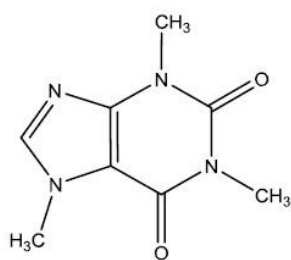


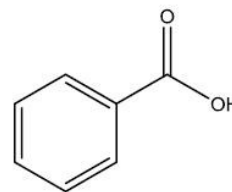
## Problem 8: Compound confusion

### Pre-Lab answers

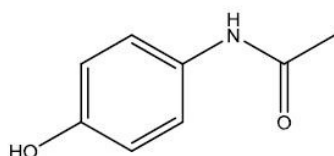
1.



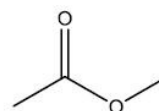
caffeine, m.p. 238 °C



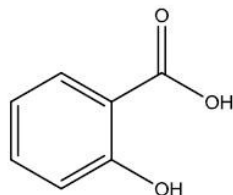
benzoic acid, m.p. 122 °C



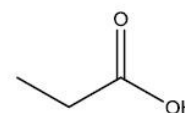
paracetamol, m.p. 170 °C



methyl ethanoate, m.p. - 98 °C



2-hydroxybenzoic acid, m.p. 159 °C



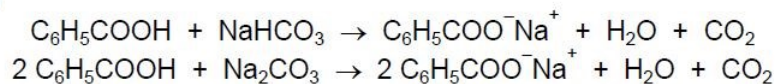
propanoic acid, m.p. -21 °C

2.

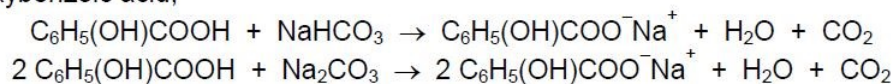
A pure compound will melt over a relatively narrow temperature range. Impurities both lower the temperature at which the compound melts and widens the range over which it melts.

3.

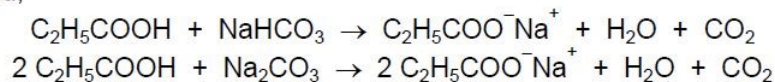
For benzoic acid;



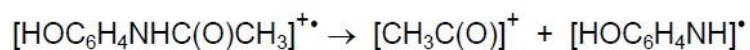
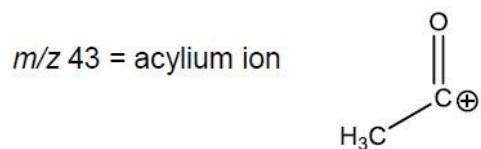
For 2-hydroxybenzoic acid;



For propanoic acid;



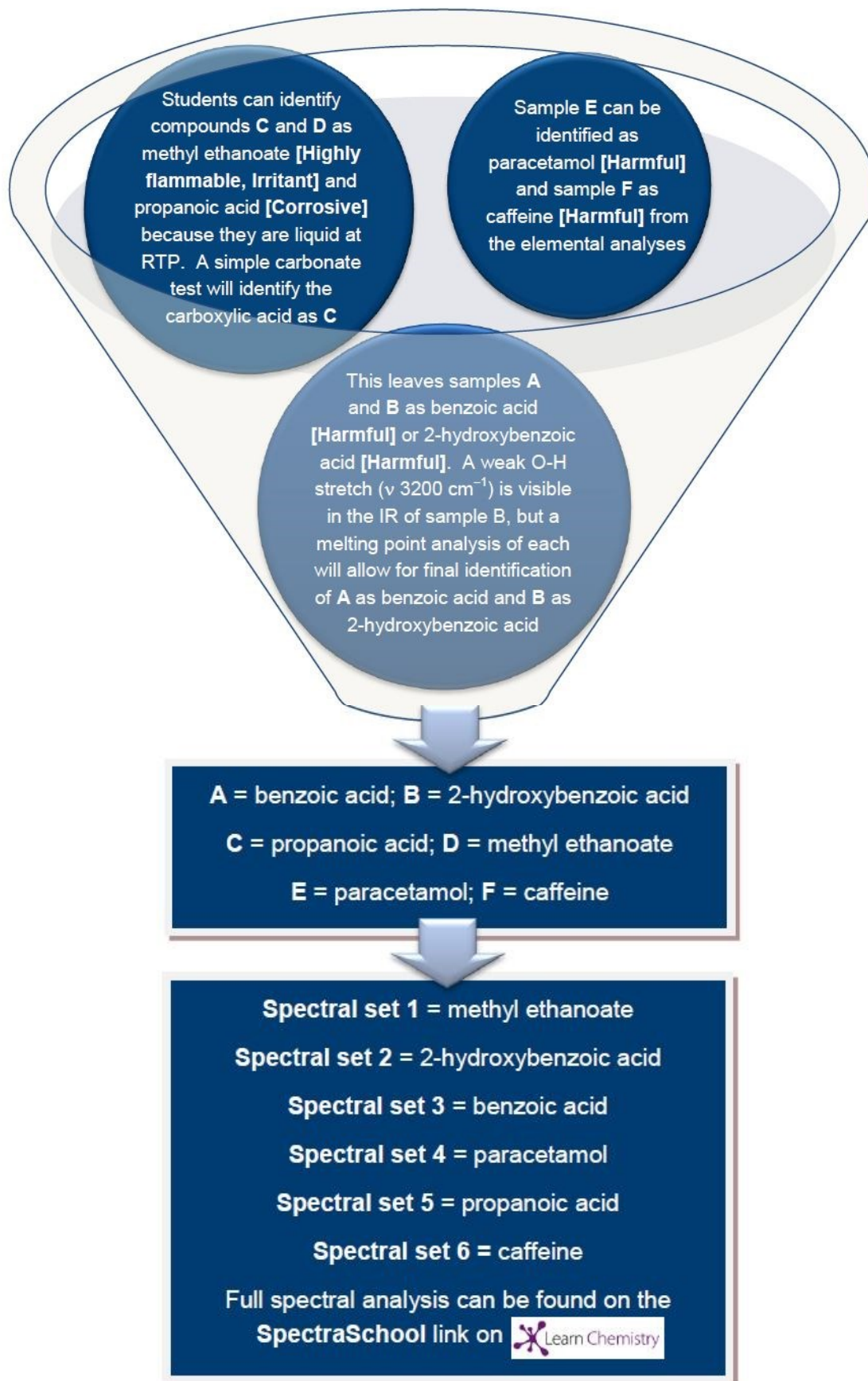
- 4.
- a) A deuterium atom is an isotope of hydrogen with atomic mass 2 (1 proton, 1 neutron, 1 electron)
  - b) The residual solvent peak is a result of the small quantities of  $\text{CHCl}_3$  or  $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SO}_2$  present in the bottles of the deuterated solvents.
  - c)  $\text{CDCl}_3$  Residual solvent peak in  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR –  $\delta\text{C}$  77.2 ppm, triplet  
DMSO Residual solvent peak in  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR –  $\delta\text{C}$  39.5 ppm, septuplet
- 5.





## Teacher and Technician Pack

*Proposed method*



## Equipment list

### Each group will need;

- Small samples of each of the compounds labelled A – F
- benzoic acid [**Harmful**] labelled *Sample A*
- 2-hydroxybenzoic acid [**Harmful**] labelled *Sample B*
- propanoic acid [**Corrosive**] labelled *Sample C*
- methyl ethanoate [**Highly flammable; Irritant**] labelled *Sample D*
- paracetamol [**Harmful**] labelled *Sample E*
- caffeine [**Harmful**] labelled *Sample F*
- Access to a melting point apparatus
- Melting point tubes
- Test tubes
- Sodium carbonate [**Irritant**] or sodium hydrogen carbonate [**Low hazard**]
- Spatula
- Disposable pipettes
- Universal Indicator solution