

Impact of Ethanol-Diesel Blend on Engine Performance and Exhaust Emissions on a Non-Road Engine Application

3rd November 2023 ECT 2023 Conference and Exposition, New Delhi

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Classification: Internal

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ISO 9001:2015

ISO 14001:2015

ISO 45001:2018







Single Cylinder series 7.5,10 & 15 kVA Air cooled series 25, 30 & 35 kVA

Water cooled series 40, 45 & 60 kVA



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Modifications on Engine Applications





Ethanol Blend





Lubricity improver



- BP 44, Sector 43, Gurgaon
- Oct 08, 2023

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Ethanol Blend

- > Why Ethanol Blend?
 - In India, ethanol is largely derived from sugarcane via a fermentation process. Since it is a plant-based fuel, ethanol is considered renewable.
 - Ethanol is high in oxygen content, engines using ethanol blends combust fuel more efficiency. Hence, this process will also help reduce the country's carbon footprint.
 - Easy to handle in comparison with pressurised gaseous fuel
 - Helps to reduce import bill / trade deficit
 - Reduction in **emissions** both NOx and PM
 - No need to make additional eco-system for handling as gasoline blend is already implemented.



Key Observations: Impact on Performance



- Reduction in engine power / torque characteristics observed when switching from diesel to ethanol blend
- Re-calibration required to restore the power and torque characteristics

The ethanol-diesel performance can be retained by the re-calibration of the fuel system

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Ethanol blend improves the overall thermal efficiency

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Key Observations: Impact on Emissions







- > NOx observed reduced, THC increase is relatively high.
- > Total (NOx + THC) remains in similar range.
- THC major increase constituents are aldehydes, ethanol vapour and ethylene

Overall Cycle NOx + THC emissions remains in a similar band of Diesel fuel

Key Observations: Impact on Emissions





Impact on PM:

- Relatively shorter hydrocarbon chains
- Increased oxygen content

Impact on CO:

- Ignition delay (higher latent heat of vaporisation)
- Relatively prolonged Injection

Ethanol blend indicates significant benefit in PM reduction





- TAN (Total Acid Number) and TBN (Total Base Number) are well within Lube-oil Discard limit
- Soot content in Lube-oil is well within acceptable limit
- Copper wear is a typical phenomenon with Ethanol during the initial part of running. However, it stabilized after 300 hrs.
- Bearing Metal Wear (Aluminium, Lead & Tin) is well within discard limit
- Crank and Gear Train Wear is well within limit (Fe from all parts & Cr-from piston rings)

500 hrs of preliminary durability showed no critical deterioration

- Re-calibration of engine for performance & emission
- Charcoal Canister arrangement is necessary to prevent vapor accumulation and uncontrolled vapor escape from fuel tank
- Vapour outlet from Canister is typically passed into Intake manifold



- These observations are based on an off highway application engine test results.
- The ethanol-diesel performance can be retained by the re-calibration of the fuel system
- Ethanol blend indicates an improvement in overall thermal efficiency
- Overall off high way emission test cycle (NOx + THC) emissions remains in a similar band that of Diesel fuel.
- Ethanol blend indicates significant benefit in PM reduction
- Preliminary engine durability tests showed no critical deterioration

Thank you



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