CHEMICAL TEST

OH-group [alcohol, phenol and carboxylic acid] (i) Na -metal: evolves H₂ gas with. (ii) Lucas test: (anhydrous ZnCl₂ / fConcentrated HCl) 3° → Formation of turbidity → immediate	5 Carboxylic acid With NaHCO ₃ gives brisk effervescence of CO ₂		
	R-COOH + NaHCO ₃ \longrightarrow R-COŌNa ⁺ + H ₂ O + CO ₂		
2° → Formation of turbidity within 5 minutes. 1° → No turbidity appears –			
Phenolic group [i]Phenol gives violet colour with alc. FeCl ₃ [ii] Phenol gives white precipitate with Br ₂ water	6 Amines [1 ⁰ only] Carbyl amine test - all 1° amines when heated with CHCl ₃ and alc. KOH form isocyanides (Foul smelling odour)		
3 Carbonyl groups [both aldehyde And ketone] 2,4 – DNPH (Brady's reagent) → Red ppt (c)	Aniline Diazo test - aniline is reacted with NaNO ₂ and HCl then with Phenol to give orange colour or 2-naphthol to give red colour OH O		
	p-Hydroxyazobenzene (Orange dye)		
4 Aldehydes only (i) aldehyde gives Red ppt of Cu ₂ O with Fehling soln	8 The Iodoform Test Methyl ketones, Acetaldehyde and α-Methyl secondary alcohols undergo the iodoform reaction and give yellow crystalline precipitate confirms the presence of a methyl secondary alcohol or a methyl		
(ii) Silver mirror (Ag) with Tollen's Reagent	ketone or acetaldehyde		
RCHO + 2 Ag(NH ₃) ₂ ⁺ + 3 OH ⁻ RCOO ⁻ + Ag + 4 NH ₃ + 2 H ₂ RCH(CH ₃)OH + 6 OH ⁻ + 4 I ₂ CHI ₃ + RCOO ⁻ + 5 I ⁻ + 5 I ⁻			
$R - CHO + 2Cu^{2+} + 5OH^{-} \longrightarrow RCOO^{-} + Cu_{2}O + 3H_{2}O$			
red-brown ppt	RCOCH ₃ + 4 OH ⁻ + 3 I ₂ CHI ₃ + RCOO ⁻ + 3 I ⁻ + 3 H ₂ O		

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CHEMICAL TESTS

Pair	Reagent used for reaction	observations
Allyl chloride and vinyl chloride	Aqueous AgNO ₃	White ppt with Allyl chloride
Chlorobenzene and benzyl chloride	Aqueous AgNO ₃	White ppt with benzyl chloride
Chloroform and carbon tetra chloride	Isocynide test [1 ⁰ amine + NaOH] or carbylamine test	Foul smell of R-NC with Chloroform
Methyl alcohol and ethyl alcohol	Iodoform test[NaOH+I2]	Yellow ppt with ethyl alcohol
Ethyl alcohol and n-propyl alcohol	Iodoform test[NaOH+I2]	Yellow ppt with ethyl alcohol
n-Propyl alcohol and iso-propyl alcohol	Iodoform test[NaOH+I2]	Yellow ppt with iso-propyl alcohol
Butane-1-oland Butane-2-ol	Iodoform test[NaOH+I2]	Yellow ppt with Butane-2-ol
Formaldehyde and acetaldehyde	Iodoform test[NaOH+I2]	Yellow ppt with acetaldehyde
Pentane -3-one andpentane-2-one	Iodoform test[NaOH+I2]	Yellow ppt with pentane-2-one
Acetophenone and benzophenone	Iodoform test[NaOH+I2] or NaOI	Yellow ppt with Acetophenone
1º alcohol and 3º alcohol	Lucas test [conc-HCl+ ZnCl ₂]	White turbidity with 3° alcohol
An alcohol and a phenol	Neutral FeCl ₃	Violet colour with phenol
Phenol and acetic acid [carboxylic acid]	Sodium bicarbonate	Effervescence of CO ₂ with acetic acid
Propanal and Propanone	Tollen's test or Fehling's test	Silver mirror with Propanal or red ppt with FT
Phenol and Benzoic acid	Neutral FeCl ₃	Violet colour with phenol
Benzoic acid and Ethyl benzoate	Sodium bicarbonate	Effervescence of CO ₂ with acetic acid
Benzaldehyde and Acetophenone	Tollen's test or Fehling's test	Silver mirror with Benzaldehyde

Ethanal and Propanal	Iodoform test[NaOH+I2] or NaOI	Yellow ppt with ethanol
Methylamine and dimethylamine	carbylamine test.	foul-smelling isocyanides with Methylamine
Secondary and tertiary amines	Hinsberg's reagent[]	product that is insoluble in an alkali.with Secondary amines
Ethylamine and aniline	azo-dye test [(i)(NaNO ₂ + dil.HCl) ii(alkaline solution of 2-naphthol)]	A dye of red color is obtained with aromatic amines [[aniline]]
Aniline and benzylamine	Di azo-dye test	A dye of red color is obtained with aromatic amines[aniline]
Aniline and N-methylaniline.	Carbylamine test	foul-smelling isocyanides with Aniline
Phenol and aniline	Carbylamine test	foul-smelling isocyanides with Aniline

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