

# FAPESP BIOENERGY RESEARCH PROGRAM – BIOEN

**International Workshop about the Ethanol  
Combustion Engines,**

## **The Bioethanol for Sustainable Transportation Project - Results from Brazil**

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FAPESP Workshop on Ethanol Based Engines for  
Transportation Biodiversidade & Química  
Oct 4th - FAPESP - São Paulo

# CONTENT

- 1) Bioethanol for Sustainable Transportation – BEST project description**
- 2) Technical and economic results from Brazilian experiment**
- 3) Economic barrier for ethanol –How to remove**
- 4) Conclusions**

# BEST Project

- ❑ BEST Project aims to promote the ethanol usage, replacing diesel, in public urban transport in Brazil and worldwide;
- ❑ Beyond São Paulo, the pioneer city in America, eight cities in Europe and Asia take part in the project;
- ❑ The project is an European Union initiative, and it is coordinated by the Stockholm City Hall.

# Review

**1985 – Tests started in Sweden.**



**1990 to 2007 - 600 operational buses**



## Programa ECOFROTA



**PREFEITURA DE  
SÃO PAULO**  
TRANSPORTES

Marcelo C. Branco

# Changing the Energy Profile



✓ Diesel



- ✓ Biodiesel
- ✓ Ethanol
- ✓ Diesel from sugar cane



- ✓ Trolleybus
- ✓ Hybrid
- ✓ Electric
- ✓ Fuel cell bus



## ***Biodiesel***



- B20 – diesel S50 (50 ppm of S) + 20% biodiesel;
- 1200 busses – Operated by VIP + 800 up to end of 2012
- Distribution logistics - Very favourable;
- Product already available in the market and no vehicle retrofit required;
- 22% PM and 20% CO2 reduction



## ***Trolleybus***



- Present fleet - 190 busses;
- 64 new busses to be added soon;
- Replacement of the old 140 busses forecasted by end of 2012
- Technology well established and used in São Paulo;
- Zero CO2 emission



# Ethanol



- Technology from Scania;
- 60 Busses in operation (Metropolitana / TUPI)
- 90% PM and 64% NOx reduction;
- 95% CO2 emission reduction;
- Ethanol + 5% additive.



## ***Diesel da Cana de Açúcar***

- 160 busses – Operated by: Viação Sta. Brígida;
- Diesel S50 + 10% diesel from sugar cane;
- No engine retrofit required;
- Same consumption and performance as conventional diesel fuel;
- Less opacity and less PM





# The City of Sao Paulo Receives the First Bus Fleet of Diesel Engine Busses Running on Ethanol May 25<sup>th</sup>, 2011

26 de maio de 2011 • 21h53 • atualizado às 21h56

NOTÍCIA



**60 busses already sold  
10 busses in operation  
by May 27, 2011  
50 busses in operation  
by June 30, 2011**

## Charactheristics of Viação Metropolitana ethanol fed busses operating routes.

<b>Line</b>	<b>6358-10</b>	<b>509M-10</b>	<b>577T-10</b>
<b>Itinerary</b>	<b>Jd Luso-T Bandeira</b>	<b>Jd Miriam-T Princ Isabel</b>	<b>Jd Miriam-V Gomes</b>
<b>Total fleet</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Ethanol fleet</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Main routes</b>	<b>Av. Cupecê</b>	<b>Av. Cupecê</b>	<b>Av. Cupecê</b>
	<b>Av. Ver José Diniz</b>	<b>Av. Ver José Diniz</b>	<b>Av. Jabaquara</b>
	<b>Av. Ibirapuera</b>	<b>Av. Ibirapuera</b>	<b>Av. Paulista</b>
	<b>Av. Nove de Julho</b>	<b>Av. Vinte e Três de Maio</b>	<b>Av. Rebouças</b>
<b>Km month (travelled by the fleet in the line)</b>	<b>80,402</b>	<b>98,707</b>	<b>202,998</b>
<b>IPK<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.93</b>
<b>Diesel average efficiency</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.00</b>
<b>Ethanol average efficiency</b>	<b>(52%) 1.208</b>	<b>(56%) 1.200</b>	<b>(48%) 0.960</b>

1 Number of Passenger/km travelled

## COSTS

COMBUSTÍVEL R\$ / km						
DIESEL	B20	ETANOL	AMD10	TROLEIBUS	TROLEIBUS + INFRA	HIBRIDO
0,97	1,15	1,80	1,42	0,90	0,90	0,63

TECNOLOGIA R\$ / km						
DIESEL	B20	ETANOL	AMD10	TROLEIBUS	TROLEIBUS + INFRA	HIBRIDO
5,40	5,60	6,50	5,80	6,20	7,40	6,90

## EXPENSES

Combustível	2011			2012 até mar/12		
	Litros	Valor Compra R\$	Reembolso SMT - R\$	Litros	Valor R\$	Reembolso SMT - R\$
B20	43.720.002	87.419.679	14.880.328	13.205.000	27.643.849	5.462.305
Etanol	1.588.000	3.622.457	272.519	795.000	1.803.310	132.219
Amyris	205.000	527.138	162.483	955.000	2.459.662	764.729
Total	45.513.002	91.569.274	<b>15.315.330</b>	14.955.000	31.906.820	<b>6.359.253</b>

## TOTAL FLEET PROFILE

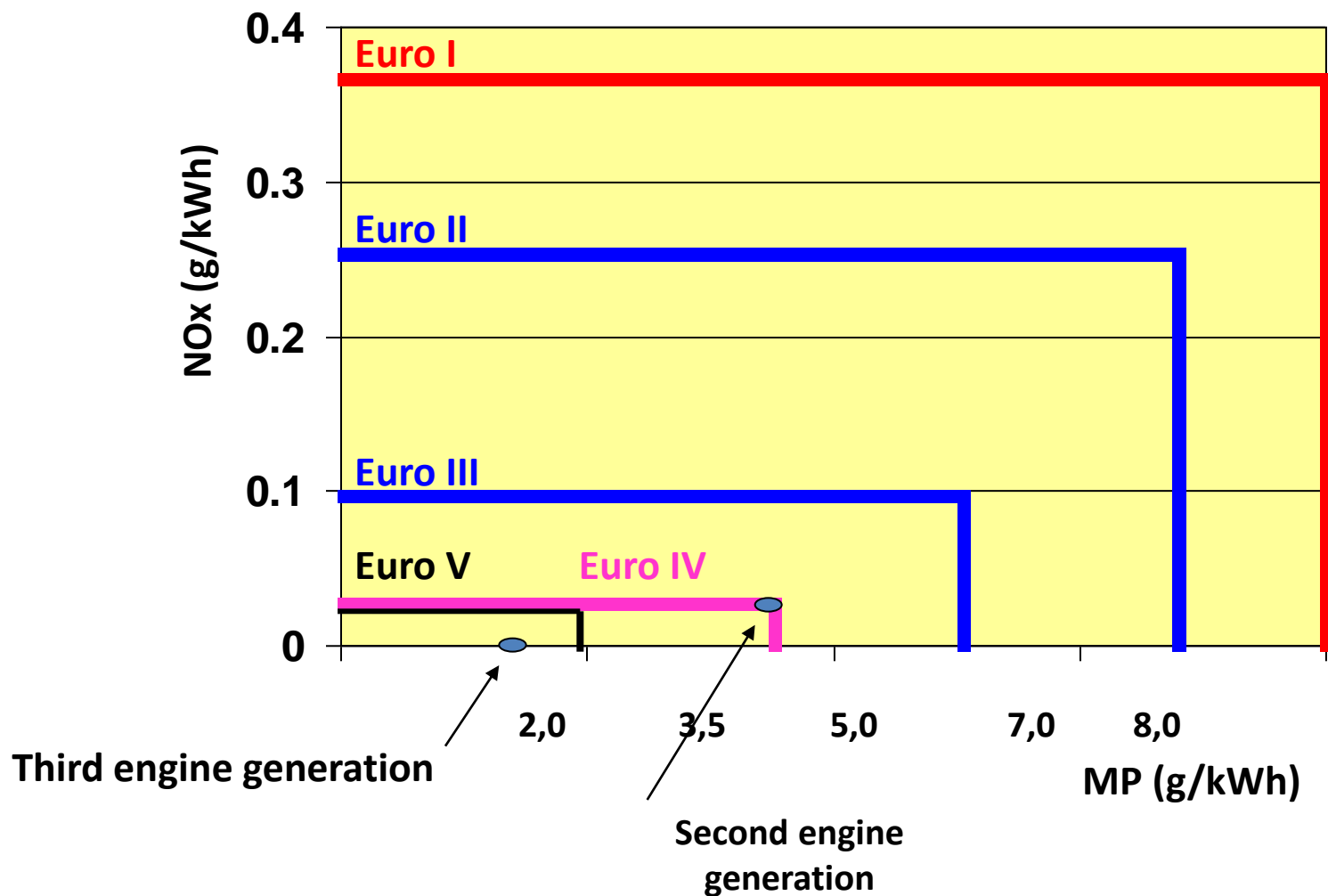
### ECOFROTA

	B20	ETHANOL	AMD10	DUALFUEL	HIBRIDO	B20+AMD10	TROLEBUS	% ECOFROTA	% ECOFROTA + B5
2011	1200	60	160				190 (20)	9,5	100
2012	1415	105	469	293	100	104	190 (140)	16,7	100

### EMISSIONS

	2011	2012
Emission reduction (%)	6.3	9.5
CO2 reduction (%)	6.7	9.2
CO2 reduction (t/month)	7,835	10,735

# Emission Limits for diesel engines



# Ethanol engine contribution to reduce pollutants

**Emissions reductions in comparison to diesel  
(CONAMA 5)**

**CO: - 92%      MP: - 93%**

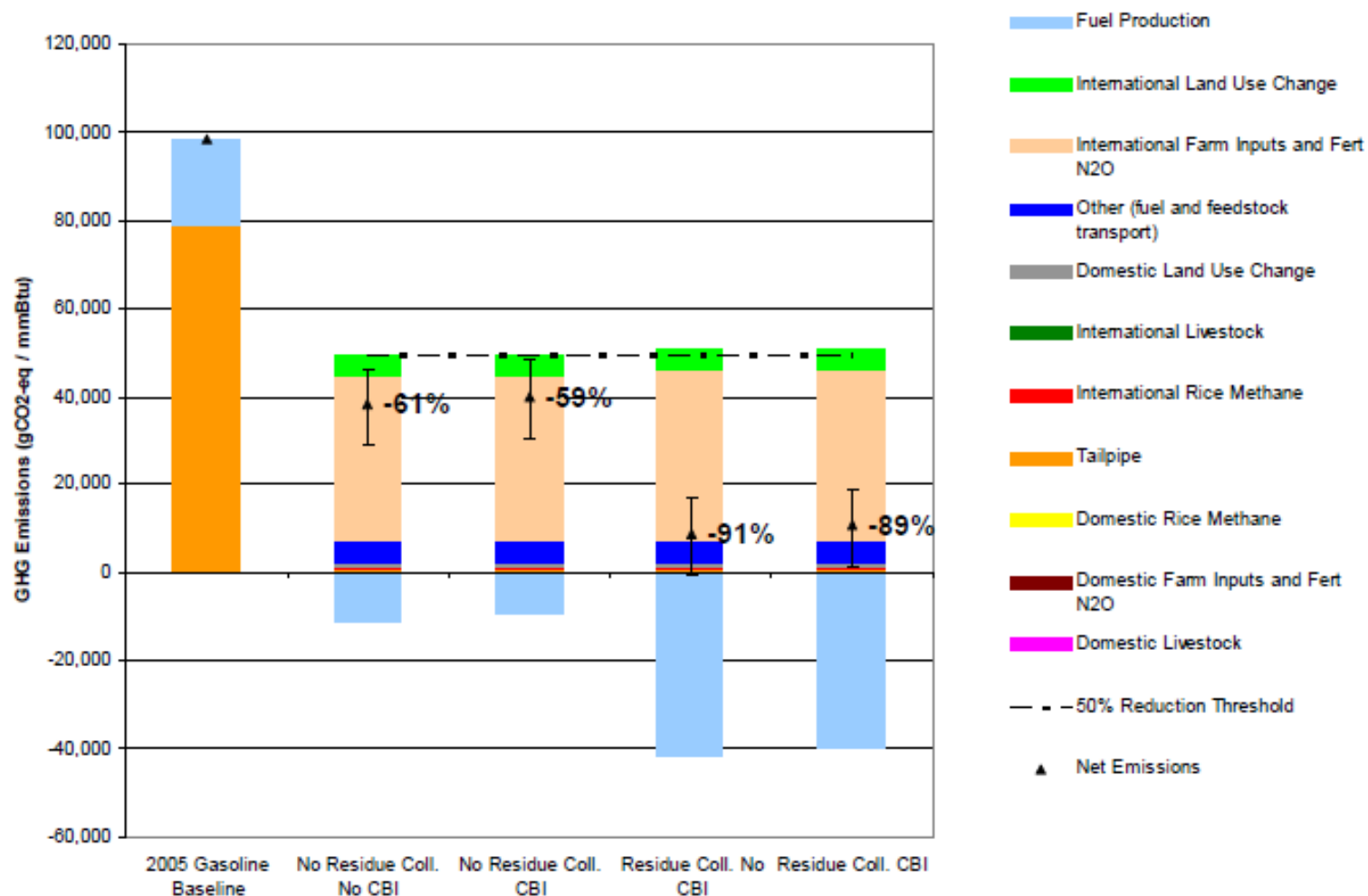
**HC: - 87%      NOx: - 52%**

**SOx: ~ 100%      CO<sub>2</sub>: ~ 100%**



Regulated emissions limit for heavy diesel vehicles according with the several historical PROCONVE phase (g/kWh)								
PROCONVE	EURO	CO	HC	NOx	PM	Period	(CONAMA) Legislacion	Sulfur Content
Phase I (P1)	NA	14.00*	3.50*	18.00*	-	1989 a 1993	Res. 18/86	-
Phase II (P2)	Euro 0	11.20	2.45	14.40	0.60	1994 a 1995	Res. 83/93	3.000 a 10.000 ppm
Phase III (P3)	Euro 1	4.90	1.23	9.00	0.40 ou 0.70 <sup>1</sup>	1996 a 1999	Res. 08/93	3.000 a 10.000 ppm
Phase IV (P4)	Euro 2	4.00	1,0	7.00	0.15	2000 a 2005	Res. 08/93	3.000 a 10.000 ppm
Phase V (P5)	Euro 3	2.10	0.66	5.00	0.10 ou 0.13 <sup>2</sup>	2006 a 2008	Res. 315/02	500 a 2.000 ppm
Phase VI (P6)	Euro 4	1.50	0.46	3.50	0.02	2009 a 2012 <sup>3</sup>	Res. 315/02	50 ppm
Phase VI I (P7)	Euro 5	1.50	0.46	2.00	0.02	2012	Res. 403/08	10 ppm

**Figure 2.6-10. Results for Sugarcane Ethanol by Lifecycle Stage  
With and without residue collection and CBI**



## Impacts on health due PM and CO in the city of São Paulo

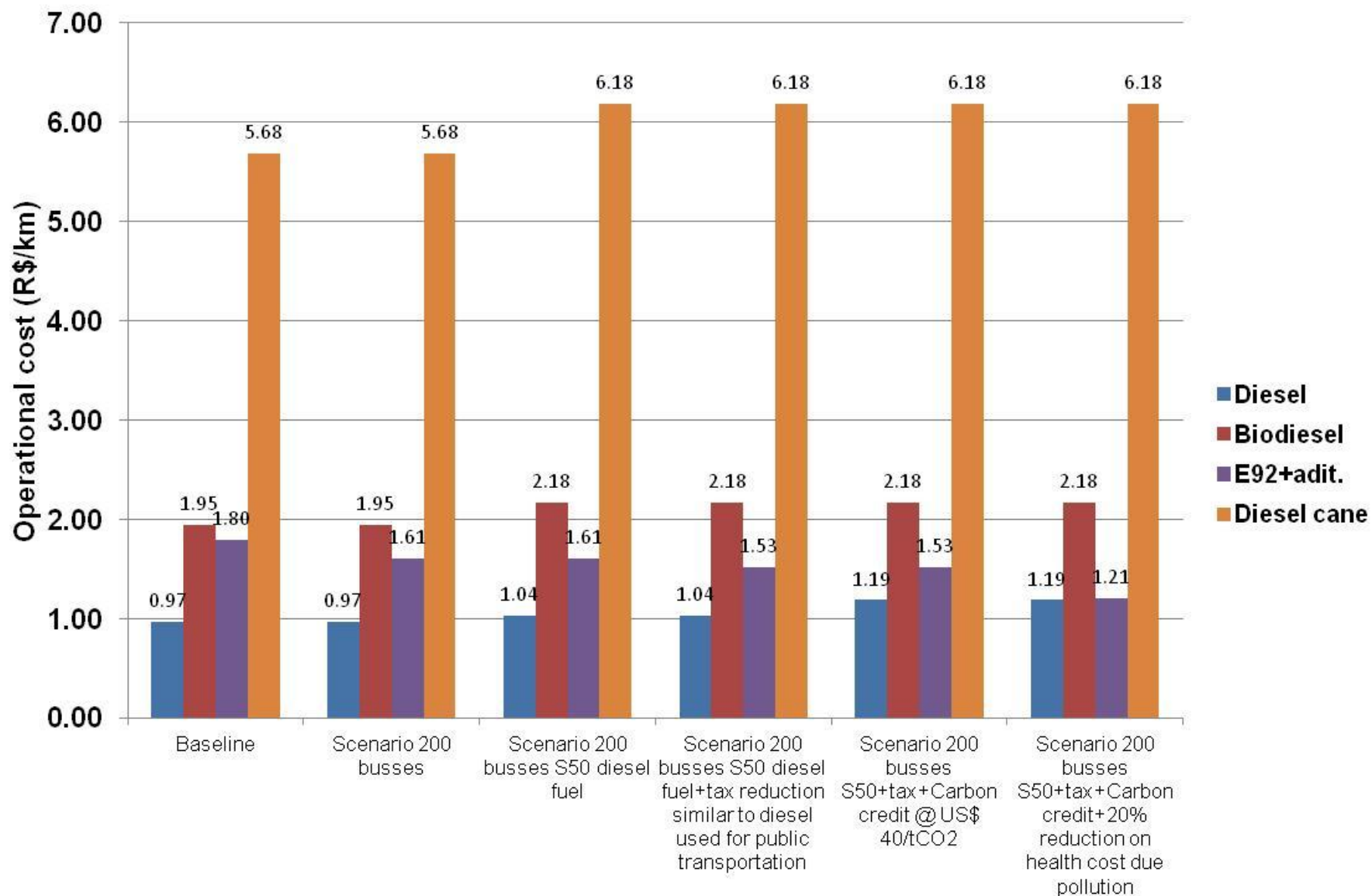
Reduction in hospitalization	4.588 person/yr
Redução in young population mortality	745 person/yr
Reduction in expenses associated with diseases and mortality	US\$ 146.5 million/yr

SOURCE; Study from Medical University of USP

## Fuel Costs for Ecofleet

	<b>Diesel</b>	<b>Biodiesel</b>	<b>E92+adit.</b>	<b>Diesel cane</b>
<b>Scenario</b>	<b>Operational cost (R\$/km)</b>			
Baseline	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>5.68</b>
200 busses	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>5.68</b>
200 busses S50 diesel fuel	<b>1.04</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>6.18</b>
200 busses S50 diesel fuel+tax reduction similar to diesel used for public transportation	<b>1.04</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>6.18</b>
Scenario 200 busses S50+tax+Carbon credit @ US\$ 40/tCO <sub>2</sub>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>6.18</b>
200 busses S50+tax+Carbon credit+20% reduction on health cost due pollution	<b>1.19</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>6.18</b>

## Comparison of ethanol fed Diesel-type busses and other fuels used in the Ecofrota of the city of Sao Paulo - 2011 and 2012



# Advantages with the use of Ethanol in diesel type engines

- ☐ Ethanol is renewable, clean and biodegradable;
- ☐ Reduction on local air pollution: 90% for particulate matter and 62% for NOx;
- ☐ Fulfills EURO 5 and EEV – *Enhanced Environmental Vehicle*;
- ☐ Zero sulfur content, thus no impact on acid rain;
- ☐ 80% or more reduction on GHG emissions;
- ☐ Creates employments on rural areas;
- ☐ Is almost commercially feasible;
- ☐ Is immediately available in large amounts;
- ☐ Is fully compatible with existent liquid fuel distribution system;
- ☐ Is a national product.

**Today it is already less costly than biodiesel**



**THANK YOU VERY MUCH**

**QUESTIONS?**

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