

Paul Schaberg, Sasol Technology

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Presentation overview



- Status and availability of GTL diesel fuel
- Impact of GTL diesel fuel on performance and emissions
 - Without engine modifications
 - With software adaptation
 - With hardware adaptation
- GTL Demonstration Vehicle
- Conclusions

GTL diesel fuel production Oryx GTL, Qatar





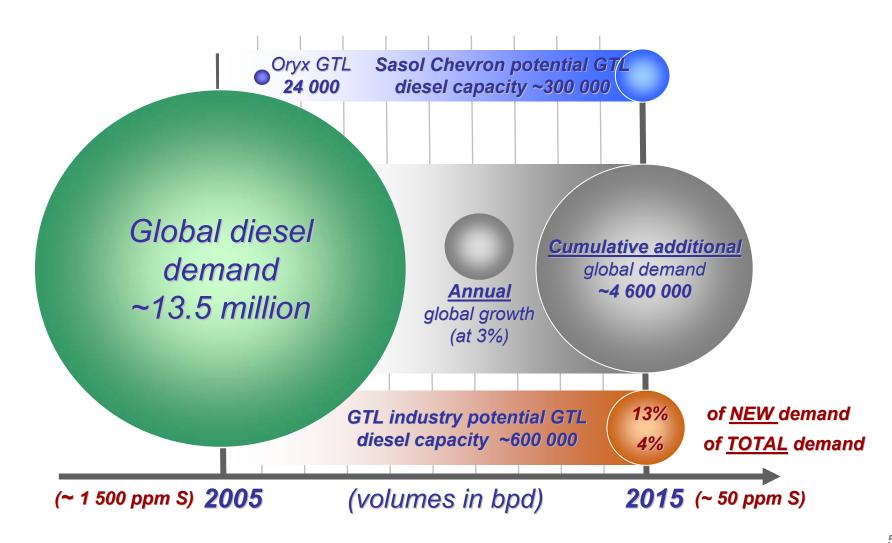






GTL diesel Fuel Meeting diesel demand growth





Properties of SasolChevron GTL diesel fuel

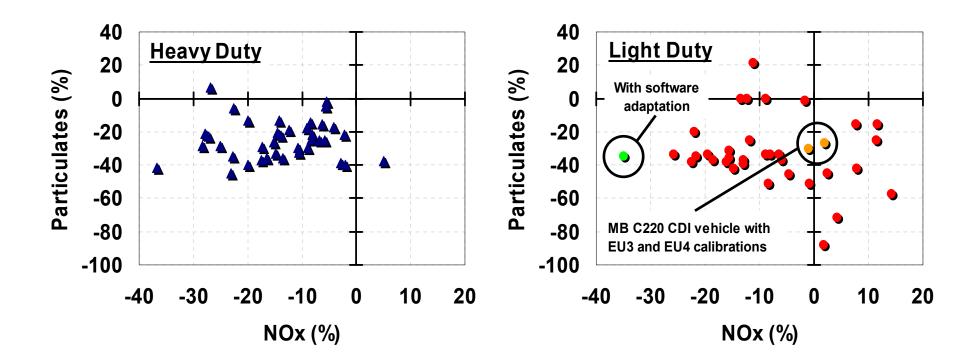


- Clear, almost odourless liquid
- Highly paraffinic (total aromatic content <1%, polycyclic aromatic content < 0.05%)
 - Density ~ 0.77 kg/l
 - H/C ratio ~ 2.10 mol/mol
 - Energy content ~ 47.1 MJ/kg
 - Cetane number >>70
- Very low sulphur (< 1ppm)</p>
- Good thermal stability









Potential reductions in all regulated emissions (HC, CO, NO_X, PM), as well as in CO₂ and other unregulated emissions

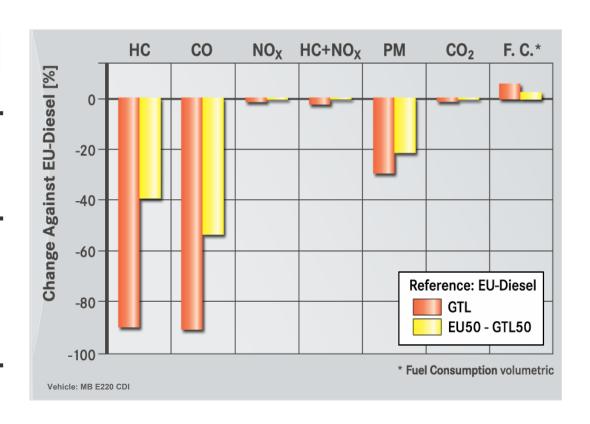
Source: SAE Paper 2003-01-0763, NREL

Impact of GTL diesel fuel on engine performance and emissions



No engine modifications

- HC reduction potential 90%
- CO reduction potential 90%
- PM reduction potential 35%
- Limited NO_X-reduction
- Slightly reduced power
- Higher volumetric fuel consumption



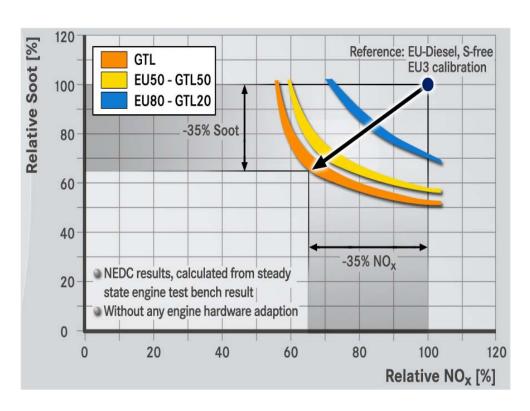
GTL diesel fuel offers high emission reduction potential for non-adapted engines. These benefits can be utilized in existing vehicle fleet.

Impact of GTL diesel fuel on engine performance and emissions



Software adaptation only

- •
- Simultaneous particulate and NO_X reduction of up to 35%
- Must still meet emission limits with conventional diesel
- Higher volumetric fuel consumption



Software adaptation would facilitate NO_X reduction from engines operated with GTL diesel fuel. However, potential is limited by certification requirements.

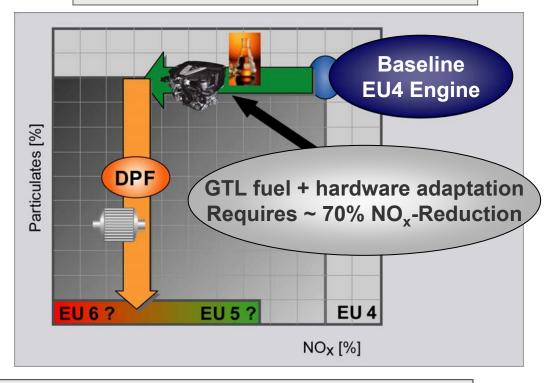
Impact of GTL diesel fuel on engine performance and emissions



Hardware and software adaptation

- Potential to reduce all engineout emissions
 - No power loss
 - Reduced overall cost
- Dedicated engineRequires new standard to utilize full potential

Project Target: 0.08 g/km NOx (NEDC) without active NO_x aftertreatment



Hardware adaptation offers maximum potential to reduce emissions at lower cost. This scenario requires dedicated GTL engines.

Engine and vehicle data



Vehicle details : Mercedes Benz E320 CDI

Model year : 2005

Gearbox: 7-speed automatic transmission

Emission status : EU 4 (baseline)

Emission test cycle : New European Driving Cycle NEDC 2000

Vehicle weight class : 4000 lbs

Engine details : Mercedes Benz OM642

Configuration : 3 litre, 6 cylinders, 72 degree V

Compression ratio : 18:1 (baseline)

Fuel management : Common rail, direct injection, piezo injectors, 1600 bar peak pressure

Air management : VGT turbocharged, intercooled

Emission control : Cooled EGR, inlet swirl control, closed coupled DOC, DPF

Rated torque : 510 Nm from 1600 to 2800 rev/min

Rated power : 165 kW at 3600 rev/min

Hardware optimization strategy

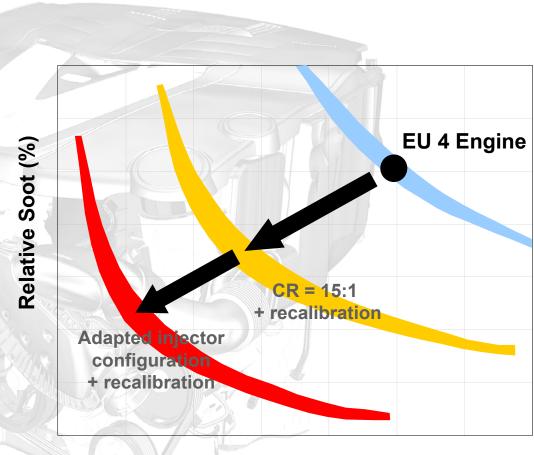


Two-step hardware optimization strategy:

Step 1: Reduction of compression ratio (CR=15:1)

Step 2: Adaptation of injector parameters

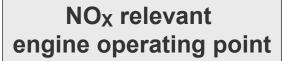
Due to availibility of a DPF, main focus of engine optimization was reduction of nitrogen oxide emissions

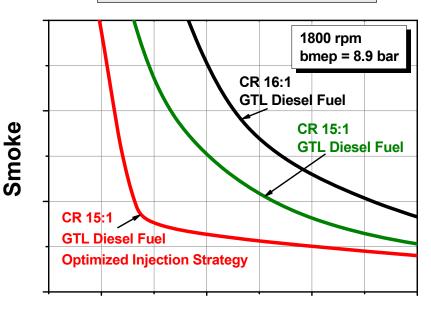


Relative NOx (%)

Impact of compression ratio on emissions

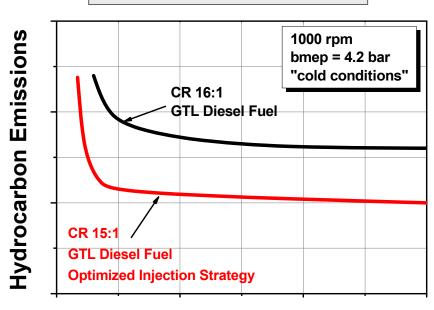






Oxides of Nitrogen

HC relevant engine operating point

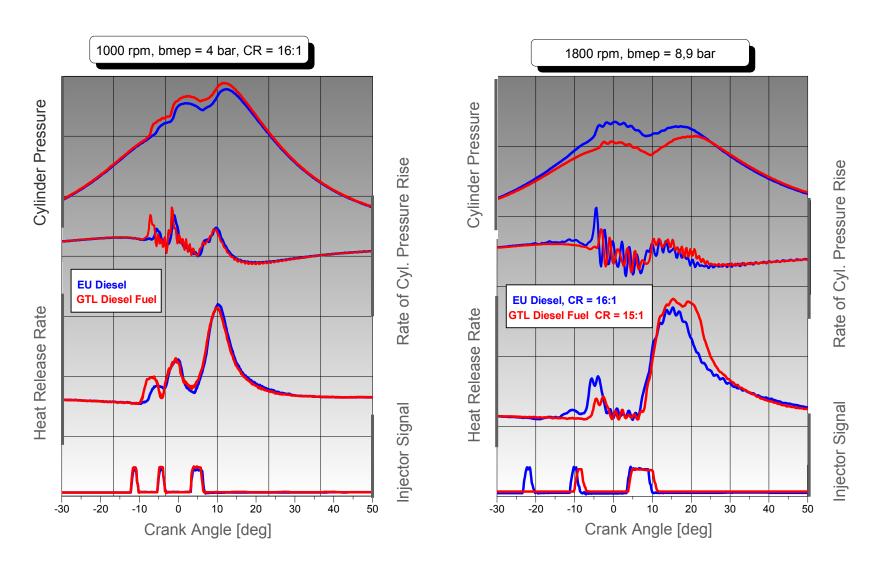


Oxides of Nitrogen

GTL diesel fuel + compression ratio reduction offers significant improvement potential for NOx at higher load, while maintaining low HC emissions at low temperature operating conditions

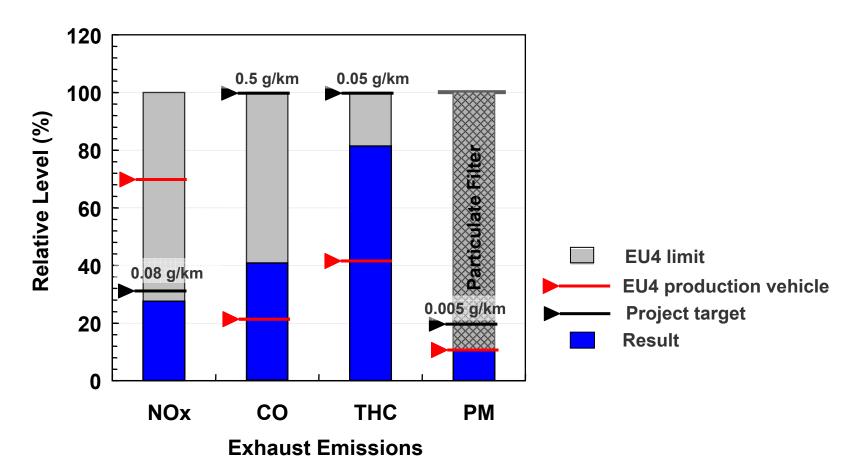
Impact of GTL diesel fuel on combustion parameters





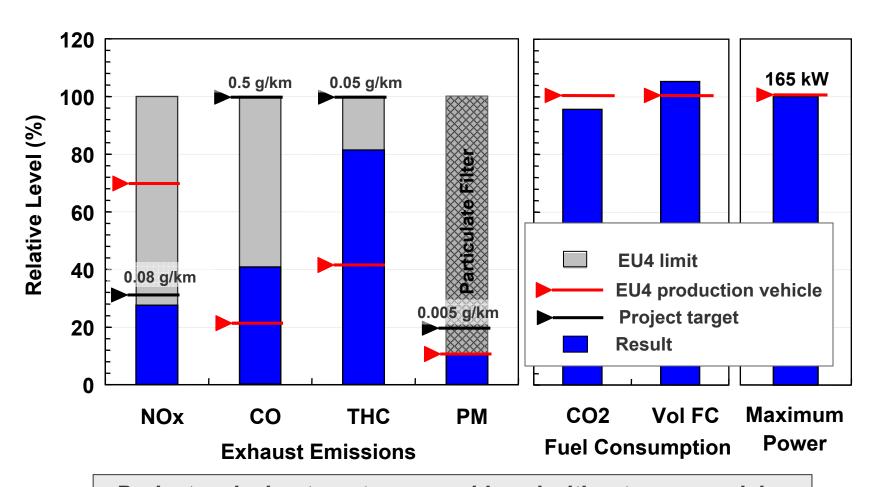
GTL Demonstration Vehicle Emissions and performance





GTL Demonstration Vehicle Emissions and performance





Project emission targets were achieved without compromising maximum power or energy efficiency.

Conclusions



- GTL diesel fuel is an enabler for cost-efficient reductions in exhaust emissions
- Engine efficiency and performance need not be compromised by the adaptation for GTL diesel fuel.
- The results corroborate that clean fuels are one means to comply with future, more stringent emission regulations in a cost-effective manner.
- Potential future development of such dedicated "GTL diesel engines" will be determined by the widespread availability and the cost of GTL diesel fuels. Also, a standard for such fuels would have to be developed.

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