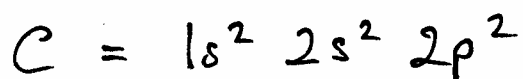


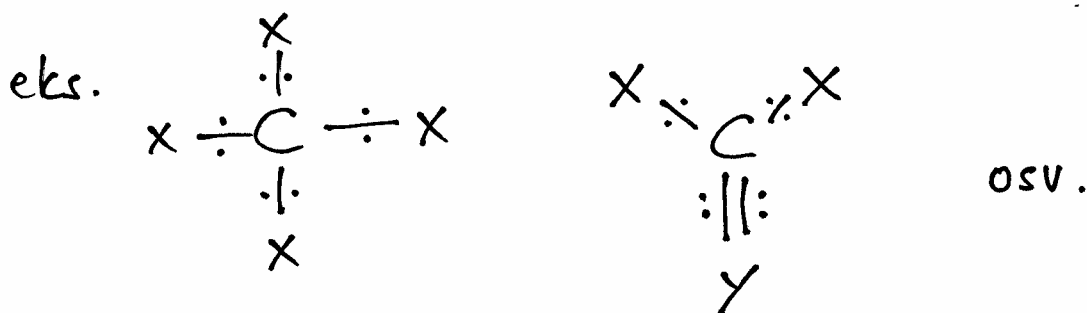
# ORGANISK KJEMI

Det finnes ca. 15 millioner organiske forbindelser!

Organisk kjemi = karbon kjemi



for å oppnå et fylt energinivå (oktet regel) må karbon danne 4 kovalente bindinger



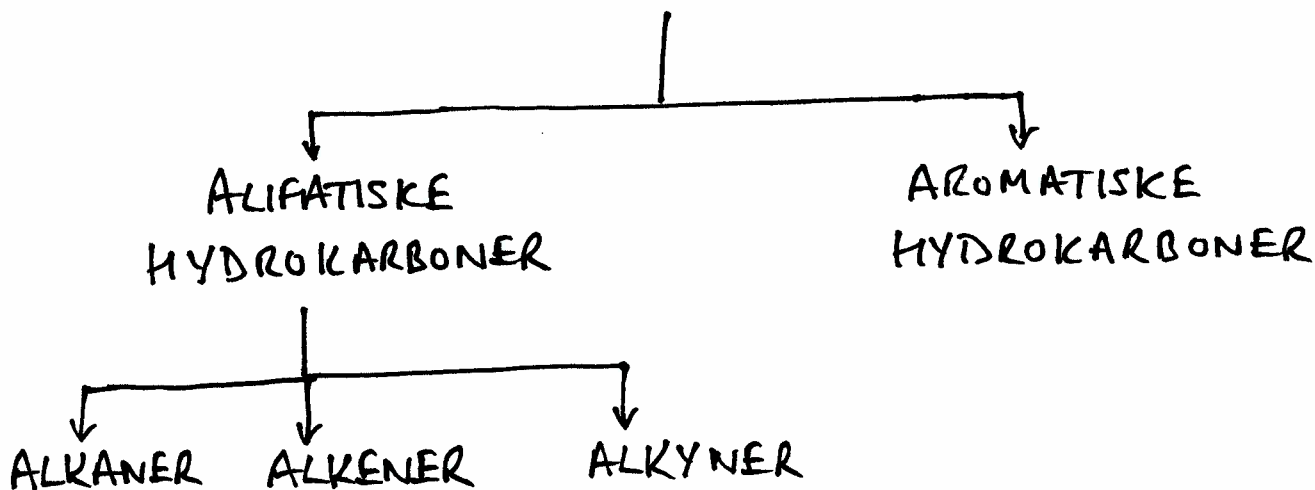
Organiske forbindelser er delt inni grupper / klasser avhengig av atomgruppene X, Y osv.

Atomgruppen bestemmer egenskapene til forbindelsen. Vi skal se på en del organiske grupper med forskjellige atomgrupper og hvordan de navnesettes.

Veldig lite reaksjonskjemi blir diskutert.

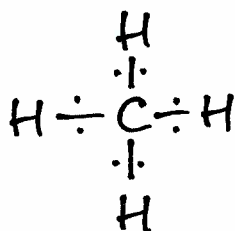
# HYDROKARBONER

## HYDROKARBONER

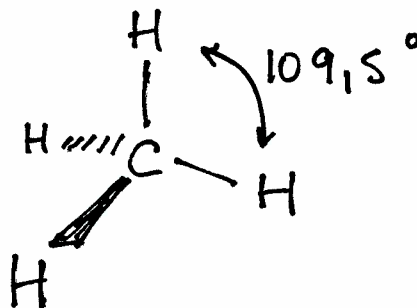


## ALKANER

Det enkleste er metan:

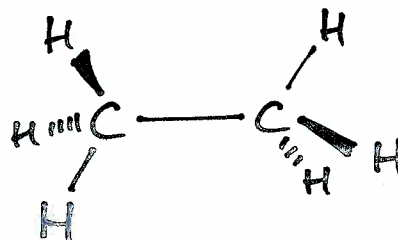
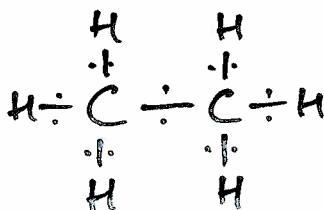
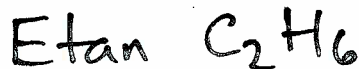


med vinkel  $\longrightarrow$



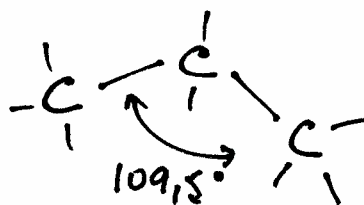
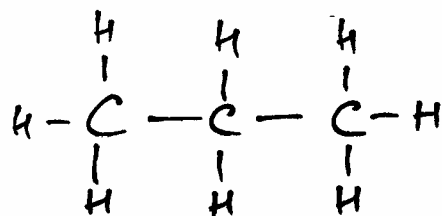
MODELL I PLANET

ROMLIG MODELL

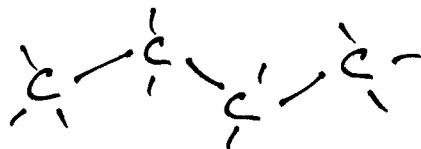
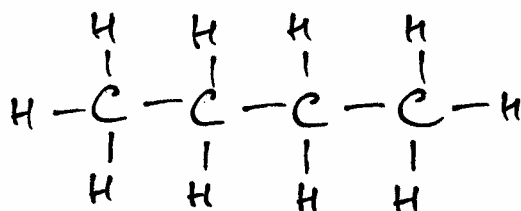


OBS! 4 bindinger til karbon i hvert molekyl !

PROPAN  
C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub>



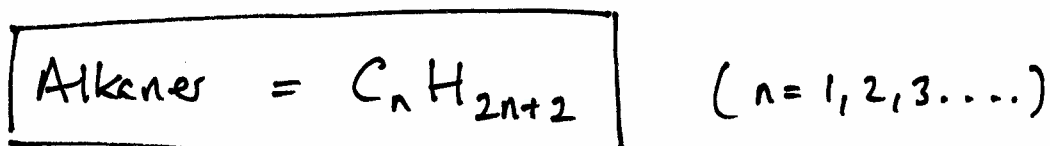
BUTAN  
C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>



Vi adderer  $\begin{array}{c} \text{H} \\ | \\ - \text{C} - \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{array}$  når vi går oppover i serien

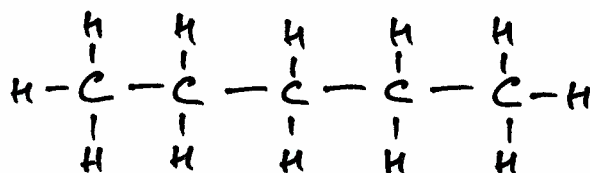
Dette kalles for en homolog serie

⇒ Med 5 karbon atomer: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub> + "CH<sub>2</sub>" = C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>



Det finnes flere måter å tegne strukturene:

Eks. PENTAN C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>12</sub>



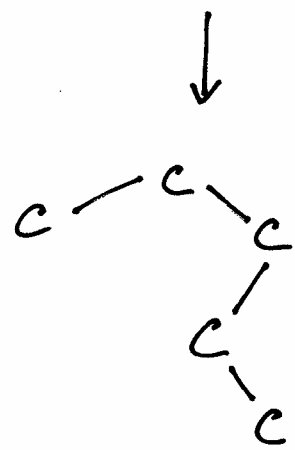
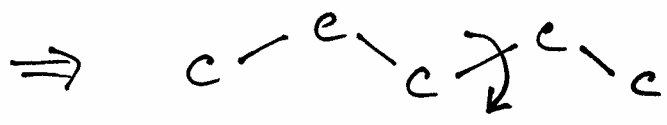
BEST

brutto formel

strukturformel



C-C enkel bindinger har dreibarhet



OSV..

Bensin er en blanding av alkaner - mest OKTAN,  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{18}$

REGLER

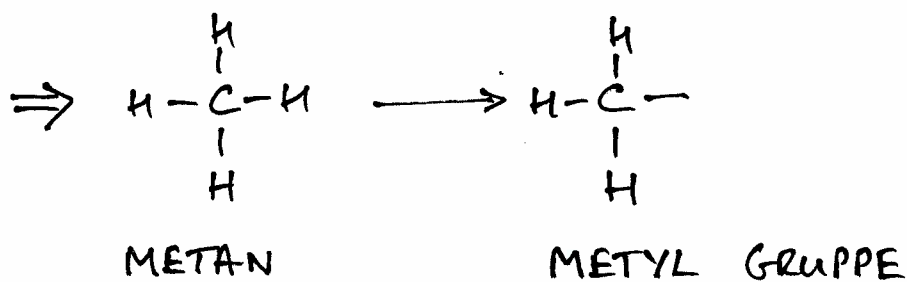
- 1 KARBON - MET
- 2 KARBON - ET
- 3 KARBON - PROP
- 4 KARBON - BUT
- 5 KARBON - PENT
- 6 KARBON - HEKS
- 7 KARBON - HEPT
- 8 KARBON - OKT

OSV..

ALKANER  
SLUTTER MED  
-AN

Eks: METAN  
HEPTAN  
OSV.

En ALKYL gruppe = Alkan - H atom



$\Rightarrow$  1 C : Metyl  
 2 C : Etyl  
 3 C : Propyl osv...

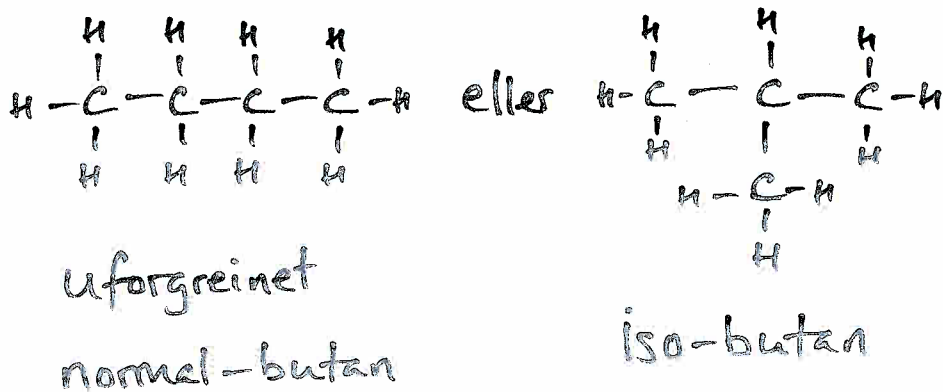
Karbon har ikke oktet ( $e^-$ ) i en alkyl gruppe.

$\Rightarrow$  Veldig reaktive

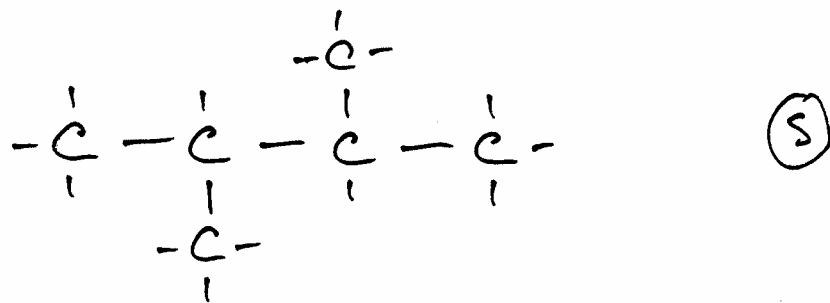
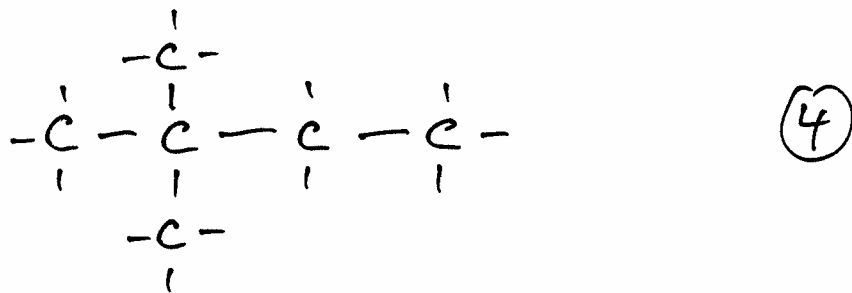
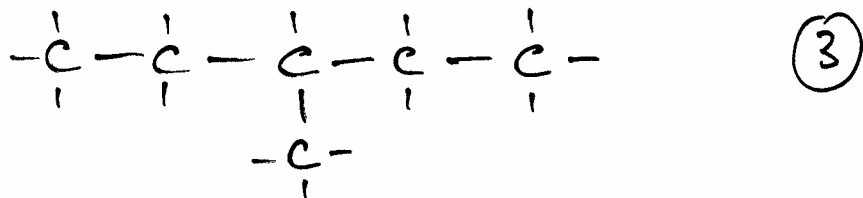
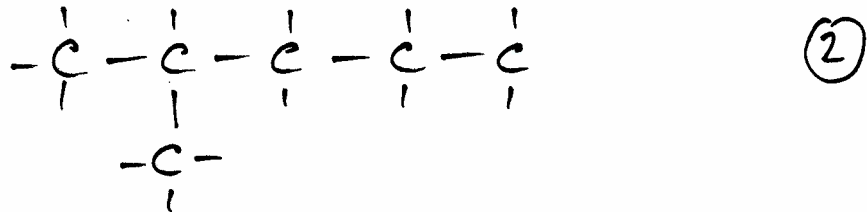
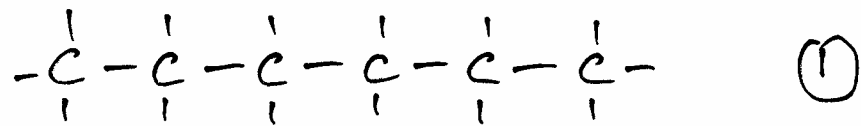
## ISOMERI

Isomerer - stoffer med samme bruttoformler men forskjellige strukturformler og kjemiske og fysiske egenskaper

Eks BUTAN  
 $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}$

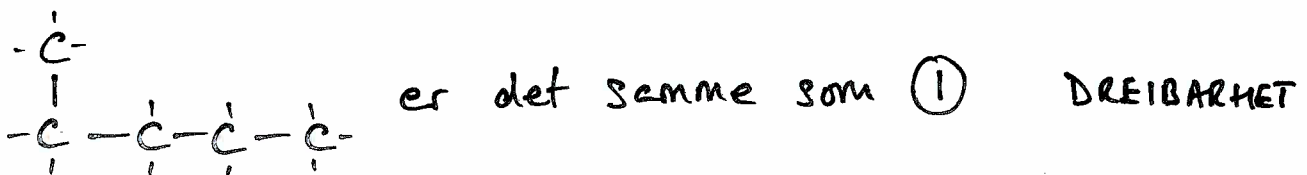


Eks HEKSAN  $C_6H_{14}$



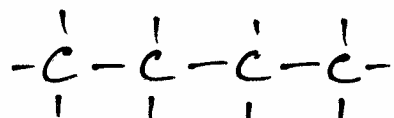
ALTSÅ 5 isomerer

OBS:

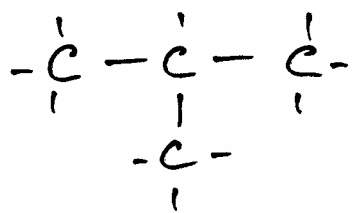


Jo mer forgreining, jo lavere kokepunkt

Eks: C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>



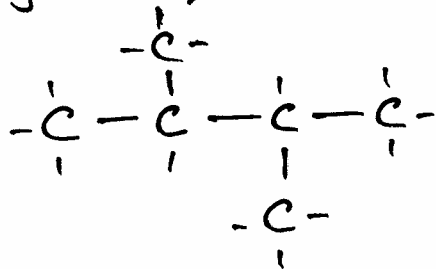
Kokepunkt =  $-0,5^{\circ}C$



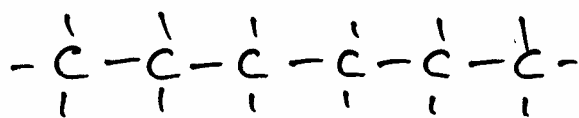
Kokepunkt =  $-12^{\circ}C$

Begrunnelse: lineare molekylar kan pakke bedre samme. Sterkere Van der Waals krefter.

For C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub> (förrige side)



lavest kokepunkt  
mest forgreining



högst kokepunkt  
minst forgreining

# NAVNSETTING

Husk iso-butan  $\begin{array}{c} | & | & | \\ -C & -C & -C- \\ | & & | \\ & C & \end{array}$

Iso-butan er et ordinært eller tradisjonelt navn.

Vi trenger et bedre system for navnssetting av mer kompliserte molekyler.

Regel: Fin de lengst karbonkjeder i molekylet

Eksempel

$\begin{array}{c} | & | & | & | & | & | \\ -C & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C- \\ | & | & | & | & | & | \end{array}$  lengste kjedet er  
6 karboner  
 $\Rightarrow$  heksan

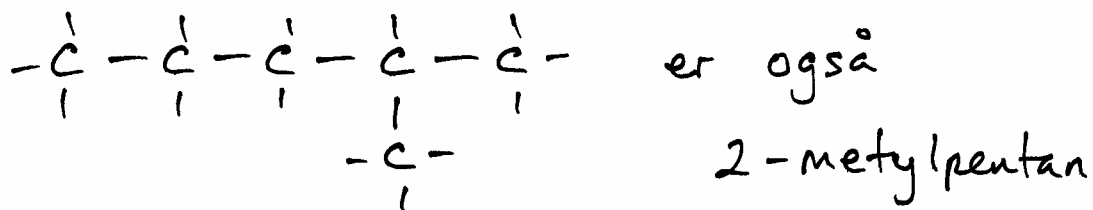
$\begin{array}{c} & -C- \\ & | \\ | & -C & -C & -C & -C & -C- \\ | & | & | & | & | & | \end{array}$  5 karbon i kjedet

Stammen i navnet blir basert på den lengste karbonkjeden  $\Rightarrow$  ----pentan

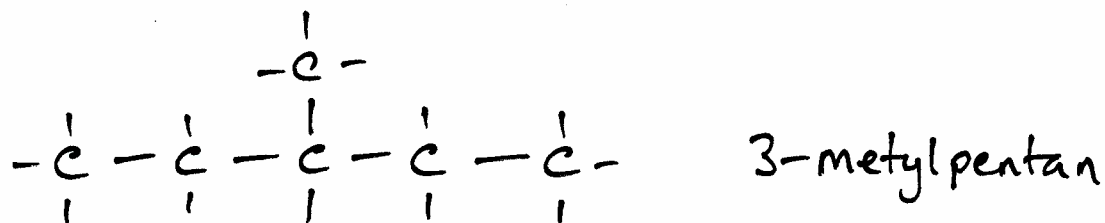
Vi har en metyl gruppe på den andre karbonatomet i kjeden

$\Rightarrow$  2-metylpentan

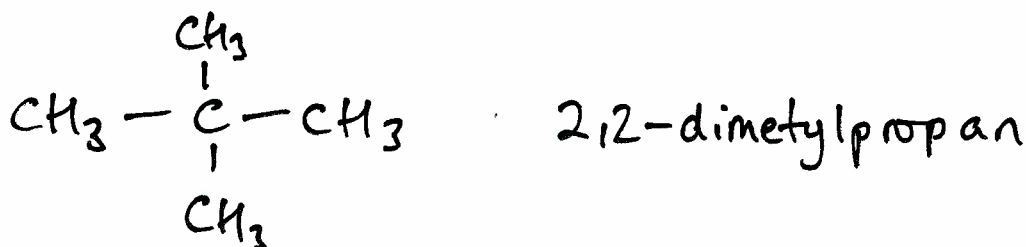
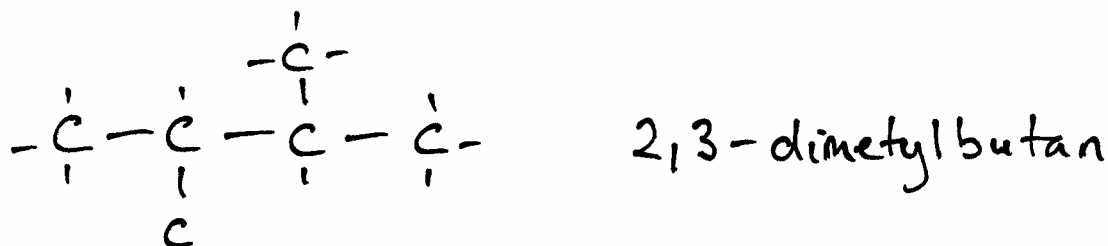
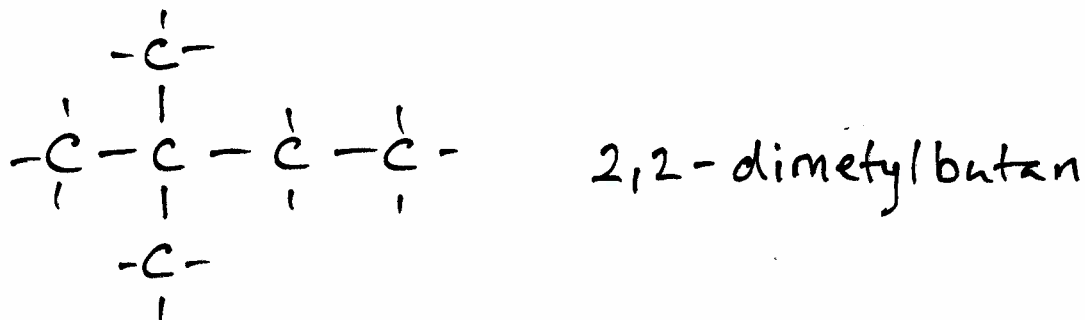
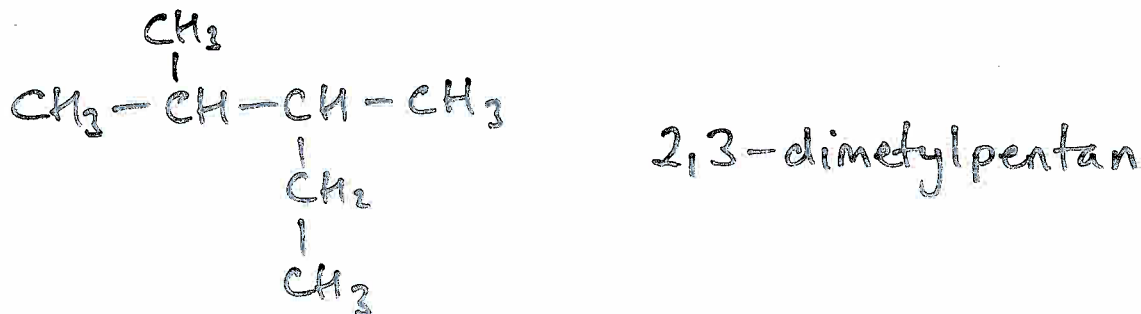


OBS!

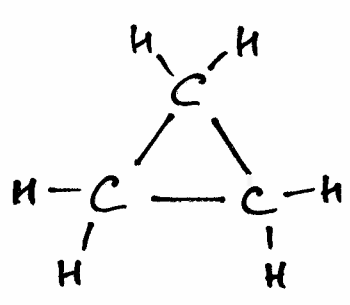
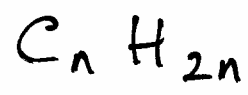
Bruk det laveste tallet som kan telles.

Eksempel

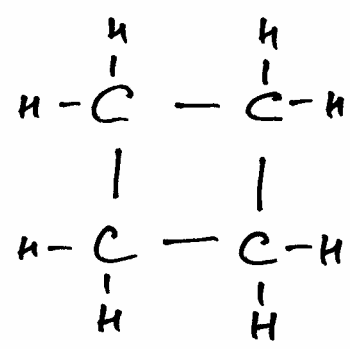
lengste kjede  
= 4 C atomer

OBS!

# SYKLOALKANER

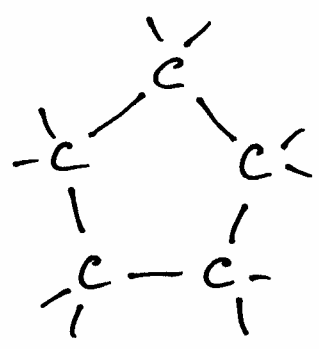


Syklopropan

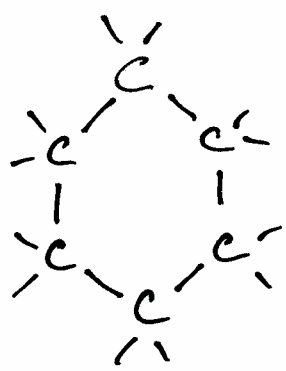


ikke flat

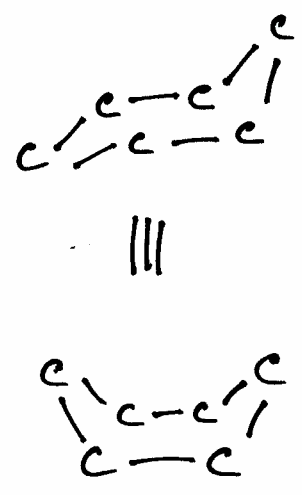
SYKLOBUTAN



Syklopentan



SYKLOHEKSAN



$\begin{matrix} C \\ | \\ C-C \end{matrix}$  vinkelen mest stabil ved  $109,5^\circ$

$\Rightarrow$  Syklopropan er mest reaktiv

$\begin{matrix} C \\ | \\ C-C \end{matrix}$  vinkelen =  $60^\circ$

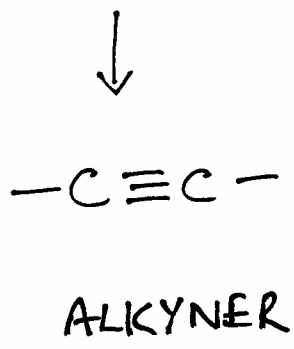
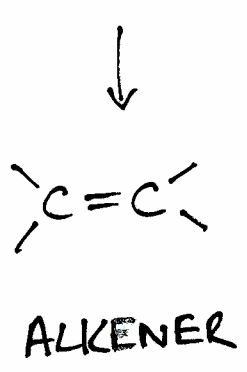
Lett å bryte åpen

# Umettede Hydrokarboner

Alkaner - mettede, 4 atomer bundet til hver karbon

Umettede hydrokarboner har 2 eller 3 atomer bundet til hver karbon

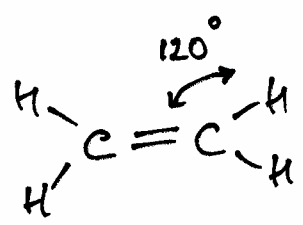
⇒ Dobbel eller trippel binding



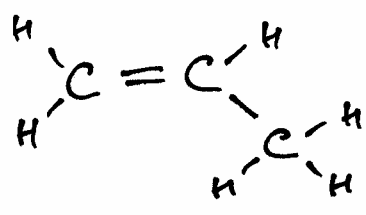
karbon atomet får oktet oppfylt

## ALKENER

Enklest heter eten



nesten heter propen

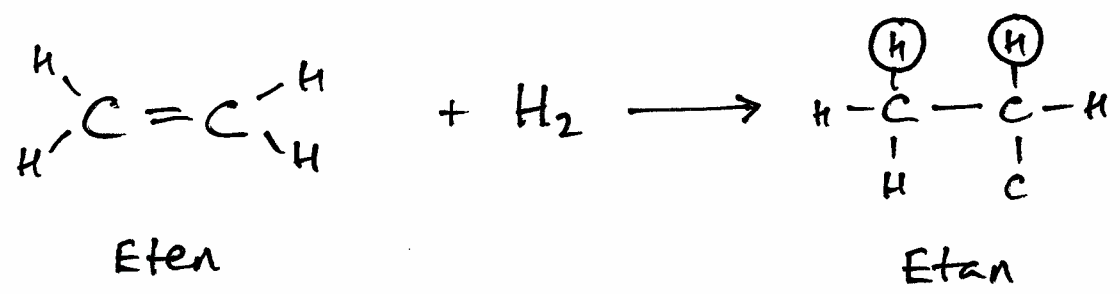


OBS!

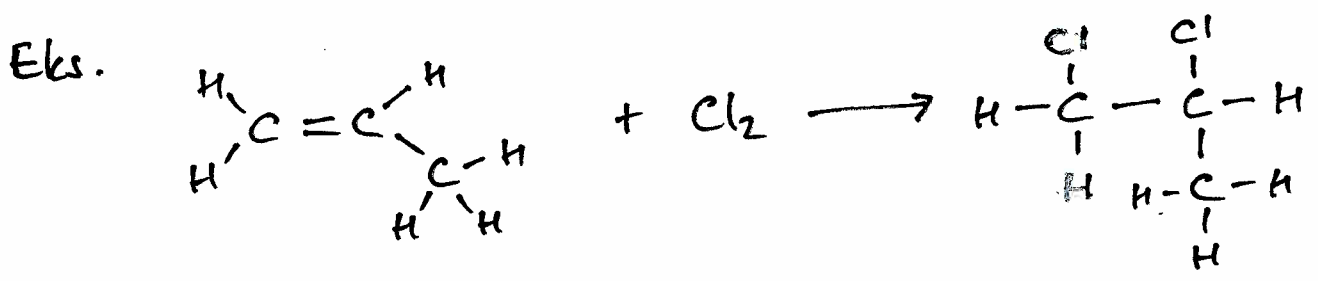
Alkener har ingen fordreidbarhet rundt dobbeltbindinger



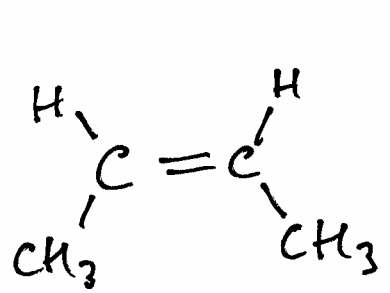
Dobbel binding gjør alkener reaktive, mer enn alkaner



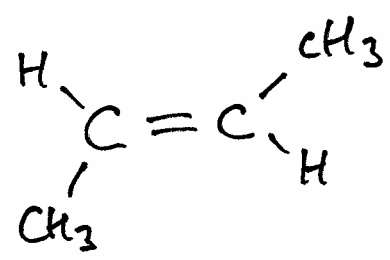
Samme reaksjon gjelder for Cl<sub>2</sub> og Br<sub>2</sub>



Alkener viser cis-trans isomeri



cis-buten  
(cis betyr 'ved siden av')



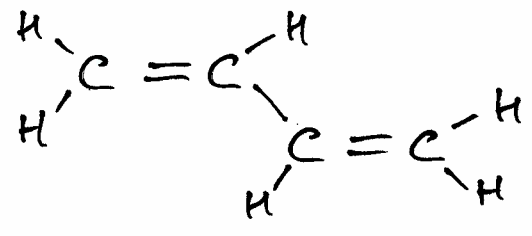
trans-buten  
(trans betyr 'tvers')



2-metylpropen - ingen cis/trans isomeri

Hvis molekylet har 2 dobbelbindinger: — dien  
 " " " 3 dobbelbindinger: — trien

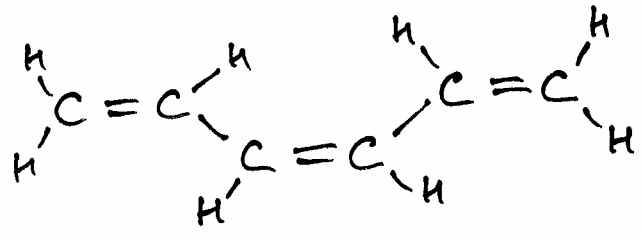
Eksempel:



1,3-butadien

Dobbelbindingene er på de første og tredje karbonatomene

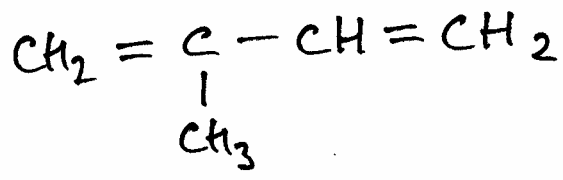
Eksempel:



cis-1,3,5-heksatrien

Oppgave.

Navnsett



1. Lengste kjedet = 4 C atomer  
⇒ but....

2. 2 dobbel bindinger ⇒ .... dien

3. Metyl på 2. karbonatomet

⇒ 2-metyl-1,3-butadien

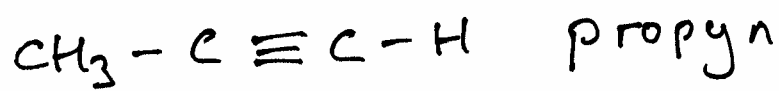
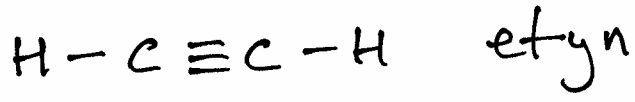
Alkyner

Trippel binding



veldig reaktive

Eksempel

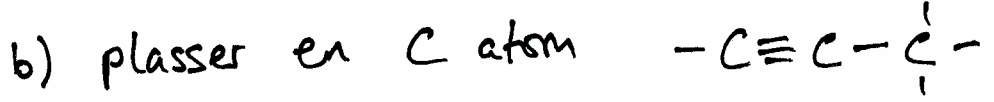


Oppgaver

Skriv formel og navn til de alkynene

som inneholder en trippel binding og 4 C atomer.

Tenke s nn



c) plasser den andre



2-butyn

1-butyn

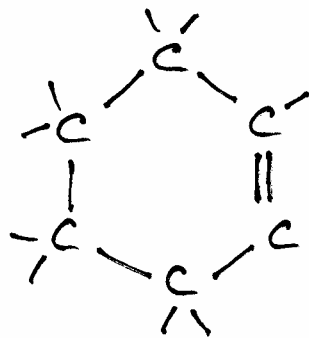
Husk!  
Sjekk at alle  
C atomer har  
4 bindinger

Test for umettede hydrokarbomer (alkener / alkyn)

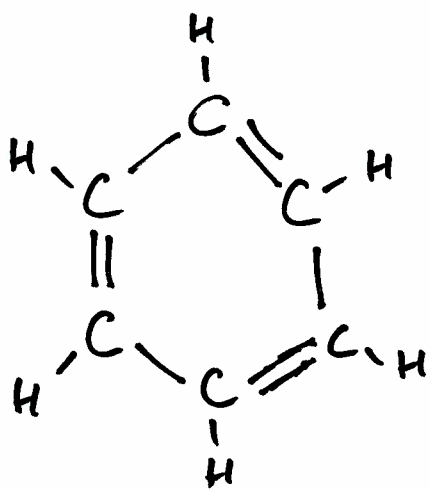
Tilsett brom (Br<sub>2</sub>). Hvis r d/bunn f rge forsvinner da har du en alken eller alkyn.

# AROMATISKE FORBINDELSER

Tenk deg sykkloheksen:



Nå tegner vi 3 dobbel bindinger

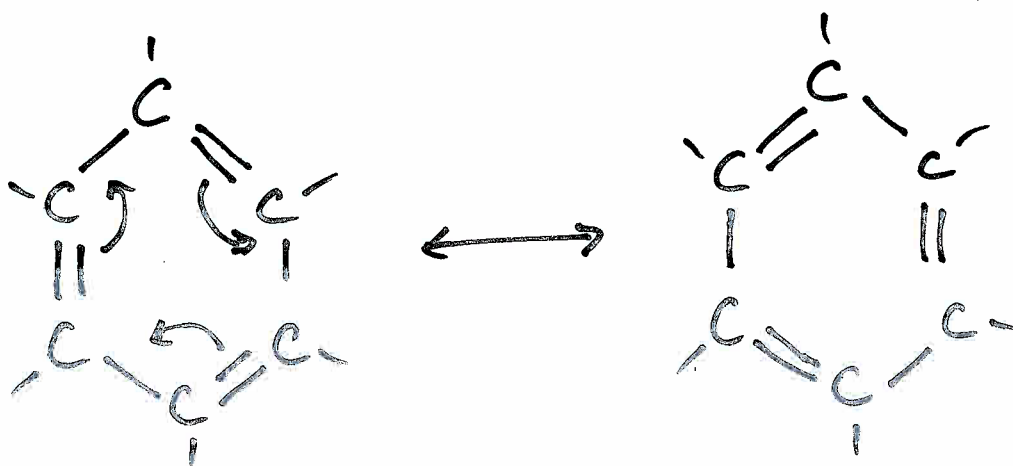


$C=C$  bindelengden = 133 pm

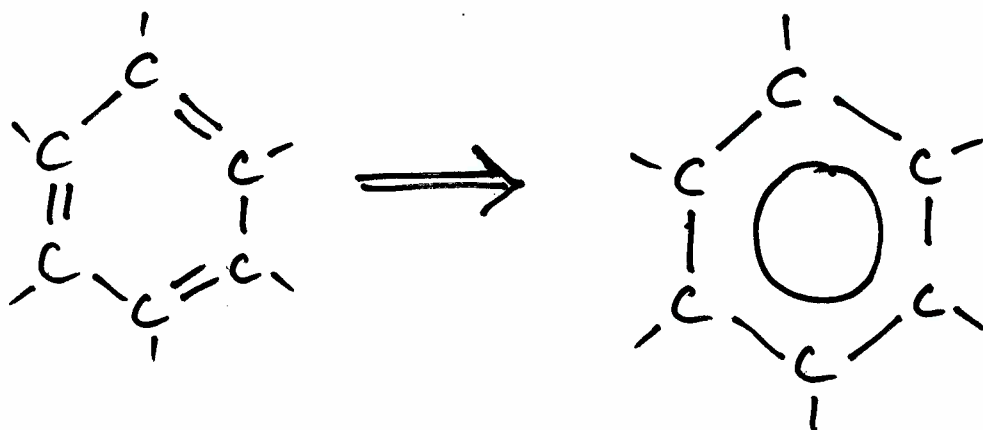
$C-C$  bindelengden = 154 pm

Men her er alle bindingene 139 pm  
Hvorfor?

De 3 dobbelbindinger kan flytte:



Vi tegne en ring som representerer flytting av de 3 dobbelbindinger



Den heter BENZEN

Benzen er meget stabilt - fordi alle bindinger er like

Benzen reagerer ikke med  $\text{Br}_2$  (sammenlign alkener og alkyner)

Benzen er aromatisk - karakteristisk lukt

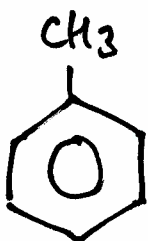
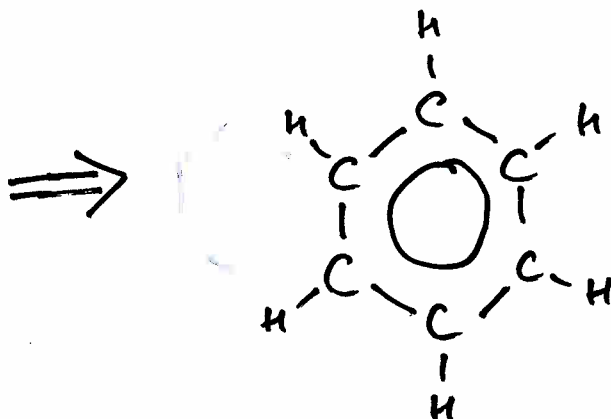
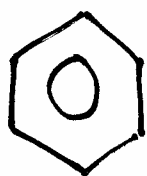
Benzen er kreftfremkallende, brannfarlig

Benzen er fremstilt fra olje

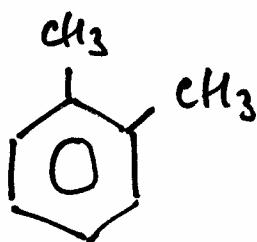
Benzen er brukt i bensin og i kjemisk industri



# Forbindelser avledet av benzen



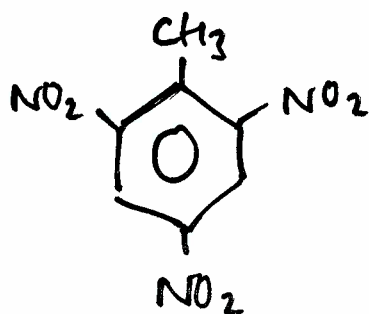
metylbenzen (toluen)



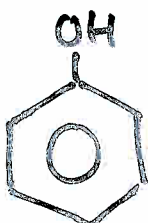
1,2-dimetylbenzen (o-xylen)



nitrobenzen

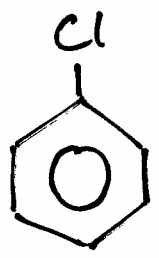


trinitrotoluen (TNT eksplosiv!)

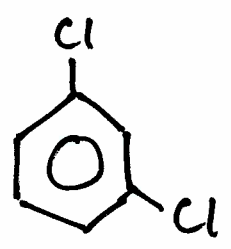


fenol

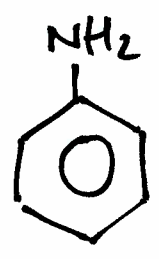
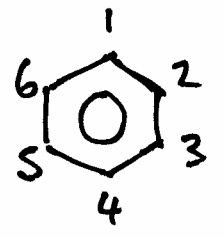
OBS! ikke hydroksibenzen



klorobenzen

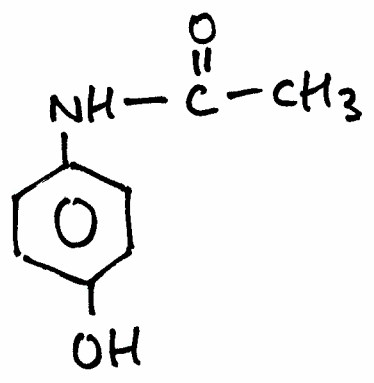


1,3-diklorobenzen

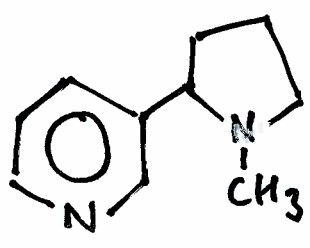


fenylamin

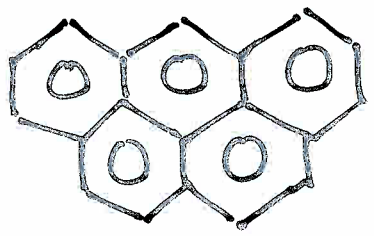
Kjente molekylar :



'Paraset'



nikotin



Polysykliske Aromatiske Hydrokarbon  
= PAH

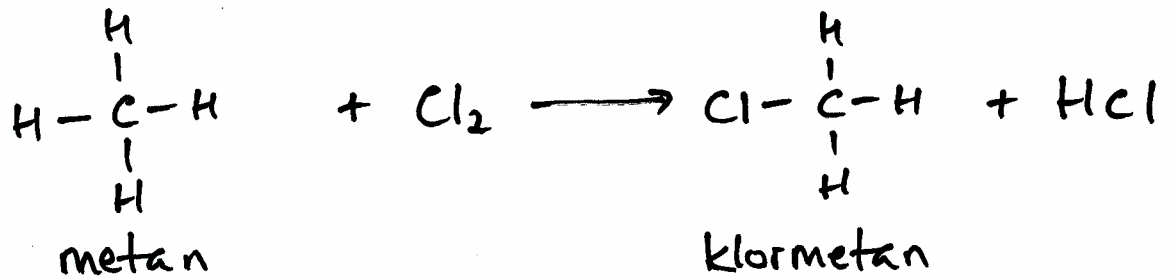
finnes i eksos, sigarettroyk osv.  
Kreft fremkallende

# Halogenerte Hydrokarboner

$F_2$ ,  $Cl_2$ ,  $Br_2$  og  $I_2$  er halogener

De reagerer med alkaner med UV lys

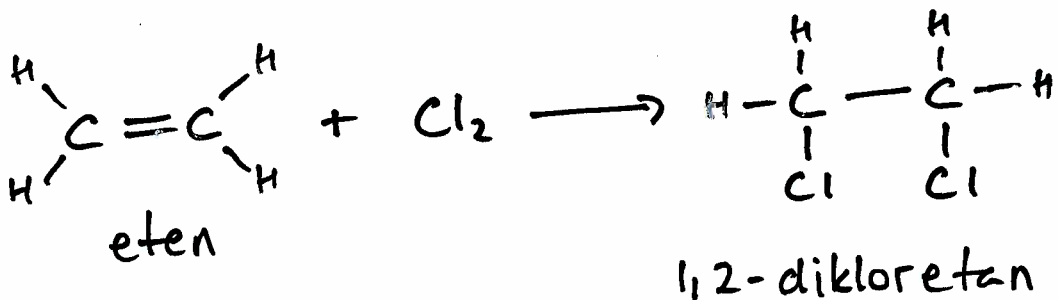
Eks



Dette er en substitusjons reaksjon.

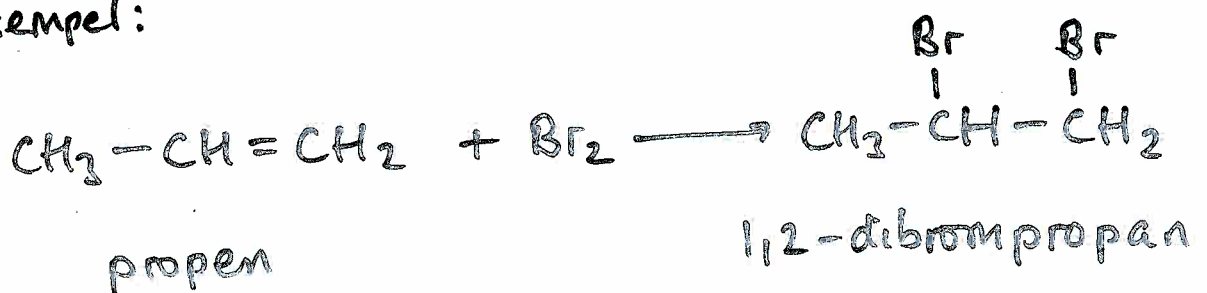
Et H atom blir byttet ut med et Cl atom

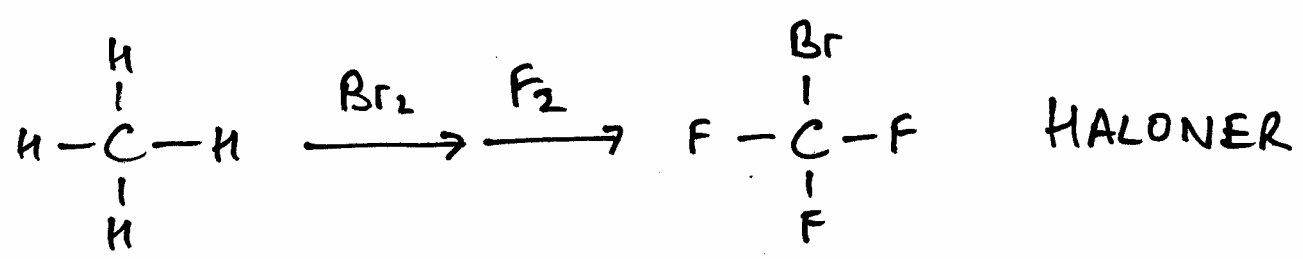
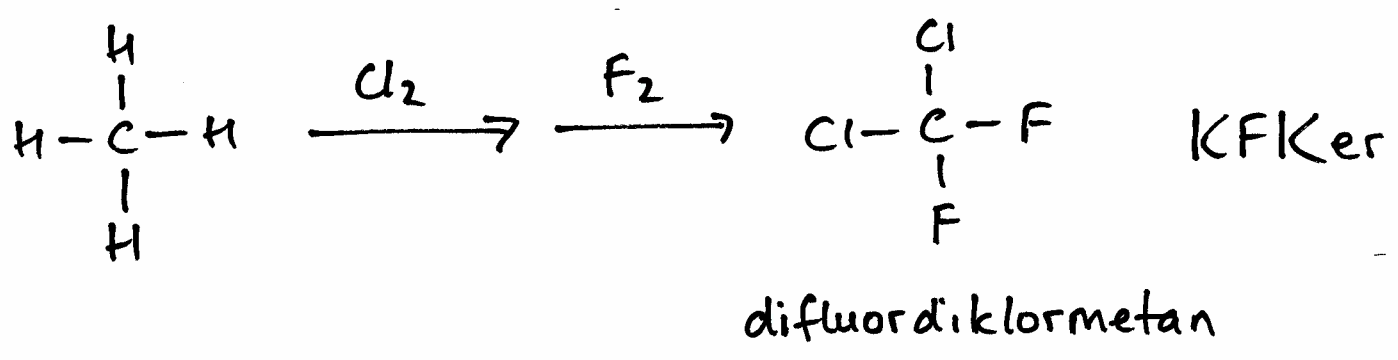
Men halogene reagerer med alkener på en annen måte



Dette er en addisjons reaksjon

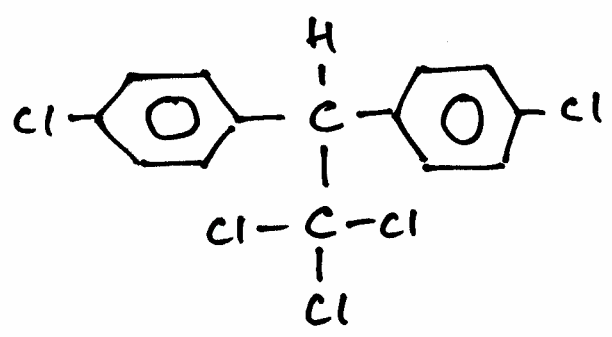
Et til eksempel:





Brukt i brannslukningsapparat

Både KFKer og HALONER ødelegger ozonlaget.

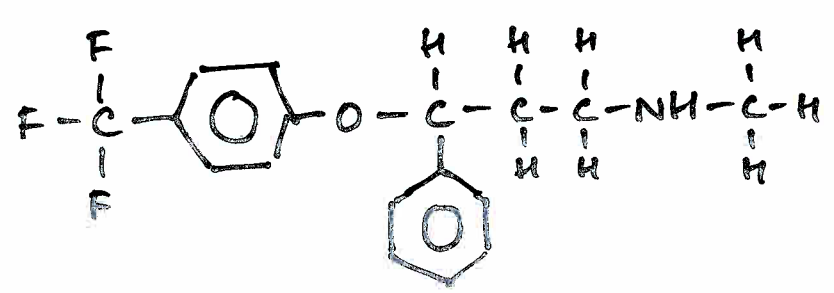


DDT - insektisid

Giftig - langtidsvirkende

Du trenger ikke å huske denne strukturen!

Forbudt i Norge

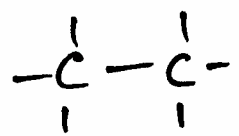


Fluoxetine

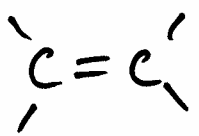
(Anti-depressiv)

ikke denne heller!

Oppsummering så langt:



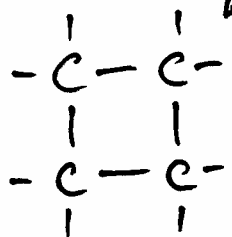
ALKAN



ALKEN

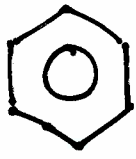


ALKYN

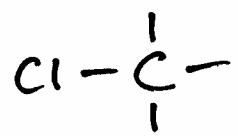


RING ALKAN

← RÅOLJE  
BESTÅR AV  
DISSE →

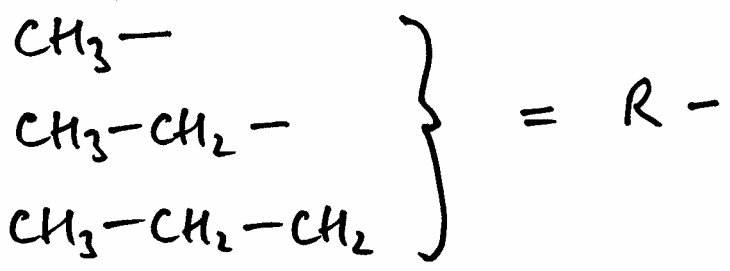


BENZEN



HALOGENERTE  
HYDROKARBONER

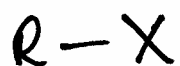
Andre Organiske Klasser



For R-X

Når X = halogen → halogenerte hydrokarboner

eks: R-Cl hvor R = CH<sub>3</sub>  
klorometan



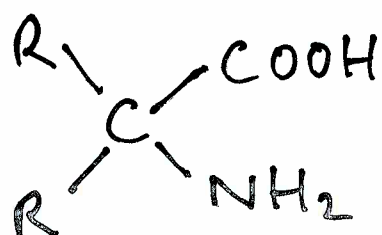
$X = OH$  alkoholer eks.  $CH_3-OH$   
metanol

$X = NH_2$  aminer eks.  $CH_3-NH_2$   
metylamin

$X = COOH$  karboksylsyrer eks.  $CH_3-COOH$   
etansyre

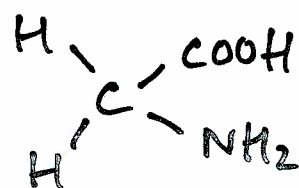
$X = CHO$  aldehyder eks.  $CH_3CHO$   
etanal

$X = \overset{O}{\parallel}C-R$  keton eks.  $CH_3-\overset{O}{\parallel}C-CH_3$   
acetone



aminosyrer

eks.

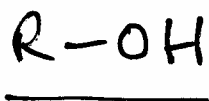


glysin

↓ bygge sammen

proteiner

Alkoholer



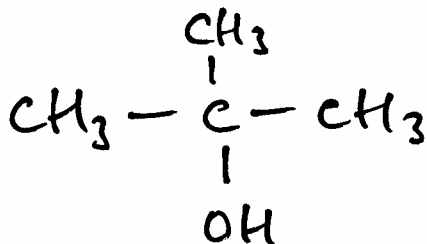
metanol

giftig!



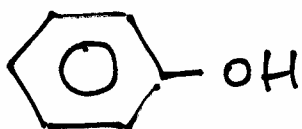
etanol

skader leveren



2-metyl-2-propanol

obs!

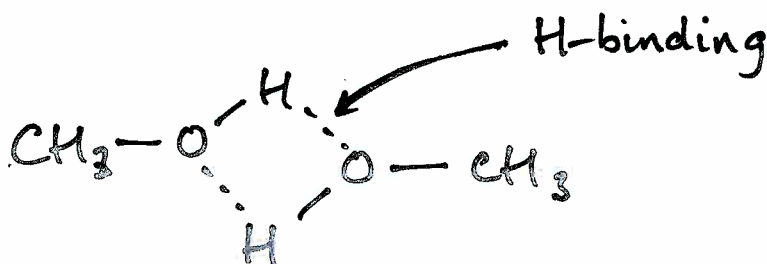


fenol

Alkoholer har høyere kokepunkt enn alkaner med tilsvarende formelvekt pga. HYDROGEN-BINDING

Metan      Kokepkt = -162°c

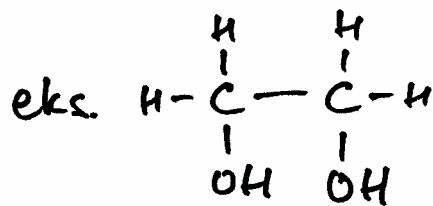
Metanol    Kokepkt = +65°c



Jo flere -OH grupper i molekylet jo høyere kokepunktet

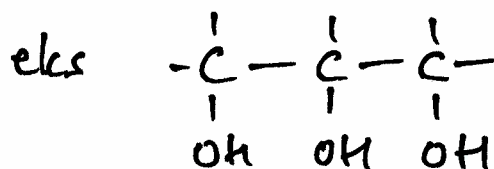
## Flerverdige Alkoholer

2 -OH = diol



1,2-etandiol (glykol)  
(frostvæske)

3 -OH = triol



1,2,3-propantriol  
(glyserol)

- komme fra fett

- brukes til å lage nitroglyserol (dynamitt)

Pga. H-binding kan små alkoholer løses i vann.

eks. metanol, etanol

Men med lange alkoholer er molekylene tungtloselige

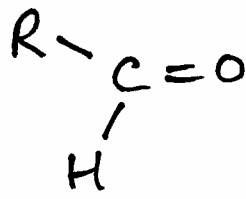


Molekylet (1-heptanol) ligner mest

som en alkan med lite % polar gruppe (OH)

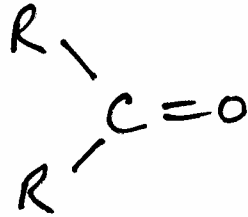


# ALDEHYDER OG KETONER



aldehyd

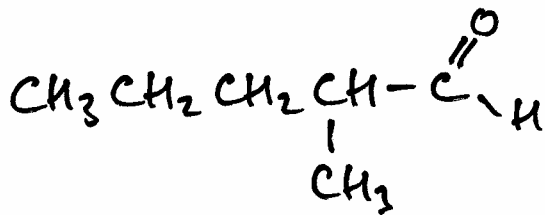
--- al



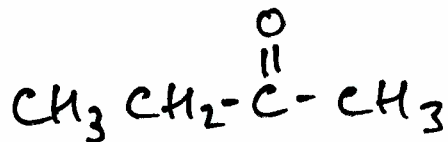
keton

--- on

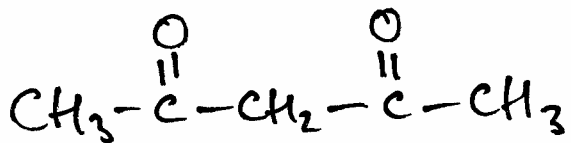
Eksempler



2-metylpentanal



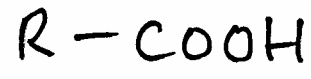
2-butanon



2,4-pentandion

Det er aldehyder og ketoner i vin/øl som gir  
 tømmermen!  
 (hangover)

# KARBOKSYLSYRER

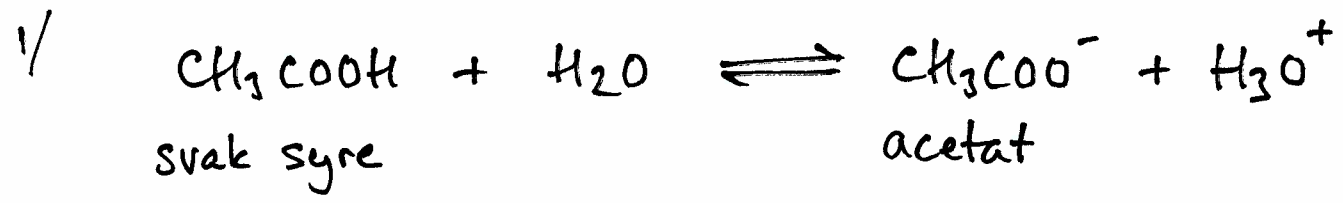


-----ansyre

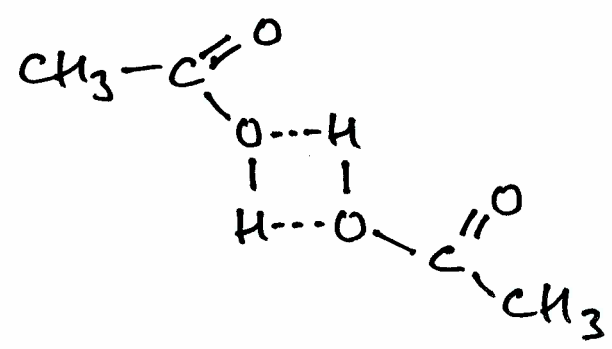
## Eksempler



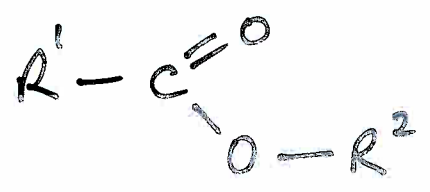
husk HAc



2/ H-binding ⇒ høye kokepunkter

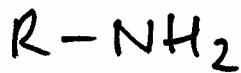


## ESTER

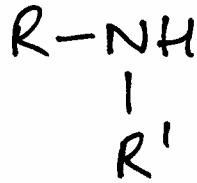


lukter godt!

# Aminer



Primaert  
amin

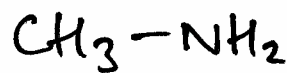


Sekundaert  
amin

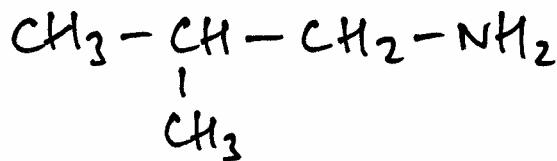


Tertiaert  
amin

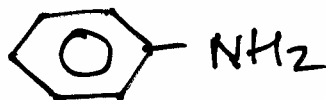
## Eksempler



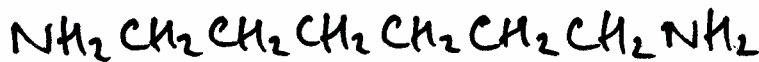
metylamin (død  
lukt)



2-metylpropylamin



fenylamin



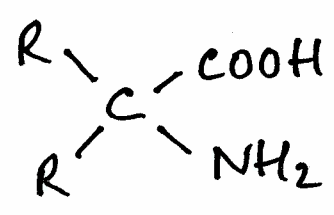
1,6-heksadiamin

(for å lage nylon)

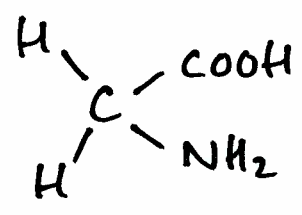
Aminer er basisk i vann slik ammoniak ( $NH_3$ )



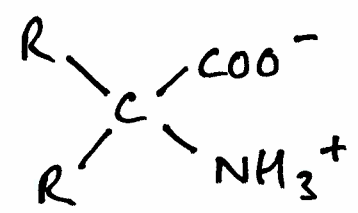
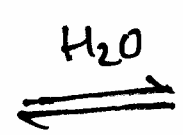
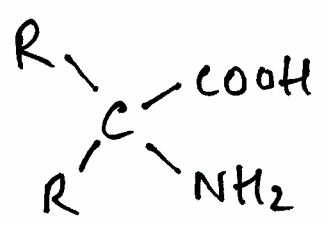
# Aminosyrer og Proteiner



eks.

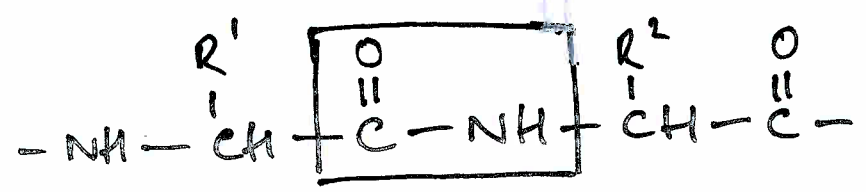
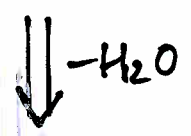
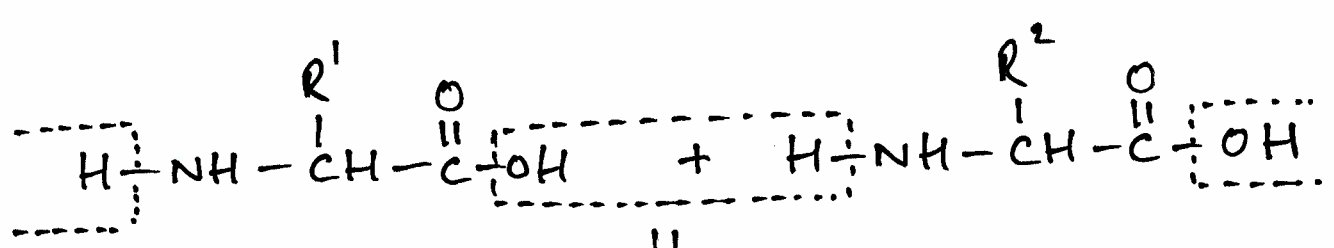


glysin



syre kan gi bort en  $H^+$ ; basisk amin kan ta imot  $H^+$

Proteiner - bygd opp av 20 aminosyrer



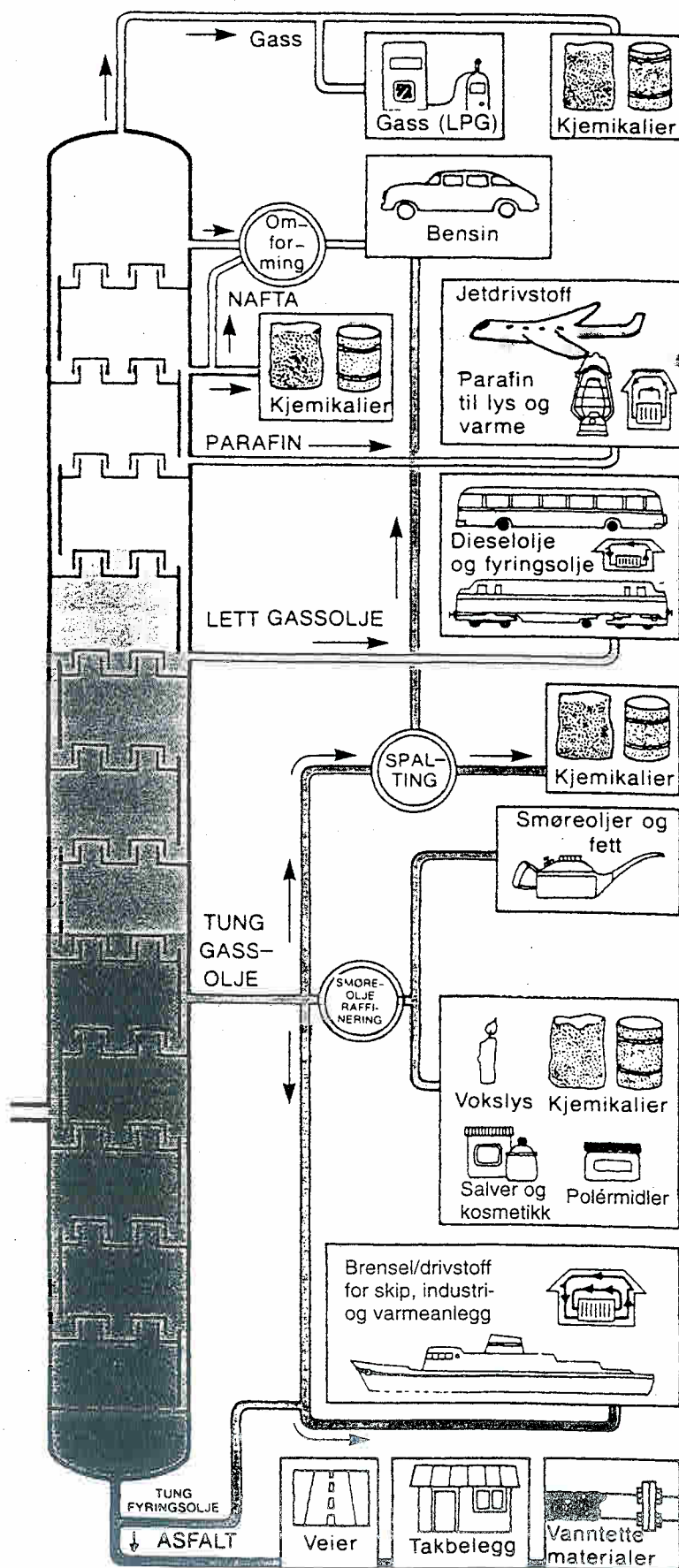
AMID GRUPPE

PROTEIN  
(polymer)

Kroppen kan lage 10 aminosyrer og gjør de om til proteiner  
Resten kommer gjennom kosten.



# Destillasjonstårnet (Norke Shell)



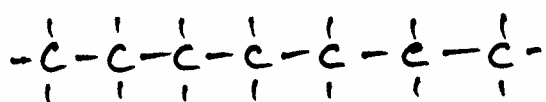
Bensin fraksjon destillerer ved  $30-150^{\circ}\text{C}$

- ikke nok for etterspørselen

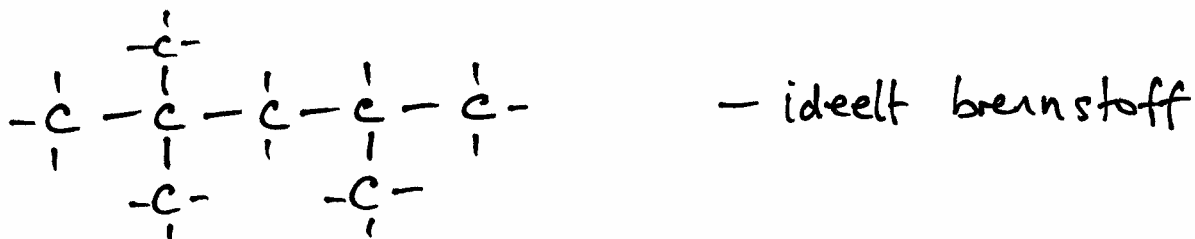
- ikke god nok kvalitet (oktantallet)

$\Rightarrow C_{11}-C_{14}$  fraksjon  $\xrightarrow{\text{KRAKKING}}$   $C_5-C_8$

n-heptan gitt 0 oktantallet - dårlig bensin



iso-oktan (2,2,4-trimetylpentan) gitt 100 oktantallet



Forskjellige alkan blanding er testet i motoren

Varieser kompresjonsforholdet  $\rightarrow$  hører på motorbank

Bedre oktantallet ved bruk av:

1) forgreinet alkaner  $\begin{array}{cccc} & & C & \\ & & | & \\ -C & - & C & - & C & - & C & - \\ & | & & | & & | & & | \end{array}$  osv

2) alkener  $\begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ C = C \\ \diagdown \end{array}$

3) aromater  $R$ - benzen osv.

4) Alkohol  $R-OH$

5) Aldehyd / keton  $R-\overset{O}{\parallel}C-H$  /  $R-\overset{O}{\parallel}C-R'$

Etanol blandet med bensin i Brazil

10% metanol blandet med bensin i USA

- mindre forurensing

Tilsetningsstoffer mot motorbank

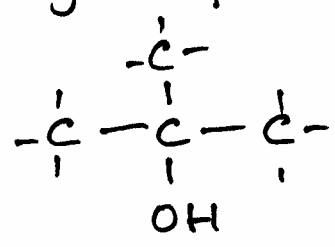
1/ tetraetyl bly  $Pb(CH_2CH_3)_4$

blandet med brom forbindelse  $\rightarrow PbBr_2$  utslipp

lite bruk i Norge - miljøgift

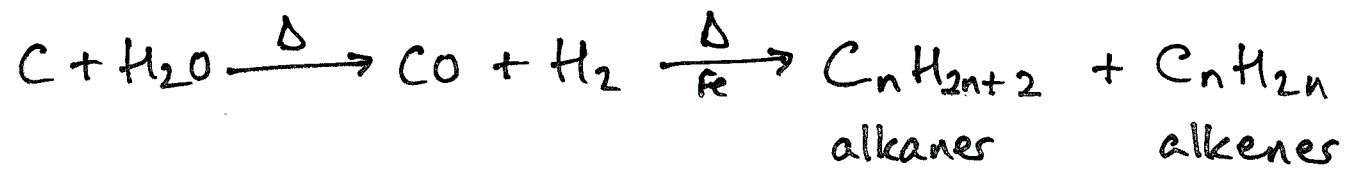
2/ MTBE (metyltertiær butyl ester)

3/ 2-metyl-2-propanol



} lite bruket

Noen land har ingen rå olje. De lager bensin fra gass  
(New Zealand, S. Afrika)

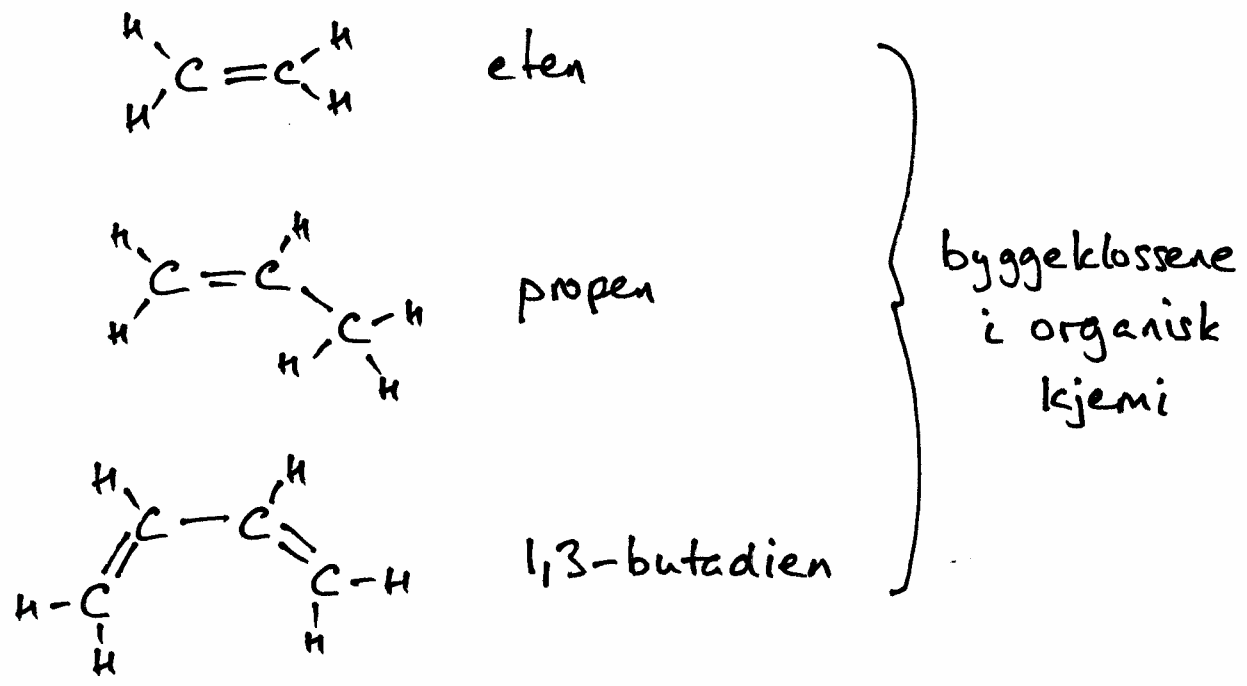


FISCHER-TROPSCH PROSESS

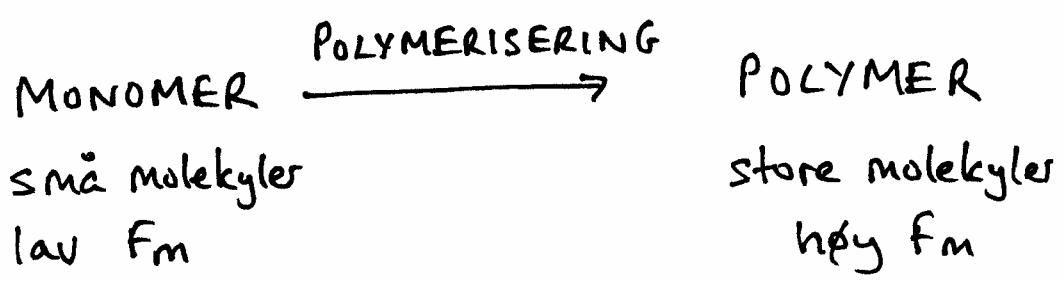
Også bruket under 2. verdenskrig når det var mangel på drivstoff



Råolje inneholder mye alkaner som er ikke reaktive  
 Alkanene blir krakket ved bruk av katalysator og høy temperaturer for å lage mer nyttige kjemikalier



PLAST = POLYMER



Proteiner er polymerer:

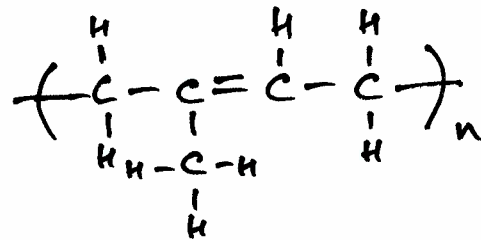




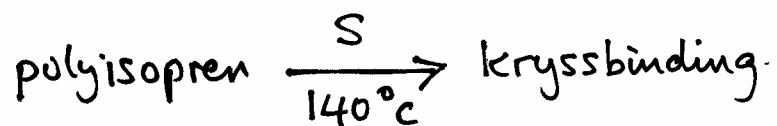
# Naturgummi og Kunstgummi er polymerer

Naturgummi - fra gummitre (rubber tree)

- dette er polyisopren



- vulkanisering utført for å unngå klebighet

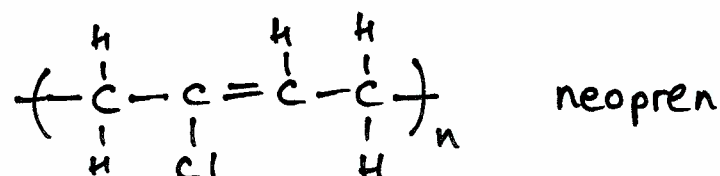


Jo mer svovel jo hardere (mindre elastisk) blir gummien

Brukt i bildekk

## Syntetisk gummi

- laget fra byggeklassene fra råolje



vanligvis bedre egenskaper enn natur gummi.

Nedbytbare polymerer begynner å erstatte de tradisjonelle polymerer (polyetylen, polybutadien, polystyren osv.)

# Bildekk av mais

Hvis sommer dekkene dine er modne for utskifting etter sommerens strabaser på norske eller utenlandske veier, kan du nå velge et dekk som inneholder et materiale laget av fornybare ressurser – et materiale fra naturens spisskammers - nemlig mais.

Forskerene hos Goodyear har nesten funnet opp hjulet på nytt, mener de selv. Dekket GT3, som er tilgjengelig i Norge, er basert på BioTRED-teknologien som gjør det mulig å delvis erstatte de tradisjonelle materialene silika og sot med stivelse fra mais. Dette bidrar til reduserte CO2 utslipp under produksjonen, og reduserer vekten på dekket slik at rulle motstanden blir mindre - hele 20 prosent.

Dette gjør at du kan oppnå 5 prosent mindre bensinforbruk. Dette betyr at du

etter å ha kjørt 40.000 km med dekkene har spart så mye penger på mindre bensinforbruk at du kan kjøpe deg to nye dekk for pengene du har spart.

For dem som bor langs de veiene du kjører, er det godt nytt at dekket bråker 30 prosent mindre enn forgjengeren.