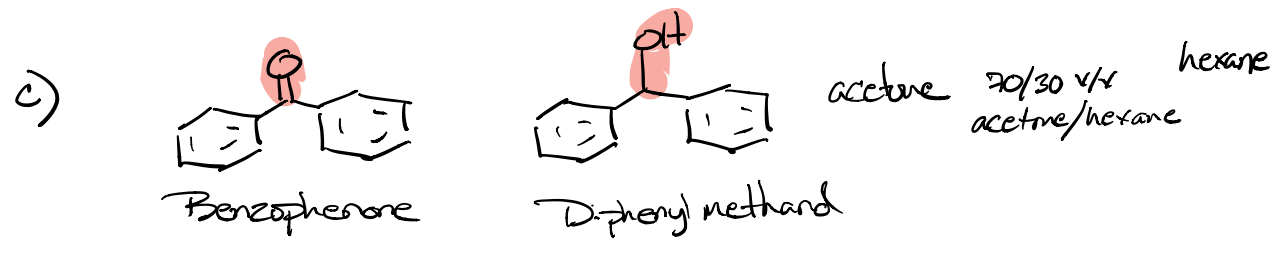
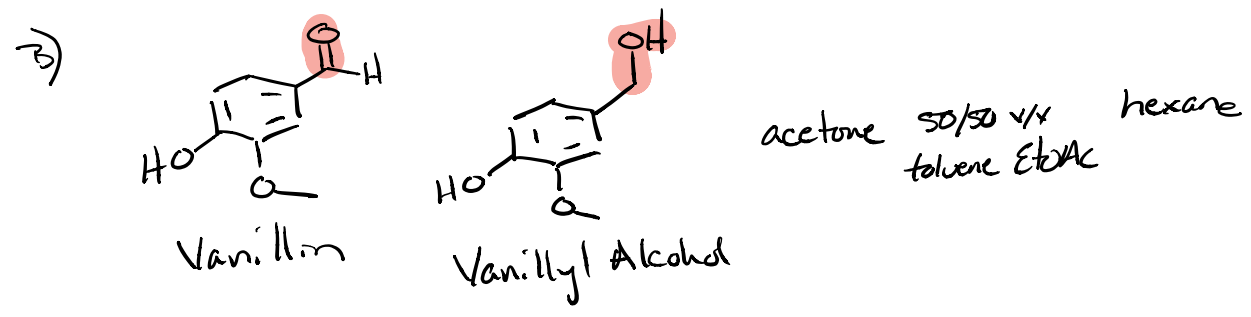
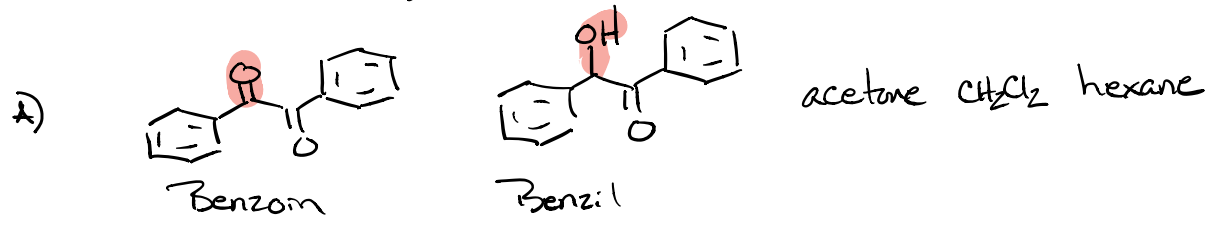
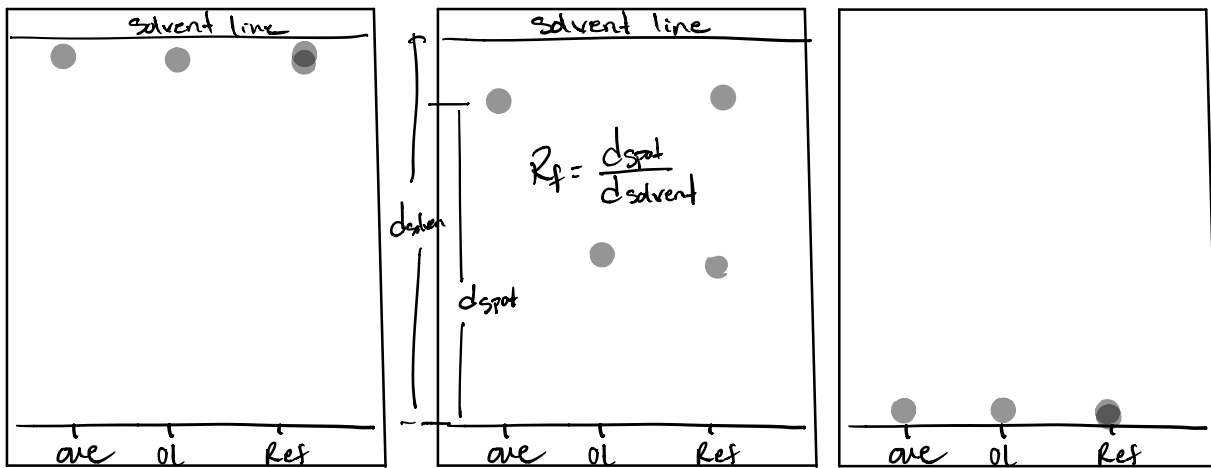
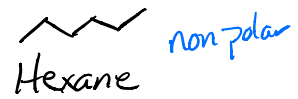
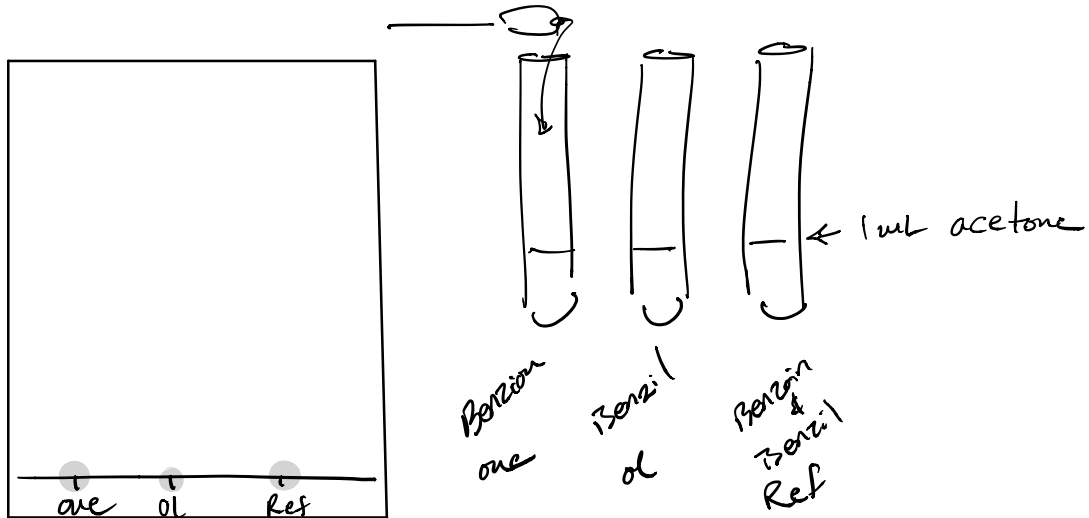
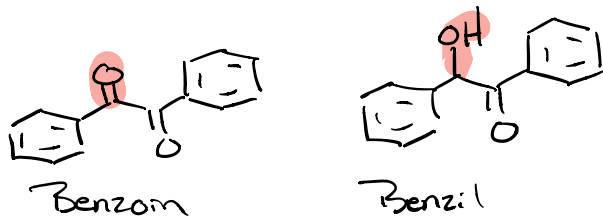
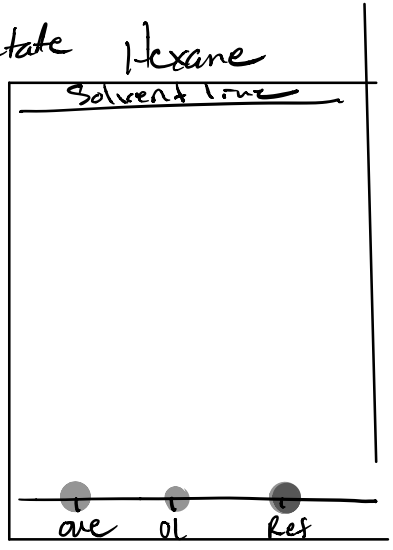
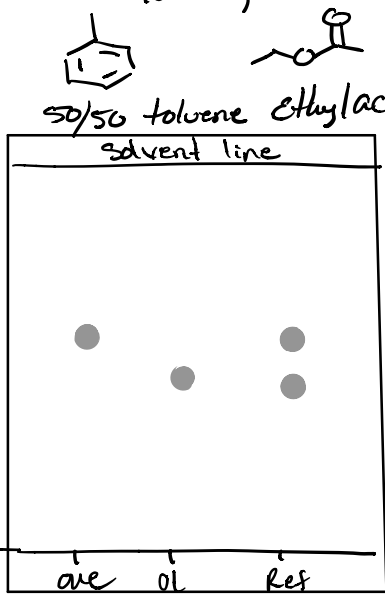
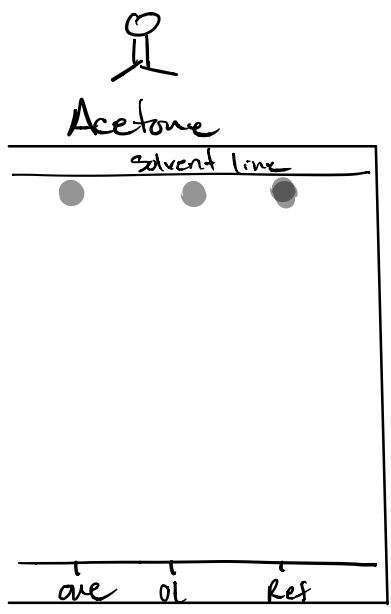
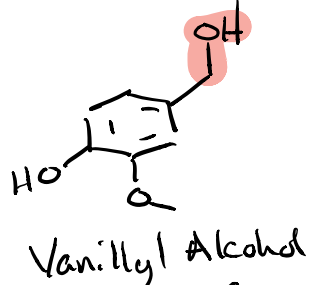
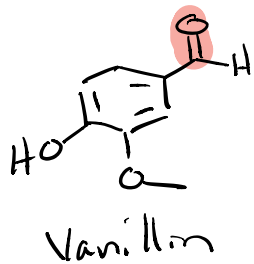


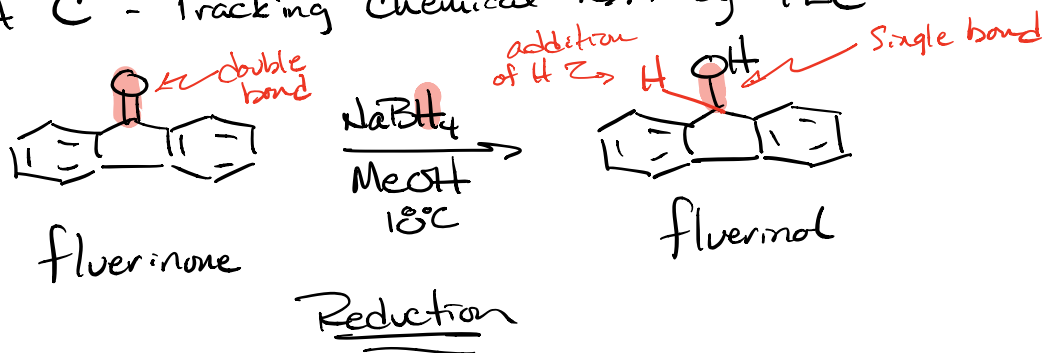
Part B - Choosing the right solvent







Part C - Tracking Chemical Rxn by TLC



Oxidation = The gain of oxygen or loss of hydrogen

Reduction = The gain of hydrogen or loss of oxygen

Hydride Reagents

H_2 molecular hydrogen

H^+ hydrogen ion \rightarrow proton

H^- hydride

O^{2-} oxide

N^{3-} nitride

F^- fluoride

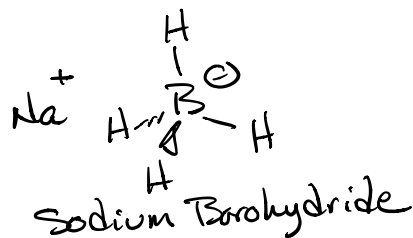
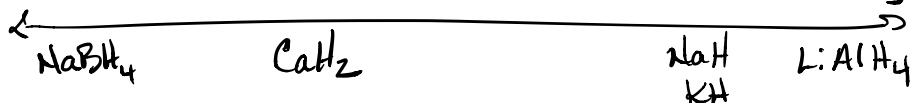
Cl^- chloride

NaH Sodium hydride

KH Potassium hydride

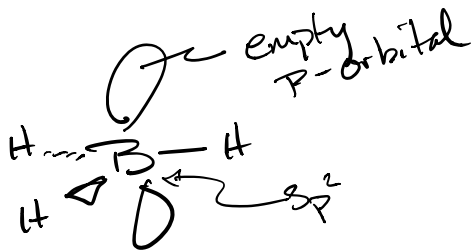
CaH_2 Calcium hydride

use in air
wild & protic solvents

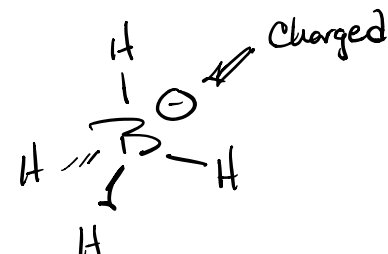


explode in air
Strong

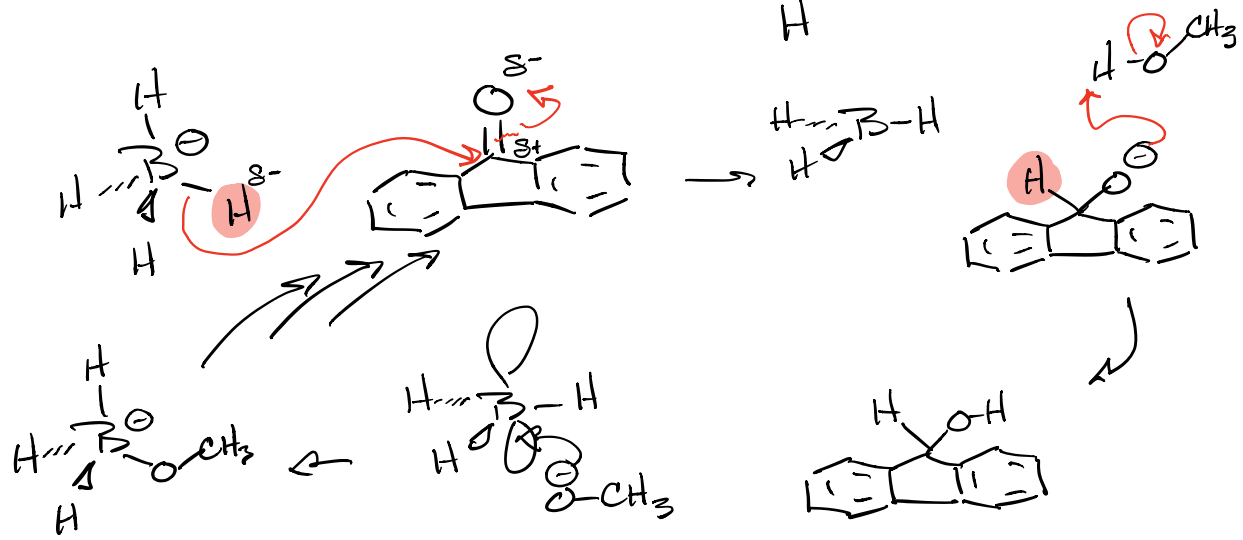
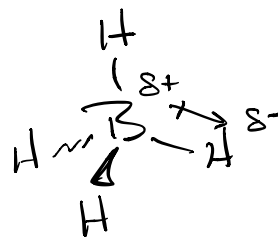
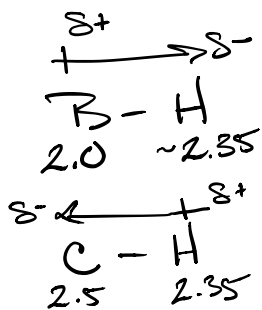
Boron 3A element

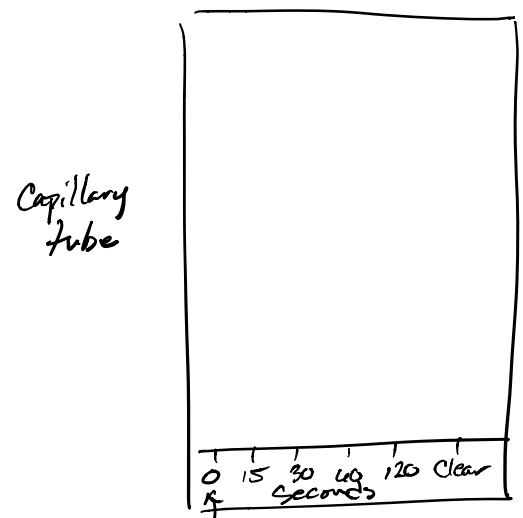
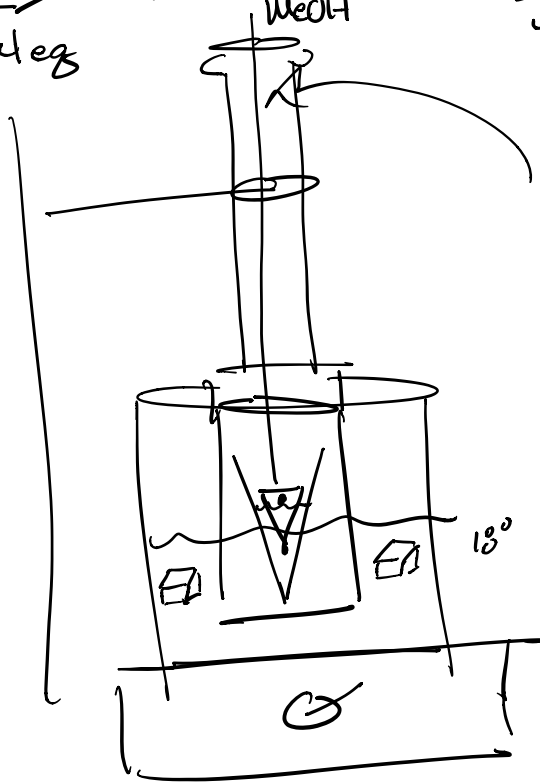
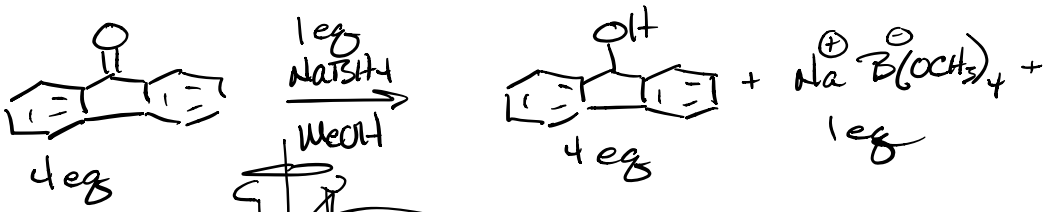


6 valence e^-

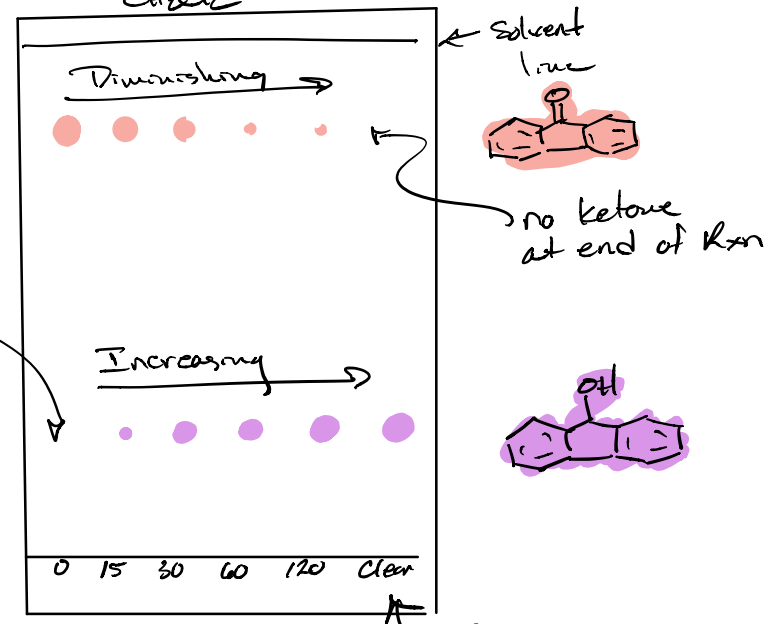


Borohydride
8 valence e^-





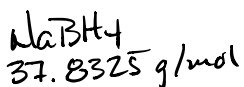
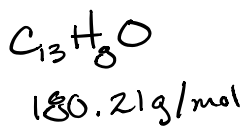
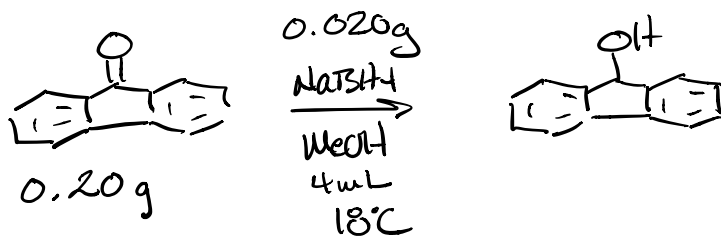
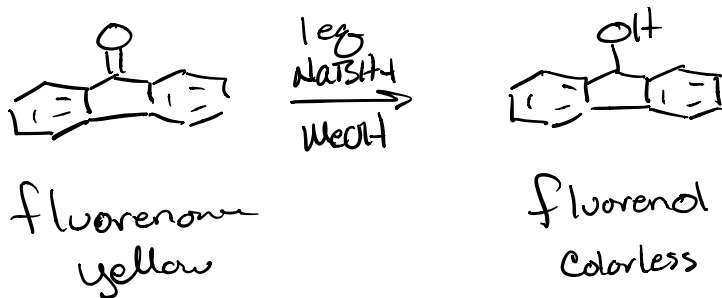
CH₂Cl₂



No alcohol at start

no ketone at end of rxn

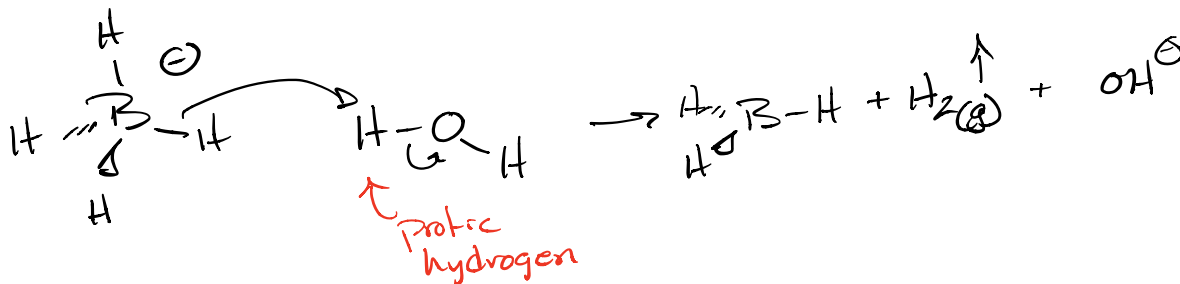
?



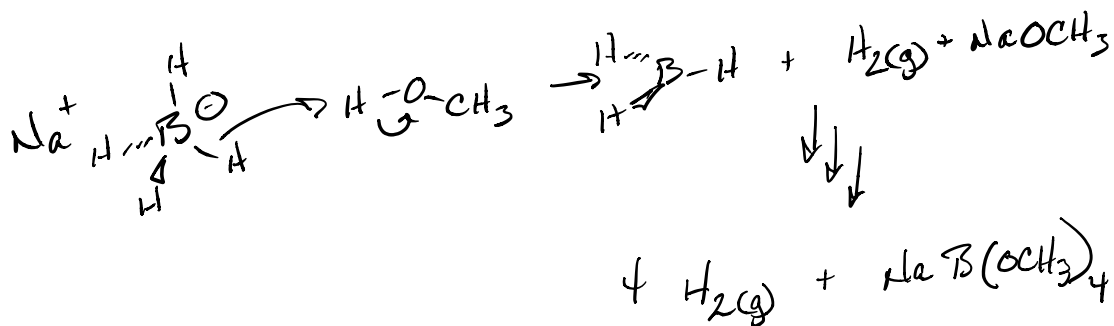
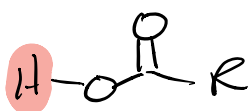
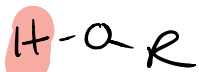
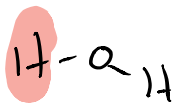
$$0.20 \text{ g C}_{13}\text{H}_{10}\text{O} \times \frac{1 \text{ mole}}{180.21 \text{ g}} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mmol}}{1 \text{ mole}} = 1.1 \text{ mmole}$$

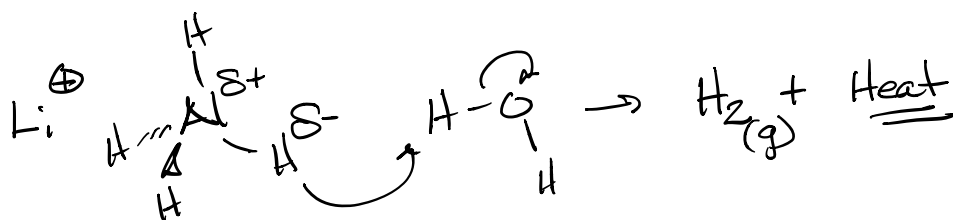
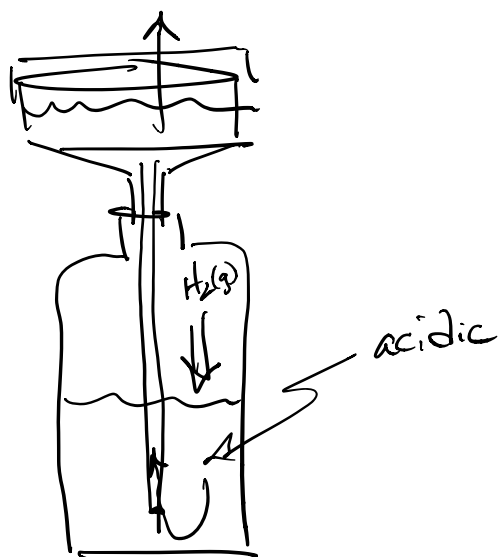
$$0.020 \text{ g NaBH}_4 \times \frac{1 \text{ mole}}{37.8325 \text{ g}} \times \frac{4 \text{ mole H}}{1 \text{ mole BH}_4} \times \frac{1000 \text{ mmol H}}{1 \text{ mole H}} = 2.1 \text{ mmol}$$

↑
 2x needed



Protic hydrogen = hydrogen bonding hydrogen





NaH
 KH

} Never use metal
 Always use plastic

static electricity
 can detonate hydrides