# A discussion on Price Parity between Hydrous Ethanol and Gasohol in FFV's

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## A discussion on Price Parity between Hydrous Ethanol and Gasohol in FFV's



#### <u>Outline</u>

- ✓ Flexible fuel vehicles
  - Is there phase separation in tanks of FFV's?
  - ✓ Evolution of light vehicle fleet in Brazil
  - ✓ FFV's possibility of choice and consumer behavior
- ✓ Evaluating a dogma: modeling the parity (HE/E2X)
- ✓ Actual parity values
- Prospects for vehicle efficiency in Brazil
- Final remarks

MARCH 9-10-11. 2016 HOTEL LAS AMERICAS - CARTAGENA - COLOMBIA

## Flexible fuel vehicles in Brazil

In 2003 the Brazilian auto industry started to produce light vehicles with Otto cycle engines able to use any blend of pure hydrous ethanol and gasoline (blended with anhydrous ethanol).

Such FlexFuel Vehicles (FFV) present good performance and accomplish all environmental requirements.



VW Gol 1.6 liter Total Flex engine performance with gasoline and ethanol (VW, 2003)



## Is there phase separation in tanks of FFV's?

There is no phase separation when mixing gasoline and hydrous ethanol because ethanol is a co-solvent (amphoteric), able to dissolve both water and gasoline. In fact, ethanol avoid water phase separation in gasoline.



Ternary phase diagram ethanol/gasoline/water (CTC, 2004)

## **Evolution of light vehicle fleet in Brazil**

Flexfuel vehicles were rapidly and successfully accepted by the Brazilian market. In 2014 they represented about 62% of a fleet with 38 million light vehicles (passenger cars and motorbikes).

Annual sales of new light vehicles in Brazil (ANFAVEA, 2015)



## FFV's possibility of choice and consumer behavior

FFV's owners decide what fuel will use when they fill up the tank of their vehicles, taking into account the price and relative performance of their car or motorbike with each fuel.

Looking for a rational decision, it is broadly assumed by consumers that a indifference or parity of prices occurs when  $(P_{EH}/P_{E25}) < 0,7$  or a litre of ethanol costs 70% of a litre of gasoline.



Fuel consumer behavior as function of fuel price ratio (EPE, 2013)

## Evaluating a dogma: modeling the parity (HE/E2X)

The price parity or indifference of Hydrous Ethanol (HE) occurs when the fuel price compensates for the vehicle's differences in mileage when using Hydrous Ethanol instead of gasoline.



$$\frac{C_{E25}}{C_{EH}} = \left[\frac{(PC_i \rho \eta)_{EH}}{(PC_i \rho \eta)_{E25}}\right]$$

**Considering the values of calorific value, density and typical current efficiency (for E25):** 

## **Actual parity values**

The Brazilian Vehicle Labeling Program presents regularly mileage data for Brazilian vehicles, evaluated under controlled conditions for urban and road driving cycles.



actual new vehicles



# PBEV – Programa Brasileiro de Etiquetagem Veicular

#### Acompanhamento e Controle da Produção





- Realizado anualmente
- ✓ Verificação de dados declarados
- Ensaios de 1 modelo por marca participante
- ✓ Levantamento dos parâmetros de calibração em pista (*Coast Down*)
- Emissões medidas em laboratório



Etiqueta

# PBEV – Programa Brasileiro de Etiquetagem Veicular

Energia (Combustível)	2013 Ano de aplicação		
Categoria do veículo		Compacto	
Marca	(Non	ne/l ogo)	
Modelo	Samba Eco LXP ou nome		
Versão			
Motor		XYZ	
Transmissão	Manual 5 Velocidades		
A B C D Maior consumo na categoria Quilometragem por litro e CO <sub>2</sub>	Etanol	Gasolina	
Cidade ( km/l )	9.6	13.4	
Estrada ( km/l )	11,3	16,5	
CO <sub>2</sub> fóssil não renovável (g/km)	0	131	
Etiqueta Nacional de Conservação de Energia o Regulamento de Avaliação da Conformidade Leves de Passageiros e Comerciais Leves, co Ciclo Otto. ESTA ETIQUETA NÃO PODE SER REMOVIDA ANTES DA V	, de acordo com para Veículos m Motores do renda do veículo	NMETRO	

- Identificação do Veículo
- Classificação na Categoria
- ✓ Valores de Autonomia Urbana e em Estrada (km/L)
- Gasolina / Etanol / Flex
- ✓ Valor das Emissões de CO₂ (Fóssil)



**Tabelas** 

# PBEV – Programa Brasileiro de Etiquetagem Veicular



http://www.inmetro.gov.br/consumidor/ pbe/veiculos\_leves\_2014.pdf

- Identificação do Veículo
- ✓ Valores de Autonomia Urbana e em Estrada (km/L) - Gasolina e Etanol
- / Emissões de CO<sub>2</sub> (Fóssil)
- / Emissões de Poluentes (HC, CO, NOx)
- Classificações na Categoria e Geral
- Classificação em Emissões
- ✓ Selo CONPET

# PBEV – Programa Brasileiro deEndle FRODESistema de Consulta - CONPETEtiquetagem Veicular

Consulte o modelo de equipa 🗴 🥐 CONPET-	PBE Veicular × +				x
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			Acesso à Informação (ASIL)		
PRO GRAMA BRASLERODE ETIQUETAGEM	Program	na Brasileiro de Etiquetager	n anp жа імметко сопрет ретковкая		
Consulta d	le Veículos Leves				
— Escolha sua	ns opções e clique em consultar—		Critérios de Classificação:		
Ano:	2014 👻	36 Marcas 599 Modelos/Versões	Classificação quanto ao consumo energético Relativa à Absoluta conper		
Categoria:	Todas 🔹	Atualizado em: 03/12/2014	Menor consumo energético > A A A		
Marca:	Todas AUDI BENTLEY CHANGAN		C C   D D   Maior consumo energético ► E		
Modelo:	CHERY +		Aplicativo Etiquetagem Veicular para Celular - Gratuito		
	207 Passion 208 3008 <del>•</del>		Guia do PBE Veicular Dicas de Economia		
Motor:	Todos		anp Precos dos Combustíveis veículos		
E Selo Con	xibir somente modelos com pet de Eficiência Energética	]	Interno		
	Consultar Li	mpar	Consulta de Aquecedores de Áqua a Gás		

http://pbeveicular.petrobras.com.br/TabelaConsumo.aspx

## Actual parity values

The Labeling Program data can be used to estimate actual fuel price parity for each vehicle.

Consumption and required values of price parity for vehicles listed in PBEV (examples)

Manufacturer and	Using HE (km/l)		Using E22 (km/l)		Pricesparity	
model (2014)	city	r oad	city	road	city	road
Toyota, Corolla 1.8 -	7.0	9.6	10.2	13.5	0.60	0.71
16V XLI manual	7.0			15.5	0.09	0.71
VW, Gol 1.0 8V City 2	77	0.6	11 6	12.0	0.66	0.69
Door	1.1	9.0	11.0	13.9	0.00	
Fiat, Palio 1.0 8V Fire	8 8	10.3 12.3 1	15.0	0.72	0.60	
2 Door	0.0	10.3	12.3	15.0	0.72	0.09
Renault, Clio 1.0 16V	0.5	10.7	14.3	15.9	0.66	0.68
Authentique 3 Door	9.3	10.7		13.8	0.00	0.08

(INMETRO, 2015)

## **Prospects for vehicle efficiency in Brazil**

In 2012, the Brazilian Government launched the Incentive Program for Innovation and Densification of the Automotive Productive Chain, the Inovar-Auto program, allowing discounts of 30% on taxes for automakers committed to increase the efficiency of light vehicles manufactured in Brazil until 2018.

Fuel	Targets of vehicular consumption					
	km/lit	ter	M J/liter			
	from	to	from	to		
Gasoline	14.00	17.3	2.071	1.679		
Ethanol	9.71	12.0	2.069	1.679		

#### Efficiency targets set in Inovar-Auto program

## **Prospects for vehicle efficiency in Brazil**

Considering the differential advantages of ethanol (high octane number, high latent heat of the fuel vaporization, etc.), improvements can be introduced to allow higher performance of FFV's when using ethanol, compared with blended gasoline.

Direct injection and turbocharging have been evaluated, presenting relevant overall performance gains (up to 30%).



Engine fitted with a two stage turbo and spray study of direct injection of ethanol in combustion chamber (Baeta et al, 2015)

# Final remarks

All parity values have been usually evaluated for E22, the reference blend in the legislation. However, today the Brazilian gasoline is blended with 27% ethanol (E27), imposing to adjust proportionally the parity values.

*It is important:* 

- 1. Deconstruct of the paradigm 70%
- 2. Reinforce the Brazilian Vehicle Labeling Program and diffuse its numbers
- 3. Adjust the INOVAR-AUTO, proposing higher efficiency targets for ethanol, aiming at a price parity of 75%
- 4. Foster R&D for automotive use of hydrous ethanol



## Thanks for your attention.

### Acknowledgement



The authors are grateful to São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP) for supporting this work.

MARCH 9-10-11. 2016 HOTEL LAS AMERICAS - CARTAGENA - COLOMBIA