

Use case I Construction & Agriculture Sustainable Fuels





The prices per liter assumed for this use case are 2.15 € for fossil diesel and 2.30 € for HVO fue
 2,640g CO₂ per liter diesel
 264g CO₂ per liter HVO fuel

92 % CO₂ SAVINGS AND 12 % LESS FUEL COSTS

Significant reducing CO₂ emissions by using HVO fuels

Executive summary

Our engines of the *mtu* Series 1000/OM 936, 1100/OM 470, 1300/ OM 471 and 1500/OM 473 (EU Stage V) are characterised, among other things, by very economical operation. *mtu* engines consume 17.6 % less fuel than comparable engines from the competition. Additionally, when using HVO fuel (EN15940), up to 92 % of CO_2 emissions and 12 % of fuel costs can be saved.

Fuel costs [l/hrs] + CO₂ reduction [%]:



What:	A comparison of two engines in terms of performance and operating hours using fossil diesel and renewable fuel (HVO).
Where:	Worldwide (highly regulated markets eg. EU Stage V)
Why:	Net Zero target 2050, CO ₂ reduction, product sustainability
Main benefits:	 CO₂ reduction benchmark in fuel consumption no performance reduction & no additional engineering required related with fuel EN15940 (system readiness)



RESULTS OF THE USE CASE

As the comparison shows, *mtu* 6R 1300/OM 471 (EU Stage V) engines running on HVO fuel enable a significant reduction in CO_2 emissions at fuel costs well below those of the competition.

Fuel savings of up to 17.6 %

Compared with common competitor engines, *mtu* engines can save up to 17.6 % fuel while maintaining the same performance level. This has a direct impact on annual operating costs. While a competitor engine consumes an average of 51,570 liters of fuel per year, the consumption of an *mtu* engine is only 42,477 liters.

Fuel consumtion per year in liters



Lower costs, massively reduced emissions

In terms of hard figures, the diesel costs for a competitor engine can amount to around $110,874 \in$ per year. In comparison, the running costs of an *mtu* engine over the same period, with comparable performance, are $91,324 \in$.

The running costs are not the only advantage of switching. In addition to possible savings of up to more than $19,549 \in$ per year, the environmental impact of the switch is also significant. An *mtu* engine emits around 112 tons of CO₂ per year, far less than the 136 tons emitted by competitor engines.

Fuel costs and CO₂ emission per year with fossil diesel



Optimized costs for sustainable operation

Another advantage comes from the use of sustainable fuels such as HVO, for which *mtu* engines are already approved. The fuel savings of the mtu engine compensate for the surcharge for HVO.

In our example, this means that the fuel cost per year for the HVO-powered **mtu** engine is $97,679 \in$ which is significantly lower than the annual fuel cost compared to conventional engines.

The real advantage of using HVO can be seen in the exhaust emissions. Compared with diesel, CO_2 emissions can be reduced by 92%.

Fuel costs and CO₂ emission per year with HVO

