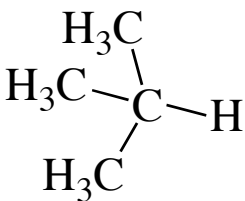
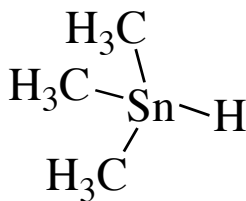


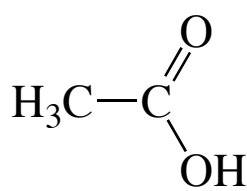
Ex 38A - Acidity

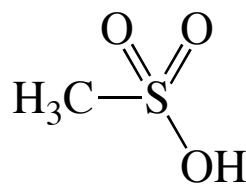
Question One

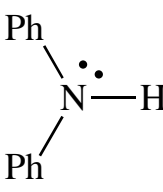
For each of the following groups of molecules, rank them by their acidity. Is the difference due to size, inductive effects, resonance effects or electronegativity?

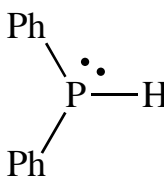
- i)
- 
C[Si](C)(C)C


C[C+](C)(C)C

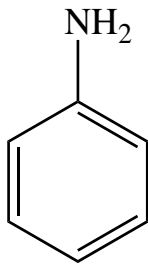
Anion formed on C or Sn, same group. In this case the larger atom - Sn - will stabilize the charge making the tin compound more acidic.
- ii)
- 
CC(=O)O

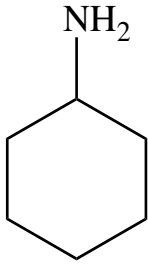

CS(=O)(=O)O

The conjugate base of the sulfonic acid has its negative charge delocalized over three O atoms while the carboxylate does so over only two. The sulfonic acid is therefore more acidic.
- iii)
- 
Nc1ccccc1c2ccccc2


Pc1ccccc1c2ccccc2

Anion formed on P or N, same group. In this case the larger atom - P - will stabilize the charge making the phosphorus compound more acidic.
- iv)
- HClO HClO₂ HClO₃ HClO₄

These are listed in increasing order of acidity. The conjugate bases have 1, 2, 3 and 4 resonance structures respectively.
- v)
- 
Nc1ccccc1


Nc1ccccc1

The conjugate base of aniline is resonance stabilized whereas that of cyclohexylamine is not. The former will be more acidic.
- vi)
- FCH₂CO₂H FCH₂CH₂CO₂H

The F atom will stabilize the conjugate base of both these acids, but will be more effective when closer to the carboxylate anion. The first molecule is therefore more acidic.