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Computer Engineering

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1 Primary Alcohols

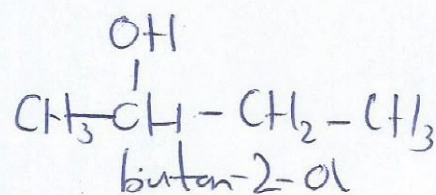
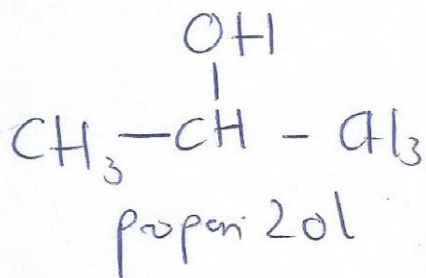
Primary alcohols are those alcohols where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group (OH) is attached to only one single alkyl group. Some of the examples of these primary alcohols include Methanol, Propanol, Ethanol etc.

The complexity of the alkyl ~~group~~ chain is unrelated to the classification of any alcohol considered as primary.

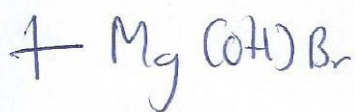
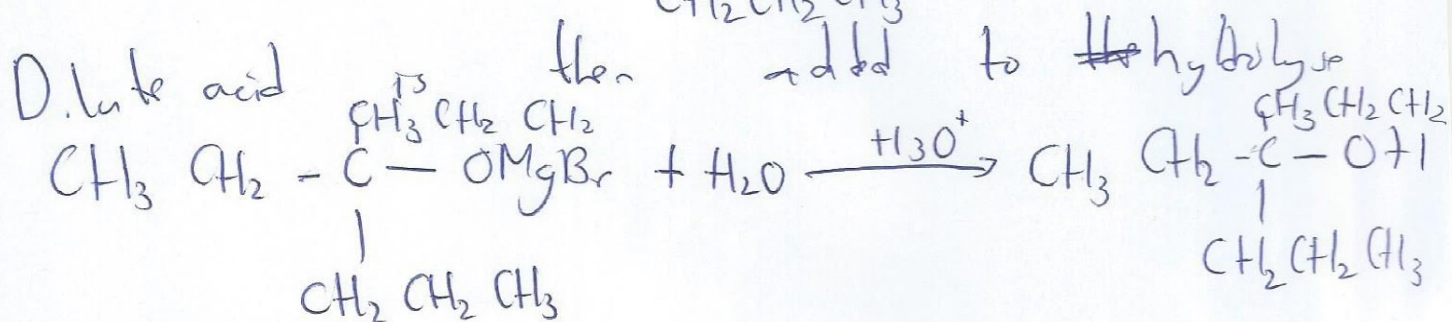
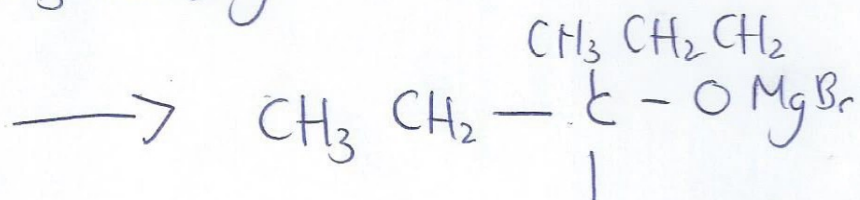
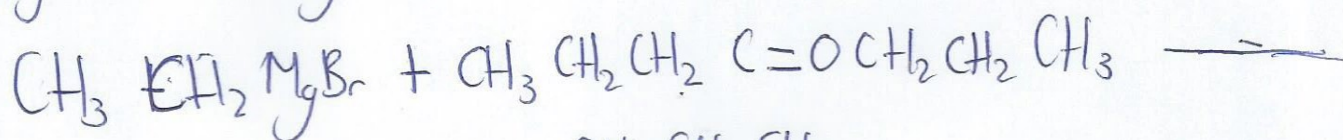
The existence of only one linkage among -OH group and an alkyl group and this thing that qualifies any alcohol as a primary.

ii Secondary Alcohol

Secondary Alcohol are those where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group is attached to two alkyl groups on either side. The two alkyl groups present may be either structurally identical or even different. Some of the examples of secondary alcohols are given below.



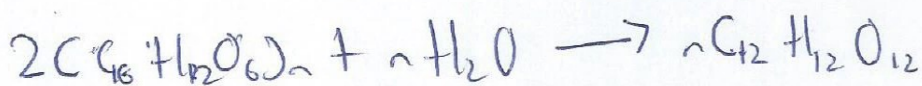
2 Grignard Reagent - $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{MgBr}$



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

Step 1

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



4 Product obtained in the reduction of Alkaneal and Alkanone

Aldehyde and ketone 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 tetrahydride aluminium trihydride or sodium tetrahydroborate (iii)

