Alcohols

Making Ethanol

 Fermentation of Sugars : This is where carbohydrates are converted into ethanol and carbon dioxide in the presence of yeast with the absence of oxygen at a temperature of above 25 °C and below 37 °C.



2. Hydration of Ethene

This is a continuous reaction with high temperature (300°C) and pressure (60 atm) using steam and phosphoric acid as a catalyst. However this is a reversible reaction and only 5% on the ethene is converted to ethanol at any one time.



- Alcohols also dissolve in water as the hydrogen bonds form between the polar O-H groups of the water and alcohol molecules.
- As the length of the chain increases the alcohols become less soluble as this chain is not polar.
- An alcohol is determined as being primary, secondary or tertiary due to the amount of alkyl groups that are attached to the carbon with the O-H functional group.