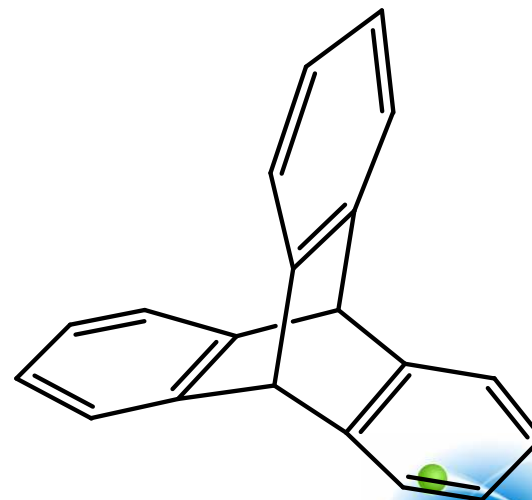
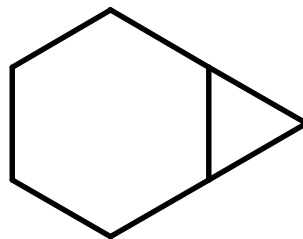
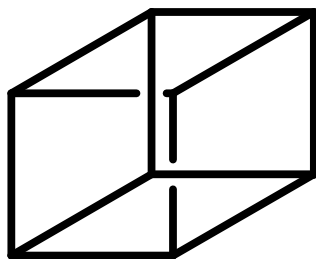
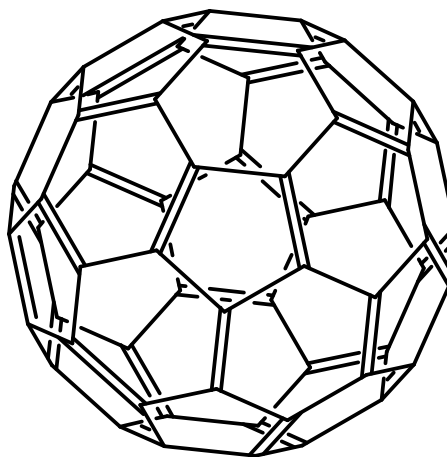
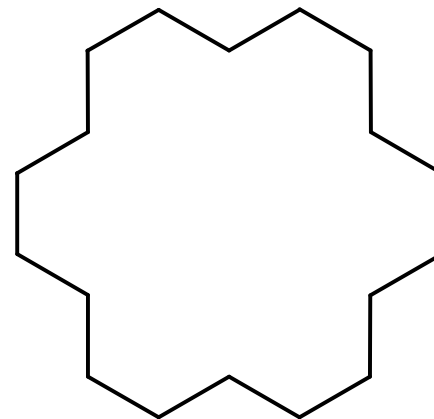
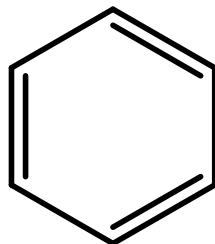
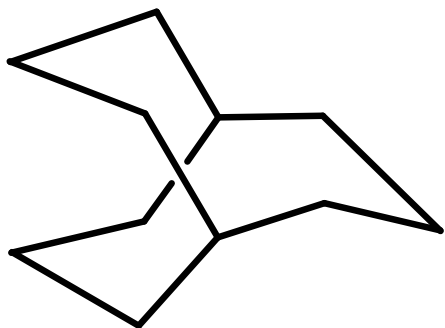




第4章 环烃

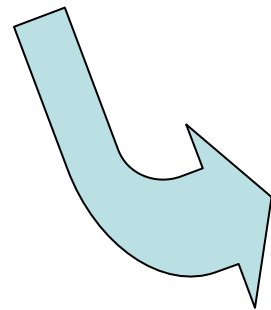
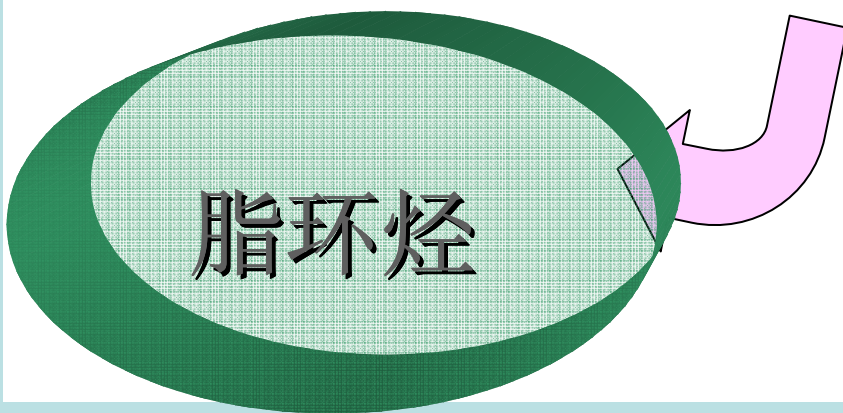
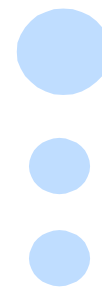
(Cyclic hydrocarbon)







组成烃分子的碳原子相互连接成闭合环状的烃，叫**环烃**





4.1 脂环烃 (alicyclic hydrocarbon)

目的要求

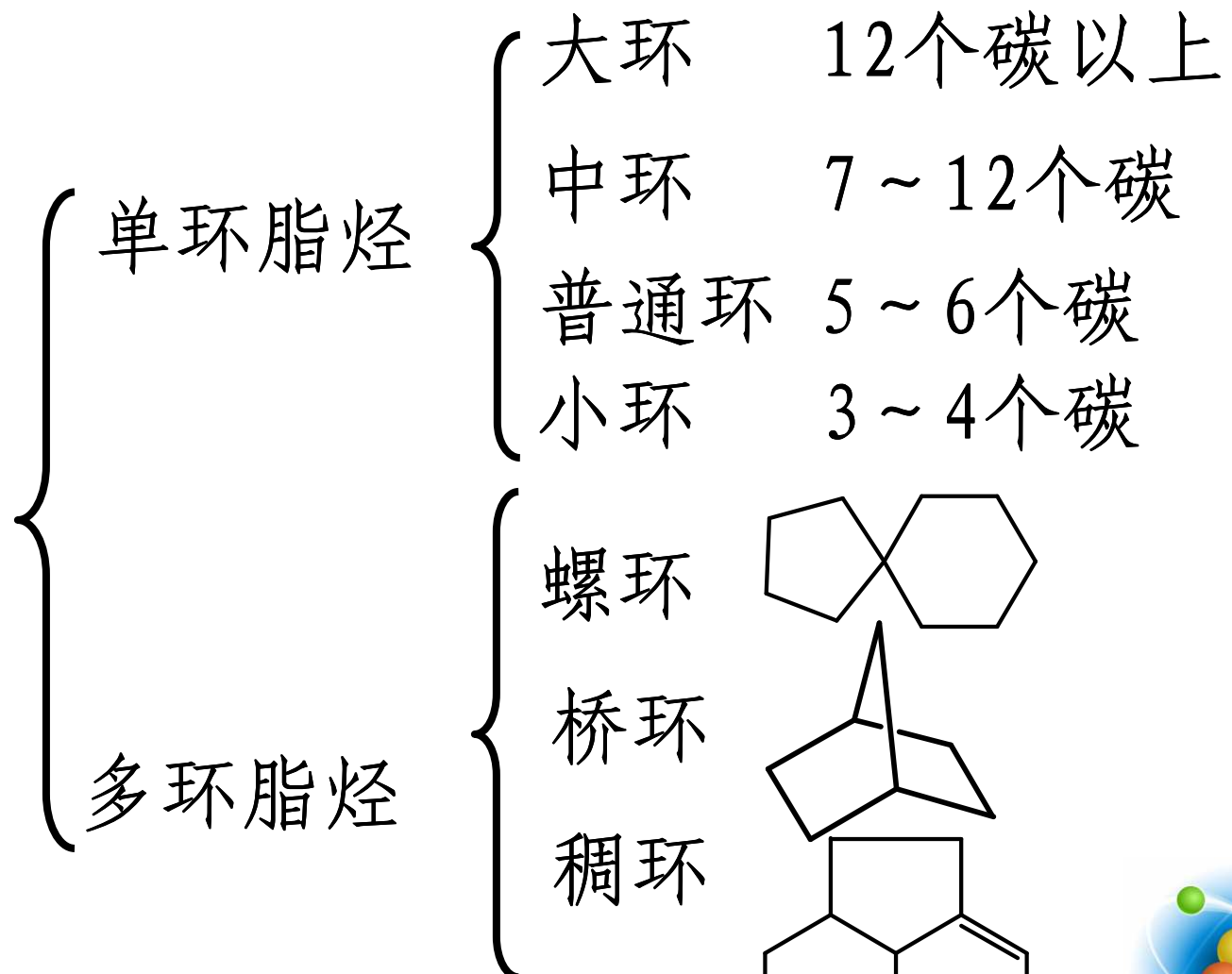
- ✓ 熟悉脂环烃的分类
- ✓ 掌握单环脂环烃的结构、命名
- ✓ 掌握小环烃的化学性质
- ✓ 了解环烷烃结构与稳定性的关系





一、脂环烃的分类和命名分类

根据环数的多少分

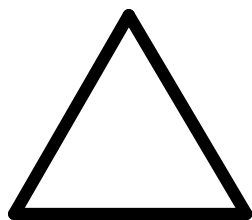




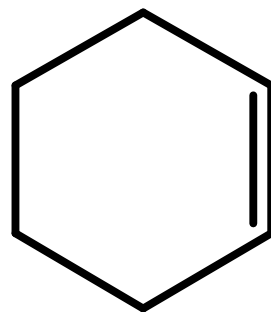
根据饱和与不饱和分为

- 环烷烃 (C_nH_{2n})
- 环烯烃
- 环炔烃

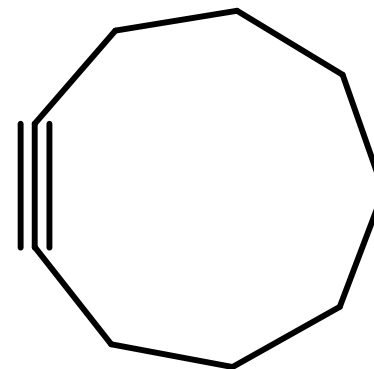
不饱和脂环烃



小环



普通环



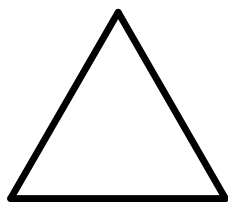
中环



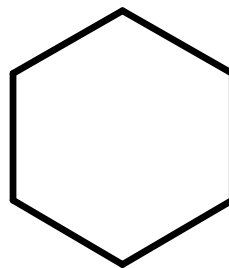


2、命名（单环脂烃的命名）

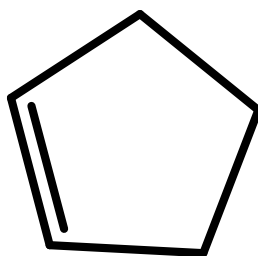
✓无取代基：环某烷、环某烯、环某炔



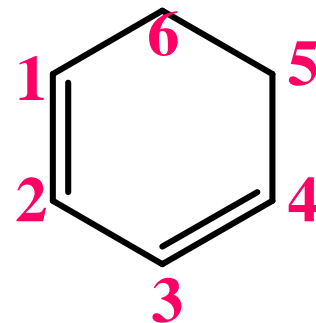
环丙烷



环己烷



环戊烯



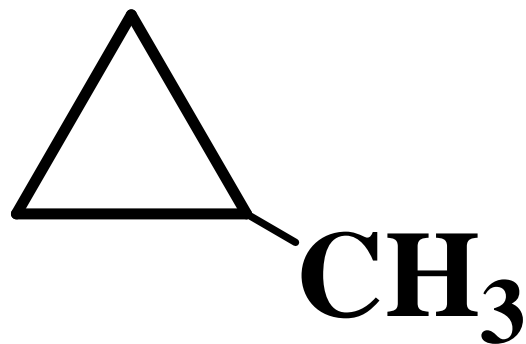
1,3-环己二烯



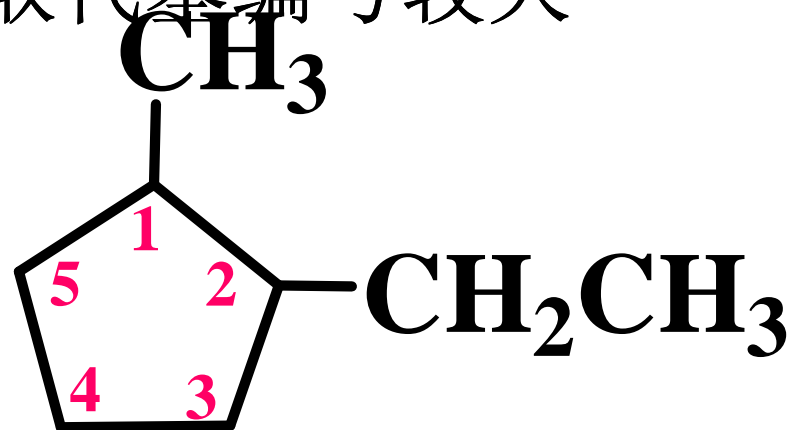


有取代基:

- ✓ 以环烃为母体
- ✓ 取代基位次之和尽可能小
- ✓ 次序规则中次序优先的取代基编号较大



甲基环丙烷

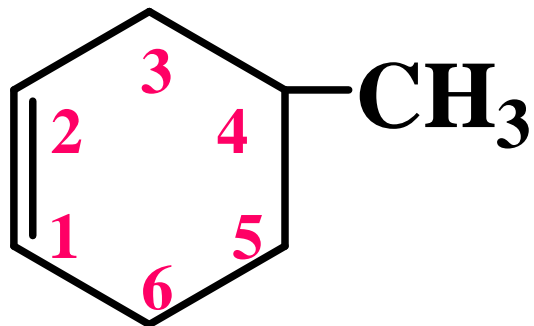


1-甲基-2-乙基环戊烷



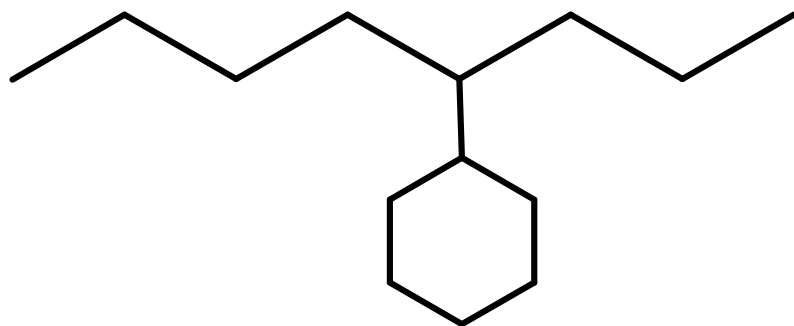


✓ 在环烯烃中以双键的位次最小



4-甲基环己烯

✓ 环与长碳链相连时，烃做母体，环作取代基



4-环己基辛烷

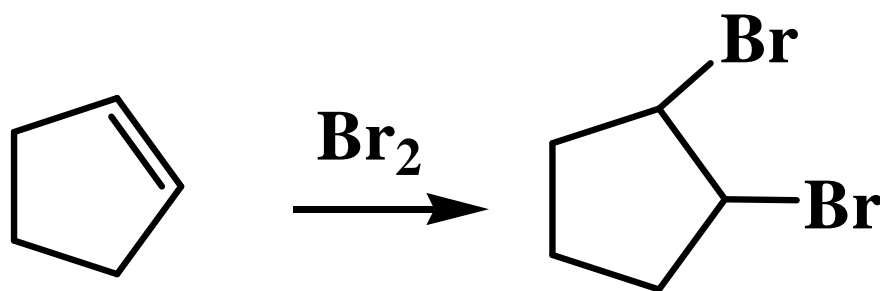




二、脂环烃的化学性质

1、环烯烃、环炔烃

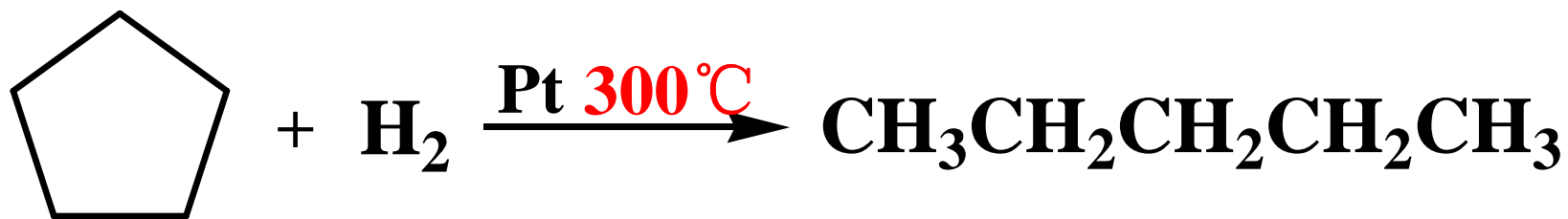
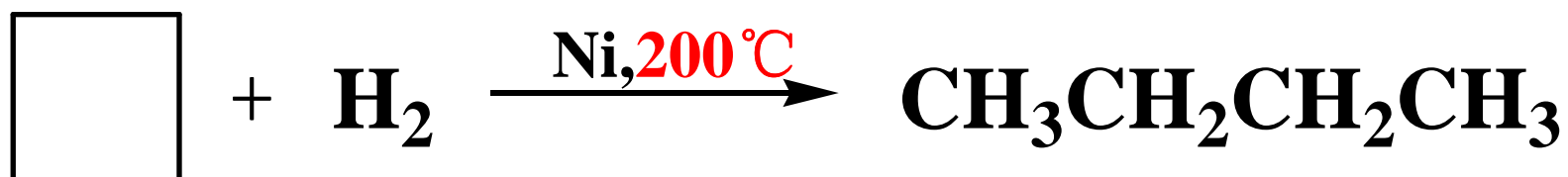
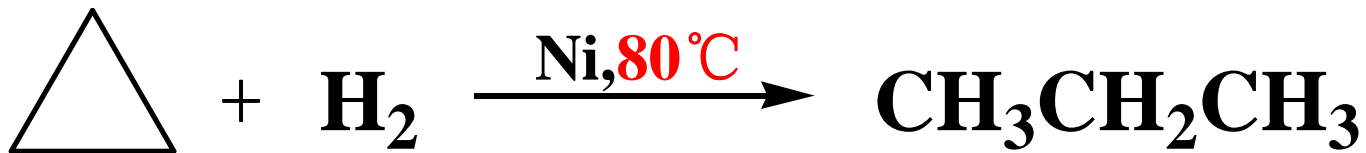
似烯烃、炔烃：亲电加成、氧化





2、环烷烃的化学性质

(1) 与氢的反应

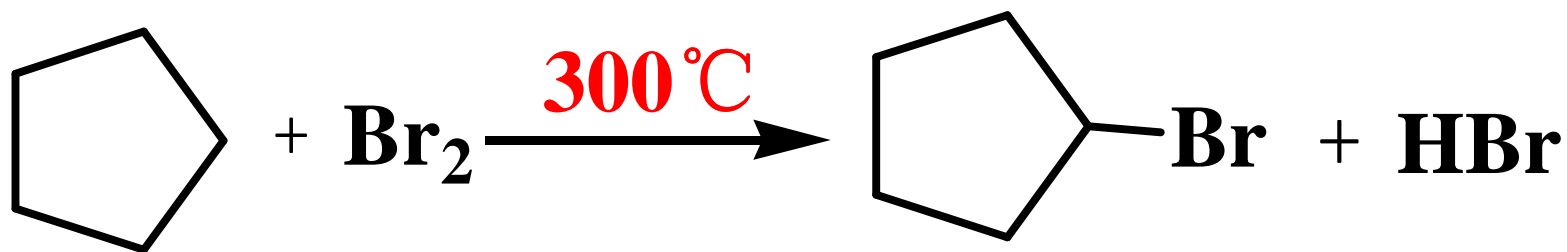
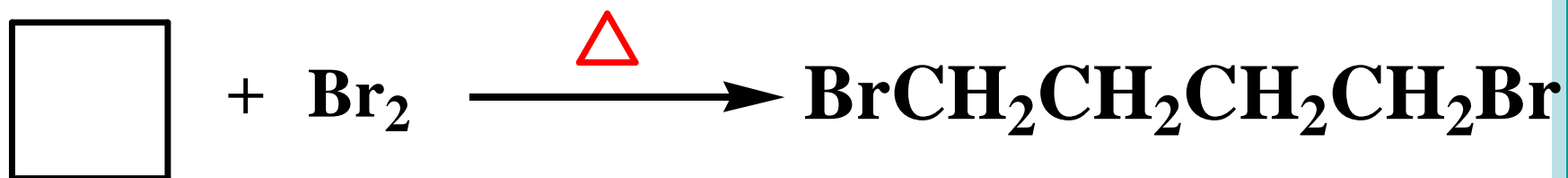
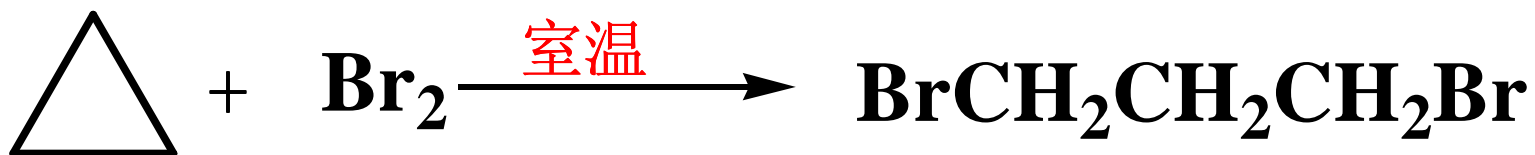


环增大反应性降低





(2) 与卤素的反应

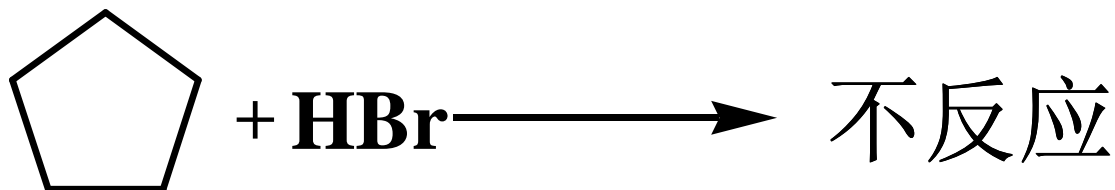
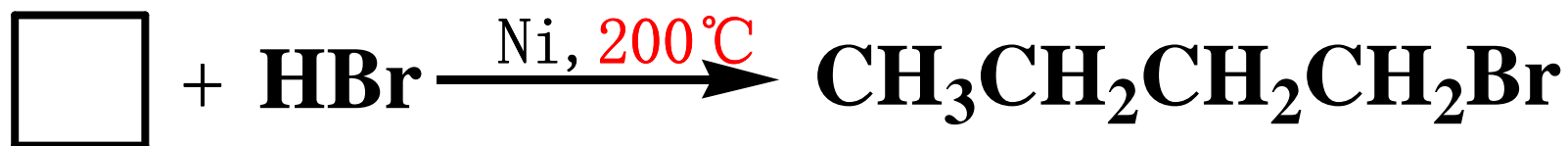
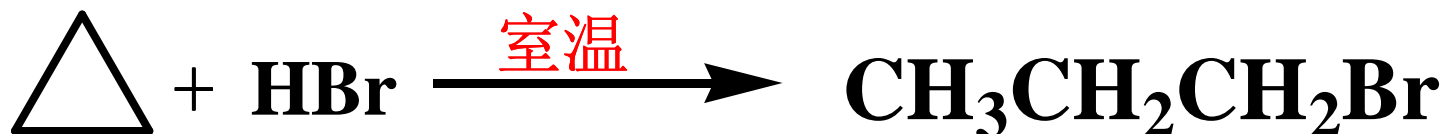


环增大反应性降低





(3) 与卤化氢的反应



环增大反应性降低





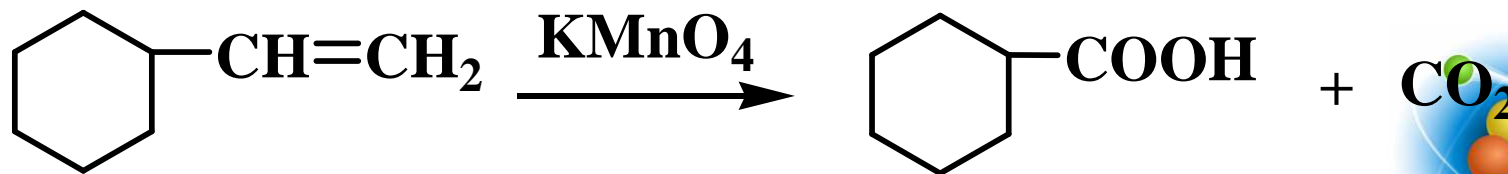
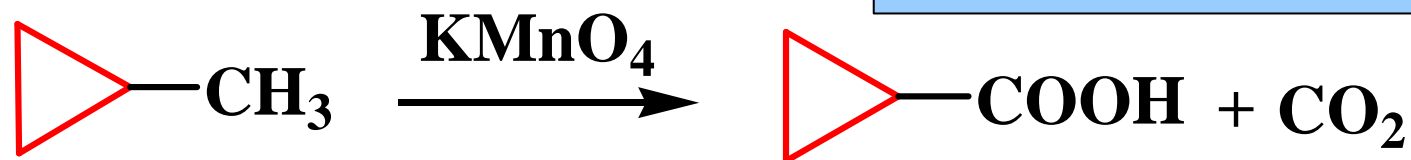
环烷烃化学性质总结

小环似烯，大环似烷

小环大环均不被氧化

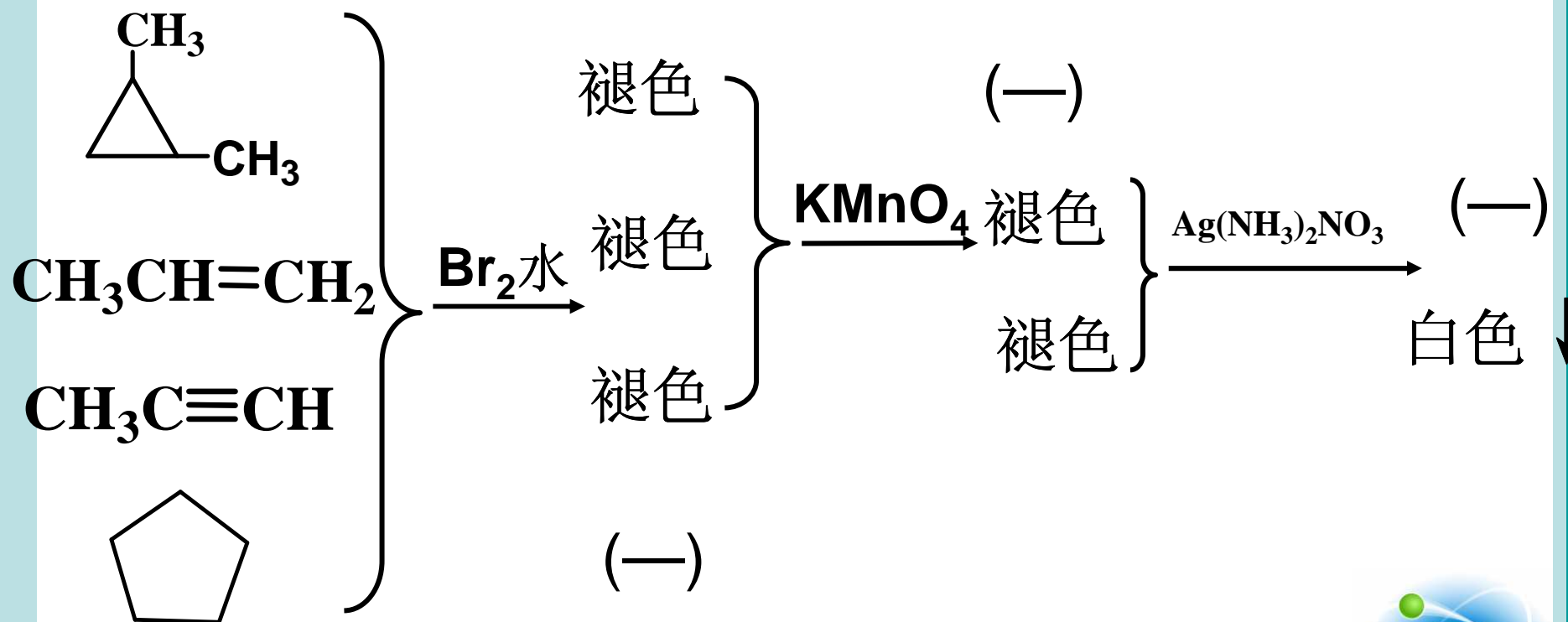
(4)与氧化剂的反应

鉴别小环烃和
烯炔烃



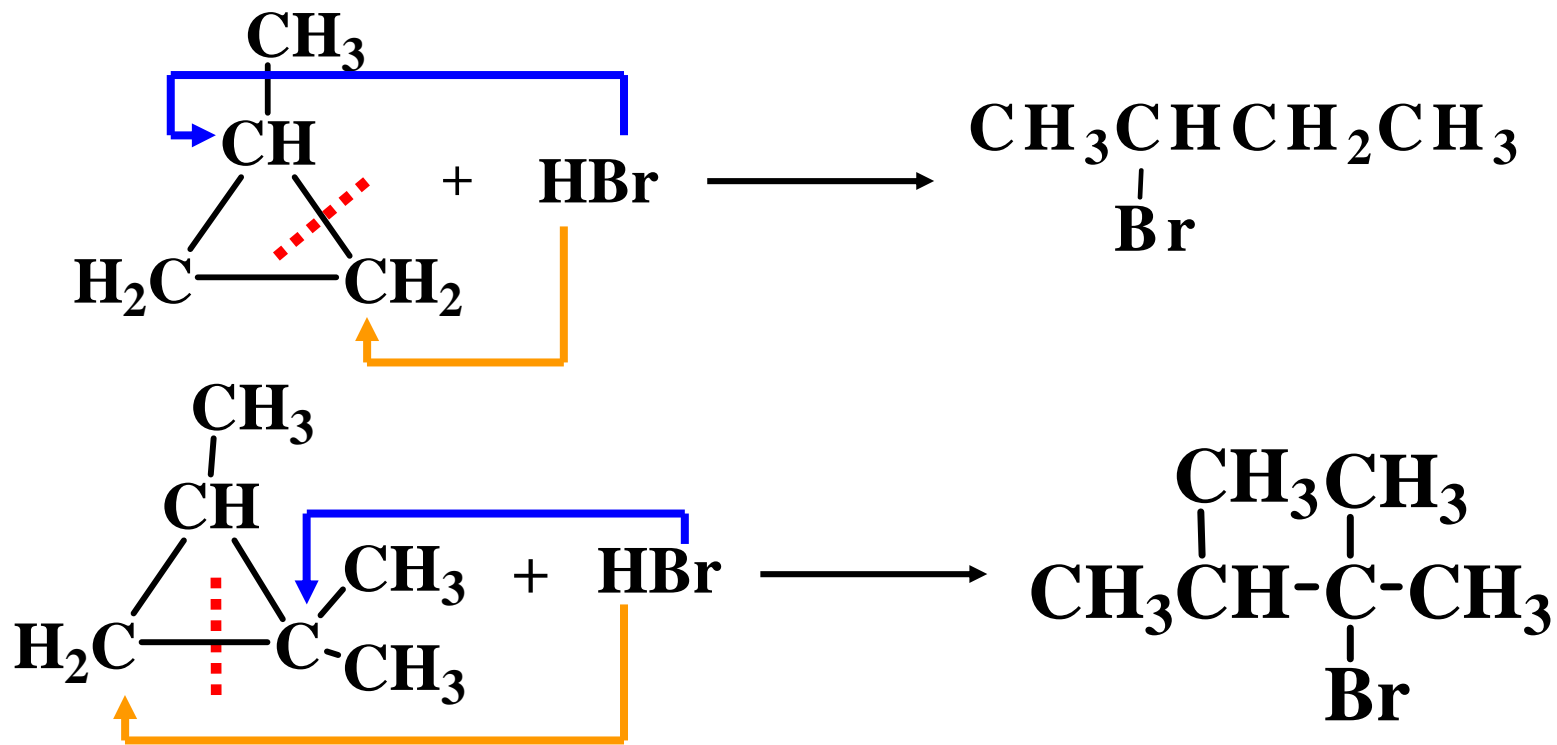


用化学方法鉴别：**1,2-二甲基环丙烷**、**丙烯**、**环戊烷**、**丙炔**





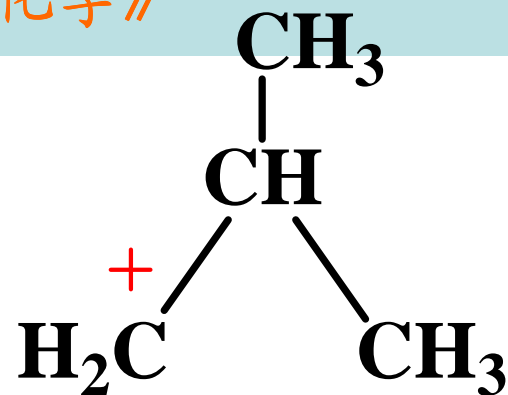
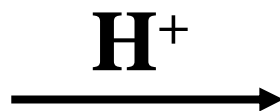
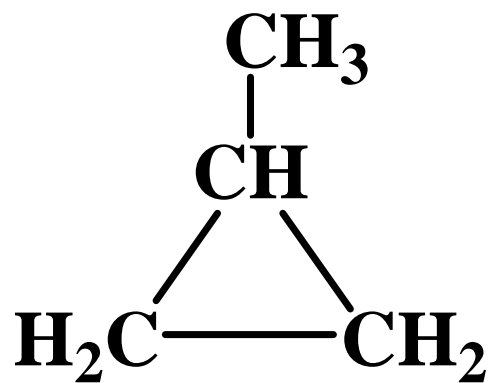
3、取代小环烃与卤化氢的加成规律



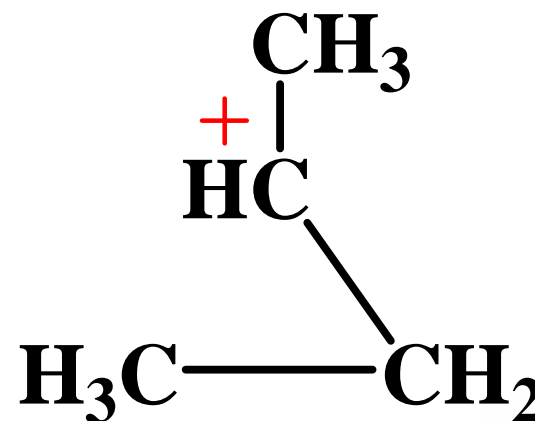
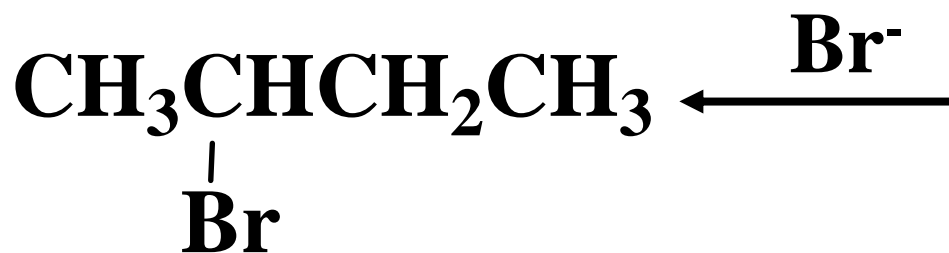
①断裂：最多氢和最少氢之间的碳原子间

②开环加成：马氏规则（实质—**碳正离子稳定性**）





伯碳正离子



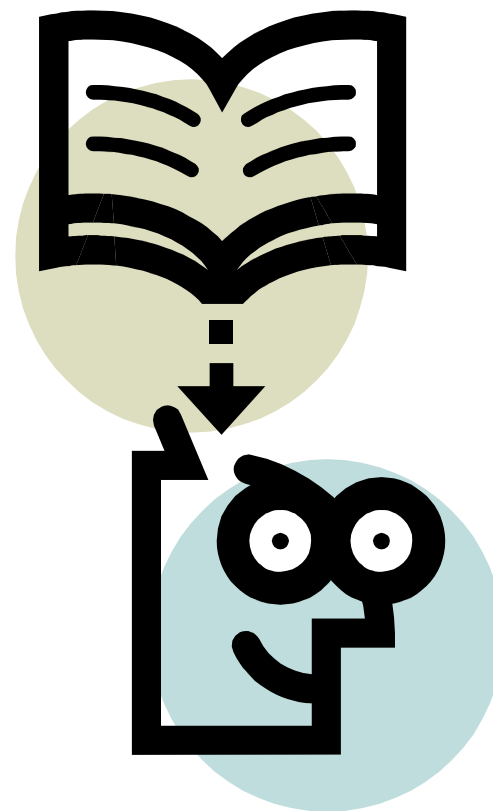
仲碳正离子





- 三元、四元环烷烃为何会显示出烯烃的性质？
- 五元、六元环烷烃为什么比三、四元环稳定得多？

结构决定性质



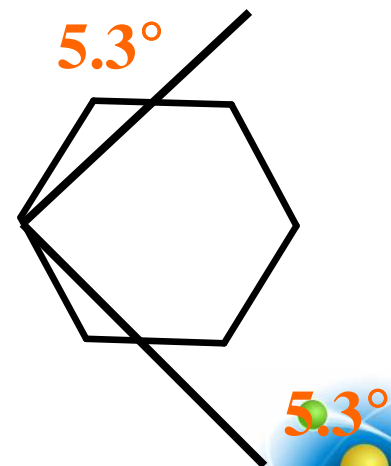
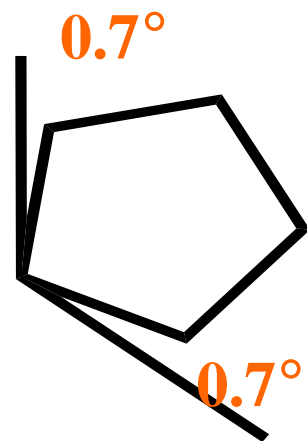
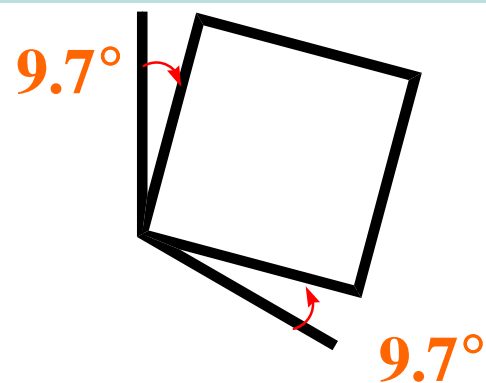
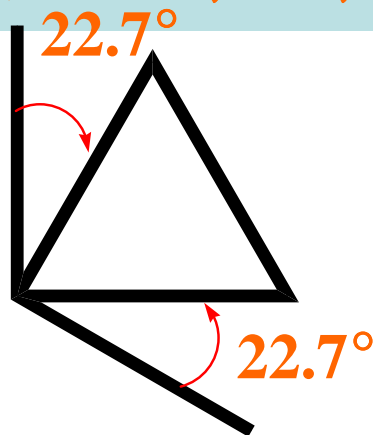
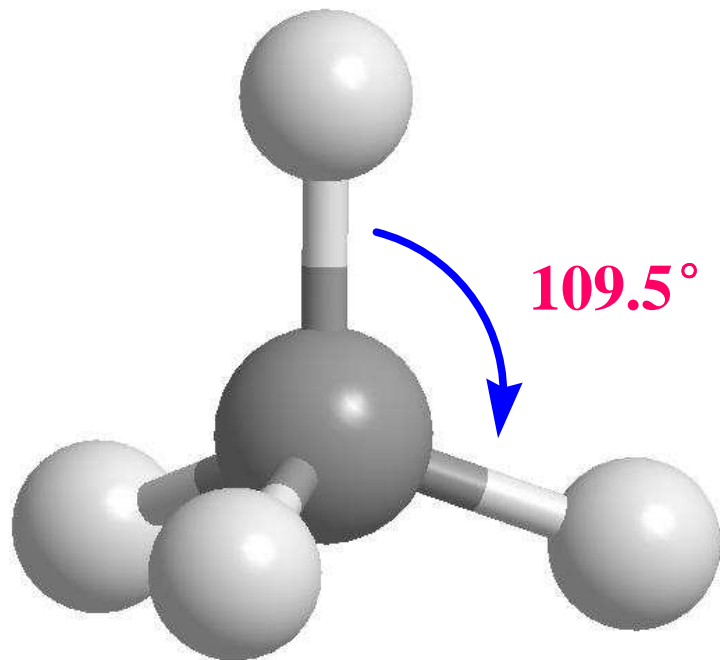


四、环烷烃的结构与稳定性的关系

✘ 拜尔张力学说

✘ 现代价键理论

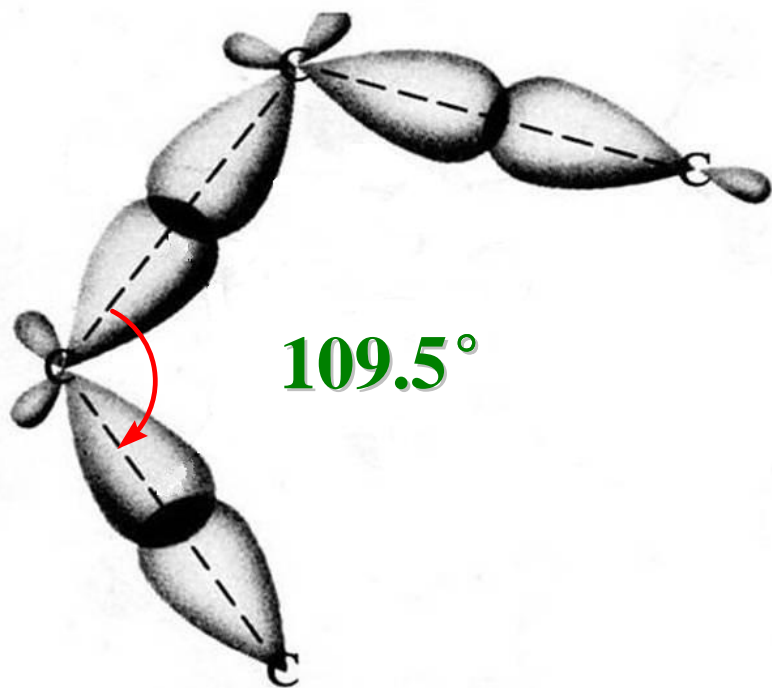




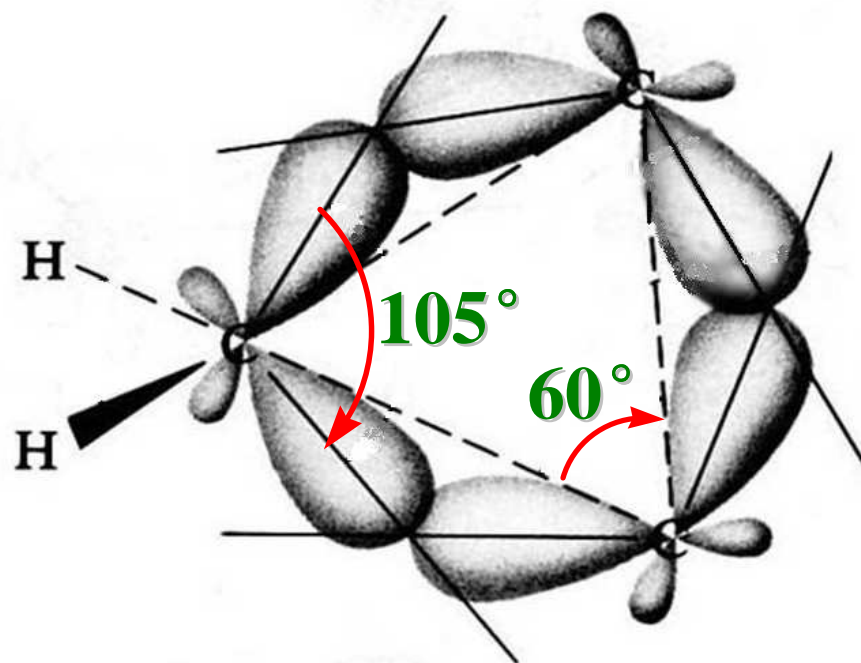
键角的偏转使分子内产生了角张力,偏转角度越大,张力越大分子越不稳定。



现代价键理论:



丙烷

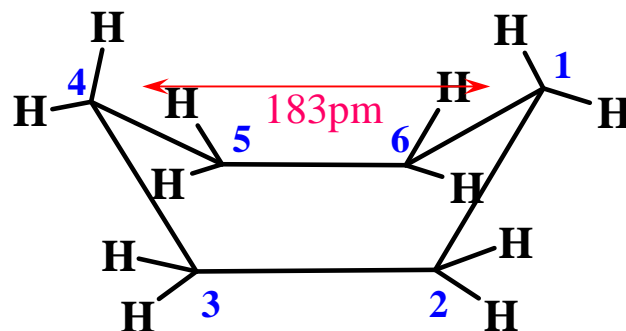
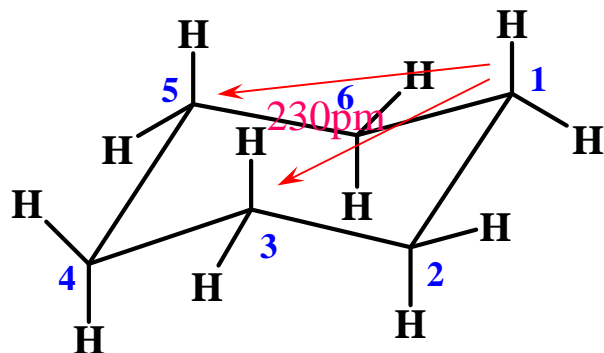


环丙烷



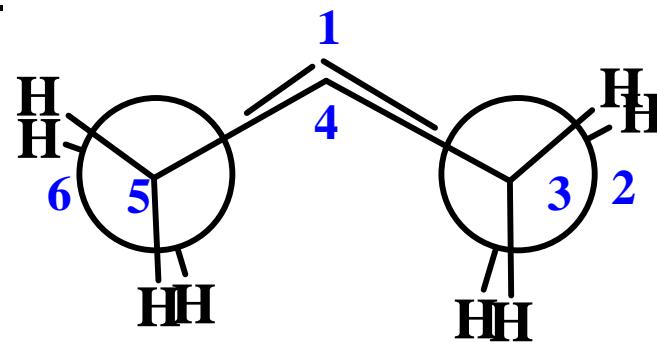
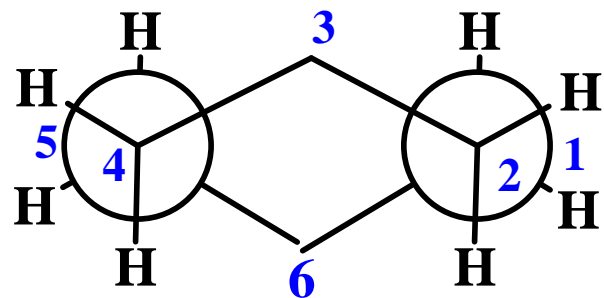
五、环己烷的构象

1、椅式与船式构象



室温

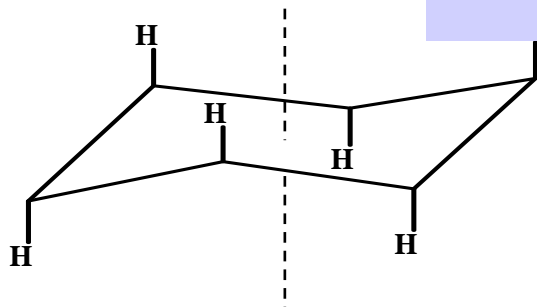
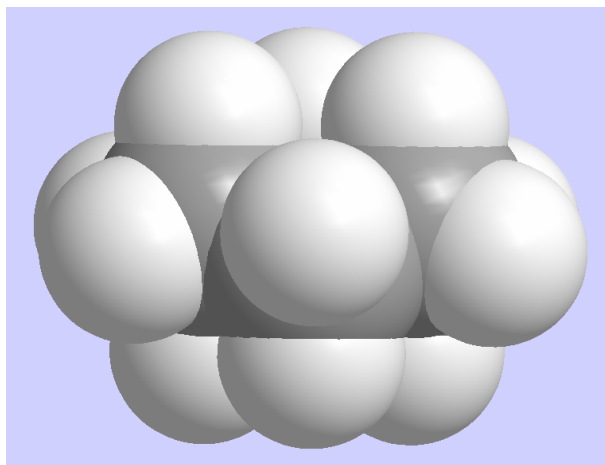
空间张力



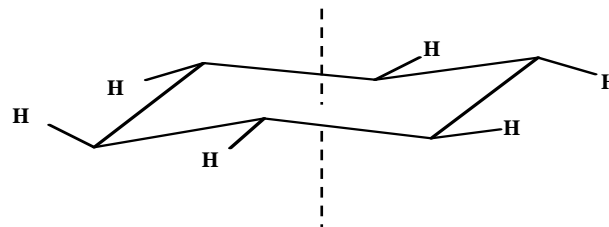
扭转张力



2、椅式构象中的直立键与平伏键



直立键 (a键)
axial bond

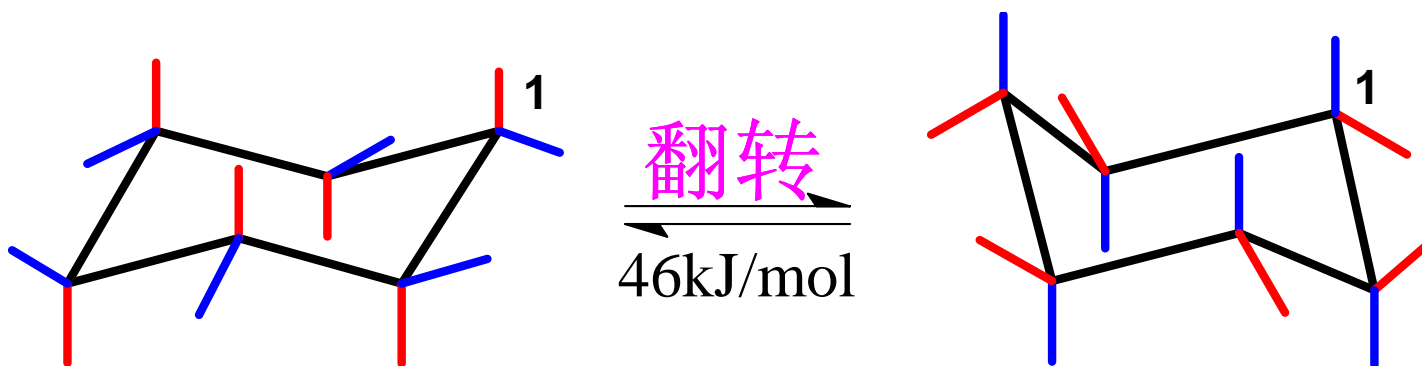


平伏键 (e键)
equatorial bond





椅式构象的翻转

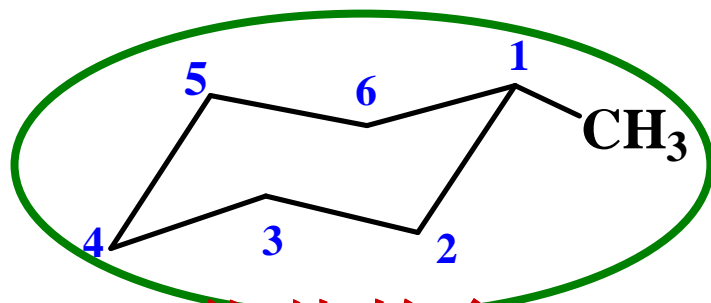


- a键转变成e键，e键转变成a键
- 环上各原子及基团保持原来空间关系

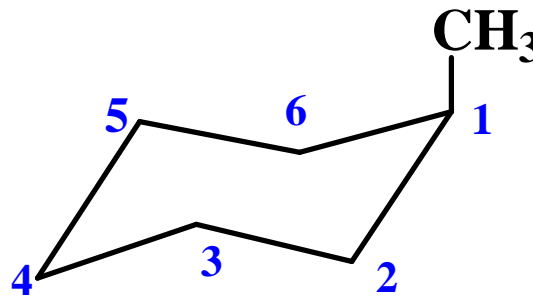




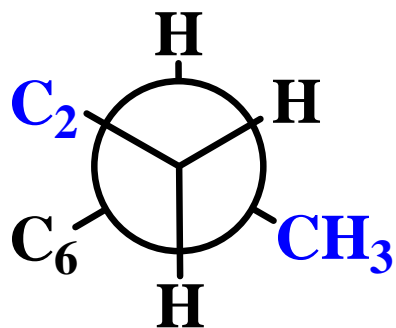
2、一取代环己烷的构象



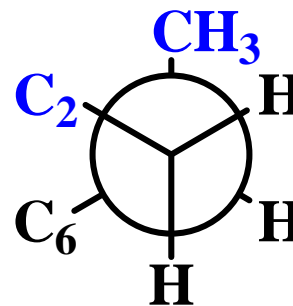
优势构象



空间张力



对交叉

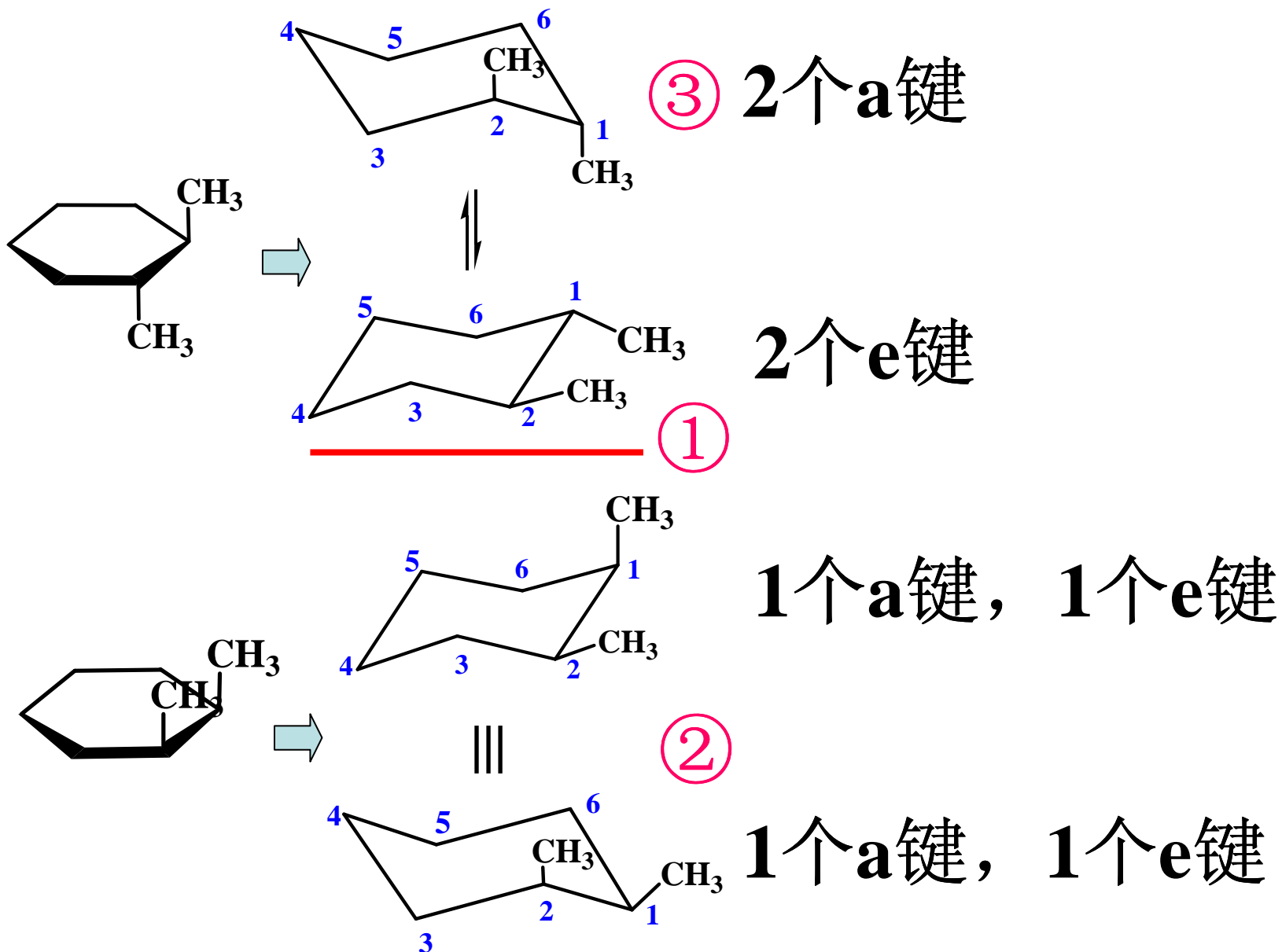


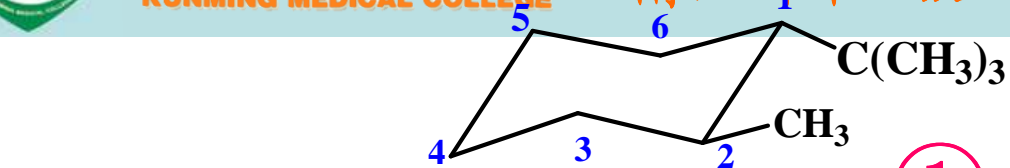
邻交叉

结论：取代基在e键为较稳定构象

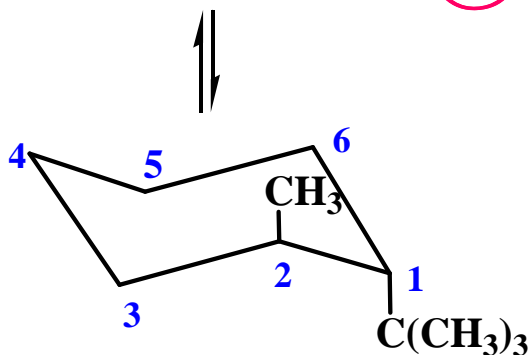
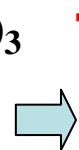


3、二取代环己烷的构象

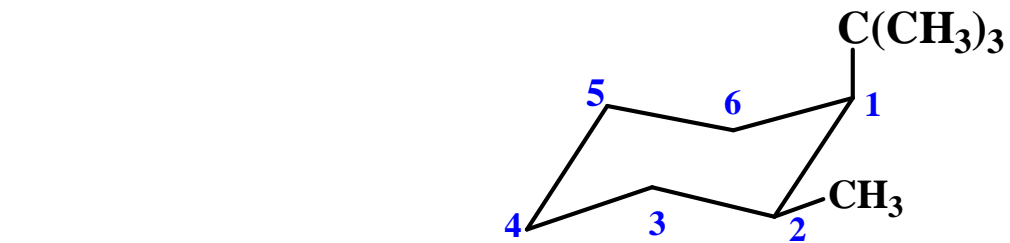




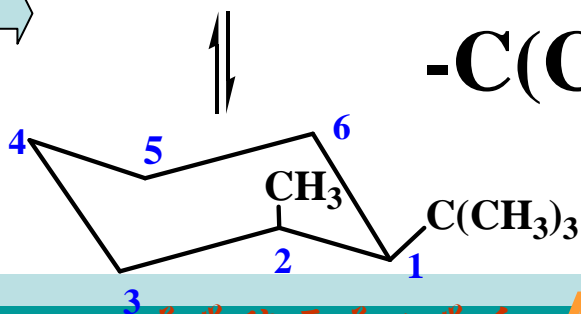
①



④



③



②



$-\text{C(CH}_3)_3$ 空间张力 $>$ $-\text{CH}_3$

结论：体积大的基团在e键的构象较稳定





4.2 芳香烃 (aromatic hydrocarbon)

目的要求

- 掌握苯的结构
- 掌握苯同系物的命名和异构现象
- 掌握苯及其同系物的取代反应及定位效应
- 了解稠环芳香烃的结构和性质



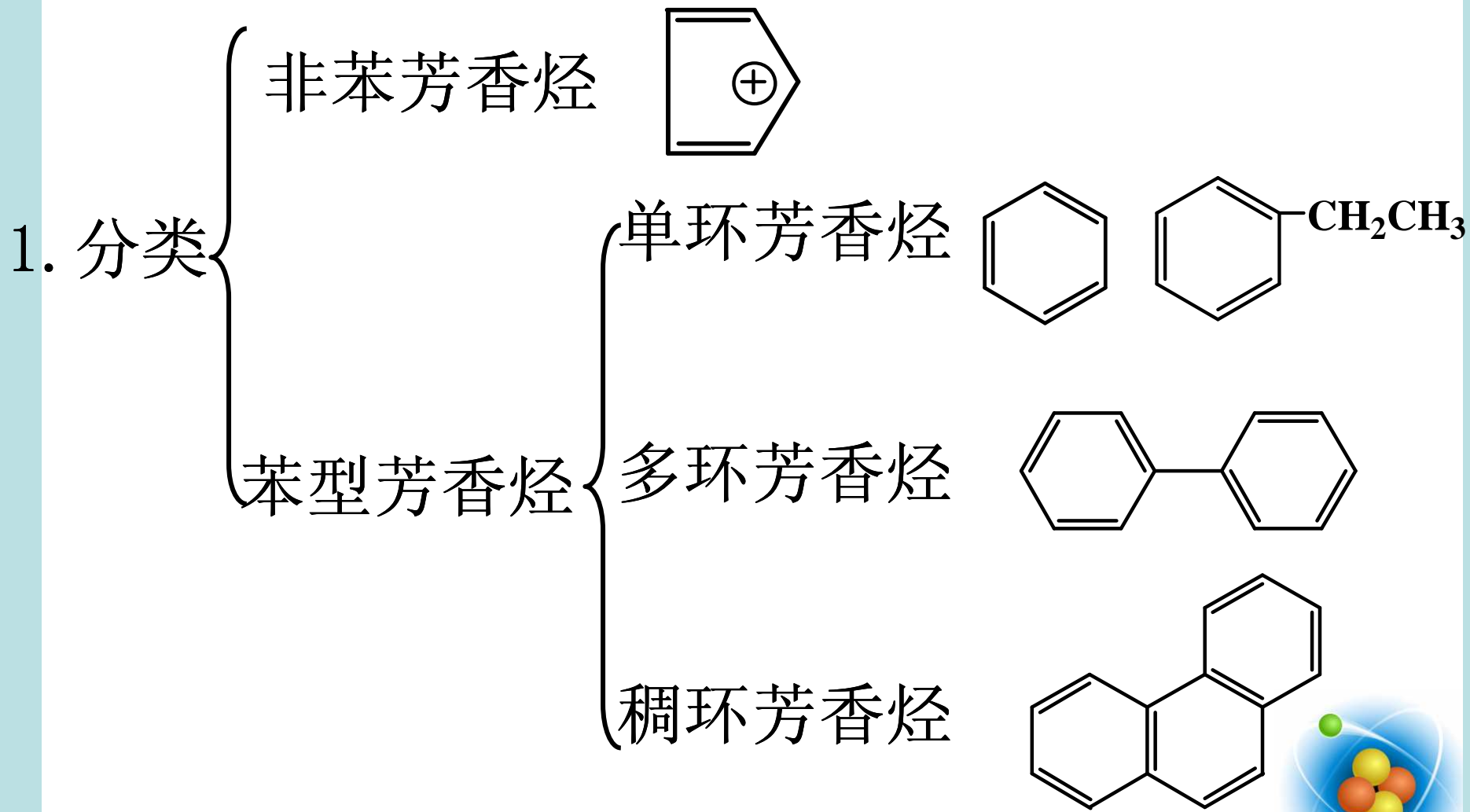


芳香烃是一类具有特定的环状高度不饱和结构和独特的化学性质的化合物。其特定的结构和独特的性质，称**芳香结构**和**芳香性**。





一、芳香烃的分类及命名

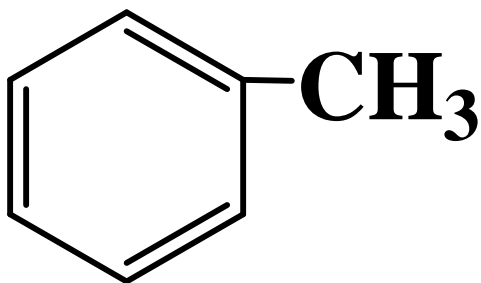




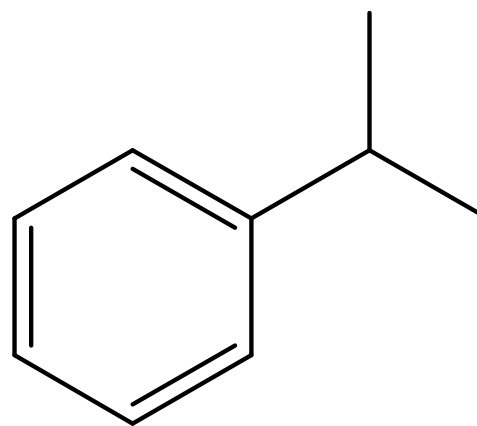
2、苯的同系物及命名

苯的同系物：苯分子中的氢原子被**烷基取代**的衍生物以苯为母体，在苯前面加上烷基取代基的名称（及位置）

☀ 一取代苯



甲苯



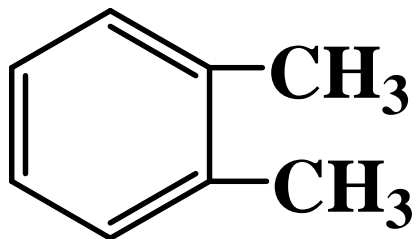
异丙苯



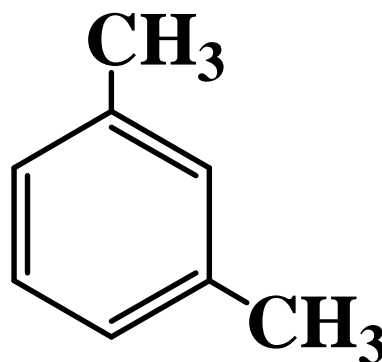


二取代及三取代苯（异构现象）

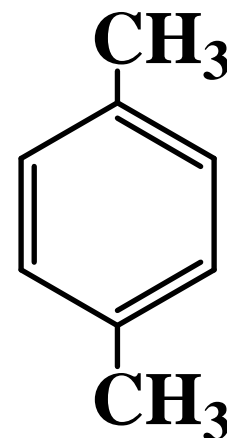
相同取代基



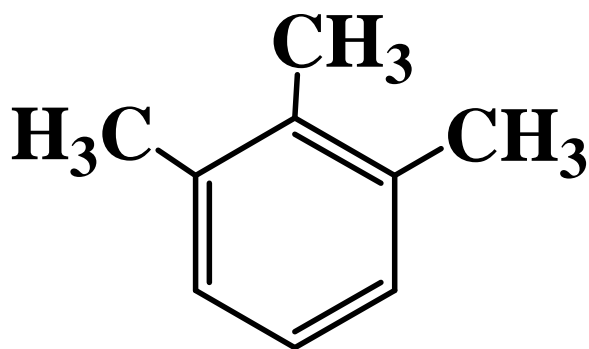
1,2-二甲苯
邻-二甲苯
o-二甲苯



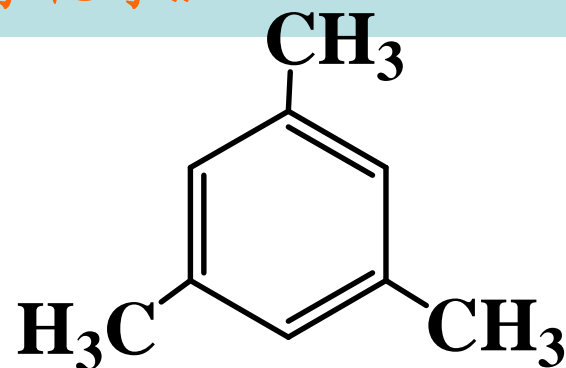
1,3-二甲苯
间-二甲苯
m-二甲苯



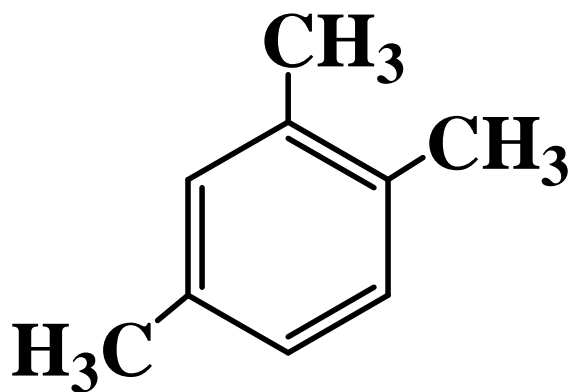
1,4-二甲苯
对-二甲苯
p-二甲苯



1,2,3-三甲苯
连-三甲苯



1,3,5-三甲苯
均-三甲苯

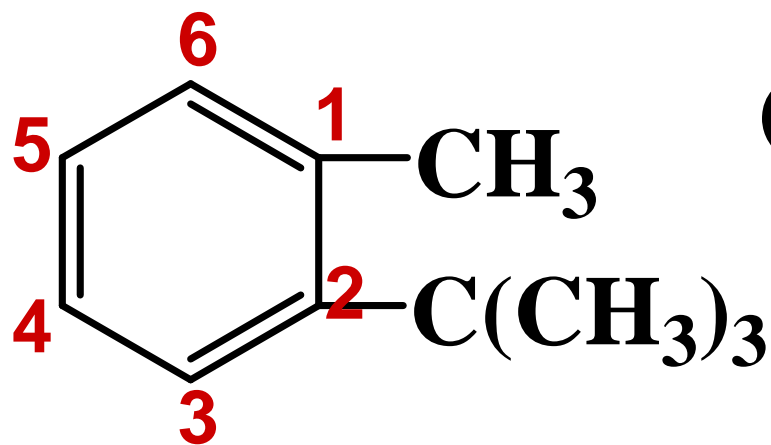


1,2,4-三甲苯
偏-三甲苯

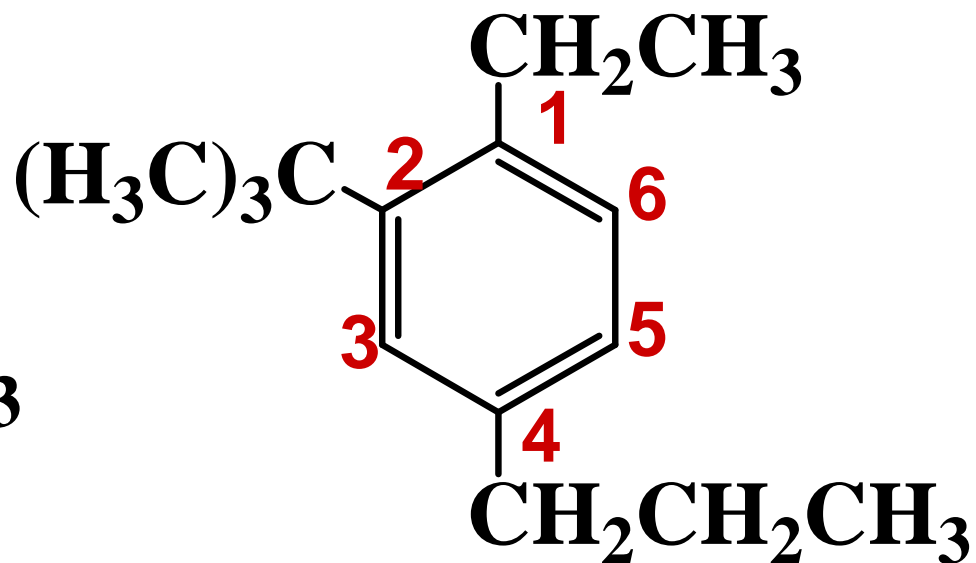




不同取代基



1-甲基-2-叔丁基苯

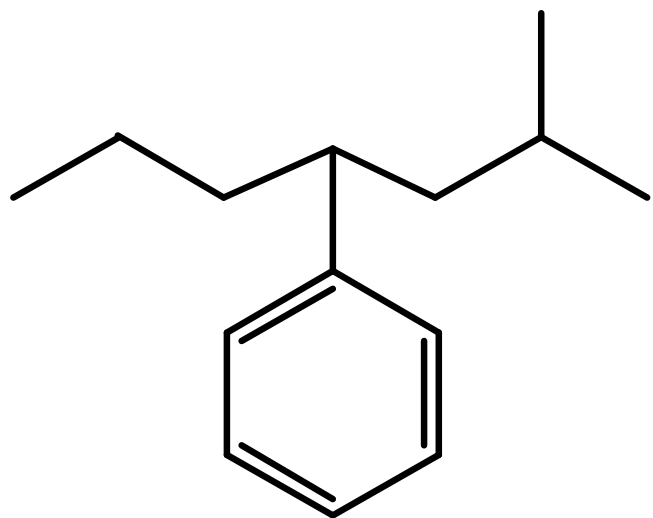


4-丙基-2-叔丁基乙苯

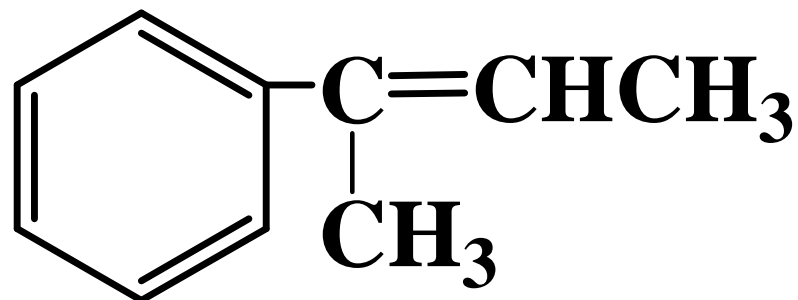




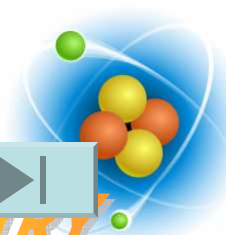
- ✪ 复杂烃基取代
- ✓ 苯基作取代基命名



2-甲基-4-苯基庚烷



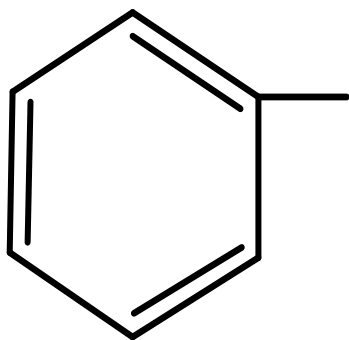
2-苯基-2-乙烯



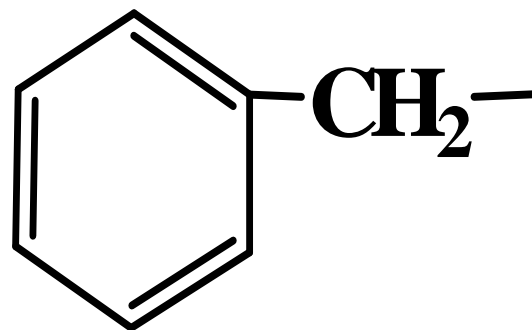


芳香基(Ar-)

芳香烃除掉一个氢后剩下的基团



苯基



苄基



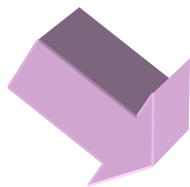


苯的发现与结构的确立



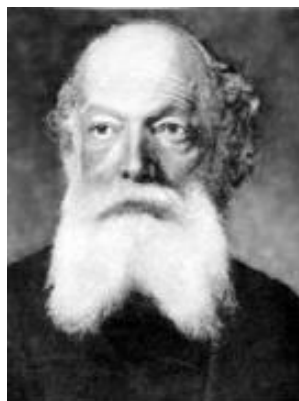
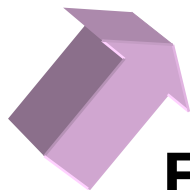
M. Faraday

1825年
发现苯



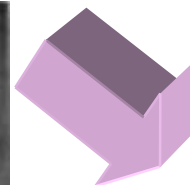
Charles Gerhardt

1833年
测定苯的分
子式为**C₆H₆**



F. A. Kekulé

1865年
提出了凯
库勒式



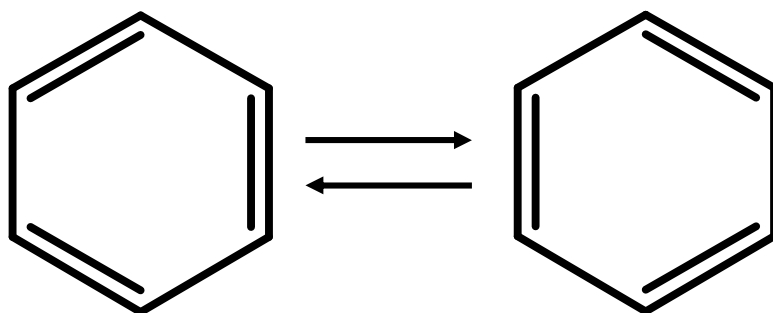
二十世纪采用现代分子轨道学说成功地解释了苯的结构。





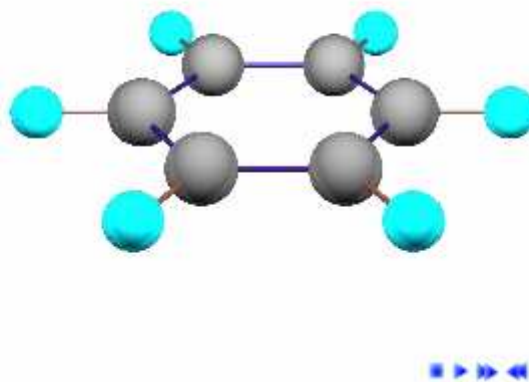
二、苯的结构

- 凯库勒式：迅速互变的环己三烯



实际：键能比环己三烯小
键长均等
易发生取代反应





苯分子的轨道结构

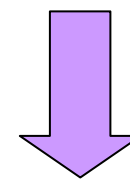
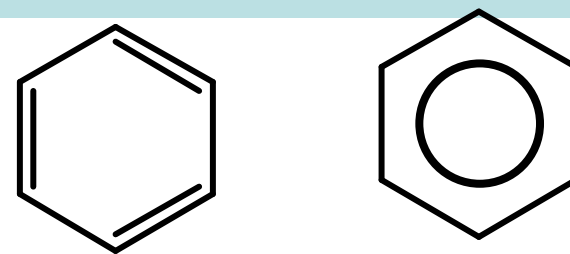




苯的结构特点：

- ✿ 高度不饱和闭合环状结构
- ✿ 碳原子采用 sp^2 杂化
- ✿ 六个 p 轨道及其中的六个电子，形成闭合离域大 π 键。
- ✿ “汉堡包”结构





难加成，难氧化
亲电取代

苯的闭合 π 轨道





芳香结构：

闭合环状

离域大 π 键

芳香性：

易取代

难加成、难氧

化。

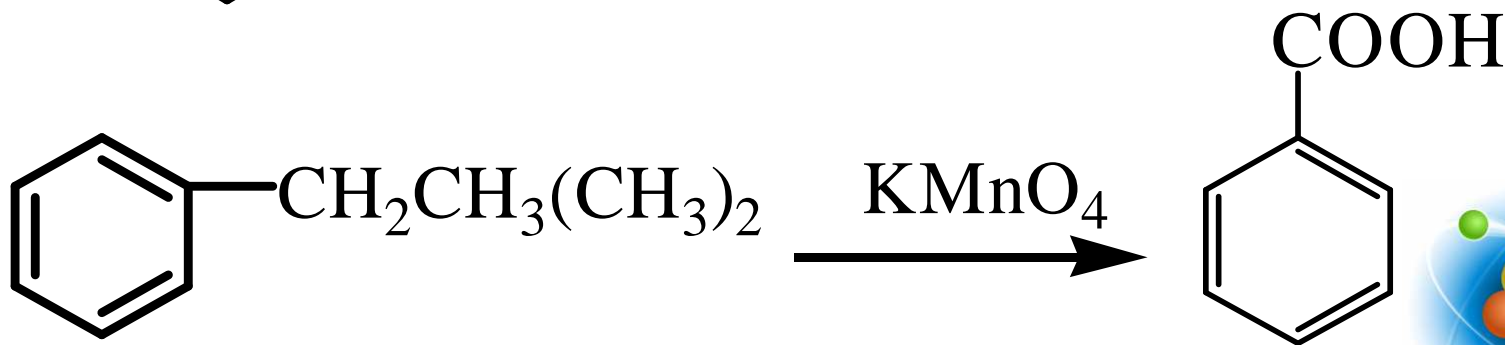
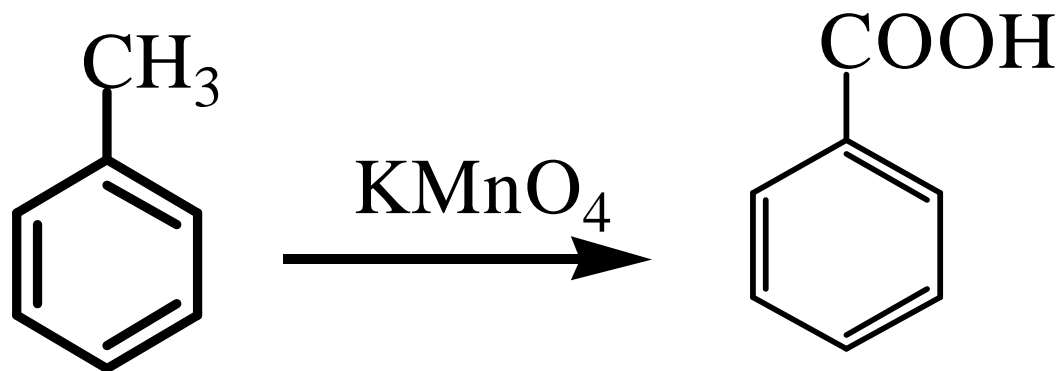




三、苯及其同系物的化学性质

1、氧化反应

苯环不被氧化，与苯环相连碳上含氢的侧链，不论长短均被氧化为一个羧基





2、亲电取代反应

芳香亲电取代：亲电试剂取代苯环上的氢

苯的亲电取代

卤化反应

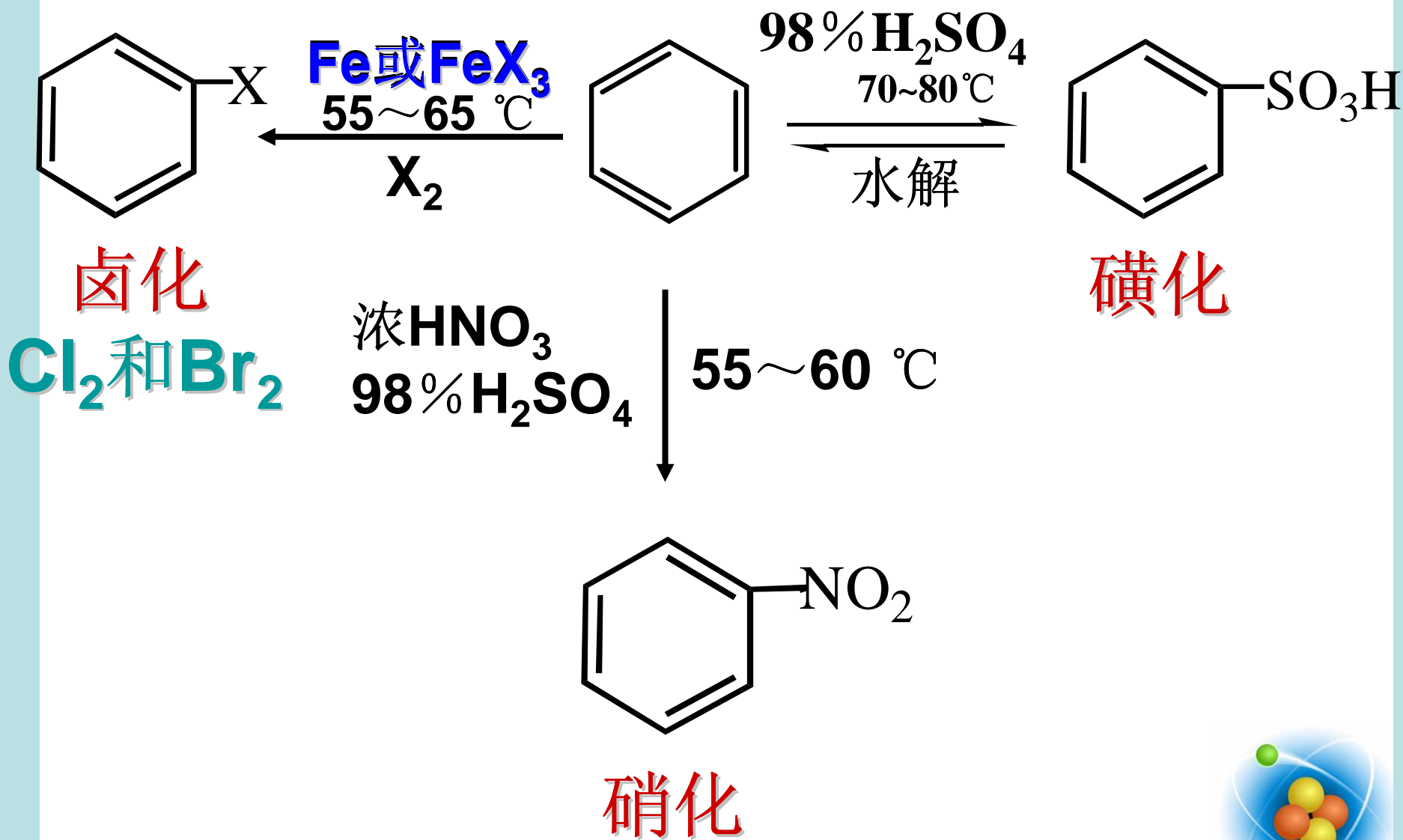
硝化反应

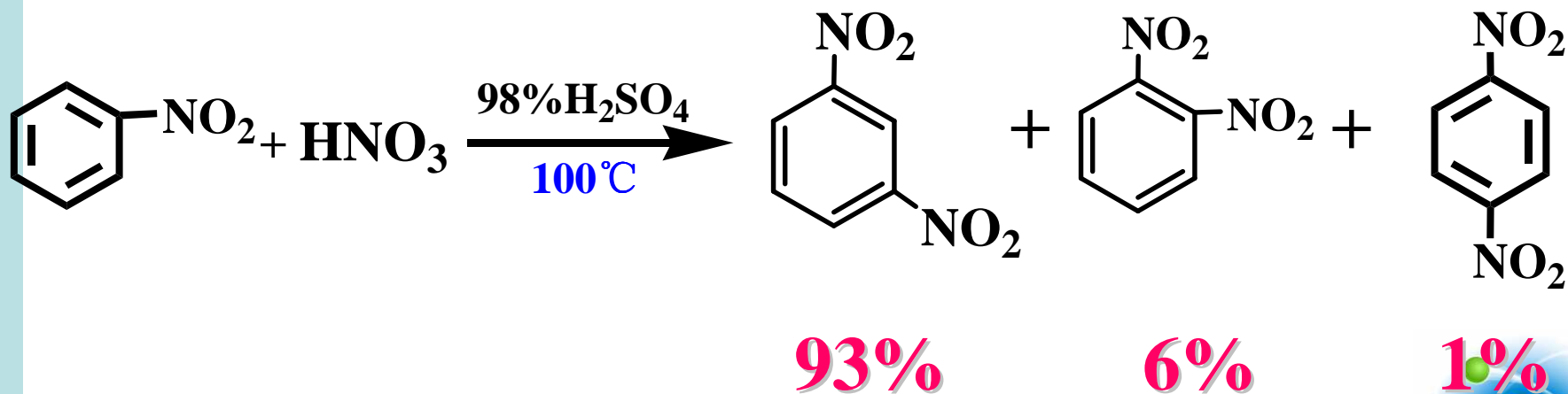
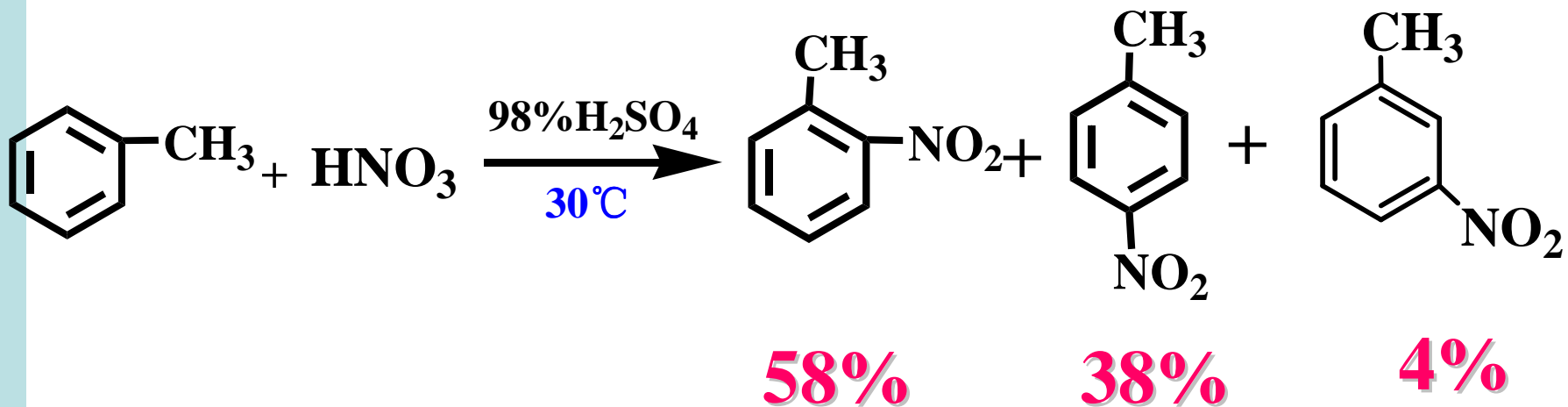
磺化反应

烷基化反应

酰基化反应



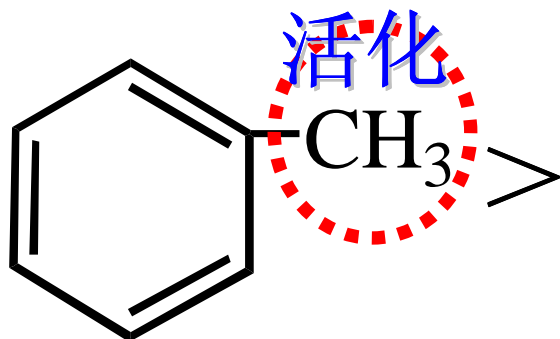






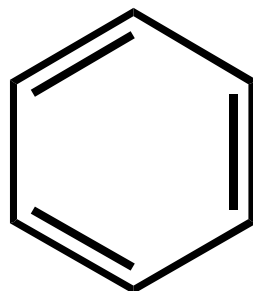
硝化反应条件及速度

30 °C

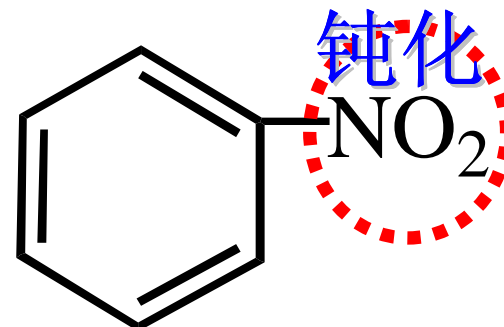


苯的25倍

50~60 °C



100 °C



苯的 6×10^{-8}





四、取代基的定位效应

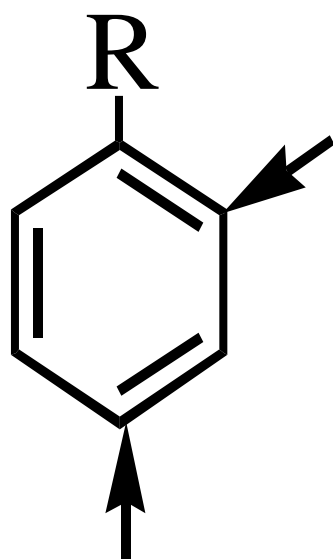
- 苯环上原有取代基对新导入取代基的定位作用称为定位效应，而这样的取代基就叫做定位基。





邻、对位定位基：

- 使新导入基团进入其邻位和对位
- 使苯环活化



$-\text{NR}_2$, $-\text{NH}_2$, $-\text{OH}$, $-\text{OR}$,

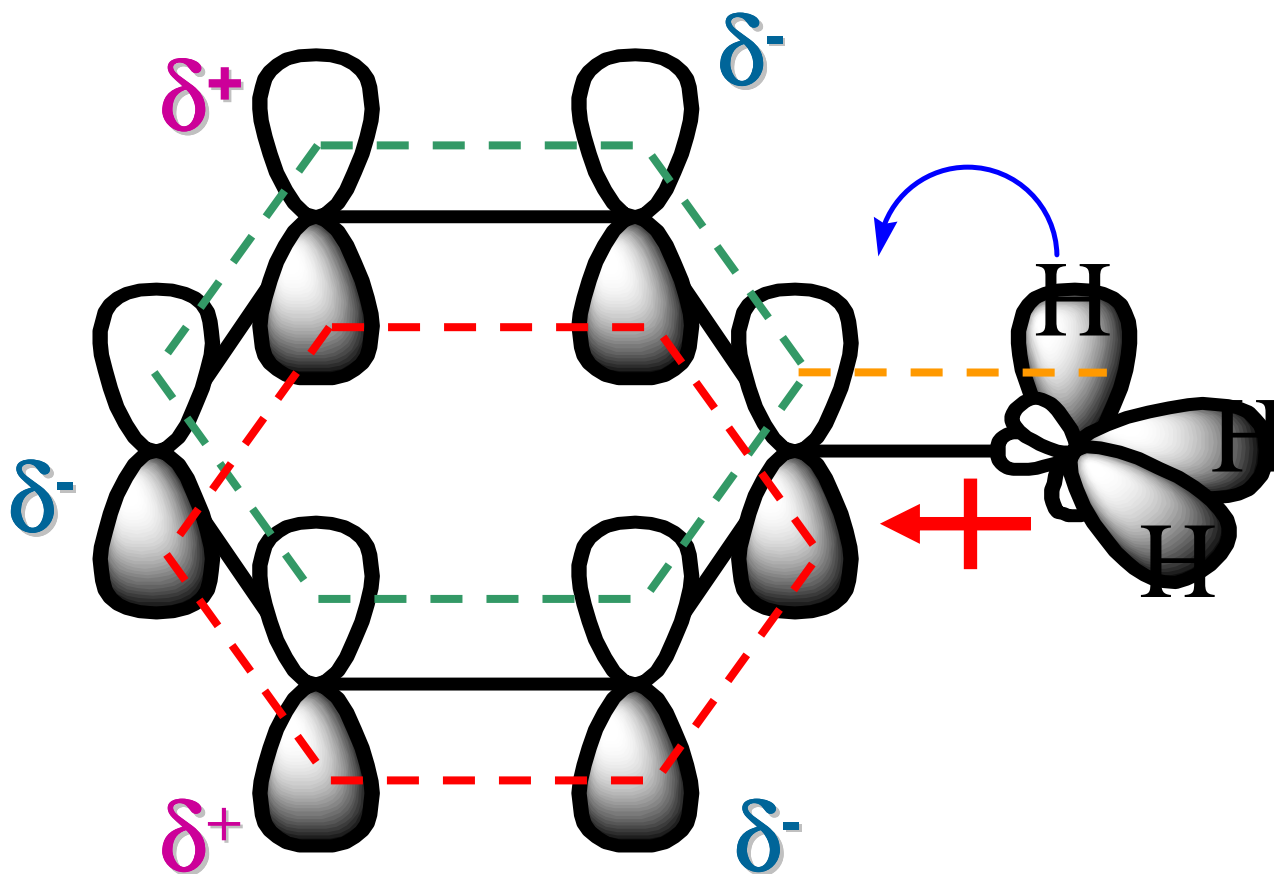
$-\text{NHCOR}$, $-\text{R}$, $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$

(致活性依次降低)

特点：与苯环相连的原子一般只连有单键，有的具有孤对电子或带负电荷。



电子云密度增加

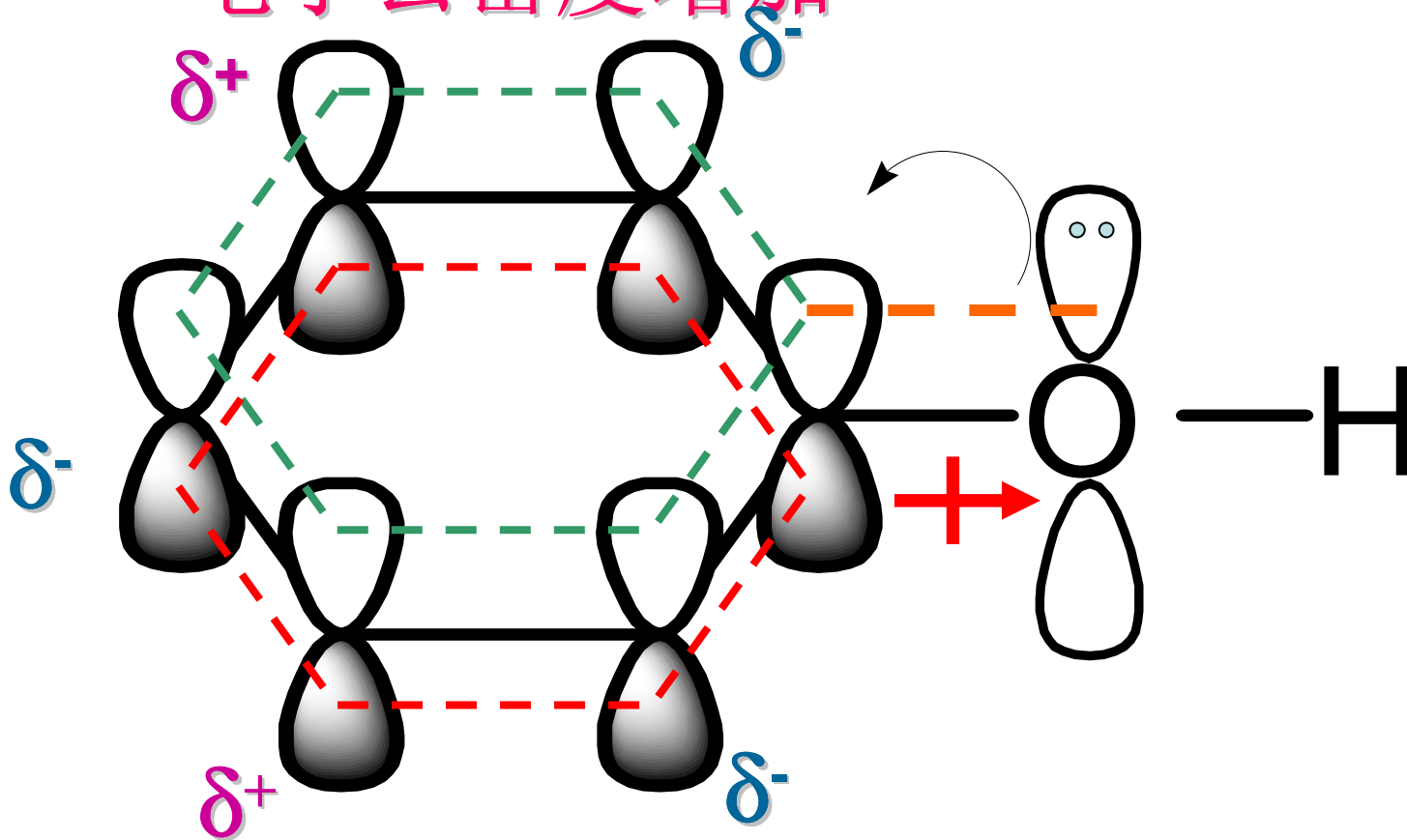


甲基的给电子+I、 $\sigma - \pi$ 超共轭





电子云密度增加



羟基的吸电子诱导效应 (-I)
和给电子p- π 共轭





邻、对位定位基:

- 使苯环钝化

-F, -Cl, -Br, -I, -CH₂Cl。

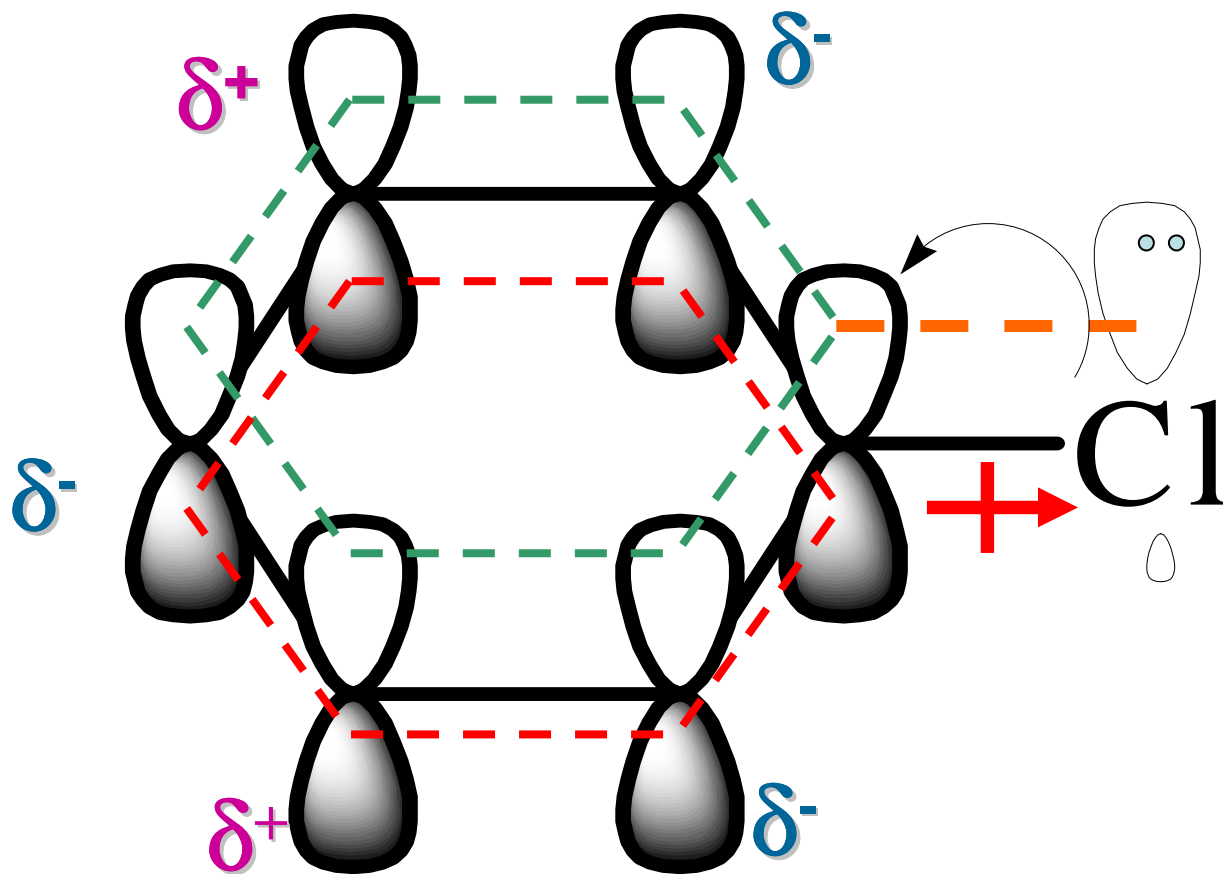


特点: 卤素原子或含多个卤原子的烃基





电子云密度降低



氯的吸电子诱导效应 (-I)
和给电子p- π 共轭



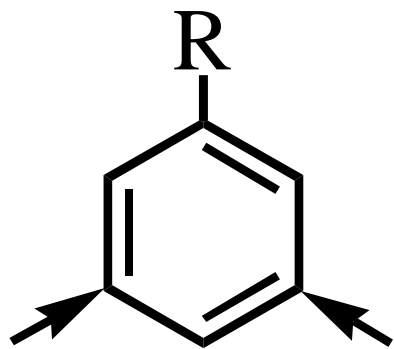


间位定位基:

- 使新导入取代基进入苯环的间位
- 使苯环**强烈钝化**

-N⁺R₃, -NO₂, -CN, -SO₃H,

-COR, -COOH, -COOR, -CHO



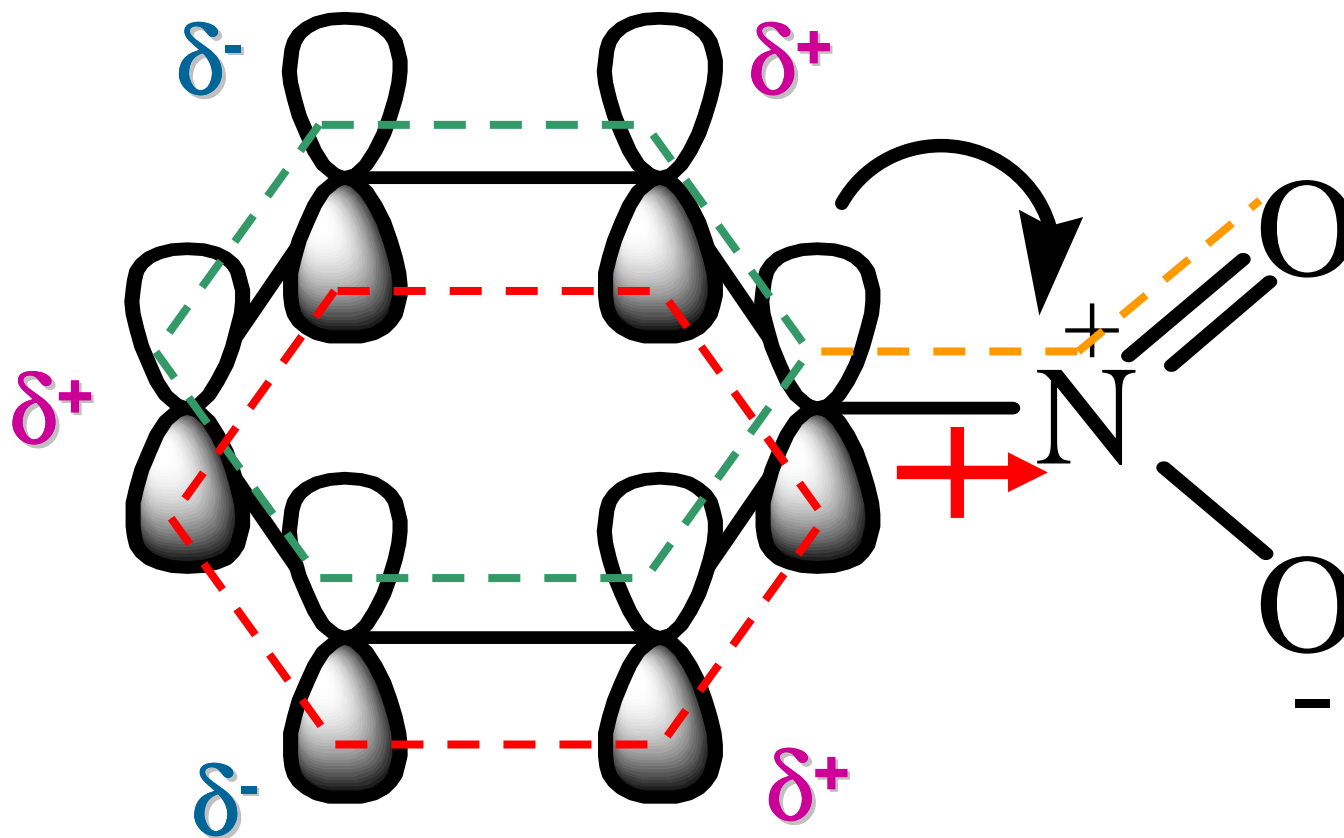
(致钝性依次降低)

特点: 与苯环相连的原子一般连有不饱和键或带有正电荷。



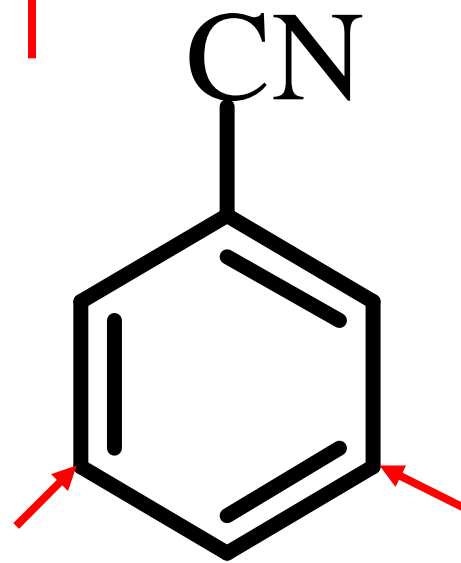
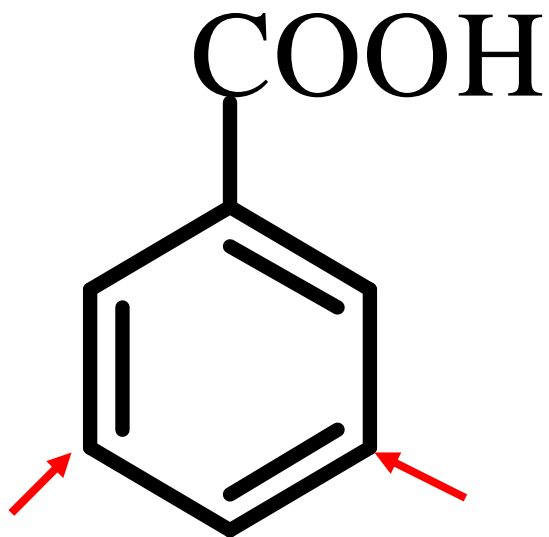
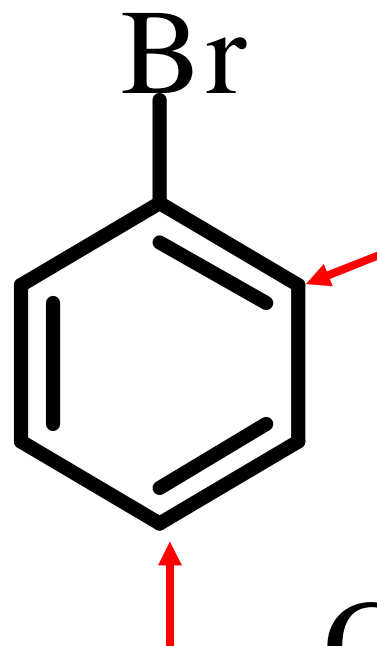
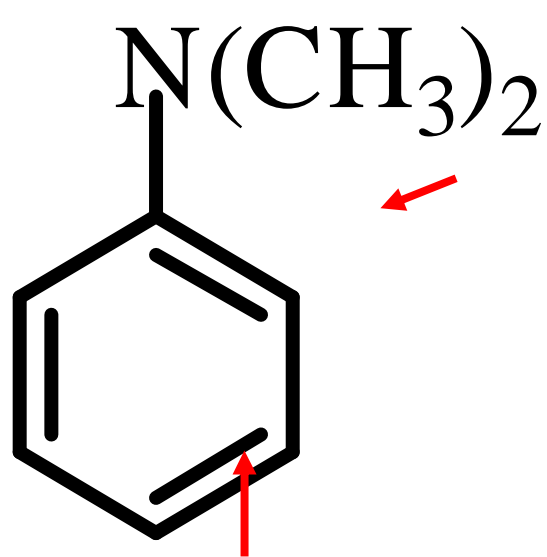


电子云密度降低



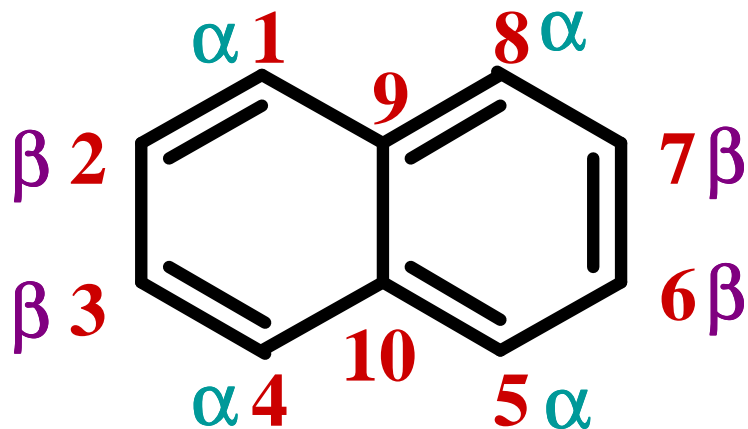
硝基的强吸电子诱导效应 (-I)
和吸电子 $\pi - \pi$ 共轭



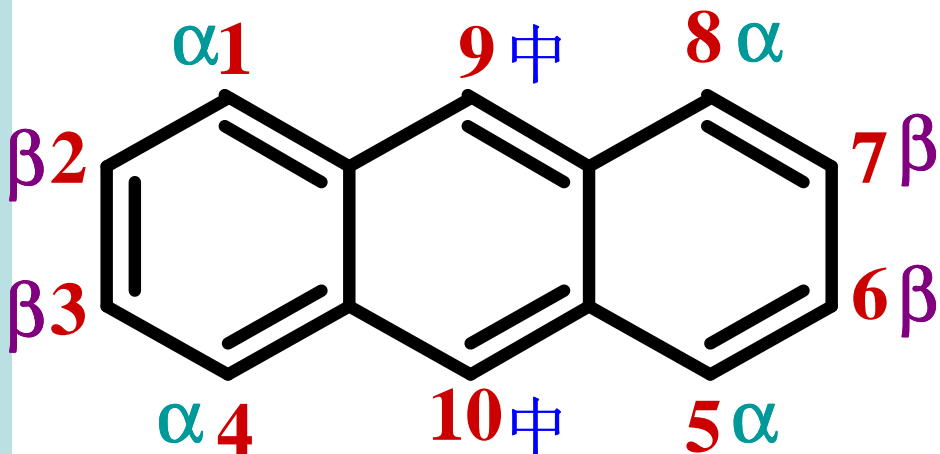




四、稠环芳香烃

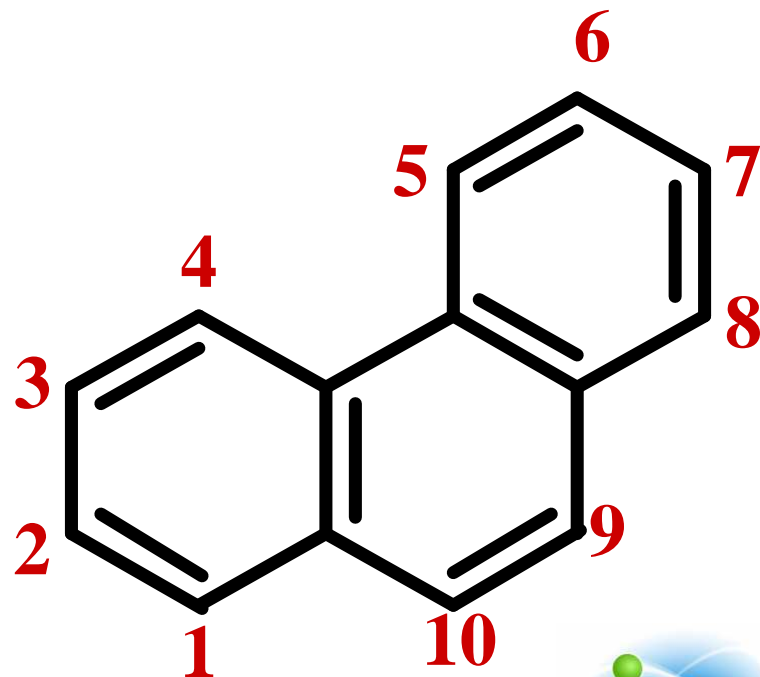


萘 ($C_{10}H_8$)



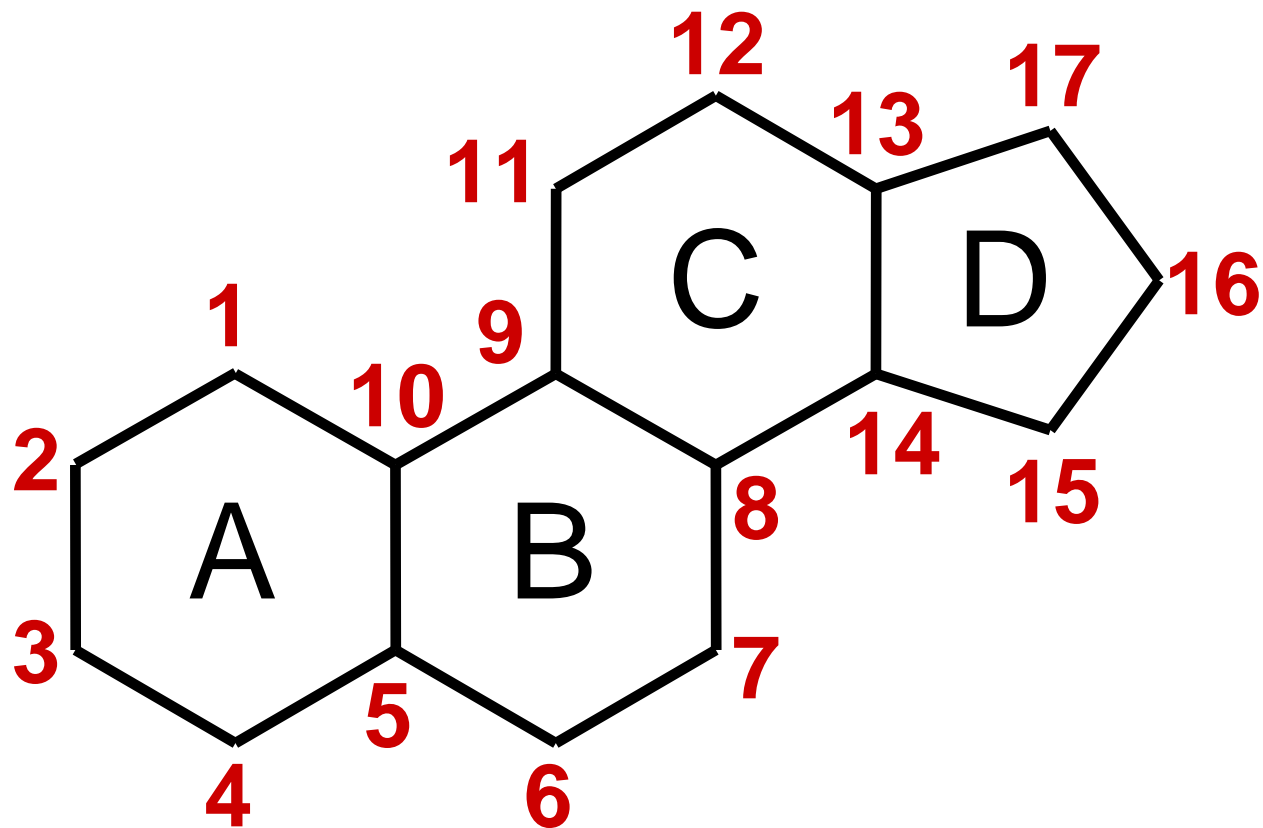
蒽

($C_{14}H_{10}$)



菲





环戊烷并多氢菲
甾族化合物母体

