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DEPT
~~COURSE~~: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

MAT NO: 19/ENG02/030

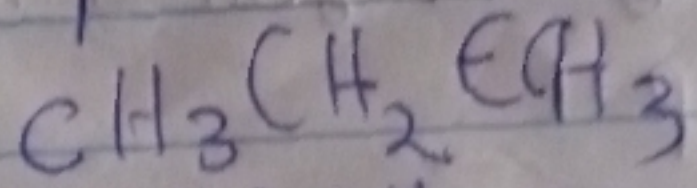
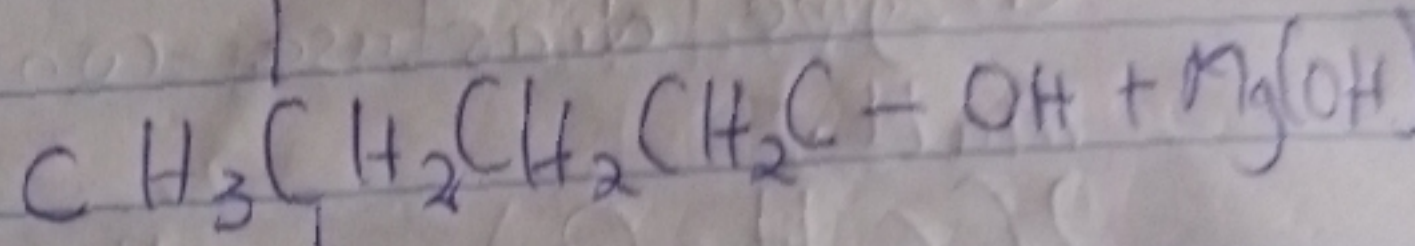
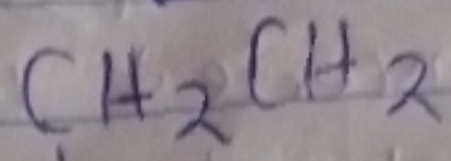
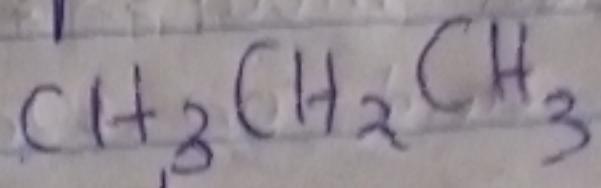
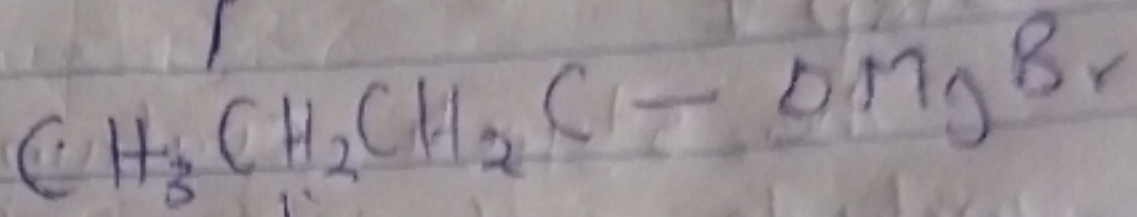
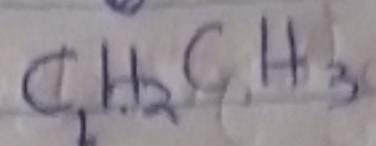
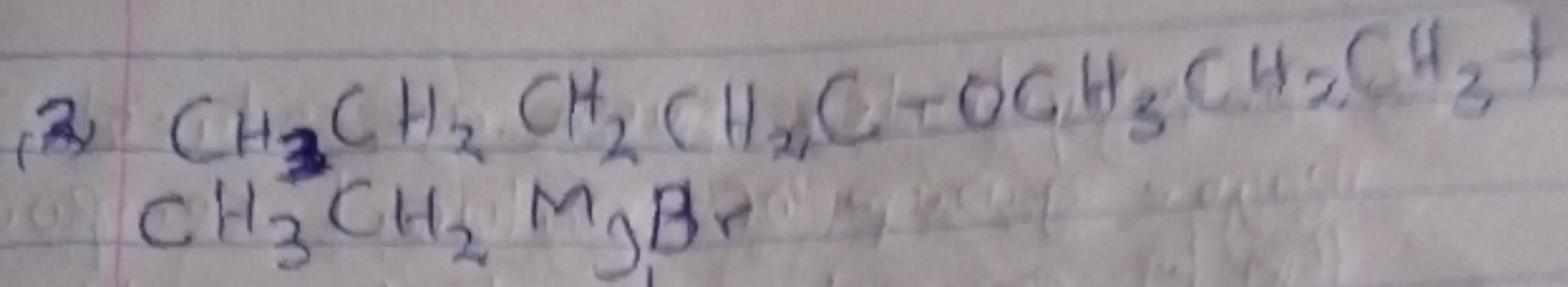
↳ They are:

i) Monohydric Alkanols: These ~~are~~ alkanols contain one hydroxyl group (-OH) per molecule. Example are ethanol and propan-2-ol

ii) Polyhydric Alkanols: These contains more than one hydroxyl group in the molecule, they include:

a) Dihydric alkanols which contain two hydroxyl group in the molecule
e.g ethane-1,2-diol

b) Trihydric alkanols which contain three hydroxyl group in the molecule
propane-1,2,3-triol (glycerol)

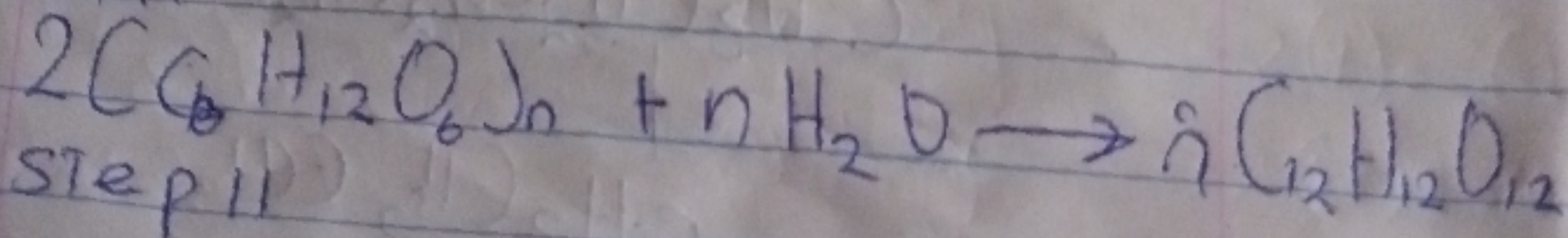


3-Butylethane-3-ol

3. Carbohydrates such as starch are major group of natural compounds that can be made to yield ethanol by the biological process of fermentation.

Step I

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

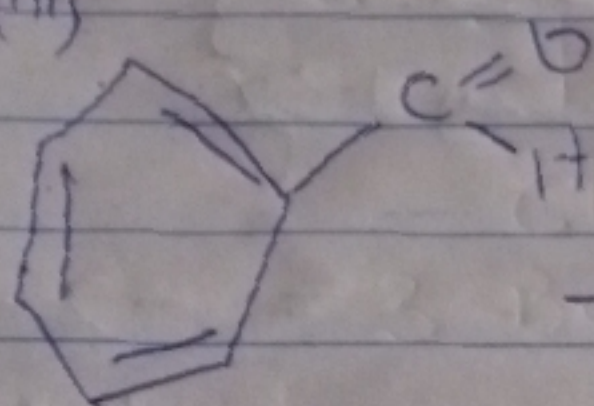


Step II

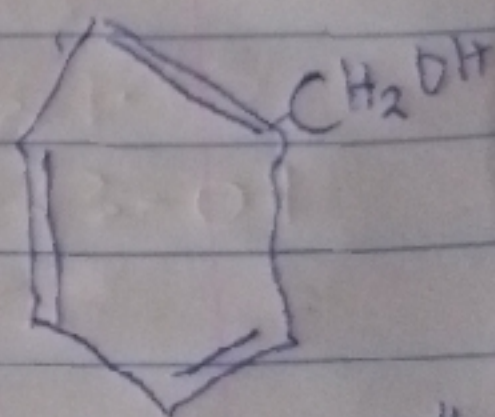
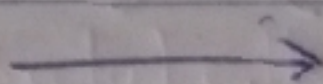
(ii) Products obtained in the reduction of Alkanal and alkanoone.

Aldehyde and ketones are reduced to primary and secondary alcohols respectively by reacting with hydrogen in the presence of a platinum or nickel catalyst or with aluminium isopropoxide or with complex metal hydride, such as lithium tetrahydridoaluminate (iii) or sodium tetrahydridoborate

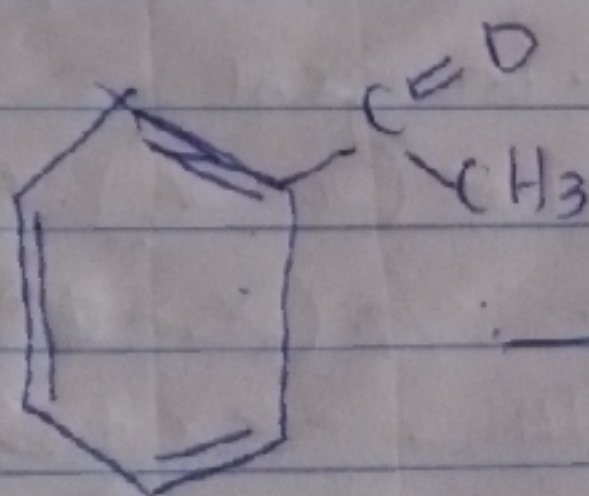
(iii)



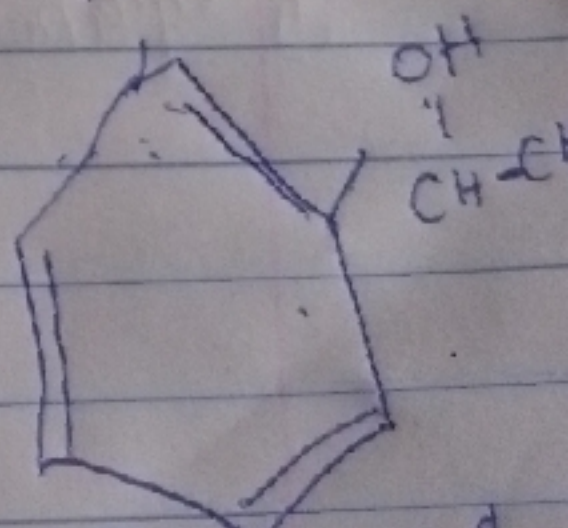
Aldehyde



Primary alcohol



ketone



Secondary alcohol