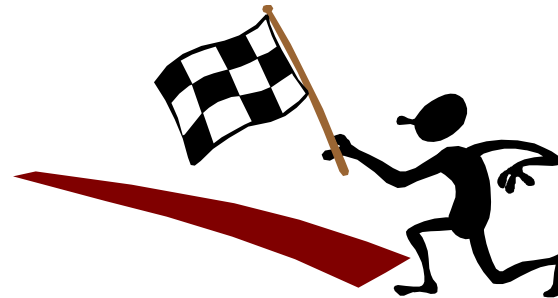
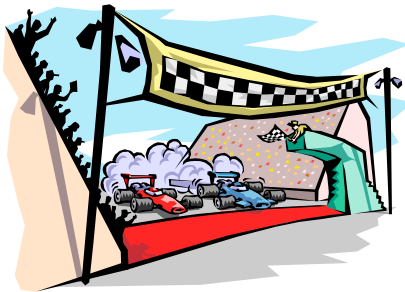


CRC E-77: Permeation Pilot Study

The End is in Sight!



Harold Haskew & Associates, Inc.

December 12, 2006

E-77 Objective(s)

- Originally envisioned as a follow-up to CRC E-41
- Intended to look at evaporative emissions performance of in-use enhanced evaporative emissions control vehicles
- The objectives migrated to an examination of the mechanisms of evap emissions
 - Leaks
 - Permeation
 - Canister losses
- Aid to new inventory models
- Proposed as a pilot study with funding for 10 vehicles

Chronology – E-77

- First draft proposal in May 2004
- Draft SOW October 2005
- Project officially activated February 2006
- First official data early July 2006
- Estimated completion:
 - Data by Year End
 - Report by 2nd quarter 2007

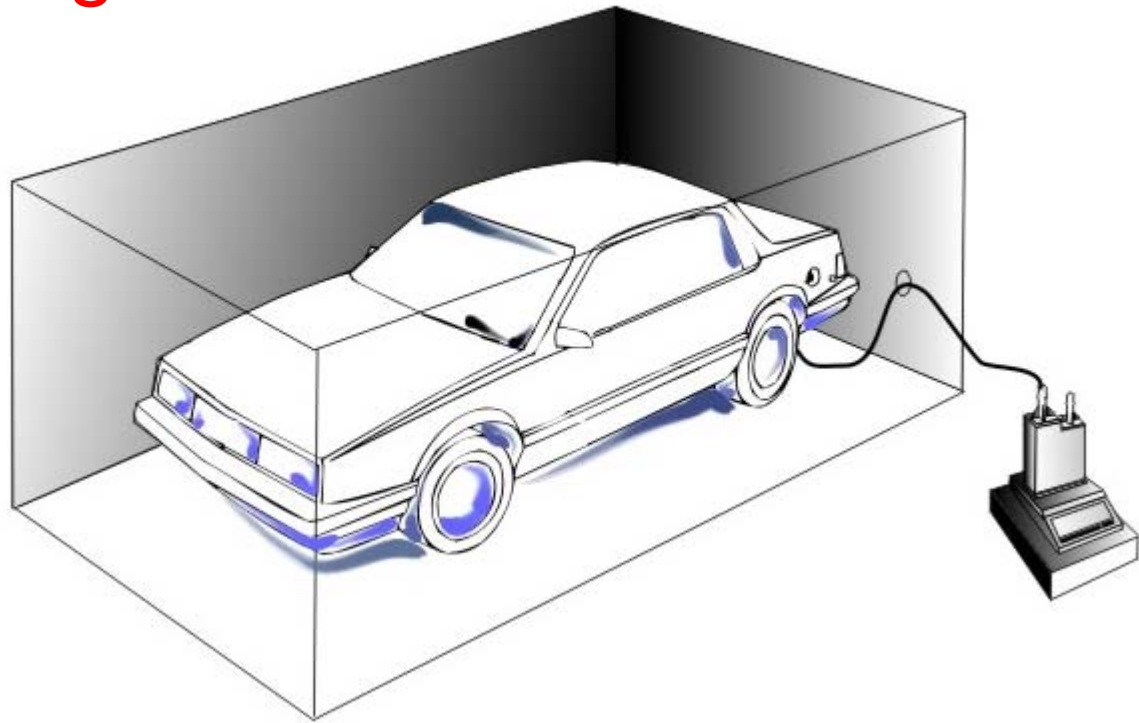
Test Protocol

- Pre-condition vehicles four or more weeks on known oxygenate (ethanol) free fuel
- Instrument and prepare for test
- Pre-condition on-road before each test sequence
- Static permeation test at 86°F
 - Static (temperature stabilized vehicle at rest)
 - Fuel system pressurized to 5"H₂O
 - Fuel pump energized
- Running loss and hot soak test
- Diurnal(s) – used multiple protocols (see next slide)
 - 65-105°F
 - 85-120°F

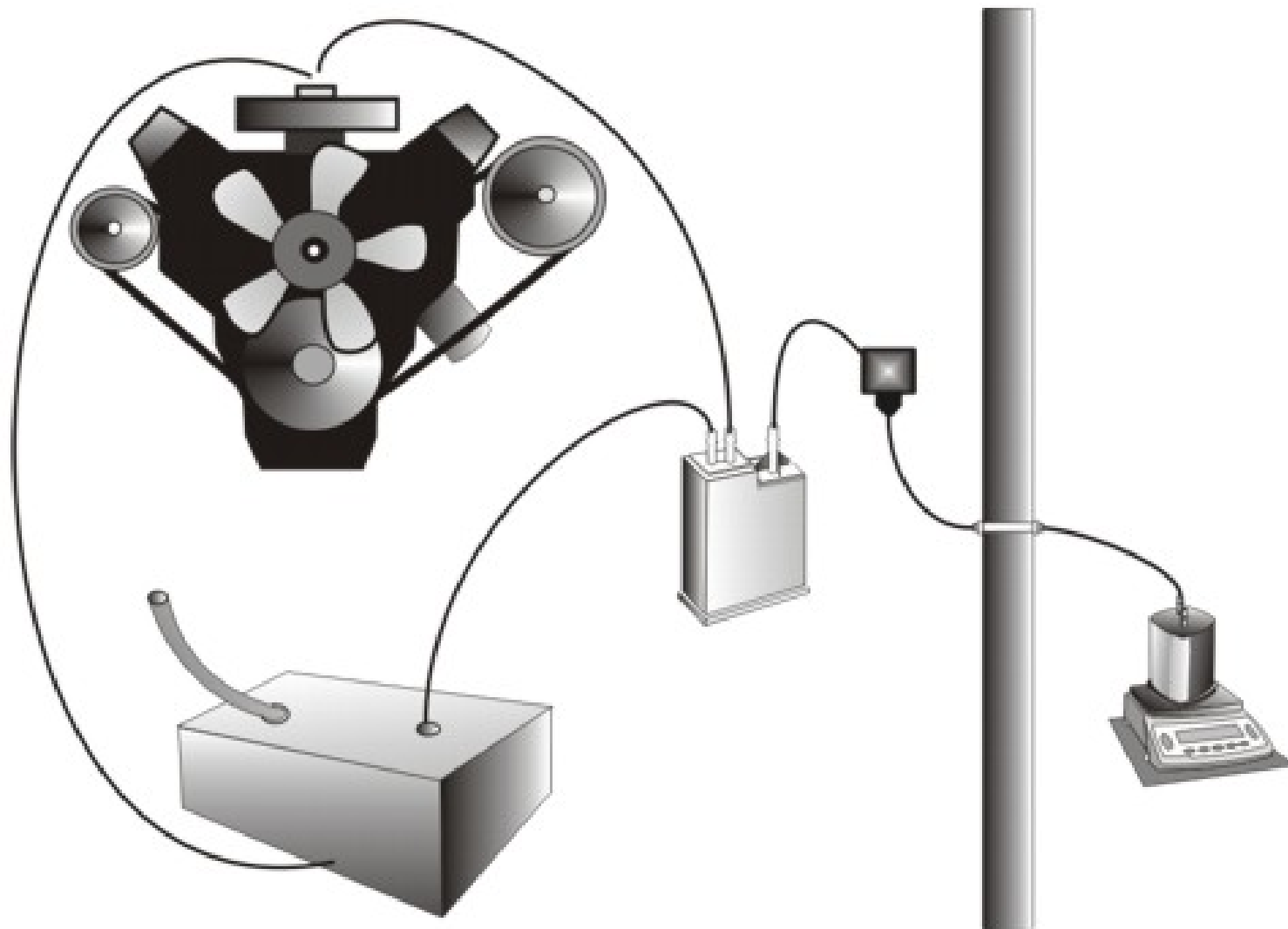
Diurnal Options

- We Ran Diurnals at 2 Temperature Ranges
 - 65 to 105°F
 - 85 to 120°F (Enhanced Evap only)
- With 2 different Fuels
 - 7 psi RVP
 - 9 psi RVP
- And some for One day, Three for Three days

Test Arrangement



Permeation is isolated from vapor emissions venting (canister loss) by connecting the vehicle canister vent to an external trap canister on a precision scale.



Test Vehicles

CRC E-77 Pilot Study Test Fleet

Veh				Displ.	Fuel			
<u>No.</u>	<u>Yr</u>	<u>Make</u>	<u>Model</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>Sys.</u>	<u>Odo.</u>	<u>Engine Family</u>	<u>Evap Family</u>
01	1996	Chevrolet	S-10	4.3	PFI	68,420	TGM4.31PGFEK	TGM1082AYMEA
02	2000	Toyota	Tacoma	3.4	PFI	80,557	YTYXTO3.4XBP	YTYXE0095AE0
03	1992	Honda	Accord	2.2	PFI	71,129	NHN2.2V5FNF2	92FG
04	1999	Dodge	Grand Caravan SE	3.3	PFI	98,765	XCRXT0201230	XCRXE0101G2A
05	2007	Ford	Taurus	3.0	PFI	6,916	7FMXV03.0VEY	7FMXR0185GAR
06	1996	Chev	Cavalier	2.2	PFI	112,365	TGM2.2V8GKEK	TGM1089AYMEA
07	1996	Chev	Cavalier	Same Vehicle (06) with implanted leak				
08	1991	Ford	Explorer	4.0	PFI		TFM4.028G2FK	TFM1120AYMED
09	1995	Dodge	Neon	2.0	PFI	103,639	SCR2.0VJGFEB	SCR1050AYM02
10								

Test Matrix and Status

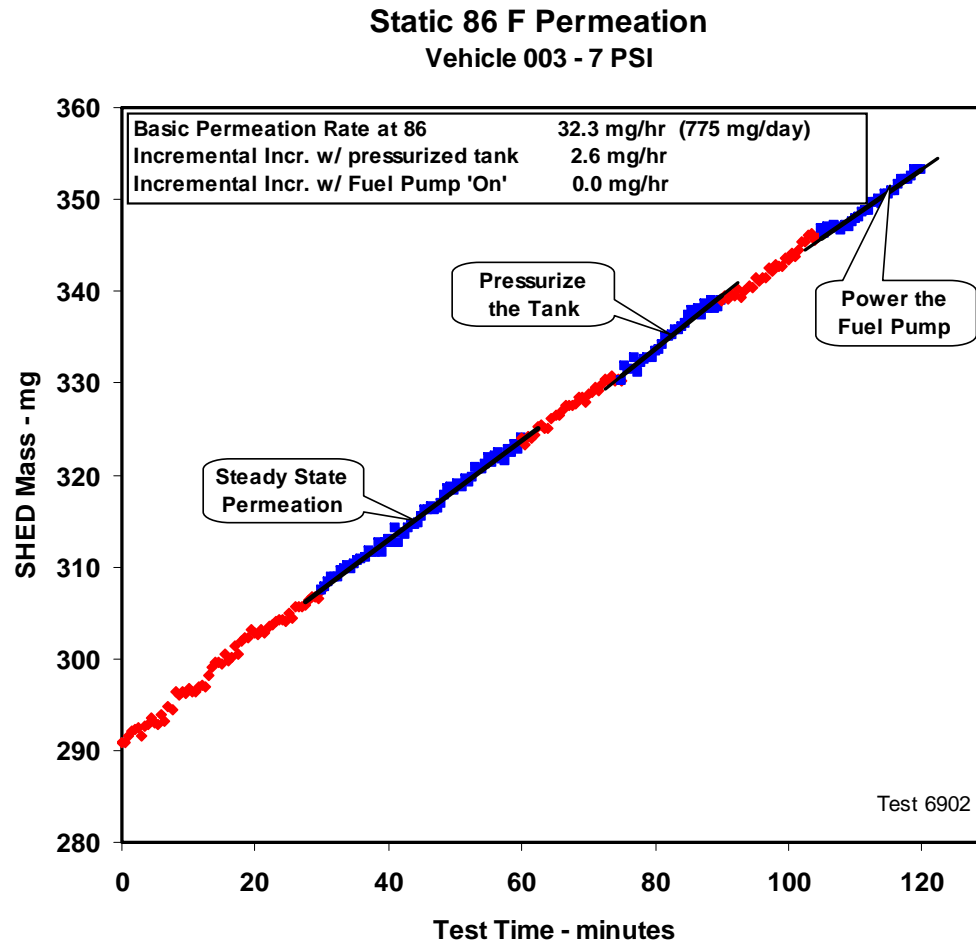
As of December 7, 2006

CRC E-77 Permeation Pilot Study

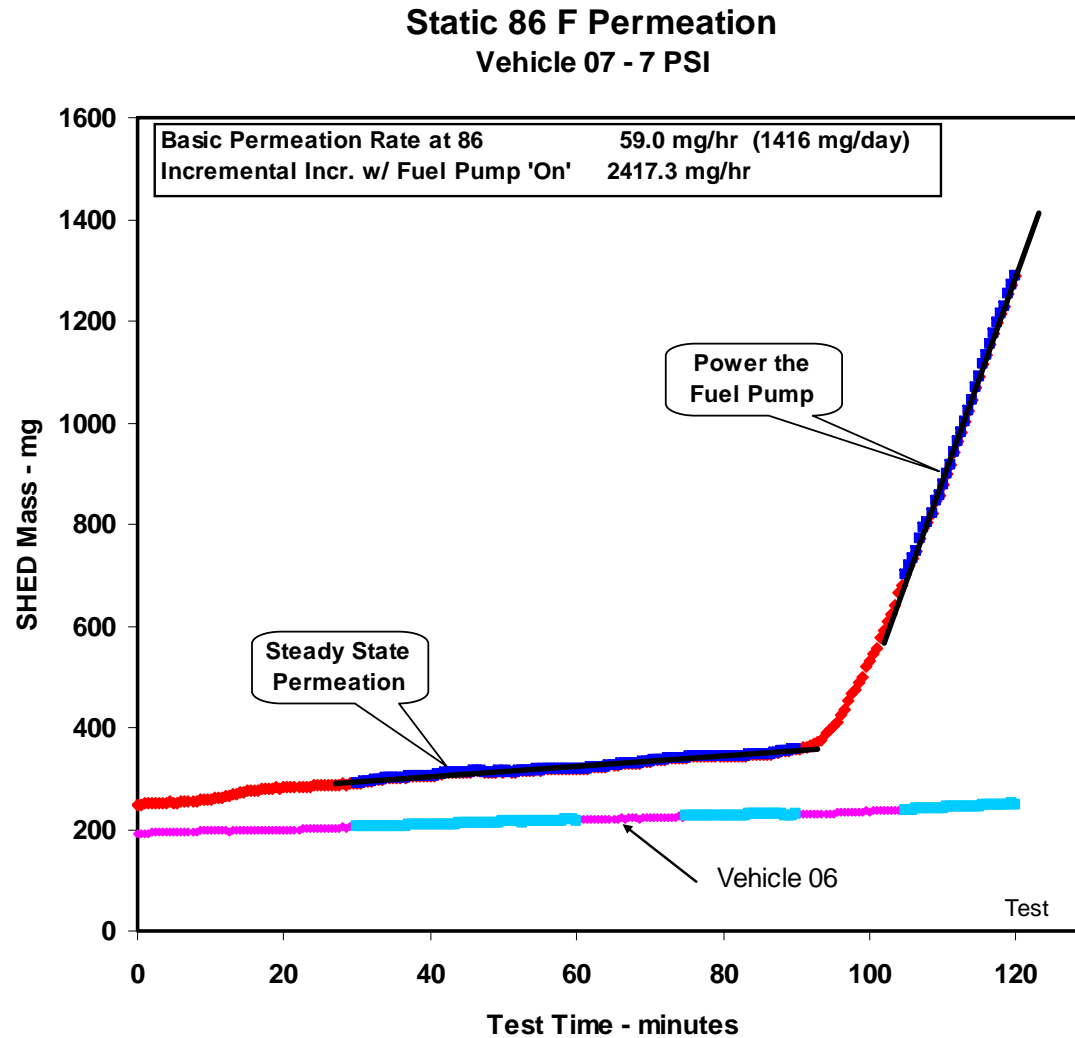
		Diurnal Tests				
Static Perm & Leak Tests	Running Loss & Hot Soak	7 psi 65-105F	7 psi 85-120F	9 psi 65-105F	9 psi 85-120F	
Pre Enhanced Control						
Veh 03 Honda Accord	6902	25635	3 day 6915	3 day 6925		
Veh 09 Dodge Neon						
Veh xx						
Enhanced Control						
Veh 01 S-10 PU	6875	25632	6857	6865	6888	6893
Veh 02 Tocomo PU	6890	25634	6883. 6904	6896	6899	6929
Veh 04 Dodge Caravan	6912	25636	3 day 6919	3 day 6922	3 day 6926	3 day 6927
Veh 06 Chevy Cavalier	6939	25640	6953	6955	6959	6961
Veh 07 Cavalier w/leak	6963	25642	6964	6966		
Veh 08 Ford Explorer	6949	25641	6954	6956	6957	6962
LEV II						
Veh 05 Taurus Sedan	6923	25638	3 day 6928/6931	3 day 6933		

	Done
	To Do

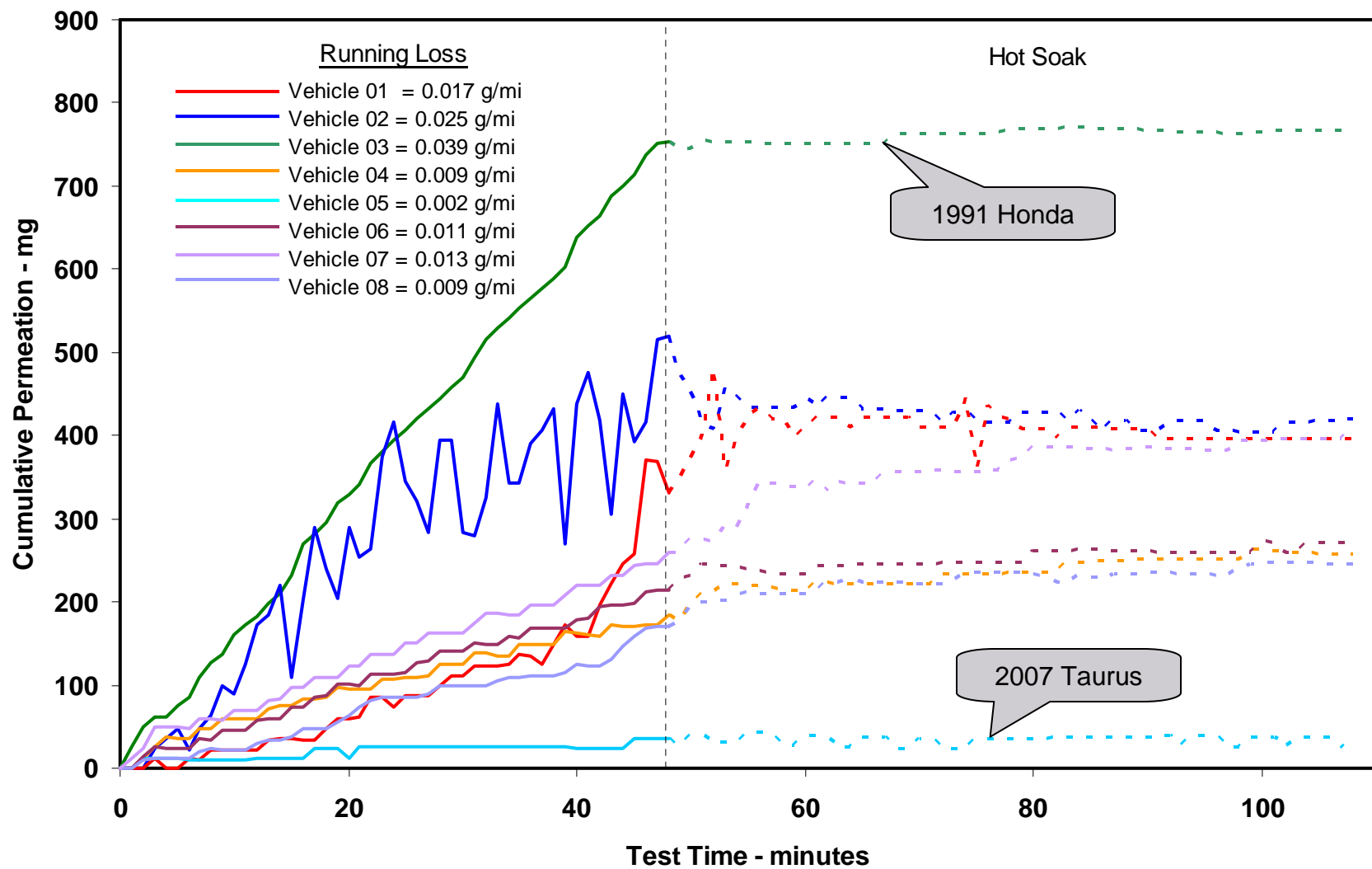
Characteristic Permeations Results for Static Tests



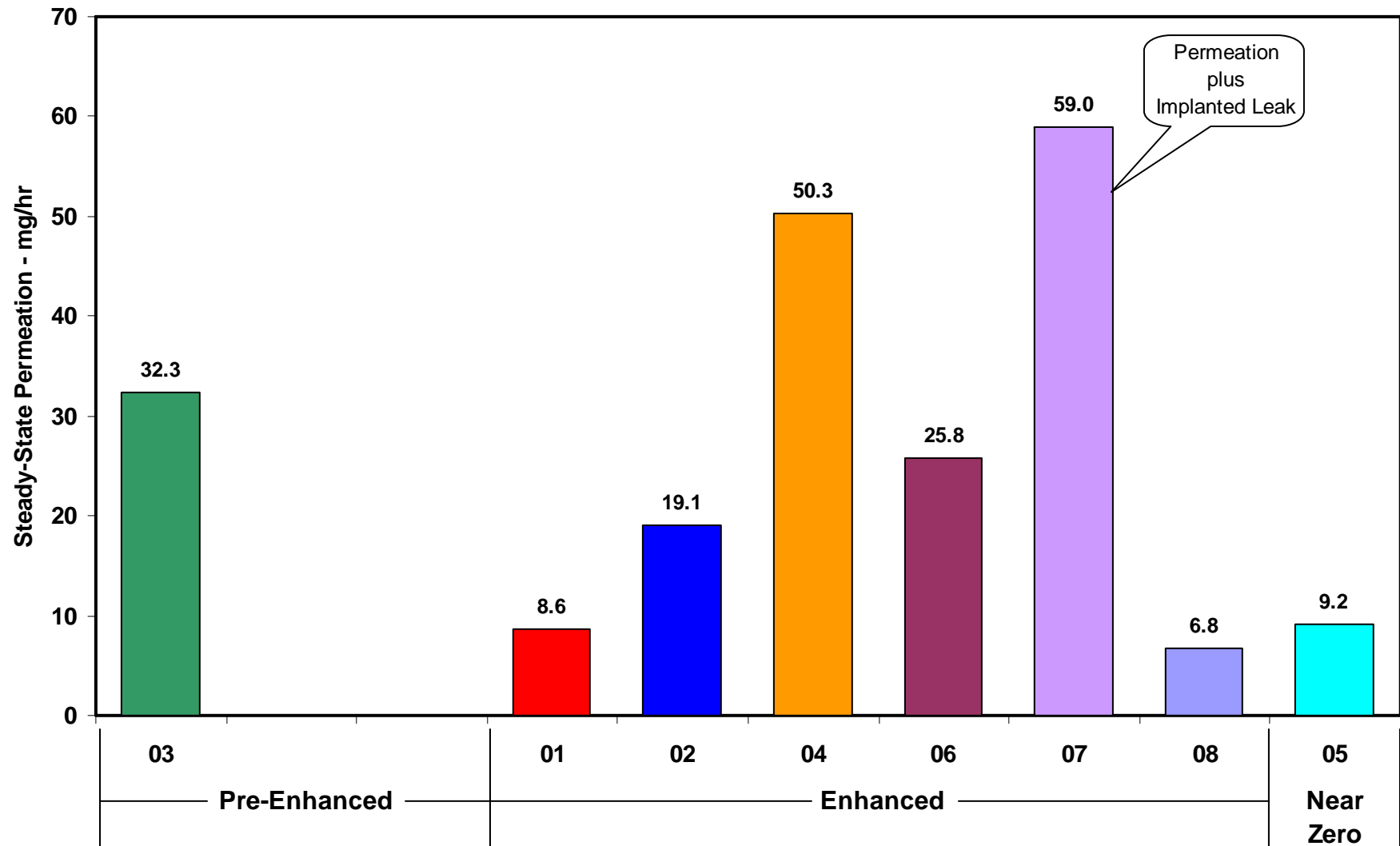
Permeation With and Without Implanted Leak – 1996 Chevrolet Cavalier (Car 06 and 07)



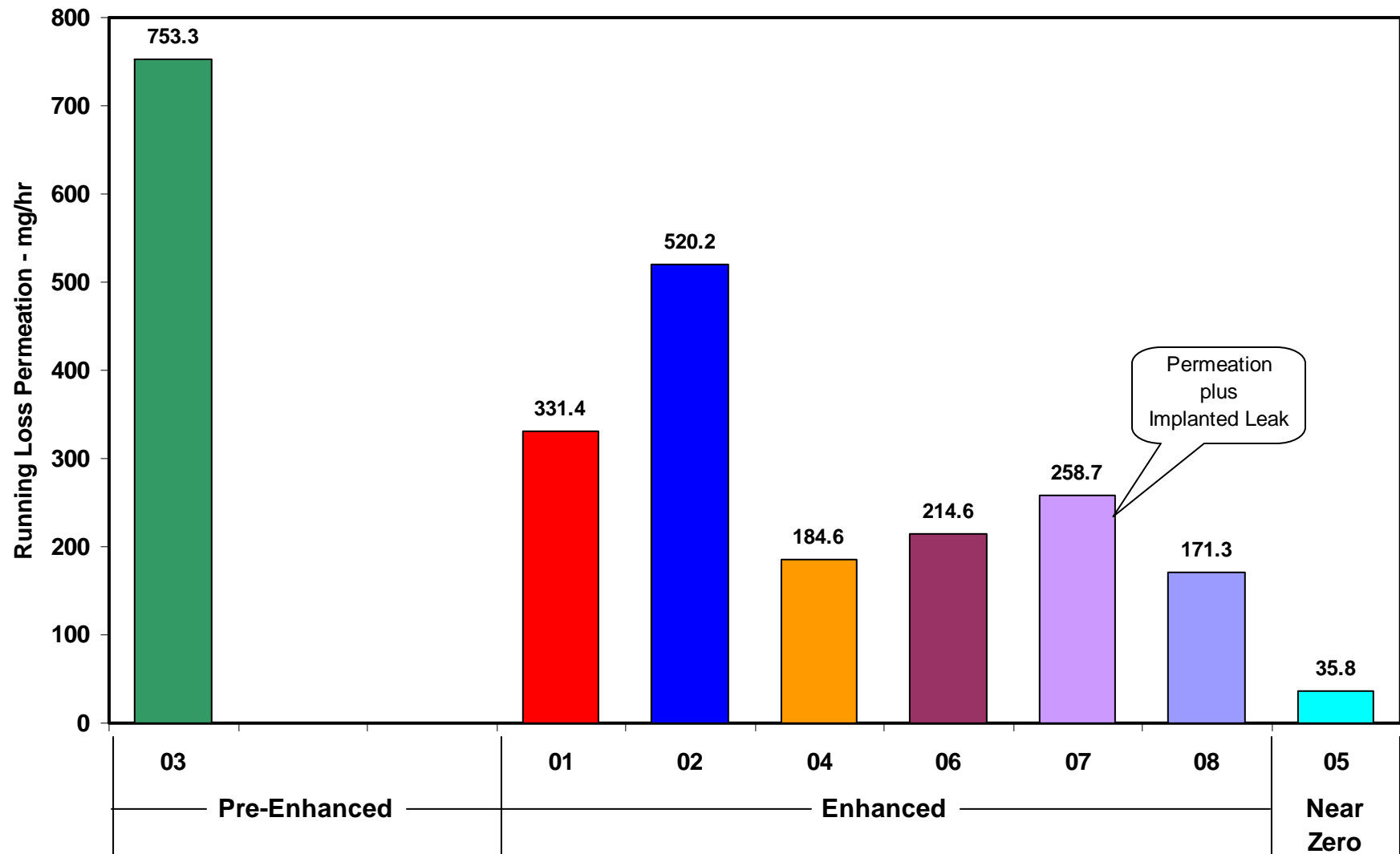
Running Loss and Hot Soak E77 Vehicles



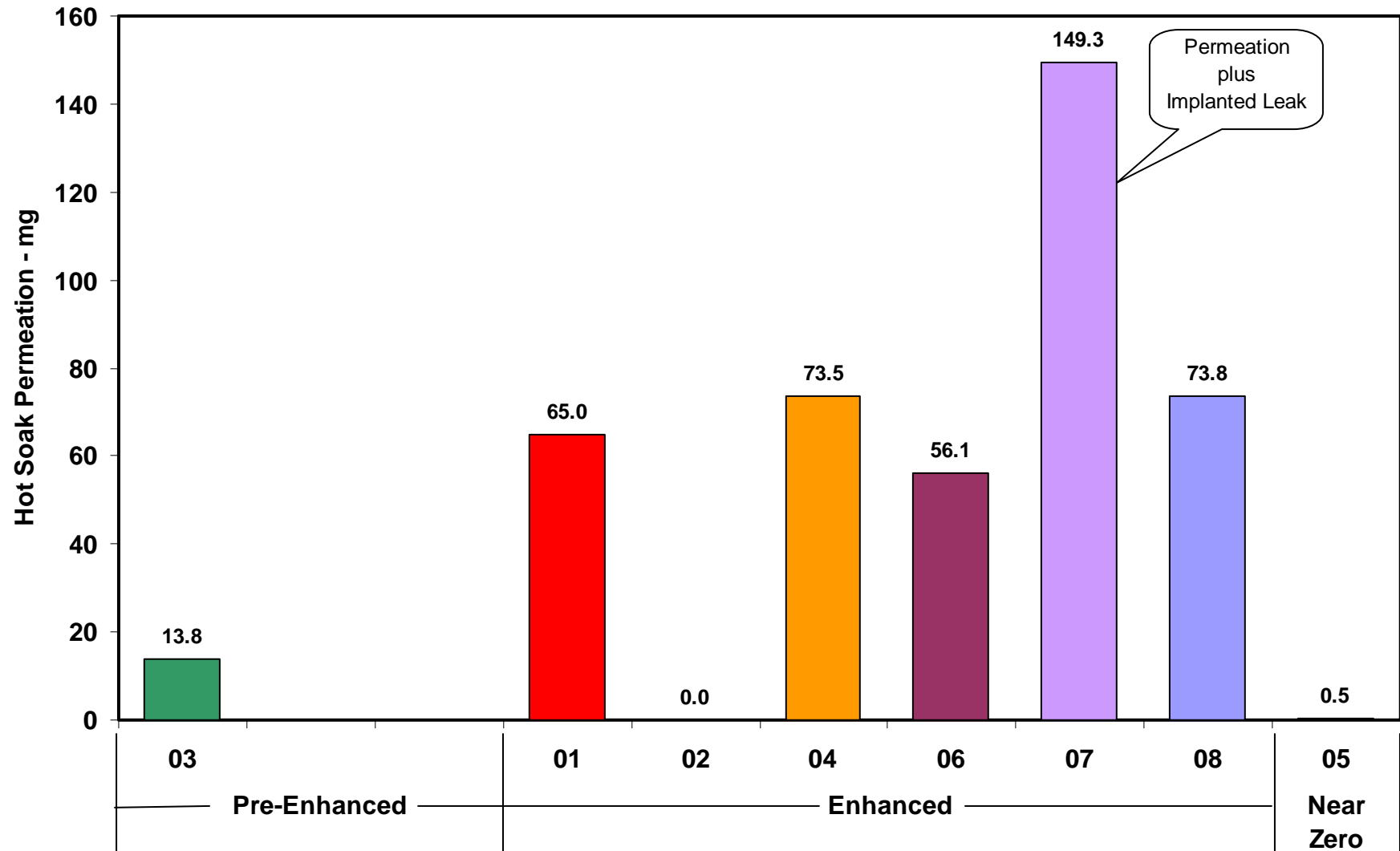
Steady-State Permeation Rates by Technology Group E77 Project Vehicles



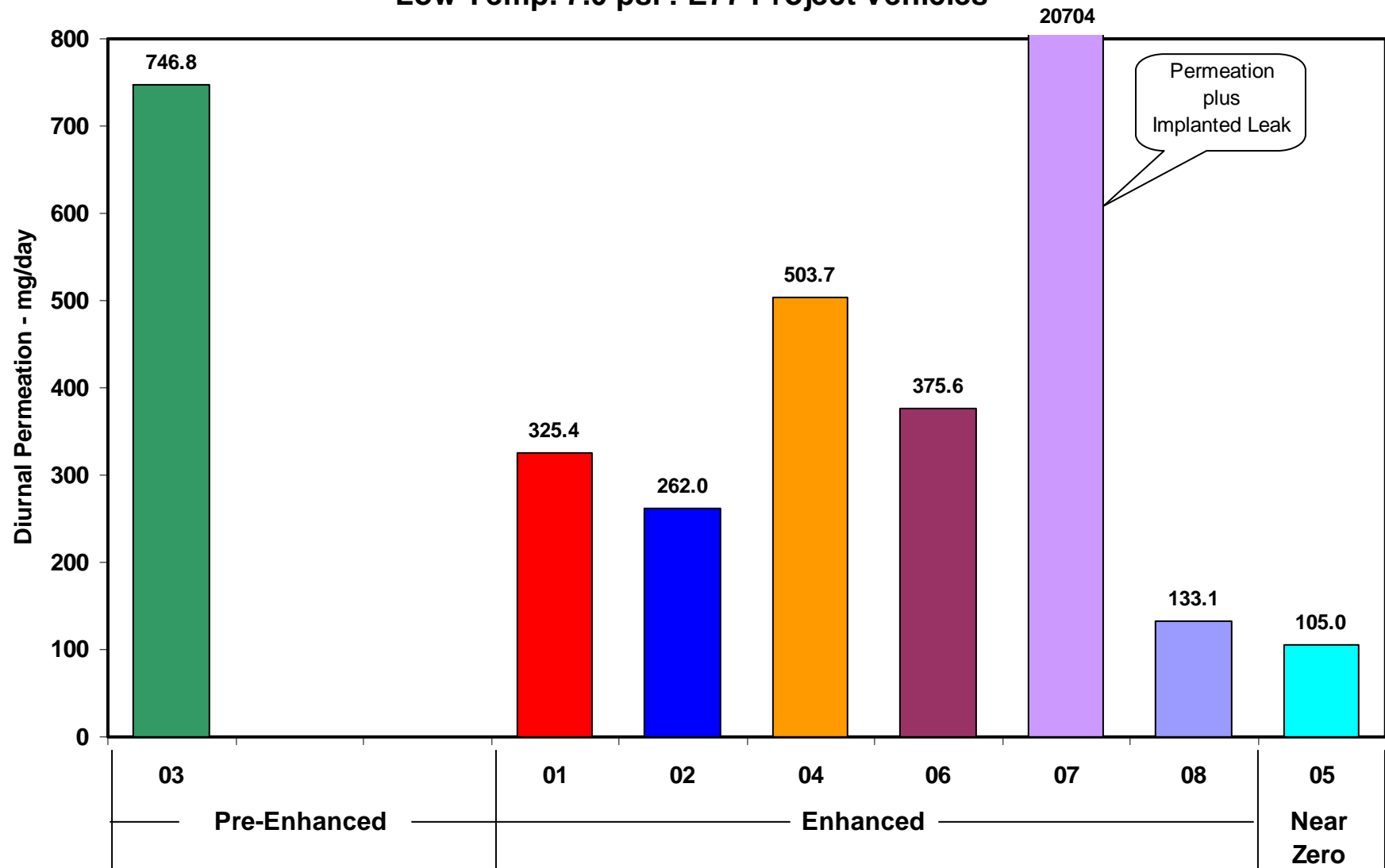
Running Loss Permeation Rates by Technology Group E77 Project Vehicles



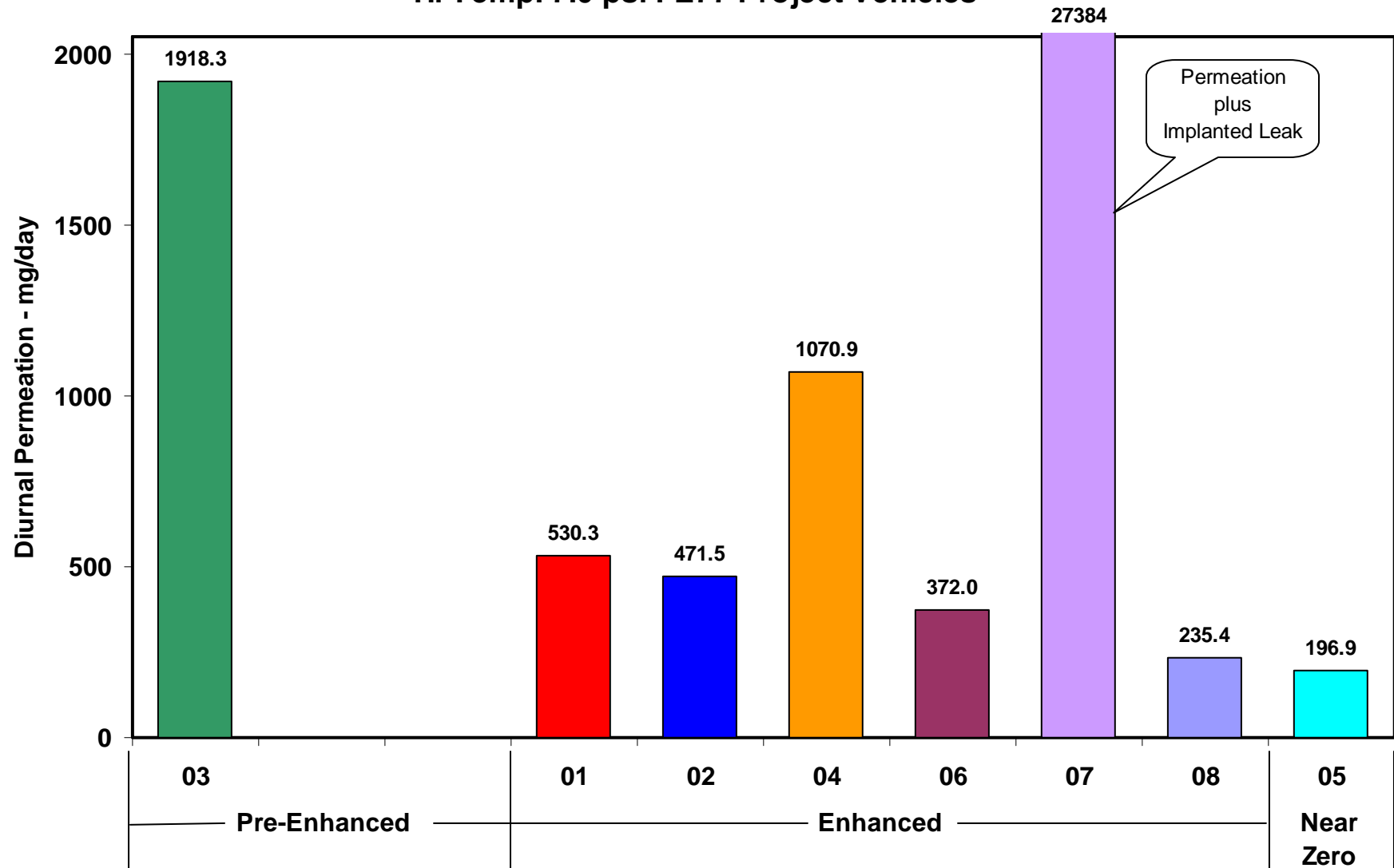
Hot Soak Permeation by Technology Group E77 Project Vehicles



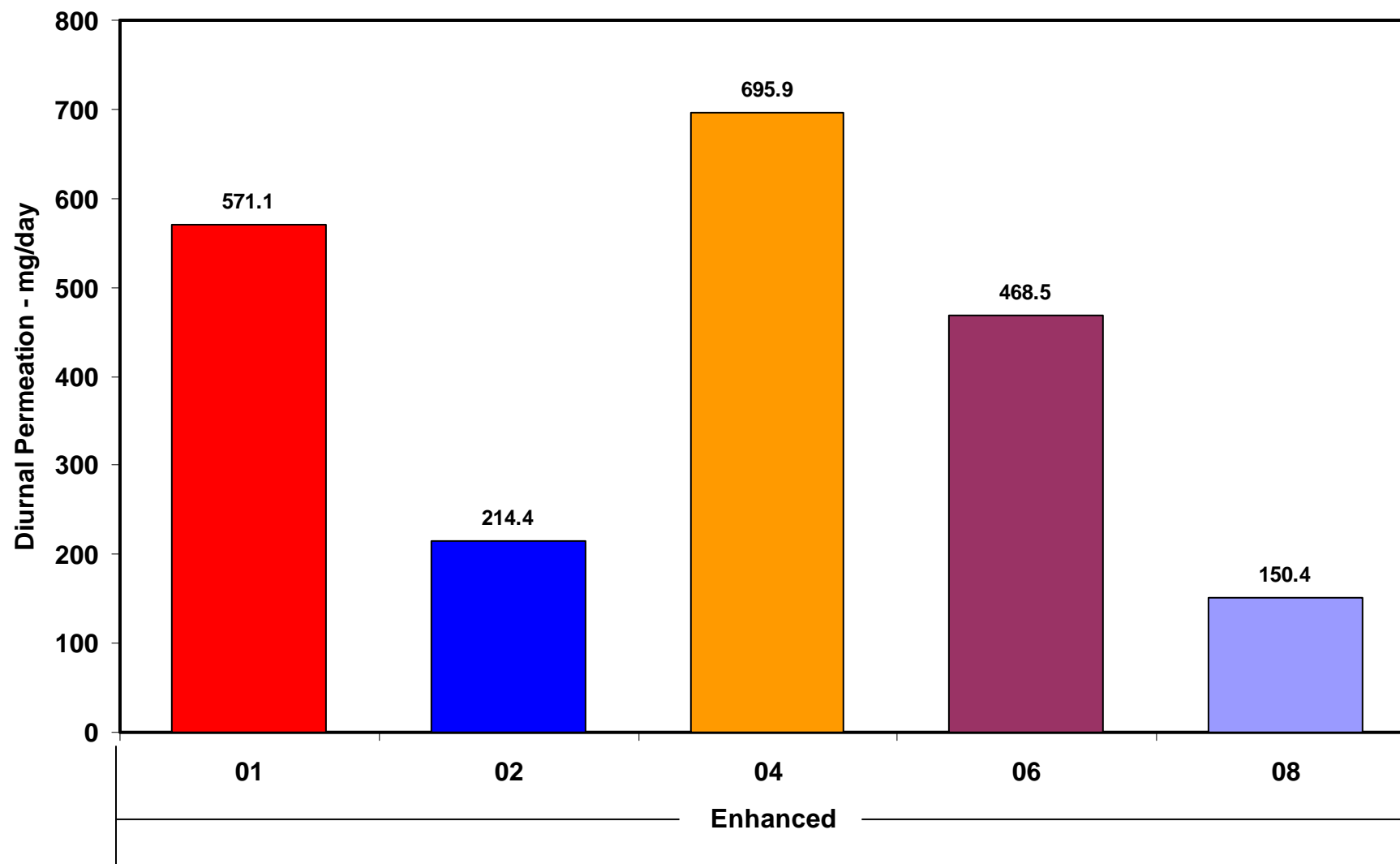
Diurnal Permeation Rates by Technology Group
Low Temp. 7.0 psi : E77 Project Vehicles



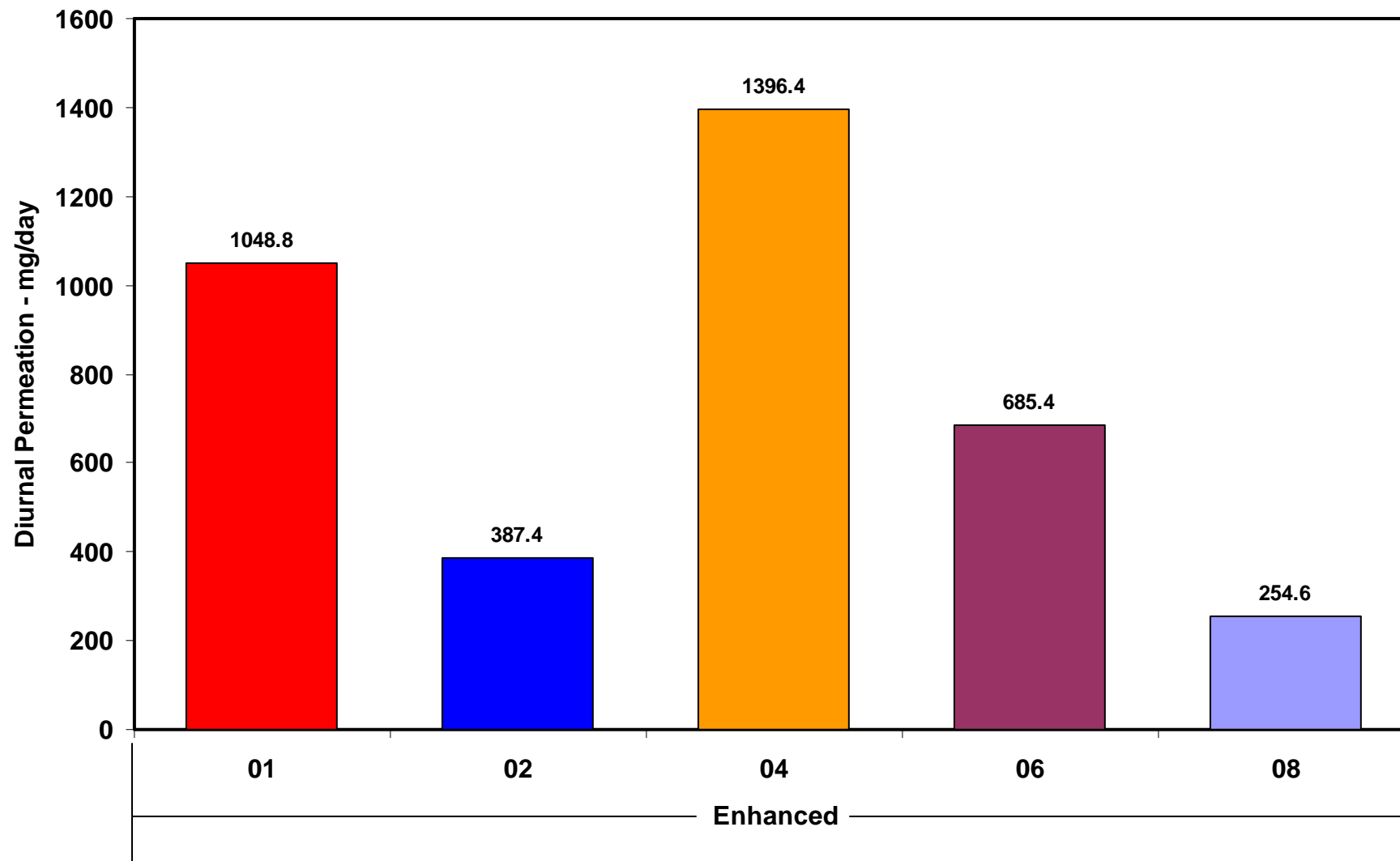
Diurnal Permeation Rates by Technology Group
Hi Temp. 7.0 psi : E77 Project Vehicles



Diurnal Permeation Rates by Technology Group
Low Temp. 9.0 psi : E77 Project Vehicles

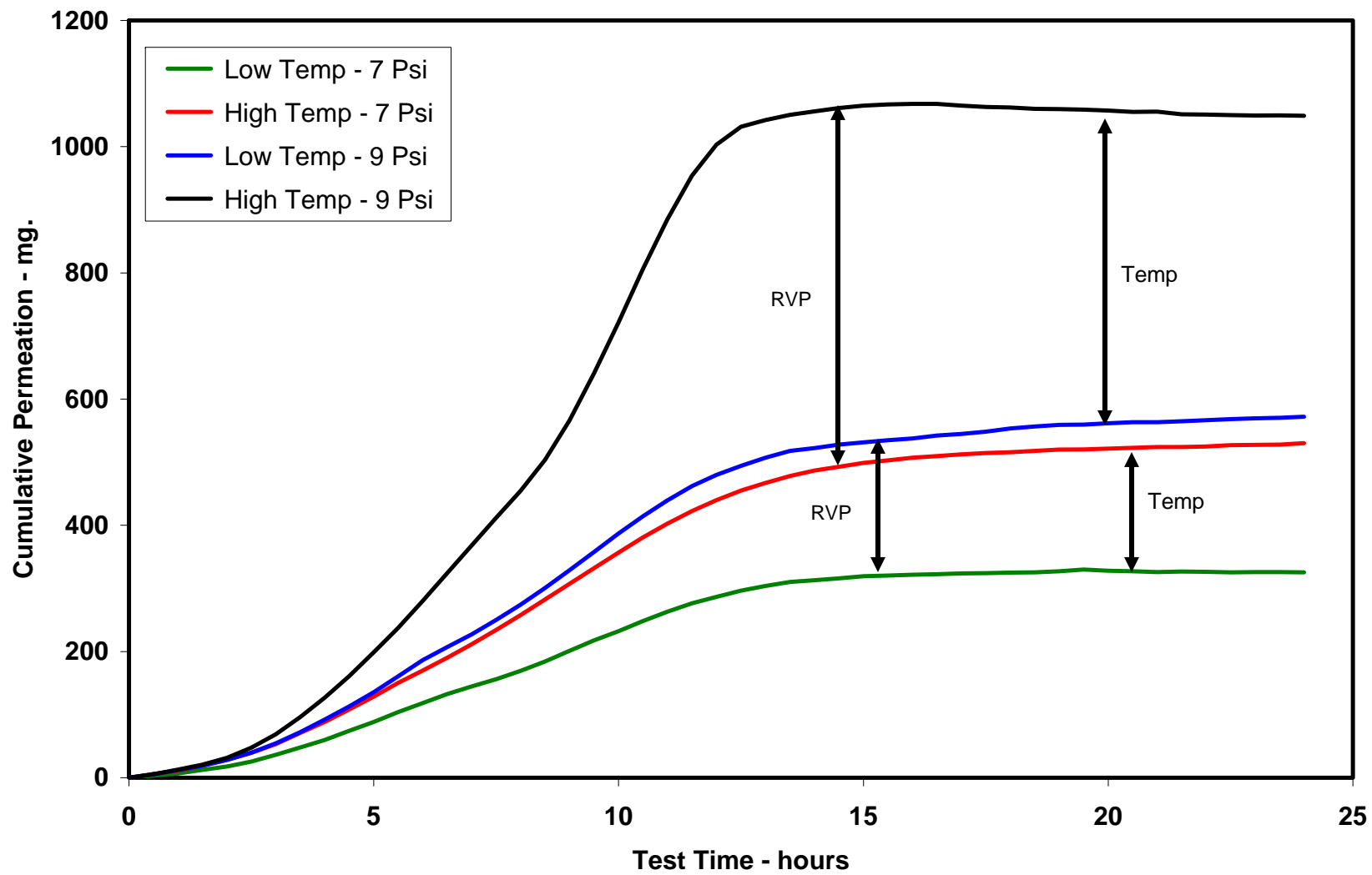


Diurnal Permeation Rates by Technology Group
Hi Temp. 9.0 psi : E77 Project Vehicles



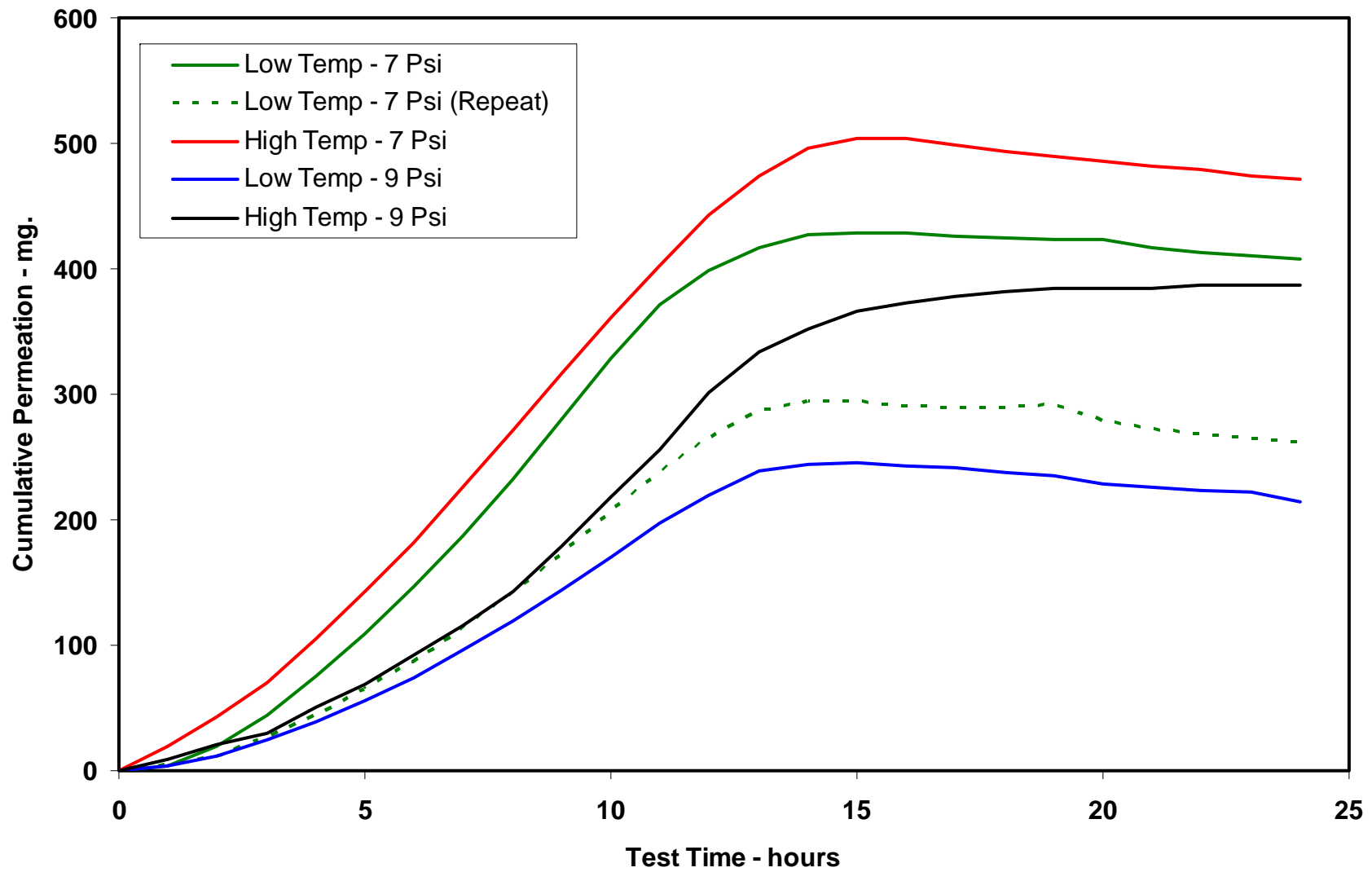
Cumulative Diurnal Permeation Comparison

Vehicle 001

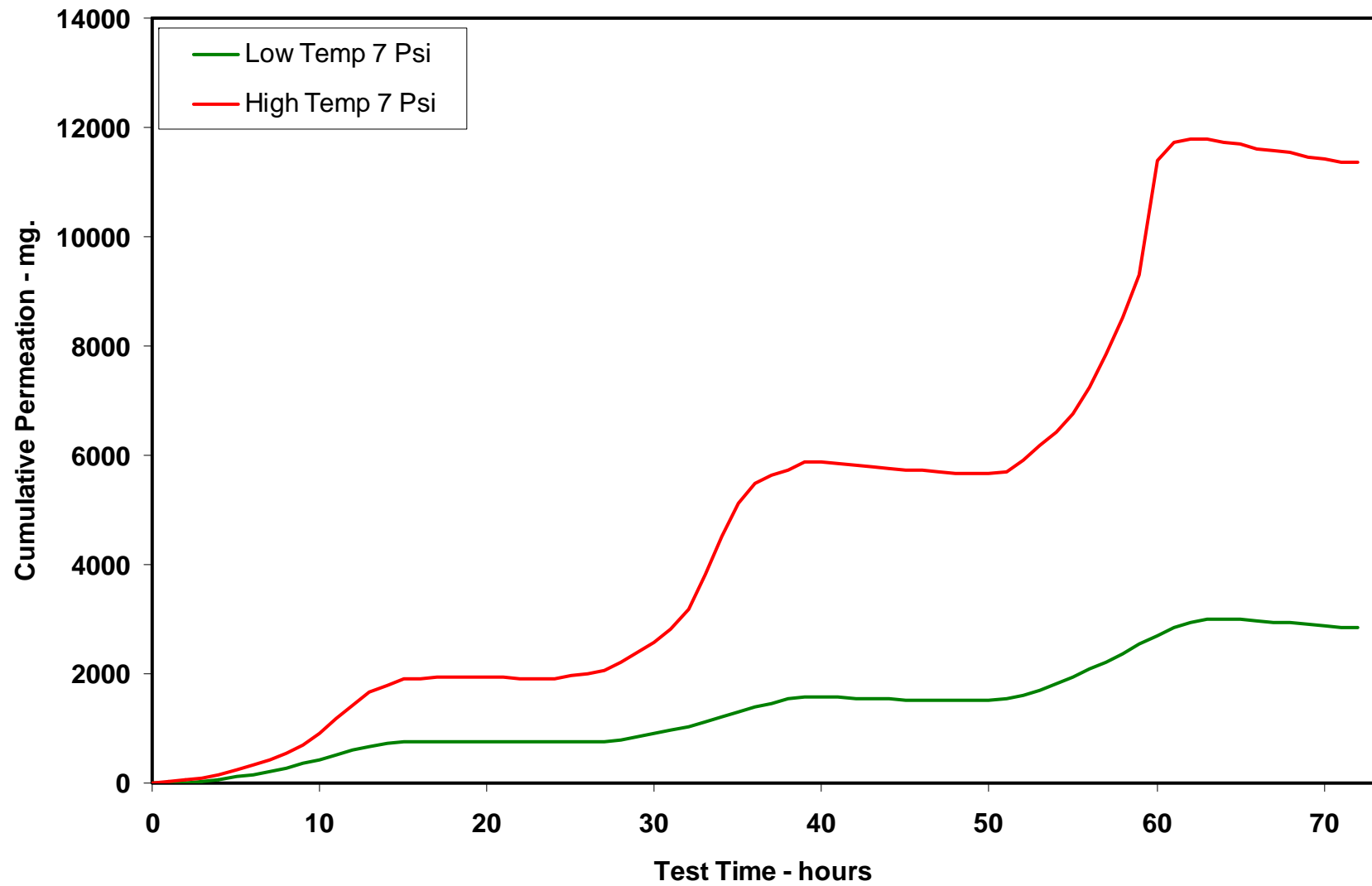


Cumulative Permeation

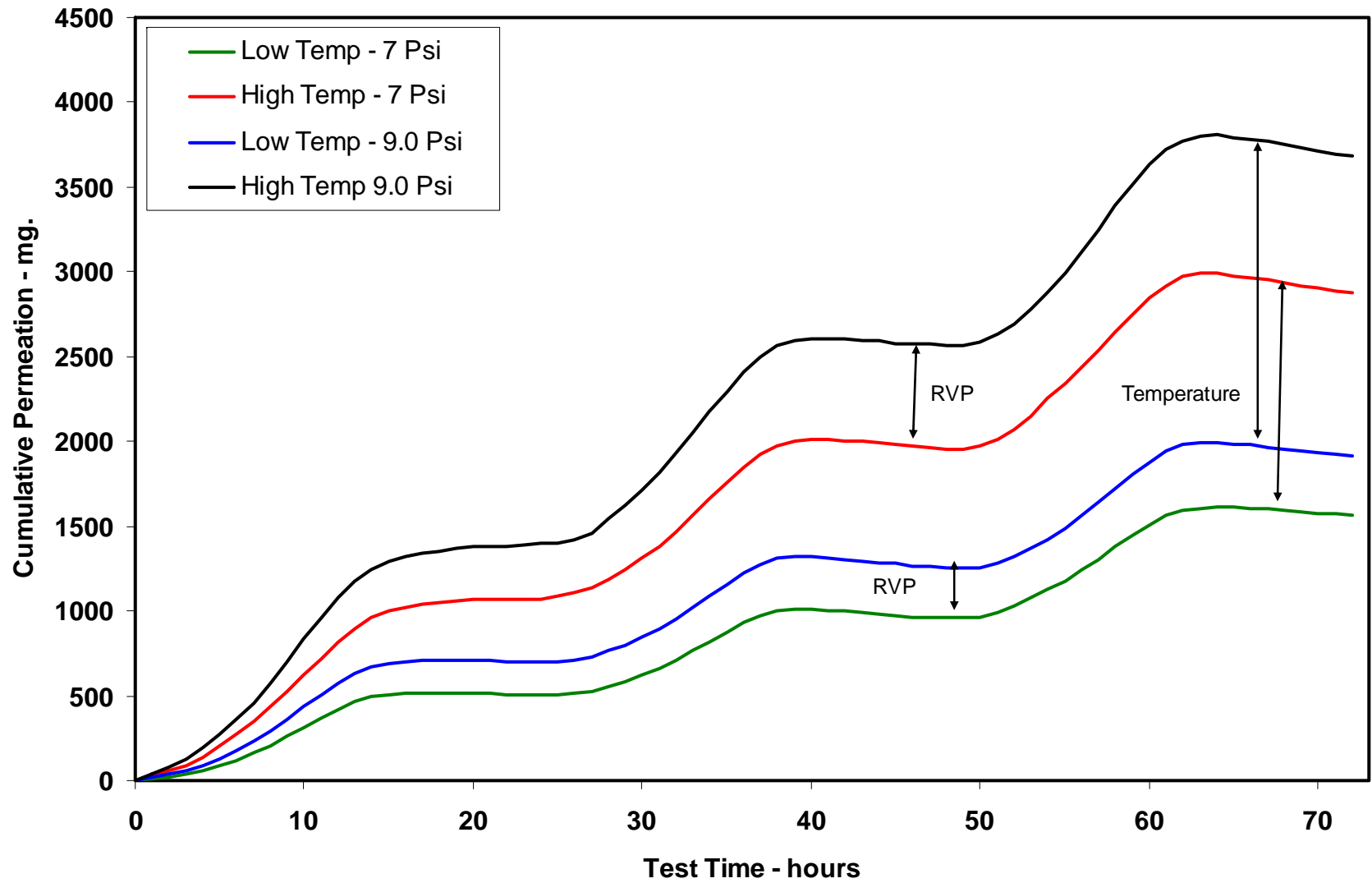
Vehicle 02



Cumulative Permeation Vehicle 03

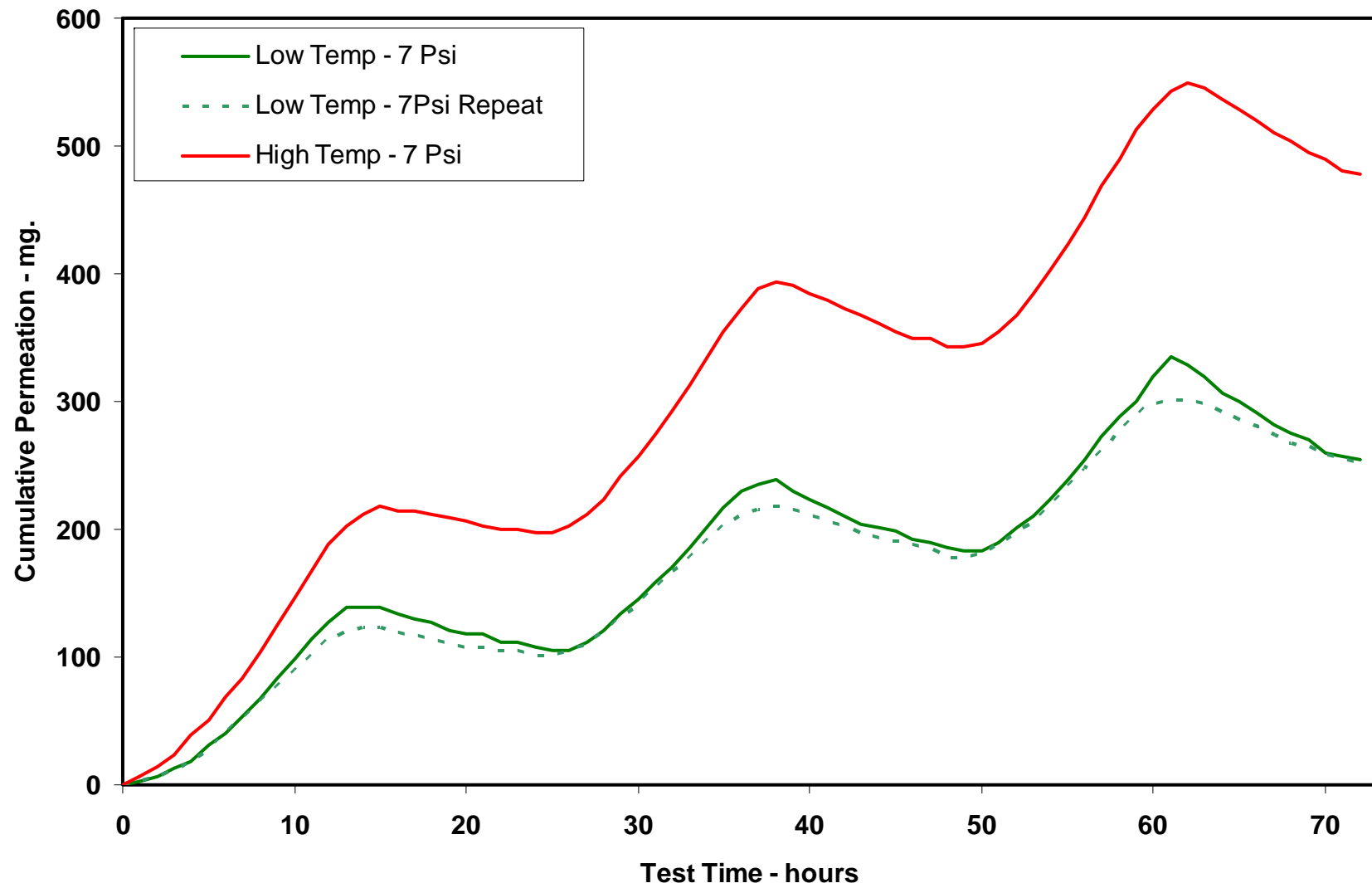


Cumulative Permeation Vehicle 004



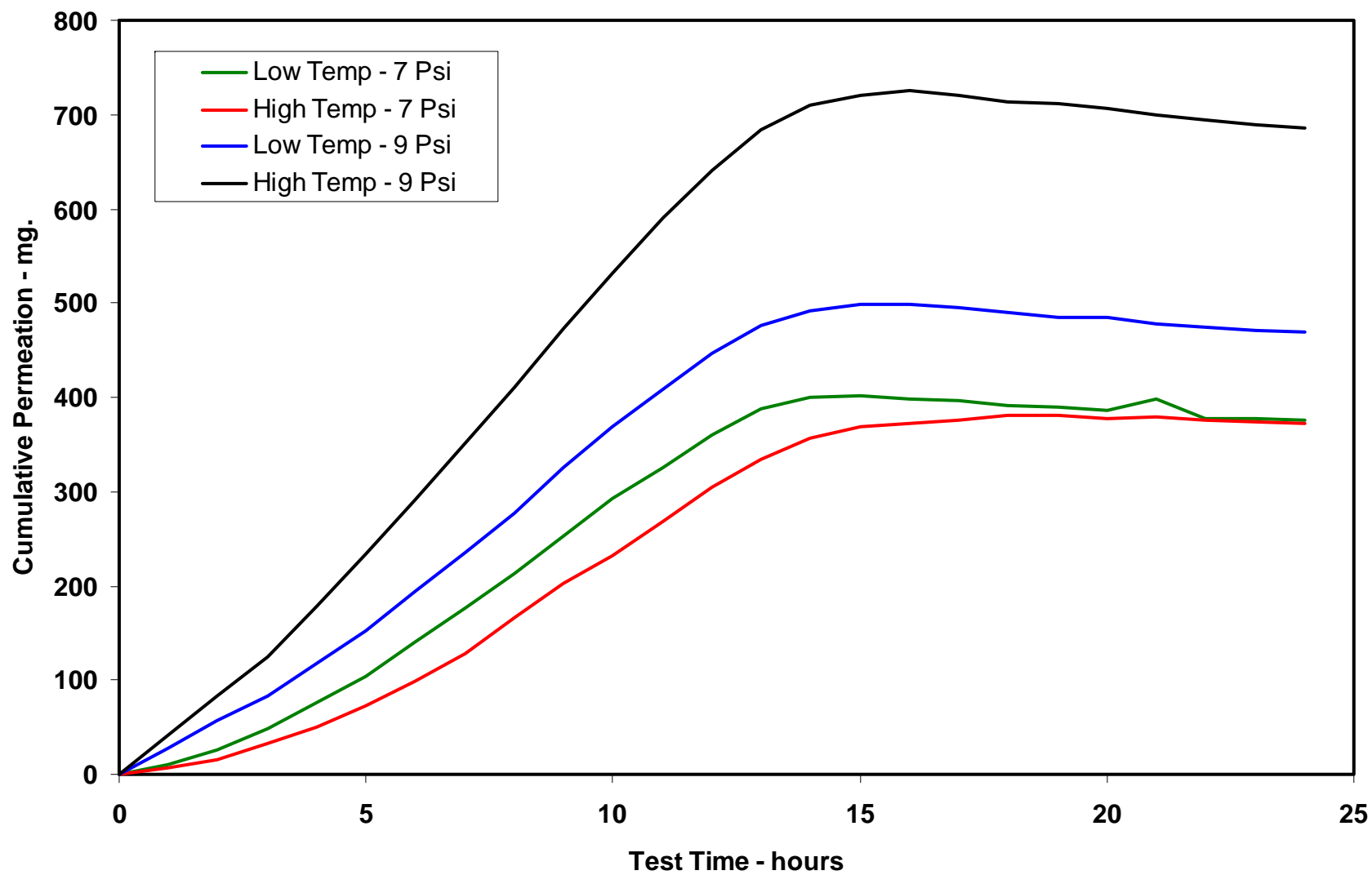
Cumulative Permeation

Vehicle 05



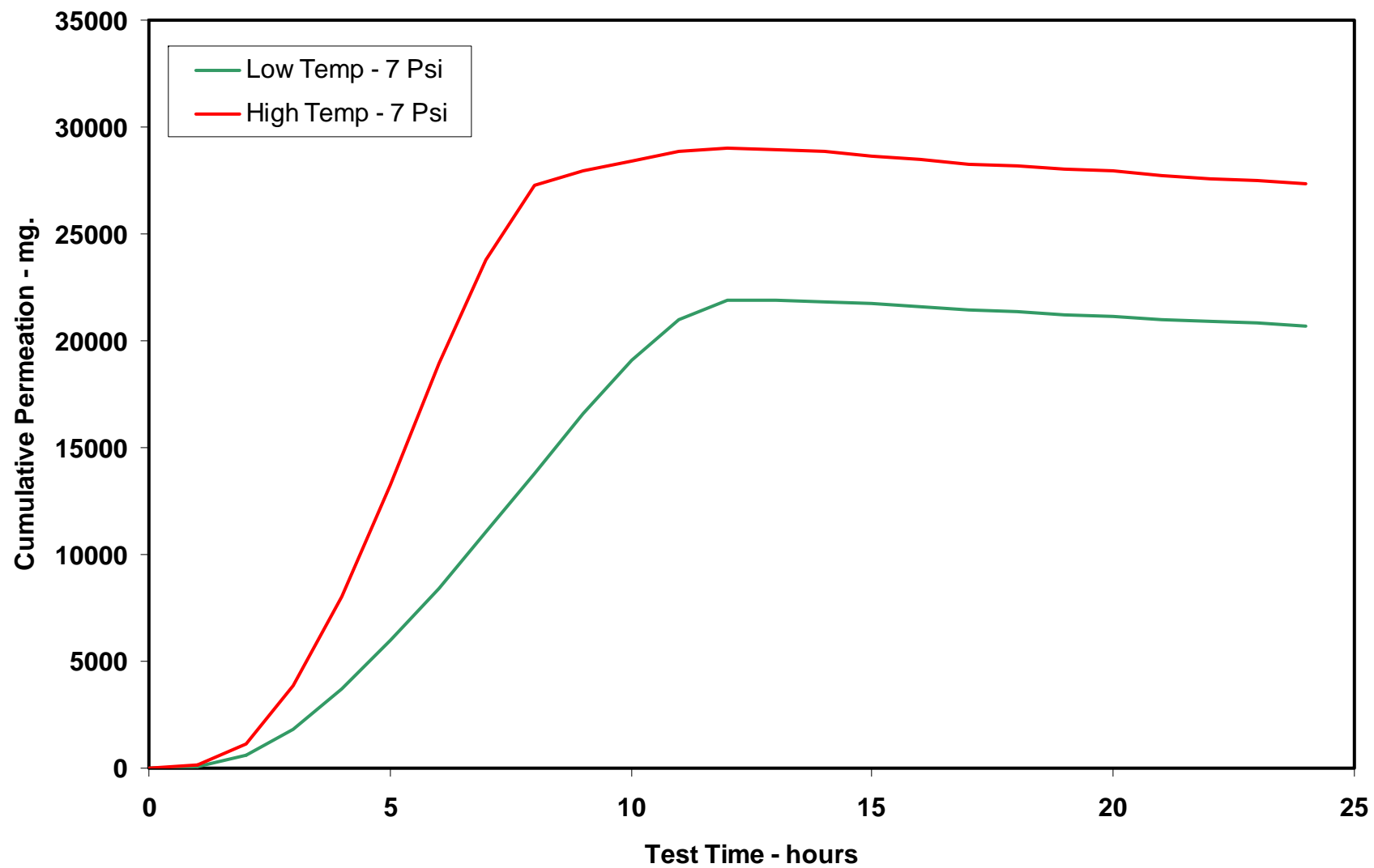
Cumulative Permeation - Corrected Mass

Vehicle 06

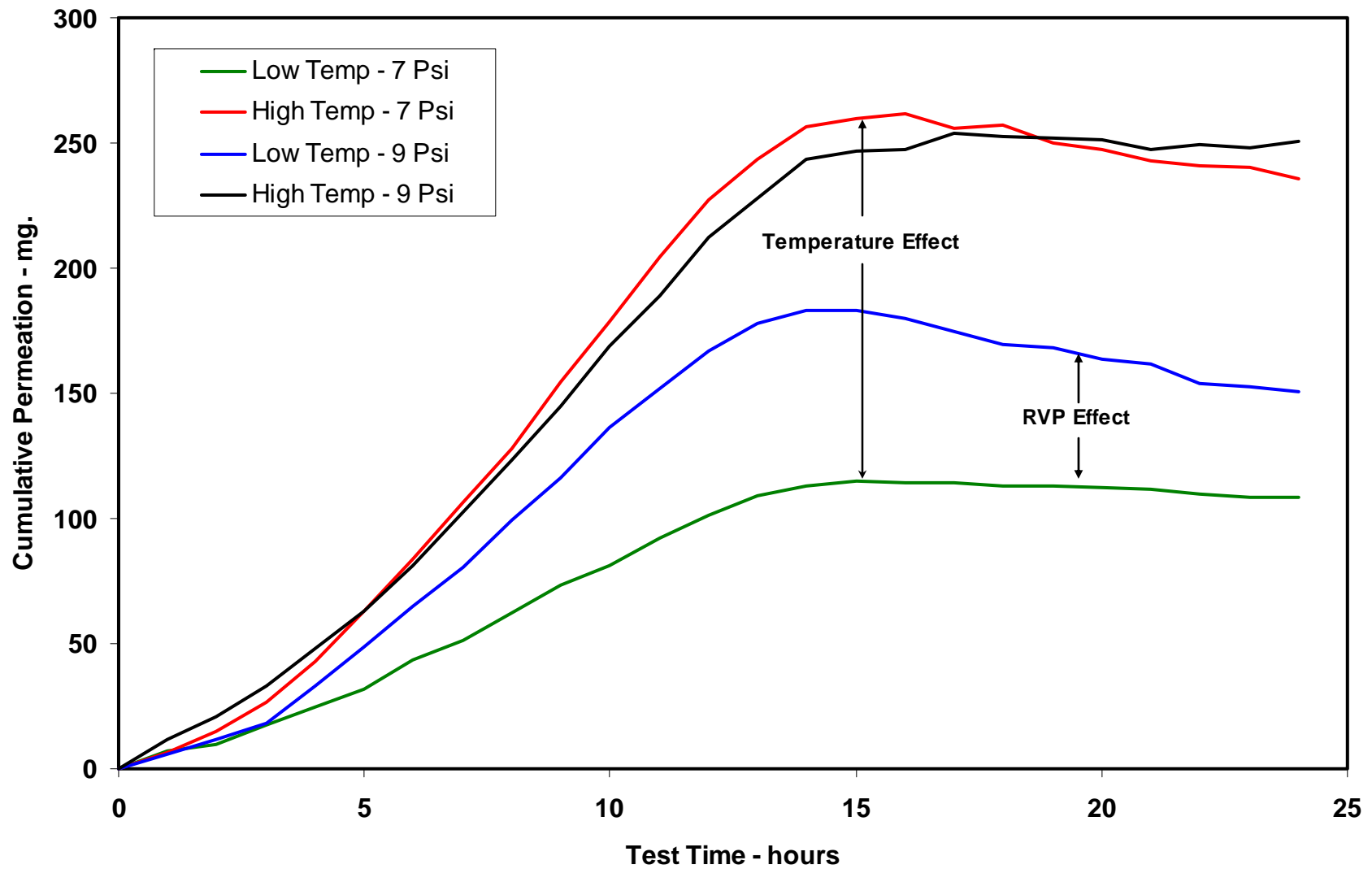


Cumulative Permeation - Corrected Mass

Vehicle 07 (with implanted leak)

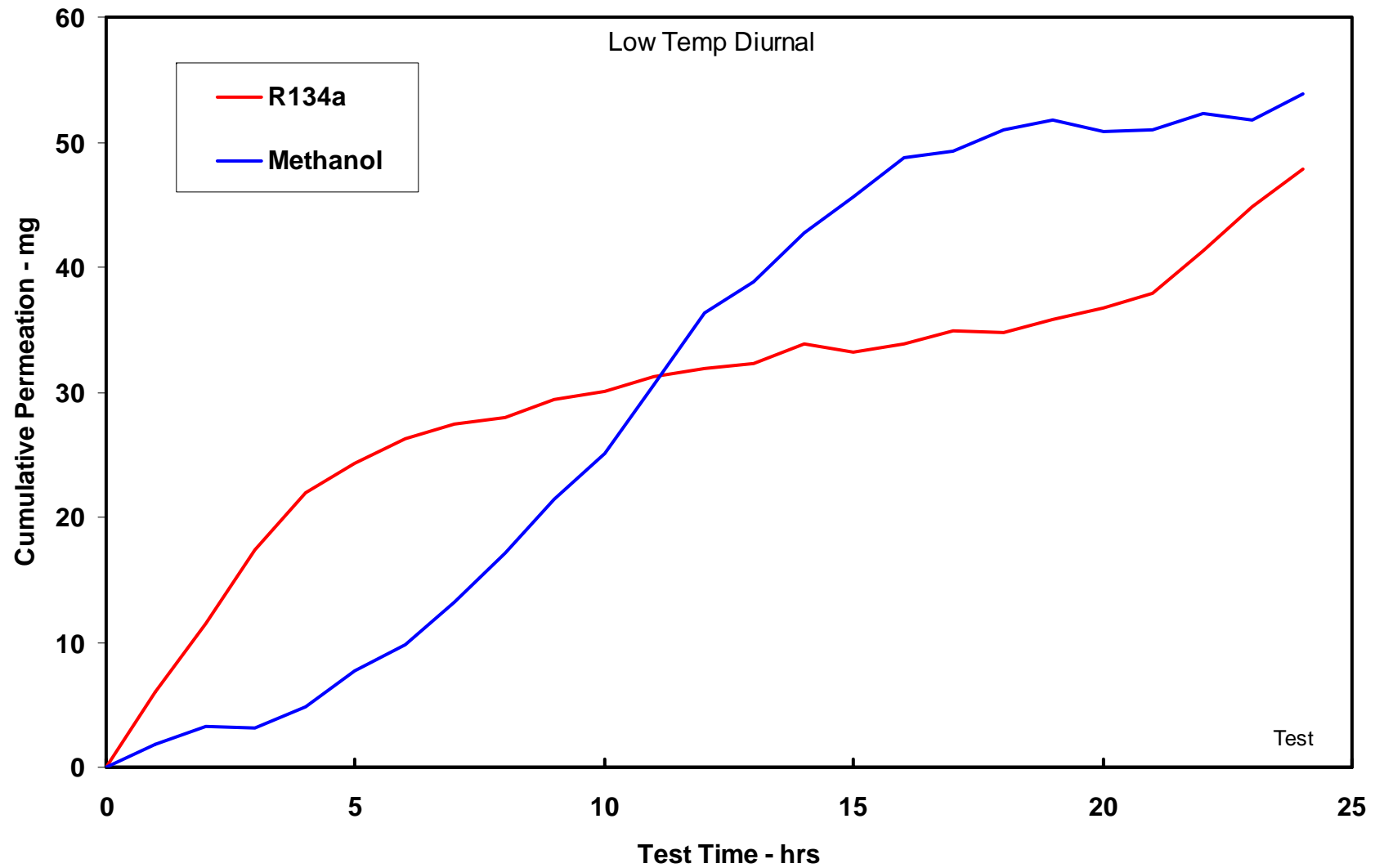


Cumulative Permeation - Corrected Mass Vehicle 08



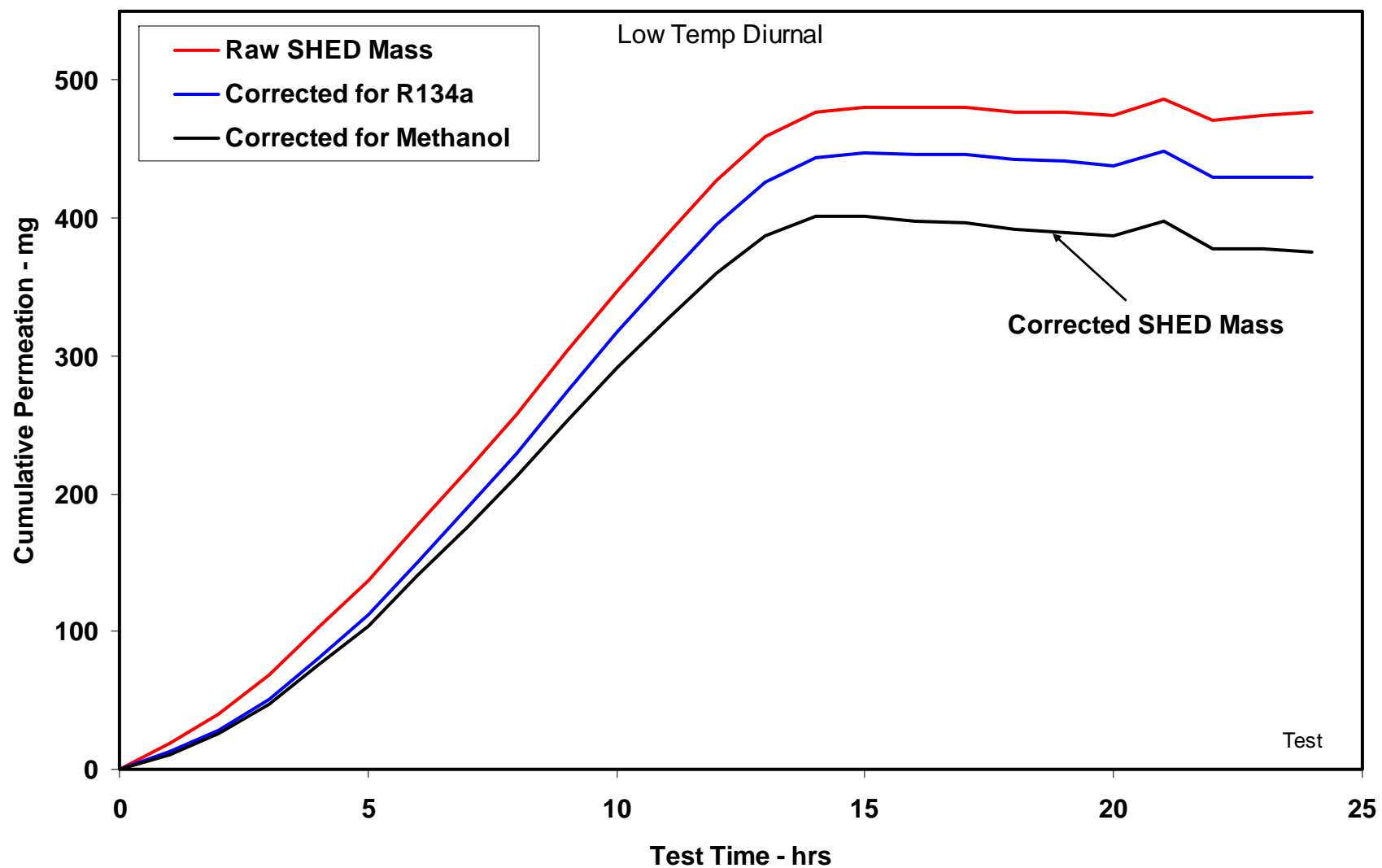
Non-Fuel Contaminant Cumulative Permeation

Vehicle 06 - 7.0 PSI

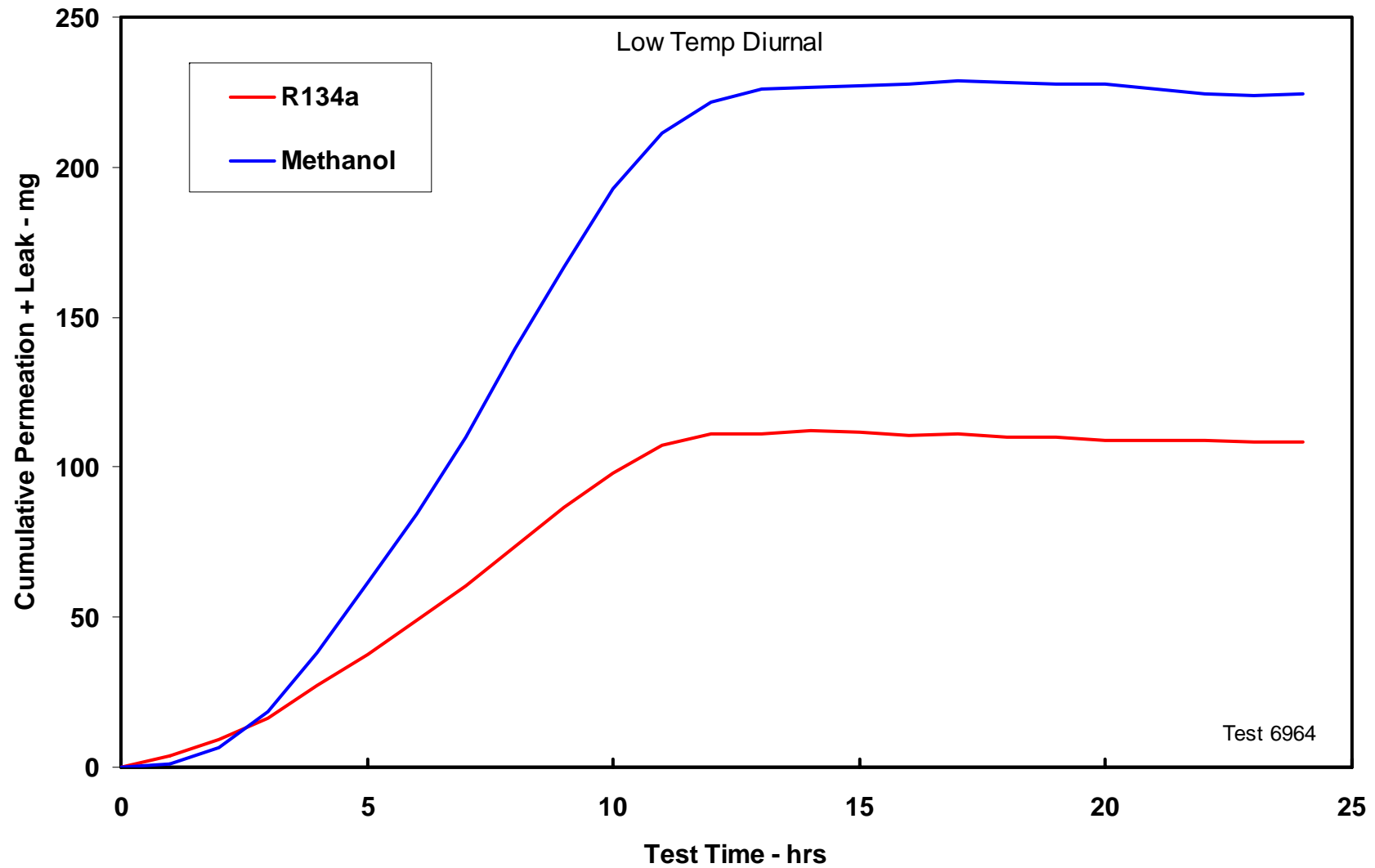


Effect of Non-Fuel Contaminants

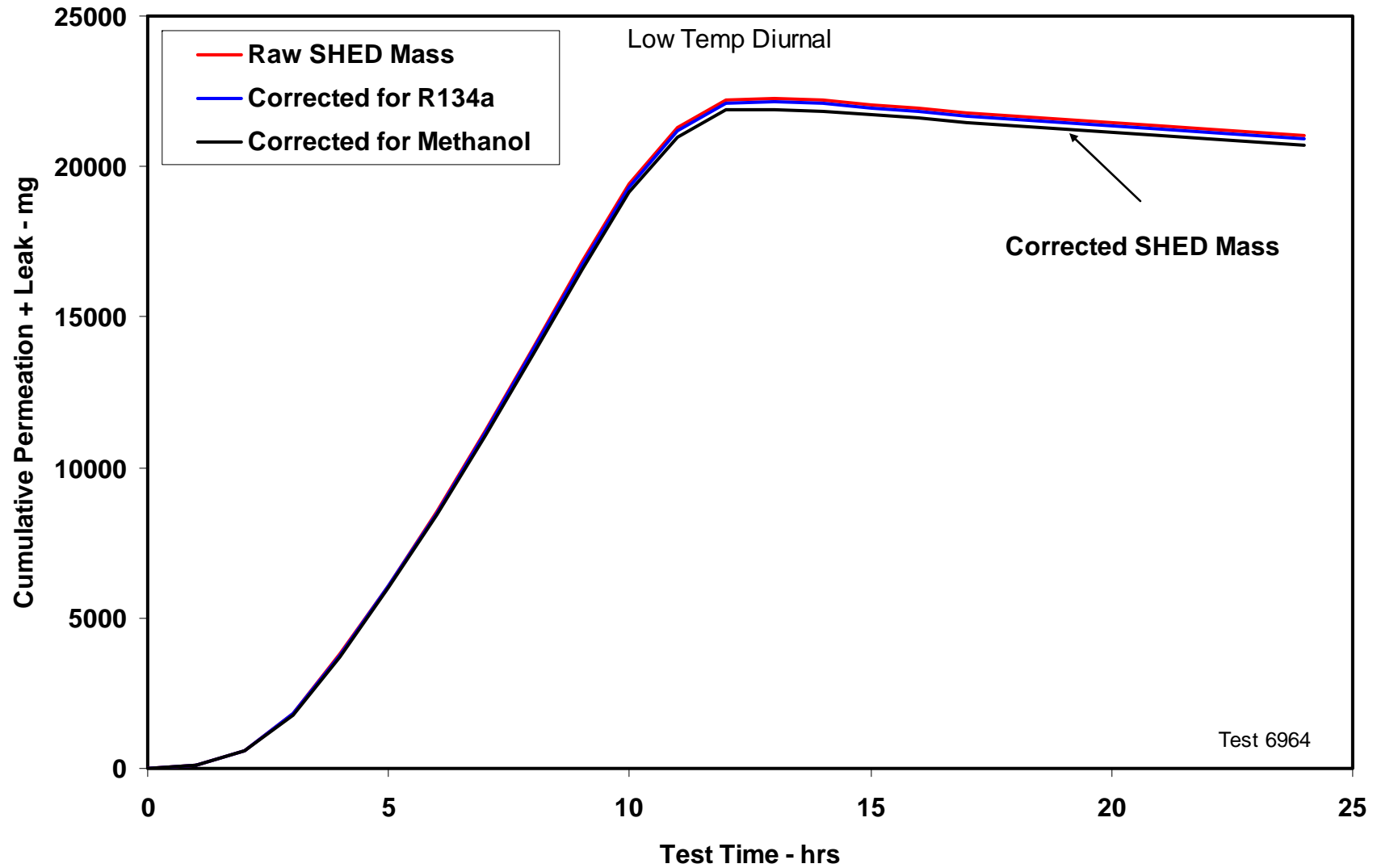
Vehicle 06 - 7.0 PSI



Non-Fuel Contaminant Cumulative Permeation
Vehicle 07 (with implanted leak) - 7.0 PSI

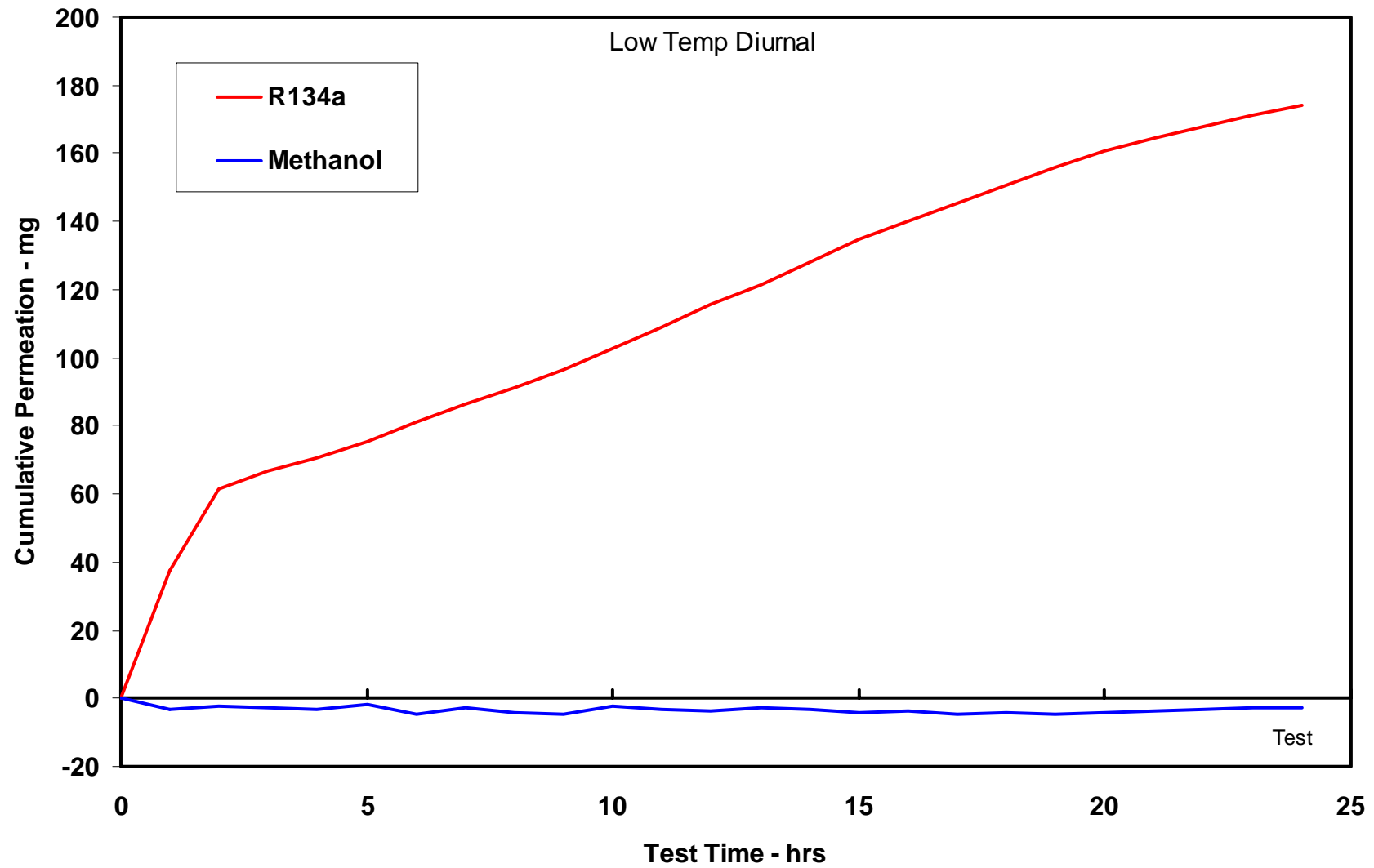


Effect of Non-Fuel Contaminants
Vehicle 07 (with implanted leak) - 7.0 PSI



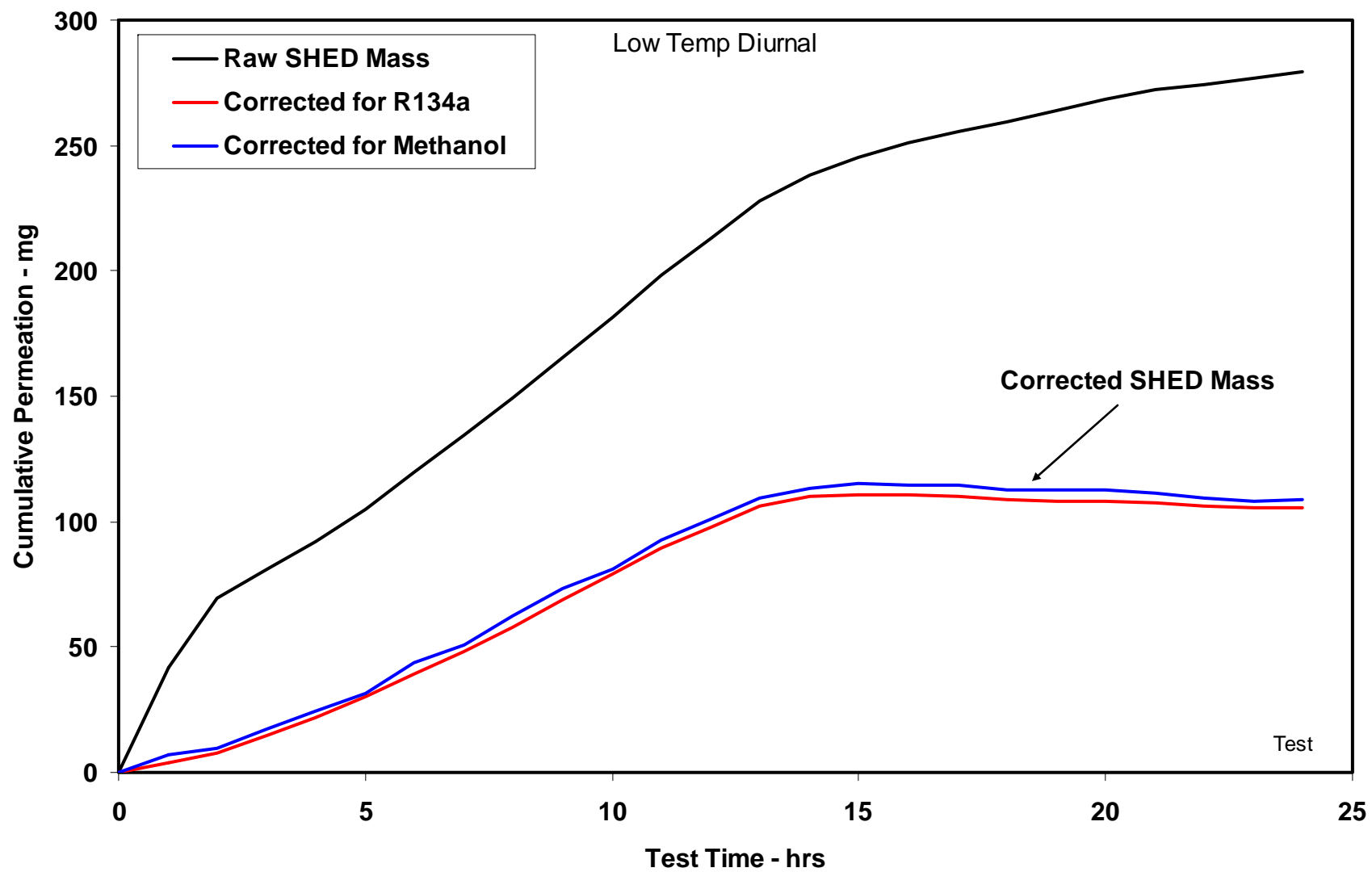
Non-Fuel Contaminant Cumulative Permeation

Vehicle 08 - 7.0 PSI



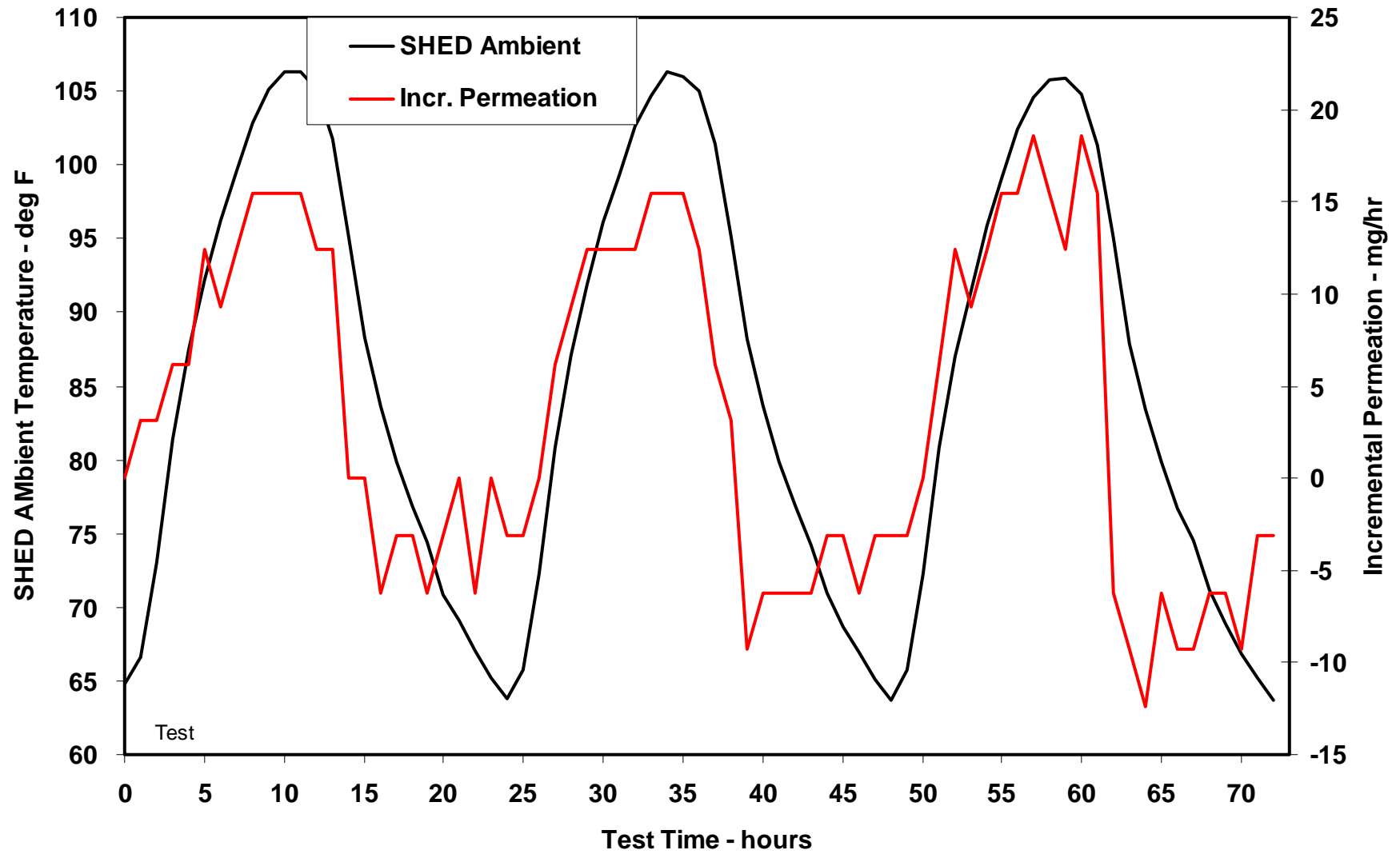
Effect of Non-Fuel Contaminants

Vehicle 08 - 7.0 PSI



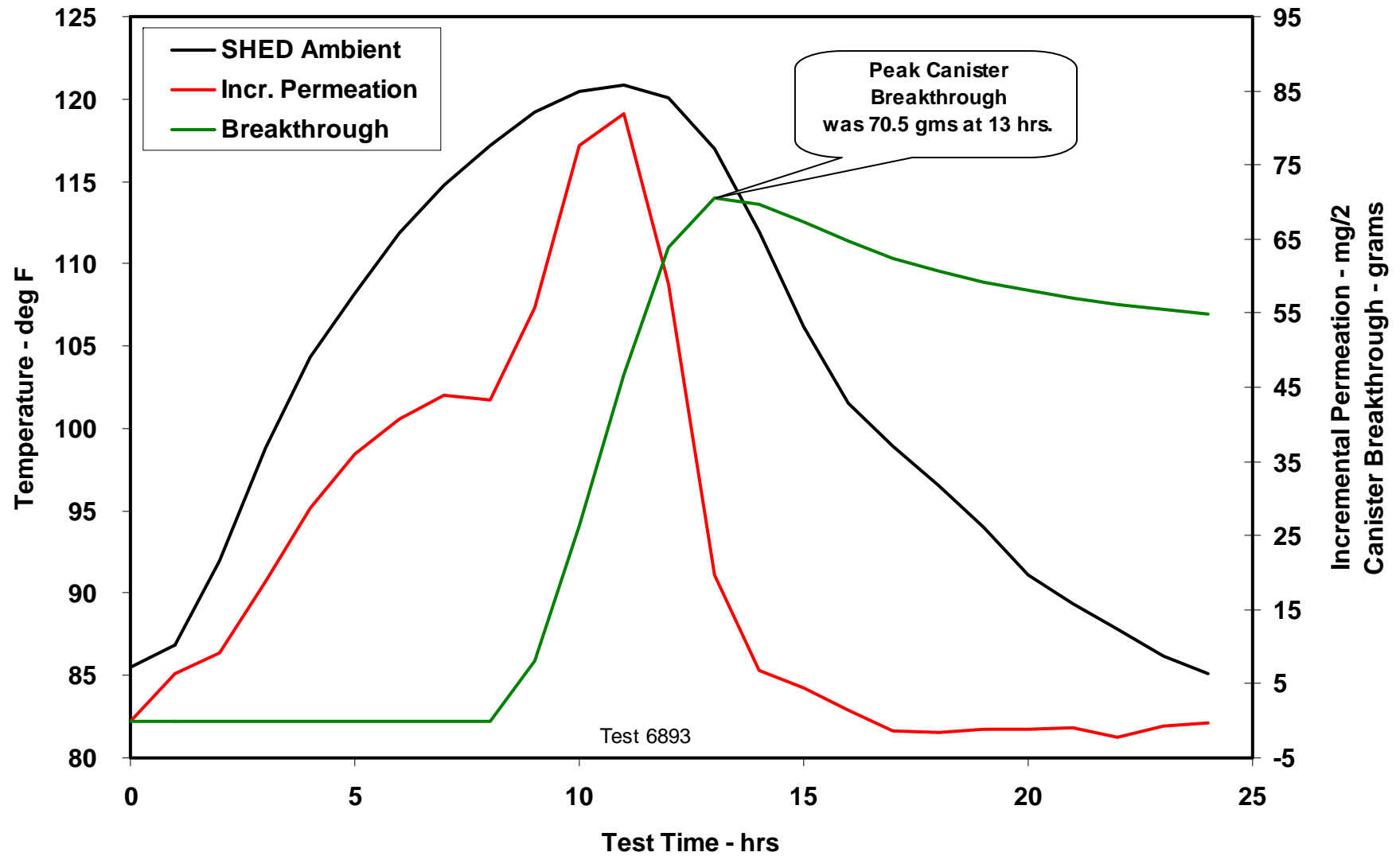
Diurnal Time Response

Vehicle 05 - 7.0 Psi



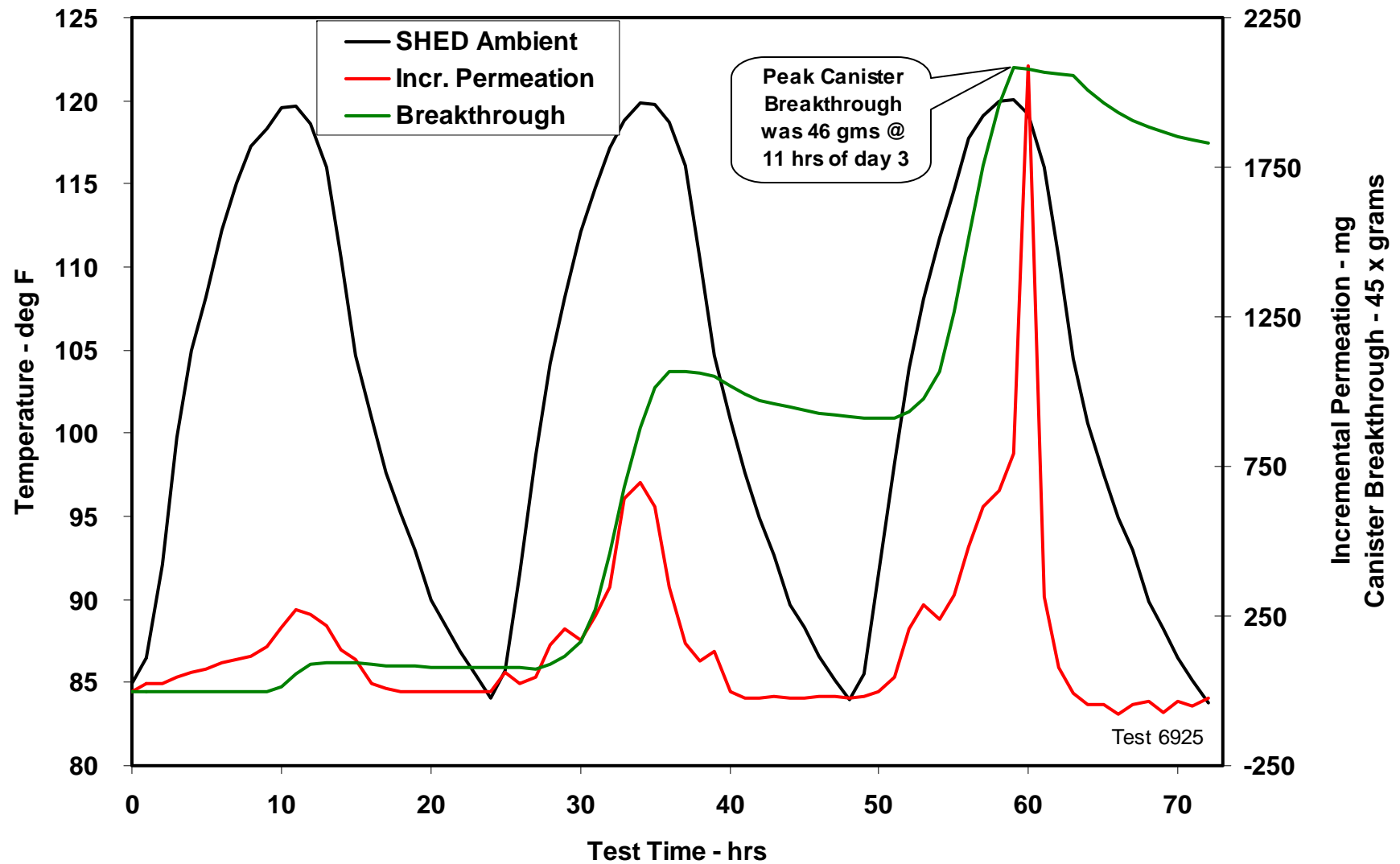
Canister Breakthrough and Temperature

Vehicle 01 - 9.0 PSI



Canister Breakthrough and Temperature

Vehicle 03 - 9.0 PSI



Preliminary Trends & Observations to Date with Implications for Inventory Models

- We are exploring how permeation may be affected by fuel vapor pressure
- Canister losses are zero on enhanced and later vehicles
- Running losses (as permeation) are constant during test period
- Hot soaks are effectively zero
- Vapor condensation can occur in the SHED