COURSE SYLLABUS

1. Program information

1.1. Institution	Petroleum Gas University of Ploiesti
1.2. Faculty	Petroleum Refining and Petrochemistry
1.3. Department	Petroleum Refining and Environment Protection Engineering
1.4. Field of study	Chemical Engineering
1.5. Study cycle	Master Degree
1.6. Study program	Chemical Engineering for Refineries and Petrochemistry

2. Course information

2.1. Course title Raw n	e title Raw materials and products in the petroleum refining industry				
2.2. Course coordinator		Assistant Professor PhD. Cristina Dusescu - Vasile			
2.3. Laboratory / seminar coordinator		Assistant Professor PhD. Cristina Dusescu - Vasile			
2.4. Year of study		1			
2.5. Semester *					
2.6. Evaluation type		Exam			
2.7. Course type - formative category ** DF		2.8. Type of subject matter *** C			

* the semester number is in accordance with the curriculum;

** fundamental = DF; domain = DD; speciality = DS; complementary = DC; thoroughgoing = DA; synthesis = DSI.

*** compulsory = C; optional = O; elective = E

3. Total estimated time (teaching hours per semester)

	-						
3.1. Number of hours per week	6	of which: 3.2.course	3	3.3. Seminars/laboratories	3	3.4Project	-
3.4. Total hours from curriculum	84	of which: 3.5.course	42	3.6. Seminars/laboratories	42	3.8Project	-
3.9.Time distribution							hours
Study of textbook, course support, bibliography and notes 8						8	
						6	
Preparing seminars / laboratories, homework, portfolios and essays					6		
Tutoring						2	
Examinations						2	
Other activities						0	
3.10. Total hours of individual stu	Jdy	24					•
3.11. Total hours per semester	-	108					

4. Prerequisites (where applicable)

4.1. of curriculum	Knowledge of Physical-Chemistry of Petroleum, Organic Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Petroleum Distillation, Thermal – Catalytic Processes
4.2. of skills	▶ -

5. Requirements (where applicable)

5.1. of course		Classroom equipped with video projector and screen
5.2. of seminars/laboratory	\checkmark	Laboratory equipped with specific devices for laboratory work

6. Specific competences

Professional competences	 Description, analysis and advanced utilization of engineering concepts and fundamental theories in petroleum refining. Characterization of physical and chemical structural properties, of petroleum products by complex analytic methods.
Cross-curricular Pr competences co	 Modeling, simulation and design of chemical processes. Documentation, information and scientific literature research. Independent and autonoms achievement of individual professional tasks. Management organization and planning of professional teams and organizations.

7. Course objectives (based on the competence grid)

7.1. General objective	> Knowledge of the main properties of the fossil and					
	unconventional raw materials that can be used in the refining					
	industry, as well as the products obtained from them; the analytical					
	methods involved in raw materials and products characterization;					
	the usefulness of these products; Correlation of the quality of raw					
	materials and products with the standards in force; Capacity of					
	synthesis and correlation of experimental results, presenting ab					
	and reasoning of the findings; Laboratory skills: operation of the					
	apparatus, calculation methods specific to the discipline; Discipline					
	rigor, seriousness.					
	Students acquire knowledge of chemical composition,					
	molecular structure, physic and chemical properties, methods analysis, fields of use, aspects of environmental protection.					
	> It also aims the students to assimilate the necessary skills to					
	perform the analyses of different raw materials and petroleum					
	products, the processing and critical interpretation of the obtained					
	analytical data, the correlation of the experimental data obtained					
	with the directions of use of the various raw materials and products.					
7.2. Specific objectives	After completing the discipline students will be able to:					
	Characterize conventional and unconventional raw materials					
	or petroleum products from the point of view of their physical					
	characteristics and chemical composition.					
	> Highlight the influence of chemical composition on the useful					
	characteristics of petroleum products and will make					
	correlations between the two aspects.					

≻	Choose the optimal oil processing scheme, depending on
	their chemical composition and physical properties
 Correctly expose the correlation of chemical corr 	
	price - useful features.

8. Contents

8.1. Course	Time	Teaching methods	Comments
Native materials: Conventional crude	10	The course is presented to students	
oils, unconventional crude oils: Crude		in a conventional way, by	
oil with high acidity, heavy and extra		systematically exposing information	
heavy crude oils, foamy crude oil,		in oral lectures and in course notes	
combustion crude oil, bitumen,		offered to students. In cases where	
condensate, natural gas, refinery gas,		the subject of the course permits,	
bituminous sand, bituminous rocks -		along with explanations given to	
properties and compositions		students, conversations between	
Manufactured material: Wax, resins,	4	students and the teacher are initiated,	
asphalt, tar, pitch, cocs, sinthetic crude		so students can identify themselves	
oil - properties and compositions		on the basis of the accumulated	
Derived materials: asphaltenes,	4	knowledge (in the course of Oil	
carbenes, carboids, resins and oil -		Physics and Chemistry, as well as in	
properties and compositions		the previous disciplines required)	
Oil prices: pricing strategies, type of oil,	4	correlations between the chemical	
oil price history, future of oil		structure and the properties of	
Petroleum products and test methods:	12	petroleum products. The	
crude assay, LPG, automotive fuels,		conversation stimulates critical	
aviation fuels, kerosene, furnace fuels,		thinking and divergence, the ability to	
lubricating oil and grease.		analyse, synthesize and interpret	
Miscellaneous products: solvents,	4	data.	
sulphur, carbon black feed stock , wax		In order to fix the knowledge, from	
Elements of standardization,	4	time to time students receive 1-2	
assurance, auditing and certification of		questions related to the subjects of	
the quality of petroleum products		the previous course, to which they	
		have to answer in writing in 5-10	
		minutes. Subsequently, the answers	
		are discussed, with the deepening of	
5		the critical points.	_
Bibliography			

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- 2. Speight, J.G., The Chemistry and Technology of Petroleum, 3rd Edition. Marcel Dekker, New York. 1999
- 3. Wauquier, J.P., Petrol brut. Produits petroliers. Schemas de fabrication, Ed. Technip, Paris, 1994.
- 4. Riazi, M.R., "characterization and Properties of Petroleum Fractions, American Society for Testing and Materials, 2005
- 5. James G. Speigh, Handbook of Petroleum Product Analysis, John Wiley & Sons, 2002

7. Totten, G. E., Fuels and Lubricants Handbook, ASTM International, 2003 8.2. Seminar / laboratory Time Teaching methods C Chemical analysis and physical characterization of a condensate 4 6 6 Characterization of a naviation fuel 4 6 6 Formulation of consistent grease 4 6 6 Determination of rheological properties of consistent grease 4 6 6 Chemical analysis of an atmospheric distillation petroleum residue 4 6 6 Determination of the wax content of petroleum products 4 6 6 6 Qualitative determination of mineral acidity and alkalinity of bitumen. Determination of the content of soluble substances from bitumen 6 7 7 Presentation of papers 8 Oral lecture and discussion. Plagiarism, copying, use of internet advertising materials, 7	ering, CRC						
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evaluation must be personal.							

Bibliography

- 1. Lazarovici, V., Rădulescu, S., Orăşanu, L., Brebeanu, Ghe., Chimia petrolului. Lucrări practice. Partea I, I.P.G. Ploiești, 1985.
- 2. Wauquier, J.P., Petrol brut. Produits petroliers. Schemas de fabrication, Ed. Technip, Paris, 1994
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- 4. Speight, J.G., Handbook of Petroleum Analysis. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2002.
- 5. Totten, G. E., Fuels and Lubricants Handbook, ASTM International, 2003

9. Correlation of the course contents with the demands of the epistemic community representatives, professional associations and representative employers in the field of the program

The course syllabus was developed in cooperation with representatives of engineering companies in Ploiești and Bucharest that have hired graduates of similar master programs.

10. Evaluation

	10.1 Evolution oritoria	10.0 Evaluation motheda	10.3. Percentage				
Activity	10.1. Evaluation criteria	10.2. Evaluation methods	of final grade				
10.4. Course	The evaluation considers the following categories knowledge: -theoretical knowledge evaluated by questions on topics presented in the course	Written examination. In order to take into account the score obtained at the presentation of the paper, the student must obtain at least half of the grade announced in the written test.	60%				
	General knowledge of analysed petroleum products, assessed by questions related to the subject of the laboratory work	Assessment of laboratory activity; Active participation in laboratory activities; Drawing up the reports and interpreting the results of the experimental part	10%				
10.5. Seminar / laboratory /	Advanced knowledge of the methods of analysis used and the framing of the oil products analysed in the quality standards.	The evaluation of the laboratory reports, questions about the obtained results.	10%				
	Presenting a paper on the topic of the course with a theme chosen by the student; the ability to process the collected information, the analysis and the synthesis thereof.	Oral presentation; presentation of documents, discussions and analyses on case studies presented	20%				
10.6. Project							
10.7. Minimum performance standard							
Minimum knowledge of the main characteristics of the raw materials used in the oil refining industry, respectively of the products obtained.							
Minimum knowledge of the chemical composition data of the raw materials used in the oil refining industry, respectively, of the products obtained.							
Minimal knowledge of quality standards and induced implications.							
Students have to address every issue in the exam subject.							
To receive the note on the report, the student will have to present it at the seminar.							
Access to the exam in the first session is conditioned by attending at least 75% of the total course hours and performing all laboratory work.							