

Emissions of an agricultural tractor with experimental e-diesel and commercial diesels



NESTE



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Electrofuels

Electrofuels (e-fuels) are synthetic fuels manufactured using electricity as the main source of energy

Hydrogen is a basic component in electrofuels:

Electrolysis of water → **Hydrogen** + Oxygen

Carbon monoxide is a component providing carbon to the fuel

Carbon dioxide + Hydrogen → **Carbon monoxide** + Water



Syngas:
Hydrogen + Carbon monoxide

Fuel examples:

Hydrogen + Nitrogen → **Ammonia**



Dimethyl ether (DME)

Poly-oxymethylene dimethyl ether (OME)

Hydrogen + Carbon monoxide → **Methanol**

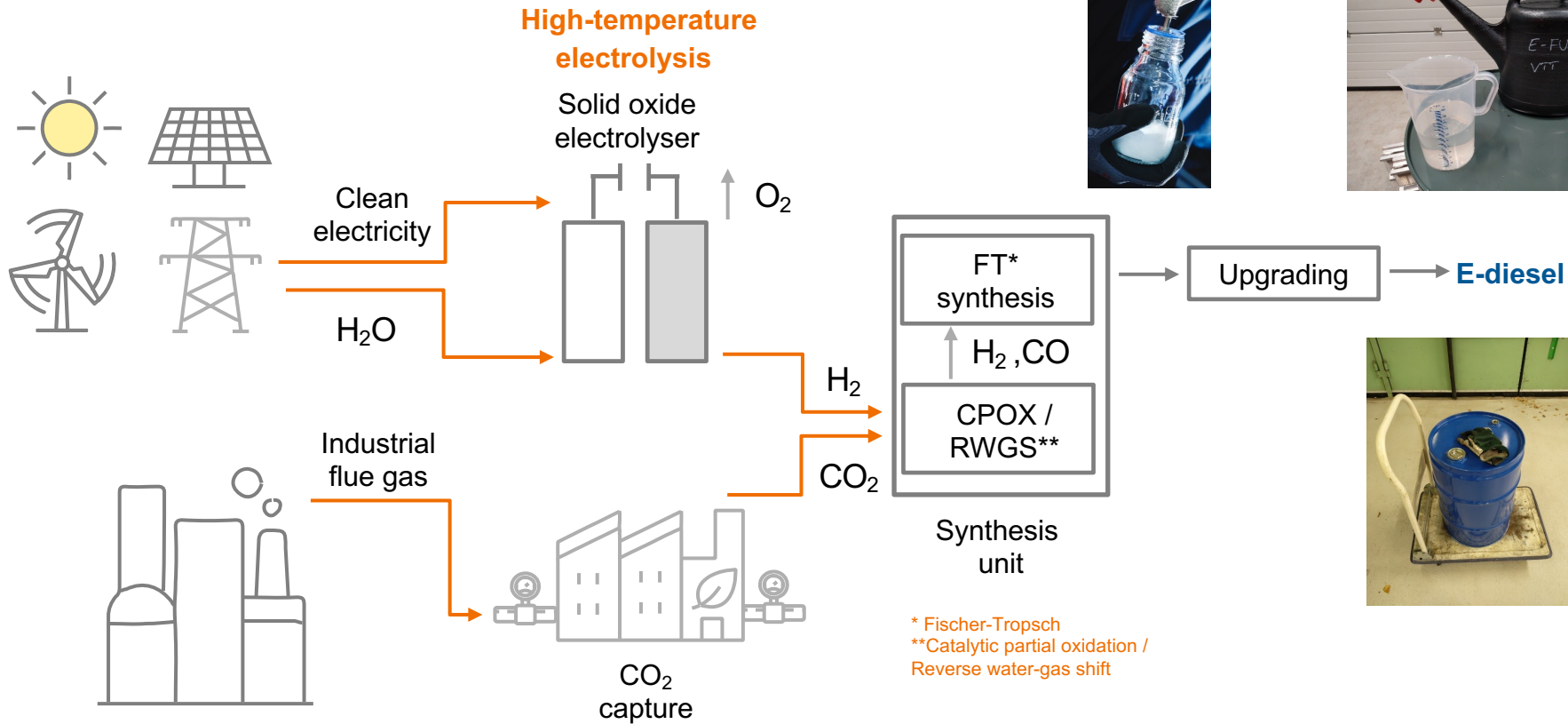


Hydrogen + Carbon monoxide → **Hydrocarbons** + Water
(Fischer–Tropsch process)

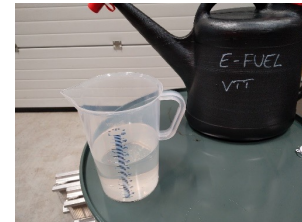


Existing FT-processes:
CTL, GTL, BTL
(not electrofuels)

E-fuel project



FT-crude



* Fischer-Tropsch
 **Catalytic partial oxidation /
 Reverse water-gas shift

Fuels

	Fossil EN 590 B0	HVO EN 15940	E-diesel	EN 590 B0 + E-diesel 35%
Density (kg/m ³)	825	781	766	805
Flash point (°C)	60	69	64	-
Cloud point (°C)	-30	-36.5	-44	-30
Viscosity 40 °C (mm ² /s)	1.962	2.995	1.787	1.935
Sulfur (mg/kg)	6.3	<1	<1	4.5
Total aromatics (wt-%)	16.1	0.4	0.3	14.4
Cetane (IQT)	53.4	71.2	66.1	60.5

Tractor

Valtra T235D

AGCO Power 74LFTN engine

6-cylinder, 7.4 L

Turbocharged diesel

Common-rail fuel injection

Stage V

DOC, DPF, SCR

New tractor (2023)

Fuel line modified: separate
canister as a fuel tank

Weather

0...-7 °C (mostly -1...-3 ° C)

70...100 %RH

Cloudy



Test measurements

Two type of tests:

- Power-takeoff (PTO) dynamometer: Fromet Sigma
- On-road

PTO tests

5-mode cycle, each mode 3 min:

- 1 700 RPM, IDLE
- 2 1500 RPM, 25%
- 3 1500 RPM, 75%
- 4 2100 RPM, 25%
- 5 2100 RPM, 100%

At least 3 cycles per fuel

Fuels (4): EN 590B0, HVO, E-diesel, EN 590 B0 + E-diesel 35%

On-road tests

5 km route, 10-12 min duration

No large uphill or downhill

Fuels (3): EN 590 B0, HVO, EN 590 B0 + E-diesel 35%

24/06/2024 VTT – beyond the obvious

No differences



Instrumentation

Two simultaneous sampling points:

- Engine-out (before ATS)
- Tailpipe (after ATS)

Engine-out (before ATS)

AVL MOVE PEMS:

- CO, CO₂, NO, NO₂, PN₂₃

AVL Micro Soot Sensor:

- Black Carbon

Tailpipe (after ATS)

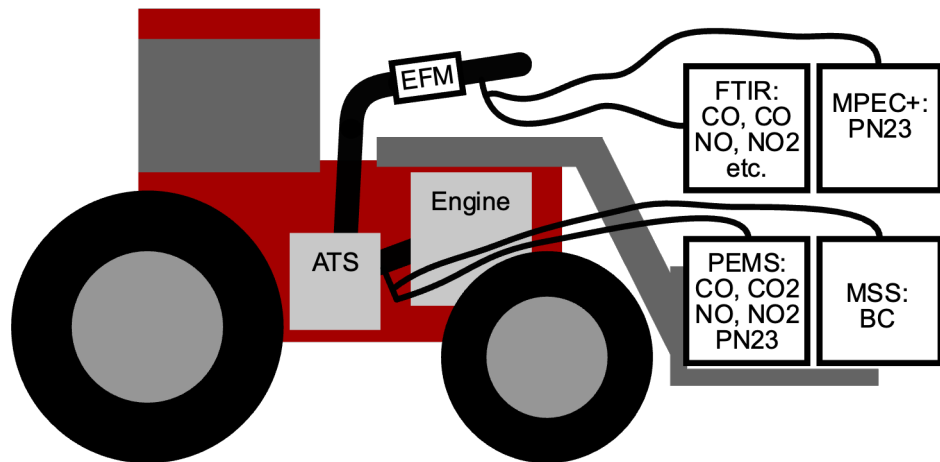
A&D Best Sokki BOB-1000 FTIR:

- CO, CO₂, NO, NO₂, etc.

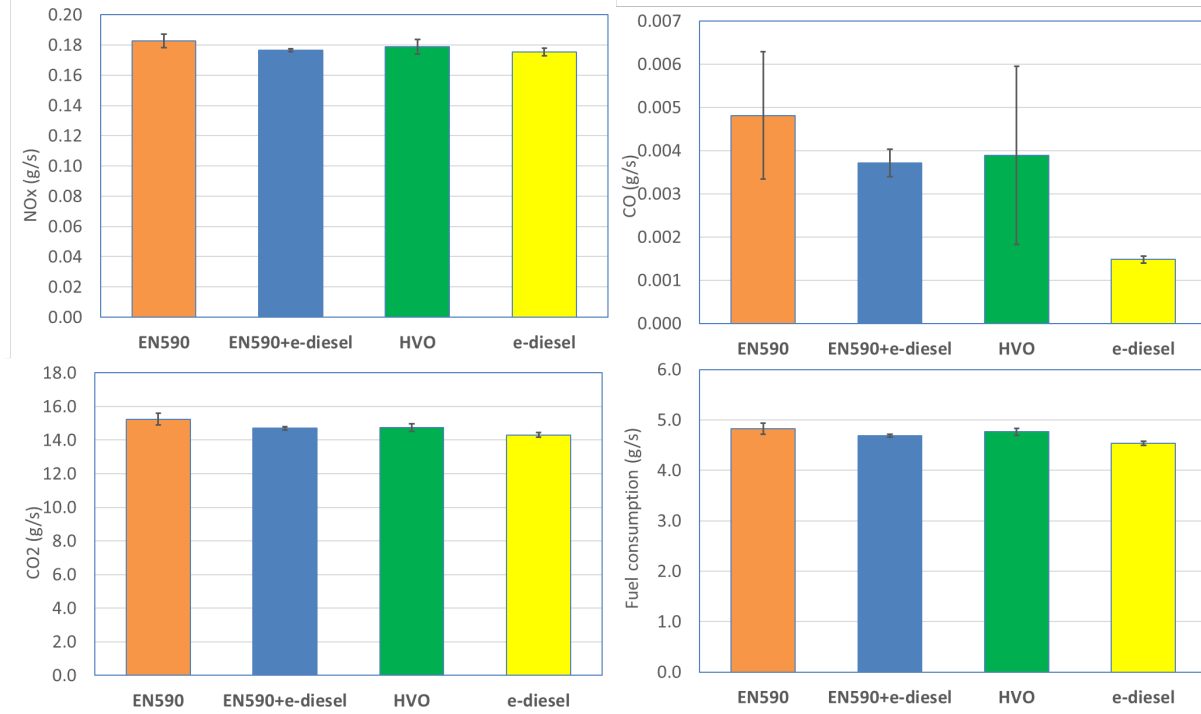
Dekati MPEC+:

- PN₂₃

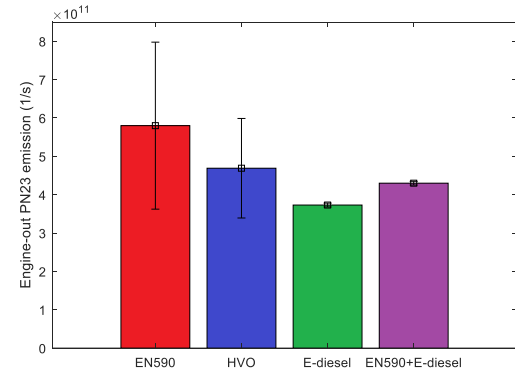
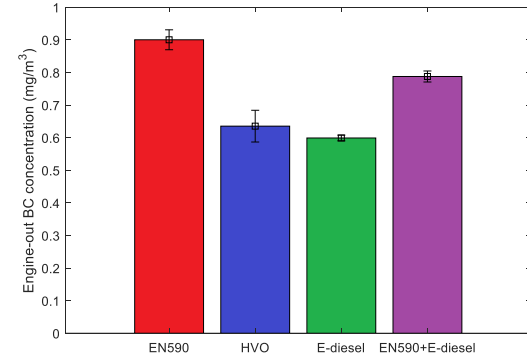
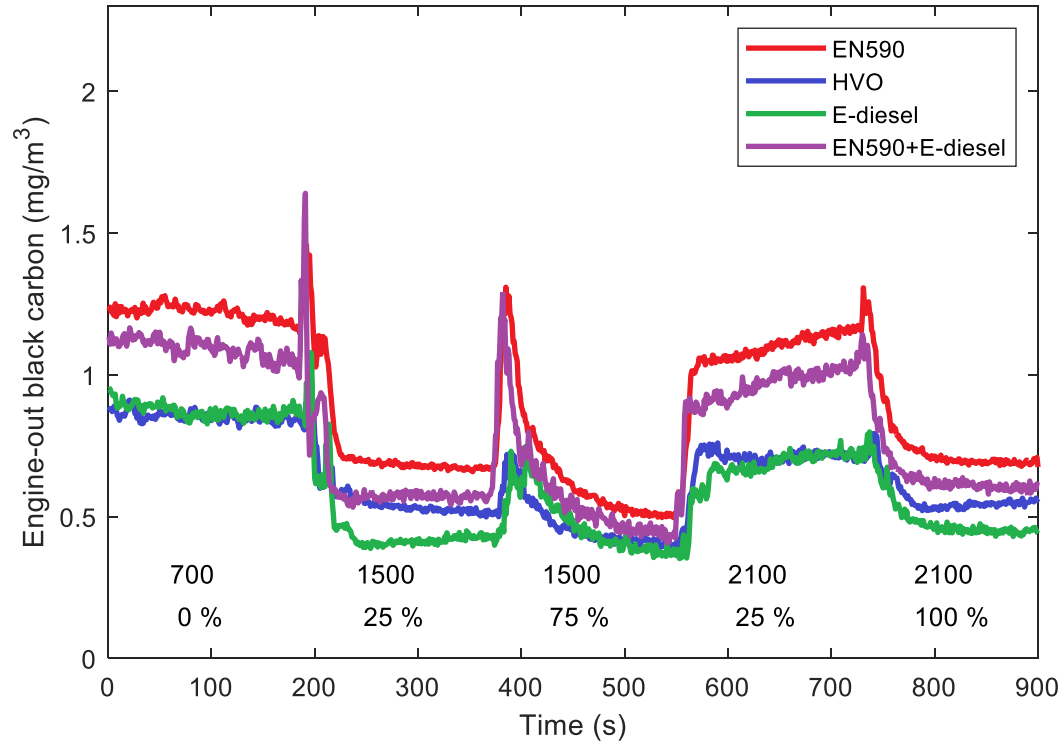
AVL Exhaust flow meter (EFM)



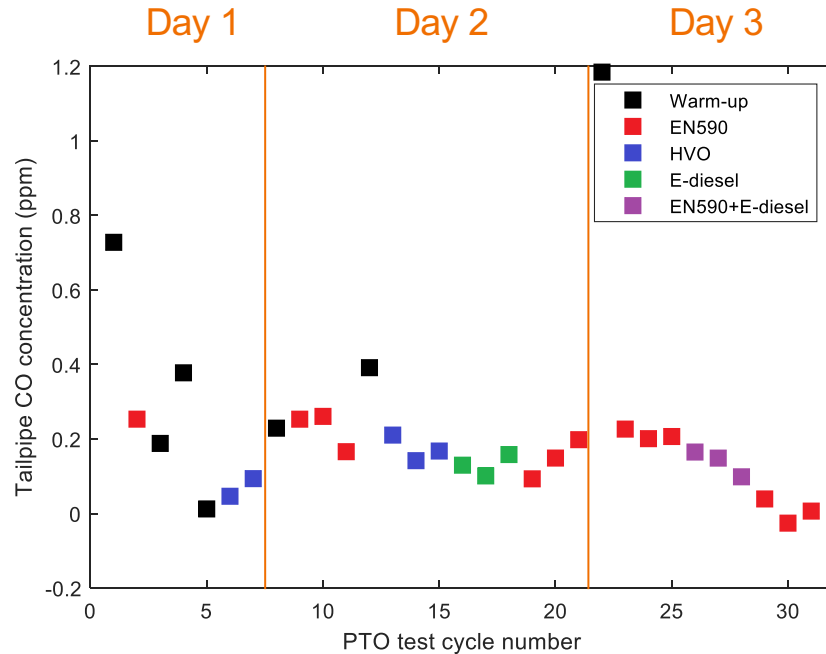
Results: Gaseous emissions before ATS (engine-out)



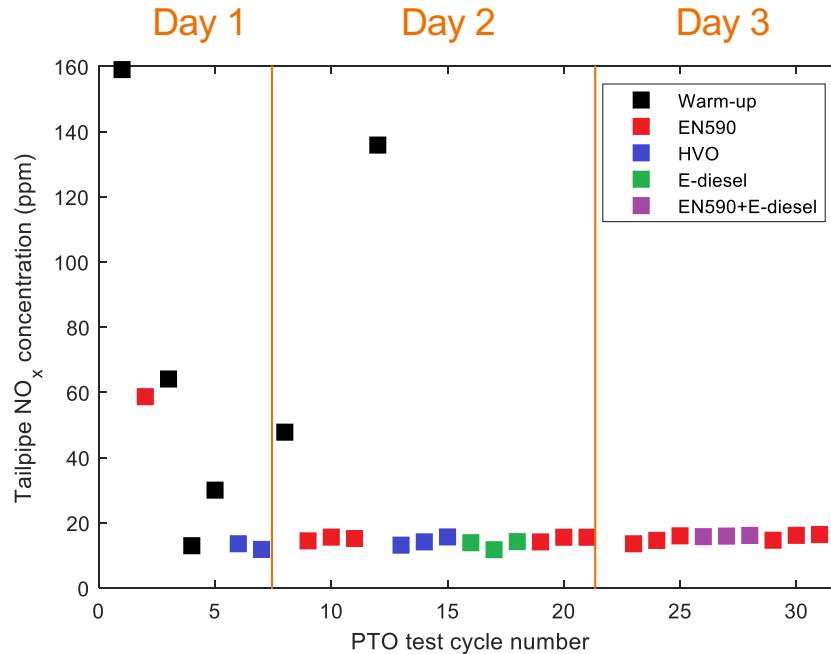
Results: Soot and PN before ATS (engine-out)



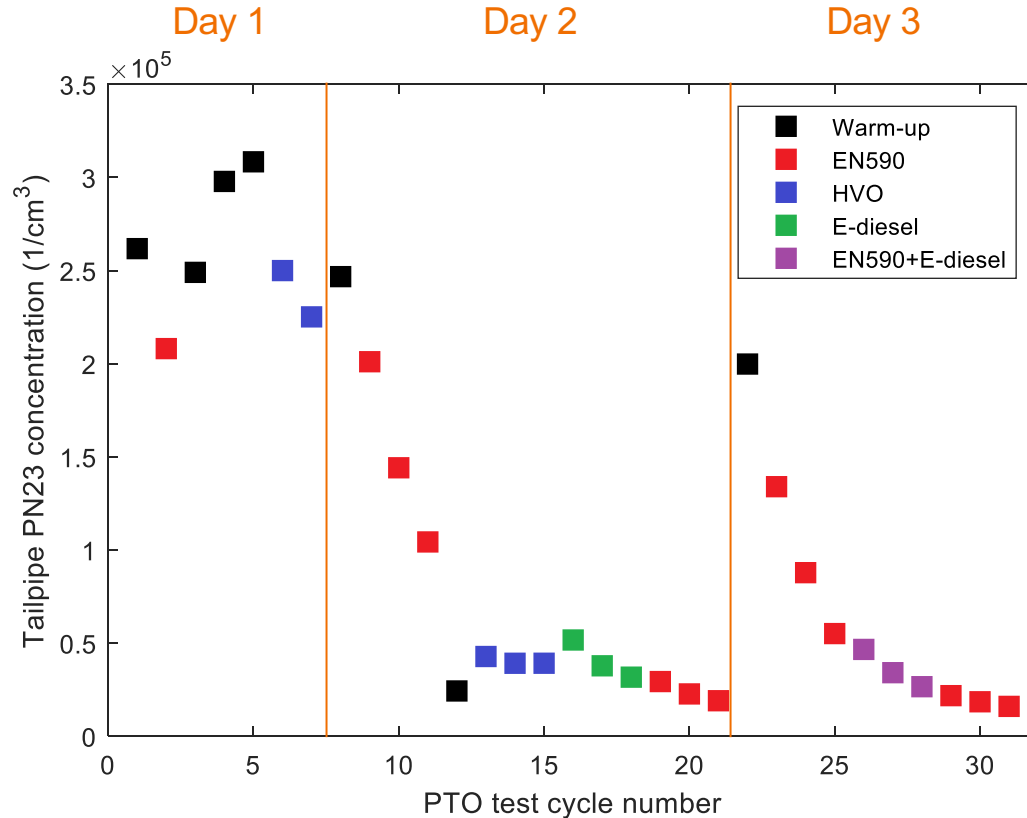
Results: Gaseous emissions after ATS (tailpipe)



Results: Gaseous emissions after ATS (tailpipe)



Results: PN after ATS (tailpipe)



Conclusions

- E-diesel was produced from electricity, water and carbon dioxide
- E-diesel was tested in an agricultural tractor
- The tractor was running normally with the e-diesel

- Before ATS (engine-out) emissions of the e-diesel:
 - Low for CO, black carbon and non-volatile PN23 concentrations
 - Mixing of e-diesel with fossil lowers black carbon and nv PN23 concentrations

- After ATS (tailpipe) emissions
 - Operation of the ATS has the main role in the emissions
 - Low nv PN23 concentrations after engine warm-up and some DPF loading

E-fuels are potentially high quality fuels with clean combustion

THANK YOU !

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