

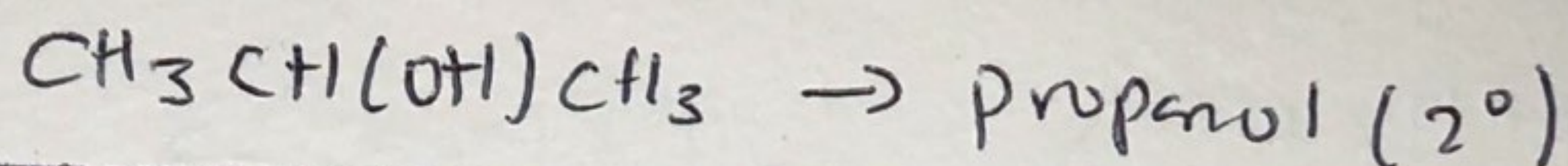
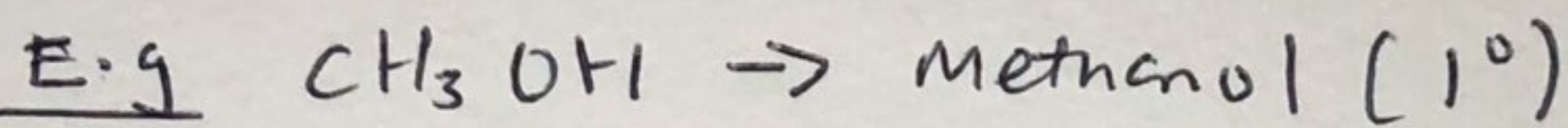
ERETI ISAIAH UREDO

19/ENEDZ/017

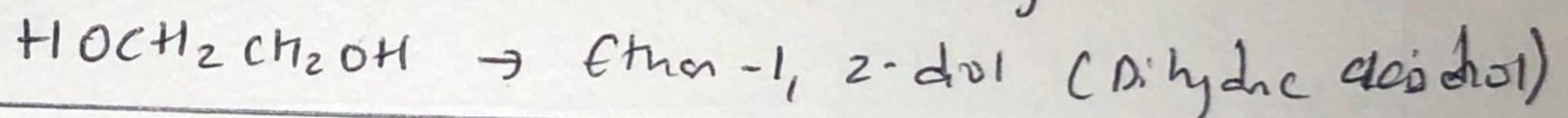
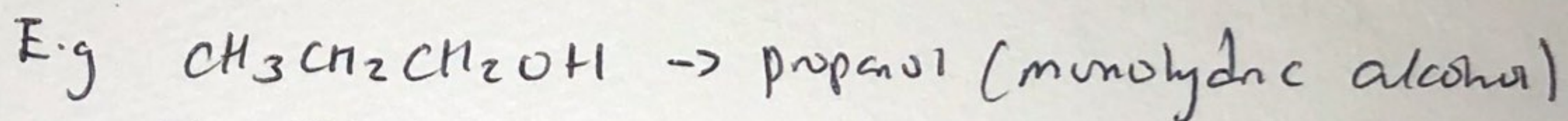
CHEM 102

Due 14th April 2020

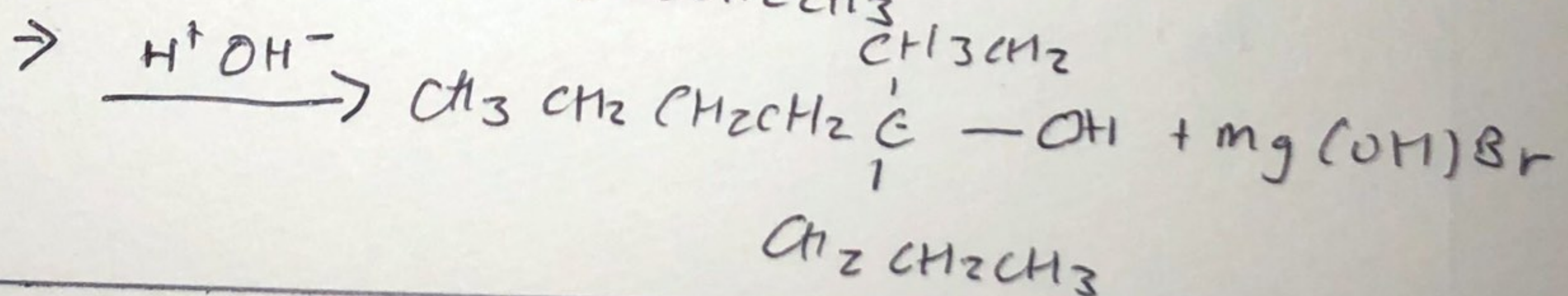
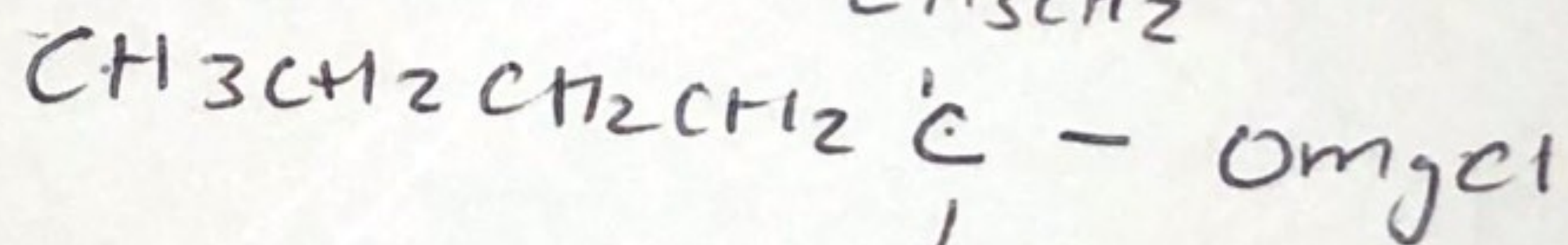
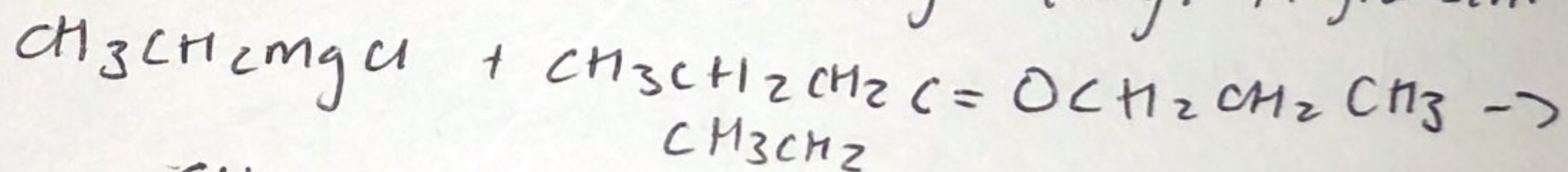
1a Classification based on the numbers of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group.



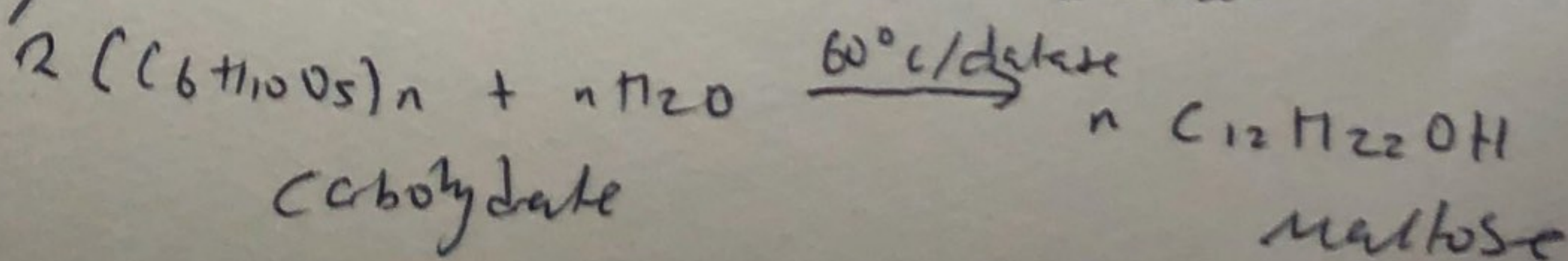
1b Classification based on the number of hydroxyl groups present in the alkane.



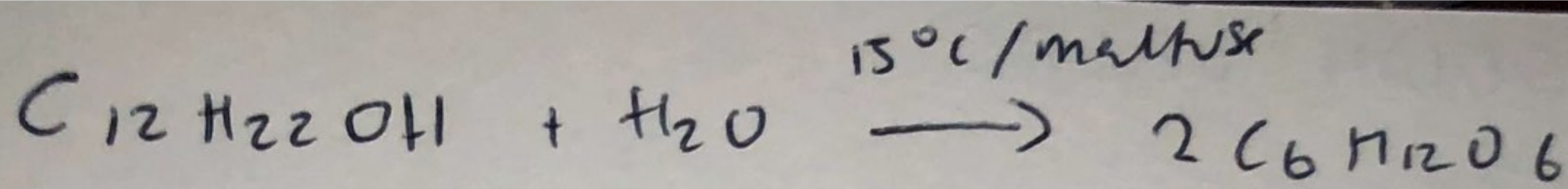
2 Grignard reagent  $\Rightarrow \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{MgCl}$  (Ethy) magnesium chloride



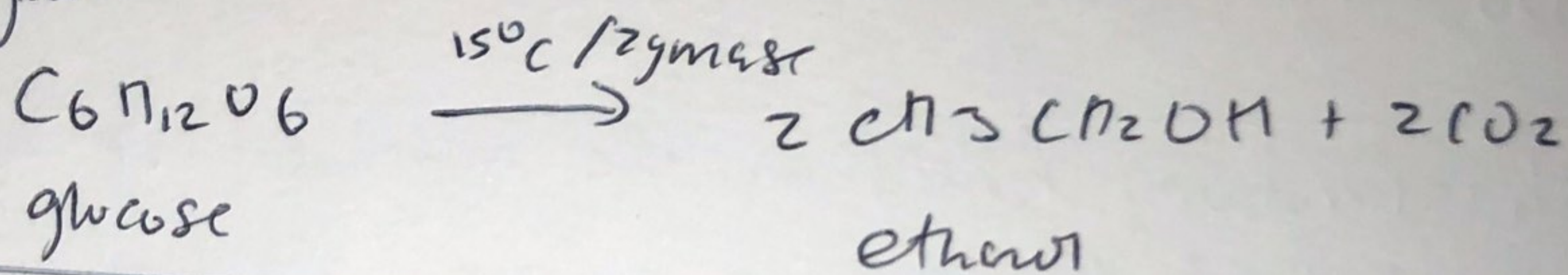
3 starch is a major group of naturally occurring compounds that yield ethanol on fermentation. The biological catalyst breaks down the carbohydrate into ethanol to give 95% yield. The starch containing materials include mashes, potatoes, cereals, rice and on warming with malt to 60°C for a specific period of time are converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in the malt.



The maltose is broken down into glucose on the addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase and at a temperature of 15°C.

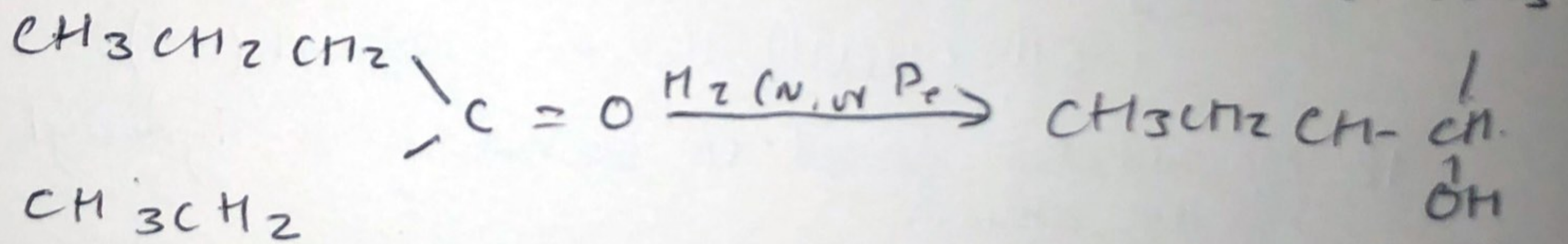


The glucose at constant temperature of  $15^\circ C$  is then converted into alcohol by the zymase contained also in yeast



4. Using marwen Ponder's section

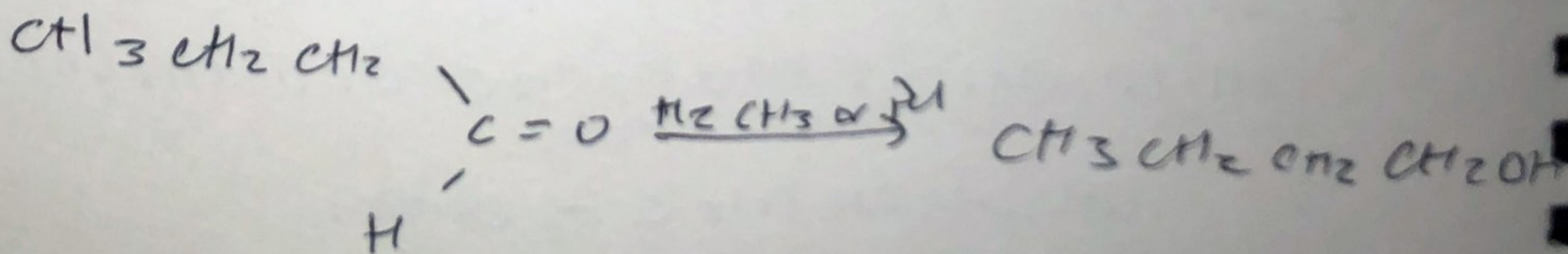
Alkanone



Hexan-3-one

Hexan-3-ol

Alkanol



Butanal

Butanol