

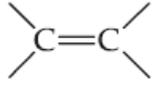
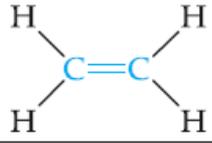
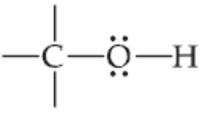
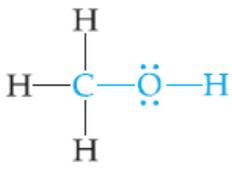
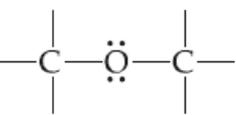
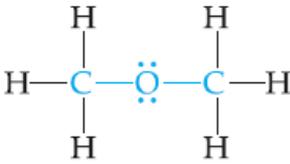
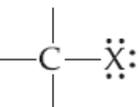
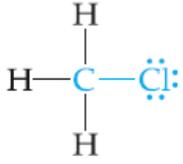
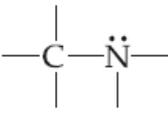
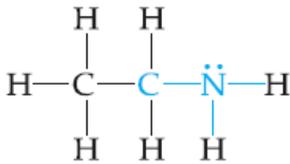
Disciplina: SQM0485

Prof. Dr. Andrei Leitão

Química do Carbono:

Alcanos, Alquenos, Alquinos

Compostos orgânicos

Functional Group	Type of Compound	Suffix or Prefix	Example	Systematic Name (common name)
	Alkene	<i>-ene</i>		Ethene (Ethylene)
$\text{—C}\equiv\text{C—}$	Alkyne	<i>-yne</i>	$\text{H—C}\equiv\text{C—H}$	Ethyne (Acetylene)
	Alcohol	<i>-ol</i>		Methanol (Methyl alcohol)
	Ether	<i>ether</i>		Dimethyl ether
 (X = halogen)	Haloalkane	<i>halo-</i>		Chloromethane (Methyl chloride)
	Amine	<i>-amine</i>		Ethylamine

Compostos orgânicos (2)

Functional Group	Type of Compound	Suffix or Prefix	Example	Systematic Name (common name)
$\begin{array}{c} \text{:O:} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—C—H} \end{array}$	Aldehyde	<i>-al</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{:O:} \\ \quad \parallel \\ \text{H—C—C—H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	Ethanal (Acetaldehyde)
$\begin{array}{c} \text{:O:} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—C—C—C—} \\ \quad \quad \end{array}$	Ketone	<i>-one</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{:O:} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \parallel \quad \\ \text{H—C—C—C—H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	Propanone (Acetone)
$\begin{array}{c} \text{:O:} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—C—}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{—H} \end{array}$	Carboxylic acid	<i>-oic acid</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{:O:} \\ \quad \parallel \\ \text{H—C—C—}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{—H} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$	Ethanoic acid (Acetic acid)
$\begin{array}{c} \text{:O:} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—C—}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{—C—} \\ \quad \end{array}$	Ester	<i>-oate</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{:O:} \quad \text{H} \\ \quad \parallel \quad \\ \text{H—C—C—}\ddot{\text{O}}\text{—C—H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	Methyl ethanoate (Methyl acetate)
$\begin{array}{c} \text{:O:} \\ \parallel \\ \text{—C—}\ddot{\text{N}}\text{—} \\ \end{array}$	Amide	<i>-amide</i>	$\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \quad \text{:O:} \\ \quad \parallel \\ \text{H—C—C—}\ddot{\text{N}}\text{—H} \\ \quad \quad \\ \text{H} \quad \quad \text{H} \end{array}$	Ethanamide (Acetamide)

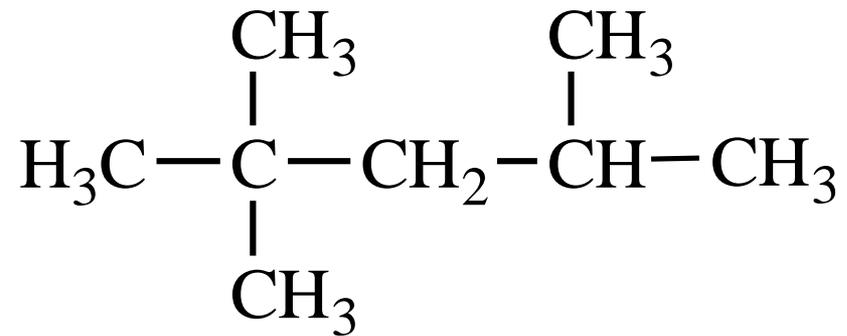
Nomenclatura

- ✓ **Alcanos:** C_nH_{2n+2} (saturados)
- ✓ **Cicloalcanos:** C_nH_{2n} (somente um anel)
- ✓ **Alquenos:** C_nH_{2n} (com uma insaturação)
- ✓ **Alquinos:** C_nH_{2n-2} (com uma ligação tripla)

Obtenção dos alcanos

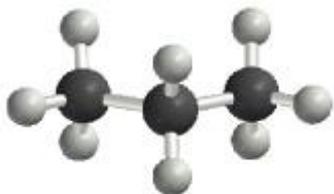
Ponto de ebulição (°C)	Número de átomos de carbono na molécula	Uso
Abaixo de 20	C ₁ –C ₄	Gás natural, gás encanado, petroquímicos
20–60	C ₅ –C ₆	Éter de petróleo, solventes
60–100	C ₆ –C ₇	Solventes
40–200	C ₅ –C ₁₀	Gasolina
175–325	C ₁₂ –C ₁₈	Querosene e combustível de jeto
250–400	C ₁₂ e maior	Combustível and diesel
Líquidos não voláteis	C ₂₀ e maior	Óleo mineral refinado, óleo lubrificante, graxa
Sólidos não voláteis	C ₂₀ e maior	Cera de parafina, asfalto

Índice de octanagem

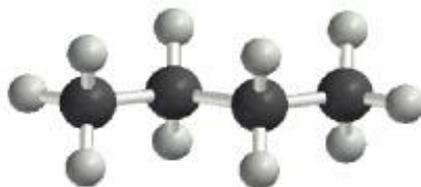


2,2,4-trimetilpentano (“isooctano”)

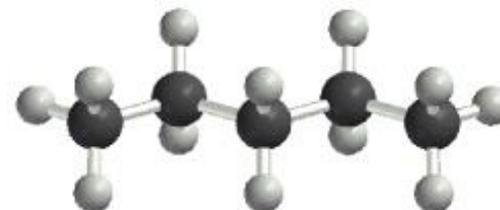
Nomenclatura (2)



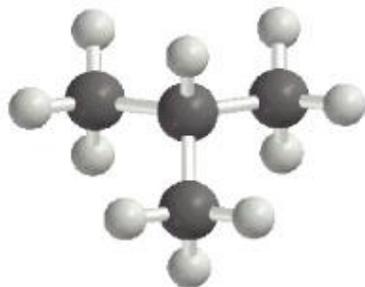
Propano
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$



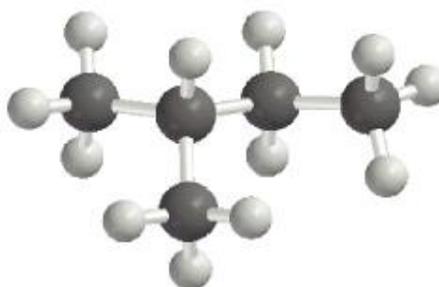
Butano
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$



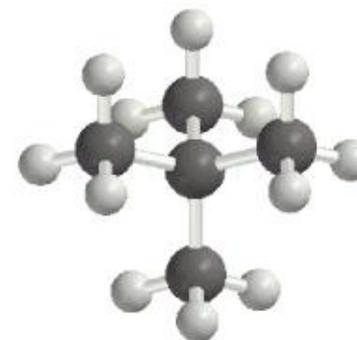
Pentano
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$



$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_3$
|
 CH_3
Isobutano
2-metilpropano



$\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3$
|
 CH_3
Isopentano
2-metilbutano



CH_3
|
 $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_3$
|
 CH_3 **2,2-dimetilpropano**
Neopentano

Propriedades físicas

Fórmula molecular	Fórmula estrutural	PF (°C)	PE (°C) ^a (1 atm)	Densidade (g mL ⁻¹)
C ₆ H ₁₄	CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	-95	68,7	0,6594
C ₆ H ₁₄	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-153,7	60,3	0,6532
C ₆ H ₁₄	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-118	63,3	0,6643
C ₆ H ₁₄	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3\text{CH}-\text{CHCH}_3 \\ \quad \\ \text{H}_3\text{C} \quad \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-128,8	58	0,6616
C ₆ H ₁₄	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	-98	49,7	0,6492

Número de isômeros possíveis

Fórmula molecular	Número de isômeros constitucionais possíveis	Fórmula molecular	Número de isômeros constitucionais possíveis
C_4H_{10}	2	$C_{10}H_{22}$	75
C_5H_{12}	3	$C_{11}H_{24}$	159
C_6H_{14}	5	$C_{15}H_{32}$	4.347
C_7H_{16}	9	$C_{20}H_{42}$	366.319
C_8H_{18}	18	$C_{30}H_{62}$	4111.846.763
C_9H_{20}	35	$C_{40}H_{82}$	62.481.801.147.341

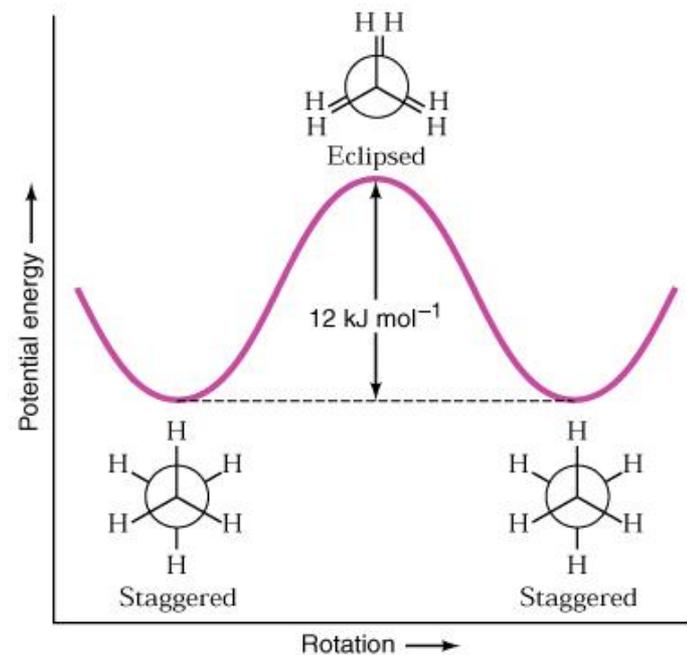
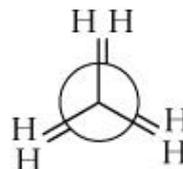
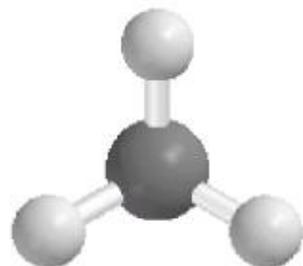
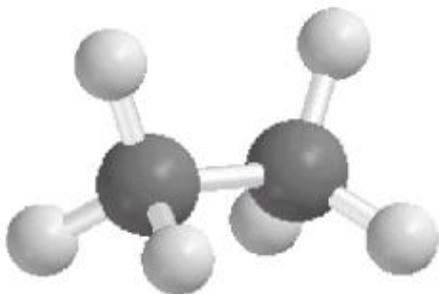
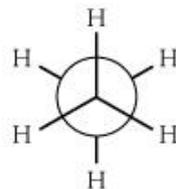
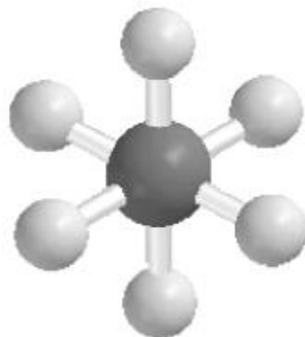
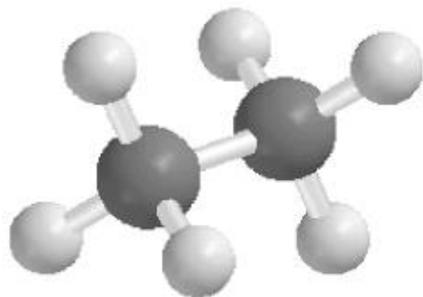
Alcanos sem ramificação

<i>Número de carbonos (n)</i>	<i>Nome</i>	<i>Fórmula</i> (C_nH_{2n+2})	<i>Número de carbonos (n)</i>	<i>Nome</i>	<i>Fórmula</i> (C_nH_{2n+2})
1	Metano	CH ₄	13	Tridecano	C ₁₃ H ₂₈
2	Etano	C ₂ H ₆	14	Tetradecano	C ₁₄ H ₃₀
3	Propano	C ₃ H ₈	15	Pentadecano	C ₁₅ H ₃₂
4	Butano	C ₄ H ₁₀	16	Hexadecano	C ₁₆ H ₃₄
5	Pentano	C ₅ H ₁₂	17	Heptadecano	C ₁₇ H ₃₆
6	Hexano	C ₆ H ₁₄	18	Octadecano	C ₁₈ H ₃₈
7	Heptano	C ₇ H ₁₆	19	Nonadecano	C ₁₉ H ₄₀
8	Octano	C ₈ H ₁₈	20	Eicosano	C ₂₀ H ₄₂
9	Nonano	C ₉ H ₂₀	21	Henicosano	C ₂₁ H ₄₄
10	Decano	C ₁₀ H ₂₂	22	Docosano	C ₂₂ H ₄₆
11	Undecano	C ₁₁ H ₂₄	23	Tricosano	C ₂₃ H ₄₈
12	Dodecano	C ₁₂ H ₂₆	30	triacontano	C ₃₀ H ₆₂

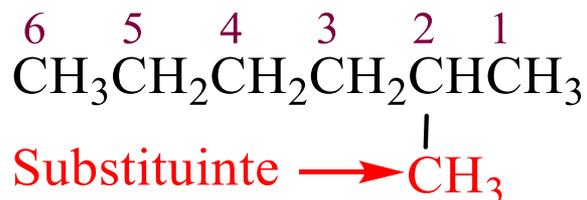
Alcanos como substituintes

Alcano		Group alquila	Abreviação
$\text{CH}_3\text{—H}$ Metano	Se torna	$\text{CH}_3\text{—}$ Metil	Me—
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{—H}$ Etano	Se torna	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{—}$ Etil	Et—
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—H}$ Propano	Se torna	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—}$ Propil	Pr—
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—H}$ Butano	Se torna	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{—}$ Butil	Bu—

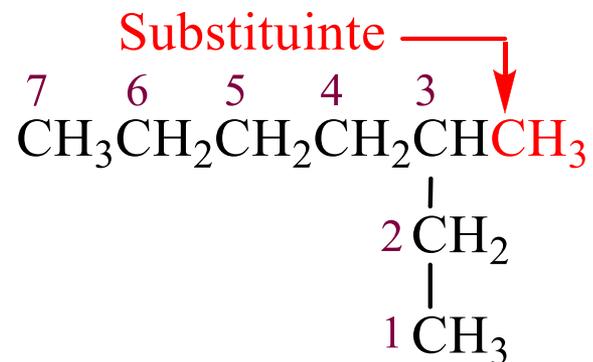
Conformações em alcanos



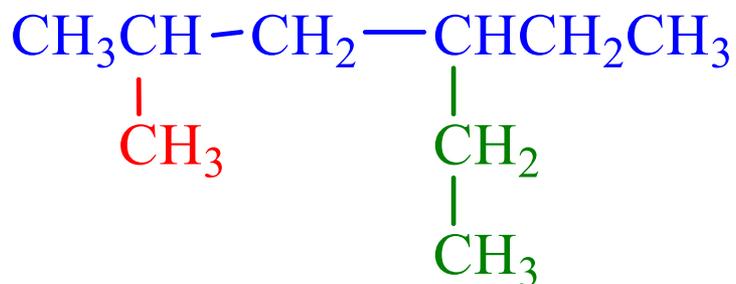
Alcanos com ramificação



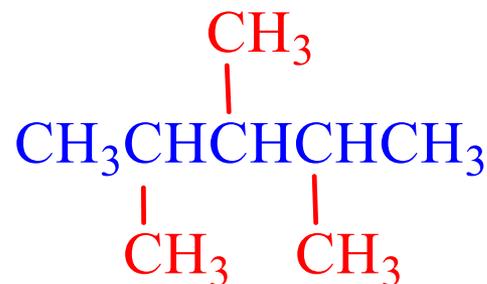
2-metilhexano



3-metilheptano



4-**etil**-2-**metil**hexano



2,3,4-**trimetil**pentano

Hales de alquila & cicloalcanos



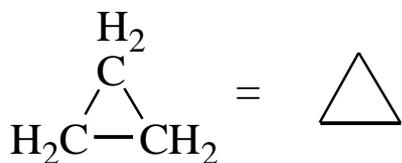
Cloroetano
cloreto de etila



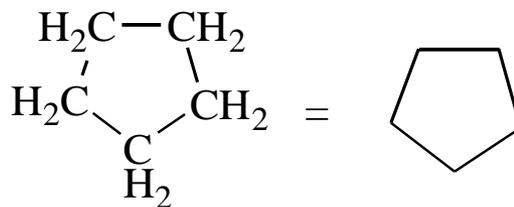
1-Fluoropropano
fluoreto de *n*-propila



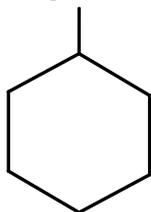
2-Bromopropano
brometo de isopropila



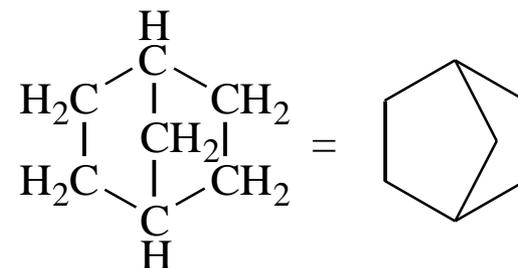
Ciclopropano



Ciclopentano

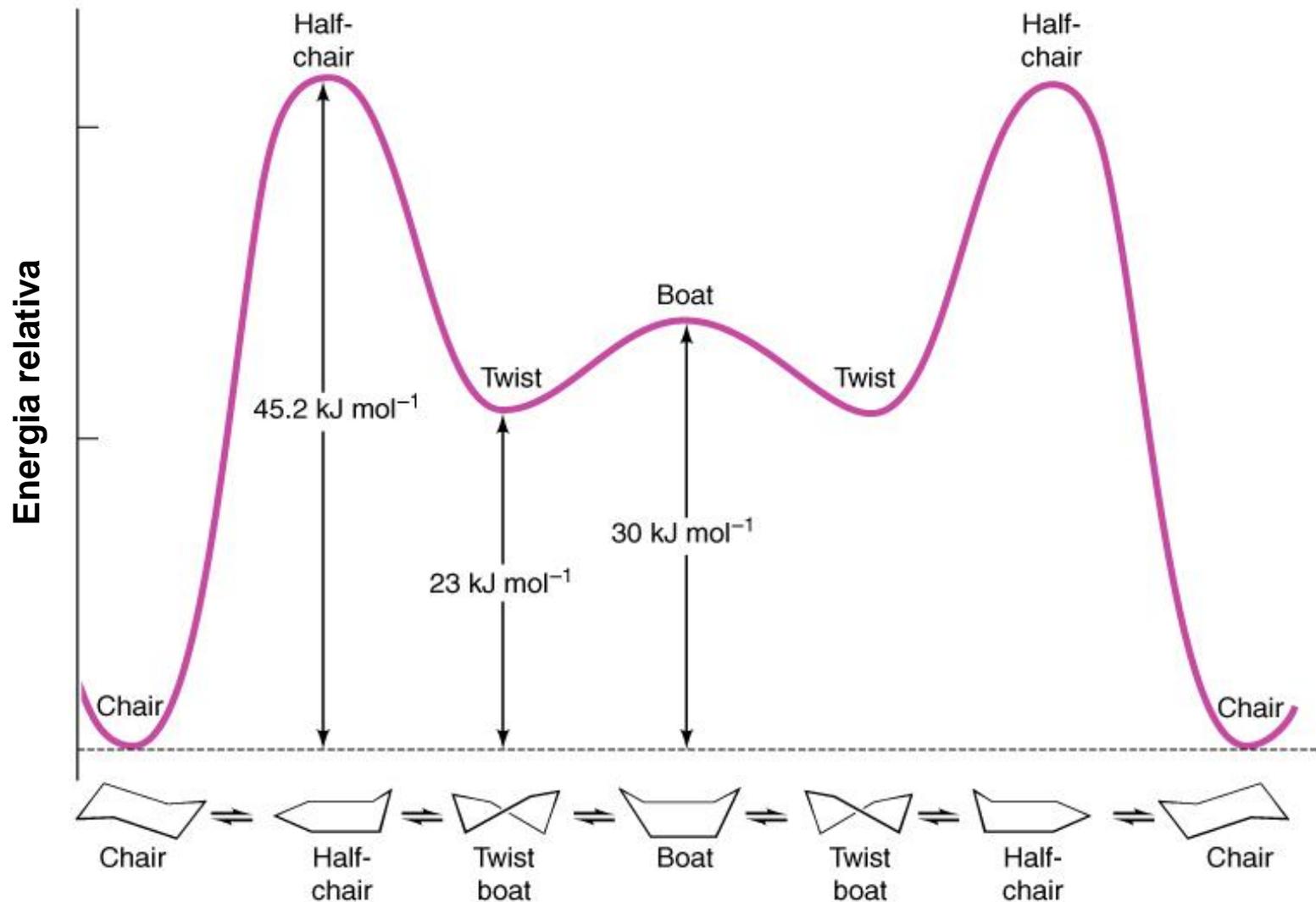


Isopropilciclohexano



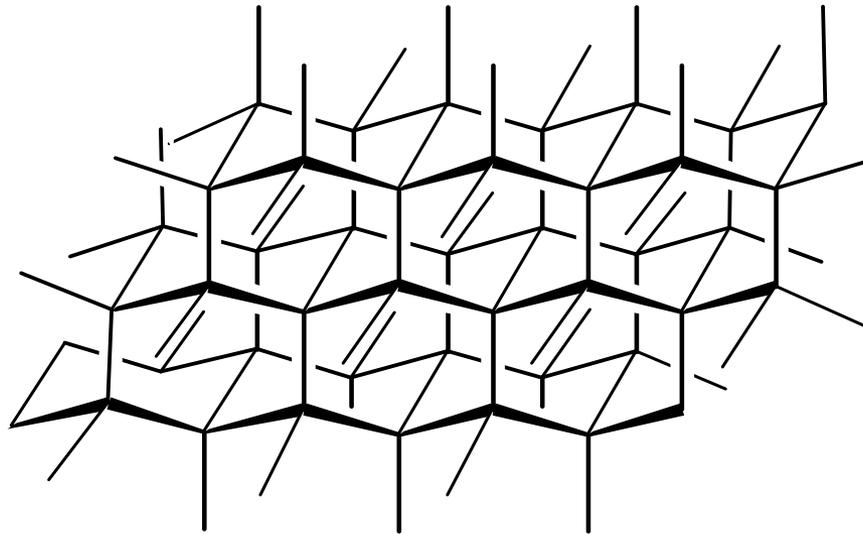
Biciclo[2.2.1]heptano

Conformação em ciclohexano

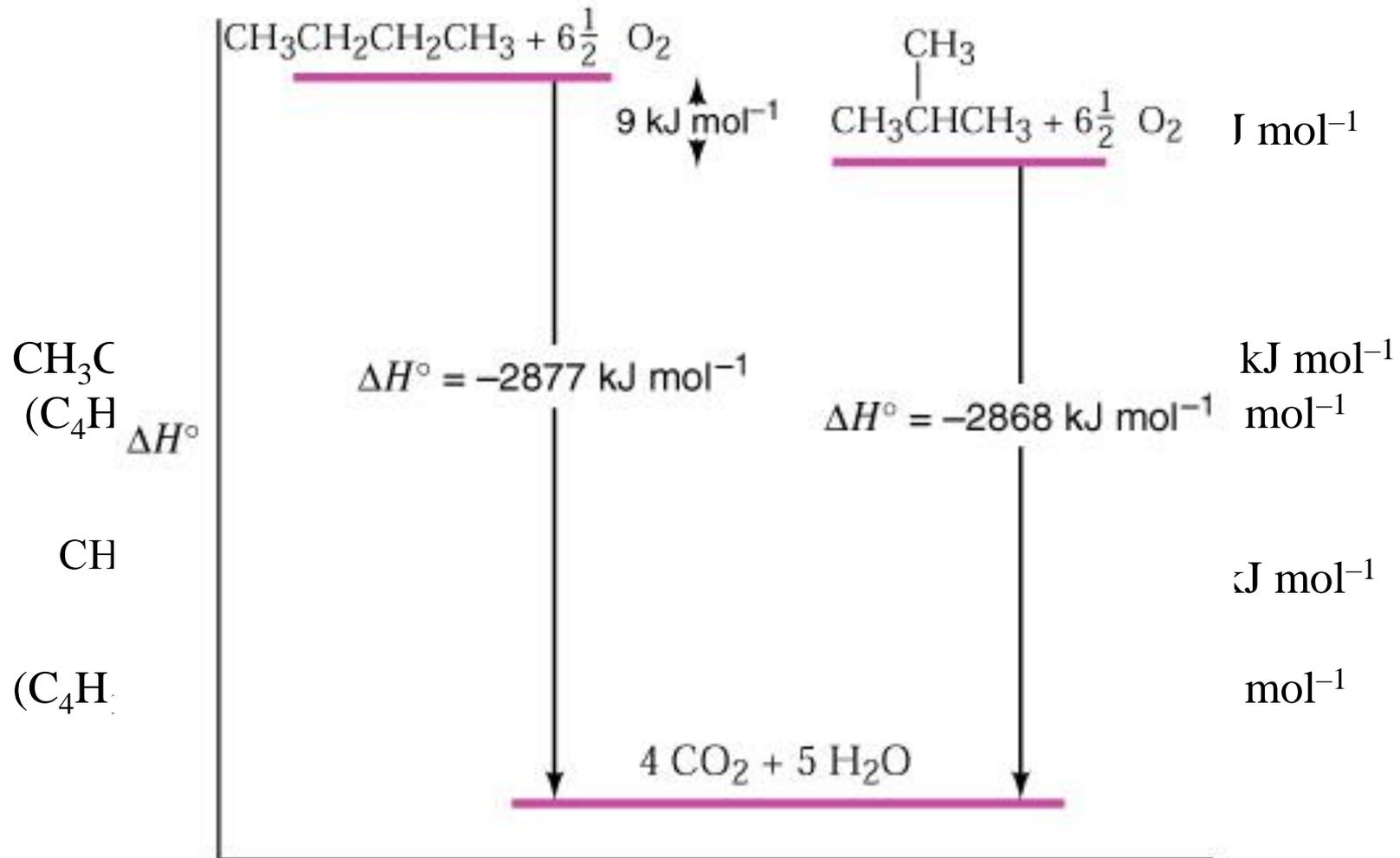


Forma alotrópica do carbono

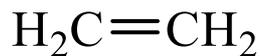
diamante



Combustão de alcanos



Alquenos



IUPAC:

Eteno

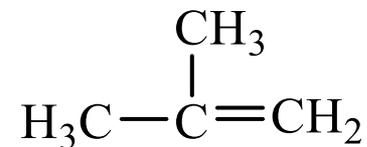
Comum:

Etileno



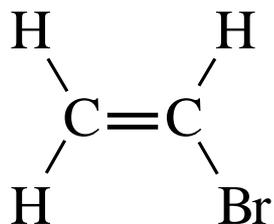
Propeno

Propileno

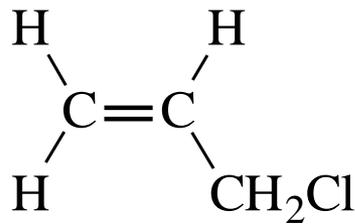


2-Metilpropeno

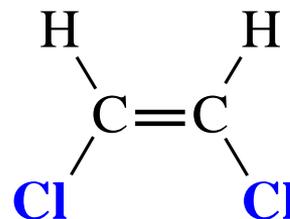
Isobutileno



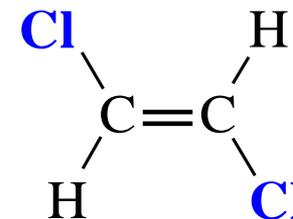
Bromoeteno



3-Cloropropeno



(Z)-1,2-dicloroeteno



(E)-1,2-dicloroeteno

Alquinos



etino ou **acetileno**



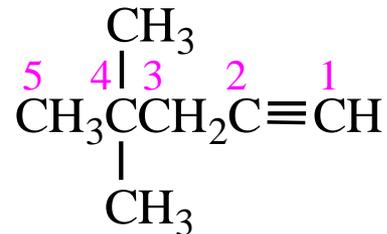
2-pentino



1-penten-4-ino



3-cloropropino



4,4-dimetil-1-pentino