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Issued: Jan. 18, 2017
Reply to: Dan Worcester
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These are the unapproved minutes of the 01.17.2017 Sequence VI Conference Call.

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The meeting was called to order at 10:05 AM Eastern Time by Greg Miranda.

Agenda

The Agenda is the included as **Attachment 1**.

1.0 Roll Call

The Attendance list is **Attachment 2**.

2. Approval of Meeting minutes from January 10 , 2017 Seq. VI SP meeting

- Motion #1:** Approve the Surveillance Panel minutes.
2.1 Greg made the motion and Jason seconded.
2.2 The vote received unanimous approval.

3. New Business

- 3.1 Revisit Proposal for revision of VIE stand/engine Instrument calibration requirements – Adrian Alfonso
Labs were to go back and review their calibration process. No issues were brought up. There would still be a full stand calibration every 6 months.
Adrian then made the following motion:

- Motion #2:** Change the VIE procedure Section 10.2.2: On an existing stand, perform a partial calibration according to Table 7 every 3 months. Effective date is January 17, 2017.
Adrian Alfonso, Dan Worcester, second. 12 Yes, 2 Waive, 0 No

3.2 VIE Procedural Revision:

- i. **Motion (Dave Glaenzer):** Reword Section 11.5.4 *Stand Requirements for Conducting Engine Break-In* - Perform engine break-in in a stand configured in accordance with the test method. Sections 6.6.1, 6.6.4, 6.6.4.1, 6.6.4.2, 6.6.4.3, 6.6.4.4, 6.6.4.5, 6.6.4.6, 6.6.5.3 (1), 6.6.5.3 (2), 6.6.5.3 (4), 6.7.2, 6.8, 6.8.1, 6.8.2 and 6.6.3 need not be adhered to on a break in stand as they are not needed to conduct conducted on a test stand meeting the provisions of this standard test method. engine break-in. Alternately, break-in may be.
- ii. **Second:** Richard Grundza
- iii. **Additional information provided in appendix.**
There was considerable discussion on changing the break in process. The above motion would allow a separate break in stand. Notes in this motion would keep BSFC and the oil supply system but eliminate the flying flush portion. Instrument calibrations would not be required prior to break in. There would be a full instrument calibration every 6 months. There is no limit on the engine sitting waiting to be installed for VIE testing.

- Motion #3:** Reword Section 11.5.4: *Stand Requirements for Conducting Engine Break-In* - Perform engine break-in in a stand configured in accordance with the test method: Sections 6.6.1, 6.6.4, 6.6.4.1, 6.6.4.2, 6.6.4.3, 6.6.4.4, 6.6.4.5, 6.6.4.6, 6.6.5.3 (1), 6.6.5.3 (2), 6.6.5.3 (4), 6.7.2, 6.8, 6.8.1, 6.8.2 and 6.6.3 need not be adhered to on a break in stand as they are not needed to conduct engine break-in. Alternately, break-in may be conducted on a test stand meeting the provisions of this standard test method.
Dave Glaenzer, Rich Grundza, second. 13 Yes, 1 Waive, 0 No

3.2 Seq. VI SP to agree on direction of VIF Precision Matrix analysis, given options from the stats group

Discussion was based on Slide 16 and the possible options moving forward. At the previous meeting Andy had recommended Option #3. This was supported by the labs. More data is needed on RO 1011 as the second run on an engine. That would be included as part of stand calibration to gather more data. An LTMS would be needed to run reference oils for calibrated stands. See [Attachment 3](#).

Motion #4: Recommend to the Surveillance Panel the following wording for Option #3:
In the opinion of the SP the VIF should be similar to the VIE and any disagreement between the VIE methods of analyzing the results with the VIF matrix data is caused by the small data set available for analysis. The VIF analysis shall proceed using the same BL weights, engine hour correction calculation methods, run limitations, etc. as the VIE used.

Engine reference shall include two tests

Gather 5th run data similar to the VIE

Revisit assumptions with more data

Andy Ritchie, Robert Stockwell, second. 11 Yes, 4 Waive, 0 No

4.0 Next Meeting.

4.1 Face-to-face meeting, TBD

There was discussion to have the next meeting either in San Antonio or Cleveland. IAR volunteered to host the meeting in San Antonio on February 23, 2017. The Stat Group will send out a data analysis update on 02.16.2017 to be reviewed at the meeting.

The meetings adjourned at 11:55 AM Eastern Time.

**Sequence VI Surveillance Panel Conference Call Agenda
January 17, 2017 @ 10:00-12:00 EST**

Audio Connection

Call-in Number: +1-415-655-0001
Conference Code: 195 408 763

Webex Meeting URL:

<https://meetings.webex.com/collabs/#/meetings/detail?uuid=M7P8MZBKMEFFX6W2J9MKT4JPT3-20XT&rnd=72841.198996>

1. Roll Call (start 10:05 EST)

1.1. SP Membership changes and additions

2. Approval of Meeting minutes from January 10, 2017 Seq. VI SP meeting

3. New Business

3.1. Revisit Proposal for revision of VIE stand/engine Instrument calibration requirements – Adrian Alfonso

3.2. VIE Procedural Revision:

3.2.1. **Motion (Dave Glaenzer):** Reword Section 11.5.4 *Stand Requirements for Conducting Engine Break-In* - Perform engine break-in in a stand configured in accordance with the test method. Sections 6.6.1, 6.6.4, 6.6.4.1, 6.6.4.2, 6.6.4.3, 6.6.4.4, 6.6.4.5, 6.6.4.6, 6.6.5.3 (1), 6.6.5.3 (2), 6.6.5.3 (4), 6.7.2, 6.8, 6.8.1, 6.8.2 and 6.6.3 need not be adhered to on a break in stand as they are not needed to conduct conducted on a test stand meeting the provisions of this standard test method. engine break-in. Alternately, break-in may be.

3.2.2. **Second:** Richard Grundza

3.2.3. Additional information provided in appendix.

3.3. *Seq. VI SP to agree on direction of VIF Precision Matrix analysis, given options from the stats group.*

4. Next Meeting

4.1. Face-to-face meeting, TBD

5. Meeting Adjourned

6. APPENDIX:

I am offering the following motion for SP consideration.
Richard Grundza has agreed to second the motion.

David L. Glaenzer
R & D Manager
Mechanical Lab Testing
Afton Chemical Corporation
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Sequence VI Surveillance Panel

At the close of our January 10, 2017 Sequence VI WebEx meeting, I proffered the concept of revising the Sequence VIE/VIF procedures to more accurately reflect what is required for a “Break-In” stand.

With the quick turnaround of test engines, it becomes desirable to have engines prepared for testing in order to maximize test stand use.

Currently, the requirements are defined as:

Section 11.5.4 *Stand Requirements for Break-In* – Do the engine break-in on a test stand meeting the provisions of this standard test method.

This is quite restrictive as certain parts of the standard test method are not required for break-in.

Flying Oil Flush System
Fuel Flow Measurement
Intake Air Temperature
Intake Air Humidity
Intake Air Pressure

I have made a review of the procedure and offer these comments.

Sections of procedure not required for Break-In.

Flying flush apparatus included in:

- 6.6.1 Definition of flushing system
- 6.6.4 Definition of flushing system
 - 6.6.4.1 Flush system hardware
 - 6.6.4.2 Flush system hardware
 - 6.6.4.3 Flush system hardware
 - 6.6.4.4 Flush system hardware
 - 6.6.4.5 Flush system hardware
 - 6.6.4.6 Flush system hardware

- 6.6.5.3 (1) Flush system hardware
- 6.6.5.3 (2) Flush system hardware
- 6.6.5.3 (4) Flush system hardware

NOTE: 6.6.5.3 (3) defines hardware to supply engine oil pump and should remain as defined to be consistent with stand configuration. PDF diagram attached.

Fuel Flow Measurement not needed, but probably desirable to monitor trending of fuel flow and/or BSFC during break-in.

- 6.7.2 Specifies acceptable fuel flow meters

Combustion Air

- 6.8 Combustion air supply
- 6.8.1 Combustion air humidity
- 6.8.2 Combustion air filtration
- 6.8.3 Combustion air relief



Current wording Section 11.5.4 *Stand Requirements for Break-In* – Do the engine break-in on a test stand meeting the provisions of this standard test method.

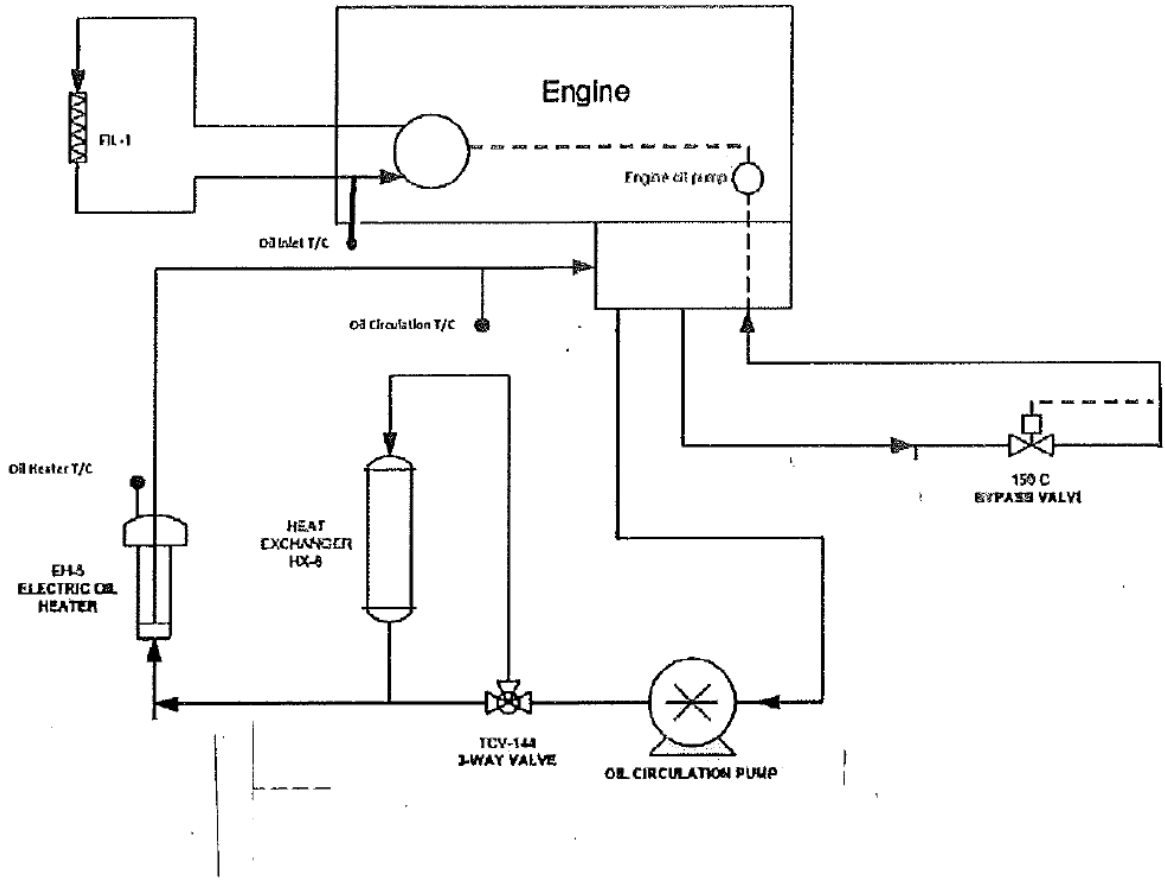
Motion:

Reword Section 11.5.4 *Stand Requirements for Conducting Engine Break-In* - Perform engine break-in in a stand configured in accordance with the test method. Sections 6.6.1, 6.6.4, 6.6.4.1, 6.6.4.2, 6.6.4.3, 6.6.4.4, 6.6.4.5, 6.6.4.6, 6.6.5.3 (1), 6.6.5.3 (2), 6.6.5.3 (4), 6.7.2, 6.8, 6.8.1, 6.8.2 and 6.6.3 need not be adhered to on a break in stand as they are not needed to conduct engine break-in. Alternately, break-in may be conducted on a test stand meeting the provisions of this standard test method.

Second: Richard Grundza

Normal Operating Mode

-  Closed valve
-  Open valve



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ASTM SEQUENCE VI

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Jason Bowden Voting Member	YES	YES	WAIVE	
Timothy Caudill Voting Member	YES	YES	WAIVE	
Tim Cushing Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
Rich Grundza Voting Member	WAIVE	YES	WAIVE	
Jeff Hsu Voting Member			YES	
Teri Kowalski Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
Dan Lanctot Voting Member	WAIVE	WAIVE	WAIVE	
Brian Marks Voting Member				
Greg Miranda Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
Katerina Pecinovsky Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
Andy Ritchie Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
Ron Romano Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
Clifford Salvesen Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
Kaustav Sinha Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
Haiying Tang Voting Member				
Dan Worcester Voting Member	YES	YES	YES	
VOTES	12 Y, 2 W	13 Y, 1 W	11Y, 4 W	

VIF Precision Matrix Analysis

Statistics Group
January 11, 2017

Statistics Group

- Arthur Andrews, ExxonMobil
- Doyle Boese, Infineum
- Jo Martinez, Chevron Oronite
- Kevin O'Malley, Lubrizol
- Martin Chadwick, Intertek
- Richard Grundza, TMC
- Lisa Dingwell, Afton
- Todd Dvorak, Afton
- Travis Kostan, SwRI

Summary

- Analyses include the results of 18 valid precision matrix tests which reflects the surveillance panel's decisions
- Simulations suggest a change in baseline weighting could improve test precision (estimated standard deviation decreases as much as 0.02% (8% reduction) for FEI1; 0.02% (11% reduction) for FEI2)
- Analyses indicate that engines may not differentiate oils similarly
- These data suggest that second run tests may be the highest. In particular, higher than first run tests. This could have implications on the engine hours corrections, engine calibration, and/or severity adjustments
- It is not clear, based on the data obtained, whether a nonlinear type of engine hours correction or lack of consistency in oil discrimination across the engines and engine life or combination of these effects exists

Input is needed from the surveillance panel for analysis to proceed – some options are provided

PM Data for Analysis

- Precision Matrix (PM):

- On 11-7-16 the surveillance panel passed a motion to include 18 tests in the statistical analysis.

Run Order	EOT Engine Hours	SwRI #1		SwRI #2		IAR #1		IAR #2		LZ	
1	350	Stage 1 Sense Check	543 112952-VIF	Stage 2 Sense Check	1011 112953-VIF	Stage 1 Sense Check	542-2 112957-VIF	Stage 2 Sense Check	1011 112955-VIF Baseline Shift	Additional Testing	1011 118268-VIF
2	550		542-2 112951-VIF		542-2 116037-VIF		543 112958-VIF		543 113824-VIF		
3	750		542-2 113818-VIF		1011 112954-VIF		543 113823-VIF		1011 112956-VIF		
4	950		543 113819-VIF		543 113820-VIF		542-2 113822-VIF EBP Calibration Shift		542-2 116030-VIF		542-2 119631-VIF
						542-2 113231-VIF					1011 119628-VIF
5	1150	1011 117508-VIF		543 113821-VIF Worn Throttle Controller		1011 116832-VIF		542-2 116031-VIF Baseline Shift		Excluded From Analysis	
6	1350	543 117626-VIF		543 117512-VIF 1011		543 113825-VIF		1011 117495-VIF			
7	1550	542-2 116038-VIF		542-2 117511-VIF		1011 117496-VIF		543 117494-VIF			
8	1750	1011 117510-VIF				542-2 117493-VIF					
		Test Reported	Under Review		Invalid						

- Table is from Frank Faber's 6-21-16 matrix update plus 4 additional tests

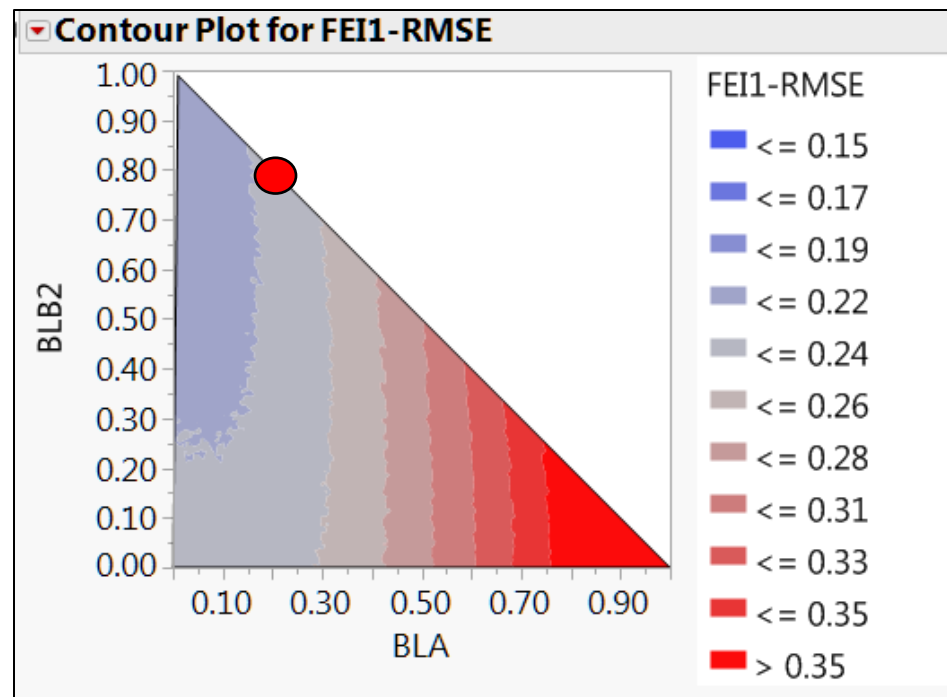
Evaluating Baseline Weight Scenarios

- Excel Program developed to evaluate 10,000 different weight combinations of BLB1, BLB2, and BLA
- Excel based prediction model for precision (RMSE) included Lab, Eng(Lab), Oil, and EngHr factors
- All BL weight combinations summed to a value of 1.0
- For those runs that included a BLB3, BL weights were applied to BLB2 & BLB3 in lieu of BLB1 & BLB2
- Results are shown on the following slides

Evaluating Baseline Weight Scenarios

- Plot of RMSE vs. baseline (BL) weight combinations for FEI1 shown below:
 - RMSE of weights can be interpreted from plot- if BL weights sum to 1.0
 - VID & VIE FEI1 Baseline weights are 80% & 20% (shown in red circle)
 - VIF test precision can be improved with weight factor of 1.0 for BLB2

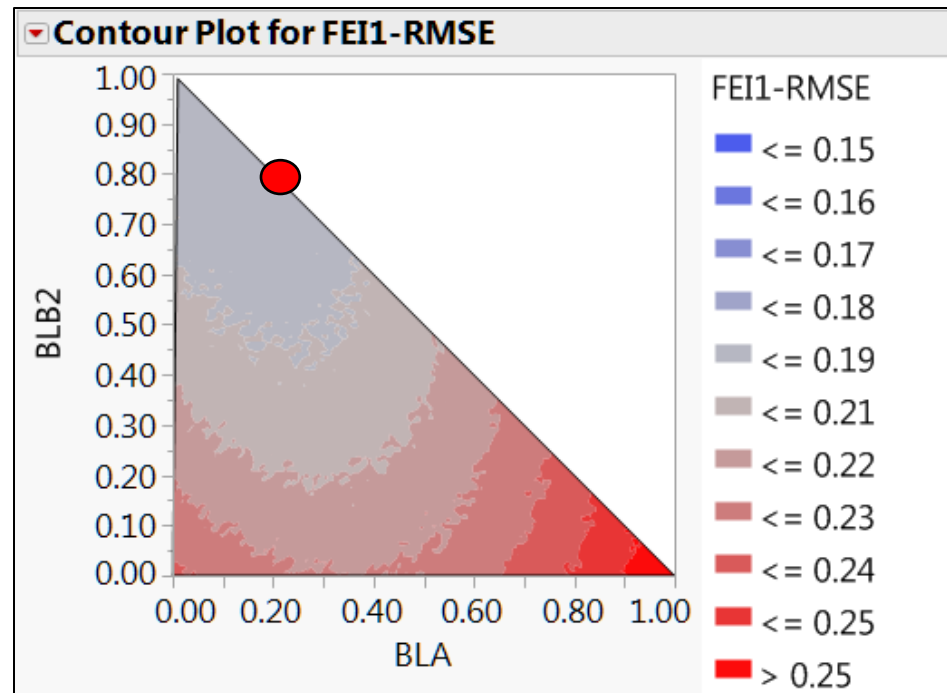
VIF Precision - BL Weights			
BLB1	BLB2	BLA	FEI1-RMSE
0	0.8	0.2	0.2225
0	1	0	0.2050



Evaluating Baseline Weight Scenarios

- Plot of RMSE vs. BL weight combinations for FEI1-with 1st run data deleted is shown below ($n = 14$)
 - VID & VIE FEI1 Baseline weights are 80% & 20% (shown in red circle)
 - Traditional BL weights appear to be better suited for this reduced data set
 - BL shifts tend to be higher during first run tests & may affect the BL weights and RMSE

VIF Precision - BL Weights			
BLB1	BLB2	BLA	FEI1-RMSE
0	0.8	0.2	0.1896
0	1	0	0.1912

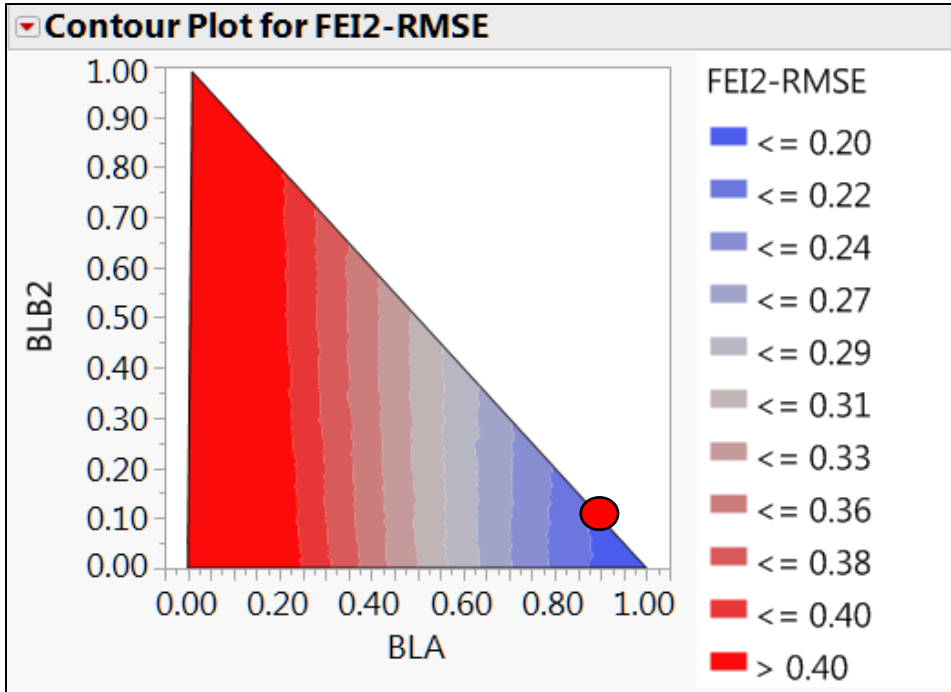


Evaluating Baseline Weight Scenarios

- Plot of RMSE vs. baseline weight combinations for FEI2 shown below
 - RMSE of weights can be interpreted from plot- if BL weights sum to 1.0
 - VID & VIE FEI2 Baseline weights are 10% & 90% (shown in red circle)
 - Test precision can be decreased with other BL weighting combinations

VIF Precision - BL Weights				
BLB1	BLB2	BLA	FEI2-RMSE	EngHr Factor
0	0.1	0.9	0.1971	Yes
0	0	1	0.1753	Yes
0	0	1	0.1775	No ¹

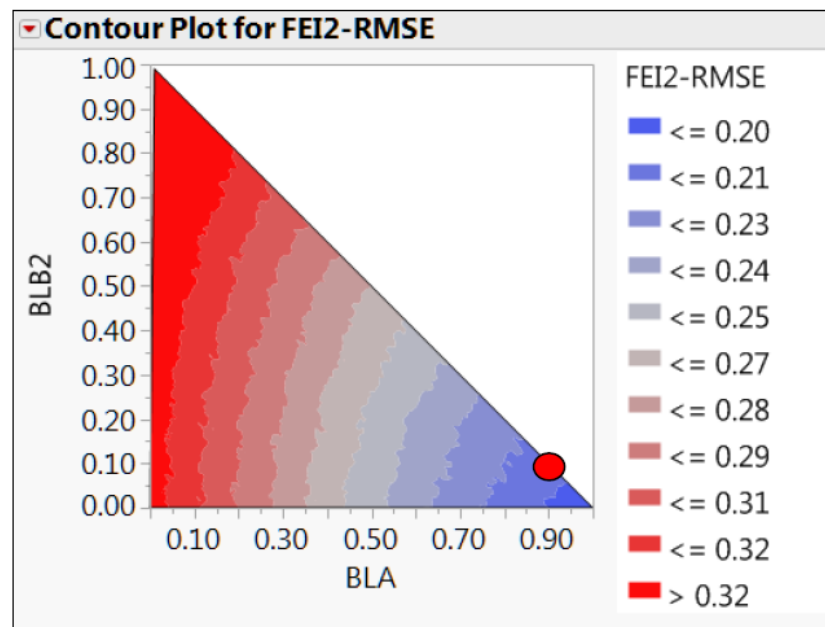
Note 1: Plot shown at right includes engine hour factor



Evaluating Baseline Weight Scenarios

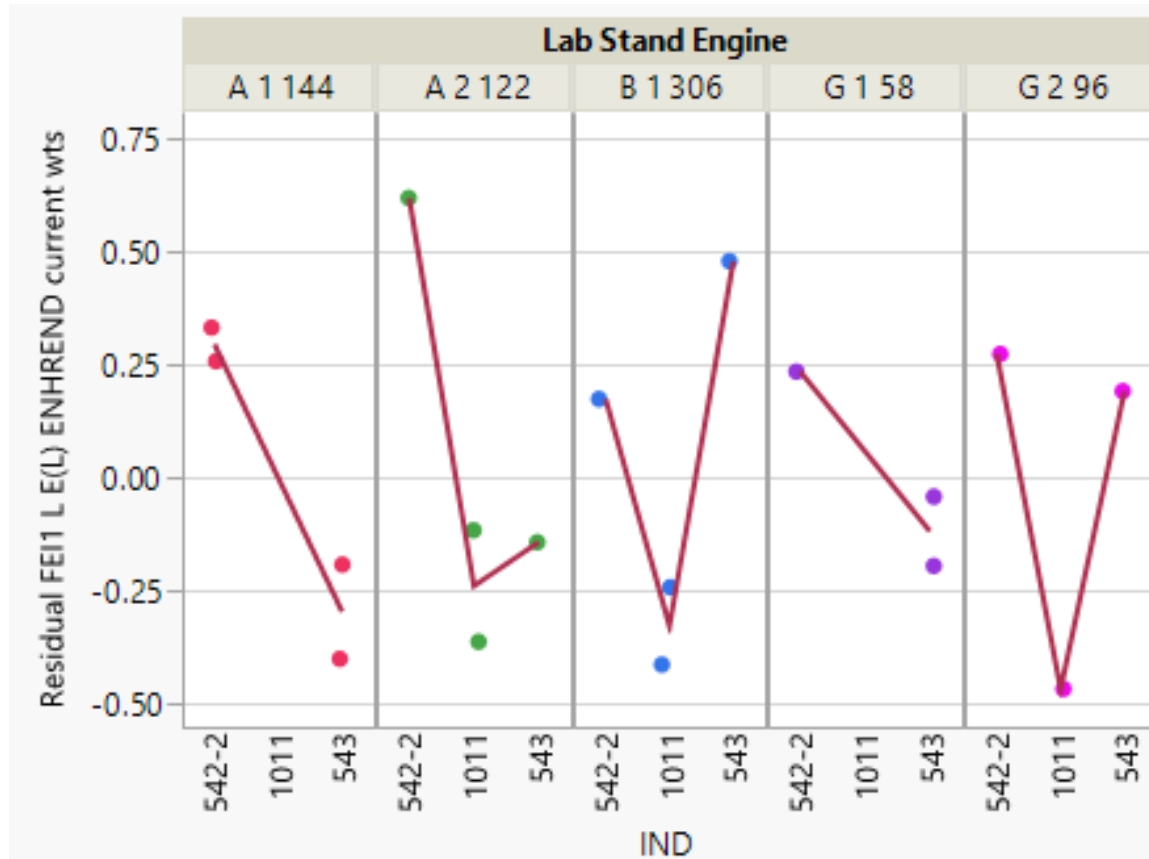
- Plot of RMSE vs. BL weight combinations for FEI2-with 1st run data deleted is shown below ($n = 14$)
 - VID & VIE FEI1 Baseline weights are 10% & 90% (shown in red circle)
 - Precision can be slightly improved with revised BL weights

VIF Precision - BL Weights			
BLB1	BLB2	BLA	FEI2-RMSE
0	0.1	0.9	0.2059
0	0.0	1.0	0.1910



Oil Discrimination Consistency – FEI1

- Engines do not appear to separate oils the same way, but caution should be used when basing conclusions on limited data.
- Similar differences are observed when baseline weights are used which improve test precision as shown in previous slides (100% BLB2 chosen as a representative)

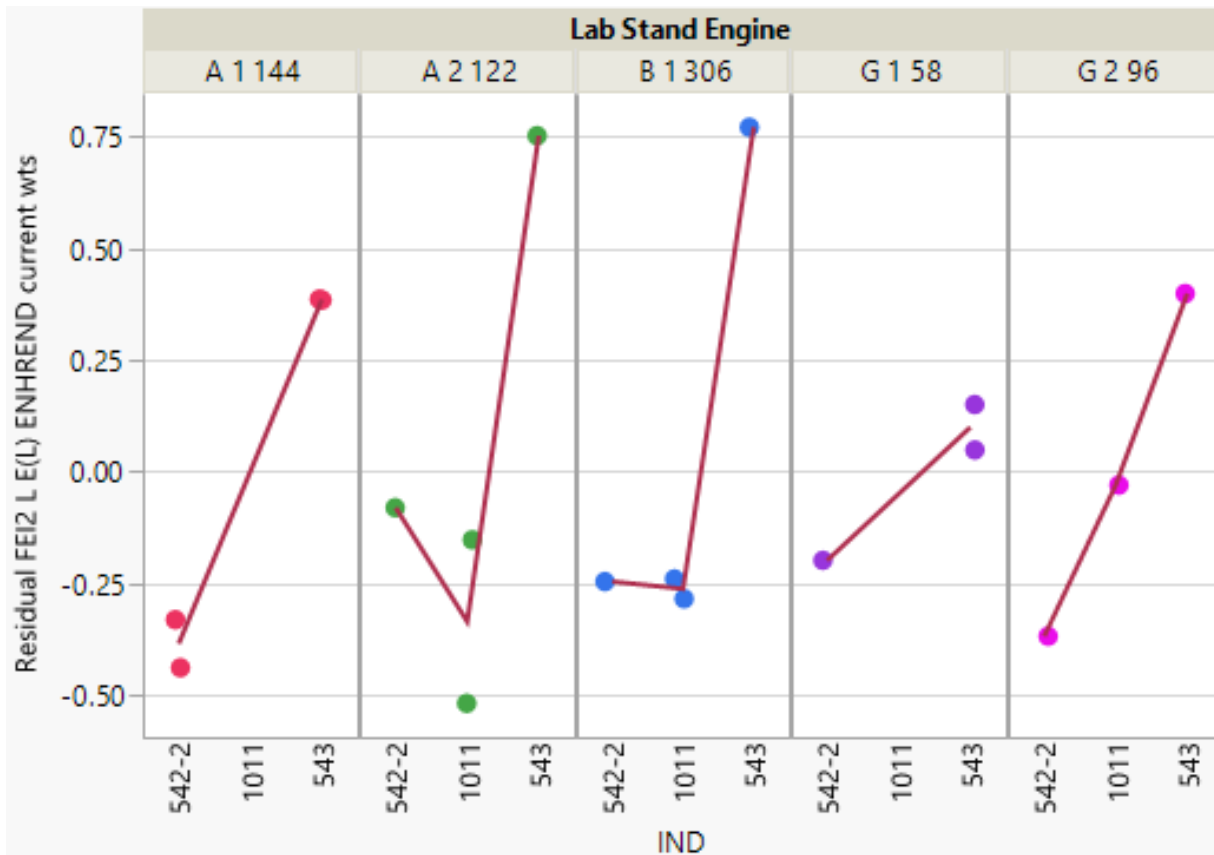


Plot assumes current/historical baseline weights: 80%BLB2 and 20% BLA

Residuals are based on models with LTMSLAB, ENGNO(LTMSLAB), and ENHREND effects

Oil Discrimination Consistency – FEI2

- Engines do not appear to separate oils the same way, but caution should be used when basing conclusions on limited data.
- Similar differences are observed when baseline weights are used which improve test precision as shown in previous slides (100% BLA chosen as a representative)

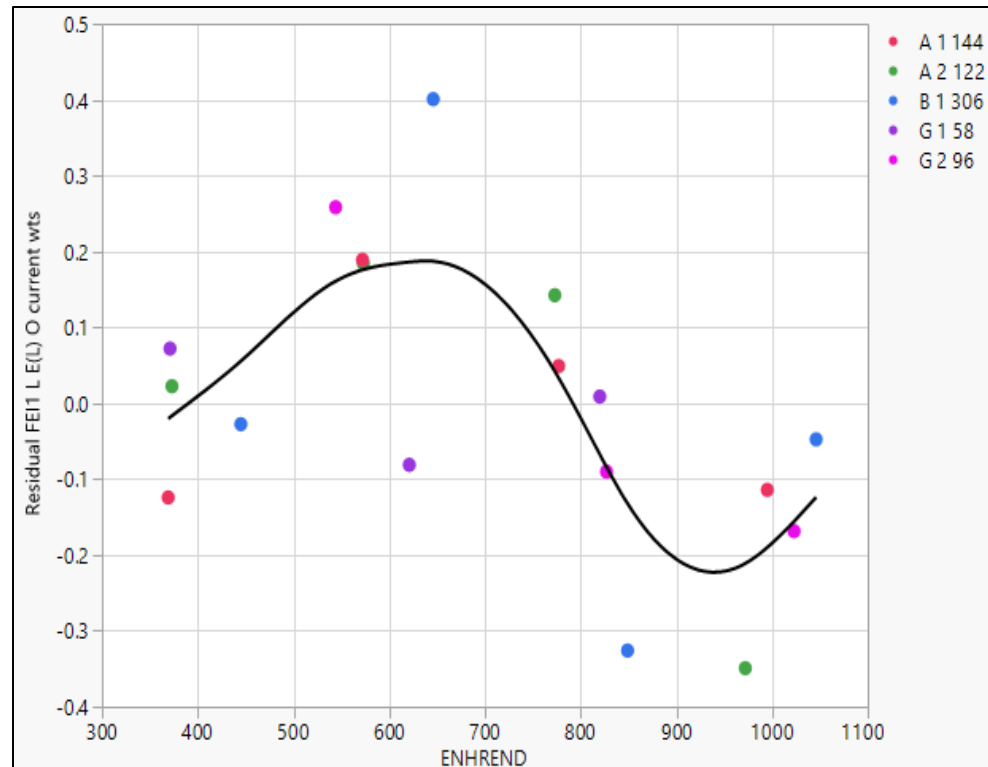
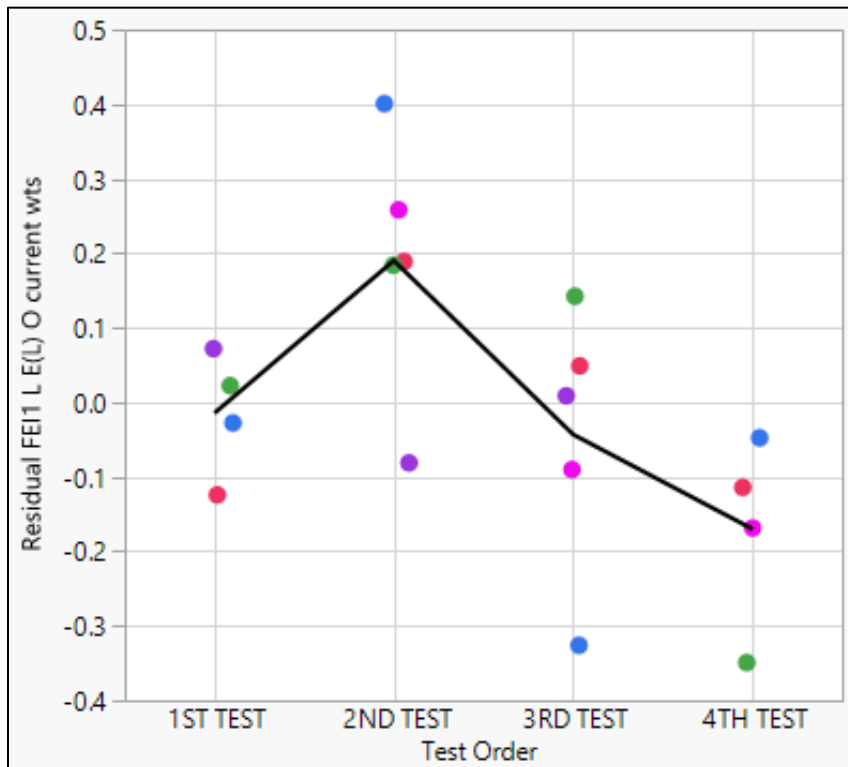


Plot assumes current/historical baseline weights: 10%BLB2 and 90% BLA

Residuals are based on models with LTMSLAB, ENGNO(LTMSLAB), and ENHREND effects

Engine Hours Effect- FEI1

- The second tests run within engines are generally the highest (in particular, higher than the first test). This could have implications on the engine hours correction used and/or engine calibration/severity adjustments.
 - Engine hour corrections in this situation are viable – See Appendix for one possibility
- Similar effect is observed when baseline weights are used which improve test precision as shown in previous slides (100% BLB2 chosen as a representative)

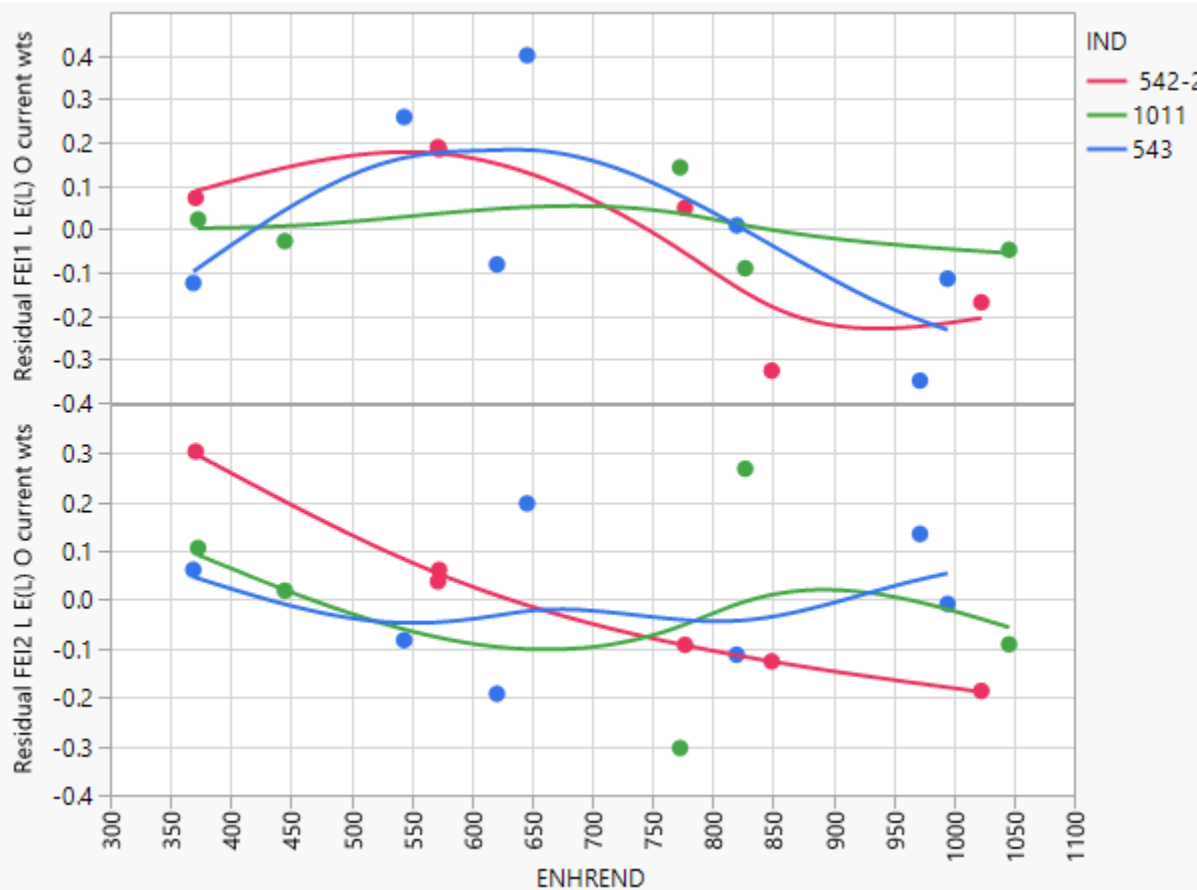


Plots assume current/historical baseline weights: 80%BLB2 and 20% BLA

Residuals are based on models with LTMSLAB, ENGNO(LTMSLAB), and Oil effects

FEI2 - Engine Hours Effect

- For FEI2, 542-2 tends to have a different engine hours effect compared to the other oils
- Although the engine hour effects for oils in FEI1 don't significantly differ, it should be pointed out that the results of the second tests within engines have an influence on the observed engine hours trend. In particular, there is lack of 1011 data in this range of engine hours.



Similar FEI2 effect is observed when baseline weights are used which improve test precision as shown in previous slides (100% BLA chosen as a representative)

Evaluating Different FEI1 Modeling Scenarios

- Different FEI1 models¹ were evaluated by changing the Base Line Weights, Engine Hour effect coding, and elimination of 1st run test data.
 - For the full data set ($n=18$), the minimum RMSE corresponds to BL weights of 1.0 and 0.0 for BLB2 and BLA, respectively.
 - For the reduced data set (no first run data $n=14$), the minimum RMSE corresponds to the traditional BL weights of 0.8 and 0.2 for BLB2 and BLA, respectively.
 - A table of the various scenarios that were evaluated is provided below.

	Model	N Size	BLB2 Weight	BLA Weight	Model RMSE	Piece-Wise EngHr	EngHr <i>p</i> value	LSMeans			Contrast Significant ($p \leq 0.05$)		
								RO_1011 (A)	RO_542-2 (B)	RO_543 (C)	A - B	A - C	B - C
No First Run	FEI1	18	0.8	0.2	0.2225	No	0.132	1.45	2.23	1.88	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FEI1	18	0.8	0.2	0.1965	Yes (Hrs=646)	0.031	1.47	2.22	1.87	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FEI1	14	0.8	0.2	0.1896	No	0.018	1.55	2.15	1.90	Yes	No	No
No First Run	FEI1	18	1.0	0.0	0.2050	No	0.001	1.47	2.22	1.89	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FEI1	18	1.0	0.0	0.1866	Yes (Hrs=646)	0.003	1.51	2.21	1.87	Yes	Yes	Yes
	FEI1	14	1.0	0.0	0.1912	No	0.009	1.52	2.08	1.87	Yes	No	No

¹Models are based on LTMSLAB, ENGNO(LTMSLAB), and Engine Hour factors (Regular vs. Piecewise)

Evaluating Different FEI2 Modeling Scenarios

- Different FEI2 models¹ were evaluated by changing the Base Line Weights, Engine Hour effect coding, and elimination of 1st run test data.
 - For the full data set ($n=18$), the minimum RMSE corresponds to BL weights of 0.0 and 1.0 for BLB2 and BLA, respectively.
 - For the reduced data set (no first run data $n=14$), the minimum RMSE corresponds to BL weight of 1.0 for BLA.
 - A table of the various scenarios that were evaluated is provided below.

	Model	N Size	BLB2 Weight	BLA Weight	Model RMSE	Piece-Wise EngHr	EngHr p value	LSMeans			Contrast Significant ($p \leq 0.05$)		
								RO_1011 (A)	RO_542-2 (B)	RO_543 (C)	A - B	A - C	B - C
No EngHrs No First Run	FEI2	18	0.1	0.9	0.1971	No	0.208	1.41	1.52	2.25	No	Yes	Yes
	FEI2	18	0.1	0.9	0.2057	Yes (Hrs=646)	0.380	1.42	1.52	2.24	No	Yes	Yes
	FEI2	18	0.1	0.9	0.1941	No Hr Factor	N/A	1.37	1.42	2.26	No	Yes	Yes
	FEI2	14	0.1	0.9	0.2059	No	0.658	1.36	1.42	2.26	No	Yes	Yes
No EngHrs No First Run	FEI2	18	0.0	1.0	0.1753	No	0.569	1.40	1.52	2.24	No	Yes	Yes
	FEI2	18	0.0	1.0	0.1771	Yes (Hrs=646)	0.720	1.40	1.52	2.39	No	Yes	Yes
	FEI2	18	0.0	1.0	0.1775	No Hr Factor	N/A	1.37	1.45	2.27	No	Yes	Yes
	FEI2	14	0.0	1.0	0.1910	No	0.837	1.45	1.45	2.27	No	Yes	Yes

¹Models are based on LTMSLAB, ENGNO(LTMSLAB), and Engine Hour factors (Regular, Piecewise, and none)

Questions for the Surveillance Panel

- Should we treat the 1st run results differently than the remaining tests?
- Should we change the baseline weights?
- Should we pursue a non-linear engine correction factor?
- Should we consider tests beyond the first 4?
- Should we consider FEI2, exclusively?
- Should additional testing be pursued to understand which effect(s) are “real” (oil discrimination consistency across engines, oi discrimination across engine hours, and test order)?

Options:

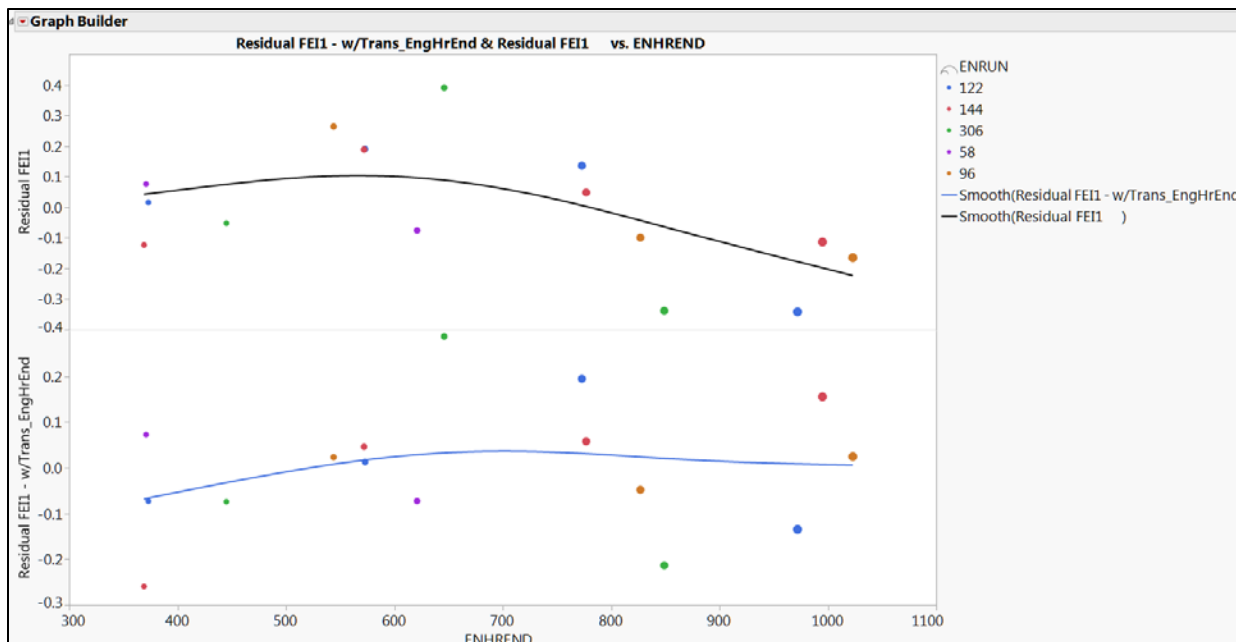
1. In the opinion of the SP the VIF data indicates performance that was not taken into account during the matrix design. Additional test development or additional test data designed to better quantify these differences is necessary. The industry will consider redevelopment or the stats group will provide additional matrix runs in an attempt to help clarify the current concerns.
 - Absolute Minimum (Engine 1: 542-2, 1011 and Engine 2: 543, 1011); 3 or 4 runs per engine is better
 - Preferred (3 to 5 engines; 6 to 8 runs per engine; revised break-in?)
2. In the opinion of the SP the VIF may perform in a fundamentally different manner from the VIE. The analysis should take this into account and minimize the variability of the available VIF data set by considering different BL weights, engine hour correction calculation methods, run limitations, etc. with the understanding that individual data points will carry significant weight in determining these changes due to the small data set available.
3. In the opinion of the SP the VIF should be similar to the VIE and any disagreement between the VIE methods of analyzing the results with the VIF matrix data is caused by the small data set available for analysis. The VIF analysis should proceed using the same BL weights, engine hour correction calculation methods, run limitations, etc. as the VIE used.
 - Engine referencing should include two tests
 - Gather 5th run (6th if we allow 3 candidates) data similar to the VIE
 - Revisit assumptions with more data

APPENDIX

Engine Hours Effect – FEI1

- Based on a ¹residual analysis, piecewise engine hour adjustment may be a viable alternative for FEI1.
 - If $\text{EngHrEnd} > 646$ then $\text{Trans_EngHrEnd} = (\text{EngHrEnd} - 646)$
 - If $\text{EngHrEnd} \leq 646$ then $\text{Trans_EngHrEnd} = 0$

		VIF Precision - BL Weights			
Trans_EngHrEnd at 646	EngHrEnd <i>p</i> value	BLB1	BLB2	BLA	FEI1-RMSE
No	0.132	0	0.8	0.2	0.2225
No	0.001	0	1	0	0.2050
Yes	0.031	0	0.8	0.2	0.1965
Yes	0.003	0	1	0	0.1866



¹Residuals are based on models with LTMSLAB, ENGNO(LTMSLAB), and Oil effects