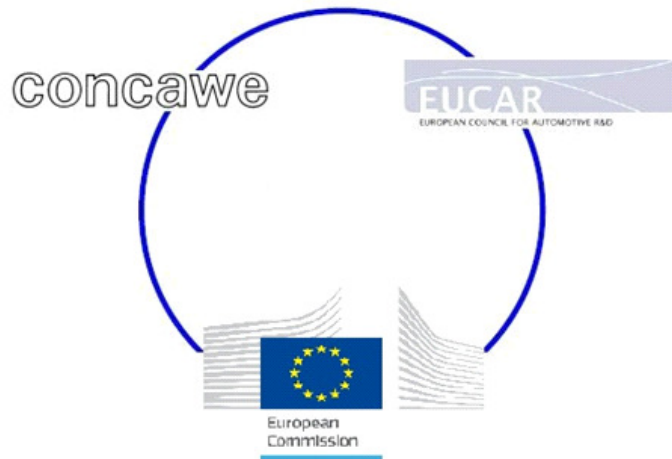




European  
Commission



J R C T E C H N I C A L R E P O R T S

# WELL-TO-TANK Appendix 1 - Version 4.0

## Conversion factors and fuel properties

WELL-TO-WHEELS ANALYSIS OF FUTURE AUTOMOTIVE  
FUELS AND POWERTRAINS IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT

**Authors:** Robert EDWARDS (JRC), Jean-François LARIVÉ (CONCAWE), David RICKEARD (CONCAWE), Werner WEINDORF (LBST)

**Editors:** Simon Godwin (EUCAR), Heinz Hass (Ford/EUCAR), Alois Krasenbrink (JRC), Laura Lonza (JRC), Heiko Maas (Ford), Robin Nelson (CONCAWE), Alan Reid (CONCAWE), Kenneth D. Rose (CONCAWE)

2013

Report EUR 26028 EN

European Commission  
Joint Research Centre  
Institute for Energy and Transport

Contact information

Laura Lonza

Address: Joint Research Centre, Via Enrico Fermi 2749, TP 230, 21027 Ispra (VA), Italy

E-mail: [laura.lonza@ec.europa.eu](mailto:laura.lonza@ec.europa.eu)

Tel.: +39 0332 78 3902

Fax: +39 0332 78 6671

<http://iet.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

<http://www.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

This publication is a Technical Report by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission.

Legal Notice

Neither the European Commission nor any person acting on behalf of the Commission is responsible for the use which might be made of this publication.

Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers to your questions about the European Union  
Freephone number (\*): 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11

(\*): Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers or these calls may be billed.

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.  
It can be accessed through the Europa server <http://europa.eu/>.

JRC82855

EUR 26028 EN

ISBN 978-92-79-31196-3 (pdf)

ISSN xxxx-xxxx (print)

doi:10.2788/40526

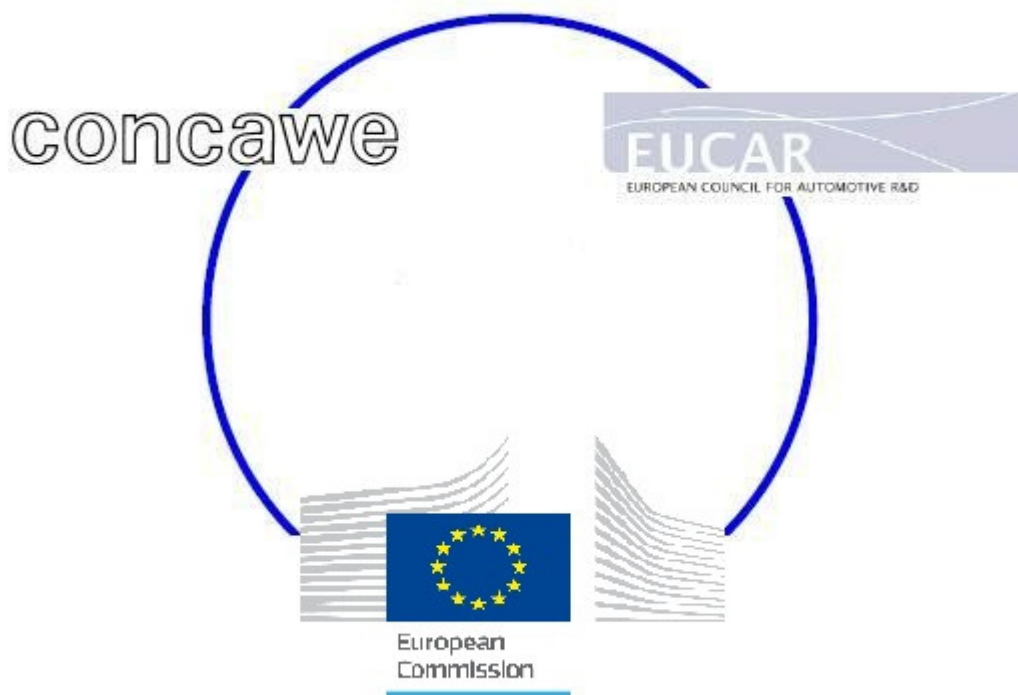
Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2013

© European Union, 2013

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in Italy

# WELL-TO-WHEELS ANALYSIS OF FUTURE AUTOMOTIVE FUELS AND POWERTRAINS IN THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT



**WELL-TO-TANK (WTT) REPORT – APPENDIX 1**

**VERSION 4, JULY 2013**

This report is available as an ADOBE pdf file on the JRC/IET website at:

<http://iet.jrc.ec.europa.eu/about-jec>

Questions and remarks may be sent to:

[infoJEC@jrc.ec.europa.eu](mailto:infoJEC@jrc.ec.europa.eu)

**Notes on version number:**

This is version 4 of this report replacing version 3c published in July 2011.

## Acknowledgments

This JEC Consortium study was carried out jointly by experts from the JRC (EU Commission's Joint Research Centre), EUCAR (the European Council for Automotive R&D), and CONCAWE (the oil companies' European association for environment, health and safety in refining and distribution), assisted by experts from Ludwig-Bölkow-Systemtechnik GmbH (LBST) and AVL List GmbH (AVL).

### Main Authors, Well-to-Tank (WTT) Report

R. Edwards	JRC
J-F. Larivé	CONCAWE
D. Rickeard	CONCAWE
W. Weindorf	LBST

### JEC Scientific Advisory Board

R. Edwards	JRC
S. Godwin	EUCAR
H. Hass	EUCAR/Ford
A. Krasenbrink	JRC
L. Lonza	JRC
H. Maas	EUCAR/Ford
R. Nelson	CONCAWE
A. Reid	CONCAWE
K. Rose	CONCAWE

### JRC Task Force

A. Agostini	JRC
R. Edwards	JRC
J. Giuntoli	JRC
M. Kousoulidou	JRC
L. Lonza	JRC
A. Moro	JRC

### EUCAR Task Force

T. Becker	Opel
V. Boch	Renault
B. Bossdorf-Zimmer	VW
H-P. Deeg	Porsche
V. Formanski	Opel
T. Galovic	BMW
A. Gerini	Fiat
H. Hass	Ford
F. Herb	Daimler
E. Iverfeldt	Scania
L. Jacobs	Volvo
J. Klemmer	Opel
D. Le-Guen	Renault
H. Maas	Ford
B. Moeller	Daimler
B. Perrier	PSA
W. Prestl	BMW
J. Rizzon	Daimler
A. Roj	Volvo
A. Schattauer	BMW
J. Wind	Daimler

### CONCAWE Task Force

F. Bernard	TOTAL
S. Boreux	TOTAL
V. Court	CONCAWE
C. Diaz Garcia	Repsol
J. Farenback-Brateman	ExxonMobil
S. Kuusisto	Neste Oil
J-F. Larivé	CONCAWE (Consultant)
R. Malpas	Shell
E. Marin	Repsol
C. Olivares Molina	CEPSA
C. Price	Shell
A. Rankine	BP
A. Reid	CONCAWE
D. Rickeard	CONCAWE (Consultant)
K. Rose	CONCAWE
T. Venderbosch	CONCAWE

### LBST (Well-to-Tank Consultant)

W. Weindorf

### AVL List GmbH (Tank-to-Wheels Consultants)

A. Huss  
R. Albrecht  
E. Morra

## **Conversion factors and fuel properties**

All WTT data is stored in LBST's E<sup>3</sup> database and that software was used to calculate the energy and GHG balances of the pathways. The full details of each pathway can be found in the workbooks included in Appendix 4. A summary of the results can be found in Appendix 2.

This appendix gives conversion factors and details the fuel properties used in the study.

## **Table of contents**

<b>1</b>	<b>Useful conversion factors and calculation methods</b>	<b>8</b>
1.1	General	8
1.2	Factors for individual fuels	8
1.3	GHG calculations	10
<b>2</b>	<b>Fuels properties</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1	Gases	11
2.2	Liquids	13
2.3	Solids	14

# 1 Useful conversion factors and calculation methods

## 1.1 General

1 kWh = 3.6 MJ = 3412 Btu  
 1 Mtoe = 42.6 PJ  
 1 MW = 1 MJ/s = 28.8 PJ/a (8000 h)

1 t crude oil ~ 7.4 bbl  
 1 Nm<sup>3</sup> of EU-mix NG ~ 0.8 kg ~ 40 MJ  
 (i.e. 1 Nm<sup>3</sup> of NG has approximately the same energy content as 1 kg of crude oil)

## 1.2 Factors for individual fuels

### Gases

NG EU-mix	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	Nm <sub>3</sub> /h
MW (MJ/s)	1	86.4	28.8	80.4	1929	643	102
GJ/d	0.012	1	0.333	0.930	22.3	7.4	1.18
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.035	3	1	2.79	67.0	22.3	3.53
kg/h	0.012	1.07	0.36	1	24	8	1.27
kg/d		0.04	0.01		1	0.33	0.05
t/a (8000 h)		0.13	0.04	0.13	3	1	0.16
Nm <sub>3</sub> /h		0.85	0.28	0.79	19.0	6.3	1

Methane	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	Nm <sub>3</sub> /h
MW (MJ/s)	1	86.4	28.8	72.0	1728	576	101
GJ/d	0.012	1	0.333	0.833	20.0	6.7	1.17
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.035	3	1	2.50	60.0	20.0	3.50
kg/h	0.014	1.20	0.40	1	24	8	1.40
kg/d		0.05	0.02		1	0.33	0.06
t/a (8000 h)		0.15	0.05	0.13	3	1	0.18
Nm <sub>3</sub> /h		0.86	0.29	0.71	17.1	5.7	1

Hydrogen	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	Nm <sub>3</sub> /h
MW (MJ/s)	1	86.4	28.8	30.0	719	240	336
GJ/d	0.012	1	0.333	0.347	8.3	2.8	3.89
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.035	3	1	1.04	25.0	8.3	11.66
kg/h	0.033	2.88	0.96	1	24	8	11.20
kg/d		0.12	0.04		1	0.33	0.47
t/a (8000 h)		0.36	0.12	0.13	3	1	1.40
Nm <sub>3</sub> /h		0.26	0.09	0.09	2.1	0.7	1



**WTT APPENDIX 1**

**Liquids**

<b>Gasoline</b>	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	m <sub>3</sub> /d
MW (MJ/s)		86.4	28.8	83.1	1995	665	2.68
GJ/d	0.01		0.33	0.96	23.1	7.70	0.03
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.03	3		2.89	69.3	23.1	0.09
kg/h	0.01	1.04	0.35		24	8	0.03
kg/d		0.04	0.01			0.333	
t/a (8000 h)		0.13	0.04	0.13	3		
m <sub>3</sub> /d		32.3	10.8	31.0	745	248	

<b>Diesel</b>	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	m <sub>3</sub> /d
MW (MJ/s)		86.4	28.8	83.5	2005	668	2.41
GJ/d	0.01		0.33	0.97	23.2	7.73	0.03
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.03	3		2.90	69.6	23.2	0.08
kg/h	0.01	1.03	0.34		24	8	0.03
kg/d		0.04	0.01			0.333	
t/a (8000 h)		0.13	0.04	0.13	3		
m <sub>3</sub> /d		35.9	12.0	34.7	832	277	

<b>Methanol</b>	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	m <sub>3</sub> /d
MW (MJ/s)		86.4	28.8	180.9	4342	1447	5.48
GJ/d	0.01		0.33	2.09	50.3	16.75	0.06
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.03	3		6.28	150.8	50.3	0.19
kg/h	0.01	0.48	0.16		24	8	0.03
kg/d		0.02	0.01			0.333	
t/a (8000 h)		0.06	0.02	0.13	3		
m <sub>3</sub> /d		15.8	5.3	33.0	793	264	

<b>FT diesel</b>	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	m <sub>3</sub> /d
MW (MJ/s)		86.4	28.8	81.8	1964	655	2.52
GJ/d	0.01		0.33	0.95	22.7	7.58	0.03
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.03	3		2.84	68.2	22.7	0.09
kg/h	0.01	1.06	0.35		24	8	0.03
kg/d		0.04	0.01			0.333	
t/a (8000 h)		0.13	0.04	0.13	3		
m <sub>3</sub> /d		34.3	11.4	32.5	780	260	

<b>DME</b>	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	m <sub>3</sub> /d
MW (MJ/s)		86.4	28.8	126.6	3039	1013	4.54
GJ/d	0.01		0.33	1.47	35.2	11.72	0.05
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.03	3		4.40	105.5	35.2	0.16
kg/h	0.01	0.68	0.23		24	8	0.04
kg/d		0.03	0.01			0.333	
t/a (8000 h)		0.09	0.03	0.13	3		
m <sub>3</sub> /d		19.0	6.3	27.9	670	223	

<b>Ethanol</b>	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a	m <sub>3</sub> /d
MW (MJ/s)		86.4	28.8	134.3	3224	1075	4.06
GJ/d	0.01		0.33	1.55	37.3	12.44	0.05
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.03	3		4.66	111.9	37.3	0.14
kg/h	0.01	0.64	0.21		24	8	0.03
kg/d		0.03	0.01			0.333	
t/a (8000 h)		0.08	0.03	0.13	3		
m <sub>3</sub> /d		21.3	7.1	33.1	794	265	

**Solids**

<b>Hard Coal</b>	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a
MW (MJ/s)		86.4	28.8	135.8	3260	1087
GJ/d	0.01		0.33	1.57	37.7	12.58
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.03	3		4.72	113.2	37.7
kg/h	0.01	0.64	0.21		24	8
kg/d		0.03	0.01			0.333
t/a (8000 h)		0.08	0.03	0.13	3	

<b>Wood</b>	MW	GJ/d	PJ/a	kg/h	kg/d	t/a
MW (MJ/s)		86.4	28.8	200.0	4800	1600
GJ/d	0.01		0.33	2.31	55.6	18.52
PJ/a (8000 h)	0.03	3		6.94	166.7	55.6
kg/h	0.01	0.43	0.14		24	8
kg/d		0.02	0.01			0.333
t/a (8000 h)		0.05	0.02	0.13	3	

**1.3 GHG calculations**

**CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalence coefficients [IPCC 2007]**

Methane	25
Nitrous oxide	298

**CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from combustion (assuming total combustion)**

1 kg of a fuel with C% carbon emits:

$$1 \times C\% / 100 / 12 \times 44 = (0.0367 \times C\%) \text{ kg of CO}_2$$

1 MJ of a fuel with  $\lambda$  MJ/kg (LHV) and C% carbon emits:

$$1 / \lambda \times C\% / 100 / 12 \times 44 = (0.0367 / \lambda \times C\%) \text{ kg of CO}_2$$

## 2 Fuels properties

### 2.1 Gases

	Molar mass	LHV				C content	CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor*		
	g/mol	MJ/kg	MJ/Nm <sup>3</sup>	kg/kWh	kWh/kg	% m	g CO <sub>2</sub> /MJ	kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kg	kg CO <sub>2</sub> /Nm <sup>3</sup>
Methane	16.0	50.0	35.7	0.072	13.89	75.0%	55.0	2.75	3.85
NG (EU-mix)	17.7	45.1	35.7	0.080	12.53	69.2%	56.2	2.54	3.21
NG (Russia)	16.3	49.2	35.8	0.073	13.67	73.9%	55.1	2.71	3.72
Hydrogen	2.0	120.1	10.7	0.030	33.36				
LPG	50.0	46.0		0.078	12.78	82.4%	65.7	3.02	1.35
Isobutane		45.6		0.079	12.68				
Isobutene		45.1		0.080	12.52				
Propylene		45.7		0.079	12.70				

\* assuming total combustion

The EU-mix is the gas that is deemed to be available to a vehicle as CNG.

The Russian gas composition is used for marginal gas use in WTT pathways.

**LPG composition assumed for this study**

Component	% m/m	% v/v	MM	LHV (GJ/t)	C (%m/m)	H (%m/m)
C1	0.1	0.3	16	50.1	75.0	25.0
C2	2.4	4.0	30	47.5	80.0	20.0
C2=	0.5	0.9	28	47.2	85.7	14.3
C3	40.0	45.4	44	46.4	81.8	18.2
C3=	1.0	1.2	42	45.8	85.7	14.3
nC4	30.0	25.8	58	45.8	82.8	17.2
iC4	22.0	19.0	58	45.7	82.8	17.2
C4=	1.5	1.3	56	45.3	85.7	14.3
iC4=	1.5	1.3	56	45.1	85.7	14.3
nC5	1.0	0.7	72	45.4	83.3	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Total				<b>CO2 emission factor</b> 3.02 t CO2 / t 65.7 kg CO2 / GJ		
C2-	3.0					
C3	41.0					
C4	55.0					
C5+	1.0					
Olefins	4.5					

## 2.2 Liquids

	Density	LHV				C content	CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor*	
	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	MJ/kg	GJ/m <sup>3</sup>	kg/kWh	kWh/kg		% m	g CO <sub>2</sub> /MJ
Crude oil	820	42.0	34.4	0.086	11.67	86.5%	75.5	3.17
Gasoline	745	43.2	32.2	0.083	12.00	86.5%	73.4	3.17
Diesel	832	43.1	35.9	0.084	11.97	86.1%	73.2	3.16
Naphtha	720	43.7	31.5	0.082	12.14	84.9%	71.2	3.11
Heavy fuel oil	970	40.5	39.3	0.089	11.25	89.0%	80.6	3.26
Syn diesel	780	44.0	34.3	0.082	12.22	85.0%	70.8	3.12
Syn naphtha	700	44.5	31.2	0.081	12.36	84.0%	69.2	3.08
Methanol	793	19.9	15.8	0.181	5.53	37.5%	69.1	1.38
DME	670	28.4	19.0	0.127	7.90	52.2%	67.3	1.91
Ethanol	794	26.8	21.3	0.134	7.44	52.2%	71.4	1.91
MTBE	745	35.1	26.1	0.103	9.75	68.2%	71.2	2.50
ETBE	750	36.3	27.2	0.099	10.07	70.6%	71.4	2.59
					Of which renewable	33.3%	23.8	
Plant oil (crude and refined)	920	37.0	34.0	0.097	10.28			
Biodiesel (methyl ester)	890	37.2	33.1	0.097	10.33	77.3%	76.2	2.83
Biodiesel (ethyl ester)	890	37.9	33.7	0.095	10.53	76.5%	74.0	2.81
HVO	780	44.0	34.3	0.082	12.22	85.0%	70.8	3.12
Tallow oil		37.0		0.097				
Glycerine		16.0		0.225	4.44			
Propylene glycol		20.0		0.180	5.56			
n-hexane		45.1		0.225	4.44			

\* assuming total combustion

2.3 Solids

	Moisture content	LHV (dry matter)				C content	CO <sub>2</sub> emission factor*	
		MJ/kg	kg/kWh	kWh/kg	% m	g CO <sub>2</sub> /MJ	kg CO <sub>2</sub> /kg	
Hard Coal		26.5	0.136	7.4	69.4%	96.0	2.54	
Wood	30.0%	18.5	0.195	5.1	50.0%	99.1	1.83	
Sugar beet	77.0%	16.3	0.221	4.5				
Sugar beet pulp	9.0%	16.1	0.224	4.5				
Sugar beet slops	9.0%	15.6	0.231	4.3				
Wheat grain	16.0%	17.1	0.211	4.8				
Barley grain	14.0%	17.0	0.212	4.7				
Rye grain	14.0%	17.1	0.211	4.8				
Maize/Corn grain	14.0%	17.3	0.208	4.8				
Wheat (whole plant)	16.0%	17.0	0.212	4.7				
Maize whole plant	65.0%	16.9	0.213	4.7				
Double crop (barley/corn)	70.0%	18.0	0.200	5.0				
Wheat straw	13.5%	17.2	0.209	4.8				
Rye straw	14.0%	17.4	0.207	4.8				
DDGS (Wheat, Barley, Rye)	10.0%	18.7	0.193	5.2				
DDGS (corn)	10.0%	19.8	0.182	5.5				
Sugar cane	73.0%	19.6	0.184	5.4				
Molasses, Vinasse	20.0%	14.0	0.257	3.9				
Rapeseed	9.0%	27.0	0.133	7.5				
Sunflower seed	9.0%	27.2	0.132	7.6				
Soya beans	13.0%	23.0	0.157	6.4				
Rapeseed meal	12.8%	18.4	0.196	5.1				
Sunflower meal	10.0%	18.2	0.198	5.0				
Soya bean meal	11.6%	19.1	0.188	5.3				
FFB (Fresh Fruit Bunch)	34.0%	24.0	0.150	6.7				
Palm kernel meal	10.0%	18.5	0.195	5.1				
Wet manure	85.0%	12.0	0.300	3.3				
Wood pulp	10.0%	15.9	0.227	4.4				
Black liquor	25.0%	12.1	0.298	3.4				
Nuclear fuel		3455.8	0.001	959.9				

\* assuming total combustion

European Commission  
EUR 26028 – Joint Research Centre – Institute for Energy and Transport

Title: WELL-TO-TANK Appendix 1 - Version 4.0. Conversion factors and fuel properties.

Author(s): Robert EDWARDS (JRC), Jean-François LARIVÉ (CONCAWE), David RICKEARD (CONCAWE), Werner WEINDORF (LBST)  
Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union

2013 – 16 pp. – 21.0 x 29.7 cm

EUR – Scientific and Technical Research series – ISSN 1831-9424 (online)

ISBN 978-92-79-31196-3 (pdf)

doi:10.2788/40526

Abstract

This Version 4.0 replaces Version 3.c [Report EUR 24952 EN] published in 2011

As the Commission's in-house science service, the Joint Research Centre's mission is to provide EU policies with independent, evidence-based scientific and technical support throughout the whole policy cycle.

Working in close cooperation with policy Directorates-General, the JRC addresses key societal challenges while stimulating innovation through developing new standards, methods and tools, and sharing and transferring its know-how to the Member States and international community.

Key policy areas include: environment and climate change; energy and transport; agriculture and food security; health and consumer protection; information society and digital agenda; safety and security including nuclear; all supported through a cross-cutting and multi-disciplinary approach.

