## ผลของสารเพิ่มค่าซีเทนที่มีต่อสารโพลิไซคลิกอะโรมะติกไฮโดรคาร์บอน ในไอเสียเครื่องยนต์ดีเซล

นายโอภาส เสพย์ธรรม



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# THE EFFECT OF CETANE IMPROVER ON POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN DIESEL EXHAUST

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### พิมพ์ต้นฉบับบทคัดย่อวิทยานิพนธ์ภายในกรอบสีเขียวนี้เพียงแผ่นเดียว

โอภาส เสพย์ธรรม : ผลของสารเพิ่มค่าซีเทนที่มีต่อสารโพลิไซคลิกอะโรมะติกไฮโดรคาร์บอนในไอ เสียเครื่องยนต์ดีเซล (THE EFFECT OF CETANE IMPROVER ON POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS IN DIESEL EXHAUST) อาจารย์ที่ปรึกษา : รศ.ดร. โสภณ เริงสำราญ, 124 หน้า. ISBN 974-635-383-7

ในงานวิจัยนี้ได้ทำการศึกษาผลของสารเพิ่มค่าชีเทนที่มีต่อชนิดและปริมาณของสารโพลิไซคลิก อะโรมะติกไฮโดรคาร์บอนในไอเสียเครื่องยนต์ดีเซล โดยใช้เครื่องยนต์ดีเซลต่อกับ dynamometer ในห้อง ปฏิบัติการ ทำการศึกษาที่แรงบิดและความเร็วรอบของเครื่องยนต์ต่างๆ กัน สารโพลิไซคลิกอะโรมะติกไฮโดร คาร์บอน ที่อยู่ในเขม่าและส่วนที่เป็นสารกึ่งระเหยของไอเสียเครื่องยนต์ดีเซล ถูกจับด้วยแผ่นกรองไฟเบอร์แก้ว และ โฟมโพลิยูรีเทน ตามลำดับ จากนั้นนำไปสกัดด้วย soxhlet และวิเคราะห์ด้วยเครื่องแก๊สโครมาโทกราฟแมสสเปกโทรมิเตอร์

สารโพลิไชคลิกอะโรมะติกไฮโดรคาร์บอนที่พบในไอเสียเครื่องยนต์ดีเซลได้แก่ Napthalene, Methylnaphthalene, Dimethylnaphthalene, Acenaphthene, Phenenthrene, Methylphenanthrene, Fluoranthene, และ Pyrene

ผลที่ได้แสดงให้เห็นว่าการเติมสารเพิ่มค่าซีเทนได้แก่ 2-ethylhexyl nitrate, di-t-butyl peroxide ทำ ให้สารโพลิไชคลิกอะโรมะติกไฮโดรคาร์บอน ในเครื่องยนต์ดีเซลลดลง สำหรับการทดสอบแรงบิดของเครื่อง ยนต์พบว่าปริมาณสารโพลิไซคลิกอะโรมะติกไฮโดรคาร์บอน ต่ำที่สุดเมื่อใช้แรงบิด 50 เปอร์เซนต์ และสูงสุดที่ แรงบิด 80 เปอร์เซนต์ ส่วนการทดสอบความเร็วรอบของเครื่องยนต์ พบว่าที่ความเร็วรอบ 2500 รอบต่อนาที มี ปริมาณสารโพลิไซคลิกอะโรมะติกไฮโดรคาร์บอน สูงกว่าที่ความเร็วรอบ 1500 และ 3500 รอบต่อนาที เล็ก น้อย

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The effect of cetane improver on quality and quantity of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in diesel exhaust was studied by operating a diesel engine coupled with a dynamometer for laboratory test at different loads and speeds. PAHs in particulate phase and semivolatile phase from diesel exhaust were collected by glass fiber filter and polyurethane foam, respectively. Then they were extracted by soxhlet extraction and analysed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry.

PAHs found in diesel exhaust were naphthalene, methylnaphthalene, dimethylnaphthalene, acenaphthene, phenanthrene, methylphenanthrene, fluoranthene and pyrene.

Addition of cetane improvers, 2-ethylhexyl nitrate and di-t-butyl peroxide could reduce PAHs in diesel exhaust. For the engine load test, it was found that the amount of PAHs in diesel exhaust was lowest at 50% load and highest at 80% load. For the engine speed test, it was found that the amount of PAHs in diesel exhaust at the engine speed of 2500 rpm was slightly higher than the engine speed of 1500 and 3500 rpm.

จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

Ace = Acenaphthene

BaP = Benzo[a]pyrene

CO = Carbon monoxide

Dimenap = Dimethylnapthalene

Flt = Fluoranthene

GC-MS = Gas Chromatograph-Mass Spectrometer

GF = Glass Fiber Filter

HC = Hydrocarbon

HP = Horse Power

ID = Diameter

Menap = Methylnaphthalene

Mephen = Methylphenanthrene

min = Minute

Nap = Naphthalene

 $NO_x$  = Nitrogen Oxide

PAHs = Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Phen = Phenanthrene

ppb = Part per billion(mass/volume)

ppm = Parts per million(mass/volume)

PUF = Polyurethane Foam

Pyr = Pyrene

 $SO_x$  = Sulfur Oxide