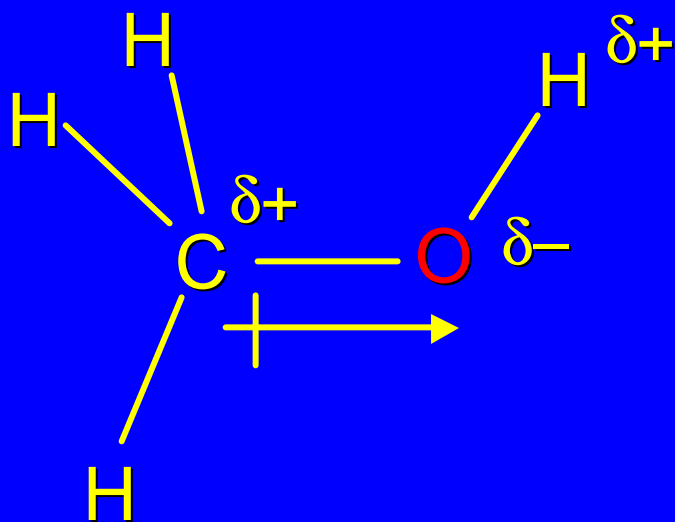


## 4.4

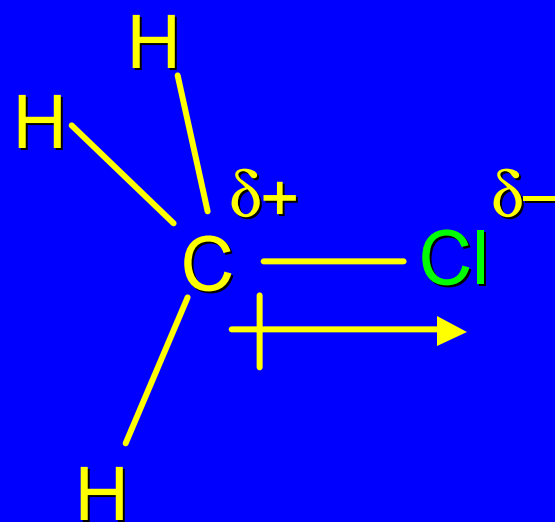
# Bonding in Alcohols and Alkyl Halides

## Dipole Moments

alcohols and alkyl halides are polar



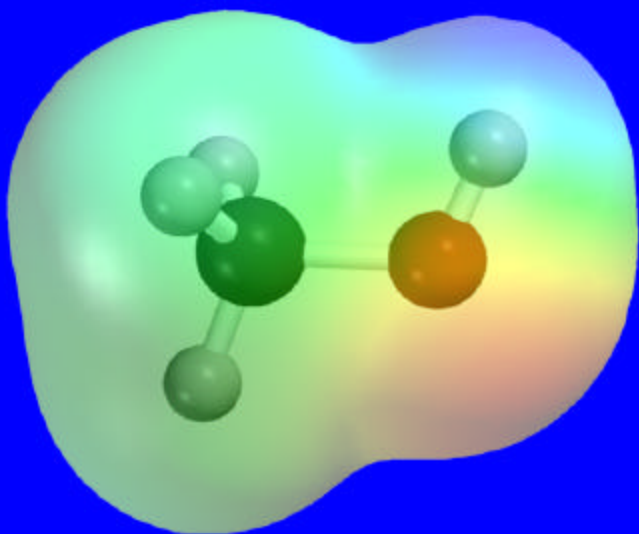
$m = 1.7 \text{ D}$



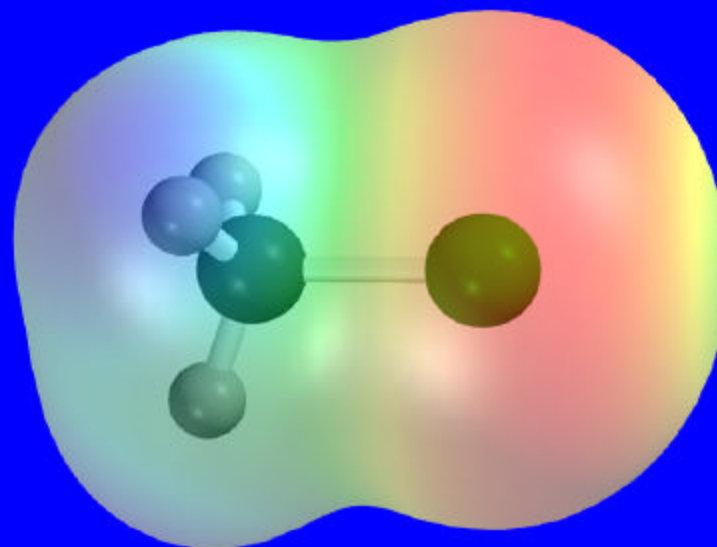
$m = 1.9 \text{ D}$

## *Dipole Moments*

alcohols and alkyl halides are polar

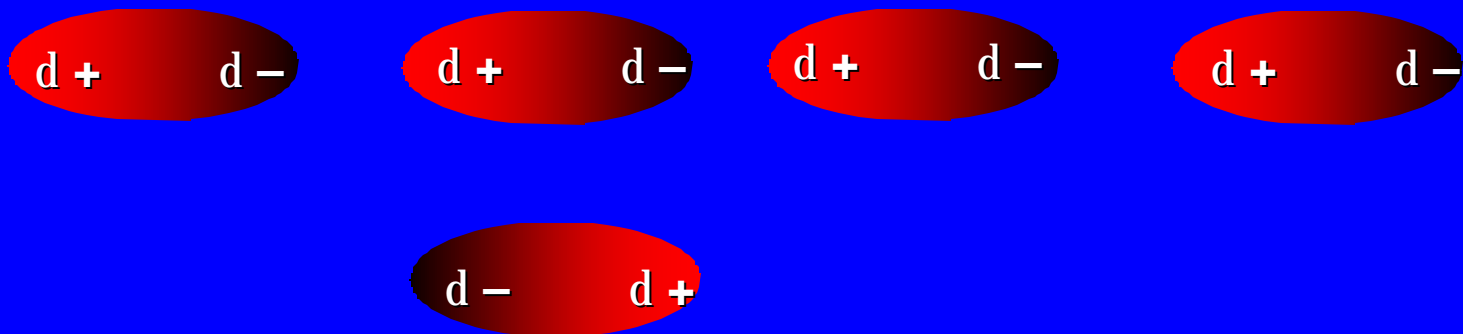


$m = 1.7 \text{ D}$

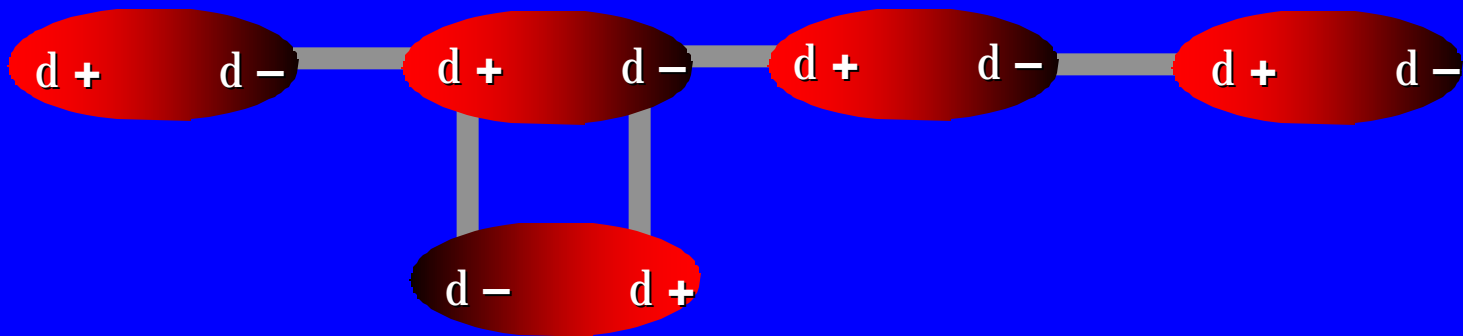


$m = 1.9 \text{ D}$

## *Dipole-Dipole Attractive Forces*



## *Dipole-Dipole Attractive Forces*



4.5

Physical Properties of  
Alcohols and Alkyl Halides:  
Intermolecular Forces

Boiling point

Solubility in water

Density

## *Effect of Structure on Boiling Point*

	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{F}$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$
Molecular weight	44	48	46
Boiling point, °C	-42	-32	+78
Dipole moment, D	0	1.9	1.7

## *Effect of Structure on Boiling Point*



Molecular weight

44

Intermolecular forces are weak.

Boiling point, °C

-42

Only intermolecular forces are induced dipole-induced dipole attractions.

Dipole moment, D

0



## *Effect of Structure on Boiling Point*



Molecular weight

48

A polar molecule; therefore dipole-dipole and dipole-induced dipole forces contribute to intermolecular attractions.

Boiling point, °C

-32

Dipole moment, D

1.9

## *Effect of Structure on Boiling Point*



Molecular weight

46

Highest boiling point; strongest intermolecular attractive forces.

Boiling point, °C

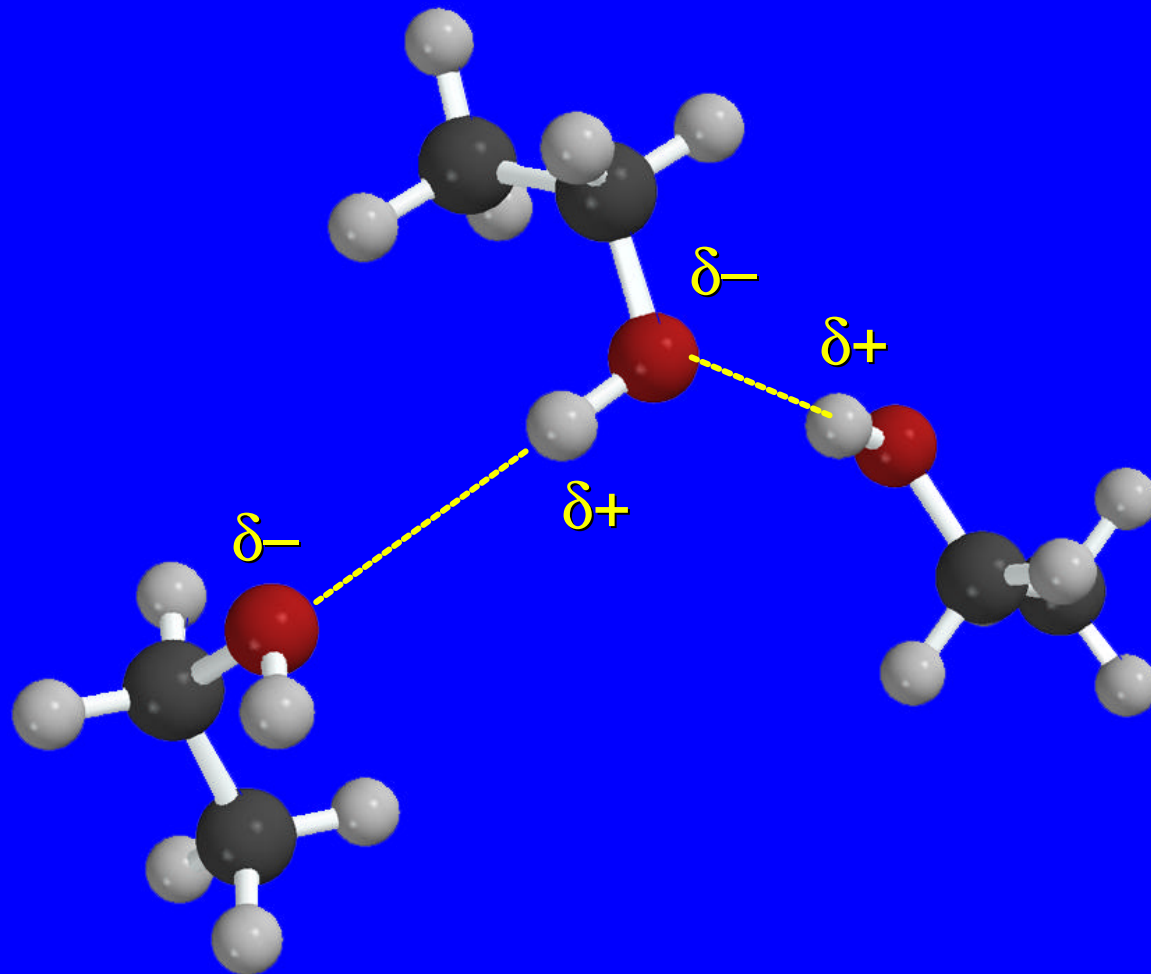
+78

Hydrogen bonding is stronger than other dipole-dipole attractions.

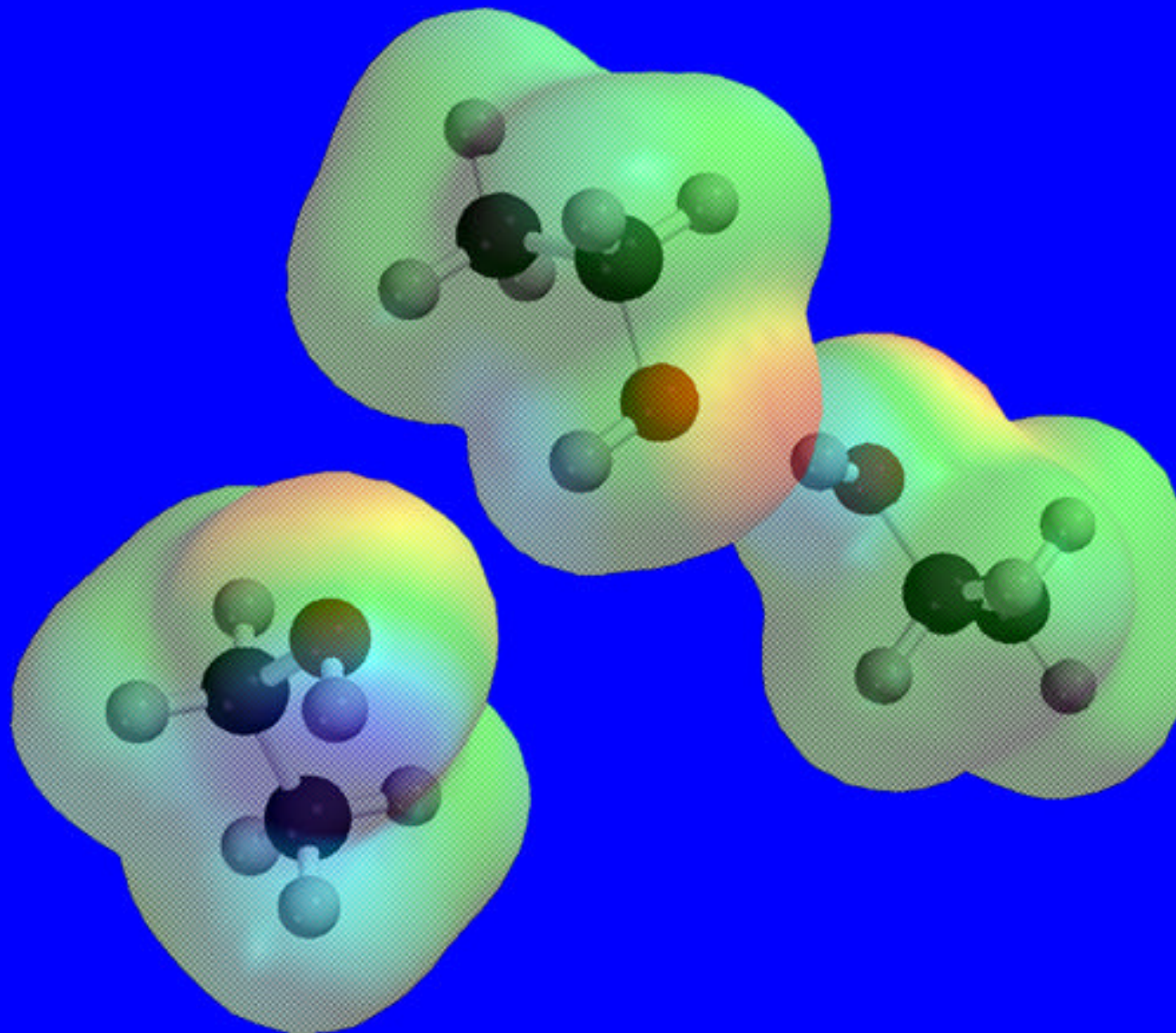
Dipole moment, D

1.7

*Figure 4.4 Hydrogen bonding in ethanol*



*Figure 4.4 Hydrogen bonding in ethanol*



*Boiling point increases with increasing number of halogens*

Compound	Boiling Point
$\text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$	$-24^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$	$40^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CHCl}_3$	$61^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CCl}_4$	$77^\circ\text{C}$

Even though  $\text{CCl}_4$  is the only compound in this list without a dipole moment, it has the highest boiling point.

Induced dipole-induced dipole forces are greatest in  $\text{CCl}_4$  because it has the greatest number of Cl atoms. Cl is more polarizable than H.

*But trend is not followed when halogen  
is fluorine*

Compound	Boiling Point
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{F}$	$-32^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CH}_3\text{CHF}_2$	$-25^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CH}_3\text{CF}_3$	$-47^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_3$	$-78^\circ\text{C}$

*But trend is not followed when halogen  
is fluorine*

Compound	Boiling Point
$\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{F}$	$-32^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CH}_3\text{CHF}_2$	$-25^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CH}_3\text{CF}_3$	$-47^\circ\text{C}$
$\text{CF}_3\text{CF}_3$	$-78^\circ\text{C}$

Fluorine is not very polarizable and induced dipole-induced dipole forces decrease with increasing fluorine substitution.

## *Solubility in water*

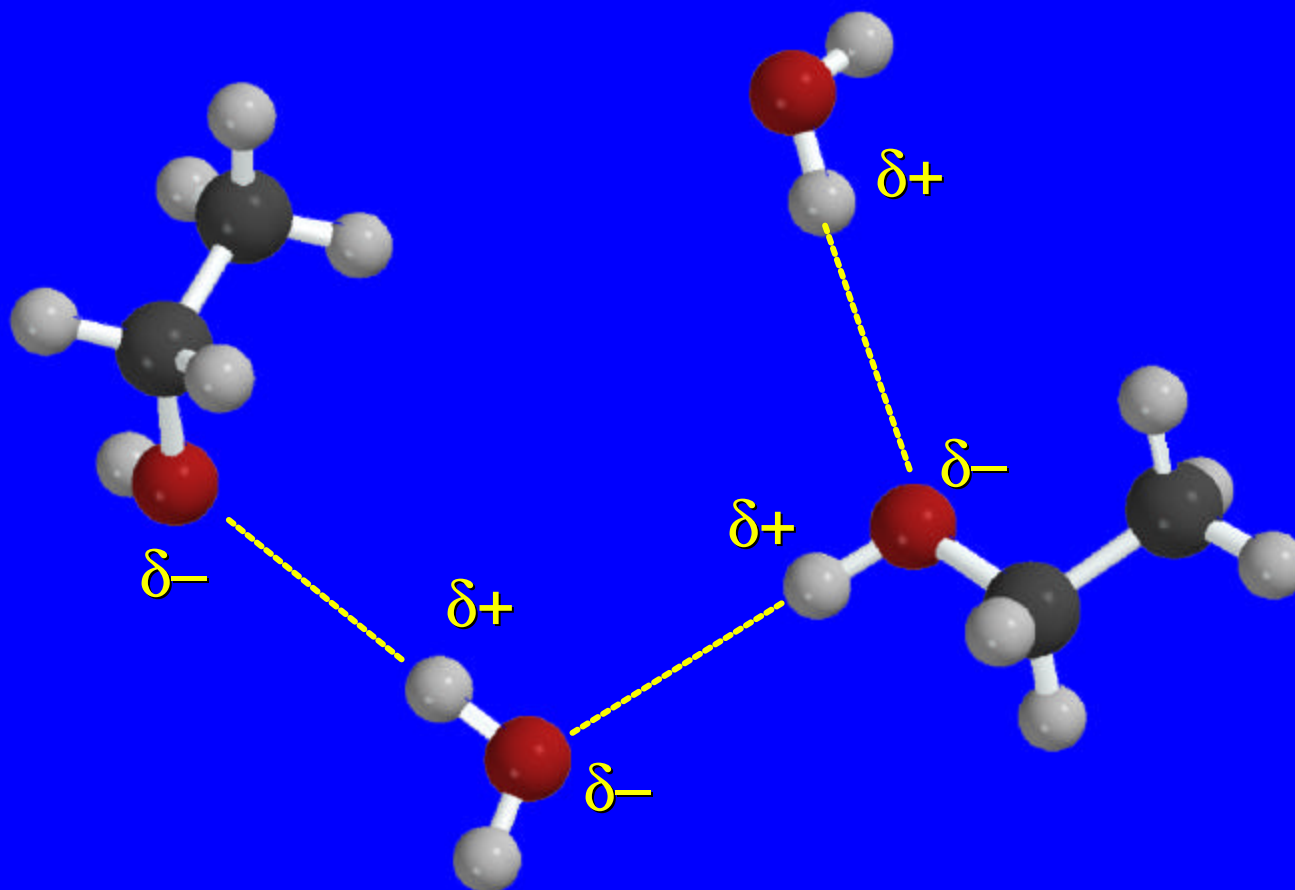
Alkyl halides are insoluble in water.

Methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol are completely miscible with water.

The solubility of an alcohol in water decreases with increasing number of carbons (compound becomes more hydrocarbon-like).



*Figure 4.5 Hydrogen Bonding  
Between Ethanol and Water*



## *Density*

Alkyl fluorides and alkyl chlorides are less dense than water.

Alkyl bromides and alkyl iodides are more dense than water.

All liquid alcohols have densities of about 0.8 g/mL.