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Effects of Intermediate Ethanol Blends on Legacy Vehicles and Small Non-Road Engines, Report 1

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Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

EFFECTS OF INTERMEDIATE ETHANOL BLENDS ON LEGACY VEHICLES AND SMALL NON-ROAD ENGINES, REPORT 1

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CONTENTS

Page

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ACRONYMS

ANL	Argonne National Laboratory
BASCO	Briggs and Stratton Company (usually in reference to the Briggs and Stratton emissions testing protocol)
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CA LEV II	California Low Emission Vehicle 2
CO	carbon monoxide
CRC	Coordinating Research Council
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DVPE	dry vapor pressure equivalent
ECU	Engine Control Unit
EERE	Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (DOE)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EtOH	ethanol
FFV	flexible-fuel vehicle
FID	flame ionization detector (instrument for measurement of HC emissions)
full life	full, useful life
H	high speed (mixture adjustment on Stihl line trimmer)
HC	hydrocarbon
L	low speed (mixture adjustment on Stihl line trimmer)
LA	low idle (idle speed adjustment on Stihl line trimmer)
LEV	low emission vehicle
LHV	lower heating value
MIL	malfunction indicator light
NMHC	non-methane hydrocarbons
NMOG	non-methane organic gas
NO_X	oxides of nitrogen/nitrogen oxides [nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)]
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
OEM	original equipment manufacturer
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
PM	particulate matter
RFA	Renewable Fuels Association (Minnesota)
RFS	renewable fuel standard
RIT	Rochester Institute of Technology
RVP	Reid vapor pressure
SG	specific gravity
SNRE	small, non-road engine
TLEV	transitional low emission vehicle
TRC	Transportation Research Center
ULEV	ultra-low emission vehicle
USCAR	United States Council for Automotive Research
WOT	wide-open throttle

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

E.1 IMPACT OF INTERMEDIATE ETHANOL BLENDS ON LEGACY VEHICLES AND ENGINES

In summer 2007, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) initiated a test program to evaluate the potential impacts of intermediate ethanol blends on legacy vehicles and other engines.[*] The purpose of the test program is to assess the viability of using intermediate blends as a contributor to meeting national goals in the use of renewable fuels. Through a wide range of experimental activities, DOE is evaluating the effects of E15 and E20—gasoline blended with 15 and 20% ethanol—on tailpipe and evaporative emissions, catalyst and engine durability, vehicle driveability, engine operability, and vehicle and engine materials.

This first report provides the results available to date from the first stages of a much larger overall test program. Results from additional projects that are currently underway or in the planning stages are not included in this first report. The purpose of this initial study was to quickly investigate the effects of adding up to 20% ethanol to gasoline on the following.

- Regulated tailpipe emissions for 13 popular late model vehicles on a drive cycle similar to real-world driving and 28 small non-road engines (SNREs)[†] under certification or typical in-use procedures.
- Exhaust and catalyst temperatures of the same vehicles under more severe conditions.
- Temperature of key engine components of the same SNREs under certification or typical in-use conditions.
- Observable operational issues with either the vehicles or SNREs during the course of testing.

As discussed in the concluding section of this report, a wide range of additional studies are underway or planned to consider the effects of intermediate ethanol blends on materials, emissions, durability, and driveability of vehicles, as well as impacts on a wider range of non-automotive engines, including marine applications, snowmobiles, and motorcycles.

Section 1 (Introduction) gives background on the test program and describes collaborations with industry and agencies to date. Section 2 (Experimental Setup) provides details concerning test fuels, vehicle and SNRE selection, and test methods used to conduct the studies presented in this report. Section 3 (Results and Discussion) summarizes the vehicle and SNRE studies and presents data from testing completed to date. Section 4 (Next Steps) describes planned future activities. The appendixes provide test procedure details, vehicle and SNRE emissions standards, analysis details, and additional data and tables from vehicle and SNRE tests.

E.2 BACKGROUND

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 calls on the nation to significantly increase its use of renewable fuels to meet its transportation energy needs. The law expands the renewable fuel standard (RFS) to require use of 36 billion gallons of renewable fuel by 2022. Given that ethanol is the most widely used renewable fuel in the U.S. market, ethanol will likely make up a significant portion of the 36-billion-gallon requirement.

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[*] The test program is co-led and funded by the DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Biomass Program and the EERE Vehicle Technologies Program with technical support from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. DOE and the laboratory team have worked closely with representatives from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. auto manufacturers, engine companies, and other organizations to develop and conduct a robust test program.

[†] Ten different equipment models were tested, with multiple copies tested in some cases for a total of 28 engines.

The vast majority of ethanol used in the United States is blended with gasoline to create E10—gasoline with up to 10% ethanol. The remaining ethanol is sold in the form of E85—a gasoline blend with as much as 85% ethanol that can only be used in flexible-fuel vehicles (FFVs). Consumption of E85 is currently limited by both the size of the flex-fuel vehicle fleet and the number of E85 fueling stations.

Given projected growth in ethanol production and the new RFS, most analysts agree that the E10 market will be saturated in the next few years, possibly as soon as 2010. Although DOE remains committed to expanding the E85 infrastructure, that market represented less than 1% of the ethanol consumed in 2007 and will not be able to absorb projected volumes of ethanol in the near-term. Given this reality, DOE and others have begun assessing the viability of using intermediate ethanol blends as a way to accommodate growing volumes of ethanol.

E.3 DEVELOPMENT OF TEST PROGRAM

The DOE team [DOE, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)] has collaborated with industry and other experts regarding the development and implementation of the test program. A number of automotive and non-road engine manufacturers provided significant input into the test protocols. This collaboration was typically coordinated through industry organizations such as the U.S. Council for Automotive Research, the Coordinating Research Council (CRC), the Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, and the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers. Staff at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provided important guidance in helping DOE design tests and select sample vehicles and small engines based on sales volumes and related test programs. In addition, statistical experts at Battelle Memorial Institute assisted in the vehicle selection process and data analysis. Argonne National Laboratory also assisted in data collection. DOE expects to continue to work closely with industry on ongoing and future tests.

Close interactions with representatives from the affected industries and EPA have been particularly helpful in refining or developing test protocols to assess the impact of intermediate ethanol blends on the equipment being tested. With respect to the specific studies presented in this report, standard test procedures were used where possible, but in many cases, test protocols had to be modified or created where they did not yet exist.

E.4 SUMMARY OF VEHICLE TESTS AND DATA

For the studies documented in this report, vehicles were selected based on manufacturer, engine configuration and displacement, emission control system evolution, and model year. An initial group of 11 vehicles was selected primarily to span evolution in emission control system technology and focused on two model years, 2003 and 2007. Five additional popular model vehicles were selected from a set of vehicles identified by CRC as particularly likely to be sensitive to increased ethanol content in gasoline.[*] These five vehicles included three 1999 models, one 2001 model, and one 2004 model. All of the vehicles were tested on federal certification gasoline (E0), E10, E15, and E20—that is, gasoline and three different gasoline/ethanol blends. Due to time constraints in obtaining match-blended fuels, splash blends were used in this study—that is, the E0 certification fuel was simply diluted with appropriate amounts of fuel grade ethanol. Match-blended and splash-blended fuels have different hydrocarbon and volatility characteristics. While the different fuel characteristics were not

[*]The CRC Emissions Committee identified several vehicles suspected of not applying long-term fuel trim under high-load, open-loop conditions (http://www.crcao.com/doingbusiness/recentRFP.html, CRC Project No. E-87-1). Further details are in Sect. 2.2.1.1.

expected to have significant impact on the temperature measurements, the emissions results may have been influenced slightly due to unintended changes in the vehicle cold start and warm up. The effect of different fuel characteristics on vehicle tailpipe emissions is currently being examined in a separate DOE–EPA jointly sponsored project.

This first report provides data from testing completed to date on 13 of the 16 vehicles. Results from the remaining 3 vehicles and additional analysis from the 16-vehicle set will be included in the second report, expected in January 2009.

E.4.1 Fuel Economy

- All 13 vehicles exhibited a loss in fuel economy commensurate with the energy density of the fuel.[*] With E20, the average reduction in fuel economy (i.e., the reduction in miles per gallon) was 7.7 percent compared to E0.
- Limited evaluations of fuel with as much as 30% ethanol were conducted, and the reduction in miles per gallon continued as a linear trend with increasing ethanol content.

E.4.2 Emissions

- Regulated tailpipe emissions remained largely unaffected by the ethanol content of the fuel.
- As ethanol content increased,
  - — oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and non-methane organic gases (NMOG) showed no significant change;
  - — non-methane hydrocarbons and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions dropped slightly on average, although CO did not change appreciably from E10 to E20;
  - — ethanol emissions increased;
  - — acetaldehyde emissions increased,
  - — formaldehyde emissions increased slightly; and
  - — benzene and 1,3-butadiene were expected to decrease due to dilution, but measurements were only conducted on a subset of the vehicles and have not been thoroughly analyzed to date.

E.4.3 Catalyst Temperatures

- At closed-loop operating conditions, catalyst temperatures were cooler or unchanged with higher levels of ethanol.
- Seven of the 13 tested vehicles adjusted fueling with increased ethanol content to maintain a consistent fuel:air equivalence ratio[†] at wide-open throttle (WOT).[‡] In these cases, the catalyst temperatures at equivalent operating conditions were lower or unchanged with ethanol.
- Six of the 13 tested vehicles ran leaner[§] (albeit still rich) with E20 fuel than with E0 fuel at WOT. For these vehicles catalyst temperatures were between 29ºC and 35ºC higher at E20 relative to E0.

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[*] This result was expected because ethanol has about 67% of the energy density of gasoline on a volumetric basis.

[†] Equivalence ratio is a measure of the actual fuel to air (oxidizer) compared to stoichiometric conditions. "Stoichiometric" is the condition in which 100% of both fuel and air are consumed in the combustion reaction, resulting in no excess oxygen or unburned fuel.

[‡] Wide-open throttle (WOT) is the full power condition for spark-ignition engines and is often an open-loop condition.

[§] "Lean" refers to a condition in which 100% of the fuel is consumed, but excess oxygen remains after the reaction. "Rich" refers to a condition where 100% of the air is consumed, but excess unburned fuel remains after combustion.

E.4.4 Operability

Although formal driveability testing wasn't conducted during the testing reported here, no operability or driveability issues were identified using any of the ethanol blends during the limited time of the project. Each vehicle accumulated at least 100 miles on each ethanol blend, and at least 200 miles on gasoline (E0 fuel). Mileage accumulations for the vehicles ranged from 500–1,200 due to additional tests on some of the vehicles. The following observations were noted during the limited test period.

- None of the vehicles displayed a malfunction indicator light (MIL) as a result of the ethanol content of the fuel.
- No fuel filter plugging symptoms were observed.
- No cold start problems were observed in 75°F and 50°F laboratory conditions.
- No fuel leaks or conspicuous degradation of the fuel systems were observed.

E.5 SUMMARY OF SMALL NON-ROAD ENGINE TESTS AND DATA

Millions of SNREs are sold each year, including leaf blowers and line trimmers, lawn mowers, generator sets, and small tractors (all under 25 hp). EPA certifies on the order of 900 engine emission "families" for SNREs each year. Unlike the engines in modern light-duty vehicles, SNREs are typically open-loop engines—that is, these engines do not have exhaust oxygen sensing capabilities and therefore cannot compensate for ethanol content in the fuel. These open-loop engines are commonly air-cooled, and they customarily operate fuel-rich to achieve cooler combustion temperatures for longevity purposes. With a fixed fueling calibration, as ethanol content in the fuel increases, combustion becomes leaner, leading to higher combustion temperatures and higher component temperatures, as well as changes in emissions and sometimes idle speed.

Initial tests conducted by ORNL and NREL focused on identifying emissions or operational issues and measurement of several key engine temperatures with federal certification gasoline (E0) and three splash-blended fuels (E10, E15, and E20). One copy of each engine was tested on all four fuels in this pilot study.

In addition to the ORNL and NREL tests, DOE funded the Transportation Research Center (TRC) through an ORNL subcontract to test four copies of several small engines to full useful life (full life). All of these engines were tested on E0 and then aged on a dedicated fuel—E0, E10, E15, or E20. The tests performed at TRC measured emissions and temperatures at various stages of the engines' lives—when new, at half life, and at full life. The primary focus of these tests was to assess any operational problems during aging to full life and to evaluate how engine operation and emissions change over time with exposure to various levels of ethanol.

Similar to the vehicle tests, splash-blended fuels were used in this study instead of match-blended fuels—that is, the E0 fuel was simply diluted with appropriate amounts of ethanol. Similar to the vehicle results, the different fuel characteristics of match-blended and splash-blended fuels were not expected to have significant impact on temperature. Additionally, the emission results for the SNRE testing are not expected to vary significantly between splash-blended and match-blended fuels because a cold start and warm up was not included in the testing.

E.5.1 Emissions

Results from the tests of 28 SNREs generally indicated that as ethanol content increased to as much as 20%, open loop engines operated leaner with increasing ethanol. Effects of this enleanment* on emissions included the following.

- NO_X emissions increased.
- HC emissions generally decreased.
- Regulated emissions—combined HC + NO_X—decreased in most cases.
- CO emissions decreased.

E.5.2 Performance and Operability

Performance varied considerably among the engines tested, regardless of the fuel used. Therefore, it is not possible to completely isolate the effects of ethanol on operability. However, a few observations are noteworthy.

- With greater ethanol content, temperatures of the exhaust components, cylinder head, and cylinders generally increased. The largest increases were in exhaust temperature, rising between 10°C to 50°C from E0 to E15 and between 20°C to 70°C from E0 to E20. For the six engines in the pilot study in which temperatures were measured on all four fuels for each engine, temperature increases from E10 to E15 ranged between 5°C to 10°C.
- With greater ethanol content, three handheld trimmers demonstrated higher idle speed and experienced unintentional clutch engagement. The increased speed was again caused by the fuel:air mixture enleanment which can be adjusted and mitigated in some engines.
- Residential and Commercial Class I and Class IV engines were aged to full life. The residential Class I as well as the commercial engines exhibited no sensitivity to ethanol from a durability perspective. The effect of ethanol on the durability of the residential Class IV engines was not clear given that a number of these engines failed during full-life aging regardless of fuel type.
- Although not specifically characterized, no obvious materials compatibility issues were noted during the limited duration of this program.
- In the case of the 2-cylinder engine tested, temperatures and emissions varied from cylinder-to-cylinder due to differences in the air-fuel distribution between cylinders. Given this observation, multicylinder open-loop engines may prove to be more sensitive to ethanol blends.

*Enleanment means moving toward a leaner fuel : air equivalence ratio. In this case, from a rich condition to a leaner (albeit still rich) fuel : air equivalence ratio.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 calls on the nation to significantly increase its use of renewable fuels to meet its transportation energy needs. The law establishes a new renewable fuel standard (RFS) that requires the nation to use 36 billion gallons of renewable fuel in its vehicles by 2022. Given that ethanol is the most widely used renewable fuel in the United States[*] and production is expected to grow steadily over the next several years, ethanol—both from corn[†] and from cellulosic feedstocks—will likely make up a significant portion of the new renewable fuel requirements. The vast majority of ethanol used in the United States is blended with gasoline to create E10—that is, gasoline with up to 10% ethanol. The remaining ethanol is sold in the form of E85—a gasoline blend with as much as 85% ethanol that can only be used in flexible-fuel vehicles (FFVs). Consumption of E85 is currently limited by both the size of the flex-fuel vehicle fleet and the number of E85 fueling stations.[‡] While U.S. automakers have committed to significantly ramping up production of FFVs, only about 7% of the existing U.S. fleet is replaced each year. That means a significant number of the non-FFVs in use today will remain in the vehicle stock for many years to come.

In light of projected growth in ethanol production, as well as the new RFS, most analysts agree that the E10 market will be saturated in the next few years, possibly as soon as 2010.[§] Although the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) remains committed to expanding E85 infrastructure, that market will not be able to absorb projected volumes of ethanol in the near-term. Given this reality, DOE and others have begun assessing the viability of using intermediate ethanol blends as one way to potentially accommodate growing volumes of ethanol.

In summer 2007, DOE initiated a test program to assess the potential impacts of intermediate ethanol blends on typical vehicles (non-FFVs) as well as on other engines that rely on gasoline. The latter include small non-road engines (SNREs) such as those used in lawn and garden equipment and engines for marine applications, motorcycles, and snowmobiles.

The DOE program has been co-led and funded by the DOE Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) Biomass Program and the EERE Vehicle Technologies Program with technical support from the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) and the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). Before designing the test program, DOE tasked ORNL to conduct a literature search on the subject, which indicated that insufficient data exists to predict the impacts of these fuels on U.S. vehicles and engines.[**]

DOE's test program focuses specifically on the effects of E15 and E20—gasoline blended with 15 and 20% ethanol—but considers both E0 (gasoline) and E10 as baseline fuels. Through a wide range of experimental activities, DOE is evaluating the effects of these intermediate ethanol blends on the emissions (both tailpipe and evaporative), catalyst and engine durability, vehicle driveability or engine operability, and vehicle and engine materials compatibility.

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[*] In 2007, the United States produced more than 6.5 billion gallons of ethanol and imported another 450 million gallons.

[†] The law puts a 15-billion-gallon limit on credits available for the amount of corn ethanol that can contribute to the renewable fuel standard.

[‡] Less than 1% of the ethanol used in the United States today is sold in the form of E85. Approximately 7 million flex-fuel vehicles, or about 3% of the U.S. fleet, are in use today with less than 1% of U.S. fueling stations providing E85.

[§] At this time, less than 50% of gasoline is blended with 10% ethanol due to blending infrastructure limitations, some state specifications, and other factors. If these limits are removed, the E10 market could be saturated once ethanol levels reach about 14 billion gallons.

[**] R. Bechtold, J. F. Thomas, S. P. Huff, J. P. Szybist, T. J. Theiss, B. H. West, M. Goodman, T. A. Timbario, "Technical Issues Associated with the Use of Intermediate Ethanol Blends (>E10) in the U.S. Legacy Fleet," ORNL/TM-2007/37, August 2007.

This first report provides the results available to date from the first stages of a much larger overall test program. Results from additional projects that are currently underway or in the planning stages are not included in this first report. The purpose of this initial study was to quickly investigate the effects of adding up to 20% ethanol to gasoline on the following.

- Regulated tailpipe emissions for 13 popular late model vehicles on a drive cycle similar to real-world driving and 28 SNREs under certification or typical in-use conditions.[*]
- Exhaust and catalyst temperatures of the same vehicles under more severe conditions.
- Temperature of key engine components of the same SNREs under certification or typical in-use conditions.
- Observable operational issues with either the vehicles or SNREs during the course of testing. (Studies focused on operational issues, including safety aspects of personal and recreational engines, are viewed as important but are beyond the scope of this first report.)

Table 1.1 summarizes the work covered in this report as well as planned future work.

1.2 TEST PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The DOE team (DOE, NREL, and ORNL) collaborated with industry and other experts regarding the development and implementation of the test program. A number of automotive and non-road engine manufacturers provided significant input to the test protocols. This collaboration was typically coordinated through industry organizations such as the U.S. Council for Automotive Research, the Coordinating Research Council (CRC), the Outdoor Power Equipment Institute, the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, the Association of International Automobile Manufacturers, and the National Marine Manufacturers Association. Staff at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) provided important guidance for test design and sample vehicle and small engine selection based on sales volumes and related test programs. In addition, statistical experts at Battelle Memorial Institute assisted in the vehicle selection process and data analysis. Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) also assisted in data collection. DOE expects to continue to work closely with industry, EPA, and others on ongoing and future tests.

Close interactions with representatives from the affected industries as well as EPA have been particularly helpful in refining or developing test protocols to assess the impact of intermediate ethanol blends on the equipment being tested. With respect to the specific studies presented in this report, standard test procedures were used where possible; but in many cases, test protocols had to be modified or created where they did not yet exist.

In the interest of gathering data as quickly, accurately, and efficiently as possible, DOE is working with industry and EPA to leverage parallel and related studies where possible. In some cases, DOE is funding studies jointly with industry; however, in all instances independent laboratories conduct the tests and provide raw data. These efforts include, but are not limited to, the following.

- DOE is providing technical input, reviewing data, and monitoring progress of intermediate blends testing underway at other organizations [e.g., Rochester Institute of Technology (RIT), State of Minnesota, Renewable Fuels Association (RFA)]. The Minnesota/RFA E20 studies include a project to assess the materials compatibility of E20 on typical fuel system materials. In the case of RIT, test protocols have been harmonized to potentially allow combined analysis of this dataset with DOE's dataset once testing is completed.
- Four of the vehicle test projects are being conducted in partnership with CRC, a research organization established and funded by the automotive and petroleum industry. These studies are jointly funded by DOE and CRC.

[*]Ten different equipment models were tested, with multiple copies tested in some cases for a total of 28 engines.

This report provides results available to date from the first stages of the overall test program. Emissions and temperature data, as well as operational observations, from testing 13 vehicles and 28 SNREs are summarized.

Section 2 (Experimental Setup) provides detailed information concerning the protocols and procedures used to conduct the studies presented in this report. Section 3 (Results and Discussion) summarizes the vehicle and SNRE studies and presents data from testing completed to date. Section 4 (Next Steps) describes planned future work. The appendixes provide test procedure details, vehicle and SNRE emissions standards, analysis details, and additional data and tables from vehicle and SNRE tests.

Table 1.1. Summary of DOE intermediate ethanol blends programs

Intermediate blends test	Scope of project	Test labs	Status
Programs covered in the report			
Vehicle emissions and catalyst temperature	Focus on regulated tailpipe emissions, exhaust and catalyst temperatures, and short-term operational issues. A total of 16 late model vehicles are in the study.	ORNL, TRC, NREL/CDPHE (Colorado Department of Public Health—Aurora Emissions Technical Center)	Data for 13 vehicles at 75°F are provided in this report. Data from remaining 3 vehicles and 50°F testing expected in January 2009.
Small, non-road engines—emissions, temperatures, full, useful life (full life)	Focus on emissions, operating temperatures, performance issues. 28 engines tested; 17 of these engines operated to full life with emissions monitoring.	ORNL, NREL, TRC	Completed.
Ongoing and future testing			
Vehicle emissions with various gasolines and ethanol blends	Focus on the effect of various fuel characteristics on tailpipe emissions. Cosponsored by EPA as part of its EPAct Program to revise the Complex Model. 22 vehicles and 30+ different fuels are in the study.	Southwest Research Institute (SwRI)	Phase I complete. Phase II in progress.
Evaporative emissions	Focus on evaporative emissions and permeation. Collaboration with CRC Project E-77. Managed by Harold Haskew & Associates. 10 vehicles are in the study.	ATL	In progress.
Catalyst durability	Focus on long-term catalyst durability. Collaboration with CRC Project E-87. Phase I: Initially screening 25 vehicles (CRC). Phase II: Testing and aging of up to 80 vehicles (ORNL/CRC).	TRC SwRI	In progress.
Driveability	Focus on driveability issues, including cold start. Collaboration with CRC Project CM-138. Six non-FFVs are in the study; further studies including high ambient temperature and high altitude are planned.	Yakima, Washington, test track	Testing completed; analysis underway and CRC report is expected November 2008.
Fuel system materials compatibility	Focus on fuel systems components compatibility. Collaboration with CRC Project AVFL-15.	TRC	In progress.
Specialty engines	Snowmobiles, motorcycles, marine, ATVs, other.	TBD	Test plans under development.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

The DOE team used existing test protocols where available and developed test plans where needed to evaluate E0, E10, E15, and E20 on vehicles and SNREs. In some cases, the DOE team adjusted test procedures based on manufacturer input. The specific procedures for all tests are outlined in this section.

2.1 TEST FUELS AND ANALYSIS

Four fuels of varying ethanol blend level were included in this program to determine each vehicle's or small engine's response to intermediate ethanol blend concentrations. Ethanol blend concentration levels were specified on a volume-percent basis and included 0, 10, 15, and 20% (E0, E10, E15, and E20). E0 and E10 were both included as they represent legal fuels for sale in the United States.

All fuels were splash blends of E0 (certification gasoline, i.e., Indolene) with fuel grade ethanol (per ASTM D4806) supplied by Gage Products Company. Splash blends were used for expediency in this pilot study due to the long iterative development process required to obtain match-blended fuels. The main differences in fuel chemistry between splash-blended and match-blended fuels are expected to be vapor pressure and hydrocarbon profile, neither of which is expected to have a significant effect on the major findings of this study. This assertion will be validated by other programs within the DOE test matrix, which will use match-blended fuels.

Fuels were analyzed by the Fuel Analysis Laboratory at Southwest Research Institute. Table 2.1 summarizes the analyses performed and methods used.

Additional analyses were performed on a subset of the fuels used (those supplied to NREL) to better understand fuel chemistry effects. These additional analyses included distillation (ASTM D86), research octane (ASTM D2699), motor octane (ASTM D2700), benzene content (ASTM D5580), and detailed hydrocarbon analysis (ASTM D6729). A summary of all fuel analysis results will be included in the second report, expected in January 2009. A summary of selected fuel properties for fuel samples taken from each of the test laboratories is included in Table 2.2. Fuels labeled as ANL and ORNL were used for ANL-specific and ORNL-specific vehicle testing at the Transportation Research Center (TRC). ORNL fuels were also supplied directly to the ORNL laboratory for in-house vehicle and small engine testing. NREL fuels were used for all vehicle tests at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) test site.

Table 2.1. Test fuel property measurements

Property	ASTM specification	Description
Volume percent ethanol and oxygen weight fraction	D5599	Standard test method for determination of oxygenates in gasoline by gas chromatography and oxygen selective flame ionization detection
Dry vapor pressure	D5191	Standard test method for vapor pressure of petroleum products (mini method)
Lower heating value	D240	Standard test method for heat of combustion of liquid hydrocarbon fuels by bomb calorimeter
Specific gravity	D4052	Standard test method for density and relative density of liquids by digital density meter
Carbon/hydrogen weight fraction	D5291	Standard test method for instrumental determination of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen in petroleum products and lubricants

Table 2.2. Test fuel properties

Test laboratory	Fuel	EtOH (vol %)	DVPE (psi)	LHV (BTU/lbm)	SG	C (wt frac)	H (wt frac)	O (wt frac)
NREL	E0	0.0	8.96	18,533	0.746	0.8615	0.1305	0.0000
	E10	9.9	9.81	17,873	0.750	0.8184	0.1237	0.0365
	E15	13.9	9.63	17,471	0.752	0.8072	0.1268	0.0511
	E20	18.6	9.65	17,091	0.754	0.7877	0.1292	0.0679
ORNL	E0	0.0	8.40	18,534	0.746	0.8683	0.1297	0.0000
	E10	9.1	9.48	17,844	0.750	0.8256	0.1262	0.0336
	E15	14.4	9.33	17,485	0.752	0.8016	0.1252	0.0527
	E20	19.8	9.23	17,043	0.755	0.7966	0.1284	0.0723
ANL	E0	0.0	8.49	18,542	0.746	0.8683	0.1285	0.0000
	E10	9.9	9.34	17,793	0.751	0.8229	0.1285	0.0362
	E15	14.3	9.39	17,412	0.752	0.8058	0.1341	0.0524
	E20	19.6	9.15	17,044	0.755	0.7897	0.1271	0.0717

Abbreviations: EtOH = ethanol; DVPE = dry vapor pressure equivalent; LHV = lower heating value; SG = specific gravity; C = carbon; H = hydrogen; O = oxygen.

2.2 VEHICLES

2.2.1 Experimental Parameters

The main factors in the experimental setup for this study were

- fuel type,
- vehicle type, and
- test cycle.

Vehicles were selected based on manufacturer and engine configuration (cylinders and displacement, etc). Fuels were chosen to include both currently legal and potential intermediate ethanol blends. Each vehicle was tested using four fuels of varying ethanol blend levels. Emissions were determined using the LA92 drive cycle, also known as the unified cycle.[*] The LA92 was chosen for all emissions testing based on consultation with EPA and the fact that it is being used in the EPAct program. This cycle is considered representative of real-world emission changes as it more accurately represents typical acceleration rates and speeds of actual drivers on the road than does the Federal Test Procedure (used for emissions certification testing). Details on test and measurement hardware and test procedures are provided in Appendix A, as well as emissions standards relevant to the vehicles tested to date.

2.2.1.1 Vehicle selection

A database of registered vehicles was purchased from R. L. Polk & Co. to characterize the population of light-duty vehicles in the U.S. fleet during 2007. Table 2.3 shows the number of

[*] http://www.arb.ca.gov/msei/onroad/briefs/Publication3.pdf

Table 2.3. Number of registered gasoline-powered vehicles[a] in the United States on January 1, 2007—by model year period, manufacturer, and number of cylinders (vehicle numbers are in thousands)

Model year period	Manufacturer	Number of cylinders				Total
		4	6	8	Other	
Pre-1996 (Tier 0 and older)	**All**	**25,948**	**34,597**	**16,512**	**1,573**	**78,630**
1996–1999 (Tier 1)	Chrysler	1,338	3,943	1,584	45	**6,910**
	Ford	1,894	5,100	4,021	100	**11,116**
	GM	3,421	7,090	3,851	44	**14,406**
	Honda	2,581	540	–	35	**3,157**
	Nissan	1,146	914	28	0	**2,088**
	Toyota	2,492	1,438	130	1	**4,061**
	Volkswagen	542	188	6	0	**737**
	Other	2,228	1,206	294	278	**4,006**
	Subtotal	**15,642**	**20,420**	**9,915**	**504**	**46,481**
2000–2004 (Tier 2 Transitional)	Chrysler	1,788	4,191	2,445	25	**8,449**
	Ford	1,586	5,603	5,300	256	**12,744**
	GM	3,474	9,894	5,996	88	**19,452**
	Honda	3,671	2,154	–	0	**5,825**
	Nissan	1,293	2,045	163	0	**3,501**
	Toyota	3,778	3,174	1,001	–	**7,953**
	Volkswagen	1,309	474	55	0	**1,838**
	Other	4,466	4,139	784	447	**9,836**
	Subtotal	**21,366**	**31,673**	**15,743**	**816**	**69,598**
2005–2007 (Tier 2)	Chrysler	767	2,528	1,071	8	**4,373**
	Ford	715	2,095	1,934	43	**4,786**
	GM	1,652	3,589	2,265	273	**7,779**
	Honda	1,752	1,273	–	–	**3,025**
	Nissan	872	1,088	238	–	**2,199**
	Toyota	2,457	1,935	499	–	**4,892**
	Volkswagen	288	91	41	181	**601**
	Other	1,956	2,000	425	278	**4,659**
	Subtotal	**10,458**	**14,599**	**6,474**	**782**	**32,313**
Grand total		**73,414**	**101,289**	**48,645**	**3,675**	**227,022**

[a]Does not include flexible-fuel vehicles.

gasoline-powered (non-FFV) registered vehicles by model year period, manufacturer, fuel type, and number of cylinders. The total population includes all vehicle manufacturers; however, subtotals are presented only for the top seven vehicle manufacturers. The Polk database also provided details such as vehicle make and model, engine displacement, fuel type, and transmission type.

Model year periods were generally defined to correspond to different regulatory periods. For the purposes of this study, vehicles were categorized by model year into four basic emission level groups as follows.

- Tier 0, Pre-1996: Tier 0 gaseous emissions standards were in force from 1981 through 1993 (although not denoted Tier 0 until 1987). These standards were phased out from 1994 through 1996.
- Tier 1, 1996 through 1999: Tier 1 emissions standards were phased in from 1994 through 1996 with full compliance required in 1996.

- Tier 2 Transitional, 2000 through 2004: The National Low Emission Vehicle program began transition to Tier 2 emissions levels from 2000 through 2004.
- Tier 2, 2004 through 2007: Tier 2 emissions standards were phased in for light-duty passenger car vehicles beginning in 2004 with full compliance required in 2007.

Vehicles were selected to meet several analysis objectives. Of the initial eleven vehicles, three pairs were selected to represent a range of engine sizes and manufacturers, with each pair consisting of a 2003 and a 2007 vehicle from the same manufacturer and similar engine configuration. The vehicle pairs were chosen to evaluate the effect of ethanol during the progression in emissions control technology from transitional Tier 2 to full Tier 2 compliance.

- 2003 and 2007 Toyota Camry 2.4L I4
- 2003 and 2007 GM LeSabre/Lucerne 3.8L V6
- 2003 and 2007 Ford F150 5.4L V8

Five additional vehicles were selected based on sales volume data; however, some consideration was also given to vehicles that complemented those selected for EPA's EPAct study, which involved a similar test protocol.

- 2003 Ford Taurus 3.0L V6
- 2003 Nissan Altima 3.5L V6
- 2007 Honda Accord 2.4L I4
- 2007 Chrysler Town & Country 3.3L V6
- 2007 GM Silverado 4.8L V8

Following this initial selection of 11 vehicles (Phase A), a second set of vehicles was selected (Phase B). These vehicles were selected using information from auto manufacturers concerning specific models that were most likely to be sensitive to increased ethanol content in gasoline,[*] while also considering sales volumes.

- 1999 Honda Civic
- 2004 VW Golf GTI
- 1999 Ford Crown Victoria[†]
- 1999 Toyota Corolla[†]
- 2001 Chrysler PT Cruiser[†]

A summary of all vehicles selected for testing is included in Table 2.4. This table contains information about each vehicle, including odometer reading, engine family, applicable emissions standard, and current status within test program.

Results presented in this report are based on results from the 11 vehicles selected in Phase A and two of the five Phase B vehicles. Although these 13 vehicles were not selected "at random," with the exception of the 1999 Honda Civic they are generally representative of the population of late model gasoline-powered vehicles (model year 2000 to 2007) that were on the road in early 2007. In particular, the number of vehicles tested was nearly proportional to the population counts for each manufacturer, engine size category (number of cylinders), and emissions standard period (Transitional Tier 2: 2000 through 2004 or Tier 2: 2005 through 2007).

[*]The CRC Emissions Committee identified several vehicles suspected of not applying long term fuel trim under high-load, open-loop conditions (http://www.crcao.com/doingbusiness/recentRFP.html, CRC Project No. E-87-1).

[†]Not included in this report (testing not complete).

Table 2.4. Test vehicle list

OEM (make)	Model	Year	Engine	Initial odometer reading (miles)	EPA engine family	Emission standard	Testing status	Test site	Phase
Chrysler	Town & Country	2007	3.3 L V6	35,000	7CRXT03.8NEO	Tier 2, Bin 5	Complete	NREL/CDPHE	A
Ford	F150	2007	5.4 L V8	28,600	7FMXT05.44H7	Tier 2, Bin 8	Complete	TRC	A
Ford	F150	2003	5.4 L V8	57,000	3MFXT05.4PFB	Tier 1 LEV	Complete	TRC	A
Ford	Taurus	2003	3.0 L V6	89,600	3FMXV03.0VF3	Tier 2, Bin 8	Complete	TRC	A
GM (Buick)	Lucerne	2007	3.8 L V6	10,000	7GMXV03.9146	Tier 2, Bin 5 (CA LEV II)	Complete	NREL/CDPHE and ORNL[a]	A
GM (Buick)	LeSabre	2003	3.8 L V6	78,000	3GMXV03.8044	Tier 2, Bin 8	Complete	NREL/CDPHE	A
GM	Silverado	2007	4.8 L V8	12,800	7GMXT05.3379	Tier 2, Bin 8	Complete	TRC	A
Honda	Accord	2007	2.4 L I4	11,400	7HNXV02.4KKC	Tier 2, Bin 5 (CA LEV II)	Complete	TRC	A
Nissan	Altima	2003	3.5 L V6	53,300	3NSXV03.5C7A	LEV	Complete	TRC	A
Toyota	Camry	2007	2.4 L I4	26,440	7TYXV02.4BEB	Tier 2, Bin 5	Complete	ORNL and NREL/CDPHE[a]	A
Toyota	Camry	2003	2.4 L I4	72,800	3TYXV02.4HHA	ULEV	Complete	ORNL	A
Honda	Civic	1999	1.6 L I4	79,680	XHNXV01.6TA3	Tier 1	Complete	ORNL	B
VW	Golf GTI	2004	1.8 L I4 Turbo	32,900	4ADXV01.8356	Tier 2, Bin 8	Complete	ORNL	B
Chrysler	PT Cruiser	2001	2.4 L I4	93,400	1CRXV02.4VD0	NLEV	Under test	NREL/CDPHE	B
Ford	Crown Victoria	1999	4.6 L V8	50,900	XFMXV04.6VBE	ULEV	Under test	NREL/CDPHE	B
Toyota	Corolla	1999	1.8 L I4	96,400	XTYXV01.8XBA	Tier 1	Under test	NREL/CDPHE	B

[a]Round-robin vehicle to be tested at two sites.

2.2.1.2 Test sites

Vehicle testing was conducted simultaneously at three separate emissions laboratories to expedite the program.

- ORNL, Knoxville, Tennessee
- TRC, East Liberty, Ohio
- CDPHE emissions test laboratory, Aurora, Colorado

Limited cross-check of emissions results among the laboratories was performed because only relative changes in emissions and performance caused by increasing ethanol concentration in the fuel were being evaluated. Two vehicles (the 2007 Buick Lucerne and the 2007 Toyota Camry) were swapped between NREL and ORNL to examine altitude effects. These results were not available for this first report; however, data will be included as part of the second report, expected in January 2009.

2.2.1.3 Test condition temperature

Nominal testing temperature for all laboratories was 75°F per Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) requirements. Testing at 50°F was also conducted in Colorado. Test results at 50°F are not included in this first report but will be included as part of the second report. Testing over a wider temperature range will be necessary to fully evaluate the vehicle emissions impacts of intermediate ethanol blends; however, such testing was beyond the scope of this pilot program.

2.2.2 Statistical Analysis

For this first report, statistical analysis was conducted to address two main objectives.

1. Determine whether the relative change in emissions when using ethanol in the fuel (E10, E15, or E20) versus E0, averaged across all vehicles, is different from zero.
2. Determine whether the percentage of vehicles that experience an increase in emissions when using ethanol fuel versus E0 is different from 50%.

A more detailed statistical analysis will be performed to address other objectives once testing of all 16 vehicles is complete. This detailed analysis will include evaluation of the relationship between engine/vehicle characteristics and the impact of ethanol on emissions and fuel economy. Influence of such variables as engine displacement, number of cylinders, emissions certification level of vehicle, and fuel trim strategy for open-loop operation will be considered. Analysis of individual LA92 phase ("bag") emissions will also be included. This full analysis will be included in the second report.

The current approach involved calculating the change in average measured emissions and fuel economy (based on triplicate emissions tests) between the fuels containing ethanol (E10, E15, and E20) and E0. The relative change for each vehicle was obtained by dividing by the average emissions with E0. The null hypothesis assumed for all data was that there is no correlation between ethanol content of the fuel and emissions or fuel economy results. Thus, the average change in emissions among all vehicles should be zero and the percentage of vehicles with positive changes in emissions should be 50%.

To address the first objective, a standard t-test was performed to test the hypothesis that the average change is zero. For this analysis, the 13 tested vehicles were treated as a random sample from the population of late model vehicles (model year 2000 to 2007) in the United States in early 2007. Although the vehicles were not selected at random, they are generally representative of the target population, as discussed above. The use of a t-test is equivalent to calculating 95% confidence limits on the average change in emissions. For example, if the t-test determines that the estimated average change in emissions is statistically significant (i.e., different from zero) at the 5% significance level;

then the 95% confidence bounds on the estimated average would not include the value zero. That is, the magnitude of the confidence limit is smaller than the magnitude of the estimated average change.

The second objective was addressed using the "sign" test to determine whether the frequency of positive or negative changes (among the 13 vehicles) was significantly different from 50%. According to this procedure, if 11 or more of the changes in emissions among the 13 vehicles have the same sign (positive or negative), the finding is statistically significant at the 5% level. Significance levels were determined using the binomial probability distribution function. Generally, the sign test and the t-test produce similar results.

This analysis was performed using the various procedures in the Statistical Analysis System (SAS) software package.

2.3 SMALL NON-ROAD ENGINES

2.3.1 Experimental Parameters

SNREs were examined in two distinct studies: a 6-engine pilot study and a 22-engine full-useful-life (full-life) study. The main factors in the experimental setup for the two studies were

- fuel type,
- engine type,
- emissions test cycles, and
- aging test cycles.

2.3.1.1 Engine selection

SNREs under 25 hp are categorized by EPA according to engine displacement and application. A summary of engine classifications is shown in Table 2.5. The highlighted sections of this table represent the classifications that have been tested under the first phase of this test program.

Table 2.5. Small non-road engine classification descriptions per 40 CFR 90[a]

Class	Type	Typical application	Displacement (cc)	Full, useful life (hr)		ISO 8178 emissions test cycle[b]
				Residential (moderate use)	Commercial (extended use)	
I-A	Non-handheld	Lawnmower small generator set	<66	50	300	G1 or G2
I-B			66 ≤ disp < 100	125	500	
I			100 ≤ disp < 225	125	500	
II	Non-handheld	Larger equip. small tractor	≥225	250	1,000	G1 or G2
III	Handheld	Line-trimmer blower chainsaw	<20	50	300	G3
IV			20 ≤ disp < 50			
V			≥50			

[a]Highlighted sections indicate the classifications that have been tested under the first phase of this test program.

[b]Cycles described in greater detail in Table 2.7.

EPA staff were consulted on engine selection and equipment to ensure that engines selected reflected those commonly found in popular, high sales volume equipment.

The laboratories conducting the pilot studies were not equipped with small engine dynamometers, so engines that could readily be operated using the installed machine in lieu of a dynamometer were preferentially considered for both studies. Aging engines using the installed machine in the full-life study allowed aging of all engines in parallel with a realistic, in-use load.

The pilot study focused on these engine classes/classifications, as detailed in Table 2.6.

- Class I and II engines—generator sets
  - 1 commercial Class I (500 hr life)
  - 1 field-aged Class I (no full-life hour requirement in 1999)
  - 1 residential Class II (250 hr life)
  - 1 commercial Class II (1,000 hr life)
- Class IV engines
  - 1 residential blower (50 hr life)
  - 1 commercial line trimmer (300 hr life)

The subcontracted full-life study focused on these four engine classes as highlighted in Table 2.6.

- Power washer—1 residential Class I (125 hr life power washer)
- Generator set—1 commercial Class I (500 hr life generator)
- Leaf blower—1 residential Class IV (50 hr life leaf blower)
- Line trimmer—1 commercial Class IV (300 hr life line trimmer)

The engines selected allowed for full-life testing to be conducted on the equipment rather than on the dynamometer allowing all four engines of a type to be aged in parallel on their respective fuels without tying up dynamometer stands.

2.3.1.2 Emission test cycles

SNREs are categorized by EPA according to engine displacement and application, which determine the required emissions test cycle, as noted in Table 2.5. A summary of emission test cycle requirements and weighting factors for computing composite emissions is shown in Table 2.7 and described below.

During G1 and G2 emission tests, the engine is operated in the following manner.

- Mode Point 1 (Title 40 CFR 90 A-Cycle): Engine operated at intermediate (G1) or rated (G2) speed at wide-open throttle (WOT).
- Mode Points 2–5 (Title 40 CFR 90 A-Cycle): The governor in its production configuration will control engine speed at the specified load points.
- Mode Point 6 (Title 40 CFR 90 A-Cycle): If engine does not have a user selectable governor, it will be allowed to operate at high idle speed determined by the installed governor. Otherwise, the engine will be operated at user selectable low idle speed.

During G3 emissions tests, the engine is operated in the following manner.

- Mode Point 1 (Title 40 CFR 90 C-Cycle): Engine operated at rated speed at WOT.
- Mode Point 6 (Title 40 CFR 90 C-Cycle): If engine does not have a user selectable governor, it will be allowed to operate at high idle speed determined by the installed governor. Otherwise, the engine will be operated at user selectable low idle speed.

These testing procedures were largely followed in both the pilot and full-life studies; however, any deviations are noted in the Test Procedures section of Appendix B. Appendix B also contains tables showing the Phase 1 and Phase 2 emissions standards applicable to SNREs.

Table 2.6. SNRE equipment tested in pilot and full-useful-life (full-life) studies

Equipment tested (EPA family number)	Class residential/ commercial	Engine size (cc)	Full life (hr)	Included full-life testing	Testing laboratory	New/full life	Number of engines[a]
Pilot study							
Honda generator **2HNXS.1961AK**	I—Commercial	196	500	No	ORNL	New	1
Honda generator[b] (used) **XHNXS.1631AA**	I—N/A	163	NA	Yes[b]	ORNL	Full life	1
Briggs and Stratton generator **7BSXS.2492HC**	II—Residential	249	250	No	ORNL	New	1
Kohler generator **6KHXS.7252GC**	II—Commercial	725 (2-cyl)	1,000	No	ORNL	New	1
Poulan leaf blower **7PWES.0254BM**	IV—Residential	25	50	Yes	NREL	New	1
Stihl line trimmer **6A8XS.0284RA**	IV—Commercial	28.4	300	No	NREL	New	1
Full-life study							
Briggs & Stratton power washer **6BSXS.1581VG**	I—Residential	158	125	Yes	TRC	Both	6
Honda generator **6HNXS.196A5A**	I—Commercial	196	500	Yes	TRC	Both	4
Weed Eater blower **7PWES.0254BA**	IV—Residential	23	50	Yes	TRC	Both	8
Stihl line trimmer **6A8XS.0314RC**	IV—Commercial	31.4	300	Yes	TRC	Both	4

[a]Where number of engines is greater than four, more than four engines were baselined before commencement of aging four engines.

[b]The used Honda engine at ORNL was field aged (considered full life given its age) and tested on only E0, E10, and E20.

Table 2.7. ISO 8178 emission test cycles

Test cycle	Mode weighting factors from ISO 8178 test cycle										
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Torque, %	100	75	50	25	10	100	75	50	25	10	0
	Rated speed					**Intermediate speed**					**Low idle**
G1	–	–	–	–	–	0.90	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.07	0.05
G2	0.09	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.07	–	–	–	–	–	0.05
G3	0.85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.15

2.3.1.3 Test sites

SNRE testing was conducted at the following laboratories.

- Pilot study
  - ORNL—Fuels, Engines, and Emissions Research Center, Knoxville, Tennessee
  - NREL—ReFUEL Laboratory, Golden, Colorado*
- Full-life study
  - TRC, East Liberty, Ohio

2.3.1.4 Test condition temperature

Nominal temperature for emissions testing at all labs was 75°F. Aging was conducted outside at a range of ambient temperatures.

*The ReFUEL Laboratory is at 1,700 m (5,700 ft) elevation.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 VEHICLES

The goals of this study were to assess the effects of using intermediate ethanol blends up to E20 on the following:

- emissions and fuel economy,
- exhaust and catalyst temperature, and
- informal observations of operation and driveability.

Sixteen in-use, properly functioning light-duty passenger vehicles were included in this study, with results from 13 of these vehicles reported here. The remaining three vehicles are still undergoing testing, with data expected later this calendar year.

There were two objectives for analysis of emissions and fuel economy results. The first objective was to determine the extent to which ethanol in the fuel has an immediate effect on regulated emissions, selected aldehyde emissions, and fuel economy for the "average" light-duty vehicle. The initial results, based on the first 13 vehicles tested, are presented in this report. The second objective was to evaluate the relationship between ethanol's impact on emissions and fuel economy and engine/vehicle characteristics such as model year, engine size, and power-to-weight ratio. Analyses related to the second objective will be presented in the second report.

A summary of findings from tests to date is provided below, with additional detail in the remainder of this section. Only composite emissions results are presented in this first report. Detailed analysis emissions from each of the 3 LA92 phases will be included in the second report.

3.1.1 Emissions and Fuel Economy Summary

Test results were statistically analyzed to determine whether sufficient evidence existed in the data to conclude that ethanol concentrations up to 20% in the fuel changed emissions or fuel economy, either when averaged across all vehicles or for a majority of vehicles. Results are presented in terms of statistical significance based on a Student's t-test as described in Sect. 2. "Statistically significant" results are those which can be stated with a 95% confidence level or better. "Marginally significant" results correspond to a 90% or higher confidence level.

The following regulated tailpipe emissions showed no discernable trend with increasing ethanol content.

- Oxides of nitrogen (NO_X) and non-methane organic gases (NMOG) showed no statistically significant trend with fuel type.

The following trends from E0 to E20 were found to be statistically significant (or marginally significant, as noted).

- Carbon monoxide emissions declined with E20 (13% on average) compared to E0. This result was marginally significant; but there were statistically significant and similar reductions with E10 and E15.
- Non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC) decreased with E20 (16% on average) compared to E0.
- Fuel economy decreased (7.7% on average), consistent with the energy density reduction associated with ethanol blending (in limited tests, trend was observed to continue to E30).
- Ethanol emissions increased with E20 from zero by an average 6.8 mg/mi. Increases for E10 and E15 were 2.3 mg/mi and 5.4 mg/mi, respectively.

- Acetaldehyde emissions increased with E20 by an average of 0.41 mg/mi from an average of 0.19 mg/mi. Increases for E10 and E15 were 0.21 mg/mi and 0.39 mg/mi, respectively.
- Formaldehyde emissions showed a marginally significant increase with E20 of 0.09 mg/mi from an average value of 0.41 mg/mi for E0. Increases for E10 and E15 were 0.11 mg/mi and 0.08 mg/mi, respectively, with the E10 increase being statistically significant.

3.1.2 Exhaust and Catalyst Temperature Effects Summary

The following observations were made based on measurements of exhaust air:fuel ratio and temperatures of the exhaust system and catalyst with E0 and E20.

- Six vehicles ran leaner with E20 than with E0 fuel, but still rich at wide open throttle. The change in air:fuel equivalence ratio roughly corresponded to the oxygen content of the fuel. A hypothesis about differences in engine control system approach to explain this leaner operation is presented in Sect. 3.1.5.1.
- For vehicles that ran leaner on E20, peak catalyst temperatures were found to increase by 29 to 35°C during WOT accelerations compared to operation on E0.
- For vehicles that did not run leaner on E20, peak catalyst temperatures were slightly cooler on average but largely unchanged during WOT accelerations compared to operation on E0.
- During closed-loop (stoichiometric) operation, exhaust and catalyst temperatures were slightly cooler on average but largely unchanged with increased ethanol content on all vehicles tested.

3.1.3 Unforeseen Operational Issues Summary

- No driveability or operability issues were observed for the 13 vehicles tested in this pilot study.
- Although malfunction indicator lights (MILs) did illuminate on two of the vehicles, in no cases did MILs appear to illuminate as a result of the ethanol content of the fuel.[*]

3.1.4 Results and Discussion: Emissions and Fuel Economy

This section presents a summary and statistical analysis of the emissions and fuel economy data obtained from the initial set of 13 vehicles. Results presented in this first report address two statistical analysis objectives.

1. Determine whether the relative change in emissions when using ethanol in the fuel (E10, E15, or E20) versus E0, averaged across all vehicles, is different from zero.
2. Determine whether the percentage of vehicles that experience an increase in emissions when using ethanol fuel versus E0 is different from 50%.

For this preliminary analysis, the vehicles were treated as being selected at random from the population of late model vehicles (model years 2000 to 2007) that were on the road in early 2007. Although the tested vehicles were not selected at random, they are representative of this population in that the numbers of tested vehicles are nearly proportional to the population counts for each manufacturer, engine size category (number of cylinders), and emissions standard period (Transitional Tier 2: 2000 through 2004 or Tier 2: 2005 through 2007).

A more detailed statistical analysis which will evaluate how engine/vehicle characteristics are related to the immediate impacts of ethanol on emissions and fuel economy will be performed once testing on all 16 vehicles is complete.

[*]The detailed results write-up on operational issues at the end of this section provides specific information on when malfunction indicator lights (MILs) were observed and the presumed causes for the MIL illuminations.

Table 3.1 shows the average changes in regulated emissions, fuel economy, and selected aldehyde emissions with E10, E15, and E20, relative to E0. Results are presented for fuel economy as well as the regulated emissions (NMOG, CO, NO_X, and formaldehyde) and NMHC, ethanol, and acetaldehyde, which constitute the majority of NMOG emissions. The average relative changes were obtained by determining the relative change (from E0 to E20, for example) in average emissions measurements for each vehicle, then calculating the average and confidence limits using the data from all 13 test vehicles. Changes in ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions are presented in milligrams per mile, while other emissions changes are presented as percent change relative to E0. Results are shown graphically in Figs. 3.1 through 3.4. Bars in Figs. 3.1 and 3.2 show the average change in emissions with ethanol content considering all vehicles in aggregate, while the individual data points show the change for individual vehicles, illustrating the variability in emissions and fuel economy among the vehicles tested. Figure 3.3 shows the actual aggregate emissions in g/mi and fuel economy in mpg, and Fig. 3.4 shows the ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions in mg/mi. Again the bars show the average across all vehicles and each individual point represents a single vehicle average. Results for each individual vehicle plotted separately are provided in Appendix C.

Table 3.1. Estimated change (% or mg/mi) in emissions and fuel economy relative to E0 with ±95% confidence limit

Emission (unit of change)	E10	E15	E20
NMOG (%)	–3.99 ± 7.90	4.23 ± 14.76	1.78 ± 10.40
NMHC (%)	–10.09 ± 9.89[a]	–11.85 ± 12.20[b]	–16.19 ± 10.79[a]
CO (%)	–14.87 ± 8.20[a]	–13.52 ± 10.72[a]	–12.58 ± 13.67[b]
NO_X (%)	–3.61 ± 20.87	–1.78 ± 22.43	12.96 ± 17.41
Fuel economy (%)	–3.88 ± 0.51[a]	–5.03 ± 1.21[a]	–7.72 ± 1.11[a]
Ethanol (mg/mi)	2.31 ± 1.51[a]	5.43 ± 2.38[a]	6.76 ± 2.87[a]
Acetaldehyde (mg/mi)	0.21 ± 0.08[a]	0.39 ± 0.17[a]	0.45 ± 0.13[a]
Formaldehyde (mg/mi)	0.11 ± 0.07[a]	0.08 ± 0.08[b]	0.09 ± 0.10[b]

[a]Statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (shaded).
[b]Marginally significant at the 90% confidence level.

The 95% confidence limits shown in Table 3.1 characterize the statistical uncertainty in the average changes. If the magnitude of the confidence limit is greater than the absolute value of the relative or absolute change, there is no statistical evidence (at the 95% confidence level) that the percent change is different from zero. Most of the estimated changes for NMHC and CO—and all of the fuel economy, ethanol, and acetaldehyde changes—are significantly different from zero at the 95% confidence level. Changes in CO emissions from E0 to E20 and NMHC emissions from E0 to E15 were marginally significant at the 93% and 94% confidence levels, respectively. Changes in formaldehyde from E0 to E10 were significant at the 95% confidence level, and were marginally significant from E0 to E15 and from E0 to E20 at 93% and 94% confidence levels, respectively.

Changes in fuel economy were consistent based on fuel type and the change in energy density of the ethanol blends—approximately a 4% decrease in energy for every 10% of ethanol in the fuel. There is no statistical evidence that NMOG or NO_X emissions were affected by ethanol content.

An alternative method of calculating the change in emissions from E0 to E20 based on a regression of emissions versus the ethanol content of the fuel produced very similar results. Changes in fuel economy and emissions of NMHC, CO, ethanol, and acetaldehyde from E0 to E20 were found to be statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

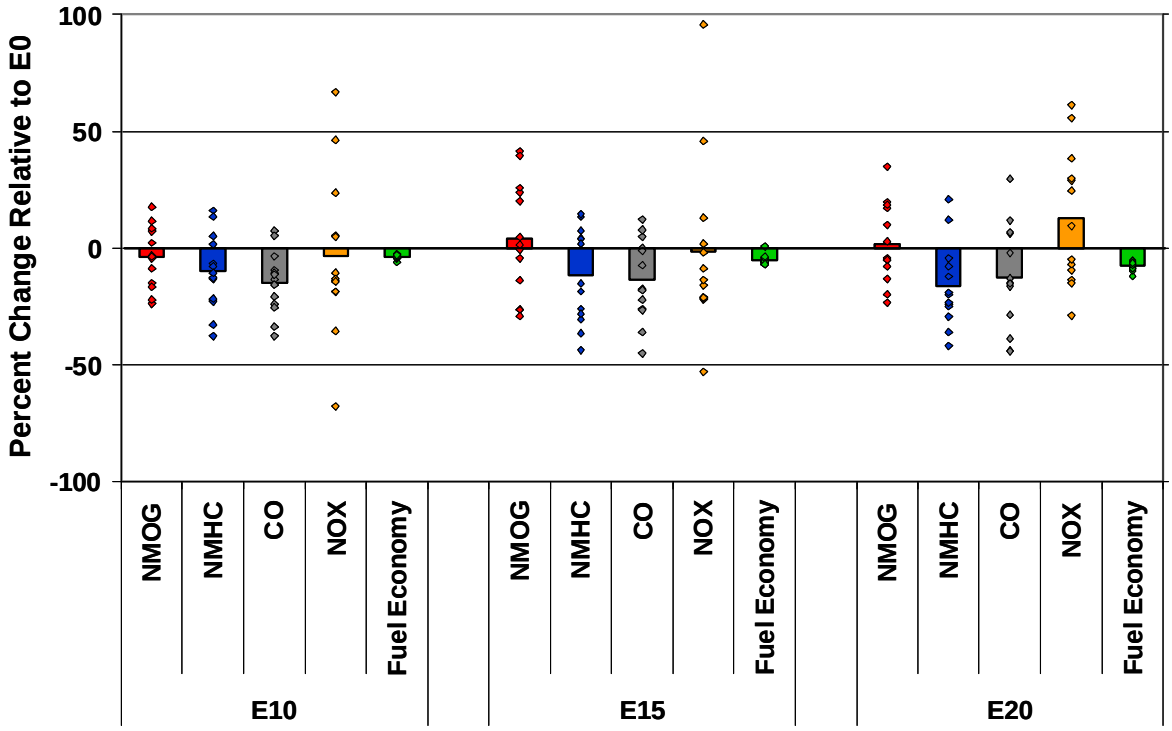

Fig. 3.1. Average percentage change in emissions and fuel economy for all vehicles compared to E0 fuel on the LA92 cycle. Bars show average for all vehicles, while discrete data points show the change for each vehicle tested.

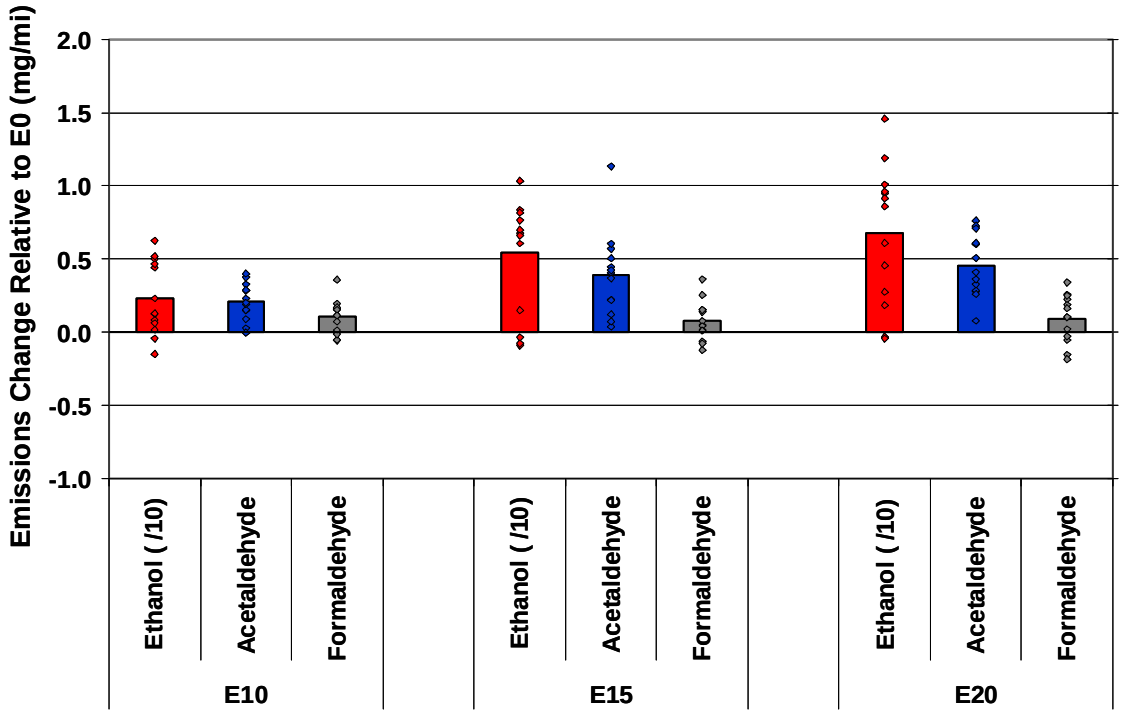

Fig. 3.2. Average change in ethanol and aldehyde emissions for all vehicles compared to E0 fuel on the LA92 cycle. Bars show average for all vehicles, while discrete data points show the change for each vehicle tested.

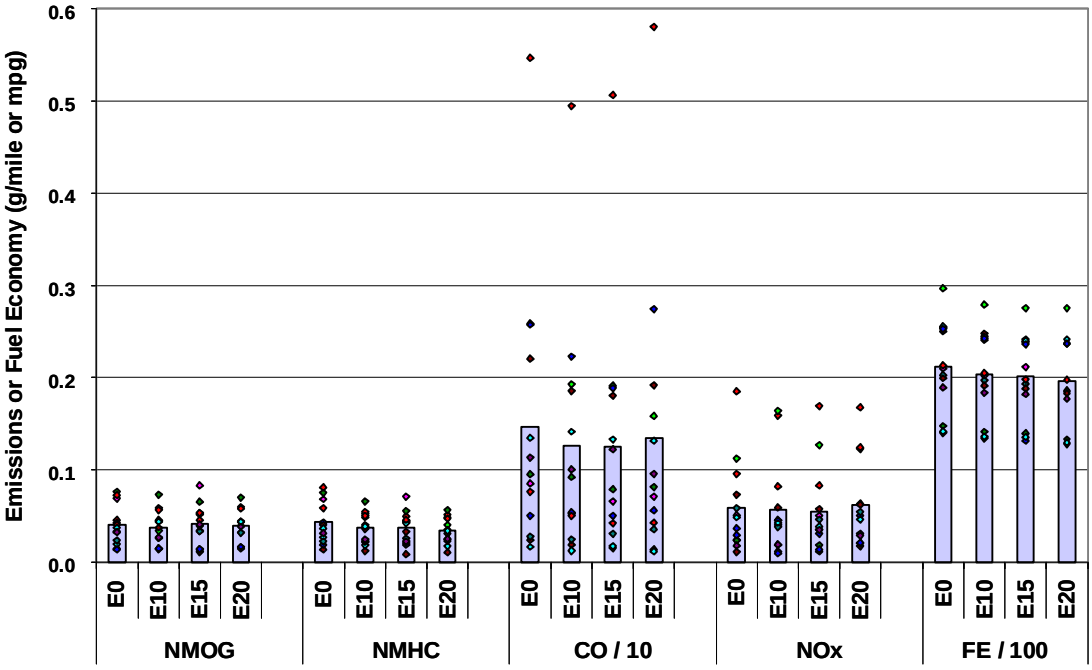

Fig. 3.3. Average emissions and fuel economy for all vehicles on LA92 cycle. Bars show average for all vehicles, while discrete data points show each individual vehicle average.

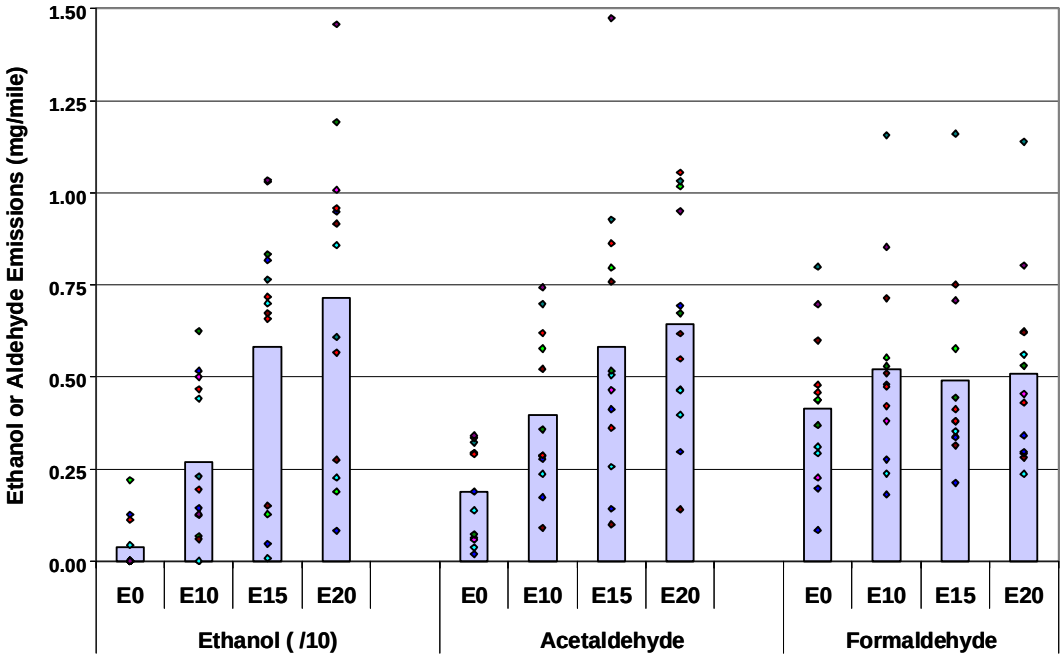

Fig. 3.4. Ethanol and aldehyde emissions for all vehicles on LA92 cycle. Bars show average for all vehicles, while discrete data points show each individual vehicle average.

Table 3.2 presents results of an alternative approach to establishing statistical significance of the changes in emissions. Each column shows the number of cases (out of 13 vehicles) for which the change in average emissions (from E0 to the indicated fuel) was positive. If the number of positive changes is greater than 10 or less than 3, we can conclude at the 95% confidence level that the population percentage is different from 50%—indicating there is either a positive or negative effect of ethanol. The results for fuel economy, ethanol, and acetaldehyde are consistent with the average changes observed in Table 3.1. That is, almost all vehicles realized a decrease in fuel economy and increases in ethanol and acetaldehyde emissions. Although the percentages of increases in NMHC and CO were consistently less than 50%, suggesting a reduction in emissions, the statistical evidence based on this methodology is not conclusive.

Table 3.2. Number of vehicles with positive changes in emissions and fuel economy relative to E0 among 13 test vehicles

Emission	E10	E15	E20
NMOG	5	7	6
NMHC	4	6	2[a]
CO	2[a]	3	4
NO_X	5	4	7
Fuel economy	0[a]	1[a]	0[a]
Ethanol	11[a]	10[a]	11[a]
Acetaldehyde	12[a]	13[a]	13[a]
Formaldehyde	10	10	9

[a]Estimated percent of positive changes (out of 13 vehicles) is significantly different from 50% at the 95% confidence level.

3.1.5 Results and Discussion: Exhaust and Catalyst Temperature

3.1.5.1 Long-term fuel trim correction strategies

Per EPA guidelines, each engine manufacturer may use up to 6% enrichment (extra fuel) beyond LBT (lean best torque) if necessary to protect engine or emissions control hardware from overheating. Such enrichment is typically necessary at high engine load and/or high engine speeds.

The exhaust gas oxygen (EGO) sensor used on most modern vehicles (post-1970s) is a switching type oxygen sensor. This type of sensor can determine whether the engine is running rich or lean but provides no indication of how rich or how lean. Consequently, this sensor is only able to actively adjust for differences in the fuel:air ratio from the calibrated value during closed-loop stoichiometric operation. It is typical for such fuel correction values to be stored in the Engine Control Unit (ECU). Thereafter, the previously stored corrections can be applied whenever the engine operates in a similar operating condition. Such stored values used for fuel correction are typically referred to as long-term fuel trim.

During certain operating conditions, such as WOT, the engine control system switches from closed-loop stoichiometric operation to a fuel enrichment mode to protect both engine and exhaust emission control components. This enrichment mode is typically open-loop, using a fuel enrichment strategy programmed into the ECU.

During the course of testing, 6 of the 13 vehicles tested were observed to run significantly leaner at WOT as ethanol content in the fuel increased. Furthermore, it was observed that this increase in air:fuel equivalence ratio corresponded roughly, on a percent basis, with increased oxygen content of the fuel. For the balance of vehicles tested (7 of 13), air:fuel equivalence ratio at WOT remained nearly constant as ethanol content in the fuel was increased. It is hypothesized that those vehicles

which exhibited nearly constant air:fuel equivalence ratio during WOT used long-term fuel trim values acquired during closed-loop operation—including those due to oxygen content of the fuel—and applied this information to open-loop conditions. The remaining six vehicles which ran leaner at WOT are believed to have not applied long-term fuel trim correction during WOT experiments. In the absence of long-term fuel trim being applied to open-loop operation, leaner operation, though still rich, is likely when using ethanol blends of up to E20 compared to E0 fuel during open-loop operation. Although application of long-term fuel trim to open-loop operation was generally more prevalent for the later model vehicles, two of the 2007 model-year vehicles tested in this program did not appear to apply long-term fuel trim to open-loop operation.

It is unclear whether vehicles which did not apply long-term fuel trim during WOT operation did so by design or whether inadequate time or operating range was allowed for complete adaptation. In follow-on experiments with two of the vehicles found to run leaner with increased ethanol content, WOT tests with E20 were repeated after six consecutive standard road cycles (SRCs) operated on E20. The SRC is a dynamometer driving schedule developed by EPA for vehicle aging and covers a broad portion of the engine operating map. After multiple SRCs, the WOT fueling strategy for these two vehicles remained unchanged.

3.1.5.2 Temperatures at wide-open throttle

Vehicles that ran leaner during WOT than the E0 baseline experienced higher catalyst temperatures as ethanol content increased. The long-term effect of this catalyst temperature increase on catalyst durability is not known at the current time and requires further work.

Figure 3.5 shows the average difference in peak catalyst temperature and the range of this difference for the 13 vehicles tested. The left most series of bars (red) in this figure represents the temperature increase for the six vehicles that ran leaner with increased ethanol content during WOT accelerations. This data showed an average increase of between 29°C and 35°C from E0 to E20 and an average increase of about 20°C from E10 to E20.

The blue series of bars in Fig. 3.5 shows data for the seven vehicles that appeared to apply long-term fuel trim at WOT. For these vehicles, the average peak catalyst temperature difference was essentially unchanged (less than 10°C on average) for E20 compared to E0. The range of temperature changes measured for all fuels was between –14°C and 14°C.

3.1.5.3 Temperature effects in closed-loop at high engine load

For closed-loop, stoichiometric operation at high engine load, no increase in catalyst temperature was observed with increasing ethanol content. This testing was conducted under the same operating conditions as the hill climb WOT protocol but at a point just before fuel enrichment engaged. Appendix A contains details of the test procedure used for this series of tests.

3.1.5.4 Altitude effects

Two of the test sites (TRC and ORNL) are located at approximately 1,000 feet above sea level and one lab (CDPHE) is sited at an altitude of roughly 5,400 feet. While testing at altitude is considered valid for comparing relative fuel effects on catalyst temperature, comparing the WOT conditions between test sites at different altitudes is not considered valid. WOT conditions at higher altitude will result in reduced mass-air flow due to lower air density. Comparing part throttle results from the different test sites is considered valid, since throttling of the intake air should have mitigated any significant air density differences.

Two round-robin vehicles were included in this study to better understand altitude effects. The 2007 Toyota Camry, originally tested at ORNL, and the 2007 Buick Lucerne, originally tested at

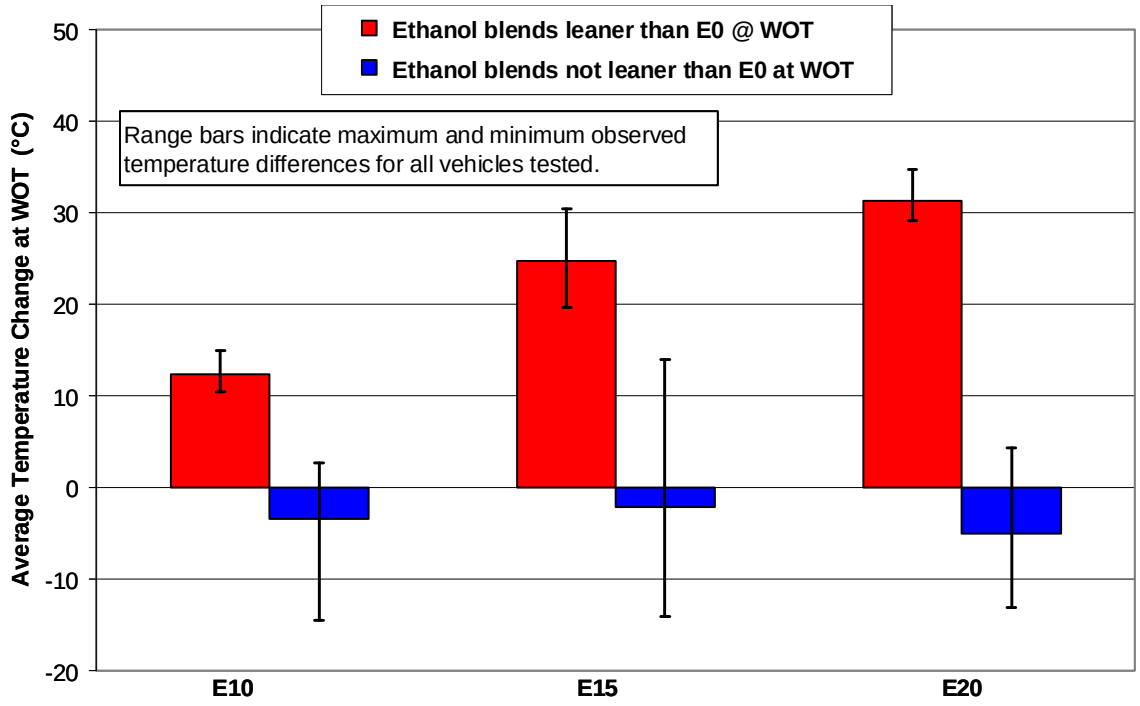

Fig. 3.5. Change in catalyst temperature versus fuel type for wide-open throttle (WOT) open-loop conditions.

CDPHE, were exchanged for comparative testing. This round-robin testing is still underway. Results will be included in the second report expected in January 2009.

3.1.6 Results and Discussion: Unforeseen Operational Issues

While driveability was not a focus of this study, no driveability issues associated with ethanol fueling were noted for the duration of testing by either the engineers or emissions test drivers. It should be noted, however, that the drivers and engineers were not trained specifically to recognize driveability problems. Furthermore, environmental conditions for this test program were limited to only 50 and 75°F. Other programs within the DOE test matrix, summarized in Sect. 1, will evaluate ethanol-related driveability issues over a broader range of conditions and with a wider range of vehicles.

While no ethanol fuel-related MILs were observed, a few MIL codes illuminated for other apparent reasons. The 2003 Ford Taurus at TRC illuminated its MIL (code P0191, fuel rail pressure circuit) during its first fuel change. This MIL occurred while draining the fuel tank through the fuel rail using the in-tank fuel pump. This MIL was believed to be related to low fuel pressure experienced during the fuel drain with the ignition key on. The code was reset and did not recur throughout the testing program.

Another MIL, related to the catalyst system monitor but not exclusive to ethanol fuel, occurred on the 2003 Toyota Camry at ORNL (code P0420). Throughout the course of testing this vehicle, some 40 individual tests were run (triplicate LA92 on each fuel, WOT tests on each fuel, and four preparatory cycles during each fuel switch). The P0420 code was found to be in a pending mode frequently and normally reset on its own. The MIL illuminated four times, including testing on E0, and was reset each time. The P0420 code would generally set during the fuel change procedures or WOT testing. Emissions tests indicated the vehicle was not a gross emitter. After discussions with several peers, it was decided to keep the vehicle in the program.

3.2 SMALL NON-ROAD ENGINES

SNREs under 25 hp are categorized by EPA according to engine displacement and application, which determine the required emissions test cycle. A summary of engine classifications is shown in Table 3.3. DOE's small engine testing to date has focused on engine types that fall within the highlighted sections of Table 3.3.

Table 3.3. SNRE classification descriptions per 40 CFR 90[a]

Class	Type	Typical application	Displacement (cc)	Full, useful life (hr)		ISO 8178 emissions test cycle[b]
				Residential (moderate use)	Commercial (extended use)	
I-A	Non-handheld	Lawn mower small gen. set	<66	50	300	G1 or G2
I-B			66 ≤ disp. < 100	125	500	
I			100 ≤ disp. < 225	125	500	
II	Non-handheld	Larger equip. small tractor	≥225	250	1,000	G1 or G2
III	Handheld	Line-trimmer blower chainsaw	<20	50	300	G3
IV			20 ≤ disp. < 50			
V			≥50			

[a]Highlighted sections indicate the classifications that have been tested under the first phase of this test program.

[b]ISO 8178 test cycles defined in Sect. 2.

Given that there may be more than 900 individual emissions-certified SNRE families sold for any given model year, DOE's test program could only focus on a small subset of these engine families. DOE consulted with EPA on engine selection to ensure that the engines being tested reflected those commonly found in popular, high sales volume equipment.

Small engines such as those in lawn mowers and lawn tractors, generators, line trimmers, chainsaws, and other similar equipment are open-loop engines, in that exhaust-sensing feedback is not used to control the fueling rate. Open-loop engines are commonly air-cooled and customarily operate in the fuel-rich regime to achieve cooler combustion temperatures. With a fixed fueling calibration, as ethanol content is increased, the relative combustion stoichiometry changes to a leaner (or less rich) equivalence ratio, leading to higher combustion temperature and hence higher component temperatures. Similarly, emissions of HC, NO_X, and CO are also related to the combustion stoichiometry, so these emissions can also be expected to change. Leaner mixtures can also increase idle speed on some engines, creating unexpected engagement of centrifugal clutches on equipment such as chainsaws or line trimmers. Finally, various fuel-wetted materials in some small engines may not be compatible with all ethanol blends.

3.2.1 Scope of Study

In late summer 2007, ORNL and NREL acquired six SNREs for preliminary examination (pilot study) while a subcontract for a larger full-life study was initiated at TRC, a commercial testing laboratory in East Liberty, Ohio. Table 3.4 shows the specific engines tested at the three sites.

Tests at ORNL and NREL focused on identifying immediate emissions or operational issues with federal certification gasoline (E0) and three splash-blended fuels (E10, E15, and E20) and measurements of several key engine temperatures. One copy of each engine was tested on all four fuels at ORNL and NREL (with one exception, the field-aged Honda generator was not tested on E15).

The TRC program tested four copies of each engine to full life. All engines were tested on E0 and then each engine was tested exclusively on E0, E10, E15, or E20. While TRC also measured

temperatures, its main focus was to assess any operational problems during full-life aging and to evaluate how engine operation and emissions change over time with exposure to various levels of ethanol. Table 3.4 provides additional details on these tests.

The tests performed at TRC measured emissions and temperature at various stages of the engines' lives—when new, at half life, and at full life. In this set of tests, four engine models were selected:

- Briggs and Stratton residential Class I (power washer),
- Honda commercial-Class I (generator),
- Weed Eater residential Class IV (leaf blower), and
- Stihl commercial Class IV (line trimmer).

Table 3.4. SNRE equipment tested in pilot and full-useful-life (full-life) studies

Equipment tested (EPA family number)	Class residential/ commercial	Engine size (cc)	Full life (hr)	Engines aged to full life?	Testing laboratory	Engine condition for emissions testing	Number of engines[a]
Pilot study							
Honda generator **2HNXS.1961AK**	I—Commercial	196	500	No	ORNL	New	1
Honda generator[b] (used) **XHNXS.1631AA**	I—N/A	163	NA	No[b]	ORNL	Full life	1
Briggs and Stratton generator **7BSXS.2492HC**	II—Residential	249	250	No	ORNL	New	1
Kohler generator **6KHXS.7252GC**	II—Commercial	725 (2-cyl)	1,000	No	ORNL	New	1
Poulan leaf blower **7PWES.0254BM**	IV—Residential	25	50	Yes	NREL	New	1
Stihl line trimmer **6A8XS.0284RA**	IV—Commercial	28.4	300	No	NREL	New	1
Full-life study							
Briggs & Stratton power washer **6BSXS.1581VG**	I—Residential	158	125	Yes	TRC	New Half life Full life	6
Honda generator **6HNXS.196A5A**	I—Commercial	196	500	Yes	TRC	New Half life Full life	4
Weed Eater blower **7PWES.0254BA**	IV—Residential	23	50	Yes	TRC	New Half life Full life	8
Stihl line trimmer **6A8XS.0314RC**	IV—Commercial	31.4	300	Yes	TRC	New Half life Full life	4

[a]Where number of engines is greater than 4, more than 4 engines were baselined before commencement of aging 4 engines.
[b]The used Honda engine at ORNL was field aged (considered full life given its age) and tested on only E0, E10, and E20. The engine was not aged in this test program.

TRC initially tested six power washers and eight leaf blowers on E0. For each residential engine model type, four engines were selected and randomly assigned to one of the fuel types (E0, E10, E15, or E20) for testing. Once an engine was introduced to its specific ethanol blend, it was not exposed to E0 again until the full-life emissions tests.

The purpose of "down-selecting" engines from a larger group was to help ensure that the engines tested were fairly consistent with each other to elucidate fuel effects that might otherwise be obscured by engine-to-engine scatter. As discussed below and illustrated by the data, the engine tests confirmed that emissions and temperature can vary considerably from engine-to-engine, even among engines with the same model number, and even on E0. This engine-to-engine scatter appeared particularly pronounced with the residential-grade engines. Only four of each of the commercial engines was tested initially on E0, and engine-to-engine scatter was deemed not as problematic.

The testing protocols used at ORNL, NREL, and TRC are described in full in Appendix B. When feasible, emissions test methods were consistent with EPA guidelines, although in several cases reasonable surrogates were used. Class I and II engines were emissions tested on the 6-mode cycle, and Class IV engines were tested on the 2-mode cycle. Engines were aged using their respective emissions testing protocol in most cases. The Class I power washer engines were emissions-tested on two different 6-mode cycles, but aged using a 2-mode cycle similar to their use in the field.

3.2.2 Summary of Results

Open-loop engines tested in this study exhibited the following trends in emissions and temperatures with varying levels of ethanol.

- As ethanol levels increased, leaner engine operation was observed in all of the tested engines, as indicated by decreased CO emissions.[*]
- Temperatures of both the exhaust and engine components increased as ethanol levels increased.
- HC emissions generally decreased with increasing ethanol, although increases in HC emissions occurred in some engines.
- NO_X emissions increased with higher levels of ethanol in all engines; however, combined NO_X + HC emissions (which are regulated as such) were tempered by decreasing HC emissions in most cases. Net changes of HC+NO_X with increasing ethanol ranged from –36% to +41% and were engine-specific.
- CO emissions decreased with higher levels of ethanol.
- In the case of the 2-cylinder engine tested, temperatures and emissions varied from cylinder to cylinder due to differences in the air:fuel distribution between cylinders. Given this observation, multicylinder open-loop engines may prove to be more sensitive to ethanol blends than single cylinder engines.
- With greater ethanol content, three handheld trimmers demonstrated higher idle speed and experienced unintentional clutch engagement. The increased speed was again caused by the fuel:air mixture enleanment,[†] which can be adjusted and mitigated in some engines.
- Residential and Commercial Class I and Class IV engines were aged to full life. The residential Class I as well as the commercial engines exhibited no sensitivity to ethanol from a durability perspective in the short duration of this project. The effect of ethanol on the durability of the residential Class IV engines was not clear given that a number of these engines failed during full-life aging regardless of fuel type.
- No materials compatibility issues were observed in the short duration of this project, but they were not specifically characterized as part of this study.

[*] D'Alleva and Lovell, SAE 360106.

[†] Enleanment means moving toward a leaner fuel:air equivalence ratio. In this case, from a rich condition to a leaner (albeit still rich) fuel.air equivalence ratio.

Figure 3.6 shows the average exhaust temperature rise due to ethanol addition for all engines tested both when new (e.g., after initial break-in) as well as at full life. Data points indicate the range of changes observed at the hottest condition for individual engines. While the aged engines also show higher operating temperature with ethanol addition, the increases are not as high as in the new engines. Note that not all engines were tested in both the new and full-life conditions, and the trendlines shown are for a regression through the simple numerical average of the available data. The trends noted are the same when data are parsed out and considered separately by engine class.

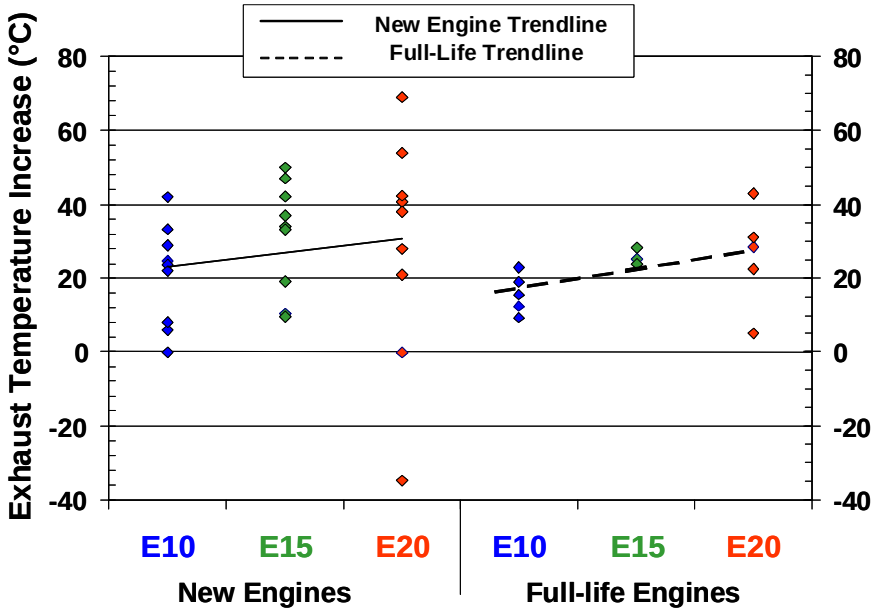

Fig. 3.6. Exhaust temperature increase for all small non-road engines tested in the new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition with ethanol blends, as compared to E0 baseline. Highest temperature operation points for each engine are plotted. Trendlines show regression through numerical average of all engines. Negative E20 data point for new engines is due to Honda generator running erratically on E20 in idle mode.

Figure 3.7 illustrates the average change in emissions with ethanol addition for all engines tested both when new and at full life. Data points represent the change observed in each individual engine. HC emissions tend to decrease with increasing ethanol content, although HC emissions actually increased in some of the engines in which erratic operation was noted, skewing the trendline for the new engines. The Honda generator at TRC ran erratically at light loads in the new condition, generating unusually high HC emissions (the highest single E20 point in the top chart in Fig. 3.7). If that point is omitted, the general trend shows a decrease in HC with increasing ethanol. For the full-life data, one of the Briggs and Stratton power washer engines had unusually high HC emissions with E10. If this point is omitted, the full-life HC emissions show a very slight decrease with increasing ethanol. HC emissions here are as indicated by the flame ionization detector (FID), and do not include any correction for oxygenated compounds in the exhaust such as ethanol or aldehydes. CO emissions decreased and NO_X emissions increased with increasing ethanol content for all engines tested in the new condition. The general trends for the full-life data are the same as noted for the engines in the new condition with the exception that NO_X decreased for one engine type with E20 fuel. Note that not all engines were tested in both the new and full-life conditions, and the trendlines shown are for a regression through the simple numerical average of the available data. These same data were also parsed by engine class, and the trends noted were largely the same.

More detailed results and discussion follow, and additional figures and tables for the individual engines are provided in Appendix D.

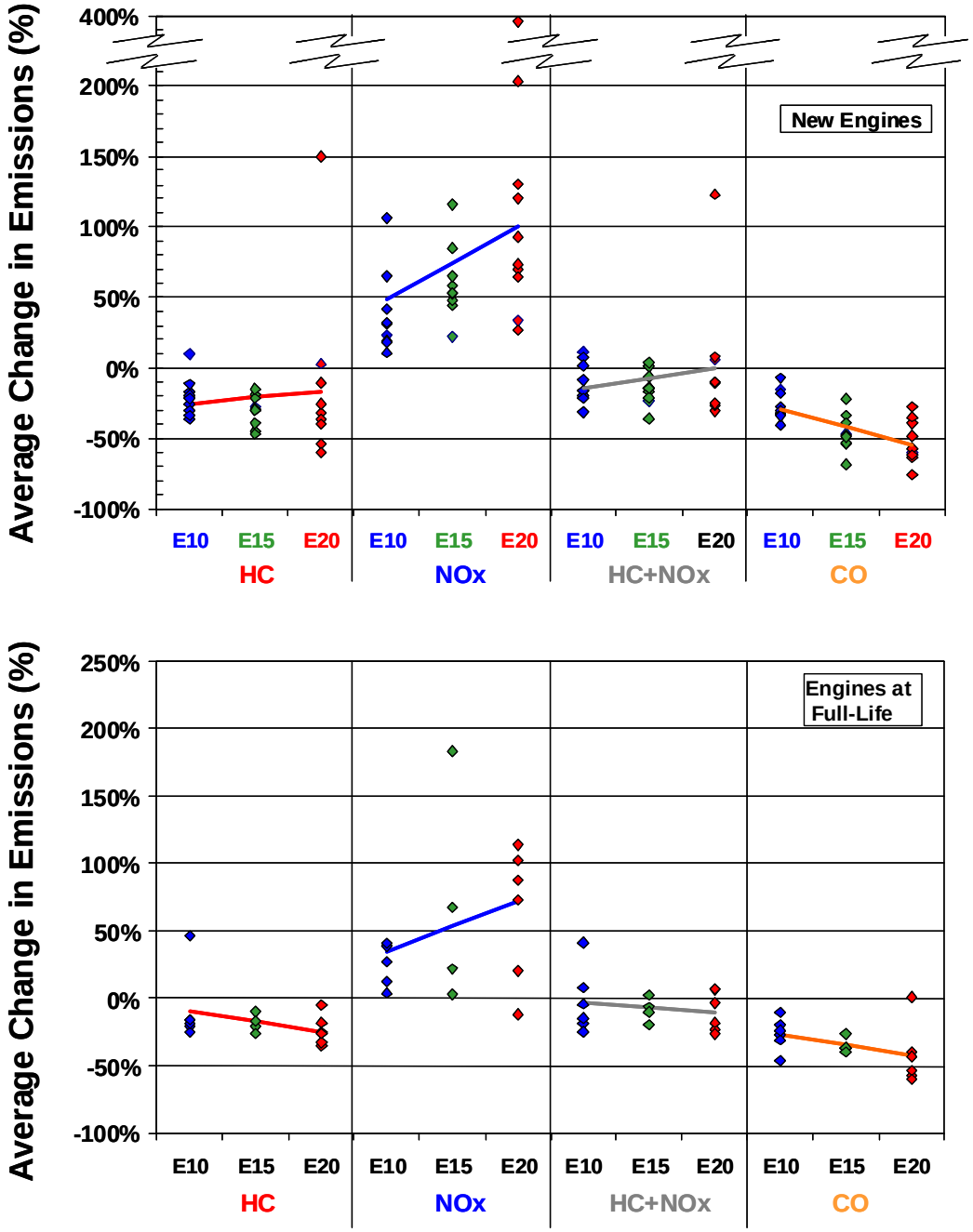

Fig. 3.7. Average change in emissions for all small non-road engines tested in the new (top chart) and full-useful-life (full-life) (bottom chart) condition with ethanol blends, as compared to E0 baseline. Data points are the numerical average of multiple composite test results for each fuel compared to the E0 baseline for the same engine at the same age condition. Trendlines show linear regression through numerical average of all data shown for each emissions constituent. Trendlines for HC emissions are heavily influenced by two outlier points (see report text for more detail).

Table 3.5. Summary of engine operational problems at ORNL, NREL, and TRC

Equipment tested (EPA family number Model Year)	Operational issues noted—which fuel(s)		Test site	Nature of noted operational issue
Pilot study (ORNL and NREL)				
Honda generator **2HNXS.1961AK 2002**	No	NA	ORNL	NA
Honda generator (used)[a] **XHNXS.1631AA 1999**	No	NA	ORNL	NA
Briggs and Stratton generator **7BSXS.2492HC 2007**	Yes	E20	ORNL	Engine stalled twice on E20 fuel. Cause unknown
Kohler generator **6KHXS.7252GC 2006**	No	NA	ORNL	NA
Poulan leaf blower **7PWES.0254BM 2007**	Yes	E15 E20	NREL	Erratic operation on E15 and E20, near full-useful-life (full-life) hours
Stihl line trimmer **6A8XS.0284RA 2006**	Yes	E15 E20	NREL	High idle with E15 and E20 caused clutch engagement at idle
Full-life study (TRC)				
Briggs & Stratton power washer **6BSXS.1581VG 2006**	Yes	E10 (PW5)	TRC	PW5 was baselined on E0 on both TRC and BASCO[b] protocols, then failed during E10 BASCO testing
Honda generator **6HNXS.196A5A 2006**	Yes	E20 (G4)	TRC	Initial E20 test had high HC emissions due to erratic operation at light loads (unstable governor). Problem did not recur at half life or full life
Weed Eater blower **7PWES.0254BA 2007**	Yes	E0 (B2) E15 (B7) E15 (B3) E20 (B8) E20 (B4)	TRC	E0 engine(B2) failed at 41:30 E15 engine (B7) failed at 25 hr 2nd E15 engine (B3) failed at 21:47 E20 engine (B8) would not idle, replaced by B6 B4 would not make full power on E20
Stihl line trimmer **6A8XS.0314RC 2006**	Yes	E15 (T3) E20 (T4)	TRC	High idle speed with E15 and E20 caused clutch engagement at idle. Correctable via carburetor adjustment

[a]Field-aged Honda generator considered full-life engine.

[b]BASCO refers to Briggs and Stratton Company (BASCO) emissions testing protocol. See Appendix B.

ORNL = Oak Ridge National Laboratory, NREL = National Renewable Energy Laboratory, TRC = Transportation Research Center

3.2.3 Results and Discussion: Engine Operation

One objective of the SNRE studies was to assess engine operation with the various ethanol blends through operator observations during emissions testing or aging. A few engine operation problems were noted during the program and will be discussed here. Table 3.5 highlights which engines experienced operational problems. A brief discussion for each engine for which an occurrence is noted is provided below.

Briggs and Stratton 3500W generator (pilot study). The Briggs and Stratton generator ran normally on E0 but began losing power on E20 at full load. The off-board fuel tanks used for gravimetric fuel consumption measurement were set to the same elevation as the factory tank in this testing because the engine uses a gravity-feed carburetor. When the engine began to stall on E20, the operators elevated the tank several inches and found the engine would run normally. Emissions tests on E20 were completed with the tank in the elevated position. After emissions testing, the tank was returned to its normal level to see whether the problem would recur, but the engine appeared to run normally. Tests with E15, E10, and an E0 repeat were without incident; however, when fueling with E20 a second time, the engine stopped abruptly. The engine was restarted and ran normally for the duration of the E20 test.

The operational problem observed on E20 could not be replicated enough times to definitively determine a cause. However, two working hypotheses have been developed. Some elastomers and plastics are known to swell with ethanol exposure, and the carburetor on this engine uses a plastic float and an elastomeric seat for the needle in the carburetor bowl. The seat is only 5 mm across with a 1.5 mm hole. All of the fuel must flow through this 1.5 mm diameter hole in the seat. The first hypothesis involves the potential swelling of the elastomeric seat. If the seat were to swell with ethanol exposure, it is conceivable that a restricted fuel flow condition might be reached that would limit engine power. The second hypothesis involves the carburetor float. The float that presses the metal needle into the seat when the bowl is full is constructed of a hard, white plastic material. If this component were to swell or distort, it could conceivably alter the carburetor function. Numerous carburetor seats and several carburetor bowls for this engine were acquired for ethanol-blend compatibility tests. No results from these experiments are available at this time. Again, no definitive cause has been determined for this engine's apparent problem with E20.

Poulan leaf blower (pilot study). The Poulan leaf blower was tested to full life at the NREL ReFUEL site in Golden, Colorado. Emissions tests on E0 through E20 were conducted in the first 12 hr of engine operation; then the engine was aged 8 hr on each fuel.[*] Operators noted that the engine began to run poorly during the aging with E15 at about 34 hr. The engine ran very poorly during the final E20 phase. Normal operation could not be restored on E0. Figure 3.8 shows mode 1 engine speed for the duration of the Poulan testing. Rated speed for this engine is 8,000 RPM, although it is not surprising that slightly lower speeds would be realized at the higher altitude. Degraded performance with E15 at around 30–35 hr is apparent in the figure, continuing with E20 fuel. Operators noted that idle speed was fairly consistent after the first 12 hr, but speed stability (in revolutions per minute) began to degrade at about 30 hr while operating on E15 fuel. At around 45 hr, engine operation was noted to be very poor and erratic. Problems with data collection precluded any data beyond 47 hr; however, the operators continued to run the engine and noted that at 52 hr the engine could not be restarted. It is important to note that this engine has a 50 hr life, and only one engine was tested to full life in the pilot study. Given that only one engine was tested, it is not clear whether the fuels affected the life of this engine.

The engine was emissions-tested on E0, E10, E15, and E20 during first 12 hr of life then aged 8 hr on each fuel. Note the decrease in mode 1 engine speed during durability testing with E15 and E20 fuel.

[*]Plans were to conduct emissions tests after each 8-hour aging interval; however, the emissions measurement system used was no longer available at that juncture in the program.

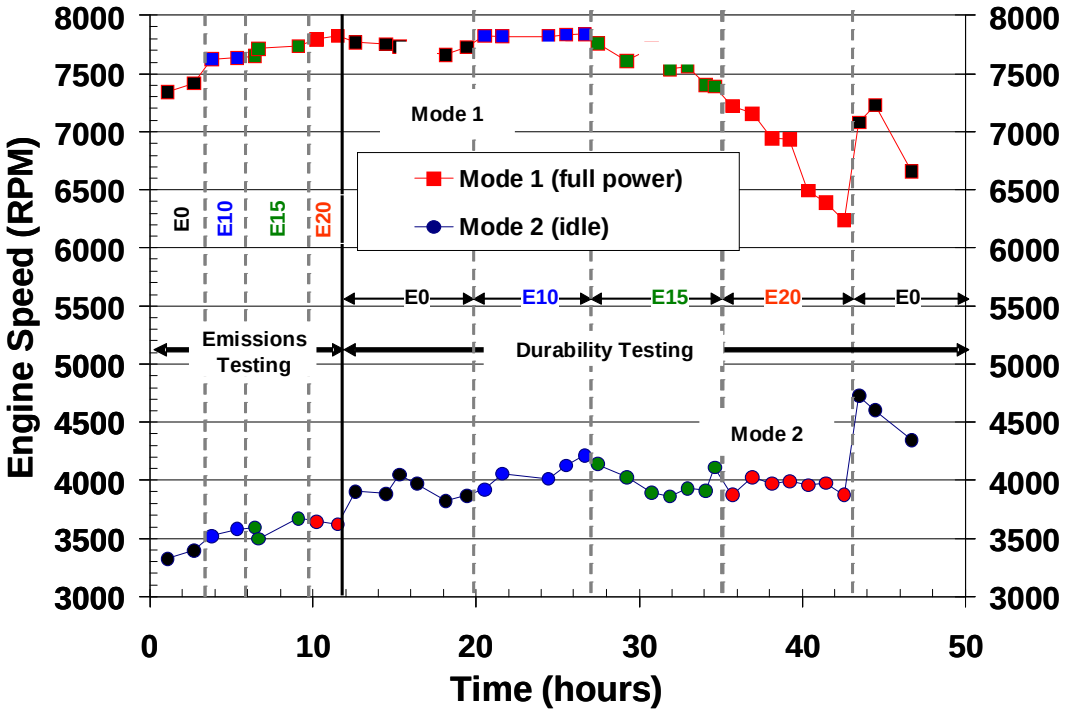

Fig. 3.8. Poulan leaf blower engine speed versus time for fuels E0 through E20.

Stihl FS 90 line trimmer (pilot study). The commercial Stihl line trimmer tested at NREL ran poorly on E20, and high idle speed on E15 and E20 led to clutch engagement at idle. In this pilot study, no attempts were made to adjust carburetors; rather, engines were tested in their as-received condition. It is important to note also that the measured mode 1 engine speed for the Stihl tests was on the order of 10,000 RPM, not the rated power condition of 8,000 RPM.

Briggs and Stratton power washer (full-life study). Six residential Briggs and Stratton power washer engines were tested at TRC. Each engine was baselined on E0 using the TRC protocol (see footnote b in Table 3.6), then four of the engines (PW1–PW4) were selected for the aging program. All four units ran similarly for the full 125 hr of operation, with each engine run exclusively on one of the test fuels (E0, E10, E15, or E20), as illustrated in Table 3.6. Emissions tests on the respective dedicated fuels were conducted in the new condition, at half life, and at full life. Operators noted that the engines were "missing" at the lighter loads on the TRC protocol on all fuels.

Because the BASCO protocol* was not run until full-life testing was complete, another power washer (PW5) was to be tested on all fuels using the BASCO protocol. PW5 was tested successfully with E0 fuel but began to run erratically and produce excessive HC emissions during the E10 BASCO tests at about 15 hr of total engine operation. Reasons for the engine problem are unknown.

Honda EB3000c generator (full-life study). Four commercial Honda generators were tested at TRC. For the one engine tested on E20, operators noted that the engine was "bouncing off the governor" at light loads when testing began, indicating unstable governed speed operation. However, after 250 and then 500 hr of aging on E20, the engine ran normally at all loads.

Weed Eater leaf blower (full-life study). A number of operational issues were observed on these inexpensive, residential Class IV leaf blowers, regardless of fuel type. Eight residential Class IV Weed Eater Featherlite Blowers were baseline tested on E0 after an initial 2 hr break-in. Four similar blowers were selected for the aging program and dedicated to one of the four fuels, in numerical order, with B2 dedicated to E0 and B5, B7, and B8 dedicated to E10, E15, and E20, respectively.

*BASCO protocol refers to the Briggs and Stratton Company emissions testing protocol.

Table 3.6. Summary of engine, fuel, and emissions test protocols for full-useful-life (full-life) testing
Hashed areas indicate no data collected. Fuel column denotes fuel tested at that condition (E0, E10, E15, or E20)

Engine/equipment (emissions test protocol)		New[a]		Half life	Full life	
		E0[b] baseline	Fuel		Fuel	Baseline
Briggs and Stratton power washer (6-mode dyno test, TRC Protocol)[c]	PW1	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0
	PW2	E0	**E10**	**E10**	**E10**	E0
	PW3	E0	**E15**	**E15**	**E15**	E0
	PW4	E0	**E20**	**E20**	**E20**	E0
	PW5	E0				
	PW6	E0				
Briggs and Stratton power washer (6-mode dyno test, BASCO Protocol)[d]	PW1				E0	E0
	PW2				**E10**	E0
	PW3				**E15**	E0
	PW4				**E20**	E0
	PW5	E0				
	PW6					
Honda generator (6-mode test, generator as engine brake)	G1	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0
	G2	E0	**E10**	**E10**	**E10**	E0
	G3	E0	**E15**	**E15**	**E15**	E0
	G4	E0	**E20**	**E20**	**E20**	E0
Weed Eater blower (2-mode test, blower wheel as engine brake)	B2[e,f]	E0	E0	E0		
	B5[e]	E0	**E10**	**E10**	**E10**	E0
	B7[f,g]	E0	**E15**			
	B3[g,h]	E0	**E15**			
	B8[e,i]	E0	**E20**[i]			
	B6[k]	E0	**E20**	**E20**	**E20**	E0
	B1	E0				
	B4	E0				
Stihl line trimmer (2-mode dyno test)	T1	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0
	T2	E0	**E10**	**E10**	**E10**	E0
	T3	E0	**E15**	**E15**	**E15**	E0
	T4	E0	**E20**	**E20**	**E20**	E0

[a] New refers to engines following 2 hr initial break-in.
[b] E0 is federal certification gasoline.
[c] TRC protocol allowed engine to run on governor in mode 1, similar to power washer operation in spray mode.
[d] BASCO protocol involved override of governor for wide-open throttle operation in mode 1. Because BASCO protocol not initially run on PW1–PW4 in new condition, PW5 tested on BASCO protocol for new engine comparison. PW5 failed during E10 testing on BASCO protocol.
[e] Engine initially selected for aging program (B2-E0, B5-E10, B7-E15, B8-E20).
[f] B2 failed before full life (50 hr).
[g] Failed before half life.
[h] B3 replaced B7 as E15 engine after B7 failure.
[i] No E20 emissions data obtained from B8 (would not idle).
[k] B6 replaced B8 as E20 engine when B8 would not idle on E20.

Figure 3.9 shows the aging timeline for six of the engines. Immediately upon testing, B8 would not idle with E20 fuel. To gauge whether this occurrence might be a chronic problem for this engine type, a brief operational test was conducted on the remaining four blowers (B1, B3, B4, and B6) to observe whether the units would operate properly on E20. Results of this experiment showed that all four engines were able to idle with E20, although one of these blowers (B4) would not run continuously at WOT. Baseline testing with E0 showed that B4 was the leanest of the group with E0 fuel (as indicated by lowest CO emissions), suggesting that the additional enleanment from E20 put it outside of the stable combustion limits. After this brief operational test, B8 was replaced by B6 as the new E20 blower.

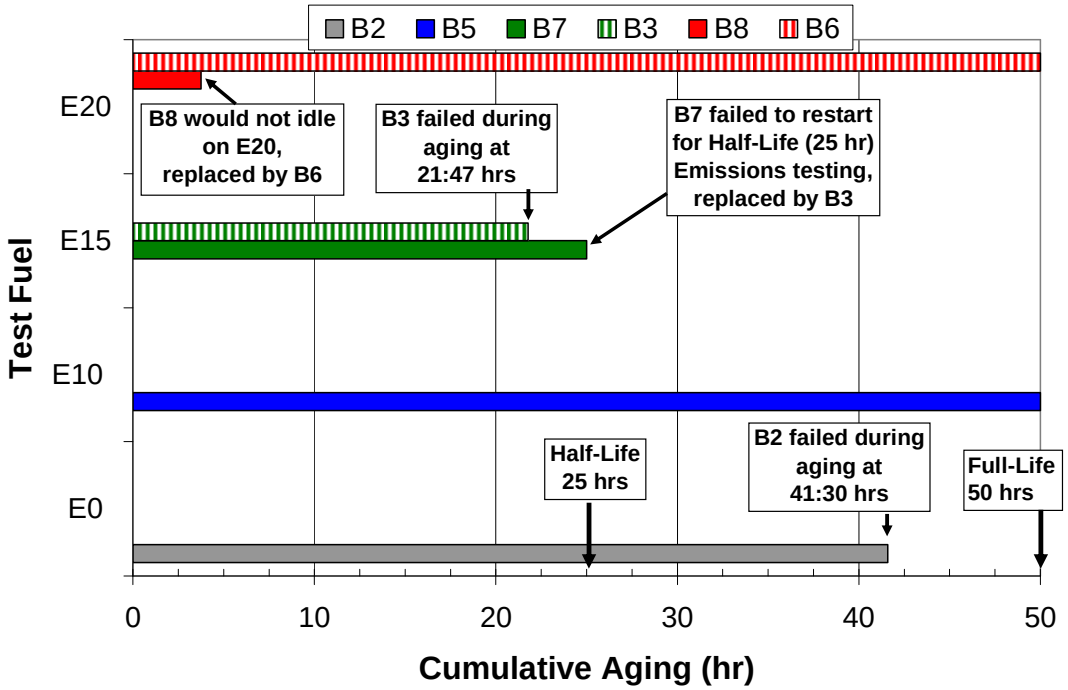

Fig. 3.9. Aging timeline for five Weed Eater Featherlite blowers.

Additional operational problems occurred with the blowers and are summarized in Fig. 3.9 and Table 3.5. B7 would not start for its half-life emissions test (25 hr). In an attempt to acquire half-life and full-life emissions data for an engine on E15, B3 was selected to replace B7 as the E15-specific engine (despite having spent a few minutes running on E20). However, B3 failed before reaching half life. B2, running exclusively on E0, stopped working at 41:30 hr. Only two of the five engines subjected to the aging program survived to full-life for a 50 hr emissions test—B5 (run on E10) and B6 (run on E20).

Stihl line trimmer (full-life study). The commercial Class IV Stihl line trimmers are equipped with three carburetor adjustment screws, one for low speed mixture, one for high speed mixture, and one for low-idle speed. The as-received condition was “rich-rich” for the two carburetor mixture adjustment screws (see Fig. 3.10, H and L at full counterclockwise setting). Instructions to TRC were to leave the carburetor screw settings in the as-received condition unless an operational problem was noted. Engineers at Stihl were also consulted and they agreed that this setting was a reasonable way to proceed with the program. At 225 hr, the idle speed of the E15 and E20 engines had crept up to the point of clutch engagement. The technicians adjusted the low-idle adjustment (LA) screw and were able to bring idle speed back down to 3,000 RPM and eliminate trimmer head spinning during mode 2 (idle) operation. At the end of the aging program, clutch engagement speed was measured on all four

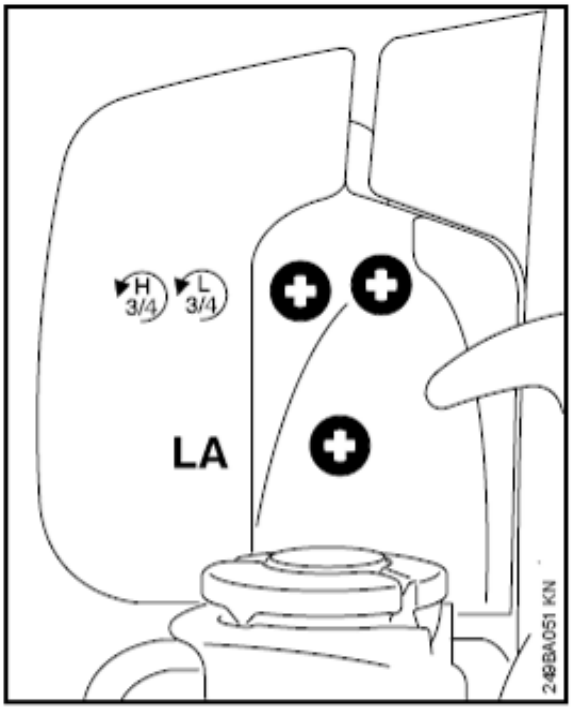

Fig. 3.10. Stihl owner's manual schematic showing location of high-speed (H), low-speed (L), and low-idle (LA) adjustment screws. (Used with permission.)

trimmers and found to range from 3,300 to 3,600 RPM. With E0 fuel in all trimmers, the range of achievable idle speeds was measured to determine the range of authority of the LA screw. With the low-speed (L) adjustment screw in the rich (full counterclockwise) position, the LA screw could vary idle from below 2,000 rpm to over 4,500 RPM. Setting the L screw to the lean or clockwise position, the LA screw could vary idle from around 2,700 RPM to more than 6,000 RPM.

3.2.4 Results and Discussion: Emissions

As discussed in detail in Sect. 2, five new engines in the pilot study were tested on all four fuels (E0, E10, E15, and E20), and the field-aged Honda generator was tested on all but E15. All of the engines at TRC were tested on E0; then one of each engine type was dedicated to a specific ethanol blend (i.e., E0, E10, E15, or E20) for full-life aging.

3.2.4.1 ORNL and NREL pilot study: emissions results

Baseline E0 emissions for each engine and the relative changes in emissions for each of the ethanol blends are summarized in Table 3.7.

- In general, HC emissions decreased with increasing ethanol, while NO_X increased.
- Changes in HC + NO_X ranged from a 36% decrease for the Stihl engine with E15 compared to E0 to an 8% increase for the Kohler engine with E20 compared to E0.
- For the Class I and II four-stroke engines, the large increases in NO_X were largely tempered by similar decreases in HCs, such that HCs + NO_X decreased for three of the engines, while increasing with increasing ethanol for the Kohler engine.

Table 3.7. Baseline E0 emissions and relative change for E10, E15, and E20 for pilot study engines

Engine type	Engine/equipment	E0 baseline (g/kWh)	Percent change in HC from E0 to:		
			E10	E15	E20
Class I, 4-stroke	Honda EB3000c generator	6.1	–36.3	–45.0	–53.9
	Honda EM2500 generator[a]	13.2	–15.5		–26.1
Class II, 4-stroke	Briggs and Stratton generator	7.5	–25.7	–29.9	–39.8
	Kohler generator	4.0	–30.5	–47.0	–60.0
Class IV	Stihl line trimmer (4-mix®)	38.5	–33.8	–39.5	–10.6
	Poulan blower (2-stroke)	38.3	–21.9	–15.1	–25.6
Numerical average (new engines)		18.9	–29.6	–35.3	–38.0

Engine type	Engine/equipment	E0 baseline (g/kWh)	Percent change in NO_X from E0 to:		
			E10	E15	E20
Class I, 4-stroke	Honda EB3000c generator	3.6	18.2	58.7	64.5
	Honda EM2500 generator[a]	3.3	41.1		87.8
Class II, 4-stroke	Briggs and Stratton generator	1.5	31.2	64.9	130.5
	Kohler generator	4.1	32.2	52.8	73.6
Class IV	Stihl line trimmer (4-mix®)	1.06	65.1	85.0	26.7
	Poulan blower (2-stroke)	0.15	106.7	53.3	120.0
Numerical average (new engines)		2.08	50.6	63.0	83.1

Engine type	Engine/equipment	E0 baseline (g/kWh)	Percent change in HC + NO_X from E0 to:		
			E10	E15	E20
Class I, 4-stroke	Honda EB3000c generator	9.7	–16.0	–6.2	–9.7
	Honda EM2500 generator[a]	16.5	–4.1		–3.3
Class II, 4-stroke	Briggs and Stratton generator	9.0	–16.1	–13.9	–11.0
	Kohler generator	8.1	1.4	3.9	8.0
Class IV	Stihl line trimmer (4-mix®)	39.6	–31.1	–36.2	–9.7
	Poulan blower (2-stroke)	38.5	–21.4	–14.9	–25.0
Numerical average (new engines)		21.0	–16.6	–13.5	–9.5

Engine type	Engine/equipment	E0 baseline (g/kWh)	Percent change in CO from E0 to:		
			E10	E15	E20
Class I, 4-stroke	Honda EB3000c generator	339	–30.7	–47.7	–56.9
	Honda EM2500 generator[a]	454	–24.0		–43.0
Class II, 4-stroke	Briggs and Stratton generator	510	–18.3	–22.4	–34.8
	Kohler generator	301	–33.1	–53.7	–63.6
Class IV	Stihl line trimmer (4-mix®)	630	–40.5	–53.5	–27.8
	Poulan blower (2-stroke)	270	–34.1	–48.9	–61.9
Numerical average (new engines)		410	–31.3	–45.2	–49.0

[a]Field-aged Honda considered full-useful life. Not included in numerical averages.

- Given that the HCs + NO_X is dominated by the HC emissions for the Class IV handheld engines, HCs + NO_X decreased for all ethanol blends.
- CO emissions decreased consistently for all engines with increasing ethanol.

These emissions trends are graphically represented in Figs. 3.11–3.14. The trendlines in Figs. 3.11–3.14 represent average data for the new engines, but do not include the field-aged Honda data because it was used when testing began and was not tested with E15. As discussed in Sect. 2, the brake-specific emissions for the Stihl line trimmer and Poulan blower were estimated from raw exhaust concentration measurements and engineering assumptions about exhaust flow rates. Mass emissions rates were measured for the generator tests. The electrical load on the generators was measured, and a constant generator efficiency of 90% was assumed for calculating the emissions on an engine brake-specific basis. HC emissions are as indicated by the FID, and do not include any correction for oxygenated compounds in the exhaust such as ethanol or aldehydes.

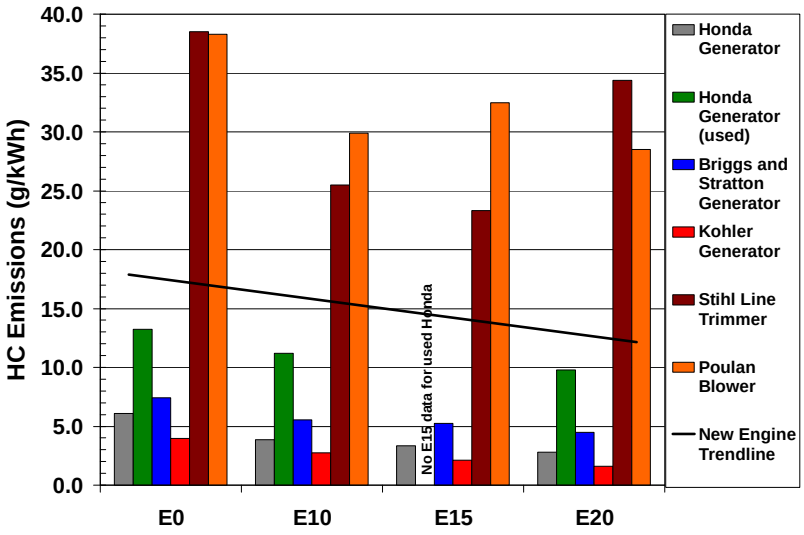

Fig. 3.11. Hydrocarbon (HC) emissions for pilot study engines versus fuel ethanol content. With the exception of the Stihl line trimmer which ran poorly with E20, HC emissions decrease with increasing ethanol. Trendline for average of all five new engines.

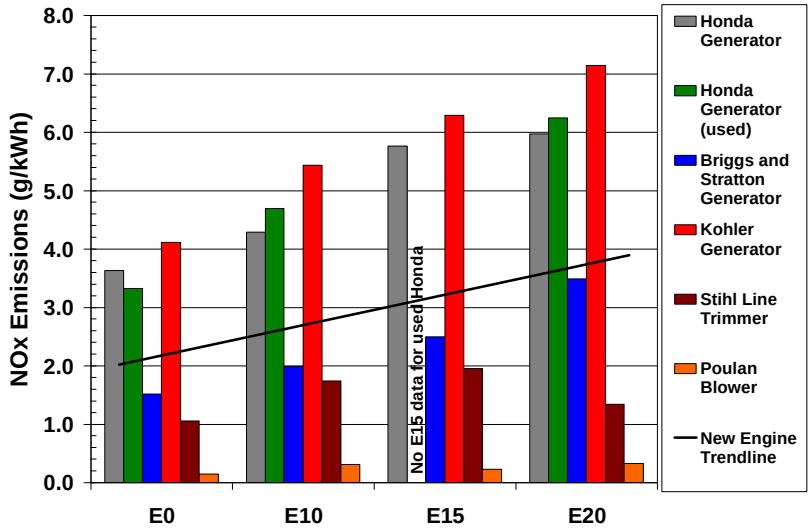

Fig. 3.12. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for pilot study engines versus fuel ethanol content. NO_X increases with increasing ethanol. Poor operation of the Stihl line trimmer with E20 caused reduced NO_X with that fuel. The Poulan blower is equipped with a three-way catalyst that oxidizes hydrocarbons and CO while also reducing NO_X emissions. Trendline for average of all five new engines.

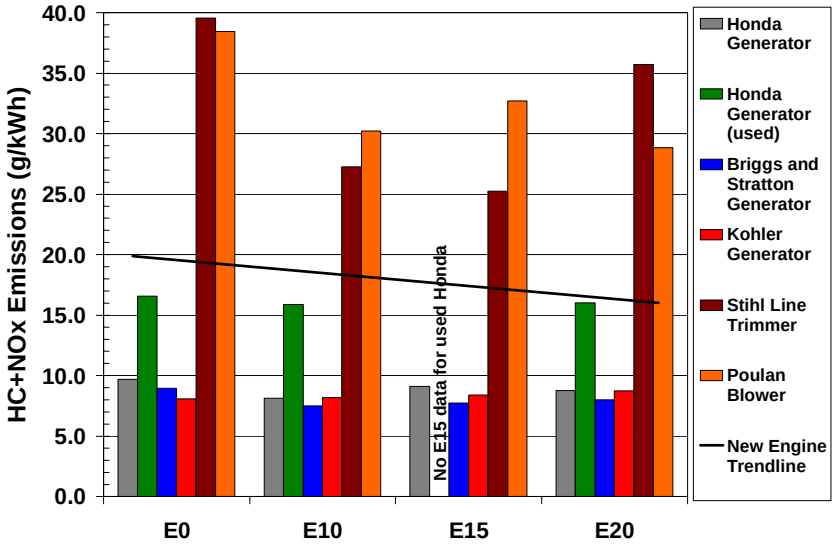

Fig. 3.13. Hydrocarbon (HC) + nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for pilot study engines. Decreasing NO_X and increasing HC temper any drastic changes in HC + NO_X. Trendline for average of all five new engines shows overall decrease with increasing ethanol.

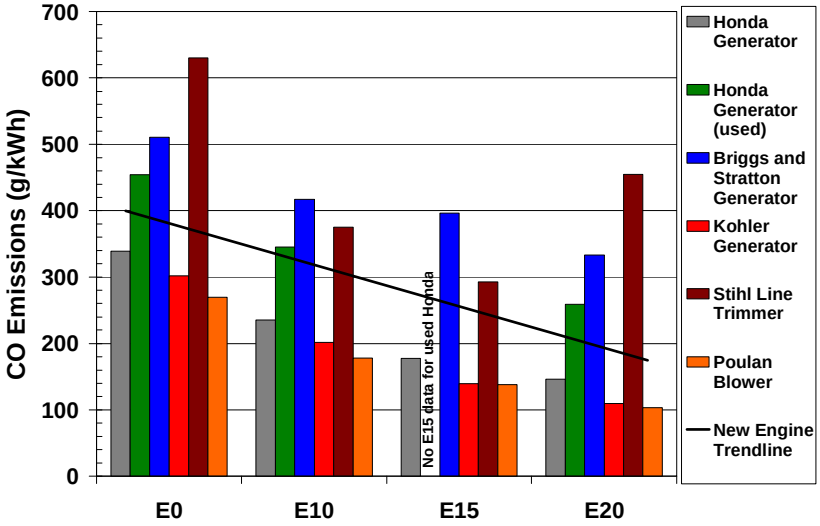

Fig. 3.14. Carbon monoxide emissions for pilot study engines. With the exception of the Stihl line trimmer, which ran poorly on E20, CO emissions decrease with increasing ethanol. Trendline for average of all five new engines.

3.2.4.2 Full-life study emissions results

Twenty-two engines were baseline tested on E0 at TRC, and 17 of these engines were run to their rated full-life period or to failure. Table 3.6 indicates which engines were tested on which fuels. Results for all E0 baseline tests at the new and full-life condition are presented in Table 3.8 through Table 3.12, with the relative change to the E0 baseline for each engine/ethanol blend combination. Table 3.8 and Table 3.9 show the Briggs and Stratton power washer engine results. Table 3.8 has results for the TRC protocol tests, and Table 3.9 presents results for the BASCO protocol. These two test protocols are discussed in detail in the experimental setup section. Similar information for the Honda generators, the Weed Eater blowers, and the Stihl line trimmers are provided in Table 3.10, Table 3.11, and Table 3.12, respectively.

In general, results in the full-life study were similar to those in the pilot study.

- HC and CO emissions tended to decrease with increasing ethanol content, while NO_X tended to increase. These trends were observed both at new and full-life conditions.
- Engine-to-engine differences on E0 fuel were fairly large for the residential engines—in some cases as large as the changes due to introduction of the ethanol blends.
- Changes from the new condition to the full-life condition on the E0 fuel showed a general increase in HC and CO, and no dramatic change in NO_X.

Appendix D contains figures for each engine type in the full-life study, showing HC, NO_X, HC + NO_X, and CO emissions for each engine on E0 fuel at the new and full-life condition and results from each engine running its dedicated ethanol blend. In addition, these results are tabulated with average, maximum, minimum, and coefficient of variation (COV) for each series of tests. For all engines, HC emissions are as indicated by the FID, and do not include any correction for oxygenated compounds in the exhaust such as ethanol or aldehydes.

3.2.5 Results and Discussion: Exhaust, Oil, and Other Temperature data

3.2.5.1 ORNL and NREL pilot study: temperature results

Exhaust temperature, oil temperature (where applicable), and several surface temperatures were measured. The largest temperature change noted in any of the engines was in the exhaust. Table 3.13 shows the baseline E0 temperature for each engine in the pilot study and the change in temperature for each of the fuels tested (E10, E15, and E20). The hottest engine condition is reported here, which for all but the Kohler engine was observed in the mode 1 condition. The hottest exhaust temperature measured on the Kohler V-twin engine was at the fast idle or standby condition.

As the table indicates, temperature increases between E0 and E20 ranged from 31 to 69°C, but only between 8 to 20°C from E10 to E15. Also, the exhaust temperature for the Briggs and Stratton engine actually decreased from E10 to E15.

Figure 3.15 shows the actual temperature measurements for the same data as well as a trendline based on the average temperature increases for the five new engines for all ethanol levels.

Kohler V-twin engine. The temperature results on the Kohler V-twin engine show some interesting differences from the single-cylinder-engine generators. While the hottest temperature in the single-cylinder engines was in mode 1 or at the peak power condition, the highest exhaust temperature measured on the Kohler engine was for the cylinder 1 exhaust manifold at mode 6, the no load (fast idle, or standby) condition. Similarly, the highest temperature rise due to ethanol enleanment was for this same cylinder and engine load.

Table 3.8. Baseline Briggs and Stratton power washer engine emissions on the TRC protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition with E0 fuel, and relative change for respective ethanol blends
("Ethanol blend" refers to E10, E15, or E20, as noted.)

Engine/equipment	New		Full life	
	New E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend	Full-life E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend
HC emissions—TRC protocol				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)	11.7		11.1	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)	12.6	10%	18.2	–21%
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)	16.6	–28%	41.4	–21%
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)	16.5	3%	32.8	–25%
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	10.7			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)	20.8			
Numerical average	14.8		25.9	
NO_X emissions—TRC protocol				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)	2.1		3.7	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)	2.0	23%	1.9	4%
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)	1.6	22%	1.6	3%
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)	1.4	33%	1.6	21%
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	3.1			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)	2.6			
Numerical average	2.1		2.2	
HC + NO_X emissions—TRC protocol				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)	13.2		14.8	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)	14.6	12%	20.1	–19%
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)	18.1	–24%	43.1	–20%
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)	17.9	5%	34.4	–23%
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	13.8			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)	23.4			
Numerical average	16.8		28.1	
CO emissions—TRC protocol				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)	312		164	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)	330	–15%	450	–27%
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)	347	–46%	724	–37%
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)	402	–60%	472	–57%
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	227			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)	215			
Numerical average	306		453	

Table 3.9. Briggs and Stratton power washer engine emissions on the BASCO protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition with E0 fuel, and relative change for respective ethanol blends
("Ethanol blend" refers to E10, E15, or E20, as noted.)

Engine/equipment	New		Full life	
	New E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend	Full-life E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend
HC emissions—BASCO protocol				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)			16.1	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)			11.5	47%
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)			18.6	–9%
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)			16.2	–4%
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	11.9			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)				
Numerical average	11.9		15.6	
NO_X emissions—BASCO protocol				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)			5.3	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)			2.2	13%
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)			2.1	22%
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)			2.7	73%
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	4.5			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)				
Numerical average	4.5		3.1	
HC + NO_X emissions—BASCO protocol				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)			21.3	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)			13.7	41%
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)			20.8	–6%
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)			18.9	7%
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	16.4			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)				
Numerical average	16.4		18.7	
CO emissions—BASCO protocol				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)			227	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)			429	–10%
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)			396	–27%
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)			332	–53%
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	241			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)				
Numerical average	241		346	

Table 3.10. Baseline Honda generator engine emissions at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition with E0 fuel, and relative change for respective ethanol blends
("Ethanol blend" refers to E10, E15, or E20, as noted.)

Engine/equipment	New		Full life	
	New E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend	Full-life E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend
HC emissions				
Honda G1 (E0 engine)	5.2		6.5	
Honda G2 (E10 engine)	5.1	–17%	5.3	–16%
Honda G3 (E15 engine)	6.2	–30%	8.8	–26%
Honda G4 (E20 engine)[a]	5.5	150%	9.3	–35%
Numerical average	5.5		7.5	
NO_X emissions				
Honda G1 (E0 engine)	3.7		3.7	
Honda G2 (E10 engine)	3.6	42%	4.0	40%
Honda G3 (E15 engine)	4.4	44%	3.8	68%
Honda G4 (E20 engine)	5.0	93%	4.2	102%
Numerical average	4.2		3.9	
HC + NO_X emissions				
Honda G1 (E0 engine)	9.0		10.2	
Honda G2 (E10 engine)	8.8	7%	9.2	8%
Honda G3 (E15 engine)	10.6	1%	12.6	2%
Honda G4 (E20 engine)[a]	10.5	123%	13.5	7%
Numerical average	9.7		11.4	
CO emissions				
Honda G1 (E0 engine)	329		374	
Honda G2 (E10 engine)	306	–28%	320	–31%
Honda G3 (E15 engine)	310	–34%	359	–37%
Honda G4 (E20 engine)	270	–39%	335	–60%
Numerical average	304		347	

[a]Unusually high HC emissions with E20 due to unstable speed governor operation at light loads.

Table 3.11. Baseline Weed Eater Featherlite blower engine emissions at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition with EO fuel, and relative change for respective ethanol blends
("Ethanol blend" refers to E10, E15, or E20, as noted.)

Engine/equipment	New		Full life	
	New E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend	Full-life E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend
HC emissions				
Weed Eater B1 (alternate)	28.4			
Weed Eater B2 (E0 engine)	47.6			
Weed Eater B3 (E15 engine)[a]	42.4	–22%		
Weed Eater B4 (alternate)	36.5			
Weed Eater B5 (E10 engine)	57.8	–20%	48.1	–25%
Weed Eater B6 (E20 engine)[b]	49.8	–32%	43.3	–18%
Weed Eater B7 (E15 engine)	38.4	–19%		
Weed Eater B8 (E20 engine)	46.6			
Numerical average	43.4		45.7	
NO_X Emissions				
Weed Eater B1 (alternate)	0.9			
Weed Eater B2 (E0 engine)	0.3			
Weed Eater B3 (E15 engine)[a]	0.2	48%		
Weed Eater B4 (alternate)	1.3			
Weed Eater B5 (E10 engine)	0.2	19%	0.3	27%
Weed Eater B6 (E20 engine)[b]	0.3	203%	1.1	–12%
Weed Eater B7 (E15 engine)	0.2	399%		
Weed Eater B8 (E20 engine)	0.3			
Numerical average	0.5		0.7	
HC + NO_X Emissions				
Weed Eater B1 (alternate)	29.3			
Weed Eater B2 (E0 engine)	47.9			
Weed Eater B3 (E15 engine)[a]	42.6	–21%		
Weed Eater B4 (alternate)	37.8			
Weed Eater B5 (E10 engine)	58.0	–19%	48.4	–25%
Weed Eater B6 (E20 engine)[b]	50.0	–31%	44.4	–18%
Weed Eater B7 (E15 engine)	38.6	–17%		
Weed Eater B8 (E20 engine)	46.8			
Numerical average	43.9		46.4	
CO Emissions				
Weed Eater B1 (alternate)	43			
Weed Eater B2 (E0 engine)	366			
Weed Eater B3 (E15 engine)[a]	355	–42%		
Weed Eater B4 (alternate)	19			
Weed Eater B5 (E10 engine)	448	–32%	314	–46%
Weed Eater B6 (E20 engine)[b]	353	–76%	83	1%
Weed Eater B7 (E15 engine)	239	–95%		
Weed Eater B8 (E20 engine)	369			
Numerical average	274		199	

[a]B3 was replacement E15 engine after failure of B7.
[b]B6 was replacement E20 engine when B8 would not idle on E20.

Table 3.12. Baseline Stihl line trimmer engine emissions at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition with E0 fuel, and relative change for respective ethanol blends
("Ethanol blend" refers to E10, E15, or E20, as noted.)

Engine/equipment	New		Full life	
	New E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend	Full-life E0 (g/kw-hr)	Change from E0 to ethanol blend
HC emissions				
Stihl T1 (E0 engine)	33.6		76.4	
Stihl T2 (E10 engine)	29.9	–11%	65.6	–19%
Stihl T3 (E15 engine)	28.5	–29%	71.3	–17%
Stihl T4 (E20 engine)	26.3	–37%	68.8	–33%
Numerical average	29.6		70.5	
NO_X emissions				
Stihl T1 (E0 engine)	3.3		3.7	
Stihl T2 (E10 engine)	4.1	11%	4.8	39%
Stihl T3 (E15 engine)	3.2	116%	2.5	184%
Stihl T4 (E20 engine)	2.6	70%	3.0	114%
Numerical average	3.3		3.5	
HC + NO_X emissions				
Stihl T1 (E0 engine)	36.9		80.1	
Stihl T2 (E10 engine)	33.9	–9%	70.4	–15%
Stihl T3 (E15 engine)	31.7	–14%	73.7	–10%
Stihl T4 (E20 engine)	28.9	–27%	71.8	–27%
Numerical average	32.9		74.0	
CO emissions				
Stihl T1 (E0 engine)	347		591	
Stihl T2 (E10 engine)	285	–7%	461	–20%
Stihl T3 (E15 engine)	408	–39%	712	–40%
Stihl T4 (E20 engine)	335	–48%	603	–40%
Numerical average	344		592	

Table 3.13. Change in exhaust temperature with ethanol blends for hottest engine condition for six pilot study engines

Engine/equipment	Baseline E0	Maximum exhaust temperature increase from E0		
		Rise in degrees Celsius		
		E10	E15	E20
Honda EB3000c generator	654	24	33	41
Honda EM2500 generator[a]	667	16		31
Briggs and Stratton generator	689	33	19	42
Kohler generator	835	22	42	69
Stihl line trimmer	726	42	47	38
Poulan blower	542	29	37	54
Numerical average (new engines)	689	30	36	49

[a]Field-aged Honda generator not tested on E15, not included in numerical average.

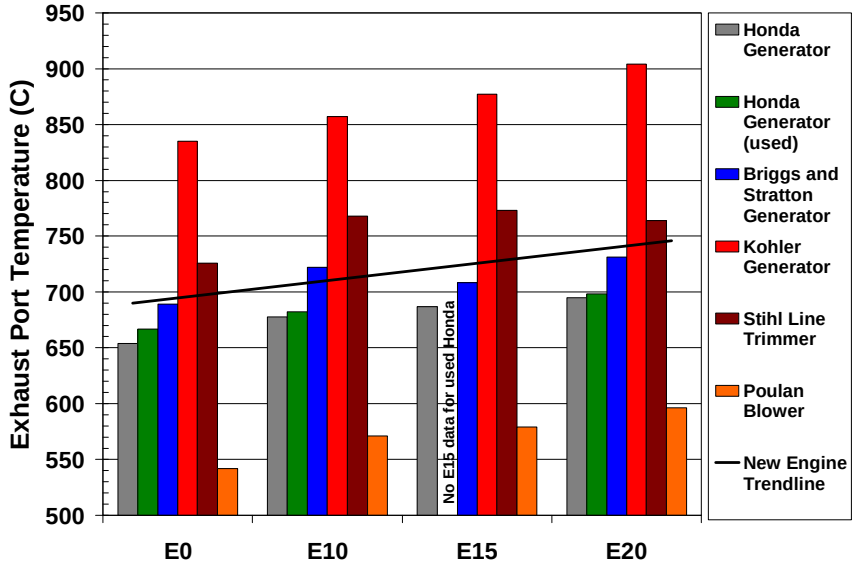

Fig. 3.15. Exhaust port temperature for pilot study engines at hottest condition versus ethanol blend level.

The V-twin Kohler was found to have uneven cylinder-to-cylinder fuel balance, which causes asymmetrical exhaust manifold temperatures. The exhaust manifold temperature results for both cylinders and for all test modes and fuels are shown in Fig. 3.16. To confirm this apparent fueling

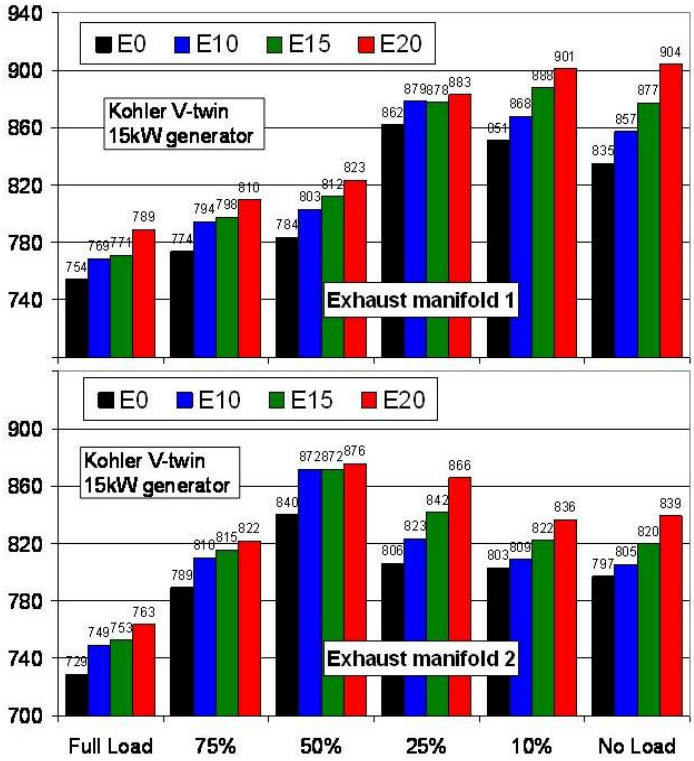

Fig. 3.16. Exhaust temperature versus mode for all fuels and individual cylinders of Kohler generator. Enrichment at higher loads cools both exhaust manifolds, but uneven air:fuel distribution leads to higher no-load temperatures in cylinder 1 from a less-rich condition than cylinder 2. Cylinder 2 is hottest at half load.

imbalance, the CO concentration for each cylinder was measured individually at three operating conditions as shown in Fig. 3.17 (with E0 fuel). The results indicate uneven distribution of fuel between the two cylinders and explain the unusual manifold temperature results shown in Fig. 3.16.

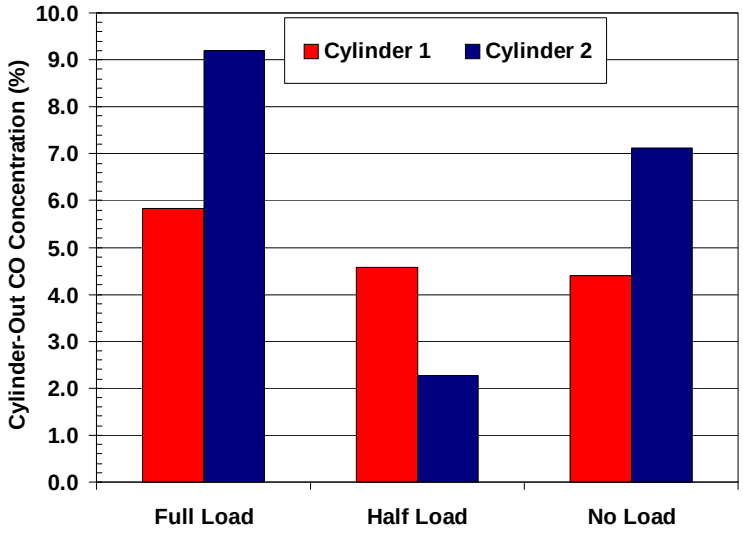

Fig. 3.17. Individual cylinder CO concentration for E0 fueling at three loads for Kohler generator.

The highest temperature in cylinder one (and overall for this engine) occurs at the no-load or fast idle (standby) condition. As electrical loads are applied and the governor opens the throttle to increase air flow and engine power in mode 1 (full load), the carburetor is also decreasing the net air:fuel ratio (overall richer combustion). Richer combustion can increase engine power and also cool the engine. The uneven cylinder-to-cylinder distribution results in much richer combustion in cylinder 2 at the fast idle and full load conditions, but much leaner (less rich) combustion at half load. Cylinder 1 has relatively consistent fueling, with CO emissions in the 4.5 to 6% range from fast idle to full load, while the CO concentration from cylinder 2 was only 2% at half load with E0 fuel, leading to the highest temperatures for this cylinder at that condition. The potential severity of this problem for 2-cylinder engines is uncertain as the extent of engine-to-engine variability is unknown at this time.

Carbon monoxide emissions vary widely in cylinder 2 as a function of load while remaining fairly consistent in cylinder 1, indicating a much broader variation of air:fuel distribution in cylinder 2. The less rich cylinder (lower CO emissions) is always hotter (see Fig. 3.16).

3.2.5.2 Full-life study temperature results

As in the ORNL/NREL pilot study, exhaust temperature, oil temperature (where applicable), and several surface temperatures were measured on all small engines tested in the full-life study at TRC. General observations are as follows.

- In most cases, the exhaust temperature increased with higher ethanol content.
- Engine-to-engine differences on E0 fuel were fairly large for the residential engines—in some cases as large as the changes due to introduction of the ethanol blends.
- In general, engines exhibited lower exhaust temperatures on all fuels at full life in comparison to the new condition.
- The relative change in temperature as ethanol increases appears more distinct at the full-life condition for most engines.

- As with the engines tested at ORNL and NREL, the largest temperature change noted in any of the engines was in the exhaust.
- Full-life testing revealed no engine failures that could be attributed to increased thermal stress on any of the engines.

Table 3.14 shows E0 baseline temperatures for the highest temperature mode and the temperature change observed with the respective ethanol blend run in each engine tested in the full-life study. The highest temperature for the Class I engines was mode 6, the fast idle or stand-by condition. The hottest condition for the Class IV engines was mode 1, or the full power condition. Figures 3.18 and 3.19 display temperature data from the Briggs and Stratton engines and Stihl line trimmers in graphic representation. These figures are repeated in Appendix D along with similar figures showing data from the other two engine types tested at TRC.

Results for the commercial Class I Honda generators demonstrate that the engine-to-engine differences on E0 are not as large as those for the residential power washer engines. The decrease in exhaust temperature for the Honda generator run on E20 was likely due to erratic operation of this unit at light loads in the new condition. Operators reported the engine speed fluctuating due to unstable governor operation with E20. This problem did not recur during half-life or full-life emissions tests on this engine.

Despite the dearth of full-life data on the Weed Eater Featherlite blowers due to three engine failures, the results still show a general decrease in exhaust temperature with age and maintain the increase in operating temperature with increasing ethanol. All Stihl engines ran considerably cooler at the full-life condition but still showed a slight increase in exhaust temperature with ethanol addition. During the full-life dynamometer tests it was noted that all four Stihl engines had lost some 30% of their rated power in mode 1, likely contributing to the increase in brake-specific emissions and lower exhaust temperature. Consultation with Stihl indicated that normal power loss at full life is typically less than 10% when the maintenance outlined in the owner's manual is closely followed, including valve adjustment and cleaning of the combustion chamber. A final set of E0 tests on these four engines (following maintenance) was initiated, but data were not available for this report.

Table 3.14. Change in exhaust temperature for engines in full-useful-life (full-life) study for hottest engine condition. Class I engines at fast idle condition (mode 6), Class IV engines at rated power condition (mode 1) [Exhaust port temperature (°C)]

Engine/equipment	New (mode 6)		Full life (mode 6)	
	New E0 temp.	Change from E0 to ethanol blend[a]	Full-life E0 temp.	Change from E0 to ethanol blend[a]
Briggs and Stratton power washers (residential Class I)				
Briggs PW1 (E0 engine)	650		613	
Briggs PW2 (E10 engine)	654	25	547	12
Briggs PW3 (E15 engine)	654	10	607	25
Briggs PW4 (E20 engine)	680	0	609	28
Briggs PW5 (alternate)	692			
Briggs PW6 (alternate)	540			
Numerical average (PW1-4)	660		594	
Honda generators (commercial Class I)				
Honda G1 (E0 engine)	742		700	
Honda G2 (E10 engine)	755	0	722	9
Honda G3 (E15 engine)	747	10	715	28
Honda G4 (E20 engine)[b]	761	–35	717	23
Numerical average	751		713	
Weed Eater blowers (residential Class IV)				
Engine/equipment	New (mode 1)		Full-life (mode 1)	
Weed Eater B1	574			
Weed Eater B2 (E0 engine)	576			
Weed Eater B3 (E15 engine)[c]	580	14		
Weed Eater B4	577			
Weed Eater B5 (E10 engine)	574	6	551	23
Weed Eater B6 (E20 engine)[d]	580	21	537	5
Weed Eater B7 (E15 engine)	563	54		
Weed Eater B8 (E20 engine)	558			
Numerical average	573		544	
Stihl line trimmers (commercial Class IV)				
Stihl T1 (E0 engine)	717		675	
Stihl T2 (E10 engine)	725	8	669	19
Stihl T3 (E15 engine)	688	50	628	24
Stihl T4 (E20 engine)	761	28	642	43
Numerical average	723		653	

[a] Ethanol blend denotes E10, E15, or E20.
[b] Honda G4 experienced unstable speed on governor at light loads with E20 when new.
[c] Replaced B7 as E15 blower after B7 failure.
[d] Replaced B8 as E20 blower because B8 would not idle with E20.

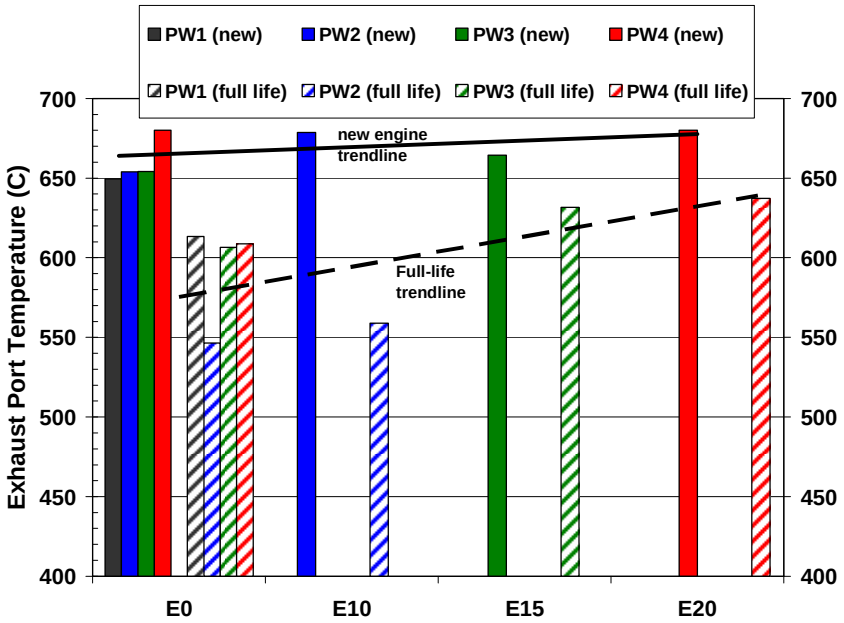

Fig. 3.18. Exhaust port temperature for Briggs and Stratton power washer engines at mode 6 condition versus ethanol blend level. Solid colors represent tests at the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Exhaust temperature increases for all engines with ethanol addition.

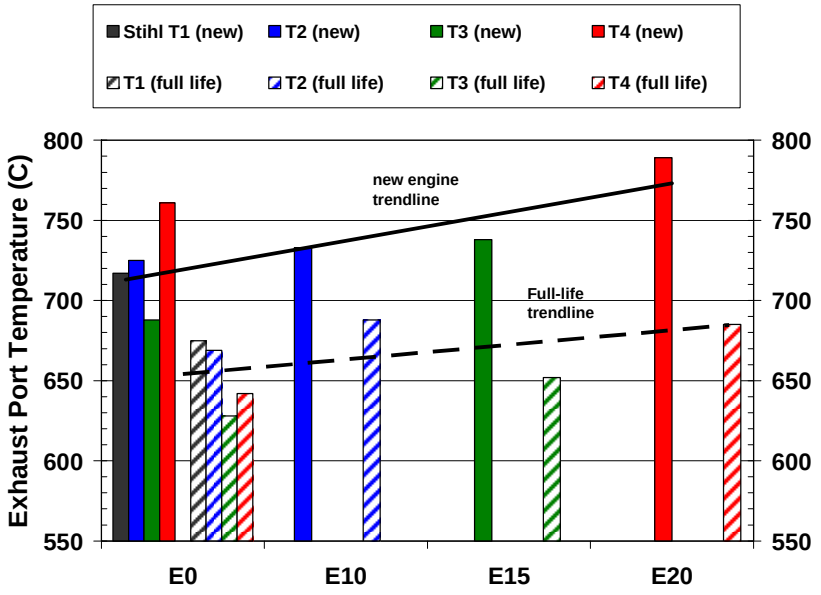

Fig. 3.19. Exhaust port temperature for Class IV Stihl line trimmer engines at hottest condition (mode 1) at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests at the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition. Full-life temperatures were considerably cooler for all Stihl engines.

4. NEXT STEPS

Given the importance of expanding the nation's use of renewable fuels and the new renewable fuel mandate set forth in the Energy and Independence Act of 2007, DOE and others recognize the need to consider a variety of means for bringing such fuels to market. While ethanol is the most widely used renewable fuel in the United States, the E10 market—which takes up the vast majority of ethanol used today—will be saturated within a few years. Given that reality, DOE is working to expand the distribution and use of E85 and simultaneously investigate the potential of using intermediate ethanol blends (e.g., E15, E20) in conventional vehicles and engines.

This report summarizes findings to date from DOE's first phase of intermediate ethanol blends testing on vehicles and other engines. Recognizing the need for a wide range of additional tests, DOE is sponsoring a number of other studies on vehicles as well as other engines. The studies, some of which are being conducted in partnership with other organizations, are summarized in Table 4.1, with more detailed descriptions provided in the following text. Additional studies may be conducted as needed subject to available funding.

4.1 EMISSIONS AND CATALYST TEMPERATURE

Testing of the three remaining vehicles from this study is still underway; results from these tests will be presented in a second report expected in January 2009.

4.2 EMISSIONS OF VARIOUS GASOLINES AND ETHANOL BLENDS

This task, performed in collaboration with EPA and CRC, will assess the impacts of varying Reid vapor pressure (RVP), T50, T90, and aromatic content of gasoline and different ethanol/gasoline fuel blends on tailpipe emissions and performance of 19 new and 3 in-use vehicles. About 30 different match-blended fuels will be used to collect emissions data on criteria pollutants [HC, CO, NO_X, and particulate matter (PM)], ethanol, and carbonyl compounds. Cofunding from CRC will support blending and testing of two of the fuels. Detailed HC speciation data will be collected for all vehicles tested in this task. Detailed PM and semivolatile organic compound data will be collected for a subset of the fuels.

4.3 EVAPORATIVE EMISSIONS

This study, being conducted in collaboration with CRC (Project E-77), will measure evaporative emissions associated with testing gasoline fuels of varying RVP (volatility) and ethanol blends on eight vehicles. Five fuels with defined vapor pressures and ethanol content ranging from 0 to 20% will be tested on four Tier-2 near-zero low-emission vehicles and four "enhanced" 1996–2001 model year vehicles. Static permeation, running loss, hot soak, and diurnal emissions will be measured.

4.4 CATALYST DURABILITY

This task, conducted in collaboration with CRC (Project E-87), will assess the impact of intermediate ethanol blends on the full useful life of the catalyst system. In Phase I, the study will initially screen 25 vehicles for catalyst performance and key temperatures during open-loop (WOT) operation. Full-life (120,000 miles) studies on about 10 engine families will follow in Phase II. For each engine family, eight vehicles will be tested—with a pair dedicated to one of four fuels ranging from E0 to E20. A total of 80 vehicles will be tested (10 models $\times$ 4 fuel types $\times$ 2 vehicles per pair). Engines will have compression and leakdown checks performed at each emissions testing interval. Any operational issues observed will also be reported.

Table 4.1. Summary of DOE intermediate ethanol blends programs

Intermediate blends test	Scope of project	Test labs	Status
Programs covered in the report			
Vehicle emissions and catalyst temperature	Focus on regulated tailpipe emissions, exhaust and catalyst temperatures, and short-term operational issues. A total of 16 late model vehicles are in the study.	ORNL, TRC, NREL/CDPHE (Colorado Department of Public Health—Aurora Emissions Technical Center)	Data for 13 vehicles at 75°F are provided in this report. Data from remaining 3 vehicles and 50°F testing expected in January 2009.
Small non-road engines—emissions, temperatures, full, useful life (full life)	Focus on emissions, operating temperatures, performance issues. 28 engines tested; 17 of these engines operated to full life with emissions monitoring.	ORNL, NREL, TRC	Completed.
Ongoing and future testing			
Vehicle emissions with various gasolines and ethanol blends	Focus on the effect of various fuel characteristics on tailpipe emissions. Cosponsored by EPA as part of its EPAct Program to revise the Complex Model. 22 vehicles and 30+ different fuels are in the study.	Southwest Research Institute (SwRI)	Phase I complete. Phase II In progress.
Evaporative emissions	Focus on evaporative emissions and permeation. Collaboration with CRC Project E-77. Managed by Harold Haskew & Associates. 10 vehicles are in the study.	ATL	In progress.
Catalyst durability	Focus on long-term catalyst durability. Collaboration with CRC Project E-87. Phase I: Initially screening 25 vehicles (CRC). Phase II: Testing and aging of up to 80 vehicles (ORNL/CRC).	TRC SwRI	In progress.
Driveability	Focus on driveability issues, including cold start. Collaboration with CRC Project CM-138. Six non-FFVs are in the study; further studies including high ambient temperature and high altitude are planned.	Yakima, Washington, test track	Testing completed; analysis underway and CRC report is expected November 2008.
Fuel system materials compatibility	Focus on fuel systems components compatibility. Collaboration with CRC Project AVFL-15.	TRC	In progress.
Specialty engines	Snowmobiles, motorcycles, marine, ATVs, other.	TBD	Test plans under development.

4.5 DRIVEABILITY

This task, conducted in collaboration with CRC (Project CM-138), evaluates impacts of intermediate blends on the driveability of six late-model non-FFVs and of various E85 fuels in 20 FFVs. The standard driveability test, developed by CRC, was used. Fuels tested in the study include E0, E15, and E20 with prescribed vapor pressures.

4.6 FUEL SYSTEM MATERIALS COMPATIBILITY

This task, conducted in collaboration with CRC (Project AVFL-15), will evaluate the durability of wetted components of fuel systems in non-FFVs when exposed to E10 and E20. This study will measure effects on all materials found in the fuel system, including plastics, elastomers, O-rings, and hose materials.

4.7 SPECIALTY ENGINES

This task will consider the effects of intermediate ethanol blends on various other non-automotive engine types (e.g., marine, motorcycles, snowmobiles). Preliminary planning meetings have been held with industry representatives to guide the development of test plans for these engines.

4.8 FUTURE REPORTS

As results from these studies become available, DOE will issue additional reports with analyses as well as core data.

DOE will continue to work closely with EPA, industry partners, and others to ensure that testing is sound and targeted at providing data needed to assess the effects of intermediate ethanol blends on conventional vehicles as well as other engines.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

VEHICLE TEST EQUIPMENT, PROCEDURES, AND RELEVANT VEHICLE EMISSIONS STANDARDS

The equipment used during this study can be broken down into the following categories.

Measurement equipment

- Emissions
- Exhaust and catalyst temperatures

Test cell equipment

- Transportation Research Center (TRC)
- Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)/ Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE)

A.1 EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

All laboratories measured emissions via full-flow dilution per CFR 40 part 86 guidelines. Phase concentrations of CO, oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), total hydrocarbons (THC), CH_4, and CO_2 were measured by conventional analyzers. Modal emissions (second-by-second gas concentrations) at engine-out, tailpipe, and tunnel locations were recorded at ORNL, and modal tunnel data were collected at TRC. All available data from each vehicle's Engine Control Unit (ECU), such as engine revolutions per minute, intake manifold pressure, etc., were collected at ORNL and CDPHE via the Assembly Line Diagnostic Link (ALDL) for subsequent analysis.

All labs sampled aldehydes (including formaldehyde and acetaldehyde) using dilution tunnel sample taps with gas drawn through dinitrophenylhydrazine- (DNPH-) treated silica gel cartridges at a rate of approximately 1 L/min.[*] DNPH cartridges were then post-processed by eluting with acetonitrile and analyzing by high-performance liquid chromatography. Aldehyde emissions are important for several reasons. Formaldehyde is a regulated pollutant and acetaldehyde, although not yet regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is listed by EPA as a hazardous air pollutant. In addition, these oxygenated compounds are reactive in the atmosphere and must be included when calculating non-methane organic gas (NMOG) emissions. The NMOG calculation method is described in Sect. A.3.

Exhaust gas ethanol concentration was measured by all laboratories using the Innova Photoacoustic Multi-gas Analyzer supplied by California Analytical Instruments. This method, developed and documented by Loo and Parker[†] and now accepted by EPA, was used to batch sample individual phase emissions for ethanol concentration. Because this method includes the coupled effects of other gas species on ethanol measurement, the instrument must be calibrated and configured to measure these interfering species. Consequently, appropriate optical filters must be installed and calibrated to measure interference gases such as water vapor, ammonia, and CO_2, and gas sampling and interference corrections must be enabled in the instrument during operation.

Unfortunately, for the data acquired at TRC using two new instruments, these interference measurements were not properly enabled so errors in measurement of ethanol in the exhaust were

[*] Siegl, W. O., J. F. O. Richert, T. E. Jensen, D. Schuetzle, S. J. Swarin, J. F. Loo, A. Prostak, D. Nagy, A. M. Schlenker, "Improved Emissions Speciation Methodology for Phase II of the Auto/Oil Air Quality Improvement Research Program—Hydrocarbons and Oxygenates," Society of Automotive Engineers Technical Series 930142 (1993).

[†] Loo, Jeffrey F. and David T. Parker, "Evaluation of a Photoacoustic Gas Analyzer for Ethanol Vehicle Emissions Measurement," Society of Automotive Engineers, 2000-01-0794 (2000).

experienced. Estimates of ethanol gas concentrations for the six vehicles tested at TRC were based on volume percent ethanol in the gasoline and measured THC emissions. This estimation method was developed using exhaust ethanol data acquired from the NREL dataset at both 50 and 75°F. This dataset included 24 points; three vehicles, four fuels, and two temperatures. These data showed strong correlation with a coefficient of determination, R^2, of greater than 95%. While not as accurate as direct ethanol measurement, this method is believed to provide a reasonable estimate for the purposes of NMOG calculation.

Hydrocarbon (HC) speciation was also performed for selected tests at ORNL and for all Phase 1 measurements at NREL/CDPHE. This measurement was accomplished at both laboratories by drawing dilute tunnel gas into an evacuated canister of passivated stainless-steel construction. This sample gas was then analyzed by gas chromatography/mass spectrometry for pollutant quantification and identification. Analysis of this data is still ongoing and is not yet available for inclusion in this first report. HC speciation data will be included in the second report.

A.1.1 Exhaust and Catalyst Temperature Measurements

A wide-range universal exhaust gas oxygen sensor (UEGO) was used on each vehicle to record real-time air:fuel ratio. This information is useful to understand how each test vehicle's fuel control system responded to the oxygenated fuels.

Several key exhaust temperatures were also measured on each vehicle at the following locations.

- Engine-out or precatalyst, measured using 1/8 in. thermocouple located upstream of catalyst core or in exhaust manifold.
- Catalyst core, measured using 1/16 in. or 1/8 in. thermocouple installed directly into catalyst core at 1 in. from leading face.
- Between 1st and 2nd catalysts (for vehicles with dual catalyst configuration), measured using 1/8 in. thermocouple located between catalysts.
- Second catalyst core, measured using 1/16 in. or 1/8 in. thermocouple installed directly into second catalyst core at 1 in. from leading face.
- Catalyst outlet, measured using 1/8 in. thermocouple located 6 in. downstream of catalyst outlet.

Each vehicle's exhaust system was removed so that thermocouples, UEGO ports, and exhaust sample ports could be installed. Figure A.1 shows an example exhaust system modified for this program from a 4-cylinder Toyota Camry. Only the exhaust manifold and first catalyst are shown. Similar temperature and sample ports were installed in the second catalyst and outlet pipe.

A.1.2 Vehicle Laboratory at TRC

The chassis dynamometer used at TRC was an AVL 48 in. (1.22 m), dual axle 2-wheel drive/4-wheel drive motor/brake unit.

Emissions were measured using Horiba 200 series analyzers.

- CO_2 and CO were measured using non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) instruments.
- NO_X was measured by a chemiluminescence detector.
- THC was measured using a flame ionization detector (FID).
- CH_4 was measured using a gas chromatography analyzer.

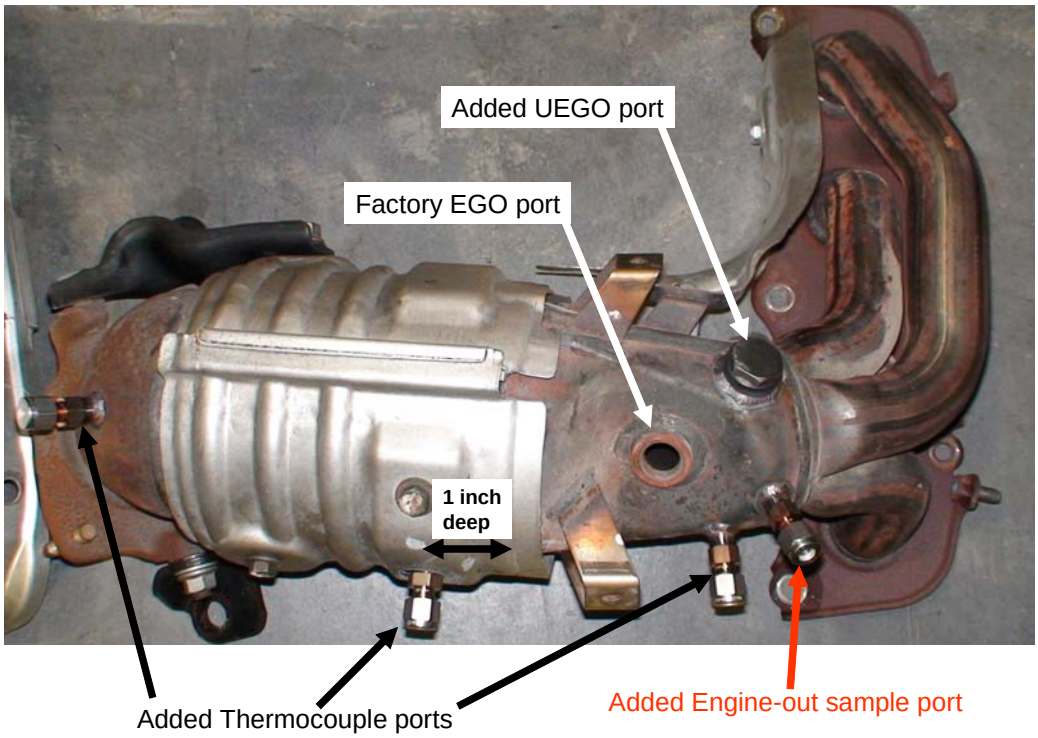

Fig. A.1. Example of vehicle exhaust system instrumentation, including universal exhaust gas oxygen sensor (UEGO) and temperature and exhaust gas sample ports.

A.1.3 Vehicle Laboratory at ORNL

The chassis dynamometer at ORNL's Fuels, Engines, and Emissions Research Center was of the twin-roll type [21.625 in. diameter (0.55 m)] with an eddy current brake.

Conventional emissions measurements were conducted with analyzers from California Analytical Instruments.

- CO_2 and CO were measured using NDIR
- NO_X was measured by chemiluminescence detector
- THC and CH_4 were measured using a FID with methane cutter.

A.1.4 Vehicle Laboratory at CDPHE

The chassis dynamometer at CDPHE's Aurora Emissions Technical Center was a Horiba 48 in. (1.22 m) independent axle, 2-wheel drive motor/brake unit.

Emissions were measured using Horiba series 200 emissions analyzers.

- CO_2 and CO were measured using NDIR
- NO_X was measured by chemiluminescence detector
- THC and CH_4 were measured using a flame ionization detector with methane cutter.

A.2 TEST PROCEDURES

The test procedures for each different fuel tested consisted of the following.

- Emissions and fuel economy testing prep cycles
- Vehicle emissions testing

- Emissions control system temperature testing
- Statistical analysis of emissions and fuel economy data

The following fuel testing sequence was followed for all vehicles.

1. E0 baseline
2. E20
3. E10
4. E15
5. E0 repeat

Initial E0 testing was conducted to obtain a performance baseline before introduction of ethanol blended fuels. E20 fuel was tested immediately following E0 to precipitate any possible malfunction indicator light (MIL) occurrences due to fuel trim effects or clogged filters resulting from the increased solvency of E20 fuel. Repetition of E0 fueling at the conclusion of emissions testing was to test for any drift in the E0 data over time and to see whether the short-term exposure to intermediate ethanol blends or the wide-open-throttle (WOT) testing might have caused any notable change to the emissions control system function.

A.2.1 Emissions Test Preparatory cycles

Before the start of testing, each vehicle was inspected to ensure all emission control hardware was intact and an ECU scan was conducted to confirm no on-board diagnostic (OBDII) faults were present. Each vehicle then underwent an initial crankcase oil, oil filter, and air filter replacement. Engine oil and filters were per the manufacturer's recommendations. Each vehicle was then driven through three US06 drive cycles to stabilize the engine oil by eliminating the higher volatility components that may have an effect on vehicle emissions. Each vehicle's ECU was again scanned before initiation of testing to confirm there were no existing or pending OBDII faults. The following list summarizes the vehicle preparation procedure.

A.2.1.1 Initial acquisition preparation

1. Check for pending and existing OBDII faults. Consult program technical monitor if any exist.
2. Change oil, oil filter, and air filter using OEM recommended product.
3. Record oil sump level in vehicle log book.
4. Condition new oil by running three consecutive US06 test cycles on market gasoline.
5. Record oil sump level following oil conditioning.
6. Recheck for any existing or pending MIL codes.

A.2.1.2 Baseline emissions and fuel economy check

Following initial preparation, vehicles at CDPHE and ORNL were tested on the Federal Test Procedure (FTP) and Highway Fuel Economy Test protocols to determine city and highway fuel economy for comparison to published EPA data. Provided these evaluations yielded fuel economy results within 10% of EPA database values, dynamometer setup and vehicle operation were considered to be acceptable.

A.2.1.3 Fuel change and adaptation to new fuel

Following the initial acquisition preparation, each vehicle was fueled with the appropriate test fuel and adapted according to the fuel change protocol described below. This fuel change protocol was performed for every fuel change throughout the test program.

1. Drain tank using in-tank fuel pump.
2. Key on for 30 s.
3. Confirm gauge reading and allow vehicle to register new fueling event.
4. Add half tank of new test fuel.
5. Drive 550 (5 min at 50 mph), then run double US06 test cycles.
6. Drain tank using in-tank fuel pump.
7. Key on for 30 s.
8. Confirm gauge reading and allow vehicle to register new fueling event.
9. Add half tank of new test fuel.
10. Proceed to Vehicle Emissions Testing.

A.2.1.4 Vehicle emissions testing

After completion of the test preparation cycles, emissions tests were performed using the LA92 drive cycle. The LA92, also known as the unified cycle, is used for in-use emissions testing in some areas of the country. Acceleration rates and speeds for the LA92 are higher than the FTP but lower than the US06, and thus it is generally considered to be more typical of real-world driving, even though the FTP and US06 are certification tests and the LA92 is not. The LA92 cycle was chosen for the current test program because it is being used in a joint EPAct/DOE program.

A.2.1.5 LA92 drive cycle

The LA92 is a three-phase test, much like the FTP, and the FTP weighting factors for each phase were used in the calculation of composite results. The entire 1,736 s drive cycle of the LA92 is shown in Fig. A.2.

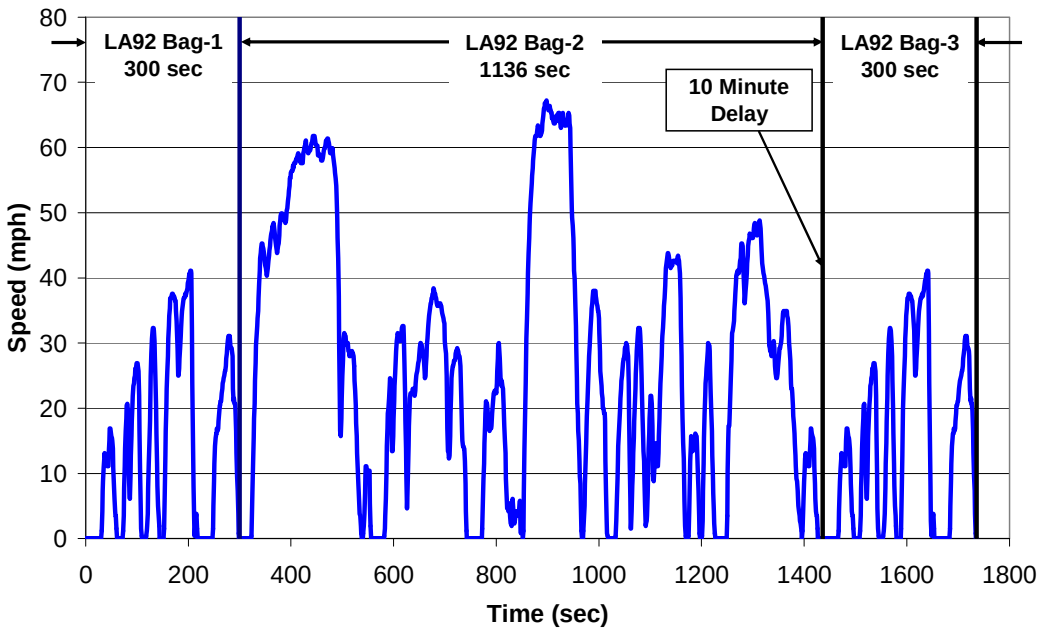

Fig. A.2. LA92 drive cycle.

Phase 1

The first phase of the LA92 is 300 s compared with 505 s for the standard FTP. Consequently, LA92 Phase 1 emissions are more dominated by cold-start transient and tend to be much higher than the FTP on a gram per mile basis. The 300 s Phase 1 includes numerous moderate accelerations with a maximum speed of just over 40 mph.

Phase 2

Phase 2 is 1,136 s and includes two moderate to heavy accelerations with top speeds just over 60 mph.

Phase 3

Phase 3 is a repeat of Phase 1, but with a 10 min engine-off soak after Phase 2. Therefore, Phase 3 contains a hot start instead of a cold start.

A.2.1.6 Vehicle emissions test procedure

The following protocol was executed after the preparation cycles and before the first emissions test run on each fuel. The second and third emissions tests followed consecutively without a repeat of the entire preparation cycle.

1. Vehicle precondition: Drive 5 min at 50 mph, then complete LA4* test cycle followed by LA92 test cycle. Idle vehicle in Park for 2 min following completion of LA92, then key off.
2. *Note: Vehicle precondition must be performed following overnight vehicle soak at intended test temperature*.
3. Soak vehicle overnight.
4. Execute LA92 emissions test protocol.
5. Idle vehicle in Park for 2 min following each test, then key off.
6. Push vehicle (with key in off position) from chassis dynamometer to parking/staging area.
7. Subsequent vehicle tests at the same test conditions may be performed with only an LA92 precondition. Previous vehicle tests may be used as preconditions provided test temperatures are equivalent.
8. Check for existing or pending OBDII faults following each LA92 test and record results in vehicle log book.

This protocol was agreed upon following consultation with several technical peers.

At the conclusion of all emissions tests for a given fuel, wide-open-throttle (WOT) test protocols were conducted to evaluate each vehicle's control system fuel trim strategy during enrichment (i.e., WOT operation).

A.2.2 Catalyst Temperature Test Procedure

Exhaust and catalyst temperature testing was subdivided into three categories.

- WOT excursion on level ground
- WOT hill climb
- Closed-loop at high engine load

*The LA4 is a 1,372 s cycle that consists of the first two phases of the Federal Test Procedure.

A.2.2.1 Wide-open-throttle excursion on level ground

The WOT protocol used predominantly in this test series to evaluate open-loop enrichment effects was based on the EPA mobile source air toxics sulfur purge cycle originally developed under the CRC E-60 program. The CRC WOT protocol was slightly modified for this program. The original CRC E-60 protocol called for WOT accelerations starting from 30 mph whereas the modified protocol used a standing start WOT acceleration to allow longer time at WOT conditions. Because this longer WOT excursion would likely produce higher dilution tunnel temperatures, a 90 s idle period (0 mph) was added between successive WOTs. This modified protocol is depicted in Fig. A.3.

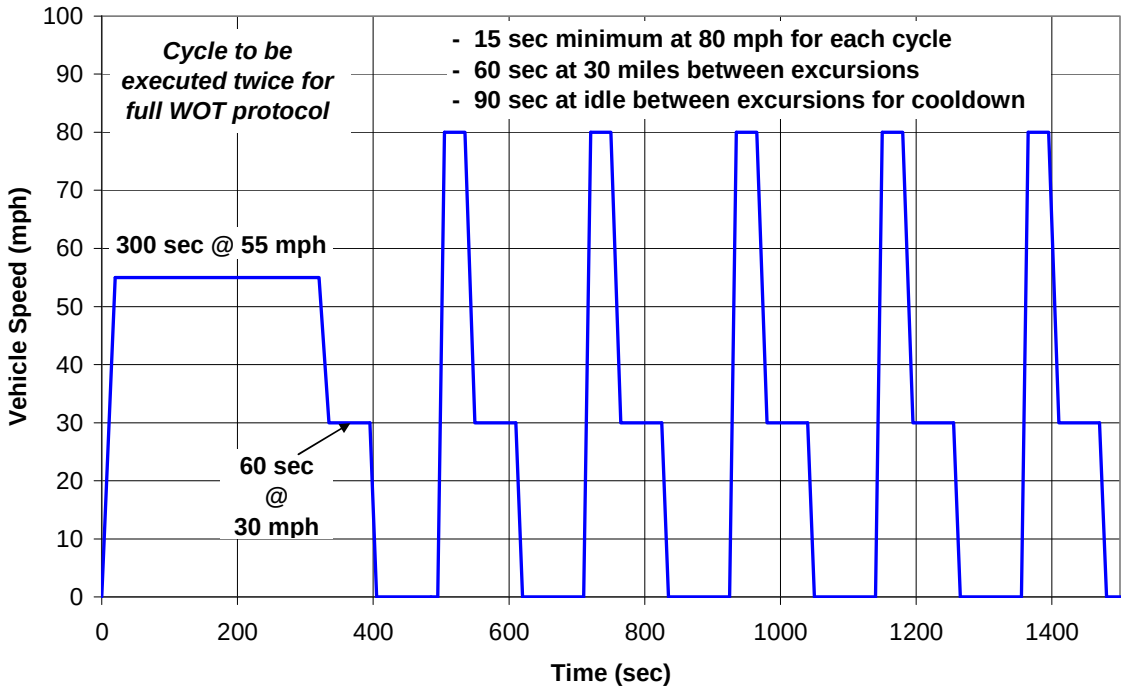

Fig. A.3. Modified Coordinating Research Council E-60 wide-open-throttle drive cycle.

The modified CRC WOT cycle was executed for each vehicle at all three test sites following fuel adaptation and after all LA92 emissions tests on a given fuel were complete. The total procedure consisted of the following.

1. 5 min at 55 mph constant speed section to stabilize engine and exhaust temperatures.
2. 1 min at 30 mph and 90 s at idle.
3. Accelerate vehicle at WOT to a final maximum speed of 80 mph.
4. Hold 80 mph maximum speed for a minimum of 15 s.
5. Note: Drive cycle followed included a total of 40 s for both WOT and 80 mph hold. This approach met the above requirements for all vehicles tested in this program.
6. Decelerate vehicle to 30 mph and hold for 60 s.
7. Decelerate vehicle to 0 mph and hold for 90 s.
8. Repeat steps 3–7 for a total of five WOT excursions to 80 mph.
9. Repeat steps 1–8 one additional time to complete WOT protocol.

All tests were run using EPA's recommended vehicle test weights on simulated level ground. This protocol allowed for sustained WOT operation on the order of 20 to 30 s at CDPHE and slightly less time at ORNL and TRC due to altitude differences.

A.2.2.2 Wide-open-throttle hill climb

The second WOT protocol used on selected vehicles in this program was developed to allow for more sustained WOT operation. This expanded protocol included a 7% grade combined with the vehicle's gross combined weight rating (GCWR; i.e., maximum gross vehicle weight plus maximum tow weight). A grade of 7% was chosen as this represents the most aggressive sustained grade in the U.S. highway system (e.g., Vail pass in Colorado). The maximum gross combined vehicle weight was used as this load represents the worst-case, real-world condition allowable per the vehicle manufacturer's recommendation. This WOT hill climb protocol was developed to more fully explore selected vehicles' response to extended WOT operation and thereby more extensively determine ethanol effects at extreme operating conditions. Throughout hill climb testing, a single 24 in. Hartzell fan was used for radiator cooling (as was typical for all testing), while two additional Hartzell fans were oriented to circulate air under the vehicle to simulate road air cooling. Such cooling fans most likely circulate less air around the vehicle than a full wind tunnel but were considered sufficient based on exhaust component temperature observations.

The WOT hill climb protocol started with a 5 min/50 mph warm-up cycle similar to the E-60 protocol described previously. After this warm-up, a single WOT excursion was executed. This WOT excursion was intended to last for 5 min, but actual runtime was expected to be limited by vehicle power-to-weight ratio combined with the dynamometer speed limit of 80 mph.

A.2.2.3 Closed-loop at high engine load

Following the hill climb WOT procedure, a constant speed section was included to evaluate ethanol effects just below the engine load point where fuel enrichment occurs for hardware protection. A graphical description of the entire hill climb and edge of hardware protection test cycle is shown in Fig. A.4, including both the WOT and constant speed sections. A sample vehicle speed trace for one of the test vehicles is also included in Fig. A.4.

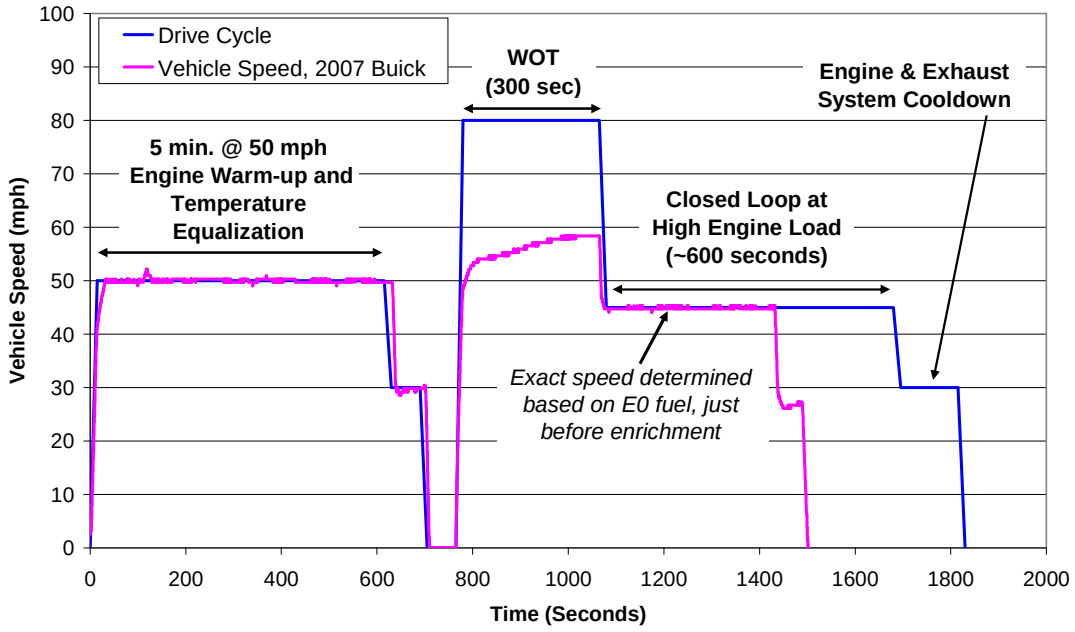

Fig. A.4. Wide-open-throttle (WOT) hill climb and edge of fuel enrichment drive cycle with vehicle speed data from 2007 Buick.

The actual vehicle speed used during this steady state phase of the drive cycle was determined for each vehicle tested using E0 fuel and holding the maximum speed achievable before the fuel control went into enrichment. This phase used the same conditions, 7% grade. and maximum gross combined vehicle weight as included in the WOT hill climb. The drive cycle of Fig. A.4 shows a duration for this phase of 10 min; however, actual duration was limited to that needed to achieve a stable catalyst temperature. Vehicles were tested on this protocol using only E0 and E20 fuels.

A.3 NON-METHANE ORGANIC GAS CALCULATION METHOD

The method described assumes an FID (flame ionization detector) is used for hydrocarbon (HC) measurement. Method could be readily adapted to Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy or other HC measurement method.

A.3.1 Required Data

Pollutant concentrations

THC: Total hydrocarbons as indicted by bench FID instrument. Value in ppmC_1 (parts per million, carbon) concentration [ppmC].

CH_4: Methane measurement from dedicated methane bench FID instrument (or equivalent). Value in ppmC concentration [ppmC].

C_2H_5OH: Ethanol content of exhaust gas, measured either by photoacoustic analyzer or impinger method. Value in molar concentration [ppm].

CH_3CHO: Acetaldehyde measured by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) or similar method. Value in molar concentration [ppm].

HCHO: Formaldehyde measured by HPLC or similar method. Value in molar concentration [ppm].

FID response factors

FID instrument response is calibrated for HC-only gas—typically propane. Because its response is different for oxygenated hydrocarbons and methane, its output must be corrected to account for the presence of these compounds in the measured exhaust. Measured response factors are determined for each compound known to be present and known to affect FID response. Relevant response factors for the current experiment are identified as follows:

$r(CH_4)$: FID response factor to methane (generally >1).

$r(C_2H_5OH)$: FID response factor to ethanol (generally <1).

$r(CH_3CHO)$: FID response factor to acetaldehyde (generally <1).

The response factor for formaldehyde is not included in the above. Per CFR recommendations, this response factor is assumed to be zero.

Response factors should be measured directly on the FID instrument being used for HC measurement. Note that FID response to ethanol may be slow due to ethanol adsorption on walls of supply tubing. This must be taken into account when determining FID response and when determining sample time for THC measurement to be certain an accurate response to ethanol is obtained.

A.3.2 FID Correction

First the FID measurement must be corrected for the presence of methane and (known) oxygenated hydrocarbons in the exhaust gas. This correction is typically done on a ppmC basis as follows.

Calculated NONMHC (non-oxygenated non-methane hydrocarbon)

$$NONMHC = THCconc - [r(CH4) * CH4\ conc] - [r(C2H5OH) * 2 * C2H5OHconc]$$

$$- [r(CH_3CHO) * 2 * CH_3CHO_{conc}]$$

The above pollutant concentrations must be in ppmC units, hence the factor 2 for ethanol and acetaldehyde. Ethanol or acetaldehyde concentrations in the above equation should be in parts per million on a volume (molar) basis. If impingers or dinitrophenylhydrazine cartridges were used and initial results are on a mass basis, they must be converted back to a parts per million basis for the above calculation.

A.3.3 Non-Methane Organic Gas (NMOG) Calculation

Oxygenated hydrocarbons are then added back to the NONMHC value to yield NMOG emissions. This calculation is done on a gram basis by multiplying each pollutant concentration by its respective density. Pollutant values are then summed, multiplied by the total volume of the sampled exhaust (V_{MIX}), and normalized by the miles driven.

$$NMOG = \{[NONMHC_{conc} * NONMHC_{dens}] + [C_2H_5OH_{conc} * C_2H_5OH_{dens}]$$

$$+ [CH3CHO_{conc} * CH3CHO_{dens}] + [HCHO_{conc} * HCHO_{dens}]\}$$

$$* 1e\text{-}6 * V_{MIX} / miles$$

This calculation gives NMOG on a gram/mile basis. Pollutant concentrations are in parts per million. Again, if the initial results are on a mass-per-volume basis (as is often the case for acetaldehyde and formaldehyde), the calculation will have to be modified to obtain the appropriate units.

Density used for NONMHC is that typically assumed for HC-only exhaust as recommended in the CFR. Assuming V_{MIX} is measured in cubic feet, the following values for pollutant densities can be calculated. Per CFR, calculations are based on standard temperature and pressure of 20°C (68°F) and 1 atm.

NONMHC: 16.33 g/ft^3 (13.88 g/mole).
C_2H_5OH: 54.23 g/ft^3 (46.07 g/mole).
CH_3CHO: 51.85 g/ft^3 (44.05 g/mole).
HCHO: 35.34 g/ft^3 (30.03 g/mole).
CH_4: 18.88 g/ft^3 (16.04 g/mole).

A.4 RELEVANT VEHICLE EMISSIONS STANDARDS

Emissions from vehicles have been regulated by EPA and the California Air Resources Board since the early 1970s. Tier 0 refers to standards that were phased-in during the 1970s as a result of the 1970 Clean Air Act. These standards were amended in the late 1970s and first met in 1981. Tier 0 standards were in force until 1994. Tier 1 standards phased-in from 1994 through 1996. Table A.1 shows the Tier 0, Tier 1, and Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) program emissions standards. Table A.2 gives the footnotes (i.e., numbers in brackets [x]) for Table A.1, and Table A.3 defines the acronyms used in Tables A.1, A.4, and A.5.

Phase-in of Tier 2 standards began in 2004, although some manufacturers had the option of early compliance under the NLEV program. Full useful life for Tier 2 vehicles is 100,000 miles,

120,000 miles, or 150,000 miles, depending on a number of factors. The rule is described in detail in the Federal Register/Vol. 65, No. 28. Tier 2 full useful life standards are shown in Table A.4, and Tier 2 50,000 mile standards are shown in Table A.5. It is important to note that these standards are for vehicles driven on the FTP. As such, standards are provided for reference only, vehicles tested on the LA92 cycle are not necessarily required to meet these standards.

Table A.1. Federal certification exhaust emission standards for light-duty vehicles and light-duty trucks

[All emissions in grams/mile on Federal Test Procedure (source www.epa.gov/otaq/standards.htm)]

	Vehicle Type	Emission Category	Vehicle Useful Life													
			5 Years / 50,000 Miles							10 Years / 100,000 Miles						
			THC[2,5,39]	NMHC[3]	NMOG	CO[35,39]	NOx	PM[29]	HCHO	THC[2,5]	NMHC[3]	NMOG	CO[38]	NOx	PM[29]	HCHO
Federal	LDV [37,40,43]	Tier 0	0.41	[6] 0.34	-	3.4	1.0	[4] 0.20	-							
		Tier 1	[28] 0.41	0.25	-	3.4	[7] 0.4	0.08	-	-	0.31	-	4.2	[9] 0.6	0.10	-
	LDT1 [37,40,43]	Tier 0[26]								0.80	[6] 0.67	-	10	1.2	[4] 0.26	-
		Tier 1	-	0.25	-	3.4	[7] 0.4	0.08	-	[26,28] 0.80	0.31	-	4.2	[9] 0.6	0.10	-
	LDT2 [37,40,43]	Tier 0[26]								0.80	[6] 0.67	-	10	1.7	[4] 0.13	-
		Tier 1	-	0.32	-	4.4	[8] 0.7	0.08	-	[26,28] 0.80	0.40	-	5.5	0.97	0.10	-
Federal National Low Emission Vehicle (NLEV) Program	LDV [36,40,41]	TLEV	[28] 0.41	-	[1,31] 0.125	3.4	[34] 0.4	0.08	0.015	-	-	[1,31] 0.156	4.2	[34] 0.6	[32] 0.08	0.018
		LEV[42]	[28] 0.41	-	[1,31] 0.075	3.4	[34] 0.2	0.08	0.015	-	-	[1,31] 0.090	4.2	[34] 0.3	[32] 0.08	0.018
		ULEV[42]	[28] 0.41	-	[1,31] 0.040	1.7	[34] 0.2	0.08	0.008	-	-	[1,31] 0.055	2.1	[34] 0.3	[32] 0.04	0.011
		ZEV	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000
	LDT1 [36,40,41]	TLEV	-	-	[1,31] 0.125	3.4	[34] 0.4	0.08	0.015	[26,28] 0.80	-	[1,31] 0.156	4.2	[34] 0.6	[32] 0.08	0.018
		LEV[42]	-	-	[1,31] 0.075	3.4	[34] 0.2	0.08	0.015	[26,28] 0.80	-	[1,31] 0.090	4.2	[34] 0.3	[32] 0.08	0.018
		ULEV[42]	-	-	[1,31] 0.040	1.7	[34] 0.2	0.08	0.008	[26,28] 0.80	-	[1,31] 0.055	2.1	[34] 0.3	[32] 0.04	0.011
		ZEV	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000
	LDT2 [36,40,41]	TLEV	-	-	[1,31] 0.160	4.4	[34] 0.7	0.08	0.018	[26,28] 0.80	-	[1,31] 0.200	5.5	[34] 0.9	[32] 0.10	0.023
		LEV[42]	-	-	[1,31] 0.100	4.4	[34] 0.4	0.08	0.018	[26,28] 0.80	-	[1,31] 0.130	5.5	[34] 0.5	[32] 0.10	0.023
		ULEV[42]	-	-	[1,31] 0.050	2.2	[34] 0.4	0.08	0.009	[26,28] 0.80	-	[1,31] 0.070	2.8	[34] 0.5	[32] 0.05	0.013
		ZEV	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000
Federal Clean Fueled Vehicle (CFV) Program	LDV [37,40,41]	LEV	[28] 0.41	-	[30] 0.075	3.4	[34] 0.2	-	0.015	-	-	[30] 0.090	4.2	[34] 0.3	[10] 0.08	0.018
		ILEV [33]	[28] 0.41	-	0.075	3.4	[34] 0.2	-	0.015	-	-	0.090	4.2	[34] 0.3	[10] 0.08	0.018
		ULEV	[28] 0.41	-	[30] 0.040	1.7	[34] 0.2	-	0.008	-	-	[30] 0.055	2.1	[34] 0.3	[10] 0.04	0.011
		ZEV	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000
	LDT1 [37,40,41]	LEV	-	-	[30] 0.075	3.4	[34] 0.2	-	0.015	[26,28] 0.80	-	[30] 0.090	4.2	[34] 0.3	[10] 0.08	0.018
		ILEV [33]	-	-	0.075	3.4	[34] 0.2	-	0.015	[26,28] 0.80	-	0.090	4.2	[34] 0.3	[10] 0.08	0.018
		ULEV	-	-	[30] 0.040	1.7	[34] 0.2	-	0.008	[26,28] 0.80	-	[30] 0.055	2.1	[34] 0.3	[10] 0.04	0.011
		ZEV	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000
	LDT2 [37,40,41]	LEV	-	-	[30] 0.100	4.4	[34] 0.4	-	0.018	[26,28] 0.80	-	[30] 0.130	5.5	[34] 0.5	[10] 0.08	0.023
		ILEV [33]	-	-	0.100	4.4	[34] 0.4	-	0.018	[26,28] 0.80	-	0.130	5.5	[34] 0.5	[10] 0.08	0.023
		ULEV	-	-	[30] 0.050	2.2	[34] 0.4	-	0.009	[26,28] 0.80	-	[30] 0.070	2.8	[34] 0.5	[10] 0.04	0.013
		ZEV	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.0	[34] 0.0	0.00	0.000

Table A.2. Footnotes used in Table A.1
(*Source:* www.epa.gov/otaq/standards.htm)

Footnotes to the tables of emission standards

1. NMHC FOR DIESEL CYCLE VEHICLES
2. THCE FOR METHANOL VEHICLES
3. THCE FOR TIER 0 METHANOL VEHICLES, NMHCE FOR OTHER ALCOHOL VEHICLES
4. APPLIES TO DIESEL VEHICLES ONLY
5. DOES NOT APPLY TO CNG VEHICLES
6. CNG VEHICLES ONLY
7. 1.0 FOR DIESEL-FUELED VEHICLES THROUGH 2003 MODEL YEAR
8. DOES NOT APPLY TO DIESEL-FUELED VEHICLES
9. 1.25 FOR DIESEL-FUELED VEHICLES THROUGH 2003 MODEL YEAR
10. DIESEL-FUELED VEHICLES ONLY
11. METHANOL AND ETHANOL VEHICLES ONLY
12. GASOLINE VEHICLES ONLY
13. 0.7 THROUGH MODEL YEAR 1997
14. 1.0 THROUGH MODEL YEAR 1997
15. 1.1 THROUGH MODEL YEAR 1997
16. 1.5 THROUGH MODEL YEAR 1997
17. 1.3 THROUGH MODEL YEAR 1997
18. 1.8 THROUGH MODEL YEAR 1997
19. 2.0 THROUGH MODEL YEAR 1997
20. 2.8 THROUGH MODEL YEAR 1997
21. 1.48 FOR DIESEL-FUELED VEHICLES
22. 2.07 FOR DIESEL-FUELED VEHICLES
23. OTHER EQUIVALENT SCHEDULES ALLOWED.
24. PC/LDV MAY BE COMBINED WITH LDT1 & LDT2 FOR TIER 1 PHASE-IN
25. PC/LDV & LDT1 COMBINED WITH LDT2 FOR SFTP PHASE-IN
26. STANDARDS APPLY AT A USEFUL LIFE OF 11 YEARS / 120,000 MILES
27. GASOLINE AND DIESEL VEHICLES ONLY
28. TOTAL HC COMPLIANCE STATEMENT ALLOWED (IN LIEU OF TEST DATA)
29. PARTICULATES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT ALLOWED FOR NON-DIESEL CYCLE VEHICLES (IN LIEU OF SUPPLYING ACTUAL TEST DATA)
30. SPECIAL NMOG STANDARDS APPLY TO DUAL & FLEXIBLE FUEL VEHICLES, SEE 40 CFR 88.104-94(h) & (i)
31. DUAL & FLEXIBLE FUEL VEHICLES MAY MEET NEXT HIGHER (LESS STRINGENT) NMOG STANDARD WHEN OPERATING ON GASOLINE.
32. 0.10 GM/MILE PARTICULATE STANDARD APPLIES TO NON-DIESEL VEHICLES
33. SPECIAL EVAPORATIVE REQUIREMENTS APPLY (5.0 GRAMS MAX WITH THE EVAPORATIVE SYSTEM DISCONNECTED)
34. HIGHWAY NOx EMISSIONS SHALL NOT EXCEED 1.33 TIMES THE APPLICABLE FTP (CITY) NOx STANDARDS
35. COLD CO EMISSIONS FOR GASOLINE FUELED VEHICLES SHALL NOT EXCEED 10.0 GR/MI (LDV, LDT1, LDT2) OR 12.5 GM/MI (LDT3 & LDT4) AT 50K MILES
36. CALIFORNIA OBD-II SYSTEM REQUIRED, REF 40 CFR 86.1717-99
37. FEDERAL OBD SYSTEM REQUIRED BEGINNING WITH 1994 MODEL YEAR VEHICLES, REF 40 CFR 86.1806-01
38. IDLE CO EMISSIONS FROM GASOLINE, METHANOL, CNG & LPG TRUCKS SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.50 PERCENT EXHAUST GAS AT 120K MILES/11 YEARS COMPLIANCE STATEMENT ALLOWED (IN LIEU OF ACTUAL TEST DATA)
39. CERTIFICATION SHORT TEST (CST) EMISSIONS FROM GASOLINE VEHICLES SHALL NOT EXCEED 100 PPM HC OR 0.50 PERCENT EXHAUST GAS CO AT IDLE AND 2500 RPM AT 4K MILES; COMPLIANCE STATEMENT ALLOWED (IN LIEU OF DATA)
40. TIER 1, NLEV & CFV VEHICLES MUST MEET TIER 1 EMISSION STANDARDS AT HIGH ALTITUDE; TIER 0 VEHICLES MUST MEET SPECIAL HIGH ALTITUDE STANDARDS; COMPLIANCE STATEMENT ALLOWED (IN LIEU OF ACTUAL TEST DATA)
41. NLEV AND CFV (LDV, LDT1, LDT2) VEHICLES MUST MEET SPECIAL 50 DEG F EMISSION STANDARDS AT 4K MILES (NOT APPLICABLE TO DIESEL, CNG, OR HYBRID ELECTRIC VEHICLES): REF. 40 CFR 86.1708 & 1709-99 (b)(1)(iv)
42. SPECIAL INTERIM IN-USE EMISSION STANDARDS APPLY TO 1999 LEV AND 1999 TO 2002 ULEV VEHICLES; REF. 40 CFR 86.1808 & 1809-99(C) AS CORRECTED IN EPA GUIDANCE LETTER VPCD-98-03, APRIL 8, 1998.
43. TIER 0 AND TIER 1 EMISSION STANDARDS DO NOT APPLY TO ETHANOL VEHICLES

Table A.3. Acronyms used in Tables A.1, A.4, and A.5

Acronym	Definition
ALVW	adjusted loaded vehicle weight ([VCW+GWVR]/2)
CFV	Clean Fueled Vehicle (Program)
CO	carbon monoxide
GVWR	gross vehicle weight rating
HCHO	formaldehyde
HLDT	heavy light-duty truck
ILEV	inherently low emission vehicle
LDT1	light-duty truck 1 (GVWR ≤ 6,000 lb, LVW < 3,750 lb)
LDT2	light-duty truck 2 (GVWR ≤ 6,000 lb, 3,751 ≤ LVW ≤ 5,750 lb)
LDT3	light-duty truck 3 (6,000 < GVWR ≤ 8,500 lb, ALVW ≤ 5,750 lb)
LDT4	light-duty truck 4 (6,000 < GVWR ≤ 8,500 lb, 5,750 < ALVW ≤ 3,450 lb)
LDV	light-duty vehicle (passenger car)
LEV	low emission vehicle
LVW	loaded vehicle weight (VCW + 300 lb)
MDPV	medium-duty passenger vehicle
NLEV	National Low Emission Vehicle (Program)
NMHC	non-methane hydrocarbons
NMOG	non-methane organic gas
NO_X	oxides of nitrogen
PM	particulate matter
THC	total hydrocarbons
TLEV	transitional low emission vehicle
ULEV	ultra-low emission vehicle
VCW	vehicle curb weight - weight of vehicle with full tanks and components included but without passengers or luggage (load)
ZEV	zero emission vehicle

Table A.4. Tier 2 and interim non-Tier 2 full-useful-life exhaust emissions standards

[All emissions in grams/mile (*Source*: www.epa.gov/otaq/standards.htm)]

Bin No.	NO_X	NMOG	CO	HCHO	PM	Notes
11	0.9	0.280	7.3	0.032	0.12	a, c
10	0.6	0.156/0.230	4.2/6.4	0.018/0.027	0.08	a, b, d
9	0.3	0.090/0.180	4.2	0.018	0.06	a, b, e
8	0.20	0.125/0.156	4.2	0.018	0.02	b, f
7	0.15	0.090	4.2	0.018	0.02	
6	0.10	0.090	4.2	0.018	0.01	
5	0.07	0.090	4.2	0.018	0.01	
4	0.04	0.070	2.1	0.011	0.01	
3	0.03	0.055	2.1	0.011	0.01	
2	0.02	0.010	2.1	0.004	0.01	
1	0.00	0.000	0.0	0.000	0.00	

Notes:
[a] This bin and its corresponding intermediate life bin are deleted at end of 2006 model year (end of 2008 model year for HLDTs and MDPVs).
[b] Higher NMOG, CO and HCHO values apply for HLDTs and MDPVs only.
[c] This bin is only for MDPVs.
[d] Optional NMOG standard of 0.280 g/mi applies for qualifying LDT4s and qualifying MDPVs only.
[e] Optional NMOG standard of 0.130 g/mi applies for qualifying LDT2s only.
[f] Higher NMOG standard deleted at end of 2008 model year.

Table A.5. Tier 2 and interim non-Tier 2 intermediate full-useful-life (50,000 mile) exhaust emissions standards

[All emissions in grams/mile (source www.epa.gov/otaq/standards.htm)]

Bin No.	NO_X	NMOG	CO	HCHO	PM	Notes
11	0.6	0.195	5.0	0.022		a c f h
10	0.4	0.125/0.160	3.4/4.4	0.015/0.018	.....	a b d f g h
9	0.2	0.075/0.140	3.4	0.015	.....	a b c f h
8	0.14	0.100/0.125	3.4	0.015	.....	b f h i
7	0.11	0.075	3.4	0.015	.....	f h
6	0.08	0.075	3.4	0.015	.....	f h
5	0.05	0.075	3.4	0.015	.....	f h

Notes:
[a] This bin deleted at end of 2006 model year (end of 2008 model year for HLDTs and MDPVs).
[b] Higher NMOG, CO and HCHO values apply for HLDTs and MDPVs only.
[c] This bin is only for MDPVs.
[d] Optional NMOG standard of 0.195 g/mi applies for qualifying LDT4s and qualifying MDPVs only.
[e] Optional NMOG standard of 0.100 g/mi applies for qualifying LDT2s only.
[f] The full useful life PM standards from Table S04–1 also apply at intermediate useful life.
[g] Intermediate life standards of this bin are optional for diesels.
[h] Intermediate life standards are optional for vehicles certified to a useful life of 150,000 miles.
[i] Higher NMOG standard deleted at end of 2008 model year.

APPENDIX B

SMALL NON-ROAD ENGINE TEST EQUIPMENT, PROCEDURES, AND RELEVANT EMISSIONS STANDARDS

The equipment used during the small non-road engine (SNRE) studies can be broken down into the following.

Measurement equipment

- Emissions
- Temperatures

Test cell equipment

- Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL)
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
- Transportation Research Center (TRC)

B.1 EMISSIONS MEASUREMENT

All laboratories measured emissions using emissions benches equipped with conventional automotive emissions analyzers such as the following:

- heated flame ionization detector for total hydrocarbons (THC),
- heated chemiluminescence detector for oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), *
- non-dispersive infrared detectors for CO and CO_2, and
- Innova Multigas Photoacoustic Analyzer for ethanol.

Additional details specific to each laboratory about emissions measurements are below.

B.1.1 ORNL—Fuels, Engines, and Emissions Research Center

Engine-out concentrations and mass rates of NO_X, THC, CO, and CO_2 were measured at each mode using a raw emissions bench and a full-flow dilution tunnel and a second tunnel bench, respectively.

Brake-specific emissions were estimated by assuming a constant generator efficiency of 90%. The electrical load on the generator was manipulated with resistive load banks and other electrical appliances to approximate each load point. Current, voltage, and engine speed were manually recorded at each mode. Electrical load was divided by 0.9 to estimate engine brake horsepower. Although actual generator efficiency varies with load, measuring this efficiency was beyond the scope of this project. The assumption of 90% is conservative in that it tends to increase the calculated brake-specific emissions (assuming lower efficiency would decrease the calculated brake-specific emissions). Since the same efficiency was applied across all loads and all fuels, the relative change associated with the ethanol blends is not affected by this assumption.

Particulate samples were collected from the full-flow tunnel for extended sampling times with the larger Class II engines. Total particulate sample volume was recorded with a dry gas meter, and the sample time for each mode was set per cycle G2 in Table B.1.

* NO_X measurement at NREL was by non-dispersive ultraviolet.

Table B.1. ISO 8178 emission test cycles

Test cycle	Mode weighting factors from ISO 8178 test cycle										
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Torque, %	100	75	50	25	10	100	75	50	25	10	0
	Rated speed					**Intermediate speed**					**Low idle**
G1	–	–	–	–	–	0.90	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.07	0.05
G2	0.09	0.20	0.29	0.30	0.07	–	–	–	–	–	0.05
G3	0.85	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.15

Aldehydes were measured using dinitrophenylhydrazine- (DNPH-) treated silica gel cartridges, using the same sample times as those for particulates. Only the larger Class II engines were able to generate adequate sample for these measurements via full flow dilution.

A microdilution tunnel with constant dilution ratio was used for dilute sampling of the Class I engines, such that ethanol concentration could be measured with the Innova.

Composite emissions were computed using weighted averages of each mode, per cycle G2 in Table B.1.

B.1.2 NREL—ReFUEL Laboratory

Emissions were measured using a portable emissions measurement system (PEMS) at the ReFUEL laboratory. Concentrations of NO_X, THC, CO, and CO_2 were measured at each mode.

Brake-specific emissions were estimated via the following engineering assumptions about power output and exhaust flow rate.

- For the 2-stroke Poulan engine, a peak volumetric efficiency of 35% was assumed at full load, and rated power was assumed. The volumetric efficiency and brake power at idle were assumed to be 20% of the peak.
- For the 4-stroke Stihl engine, the peak volumetric efficiency was assumed to be 80%, and again, rated power was assumed. The idle load was again assumed to be 20% of the peak, and the volumetric efficiency at idle was assumed to be 80% of the maximum.

Composite emissions were computed at NREL using weighted averages of each mode, per cycle G3 in Table B.1 for handheld engines.

B.1.3 TRC Full, Useful-Life (Full-Life) Study

Mass rates of NO_X, THC, CO, and CO_2 were measured at each mode using a full-flow dilution tunnel and a tunnel bench.

Brake-specific emissions were calculated directly from dynamometer horsepower on dynamometer tested engines (Class I residential power washer engines and Class IV line trimmer engines).

Brake-specific engine-generator emissions were estimated by assuming a constant generator efficiency of 80%, based on guidance from Honda. While the actual generator efficiency is a function of electrical load, the load/efficiency curve was considered proprietary by Honda. Measuring this generator efficiency as a function of load was beyond the scope of this project and not necessary. As the same efficiency was applied to all modes for calculating brake-specific emissions, the relative change in emissions with ethanol fuel was unaffected. The electrical load on the generator was

manipulated with resistive load banks to approximate each load point per cycle G2 in Table B.1. Current, voltage, and engine speed were manually recorded at each mode. Electrical load was divided by 0.8 to estimate engine brake horsepower.

Brake-specific blower engine emissions were estimated by assuming all engines made the same mode 1 power, measured on the dynamometer with four sacrificial engines early in the program. Because of engine failures associated with difficulties of dynamometer testing of the residential Class IV engines, the engine loads were provided by the blower wheel for the aging as well as the actual emissions tests.

Particulate samples were collected from the full-flow tunnel for all engines. Total particulate sample volume was computed based on the sample flow rate, which was controlled by a mass flow controller for weighting the composite particulate matter (PM) emissions per cycle G2 in Table B.1. Aldehydes were measured using DNPH-treated silica gel cartridges, using the same weighting approach as that for particulates, controlling flow rate with a mass flow controller.

B.2 TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT

During break-in and all emissions and durability testing, the following temperatures were recorded (as applicable).

- Exhaust port
- Exhaust manifold
- Cylinder head
- Muffler
- Oil temperature
- Cylinder jug
- Exhaust outlet to atmosphere

Type K thermocouples were used, and temperatures at all sites were recorded on computer-based data acquisition systems.

B.3 TEST CELL EQUIPMENT

B.3.1 ORNL—Fuels, Engines, and Emissions Research Center

The following equipment was used in SNRE testing at ORNL.

- Computer-based data acquisition system—used to record the following:
  - temperature,
  - air:fuel ratio,
  - gravimetric fuel mass, and
  - emissions data.
- Inductive Tachometer (Tiny Tach)—Used to measure engine speed when available. Engine speed was recorded manually on a log sheet.
- Generator load was provided by resistive load banks and augmented when necessary by electrical appliances. Electrical load (volts and amps) was recorded manually on a log sheet.

B.3.2 NREL—ReFUEL Laboratory

The following equipment was used in testing emissions and temperature at the ReFUEL Laboratory.

- Computer-based data acquisition system—used to record the following:
  - — temperature and
  - — engine speed data.
- Semtech PEMS—used for measuring exhaust concentrations of HC, CO, and NO_X.

B.3.3 TRC Full-Life Study

The TRC emissions laboratory is equipped with two SNRE dynamometers, sized for Class I and Class IV engines. Full-flow dilution was used for measuring emissions, as described above.

Additional hardware for extended aging operations includes computer-controlled aging stands. Specifics of equipment used for each engine follow.

- Briggs and Stratton power washer engines
  - — Emissions were measured on the dynamometer according to CFR guidelines. Two protocols were used and will be described in more detail in Sect. C.4.
  - — Engines were aged using the power washer to provide the aging load by use of a closed-loop water system. Spray wands were held in a special fixture and a computer-controlled pneumatic actuator activated the spray trigger using a 2-mode cycle.
- Stihl line trimmer engines
  - — Engines were emissions tested on the dynamometer according to CFR guidelines. Stihl engineers provided a special dynamometer fixture to facilitate testing on the dynamometer.
  - — Engines were aged with the line guard removed and the line extended to create additional windage loads. Line length was adjusted so that the engines would run at 8,000 RPM in mode 1. A computer-controlled pneumatic actuator was used to cycle the throttle trigger during the aging program.
- Weed Eater leaf blowers—were initially tested on the dynamometer, but this resulted in catastrophic engine failures due to the lack of an appropriate Class IV-engine-test fixture for this engine. Average mode 1 power measurements on the initial four engines were used to estimate blower power for all subsequent engine tests. The blower wheel was used as the engine brake for both the aging load and the emissions testing. A computer-controlled pneumatic actuator was used to cycle the throttle trigger during the aging program.
- Honda generators—used an electrical load bank for the aging load as well as for emulating the 6-mode emissions test. The same load bank was used for emissions testing of all four generators, but each generator had a dedicated load bank during aging. A computer-driven control system switched loads on the load banks automatically so that each mode was held for the appropriate time duration for the entirety of the aging protocol.

B.4 TEST PROCEDURES

Engines at all sites were instrumented with thermocouples. Engine break-in was conducted using E0 (federal certification gasoline). The new engines were run at moderate load for 40 min to 10 hr (nominally 1–4% of full-life) before the first emissions tests were conducted. None of the engine manuals specified a break-in time or procedure.

B.4.1 Testing at ORNL

The basic procedure for emissions testing at ORNL was as follows.

1. Engine instrumentation and preparation

Each engine was instrumented for temperature with thermocouples. In addition, a wide-range universal exhaust gas oxygen sensor was installed in the muffler to measure air:fuel ratio, and a

sample port was installed in the exhaust manifold for monitoring engine-out emissions concentrations. Most of the engines were instrumented for engine speed using an inductive-spark pickup tachometer.

2. Engine break-in

Break-in was conducted at moderate load or on the appropriate emissions test cycle for 2 hr. Exceptions were the field-aged Honda generator (no break-in needed) and the Kohler generator, which was subjected to a 10 hr break-in given its 1,000 hr full life.

3. Emissions testing

The 6-mode gaseous emissions test (G2 procedure from Table B.1) used the following process.

1. Warm engine at 50% load for 20 min.
2. Switch to mode 1. Stabilize engine for 10 min, then collect data for 10 min.
3. Repeat step 2 for modes 2–6.
4. Switch to E20 (or E10 or E15), repeat steps 1–3.
5. Repeat E0 test at end.

For full-flow tunnel sampling of PM and aldehydes, each mode was timed according to the 6-mode weighting factors. To collect adequate PM mass, 3,000 s and 6,000 s total sampling times were used. Each mode change was followed by 10 min of stabilization. Mode sample times are listed below.

- Mode 1 (9% of 6,000) for 540 s.
- Mode 2 (20%) for 1,200 s.
- Mode 3 (29%) for 1,740 s.
- Mode 4 (30%) for 1,800 s.
- Mode 5 (7%) for 420 s.
- Mode 6 (5%) for 300 s.

B.4.2 Testing at NREL

The basic procedure for emissions testing at NREL was as follows.

1. Engine instrumentation and preparation

Each engine was instrumented for temperature with thermocouples. In addition, each engine was instrumented for engine speed and operating time (hour meter). Time of operation on each fuel and each test cycle was recorded.

2. Engine break-in

Break-in was conducted by running the appropriate 2-mode cycle for 40 min.

3. Emissions testing

The basic emissions testing procedure at NREL was as follows.

- Operate on aging cycle for a minimum of 40 min to stabilize engine.
- Perform emissions certification cycle, in duplicate.
- Change fuel to ethanol blend (E10, E15, or E20), being sure to drain tank and fuel lines completely.
- Repeat emissions testing per the above protocol for each fuel blend (E10, E15, E20).

NREL also tested the Poulan blower to full life after testing E0, E10, E15, and E20 for a total of about 12 hr. The aging cycle at NREL with the Poulan blower was as follows.

- Operate on aging cycle for 8 hr on each fuel, starting with E0.
- Record temperatures and speed and note operation.
- Return to E0.

B.4.3 Testing at TRC—Full-Life Testing of Class I and Class IV Engines

Initially, four of each type of equipment were to be tested. Following baseline emissions measurement on each engine with E0, one engine of each type was then dedicated to one of four fuels (E0, E10, E15, or E20) for aging. However, due to the inherent engine-to-engine differences in the residential engines, more than four engines were baselined in an attempt to evaluate four similar engines in the aging program. Six power washer engines and eight Weed Eater leaf blowers were baselined. Table B.2 provides details on the engines and fuels tested at TRC.

General procedure. The general approach for each four-engine, four-fuel combination at TRC was as follows.

1. Engine instrumentation—Engines at TRC were instrumented for numerous temperatures with thermocouples.
2. Break-in for 2 hr (E0 fuel, all engines).
3. Applicable emissions certification cycle (3–4 consecutive tests, E0 fuel, all engines).
4. Fuel switch, dedicated ethanol blend fuel per engine (3 engines).
5. Applicable emissions certification cycle (3–4 consecutive tests, dedicated ethanol blend fuel per engine).
6. Durability cycle for half of full life, dedicated ethanol blend fuel.*
7. Applicable emissions certification cycle, dedicated ethanol blend fuel (3–4 consecutive tests).
8. Durability cycle for remainder of full life, dedicated ethanol blend fuel.
9. Applicable emissions certification cycle, dedicated ethanol blend fuel (3–4 consecutive tests).
10. Fuel switch (three engines back to E0), applicable emissions certification cycle (3–4 consecutive tests, E0 fuel).

Engine oil for the pressure washers and generators was changed per manufacturer's recommendations. Samples of each oil drain were stored for potential future analysis.

B.4.4 Specific Test Protocols in Full-Life Study

Table B.2 provides additional detail on the specific test protocols for each engine in the full-life study.

B.4.4.1 Briggs and Stratton Quattro engine (Troy-Bilt power washer, Class I residential, 125 hr life)

The power washer engines were aged using a 2-mode test. This approach was used such that all four engines could be aged simultaneously using the power washer as the engine load, and it was deemed similar to actual field use of this machine.

*For the engines that survived the full-useful-life (full-life) durability test (50–500 hr, depending on engine type and application), the emissions test protocol was repeated at half-life and again at full-life hours. Full-life tests were conducted first on the respective fuel for each engine, followed by a final E0 test.

Table B.2. Summary of engine, fuel, and emissions test protocols for full-useful-life (full-life) testing
[Hashed areas indicate no data collected. Ethanol blend denotes fuel tested at that condition (E0, E10, E15, or E20)]

Engine/equipment (emissions test protocol)		New[a]		Half life	Full life	
		E0 baseline	Ethanol blend		Ethanol blend	Baseline
Briggs and Stratton power washer (6-mode dyno test, TRC Protocol)[b]	PW1	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0
	PW2	E0	**E10**	**E10**	**E10**	E0
	PW3	E0	**E15**	**E15**	**E15**	E0
	PW4	E0	**E20**	**E20**	**E20**	E0
	PW5	E0				
	PW6	E0				
Briggs and Stratton power washer (6-mode dyno test, BASCO Protocol)[c]	PW1				E0	E0
	PW2				**E10**	E0
	PW3				**E15**	E0
	PW4				**E20**	E0
	PW5	E0				
	PW6					
Honda generator (6-mode test, generator as engine brake)	G1	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0
	G2	E0	**E10**	**E10**	**E10**	E0
	G3	E0	**E15**	**E15**	**E15**	E0
	G4	E0	**E20**	**E20**	**E20**	E0
Weed Eater blower (2-mode test, blower wheel as engine brake)	B2[d,e]	E0	E0	E0		
	B5[d]	E0	**E10**	**E10**	**E10**	E0
	B7[d,f]	E0	**E15**			
	B3[f,g]	E0	**E15**			
	B8[d,h]	E0	**E20**[h]			
	B6[i]	E0	**E20**	**E20**	**E20**	E0
	B1	E0				
	B4	E0				
Stihl Line Trimmer (2-mode dyno test)	T1	E0	E0	E0	E0	E0
	T2	E0	**E10**	**E10**	**E10**	E0
	T3	E0	**E15**	**E15**	**E15**	E0
	T4	E0	**E20**	**E20**	**E20**	E0

[a]New refers to engines following 2 hr initial break-in.
[b]TRC protocol allowed engine to run on governor in mode 1, similar to power washer operation in spray mode.
[c]BASCO protocol involved override of governor for wide-open throttle operation in mode 1. Because BASCO protocol not initially run on PW1-PW4 in new condition, PW5 tested on BASCO protocol for new engine comparison. PW5 failed during E10 testing on BASCO protocol.
[d]Engine initially selected for aging program (B2-E0, B5-E10, B7-E15, B8-E20).
[e]B2 failed before full life (50 hr).
[f]Failed before half life.
[g]B3 replaced B7 as E15 engine after B7 failure.
[h]No E20 emissions data obtained from B8 (would not idle).
[i]B6 replaced B8 as E20 engine when B8 would not idle on E20.

TRC protocol. Emissions tests on the power washer engines were conducted using the TRC protocol at the new, half-life, and full-life condition. The TRC protocol is a 6-mode emissions test and was conducted on the engine dynamometer per CFR guidelines. The mode 1 load was determined using the installed governor to control engine speed, and dynamometer load was set to match the observed engine speed when the power washer was in spray mode on the aging stand.

BASCO protocol. Briggs and Stratton Company (BASCO) was consulted on proper protocol for testing this Class I engine and provided guidance that the correct mode 1 load should be determined by physically overriding the governor and fixing the throttle in the full-open position.

As this information was obtained the initial baseline and start of the aging process, it was decided to run this revised 6-mode protocol (named BASCO protocol) at the end of the aging program and to continue using the TRC protocol, still a representative test because it could be considered a measure of in-use emissions. As presented in Table B.2, PW1–PW4 were tested on the TRC protocol at the new, half-life, and full-life conditions but only tested on the BASCO protocol at the full-life condition.

To obtain reference emissions on a new engine with the BASCO protocol, PW5 was retested at the end of the program. The initial intent of this program modification was to test PW5 on both the TRC and BASCO protocols using all four fuels; however, during the E10 testing, the engine began to run very erratically. Reasons for the engine problem are unknown.

Power washer aging and emissions general procedure.

1. Engine break-in
   - 2-mode 85/15.
   - 10 min cycle.
   - 2 hr.

2. Baseline emissions test (dyno)—TRC protocol
   - 20 min warm-up at wide-open throttle (WOT).
   - 6-mode test—5 min stabilization with 1 min sampling.
   - E0 and ethanol blend fuels.

3. Aging (power washer)
   - 2-mode 85/15.
   - 10 min cycle.

4. Half-life emissions test (dyno)—TRC protocol
   - 20 min warm-up at WOT.
   - 6-mode test—5 min stabilization with 1 min sampling.
   - Ethanol blend fuels.

5. Aging (power washer)
   - 2-mode 85/15.
   - 10 min cycle.

6. Full-life emissions test (dyno)—TRC and BASCO protocols
   - 20 min warm-up at WOT.
   - 6-mode test—5 min stabilization with 1 min sampling.
   - E0 and ethanol blend fuels.

B.4.4.2 Honda EB 3000c generator test protocols—(GX200 Class I Commercial, 500 H life)

Honda test procedure. Following 2 hr of E0 break-in (using the 6-mode test) on the load bank aging stand, the four engines were baseline emissions tested on E0, using a simulated 6-mode test in which the electrical load was selected to closely match the six desired engine modes. Denoted G1–G4, (generator 1–generator 4), the units were assigned one of the four fuels tested (E0, E10, E15, E20) as presented in Table B.2.

Honda test protocol.

1. Break-in—mode 3 for 2 hr.
2. Baseline emissions test—10 min warm-up at mode 1, 6-mode test, 10 min at each mode, 1 min sample. E0 and ethanol blend fuels.
3. Aging—6-mode operation, time at each mode per EPA weighting, 1 hr cycle time.
4. Half-life emissions test—10 min warm-up at mode 1, 6-mode test, 10 min at each mode, 1 min sample. Ethanol blend fuels.
5. Aging—6-mode operation, time at each mode per EPA weighting, 1 hr cycle time.
6. Full-life emissions test—10 min warm-up at mode 1, 6-mode test, 10 min at each mode, 1 min sample. E0 and ethanol blend fuels.

B.4.4.3 Weed Eater Featherlite leaf blower protocol—(Class IV Residential, 50 H life)

Initial attempts to test the blower engines on the dynamometer were unsuccessful. Through industry consultation it was learned that a special engine-specific dynamometer fixture for Class IV engines is necessary to avoid catastrophic engine failures. Tests of four blowers did provide a reasonable estimate of actual shaft horsepower for this engine type, and this measurement was used in calculating brake-specific emissions when the replacement blowers were emissions tested. Emissions tests used the blower wheel as the engine brake, similar to the aging stand.

Weed Eater test protocol.

1. Break-in
   - 2-mode 85/15.
   - 6 min cycle, 2 hr.
   - Baseline emissions test—Eight leaf blowers, denoted B1–B8, were baselined on E0, and then four were selected for the aging program (B2, B5, B7, and B8).
     - 8 min warm-up at WOT.
     - 85/15 2-mode test (6 min cycle).
2. Aging
   - 2-mode 85/15.
   - 6 min cycle.
3. Half-life emissions test
   - 8 min warm-up at WOT.
   - 85/15 2-mode test (6–min cycle).
4. Aging
   - 2-mode 85/15.
   - 6 min cycle.
5. Full-life emissions test
   - 8 min warm-up at WOT.
   - 85/15 2-mode test (6 min cycle).

B.4.4.4 Stihl line trimmer protocol—(Class IV Commercial, 300 H life)

Denoted T1–T4 (trimmer 1–trimmer 4), the units were assigned one of the four fuels tested (E0, E10, E15, E20) as presented in Table B.2. Stihl provided a proprietary dynamometer fixture to facilitate proper dynamometer emissions tests on these engines that would avoid the failures experienced with the leaf blower engines. After baseline testing of all four engines with E0 and the other three engines with their respective ethanol blends, the engines were aged on the aging stand using the extended line windage as a brake. The trimmer guards were removed and trimmer line length was adjusted to achieve the desired 8,000 RPM engine speed at full load. At half life (150 hr) the engines were emissions-tested on the dynamometer with only their respective ethanol blends, then returned to the aging stand to accumulate 300 hr. End-of-life emissions tests were conducted on the ethanol blend, then each of the three dedicated ethanol blend engines was retested with E0. All four engines survived the aging protocol and were able to be emissions tested at each interval.

Stihl protocol.

1. Break-in (trimmer stand)—2-mode 85/15, 6 min cycle, 2 hr.
2. Baseline emissions test (dyno)—8 min warm-up at WOT, 85/15 2-mode test (5 min per mode, 1 min sample).
3. Aging (trimmer stand)—2-mode 85/15, 6 min cycle, 2 hr.
4. Half-life emissions test (dyno)—8 min warm-up at WOT, 85/15 2-mode test (6 min cycle).
5. Aging (dyno)—2-mode 85/15, 6 min cycle.
6. Full-life emissions test (dyno)—8 min warm-up at WOT, 2-mode 85/15 (5 min per mode, 1 min sample).

B.5 RELEVANT SNRE EMISSIONS STANDARDS

Emissions from small non-road engines (SNREs) [i.e., engines at or below 19 kW (~25 hp)] are regulated by EPA according to application, size, and useful life rating. Table B.3 shows Phase 1 and Phase 2 standards for SNREs used in non-handheld applications (Class I, Class II, Class I-A and Class I-B). Table B.4 shows the Phase 1 and Phase 2 standards for SNREs used in handheld applications (Class III, Class IV, and Class V). In September 2008, EPA finalized new rules for these classes of engines. The new rules include the first evaporative emission standards for both non-handheld and handheld applications. The new rules also include Phase 3 exhaust emission standards for SNREs used in non-handheld applications. Most of the new standards take effect in 2011 or 2012. The new standards are not provided here but can be reviewed at www.epa.gov/otaq/equip-ld.htm.

Table B.3. Phase 1 and Phase 2 non-handheld engine emission standards

Phase	Class	Displacement (cc)	Model year	$HC + NO_X$ (g/kW-hr)	CO (g/kW-hr)
1	I	<225	1997	16.1	519
	II	≥225	1997	13.4	519
2	I-A	<66	2001	50	610
	I-B	66 ≤ cc < 100	2001	40	610
	I	100 ≤ cc < 225	August 2007[a]	16.1	610
	II	cc ≥ 225	2001 2002 2003 2004 2005	18.0 16.6 15.0 13.6 12.1	610

[a]Effective date. If a new engine family was introduced after August 1, 2003, it was required to meet the Phase 2 standards at that time.

Table B.4. Phase 1 and Phase 2 handheld engine emission standards

Phase	Class	Displacement (cc)	Model Year	HC (g/kW-hr)	NO_X (g/kW-hr)	CO (g/kW-hr)
1	III	<20	2001	295	5.36	805
	IV	20 ≤ cc <5 0	2001	241	5.36	805
	V	≥50	2001	161	5.36	603
				HC + NO_X (g/kW-hr)		**CO (g/kW-hr)**
2	III	<20	2002 2003 2004 2005	238 175 113 50		805
	IV	20 ≤ cc <5 0	2002 2003 2004 2005	196 148 99 50		805
	V	≥50	2004 2005 2006 2007	143 119 96 72		603

For the Phase 1 standards, manufacturers were required to demonstrate compliance when the engines were new. Beginning with the Phase 2 standards, manufacturers must demonstrate compliance over a full useful life period. Manufacturers are required to select the full useful life period (from those specified in Table B.5) which most closely approximates the useful lives of the equipment into which the engines are to be installed.

Table B.5. Full useful life periods for Phase 2 SNREs

Application	Class	Displacement (cc)	Low-hour period	Medium-hour period	High-hour period
Non-handheld	I-A	<66	50	125	300
	I-B	66 ≤ cc < 100	125	250	500
	I	100 ≤ cc < 225	125	250	500
	II	cc ≥ 225	250	500	1,000
Handheld	III	<20	50	125	300
	IV	20 ≤ cc < 50	50	125	300
	V	≥50	50	125	300

APPENDIX C

INDIVIDUAL VEHICLE EMISSIONS RESULTS

Figures in this appendix show the average emissions from each vehicle tested to date. (Table C.1 is a listing of the vehicles, figure numbers, and other pertinent information.) Figure C.1 shows the non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for the 2007 Chrysler Town and Country, while Fig. C.2 shows the ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for the same vehicle. Similarly, for the remaining vehicles, the odd-numbered figures show the NMOG, NHMC, CO, NO_X, and FE, while the even-numbered figures show the ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde. In all figures, CO emissions are divided by 10 and FE is divided by 100 to permit plotting on a common axis with the other emissions. All results are the average of at least 3 composite LA92 results at 75°F.

Table C.1. List of Appendix C figures

Figure numbers	OEM (make)	Model	Year	Test site
C.1–C.2	Chrysler	Town & Country	2007	NREL/CDPHE
C.3–C.4	Ford	F150	2007	TRC
C.5–C.6	Ford	F150	2003	TRC
C.7–C.8	Ford	Taurus	2003	TRC
C.9–C.10	GM (Buick)	Lucerne	2007	NREL/CDPHE
C.11–C.12	GM (Buick)	LeSabre	2003	NREL/CDPHE
C.13–C.14	GM	Silverado	2007	TRC
C.15–C.16	Honda	Accord	2007	TRC
C.17–C.18	Nissan	Altima	2003	TRC
C.19–C.20	Toyota	Camry	2007	ORNL
C.21–C.22	Toyota	Camry	2003	ORNL
C.23–C.24	Honda	Civic	1999	ORNL
C.25–C.26	VW	Golf GTI	2004	ORNL

Abbreviations: OEM = original equipment manufacturer, NREL = National Renewable Energy Laboratory, CDPHE = Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, TRC = Transportation Research Center, ORNL = Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

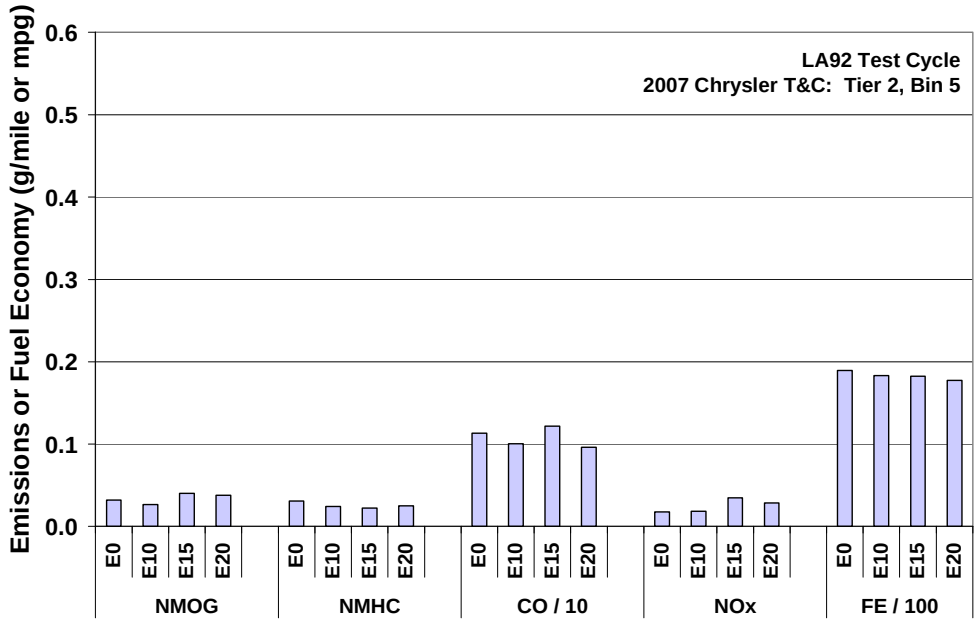

Fig. C.1. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2007 Chrysler Town and Country on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

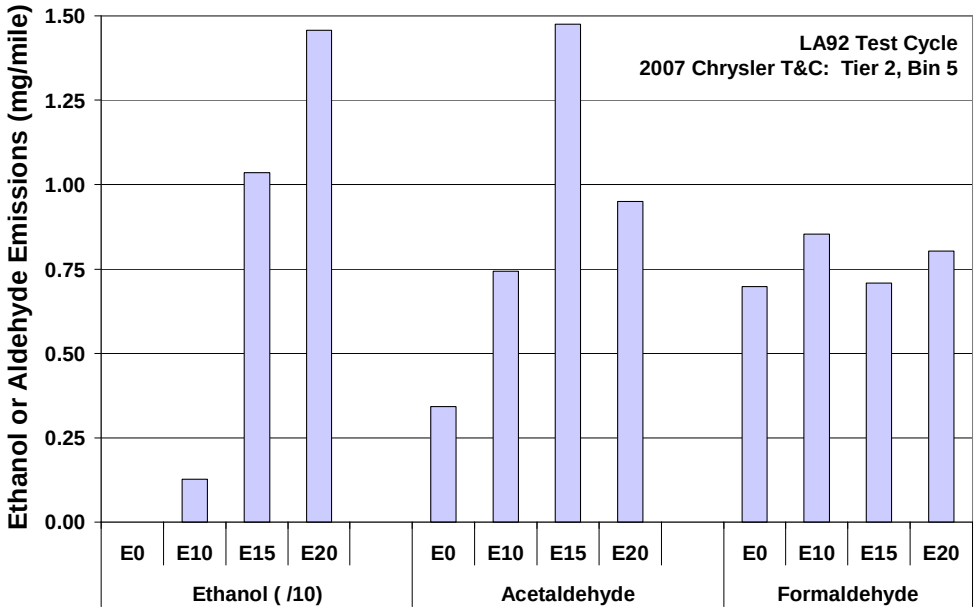

Fig. C.2. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2007 Chrysler Town and Country on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

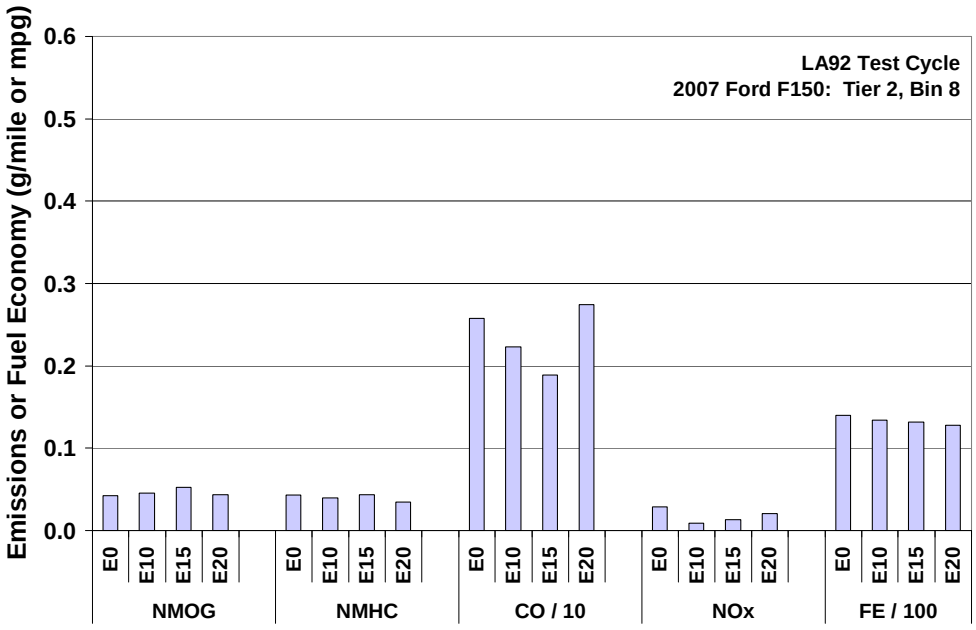

Fig. C.3. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2007 Ford F150 on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

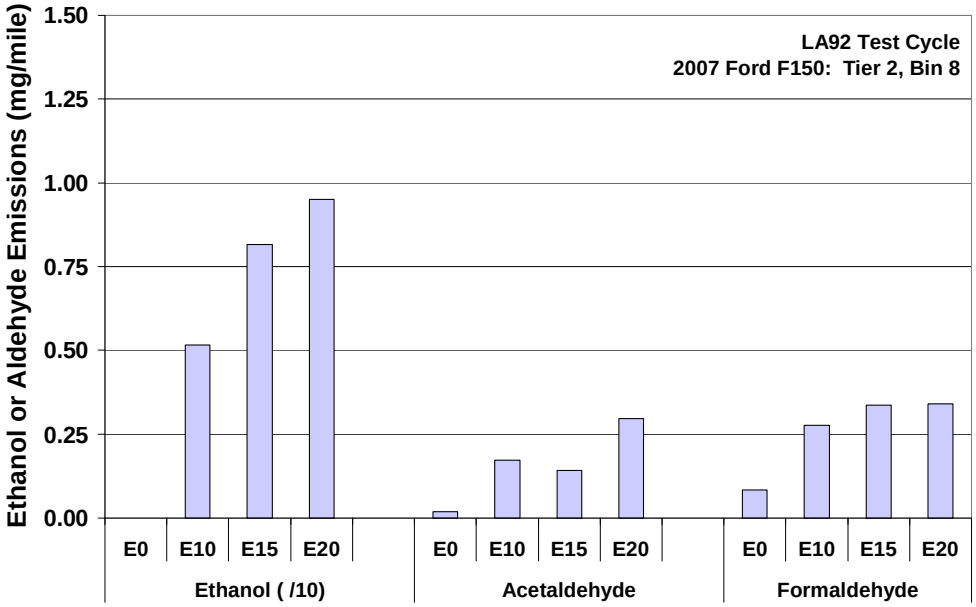

Fig. C.4. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2007 Ford F150 on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

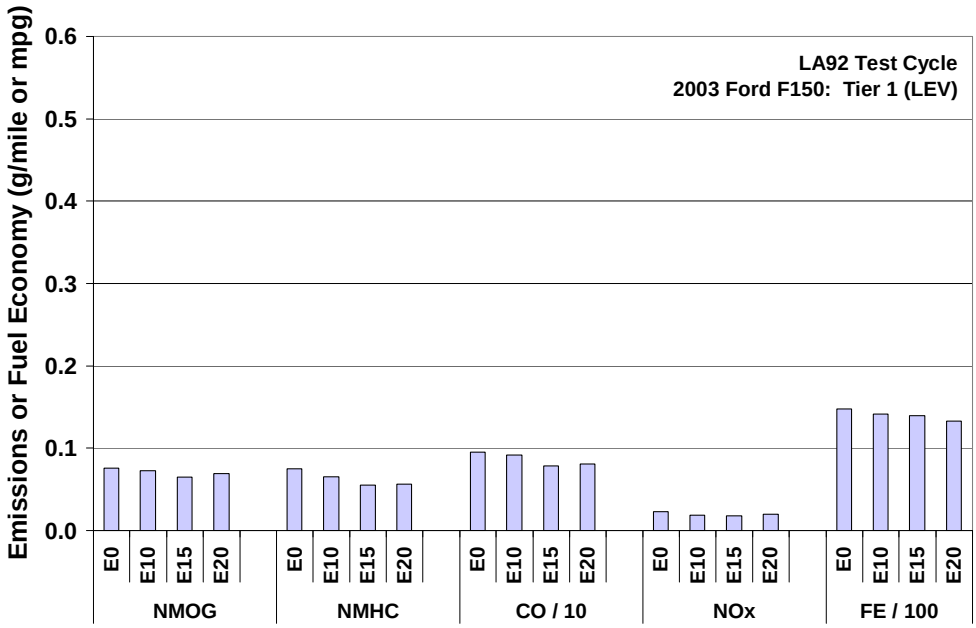

Fig. C.5. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2003 Ford F150 on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

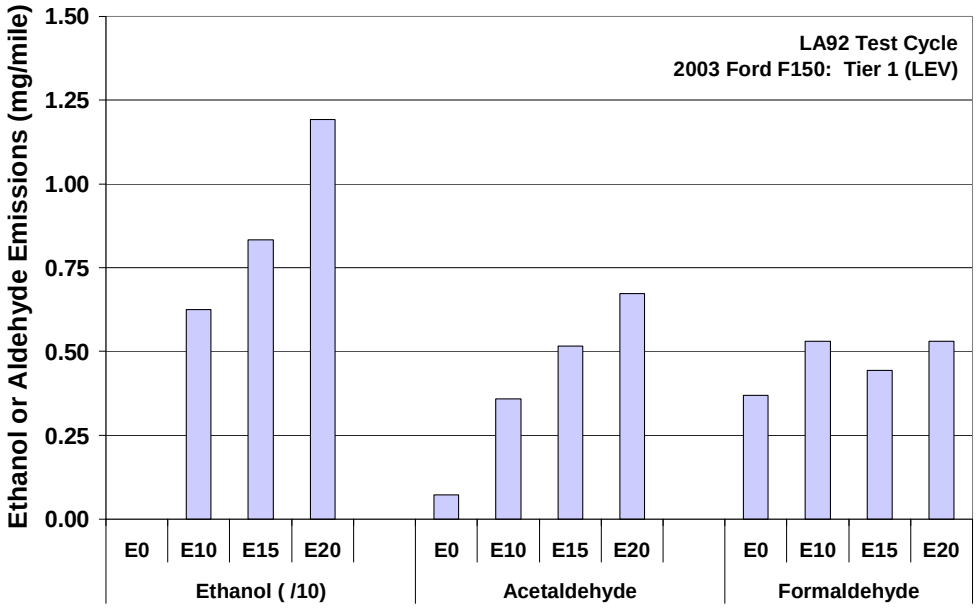

Fig. C.6. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2003 Ford F150 on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

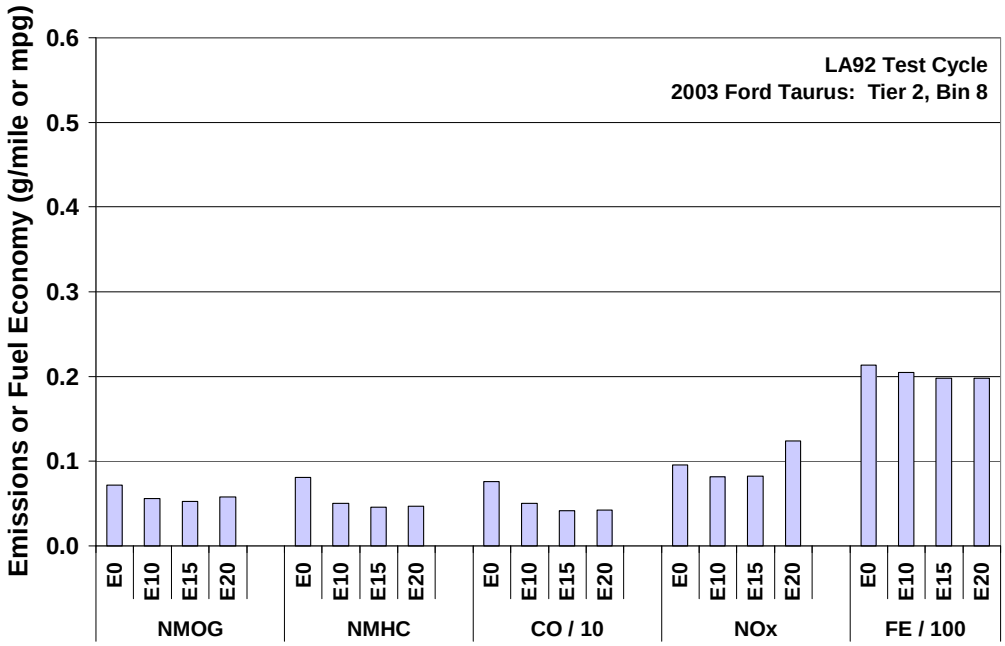

Fig. C.7. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2003 Ford Taurus on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

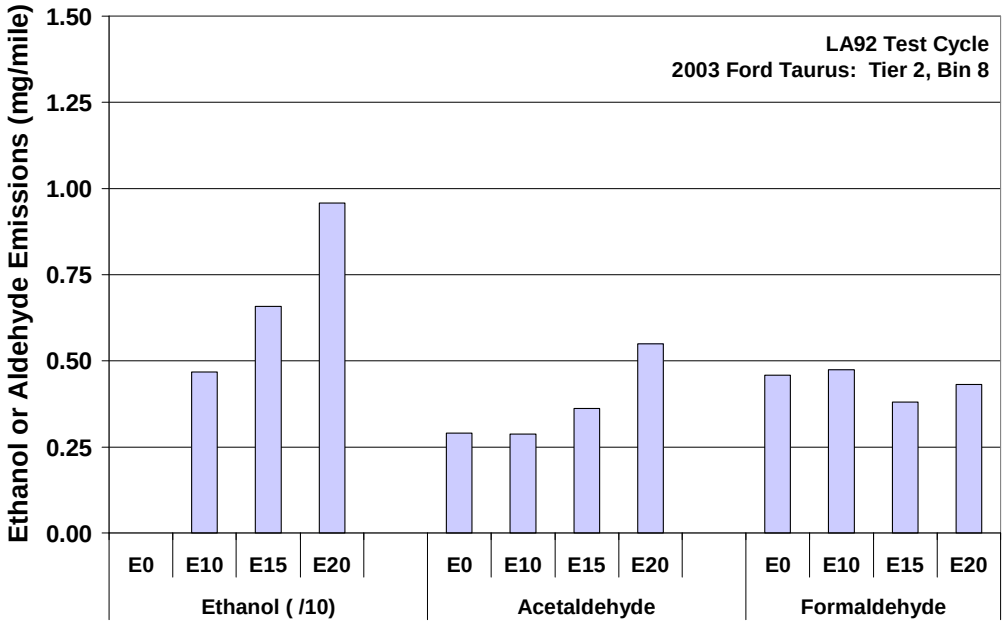

Fig. C.8. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2003 Ford Taurus on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

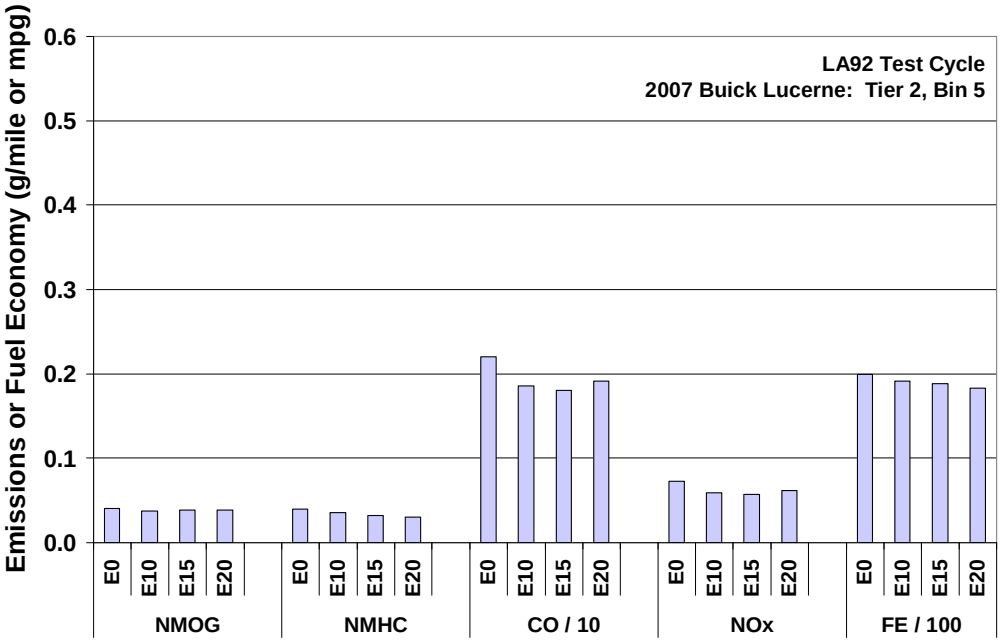

Fig. C.9. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2007 Buick Lucerne on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

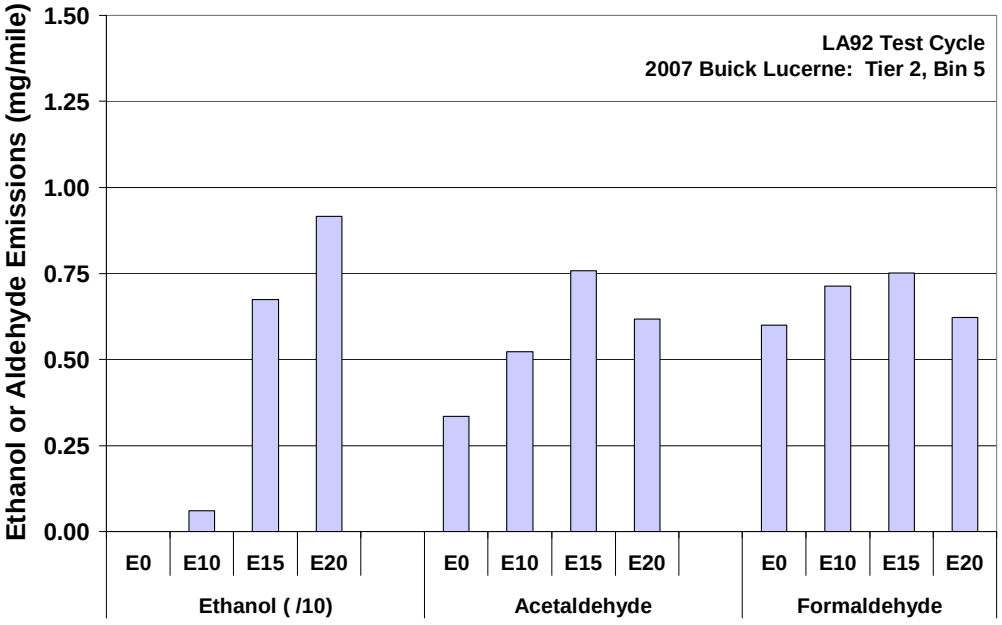

Fig. C.10. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2007 Buick Lucerne on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

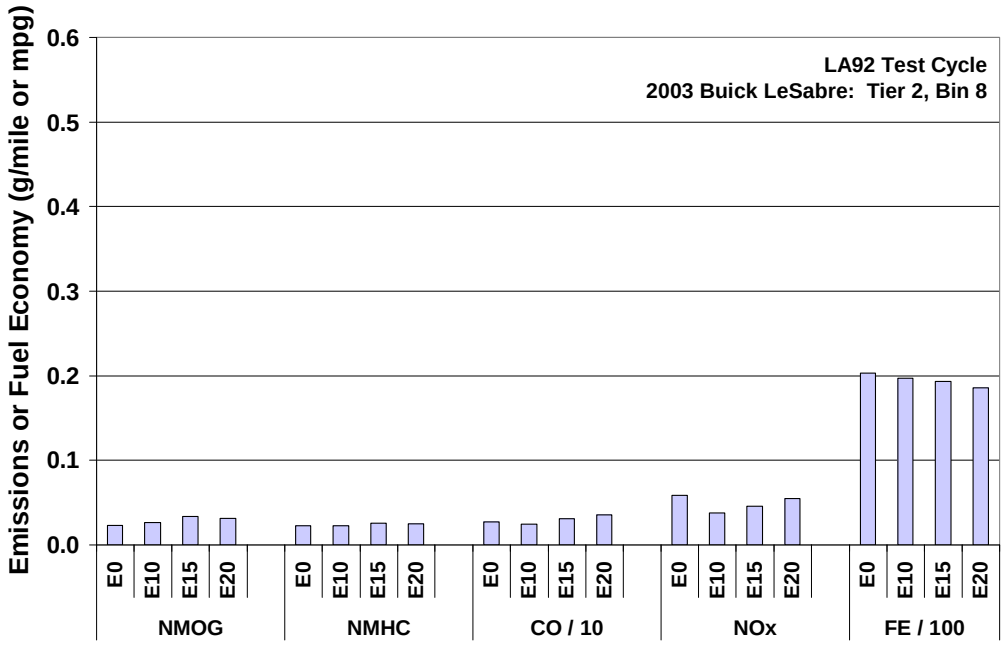

Fig. C.11. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2003 Buick LeSabre on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

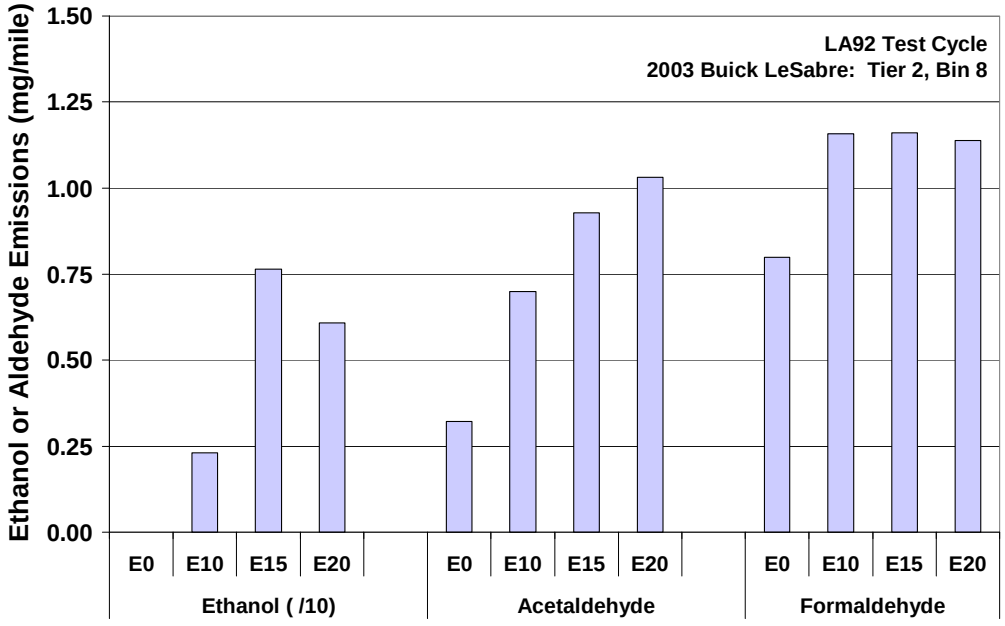

Fig. C.12. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2003 Buick LeSabre on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

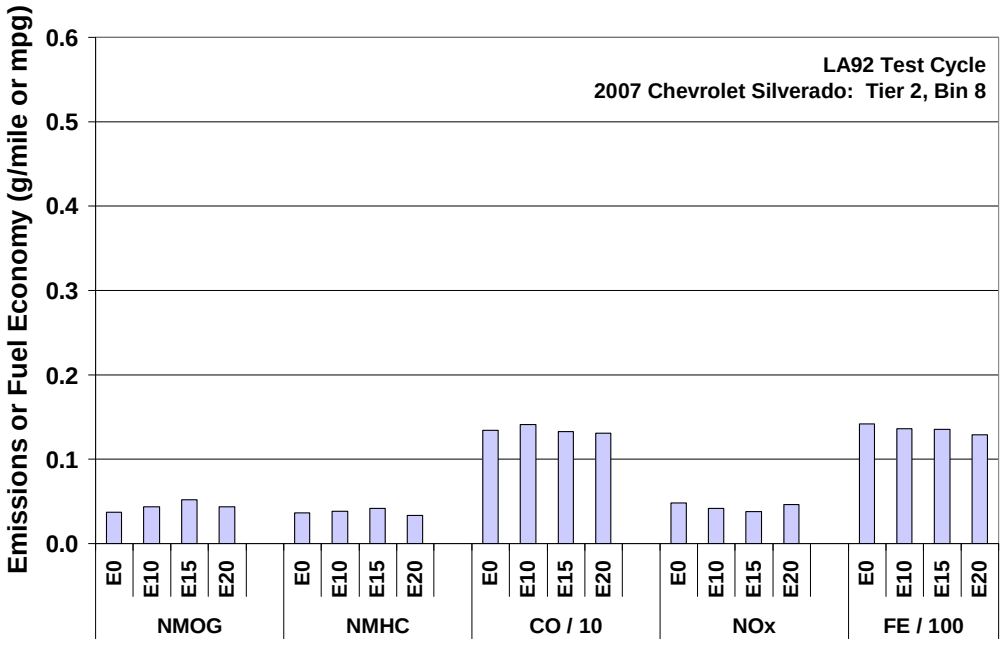

Fig. C.13. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2007 Chevrolet Silverado on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

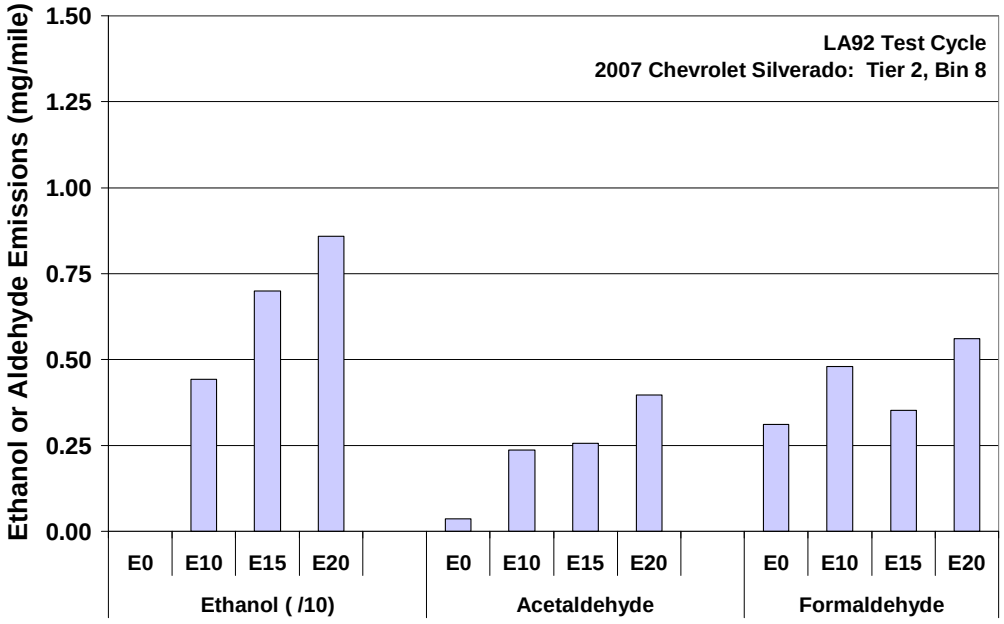

Fig. C.14. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2007 Chevrolet Silverado on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

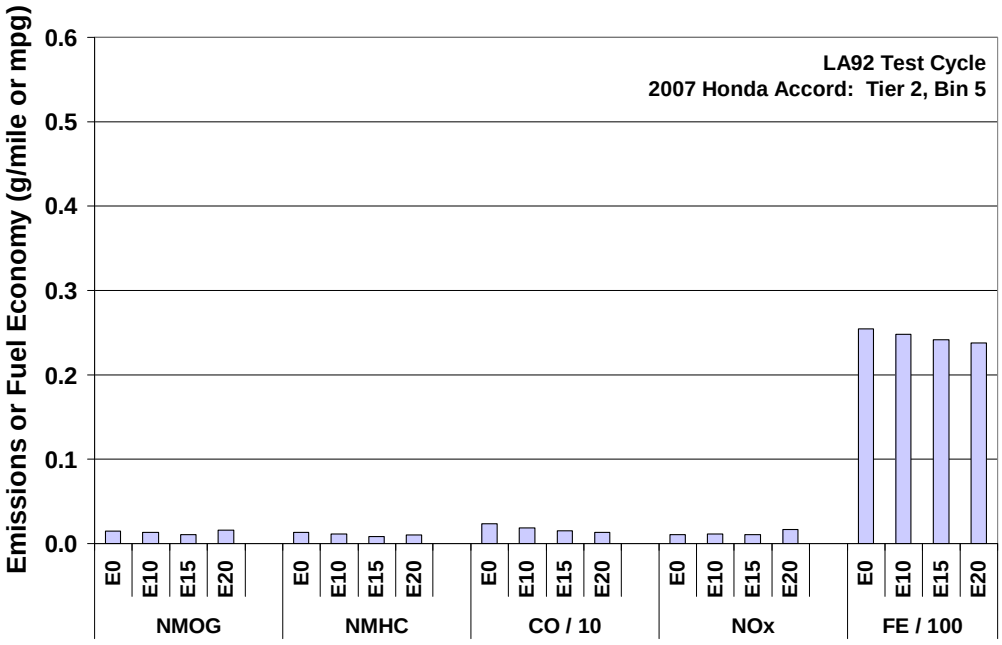

Fig. C.15. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2007 Honda Accord on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

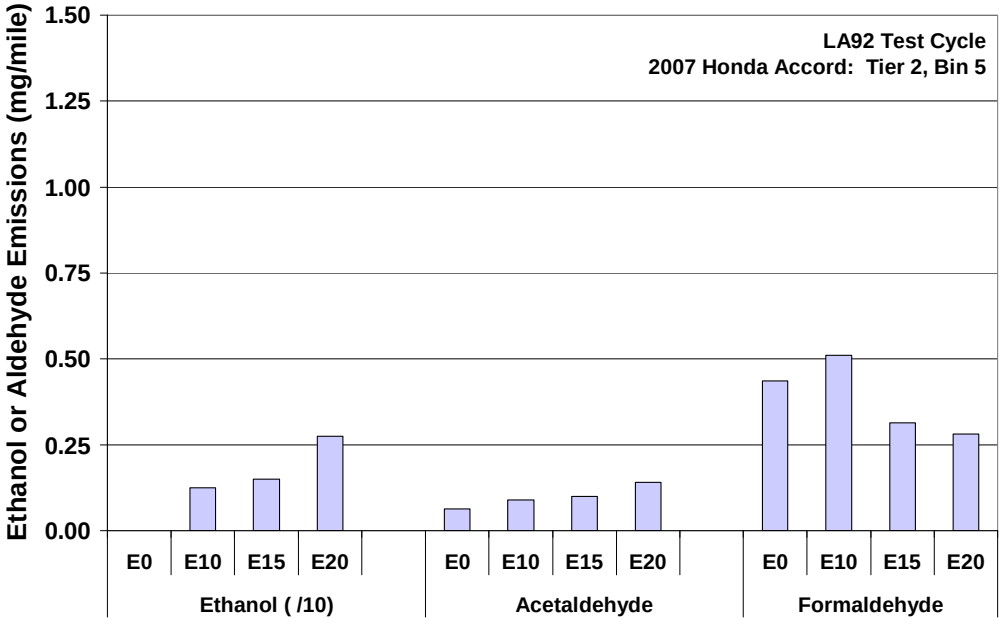

Fig. C.16. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2007 Honda Accord on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

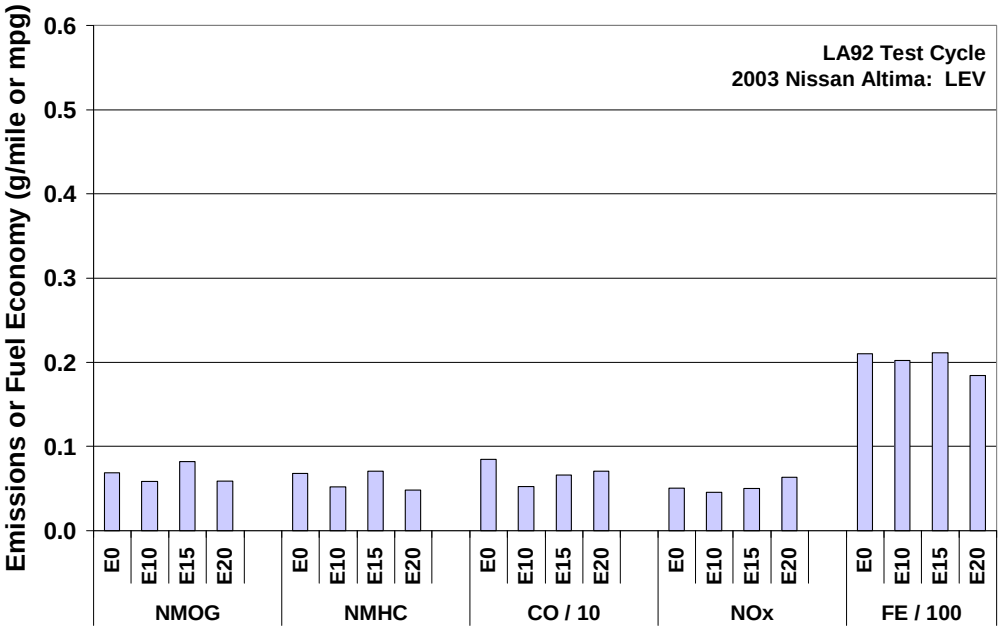

Fig. C.17. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2003 Nissan Altima on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

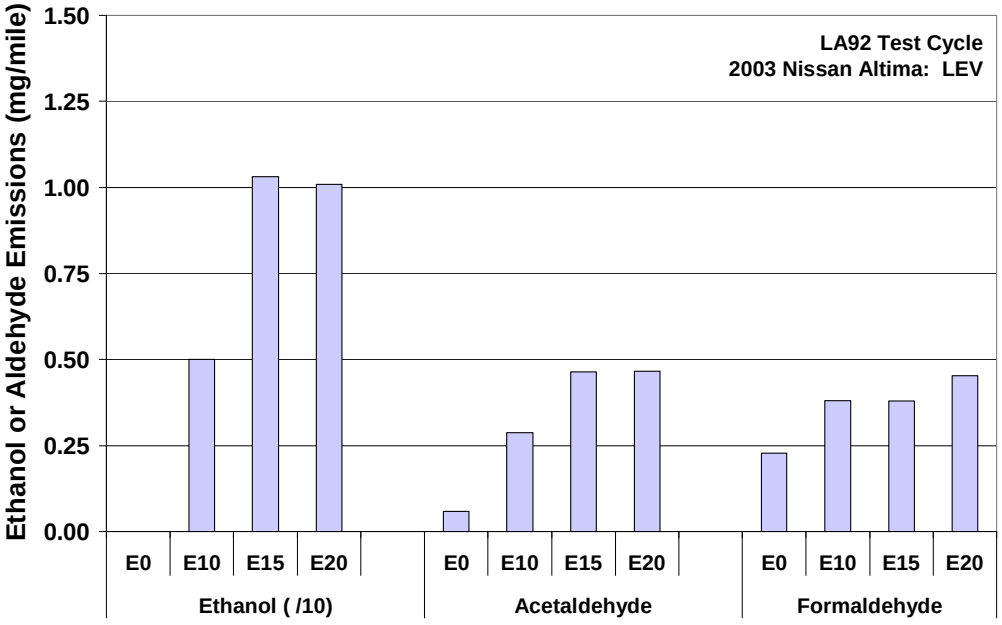

Fig. C.18. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2003 Nissan Altima on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

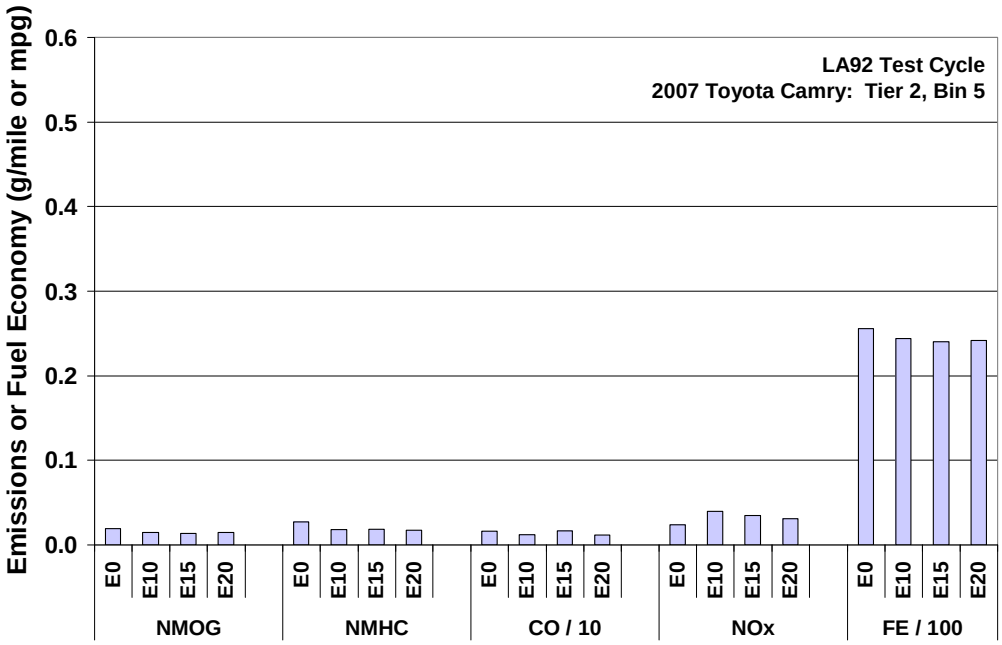

Fig. C.19. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2007 Toyota Camry on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

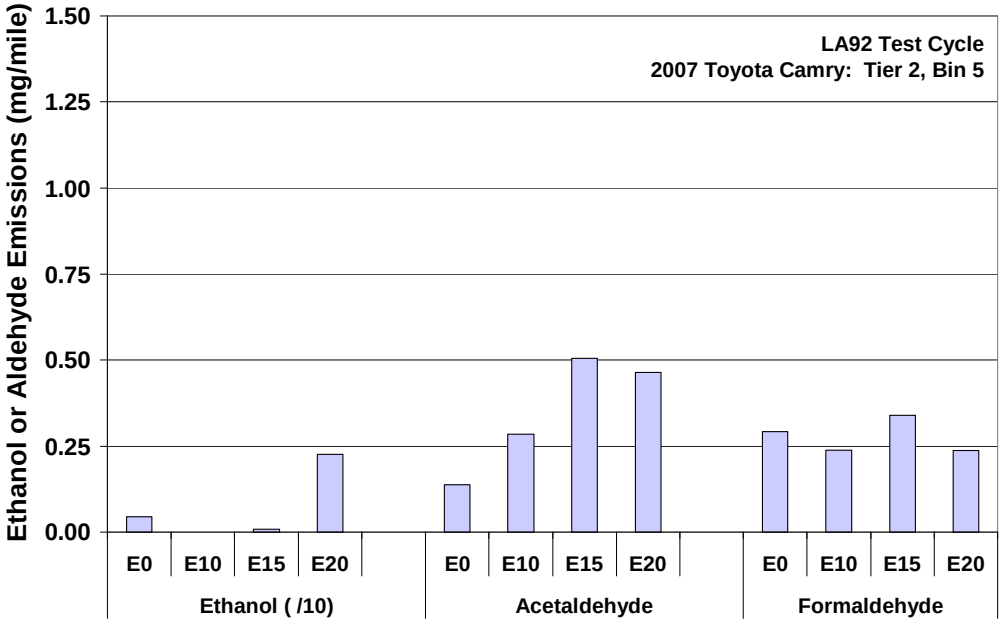

Fig. C.20. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2007 Toyota Camry on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

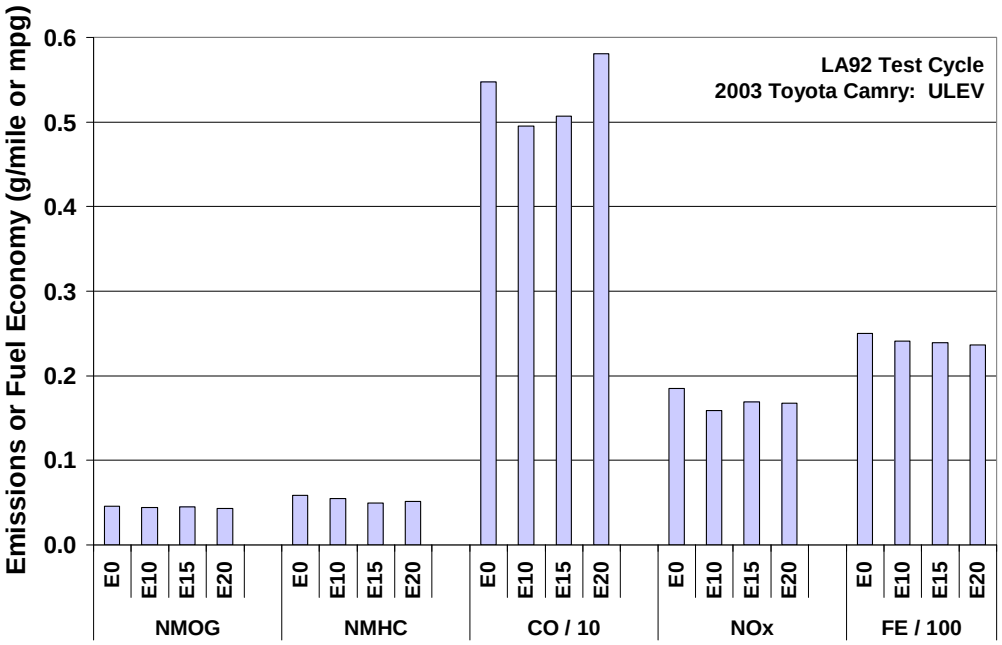

Fig. C.21. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2003 Toyota Camry on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

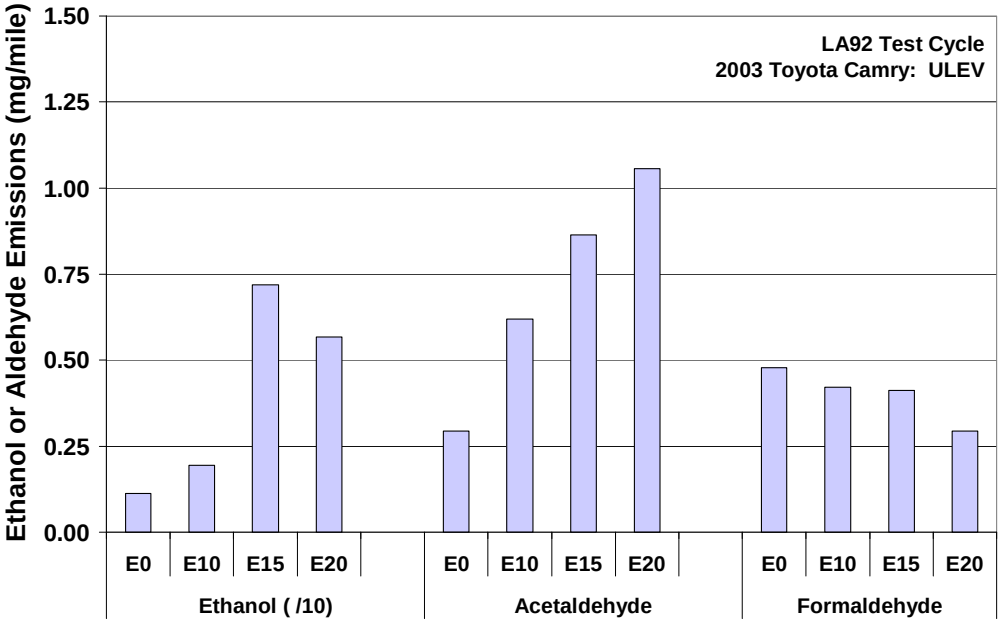

Fig. C.22. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2003 Toyota Camry on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

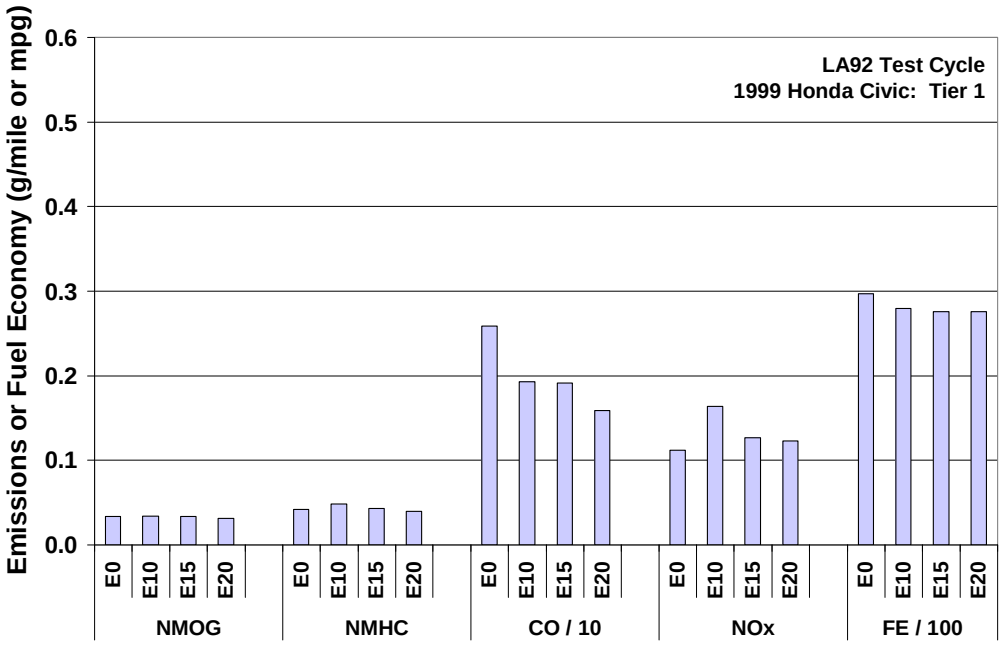

Fig. C.23. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 1999 Honda Civic on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

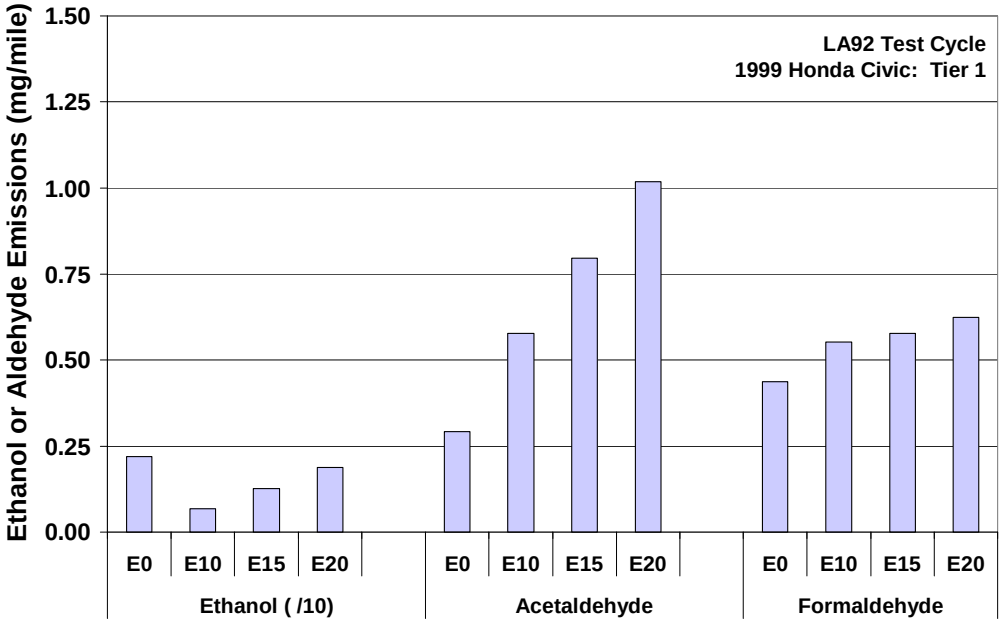

Fig. C.24. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 1999 Honda Civic on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

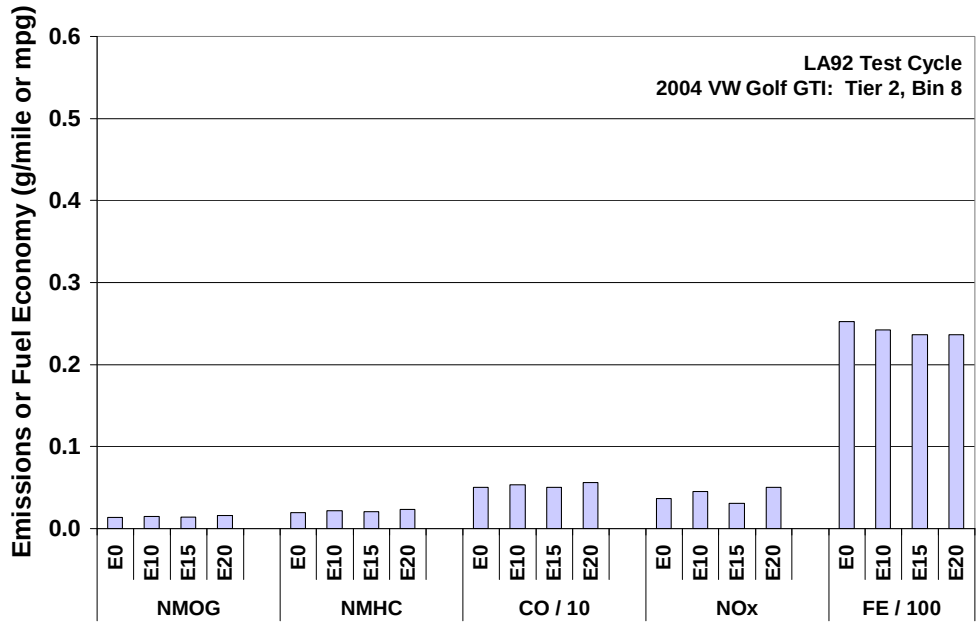

Fig. C.25. Non-methane organic gas (NMOG), non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC), carbon monoxide (CO), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), and fuel economy (FE) for 2004 Volkswagen Golf GTI on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

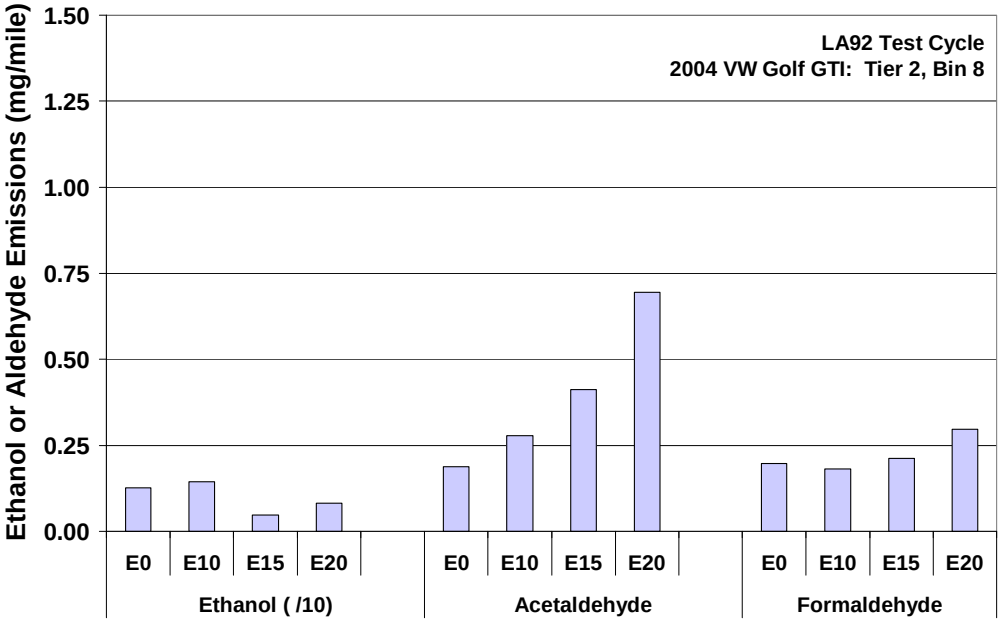

Fig. C.26. Ethanol, acetaldehyde, and formaldehyde emissions for 2004 Volkswagen Golf GTI on LA92 cycle. Bars show average of 3 tests at 75°F.

APPENDIX D

SMALL ENGINE FULL-USEFUL-LIFE TESTING

D.1 EMISSIONS

The following figures and tables show the full set of exhaust emissions data for the full-useful-life (full-life) small, non-road engine (SNRE) testing at the Transportation Research Center (TRC). Figures show the brake-specific emissions for the composite of the appropriate 6-mode (Class I engines) or 2-mode (Class IV engines) test. Data from the new condition are shown for all engines with E0 fuel, then each engine on its respective ethanol blend (E10, E15, or E20). When available, full-life data are also shown on the same figure. Trendlines are simple linear regressions for the new or full-life condition, as noted in the figures. The dedicated E0 engine results are shown for reference but were not used in the trendline regression since these engines only ran the E0 fuel. Figures are arranged first by engine type, then by emissions constituent. The HC emissions results shown here are as indicated by the flame ionization detector (FID), and do not include any correction for oxygenated compounds in the exhaust such as ethanol or aldehydes.

Figures D.1 through D.4 show the hydrocarbon (HC), oxides of nitrogen (NO_X), HC + NO_X, and CO emissions for the Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on the TRC protocol. The Briggs and Stratton engines were emissions tested on the dynamometer using two different 6-mode protocols. On the TRC protocol, mode 1 for the Briggs and Stratton engine was under governor control to match the spray condition used during aging. Similar plots are shown in Figs. D5 through D.8 for the same engines on the BASCO protocol. On the BASCO protocol, the throttle was mechanically fixed to the wide-open position, overriding the governor for mode 1. This protocol was only run on PW1–PW4 at the full-life condition, thus PW5 with E0 fuel was also tested on the BASCO protocol for a new engine baseline comparison.

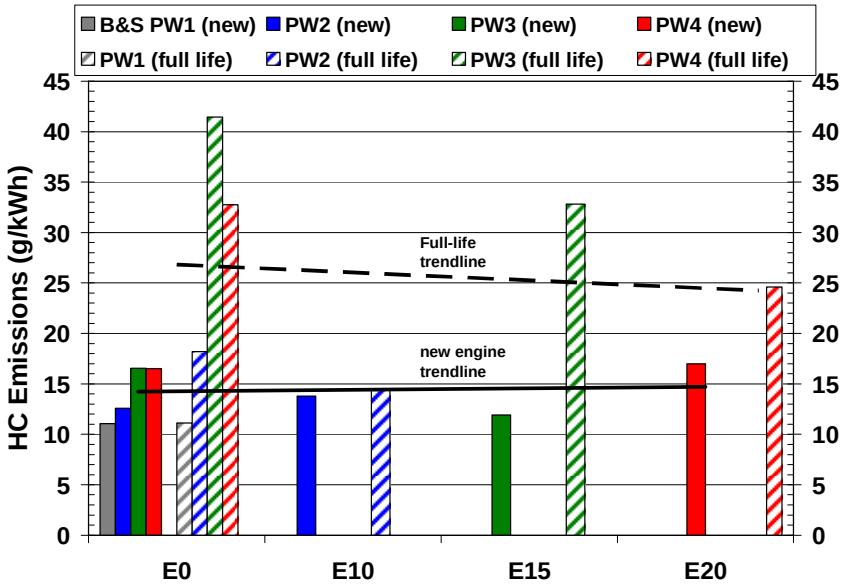

Fig. D.1. Hydrocarbon (HC) emissions for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on Transportation Research Center protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

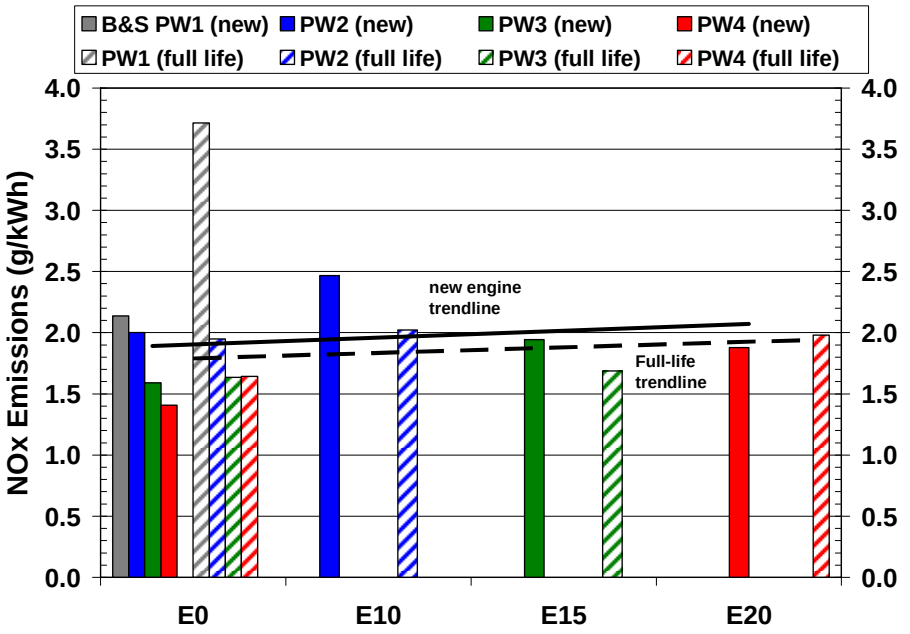

Fig. D.2. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on the Transportation Research Center protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

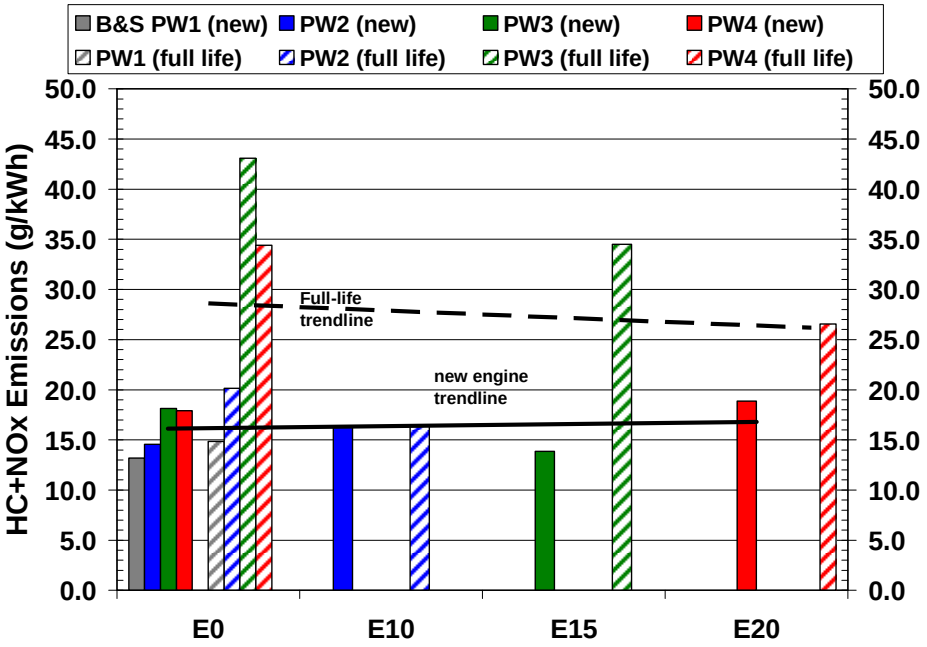

Fig. D.3. Hydrocarbon (HC) + nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on the Transportation Research Center protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

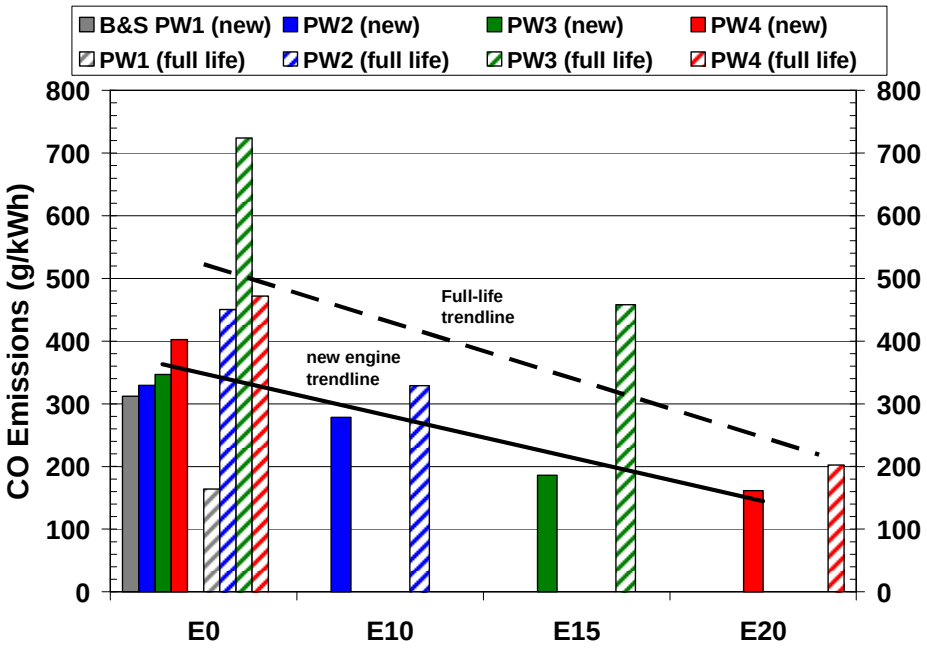

Fig. D.4. Carbon monoxide emissions for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on the Transportation Research Center protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

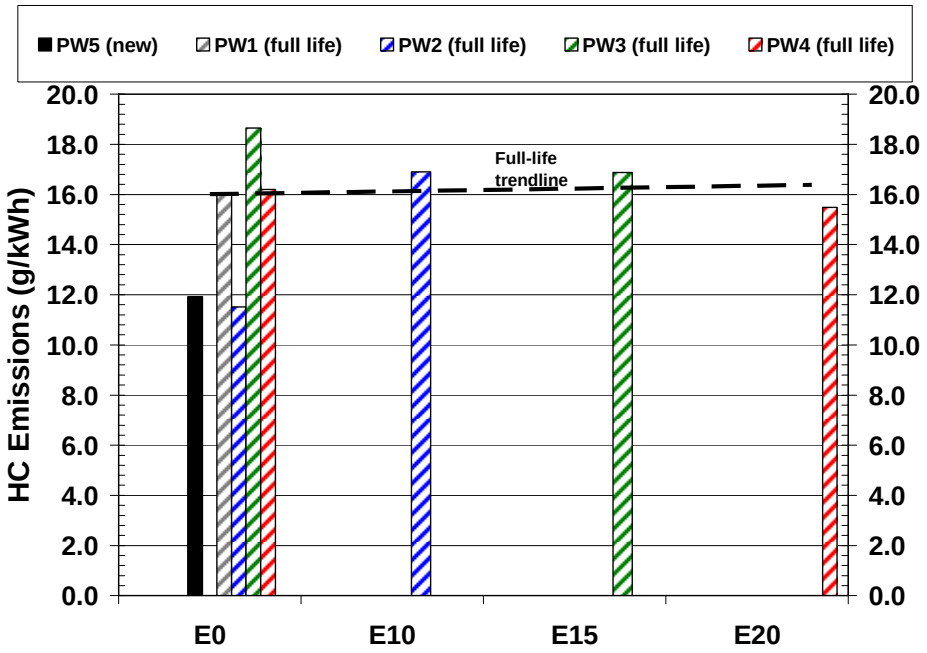

Fig. D.5. Hydrocarbon (HC) emissions for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on the Briggs and Stratton Company (BASCO) protocol. Only PW5 was baselined on E0 in new condition on the BASCO protocol. The solid black bar is for the new PW5 data, while the striped bars represent the full-useful-life (full-life) condition as in previous figures.

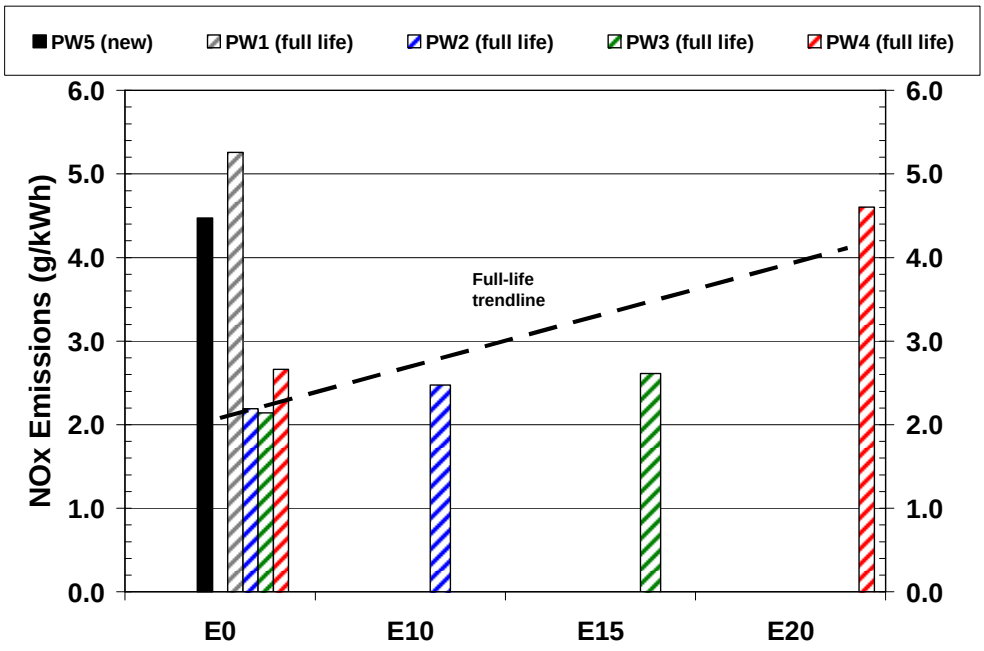

Fig. D.6. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on the Briggs and Stratton Company (BASCO) protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Only PW5 was baselined on E0 in new condition on the BASCO protocol. The solid black bar is for the new PW5 data, while the striped bars represent the full-life condition as in previous figures.

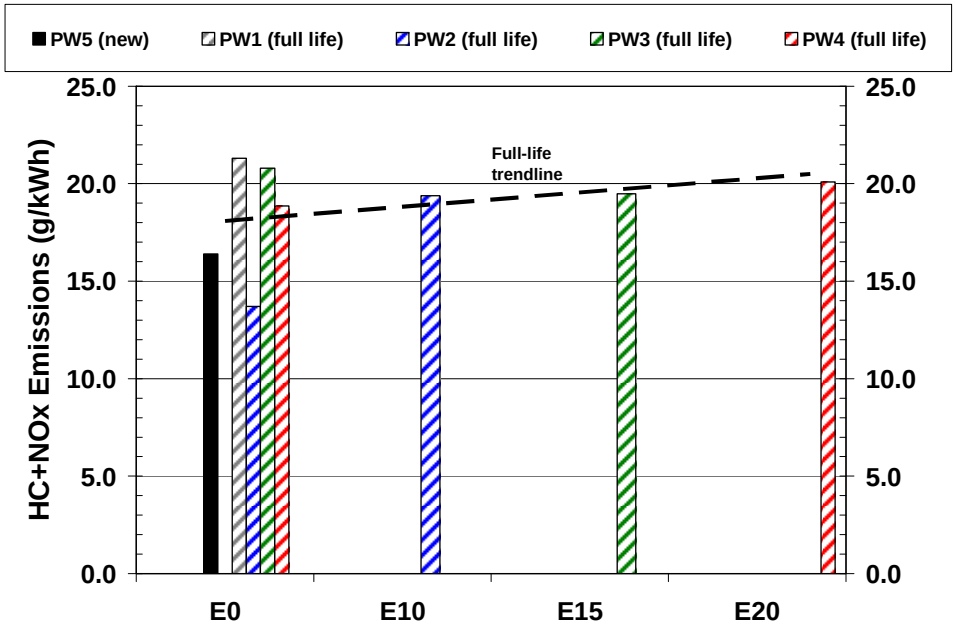

Fig. D.7. Hydrocarbon (HC) + nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on the Briggs and Stratton Company (BASCO) protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Only PW5 was baselined on E0 in new condition on the BASCO protocol. The solid black bar is for the new PW5 data, while the striped bars represent the full-life condition as in previous figures.

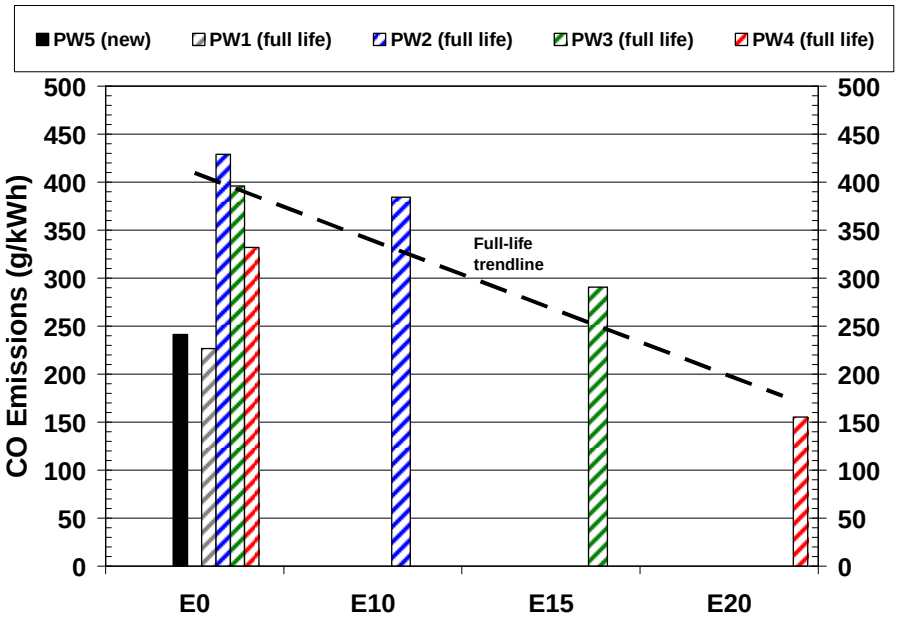

Fig. D.8. Carbon monoxide emissions for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washer engines on the Briggs and Stratton Company (BASCO) protocol at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Only PW5 was baselined on E0 in new condition on the BASCO protocol. The solid black bar is for the new PW5 data, while the striped bars represent the full-life condition as in previous figures.

The same emissions constituents, in the same order, are shown for the Honda generators in Figs. D.9 through D.12. The Honda generators were tested using a 6-mode protocol, although the generator was used as the engine brake, using an electrical load bank to vary the load from mode 1 to mode 6.

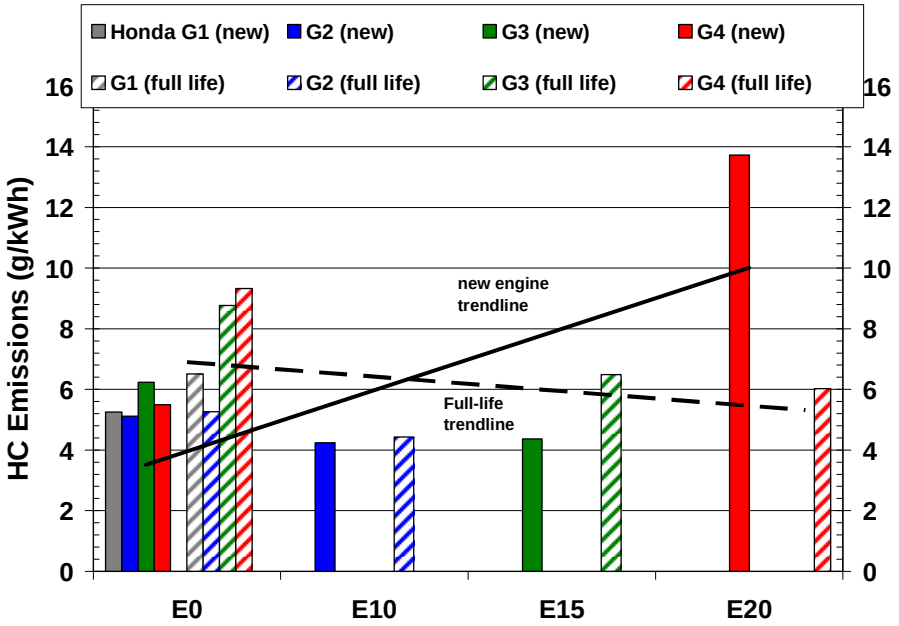

Fig. D.9. Hydrocarbon (HC) emissions for Class I Honda generator engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

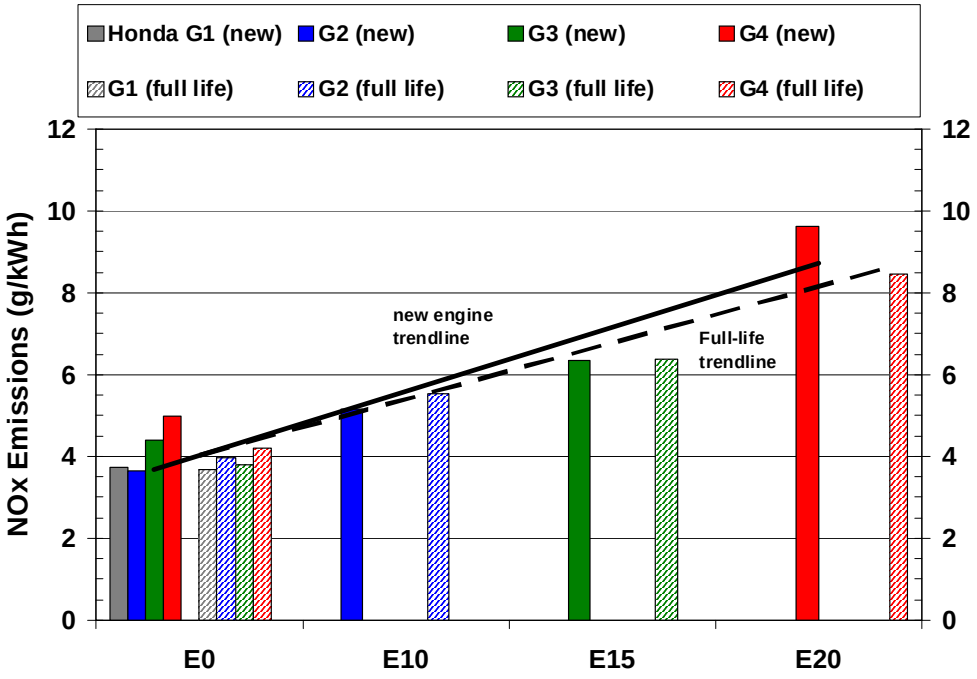

Fig. D.10. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class I Honda generator engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

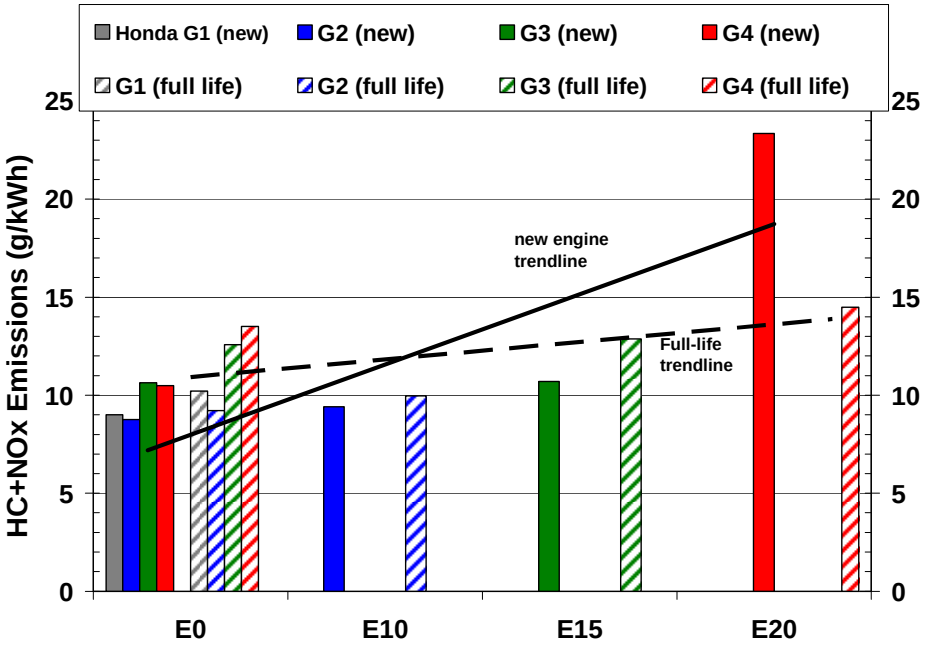

Fig. D.11. Hydrocarbon (HC) + nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class I Honda generator engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

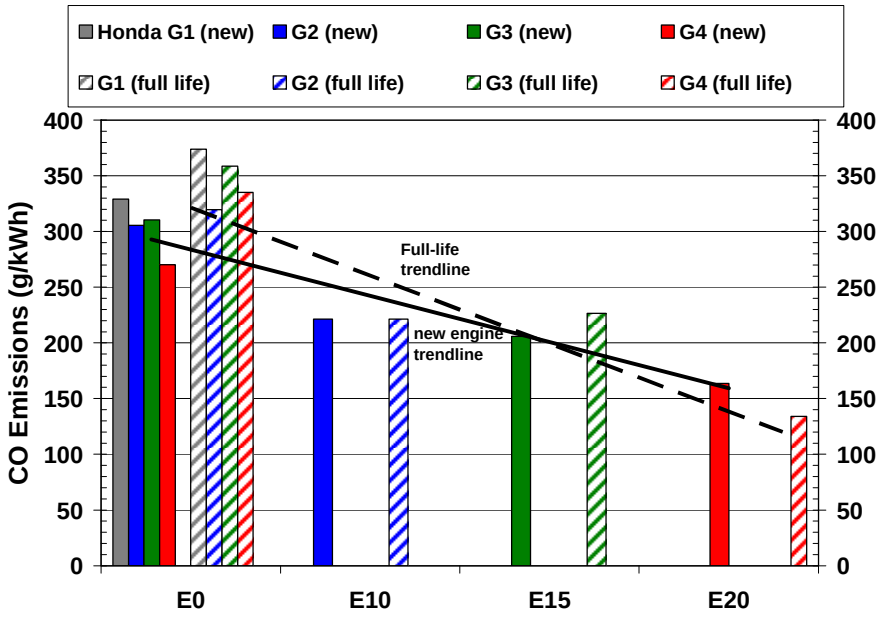

Fig. D.12. Carbon monoxide emissions for Class I Honda generator engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life)condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

Figures D.13 through D.16 show the HC, NO_X, HC + NO_X, and CO emissions for the residential Class IV Weed Eater blowers. The blowers were tested on the 2-mode test cycle using the blower wheel as the engine brake. The same emissions constituents, in the same order, are shown for the commercial Class IV Stihl line trimmers in Figs. D.17 through D.20. The Stihl engines were tested on the 2-mode test cycle per CFR guidelines on the dynamometer.

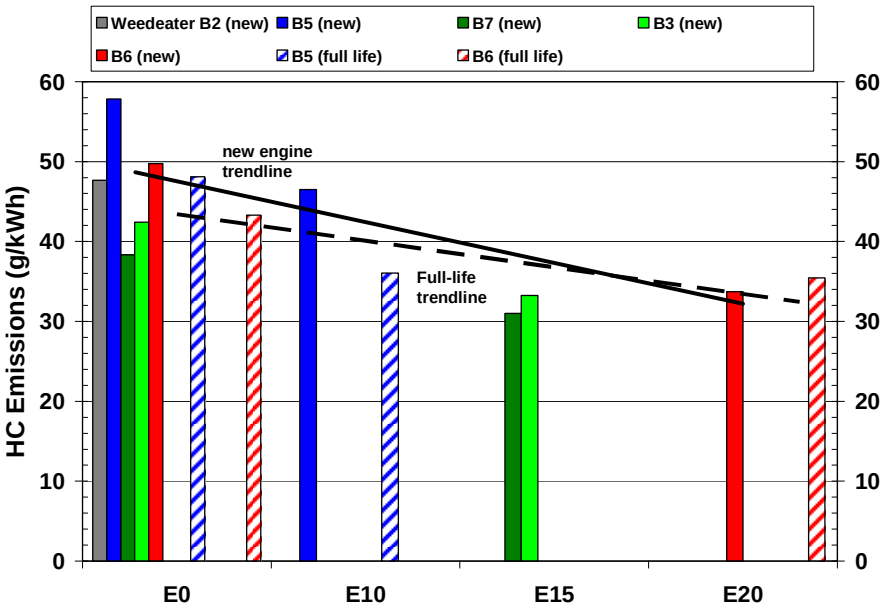

Fig. D.13. Hydrocarbon (HC) emissions for Class IV Weed Eater blower engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

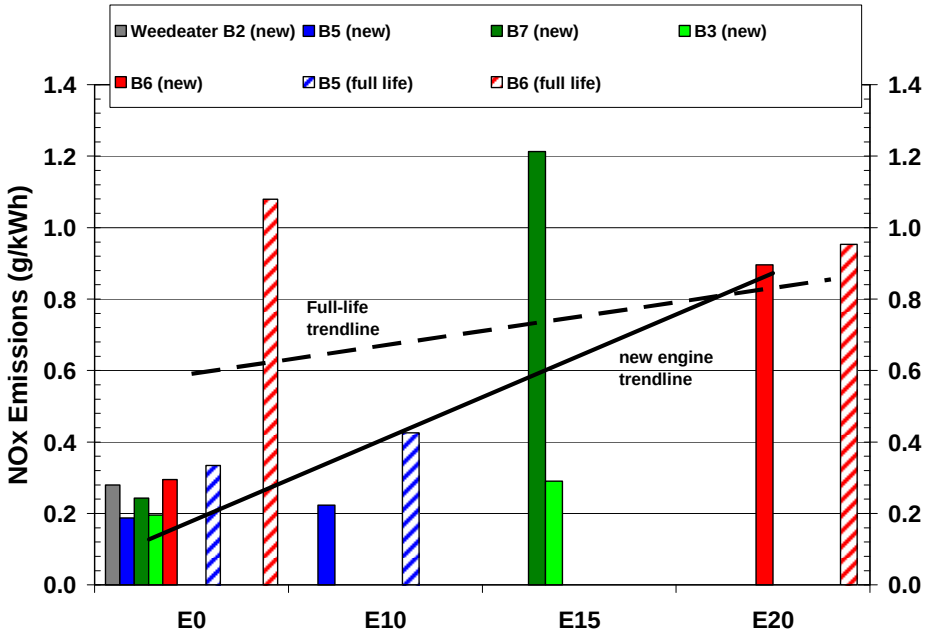

Fig. D.14. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class IV Weed Eater blower engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

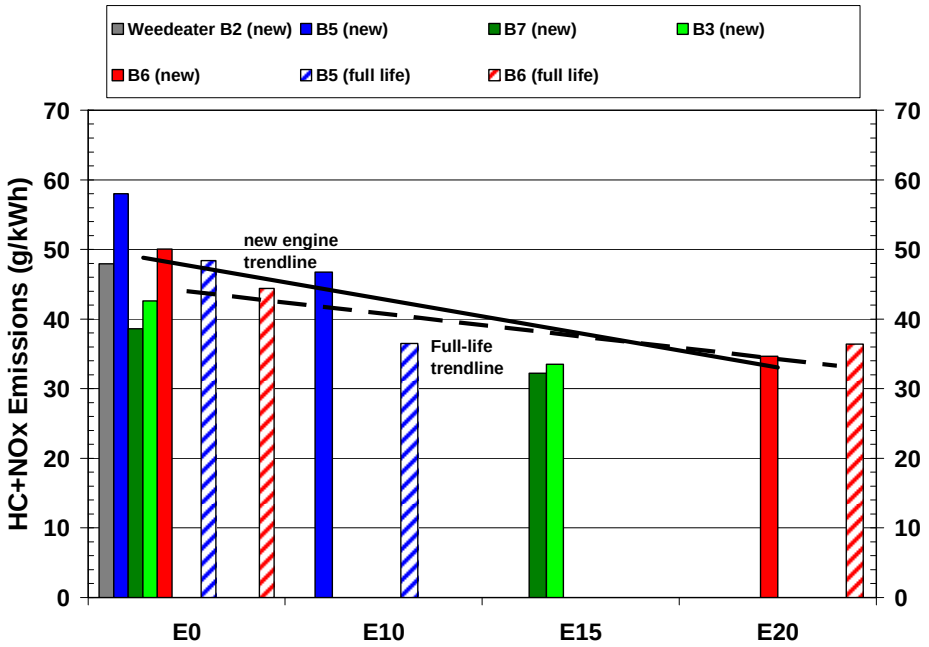

Fig. D.15. Hydrocarbon (HC) + nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class IV Weed Eater blower engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

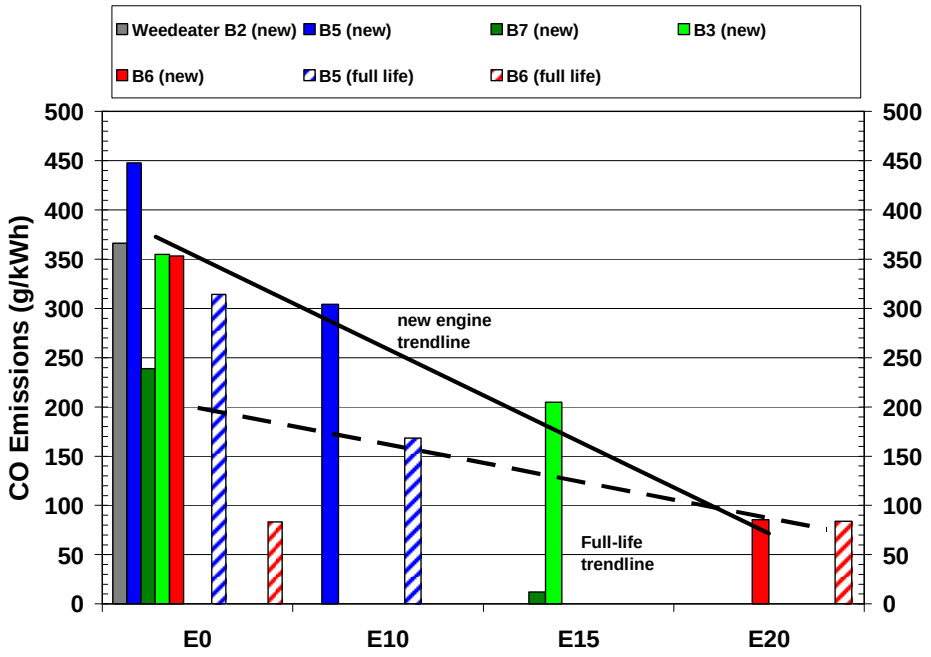

Fig. D.16. Carbon monoxide emissions for Class IV Weed Eater blower engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

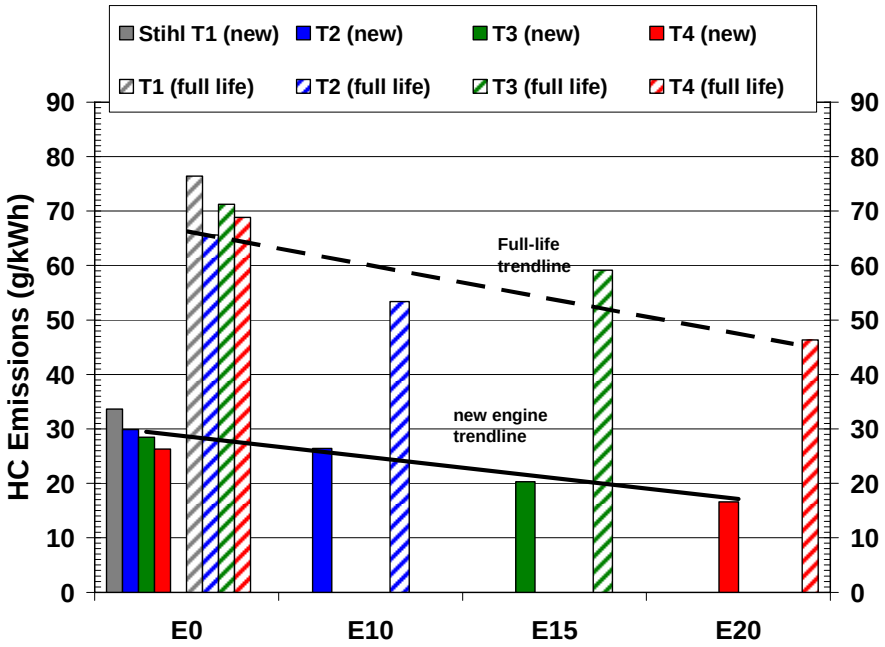

Fig. D.17. Hydrocarbon (HC) emissions for Class IV Stihl line trimmer engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

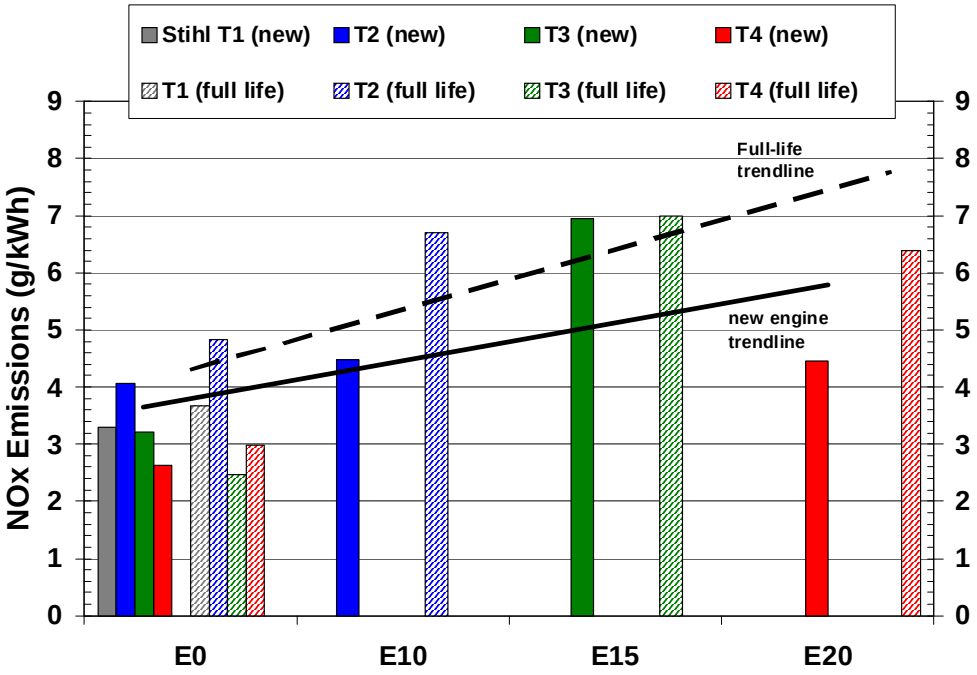

Fig. D.18. Nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class IV Stihl line trimmer engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

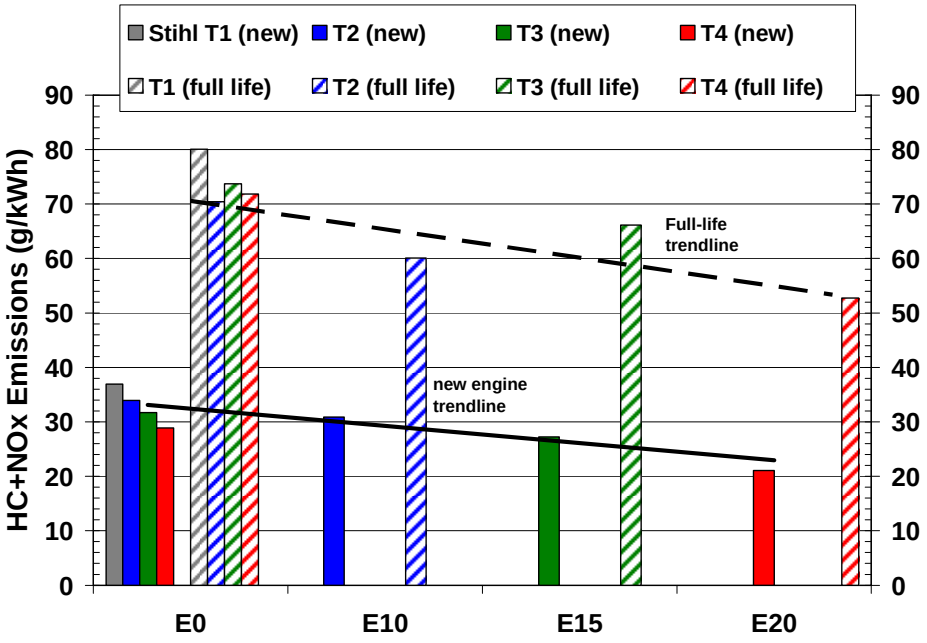

Fig. D.19. Hydrocarbon (HC) + nitrogen oxide (NO_X) emissions for Class IV Stihl line trimmer engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life)condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

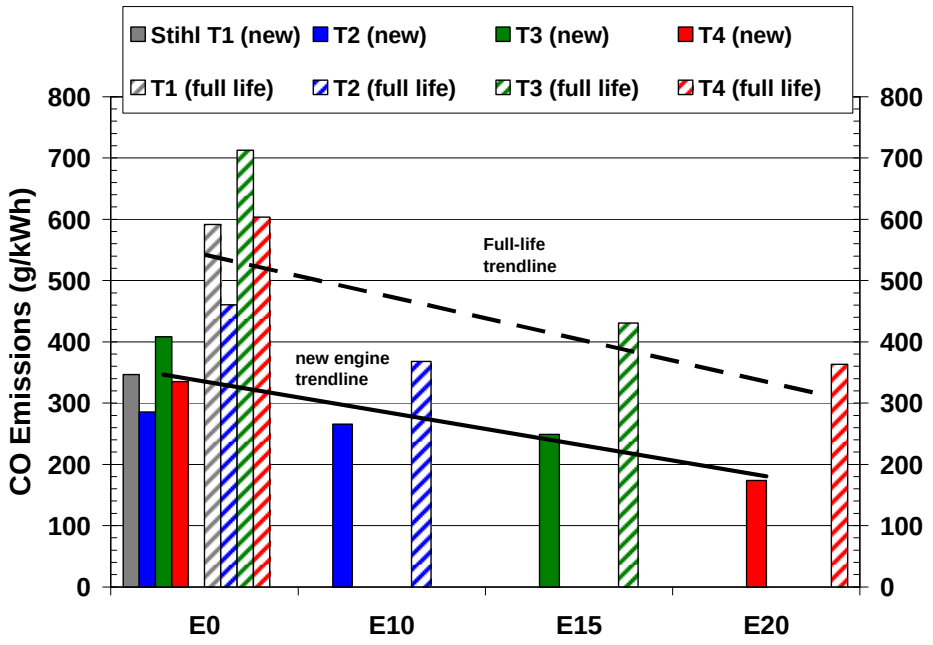

Fig. D.20. Carbon monoxide emissions for Class IV Stihl line trimmer engines at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests in the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.

The tables that follow show the composite emissions results for all new engine and full-life tests at TRC, including the average of a series of tests, the maximum and minimum results for those tests, and the coefficients of variation (COVs). The COV for a full-life test on a given engine is generally lower than that for the same engine in the new condition on the same fuel. As stated previously, the engines in this program were run for 2 hr for initial break-in before emissions testing. Although none of the owner's manuals specified any required break-in period, an EPA publication* suggests that 5 to 10 hr of break-in are generally needed to stabilize emissions measurements. It is not clear whether longer break-in times would have harmonized the new condition and full-life COVs or impacted other noted trends.

Tables D.1 through D.3 show the Briggs and Stratton power washer results. The Honda generator results are in Table D.4. The Weed Eater blower emissions are provided in Table D.5. Emissions results for the Stihl line trimmers are shown in Table D.6.

*"EPA Technical Study on the Safety of Emission Controls for Nonroad Spark-Ignition Engines < 50 Horsepower," EPA420-R-06-006, March 2006.

Table D.1. Briggs and Stratton power washer baseline E0 emissions on the TRC protocol, at new (after initial break-in) condition, and at full-useful-life (full-life) condition

Briggs and Stratton (Residential, Class I) power washer emissions (g/kw-hr)									
E0 baseline data, TRC protocol									
	New condition					**Full-life condition**			
	HC	**NO_X**	**HC + NO_X**	**CO**		**HC**	**NO_X**	**HC + NO_X**	**CO**
Power washer 1									
Avg	11.1	2.1	13.2	312		11.1	3.7	14.8	164
Max	13.1	2.3	15.3	350		11.8	4.3	15.2	205
Min	9.5	1.9	11.8	241		10.1	3.1	14.3	142
COV	14%	9%	11%	16%		8%	15%	3%	22%
Power washer 2									
Avg	12.6	2.0	14.6	330		18.2	1.9	20.1	450
Max	13.0	2.2	14.9	351		19.0	2.0	20.9	463
Min	12.1	1.9	14.1	311		17.5	1.9	19.5	438
COV	3%	7%	3%	5%		4%	2%	3%	3%
Power washer 3									
Avg	16.6	1.6	18.1	347		41.4	1.6	43.1	724
Max	17.2	1.8	18.7	409		42.4	1.7	44.0	760
Min	15.8	1.4	17.4	294		39.7	1.6	41.3	695
COV	4%	9%	4%	14%		4%	2%	3%	5%
Power washer 4									
Avg	16.5	1.4	17.9	402		32.8	1.6	34.4	472
Max	17.8	1.4	19.2	426		34.3	1.7	35.9	492
Min	15.2	1.4	16.6	379		30.3	1.6	32.0	455
COV	11%	0%	10%	8%		7%	3%	6%	4%

Table D.2. Briggs and Stratton power washer emissions on the TRC protocol in new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition with respective ethanol blends

Briggs and Stratton (Residential, Class I) power washer emissions (g/kw-hr)									
Ethanol blend data, TRC protocol									
	New condition					**Full-life condition**			
	HC	**NO_X**	**HC + NO_X**	**CO**		**HC**	**NO_X**	**HC + NO_X**	**CO**
Power washer 1 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	11.1	2.1	13.2	312		11.1	3.7	14.8	164
Max	13.1	2.3	15.3	350		11.8	4.3	15.2	205
Min	9.5	1.9	11.8	241		10.1	3.1	14.3	142
COV	14%	9%	11%	16%		8%	15%	3%	22%
Power washer 2 (E10 fuel)									
Avg	13.8	2.5	16.3	279		14.4	2.0	16.4	329
Max	14.4	2.6	17.0	295		15.8	2.1	17.8	368
Min	13.1	2.2	15.3	253		13.4	2.0	15.5	304
COV	4%	7%	4%	6%		9%	2%	8%	11%
Power washer 3 (E15 fuel)									
Avg	11.9	1.9	13.9	186		32.8	1.7	34.5	458
Max	13.0	2.0	14.9	198		34.6	1.8	36.3	505
Min	10.5	1.9	12.4	163		31.7	1.6	33.4	404
COV	9%	2%	8%	9%		5%	4%	4%	11%
Power washer 4 (E20 fuel)									
Avg	17.0	1.9	18.9	162		24.6	2.0	26.6	202
Max	23.6	2.0	25.4	222		25.6	2.0	27.6	209
Min	13.6	1.8	15.5	112		23.3	1.9	25.3	194
COV	27%	4%	24%	28%		5%	2%	4%	4%

Table D.3. Briggs and Stratton power washer emissions on the BASCO protocol, E0 and ethanol blends.
(PW1–PW4 at full-useful-life (full-life) condition, PW5 in new condition.)

Briggs and Stratton (Residential, Class I) power washer emissions (g/kw-hr)									
BASCO protocol									
	E0 fuel					**Ethanol blend**			
	HC	**NO_X**	**HC + NO_X**	**CO**		**HC**	**NO_X**	**HC + NO_X**	**CO**
Power washer 1 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	16.1	5.3	21.3	227					
Max	17.8	5.4	22.9	233					
Min	13.7	5.1	19.2	216					
COV	12%	3%	8%	4%					
(E0 fuel) power washer 2(E10 fuel)									
Avg	11.5	2.2	13.7	429		16.9	2.5	19.4	384
Max	12.6	2.3	14.8	433		20.7	2.7	23.2	414
Min	10.0	2.1	12.0	423		10.4	2.2	13.1	344
COV	10%	5%	9%	1%		30%	9%	25%	8%
(E0 fuel)power washer 3(E15 fuel)									
Avg	18.6	2.1	20.8	396		16.9	2.6	19.5	291
Max	20.6	2.3	22.7	439		19.3	2.9	21.7	337
Min	17.1	2.1	19.4	321		14.1	2.4	16.7	261
COV	8%	4%	7%	14%		14%	9%	12%	12%
(E0 fuel) power washer 4(E20 fuel)									
Avg	16.2	2.7	18.9	332		15.5	4.6	20.1	155
Max	17.5	2.9	20.0	341		17.1	4.8	21.3	173
Min	15.1	2.5	17.9	315		13.9	4.3	18.7	143
COV	7%	6%	5%	4%		9%	5%	6%	9%
Power washer 5 (E0 fuel, new condition)									
Avg	11.9	4.5	16.4	241					
Max	12.8	5.0	17.8	266					
Min	11.1	3.9	15.6	228					
COV	6%	11%	6%	8%					

Table D.4. Honda generator emissions at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition, E0 baseline and respective ethanol blends

Honda (Commercial, Class I) generator emissions (g/kw-hr)									
	New condition					Full-life condition			
	HC	NO_X	HC + NO_X	CO		HC	NO_X	HC + NO_X	CO
Generator 1 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	5.2	3.7	9.0	329		6.5	3.7	10.2	374
Max	5.8	4.0	9.8	346		6.6	3.8	10.4	378
Min	4.4	3.4	7.8	320		6.4	3.6	10.0	371
COV	14%	9%	12%	4%		2%	3%	2%	1%
Generator 2 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	5.1	3.6	8.8	306		5.3	4.0	9.2	320
Max	5.2	3.7	8.9	317		5.5	4.0	9.4	321
Min	5.0	3.5	8.7	299		5.2	3.9	9.1	317
COV	2%	3%	1%	3%		3%	1%	1%	1%
Generator 3 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	6.2	4.4	10.6	310		8.8	3.8	12.6	359
Max	6.8	4.7	11.0	320		8.9	3.9	12.6	360
Min	5.6	4.2	10.3	298		8.6	3.7	12.5	357
COV	10%	6%	3%	4%		2%	3%	0%	1%
Generator 4 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	5.5	5.0	10.5	270		9.3	4.2	13.5	335
Max	5.7	5.1	10.7	274		9.4	4.2	13.6	336
Min	5.2	4.9	10.2	268		9.2	4.2	13.4	334
COV	5%	2%	2%	1%		1%	0%	1%	0%
Ethanol blends data									
Generator 2 (E10 fuel)									
Avg	4.2	5.2	9.4	221		4.4	5.5	10.0	221
Max	4.6	5.2	9.8	223		4.4	5.9	10.3	226
Min	4.0	5.1	9.2	220		4.4	5.3	9.7	215
COV	8%	1%	4%	1%		0%	5%	3%	3%
Generator 3 (E15 fuel)									
Avg	4.4	6.3	10.7	206		6.5	6.4	12.9	226
Max	4.5	6.4	10.8	216		6.8	6.5	13.0	248
Min	4.2	6.3	10.6	199		6.2	6.2	12.7	213
COV	3%	2%	1%	4%		4%	2%	1%	8%
Generator 4 (E20 fuel)									
Avg	13.7	9.6	23.3	164		6.0	8.5	14.5	134
Max	14.2	9.8	23.7	168		6.1	8.6	14.7	136
Min	13.2	9.5	23.0	160		6.0	8.3	14.3	132
COV	4%	1%	2%	2%		1%	2%	1%	1%

Table D.5. Weed Eater Featherlite blower emissions at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition, E0 baseline and respective ethanol blends

Weed Eater (Residential, Class IV) blower emissions (g/kWh)									
	New condition					Full-life condition			
	HC	NO_X	HC + NO_X	CO		HC	NO_X	HC + NO_X	CO
Blower 2 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	47.6	0.3	47.9	366		Failed prior to full life			
Max	49.0	0.3	49.2	380					
Min	46.7	0.3	47.0	352					
CO	2%	11%	2%	3%					
Blower 5 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	57.8	0.2	58.0	448		48.1	0.3	48.4	314
Max	60.1	0.2	60.4	475		50.9	0.4	51.3	333
Min	55.2	0.1	55.3	417		45.6	0.3	46.0	291
CO	4%	19%	4%	7%		6%	6%	6%	6%
Blower 7 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	38.4	0.2	38.6	239		Failed prior to full life			
Max	39.1	0.3	39.4	252					
Min	37.3	0.2	37.5	228					
CO	2%	12%	2%	4%					
Blower 3 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	42.4	0.2	42.6	355		Failed prior to full life			
Max	43.2	0.2	43.4	370					
Min	40.3	0.2	40.5	332					
CO	3%	24%	3%	5%					
Blower 6 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	49.8	0.3	50.0	353		43.3	1.1	44.4	83
Max	51.1	0.3	51.4	373		45.3	1.2	46.4	85
Min	48.1	0.3	48.4	312		41.8	1.0	43.0	81
CO	2%	7%	2%	8%		3%	9%	3%	2%
Ethanol blends									
Blower 5 (E10 fuel)									
Avg	46.5	0.2	46.7	304		36.1	0.4	36.5	168
Max	52.9	0.2	53.1	383		37.4	0.5	37.8	184
Min	38.9	0.2	39.1	207		34.7	0.4	35.2	152
CO	15%	8%	15%	30%		4%	9%	4%	10%
Blower 7 (E15 fuel)									
Avg	31.0	1.2	32.2	12		Failed prior to full life			
Max	32.9	1.3	34.1	12					
Min	29.2	1.1	30.3	12					
CO	5%	4%	5%	2%					
Blower 3 (E15 fuel)									
Avg	33.2	0.3	33.5	205		Failed prior to full life			
Max	34.0	0.3	34.2	224					
Min	31.1	0.3	31.4	159					
CO	4%	9%	4%	15%					
Blower 6 (E20 fuel)									
Avg	33.7	0.9	34.6	86		35.4	1.0	36.4	84
Max	34.9	1.0	35.7	88		38.6	1.1	39.7	116
Min	32.7	0.8	33.5	82		33.9	0.6	34.5	70
CO	3%	11%	3%	3%		6%	26%	6%	26%

Table D.6. Stihl line trimmer emissions, new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition, E0 baseline and respective ethanol blends

Stihl (Commercial, Class IV) line trimmer emissions (g/kw-hr)									
	New condition					Full-life condition			
	HC	NO_X	HC + NO_X	CO		HC	NO_X	HC + NO_X	CO
Trimmer 1 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	33.6	3.3	36.9	347		76.	3.7	80.1	591
Max	34.9	3.7	38.0	367		77.	3.8	80.9	603
Min	30.8	2.9	34.5	320		75.	3.3	79.7	579
COV	6%	11%	4%	6%		1%	6%	1%	2%
Trimmer 2 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	29.9	4.1	33.9	285		65.	4.8	70.4	461
Max	30.9	4.6	34.5	312		67.	5.4	73.2	503
Min	28.8	3.7	33.4	251		62.	3.9	67.6	436
COV	3%	12%	2%	10		4%	15%	4%	6%
Trimmer 3 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	28.5	3.2	31.7	408		71.	2.5	73.7	712
Max	29.4	3.4	32.5	425		74.	2.9	77.1	772
Min	27.9	3.0	31.1	396		66.	1.8	69.1	670
COV	2%	5%	2%	3%		5%	21%	5%	7%
Trimmer 4 (E0 fuel)									
Avg	26.3	2.6	28.9	335		68.	3.0	71.8	603
Max	27.9	2.8	30.4	350		69.	3.2	72.4	630
Min	23.8	2.4	26.6	315		68.	2.6	71.1	586
COV	7%	7%	6%	5%		1%	10%	1%	3%
Ethanol blends data									
Trimmer 2 (E10 fuel)									
Avg	26.4	4.5	30.9	265		53.	6.7	60.1	368
Max	29.3	5.1	32.3	343		54.	7.2	61.6	381
Min	24.7	3.0	29.7	234		52.	6.1	58.1	341
COV	8%	23%	3%	20		2%	7%	3%	5%
Trimmer 3 (E15 fuel)									
Avg	20.3	6.9	27.2	249		59.	7.0	66.1	431
Max	22.0	7.3	28.8	254		60.	7.2	67.0	441
Min	18.6	6.8	25.5	237		57.	6.8	64.6	424
COV	7%	3%	5%	3%		2%	2%	2%	2%
Trimmer 4 (E20 fuel)									
Avg	16.6	4.5	21.1	174		46.	6.4	52.8	363
Max	17.1	4.6	21.6	192		46.	6.7	53.2	375
Min	15.7	4.2	20.1	162		45.	6.2	51.6	356
COV	4%	4%	3%	7%		2%	3%	1%	2%

D.2 TEMPERATURE

The following figures show the full set of exhaust temperature data for the full-life SNRE testing at TRC (for completeness here, some are repeated from Sect. 3 of the report). The hottest engine condition is shown, which was the fast idle or mode 6 condition for the Class I Briggs and Stratton and Honda engines and the full power or mode 1 condition for the handheld Class IV Stihl and Weed Eater engines. Figure D.21 shows the Briggs and Stratton results. Temperatures for the Honda generators are shown in Fig. D.22. Weed Eater blower temperatures are presented in Fig. D.23. Figure D.24 shows the temperature results for the Stihl line trimmers.

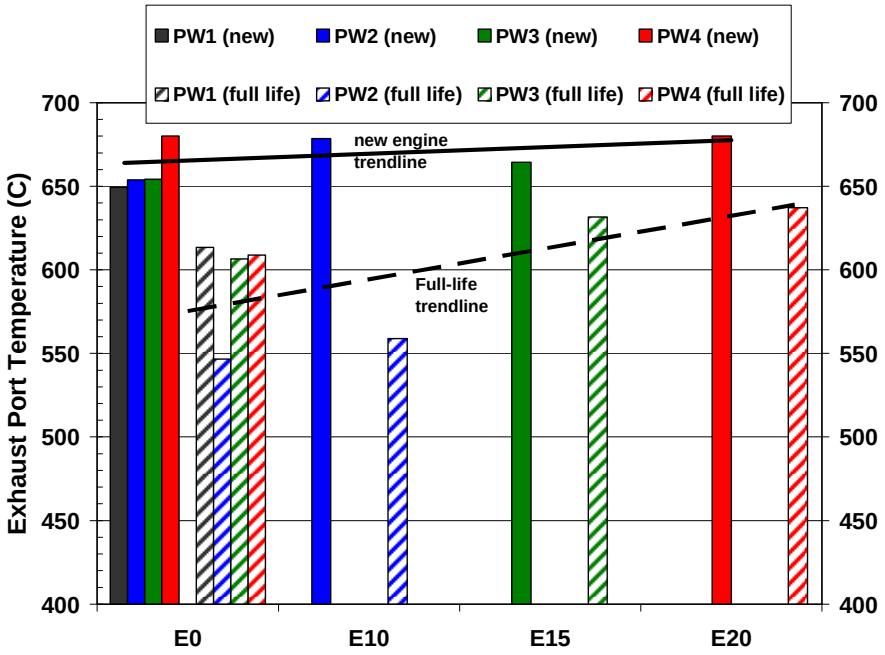

Fig. D.21. Exhaust port temperature for Class I Briggs and Stratton power washers at mode 6 (fast idle) at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests at the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the full-life condition.

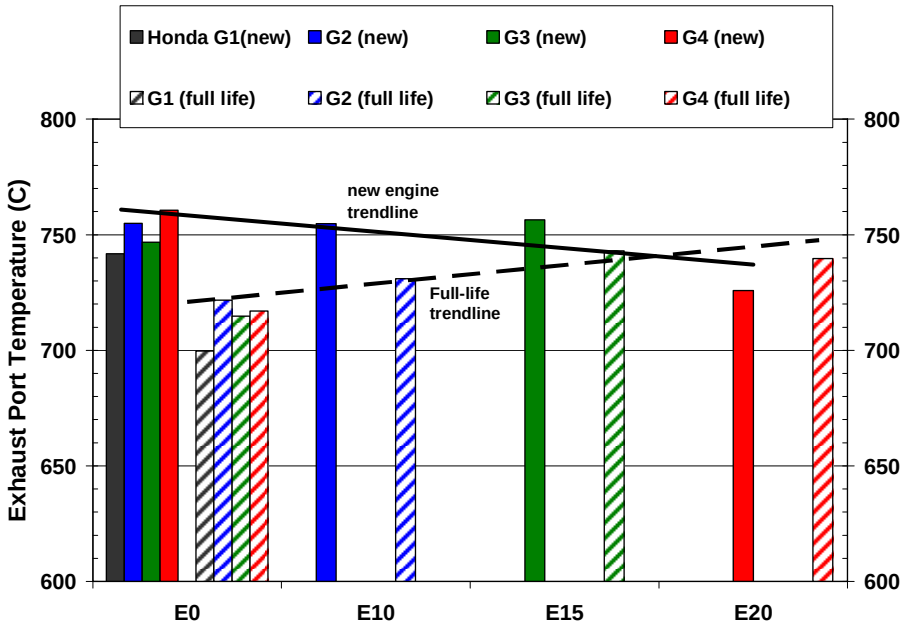

Fig. D.22. Exhaust port temperature for Class I Honda generators at mode 6 (fast idle) at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests at the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition. Erratic operation of G4 at light loads with E20 in the new condition resulted in lower exhaust temperature.

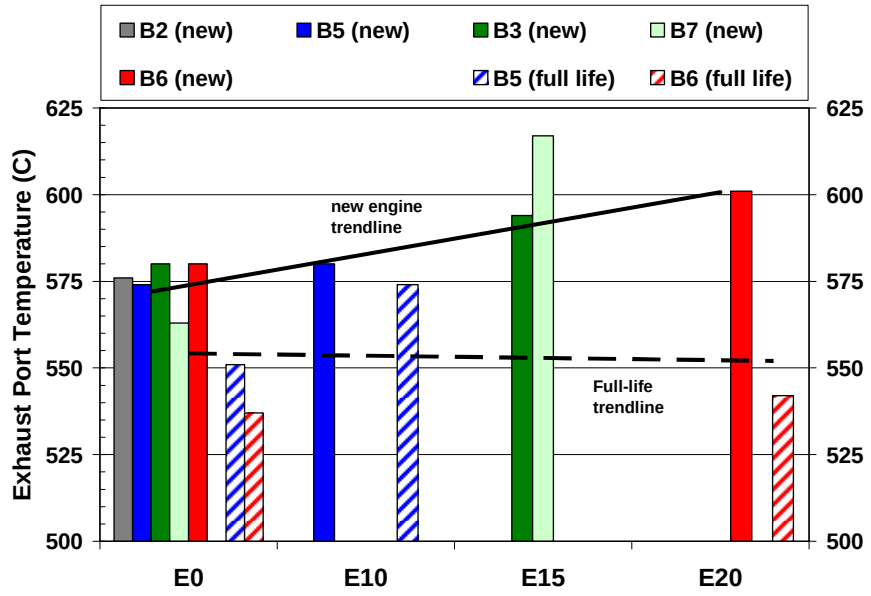

Fig. D.23. Exhaust port temperature for Class IV Weed Eater Featherlite blower engines at mode 1 (full power) at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests at the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition. Only B5 and B6 survived to be tested at the full-life condition. Blower-fuel combinations were as follows: B2-E0, B5-E10, B3 and B7-E15, B6-E20.

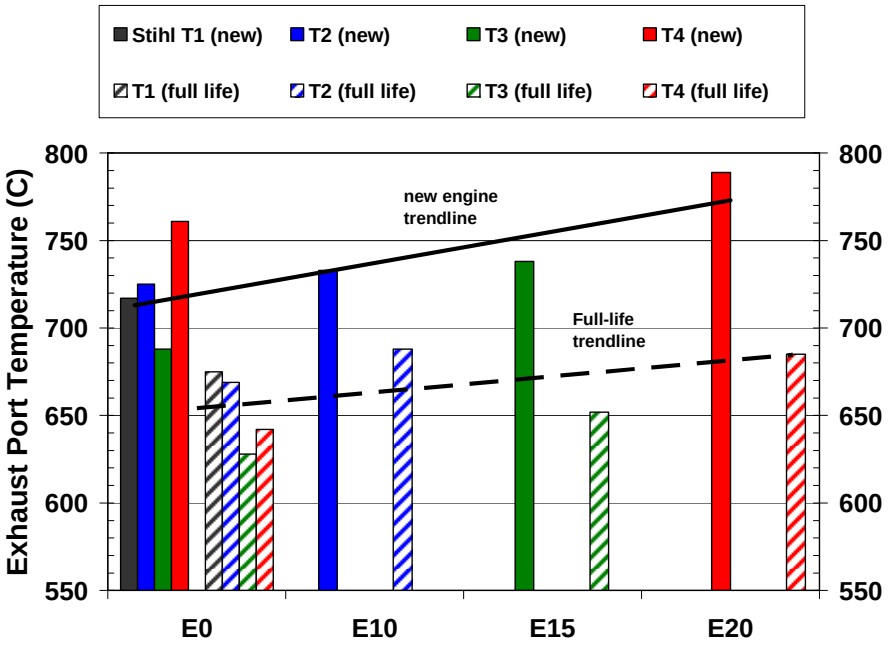

Fig. D.24. Exhaust port temperature for Class IV Stihl line trimmers at mode 1 (full power)at new and full-useful-life (full-life) condition. Solid colors represent tests at the new condition while striped bars of the same color represent the same engine at the full-life condition.