**ANSWERS: Additional questions on Level 3 Organic practical**

**1.** Ethyl ethanoate is an ester and is formed from ethanol and ethanoic acid.

Firstly, the ethanol has to be oxidised using an oxidising agent to form the ethanoic acid. Place 1mL of the ethanol into a test tube and add 2mL of dilute H2SO4 followed by 1mL of either KMnO4 or K2Cr2O7. Place the test tube into a water bath and heat for approx 5 minutes. A colour change will occur of either purple to colourless (with the KMnO4) or orange to green (with the K2Cr2O7).

The general equation for the oxidation reaction of alcohol 🡪 carboxylic acid is

 [O]

C2H5OH 🡪 CH3COOH

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| --- |
| The Redox equation for the reaction is:*Please note that for the organic chemistry exam is will not be necessary to write the balanced redox equation for the oxidation of ethanol*Using Potassium permanganatereduction half equation: MnO4- + 8H+ + 5e 🡪 Mn2+ + 4H2Ooxidation half equation: CH3CH2OH + H2O 🡪 CH3COOH + 4H+ + 4e *(easiest to balance the oxidation equation using charges as opposed to oxidation numbers)*20 electrons is the lowest common number for 5e and 4eso, multiply/times reduction half equation x 4: 4MnO4- + 32H+ + ~~20e~~ 🡪 4Mn2+ + 16H2Oand multiply/times oxidation half equation by 5: 5CH3CH2OH + 5H2O 🡪 5CH3COOH + 20H+ + ~~20e~~  So, the overall balanced redox equation is 4MnO4- + 12H+ + 5CH3CH2OH 🡪 4Mn2+ + 5CH3COOH + 11H2OUsing Potassium dichromatereduction half equation: Cr2O722- + 14H+ + 6e 🡪 2Cr3+ + 7H2Ooxidation half equation: CH3CH2OH + H2O 🡪 CH3COOH + 4H+ + 4e12 electrons is the lowest common number for 6e and 4eso, multiply/times reduction half equation by 2: 2Cr2O722- + 28H+ + ~~12e~~ 🡪 4Cr3+ + 14H2Oand multiply/times oxidation half equation by 3: 3CH3CH2OH + 3H2O 🡪 3CH3COOH + 12H+ + ~~12e~~So, the overall balanced redox equation is 2Cr2O72- + 16H+ + 3CH3CH2OH 🡪 4Cr3+ + 3CH3COOH + 11H2O |

The structural formula for ethanol is



The structural formula for ethanoic acid is



So, now with samples of ethanol and ethanoic acid, the ester; ethyl ethanoate can be produced.



The equation for the condensation reaction to form ethyl ethanoate is

C2H5OH + CH3COOH 🡪 C2H5COOCCH3

This is a condensation reaction which is catalysed by H+ ions. Concentrated H2SO4 is both a dehydrating agent and provides the H+ ions for the reaction. Place 2mL of ethanol in a test tube, add 1mL of pure ethanoic acid followed by a couple of drops of concentrated H2SO4. Warm the mixture in a water bath for a few minutes. Then, add the mixture to 15mL of Na2CO3 solution, this is to neutralise any excess acid. Once the bubbling of carbon dioxide stops, pour the solution into a boiling tube, the ester layer will be visible on top of the aqueous layer and should have a sweet pear smell.

**2.** Ethyl ethanoate is an ester and formed from ethanol and ethanoic acid.

The general equations and structural formula have all been provided in answer 1 (above)

Firstly, set up the Liebig condensor for reflux. Make sure that the cold water tap is on.



Place 10mL of ethanol into a pear shaped flask, add 10mL of acidified KMnO4 or K2Cr2O7. Ideally KMnO4 as the colour change is from purple to colourless, resulting in a colourless solution. Add in a couple of anti-bumping granules. Heat the pear shaped flask by either moving a bunsen burner to and fro or allowing the pear shaped flask to rest in a tray of sand placed on a hot plate or a water bath. Allow the mixture to boil and reflux thus fully oxidising the primary alcohol, in this case ethanol to a carboxylic acid, in this case ethanoic acid. Reflux means that as the warm vapours from the ethanol rise into the cold condensor they will condense and fall back into the pear shaped flask, the oxidising agent will cause the ethanol to be oxidised firstly to the aldehyde, ethanal and then full oxidised to the carboxylic acid, ethanoic acid. Because the reaction mixture is continually refluxing then end result will ensure that full oxidation to a carboxylic acid has occured. A change in colour (colours given in answer 1) will indicate that oxidation is complete.

Carry out simple distillation of the reaction mixture and at 118’C collect the distillate, which is ethanoic acid, pour into a conical flask, add 10mL of ethanol and then 1mL of conc H2SO4 as a dehydrating agent (see equation in answer 1). Warm the conical flask in a water bath for a few minutes. Pour the resulting mixture into a beaker of aqueous sodium carbonate to neutralise any excess acid. Once the mixture stops bubbling, pour into a separating funnel.



Allow to settle and carefully separate out the top organic layer which is the ester, ethyl ethanoate.

**3.**

The chart below summaries the oxidation of butanol (primary, secondary and tertiary alcohols)

*primary alcohol carboxylic acid*

 butan-1-ol butanoic acid

or  *aldehyde*

2-methylpropan-1-ol butanal

*secondary alcohol*  *ketone*

 butan-2-ol butanone

*tertiary alcohol* *no reaction*

2-methylpropan-2-ol

Suitable oxidising agents to use are acidified KMnO4 or K2Cr2O7

A suggested procedure is to place 0.5 mL of KMnO4 or K2Cr2O7 and 1mL of dilute sulfuric acid into a test tube. Add 1mL of butan-1-ol. Swirl and if necessary heat in a water bath for a few minutes until a colour change occurs; purple 🡪 colourless with KMnO4 or orange 🡪 green with K2Cr2O7

Repeat the procedure for each isomer of butan-1-ol.

The structural formula of reactants and products are

|  |  |  |
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| butan-1-olhttp://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3c/Butan-1-ol-2D-flat.png | butanalhttp://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d6/Butyraldehyde_flat_structure.png | butanoic acidhttp://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/c/c8/Butyric_acid_flat_structure.png |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| butan-2-olhttp://www.gcsescience.com/Butan-2-ol.gif | butanonehttps://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcSnwADvcVuRh3X3jGjzxJV_qajefWBEPKfCMxSUYCBpItUEtpyR | 2-methylpropan-2-olhttp://www.gcsescience.com/2-methylpropan-2-ol.gif |
| 2-methylpropan-1-olhttp://www.gcsescience.com/2-methylpropan-1-ol.gif |  |  |

**4.** There are different uses for a Liebig condensor, one is distillation, another is reflux.

Distillation

Distillation is a liebig condensor arranged horizontally on a pearshaped flask using quickfit apparatus. Distillation is a process used to separate miscible liquid which have different boiling points.

Partial oxidation of a primary alcohol such as propanol will result in the formation of an aldehyde, propanal. The aldehyde must be distilled from the solution at its boiling point or the aldehyde will continue to be further oxidised and form propanoic acid.

The equation for the reaction is [partial O]

 C3H7OH 🡪 C3H6O

Reagents required are an oxidising agent such as acidified KMnO4 or acidified K2Cr2O7

Conditions required are gentle heat for approx 5 mins, this is achieved by having the bunsen on a medium heat and moving it to and fro under the pear shaped flask.

Anti-bumping granules or porcelain chips should be added to the pear shaped flask at the start of the reaction to prevent the reaction mixture boiling over into the Liebig condensor.

See the distillation apparatus below



The way the Liebig condensor works is that it is made up of two tubes, an inner and outer tube. The outer tube is connected to the cold water tap (water in at the bottom and out at the top), therefore the inner tube is kept cool. The warm aldehyde vapour rises from the pear shaped flask and though the condensor, because the inner tube of the condensor is cool the warm aldehyde vapours will condense to form aldehyde liquid which drips down and out of the Liebig condensor and into the conical flask.

Reflux

Reflux is a process whereby a Liebig condensor is arranged vertically on a pearshaped flask using quickfit apparatus, as shown below.



The process of reflux can be used for the full/total oxidation of a primary alcohol eg propanol to a carboxylic acid eg propanoic acid. Reflux is a distillation technique involving the condensation of vapours and the return of this condensate to the pear shaped flask from which it originated. Heating under reflux prevents the aldehyde formed escaping before it has time to be oxidised to the carboxylic acid. This is because the cold water in the outer tube of the Liebig condensor causes the aldehyde vapours in the inner tube to condense and fall back into the pear shaped flask where they will continue to be oxidised.

The equation for the reaction is [total O]

 C3H7OH 🡪 C2H5COOH

Reagents required are an excess of an oxidising agent such as acidified KMnO4 or acidified K2Cr2O7

Conditions required are gentle heat for approx 5 mins, this is achieved by having the bunsen on a medium heat and moving it to and fro under the pear shaped flask.

Anti-bumping granules or porcelain chips should be added to the pear shaped flask at the start of the reaction to prevent the reaction mixture boiling over into the Liebig condensor.

The process of reflux should continue until the oxidising agent has changed colour ie purple to colourless for KMnO4 or orange to green for K2Cr2O7. Then the apparatus needs to be rearranged for distillation so the the carboxylic acid can be distilled off at the appropriate boiling point.

**5. i)** ethanamide from chloroethane

Firstly, form ethanol by carrying out a substitution reaction using heat, of the chloroethane and NaOH

*NaOH*

C2H5Cl 🡪 C2H5OH

Then, totally oxidise the ethanol to ethanoic acid using an oxidising agent such as acidified KMnO4 or K2Cr2O7

[O]

C2H5OH 🡪 CH3COOH

Finally, carry out a substitution reaction of ethanoic acid with NH3 to form the amide

NH3

CH3COOH 🡪 CH3CONH2

**ii)** ethanoyl chloride from propene

Firstly, add water (and some dilute H2SO4) to form propanol

C2H4 + H2O 🡪 C2H5OH

Then, totally oxidise the ethanol to ethanoic acid using an oxidising agent such as acidified KMnO4 or K2Cr2O7

[O]

C2H5OH 🡪 CH3COOH

Finally, carry out a substitution reaction with PCl3, PCl5 or SOCl2 to form the ethanoyl chloride

C2H5COOH 🡪 C2H5COCl

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