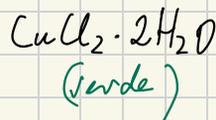
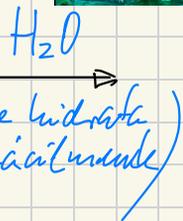
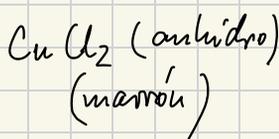
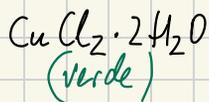
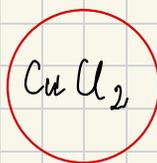


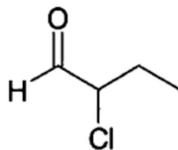
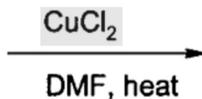
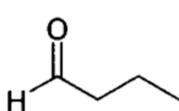
COLORURO DE COBRE (II) ANHIDRO

Canal de video LabXY.



APLICACIONES:

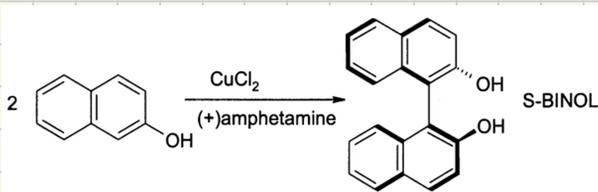
Se utiliza en síntesis orgánica, para halogenar aldehídos y cetonas en la posición alfa:



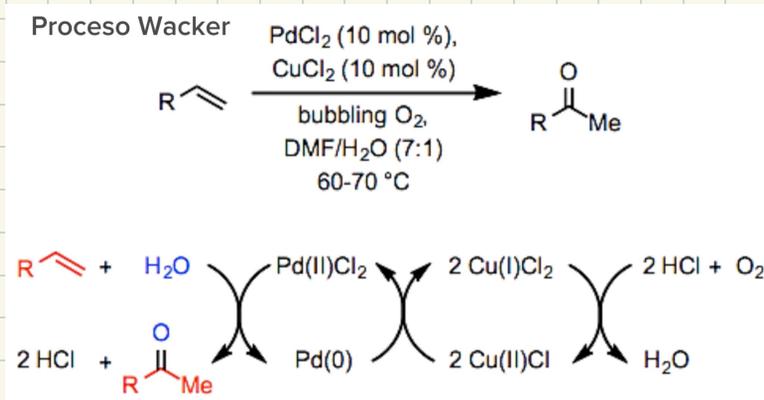
97% yield (of racemate) in two hours

C. E. Castro, E. J. Gaughan, D. C. Owsley, *Journal of Organic Chemistry*, **30**, 587 (1965).

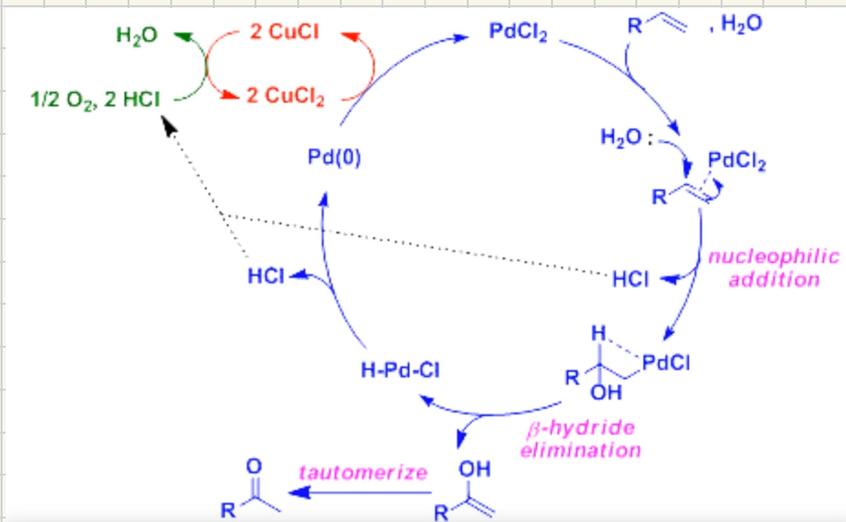
En presencia de oxígeno sirve para oxidar fenoles a quinonas o acoplamiento oxidativo de fenoles:



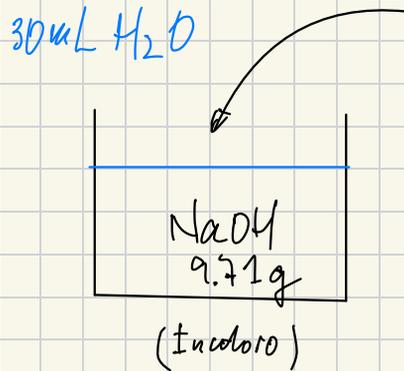
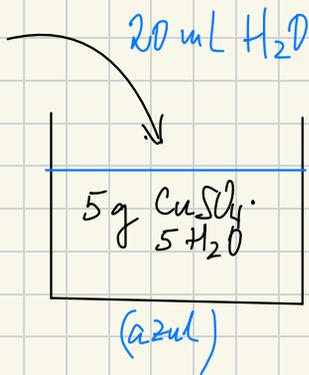
En el proceso de Wacker, se utiliza para la oxidación de alquenos a aldehídos o cetonas:



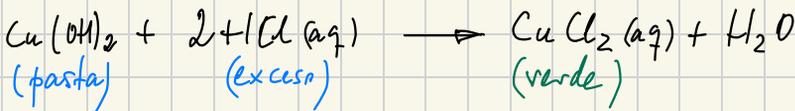
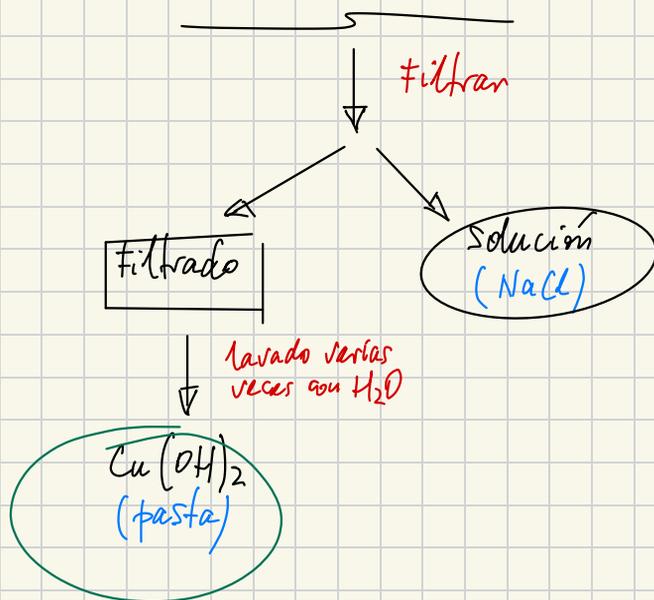
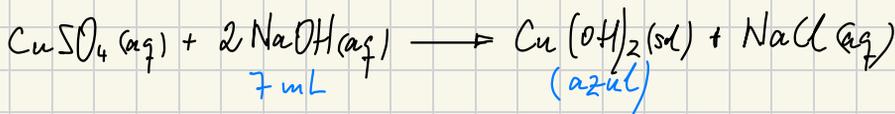
Esta es una forma de producir industrialmente acetaldeluido:

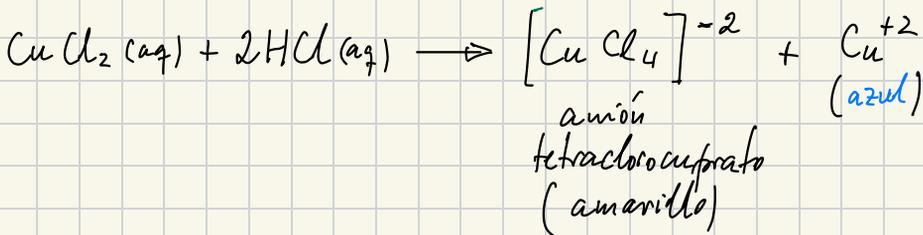


En primer lugar preparamos las disoluciones.



La reacción que tiene lugar:

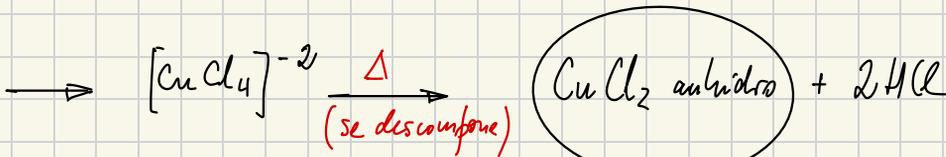




VERDE

↓ (sequeudad) Δ

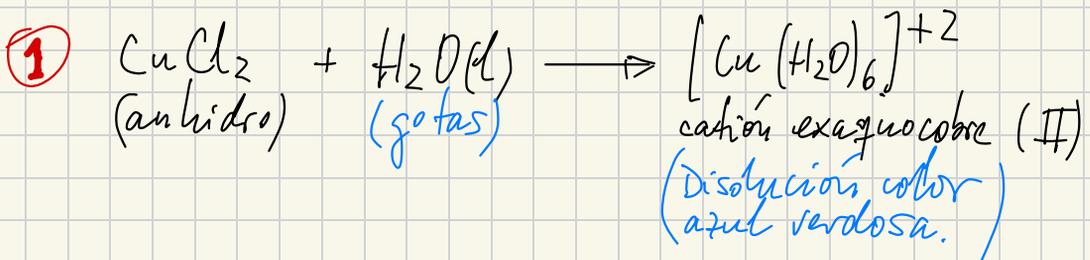
(La tonalidad verdosa se va transformando en amarilla.)

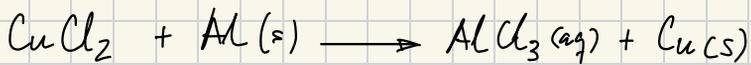


La tonalidad verdosa se va transformando en marrón.

Rendimiento: 99% (2,68 g)

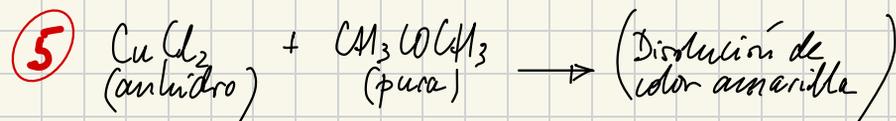
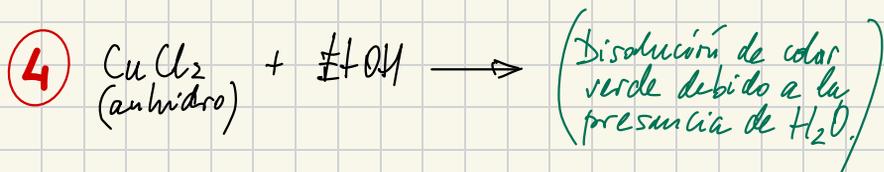
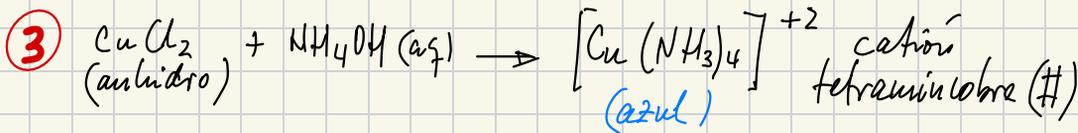
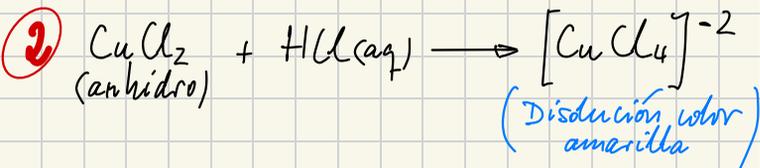
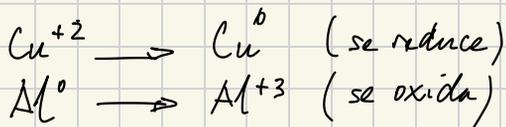
REACCIONES DEL CLORURO DE COBRE (II)



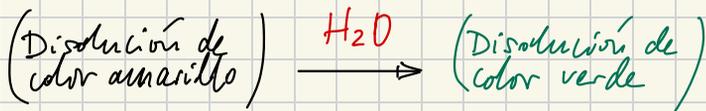


Reacción
exotérmica

tiene lugar una reacción REDOX:



El CuCl_2 anhidro es bastante soluble en disolventes polares proticos y aproticos.



$[\text{CuCl}_4]^{-2}$ debido a la presencia de H_2O

CONCLUSIÓN

