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ELECTRIFIED FLEX FUEL VEHICLE (FFV) launched

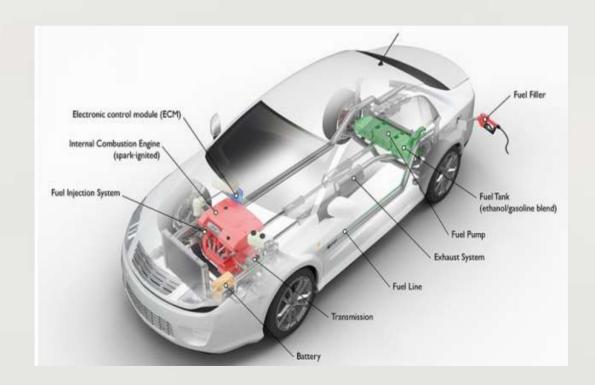




It is the World's first BS-6 (Stage-II) Electrified Flex fuel vehicle.

Flex-fuel vehicles (FFV)

They have engines that can run on flexible fuel - a combination of Petrol/Diesel/Electric and ethanol

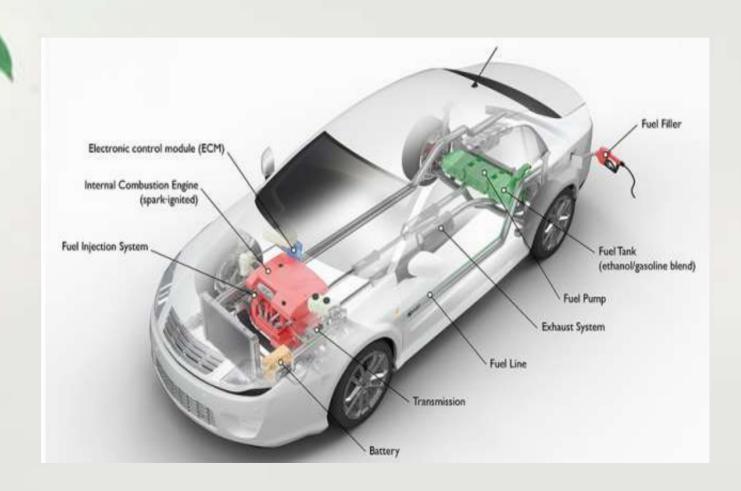


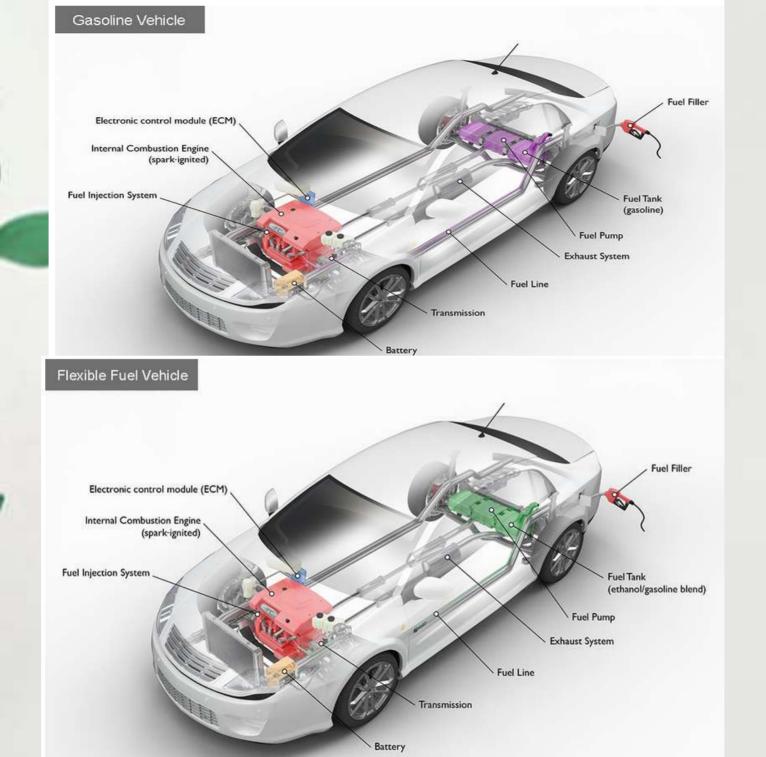




• FFV has an internal combustion engine that can run on more than one type of fuel, or even a mixture of fuels such as petrol and ethanol.

This vehicle is capable of running on up to 85% ethanol blended petrol





Significance of Electrified Flex fuel vehicle

- The integration of an electric powertrain reduces reliance on conventional fuels,
- contributing towards India's 'Aatmnirbhar Bharat' initiative as production of ethanol increases.
- this vehicle can achieve significantly higher fuel efficiency, optimizing the use of ethanol and electricity.
- The vehicle represents a significant stride towards decarbonisation and greener mobility, aligning with global efforts to combat climate change.



Ethanol Blending

Ethanol, a key biofuel produced through fermentation of sugars by yeasts or petrochemical methods.

The National Policy on Biofuels – 2018 targets 20% ethanol blending



National Policy on Biofuels 2018

Salient features



An indicative target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol and 5% blending of biodiesel in diesel is proposed by 2030.



Develop National Biomass repository by conducting appraisal of biomass across the Country.



With a thrust on Advanced
Biofuels, the Policy
indicates a viability gap
funding scheme for 2G
ethanol Bio refineries of
Rs.5000 crore in 6 years in
addition to additional tax
incentives, higher purchase
price as compared to
1G biofuels.



Bio diesel production to be encouraged from non edible oilseeds, used cooking oil, short gestation crops and development of supply chain mechanisms.



Setting up of National
Biofuel coordination
committee (NBCC)
under Ministry of
Petroleum &
Natural Gas and Working
Group on Biofuels.



Thrust on research, development and demonstration in the field of Biofuel feedstock production, advanced conversion technologies from identified feedstock.



Increase scope of raw
material for ethanol
procurement by encouraging
Intermediate (B-Molasses),
Sugarcane Juice, other
Sugar containing materials
and damaged as well as
surplus food grains.



Categorization of Biofuels
into Basic Biofuels - First
generation(1G) Bioethanol
& biodiesel and "Advanced
Biofuels"- Second
Generation(2G) ethanol,
drop-in fuels, algae based
Third Generation(3G)
Biofuels.









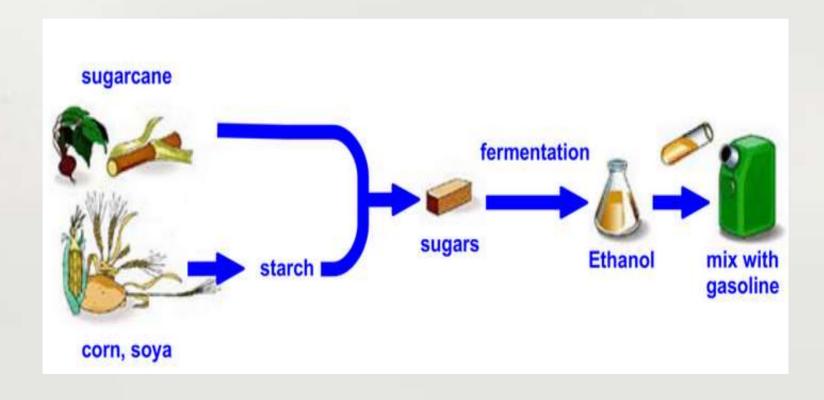




Classification of Biofuels

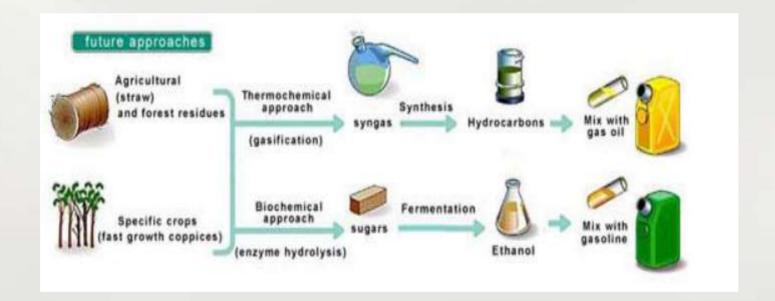
1st generation biofuels

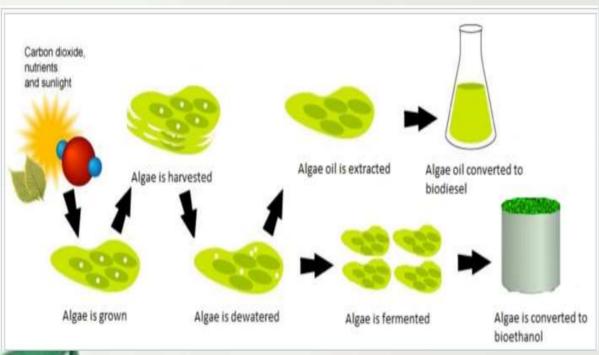
- Any biofuel made from a feedstock that can also be consumed as a human food is considered a first-generation biofuel.
- these are made of all food products (sugar, starch, or vegetable oil).
- also called conventional biofuels.
- Teg bioethanol, biodiesel



2nd generation biofuels

- produced from sustainable feedstock.
- They are not food crops
- Second generation biofuels are often called "advanced biofuels." it can be made from feedstock such as wood, straw etc







3rd generation biofuels

>derived from algae.

4th generation biofuels

righter properties and harvested as biomass. Eg.
Engineered algae

National policy on biofuel-2018 The Government of India has advanced the target for 20% ethanol blending in petrol to 2025 from 2030. The target of 10% ethanol blending for Ethanol Supply Year (ESY) 2021-22 has already been achieved. India has made significant improvement in ethanol blending from 1.53% in 2013-14 to 11.8% in August, 2023

Benefits of Ethanol Blending

 Lower harmful pollutant emission like Carbon monoxide, sulphur, etc.



Problems with Ethanol Blending

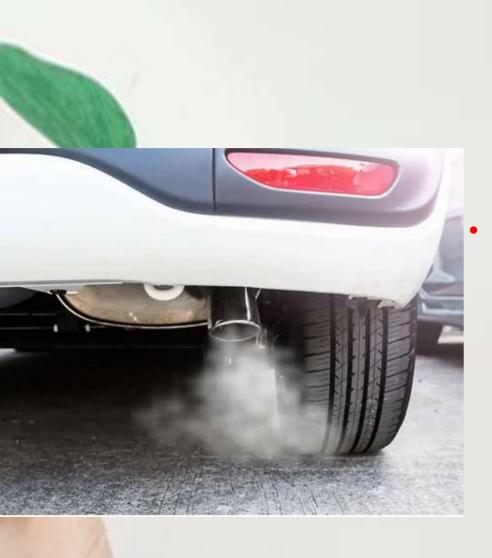
 Loss of mileage from use of ethanol blends results from the ethanol molecule containing less energy value than gasoline.

| | Lower Heating Value | |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|--|
| Fuel | (BTUs/gallon) | |
| Gasoline | 115,000 ^d - 115,400 ^a | |
| Diesel fuel | 128,700 ^a - 132,000 ^b | |
| Ethanol | 75,670 ^a - 76,000 ^d | |
| Biodiesel | $117,093^{a} - 118,170^{b,c}$ | |

A NITI Aayog report suggested that in 2019-20, of the total ethanol produced in the country, over 90 per cent came from sugarcane alone.

Crops such as sugarcane are usually very water-intensive





This Flex fuel vehicle is the World's first BS-6 (Stage-II) Electrified Flex fuel vehicle

BS6 Norms

The Bharat Stage (BS) norms are emission standards instituted by the Government of India to regulate the output of air pollutants from motor vehicles.

| Indian Emission Standards (4-Wheel Vehicles) | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Standard | Reference | YEAR | Region | | |
| India 2000 | Euro 1 | 2000 | Nationwide | | |
| Bharat Stage II | | 2001 | NCR*, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai | | |
| | Euro 2 | 2003.04 | NCR*, 13 Cities† | | |
| | | 2005.04 | Nationwide | | |
| Bharat Stage III | Euro 3 | 2005.04 | NCR*, 13 Cities† | | |
| | | 2010.04 | Nationwide | | |
| Bharat Stage IV | Euro 4 | 2010.04 NCR*, 13 Citie | | | |
| Bharat Stage V | Euro 5 | (to be skipped) | | | |
| Bharat Stage VI | Euro 6 | 2020.04 | Entire country | | |

^{*} National Capital Region (Delhi)

- •Bharat Stage (BS) norms Introduced in the year 2000.
 - They are based on European (EURO) emission standards.
- Bharat Stage (BS) emission norms were first brought into effect in 2000 under the head "India 2000".

[†] Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Surat, Kanpur, Lucknow, Sholapur, Jamshedpur and Agra

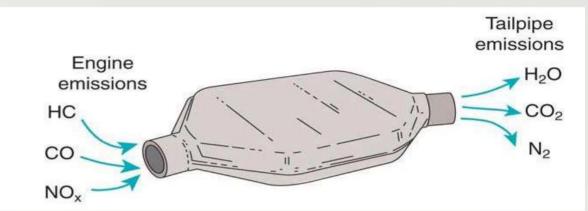


| | PRESCRIBE | D EMISSION LINETS | | |
|--------|-----------|-------------------|------|---------|
| | CO | (HC + NOx) | | Sulphur |
| | gm/Km | gm/Km | | ppm |
| BS I | 2.71 | 0.97 | | |
| BS II | 2.3 | 0.5 | | 500 |
| | | HC | NOx | |
| BS III | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 350 |
| BS IV | 1 | 0.1 | 0.08 | 50 |

BS6 emission norms

Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) and **Selective Catalytic Reduction** (SCR) are being introduced with the roll-out of Bharat Stage VI norms, which were not a part of Bharat Stage IV.





➤ Sulphur and Nitrogen Oxide content: Sulphur traces in BS6 fuel is five times lower (10 ppm) as compared to sulphur traces in BS4 fuel (50 ppm).

Further, nitrogen oxide level for BS6-grade diesel engines and petrol engines will be brought down by 70% and 25%, respectively.

▶BS VI can bring PM in diesel cars down by 80 per cent .

BS6 Stage II: BS6(Stage II) has even stricter emission limits compared to the initial BS6 norms.

 BS6 (Stage II) incorporates Real Driving Emissions (RDE)- It will measure a vehicle's emission in real-time conditions against laboratory conditions.

The new RDE test figures will provide a more realistic estimation of the amount of emissions likely to be produced by vehicles in real traffic conditions with frequent changes in speed, acceleration, and deceleration.



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