



# Practical challenges in the use of biodiesel

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**innospec**  
specialty chemicals

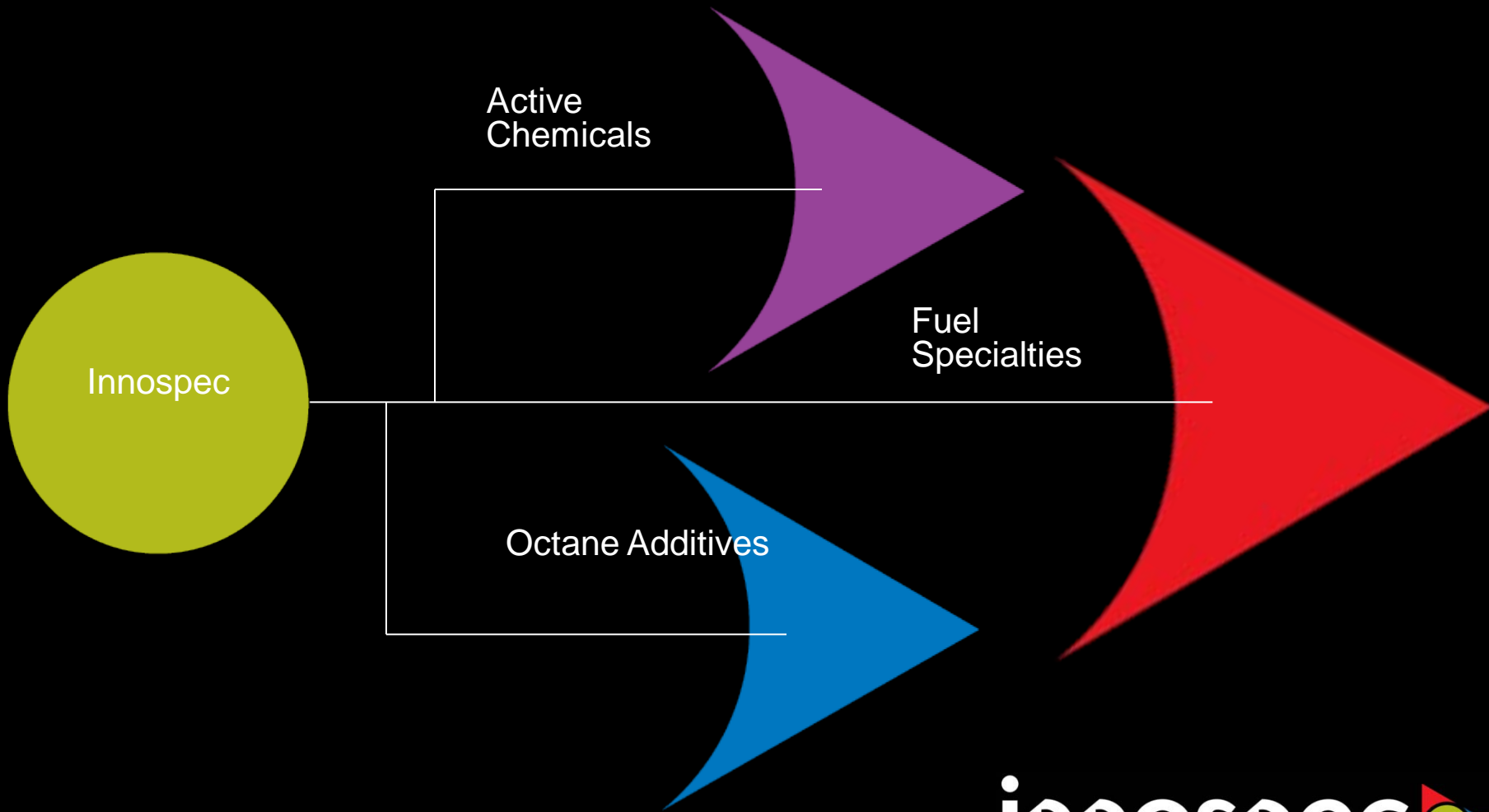
14th April 2010  
University of Birmingham

Black and Green? Carbon Footprint and Sustainability for Formulations

# Biodiesel

- ▶ Innospec
- ▶ Biodiesel
- ▶ Challenges
  - ▶ Cold flow
  - ▶ Oxidative stability
- ▶ Conclusions

# Innospec consists of three business units



# Innospec

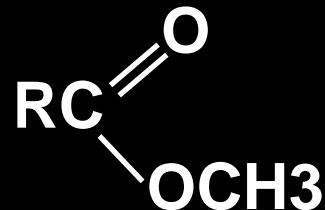


# Fuel additives

- ▶ Wax anti-settling additives
- ▶ Antifoam additives
- ▶ Anti-valve seat recession additives
- ▶ Pipe line drag reducing agents
- ▶ Diesel detergency additives
- ▶ Demulsifiers
- ▶ Diesel additives
- ▶ Lubricity Improvers
- ▶ Anti-static additives
- ▶ Diesel stabilisers
- ▶ Anti-icing additives
- ▶ Corrosion inhibitors
- ▶ Combustion chamber deposit modifiers
- ▶ Metal deactivators
- ▶ Anti-oxidants
- ▶ Dyes
- ▶ Lead anti-knock additives
- ▶ Cetane improvers

# Biodiesel

- FAME – fatty acid methyl ester



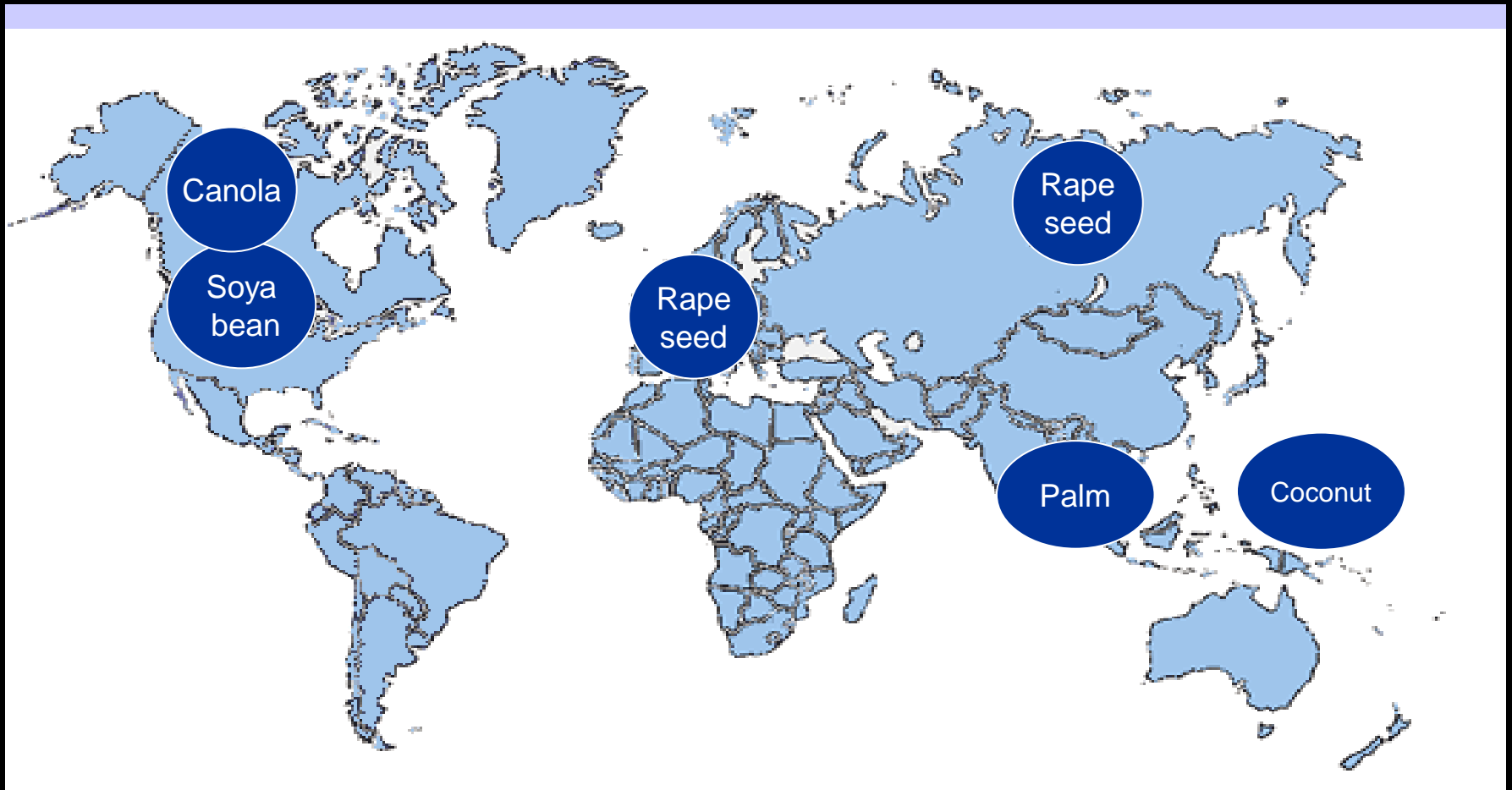
## Feedstock

	Lauric acid	Myristic acid	Palmitic acid	Stearic acid	Oleic acid	Linoleic acid	$\alpha$ -Linolenic acid
	C12:0	C14:0	C16:0	C18:0	C18:1	C18:2	C18:3
Palm oil			44	5	39	10	
Soya bean oil			10	4	23	51	7
Rape seed oil			4	2	61	21	9
Coconut oil	48	19	9	3	6	2	
Tallow oil		3	26	14	47	3	1

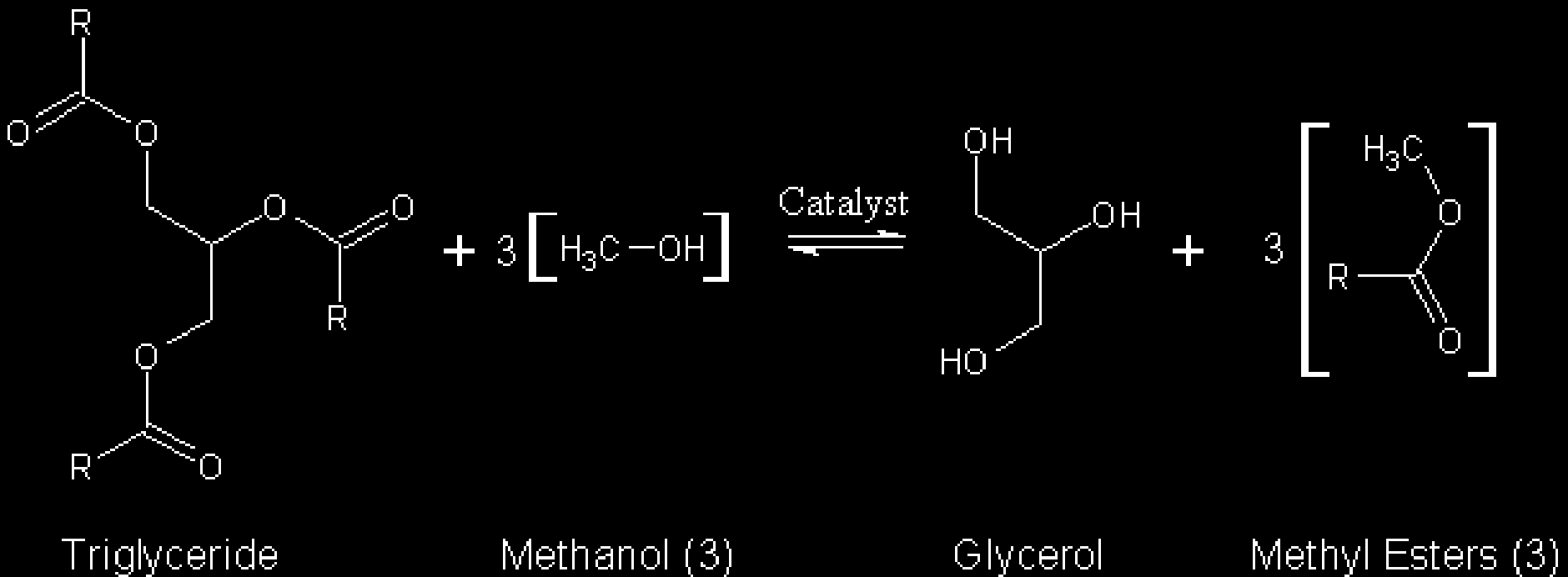
## Typical % values of fatty acids in oils

- Blends of oils are common

# Biodiesel feedstock



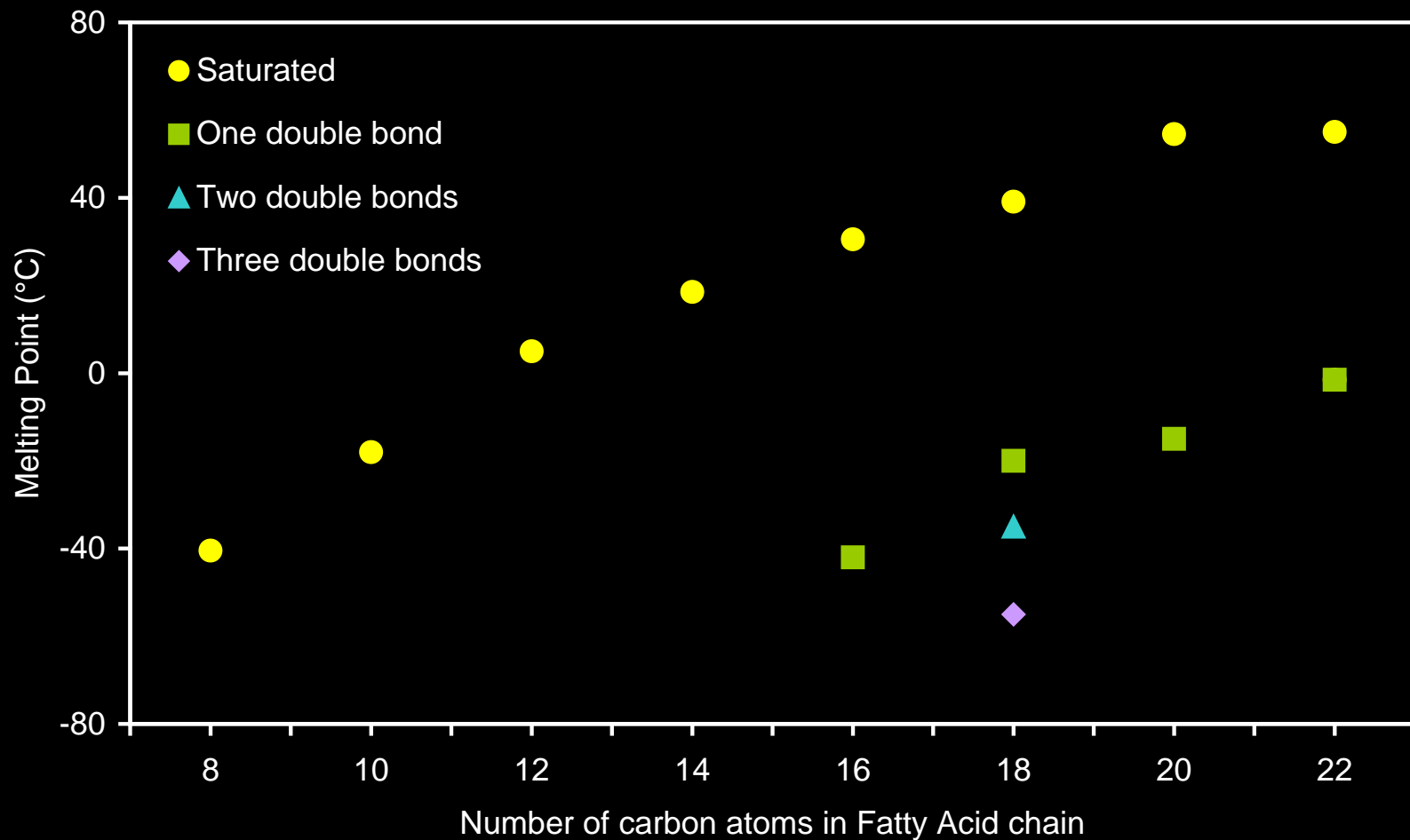
# Biodiesel



Transesterification of fats



# FAME melting points



# Biodiesel - challenges

- ▶ Low temperature operability
- ▶ Oxidative stability

# Low temperature operability

- ▶ At low temperatures the fuel should still flow
  - ▶ Measured by the pour point
- ▶ The fuel must also pass through the fuel filter
  - ▶ Measured by the cold filter plugging point

# Cold filter plugging point



# Low temperature operability

## Wax Crystal Growth

Unadditised  
diesel fuel

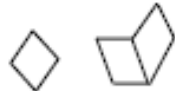
Formation of nuclei



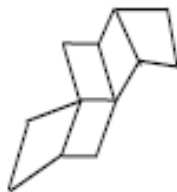
Formation of visible  
crystals



Crystals grow and  
adhere together



Large crystals are formed,  
fuel gels and filters block



TEMPERATURE



Diesel fuel +  
series CFPP additive



Formation of many nuclei

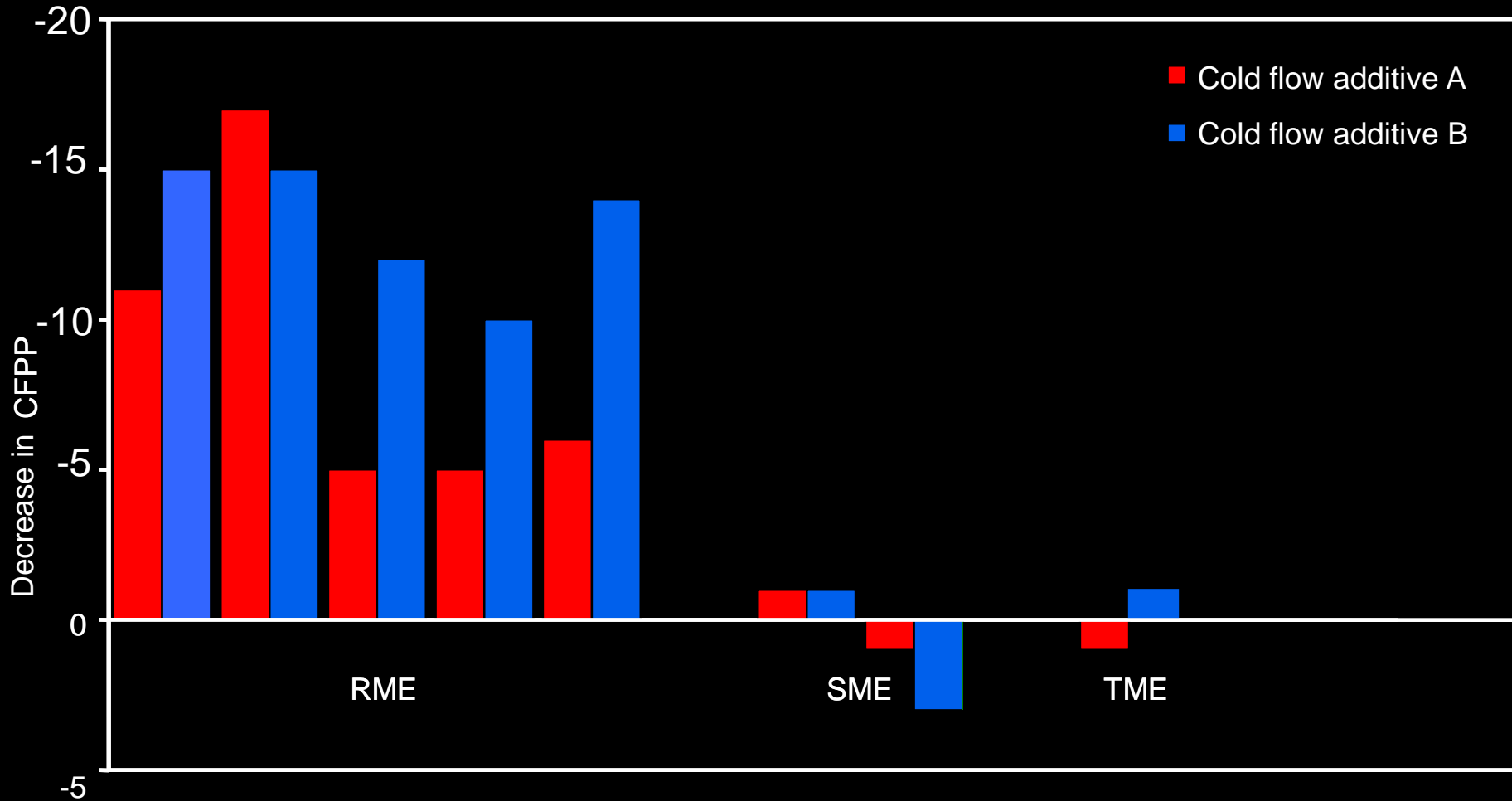


Formation of many small  
crystals



Crystal growth and agglomeration  
is restricted enabling passage  
through filters

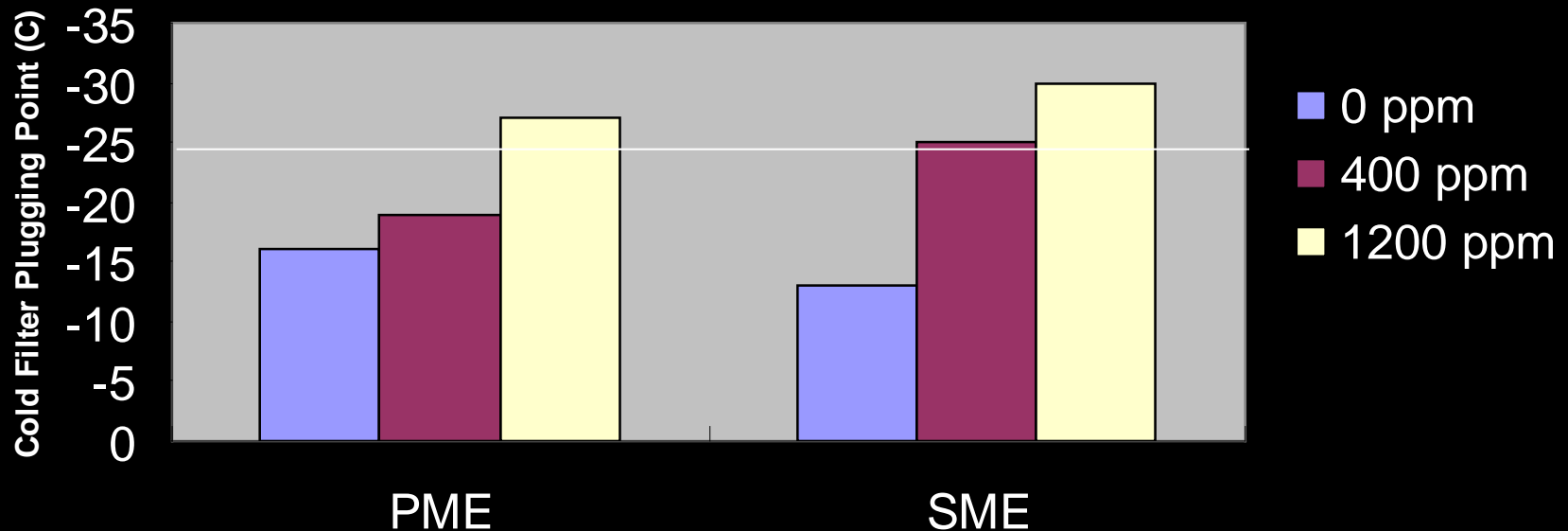
# Low temperature operability



Rape methyl ester CFPP ~ -14C

# Low temperature operability

## CFPP of diesel containing 5% biofuel



Rape > Soy > Palm

# Biodiesel - challenges

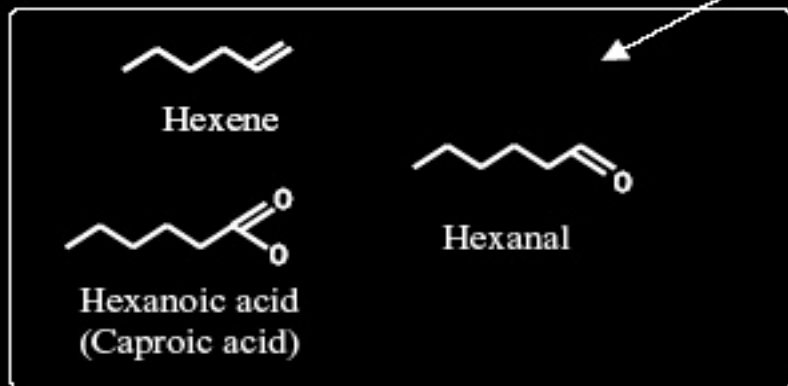
- ▶ Low temperature operability
- ▶ Oxidative stability



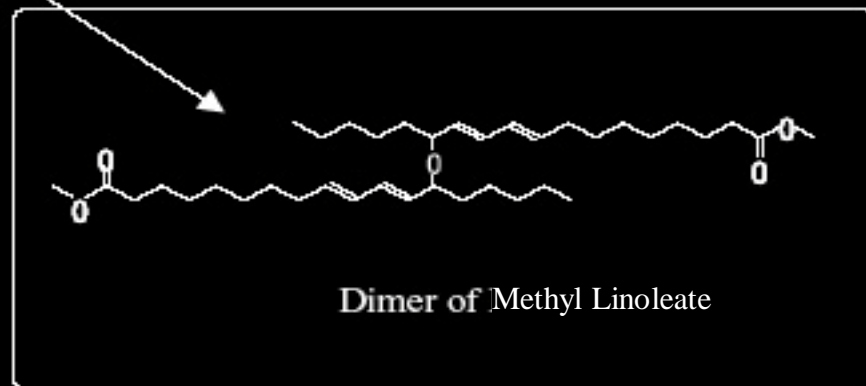
# Oxidative stability



(a) Decomposition

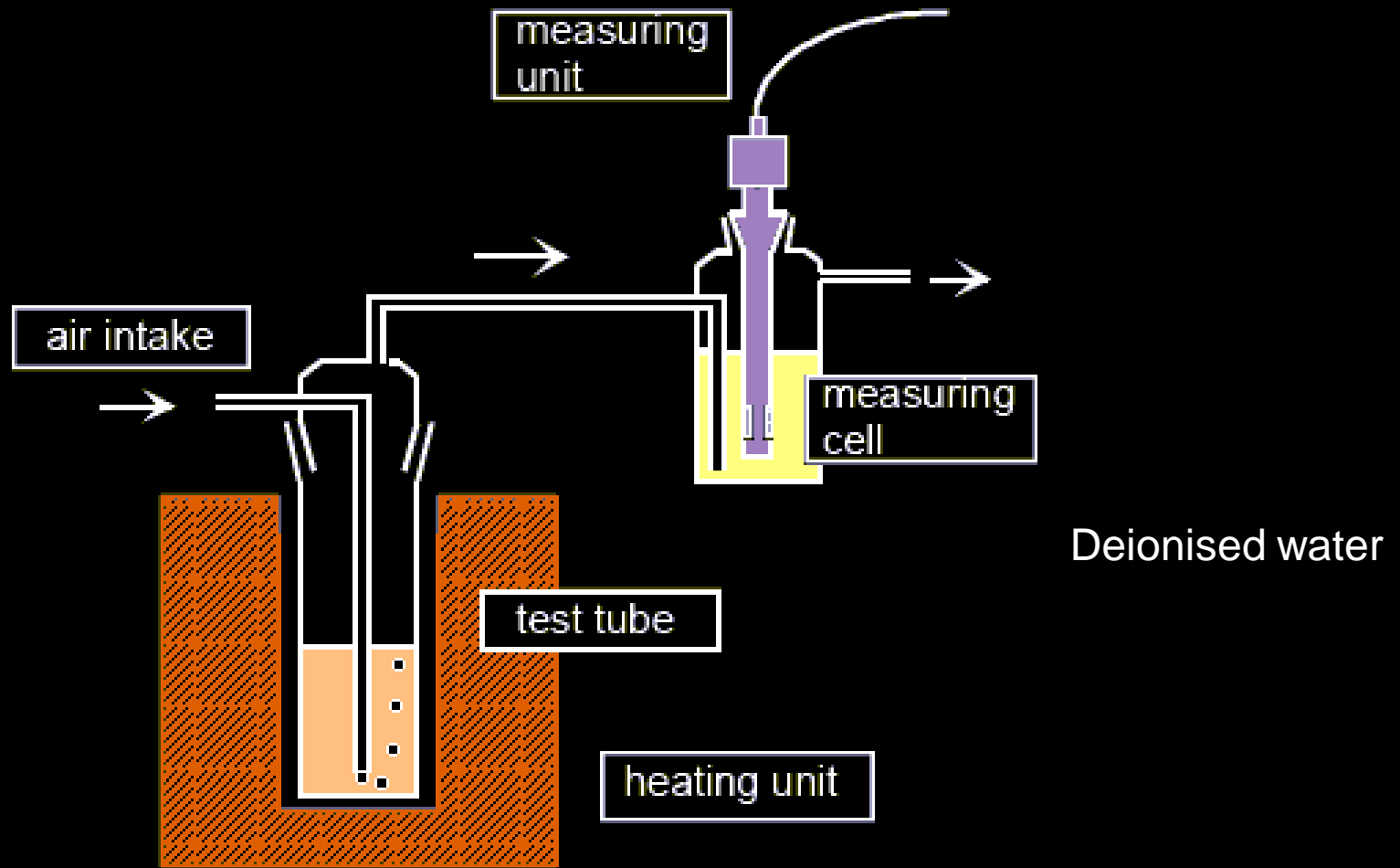


(b) Dimerization



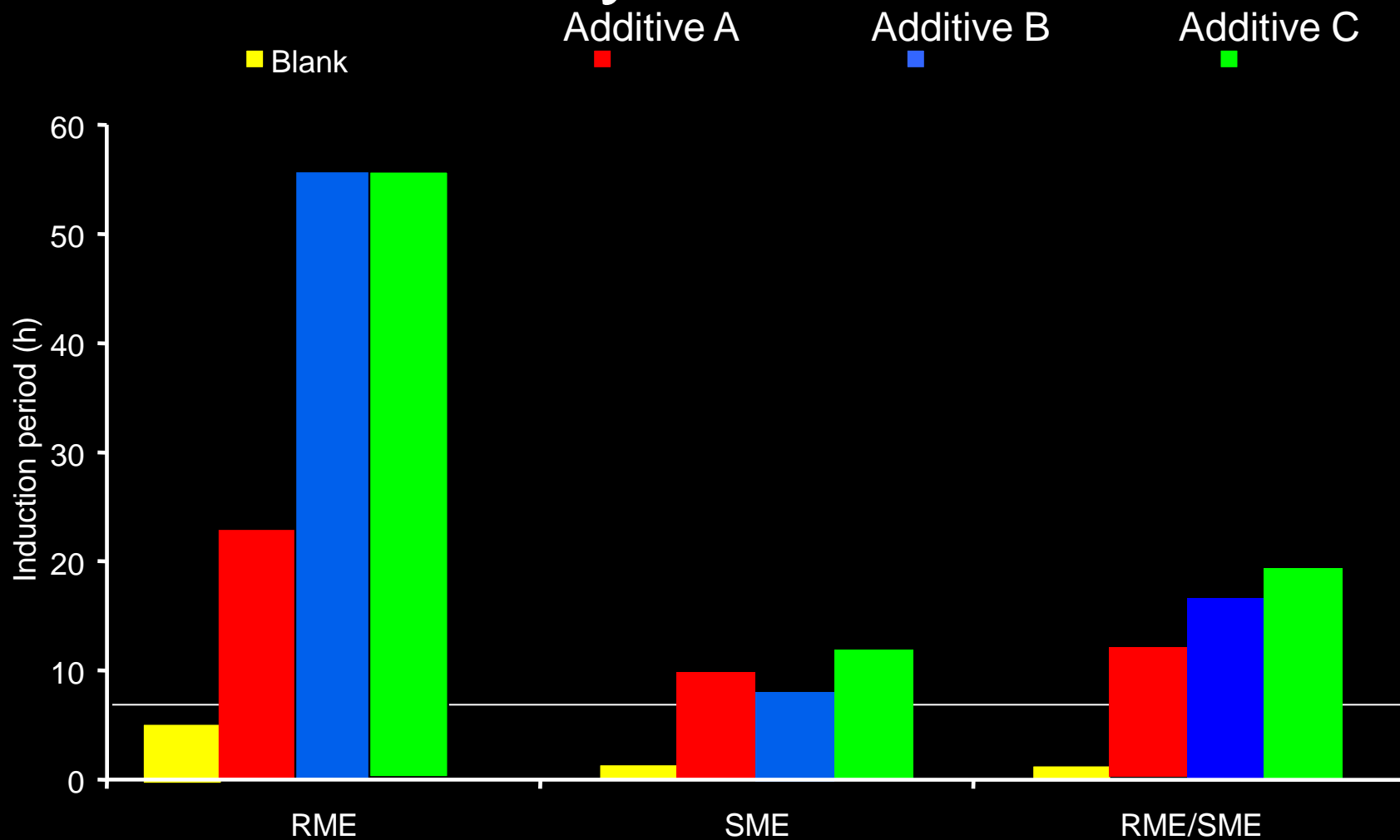
Taken from "Analysis of Oxidative Deterioration of Biodiesel Fuel" Ogawa T., Kajiya S., Kosaka S., Tajima I. and Yamamoto M.  
SAE 2008-01-2502

# Rancimat



European Standard 14214: Six hours

# Oxidative stability



# Conclusions

- ▶ Two of the major technical obstacles to widespread acceptance of higher FAME use are;
  - ▶ stability of the FAME and FAME blends
  - ▶ the low temperature operability issues
- ▶ Palm methyl ester shows good stability but poor cold flow properties
- ▶ Rape and soy methyl ester show good cold flow and stability properties when treated with additives