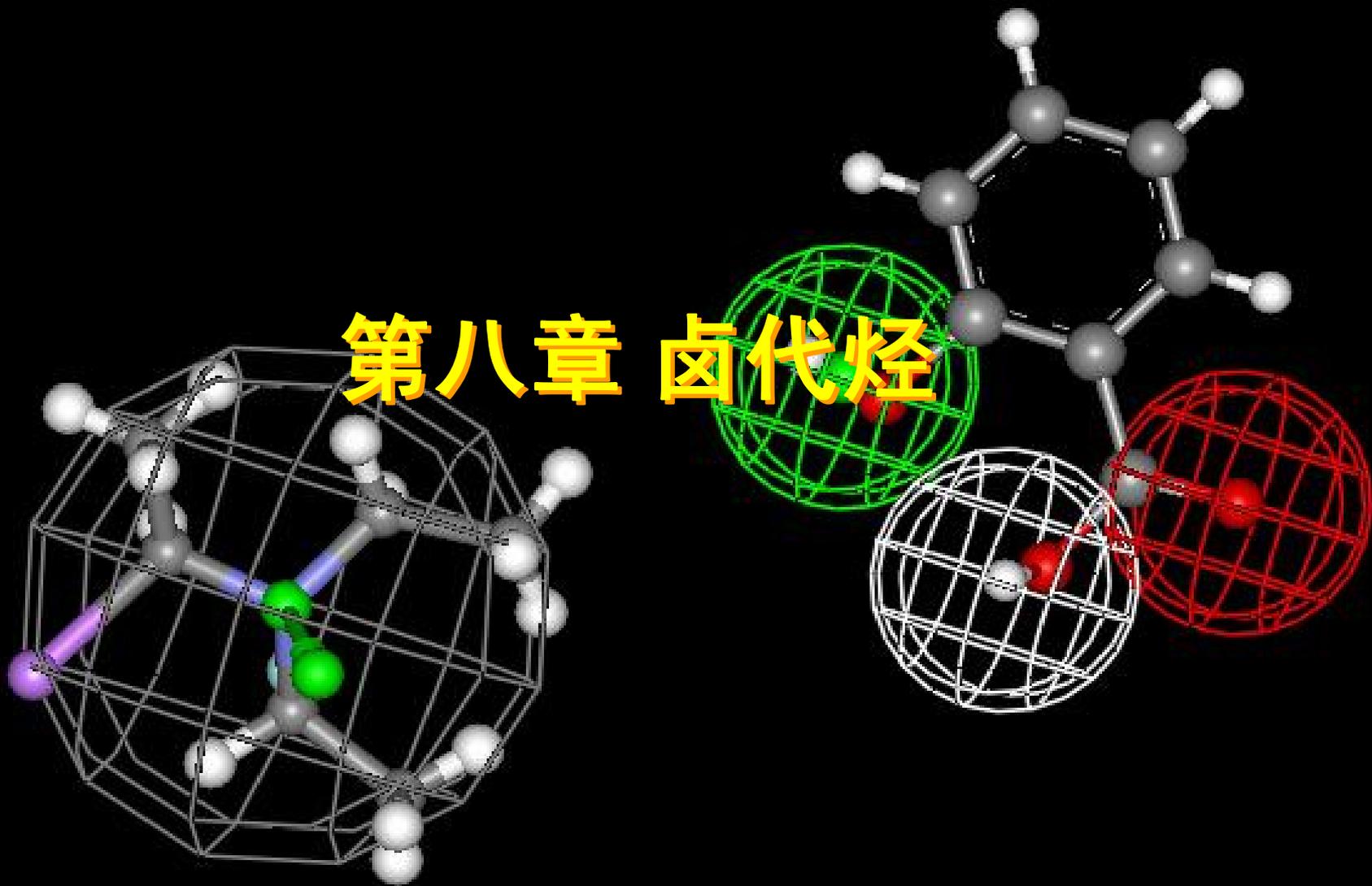
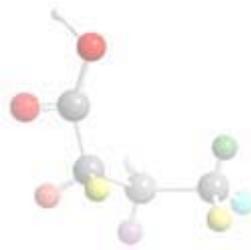


第八章 卤代烃





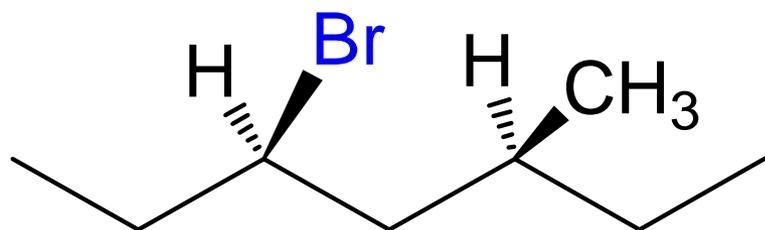
8.1 卤代烃的分类和命名



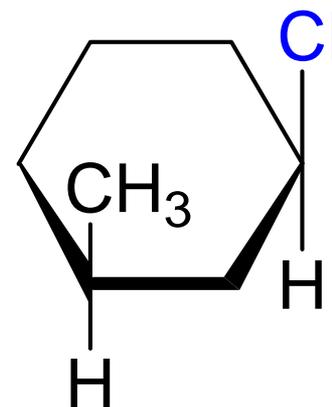


8.1.2 卤代烃的命名

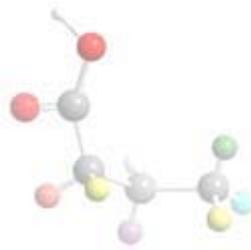
- ▶ 卤代烃不作為一类母体化合物
- ▶ 卤原子在命名时始终作为取代基



(3*S*,5*R*)-3-甲基-5-溴庚烷

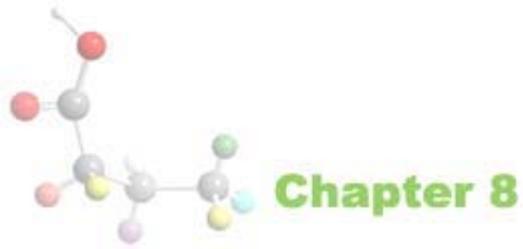


(1*S*,3*R*)-1-甲基-3-氯环己烷





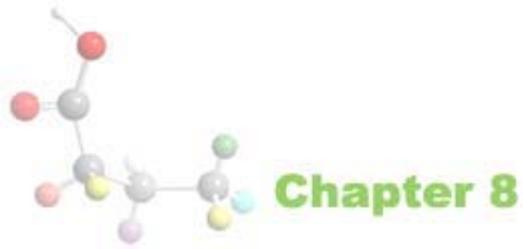
8.2 卤代烃的物理性质





物理性质

- ▶ 沸点：分子的极性越大，偶极—偶极相互作用也大，沸点升高
- ▶ 溶解度：卤代烃不溶于水
- ▶ 密度：只有一氯代烃、一氟代烃比水轻。



8.3 卤代烃的化学性质



8.3.1 亲核取代反应 (S_N)



底物

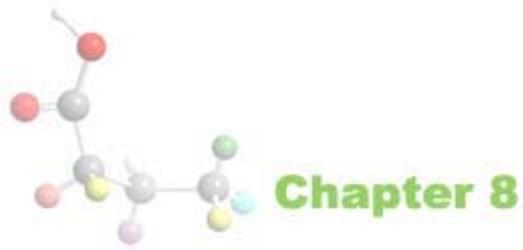
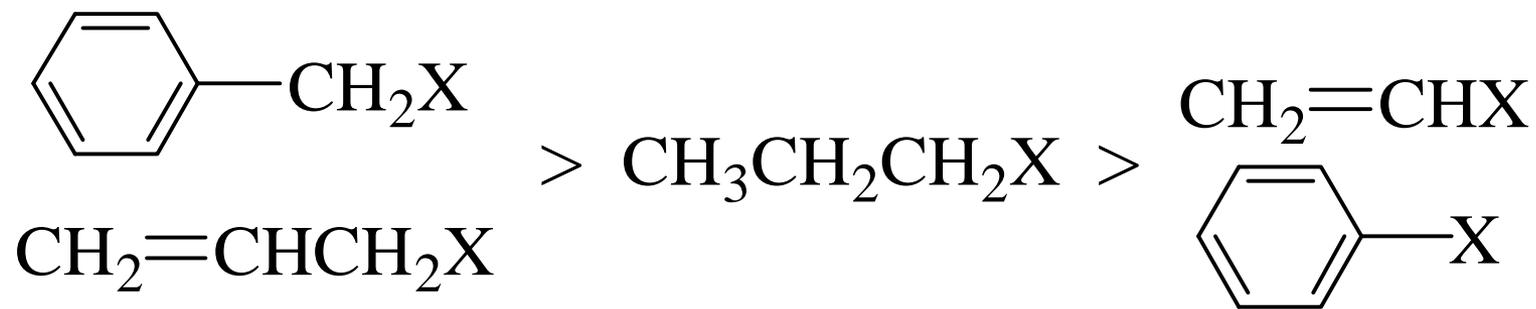
亲核试剂

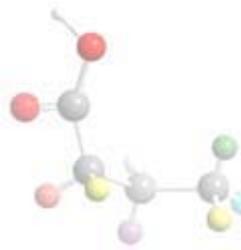
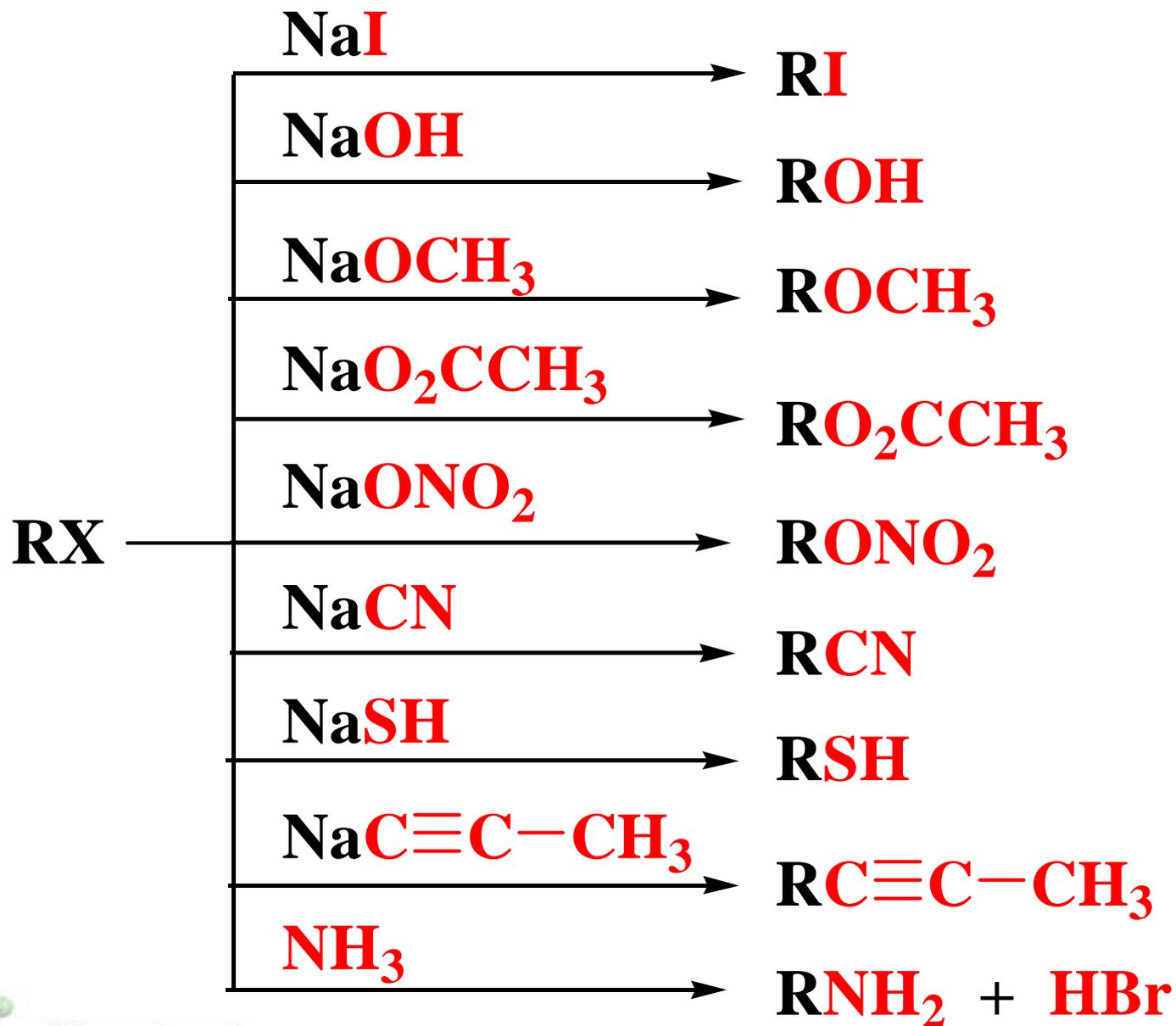
亲核试剂可以是各种负离子或含未共用电子对的中性分子:





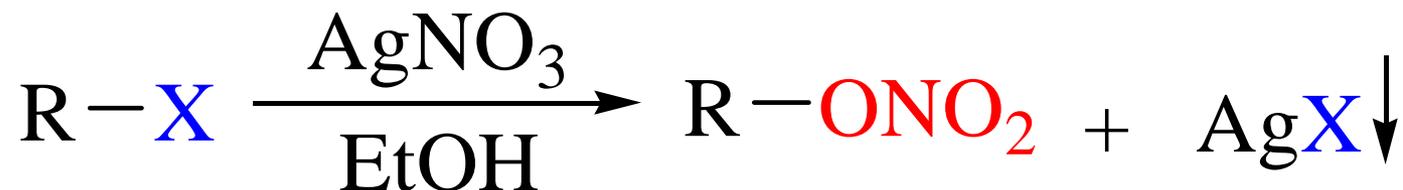
卤代烃的活泼性

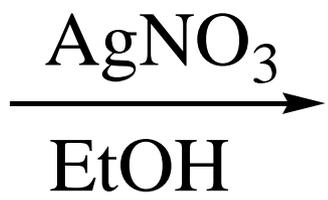
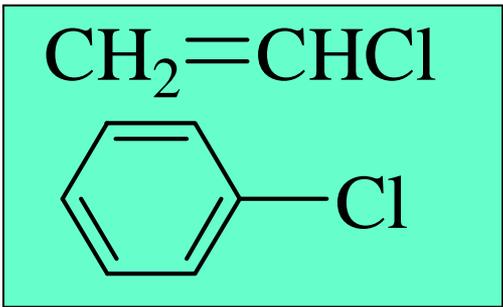
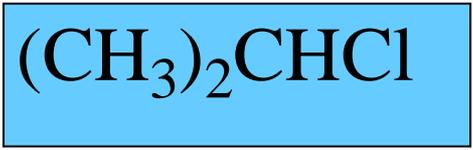
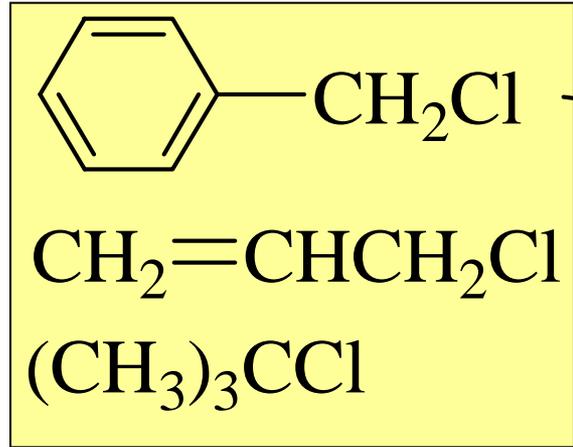






与硝酸银溶液反应，可作为鉴别1°,2°,3°卤代烃的方法





室温 加热

$\text{AgCl} \downarrow$ 立即

$\text{AgCl} \downarrow$ 几分钟后

×

$\text{AgCl} \downarrow$

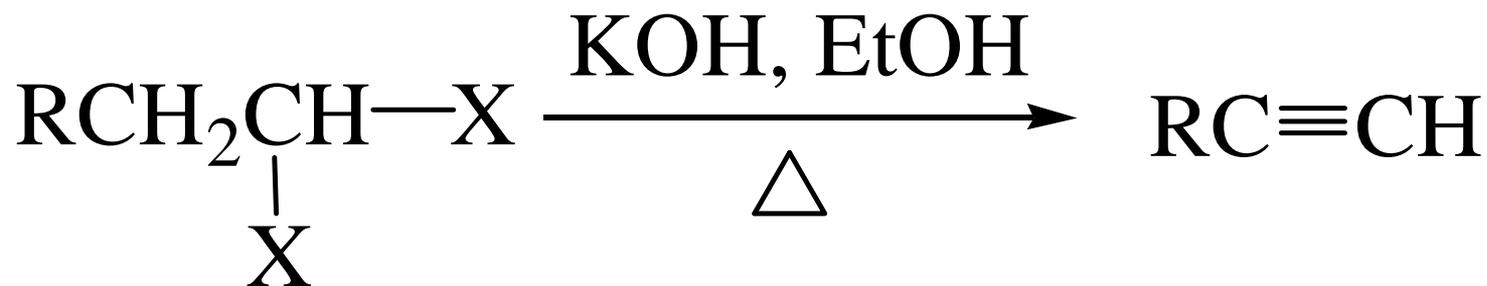
×

×

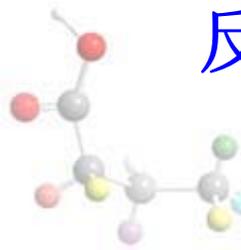


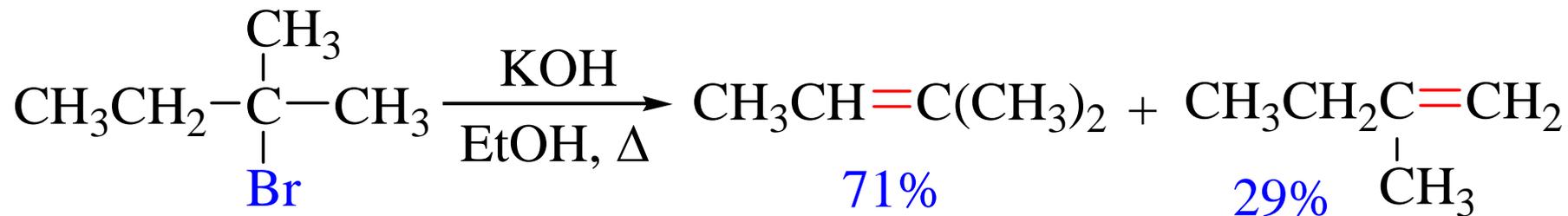
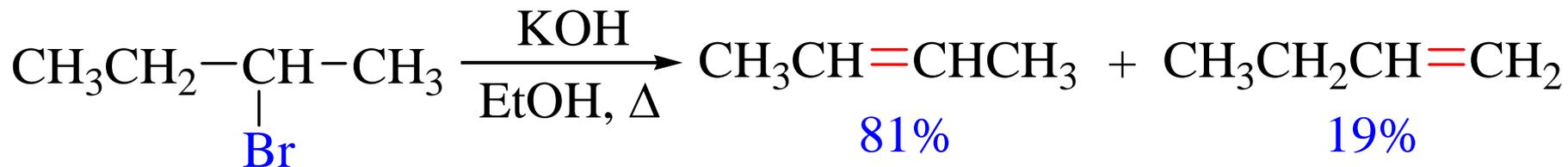
8.3.2 消除反应

1. 脱卤化氢



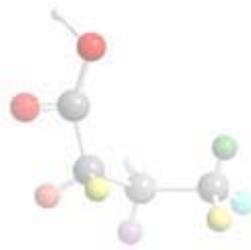
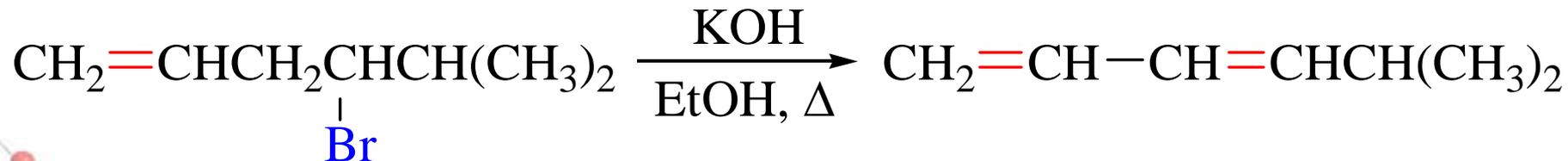
反应活性: $\text{R}_3\text{CX} > \text{R}_2\text{CHX} > \text{RCH}_2\text{X}$





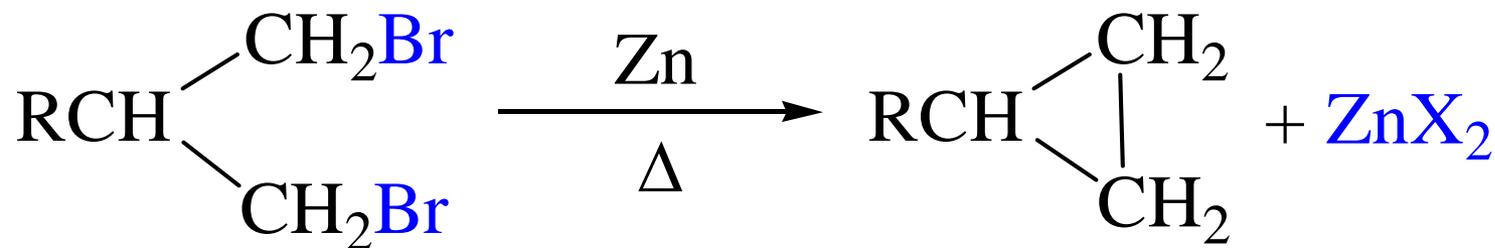
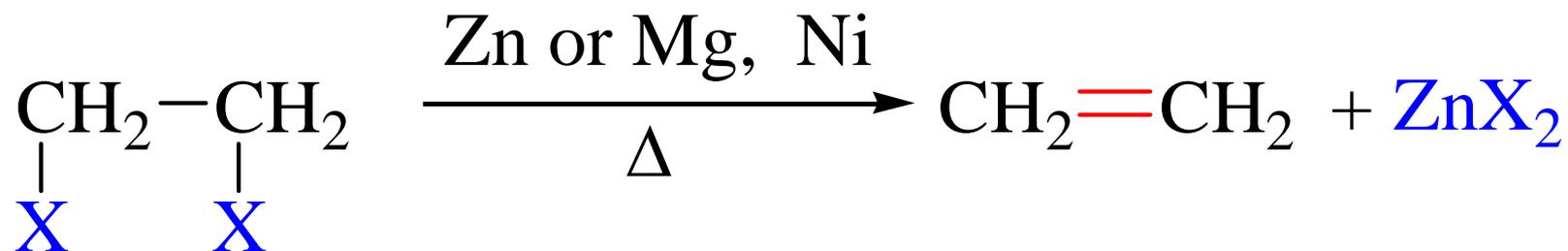
遵从Zaitsev (Saytzeff)规律

优先形成共轭烯烃





2. 脱卤素

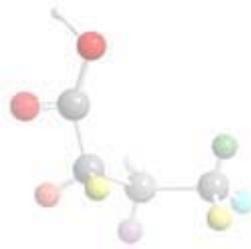
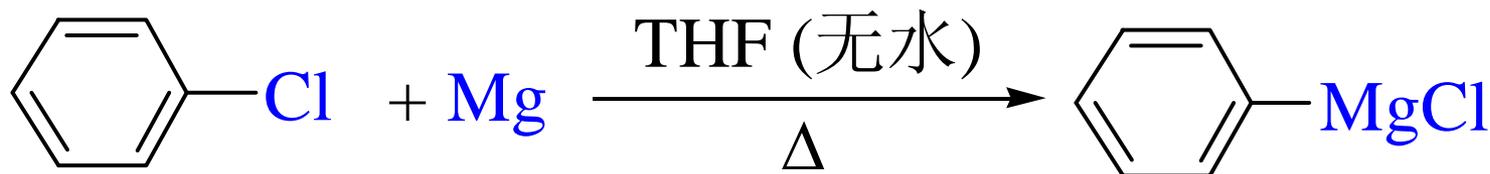
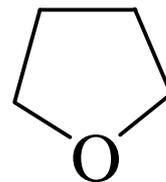




乙烯型和芳香卤代烃不活泼，须提高温度

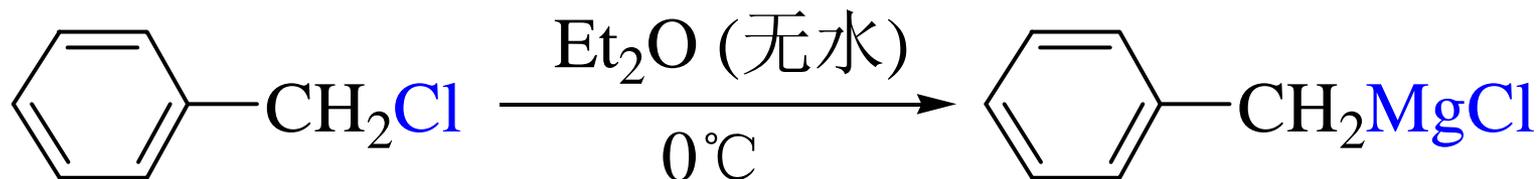
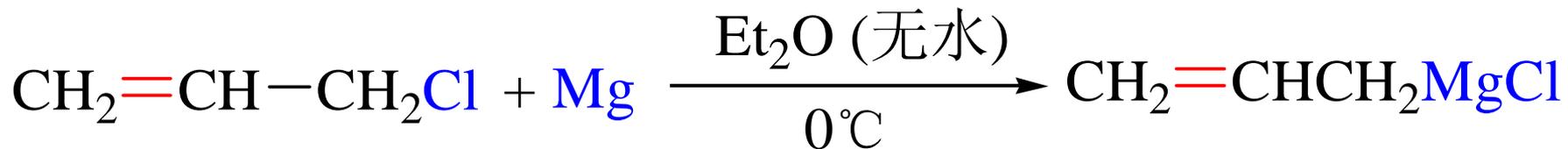


THF Tetrahydrofuran

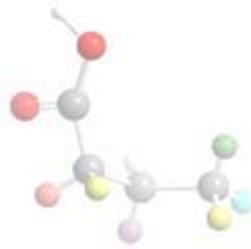
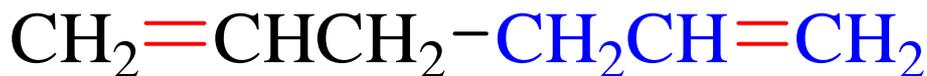




烯丙型和苄基型较活泼，宜降低反应温度

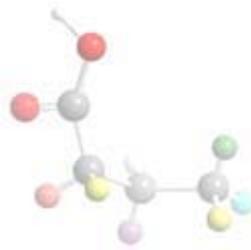
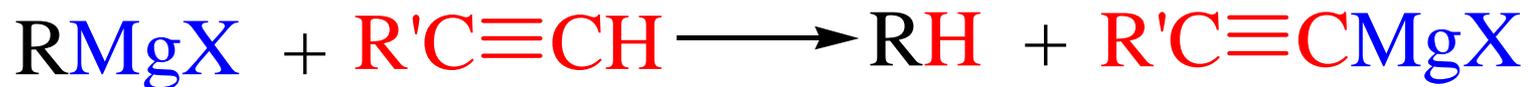
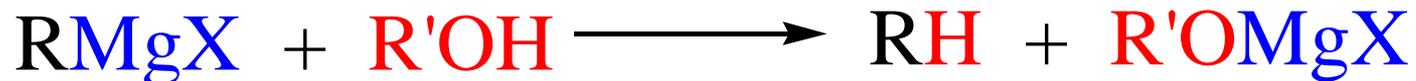


Grignard试剂易与较活泼卤代烃反应





Grignard试剂与活泼氢的反应



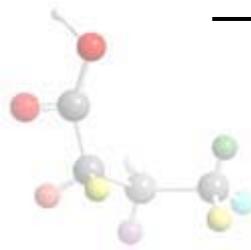
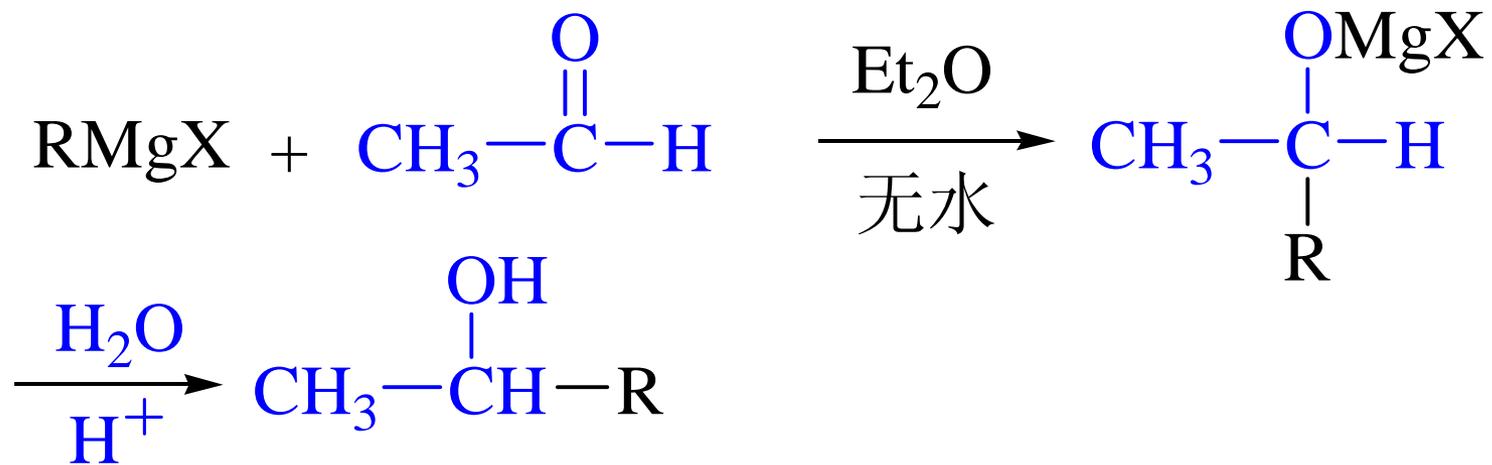


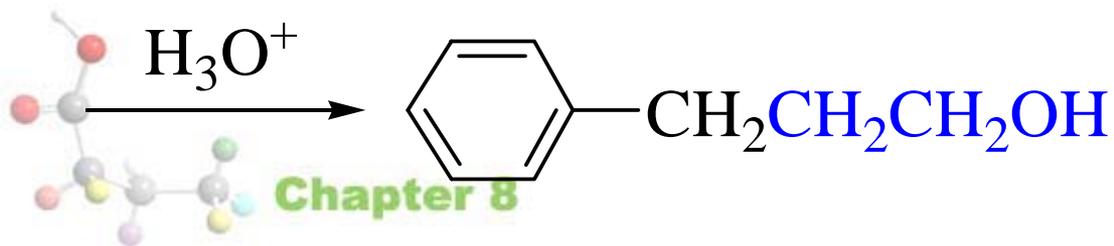
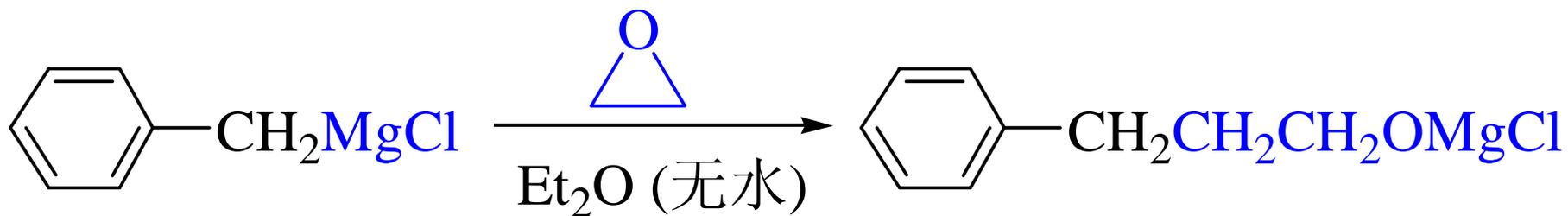
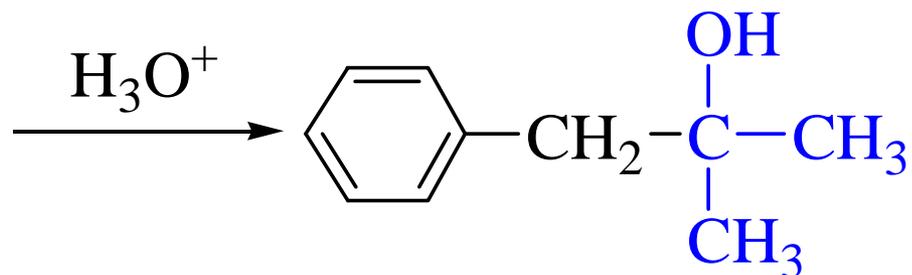
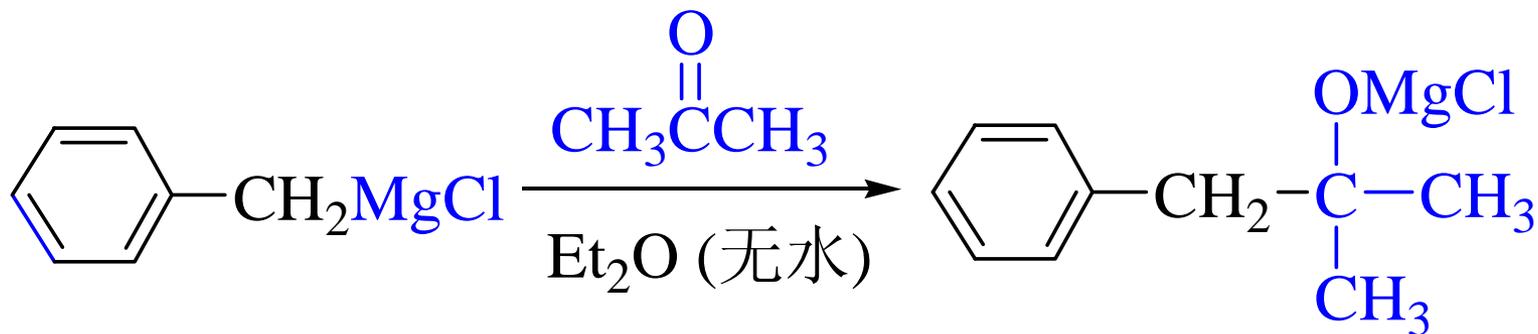
Grignard 试剂在合成上的应用

(1) 与二氧化碳反应——得到多一个碳原子的羧酸



(2) 与醛酮反应——生成2°或3°醇





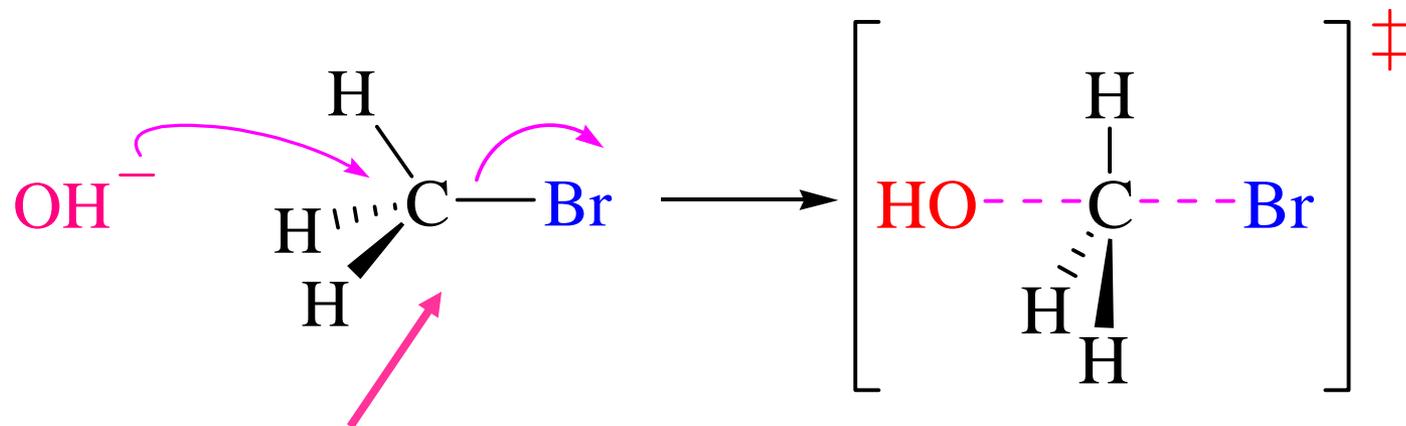


8.4 亲核取代反应机理

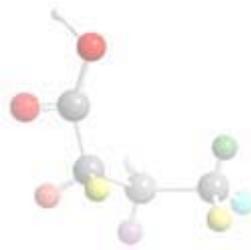
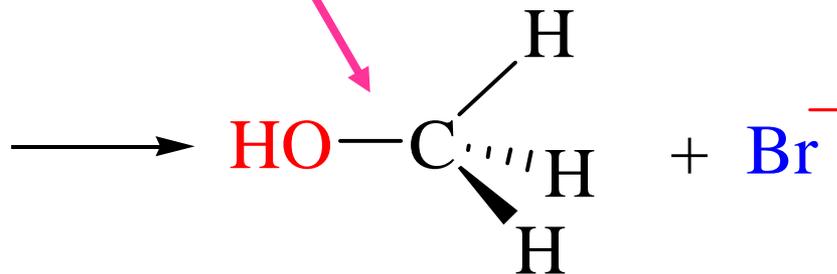




8.4.1 双分子亲核取代反应(S_N2)

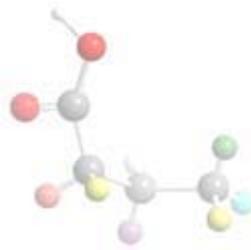
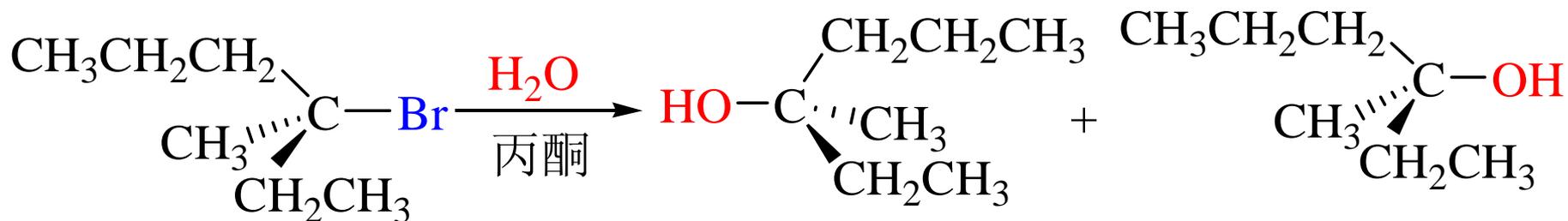
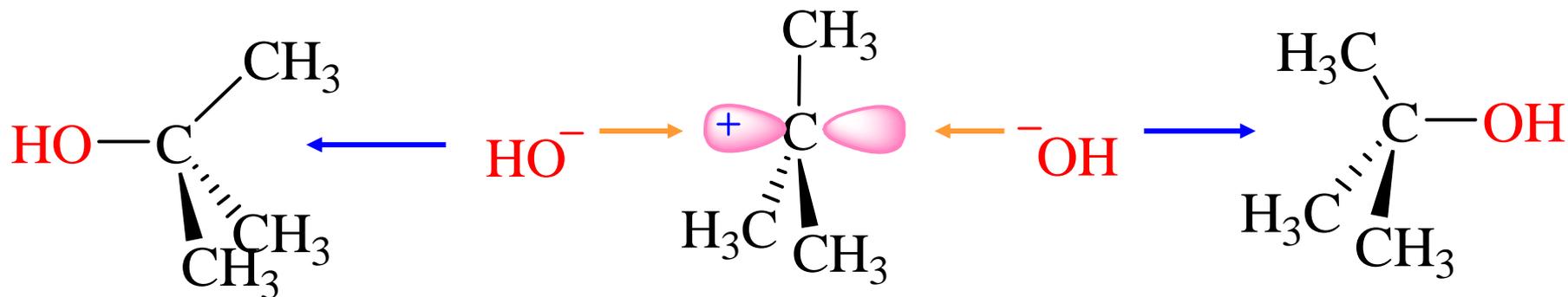


构型翻转 Walden 转化





反应的立体化学





8.4.3 影响亲核取代反应的因素

1. 烷基结构的影响



相对速率 1.0 1.7 45 1×10^8



相对速率 150 1.0 0.01 0.001

S_N1: 3° > 2° > 1° > CH₃X

S_N2: CH₃X > 1° > 2° > 3°



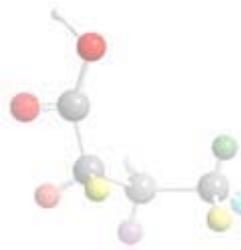


相对速率 150 1.0 0.01 0.001



相对速率 1 0.28 0.03 4.2×10^{-6}

β -H 被烷基取代对反应速率的影响不如
 α -H 被取代明显



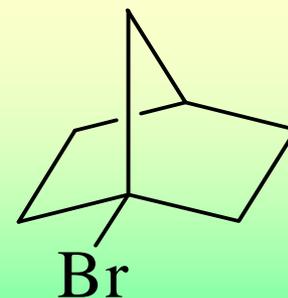
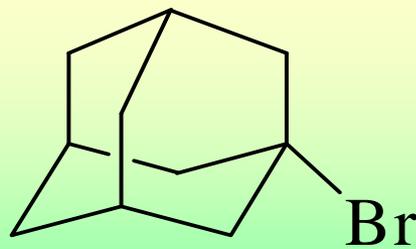


烯丙型 $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{X}$ 苄基型 - CH_2X

不论是 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$ 还是 $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ 反应都很快

$\text{S}_{\text{N}}1$

$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CBr}$



V(相对) 1

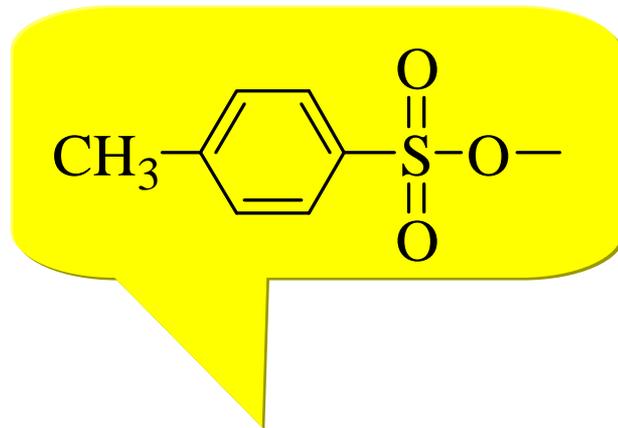
10^{-3}

10^{-6}

10^{-13}



2. 离去基团的影响



-OH
 -OR
 -NH₂ -F -Cl -Br -I -OTs

相对反应性 ~ 0 0.001 0.2 10 30 60



离去能力增强

离去基团的离去能力强，对S_N1和S_N2都有利





3. 试剂的亲核性

- 亲核性 —— 试剂与**碳原子**的结合能力
- 碱性 —— 试剂与**质子**的结合能力
- 决定试剂亲核性强弱的因素：
 - (1) 试剂的给电子能力
 - (2) 试剂的可极化性

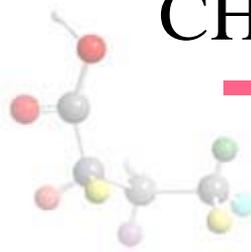
试剂的亲核性强对 S_N2 有利，对 S_N1 影响不大

亲核性： $RO^- > HO^- > RCO_2^- > ROH > H_2O$

$CH_3O^- \quad CH_3CH_2O^- \quad (CH_3)_2CHO^- \quad (CH_3)_3CO^-$

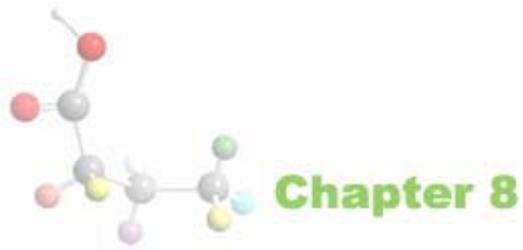


碱性增强，亲核性减弱



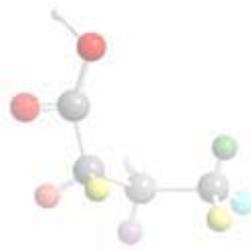
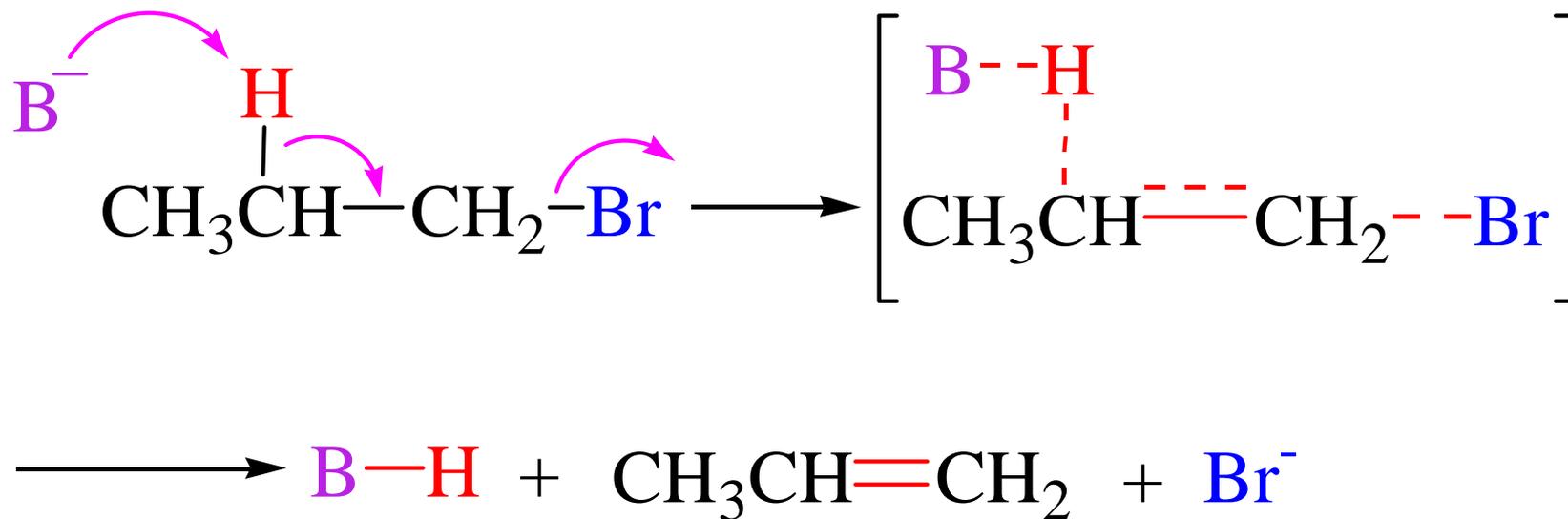


8.5 消除反应机理



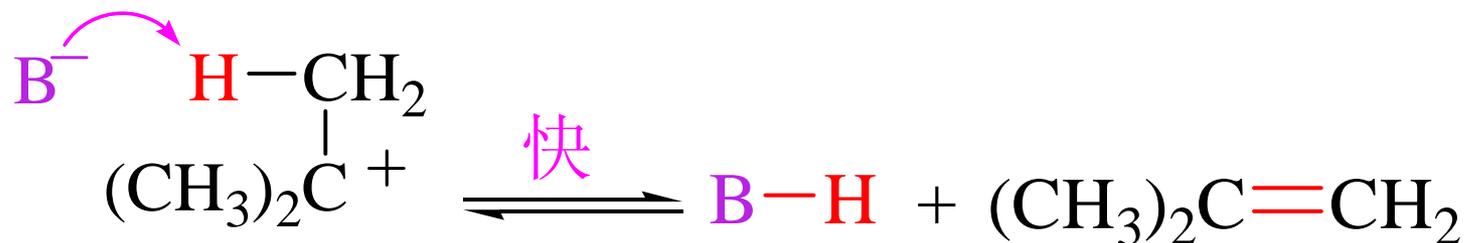
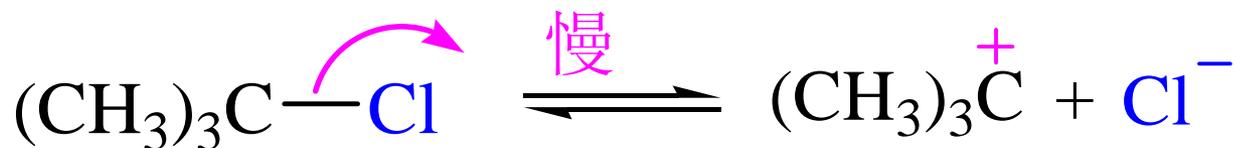


8.5.1 双分子消除反应 (E2)





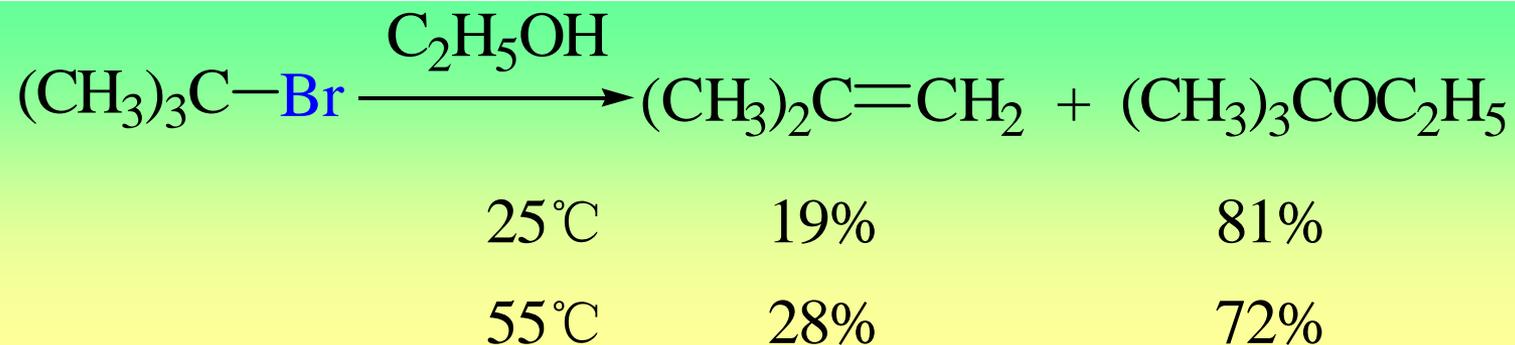
8.5.2 单分子消除反应(E1)



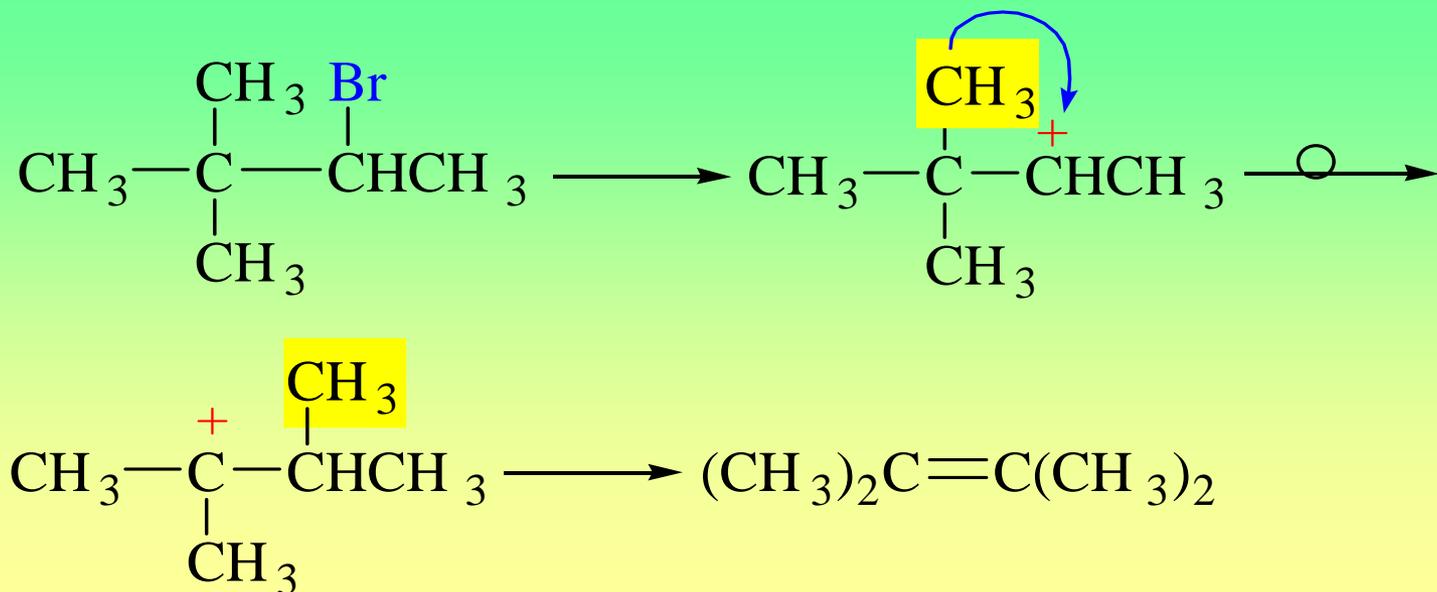
E1的反应速率只与卤代烃浓度有关。

发生**E1**反应不一定要有碱存在，即使有碱存在，碱的浓度和强度对反应速率没影响。



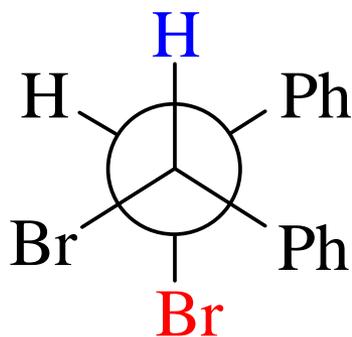
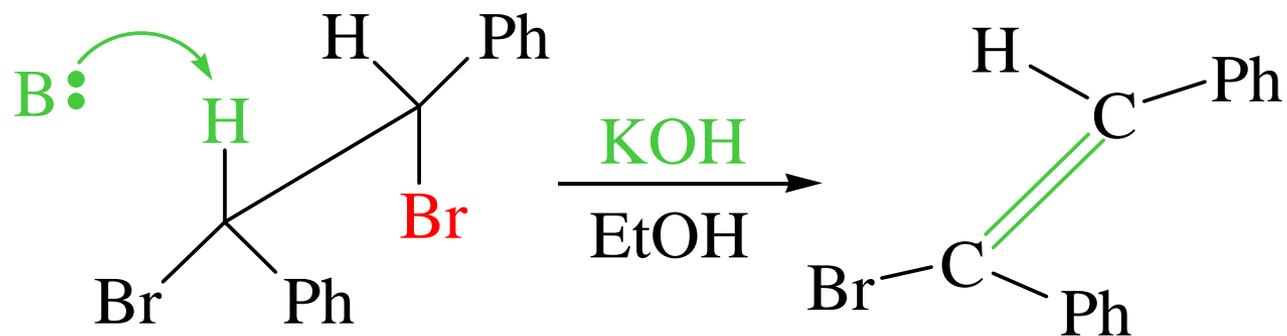


E1可能发生重排

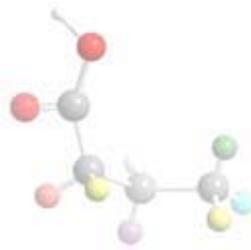




8.5.3 消除反应的立体化学

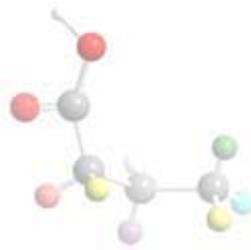


主要按反式共平面方式进行消除



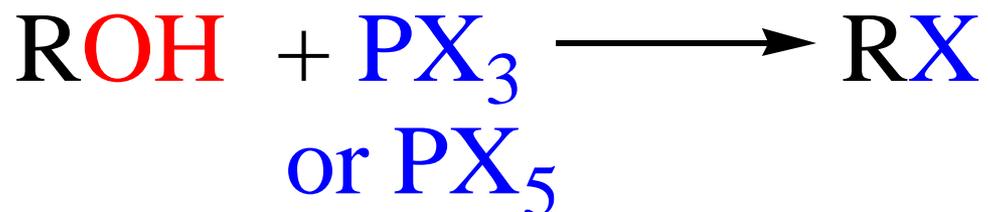


8.6 卤代烃的制备

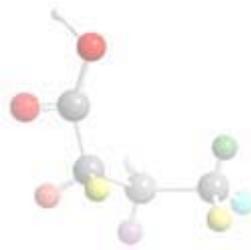
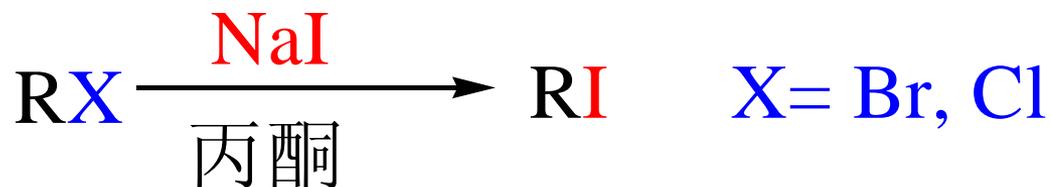




8.6.1 由醇制备



8.6.2 卤代烃与卤化物交换

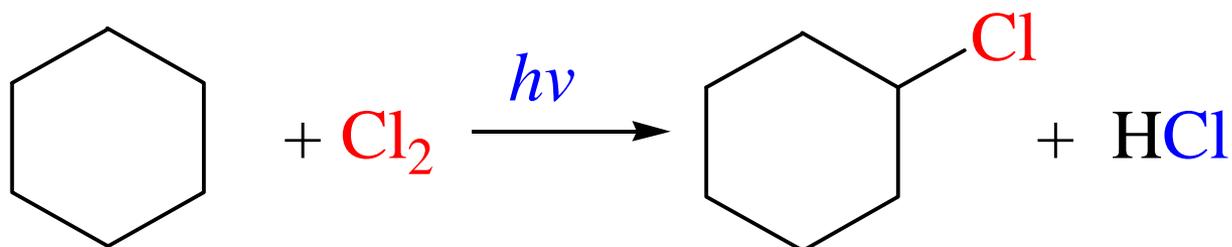




8.6.3 烯烃或炔烃的加成

加卤素、加卤化氢

8.6.4 烷烃的卤化



α -卤化反应

