

AMENDMENTS TO DOCUMENT ECE/TRANS/WP.29/GRPE/2009/10

After the 28th WHDC meeting, the WHDC group would like to submit the following issues to GRPE for consideration and decision.

A. Option 2: Reference fuel

Since EPA does not agree to the fuel specifications in Annex 2, the following alternatives are being proposed.

Alternative 1:

6.9. Specification of the reference fuel

Annex 2 specifies the ranges of parameters of the diesel reference fuel that shall be met for testing. Within the specified ranges, Contracting Parties may require tighter specifications for engines to be type approved or certified in their territory. Since fuel characteristics influence the engine exhaust gas emission, the characteristics of the fuel used for the test shall be determined, recorded and declared with the results of the test.

Annex 2

DIESEL REFERENCE FUEL

Parameter	Unit	Limits <u>1/</u>		Test method <u>5/</u>	
		Minimum	Maximum		
Cetene number		40	57	ISO 5165	
Density at 15 °C	kg/m ³	835	855	ISO 3675	
Distillation:					
- 50 per cent vol.	°C	243	295	ISO 3405	
- final boiling point	°C	321	370		
Flash point	°C	55		ISO 2719	
Kinematic viscosity at 40 °C	mm ² /s	2.0	4.0	ISO 3104	
Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons	per cent m/m	2.0	6.0	EN 12916	
Water content	per cent m/m		0.02	EN-ISO 12937	
Sulphur content	mg/kg		15	EN-ISO 14596	
Total aromatics	per cent m/m	10	35	EN 12916	
Lubricity (HFRR at 60 °C)	µm		400	CEC F-06-A-96	
Oxidation stability @ 110°C <u>2/3/</u>	h	20		EN 14112	
FAME <u>4/</u>	per cent v/v		5.5	EN 14078	

Alternative 2 (leave option 2 in the gtr):

6.9. Specification of the reference fuel

The use of one standardized reference fuel has always been considered as an ideal condition for ensuring the reproducibility of regulatory emission testing, and Contracting Parties are encouraged to use such fuel in their compliance testing. However, until performance requirements (i.e. limit values) have been introduced into this gtr, Contracting Parties to the 1998 Agreement are allowed to define their own reference fuel for their national legislation, to address the actual situation of market fuel for vehicles in use.

The appropriate diesel reference fuels of the European Union, the United States of America and Japan listed in Annex 2 are recommended to be used for testing. Since fuel characteristics influence the engine exhaust gas emission, the characteristics of the fuel used for the test shall be determined, recorded and declared with the results of the test.

B. Corrigendum to table 4

Event	Conditions	Permitted point omissions
Minimum operator demand (idle point)	$n_{ref} = 0$ per cent and $M_{ref} = 0$ per cent and $M_{act} > (M_{ref} - 0.02 M_{max. \text{ mapped torque}})$ and $M_{act} < (M_{ref} + 0.02 M_{max. \text{ mapped torque}})$	speed and power
Minimum operator demand (motoring point)	$M_{ref} < 0$ per cent	power and torque
Minimum operator demand	$n_{act} \leq 1.02 n_{ref}$ and $M_{act} > M_{ref}$ or $n_{act} > n_{ref}$ and $M_{act} \leq M_{ref}$ or $n_{act} > 1.02 n_{ref}$ and $M_{ref} < M_{act} \leq (M_{ref} + 0.02 M_{max. \text{ mapped torque}})$	power and either torque or speed
Maximum operator demand	$n_{act} < n_{ref}$ and $M_{act} \geq M_{ref}$ or $n_{act} \geq 0.98 n_{ref}$ and $M_{act} < M_{ref}$ or $n_{act} < 0.98 n_{ref}$ and $M_{ref} > M_{act} \geq (M_{ref} - 0.02 M_{max. \text{ mapped torque}})$	power and either torque or speed

C. Measurement of methane and non-methane hydrocarbons (proposal Poland)

Fuel	ρ_e	Gas					
		NO _x	CO	HC	CO ₂	O ₂	CH ₄
		$\rho_{gas} [\text{kg/m}^3]$					
		2.053	1.250	^{a)}	1.9636	1.4277	0.716
		$u_{gas}^{\text{b)}$					
Diesel	1.2943	0.001586	0.000966	0.000479	0.001517	0.001103	0.000553
Ethanol	1.2757	0.001609	0.000980	0.000805	0.001539	0.001119	0.000561
CNG ^{c)}	1.2661	0.001621	0.000987	0.000528^{d)}	0.001551	0.001128	0.000565
Propane	1.2805	0.001603	0.000976	0.000512	0.001533	0.001115	0.000559
Butane	1.2832	0.001600	0.000974	0.000505	0.001530	0.001113	0.000558
LPG ^{e)}	1.2811	0.001602	0.000976	0.000510	0.001533	0.001115	0.000559

a) depending on fuel
 b) at $\lambda = 2$, dry air, 273 K, 101.3 kPa
 c) u accurate within 0.2 % for mass composition of: C = 66 - 76 %; H = 22 - 25 %; N = 0 - 12 %
 d) NMHC on the basis of CH_{2.93} (for total HC the u_{gas} coefficient of CH₄ shall be used)
 e) u accurate within 0.2 % for mass composition of: C3 = 70 - 90 %; C4 = 10 - 30 %

Table 5:

Raw exhaust gas u values and component densities

Fuel	ρ_{de}	Gas
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		NO _x	CO	HC	CO ₂	O ₂	CH ₄	
		ρ_{gas} [kg/m ³]						
		2.053	1.250	^{a)}		1.9636	1.4277	0.716
		^{b)} u_{gas}						
Diesel	1.293	0.001588	0.000967	0.000480	0.001519	0.001104	0.000553	
Ethanol	1.293	0.001588	0.000967	0.000795	0.001519	0.001104	0.000553	
CNG ^{c)}	1.293	0.001588	0.000967	0.000517^{d)}	0.001519	0.001104	0.000553	
Propane	1.293	0.001588	0.000967	0.000507	0.001519	0.001104	0.000553	
Butane	1.293	0.001588	0.000967	0.000501	0.001519	0.001104	0.000553	
LPG ^{e)}	1.293	0.001588	0.000967	0.000505	0.001519	0.001104	0.000553	
a) depending on fuel								
b) at $\lambda = 2$, dry air, 273 K, 101.3 kPa								
c) u accurate within 0.2 % for mass composition of: C = 66 - 76 %; H = 22 - 25 %; N = 0 - 12 %								
d) NMHC on the basis of CH _{2.93} (for total HC the u_{gas} coefficient of CH ₄ shall be used)								
e) u accurate within 0.2 % for mass composition of: C3 = 70 - 90 %; C4 = 10 - 30 %								

Table 6:

Diluted exhaust gas u values and component densities

8.6.2. Calculation of NMHC and CH₄ ~~with the non-methane cutter~~

The calculation of NMHC and CH₄ depends on the calibration method used. The following methods are permitted.

- (a) calibration gas – propane; propane bypasses NMC,
(b) calibration gas – methane; methane passes through NMC

The concentration of NMHC and CH₄ shall be calculated as follows for method (a):

$$c_{\text{NMHC}} = \frac{c_{\text{HCW}} - c_{\text{HCW/O}} \times (1 - E_E)}{r_h \times (E_E - E_M)} \quad (67)$$

$$c_{\text{CH}_4} = \frac{c_{\text{HCW/O}} \times (1 - E_M) - c_{\text{HCW}}}{E_E - E_M} \quad (68)$$

The concentration of NMHC and CH₄ shall be calculated as follows for method (b):

$$c_{\text{NMHC}} = \frac{(c_{\text{HCW/O}}) \times (1 - E_M) - c_{\text{HCW}} \times r_h \times (1 - E_M)}{E_E - E_M} \quad (67a)$$

$$c_{\text{CH}_4} = \frac{c_{\text{HCW}} \times r_h \times (1 - E_M) - c_{\text{HCW/O}} \times (1 - E_E)}{r_h \times (E_E - E_M)} \quad (68a)$$

where:

- $c_{\text{HC(w/NMC)}}$ is the HC concentration with sample gas flowing through the NMC, ppm
 $c_{\text{HC(w/oNMC)}}$ is the HC concentration with sample gas bypassing the NMC, ppm
 r_h **is the methane response factor as determined per paragraph 9.3.7.2.**
 E_M is the methane efficiency as determined per paragraph 9.3.8.1.
 E_E is the ethane efficiency as determined per paragraph 9.3.8.2.

If $r_h < 1.05$, it may be omitted in equations 67, 67a and 68a.

9.3.2.5. Non-methane hydrocarbon (NMHC) analysis

The determination of the non-methane hydrocarbon fraction shall be performed with a heated non-methane cutter (NMC) operated in line with an FID as per Annex 3, paragraph A.3.1.4. by subtraction **of the methane concentration from the total hydrocarbon concentration**. For determination of ~~NMHC and~~ CH₄, the FID may be calibrated and spanned with CH₄ calibration gas **passing through the NMC**.

D. Editorial

Before submission to WP.29, the draft gtr will be checked for errors and correct references to tables, diagrams and equations. Annex 6 will be amended in line with the revised NMHC and CH₄ equations.