



# TCT FUEL SYSTEM

## Technical Presentation

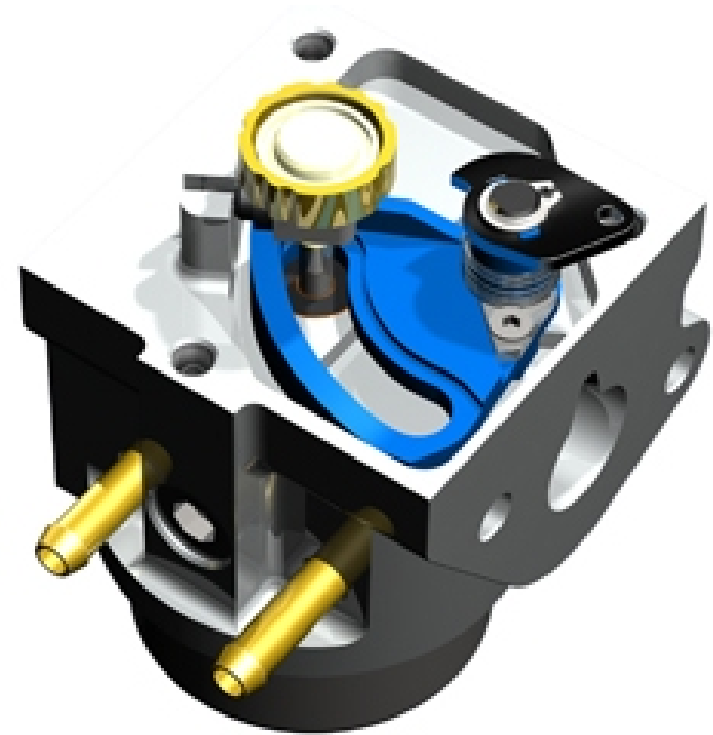
July 2009



**Total Combustion Technology**



- Overview
- Introduction TCT Fuel System
- How TCT works
- Market





# TCT FUEL SYSTEM



**Total Combustion Technology**



## Overview - TCT FUEL SYSTEM

- A new cost competitive single point metering fuel system which will allow most Phase 2 Small Off Road Engines (SORE) meet EPA Phase 3 legislation without engine improvements or the use of a Catalyst.



# TCT Strengths

- 30-40% HC + NOx Engine out Emissions reductions
  - Smaller or no Catalyst
- Improved leaner combustion stability with accompanying fuel consumption benefits
- Similar number of components to a conventional carburettor
- Most parts can be made from plastic
- Single Point Metering
- Can be controlled with ECU with feedback control
  - Not fully developed – room for improvement
- Multi Fuel Capability (Gasoline; LPG; NCG; Kerosene; Methanol)
- Improved atomisation and reduced cyclic variation AFR = cleaner & more stable combustion
- Stabilises faster
- Easy to calibrate
- Same carburettor for many/all engines
  - 4S & Motorcycles
- Conventional float chamber



## Orbital Statements about TCT

- Orbital have worked with Fjolblendir on the development of the demonstration TCT and genset
- Independent testing by Orbital shows that an optimised TCT has the capability to typically deliver HC+NOx emission results of over 30%, as measured on the J1088 test cycle, whilst retaining good operating characteristics. The specific engine family emission improvement capability is linked to the performance of the engine of the base engine
- The emission improvement offers the OEM potential to meet Phase III (or other) emission requirements without the use of a catalyst, or after treatment.





## TCT Patents

Please follow the below links for:

- [Early granted application](#)
- [Current master patent application](#)



## TCT Genset Demonstrator



- GX160 engine fitted to an IGX440 Generator for full load operation
- Load bank provides engine load
- Orbital electronic governor (Orbital ECU and software)
- Throttle actuated by servo motor
- Full data retrieval and analysis via Labview (AFR, Speed, emissions)



## How TCT works and test results



**Total Combustion Technology**



## Introduction – Benefits of TCT

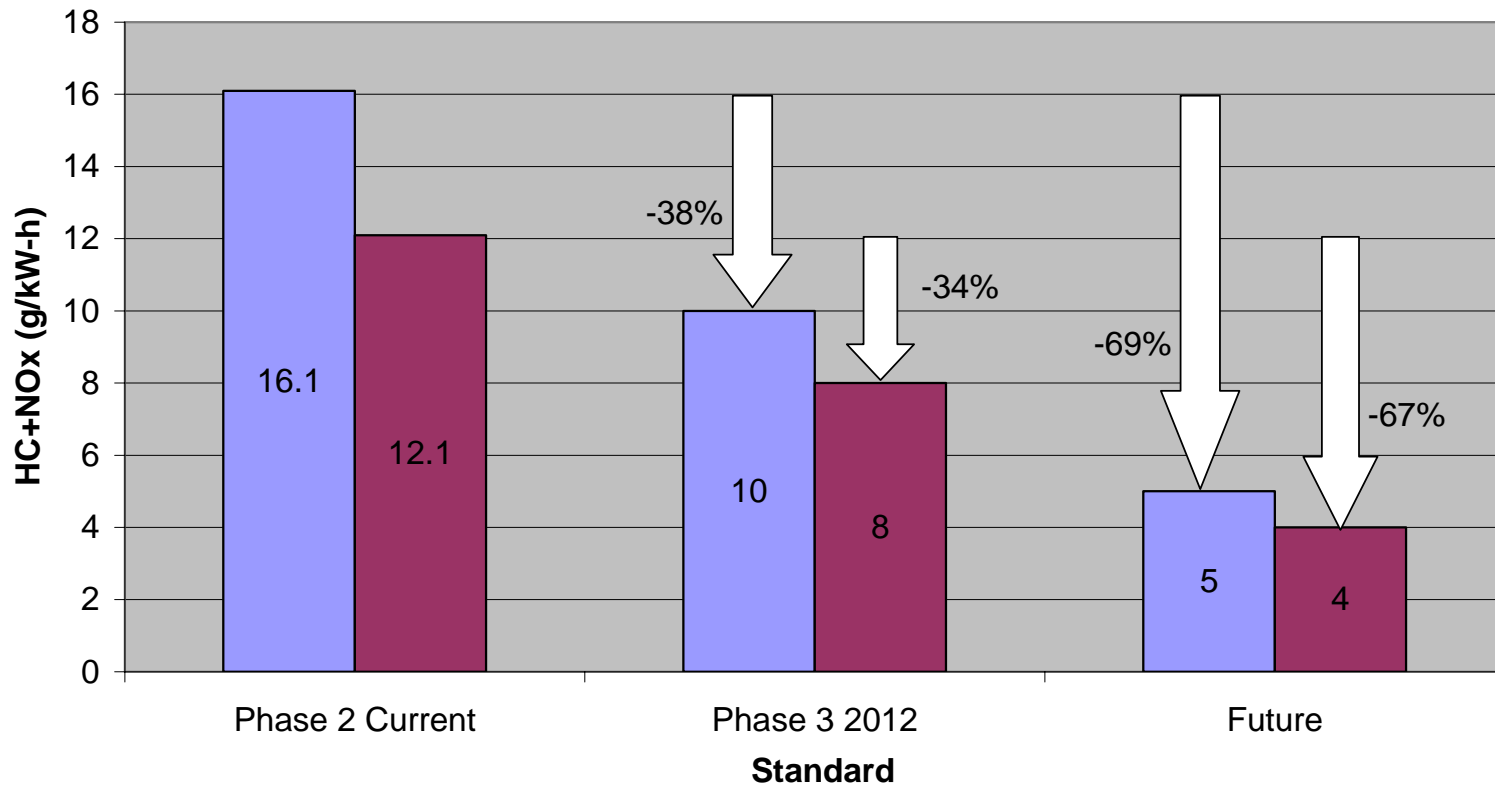
- With more stringent emission standards there is a need for reduced engine out emissions or improved after treatment.
- The Fjölblendir TCT fuel system benefits:
  - Achieves a 30% - 40% reduction in engine out HC+NOx emissions.
  - Improved fuel consumption with leaner operation
  - Eliminates or reduces the amount of after-treatment required to meet legislation.
  - Improves catalyst efficiency with reduced cyclic variation in AFR (< 0.5 compared to > 2 for a std carburettor)
  - Cost competitive



# Introduction – Emissions Standards

## EPA Non-Handheld Engine Emissions Standards

Class I Engines Class II Engines



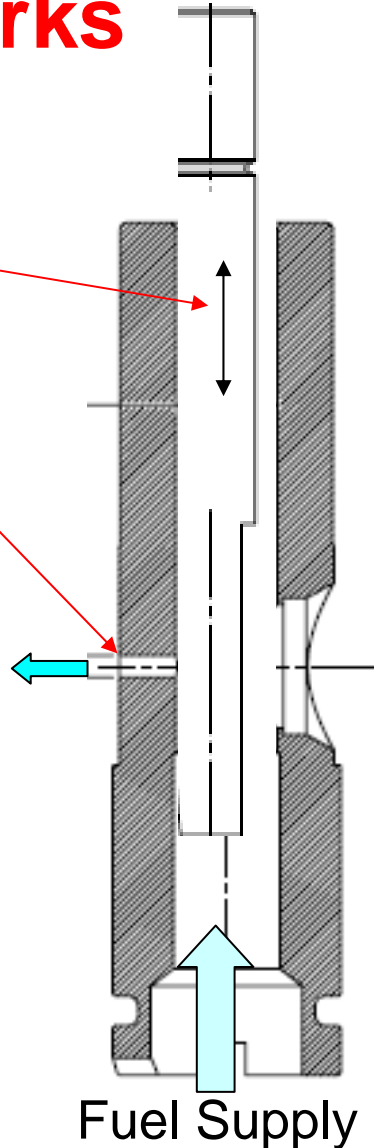
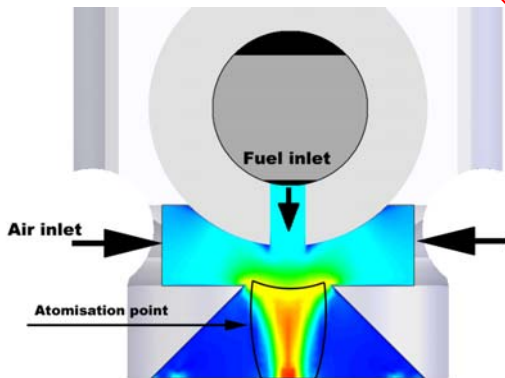


# How TCT Works

## - Metering

Needle Movement

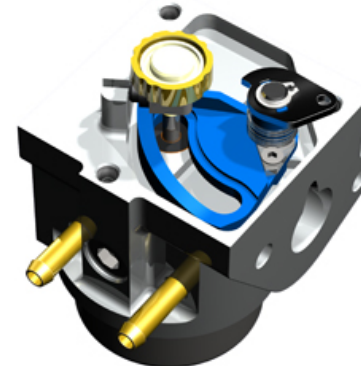
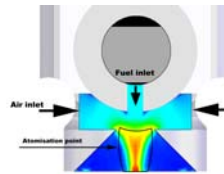
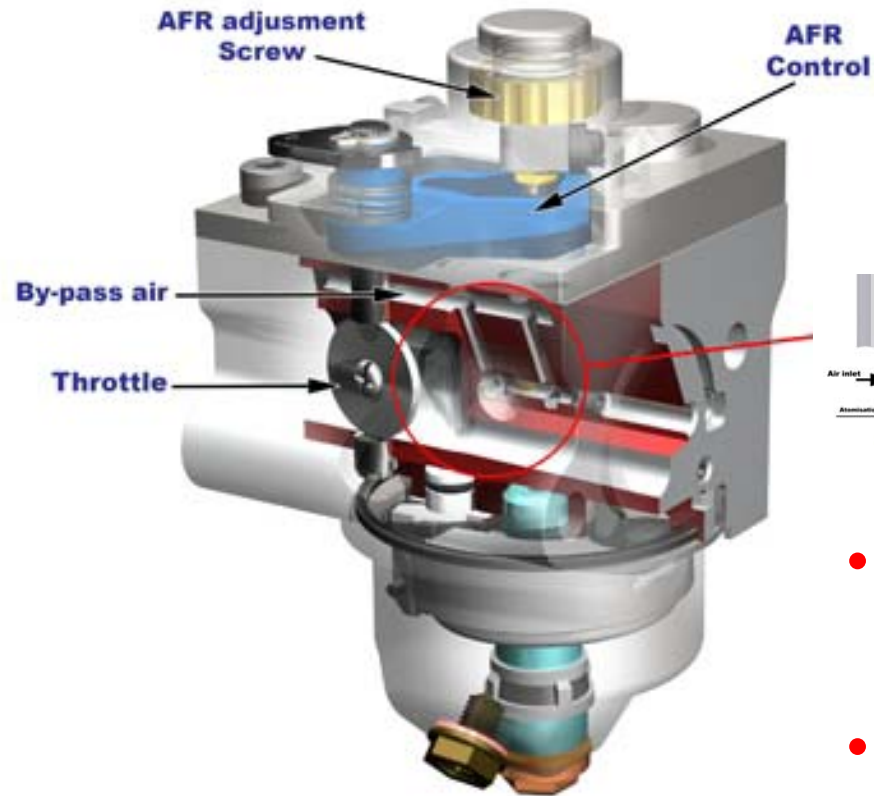
Fuel Orifice



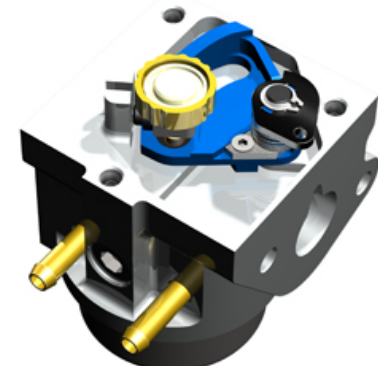
- Single fuel metering orifice of variable area for AFR control.
- Orifice area is varied by a sliding needle which changes the entry area.
- Meters fuel only for a more constant fuel mass delivery
- Atomisation nozzle atomises fuel into a fine spray
- Cam controls rate of lift of needle
- Linkage from throttle moves cam.



# How TCT Works – Cam Movement / By-Pass Air



Throttle @ WOT

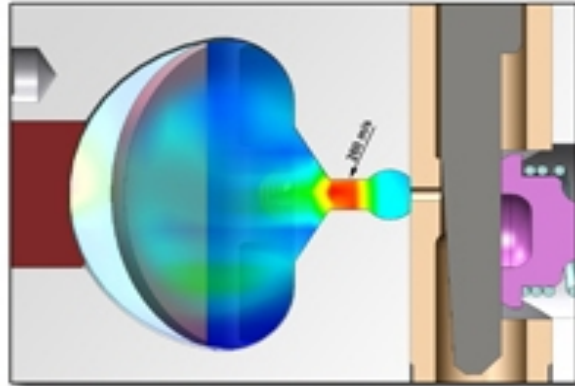


Throttle @ IDLE

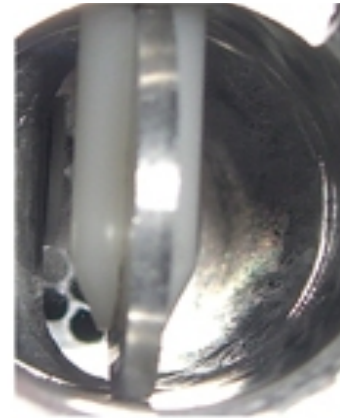
- By-pass air improves mixture preparation and reduces vacuum signal felt at metering orifice
- AFR control via cam reduces emissions.
- Improved combustion stability allows leaner operation



## How TCT Works - Atomisation



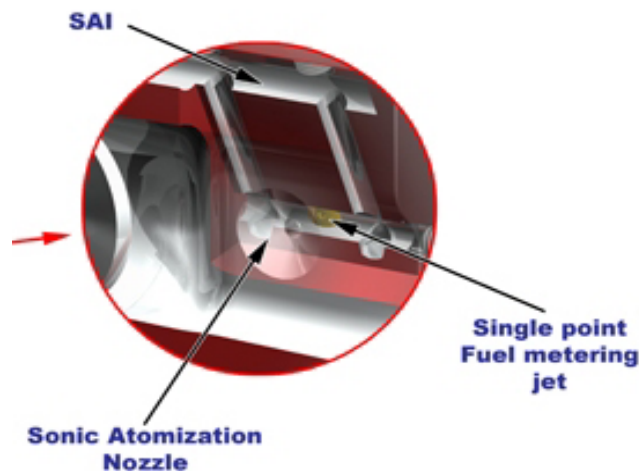
CFD of improved atomisation / fuel preparation



TCT.



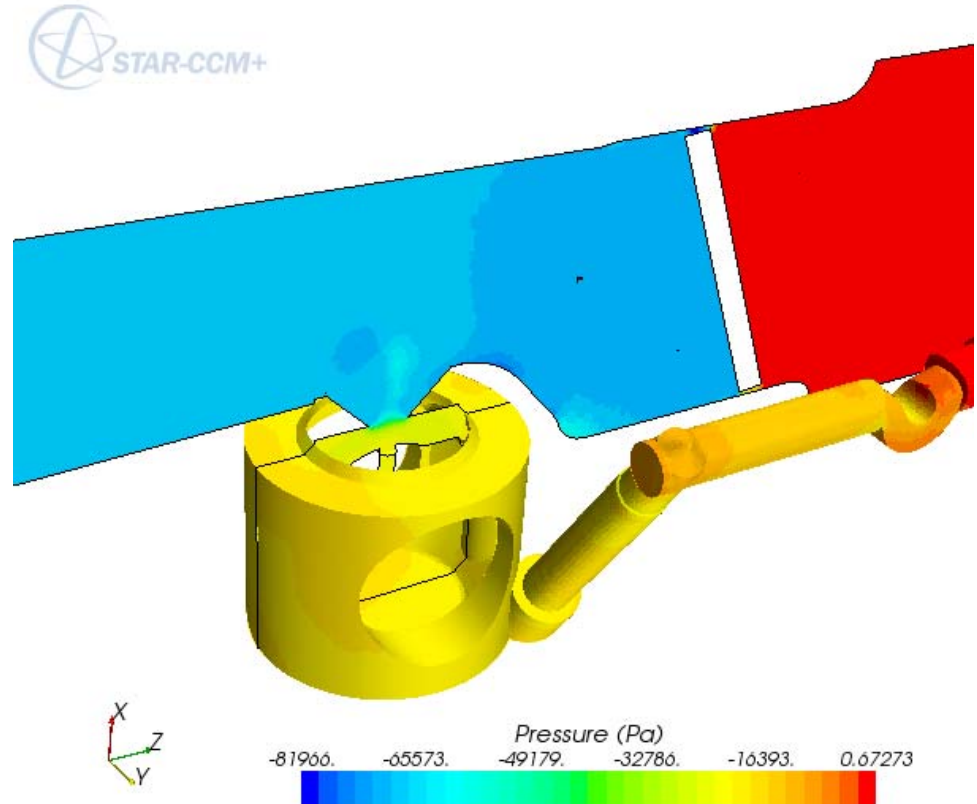
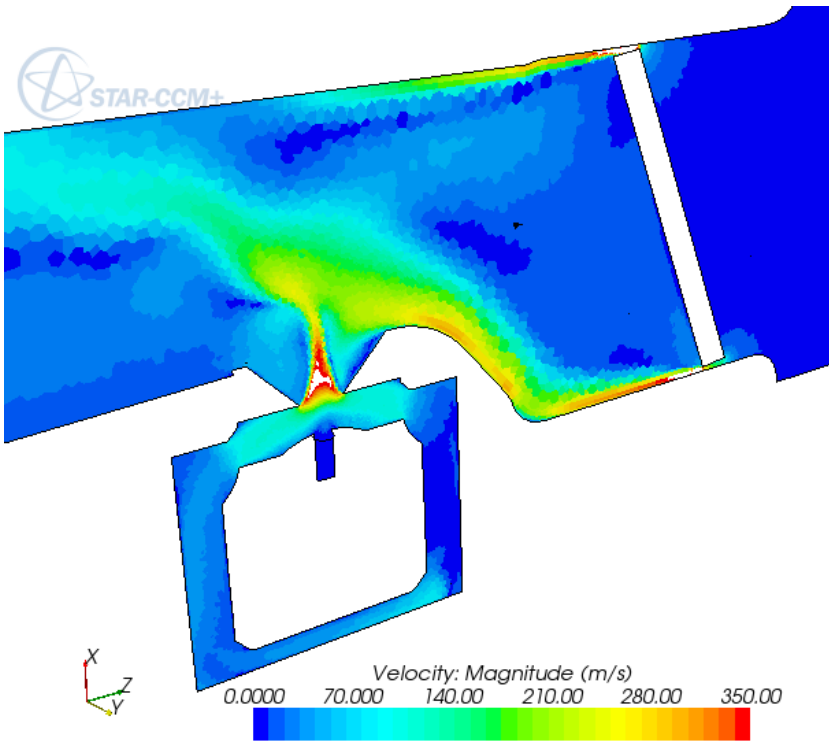
Std. Carb.



- Improved atomisation / fuel preparation and reduced cycle by cycle variation of AFR with the TCT is evident by:
  - Improved combustion stability at the same AFR as the standard carburettor.
  - Higher CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and lower CO emissions at the same AFR as the standard carburettor



## How TCT Works – CFD of Nozzle



- Atomisation nozzle

- Sonic, high shear layers tearing apart metered fuel
- Nozzle reduces vacuum signal felt at metering orifice (at idle peak manifold is 80 to 90 kpa, peak “shielded” metering orifice is 10 to 15 kpa)



## TCT A Cycle Test Results

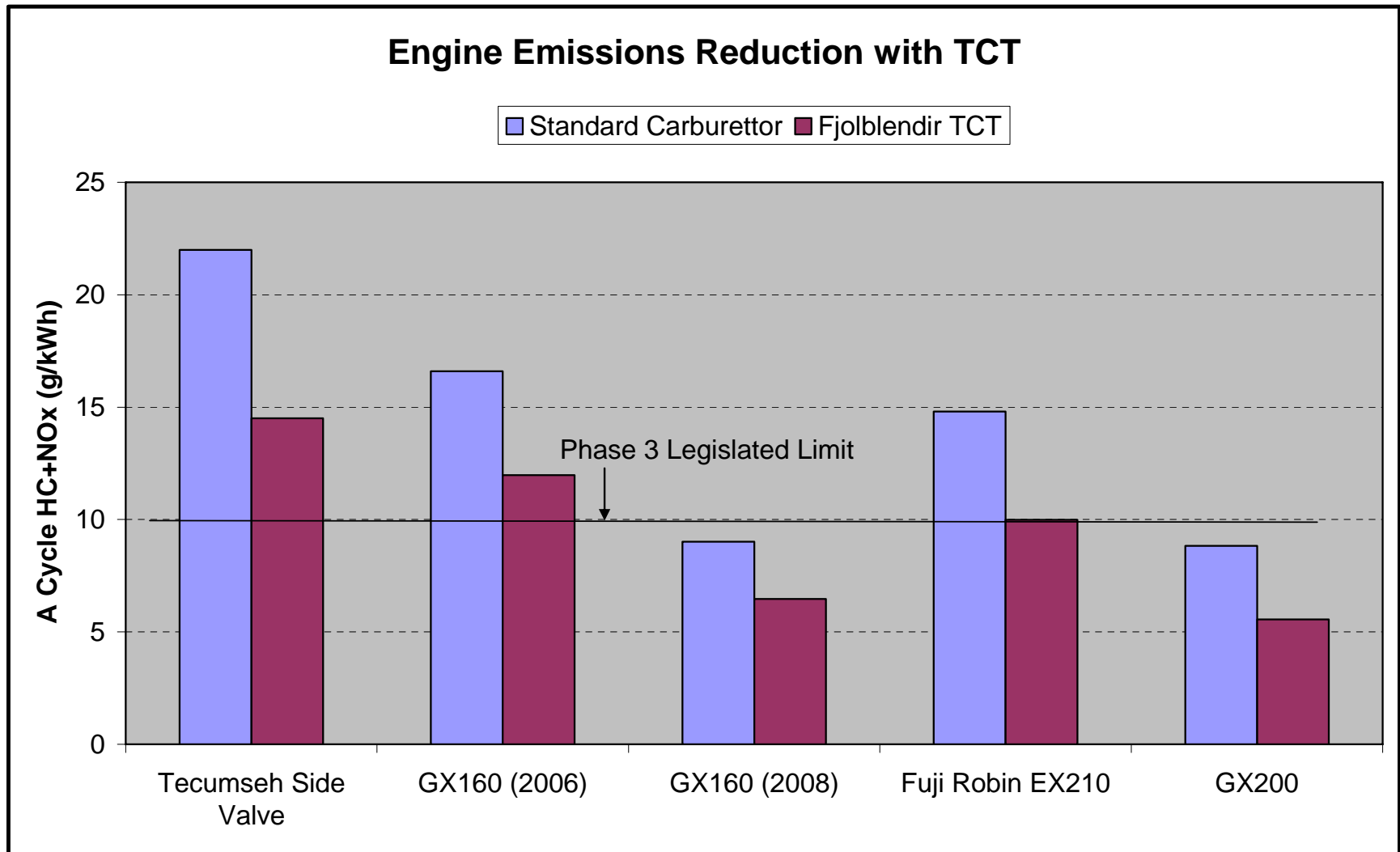
- SAE J1088 A cycle results on various Class 1 engines typically show 30 to 40% reduction in HC+NO<sub>x</sub> – All results are in g/kWhr

	Engine	Tecumseh Side Valve	GX160 (2006)	GX160 (2008)*	Fuji Robin EX210*	GX200*
<b>Baseline</b>	HC			5.21	13.15	6.19
	NO <sub>x</sub>			3.80	1.65	2.64
	HC+NO <sub>x</sub>	22	16.60	9.01	14.80	8.83
	CO	450	651.13	291.31	432.64	368.13
<b>TCT</b>	HC			4.29	6.89	3.29
	NO <sub>x</sub>			2.19	3.09	2.27
	HC+NO <sub>x</sub>	14.5	11.97	6.47	9.98	5.56
	CO	270	453.17	271.03	182.67	224.15
<b>Reduction</b>	HC			-18%	-48%	-47%
	NO <sub>x</sub>			-43%	87%	-14%
	HC+NO <sub>x</sub>	-34%	-28%	-28%	-33%	-37%
	CO	-40%	-30%	-7%	-58%	-39%

\*Tested by Orbital

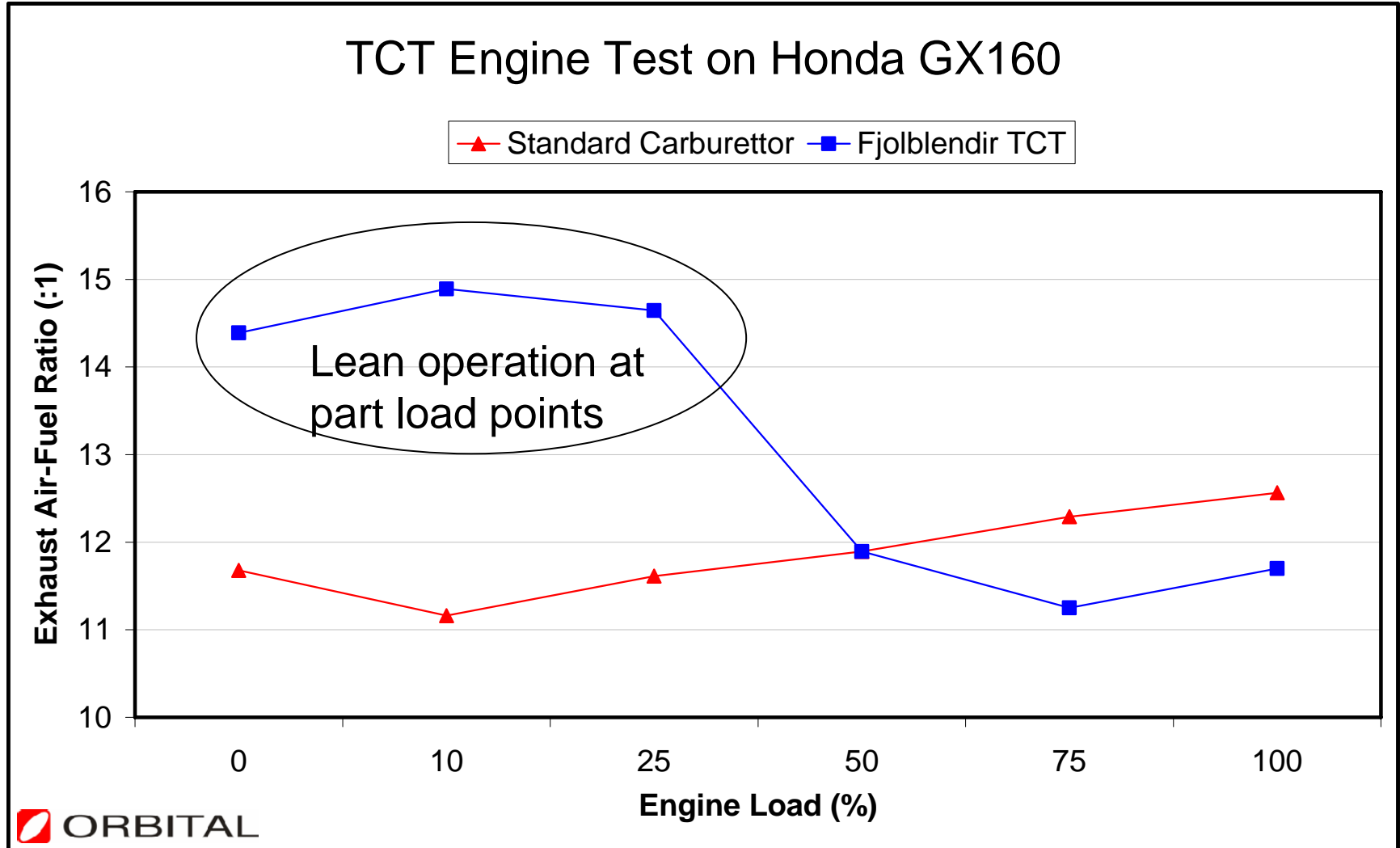


## TCT Class 1 Engine A Cycle Test Results





## TCT Cycle A Test Results – Lean Operating Points

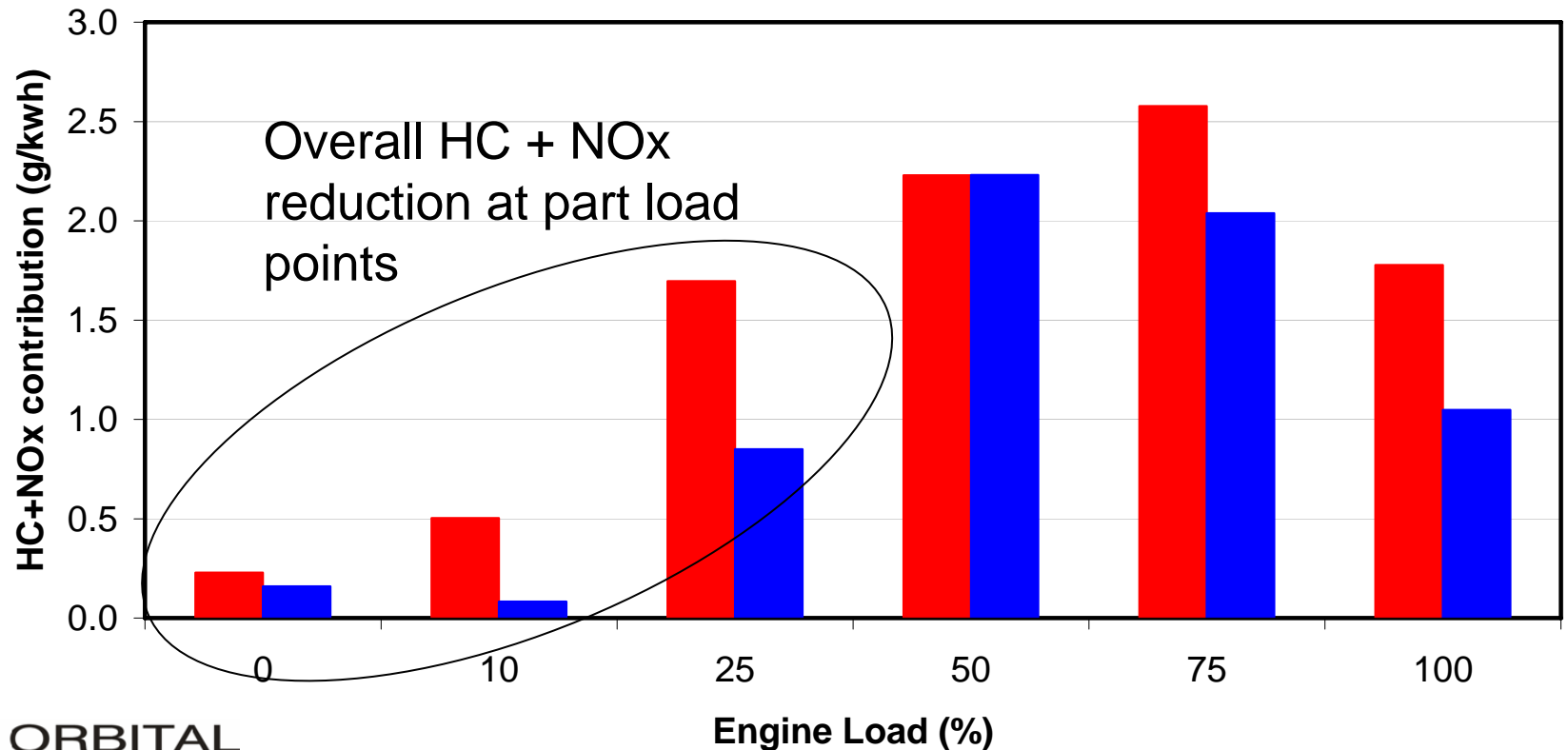




# TCT Cycle A Test Results – HC+NOx Benefits

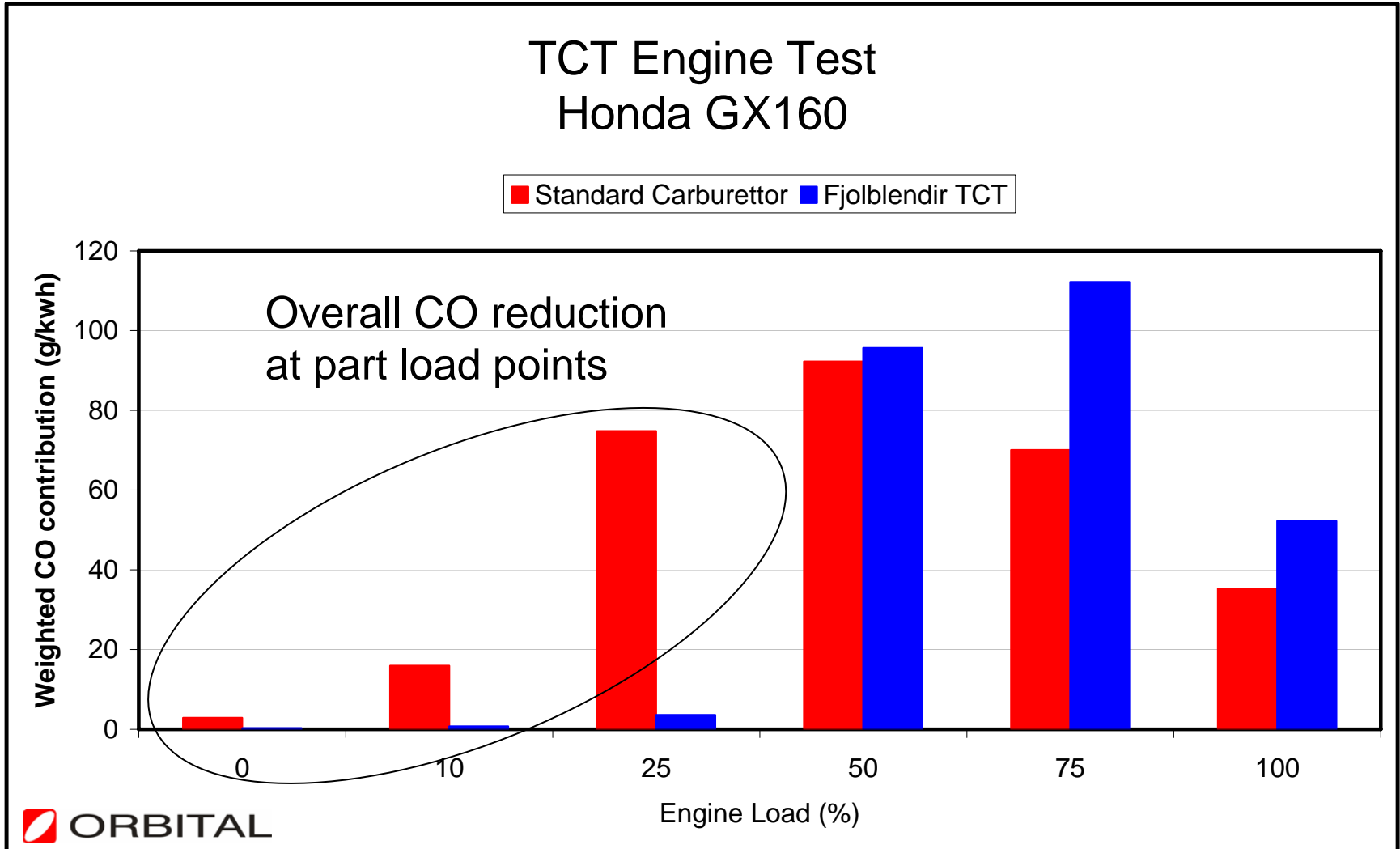
## TCT Engine Test on Honda GX160

Standard Carburettor Fjolblendir TCT





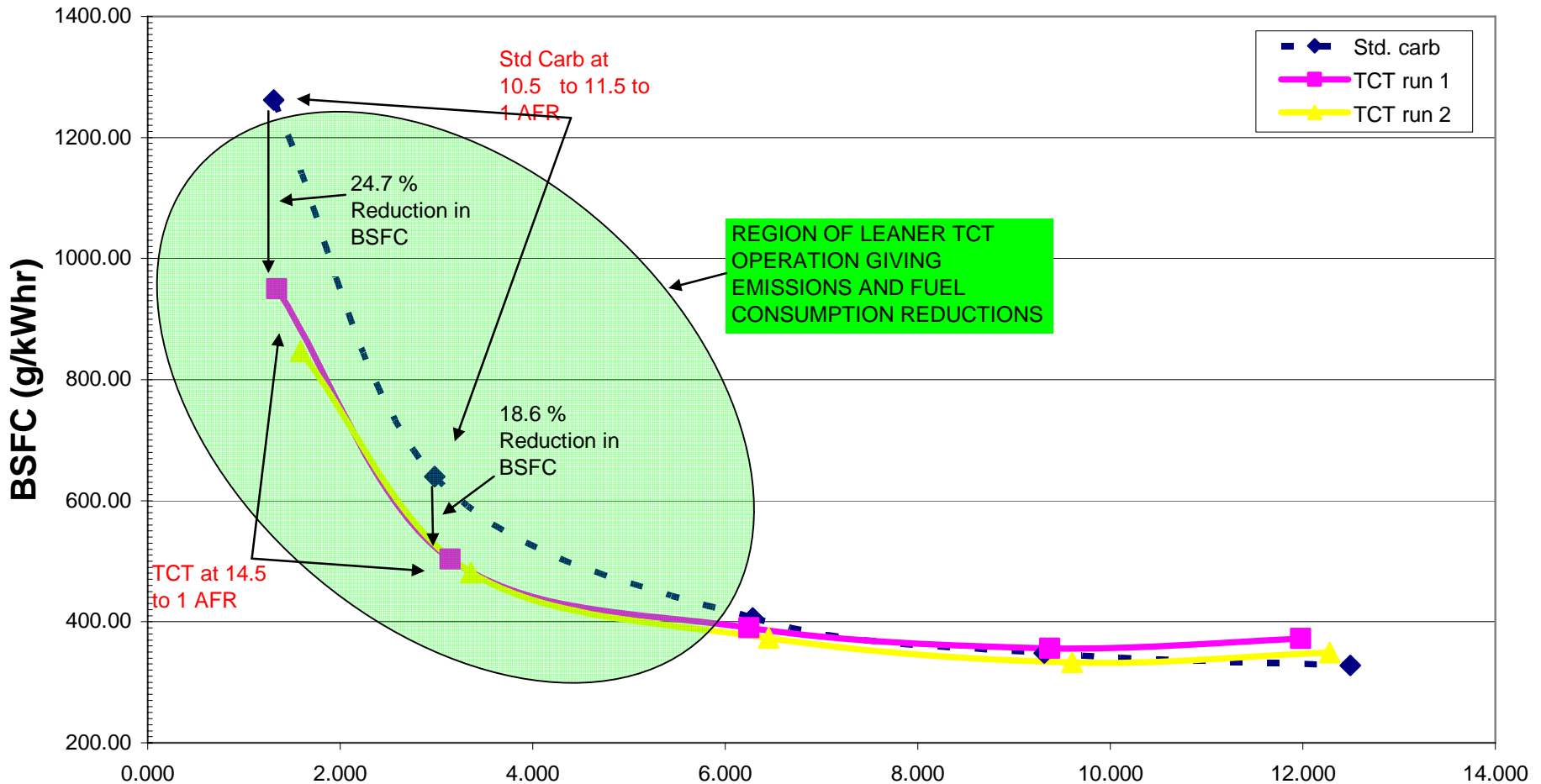
## TCT Cycle A Test Results – CO Benefits





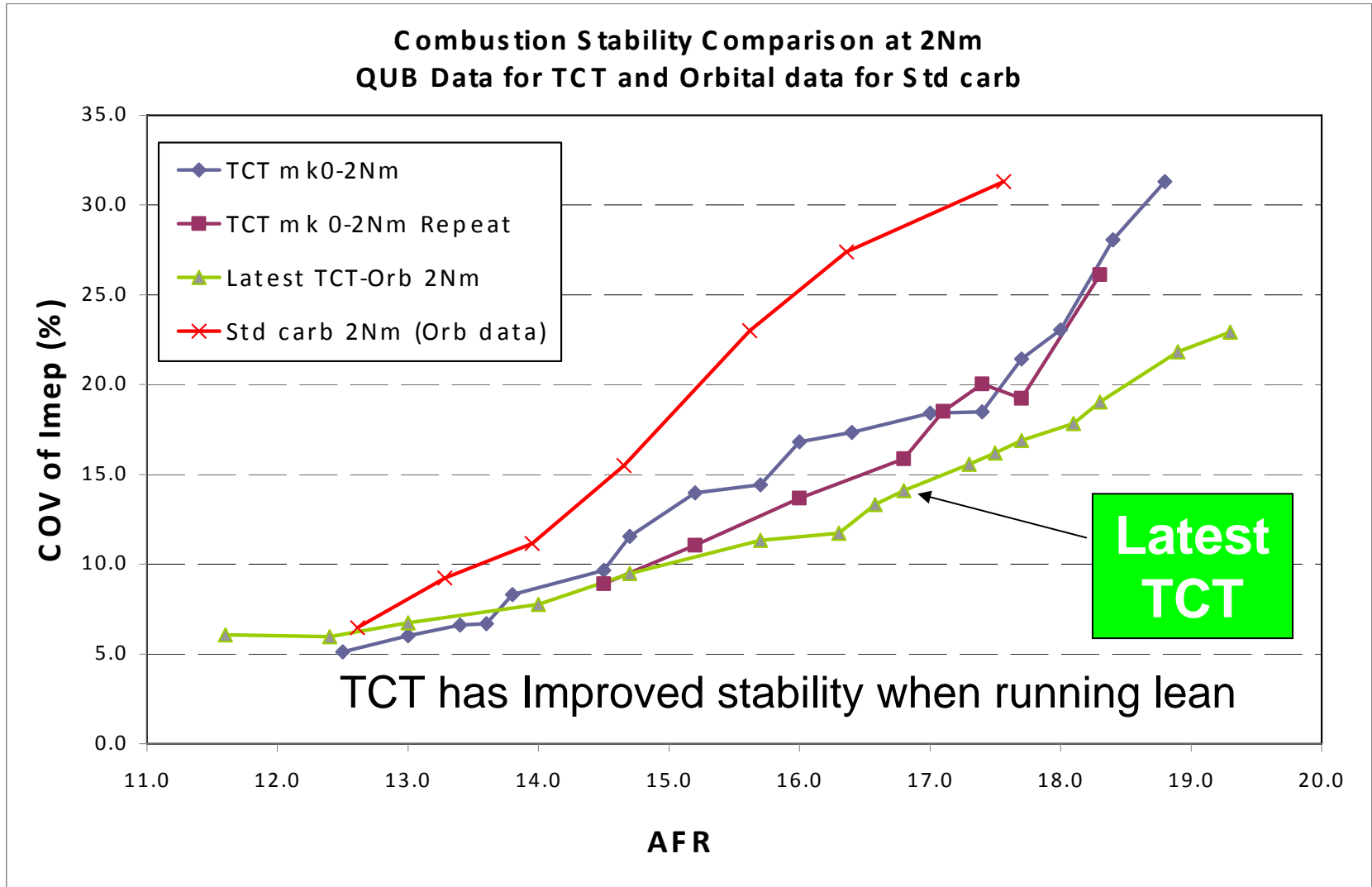
# TCT Fuel Consumption Results - A Cycle Mode Points

HONDA GX200 Comparison of Fuel Consumption between Standard Carburettor and TCT with a Prototype Cam 1 on the J1088 cycle



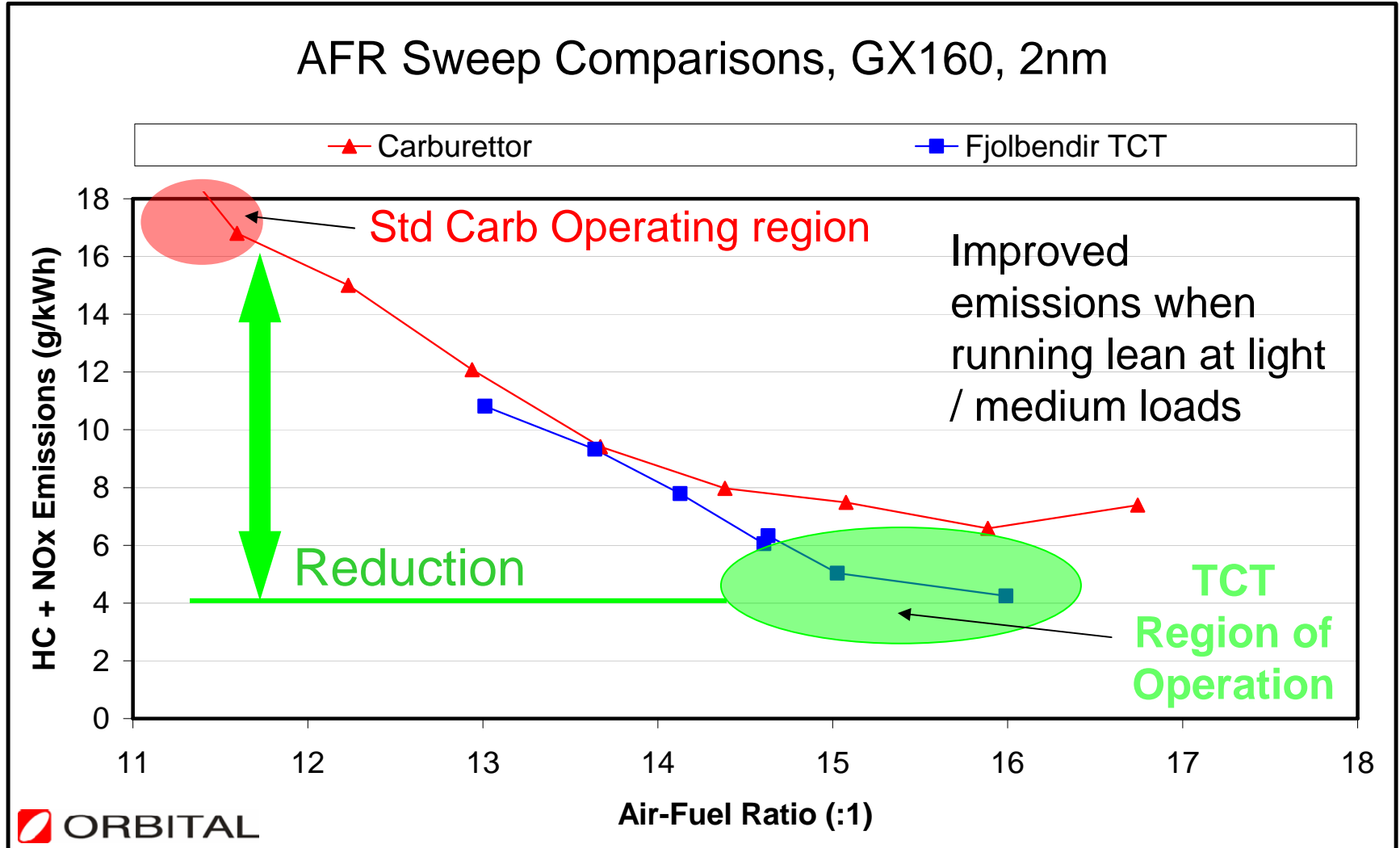


# Latest TCT AFR Swing Combustion Test Results – 2 Nm





# TCT AFR Swing Test Results – HC+NOx Benefits at 2 Nm

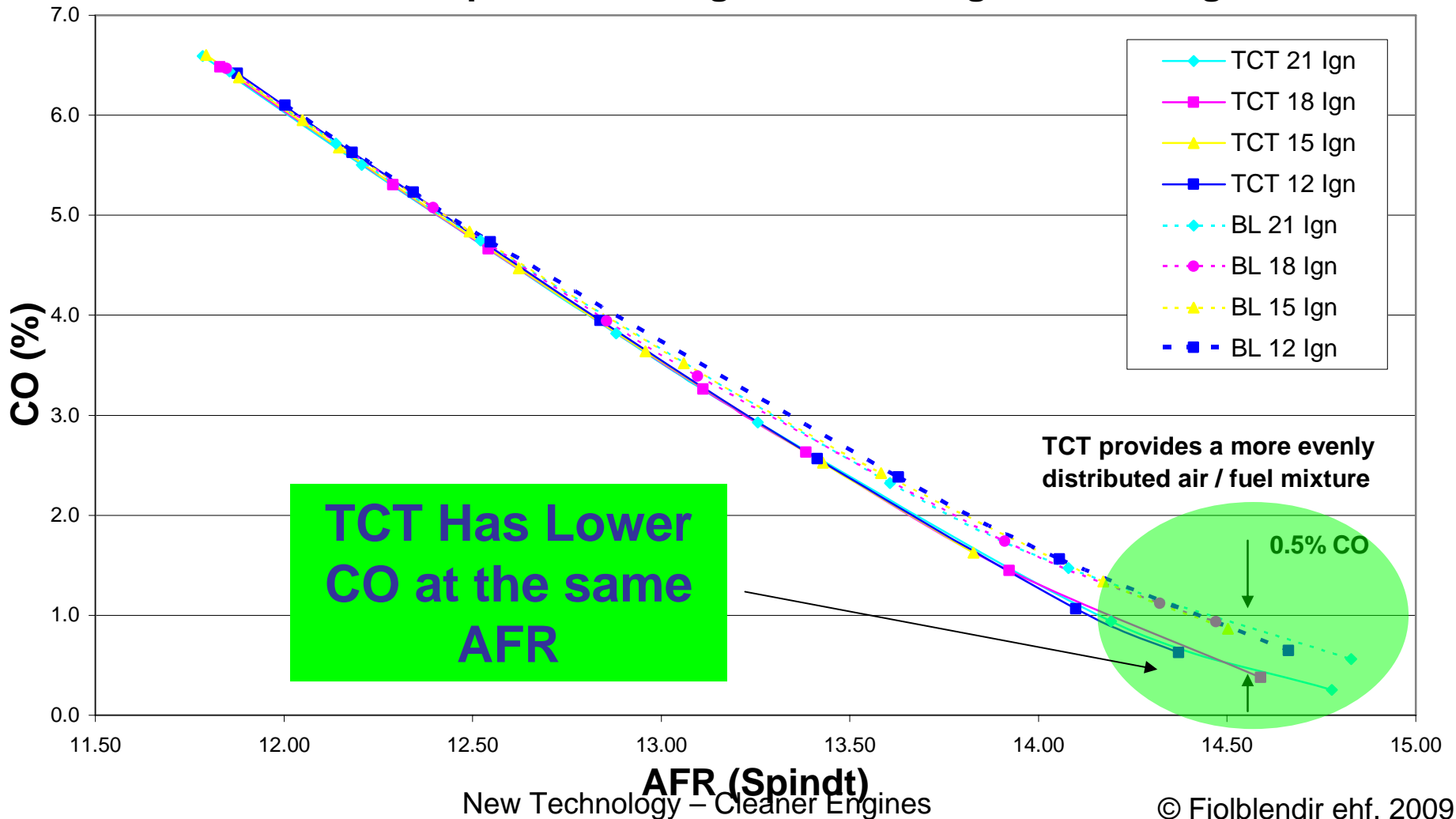




# Reduced Cyclic Variation in AFR – AFR Swing Data 4 Nm

## Comparison of TCT vs Baseline Carburettor on Honda GX160

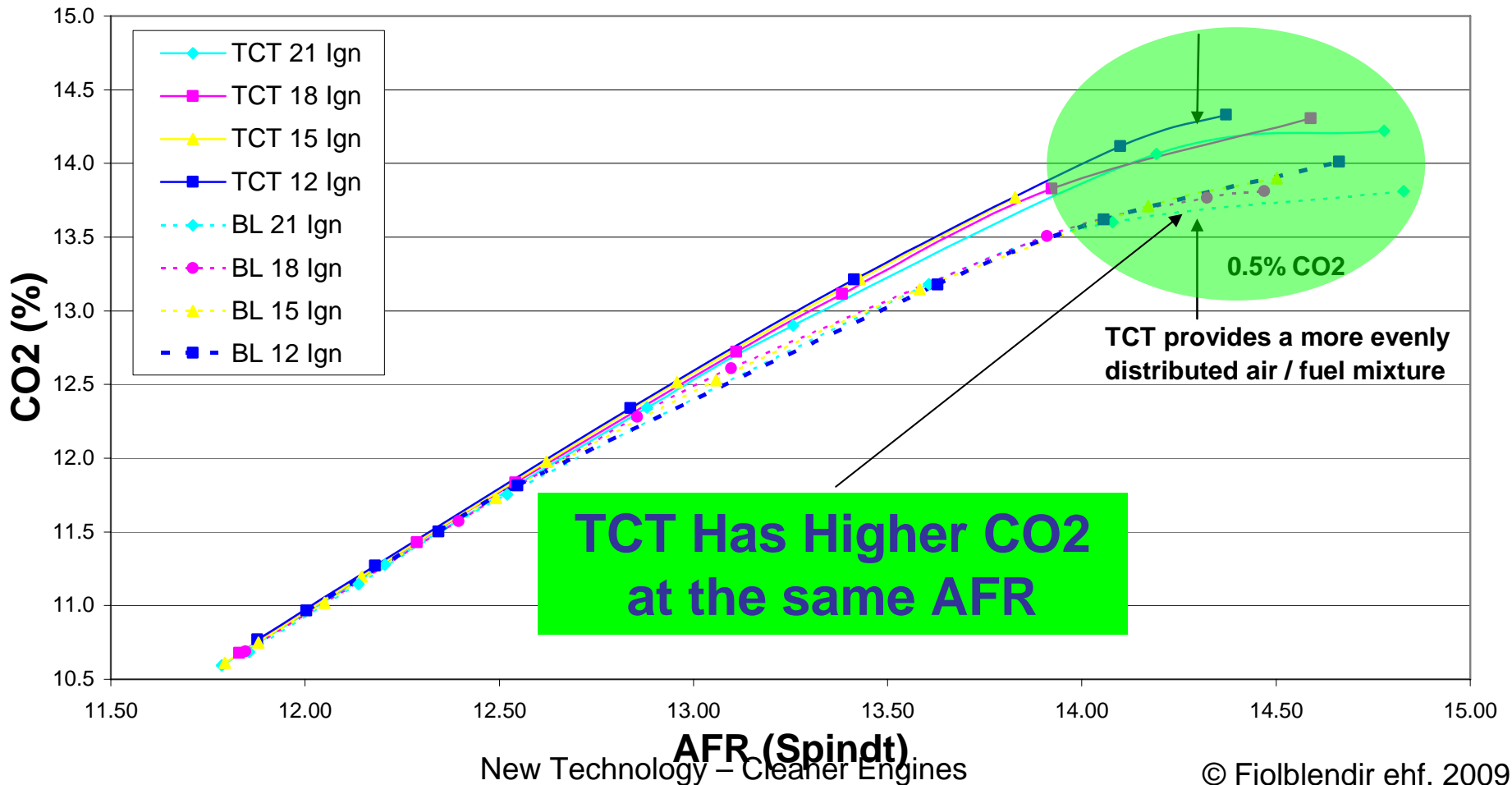
### 4Nm / 3000 rpm AFR Swing At Different Ignition Timings





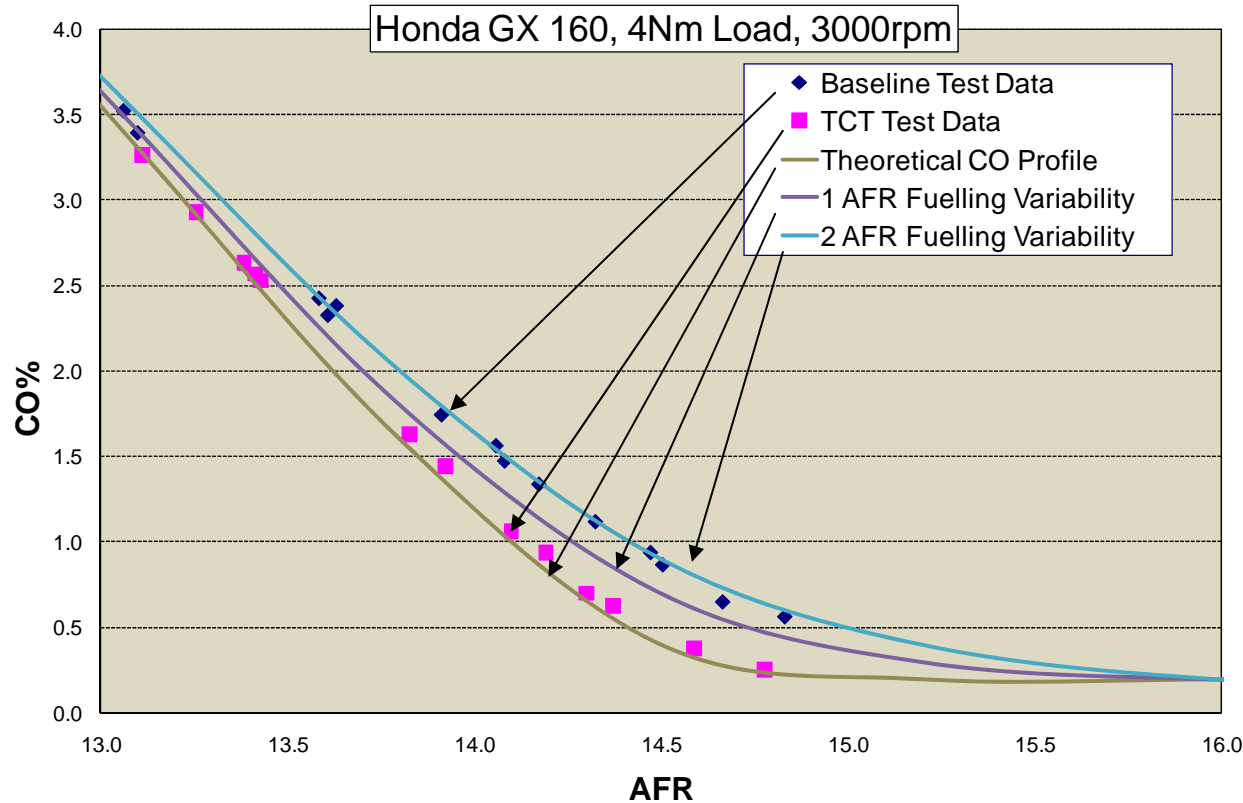
# Reduced Cyclic Variation in AFR – AFR Swing Data 4 Nm

## Comparison of TCT vs Baseline Carburettor on Honda GX160 4Nm / 3000 rpm AFR Swing At Different Ignition Timings





# Reduced Cyclic Variation in AFR – AFR Swing Data 4Nm

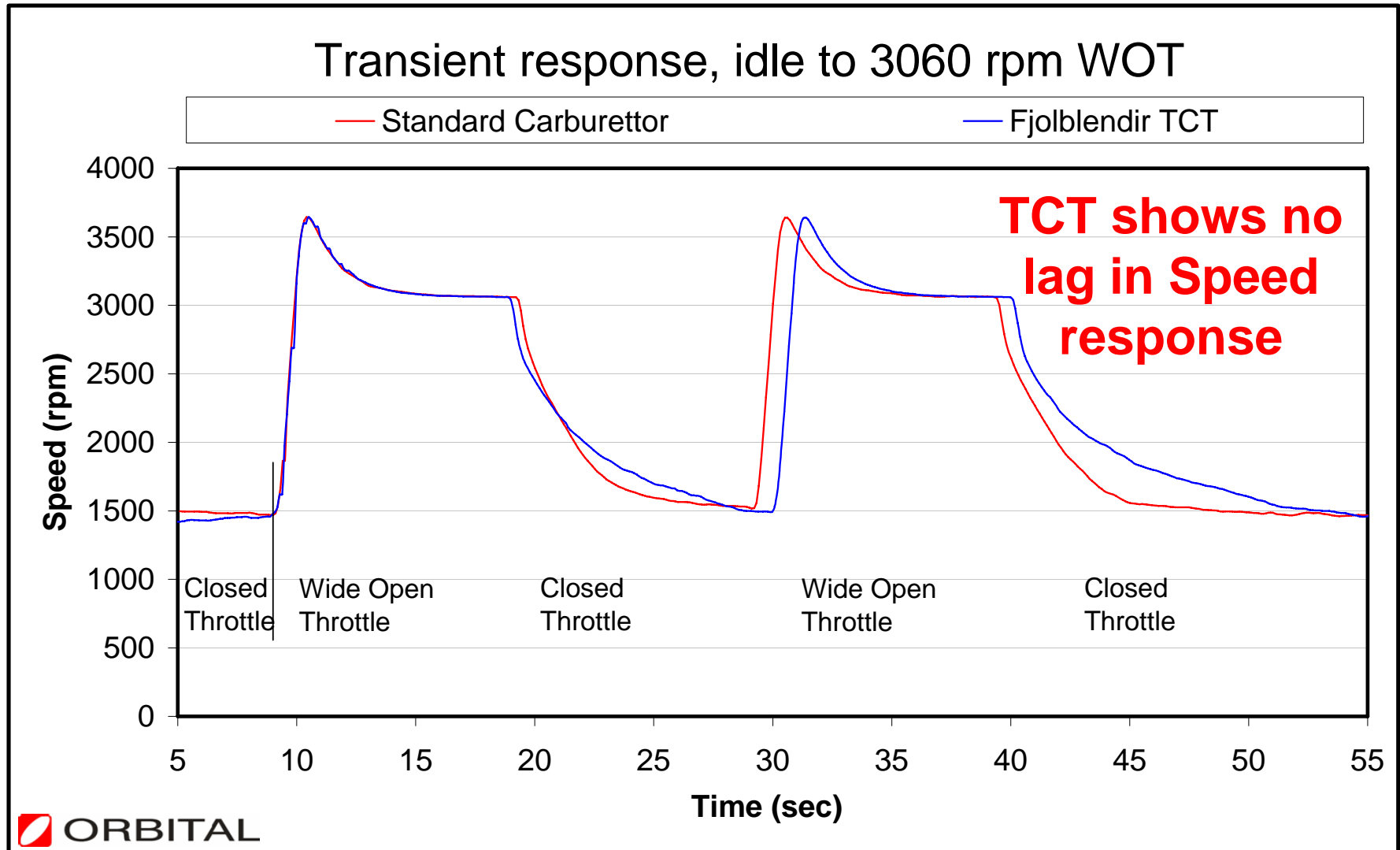


Data analysed by professor Roy Douglas of QUB

- Theoretical profile estimated from text book combustion equation (inverse Spindt):
  - $CH_x + A(O_2 + 3.76N_2) = aCO + bCO_2 + cH_2O + dHC + eN_2$
- Base CO at lean conditions matched to test data
- AFR variability calculated by averaging over range
- TCT close to **zero AFR variability** at this condition, **baseline close to 2 AFR's**



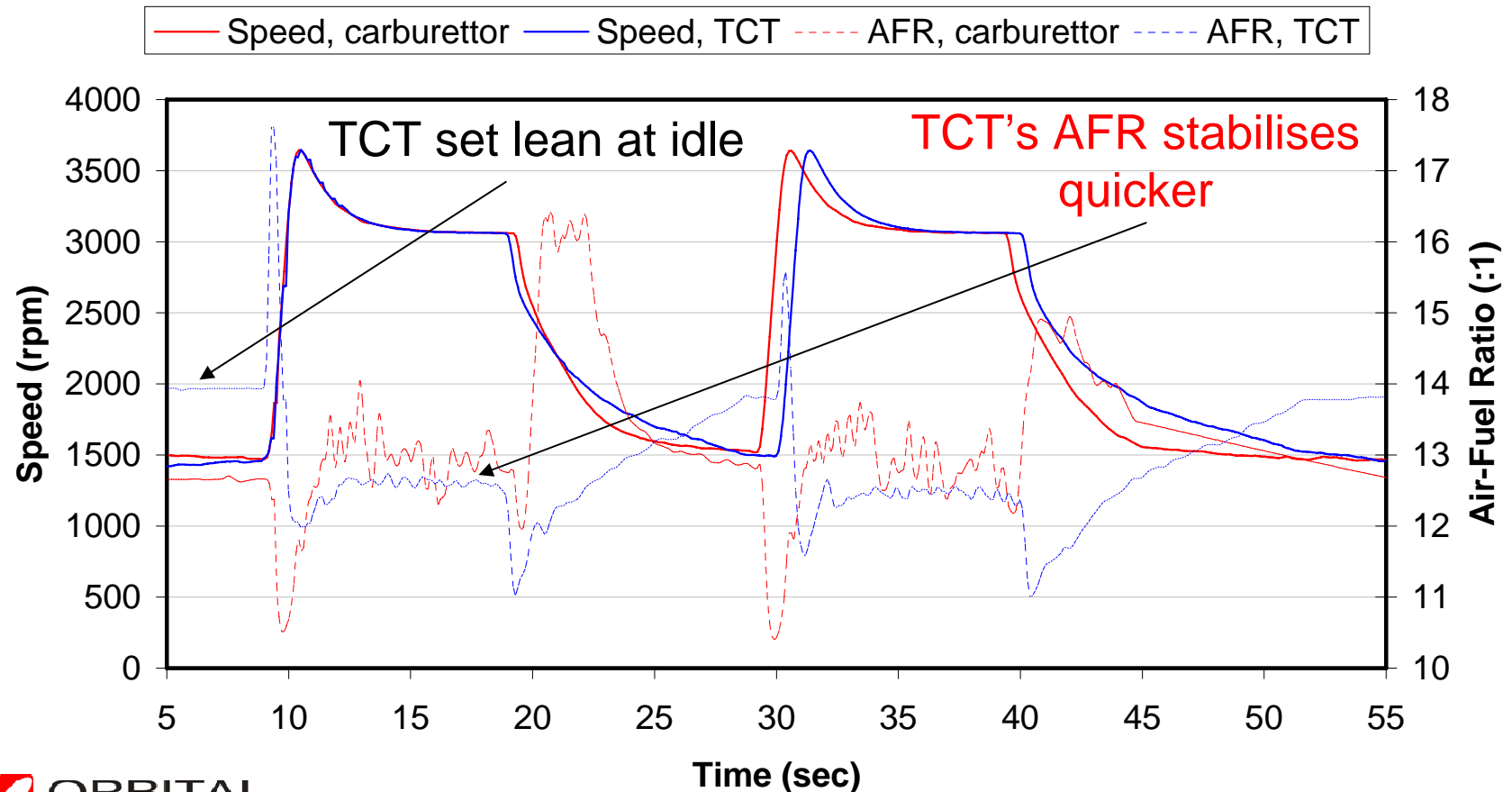
## Transient Response – Double Accel.





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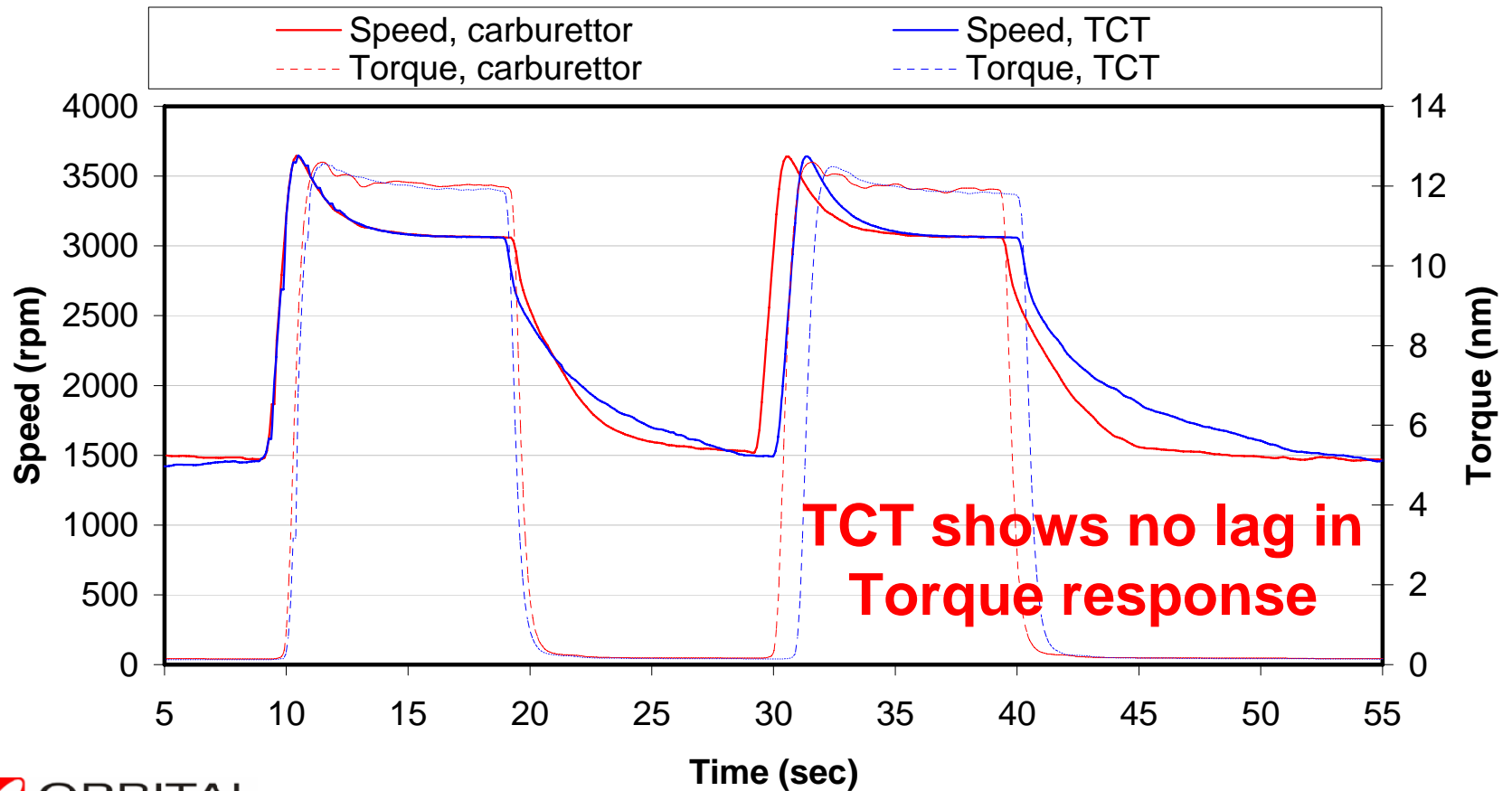
Transient response, idle to 3060 rpm WOT





## Transient Response – Double Accel.

Transient response, idle to 3060 rpm WOT

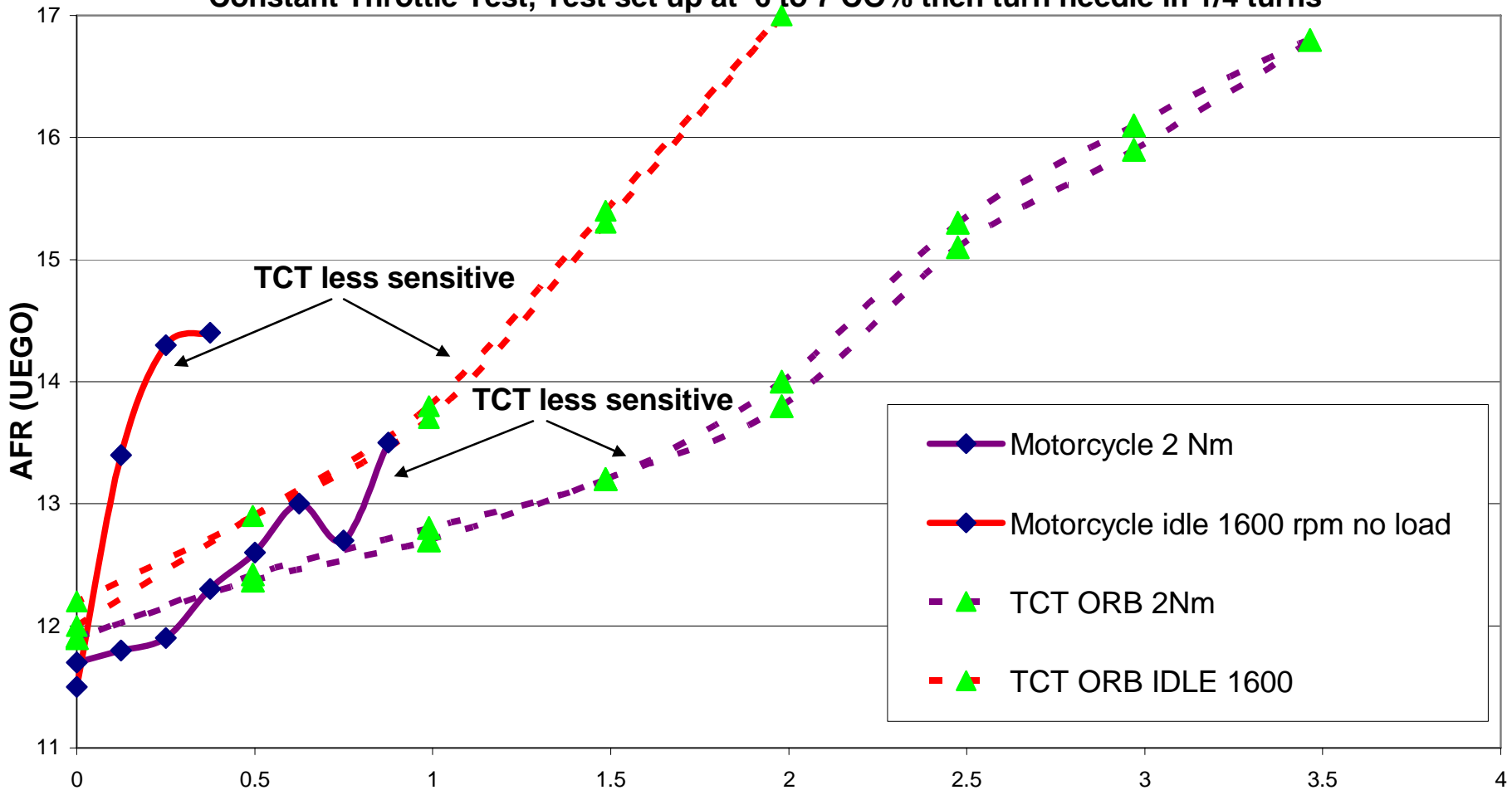




# Sensitivity Data – Needle Lift vs AFR Change

Sensitivity of Honda MC Slide Carburettor and TCT ORB in Terms of Change in Fuelling (CO%) Versus Needle Lift at Various loads and idle speed

Constant Throttle Test, Test set up at 6 to 7 CO% then turn needle in 1/4 turns

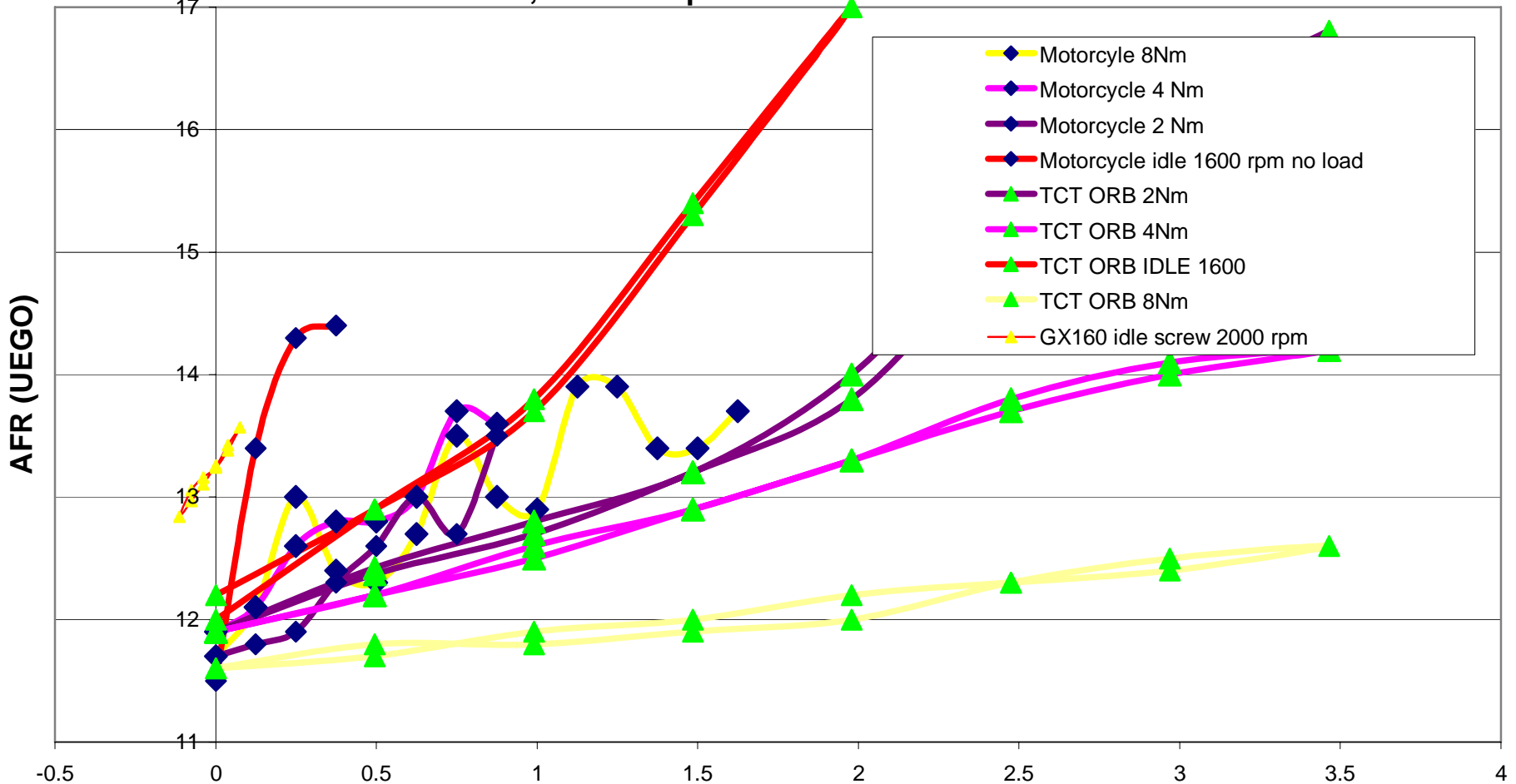




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# The Market

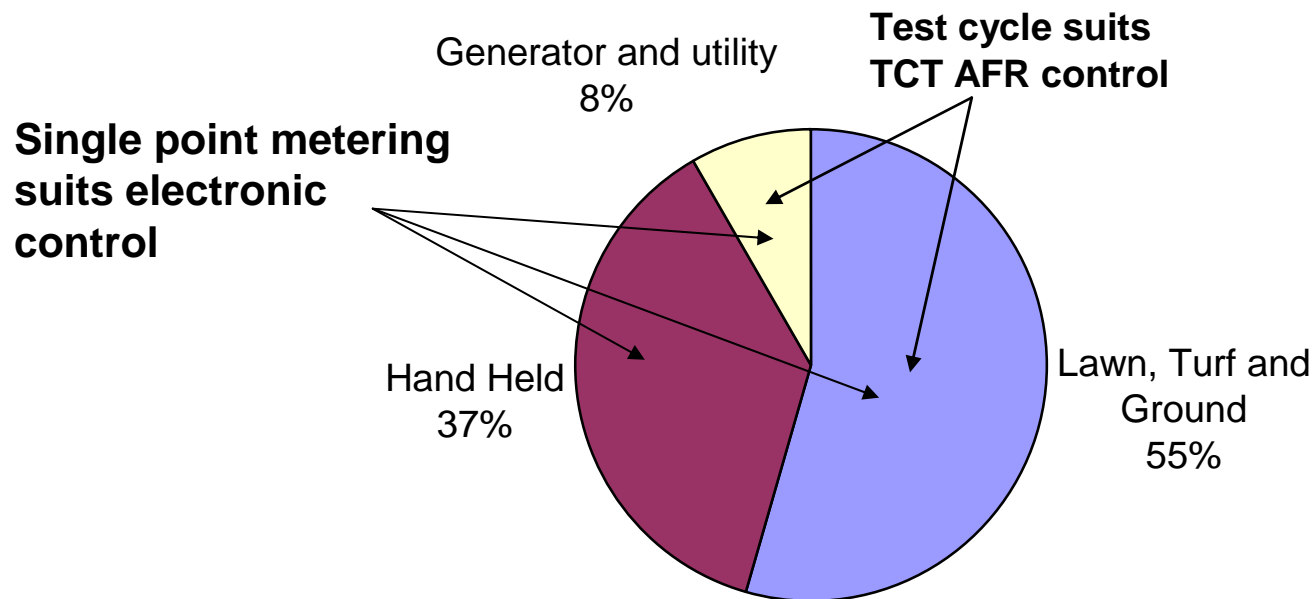


# Introduction - Market

## WORLD Power Demand

\$17,500 Million USD

Varied reports show market size between 60 and up to 100 million units pa.



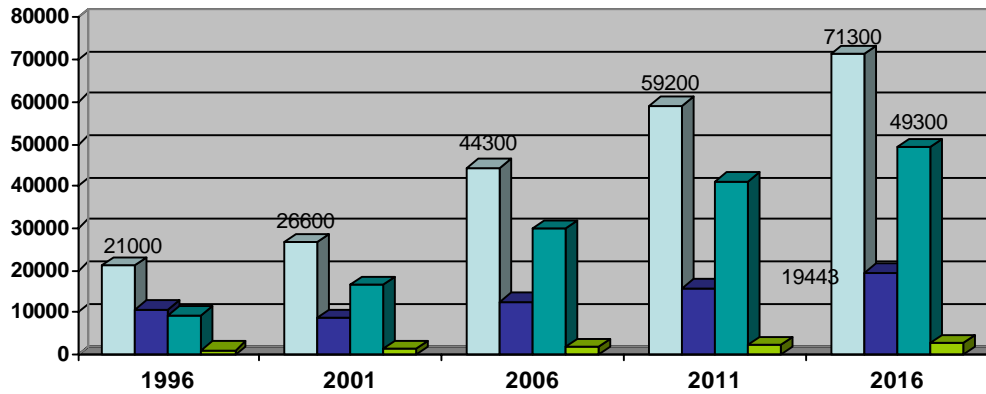
Fjölblendir have taken conservative view based on market and OEM current data available



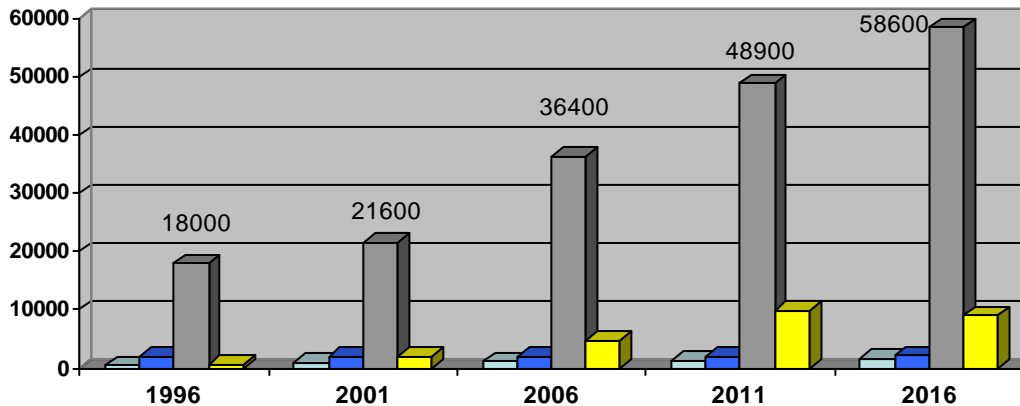
# Introduction – Motorcycle Market

Motorcycle demand   Scooters & Mopeds   Light motorcycles   Medium/heavy Motorcycles

All numbers in thousands of units



All numbers in thousands of units



North America   Western Europe   Asia/Pacific   Other Regions

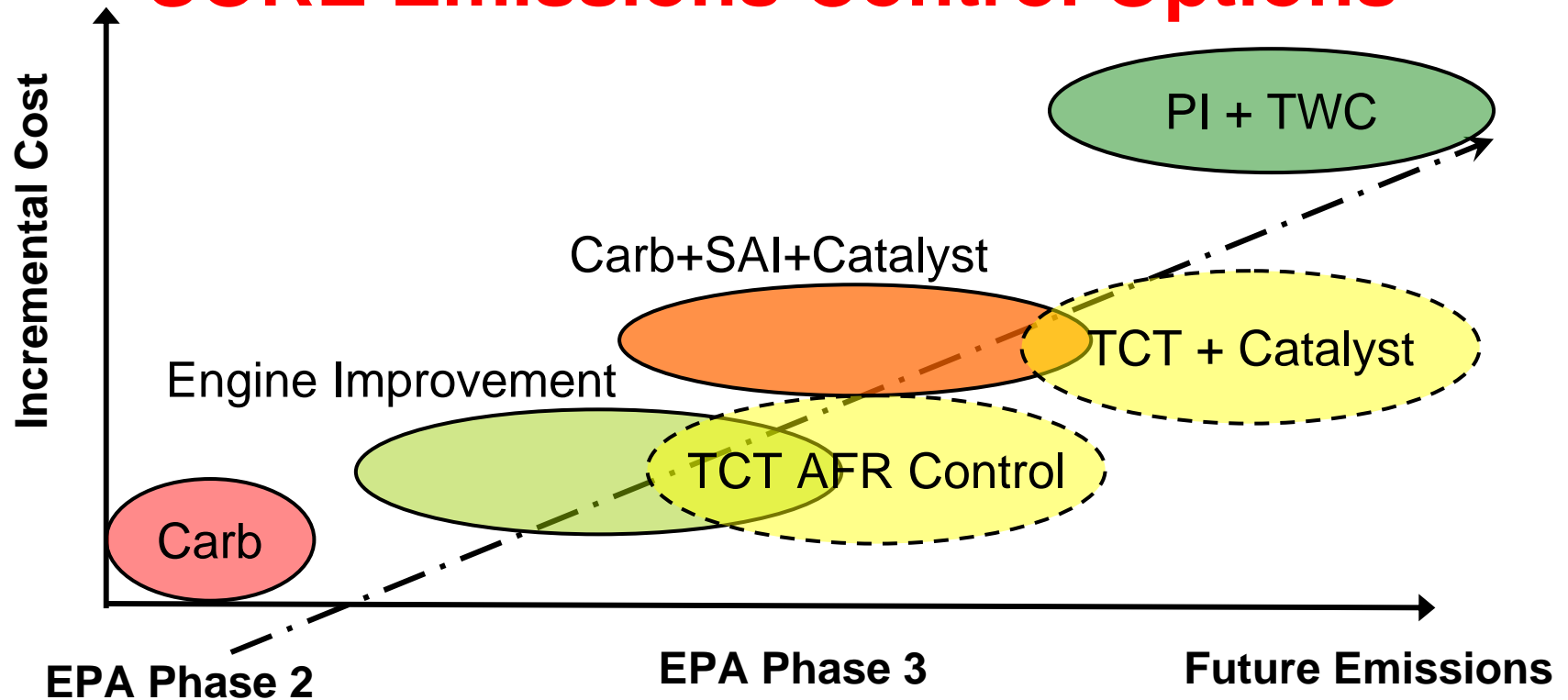


## Introduction - Market

- Non Handheld SORE
  - Applicable emission control option for Non-Handheld SORE
- Hand and Non-Handheld SORE
  - Single point metering for electronic / feed back control for improved life cycle durability / self regulation
- Handheld SORE
  - Improved AFR control for air-head 2-strokes
- Motorcycles
  - Improved fuel consumption with potential to reduce drive cycle emissions
- All products
  - Improved engine running / combustion stability



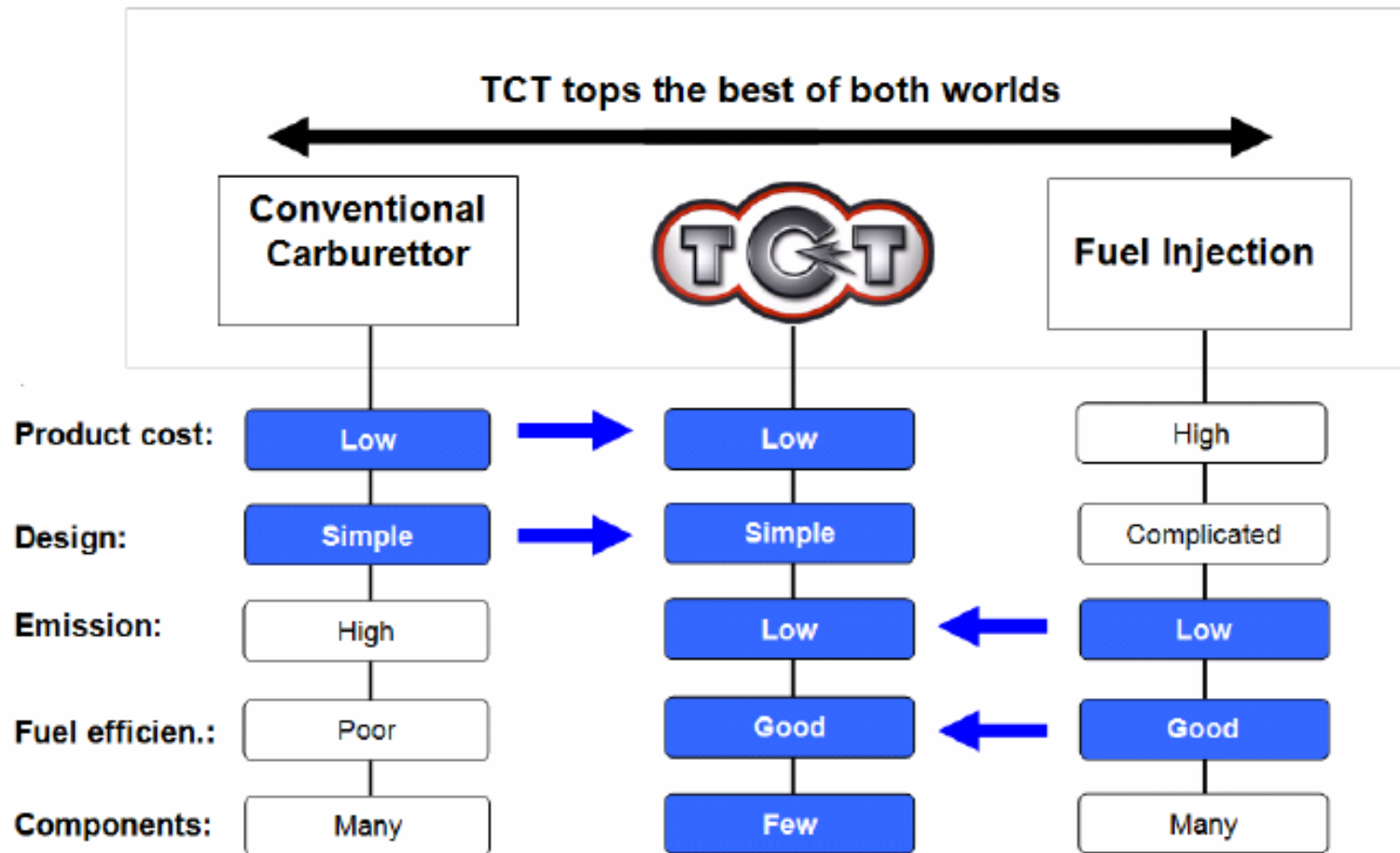
# SORE Emissions Control Options



- Known emissions control solutions for EPA Phase 3 include engine improvement, addition of a catalyst and addition of secondary air.
- Future emissions require PI and TWC.
- TCT AFR control reduces or eliminates requirement for catalyst for Phase 3



# Fuel systems





**Fjölblendir is looking to  
commercialise / licence the TCT  
with the correct partner.**

**For contact information please visit  
our website [www.tct.is](http://www.tct.is)**