



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： $\text{RC}\equiv\text{CH}$



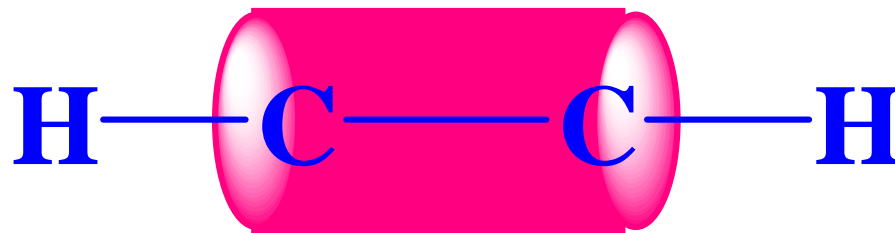
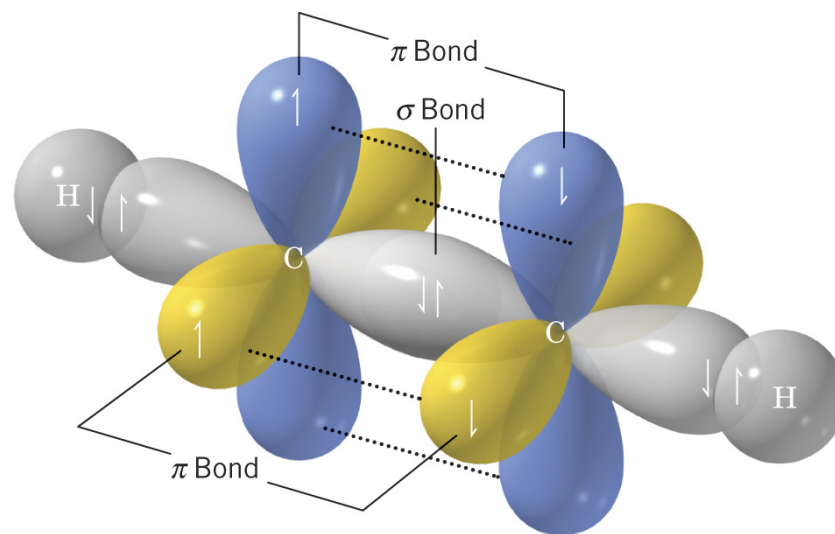
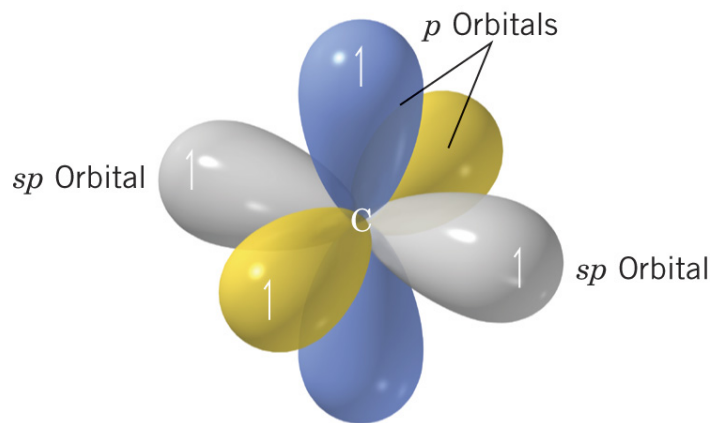


4.1 炔烃的结构、异构、命名 和物理性质





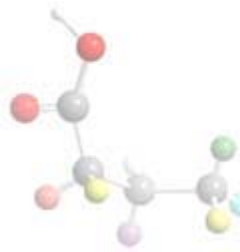
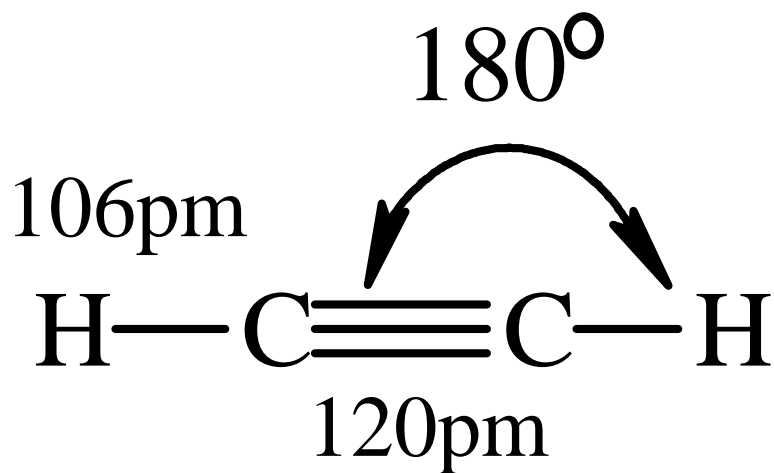
4.1.1 炔烃的结构





炔烃的结构特征

- sp 杂化，键角 180° ，线形分子
- 2个 π 键， π 电子云呈圆柱体
- 碳碳键长比烯键短

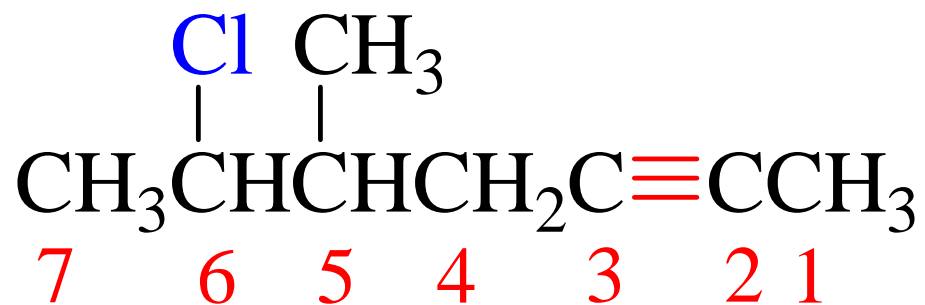




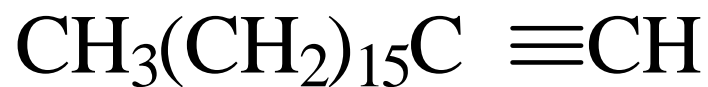
4.1.2 炔烃的异构和命名

- 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

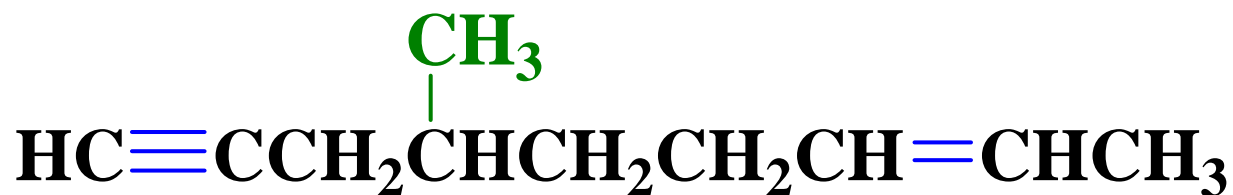


1-十八碳炔

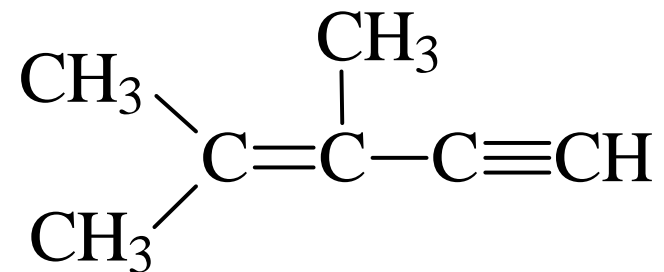




1-庚烯-6-炔



4-甲基-7-壬烯-1-炔



3,4-二甲基-3-戊烯-1-炔

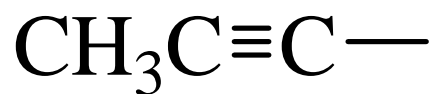




炔基



乙炔基



1-丙炔基



2-丙炔基





4.3 炔烃的物理性质(自学)





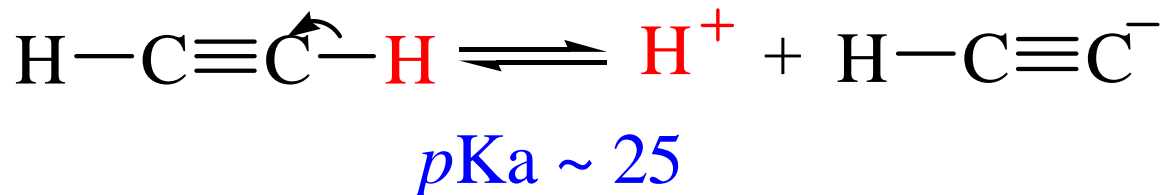
4.4 炔烃的化学性质



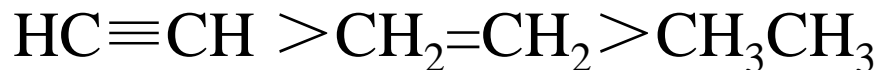
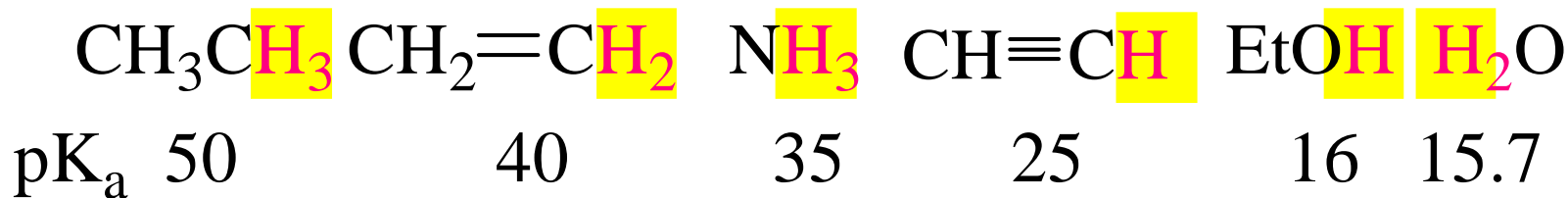


4.4.1. 炔烃活泼氢的反应

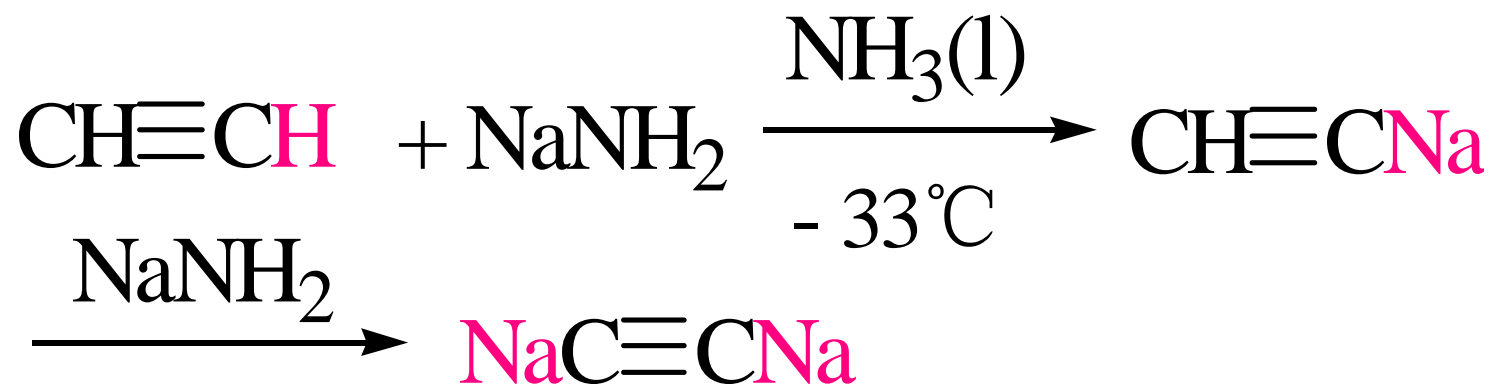
1. 炔烃的酸性



末端炔烃酸性比水、醇弱，但比氨强

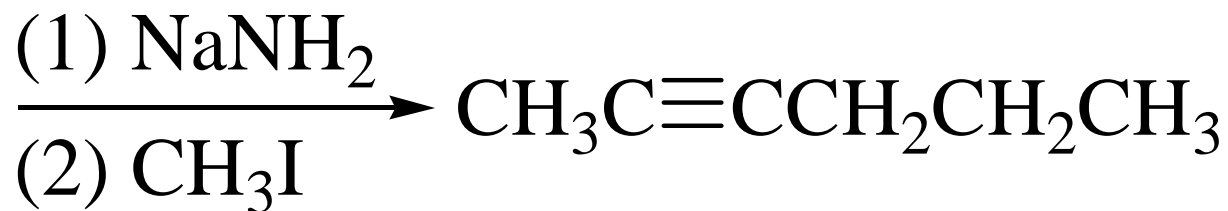
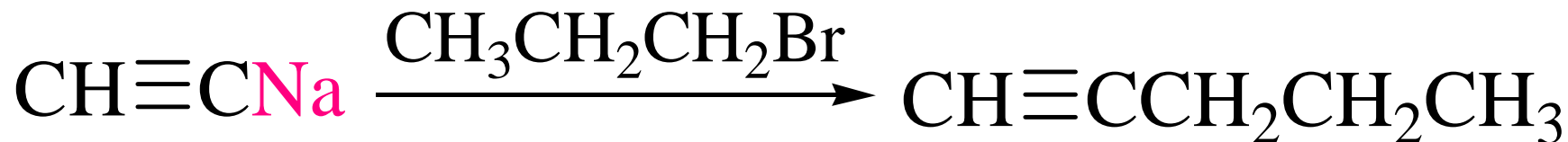


2. 金属炔化物的生成



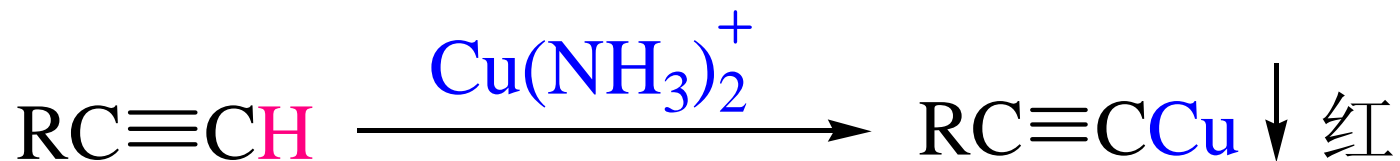
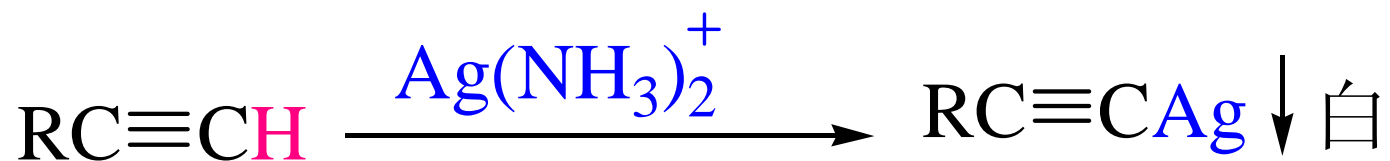
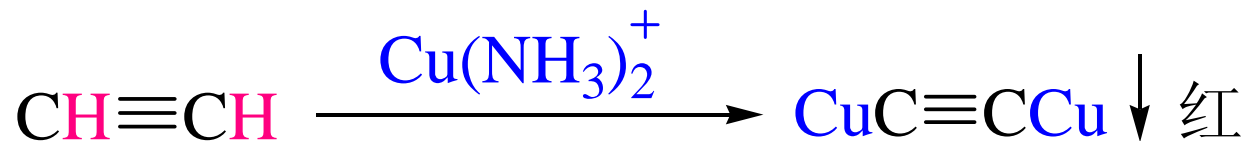
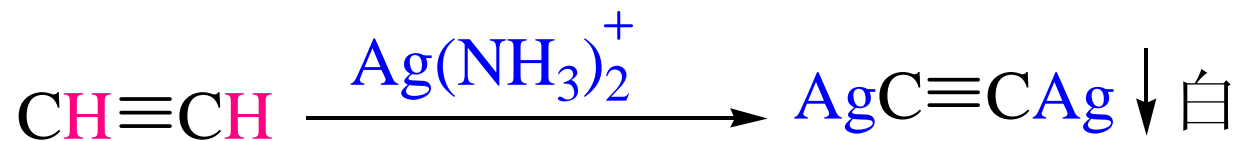


3. 在合成中的应用



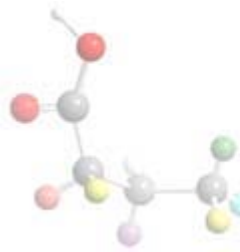
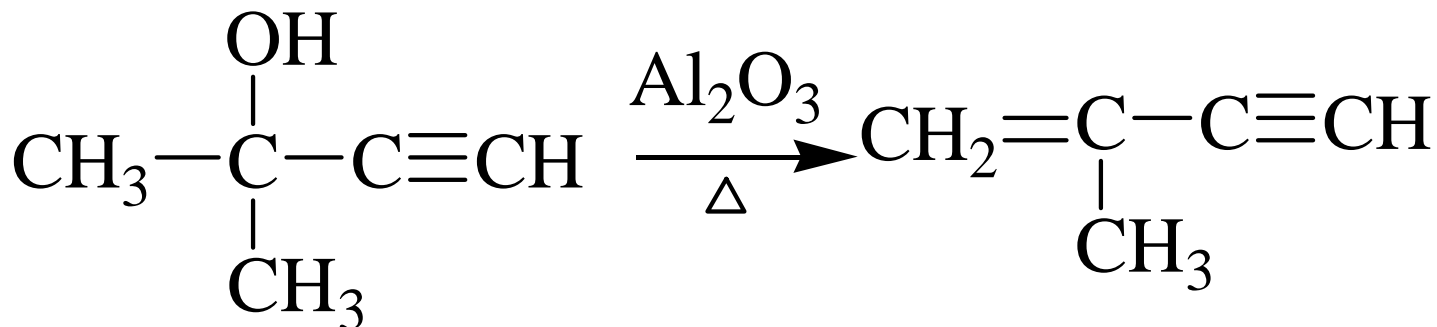
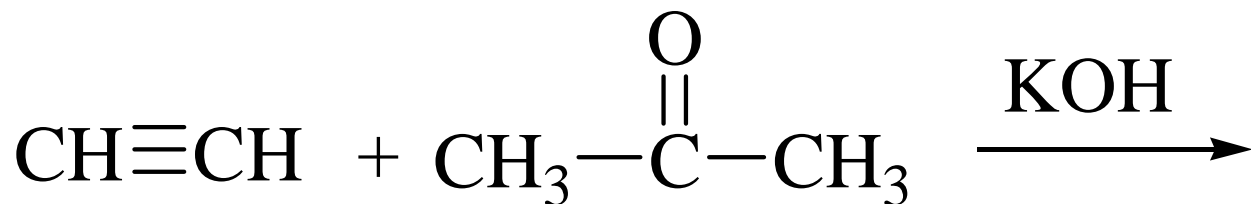
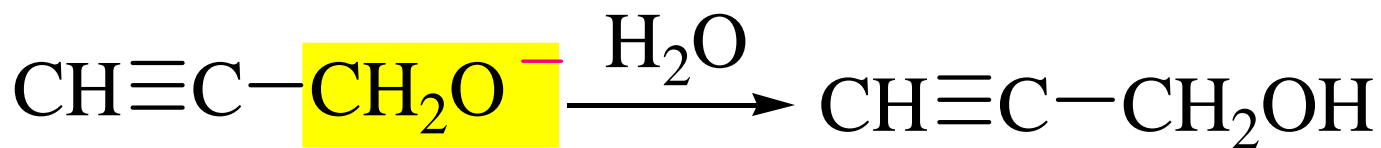
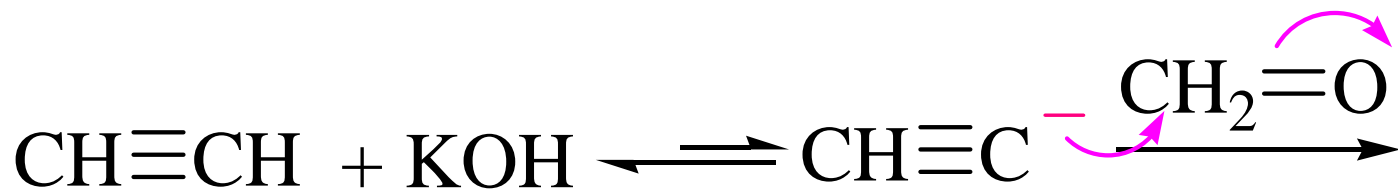


4. 鉴别末端炔烃





5. 末端炔烃与醛酮的加成



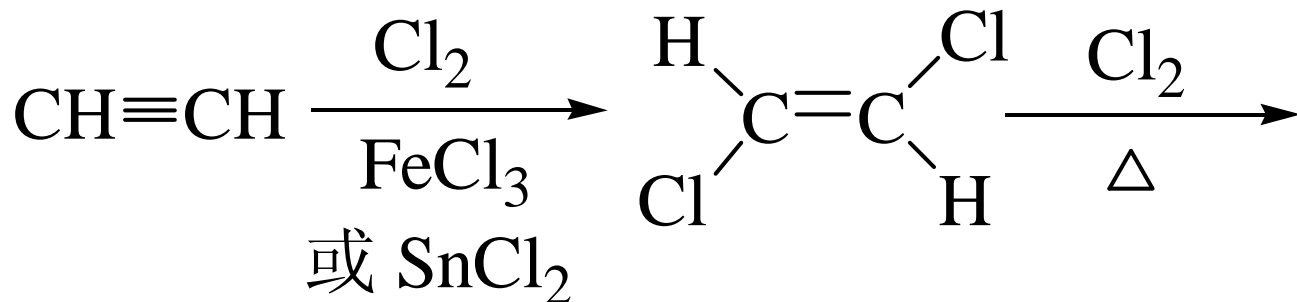


4.4.2 炔烃的亲电加成

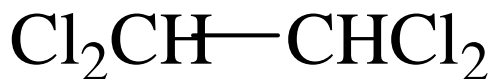
1. 加卤素



烯键比炔键容易加成

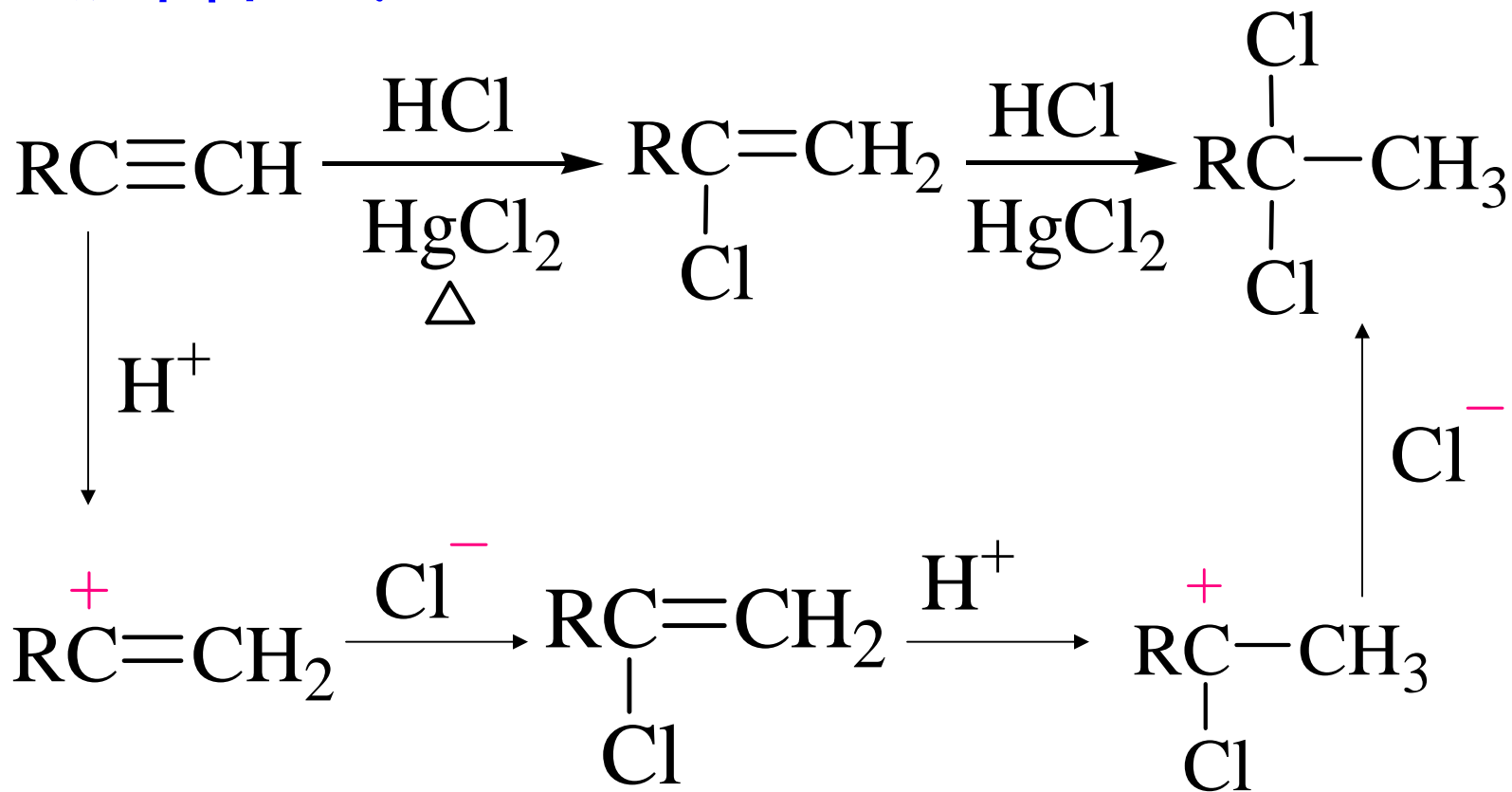


反式加成

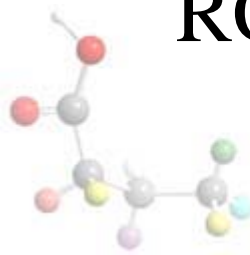




2. 加卤化氢

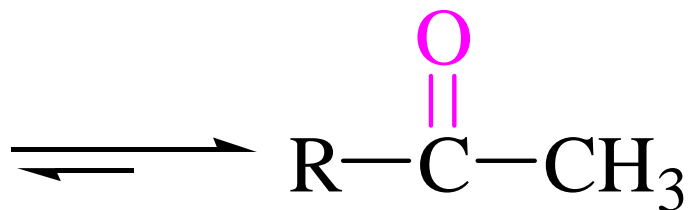
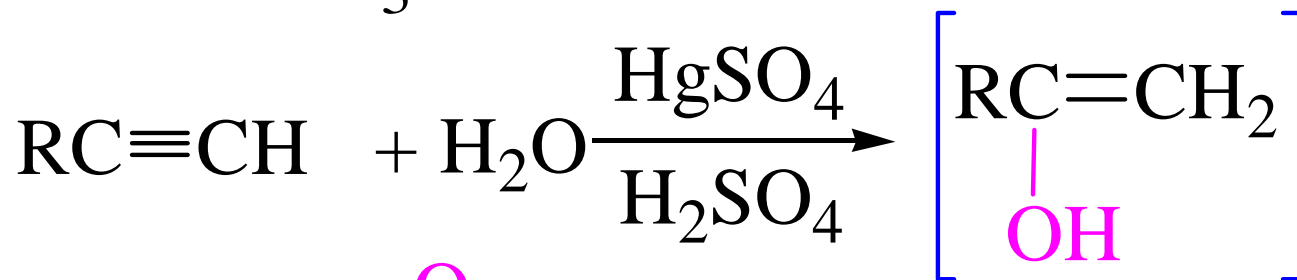
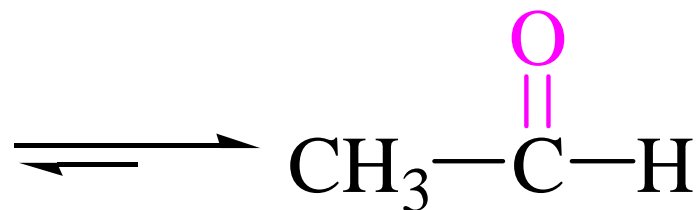
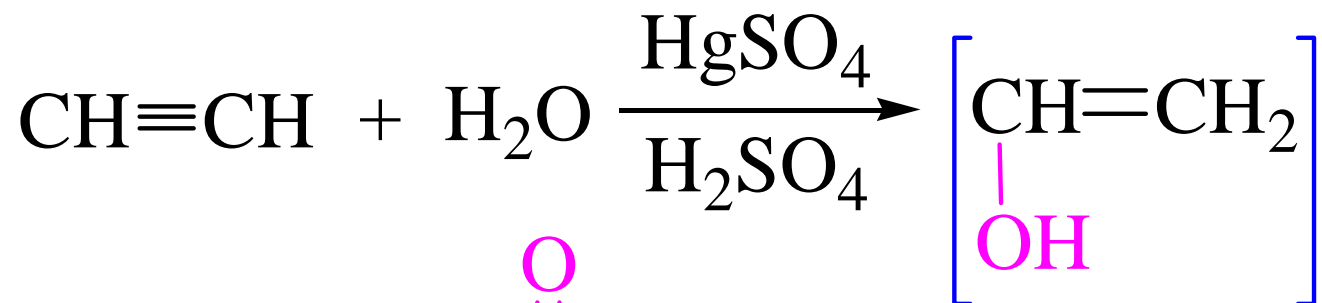


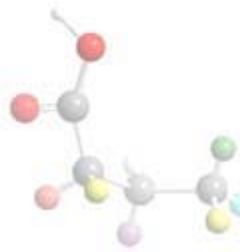
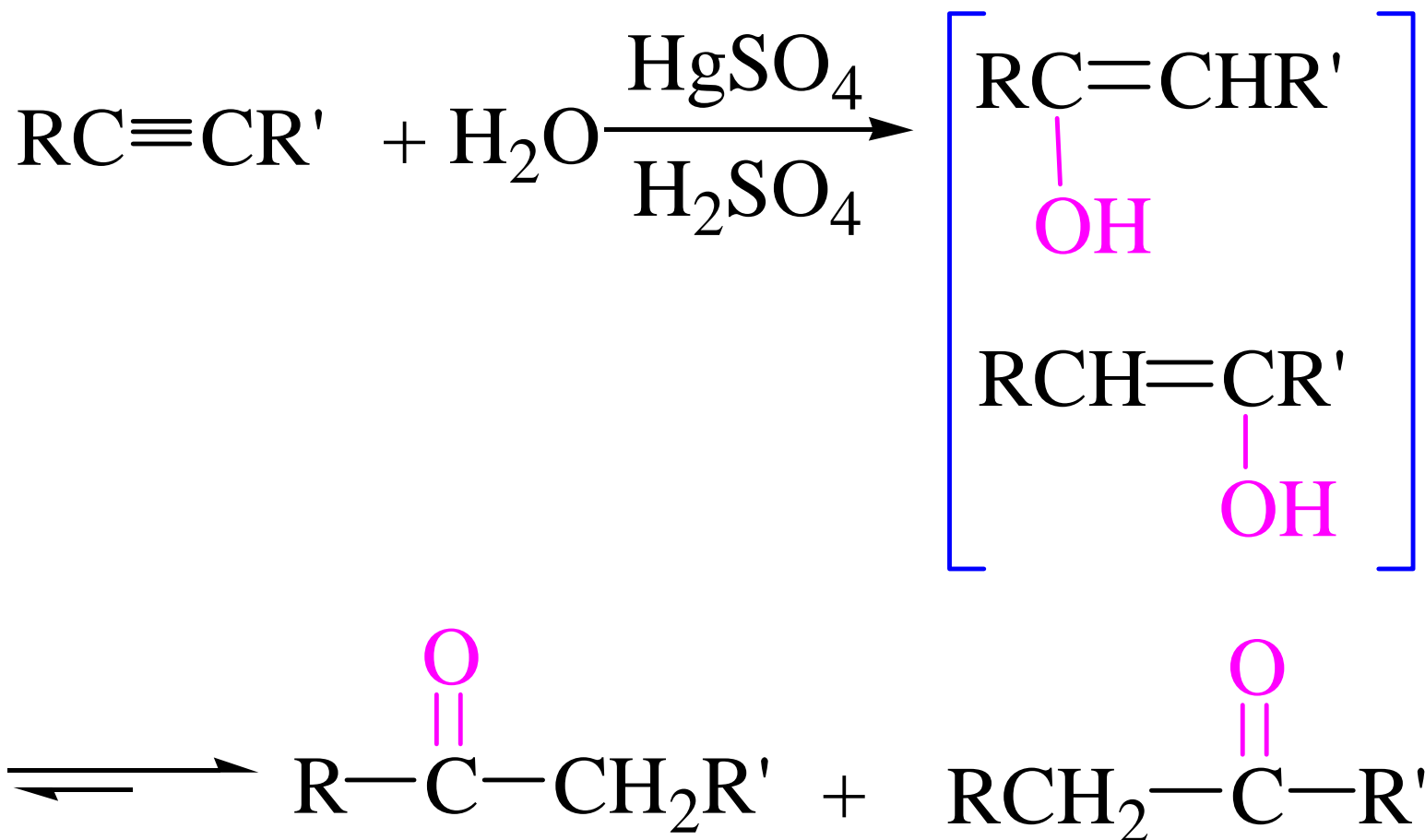
符合马氏规则





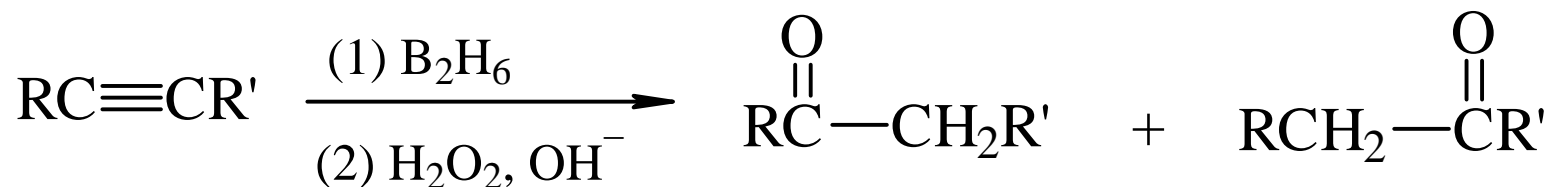
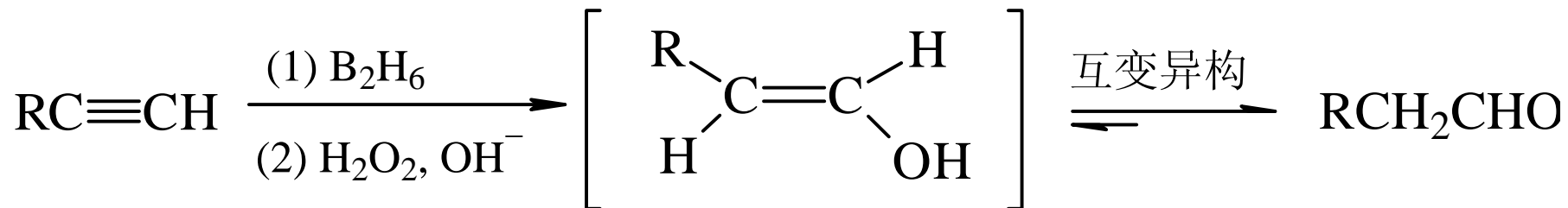
3. 加水







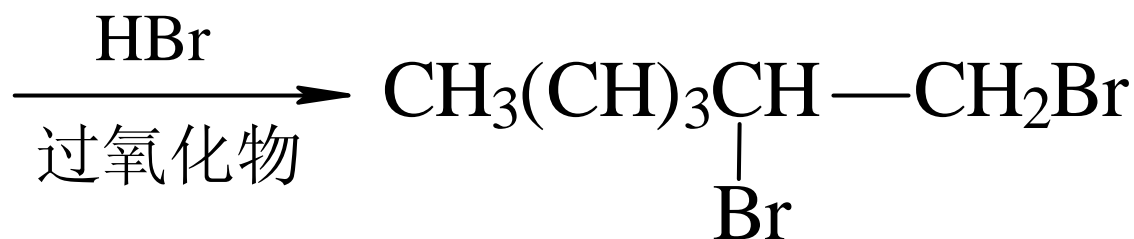
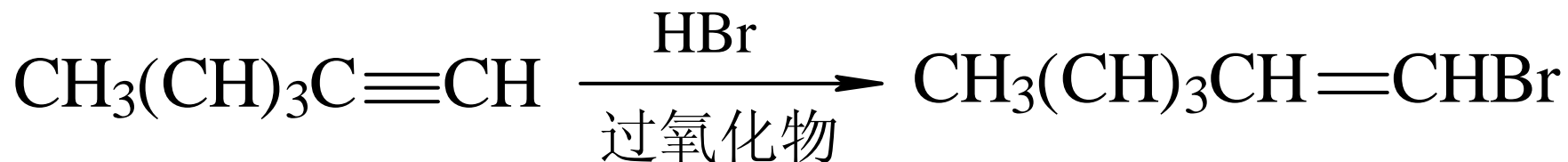
4.4.3 炔烃的硼氢化—氧化反应



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



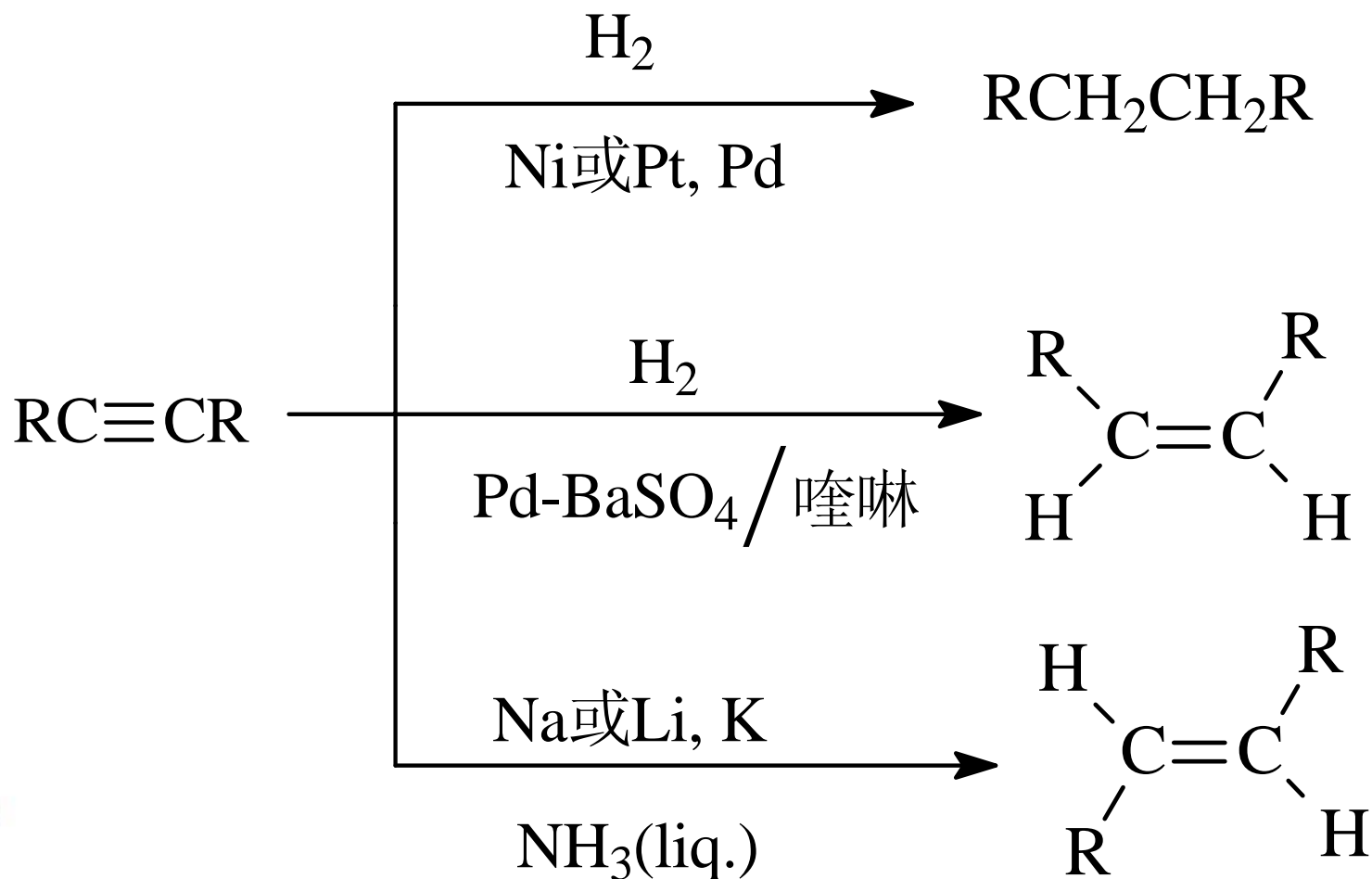
反马氏加成

原因



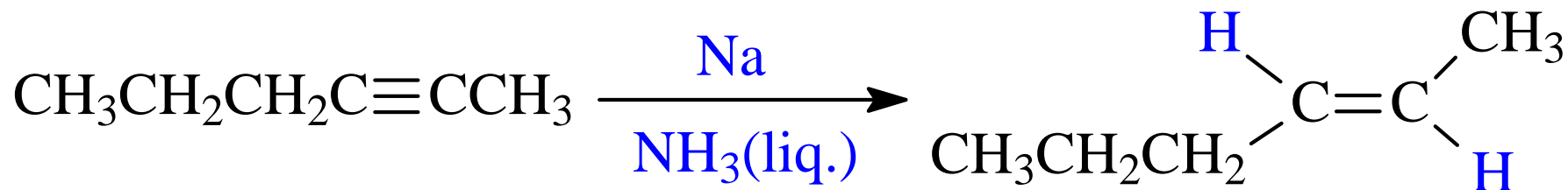
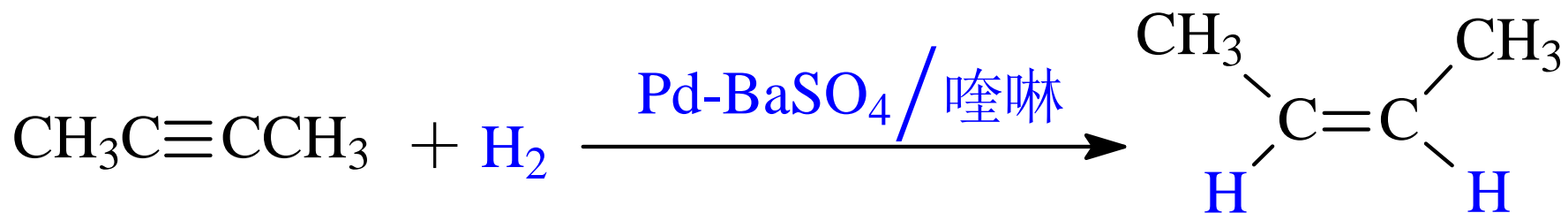
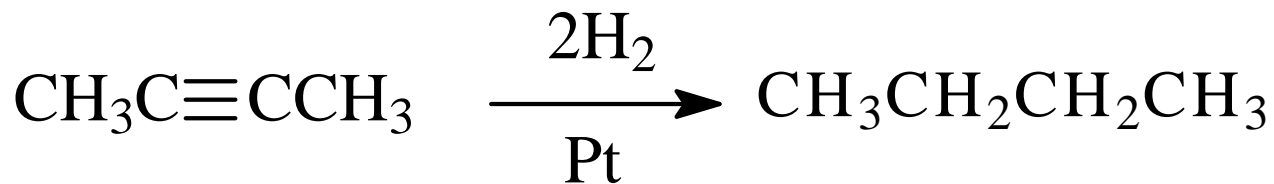


4.4.5 炔烃的加氢和还原

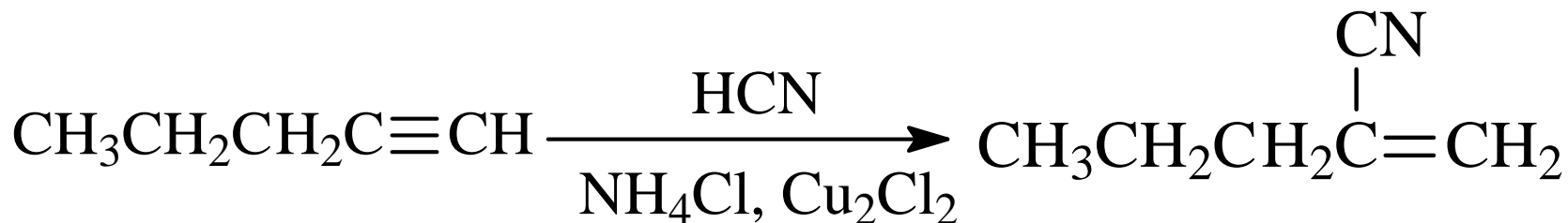
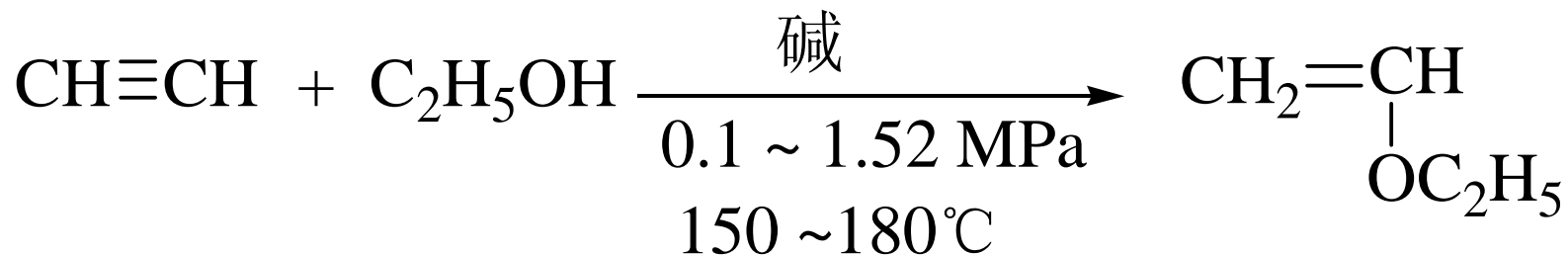
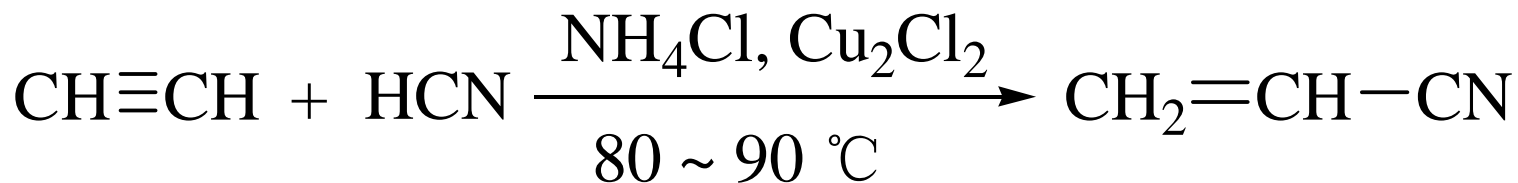


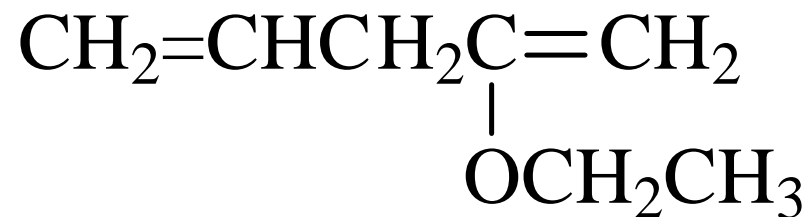
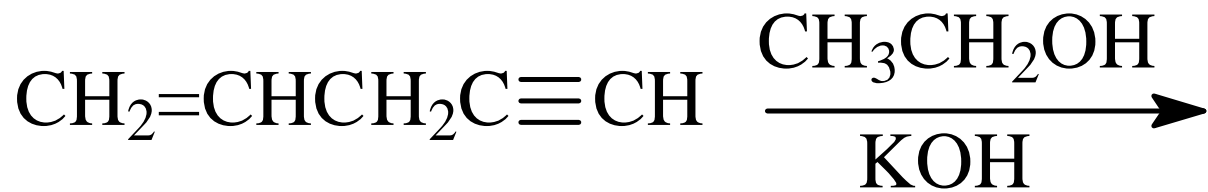


Lindlar催化剂: Pd-BaSO₄/喹啉

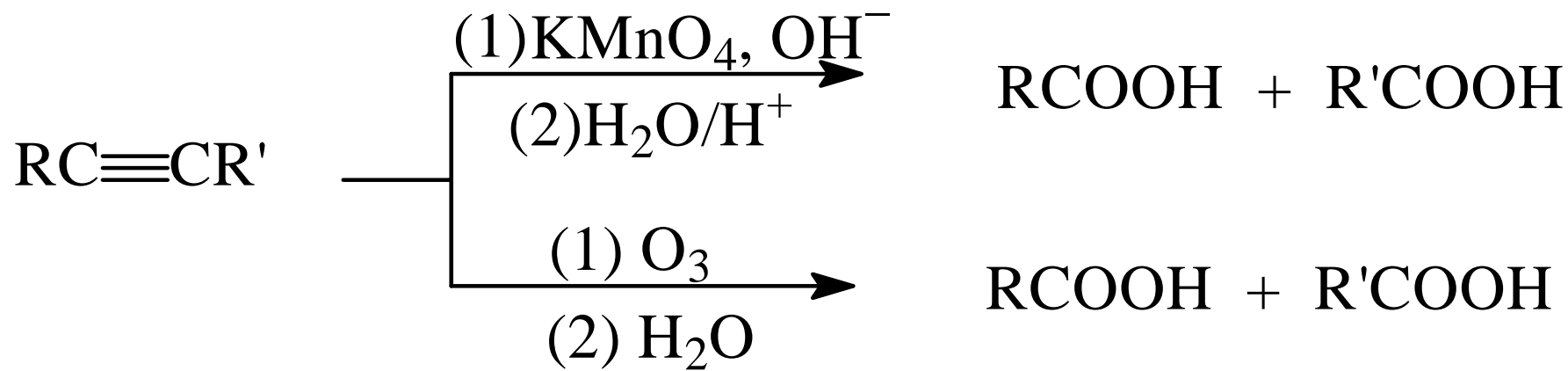


4.4.6 炔烃的亲核加成

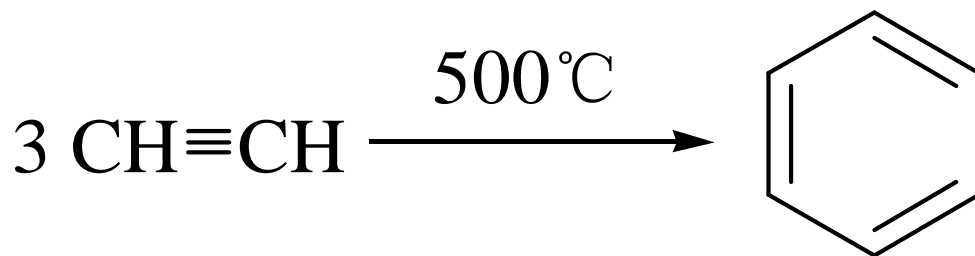
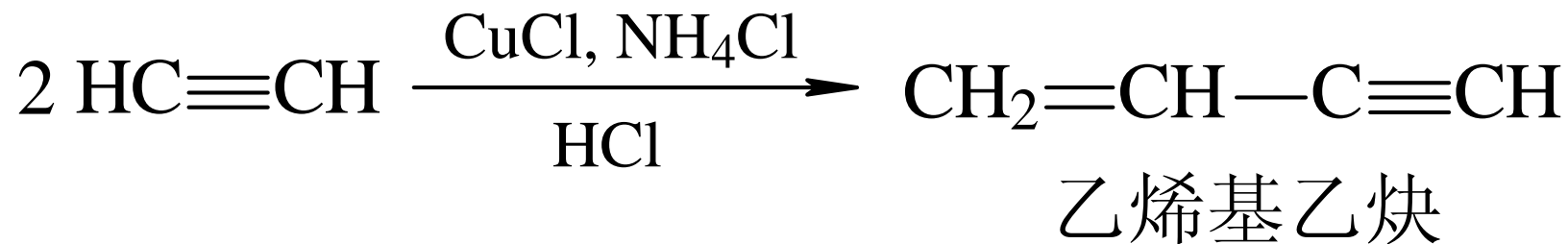




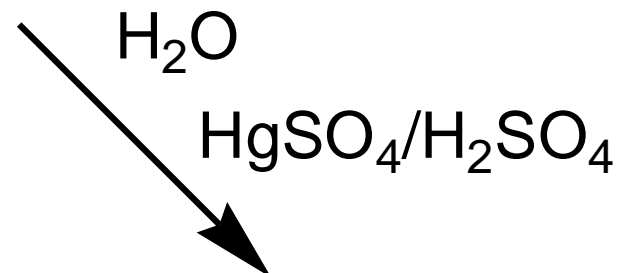
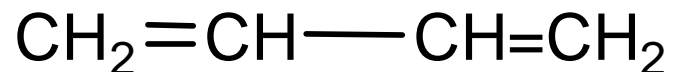
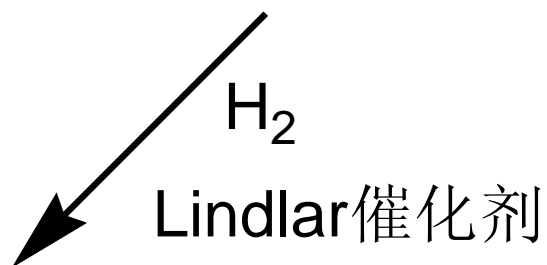
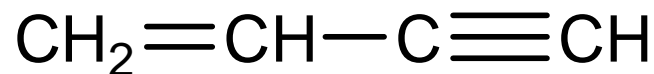
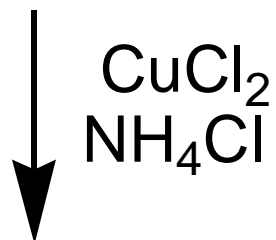
4.4.7 炔烃的氧化



4.4.8 乙炔的聚合



无制备价值





4.5 炔烃的制备



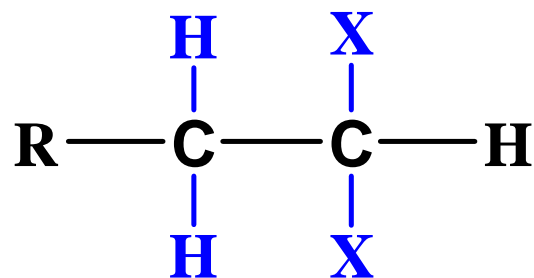


4.5.1 炔化物的烃化

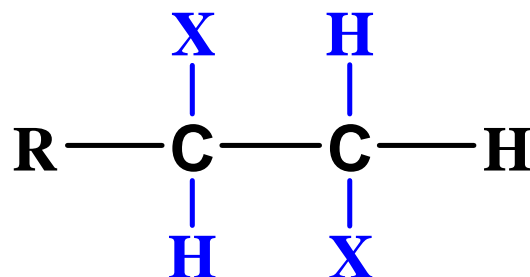




4.5.2 二卤代烷去卤化氢



偕二卤代烃



邻二卤代烃

NaNH_2

矿物油 Δ

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





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 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$





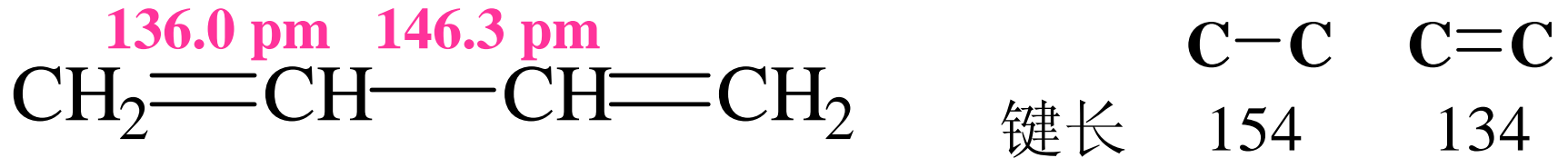
4.6.2 共轭二烯的特性

- 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

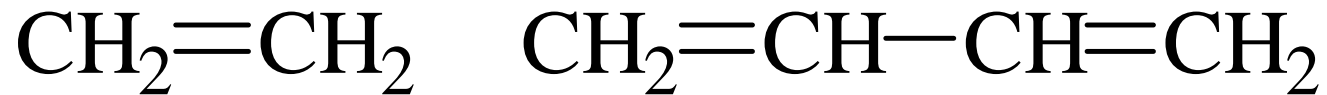




键长平均化

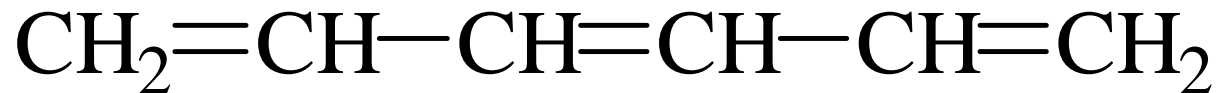


紫外吸收波长



185 nm

217 nm

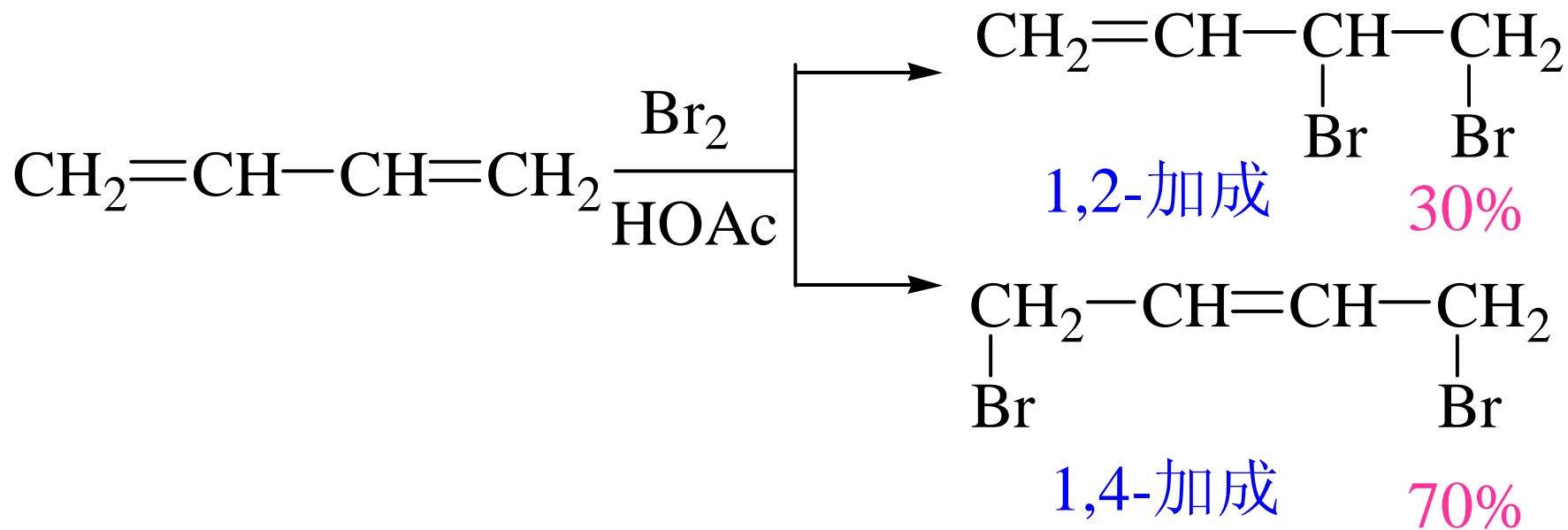


258 nm



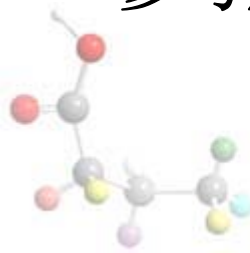


共轭加成



共轭加成

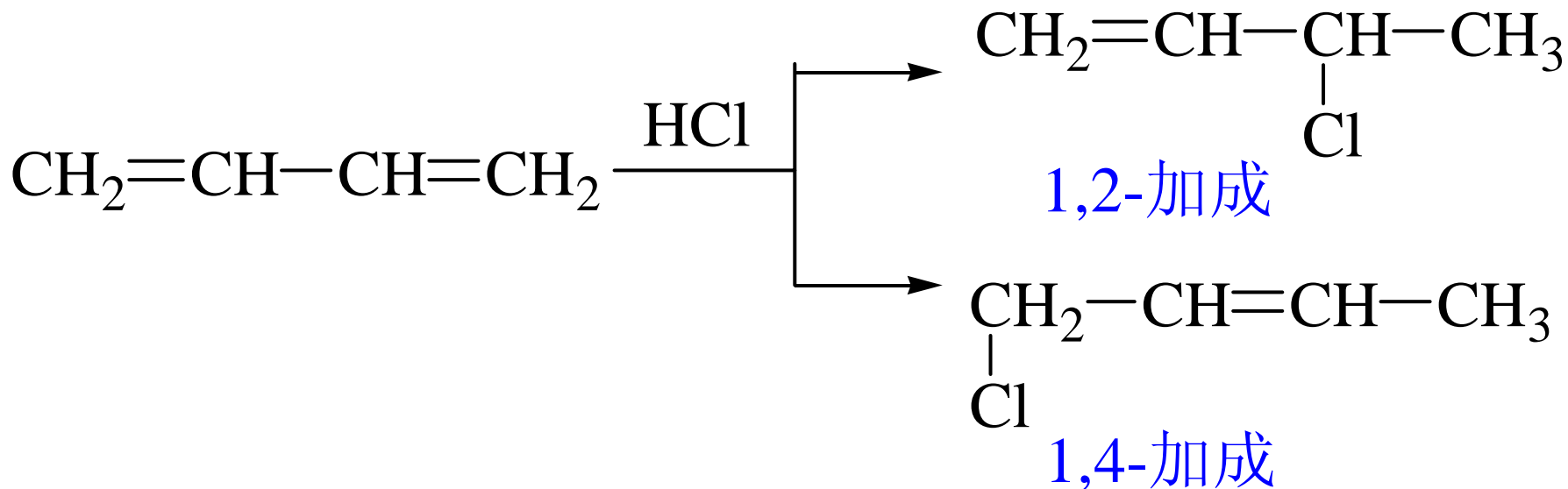
共轭加成 —— 在加成反应中，共轭体系作为一个整体参与反应。



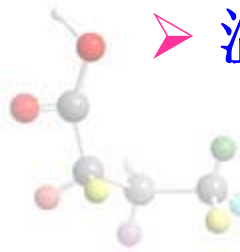


4.6.3 共轭二烯的化学性质

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%

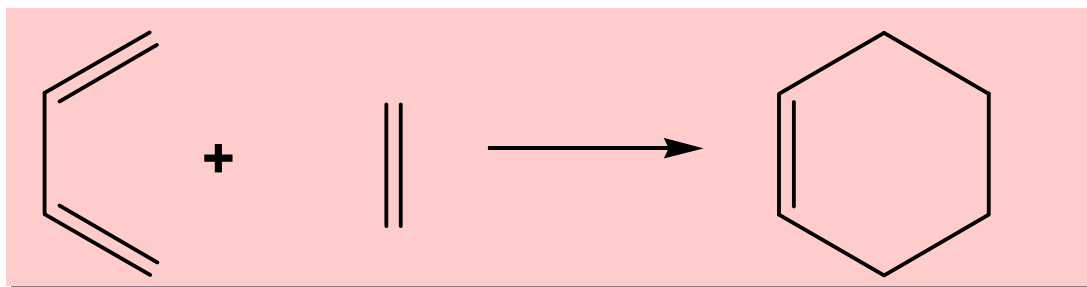
85%



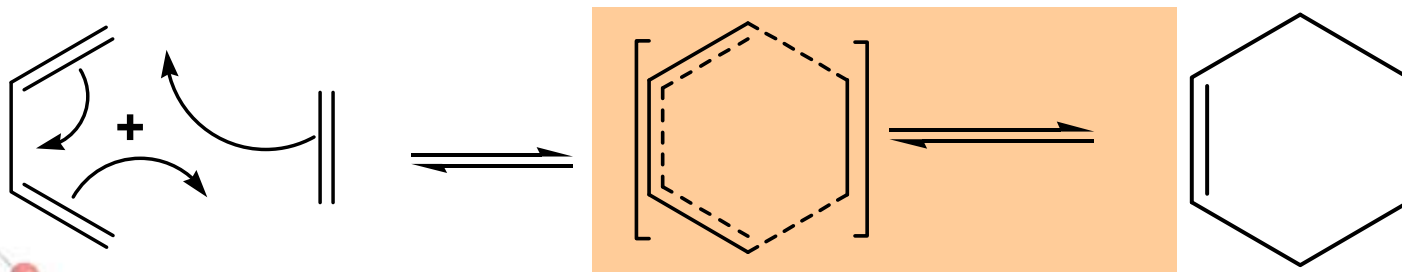


2. 双烯合成反应——Diels-Alder反应

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

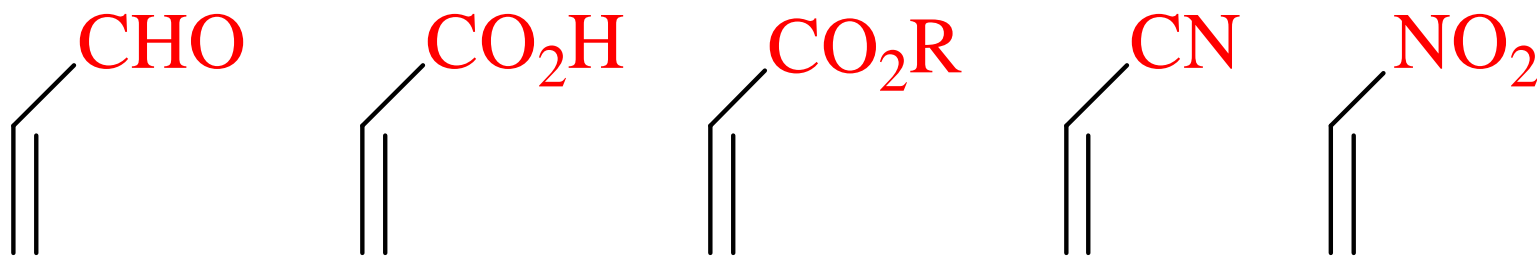


双烯体 亲双烯体

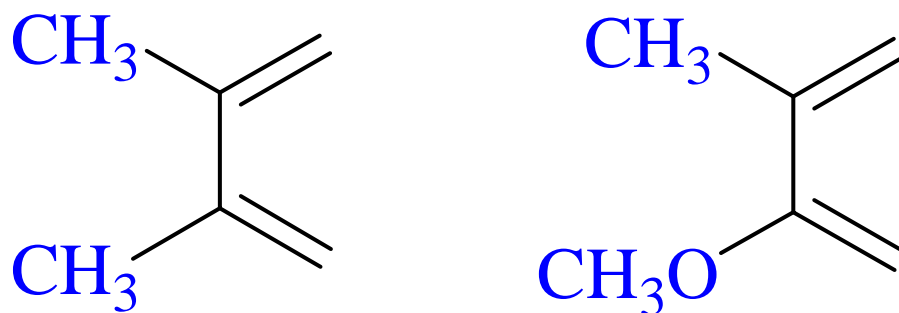


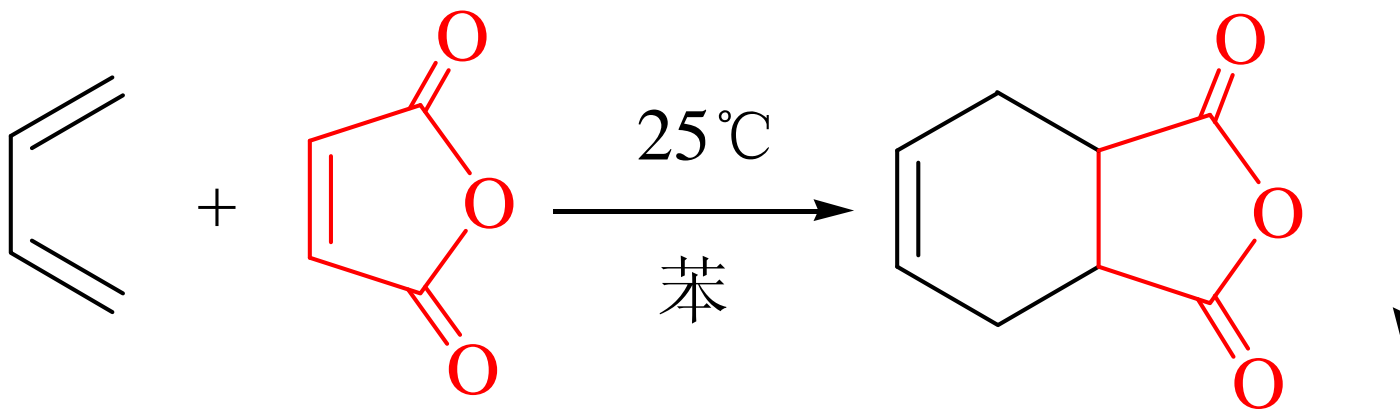


含有吸电子基团的亲双烯体有利于**Diels-Alder**反应



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

