

in their molecules are soluble in water; this largely due to their ability to form hydrogen bonds with water molecules.

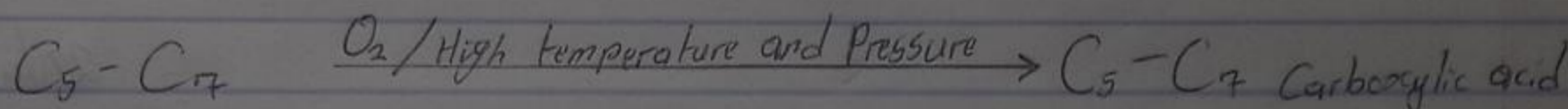
The water solubility of the acids decreases as the relative molecular mass increases because the structure becomes relatively more hydrocarbon in nature and hence covalent. All carboxylic acids are soluble in organic solvents.

(3) Write two industrial preparations of carboxylic acids.

Answer

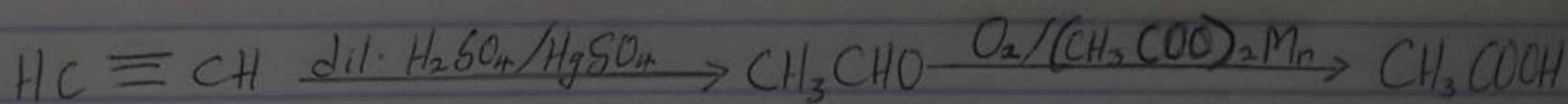
a. From petroleum.

Liquid phase air oxidation of C_5-C_7 alkanes, obtainable from petroleum at high temperature and pressure will give C_5-C_7 carboxylic acids with methanoic, propanoic and butanedioic acids as by-products.



b. From ethanal

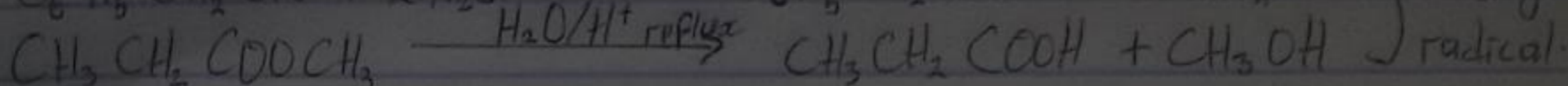
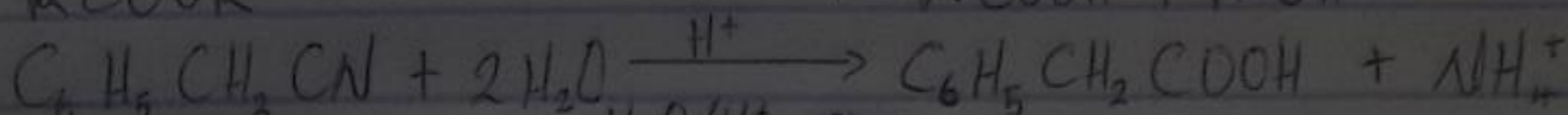
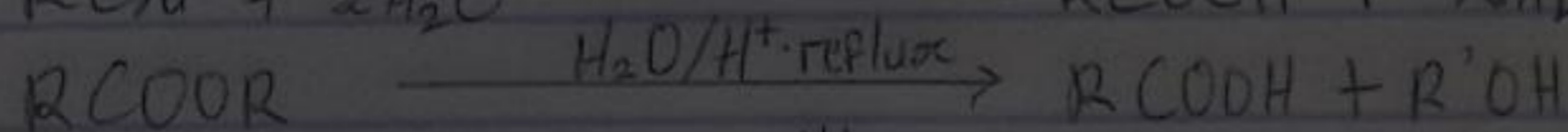
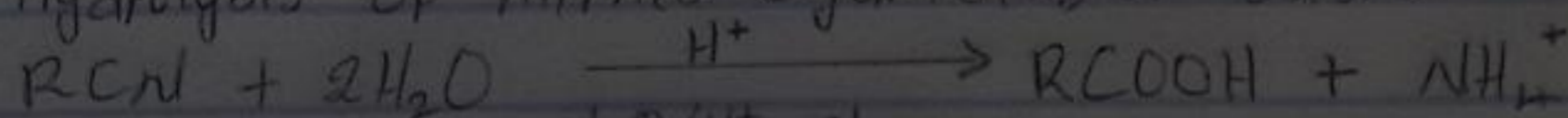
Ethanoic acid is obtained commercially by the liquid phase air-oxidation of 5% solution of ethanal to ethanoic acid using manganese(II) ethanoate catalyst. Ethanal itself is obtained from ethylene



(4) With equations and brief explanation, discuss the synthetic preparation of carboxylic acid.

Answer

Hydrolysis of nitriles (cyanides) or esters

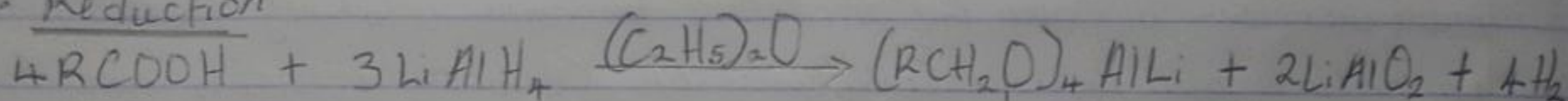


} R = alkyl
or aryl
radical.

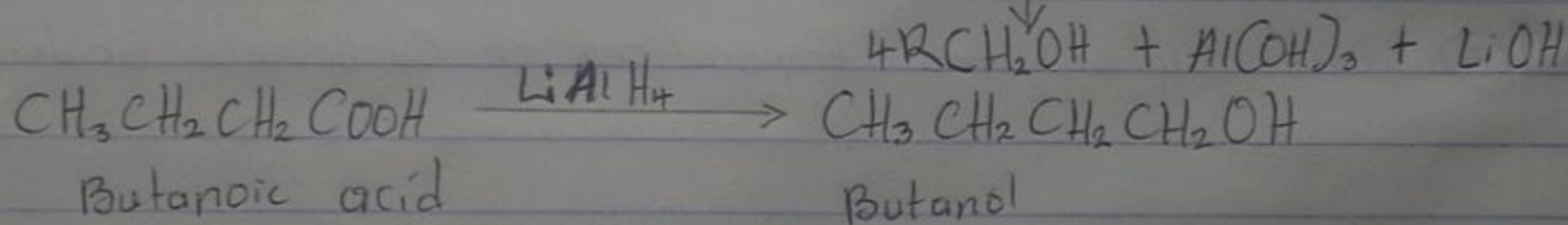
⑤ With chemical equation only, Outline the reduction, decarboxylation and esterification of Carboxylic acid.

Answer

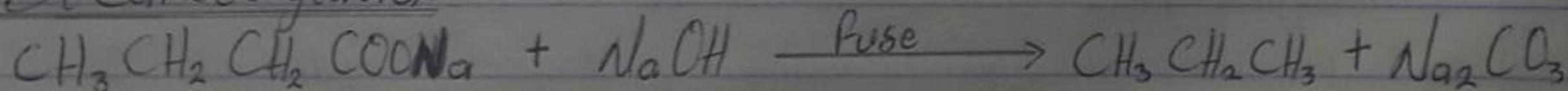
a. Reduction



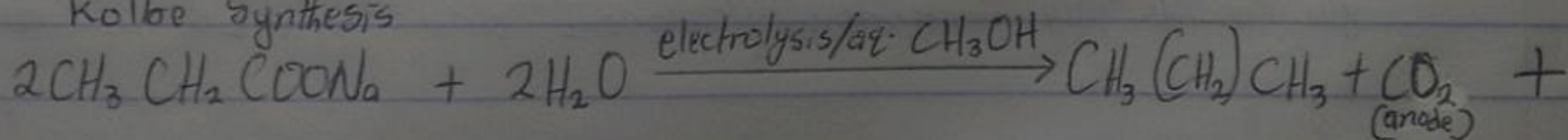
4H₂O



b. Decarboxylation

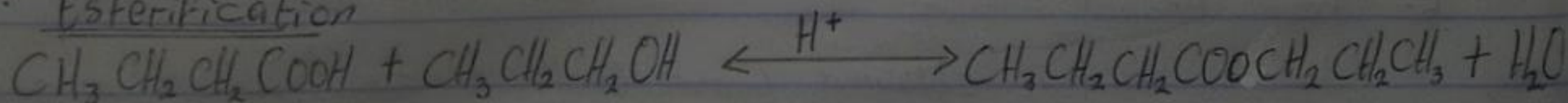


Kolbe Synthesis



2NaOH + H₂ (cathode)

c. Esterification



Date

15/04/2020

① Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds!

Answers

- a. HCOOH \longrightarrow Methanoic acid
b. $\text{HOOC(CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH)}$ \longrightarrow Pentan-1,5-dioic acid
c. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ \longrightarrow Butanoic acid
d. $\text{HO}_2\text{C}-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ \longrightarrow Ethanedioic acid
e. $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COOH}$ \longrightarrow Hexanoic acid
f. $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$ \longrightarrow Hex-4-enoic acid

② Discuss briefly the physical properties of Carboxylic acids under the following headings: Physical appearance, Boiling point & Solubility

Answer

a. Physical appearance:

All simple aliphatic carboxylic acids up to C_{10} are liquids at room temperature. Most other carboxylic acids are solid at room temperature although anhydrous carboxylic acid (acetic acid) also known as glacial ethanoic acid freezes to an ice-like solid below the room temperature.

b. Boiling Point:

This increases with increasing relative molecular mass. Aromatic carboxylic acids are crystalline solids and have higher melting points than their aliphatic counterparts of comparable relative molecular mass.

c. Solubility:

Lower molecular mass carboxylic acids with up to four carbon atoms