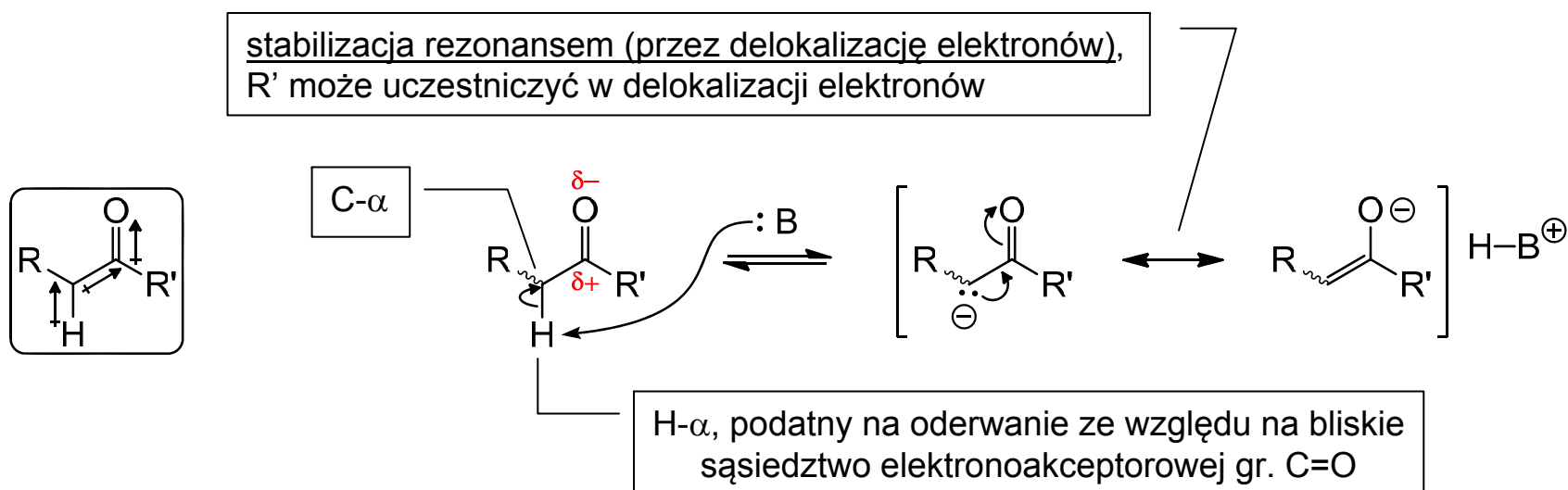
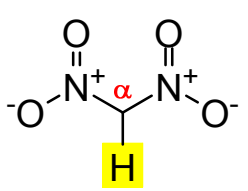
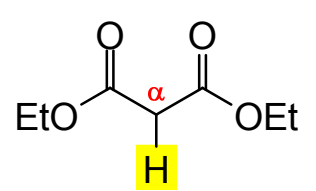

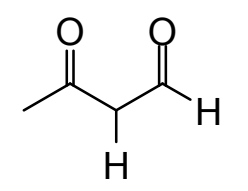
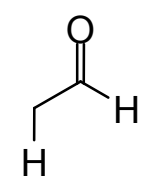
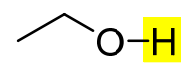
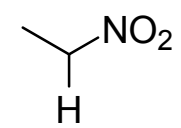
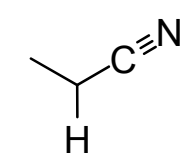
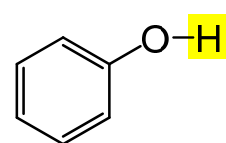
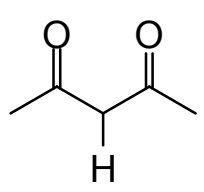
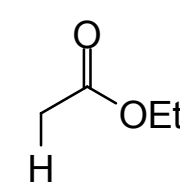
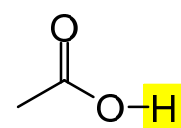
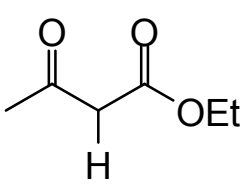
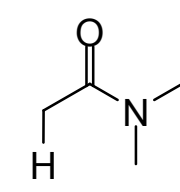


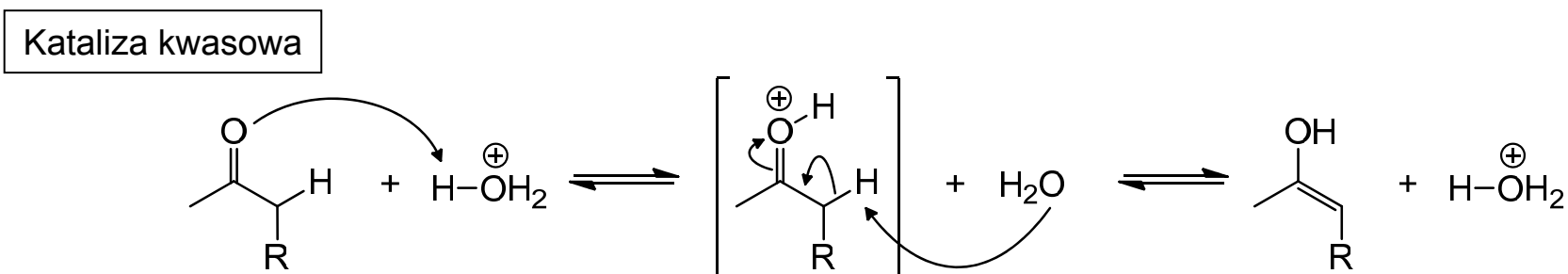
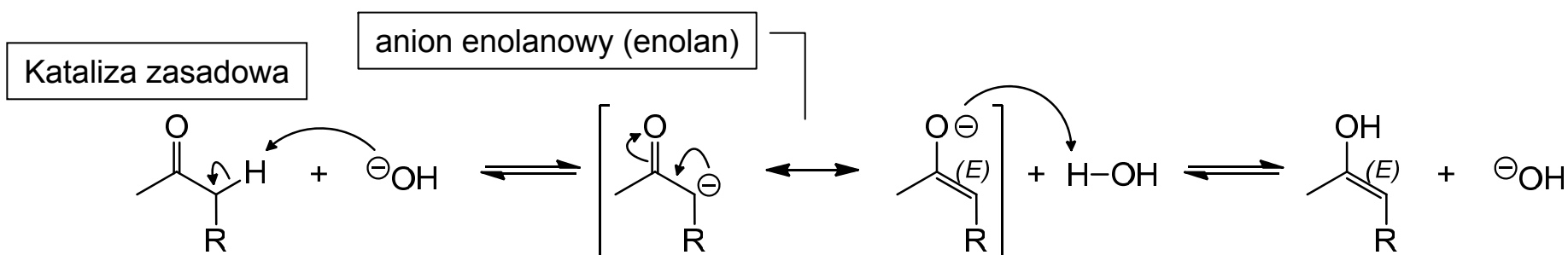
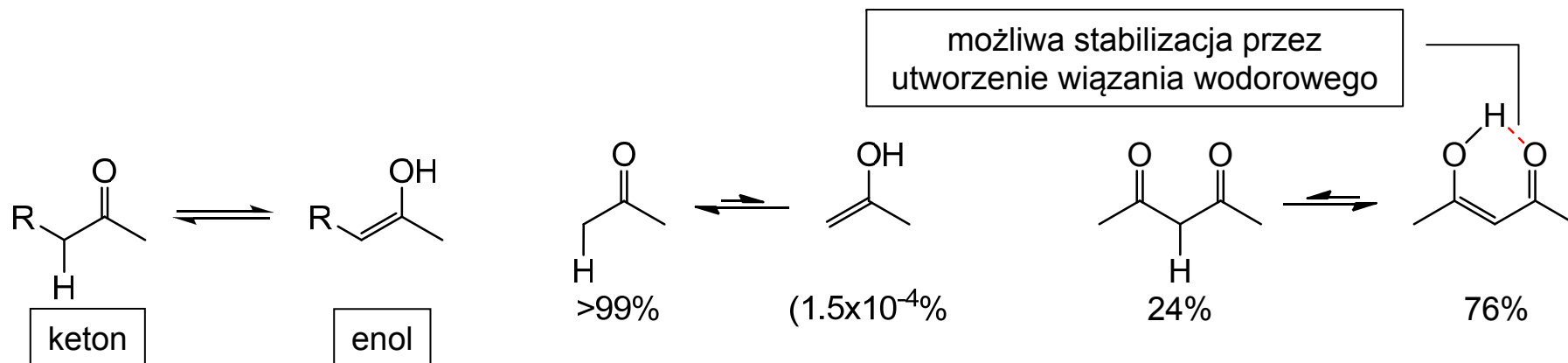
34-37. Reakcje związków karbonylowych z udziałem atomu węgla-*alfa* (C- α)



16.1. C–H kwasowość związków organicznych

| C-H kwas | pK _a | C-H kwas | pK _a | związek | pK _a |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
|  | 3.6 |  | 13.3 | $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}_2$  | 60 |
|  | 5.9 |  | 17 |  | ~15 |
|  | 8.6 |  | 25 |  | 15.5 |
|  | 8.9 |  | 25 |  | 9.9 |
|  | 10.7 |  | 30 | | 4.74 |

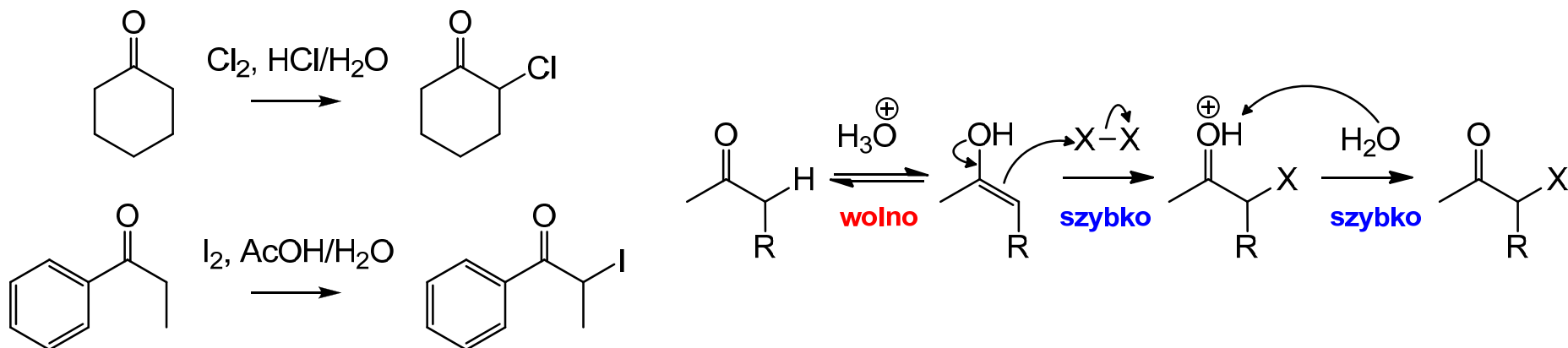
16.2. Tautomeria keto-enolowa



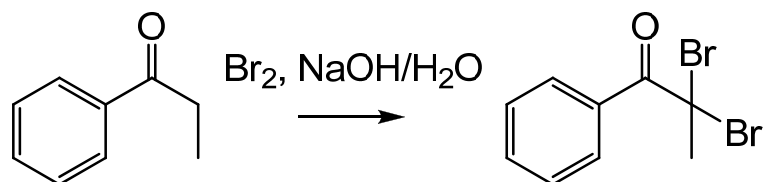
16.3. α -Halogenowanie ketonów w środowisku kwaśnym lub zasadowym

w środowisku kwaśnym

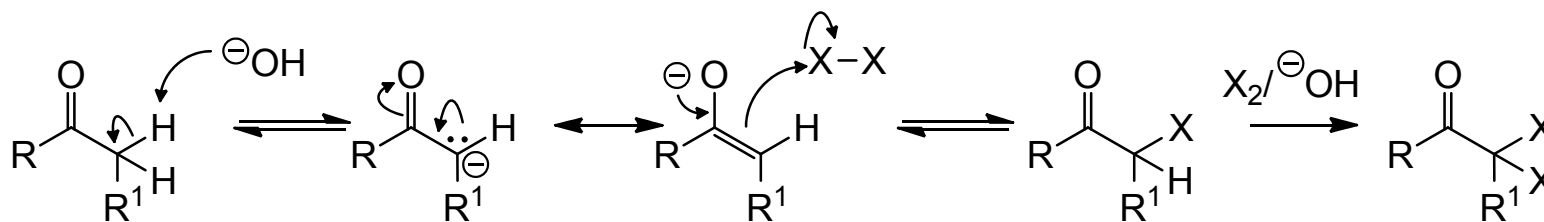
X = Cl, Br, I w obu reakcjach



w środowisku zasadowym



- reakcja biegnie, do wyczerpania wszystkich at. H- α
- reakcja wykorzystywana do przekształcenia: metylo-keton \rightarrow kwas karboksylowy (reakcja haloformowa)



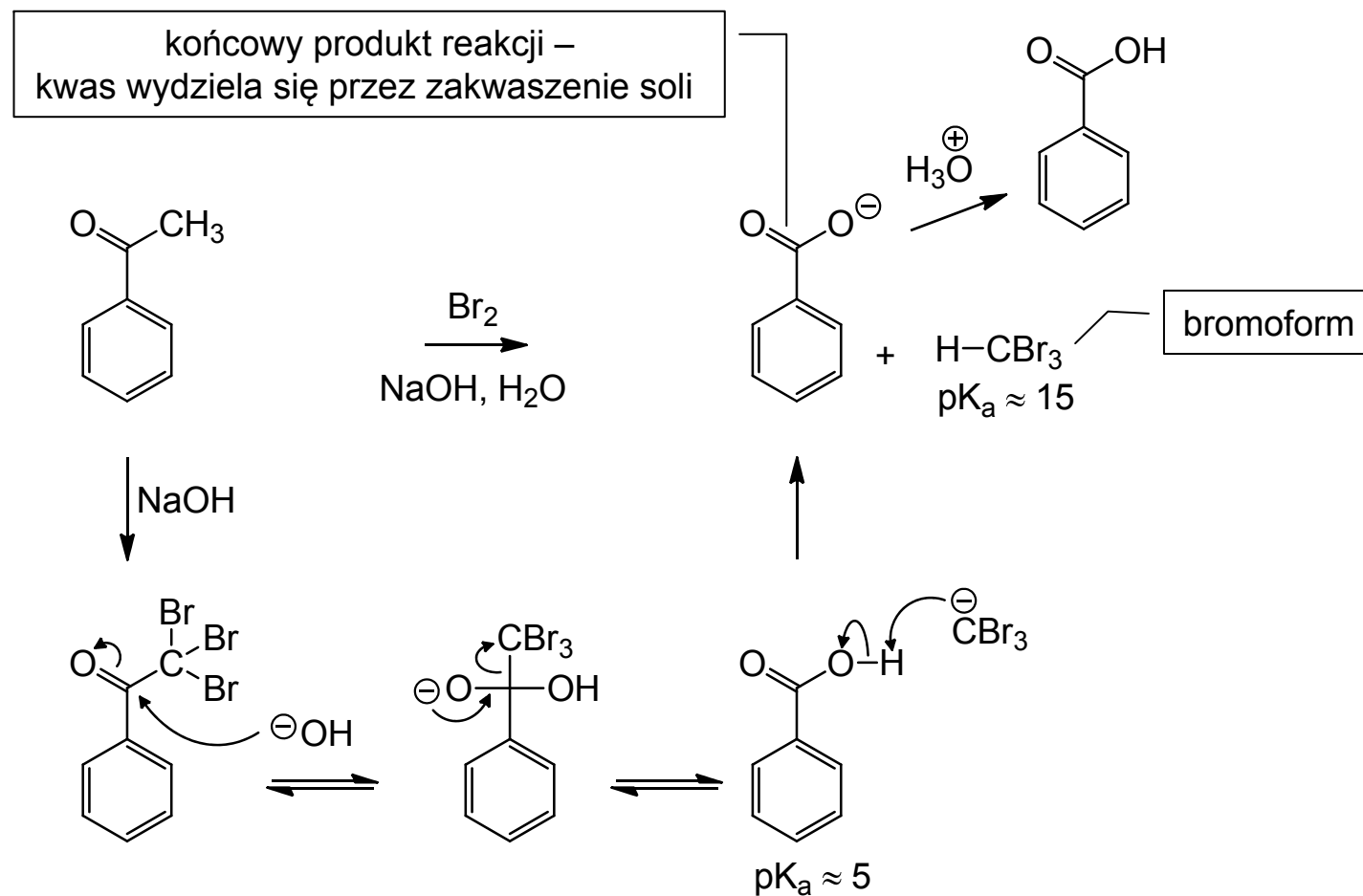
R \neq CH₃, R¹ \neq H

16.3.1. α -Halogenowanie ketonów w środowisku zasadowym - praktyka

Reakcja haloformowa (X = Cl, Br, I)

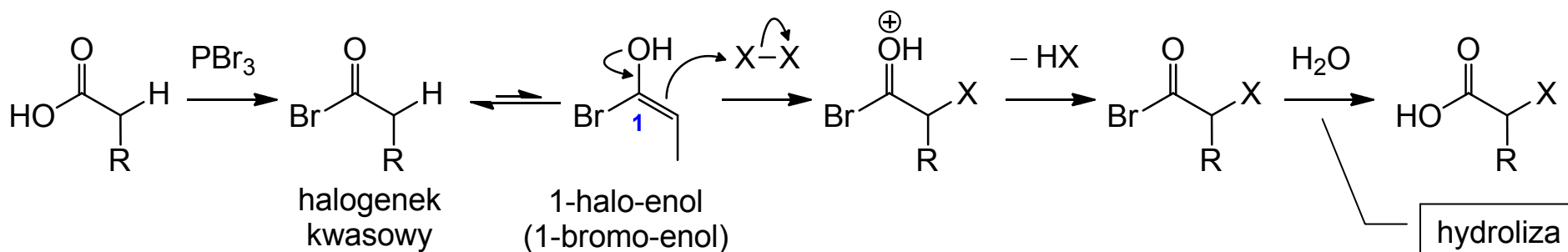
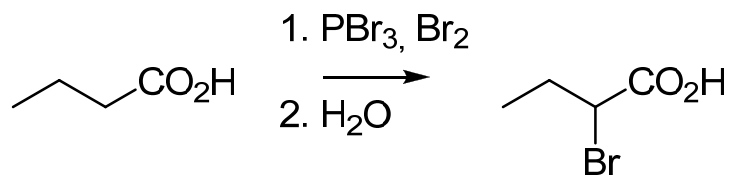
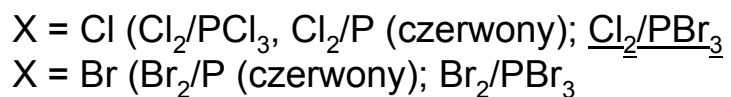
pokazana reakcja z Br_2 – reakcja bromoformowa (najczęściej stosowana w praktyce)

X = I (reakcja jodoformowa (dawniej stosowana w analizie jakościowej do identyfikacji metyloketonów))

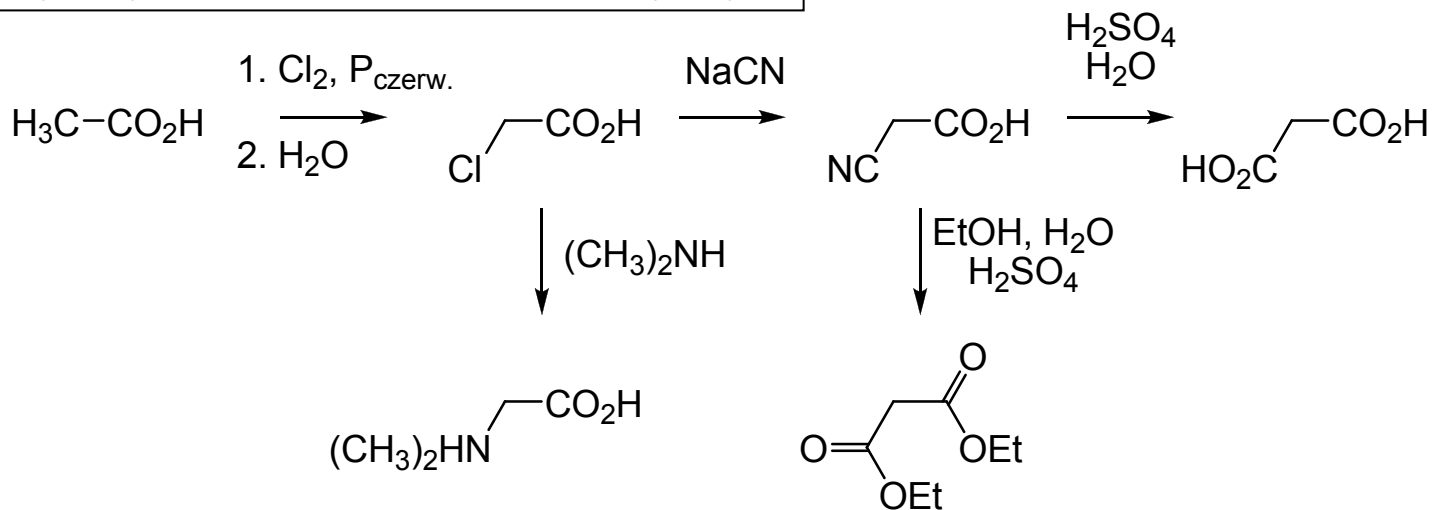


16.4. α -Halogenowanie kwasów karboksylowych

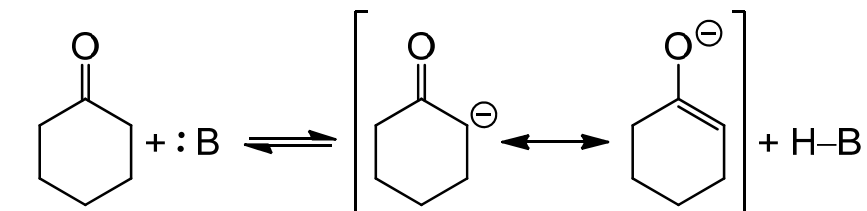
Reakcja Hella-Volharda-Zielinskiego



wykorzystanie α -halo-kwasów karboksylowych

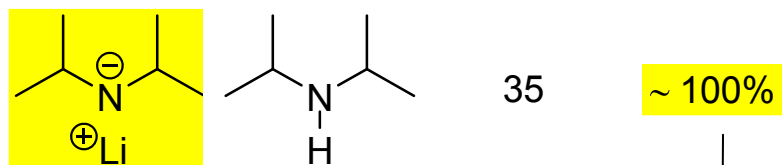


16.5. α -Alkilowanie związków karbonylowych z wykorzystaniem LDA w roli zasady

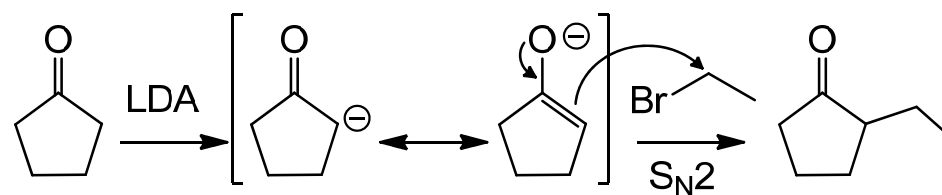
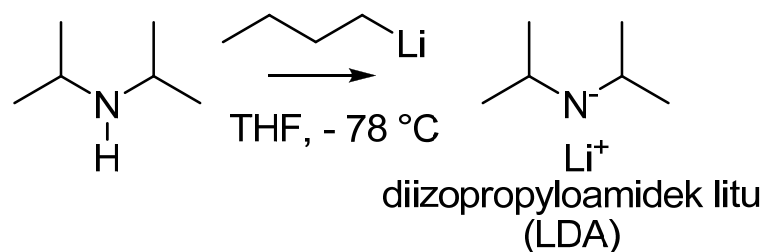


$pK_a = 17$

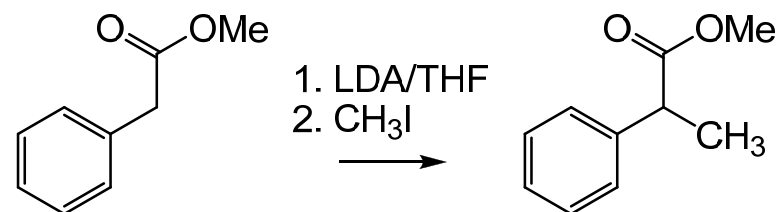
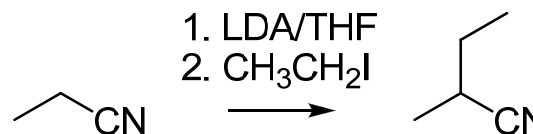
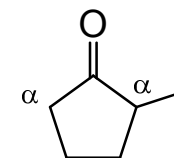
| B | H-B | pK_a (H-B) | zawartość enolanu |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| $\ominus\text{OH}$ | H_2O | 15.5 | < 0.1% |



stan równowagi znacznie przesunięty w \rightarrow

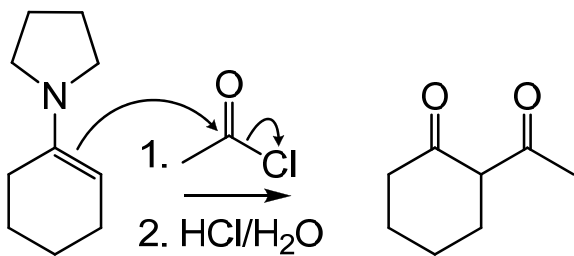
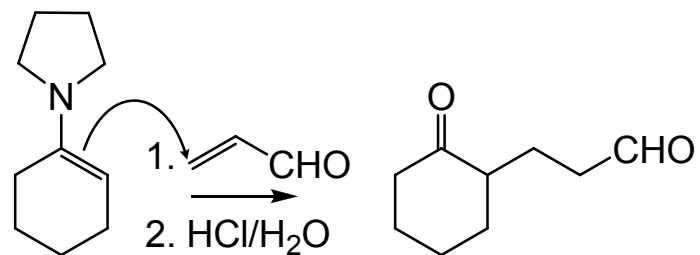
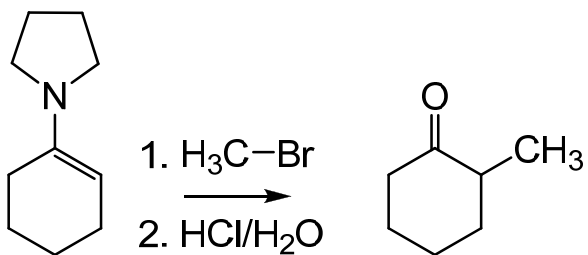
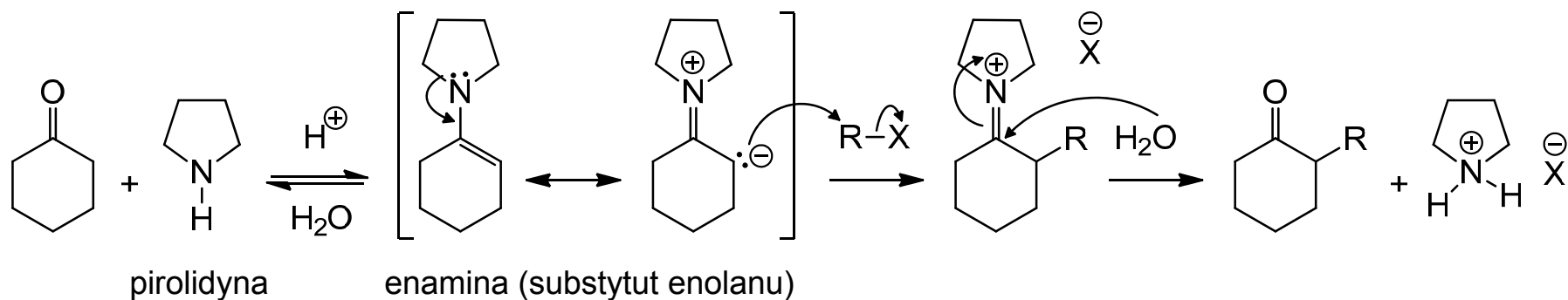


- niesymetryczne ketony dają mieszaninę produktów
- proporcje produktów zależą od warunków reakcji

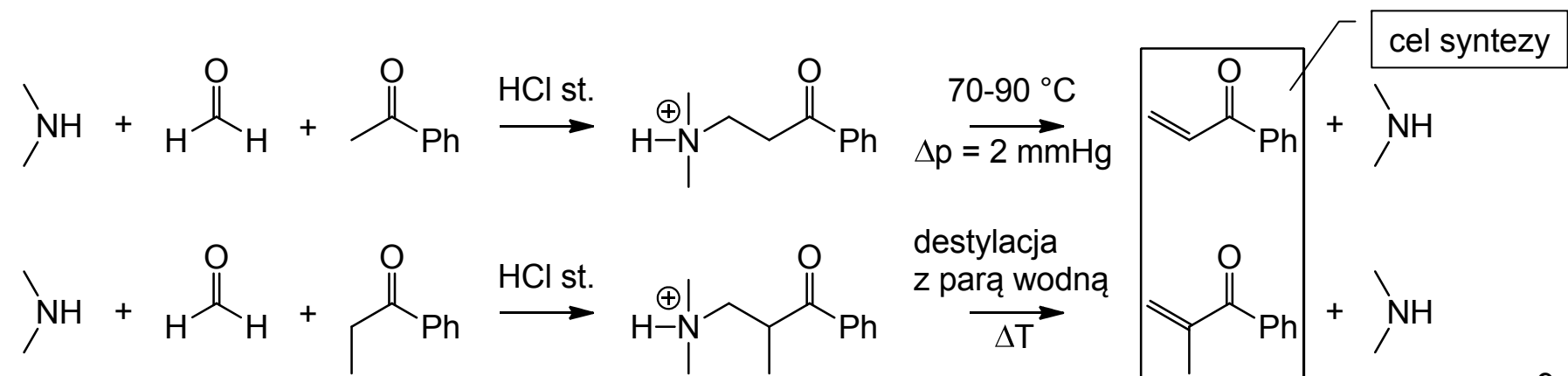
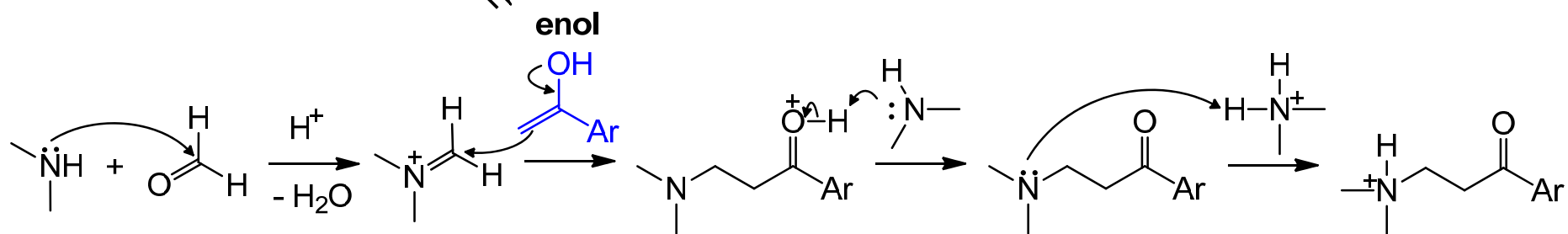
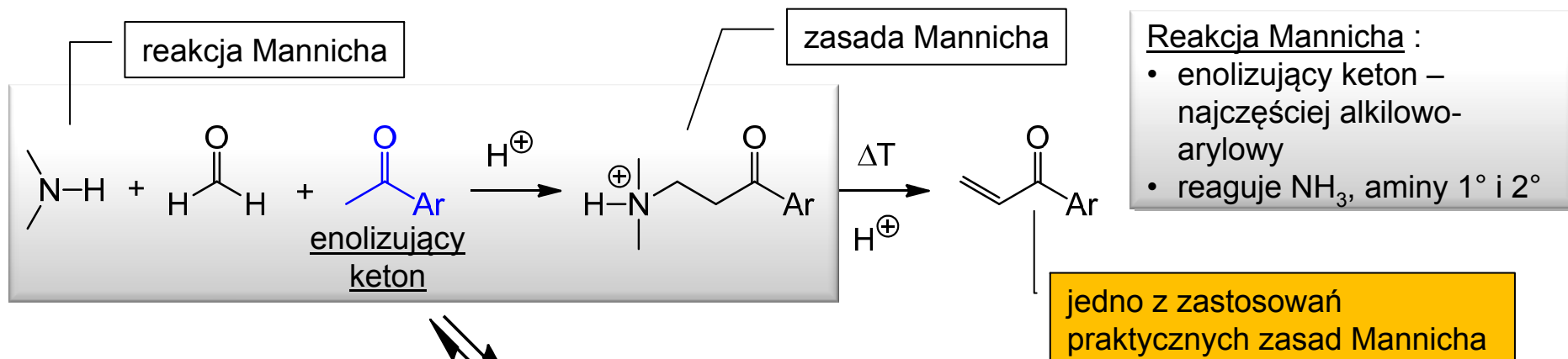


16.6. α -Alkilowanie ketonów z wykorzystaniem enamin

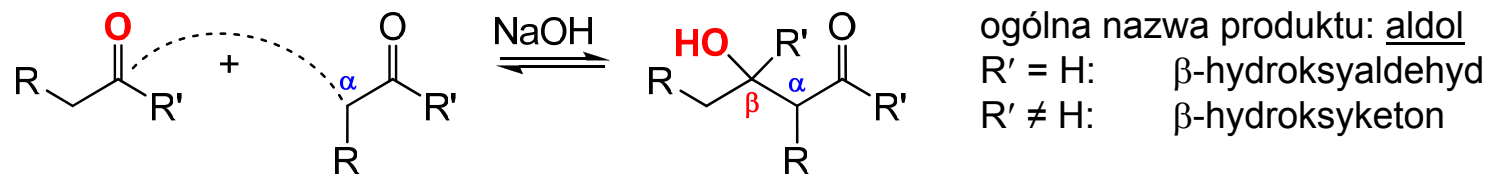
reakcja enaminowa Storka



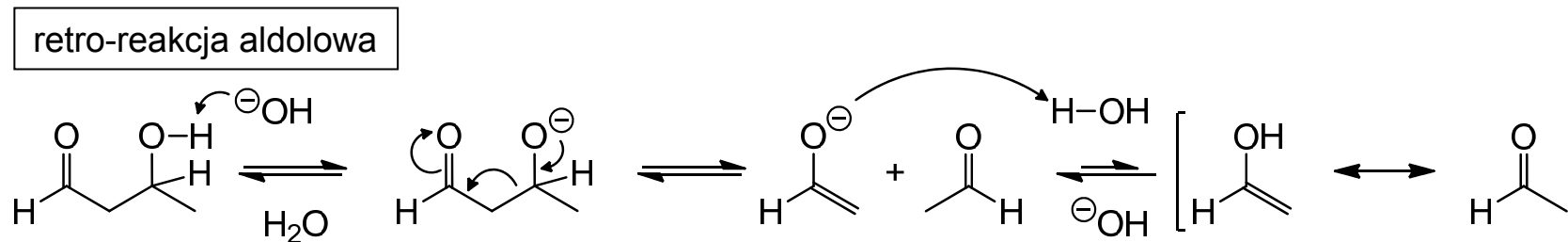
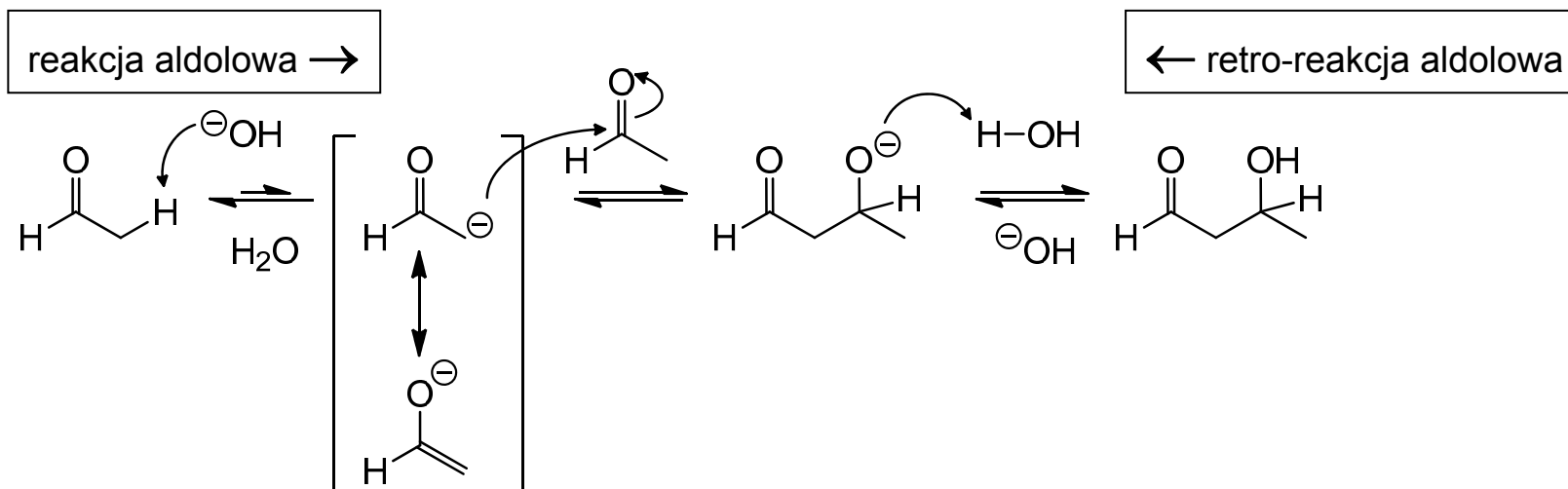
16.7. α -Aminometylowanie ketonów - reakcja Mannicha



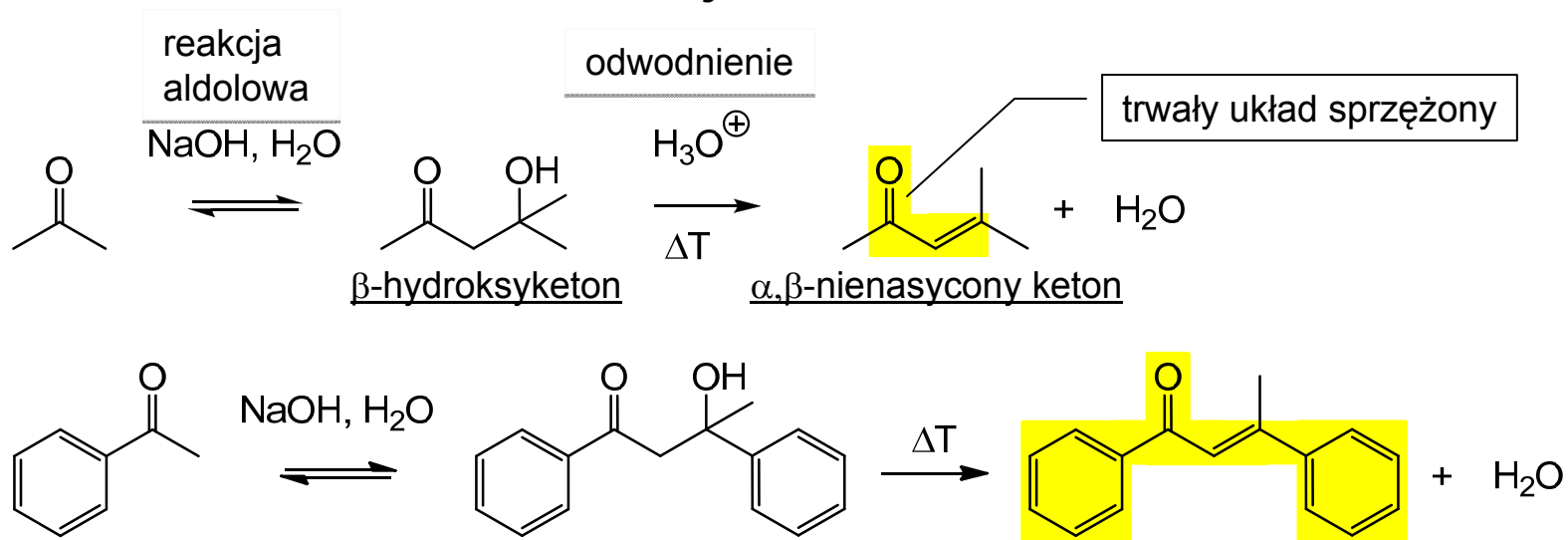
16.8. Reakcja aldolowa



ketony reagują wolniej, są mniej podatne na addycję nukleofilową do C=O

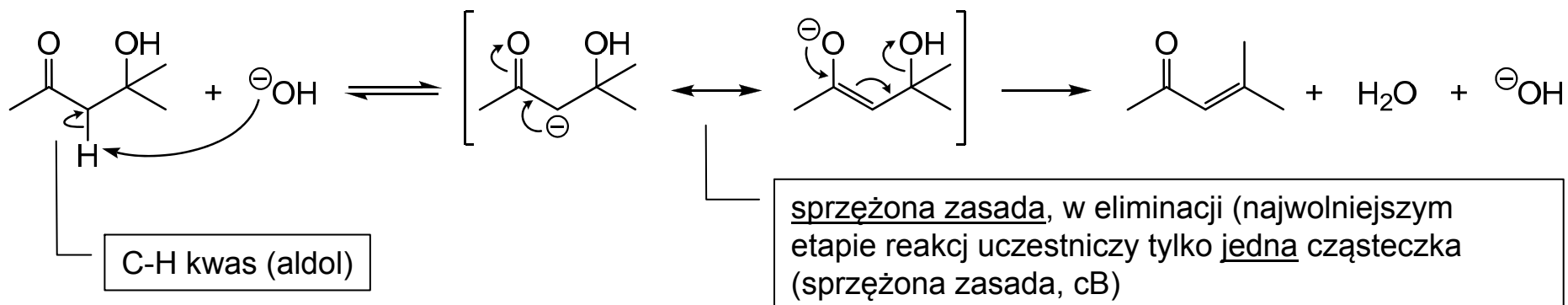


16.8.1. Reakcja aldolowa – odwodnienie adolu



- odwodnienie często zachodzi samorzutnie (aldol nie jest wydzielany)
- α-hydroksyaldehydy też ulegają odwodnieniu

Mechanizm E1cB – jednocząsteczkowa eliminacja w obrębie sprzężonej zasady



kondensacja aldolowa = reakcja aldolowa + odwodnienie aldolu

16.9. Reakcja aldolowa – praktyka: krzyżowa reakcja aldolowa (1. wariant: OH^- w roli zasady)

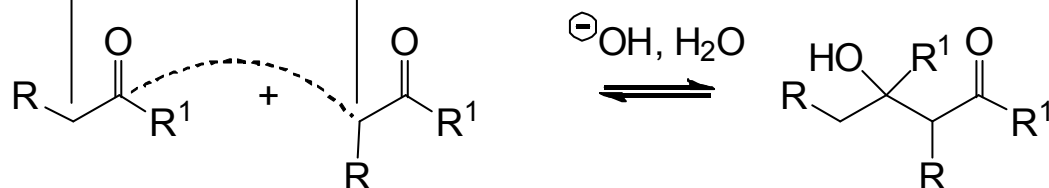
Auto-kondensacja - dwie cząsteczki tego samego aldehydu ($\text{R}^1 = \text{H}$) lub ketonu ($\text{R}^1 \neq \text{H}$)

Reakcja omawiana dotychczas

posiada $\text{H}-\alpha$

posiada $\text{H}-\alpha$

niewielkie zastosowanie praktyczne



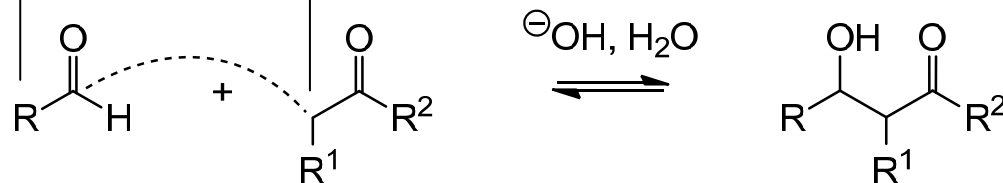
Krzyżowa kondensacja aldolowa

1. Wariant: z użyciem OH^- w roli zasady

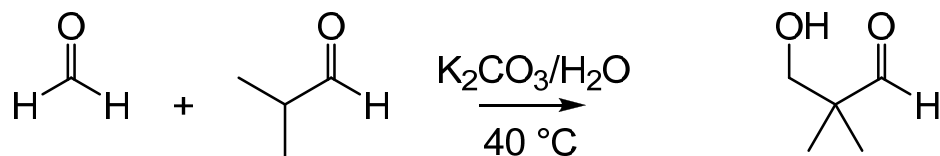
aldehyd alifatyczny bez $\text{H}-\alpha$ + aldehyd z $\text{H}-\alpha$ ($\text{R}^2 = \text{H}$)
lub aldehyd aromatyczny + keton z $\text{H}-\alpha$ ($\text{R}^2 \neq \text{H}$) ← kondensacja Claisena-Schmidta

nie posiada $\text{H}-\alpha$

posiada $\text{H}-\alpha$

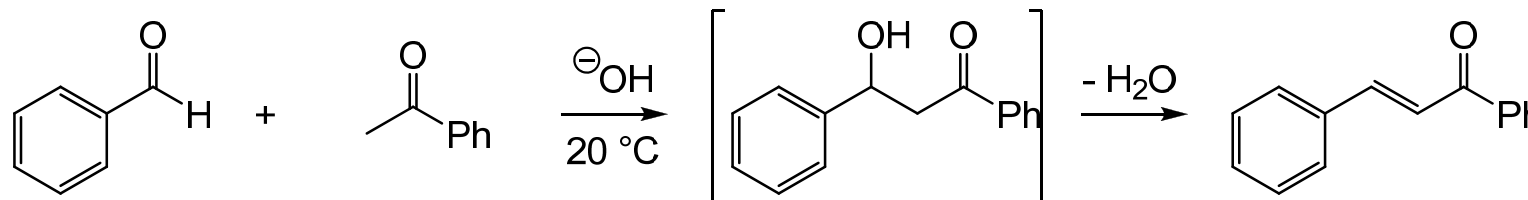
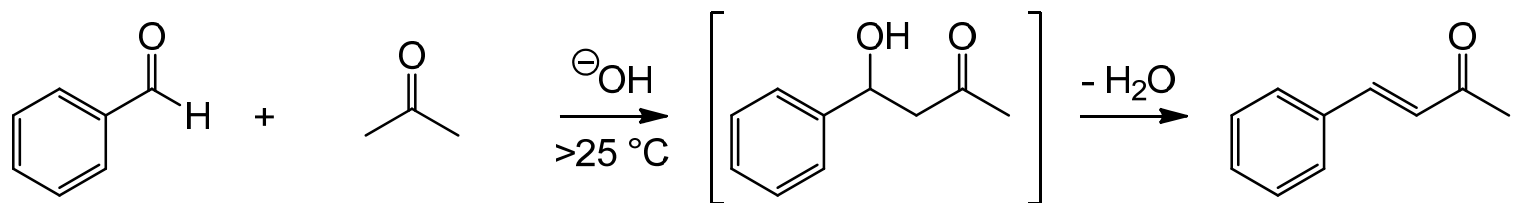
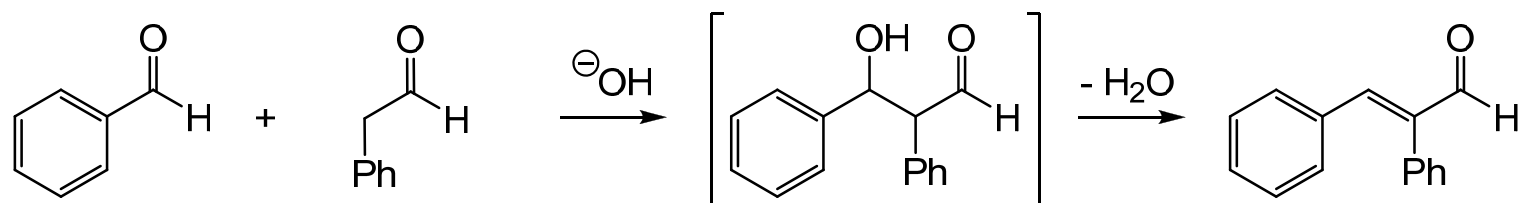


16.9.1. Krzyżowa reakcja aldolowa (1. wariant: OH^- w roli zasady), przykłady



Ważny aspekt techniczny:

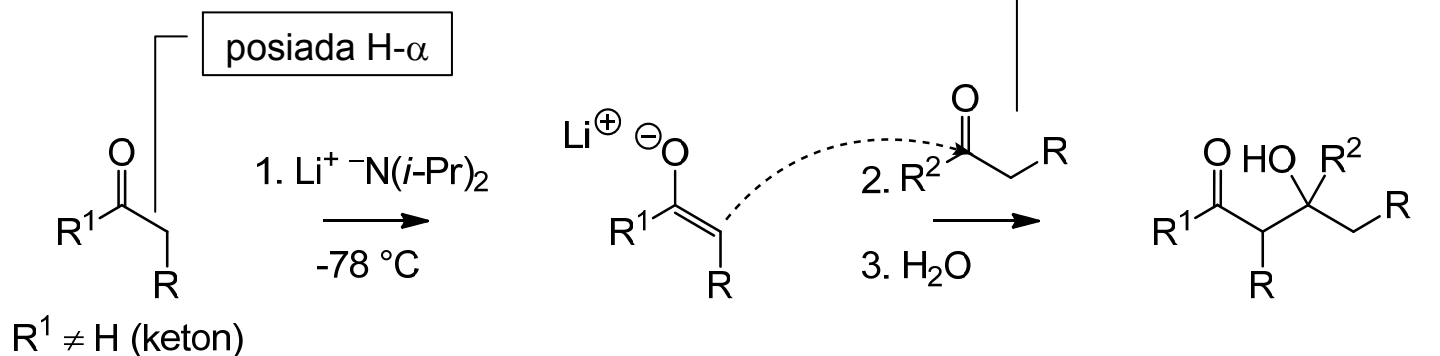
- reagent z H- α jest dodawany powoli do mieszaniny [reagent bez H- α / OH^-], aby zapobiec jego auto-kondensacji (zwłaszcza jeśli jest to aldehyd)



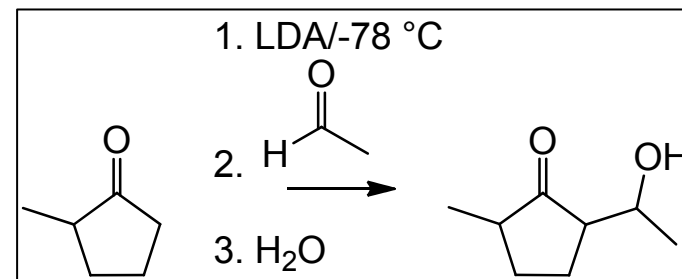
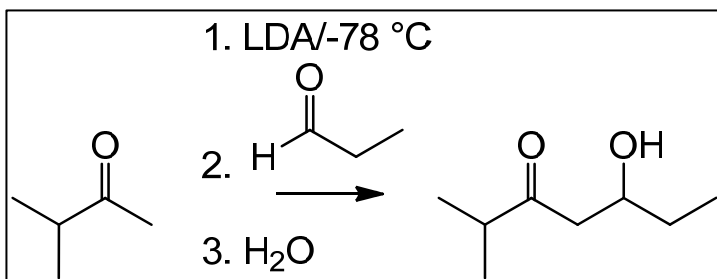
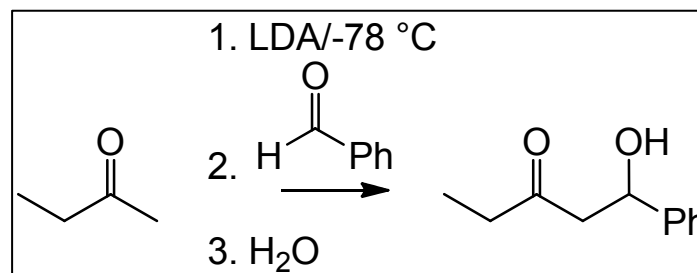
kondensacja
Claisena-
Schmidta

16.10. Reakcja aldolowa – praktyka: krzyżowa reakcja aldolowa (2. wariant: LDA w roli zasady)

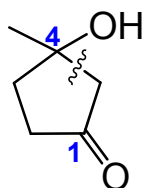
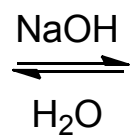
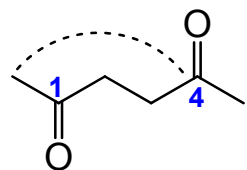
Krzyżowa reakcja aldolowa
2. wariant: z użyciem mocnej zasady, tj. LDA



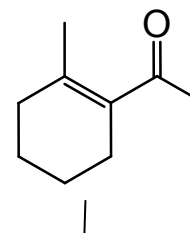
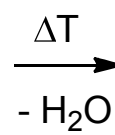
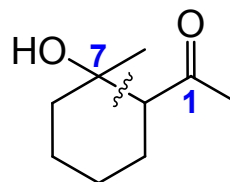
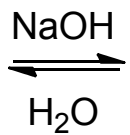
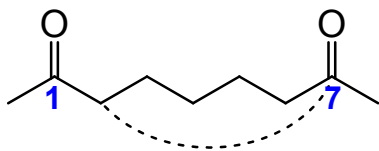
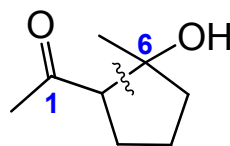
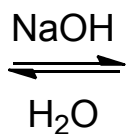
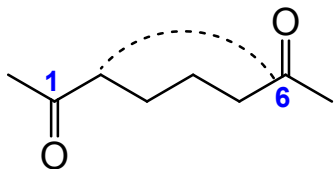
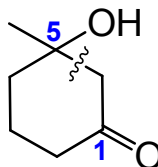
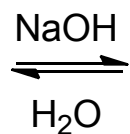
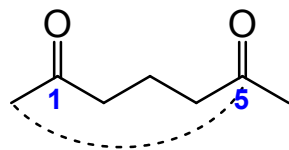
niesymetryczne ketony ulegają
deprotonacji na niżej rzędowym at. C- α
(zapewnia to prowadzenie r. w bardzo niskiej
temperaturze, tj. w warunkach kontroli kinetycznej)



16.11. Wewnątrzcząsteczkowa reakcja aldolowa

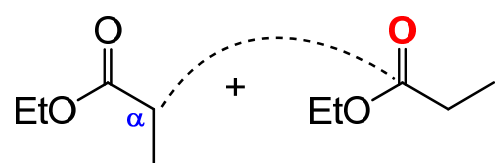


- Zamykają się pierścienie 5-cio i 6-członowe

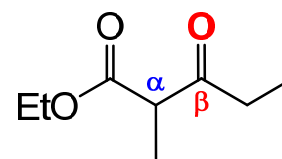


Po odwodnieniu aldolu w typowych warunkach powstaje cykliczny związek α,β -nienasycony

16.12. Kondensacja Claisena – otrzymywanie β -ketoestrów

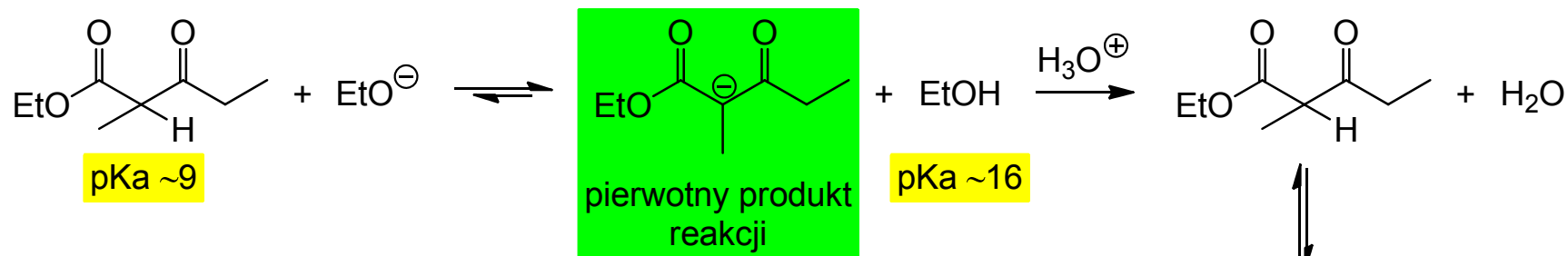
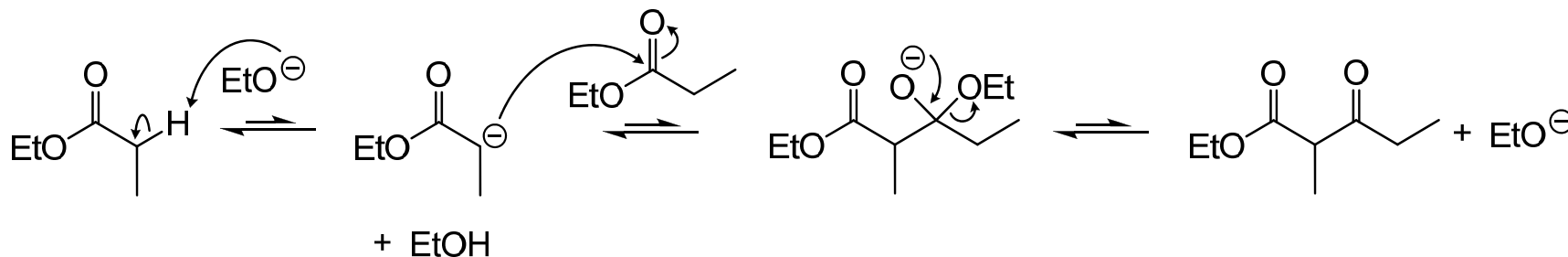


1. EtONa/EtOH
2. H⁺/H₂O

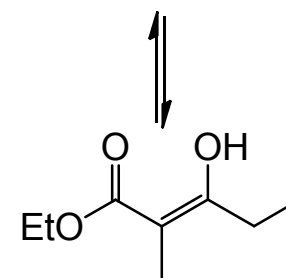
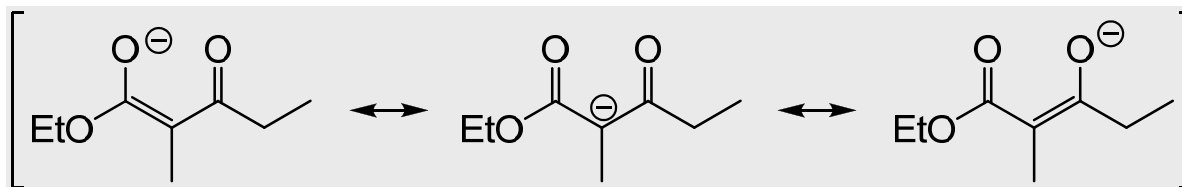


- reagują estry z dwoma at. H- α
- stosuje się estry etylowe/metylowe

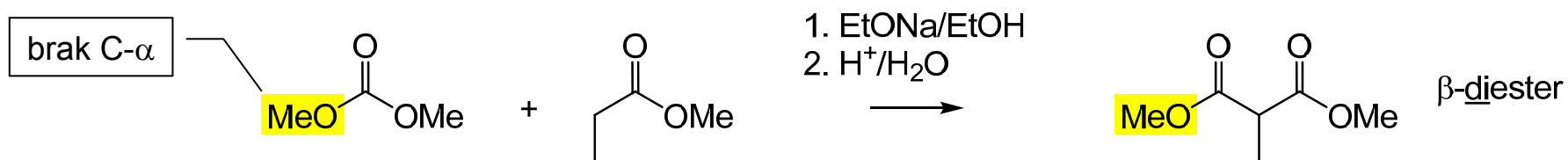
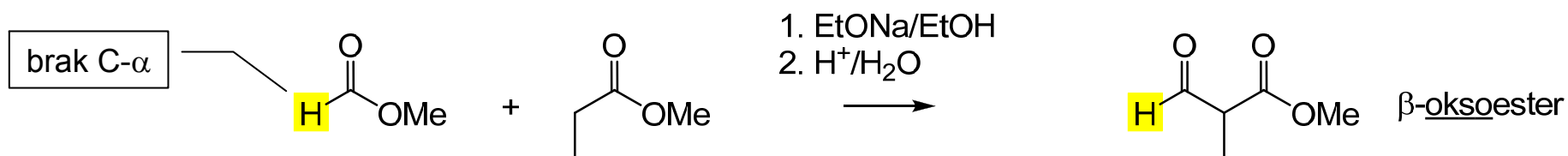
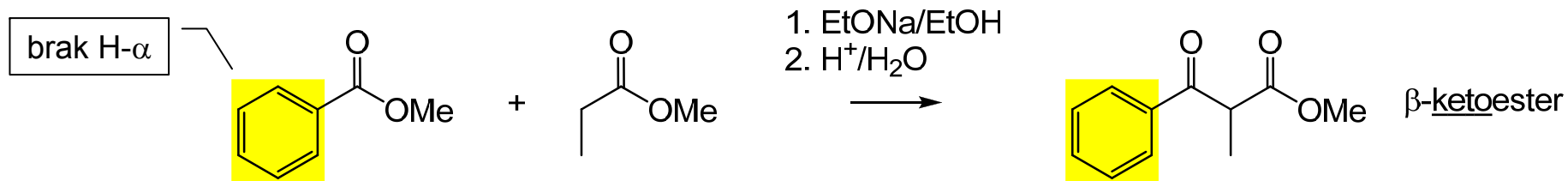
β =ketoester (generalnie związek 1,3-dikarbonylowy)



w stronę słabszego kwasu

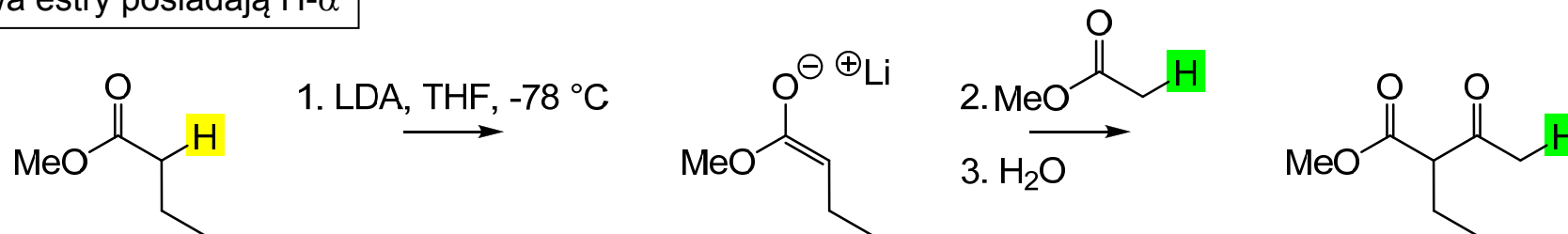


16.13. Synteza różnych zw. 1,3-dikarbonylowych - krzyżowa kondensacja Claisena



Wariant z użyciem LDA

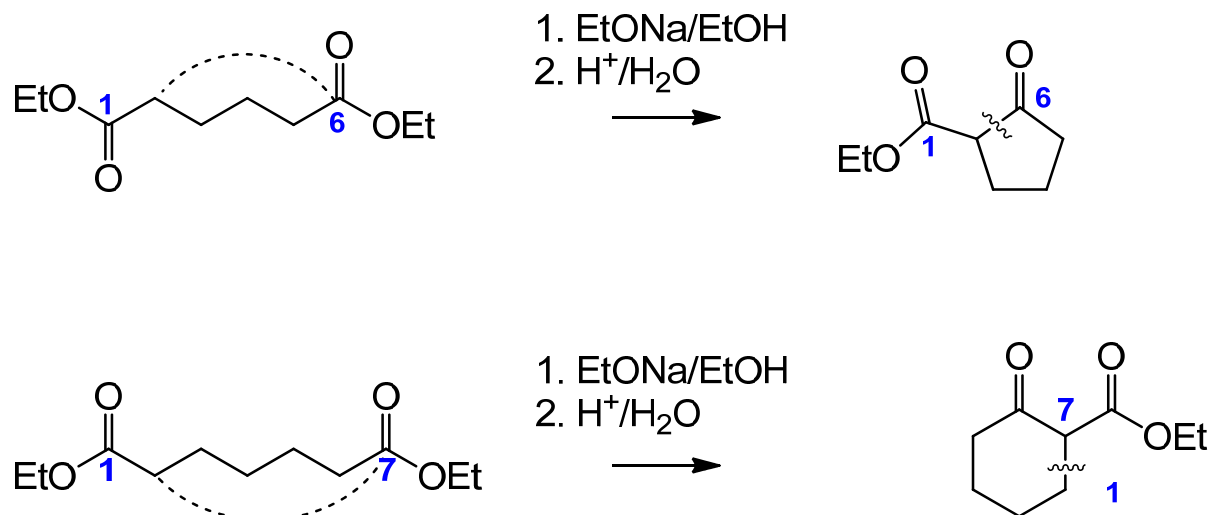
- obydwa estry posiadają H- α



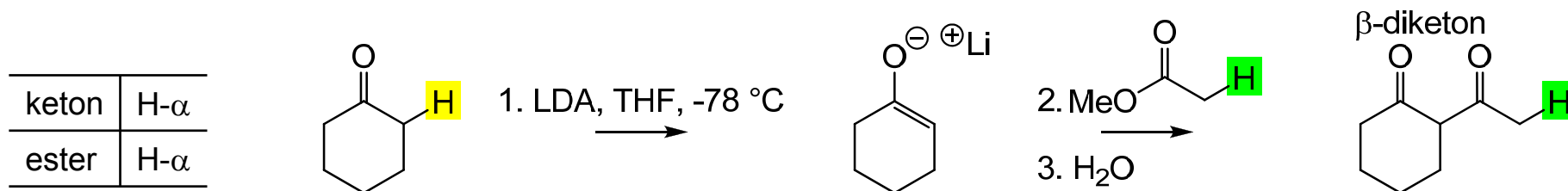
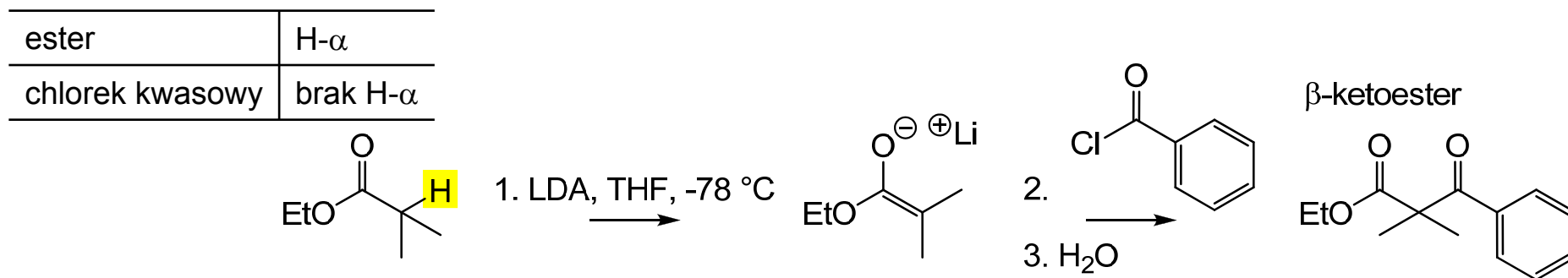
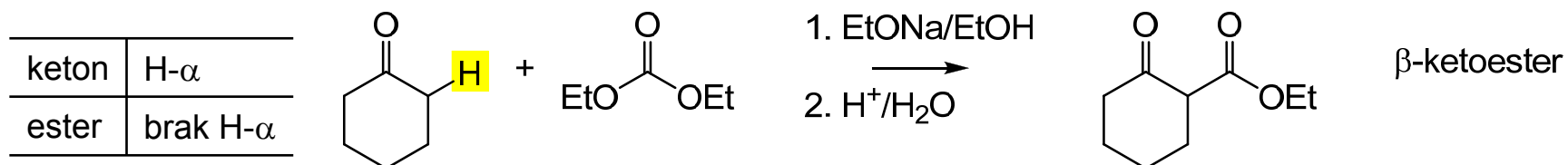
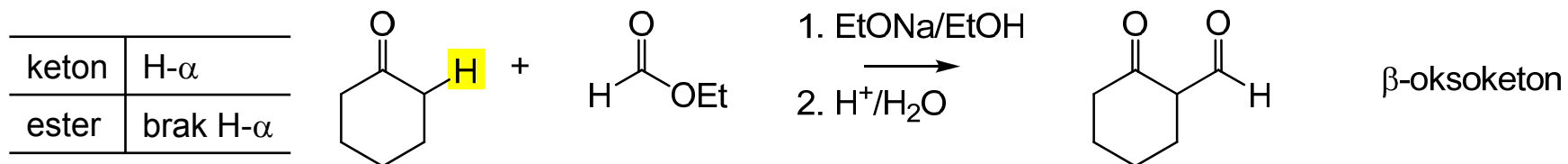
17

16.14. Synteza różnych zw. 1,3-dikarbonylowych - kondensacja Dieckmanna

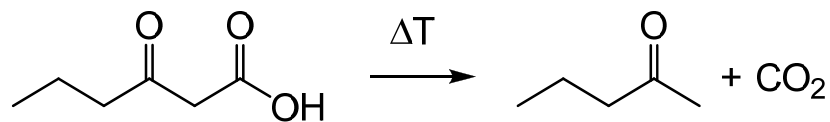
Wewnątrzcząsteczkowy wariant kondensacji Claisena



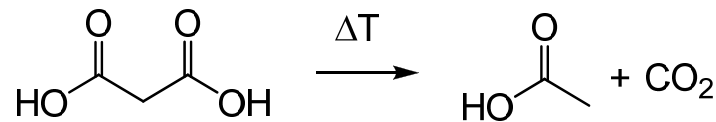
16.15. Synteza różnych zw. 1,3-dikarbonylowych - inne kondensacje krzyżowe



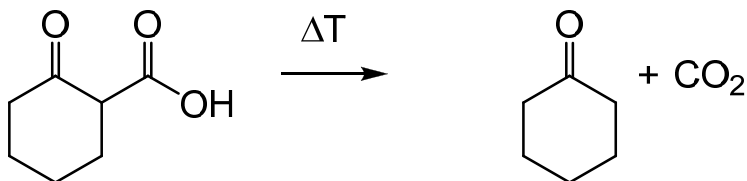
16.16. Dekarboksylacja kwasów 3-oksokarboksylowych i 1,3-dikarboksylowych



kwas 3-oksokarboksylowy

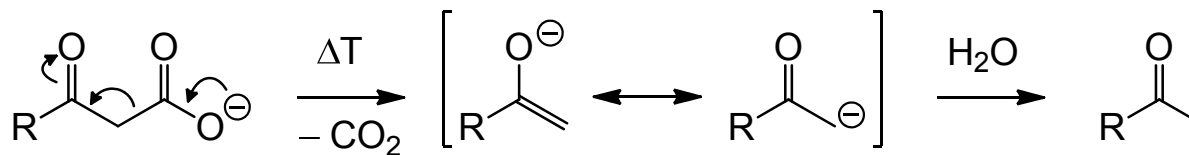


kwas 1,3-dikarboksylowy

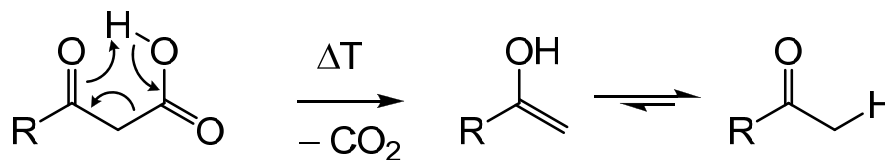


kwas 3-oksokarboksylowy

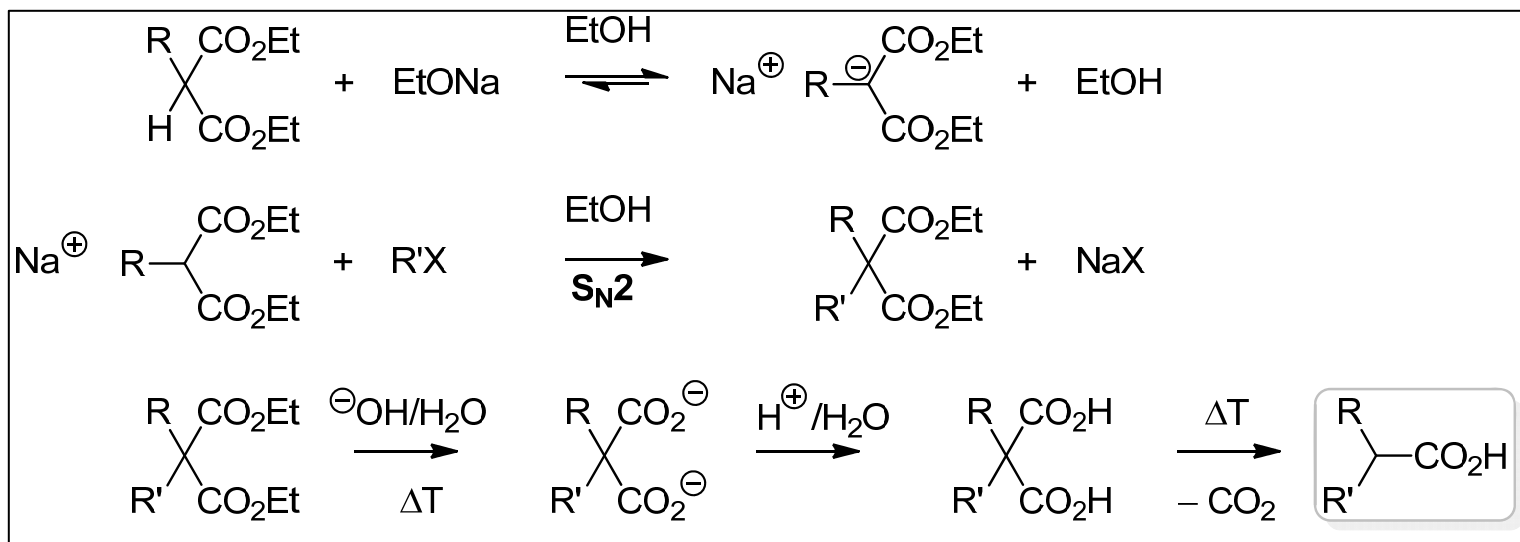
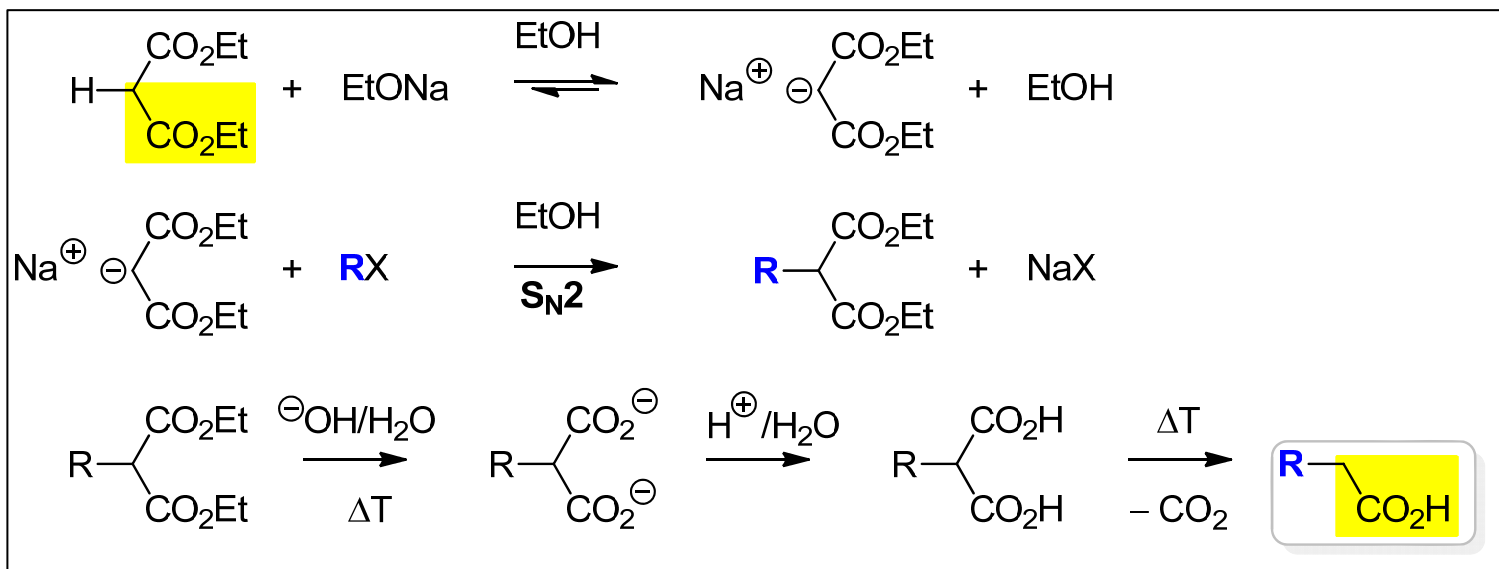
reakcja w środowisku zasadowym



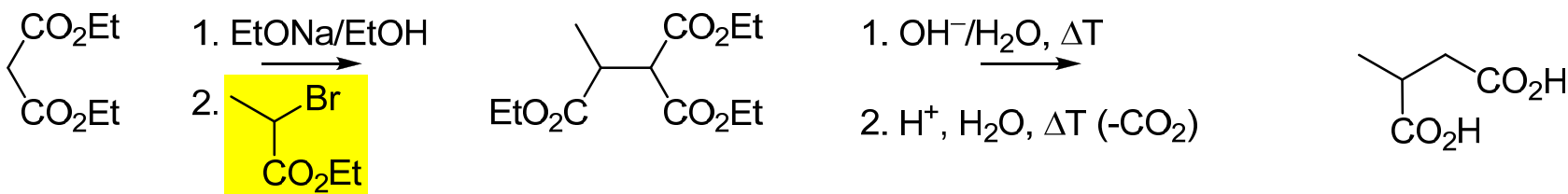
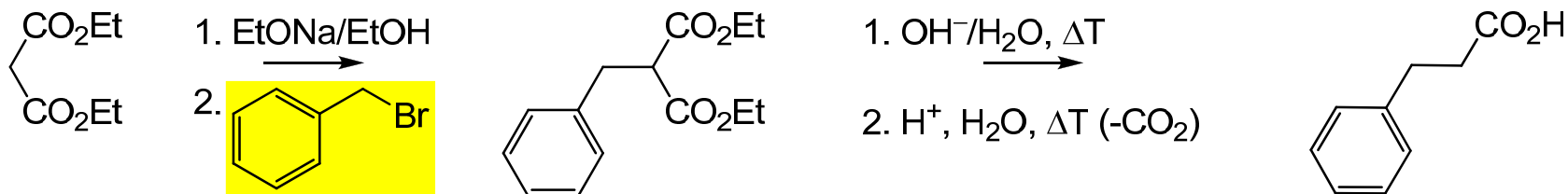
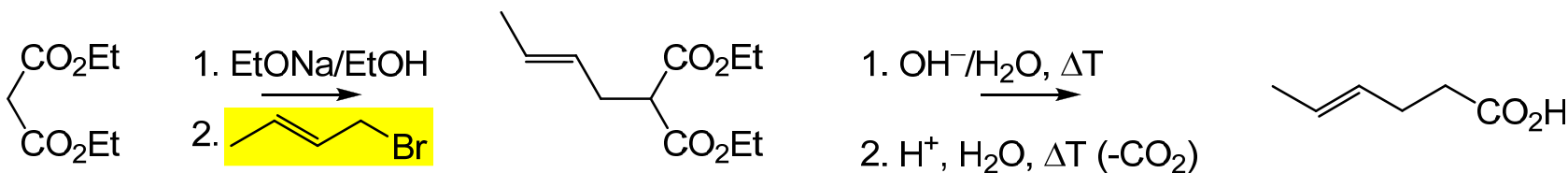
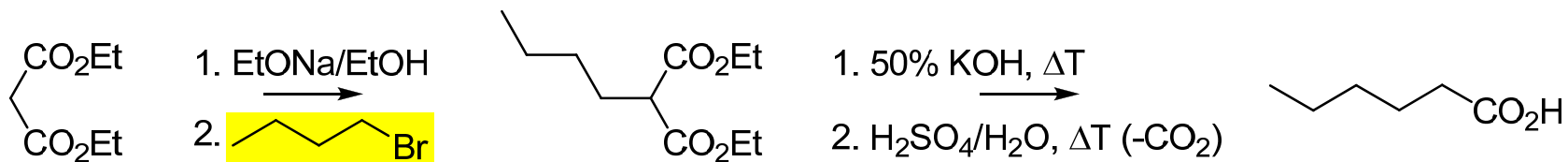
reakcja w środowisku kwasowym



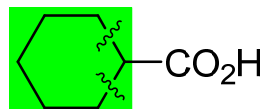
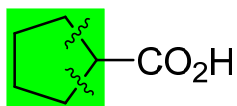
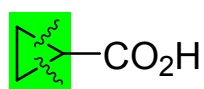
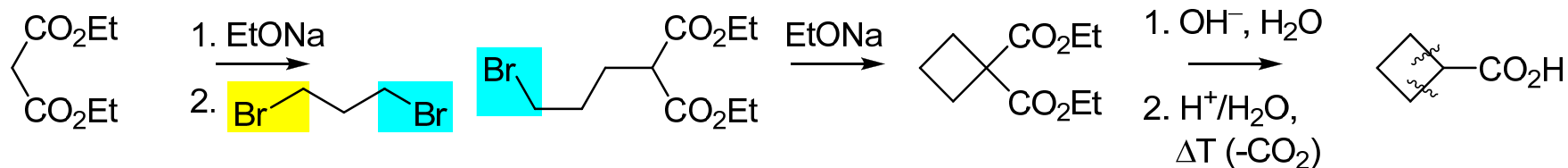
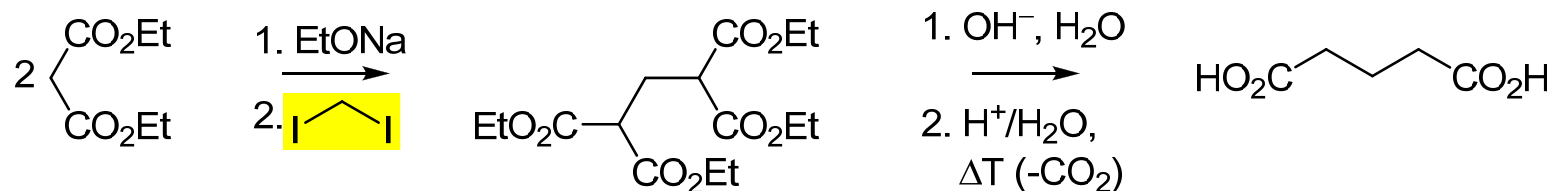
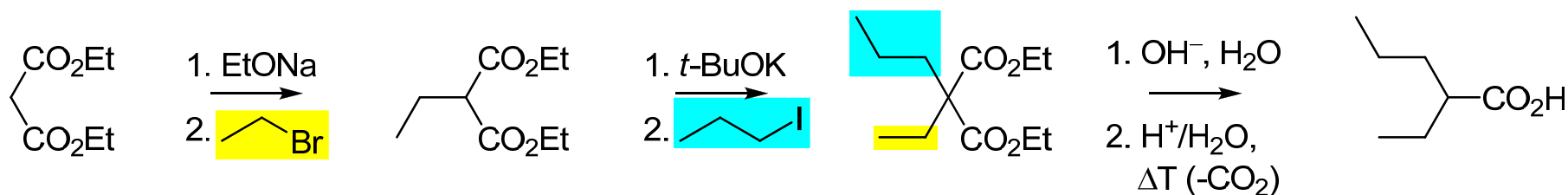
16.17. Wykorzystanie zw. 1,3-dikarbonylowych - synteza kwasów karboksylowych z malonianu dietylu



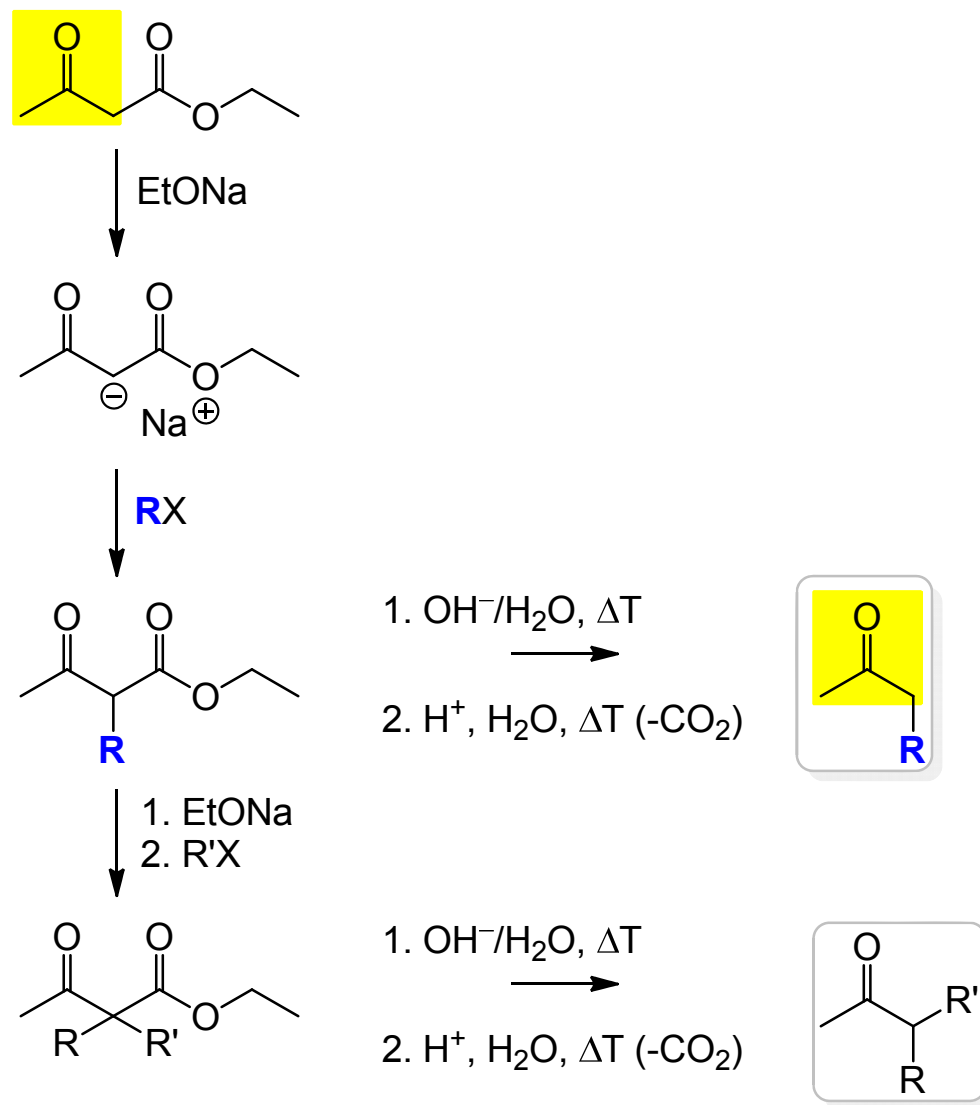
16.17.1. Synteza kwasów karboksylowych z malonianu dietylu, przykłady



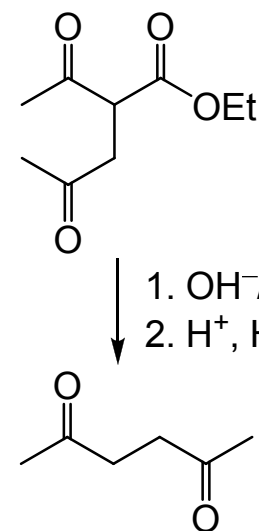
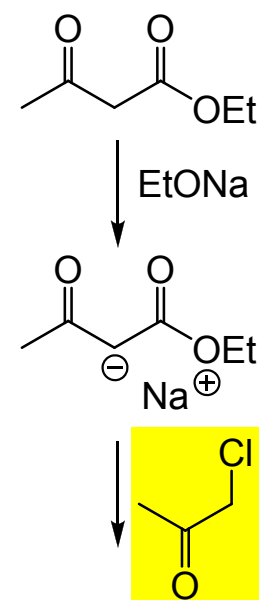
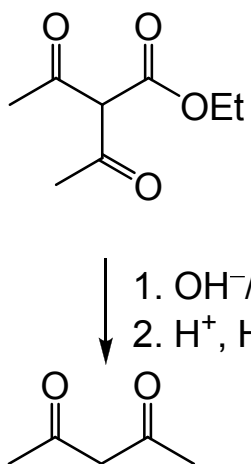
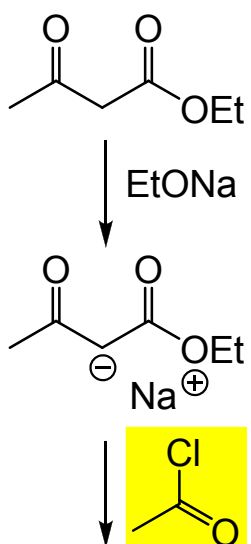
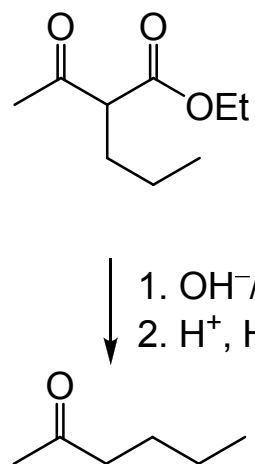
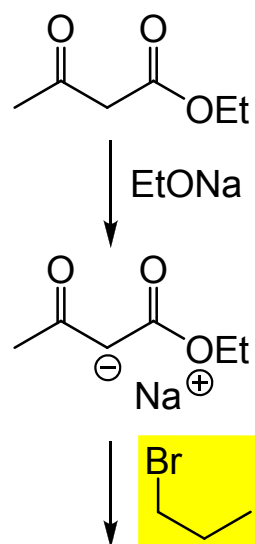
16.17.2. Synteza kwasów karboksylowych z malonianu dietylu, przykłady



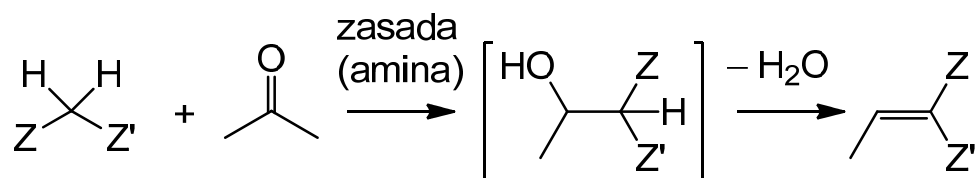
16.18. Wykorzystanie zw. 1,3-dikarbonylowych – synteza metyloketonów z acetylooctanu etylu



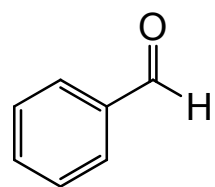
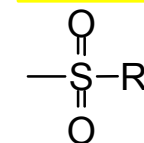
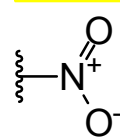
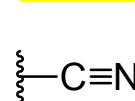
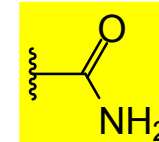
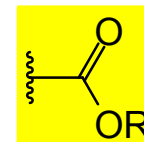
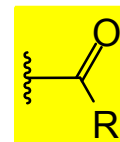
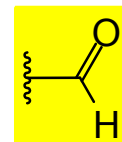
16.18.1. Synteza metyloketonów z acetylooctanu etylu, przykłady



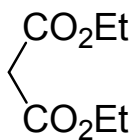
16.19. Wykorzystanie zw. 1,3-dikarbonylowych - reakcja związków 1,3-dikarbonylowych z aldehydami i ketonami, kondensacja Knoevenagla



Z/Z' =

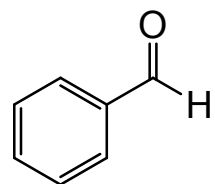
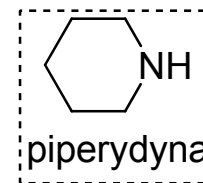
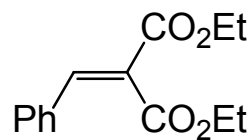
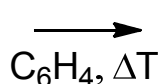


+

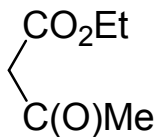


piperydyna

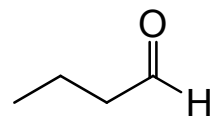
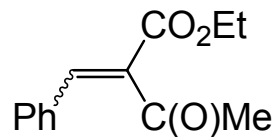
PhCO₂H



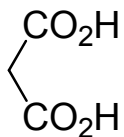
+



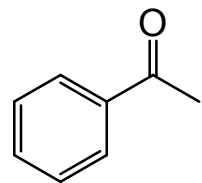
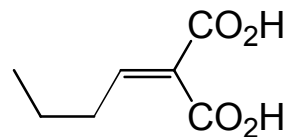
Et₂NH



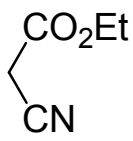
+



Et₂NH

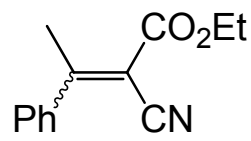


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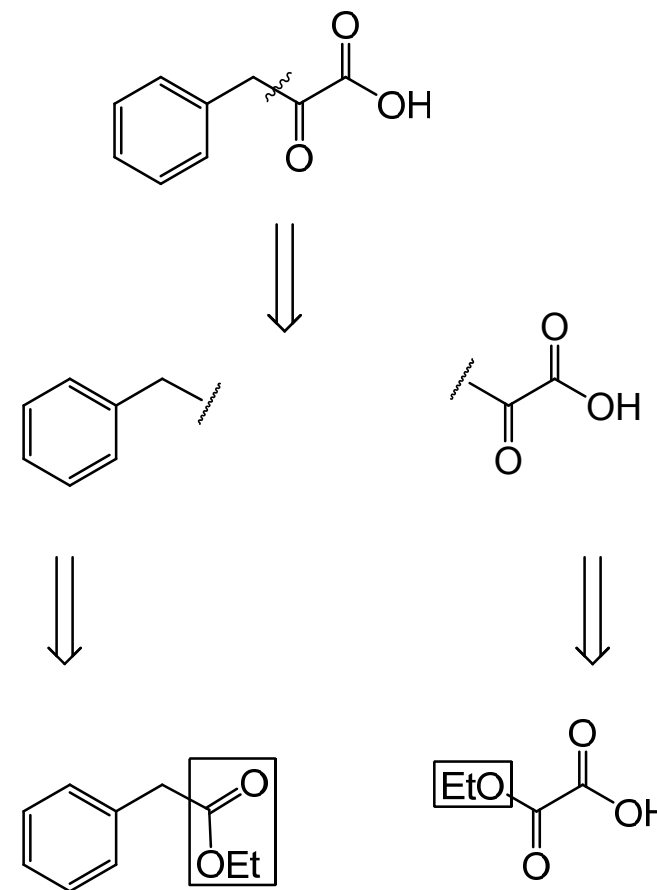
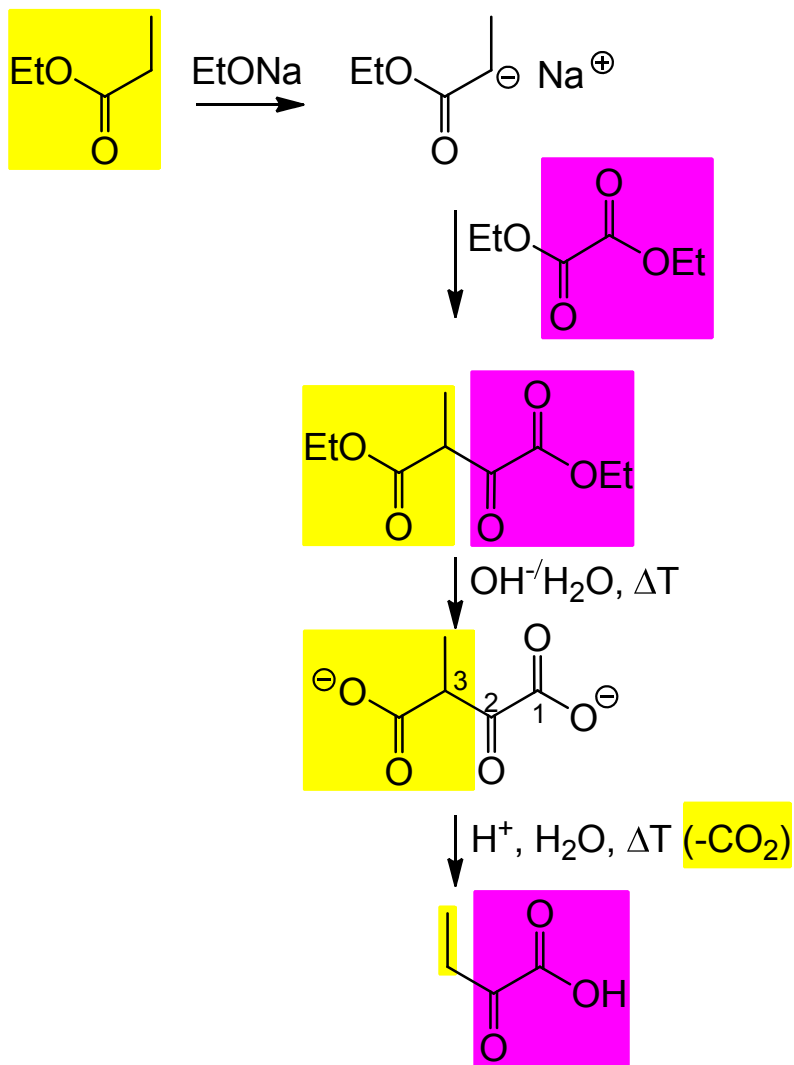


CH₃CO₂NH₄

CH₃CO₂H



16.20. Synteza kwasów 2-oksokarboksylowych z wykorzystaniem szczawianu dietylu



16.21. Analiza retrosyntetyczna, przykłady

