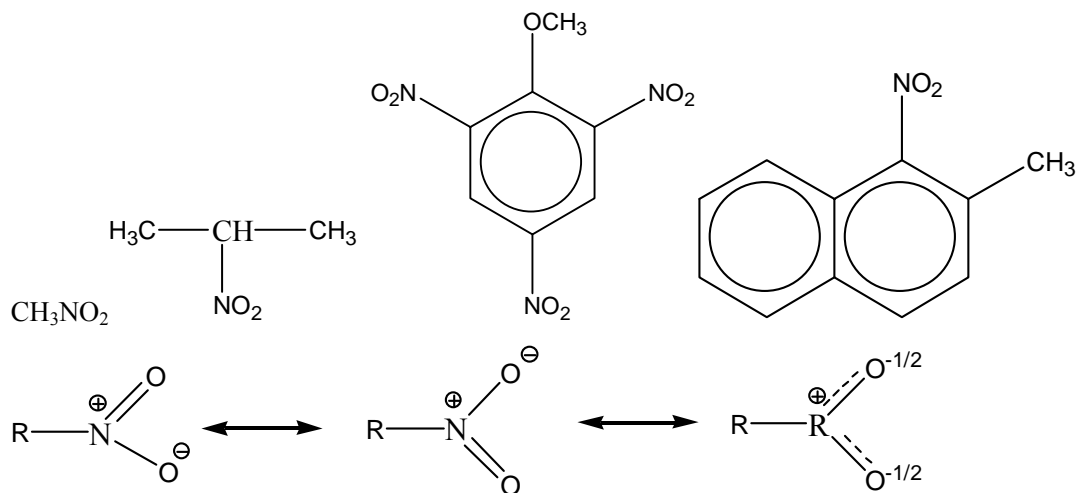


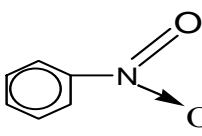
第十三章 含氮和含磷化合物

第一节 芳香族硝基化合物

一、命名和结构

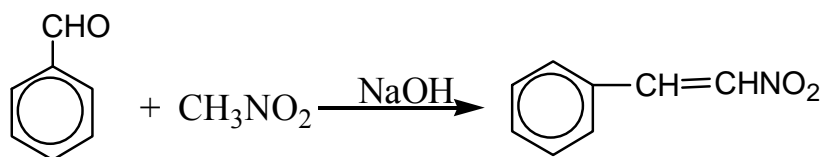
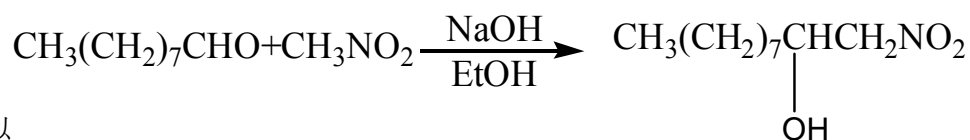
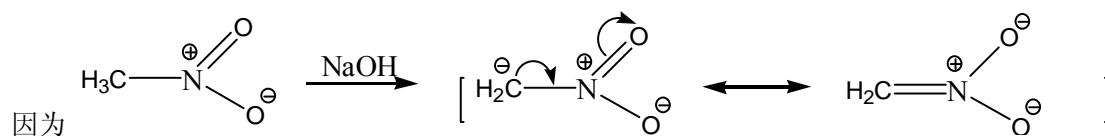
命名类似于卤代烃，以芳烃为母体，硝基为取代基。



当  硝基的 π 轨道与苯环的 π 轨道共轭，电子的离域倾向硝基。

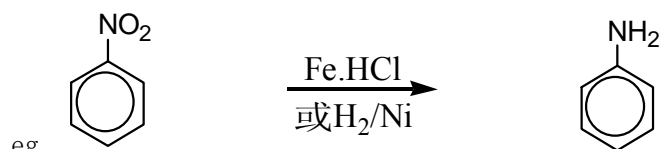
二、化性

1. α -H 的反应—有酸性

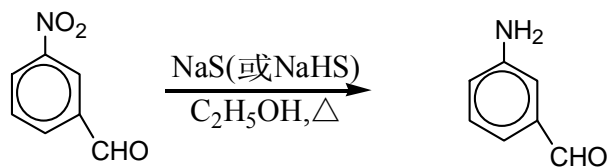


2. 还原：（不易氧化）

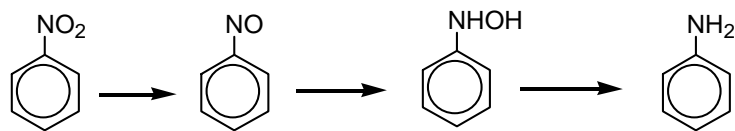
① 酸性条件：



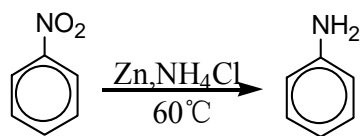
硫化物选择性还原一个-NO₂:



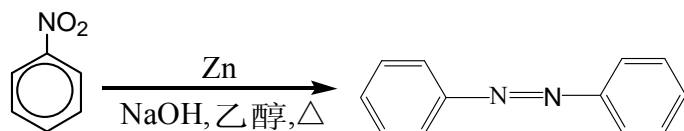
在还原过程中经历了:



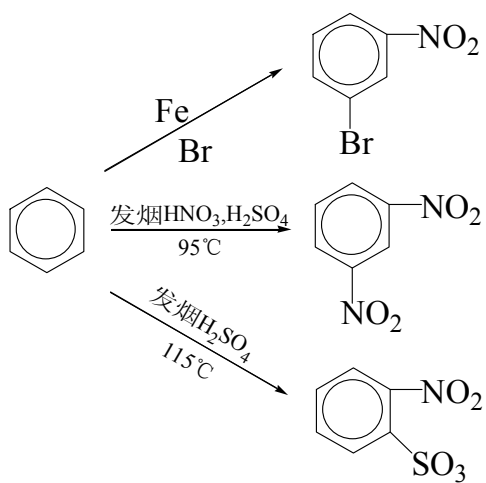
② 酸性:



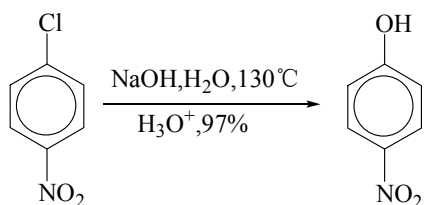
③ 碱性: 一偶氮化合物 P₄₀₄ (照书讲). eg.

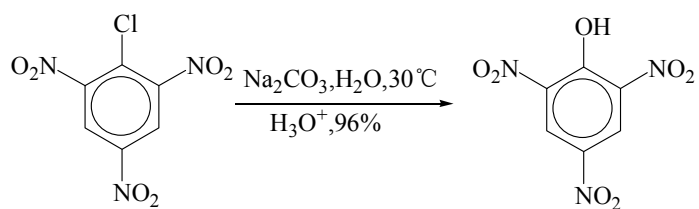


3. 苯环上的亲电取代反应—钝化苯环、间位。不能发生 Friedel-Crafts 反应
eg.(P405)



4. 硝基对苯环上邻、对位取代基的影响:



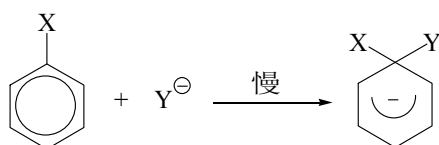


离去基团为：-F, -Cl, -Br, -I. 等。进攻试剂可以是醇钠、胺等。

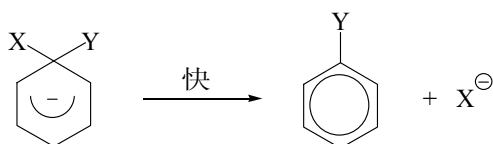
历程： 中间体络合物历程。一加成-消除

(1)

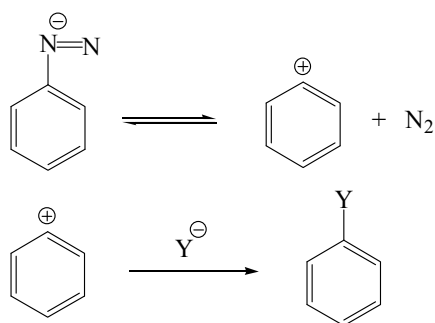
①.



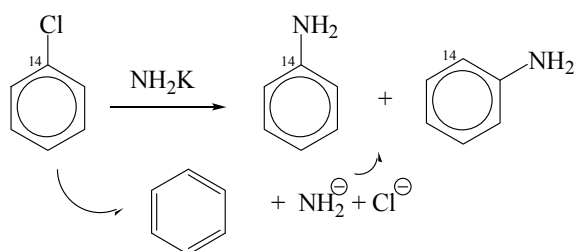
②.



(2) SN1 历程:



(3) ?? 历程:



一、胺的结构和分类

1. 分类

RNH_2	R_2NH	R_3N	$\text{R}_4\text{N}^+\text{X}^-$	$\text{R}_4\text{N}^+\text{OH}^-$
伯	仲	叔	季铵盐	季铵碱

不同的醇。醇的伯、仲、叔是指与羟基相连的碳原子。

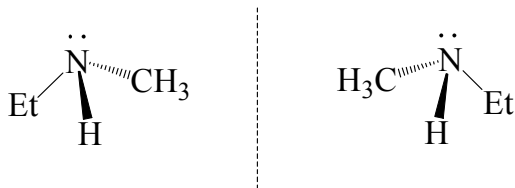
胺的伯、仲、叔是指与氮原子上所连烷基的个数。

官能团: $-\text{NH}_2$ 一元
二元 等
三元

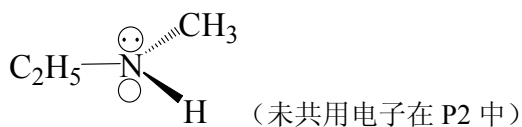
$-\text{NHCH}_3$, 甲氨基, $-\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, 二乙胺基

2. 结构

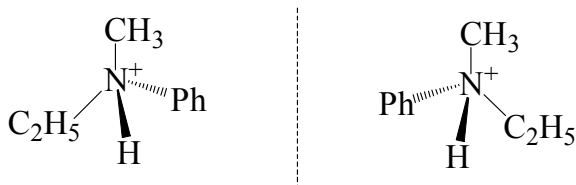
NH_3 或 NR_3 中 N 采用 SP^3 杂化, 键角 109° , 孤对电子占据一个 SP^3 杂化轨道, 锥形结构。有对映体



但转变很快, 不宜分离:



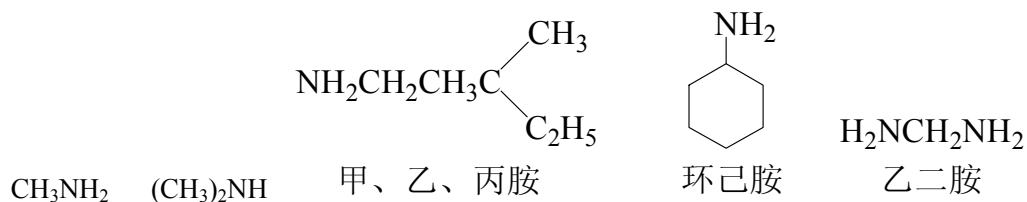
但



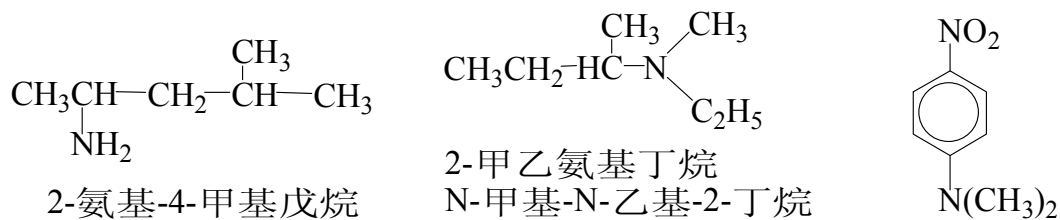
可分离。

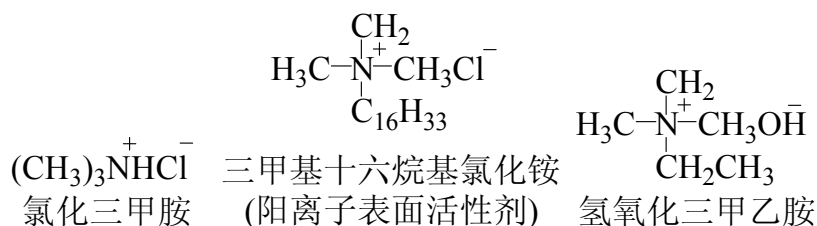
二、命名

简单的胺在烷基后面加上胺字来命名。



复杂的胺以烷烃为母体, 氨基为取代基。





三、物性

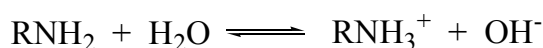
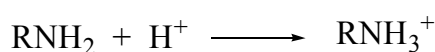
低级胺有气味（鱼腥味或肉腐烂的气味）。b.p.小于醇（氢键较 H₂O 弱）。

红外：伯（d） 仲（s）：3500~3300cm⁻¹，叔（无）

NMR:

四、化学性质

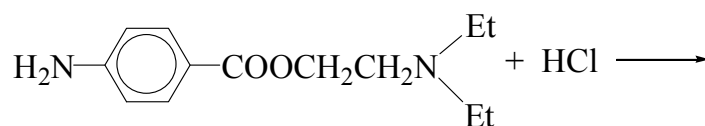
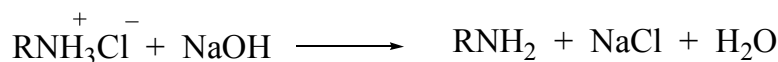
1. 碱性（N 上有孤对电子）



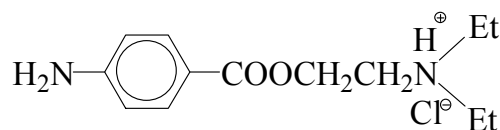
$$K_b = \frac{[\text{RNH}_3^+][\text{OH}^-]}{[\text{RNH}_2]} \quad \text{PK}_B = -\lg K_b (\text{PK}_b \text{ 越小, 碱性越大})$$

	氨	甲胺	二甲胺	三甲胺	乙胺	二乙胺	三乙胺
PK _b	4.76	3.38	3.27	4.21	3.36	3.06	3.25

这主要是由于溶剂化作用，诱导效应，空间效应综合作用的结果。芳胺碱性小于氨和脂胺，可用于分离和提纯胺。



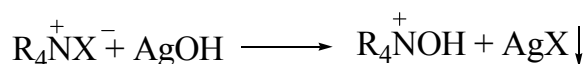
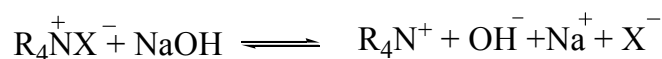
普鲁卡因

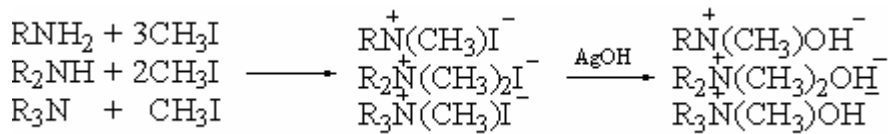
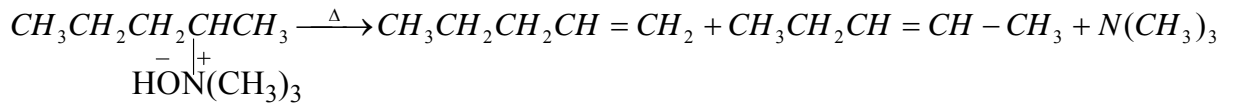


盐酸普鲁卡因

增加水溶性。

2. 烷基化



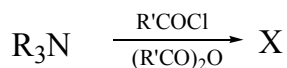
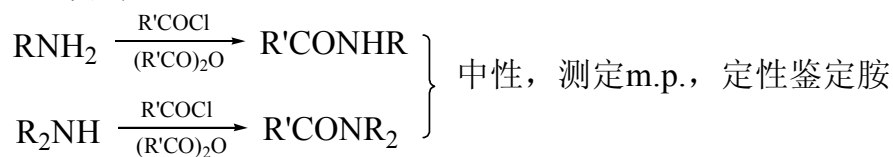


根据 CH_3I 的消耗量和霍夫曼消除产物的结构，可用来推断胺的结构。这种方法常用于生物碱的结构测定中。

胆碱：（用于调节肝中脂肪的代谢）

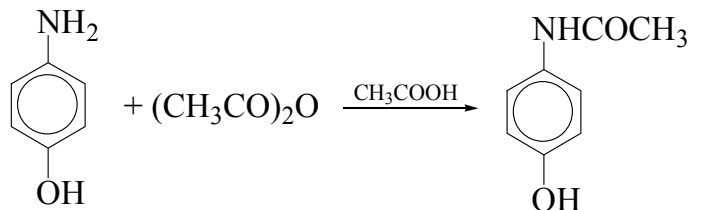


3. 酰基化



在药物中引入酰基，可增加其脂溶性，降低毒副作用，提高疗效。

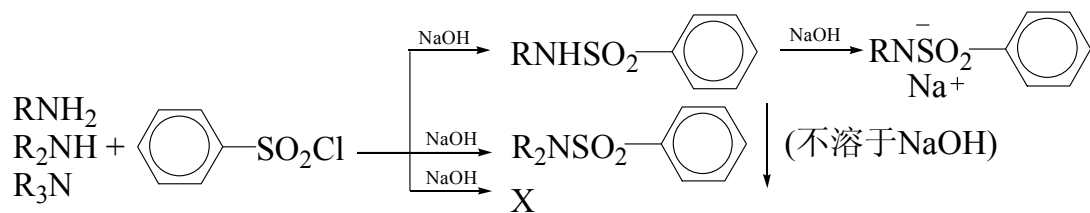
eg.



解热镇痛

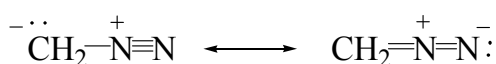
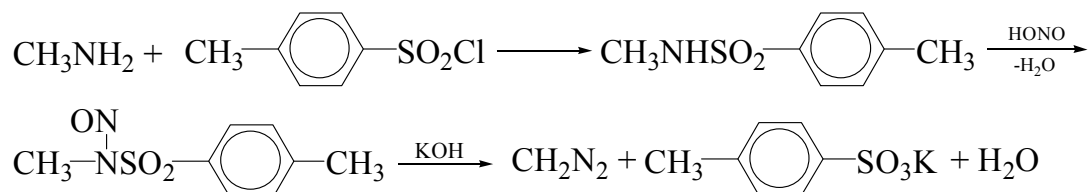
对羟基乙酰苯胺
（扑热息痛）

4. 磺酰化。（Hinsberg 反应，兴斯堡反应）

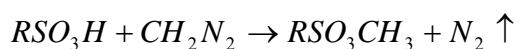
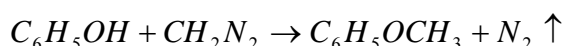
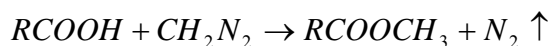


市售的三乙胺中常混有少量的乙胺、二乙胺，除去这些杂质。

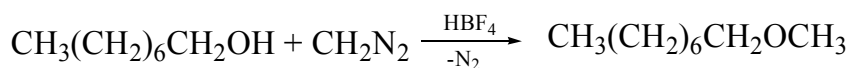
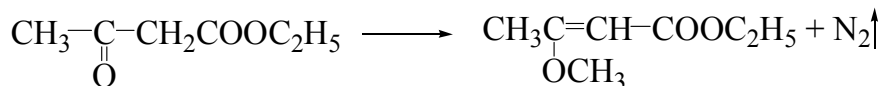
*重氮甲烷：（小插曲），甲基化试剂



①重氮甲烷与酸性物质作用:



照书讲P349~350



②

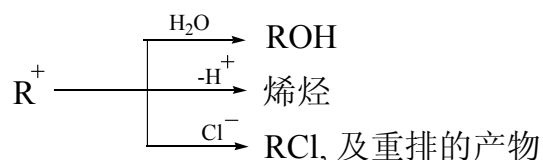


5. 与 HONO 作用

(1) 伯胺:



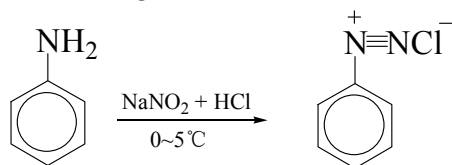
(脂肪族)



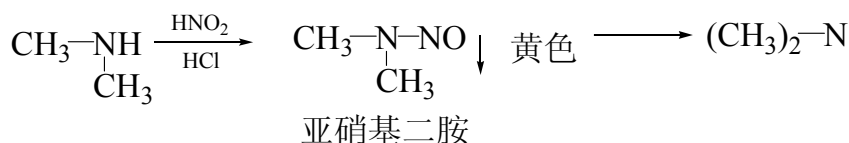
P318, 无实用价值

芳香族伯胺在 0~5°C 强酸溶液中与亚硝酸反应得到芳香族重氮盐, 这一反应叫重氮化反应。

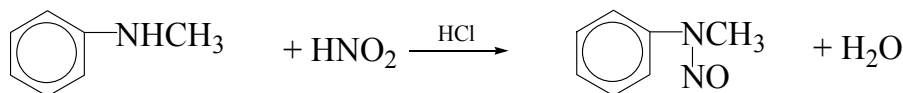
(diazotigation reaction)



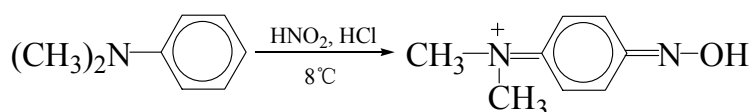
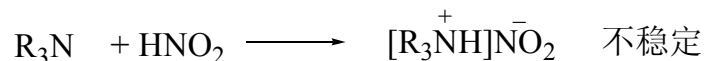
(2) 仲胺: →N-亚硝胺, 致密。

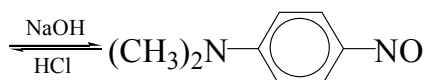


本反应用来鉴定仲胺或钝化反应物。

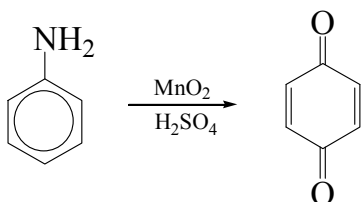


(3) 叔胺:

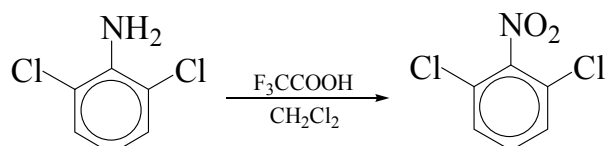




6. 氧化：芳胺易被氧化。



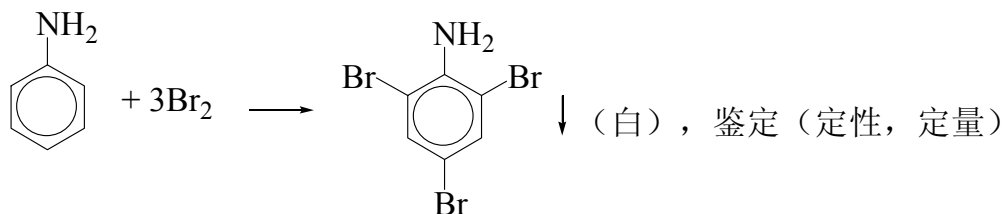
如用 $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7 \rightarrow$ 苯胺黑（复杂）



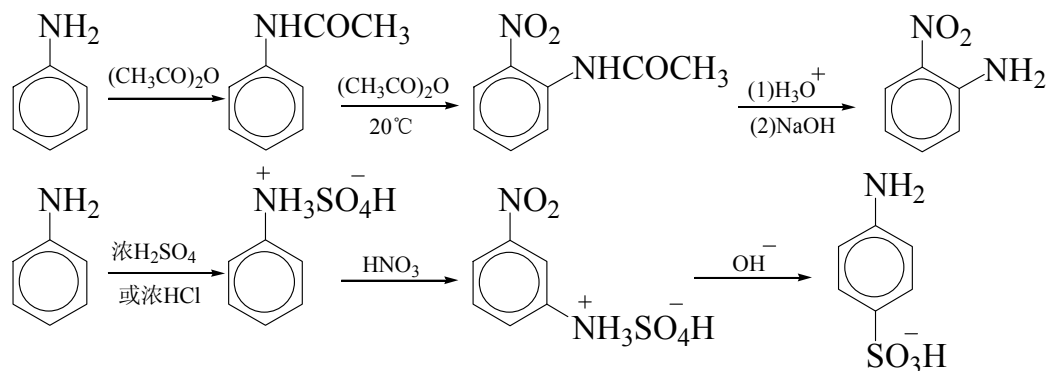
吸电子基有利于反应。

7. 苯环上的亲电取代反应：一活化苯环，第一类定位基。

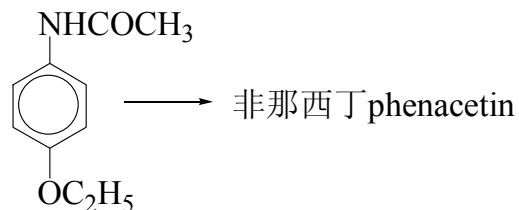
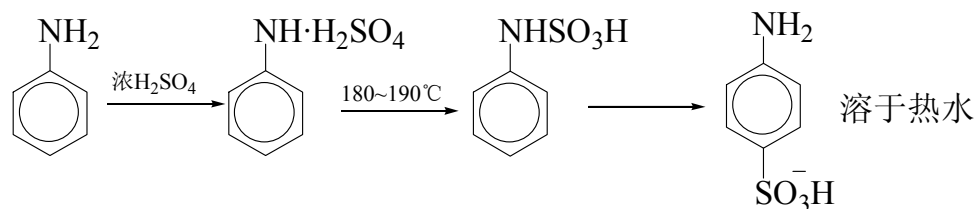
卤化：



硝化：



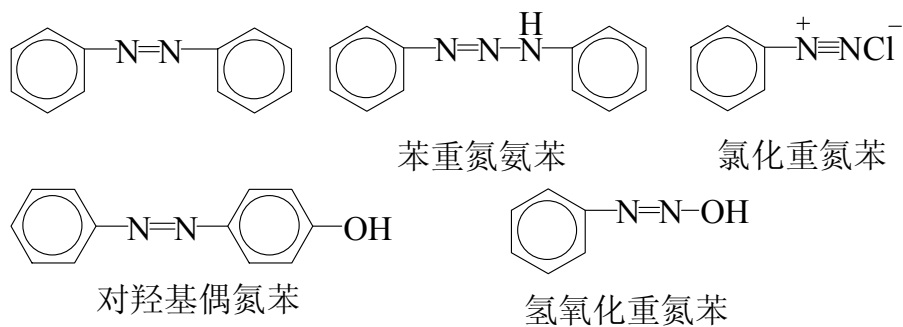
磺化：



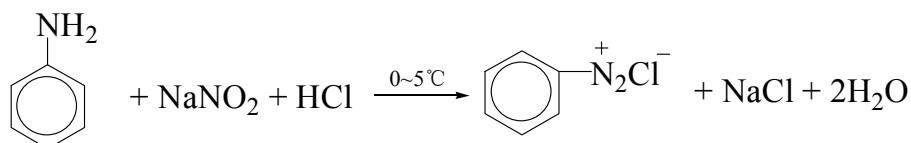
第三节 芳香族重氮和偶氮化合物

分子中都含有一N=N— 两端都为烃基—偶氮

一端为烃基，一端为非碳原子—重氮



一、重氮化反应



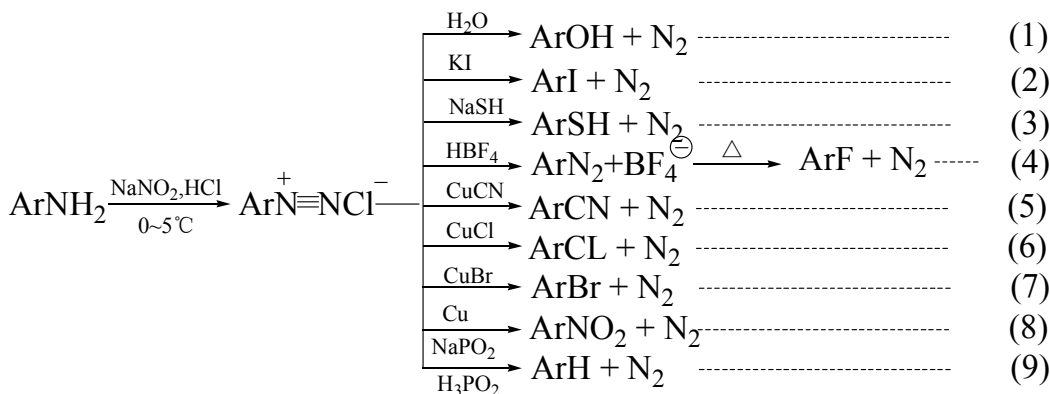
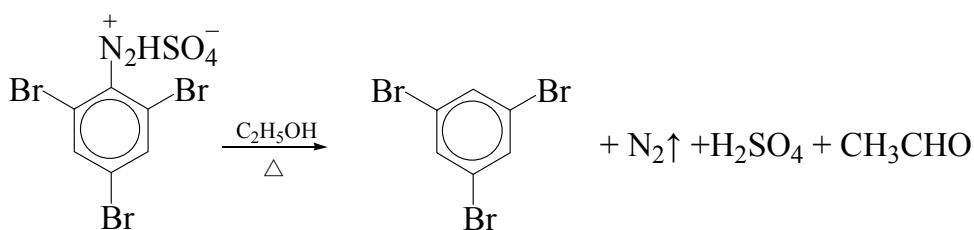
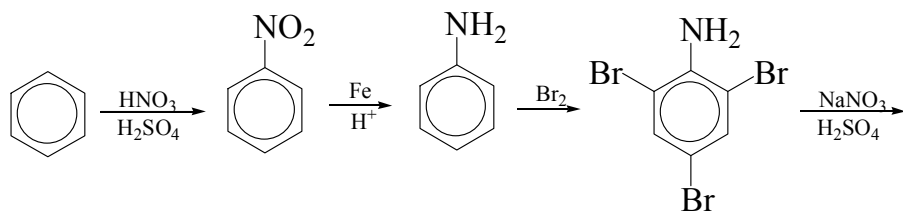
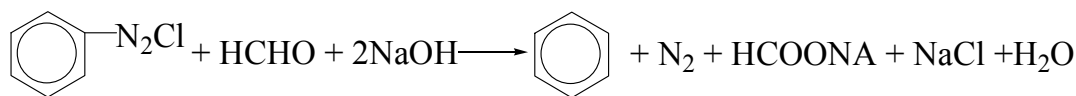
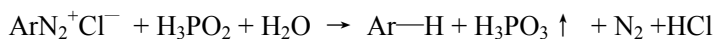
若苯环上有吸电子基—NO₂，—SO₃H 的芳胺反应温度可高一些。(40~60℃)

重氮盐不稳定，易爆炸，分解：

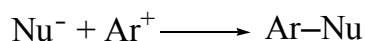
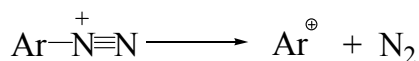
(ArN₂)₂²⁺ZnCl₄²⁻形成络盐，稳定重氮盐

二、应用

1) 被 H 原子取代： $\xrightarrow{\text{次磷酸}}$ 还原脱氨基反应

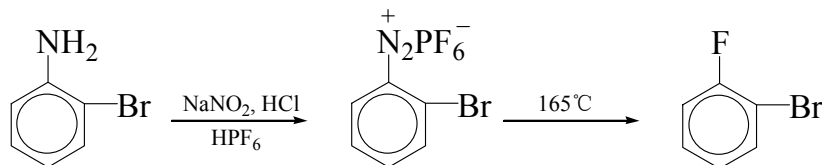


其中, (1), (2), (3) 属于 SN1 反应

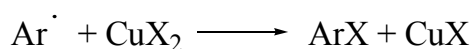
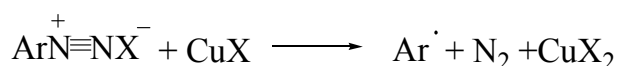


(4) 称之为 Schiemann 反应

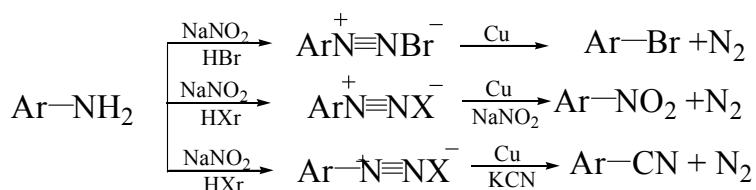
改进:



(5), (6), (7) 属于 Sandmeyer 反应。—自由基化反应历程。



(8) 也称之为 Gattermann 反应, 它包括



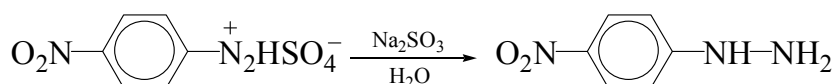
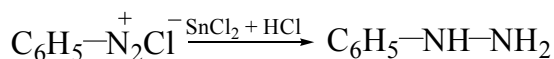
(9) 又称之为还原脱氨基反应, 还可用 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ 或 NaBH_4 、 HCHO 还原。

eg.

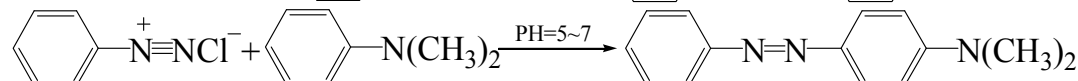
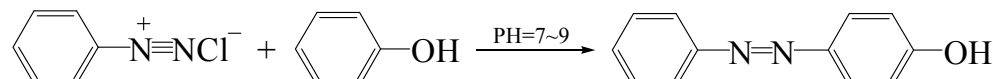


2. 保留氮反应:

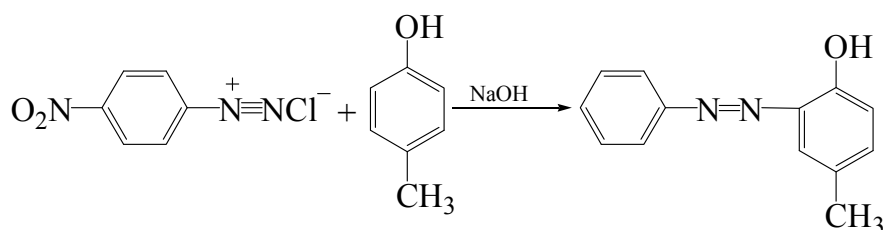
1) 还原反应:



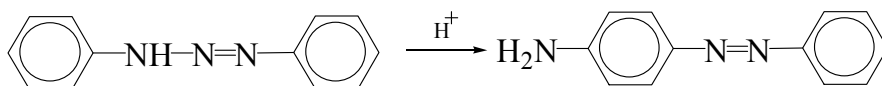
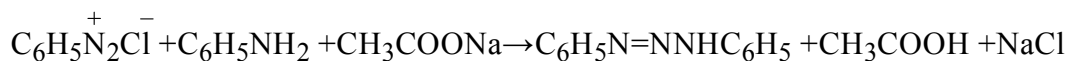
2) 偶合反应—亲电取代



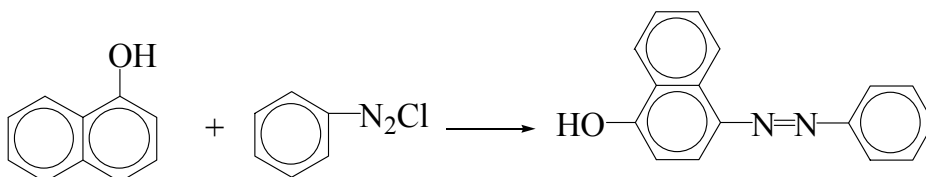
偶联反应一般在活化基团的对位, 如果对位被占据, 则在邻位发生偶联。



芳香族重氮盐与芳香族伯胺反应, 先在氮原子上偶联—重排。

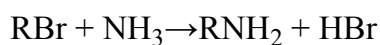


当重氮盐与萘酚或萘胺作用时，因羟基和氨基使苯环活化，偶合发生在同环，优先 4 位，若 4 位被占，则发生在 2 位。P400



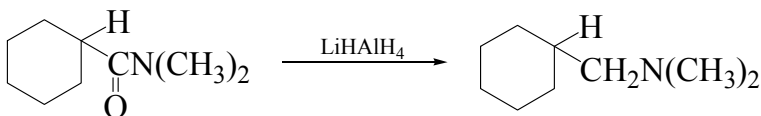
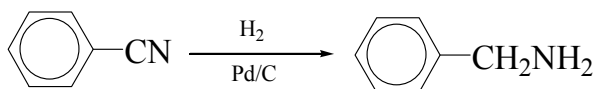
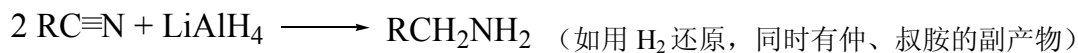
三、制备

1. 烷基化（脂）

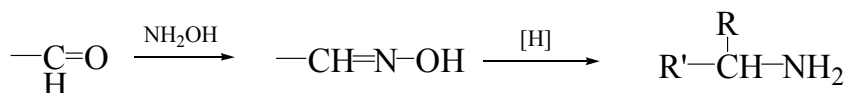


依此类推，分别制得仲、叔胺。

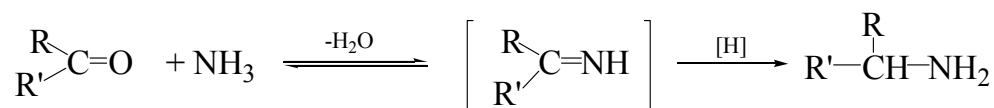
2. 腈和酰胺的还原



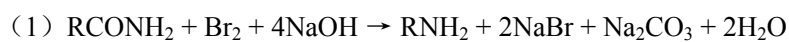
3.



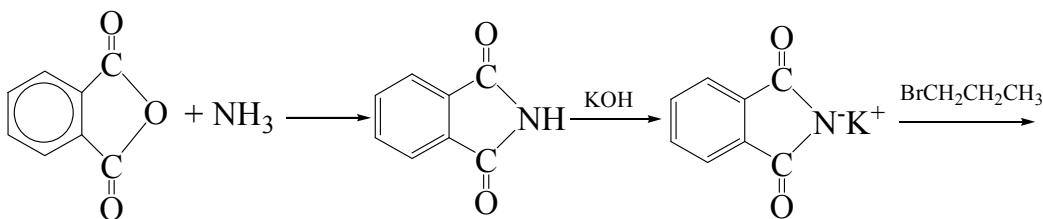
eg.

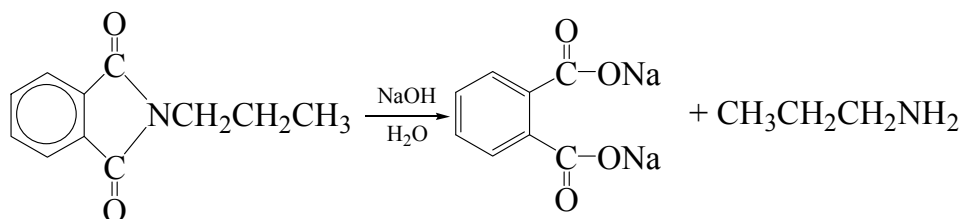


4. 羧酸衍生物降级：（脂）

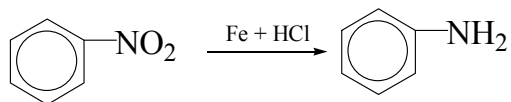


5. Gabriel. 合成一卤代烷，伯胺

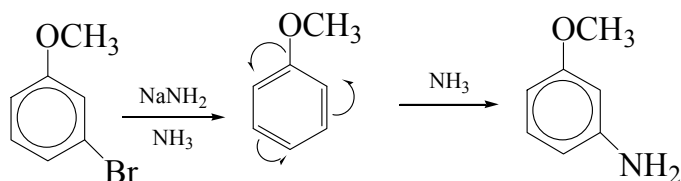




6. 硝基物还原 (芳)



7. 芳卤化合物氨解: $\text{Ar}-\text{Cl} \rightarrow \text{Ar}-\text{NH}_2$



13.5 脲和脲

碳酸衍生物: 碳酰氯 $\text{Cl}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{Cl}$ (光气) - 酰氯

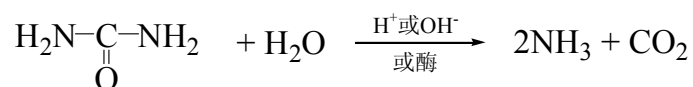
碳酰胺 $\text{H}_2\text{N}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{NH}_2$ (尿素) - 酰胺 脲

碳酸酯 $\text{RO}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel}{\text{C}}-\text{OR}$

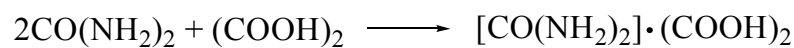
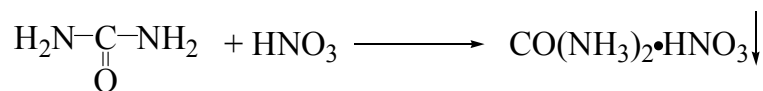
一、尿素: m.p. 135°C。溶于水、乙醇, 难溶于醚。

工业: $2\text{NH}_3 + \text{CO}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{NCOONH}_4 \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{N}-\text{CONH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$

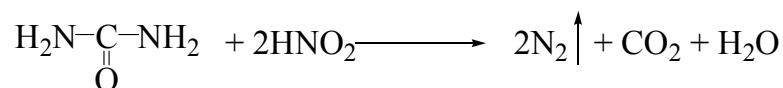
性质: 1) 水解:



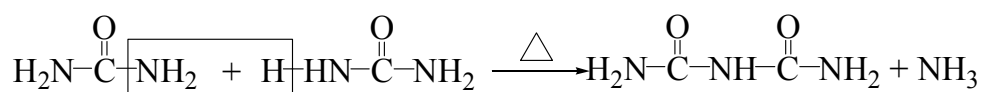
2) 弱碱性:



3) 放氮:

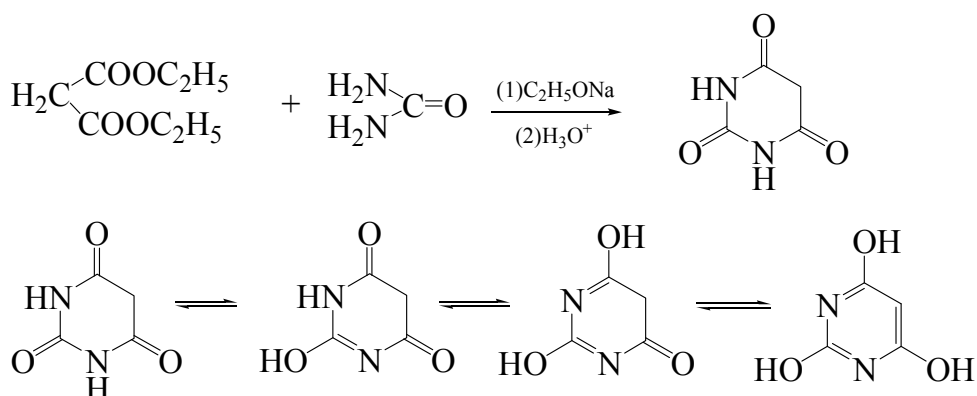


4. 脱水:



分子中含有两个或两个以上酰胺键的化合物: 如多肽, 蛋白质, 遇到 CuSO_4 aq (碱) 显紫色。

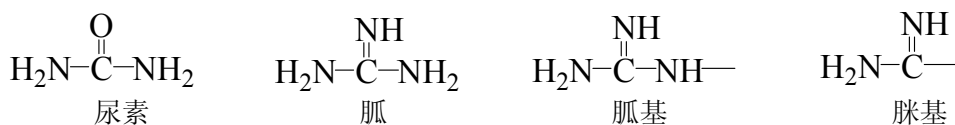
二、丙二酰脲：—巴伦士酸（镇静、安眠药）



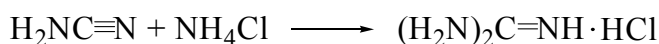
脲是一种高效氮肥，含氮量达 46.6%，与甲醛作用可生成脲甲醛树脂。脲能与多种具有一定链长的直链化合物，如：烷、醇、酯等形成沟型化合物结晶，而一般不易把带支链的或环状化合物包合起来。因此，可用于分离直链和支链化合物。

三、胍（guanidine）

是一种重要原料。

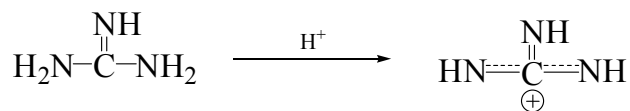


1. 制备

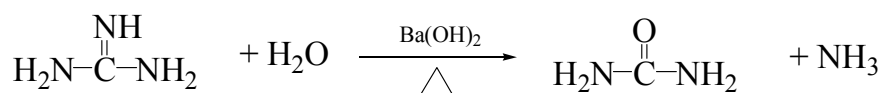


2. 性质

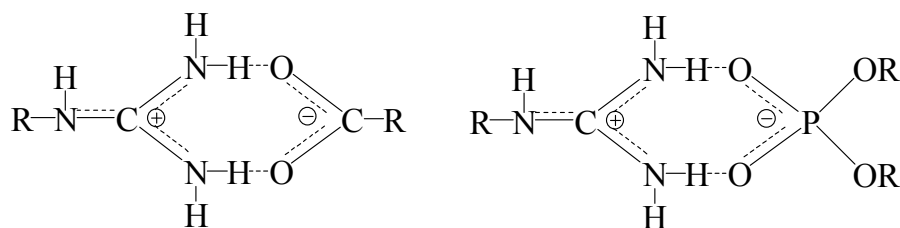
1) 强碱性：PKa=13.6，与 NaOH 相仿



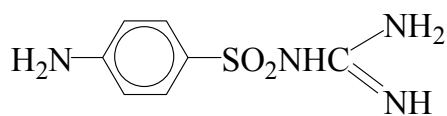
2) 水解：



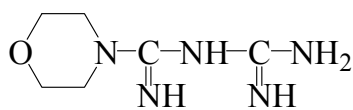
3) 生理活性：—精氨酸的残基



药物：



对氨基苯磺酸胍（磺胺胍）
（治疗痢疾、肠炎）



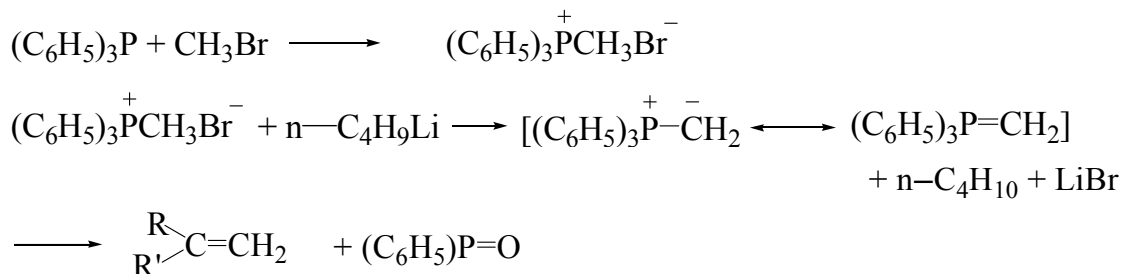
吗啉胍
（预防流感）

13.6 含磷化合物

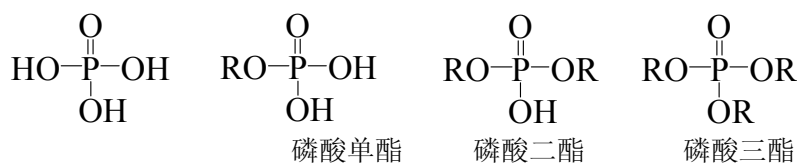
一、磷 (phosphine)



Wittig 试剂:



二、磷酸酯，亚磷酸酯和膦酸酯。



磷酸分子中一个 H 原子被烃基取代—磷酸酯

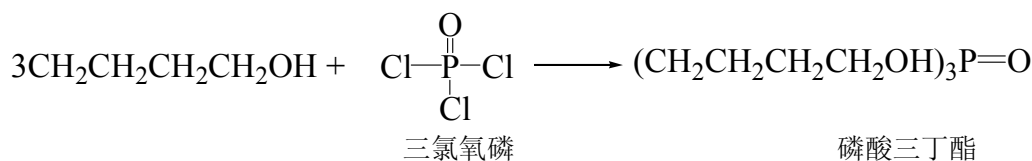
磷酸分子中一个—OH 原子被烃基取代—膦酸 (phosphonic acid)



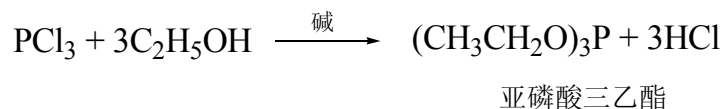
膦酸分子中一个 H 原子被烃基取代—膦酸酯



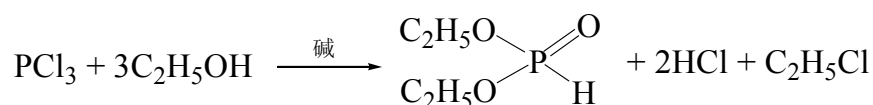
1. 磷酸三酯由



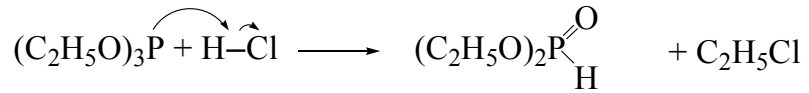
2. 亚磷酸酯由



略/如不加碱, 则为

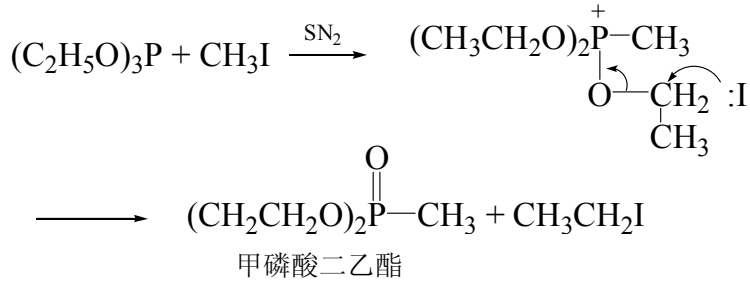


实际上:



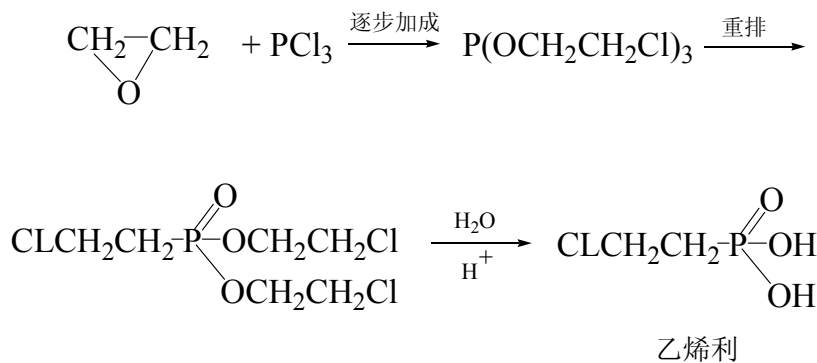
该反应也称之为阿尔布佐夫重排

3. 磷酸酯类的制备:

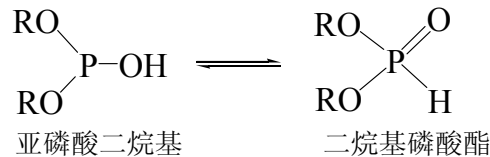


本反应是合成 C—P 键的重要反应，如新型植物生长激素“乙烯利”就是经过阿尔布佐夫重排来合成的。

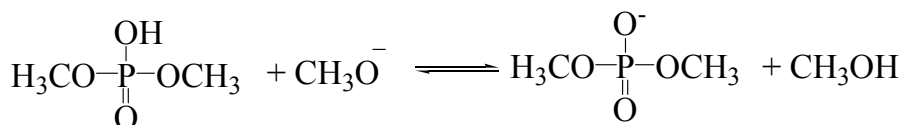
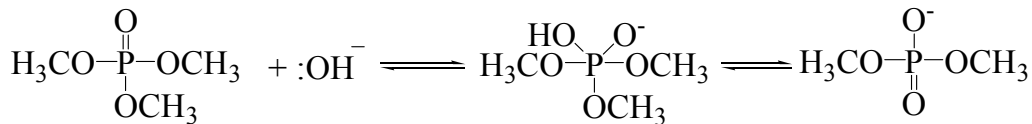
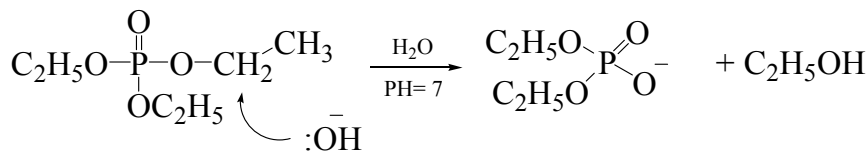
eg.



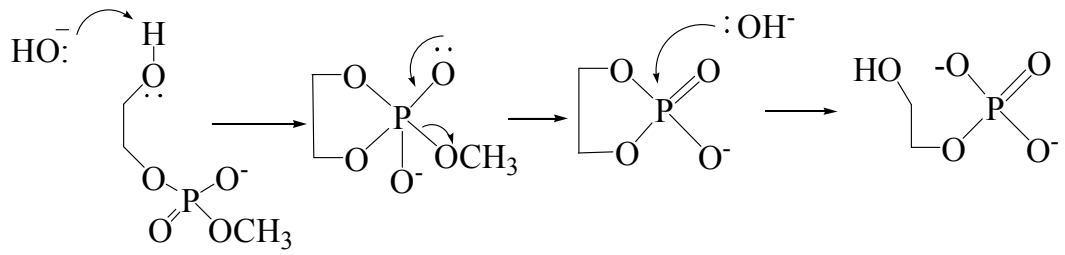
实际上，三价磷化合物具有易转变为五价磷化合物的倾向，这在亚磷酸酯中表现得尤为明显。



4. 磷酸三酯水解→磷酸乙酯

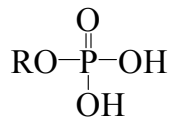


不易水解，DNA 是由磷酸二酯连接异核苷酸的生物缩聚物，因此对水皆有强大的抗拒作用。

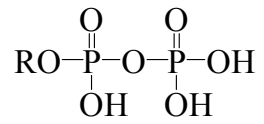


RNA 易降解，其结构与上式类似。

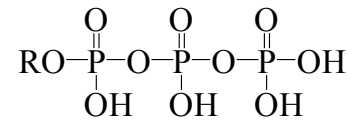
三、生物体内的磷酸酯



磷酸单酯



焦磷酸单酯



三磷酸单酯



P₄₀₉ 照书讲