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CHEMISTRY 102 ASSIGNMENT

19/MHS01/254

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1. BASED ON THE NUMBER OF HYDROGEN ATOMS ATTACHED TO THE CARBON ATOMS CONTAINING THE HYDROXYL GROUP

Primary Alcohols: This is an alcohol that has the hydroxyl group connected to a primary carbon atom, it has the general molecular formula RCH2OH. A good example is methanol

Secondary Alcohol: This is a compound in which a hydroxy group, ‒OH, is attached to a saturated carbon atom which has two other carbon atoms attached to it, its general molecular formula is R2CHOH.

Tertiary Alcohol: This is a compound in which a hydroxy group, ‒OH, is attached to a saturated carbon atom which has three other carbon atoms attached to it. A good example is R3COH.

BASED ON THE NUMBER OF HYDROXYL GROUP THEY POSSES

Monohydric alcohols posses one hydroxyl group. Dihydric alcohols (or glycols) posses two hydroxyl group while Trihydric alcohols (triols) have three hydroxyl groups present in the structure of the alcohol e.g propanol, ethan-1, 2-diol, propan-1,2,3-triol,etc.

2. Lower alcohols with up to 3 carbon atoms in their molecules are soluble in water because the lower alcohol will form hydrogen bonds with water molecules. The water solubility of alcohol decreases with increasing relative molecular mass.

All monohydric alcohols are soluble in organic solvents. The solubility of simple alcohols and polyhydric alcohols are largely due to their ability to form hydrogen bonds with water molecules

3. Steps in industrial PRODUCTION OF ALCOHOL INCLUDE

HYDROLYSIS(First and Second)

DETOXIFICATION

FERMENTATION AND,

SEPERATION

1. 