

VEIN BATCH 2027



Sub: Organic المادة:

Lecture: *Chapter 7* المحاضرة:

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Edited: تعديل:

Polyols: glycols

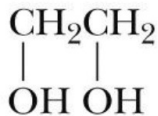
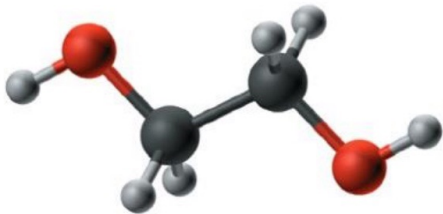
Glycols are molecules with more than one OH group, i.e. a multiple alcohol.

They are characterized by very high BP, and are very water soluble.

السبب يرجع لنوع IMF ← H bonding

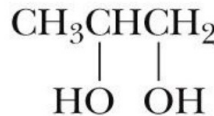
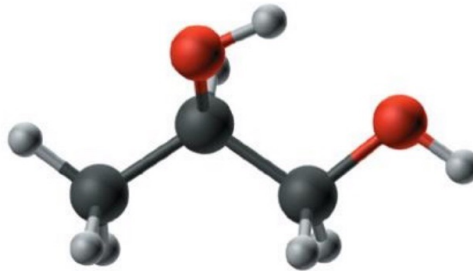
فان بسبب IMF

BP = 198 °C



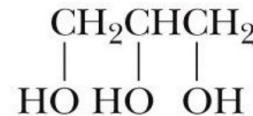
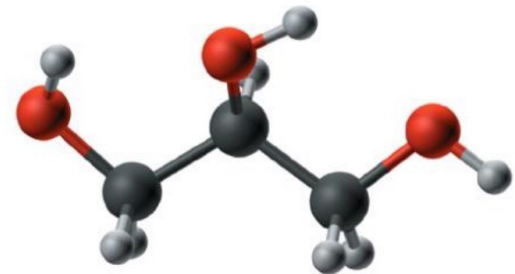
نقيم OH ← 2OH
1,2-Ethandiol → كحول
(Ethylene glycol) → صغرى

BP = 290 °C



2OH
1,2-Propanediol
(Propylene glycol) → صغرى

BP = 110-112 °C



3OH
1,2,3-Propanetriol
(Glycerol, Glycerin) → صغرى

ملاحظة مهمة:



- كم OH عندي هون؟ 1

- كم BP؟ 70°C



- كم OH عندي هون؟ 2

- كم BP؟ 198°C

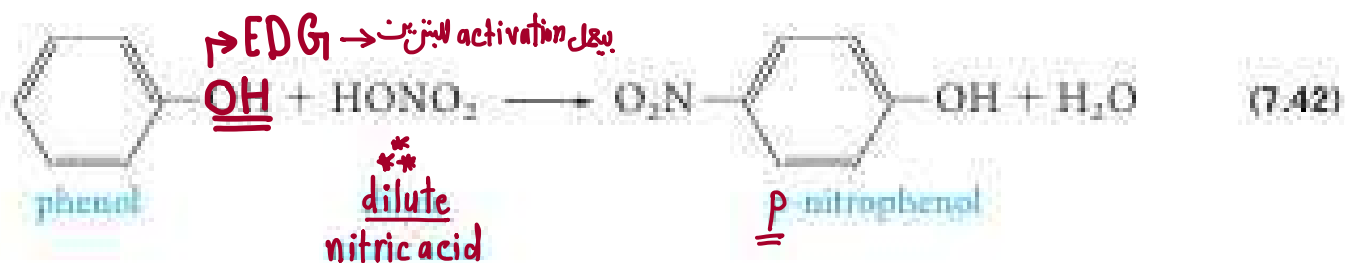
نتيجة أآ:

كلما زاد عدد OH كلما زادت BP، والسبب هو أنه Source of H bonding

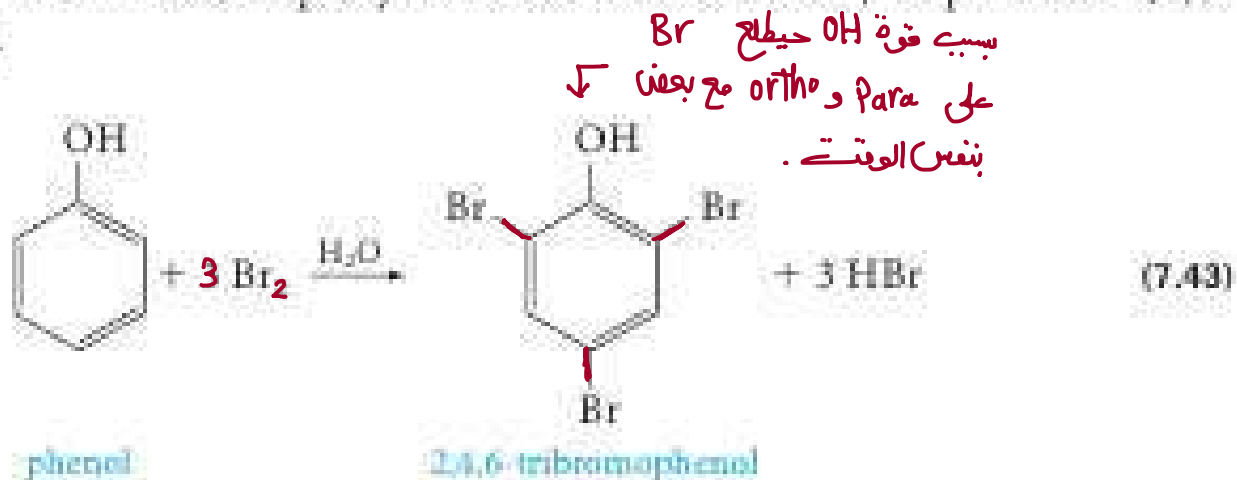
بزياد كل ما زدنا عدد OH.

Phenols

In aromatic substitution reactions the OH group is activating and o,p-directing, thus subsequent reactions are fast and easy to do.



Phenol is also brominated rapidly with bromine in water, to produce 2,4,6-tribromophenol.

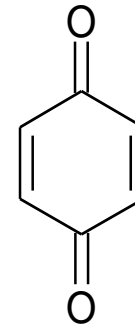
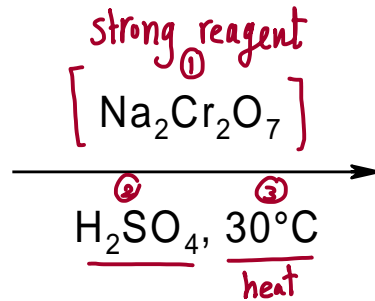
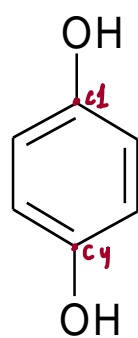


Oxidation of Phenols

another term for 1,4-benzoquinone

benzene-1,4-diol

Quinones and Hydroquinones are naturally occurring phenols used in redox reactions in the cell, i.e.



← - Non-aromatic
- less stable

hydroquinone

↓
1-4 Hydroxy group

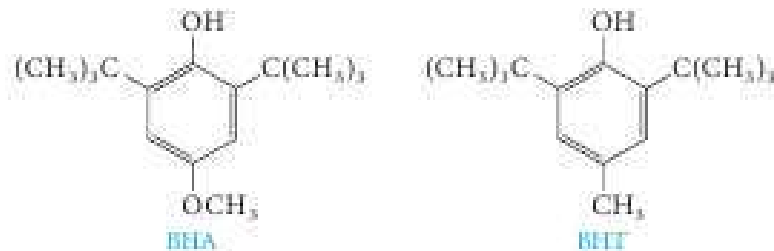
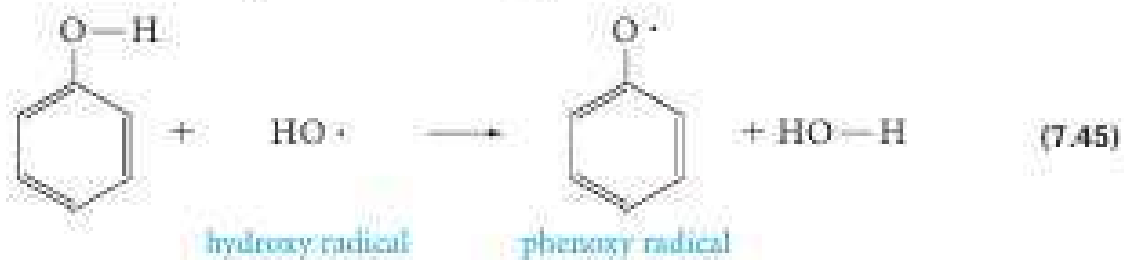
1,4-benzoquinone or quinones

ubiquinone or Co Q₁₀

7.16 Phenols as Antioxidants

اقرأها

Substances that are sensitive to air oxidation, such as foods and lubricating oils, can be protected by phenolic additives. Phenols function as **antioxidants**. They react with and destroy peroxy ($\text{ROO}\cdot$) and hydroxy ($\text{HO}\cdot$) radicals, which otherwise react with the alkenes present in foods and oils to cause their degradation. The peroxy and hydroxy radicals abstract the phenolic hydrogen atom to produce more stable phenoxy radicals that cause less damage to the alkenes (eq. 7.45).



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35:30

Thiols

← لهم خصائص متشابهة مع الكحول.

Sulfur analog of an alcohol, i.e. **R-SH**

– SH is a sulfhydryl or sulfanyl group.



The striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) sprays a foul mixture of thiols at its enemies.

Sulfur is immediately beneath oxygen in the periodic table and can often take its place in organic structures. The –SH group, called the **sulfhydryl** group, is the functional group of thiols (page 207). Thiols are named as follows:



IUPAC → **methanethiol** ^{→ suffix}
Common → **(methyl mercaptan)**
Alkyl + mercaptan



1-butanethiol
(n-butyl mercaptan)



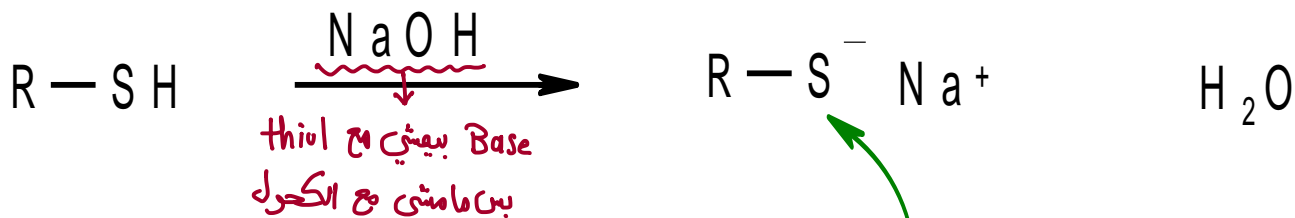
thiophenol
(phenyl mercaptan)

✓ more acidic than O.

→ ✓ its conjugated base is more stable.

Thiols

- S is larger than an O atom so forms a more stable anion, as a result it is more acidic than an alcohol.



الركب يعين:
good nucleophile



Thiols can be made from alkyl halides treated with KSH, potassium hydrosulfide.

النظير احنا بنستخدم 's thiols nucleophiles

Thiols

Thiols are easily oxidized to disulfides, this provides cross-linking in proteins and synthetic rubber compounds (vulcanization).

