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TOPIC 11.1: FUELS & CRUDE OIL

random|| plasmid

Chromosomes and plasmids are both types of DNA. Chromosomes are large, circular DNA molecules that contain the genetic information of an organism. Plasmids are small, circular DNA molecules that can replicate independently of the chromosome. They are often used in genetic engineering to transfer genes between cells.

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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

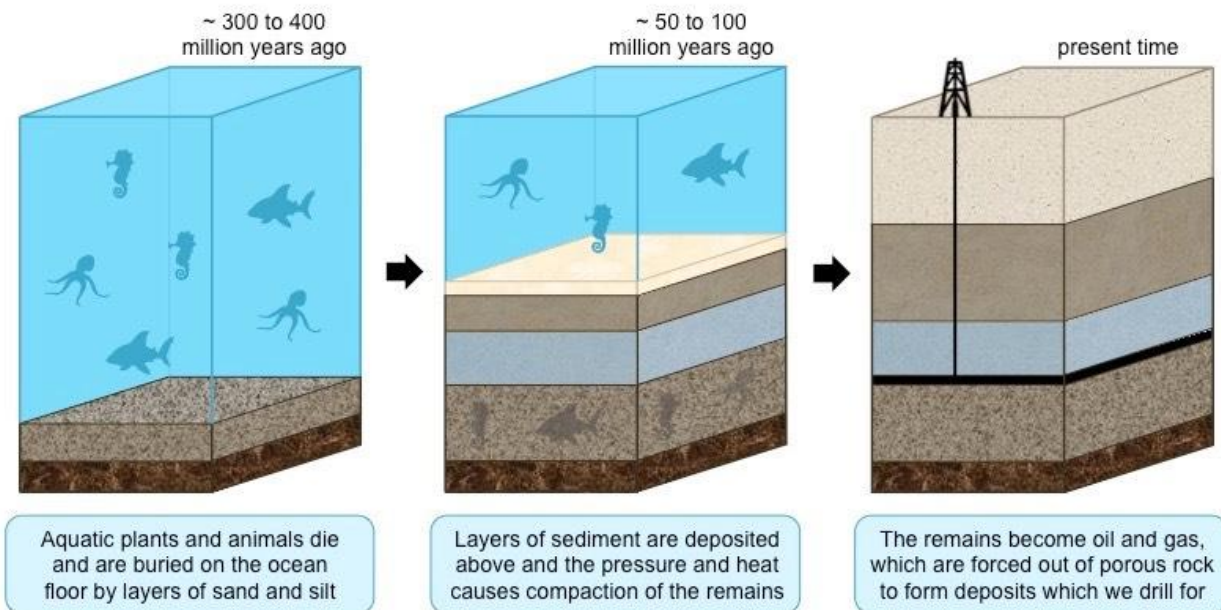
FUELS & CRUDE OIL

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 CH₄** (up to 90%).

COMPETING USE

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

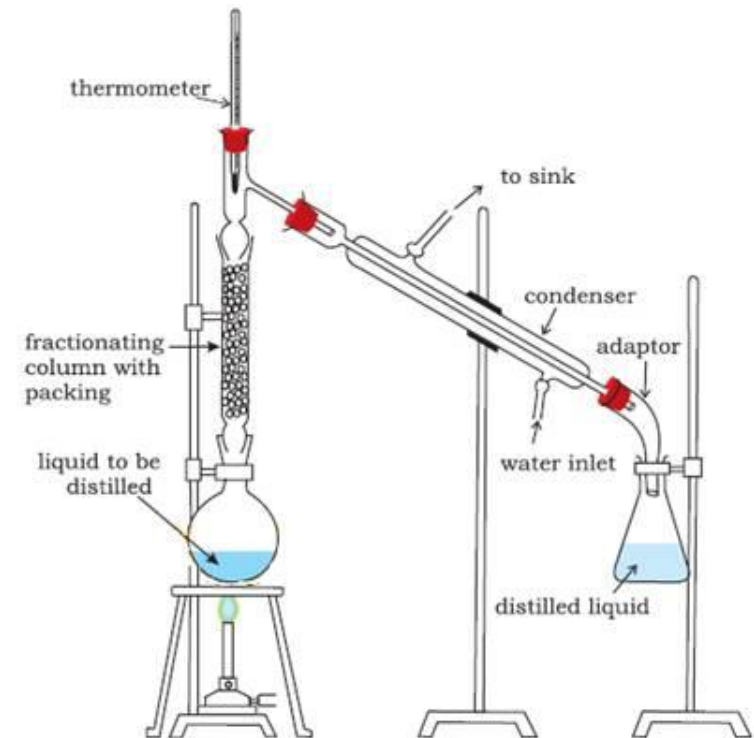
There is a **large demand from the petrochemical industry** as naphtha is used as a **chemical feedstock**.

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!



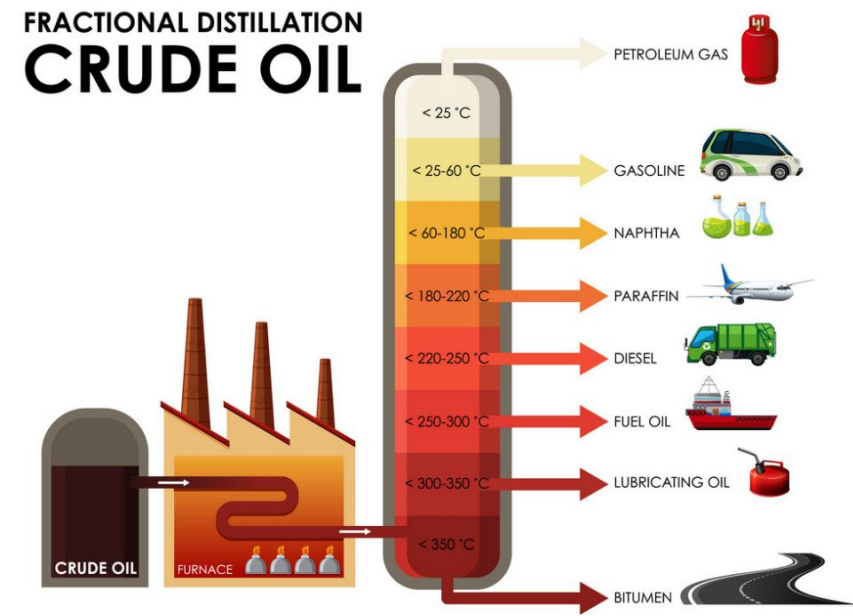
Fractional Distillation

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 -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
- -OH group in alcohols
- -COOH group in carboxylic acids
- -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_3H_8
-ene	Alkenes	Butene C_4H_8
-ol	Alcohol	Ethanol C_2H_5OH
-oic acid	Carboxylic Acid	Pentanoic acid C_4H_9COOH

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