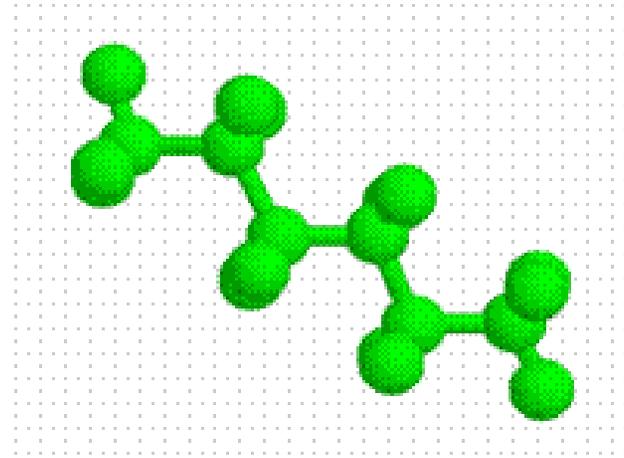
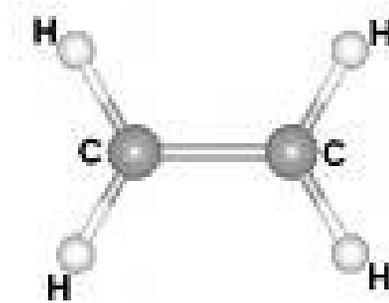


# UNIDADE 2

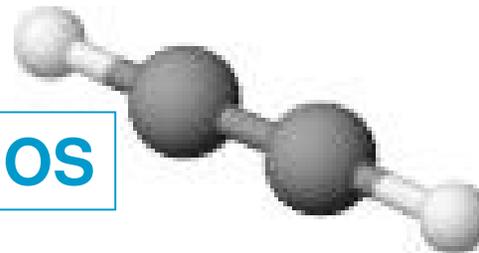
**ALCANOS**



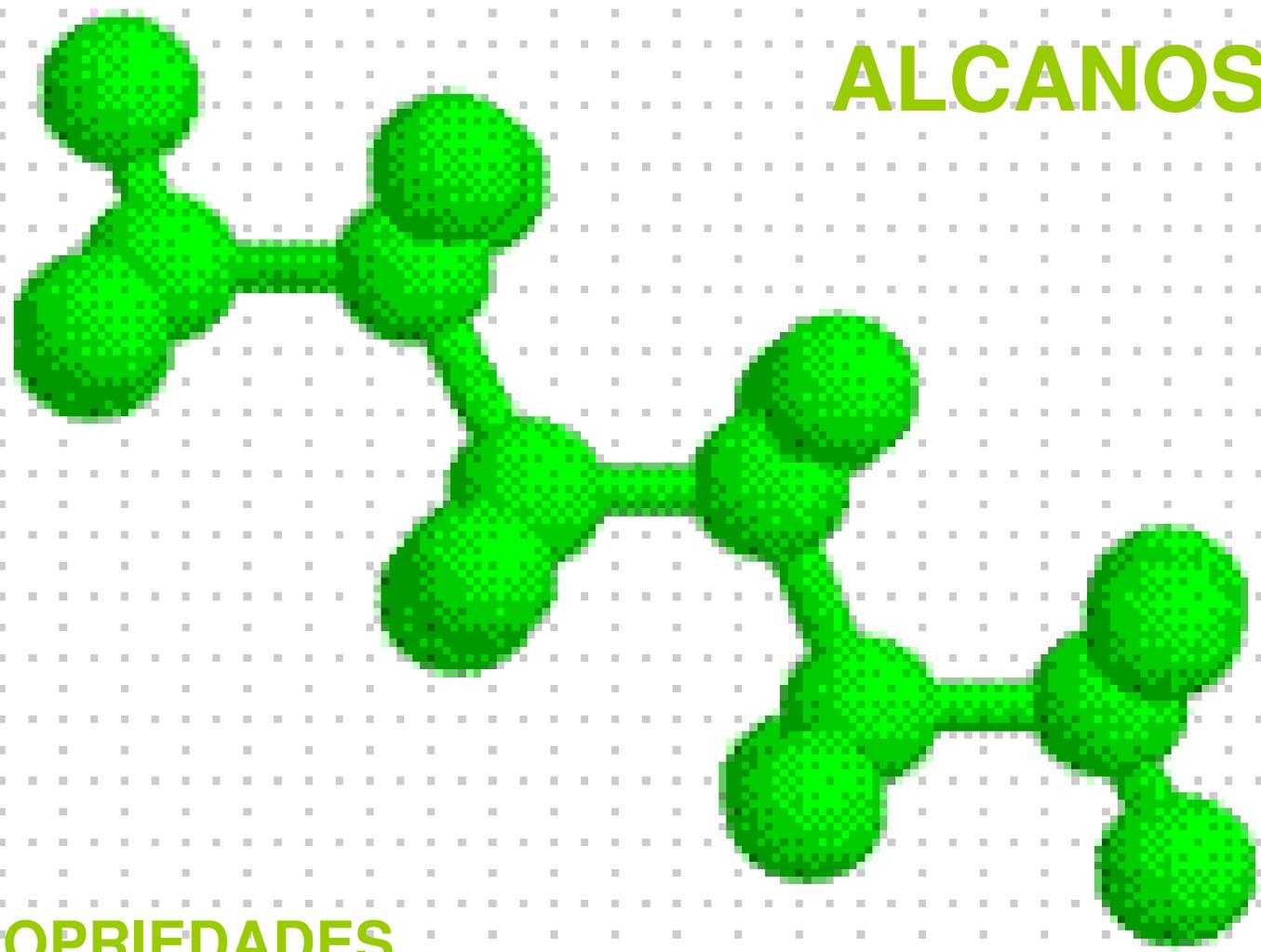
**ALCENOS**



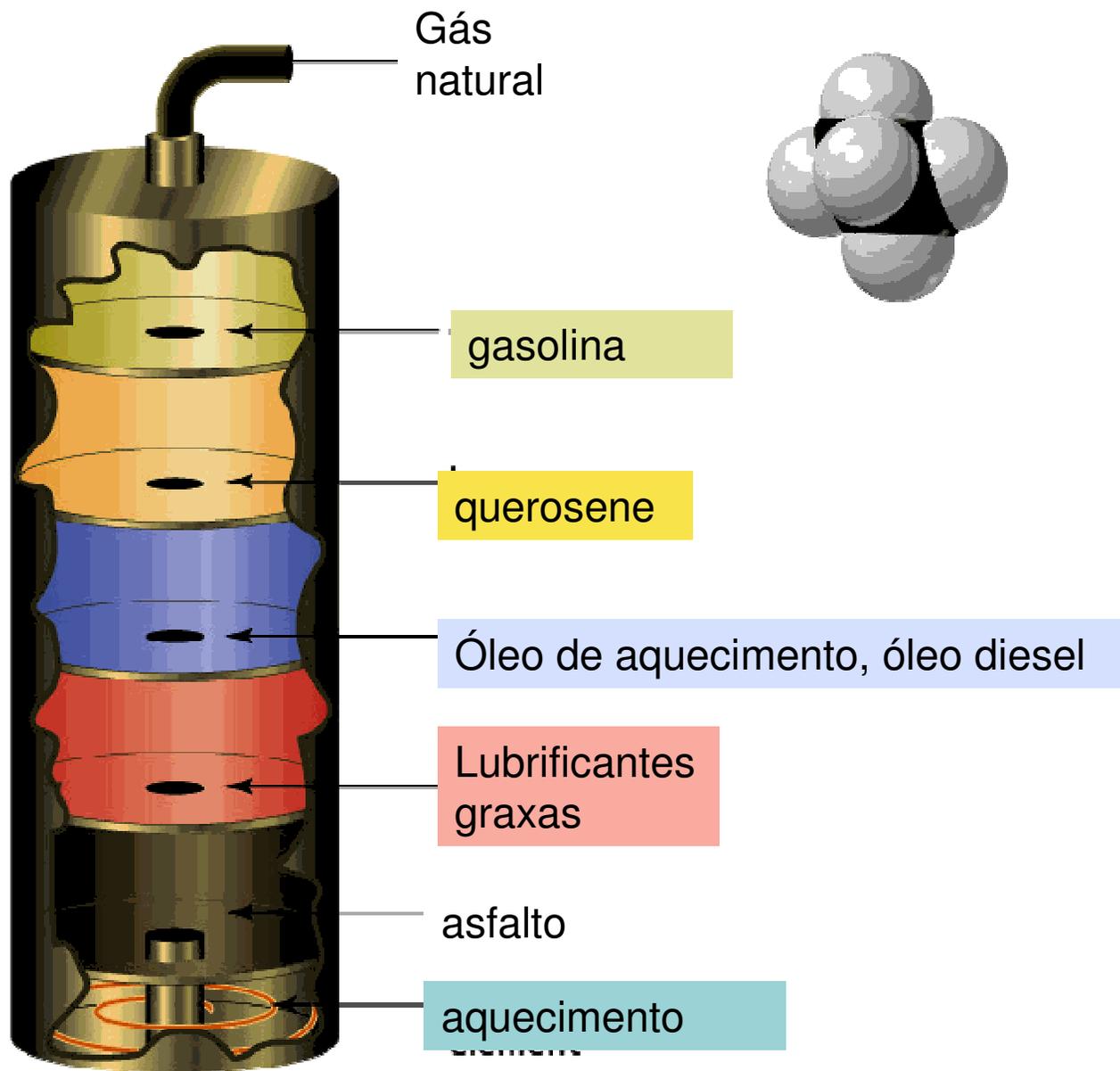
**ALCINOS**



# ALCANOS



PROPIEDADES



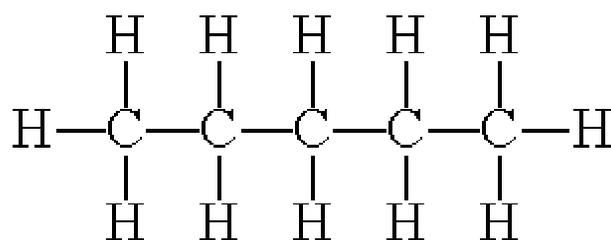
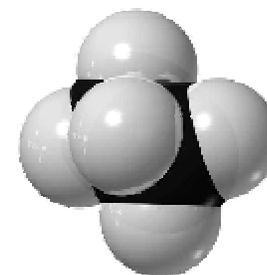
Orgânica://Alcanos

27

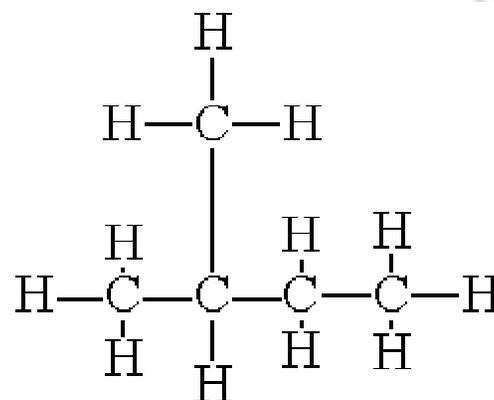
# PETRÓLEO - DESTILAÇÃO

<b>Fração</b>	<b>Temperatura de ebulição</b>	<b>Número de átomos de carbono</b>
<b>Gás</b>	<b>abaixo de 20° C</b>	<b>1 a 4</b>
<b>Éter de petróleo</b>	<b>20 - 60° C</b>	<b>5 a 6</b>
<b>Ligroína (nafta leve)</b>	<b>60 - 100° C</b>	<b>6 a 7</b>
<b>Gasolina natural</b>	<b>40 - 205° C</b>	<b>5 a 10 e cicloalcanos</b>
<b>Petróleo de iluminação</b>	<b>175 - 325° C</b>	<b>12 a 18 e aromáticos</b>
<b>Gasóleo</b>	<b>acima de 275° C</b>	<b>12 ou mais</b>
<b>Óleo de lubrificação</b>	<b>líquidos não voláteis</b>	<b>cadeias longas ligadas a ciclos</b>
<b>Asfalto ou coque do petróleo</b>	<b>sólidos não voláteis</b>	<b>estruturas policíclicas</b>

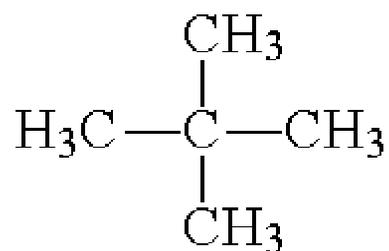
# Pentanos



*n*-pentane, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>



isopentane, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>

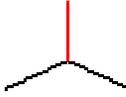
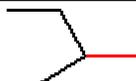
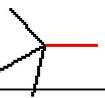


neopentane, C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>

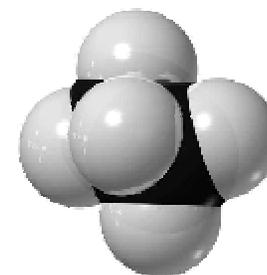
ISÔMEROS DE CADEIA

## Radicais

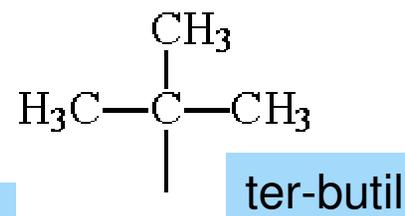
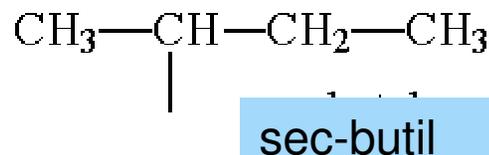
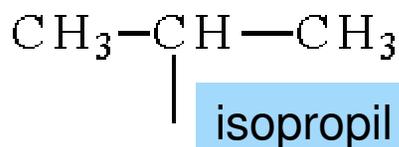
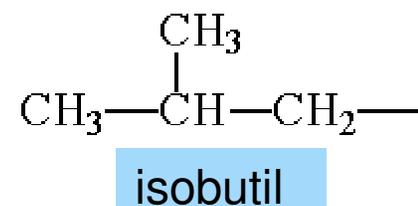
## Estrutura

<b>Metil</b>		<b>-CH<sub>3</sub></b>
<b>Etil</b>		<b>-CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub></b>
<b>Propil</b>		<b>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>3</sub></b>
<b>Isopropil</b>		
<b>Butil</b>		
<b>Isobutil</b>		
<b>Sec-butil</b>		
<b>Ter-butil</b>		
<b>Pentil</b>		
<b>Isopentil</b>		
<b>Neopentil</b>		

# Substituintes alquílicos



- $\text{CH}_3^-$ , metil
- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2^-$ , etil
- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$ , *n*-propil
- $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2^-$ , *n*-butil

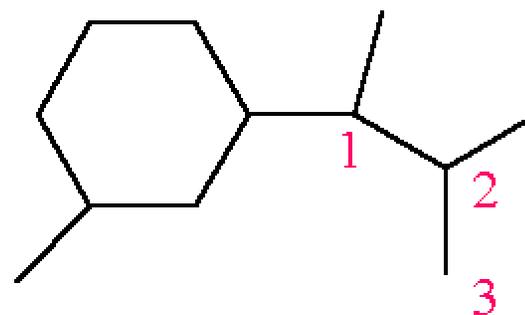




# Substituintes complexos



- Se a ramificação tiver ramificações, numere-a a partir do carbono que se liga à cadeia principal.
- Nomeie- os substituintes da ramificação
- Use parênteses ( ) para nomes complexos

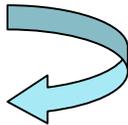


1-metil-3-(1,2-dimetilpropil)ciclohexano

# PROPRIEDADES FÍSICAS

## PONTO DE EBULIÇÃO X TAMANHO DE CADEIA

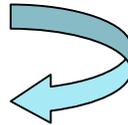
Cadeias lineares:



**n-alcenos com até 4 carbonos são gasosos**

**5 a 16 carbonos são líquidos**

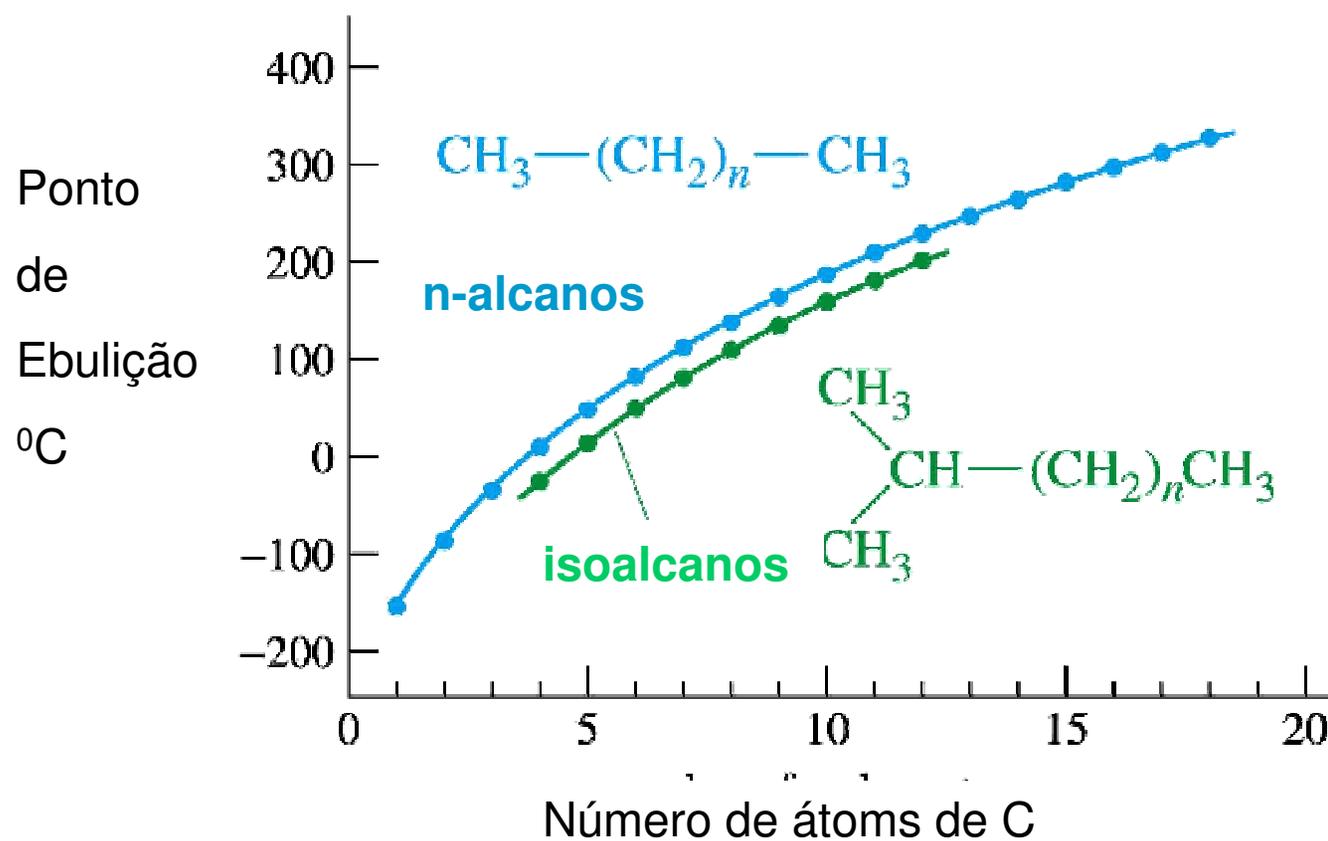
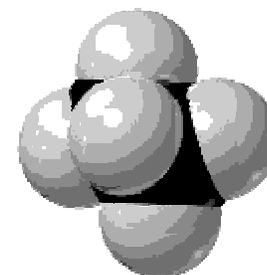
**acima de 17 são sólidos**



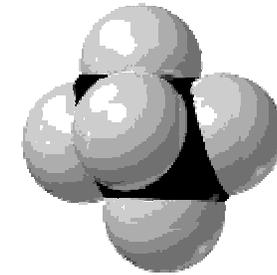
**PE e PF aumentam com aumento da cadeia**

# T<sub>ebulição</sub> de Alcanos

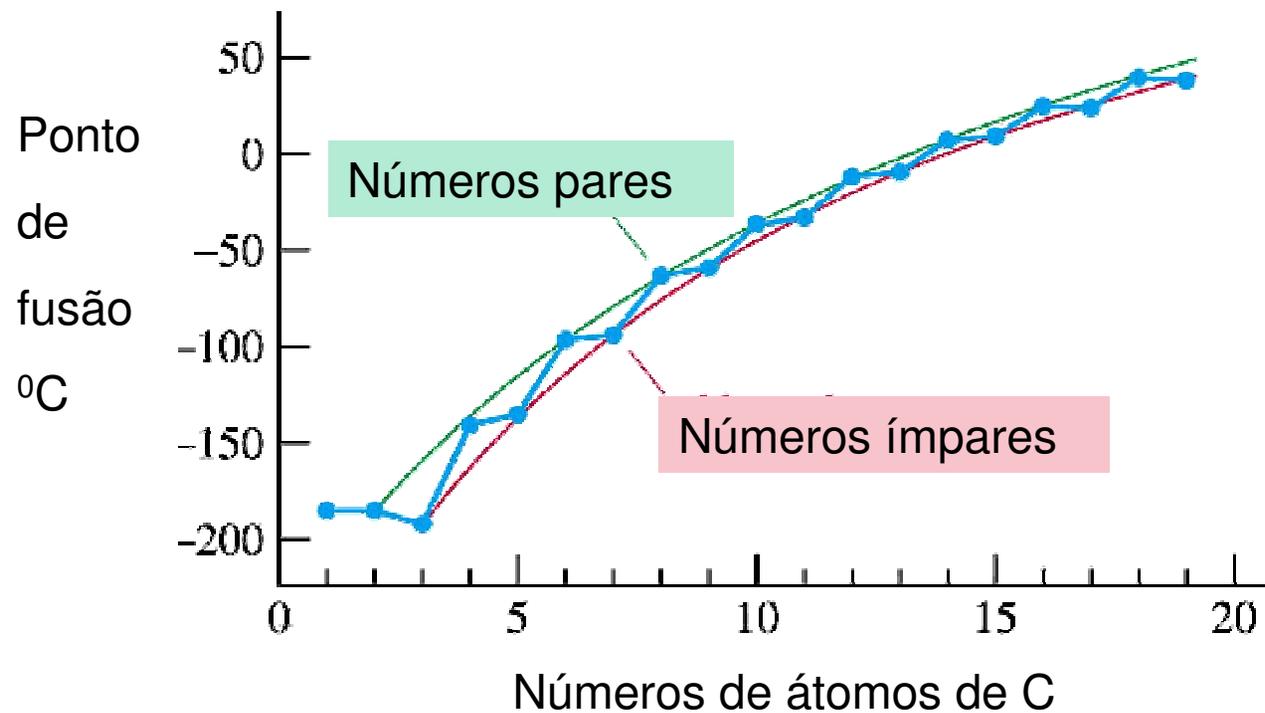
< área contato : < T<sub>ebulição</sub>



# T<sub>fusão</sub> de Alcanos



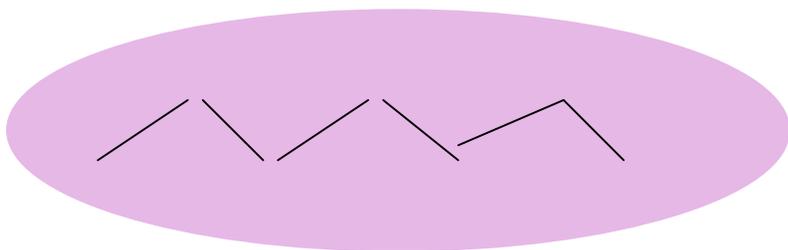
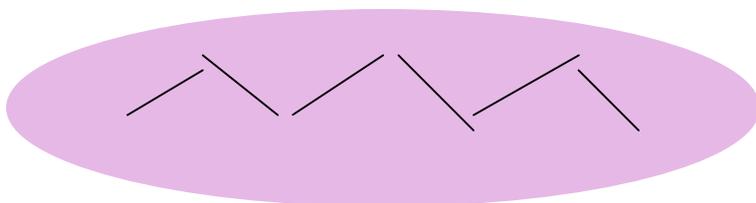
Maior ramificação : mais esféricos : melhor empacotamento em estrutura cristalina : maior T<sub>fusão</sub>



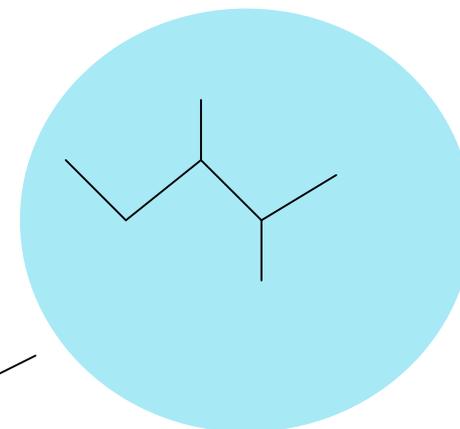
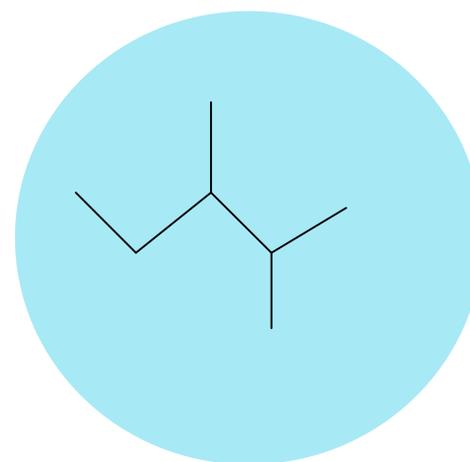
# PONTO DE EBULIÇÃO X TIPO de CADEIA

Cadeias lineares -

Maior interação de v. der Waals



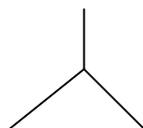
Cadeias ramificadas –  
Menor interação



Isômeros

**Os alcanos isômeros apresentam diferenças no PE e PF.**

**butano PE = 0,8 °C e isobutano PE = -11,7 °C.**



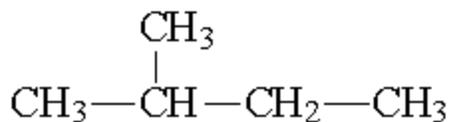
**Alcano isômero com maior número de ramificações terá **menor ponto de ebulição****

## Dispersões de London

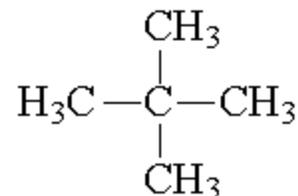
Ramificação diminui o PE pois diminui o contato (**interação**) entre as moléculas



n-pentano pe **36 °C**



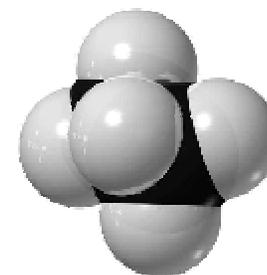
isopentano pe **28 °C**



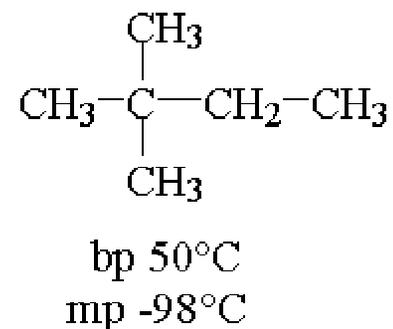
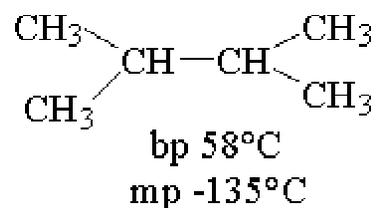
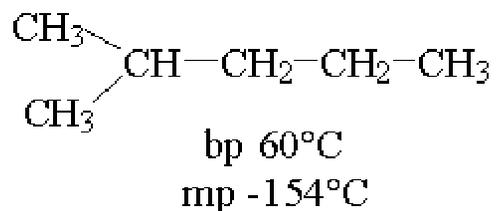
neopentano pe **10 °C**

ISÔMEROS ESTRUTURAIS  
(ou CONSTITUCIONAIS)

# Alcanos Ramificados



- Ramificação diminui  $T_{\text{ebulição}}$
- Ramificação aumenta  $T_{\text{fusão}}$

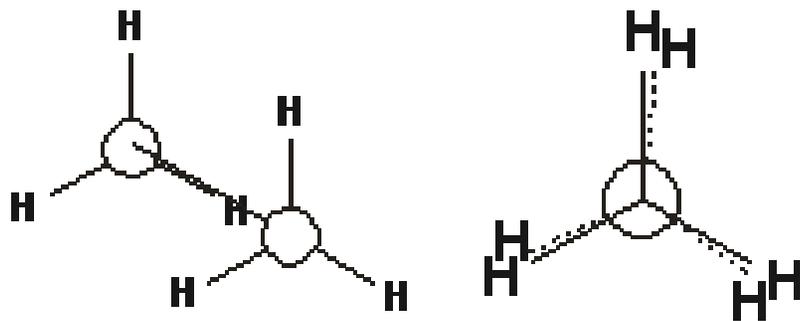


## **SOLUBILIDADE**

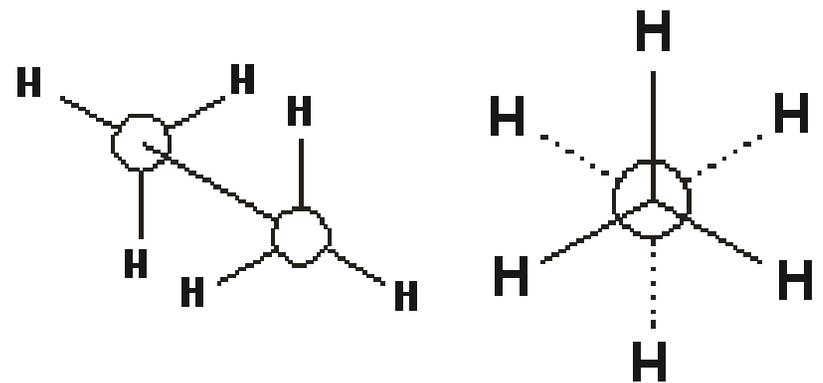
**Os alcanos, sendo moléculas apolares, dissolvem-se apenas em solventes apolares como benzeno e em outros alcanos líquidos (gasolina, querosene etc).**

**A densidade dos alcanos aumenta inicialmente com a massa molar, mas tende depois para um limite de cerca de 0,778, sendo todos, portanto, menos densos que a água.**

# As conformações moleculares – ISOMERIA CONFORMACIONAL

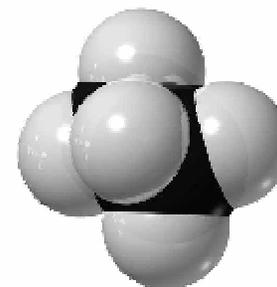


Conformação **eclipsada**  
**ou**  
**coincidente**



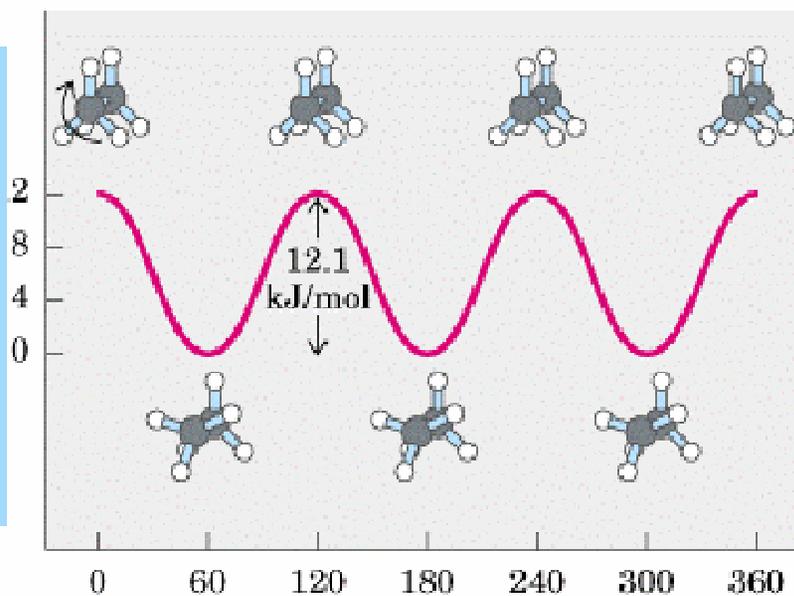
Conformação **alternada**  
**ou**  
**oposta**

# ETANO

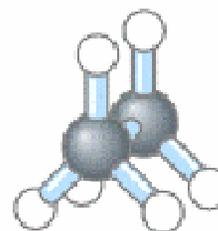


ENERGIA  
potencial

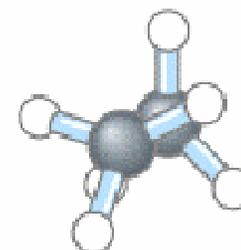
**kJ/mol**



**Ângulo de torção**



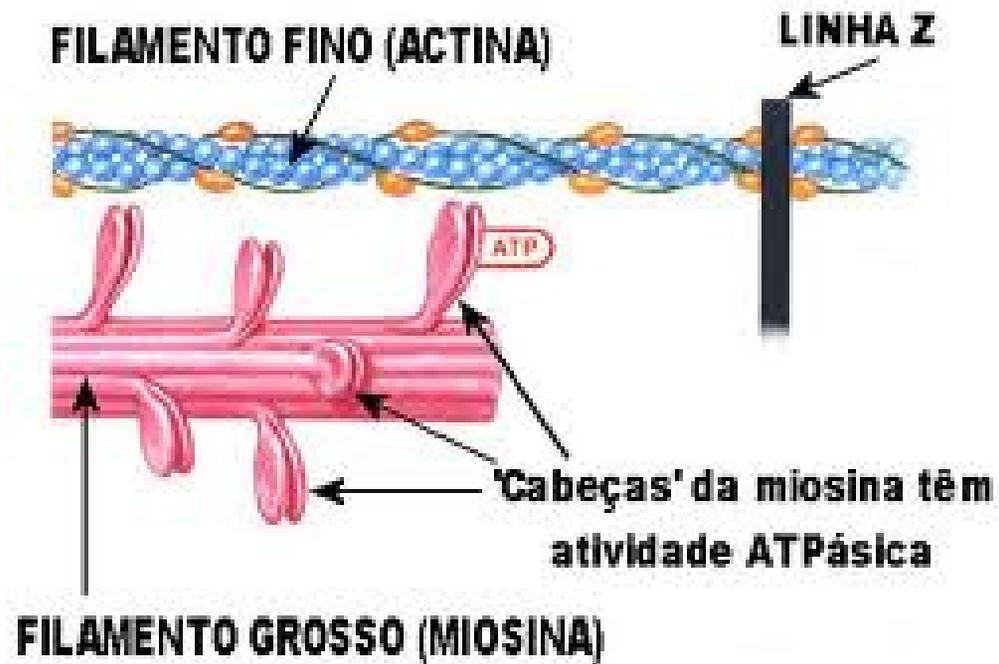
eclipsada



alternada

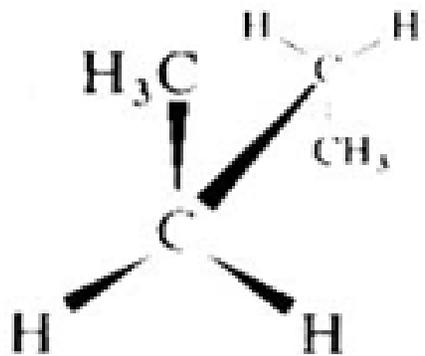
**Energia de torção: 3,0 kcal/mol (12 kJ/mol)**

33

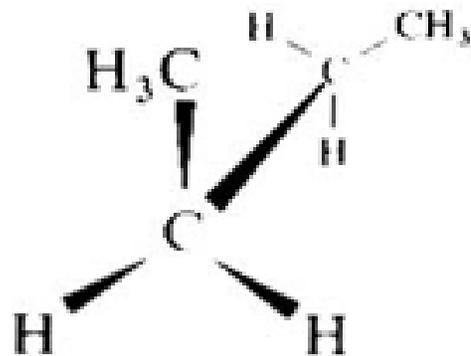


Contração e relaxamento muscular – dependem de conformações da miosina /actina

## Butano

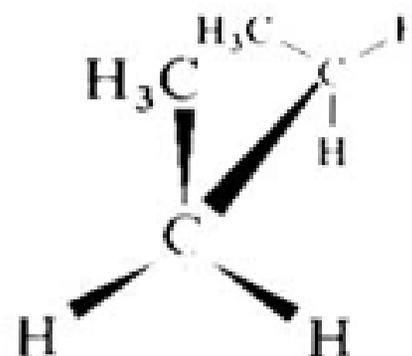


Anti



Vici

gauche



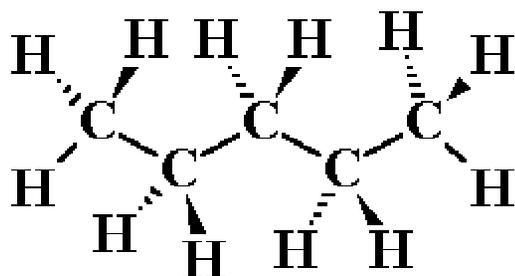
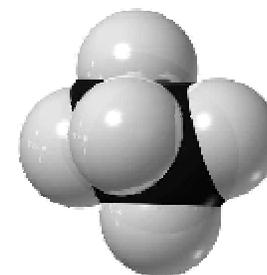
Vici

gauche

(CAVALETES)

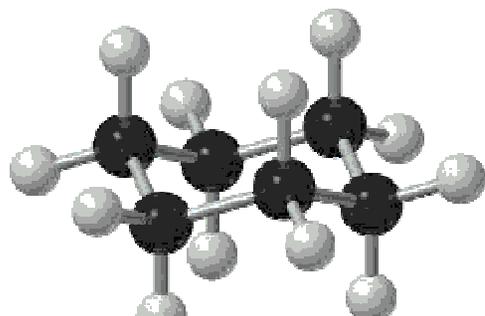
# Alcanos maiores

- Conformação *anti* = menor energia.
- “Cadeia linear” = zig-zag

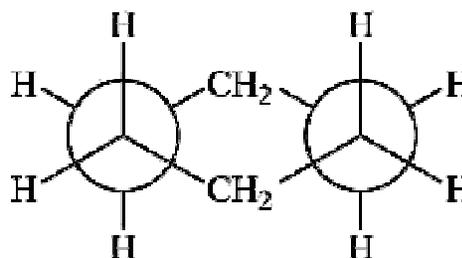
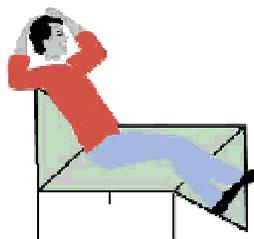
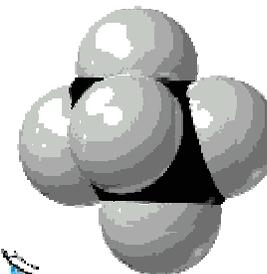
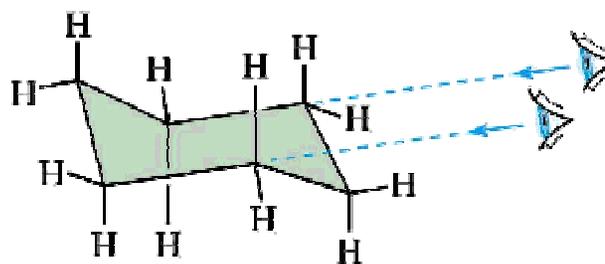


# CICLOHEXANO

## Conformações de cadeira



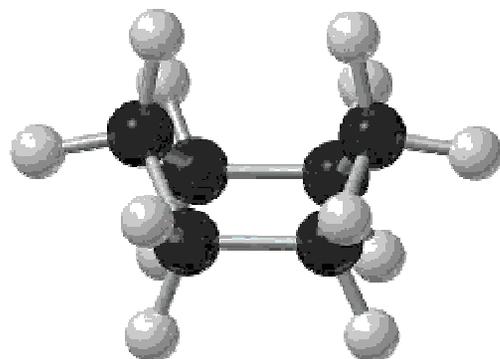
Conformação  
cadeira



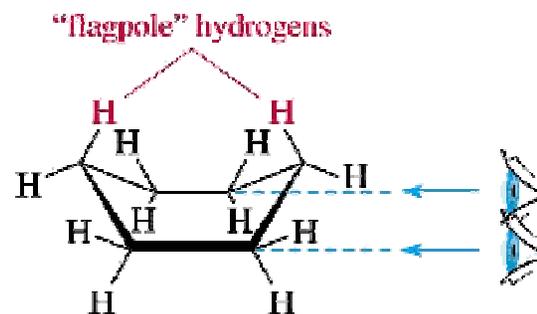
Newman projection

$\Rightarrow$

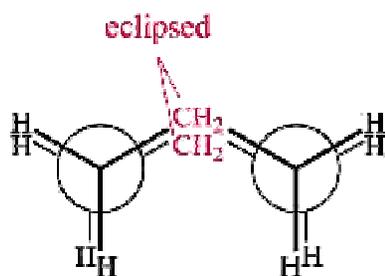
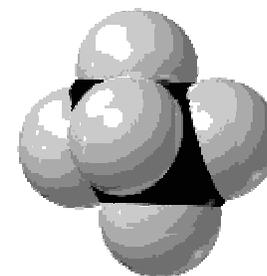
# Conformação barco



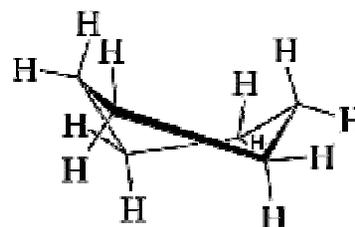
boat conformation



symmetrical boat



Newman projection

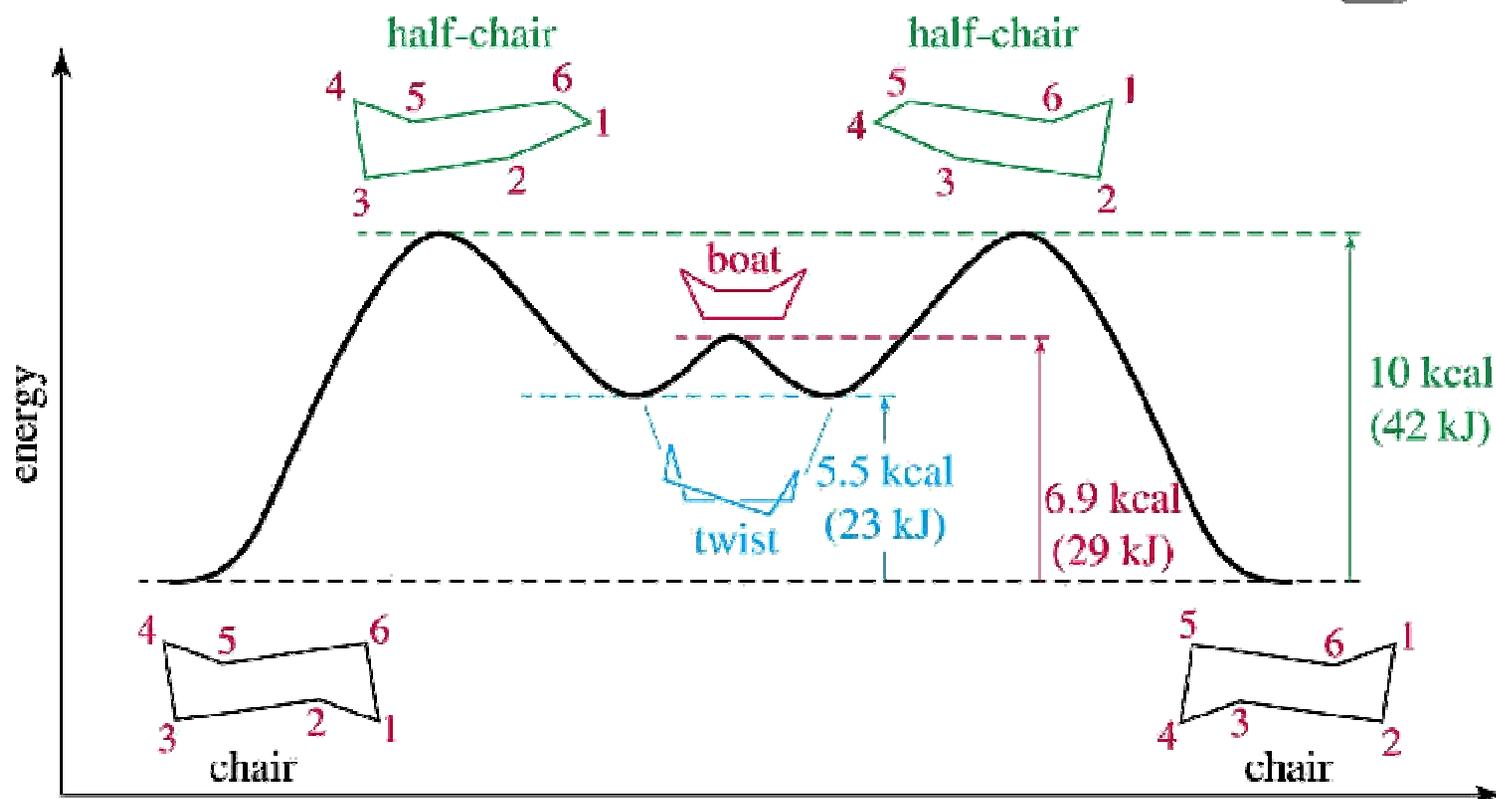
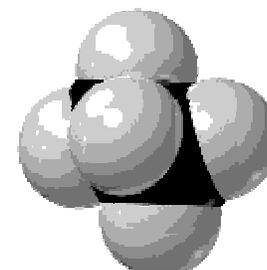


"twist" boat

=>

# CICLOHEXANO

## Energia Conformacional



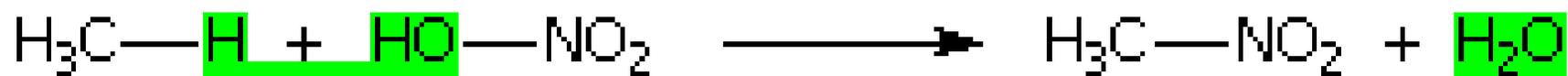
# PROPRIEDADES QUÍMICAS - REAÇÕES

## HALOGENAÇÃO:

## ALCANOS



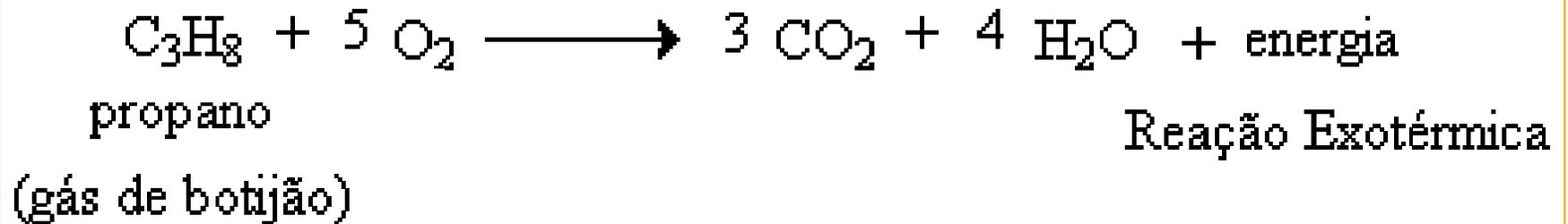
## NITRAÇÃO



## SULFONAÇÃO



# COMBUSTÃO



Queima incompleta forma CO  
(tóxico) e fuligem (C)

## HIDROGENAÇÃO:

## ALCENOS

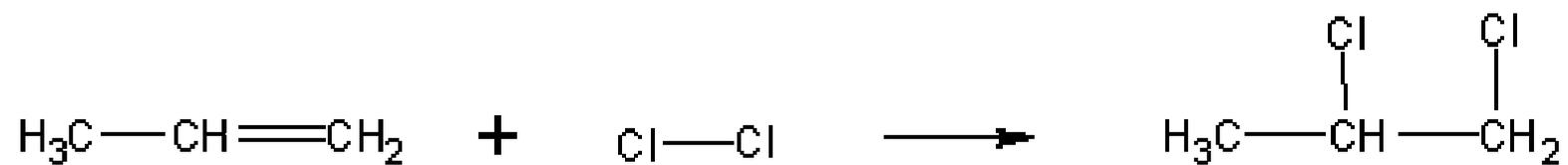


**Esta reação ocorre na superfície do catalisador, e é ele que provoca a quebra homolítica da ligação H-H.**

**Esta reação só ocorre na presença de catalisadores, como o Níquel, a Platina ou o Paládio metálicos, sendo também chamada de Hidrogenação Catalítica.**

# HALOGENAÇÃO

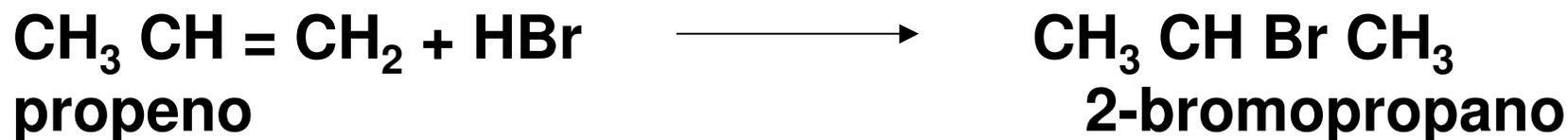
## ALCENOS



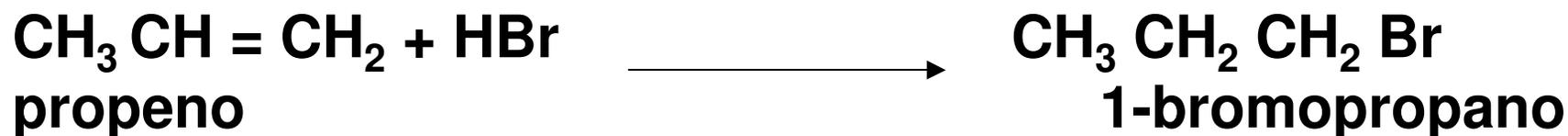
eteno

1,2-dibromoetano

## ADIÇÃO DE HALETOS

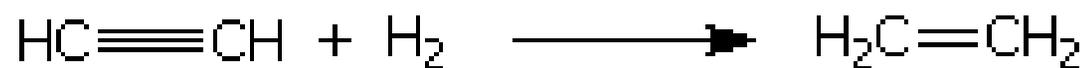


e só em menor escala:

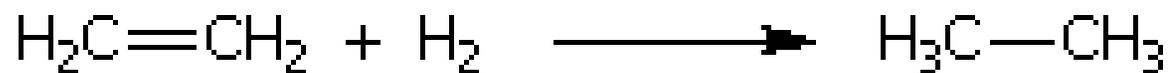


No caso de um alceno assimétrico como o propeno,  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ , então a adição à ligação dupla dá-se do seguinte modo: o átomo de H liga-se de preferência ao átomo C que já está ligado a maior número de átomos H, e o halogênio ao outro (regra de Markovnikov - 1868).

Se a reação é feita com um alcino,  
ele primeiro passa a alceno ...



E depois a ALCANO:



# APLICAÇÃO: POLIMERIZAÇÃO

ALCINOS



etino

cloreto de vinila



**Poli(cloreto de vinila)**  
**(PVC)**



# **ISOMERIA**

**ESTRUTURAL OU CONSTITUCIONAL**

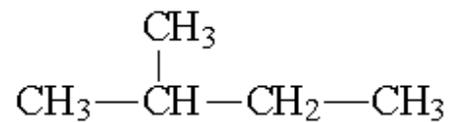
**CADEIA E POSIÇÃO**

**GEOMÉTRICA (ALCENOS E CICLOALCANOS)**

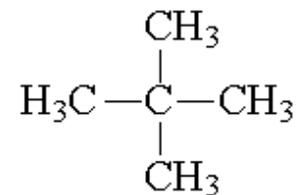
## ISÔMEROS DE CADEIA



n-pentano



isopentano

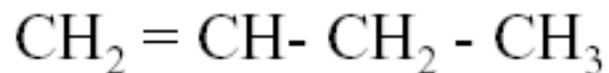


neopentano

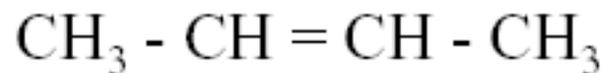
## ISÔMEROS de POSIÇÃO

**ALCENOS**

**ALCINOS**



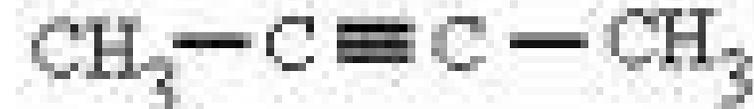
**1-buteno**



**2-buteno**



**1-butino**

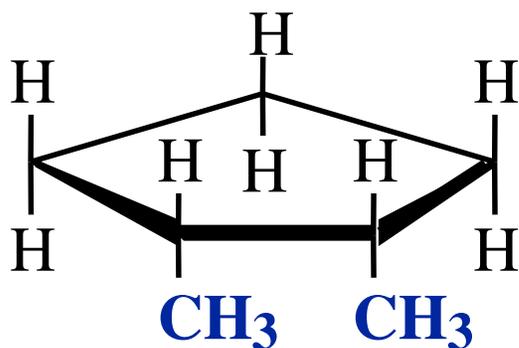


**2-butino**

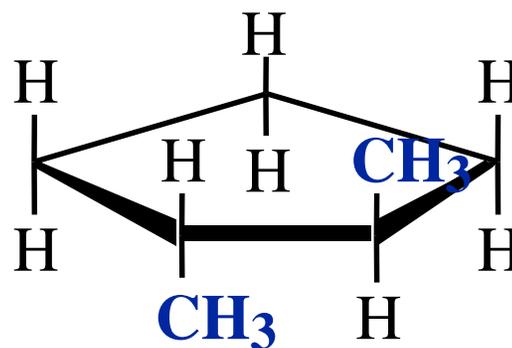
[http://www.estg.ipleiria.pt/~c\\_barros/Quimica\\_Organica.pdf](http://www.estg.ipleiria.pt/~c_barros/Quimica_Organica.pdf)

## Isomeria **GEOMÉTRICA**

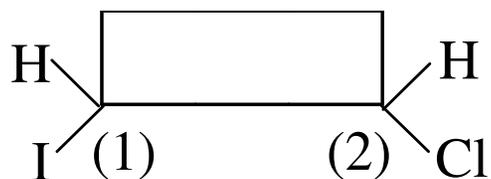
- 1,2-dimetilciclopentano



**(Z)** *cis*-1,2-Dimetil-  
ciclopentano



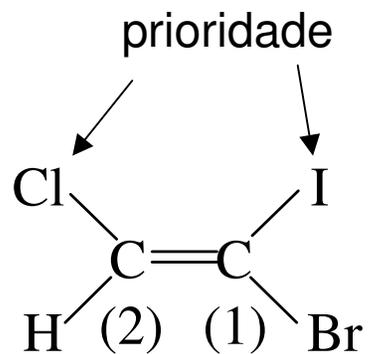
**(E)** *trans*-1,2-Dimetil-  
ciclopentano



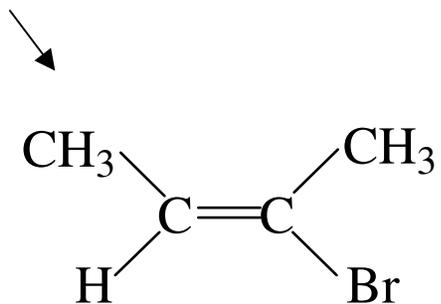
**Z- 2-cloro-1-  
iodociclobutano**

**Enumera-se o ciclo começando  
pelo átomo de maior massa  
molar**

**Nomeia-se o mesmo por ordem  
alfabética**



**Z, Cis- 1-bromo- 2-cloro-1-iodoeteno**



**E, trans - 2-bromo-2-buteno**

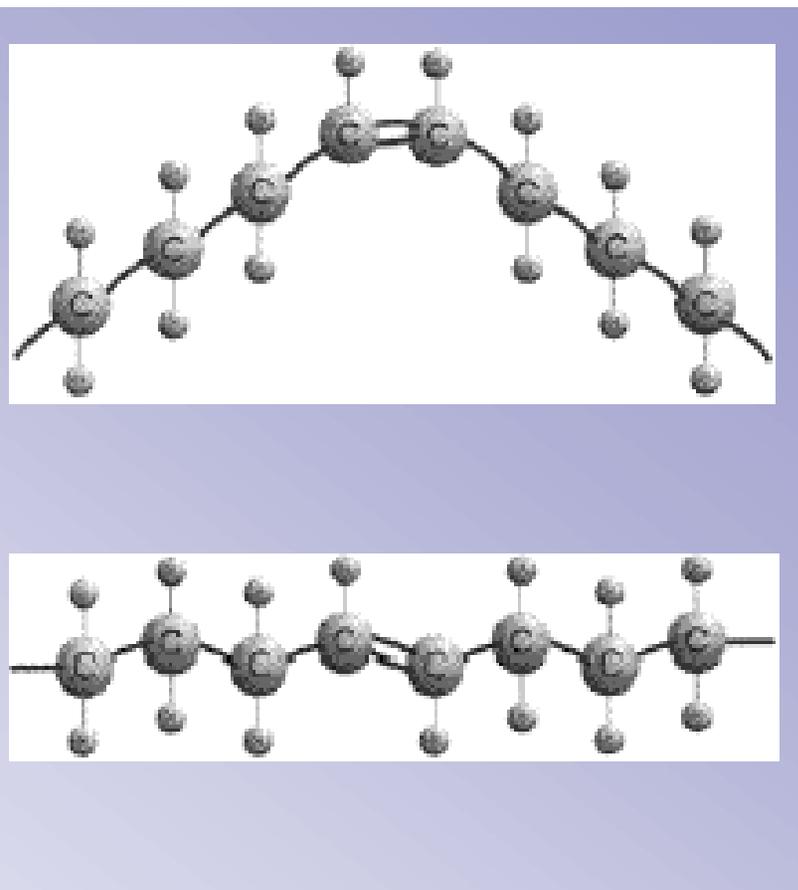
Prioridade grupo de maior  
 massa molar em cada C

## ISOMERIA GEOMÉTRICA

## ALCENOS

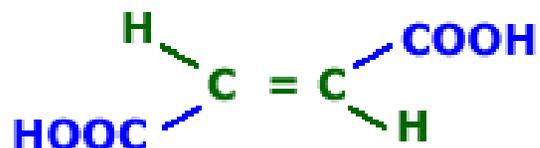
ácidos graxos insaturados estão presentes na *forma cis*, os átomos de hidrogênio estão do **mesmo lado** da dupla ligação

Nos ácidos graxos *trans*, os dois átomos de hidrogênio estão de **lados opostos** da dupla ligação.



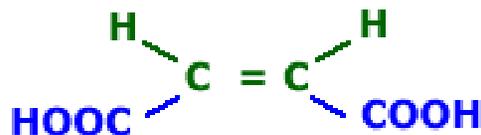
ÁCIDOS GRAXOS  
INSATURADOS

O **ácido fumárico** é o ácido butenodióico na forma trans



pf= 289 °C      pe menor que o cis

O ácido butenodióico na forma cis é denominado ácido maleico



pf= 130 °C      pe maior que o trans

# GORDURA TRANS

## SALGADINHOS

**2** gramas de gordura trans em um pacote médio

## DONUTS

**4** gramas de gordura trans em uma unidade grande ou três unidades pequenas

## BOLACHAS

**1,5** grama de gordura trans em duas unidades

## BATATA FRITA

**3,5** gramas de gordura trans em um pacote médio

## PIPOCA DE MICROONDAS

**2,5** gramas de gordura trans em um pacote de 100 gramas

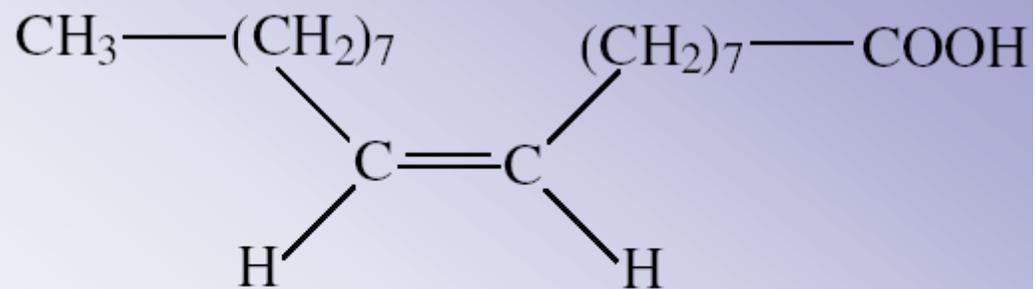
## MARGARINA

**3,5** gramas de gordura trans em um tablete de 100 gramas

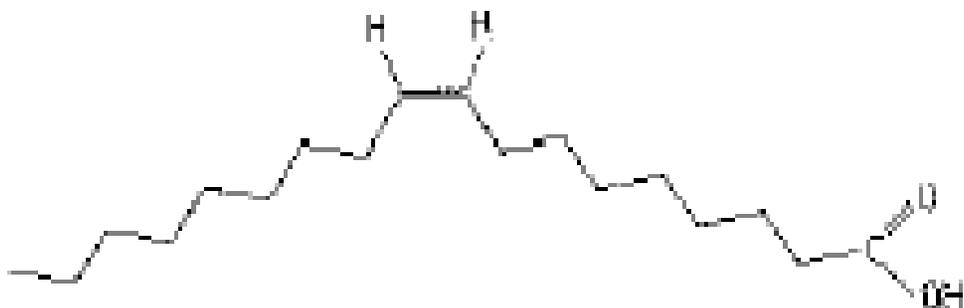
## COOKIES

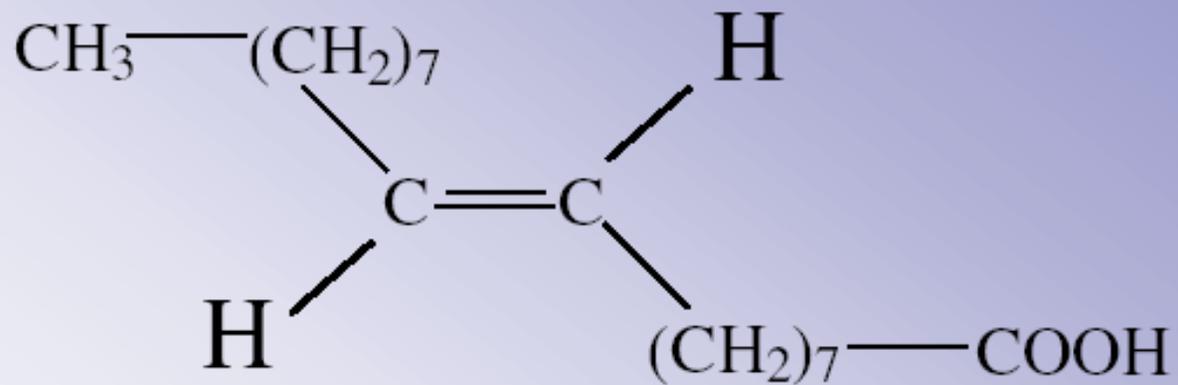
**2,5** gramas de gordura trans em duas unidades

Fonte: Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

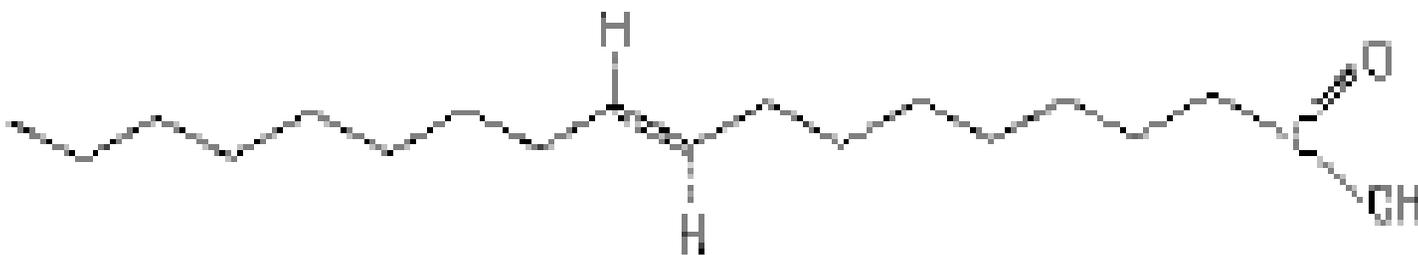


Ácido Óléico ( C18:1 *cis* )



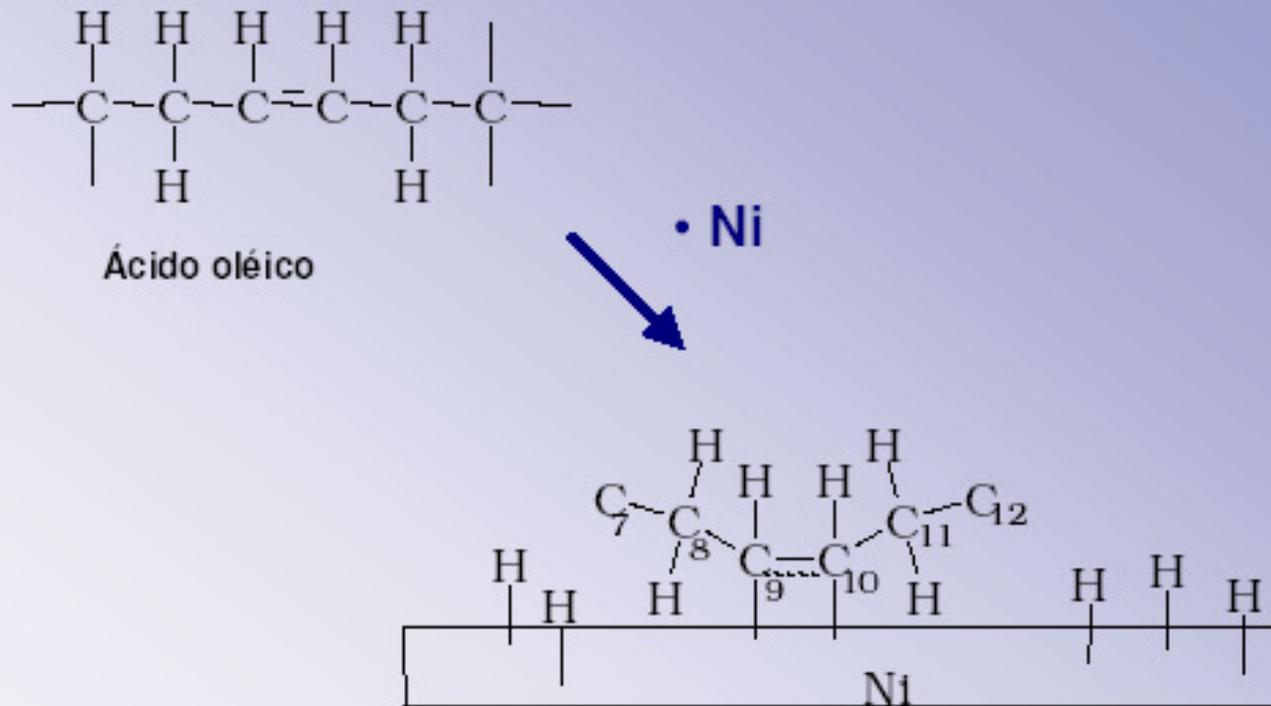


Ácido Elaídico ( C18:1 *trans* )



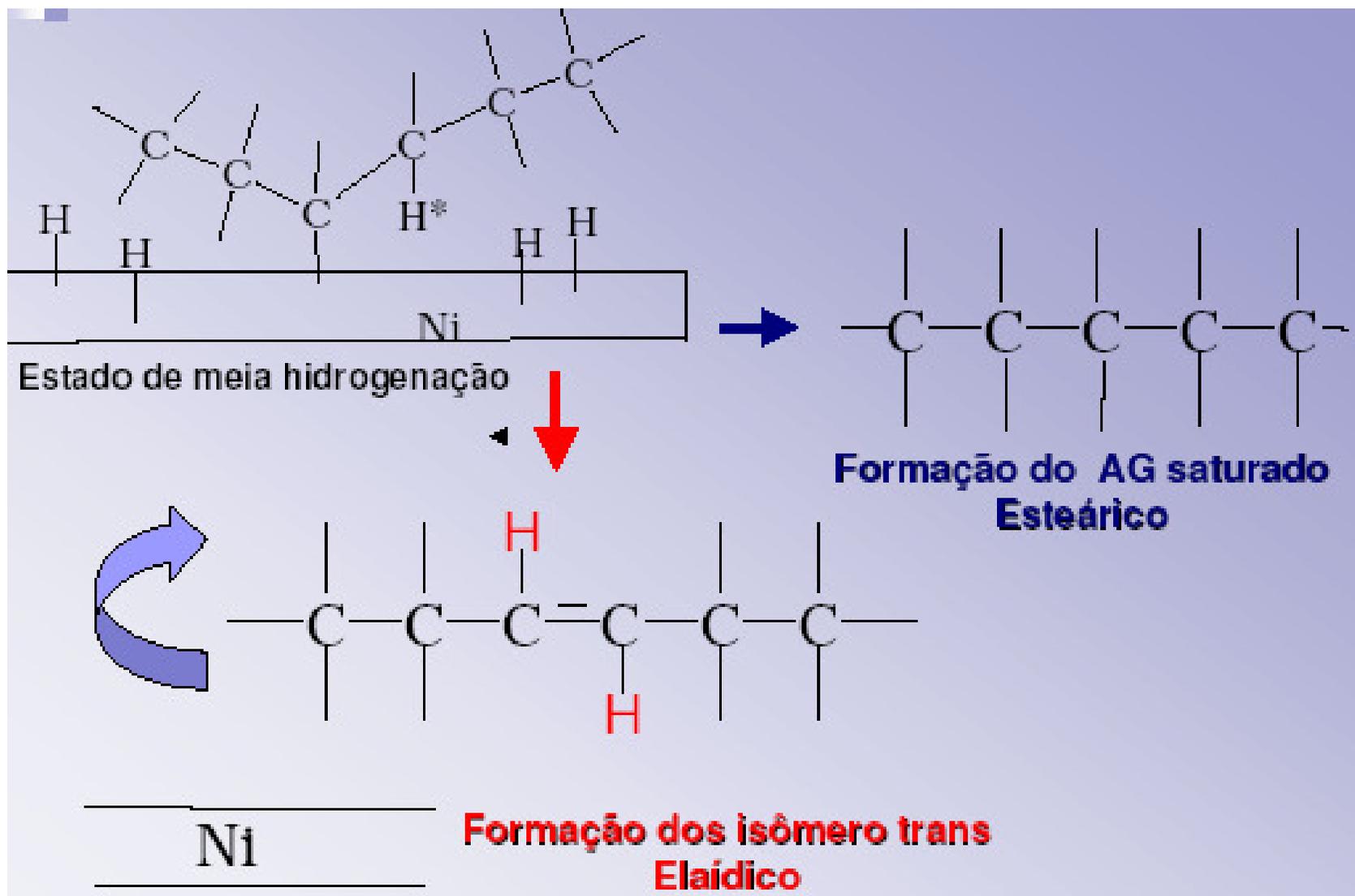
# HIDROGENAÇÃO E GORDURA TRANS

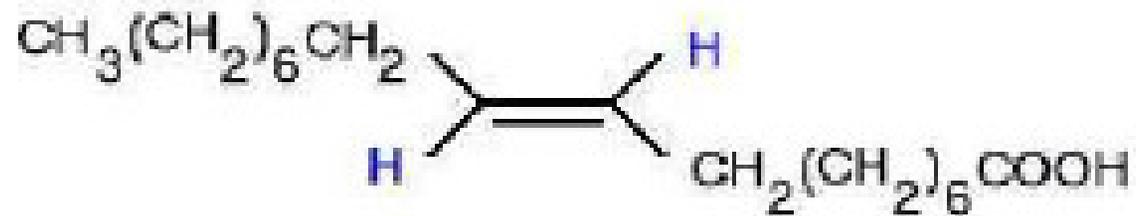
## Mecanismo de Hidrogenação



J. PASQUOTTO, 1999

**Complexo Níquel - ácido graxo**

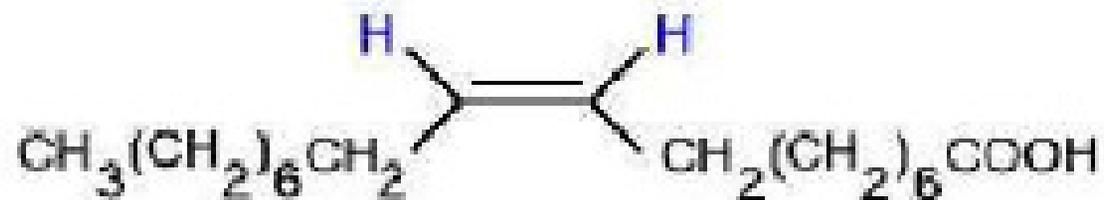




Ácido eláidico

C18:1 9 t

PF = 44°C



Ácido oléico

C18:1 9 c

PF = 13°C

## Ácidos Graxos *Trans*



Ponto fusão



Cristalização  $\beta'$



Teor de sólidos

