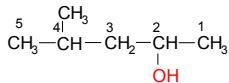


1.5. Alkohole

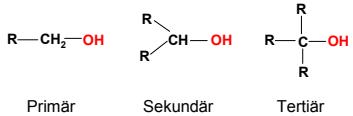
Nomenklatur: Nachsilbe **-ol**



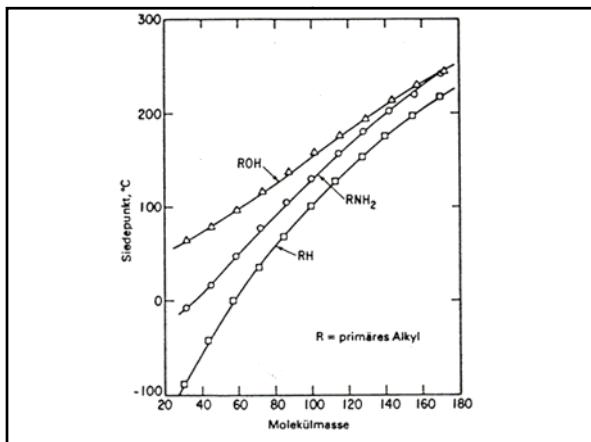
Funktionelle Gruppe

Bevorzugt benannt (vor Doppelbindungen, Alkylenen)

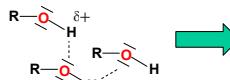
4-Methyl-pentan-2-ol



„Mehrwertige“ Alkohole: Di-, Tri-, Tetra-,...Polyol



Polare Substanzen
 In Lösung durch Wasserstoffbrückenbindungen assoziiert
 H-Brückenbindung: 21 kJ / mol
 (Vgl.: O-H 431 kJ / mol)

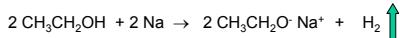


Erhöhte Siedepunkte
Ethanol: 78 °
Ethan: -24 °

Gute Wasserlöslichkeit (C1 – C3 vollständig)
Hygroskopisch
Gutes Lösevermögen für Salze

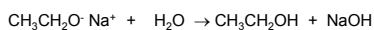
Säureeigenschaften: pK_s 16
(Vgl. Wasser: pK_s 16)
Sehr schwache Säuren

Salzbildung mit starken Basen, quantitativ mit Natrium



Salze: Alkoholate
Starke Basen

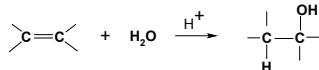
Alkoholate reagieren stark basisch



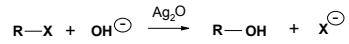
Brennwert geringer als bei vergleichbaren Alkane
(Höhere Oxidationsstufe)

Herstellung von Alkoholen

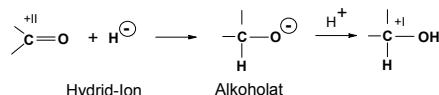
1. Aus Alkenen (Addition von Wasser an die Doppelbindung)

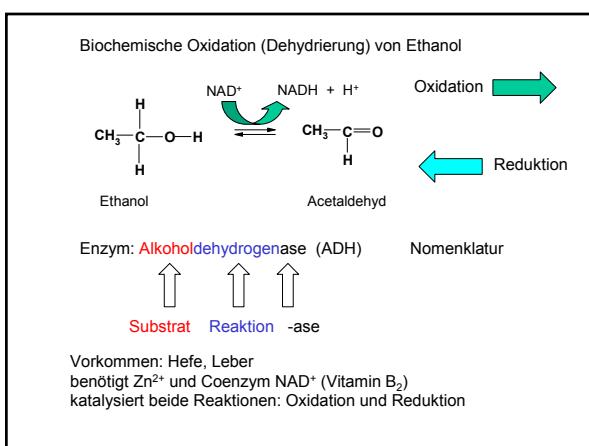
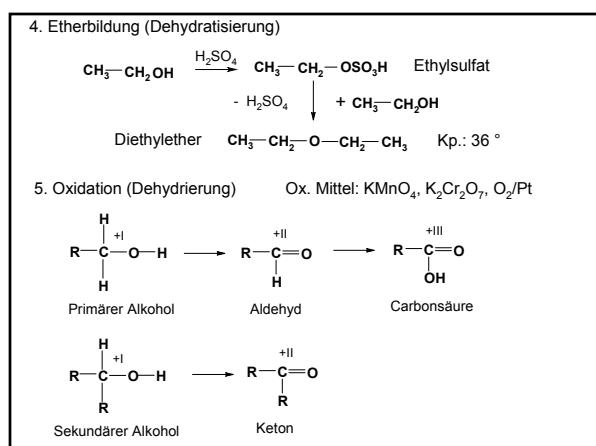
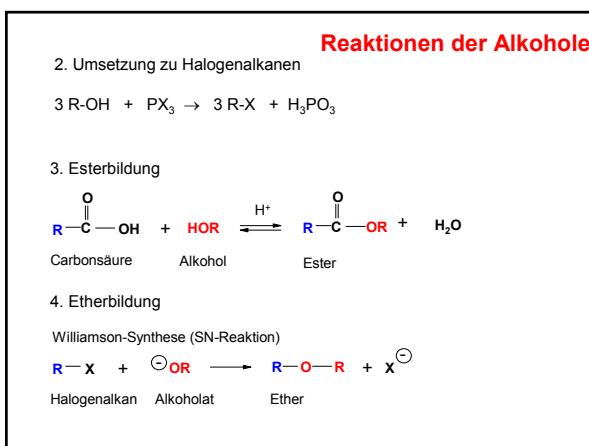
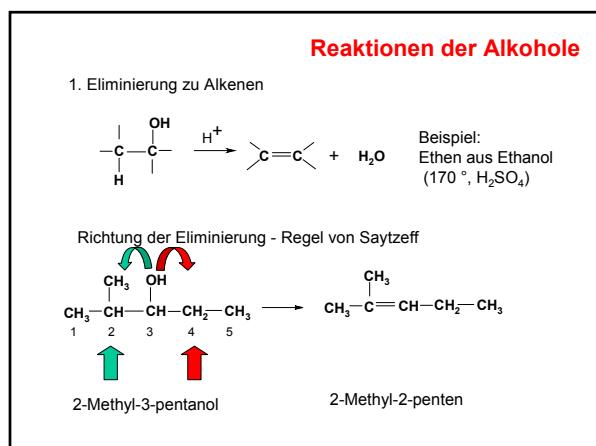
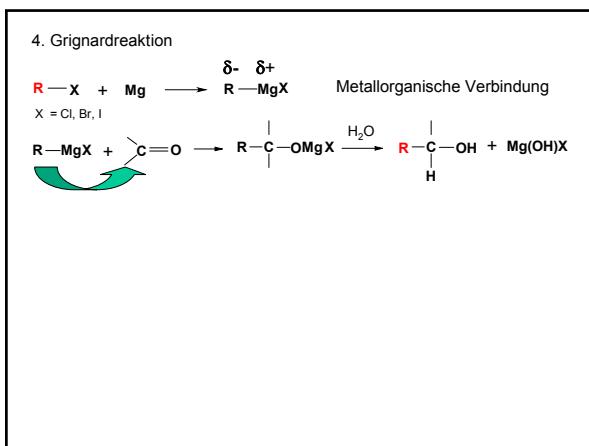
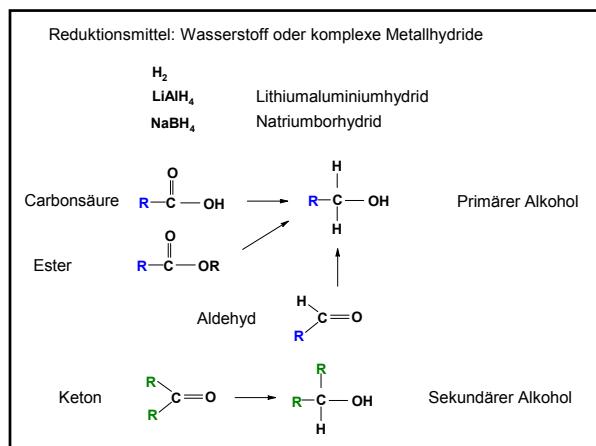


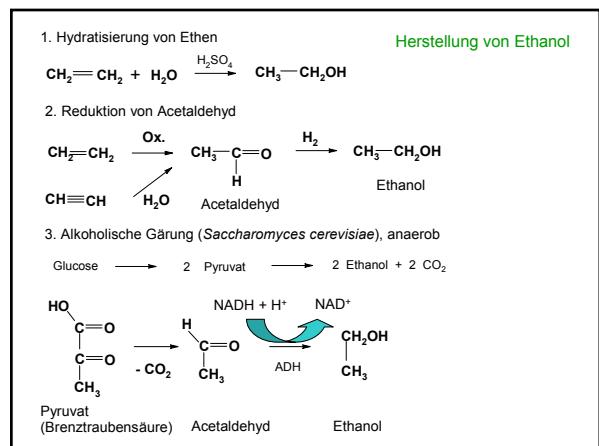
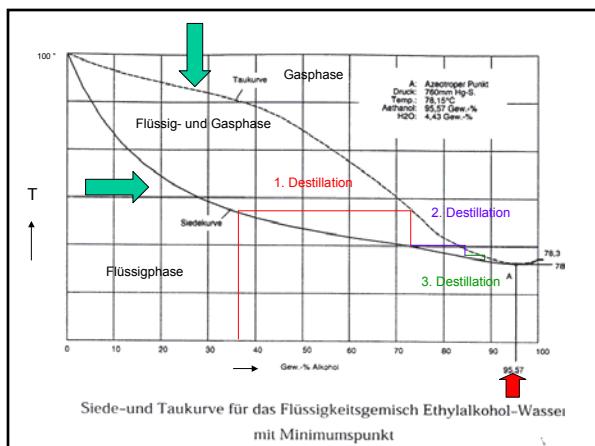
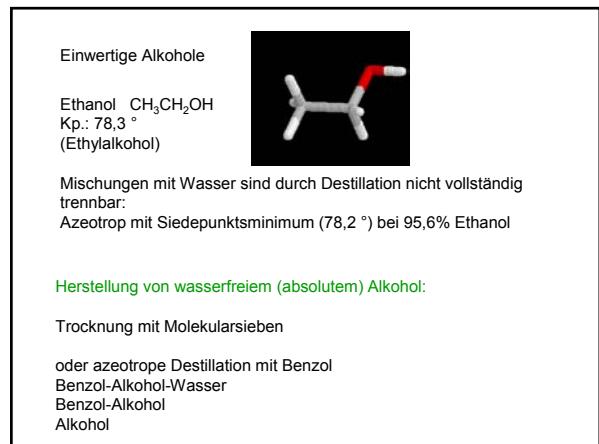
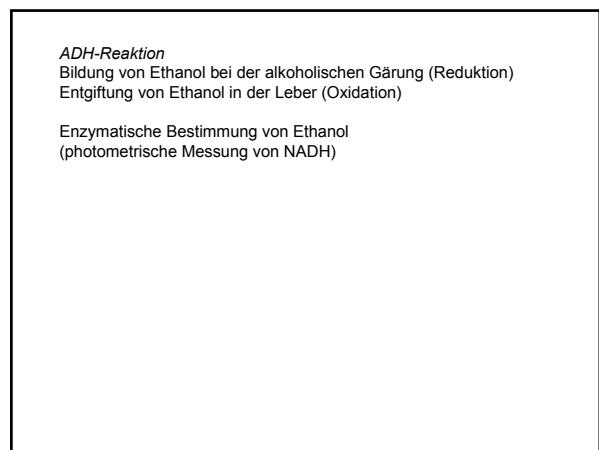
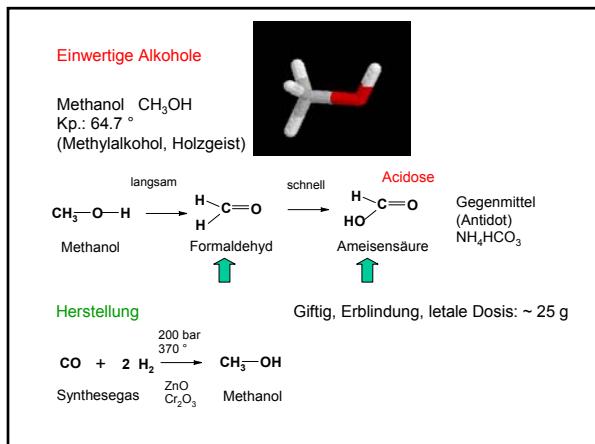
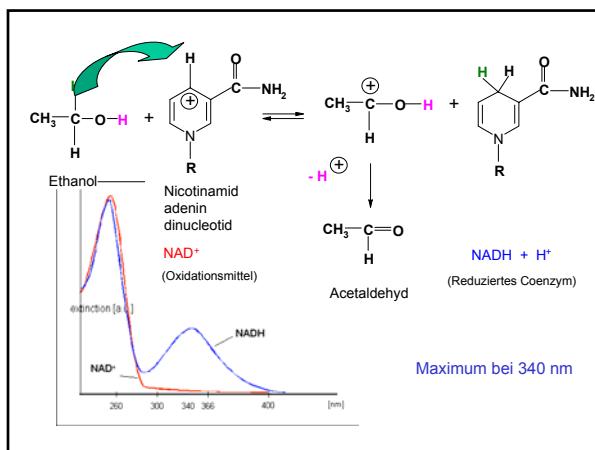
2. Aus Halogenalkanen (SN -Reaktion)



3. Durch Reduktion von C=O Doppelbindungen







Toxikologische Eigenschaften

in 70%iger Lösung bakterizid

Resorption: 20% Magen

80% Darm

Direkt: narkotische Wirkung auf ZNS

Chronischer Alkoholabusus: Fettleber, Zirrhose
(Oxidation von EtOH in der Leber)

Teratogen: Fetales-Alkohol-Syndrom, FAS

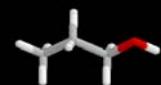
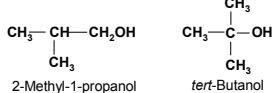
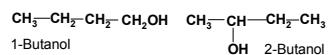
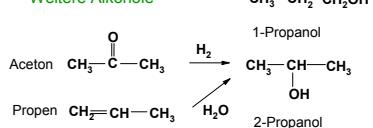


SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY; SEATTLE

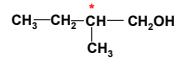


THREE-YEAR-OLD GIRL; SWEDEN

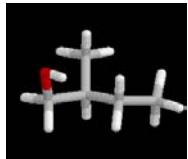
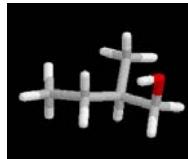
Weitere Alkohole



8 isomere Pentanole (Amylalkohole)



optisch aktiver Amylalkohol



Optische Isomerie
„Spiegelbildisomerie“