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**COURSE CODE: CHEM 102**

**MATRIC NO: 19/MHS05/001**

1. Discuss the two major classification of alkanols. Give two examples each for each class.

1. CLASSIFICATION BASED ON THE NUMBER OF HYDROGEN ATOMS ATTACHED TO THE CARBON ATOM CONTAINING THE HYDROXYL GROUP: If the number of hydrogen atom attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group is three or two, it’s called a **primary alcohol**. If its one hydrogen atom it’s called a **secondary alcohol**. If there’s no carbon atom attached to the

Examples: CH3OH (METHANOL)-primary alcohol

 CH3CH(OH)CH3 (PROPAN-2-OL)- secondary alcohol

1. CLASSIFICATION BASED ON THE NUMBER OF HYDROXYL GROUP: Alcohols with one hydroxyl group are referred to as **monohydric alcohols.** Those with two hydroxyl groups in their alcoholic structure are called **dihydric alcohols/ glycols** while **trihydric alcohols** have three hydroxyl groups present in their alcoholic structure.

**Polyhdric alcohols** have more than three hydroxyl groups.

Examples: CH3CH2OH (ETHANOL)- monohydric alcohol

 CH3CHOHCH2CH2OH (Butane-1,3-diol)

1. In the Grignard synthesis of alkanols, react a named Grignard reagent with CH3CH2CH2CH2CH2C= OCH2CH2CH3.

SHOW THE REACTION STEPS.

 O

 (grignard reagent)

CH3MgBr + CH3CH2CH2CH2- C -CH2CH2CH3

 CH3

Mg(Br)Cl +CH3CH2CH2CH2-C-CH2CH2CH3

 OH

1. INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION OF ETHANOL: Carbohydrates such as starch are a major group of natural compounds that can be made to yield ethanol by the biological process of fermentation.

The starch containing materials include potatoes, cereals, rice and on warming with malt to 60 degree Celsius for a specific period of time are converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in the malt.

2(C6H10O5)n + nH2O n(C12H22O11)

Carbohydrate 60c/diastase maltose

The maltose is then broken into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase and at a temperature of 15 degree Celsius.

C12H22O11 + H2O 2C6H12O6

Maltose 15C/maltase glucose

 The glucose at constant temperature of 15C is then converted into alcohol by the enzyme zymase contained also in yeast.

C6H12O6 2CH3CH2OH + 2CO2

Glucose 15C/Zymase ethanol

1. Determine the product obtained in the reduction of alkanone and alkanal. Use a specific

example for each and show the reaction for each equation.

**FOR ALKANAL/ ALDEHYDE:** when an alkanal is being reduced it gives a primary alcohol

E.g

 OH

 O

 CH3 – C + 2[H] CH3- C - H (CH3CH2OH)

 H

 H

FOR KETONES OR ALKANONES: The reduction of a ketone leads to a secondary alkanol’

 CH3 OH

 C=O +2[H] CH3-C-H (CH3CHCH3)

CH3 CH3 OH