

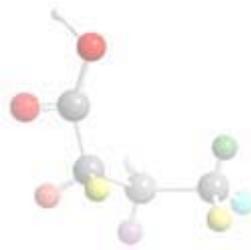


# 第四章 炔烃和二烯烃



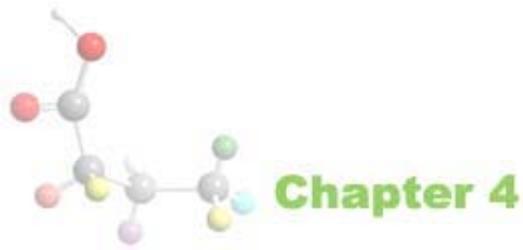


- 含**碳碳叁键**（ $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ）的烃称为**炔烃**
- 含**2个碳碳双键**的烃称为**二烯烃**
- 炔烃和二烯烃的**通式**均为： $\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n-2}$
- 末端炔： $\text{RC}\equiv\text{CH}$



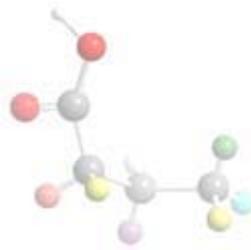
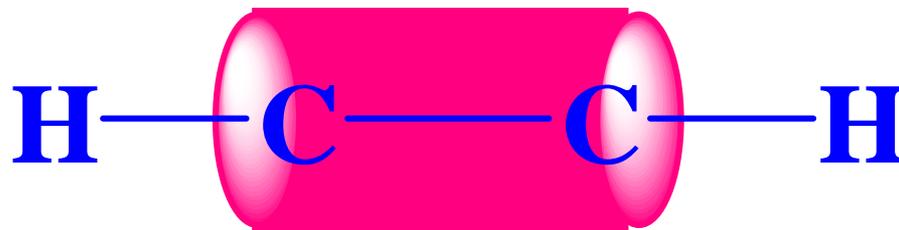
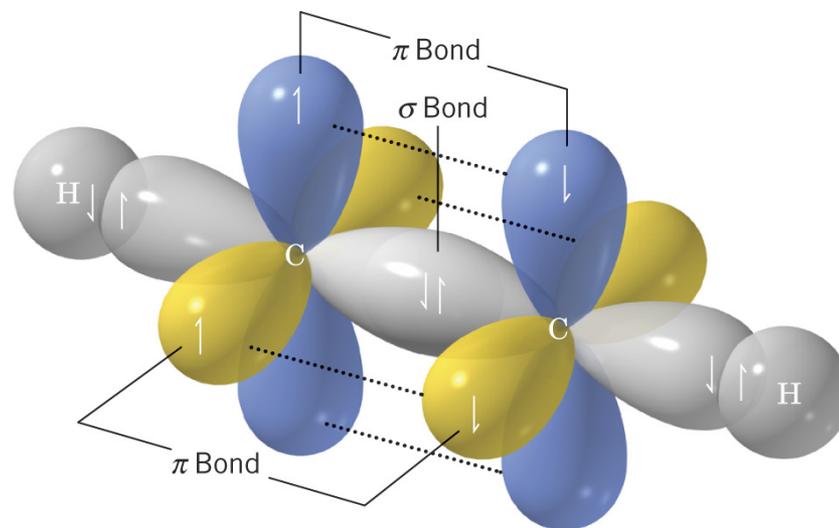
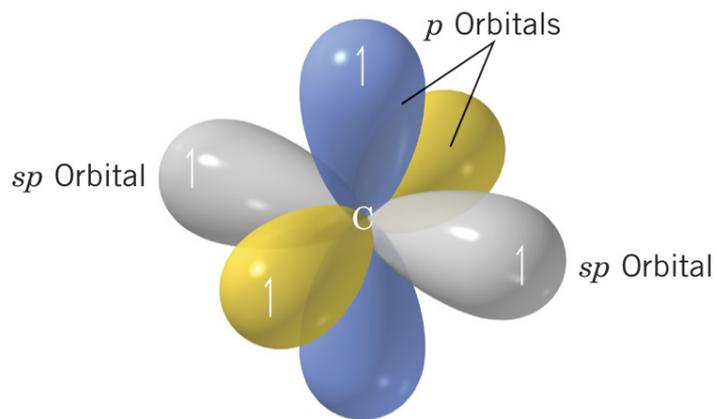


# 4.1 炔烃的结构、异构、命名 和物理性质





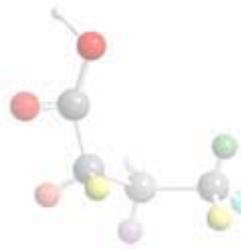
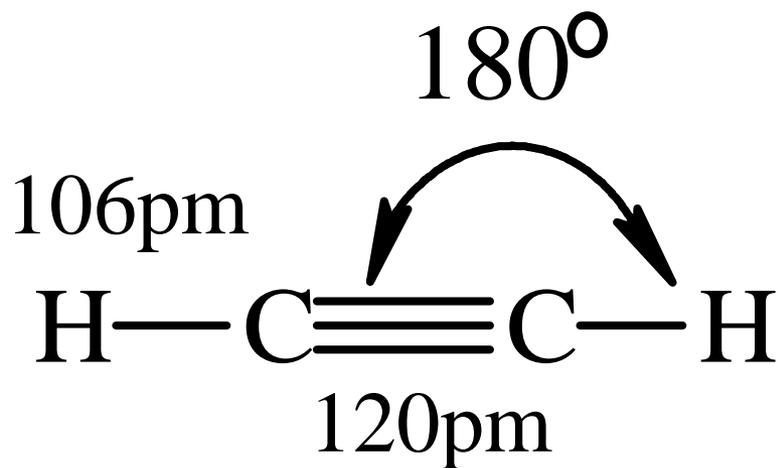
# 4.1.1 炔烃的结构





## 炔烃的结构特征

- $sp$ 杂化，键角 $180^\circ$ ，线形分子
- 2个 $\pi$ 键， $\pi$ 电子云呈圆柱体
- 碳碳键长比烯键短

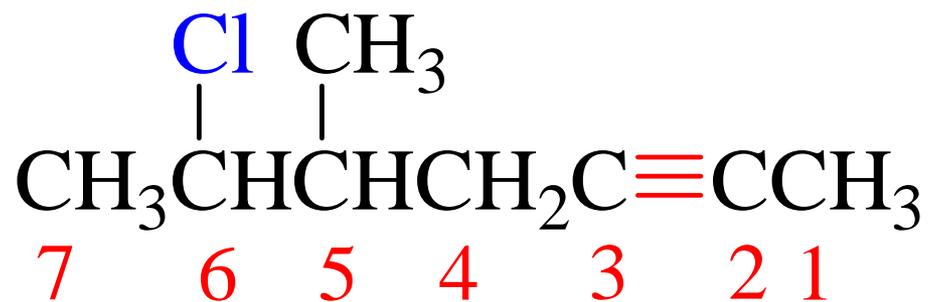




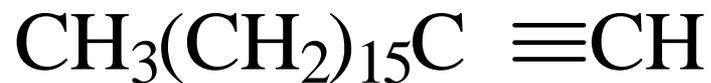
## 4.1.2 炔烃的异构和命名

- 与烯烃的命名原则相同，改“烯”为“炔”。
- 分子中同时存在烯键和炔键时，母体名为“烯炔”。
- 编号按最低序列原则

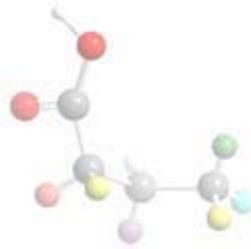




5-甲基-6-氯-2-庚炔



1-十八碳炔

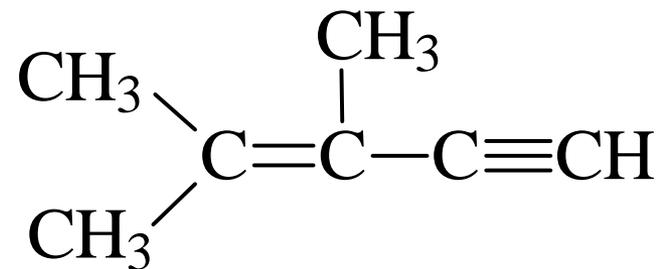




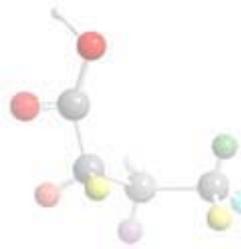
1-庚烯-6-炔



4-甲基-7-壬烯-1-炔



3,4-二甲基-3-戊烯-1-炔

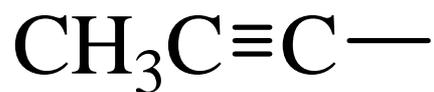




# 炔基



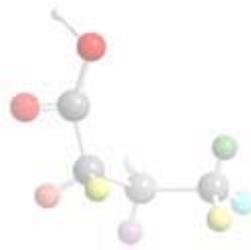
乙炔基



1-丙炔基

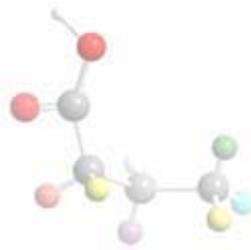


2-丙炔基



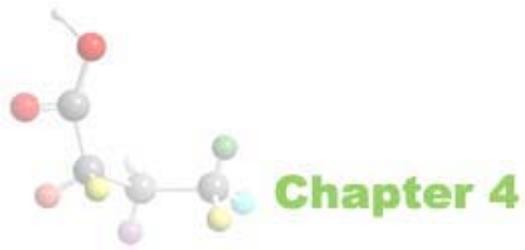


## 4.3 炔烃的物理性质(自学)





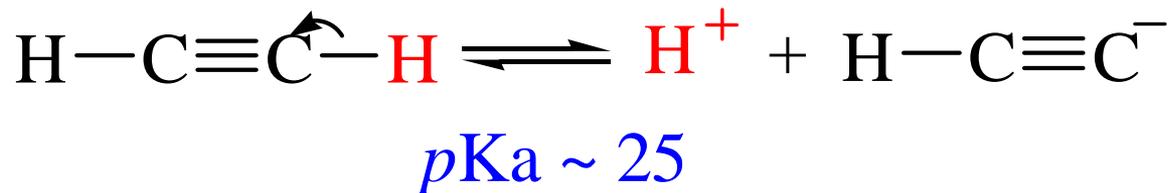
## 4.4 炔烃的化学性质



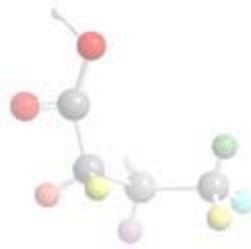
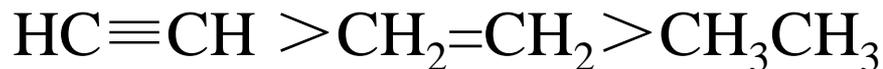


## 4.4.1. 炔烃活泼氢的反应

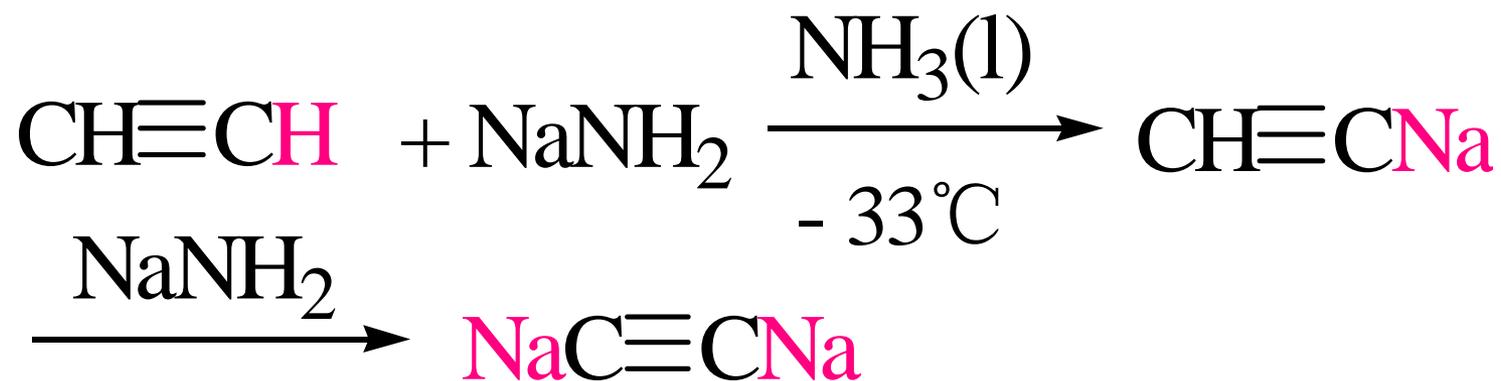
### 1. 炔烃的酸性



末端炔烃酸性比水、醇弱，但比氨强

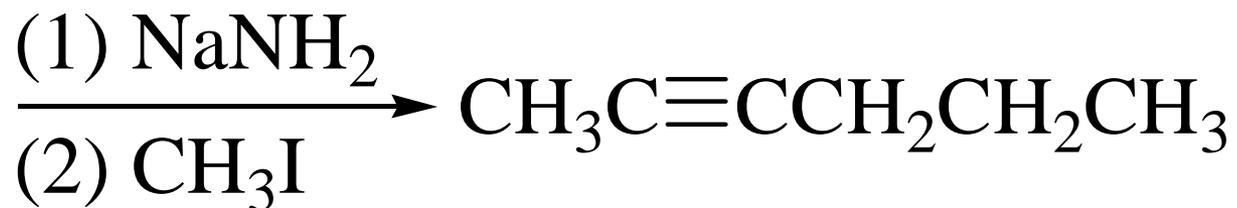
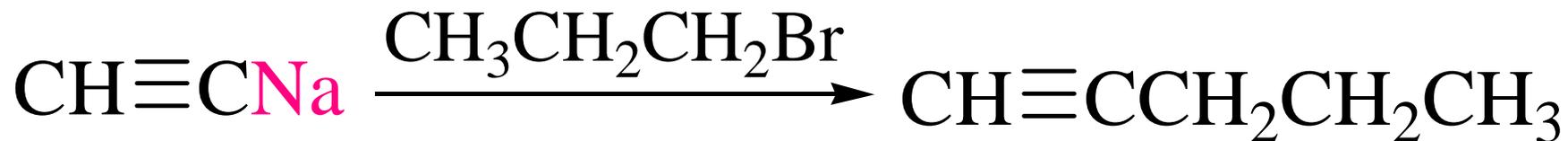


## 2. 金属炔化物的生成



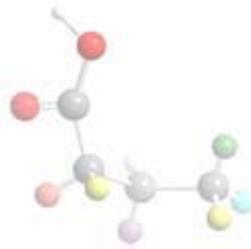
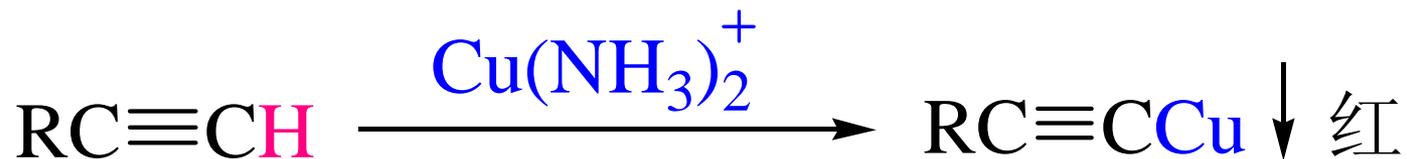
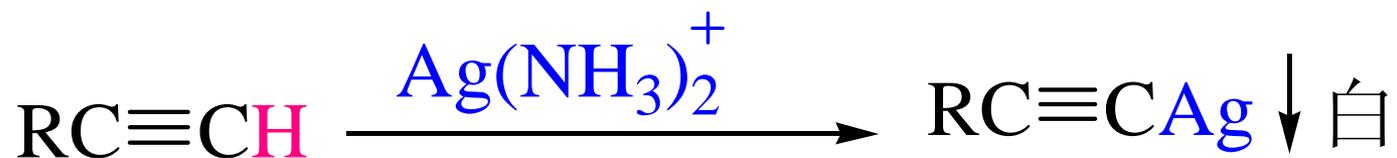
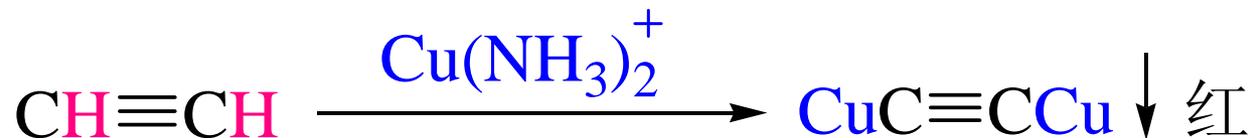
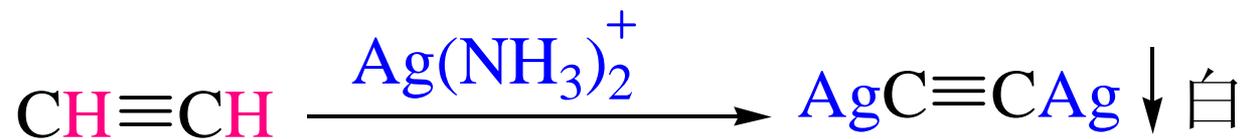


### 3. 在合成中的应用



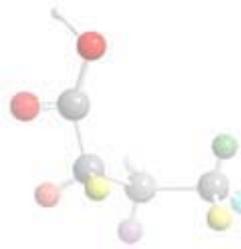
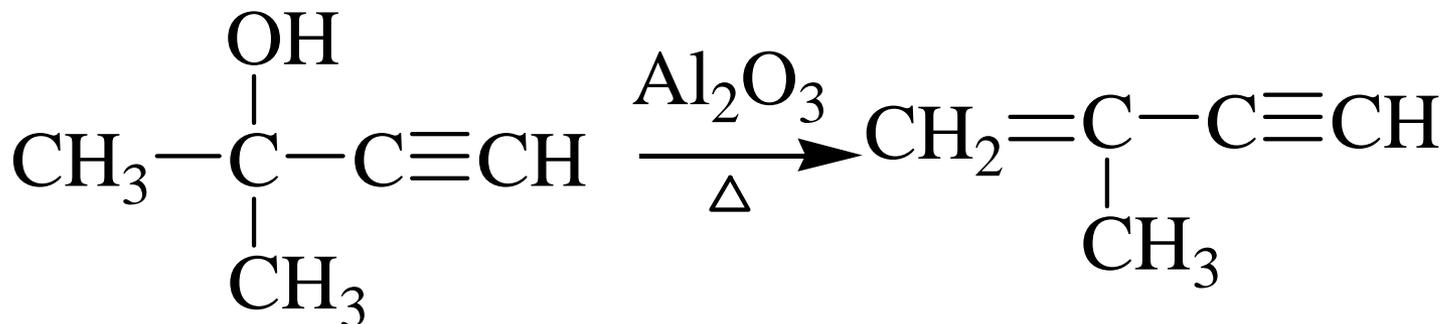
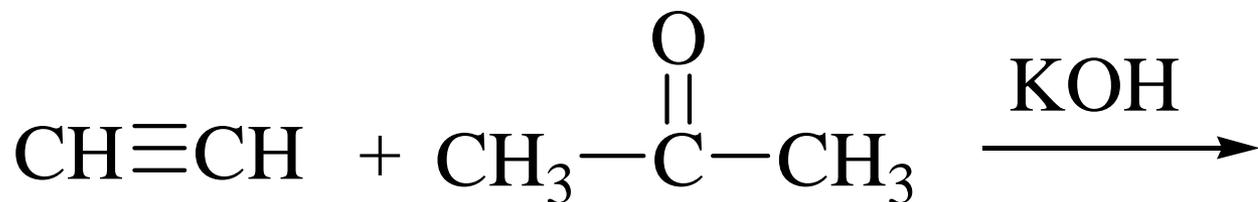
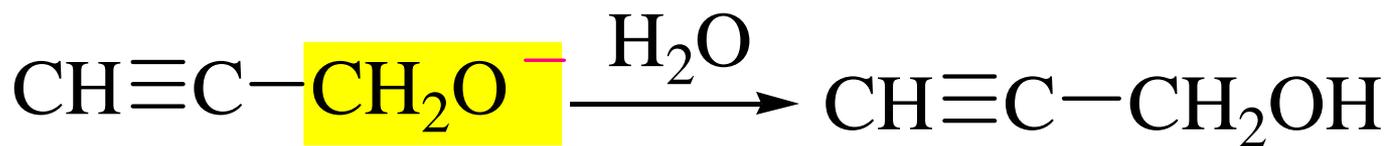
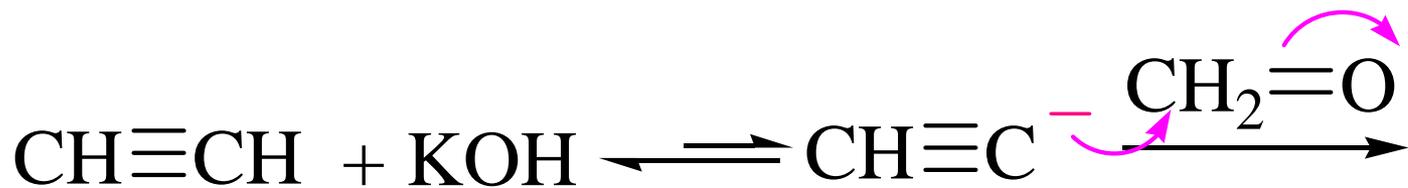


## 4. 鉴别末端炔烃





## 5. 末端炔烃与醛酮的加成



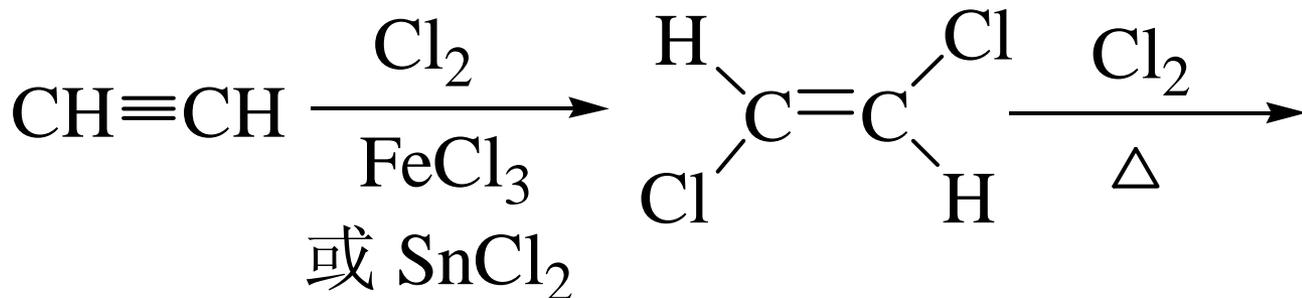


## 4.4.2 炔烃的亲电加成

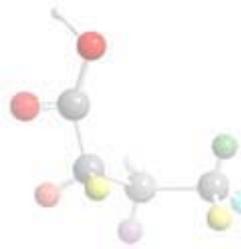
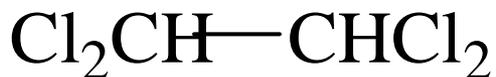
### 1. 加卤素



烯键比炔键容易加成

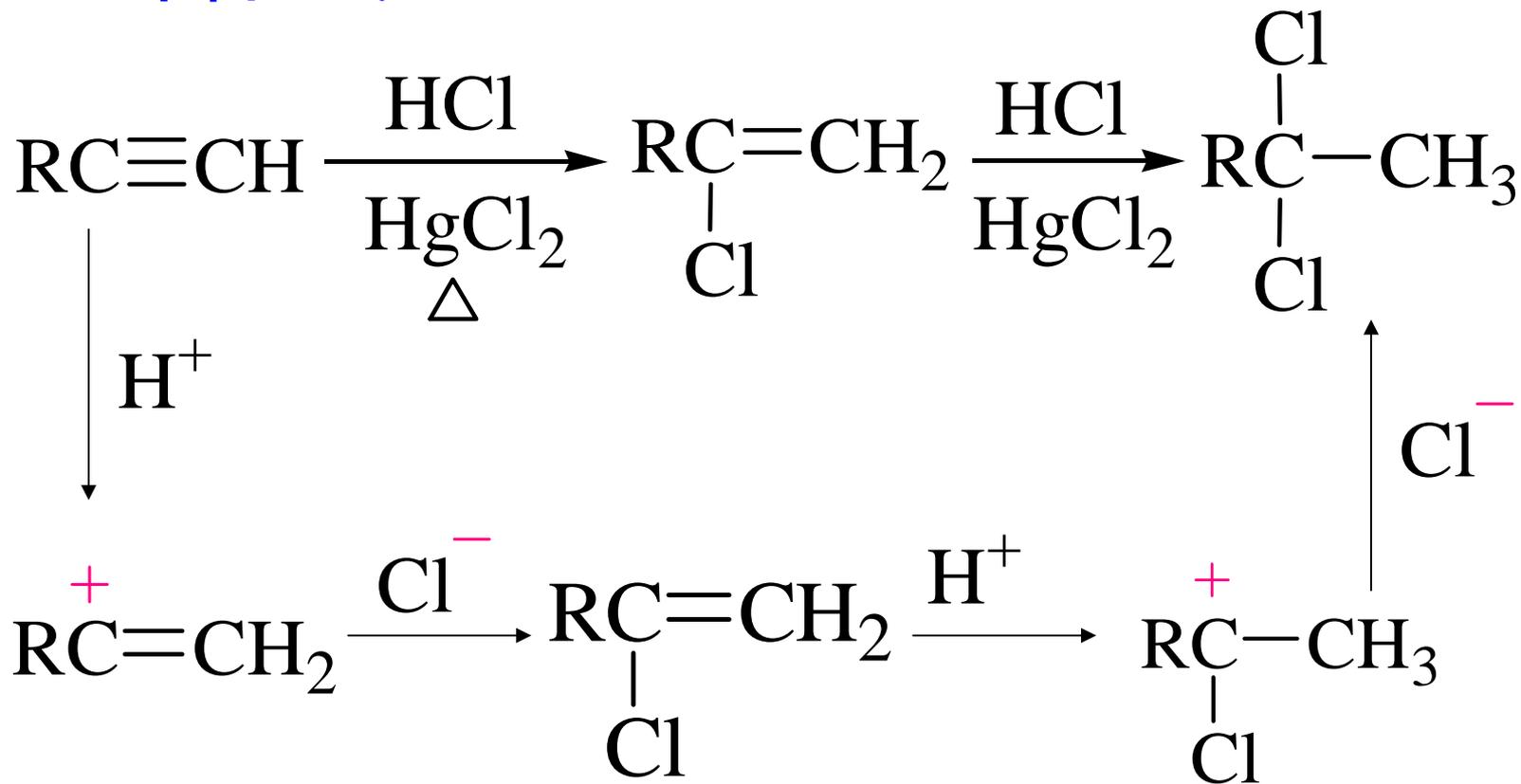


反式加成

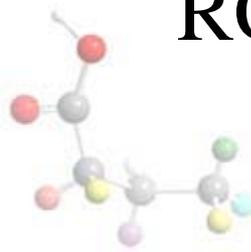




## 2. 加卤化氢

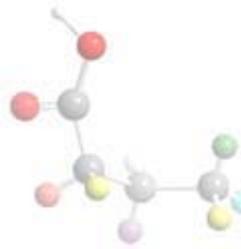
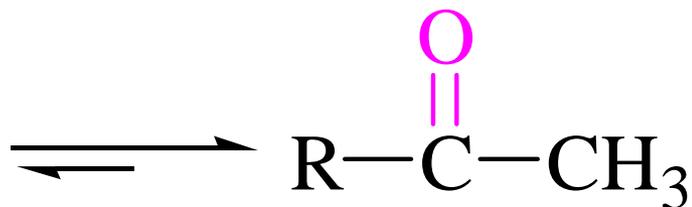
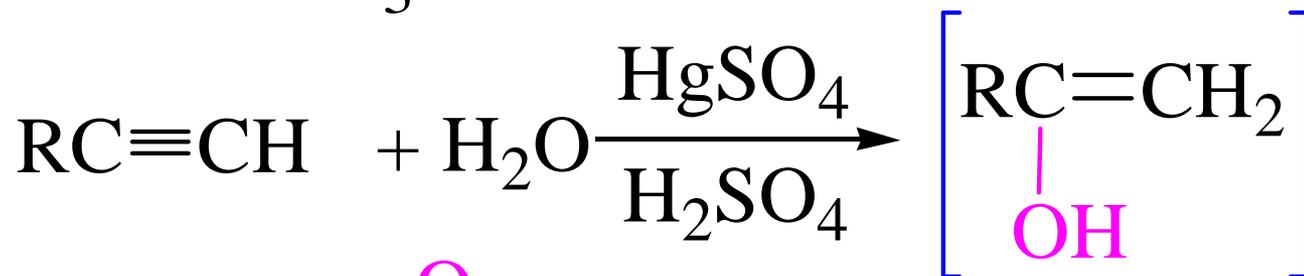
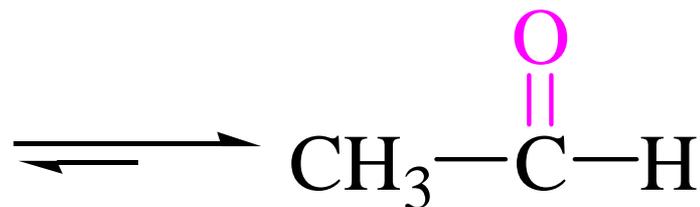
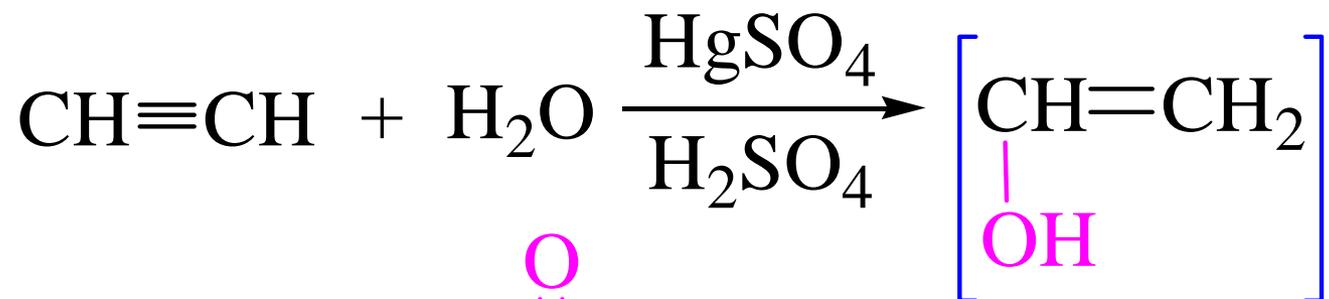


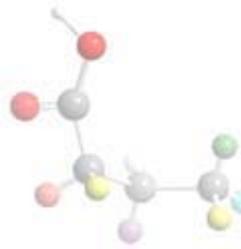
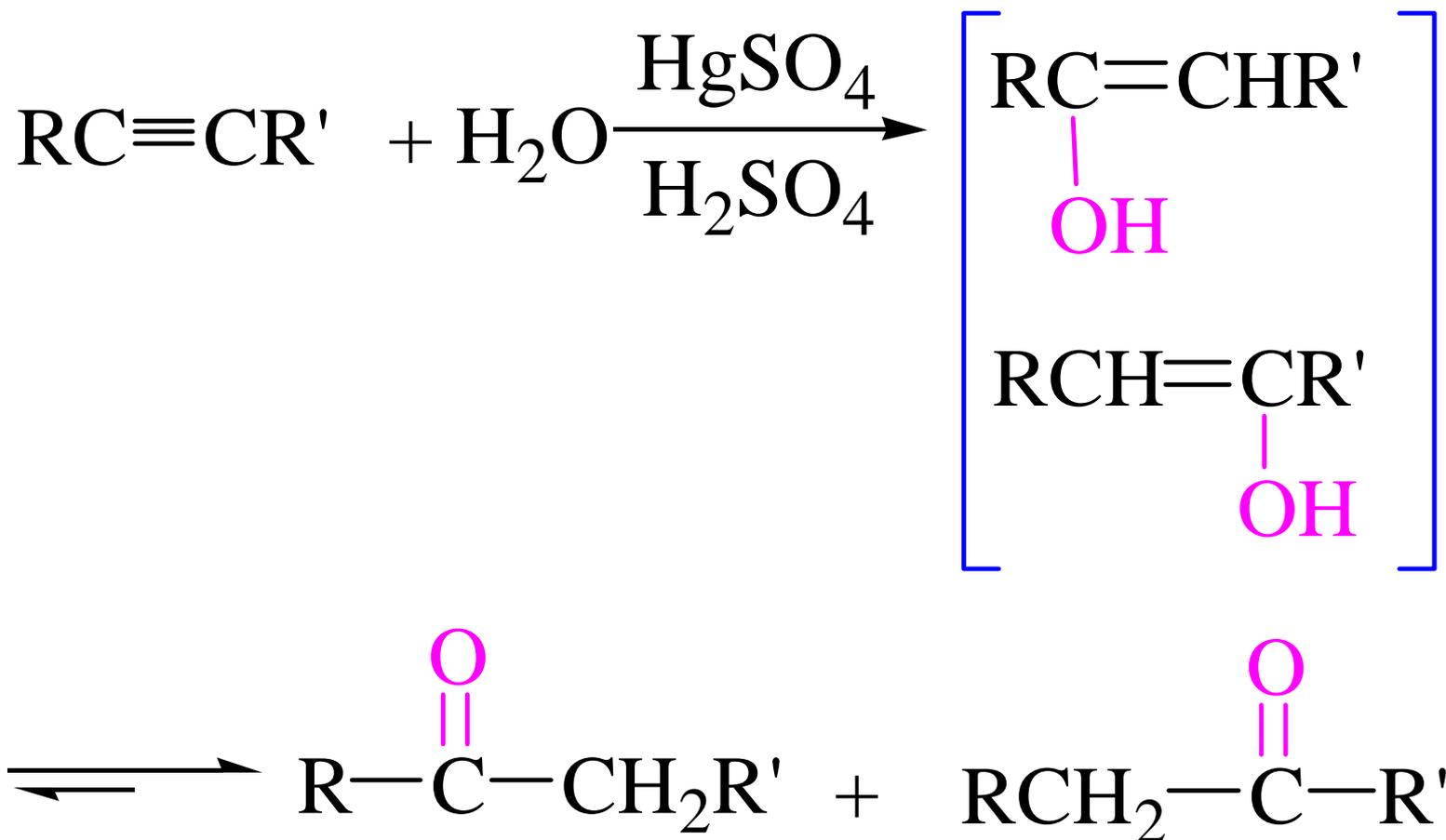
符合马氏规则





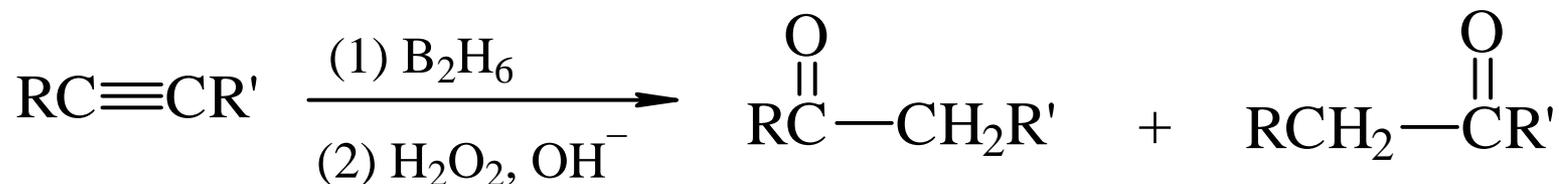
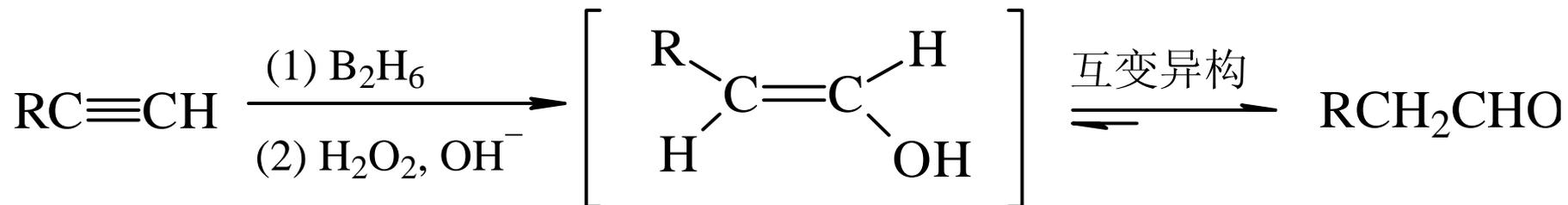
### 3. 加水



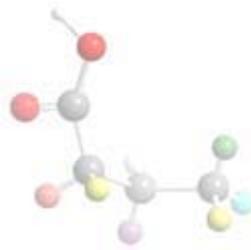




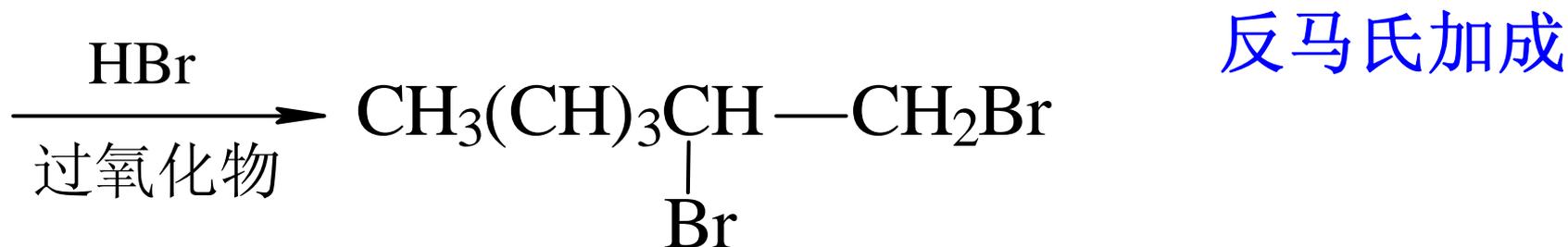
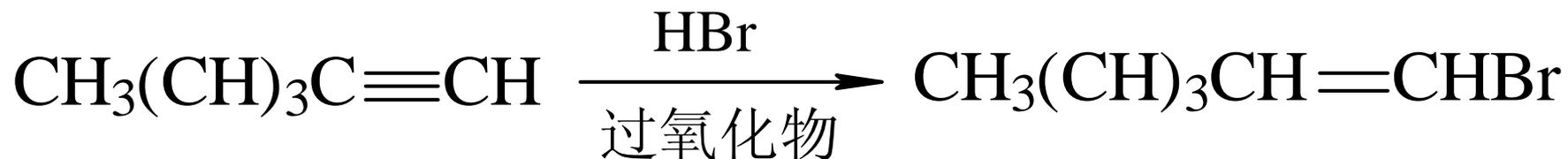
## 4.4.3 炔烃的硼氢化—氧化反应



末端炔烃经硼氢化—氧化反应生成醛，  
其它炔烃则生成酮。



## 4.4.4 炔烃的自由基加成

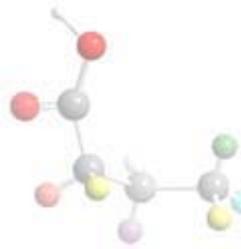
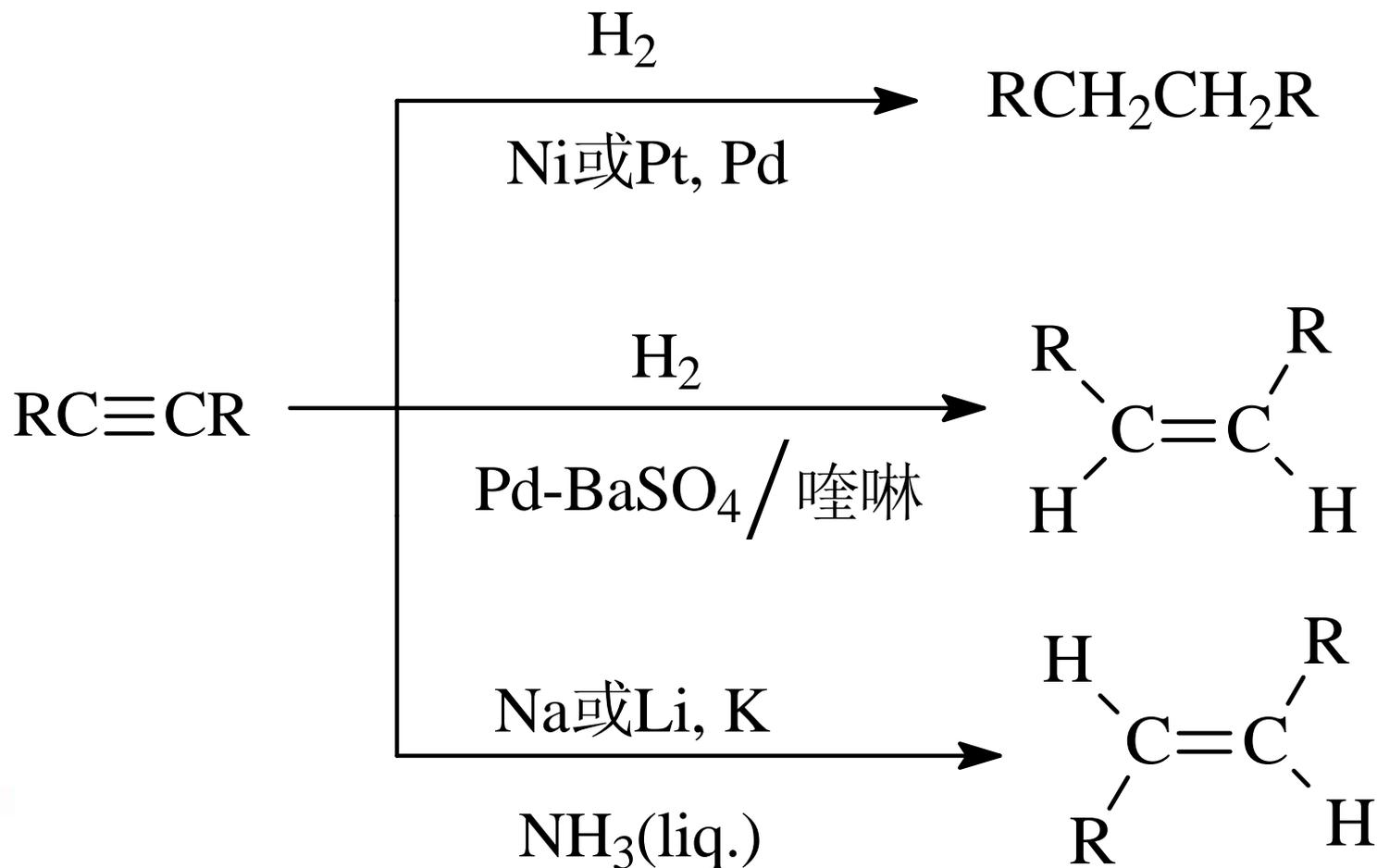


原因



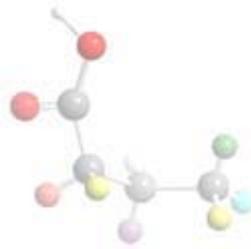
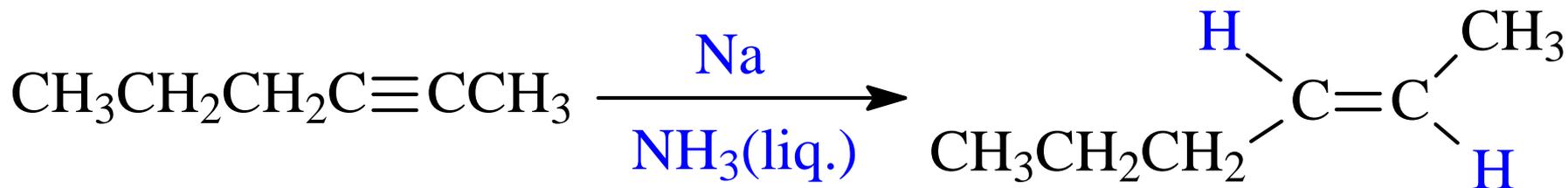
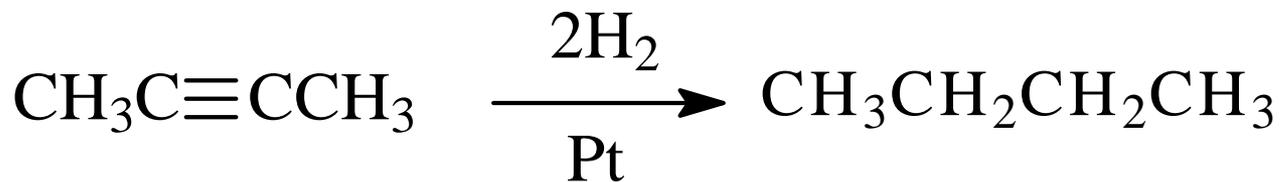


## 4.4.5 炔烃的加氢和还原

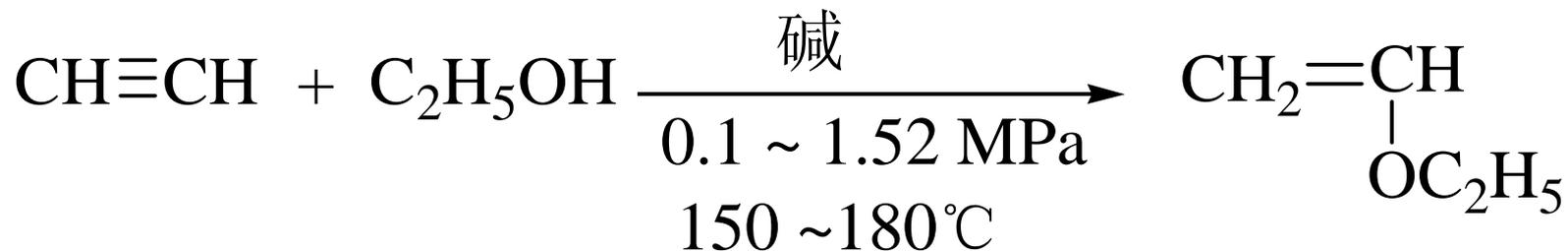
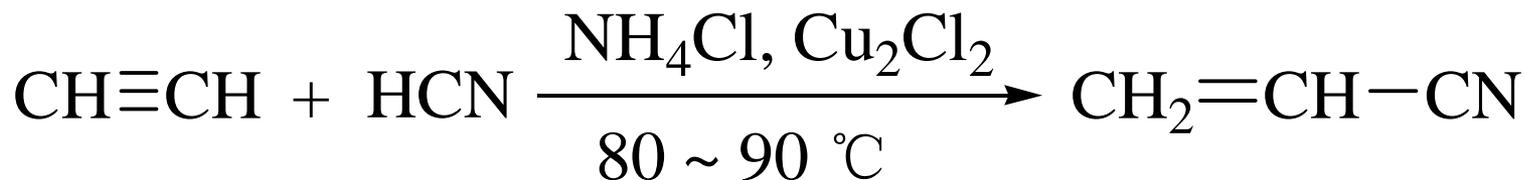


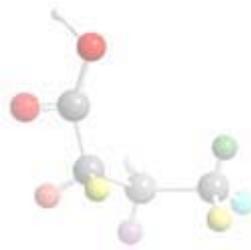
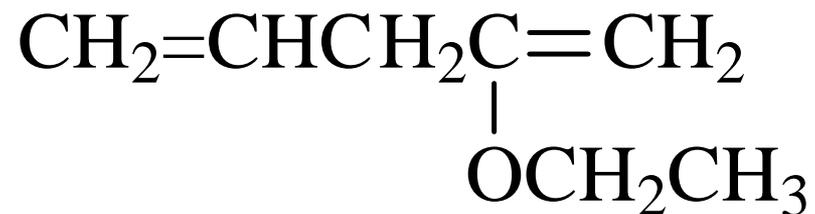
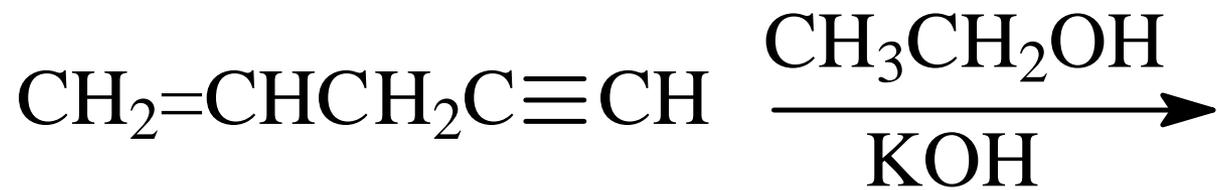


Lindlar催化剂: Pd-BaSO<sub>4</sub>/喹啉

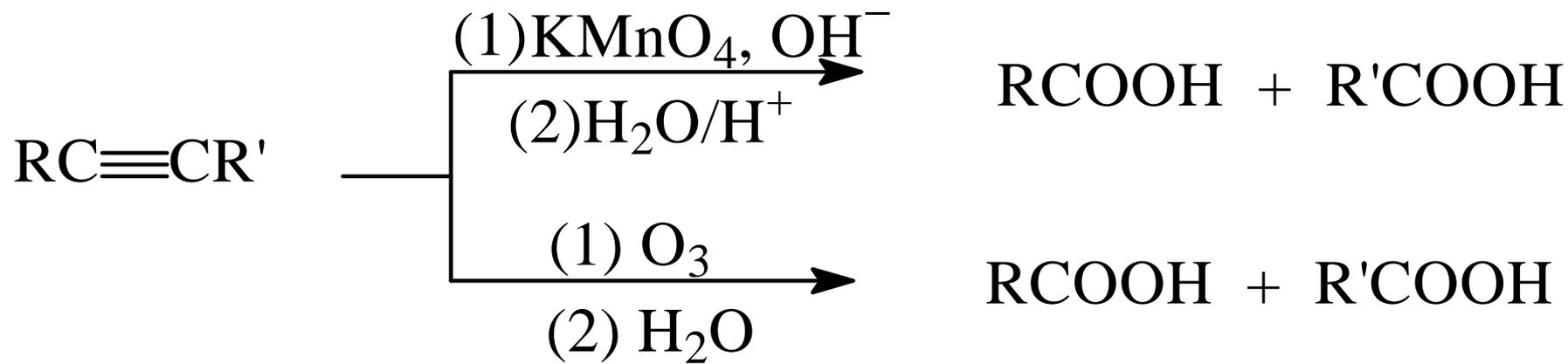


## 4.4.6 炔烃的亲核加成

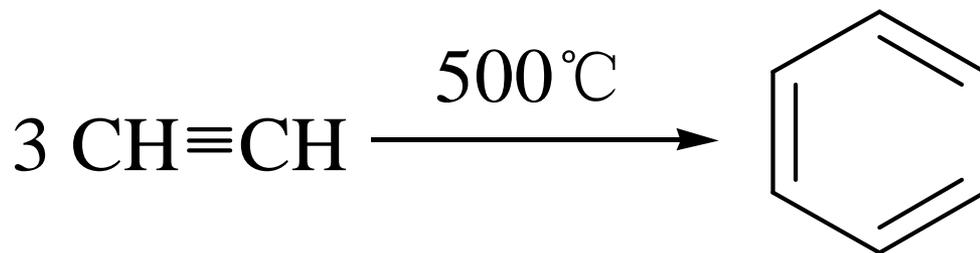
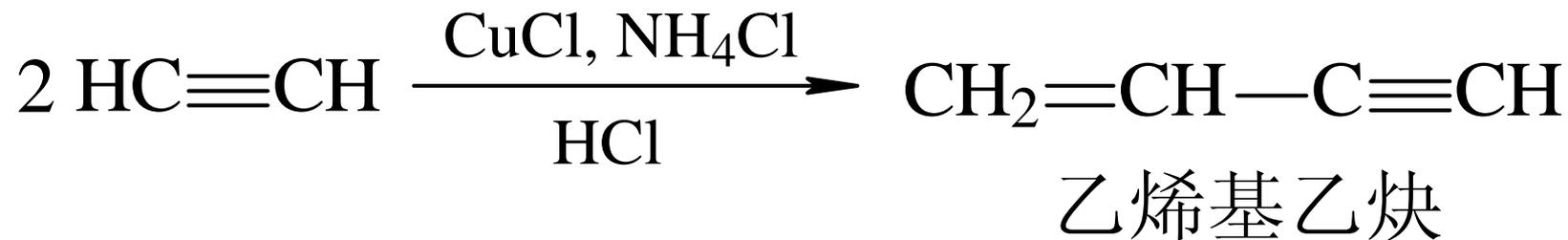




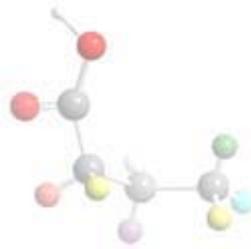
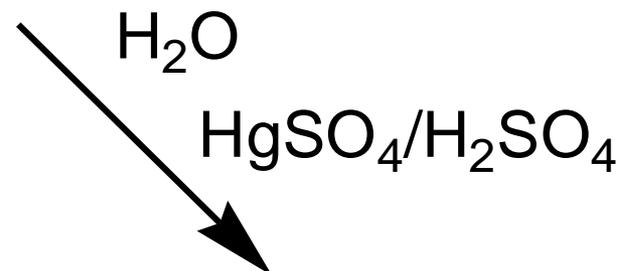
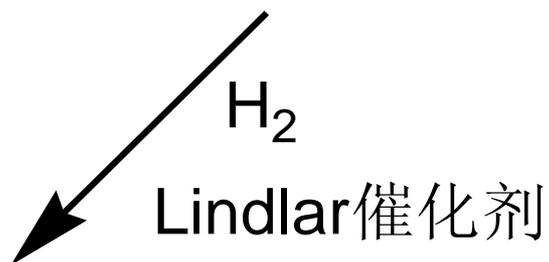
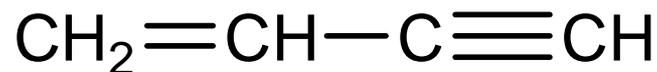
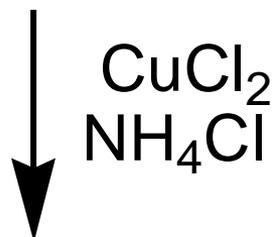
## 4.4.7 炔烃的氧化



## 4.4.8 乙炔的聚合

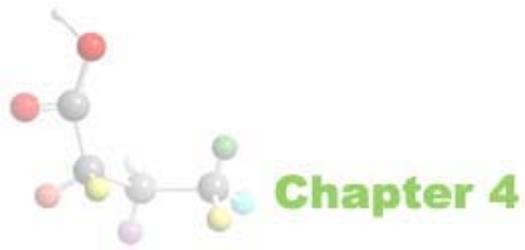


无制备价值



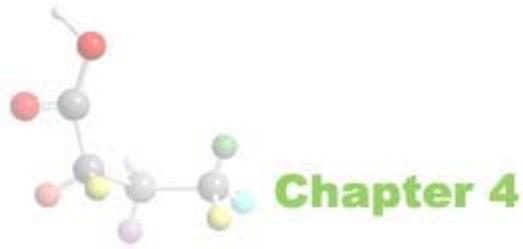


## 4.5 炔烃的制备



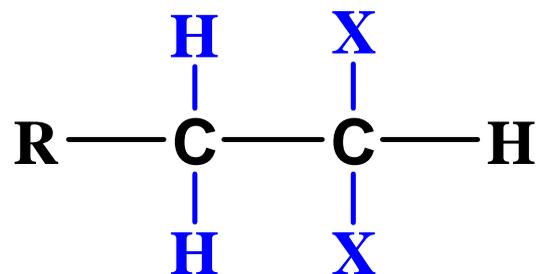


## 4.5.1 炔化物的烃化

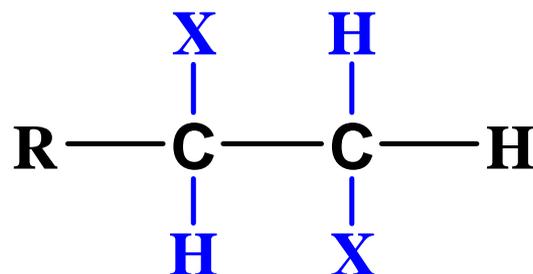




## 4.5.2 二卤代烷去卤化氢



偕二卤代烃

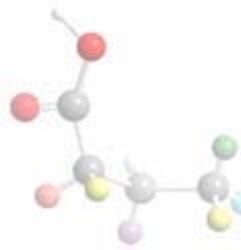


邻二卤代烃

$\text{NaNH}_2$

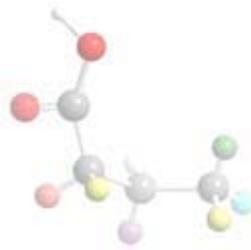
矿物油  $\Delta$

$\text{RC}\equiv\text{CH}$





## 4.6 共轭二烯





## 4.6.1 二烯烃的分类

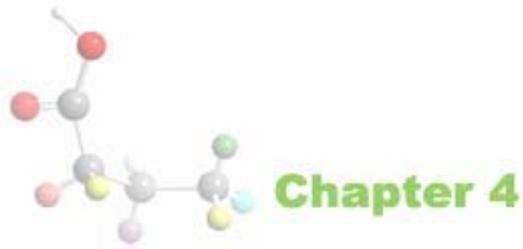
- 孤立二烯  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$
- 累积二烯  $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}=\text{CH}_2$
- 共轭二烯  $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$





## 4.6.2 共轭二烯的特性

- 结构特性——键长平均化
- 物理特性——紫外吸收向长波方向移动；折射率增高；趋于稳定
- 化学特性——共轭加成

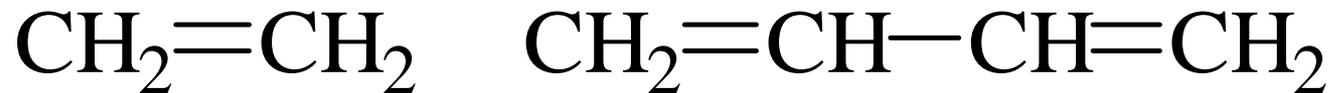




## 键长平均化

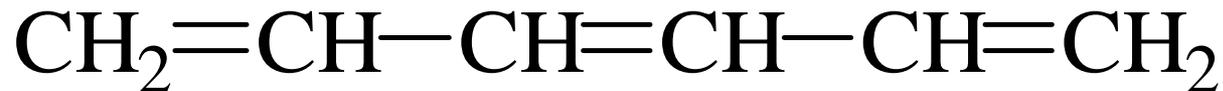


## 紫外吸收波长

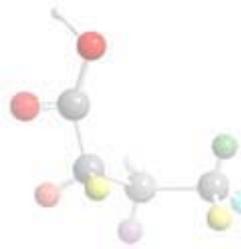


185 nm

217 nm

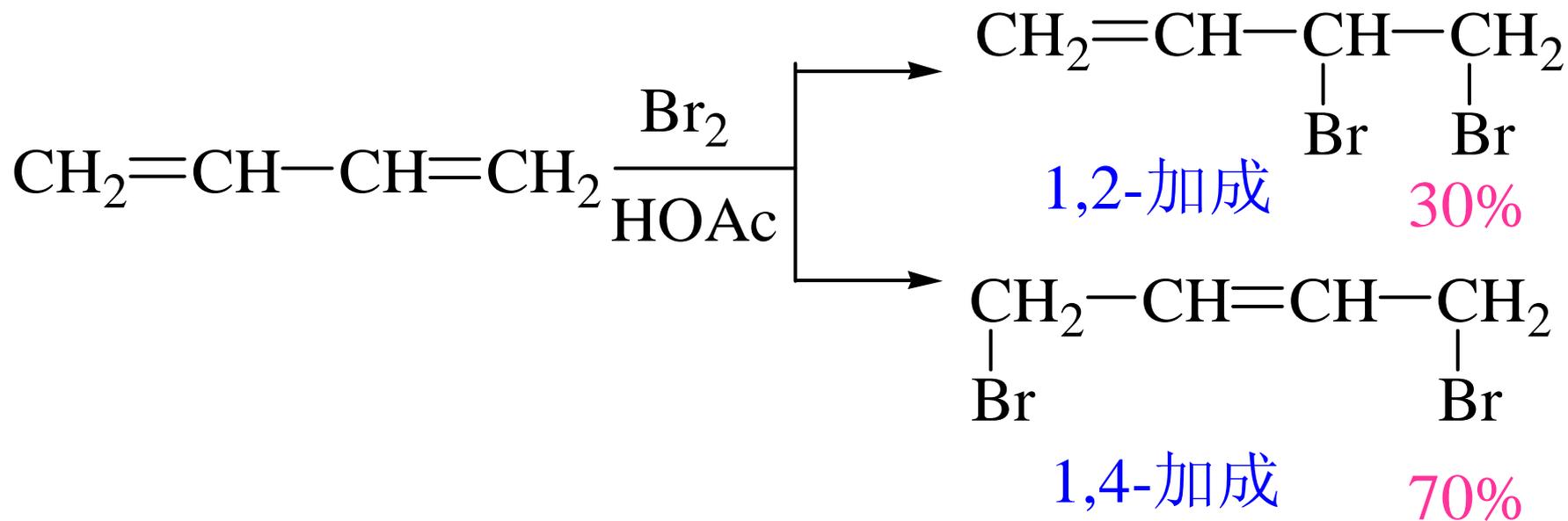


258 nm



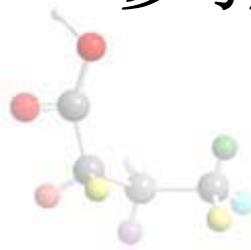


# 共轭加成



## 共轭加成

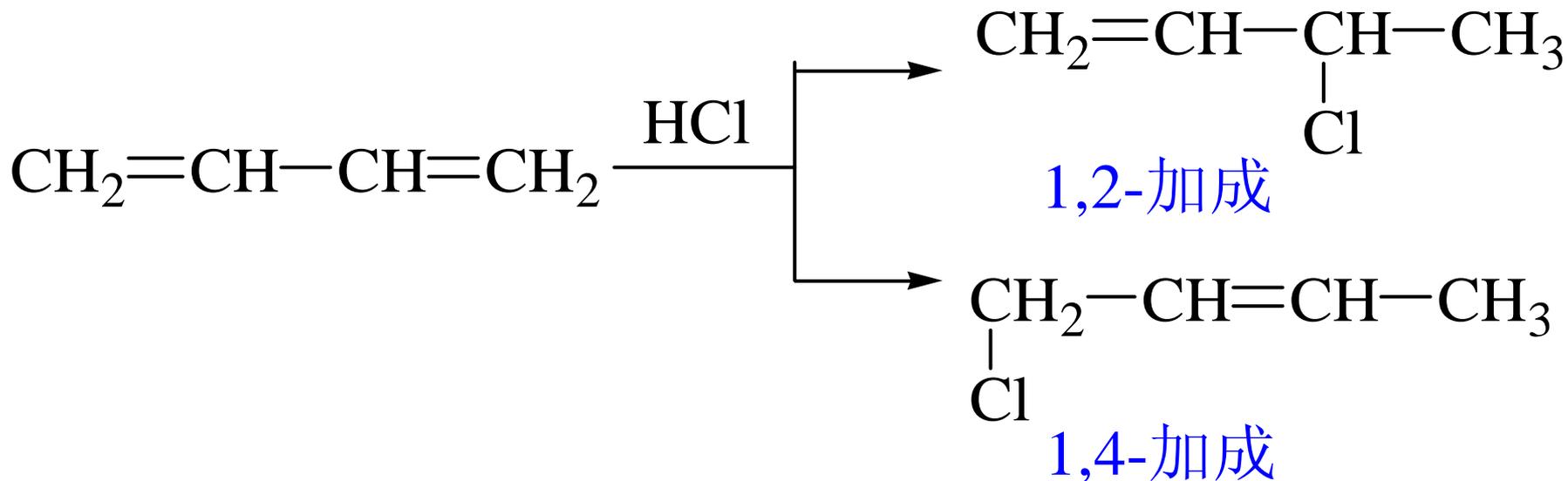
**共轭加成** —— 在加成反应中，共轭体系作为一个整体参与反应。



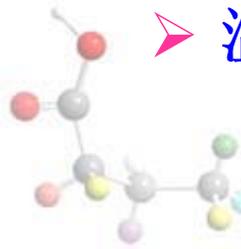


## 4.6.3 共轭二烯的化学性质

### 1. 亲电加成反应



- 一般情况：
- 低温有利1,2-加成
- 温度升高有利1,4-加成





1,2-加成产物

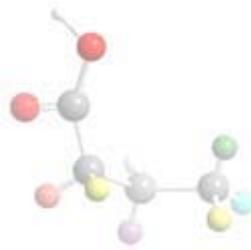
1,4-加成产物

-80°C      81%

19%

45°C      15%

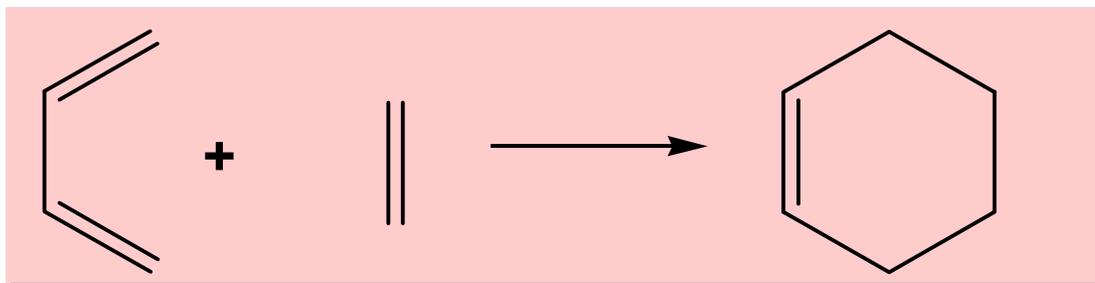
85%



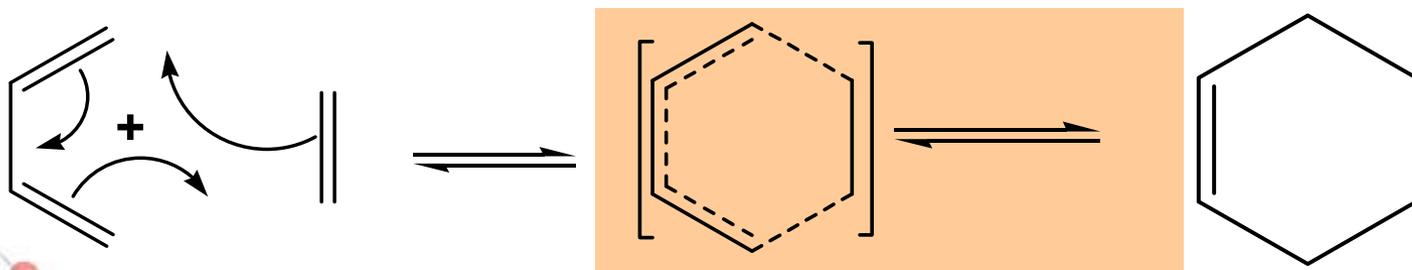


## 2. 双烯合成反应——Diels-Alder反应

共轭二烯烃及其衍生物与含有碳碳双键、叁键等化合物进行1,4加成反应生成含六元环状的化合物

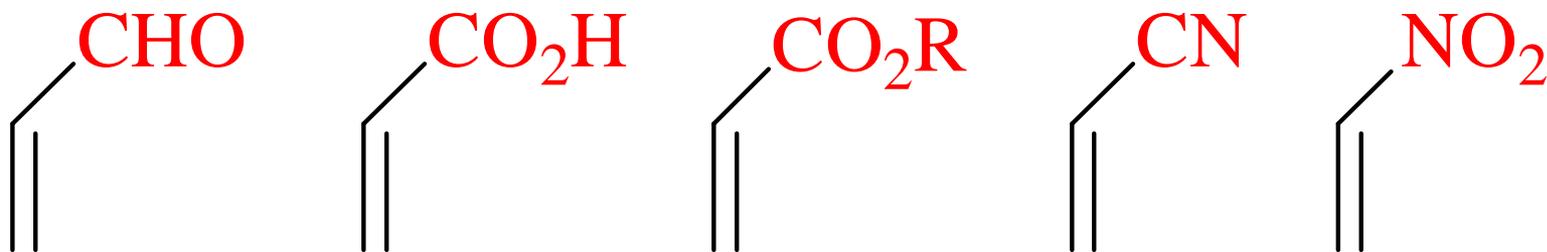


双烯体 亲双烯体

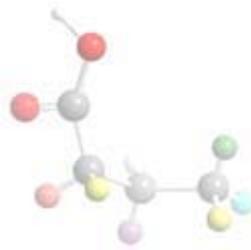
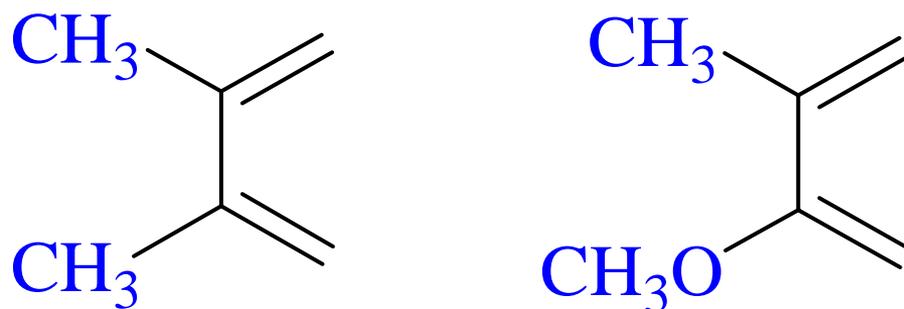


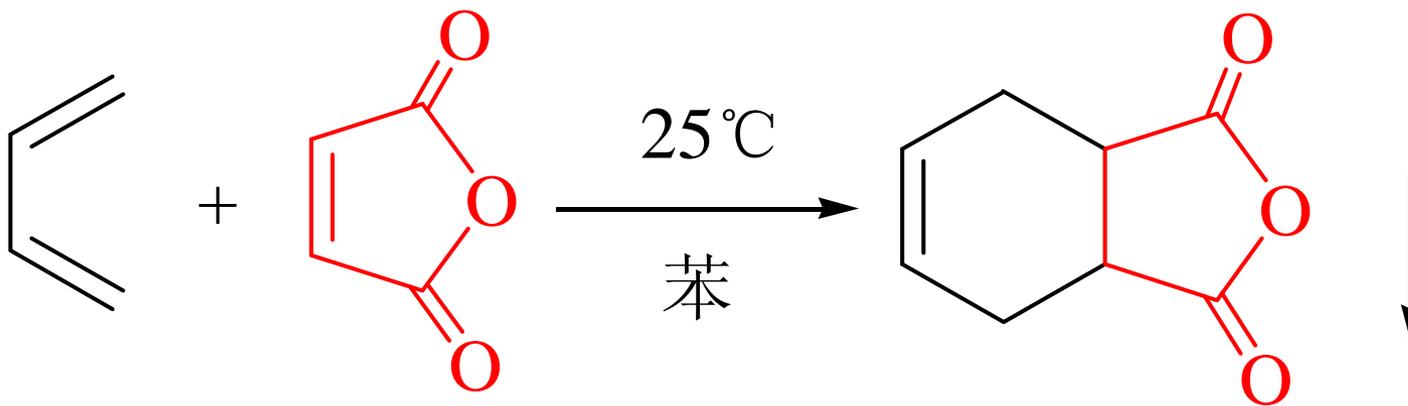


含有吸电子基团的亲双烯体有利于**Diels-Alder**反应



含有给电子基团的双烯体有利于**Diels-Alder**反应





顺丁烯二酸酐

检验共轭烯烃

