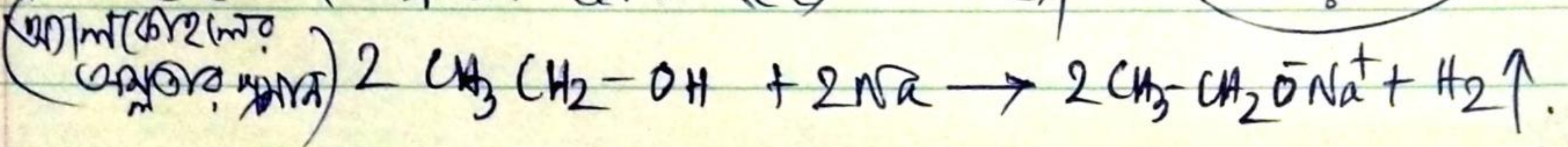
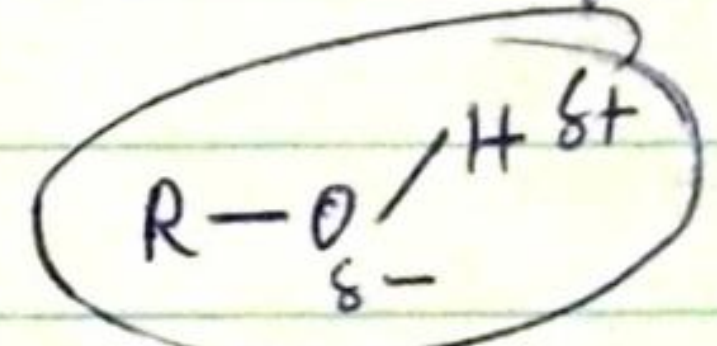


Reaction with sodium (ଅମଳିୟତା ନିଶ୍ଚୟ):

Alcohols react with sodium (or potassium) to form alkoxides with the liberation of hydrogen gas. The reason for this is that the -O-H bond of alcohol is polar and allows the release of hydrogen atom (as proton). This proves the acidity of alcohols.

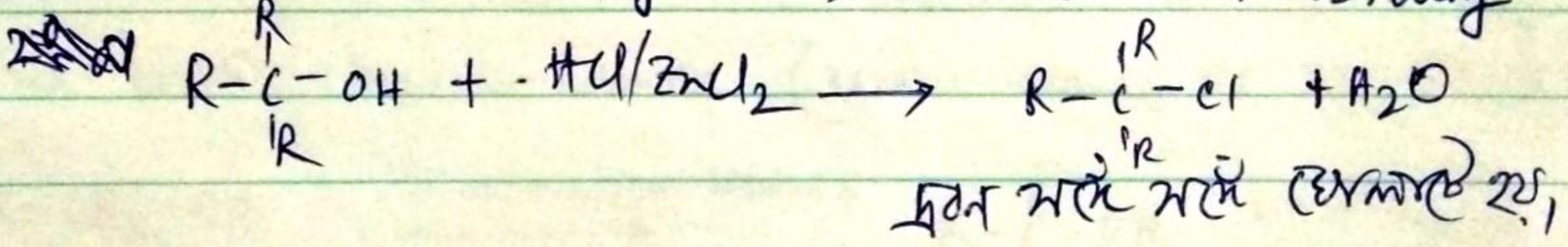
ଅମଳିୟତା ନିଶ୍ଚୟ (ଅମଳିୟତା) ନିଶ୍ଚୟ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହା ସମ୍ଭବ ହୁଏ ଯେ ଏହା ଏକ ପ୍ରୋଟନ୍ ଉତ୍ସ ଅଟେ। ଏହା -O-H ବନ୍ଧର ଧ୍ରୁବତା ଯୋଗୁଁ ହୁଏ, ଯାହା ହାଇଡ୍ରୋଜନ ପ୍ରୋଟନ୍ ର ମୁକ୍ତି ଦେଇଥାଏ। ଏହା ଅମଳିୟତା ନିଶ୍ଚୟ କରେ।



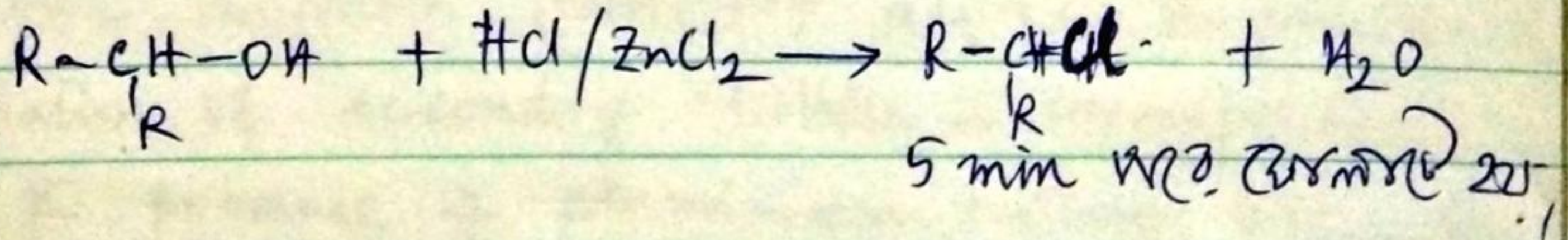
Lucas Test: ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ବିଭେଦ Distinction between 1°, 2°, 3° alcohols

In this test alcohols are treated with conc HCl/ZnCl₂ Lucas reagent

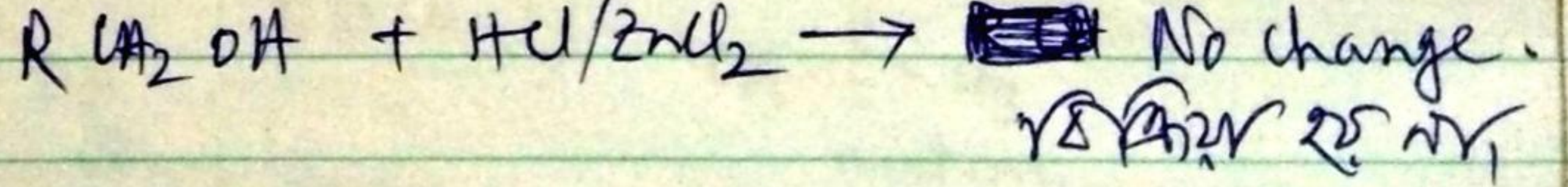
with 3° alcohol: + Lucas reagent → immediate turbidity



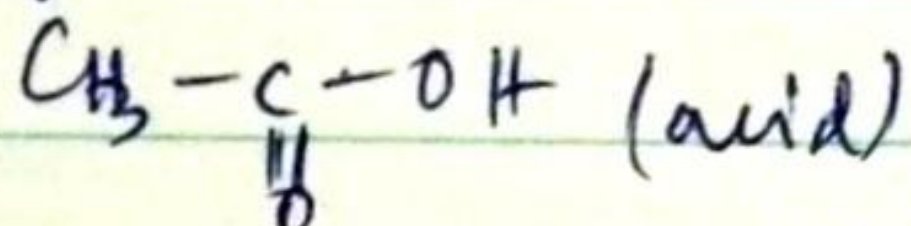
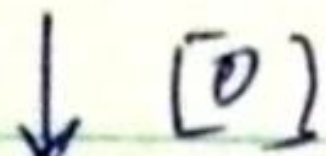
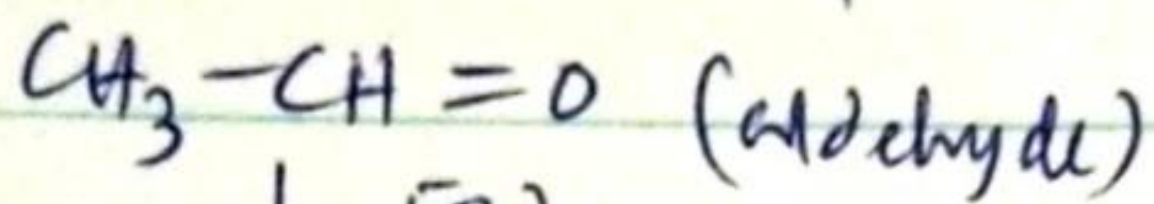
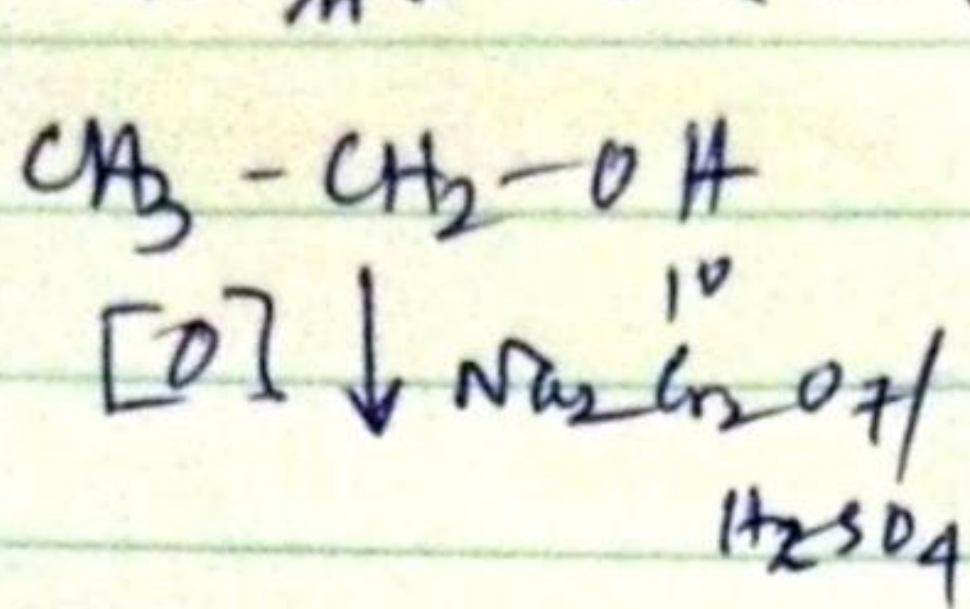
2° alcohol + HCl/ZnCl₂ Lucas reagent → Turbidity after 5 min.



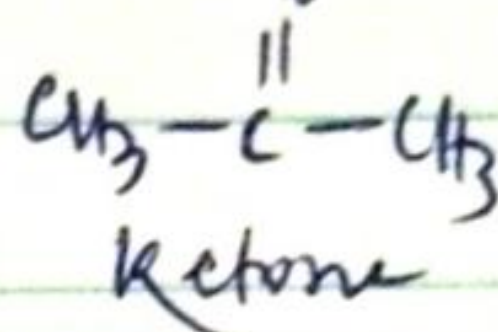
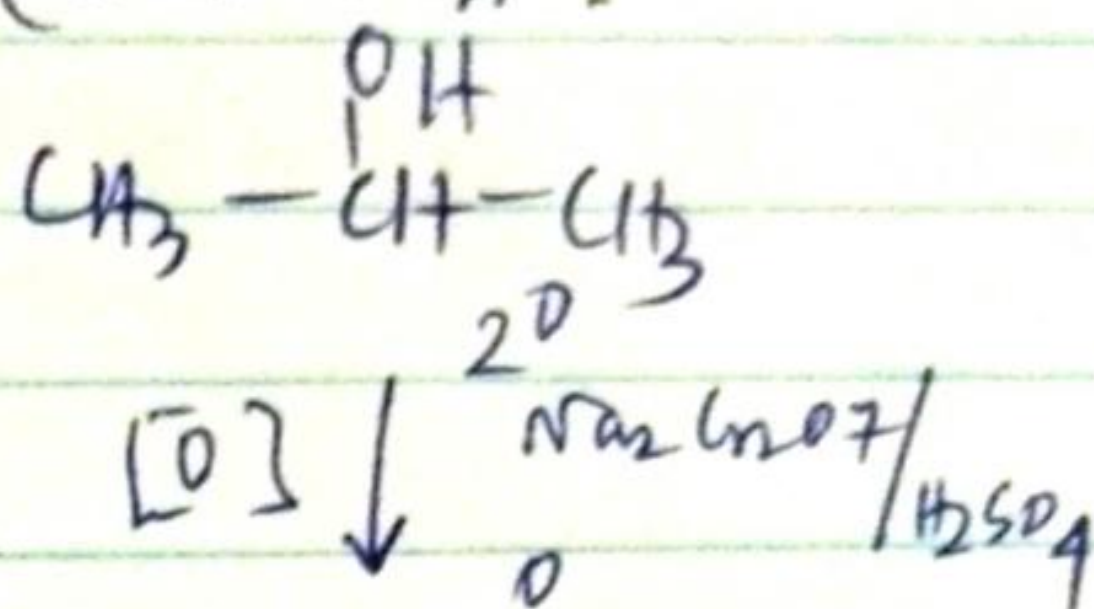
1° alcohol + Lucas reagent → No turbidity.



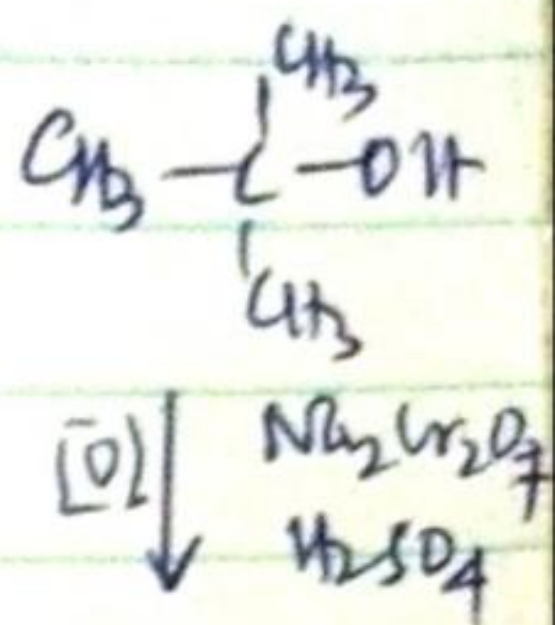
⊕ Reaction with Acidic dichromate $\text{Na}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7/\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$
 ଏମିତି ଚକ୍ରକାରୀ ନୁହେଁ ଯଦି ଯାଏ.



Orange solⁿ becomes green
 ଫାଲ୍‌ମ୍ ଫାଟ୍ ନୁହେଁ ଫାଟ୍ ଫାଟ୍ ଫାଟ୍.

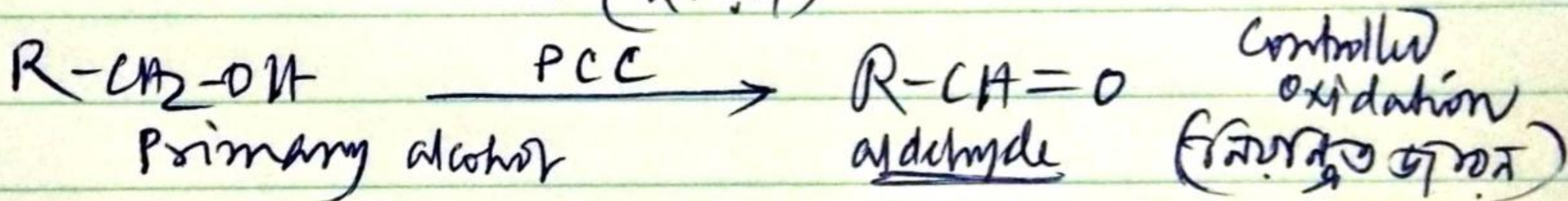


Orange solⁿ becomes green
 ଫାଲ୍‌ମ୍ ଫାଟ୍ ନୁହେଁ ଫାଟ୍.

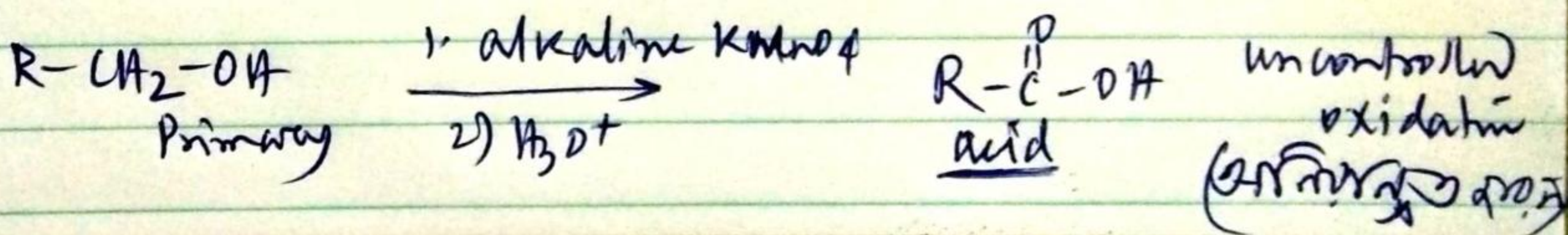


No reaction
 (orange solⁿ ଫାଟ୍ ଫାଟ୍ ଫାଟ୍)

⊕ Reaction with PCC (Pyridinium chlorochromate)
 ଅକ୍ସିଡେସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍ (ଅକ୍ସିଡେସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍)
 Oxidation reaction (ଅକ୍ସିଡେସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍)



⊕ Reaction with alkaline KMnO_4 (ଅକ୍ସିଡେସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍: KMnO_4 ଯେ ଅକ୍ସିଡେସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍)



⊕ Oppenauer oxidation (ଅକ୍ସିଡେସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍): The reaction involves oxidation of secondary alcohols to corresponding ketone in the presence of aluminium tertiary butoxide.

ଅକ୍ସିଡେସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍ ରିକ୍ସନ୍

