

The reduction of pollutants in emissions by the use of GERnano[®].

Combustion engines of all kinds produce emissions. Some of these emissions are pollutants which endanger our environment, human health as well as flora and fauna.

The particularities of the burning of fuel in an engine, determine the amount and characteristics of the emissions. The burning process should reach a smooth and complete combustion of the fuel within the maximum possible volume of the combustion chamber.

Thus the burning process should eliminate a local temperature and pressure increase and ensure a smooth process with the sufficient supply of oxygen in a way that no different temperature zones will occur in the combustion chamber.

In modern engines, this process is controlled by:

- The fuel injection (start and length of the injection)
- The exact time of the ignition
- Quality and composition of the fuel-air mixture
- Time intervals of the exhaust valves
- Ambient air-temperature, etc..

The above factors determine the amount and which pollutants (CO, HC, NO_x and SO_x) will appear in the emissions. Tests under real conditions have shown that without additional treatment of the emissions by e.g. catalysts and other measures, only the Euro-Norm 2 can be reached.

An additional question is that if engine-oil reaches the combustion chamber to what extent this oil influences the combustion process. Specialists estimate that oil in the combustion chamber will increase the amount of HC and CO in the emissions.

The use of GERnano in engine-oil will reduce the actual oil consumption significantly. This happens via the shattering and removal of the carbon remains on the piston-rings, as through a local increase of the viscosity in the surroundings of the piston-rings. (see also: Future lubricants 1 and 4)

The GERnano oil-mixture reaches the combustion chamber as aerosol and stays there during the whole combustion process, which means during the compression phase, the actual fuel injection phase and during the ignition phase.

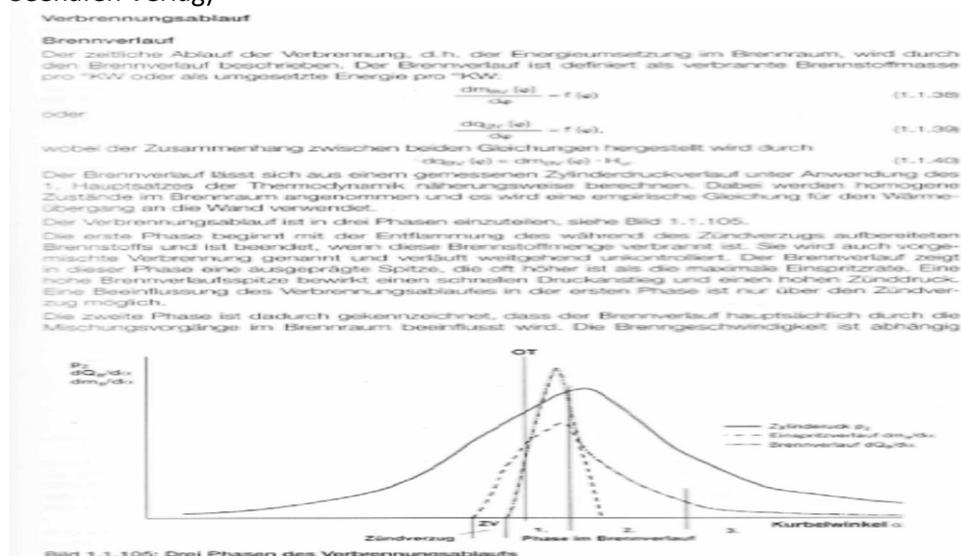
The time-delay between the fuel injection and the ignition is around 10^{-3} Sec. In engine-oil GERnano forms a macro-molecular structure. This structure interacts with the already existing substances in the combustion chamber, this interaction takes only 10^{-5} Sec. – 10^{-7} Sec. In addition the time delay between compression and ignition is sufficient to dispense the GERnano Oil-mixture with the fuel-air mixture equally in all areas of the combustion chamber. Furthermore the GERnano mixture will free the cylinder walls and injection nozzles from unwanted deposits and the solid elements of GERnano will modify the surfaces of the combustion chamber. Numerous “micro spark-plugs” are build-up which leads to a complete and total burning of the fuel and accelerates the burning process.

Two different fuel structures are build-up in the combustion chamber. One with GERnano and one with the normal air/fuel mixture. These mixtures burn at different speeds. A “two-stage” fuel burning, timely delayed process is activated which reduces the explosive nature of the fuel burning process in combustion chambers.

By the use of GERnano the course of the burning process is moved in a direction which allows a “complete” and “steady” combustion. The heat energy is being spread evenly, whereby local temperature and pressure bursts are reduced. The pressure in the cylinder increases faster, whereby the highest pressure-point (see Picture 1) is flattened. Due to this flattening of the curve, a more

effective combustion process will be reached (see picture 2) which consequentially leads to a better engine performance, a better fuel efficiency and a reduction of the engine's emissions (NO_x, HC and CO). The presence of engine-oil in the combustion chamber, which is assumed as questionable, will move into a direction where it gets close to the ideal combustion process by the use of NanoVit. It ensures a more effective use of the fuel energy and reduces the engine's emissions.

Picture 1: The three phases of the combustion process. (Source: Handbuch Schiffsbetriebstechnik, Seehafen Verlag)



Picture 2: p-V Diagramm of a real process (four-stroke) (Source: Handbuch Schiffsbetriebstechnik, Seehafen Verlag)

Mitteldrücke, Leistungen

Der Unterschied zwischen dem vereinfachten und realen Prozess ist in Bild 1.1.13 zu sehen, wobei die eingezeichneten Mitteldrücke p_{mV} und p_{mE} sich aus der Volumenänderungsarbeit des jeweiligen Prozesses bezogen auf das Motorhubvolumen V_h ergeben.

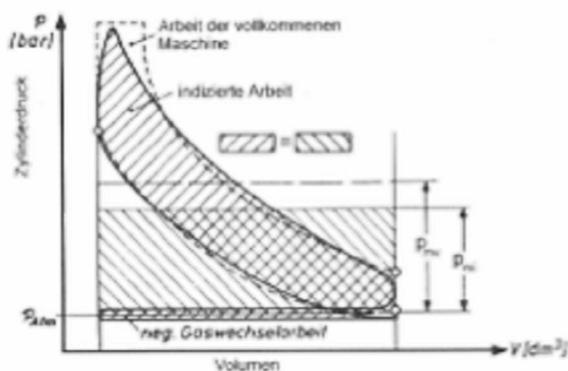


Bild 1.1.13: p-V-Diagramm eines realen Prozesses (Viertakt)