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Department: M.B.B.S

Course: CHM 102

CH_3OCH_3 — Dimethyl Ether

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ — Methoxyethane Ethoxyethane

$(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{H}_2)_2\text{O}$ — Butoxymethane

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$ — methoxylethane

$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CH}_3$ — Ethoxypropane

Physical

An ether molecule has a net dipole moment.

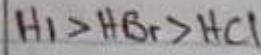
The boiling point is comparable to the alkanes

The miscibility of ethers with water resembles that of alcohols

Ether molecules are miscible in water

Chemical

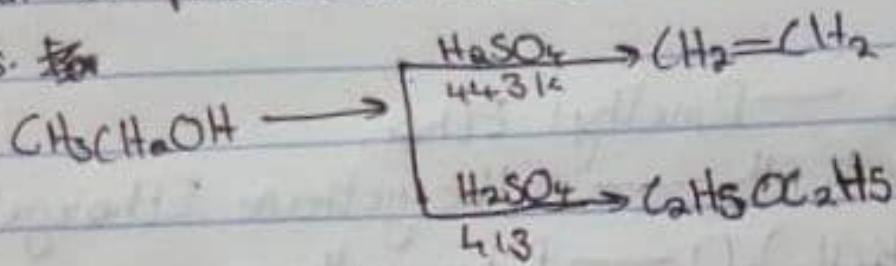
Cleavage of $\text{C}-\text{O}$ bond:- Ethers are generally very unreactive in nature. When an excess of hydrogen halide is added to the ether, cleavage of $\text{C}-\text{O}$ bond takes place leading to the formation of alkyl halides. The order of reactivity is given as



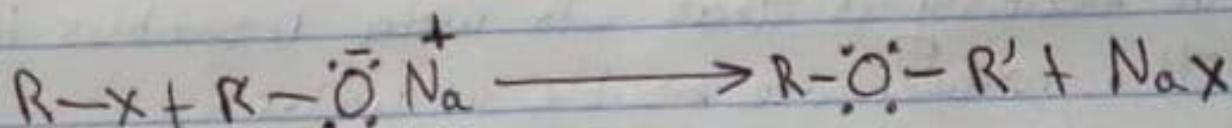
Electrophilic Substitution:- The alkoxy group in ether activates the aromatic ring at ortho and para positions for electrophilic substitution reactions like halogenation, Friedel-Craft's reaction.

Halogenation of Ethers:- Aromatic ethers undergo halogenation for example, bromination, upon the addition of halogen in the presence or absence of a catalyst.

1) Preparation of Ethers by Dehydration of Alcohols :-
In the presence of protic acids (Sulphuric acid), alcohols undergo dehydration to produce alkenes and ethers under different conditions.



2) Preparation of ethers by Williamson Synthesis: Williamson Synthesis is an important method for the preparation of symmetrical ethers in laboratories. In this and asymmetrical ethers in laboratories. In this method, an alkyl halide is reacted with Sodium alkoxide which leads to the formation of ether. The reaction generally follows the $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2$ mechanism for primary alcohol



It is used to make adhesives
detergents
polyesters