

Intermediate Ethanol Fuel Blends Research at DOE and National Labs

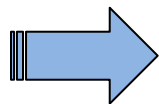



Presented by:
Steve Przesmitzki, PhD
Fuels Performance Group
NREL

MIT-NESCAUM Symposium
MIT Endicott House
August 11-12, 2009

DOE Contacts:
Vehicle Technologies - Kevin Stork
Biomass - Joan Glickman, Shabnam Fardanesh

Agenda

- 
- Biofuels Overview
 - Meeting Biofuels Targets with Ethanol – RFS
 - Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program
 - Overview
 - Project descriptions & status
 - Results to date
 - Conclusions
 - Information Resources
- 

U.S. Biofuels Current Status

U.S. Consumption
Gasoline: 140 bgy
Diesel: 60 bgy



Biodiesel ¹

- 176 commercial plants
- 2.6 bgy capacity (2009)
- 0.7 bg produced (2008)



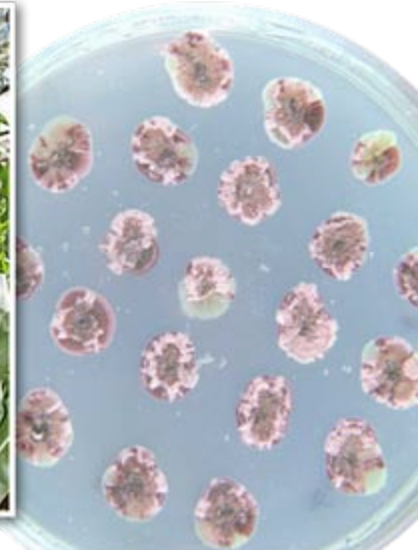
Corn Ethanol ²

- 178 commercial plants
- 11.4 bgy capacity (+ 2.1 bgy planned) (2009)
- 9.2 bg produced (2008)



Cellulosic Ethanol ³

- 13 demo plants DOE-funded
- ~.250 bgy capacity projected
- More plants projects to be awarded



bg = billion gallons; bgy = billion gallons per year

Sources: 1- National Biodiesel Board, 2- Renewable Fuels Association,
3- DOE Biomass Program

~1,900 E85 stations

U.S. Biofuels Goals

U.S. Consumption
Gasoline: 140 bgy
Diesel: 60 bgy



Cellulosic Ethanol

- Cost Competitive with gas by 2012
- Both biochemical and thermochemical conversion pathways
- Current estimate: \$2.40/gallon



Renewable Fuel Standard

- 36 bgy of renewable fuels by 2022
- Caps corn ethanol at 15 bgy
- Advanced biofuels at 21 bgy



Ethanol 30x30 Goal

- Internal DOE goal
- Equates to ~ 60 bgy
- Replaces 30% of current gasoline usage by 2030

bg = billion gallons; bgy = billion gallons per year



Biofuels Sustainability



Food vs. Fuel Debate



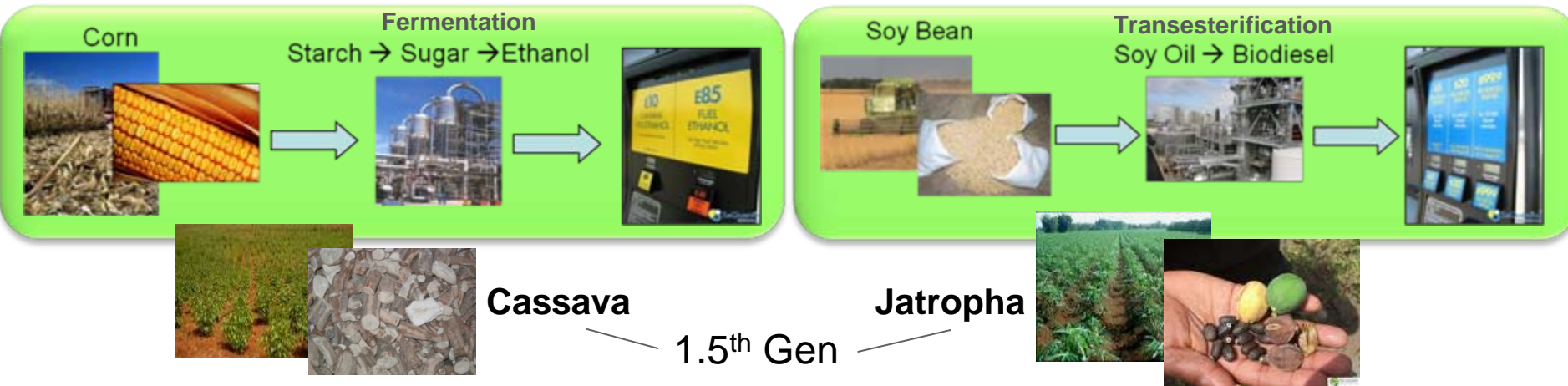
Indirect Land Use Change (iLUC)



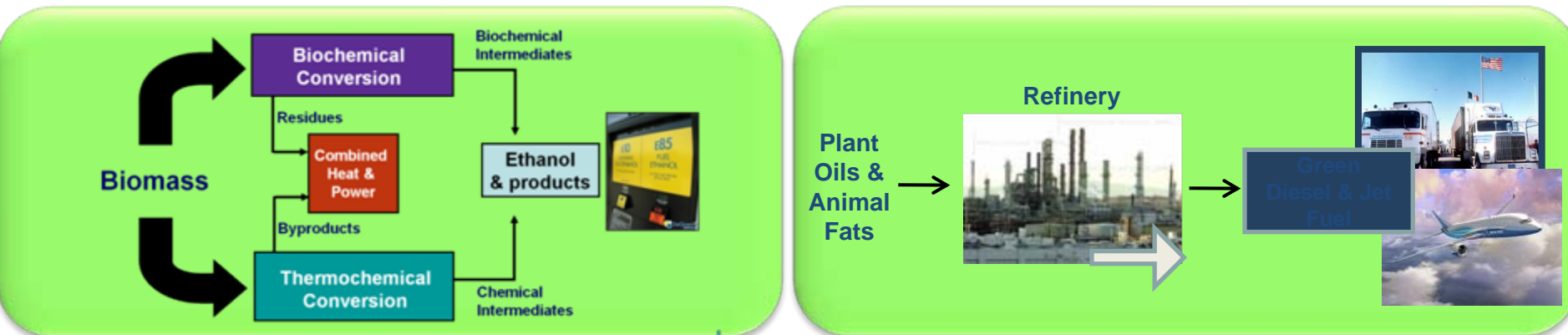
Sustainability Analysis/Life Cycle Assessment

Generation 1 & 2 Biofuels

- **1st Gen** -- from sugar/starch crops, plant oils, or animal fats



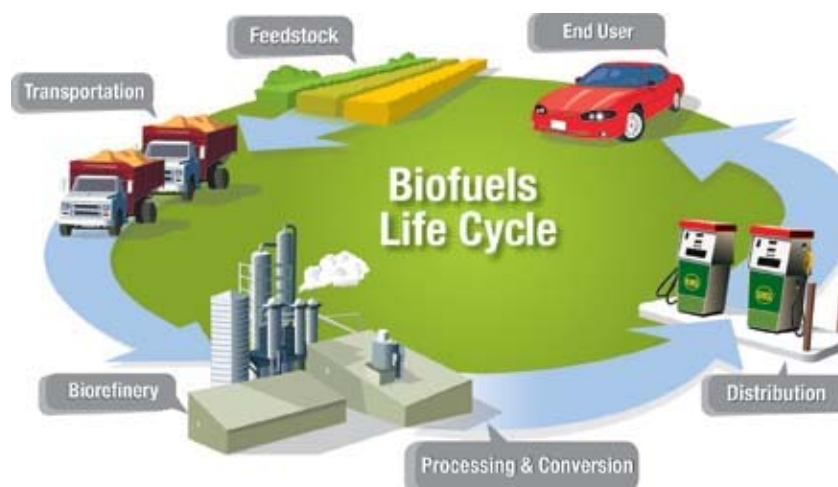
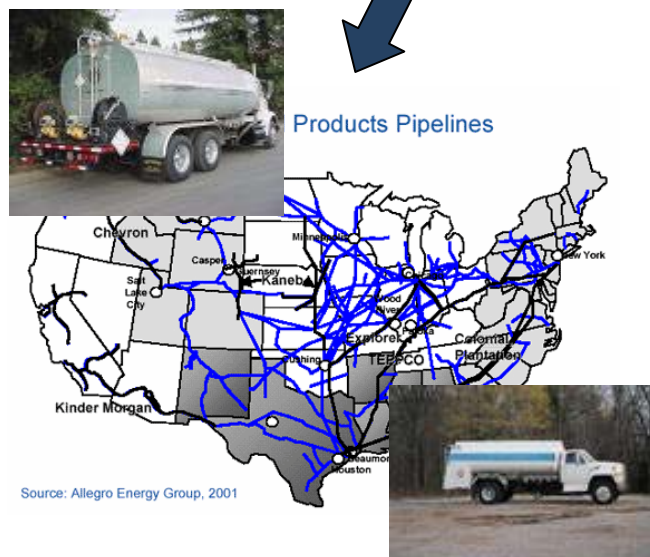
- **2nd Gen** – cellulosic ethanol, green diesel



Why Follow-On Generations ?

3rd & 4th Generations

- Higher energy density
- Gasoline/diesel-like molecules
- Suitability for wider range of end use
- Better temperature and cold start ability
- Infrastructure compatibility



3rd Generation (New Feedstocks & Fuels)

- New energy feedstocks, e.g. algae
- New fuel molecules via thermochemical conversion

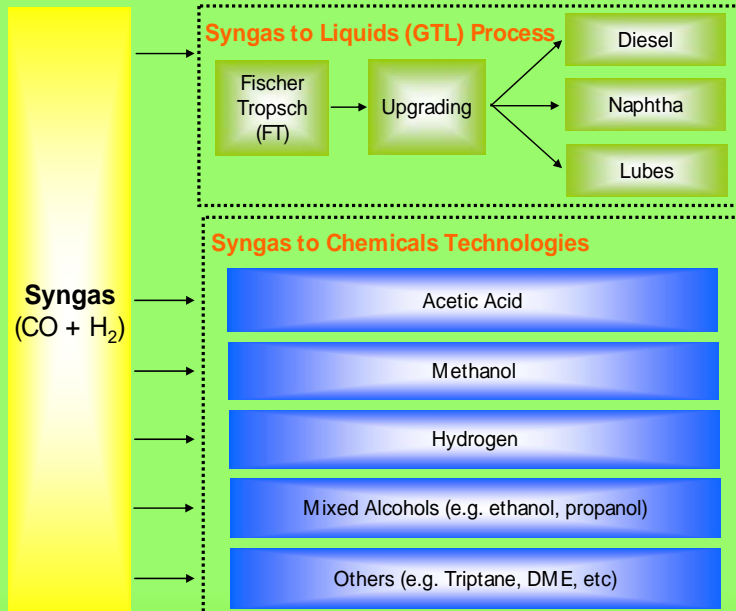
Feedstocks



Syngas Step

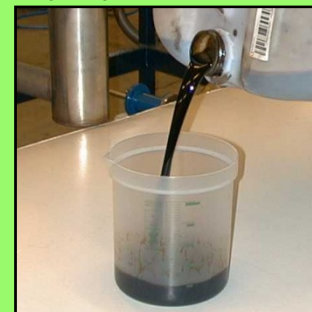
Conversion Technology

Products



Thermochem Conversion

Pyrolysis Oil



- Gasoline
- Diesel
- Fuel Oil
- Jet Fuel

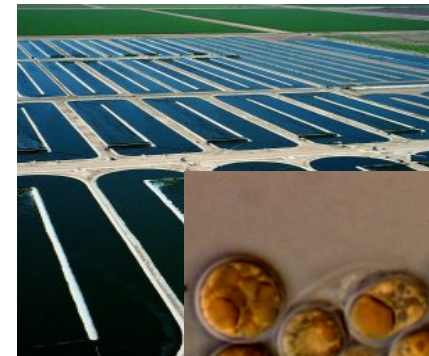
Upgrading



Refinery

Comparing Potential Oil Yields

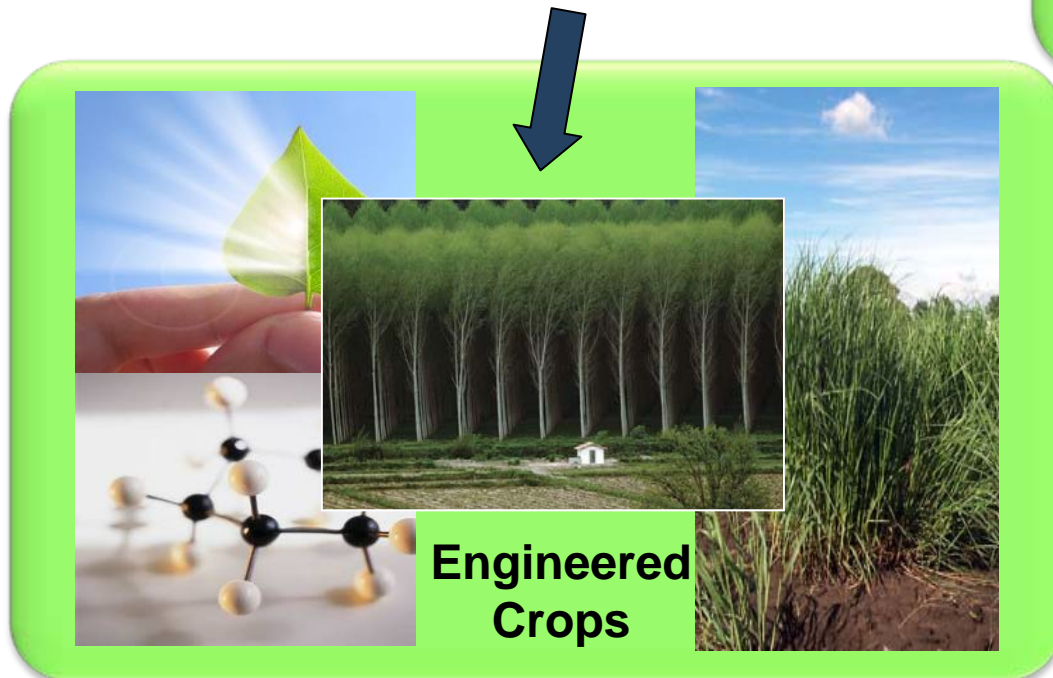
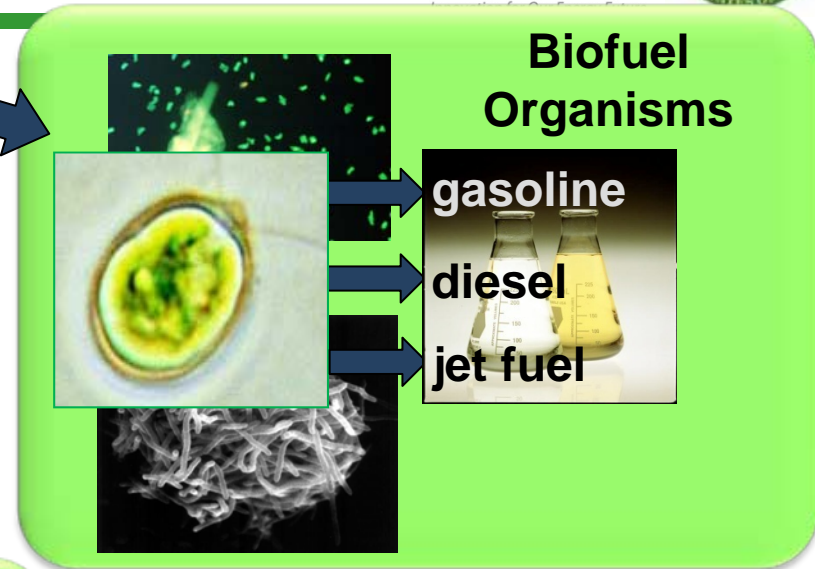
Crop	Oil Yield Gallons/Acre
Corn	18
Cotton	35
Soybean	48
Mustard seed	61
Sunflower	102
Rapeseed	127
Jatropha	202
Oil palm	635
Algae	1,200 – 10,000



Today's Technology Estimate Optimistic Future Technology

4th Generation (Systems Biology Advances)

- Higher energy density molecules, directly from organisms
- Crops engineered for self lignocellulosic destruction



Status of Next Generation Technologies



Deploy

2nd Generation

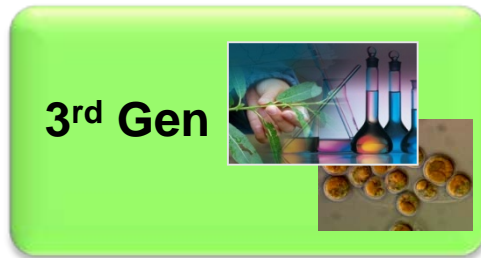
- Numerous DOE-funded demo projects
- Significant industry activity



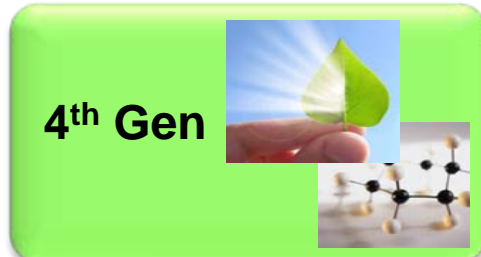
**R&D +
Demo**

3rd and 4th Generations

- DOE to initiate several major programs this year:
 - Advanced Biofuels Center(s)
 - Algal Biofuels Center(s)
- Industry, Academia, and Laboratory involvement in many technologies



R&D



DOE Biofuels Funding



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

FY08 Budget	FY09 Budget	ARRA Biofuels Funding	FY10 Request
\$200M	\$217M	\$800M	\$235M



\$ 45M -- Feedstock Infrastructure
\$ 65M -- Research & Development
\$ 690M -- Demonstration Projects



Office of Science

- ~ \$100M/year for basic research
- Including three “Bioenergy Research Centers”

Agenda

- Biofuels Overview

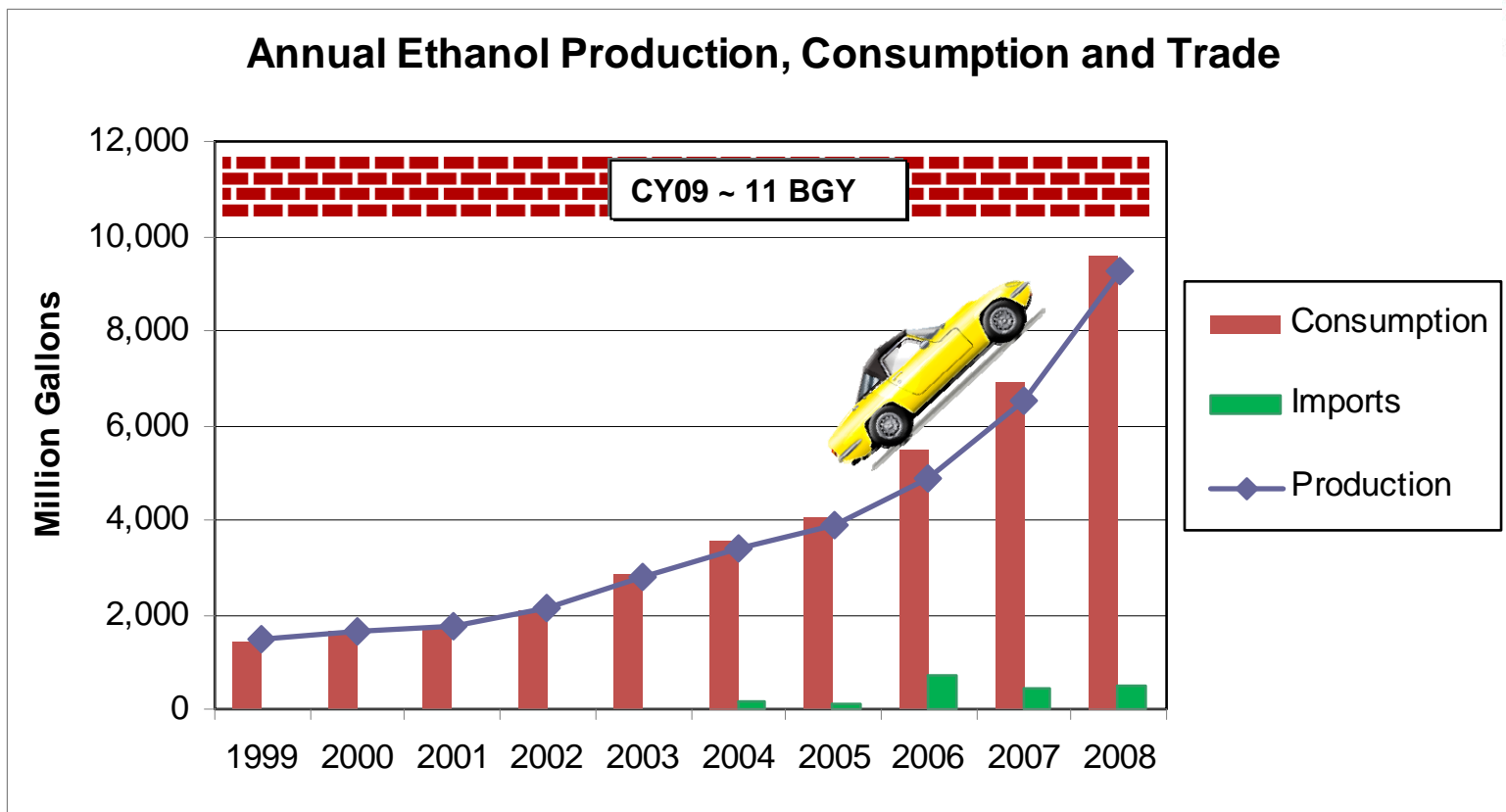
- 
- Meeting Biofuels Targets with Ethanol – RFS

- Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program

- Overview
- Project descriptions & status
- Results to date

- Conclusions
- Information Resources

E10 Blend Wall Problem



- DOE strategy for expanding ethanol use – breaking the blend wall.
 - **Near Term - Evaluate feasibility of using mid-level ethanol blends (e.g., E15, E20) in conventional vehicles (non-flex fuel vehicles).**
 - Long Term - Expand E85 by targeting specific regions/cities.

Agenda

- Biofuels Overview
- Meeting Biofuels Targets with Ethanol – RFS
- ➔ • Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program
 - Overview
 - Project descriptions & status
 - Results to date
- Conclusions
- Information Resources

Waiver Request Background

Clean Air Act § 211(f) gives EPA authority to declare fuels “substantially similar” to gasoline

- “contribute[s] to the failure of” emissions control systems ⇒ no waiver
- EPA has indicated that they interpret “contribute to” quite broadly – e.g., fuel-pump failure might qualify

Intermediate Ethanol Blends Testing – data for EPA / waiver

- Non-FFVs (>97% population)
- DOE Test program:
 - Emissions
 - Driveability / Operability
 - Materials Compatibility
 - Emission Control System Durability (Full Useful Life)

Pump in Oshkosh, WI



Completed Testing

DOE Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program



OAK RIDGE
NATIONAL LABORATORY
MANAGED BY UT-BATTELLE
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Vehicles

Emissions

- 16 vehicle pilot study (including catalyst temperature) – Report (Feb. 2009)
- Evaporative Emissions (with CRC and EPA) (8 vehicles) – Report (2Q 2009)

Cold Start and Driveability

- Sub-50°F testing completed (with CRC, 6 vehicles) – Report (Nov. 2008)

Small Non-Road Engines

Emissions

- 6 engine pilot study (including exhaust temperature) – Report (Feb. 2009)

Full Useful Life Emissions and Durability

- 17 / 22 engines to full life – Report (Feb. 2009)



Results: Vehicles

DOE Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program

Emissions / Temperature

- Regulated tailpipe emissions with E15 and E20 were similar to levels with E0 when averaged across multiple newer 'clean' vehicles in pilot study.
- Change in catalyst temperatures may affect durability – results not clear yet.

Driveability

- No driveability issues found with either E15 or E20
- No malfunction indicator lights or filter plugging
- Informal observations only

Fuel Economy

- Fuel economy on volumetric basis decreased for E10, E15, E20
- Closely tracked fuel energy content



Emissions Durability???



Results: Small Engines

DOE Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program

Emissions/Temperature

- With increasing ethanol content:
 - Regulated emissions – combined HC+NO_x – decreased in most cases
 - Engine and exhaust temperatures increased



Durability

- Commercial engines – no particular sensitivity observed
- Smaller, residential engines – not clear

Safety

- Potential issue – spontaneous clutch engagement (Correctable with carburetor adjustment)

FY2009/FY2010 Vehicle Testing

DOE Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program



OAK RIDGE
NATIONAL LABORATORY
MANAGED BY UT-BATTELLE
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Tailpipe Emissions (with EPA)

- Phase 1 and 2 completed
- Phase 3 underway; results expected Feb. 2010

Full Useful Life Emissions Study (with CRC and EPA)

- Testing underway
- Results expected 2010
- Interim results Summer 2009 and beyond

Evaporative Emissions (with CRC and EPA)

- Project in initial stages
- CRC Report expected in 2010

Fuel System Materials Compatibility (with CRC)

- Testing underway
- Results expected by October 2009

“Cold Start” and Driveability (with CRC)

- Testing at high ambient temperature
- Tentative start and completion Summer 2010



Agenda

- Biofuels Overview
- Meeting Biofuels Targets with Ethanol – RFS
- Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program
 - Overview
 - Project descriptions & status
 - Results to date
- ➔ • Conclusions
- Information Resources

Summary

- Biofuels include more than just corn ethanol.
- Ethanol is the only solution to meet RFS in the near-term – mostly from corn.
 - Problem: Ethanol use is approaching a ‘blend wall’.
 - Solution: Intermediate ethanol blends (E15/E20) and expanded E85 use.
- Testing on E15/E20 is still ongoing - most results due in 2010.

Agenda

- Biofuels Overview
- Meeting Biofuels Targets with Ethanol – RFS
- Intermediate Ethanol Blends Test Program
 - Overview
 - Project descriptions & status
 - Results to date
- Conclusions
- ➔ • Information Resources

Information Resources

NREL – <http://www.nrel.gov>

Oak Ridge National Laboratory – <http://ornl.gov>

DOE Office of Vehicle Technologies -
<http://www1.eere.energy.gov/vehiclesandfuels/>

DOE Office of Biomass Program - <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/biomass/>

EERE Info Center - www1.eere.energy.gov/informationcenter

Alternative Fuels Data Center - <http://www.eere.energy.gov/afdc/fuels/ethanol.html>

Bioenergy Feedstock Information Network - <http://bioenergy.ornl.gov/>

Biomass R&D Initiative – www.biomass.govtools.us

Grant Solicitations - www.grants.gov

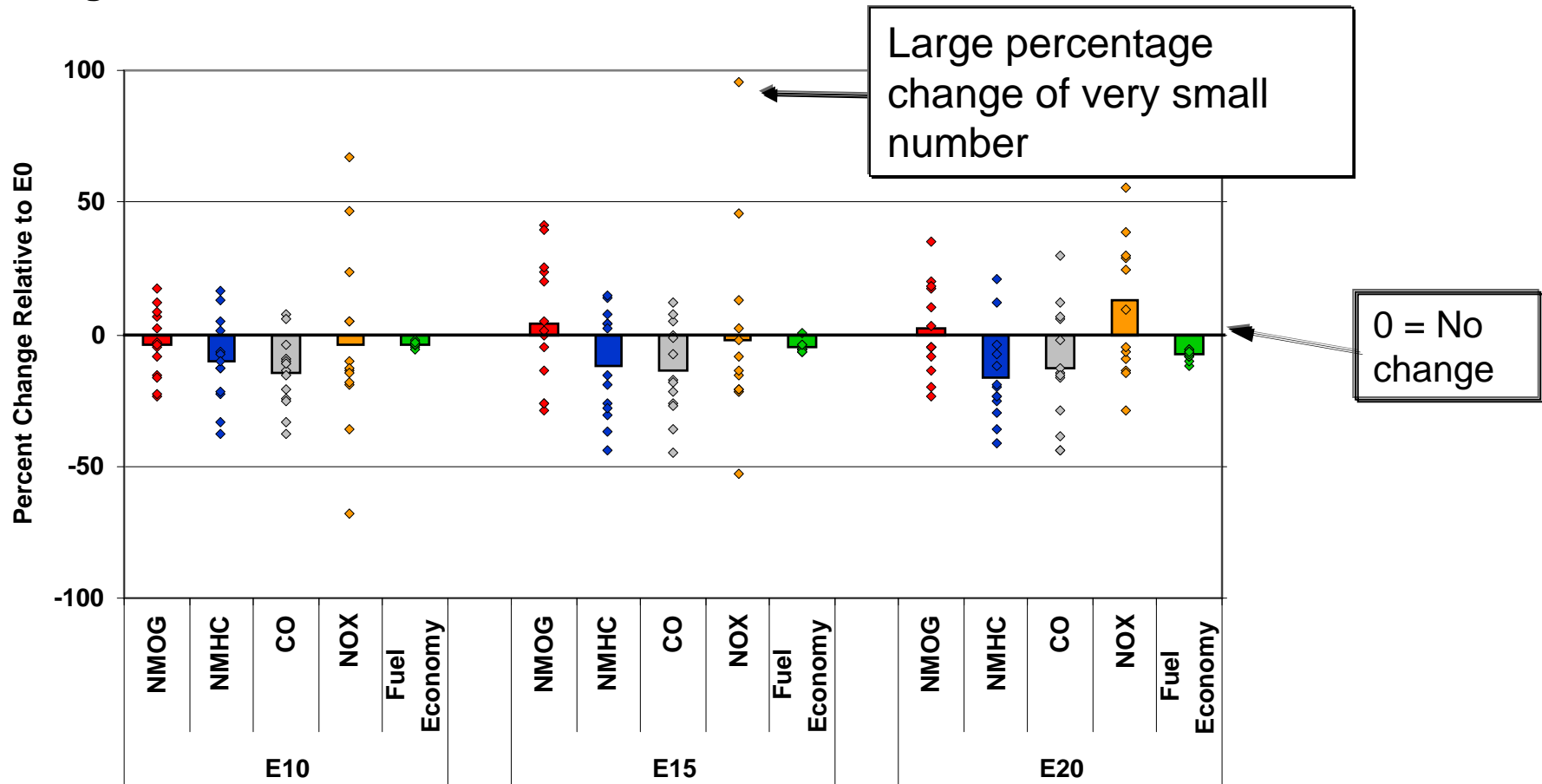
Office of Science - <http://www.er.doe.gov/>

Intermediate blends Report #1 (updated) -
http://feerc.ornl.gov/publications/Int_blends_Rpt1_Updated.pdf

Backup Slides

Results: Vehicle Emissions & Fuel Economy

- Given the scatter in the testing, the average emissions were relatively unchanged from E0.
- The reduction in fuel economy due to ethanol was predictable and statistically significant.



Results: Vehicle Catalyst Temperatures

- Approximately half the vehicles had an increase in catalyst temperature at full power. Otherwise, the catalyst temperatures were lower for all vehicles under all other driving conditions.
- The effect of higher temperatures at full power is still unclear and being tested by DOE.

