

# Fuel Comparison Worksheet (8<sup>th</sup> ed. of text)

Complete this worksheet by supplying for each fuel, the missing molar masses, % C, H, and O, and the kJ of energy released per gram of fuel that burns. **Set your printer to Landscape mode to print this page.**

Combustion fuel	Molar mass of fuel	C % (w/w)	H % (w/w)	O % (w/w)	kJ released per mole of fuel burned	kJ released per gram of fuel burned (p 173)
<b>carbohydrates</b>						
C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>6</sub> (glucose)					2800	
C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>22</sub> O <sub>11</sub> (table sugar)					5640	
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>5</sub> OH (ethanol)					1370	
wood	---	typical carbohydrate		typical carbohydrate	---	10-15
<b>coal</b> C <sub>135</sub> H <sub>96</sub> O <sub>9</sub> NS					---	30
<b>oil/natural gas</b>						
C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>18</sub> (gasoline)					5450	
C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> (nat. gas)					1560	
CH <sub>4</sub> (nat. gas)					---	50 (p 173)
<b>hydrogen, H<sub>2</sub></b>					240	

Provide answers for the following questions, using your completed table and information from Sec. 4.3-4.9. Defend your answers below with clear reference to information from your completed table above.

- Why is energy per gram important for comparing fuels?
- What effect does higher O content have on energy per gram?
- Why is energy per mole so different for each fuel?
- Which fuel will produce more H<sub>2</sub>O and less CO<sub>2</sub>?
- Which fuel is likely to produce undesirable pollutants?
- What advantage does a higher O content offer?