

From Research to Service – Quality Watch for Emergency Generators and Quality Label for Premium Heating Fuels

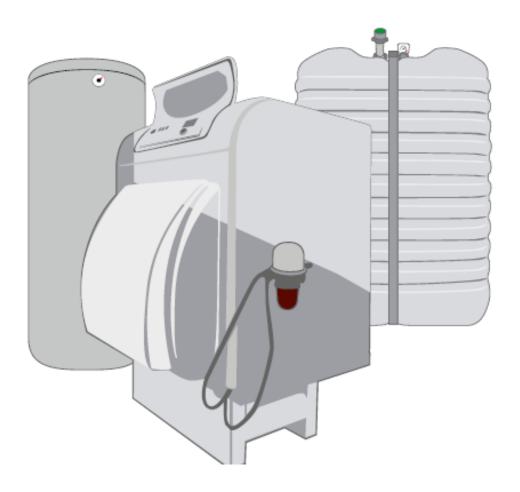
Dr. Klaus Lucka, Newport 14.09.2016



Performance-Test and Quality Label for Domestic Heating Oils

GfK-Survey: 9 from 10 customers are happy with their oil heating systems





Satisfaction:

Provider can be selected

88,6

Prozent

Security

87,8

Prozent

Robust Technology

87,2Prozent

"Customers want to have a efficient and robust oil heating systems"



Robust Technology

96,6
Prozent

Long life-time



Secure Technology



High efficiency





GfK-Survey Dez 2014

Modern heating oil systems and heating oil qualities are what customers expect



- Heating Oil, low sulfur regarding German requirements DIN 51603-1 is available as a modern, environmentally friendly fuel for the use in high efficient full-condensing boiler systems
 - Reduction of fuel consumption and fuel costs
 - Durable high efficiency (no deposit formation ► clean heat exchanger)
- Premium Heating oils with Performance-Additives can improve application characteristics and long-term fuel quality
 - Reliability and long life-time of the heating oil system
 - Flexible heating oil purchase ► long storage times





Manufacturers recommend heating oil low sulphur preferably in premium quality



Von Heizgeräteherstellern empfohlen

Aufgrund seiner vorteilhaften Eigenschaften raten nahezu alle Gerätehersteller zum Einsatz von schwefelarmem Heizöl, vorzugsweise in Premiumqualität.

Die Empfehlungen der einzelnen Hersteller finden Sie unter:

www.zukunftsheizen.de/hersteller-empfehlungen.

Sie ergänzen oder ersetzen die Hinweise in den bestehenden Betriebsanleitungen älterer Heizkessel.



















Current Situation: "Premium-Heating Oils"

- Different trade names
- No uniform labeling
- Properties and performance not definied

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Background information



Definition "Premium Heating Oil" BDH (Info paper No. 50 June 2013) part 1

- Standard Heizöl EL, schwefelarmes Heizöl EL and alternatives Heizöl EL are also available in premium quality, to satisfy changing customer needs.
- Efficient heating oil technologies and heat insolation in houses create new requirements on fuels with a high long term stability
- The Performance-Parameters are adjusted with Additive-Packages (chemical agents)

Background information



Definition "Premium Heating Oil" BDH (Info paper No.50 June 2013) part 2

Advantages:

- Long term storage stability
- High thermal stability
- Corrosion protection
- Protection against water insertion
- Keep-Clean/Clean-Up
- Microbial contamination
- Odour (deferred)
- No ash forming additives

T4F- Heating Oil-Performance-Test and Quality Label



- Customer expectations: robust Technology/ security, low fuel consumption, long life-time, low maintenance costs, Heating Oil reserve
- Special additized low sulphur heating oils can fulfill these requirements
- "Premium-Heating Oil": Labeling, Properties and Performance not clearly defined
- TEC4FUELS Qualification-System for Heating oils:
 - Test-Method accepted from industry and science
 - Independent Quality-Label for defined product parameters



Requirements and Opportunities of a quality label for Heating Oils



- Ambitious and transparent test criteria for evaluation of product parameters
- **Basis:** public founded research projects
- Positive feedback from German customer protection agency regarding the test-and labeling system (legal requirements)
- 5-Star-Category-Label
 - Promotional accentuation of tested product advantages/product differentiation
 - Valuable Costumer Information for purchase decision
- Basis for "Manufacturers recommend heating oil low sulphur preferably in premium quality"



Accolade for premium heating fuel: Qualified, verified statements





Performance: keeps heating device at its full heating power (100 %)



Endurance: longer usability of boiler and its components



Reliability: high operation safety due to minimal deposit formation



Economy: Reduction of maintenance and repair costs





Storage Stability: High quality of the fuel storage tank's content even after long storage.

"Accolade-Premium Quality" ▶5 stars

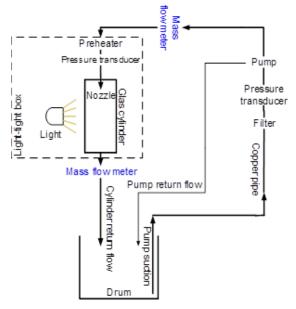
Requirements for customer protection are fulfilled



- Accolade from independent organization / defined criteria
- Test criteria transparent and public (online: www.heizoeltest.info)
- No deception by using the quality label for promotion:
 - Differentiation of Heating Oils possible
 - "Premium-Heating Oils" must show an Improvement in performance in comparison with "normal-Heating Oils"
 - The label can not be issued by a governmental organization

Heating Oil-Performance-Test: Test method and test rig







- "Stress-Test" for evaluation of the "Additive-Performance "► comparison of additive treated and not additive treated fuels
- Hardware-in-the-loop-Test principle ► Complete Heating-Oil-system: filter, pump, pre-heater, nozzle
- Fuel is pumped in a circle through all fuel-leading parts (no combustion)
- Defined Fuel-Aging: Light, Heat, Oxygen, Copper

Method and Characteristics of the Heating-Oil-Performance-Tests



Use of "ATES FUELS" Test rig

- Scientific developed test method of OWI, Affiliated-Institute of RWTH Aachen University, in public founded projects via DGMK
- Test method for heating oils and bio heating oils

Test criteria

- Test time: 1000 h
- Continous/HiL
- Fuel amount: each 30 I (+/- Additiv)
- Fuel Aging is observed by hardeware measuremnts and analytics

- Complete Heating-Oil-System: (filter, pump, pre-heater, nozzle)
- Temperature: Drum 50 °C
- Temperature Pre-Heater 110 °C
- Light-Box
- Copper-Wire in drum

Comparison of additive treated and not additive treated fuels

Method and Characteristics of the Heating-Oil-Performance-Tests

TEC4) FLIELS

- Volumen-Flow-Measurement
- Online-Diagnosis-Component blockage (pump, pre-heater, nozzle)
- End-Off-Life-Diagnosis (pump, pre-heater, nozzle): optical evaluation of deposit formation
- Periodic Analytics (3 measurements: 0 h, 500 h und 1000 h):
 - Oxidation Stability
 - Acid Number
 - Water Content
 - norm./mod. Thermal Stability (16h/ 72 h)
 - norm./mod. Storage Stability (24h/ 72 h)
 - Steal-Pin-Corrosion-Test



Method and Characteristics of the Heating-TELO Oil-Performance-Tests/Quality Label

Requirements Label

- First test: 2 different fuels with and without additive
- 5-Star-Test-matrix
- Annual Follow-Up-Test:
 - 1 different fuels with and without additive
 - Change in Additive-Composition: 2 different fuels with and without additive
- Statistical Validation
 - Test criteria must be fulfiled by 75 % of the investigated fuels
 - Otherwise further fuels must be tested
 - Fuel-Choice at random

Performance-Test with Quality Label: Benefits and Timeline



- Measurement and evaluation of praxis relevant quality parameters of heating oils on the basis of a scientific developed test method and a test matrix which is accepted by industry
- 2. Conclusion of test results in a report
- 3. Quality label
- 4. Licence rights quality label / Contract for beneficiary
- 5. Extension of licence rights by follow-up test



Advantages of Performance-Test and Quality label



- Test method with praxis relevant requirements in the test matrix and comparable results
- Test criteria transparent and public
- Low testing costs and short term test allow a higher amount of control samples
- Statistical Validation:
 - Test criteria must be fullfiled by 75 % of the investigated fuels (annual test)
 - Fuel-Choice at random
- Test and label are connected with the heating oil label /besideAdditive-composition
- Environmentally "Hardware in the Loop"-Test Method
 - Low fuel consumption
 - No combustion ➤ no exhaust gas emissions



Quality watch for fuels of emergency backup power systems

Quality Watch - "When it matters!"

Increased reliability – lower costs

Why is it important to monitor the fuel quality?

TEC4)
FLIELS

- Users monitor the fill level, but not the quality of the fuel
- Bad fuel quality is in this case detected by engine failure
- Engine manufacturers usually request the use of Diesel fuel according to DIN EN 590 in their manuals
- Liability claims in case of total power loss due to malfunction of emergency backup power system



TEC4) FLIELS

What is the cause of the fuel problem?

Admixture of FAME to diesel fuel (7% mandatory in Germany)

Dilemma: Most engine manufacturers request the use of diesel fuel according to DIN EN 590, being unaware, that common diesel fuel is not adjusted for long storage periods.

Engines of emergency power generators having malfunctions, damages or even complete failure leads to

- Possible interruption of power supply
- Costs and trouble for customer, manufacturer, fuel supplier and service technicians



Where do we find emergency backup power systems?



- 1. Hospitals
- 2. Computer centers
- 3. Banks
- 4. Insurance companies
- 5. Public buildings
- Logistics centers (cooling for food!)
- 7. Police stations
- 8. Civil protection stations
- 9.

Impacts of emergency power system's failures



- Material damage (to the emergency power generator)
 - Damage to the engine
 - Damage to generator and electrical installation
 - Damage to electrical consumers
 - Discussion / negotiation about warranty issues
- Personal injuries ("damage to humans")
 - Surgery /ICU in hospitals
 - Public transportation
 - Airfields, air traffic control, shipping routes,...

Pecuniary losses

 Loss of profit or compensation claims, for example computer centers or telecommunications

Published data



- Field study performed by IWO (institute for heat and oil technologies) and BSI (German federal Office for Information Security) in 2014
 - Investigation of 74 emergency backup power generators
 - Only 30 of them had a good fuel quality in the storage
 - The fuel of 13 installations was not fit-for-purpose, leading to malfunction in one installation during the time of the field study
 - Within the installations filled with Diesel fuel or mixtures (FAME present): only 8 % with a spotless fuel quality, 60 % with critical or borderline fuel quality
 - Many installations with copper piping (strong catalyst promoting fuel degradation)

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Regulations /recommendations



- The BSI (German federal Office for Information Security) and the BBK (Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance) supplemented their guidelines for the installation and operation of emergency power systems based on the findings of the study
 - Suggestion: Service contract for monitoring the fuel quality. The contract should include:
 - Sampling and analytics
 - Consideration of the data history
 - Recommendation for the necessary action under consideration of the installation and the fuel analytics including the data history
 - Exchange of copper pipes
 - Use of heating oil (without FAME) in combination with specialized additive
 - Emptying the day tank once a year

Basic offer for quality monitoring of emergency power generator's fuels



Sampling is performed by customer or his service technician.

- T4F sends the necessary sampling equipment and storage/transport containers for the samples,
- ensures the correct mapping of emergency power generator, fuel tank and fuel sample,

organizes the sample's shipping under observation of the

hazardous materials regulations.









Standard for sampling:

- 1/3 from top, 1/3 from middle, 1/3 from bottom
- Scientifically correct sampling not required; status of the fuel being delivered to the engine is relevant

Sampling in emergency power units

Approximately from the same level the fuel is taken from

- Main storage tanks feeding day tanks: at the level of the sampling line (usually approximately 10 cm / 4" above tank's bottom)
- Day tank: If sampling line is connected to the bottom: Through draining tap on bottom (if available), otherwise closely (2-3 cm / 1 ") above the bottom (not directly from the bottom)
- Jacketed tank: at the level of the sampling line (usually approximately 10 cm / 4" above tank's bottom)







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IWO-Nr				
Kunde			Bundesanstalt für den Digitalfunk der BOS	
Standort	roll I		Grävenwiesbach	
Gebäude			NEA A	
Motor			Deutz	
Aussehen	visuell		klar	
Dichte bei 15 °C	DIN EN ISO 12185	kg/m³	-	
Gesamtverschmutzung	DIN EN 12662	mg/kg	4	
Wasser	DIN EN ISO 12937	mg/kg	46	
FAME-Gehalt	DIN EN 14078	Vol-%	0,05	
Oxidationsstabilität, 110 °C	DIN EN 15751	Stunden	-	
*Säurezahl	DIN EN 14104	mg KOH/g	-	
Thermische Stabilität	DIN 51371	mg/kg	-	
Schwefelgehalt	DIN EN ISO 20884	mg/kg	-	
Schwefelgehalt	DIN EN ISO 14596	Mass%	-	
Cetanzahl	DIN 51773	natural in	54,9	
ICP Kupfer	GMA- Hausmethode	mg/kg	<0,1	

Easy traffic light-like system recommended action







Tank service partner network



Tank service partner network for the exchange of the stored fuel (if necessary)

- Purchase of fuel if it is still in-spec (status: "yellow traffic light") and fit for purpose if promptly used
- Disposal of fuel of a critical quality
- Cleaning and refitting of the tank installation





Customer benefits of the quality monitoring



Improved safety

- Reliable operational readiness in case of emergency
- Avoidance of hardly calculable follow-up costs
- Minimization of compensation risks

Lower costs

- Use of low-cost fuel (tax benefit of heating oil) with a high storage live
- Prevention of high repair costs by fuel exchange in time

Easy handling

- "All-round service" for the customer within the scope of the regular technical servicing
- Appointment coordination by service partners and T4F

Our recommendations regarding installation and operation



- All fuel bearing parts must be made of stainless steel or aluminum. Copper has to be avoided at all costs
- The day tank should be emptied as far as possible during test runs before being refueled from the main storage tank
- A tap for easy sampling should be installed at the day tank under observance of technical rules and water protection laws
- The fuel quality in the day tank is the critical one and should be monitored with higher priority