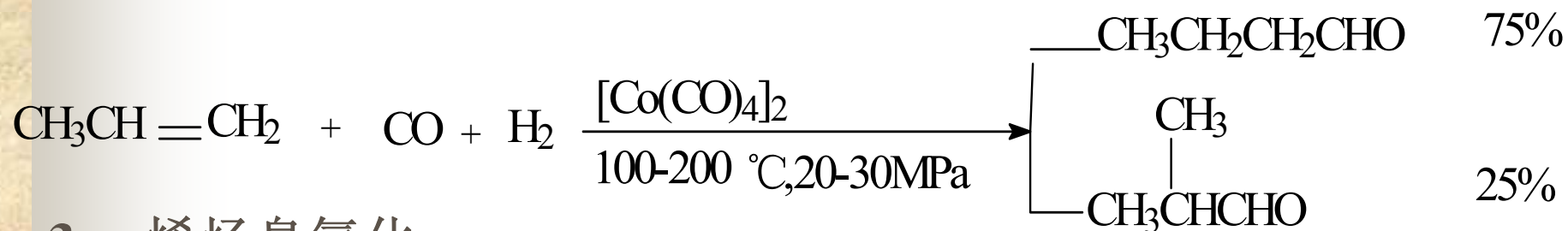
脱氢用Cu(工业):

无氧条件,

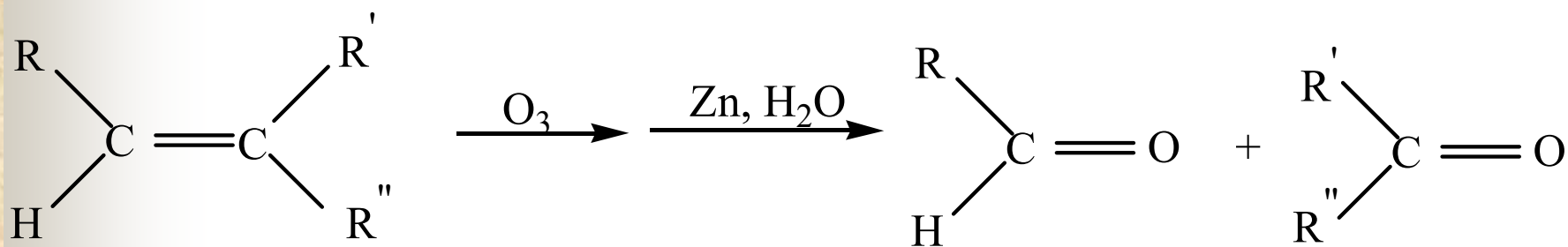
若加 $\text{O}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$



2. 烯烃的醛化 (hydroformylation)



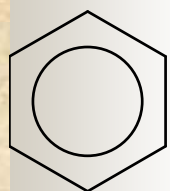
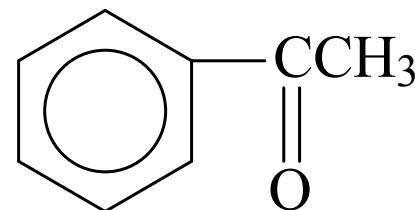
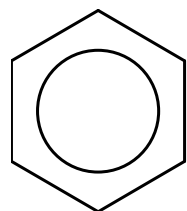
3. 烯烃臭氧化:



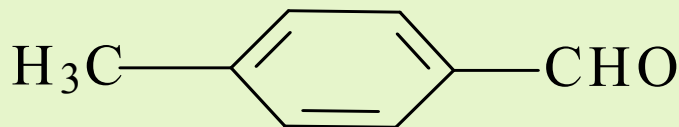
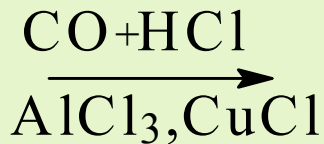
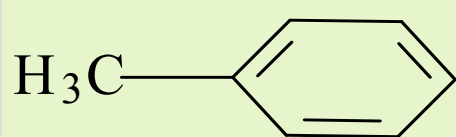
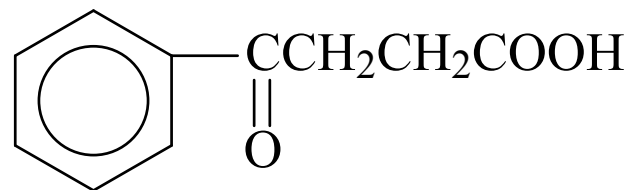
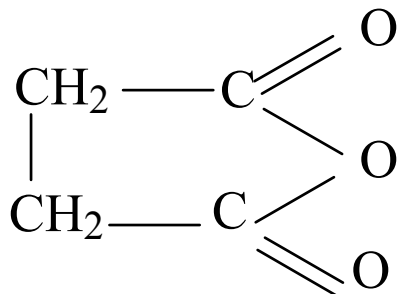
4. 芳烃氧化 (工业):



5. 芳烃酰化:

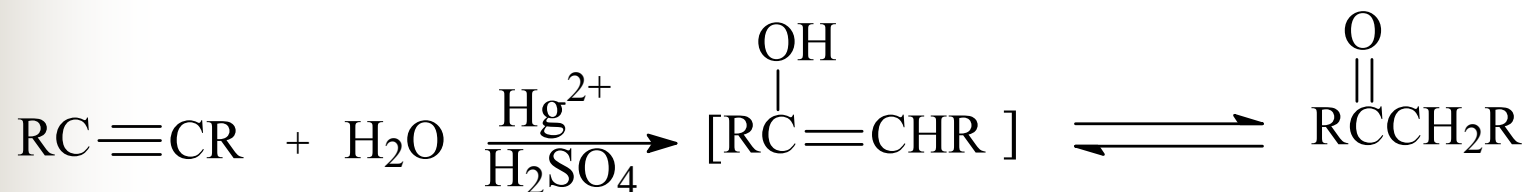


+



(Gattermann-Koch)

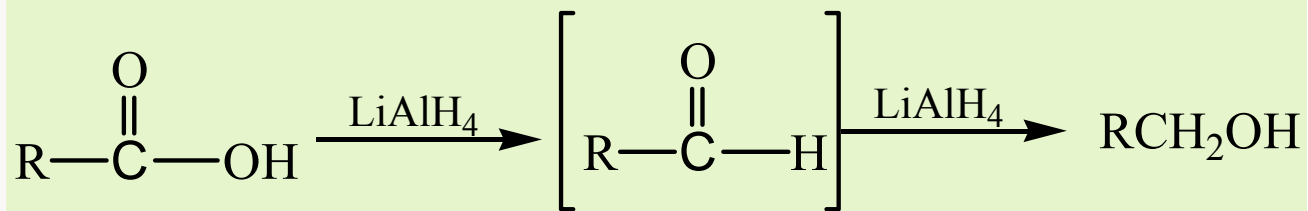
6. 炔烃水合法:



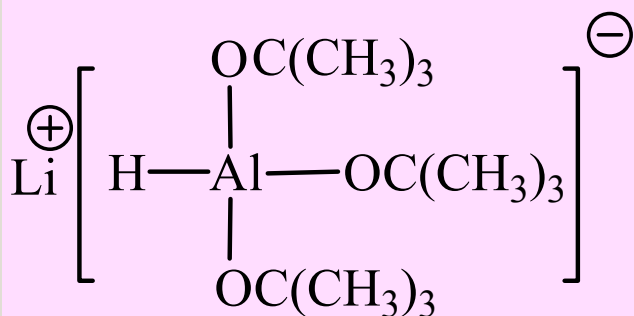
7. 羧酸衍生物还原:

(1) 还原到醛

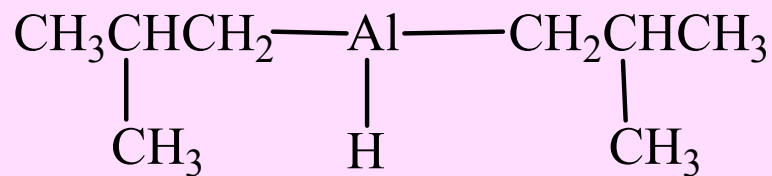
羧酸直接还原很难生成醛，一般直接还原到醇:



一般采用羧酸衍生物还原来制备醛，还原剂的活性也要稍弱于LiAlH₄，常见的两种还原剂为：



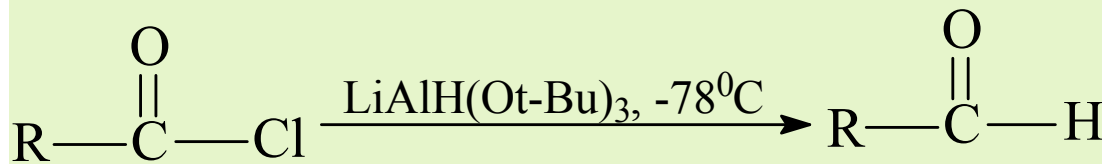
三特丁醇铝锂



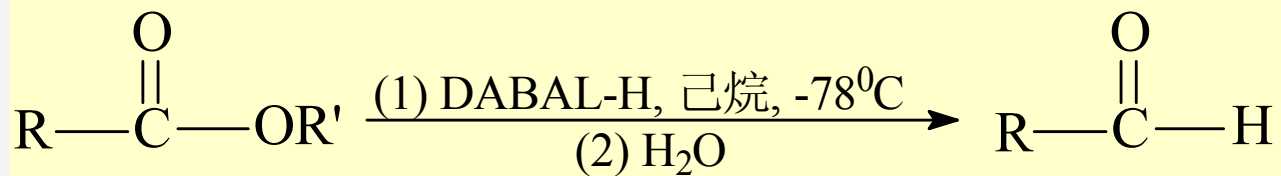
二异丁基铝氢

(缩写为i-Bu₂AlH或DIBAL-H)

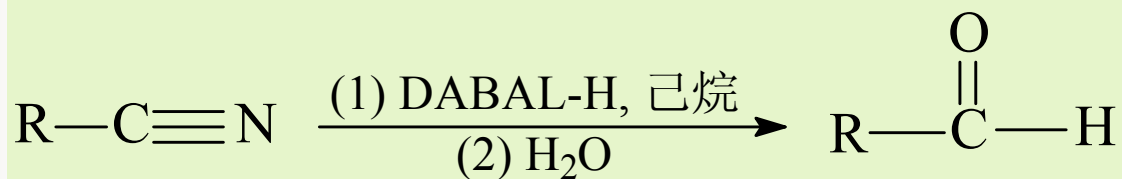
例如：



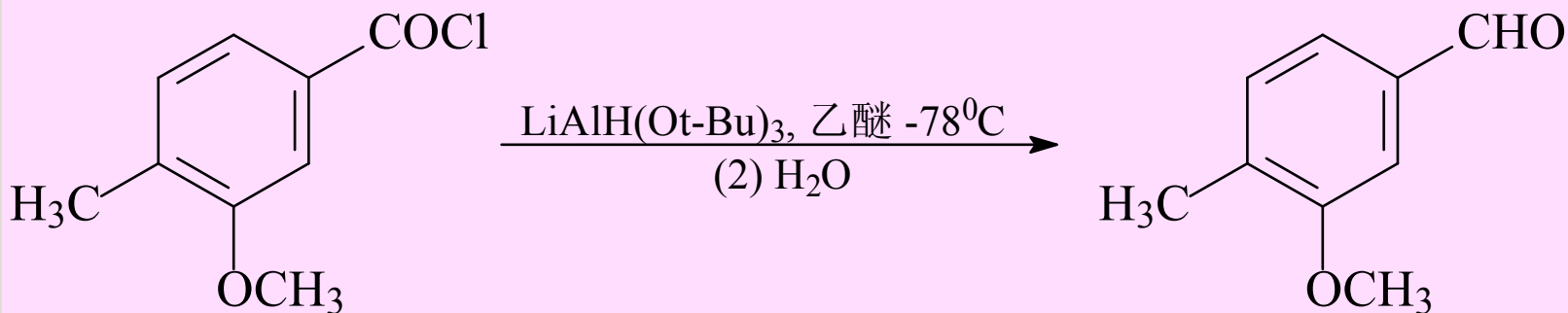
酰氯



酯

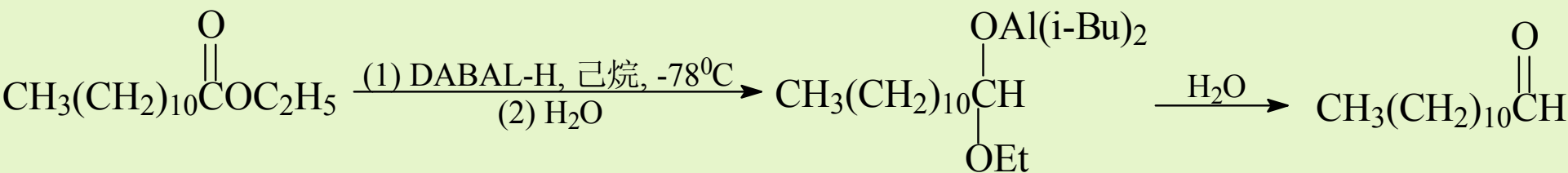


腈



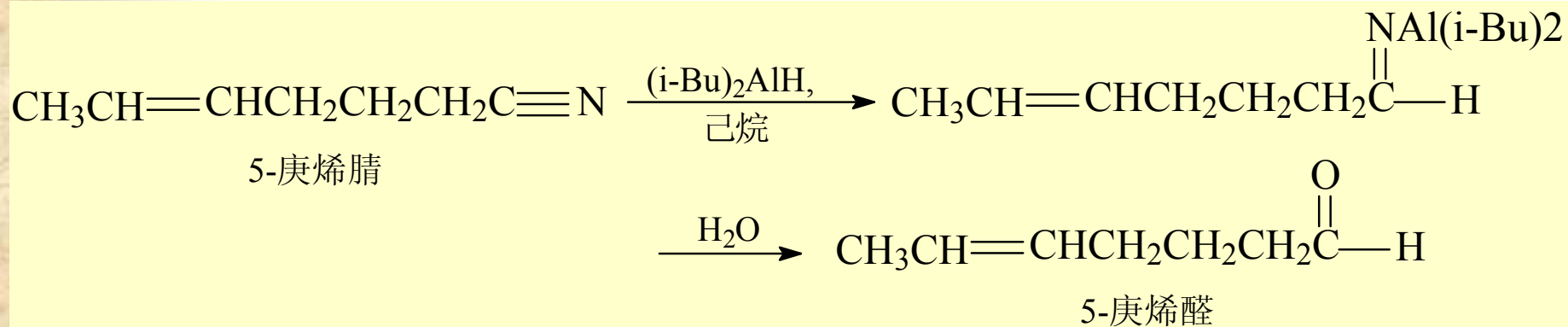
4-甲基-3-甲氧基苯甲酰氯

4-甲基-3-甲氧基苯甲醛

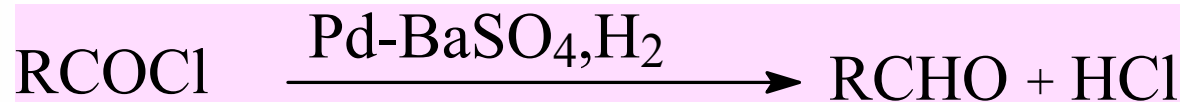


十二碳酸乙酯

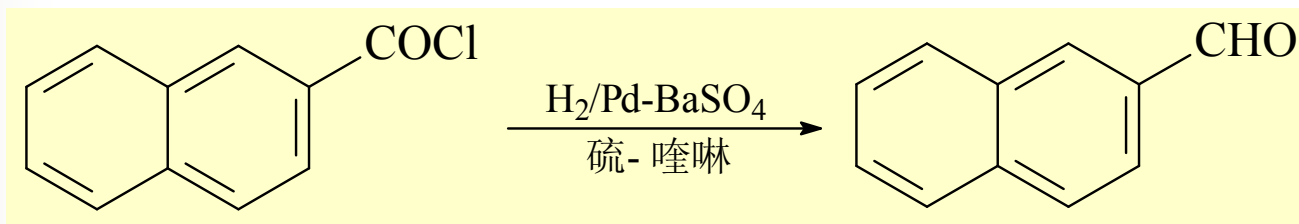
碳十二醛



Rosenmund还原法:



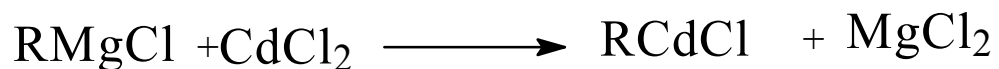
为了防止进一步还原，可加入少量毒化剂（少量甲基硫脲），使催化剂中毒，降低其活性，反应温度尽可能低。



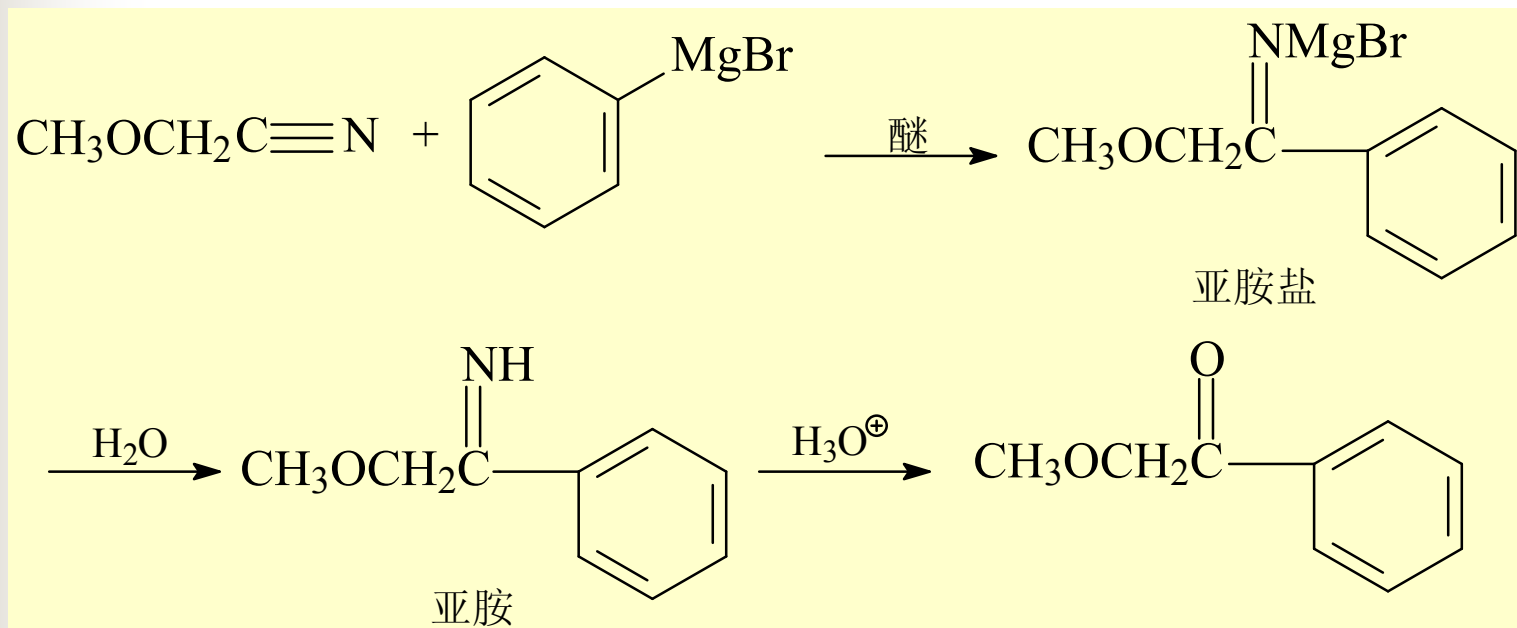
β -萘甲酰氯

β -萘甲醛 74%~81%

(2) 还原成酮:

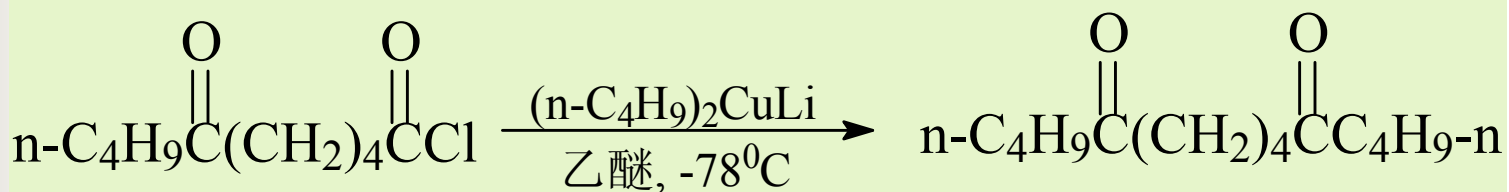


如用腈代替酰卤合成酮更好:



此法适用于芳香酮，对于脂肪酮产率不高。

二烷基铜锂与酰氯反应也可制备酮，在低温条件下与酮反应很慢，与酯、腈、卤代烷不反应：

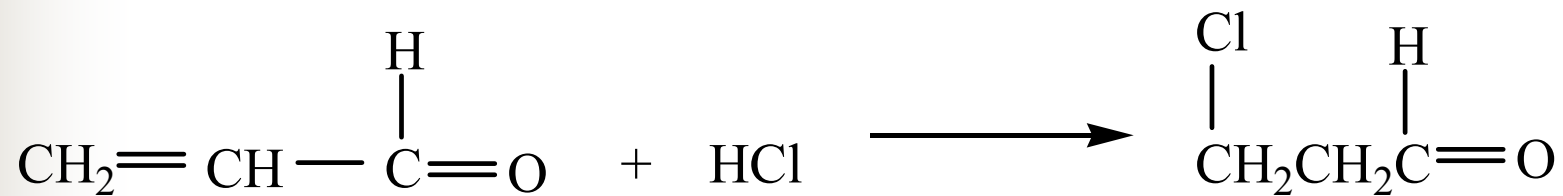


6-氧代癸酰氯

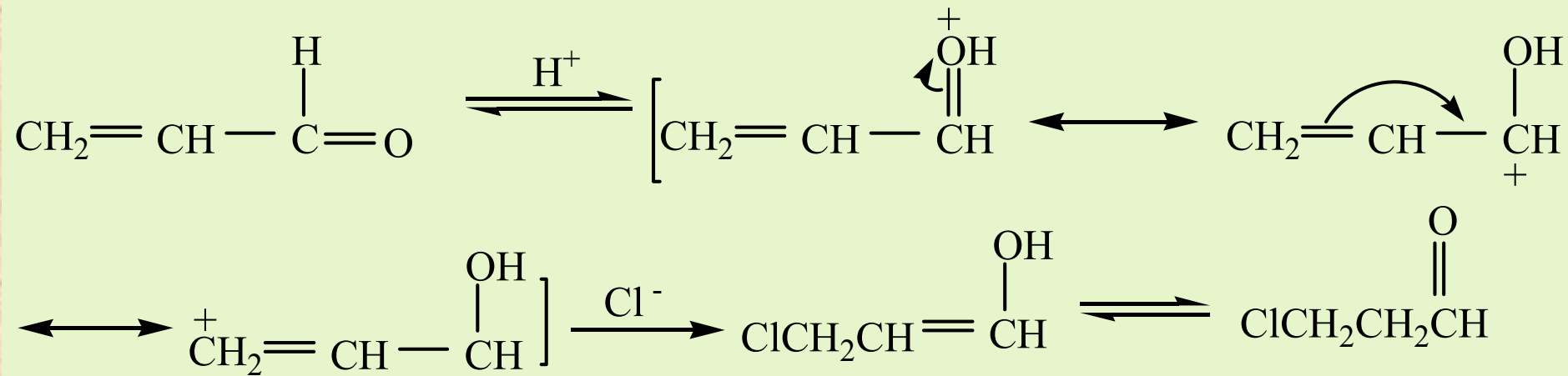
5, 10-十四碳二酮

(四) α β -不饱和醛酮的性质:

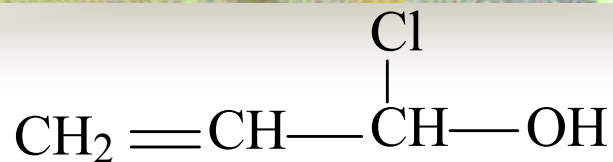
1. 1, 4亲电加成 (酸催化)



历程:

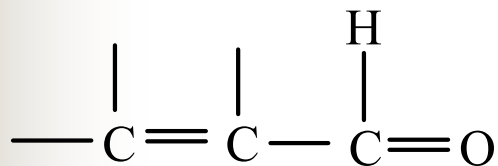


如为1, 2加成, 则生成

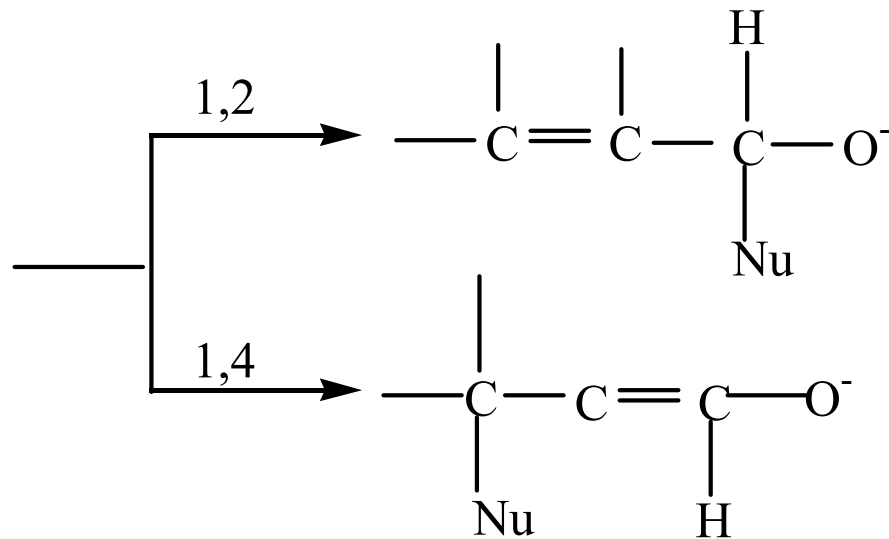


产物不稳定。

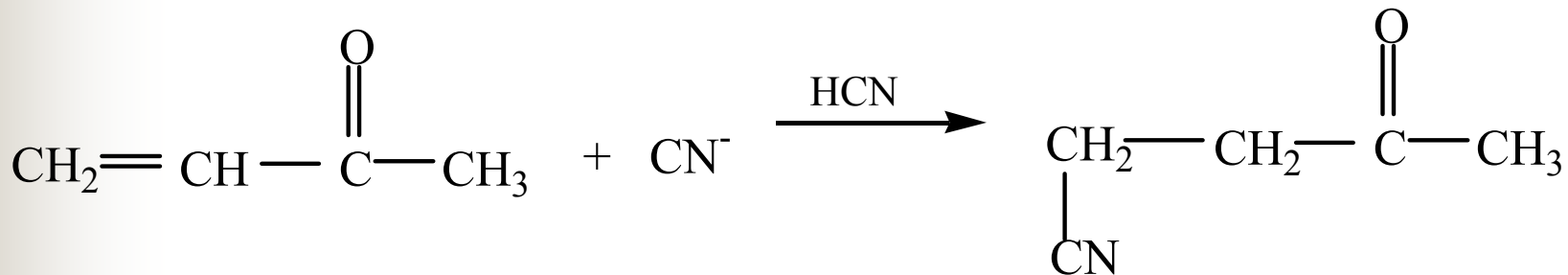
2. 1, 4亲核加成:



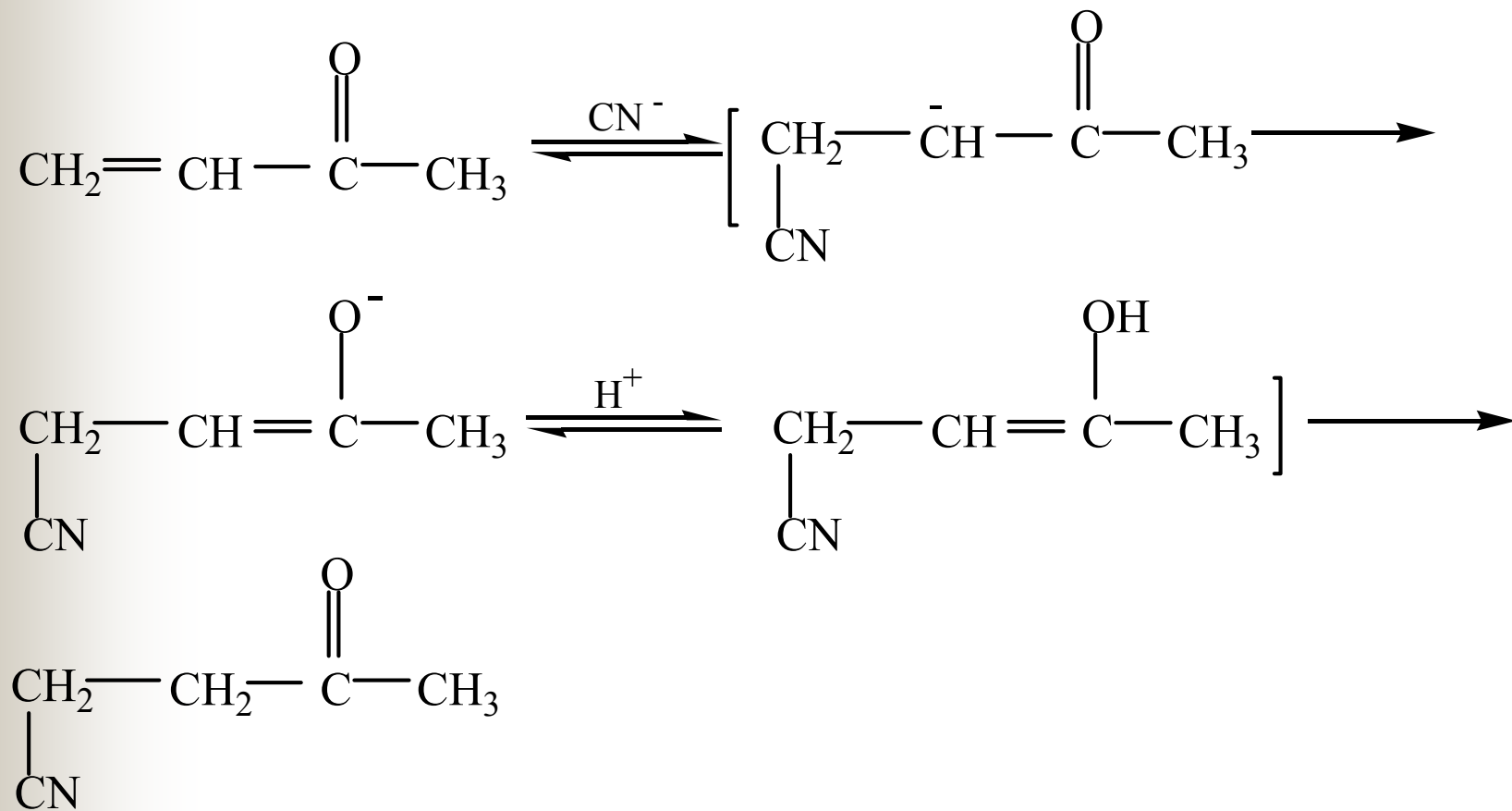
+ Nu⁻



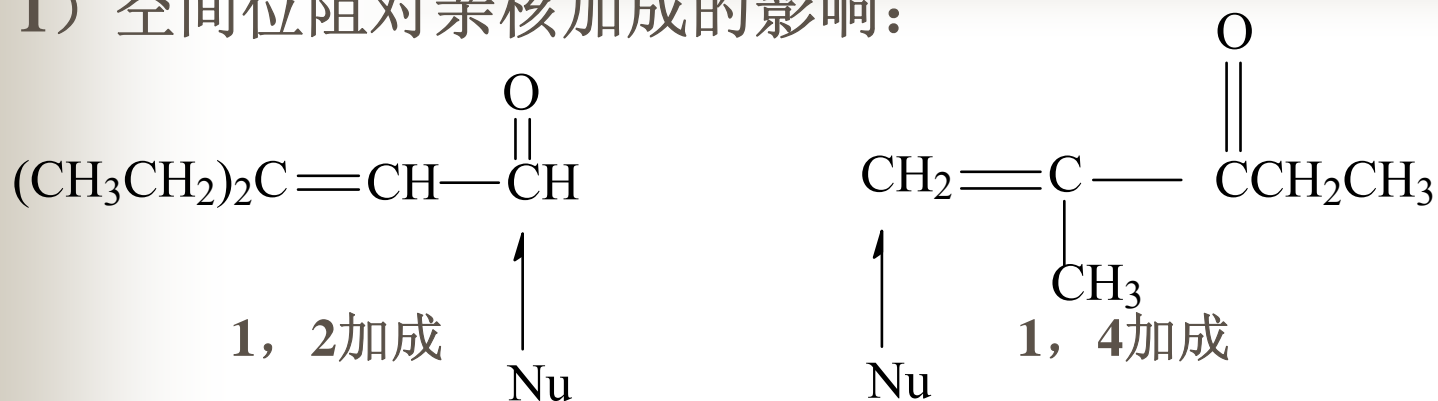
例如:



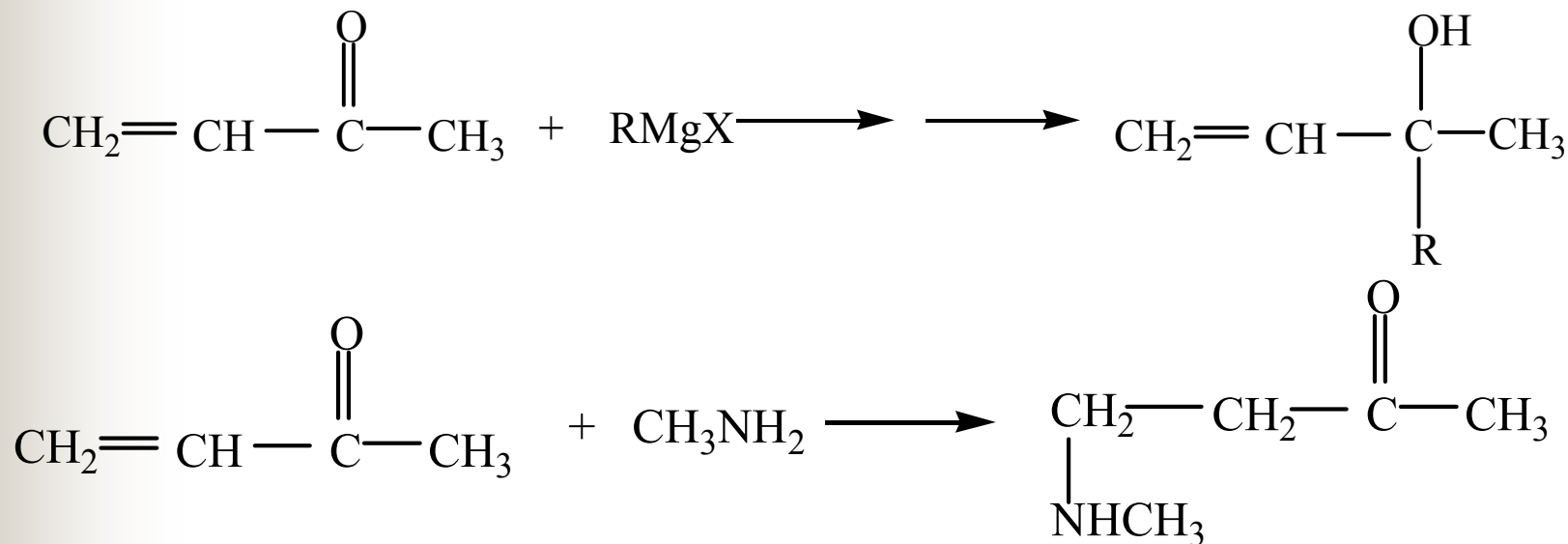
历程:



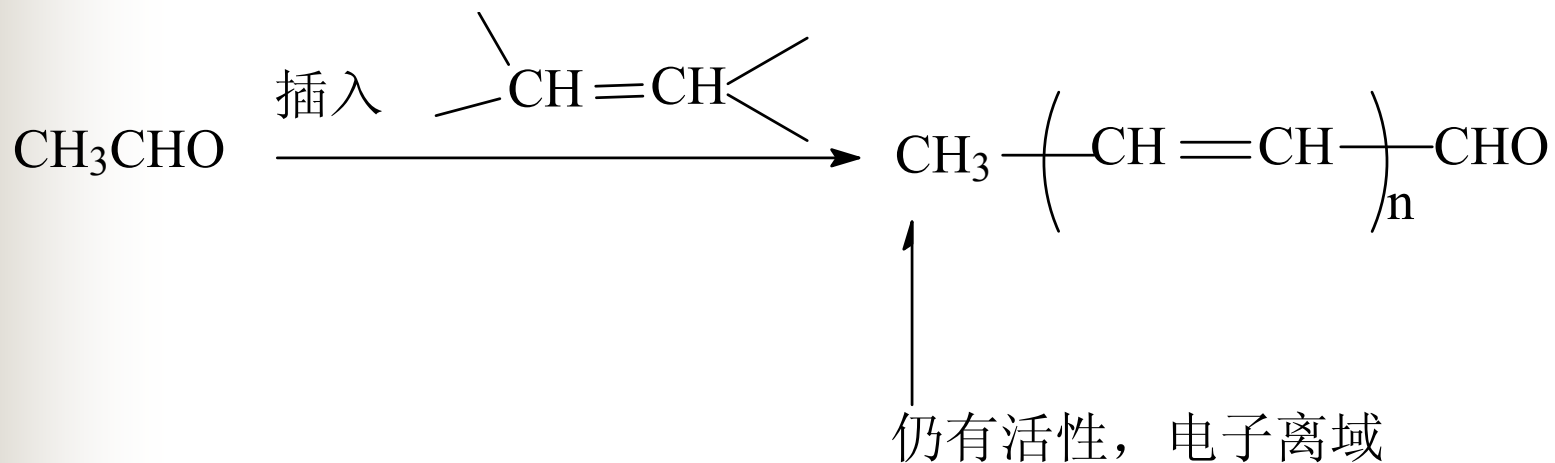
1) 空间位阻对亲核加成的影响:



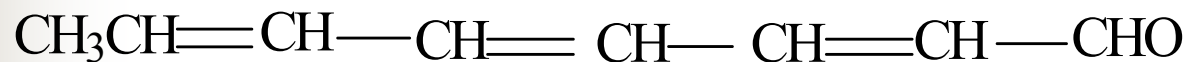
(2) 碱性: 较强的亲核试剂 LiAlH_4 , RMgX 进攻1, 2位;
较弱的亲核试剂 HCN , CH_3NH_2 进攻1, 4位。



3. 插烯规律：羰基对 α 氢的活化作用可通过共轭链传递。



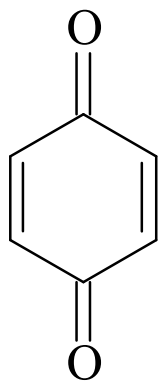
如：



2,4,6-辛三烯醛

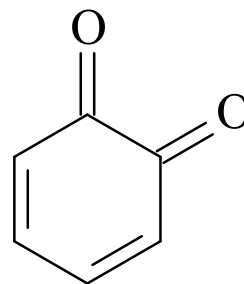
(五) 醌

1. 醌的结构和命名



1, 4-苯醌 (对苯醌)

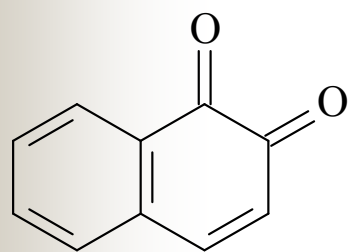
黄色



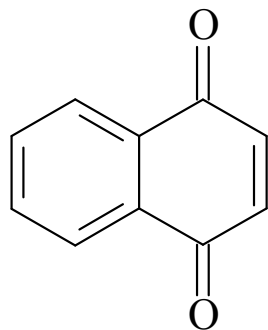
1, 2-苯醌 (邻苯醌)

红色

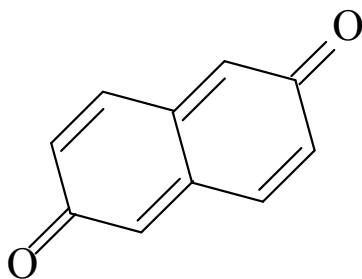
除苯醌外，还有萘醌、蒽醌等



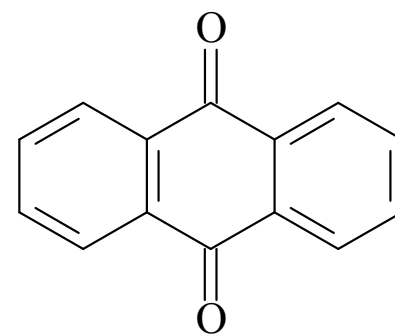
1, 2萘醌
(β -萘醌) 橙色



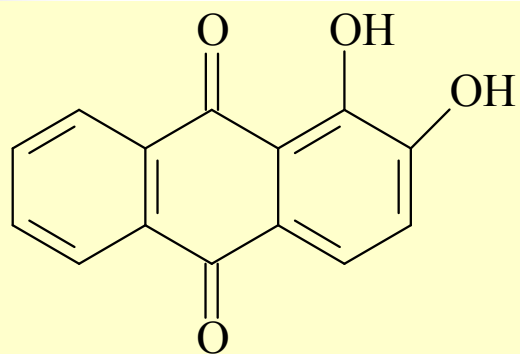
1, 4-萘醌
(α -萘醌) 黄色



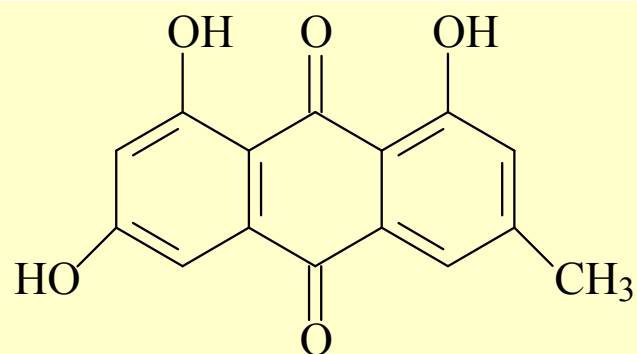
2, 6-萘醌
橙色



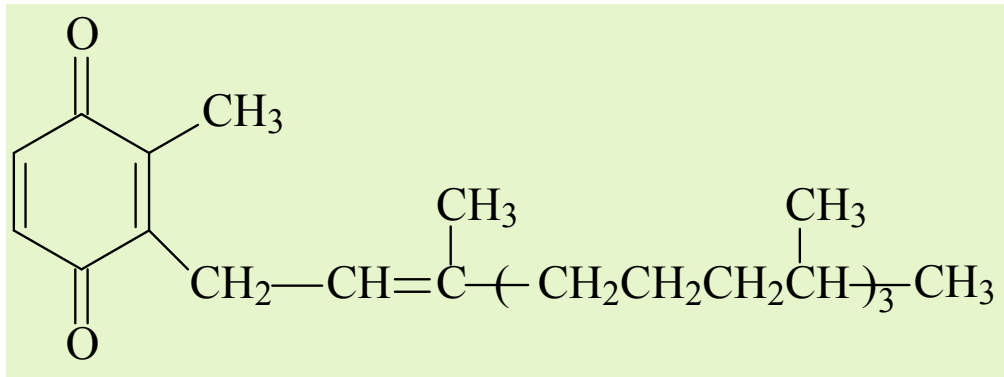
9, 10-蒽醌
淡黄色



茜红



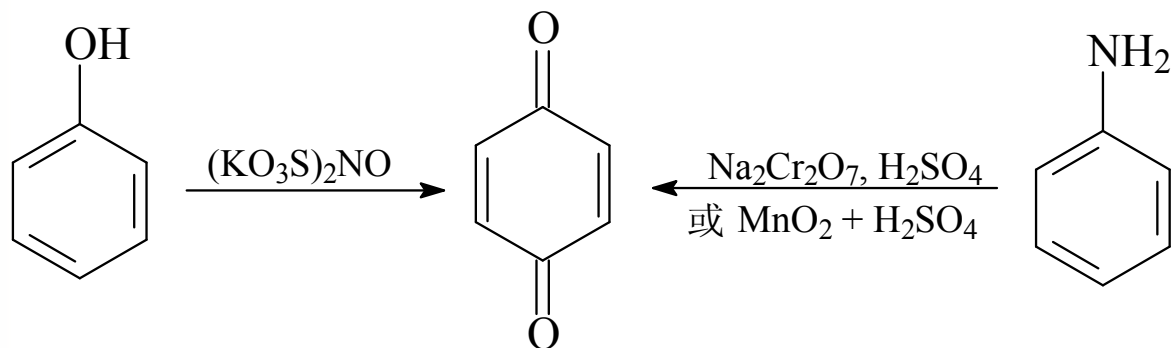
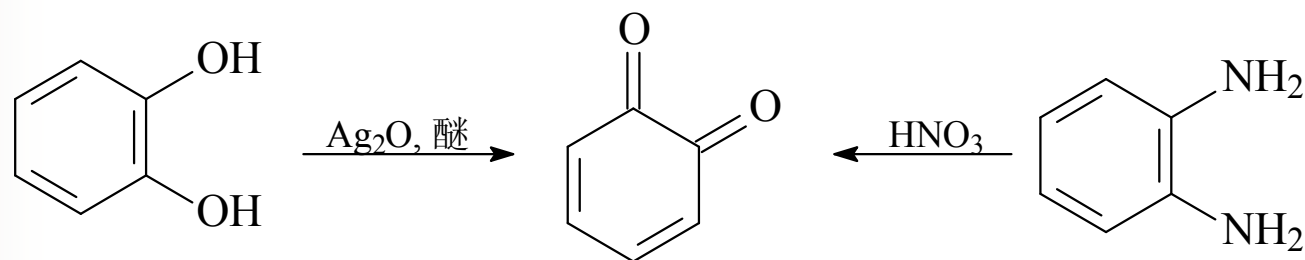
大黄素



维生素K₁

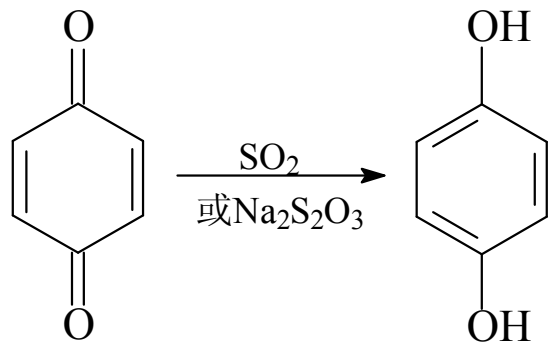
2. 醌的制备

醌一般是由氧化法来制备的。酚或芳胺氧化都得到醌。

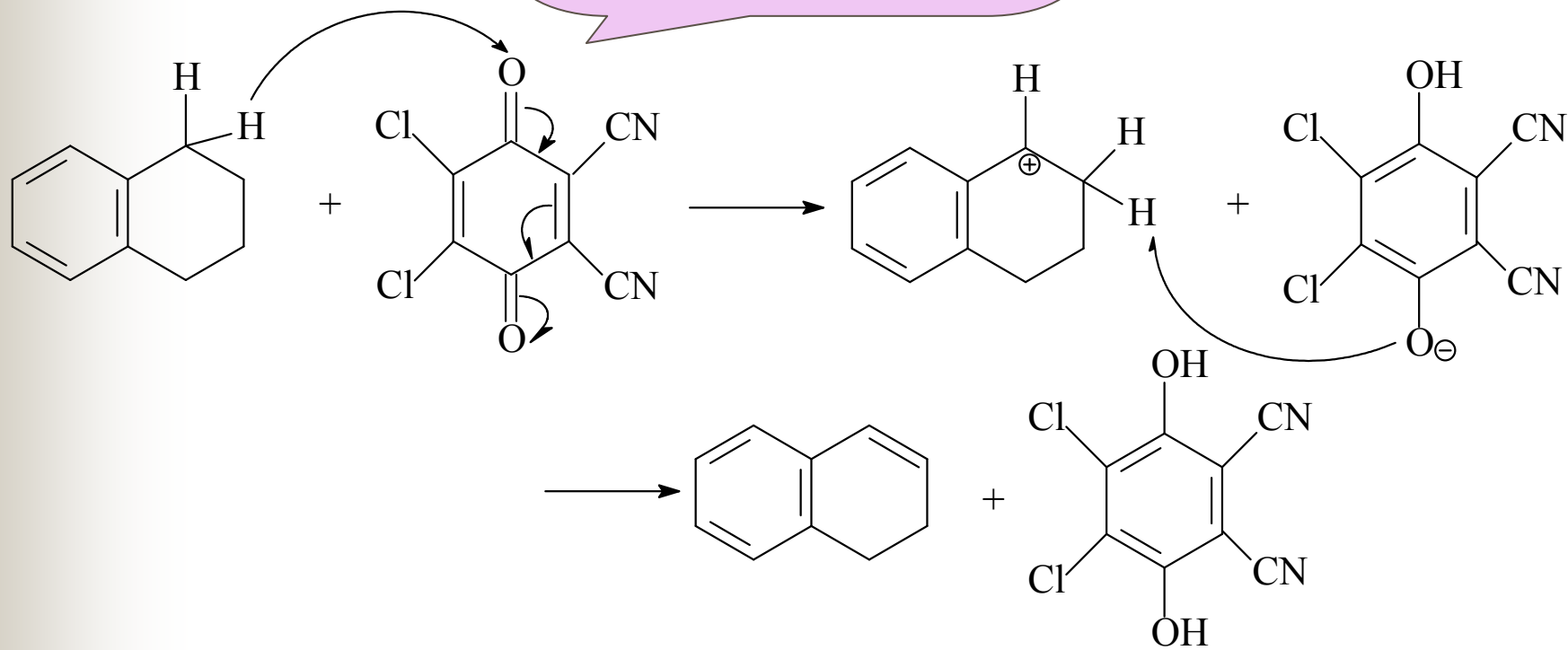


3. 醌的化学性质

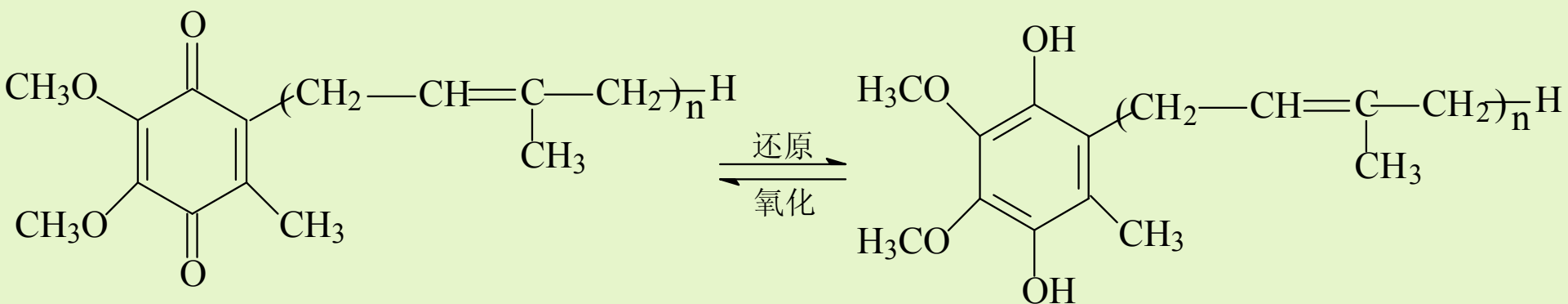
(1) 还原（作为弱氧化剂）



2, 3-二氰基-5, 6-二氯-1, 4苯醌
(DDQ)



生物体线粒体内的辅酶Q就存在对苯醌型和对苯二酚型两种结构：



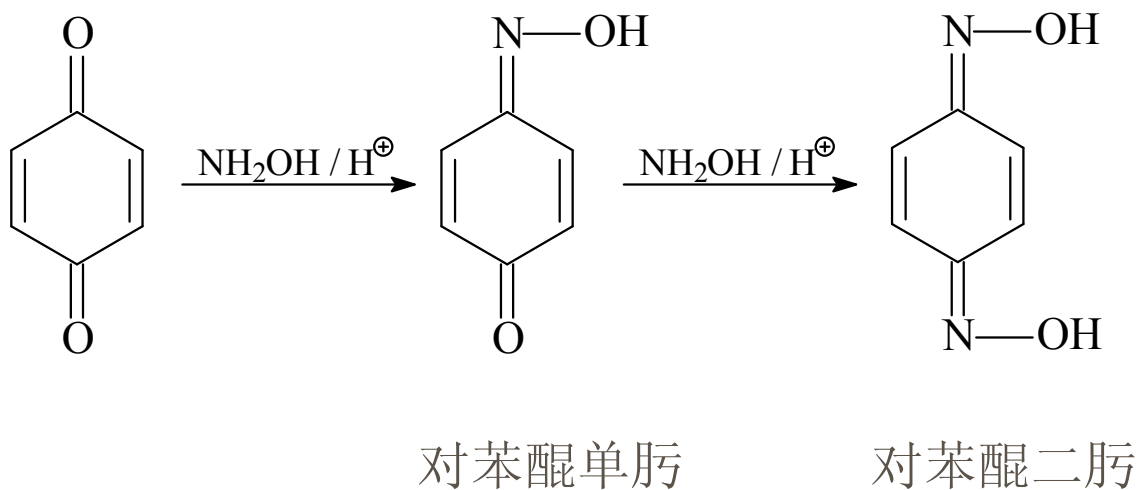
辅酶Q（氧化型）

辅酶Q（还原型）

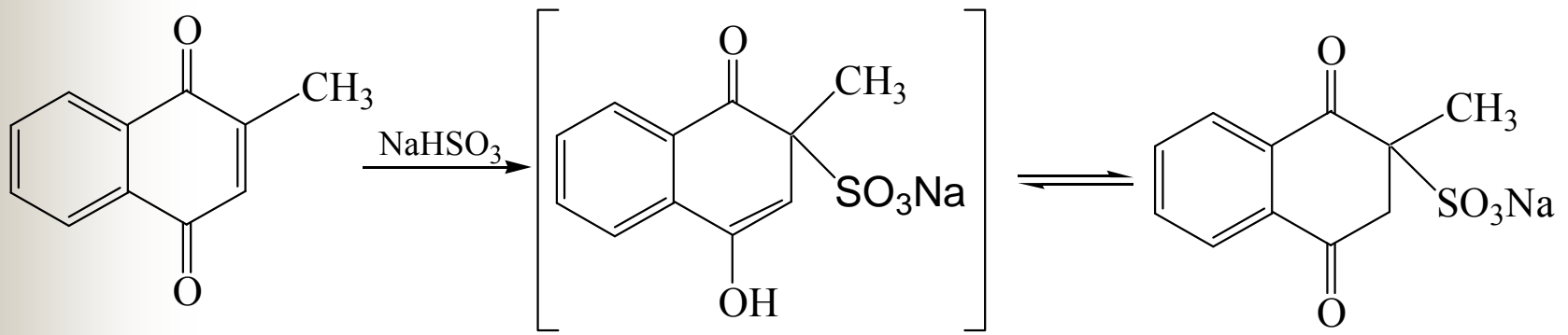
辅酶Q就是依赖于这两者之间的电子得失，在呼吸循环中起电子传递作用。

(2) 亲核加成 (表现出羰基的性质)

与羟胺反应生成肟:



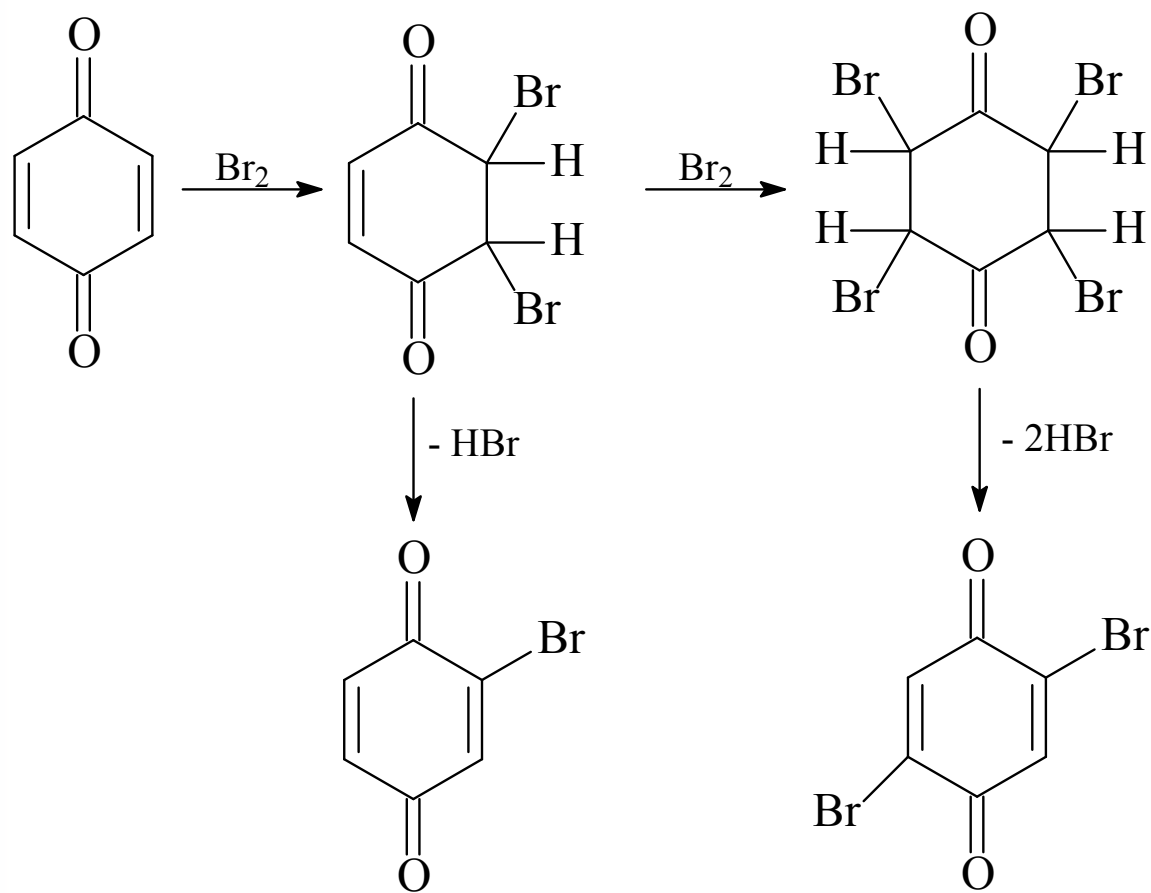
2-甲基-1,4-萘醌与亚硫酸氢钠发生共轭1,4-加成反应，产生比天然维生素K1和K2有更强凝血功能的维生素K3。



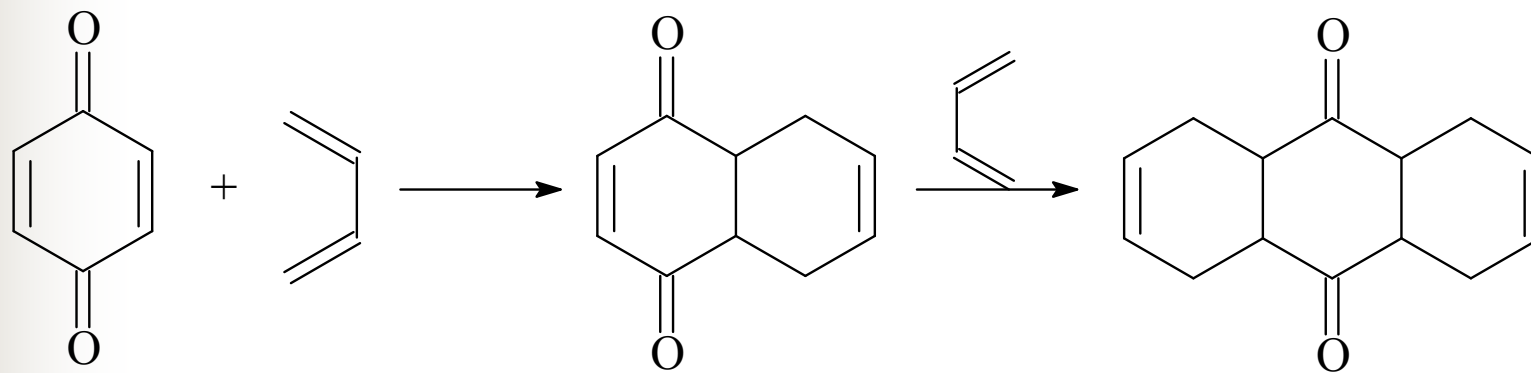
2-甲基-1,4-萘醌

维生素K₃

(3) 亲电加成



(4) Diels-Alder反应



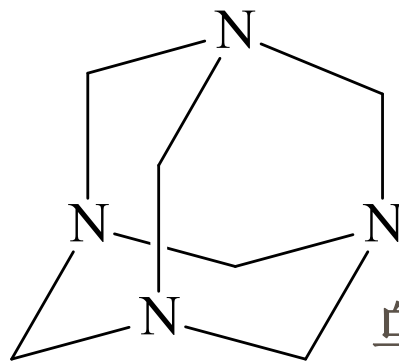
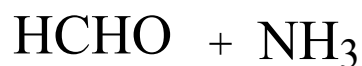
1, 4, 5, 8-四氢-9, 10-蒽醌

(六) 重要的醛、酮:

1. 甲醛:

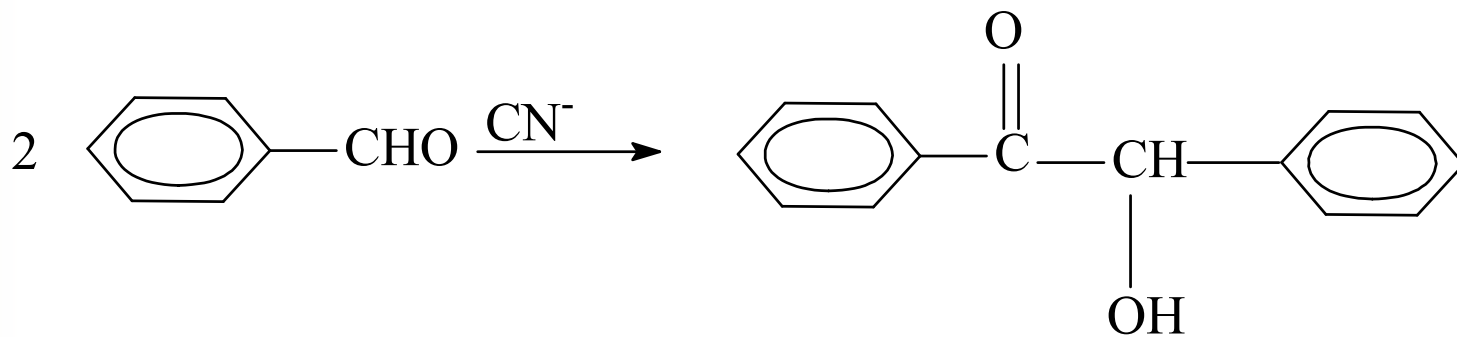
(1) 甲醛易于聚合

(2)

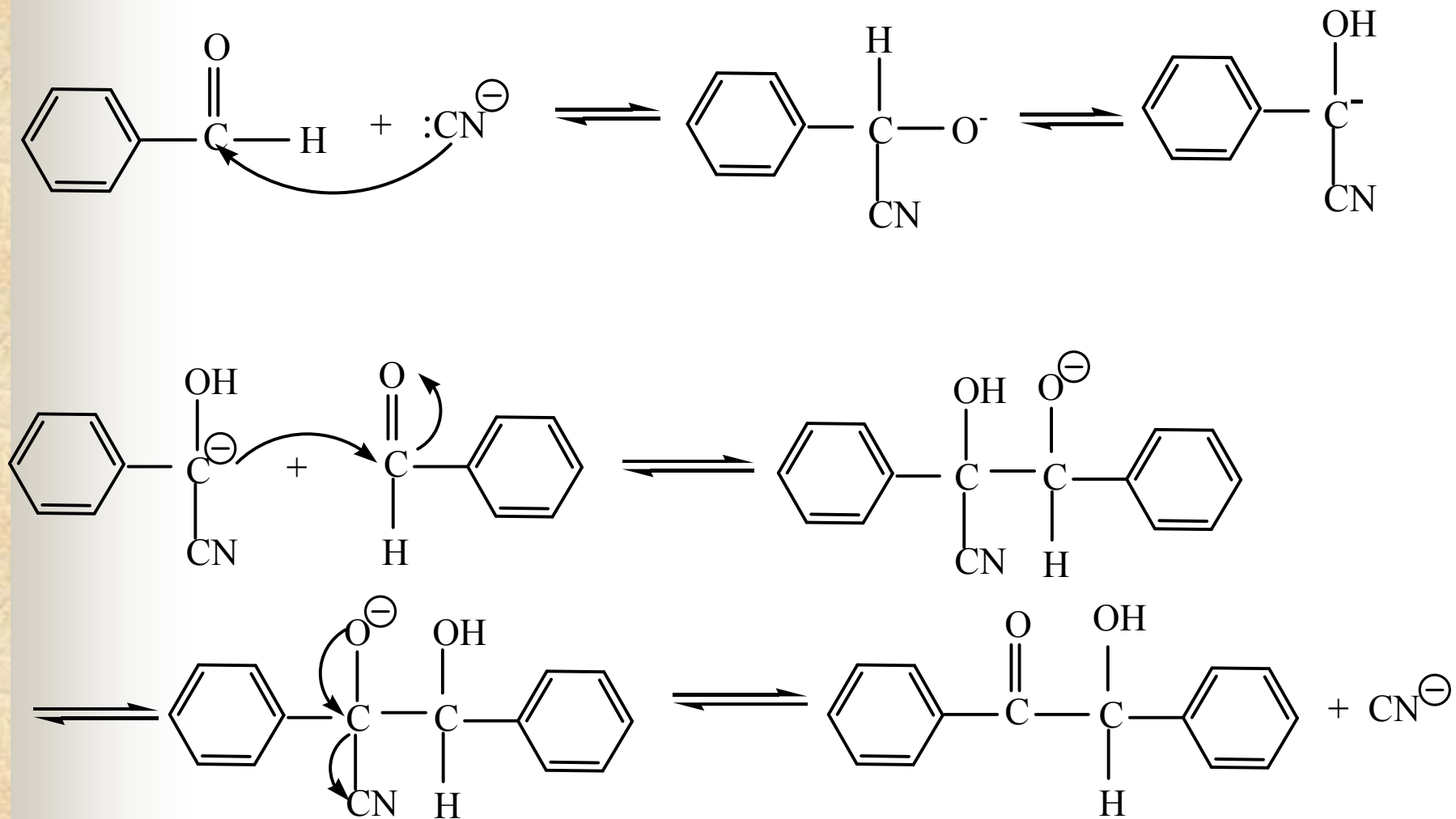


乌洛托品 (利尿剂)

2. 苯甲醛: **b.p** 170°C

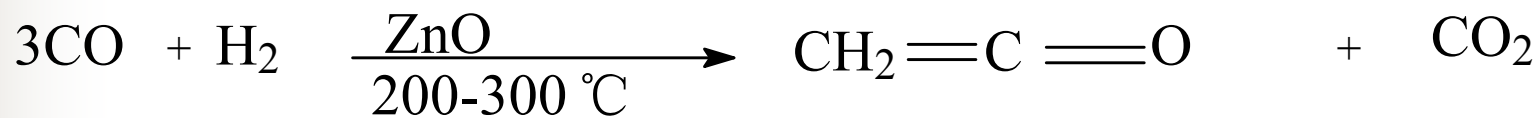
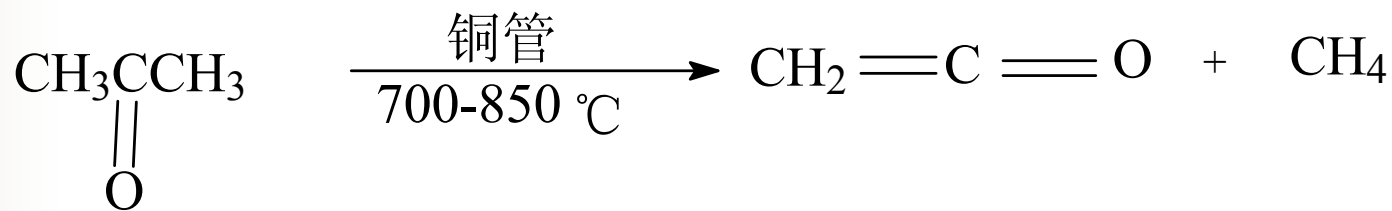
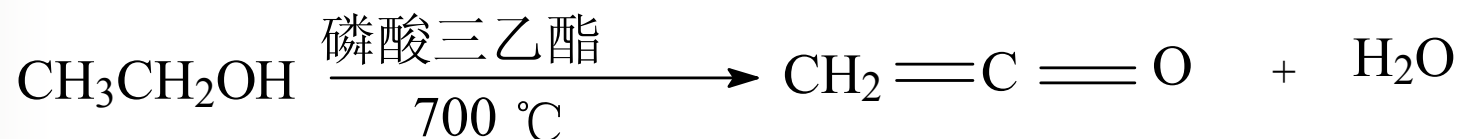


安息香缩合历程:



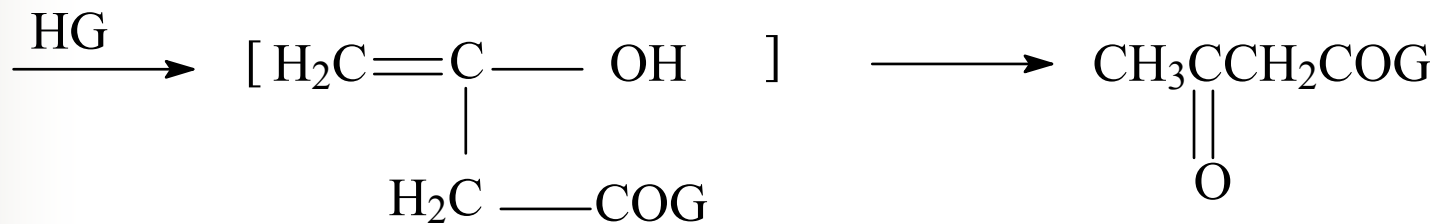
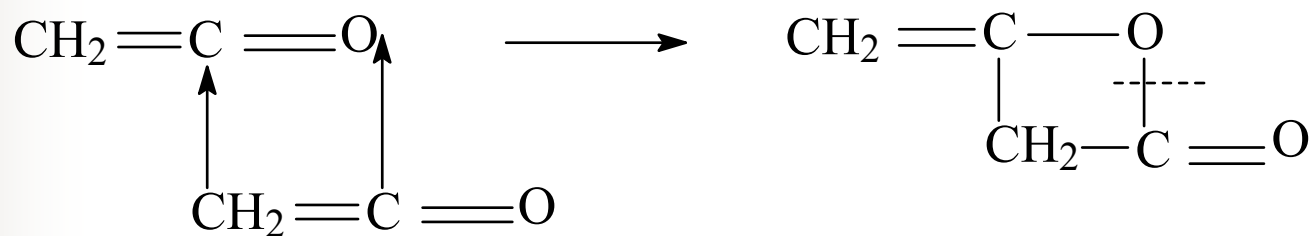
3. 乙烯酮、碳烯：有毒，气体，不稳定，与空气接触产生爆炸性过氧化物。

(1) 制法：

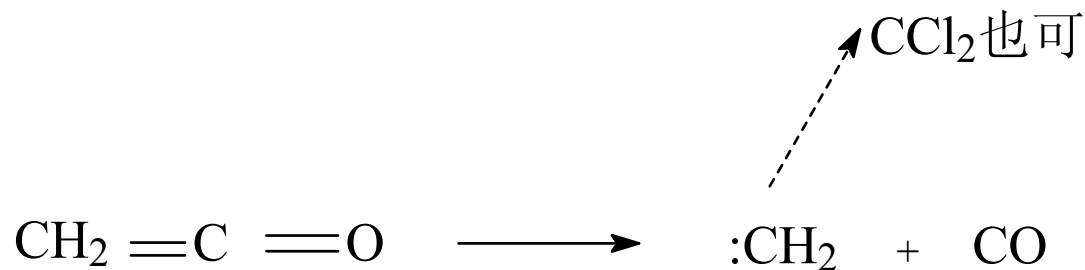


(2) 性质:

(a) 二聚: 0°C



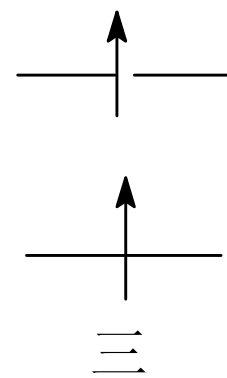
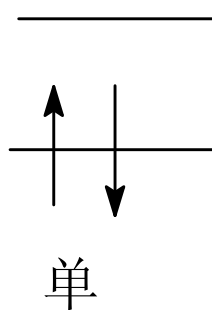
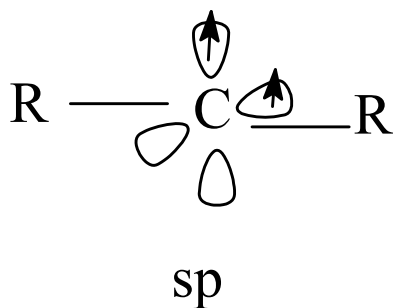
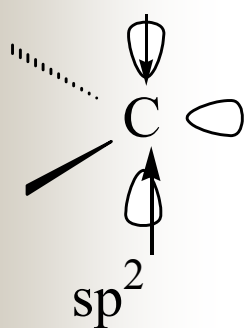
(b) 分解:



碳烯的结构:

单重态: sp^2 杂化, 一对电子在一个空 p 轨道中。

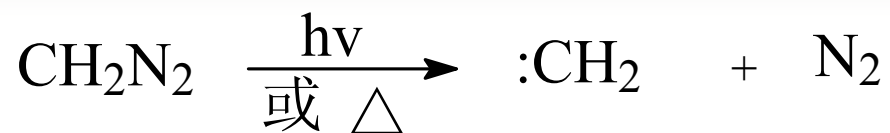
三重态: sp 杂化, 一对电子在二个空 p 轨道中。



在惰性气体中二者可以互相转化:

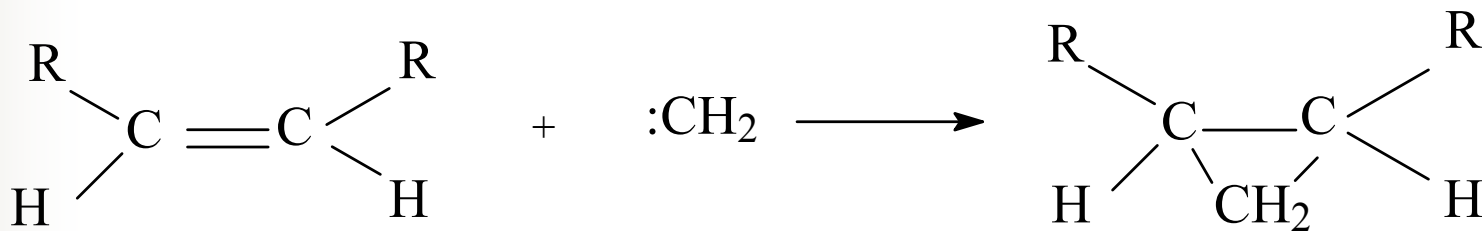


碳烯的形成:



碳烯的反应:

(1) 加成:



(2) 插入：可插入所有可能的C-H键、C-Cl、O-H。

