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# TOPIC 11.1: FUELS & CRUDE OIL

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THE ABOUT

# CHAPTER ANALYSIS



## MASTERY

- Straight forward topic
- Some memorising to be done



## EXAM

- Tested in MCQ mainly
- Linked to 'fractional distillation' from Chapter 1.2 'Separation Techniques'



## WEIGHTAGE

- Light overall weightage
- Constitute to around **1.5%** of marks for past 5 year papers

KEY CONCEPT

# **FUELS & CRUDE OIL**

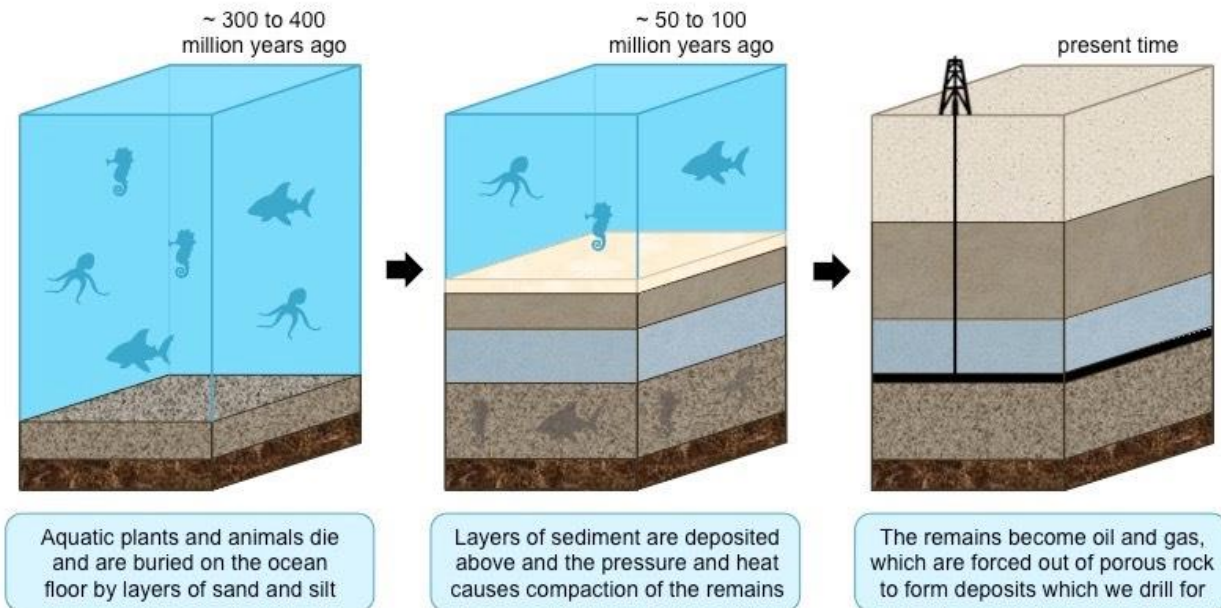
## **METHANE & PETROLEUM**

### **FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION OF PETROLEUM**





# Fuels & Crude Oil



## Fossil Fuels and Crude Oil

**Fossil fuels** are created due to compaction and heat from the remains of aquatic plants and animals.

Upon extraction, it is known as **crude oil or petroleum**, which is a thick black liquid. In order to be used as fuel for planes, cars and cooking, it has to undergo **fractional distillation** first.

**Natural gas** is a colourless gas found near fossil fuels in the earth's crust.

**Hydrocarbons** are compounds that contain **only hydrogen and carbon atoms**. Petroleum and natural gas are examples of the hydrocarbons.

**Petroleum is a mixture of hydrocarbons** that has differing numbers of carbon atoms while **natural gas** comprises mainly **methane CH<sub>4</sub>** (up to 90%).

## COMPETING USE

Petroleum, however, is a **non-renewable and limited resource**.

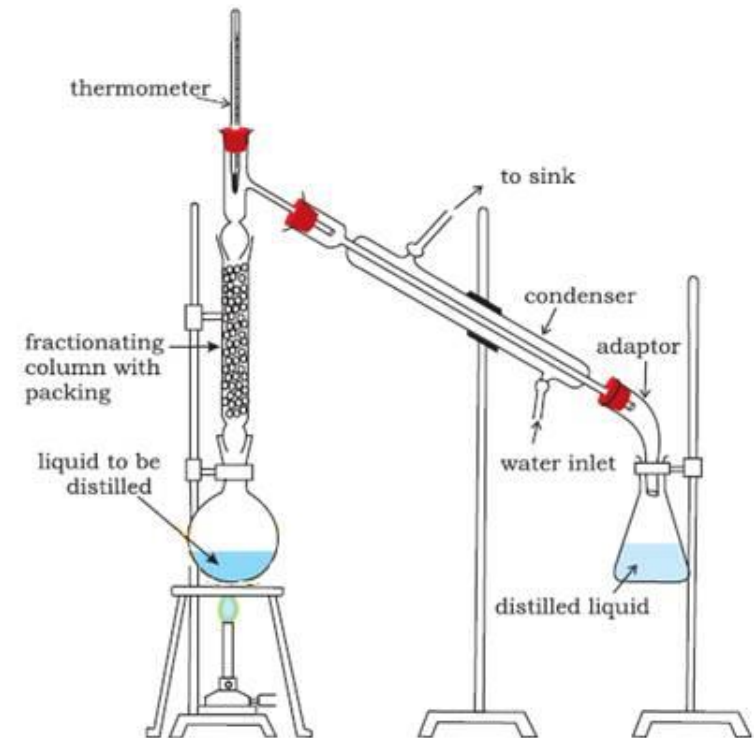
There is a **large demand from the petrochemical industry** as naphtha is used as a **chemical feedstock**.

Production of substances such as plastics and drugs will be affected when petroleum eventually runs out.

# FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION DEPENDS ON DIFFERENT BOILING POINTS

Recall from 'Chapter 1.2 – Separation Techniques', **fractional distillation** is used to separate solutions with different boiling points.

A similar concept is used to separate the hydrocarbons into the different components!



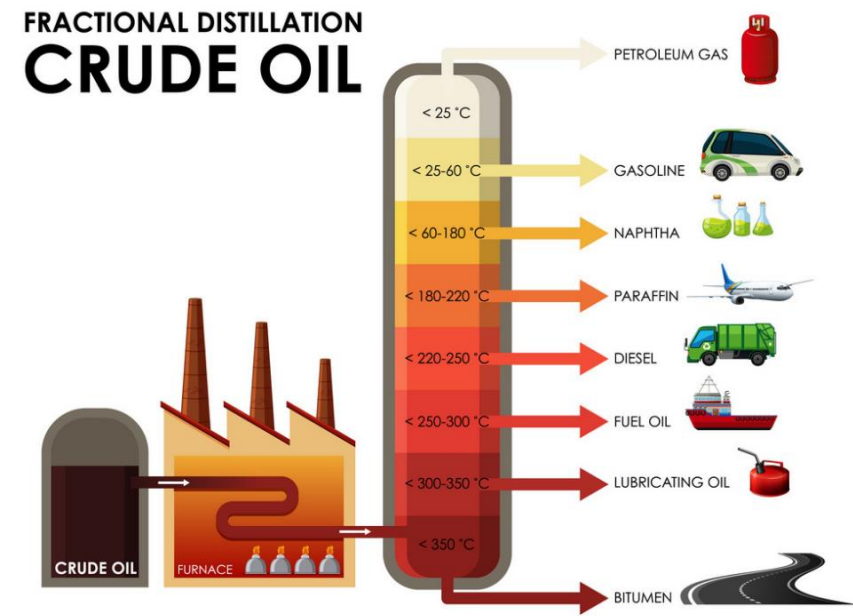
# Fractional Distillation

Fraction	Boiling Point	Carbon atoms	Uses
Petroleum Gas	< 25°C	1- 4	Fuel for cooking
Petrol / Gasoline	25°C - 60°C	5 - 10	Fuel for car vehicles
Naphtha	60°C - 180°C	8 - 12	chemical feedstock
Paraffin	180°C - 220°C	10 - 16	Aircraft fuel, heating & cooking
Diesel	220°C - 250°C	15 - 25	Fuel for diesel engines like buses & lorries
Lubricating Oil	300°C - 350°C	19 - 35	Machine lubricants; polishes & waxes
Bitumen	>580°C	>70	Surfacing roads

## FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION OF PETROLEUM

Petroleum is a **mixture of hydrocarbons** that has different number of carbon atoms. The **different no. of carbon atoms** result in them having **different boiling points**.

Petroleum needs to undergo **fractional distillation** to be separated into useful fractions.



# CLASSIFICATION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

## HOMOLOGOUS SERIES

A **homologous series** is defined as a family of organic compounds that has

:

- Same general formula
- Same functional group
- Similar chemical properties (undergo similar chemical reactions)
- Gradual change in physical properties
- Each member differs from the next by  $\text{-CH}_2$

## FUNCTIONAL GROUP

A **functional group** is an atom or a group of atoms that is responsible for the chemical properties of the molecule:

- $\text{C}=\text{C}$  bond in alkenes
- $\text{-OH}$  group in alcohols
- $\text{-COOH}$  group in carboxylic acids
- $\text{-COO-}$  group in esters

# NAMING OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

Prefix	Number
Meth-	1
Eth-	2
Prop-	3
But-	4
Pent-	5
Hex-	6
Hep-	7
Oct-	8
Non-	9
Dec-	10

Suffix	Homologous series	Example
-ane	Alkanes	Propane C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
-ene	Alkenes	Butene C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub>
-ol	Alcohol	Ethanol C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH
-oic acid	Carboxylic Acid	Pentanoic acid C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>9</sub> COOH



# Try it yourself! (TYS Question)

21. Petroleum can be separated into fractions by fractional distillation.

Which statement about this process is **not** correct?

(N2015/P1/Q38)

- A In a fractionating column, the bitumen fraction is obtained below the kerosene fraction.
- B The fraction obtained at the top of the fractionating column has the highest boiling point.
- C The lubricating oil fraction is a source of polishes and waxes.
- D The relative molecular masses of the compounds obtained near the bottom of the fractionating column are higher than those of the compounds obtained near the top of the column.

(      )

**Answer:**

21. **B**

The fraction obtained at the top of the fractionating column has the lowest boiling point.

# Try it yourself! (TYS Question)

42. Petroleum can be separated into fractions using fractional distillation.

Which statements are correct?

(N2019/P1/Q32)

- 1 Alkanes used in polishes and waxes have a higher boiling point than those used as diesel fuel.
- 2 Any of the fractions could be used as fuels because their enthalpy changes of combustion are negative.
- 3 The fraction used for petrol (gasoline) is extracted from higher up the fractionating column than the fraction used for paraffin (kerosene).
- 4 The fraction obtained at a particular point in the fractionating column always contains the same compounds in the same ratio.

A 1, 2 and 3

B 1 and 4

C 2 only

D 3 and 4

( )

**Answer:**

42. A

Fractions used as fuels produce energy when burnt and the fraction obtained at a particular point does not always contain the same compounds in the same ratio.

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