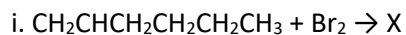
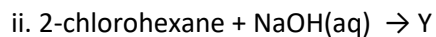


Ongoing revision 9

1) Two chemical reactions occur as follows.



and



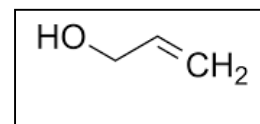
a) What type of reaction is:

- i. \_\_\_\_\_  
ii. \_\_\_\_\_

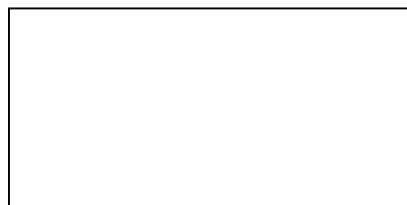
b) What is substance:

- i. X = \_\_\_\_\_  
ii. Y = \_\_\_\_\_

c) Write the IUPAC name for the molecule shown on the right.

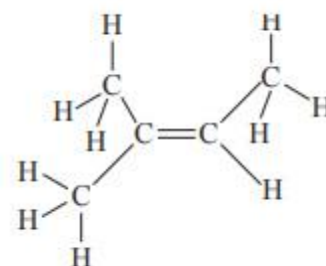


d) Draw the structural formula for the compound 4-methyl-pent-2-enoic acid

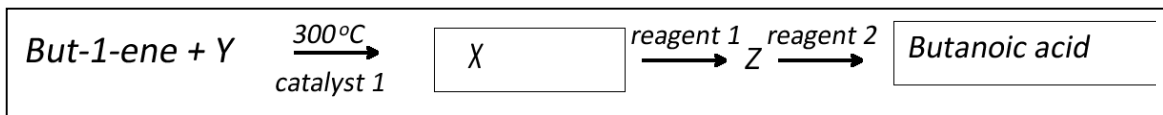


e) The molecule with the structural formula shown below reacts with hydrogen bromide, HBr, to form  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{Br}$ .

Draw all possible isomers of the product  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{Br}$



f) Butanoic acid is formed from but-1-ene according to the reaction pathway below.



- i. What is reactant Y \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. What is catalyst 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- iii. Give the name and structural formula of X \_\_\_\_\_
- iv. What is reagent 1 \_\_\_\_\_
- v. What is reagent 2 \_\_\_\_\_
- vi. Give the structural formula of Z \_\_\_\_\_

2) Liquid octane was placed in a bomb calorimeter and ignited.

a) Write a balanced chemical equation for the combustion of liquid octane (C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>) in excess oxygen.

b) Calculate the  $\Delta H$  for the reaction represented by the equation above if 1.140 grams of pure octane (FM=114.23 amu) generated 5.098 kJ of heat energy when completely burnt.

c) Using the  $\Delta H$  value in b) calculate the volume, in litres, of carbon dioxide produced at SLC, if an unknown mass of octane delivered 3100 kJ of energy

d) In a sealed 2.00 litre reaction vessel was placed 0.132 mol of octane gas and 2.874 mol of oxygen gas. The mixture was ignited and the amount of heat released was calculated at 51.00 kJ. If all the products are in the gaseous state:

i) give the expression for the equilibrium constant for this reaction

ii) calculate following at equilibrium.

i. [C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>18</sub>] =

ii. [CO<sub>2</sub>] =

iii) What conditions favour maximum yield of CO<sub>2</sub>?

- 3) The table on the right lists some of the properties of bio and petro diesels.

Fuel	Major component	Energy content (MJ/kg)	CO <sub>2</sub> emission (kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kg of fuel)
petrodiesel	C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>26</sub>	43	3.17
biodiesel	C <sub>19</sub> H <sub>32</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	38	2.52

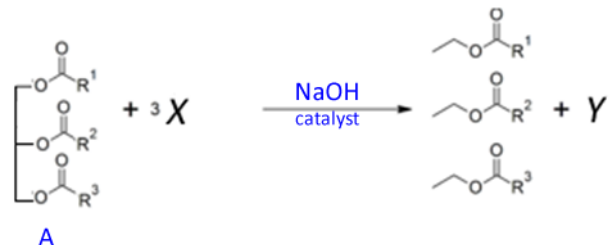
**Flashpoint** is the lowest temperature at which a fuel vapour will ignite if exposed to a flame. A fuel with a higher flashpoint is safer than one with a lower flash point.

- a) Describe and explain the difference in the safe handling, under the same conditions, of the two fuels.

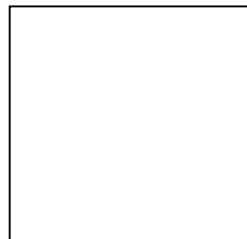
- b) Viscosity is an important physical property for fuels used in cold, Northern hemisphere climates. Describe and explain which fuel is best suited to cold climates.

- c) Biodiesel is produced via the pathway shown on the right.

- i. To which group of food molecules does "A" belong to?  
 ii. Name "X"



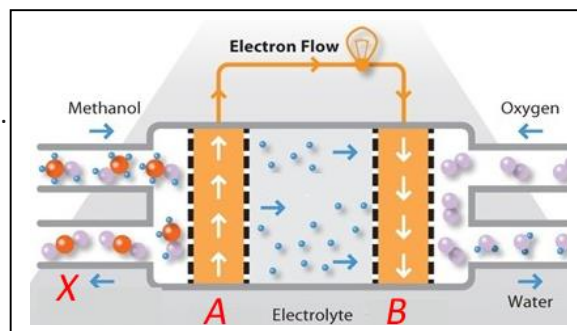
- iii. Draw the structural formula of "Y".



- d) Which of the following molecules represent a:

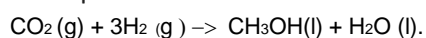
- 1) C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>25</sub> COOH
  - 2) C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>19</sub>COOH
  - 3) C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>19</sub>COOH
  - 4) C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
- i. monounsaturated fatty acid  
 ii. poly unsaturated fatty acid  
 iii. saturated fatty acid

- 4) Methanol is an important fuel. Methanol fuel cells are used to generate electrical power to power computers and even electric vehicles.
- a) Some say it is a more practical option than hydrogen. Explain why



- b) What is the polarity of electrode "A"?
- c) Write the equation to the reaction taking place at electrode "A"
- d) Write the equation to the reaction taking place at electrode "B"
- e) Write a balanced chemical equation to the overall reaction taking place in the fuel cell.
- f) What moves from electrode "A" to electrode "B" through the electrolyte?

- g) Using a suitable catalyst methanol can be synthesised from CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub> gases according to the equation below.



Submarines can use methanol fuel cells to generate electricity to power the motors while submerged.

Although submarines run on electric power when submerged they still have diesel engines on board to drive electric generators. Submarines require silent operation to remain concealed and electric power from fuel cells enable this quiet operation.



- i. CO<sub>2</sub> can be recycled from the combustion of methanol in the fuel cell. Hydrogen gas must be generated by other means in order to synthesise methanol fuel. Suggest a way the hydrogen gas can be generated whilst the submarine is at sea.
- ii. Can the submarine use its diesel engines to generate electrical energy to power the motors while submerged in deep water? Explain your answer.
- iii. Is methanol, generated in this way, considered a renewable fuel? Explain your answer.