

An aerial, high-angle photograph of a long, multi-lane bridge stretching across a vast, deep blue ocean. The bridge has several tall, thin pylons supporting it. A few cars are visible on the road surface. The sky is clear and blue. The image is framed by a white circular graphic element.

# Nachhaltige Mobilität - eine Utopie?

Sebastian Dörr  
Lubtrading GmbH

NESTE

# Content



- History and Meaning of Mobility
- What means Sustainability
- Looking into history
- The Future Goes Electric?
- Experience with HVO
- The new Challenges Megacities
- Why we need xTL
- Roadmap to Sustainability
- Outlook



# One of the most genius Inventions...



Sebastian Dörr  
Lubtrading GmbH

# Mobility in more than 2000 years....

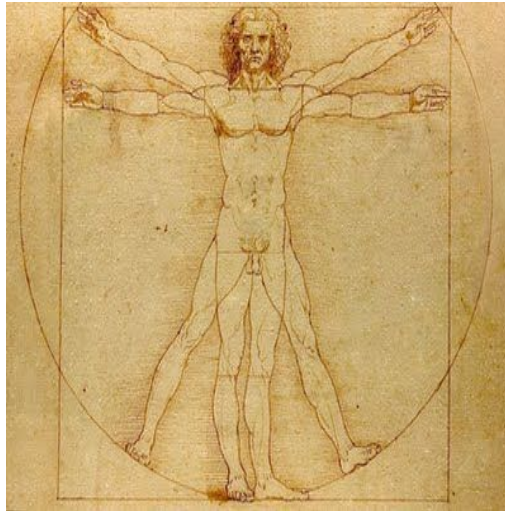




# Nachhaltige Mobilität – eine Utopie?

*Es wird Wagen geben, die von keinem Tier gezogen werden und mit unglaublicher Gewalt daherkfahren*

Sebastian Dörr  
Lubtrading GmbH



Steam and Combustion Engine have changed our live!





# It starts with Fire



Sebastian Dörr  
Lubtrading GmbH

# Fire Improves Quality of Life....



**LIGHT**

**HEAT**

**COOKING**



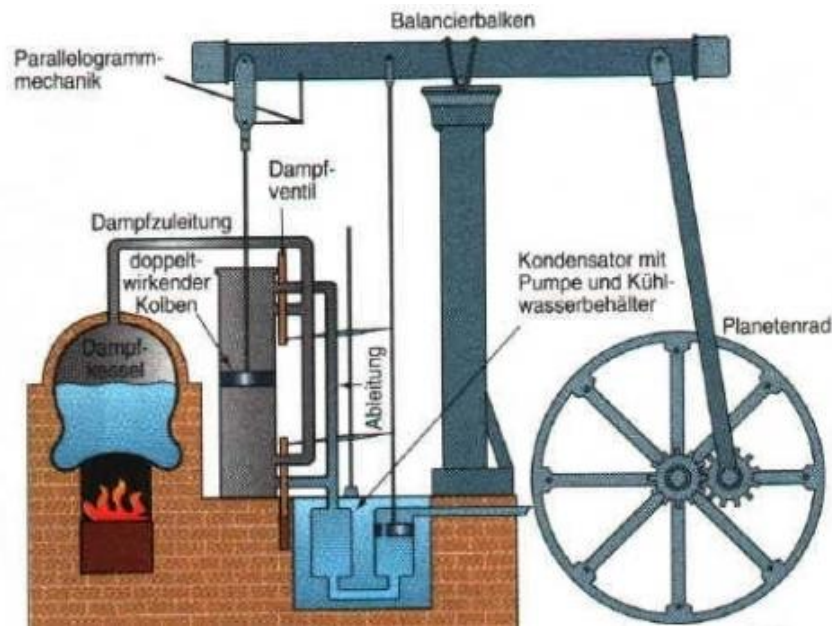
but.....



“I have just invented the fire –  
and this means pollution...”  
Fire means also danger, damage  
and emissions

## The industrial revolution has created additional demand...

- ▶ Steam machines in UK consumed by far more wood than UK was able to produce ....
- ▶ The development of efficient black coal mining saved the forests...





## Sustainability is Key!



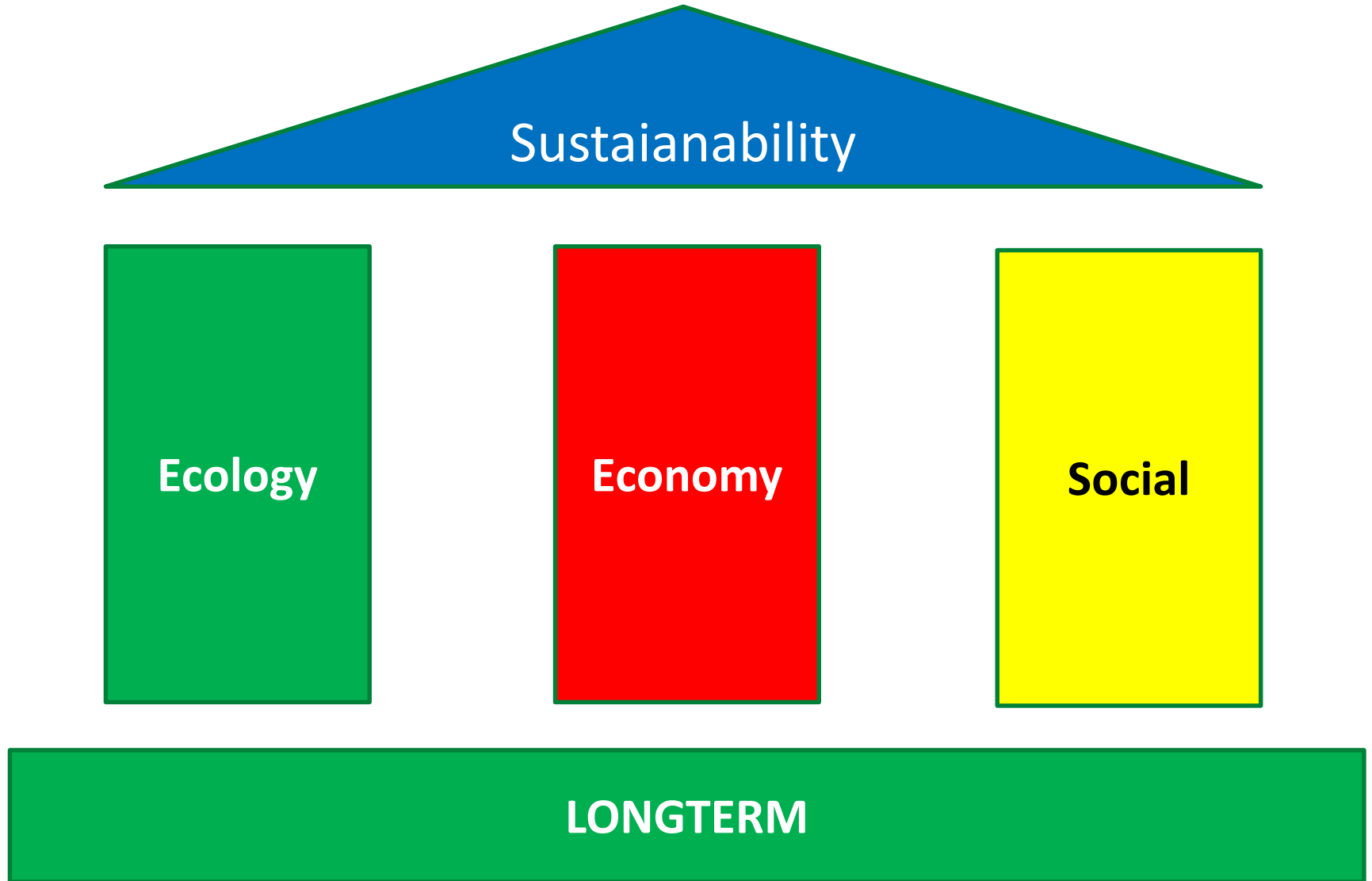
- ▶ Renewable Energy is not automatically sustainable
- ▶ Sustainable use of resources is key!!!!

# What means Sustainability? A more generation contract!!!





# Three Pillars of Sustainability

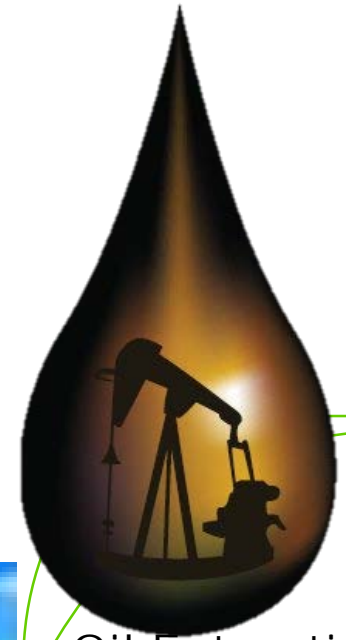


# Individual Mobility without horses became reality

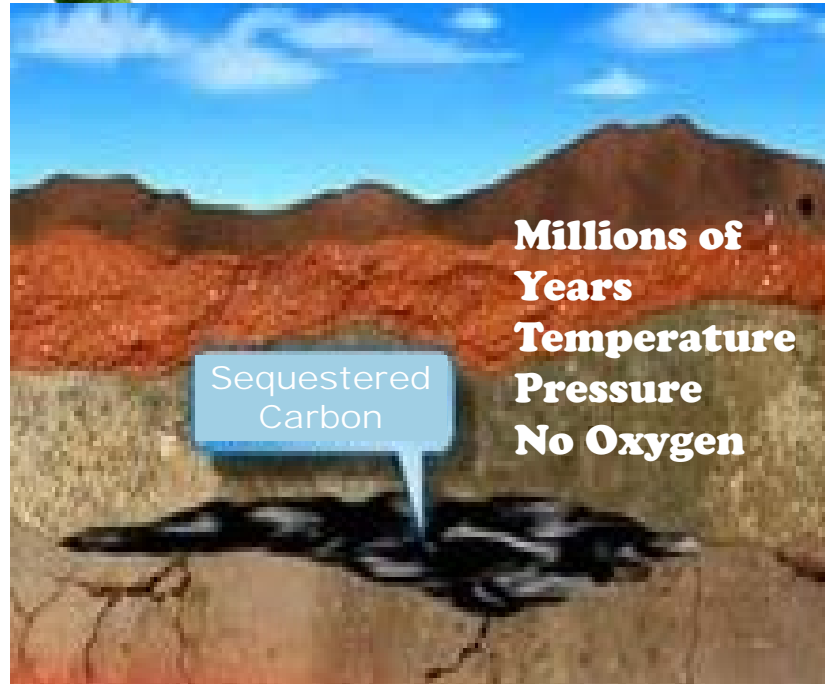




# Petroleum Crude Oil



Oil Extraction reintroduces sequestered carbon into the biosphere



**Millions of  
Years  
Temperature  
Pressure  
No Oxygen**

Sequestered  
Carbon

A high-angle, nighttime photograph of a multi-lane highway filled with cars. The scene is dominated by the red glow of taillights and the white/yellow glow of headlights, creating a sense of motion and density. The cars are packed closely together, stretching into the distance.

Transport accounts for some  
**25%** of the CO<sub>2</sub>  
emissions in Europe



# How to meet the increasing energy demand in an economic and environmentally sound manner?

- ▶ Climate change - one of the most pressing reasons for seeking alternative sources of energy and fuel
- ▶ By 2030 global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will be more than 50% higher than today (according to current policies scenario)



# **Climat Targets 2030**

**Germany**

**40% GHG Savings in Traffic**

**27% Renewable Energy**

**10 mio BEV (PHEV)**



# Is E-Mobility the solution for future?



# Electrification is not new....



**Full Hybrid**

**Lohner – Porsche**

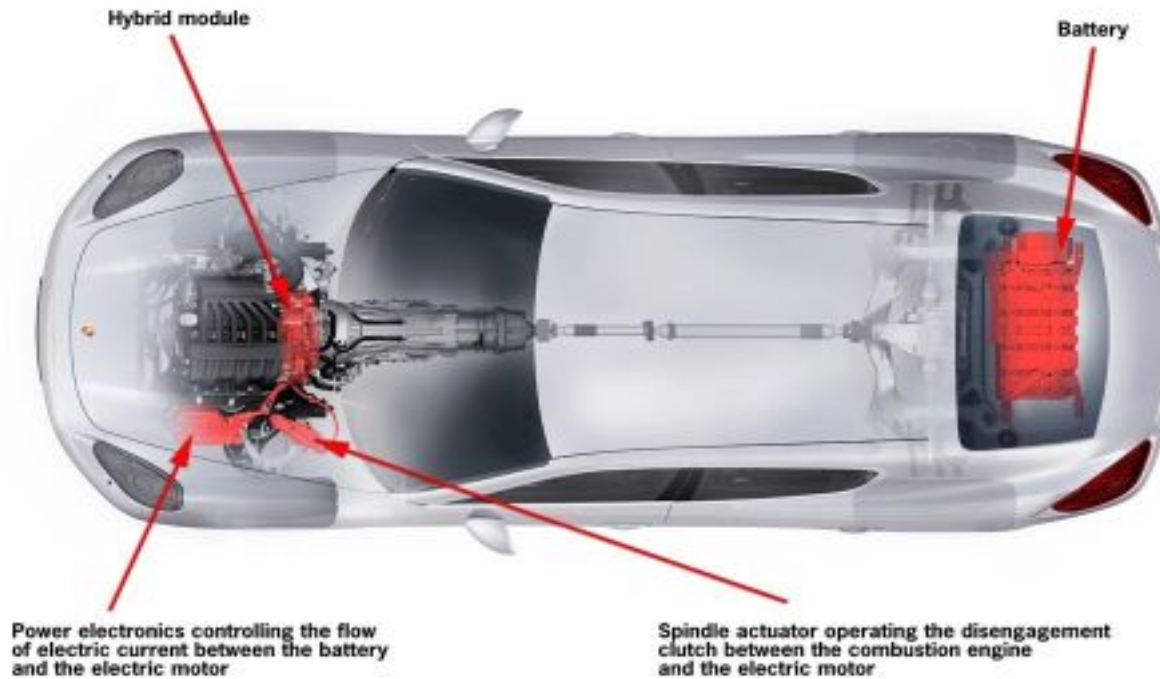
**Weight!**

**Costs!**

**Range!**

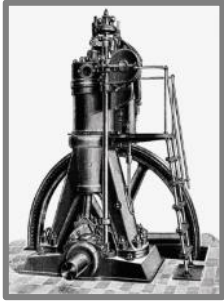
# But will have increasing impact....

## Panamera Hybrid





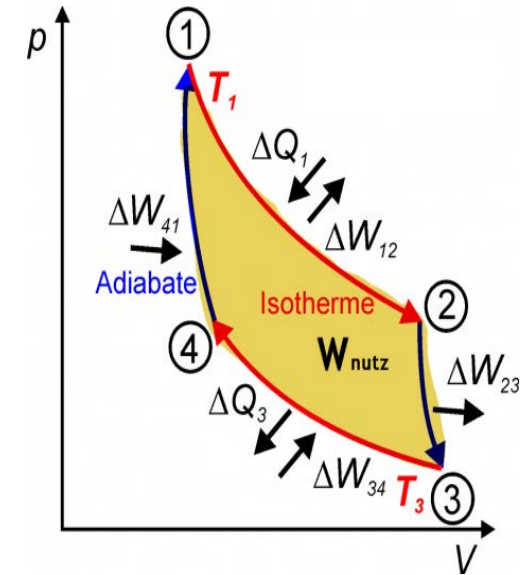
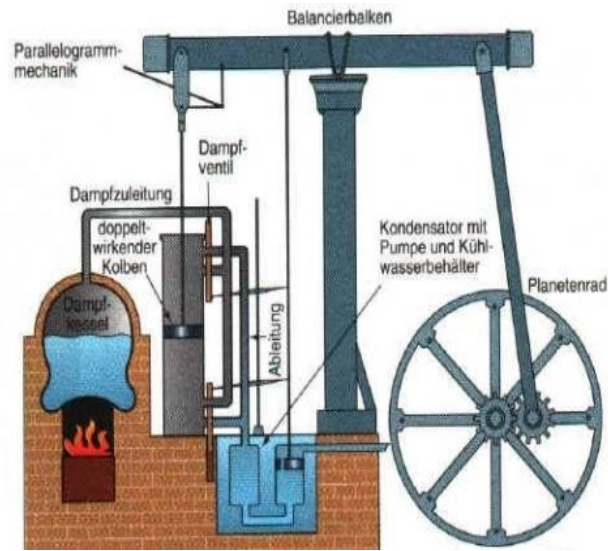
## 2. Diesel became a success story...



...while some alternatives failed



# Learning From History...



While Steam Engines has Efficiency about 3%,  
diesel started with more than 25%!

Still today Diesel Engine is most efficient thermodynamic  
maschine – closed to Carnot process

# Entwicklung der Fahrzeugflotte bis 2030

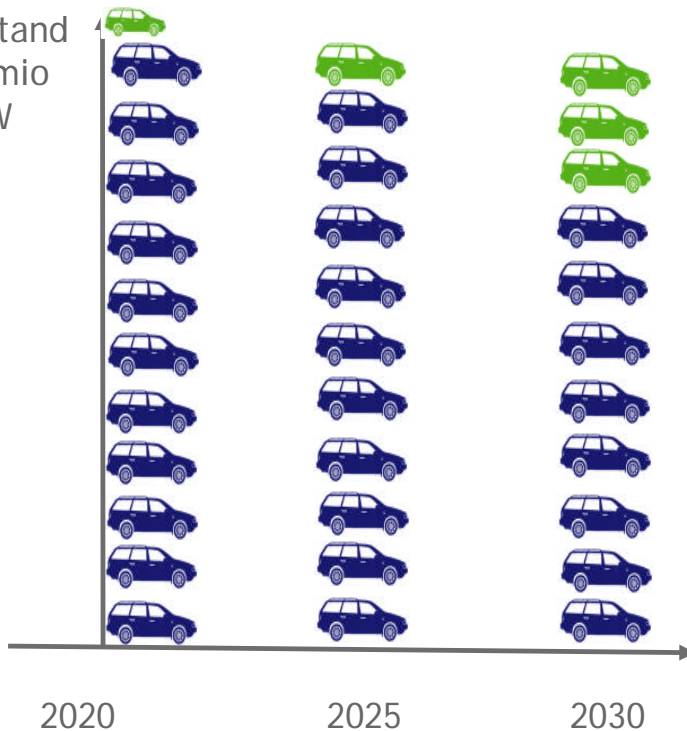
## Ziel: 10 mio Elektroautos

Juli 2019  
180.000 E  
Autos  
einschl  
PHEV

Ab 2020  
300.000  
BEV  
pro Jahr

Ab 2025 1,6  
mio BEV pro  
Jahr

Bestand  
44 mio  
PKW



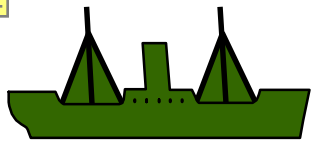
### Was bedeuten 10 mio BEV für die Erreichung der Klimaziele?

- Wie hoch ist der „Batterie Rucksack“
- Wie ist der Strommix 2030?
- Welche Fahrleistungen haben BEV?

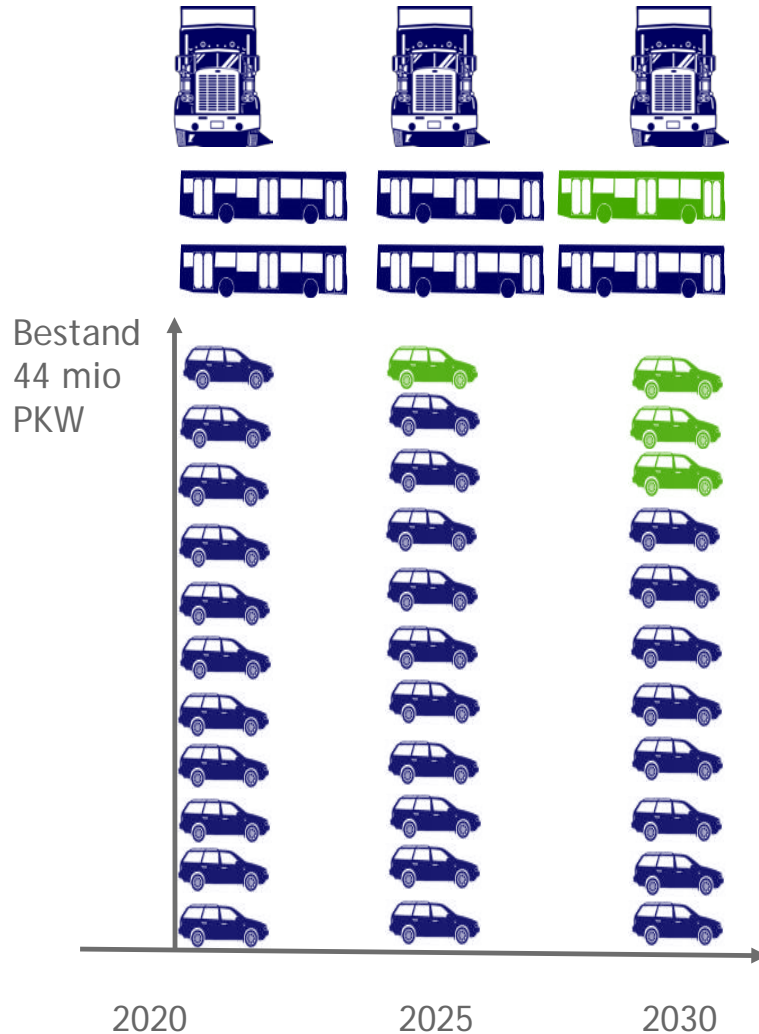
Annahme: Batterierucksack bis 2030 ausgeglichen, Strommix 100% erneuerbar, Fahrleistungen entsprechen dem Durchschnitt aller PKW

BEV können die THG im PKW Bereich um 20% - 25% senken





## Entwicklung der Fahrzeugflotte bis 2030

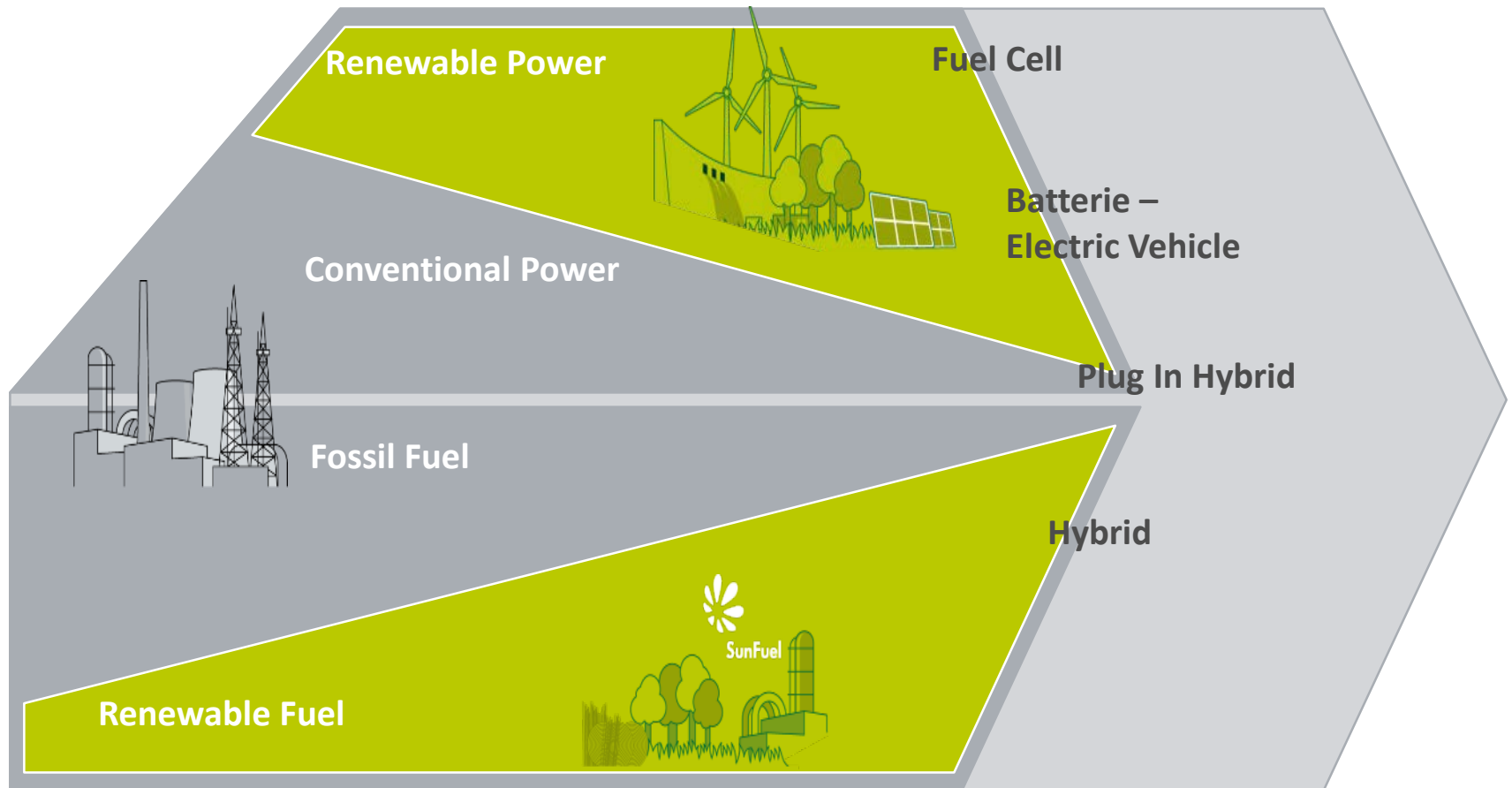


Was bedeuten 10 mio BEV für die Erreichung der Klimaziele?

- 75 % des PKW Bestandes sind ICE
- Nutzfahrzeuge und Busse haben zu über 80% Verbrennungsmotoren
- Schiffe und Flugzeuge werden noch langfristig flüssige Kraftstoffe benötigen

Regenerative flüssige Kraftstoffe werden benötigt











# Decarbonisation Strategy



**Decarbonisation needs all options:  
E mobility as well as sustainable clean fuels**



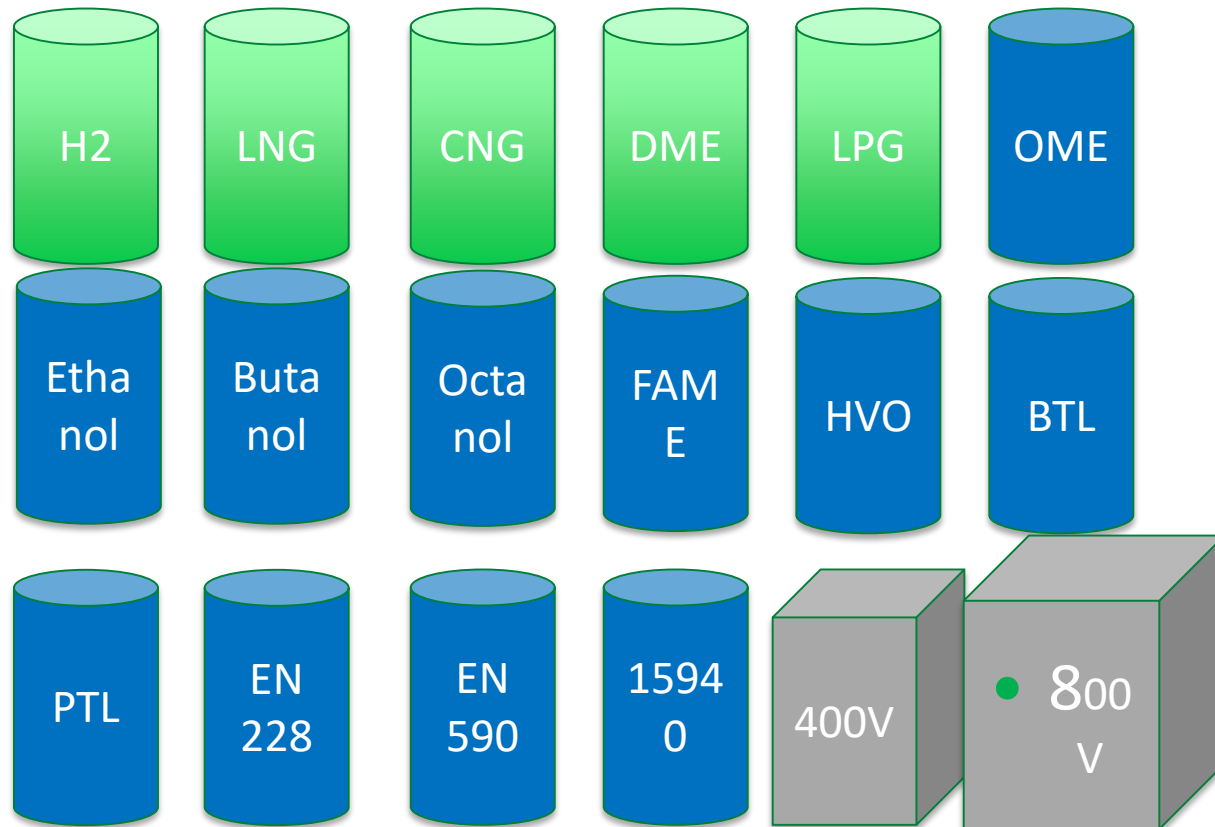
# How to handle complexity?

	Micro Hybrid	Mild Hybrid	Full Hybrid	Plug-in Hybrid	Electric
Tech-nology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engine shut-down during idling</li> <li>Recuperation energy is used in board net</li> <li>Advanced systems use belt/integrated starter generator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small motor supplements downsized engine e.g. during acceleration and uphill driving but no pure electric mode</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICE is complemented by 1 or 2 electric motors of significant power</li> <li>"Electric only" driving possible for short distances/low speeds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Battery can be charged from external source</li> <li>"Electric-Only" driving for longer distances and higher speeds, but ICE still existent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vehicle exclusively powered by electric motors</li> </ul>
Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low technology hurdle and low cost option</li> <li>Typically <b>3-10%</b> fuel saving, more in heavy traffic</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>10-20%</b> fuel saving potential</li> <li>Easy to integrate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>30-50%</b> fuel saving potential in urban traffic but much less at higher speeds</li> <li>No infrastructure requirement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel Economy benefit dependent on battery size, but <b>50-75%</b> possible for typical commute</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zero emission vehicle (ZEV) at tailpipe → <b>100%</b> fuel economy benefit</li> <li>Low noise</li> </ul>
Dis-advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No engine downsizing possibility</li> <li>Consumer acceptance in some markets/segments</li> <li>Limited FE benefit in motorway driving</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive</li> <li>Limited FE benefit over micro hybrids</li> <li>Packaging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Very expensive</li> <li>Increased transmission losses possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive due to battery requirements and dual set-up</li> <li>Vehicle charging infrastructure required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expensive battery requirements</li> <li>Vehicle charging infrastructure</li> <li>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions depend on energy source</li> </ul>
Examples PC/CV	 BMW Mini  Daimler Atego	 Honda Civic  Hyundai Mild-Hybrid City Bus	 Toyota Prius  DAF LF45 Hybrid	 GM Volt  Volvo PHEV Bus (Trial Phase)	 Nissan Leaf  Smith-Newton Electric Truck

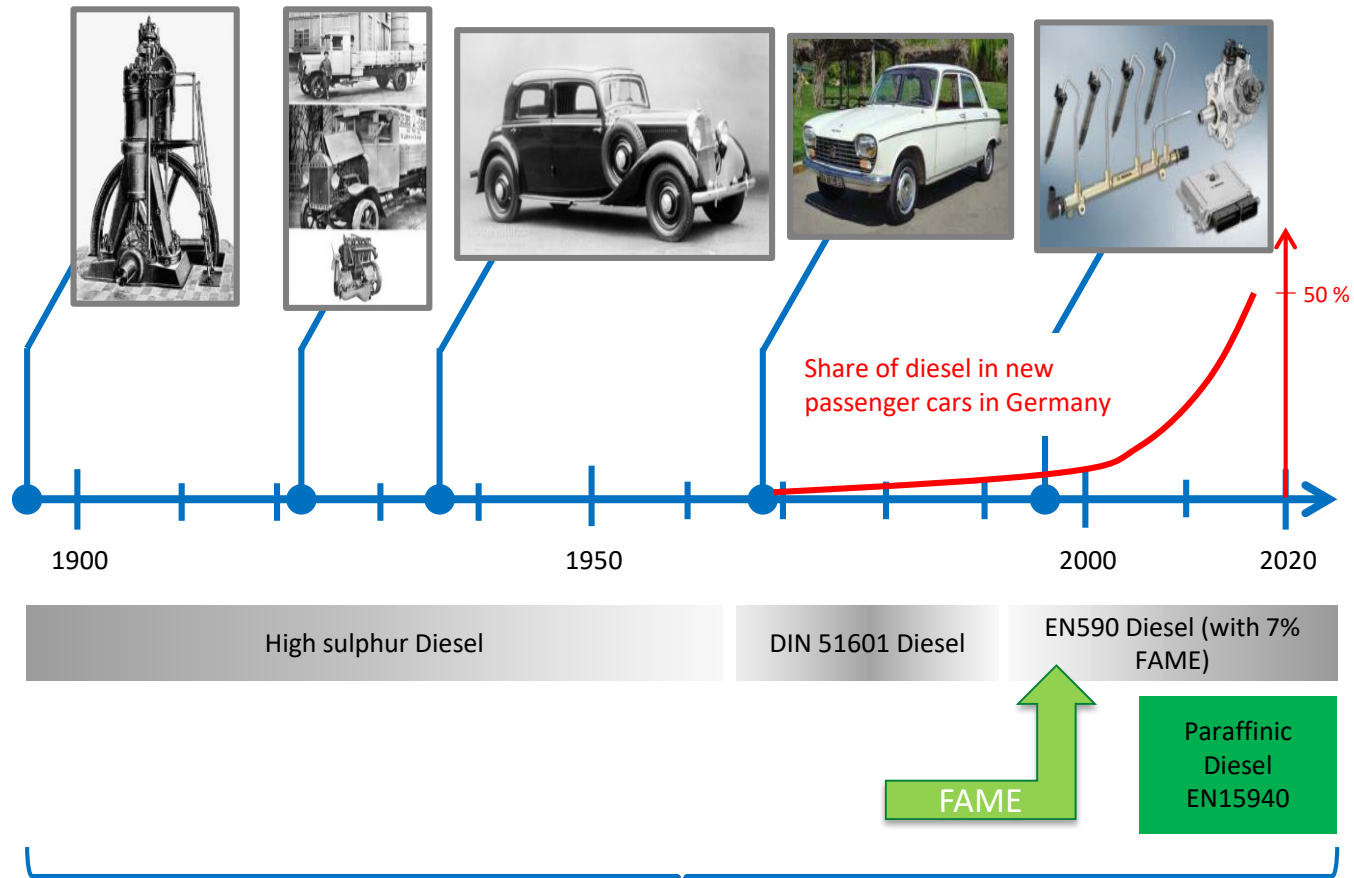




# Complexity in car design and energy options



# Development of Diesel engine and fuel over the past century



For over 100 years, Diesel fuel has not developed much and combustion engine was developed around the fuel

# HVO Go To Market in Figures

1980–  
2005

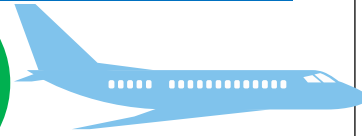
2007

2009

2010

2011

2015



Process  
Development  
Lab Samples  
Invest ???

First 1 Cyl +  
Rigg Testing

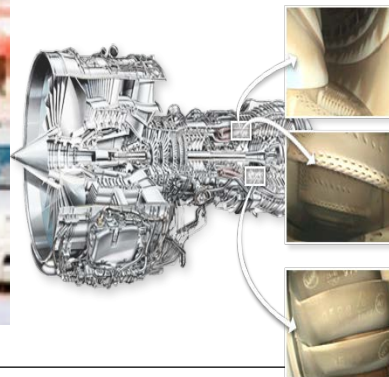
Porvoo 1  
200 kt  
Invest 300 M€  
Start Of  
Helsinki Bus  
Tests

Porvoo 2  
200 kt  
Invest 300 M€  
DHL Daimler +  
Other  
Fleet Tests  
Blending

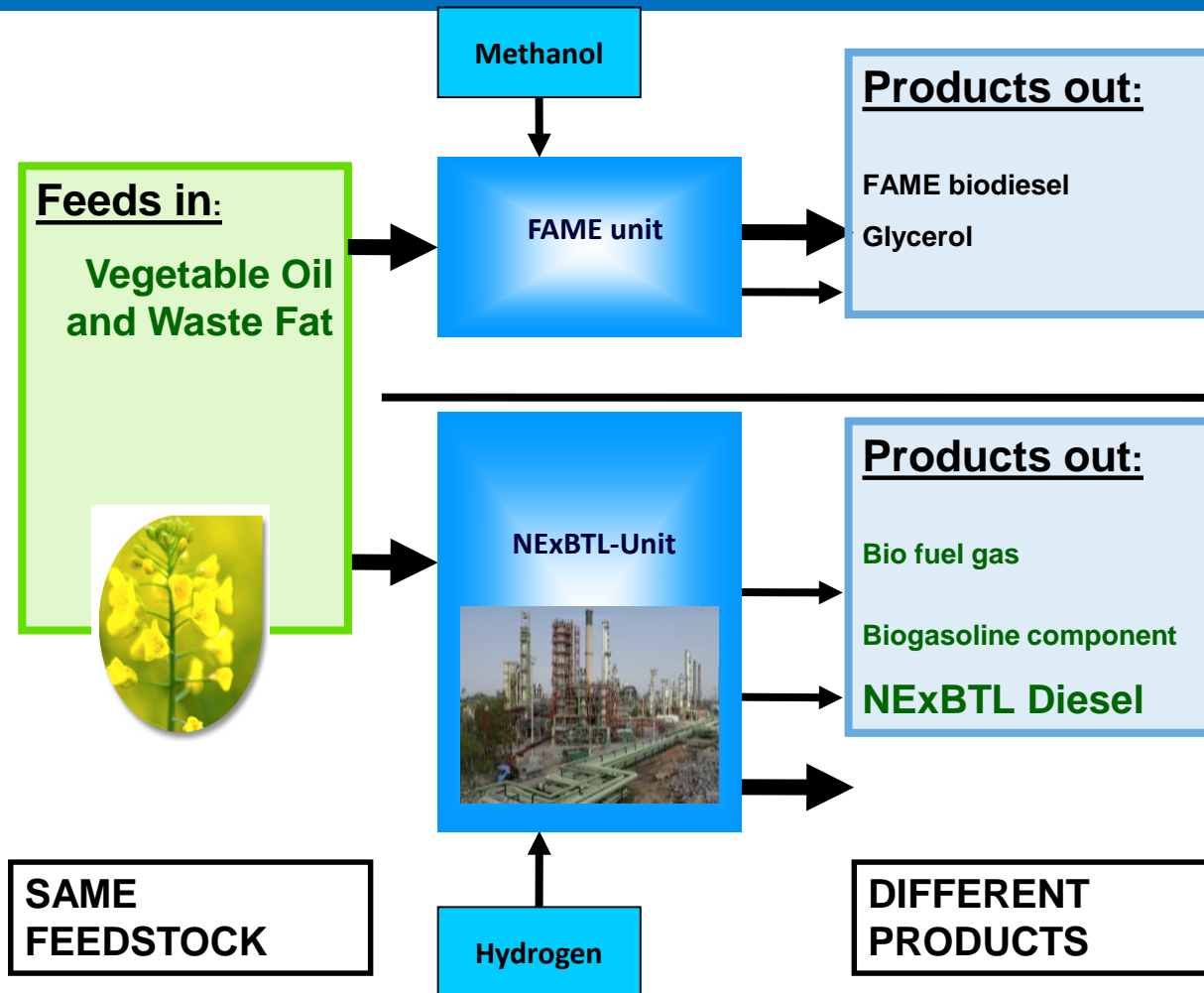
Singapore  
1000 kt  
>1000 M€  
End Of  
Helsinki Bus  
Tests  
Burn Fair

Rotterdam  
1000 kt  
>1000 M€  
Blending  
Component  
EU + US R33  
Diesel

Fuel Standard  
EN 15940  
established  
Neste My  
Renewable  
Diesel  
Euro 6 testing



# NExBTL & FAME Process



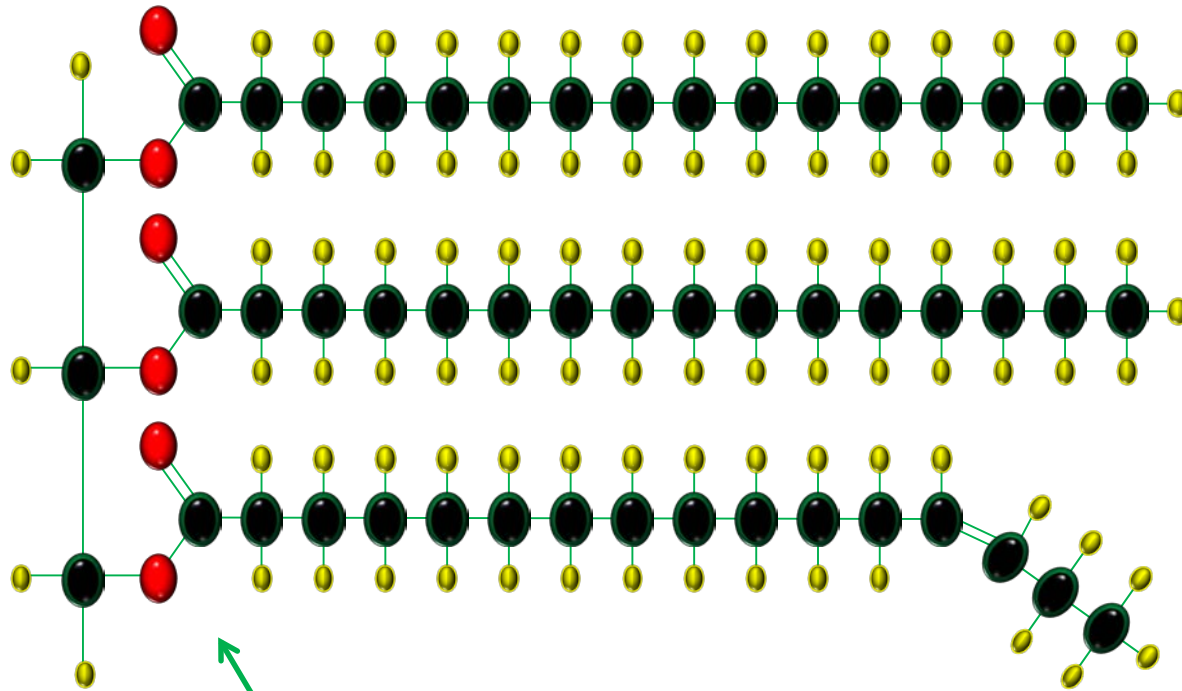


# What is HVO diesel?

- Next step from traditional Biodiesel
- Improved technology and product
- Pure Hydrocarbon, fully compatible with Mineral Diesel
- No compromises on Fuel Quality or Vehicle Performance
- In Commercial Production



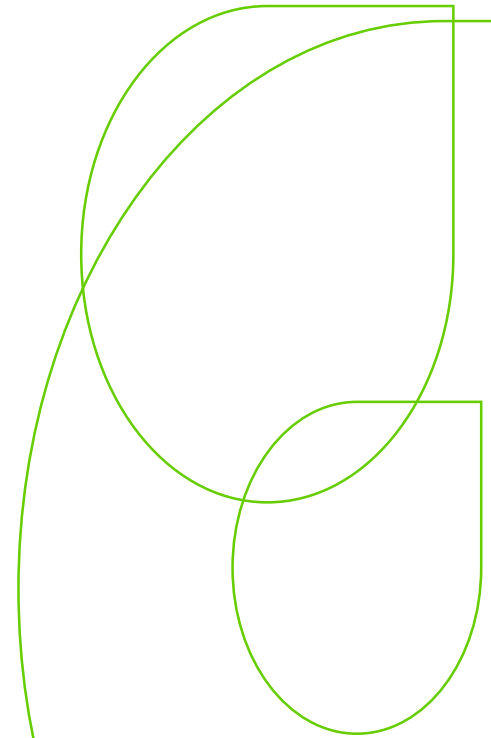
# What is a Triglyceride?



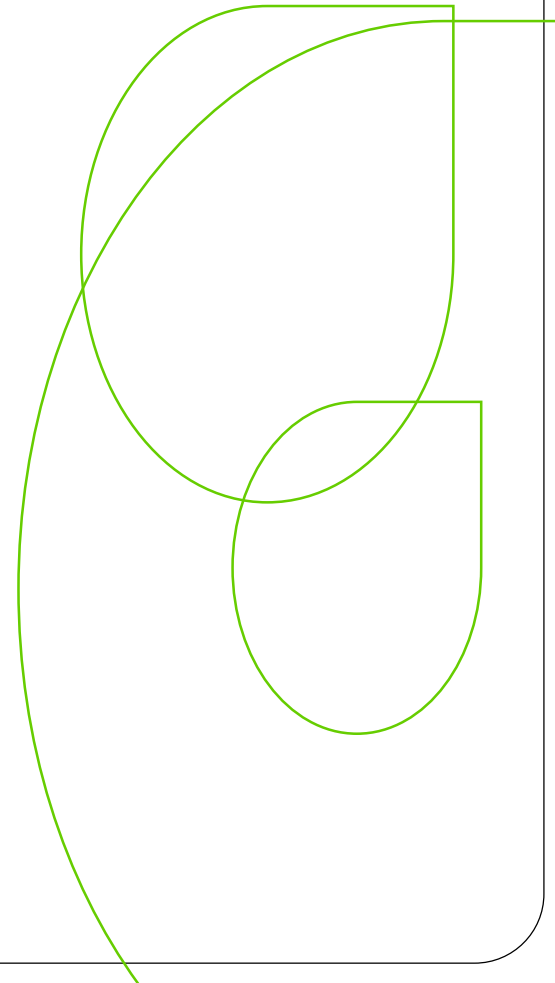
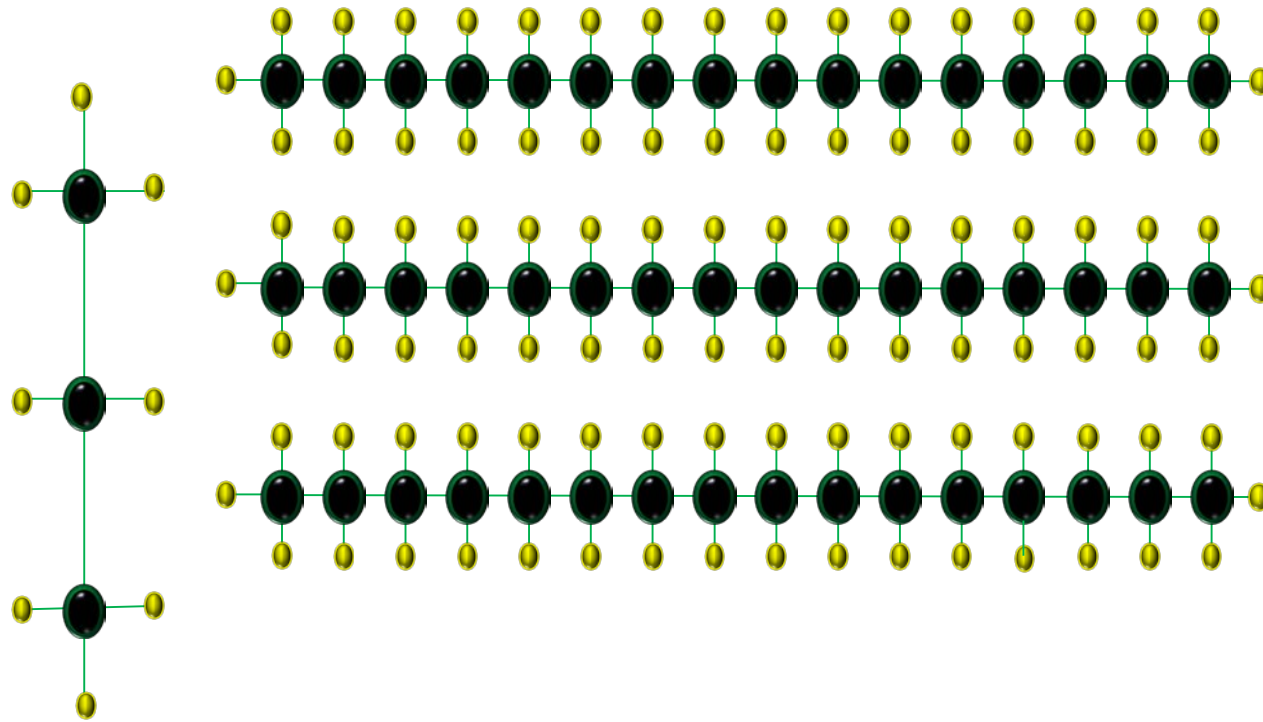
Glycerol

Connection=Ester

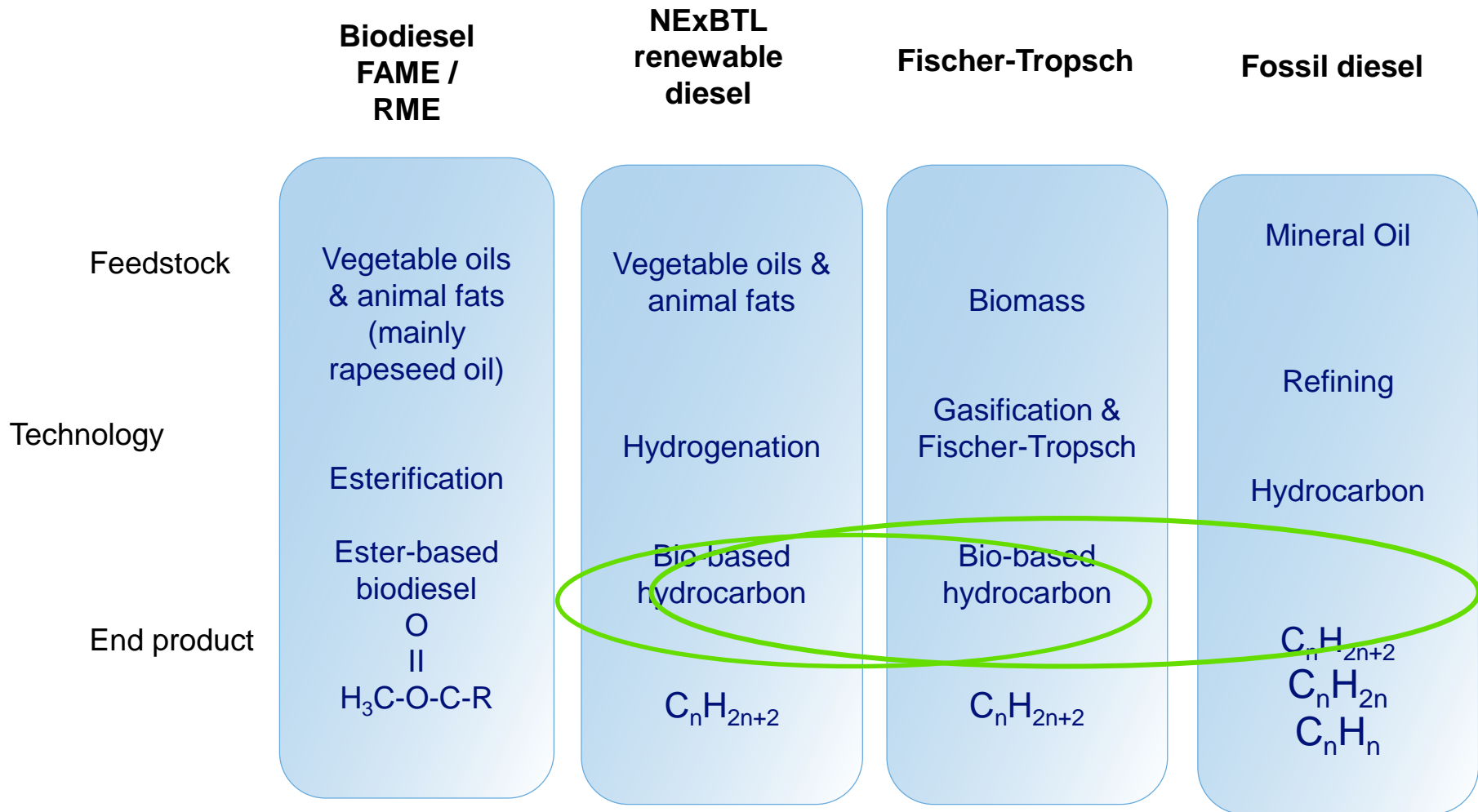
Three fatty acids



# 3 Renewable Diesel Molecules & 1 Renewable Propane Molecule



# HVO is a high quality bio-based hydrocarbon





# HVO - Superior Quality

## Fuel Properties Typical values

**EN590  
diesel fuel**

**HVO**

**Cetane number**  
**Cloud point (°C)**

**53**  
**0 - -12**

**75-99**  
**-5...-30**

**Heating value (lower) (MJ/kg)**  
**Heating value (lower) (MJ/l)**  
**Density at +15 °C (kg/m<sup>3</sup>)**

**43**  
**36**  
**835**

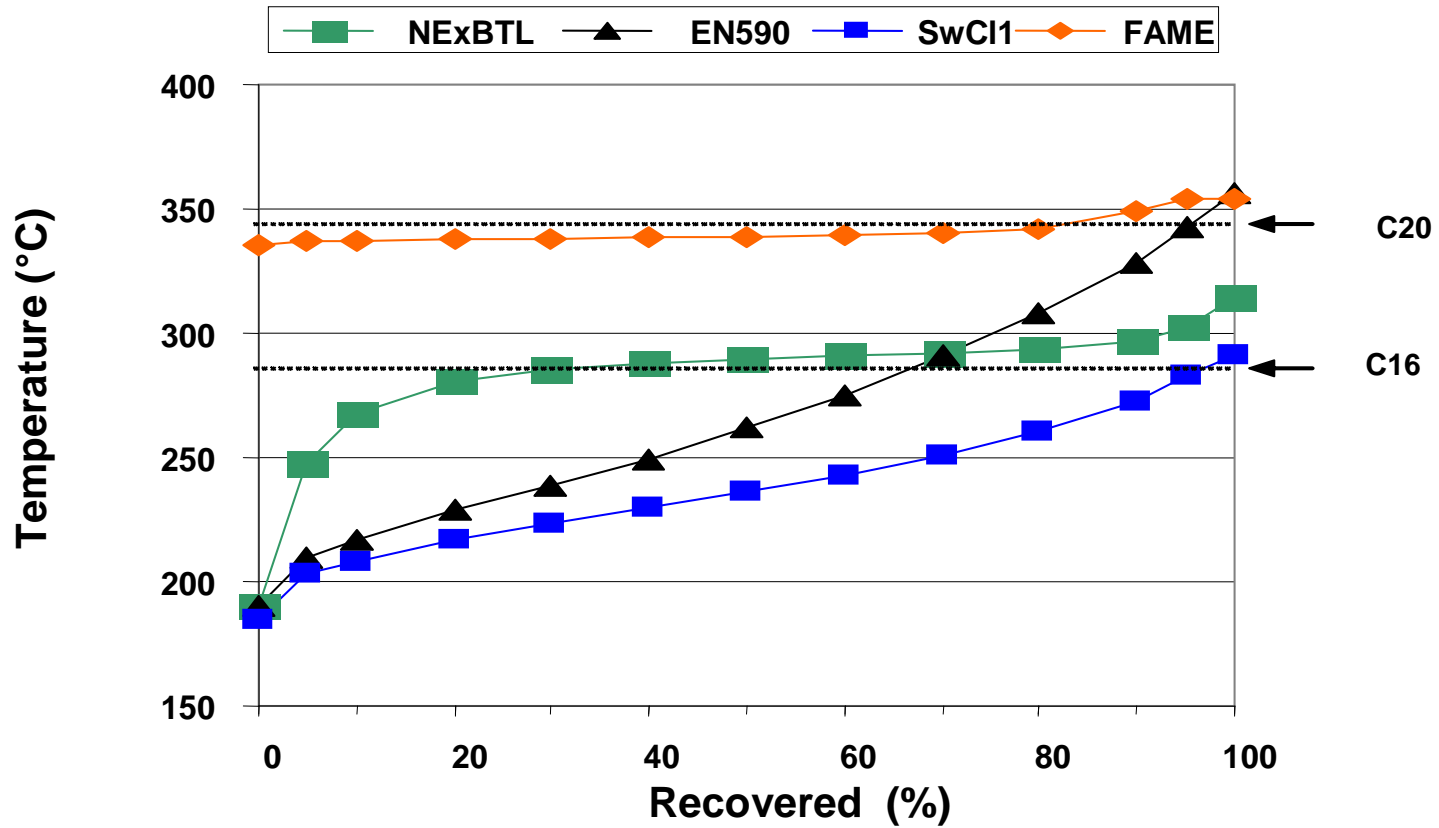
**44**  
**34**  
**780**

**Sulfur content (mg/kg)**  
**Distillation range °C**

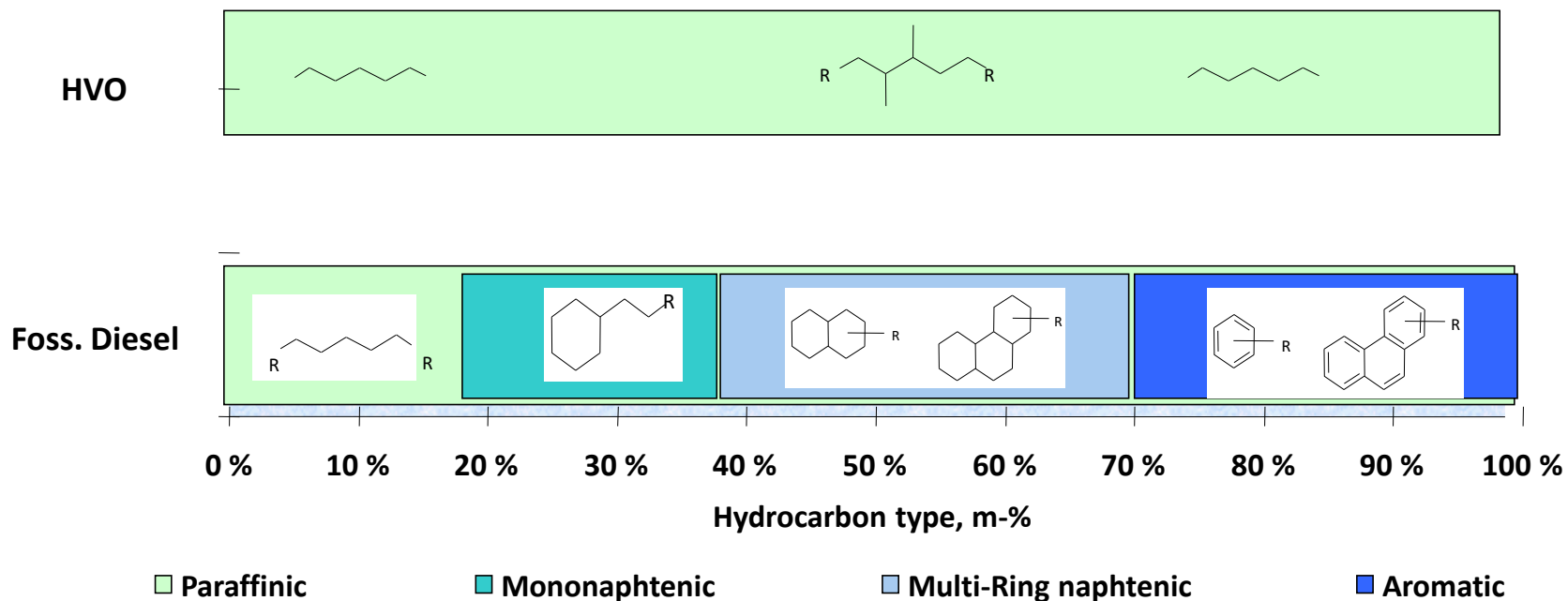
**< 10**  
**180-360**

**0**  
**180 - 320**

# Distillation curves

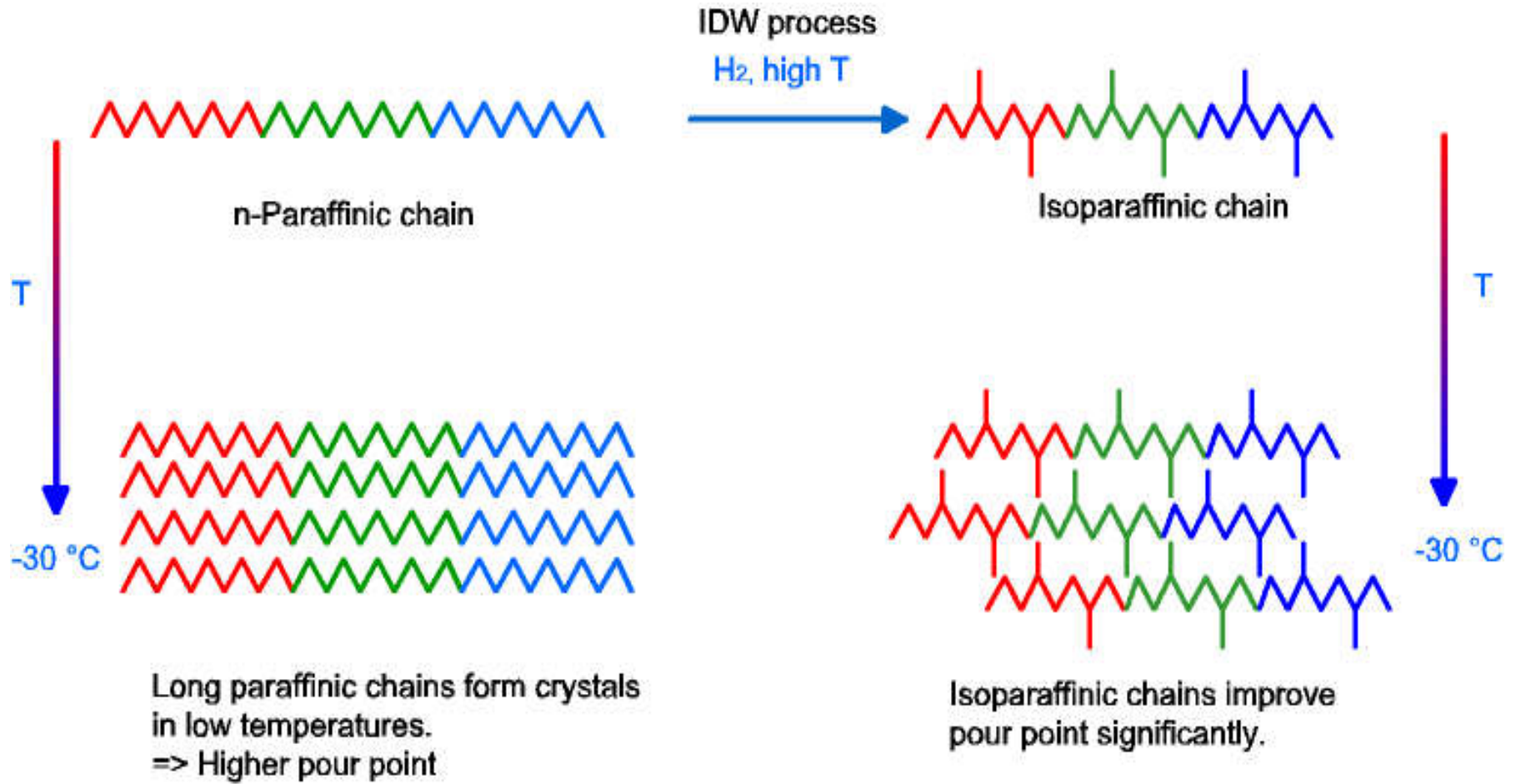


# Chemical structure by MS-FI



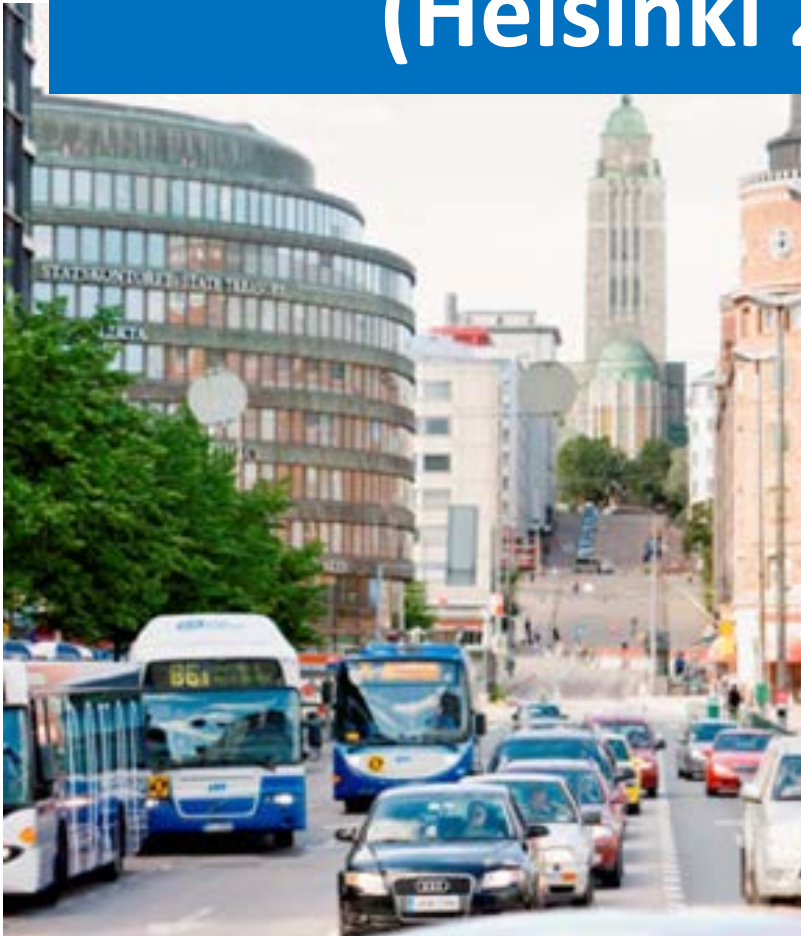
# IDW process

## Low temperature properties





# 50 million kilometers covered in the world's largest biofuel trial (Helsinki 2007-2010)



HVO contributes to a significant reduction in exhaust emissions:

Nitrogen oxide (NO<sub>x</sub>)  
10% reduction

Particulates (PM)  
30% reduction

Greenhouse gases  
(LCA-GHG)  
>50% reduction

# Mercedes-Benz is confident about NEXBTL diesel

- Significant reduction of emission
  - NOx decrease up to 15 %
  - GHG reduction over 60 %
- After 2 years field testing:
  - 3.000.000 km @ no issues
  - Engine wear monitored
  - Regular vehicle service intervals
  - Summer and winter vehicle operation
- Totally 3.3 million kilometers driven and more than 2 000 tons of CO2 have been saved



"The results from the first year of testing show that the fuel works perfectly in Mercedes-Benz trucks and busses and is tolerated very well by the engines".

Dr. Schuckert, Daimler AG.

# Project burnFAIR : Facts

Duration: 15th July – 27th December 2011,  
8 flights/day

Route: Hamburg – Frankfurt – Hamburg  
(1h flight time)

Aircraft: Airbus A321

Biofuel quantity: 800 tons

Biofuel ratio: 50% in one engine

Total cost: 8.4m USD

Emission savings: approx. – 1,500 tons CO<sub>2</sub>



## Use in the aircraft – The „Drop In“ Concept

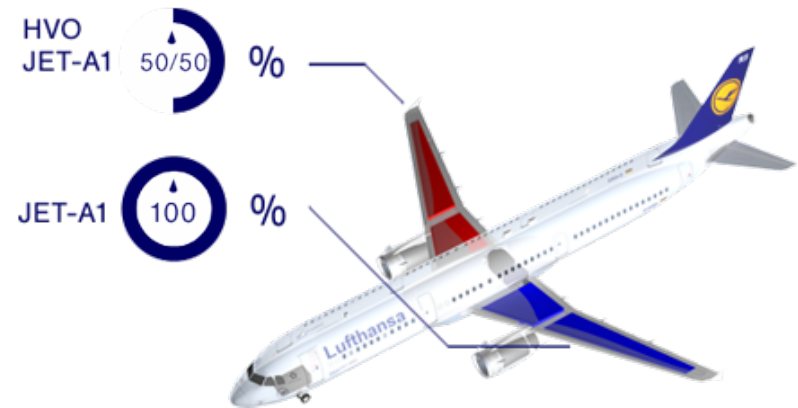
Research of engine performance:  
One engine to operate with 50% blend of  
HVO kerosene

First truck supplies bioblend to the starboard  
wing tank

Second truck supplies conventional JET A-1  
to the backboard wing tank

No major changes in normal cockpit  
procedures

“Bio-Engine” shows expected data and  
operates normal





# First Results of the Project Aviation Biofuel

## Bottom line

On December 27th 2011, the aircraft D-AIDG completed its last flight with biofuel

Total number of flights:	1187
Biofuel blend [volume in tons]:	1557
Emission saving [CO <sub>2</sub> in t]:	1471



# Perfect fuel for aviation

## 1. During the operation

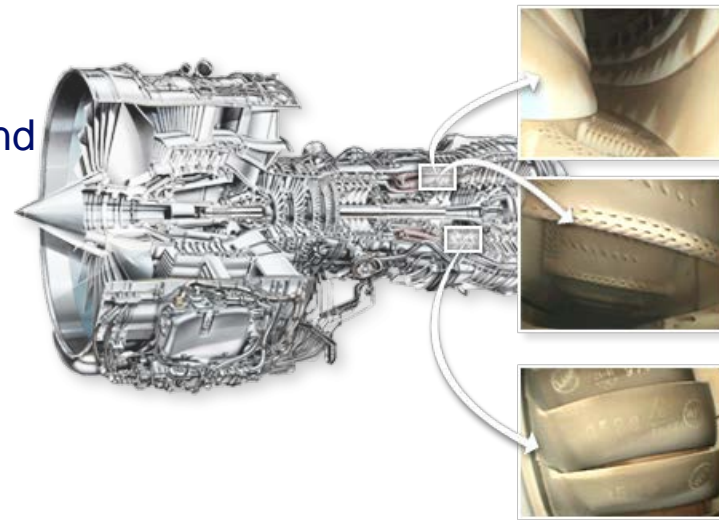
Aircraft and engine performed excellently  
1% lower fuel consumption due  
to the higher energy content

## 2. Inspection after the program


Fuel system, combustion chamber and  
turbines in a perfect condition  
Normal function and tightness of  
fuel bearing parts

## 3. Storage stability

Density steady at 783 kg/cbm  
No microbial issues



Source of the picture: Lufthansa

A photograph of a city street at dusk or dawn. The scene is dominated by tall, modern skyscrapers with glass facades that reflect the sky. In the foreground, a multi-lane road is visible, with light trails from moving vehicles. Lush green trees line the sidewalks. A large white circle is superimposed over the center of the image, containing the text 'But where does the raw material come from?' in a bold, dark blue font.

**But where does  
the raw  
material come  
from?**

# Expanding our raw material portfolio

Short-term



Waste animal fats,  
waste oils, residue  
and side streams

Long-term



Biological  
pathways



Thermo-catalytic  
pathways



Photo-  
synthesis



# Cutting-edge research



- Continuous research to expand renewable raw material base and further develop NExBTL technology
- 70% approx. eur 41 million of R&D costs in 2015
- Cooperation with over 20 research institutions around the world
- Approx. 1 000 people working with research and engineering



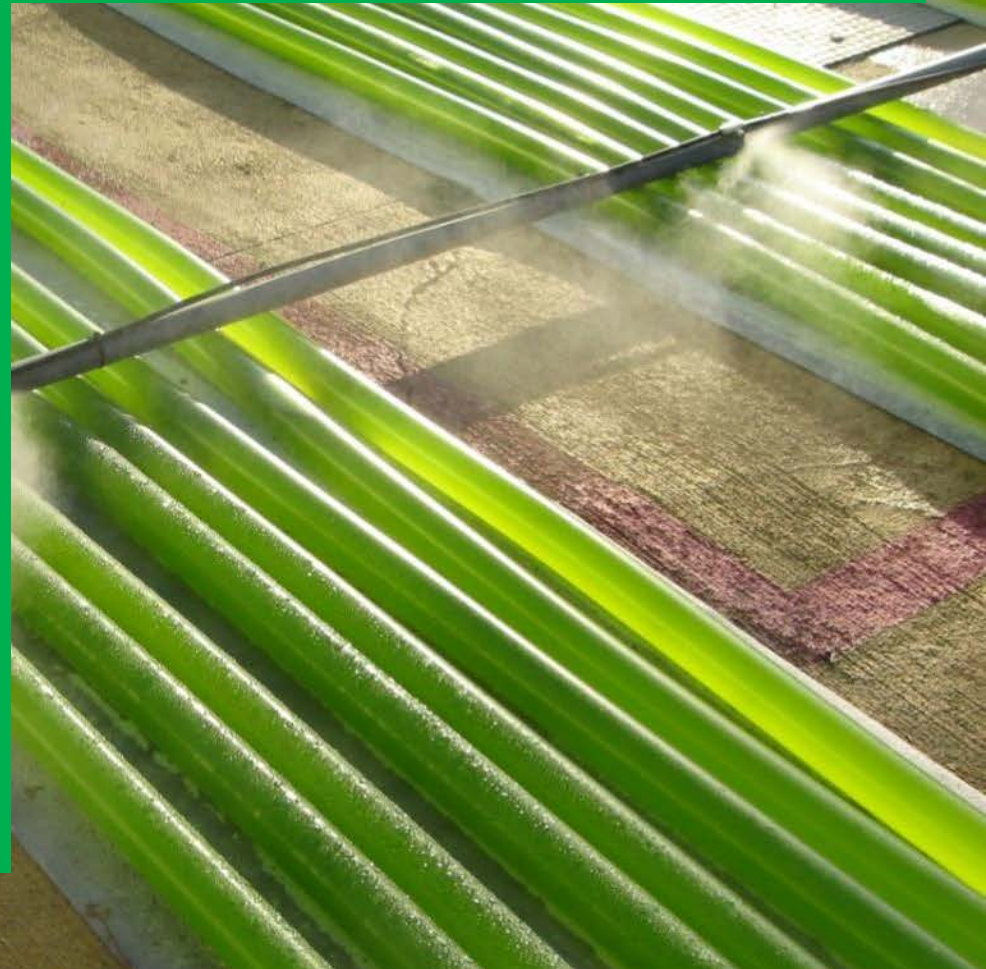
# Microalgae oil – one of the future raw material alternatives

**Algae oil is a suitable feedstock for renewable fuel production**

**Not yet available on industrial scale**

**Neste has been involved in several global research projects**

**Commercial contingent algae oil off-take agreements with Cellana and RAE in the USA**





OUR VISION:

We create responsible choices every day.

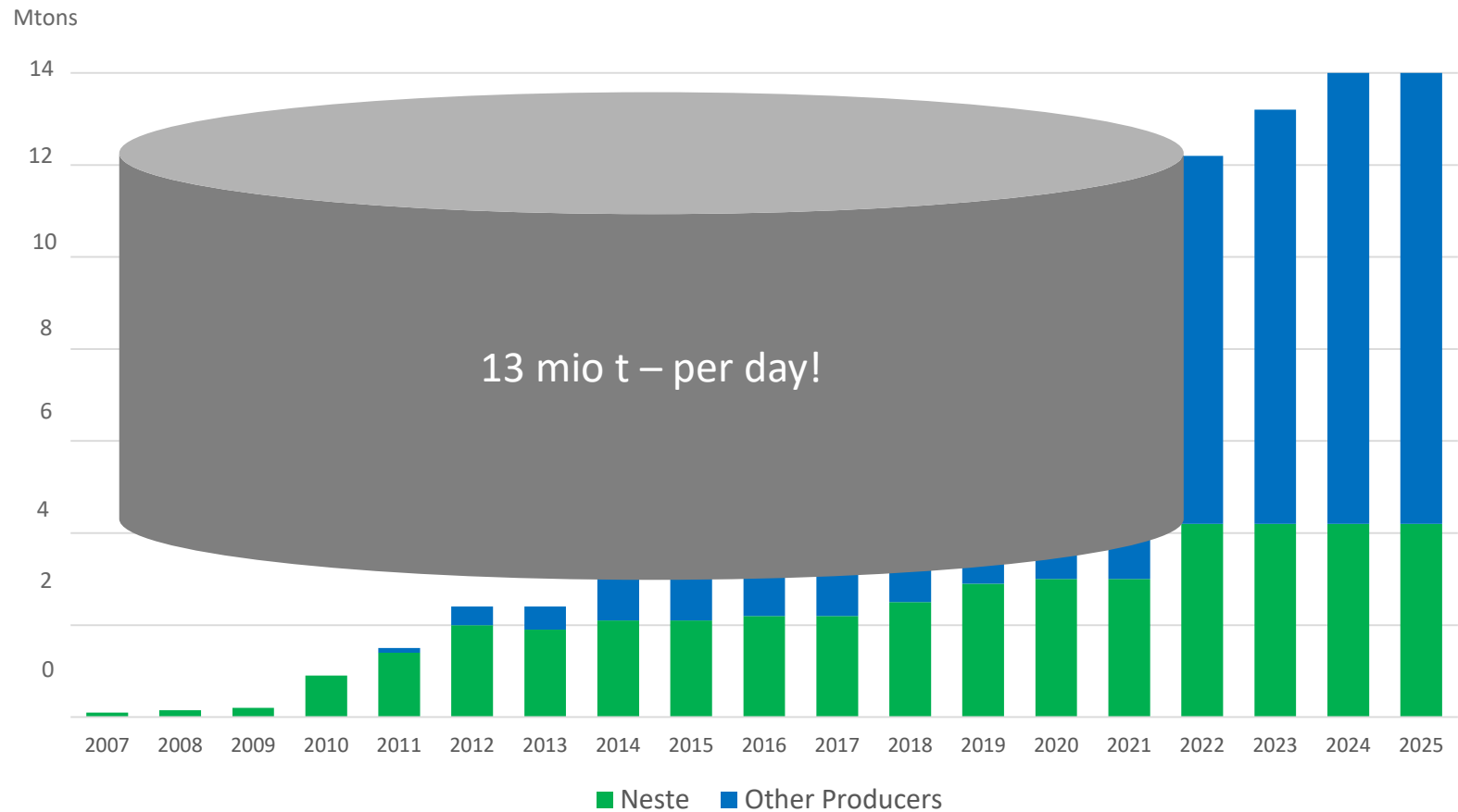
Global 100:  
Neste is  
the world's

**3rd**

most  
sustainable  
company.



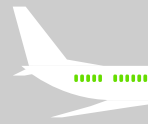
# Global volumes of renewable diesel increasing



# So what will be the future of mobility?

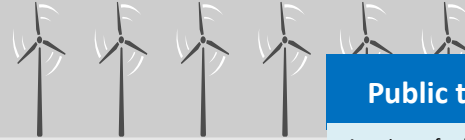


# Complex Mobility Needs different solutions



## Aviation

Strong growth continues. Renewable fuels currently the only viable alternative to jet fuel.



## Public transport

A variety of solutions are needed. Renewable fuel, biogas, and electrification are viable options.



## Passenger cars

Renewable fuels are currently most cost-efficient for decarbonization. Electric vehicles increasingly contribute over time.



## Everyday plastics and chemicals

Wherever plastics are used, renewable solutions may replace oil as the raw material. The same goes for paints, solvents, and a variety of chemicals



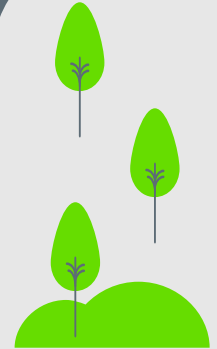
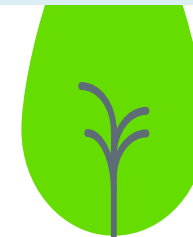
## Marine use

Low-sulfur fuels and LNG help reduce sulfur and nitrogen emissions. Decarbonization in long-haul operations requires renewable fuels.



## Heavy duty

Renewable diesel with high energy density is the best alternative for conventional diesel in long-haul transport.





# Complex Mobility Needs different solutions



## Aviation

Strong growth continues. Renewable fuels currently the only viable alternative to jet fuel.

## Transportation of Goods

Renewable fuels are currently most cost-efficient for decarbonization. Electric vehicles increasingly contribute over time.

## Individual Day to Day Mobility

## Public transport

A variety of solutions are needed. Renewable fuel, biogas, and electrification are viable options.

## Individual Leisure Mobility

## Everyday plastics and chemicals

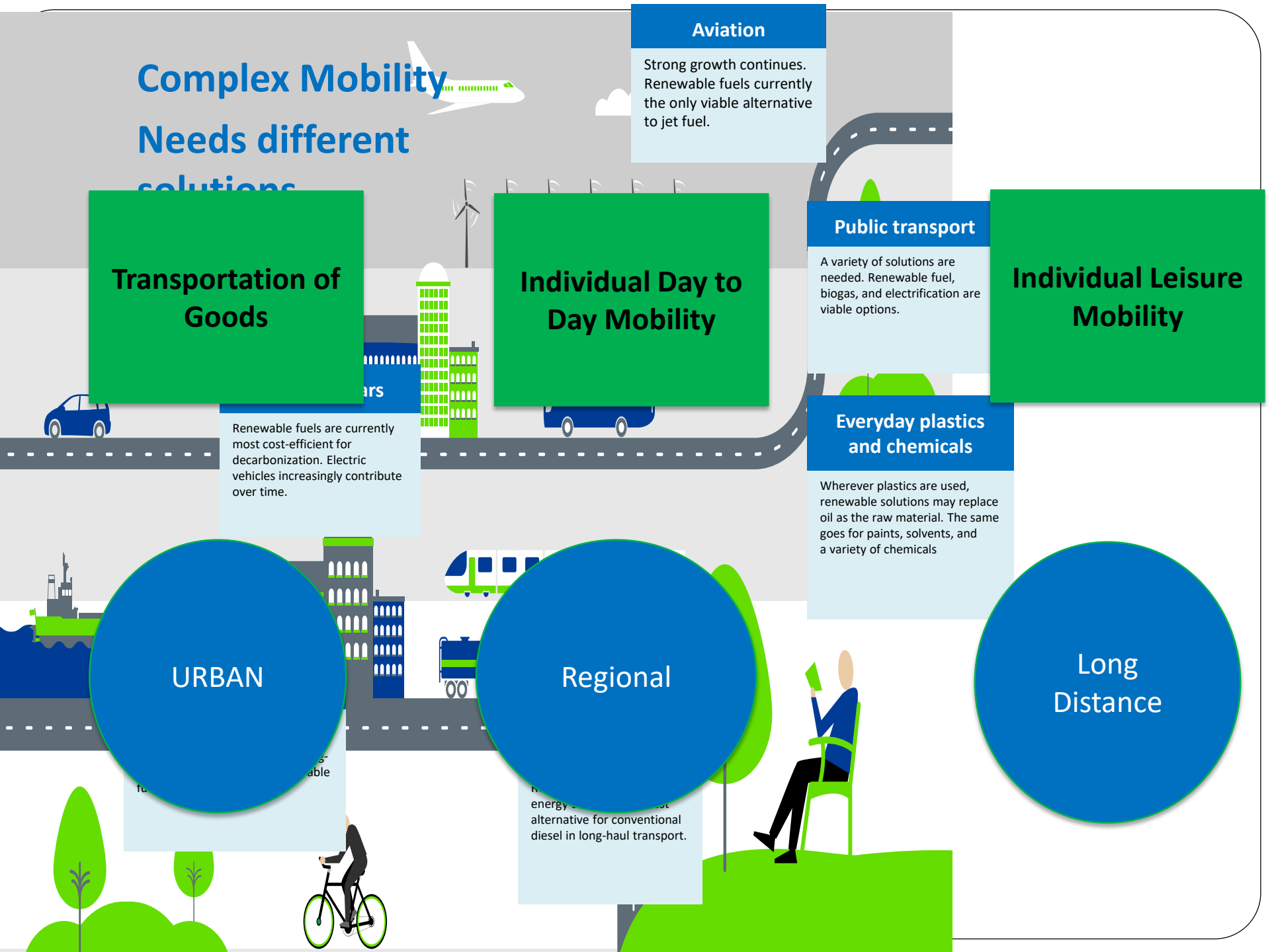
Wherever plastics are used, renewable solutions may replace oil as the raw material. The same goes for paints, solvents, and a variety of chemicals

URBAN

Regional

Long Distance

Renewable energy is the most alternative for conventional diesel in long-haul transport.



# MEGACITY TREND



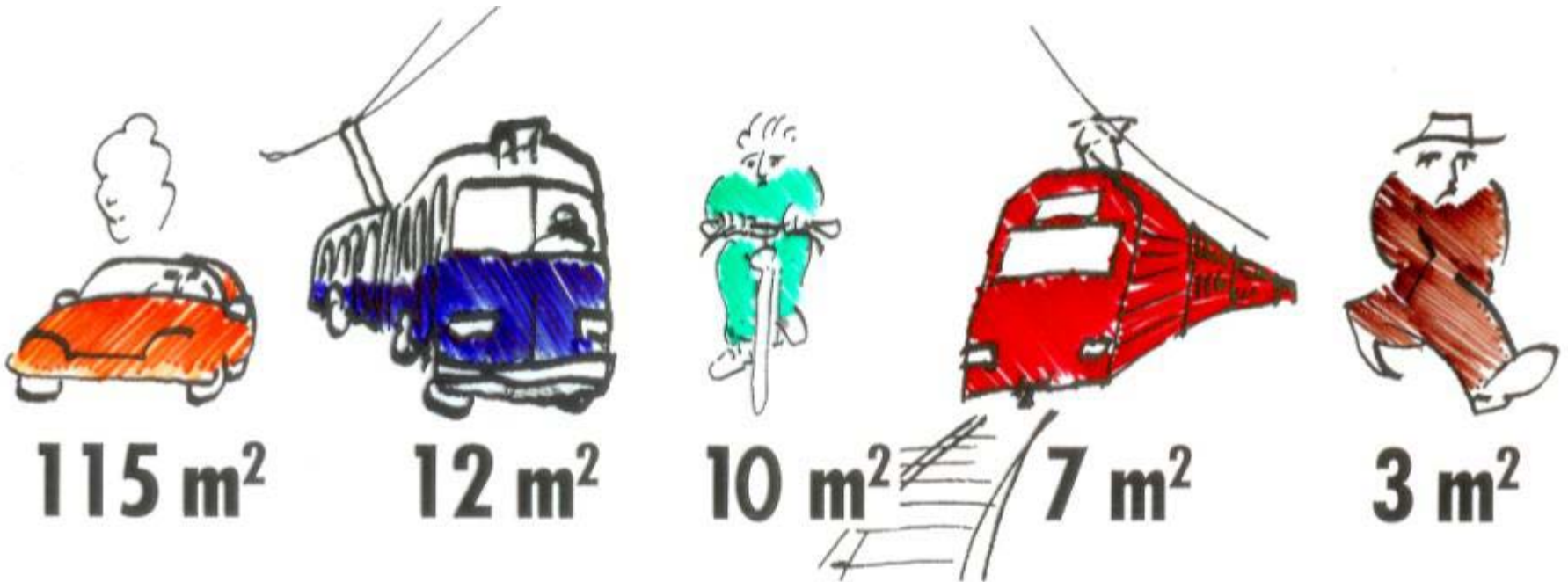
**In 2025 more than 5 Bln People will live in Urban regions –  
this is seen as the main driver for growth of world economy!  
But how does this influence mobility?**

# Traffic Jam...



Own passenger car is seen in emerging areas still as one key element of better standard of live, but in Europe and US growing concerns mainly at young generation are seen.....

# Space demand and Noise will become important criteria in City Mobility and Quality of Life





# Define Life Style...



While own car was a dominant element to define own personality and life style, younger generation has different attitudes....



# Will Connectivity Change The Game?



## **Connectivity gains growing impact to day to day live:**

HOME WORKING OR MOBILE OFFICE

MOBILITY MANAGEMENT WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MODES

ONE MOBILITY PLATFORM WITH HIGH MOBILITY (UBER)

SHARE CONOMY MANAGEMENT

E CAR CHARGING CONCEPT

# City Mobility will be much more complex and not focused on individual own car



5 Bill. People in Urban Regions  
Requires „better urban life“  
Restrictions (Emissions + Noise)  
Limited Space in City  
New Mobility Concepts  
Use – not own with flexible  
switch between modes  
Bike, E Car / PHEV / P + R  
Public Transport / Walk / E Taxi  
Share Conomy + Connectivity  
Autonomous E Taxi (UBER)



# A I R Principle

A

- **Avoid**

- processes and products identified as not necessary
  - Folia for Banana / Unnecessary Transports / telecon vs meeting

I

- **Improve** processes and products in terms of

- demand of resources,
- energy consumption,
- recycling

R

- **Replace** Processes and products being:

- harmful, toxic, dangerous in handling
- Resource inefficient, energy consuming
- Non recycle potential,

# Efficient City Design



Work and Living in short distances  
High quality of Live in Quarter  
Utilities, Shops, Restaurants  
Education, Care Near  
Convenient to walk or use bike  
Well connected public transportation  
Solutions for Goods deliveries  
Individual offers

# Dilemma Climate vs Cost



Logistics

Truck

Driver

Fuel

Operat

Company 100%

The current business model:  
Long term transportation and complex supply  
chain:

Company benefits

Society pays external costs and impacts  
Environmental and Climate Consequences  
are shifted to next generations

te  
ct  
ment  
al

any ?? %



# Over Compensation Effects



Conventional trucks can be replaced by Giga Liners

2 Giga Liner consume about 80% fuel of 3 normal trucks

Operation Cost of 2 Giga Liners is about 75% of 2 normal trucks

Cost Saving makes long distance operations attractive

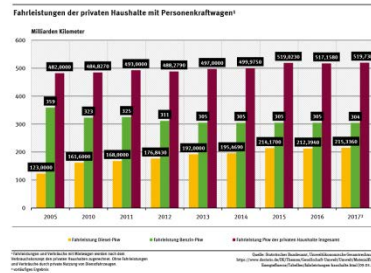
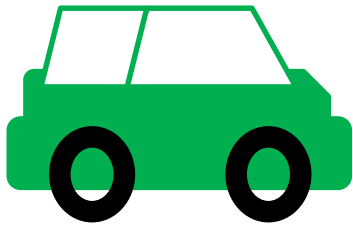
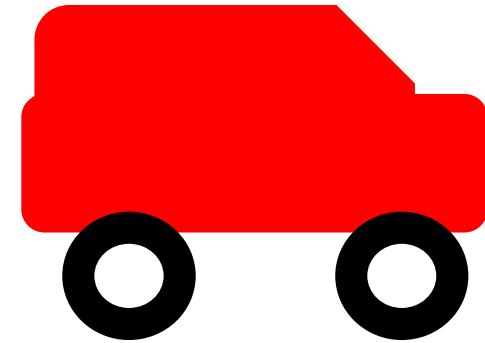
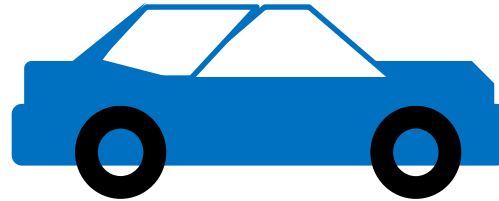
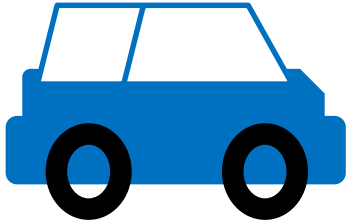
3 vs only 2

GHG Saving 20%

25% Cost Saving

Giga + 80% GHG

# Rebound Effects



**Compact Cars**  
**Golf 2 1990**  
 845 kg / 40,5kW  
 8,1 l / 100 km  
**Golf 6 2010**  
 1217 kg 59kW  
 8,2 l / 100 km

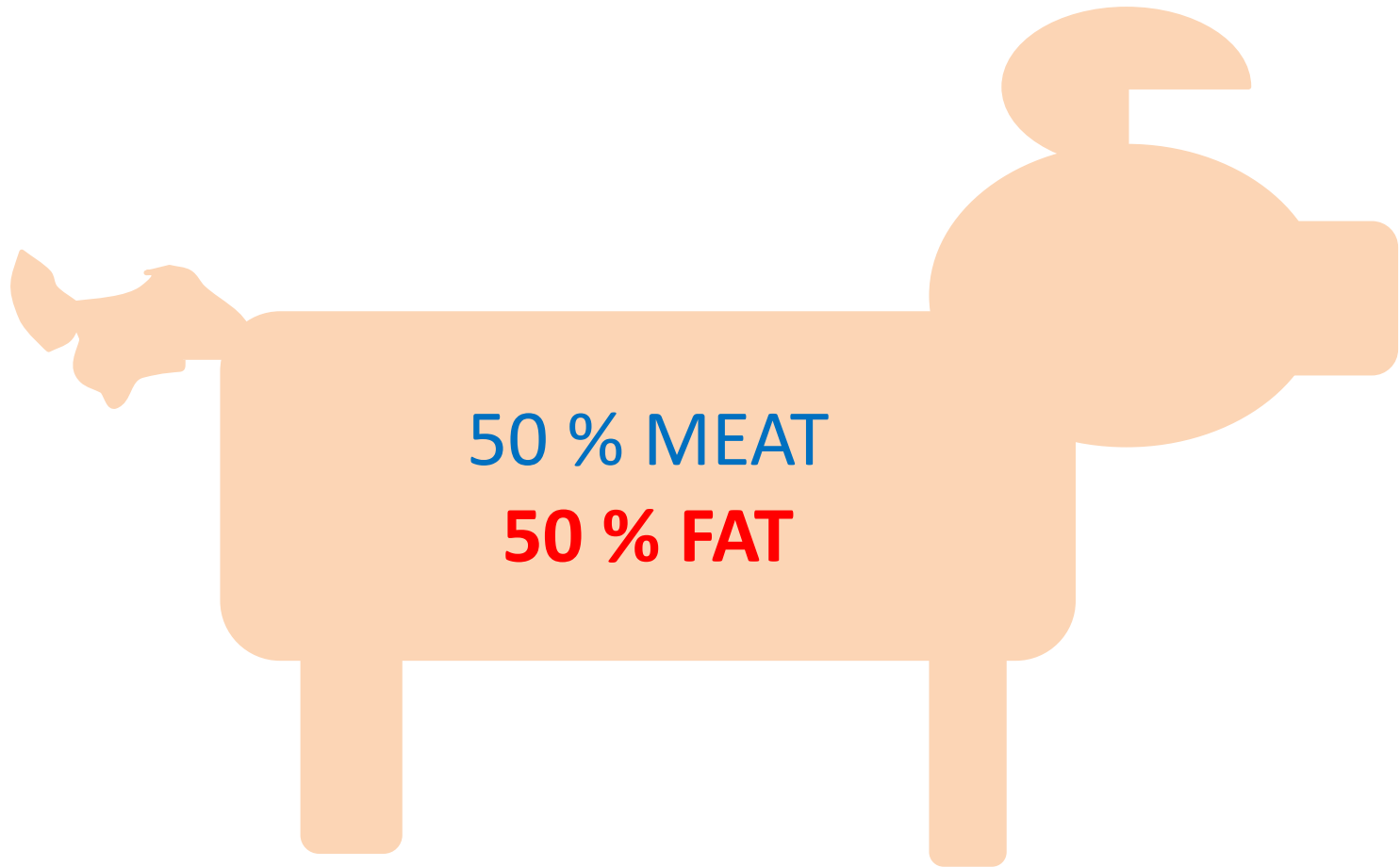
**Total Milage of all PC**  
**In Germany in**  
**Bill. Km / Year**  
 1990: 431,5  
 2000: 559,5  
 2015: 653,8

**Tendency of**  
**Consumers to buy**  
**bigger and more**  
**luxury cars**  
**continues**

# The Tricky Part Of LCA

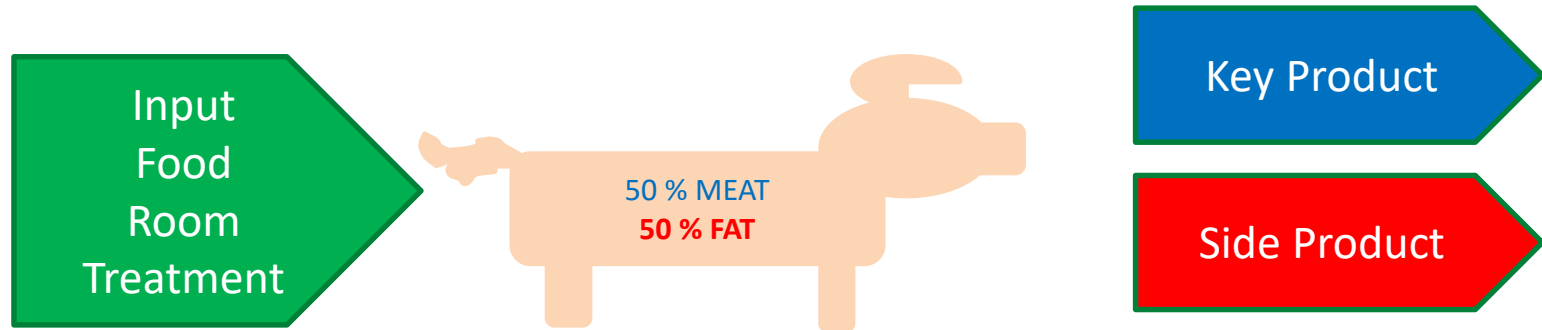
We can easily calculate heat exchanger values up to three digits,  
but what about the  
boundary conditions,  
assumptions  
allocations???

# The Model Pig





# The Model Pig



Any LCA starts with feedstocks or workpieces with complex process history and side products, process efforts have to be split between the different raw materials, feedstocks or workpieces!

# The Model Pig and Bioenergy

CASE A  
Focus Key  
Product

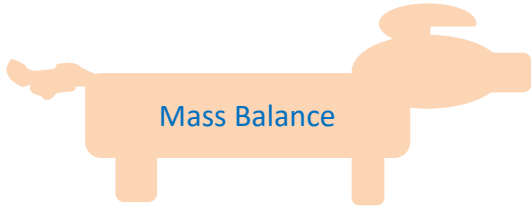


100 % Key Product

0% Side Product

GHG Saving  
80%

Mass  
Balance  
Allocation

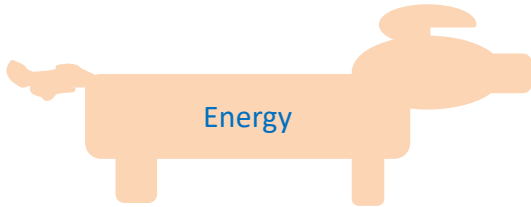


50 % Key Product

50% Side Product

GHG Saving  
60%

Energy  
Content  
Allocation

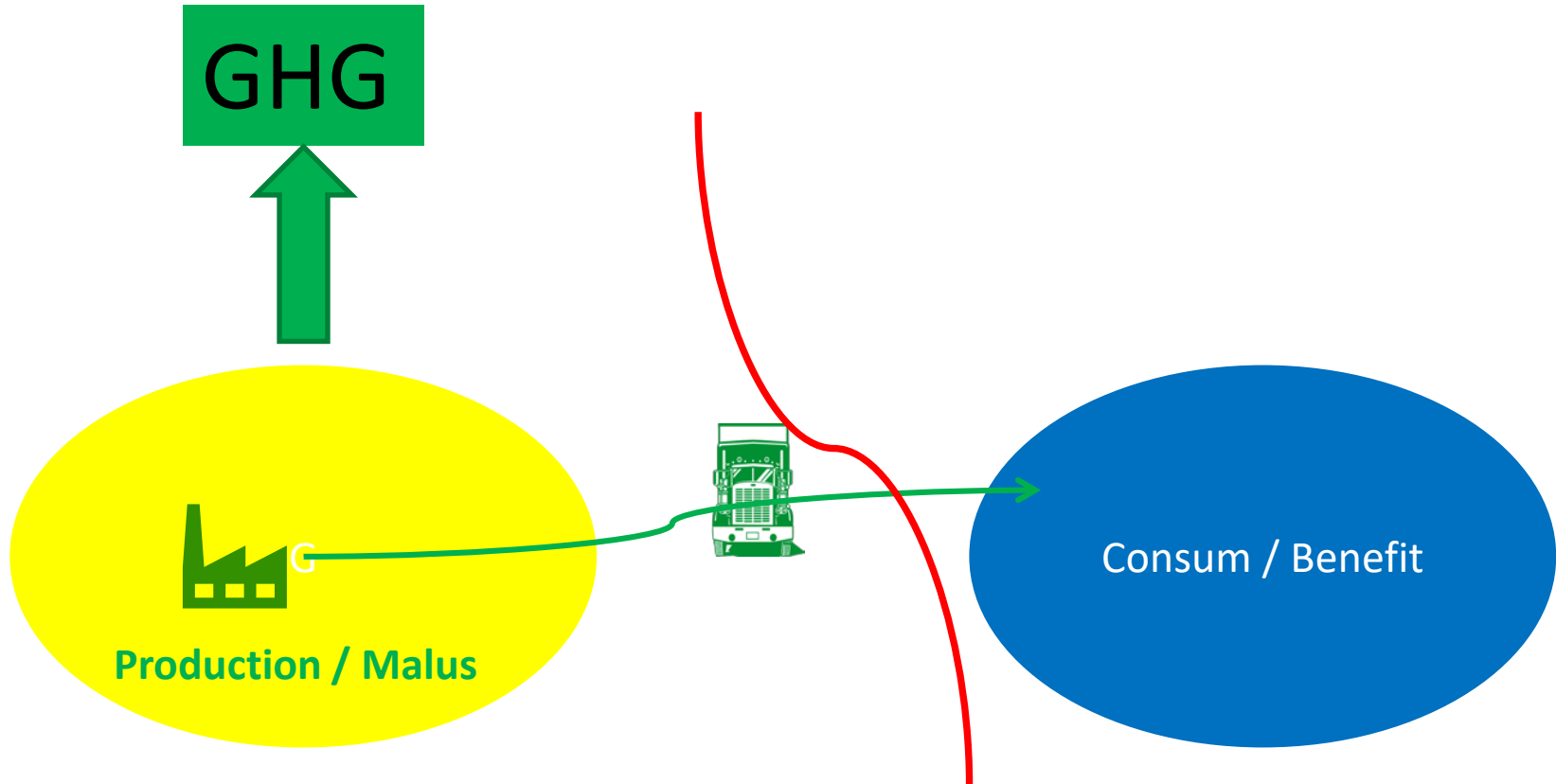


20 % Key Product

80% Side Product

GHG Saving  
40%

# Indirect GHG Emissions and Impacts



# So whats the future of cars?



**Ferry Porsche  
statement:**

**The last ever built  
car will be a sportscar!**

**Sure?**

# Horses in Germany



**1900: 4 mio**  
**Mainly in Agriculture**  
**1950: 2,3 mio**  
**Mainly in Agriculture**  
**2015: more than**  
**1 mio horses**  
**for private use....**



# Innovations and Alternatives are better than Prohibition!

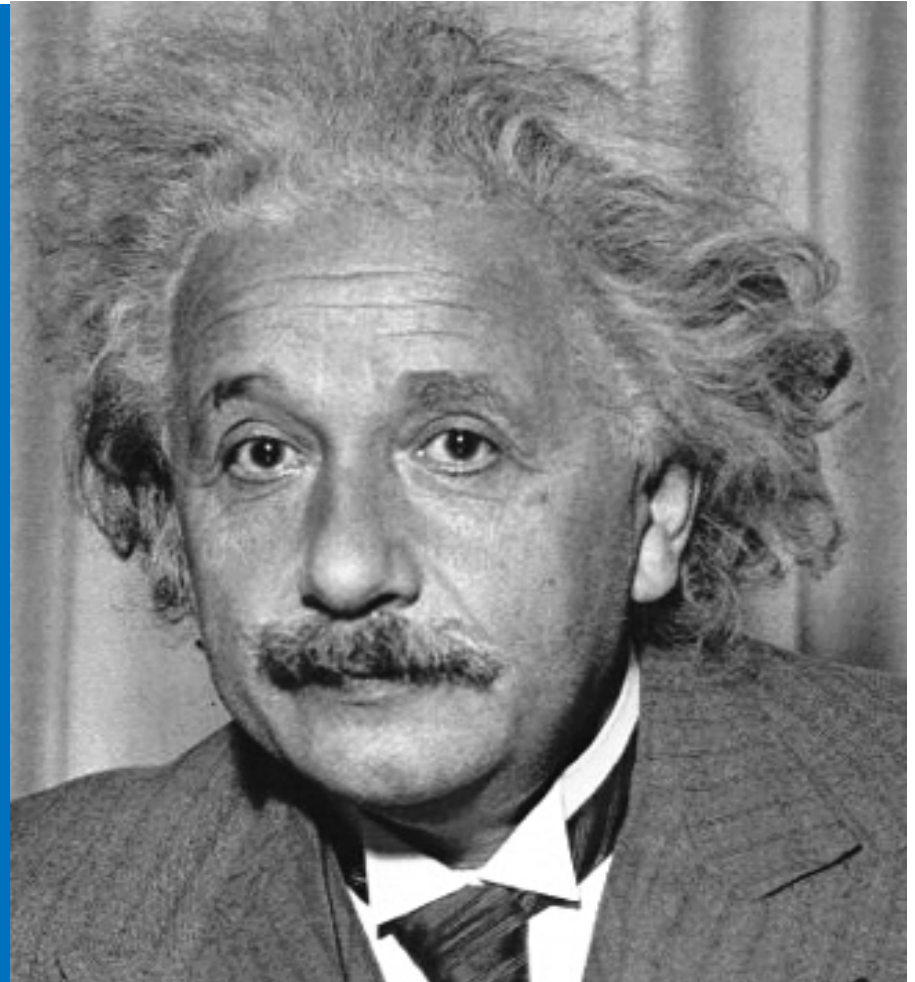


Picture from C. Gerth

Red Flag Act from 1865 to 1896 was the biggest draw back for GB automotive industry, while Germany and France were developing innovations in cars due to strong competition about speed

# .....Summary

- Car Population will grow to 2 Billion units
- Complexity will increase as well as quality requirements
- 5 Billion People live in Urban Regions
- BEV **and** E Fuel are needed
- New City mobility concepts
- All available sustainable energy should be used!!!





**Why  
xTL?**



# How it has started.....



**1888: Berta Benz first „long distance“ trip**

**Pharmacy of Willi Ockel Wiesloch became the first „Fuel Station“  
2 liters of „Ligroin“ fuel**



**Ligroin? Light benzine density aprox  
0,700 kg/l**

**Main use cleaning – no fuel spec.....**

# Any New Fuel Needs A Defined Standard

Benzin

E10

E85

Diesel

B7

B100

XTL

Gases

CNG

H2

LNG

LPG

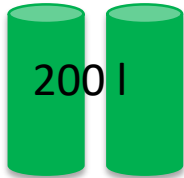




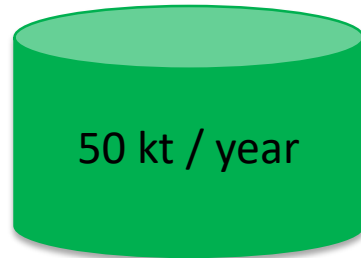
# XTL From Molecule To Market



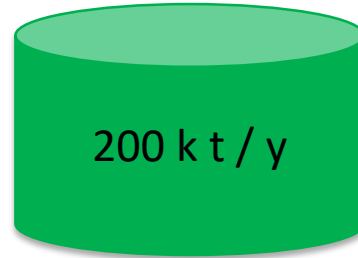
5 l



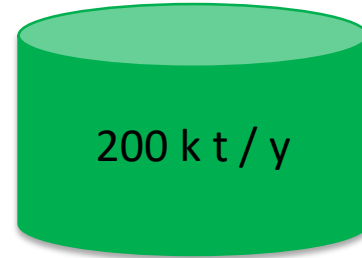
200 l



50 kt / year



200 k t / y



200 k t / y



# XTL From Molecule To Market



1st large scale Unit

200 kt / y

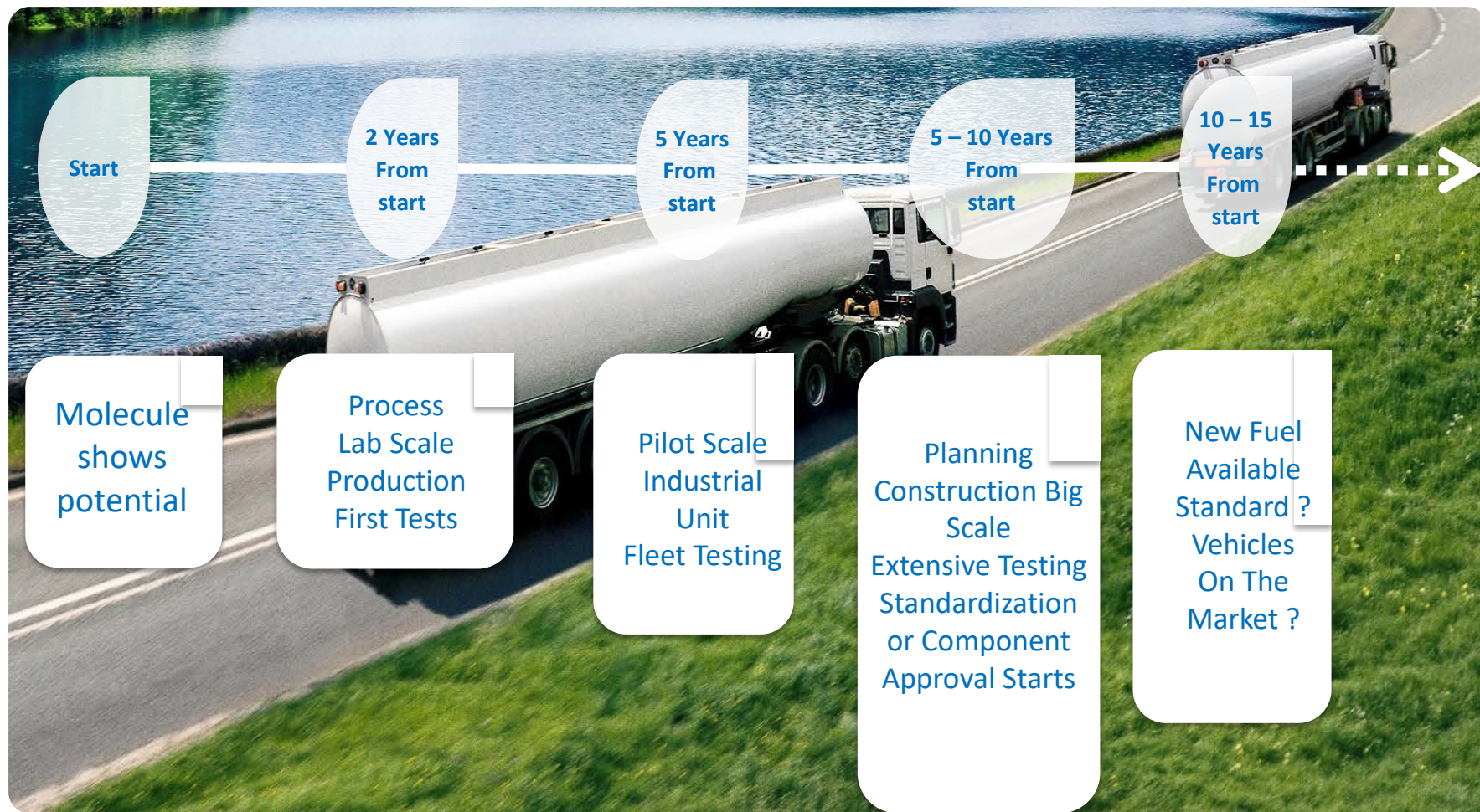
200 kt / y

German Diesel Market 2018

38 mio t

400 kt < 1,5 %

# The Typical Time Line For New Molecules...





# To Reach 2030 Climate Goals means...



We Have To Build Capacities Now!!!

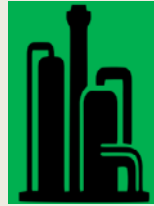
Molecule shows potential

Process Lab Scale Production First Time

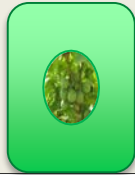
Standardization or Component Approval Starts

On the Market?

# XTL EN 15940 - Standard from several processes



GTL process  
Natural Gas  
Fischer Tropsch



Renewable  
feedstock



Hydrotreatment



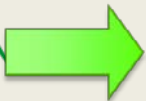
HVO  
Biomass  
Residues  
+ Energy + H<sub>2</sub>



Gasification



BTL process  
Biomass  
Fischer Tropsch



pTL process  
Energy + CO<sub>2</sub>



Short-term

Long-term



# Renewable Paraffinic Fuels – Pioneer for e-Fuels?!

## Release for EN 15940

### Effects on system & engine application to be checked, primarily:

- volumetric flow capacity of the high pressure pump
- temperature strain of nozzle tip
- peak firing pressure

### Release status of OEMs\*

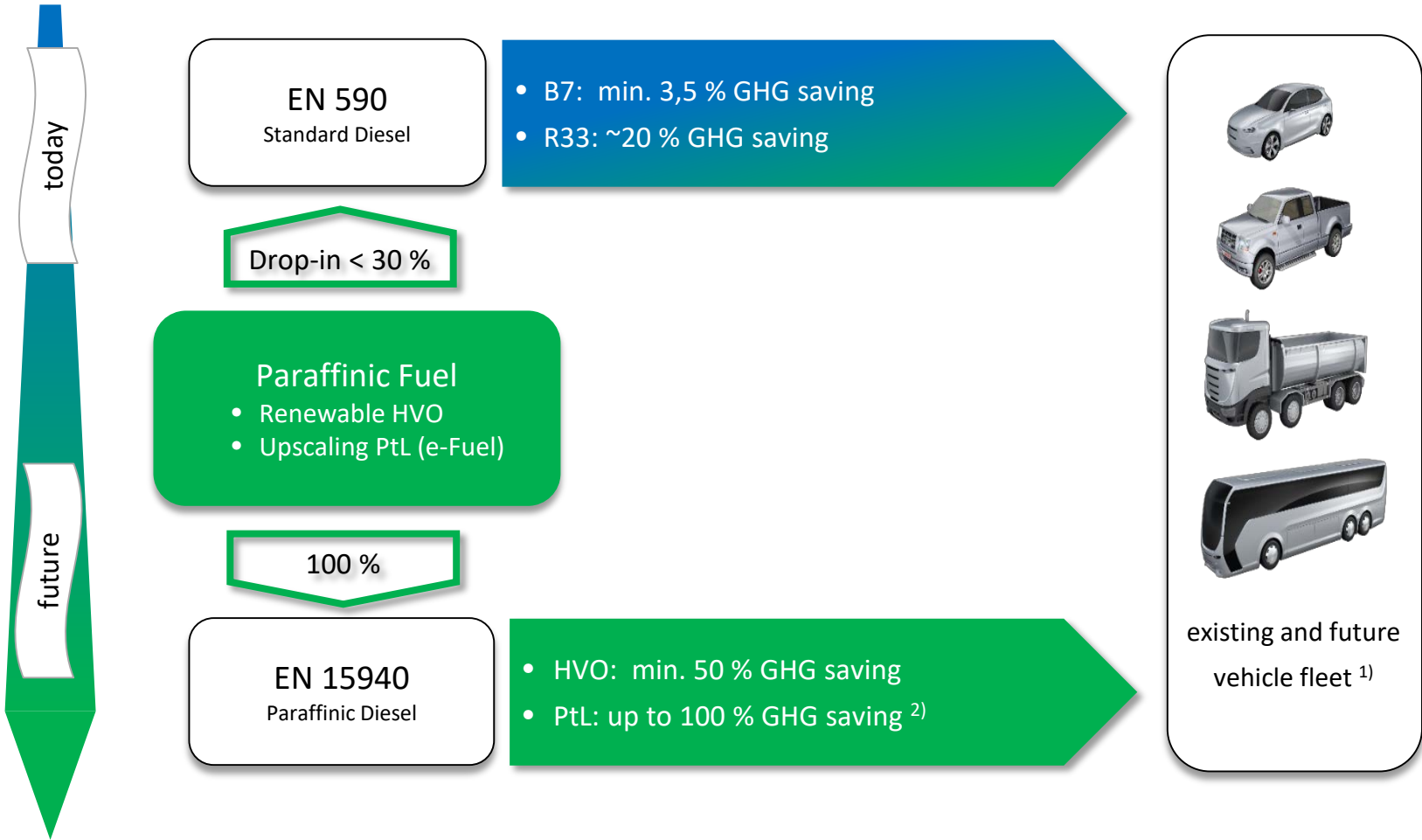
- DAF: Euro-3,-4,-5,-6 engines
- DEUTZ: all engines
- MAN Truck & Bus: D0834, D0836, D2066, D2676, D3876 Euro-5/6
- MERCEDES Trucks: OM470, OM471, OM934, OM936
- PSA (Peugeot und Citroen): Euro-5/6 engines
- Scania: Euro-6 engines
- Steyr Motors Marine: all engines
- VOLVO Penta: all engines
- VOLVO Trucks: Euro-5/6 engines



High share of fleet compatibility possible after release of OEM.  
Number of OEM-releases for EN 15940 is continuously increasing.

# Renewable Paraffinic Fuels – Pioneer for e-Fuels?!

## Summary 1/2



<sup>1)</sup> release of OEM necessary for EN 15940    <sup>2)</sup> depending on PTL share and source of renewable energy

# Renewable Paraffinic Fuels – Pioneer for e-Fuels?!

## Engine Results at a Glance: Example Small OHW Engine

### Engine, Engine Dyno

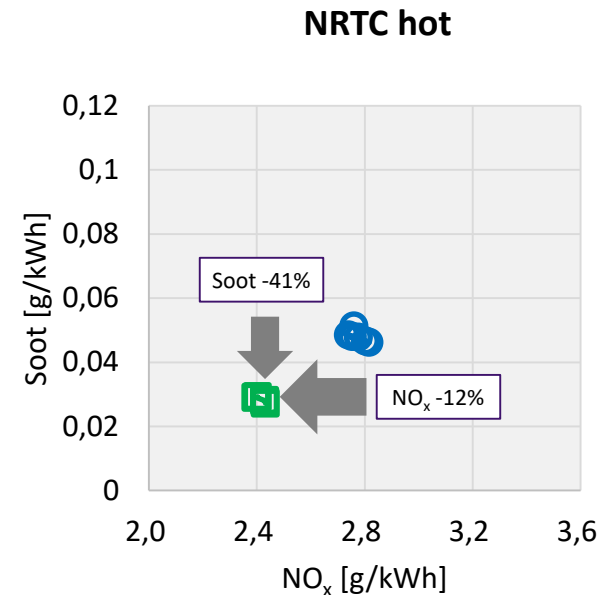
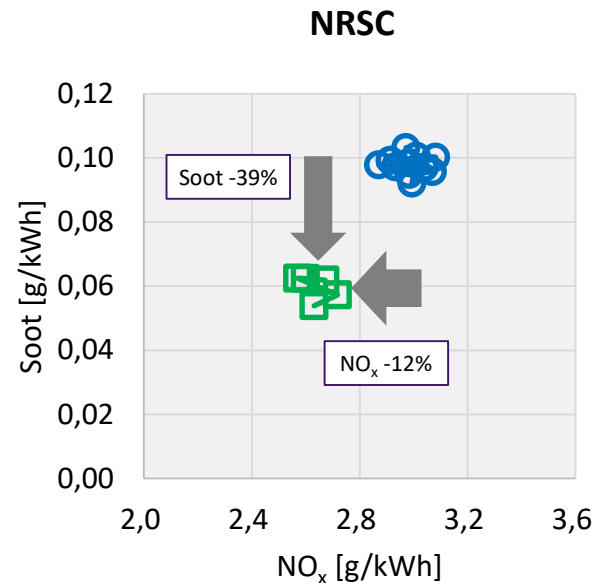
- Stage V / Tier 4f with DPF
- Displacement ca. 2,5 l, 4 cylinder
- Ca. 50 kW
- CRI 2-16 OHW

### Test Program

- NRTC (hot)
- NRSC
- Engine map
- Full load curve
- EGR sweeps
- Assessment without DOC/DPF
- Diesel vs. 100% HVO

NRSC, NRTC hot: Emissions

○ Diesel    □ HVO



Improved raw emissions → improved tail pipe emissions for strategies without exhaust gas treatment  
(e.g. < 56 kW Tier 4f with DOC only)

# New fuels will be blends – VW Diesel fuel Roadmap

2020

2025

2030

2035

2040

EN 590  
Maingrade

Higher paraffinc share



EN 15940

For specific use  
slight adoprions of actual engines  
option: „City-Diesel“

EN 15940  
Maingrade

paraffinic Diesel

EN 15940 mod.

For specific use  
hardware changes

EN 15940 mod.  
Maingrade

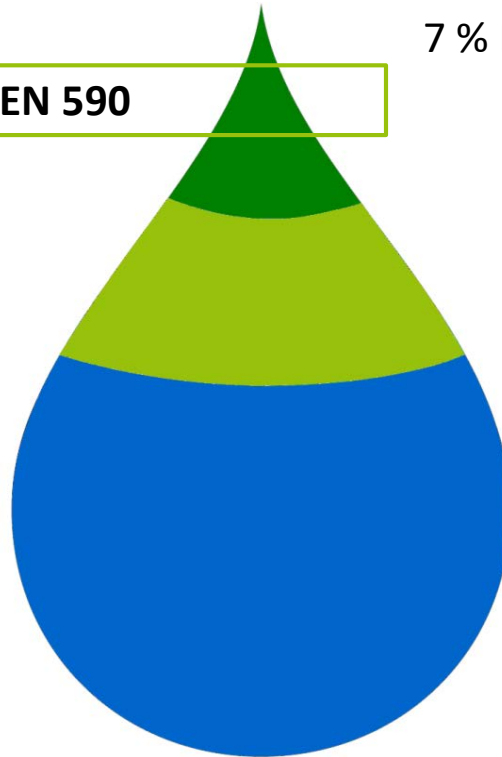
Paraffin  
+ blend OME

T. Garbe, H. Broeker, L. Kunkel, M.  
Unglert, J. Krahl



# Composition of Diesel R33

Diesel R33 fullfills **DIN EN 590**



7 % FAME (UCOME)

26 % HVO from Waste and Residues

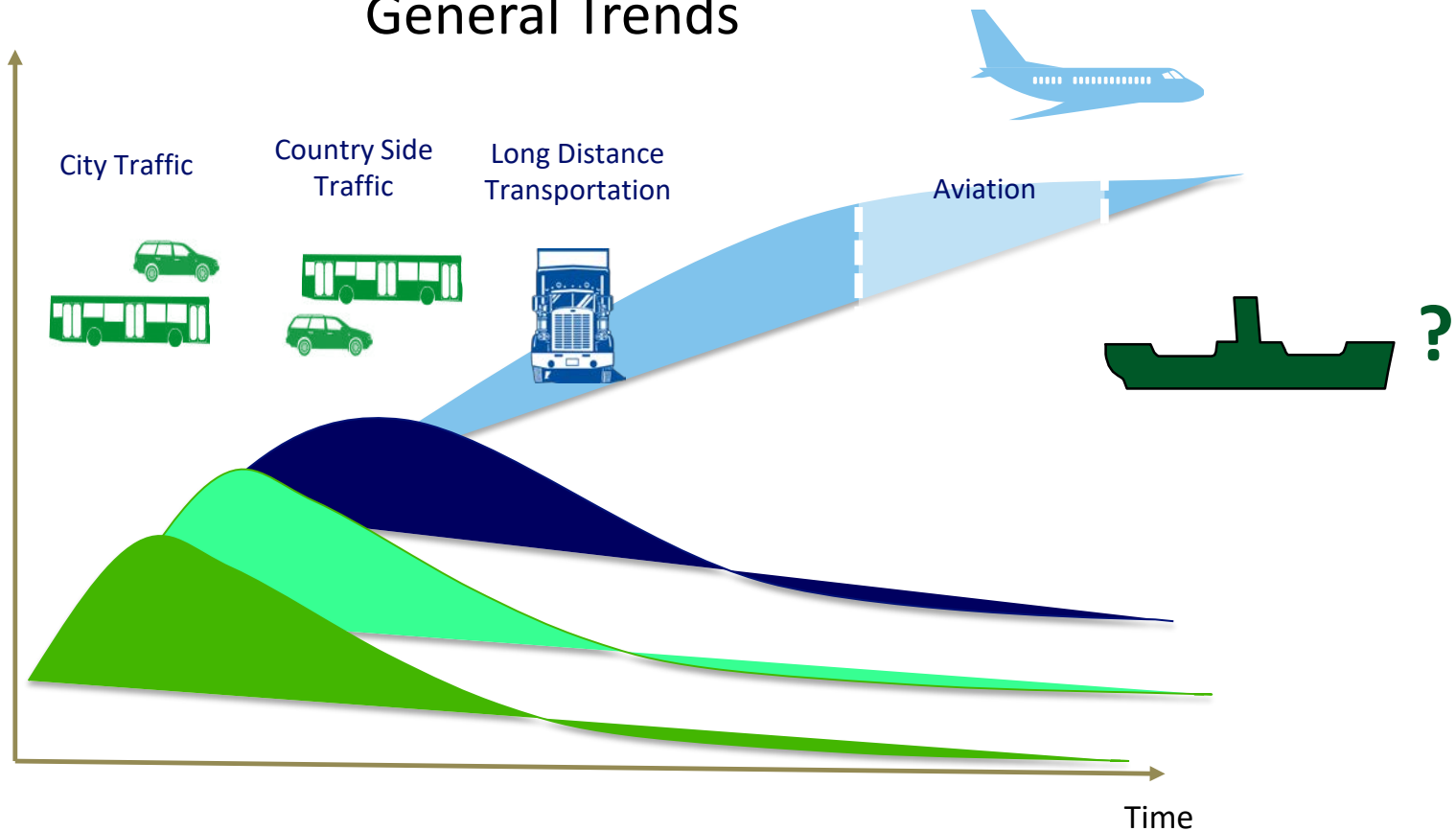
67 % high quality Diesel Fuel +  
Performance Additive



# xTL Demand over Time and Application

Demand

## General Trends



# Perfect fuel for aviation

## 1. During the operation

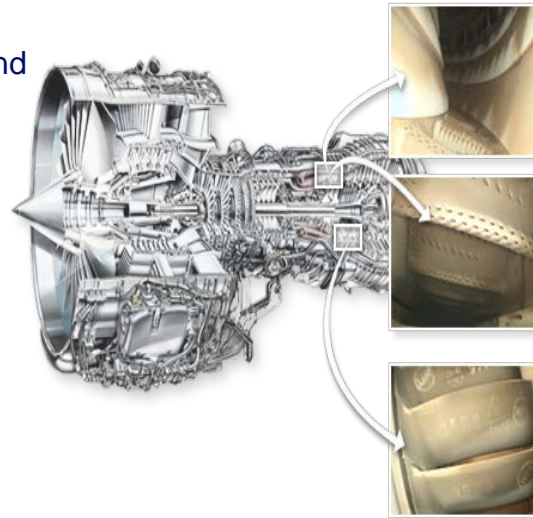
Aircraft and engine performed excellently  
1% lower fuel consumption due  
to the higher energy content

## 2. Inspection after the program

Fuel system, combustion chamber and  
turbines in a perfect condition  
Normal function and tightness of  
fuel bearing parts

## 3. Storage stability

Density steady at 783 kg/cbm  
No microbial issues



Source of the picture: Lufthansa

# CO<sub>2</sub> reduction with XTL



- Engine optimization for XTL fuels opens new possibilities
- 10 % TtW CO<sub>2</sub> reduction is reported for GTL (SAE 2010-01-0737)
- We have results with Neste Renewable diesel that shows also for Euro 6c even higher TtW CO<sub>2</sub> savings!

# XTL in future mobility

EN 15940 Parafinic  
Diesel Plattform

WWFC Category V  
Field test experience and  
Euro VI approvals



Engine Optimisation brings  
significant efficiency gains!

Together with Bio Oxygen  
Components Ultra clean  
Diesel Fuel Concept

# ADVANCED FUEL FORMULATION APPROACH USING BLENDS OF PARAFFINIC AND OXYGENATED BIOFUELS: ANALYSIS OF EMISSION REDUCTION POTENTIAL IN A HIGH EFFICIENCY DIESEL COMBUSTION SYSTEM

Presenter:

Christian Castanien

NESTE US Inc.

Author & Co-authors:

M. Zubel, B. Heuser

Institute for Combustion Engines, RWTH  
Aachen University, Germany

O.P. Bhardwaj, B. Holderbaum

FEV GmbH, Aachen, Germany

S. Doerr and J. Nuottimäki

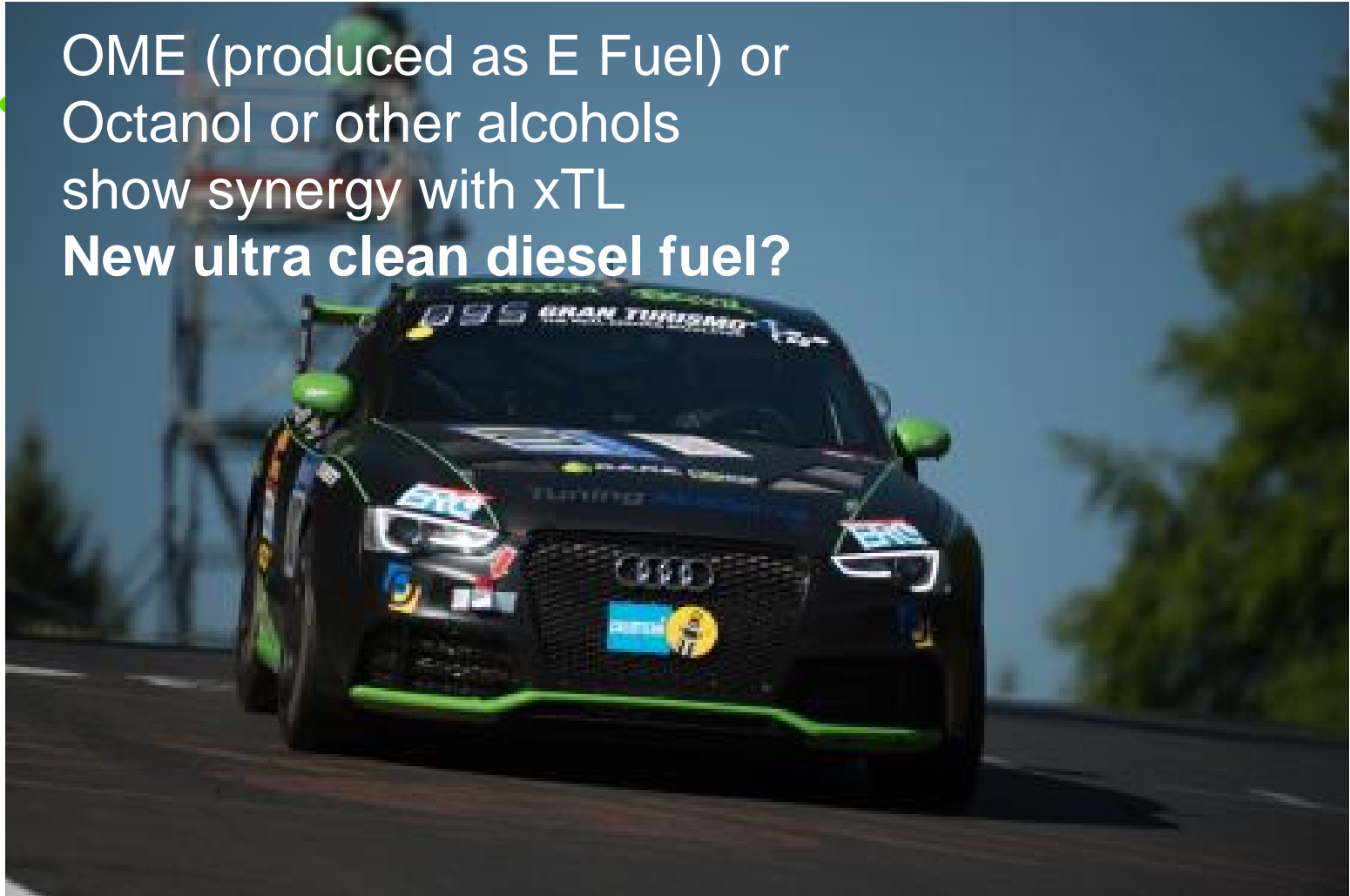
NESTE Inc.





# Ultra Clean xTL+Alc platform?

OME (produced as E Fuel) or  
Octanol or other alcohols  
show synergy with xTL  
New ultra clean diesel fuel?



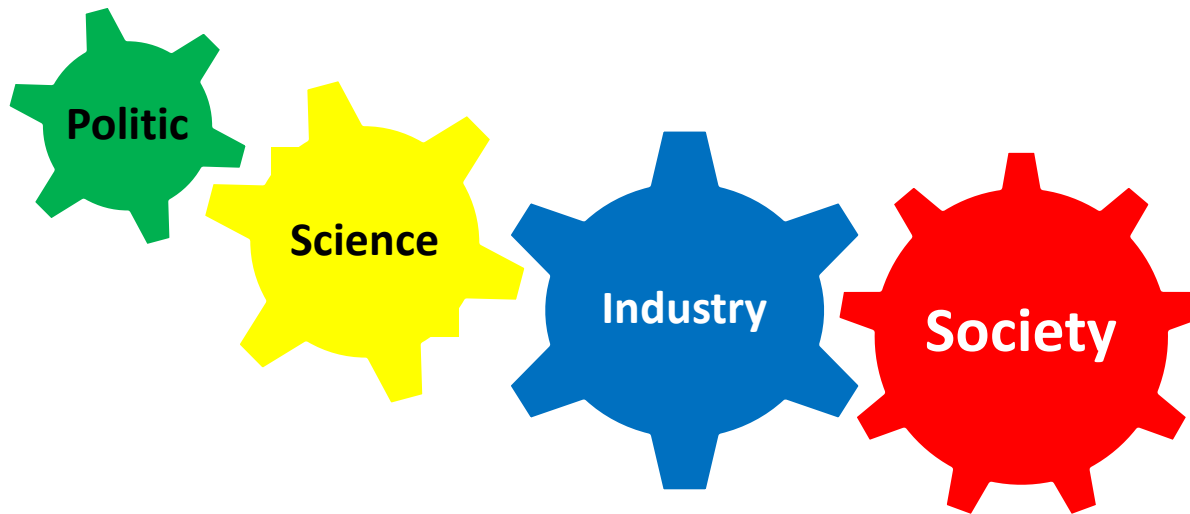
**Climate Change  
is now – we  
have to act!**

**Competition makes stronger  
E mobility infrastructure and  
fleet , complementary all  
existing renewable fuels are  
needed as well!**

**xTL fuels can be rolled out  
asap and bring strong savings  
in existing fleet**

**Renewable Hydrogen  
Infrastructure has to be  
build**  
**power storage, H2 processes,  
fuel cells and E fuels**

# Sustainability Needs All of Us



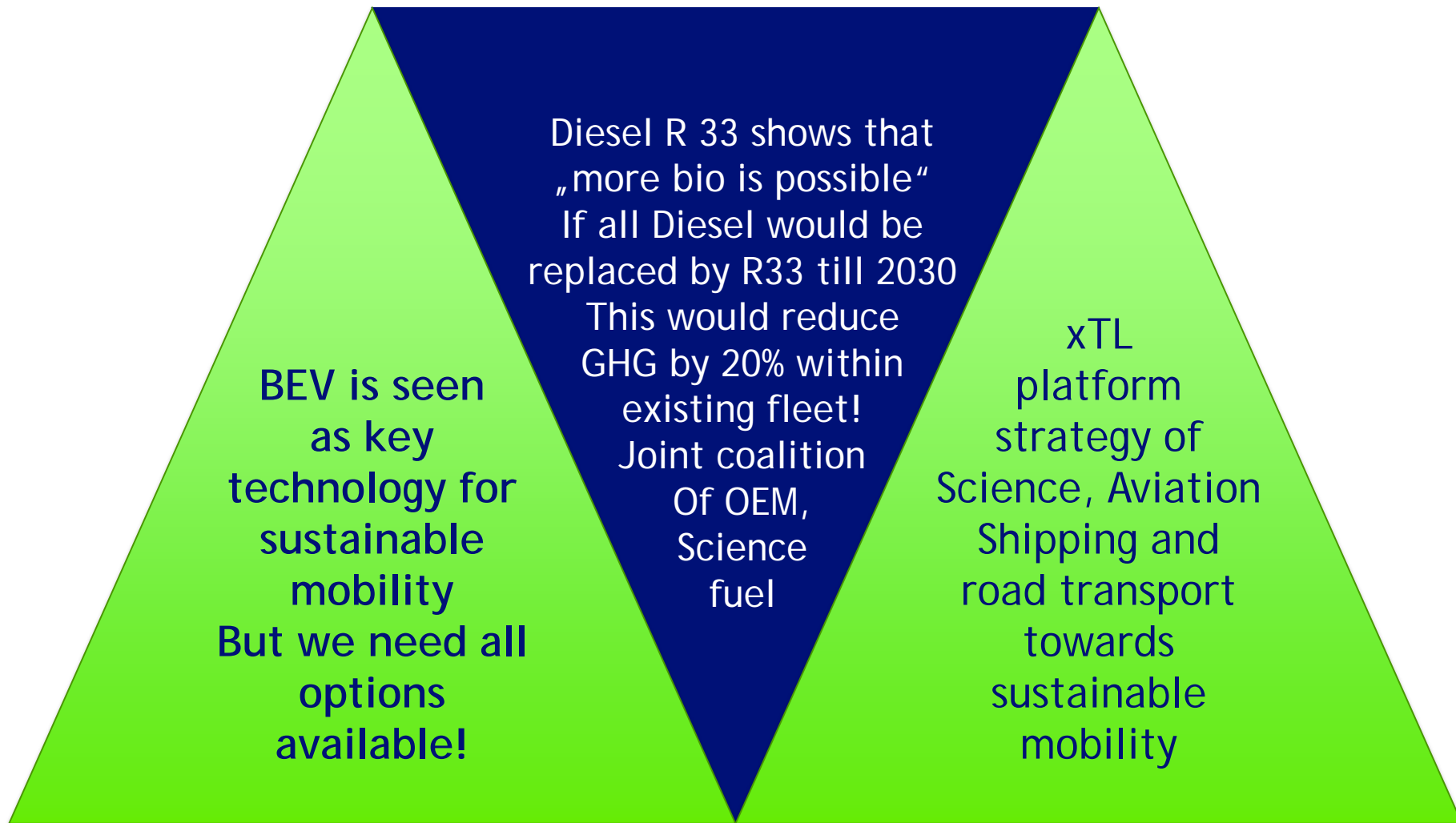
Frame Work and long term ambitious targets

**Innovations and Improved Processes**

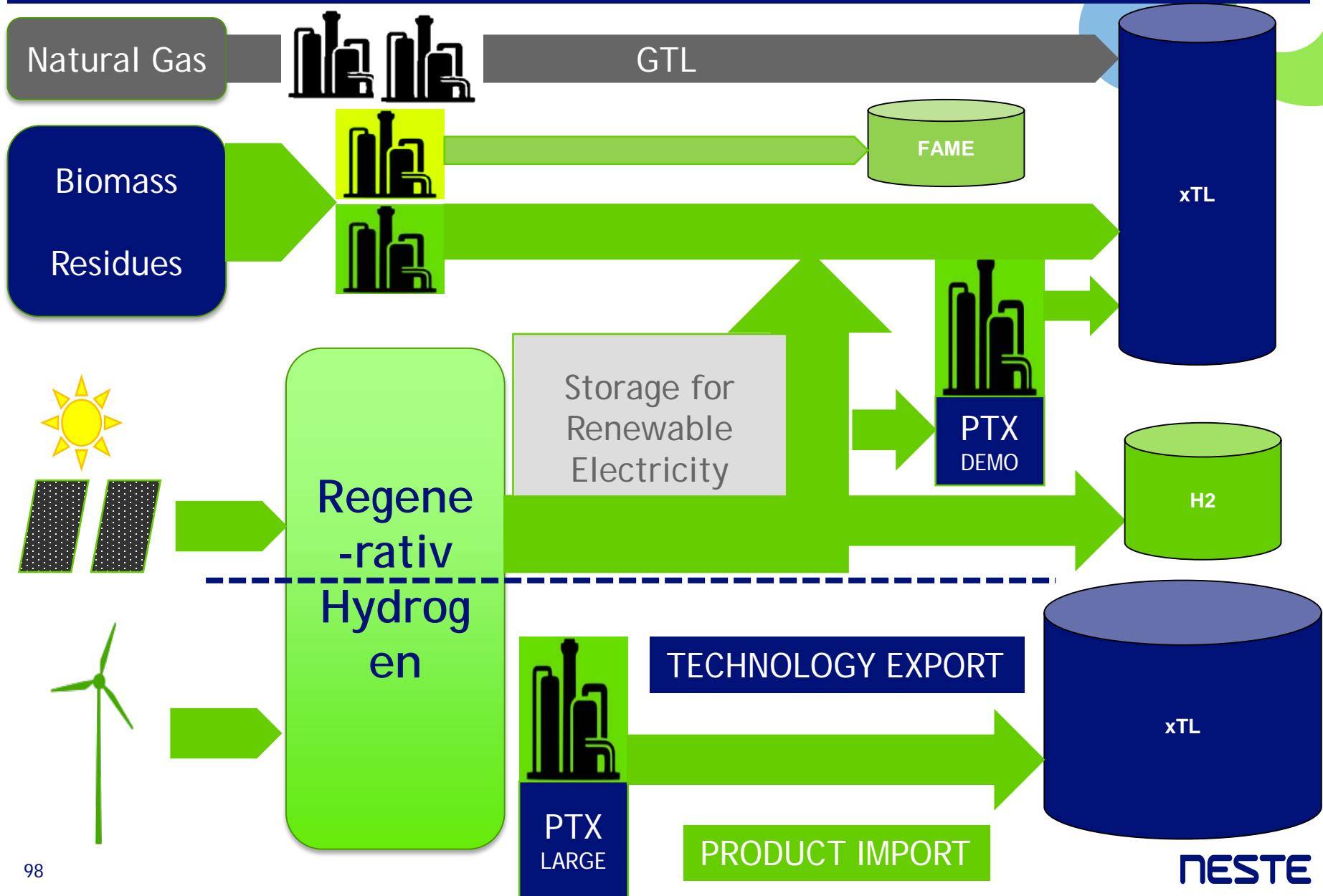
Investments and new Business Models

**Acceptance and new priorities – new life style**

# How to make it happen?



# Strategy for more xTL Fuel





# Technology versus Ideology?

