ORGANIC CHEMISTRY LESSON 6 Carboxylic Acids and Esters

Primary Learning Goals

I can use IUPAC conventions to write systematic names and draw structures for carboxylic acids and esters.

I can name, describe, and recognise various chemical reactions involving carboxylic acids and esters, and predict the products of these reactions.

Carboxylic Acids

Generic Structure: R—C—O—H

Functional Group: carboxyl group (—COH)

Nomenclature: "-oic acid" suffix

<u>examples</u>

CH₃CH₂CH₂COH butanoic acid

HCOH
methanoic acid
(formic acid)

OH O CH₃CH₂CHCH₂CH₂COH 4-hydroxyhexanoic acid

Reactions:

1. Controlled oxidation of an aldehyde produces a carboxylic acid.

O

$$| | Cr_2O_7^{2-} > CH_3COH$$

(aldehyde) $| Cr_2O_7^{2-} > CH_3COH$
(carboxylic acid)

2. Neutralization reaction between a carboxylic acid and a base.

O O
$$||$$
 CH₃COH + NaOH \longrightarrow CH₃CO $^-$ Na $^+$ + H₂O ethanoic acid (acetic acid) sodium ethanoate (sodium acetate)

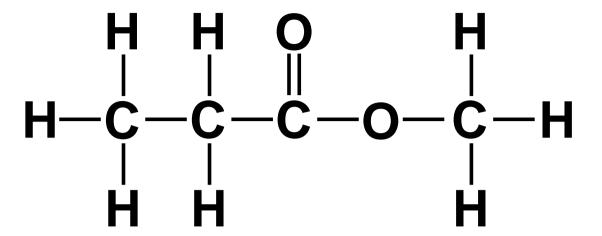
Esters

Generic Structure: R—C—O—R′

Functional Group: ester group (—CO—)

Nomenclature: "-oate" suffix with alkyl branch

examples

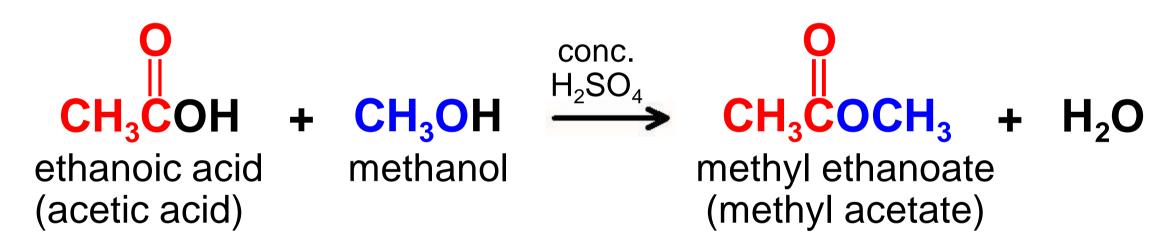


methyl propanoate

CH₃COCH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃ hexyl ethanoate

Reactions:

1. A condensation reaction between a carboxylic acid and an alcohol produces an ester.



"esterification"