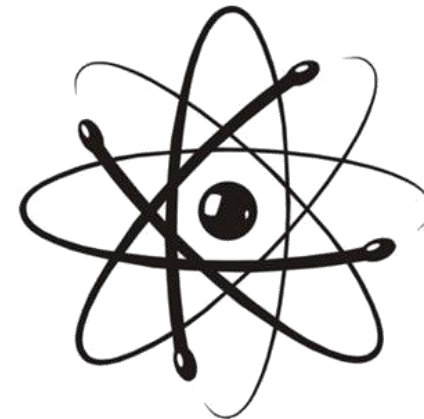
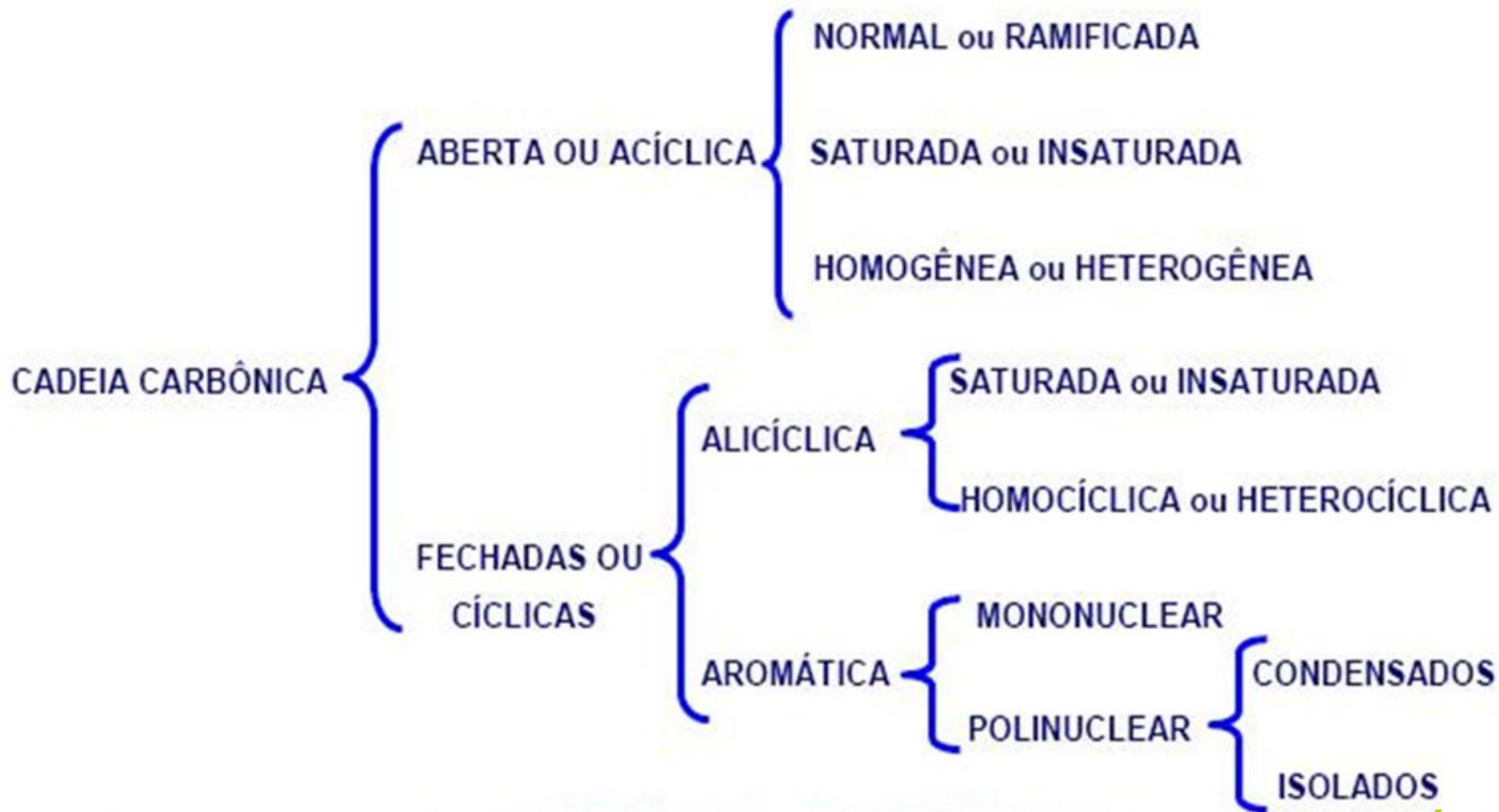


Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas

Prof. Francis Isotton
Química





Tipos de cadeias carbônicas:

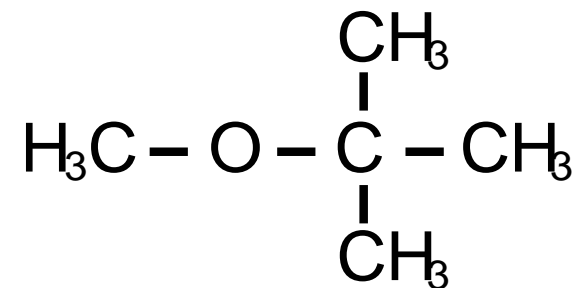
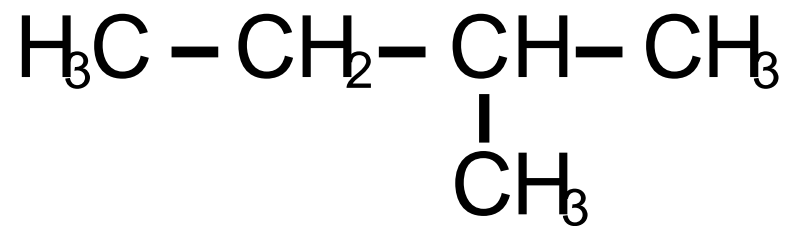
I – Abertas ou Acíclicas

II – Fechadas ou Cíclicas

III – Mistas

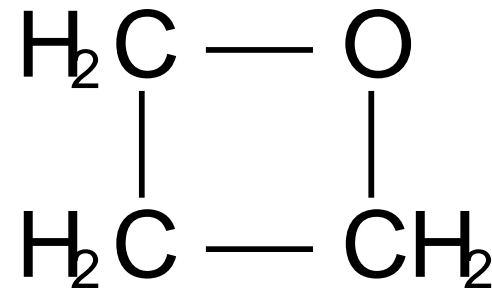
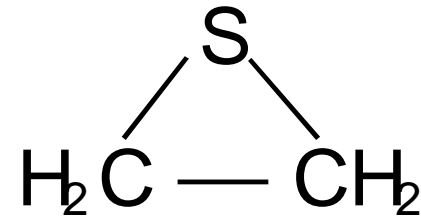
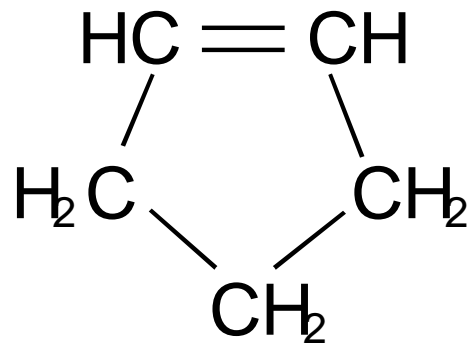
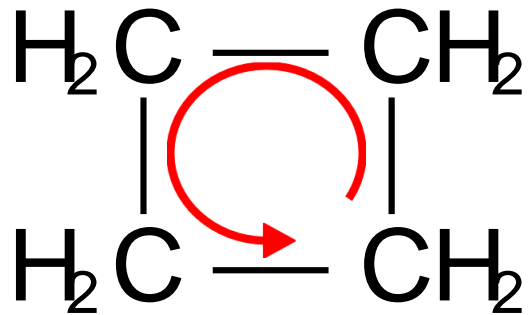
I - Abertas ou Acíclicas

- Apresentam sempre duas ou mais extremidades livres.



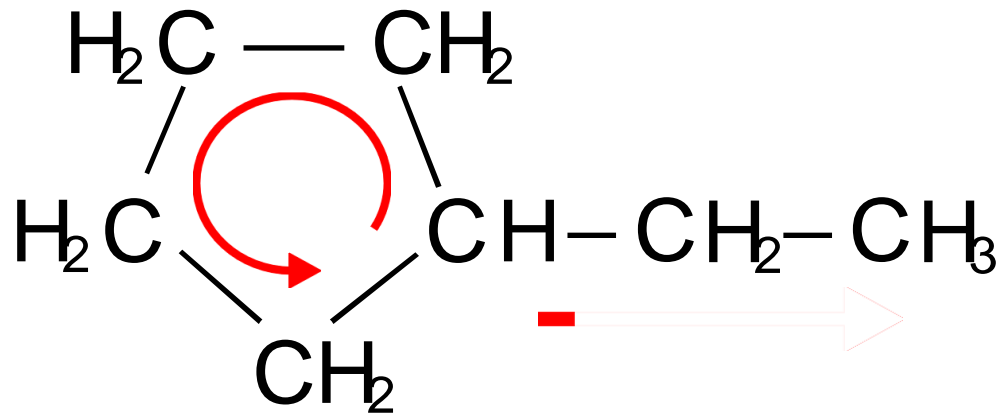
II - Fechadas ou cíclicas

- Não apresentam extremidades livres.



III – Cadeias Carbônicas Mistas

- Resultam da união de cadeia(s) abertas(s) com cadeia(s) fechada(s).

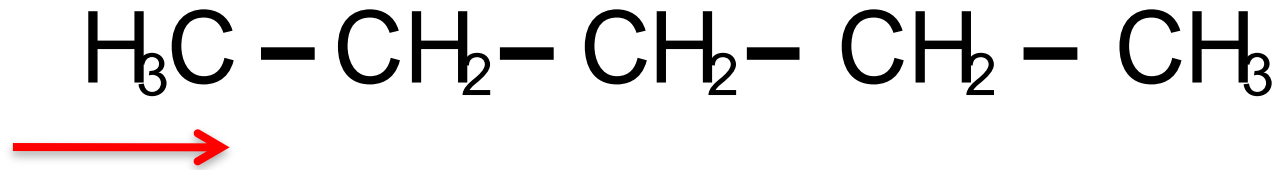


Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas Abertas ou Acíclicas

1. { Normal ou Reta
Ramificada
2. { Homogênea
Heterogênea
3. { Saturada
Insaturada

1.1 - Normal ou Reta

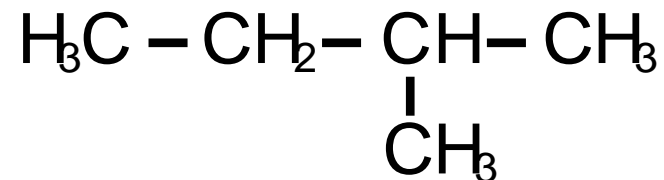
- Os átomos de carbono estão em sequência.



1.2 – Ramificada

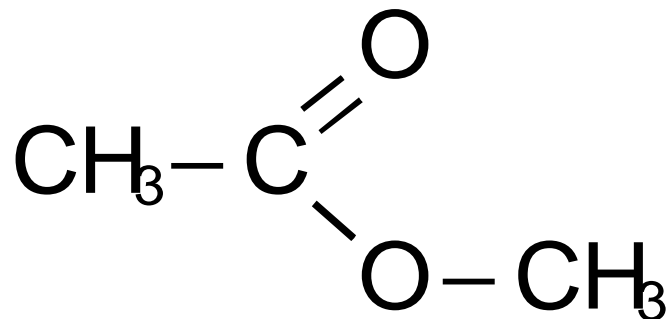
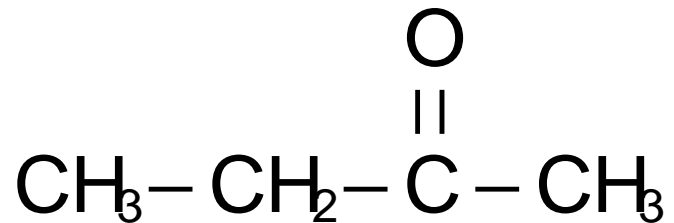
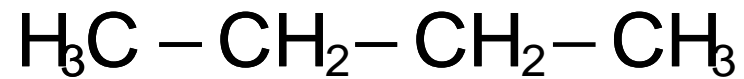
- Os átomos de carbono não seguem uma única sequência e o que fica pra fora é ramificação.

OBS: Só carbono é ramificação.

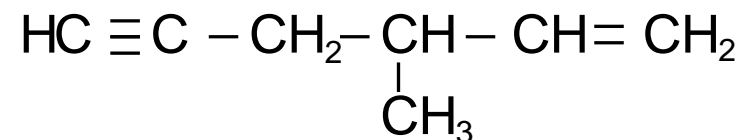
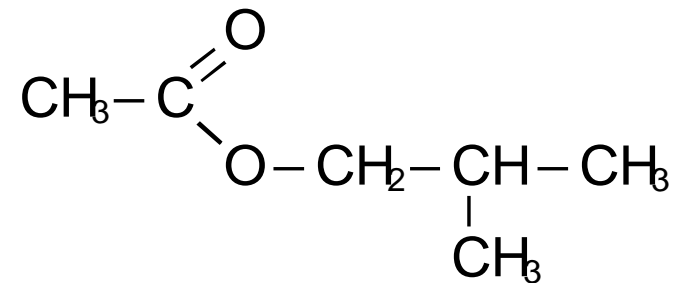
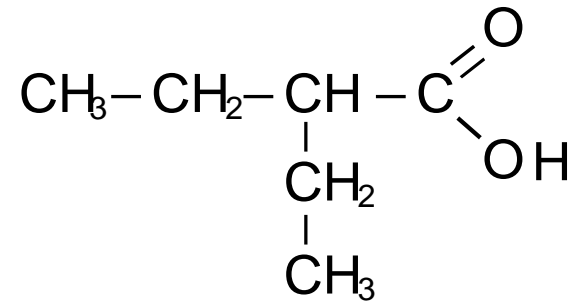


Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas

Normal



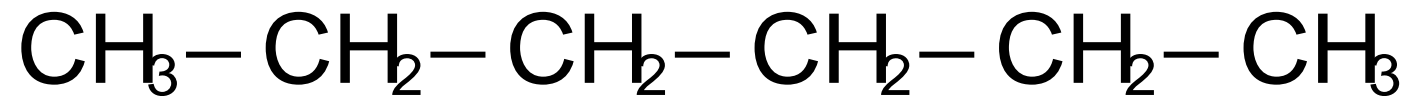
Ramificada



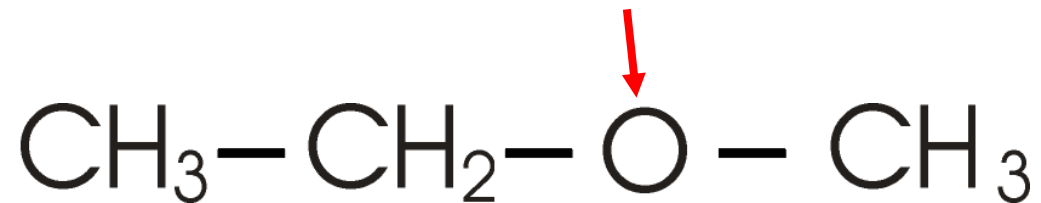
Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas

2.1 - Homogênea

- Só existe C na cadeia principal (entre C)



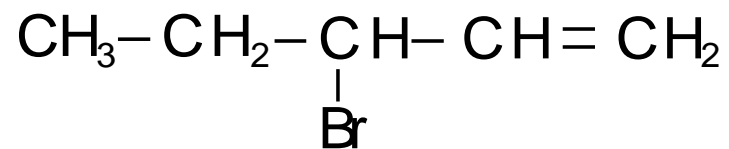
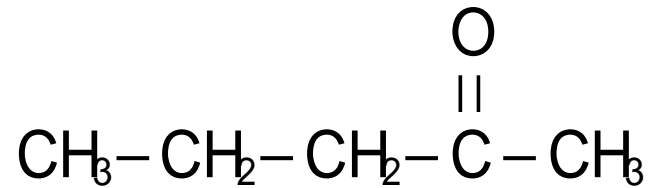
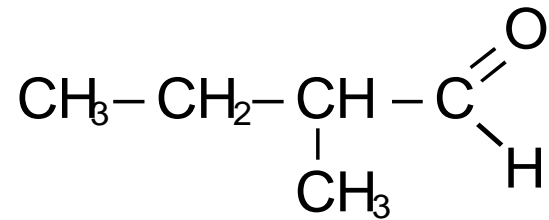
2.2 – Heterogênea : Possui heteroátomo (*)



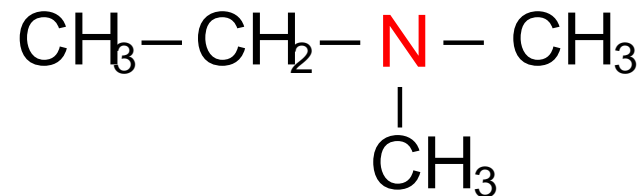
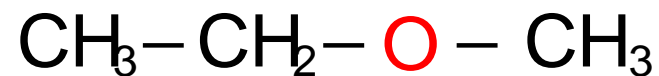
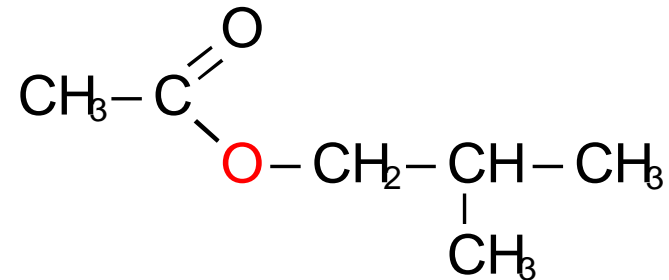
(*) Heteroátomo: átomo diferente do carbono **entre** átomos de carbono. Os principais são: **S, O, N, ...**

Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas

Homogênea

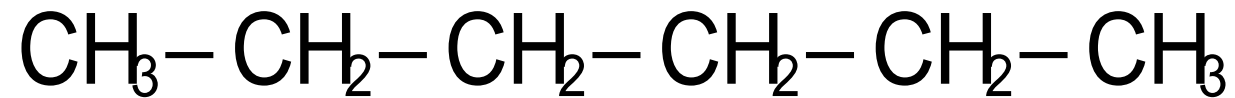


Heterogênea



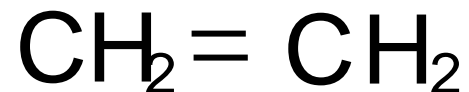
3.1 - Saturada

- Possui apenas ligações simples **entre** átomos de carbono.



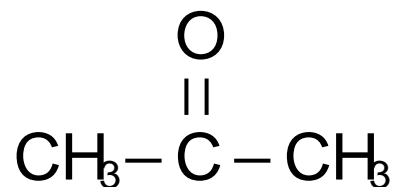
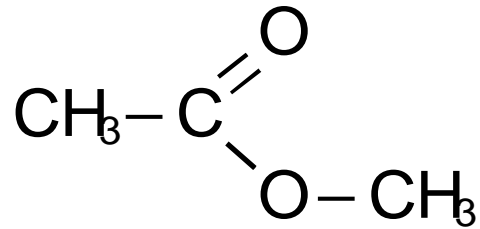
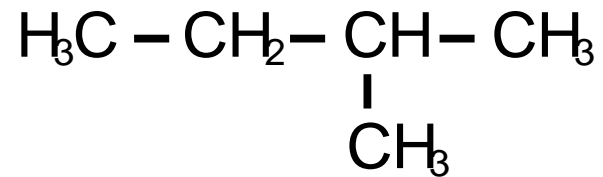
3.2 - Insaturada

- Possui dupla ou tripla ligação **entre** átomos de carbono

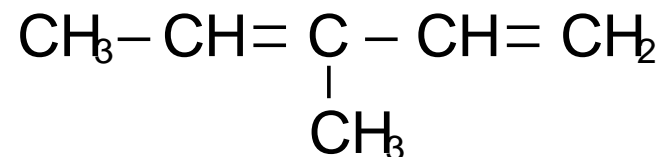
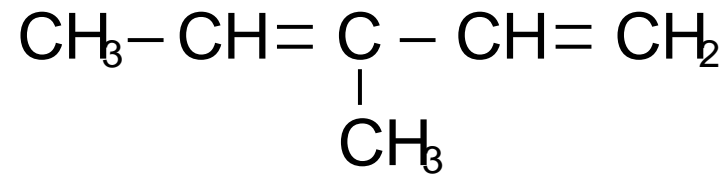
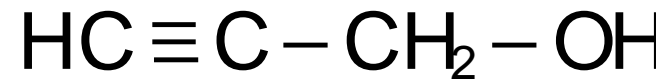
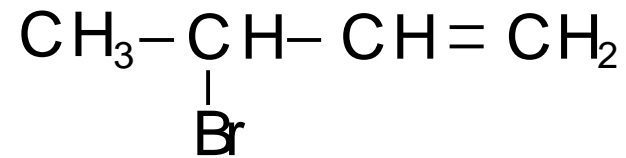


Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas

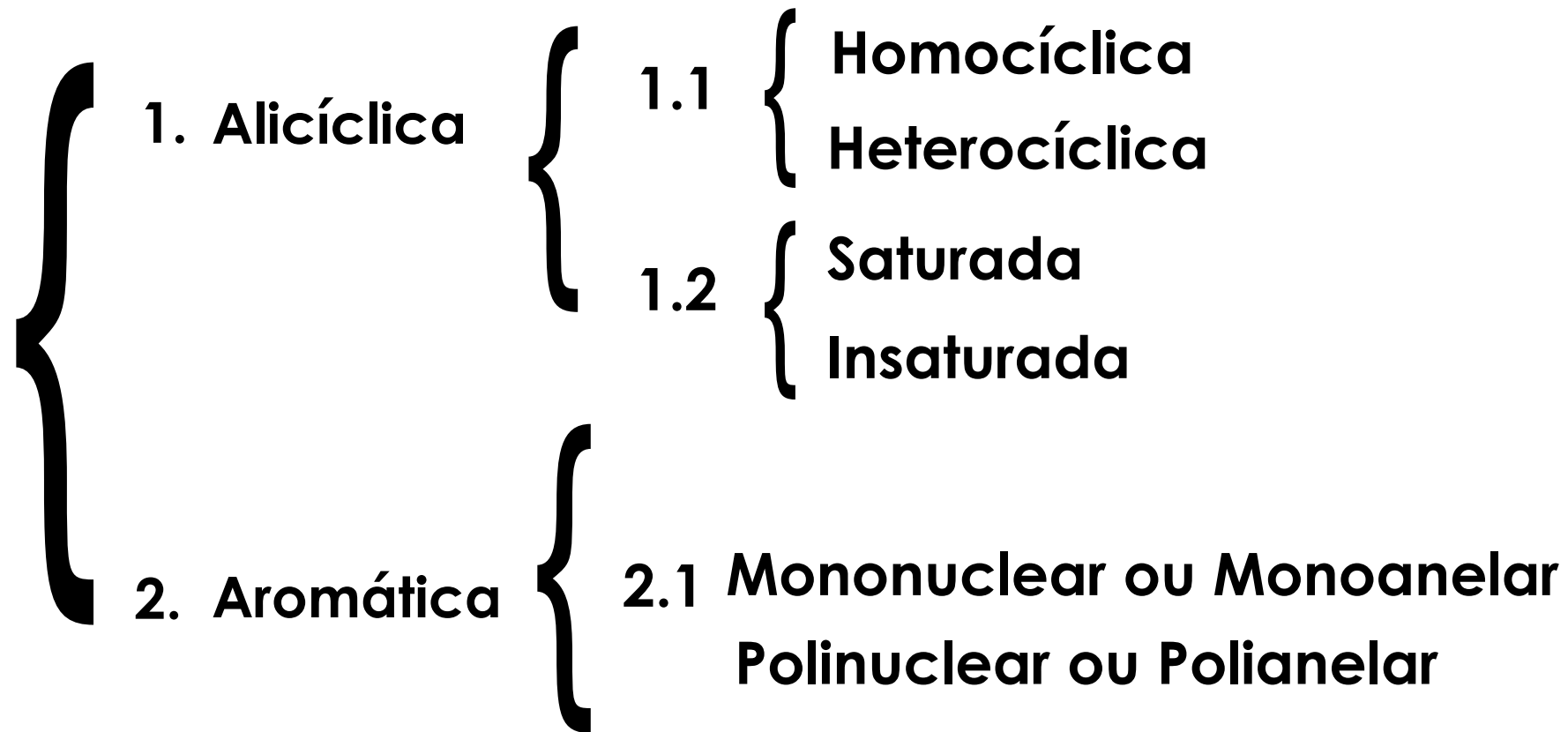
Saturada



Insaturada



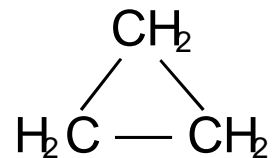
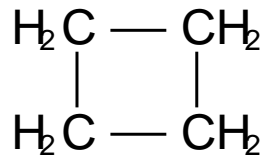
Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas Fechadas ou Cíclicas



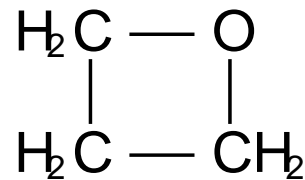
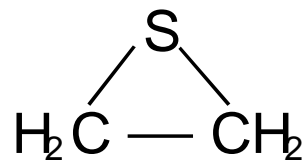
Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas

1.1 - Homocíclica

- Só existe C no ciclo (entre C)



1.2 – Heterocíclica : No ciclo possui heteroátomo (*)

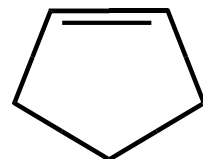
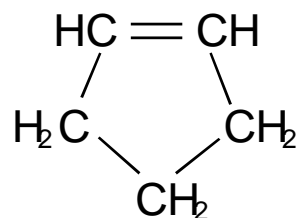
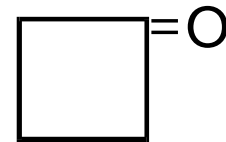
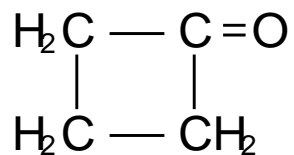
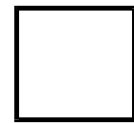
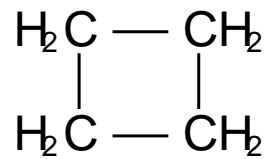
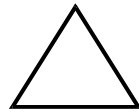
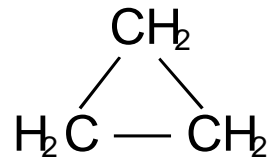


(*) Heteroátomo: átomo diferente do carbono **entre** átomos de carbono. Os principais são: **S**, **O**, **N**, ...

Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas

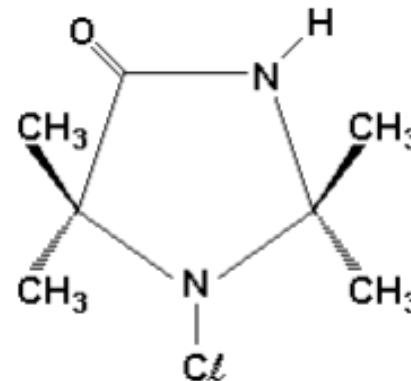
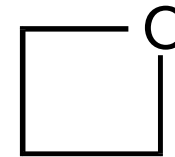
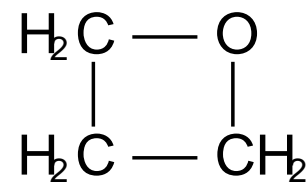
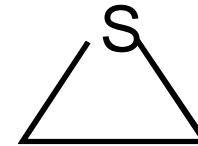
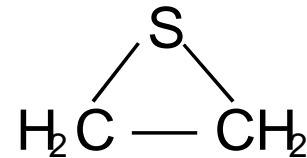
Homocíclica

(**Não** possui heteroátomo)



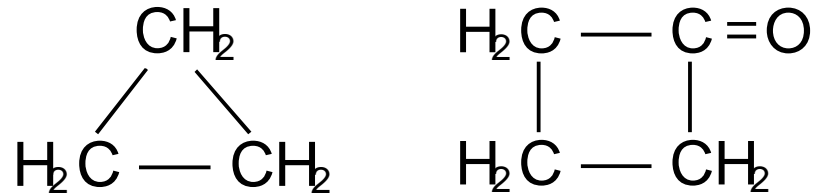
Heterocíclica

(**Possui** heteroátomo)



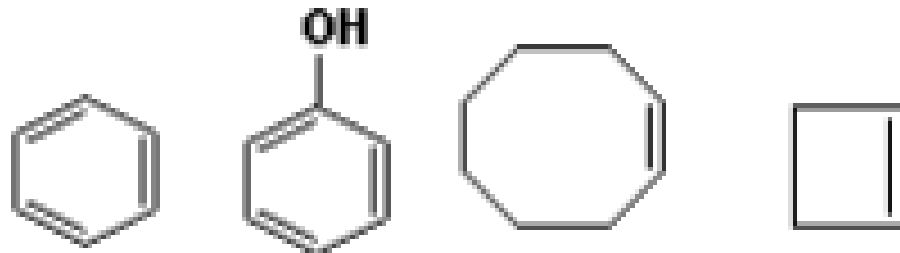
1.3 - Saturada

- Possui apenas ligações simples **entre** átomos de carbono.



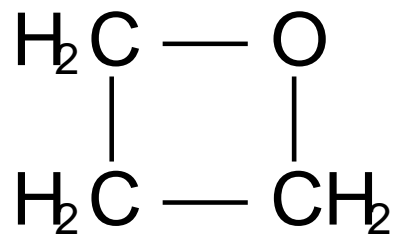
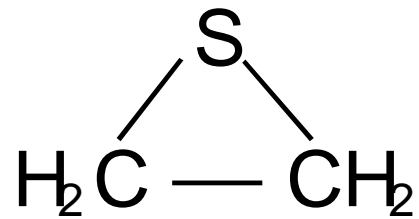
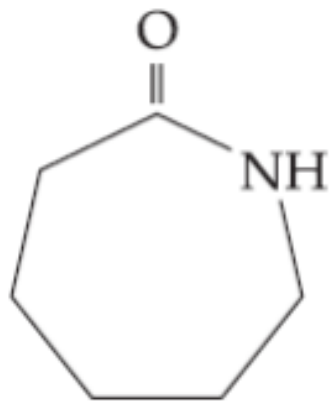
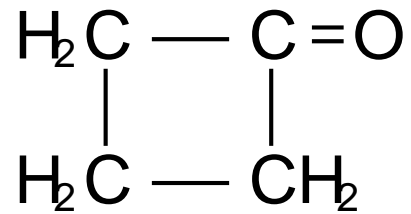
1.4 - Insaturada

- Possui dupla ou tripla ligação **entre** átomos de carbono

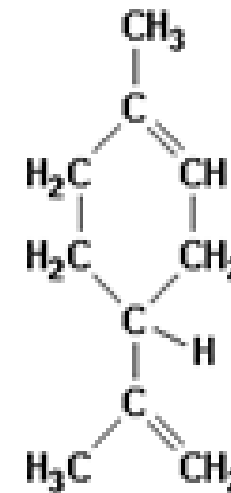
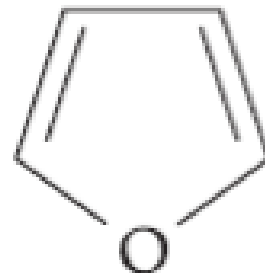
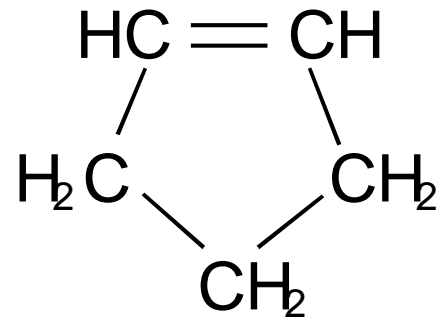
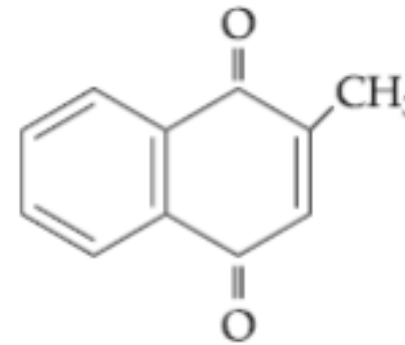


Classificação das Cadeias Carbônicas

Saturada



Insaturada



Módulo 02

23, 24, 26,

27, 29.

Agenda 2020