ORGANIC

Chemistry 1&2

Introduction to Organic chemistry

Organic chemistry is the branch of chemistry that studies carbon compounds present in living things, once living things or synthetic/man-made.

Compounds that makes up living things whether alive or dead mainly contain carbon. Carbon is tetravalent.

It is able to form stable covalent bonds with itself and many non-metals like hydrogen, nitrogen ,oxygen and halogens to form a variety of compounds. This is because:

(i) carbon uses all the four valence electrons to form four strong covalent bond.

(ii)carbon can covalently bond to form a single, double or triple covalent bond with itself.

(iii)carbon atoms can covalently bond to form a very long chain or ring.

When carbon covalently bond with Hydrogen, it forms a group of organic compounds called **Hydrocarbons**

A.HYDROCARBONS (HCs)

Hydrocarbons are a group of organic compounds containing /made up of hydrogen and carbon atoms only.

Depending on the type of bond that exist between the individual carbon atoms, hydrocarbon are classified as:

(i) Alk**a**nes
(ii) Alk**e**nes
(iii) Alk**y**nes

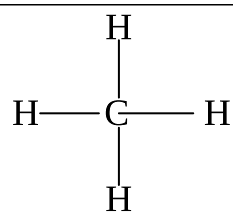
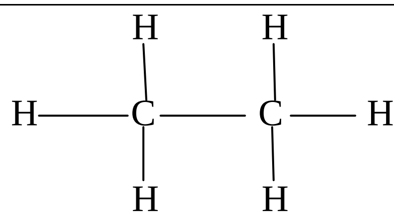
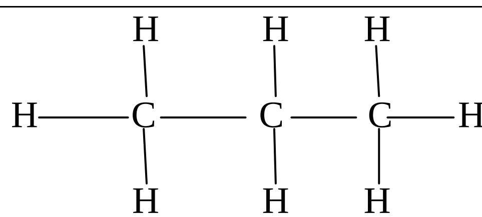
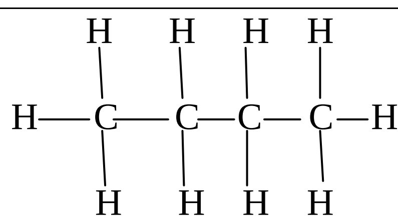
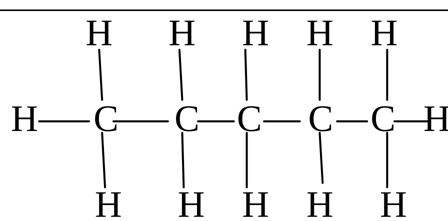
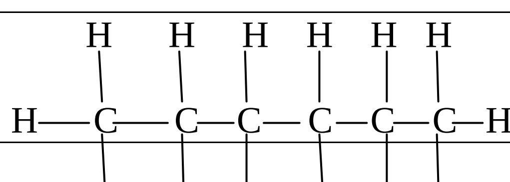
(i) Alkanes

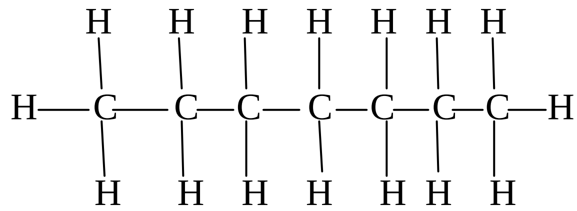
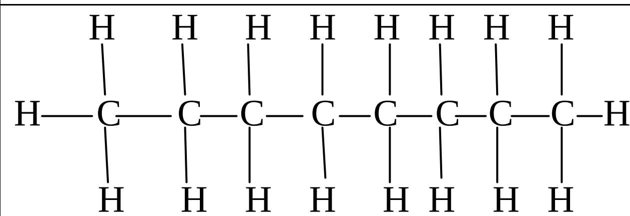
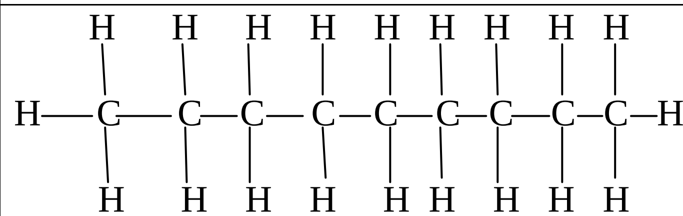
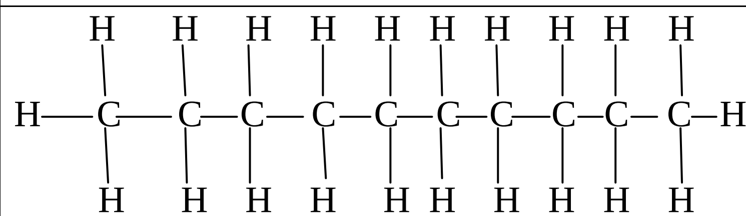
(a)Nomenclature/Naming

These are hydrocarbons with a general formula $\mathbf{C_nH_{2n+2}}$ where **n** is the number of Carbon atoms in a molecule.

The carbon atoms are linked by single bond to each other and to hydrogen atoms.

They include:

n	General/ Molecular formula	Structural formula	Name
1	CH_4		Meth**ane**
2	C_2H_6		Eth**ane**
3	C_3H_8		Prop**ane**
4	C_4H_{10}		But**ane**
5	C_5H_{12}	 $CH_3\ (CH_2)\ _6CH_3$	Pent**ane**
6	C_6H_{14}	 $CH_3\ (CH_2)\ _6CH_3$	Hex**ane**

		H H H H H H	
7	C_7H_{16}		Hept**ane**
8	C_8H_{18}		Oct**ane**
9	C_9H_{20}		Non**ane**
10	$C_{10}H_{22}$		dec**ane**

Note

1.The **general formula/molecular formular** of a compound shows the number of each atoms of elements making the compound e.g.
Decane has a general/molecular formula $\mathbf{C_{10}H_{22}}$;this means there are 10 carbon atoms and 22 hydrogen atoms in a molecule of decane.

2.The **structural formula** shows the arrangement/bonding of atoms of each element making the compound e.g
Decane has the structural formula as in the table above ;this means the 1st carbon from left to right is bonded to three hydrogen atoms and one carbon atom.

The 2nd carbon atom is joined/bonded to two other carbon atoms and two Hydrogen atoms.

3.Since carbon is **tetravalent** ,each atom of carbon in the alkane **MUST** always be bonded using **four** covalent bond /four shared pairs of electrons.

4.Since Hydrogen is **monovalent** ,each atom of hydrogen in the alkane **MUST** always be bonded using **one** covalent bond/one shared pair of electrons.

5.One member of the alkane differ from the next/previous by a CH_2 group.

e.g

Propane differ from ethane by one carbon and two Hydrogen atoms form ethane.

Ethane differ from methane also by one carbon and two Hydrogen atoms

6.A group of compounds that differ by a CH_2 group from the next /previous **consecutively** is called a **homologous series**.

7.A homologous series:

(i) differ by a CH_2 group from the next /previous consecutively

(ii)have similar chemical properties

(iii)have similar chemical formula that can be represented by a general formula e.g alkanes have the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}.

(iv)the physical properties (e.g.melting/boiling points)show steady gradual change)

8.The 1st four alkanes have the prefix **meth_,eth_,prop_** and **but_** to represent 1,2,3 and 4 carbons in the compound. All other use the numeral prefix **pent_,Hex_,hept_** , etc to show also the number of carbon atoms.

9.If one hydrogen atom in an alkane is removed, an alkyl group is formed.e.g

Alkane name	molecular structure C_nH_{2n+2}	**Alkyl name**	**Molecula structure C_nH_{2n+1}**
methane	CH_4	**methyl**	**CH_3**
ethane	CH_3CH_3	**ethyl**	**CH_3 CH_2**
propane	CH_3 CH_2 CH_3	**propyl**	**CH_3 CH_2 CH_2**
butane	CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 CH_3	**butyl**	**CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 CH_2**

(b)Isomers of alkanes

Isomers are compounds with the same molecular **general formula** but different molecular **structural formula**.

Isomerism is the existence of a compounds having the same general/molecular formula but different structural formula.

The 1st three alkanes do not form isomers.Isomers are named by using the IUPAC(**I**nternational **U**nion of **P**ure and **A**pplied **C**hemistry) system of **nomenclature/naming.**

The IUPAC system of nomenclature uses the following basic rules/guidelines:

1.Identify the longest continuous carbon chain to get/determine the parent alkane.
2.Number the longest chain form the end of the chain that is near the branches so as the branch get the lowest number possible
3. Determine the position, number and type of branches. Name them as methyl, ethyl, propyl e.tc. according to the number of carbon chains attached to the parent alkane. Name them fluoro-,chloro-,bromo-,iodo- if they are halogens
4.Use prefix di-,tri-,tetra-,penta-,hexa- to show the number of branches attached to the parent alkane.

Practice on IUPAC nomenclature of alkanes

(a)Draw the structure of:

(i)2-methylpentane

Procedure

1. Identify the longest continuous carbon chain to get/determine the parent alkane.

Butane is the parent name **CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 CH_3**

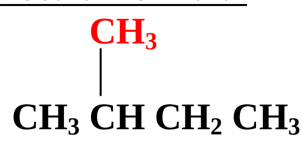
2. Number the longest chain form the end of the chain that is near the branches so as the branch get the lowest number possible

The methyl group is attached to Carbon **"2"**

3. Determine the position, number and type of branches. Name them as methyl, ethyl, propyl e.tc. according to the number of carbon chains attached to the parent alkane i.e

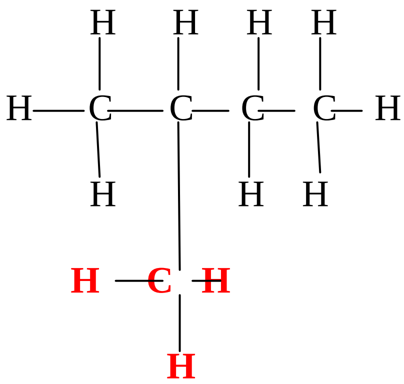
Position of the branch at carbon "2"
Number of branches at carbon "1"
Type of the branch "methyl" hence

Molecular formula



// CH_3 CH (CH_3) CH_2CH_3

Structural formula



(ii)2,2-dimethylpentane

Procedure

1. Identify the longest continuous carbon chain to get/determine the parent alkane.

Butane is the parent name **CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 CH_3**

2. Number the longest chain form the end of the chain that is near the branches so as the branch get the lowest number possible

The methyl group is attached to Carbon **“2”**

3. Determine the position, number and type of branches. Name them as methyl, ethyl, propyl e.tc. according to the number of carbon chains attached to the parent alkane i.e

Position of the branch at carbon “2”

Number of branches at carbon “2”

Type of the branch two“methyl” hence

Molecular formular

CH_3

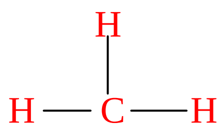
|

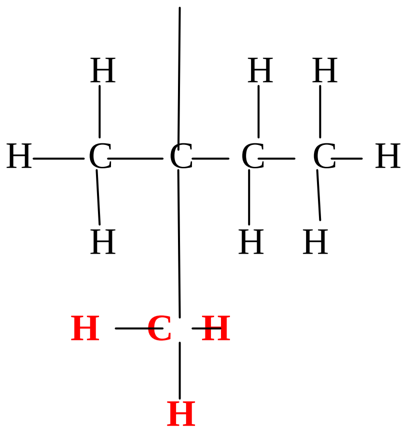
CH_3 C CH_2 CH_3 // CH_3 C (CH_3)$_2$ CH_2CH_3

|

CH_3

Structural formula





(iii) 2,2,3-trimethylbutane

Procedure

1. Identify the longest continuous carbon chain to get/determine the parent alkane.

Butane is the parent name **CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 CH_3**

2. Number the longest chain form the end of the chain that is near the branches so as the branch get the lowest number possible

The methyl group is attached to Carbon **"2 and 3"**

3. Determine the position, number and type of branches. Name them as methyl, ethyl, propyl e.tc. according to the number of carbon chains attached to the parent alkane i.e

Position of the branch at carbon "2 and 3"

Number of branches at carbon "3"

Type of the branch three "methyl" hence

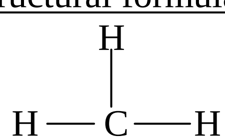
Molecular formular

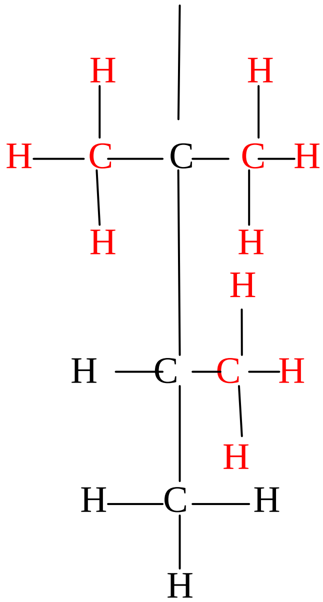
CH_3

CH_3 C CH CH_3 // CH_3 C (CH_3)$_3$ CH_2CH_3

CH_3 CH_3

Structural formula



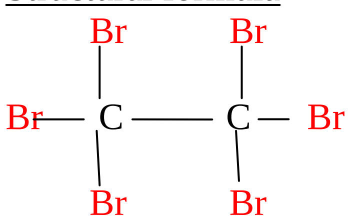


(iv) 1,1,1,2,2,2-hexabromoethane

Molecular formula

CBr_3 CBr_3

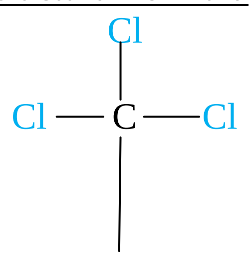
Structural formula

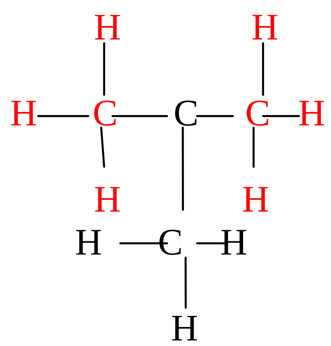


(v) 1,1,1-tetrachloro-2,2-dimethylbutane

$CCl_3C(CH_3)_2CH_3$ // $C\,Cl_3\,C\,(CH_3)_2\,CH_3$

Structural formula





(c)Occurrence and extraction

Crude oil ,**natural gas** and **biogas** are the main sources of alkanes:
(i)Natural gas is found on top of crude oil deposits and consists mainly of methane.

(ii)Biogas is formed from the decay of waste organic products like animal dung and cellulose. When the decay takes place in absence of oxygen , 60-75% by volume of the gaseous mixture of methane gas is produced.

(iii)Crude oil is a mixture of many flammable hydrocarbons/substances. Using fractional distillation, each hydrocarbon fraction can be separated from the other. The hydrocarbon with lower /smaller number of carbon atoms in the chain have lower boiling point and thus collected first.

As the carbon **chain increase**, the **boiling** point, **viscosity** (ease of flow) and colour **intensity** increase as **flammability** decrease. Hydrocarbons in crude oil are not pure. They thus have no sharp fixed boiling point.

Uses of different crude oil fractions

Carbon atoms in a molecule	Common name of fraction	Uses of fraction
1-4	Gas	L.P.G gas for domestic use
5-12	Petrol	Fuel for petrol engines
9-16	Kerosene/Paraffin	Jet fuel and domestic lighting/cooking
15-18	Light diesel	Heavy diesel engine fuel
18-25	Diesel oil	Light diesel engine fuel
20-70	Lubricating oil	Lubricating oil to

		reduce friction.
Over 70	Bitumen/Asphalt	Tarmacking roads

(d)School laboratory preparation of alkanes

In a school laboratory, alkanes may be prepared from the reaction of a sodium alkanoate with solid sodium hydroxide/soda lime.

Chemical equation:

Sodium alkanoate + soda lime -> alkane + Sodium carbonate

$C_nH_{2n+1}COONa(s)$ + NaO**H**(s) -> C_nH_{2n+2} + $Na_2CO_3(s)$

The "H" in NaO**H** is transferred/moves to the C_nH_{2n+1} in $C_nH_{2n+1}COONa(s)$ to form C_nH_{2n+2}.

Examples

1. **Meth**ane is prepared from the heating of a mixture of sodium **ethan**oate and soda lime and collecting over water

Sodium **ethan**oate + soda lime -> **meth**ane + Sodium carbonate

$CH_3COONa(s)$ + NaO**H**(s) -> CH_4 + $Na_2CO_3(s)$

The "H" in NaO**H** is transferred/moves to the CH_3 in $CH_3COONa(s)$ to form CH_4.

2. **Eth**ane is prepared from the heating of a mixture of sodium **prop**anoate and soda lime and collecting over water

Sodium **prop**anoate + soda lime -> **eth**ane + Sodium carbonate

$CH_3CH_2COONa(s)$ + NaO**H**(s) -> CH_3CH_3 + $Na_2CO_3(s)$

The "H" in NaO**H** is transferred/moves to the CH_3CH_2 in $CH_3CH_2COONa(s)$ to form CH_3CH_3

3. **Prop**ane is prepared from the heating of a mixture of sodium **but**anoate and soda lime and collecting over water

Sodium **but**anoate + soda lime -> **prop**ane + Sodium carbonate

$CH_3CH_2CH_2COONa(s)$ + NaO**H**(s) -> $CH_3CH_2CH_3$ + $Na_2CO_3(s)$

The "H" in NaO**H** is transferred/moves to the CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 in CH_3 CH_2CH_2COONa (s) to form CH_3 CH_2CH_3

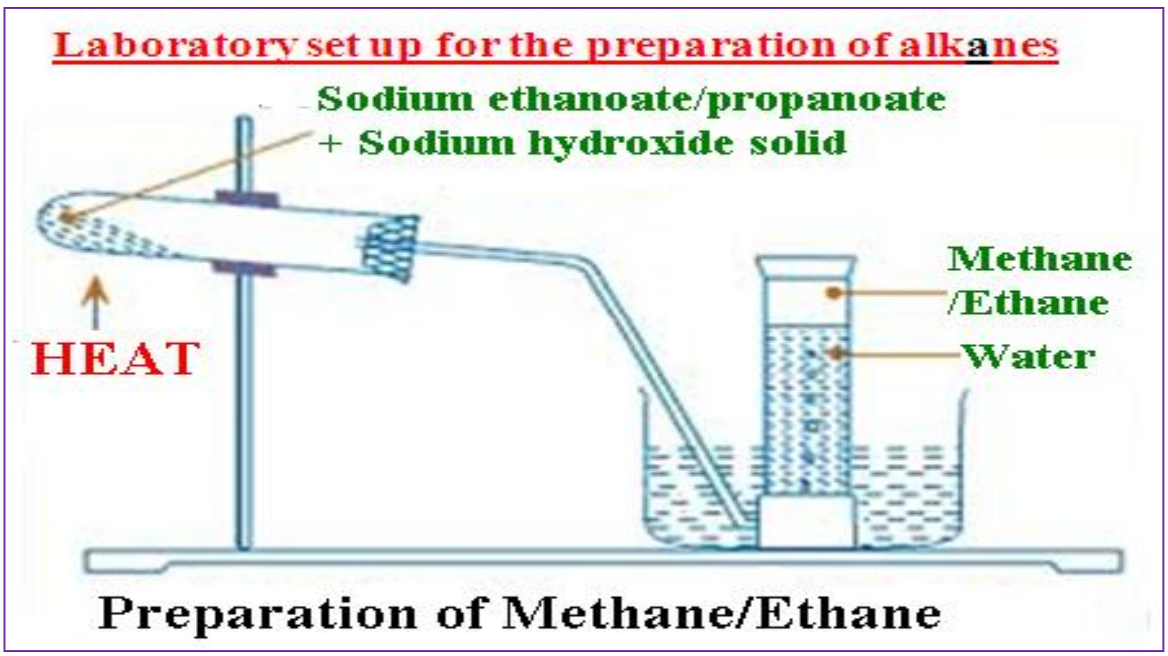
4. **But**ane is prepared from the heating of a mixture of sodium **pent**anoate and soda lime and collecting over water

Sodium **pent**anoate + soda lime -> **but**ane + Sodium carbonate

CH_3 CH_2 $CH_2CH_2COONa(s)$+NaO**H**(s) -> CH_3 $CH_2CH_2CH_3$ + $Na_2CO_3(s)$

The "H" in NaO**H** is transferred/moves to the CH_3CH_2 CH_2 CH_2 in CH_3 CH_2CH_2 CH_2COONa (s) to form CH_3 CH_2 CH_2CH_3

Laboratory set up for the preparation of alkanes



(d)Properties of alkanes

I. Physical properties

Alkanes are colourless gases, solids and liquids that are not poisonous.
They are slightly soluble in water.
The solubility decrease as the carbon chain and thus the molar mass increase
The melting and boiling point increase as the carbon chain increase.

This is because of the increase in van-der-waals /intermolecular forces as the carbon chain increase.
The 1st four straight chain alkanes (methane,ethane,propane and butane)are therefore gases ,the nect six(pentane ,hexane, heptane,octane,nonane, and decane) are liquids while the rest from unidecane(11 carbon atoms) are solids .

The density of straight chain alkanes increase with increasing carbon chain as the intermolecular forces increases.
This reduces the volume occupied by a given mass of the compound.

Summary of physical properties of alkanes

Alkane	General formula	Melting point(K)	Boiling point(K)	Density gcm^{-3}	State at room(298K) temperature and pressure atmosphere (101300Pa)
Methane	CH4	90	112	0.424	gas
Ethane	CH_3CH_3	91	184	0.546	gas
Propane	$CH_3CH_2CH_3$	105	231	0.501	gas
Butane	$CH_3(CH_2)_2CH_3$	138	275	0.579	gas
Pentane	$CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3$	143	309	0.626	liquid
Hexane	$CH_3(CH_2)_4CH_3$	178	342	0.657	liquid
Heptane	$CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_3$	182	372	0.684	liquid
Octane	$CH_3(CH_2)_6CH_3$	216	399	0.703	liquid
Nonane	$CH_3(CH_2)_7CH_3$	219	424	0.708	liquid
Octane	$CH_3(CH_2)_8CH_3$	243	447	0.730	liquid

II.Chemical properties
(i)Burning.

Alkanes burn with a **blue**/non-luminous **non-sooty**/non-smoky flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.
Alkane + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

Alkanes burn with a **blue**/non-luminous **no-sooty**/non-smoky flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide and water.
Alkane + Air -> carbon(**II**) oxide + water (limited air)

Examples

1.(a) Methane when ignited burns with a **blue non sooty** flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Methane + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$CH_4(g)$ + $2O_2(g)$ -> $CO_2(g)$ + $2H_2O(l/g)$

(b) Methane when ignited burns with a **blue non sooty** flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide and water.

Methane + Air -> carbon(**II**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$2CH_4(g)$ + $3O_2(g)$ -> $2CO(g)$ + $4H_2O(l/g)$

2.(a) Ethane when ignited burns with a **blue non sooty** flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Ethane + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$2C_2H_6(g)$ + $7O_2(g)$ -> $4CO_2(g)$ + $6H_2O(l/g)$

(b) Ethane when ignited burns with a **blue non sooty** flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide and water.

Ethane + Air -> carbon(**II**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$2C_2H_6(g)$ + $5O_2(g)$ -> $4CO(g)$ + $6H_2O(l/g)$

3.(a) Propane when ignited burns with a **blue non sooty** flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Propane + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$C_3H_8(g)$ + $5O_2(g)$ -> $3CO_2(g)$ + $4H_2O(l/g)$

(b) Ethane when ignited burns with a **blue non sooty** flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide and water.

Ethane + Air -> carbon(**II**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$2C_3H_8(g)$ + $7O_2(g)$ -> $6CO(g)$ + $8H_2O(l/g)$

ii)Substitution

Substitution reaction is one in which a hydrogen atom is replaced by a halogen in presence of ultraviolet light.

Alkanes react with halogens in presence of ultraviolet light to form halogenoalkanes.

During substitution:

(i)the halogen molecule is split into free atom/radicals.

(ii)one free halogen radical/atoms knock /remove one hydrogen from the alkane leaving an alkyl radical.

(iii) the alkyl radical combine with the other free halogen atom/radical to form halogenoalkane.

(iv)the chlorine atoms substitute repeatedly in the alkane. Each substitution removes a hydrogen atom from the alkane and form hydrogen halide.

(v)substitution stops when all the hydrogen in alkanes are replaced with halogens.

Substitution reaction is a highly **explosive** reaction in presence of **sunlight / ultraviolet** light that act as **catalyst**.

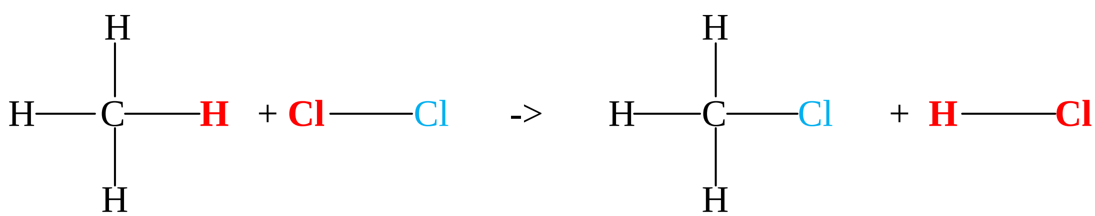
Examples of substitution reactions

Methane has no effect on bromine or chlorine in diffused light/dark. In sunlight , a mixture of chlorine and methane explode to form colourless mixture of chloromethane and hydrogen chloride gas. The pale green colour of chlorine gas fades.

Chemical equation

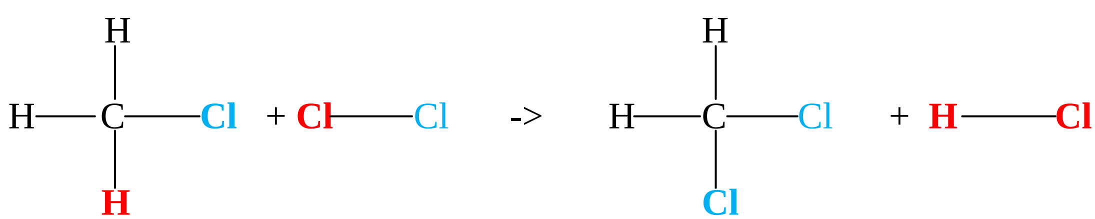
1.(a)Methane + chlorine -> Chloromethane + Hydrogen chloride

CH_4(g) + Cl_2(g) -> CH_3Cl (g) + HCl (g)



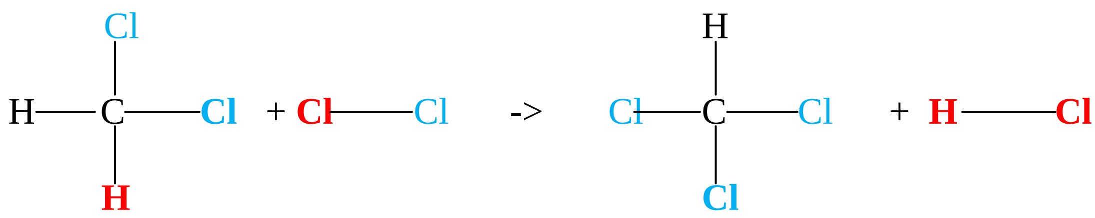
(b) Chloromethane + chlorine -> dichloromethane + Hydrogen chloride

CH_3Cl (g) + Cl_2(g) -> CH_2Cl_2 (g) + HCl (g)



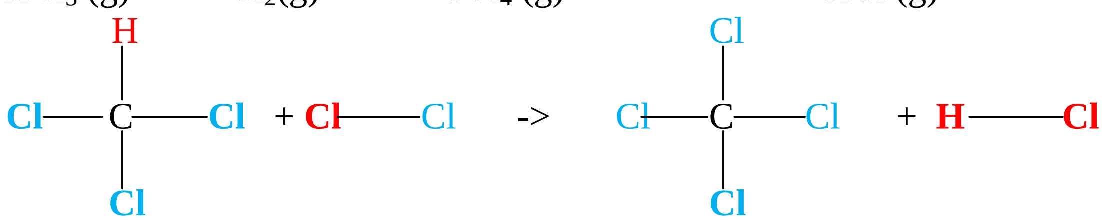
(c) dichloromethane + chlorine -> trichloromethane + Hydrogen chloride

CH_2Cl_2 (g) + Cl_2(g) -> $CHCl_3$ (g) + HCl (g)



(c) trichloromethane + chlorine -> tetrachloromethane + Hydrogen chloride

$CHCl_3$ (g) + Cl_2(g) -> CCl_4 (g) + HCl (g)

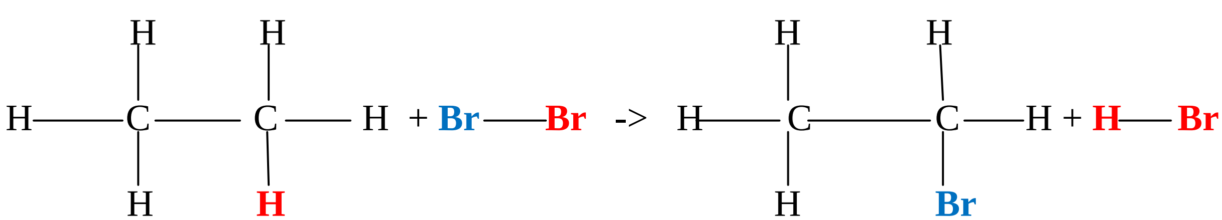


Ethane has no effect on bromine or chlorine in diffused light/dark. In sunlight , a mixture of bromine and ethane explode to form colourless mixture of bromoethane and hydrogen chloride gas. The red/brown colour of bromine gas fades.

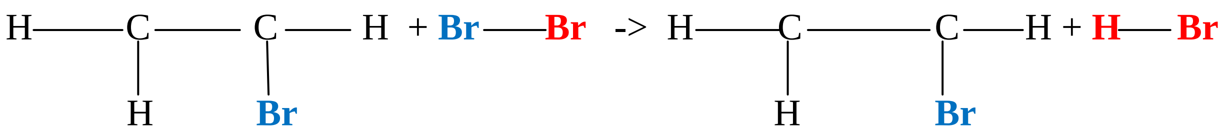
Chemical equation

(a)Ethane + chlorine -> Chloroethane + Hydrogen chloride

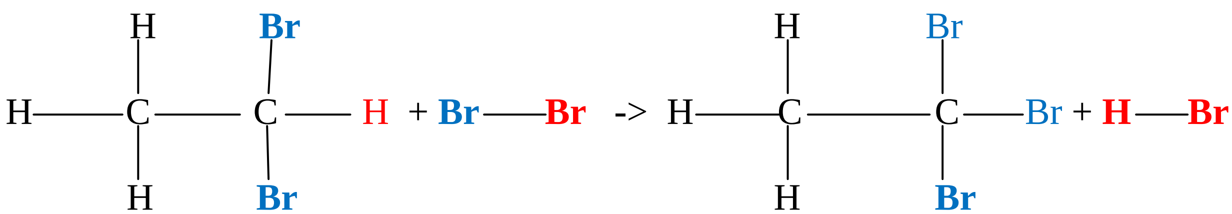
CH_3CH_3(g) + Br_2(g)-> CH_3CH_2Br (g) + HBr (g)



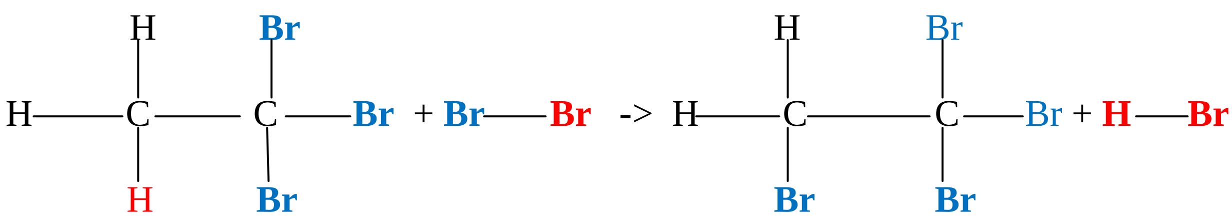
Bromoethane



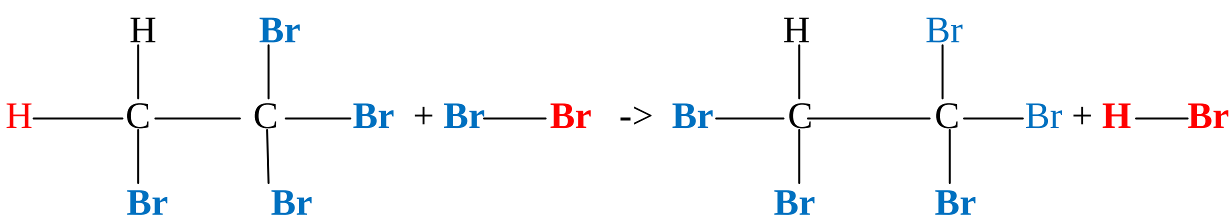
1,1-dibromoethane



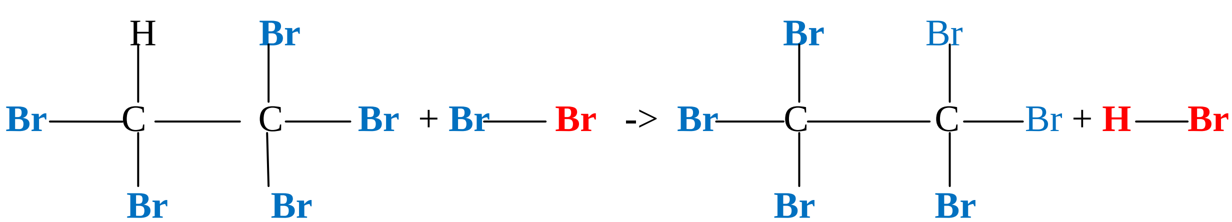
1,1,1-tribromoethane



1,1,1,2-tetrabromoethane



1,1,1,2,2-pentabromoethane



1,1,1,2,2,2-hexabromoethane

Uses of alkanes

1.Most alkanes are used as fuel e.g. Methane is used as biogas in homes.Butane is used as the Laboratory gas.

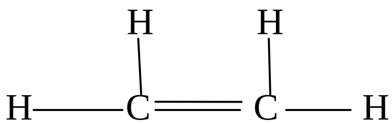
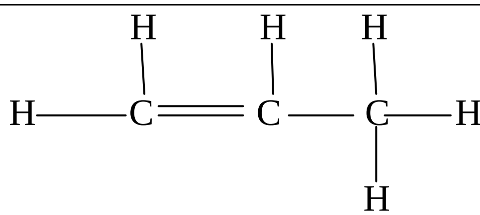
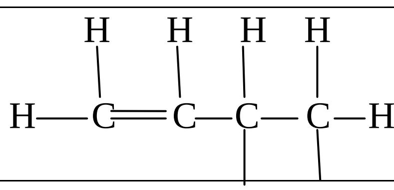
2.On cracking ,alkanes are a major source of Hydrogen for the manufacture of ammonia/Haber process.

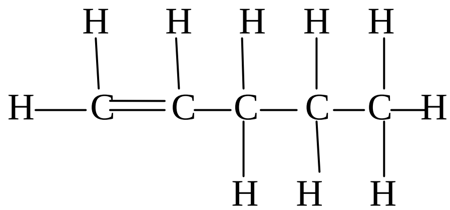
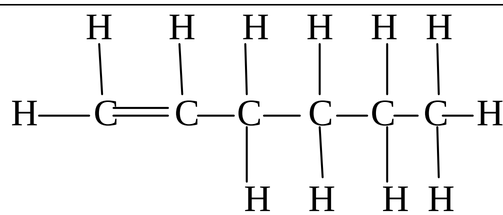
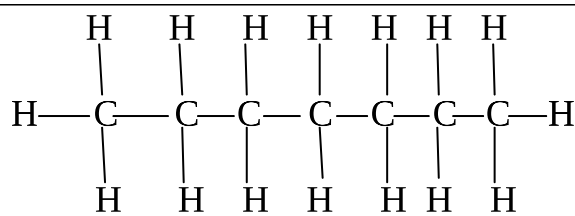
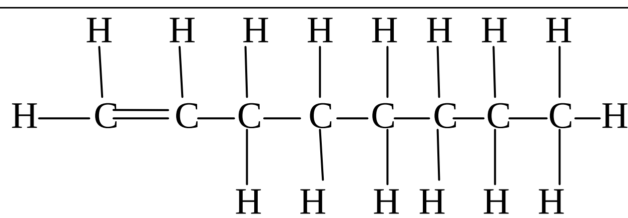
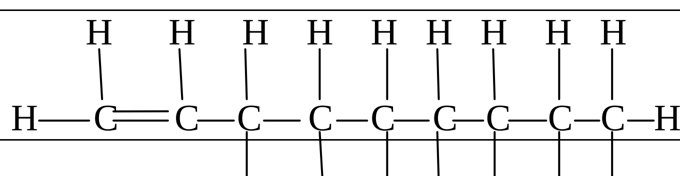
3.In manufacture of Carbon black which is a component in printers ink.
4.In manufacture of useful industrial chemicals like methanol, methanol, and chloromethane.

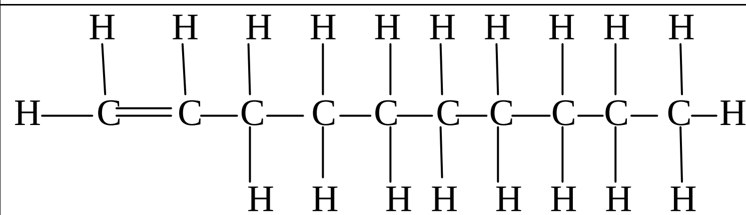
(ii) Alkenes

(a)Nomenclature/Naming

These are hydrocarbons with a general formula $\mathbf{C_nH_{2n}}$ and —C═C— double bond as the functional group . **n** is the number of Carbon atoms in the molecule.
The carbon atoms are linked by at least one **double** bond to each other and single bonds to hydrogen atoms.
They include:

n	General/ Molecular formula	Structural formula	Name
1		Does not exist	
2	C_2H_6	 $CH_2\ CH_2$	Eth**ene**
3	C_3H_8	 $CH_2\ CH\ CH_3$	Prop**ene**
4	C_4H_{10}		But**ene**

		 $CH_2\ CH\ CH_2CH_3$	
5	C_5H_{12}	 $CH_2\ CH\ (CH_2)_2CH_3$	Pent**ene**
6	C_6H_{14}	 $CH_2\ CH\ (CH_2)_3CH_3$	Hex**ene**
7	C_7H_{16}	 $CH_2\ CH\ (CH_2)_4CH_3$	Hept**ene**
8	C_8H_{18}	 $CH_2\ CH\ (CH_2)_5CH_3$	Oct**ene**
9	C_9H_{20}		Non**ene**

		H H HH H H H $CH_2\ CH\ (CH_2)_6CH_3$	
10	$C_{10}H_{22}$	 $CH_2\ CH\ (CH_2)_7CH_3$	dec**ene**

Note

1.Since carbon is **<u>tetravalent</u>** ,each atom of carbon in the alkene **MUST** always be bonded using **four** covalent bond /four shared pairs of electrons including at the double bond.

2.Since Hydrogen is **<u>monovalent</u>** ,each atom of hydrogen in the alkene **MUST** always be bonded using **one** covalent bond/one shared pair of electrons.

3.One member of the alkene ,like alkanes,differ from the next/previous by a CH_2 group.They also form a homologous series.

e.g

Propene differ from ethene by one carbon and two Hydrogen atoms from ethene.

4.A homologous series of alkenes like that of alkanes:

(i) differ by a CH_2 group from the next /previous consecutively

(ii)have similar chemical properties

(iii)have similar chemical formula represented by the general formula C_nH_{2n}

(iv)the physical properties also show steady gradual change

5.The = C= C = double bond in alkene is the functional group. A functional group is the **reacting site** of a molecule/compound.

6. The = C= C = double bond in alkene can easily be broken to accommodate more two more monovalent atoms. The = C= C = double bond in alkenes make it thus **unsaturated.**

7. An unsaturated hydrocarbon is one with a double =C=C= or triple – C ≡ C – carbon bonds in their molecular structure. Unsaturated hydrocarbon easily reacts to be **saturated**.

8.A saturated hydrocarbon is one without a double =C=C= or triple – C≡C – carbon bonds in their molecular structure.

Most of the reactions of alkenes take place at the = C **=** C =bond.

(b)Isomers of alkenes

Isomers are alkenes lie alkanes have the same molecular **general formula** but different molecular **structural formula**.

Ethene and propene do not form isomers. Isomers of alkenes are also named by using the IUPAC(**I**nternational **U**nion of **P**ure and **A**pplied **C**hemistry) system of **nomenclature/naming.**

The IUPAC system of nomenclature of naming alkenes uses the following basic rules/guidelines:

1.Identify the longest continuous/straight carbon chain which contains the **=C = C= double** bond get/determine the **parent** alkene.

2.Number the longest chain form the end of the chain which contains the **=C = C= double** bond so he **=C = C= double** bond lowest number possible.

3 Indicate the positions by splitting "**alk**-positions-**ene**" e.g. but-2-ene, pent-1,3-diene.

4.The position **indicated** must be for the carbon atom at the **lower** position in the **=C = C= double bond.**i.e

But-2-ene means the double =C = C= is between Carbon "2"and "3"

Pent-1,3-diene means there are two double bond one between carbon "1" and "2"and another between carbon "3" and "4"

5. Determine the position, number and type of branches. Name them as methyl, ethyl, propyl e.tc. according to the number of alkyl carbon chains attached to the alkene. Name them fluoro-,chloro-,bromo-,iodo- if they are halogens

6.Use prefix di-,tri-,tetra-,penta-,hexa- to show the number of **double** C = C bonds and **branches** attached to the alkene.

7.Position isomers can be formed when the=C = C= double bond is shifted between carbon atoms e.g.

But-2-ene means the double =C = C= is between Carbon "2"and "3"

But-1-ene means the double =C = C= is between Carbon "1"and "2"

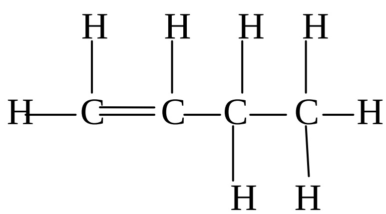
Both But-1-ene and But-2-ene are position isomers of Butene

8.Position isomers are molecules/compounds having the same general formular but different position of the functional group.i.e.

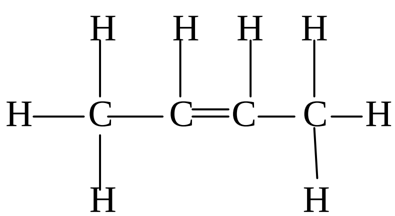
Butene has the molecular/general formular C_4H_8 position but can form both But-1-ene and But-2-ene as position isomers.

9. Like alkanes ,an alkyl group can be attached to the alkene. Chain/branch isomers are thus formed.
10.Chain/branch isomers are molecules/compounds having the same general formula but different structural formula e.g
Butene and 2-methyl propene both have the same general formualr but different branching chain.

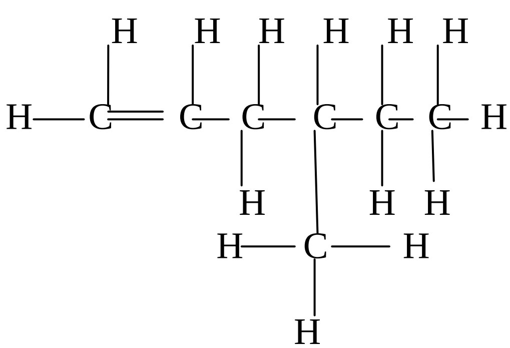
<u>Practice on IUPAC nomenclature of alkenes</u>
<u>Name the following isomers of alkene</u>



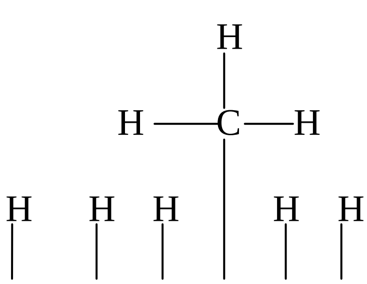
But-1-ene

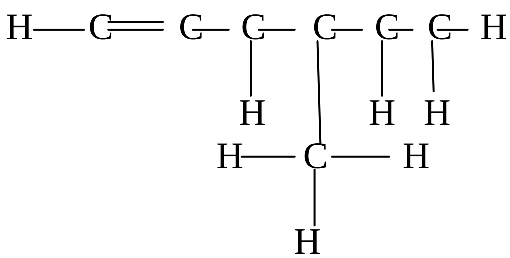


But-2-ene



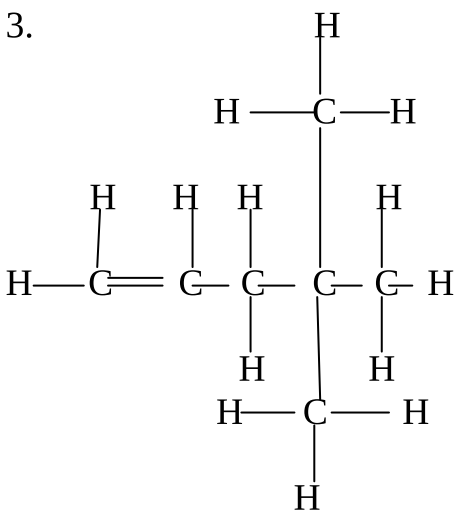
4-methylhex-1-ene





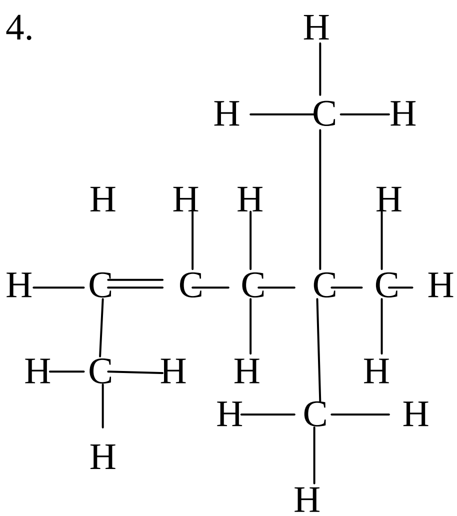
4,4-dimethylhex-1-ene

3.



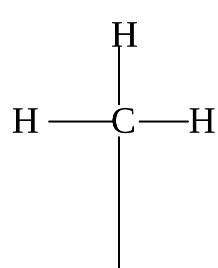
4,4-dimethylpent -1- ene

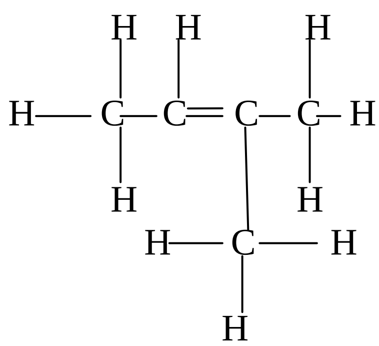
4.



5,5-dimethylhex-2- ene

5.





2,2-dimethylbut -2- ene

8.H_2C $CHCH_2$ CH_2 CH_3 pent -1- ene

9.H_2C $C(CH_3)CH_2$ CH_2 CH_3 2-methylpent -1- ene

10.H_2C $C(CH_3)C(CH_3)_2$ CH_2 CH_3 2,3,3-trimethylpent -1- ene

11.H_2C $C(CH_3)C(CH_3)_2$ $C(CH_3)_2$ CH_3 2,3,3,4,4-pentamethylpent -1- ene

12.H_3C $C(CH_3)C(CH_3)$ $C(CH_3)_2$ CH_3 2,3,4,4-tetramethylpent -2- ene

13. H_2C $C(CH_3)C(CH_3)$ $C(CH_3)$ CH_3 2,3,4-trimethylpent -1,3- diene

14. H_2C CBrCBr CBr CH_3 2,3,4-tribromopent -1,3- diene

15. H_2C CHCH CH_2 But -1,3- diene

16. Br_2C CBrCBr CBr_2 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexabromobut -1,3- diene

17. I_2C CICI CI_2 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexaiodobut -1,3- diene

18. H_2C $C(CH_3)C(CH_3)$ CH_2 2,3-dimethylbut -1,3- diene

<u>(c)Occurrence and extraction</u>

At indusrial level,alkenes are obtained from the cracking of alk**a**nes.Cracking is the process of breaking long chain alkanes to smaller/shorter alk**a**nes, an alk**e**ne and hydrogen gas at high temperatures.
Cracking is a major source of useful hydrogen gas for manufacture of ammonia/nitric(V)acid/HCl i.e.

Long chain alkane -> smaller/shorter alk**a**ne + Alk**e**ne + Hydrogen gas

Examples

1.When irradiated with high energy radiation,Propane undergo cracking to form methane gas, ethene and hydrogen gas.

Chemical equation

$CH_3CH_2CH_3$ (g) -> CH_4(g) + $CH_2=CH_2$(g) + H_2(g)

2.Octane undergo cracking to form hydrogen gas, butene and butane gases

Chemical equation

$CH_3(CH_2)_6CH_3$ (g) -> $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_3$(g) + $CH_3CH_2CH=CH_2$(g) + H_2(g)

(d)School laboratory preparation of alkenes

In a school laboratory, alk**e**nes may be prepared from dehydration of alkanols using:

(i) concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid(H_2SO_4).

(a) aluminium(III)oxide(Al_2O_3) i.e

Alkanol --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> Alkene + Water

Alkanol --Al_2O_3 --> Alkene + Water e.g.

1.(a)At about 180^oC,concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid dehydrates/removes water from ethanol to form eth**e**ne.

The gas produced contain traces of carbon(IV)oxide and sulphur(IV)oxide gas as impurities.

It is thus passed through concentrated sodium/potassium hydroxide solution to remove the impurities.

Chemical equation

CH_3CH_2**OH** (l) --conc $H_2SO_4/180^oC$--> $CH_2=CH_2$(g) + $\mathbf{H_2O}$(l)

(b)On heating strongly aluminium(III)oxide(Al_2O_3),it dehydrates/removes water from ethanol to form eth**e**ne.

Ethanol vapour passes through the hot aluminium (III) oxide which catalyses the dehydration.

Activated aluminium(III)oxide has a very high affinity for water molecules/elements of water and thus dehydrates/ removes water from ethanol to form eth**e**ne.

Chemical equation

CH_3CH_2**OH** (l) --(Al_2O_3/strong heat--> $CH_2=CH_2$(g) + **H_2O**(l)

2(a) Propan-1-ol and Propan-2-ol(position isomers of propanol) are dehydrated by conc H_2SO_4 at about 180°C to prop**e**ne(propene has no position isomers).

Chemical equation

CH_3CH_2 CH_2**OH** (l) -- conc H_2SO_4/180°C --> $CH_3CH_2=CH_2$(g) + **H_2O**(l)

Propan-**1**-ol Prop-**1**-ene

CH_3CH**OH** CH_3 (l) -- conc H_2SO_4/180°C --> $CH_3CH_2=CH_2$(g) + **H_2O**(l)

Propan-**2**-ol Prop-**1**-ene

(b) Propan-1-ol and Propan-2-ol(position isomers of propanol) are dehydrated by heating strongly aluminium(III)oxide(Al_2O_3) form prop**e**ne

Chemical equation

CH_3CH_2 CH_2**OH** (l) -- Heat/Al_2O_3 --> $CH_3CH_2=CH_2$(g) + **H_2O**(l)

Propan-**1**-ol Prop-**1**-ene

CH_3CH**OH** CH_3 (l) -- Heat/Al_2O_3 --> $CH_3CH_2=CH_2$(g) + **H_2O**(l)

Propan-**2**-ol Prop-**1**-ene

3(a) Butan-1-ol and Butan-2-ol(position isomers of butanol) are dehydrated by conc H_2SO_4 at about 180°C to But-1-**e**ne and But-2-**e**ne respectively

Chemical equation

CH_3CH_2 CH_2 CH_2**OH** (l) -- conc H_2SO_4/180°C -->CH_3 $CH_2CH_2=CH_2$(g) + **H_2O**(l)

Butan-**1**-ol But-**1**-ene

CH_3CH**OH** CH_2CH_3 (l)-- conc H_2SO_4/180°C -->$CH_3CH=CH$ CH_2(g) + **H_2O**(l)

Butan-**2**-ol But-**2**-ene

(b) Butan-1-ol and Butan-2-ol are dehydrated by heating strongly aluminium (III) oxide (Al_2O_3) form But-1-**e**ne and But-2-**e**ne respectively.

Chemical equation

CH_3CH_2 CH_2 CH_2**OH** (l) -- Heat/Al_2O_3 --> CH_3 $CH_2CH_2=CH_2$(g) + **H_2O**(l)

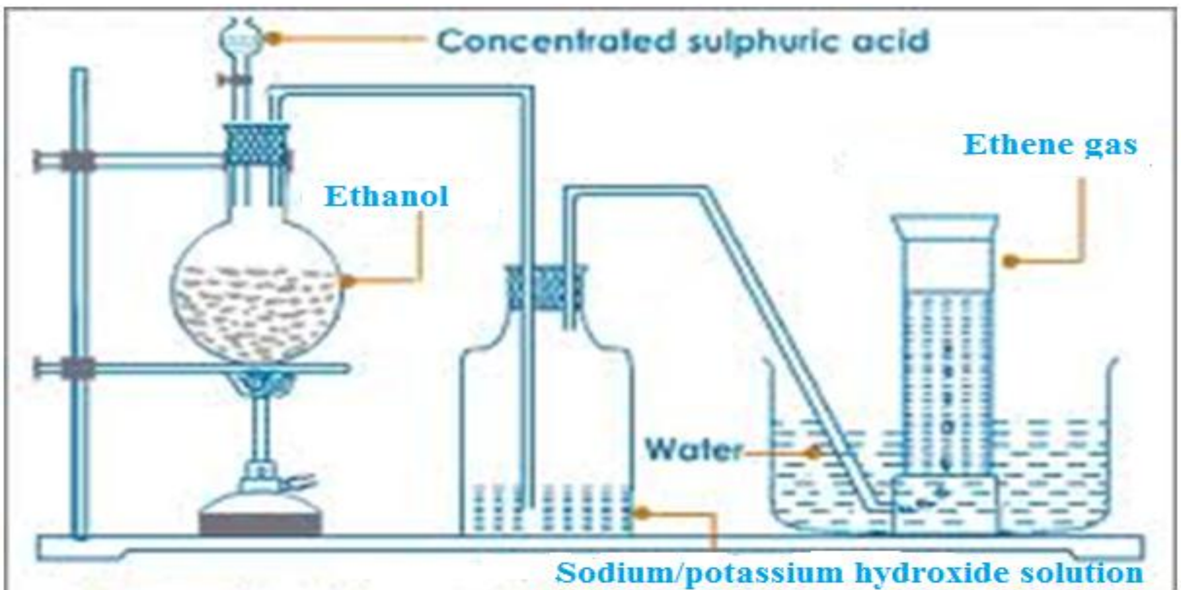
Butan-**1**-ol But-**1**-ene

$CH_3CH\textbf{OH}\ CH_2CH_3$ (l) -- Heat/Al_2O_3 --> $CH_3CH{=}CH\ CH_2$(g) + $\mathbf{H_2O}$(l)
Butan-**2**-ol   But-**2**-ene

Laboratory set up for the preparation of alk**e**nes/**ethene**

Caution
(i) Ethanol is highly inflammable
(ii) Conc H_2SO_4 is highly corrosive on skin contact.
(iii) Common school thermometer has maximum calibration of 110^{o}C and thus cannot be used. It breaks/cracks.

(i)Using conentrated sulphuric(VI)acid



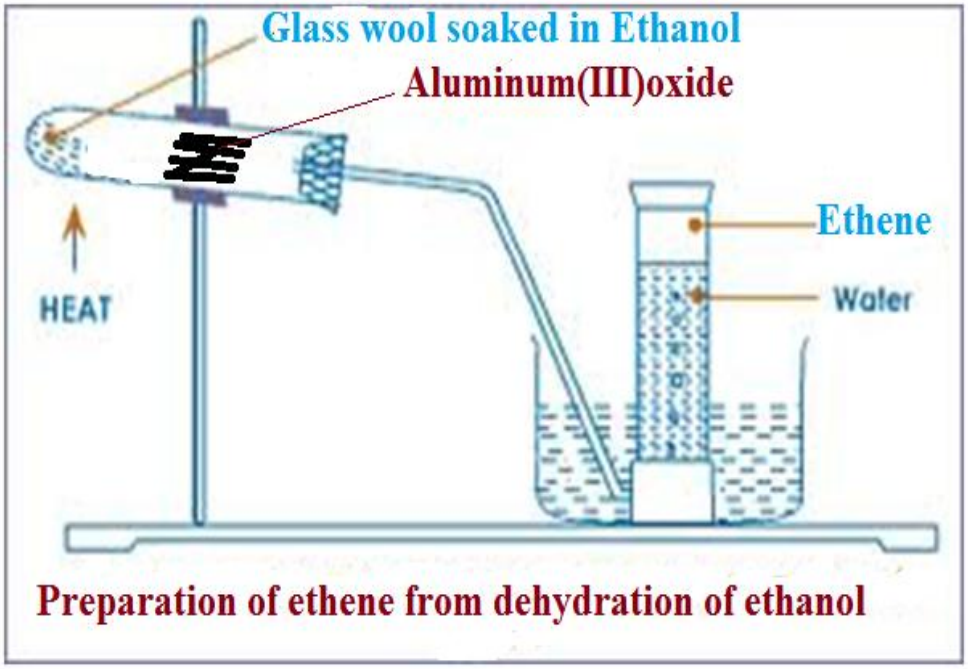
Preparation of ethene from dehydration of ethanol

Some broken porcelain or sand should be put in the flask when heating to:

(i)prevent bumping which may break the flask.
(ii)ensure uniform and smooth boiling of the mixture

The temperatures should be maintained at above160^{o}C.
At lower temperatures another compound **-ether** is predominantly formed instead of ethene gas**.**

(ii)Using aluminium(III)oxide



Preparation of ethene from dehydration of ethanol

<u>(e)Properties of alkenes</u>

I. Physical properties

Like alk**a**nes, alk**e**nes are colourles gases, solids and liquids that are not poisonous.
They are slightly soluble in water.
The solubility in water decrease as the carbon chain and as the molar mass increase but very soluble in organic solvents like tetrachloromethane and methylbenzene.
The melting and boiling point increase as the carbon chain increase.
This is because of the increase in van-der-waals /intermolecular forces as the carbon chain increase.
The 1st four straight chain alk**e**nes (eth**e**ne,propane,but-1-**e**ne and pent-1-**e**ne)are gases at room temperature and pressure.
The density of straight chain alk**e**nes,like alkanes, increase with increasing carbon chain as the intermolecular forces increases reducing the volume occupied by a given mass of the alk**e**ne.

Summary of physical properties of the 1st five alk**e**nes

Alk**e**ne	General	Melting	Boiling	State at room(298K)

	formula	point(^oC)	point(K)	temperature and pressure atmosphere (101300Pa)
Eth**e**ne	CH_2CH_2	-169	-104	gas
Prop**e**ne	CH_3 $CHCH_2$	-145	-47	gas
But**e**ne	CH_3CH_2 $CHCH_2$	-141	-26	gas
Pent-1-**e**ne	$CH_3(CH_2$ $CHCH_2$	-138	30	liquid
Hex-1-**e**ne	$CH_3(CH_2)$ $CHCH_2$	-98	64	liquid

II. Chemical properties
(a)Burning/combustion

Alk**e**nes burn with a **yellow**/ luminous **sooty**/ smoky flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Alk**e**ne + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

Alk**e**nes burn with a **yellow**/ luminous **sooty**/ smoky flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide and water.

Alk**e**ne + Air -> carbon(**II**) oxide + water (limited air)

Burning of alkenes with a **yellow**/ luminous **sooty**/ smoky flame is a confirmatory test for the **presence** of the **=C=C=** double bond because they have **higher C:H ratio.**

A homologous series with $-\overset{|}{C}=\overset{|}{C}-$ double or $-C\equiv C-$ triple bond is said to be **unsaturated.**

A homologous series with $-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{C}}-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{C}}-$ single bond is said to be **saturated**.Most of the reactions of the unsaturated compound involve trying to be saturated to form a $-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{C}}-\overset{|}{\underset{|}{C}}-$ single bond .

<u>Examples of burning alkenes</u>

1.(a) Eth**e**ne when ignited burns with a **yellow sooty** flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Eth**e**ne + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$C_2H_4(g)$ + $3O_2(g)$ -> $2CO_2(g)$ + $2H_2O(l/g)$

(b) Eth**e**ne when ignited burns with a **yellow sooty** flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide and water.

Eth**e**ne + Air -> carbon(**II**) oxide + water (limited air)

$C_2H_4(g)$ + $3O_2(g)$ -> $2CO_2(g)$ + $2H_2O(l/g)$

2.(a) Prop**e**ne when ignited burns with a **yellow sooty** flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Prop**e**ne + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$2C_3H_6(g)$ + $9O_2(g)$ -> $6CO_2(g)$ + $6H_2O(l/g)$

(a) Prop**e**ne when ignited burns with a **yellow sooty** flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide and water.

Prop**e**ne + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$C_3H_6(g)$ + $3O_2(g)$ -> $3CO(g)$ + $3H_2O(l/g)$

(b)Addition reactions

An addition reaction is one which an unsaturated compound reacts to form a saturated compound.Addition reactions of alkenes are named from the reagent used to cause the addtion/convert the double =C=C= to single C-C bond.

(i)Hydrogenation

Hydrogenation is an addition reaction in which **hydrogen** in presence of **Palladium/Nickel** catalyst at high temperatures react with alk**e**nes to form alk**a**nes.

Examples

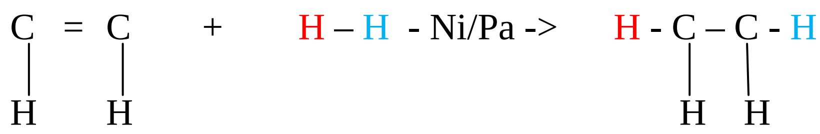
1.When Hydrogen gas is passed through liquid vegetable and animal **oil** at about 180^{o}C in presence of Nickel catalyst,solid **fat** is formed.

Hydrogenation is thus used to **harden** oils to solid fat especially margarine.

During hydrogenation, one hydrogen atom in the hydrogen molecule attach itself to one carbon and the other hydrogen to the second carbon breaking the double bond to single bond.

Chemical equation

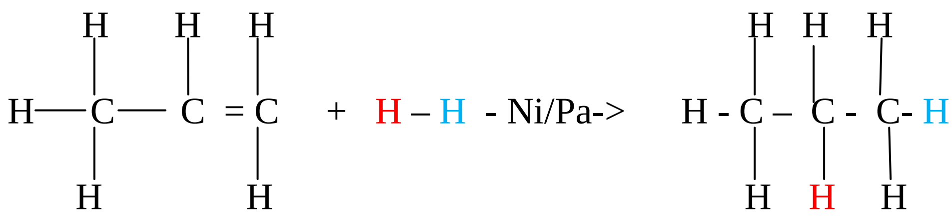
$H_2C=CH_2$ + H_2 -Ni/Pa-> $H_3C - CH_3$



2.Prop**e**ne undergo hydrogenation to form Propane

Chemical equation

$H_3C\ CH{=}CH_2 \quad + \quad H_2 \quad$ -Ni/Pa-> $\quad H_3C\ CH - CH_3$

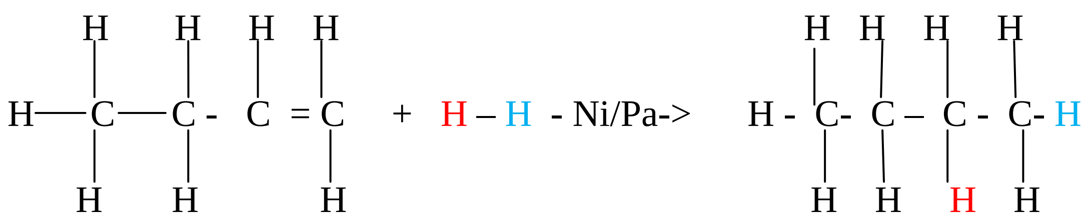


3.Both But-1-**e**ne and But-2-**e**ne undergo hydrogenation to form Butane

Chemical equation

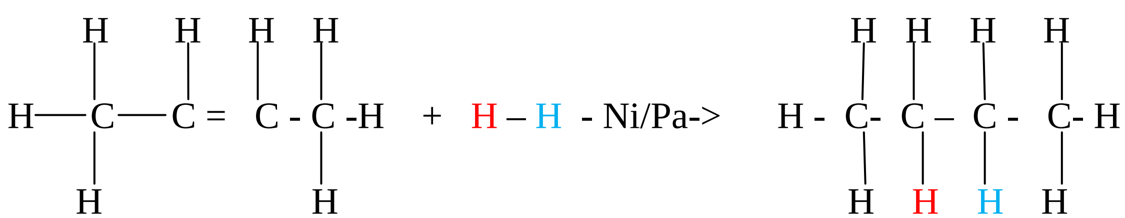
But-1-**e**ne + Hydrogen –Ni/Pa-> Butane

$H_3C\ CH_2\ CH{=}CH_2 \quad + \quad H_2 \quad$ -Ni/Pa-> $\quad H_3C\ CH_2CH - CH_3$



But-2-**e**ne + Hydrogen –Ni/Pa-> Butane

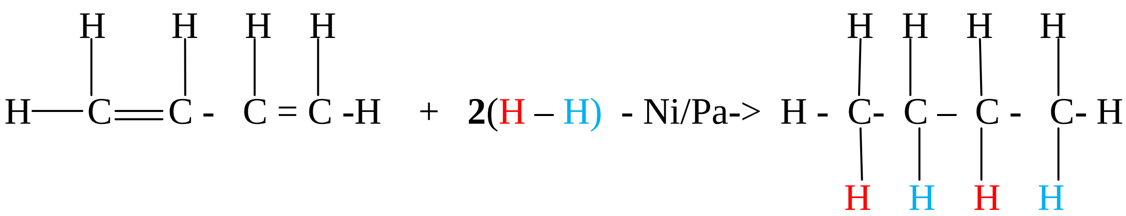
$H_3C\ CH_2 {=}CH\ CH_2 \quad + \quad H_2 \quad$ -Ni/Pa-> $\quad H_3C\ CH_2CH - CH_3$



4. But-1,3-di**e**ne should undergo hydrogenation to form Butane. The reaction uses **two** moles of hydrogen molecules/**four** hydrogen atoms to break the two double bonds.

But-1,3-di**e**ne + Hydrogen –Ni/Pa-> Butane

H_2C CH CH=CH_2 + **2**H_2 -Ni/Pa-> H_3C CH_2CH - CH_3



(ii) Halogenation.

Halogenation is an addition reaction in which a halogen (Fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine) reacts with an alk**e**ne to form an alkane.

The double bond in the alk**e**ne break and form a single bond.

The colour of the halogen **fades** as the number of moles of the halogens remaining unreacted decreases/reduces.

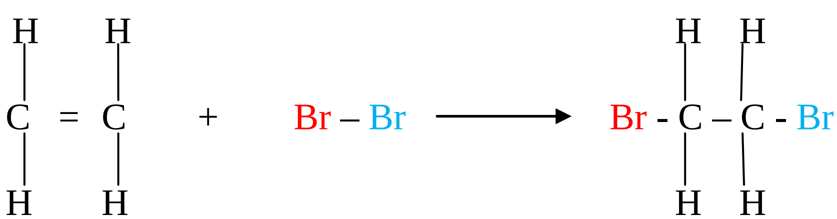
One bromine atom bond at the 1^{st} carbon in the double bond while the other goes to the 2^{nd} carbon.

Examples

1Ethene reacts with bromine to form 1,2-dibromoethane.

Chemical equation

$H_2C=CH_2$ + Br_2 → H_2 Br C - CH_2 Br



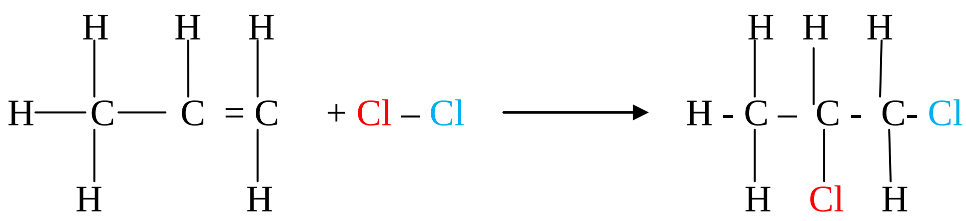
Ethene + Bromine → 1,2-dibromoethane

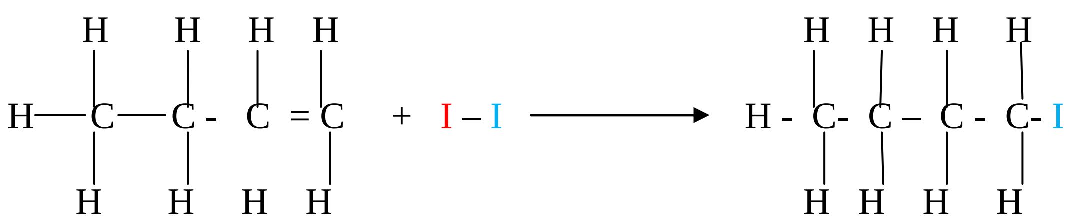
2.Propene reacts with chlorine to form 1,2-dichloropropane.

Chemical equation

H_3C CH=CH_2 + Cl_2 → H_3C CHCl - CH_2Cl

Propene + Chlorine → 1,2-dichloropropane





3.Both But-1-**e**ne and But-2-**e**ne undergo halogenation with iodine to form 1,2-diiodobutane and 2,3-diiodobutane

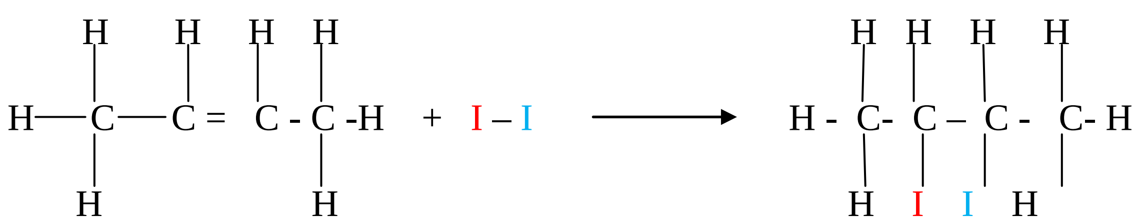
<u>Chemical equation</u>

But-1-**e**ne + iodine → 1,2 diiodobutane

$H_3C\ CH_2\ CH{=}CH_2$ + I_2 → $H_3C\ CH_2CH\ I$ - CH_2I

But-2-**e**ne + Iodine → 2,3-diiodobutane

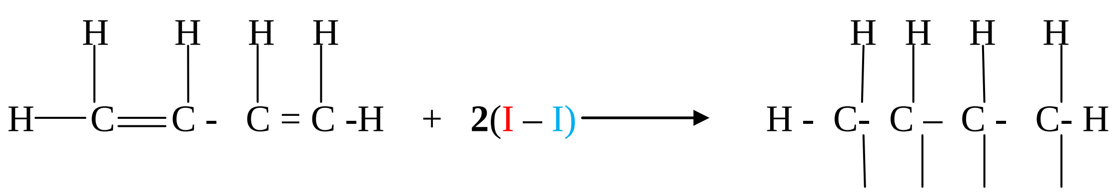
$H_3C\ CH{=}\ CH{-}CH_2$ + F_2 → H_3C CHICHI - CH_3



4. But-1,3-di**e**ne should undergo halogenation to form Butane. The reaction uses **two** <u>moles</u> of iodine molecules/**four** iodine atoms to break the two double bonds.

But-1,3-di**e**ne + iodine → 1,2,3,4-tetraiodobutane

$H_2C{=}\ CH\ CH{=}CH_2$ + **2**I_2 → H_2CI CHICHI - CHI



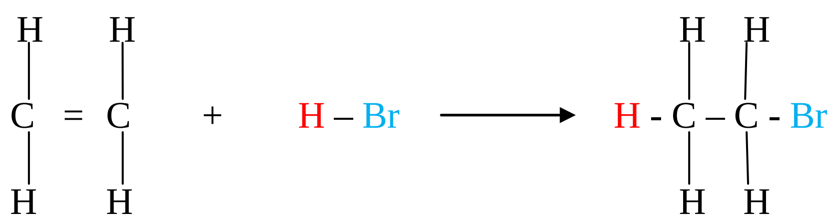
(iii) Reaction with hydrogen halides.
Hydrogen halides reacts with alk**e**ne to form a halogenoalkane. The double bond in the alk**e**ne break and form a single bond.
The main compound is one which the **hydrogen** atom bond at the carbon with **more hydrogen** .

Examples

1. Ethene reacts with hydrogen bromide to form bromoethane.

Chemical equation

$H_2C{=}CH_2$ + HBr ⟶ $H_3C - CH_2Br$



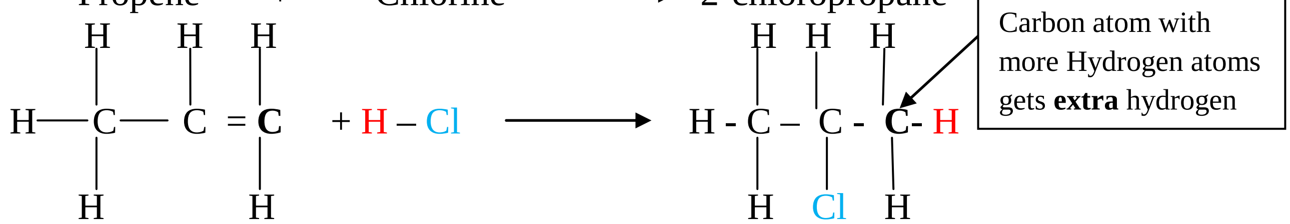
Ethene + Bromine ⟶ bromoethane

2. Propene reacts with hydrogen iodide to form 2-iodopropane.

Chemical equation

$H_3C\ CH{=}CH_2$ + HI ⟶ $H_3C\ CHI - CH_3$

Propene + Chlorine ⟶ 2-chloropropane

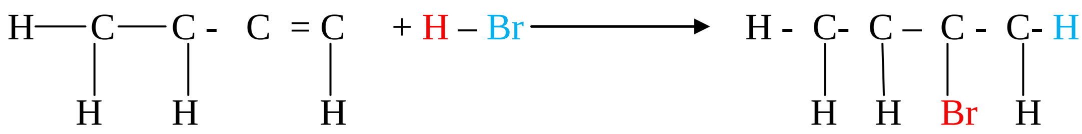


3. Both But-1-**e**ne and But-2-**e**ne reacts with hydrogen bromide to form 2-bromobutane

Chemical equation

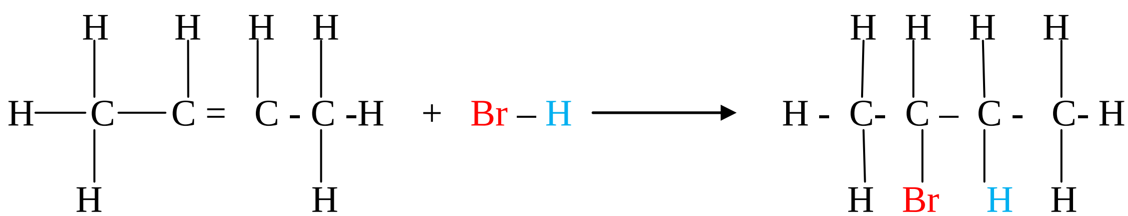
But-1-**e**ne + hydrogen bromide ⟶ 2-bromobutane

$H_3C\ CH_2\ CH{=}CH_2$ + HBr ⟶ $H_3C\ CH_2CHBr - CH_3$



But-2-**e**ne + Hydrogen bromide ⟶ 2-bromobutane

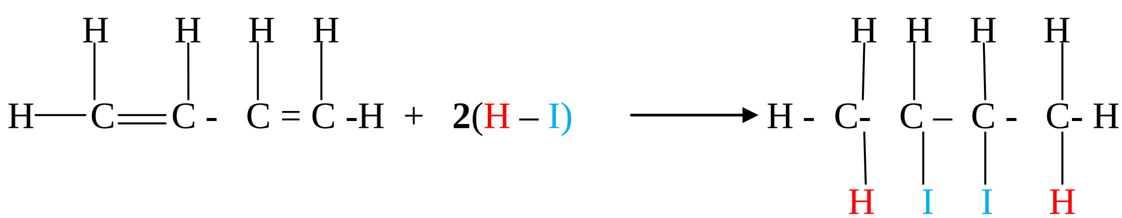
$H_3C\ CH{=}\ CH\text{-}CH_2$ + HBr ⟶ $H_3C\ CHBrCH_2$ - CH_3



4. But-1,3-di**e**ne react with hydrogen iodide to form 2,3- diiodobutane. The reaction uses **two** <u>moles</u> of hydrogen iodide molecules/**two** iodine atoms and two hydrogen atoms to break the two double bonds.

But-1,3-di**e**ne + iodine ⟶ 2,3-diiodobutane

$H_2C{=}\ CH\ CH{=}CH_2$ + **2HI**$_2$ ⟶ $H_3CCHICHI$ - CH_3



(iv) Reaction with bromine/chlorine water.

Chlorine and bromine water is formed when the halogen is dissolved in distilled water.Chlorine water has the formular HOCl(hypochlorous/chloric(I)acid) .Bromine water has the formular HOBr(hydrobromic(I)acid).

During the addition reaction .the halogen move to one carbon and the OH to the other carbon in the alkene at the =C=C= double bond to form a **halogenoalkan<u>o</u>l.**

Bromine water + Alkene -> bromoalkan**o**l

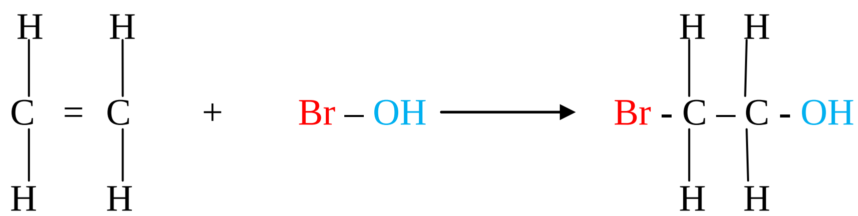
Chlorine water + Alkene -> bromoalkan**o**l

<u>Examples</u>

1Ethene reacts with bromine water to form bromoethan**ol**.

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$H_2C{=}CH_2$ + HOBr ⟶ H_2 Br C - CH_2 OH



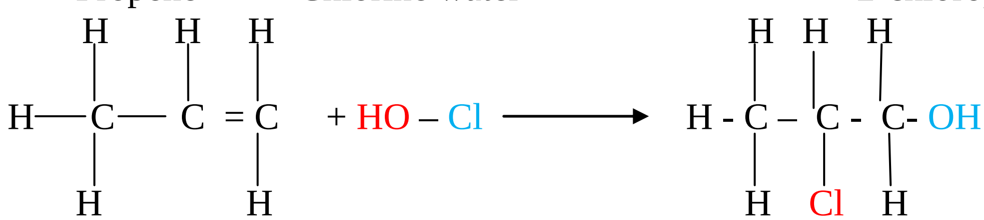
Ethene + Bromine water → bromoethan**ol**

2.Propene reacts with chlorine water to form chloropropan-2-ol / 2-chloropropan-1-ol.

<u>Chemical equation</u>

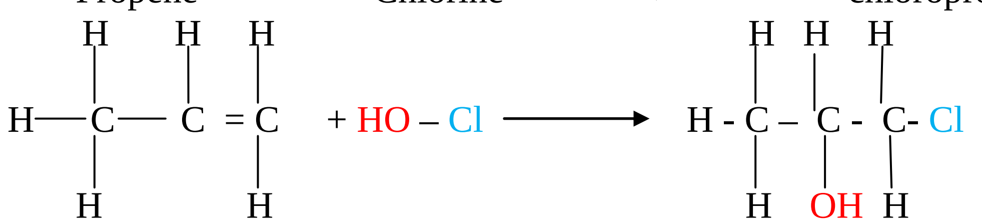
I.$H_3C\ CH{=}CH_2$ + HOCl → $H_3C\ CHCl - CH_2OH$

Propene + Chlorine water → 2-chloropropane



II.$H_3C\ CH{=}CH_2$ + HOCl → $H_3C\ CHOH - CH_2Cl$

Propene + Chlorine → chloropropan-2-ol

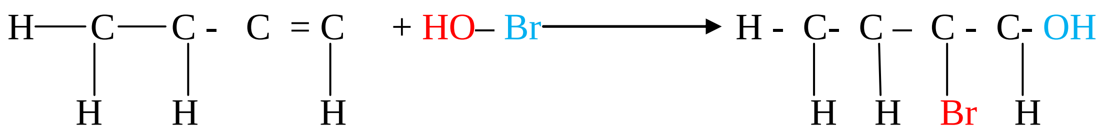


3.Both But-1-**e**ne and But-2-**e**ne react with bromine water to form 2-bromobutan-1-**ol** /3-bromobutan-2-**ol** respectively

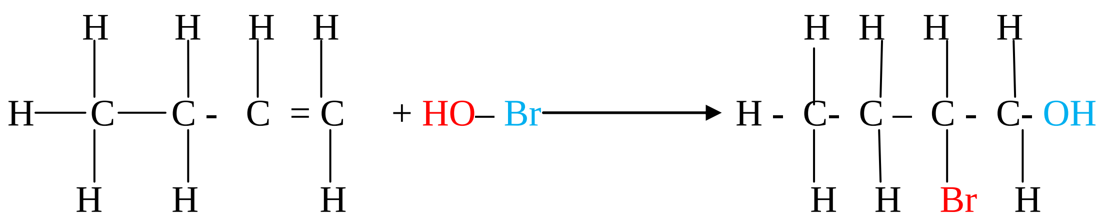
<u>Chemical equation</u>

I.But-1-**e**ne + bromine water → 2-bromobutan-1-ol

$H_3C\ CH_2\ CH{=}CH_2$ + HOBr → $H_3C\ CH_2CH\ Br - CH_2OH$



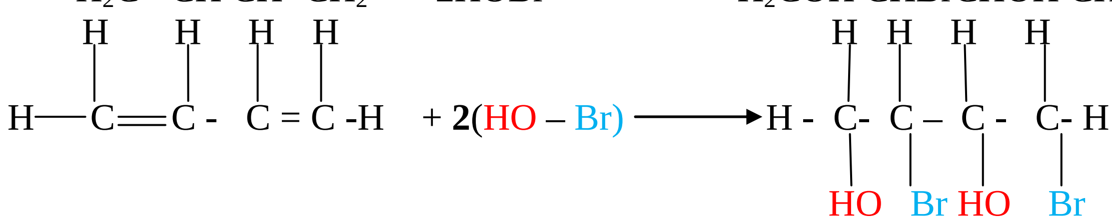
II. But-2-**e**ne + bromine water → 3-bromobutan-2-ol
H_3C CH= $CHCH_3$ + HOBr → H_3C CH_2OHCH Br CH_3



4. But-1,3-di**e**ne reacts with bromine water to form Butan-1,3-diol.
The reaction uses **two** moles of bromine water molecules to break the two double bonds.

But-1,3-di**e**ne + bromine water → 2,4-dibromobutan-1,3-diol

H_2C= CH CH=CH_2 + **2**HOBr → H_2COH CHBrCHOH CHBr



(v) Oxidation.

Alkenes are oxidized to alkanols with **duo/double** functional groups by oxidizing agents.

When an alk**e**ne is bubbled into orange acidified potassium/sodium dichromate (VI) solution,the colour of the oxidizing agent changes to green.

When an alk**e**ne is bubbled into purple acidified potassium/sodium manganate(VII) solution, the oxidizing agent is decolorized.

Examples

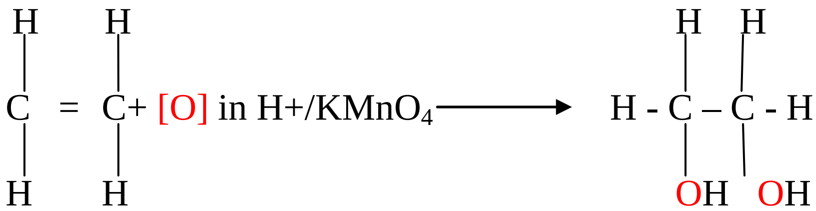
1Ethene is oxidized to ethan-1,2-di**ol** by acidified potassium/sodium manganate(VII) solution/ acidified potassium/sodium dichromate(VI) solution.

The purple acidified potassium/sodium manganate(VII) solution is decolorized.

The orange acidified potassium/sodium dichromate(VI) solution turns to green.

Chemical equation

$H_2C{=}CH_2$ —— **[O]** in H+/$K_2Cr_2O_7$ ⟶ HO CH_2 - CH_2 OH



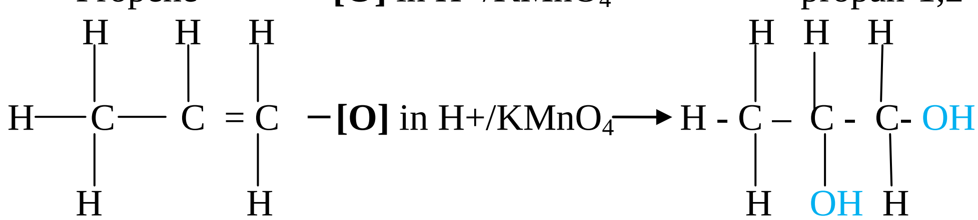
Ethene + [O] in H+/$KMnO_4$ ⟶ ethan-1,2-di**ol**

2. Propene is oxidized to propan-1,2-di**ol** by acidified potassium/sodium manganate(VII) solution/ acidified potassium/sodium dichromate(VI) solution. The purple acidified potassium/sodium manganate(VII) solution is decolorized. The orange acidified potassium/sodium dichromate(VI) solution turns to green.

Chemical equation

H_3C $CH{=}CH_2$ —— **[O]** in H+/$KMnO_4$ ⟶ H_3C CHOH - CH_2OH

Propene —— **[O]** in H+/$KMnO_4$ ⟶ propan-1,2-diol

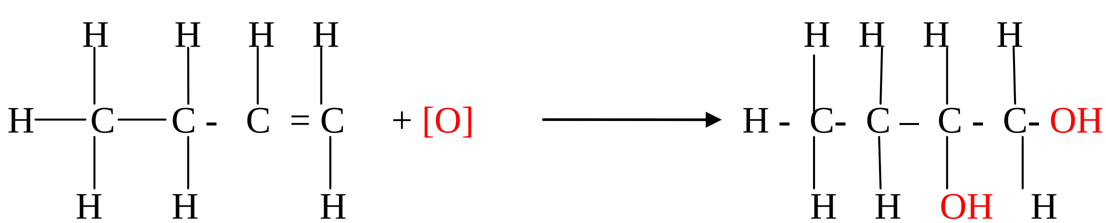


3.Both But-1-**e**ne and But-2-**e**ne react with bromine water to form butan-1,2-diol and butan-2,3-diol

Chemical equation

I.But-1-**e**ne + **[O]** in H+/$KMnO_4$ ⟶ butan-1,2-diol

H_3C CH_2 $CH{=}CH_2$ + [O] ⟶ H_3C CH_2CHOH - CH_2OH



(v) Hydrolysis.

Hydrolysis is the reaction of a compound with water/addition of H-OH to a compound.

Alkenes undergo hydrolysis to form alkanols .

This takes place in two steps:

(i)Alkenes react with **concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid** at <u>room</u> temperature and pressure to form **alkylhydrogen sulphate(VI)**.

Alkenes + concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid -> alkylhydrogen sulphate(VI)

(ii)On adding **water** to alkylhydrogen sulphate(VI) then <u>warming</u>, an alkanol is formed.

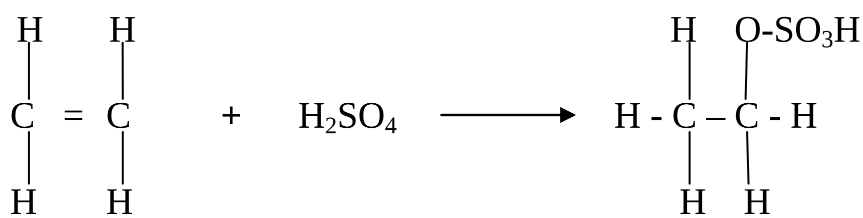
alkylhydrogen sulphate(VI) + water -warm-> Alkanol.

<u>Examples</u>

(i)Ethene reacts with cold concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid to form ethyl hydrogen sulphate(VII)

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$H_2C=CH_2 + H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow CH_3 - CH_2OSO_3H$

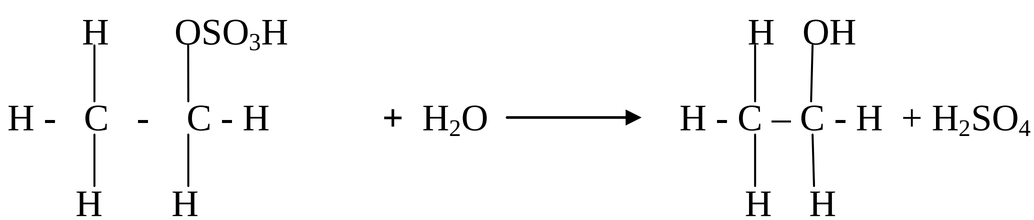


Ethene + H_2SO_4 ⟶ ethylhydrogen sulphate(VI)

(ii) Ethylhydrogen sulphate(VI) is hydrolysed by water to ethanol

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$CH_3 - CH_2OSO_3H + H_2O \longrightarrow CH_3 - CH_2OH + H_2SO_4$

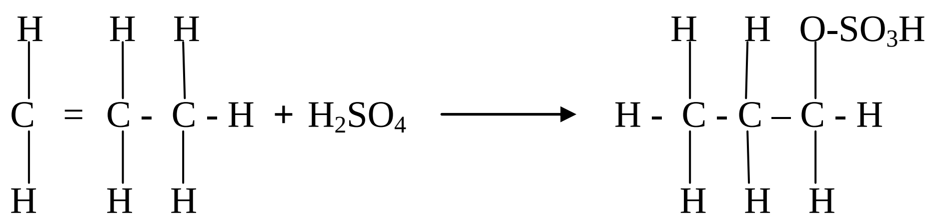


ethylhydrogen sulphate(VI) + H_2O ⟶ Ethanol

2. Propene reacts with cold concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid to form propyl hydrogen sulphate(VII)

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$$CH_3H_2C{=}CH_2 \quad + \quad H_2SO_4 \longrightarrow \quad CH_3CH_2 - CH_2OSO_3H$$

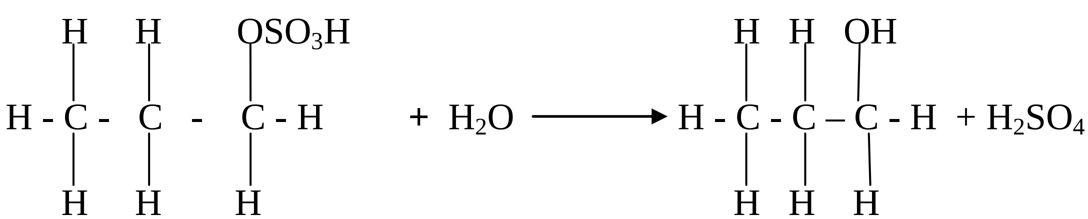


Propene + H_2SO_4 ⟶ propylhydrogen sulphate(VI)

(ii) Propylhydrogen sulphate(VI) is hydrolysed by water to propanol

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$$CH_3 - CH_2OSO_3H \quad + \quad H_2O \longrightarrow \quad CH_3 - CH_2OH + H_2SO_4$$



propylhydrogen sulphate(VI) + H_2O ⟶ propanol

(vi) Polymerization/self addition

Addition polymerization is the process where a small unsaturated monomer (alkene) molecule join together to form a large saturated molecule.

Only alkenes undergo addition polymerization.

Addition polymers are named from the alkene/monomer making the polymer and adding the prefix "**poly**" before the name of monomer to form a **polyalkene**

During addition polymerization

(i)the double bond in alkenes break

(ii)free radicals are formed

(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule. The more collisions the larger the molecule.

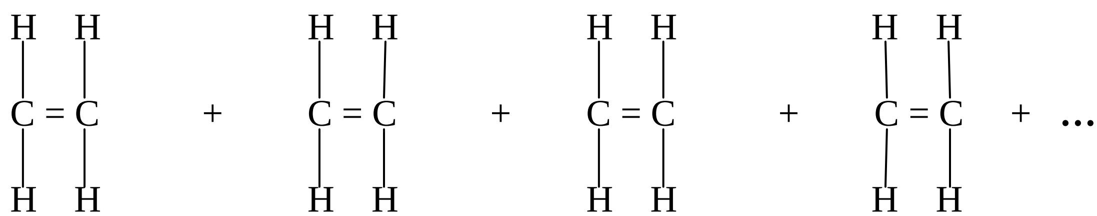
Examples of addition polymerization

1.Formation of Polyethene

Polyethene is an addition polymer formed when ethene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

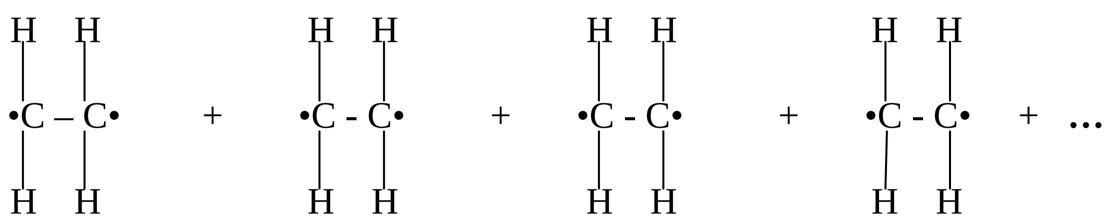
During polymerization:

(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting paticles)



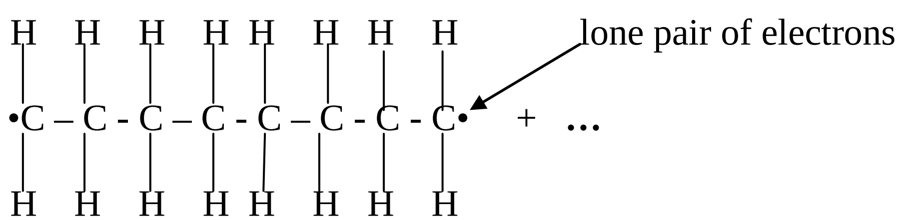
Ethene + Ethene + Ethene + Ethene + …

(ii)the double bond joining the ethane molecule break to free readicals



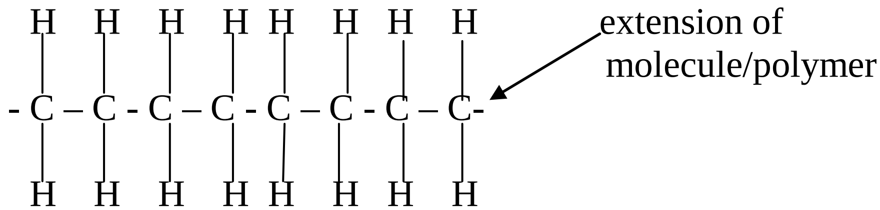
Ethene radical + Ethene radical + Ethene radical + Ethene radical + …

(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule

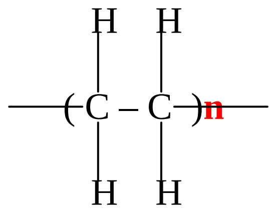


Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer polyethene.

Polyethene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a **repetition** of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Where **n** is the number of monomers in the polymer. The number of monomers in the polymer can be determined from the molar mass of the polymer and monomer from the relationship:

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

Examples

Polythene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of ethene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, H=1.0)

Number of monomers/repeating units in polyomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass ethene (C_2H_4)= 28 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{28}$ = 170 ethene molecules

The **commercial** name of polyethene is **polythene**.

It is an elastic, tough, transparent and durable plastic.

Polythene is used:

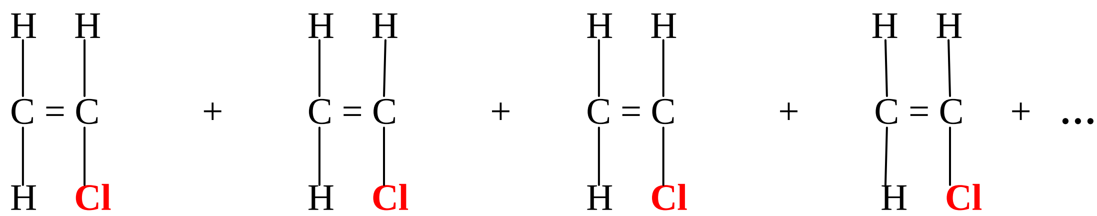
(i)in making plastic bag

(ii)bowls and plastic bags

(iii)packaging materials

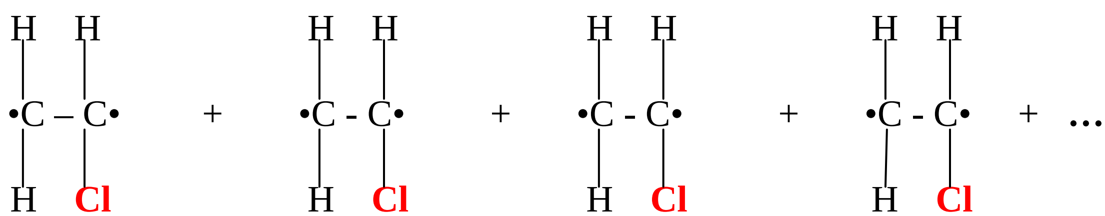
2.Formation of Polychlorethene

Polychloroethene is an addition polymer formed when chloroethene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.
During polymerization:
(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting particles)

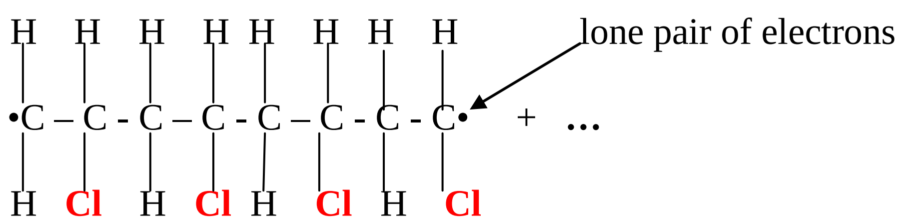


chloroethene + chloroethene + chloroethene + chloroethene + …

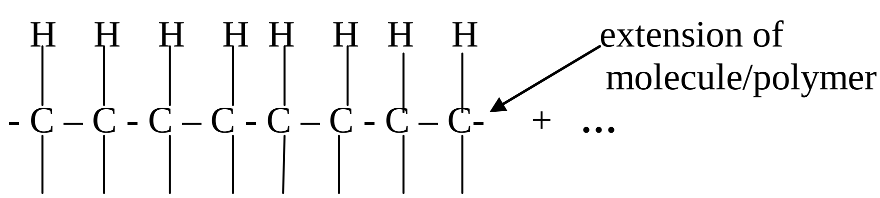
(ii)the double bond joining the chloroethene molecule break to free radicals



(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule

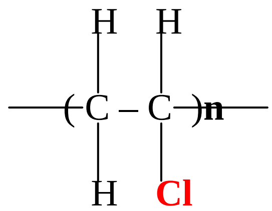


Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer polychloroethene.
Polychloroethene molecule can be represented as:



H **Cl** H **Cl** H **Cl** H **Cl**

Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Examples

Polychlorothene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of chlorethene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, H=1.0,Cl=35.5)

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass ethene (C_2H_3Cl)= 62.5 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{62.5}$ = 77.16 => 77 polychloroethene molecules**(whole number)**

The **commercial** name of polychloroethene is **polyvinylchloride(PVC)**. It is a tough, non-transparent and durable plastic. PVC is used:

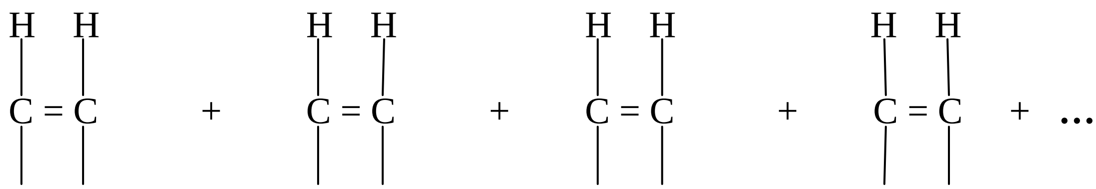
(i)in making plastic rope
(ii)water pipes
(iii)crates and boxes

3.Formation of Polyphenylethene

Polyphenylethene is an addition polymer formed when phenylethene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

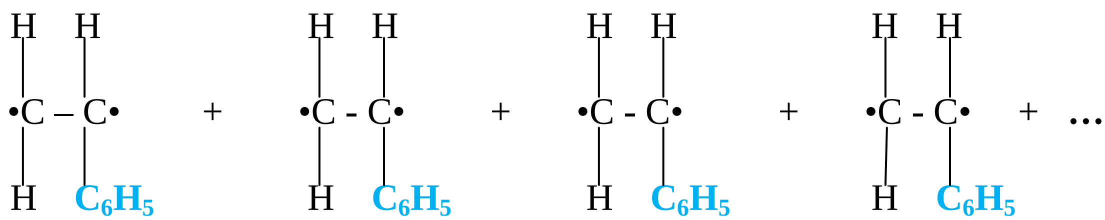
During polymerization:

(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting particles)

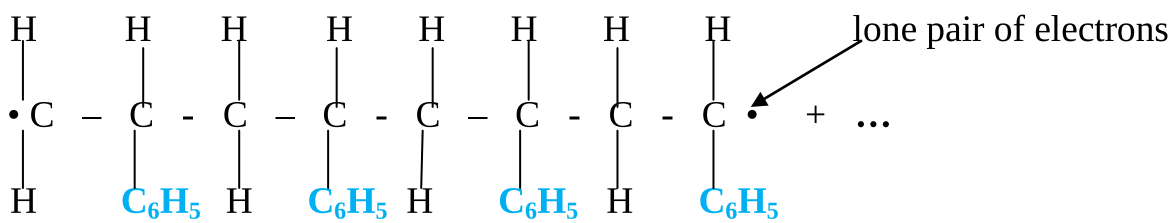


phenylethene + phenylethene + phenylethene + phenylethene + ...

(ii)the double bond joining the phenylethene molecule break to free radicals

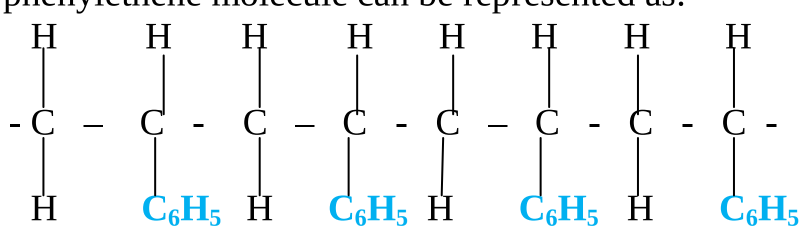


(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule

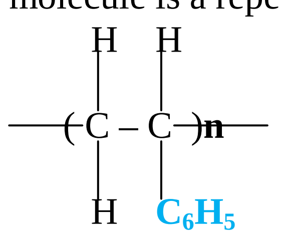


Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer polyphenylethene.

Polyphenylethene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Examples

Polyphenylthene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of phenylethene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, H=1.0,)

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass ethene (C_8H_8)= 104 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{104}$ = 45.7692 =>45 polyphenylethene molecules**(whole number)**

The **commercial** name of polyphenylethene is **polystyrene**. It is a very light durable plastic. Polystyrene is used:

(i)in making packaging material for carrying delicate items like computers, radion,calculators.

(ii)ceiling tiles

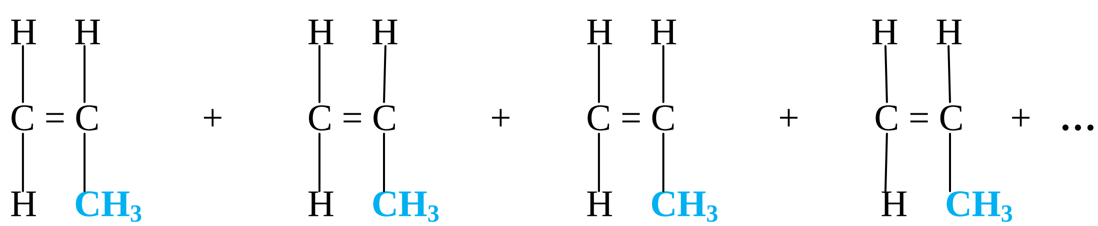
(iii)clothe linings

4.Formation of Polypropene

Polypropene is an addition polymer formed when propene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

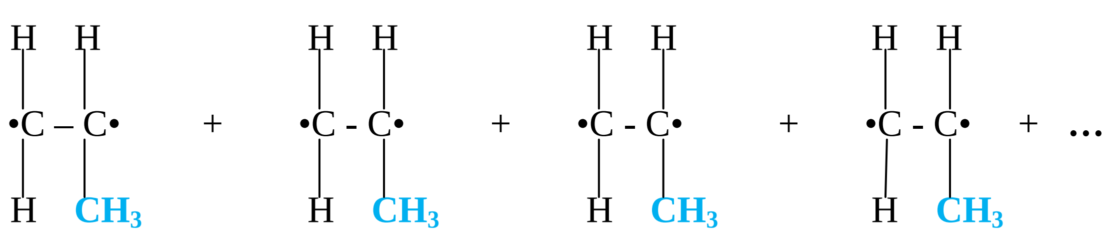
During polymerization:

(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting particles)

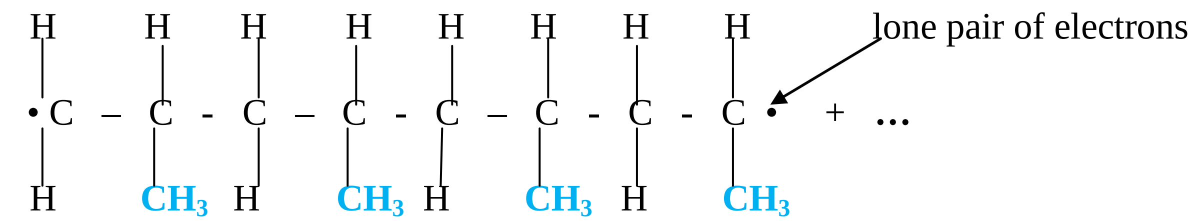


propene + propene + propene + propene + …

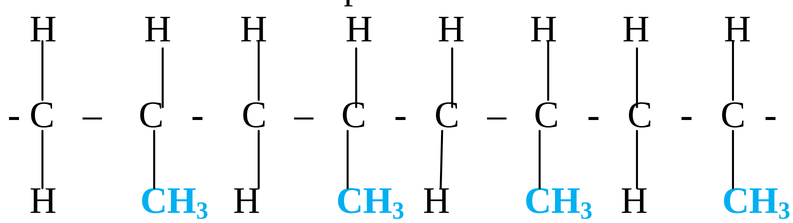
(ii)the double bond joining the phenylethene molecule break to free radicals



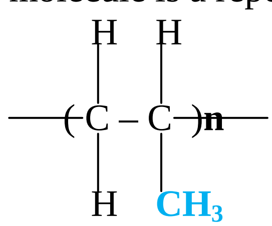
(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule



Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer propene. propene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Examples

Polypropene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of propene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, H=1.0,)

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass propene (C_3H_8)= 44 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{44}$ = 108.1818 =>108 propene molecules**(whole number)**

The **commercial** name of polyphenylethene is **polystyrene**. It is a very light durable plastic. Polystyrene is used:

(i)in making packaging material for carrying delicate items like computers, radion,calculators.

(ii)ceiling tiles

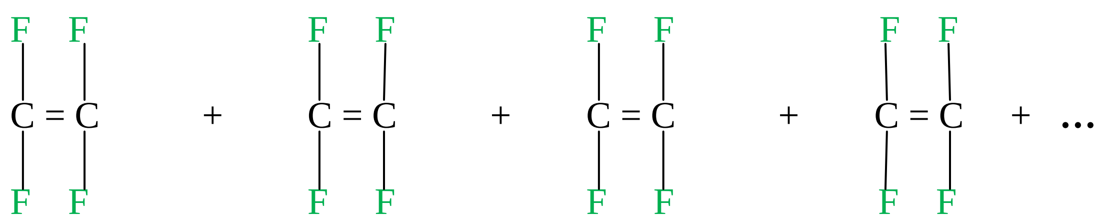
(iii)clothe linings

5.Formation of Polytetrafluorothene

Polytetrafluorothene is an addition polymer formed when tetrafluoroethene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

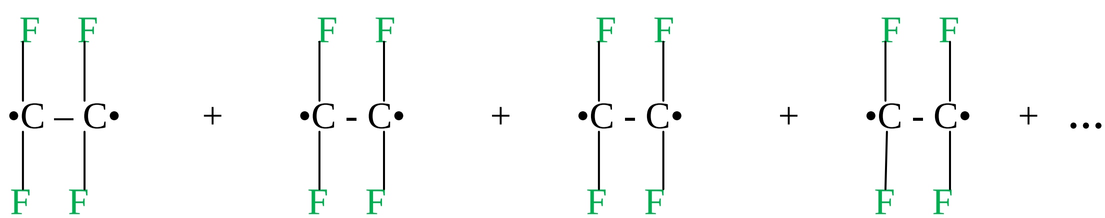
During polymerization:

(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting particles)

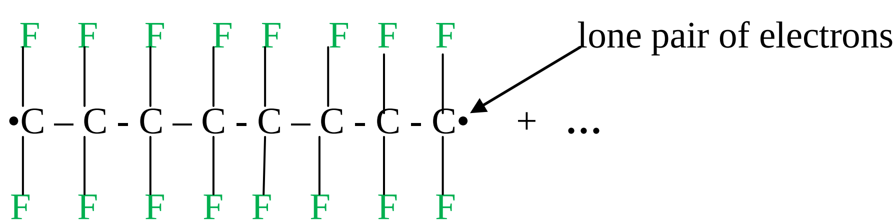


tetrafluoroethene + tetrafluoroethene+ tetrafluoroethene+ tetrafluoroethene + ...

(ii)the double bond joining the tetrafluoroethene molecule break to free radicals

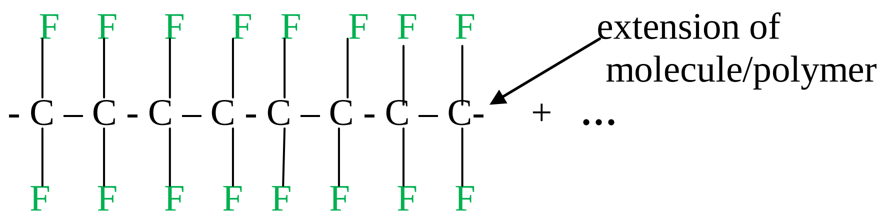


(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule

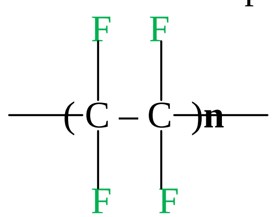


Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer polytetrafluoroethene.

polytetrafluoroethene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Examples

Polytetrafluorothene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of tetrafluoroethene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, ,F=19)

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass ethene (C_2F_4)= 62.5 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{62.5}$ = 77.16 => 77 polychloroethene molecules**(whole number)**

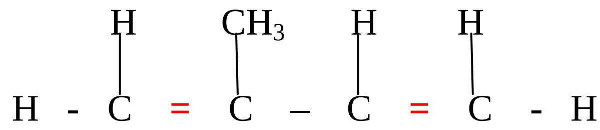
The **commercial** name of polytetrafluorethene(**P.T.F.E**) is **Teflon(P.T.F.E)**. It is a tough, non-transparent and durable plastic. PVC is used:

(i)in making plastic rope
(ii)water pipes
(iii)crates and boxes

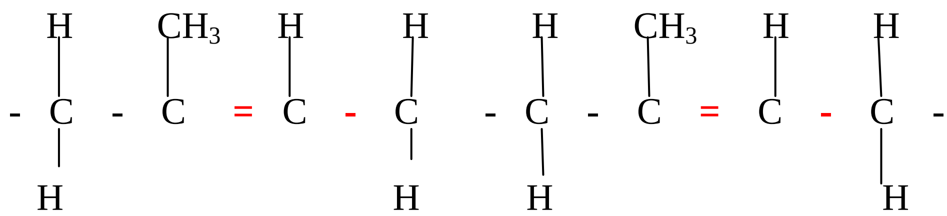
6.Formation of rubber from Latex

Natural rubber is obtained from rubber trees.
During harvesting an incision is made on the rubber tree to produce a milky white substance called **latex.**
Latex is a mixture of rubber and lots of water.
The latex is then added an acid to coagulate the rubber.
Natural rubber is a polymer of 2-methylbut-1,3-diene ;

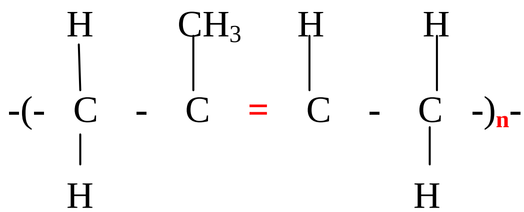
$CH_2=C(CH_3)CH=CH_2$



During natural polymerization to rubber, one double C=C bond break to self add to another molecule.The double bond remaining move to carbon “2” thus;

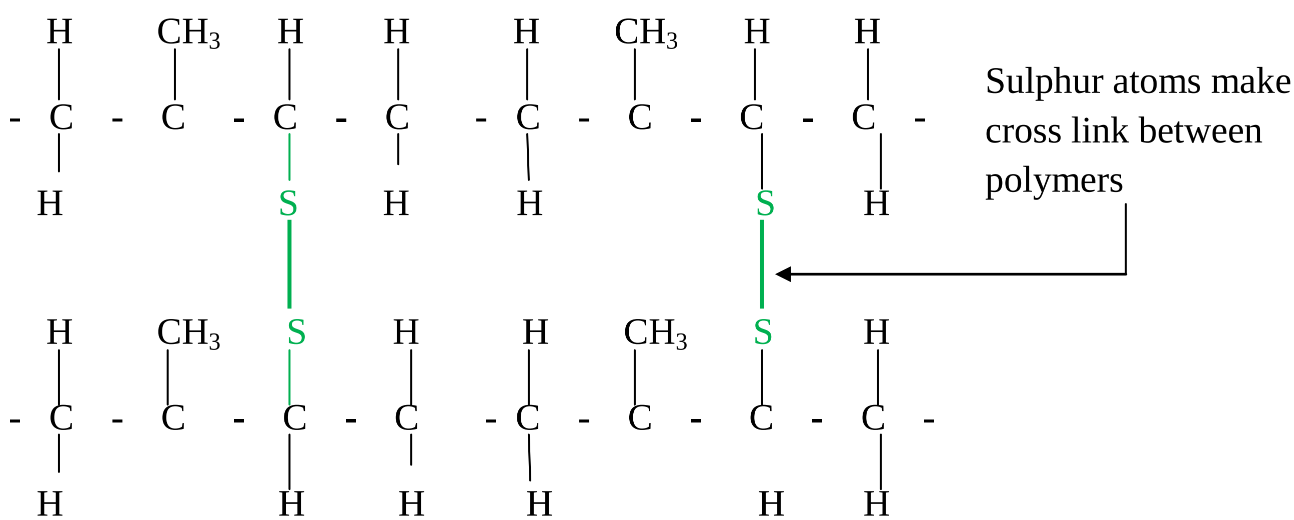


Generally the structure of rubber is thus;



Pure rubber is soft and sticky.It is used to make erasers, car tyres. Most of it is vulcanized.Vulcanization is the process of heating rubber with sulphur to make it harder/tougher.

During vulcanization the sulphur atoms form a cross link between chains of rubber molecules/polymers. This decreases the number of C=C double bonds in the polymer.



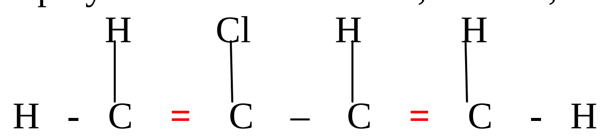
Vulcanized rubber is used to make **tyres**, **shoes** and **valves**.

7.Formation of synthetic rubber

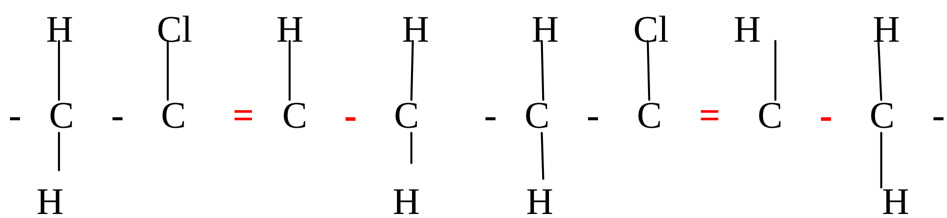
Synthetic rubber is able to resist action of oil,abrasion and organic solvents which rubber cannot.

Common synthetic rubber is a polymer of 2-chlorobut-1,3-diene ;

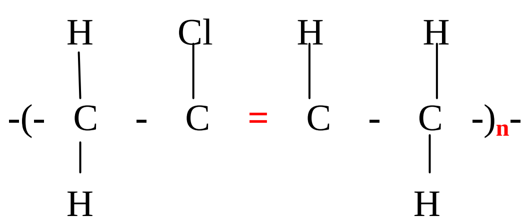
CH_2=C (Cl CH = CH_2



During polymerization to synthetic rubber, one double C=C bond is broken to self add to another molecule. The double bond remaining move to carbon "2" thus;



Generally the structure of rubber is thus;



Rubber is thus strengthened through vulcanization and manufacture of synthetic rubber.

(c)Test for the presence of – C = C – double bond.

(i)Burning/combustion

All unsaturated hydrocarbons with a **– C = C –** or **– C ≡ C –** bond burn with a yellow sooty flame.

Experiment

Scoop a sample of the substance provided in a clean metallic spatula. Introduce it on a Bunsen burner.

Observation	Inference
Solid melt then burns with a yellow sooty flame	– C = C –, – C ≡ C – bond

(ii)Oxidation by acidified $KMnO_4/K_2Cr_2O_7$

Bromine water ,Chlorine water and Oxidizing agents acidified $KMnO_4/K_2Cr_2O_7$ change to **unique** colour in presence of **– C = C –**

or **– C ≡ C –** bond.

<u>Experiment</u>

Scoop a sample of the substance provided into a clean test tube. Add 10cm3 of distilled water. Shake. Take a portion of the solution mixture. Add three drops of acidified $KMnO_4/K_2Cr_2O_7$.

Observation	Inference
Acidified $KMnO_4$ decolorized Orange colour of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ turns green Bromine water is decolorized Chlorine water is decolorized	**– C = C –** **– C ≡ C –** bond

(d)Some uses of Alkenes

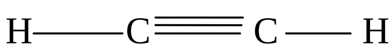
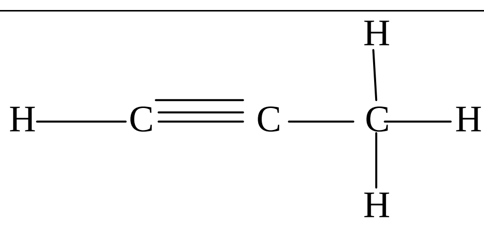
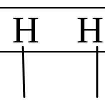
1. In the manufacture of plastic
2. Hydrolysis of eth**e**ne is used in industrial manufacture of ethanol.
3. In ripening of fruits.
4. In the manufacture of detergents.

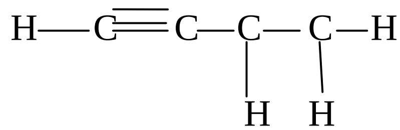
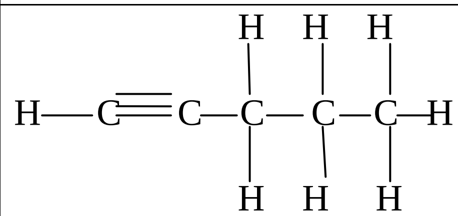
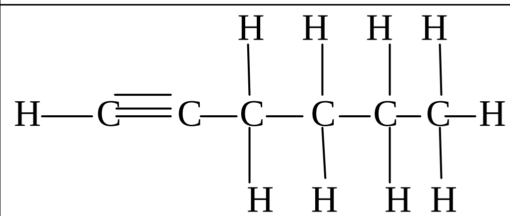
(iii) Alkynes

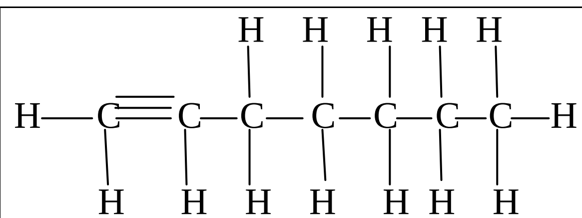
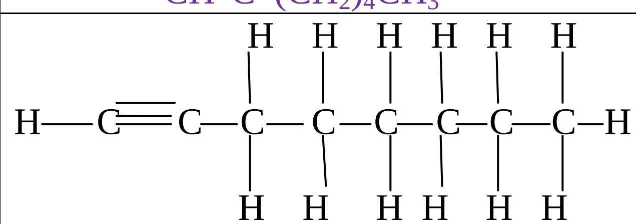
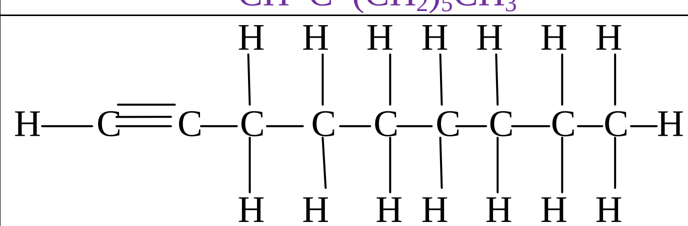
(a)Nomenclature/Naming

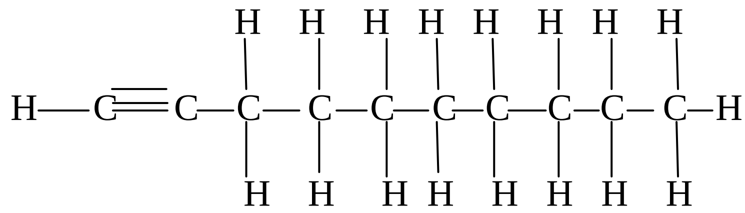
These are hydrocarbons with a general formula C_nH_{2n-2} and $-C\equiv C-$ double bond as the functional group . **n** is the number of Carbon atoms in the molecule.
The carbon atoms are linked by at least one **triple** bond to each other and single bonds to hydrogen atoms.

They include:

n	General/ Molecular formula	Structural formula	Name
1		Does not exist	-
2	C_2H_2	 CH CH	Ethyne
3	C_3H_4	 CH C CH_3	Propyne
4	C_4H_6		Butyne

		 $CH\ \ C\ \ CH_2CH_3$	
5	C_5H_8	 $CH\ \ C\ \ (CH_2)_2CH_3$	Pent**y**ne
6	C_6H_{10}	 $CH\ \ C\ \ (CH_2)_3CH_3$	Hex**y**ne

7	C_7H_{12}	 $CH\ \ C\ \ (CH_2)_4CH_3$	Hept**y**ne
8	C_8H_{14}	 $CH\ \ C\ \ (CH_2)_5CH_3$	Oct**y**ne
9	C_9H_{16}		Non**y**ne

		CH C $(CH_2)_6CH_3$	
10	$C_{10}H_{18}$	 CH C $(CH_2)_7CH_3$	Decyne

Note

1. Since carbon is **tetravalent** ,each atom of carbon in the alk**y**ne **MUST** always be bonded using **four** covalent bond /four shared pairs of electrons including at the triple bond.

2. Since Hydrogen is **monovalent** ,each atom of hydrogen in the alk**y**ne **MUST** always be bonded using **one** covalent bond/one shared pair of electrons.

3. One member of the alk**y**ne ,like alk**e**nes and alk**a**nes, differ from the next/previous by a CH_2 group(molar mass of 14 **a**tomic **m**ass **u**nits).They thus form a homologous series.

e.g

Prop**y**ne differ from eth**y**ne by (14 a.m.u) one carbon and two Hydrogen atoms from eth**y**ne.

4.A homologous series of alkenes like that of alkanes:

(i) differ by a CH_2 group from the next /previous consecutively
(ii) have similar chemical properties
(iii)have similar chemical formula with general formula C_nH_{2n-2}
(iv)the physical properties also show steady gradual change

5.The - C ≡ C - triple bond in alk**y**ne is the functional group. The functional group is the **reacting site** of the alk**y**nes.

6. The - C = C - triple bond in alk**y**ne can easily be broken to accommodate more /four more monovalent atoms. The - C ≡ C - triple bond in alk**y**nes make it thus **unsaturated** like alkenes**.**

7. Most of the reactions of alk**y**nes like alkenes take place at the - C ≡ C- triple bond.

<u>(b)Isomers of alkynes</u>

Isomers of alk**y**nes have the same molecular **general formula** but <u>different</u> molecular **structural formula**.

Isomers of alk**y**nes are also named by using the IUPAC(**I**nternational **U**nion of **P**ure and **A**pplied **C**hemistry) system of **nomenclature/naming.**
The IUPAC system of nomenclature of naming alk**y**nes uses the following basic rules/guidelines:

1.Identify the longest continuous/straight carbon chain which contains the **- C ≡ C- triple** bond to get/determine the **parent** alkene.
2. Number the longest chain form the end of the chain which contains the **-C ≡ C- triple** bond so as **- C ≡ C- triple** bond get lowest number possible.

3 Indicate the positions by splitting "**alk**-positions-**yne**" e.g. but-2-**y**ne, pent-1,3-di**y**ne.
4.The position **indicated** must be for the carbon atom at the **lower** position in the **-C ≡ C- triple bond.** i.e
But-2-**y**ne means the triple -C ≡ C- is between Carbon "2"and "3"
Pent-1,3-di**y**ne means there are two triple bonds; one <u>between</u> carbon "1" and "2"and another <u>between</u> carbon "3" and "4"

5. Determine the position, number and type of branches. Name them as methyl, ethyl, propyl e.tc. according to the number of alkyl carbon chains attached to the alk**y**ne. Name them fluoro-,chloro-,bromo-,iodo- if they are halogens

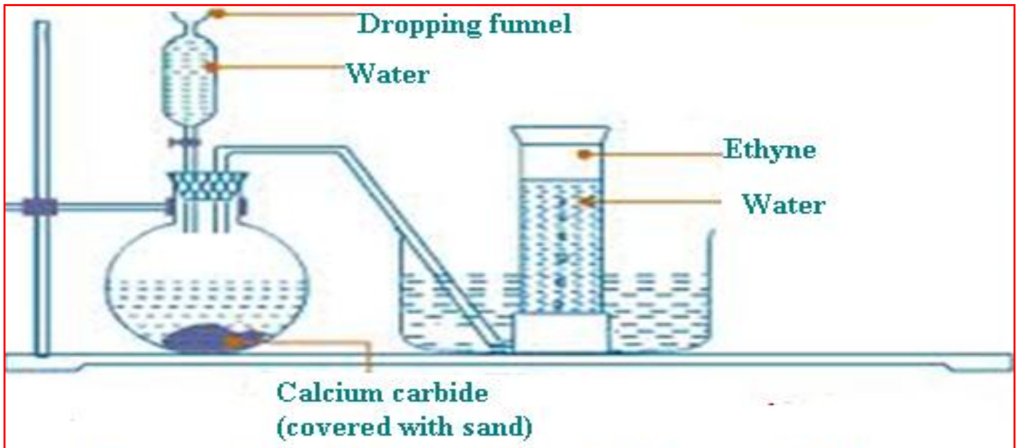
6.Use prefix di-,tri-,tetra-,penta-,hexa- to show the number of **triple - C** ≡ C- bonds and **branches** attached to the alk**y**ne.
7.Position isomers can be formed when the - C ≡ C- triple bond is shifted between carbon atoms e.g.
But-2-**y**ne means the double - C = C- is between Carbon "2"and "3"
But-1-**y**ne means the double - C = C- is between Carbon "1"and "2"
Both But-1-**y**ne and But-2-yne are position isomers of But**y**ne.

9. Like alkanes and alkynes , an alkyl group can be attached to the alk**y**ne. Chain/branch isomers are thus formed.
But**y**ne and 2-methyl prop**y**ne both have the same general formular but different branching chain.

(**More on powerpoint**)

<u>(c)Preparation of Alkynes.</u>

Ethyne is prepared from the reaction of water on calcium carbide. The reaction is highly exothermic and thus a layer of sand should be put above the calcium carbide to absorb excess heat to prevent the reaction flask from breaking.
Copper(II)sulphate(VI) is used to catalyze the reaction



Preparation of Ethyne from Calcium carbide

Chemical equation

$CaC_2(s) + 2 H_2O(l) \rightarrow Ca(OH)_2 (aq) + C_2H_2 (g)$

(d)Properties of alkynes
I. Physical properties

Like alk**a**nes and alk**e**nes,alkynes are colourles gases, solids and liquids that are not poisonous.
They are slightly soluble in water. The solubility in water decrease as the carbon chain and as the molar mass increase but very soluble in organic solvents like tetrachloromethane and methylbenzene. Ethyne has a pleasant taste when pure.
The melting and boiling point increase as the carbon chain increase.
This is because of the increase in van-der-waals /intermolecular forces as the carbon chain increase. The 1st three straight chain alk**y**nes (eth**y**ne,prop**y**ne and but-1-**y**ne)are gases at room temperature and pressure.
The density of straight chain alk**y**nes increase with increasing carbon chain as the intermolecular forces increases reducing the volume occupied by a given mass of the alk**y**ne.

Summary of physical properties of the 1st five alk**e**nes

Alkyne	General formula	Melting point(^oC)	Boiling point(^oC)	State at room(298K) temperature and pressure atmosphere (101300Pa)
Ethyne	CH CH	-82	-84	gas
Propyne	CH_3 C CH	-103	-23	gas
Butyne	CH_3CH_2 CCH	-122	8	gas
Pent-1-yne	$CH_3(CH_2)_2$ CCH	-119	39	liquid
Hex-1-yne	$CH_3(CH_2)_3$C CH	-132	71	liquid

II. Chemical properties
(a)Burning/combustion

Alkynes burn with a **yellow**/ luminous very **sooty**/ smoky flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Alkyne + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

Alkenes burn with a **yellow**/ luminous very**sooty**/ smoky flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide/carbon and water.

Alkyne + Air -> carbon(**II**) oxide /carbon + water (limited air)

Burning of alkynes with a **yellow**/ luminous **sooty**/ smoky flame is a confirmatory test for the **presence** of the **- C ≡ C –** triple bond because they have very **high C:H ratio.**

<u>Examples of burning alkynes</u>

1.(a) Ethyne when ignited burns with a **yellow** very **sooty** flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Ethyne + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$2C_2H_2(g)$ + $5O_2(g)$ -> $4CO_2(g)$ + $2H_2O(l/g)$

(b) Ethyne when ignited burns with a **yellow sooty** flame in **limited** air to form a mixture of unburnt carbon and carbon(II) oxide and water.

Ethyne + Air -> carbon(**II**) oxide + water (limited air)

$C_2H_2(g)$ + $O_2(g)$ -> $2CO_2(g)$ + C + $2H_2O(l/g)$

2.(a) Propyne when ignited burns with a **yellow sooty** flame in **excess** air to form carbon(IV) oxide and water.

Propyne + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$C_3H_4(g)$ + $4O_2(g)$ -> $3CO_2(g)$ + $2H_2O(l/g)$

(a) Propyne when ignited burns with a **yellow sooty** flame in **limited** air to form carbon(II) oxide and water.

Propene + Air -> carbon(**IV**) oxide + water (excess air/oxygen)

$2C_3H_4(g)$ + $5O_2(g)$ -> $6CO(g)$ + $4H_2O(l/g)$

(b)Addition reactions

An addition reaction is one which an unsaturated compound reacts to form a saturated compound. Addition reactions of alk**y**nes are also named from the reagent used to cause the addition/convert the triple - C ≡ C- to single C- C bond.

(i)Hydrogenation

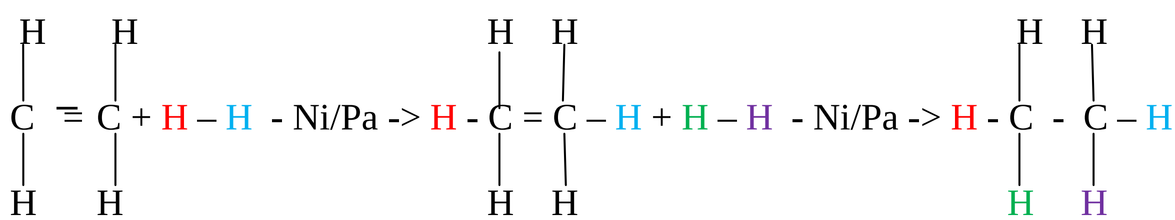
Hydrogenation is an addition reaction in which **hydrogen** in presence of **Palladium/Nickel** catalyst at <u>150^oC temperatures</u> react with alk**y**nes to form alk**e**nes then alk**a**nes.

<u>Examples</u>

1.During hydrogenation, **two** hydrogen atom in the hydrogen molecule attach itself to one carbon and the other **two** hydrogen to the second carbon breaking the **triple** bond to **double** the **single**.

<u>Chemical equation</u>

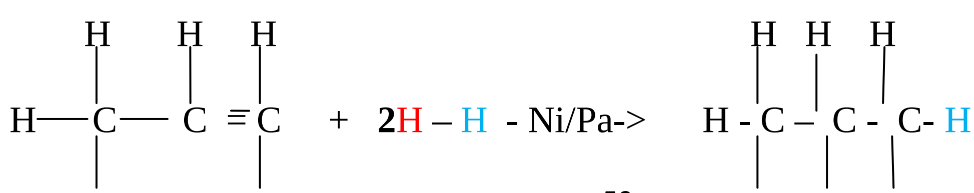
$HC\equiv CH$ + H_2 -Ni/Pa -> $H_2C = CH_2$ + H_2 -Ni/Pa -> H_2C - CH_2



2.Prop**y**ne undergo hydrogenation to form Propane

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$H_3C\ CH\equiv CH_2$ + **2**H_2 -Ni/Pa-> $H_3C\ CH$ - CH_3

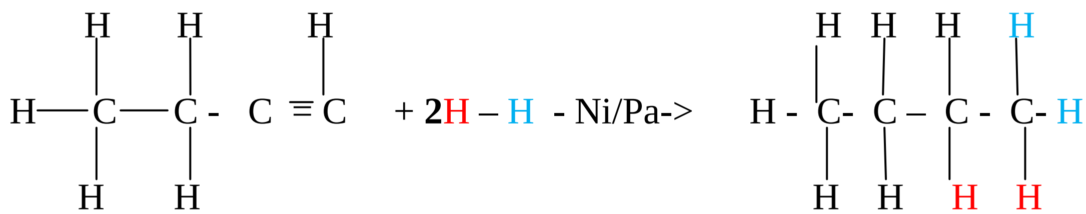


3(a) But-1-**y**ne undergo hydrogenation to form Butane

<u>Chemical equation</u>

But-1-**y**ne + Hydrogen –Ni/Pa-> Butane

$H_3C\ CH_2\ C \equiv CH$ + **2**H_2 -Ni/Pa-> $H_3C\ CH_2CH$ - CH_3

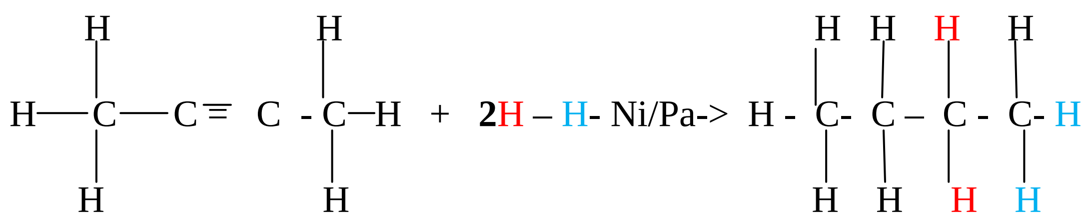


(b) But-2-**y**ne undergo hydrogenation to form Butane

<u>Chemical equation</u>

But-2-**y**ne + Hydrogen –Ni/Pa-> Butane

$H_3C\ C \equiv C\ CH_2$ + **2**H_2 -Ni/Pa-> $H_3C\ CH_2CH$ - CH_3



(ii) Halogenation.

Halogenation is an addition reaction in which a halogen (Fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine) reacts with an alk**y**ne to form an alkene then alkane.

The reaction of alkynes with halogens with alkynes is **faster** than with alkenes. The triple bond in the alk**y**ne break and form a double then single bond.

The colour of the halogen **fades** as the number of moles of the halogens remaining unreacted decreases.

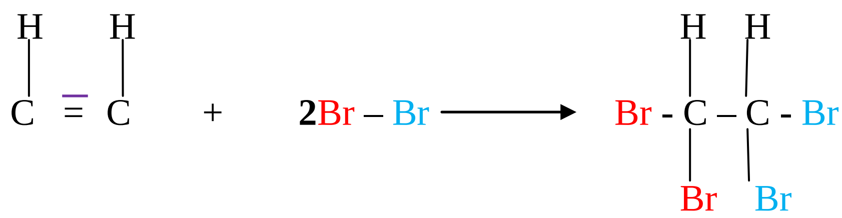
Two bromine atoms bond at the 1st carbon in the triple bond while the other two goes to the 2nd carbon.

<u>Examples</u>

1Ethyne reacts with brown bromine vapour to form 1,1,2,2-tetrabromoethane.

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$HC \equiv CH + 2Br_2 \longrightarrow HBr_2C - CHBr_2$



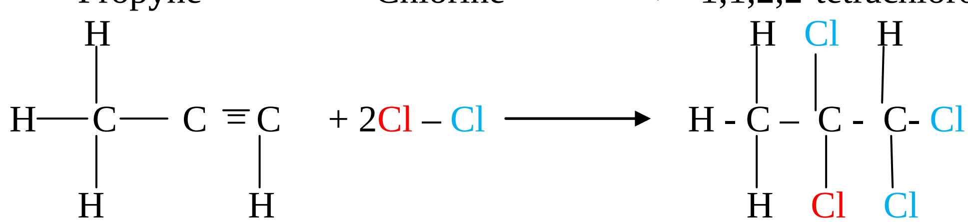
Ethyne + Bromine ⟶ 1,1,2,1-tetrabromoethane

2.Propyne reacts with chlorine to form 1,1,2,2-tetrachloropropane.

<u>Chemical equation</u>

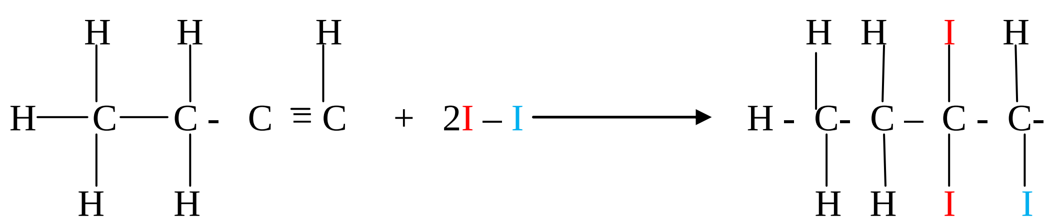
$H_3C C \equiv CH + \mathbf{2}Cl_2 \longrightarrow H_3C CHCl_2 - CHCl_2$

Propyne + Chlorine ⟶ 1,1,2,2-tetrachloropropane



Propyne + Iodine ⟶ 1,1,2,2-tetraiodopropane

$H_3C C = CH + \mathbf{2}I_2 \qquad H_3C CHI_2 - CHI_2$

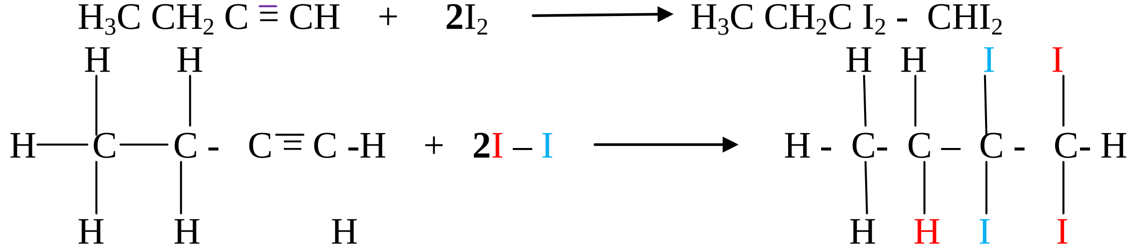


3(a)But-1-**y**ne undergo halogenation to form 1,1,2,2-tetraiodobutane with iodine

<u>Chemical equation</u>

But-1-**y**ne + iodine ⟶ 1,1,2,2-tetrabromobutane

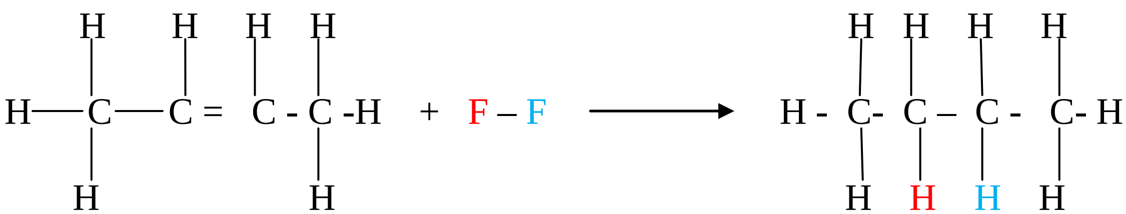
$H_3C CH_2 C \equiv CH + \mathbf{2}I_2 \longrightarrow H_3C CH_2C I_2 - CHI_2$



(b) But-2-**y**ne undergo halogenation to form 2,2,3,3-tetrafluorobutane with fluorine

But-2-**y**ne + Fluorine → 2,2,3,3-tetrafluorobutane

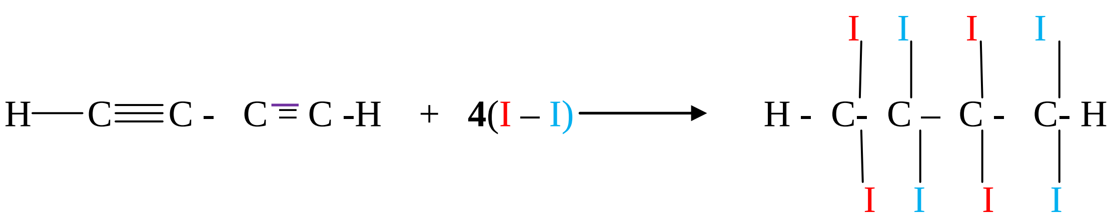
$H_3C\ C \equiv C\ \text{-}CH_2$ + $\mathbf{2}F_2$ → $H_3C\ CF_2CF_2$ - CH_3



4. But-1,3-di**y**ne should undergo halogenation to form 1,1,2,3,3,4,4 octaiodobutane. The reaction uses **four** moles of iodine molecules/**eight** iodine atoms to break the two(2) triple double bonds at carbon "1" and "2".

But-1,3-di**e**ne + iodine → 1,2,3,4-tetraiodobutane

$H\ C \equiv C\ \ C \equiv C\ H$ + $\mathbf{4}I_2$ → $H\ C\ I_2 C\ I_2 C\ I_2 C\ H\ I_2$



(iii) Reaction with hydrogen halides.

Hydrogen halides reacts with alk**y**ne to form a halogenoalk**e**ne then halogenoalk**a**ne. The triple bond in the alk**y**ne break and form a double then single bond.

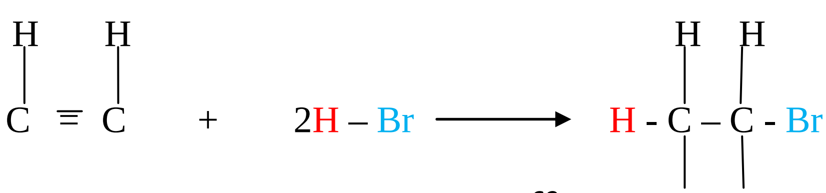
The main compound is one which the **hydrogen** atom bond at the carbon with **more hydrogen** .

Examples

1. Ethyne reacts with hydrogen bromide to form bromoethane.

Chemical equation

$H\ C = C\ H$ + 2HBr → $H_3\ C$ - $CH\ Br_2$



H Br

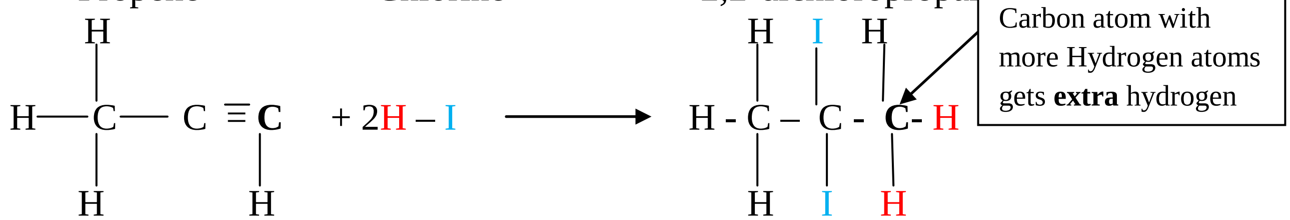
Ethyne + Bromine → 1,1-dibromoethane

2. Propyne reacts with hydrogen iodide to form 2,2-diiodopropane (as the main product)

Chemical equation

$H_3C\ C \equiv CH$ + 2HI → $H_3C\ CHI_2$ - CH_3

Propene + Chlorine → 2,2-dichloropropane

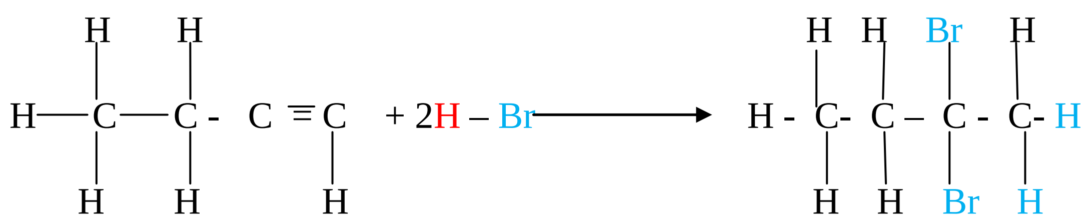


3. Both But-1-**y**ne and But-2-**y**ne reacts with hydrogen bromide to form 2,2-dibromobutane

Chemical equation

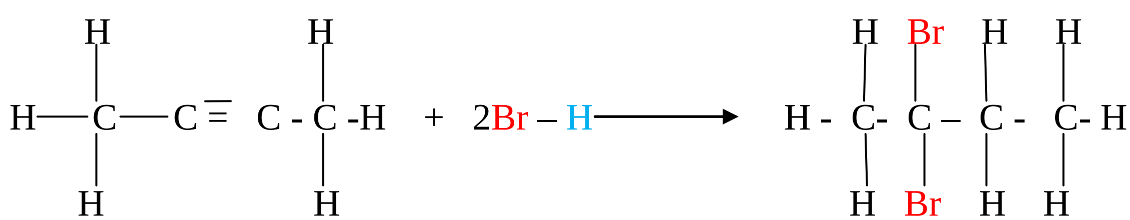
But-1-**e**ne + hydrogen bromide → 2,2-dibromobutane

$H_3C\ CH_2\ C = CH$ + 2HBr → $H_3C\ CH_2CHBr\ -CH_3$



But-2-**y**ne + Hydrogen bromide → 2,2-dibromobutane

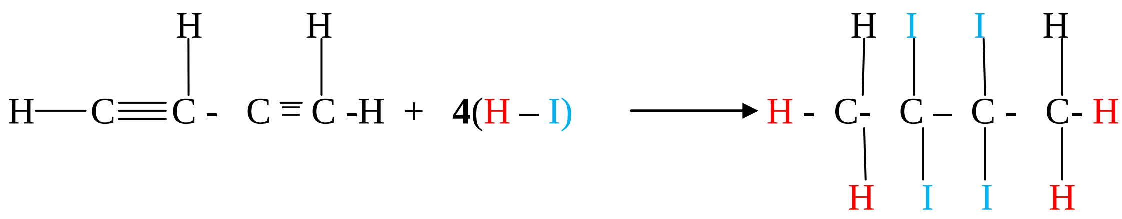
$H_3C\ C \equiv C\ -CH_3$ + 2HBr → $H_3C\ CBr_2CH_2$ - CH_3



4. But-1,3-di**e**ne react with hydrogen iodide to form 2,3- diiodobutane. The reaction uses **four** <u>moles</u> of hydrogen iodide molecules/**four** iodine atoms and two hydrogen atoms to break the two double bonds.

But-1,3-di**y**ne + iodine → 2,2,3,3-tetraiodobutane

$HC\equiv CC\equiv CH$ + **4H**I → $H_3CCI_2CI_2CH_3$

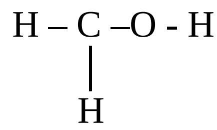
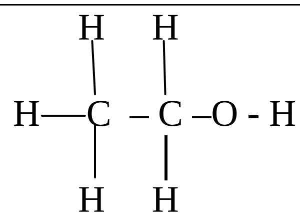
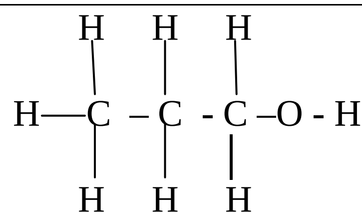
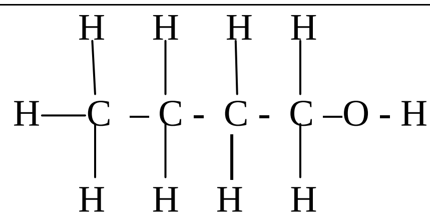
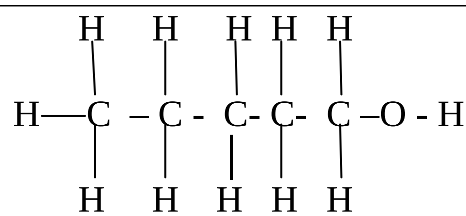
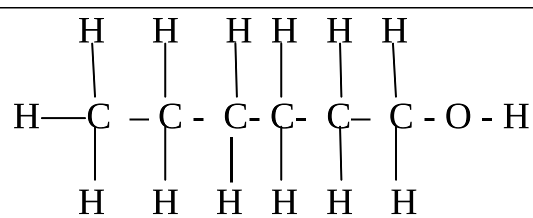
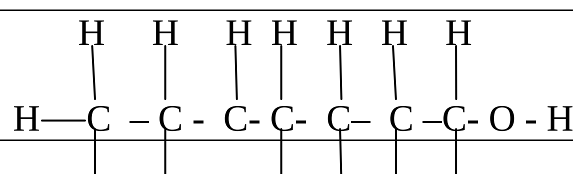


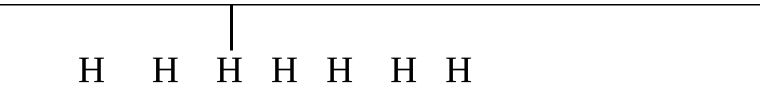
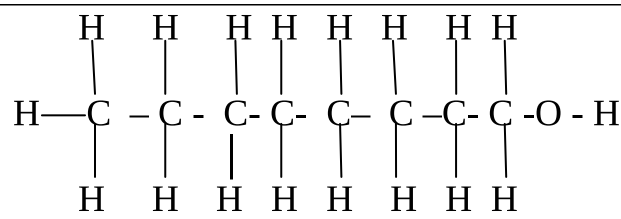
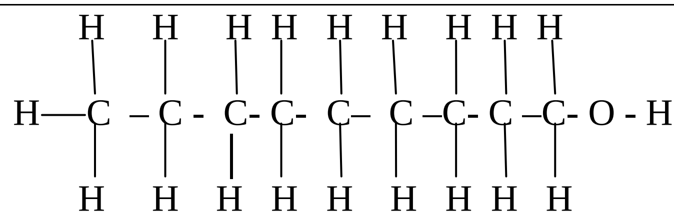
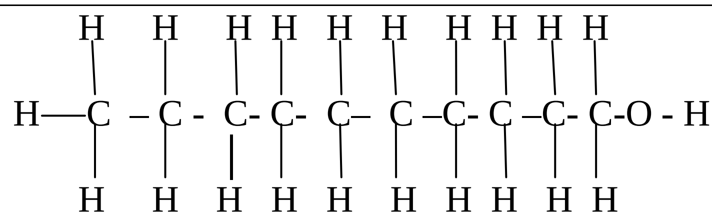
B.ALKANOLS(Alcohols)

(A) INTRODUCTION.

Alkanols belong to a homologous series of organic compounds with a general formula $\mathbf{C_nH_{2n+1}OH}$ and thus **-OH** as the functional group .The 1st ten alkanols include

n	General / molecular	Structural formula	IUPAC name

	formular		
1	CH_3OH		Methan**ol**
2	CH_3 CH_2OH C_2H_5 OH		Ethan**ol**
3	CH_3 $(CH_2)_2OH$ C_3H_7 OH		Propan**ol**
4	CH_3 $(CH_2)_3OH$ C_4H_9 OH		Butan**ol**
5	$CH_3(CH_2)_4OH$ C_5H_{11} OH		Pentan**ol**
6	$CH_3(CH_2)_5OH$ C_6H_{13} OH		Hexan**ol**
7	$CH_3(CH_2)_6OH$ C_7H_{15} OH		Heptan**ol**

			
8	$CH_3(CH_2)_7OH$ C_8H_{17} OH		Octan**ol**
9	$CH_3(CH_2)_8OH$ C_9H_{19} OH		Nonan**ol**
10	$CH_3(CH_2)_9OH$ $C_{10}H_{21}$ OH		Decan**ol**

Alkanols like Hydrocarbons(alkanes/alkenes/alkynes) form a homologous series where:
(i)general name is derived from the alkane name then ending with "**-ol**"
(ii)the members have –OH as the fuctional group
(iii)they have the same general formula represented by R-OH where R is an alkyl group.
(iv) each member differ by $–CH_2$ group from the next/previous.
(v)they show a similar and gradual change in their physical properties e.g. boiling and melting points.
(vi)they show similar and gradual change in their chemical properties.

B. ISOMERS OF ALKANOLS.

Alkanols exhibit both structural and position isomerism. The isomers are named by using the following basic guidelines:
(i)Like alkanes , identify the **longest** carbon chain to be the parent name.

(ii)Identify the position of the **-OH** functional group to give it the **smallest /lowest** position.
(iii) Identify the type and position of the **side** branches.

Practice examples of isomers of alkanols

(i)Isomers of propanol C_3H_7OH

$CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ - Propan-1-ol

OH
|
CH_3CHCH_3 - Propan-2-ol

Propan-2-ol and Propan-1-ol are position isomers because only the position of the –OH functional group changes.

(ii)Isomers of Butanol C_4H_9OH

CH_3 CH_2 CH_3 CH_2 OH Butan-1-ol

CH_3 CH_2 CH CH_3
|
OH Butan-2-ol

CH_3
|
CH_3 CH_3 CH_3
|
OH 2-methylpropan-2-ol

Butan-2-ol and Butan-1-ol are position isomers because only the position of the -OH functional group changes.
2-methylpropan-2-ol is both a structural and position isomers because both the position of the functional group and the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule changes.

(iii)Isomers of Pentanol $C_5H_{11}OH$

CH_3 CH_2 $CH_2CH_2CH_2$ OH Pentan-1-ol (Position isomer)

$CH_3\ CH_2\ CH\ CH_3$
|
OH Pentan-2-ol (Position isomer)

$CH_3\ CH_2\ CH\ CH_2\ CH_3$
|
OH Pentan-3-ol (Position isomer)

CH_3
|
$CH_3\ CH_2\ CH_2\ C\ CH_3$
|
OH 2-methylbutan-2-ol (Position /structural isomer)

CH_3
|
$CH_3\ CH_2\ CH_2\ C\ CHOH$
|
CH_3 2,2-dimethylbutan-1-ol (Position /structural isomer)

CH_3
|
$CH_3\ CH_2\ CH\ \ C\ CH_3$
| |
CH_3 OH 2,3-dimethylbutan-1-ol (Position /structural isomer)

(iv)1,2-dichloropropan-2-ol

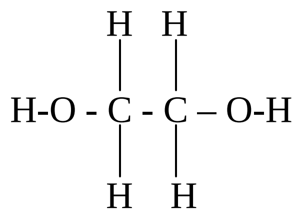
$CClH_2\ CCl\ CH_3$
|
OH

(v)1,2-dichloropropan-1-ol

$CClH_2\ CHCl\ CH_2$
|
OH

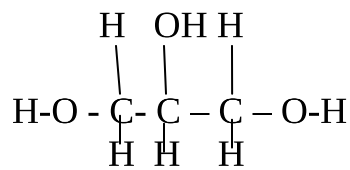
(vi) Ethan1,2-diol

$HOCH_2CH_2OH$



(vii) Propan1,2,3-triol

$HOCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$



C. LABORATORY PREPARATION OF ALKANOLS.

For decades the world over, people have been fermenting grapes juice, sugar, carbohydrates and starch to produce ethanol as a social drug for relaxation.
In large amount, drinking of ethanol by mammals /human beings causes mental and physical lack of coordination.
Prolonged intake of ethanol causes permanent mental and physical lack of coordination because it damages vital organs like the liver.
Fermentation is the reaction where sugar is converted to alcohol/alkanol using biological catalyst/enzymes in **yeast.**
It involves **three** processes:
(i)Conversion of starch to maltose using the enzyme **diastase.**

$(C_6H_{10}O_5)n$ (s) + H_2O(l) --diastase enzyme --> $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$(aq)
(Starch) (Maltose)

(ii)Hydrolysis of Maltose to glucose using the enzyme **maltase.**

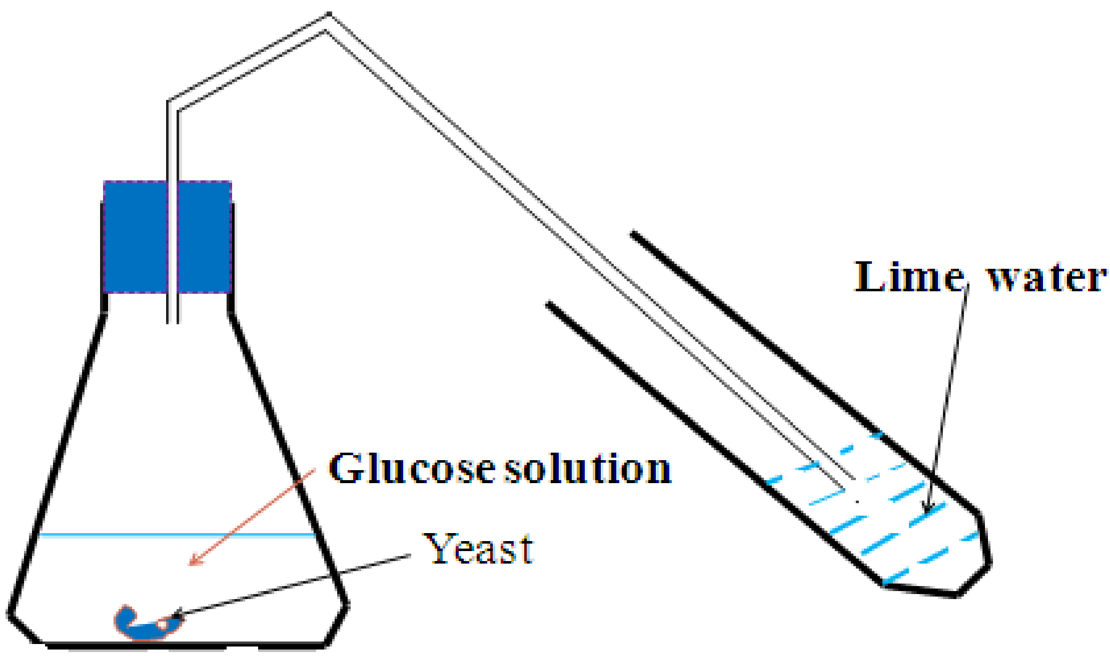
$C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$(aq)+ H_2O(l) -- maltase enzyme -->2 $C_6H_{12}O_6$(aq)
(Maltose) (glucose)

(iii)Conversion of glucose to ethanol and carbon(IV)oxide gas using the enzyme **zymase.**

$C_6H_{12}O_6$(aq) -- zymase enzyme --> 2 C_2H_5OH(aq) + 2CO_2(g)
(glucose) (Ethanol)

At concentration greater than 15% by volume, the ethanol produced kills the yeast enzyme stopping the reaction.
To increases the concentration, fractional distillation is done to produce spirits (e.g. Brandy=40% ethanol).
Methanol is much more poisonous /toxic than ethanol.
Taken large quantity in small quantity it causes instant blindness and liver, killing the consumer victim within hours.

School laboratory preparation of ethanol from fermentation of glucose
Measure 100cm3 of pure water into a conical flask.
Add about five spatula end full of glucose.
Stir the mixture to dissolve.
Add about one spatula end full of yeast.
Set up the apparatus as below.



Preserve the mixture for about **three** days.

D.PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ALKANOLS

Use the prepared sample above for the following experiments that shows the characteristic properties of alkanols

(a) <u>Role of yeast</u>

Yeast is a single cell fungus which contains the enzyme maltase and zymase that catalyse the fermentation process.

(b) <u>Observations in lime water.</u>

A white precipitate is formed that dissolve to a colourless solution later. Lime water/Calcium hydroxide reacts with carbon(IV)0xide produced during the fermentation to form insoluble calcium carbonate and water.

More carbon (IV)0xide produced during fermentation react with the insoluble calcium carbonate and water to form soluble calcium hydrogen carbonate.

$$Ca(OH)_2(aq) + CO_2(g) \rightarrow CaCO_3(s)$$
$$H_2O(l) + CO_2(g) + CaCO_3(s) \rightarrow Ca(HCO_3)_2(aq)$$

<u>(c)Effects on litmus paper</u>

<u>Experiment</u>

Take the prepared sample and test with both blue and red litmus papers.
Repeat the same with pure ethanol and methylated spirit.

<u>Sample Observation table</u>

Substance/alkanol	**Effect on litmus paper**
Prepared sample	Blue litmus paper remain blue Red litmus paper remain red
Absolute ethanol	Blue litmus paper remain blue Red litmus paper remain red
Methylated spirit	Blue litmus paper remain blue Red litmus paper remain red

<u>Explanation</u>

Alkanols are neutral compounds/solution that have characteristic sweet smell and taste.
They have no effect on both blue and red litmus papers.

<u>(d)Solubility in water.</u>

<u>Experiment</u>

Place about 5cm3 of prepared sample into a clean test tube Add equal amount of distilled water.
Repeat the same with pure ethanol and methylated spirit.

Observation

No layers formed between the two liquids.

Explanation

Ethanol is **miscible** in water.Both ethanol and water are polar compounds .
The solubility of alkanols decrease with increase in the alkyl chain/molecular mass.
The alkyl group is insoluble in water while –OH functional group is soluble in water.
As the molecular chain becomes **longer** ,the effect of the **alkyl** group **increases** as the effect of the functional group **decreases**.

e)Melting/boiling point.

Experiment

Place pure ethanol in a long boiling tube .Determine its boiling point.

Observation

Pure ethanol has a boiling point of 78^oC at sea level/one atmosphere pressure.

Explanation

The melting and boiling point of alkanols increase with increase in molecular chain/mass .
This is because the intermolecular/van-der-waals forces of attraction between the molecules increase.
More heat energy is thus required to weaken the longer chain during melting and break during boiling.

f)Density

Density of alkanols increase with increase in the intermolecular/van-der-waals forces of attraction between the molecule, making it very close to each other.
This reduces the volume occupied by the molecule and thus increase the their mass per unit volume (density).

Summary table showing the trend in physical properties of alkanols

Alkanol	Melting point (^oC)	Boiling point (^oC)	Density gcm^{-3}	Solubility in water
Methanol	-98	65	0.791	soluble
Ethanol	-117	78	0.789	soluble

Propanol	-103	97	0.803	soluble
Butanol	-89	117	0.810	Slightly soluble
Pentanol	-78	138	0.814	Slightly soluble
Hexanol	-52	157	0.815	Slightly soluble
Heptanol	-34	176	0.822	Slightly soluble
Octanol	-15	195	0.824	Slightly soluble
Nonanol	-7	212	0.827	Slightly soluble
Decanol	6	228	0.827	Slightly soluble

g)Burning

Experiment
Place the prepared sample in a watch glass. Ignite. Repeat with pure ethanol and methylated spirit.
Observation/Explanation
Fermentation produce ethanol with a lot of water(about a ratio of 1:3)which prevent the alcohol from igniting.
Pure ethanol and methylated spirit easily catch fire / highly flammable.
They burn with an almost colourless non-sooty/non-smoky **blue** flame to form **carbon(IV) oxide** (in excess air/oxygen)or **carbon(II) oxide** (limited air) and **water**.
Ethanol is thus a **saturated** compound like alkanes.
Chemica equation

$C_2H_5OH(l) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 3H_2O(l) + 2CO_2(g)$ (excess air)
$C_2H_5OH(l) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow 3H_2O(l) + 2CO(g)$ (limited air)

$2CH_3OH(l) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 4H_2O(l) + 2CO_2(g)$ (excess air)
$2CH_3OH(l) + 2O_2(g) \rightarrow 4H_2O(l) + 2CO(g)$ (limited air)

$2C_3H_7OH(l) + 9O_2(g) \rightarrow 8H_2O(l) + 6CO_2(g)$ (excess air)
$C_3H_7OH(l) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 4H_2O(l) + 3CO(g)$ (limited air)

$2C_4H_9OH(l) + 13O_2(g) \rightarrow 20H_2O(l) + 8CO_2(g)$ (excess air)
$C_4H_9OH(l) + 3O_2(g) \rightarrow 4H_2O(l) + 3CO(g)$ (limited air)

Due to its flammability, ethanol is used;
(i) as a fuel in spirit lamps
(ii) as gasohol when blended with gasoline

(h)Formation of alkoxides

Experiment

Cut a very small piece of sodium. Put it in a beaker containing about 20cm3 of the prepared sample in a beaker.

Test the products with litmus papers. Repeat with absolute ethanol and methylated spirit.

Sample observations

Substance/alkanol	Effect of adding sodium
Fermentation prepared sample	(i)effervescence/fizzing/bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that extinguish burning splint with explosion/ “Pop” sound (iii)colourless solution formed (iv)blue litmus papers remain blue (v)red litmus papers turn blue
Pure/absolute ethanol/methylated spirit	(i)**slow** effervescence/fizzing/bubbles (ii)colourless gas **slowly** produced that extinguish burning splint with explosion/ “Pop” sound (iii)colourless solution formed (iv)blue litmus papers remain blue (v)red litmus papers turn blue

Explanations

Sodium/potassium reacts slowly with alkanols to form basic solution called **alkoxides** and producing **hydrogen** gas.

If the alkanol has some water the metals react faster with the water to form **soluble hydroxides/alkalis** i.e.

Sodium + Alkanol -> Sodium **alk**oxides + Hydrogen gas
Potassium + Alkanol -> Potassium **alk**oxides + Hydrogen gas

Sodium + Water -> Sodium **hydr**oxides + Hydrogen gas
Potassium + Water -> Potassium **hydr**oxides + Hydrogen gas

Examples

1.Sodium metal reacts with ethanol to form sodium **eth**oxide
Sodium metal reacts with water to form sodium **Hydr**oxide

$2CH_3CH_2OH(l)$ + $2Na(s)$ -> $2CH_3CH_2ONa(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$
$2H_2O(l)$ + $2Na(s)$ -> $2NaOH(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$

2.Potassium metal reacts with ethanol to form Potassium **eth**oxide
Potassium metal reacts with water to form Potassium **Hydr**oxide
$2CH_3CH_2OH(l)$ + $2K(s)$ -> $2CH_3CH_2OK(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$
$2H_2O(l)$ + $2K(s)$ -> $2KOH(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$

3.Sodium metal reacts with propanol to form sodium **prop**oxide
Sodium metal reacts with water to form sodium **Hydr**oxide
$2CH_3CH_2CH_2OH(l)$ + $2Na(s)$ -> $2CH_3CH_2CH_2ONa(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$
$2H_2O(l)$ + $2Na(s)$ -> $2NaOH(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$

4.Potassium metal reacts with propanol to form Potassium **prop**oxide
Potassium metal reacts with water to form Potassium **Hydr**oxide
$2CH_3CH_2CH_2OH(l)$ + $2K(s)$ -> $2CH_3CH_2CH_2OK(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$
$2H_2O(l)$ + $2K(s)$ -> $2KOH(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$

5.Sodium metal reacts with butanol to form sodium **but**oxide
Sodium metal reacts with water to form sodium **Hydr**oxide
$2CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH(l)$ + $2Na(s)$ -> $2CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2ONa(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$
$2H_2O(l)$ + $2Na(s)$ -> $2NaOH(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$

6.Sodium metal reacts with pentanol to form sodium **pent**oxide
Sodium metal reacts with water to form sodium **Hydr**oxide
$2CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2OH(l)$+$2Na(s)$ -> $2CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2ONa(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$
$2H_2O(l)$ + $2Na(s)$ -> $2NaOH(aq)$ + $H_2(s)$

(i)Formation of Esters/Esterification

Experiment

Place 2cm3 of ethanol in a boiling tube.
Add equal amount of ethanoic acid.To the mixture add carefully 2drops of concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid.
Warm/Heat gently.
Pour the mixture into a beaker containing about 50cm3 of cold water.
Smell the products.
Repeat with methanol

Sample observations

Substance/alkanol	Effect on adding equal amount of ethanol/concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid
Absolute ethanol	Sweet fruity smell
Methanol	Sweet fruity smell

Explanation

Alkanols react with alkanoic acids to form a group of homologous series of sweet smelling compounds called esters and water. This reaction is catalyzed by concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid in the laboratory.

Alkanol + Alkanoic acid –Conc. H_2SO_4-> Ester + water

Naturally esterification is catalyzed by sunlight. Each ester has a characteristic smell derived from the many possible combinations of alkanols and alkanoic acids that create a variety of known natural(mostly in fruits) and synthetic(mostly in juices) esters .

Esters derive their names from the alkanol first then alkanoic acids. The alkanol "becomes" an **alkyl** group and the alkanoic acid "becomes" **alkanoate** hence **alkylalkanoate**. e.g.

Ethanol	+	Ethanoic acid	->	Ethylethanoate	+	Water
Ethanol	+	Propanoic acid	->	Ethylpropanoate	+	Water
Ethanol	+	Methanoic acid	->	Ethylmethanoate	+	Water
Ethanol	+	butanoic acid	->	Ethylbutanoate	+	Water
Propanol	+	Ethanoic acid	->	Propylethanoate	+	Water
Methanol	+	Ethanoic acid	->	Methyethanoate	+	Water
Methanol	+	Decanoic acid	->	Methyldecanoate	+	Water
Decanol	+	Methanoic acid	->	Decylmethanoate	+	Water

During the formation of the ester, the "O" joining the alkanol and alkanoic acid comes from the alkanol.

R_1 -CO**OH** + R_2 –O**H** -> **R_1 -COO –R_2** + **H_2O**

e.g.

1. Ethanol reacts with ethanoic acid to form the ester ethyl ethanoate and water.

Ethanol + Ethanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Ethylethanoate + Water

C_2H_5OH (l) + CH_3COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> CH_3COO C_2H_5**(aq)** +H_2O(l)

CH_3CH_2OH (l)+ CH_3COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> $CH_3COOCH_2CH_3$**(aq)** +H_2O(l)

2. Ethanol reacts with propanoic acid to form the ester ethylpropanoate and water.

Ethanol + Propanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Ethylethanoate + Water

C_2H_5OH (l)+ CH_3 CH_2COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->CH_3CH_2COO C_2H_5(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

CH_3CH_2OH (l)+ CH_3 CH_2COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->

CH_3 $CH_2COOCH_2CH_3$(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

3. Methanol reacts with ethanoic acid to form the ester methyl ethanoate and water.

Methanol + Ethanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Methylethanoate + Water

CH_3OH (l) + CH_3COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> CH_3COO CH_3(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

4. Methanol reacts with propanoic acid to form the ester methyl propanoate and water.

Methanol + propanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Methylpropanoate + Water

CH_3OH (l)+ CH_3 CH_2COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> CH_3 CH_2COO CH_3(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

5. Propanol reacts with propanoic acid to form the ester propylpropanoate and water.

Propanol + Propanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Ethylethanoate + Water

C_3H_7OH (l)+ CH_3 CH_2COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->CH_3CH_2COO C_3H_7(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

CH_3CH_2 CH_2OH (l)+ CH_3 CH_2COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->

CH_3 CH_2COOCH_2 CH_2CH_3(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

(j)Oxidation

Experiment

Place 5cm3 of absolute ethanol in a test tube.Add three drops of acidified potassium manganate(VII).Shake thoroughly for one minute/warm.Test the solution mixture using pH paper. Repeat by adding acidified potassium dichromate(VII).

Sample observation table

Substance/alkanol	Adding acidified $KMnO_4/K_2Cr_2O_7$	pH of resulting solution/mixture	Nature of resulting solution/mixture
Pure ethanol	(i)Purple colour of $KMnO_4$decolorized (ii) Orange colour of $K_2Cr_2O_7$turns green.	pH= 4/5/6 pH = 4/5/6	Weakly acidic Weakly acidic

Explanation

Both acidified $KMnO_4$ and $K_2Cr_2O_7$ are oxidizing agents(add oxygen to other compounds. They oxidize alkan**o**ls to a group of homologous series called alkan**a**ls then further oxidize them to alkan**oic** acids.The oxidizing agents are themselves reduced hence changing their colour:

(i) Purple $KMnO_4$ is reduced to colourless Mn^{2+}

(ii)Orange $K_2Cr_2O_7$is reduced to green Cr^{3+}

The pH of alkanoic acids show they have few H^+ because they are weak acids i.e

Alkanol + [O] -> Alkanal + [O] -> alkanoic acid

NB The [O] comes from the oxidizing agents acidified $KMnO_4$ or $K_2Cr_2O_7$

Examples

1.When ethanol is warmed with three drops of acidified $KMnO_4$ there is decolorization of $KMnO_4$

Ethanol + [O] -> Ethanal + [O] -> Ethanoic acid

CH_3CH_2OH + [O] -> CH_3CH_2O + [O] -> CH_3COOH

2.When methanol is warmed with three drops of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$,the orange colour of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ changes to green.

methanol + [O] -> methanal + [O] -> methanoic acid

CH_3OH + [O] -> CH_3O + [O] -> HCOOH

3.When propanol is warmed with three drops of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$,the orange colour of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ changes to green.

Propanol + [O] -> Propanal + [O] -> Propanoic acid

CH_3CH_2 CH_2OH + [O] -> CH_3CH_2 CH_2O + [O] -> CH_3 CH_2COOH

4.When butanol is warmed with three drops of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$,the orange colour of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ changes to green.

Butanol + [O] -> Butanal + [O] -> Butanoic acid

CH_3CH_2 CH_2 CH_2OH + [O] ->CH_3CH_2 CH_2CH_2O +[O] -> CH_3 CH_2COOH

Air slowly oxidizes ethanol to dilute ethanoic acid commonly called **vinegar.** If beer is not tightly corked, a lot of carbon(IV)oxide escapes and there is slow oxidation of the beer making it “flat”.

(k)Hydrolysis /Hydration and Dehydration

I. Hydrolysis/Hydration is the reaction of a compound/substance with water. Alkenes react with water vapour/steam at high temperatures and high pressures in presence of phosphoric acid catalyst to form alkanols.i.e.

Alkenes + Water - H_3PO_4 catalyst-> Alkanol

Examples

(i)Ethene is mixed with steam over a phosphoric acid catalyst at 300^oC temperature and 60 atmosphere pressure to form ethanol

Ethene + water ---60 atm/300^oC/ H_3PO_4 --> Ethanol

H_2C =CH_2 (g) + **H_2O**(l) --60 atm/300^oC/ H_3PO_4 --> CH_3 C**H_2O**H(l)

This is the main method of producing large quantities of ethanol instead of fermentation

(ii) Propene + water ---60 atm/300^oC/ H_3PO_4 --> Propanol

CH_3C =CH_2 (g) + **H_2O**(l) --60 atm/300^oC/ H_3PO_4 --> CH_3 CH_2 C**H_2O**H(l)

(iii) Butene + water ---60 atm/300^oC/ H_3PO_4 --> Butanol

CH_3 CH_2 C=CH_2 (g) + **H_2O**(l) --60 atm/300^oC/ H_3PO_4 --> CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 C**H_2O**H(l)

II. Dehydration is the process which concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid (**dehydrating agent**) removes water from a compound/substances.

Concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid dehydrates alkanols to the corresponding alkenes at about 180^oC. i.e

Alkanol --Conc. H_2 SO_4/180^oC--> Alkene + Water

Examples

1. At 180^oC and in presence of Concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid, ethanol undergoes dehydration to form ethene.

Ethanol ---180^oC/ H_2SO_4 --> Ethene + Water

CH_3 C**H_2O**H(l) --180^oC/ H_2SO_4 --> H_2C =CH_2 (g) + **H_2O**(l)

2. Propanol undergoes dehydration to form propene.

Propanol ---180^oC/ H_2SO_4 --> Propene + Water

CH_3 CH_2 C**H_2O**H(l) --180^oC/ H_2SO_4 --> CH_3CH =CH_2 (g) + **H_2O**(l)

3. Butanol undergoes dehydration to form Butene.

Butanol ---180^oC/ H_2SO_4 --> Butene + Water

CH_3 CH_2 CH_2C**H_2O**H(l) --180^oC/ H_2SO_4 --> CH_3 CH_2C =CH_2 (g) + **H_2O**(l)

3. Pentanol undergoes dehydration to form Pentene.

Pentanol ---180^oC/ H_2SO_4 --> Pentene + Water

CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 CH_2 C**H_2O**H(l)--180^oC/ H_2SO_4-->CH_3 CH_2 CH_2C =CH_2 (g)+**H_2O**(l)

(l)Similarities of alkanols with Hydrocarbons

I. Similarity with alkanes

Both alkanols and alkanes burn with a **blue non-sooty flame** to form carbon(IV)oxide(in excess air/oxygen)/carbon(II)oxide(in limited air) and water. This shows they are saturated with high C:H ratio. e.g.
Both ethanol and ethane ignite and burns in air with a **blue non-sooty flame** to form carbon(IV)oxide(in excess air/oxygen)/carbon(II)oxide(in limited air) and water.

$CH_2\ CH_2OH(l)\ +\ 3O_2(g)$ -Excess air-> $2CO_2(g)\ +\ 3H_2\ O(l)$
$CH_2\ CH_2OH(l)\ +\ 2O_2(g)$ -Limited air-> $2CO(g)\ +\ 3H_2\ O(l)$

$CH_3\ CH_3(g)\ +\ 3O_2(g)$ -Excess air-> $2CO_2(g)\ +\ 3H_2\ O(l)$
$2CH_3\ CH_3(g)\ +\ 5O_2(g)$ -Limited air-> $4CO(g)\ +\ 6H_2\ O(l)$

II. Similarity with alkenes/alkynes
Both alkanols(R-OH) and alkenes/alkynes(with = C = C = double and – C ≡ C- triple) bond:

(i)decolorize acidified $KMnO_4$
(ii)turns Orange acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ to green.

Alkan**o**ls(R-**OH**) are oxidized to alkan**a**ls(R-**O**) ant then alkan**oic** acids(R-**OOH**).
Alkenes are oxidized to alkanols with duo/double functional groups.
Examples
1.When ethanol is warmed with three drops of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ the orange of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ turns to green. Ethanol is oxidized to ethanol and then to ethanoic acid.

Ethan**o**l + [O] -> Ethan**a**l + [O] -> Ethan**oic** acid
CH_3CH_2OH + [O] -> CH_3CH_2O + [O] -> CH_3COOH

2.When ethene is bubbled in a test tube containing acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$,the orange of acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$ turns to green. Ethene is oxidized to ethan-1,2-diol.

Ethene + [O] -> Ethan-1,2-diol.
$H_2C{=}CH_2$ + [O] -> $HOCH_2\text{-}CH_2OH$

III. Differences with alkenes/alkynes
Alkanols do not decolorize bromine and chlorine water.
Alkenes decolorizes bromine and chlorine water to form halogenoalkanols
Example
When ethene is bubbled in a test tube containing bromine water,the bromine water is decolorized. Ethene is oxidized to bromoethanol.

Ethene + Bromine water -> Bromoethanol.

$H_2C=CH_2$ + HOBr -> $BrCH_2-CH_2OH$

IV. Differences in melting and boiling point with Hydrocarbons

Alkanos have higher melting point than the corresponding hydrocarbon (alkane/alkene/alkyne)

This is because most alkanols exist as **dimer.**A dimer is a molecule made up of two other molecules joined usually by van-der-waals forces/hydrogen bond or dative bonding.

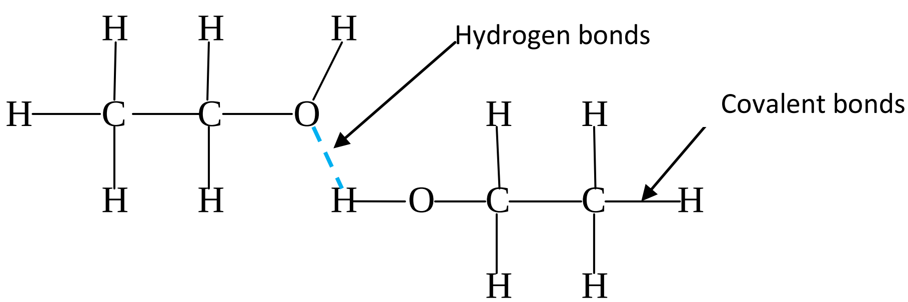
Two alkanol molecules form a dimer joined by hydrogen bonding.

Example

In Ethanol the oxygen atom attracts/pulls the shared electrons in the covalent bond more to itself than Hydrogen.

This creates a partial negative charge ($^{\delta-}$) on oxygen and partial positive charge($^{\delta+}$) on hydrogen.

Two ethanol molecules attract each other at the partial charges through Hydrogen bonding forming a **dimme**r.



Dimerization of alkanols means more energy is needed to break/weaken the Hydrogen bonds before breaking/weakening the intermolecular forces joining the molecules of all organic compounds during boiling/melting.

E.**USES OF SOME ALKANOLS**

(a)Methanol is used as industrial alcohol and making methylated spirit

(b)Ethanol is used:

1. as alcohol in alcoholic drinks e.g Beer, wines and spirits.
2. as antiseptic to wash woulds
3. in manufacture of vanishes, ink ,glue and paint because it is volatile and thus easily evaporate
4. as a fuel when blended with petrol to make gasohol.

B.ALKANOIC ACIDS (Carboxylic acids)

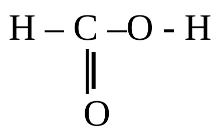
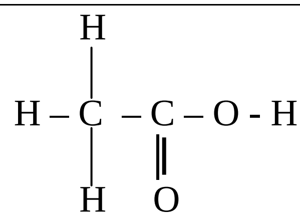
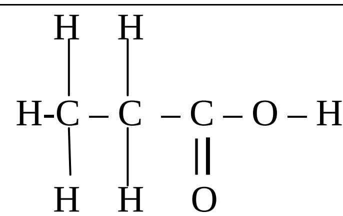
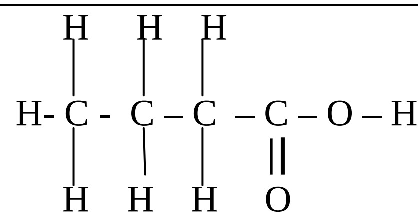
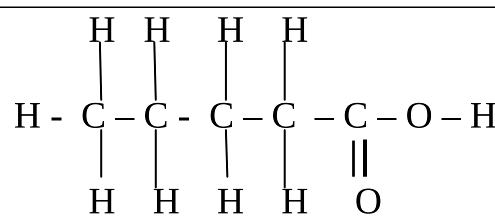
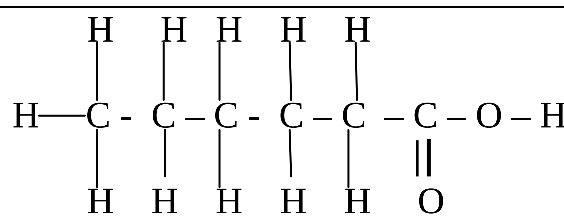
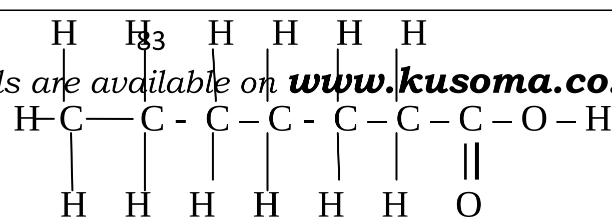
(A) INTRODUCTION.

Alkanoic acids belong to a homologous series of organic compounds with a general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}COOH$ and thus **-COOH** as the functional group .The 1st ten alkanoic acids include:

Alkanoic acids like alkanols /alkanes/alkenes/alkynes form a homologous series where:

(i)the general name of an alkanoic acids is derived from the alkane name then ending with "**–oic**" acid as the table above shows.

(ii) the members have R-**COOH**/R—C-O-H as the functional group.

n	General /molecular formular	Structural formula	IUPAC name
0	HCOOH		Methanoic acid
1	CH_3 COOH		Ethanoic acid
2	CH_3 CH_2 COOH C_2 H_5 COOH		Propanoic acid
3	CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 COOH C_3 H_7 COOH		Butanoic acid
4	$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2$ COOH C_4 H_9 COOH		Pentanoic acid
5	CH_3CH_2 $CH_2CH_2CH_2$ COOH C_5 H_{11} COOH		Hexanoic acid
6	CH_3CH_2 CH_2 $CH_2CH_2CH_2$ COOH C_6 H_{13} COOH		Pentanoic acid

O

(iii)they have the same general formula represented by R-COOH where R is an alkyl group.

(iv)each member differ by $-CH_2$- group from the next/previous.

(v)they show a similar and gradual change in their physical properties e.g. boiling and melting point.

(vi)they show similar and gradual change in their chemical properties.

(vii) since they are acids they show similar properties with mineral acids.

(B) ISOMERS OF ALKANOIC ACIDS.

Alkanoic acids exhibit both structural and position isomerism. The isomers are named by using the following basic guidelines

(i)Like alkanes. identify the longest carbon chain to be the parent name.

(ii)Identify the position of the -C-O-H functional group to give it the smallest

                                            ||
                                            O

/lowest position.

(iii)Identify the type and position of the side group branches.

Practice examples on isomers of alkanoic acids

<u>1.Isomers of butanoic acid C_3H_7COOH</u>

CH_3 CH_2 CH_2 COOH

Butan-1-oic acid

      CH_3
      |
H_2C ─ C ─ COOH   2-methylpropan-1-oic acid

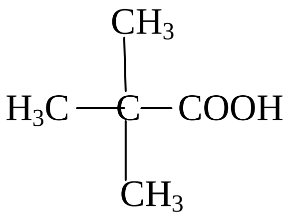
2-methylpropan-1-oic acid and Butan-1-oic acid are structural isomers because the position of the functional group does not change but the arrangement of the atoms in the molecule does.

<u>2.Isomers of pentanoic acid C_4H_9COOH</u>

$CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2$ COOH   pentan-1-oic acid

      CH_3
      |

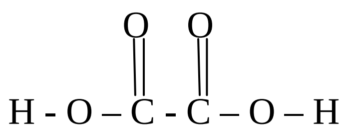
$CH_3CH_2CH\ COOH$ 2-methylbutan-1-oic acid



2,2-dimethylpropan-1-oic acid

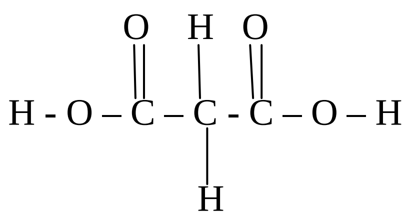
3.Ethan-1,2-dioic acid

HOOC- COOH //



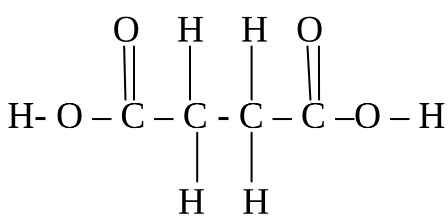
4.Propan-1,3-dioic acid

HOOC- CH_2COOH //



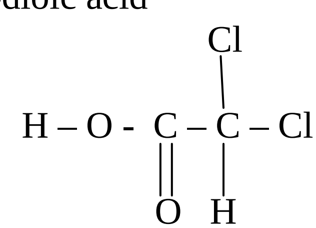
5.Butan-1,4-dioic acid

HOOC CH_2 CH_2 COOH



6.2,2-dichloroethan-1,2-dioic acid

$HOOCCHCl_2$



(C) LABORATORY AND INDUSTRIAL PREPARATIONOF ALKANOIC ACIDS.

<u>In a school laboratory</u>, alkanoic acids can be prepared by adding an oxidizing agent ($H^+/KMnO_4$ or $H^+/K_2Cr_2O_7$)to the corresponding alkanol then warming.
The oxidation converts the alkanol first to an alkanal the alkanoic acid.
NB Acidified $KMnO_4$ is a stronger oxidizing agent than acidified $K_2Cr_2O_7$
General equation:

R- CH_2 – **OH** + [O] --$H^+/KMnO_4$--> R- CH –**O** + $H_2O(l)$
(alkanol) (alkanal)

R- CH – **O** + [O] --$H^+/KMnO_4$--> R- C –**OOH**
(alkanal) (alkanoic acid)

<u>Examples</u>

1.Ethan**o**l on warming in acidified $KMnO_4$ is oxidized to ethan**a**l then ethan**oic** acid .

CH_3- CH_2 – **OH** + [O] --$H^+/KMnO_4$--> CH_3- CH –**O** + $H_2O(l)$
(ethanol) (ethanal)

CH_3- CH – **O** + [O] --$H^+/KMnO_4$--> CH_3- C –**OOH**
(ethanal) (ethanoic acid)

2Propan**o**l on warming in acidified $KMnO_4$ is oxidized to propan**a**l then propan**oic** acid

CH_3- CH_2 CH_2 – **OH** + [O] --$H^+/KMnO_4$--> CH_3- CH_2 CH –**O** + $H_2O(l)$
(propanol) (propanal)

CH_3- CH – **O** + [O] --$H^+/KMnO_4$--> CH_3- C –**OOH**
(propanal) (propanoic acid)

Industrially,large scale manufacture of alkanoic acid like ethanoic acid is obtained from:
(a)Alk**e**nes reacting with steam at high temperatures and pressure in presence of phosphoric(V)acid catalyst and undergo hydrolysis to form alkanols. i.e.

Alkenes + Steam/water -- H_2PO_4 Catalyst--> Alkanol

The alkanol is then oxidized by air at 5 atmosphere pressure with Manganese (II)sulphate(VI) catalyst to form the alkanoic acid.
Alkanol + Air -- $MnSO_4$ Catalyst/5 atm pressure--> Alkanoic acid

Example
Ethene is mixed with steam over a phosphoric(V)acid catalyst,300oC temperature and 60 atmosphere pressure to form ethanol.

$CH_2=CH_2$ + H_2O -> $CH_3 CH_2OH$
(Ethene) (Ethanol)

This is the industrial large scale method of manufacturing ethanol
Ethanol is then oxidized by air at 5 atmosphere pressure with Manganese (II)sulphate(VI) catalyst to form the ethanoic acid.

$CH_3 CH_2OH$ + [O] -- $MnSO_4$ Catalyst/5 atm pressure--> $CH_3 COOH$
(Ethanol) (Ethanoic acid)

(b)Alk**y**nes react with liquid water at high temperatures and pressure in presence of Mercury(II)sulphate(VI)catalyst and 30% concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid to form alkan**a**ls.
Alk**y**ne + Water -- Mercury(II)sulphate(VI)catalyst--> Alkan**a**l

The alkan**a**l is then oxidized by air at 5 atmosphere pressure with Manganese (II) sulphate(VI) catalyst to form the alkan**oic** acid.
Alkan**a**l + air/oxygen -- Manganese(II)sulphate(VI)catalyst--> Alkan**oic acid**

Example
Eth**y**ne react with liquid water at high temperature and pressure with Mercury (II) sulphate (VI)catalyst and 30% concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid to form ethan**a**l.

$CH \equiv CH$ + H_2O --$HgSO_4$--> $CH_3 CH_2O$
(Ethyne) (Ethan**a**l)

This is another industrial large scale method of manufacturing ethanol from large quantities of ethyne found in natural gas.

Ethan**a**l is then oxidized by air at 5 atmosphere pressure with Manganese (II)sulphate(VI) catalyst to form the ethanoic acid.

CH_3 CH_2O + [O] -- $MnSO_4$ Catalyst/5 atm pressure--> CH_3 COOH
(Ethan**a**l) (Oxygen from air) (Ethanoic acid)

(D) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ALKANOIC ACIDS.

I.Physical properties of alkanoic acids

The table below shows some physical properties of alkanoic acids

Alkanol	Melting point(^oC)	Boiling point(^oC)	Density(gcm^{-3})	Solubility in water
Methanoic acid	18.4	101	1.22	soluble
Ethanoic acid	16.6	118	1.05	soluble
Propanoic acid	-2.8	141	0.992	soluble
Butanoic acid	-8.0	164	0.964	soluble
Pentanoic acid	-9.0	187	0.939	Slightly soluble
Hexanoic acid	-11	205	0.927	Slightly soluble
Heptanoic acid	-3	223	0.920	Slightly soluble
Octanoic acid	11	239	0.910	Slightly soluble
Nonanoic acid	16	253	0.907	Slightly soluble
Decanoic acid	31	269	0.905	Slightly soluble

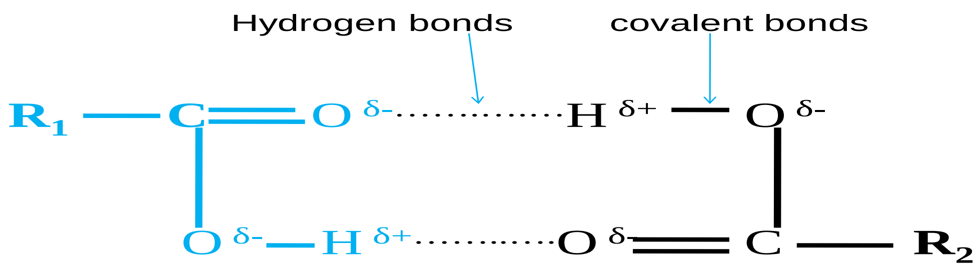
From the table note the following:

(i) Melting and boiling point decrease as the carbon chain increases due to increase in intermolecular forces of attraction between the molecules requiring more energy to separate the molecules.

(ii) The density decreases as the carbon chain increases as the intermolecular forces of attraction increases between the molecules making the molecule very close reducing their volume in unit mass.

(iii) Solubility decreases as the carbon chain increases as the soluble –COOH end is shielded by increasing insoluble alkyl/hydrocarbon chain.

(iv) Like alkanols ,alkanoic acids exist as dimmers due to the hydrogen bonds within the molecule. i.e..



R_1 and $_2$ are **extensions** of the molecule.
For ethanoic acid the extension is made up of CH_3– to make the structure;

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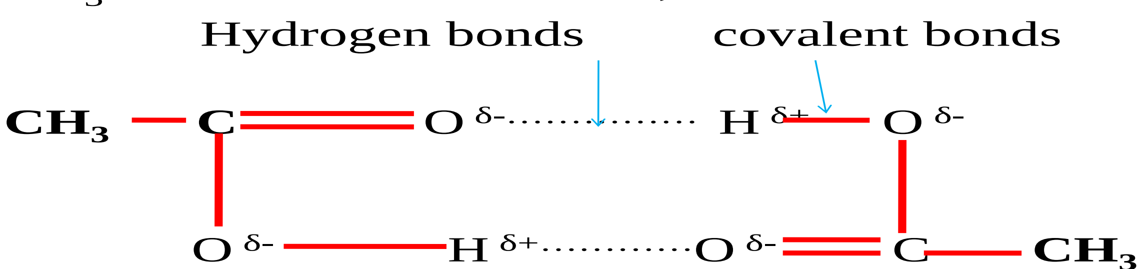
For ethanoic acid the extension is made up of CH_3– to make the structure;



Ethanoic acid has a **higher** melting/boiling point than ethanol .This is because ethanoic acid has **two/more** hydrogen bond than ethanol.

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II Chemical properties of alkanoic acids

The following experiments shows the main chemical properties of ethanoic (alkanoic) acid.

(a)Effect on litmus papers

Experiment

Dip both blue and red litmus papers in ethanoic acid. Repeat with a solution of succinic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid and dilute nitric(V)acid.

Sample observations

Solution/acid	Observations/effect on litmus papers	Inference

Ethanoic acid	Blue litmus paper turn red Red litmus paper remain red	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Succinic acid	Blue litmus paper turn red Red litmus paper remain red	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Citric acid	Blue litmus paper turn red Red litmus paper remain red	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Oxalic acid	Blue litmus paper turn red Red litmus paper remain red	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Tartaric acid	Blue litmus paper turn red Red litmus paper remain red	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Nitric(V)acid	Blue litmus paper turn red Red litmus paper remain red	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion

Explanation

All acidic solutions contains H^+/H_3O^+(aq) ions. The H^+ /H_3O^+ (aq) ions is responsible for turning blue litmus paper/solution to red

(b)pH

Experiment

Place 2cm3 of ethaoic acid in a test tube. Add 2 drops of universal indicator solution and determine its pH. Repeat with a solution of succinic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid and dilute sulphuric (VI)acid.

Sample observations

Solution/acid	pH	Inference
Ethanoic acid	4/5/6	Weakly acidic
Succinic acid	4/5/6	Weakly acidic
Citric acid	4/5/6	Weakly acidic
Oxalic acid	4/5/6	Weakly acidic
Tartaric acid	4/5/6	Weakly acidic
Sulphuric(VI)acid	**1/2/3**	**Strongly acidic**

Explanations

Alkanoic acids are weak acids that partially/partly dissociate to release few H^+ ions in solution. The pH of their solution is thus 4/5/6 showing they form weakly acidic solutions when dissolved in water.

All alkanoic acid dissociate to releases the **"H"** at the functional group in -COO**H** to form the **alkanoate ion;** $-COO^-$

Mineral acids(Sulphuric(VI)acid, Nitric(V)acid and Hydrochloric acid) are strong acids that wholly/fully dissociate to release many H^+ ions in solution. The pH of their solution is thus 1/2/3 showing they form strongly acidic solutions when dissolved in water.i.e

Examples

1. $CH_3COO\mathbf{H}(aq) \rightleftharpoons CH_3COO^-(aq) + H^+(aq)$
   (ethanoic acid) (ethanoate ion) (few H^+ ion)

2. $CH_3\,CH_2COO\mathbf{H}(aq) \rightleftharpoons CH_3\,CH_2COO^-(aq) + H^+(aq)$
   (propanoic acid) (propanoate ion) (few H^+ ion)

3. $CH_3\,CH_2\,CH_2COO\mathbf{H}(aq) \rightleftharpoons CH_3\,CH_2\,CH_2COO^-(aq) + H^+(aq)$
   (Butanoic acid) (butanoate ion) (few H^+ ion)

4. $HOO\mathbf{H}(aq) \rightleftharpoons HOO^-(aq) + H^+(aq)$
   (methanoic acid) (methanoate ion) (few H^+ ion)

5. $H_2\,SO_4\,(aq) \rightleftharpoons SO_4^{2-}\,(aq) + 2H^+(aq)$
   (sulphuric(VI) acid) (sulphate(VI) ion) (**many** H^+ ion)

6. $HNO_3\,(aq) \rightleftharpoons NO_3^-\,(aq) + H^+(aq)$
   (nitric(V) acid) (nitrate(V) ion) (**many** H^+ ion)

(c)Reaction with metals

Experiment

Place about 4cm3 of ethanoic acid in a test tube. Put about 1cm length of polished magnesium ribbon. Test any gas produced using a burning splint. Repeat with a solution of succinic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid and dilute sulphuric (VI) acid.

Sample observations

Solution/acid	Observations	Inference
Ethanoic acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that burn with "pop" sound/explosion	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Succinic acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that burn with "pop" sound/explosion	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Citric acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that burn with "pop" sound/explosion	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion

Oxalic acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that burn with "pop" sound/explosion	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Tartaric acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that burn with "pop" sound/explosion	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Nitric(V)acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that burn with "pop" sound/explosion	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion

Explanation

Metals higher in the reactivity series displace the hydrogen in all acids to evolve/produce hydrogen gas and form a salt. Alkanoic acids react with metals with metals to form alkanoates salt and produce/evolve hydrogen gas .Hydrogen extinguishes a burning splint with a pop sound/explosion. Only the "H"in the functional group -COO**H** is /are displaced and not in the alkyl hydrocarbon chain.

Alkanoic acid + Metal -> Alkanoate + Hydrogen gas. i.e.

Examples

1. For a monovalent metal with monobasic acid

2R – COO**H** + 2M -> 2R- COO**M** + $2H_2$(g)

2.For a divalent metal with monobasic acid

2R – COO**H** + M -> $(R\text{- }COO)_2$**M** + H_2(g)

3.For a divalent metal with dibasic acid

HOOC-R-COO**H**+ M -> **M**OOC-R-COO**M** + H_2(g)

4.For a monovalent metal with dibasic acid

HOOC-R-COO**H**+ 2M -> **M**OOC-R-COO**M** + H_2(g)

5 For mineral acids

(i)Sulphuric(VI)acid is a dibasic acid

$\mathbf{H_2}\,SO_4$ (aq) + 2M -> $M_2\,SO_4$ (aq) + H_2(g)

$\mathbf{H_2}\,SO_4$ (aq) + M -> MSO_4 (aq) + H_2(g)

(ii)Nitric(V) and hydrochloric acid are monobasic acid

HNO_3 (aq) + 2M -> $2MNO_3$ (aq) + H_2(g)

HNO_3 (aq) + M -> $M(NO_3)_2$ (aq) + H_2(g)

Examples

1.Sodium reacts with ethanoic acid to form sodium ethanoate and produce. hydrogen gas.

Caution: This reaction is explosive.

$CH_3COO\mathbf{H}$ (aq) + Na(s) -> $CH_3COO\mathbf{Na}$ (aq) + H_2(g)
(Ethanoic acid) (Sodium ethanoate)

2.Calcium reacts with ethanoic acid to form calcium ethanoate and produce. hydrogen gas.

$2CH_3COO\mathbf{H}$ (aq) + Ca(s) -> $(CH_3COO)_2\mathbf{Ca}$ (aq) + H_2(g)
(Ethanoic acid) (Calcium ethanoate)

3.Sodium reacts with ethan-1,2-dioic acid to form sodium ethan-1,2-dioate and produce. hydrogen gas.

HOOC-COO**H**+ 2Na -> **Na**OOC - COO**Na** + H_2(g)
(ethan-1,2-dioic acid) (sodium ethan-1,2-dioate)

Commercial name of ethan-1,2-dioic acid is oxalic acid. The salt is sodium oxalate.

4.Magnesium reacts with ethan-1,2-dioic acid to form magnesium ethan-1,2-dioate and produce. hydrogen gas.

HOOC-R-COO**H**+ Mg -> (OOC - COO) **Mg** + H_2(g)
(ethan-1,2-dioic acid) (magnesium ethan-1,2-dioate)

5.Magnesium reacts with
(i)Sulphuric(VI)acid to form Magnesium sulphate(VI)

$\mathbf{H_2}$ SO_4 (aq) + Mg -> $MgSO_4$ (aq) + H_2(g)

(ii)Nitric(V) and hydrochloric acid are monobasic acid

2**H**NO_3 (aq) + Mg -> $M(NO_3)_2$ (aq) + H_2(g)

(d)Reaction with hydrogen carbonates and carbonates

Experiment

Place about 3cm3 of ethanoic acid in a test tube. Add about 0.5g/ ½ spatula end full of sodium hydrogen carbonate/sodium carbonate. Test the gas produced using lime water. Repeat with a solution of succinic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid and dilute sulphuric (VI) acid.

Sample observations

Solution/acid	Observations	Inference
Ethanoic acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that forms a white precipitate with lime water	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Succinic acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that forms a white precipitate with lime water	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Citric acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that forms a white precipitate with lime water	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Oxalic acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that forms a white precipitate with lime water	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Tartaric acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that forms a white precipitate with lime water	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion
Nitric(V)acid	(i)effervescence, fizzing, bubbles (ii)colourless gas produced that forms a white precipitate with lime water	H_3O^+/H^+(aq)ion

All acids react with hydrogen carbonate/carbonate to form salt ,water and evolve/produce bubbles of carbon(IV)oxide and water.
Carbon(IV)oxide forms a white precipitate when bubbled in lime water/extinguishes a burning splint.
Alkanoic acids react with hydrogen carbonate/carbonate to form alkanoates ,water and evolve/produce bubbles of carbon(IV)oxide and water.

Alkanoic acid + hydrogen carbonate -> alkanoate + water + carbon(IV)oxide

Alkanoic acid + carbonate -> alkanoate + water + carbon(IV)oxide

Examples

1. Sodium hydrogen carbonate reacts with ethanoic acid to form sodium ethanoate ,water and carbon(IV)oxide gas.

$CH_3COO\mathbf{H}$ (aq) + $NaHCO_3$ (s) -> $CH_3COO\mathbf{Na}$ (aq) + H_2O(l) + CO_2 (g)
(Ethanoic acid) (Sodium ethanoate)

2.Sodium carbonate reacts with ethanoic acid to form sodium ethanoate ,water and carbon(IV)oxide gas.

$2CH_3COO\mathbf{H}$ (aq) + Na_2CO_3 (s) -> $2CH_3COO\mathbf{Na}$ (aq) + H_2O(l) + CO_2 (g)
(Ethanoic acid) (Sodium ethanoate)

3.Sodium carbonate reacts with ethan-1,2-dioic acid to form sodium ethanoate ,water and carbon(IV)oxide gas.

HOOC-COO**H**+ Na_2CO_3 (s) -> **Na**OOC - COO**Na** + H_2O(l) + CO_2 (g)
(ethan-1,2-dioic acid) (sodium ethan-1,2-dioate)

4.Sodium hydrogen carbonate reacts with ethan-1,2-dioic acid to form sodium ethanoate ,water and carbon(IV)oxide gas.

HOOC-COO**H**+ $2NaHCO_3$ (s) -> **Na**OOC - COO**Na** + H_2O(l) + $2CO_2$ (g)
(ethan-1,2-dioic acid) (sodium ethan-1,2-dioate)

(e)Esterification

Experiment
Place 4cm3 of ethanol acid in a boiling tube.
Add equal volume of ethanoic acid. To the mixture, add 2 drops of concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid **carefully**. Warm/heat gently on Bunsen flame.
Pour the mixture into a beaker containing 50cm3 of water. Smell the products.
Repeat with a solution of succinic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, tartaric acid and dilute sulphuric (VI) acid.

Sample observations

Solution/acid	Observations
Ethanoic acid	Sweet fruity smell
Succinic acid	Sweet fruity smell
Citric acid	Sweet fruity smell
Oxalic acid	Sweet fruity smell
Tartaric acid	Sweet fruity smell
Dilute sulphuric(VI)acid	**No sweet fruity smell**

Explanation
Alkanols react with alkanoic acid to form the sweet smelling homologous series of esters and water.The reaction is catalysed by concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid in the laboratory but naturally by sunlight /heat.Each ester has a characteristic smell derived from the many possible combinations of alkanols and alkanoic acids.

Alkanol + Alkanoic acids -> Ester + water

Esters derive their names from the alkanol first then alkanoic acids. The alkanol "becomes" an **alkyl** group and the alkanoic acid "becomes" **alkanoate** hence **alkylalkanoate**. e.g.

Ethanol	+	Ethanoic acid	->	Ethylethanoate	+	Water
Ethanol	+	Propanoic acid	->	Ethylpropanoate	+	Water
Ethanol	+	Methanoic acid	->	Ethylmethanoate	+	Water
Ethanol	+	butanoic acid	->	Ethylbutanoate	+	Water
Propanol	+	Ethanoic acid	->	Propylethanoate	+	Water
Methanol	+	Ethanoic acid	->	Methyethanoate	+	Water
Methanol	+	Decanoic acid	->	Methyldecanoate	+	Water
Decanol	+	Methanoic acid	->	Decylmethanoate	+	Water

During the formation of the ester, the "O" joining the alkanol and alkanoic acid comes from the alkanol.

R_1 -CO**OH** + R_2 –O**H** -> **R_1 -COO –R_2** + **H_2O**

Examples

1. Ethanol reacts with ethanoic acid to form the ester ethyl ethanoate and water.

Ethanol + Ethanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Ethylethanoate + Water

C_2H_5OH (l) + CH_3COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> $CH_3COO\ C_2H_5$(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

CH_3CH_2OH (l)+ CH_3COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> $CH_3COOCH_2CH_3$(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

2. Ethanol reacts with propanoic acid to form the ester ethylpropanoate and water.

Ethanol + Propanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Ethylethanoate + Water

C_2H_5OH (l)+ $CH_3\ CH_2COOH$(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->$CH_3CH_2COO\ C_2H_5$(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

CH_3CH_2OH (l)+ $CH_3\ CH_2COOH$(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->
$CH_3\ CH_2COOCH_2CH_3$(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

3. Methanol reacts with ethanoic acid to form the ester methyl ethanoate and water.

Methanol + Ethanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Methylethanoate + Water

CH_3OH (l) + CH_3COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> $CH_3COO\ CH_3$(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

4. Methanol reacts with propanoic acid to form the ester methyl propanoate and water.

Methanol + propanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Methylpropanoate + Water

CH_3OH (l)+ $CH_3\ CH_2COOH$(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 --> $CH_3\ CH_2COO\ CH_3$(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

5. Propanol reacts with propanoic acid to form the ester propylpropanoate and water.

Propanol + Propanoic acid --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->Ethylethanoate + Water

C_3H_7OH (l)+ CH_3 CH_2COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->CH_3CH_2COO C_3H_7(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

CH_3CH_2 CH_2OH (l)+ CH_3 CH_2COOH(l) --Conc. H_2SO_4 -->

CH_3 CH_2COOCH_2 CH_2CH_3(**aq**) +H_2O(l)

C. DETERGENTS

Detergents are cleaning agents that improve the cleaning power /properties of water.A detergent therefore should be able to:

(i)dissolve substances which water can not e.g grease ,oil, fat

(ii)be washed away after cleaning.

There are two types of detergents:

(a)Soapy detergents

(b)Soapless detergents

(a) SOAPY DETERGENTS

Soapy detergents usually called soap is long chain salt of organic alkanoic acids.Common soap is sodium octadecanoate .It is derived from reacting concentrated sodium hydroxide solution with octadecanoic acid(18 carbon alkanoic acid) i.e.

Sodium hydroxide + octadecanoic acid -> Sodium octadecanoate + water

NaOH(aq) + $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COOH$(aq) -> $CH_3(CH_2)_{16}COO^-$ **Na^+** (aq) +H_2O(l)

Commonly ,soap can thus be represented ;

R- COO^- **Na^+** where;

R is a long chain alkyl group and -COO^- **Na^+** is the alkanoate ion.

In a school laboratory and at industrial and domestic level,soap is made by reacting concentrated sodium hydroxide solution with esters from (animal) **fat** and **oil**. The process of making soap is called **saponification.** During saponification ,the ester is **hydrolyzed** by the alkali to form sodium salt /soap and **glycerol/propan-1,2,3-triol** is produced.

Fat/oil(ester)+sodium/potassium hydroxide->sodium/potassium salt(soap)+ glycerol

Fats/Oils are esters with fatty acids and glycerol parts in their structure;

$C_{17}H_{35}COO\mathbf{CH_2}$

|

$C_{17}H_{35}COO\mathbf{CH}$

|

$C_{17}H_{35}COO\mathbf{CH_2}$

When boiled with concentrated sodium hydroxide solution NaOH;

(i)NaOH ionizes/dissociates into **Na^+** and **OH^-** ions

(ii)fat/oil split into **three** $C_{17}H_{35}COO^-$ and **one** CH_2 CH CH_2

(iii) the three **Na^+** combine with the three $C_{17}H_{35}COO^-$ to form the salt $C_{17}H_{35}COO^-$ **Na^+**

(iv)the three **OH^-** ions combine with the CH_2 CH CH_2 to form an alkanol with three functional groups CH_2 **OH** CH **OH** CH_2 **OH(propan-1,2,3-triol)**

$C_{17}H_{35}COO\mathbf{CH_2}$ **CH_2OH**

| |

$C_{17}H_{35}COO\mathbf{CH}$ **+NaOH -> 3** $C_{17}H_{35}COO^-$ **Na^+** + **CHOH**

| |

$C_{17}H_{35}COO\mathbf{CH_2}$ **CH_2OH**

Ester **Alkali** **Soap** **glycerol**

Generally:

$C_nH_{2n+1}COO\mathbf{CH_2}$ **CH_2OH**

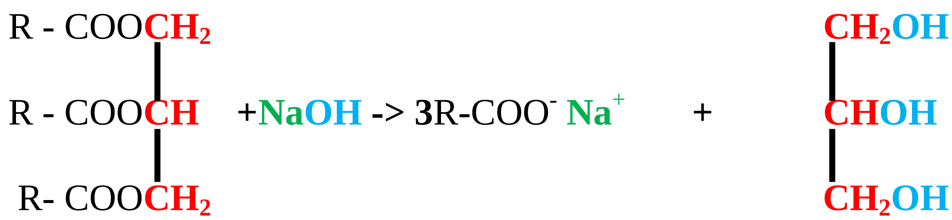
| |

$C_nH_{2n+1}COO\mathbf{CH}$ **+NaOH -> 3** $C_nH_{2n+1}COO^-$ **Na^+** + **CHOH**

| |

$C_nH_{2n+1}COO\mathbf{CH_2}$ **CH_2OH**

Ester Alkali Soap glycerol



Ester Alkali Soap glycerol

During this process a little sodium chloride is added to **precipitate** the soap by reducing its solubility. This is called **salting out**.
The soap is then added colouring agents ,perfumes and herbs of choice.

School laboratory preparation of soap

Place about 40 g of fatty (animal fat)beef/meat in 100cm3 beaker .Add about 15cm3 of 4.0M sodium hydroxide solution. Boil the mixture for about 15minutes.Stir the mixture .Add about 5.0cm3 of distilled water as you boil to make up for evaporation. Boil for about another 15minutes.Add about four spatula end full of pure sodium chloride crystals. Continue stirring for another five minutes. Allow to cool. Filter of /decant and wash off the residue with distilled water .Transfer the clean residue into a dry beaker. Preserve.

The action of soap

Soapy detergents:

(i)act by reducing the surface tension of water by forming a thin layer on top of the water.

(ii)is made of a **non-polar** alkyl /hydrocarbon tail and a **polar** $-COO^-Na^+$ head. The non-polar alkyl /hydrocarbon tail is **hydrophobic** (water hating) and thus does not dissolve in water .It dissolves in non-polar solvent like grease, oil and fat. The polar $-COO^-Na^+$ head is **hydrophilic** (water loving)and thus dissolve in water.
When washing with soapy detergent, the non-polar tail of the soapy detergent surround/dissolve in the dirt on the garment /grease/oil while the polar head dissolve in water.
Through **mechanical agitation**/stirring/sqeezing/rubbing/beating/kneading, some grease is dislodged/lifted of the surface of the garment. It is immediately surrounded by more soap molecules It float and spread in the water as tiny droplets that scatter light in form of emulsion making the water cloudy and shinny. It is removed from the garment by rinsing with fresh water.The repulsion of the soap head prevent

/ensure the droplets do not mix.Once removed, the dirt molecules cannot be redeposited back because it is surrounded by soap molecules.

Advantages and disadvantages of using soapy detergents

Soapy detergents are biodegradable. They are acted upon by bacteria and rot.They thus do not cause environmental pollution.

Soapy detergents have the diadvatage in that:

(i)they are made from fat and oils which are better eaten as food than make soap.

(ii)forms an insoluble precipitate with hard water called **scum.** Scum is insoluble calcium octadecanoate and Magnesium octadecanoate formed when soap reacts with Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} present in hard water.

Chemical equation

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{Na}^{+}(aq) + Ca^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Ca^{2+}(s) + \mathbf{2Na}^{+}(aq)$

(insoluble Calcium octadecanote/scum)

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{Na}^{+}(aq) + Mg^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Mg^{2+}(s) + \mathbf{2Na}^{+}(aq)$

(insoluble Magnesium octadecanote/scum)

This causes wastage of soap.

Potassium soaps are better than Sodium soap. Potassium is more expensive than sodium and thus its soap is also more expensive.

(b)SOAPLESS DETERGENTS

Soapless detergent usually called detergent is a long chain salt fromed from by-products of fractional distillation of crude oil.Commonly used soaps include:

(i)washing agents

(ii)toothpaste

(iii)emulsifiers/wetting agents/shampoo

Soapless detergents are derived from reacting:

(i)concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid with a long chain alkanol e.g. Octadecanol(18 carbon alkanol) to form alkyl hydrogen sulphate(VI)

Alkanol + Conc sulphuric(VI)acid -> alkyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + Water

$R–O\mathbf{H} + \mathbf{H}_2SO_4 \rightarrow R–O–SO_3H + \mathbf{H_2}O$

(ii)the alkyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) is then neutralized with sodium/potassium hydroxide to form sodium/potassium alkyl hydrogen sulphate(VI)

Sodium/potassium alkyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) is the soapless detergent.

alkyl hydrogen + Potassium/sodium -> Sodium/potassium + Water sulphate(VI) hydroxide alkyl hydrogen sulphate(VI)

$R–O-SO_3H$ + **Na**OH -> $R–O-SO_3^- Na^+$ + $\mathbf{H_2}O$

Example

Step I : Reaction of Octadecanol with Conc.$\mathbf{H}_2SO_4$

$C_{17}H_{35}CH_2OH$ (aq) + H_2SO_4 -> $C_{17}H_{35}CH_2$**-O- SO_3^- H^+** (aq) + H_2O (l)

octadecanol + sulphuric(VI)acid -> Octadecyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + water

Step II: Neutralization by an alkali

$C_{17}H_{35}CH_2$**-O- SO_3^- H^+** (aq) + NaOH -> $C_{17}H_{35}CH_2$**-O- SO_3^- Na^+** (aq) + H_2O (l)

Octadecyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + sodium/potassium hydroxide -> sodium/potassium octadecyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + Water

School laboratory preparation of soapless detergent

Place about 20g of olive oil in a 100cm3 beaker. Put it in a trough containing ice cold water.

Add dropwise carefully 18M concentrated sulphuric(VI)acid stirring continuously into the olive oil until the oil turns brown.Add 30cm3 of 6M sodium hydroxide solution.Stir.This is a soapless detergent.

The action of soapless detergents

The action of soapless detergents is similar to that of soapy detergents.The soapless detergents contain the hydrophilic head and a long hydrophobic tail. i.e.

vvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv-COO^-Na^+

vvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvvv-$O-SO_3^- Na^+$

(long hydrophobic /non-polar alkyl tail) (hydrophilic/polar/ionic head)

The tail dissolves in fat/grease/oil while the ionic/polar/ionic head dissolves in water.

The tail stick to the dirt which is removed by the attraction of water molecules and the polar/ionic/hydrophilic head by mechanical agitation /squeezing/kneading/ beating/rubbing/scrubbing/scatching.

The suspended dirt is then surrounded by detergent molecules and repulsion of the anion head preventing the dirt from sticking on the material garment.
The tiny droplets of dirt emulsion makes the water cloudy. On rinsing the cloudy emulsion is washed away.

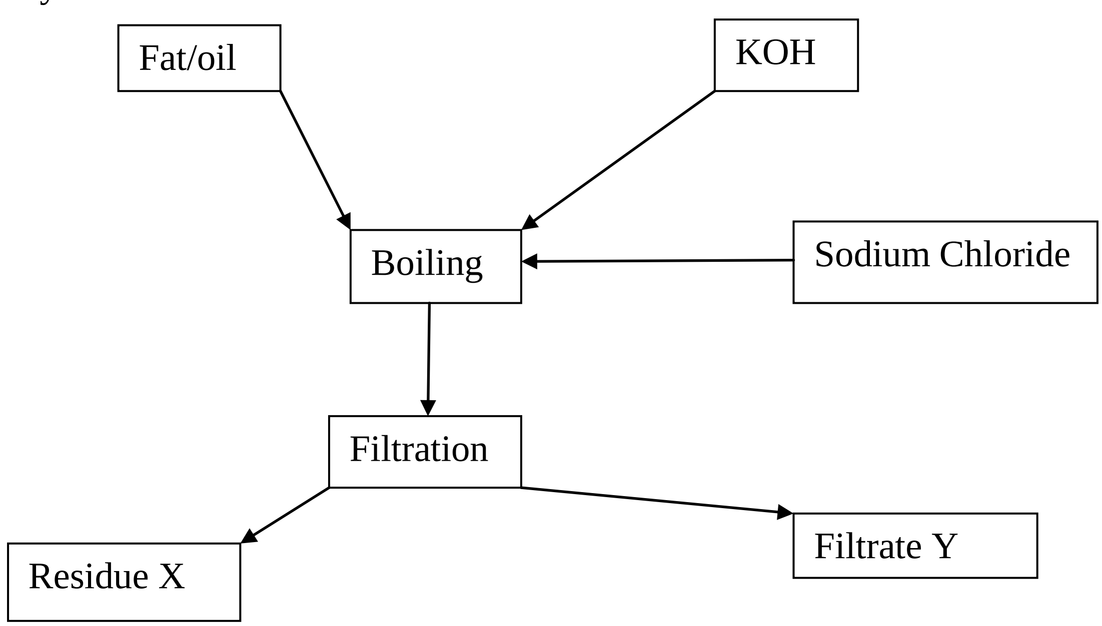
Advantages and disadvantages of using soapless detergents

Soapless detergents are non-biodegradable unlike soapy detergents.
They persist in water during sewage treatment by causing foaming in rivers ,lakes and streams leading to marine /aquatic death.
Soapless detergents have the advantage in that they:

(i)do not form scum with hard water.
(ii)are cheap to manufacture/buying
(iii)are made from petroleum products but soapis made from fats/oil for human consumption.

Sample revision questions

1. Study the scheme below



(a)Identify the process

Saponification

(b)Fats and oils are esters. Write the formula of the a common structure of ester

$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2$

$C_{17}H_{35}COO\mathbf{CH}$

$C_{17}H_{35}COO\mathbf{CH_2}$

(c)Write a balanced equation for the reaction taking place during boiling

$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad CH_2OH$

$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH \quad +3NaOH \quad \rightarrow 3\ C_{17}H_{35}COO^- Na^+ \ + \quad CHOH$

$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2$ $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad CH_2OH$

Ester Alkali Soap glycerol

(d)Give the IUPAC name of:

(i)Residue X

Potassium octadecanoate

(ii)Filtrate Y

Propan-1,2,3-triol

(e)Give one use of fitrate Y

Making paint

(f)What is the function of sodium chloride

To reduce the solubility of the soap hence helping in precipitating it out

(g)Explain how residue X helps in washing.

Has a non-polar hydrophobic tail that dissolves in dirt/grease /oil/fat

Has a polar /ionic hydrophilic head that dissolves in water.

From mechanical agitation,the dirt is plucked out of the garment and surrounded by the tail end preventing it from being deposited back on the garment.

(h)State one:

(i)advantage of continued use of residue X on the environment

Is biodegradable and thus do not pollute the environment

(ii)disadvantage of using residue X

Uses fat/oil during preparation/manufacture which are better used for human consumption.

(i)Residue X was added dropwise to some water.The number of drops used before lather forms is as in the table below.

	Water sample		
	A	**B**	**C**
Drops of residue X	**15**	**2**	**15**
Drops of residue X in boiled water	**2**	**2**	**15**

(i)State and explain which sample of water is:

I. Soft

Sample B .Very little soap is used and no effect on amount of soap even on boiling/heating.

II. Permanent hard

Sample C . A lot of soap is used and no effect on amount of soap even on boiling/heating. Boiling does not remove permanent hardness of water.

III. Temporary hard

Sample A . A lot of soap is used before boiling. Very little soap is used on boiling/heating. Boiling remove temporary hardness of water.

(ii)Write the equation for the reaction at water sample C.

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{K}^{+}(aq) + CaSO_4(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Ca^{2+}(s) + \mathbf{K}_2SO_4(aq)$

(insoluble Calcium octadecanote/scum)

<u>Ionic equation</u>

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{K}^{+}(aq) + Ca^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Ca^{2+}(s) + \mathbf{2K}^{+}(aq)$

(insoluble Calcium octadecanote/scum)

<u>Chemical equation</u>

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{K}^{+}(aq) + MgSO_4(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Mg^{2+}(s) + \mathbf{K}_2SO_4(aq)$

(insoluble Calcium octadecanote/scum)

<u>Ionic equation</u>

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{K}^{+}(aq) + Mg^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Mg^{2+}(s) + \mathbf{2K}^{+}(aq)$

(insoluble Magnesium octadecanote/scum)

(iii)Write the equation for the reaction at water sample A before boiling.

Chemical equation

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\,\mathbf{K}^{+}(aq) + Ca(HCO_3)(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Ca^{2+}(s) + 2KHCO_3(aq)$

(insoluble Calcium octadecanote/scum)

Ionic equation

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\,\mathbf{K}^{+}(aq) + Ca^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-})Ca^{2+}(s) + 2K^{+}(aq)$

(insoluble Calcium octadecanote/scum)

Chemical equation

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\,\mathbf{K}^{+}(aq) + Mg(HCO_3)(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Mg^{2+}(s) + 2KHCO_3(aq)$

(insoluble Calcium octadecanote/scum)

Ionic equation

$2C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\,\mathbf{K}^{+}(aq) + Mg^{2+}(aq) \rightarrow \mathbf{(}C_{17}H_{35}COO^{-}\mathbf{)}Mg^{2+}(s) + 2K^{+}(aq)$

(insoluble Magnesium octadecanote/scum)

(iv)Explain how water becomes hard

Natural or rain water flowing /passing through rocks containing calcium (chalk, gypsum, limestone)and magnesium compounds (dolomite)dissolve them to form soluble Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} ions that causes water hardness.

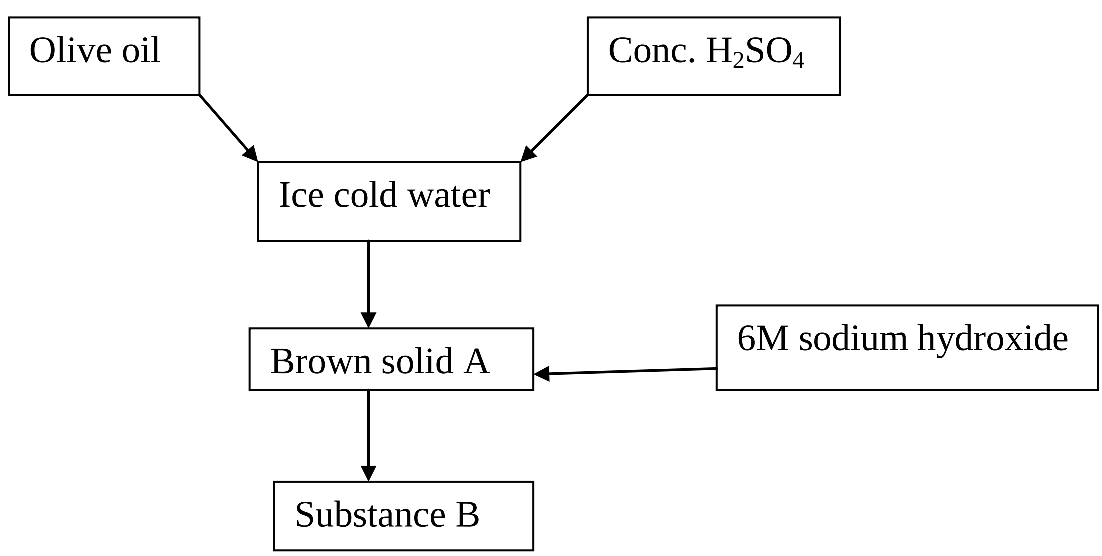
(v)State two useful benefits of hard water

-Used in bone and teeth formation

-Coral polyps use hard water to form coral reefs

-Snails use hard water to make their shells

2.Study the scheme below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



(a)Identify :

(i)brown solid A

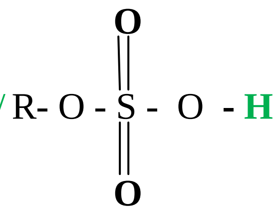
Alkyl hydrogen sulphate(VI)

(ii)substance B

Sodium alkyl hydrogen sulphate(VI)

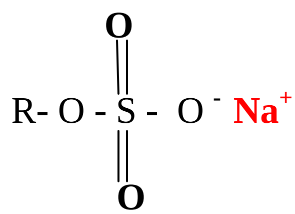
(b)Write a general formula of:

(i)Substance A.

R-O-S O_3 **H** // 

(ii)Substance B

R-O-S O_3^- **Na^+**



(c)State one

(i) advantage of continued use of substance B

-Does not form scum with hard water

-Is cheap to make

-Does not use food for human as a raw material.

(ii)disadvantage of continued use of substance B.

Is non-biodegradable therefore do not pollute the environment

(d)Explain the action of B during washing.

Has a non-polar hydrocarbon long tail that dissolves in dirt/grease/oil/fat.

Has a polar/ionic hydrophilic head that dissolves in water

Through mechanical agitation the dirt is plucked /removed from the garment and surrounded by the tail end preventing it from being deposited back on the garment.

(e) Ethene was substituted for olive oil in the above process. Write the equation and name of the new products A and B.

<u>Product A</u>

Ethene + Sulphuric(VI)acid -> Ethyl hydrogen sulphate(VI)

$H_2C=CH_2$ + H_2SO_4 –> $H_3C – CH_2 –O-SO_3H$

Product B

Ethyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + sodium hydroxide -> sodium Ethyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + Water

$H_3C - CH_2 -O-SO_3H$ + **Na**OH -> $H_3C - CH_2 -O-SO_3^-$**Na**$^+$ + H_2O

(f)Ethanol can also undergo similar reactions forming new products A and B.Show this using a chemical equation.

Product A

Ethanol + Sulphuric(VI)acid ->Ethyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + water

$H_3C\text{-}CH_2OH$ + H_2SO_4 –> $H_3C - CH_2 -O-SO_3H$ + H_2O

Product B

Ethyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + sodium hydroxide -> sodium Ethyl hydrogen sulphate(VI) + Water

$H_3C - CH_2 -O-SO_3H$ + **Na**OH -> $H_3C - CH_2 -O-SO_3^-$**Na**$^+$ + H_2O

3.Below is part of a detergent

$$\mathbf{H_3C - (CH_2)_{16} - O - SO_3^- K^+}$$

(a)Write the formular of the polar and non-polar end

Polar end

$H_3C - (CH_2)_{16} -$

Non-polar end

$- O - SO_3^- K^+$

(b)Is the molecule a soapy or saopless detergent?

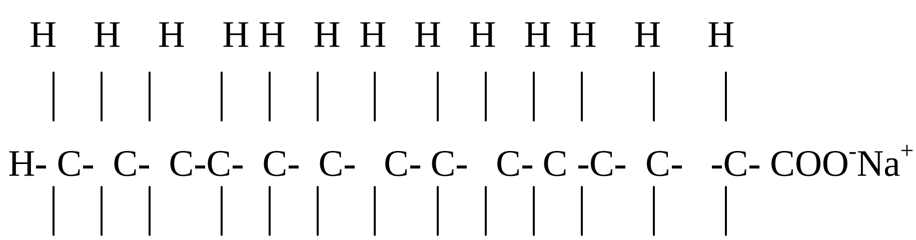
Soapless detergent

(c)State one advantage of using the above detergent

-does not form scum with hard water

-is cheap to manufacture

4.The structure of a detergent is



H H H H H H H H H H H H H

a) Write the molecular formula of the detergent. (1mk)

$CH_3(CH_2)_{12}COO^-Na^+$

b) What type of detergent is represented by the formula? (1mk)

Soapy detergent

c) When this type of detergent is used to wash linen in hard water, spots (marks) are left on the linen. Write the formula of the substance responsible for the spots

$(CH_3(CH_2)_{12}COO^-)_2Ca^{2+}$ / $CH_3(CH_2)_{12}COO^-)_2Mg^{2+}$

D. POLYMERS AND FIBRES

Polymers and fibres are giant molecules of organic compounds. Polymers and fibres are formed when **small** molecules called monomers join together to form **large** molecules called polymers at high temperatures and pressures. This process is called polymerization.

Polymers and fibres are either:

(a)**Natural** polymers and fibres

(b)**Synthetic** polymers and fibres

Natural polymers and fibres are found in living things(plants and animals) Natural polymers/fibres include:

-proteins/polypeptides making amino acids in animals

-cellulose that make cotton,wool,paper and silk

-Starch that come from glucose

-Fats and oils

-Rubber from latex in rubber trees.

Synthetic polymers and fibres are man-made. They include:

-polyethene

-polychloroethene
-polyphenylethene(polystyrene)
-Terylene(Dacron)
-Nylon-6,6
-Perspex(artificial glass)

Synthetic polymers and fibres have the following characteristic advantages over natural polymers

1. They are light and portable
2. They are easy to manufacture.
3. They can easily be molded into shape of choice.
4. They are resistant to corrosion, water, air , acids, bases and salts.
5. They are comparatively cheap, affordable, colourful and aesthetic

Synthetic polymers and fibres however have the following disadvantages over natural polymers

1. They are non-biodegradable and hence cause environmental pollution during disposal
2. They give out highly poisonous gases when burnt like chlorine/carbon(II)oxide
3. Some on burning produce Carbon(IV)oxide. Carbon(IV)oxide is a green house gas that cause global warming.
4. Compared to some metals, they are poor conductors of heat,electricity and have lower tensile strength.
5.

To reduce environmental pollution from synthetic polymers and fibres, the followitn methods of disposal should be used:

1.Recycling: Once produced all synthetic polymers and fibres should be recycled to a new product. This prevents accumulation of the synthetic polymers and fibres in the environment.

2.Production of biodegradable synthetic polymers and fibres that **rot** away.

There are two types of polymerization:

(a)addition polymerization
(b)condensation polymerization

(a)addition polymerization

Addition polymerization is the process where a small unsaturated monomer (alkene) molecule join together to form a large saturated molecule. Only alkenes undergo addition polymerization.

Addition polymers are named from the alkene/monomer making the polymer and adding the prefix “**poly**” before the name of monomer to form a **polyalkene**

During addition polymerization

(i)the double bond in alkenes break

(ii)free radicals are formed

(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule. The more collisions the larger the molecule.

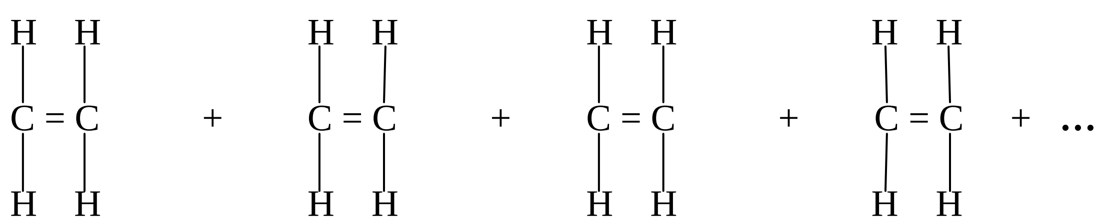
Examples of addition polymerization

<u>1.Formation of Polyethene</u>

Polyethene is an addition polymer formed when ethene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

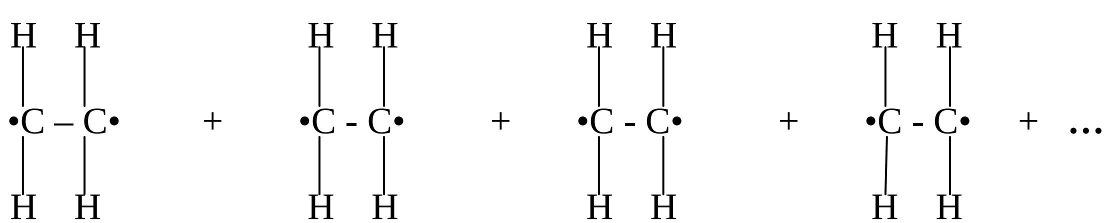
During polymerization:

(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting paticles)



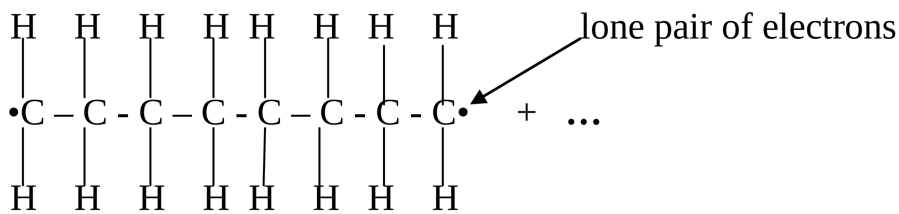
Ethene + Ethene + Ethene + Ethene + …

(ii)the double bond joining the ethane molecule break to free readicals



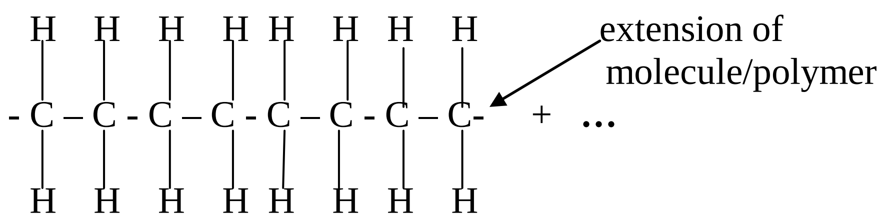
Ethene radical + Ethene radical + Ethene radical + Ethene radical + …

(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule

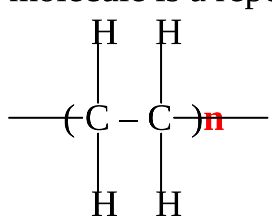


Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer polyethene.

Polyethene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Where n is the number of monomers in the polymer. The number of monomers in the polymer can be determined from the molar mass of the polymer and monomer from the relationship:

$$\text{Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer} = \frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$$

Examples

Polythene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of ethene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, H=1.0)

$$\text{Number of monomers/repeating units in polyomer} = \frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$$

=> Molar mass ethene (C_2H_4)= 28 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{28}$ = <u>170 ethene molecules</u>

The **commercial** name of polyethene is **polythene**. It is an elastic, tough, transparent and durable plastic. Polythene is used:

(i)in making plastic bag

(ii)bowls and plastic bags

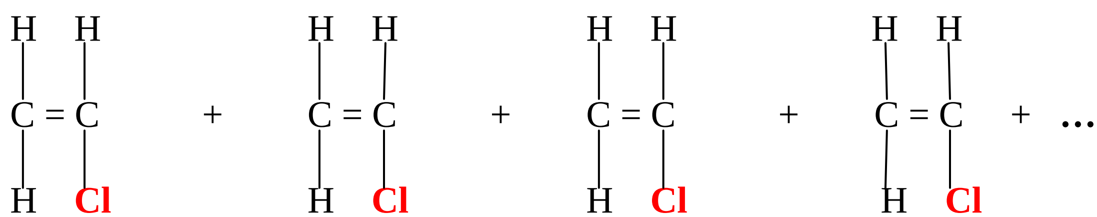
(iii)packaging materials

2.Formation of Polychlorethene

Polychloroethene is an addition polymer formed when chloroethene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

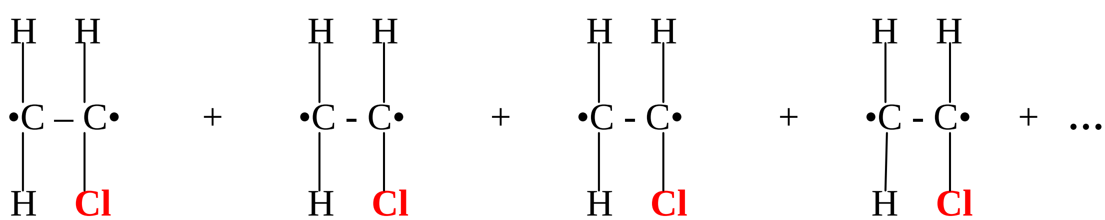
During polymerization:

(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting particles)

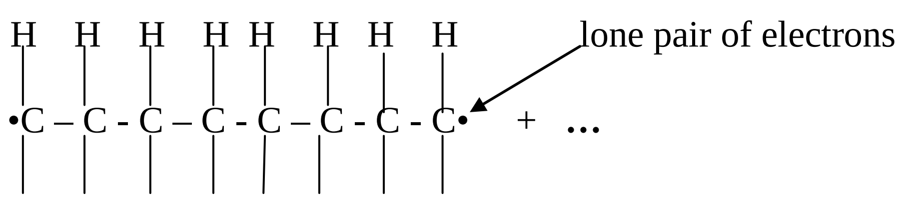


chloroethene + chloroethene + chloroethene + chloroethene + ...

(ii)the double bond joining the chloroethene molecule break to free radicals

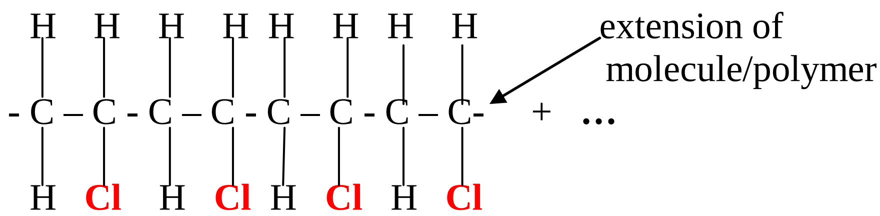


(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule

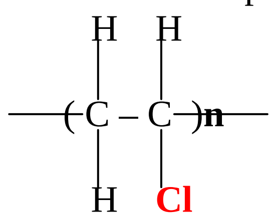


Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer polychloroethene.

Polychloroethene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Examples

Polychlorothene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of chlorethene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, H=1.0,Cl=35.5)

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass ethene (C_2H_3Cl)= 62.5 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{62.5}$ = 77.16 => 77 polychloroethene molecules**(whole number)**

The **commercial** name of polychloroethene is **polyvinylchloride(PVC)**. It is a tough, non-transparent and durable plastic. PVC is used:

(i)in making plastic rope

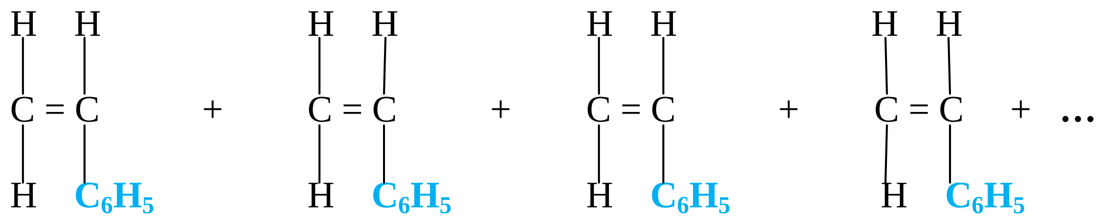
(ii)water pipes

(iii)crates and boxes

3.Formation of Polyphenylethene

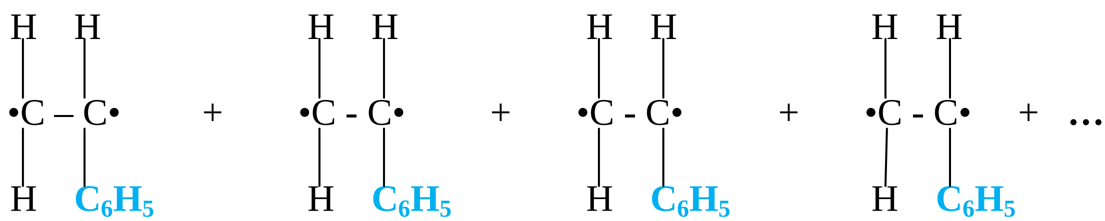
Polyphenylethene is an addition polymer formed when phenylethene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

During polymerization:
(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting particles)

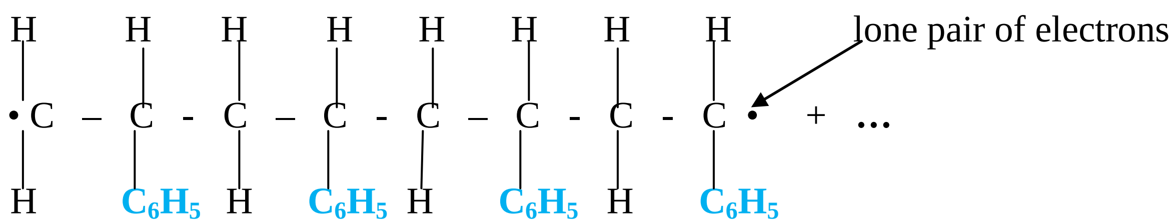


phenylethene + phenylethene + phenylethene + phenylethene + …

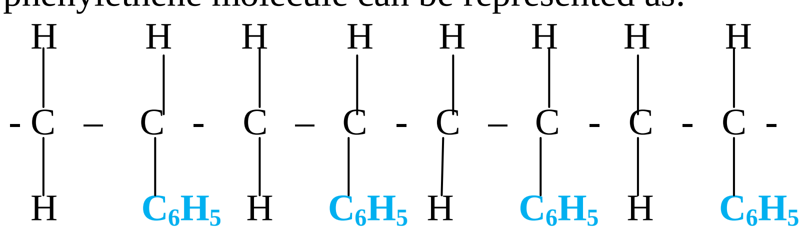
(ii)the double bond joining the phenylethene molecule break to free radicals



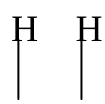
(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule

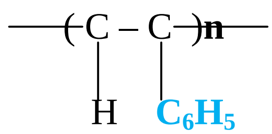


Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer polyphenylethene.
Polyphenylethene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:





Examples

Polyphenylthene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of phenylethene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, H=1.0,)

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass ethene (C_8H_8)= 104 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{104}$ = 45.7692 =>45 polyphenylethene molecules**(whole number)**

The **commercial** name of polyphenylethene is **polystyrene**. It is a very light durable plastic. Polystyrene is used:

(i)in making packaging material for carrying delicate items like computers, radion,calculators.

(ii)ceiling tiles

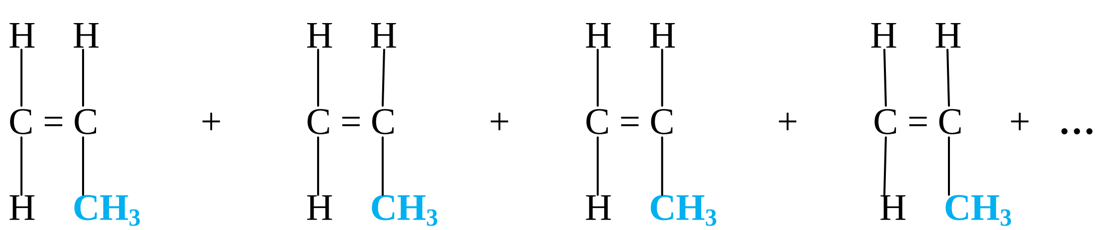
(iii)clothe linings

4.Formation of Polypropene

Polypropene is an addition polymer formed when propene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

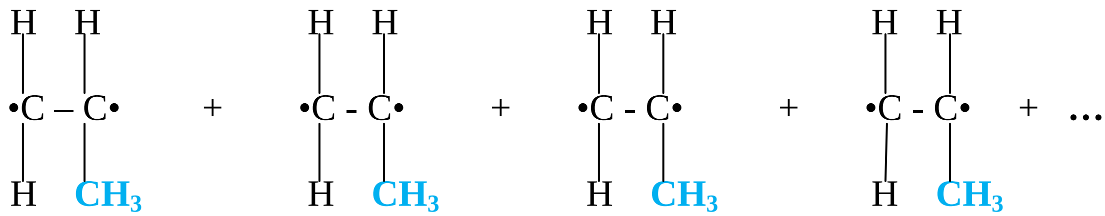
During polymerization:

(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting particles)

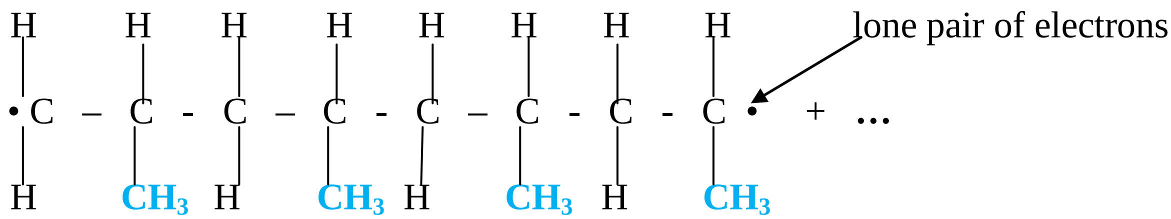


propene + propene + propene + propene + …

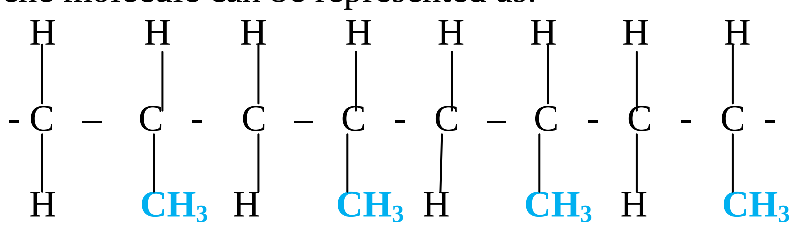
(ii)the double bond joining the phenylethene molecule break to free radicals



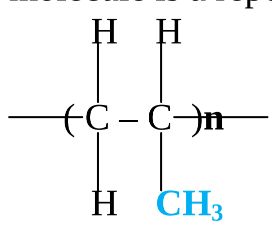
(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule



Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer propene. propene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Examples

Polypropene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of propene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, H=1.0,)

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass propene (C_3H_8)= 44 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{44}$ = 108.1818 =>108 propene molecules**(whole number)**

The **commercial** name of polyphenylethene is **polystyrene**. It is a very light durable plastic. Polystyrene is used:

(i)in making packaging material for carrying delicate items like computers, radion,calculators.

(ii)ceiling tiles

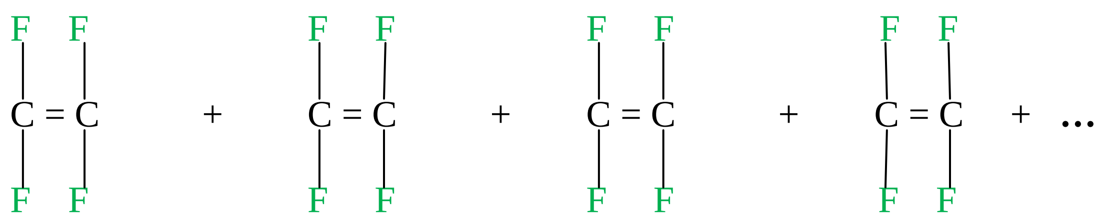
(iii)clothe linings

5.Formation of Polytetrafluorothene

Polytetrafluorothene is an addition polymer formed when tetrafluoroethene molecule/monomer join together to form a large molecule/polymer at high temperatures and pressure.

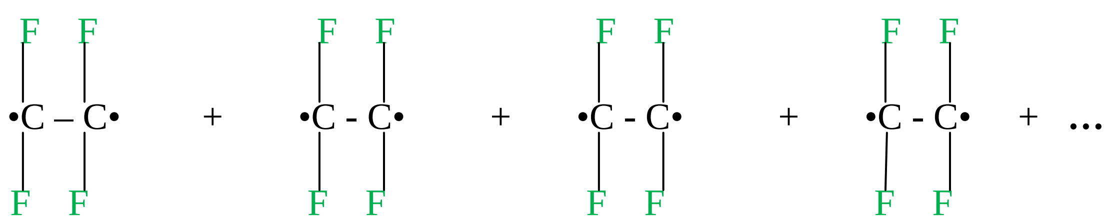
During polymerization:

(i)many molecules are brought nearer to each other by the high pressure(which reduces the volume occupied by reacting particles)

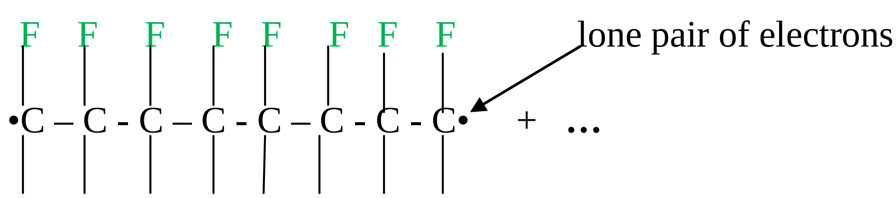


tetrafluoroethene + tetrafluoroethene+ tetrafluoroethene+ tetrafluoroethene + …

(ii)the double bond joining the tetrafluoroethene molecule break to free radicals

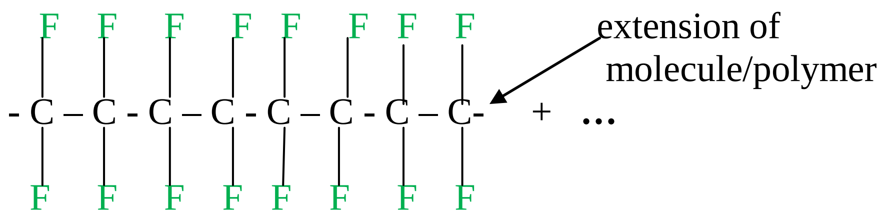


(iii)the free radicals collide with each other and join to form a larger molecule

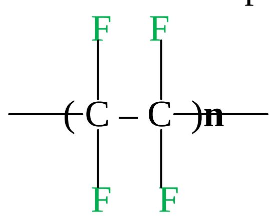


Lone pair of electrons can be used to join more monomers to form longer polytetrafluoroethene.

polytetrafluoroethene molecule can be represented as:



Since the molecule is a repetition of one monomer, then the polymer is:



Examples

Polytetrafluorothene has a molar mass of 4760.Calculate the number of tetrafluoroethene molecules in the polymer(C=12.0, ,F=19)

Number of monomers/repeating units in monomer = $\frac{\text{Molar mass polymer}}{\text{Molar mass monomer}}$

=> Molar mass ethene (C_2F_4)= 62.5 Molar mass polyethene = 4760

Substituting $\frac{4760}{62.5}$ = 77.16 => 77 polychloroethene molecules**(whole number)**

The **commercial** name of polytetrafluorethene(**P.T.F.E**) is **Teflon(P.T.F.E)**. It is a tough, non-transparent and durable plastic. PVC is used:

(i)in making plastic rope

(ii)water pipes

(iii)crates and boxes

5.Formation of rubber from Latex

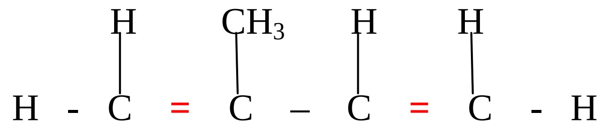
Natural rubber is obtained from rubber trees.

During harvesting an incision is made on the rubber tree to produce a milky white substance called **latex.**

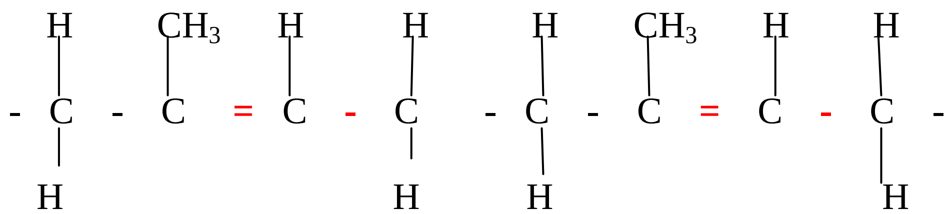
Latex is a mixture of rubber and lots of water.

The latex is then added an acid to coagulate the rubber.
Natural rubber is a polymer of 2-methylbut-1,3-diene ;

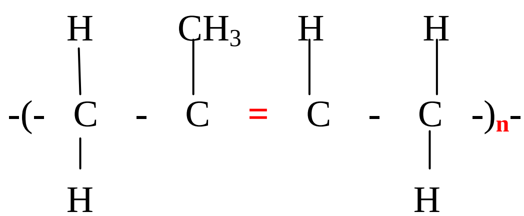
$CH_2=C\ (CH_3)\ CH = CH_2$



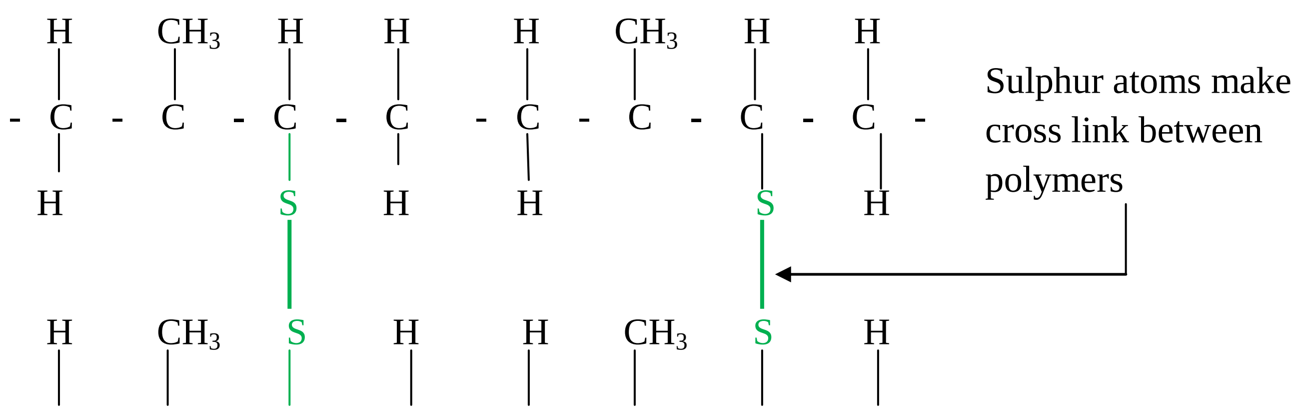
During natural polymerization to rubber, one double C=C bond break to self add to another molecule.The double bond remaining move to carbon “2” thus;

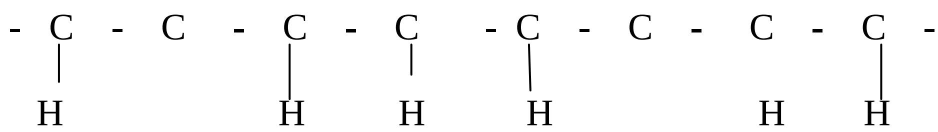


Generally the structure of rubber is thus;



Pure rubber is soft and sticky.It is used to make erasers, car tyres. Most of it is vulcanized.Vulcanization is the process of heating rubber with sulphur to make it harder/tougher.
During vulcanization the sulphur atoms form a cross link between chains of rubber molecules/polymers. This decreases the number of C=C double bonds in the polymer.





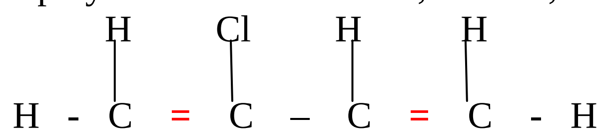
Vulcanized rubber is used to make **tyres**, **shoes** and **valves**.

6.Formation of synthetic rubber

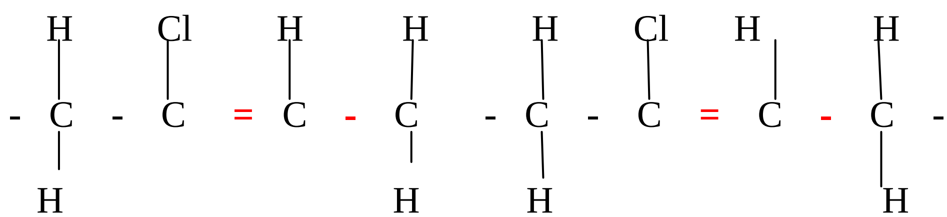
Synthetic rubber is able to resist action of oil,abrasion and organic solvents which rubber cannot.

Common synthetic rubber is a polymer of 2-chlorobut-1,3-diene ;

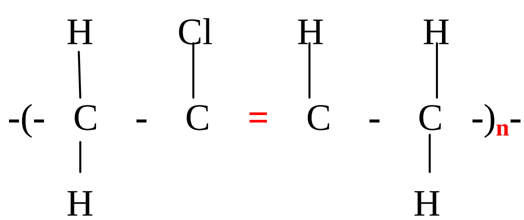
CH_2=C (Cl CH = CH_2



During polymerization to synthetic rubber, one double C=C bond is broken to self add to another molecule. The double bond remaining move to carbon “2” thus;



Generally the structure of rubber is thus;



Rubber is thus strengthened through vulcanization and manufacture of synthetic rubber.

(b)Condensation polymerization

Condensation polymerization is the process where two or more small monomers join together to form a larger molecule by elimination/removal of a simple molecule. (usually water).

Condensation polymers acquire a different name from the monomers because the two monomers are two different compounds

During condensation polymerization:

(i)the two monomers are brought together by high pressure to reduce distance between them.

(ii)monomers realign themselves at the functional group.

(iii)from each functional group an element is removed so as to form simple molecule (of usually H_2O/HCl)

(iv)the two monomers join without the simple molecule of H_2O/HCl

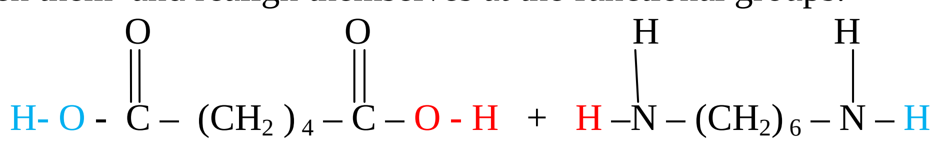
Examples of condensation polymerization

<u>1.Formation of Nylon-6,6</u>

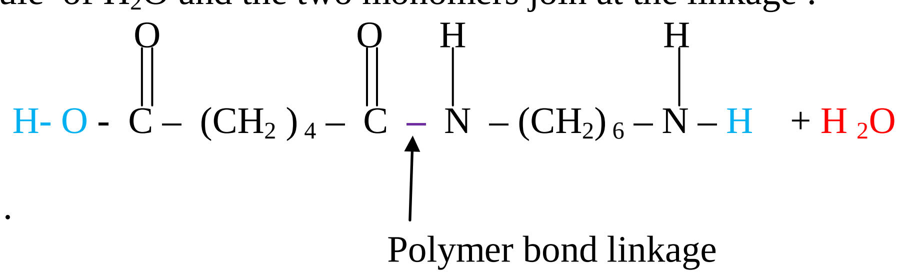
Method 1: Nylon-6,6 can be made from the condensation polymerization of hexan-1,6-dioic acid with hexan-1,6-diamine.Amines are a group of homologous series with a general formula R-NH_2 and thus -NH_2 as the functional group.

During the formation of Nylon-6,6:

(i)the two monomers are brought together by high pressure to reduce distance between them and realign themselves at the functional groups.



(iii)from each functional group an element is removed so as to form a molecule of H_2O and the two monomers join at the linkage .



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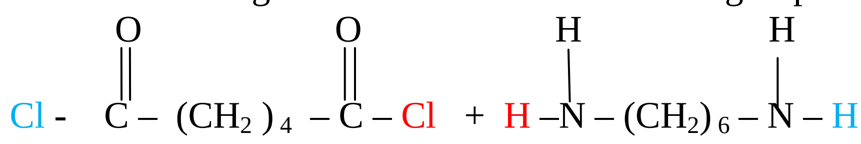
Nylon-6,6 derive its name from the two monomers each with **six** carbon chain

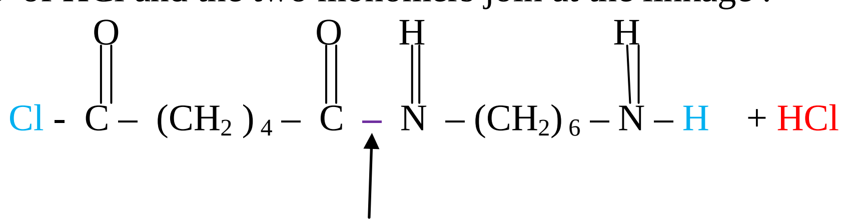
Method 2: Nylon-6,6 can be made from the condensation polymerization of hexan-1,6-dioyl dichloride with hexan-1,6-diamine.
Hexan-1,6-dioyl dichloride belong to a group of homologous series with a general formula R-OCl and thus -OCl as the functional group.
The R-OCl is formed when the "OH" in R-O**OH**/alkanoic acid is replaced by Cl/chlorine/Halogen

During the formation of Nylon-6,6:

(i)the two monomers are brought together by high pressure to reduce distance between them and realign themselves at the functional groups.



(iii)from each functional group an element is removed so as to form a molecule of HCl and the two monomers join at the linkage .



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Polymer bond linkage

The two monomers each has **six** carbon chain hence the name "nylon-6,6"
The commercial name of Nylon-6,6 is **Nylon** It is a a tough, elastic and durable plastic. It is used to make **clothes**, **plastic ropes** and **carpets.**

<u>2.Formation of Terylene</u>

Method 1: Terylene can be made from the condensation polymerization of ethan-1,2-diol with benzene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid.
Benzene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid a group of homologous series with a general formula R-COOH where R is a ring of six carbon atom called Benzene ring .The functional group is -COOH.
During the formation of Terylene:

(i)the two monomers are brought together by high pressure to reduce distance between them and realign themselves at the functional groups.

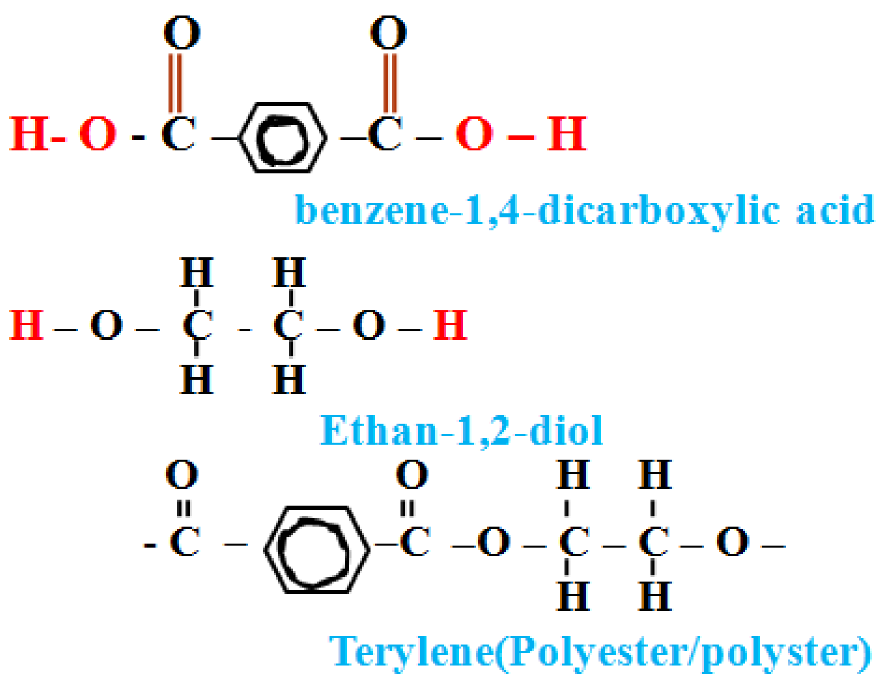
H- O - C – C_6H_5 – C – O - H + H –O – CH_2 CH_2 – O – H

(iii)from each functional group an element is removed so as to form a molecule of H_2O and the two monomers join at the linkage .

H- O - C(=O) – C_6H_5 – C(=O) – O – $(CH_2)_6$ – N – H + H_2O

.

Polymer bond linkage of terylene



Condensation polymerization of Benzene-1,4-dicarboxylic acid and Ethan-1,2-diol to form Terylene

Method 2: Terylene can be made from the condensation polymerization of benzene-1,4-dioyl dichloride with ethan-1,2-diol.

Benzene-1,4-dioyl dichloride belong to a group of homologous series with a general formula R-OCl and thus -OCl as the functional group and R as a benzene ring.

The R-OCl is formed when the "OH" in R-O**OH** is replaced by Cl/chlorine/Halogen

During the formation of Terylene

(i)the two monomers are brought together by high pressure to reduce distance between them and realign themselves at the functional groups.

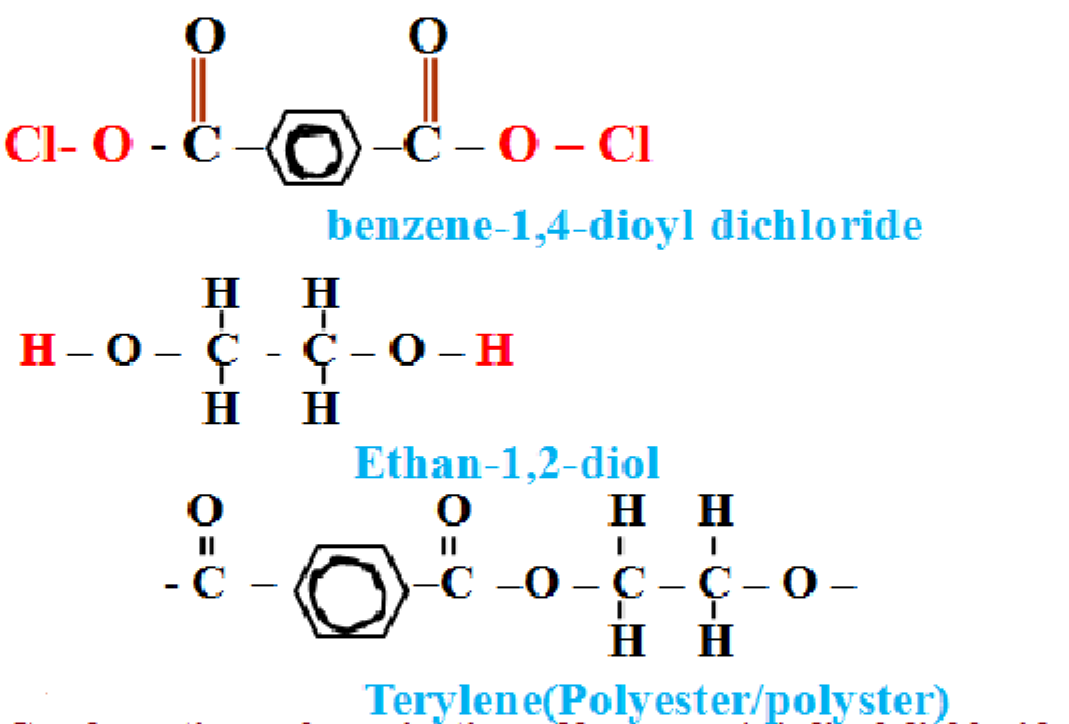
$$Cl - \overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}} - C_5H_5 - \overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}} - Cl + H - O - CH_2\,CH_2 - O - H$$

(iii)from each functional group an element is removed so as to form a molecule of HCl and the two monomers join at the linkage .

$$Cl - \overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}} - C_5H_5 - \overset{O}{\overset{\|}{C}} - O - CH_2\,CH_2 - O - H + HCl$$

.

Polymer bond linkage of terylene



Condensation polymerization of benzene-1,4-dioyl dichloride with Ethan-1,2-diol to form Terylene

The commercial name of terylene is **Polyester /polyster** It is a a tough, elastic and durable plastic. It is used to make **clothes**, **plastic ropes and sails** and **plastic model kits.**

Practice questions Organic chemistry

1. A student mixed equal volumes of Ethanol and butanoic acid. He added a few drops of concentrated Sulphuric (VI) acid and warmed the mixture

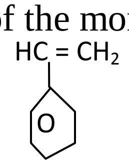
(i) Name and write the formula of the main products

Name………………………………….

Formula……………………………………..

(ii) Which homologous series does the product named in (i) above belong?

2. The structure of the monomer phenyl ethene is given below:-



a) Give the structure of the polymer formed when four of the monomers are added together

b) Give the name of the polymer formed in **(a)** above

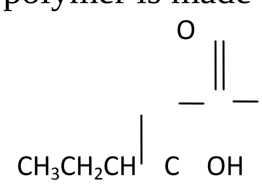
3. Explain the environmental effects of burning plastics in air as a disposal method

4. Write chemical equation to represent the effect of heat on ammonium carbonate

5. Sodium octadecanoate has a chemical formula $CH_3(CH_2)_6\,COO^-Na^+$, which is used as soap.

Explain why a lot of soap is needed when washing with hard water

6. A natural polymer is made up of the monomer:



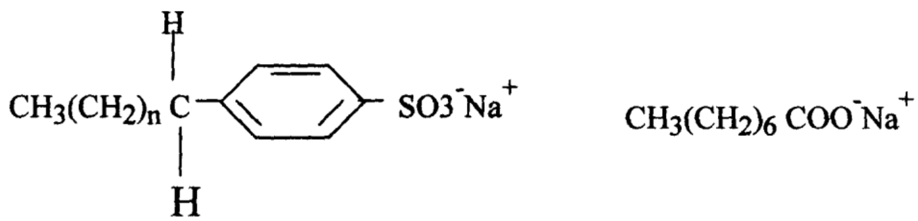
(a) Write the structural formula of the repeat unit of the polymer

(b) When 5.0×10^{-5} moles of the polymer were hydrolysed, 0.515g of the monomer were obtained.

Determine the number of the monomer molecules in this polymer.

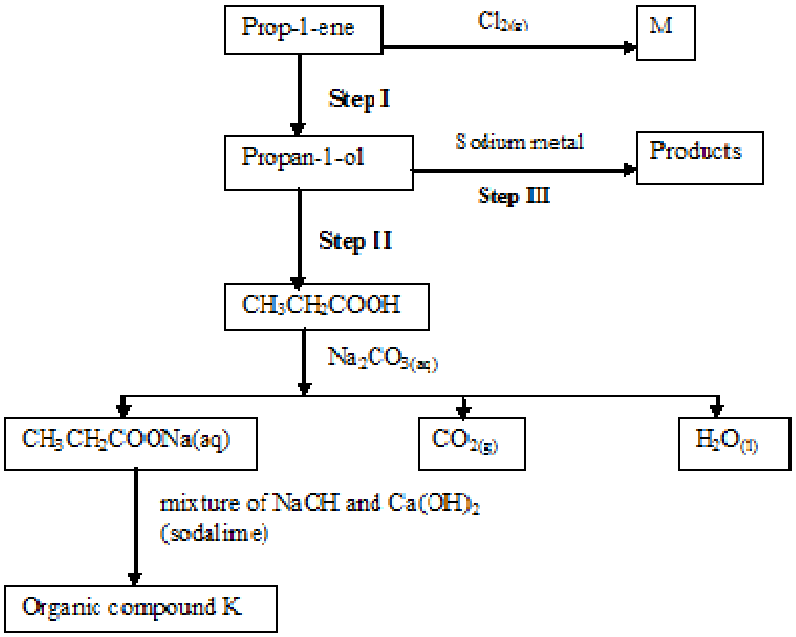
(C = 12; H = 1; N = 14; O =16)

7. The formula below represents active ingredients of two cleansing agents **A** and **B**

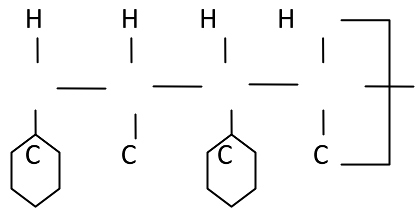


Agent A Agent B

Which one of the cleansing agents would be suitable to be used in water containing magnesium hydrogen carbonate? Explain (b)Study the flow chart below and use it to answer the questions that follow.



8. Study the polymer below and use it to answer the questions that follow:



(a) Give the name of the monomer and draw its structures

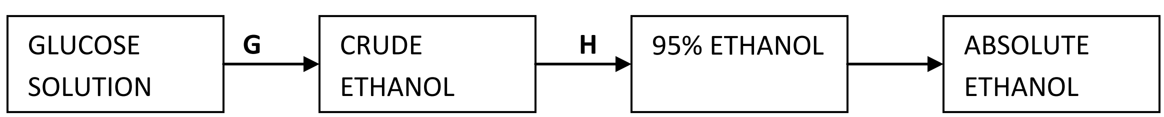
(b) Identify the type of polymerization that takes place

(c) State **one** advantage of synthetic polymers

9. Ethanol and Pentane are miscible liquids. Explain how water can be used to separate a mixture

of ethanol and pentane

10.



(a) What is absolute ethanol?

(b) State **two** conditions required for process **G** to take place efficiently

11. (a) (i) The table below shows the volume of oxygen obtained per unit time when hydrogen

peroxide was decomposed in the presence of manganese (IV) Oxide. Use it to answer

the questions that follow:-

Time in seconds	**Volume of Oxygen evolved (cm^3)**
0	0
30	10
60	19
90	27
120	34
150	38
180	43
210	45
240	45
270	45
300	45

(i) Plot a graph of volume of oxygen gas against time

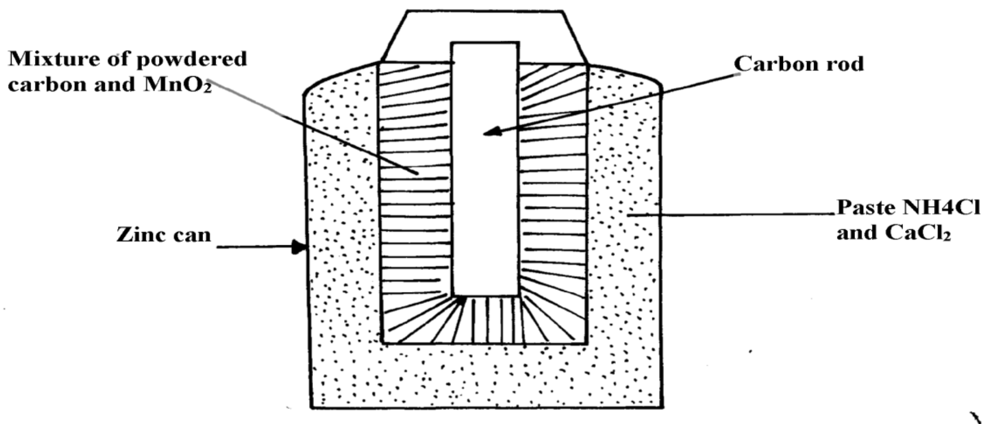
(ii) Determine the rate of reaction at time 156 seconds

(iii) From the graph, find the time taken for $18cm^3$ of oxygen to be produced

(iv) Write a chemical equation to show how hydrogen peroxide decomposes in the presence

of manganese (IV) Oxide

(b) The diagram below shows how a Le'clanche (Dry cell) appears:-



(i) What is the function of MnO_2 in the cell above?

(ii) Write the equation of a reaction that occurs at the cathode

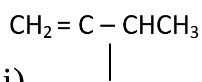
(iii) Calculate the mass of Zinc that is consumed when a current of 0.1amperes flows

through the above cell for 30minutes (1F =96500c Zn =65)

12. (a) Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds:

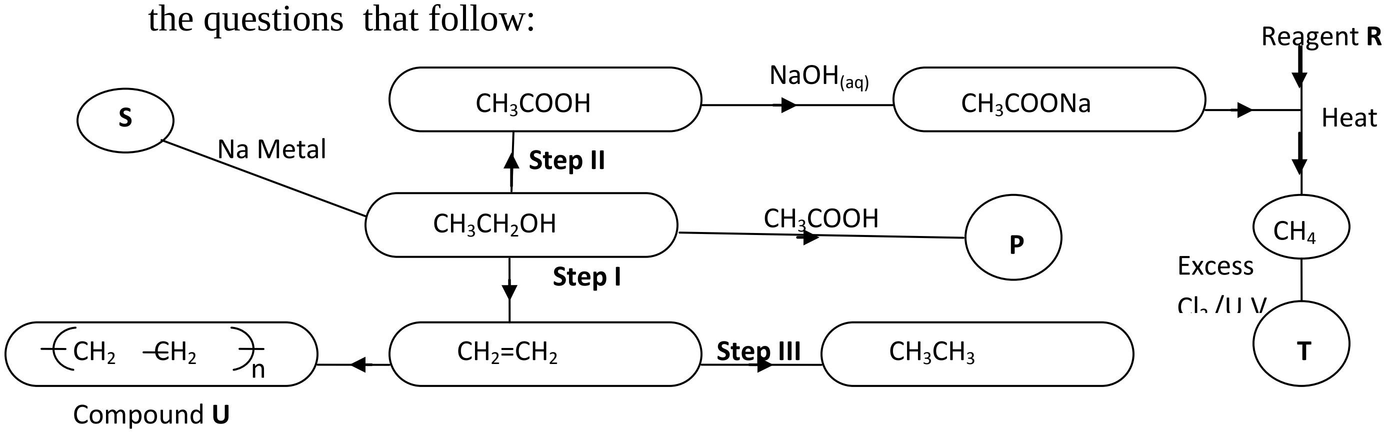
(i) $CH_3COOCH_2CH_3$

*

(ii) 

(b) The structure below shows some reactions starting with ethanol. Study it and answer

the questions that follow:



(i) Write the formula of the organic compounds **P** and **S**
*

(ii) Name the type of reaction, the reagent(s) and condition for the reactions in the following steps :-

(I) Step I *

(II) Step II *

(III) Step III *

(iii) Name reagent **R**
……………………………………………………………… *

(iv) Draw the structural formula of **T** and give its name
*

(v) (I) Name compound
U……………………………………………………………..

(II) If the relative molecular mass of **U** is 42000, determine the value of n (**C**=12, **H**=1)

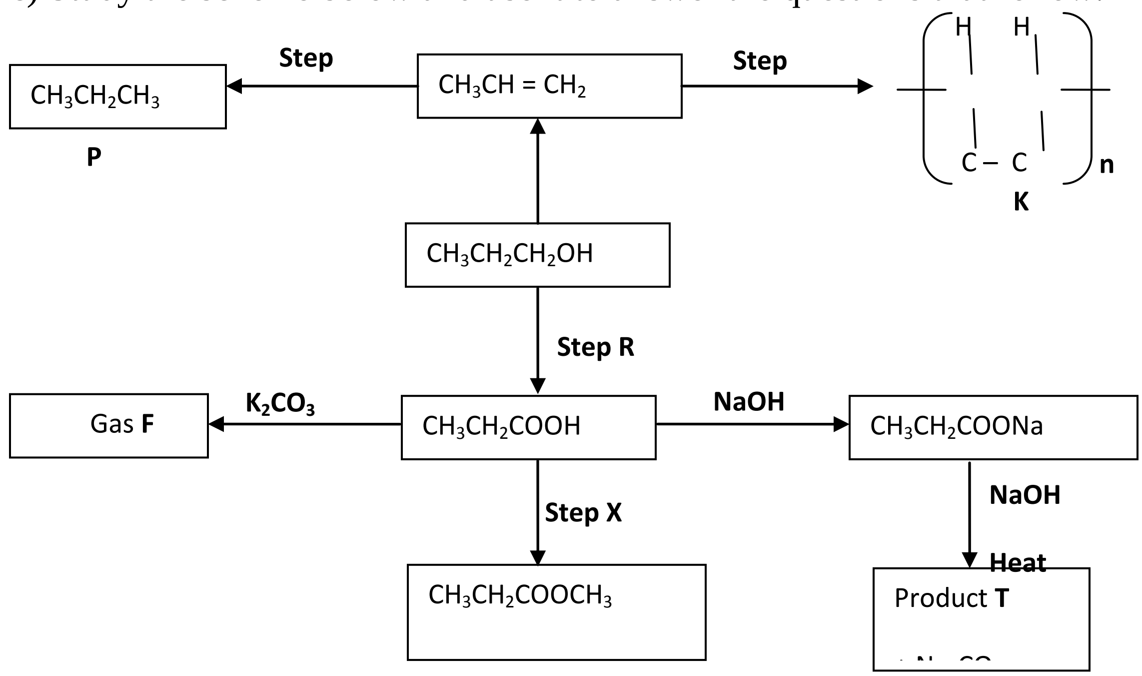
(c) State why C_2H_4 burns with a more smoky flame than C_2H_6
*

13. a) State **two** factors that affect the properties of a polymer

b) Name the compound with the formula below :

$CH_3CH_2CH_2ONa$

c) Study the scheme below and use it to answer the questions that follow:-



i) Name the following compounds:-

I. Product **T** ………………………… II. **K** ………

ii) State **one** common physical property of substance **G**

iii) State the type of reaction that occurred in step **J**

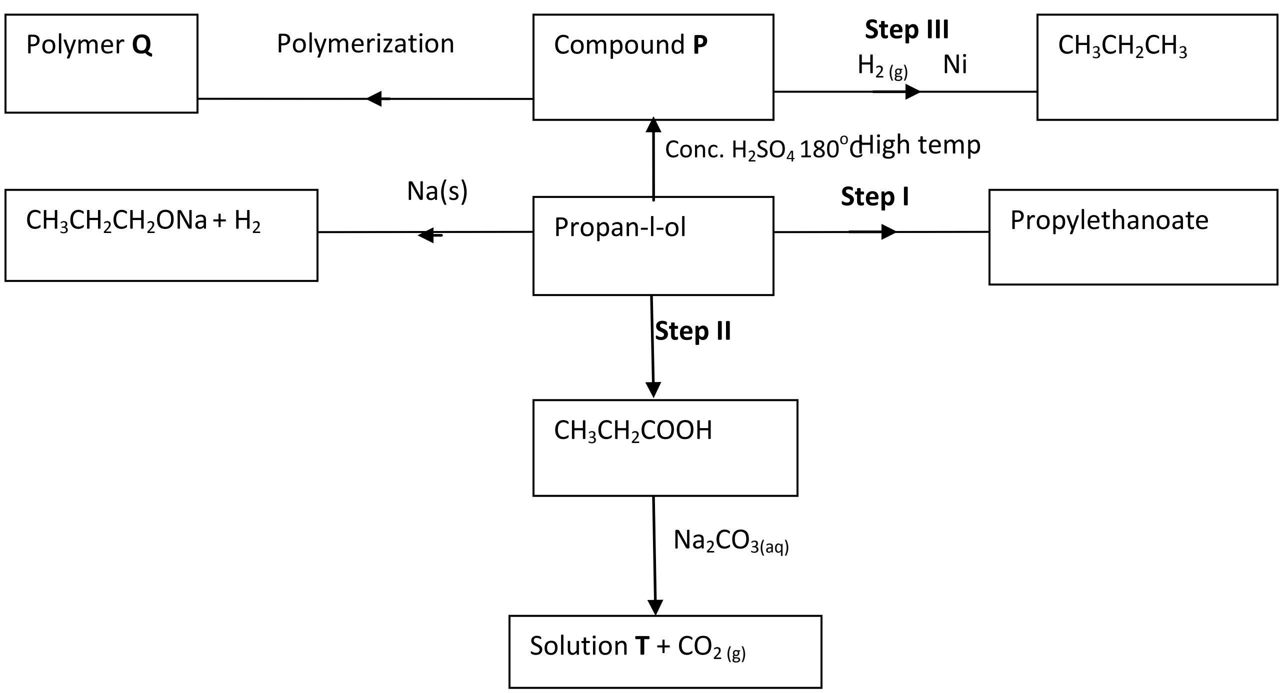
iv) Give **one** use of substance **K**

v) Write an equation for the combustion of compound **P**

vi) Explain how compounds CH_3CH_2COOH and $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ can be distinguished chemically

vii) If a polymer **K** has relative molecular mass of 12,600, calculate the value of **n** (H=1 C =12)

14. Study the scheme given below and answer the questions that follow:-



(a) (i) Name compound **P**

……………………………………………………………………

(ii) Write an equation for the reaction between CH_3CH_2COOH and Na_2CO_3

(b) State **one** use of polymer **Q**

(c) Name **one** oxidising agent that can be used in **step II**

…………………………………..

(d) A sample of polymer **Q** is found to have a molecular mass of 4200. Determine the number of

monomers in the polymer (H = 1, C = 12)

(e) Name the type of reaction in **step I**

…………………………………………………………..

(f) State **one** industrial application of **step III** (g)State how burning can be used to distinguish between propane and propyne. Explain your

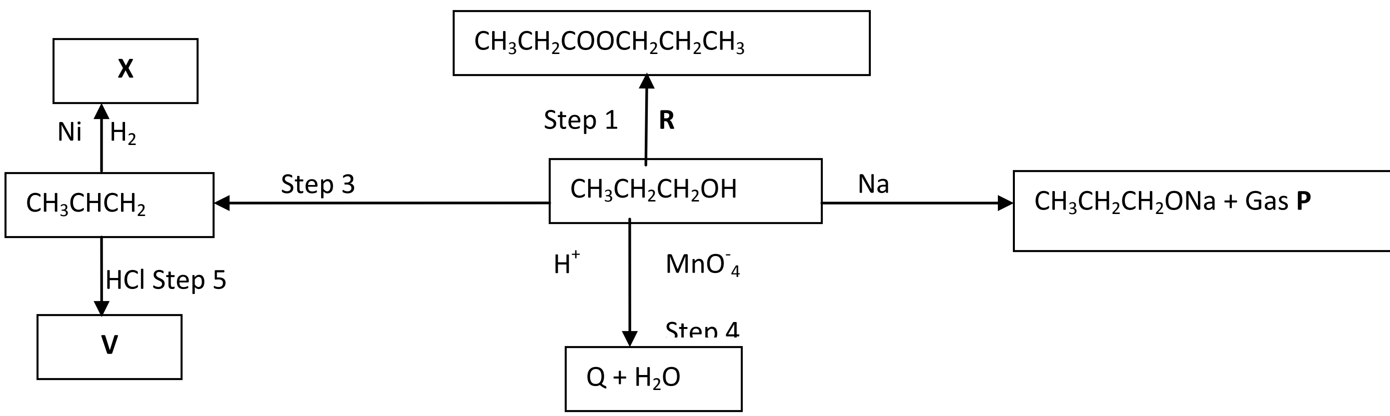
answer

(h) 1000cm^3 of ethene (C_2H_4) burnt in oxygen to produce Carbon (II) Oxide and water vapour.

Calculate the minimum volume of air needed for the complete combustion of ethene

(Air contains 20% by volume of oxygen)

15. (a) Study the schematic diagram below and answer the questions that follow:-



(i) Identify the following:

Substance **Q**
....

Substance **R**..

Gas **P**..

(ii) Name:

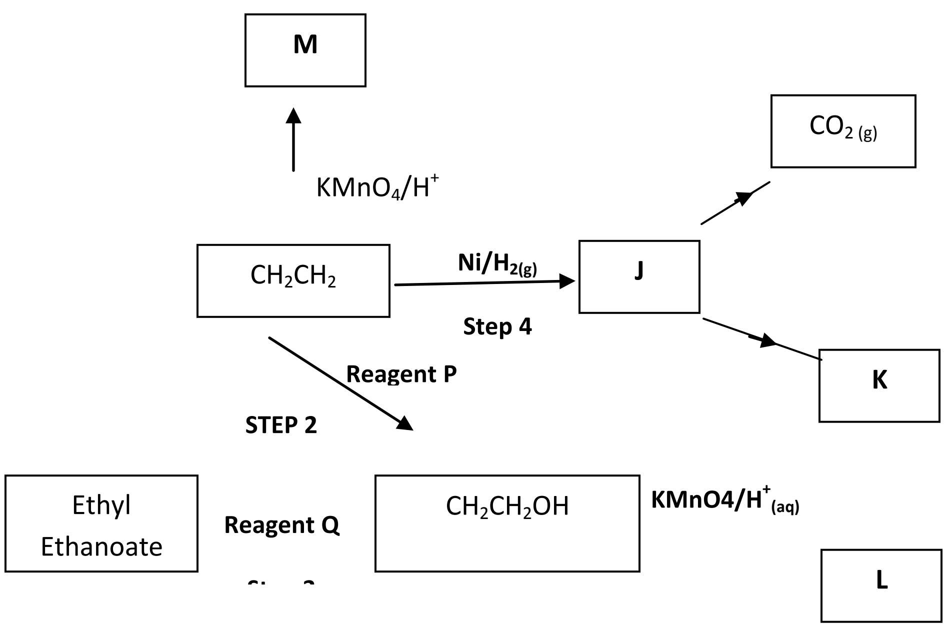
Step 1...

Step 4...

(iii) Draw the structural formula of the major product of step **5**

(iv) State the condition and reagent in step **3**

16. Study the flow chart below and answer the questions that follow



(a) (i) Name the following organic compounds:

M…………………………………………………………..……..

L…………………………………………………………………..

(ii) Name the process in step:

Step 2

…………………………………………………………..….

Step 4 …………………………………………………………..…

(iii) Identify the reagent **P** and **Q**

(iv) Write an equation for the reaction between $CH_3CH_2CH_2OH$ and sodium

17. a) Give the names of the following compounds:

i) $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2OH$

…………………………………………………………………

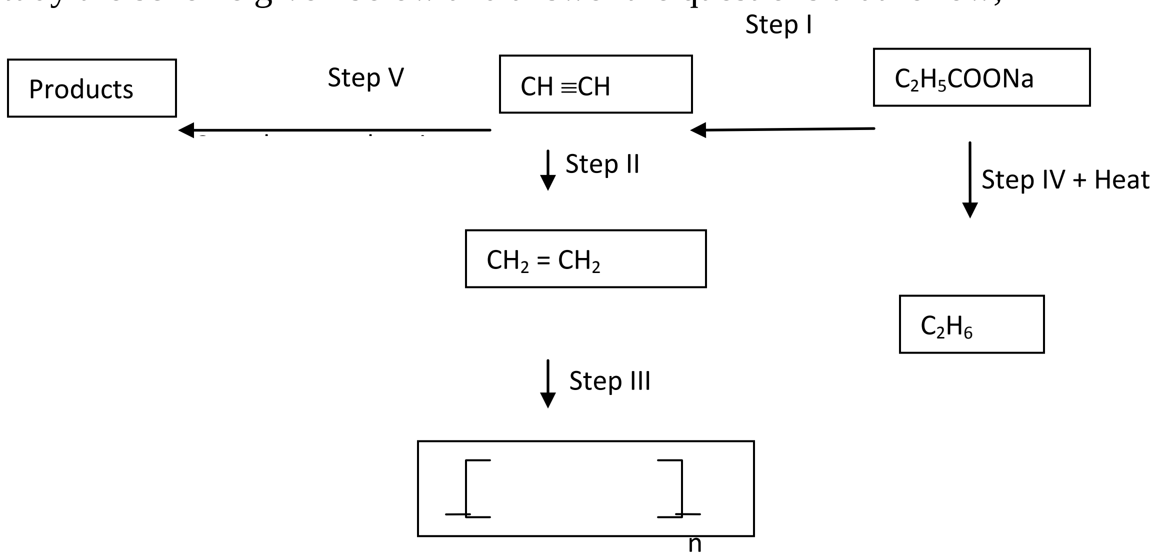
ii) CH_3CH_2COOH

…………………………………………………………………

iii) $CH_3C – O- CH_2CH_3$

…………………………………………………………………

18. Study the scheme given below and answer the questions that follow;



i) Name the reagents used in:

Step I: ………………………………………………………………………………

Step II ………………………………………………………………………………

Step III ………………………………………………………………………………

ii) Write an equation to show products formed for the complete combustion of CH = CH

iii) Explain **one** disadvantage of continued use of items made form the compound formed

in step III

19. A hydrated salt has the following composition by mass. Iron 20.2 %, oxygen 23.0%,

sulphur 11.5%, water 45.3%

i) Determine the formula of the hydrated salt (Fe=56, S=32, O=16, H=11)

ii) 6.95g of the hydrated salt in **c(i)** above were dissolved in distilled water and the total

volume made to $250cm^3$ of solution. Calculate the concentration of the resulting salt solution

in moles per litre. (Given that the molecula mass of the salt is 278)

20. Write an equation to show products formed for the complete combustion of CH = CH

iii) Explain **one** disadvantage of continued use of items made form the compound formed

in step III

21. Give the IUPAC name for each of the following organic compounds;

i) CH_3 - CH - CH_2 - CH_3

|

OH

ii) CH_3 – CH – CH_2 – CH_2 - CH_3

|

C_2H_5

iii) $CH_3COOCH_2CH_2CH_3$

22. The structure below represents a cleansing agent.

O

||

R – S – O^-Na^+

||

O

a) State the type of cleansing agent represented above

b) State **one** advantage and one disadvantage of using the above cleansing agent.

23. The structure below shows part of polymer .Use it to answer the questions that follow.

CH_3 CH_3 CH_3

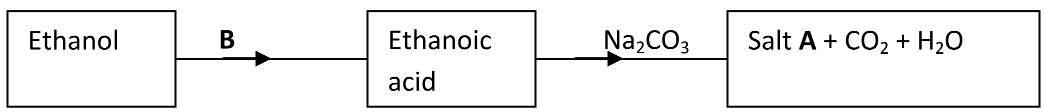
| | |

— CH - CH_2 – CH- CH_2 - CH – CH_2 —

a) Derive the structure of the monomer

b) Name the type of polymerization represented above

24. The flow chart below represents a series of reactions starting with ethanoic acid:-



(a) Identify substances **A** and **B**

(b) Name the process **I**

25. a) Write an equation showing how ammonium nitrate may be prepared starting with

ammonia gas

(b) Calculate the maximum mass of ammonium nitrate that can be prepared using 5.3kg of

ammonia (H=1, N=14, O=16)

26. (a) What is meant by the term, esterification?

(b) Draw the structural formulae of **two** compounds that may be reacted to form ethylpropanoate

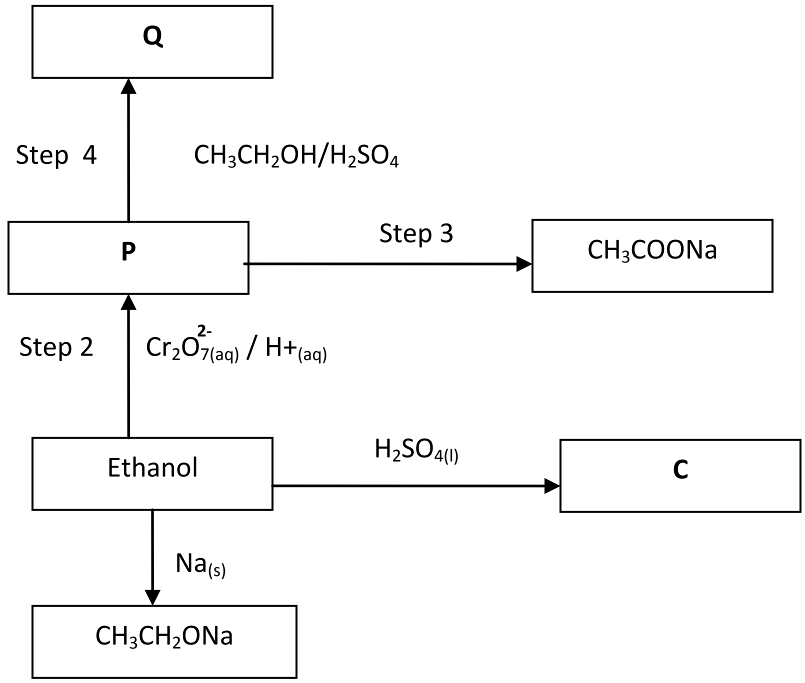
27. (a) Draw the structure of pentanoic acid

(b) Draw the structure and give the name of the organic compound formed when ethanol

reacts with pentanoic acid in presence of concentrated sulphuric acid

28. The scheme below shows some reactions starting with ethanol. Study it and answer the questions

that follow:-



(i) Name and draw the structure of substance **Q**

(ii) Give the names of the reactions that take place in **steps 2** and **4**

(iii) What reagent is necessary for reaction that takes place in step 3

29. Substances **A** and **B** are represented by the formulae **ROH** and **RCOOH** respectively.

They belong to two different homologous series of organic compounds. If both A and B

react with potassium metal:

(a) Name the common product produced by both

(b) State the observation made when each of the samples **A** and **B** are reacted with sodium

hydrogen carbonate

(i) **A**

(ii) **B**

30. Below are structures of particles. Use it to answer questions that follow. In each case only

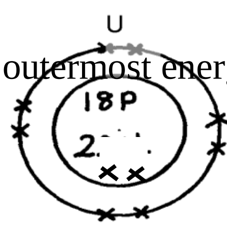
electrons in the outermost energy level are shown

key

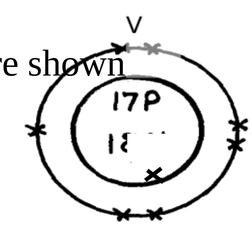
P = Proton

N = Neutron

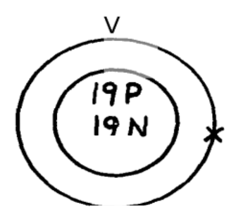
X = Electron



U

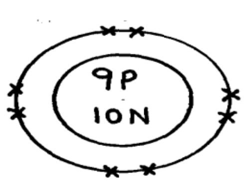


V

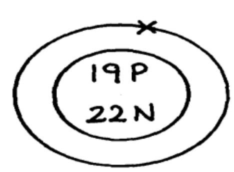


19P

W



Y



Z

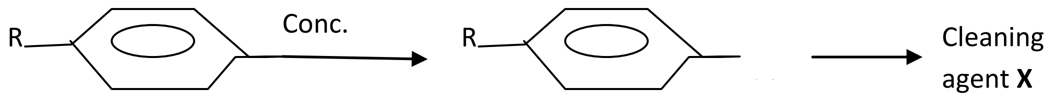
(a) Identify the particle which is an anion

31. Plastics and rubber are extensively used to cover electrical wires.

(a) What term is used to describe plastic and rubbers used in this way?

(b) Explain why plastics and rubbers are used this way

32. The scheme below represents the manufacture of a cleaning agent **X**



(a) Draw the structure of **X** and state the type of cleaning agent to which **X** belong

(b) State **one** disadvantage of using **X** as a cleaning agent

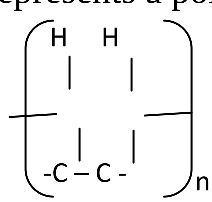
33. **Y** grams of a radioactive isotope take 120days to decay to 3.5grams. The half-life period

of the isotope is 20days

(a) Find the initial mass of the isotope

(b) Give **one** application of radioactivity in agriculture

34. The structure below represents a polymer. Study and answer the questions that follow:-



(i) Name the polymer above..

(ii) Determine the value of **n** if giant molecule had relative molecular mass of 4956

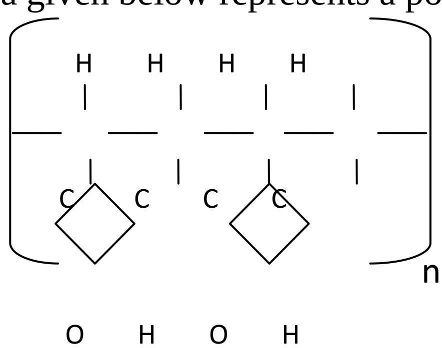
35. $RCOO^-Na^+$ and $RCH_2OSO_3^-Na^+$ are two types of cleansing agents;

i) Name the class of cleansing agents to which each belongs

ii) Which one of these agents in **(i)** above would be more suitable when washing with water from the Indian ocean. Explain

iii) Both sulphur (IV) oxide and chlorine are used bleaching agents. Explain the difference in their bleaching properties

36. The formula given below represents a portion of a polymer



(a) Give the name of the polymer

(b) Draw the structure of the monomer used to manufacture the polymer

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