

AS Level Chemistry B

H033/02 Chemistry in depth

Question Set 6

- **6** Bioethanol is a well-known biofuel. Biobutanol is another biofuel and can be used in somecombustion engines. Biobutanol can be produced in the UK from sugar beet.
- (a) Butanol has the molecular formula, C₄H₁₀O. There are four structural isomers with this formula that contain the –OH functional group.

Complete the table below to show **one** other structural isomer of $C_4H_{10}O$ that contains an –OH group.

skeletal formula	ОН	ОН	
name	butan-1-ol	butan-2-ol	

(b) Explain why the combustion of butan-1-ol is exothermic, using ideas about bond-breaking and bond-making.

You do not need to list the specific bonds broken and made.

.....[2]

(c) One disadvantage of butan-1-ol as a fuel is that it requires a higher oxygen to fuel ratio for complete combustion when compared to ethanol.

Write equations to show that butan-1-ol requires a higher oxygen to fuel ratio than ethanol for complete combustion.

combustion of butan-1-ol:

combustion of ethanol:

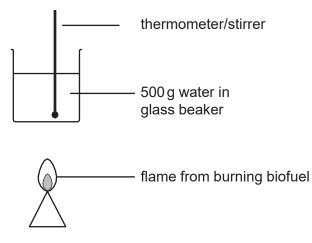
[1]

(d) In a simple laboratory experiment, the combustion of 1.00 g of a biofuel compound raised the temperature of 500 g of water by 16.0 °C.

Calculate a value for the enthalpy change of combustion of the biofuel compound. (M_r of the biofuel compound = 214)

 $\Delta_{\rm c} H = \dots k J \, {\rm mol}^{-1}$ [3]

(e) The laboratory set-up used to obtain the data in part (d) is shown below.



This set-up can be modified to improve the accuracy of the value for the enthalpy change.

Suggest and explain **one** simple modification that could improve the accuracy. [1]

(f) Another alcohol that is used in some fuels is methanol, CH_3OH .

An equation for the complete combustion of methanol is shown below.

$$CH_3OH(g) + 1\frac{1}{2}O_2(g) \rightarrow CO_2(g) + 2H_2O(g) \qquad \Delta_c H = -677 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

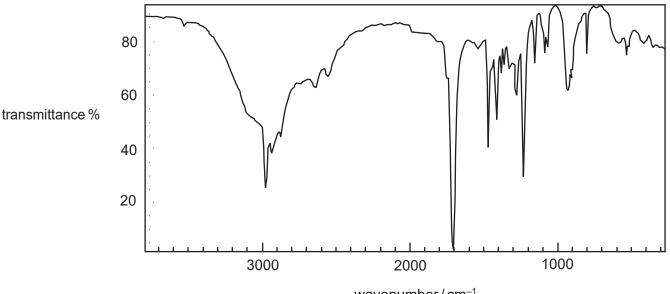
Use this information and the data in the table below to calculate a value for the bond enthalpy of the C–O bond.

Bond	Bond enthalpy/kJmol ⁻¹
C–H	+413
O=0	+498
O–H	+464
C=O	+805

bond enthalpy of C–O bond =kJ mol⁻¹ [3]

(g)* Apart from being used in fuels, alcohols are also important in the preparation of other organic chemicals.

Alcohol **A**, $C_4H_{10}O$, is an isomer of butanol. Alcohol **A** can be oxidised to compound **C** using acidified potassium dichromate(VI).

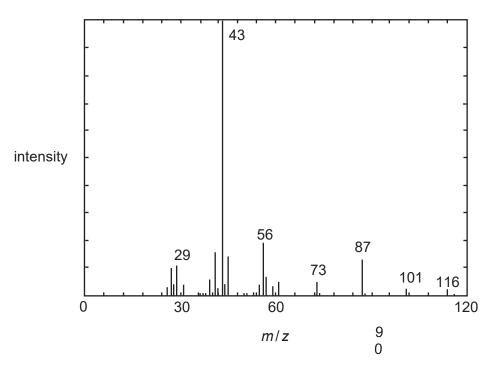


The infrared spectrum of compound **C** is shown below.

wavenumber/cm⁻¹

Alcohol A reacts with a carboxylic acid D to give compound E.

The mass spectrum of compound **E** is shown below.



Using the information on page 8, determine the formulae of the **two** possible compounds that could be alcohol **A**. Determine the corresponding formulae for compounds **C** and **E**, and the formula of **D**.

Give full reasoning for all compounds.

[6]

Total Marks for Question Set 6: 18



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