NAME: EJALONIBU DAVID OLUFEMI

MATRIC NO.:19/SCI14/004

DEPARTMENT: GEOLOGY

	ASSIGNMENT				
1	Alcohols are very important organic compounds. Discuss briefly				
	their classification and give one example each.				
1	ANSWER.				
	CLASSIFICATION OF ALCOHOLS				
A	Classification based on the number of hydrogen atoms aduched				
	to the carbon atom containing the hydroxyl group				
	If the numbers of hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon				
	atom bearing the hydroxyl group are three or two, it is called a				
	"primary alcohol (1°)" [In a primary alcohol, the hydroxyl group is				
	attached to a primary corterminal) carbon atom in the molecule, it is				
	characterized by - CH2OHJ. If it is one hydrogen atom attached to the				
	carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group it is called "secondary alcohol				
	(2°) "[In a secondary alcohol, the - OH group is on a secondary carbon				
	atom; it is characterized by > CHOHJ and if no hydrogen atom is				
	attached to the carbon atom bearing the hydroxyl group, it is called a				
	"tertiary alcohol (3°)" [In a tertiary alcohol, the -OH group is on				
	a tertiary carbon it is characterized by > C-OHIT				
	EXAMPLE				
	Ethanol (1°) - CH3CH2 OH: H-C-C-O-H				
	H H				
В.	Classification based on the number of hydroxyl groups they possess				
	Monohydric alcohols have only one hydroxyl group per molecule				
	present in the alcohol structure. Dihydric alcohols also called				
	Glycols have two hydroxyl groups present in the alcohol structure				
	while tripydric alcohols or triols have three hydroxyl groups present				
	in the structure of the alcohol Polyhydric alcohols or polyels have				
	more than three hydroxyl groups				
	EXAMPLE				

CH3(H2(H2OH - Propanol (Monohydric alcohol) 2. Discuss the solubility of alcohols in water, organic solvents. SOLUBILITY OF ALCOHOLS IN WATER, ORGANIC SOLVENTS. -> Solubility In Water & Lower alcohols with up to three carbon atom in their molecules are soluble in water because these lower alcohole can form hydrogen bond with water molecules. The water solubility of alcohols decreases with increasing relative molecular mass". -> Solubility in Organic Solvents & All monohydric alcohols are soluble in organic solvents. The solubility of simple alcohols and polyhydric alcohols is largely due to their ability to form hydrogen bonds with water molecules. 3. Show the three steps in the industrial manufacture of ethanol. Equations of reaction are mandatory. INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURE OF ETHANOL Carbohydrates such as Storch are major groups of natural compounds that can be made to yield ethanol by the biological process of fermentation. The biological catalysts, enzymes found in yeast break down the carbohydrate molecules into ethanoi to give a 41eld of 95% STEP 1 . The starch containing materials include molasses, potatoes, cereals, rice and on warming with mall to 60°C for a specific period of time are converted into "maltose" by the enzyme diastase contained in the malt . 2(CoH,005), + nH20 diastase n C12H22 O11 carbohydrate water maltose STEP 2 . The maltose is broken down into glucose on addition of yeast

C12H12O11 + H2O.	maltase > 2 Ce H12 Oe
maltose water	
into alcohol by the enzyme :	stant temperature of 15°C is then converted tymase contained also in yeast. -> 2CH3CH2OH + 2CO2 T
Glucose	Ethanol Carbon(IV)Oxide
Show the reaction between essumchloride. Hint & Cirigo ANSM 2-methyl propanal + Butyl	VER
10	MgCL -> CH3CHCH3C(OH)CH2CH2CH3 H H O H H H -C-C-MgCL -> H-C-C-C-C-C-H H H CH3 H H H 2-methyl 3-heptanol
H C NaBHy I H CH3	H H OH
MAD OF THE PARTY AND ADDRESS.	2-methyl proponal
H - C - C - C H2/Pt or Pa	$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & H & H & OH \\ & & & I & I & I \\ & & & I & OF \\ \hline & & & & I & OH \\ & & & & & I & I \\ \hline & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & \\ & $

ď	Propose a scheme for the conversion of propan-1-of to propan-2-0				
-	ANSWER				
-	SCHEME				
-	STEP 1: Dehydration of Propan-1-ol to propene using conc. H2SQ				
	H H OH				
- Colon	9 1 1 1				
_	H-C-C-H CONC. H2SO4 > H-C-C=C-H (CH3CH=CH2				
_	H H H				
	STEP 2. You can use either,				
4 -	Oxymercuration - Demercuration				
-) Haccon 2- /H D				
	$H - C - C = C - H$ 1) $H_9(OA_6)_2/H_2O \rightarrow H - C - C - C - H$				
-	H H H				
-	Preferable				
-	9-3-3-3-303-2-35 M534 M-2-2-3-3-1-H + 3-3-3-3-1-				
5 .	Since propene is assymetrical, on hydrolysis or addition of water				
	using a markovníkov procedure. Propan-2-ol can be obtained				
-	H H OH H OHH				
-	the particular production of the state of th				
-	$H - C - C = C - H + H_2O \longrightarrow H - C - C - C - H + H - C - C - C - H$				
-	HHHH HHH				
-					
-	You would actually get the 2 products: Propan-1-01 Propan-2-01				
-					
-	But following markovnikov's rule, Propan-2-of would be the				
	major product.				
	- II & VENEZA				