Designation: D 6446 – 99

An American National Standard

Standard Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion (Specific Energy) of Aviation Fuels[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6446; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the estimation of the net heat of combustion (specific heat) at constant pressure in SI units, megajoules per kilogram, from the fuel density, sulfur, and hydrogen content.

1.2 This test method is purely empirical, and it is applicable only to liquid hydrocarbon fuels derived by normal refining processes from conventional crude oil that conform to the requirements of specifications for aviation turbine fuels of limited boiling ranges and compositions, as described in Note 1.

NOTE 1—The estimation of the heat of combustion of a hydrocarbon fuel from its hydrogen content, density, and sulfur is justifiable only when the fuel belongs to a well-defined class for which a relationship between these quantities has been derived from accurate experimental measurements on representative samples of that class. Even in this class, the possibility that the estimates can be in error by large amounts for individual fuels should be recognized.

Fuel	Standard
JP-4, Jet B, Avtag/FSII	MIL-T-5624
	DEF STAN 91-88
	NATO Code F-40
	Specification D 1655
JP-5, Avcat/FSII	MIL-T-5624
	NATO Code F-44
JP-8, Avtur FSII	MIL-T-83133
	DEF STAN 91-87
Jet A, Jet A-1, Avtur	DEF STAN 91-91
	NATO Code F-35
	Specification D 1655

1.3 The heat of combustion can also be estimated by Test Methods D 1405, D 3338, and D 4529.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*

D 129 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method)[2]

D 240 Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter[2]

D 1217 Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Bingham Pycnometer[2]

D 1250 Guide for Petroleum Measurement Tables[2]

D 1266 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)[2]

D 1298 Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method[2]

D 1405 Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels[2]

D 1552 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High-Temperature Method)[2]

D 1655 Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels[2]

D 2622 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by X-Ray Spectrometry[3]

D 3120 Test Method for Trace Quantities of Sulfur in Light Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Oxidative Microcoulometry[3]

D 3338 Test Method for Estimation of Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels[3]

D 3701 Test Method for Hydrogen Content of Aviation Turbine Fuels by Low Resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometry[3]

D 4052 Test Method for Density and Relative Density of Liquids by Digital Density Meter[3]

D 4294 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluoroscence Spectroscopy[3]

D 4529 Test Method for Estimation of Net Heat of Combustion of Aviation Fuels[3]

D 4808 Test Method for Hydrogen Content of Light Distillates, Middle Distillates, Gas Oils, and Residua by Low-Resolution Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectrometry[4]

D 4809 Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method)[4]

D 5291 Test Methods for Instrumental Determination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Petroleum Products and Lubricants[4]

D 5453 Test Method for the Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Motor Fuel, and Oils by Ultraviolet Fluorescence[4]

[1] This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-2 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.05 on Properties of Fuels, Petroleum Coke and Carbon Material.

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[2] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.01.

[3] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.02.

[4] *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.03.