

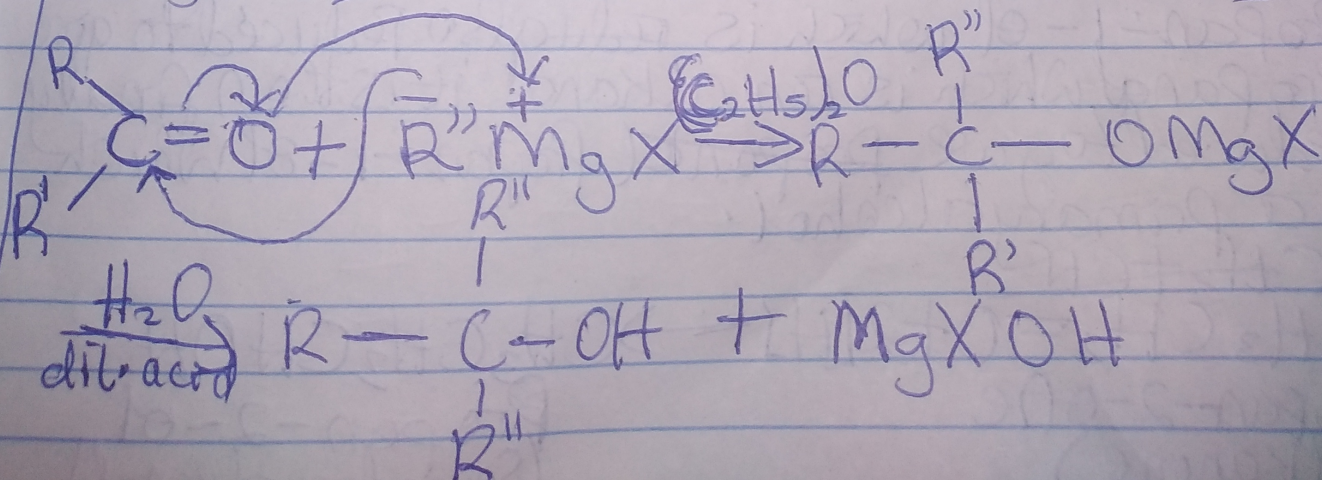
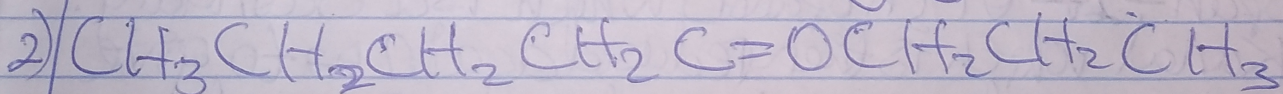
AGAN SHALOM UQUIN

19/04/2011/050

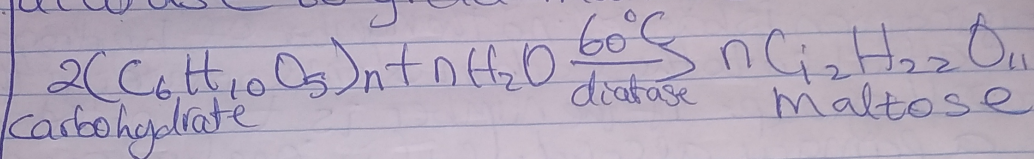
CHON 102

a) Based on number of hydrogen atoms: This classification is based on the number of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group. If the number is two or three it is a primary alcohol. If it is one hydrogen atom it is a secondary alcohol and if there is no hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group it is a tertiary alcohol. examples: methanol, ethanol, propan-2-ol

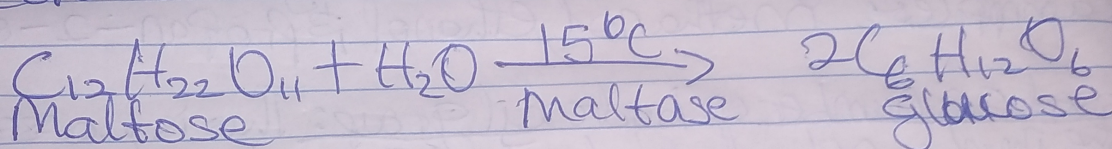
b) Based on number of hydroxyl group: This is based on the number of hydroxyl group present in the alcohol. Monohydric have 1 hydroxyl group present, dihydric or glycols have 2 hydroxyl group present while trihydric or triols have 3. Also polyhydric or polyols have more than 3 hydroxyl groups. e.g. Propanol (monohydric), Ethane-1,2-diol (Dihydric), Propan-1,2,3-triol (Trihydric) and pentanol (Polyhydric) Heptane-2,3,4,5,6 - Pentanol (Polyhydric)



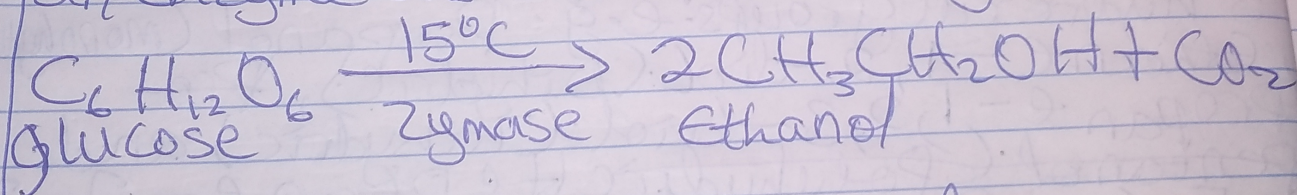
3) Carbohydrate. Such as Starch is warmed at 60°C with ~~maltose~~ containing the enzyme diastase to yield Maltose.



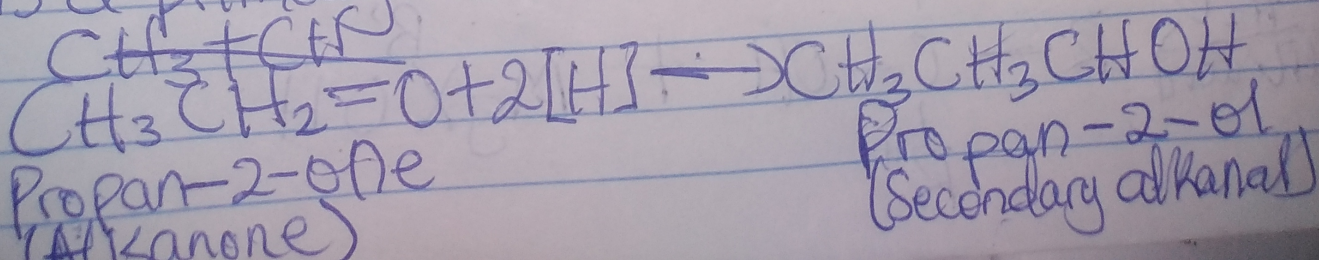
The Maltose is then broken down to glucose when with the on the addition of yeast which contains maltase and at 15°C



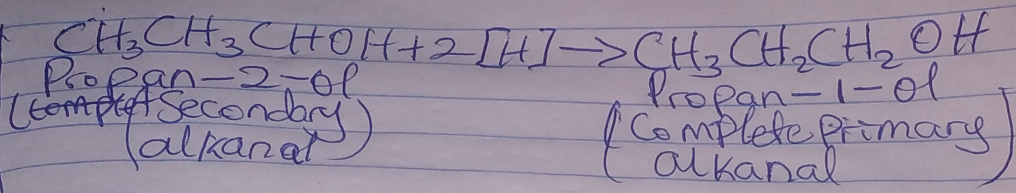
The glucose at a constant temperature of 15°C is then converted to ethanol by fermentation due to the presence of Zymase - an enzyme also contained in yeast.



4) Propan-2-ol when reduced gives Propan-2-ol (Propanol) which is a Secondary alkanol which is then reduced again to give Propan-1-ol which is also reduced to give Propanal, which is an alkanal it is then finally reduced to give ~~propanol~~ propan-1-ol which is a primary alcohol.



ed enzyme



ucose
no 26

