

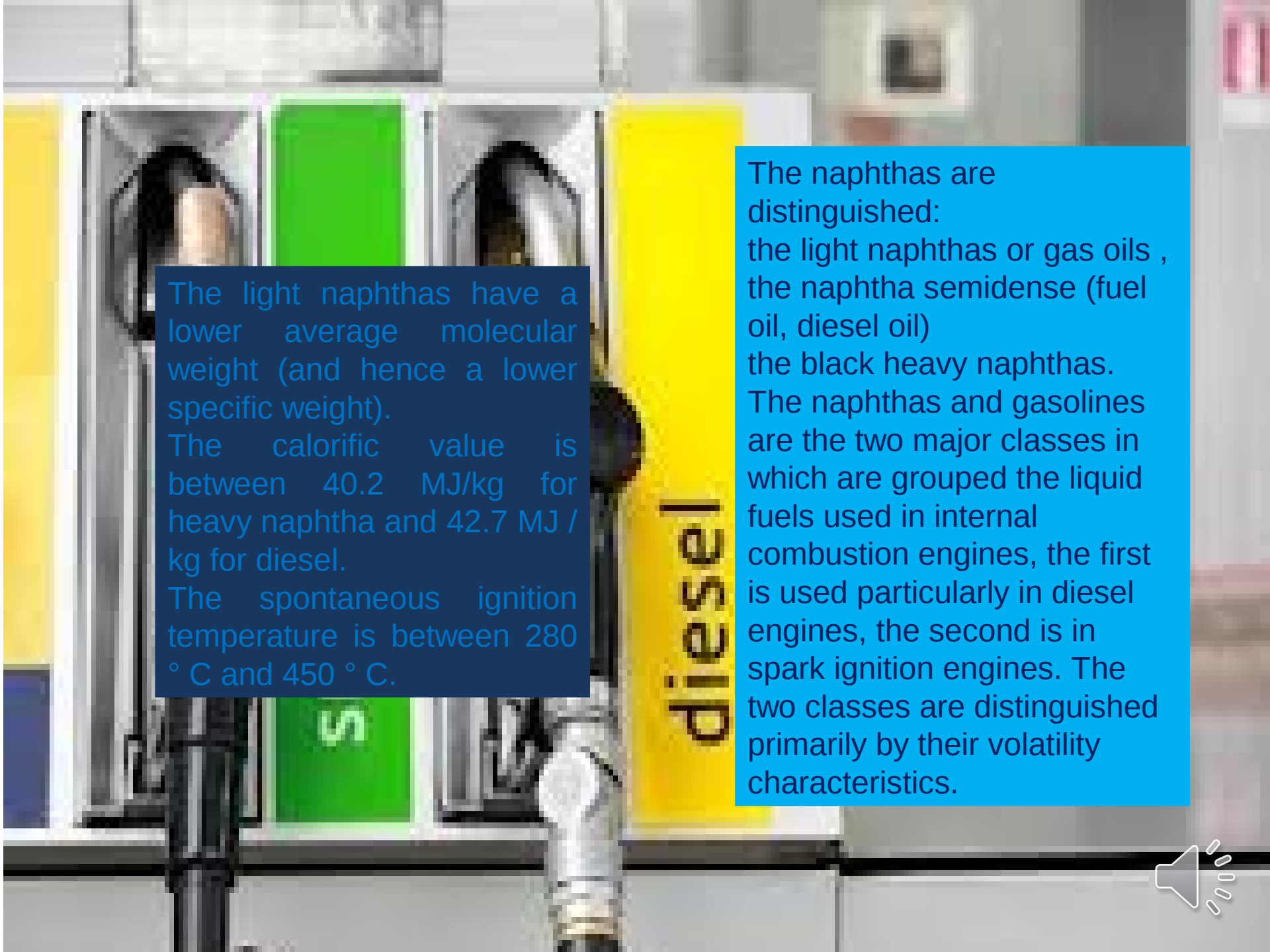
Which fuel for our cars?

Quale carburante per le nostre macchine



Unleaded gasoline (petrol or green) is the type of fuel most widely produced and used in Europe and in the United States for more than 20 years. Now it is widespread even in Italy: all cars manufactured since 1994 use unleaded petrol, and this is the only type of fuel available in Europe (along with Super plus 98) from 1 January 2002 after the 'elimination of leaded gasoline, gasoline is nicknamed because of the red dye.





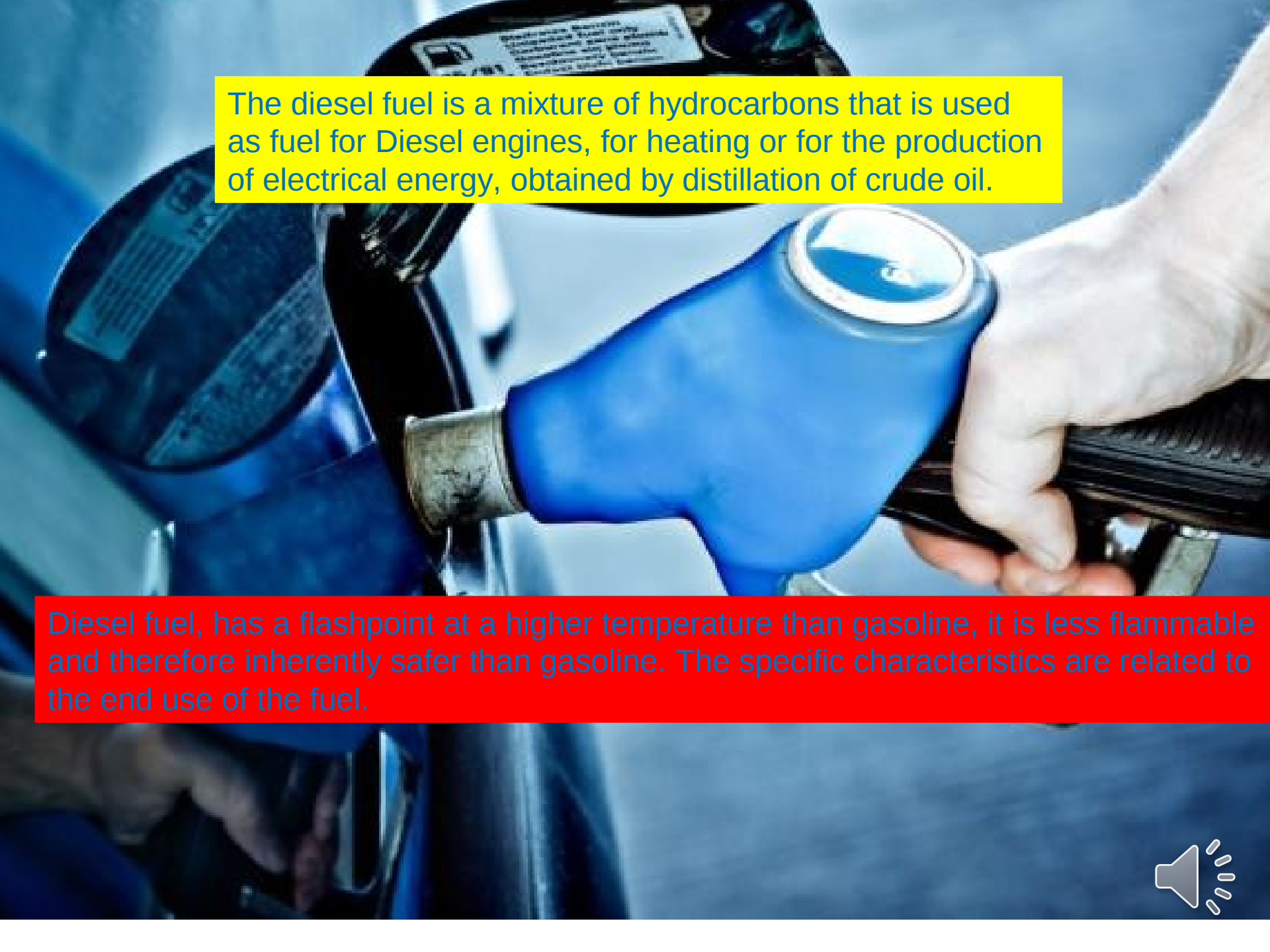
The light naphthas have a lower average molecular weight (and hence a lower specific weight).

The calorific value is between 40.2 MJ/kg for heavy naphtha and 42.7 MJ / kg for diesel.

The spontaneous ignition temperature is between 280 ° C and 450 ° C.

The naphthas are distinguished:
the light naphthas or gas oils ,
the naphtha semidense (fuel oil, diesel oil)
the black heavy naphthas.
The naphthas and gasolines are the two major classes in which are grouped the liquid fuels used in internal combustion engines, the first is used particularly in diesel engines, the second is in spark ignition engines. The two classes are distinguished primarily by their volatility characteristics.





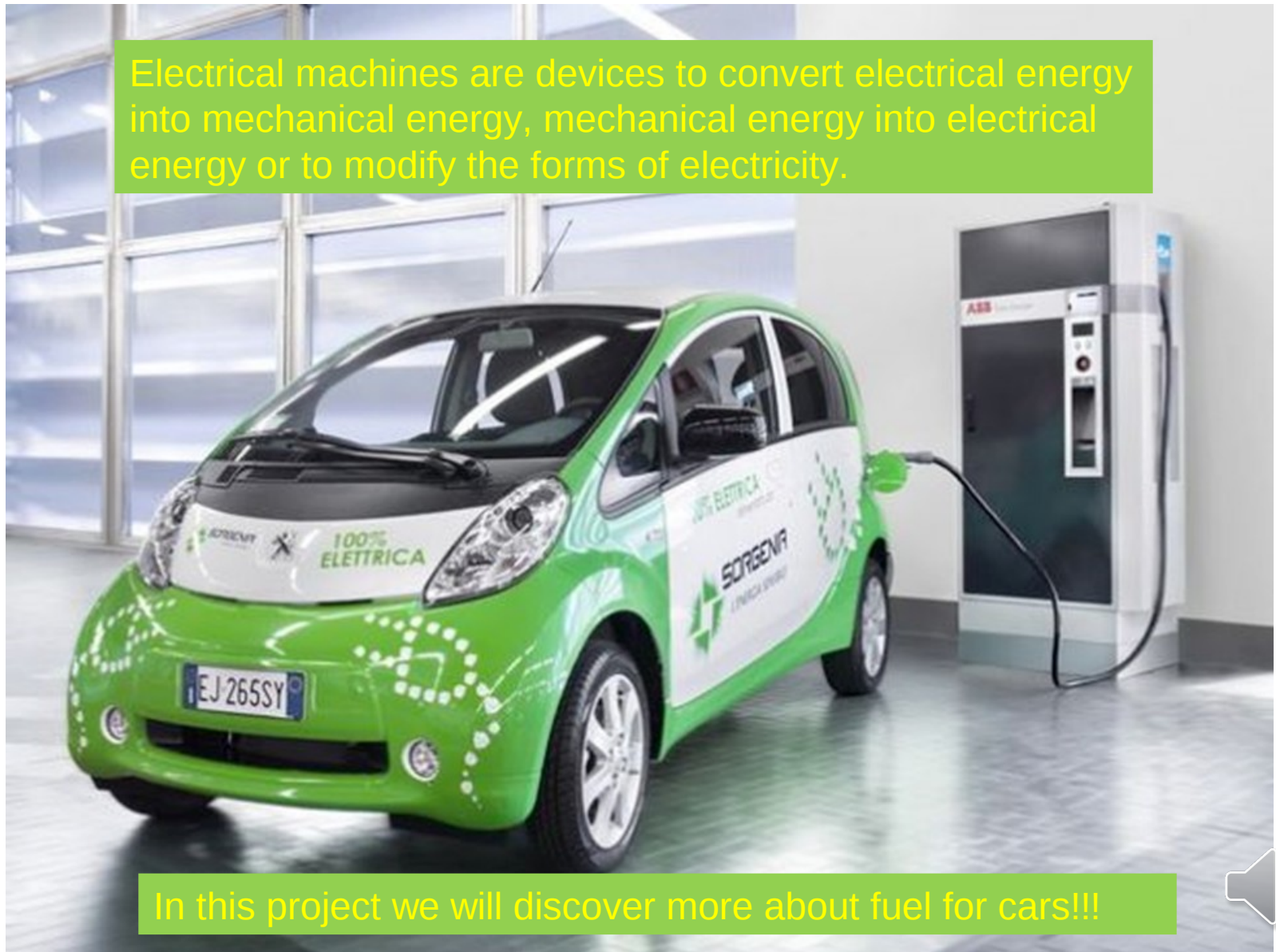
The diesel fuel is a mixture of hydrocarbons that is used as fuel for Diesel engines, for heating or for the production of electrical energy, obtained by distillation of crude oil.

Diesel fuel, has a flashpoint at a higher temperature than gasoline, it is less flammable and therefore inherently safer than gasoline. The specific characteristics are related to the end use of the fuel.



There are also those electrical

Electrical machines are devices to convert electrical energy into mechanical energy, mechanical energy into electrical energy or to modify the forms of electricity.



In this project we will discover more about fuel for cars!!!

