

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 8178-5:2000

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Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Exhaust emission measurement - Part 5: Test fuels (ISO 8178-5:1997)

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Hubkolben - Verbrennungsmotoren - Abgasmessung - Teil 5: Spezifikationen von Testkraftstoffen (ISO 8178-5:1997) AND ARD PREVIEW

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Moteurs alternatifs a combustion interne - Mesurage des émissions de gaz d'échappement - Partie 5: Carburants d'essai (ISO 8178-5:1997)

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ICS:

13.040.40 Emisije nepremičnih virov Stationary source emissions

27.020 Motorji z notranjim Internal combustion engines zgorevanjem

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English version

Reciprocating internal combustion engines -Exhaust emission measurement - Part 5: Test fuels (ISO 8178-5:1997)

Moteurs alternatifs à combustion interne DARD PREVIEW
Mesurage des émissions de gaz d'échappement DARD PREVIEW
Partie 5: Carburants d'essai (ISO 8178-5:1997)

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European Committee for Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 8178-5:1997 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70 "Internal combustion engines" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 270 "Internal combustion engines", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO 8178-5:1997 was approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification. D PREVIEW

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 8178-5

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Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Exhaust emission measurement -

Part 5: Test fuels

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Partie 5: Carburants d'essai

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ISO 8178-5:1997(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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International Standard ISO 8178-5 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 70, *Internal combustion engines*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Exhaust gas emission measurement*.

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ISO 8178 consists of the tyfollowing departs; caunderarthed general continuous attended and the combustion of the tyfollowing departs; caunderarthed general continuous attended attend

- Part 1: Test-bed measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions
- Part 2: Measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions at site
- Part 3: Definitions and methods of measurement of exhaust gas smoke under steady-state conditions
- Part 4: Test cycles for different engine applications
- Part 5: Test fuels
- Part 6: Test report
- Part 7: Engine family determination

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- Part 8: Engine group determination
- Part 9: Test-bed measurement of exhaust gas smoke emissions from engines used in non-road mobile machinery

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO 8178. Annexes B, C and D are for information only.

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Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Exhaust emission measurement —

Part 5:

Test fuels

1 Scope

This part of ISO 8178 specifies fuels whose use is recommended for performing the exhaust emission test cycles given in ISO 8178-4.

NOTE — Since fuel properties vary widely from country to country a broad range of different fuels is listed in this part of ISO 8178 — both reference fuels and commercial fuels.) \triangle RD PREVIEW

This part of ISO 8178 is applicable to reciprocating internal combustion engines for mobile, transportable and stationary installations excluding engines for motor vehicles primarily designed for road use. This part of ISO 8178 may be applied to engines used e.g. on earth-moving machines, generating sets and for other applications.

Reference fuels are usually representative of specific commercial fuels but with considerably tighter specifications. Their use is primarily recommended for test bed measurements described in ISO 8178-1.

For measurements typically at site where emissions with commercial fuels, whether listed or not in this part of ISO 8178 are to be determined, uniform analytical data sheets (see clause 5) are recommended for the determination of the fuel properties to be declared with the exhaust emission results.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8178. At the time of publication, the editions indicated where valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8178 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2160:1985, Petroleum products — Corrosiveness to copper — Copper strip test.

ISO 2719:1988, Petroleum products and lubricants— Determination of flash point — Pensky-Martens closed cup method.

ISO 3007:1986, Petroleum products — Determination of vapour pressure — Reid method.

ISO 3015:1992, Petroleum products — Determination of cloud point.

ISO 3016:1994, Petroleum products — Determination of pour point.

ISO 3104:1994, Petroleum products — Transparent and opaque liquids — Determination of kinematic viscosity and calculation of dynamic viscosity.

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ISO 3105:1994, Glass capillary kinematic viscometers — Specifications and operation instructions.

ISO 3405:1988, Petroleum products — Determination of distillation characteristics.

ISO 3675:1993, Crude petroleum and liquid petroleum products — Laboratory determination of density or relative density — Hydrometer method.

ISO 3733:1976, Petroleum products and bituminous materials — Determination of water — Distillation method.

ISO 3735:1975, Crude petroleum and fuel oils — Determination of sediment — Extraction method.

ISO 3830:1993, Petroleum products — Determination of lead content of gasoline — Iodine monochloride method.

ISO 3837:1993, Liquid petroleum products — Determination of hydrocarbon types — Fluorescent indicator absorption method.

ISO 3993:1984, Liquefied petroleum gas and light hydrocarbons — Determination of density or relative density — Pressure hydrometer method.

ISO 4256:1996, Liquefied petroleum gases — Determination of vapour pressure — LPG method.

ISO 4260:1987, Petroleum products and hydrocarbons — Determination of sulfur content — Wickbold combustion method.

ISO 4262:1993, Petroleum products — Determination of carbon residue — Ramsbottom method.

ISO 4264:1995, Petroleum products — Calculation of cetane index of middle-distillate fuels by the four-variable equation.

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ISO 5163:1990, Motor and aviation-type fuels in Determination of knock characteristics. Motor method. e9c71e712ab8/sist-en-iso-8178-5-2000

ISO 5164:1990, Motor fuels — Determination of knock characteristics — Research method.

ISO 5165:1992, Diesels fuels — Determination of ignition quality — Cetane method.

ISO 6245:1993, Petroleum products — Determination of ash.

ISO 6246:1995, Petroleum products — Gum content of light and middle distillate fuels — Jet evaporation method.

ISO 6326-5:1989, Natural gas — Determination of sulfur compounds — Part 5: Lingener combustion method.

ISO 6615:1993, Petroleum products — Determination of carbon residue — Conradson method.

ISO 6974:1984, Natural gas — Determination of hydrogen, inert gases and hydrocarbons up to C8 — Gas chromatographic method.

ISO 7536:1994, Petroleum products — Determination of oxidation stability of gasoline — Induction period method.

ISO 7941:1988, Commercial proprane and butane — Analysis by gas chromatography.

ISO 8178-1:1996, Reciprocating internal combustion engines — Exhaust emission measurement — Part 1: Test-bed measurement of gaseous and particulate exhaust emissions.

ISO 8216-1:1996, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Classification — Part 1: Categories of marine fuels.

ISO 8217:1996, Petroleum products — Fuels (class F) — Specifications of marine fuels.

ISO 8691:1994, Petroleum products — Low levels of vanadium in liquid fuels — Determination by flameless atomic absorption spectrometric method after ashing.

ISO 8754:1992, Petroleum products — Determination of sulfur content — Energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence method.

ISO 8973:1997, Liquefied petroleum gases — Determination of density and vapour pressure by calculation.

ISO 10370:1993, Petroleum products — Determination of carbon residue — Micro method.

ISO 10478:1994, Fuel oils — Determination of aluminium and silicon in fuel oils — Inductively coupled plasma emission and atomic absorption spectroscopy methods.

ASTM D 1319-95a, Test Method for Hydrocarbon Types in Liquid Petroleum Products by Fluorescent Indicator Adsorption.

ASTM D 3231-94, Test Method for Phosphorus in Gazoline.

ASTM D 3606-92, Test Method for the Determination of Benzene and Toluene in Finished Motor and Aviation Gasoline by Gas Chromatography.

ASTM D 4420-94, Test Methods for Aromatics in Light Naphthas, and Aviation Gasolines by Gas Chromatography. **iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**

ASTM D 5186-91, Test Method for the Determination of Aromatic Content of Diesel Fuels by Supercritical Fluid Chromatography.

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DIN 51413 Teil 7, 1990, Prüfung flüssiger Mineralöl-Kohlenwasserstoffe — Gaschromatographische Analyse — Teil 7: Bestimmung sauerstoffhaltiget organischer Verbindungen und des organisch- gebundenen Sauerstoffs — Verfahren mittels eines sauerstoffspezifischen Detektors (Q-FID). [Testing of liquid mineral oil hydrocarbons; analysis by gas chromatography; determination of oxygenates and the oxygen content; procedure by oxygenspecific detector (Q-FID)].

EN 116:1981, Diesel and domestic heating fuels — Determination of cold filter plugging point.

EN 238:1996, Liquid petroleum products — Determination of benzene content-infrared spectrometric method.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 8178 the following definitions apply as well as any applicable definitions contained in the standards listed in the tables of annex B.

- **3.1** carbon residue: Residue formed by evaporation and thermal degradation of a carbon-containing material.
- **3.2 cetane index:** Approximation of the ignition performance of distillate diesel fuel, which does not contain a cetane improver additive, calculated from the density and the distillation basis.

(See also 3.6, diesel index.)

3.3 cetane number: Number which characterizes the ignition performance of diesel fuel obtained by comparing it to reference fuels in a standardized test for engines.

(See also 5.5 and 5.6.)

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- **3.4 crude oil:** Naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixture, generally in a liquid state, which may also include compounds of sulphur, nitrogen, oxygen, metals and other elements.
- **3.5 diesel fuel:** Any petroleum liquid suitable for the generation of power by combustion in compression ignition diesel engines.
- **3.6 diesel index:** Number which characterizes the ignition performance of diesel fuel and residual oils, calculated from the density and the aniline point.

NOTE — No longer widely used for distillate fuels due to inaccuracy of this method, but applicable to some blended distillate residual fuel oils. See also 3.2, **cetane index.**

- **3.7 liquefied petroleum gas (LPG):** Mixture of normally gaseous hydrocarbons, predominantly propane or butane or both, that has been liquefied by compression or cooling or both, to facilitate storage, transport and handling.
- **3.8 octane number:** For fuels used in spark ignition engines, a number which expresses resistance to knock obtained by comparison with reference fuels in a standardized engine.
- **3.9 oxygenate:** Oxygen containing organic compound which may be used as a fuel or fuel supplement, such as various alcohols and ethers.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

The symbols and abbreviations used in this part of ISO 8178 are identical with those given in ISO 8178-1:1996, clause 4 and including annex A. Those which are essential for this part of ISO 8178 are repeated below in order to facilitate comprehension.

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Symbol		https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/e7b8c3d2-fd76-4b8d-9365-	
According to EEC-UNO regulations	SI ¹⁾	e9c71e712ab8/sist-en-iso-8178-5-2000 Definition	Unit
EAF	E	Excess air factor (in kilogrammes dry air per kilogramme of fuel)	kg/kg
F_{FD}	F_{d}	Fuel specific factor for exhaust flow calculation on dry basis	1
F_{FH}	F_h	Fuel specific factor used for calculating wet concentration from dry concentration	1
$F_{\sf FW}$	F_{W}	Fuel specific factor for exhaust flow calculation on wet basis	1
F_{FCB}	F_{cb}	Fuel specific factor for the carbon balance calculation	1
V_{EXHD}	$q_{V\! xd}$	Exhaust gas volume flow rate on dry basis ²⁾	m³/h
V_{AIRD}	$q_{V\!ad}$	Intake air volume flow rate on dry basis ²⁾	m³/h
V_{AIRW}	$q_{V\!aw}$	Intake air volume flow rate on wet basis ²⁾	m³/h
V_{EXHW}	$q_{V_{XWi}}$	Exhaust gas volume flow rate on wet basis ²⁾	m ³ /h
G_{FUEL}	q_{m} f	Fuel mass flow rate	kg/h
ALF	₩H2	Mass fraction of hydrogen in the fuel	%
BET	^w c	Mass fraction of carbon in the fuel	%
GAM	w_{s}	Mass fraction of sulfur in the fuel	%
DEL	w _{N2}	Mass fraction of nitrogen in the fuel	%
EPS	[₩] O2	Mass fraction of oxygen in the fuel	%
Z	ζ	Fuel factor for calculation of ALF	1

- 1) According to ISO 31 on quantities and units.
- 2) At reference conditions (T = 273,15 K and p = 101,3 kPa).