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PARAMETRIC PERFORMANCE OF A TURBOJET
ENGINE COMBUSTOR USING JET A AND A
DIESEL FUEL

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16 Abstract <p>The performance of a single-can JT8D combustor was evaluated with Jet A and a high-aromatic Diesel fuel over a parametric range of combustor-inlet conditions. Performance parameters investigated were combustion efficiency, emissions of CO, unburned hydrocarbons, and NO_x, as well as liner temperatures and smoke. At all conditions the use of Diesel fuel instead of Jet A resulted in increases in smoke numbers and liner temperatures, gaseous emissions, on the other hand, did not differ significantly between the 2 fuels.</p>			
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SUMMARY

The performance of a single-can JT8D combustor was evaluated over a parametric range of combustor-inlet conditions with Jet A and a broadened specification fuel in the Diesel range. Performance parameters investigated were combustion efficiency, emissions of CO, unburned hydrocarbons, and NO_x, as well as liner temperatures and smoke. At all conditions the use of Diesel fuel instead of Jet A resulted in increases in smoke numbers and liner temperatures. Increases in inlet temperature decreased CO emissions and increased NO_x emissions and liner temperatures. Increases in pressure decreases CO and increased NO_x emissions and smoke numbers. Increases in reference velocity increased CO emissions, but had no consistent effects on the other performance parameters.

INTRODUCTION

An experimental investigation was conducted to determine the effect on combustor performance of broadening of fuel specifications and of parametric variations of combustor-inlet conditions.

In the past, the petroleum industry has been able to supply aircraft operators with an adequate supply of jet fuel refined to rather narrow specifications, tailored to minimize the problems of fire hazard and of fuel freeze-up at altitude and to promote clean burning in the engines. The ever-increasing reliance on foreign crudes, some with rather high aromatic content, and the increasing demands on mid-distillate products, have made it difficult for the petroleum industry to supply adequate amounts of aviation turbine fuels refined to present specifications (ref. 1).

When aviation fuels have to be produced from many different sources of crudes, some very high in aromatic content, the cost of refining to narrow specifications rises sharply. If fuel specifications are to be relaxed so as to assure an adequate supply and still hold refinery costs to a reasonable level, problems with combustor performance, especially increased soot formation and increased liner temperatures may arise. In addition, increases in freezing point which may result from using more of the higher boiling fractions of the crude, could cause problems with fuel freeze-up at altitude. In a Workshop held at the NASA Lewis Research Center in June 1977, attended by representatives of the petroleum industry, engine manufacturers, universities, and government agencies including the military, specifications for an "Experimental Referee Broadened-Specification (ERBS) Aviation Turbine Fuel" were established (ref. 2). Such a fuel, in the opinion of refinery people, could be produced from available petroleum stocks without excessive processing cost penalties. The question then arises as to what effect these relaxed fuel specifications will have on combustor performance. Extensive combustor and engine tests will have to be performed over a period of several years by both industry and government groups to answer this question.

The present investigation was undertaken to determine the effect of systematic variations in combustor-inlet conditions on the performance of a single-can JT8D

combustor. Inasmuch as the above mentioned referee fuel (ERBS) is not yet available, tests were conducted with a Jet-A and a commercially available high aromatic fuel in the Diesel boiling range. Although this fuel does not meet the ERBS specification in its entirety, the decreased hydrogen content and the increased final boiling point are in the direction of the ERBS specification. It is expected that the results of this investigation will point the way toward combustor modifications that will be necessary to accommodate the broadened-specification fuels.

TEST FACILITY AND COMBUSTOR INSTALLATION

The tests were conducted with a single-can JT8D combustor housed in a circular high-pressure housing connected to the laboratory air supply and exhaust system. The test facility, shown schematically in figure 1, was capable of supplying the required flow rates at the specified combustor-inlet pressures and temperatures with nonvitiated air.

The JT8D combustor can, utilizing a standard duplex fuel nozzle was installed in the test facility as shown in figure 1. Although the use of circular housings did not provide the actual engine combustor-inlet and exit geometry, it was felt that this expedient would not compromise the combustor performance parameters of interest in this investigation.

The combustor instrumentation stations are shown in figure 2. Inlet-air temperatures were measured at station A-A with five chromel-alumel thermocouples while exit temperatures were measured at station B-B with eight five-point chromel-alumel thermocouple rakes. Combustor-inlet and exit static pressures were determined at stations A-A and B-B, respectively.

Exhaust-gas samples for gas analysis were obtained by means of four water-cooled sampling probes located at station C-C. Each probe had five sampling ports located at the centers of equal areas; the gas collected from all 20 ports was passed to a common manifold and from there through steam-heated lines to a gas analysis console. The exhaust gas was analyzed for concentrations of CO₂, CO, unburned hydrocarbons, and oxides of nitrogen in accord with the recommendations set forth in reference 3.

Smoke content of the exhaust gas was determined by passing metered volumes of gas through a filter paper with resultant deposition on the paper of the soot particles contained in the gas. The darkness of the stain on the paper, as determined by optical means, is a measure of the amount of soot in the sample. The smoke measurement technique is in accordance with SAE recommended practice, as described in reference 4.

Metal temperatures were measured with 17 chromel-alumel thermocouples installed on the liner. Five thermocouples were located on the dome and twelve on the liner. The position of six of the liner thermocouples is shown in figure 3; the other six thermocouples were located in similar axial positions, but displaced 180° circumferentially from the ones shown in the figure. The thermocouples were placed at locations where maximum liner temperatures were anticipated, based on

previous experience. Since the number of thermocouples installed on the liner must necessarily be limited, it is possible that some locations on the liner experienced even higher temperatures than those surveyed. However, it was felt that there were sufficient thermocouples to represent liner hot spots and to indicate the trends resulting from the parametric variations of test conditions.

TEST CONDITIONS

Tests were conducted at the combustor-inlet conditions shown in table I. The test matrix was chosen so as to give as great a variation in combustor-inlet conditions as possible within the limitations of the test facility and the combustor hardware. At each condition fuel-air ratios were varied over a wide range. Fuel splits between primary and secondary nozzles were adjusted such that low fuel flows were obtained through the primary nozzle only; when the capacity of the primary nozzle was insufficient to deliver the desired fuel flow, both passages were used.

FUELS

Two fuels, a specification Jet A and a high-boiling, high-aromatic Diesel fuel were used in the investigation. The properties of the two fuels along with the specifications of the proposed referee fuel (ERBS), are listed in table II. It can be seen that, although the properties of the Diesel fuel differed somewhat from those of the proposed ERBS fuel, the Diesel fuel was more severe from a combustion standpoint, as indicated by the lower hydrogen content.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In a study in which a number of variables are changed parametrically it is difficult to isolate the effect of changes of a given variable on combustor performance. Increases in pressure may have a certain effect at one combustor-inlet temperature or fuel-air ratio, but a different or even opposite effect at another temperature or fuel-air ratio. In order to document completely the effect of changes of a given variable, it would be necessary to make many plots and crossplots, thus making it difficult to pick out the major impact of that variable.

In the following discussion an attempt has been made to present only the more significant effects on combustor performance, especially with regard to the impact of changes in fuel composition. Thus, as an example, the effect of fuel-air ratio on CO emissions is presented at a low combustor-inlet temperature while the effect of fuel-air ratio on NO_x is presented at the 2 highest combustor-inlet temperatures. A complete listing of all the data including fuel-nozzle pressures is given in table III.

CARBON MONOXIDE

The effect of fuel-air ratio on emissions of CO is shown in figure 4 for one combustor-inlet temperature, pressure, and reference velocity. As the fuel-air ratio was increased, emissions of CO decreased substantially. Increases in fuel-air ratio result in better fuel atomization and in increased reaction-zone temperatures, both of which tend to reduce CO formation.

Although one might have expected increased CO and hydrocarbon emissions with the Diesel fuel because of its substantially higher final boiling fractions, no such trends were observed. Differences between Jet A and the Diesel fuel were small at all conditions and generally within experimental errors. Similar trends were observed in reference 5 where it was shown that gaseous emissions were not affected by fuel hydrogen-content variations between 12.7 and 14.5 percent. In a previous investigation conducted with the JT8D combustor (ref. 6), CO emissions at a simulated idle condition increased only slightly as the hydrogen content of the fuel was decreased from about 15 to 11 percent.

The effects of variations in combustor-inlet pressure at 3 reference velocities and 4 combustor-inlet temperatures are shown in figure 5; the data were cross-plotted for a temperature rise of 500 K. The figure shows that emissions of CO generally decreased with increasing combustor-inlet pressure and temperature. At a combustor-inlet temperature of 700 K CO emissions increased slightly with increasing pressure, but the values of CO emission indices were too low to be significant. The decrease in CO emissions is primarily the result of increases in the rate of CO oxidation at the higher pressures and temperatures.

The effect of variations in reference velocity at 2 pressures and 2 temperatures at a combustor temperature rise of 500 K is shown in figure 6. CO emissions generally increased with increasing reference velocity, the result of decreased residence time available for CO oxidation.

OXIDES OF NITROGEN

The effect of fuel-air ratio on emissions of NO_x is shown in figure 7 for 2 combustor-inlet temperatures. As fuel-air ratio was increased, NO_x emissions increased; the effect was more pronounced at the higher combustor-inlet temperature. Increases in overall fuel-air ratio increase the reaction-zone fuel-air ratio and temperature with resultant increases in NO_x formation. No significant differences were observed between Jet A and the Diesel fuel.

The effect of variations in combustor-inlet pressure at 3 reference velocities and at 4 combustor-inlet temperatures are shown in figure 8 for a combustor temperature rise of 500 K. NO_x emissions increased with increasing combustor-inlet pressure and temperature; the temperature effect was considerably greater than the pressure effect.

The effect of reference velocity on NO_x emissions is shown in figure 9. For both fuels NO_x emissions decreased with increasing reference velocity, probably the result of decreased residence time.

It has been shown by many investigators (e. g. refs. 7 and 8) that NO_x formation increases greatly with increases in combustor-inlet temperature and to a lesser degree with increases in pressure and residence time. The data obtained in this investigation bear out these trends. In reference 8 a correlation, based on data from a TFE 731-2 turbofan engine, was developed which expressed NO_x emissions as a function of combustor-inlet temperature and pressure, fuel-air ratio, and Mach number. The data obtained in the present investigation correlated in a similar way except that the exponent of the fuel-air ratio term had to be reduced from a value of 1.5 to 0.5. The following grouping of parameters was established:

$$\frac{e^{2\theta} \delta^{0.5} f^{0.5}}{M_R}$$

where:

- θ combustor-inlet temperature normalized to standard sea-level temperature of 288 K.
- δ combustor-inlet total pressure normalized to standard sea-level pressure of 10.13 N/cm²
- f fuel-air ratio
- M_R reference Mach number

The results of the correlation are shown in figure 10 for Jet A and in figure 11 for the Diesel fuel. Although there is considerable scatter, the data appear to define a reasonable correlation curve. In addition, comparison of figures 10 and 11 shows no significant difference in NO_x emissions between Jet A and the Diesel fuel.

SMOKE

The effect of fuel-air ratio on SAE smoke number is shown in figure 12 for one combustor-inlet temperature, pressure, and reference velocity. For both fuels smoke numbers increased with increasing fuel-air ratios. Although this trend prevailed for most test conditions, in a few cases smoke numbers decreased with increasing fuel air ratio. Smoke in the exhaust gas is the difference between the soot formed in the primary zone and the soot burned up in its passage through the flame. Increases in overall fuel-air ratios tend to increase both soot formation in the primary zone and soot burnup because of higher flame temperatures. The concentration of soot in the exhaust gas thus depends on which one of these 2 processes prevails at a given set of conditions. Similar results were reported in reference 9.

As shown in figure 12 smoke numbers obtained with the Diesel fuel were considerably higher than those obtained with Jet A. This trend prevailed at most test conditions. The increases in smoke number are the result of the substantially higher aromatic content of the Diesel fuel. Increases in smoke number with increas-

ing aromatic content, or conversely, decreasing hydrogen content of the fuel have also been observed in references 5, 6, 10, 11, and 12.

The effects of variations in combustor-inlet pressure at 3 reference velocities and 4 combustor-inlet temperatures are shown in figure 13 for a combustor temperature rise of 500 K. Increases in combustor-inlet pressure produced substantial increases in smoke number at all velocities and combustor-inlet temperatures. The increases in exhaust smoke with increasing pressure has been well documented in the literature (e. g. , refs. 5, 6, 9 to 12).

The effect of combustor-inlet temperature on smoke was not always consistent. For example, the data obtained with Jet A at a temperature of 700 K, a pressure of 104 N/cm² and a reference velocity of 22.86 m/s do not follow the expected trend; no obvious reason for this behavior could be found. Since the fuel split between primary and secondary nozzles was not closely controlled, it is possible that differences in fuel spray characteristics resulting from varying fuel nozzle pressures might have contributed to the unexpected behavior. However, in most cases the lowest smoke numbers were obtained at the highest combustor-inlet temperatures. Increases in combustor-inlet temperature could increase the effective primary-zone fuel-air ratio because of increased fuel vaporization, thus increasing soot formation. However, at a constant temperature rise increases in combustor-inlet temperature bring about corresponding increases in flame temperature with resultant increases in soot oxidation.

The effect of reference velocity on smoke numbers is shown in figure 14. No consistent trends were observed, but in most cases smoke numbers decreased slightly with increasing reference velocity. Increases in reference velocity can have two effects on smoke: one, improved turbulent mixing in the primary zone which should reduce soot formation, and two, reduced residence time in the flame and dilution zone resulting in reduced rates of soot burnup. Decreases in smoke number with increasing reference velocity were reported in reference 12.

LINER TEMPERATURES

As discussed under "Combustor Installation," liner temperatures were measured in 17 locations. In general both maximum temperatures and the averages of all 17 temperatures followed the same trends. At low combustor-inlet temperatures and pressures the maximum liner temperatures were generally recorded by the 2 thermocouples located farthest downstream. As the combustion intensity increased, as the result of increased combustor-inlet temperature and pressure, maximum liner temperatures were observed further upstream, either on the dome or on the first portion of the primary zone. Even in those cases, however, the downstream temperatures were close to the maximum temperatures.

The effect of fuel-air ratio on both average and maximum liner temperatures is shown in figure 15 for one combustor-inlet temperature, pressure, and velocity. For both fuels, liner temperatures increased greatly with increasing fuel-air ratio. As fuel-air ratio is increased, reaction-zone temperatures increase resulting in greater heat transfer and flame radiation to the liner.

Both maximum and average liner temperatures were higher with the Diesel fuel than with Jet A, the result of increased radiative heat transfer from the high-aromatic Diesel fuel. At conditions where maximum liner temperatures were high, the difference in temperature obtained with Jet A and with the Diesel fuel were great enough to have a significant effect on liner durability. The increased radiative heat transfer resulting from reduced fuel hydrogen content, or conversely higher aromatic content, has been observed by other investigators (e. g. refs. 11 and 12).

The effects of combustor-inlet pressure on maximum liner temperatures are shown in figure 16 for 4 combustor-inlet temperatures and 3 reference velocities at a temperature rise of 500 K. The results were not consistent. At some conditions maximum liner temperatures decreased with increasing pressure while at other conditions slight increases were obtained. Similar trends were observed when the averages of all 17 liner temperatures were compared. Since smoke numbers increased appreciably with increasing pressure, one might have expected similar increases in liner temperatures because of the increased radiative heat transfer from the soot particles in the flame. This was not observed, however. The fact that the amount of soot found in the exhaust gas is only a small fraction of the soot in the flame makes it difficult to predict radiative heat transfer on the basis of exhaust gas soot concentrations or smoke numbers. In addition, increased convective cooling as the result of increases in pressure would be expected to partially offset the effect of increased radiative heat transfer.

As shown in figure 16, liner temperatures increased greatly with increases in combustor-inlet temperature. This is to be expected since increases in combustor-inlet temperature, at a constant temperature rise, increase flame temperatures and thus heat transfer to the walls of the liner. In addition, the effectiveness of the cooling air is reduced as the combustor-inlet temperature is increased.

The effect of reference velocity on maximum liner temperature is shown in figure 17, at a combustor temperature rise of 500 K. Increases in reference velocity decreased liner temperatures, probably because of increased cooling effectiveness brought about by the increases in velocity.

OTHER PERFORMANCE PARAMETERS

Other performance parameters such as emissions of unburned hydrocarbons, combustion efficiency, and pattern factor were also evaluated at all test conditions. The values are listed in table III.

Emission indices of unburned hydrocarbons generally followed the same trends as those observed for carbon monoxide, except that the absolute values were substantially lower than those observed for carbon monoxide.

Combustion efficiency values were determined in two different ways: by gas analysis and from the measured values of enthalpy rise. Although absolute values obtained by the two methods were not always in close agreement, especially at low fuel-air ratios, the trends that were observed were similar. A greater density of sampling probes, both temperature and composition, would probably reduce the differences between the two methods considerably. In addition, thermocouple read-

ings were not corrected for radiation errors. In all cases combustion efficiency trends closely paralleled those observed for emissions of carbon monoxide. For combustion efficiency values obtained by gas analysis, this is to be expected since efficiency values are computed from the emission indices of carbon monoxide and unburned hydrocarbons. Thus, whatever conclusions were drawn for carbon monoxide can also be applied to combustion efficiency, both with regard to changes in fuel properties and to changes in combustor operating conditions.

Combustor-exit pattern factors, as determined from 40 exhaust-gas thermocouples, were generally quite low, ranging between 0.15 and 0.28. Consequently no significant differences in pattern factor were observed, either as the result of changes in fuel properties or of changes in combustor operating conditions.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The effects of parametric variations of combustor-inlet conditions on gaseous emissions, exhaust smoke, and maximum liner temperatures of a single-can JT8D combustor, operated with both Jet A and a high-aromatic Diesel fuel are listed below. The trends that were observed were the same for both fuels.

CARBON MONOXIDE

(1) Emissions of CO decreased sharply with increases in combustor-inlet temperature and pressure and in fuel-air ratio.

(2) Emissions of CO increased with increases in reference velocity; however, where emission indices of CO were low, these trends were not very pronounced.

(3) Differences in emissions of CO obtained with Jet A and with the Diesel fuel were small and not always consistent.

OXIDES OF NITROGEN

(1) Emissions of NO_x increased sharply with increasing combustor-inlet temperature.

(2) In most cases emissions of NO_x increased somewhat with increases in fuel-air ratio.

(3) Emissions of NO_x increased with increasing combustor-inlet pressure; the effect was most noticeable at the highest combustor-inlet temperature.

(4) Emissions of NO_x decreased slightly with increasing reference velocity.

(5) Differences in NO_x emissions obtained with Jet A and with Diesel fuel were small.

(6) For both fuels emissions of NO_x were correlated by the expression $e^{2\theta} \delta^{0.5} f^{0.5} M_R^{-1}$.

EXHAUST SMOKE

(1) Smoke numbers increased greatly with increases in combustor-inlet pressure and in most cases with increases in fuel-air ratio.

(2) The effects of temperature on smoke number were not always consistent; however, the lowest smoke numbers were generally obtained at the highest combustor-inlet temperature.

(3) In most cases smoke numbers decreased somewhat with increases in reference velocity.

(4) Smoke numbers obtained with the Diesel fuel were generally substantially higher than those obtained with Jet A.

MAXIMUM LINER TEMPERATURES

(1) Maximum liner temperatures increased greatly with increasing combustor-inlet temperature and with increases in fuel-air ratio.

(2) Changes in combustor-inlet pressure generally produced only moderate changes in maximum liner temperatures; the trends were not consistent.

(3) Increases in reference velocity produced small decreases in maximum liner temperatures. The effects were most pronounced at the high combustor-inlet temperatures.

(4) Maximum liner temperatures obtained with the Diesel fuel were generally higher than those obtained with Jet A.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The results of this investigation have provided further confirmation that the main impact of broadening of aviation jet fuel specifications on combustor performance would be the effects on smoke formation and on liner temperatures. The increases in both of these parameters resulting from the use of Diesel fuel instead of Jet A were considered to be significant.

Although, at certain conditions, the use of Diesel fuel might have adversely affected other performance parameters such as combustion efficiency, emissions or pattern factors, the overall effect was not large. However, if combustor modifications were to be made to overcome the adverse effects of the use of broadened-specification fuel on liner temperatures and on smoke, such as leaning out the primary combustion zone or the use of increased amounts of cooling air, the effect on the other performance parameters, such as emissions of CO or pattern factor, might no longer be insignificant. Future efforts should be directed toward determining the total impact that such modifications might have on combustor performance.

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TABLE I. - AIR FLOW RATES (kg/s) REQUIRED TO
MEET TEST CONDITIONS

Temperature, K	Reference velocity, m/s								
	15.24			22.86			30.48		
	Pressure, N/cm ²								
	34.5	104.0	172.3	34.5	104.0	172.3	34.5	104.0	172.3
311	2.66	7.99		4.00					
394	2.10	6.30		3.15	9.45		4.20		
533	1.55	4.66	7.90	2.33	6.99		3.10	9.32	
700	1.18	3.55	5.91	1.78	5.33		2.37	7.10	

TABLE II. - FUEL ANALYSES

Specifications	Jet A	Diesel	ERBS
A. S. T. M. distillation, °C			
Initial boiling point	138	177	Report
Percent evaporated			
10	178	214	204, max.
50	206	254	Report
90	244	309	260, max.
Final boiling point	258	324	Report
Flash point, °C	67	93	-----
Specific gravity at 15.5° C	0.8124	0.8756	Report
Freeze point, °C	-47	-32	-29
Viscosity at -23° C, m ² /sx10 ⁶	7.2	19.5	12, max.
Surface tension, N/cm ^x 10 ⁵	29.4	32.4	-----
Net heat of combustion, cal/g	10,350	10,179	Report
Thermal stability:			
JFTOT, break point temperature, °C (TDR, 13; and ΔP, 25 mm)			
Hydrogen, percent by weight	13.9	12.4	12.8
Aromatics, percent by volume	17.2	38.0	Report
Sulfur, total - percent by weight	0.020	0.197	0.3, max.
Naphthalenes, percent by volume			
Smoke point	21	10	-----
Luminometer number	40.0	13.0	

TABLE III. - COMBUSTOR PERFORMANCE DATA

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAF smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
1	307	34.5	15 1	2 67	0 0096	336	---	657	93 7	89 4	5 31	10 3	0 121	554	380	46 8	88 7	1 1	----	Jet A
2	307	34.6	15 0	2 67	0096	334	---	657	93 6	89 6	5 22		121	555	381	49.4	88 3	----	2 4	"
3	306	34.6	14 9	2 66	0140	330	---	814	95 2	91 8	5 84	15 0	150	678	398	34 1	78 5	1 2	----	"
4	306	34.8	14 8	2 66	0145	322	---	827	95 4	91 1	5 84		169	683	399	31 3	75 5	----	2 4	"
5	307	34.5	15 1	2 67	0208	322	15	1059	97 8	95 2	6 86	4 7	197	766	420	8 5	63 9	1 5	----	"
6	307	34.4	15 1	2 67	0207	309	15	1054	97 8	94 8	6.96		198	763	419	8 9	65 3	----	2 5	"
7	306	34 8	15 1	2 71	0252	305	30	1204	98.7	96 1	7 69	4 1	240	814	421	3 3	49 4	1 6	----	"
8	307	34.7	15 3	2 72	0248	308	29	1188	98 6	95 4	7 83		241	803	421	3 7	51 7	----	2 4	"
9	312	34 3	15 1	2 61	0107	251	---	689	94 2	88 5	5 15	42 6	143	579	400	38 2	90 5	1 0	----	Diesel
10	310	34 3	15 0	2 62	0106	251	---	683	94.1	88 0	5 41		144	575	397	39.8	91 0	----	2 1	"
11	309	34 7	14 8	2 62	0156	241	6	864	96 6	91 8	5 87	34 3	213	686	424	20 7	66 0	1 1	----	"
12	308	34 5	14 8	2 62	0156	241	6	862	96 7	91 6	5 86		216	684	423	19.3	66 4	----	2 5	"
13	311	34 6	14 9	2 62	0227	243	31	1094	97.8	93.0	6 94	29 4	273	763	447	10 6	56 2	1 4	----	"
14	311	34 5	15 1	2 64	0225	244	31	1091	98.0	93 4	6 93		271	762	446	8 7	57 3	----	2 6	"
15	312	34 6	14 9	2 62	0280	263	51	1261	98 7	94 0	7.55	27.0	176	884	459	4.9	39.8	1 9	----	"
16	312	34 7	14 9	2 61	0281	264	51	1259	98 8	93 5	7 70		176	885	457	3 9	40.1	----	2 7	"
17	396	34 8	15 1	2 09	0077	173	---	675	95 2	89 0	3 92	16 5	135	567	470	34 0	70 5	1 3	----	Jet A
18	396	34 8	15 1	2 09	0077	174	---	676	95 3	90 2	3 80		136	567	470	33 5	71 2	----	3 3	"
19	395	34.8	15 1	2 10	0122	252	---	842	97 3	93 6	4 14	15 0	148	709	503	15 4	55 4	1 7	----	"
20	395	34 8	15 1	2 09	0121	252	---	840	97 4	93 8	4 05		142	709	503	14.4	54 7	----	3 6	"
21	395	34 8	15 0	2 09	0183	322	1	1050	98 8	94.4	4 60	10 3	172	869	525	3.7	39 1	1 6	----	"
22	396	34 9	15 2	2 11	0181	296	2	1052	98 8	95.9	4 71		185	863	528	3 4	39 9	----	4 1	"
23	395	34 9	15 2	2 12	0233	276	11	1223	----	96 6	5 11	7 6	193	956	535	0 6	27 6	----	3 6	"
24	395	34 7	15 2	2 11	0236	275	11	1219	99 4	95 3	5 31		183	950	534	0 6	26 2	2 2	----	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III - CONTINUED.

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, ΔP/P, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel	
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *		
25	394	34.7	15.1	2.10	0.0085	191	---	699	94.9	90.9	3.71	37.7	0.125	592	489	39.6	72.5	2.1	---	3.3	Diesel
26	393	34.5	15.0	2.08	.0086	191	---	700	94.8	90.3	3.85		.125	590	487	40.2	72.3	---	---	3.3	"
27	394	34.5	15.1	2.08	.0133	196	---	871	97.6	93.2	4.11	32.3	.131	727	526	14.7	49.9	2.9	---	---	"
28	394	34.3	15.1	2.08	.0133	197	---	872	97.6	93.3	4.02		.129	733	525	14.4	51.0	---	---	3.9	"
29	394	34.5	15.1	2.09	.0199	190	10	1087	99.0	94.1	4.80	31.7	.182	870	569	2.6	36.0	3.8	---	---	"
30	393	34.2	15.0	2.06	.0201	191	10	1087	99.0	93.6	4.61		.184	873	568	2.3	33.2	---	---	3.9	"
31	392	34.3	15.0	2.06	.0261	194	27	1264	99.5	93.2	5.20	39.3	.228	994	596	.5	20.7	3.1	---	---	"
32	393	34.5	15.1	2.09	.0257	195	26	1259	99.5	94.2	5.12		.222	986	596	.4	20.6	---	---	3.8	"
33	534	34.9	15.2	1.57	.0043	28	---	684	98.2	83.4	2.74	6.6	.163	620	582	10.7	36.9	2.0	---	---	Jet A
34	533	35.0	15.2	1.57	.0043	28	---	684	98.2	83.6	2.64		.165	618	582	10.8	39.6	2.0	---	---	"
35	533	34.9	15.3	1.58	.0042	28	---	684	98.2	86.3	2.71		.161	619	582	10.9	39.4	---	---	5.3	"
36	534	34.8	15.2	1.56	.0090	144	---	867	99.0	95.2	2.90		.139	747	650	4.6	28.9	3.1	---	---	"
37	533	34.8	15.0	1.55	.0089	129	---	855	98.9	93.2	2.88		.144	739	647	5.1	29.7	---	---	5.9	"
38	534	34.8	15.1	1.55	.0088	129	---	851	98.9	93.0	2.97	11.6	.145	737	646	5.1	29.8	2.9	---	---	"
39	535	34.6	15.4	1.57	.0087	129	---	849	98.8	92.9	2.84		.147	733	643	5.3	30.6	---	---	5.9	"
40	534	34.9	15.0	1.55	.0149	131	---	1063	99.7	95.3	3.29	13.3	.134	894	711	0.6	12.4	6.0	---	---	"
41	534	34.8	15.0	1.54	.0151	142	---	1066	99.7	94.8	3.07		.141	897	710	0.5	11.9	---	---	7.2	"
42	535	34.6	15.1	1.54	.0200	114	2	1219	99.8	94.4	3.31	15.1	.150	1006	747	0.1	7.3	6.0	---	---	"
43	535	34.8	14.9	1.53	.0201	116	3	1227	99.8	95.1	3.21		.141	1011	752	0.1	7.1	---	---	6.9	"
44	530	34.7	14.9	1.54	.0043	24	---	683	97.7	84.2	2.47	24.3	.146	626	592	15.2	41.5	2.5	---	---	Diesel
45	530	34.8	15.2	1.58	.0042	24	---	682	97.6	86.0	2.46		.149	626	591	16.6	43.2	---	---	5.4	"
46	531	34.8	15.0	1.55	.0097	139	---	877	98.7	93.9	2.54	32.0	.117	783	678	6.2	33.9	3.9	---	---	"
47	534	34.7	15.2	1.55	.0097	140	---	878	98.7	93.5	2.74		.118	778	678	6.1	34.2	---	---	6.5	"
48	532	34.6	15.2	1.56	.0164	272	---	1102	99.7	95.1	2.88	28.0	.126	932	748	0.4	12.7	12.7	---	---	"
49	532	34.7	15.2	1.56	.0172	271	---	1128	99.7	95.4	3.02		.116	947	788	0.3	12.8	---	---	8.1	"

* expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III - CONTINUED.

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, ΔP/P, percent	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
50	534	34.7	15.2	1.56	0.0218	244	2	1264	99.8	94.5	2.91	38.2	0.128	1042	788	0.1	6.9	6.9	----	Diesel
51	534	34.6	15.3	1.56	0.0220	246	2	1266	99.9	94.2	3.11		130	1043	787	1	6.3	----	7.1	"
52	702	34.3	15.2	1.17	.0042	9	---	818	99.4	66.0	1.87		145	775	740	4.0	7.4	9.0	----	Jet A
53	700	34.9	15.2	1.19	0.041	10	---	820	99.6	68.8	1.84	8.0	149	775	740	1.6	10.5	9.1	----	"
54	700	34.7	14.9	1.17	.0042	9	---	818	99.5	67.8	1.84		148	768	739	1.5	12.5	----	10.0	"
55	702	34.9	15.1	1.19	0.101	87	---	1022	99.8	86.3	1.99	2.2	120	975	846	6	6.7	13.4	----	"
56	702	34.4	15.3	1.18	0.101	87	---	1021	99.8	85.7	2.13		117	968	842	6	6.3	----	14.2	"
57	701	34.7	15.0	1.17	0.157	242	---	1219	99.9	92.6	2.05	4.7	116	1115	949	3	3.0	16.7	----	"
58	702	34.8	15.1	1.18	0.156	239	---	1219	99.9	92.7	2.19		114	1110	946	.3	3.5	----	17.1	"
59	701	34.9	14.9	1.17	0.172	261	---	1254	99.9	92.0	2.11	22.8	100	1290	1025	.1	3.0	14.3	----	Diesel
60	701	35.0	15.0	1.18	.0170	261	---	1258	99.9	93.8	1.99		099	1293	1029	1	3.1	----	15.1	"
61	701	34.5	15.0	1.17	.0111	116	---	1090	99.8	97.1	1.95	11.0	103	1108	928	2	7.7	14.6	----	"
62	702	34.3	15.2	1.17	0.111	116	---	1091	99.8	97.6	2.01		104	1112	930	.2	7.9	----	16.7	"
63	702	34.6	14.9	1.16	0.046	16	---	857	99.5	80.3	1.75	8.0	148	839	780	1.5	17.3	8.9	----	"
64	701	34.5	14.8	1.15	0.046	16	---	858	99.5	80.8	1.80		142	839	780	1.3	17.6	----	11.6	"
65	316	103.8	15.3	7.91	0.098	157	56	680	96.1	91.4	5.27	36.4	148	556	387	27.1	51.6	7.6	----	Jet A
66	316	103.4	15.3	7.87	0.098	155	56	678	96.2	90.4	5.28		173	552	385	26.5	51.4	----	2.8	"
67	316	103.3	15.3	7.90	0.098	156	56	682	96.3	91.5	5.32		153	551	385	25.0	50.1	2.5	----	"
68	315	103.3	15.3	7.88	0.099	155	56	680	96.3	91.0	5.23		163	553	384	24.6	50.8	----	2.9	"
69	316	103.8	15.3	7.91	0.144	213	139	854	98.6	94.7	5.85	45.4	137	701	410	7.1	31.8	----	3.3	"
70	316	103.7	15.3	7.93	.0144	212	139	855	98.6	95.1	5.89		138	694	410	6.5	31.5	2.9	----	"
71	317	103.6	15.3	7.88	.0210	305	---	1084	99.4	96.2	6.82	57.2	162	777	430	1.1	22.8	3.3	----	"
72	317	103.2	15.3	7.83	0.209	297	---	1076	99.4	95.9	6.97		179	779	430	1.0	22.9	----	3.4	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONTINUED.

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel		
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *			
73	312	103.8	15.1	7.93	0.0104	244	53	688	96.2	90.4	5.17	34.3	0.150	552	399	24.1	56.6	2.5	----	----	Diesel	
74	313	103.7	15.1	7.88	0.0105	243	53	686	96.1	89.4	5.33		.150	553	399	24.2	57.2	----	----	2.8	----	"
75	314	103.3	15.1	7.85	.0157	222	152	874	97.8	92.4	5.80	41.9	.168	686	434	13.8	33.4	3.3	----	----	----	"
76	314	103.6	15.1	7.84	.0158	225	152	877	98.1	92.4	5.81		.158	691	434	11.0	32.7	----	----	3.5	----	"
77	315	103.2	15.2	7.82	.0225	431	---	1114	99.3	95.5	6.61	79.2	.242	782	463	1.7	24.3	3.7	----	----	----	"
78	316	103.5	15.3	7.88	0.0226	435	---	1092	99.3	92.7	6.83		.244	773	458	1.4	23.6	----	----	3.7	----	"
79	395	102.4	15.4	6.31	0.0076	164	9	679	98.3	92.8	3.97	34.3	.167	558	472	9.3	35.4	2.7	----	----	----	Jet A
80	394	103.6	15.3	6.32	0.0075	163	9	678	98.2	93.1	3.86		.145	555	471	9.7	36.6	----	----	4.2	----	"
81	394	103.4	15.3	6.32	0.0121	151	52	844	99.1	94.8	4.24	51.3	.143	681	514	3.3	25.4	4.0	----	----	----	"
82	393	103.0	15.2	6.26	0.0122	151	52	843	99.1	94.0	4.32		.133	683	513	3.2	24.6	----	----	4.9	----	"
83	394	102.8	15.4	6.33	0.0184	148	153	1062	99.5	96.1	4.80	64.5	.155	830	557	.8	17.2	3.8	----	----	----	"
84	394	102.9	15.5	6.38	0.0183	148	152	1063	99.5	96.6	4.96		.165	827	556	7	16.4	----	----	4.9	----	"
85	394	102.9	15.4	6.33	0.0234	201	---	1229	99.7	97.2	5.51	72.3	.184	924	581	2	11.8	4.2	----	----	----	"
86	394	102.8	15.3	6.27	.0236	201	---	1228	99.7	96.3	5.34		.154	926	581	2	11.5	----	----	4.8	----	"
87	394	103.1	15.2	6.29	0.0083	222	9	692	98.1	90.5	3.97	52.6	.156	584	490	10.4	32.7	2.3	----	----	----	Diesel
88	394	102.7	15.4	6.34	0.0082	222	9	691	98.1	91.2	3.95		.151	581	487	10.6	33.0	----	----	4.5	----	"
89	394	103.1	15.3	6.32	0.0128	194	51	853	99.2	93.2	4.34	63.1	.130	682	530	3.3	17.3	4.1	----	----	----	"
90	394	102.7	15.5	6.37	0.0126	197	49	847	99.4	93.3	4.22		.129	681	528	2.3	15.5	----	----	5.6	----	"
91	394	103.2	15.3	6.30	0.0196	194	154	1074	99.7	93.5	4.76	79.3	.153	843	584	7	11.1	5.3	----	----	----	"
92	394	103.4	15.3	6.34	0.0195	195	155	1076	99.7	94.2	4.71		.173	837	581	5	10.5	----	----	6.0	----	"
93	394	102.8	15.4	6.35	0.0254	224	---	1270	99.8	96.2	5.42	88.2	.153	938	617	2	8.0	5.6	----	----	----	"
94	394	103.2	15.3	6.33	0.0255	226	---	1280	99.8	96.6	5.53		.177	957	618	2	8.1	----	----	5.7	----	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONTINUED

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, ΔP/P, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
95	537	103.5	15.5	4.73	0.0042	274	---	695	99.8	90.0	2.68	14.6	0.144	646	588	1.3	5.1	5.4	----	Jet A
96	534	103.7	15.5	4.74	0.0042	272	---	694	99.7	90.8	2.59		147	645	586	1.3	7.0	----	8.2	"
97	533	103.2	15.4	4.69	0.0086	264	---	852	99.9	96.0	2.71	36.6	121	829	658	0.3	3.6	7.8	----	"
98	533	104.3	15.3	4.71	0.0085	263	---	851	99.9	96.1	2.73		123	829	658	3	3.3	----	9.9	"
99	531	103.7	15.2	4.69	0.0150	258	33	1072	99.9	96.9	2.91	55.3	144	894	729	1	3.3	9.5	----	"
100	532	103.8	15.2	4.68	0.0150	261	33	1073	99.9	96.8	2.93		126	896	730	1	3.0	----	11.5	"
101	533	103.1	15.4	4.70	.0201	220	79	1243	99.9	97.5	3.39	66.7	200	1025	762	1	2.7	8.5	----	"
102	533	102.8	15.3	4.65	.0203	221	79	1245	99.9	96.8	3.29		204	1023	762	.1	3.1	----	9.4	"
103	534	103.5	15.2	4.63	.0046	272	---	707	99.7	88.9	2.68	30.4	142	648	603	1.7	8.1	6.0	----	Diesel
104	535	103.3	15.2	4.62	.0046	271	---	708	99.7	89.0	2.46		143	649	604	1.7	8.3	----	8.7	"
105	534	103.1	15.3	4.65	0.0094	223	7	873	99.8	94.8	2.85	49.0	136	820	669	8	7.8	8.0	----	"
106	535	103.6	15.2	4.64	0.0094	223	7	873	99.8	94.7	2.85		140	820	670	8	6.5	----	10.3	"
107	536	103.4	15.2	4.64	.0159	215	54	1086	99.9	94.9	3.00	64.6	115	964	743	2	4.9	10.4	----	"
108	535	103.4	15.2	4.65	0.0159	215	55	1087	99.9	95.3	2.98		111	968	745	2	5.2	----	11.2	"
109	534	103.7	15.2	4.64	0.0215	207	92	1264	99.9	95.6	3.17	73.1	.108	1071	781	1	3.3	9.7	----	"
110	534	103.3	15.2	4.63	0.0216	208	92	1263	99.9	95.0	3.27		120	1074	784	1	3.1	----	10.4	"
111	701	103.4	15.1	3.51	0.044	163	---	856	99.7	84.8	1.71	18.3	.151	836	772	1.3	8.4	13.5	----	Jet A
112	701	104.5	15.0	3.54	0.043	161	---	856	99.7	85.0	1.77		.157	835	772	1.2	7.7	----	17.8	"
113	702	103.6	15.2	3.54	0.107	151	4	1076	99.9	95.5	1.98	21.4	119	1108	900	1	4.5	22.9	----	"
114	702	103.6	15.1	3.52	0.107	152	4	1076	99.9	95.1	1.91		122	1105	900	1	4.3	----	25.9	"
115	703	104.1	15.1	3.52	.0158	148	19	1237	99.9	95.0	2.04	24.9	167	1130	970	1	4.3	25.4	----	"
116	703	102.9	15.4	3.55	.0156	148	19	1237	99.9	95.8	2.13		151	1128	971	1	4.4	----	29.8	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III - CONTINUED

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
117	700	103.8	15.3	3.58	0.0048	195	---	865	99.7	82.2	1.94	11.9	0.167	855	789	1.8	6.6	12.8	----	Diesel
118	701	103.5	15.4	3.59	0.0048	194	---	865	99.7	81.9	1.94		164	855	789	1.8	5.8	----	17.4	"
119	704	103.7	15.4	3.58	0.0114	195	4	1083	99.9	92.7	2.03	33.0	130	1093	890	3	4.6	24.5	----	"
120	701	103.5	15.3	3.57	0.0114	201	4	1083	99.9	93.1	1.96		130	1094	889	.3	4.9	----	27.5	"
121	702	103.2	15.4	3.57	0.0169	203	23	1252	99.9	93.1	2.17	46.7	084	1214	957	1	3.1	26.5	----	"
122	701	103.6	15.4	3.58	0.0169	203	23	1253	99.9	93.3	2.08		087	1213	957	1	3.3	----	28.8	"
123	534	172.6	15.5	7.90	0.042	104	1	678	99.6	82.3	2.67	33.1	.228	593	570	1.6	8.9	7.2	----	Jet A
124	534	171.3	15.6	7.91	0.041	104	1	678	99.7	82.8	2.68		236	592	569	1.6	8.3	----	8.1	"
125	533	172.0	15.5	7.89	0.086	85	45	829	99.9	89.1	2.89	43.3	199	728	611	5	2.9	10.2	----	"
126	534	172.3	15.5	7.88	0.085	86	44	830	99.9	89.6	2.77		200	727	610	.5	2.6	----	10.8	"
127	534	172.1	15.4	7.83	0.150	90	165	1038	99.9	90.3	2.98	61.3	131	833	660	3	4.0	10.7	----	"
128	534	171.1	15.6	7.88	.0149	90	167	1037	99.9	90.7	3.17		138	831	659	.3	4.3	----	11.8	"
129	532	170.7	15.7	7.96	0.198	377	---	1204	99.9	93.6	3.45	77.6	.141	871	676	2	4.5	10.7	----	"
130	532	172.2	15.5	7.90	0.199	377	---	1205	99.9	93.3	3.32		142	869	676	2	4.2	----	11.0	"
131	533	172.0	15.6	7.95	0.206	380	---	1206	99.9	91.8	3.35	82.7	151	869	686	.1	4.5	11.7	----	Diesel
132	533	171.7	15.5	7.88	0.208	379	---	1206	99.9	91.0	3.34		150	869	686	1	3.8	----	12.0	"
133	532	172.0	15.5	7.92	0.161	184	169	1051	99.7	88.3	3.09	73.8	173	856	666	2.1	5.4	11.1	----	"
134	531	172.0	15.5	7.92	0.161	182	168	1056	99.7	89.3	3.14		181	857	667	1.3	5.2	----	12.4	"
135	533	172.4	15.4	7.86	0.093	91	50	846	99.7	88.3	2.69	57.5	170	769	620	1.7	6.2	10.2	----	"
136	533	172.8	15.3	7.82	.0094	91	50	846	99.7	87.9	2.83		188	771	621	1.8	4.9	----	11.0	"
137	534	172.4	15.4	7.84	0.046	91	3	689	99.2	81.1	2.60	43.2	200	629	578	4.4	14.3	7.5	----	"
138	534	171.6	15.6	7.90	0.045	91	3	685	99.2	80.7	2.66		225	626	577	3.9	15.9	----	8.1	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel.

TABLE III. - CONTINUED

Run	Combustor inlet		Refer- ence veloc- ity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temper- ature, K	Combustion effi- ciency, percent		Combustor total pres- sure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maxi- mum liner temper- ature, K	Average liner tem- perature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Tem- per- ature, K	Pres- sure, N/cm ²				Pri- mary	Second- ary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydro- carbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
139	700	170.9	15.2	5.86	0.0044	144	---	839	99.7	75.8	1.91	15.8	0.288	816	775	2.3	3.5	19.8	----	Jet A
140	700	171.5	15.4	5.93	0.043	141	---	837	99.7	76.3	1.81		292	815	773	1.8	3.8	----	20.4	"
141	699	171.8	15.2	5.90	0.104	97	30	1034	99.8	87.8	2.02	25.5	273	1034	880	1.2	3.6	27.5	----	"
142	699	169.6	15.4	5.90	0.105	100	30	1037	99.9	88.0	2.08		283	1034	879	5	2.7	----	27.8	"
143	698	172.3	15.1	5.89	0.154	102	84	1191	99.9	89.4	2.21	29.9	230	1125	946	6	2.2	32.2	----	"
144	699	171.7	15.1	5.85	0.156	103	85	1195	99.9	89.4	2.03		219	1136	947	3	2.1	----	32.8	"
145	698	172.0	15.2	5.91	0.167	104	90	1208	99.9	87.5	2.21	37.4	248	1172	981	3	1.8	32.9	----	Diesel
146	696	172.2	15.1	5.88	0.167	112	91	1204	99.9	87.1	2.01		234	1125	953	2	2.2	----	33.0	"
147	696	171.7	15.1	5.87	0.112	105	31	1042	99.8	85.9	2.01	28.8	.275	1085	907	5	6.4	25.8	----	"
148	699	171.4	15.0	5.81	0.012	104	30	1044	99.8	85.5	2.02		307	1075	911	5	6.0	----	28.5	"
149	697	172.2	15.0	5.85	0.048	105	---	845	99.6	74.3	1.80	18.7	280	851	782	1.8	10.1	18.3	----	"
150	697	172.5	15.0	5.86	0.049	104	---	847	99.7	74.0	1.77		296	849	785	1.4	6.1	----	18.9	"
151	310	34.1	22.4	3.87	0.098	225	2	646	89.5	84.4	12.29	9.0	176	533	364	74.7	127.7	1.6	----	Jet A
152	310	34.1	22.5	3.89	0.097	226	2	641	89.0	83.9	12.45		178	528	363	78.3	129.7	----	1.6	"
153	309	34.0	22.6	3.92	0.145	205	21	822	94.2	89.5	14.47	4.7	200	643	382	33.2	101.1	1.8	----	"
154	309	33.8	22.6	3.89	0.146	205	21	826	94.3	89.7	14.28		200	645	383	32.8	101.9	----	1.9	"
155	310	34.3	22.3	3.88	0.212	209	61	1046	96.1	91.6	16.07	11.7	.204	752	395	14.3	104.0	1.9	----	"
156	311	34.0	22.6	3.90	0.210	212	89	1046	96.2	92.2	16.72		213	758	397	13.5	102.9	----	2.1	"
157	310	33.8	22.7	3.90	0.268	205	115	1213	96.8	91.6	19.60	13.3	264	769	394	9.3	99.3	1.8	----	"
158	310	33.9	22.7	3.91	0.264	207	111	1203	96.7	91.8	19.47		299	772	394	9.6	102.6	----	1.8	"
159	310	33.3	23.0	3.90	0.107	235	3	651	89.2	80.4	13.36	28.2	215	544	364	71.6	133.3	1.6	----	Diesel
160	309	33.7	22.7	3.90	0.106	237	3	651	88.5	80.4	12.91		160	540	363	77.0	136.4	----	1.6	"
161	311	34.3	22.8	3.96	0.155	231	22	826	92.9	86.1	14.61	24.1	175	668	386	41.2	112.9	1.8	----	"
162	312	33.7	23.1	3.94	0.166	232	22	830	93.2	86.2	14.96		170	667	385	39.0	114.9	----	1.9	"
163	311	34.1	22.6	3.90	0.224	229	63	1046	95.0	88.4	16.77	26.1	191	722	392	21.9	110.2	2.1	----	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONTINUED

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
164	311	34.0	22.8	3.93	0.0221	230	63	1045	95.0	89.1	17.01		0.184	721	391	21.1	110.2	----	2.2	Diesel
165	310	34.1	22.5	3.92	.0281	227	114	1213	96.6	89.1	18.42		.191	707	387	12.7	91.6	2.3	----	"
166	310	33.9	22.8	3.94	.0280	228	115	1207	96.5	88.7	19.48		193	701	386	13.6	91.1	----	2.3	"
167	394	34.1	23.0	3.13	.0231	178	53	1210	99.1	95.9	11.96	2.1	179	----	----	9	35.6	2.3	----	Jet A
168	393	34.1	23.0	3.14	.0231	179	53	1210	99.1	96.1	12.03		175	----	----	9	36.1	----	2.7	"
169	394	34.2	23.0	3.15	.0180	193	27	1052	98.4	96.6	11.17	5.4	.135	----	----	3.8	50.1	1.9	----	"
170	394	34.1	22.9	3.12	.0180	194	26	1047	98.4	95.9	11.14		.132	----	----	4.1	50.5	----	2.8	"
171	395	34.0	23.1	3.15	.0120	214	5	842	96.8	94.7	9.54	6.0	123	----	----	17.0	64.5	1.5	----	"
172	395	33.9	23.2	3.14	.0119	214	5	835	96.6	94.0	9.81		168	----	----	18.0	67.4	----	2.4	"
173	394	34.0	23.1	3.15	0076	230	---	668	93.1	89.4	8.59	7.8	270	----	----	50.2	105.2	1.5	----	"
174	393	33.9	23.2	3.15	0075	230	---	664	92.3	89.1	8.83		235	----	----	52.2	105.9	----	2.2	"
175	393	34.5	22.6	3.13	0084	212	---	690	92.6	89.1	8.45	34.5	235	----	----	46.5	102.8	2.2	----	Diesel
176	393	34.2	22.6	3.11	0084	214	---	687	92.4	88.1	8.66		261	----	----	48.4	105.0	----	2.4	"
177	392	34.4	22.7	3.13	.0132	198	7	860	96.7	91.9	9.33	26.4	171	----	----	16.8	65.1	2.6	----	"
178	393	34.3	22.8	3.14	0131	197	7	862	96.7	93.1	9.40		147	----	----	16.8	65.8	----	2.8	"
179	393	34.0	22.9	3.12	0200	175	34	1088	98.2	94.0	10.98	26.4	126	----	----	4.2	54.9	2.9	----	"
180	393	34.1	22.7	3.11	0200	175	33	1083	98.3	93.5	11.08		.134	----	----	3.8	54.8	----	3.1	"
181	397	34.2	23.0	3.13	0254	168	63	1250	99.1	93.8	12.15	17.9	167	----	----	.9	32.5	3.1	----	"
182	398	34.4	23.1	3.15	0255	172	64	1259	99.2	94.2	12.20		171	----	----	.7	30.9	----	3.3	"
183	532	34.0	23.0	2.32	.0042	62	---	683	97.0	86.6	5.77	9.8	228	----	----	17.0	58.3	2.9	----	Jet A
184	534	34.1	23.1	2.32	0041	62	---	685	97.0	86.6	5.61		221	----	----	16.8	60.1	----	4.2	"
185	533	34.2	22.9	2.32	0086	251	---	855	99.1	96.3	5.98	7.1	261	----	----	2.9	23.8	3.7	----	"
186	533	34.2	22.7	2.30	0086	252	---	852	99.1	95.2	5.94		243	----	----	3.2	24.0	----	4.9	"
187	534	34.1	23.0	2.32	0146	233	1	1072	99.7	98.4	6.52	2.4	.247	----	----	5	12.5	4.4	----	"
188	534	33.7	23.3	2.32	0146	234	1	1071	99.7	98.2	6.83		.257	----	----	5	12.6	----	5.5	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONTINUED.

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
189	534	34.3	22.9	2.32	0.0196	218	10	1234	99.8	98.6	7.04	5.2	0.187	----	----	0.1	8.9	5.2	----	Jet A
190	533	34.1	23.0	2.32	0.0194	219	10	1226	99.8	98.1	7.11		198	----	----	1	9.3	----	5.7	"
191	535	34.5	23.0	2.33	0.0215	191	17	1276	99.8	97.1	7.10	31.4	182	----	----	2	7.3	5.9	----	Diesel
192	534	34.4	22.9	2.33	0.0214	191	17	1270	99.8	96.8	7.25		155	----	----	1	8.0	----	6.3	"
193	534	34.3	23.0	2.33	0.0161	203	5	1105	99.7	96.9	6.77	23.4	187	----	----	.2	10.5	5.4	----	"
194	534	34.4	22.9	2.33	.0161	204	4	1106	99.7	97.6	6.54		215	----	----	.2	10.9	----	6.1	"
195	534	34.5	22.8	2.32	.0097	220	---	893	99.2	97.3	5.99	26.6	245	----	----	2.5	25.4	4.0	----	"
196	534	34.0	23.1	2.32	.0094	220	---	883	99.1	97.7	6.08		238	----	----	2.7	25.8	----	5.3	"
197	535	34.1	22.9	2.30	.0048	81	---	713	97.3	88.5	5.67	22.2	232	----	----	14.1	59.7	3.0	----	"
198	535	34.5	22.7	2.31	.0048	81	---	690	97.2	89.2	5.60		234	----	----	14.3	59.4	----	4.8	"
199	701	34.4	23.2	1.80	0.057	77	---	907	99.9	96.1	4.44	1.3	176	----	----	5	3.9	9.6	----	Jet A
200	700	34.3	23.3	1.80	0.057	77	---	906	99.8	96.2	4.24		198	----	----	5	5.5	----	10.2	"
201	699	34.1	23.1	1.78	0.108	283	---	1080	99.9	96.6	4.57	2.8	186	----	----	2	1.7	11.1	----	"
202	700	34.0	23.5	1.80	.0106	282	---	1081	99.9	98.0	4.59		178	----	----	.2	3.0	----	12.0	"
203	702	33.9	23.8	1.81	0.171	327	---	1298	99.9	98.5	5.05	5.3	190	----	----	2	2.0	11.9	----	"
204	701	33.9	23.6	1.80	0.170	328	---	1294	99.9	98.4	4.84		.217	----	----	.1	2.3	----	12.3	"
205	700	34.3	23.9	1.84	0.187	170	4	1336	99.9	98.5	5.01	21.6	149	----	----	.1	2.5	11.3	----	Diesel
206	698	34.1	23.8	1.84	.0186	172	4	1332	99.9	98.4	4.90		169	----	----	.1	2.4	----	11.8	"
207	701	34.0	23.9	1.83	.0112	188	---	1102	99.9	99.2	4.75	14.3	193	----	----	.1	2.1	11.3	----	"
208	701	34.1	23.9	1.83	0.115	189	---	1109	99.9	99.0	4.88		179	----	----	1	1.8	----	11.3	"
209	700	34.4	23.7	1.84	0.063	96	---	938	99.8	101.4	4.44	7.8	183	----	----	2	6.3	9.6	----	"
210	700	34.2	23.9	1.84	.0063	96	---	937	99.9	100.9	4.62		184	----	----	2	5.3	----	10.3	"
211	394	102.7	22.9	9.43	.0076	159	42	663	95.4	87.5	8.64	12.7	176	491	430	30.8	59.8	2.8	----	Jet A
212	393	103.3	22.7	9.41	.0076	157	42	662	95.4	87.4	8.46		166	494	430	30.9	62.7	----	3.1	"
213	393	103.4	22.6	9.35	0.122	144	147	827	98.7	90.3	9.75	21.8	.114	584	453	6.4	28.2	2.9	----	"

* expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONTINUED

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, ΔP/P, percent	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
214	393	103.5	22.7	9.42	0.0122	145	147	832	98.8	91.7	9.50					6.1	26.5	---	3.9	Jet A
215	394	103.5	23.0	9.51	0.0182	438	---	1032	99.3	92.8	11.09	36.2	.148	683	469	1.9	21.7	3.3	---	"
216	393	103.7	22.9	9.50	0.0181	435	---	1031	99.2	92.8	11.04		.158	682	469	2.1	23.6	---	4.0	"
217	391	103.1	22.9	9.50	0.0080	266	37	667	96.4	86.6	8.80	33.0	.153	502	434	22.5	58.8	2.6	---	Diesel
218	390	103.9	22.5	9.46	0.0081	265	38	666	96.3	85.8	8.53		.154	503	434	22.8	60.9	---	3.3	"
219	392	102.3	23.0	9.46	0.0132	251	148	846	98.8	89.8	9.83	52.5	.140	595	469	5.0	25.8	3.9	---	"
220	392	103.4	22.7	9.46	0.0132	253	149	848	99.0	89.9	9.71		.129	591	469	3.8	24.3	---	4.4	"
221	532	103.8	22.5	6.92	0.0203	219	226	1202	99.8	91.4	7.18	59.6	.168	851	658	.1	5.6	8.1	---	Jet A
222	533	103.8	22.6	6.95	0.0202	219	225	1201	99.9	91.5	7.07		.162	848	659	1	5.1	---	8.0	"
223	533	103.0	22.9	6.96	0.0148	242	107	1043	99.9	92.3	6.58	44.4	.139	770	638	.2	5.3	8.4	---	"
224	534	102.7	23.0	6.97	.0147	241	106	1040	99.9	92.1	6.88		.165	768	637	2	5.9	---	8.6	"
225	534	103.0	22.8	6.91	0.0088	222	24	843	99.8	90.7	6.07	28.8	.166	672	597	6	8.0	7.5	---	"
226	534	102.7	22.9	6.94	0.0089	221	25	841	99.8	89.7	6.10		.184	673	597	6	8.2	---	7.8	"
227	534	103.0	23.0	6.98	0.042	134	---	680	99.0	83.4	5.72	16.4	.203	588	558	4.8	26.7	5.4	---	"
228	534	102.9	22.9	6.95	0.042	133	---	678	99.0	82.2	5.86		.226	588	558	5.0	24.7	---	6.3	"
229	534	103.5	22.7	6.94	0.047	136	---	694	99.0	81.4	5.68	23.6	.218	613	576	4.0	26.5	5.8	---	Diesel
230	532	103.2	22.6	6.91	0.046	137	---	687	98.9	80.6	5.65		.224	609	571	4.5	27.0	---	6.5	"
231	532	103.0	22.8	6.95	0.095	117	34	853	99.6	88.7	6.00	43.3	.187	740	618	1.0	11.5	7.7	---	"
232	532	103.5	22.6	6.93	0.095	118	34	853	99.6	88.7	5.90		.184	742	618	1.0	10.8	---	8.5	"
233	533	103.1	22.8	6.96	0.164	111	138	1072	99.8	90.2	6.73	65.0	.151	839	663	.3	7.3	8.6	---	"
234	533	102.8	22.7	6.89	.0165	112	136	1070	99.8	89.5	6.81		.151	840	663	.3	6.9	---	9.0	"
235	533	103.3	22.7	6.92	0.0216	306	226	1219	99.8	89.4	7.05	73.2	.139	874	680	.2	6.3	8.3	---	"
236	533	103.7	22.6	6.94	0.0216	307	227	1220	99.8	89.8	7.02		.142	875	680	.2	5.9	---	8.6	"

* expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONTINUED.

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, ΔP/P, percent	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
237	699	103.8	22.6	5.30	0.0044	86	---	841	99.6	77.2	4.33	36.9	0.220	798	740	2.8	10.6	12.4	----	Jet A
238	699	103.4	22.5	5.26	.0044	87	---	837	99.5	72.5	4.30		251	799	742	3.0	11.4	----	13.3	"
239	700	103.5	22.5	5.25	.0044	87	---	837	99.5	73.2	4.41		252	800	744	2.9	8.9	12.3	----	"
240	698	103.6	22.6	5.28	.0109	70	30	1049	99.8	88.4	4.65	43.8	188	944	833	.7	7.3	18.0	----	"
241	699	103.3	22.6	5.27	.0109	70	30	1052	99.7	88.8	4.69		181	949	834	7	8.2	----	19.8	"
242	699	104.1	22.5	5.29	.0157	68	76	1199	99.8	89.5	4.85	45.7	137	1047	887	3	6.4	19.8	----	"
243	699	103.1	22.8	5.30	.0157	69	77	1200	99.8	89.4	5.05		140	1047	888	3	6.9	----	21.3	"
244	698	103.6	22.7	5.30	.0169	71	82	1209	99.8	86.7	5.01	41.3	.153	1122	910	2	6.0	21.2	----	Diesel
245	698	103.5	22.7	5.31	.0169	71	83	1207	99.8	86.3	4.97		149	1121	909	2	5.4	----	22.9	"
246	698	103.5	22.6	5.29	.0116	110	27	1058	99.7	86.3	4.80	34.1	181	1003	852	6	8.1	19.6	----	"
247	698	104.0	22.7	5.32	.0114	110	27	1051	99.7	85.8	4.69		187	1003	852	6	8.8	----	22.5	"
248	699	103.7	22.8	5.33	.0047	95	---	848	99.5	75.5	4.39	16.7	231	812	763	2.2	11.9	12.6	----	"
249	700	103.6	22.8	5.33	.0047	113	---	848	99.5	73.8	4.33		254	811	763	2.3	11.9	----	14.3	"
250	395	33.9	30.3	4.11	.0078	123	---	656	89.6	83.5	16.82	3.5	216	560	434	70.9	133.4	1.9	----	Jet A
251	394	34.2	30.3	4.14	.0077	122	---	654	89.5	83.6	16.82		211	559	434	72.3	135.4	----	2.0	"
252	394	33.8	30.2	4.08	.0124	111	17	828	95.0	88.9	18.84	3.4	202	681	458	27.2	92.1	2.1	----	"
253	394	33.7	30.7	4.13	.0122	111	17	827	95.0	89.9	19.04		203	677	457	27.0	94.9	----	2.2	"
254	395	33.8	30.6	4.13	.0185	108	58	1036	97.0	91.9	21.86	2.3	174	826	479	9.3	87.1	2.4	----	"
255	395	33.7	30.4	4.09	.0187	108	59	1045	97.0	91.9	21.98		157	815	479	8.8	89.3	----	2.5	"
256	393	33.8	30.4	4.12	.0238	109	109	1205	98.0	92.9	24.42	4.7	148	871	480	2.9	76.6	2.3	----	"
257	394	33.8	30.1	4.08	.0241	110	109	1210	97.7	92.5	24.25		.139	868	476	3.9	84.5	----	2.3	"
258	393	33.7	30.6	4.13	.0084	100	2	657	88.1	78.8	17.45	18.3	185	549	432	77.5	151.4	1.9	----	Diesel
259	394	34.1	30.4	4.14	.0084	100	2	656	88.5	78.8	17.10		171	549	433	74.1	149.9	----	2.0	"
260	394	34.1	30.4	4.14	.0132	98	20	832	93.9	86.3	19.27	20.5	177	691	459	33.7	107.9	2.3	----	"
261	394	34.2	30.3	4.13	.0133	98	21	838	94.2	86.6	19.05		.170	694	459	31.2	105.3	----	2.4	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONTINUED

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel		
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *			
262	394	33.9	30.4	4.11	0.0203	91	68	1068	96.0	90.1	21.95	18.4	0.258	823	478	13.0	106.7	2.6	----	----	Diesel	
263	393	34.0	30.5	4.15	.0201	92	68	1060	96.1	89.7	22.59		.338	815	476	12.5	108.6	----	----	2.7	----	"
264	394	33.7	30.5	4.12	.0258	93	120	1231	97.1	90.4	25.17	18.0	.211	835	476	5.9	94.4	2.6	----	----	----	"
265	394	34.1	30.2	4.11	.0259	93	120	1229	97.2	90.1	24.54		.178	832	476	5.3	93.0	----	----	2.7	----	"
266	534	34.1	30.7	3.08	.0043	124	---	686	95.8	84.8	10.44	4.3	.244	----	----	24.0	80.6	2.2	----	----	----	Jet A
267	533	34.0	30.5	3.07	.0043	124	---	686	95.8	84.2	10.30		.226	----	----	24.3	80.5	----	----	3.4	----	"
268	534	34.4	30.4	3.08	.0086	240	---	848	98.4	94.2	11.14	5.6	.288	----	----	6.3	42.2	2.6	----	----	----	"
269	534	34.3	30.1	3.05	.0087	241	---	849	98.4	94.0	11.23		.289	----	----	6.3	42.6	----	----	3.9	----	"
270	534	34.5	30.2	3.08	.0148	217	9	1069	99.3	96.8	12.48	4.6	.214	----	----	1.1	23.9	3.4	----	----	----	"
271	534	34.4	30.1	3.06	.0147	218	8	1061	99.3	96.1	12.41		.208	----	----	1.1	24.4	----	----	4.4	----	"
272	533	34.3	30.4	3.08	.0200	203	28	1228	99.6	95.7	13.42	1.9	.206	----	----	.2	17.4	3.9	----	----	----	"
273	533	34.4	30.5	3.09	.0196	203	26	1216	99.6	95.9	13.29		.217	----	----	2	18.2	----	----	4.5	----	"
274	533	33.8	30.7	3.06	.0048	148	---	706	95.6	85.3	10.22	13.8	.198	----	----	25.9	89.8	2.9	----	----	----	Diesel
275	533	33.8	30.8	3.08	.0048	148	---	705	95.4	85.5	10.48		.200	----	----	26.0	88.9	----	----	3.8	----	"
276	532	34.2	30.1	3.04	.0096	180	---	876	98.1	94.7	10.97	17.9	.203	----	----	7.2	47.2	3.3	----	----	----	"
277	532	34.0	30.3	3.05	.0096	181	---	874	98.2	94.3	11.05		.203	----	----	7.0	46.9	----	----	4.4	----	"
278	534	34.0	30.4	3.05	.0162	162	17	1099	99.3	95.3	12.00	14.2	.167	----	----	9	25.3	4.2	----	----	----	"
279	534	34.1	30.4	3.05	.0160	165	16	1091	99.3	95.2	12.32		.184	----	----	1.1	24.8	----	----	5.0	----	"
280	533	34.3	30.0	3.03	.0224	175	42	1278	94.0	99.6	13.15		.170	----	----	2	15.5	4.7	----	----	----	"
281	532	33.8	30.7	3.07	.0222	178	42	1280	99.6	95.1	13.60	16.7	.222	----	----	2	16.5	----	----	5.0	----	"
282	698	34.3	30.7	2.37	.0046	87	---	863	99.7	86.6	7.53	0.1	.177	----	----	7	9.8	7.6	----	----	----	Jet A
283	702	34.4	30.8	2.38	.0046	86	---	866	99.7	86.2	7.39		.179	----	----	.7	10.3	----	----	8.6	----	"
284	698	34.0	30.9	2.37	.0107	337	---	1078	99.9	97.0	8.38	2.0	.176	----	----	.2	4.6	9.8	----	----	----	"
285	699	34.0	30.6	2.34	.0109	337	---	1087	99.9	97.0	8.20		.203	----	----	.2	3.4	----	----	10.3	----	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel.

TABLE III. - CONTINUED.

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, ΔP/P, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
286	698	34.3	30.7	2.38	0.0170	313	4	1287	99.9	97.8	8.89	1.5	0.170	----	----	0.1	3.6	9.9	----	Jet A
287	699	34.2	31.3	3.41	.0165	314	3	1274	99.9	98.0	9.02		192	----	----	1	3.9	----	10.5	"
288	702	34.4	30.7	2.37	.0187	373	4	1326	99.9	96.3	8.70	14.6	183	----	----	1	3.5	10.3	----	Diesel
289	702	34.2	30.9	2.37	0.185	374	3	1320	99.9	96.2	9.03		190	----	----	1	3.1	----	10.6	"
290	699	33.9	30.8	2.36	0.115	400	---	1097	99.9	96.3	8.29	9.8	168	----	----	1	3.6	9.9	----	"
291	700	34.0	31.0	2.37	0.114	399	---	1098	99.9	96.8	8.20		166	----	----	1	3.3	----	10.3	"
292	702	34.4	30.8	2.38	0.051	105	---	890	99.7	98.2	7.56	3.1	180	----	----	3	11.2	8.2	----	"
293	699	34.2	30.8	2.37	0.051	105	---	887	99.7	98.1	7.54		197	----	----	4	12.9	----	9.1	"
294	533	103.4	30.0	9.19	0.187	437	---	1168	99.6	93.2	12.89	43.6	224	813	623	8	12.3	5.6	----	Jet A
295	534	103.7	30.2	9.24	0.186	438	---	1165	99.6	93.6	12.90		143	812	625	8	12.5	----	7.0	"
296	535	103.5	30.1	9.16	0.151	196	216	1039	99.6	89.7	12.21	54.5	140	759	614	1.3	11.0	5.7	----	"
297	536	103.3	30.3	9.21	0.149	195	215	1027	99.6	88.2	12.23		170	760	614	1.3	10.8	----	7.2	"
298	534	102.9	30.5	9.25	0.087	195	54	842	99.5	91.4	11.33	35.0	161	653	580	2.1	16.0	5.4	----	"
299	534	103.3	30.3	9.22	0.087	194	52	833	99.4	89.2	11.29		193	650	579	2.1	16.0	----	6.7	"
300	534	103.1	30.3	9.22	0.042	153	---	675	98.0	80.6	10.28	22.9	221	587	553	10.2	44.1	3.6	----	"
301	534	103.4	30.2	9.20	0.041	151	---	671	98.0	80.3	10.38		226	585	552	10.7	42.7	----	5.2	"
302	535	103.1	30.5	9.25	0.046	107	2	685	98.0	78.0	10.59	29.0	237	590	559	9.3	42.1	4.9	----	Diesel
303	536	103.4	30.2	9.19	0.046	107	2	685	98.1	77.6	10.57		230	591	560	8.9	41.7	----	5.6	"
304	533	103.1	30.4	9.26	.0093	98	69	840	99.3	86.4	11.41	38.5	206	662	591	2.2	18.3	6.4	----	"
305	531	103.3	30.1	9.22	0.094	99	68	844	99.4	87.5	11.16		202	663	590	2.1	17.0	----	7.4	"
306	531	103.3	30.2	9.26	0.161	109	247	1055	99.6	89.3	12.34	58.2	141	764	628	1.2	12.2	6.6	----	"
307	531	102.4	30.1	9.13	0.163	109	248	1045	99.6	86.4	12.28		186	765	628	1.1	12.3	----	7.5	"
308	531	103.4	30.0	9.20	0.190	431	---	1135	99.6	88.5	12.71	69.3	182	810	640	7	13.4	6.6	----	"
309	531	103.3	30.1	9.21	.0190	434	---	1144	99.6	89.7	12.79		170	810	639	7	13.2	----	7.5	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III - CONTINUED.

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel		
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *			
310	698	103.2	30.1	7.01	0.0156	220	121	1194	99.7	86.0	8.81	34.1	0.183	1026	858	0.3	11.9	15.8	----	----	Jet A	
311	699	103.7	30.0	7.00	.0157	219	122	1196	99.7	88.6	8.68	----	169	1026	860	3	12.2	----	----	18.2	----	"
312	699	103.4	30.2	7.05	.0105	254	36	1042	99.5	89.9	8.37	18.2	194	936	807	1.4	15.8	13.1	----	----	"	
313	700	103.8	30.2	7.05	.0104	250	35	1034	99.5	87.7	8.27	----	217	934	806	1.5	16.6	----	----	17.1	----	"
314	699	103.7	30.1	7.04	.0044	242	----	838	98.8	75.5	7.74	8.0	235	799	738	7.6	20.2	7.8	----	----	"	
315	699	103.7	30.0	7.02	.0044	273	----	837	98.7	73.7	7.75	----	247	798	738	8.3	21.6	----	----	11.3	----	"
316	700	102.9	30.5	7.06	.0048	106	----	847	99.2	73.7	8.01	12.7	238	811	751	4.5	13.7	9.7	----	----	Diesel	
317	700	103.6	30.1	7.02	.0047	106	----	844	99.2	73.5	7.87	----	.245	808	750	4.6	13.8	----	----	12.0	----	"
318	700	103.6	30.0	6.99	.0115	86	58	1051	99.7	84.7	8.29	24.2	.211	961	833	8	8.8	15.6	----	----	"	
319	700	102.6	30.4	7.01	.0114	87	57	1051	99.7	85.8	8.59	----	198	955	831	.8	9.0	----	----	18.2	----	"
320	700	104.1	30.2	7.06	.0170	228	134	1221	99.7	87.9	8.85	38.3	144	1055	885	3	10.7	17.3	----	----	"	
321	700	103.6	30.0	7.01	.0171	227	134	1220	99.7	87.2	8.97	----	156	1055	884	3	10.4	----	----	19.0	----	"
322	393	34.5	22.4	3.10	.0084	340	----	688	----	86.9	8.54	----	176	586	447	----	----	----	----	----	----	Jet A
323	394	34.3	22.5	3.09	.0084	342	----	689	----	87.1	8.66	----	169	585	447	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
324	392	34.5	22.3	3.10	.0121	342	----	821	----	89.9	9.27	----	187	691	466	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
325	394	34.4	22.6	3.11	.0122	355	----	826	----	90.2	9.26	----	.197	693	468	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
326	392	34.4	22.5	3.11	.0189	374	18	1049	----	92.2	10.85	----	215	836	487	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
327	395	34.3	22.6	3.10	.0187	383	17	1051	----	92.7	10.80	----	.228	835	489	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
328	395	34.4	22.7	3.11	.0240	303	44	1209	----	92.6	11.87	----	204	886	494	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
329	393	34.2	22.9	3.15	.0234	305	42	1194	----	93.0	12.05	----	205	873	490	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
330	394	34.9	22.7	3.17	.0090	241	----	704	----	87.7	9.12	----	160	590	456	----	----	----	----	----	----	Diesel
331	394	34.9	22.8	3.18	.0092	240	----	712	----	87.9	9.17	----	158	595	458	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
332	396	34.4	23.3	3.20	.0129	230	4	848	----	91.2	10.05	----	154	701	483	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
333	396	34.3	23.2	3.17	.0130	230	4	851	----	91.0	10.16	----	158	702	484	----	----	----	----	----	----	"
334	395	34.5	23.4	3.22	.0197	230	25	1066	----	92.1	12.00	----	189	849	508	----	----	----	----	----	----	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III - CONTINUED

Run	Combustor inlet		Refer- ence veloc- ity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combus- tor exit temper- ature, K	Combustion effi- ciency, percent		Combustor total pres- sure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maxi- mum liner temper- ature, K	Average liner tem- perature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Tem- per- ature, K	Pres- sure, N/cm ²				Pri- mary	Second- ary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydro- carbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
335	395	34.4	23.7	3.24	0.0194	230	25	1066	----	93.2	12.01	----	0.182	849	507	----	----	----	----	Diesel
336	395	34.3	23.4	3.20	0.0251	351	45	1226	----	92.1	13.24	----	.185	897	500	----	----	----	----	"
337	395	34.0	23.4	3.18	0.0253	351	45	1230	----	91.8	13.16	----	.187	896	500	----	----	----	----	"
338	533	34.3	22.7	2.30	0.040	42	---	651	----	69.5	5.57	----	.221	603	561	----	----	----	----	Jet A
339	533	34.4	22.8	2.32	0.040	42	---	650	----	69.0	5.61	----	.222	602	560	----	----	----	----	"
340	535	34.4	22.9	2.32	0.085	282	---	826	----	88.2	6.02	----	.190	726	602	----	----	----	----	"
341	535	34.3	22.8	2.30	0.086	285	---	831	----	88.5	5.99	----	.172	726	602	----	----	----	----	"
342	534	34.4	22.6	2.30	0.150	228	1	1042	----	91.0	6.47	----	.148	874	643	----	----	----	----	"
343	533	34.4	22.7	2.31	0.150	230	2	1044	----	91.7	6.41	----	.147	873	643	----	----	----	----	"
344	531	34.2	22.8	2.31	0.199	221	10	1191	----	91.4	7.14	----	.158	976	661	----	----	----	----	"
345	534	34.3	22.6	2.29	0.200	222	10	1194	----	91.2	7.49	----	.153	978	663	----	----	----	----	"
346	534	34.7	22.2	2.27	.0044	62	---	681	----	79.1	5.60	----	.186	618	569	----	----	----	----	Diesel
347	534	34.2	22.4	2.26	0.044	62	---	682	----	79.5	5.49	----	.188	619	569	----	----	----	----	"
348	535	34.2	22.8	2.30	0.094	199	---	859	----	90.7	6.24	----	.146	745	626	----	----	----	----	"
349	536	34.3	23.0	2.32	0.092	215	---	857	----	91.1	6.57	----	.146	745	627	----	----	----	----	"
350	536	34.5	22.8	2.31	.0163	216	3	1078	----	91.2	7.13	----	.139	919	695	----	----	----	----	"
351	536	34.2	22.7	2.28	0.166	249	2	1087	----	91.5	6.68	----	.140	929	699	----	----	----	----	"
352	534	34.4	22.7	2.31	0.217	279	10	1234	----	91.2	7.44	----	.206	1054	727	----	----	----	----	"
353	533	34.3	22.8	2.32	0.216	284	10	1228	----	91.0	7.39	----	.145	1054	722	----	----	----	----	"
354	699	34.5	22.5	1.75	0.042	24	---	805	----	60.2	4.24	----	.301	759	730	----	----	----	----	Jet A
355	700	34.3	22.7	1.76	0.042	26	---	807	----	61.5	4.20	----	.306	761	731	----	----	----	----	"
356	700	34.5	22.7	1.77	.0106	263	---	1035	----	86.3	4.57	----	.212	910	819	----	----	----	----	"
357	701	34.4	23.0	1.78	.0105	265	---	1044	----	89.1	4.36	----	.191	911	819	----	----	----	----	"
358	701	34.4	22.9	1.77	0.157	248	---	1197	----	88.8	4.89	----	.176	1014	882	----	----	----	----	"
359	701	34.5	22.9	1.77	.0156	249	---	1200	----	89.6	4.82	----	.176	1013	881	----	----	----	----	"

* expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONTINUED

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
360	701	34.3	23 0	1.78	0.0045	37	---	840	----	73.8	4 53	----	0 209	780	749	----	----	----	----	Diesel
361	702	34 2	23.3	1 79	0044	37	---	841	----	74 3	4 52	----	210	781	750	----	----	----	----	"
362	702	34 3	23 2	1 78	0016	288	---	1077	----	90 2	4 77	----	162	1031	885	----	----	----	----	"
363	703	34 0	23 3	1 78	0116	289	---	1080	----	90.6	4 85	----	173	1028	885	----	----	----	----	"
364	702	34 4	23 2	1.79	0168	229	---	1235	----	90 8	5 10	----	280	1170	949	----	----	----	----	"
365	702	34 6	23 0	1.79	0168	245	---	1234	----	90 8	5 21	----	166	1172	951	----	----	----	----	"
366	535	34 2	30.3	3 05	0043	115	---	682	----	80.8	10.53	----	181	639	565	----	----	----	----	Jet A
367	535	34 2	30.4	3 07	0043	113	---	679	----	79 9	10 57	----	181	636	564	----	----	----	----	"
368	535	34.4	30.0	3 04	0087	292	---	835	----	89 0	11.27	----	168	724	592	----	----	----	----	"
369	533	34 2	30 1	3 05	.0087	330	---	836	----	90 1	11 25	----	167	725	591	----	----	----	----	"
370	533	34 3	30.1	3.05	0151	314	6	1040	----	90 2	12 21	----	155	874	625	----	----	----	----	"
371	533	34 2	30 1	3.07	0150	315	6	1043	----	91 3	12 39	----	148	874	625	----	----	----	----	"
372	534	34 2	30 3	3 06	0201	311	23	1199	----	91 5	13 44	----	153	974	643	----	----	----	----	"
373	534	34 5	30.0	3 05	0198	312	22	1191	----	91 3	13 39	----	152	970	643	----	----	----	----	"
374	535	34 4	30 1	3 05	0048	131	---	692	----	78 8	10 42	----	174	633	568	----	----	----	----	Diesel
375	533	34 5	30 0	3 06	0048	131	---	689	----	78 4	10 48	----	176	632	566	----	----	----	----	"
376	535	34 4	30 2	3.06	0094	197	---	854	----	89.4	11 15	----	151	741	604	----	----	----	----	"
377	534	34 5	30 3	3 08	0095	220	---	857	----	89 9	11 43	----	148	743	604	----	----	----	----	"
378	533	34 6	29.6	3 03	0164	244	10	1070	----	90 0	12 49	----	132	891	648	----	----	----	----	"
379	533	34 5	29 9	3 05	0162	245	10	1069	----	90 4	12.60	----	124	887	647	----	----	----	----	"
380	533	34 3	30 1	3 05	.0218	259	29	1231	----	90 6	13 58	----	154	999	668	----	----	----	----	"
381	533	34 5	29.9	3 06	.0216	260	29	1232	----	91 2	13 72	----	147	994	668	----	----	----	----	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel

TABLE III. - CONCLUDED

Run	Combustor inlet		Reference velocity, m/s	Air flow rate, kg/s	Fuel air ratio	Fuel-nozzle pressure drop, N/cm ²		Combustor exit temperature, K	Combustion efficiency, percent		Combustor total pressure loss, $\Delta P/P$, percent,	SAE smoke number	Pattern factor	Maximum liner temperature, K	Average liner temperature, K	Emission index, g/kg of fuel				Fuel
	Temperature, K	Pressure, N/cm ²				Primary	Secondary		gas analysis	enthalpy rise basis						Unburned hydrocarbons	CO	NO*	NO _x *	
382	700	34.5	30.7	2.38	0.0045	73	---	836	----	72.4	8.10	----	0.258	780	735	----	----	----	----	Jet A
383	702	34.3	30.8	2.37	0.0045	73	---	836	----	71.6	7.92	----	271	781	736	----	----	----	----	"
384	700	34.4	30.5	2.36	0.0107	239	---	1044	----	88.1	8.65	----	187	906	791	----	----	----	----	"
385	700	34.4	30.6	2.36	0.0107	235	---	1046	----	88.3	8.62	----	189	908	792	----	----	----	----	"
386	701	34.5	30.5	2.37	0.0157	222	3	1197	----	88.9	8.93	----	156	1000	831	----	----	----	----	"
387	701	34.3	30.8	2.38	0.0155	233	2	1195	----	89.4	8.84	----	154	998	830	----	----	----	----	"
388	699	34.5	30.2	2.35	0.0050	86	---	861	----	77.4	7.99	----	266	791	746	----	----	----	----	Diesel
389	700	34.3	30.6	2.36	0.0049	85	---	859	----	77.0	8.30	----	268	790	746	----	----	----	----	"
390	700	34.5	30.2	2.35	0.0116	182	---	1076	----	90.5	8.46	----	168	934	839	----	----	----	----	"
391	700	34.8	29.8	2.33	0.0115	182	---	1075	----	90.8	8.25	----	171	937	840	----	----	----	----	"
392	700	34.6	30.3	2.36	0.0171	206	4	1239	----	90.2	9.06	----	148	1041	897	----	----	----	----	"
393	701	34.5	30.1	2.33	0.0173	206	4	1237	----	89.1	8.88	----	143	1042	897	----	----	----	----	"

*expressed as grams of NO₂/kg of fuel.

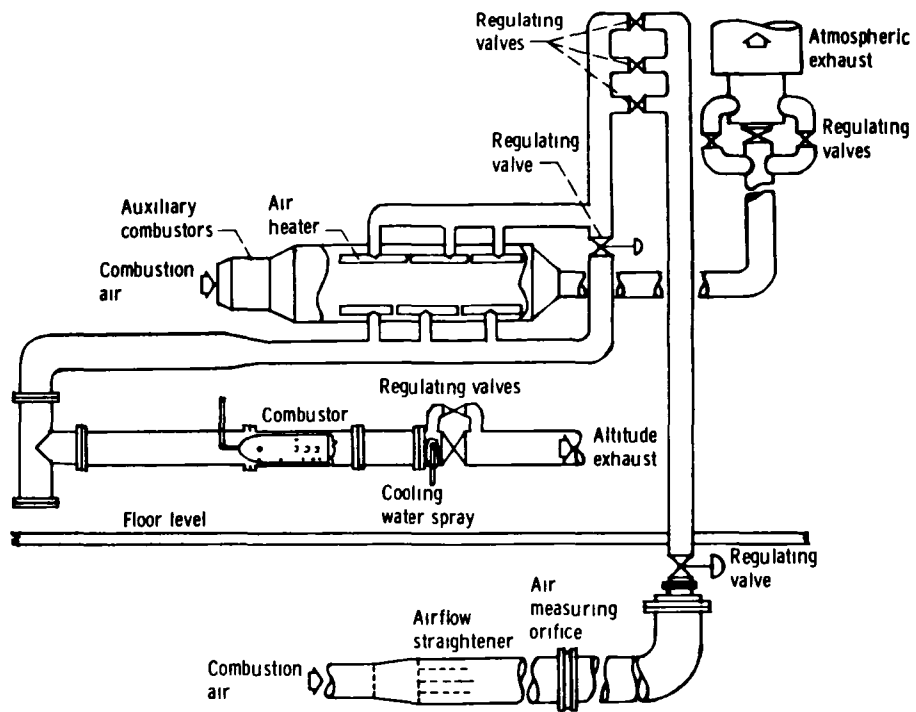


Figure 1 - Test facility and auxiliary equipment

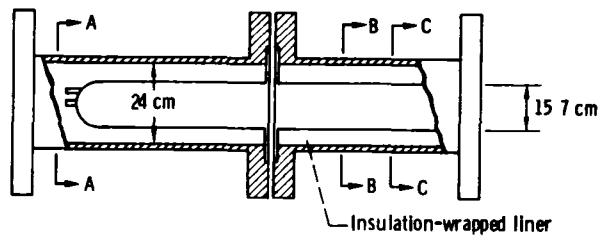
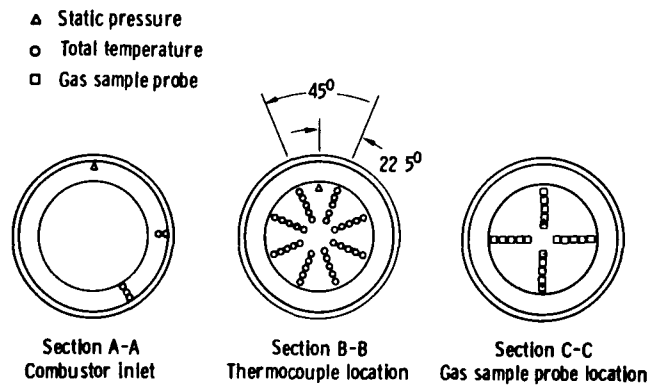


Figure 2 - Combustor assembly and instrumentation sections

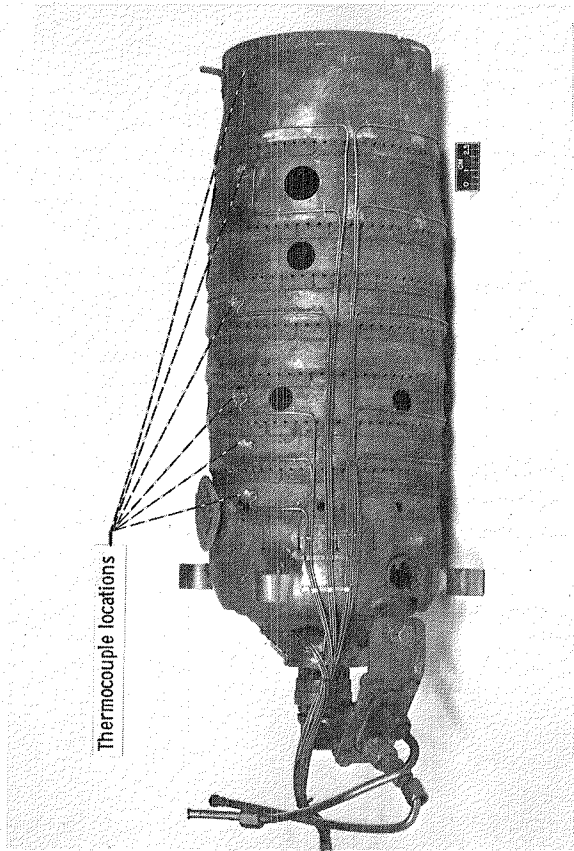


Figure 3. - Location of thermocouples on liner.

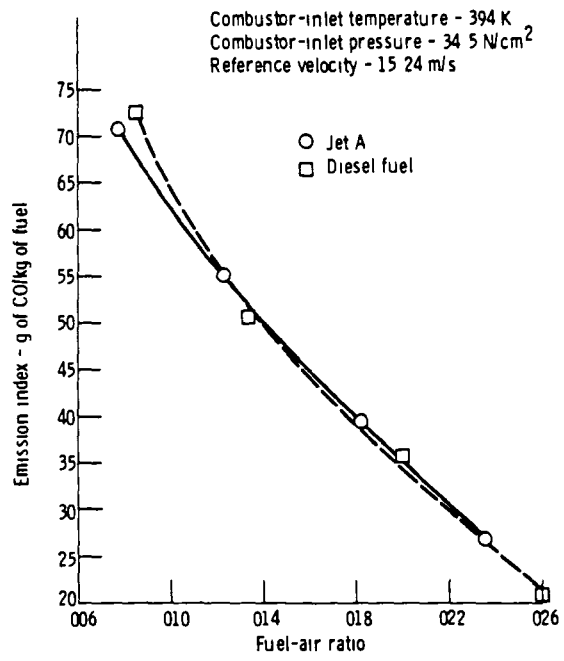


Figure 4 - Effect of fuel-air ratio on emissions of CO

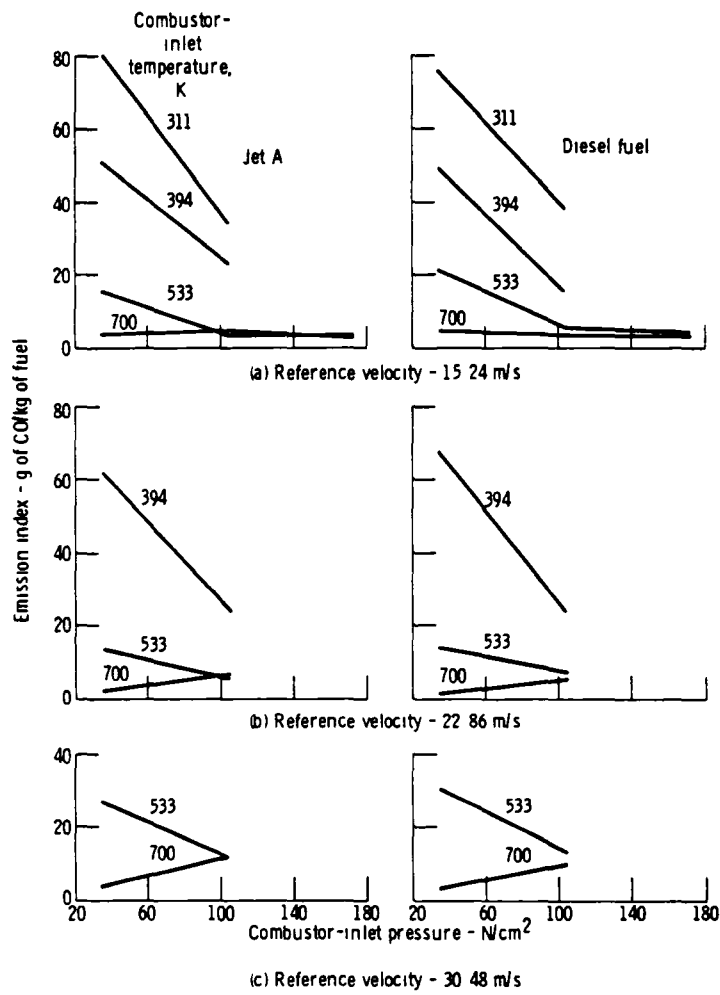


Figure 5 - Effect of combustor-inlet pressure on emissions of CO; temperature rise, 500 K.

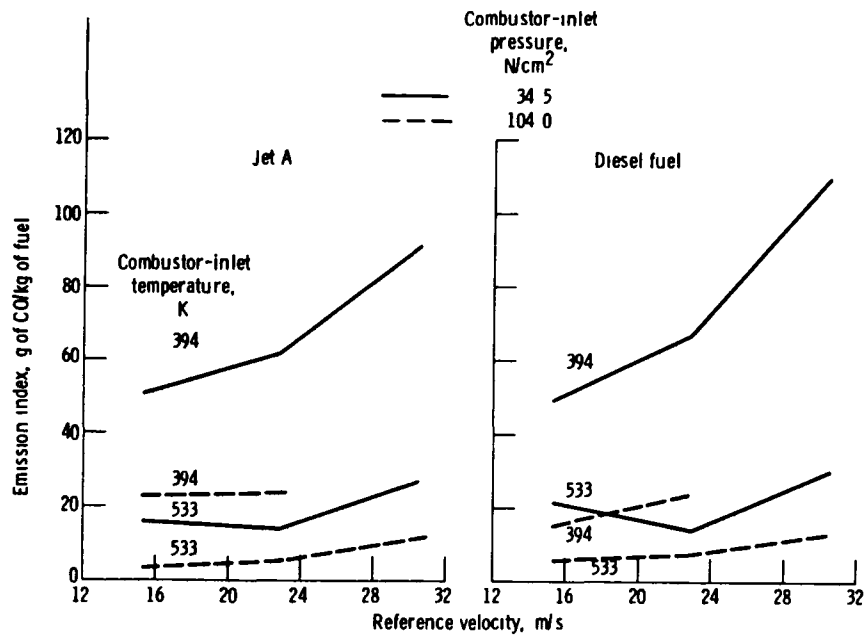


Figure 6 - Effect of reference velocity on emissions of CO, combustor temperature rise, 500 K

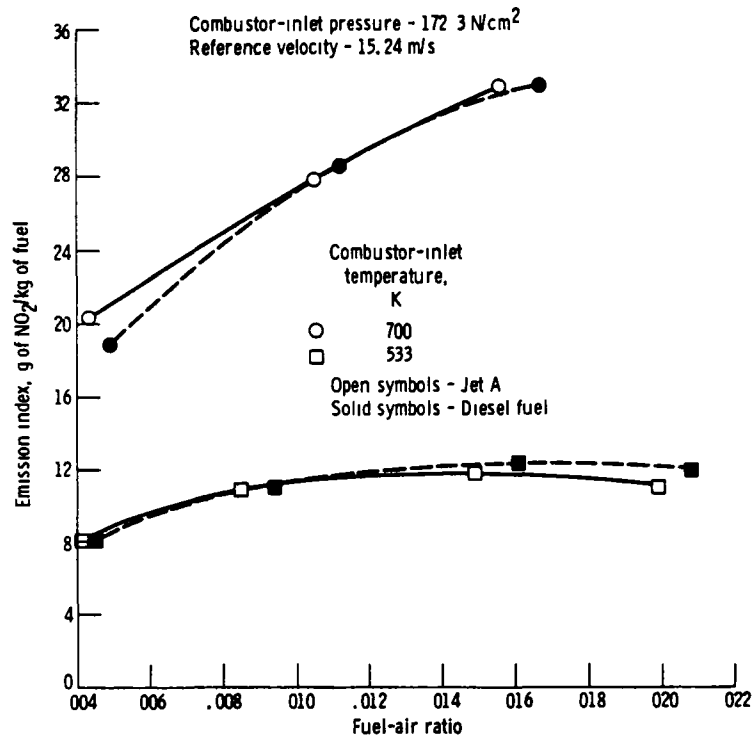


Figure 7 - Effect of fuel-air ratio on emissions of NO_x.

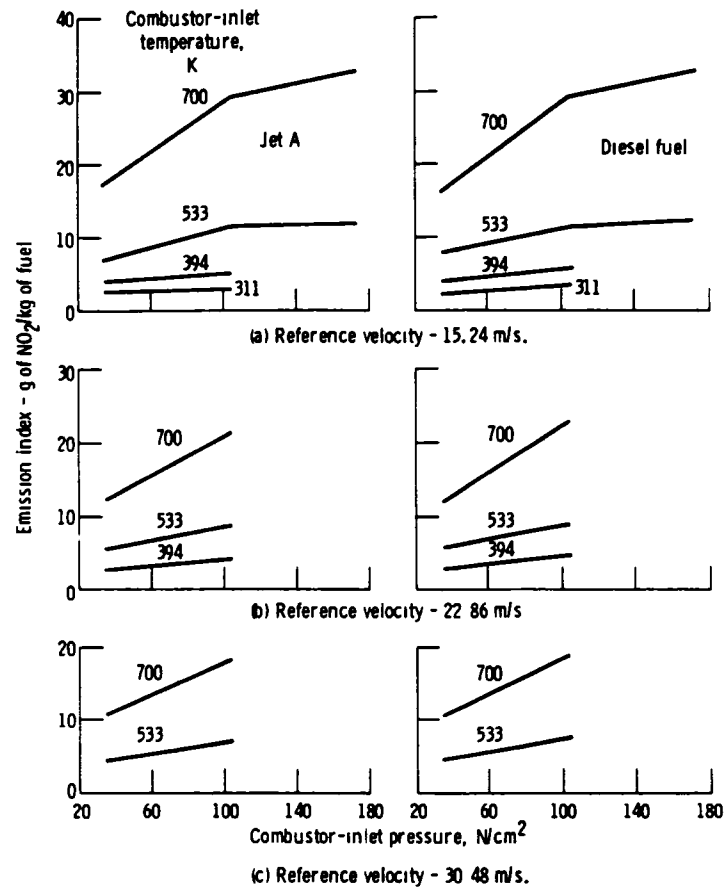


Figure 8 - Effect of combustor-inlet pressure on emissions of NO_x , temperature rise, 500 K.

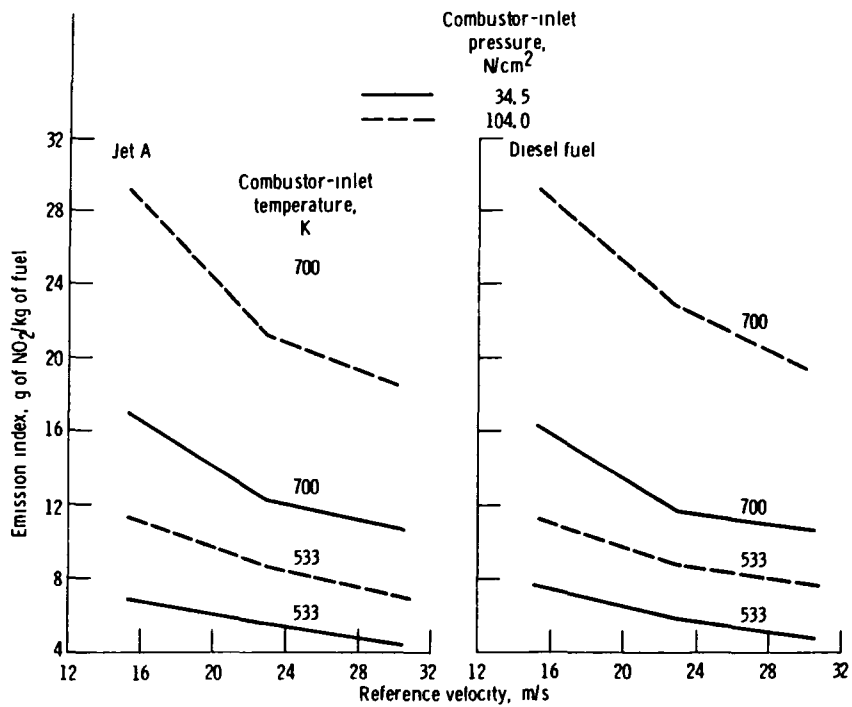


Figure 9 - Effect of reference velocity on emissions of NO_x, combustor temperature rise, 500 K

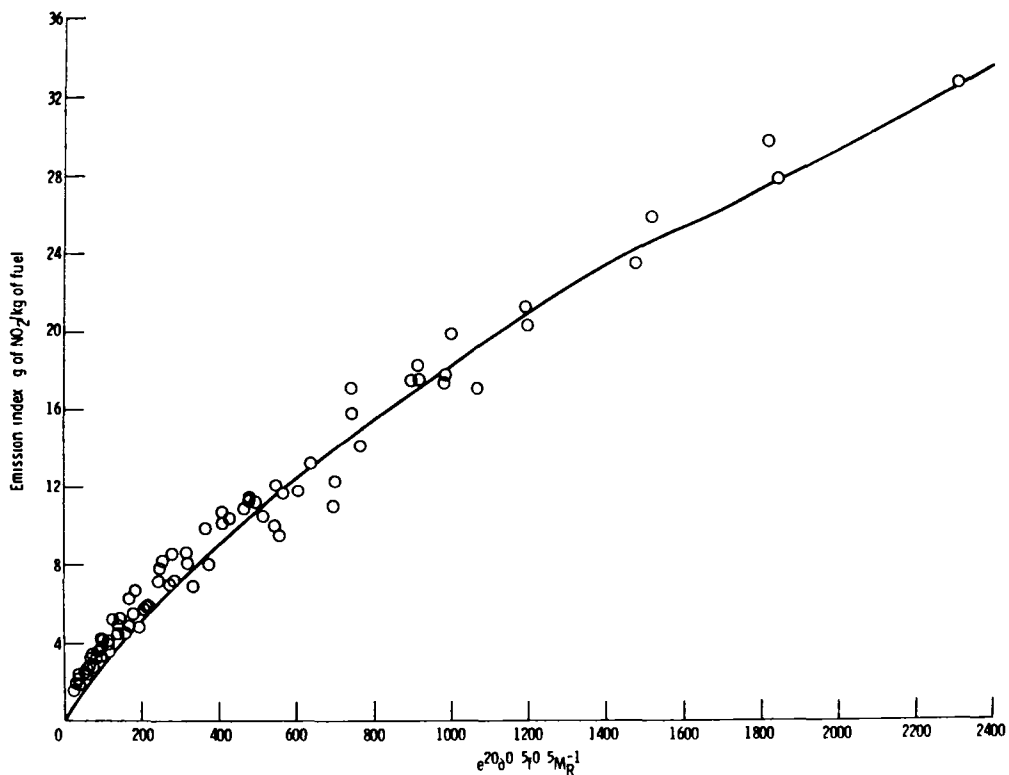


Figure 10 - Oxides of nitrogen correlation parameter for Jet A

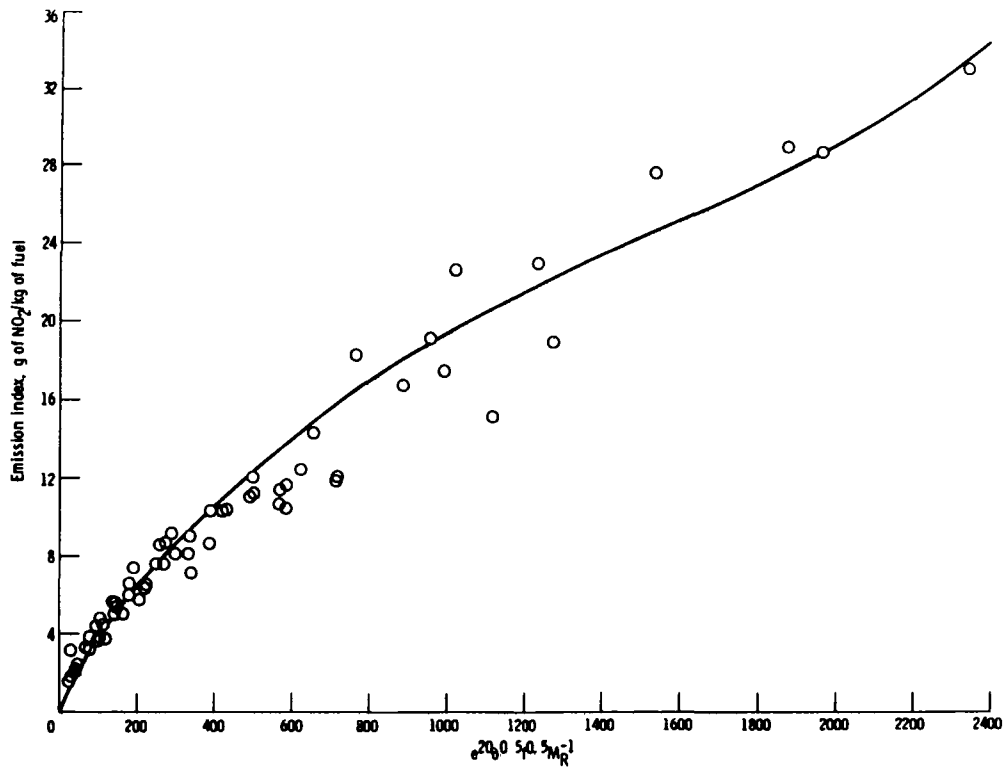


Figure 11 - Oxides of nitrogen correlation parameter for Diesel fuel

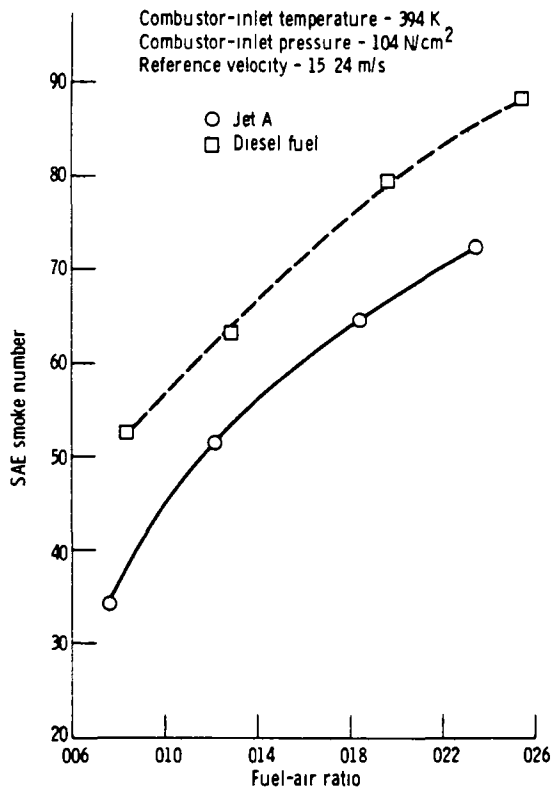


Figure 12 - Effect of fuel-air ratio on SAE smoke number.

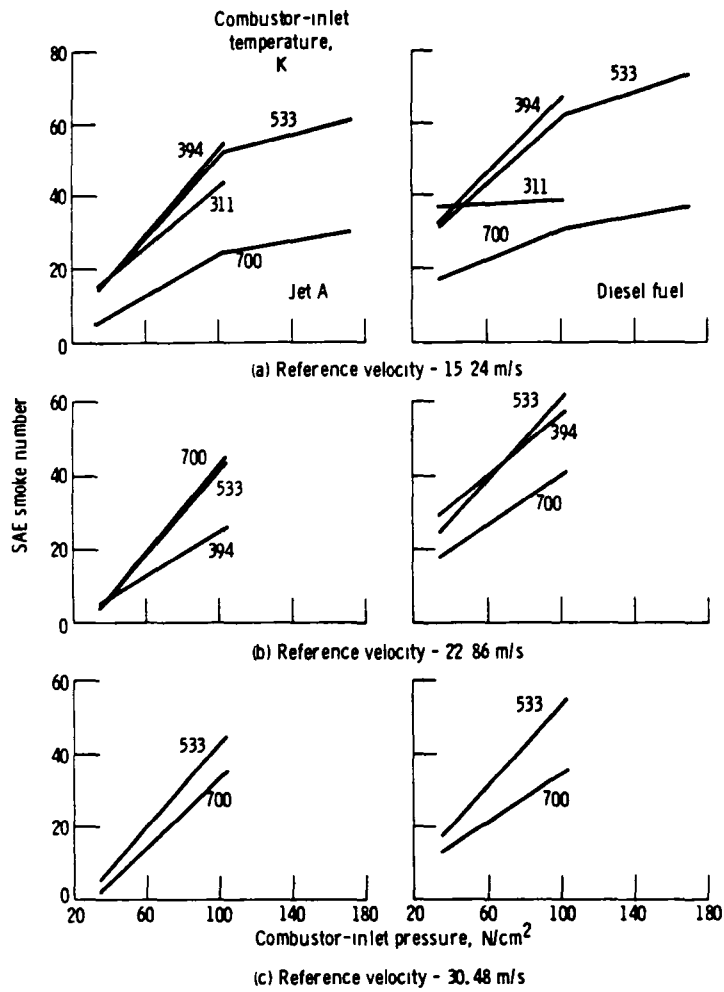


Figure 13. - Effect of combustor-inlet pressure on SAE smoke number, combustor temperature rise, 500 K

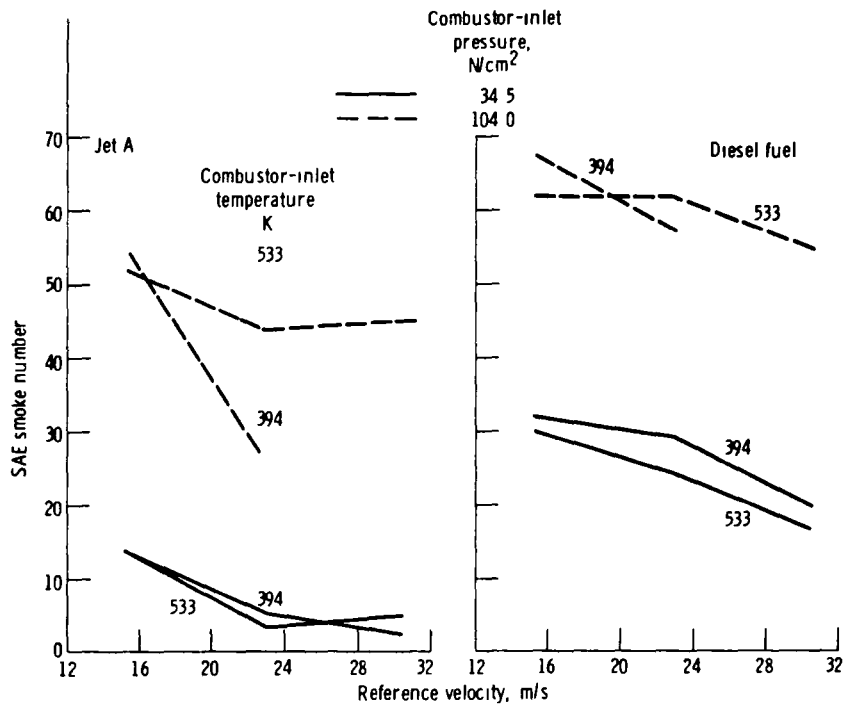


Figure 14 - Effect of reference velocity on SAE smoke number, combustor temperature rise, 500 K

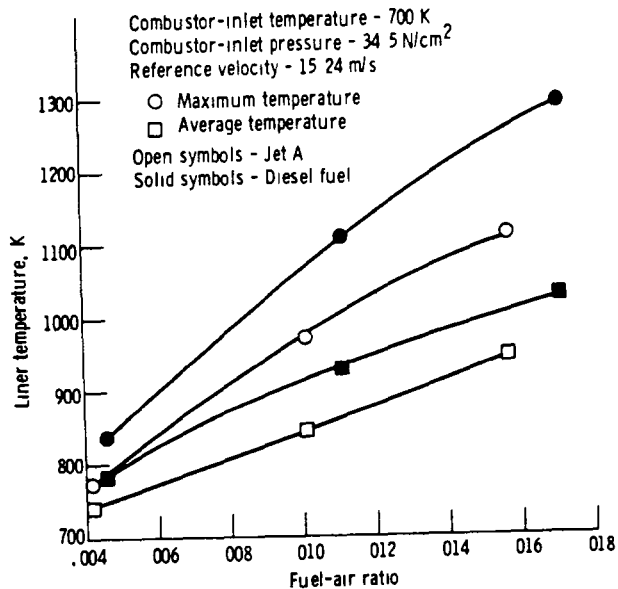


Figure 15 - Effect of fuel-air ratio on average and maximum liner temperatures

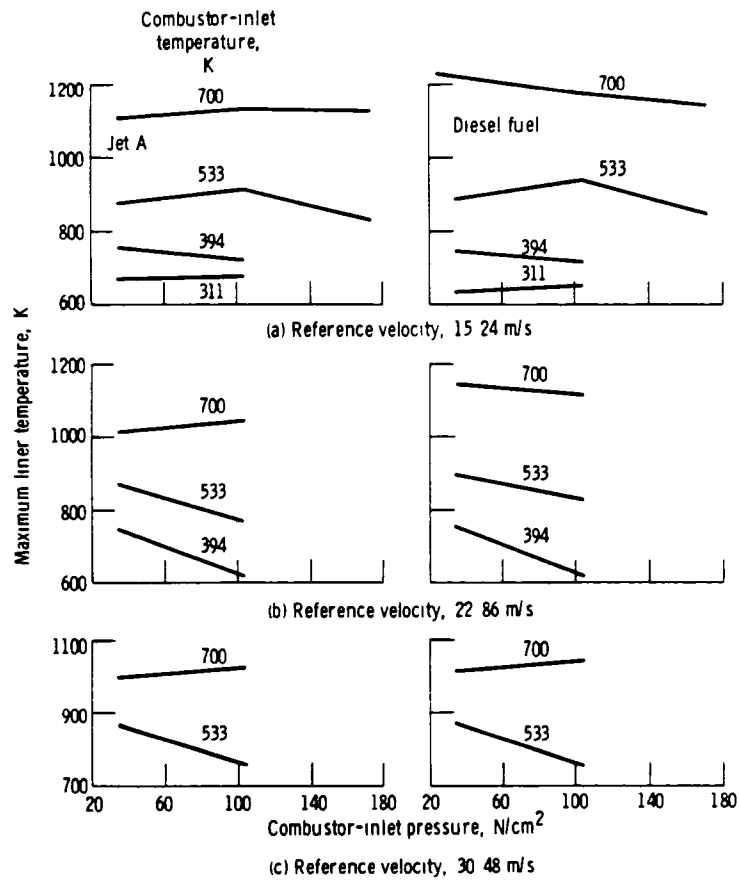


Figure 16 - Effect of combustor-inlet pressure on maximum liner temperatures, combustor temperature rise, 500 K

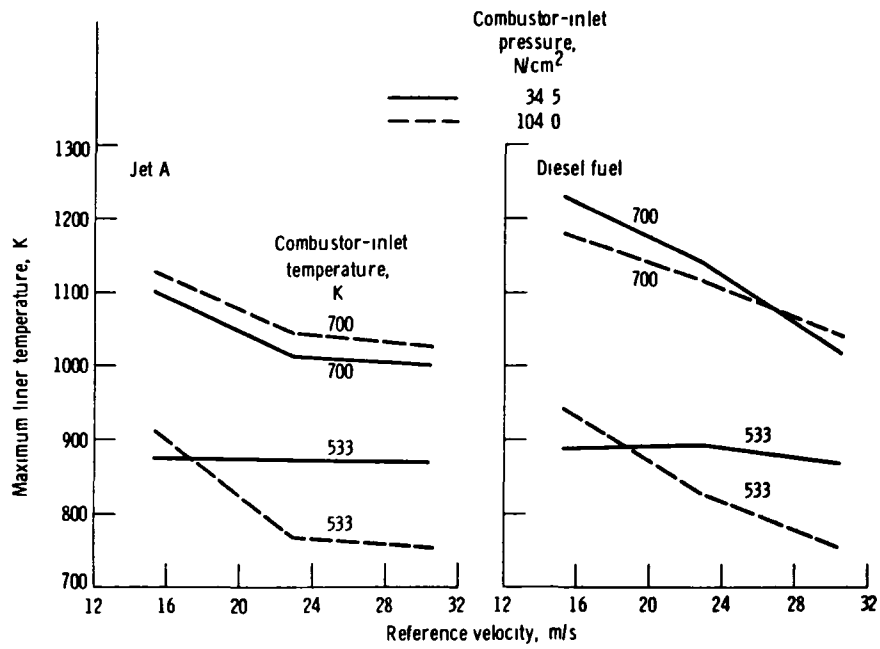


Figure 17 - Effect of reference velocity on maximum liner temperatures, combustor temperature rise, 500 K

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