Announcements

- Turn on the Clicker (the red LED comes on).
- Push "Join" button followed by "20" followed by the "Send" button (switches to flashing green LED if successful).

- Flatulence lab handout is available in the lab handout section of the class web site.
- First Exam 1 week from today. (Sample exam on Web Site).
- Download and read the lab handout for the flatulence lab before your lab next week.
- Free tutors are available through CAR and I have some names for people willing to do private tutoring, if you pay them. See the Tutors section of the web site.
- If you've got questions please come see me. Reminder: my office hours are: 11:30-12:30 MW, 9:30-10:30 TThF or by appointment.

Review

- Petroleum is separated (refined) by fractional distillation.
 - Raoult's law $P_{tot} = X_1 P_1^0 + X_2 P_2^0 + ...$ used to show how distillation works.
 - Branched alkanes are harder to ignite (higher octane)
 - cycloalkanes (other than 5 membered are puckered to maintain 109° sp³ bond angles)
 - aromatic compounds (resonance = delocalization of π electrons = greater stability)
- Oxygenates also added to gasoline (alcohols and ethers).

Nomenclature Review

- N-alkanes with >10 C: greek prefix for (#C-10) + decane
- Cycloalkanes: cyclo + prefix for # of C + ane
- Branched Alkanes:
- 1)Find the longest chain (backbone).
- 2) Find the largest side group and number the backbone from the end nearest this side chain.
- 3)Use the numbers to indicate the positions of the side groups.
- 4) Alphabetize the side groups.

Alcohols and Ethers

- Alcohols (C-O-H)
 - Name by replacing

 ane of the
 corresponding alkane
 with -ol.
- Examples:
 - CH₃OH = methanol
 - CH₃CH₂CH₂OH = propanol

- Ethers (C-O-C)
 - Name by placing the names of the two alkyl groups in alphabetical order before the word ether.
 - Ignore the prefixes tert-, iso- and sec-.
- Examples
 - tert-butyl methyl ether
 - (CH₃)₃COCH₃

Starch and Cellulose

Coal