

5.4.3 Connect amine reactions and complete polymer structures

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: **23 marks****KEY WORDS** evidence • conditions

Objective

Connect amine reactions and complete polymer structures. All questions and marking guidance are original.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Butylamine is both a base and a nucleophile. Water gives a reversible basic solution; acid protonates it. Halogenoalkanes can alkylate it, while ethanoyl chloride acylates it to an amide. Nitrogen can also donate its lone pair as a ligand to copper(II).

■ Worked method

$\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH}_3^+ + \text{OH}^-$. In acylation, $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl} + 2\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH}_2 \rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CONHC}_4\text{H}_9 + \text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{NH}_3^+\text{Cl}^-$. With a diacid and diamine, repeated amide formation links both skeletons into a polyamide backbone. Retain the two monomer carbon counts when drawing a repeat.

2 Practice

2.1 Write butylamine's equation with water and explain why a basic solution forms. [2]

2.2 Explain two different uses of butylamine's nitrogen lone pair when reacting with HCl and with a copper(II) complex. [2]

occur and how excess ammonia affects primary-amine preparation from a halogenoalkane. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Draw a complete nylon-6,6 repeat from $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{NH}_2$ and $\text{HOOC}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{COOH}$, with amide links and continuing bonds through brackets. [4]

3.2 Give condensed repeat units for poly(propenamide) and poly(ethenol), including continuing bonds at both ends. Explain the type of polymerisation for the former. [3]

3.3 Phenylamine is converted to a diazonium salt and coupled with phenol. State both conditions and name the link formed. Explain why warm diazonium storage is unsuitable. [4]

2-aminopropanoic acid.

[6]
