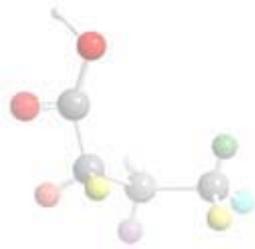
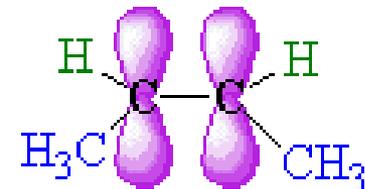
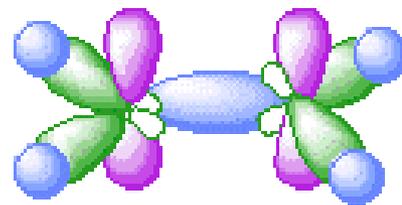
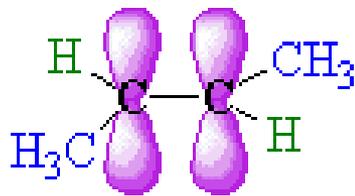
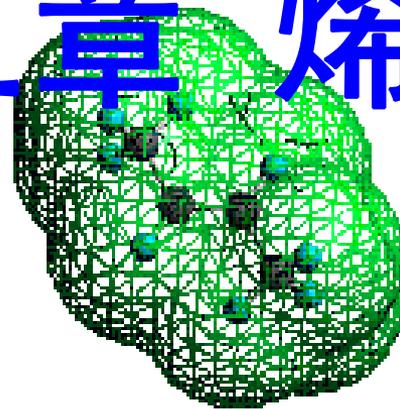




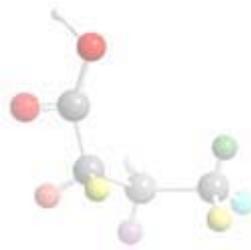
# 第三章 烯 烃







# 3.1 烯烃的结构

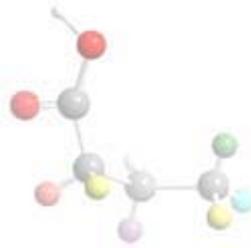
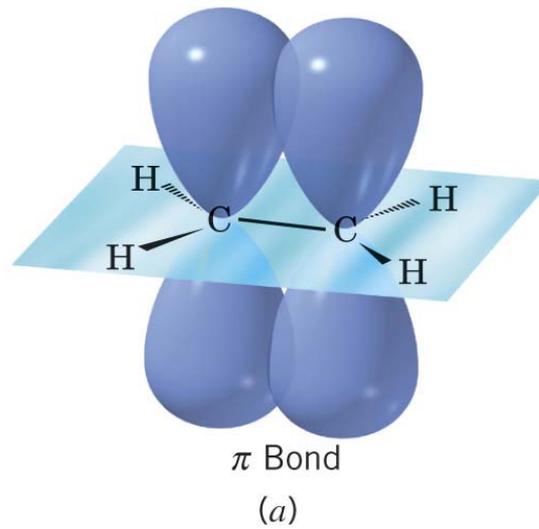
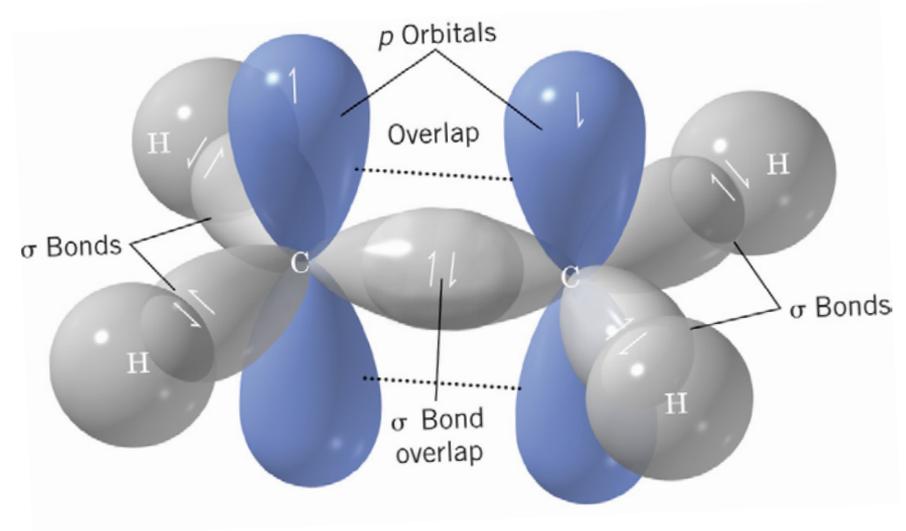
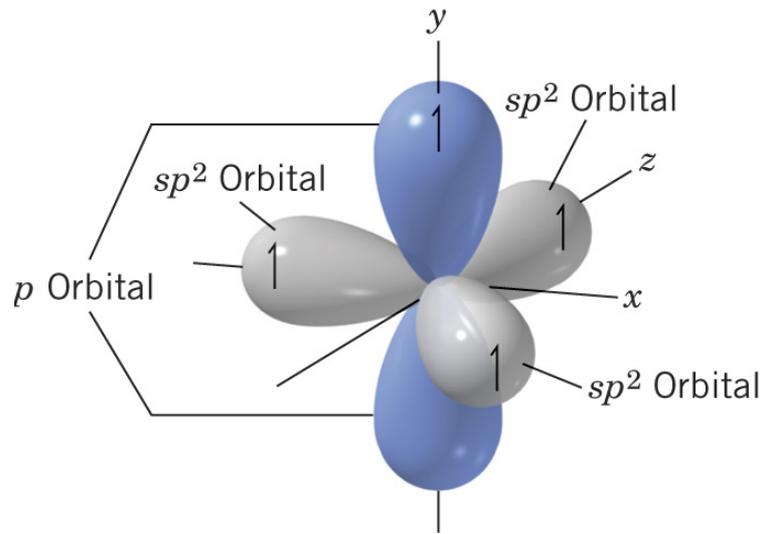




## 烯烃的结构特征

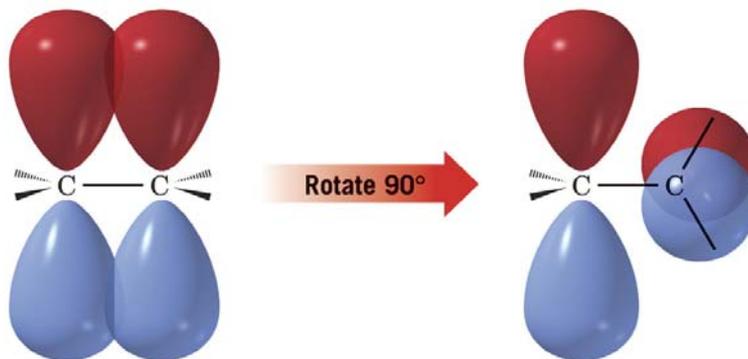
- $sp^2$ 杂化
- $\pi$ -键
- C=C键长比C—C键短
- 存在顺反异构现象







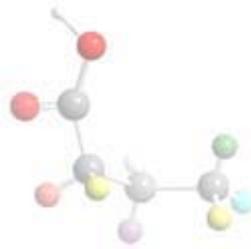
# $\pi$ -键的键能



键能:	$C=C$	<b>610.9 kJ / mol</b>
	$C-C$	<b>347.3 kJ / mol</b>
<hr/>		
	$\pi$ -键	<b>263.6 kJ / mol</b>

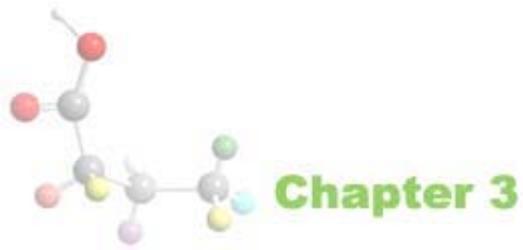
(乙烷单键旋转所需能量为12.1 kJ/mol)

一般情况下双键不能自由旋转





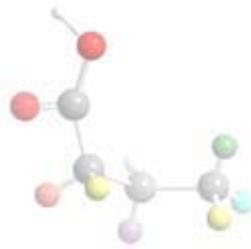
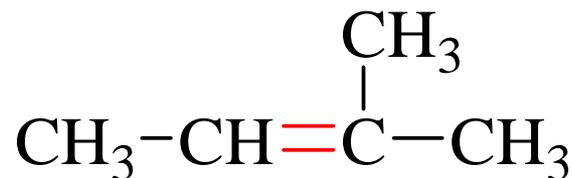
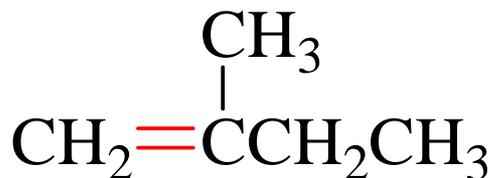
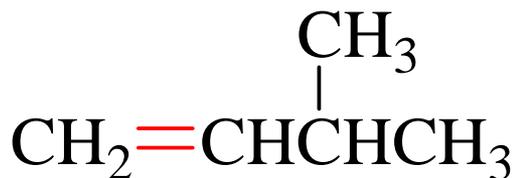
## 3.2 烯烃的同分异构和命名





# 一、烯烃的同分异构

## 1. 构造异构——包括碳架异构和位置异构

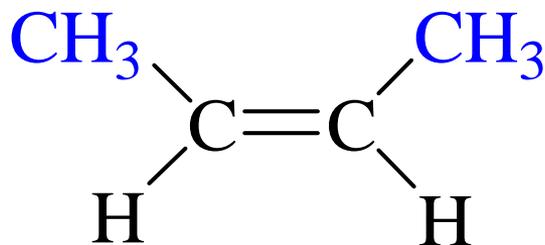




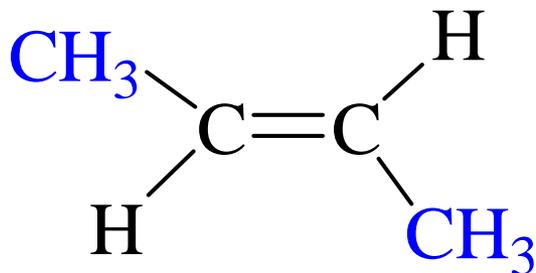
# 一、烯烃的同分异构

## 2. 顺反异构——

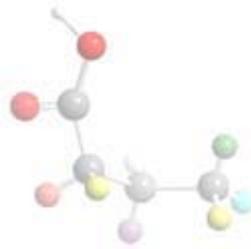
相同基团在双键同侧为顺式，不同侧为反式



顺式(*cis*)



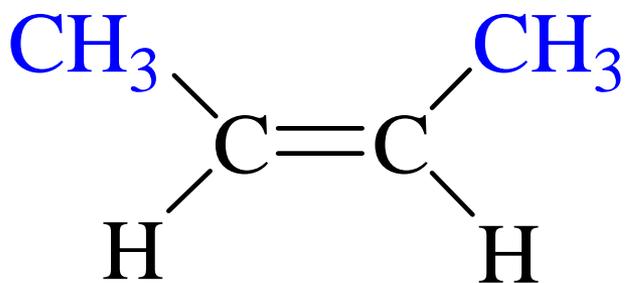
反式(*trans*)



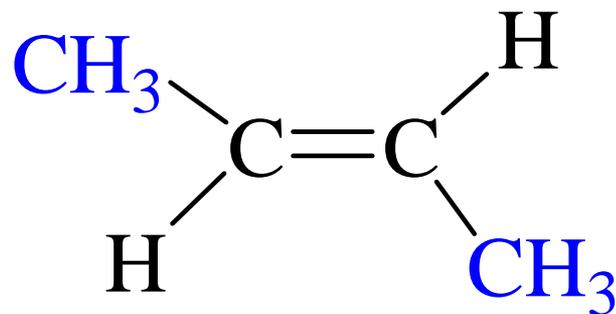


# 一、烯烃的同分异构

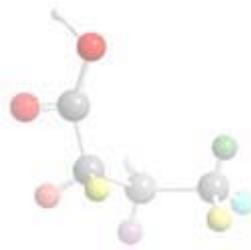
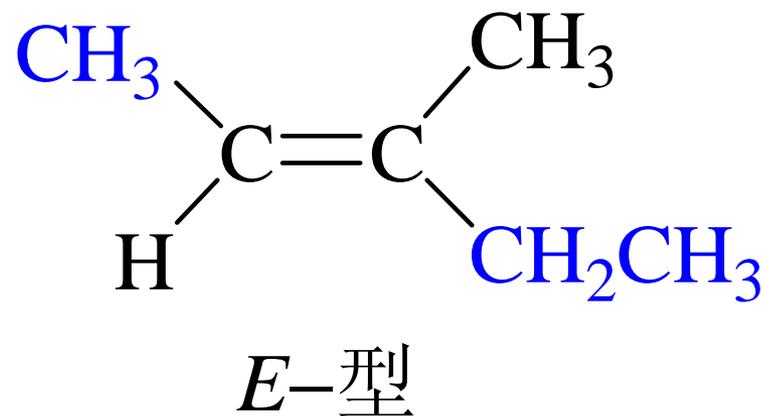
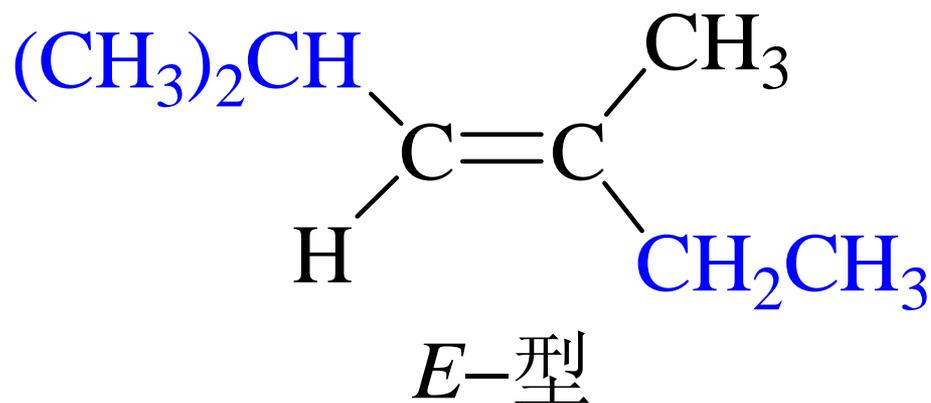
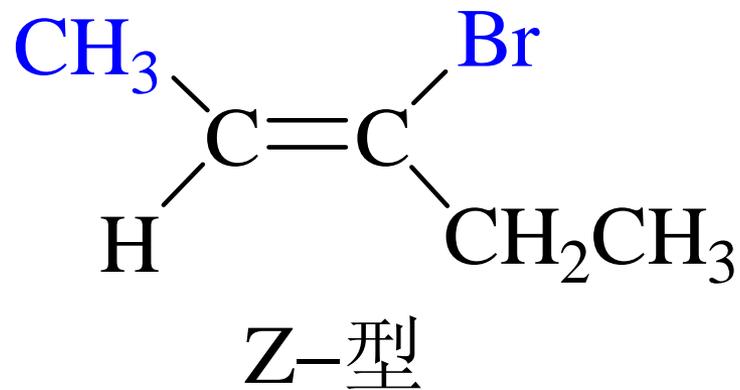
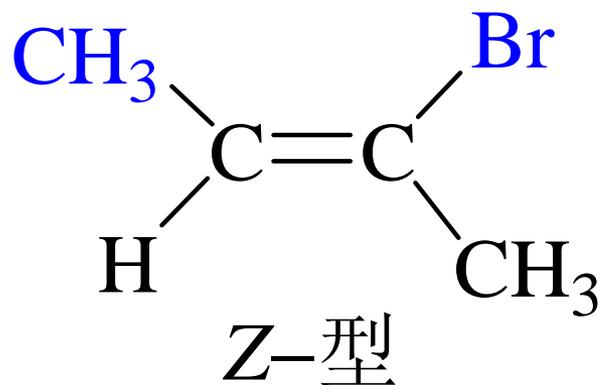
3. *Z, E*异构——根据次序规则，  
较大基团在双键同侧为*Z*-型  
较大基团在双键不同侧为*E*-型



*Z*-型



*E*-型

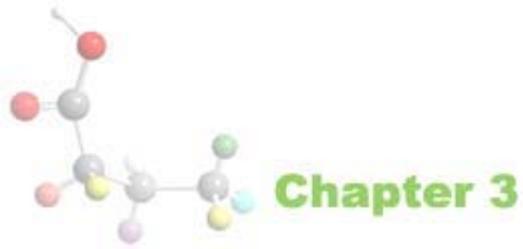




## 二、烯烃的命名

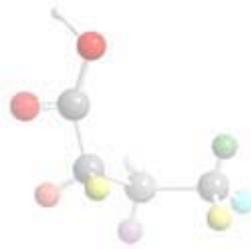
### 烯烃系统命名要点

- 主链应含双键
- 主官能团的位号尽可能小
- 烯烃存在位置异构，母体名称前要加官能团位号
- $> C_{10}$  称“某碳烯”





# 烯 基



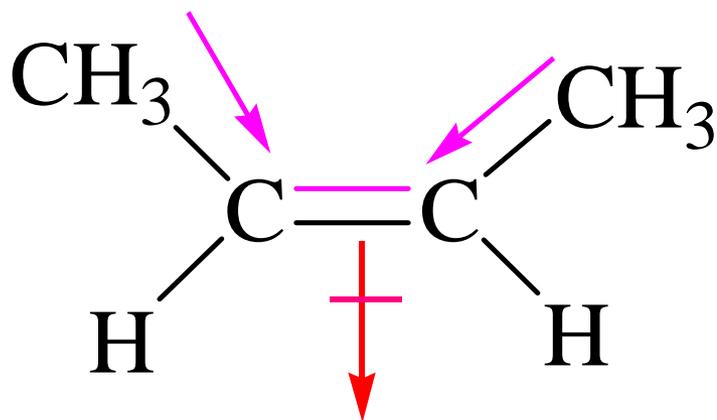


## 3.3 烯烃的物理性质





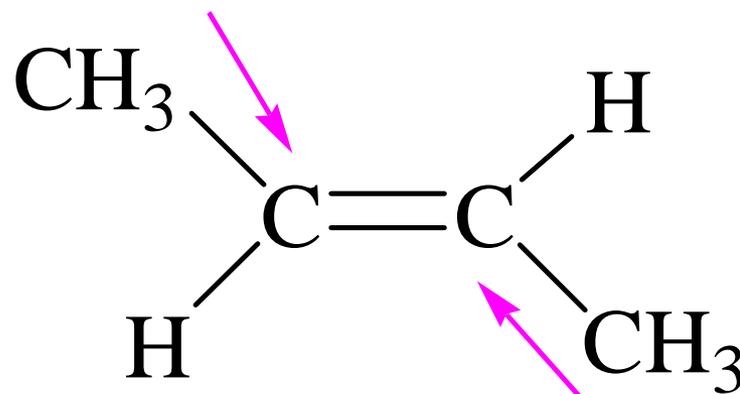
# 烯烃分子的极性



$\mu$       **0.33 D**

b.p.      **3.7°C**

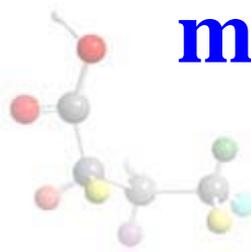
m.p.      **-138.9°C**



**0 D**

**0.9°C**

**-105.5°C**





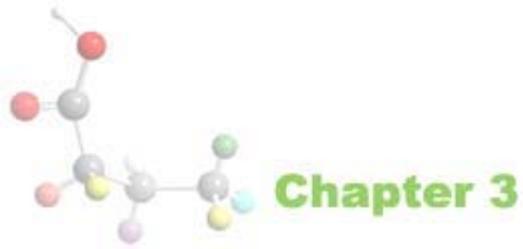
## 3.4 烯烃的化学性质





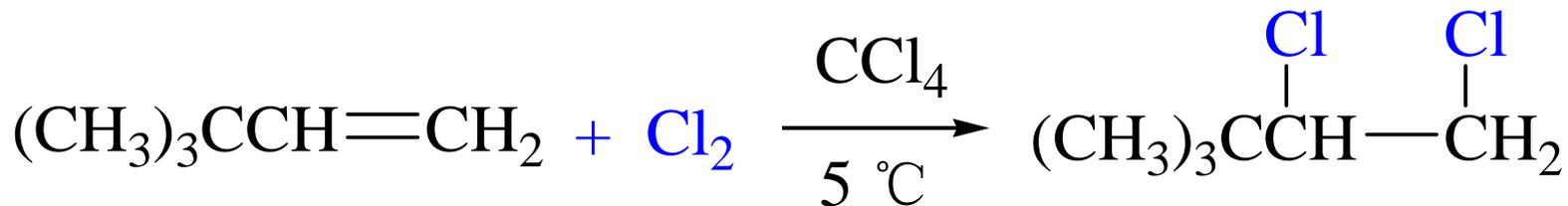
## 3.4.1 亲电加成反应

- 两个或两个以上分子彼此结合生成单一分子的反应，称为**加成反应**。
- 由亲电试剂进攻所引发的加成反应称为**亲电加成反应**。





# 1. 与卤素的加成



与Br<sub>2</sub>加成的相对反应速率:



$V_{\text{相对}}$       1                                      2                                      10.4                                      14



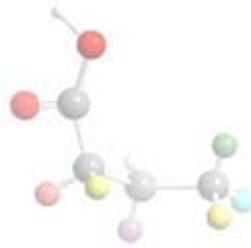
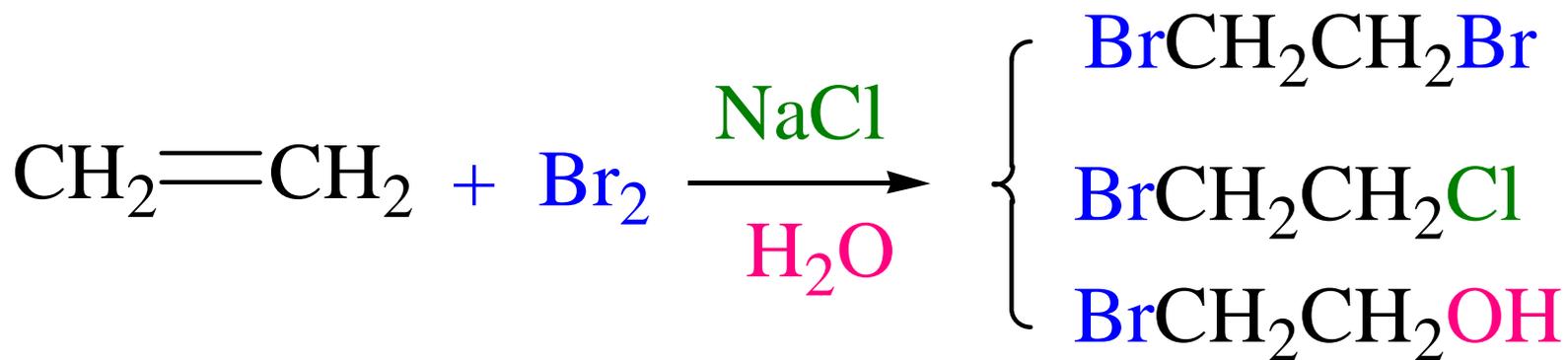
3.4

< 0.04

< 0.03

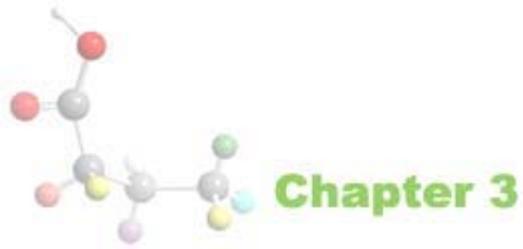
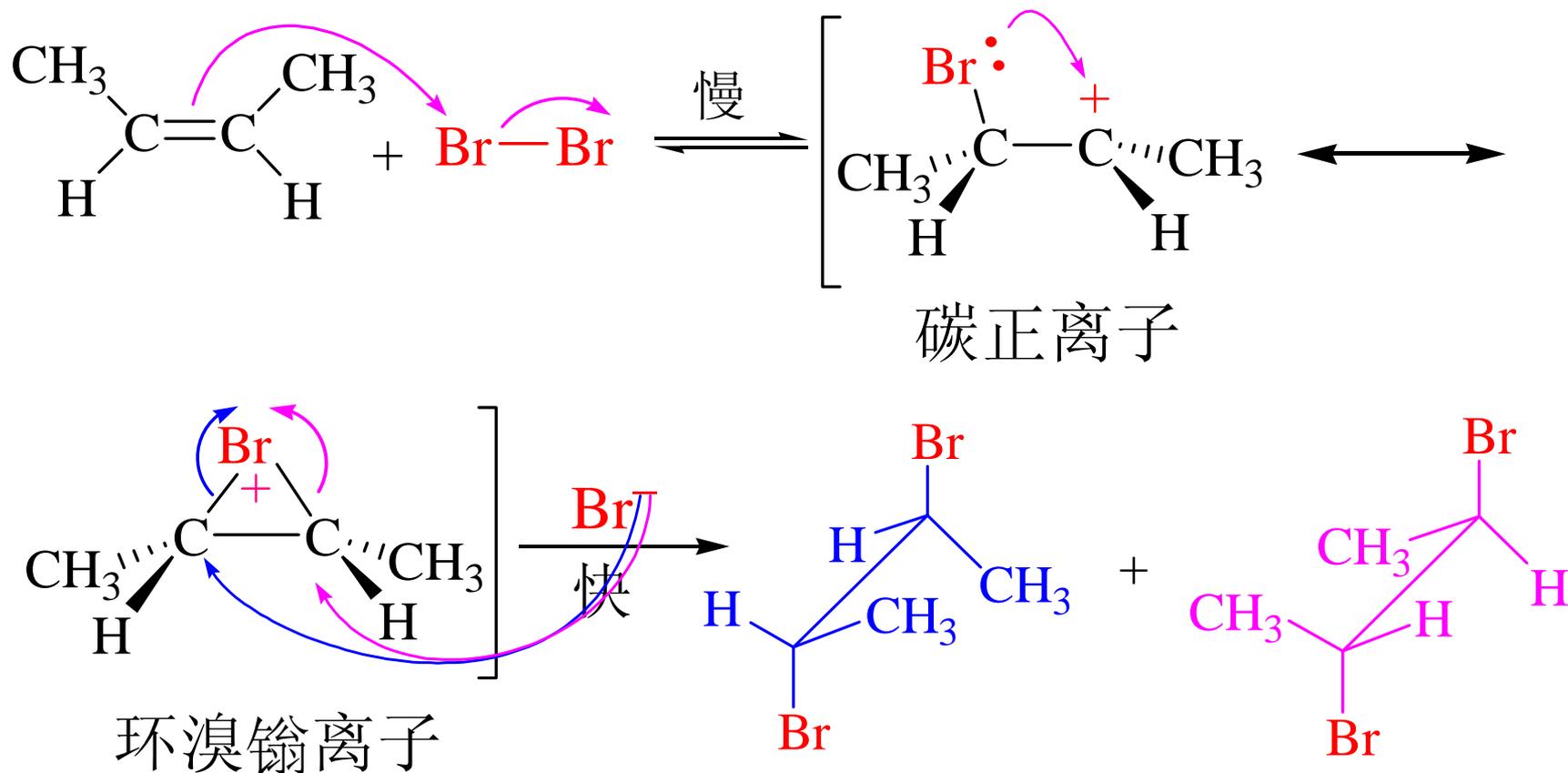


# 亲电加成反应机理



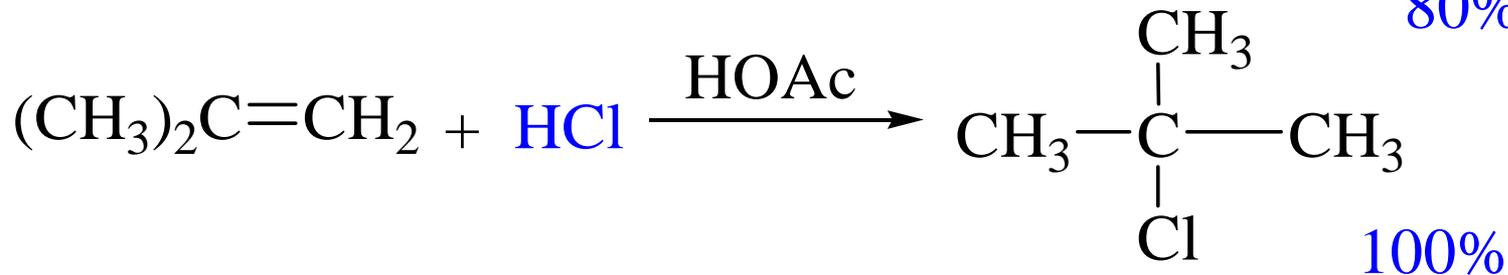
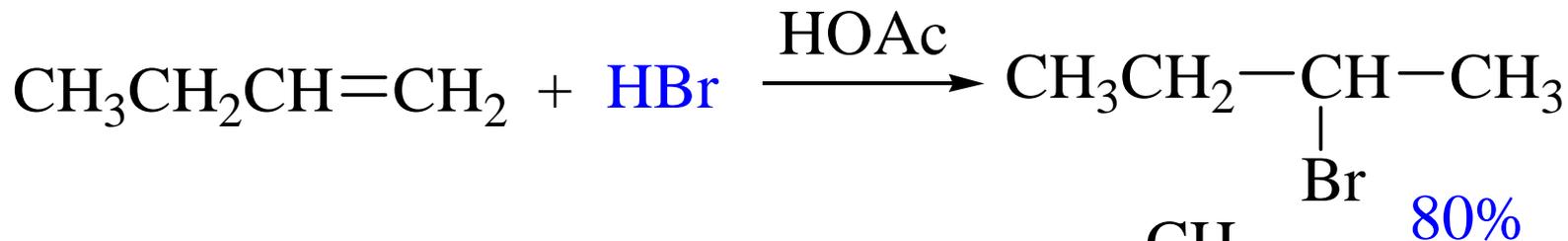


# 反应机理





## 2. 与卤化氢加成



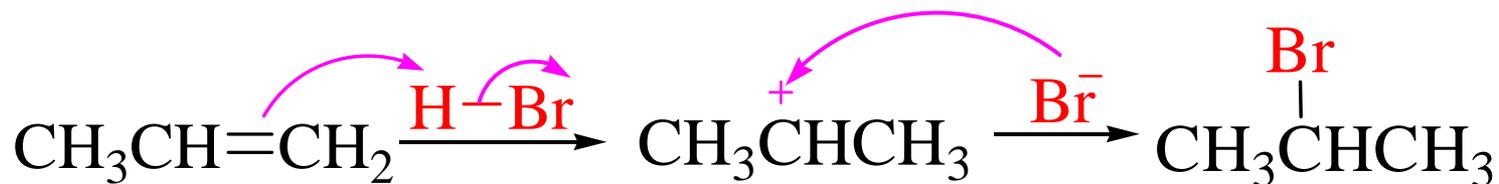
反应活性:  $\text{HI} > \text{HBr} > \text{HCl}$

**Markovnikov规则:** 卤化氢与不对称烯烃加成时, 氢原子总是加在含氢较多的双键碳原子上, 卤原子总是加在含氢较少的双键碳原子上。





# 反应机理

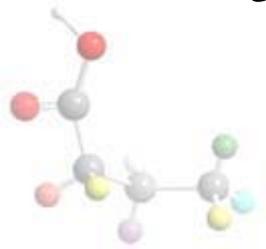
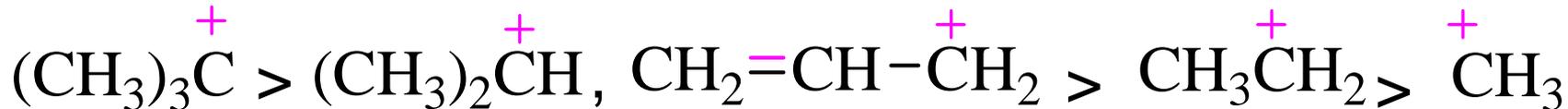


较稳定



较不稳定

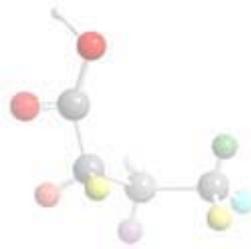
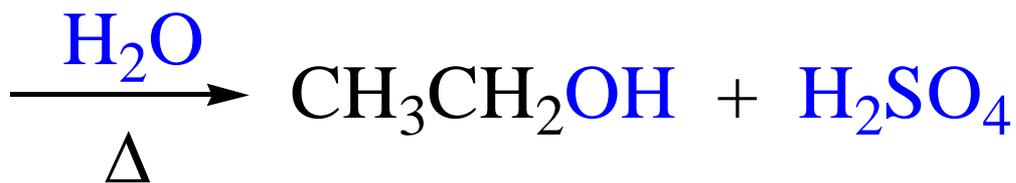
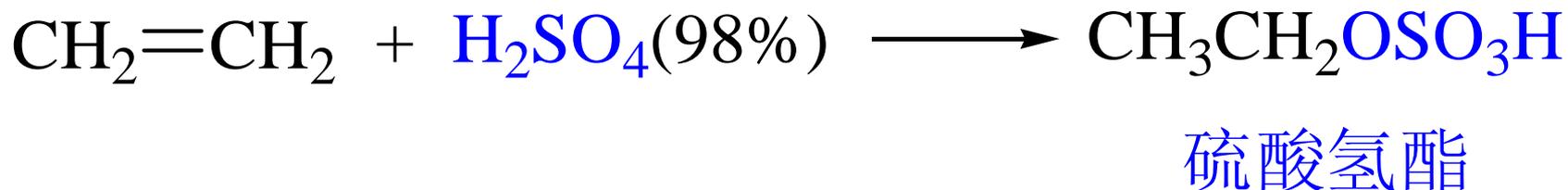
碳正离子的相对稳定性:





### 3. 与硫酸的加成

- 烯烃与硫酸在较低温度下形成硫酸氢酯，硫酸氢酯在水存在下加热水解生成醇——间接水合法。

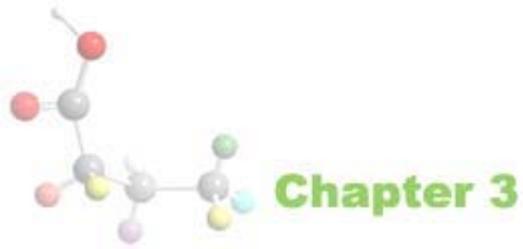
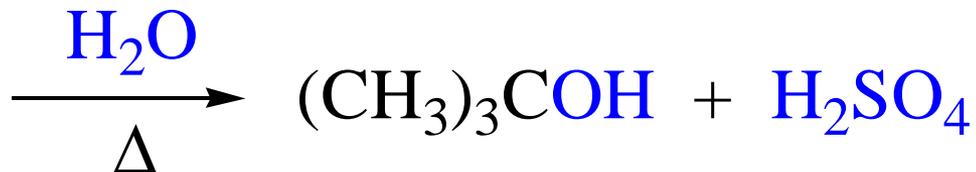




硫酸氢酯



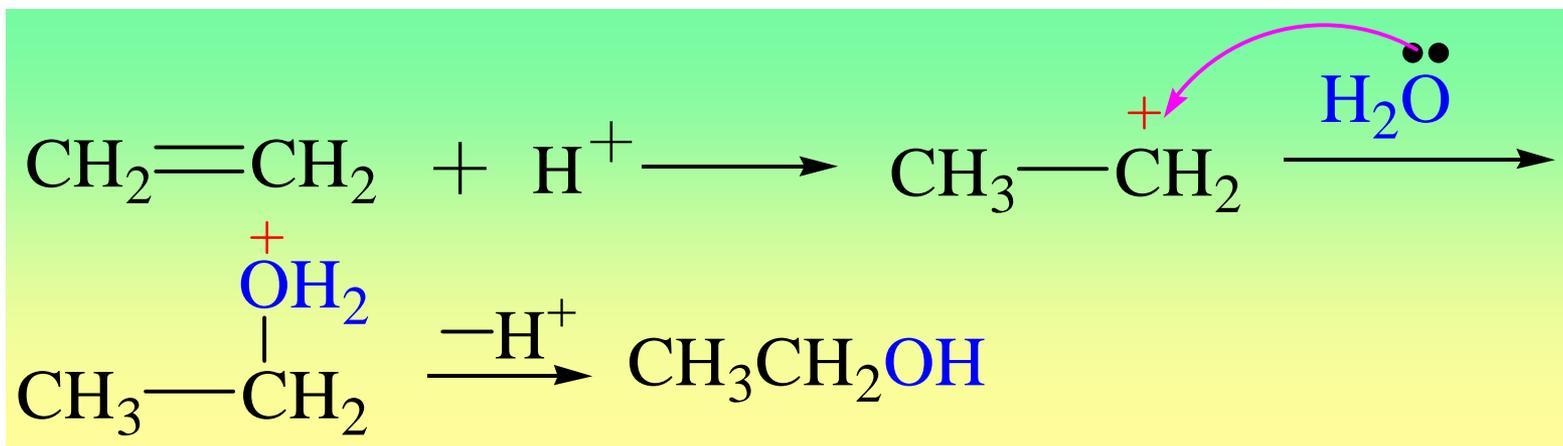
硫酸氢酯



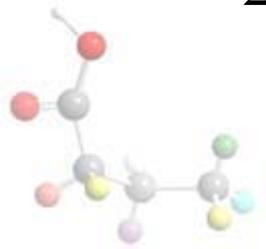
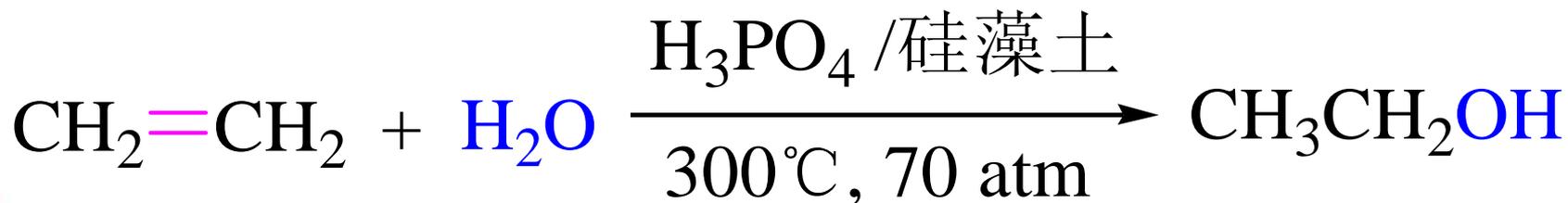


## 4. 与水加成

➤ 必须在酸催化下进行

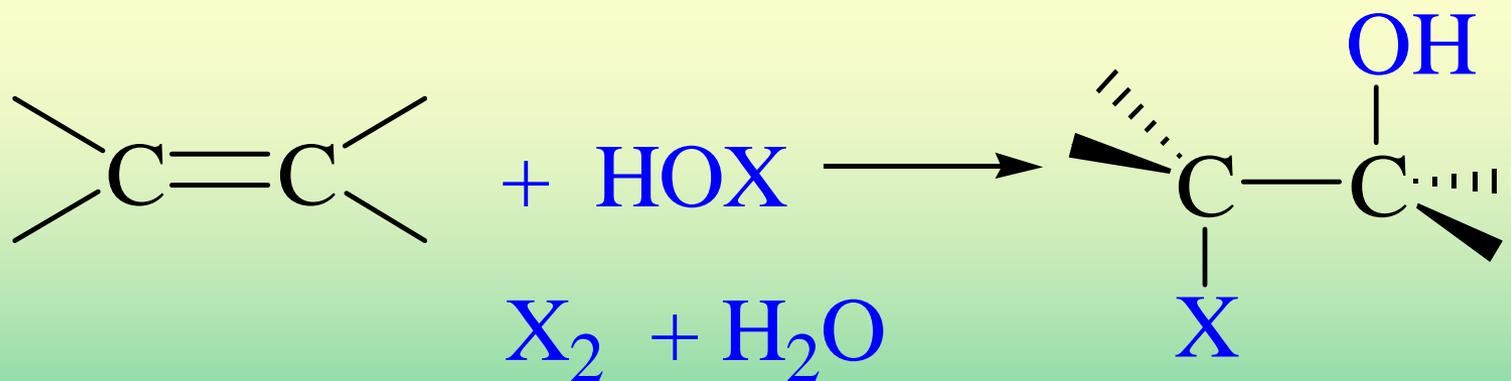


—— 直接水合法

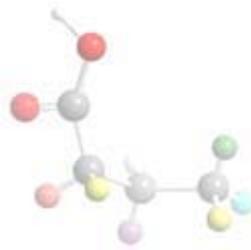




## 5. 与次卤酸加成



反式加成为主

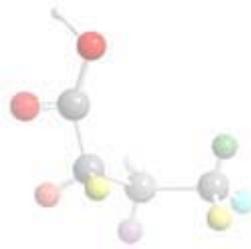




## 3.4.2 自由基加成反应

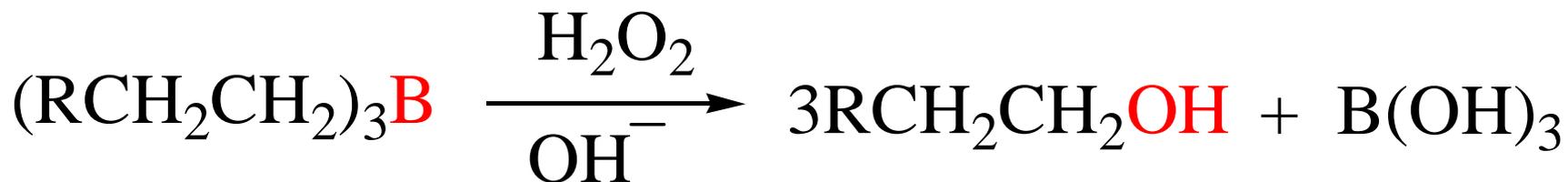
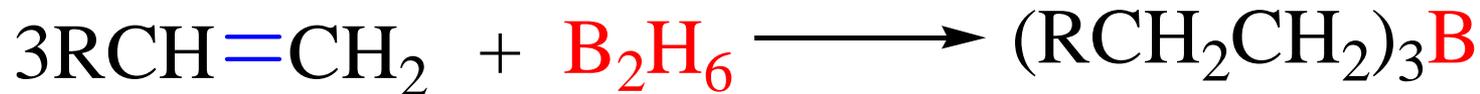


- 反Markovnikov规则加成
- 只有溴化氢能发生反应

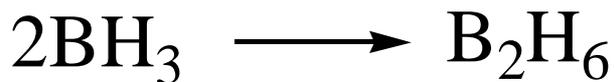




### 3.4.3 硼氢化—氧化反应

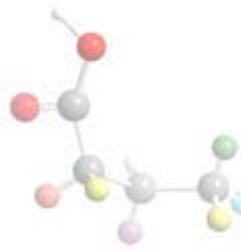
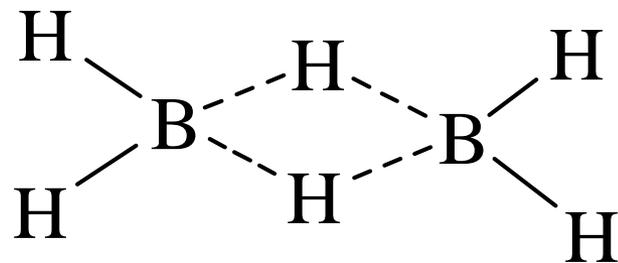


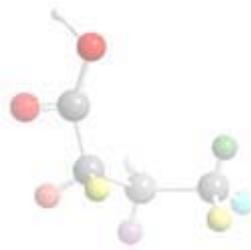
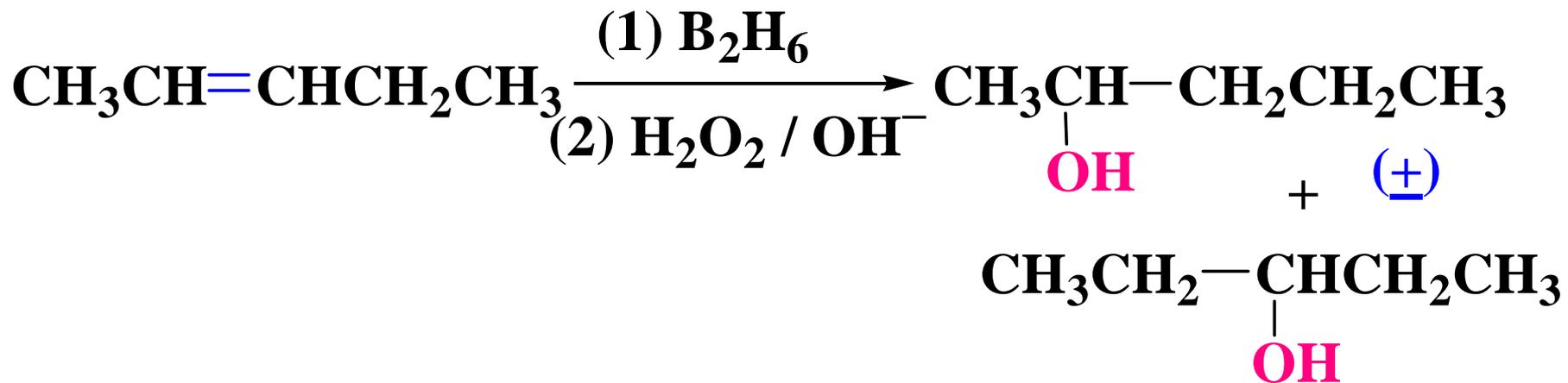
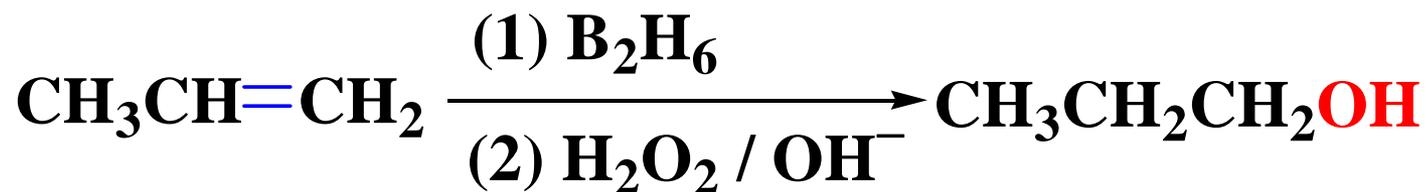
硼氢化—氧化反应



甲硼烷

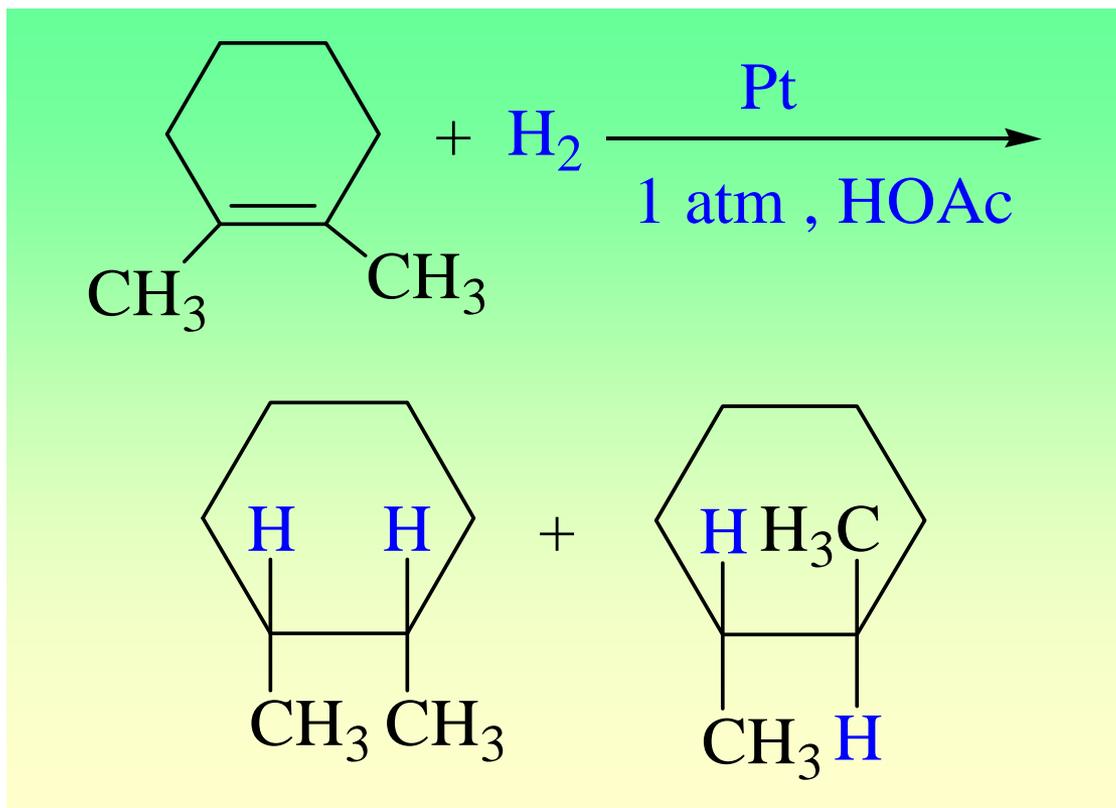
乙硼烷





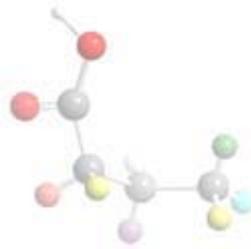


## 3.4.4 催化氢化



86%

14%

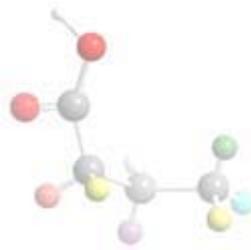
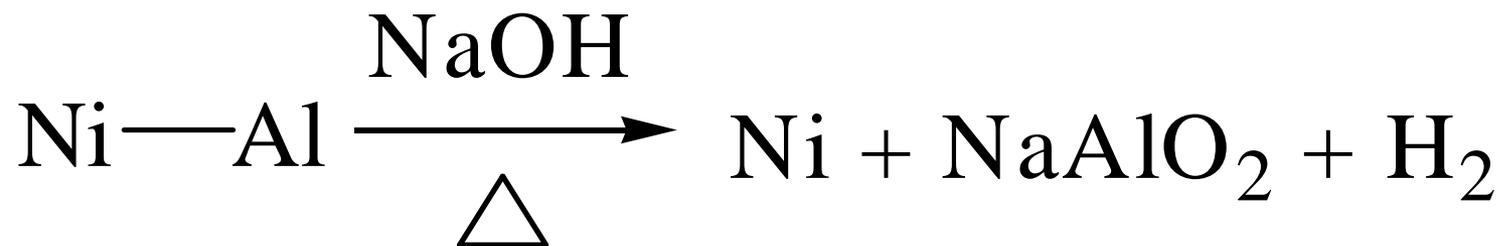




## 常用催化剂

**Pt , Pd , Rh, Pd / C, Pd / BaSO<sub>4</sub>**

**Raney Ni**





## 3.4.5 氧化反应

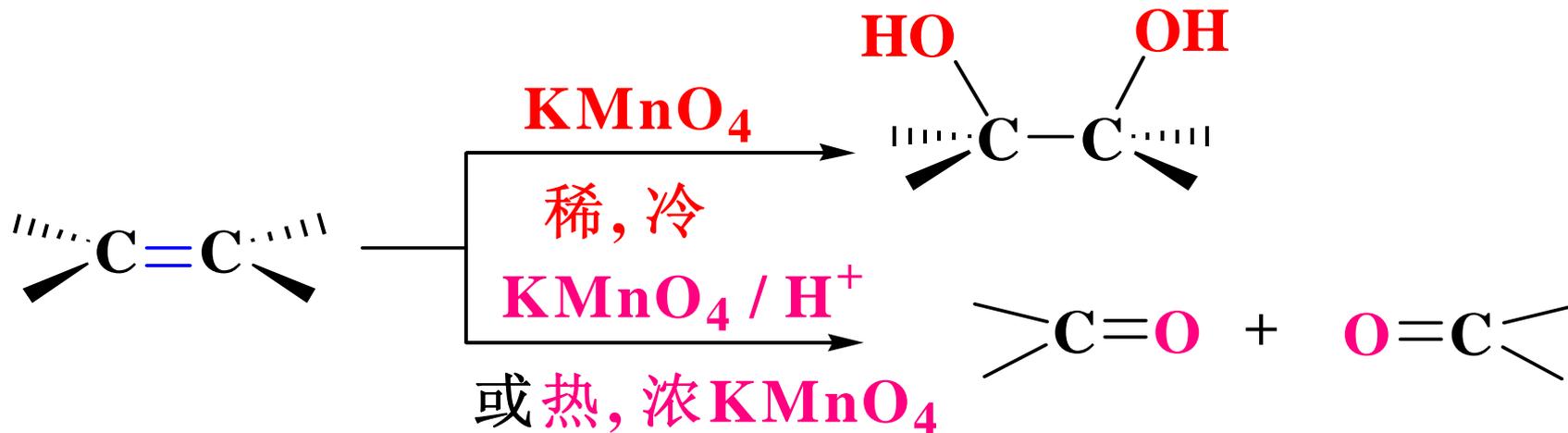
1. 被高锰酸钾氧化
2. 被四氧化钨氧化
3. 被过氧酸氧化（环氧化反应）
4. 臭氧解反应



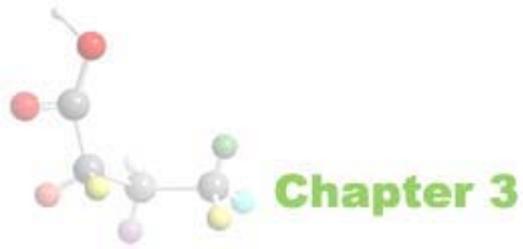


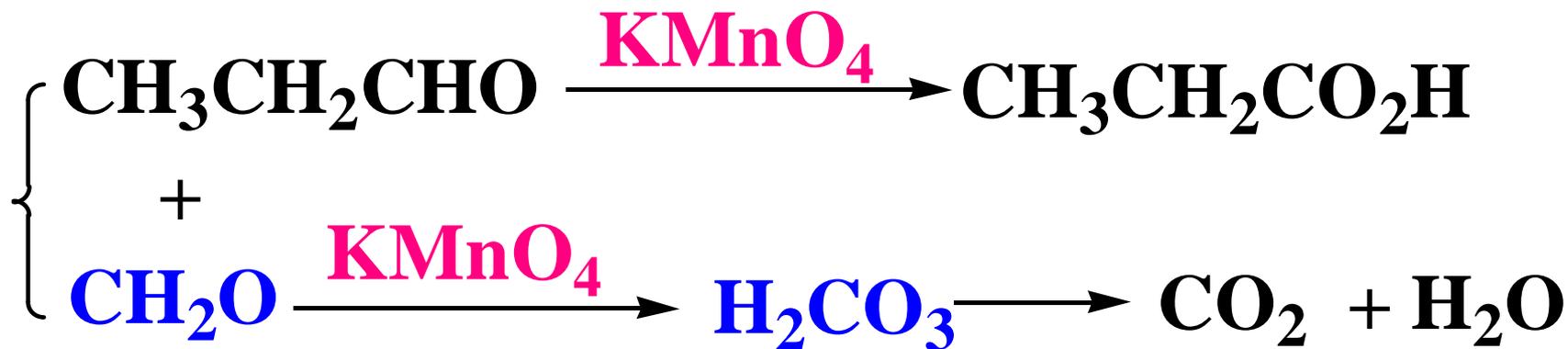
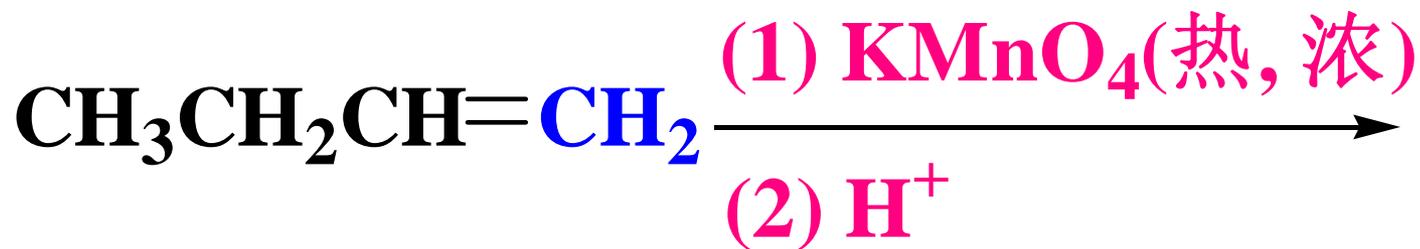
## 3.4.5 氧化反应

### 1. 被高锰酸钾氧化

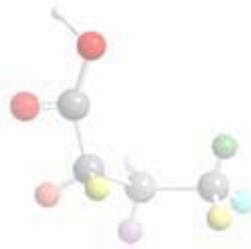


可作为烯烃的鉴别反应





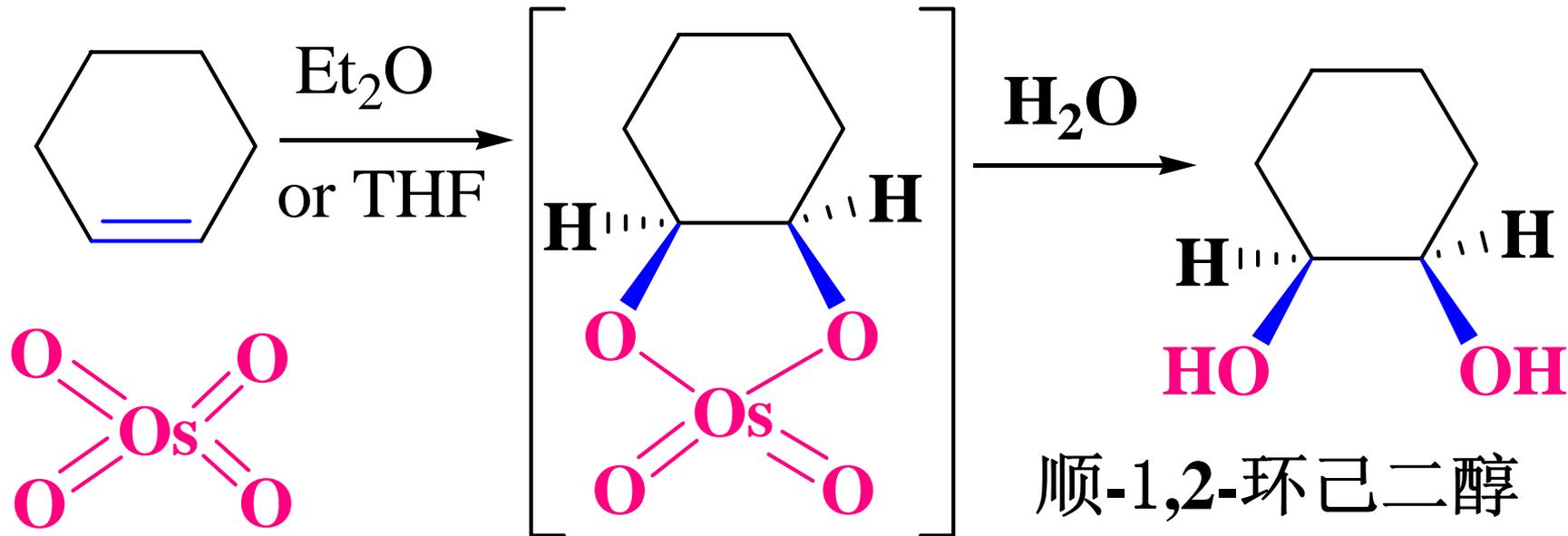
可用于推测双键的结构



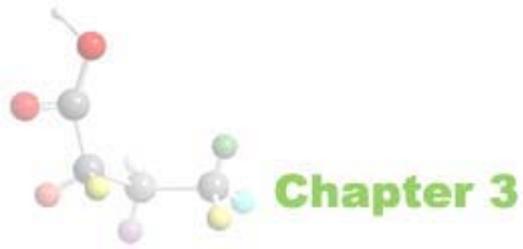


## 3.4.5 氧化反应

### 2. 被四氧化锇 ( $\text{OsO}_4$ ) 氧化



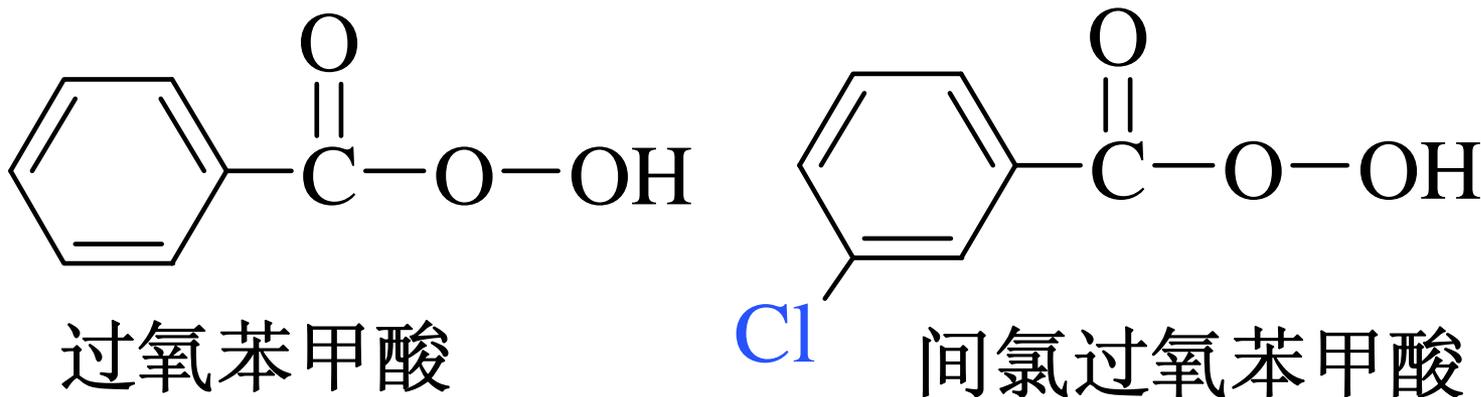
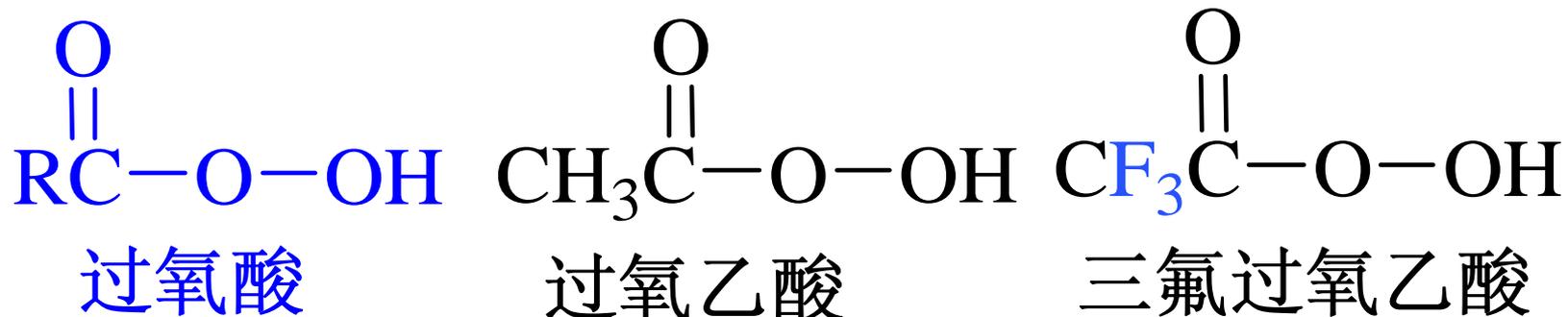
顺式加成

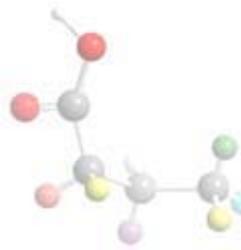
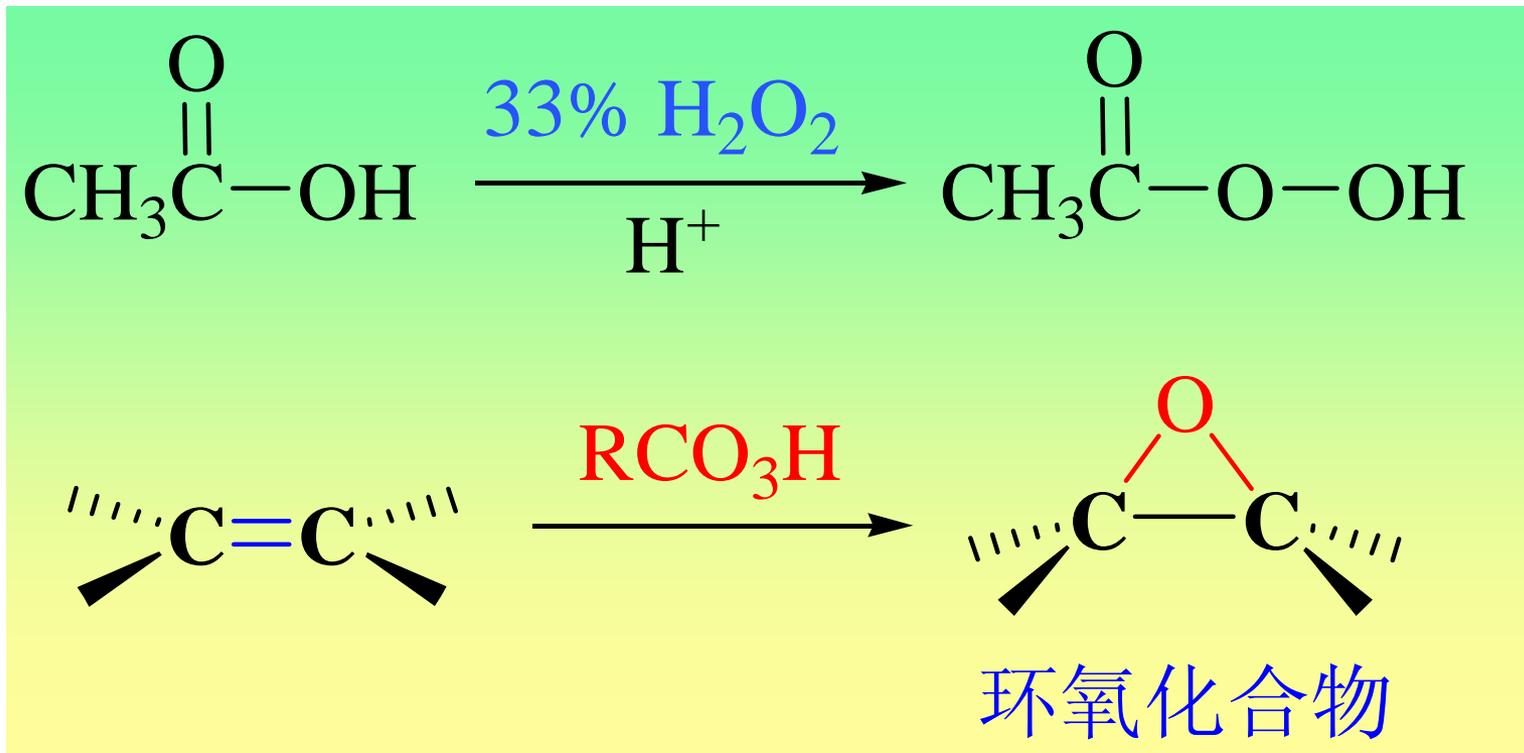


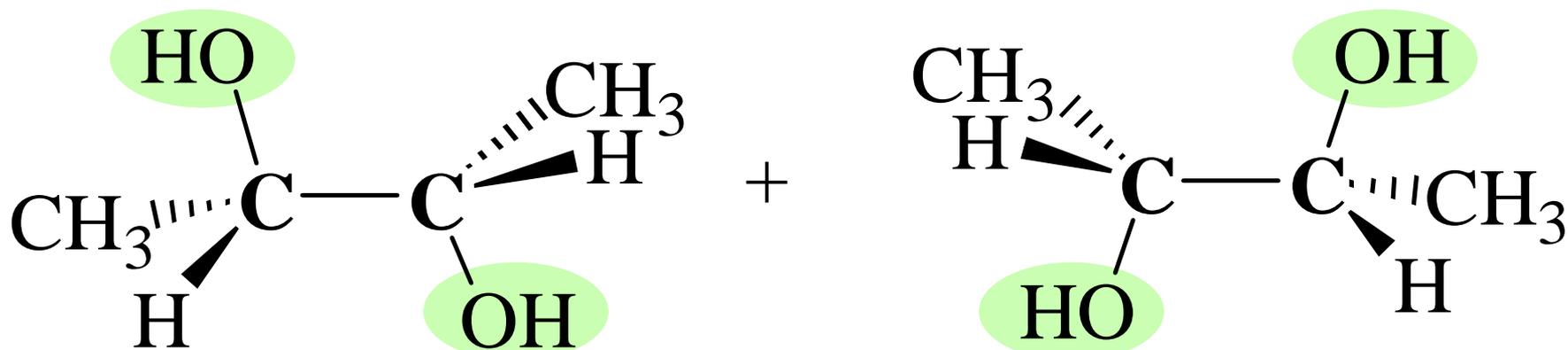
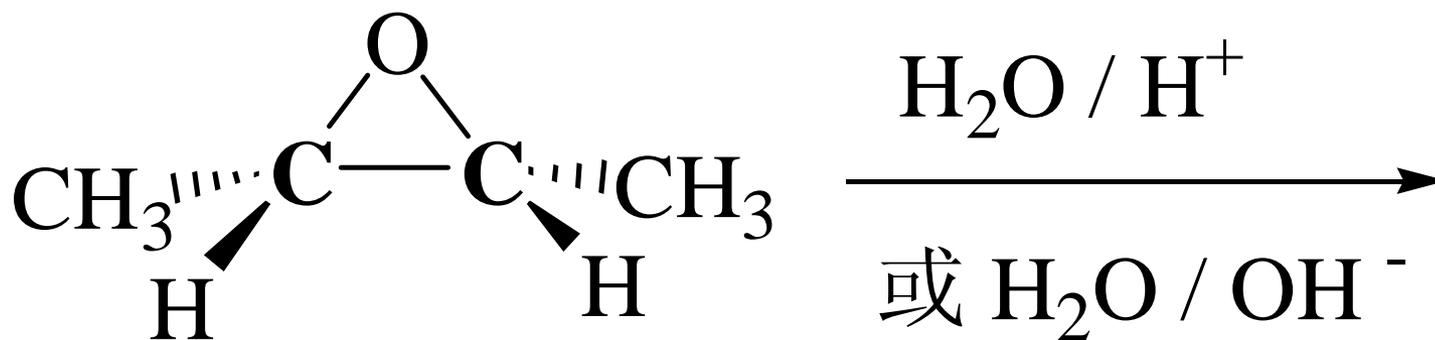


## 3.4.5 氧化反应

### 3. 被过氧酸氧化（环氧化反应）

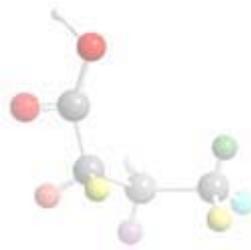






(±)

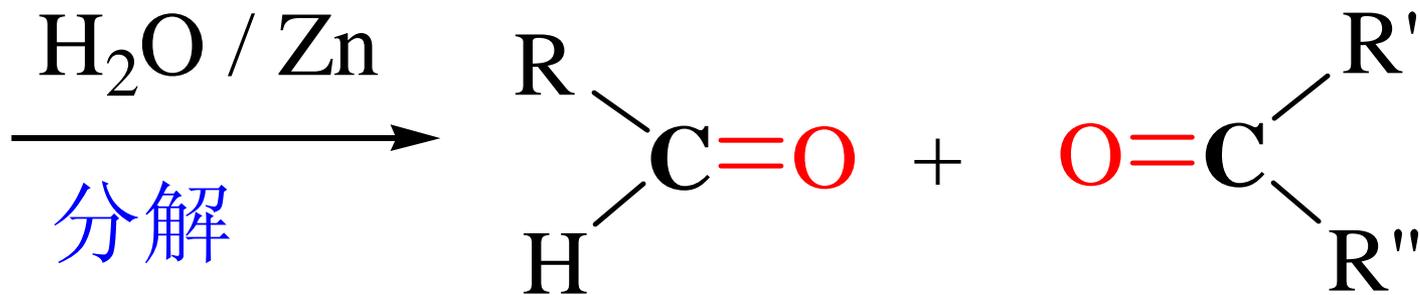
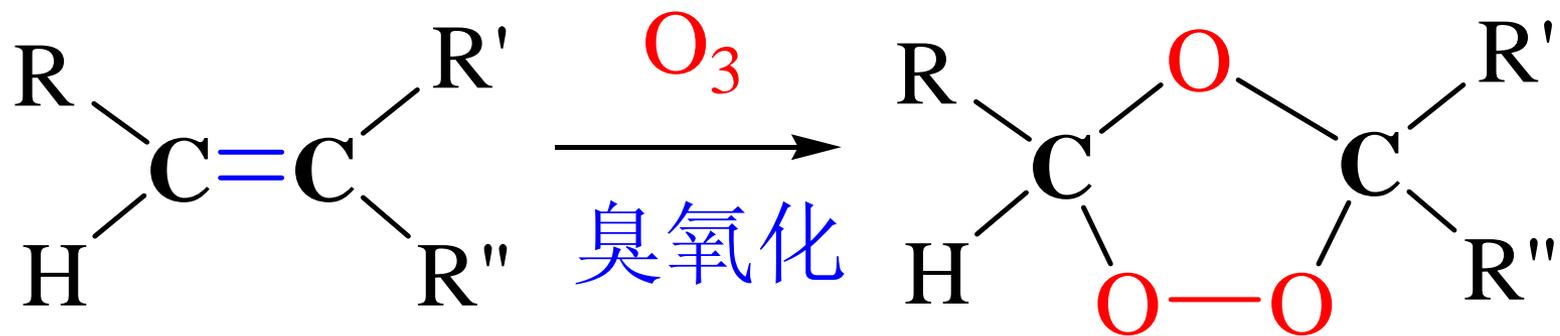
反式邻二醇



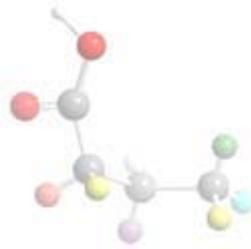


## 3.4.5 氧化反应

### 4. 臭氧解反应



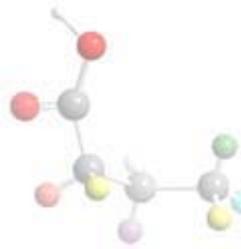
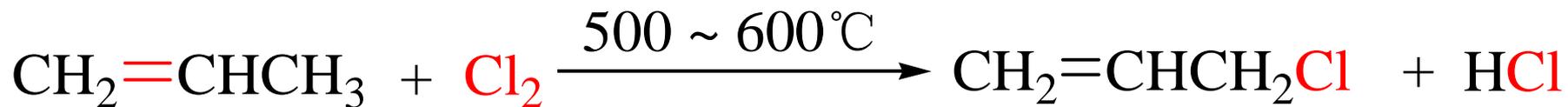
臭氧解反应

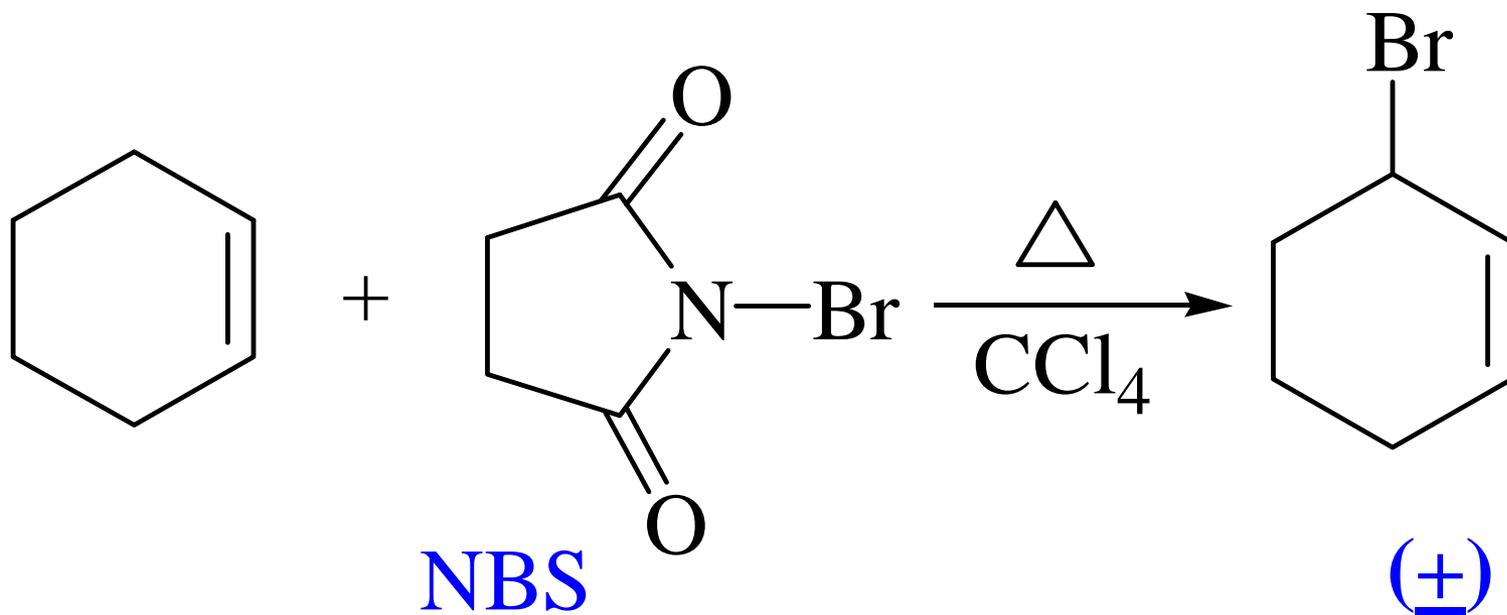




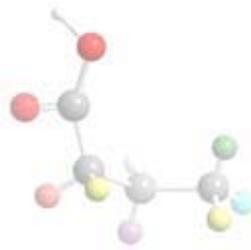
## 3.4.6 $\alpha$ -氢的卤代反应

➤  $\alpha$ -碳原子——与官能团相连的碳原子





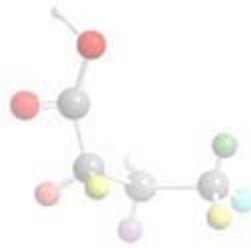
NBS  
N-溴代丁二酰亚胺

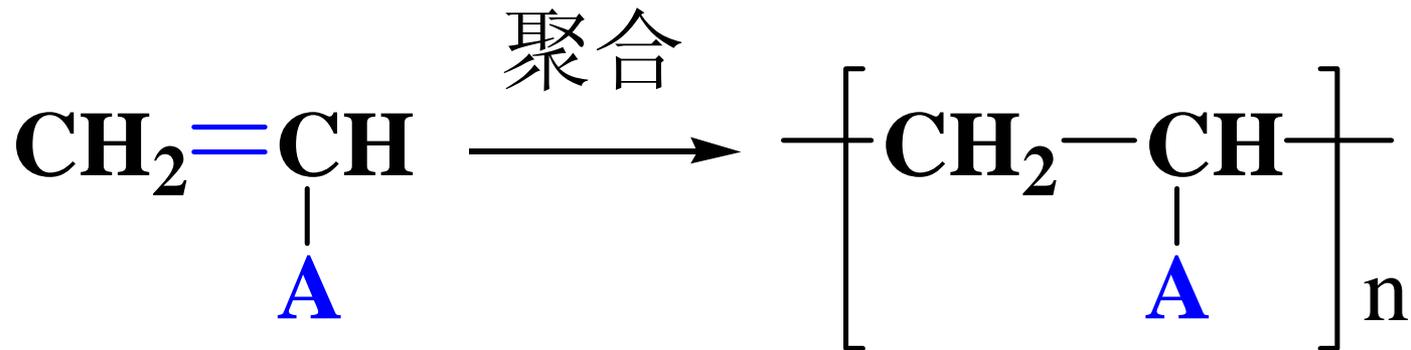




## 3.4.7 聚合反应

- **聚合反应**——在适当条件下，含双键、叁键或者含2个及多个官能团的化合物，发生2分子、3分子或多分子的结合而形成一个大分子。
- **加聚反应**——通过加成反应途径完成的聚合反应。
- **缩聚反应**——通过缩合反应途径完成的聚合反应。





**A = H** 聚乙烯

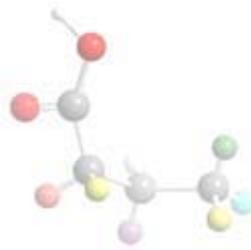
**Cl** 聚氯乙烯

**Ph** 聚苯乙烯

**CN** 腈纶, 人造羊毛

**CH<sub>3</sub>** 聚丙烯

**OH** 聚乙烯醇(维纶)



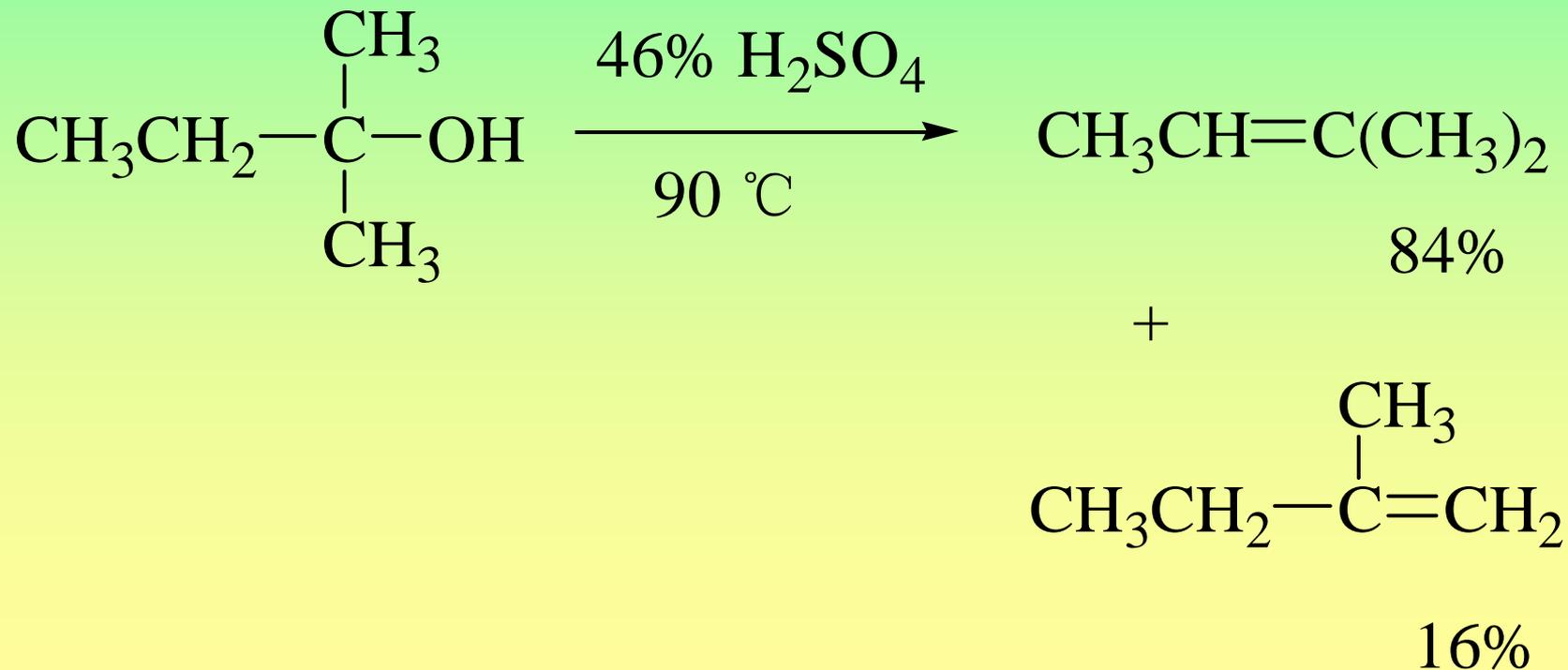
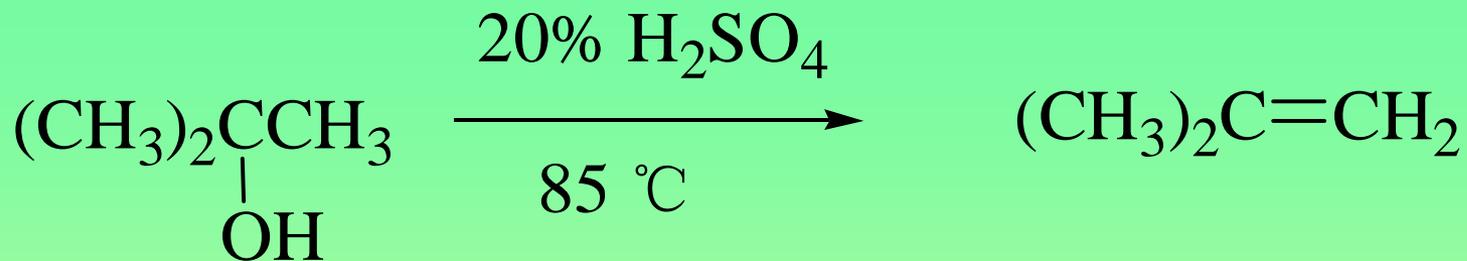


## 3.5 烯烃的制备





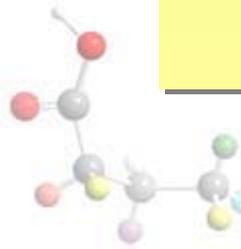
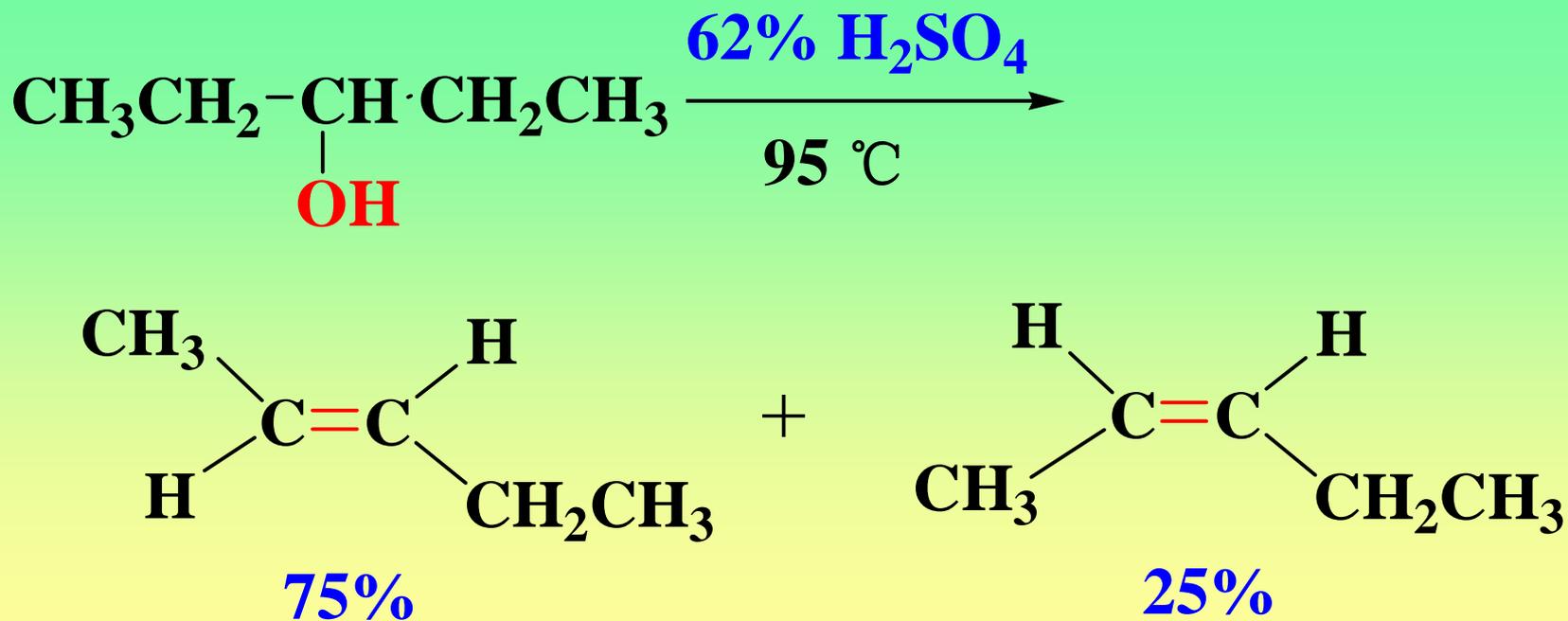
# 1. 醇脱水

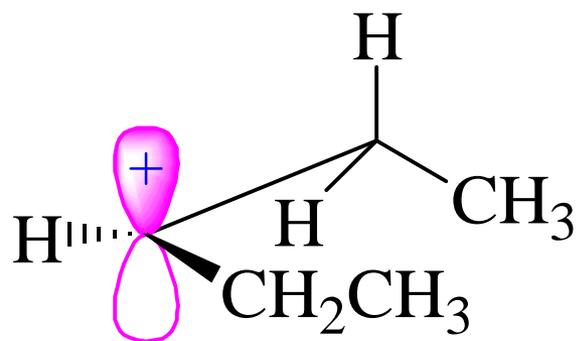
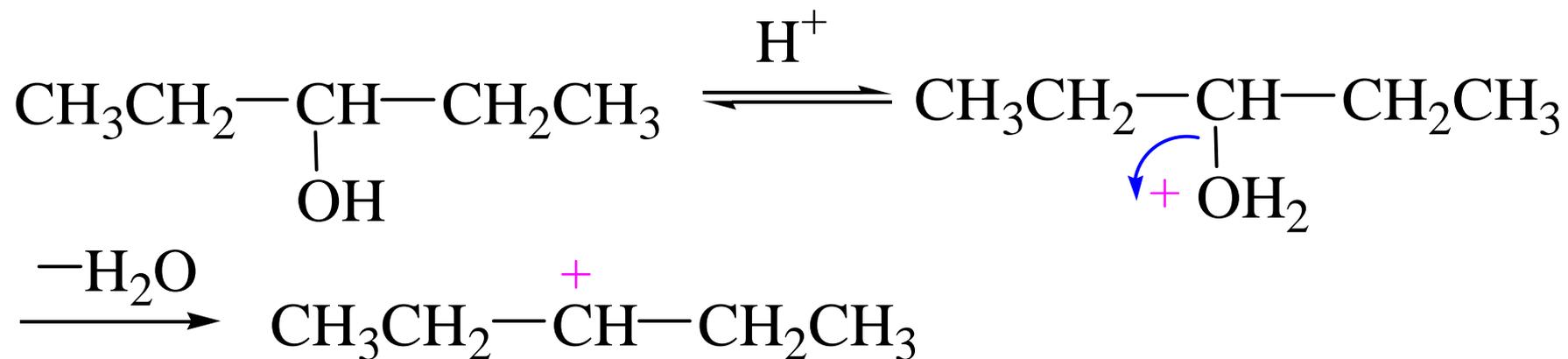




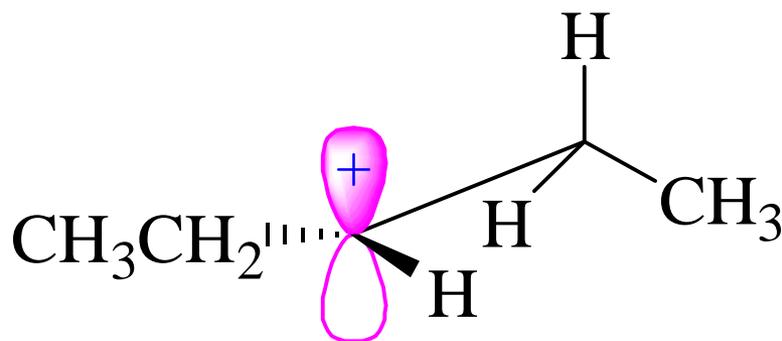
# Zaitsev 规律

- 当一个消除反应可能生成不同的烯烃异构体时，总是倾向于生成取代基较多的烯烃为主要产物。





较不稳定



较稳定





## 2. 卤代烃脱卤化氢

