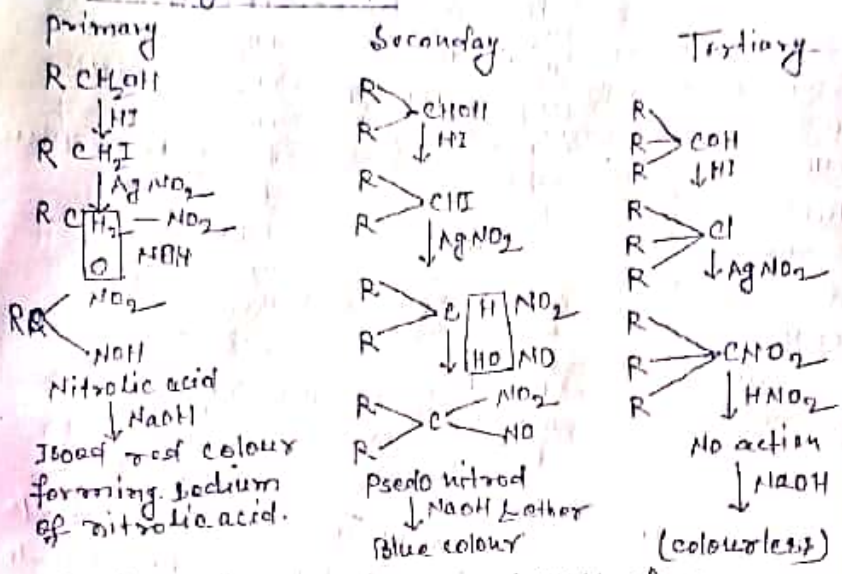


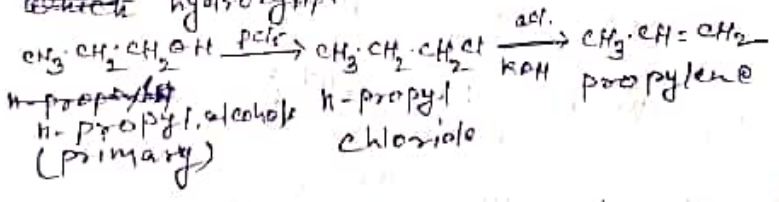
(10) Victor Meyer's Method:-



This is in fact the practical method of distinction. The alcohols are first converted to alkyl halides, and then into nitro paraffin. Which on treatment with  $HNO_2$  yield different type of products.

(c) Conversion of p. into alcohol.

By 1st converting alcohols into olefins and then adding  $HI$ , followed by subsequently ~~to alkyl~~ ~~halides~~ ~~and then into paraffins with acid~~ ~~which~~ hydrolysis.



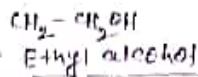
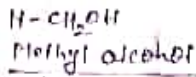


Alcohols

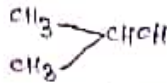
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- Primary alcohols are characterized by the presence of  $-CH_2OH$  group

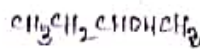
e.g -



= Secondary alcohols are characterized by the presence of  $>CHOH$  group e.g -

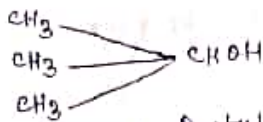


Isopropyl alcohol



Secondary butyl alcohol

≡ Tertiary alcohols are characterized by the presence of  $>C-OH$  group e.g -



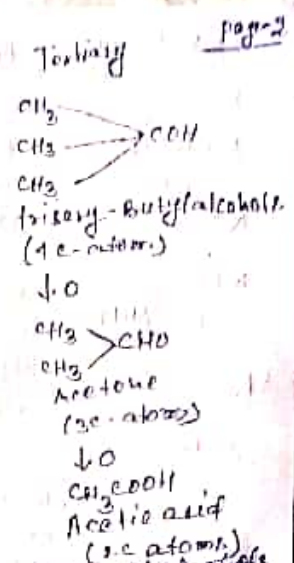
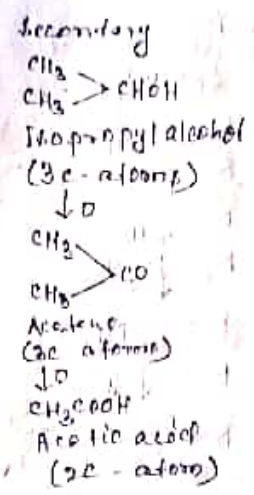
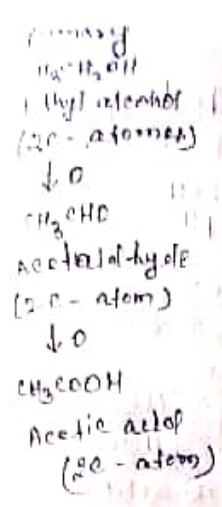
Tertiary - Butyl alcohol

= Distinction between primary, secondary and Tertiary alcohols.

= Oxidation Method, with  $K_2Cr_2O_7$  and  $H_2SO_4$

primary alcohols on oxidation 1st gives an aldehyde and then an acid. both containing the same number of carbon atoms as the original alcohol. Secondary alcohols 1st gives ketone containing same number of carbon atoms and then an acid containing lesser number of C-atoms. Tertiary alcohols 1st gives ketone and then acid both containing lesser number of C-atoms.

10-1  
 1 group  
 HOH  
 G-OH  
 and  
 atoms  
 r  
 ce  
 ber



(i) Dehydrogenation - By passing the vapour of alcohols over copper at  $300^\circ\text{C}$ , primary alcohols give aldehyde while secondary and tertiary alcohols yield ketone and olefin respectively.

