

VOLKSWAGEN

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Calculation for variable volume SHEDs

Discussion paper for WLTP TF Evap.

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Calculation of evaporative test results according to current ECE regulation

Equation:

$$M_{HC} = k \times V \times \left(\frac{C_{HCf} \times P_f}{T_f} - \frac{C_{HCi} \times P_i}{T_i} \right) + M_{HC,out} - M_{HC,in}$$

for variable volume enclosure "M_{HC,out}" and "M_{HC,in}" is set to zero

C_{HCi}	= measured HC concentration, initial reading	2	ppm
C_{HCf}	= measured HC concentration, final reading	2	ppm
P_i	= barometric pressure, initial reading	100,3	kPa
P_f	= barometric pressure, final reading	101,3	kPa
T_i	= ambient chamber temperature, initial reading	293	K
T_f	= ambient chamber temperature, final reading	293	K
V	= net enclosure volume subtracted by 1,42	58	m ³

Diurnal	k	= 1,2 x 10 ⁻⁴ x (12+H/C) with H/C=2,33	0,0017196
Hot Soak	k	= 1,2 x 10 ⁻⁴ x (12+H/C) with H/C=2,2	0,001704

Result:

M_{HC}	mass of hydrocarbons with H/C=2,33	0,0006808	g
M_{HC}	mass of hydrocarbons with H/C=2,2	0,00067462	g

Proposal: Calculation of evaporative test results (acc. to EPA/CARB) for variable volume enclosures

Equation:

$$M_{HC} = k \times V \times \frac{P_i}{T_i} \times (C_{HCf} - C_{HCi})$$

C_{HCi}	= measured HC concentration, initial reading	2	ppm
C_{HCf}	= measured HC concentration, final reading	2	ppm
P_i	= barometric pressure, initial reading	100,3	kPa
P_f	= barometric pressure, final reading	101,3	kPa
T_i	= ambient chamber temperature, initial reading	293	K
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V	= net enclosure volume subtracted by 1,42	58	m ³

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Hot Soak	k	= 1,2 x 10 ⁻⁴ x (12+H/C) with H/C=2,2	0,001704

Result:

M_{HC}	mass of hydrocarbons with H/C=2,33	0	g
M_{HC}	mass of hydrocarbons with H/C=2,2	0	g