

A liquid fuel composition and the use thereof

Citation for published version (APA):

Boot, M. D. (2008). A liquid fuel composition and the use thereof. (Patent No. WO2008088212 (A1)).

Document status and date:

Published: 24/07/2008

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of Record (includes final page, issue and volume numbers)

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

www.tue.nl/taverne

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

openaccess@tue.nl

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
24 July 2008 (24.07.2008)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2008/088212 A1

(51) International Patent Classification:

C10L 1/18 (2006.01) C10L 1/182 (2006.01)
C10L 1/02 (2006.01) C10L 1/185 (2006.01)
C10L 10/02 (2006.01)

(74) Agents: DOHMEN, Johannes, M., G. et al.; Algemeen Octrooi- en Merkenbureau, P.O. Box 645, NL-5600 AP Eindhoven (NL).

(21) International Application Number:

PCT/NL2008/000014

(22) International Filing Date: 11 January 2008 (11.01.2008)

(25) Filing Language: Dutch

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:

1033228 15 January 2007 (15.01.2007) NL
1034160 19 July 2007 (19.07.2007) NL

(81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITEIT EINDHOVEN [NL/NL]; Den Dolech 2, NL-5612 AZ Eindhoven (NL).

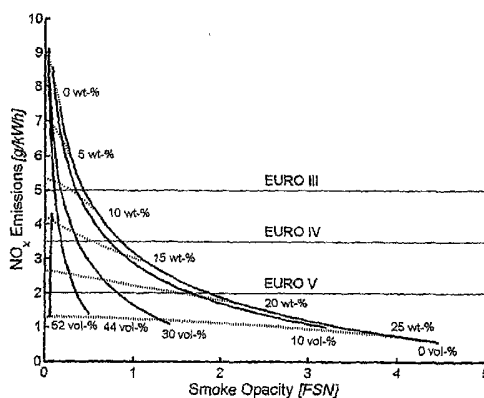
(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): BOOT, Michael, Dirk [NL/NL]; Metiuslaan 85, NL-5612 NR Eindhoven (NL).

Published: — with international search report

(54) Title: A LIQUID FUEL COMPOSITION AND THE USE THEREOF

Fig. 1



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a liquid fuel composition comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons and a cyclic hydrocarbon compound that suppresses the emission of soot particulates. The present invention also relates to a method for reducing the emission of soot particulates in the exhaust gases of an internal combustion engine. It is desirable for the cyclic hydrocarbon compound to contain one or more oxygen atoms.



WO 2008/088212 A1

A liquid fuel composition and the use thereof

The present invention relates to the use in a liquid fuel composition comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons of at least a compound that suppresses the emission of soot particulates. The present invention also relates to a method for reducing the emission of soot particulates in the exhaust gases of an internal combustion engine, and to such a liquid fuel composition.

Known from U.S. Pat. No. 4,378,973 is a diesel fuel composition in which, in order to reduce the emission of soot particulates, is incorporated a mixture of cyclohexane with at least one oxygenated compound, the amount of cyclohexane amounting to 0.5-5.0 wt.% and the amount of oxygenated compound to between 0.5 and 5.0 wt.%. Mentioned as examples of suitable oxygenated compounds are isobutyl heptyl ketone, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, 1,2-butylene oxide, dimethyl ether, propionaldehyde, ethanol, 2-ethylhexanol or a mixture of primary alcohols containing between 6 and 20 carbon atoms. The explanation provided in the aforementioned US patent is that the oxygenated compounds burn cleaner than the hydrocarbon fuel, as a result of which the particulates formed in the combustion will be smaller and more polar than the particulates obtained in the combustion of the hydrocarbon fuel itself. It is subsequently assumed that the attachment of such a polar particulate to a particulate formed in the combustion of the hydrocarbon fuel will yield a polar particulate that will tend to resist conglomeration with larger particulates, the result of which will be downsizing of the average particulate size of the soot particulates. Cyclohexane is volatile and rich in hydrogen atoms, which, it is claimed, will ensure early, steady combustion of the fuel composition during injection of the fuel. It is claimed that the combination of the early, steady combustion effected by cyclohexane and the polarisation of the particulates by the oxygen-rich additives in a synergistic manner effects a reduction in particulates.

U.S. Pat. Nos. 6,458,176, 6,447,557 and 6,447,558 disclose a diesel fuel composition in which, in order to reduce the emission of soot particulates, is incorporated an oxygenated compound in an amount such that a minimum percentage by weight of oxygen is added to the overall fuel composition, in particular at least 2.0 wt.% oxygen. Mentioned as examples of suitable oxygenated compounds are inter alia saturated aliphatic monovalent primary, secondary or tertiary alcohols with an average of 9-20 carbon atoms, such as octanol, hexanone,

nonanol, stearyl alcohol, in particular ketone compounds containing 5-21 carbon atoms. It is assumed that the emission of soot particulates is caused by incomplete combustion of the fuel, and the aim is therefore to increase the oxygen value of the fuel to facilitate the combustion. The aforementioned three US patents disclose experimental data relating to isodecanol, isononanol, dimethyl heptanol, dimethyl octanol and dimethyl heptanone, which experimental results indicated that the aforementioned secondary and tertiary alcohols and ketone show a reduction in the emission of soot particulates corresponding to that of a primary alcohol compound.

JP 07 331262 relates to a fuel composition for a diesel engine that is capable of reducing particulate substances contained in the black smoke emitted to the atmosphere, which composition comprises an oxygenated compound such as a derivative of a carboxylic ester, a glycol ether or glycol ester or an oxygenated heterocyclic compound, the cyclic compound's ring structure consisting of four carbon atoms and two oxygen atoms, the oxygen atoms being separated from one another by one or two carbon atoms.

U.S. Pat. No. 3,594,138 relates to a liquid fuel composition comprising a Group II-A metal salt of an alkanolic acid and an alkyl ether of glycol with 3 to 10 carbon atoms, which metal salt is present in an amount of about 0.01 to 2 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the fuel mixture. Barium, strontium and calcium are mentioned as suitable metals.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,931,977 relates to a compound intended for use as an additive for a diesel fuel, the additive containing 30-55% alcohol, 25-35% ketone compounds and 3-10% silicon compounds, the alcohol consisting of methanol, n-butanol and benzyl alcohol, and the ketone compound being 20-25% cyclohexanone and 6-10% methyl ethyl ketone.

Korean patent application KR 100 321 477 relates to a fuel composition that contains 1,3-dioxane derivatives for the purpose of the removal of particulates emitted by a diesel engine. The dioxane compounds mentioned in the aforementioned Korean publication can be described as cyclic hexagonal compounds, with the ring structure containing two oxygen atoms and four carbon atoms.

European patent application EP 1 321 502 relates to a diesel fuel composition that contains an additive, notably at least a glycerol acetal, the acetal compounds being characterised by a cyclic compound consisting of five atoms, with

the ring structure of the cyclic compound containing two oxygen atoms in addition to three carbon atoms, or a cyclic compound consisting of six atoms, with the ring structure of the cyclic compound containing four carbon atoms in addition to two oxygen atoms.

European patent application EP 1 188 812 relates to a diesel fuel that contains a tetrahydrofurfuryl derivative that is characterised by a cyclic compound whose ring structure contains an oxygen atom in addition to four carbon atoms. The aforementioned compound must also contain a branch, with a carbon atom of the ring being directly bound to a carbon atom that is bound to an oxygen atom to which is attached an alkyl group, which alkyl group may also contain an oxygen atom.

Known from International application WO 01/18155 is a fuel composition, between 5 and 100% of which consists of a group of nine oxygen-containing organic compounds, which fuel composition must always contain at least four different oxygen-containing functional groups chosen from the aforementioned group of nine members, which groups must be divided between at least two different oxygen-containing compounds. The examples disclosed in this document show predominantly aliphatic hydrocarbon compounds, with a ring structure consisting of four carbon atoms being used only in, inter alia, examples 2, 5, 12, 14 and 15.

European patent application EP 0 905 217 relates to an unleaded gasoline for a gasoline engine that contains an oxygen-containing compound with 2-15 carbon atoms, with butyl lactone being mentioned as the oxygen-containing compound.

International application WO 95/20637 relates to a very broad, generally defined hydrocarbon composition, but it is not unambiguously specified what compounds are to be regarded as essential components.

International application WO 01/53437 relates to a method of reducing the vapour pressure of a fuel mixture for spark-ignition engines, notably gasoline engines, according to which an oxygen-containing compound is added to the fuel in an amount of at least 0.05 vol.% of the total fuel mixture.

The diesel fuel commonly used for transport purposes is a mixture consisting of predominantly, i.e. approximately 75 wt.%, saturated hydrocarbon compounds, the key constituent of which consists of n-paraffins. The term

'saturated' used in this context refers to the maximum number of hydrogen atoms for a specific carbon skeleton. In other words, a saturated hydrocarbon compound is characterised by the absence of double or multiple carbon-carbon bonds. Naphthene and also iso-paraffins, the remaining saturated compounds, and also olefins are moreover found in diesel fuels in only sporadic quantities. Aromatic compounds in which single ring bonds prevail over aromatic compounds consisting of several rings constitute the remaining 25 wt. %.

The emission of soot particulates formed in the combustion of fuels in a fuel engine is considered undesirable. These particulates are regarded as harmful substances. European legislation demands the reduction of the emission of soot particulates in the coming years.

The aim of the present invention is therefore to provide a liquid fuel composition that suppresses the soot-formation process during its use, and consequently emits a reduced quantity of particulate combustion products.

Another aim of the present invention is to provide a liquid fuel composition that shows a reduced emission of soot particulates without the performance of the fuel engine being adversely affected.

Yet another aim of the present invention is to provide a liquid fuel composition which, if used in a fuel engine, does not cause undesired wear of the engine parts.

Another aim of the present invention is to provide a liquid fuel composition that suppresses the emission of soot, in particular in a diesel engine, with EGR (exhaust gas recycling) taking place to suppress the emission of NO_x, with it being in particular desirable to simultaneously suppress the emission of soot and the emission of NO_x.

The present invention is characterised in that the compound is a cyclic hydrocarbon compound whose ring contains at least five carbon atoms, which compound contains at least an oxygen atom.

One or more of the aforementioned aims can be met by using such a liquid fuel composition. In a particular embodiment of the present invention it is desirable for the cyclic hydrocarbon compound to have one or more branches, which branches may optionally be an aliphatic hydrocarbon group and may optionally be cyclic, or a combination of the two. The number of at least 5 carbon atoms in the ring structure is desired to guarantee the compound's stability, with the volatility of

the cyclic hydrocarbon compound also playing a role, in particular from the viewpoint of the user's safety. A quantity of at most 20 carbon atoms in the ring structure is preferable from the viewpoint of the solubility of the cyclic hydrocarbon compound in the intended fuel. The present cyclic hydrocarbon compound must moreover be seen as a compound that consists exclusively of a combination of C, H, and O atoms, with there being no question of the cyclic hydrocarbon compound containing one or more of the group comprising metals, silicon, phosphorus and nitrogen atoms. The bond between the carbon atoms in the ring may be single, double or aromatic. When the ring contains at least an oxygen atom, the bond between the oxygen and the adjacent carbon will be single. The ring may have one or more branches, which branches may contain one or more oxygen atoms. A branch without oxygen atoms is also possible. The structure of the branch is linear, branched or cyclic, or a combination thereof. If the oxygen atom is outside the ring, the bond between the oxygen and the carbon may be either single, as in for example cyclohexanol, or double, as in for example cyclohexanone.

A particularly favourable compound that suppresses the emission of soot particulates is a cyclic hydrocarbon compound that contains one or more oxygen atoms, the one or more oxygen atoms in particular being contained outside the ring.

The quantity of cyclic hydrocarbon compound contained in the liquid fuel composition is at least 5 wt.%, preferably at least 10 wt.%, in particular at least 30 wt.%, relative to the total weight of the liquid fuel composition.

The present inventor has discovered that cyclohexanone is a particularly good compound that suppresses the emission of soot particulates and moreover prevents the formation of NO_x.

In addition to cyclohexanone and cyclopentanol, the following can be mentioned as suitable compounds that meet one or more of the aims of the present invention: tetrahydropyran, cyclohexanol, cyclohexenol, phenol, cyclohexyl methanol, anisole, methoxycyclopentane, 3,5-dimethyl cyclohexanol, 2-isopropyl cyclohexanol and dicyclohexyl ether.

The present liquid fuel composition is more or less organic in nature and the cyclic hydrocarbon compound does not require the presence of metal salts such as barium, strontium and calcium to ensure a good performance, as disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 3,594,138. Any salts present are to be regarded as unavoidable

impurities deriving from the starting materials and will in certain embodiments amount to at most 0.01 wt.%, in particular at most 0.005 wt.%, relative to the weight of the total liquid fuel composition.

The present liquid fuel composition is further characterised in that the concentration of silicon compounds in the liquid fuel composition is at most 3 %; silicon oil, ethyl silicate and combinations thereof can be quoted as examples.

The present cyclic hydrocarbon compound suppressing the emission of soot particulates must be soluble in the liquid fuel composition. It is also desirable for the cyclic hydrocarbon compound to show boiling behaviour that is comparable with that of the fuel composition in which the compound is dissolved. The following can be mentioned as suitable liquid fuel compositions in which the present cyclic hydrocarbon compound can be used: diesel fuel, jet fuel, kerosine, gasoline, bunker fuel and mixtures hereof. Synthetic or Fischer-Tropsch fuels can also be mentioned as liquid fuel compositions, and also vegetable oils and so-termed biofuels.

The liquid fuel composition according to the present invention may contain one or more of the usual additives, such as agents affecting flow at low temperatures, agents suppressing the precipitation of waxy components, stabilisers, antioxidants, agents for improving the cetane number, agents for promoting combustion, detergents, defoaming agents, lubricants, antifoaming agents, antistatic agents, agents for promoting conductivity, corrosion-suppressing agents, fragrances, pigments, friction-reducing agents and the like.

In addition to the aforementioned compounds the liquid fuel composition may also contain the usual agents commercially employed for suppressing the emission of soot particulates, notably so-termed oxygen-containing compounds, also known as oxygenates. The additives commonly used to reduce the emission of nitrogen oxides may also be used in the present liquid fuel composition.

In particular, the present invention focuses on the use of the present cyclic hydrocarbon compound in so-termed compression-ignition (CI) engines, in particular diesel engines, as opposed to so-termed spark-ignition (SI) engines, in particular gasoline engines, for which the present cyclic hydrocarbon compound is unsuitable.

Intensive research has shown that it is possible to reduce the concentration of soot particulates in off-gas without the concentration of nitrogen

oxides in the off-gas being increased or even being lowered, it being preferable for the liquid fuel composition to have a cetane number of 10-40, in particular 15-35.

The cetane number is a value indicating a fuel's knocking tendency, usually for a diesel engine, but said cetane number also holds for other fuels and has a function like the octane number in the case of gasoline. The cetane number of cetane is 100 and the cetane number of α -methyl-naphthalene is 0. A mixture of the two components has a cetane number corresponding to the volume percentage of cetane in the mixture. The cetane number of the most commonly used diesel fuel mixtures is between 44.2 and 51.8. At a cetane number of less than 10 the self-ignition time is delayed too much. The cetane number of gasoline fuel mixed with ethanol is usually negative or about 0. Substances are often added to the base fuel to increase the cetane number so as to arrive at faster combustion. On the basis of what has now been discovered it has however been decided to ensure that the cetane number remains below 40. The cetane number (CN) characterises a fuel's self-ignition behaviour. A lower CN value corresponds to a lower fuel reactivity and a longer ignition delay. The cetane numbers of tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether and di-n-butyl maleate (TP and DB) are 75 and 30, respectively. The cetane number of cyclohexanone is about 16. In order to reduce the cetane number of the fuel mixture to below 40 it is hence preferable to use an oxygen compound of a cyclic hydrocarbon. When use is made of an oxygen compound of a non-cyclic hydrocarbon the cetane number can be reduced to below 40 by adding substances known per se that have a cetane number such that the value of the overall fuel mixture drops to below 40.

The inventor found that at 25% exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) the emission of soot particulates at a cetane number of 34.6 was substantially lower than at cetane numbers of 46.3 and 53.9, and that the concentration of nitrogen oxides was at the same time also lower (employed engine: DAF 9.2 litres (heavy-duty diesel engine) at 25 % EGR without after-treatment, determined relative to EURO V (European emission standard as at 10-2008 for "heavy-duty diesel vehicles").

Particular embodiments of the present liquid fuel composition are represented in the included claims.

The present invention will be illustrated with reference to a number of examples below, to which it should however be added that the present invention is

by no means restricted to such particular examples.

Figure 1 shows the effect of exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) and cyclohexanone content on NO_x emission and the degree or intensity of the soot.

Figure 2 shows the behaviour of cyclohexanone in relation to a number of commercially available oxygen-containing compounds that are commonly used to reduce the emission of soot particulates, which oxygen-containing compounds do not have a cyclic structure.

Three additives were investigated and each was mixed with a commercially available diesel fuel, notably EN590 diesel with a low sulphur content, in order to obtain 9 wt.% oxygen in each fuel mixture ultimately obtained, which ratio holds for Figure 2. In this way three mixtures were obtained, each containing a different additive, the mixtures ultimately obtained being comparable because they all corresponded to 9 wt.% oxygen. The aforementioned ratio was chosen because that value corresponds to a mixture of diesel fuel and cyclohexanone that contains 9 wt.% oxygen, so that the performance could be compared with that of two "standard" oxygen-containing additives commonly used to reduce the emission of soot particulates, notably TPGME (tripropylene glycol monomethyl ether) and DBM (dibutyl maleate). The following measurements were carried out to measure the emission values, in particular NO_x, HC, CO and soot: chemiluminescence (CL), flame ionisation detection (FID), non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) detection and filter smoke number (FSN) measurement. The particulate emission was inferred from the smoke values. The engine used for the tests was a DAF PE235C 4V engine; the experiments were carried out at a partial-load working point characteristic of a vehicle speed of about 80 km/hour.

Figure 1 represents the effect of exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) and cyclohexanone concentration on the NO_x emission (represented along the Y axis) and the degree or intensity of the soot (represented along the X axis). The dotted lines represent constant wt.% EGR. The curves represented as solid lines relate to vol.% cyclohexane. From this figure 1 it follows that the mixture of diesel fuel and cyclohexanone led to higher NO_x values than the diesel fuel without cyclohexanone, notably zero volume % CHO.

The present inventor assumes that this behaviour is attributable to longer ignition delays, faster combustion and finally higher peak flame temperatures. The present inventor also assumes that the degree of NO_x formation

approximately increases exponentially with the flame temperature. The figure also indicates the European emission targets for NO_x, notably EURO III, EURO IV and EURO V. Depending on the chosen cyclohexanone concentration it is clear that the NO_x target of type EURO V is achieved when the employed EGR value is in the range of 17.5-22.5 wt.%. From this it consequently follows that EGR is a good way of reducing NO_x emissions. The addition of cyclohexanone appears to substantially reduce the disadvantage of greatly increased soot emission occurring in EGR, because no increased soot emission is observed in the case of cyclohexanone at the same oxygen concentration. So the addition of cyclohexanone makes it possible to bring the emission of NO_x within the EURO V range by means of EGR without there being any question of increased soot emission. This favourable effect is not observed in the case of the commonly used agents TPGME and DBM.

Figure 2 shows the behaviour of cyclohexanone in comparison with that of the commercially available oxygen-containing compounds that are commonly used to reduce the emission of soot particulates. The oxygen concentration in the liquid fuel composition was chosen to be constant in the mixtures of cyclohexanone (CHO), dibutyl maleate (DBM) and tripropylene glycol monomethylether (TPGME); in particular, the oxygen concentration was 9%, based on weight. The dotted lines in figure 2 represent constant wt.% EGR. The curves represented as solid lines relate to the different fuels. A clear positive influence on the emission of soot is observed even at lower oxygen concentrations (see figure 1). The emission or concentration of soot particulates in exhaust gas, also referred to as PM emission, as measured is expressed in the blackness of the exhaust gas in a range of 0-10, with 0 corresponding to an emission of no particulates and 10 corresponding to black smoke. It should be added that the commonly used oxygen-containing compounds DBM and TPGME are in the literature often referred to as compounds that show particularly good behaviour in the field of the reduction of the emission of soot particulates.

The present inventor attributes the behaviour of cyclohexanone with respect to reducing the emission of soot particulates, which behaviour is superior to the behaviour of DBM and TPGME, as can be seen in figure 2, to the ignition behaviour of the fuels. The present inventor is however by no means bound to such an explanation. The soot-formation process that is responsible for soot emission is strongly opposed when the air and fuel are better mixed. The ignition delay, which is

the time between the beginning of the injection process and the moment of self-ignition, of the mixture to be formed is lengthened due to the cyclic character of the present cyclic hydrocarbon compound. As a result, more time becomes available for the mixing process and the oxygen concentration in the soot-synthesis zone will in all probability be higher than in the case of mixtures with a shorter ignition delay, such as mixtures based on DBM and TPGME.

A possible explanation for the use of cyclohexanone is the assumption that, if incorporated in the predominantly hexagonal structure of soot precursors (polyaromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs), cyclic hydrocarbons with five (or to a lesser degree seven) carbon atoms, notably pentagons and septagons, respectively, will cause curvature. With the PAHs consequently being curved, the transition to soot crystals (stacked PAH plates) will proceed less readily. It is assumed that pyrolysis causes cyclohexanone to (partly) decompose into inter alia the aforementioned pentagons. Cyclic hydrocarbons tend to remain cyclic; so even larger molecules such as octagons will in part form the desired pentagons. A hexagonal hydrocarbon compound such as cyclohexanone is preferable from an economic perspective because hexagonal hydrocarbons (though without oxygen bonds) are already present in large quantities in crude oil and also have the most stable configuration. The present inventor is however by no means bound to such an explanation.

CLAIMS

1. Use of a compound that suppresses the emission of soot particulates in a liquid fuel composition comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons for a compression-ignition engine, characterised in that the compound is a cyclic hydrocarbon compound whose ring contains at least five carbon atoms, which compound contains at least one oxygen atom.
2. The use according to claim 1, characterised in that the cyclic hydrocarbon compound has one or more branches, which branches may optionally be an aliphatic hydrocarbon group or optionally cyclic, of a combination of the two.
3. The use according to either one of claims 1-2, characterised in that the at least one oxygen atom is contained in the ring.
4. The use according to either one of claims 1-2, characterised in that the at least one oxygen atom is outside the ring.
5. The use according to claim 4, characterised in that the cyclic hydrocarbon compound is cyclohexanone or cyclopentanol.
6. The use according to claim 5, characterised in that use is made of cyclohexanone.
7. The use according to claim 3, characterised in that the cyclic hydrocarbon compound is tetrahydropyran.
8. The use according to any one or more of the preceding claims, characterised in that the amount of cyclic hydrocarbon compound contained in the liquid fuel composition is at least 5 wt.%, relative to the weight of the total liquid fuel composition.
9. The use according to claim 8, characterised in that the amount of cyclic hydrocarbon compound contained in the liquid fuel composition is at least 10 wt.%, relative to the weight of the total liquid fuel composition.
10. The use according to claim 9, characterised in that the amount of cyclic hydrocarbon composition contained in the liquid fuel composition is at least 30 wt.%, relative to the weight of the total liquid fuel composition.
11. The use according to any one or more of the preceding claims, characterised in that the liquid fuel composition is chosen from a group comprising diesel fuel, jet fuel, kerosine, gasoline, synthetic or Fischer-Tropsch

fuels, vegetable oils, biofuels, bunker fuel or mixtures hereof.

12. The use according to any one or more of the preceding claims, characterised in that the cyclic hydrocarbon compound consists of C, H and O atoms, with no members of the group consisting of N and P atoms, metals and silicon or combinations hereof being contained in the cyclic hydrocarbon compound.

13. A method for reducing the emission of soot in exhaust gases of a compression-ignition engine comprising the supply to and the combustion in the compression-ignition engine of a liquid fuel composition, in which use is made of the cyclic hydrocarbon compound as described in any one or more of claims 1-12.

14. A liquid fuel composition comprising a mixture of hydrocarbons to which has been added a cyclic hydrocarbon compound for use in a compression-ignition engine, characterised in that the ring of the cyclic hydrocarbon compound contains at least five carbon atoms, the compound containing at least one oxygen atom.

15. A liquid fuel composition according to claim 14, characterised in that the cyclic hydrocarbon compound has one or more branches, which branches may optionally be an aliphatic hydrocarbon group or optionally cyclic, or a combination of the two.

16. A liquid fuel composition according to any one or more of claims 14-15, characterised in that the at least one oxygen atom is contained in the ring.

17. A liquid fuel composition according to any one or more of claims 14-15, characterised in that the at least one oxygen atom is outside the ring.

18. A liquid fuel composition according to any one or more of claims 14-15 and 17, characterised in that the cyclic hydrocarbon compound is cyclohexanone or cyclopentanol.

19. A liquid fuel composition according to claim 18, characterised in that use is made of cyclohexanone.

20. A liquid fuel composition according to any one or more of claims 14-16, characterised in that the cyclic hydrocarbon compound is tetrahydropyran.

21. A liquid fuel composition according to any one or more of claims 14-20, characterised in that the amount of cyclic hydrocarbon compound contained in the liquid fuel composition is at least 5 wt.%, relative to the weight of the total liquid fuel composition.

22. A liquid fuel composition according to claim 21, characterised in that the amount of cyclic hydrocarbon compound contained in the liquid fuel composition is at least 10 wt.%, relative to the weight of the total liquid fuel composition.

23. A liquid fuel composition according to claim 22, characterised in that the amount of cyclic hydrocarbon compound contained in the liquid fuel composition is at least 30 wt.%, relative to the weight of the total liquid fuel composition.

24. A liquid fuel composition according to any one or more of claims 15-23, characterised in that the cyclic hydrocarbon compound consists of C, H and O atoms, with no members of the group consisting of N and P atoms, metals and silicon or combinations hereof being contained in the cyclic hydrocarbon compound.

25. A liquid fuel composition according to any one or more of claims 14-24, characterised in that the liquid fuel composition has a cetane number of 10-40.

Fig. 1

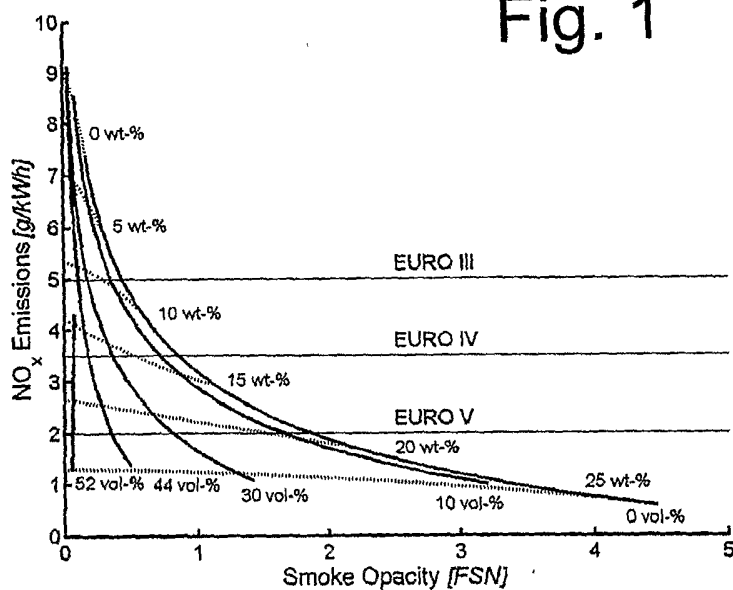
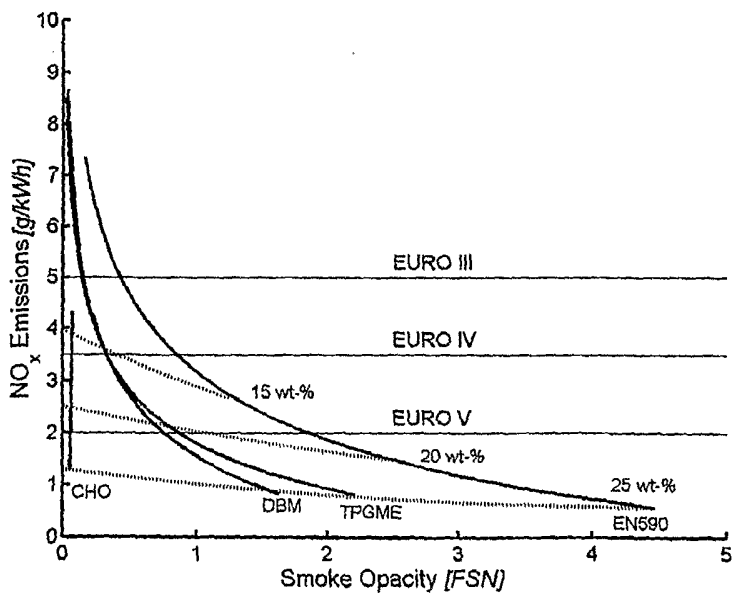


Fig. 2



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/NL2008/000014

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. C10L1/18 C10L1/02 C10L10/02 C10L1/182 C10L1/185		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) C10L		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 3 594 138 A (BADIN ELMER J) 20 July 1971 (1971-07-20) cited in the application column 1, line 70 - column 2, line 2; claims 1,5 column 2, line 34 - line 59 column 4, line 3 - line 35 column 5, line 5 - line 57 column 6, line 26 - line 48	1-4,8, 11-17, 21,24
X	US 5 931 977 A (YANG CHUNG-HSIEN [TW]) 3 August 1999 (1999-08-03) cited in the application claims 1-3 column 18, line 32 - line 42 column 19, line 32 - line 36 ----- -/--	1,4-6,8, 11-14, 17-19, 21,24
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents :		
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. *&* document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search 15 April 2008		Date of mailing of the international search report 22/04/2008
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer de La Morinerie, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/NL2008/000014

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>WO 01/18155 A (AGROFUEL AB [SE]; GOLUBKOV ANGELICA [SE]; GOLUBKOV IGOR [SE]) 15 March 2001 (2001-03-15) cited in the application page 11, line 14 - line 32; claims 1-7,14,15; examples 16,17,20</p>	<p>1-4,7,8, 11-17, 20,21,24</p>
X	<p>WO 95/20637 A (MEG S N C DI SCOPELLITI SOFIA [IT]; FERRARA MARCELLO [IT]) 3 August 1995 (1995-08-03) cited in the application claims 1-5,7-13,17-19,24,28,34-37,46,48,55</p>	<p>1-7, 11-20,24</p>
X	<p>US 4 723 963 A (TAYLOR WILLIAM F [US]) 9 February 1988 (1988-02-09)</p> <p>column 4, line 26 - column 6, line 26; tables I,III,V column 11 - column 12; claims 1-24</p>	<p>14,15, 17-19, 21-25</p>
X	<p>WO 01/46349 A (EXXONMOBIL RES & ENG CO [US]) 28 June 2001 (2001-06-28) cited in the application</p> <p>page 8, paragraph 2; claims 1,2,5-7,9-11 page 9, paragraph 2</p>	<p>1,4-6, 8-14, 17-19, 21-24</p>

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/NL2008/000014

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 3594138	A	20-07-1971	GB 1248793 A	06-10-1971
US 5931977	A	03-08-1999	US 5688295 A	18-11-1997
WO 0118155	A	15-03-2001	AT 311428 T	15-12-2005
			AU 1420600 A	10-04-2001
			AU 771381 B2	18-03-2004
			AU 7465000 A	10-04-2001
			BG 106474 A	29-12-2002
			BR 0013808 A	21-05-2002
			CA 2383192 A1	15-03-2001
			CN 1376191 A	23-10-2002
			CZ 20020806 A3	12-06-2002
			DE 60024474 D1	05-01-2006
			DE 60024474 T2	24-08-2006
			DK 1218472 T3	27-03-2006
			EA 5033 B1	28-10-2004
			EE 200200120 A	15-04-2003
			EP 1218472 A1	03-07-2002
			ES 2254225 T3	16-06-2006
			HK 1049021 A1	02-09-2005
			HR 20020285 A2	29-02-2004
			HU 0202765 A2	28-12-2002
			IL 148186 A	15-12-2004
			JP 2003509534 T	11-03-2003
			MX PA02002298 A	30-07-2002
			NO 20021085 A	02-05-2002
			PL 353804 A1	01-12-2003
			SE 518995 C2	17-12-2002
			SE 0200375 A	11-02-2002
			WO 0118154 A1	15-03-2001
			SK 3172002 A3	06-08-2002
			TR 200200597 T2	21-08-2002
			UA 73744 C2	15-05-2002
			US 2002026744 A1	07-03-2002
			ZA 200202522 A	28-08-2003
WO 9520637	A	03-08-1995	AU 1589195 A	15-08-1995
			IT 1275196 B	30-07-1997
US 4723963	A	09-02-1988	NONE	
WO 0146349	A	28-06-2001	CA 2393494 A1	28-06-2001
			EP 1250403 A1	23-10-2002
			JP 2003518158 T	03-06-2003
			US 2002108299 A1	15-08-2002