

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Vazhiamyampalayam, Coimbatore-35

(An Autonomous institution)

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

COURSE NAME : 23CHT102- CHEMISTRY OF ENGINNERING MATERIALS **I YEAR / II SEMESTER**

UNIT: 3. FUELS AND COMBUSTION

TOPIC : 4. SYNTHETIC PETROL







BRAINSTORMING WITH RECAP



2/12



LIQUID FUEL- PETROLEUM

- The gasoline obtained from the fractional distillation of crude petroleum oil is not enough to meet the requirement of the present community due to vast increase of automobiles.
- Hence an alternate source need of finding out to manufacture ٠ synthetic petrol.







CLASSIFICATION

Hydrogenation of Coal

- Coal contains only 4.5 % hydrogen whereas 18 % of hydrogen is • present in petroleum. So, coal is hydrogen deficient compound.
- The conversion of solid fuel into liquid fuel is known as • hydrogenation of coal or synthetic petrol.
- Generally, 2 methods are available for the manufacturing of liquid • fuels from solid coal. They are as follows:
- (a) Fischer Tropsch process (or indirect method) ۲
- (b) Bergius process (or direct method) •



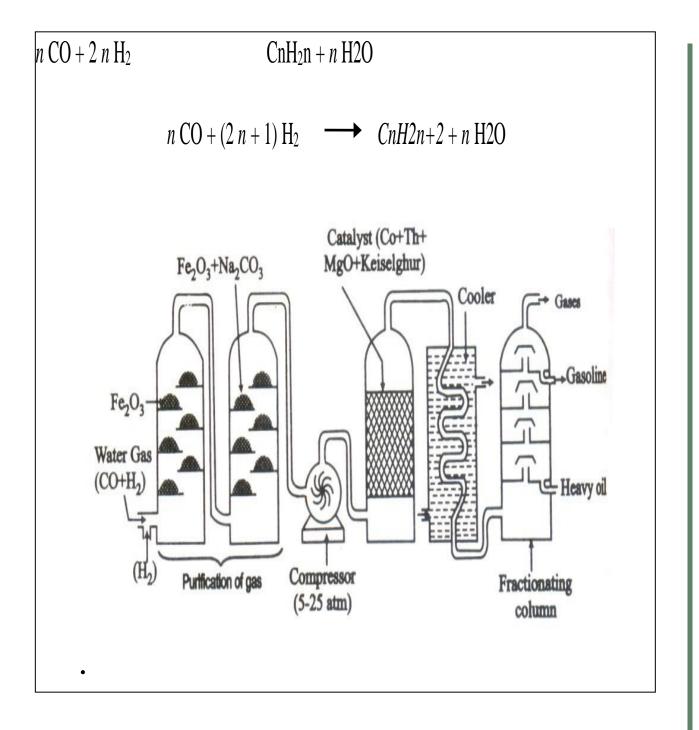




FISCHER – TROPSCH PROCESS/ INDIRECT METHOD)

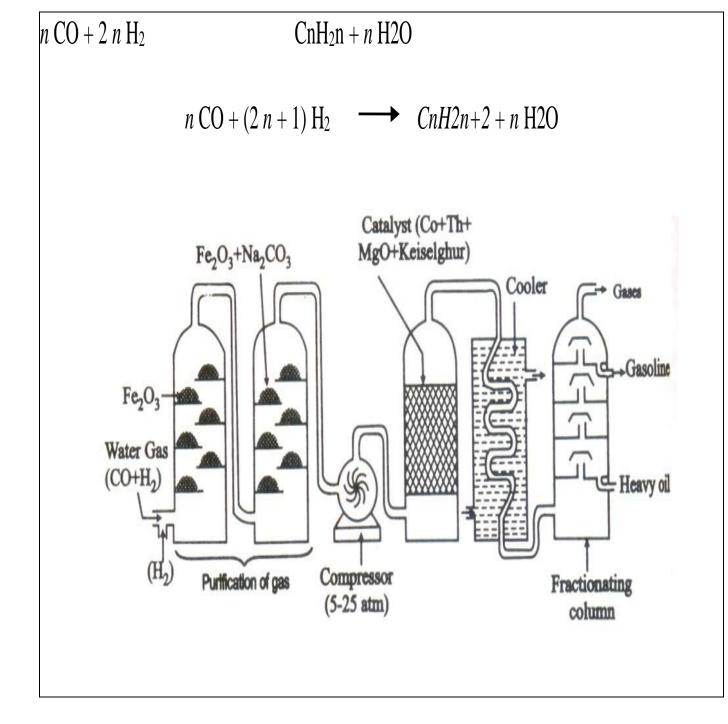
- Coal is first converted into coke.
- Then water gas (CO + H₂) is produced by passing steam over red hot coke at 1200 °C.
- Water gas is mixed with hydrogen and the mixture is compressed to 5-25 atmospheres.
- The compressed gases are then led through a converter which is maintained at a temperature of 200- 300°C.
- The converter is provided with a suitable catalyst consisting of a mixture of 100 parts cobalt, 5 parts thoria, 8 parts magnesia and 200 parts kieselguhr.







FISCHER – TROPSCH PROCESS/ INDIRECT METHOD)



- polymerization.
- The reactions are strongly exothermic. •
- liquid similar to crude oil is obtained.
- high boiling heavy oil.
- ullet

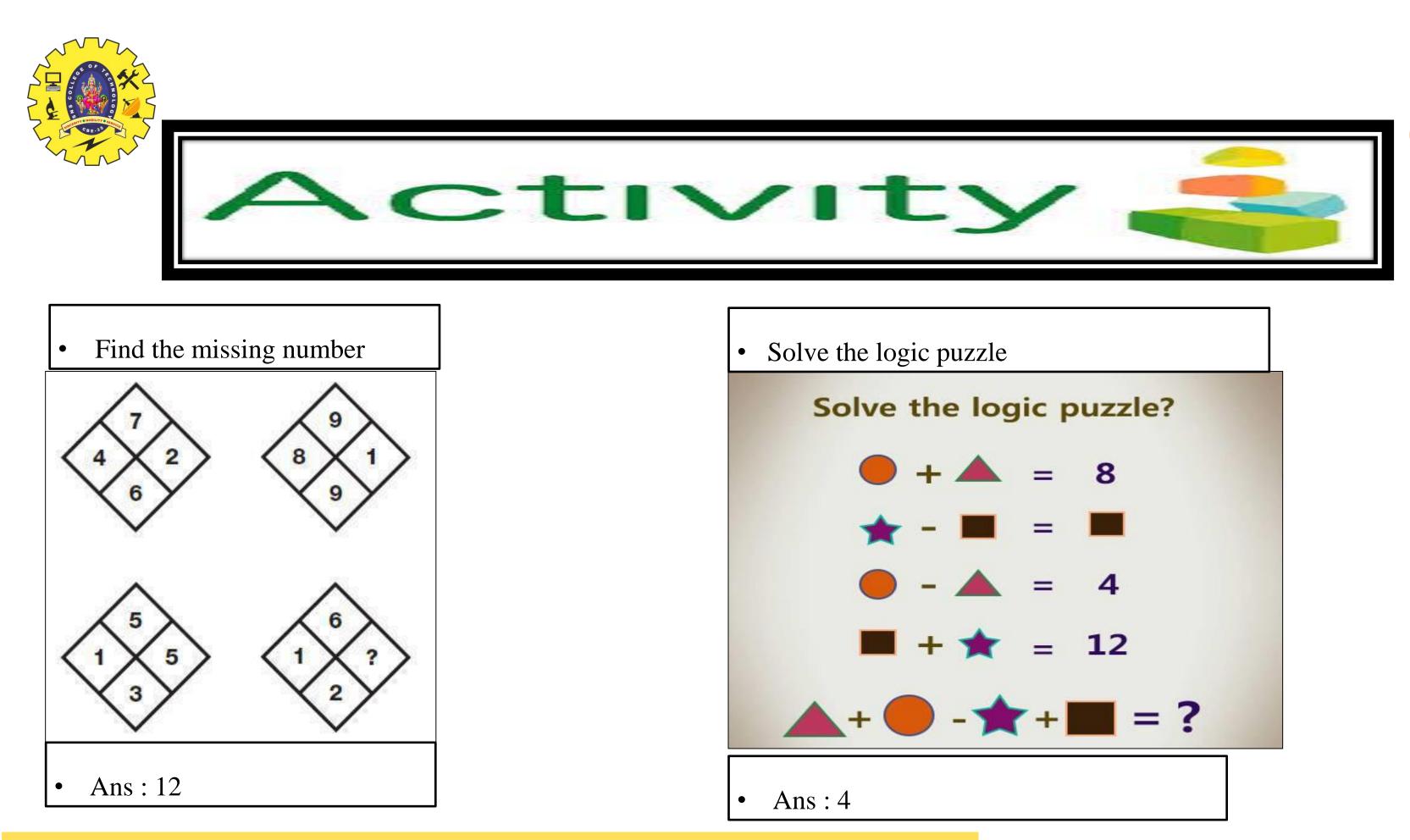


A mixture of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons occurs as a result of

Hence, the hot out coming gaseous mixture is led to a cooler where a

The crude oil thus obtained is then fractionated to yield gasoline and

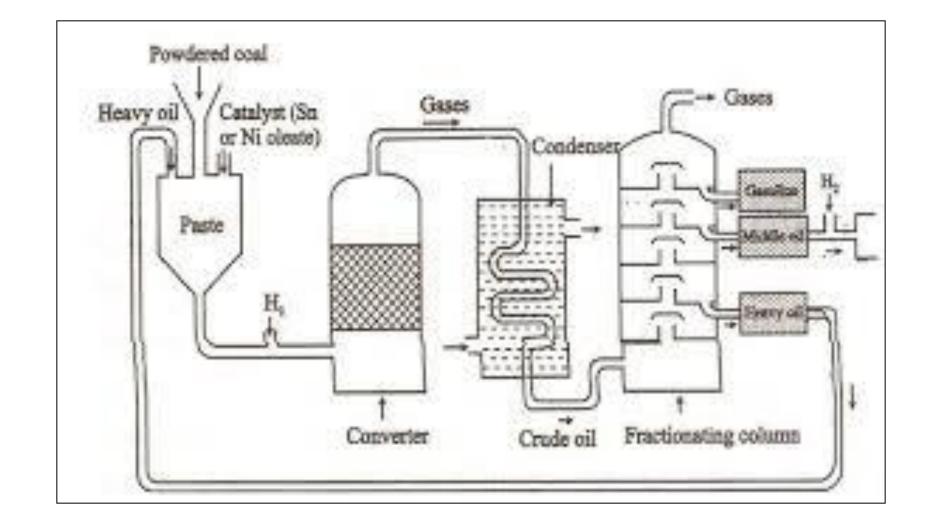
The heavy oil is used for cracking to get more gasoline





BERGIUS PROCESS / DIRECT METHOD)

- This method was developed by Bergius in Germany during the First World War.
- The low ash coal is finely powdered and made into a paste with heavy oil
- Then a catalyst (composed of tin or nickel oleate) is included.
- The whole is heated with hydrogen at 450°C and under a pressure 200-250 atm for about 1.5 hours
- During which hydrogen combines with coal to form saturated hydrocarbons, which decompose at high temperature and pressure to yield low-boiling liquid hydrocarbons.

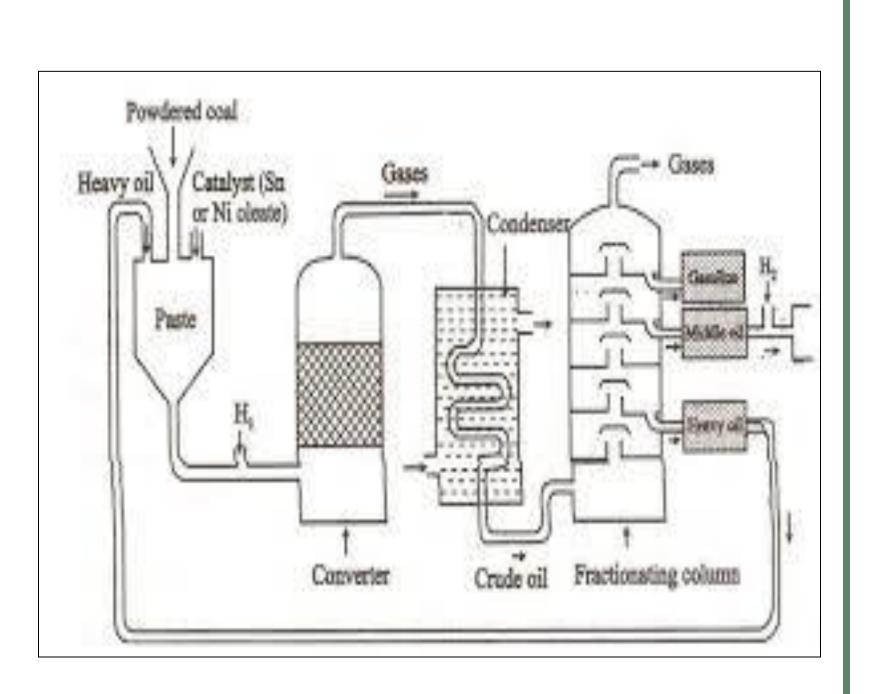






BERGIUS PROCESS / DIRECT METHOD)

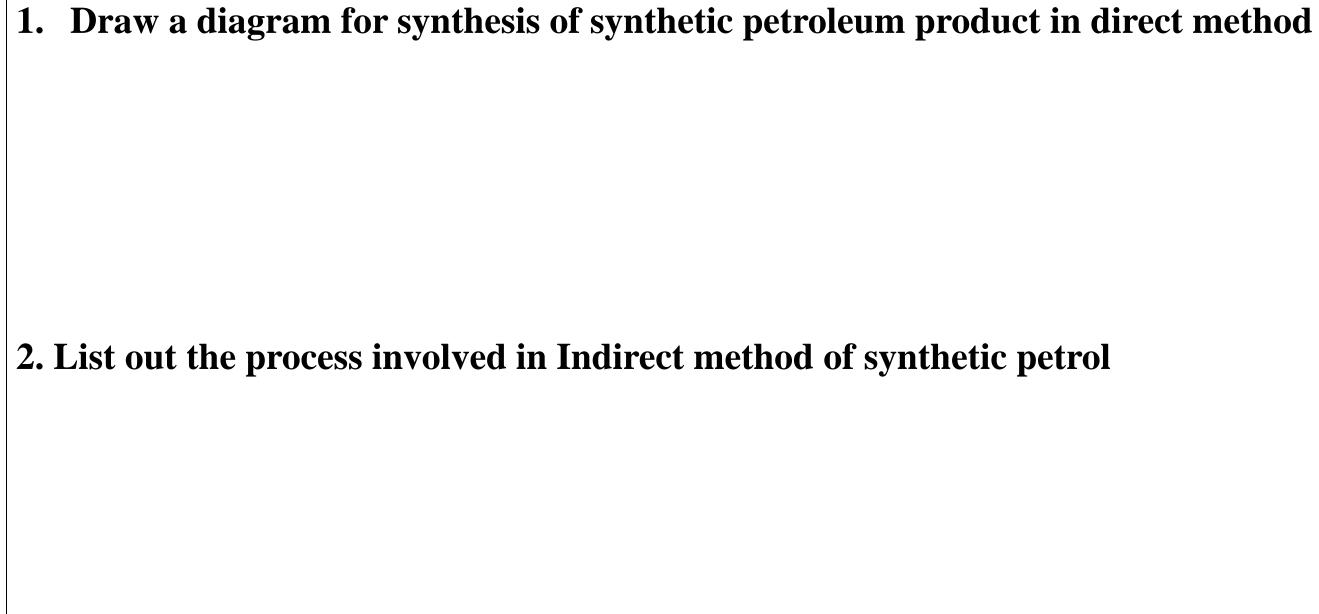
- When this mixture is passed to condenser, the crude oil is obtained. which is then fractionated to get:
- (i) gasoline
- (ii) middle oil
- (iii) heavy oil.
- The heavy oil produced is used again for making paste with fresh coal dust.
- The middle oil is further hydrogenated to yield more gasoline.
- The yields of gasoline in about 60% of the coal dust used.







ASSESSMENT







10/12



SUMMARY

SYNTHETIC PETROL/19CHB101-CHEMISTRY FOR ENGINEERS /Drr.K.KANAGMANI//CHEM / SNSCT







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- 2. Wiley, "Engineering Chemistry", John Wiley & Sons. InC, USA.
- 3. P.C.Jain & Monicka Jain, "Engineering Chemistry", Dhanapat Rai Publising Company Pvt. Ltd. 2017.
- 4. R. Sivakumar and NSivakumar, "Engineering Chemistry" Tata McGraw-Hill.Pub.Co.Ltd. New Delhi.2009.





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