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Experiment 1: Separation of organic compounds

Experiment 2: Recrystallization and Determine melting point of organic compounds

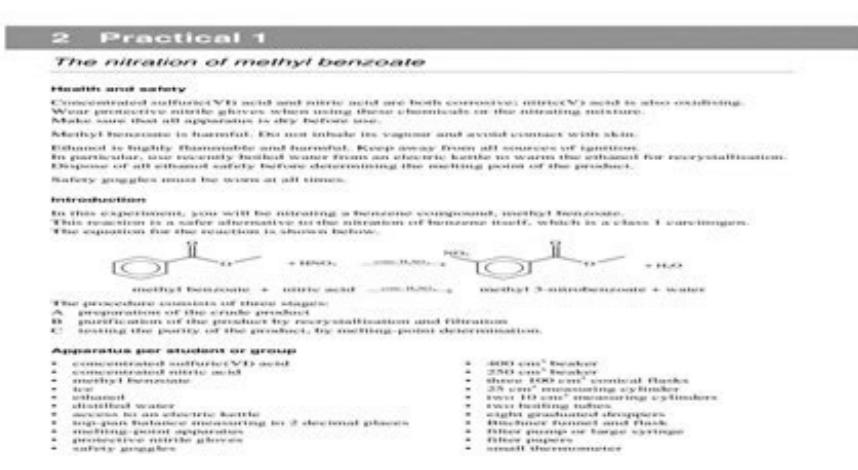
Objective:

To isolate benzoic acid from the toluene-benzoic acid mixture by liquid-liquid extraction and purify the benzoic acid by recrystallization.

Introduction

Extraction is a powerful separation technique. Normally, it is useful when the compound of interest tends to be distributed itself into one phase. In the separatory funnel, 2 phases are present, aqueous and organic phase. The distribution of each phases of a certain compound depends on its solubility and the solubility ratio is called the distribution coefficient, K_D . Some approach can change the physical and chemical factors in order to obtain different distribution coefficient of a certain compound. For example, adding a large amount of sodium chloride to the aqueous solvent to produce a saturated solution.

Crystallization is a method to purify solid organic compounds. First of all, selection of a



Health	3
Fire	0
Reactivity	1
Personal Protection	

Material Safety Data Sheet Sodium Hydroxide, 50% MSDS

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Sodium Hydroxide, 50%	Contact Information:
Catalog Codes: SLS3127, SLS4549	ScienceLab.com, Inc. 14025 Smith Rd Houston, Texas 77396
CAS#: Not applicable.	US Sales: 1-800-901-7247 International Sales: 1-281-441-4400 Order Online: ScienceLab.com
RTECS: Not applicable.	
TSCA: TSCA 8(b) inventory: Sodium hydroxide; Water	
GHS: Not applicable.	
Synonym: Sodium Hydroxide, 50% Solution	CHEMTRIC 24HR Emergency Telephone, call: 1-800-424-9300
Chemical Name: Not applicable.	International CHEMTRIC, call: 1-703-527-3687
Chemical Formula: Not applicable.	For non-emergency assistance, call: 1-281-441-4400

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:		
Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2	50
Water	7732-18-5	50

Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Sodium hydroxide LD50: Not available. LC50: Not available.

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:		
Very hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, irritant, penetrator), of eye contact (irritant, corrosive), of ingestion. Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of the respiratory tract, causing coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Severe over-exposure can result in death. Irritation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.		
Potential Chronic Health Effects:		
CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.		
DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance is toxic to lungs. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation.		

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CHAPTER 1 CHEMISTRY: THE STUDY OF CHANGE

Problem Categories:
Biological: 1.24, 1.48, 1.69, 1.70, 1.78, 1.84, 1.93, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.105.
Conceptual: 1.3, 1.4, 1.11, 1.12, 1.15, 1.16, 1.54, 1.62, 1.89, 1.101, 1.103.
Environmental: 1.70, 1.87, 1.89, 1.92, 1.98.
Industrial: 1.51, 1.55, 1.72, 1.81, 1.91.

Difficulty Level:
Easy: 1.3, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15, 1.21, 1.22, 1.23, 1.24, 1.25, 1.26, 1.29, 1.30, 1.31, 1.32, 1.33, 1.34, 1.54, 1.55, 1.63, 1.64, 1.77, 1.80, 1.84, 1.89, 1.91.
Medium: 1.4, 1.12, 1.16, 1.35, 1.36, 1.37, 1.38, 1.39, 1.40, 1.41, 1.42, 1.43, 1.44, 1.45, 1.46, 1.47, 1.48, 1.49, 1.50, 1.51, 1.52, 1.53, 1.56, 1.57, 1.59, 1.60, 1.61, 1.62, 1.70, 1.71, 1.72, 1.73, 1.74, 1.75, 1.76, 1.78, 1.79, 1.81, 1.82, 1.83, 1.85, 1.94, 1.95, 1.96, 1.97, 1.98.
Difficult: 1.58, 1.65, 1.66, 1.67, 1.68, 1.69, 1.86, 1.87, 1.88, 1.90, 1.92, 1.93, 1.99, 1.100, 1.101, 1.102, 1.103, 1.104, 1.105, 1.106.

- 1.3** (a) Quantitative. This statement clearly involves a measurable distance.
(b) Qualitative. This is a value judgment. There is no numerical scale of measurement for artistic excellence.
(c) Qualitative. If the numerical values for the densities of ice and water were given, it would be a quantitative statement.
(d) Qualitative. Another value judgment.
(e) Qualitative. Even though numbers are involved, they are not the result of measurement.

1.4 (a) hypothesis (b) law (c) theory

- 1.11** (a) Chemical property. Oxygen gas is consumed in a combustion reaction; its composition and identity are changed.
(b) Chemical property. The fertilizer is consumed by the growing plants; it is turned into vegetable matter (different composition).
(c) Physical property. The measurement of the boiling point of water does not change its identity or composition.
(d) Physical property. The measurement of the densities of lead and aluminum does not change their composition.
(e) Chemical property. When uranium undergoes nuclear decay, the products are chemically different substances.

- 1.12** (a) Physical change. The helium isn't changed in any way by leaking out of the balloon.
(b) Chemical change in the battery.
(c) Physical change. The orange juice concentrate can be regenerated by evaporation of the water.
(d) Chemical change. Photosynthesis changes water, carbon dioxide, etc., into complex organic matter.
(e) Physical change. The salt can be recovered unchanged by evaporation.

2.1. Introduction

Since Pedersen's discovery of crown ethers and their abilities to bind strongly with metal ions in 1967,^{1,2} the study of crown ethers has grown at an incredible rate. The syntheses of many different types of crown ethers, e.g., crown ether diesters, azacrown ethers, thiacrown ethers, and chiral crown ethers, have been documented in the literature and their binding properties such as binding selectivity and strength toward a wide range of metal ions, nonmetal ions, and neutral molecules have been investigated.^{3,4} Because of their remarkable binding properties, the study of crown ethers has largely contributed to the development of host-guest chemistry and the emergence of supramolecular chemistry (section 1.3.1). In 1987 the Nobel Prize was awarded to recognize three chemists, Pederson,⁵ Cram,⁶ and Lehn,⁷ who made important advances in host-guest and supramolecular chemistry.

As stated in section 1.5 our research was inspired primarily by the work of Stoddart and his coworkers on pseudorotaxanes using crown ethers and nonmetal ions.⁸⁻³² In order to construct large ordered aggregates such as dendrimers and linear arrays utilizing this concept, it was essential to prepare functionalized crown ethers. In this chapter the syntheses of a nonfunctional crown ether, monofunctional crown ethers, and difunctional crown ethers are described.

2.2. Syntheses of the Crown Ethers

Crown ethers are named as x-crown-y where x denotes the total number of atoms in the cyclic backbone and y denotes the number of oxygen atoms. All the crown ethers were synthesized by "2+2" approaches but in two steps because our previous studies indicated that one-step methods generally gave poor yields.³³ The low yields are partially due to the formation of the 1+1 products. As an example, the one-pot synthesis of bis(5-carbomethoxy-1,3-phenylene-32-crown-10 (the 2+2 product) from methyl 3,5-dihydroxybenzoate and tetra(ethylene glycol) dichloride resulted in 9% yield in a one

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