

ASSIGNMENT

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19ENG02016

1) The IUPAC names of
 CH_3OCH_3 - [Methoxymethane]

$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)\text{CH}_3$ - Ethoxyethane

$[\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2)]_2\text{O}$ - Butoxymethane

$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)\text{O}(\text{CH}_3)$ - Methoxyethane

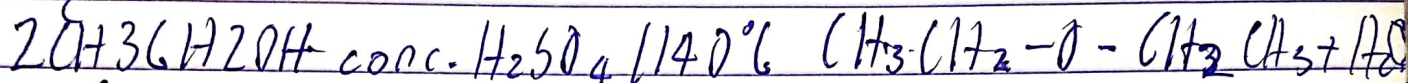
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)\text{CH}_3$ - Ethoxypropane.

2) ^{can} Ethers ~~have~~ properties are based on PHYSICAL STATE. At room temperature ethers are colourless neutral liquids with pleasant odors. The lower aliphatic ethers are highly flammable gases. They are less soluble in water than corresponding alcohols.

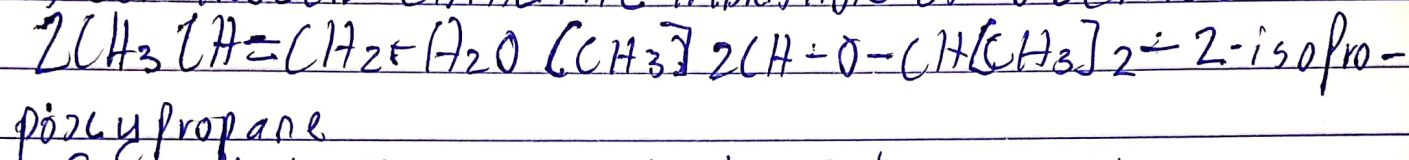
Ethers are also less dense than water, although it increases with increasing relative molecular mass. Ethers have boiling points which tends to approximate those of hydro carbons of the same molecular mass and are inert at moderate temperature.

3) PARTIAL DEHYDRATION OF ALCOHOLS: Simple ethers are manufactured from alcohols by catalytic dehydration. The alcohol in excess and concentrated tetraoxo sulphate (VI) acid is heated at a carefully maintained temperature of 140°C . The process is known as CONTINUOUS ETHERIFICATION

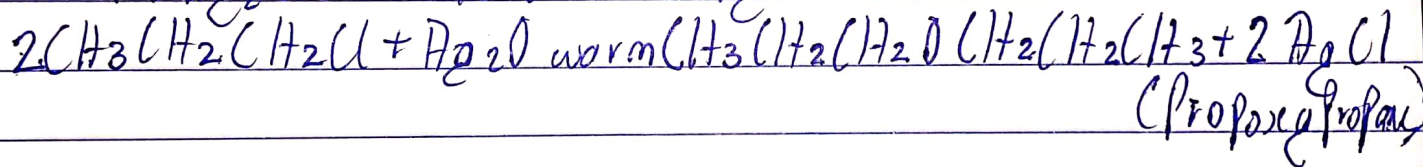
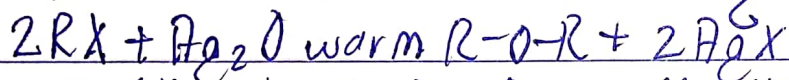
E.g



II) CONTROLLED CATALYTIC HYDRATION OF OLEFINS



from haloalkanes and dry silver(I) oxide



4) Ethylene oxide is used as a gaseous sterilizing agent

- Ethylene oxide is used in the preparation of nonionic emulsifying agents, plastics, plasticizers and several synthetic textiles

- Ethylene oxide is used as an intermediate in hydrolytic manufacture of ethylene glycol