

NAME: UDECHUKWU CHINONSO IFENNA

DEPT: COMPUTER ENGINEERING

MATRIC NO: 19/ENG 02/061

COURSE CODE: CHM102

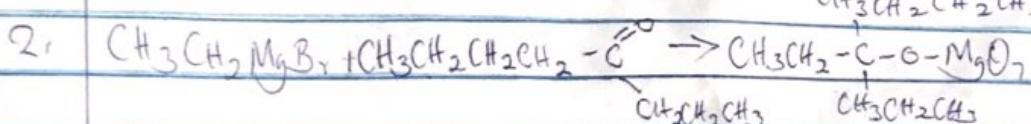
1. Primary Alcohols: These are those alcohols where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group (OH) is attached to only one alkyl group. The complexity of the alkyl chain is unrelated to the classification of any alcohol considered as primary. The existence of only one linkage among $-\text{OH}$ group and an alkyl group and things that qualify alcohol as a primary.

Example: $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$ propan-1-ol $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_2-\text{OH}$

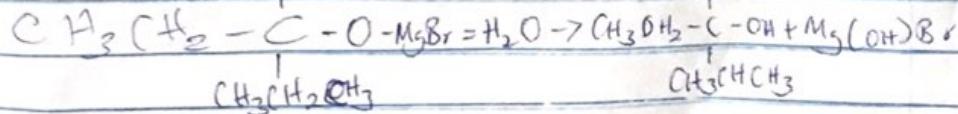
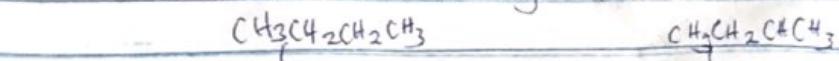
Secondary alcohols: Secondary alcohols are those where the carbon atoms of the hydroxyl group are attached to two alkyl groups on either side. The alkyl groups present may be either structurally identical or even different.

Propan-2-ol $\text{CH}_3-\overset{\text{OH}}{\underset{\text{O-H}}{\text{C}}} \text{-CH}_3$

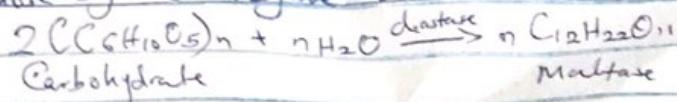
Butan-2-ol $(\text{H}_3-\overset{\text{OH}}{\underset{\text{O}}{\text{C}}}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}_3)$



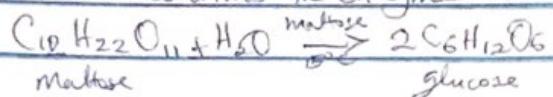
D,Lute acid is then added to the hydrolysate.



3. Firstly, the starch containing materials e.g. potatoes are warmed with malt to 60°C for a specific time. The starch is converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in malt.

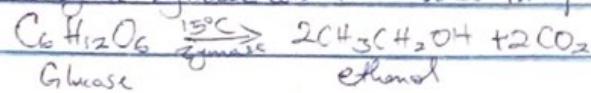


The maltose is taken down into glucose on addition of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase at 15°C



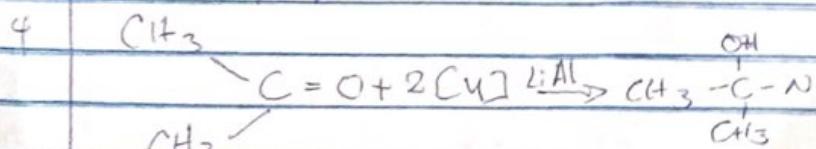
Maltose Glucose

The glucose at constant 15°C is then converted into alcohol by the enzyme Zymase contained also in yeast



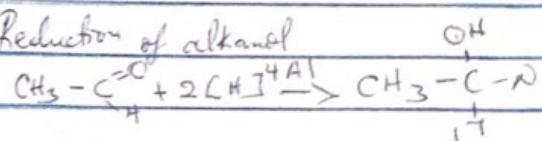
Glucose Ethanol

Reduction of Alkanone



Secondary alcohol.

Reduction of alkandal



Primary alcohol.