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**FUEL EFFICIENCY &
GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION
STUDY AT
GRANNY SMITH MINESITE FOR
PLACER (GRANNY SMITH) PTY LTD**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FTC Combustion Catalysts manufactured and marketed by Fuel Technology Pty Ltd have proven in laboratory and field trials to reduce fuel consumption in the range 3% to 8% under comparable load conditions and to also substantially reduce carbon emissions.

Following meetings with Placer (Granny Smith) Pty Ltd's Environment Engineer, Nathan Russell, it was agreed that a fuel efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction emission study should be conducted at the power generation plant. The trial to employ four engines, two to remain untreated for control comparison and two to have their fuel supply treated with the FTC-3 Combustion Catalyst.

Two engineering standard test procedures were employed in the test program, namely:-

1. Specific Fuel Consumption tests (SFC)
2. Exhaust Emission Carbon Balance tests AS2077-1982 (CB)

The net efficiency gain (reduction in fuel consumption) measured by the two test methods was **3.5%/3.6%**. The efficiency gain measured by the Specific Fuel Consumption test translates to an annual reduction in CO₂ emissions of 2498 tonnes.

INTRODUCTION

Baseline (untreated) fuel efficiency tests were conducted on four Caterpillar 3612 alternator sets, Nos 1, 3, 4 and 6 during the week commencing 12th April, 1999 employing the SFC test procedure. Carbon Balance untreated fuel tests were conducted on 20th April, 1999.

Fuel Technology Pty Ltd supplied, on loan, an air operated FTC catalyst metering system which was calibrated and commissioned following completion of the baseline tests. This unit injected catalyst into the fuel supply to the two treated fuel test engines, Nos 4 and 6. Engine Nos. 1 and 3 continued to operate on untreated fuel.

Treated tests on Units 4 and 6 and control tests on Units 1 and 3 employing the SFC test procedure were conducted during the week commencing 25th May, 1999 and by the CB test procedure on 8th June, 1999.

For all tests the engine load was set at 2.4 MW.

TEST METHODS

The Specific Fuel Consumption (SFC) test procedure employed in this efficiency study measures the absolute amount of fuel consumed against work performed by the engine over time at a constant load. From this raw data the engine's efficiency can be calculated.

This evaluation of FTC involves a series of back to back untreated (baseline) and treated fuel tests conducted approximately one month apart.

A pair of calibrated MacNaught M-10 flow transducers were used to measure fuel supplied to the engine and also fuel returning from the engine from which the net volume of fuel consumed over a ten-minute time interval can be calculated.

The flow transducers are fitted with thermocouple probes which enable measurement of fuel temperature at each transducer.

From the fuel temperature the density at that temperature is calculated. A sample of fuel was taken for laboratory analysis and the density determined at 15°C. Copies of the laboratory reports are included in the *Appendix*.

Volumetric fuel flows are corrected for density and temperature and reported in mass (kg) of fuel.

A Microvip MK II energy analyser was used to measure the alternator's electrical output parameters namely:-

KWatt	kVArh	Ampere	kWh
Volt	Hours	Hz	LmA
PD Med	MVAr		

The hard copy printouts of these parameters are also included in the *Appendix*.

The Carbon Balance Measurement (CB) is a procedure whereby the mass of carbon in the exhaust is calculated as a measure of the fuel being burned. The elements measured in this test include the exhaust gas composition, its temperature and the gas flow rate calculated from the pressure and exhaust stack cross sectional area. Whilst this is an engineering standard test (AS2077-1982) in field testing we are unable to comply with the procedure in relation to employing a chassis dynamometer. However, in the case of power generation the alternator substitutes as a mechanism to apply a constant load.

TEST RESULTS

1. Fuel Efficiency

A summary of the fuel efficiency results achieved in this test program are detailed in the following tables.

Table 1 details the results achieved in the SFC test program comparing the tests with the control units Nos. 1 and 3 with the FTC treated units Nos. 4 and 6. The results are represented graphically in Graphs 1, 2, 3 and 4.

TABLE 1
Specific Fuel Consumption Test Results

(A) Control Group

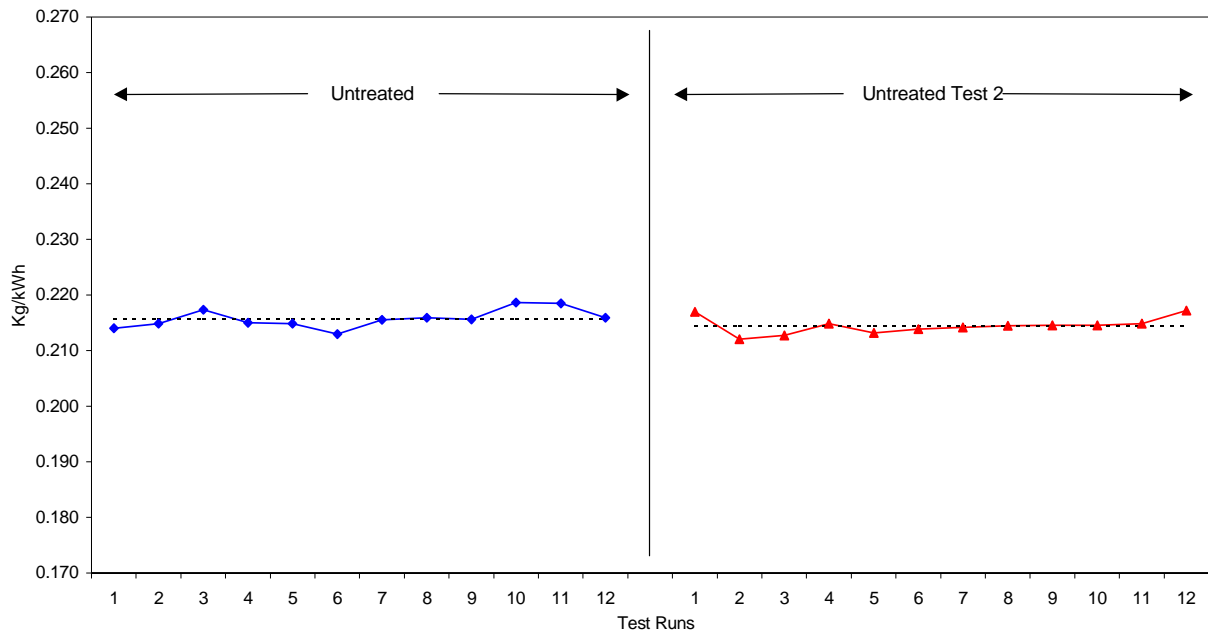
Unit No.	Baseline 14/4/99 Kg/kWh	Retest 28/5/99 Kg/kWh	Variation
1	0.2158	0.2145	- 0.6%
3	0.2120	0.2107	- 0.6%
AVERAGE	0.2139	0.2126	- 0.6%

(B) Treated Group

Unit No.	Baseline 14/4/99 Kg/kWh	Treated 28/5/99 Kg/kWh	Variation
4	0.2110	0.2044	- 3.1%
6	0.2164	0.2053	- 5.1%
AVERAGE	0.2137	0.2048	- 4.2%

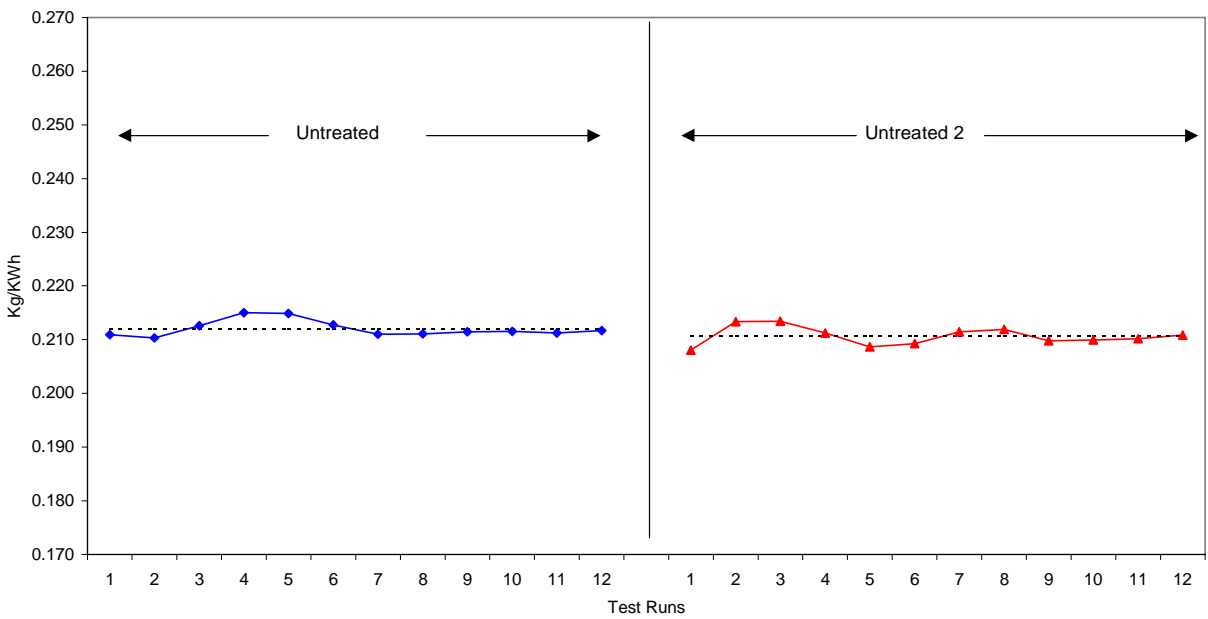
GRAPH NO. 1

Granny Smith Power Station
Genset # 1 2.4 MW



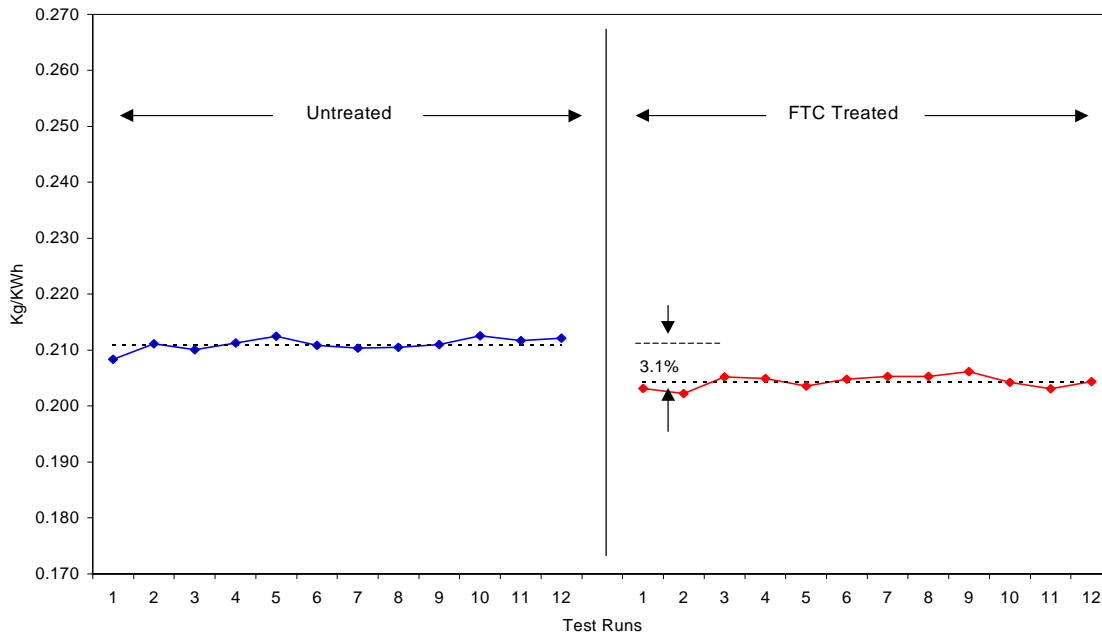
GRAPH NO. 2

Granny Smith Power Station
Genset # 3 2.4 MW



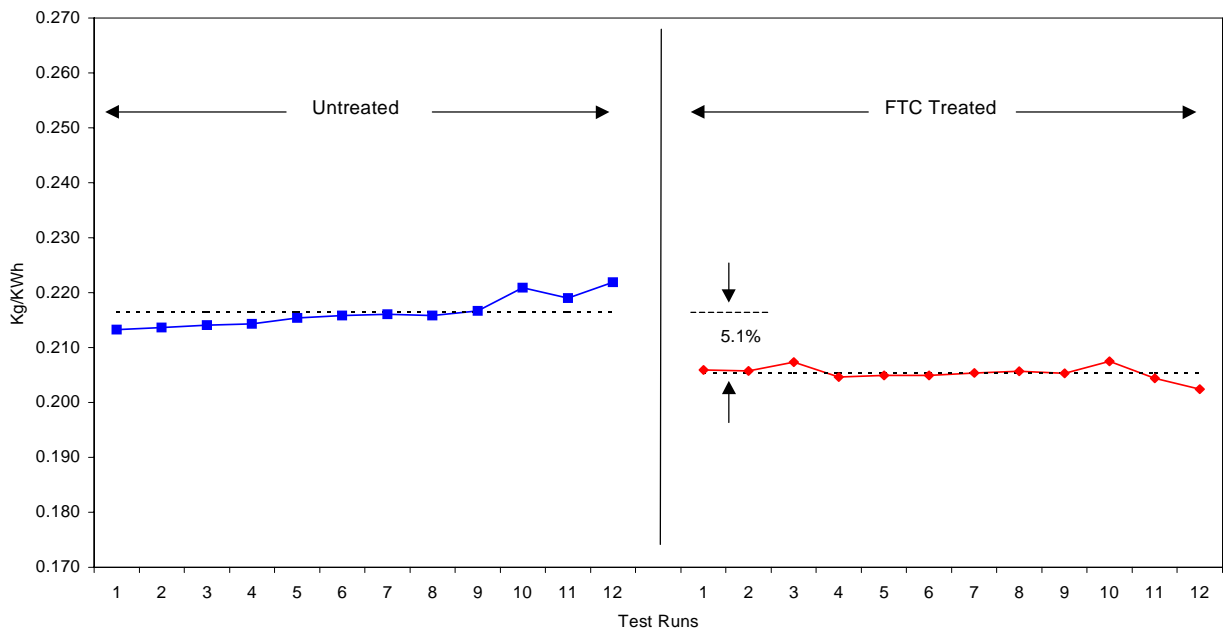
GRAPH NO. 3

Granny Smith Power Station
Genset # 4 2.4MW



GRAPH NO. 4

Granny Smith Power Station
Genset # 6 2.4MW



The efficiency gain of 0.6% recorded by the untreated test engines is probably a result of climatic conditions and/or repeatability of the test method. The net efficiency gain resulting to fuel treatment with the FTC-3 Catalyst is (4.2% - 0.6%) **3.6%**. The computer printouts of the results are contained in the *Appendix* as are the raw data sheets.

Table 2 provides results achieved in the CB test program comparing results of control engines Nos. 1 and 3 with FTC-3 Catalyst treated engines Nos. 4 and 6.

TABLE 2
Carbon Balance Fuel Consumption Test Results

(A) Control Group

Unit No.	Baseline 20/4/99 Carbon Flow Rate	Retest 8/6/99 g/s	Variation
1 L	63.436	63.448	
1 R	63.695	63.886	
TOTAL g/s	127.131	127.334	+ 0.2%
3 L	62.298	62.196	
3 R	63.591	63.295	
TOTAL g/s	125.889	125.491	- 0.3%
AVERAGE # 1 & 3	126.510	126.413	- 0.1%

(B) Treated Group

Unit No.	Baseline 20/4/99 Carbon Flow Rate	Treated 8/6/99 g/s	Variation
4 L	59.818	58.053	
4 R	62.727	60.797	
TOTAL g/s	122.545	118.850	- 3.1%
6 L	56.533	54.269	
6 R	57.017	54.560	
TOTAL g/s	113.550	108.829	- 4.2%
AVERAGE # 4 & 6	118.048	113.839	- 3.6%

The CB test procedure provides confirmation that addition of FTC-3 Catalyst to the fuel supply of Unit Nos. 4 and 6 has resulted in a reduction in carbon flow (fuel consumption) of **3.5%**, eg (3.6 – 0.1%). The computer printouts of results and raw data sheets are contained in the *Appendix*.

A Bosch smoke test is also undertaken during conduct of the CB test and the results are shown in Table 3. Significant reductions in smoke particulates are not generally measured after only one month's running on FTC treated fuel. Three or more months running on treated fuel is usually required before major reductions in particulates are measured.

TABLE 3
Bosch Smoke Measurements

(A) Control Group

Unit No.	Baseline 20/4/99	Retest 8/6/99	Variation
1 L	0.3	0.3	
1 R	0.3	0.3	
AVERAGE	0.3	0.3	N/C
3 L	0.5	0.6	
3 R	0.4	0.5	
AVERAGE	0.45	0.55	+ 22 %
AVERAGE # 1 & 3	0.375	0.425	+ 13 %

(B) Treated Group

Unit No.	Baseline 20/4/99	Treated 8/6/99	Variation
4 L	0.4	0.5	
4 R	0.4	0.3	
AVERAGE	0.4	0.4	N/C
6 L	0.5	0.5	
6 R	0.4	0.3	
AVERAGE	0.45	0.4	- 11 %
AVERAGE # 4 & 6	0.425	0.4	- 6 %

The Bosch Scale reads from 0.1 (very clean) to 0.9 (very dirty).

The FTC treated engines are showing a positive average trend of reduced particulate emissions whilst the control group show an increase in particulate output. The results, whilst indicating a positive reduction for the engines running on treated fuel are encouraging, it is too early in the treatment program to indicate any significant change. The Bosch smoke patches are contained in the *Appendix*.

2. Greenhouse Gas Reduction

A gross reduction of 3.6% of the current estimated annual fuel consumption of 24,000 KL translates to a 2498 tonnes per annum reduction in CO₂ emissions based on the formula outlined in Worksheet 1 of the “Electricity Supply Business Greenhouse Change Workbook”. Our estimate is based on the following calculations:-

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & (24000 \text{ KL} \times 38.6 \times 74.9) \div 1000 & = 69,387.4 \text{ tonnes CO}_2 \text{ per annum} \\
 - 3.6\% & (23136 \text{ KL} \times 38.6 \times 74.9) \div 1000 & = 66,889.4 \text{ tonnes CO}_2 \text{ per annum}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{CO}_2 \text{ reduction by application FTC-3} \\
 69,387.4 - 66,889.4 = 2498 \text{ tonnes}
 \end{array}$$

*C*ONCLUSION

These carefully controlled engineering standard test procedures conducted on Caterpillar 3612 generator sets Nos 1, 3, 4 and 6 provide clear evidence of reduced fuel consumption for the test engines Nos. 4 and 6 compared to the control engines Nos. 1 and 3 in the range **3.5% - 3.6%**.

The correlation between the two test procedures is very good and provides strong confidence in the accuracy of the test procedures.

A fuel efficiency gain of 3.6% as measured by the Specific Fuel Consumption test method if applied to the total fuel currently consumed by the power generation plant will result in a 2498 tonnes per annum reduction in CO₂ emissions.

Additional to the fuel economy benefits measured is a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions due to more complete combustion of the fuel. Further, the more complete combustion will translate to significant reduction over time in engine maintenance costs.

Appendix “C”

Bosch Smoke Filter Samples

SPECIFIC FUEL CONSUMPTION GENSET TRIAL

Customer: Granny Smith
Genset No: 1
Date: 14/04/1999
Load: 2.4MW

Make & Model Caterpillar 3612
Engine Hrs 53784
Amb; Temp; Start ° C 29.4
Amb; Temp; Finish ° C 31.5

Table with Fuel Sample, Density, and Temp Deg C columns, showing values 0.8465, 20, 0.850, 15.

UNTREATED

Main data table for UNTREATED section with columns: Run No, Time Start, Period Mins, kWh Meter, kWh 4200, Avg Load kW, Fuel (Lt) In/Out, Litres Consumed, Fuel (Lt) Per kWh, Fuel Temp (C) In/Out, Density In/Out, Fuel (kg) In/Out, Fuel (kg) Consumed, Fuel (kg) Per kWh.

Genset No: 1
Date: 28/05/1999
Load: 2.4MW

Engine Hrs 54630
Amb; Temp; Start ° C 17.4
Amb; Temp; Finish ° C 20.5

Table with Fuel Sample, Density, and Temp Deg C columns, showing values 0.8438, 20, 0.847, 15.

UNTREATED 2

Main data table for UNTREATED 2 section with columns: Run No, Time Start, Period Mins, kWh Meter, kWh 4200, Avg Load kW, Fuel (Lt) In/Out, Litres Consumed, Fuel (Lt) Per kWh, Fuel Temp (C) In/Out, Density In/Out, Fuel (kg) In/Out, Fuel (kg) Consumed, Fuel (kg) Per kWh.

Summary table showing % CHANGE: Treated-Baseline vs Baseline for kWh, Avg Load, Litres Consumed, Fuel (Lt) Per kWh, Fuel (kg) Consumed, and Fuel (kg) Per kWh.

