

NAME; IYAMU UCHENNA PRECIOUS

MATRIC NO; 19/ENG06/031

CHM 102

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

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DEPT: MECHANICAL ENGINEERING  
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Primary alcohol - Primary alcohol the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group (-OH) is attached to only one group. The complexity of the alkyl chains is irrelevant to the classification of any alcohol (called as primary) the existence of only one primary -OH groups and an alkyl group and primary alcohol is called as primary alcohol.

Examples

Ethanol -  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$       Propanol -  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

Secondary alcohol - Secondary alcohols are those where the carbon atom of the hydroxyl group is attached to two of the alkyl groups present in the chain.

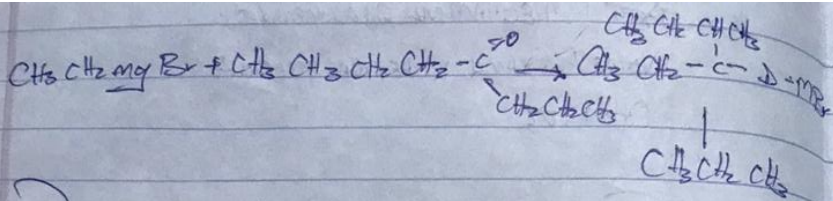
Examples

(i) Propan-2-ol       $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{OH}}{\text{C}} - \text{CH}_3$

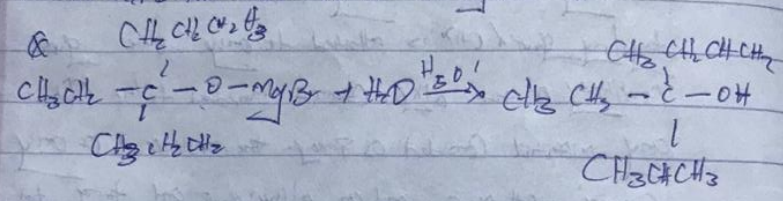
Butan-2-ol       $\text{CH}_3 - \overset{\text{OH}}{\text{C}} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_3$

For the conversion of alcohols into aldehydes

are related with  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$   $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{COCH}_3$   $\text{CH}_3\text{COCCH}_2\text{CH}_3$

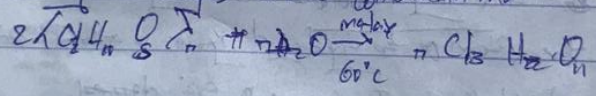


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 Dilute acid is then added to the tertiary alcohol &

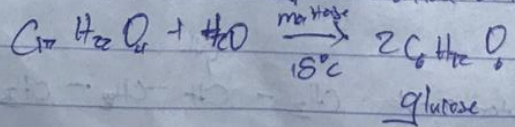


→ Maltose

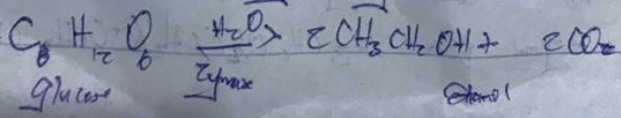
Firstly, the starch containing materials are heated and mixed with malt to 60°C for a period time for starch is converted into maltose by the enzyme diastase contained in malt



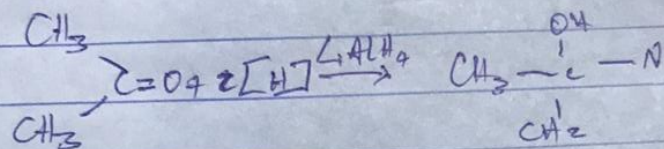
The maltose is broken down into glucose in a solution of yeast which contains the enzyme maltase at 15°C



The glucose at constant 15°C is then converted into alcohol in the presence of yeast contained also in yeast

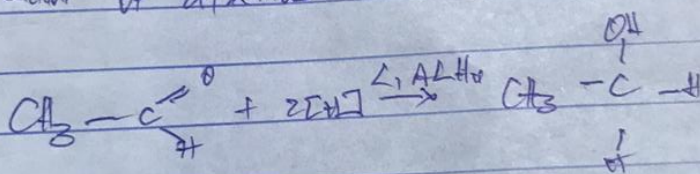


Reduction of alcohol



Secondary alcohol

Reduction of aldehydes



Primary alcohol