

Reducing Particulate Matter Emissions for Jet Engines by Improving Combustion Efficiency

A White Paper

HNO Green Fuels, Inc.

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Background

Jet engines are a source of gaseous and particulate emissions being released into the atmosphere. The number of species emitted by jet engines depends on the kind of fuel and the design of the jet engine. However, because the emissions of aircraft engines occur in the atmospheric regions (high troposphere and low stratosphere), which are very sensible to various perturbations, the problem of aviation effect on atmospheric processes and climate change has become very important.

Particulates when released into the environment are harmful. Particulates in engine exhaust form because of incomplete combustion of the fuel within the combustion chamber of the jet engine. Thus, particulate emissions are higher at low engine powers because combustion efficiency is lower. Particulate emissions from jet engines are highest at take-off and climb-out operations that require very high fuel flow rates. Therefore, data would be expected to show high particulate emissions around airports. Aerial depositions of exhaust particles from air traffic may have detrimental impacts on human health and the environment. High levels of ambient particulate matter have been found to adversely affect human respiratory systems, causing the development of asthma, lung cancer, and chronic bronchitis, among other problems.

Unlike internal combustion engines, particularly diesel engines where particulate filters are often employed to attempt to abate these particulate matter emissions, there is no known technology for reducing particulate matter emissions for jet engines. One of the best ways to reduce particulate matter emissions is to improve the combustion efficiency of the jet fuel.

Abstract

Hydrogen has a high specific energy, high flame propagation speed and a wide range of flammability and as such offers rich potential to promote combustion efficiency and reduce pollutant emissions in jet fuel and other types of hydrocarbon-based fuels.

The fundamental combustion parameter that compactly characterizes and quantifies the effects of hydrogen addition is the laminar flame speed, which embodies information about the exothermicity, reactivity and diffusivity of the resulting mixture.

Using the symmetrical, adiabatic, counterflow arrangement, the laminar flame speeds of methane + air and propane + air mixtures, with and without the addition of stoichiometrically small amounts of hydrogen, have been determined by first measuring the flame speeds with stretch and then linearly extrapolating these values to zero stretch. The results show that the flame speed is substantially increased with hydrogen addition, and that it can be linearly correlated with the flame speed without hydrogen addition and a single parameter indicating the extent of hydrogen addition.¹ (This research was supported by the Department of Energy under Contract No. DEFG03-84ER13274 and the technical monitoring of Dr. Oscar Manley)

To date, experiments have been conducted for the hydrocarbon fuels methylcyclohexane, toluene, decalin, propane and kerosene. For each fuel, flame speed data were measured under various conditions. Results show a surprising increase in laminar flame speed with added hydrogen. In some cases the results were nearly linear. The exact nature of the hydrogen-enhanced burning is seen to depend on the fuel volatility. Under some conditions, hydrogen addition was observed to increase the hydrocarbon burning rate by more than a factor of two. The flame speed increase for many fuels extends to normal and elevated pressures.

Problem Statement

The adverse health effects of particulate matter emissions are well known throughout the world. There are no known effective strategies for particulate matter removal from jet engine exhaust. However, the best way to reduce particulate matter emissions in Jet engines is to improve the combustion efficiency of the jet fuel. There has been movement in the development of new jet engine designs that promise to bring about greater efficiency, but some of these new designs are a somewhat radical departure from current jet engine designs, which inherently brings about some resistance in the industry. It can also mean actual development and testing can be years down the road. Particulate matter issues are in need of solutions today, not years down the road.

Proposed Solution

LeefH2 (Leveraging Energy Efficient Fuel with Hydrogen) technology uses PEM Electrolysis (Proton Exchange Membrane) to generate Hydrogen gas (H₂) on-demand. The hydrogen gas is used to increase the laminar flame speed of the jet fuel and thereby increasing the combustion efficiency of the fuel. A huge environmental benefit of the process is that breathable oxygen is produced as a by-product.

PEM electrolysis is a process that is the reverse of a PEM fuel cell process; however the materials are typically different from PEM-FC. At the heart of a PEM or solid polymer electrolyser (SPE) is a proton exchange membrane. The SPEs were developed by the General Electric Company as fuel cells for the NASA space program (project Gemini). Subsequently, small-scale SPE water electrolyzers were used for military and space applications in the early 1970s.

With the LeefH2 system, there is no need to modify the jet engine design to make the engine more efficient. LeefH2 produces hydrogen gas on demand, which is injected into the air used for combustion to enhance the combustion efficiency of the jet fuel. In addition to producing hydrogen, LeefH2 also produces breathable oxygen, which is released to the atmosphere for further environmental benefits.

To date, HNO Green Fuels, Inc. has been issued seven patents using PEM electrolysis to produce hydrogen gas for internal combustion engines and has filed an application for patent directed to using PEM electrolysis to produce hydrogen for jet engines.

Testing Data (Diesel Engines)

LeefH2 has not yet been tested on jet engines. However, the LeefH2 technology was designed to improve the combustion efficiency of all hydrocarbon based fuels. LeefH2 has been tested extensively on gasoline and diesel internal combustion engines. HNO has plans to develop a LeefH2 prototype for jet engines. In the meantime, our current test results on diesel engines offer a glimpse into the potential impact our technology may have on particulate matter emissions reduction in jet engines.

The following tables show the test results achieved when certain amounts of hydrogen are added to the air used for combustion of diesel fuel. In each case, the particulate matter emissions were reduced by over 43%. The reduction occurred in the combustion chamber. Our diesel engine testing has been conducted at an independent EPA approved Engine Testing lab in Fullerton California. The test results shown here are a steady state highway test at 65 MPH for a 1998 Ford 7.2 L diesel engine and a Supplementary Emissions Test (SET) used for emission certification of a heavy-duty diesel engines in the USA. The actual reports can be seen in the appendix.

1998 Ford F-350 Powerstroke Diesel 7.2 L (Steady State @ 65 mph)

Test Factor	Standard Performance	Performance with LEEFH2	Percentage Improvement
THC (Total Hydrocarbons)	0.375 (grams/mi)	0.279 (grams/mi)	25.6%
Carbon Dioxide	507.59 (grams/mi)	501.47 (grams/mi)	1.2%
Fuel Economy	20.28 (mpg)	20.52 (mpg)	1.18%
PARTIC WT.	0.29 (mg)	0.15 (mg)	48.2%

Cummins ISM 400-1800 Diesel

Supplemental Emissions Test (SET) 13 modes

Test Factor	Standard Performance	Performance with LEEFH2	Percentage Improvement
CO	53.86 (grams/hr)	52.54 (grams/hr)	2.4%
Carbon Dioxide	89729 (grams/hr)	91745 (grams/hr)	(2.2%)
Fuel (overall)	27593 (grams/hr)	27571 (grams/hr)	0.079%
Fuel (idle)	1215 (grams/hr)	1065 (grams/hr)	12.3%
PARTIC WT.	0.41 (mg)	0.23 (mg)	43.9%

There is no doubt as to the positive effects of Hydrogen for reducing particulate matter emissions in the combustion process. Test results and scientific research have proven it. The only remaining question would be what is the quantity of hydrogen required to see an improvement of combustion efficiency in jet engines?

Conclusion

It is evident that hydrogen has the effect of increasing the combustion efficiency of many fuels, including Jet fuels. Up to now, there was not an effective way to deliver hydrogen to a jet engine without storing the hydrogen on board, which is not an appealing option, for many reasons. With the LeefH2 technology, hydrogen can be safely delivered to the jet engine to improve the combustion efficiency of the jet fuel, while at the same time, tons of breathable oxygen can be released to the atmosphere to provide a positive environmental benefit to the planet.

References

1. G.YU, C.K. LAW and C.K. WU, Laminar Flame Speeds of Hydrocarbon + Air Mixtures with Hydrogen Addition. *COMBUSTION AND FLAME* 63: 339-347 (1986)

Appendices

1. Baseline-1998 Ford Diesel 350
2. LEEFH2-1998 Ford Diesel 350
3. Baseline_Cummins ISM-400
4. LEEFH2_Cummins ISM-400

Ecologic Engine Testing Laboratories
1370 S. Acacia Ave. Fullerton California

TEST NUMBER	V5010613	DATE	01-24-2011	RANGE	AUTO
VEHICLE REF	DON OWENS1254	A.C.	YES	FUEL TYPE	Diesel
V.I.N.	1FTJW35F8VEC71254	PROD. DATE	10/97	DENSITY	20.2
ENGINE FAM.	VFM7.3W8D1AK	ENGINEER	D.OGDEN	SPECIF. CO2	13.4
EVAP FAMILY	N/A	OPER/DRVR	A.HERRERA	Gr.Cjgal.	2824
MAKE	FORD	TEST TYPE	HFET_D .HWC	FUEL Fract.	.872
MODEL	F-350 POWERSTROKE	SHIFT FILE	AUTO .H_C	SP. GRAVITY	.9328
YEAR	1998	INERTIA WGT	6875	N.H.V.	16600
TANK CAP	N/A	ACTUAL HP	12	WT FACTOR	1
ODOMETER	65390	INDIC. HP	9	WT FACTOR	0
TRANS.	AUTO	HP Spd/Sec	ARB 2/1	WT FACTOR	0
REMARKS	BASELINE				
REMARKS	STEADY STATE AT 65 MPH				
REMARKS					
START TIME	08:24:22	END TIME	08:37:07	FINAL ODO.	65404.0

#	EVENT	MILES	Km	TIME	TIME trace	HOLD	TIME trace	ERROR	GrCtrl
1	ph 1	13.993	22.491	765.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.1 for	765.0	787
2	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	535
3	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
4	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
5	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
6	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
7	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
8	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
9	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
10	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
11	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
12	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
13	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
14	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
15	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
TEST COMPLETED		765 .1 SECONDS		DVT = 765.0	A = 65.097	B = 0.0157	HP@50 = 0.0		

PHASE 1	THC	CO	NOx	CO2	Tdry =	78.1	Tdp =	-1.2
SAMPLE	35.0	37.3	71.0	1.584	BARO. =	29.90	SEC =	765.0
AMBIENT	6.6	2.3	0.2	0.051	NoxKf =	0.806	VOLc =	8900.7
GRAMS	5.247	10.351	27.518	7102.76	M.P.G.	20.28	DF =	8.421
GMS/MI	0.375	0.740	1.967	507.59	MPGnhv	20.53	MI =	13.993
G/Mwgt	0.375	0.740	1.967	507.59	R-H =	16.80	KM =	22.491

WEIGHTED	THC	CO	NOx	CO2	FUEL ECONOMY			
GRAMS/MI	0.375	0.740	1.967	507.59	M.P.G.	20.28	NHVmpg	20.527
GRAMS/KM	0.233	0.460	1.224	315.80	L/100k	11.59	NHVkpl	8.728

Q.C. TIMES	0.0	0.0	9.2	AVG.	3.1		
PARTIC. VOLp	1 =	9.563	C.F.			PARTIC. WT, MG = 0.29	
MAXIMUM CFV RATIO =	0.851		RATIO LIMIT =	0.880			

Ecologic Engine Testing Laboratories
1370 S. Acacia Ave. Fullerton California

TEST NUMBER	V5010655	DATE	01-26-2011	RANGE	AUTO
VEHICLE REF	DON OWENS1254	A.C.	YES	FUEL TYPE	Diesel
V.I.N.	1FTJW35F8VEC71254	PROD. DATE	10/97	DENSITY	20.2
ENGINE FAM.	VFM7.3W8D1AK	ENGINEER	D.OGDEN	SPECIF. CO2	13.4
EVAP FAMILY	N/A	OPER/DRVR	A.HERREA	Gr.Cjgal.	2824
MAKE	FORD	TEST TYPE	HFET_D .HWC	FUEL Fract.	.872
MODEL	F-350 POWERS	SHIFT FILE	AUTO .H_C	SP. GRAVITY	.9328
YEAR	1998	INERTIA WGT	6875	N.H.V.	16600
TANK CAP	N/A	ACTUAL HP	12	WT FACTOR	1
ODOMETER	65595	INDIC. HP	9	WT FACTOR	0
TRANS.	AUTO	HP Spd/Sec	ARB 2/1	WT FACTOR	0
REMARKS	WITH 2 DEVICES AND O2 ON				
REMARKS	STEADY STATE @ 65 MPH				
REMARKS					
START TIME	08:50:56	END TIME	09:03:41	FINAL ODO.	65608.9

#	EVENT	MILES	Km	TIME	TIME trace	HOLD	TIME trace	ERROR	GrCtrl
1	ph 1	13.927	22.385	765.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.1 for	765.0	787
2	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	535
3	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
4	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
5	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
6	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
7	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
8	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
9	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
10	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
11	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
12	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
13	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
14	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
15	end	0.000	0.000	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0.0 for	0.0	0
TEST COMPLETED		765 .1 SECONDS		DVT = 765.0	A = 65.5306	B = 0.0020	HP@50 = 0.0		

PHASE 1	THC	CO	NOx	CO2	Tdry =	76.0	Tdp =	2.2
SAMPLE	25.3	36.1	72.0	1.547	BARO.=	30.10	SEC =	765.0
AMBIENT	4.3	1.8	0.1	0.046	NoxKf =	0.828	VOLc =	8942.0
GRAMS	3.880	10.174	28.837	6984.00	M.P.G.	20.54	DF =	8.628
GMS/MI	0.279	0.731	2.071	501.47	MPGnhv	20.78	MI =	13.927
G/Mwgt	0.279	0.731	2.071	501.47	R-H =	23.30	KM =	22.385

WEIGHTED	THC	CO	NOx	CO2	FUEL ECONOMY			
GRAMS/MI	0.279	0.731	2.071	501.47	M.P.G.	20.54	NHVmpg	20.777
GRAMS/KM	0.173	0.454	1.288	312.00	L/100k	11.45	NHVkpl	8.834

Q.C. TIMES	0.0	9.4	9.5	AVG.	6.3		
PARTIC. VOLp	1 =	9.563	C.F.			PARTIC. WT, MG=	0.15
MAXIMUM CFV RATIO =		0.854	RATIO LIMIT =		0.880		

HNO Green Fuels
Cummins ISM 400-1800 Serial Nr.: 60412072
Olson-Ecologic Engine Testing Laboratories
Supplemental Emission Test (SET) Test Nr.: HNOHYDSET032213_04
Baseline

Mode	EngSpd RPM	DynTrq lb-ft	EngPwr Hp	Dilute WCO2 %	Dilute WCO ppm	Dilute WNOx ppm	Dilute WNO ppm	Dilute WHC ppmC	FUEL RT GM/MIN	AirMas scfm	EngExh deg/F	ABSHUM grain/lb	Air In degF	Baro P InHga	Ex. P In.H2O	Dilute KNOx ppm	FuelIn degF	Dilute KNO ppm	Fuel psig	Dilute WMethane ppm	Dilute WNMHC ppm	ABSHUM g/kg	Sat Vapor Press mmHg	Oil P psig	Humidy %
1	705.0	-1.1	-0.1	0.04	4.3	6.7	6.7	3.4	20.3	99.8	199.0	52.32	76.8	29.62	-2.0	6.2	87.9	6.2	0.0	3.4	7.474	23.57	21.4	38.0	
2	1280.0	1200.2	295.8	1.74	16.4	154.4	153.4	9.4	725.5	465.9	728.2	51.86	76.6	29.63	11.9	145.6	88.5	144.6	0.0	9.4	7.409	23.45	28.5	37.8	
3	1508.6	628.6	182.0	1.24	12.5	105.5	103.7	7.7	454.8	380.6	756.4	51.42	76.9	29.62	9.0	99.3	89.7	97.6	0.0	7.7	7.346	23.67	27.6	37.2	
4	1518.4	948.6	274.2	1.61	10.0	229.8	226.2	9.2	638.5	474.9	765.7	50.72	77.4	29.62	13.9	216.0	91.2	212.7	0.0	9.2	7.246	24.04	27.0	36.1	
5	1299.0	636.9	157.6	1.01	8.7	135.7	133.1	8.2	382.0	293.0	785.4	49.90	77.8	29.62	4.1	127.3	93.9	124.9	0.0	8.2	7.129	24.36	24.5	35.1	
6	1296.1	957.4	236.2	1.37	10.3	185.9	183.3	8.9	556.3	370.5	831.3	49.50	78.1	29.63	8.5	174.2	95.8	171.8	0.0	8.9	7.072	24.64	24.6	34.4	
7	1294.3	317.1	78.7	0.58	8.3	76.0	73.8	7.4	204.0	227.0	687.8	49.07	78.4	29.63	0.9	71.1	97.1	69.0	0.0	7.4	7.010	24.91	24.2	33.7	
8	1512.1	1148.4	331.6	1.91	11.8	237.1	232.3	11.2	779.5	557.0	770.1	49.12	78.6	29.64	18.1	222.1	98.5	217.5	0.0	11.2	7.017	25.07	25.9	33.5	
9	1517.1	318.2	92.0	0.72	10.1	87.6	84.2	9.2	247.8	275.0	681.9	48.85	78.9	29.64	3.5	81.9	100.3	78.7	0.0	9.2	6.979	25.30	24.6	33.1	
10	1736.7	1099.5	364.1	2.12	13.3	255.9	249.5	13.2	869.8	665.6	747.0	48.79	79.0	29.65	26.8	239.5	101.7	233.5	0.0	13.2	6.970	25.42	25.3	32.9	
11	1739.3	266.5	88.5	0.76	12.1	86.0	81.7	11.2	255.5	322.9	644.5	48.38	79.3	29.65	4.4	80.4	103.5	76.3	0.0	11.2	6.911	25.62	25.8	32.3	
12	1742.3	821.0	271.9	1.53	11.0	204.9	199.5	11.8	649.3	536.5	705.6	48.21	79.3	29.66	16.1	191.5	105.6	186.4	0.0	11.8	6.887	25.63	24.8	32.2	
13	1739.5	544.1	180.6	1.14	10.1	146.3	141.5	11.3	452.3	426.9	694.7	48.04	79.5	29.66	9.7	136.3	107.6	132.1	0.0	11.3	6.863	25.80		31.9	

----- GRAMS/HOUR -----											Raw Exhaust Flow (scmm)	Raw Exhaust Flow (g/h)	Sample Time GP (slpm) (sl)				V _{sf} Ft. ³	VMIX Ft. ³		
Mode	WT. FAC	HC	CO	KNOX	KNO	FUEL	EXHAUST	CO2	NMHC			Mode	Time (Sec.)	GP (g/s)	(slpm)	(sl)				
0.15	1	16.48	42.02	99.80	99.69	1215	279450	5593	16.48	3.87	300321	PARTIC. WT, MG = 0.41	0.00041	1	90	0.088	4.3780	6.5670	0.2319114	3712.8
0.08	2	22.55	80.15	1168.02	1159.89	43530	1417437	133600	22.56	19.60	1523303			2	48	0.454	22.5865	18.0692	0.6381078	1974.8
0.10	3	18.55	61.27	797.21	783.70	27285	1122078	95114	18.56	15.52	1205885			3	60	0.361	17.9598	17.9598	0.6342426	2469.6
0.10	4	22.15	48.98	1732.88	1705.99	38310	1390004	123634	22.16	19.23	1493821			4	60	0.453	22.5368	22.5368	0.7958776	2467.9
0.05	5	19.69	42.37	1022.26	1002.93	22920	794076	77576	19.70	10.98	853384			5	30	0.278	13.8305	6.9153	0.2442097	1235.6
0.05	6	21.44	50.42	1398.52	1379.15	33375	1078194	105433	21.44	14.91	1158723			6	30	0.359	17.8603	8.9301	0.3153644	1234.9
0.05	7	17.88	40.70	571.36	554.89	12240	540835	44646	17.89	7.48	581230			7	30	0.211	10.4973	5.2486	0.1853534	1236.5
0.09	8	27.04	57.45	1780.52	1744.18	46770	1609382	146584	27.05	22.26	1729585			8	54	0.536	26.6660	23.9994	0.8475308	2220.2
0.10	9	22.23	49.64	659.22	633.24	14865	648310	55775	22.23	8.97	696732			9	60	0.256	12.7360	12.7360	0.4497676	2476.1
0.08	10	31.85	64.74	1920.68	1872.89	52185	1897416	162771	31.86	26.24	2039132			10	48	0.619	30.7953	24.6362	0.8700192	1974.0
0.05	11	27.07	59.51	647.42	614.85	15330	750735	58417	27.08	10.38	806807			11	30	0.296	14.7260	7.3630	0.2600219	1239.1
0.05	12	28.53	53.65	1537.87	1497.56	38955	1469344	117201	28.54	20.32	1579088			12	30	0.506	25.1735	12.5868	0.4444969	1235.7
0.05	13	27.26	49.49	1098.22	1062.17	27135	1096555	87432	27.27	15.17	1178455			13	30	0.389	19.3528	9.6764	0.341718	1236.7

WTD AVG BHP = 188.13	KW = 140.29									600 Sec. 0.17 Hr.				P _{mass} g 6.258622 24713.94 1.6194114			
	HC	CO	KNOX	KNO	FUEL	EXHAUST	CO2	NMHC		Raw Exhaust							
WTD AVG GM/H = 22.65	53.86	1055.02	1032	27593	1054476	89729	22.65		1133234								
WTD GM/BHPH = 0.12	0.29	5.61	5.49	146.67		476.95	0.12										
WTD GM/KWH = 0.16	0.38	7.52	7.36	196.68		639.59	0.16										

P_{wm} = 0.0516 g/bhp-hr
P_{wm} = 0.0693 g/kw-hr

HNO Green Fuels
Cummins ISM 400-1800 Serial Nr.: 60412072
Olson-Ecologic Engine Testing Laboratories
Supplemental Emission Test (SET) Test Nr.: HNOSETHYD040513_01

Mode	EngSpd RPM	DynTrq lb-ft	EngPwr Hp	Dilute WCO2 %	Dilute WCO ppm	Dilute WNOx ppm	Dilute WNO ppm	Dilute WHC ppmC	FUEL RT GM/MIN	AirMas scfm	EngExh deg/F	ABSHUM grain/lb	Air In degF	Baro P InHga	Exh. P In.H2O	Dilute KNOx ppm	FuelIn degF	Dilute KNO ppm	Dilute WMethane ppm	Dilute WNMHC ppm	ABSHUM g/kg	Sat Vapor Press mmHg	Oil P psig	Humidy %	CoolOt degF
1	706.4	-0.7	-0.1	0.05	3.3	6.0	5.3	3.8	17.8	97.1	216.3	60.87	80.4	29.81	-2.5	5.7	99.4	5.0	0.1	3.7	8.696	26.57	16.5	39.3	176.8
2	1280.6	1201.0	296.1	1.76	16.7	153.8	150.8	9.8	724.8	462.9	744.3	60.00	80.0	29.84	11.4	148.0	101.9	145.0	0.0	9.8	8.571	26.27	26.1	39.3	179.8
3	1509.4	629.0	182.2	1.25	12.7	104.8	101.0	7.8	454.0	381.5	767.3	59.16	80.0	29.83	8.4	100.6	103.7	96.9	0.0	7.8	8.452	26.24	26.0	38.8	178.7
4	1518.9	948.0	273.8	1.63	8.8	225.7	220.0	9.3	643.0	479.4	776.2	58.68	80.3	29.83	13.4	216.5	105.7	210.9	0.0	9.3	8.383	26.51	25.6	38.1	179.3
5	1299.3	636.9	157.6	1.03	10.3	133.4	129.4	8.0	383.0	295.9	796.9	58.06	80.7	29.83	3.6	127.7	107.7	123.8	0.0	8.0	8.294	26.87	23.5	37.2	179.3
6	1295.6	956.6	235.9	1.40	10.6	181.6	177.9	8.7	557.3	370.4	842.2	57.64	81.0	29.84	8.0	173.7	108.7	170.1	0.0	8.7	8.234	27.11	22.5	36.6	180.2
7	1294.6	317.5	78.7	0.61	8.1	74.8	71.3	7.1	204.0	228.1	695.2	57.08	81.3	29.84	0.5	71.4	109.4	68.0	0.1	7.0	8.154	27.37	22.7	35.9	177.6
8	1512.1	1148.4	331.6	1.96	12.0	228.9	222.5	11.0	781.5	563.9	778.0	57.32	81.5	29.85	17.8	218.8	110.6	212.6	0.0	11.0	8.189	27.56	24.2	35.8	179.7
9	1517.2	318.2	92.0	0.75	9.9	85.7	80.9	8.8	245.5	275.8	688.6	56.82	81.8	29.85	3.0	81.8	111.9	77.1	0.1	8.7	8.117	27.81	23.4	35.2	177.6
10	1736.6	1090.5	361.2	2.15	13.3	247.4	239.3	12.9	864.5	661.5	754.9	57.14	82.0	29.85	26.2	236.3	113.4	228.6	0.0	12.9	8.164	27.99	23.7	35.1	179.6
11	1739.4	266.4	88.6	0.78	11.5	83.3	77.6	10.8	255.0	324.1	650.9	56.41	82.2	29.85	4.0	79.4	115.8	73.9	0.1	10.7	8.058	28.18	24.0	34.5	177.4
12	1742.3	821.3	272.0	1.56	11.0	201.5	194.6	11.5	649.8	534.8	714.5	56.18	82.1	29.86	15.8	192.1	118.4	185.4	0.0	11.5	8.026	28.13	23.2	34.4	179.2
13	1739.7	543.9	180.6	1.16	10.1	141.0	134.7	10.9	453.5	428.1	698.4	56.03	82.3	29.86	9.4	134.3	120.7	128.2	0.1	10.8	8.004	28.23	23.2	34.2	178.8

----- GRAMS/HOUR -----										Raw Exhaust Flow (scmm)	Raw Exhaust Flow (g/h)	Sample Time GP (slpm) (sl)					V _{sf} Ft. ³	VMIX Ft. ³			
Mode	WT. FAC	No	HC	CO	KNOX	KNO	FUEL	EXHAUST	CO2	NMHC	Mode	Time (Sec.)	GP (g/s)	(slpm)	(sl)	V _{sf} Ft. ³	VMIX Ft. ³				
0.15	1	18.16	31.93	92.02	80.17	1065	275450	7466	17.87	3.81	296023	PARTIC. WT, MG =	0.23	0.00023	1	90	0.088	4.3780	6.5670	0.23191	3707.1
0.08	2	23.64	81.67	1188.37	1164.82	43485	1429622	135570	23.64	19.77	1536399		2	48	0.453	22.5368	18.0294	0.6367	1977.0		
0.10	3	18.78	62.10	807.30	777.93	27240	1120635	95924	18.78	15.50	1204334		3	60	0.361	17.9598	17.9598	0.63424	2469.9		
0.10	4	22.39	50.19	1736.67	1691.70	38580	1390697	124860	22.40	19.24	1494567		4	60	0.453	22.5368	22.5368	0.79588	2468.0		
0.05	5	19.19	42.95	1025.27	994.36	22980	800774	79091	19.20	11.08	860583		5	30	0.278	13.8305	6.9153	0.24421	1235.3		
0.05	6	20.87	51.64	1394.20	1365.45	33435	1082898	107841	20.88	14.98	1163778		6	30	0.359	17.8603	8.9301	0.31536	1234.9		
0.05	7	17.13	39.57	573.66	546.65	12240	550712	46802	16.86	7.62	591843		7	30	0.211	10.4973	5.2486	0.18535	1236.3		
0.09	8	26.40	58.75	1754.56	1704.79	46890	1633057	150720	26.40	22.59	1755028		8	54	0.536	26.6660	23.9994	0.84753	2220.9		
0.10	9	21.35	48.34	658.60	620.50	14730	659440	58033	21.06	9.12	708693		9	60	0.256	12.7360	12.7360	0.44977	2476.3		
0.08	10	30.98	64.84	1896.13	1833.76	51870	1903047	165005	30.99	26.32	2045183		10	48	0.619	30.7953	24.6362	0.87002	1974.7		
0.05	11	26.11	56.48	639.47	595.38	15300	761041	60151	25.79	10.53	817882		11	30	0.296	14.7260	7.3630	0.26002	1239.0		
0.05	12	27.74	53.51	1541.92	1488.63	38985	1484791	119698	27.74	20.54	1595689		12	30	0.506	25.1735	12.5868	0.4445	1235.0		
0.05	13	26.27	49.45	1080.87	1031.81	27210	1115344	89073	26.15	15.43	1198648		13	30	0.389	19.3528	9.6764	0.34172	1237.7		

WTD AVG BHP = 187.89	KW = 140.11									600 Sec.	P _{mass} g
	HC	CO	KNOX	KNO	FUEL	EXHAUST	CO2	NMHC	Raw Exhaust	0.17 Hr.	6.257216 24712.22 0.90859
WTD AVG GM/H = 22.59	52.54	1051.50	1015	27571	1061761	91745	22.48	1141063			P_{wm} = 0.0290 g/bhp-hr
WTD GM/BHPH = 0.12	0.28	5.60	5.40	146.74	488.28	0.12					P_{wm} = 0.0389 g/kw-hr
WTD GM/KWH = 0.16	0.37	7.50	7.25	196.78	654.80	0.16					