



potential for eFuels as a drop-in replacement for ICE

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Engine Fall Conference

Paris Climate Agreement

Commitment needed!







 Is electrification of new cars enough for sufficient GHG reduction?

 \rightarrow unfortunately not!

- Is there enough renewable electricity and infrastructure?
 → build-up necessary!
- How can we involve the existing car fleet?
 → with eFuels!



Worldwide road transportation (1.4 billion vehicles) is responsible for approximately one fifth of the global CO_2 emissions

IEA 2021 report: global pathway to net zero CO₂ by 2050



Sustainable mobility will be possible by electrification + renewable fuels_{CO2-neutral}

Figure 3.22 Global transport final consumption by fuel type and mode

in the NZE global pathway to net-zero CO₂ emissions in 2050



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Electricity and hydrogen-based fuels account for more than 70% of transport energy demand by 2050

Note: LDVs = Light-duty vehicles; Other road = two/three wheelers and buses.

Future mobility trends

- Integrated mobility
 - Autonomous driving
 - Connectivity
 - Shared mobility
- Electrification

Source: International Energy Agency, 2021 Report *renewable Fuels: $\rm CO_2$ -neutral bioFuels and eFuels

BEV 62 kWh NMC 622 lithium-ion battery. one battery over entire service life Comparison vehicles have similar equipment and performance. Source: Volkswagen Fig.1 CO₂ balance comparison of electric, diesel and gasoline vehicles in the

https://www.volkswagenag.com/en/news/stories/2021/02/e-mobility-is-already-this-much-more-climate-neutral-today.html

Lifecycle CO₂ of BEV vs ICEV compact class vehicles

Renewable energy carriers (electric or molecular) lead to a diverse future!

Input variables

Vehicle basis

- Golf 8 and ID.3: production, utilization 200,000 km
- Most representative engine-gearbox combination and standard equipment
- Maintenance: Flat rate derivative
- ID.3 (1st Edition) Range: 440km

Fuel and power consumption (well-to-tank)

- EU fuels
- Energy mix EU-27

Consumption data (tank-to-wheel)

WLTP



* without taking into account the CO₂ neutrality of the site in Zwickau.

ID.3 Electricity consumption combined 15.4 - 14.5 kWh/100 km; CO2 emissions combined 0g/km, efficiency class.A+



Zero g_{CO2} emission vehicle

But circular CO₂ economy

(or ZEV) does not exist.

can, by reusing CO_2

(closed-cycle-CO₂)

for electricity and

renewable fuels

Green hydrogen based eFuels production e.g. MtG path





Source: SAE Capri 2021 "eFuels: a further step towards sustainable mobility", A. C. Kulzer, keynote speech

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Industrialization of eFuels is a worldwide task

Relevant issues: renewable energy cost, population density, technology competence, competitive situation

Worksplit/assets on the path to eFuels:

Technology driven countries

- Drivers of international defossilization
- High technological competence
- Development of large industrial projects

MENA/Chile/...

- Competence and experience in developing regional projects
- Best locations for renewable energy guarantee w/ competitive costs
- Surplus of renewable energy
- Readiness for economic participation

Source: LBST International Hydrogen Strategys 08/2020, Statista BMBF 2020; Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche AG; Frontier Economics





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eFuels large scale production cost

eFuel price can compete with fossil fuel prices

 CO_2 -closed cycle (neutrality) regulatory influence reasonable and necessary

Source: SAE Capri 2021 "eFuels: a further step towards sustainable mobility", A. C. Kulzer, keynote speech; fossil fuel prices adapted (April 2022)



Haru Oni – strong wind! eFuels pilot plant



- Technology path: from power supply to finished eGasoline.
- Process steps: Wind power, direct air capture, electrolysis, methanol synthesis, gasoline synthesis.



Source:

https://www.haruoni.com/#/en

https://www.siemens-energy.com/global/en/news/magazine/2021/haru-oni.html

https://newsroom.porsche.com/en/2021/company/porsche-construction-begins-commercial-plant-production-co2-neutral-fuel-chile-25683.html





Development method for eFuel formulation

Formulation, testing, analysis, simulation, optimization as an iterative process



Source: SAE Capri 2021 "eFuels: a further step towards sustainable mobility", A. C. Kulzer, keynote speech



eFuel performance & emission assessment >50 fuels tested ! FKFS Porsche high-performance single cylinder engine & existing fleet vehicle testing



Source: SAE Capri 2021 "eFuels: a further step towards sustainable mobility", A. C. Kulzer, keynote speech





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RESEARCH IN MOTION.

EN228/eFuel blend capability & existing fleet compatibility Benchmark reFuel & POrsche SYNthetic at cold start & load jump @Porsche single cylinder engine CatHeating 1500/750mbar, TWA 40°C Cold Load Jump 1500/2bar→WOT, TWA 40°C



Source: SAE Capri 2021 "eFuels: a further step towards sustainable mobility", A. C. Kulzer, keynote speech







MtG based eFuel blending aspects vs. Next Gen eFuel





MtG eFuel ~200...300 components

High MtG blending quality influence:

*********	********
	AAAAAAAA
	AAAAAAAAA
	AAAAAAAA

	AAAAAAAAA

	AAAAAAAA
	AAAAAAAA

knock sensitivity / RON boiling curve / FBP amount C9+ aromatics emission behavior



Source: SAE Capri 2021 "eFuels: a further step towards sustainable mobility", A. C. Kulzer, keynote speech

Tailor-made eFuel < 10 components

Potentials:





higher knock sensitivity / RON improved evaporation behavior aromatics avoidance better emission behavior Next Gen eFuels definition for maximum emission potentials POrsche SYNthetic eFuel @single cylinder at Porsche



CatHeating 1500/750mbar, TWA 40°C



Source: SAE Capri 2021 "eFuels: a further step towards sustainable mobility", A. C. Kulzer, keynote speech

Cold Load Jump 1500/2bar→WOT, TWA 40°C



Next Gen eFuels definition for maximum performance & emission reduction



POSYN @single cylinder with high knock resistance & emission potentials



Source: SAE Capri 2021 "eFuels: a further step towards sustainable mobility", A. C. Kulzer, keynote speech

Summary

eMobility + eFuels \rightarrow path to sustainable mobility

- Renewable eFuels
 - necessary complement to eMobility
 - production based on green hydrogen and closed CO₂-cycle
- eFuels production costs
 - strongly depend on electrolysis step & renewable energy cost
 - cost efficient in regions of the world using wind or solar energy (where surplus of renewables!)
- Need for an eFuels development method
 - for best trade-of between <u>fuel properties</u> (clean & efficient combustion) and <u>production feasibility</u>
- Further potentials
 - within an adapted EN228 gasoline standard, optimized blending could lead to better quality and further emission reduction within the existing stock fleet
 - Next Gen eFuels offer additional opportunities for further performance and emission potentials, considering a widdened/new prospective fuel standard













leading sustainable powertrain system innovation

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