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## Given GF-5 Timing Constraints, Only 2 Viable Options Remain

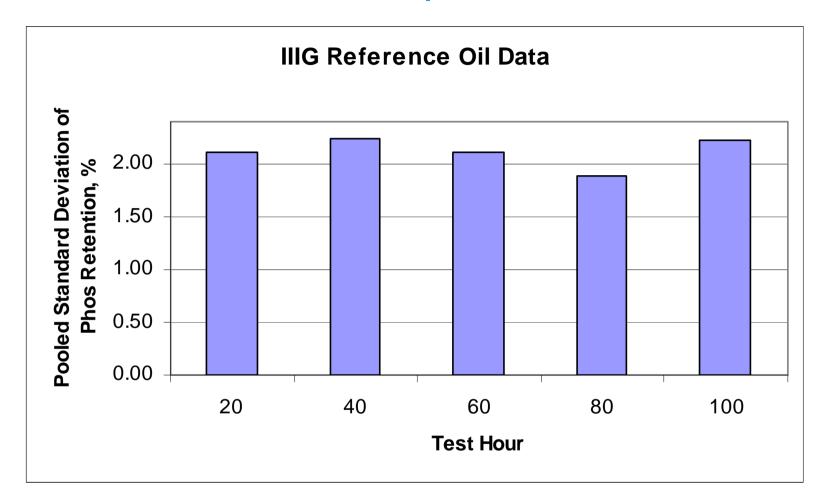
1.	Bench Test: PEI165-X, where X = 16, 32, 48 or 64 hours  ☐ Preference order:  1. PEI165-16 2. PEI165-32 3. PEI165-48 4. PEI165-64
2.	<ul> <li>IIIG Test: IIIG-Y, where Y = 20, 40 or 100 (EOT) hours</li> <li>□ Beyond 40hrs, may as well select EOT</li> <li>□ Preference order: <ol> <li>IIIG-20hr</li> <li>IIIG-40hr</li> <li>IIIG-EOT</li> </ol> </li> <li>□ Separation is best for IIIG-20, but still good for IIIG-40 and IIIG-EOT.</li> </ul>
•	<ul> <li>Choices should be guided by the following:</li> <li>□ Correlation with field oils</li> <li>□ Amount of phosphorus volatilized should be &gt; 90% of the total at EOT. Preferably it should be very close to 100%.</li> </ul>

ESCIT could endorse both test options allowing for a combination of the

PEI165-X and IIIG-Y methods to approve GF-5 products.



#### **Pooled Standard Deviation of Phosphorus Retention in IIIG Tests**

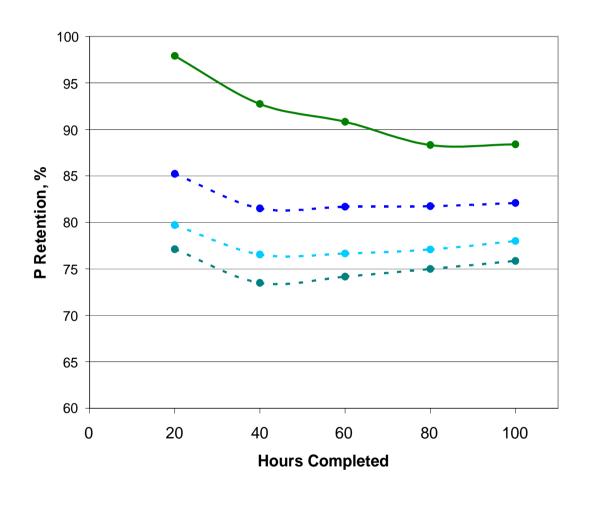


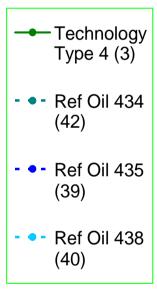
 The pooled standard deviations in IIIG tests at each 20-hour testing period stay the same throughout the test.



### **IIIG Phosphorus Retention Profiles for 4 Different Technologies**

#### **Average P Retention in IIIG Engine Tests by Oil**





-Total number of tests in parentheses



#### **IIIG Phosphorus Retention Profiles for 4 Different Technologies**

- Chart shows for Oils 434,435 and 438, most of the phosphorus is volatilized at 20 hours, although phos retention 'minima' are reached around 40 hours.
- Oils with less volatile ZDDPs show continued phosphorus depletion over almost the entire100hr IIIG test length.
  - Data for Technology Type 4 on the chart illustrates this well.
    - Phosphorus loss stabilizes around 80 hours.
  - Significant phosphorus loss continues well beyond 40 hrs.
  - Makes a strong case for selecting IIIG-EOT over IIIG-20 or 40.
- Precision is similar for all of the IIIG datasets (IIIG-20hr,IIIG-40hr and IIIG-EOT).



#### **PEI165-X Data Shown to Date**

- Data from Savant shows that PEI165-32, PEI165-48 and PEI165-64 values are generally much higher than PEI165-16 values.
- PEI165-16 test length is too short to be acceptable to screen all likely GF-5 formulations.
  - Phosphorus depletion is often less than 50% complete.
- Ocompleted Savant test matrix will allow ESCIT group to assess the viability of PEI165-32, PEI165-48 and PEI165-64.



# **Summary of Options left for ESCIT to consider for GF-5**

Option#	<u>Title</u>	Assessment	<u>Notes</u>
1	PEI165-16	Unacceptable	Not long enough
2	PEI165-32	Need more data	Looks to be too short based on early data. Need to establish field correlation
3	PEI165-48	Need more data	Might also be too short based on early data. Need to establish field correlation
4	PEI165-64	Need more data	May need to be this long. Need to establish field correlation
5	IIIG-20hr	Unacceptable	Not long enough
6	IIIG-40hr	Unacceptable	Not long enough
7	IIIG-EOT	Preferred	Long enough for all likely GF-5 technologies



## **Infineum Position on ESCIT Test Options**

- Strongly prefer IIIG-EOT because
   IIIG must be run anyway.
   IIIG-EOT provides best assurance that all of the Phosphorus is volatilized.
   Shows acceptable discrimination and precision.
- PEI165-X could be an alternative, if it meets the following terms:
  - 1. Shows a clear correlation with field oils.
  - 2. Shows acceptable discrimination and precision.
  - 3. X is a reasonable number of hours, while assuring most/all of the phosphorus is volatilized.
  - However, as X increases, the desirability of the bench test option decreases.
- One possibility is to endorse a bench test and an engine test.
  - Use bench test data for base oil and viscosity grade read across.
  - ☐ Use bench test as alternative to running an additional engine test, if original engine test passes all other parameters, but fails on P volatility.

In this particular case, GF-5, the IIIG is already specified for oxidation, deposits and wear and is acceptable for evaluating phosphorus volatility.

