

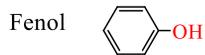
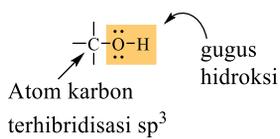


ALKOHOL-ETER-EPOKSIDA

Dr. rer. nat. Noverra M. Nizado
Departemen Kimia FMIPA UI

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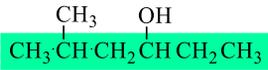
Pendahuluan Alkohol



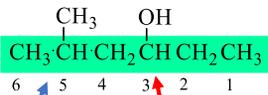
| Jenis | Struktur | Contoh |
|------------------|---|---|
| Alkohol primer | $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{H} \end{array}$ <p>1° (satu gugus R)</p> | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ etanol $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ 2,2-dimetil-1-propanol benzil alkohol |
| Alkohol sekunder | $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{R} \end{array}$ <p>2° (dua gugus R)</p> | $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\overset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{C}}-\text{OH}$ 2-butanol sikloheksanol kolesterol |
| Alkohol tersier | $\begin{array}{c} \text{R} \\ \\ \text{R}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{R} \end{array}$ <p>3° (tiga gugus R)</p> | $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ \text{CH}_3-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$ 2-metil-2-propanol $\begin{array}{c} \text{Ph} \\ \\ \text{Ph}-\text{C}-\text{OH} \\ \\ \text{Ph} \end{array}$ trifenilmetanol 1-metilsiklopentanol |

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Penamaan Alkohol

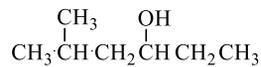


Rantai terpanjang yang mengandung gugus OH merupakan rantai utama (mendapat akhiran -ol)



Penomoran dimulai dimana gugus OH mendapat nomor paling kecil dibandingkan gugus alkil

metil di C5 OH di C3

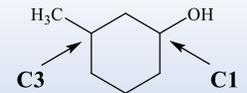


Nama yang tepat: 5-metil-3-heksanol

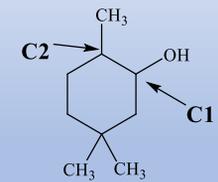
Cara penamaan lainnya dengan "alkil alkohol".
Contoh:



isopropil alkohol



3-metilsikloheksanol

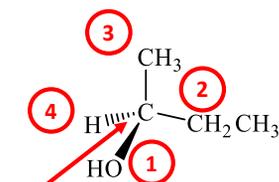


2,5,5-trimetilsikloheksanol

Tips: Pada alkohol dalam bentuk siklik, karbon yang memiliki gugus OH selalu mendapat no. 1 dibandingkan gugus alkil atau halogen

3

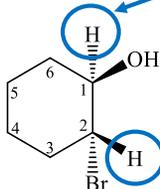
Stereokimia Pada Alkohol



(S)-2-butanol

Atom karbon kiral

di bawah bidang



di atas bidang

trans-2-bromosikloheksanol

- Tips: Ingat cara penentuan konfigurasi absolut pada Alkil Halida dan aturan *Chan-Ingold-Prelog*

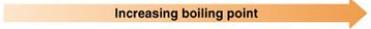
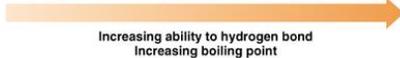
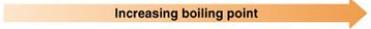
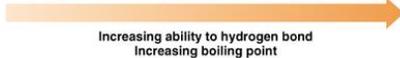
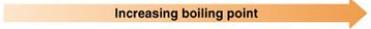
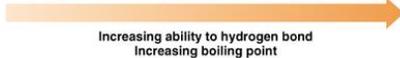
- Gugus yang sama (H) ada di bidang yang berbeda (atas dan bawah bidang) -> *trans*

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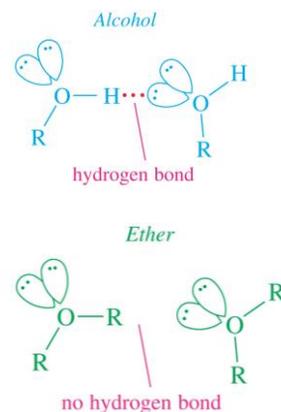
Sifat Fisik Alkohol vs Eter vs Epoksida

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Table 9.1 Physical Properties of Alcohols, Ethers, and Epoxides

| Property | Observation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| Boiling point (bp) and melting point (mp) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For compounds of comparable molecular weight, the stronger the intermolecular forces, the higher the bp or mp. <div style="text-align: center;"> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ VDW bp 0 °C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ VDW, DD bp 11 °C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ VDW, DD, HB bp 97 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">  </td> </tr> </table> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bp's increase as the extent of hydrogen bonding increases. <div style="text-align: center;"> <table style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">$(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$ 3° bp 83 °C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ 2° bp 98 °C</td> <td style="text-align: center;">$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ 1° bp 118 °C</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">  </td> </tr> </table> </div> | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ VDW bp 0 °C | $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ VDW, DD bp 11 °C | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ VDW, DD, HB bp 97 °C |  | | | $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$ 3° bp 83 °C | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ 2° bp 98 °C | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ 1° bp 118 °C |  | | |
| $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ VDW bp 0 °C | $\text{CH}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ VDW, DD bp 11 °C | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ VDW, DD, HB bp 97 °C | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{C}-\text{OH}$ 3° bp 83 °C | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{OH})\text{CH}_3$ 2° bp 98 °C | $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ 1° bp 118 °C | | | | | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Solubility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohols, ethers, and epoxides having ≤ 5 C's are H_2O soluble because they each have an oxygen atom capable of hydrogen bonding to H_2O (Section 3.4C). Alcohols, ethers, and epoxides having > 5 C's are H_2O insoluble because the nonpolar alkyl portion is too large to dissolve in H_2O. Alcohols, ethers, and epoxides of any size are soluble in organic solvents. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

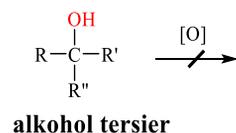
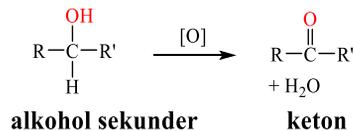
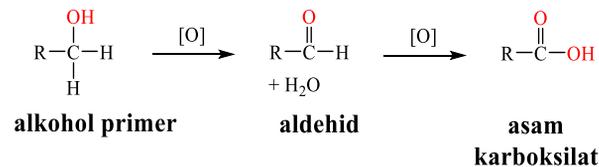
Key: VDW = van der Waals forces; DD = dipole-dipole; HB = hydrogen bonding



J. G. Smith. Organic Chemistry. 3rd Ed., 2009, Hawaii. McGraw Hill
L.G. Wade, Jr., Organic Chemistry 6th Ed., 2006, USA: Prentice Hall

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Reaksi Oksidasi Pada Alkohol

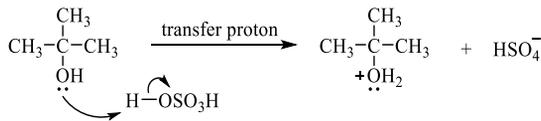


- Alkohol primer dapat dioksidasi menggunakan oksidator lemah membentuk aldehid, dan oksidator kuat untuk membentuk asam karboksilat
- Alkohol sekunder dapat dioksidasi membentuk keton
- Alkohol tersier tidak dapat dioksidasi!
Kenapa?

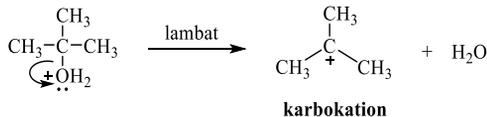
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Reaksi Eliminasi Pada Alkohol

Mekanisme reaksi E1 (dehidrasi) pada alkohol sekunder dan tersier

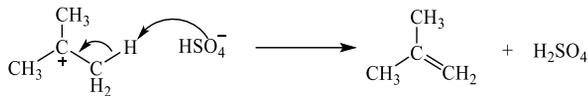


Gugus OH pada alkohol harus diprotonasi terlebih dahulu menjadi H_2O -> basa lemah -> leaving group yang baik daripada ^-OH



H_2O lepas dan terbentuk karbokation

Tips: Ingat kestabilan karbokation!



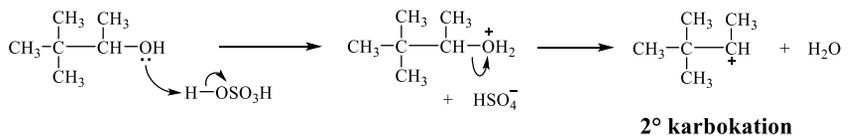
Basa mengambil H_β , ikatan π terbentuk

Tips: Ingat mekanisme E1 pada alkil halida!

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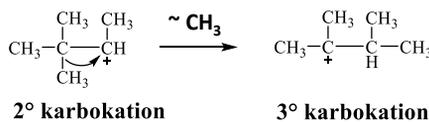
Penataan Ulang Karbokation Pada Dehidrasi Alkohol

1,2-metil shift (~ CH_3)



2° karbokation

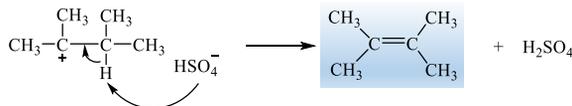
- Metil *shift* berfungsi agar karbokation bisa lebih stabil
- Terjadi pada posisi yang bersebelahan (energi tidak tinggi)
- Tahap awal dan akhir tetap mengikuti E1



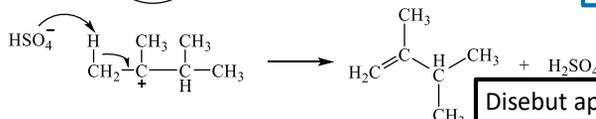
2° karbokation

3° karbokation

Karbokation tersier lebih stabil daripada sekunder!



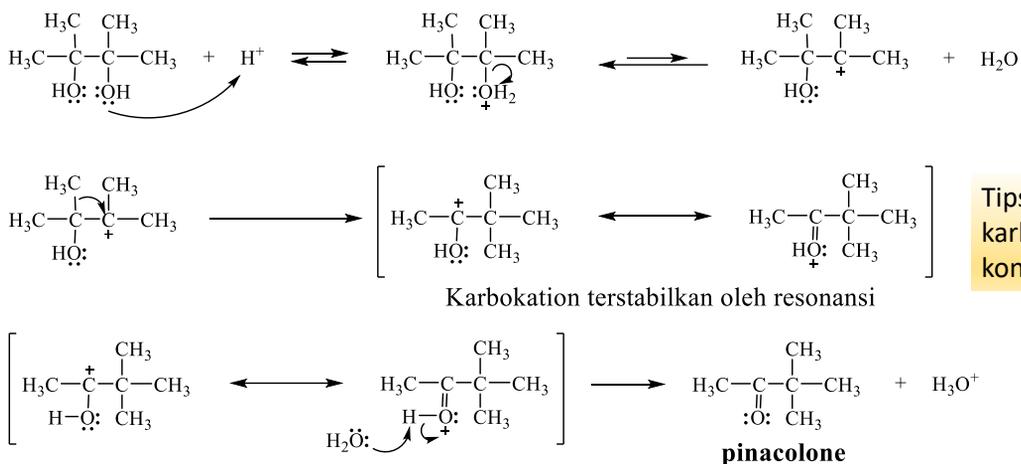
Produk utama: Produk Saytzeff. Kenapa produk utama?



Disebut apa produk minor ini?

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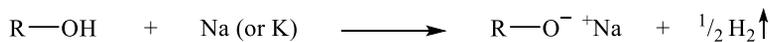
Penataan Ulang Pinacole-Pinacolone Pada Diol



Tips: Ingat kestabilan karbokation dan konsep resonansi!

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Keasaman Alkohol

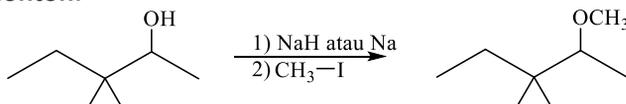


Alkohol dapat mengalami deprotonasi ketika direaksikan dengan logam atau basa kuat



Alkohol yang terdeprotonasi membentuk alkoksida dapat bereaksi dengan alkil halida primer untuk membentuk eter melalui reaksi **Sintesis Williamson (S_N2)**

Contoh:



Sintesis Williamson reaktif pada alkil halida **primer**. Kenapa?

3,3-dimetil-2-pentanol

2-metoksi-3,3-dimetilpentana

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