

## CHEMISTRY ASSIGNMENT

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Assignment Title: Assignment on Carboxylic acids

Course Title: General Chemistry II

Course Code: CHM 102

Department: Computer Engineering

Matric No.: 19/ENG02/069

1. Give the IUPAC names of the following compounds

COMPOUNDS	IUPAC NAME
$\text{HCOOH}$	Methanoic Acid
$\text{HOOCCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$	Pentan-1,5-dioic acid
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$	Butanoic acid
$\text{HO}_2\text{C}-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$	Ethanedioic acid
$\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COOH}$	Hexanoic acid
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{COOH}$	Hex-4-eneoic acid

2. Discuss briefly the physical properties of carboxylic acids under the following headings

i. Physical appearance

- All simple aliphatic carboxylic acids up to  $\text{C}_{10}$  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.

ii. **Boiling Point**

- Boiling point 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.

iii. **Solubility**

- Lower molecular mass carboxylic acids with up to four carbon atoms 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

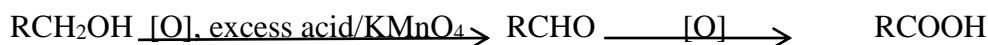
3. Write two industrial preparations of carboxylic acids

- From Carbon(II) oxide
- From petroleum

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

a. Oxidation of primary alcohols and aldehydes

Oxidation of primary alcohols and aldehydes can be used to prepare carboxylic acids using the usual oxidizing agents (i.e  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  or  $KMnO_4$ ) in acidic solution



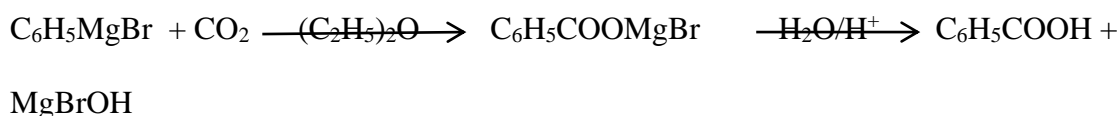
b. Carbonation of Grignard reagent

Aliphatic carboxylic acids are obtained by bubbling carbon (IV) oxide into the Grignard reagent and then hydrolyzed with dilute acid

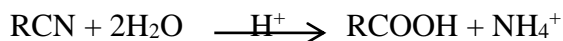


R may be 1°, 2°, 3° aliphatic alkyl or aryl radical

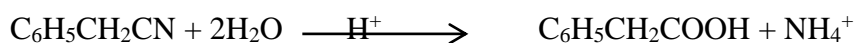
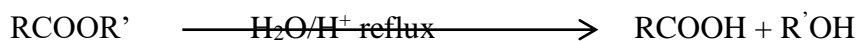
In the preparation of benzoic acid, the reagent is added to solid carbon (IV) oxide (dry ice) which also serves as coolant to the reaction mixture



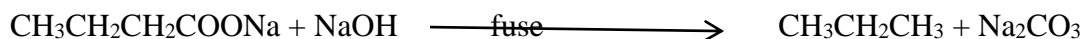
c. Hydrolysis of nitriles (cyanides) or esters



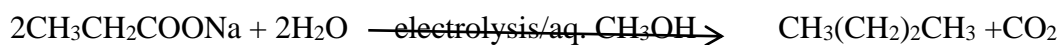
(R=alkyl or aryl radical)



5. With chemical equation only, outline the reduction, decarboxylation and esterification of carboxylic acid



Kolbe synthesis



(anode) + 2NaOH + H<sub>2</sub>(cathode)

In the presence of strong acid catalyst, carboxylic acids react with alcohols to form esters

