

# Less gas emission = Less fuel consumptions

## 7. CALCULATION OF FUEL CONSUMPTIONS

7.1. The fuel consumptions are calculated from the emissions of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide calculated in accordance with paragraph 6.

7.2. The fuel consumptions expressed in litres per 100 km are calculated using the following formulae:

(a) for petrol-engined vehicles:

$$FC = \frac{0,1154}{D} [(0,866 \cdot HC) + (0,429 \cdot CO) + (0,273 \cdot CO_2)]$$

(b) for diesel-engined vehicles:

$$FC = \frac{0,1155}{D} [(0,866 \cdot HC) + (0,429 \cdot CO) + (0,273 \cdot CO_2)]$$

where:

- FC = fuel consumption in litres per 100 km;
- HC = measured emission of hydrocarbon in g/km;
- CO = measured emission of carbon monoxide in g/km;
- CO<sub>2</sub> = measured emission of carbon dioxide in g/km;
- D = density of the test fuel.

**EVERY 10% OF GAS EMISSION REDUCTION IS EQUAL TO approx. 1,3 / 1,4 / 1,5 % OF FUEL CONSUMPTION REDUCTION.**

The result will never be a fixed result. It will instead variate based on some aspects of the vehicles itself, such as:

- 1) age,
- 2) type of work it does
- 3) Load carried,
- 4) Maintenance status, Etc.

*Different vehicle = Different History = DIFFERENT RESULT*

**What are gas emissions composed of?**

**CO, Co2, Nox, HC ppm**

**What are HC?**

**HC=** Fuel which goes into the combustion chamber and comes out exactly as it went in (therefore unburnt)

**HC = UNCOMBUSTED HYDROCARBONS**

What does opacimeter or gas analyzer measure?

**What happens if, thanks to Super Tech, HC emissions are reduced?**

**Fuel consumptions are reduced!**