

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

Pha ② Discuss briefly the physical properties of carboxylic acid under the following headings: Physical appearance, boiling point and solubility.

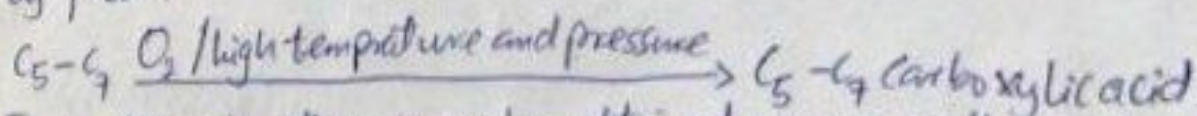
① Physical appearance: All simple aliphatic carboxylic acids up to  $\text{C}_{10}$  are liquid at room temperature. Most other carboxylic acids are solid at room temperature although anhydrous carboxylic acid (acetic acid) also known as glacial ethanoic acid freezes to an ice-like solid below the room temperature.

b) Boiling point: this increases with increasing relative molecular masses. Aromatic carboxylic acids are crystalline solids and have higher melting points than their aliphatic counterparts of comparable relative mass.

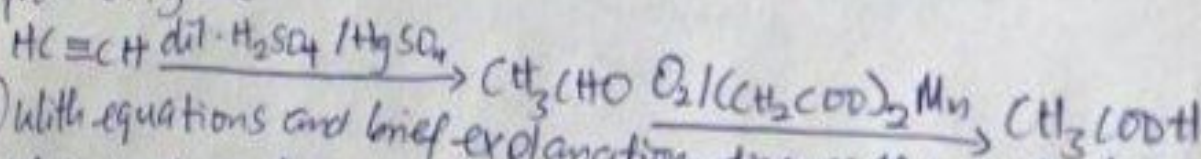
c) Solubility: Lower molecular mass carboxylic acids with up to four carbon atoms in their molecules are soluble in water: this is largely due to their ability to form hydrogen bonds with water molecules.

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.

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 butanoic acids as by-products

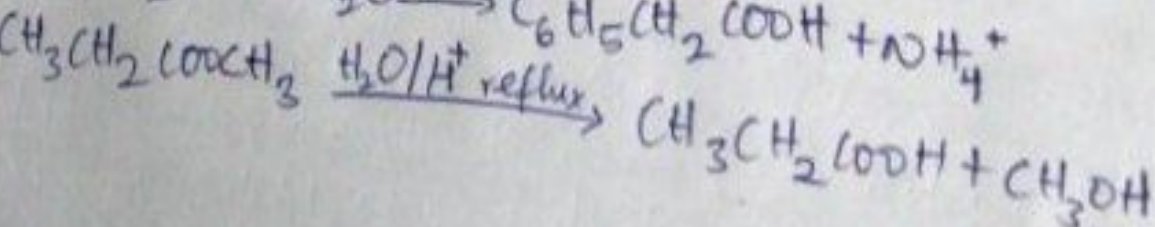
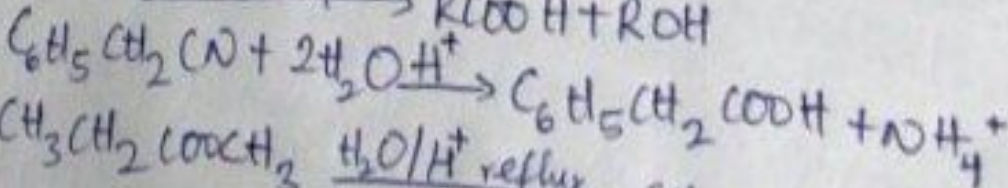
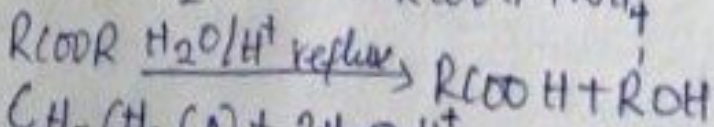
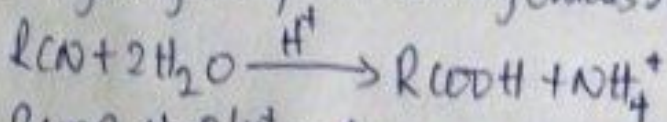


b) From ethanal: ethanoic acid is obtained commercially by the liquid phase air-oxidation of 5% solution of ethanal to ethanoic acid using manganite(II) ethanoate catalyst. Ethanal itself is obtained from ethylene



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

Sol: Hydrolysis of nitriles (cyanides) or esters



} R = alkyl  
or aryl  
radical