



CD3 INSTRUCTION MANUAL

INTRODUCTION

The ROUSE-TECH CD3 unit is designed for deploying parachutes and recovery items in high power and amateur rockets at any altitude. From sea level to space. The CD3 unit can be used in both "low altitude" and "high altitude" configurations. The low level application is for flights under 20,000 ft. where there are no problems with the burning of a pyrogen, in the case of the CD3 unit- black powder. Pyrodex and 777 brand smokeless powders can be used instead of black powder. See manual for details. For flights over 20,000 feet, the CD3 unit can be prepared for high altitude flights by "potting" the electric match heads with epoxy into the electric match holder and using Krytox lube to seal the o-rings. After the flight the epoxy is drilled out along with the spent e-match from the holder with a 1/4" bit.

Either configuration accepts the four different sized of CO2 cartridges available from your ROUSE-TECH dealers. 12, 16, 25 and 38 gram cartridges will satisfy most rocket sizes being launched today. A sizing chart prepared by John Rockdale is part of the manual for use in the initial determination of cartridge sizing. As in any type of ejection and recovery system, only after ground testing to confirm desired results, should you proceed with the flight. Remember to always ground test the rocket to insure that the ejection of recovery items and separation of rocket components is adequate.

The use of the CD3 system eliminates the need for black powder or other pyrogen based ejection charges in rockets. These charges are dangerous and injury has occurred to people from the charges going off accidentally. Another benefit of the CD3 system is the elimination of Nomex protection parachute cloths and recovery line protection sleeves. These items often consume valuable recovery volume and never completely protect the recovery items from the burning of the pyrogen- black powder. Your expensive parachutes and recovery items can now be used many years with no damages.

A year of research and testing went into the CD3 unit. From the initial tests conducted to determine exactly what was happening at high altitudes we discovered that not even a Davey Fire electric match would completely burn at altitudes of 55,000 ft. and above. Pyrogens placed in contact with the matches would not completely burn either, with noticeable drop offs in burn rates starting at 20,000 ft..

Many different types of pyrogens were tested including nitro-cellulose based, black powder, Pyrodex, Igniter Man pyrogen, potassium based pyrogens, Clear Shot, Red Dot, Blue Dot and "777 brand" pyrogens. Each exhibited different characteristics in their burning and burn rates. However, the common denominator was that none worked in vacuums of 3" Hg and lower. (Roughly 55,000 ft..) All of these compounds are pressure dependent for their burn characteristics. The lower the

pressure, the slower the burn. (Burn rate co-efficient). There was a significant drop off in gasses produced at approximately 20,000 ft. (13" Hg). Incomplete combustion occurs at an alarming rate above this. After some assistance from NASA, the units design could be finalized to incorporate both the needs of low altitude flights and high altitude flyers. At high altitudes, NASA pointed out that there can be no burn in a vacuum due to the lack of air molecules needed to transfer heat to sustain burning. (Heat transfer in both convection and conduction. Radiation plays little in the role of sustaining combustion). Anything that burns must maintain its individual ignition temperature to sustain the burn. At these high altitudes, the ignition temperature is not maintained, nor can it be transferred due to the lack of a medium to transfer (conduct) temperature- air molecules.

Another factor that contributes to the high altitude burn problem is that of cooling gasses. As altitude increases, so does the cooling of the expanding gasses due to the pressure differential. The expanding combustion gasses expand so fast that they cool, like that of a CO2 cartridge or air hose. This cooling effects the burning of the pyrogen. At high altitudes, the cooling extinguishes the burn as the cooling and expansion of gasses lowers the ignition temperature to below that of the ignition temperature of the pyrogen.

The physical characteristics of the pyrogen are also critical to the burn. The powders used in rocketry are granular and when they burn they "spray" the adjoining grains out. At low altitudes, the flame front and ignition temperature keeps up with the moving particles and a complete burn is accomplished. These ejection containers fail prior to all the pyrogen being burnt, with particles burning out side the canister. Keeping the granules in a confined area to insure complete combustion by maintaining pressure, is whats needed to produce the gasses needed to separate the rockets components for these canister types of applications.

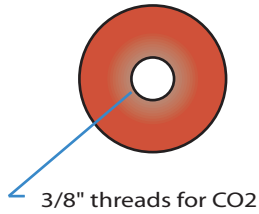
It is the burn rate of pyrogen (BP) and the physical properties of atmosphere that make the design of a deployment device difficult. For these reasons, ROUSE-TECH recommends 20,000 ft. as the cut-off altitude for successful deployment of any pyrogen based ejection system. Over 20,000 ft.. the lack of air drastically effects any compounds ability to burn. There is no magical altitude where things "don't work" as it is far more complicated than that, when dealing with different pyrogens, containers, air pressure etc.

Weather you are launching a rocket to 4,000 ft.. and wish to have a high tech system to compliment your rocket and electronic components, or if you are launching a rocket to 80,000 ft., you now have a system to do so safely and without damage to your expensive rocket and recovery components.

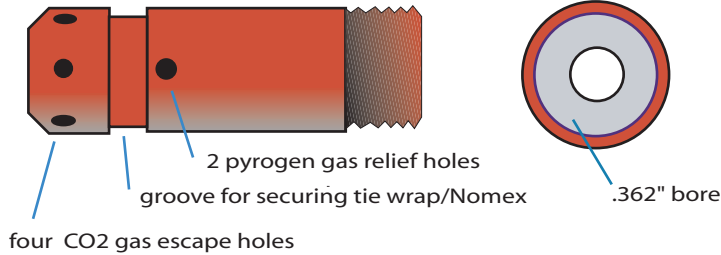


PARTS LIST

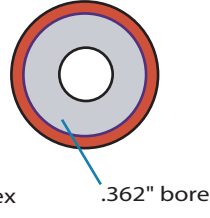
CASING- red anodized aluminum



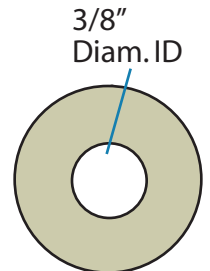
Bottom View



Side View

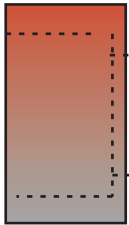


TOP VIEW

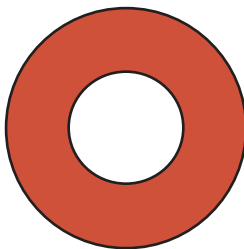


25 & 38 gram metal spacer (washer)

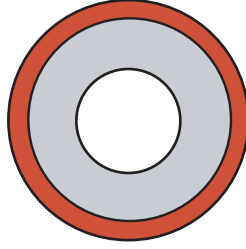
CAP- red anodized aluminum



SIDE VIEW

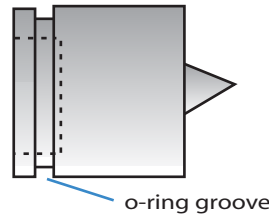


TOP VIEW

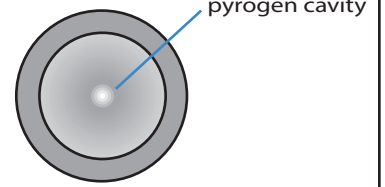


BOTTOM VIEW

PLUNGER---stainless steel

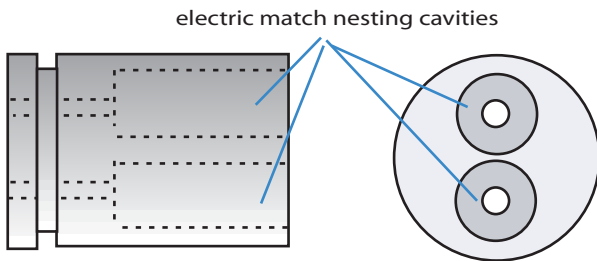


SIDE VIEW



TOP VIEW

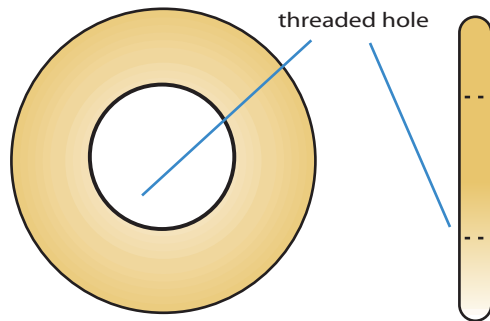
ELECTRIC MATCH HOLDER- stainless steel



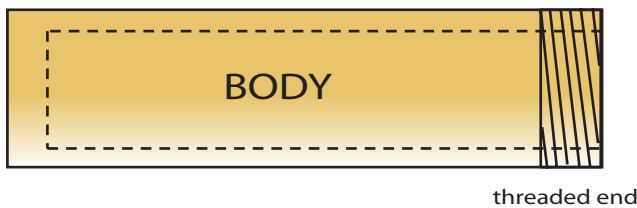
SIDE VIEW

TOP VIEW

MOUNTING FLANGE- (various colors)

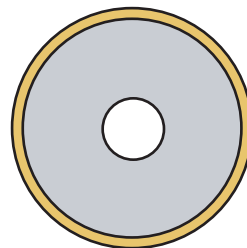


CARTRIDGE HOLDER ASSEMBLY- CAP AND BODY



COLORS-

- green- 12 gram
- gold- 16 gram
- black 25 gram
- red- 38 gram



CAP

VITON O-RINGS (2)



NOMEX SLEEVE

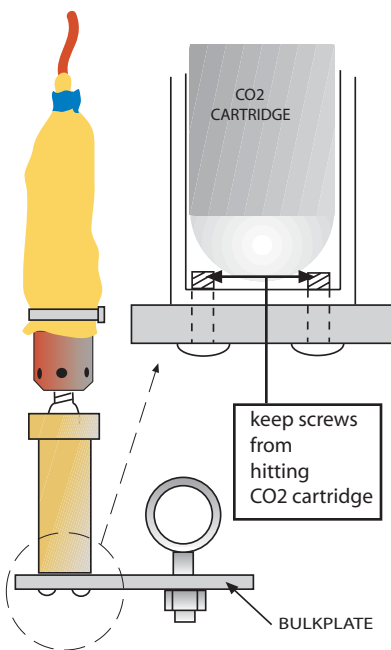


MOUNTING DETAILS

Since there are so many different configurations of rockets and the way they separate at deployment, the CD3 was designed to have three methods of mounting in the rocket to accommodate as many design scenarios as possible. Like the black powder canister method, the CD3 should be placed below the recovery components- ie. parachute and recovery lines. Recovery components and parachutes should always be "above" the CD3 unit to insure they are pushed out by the

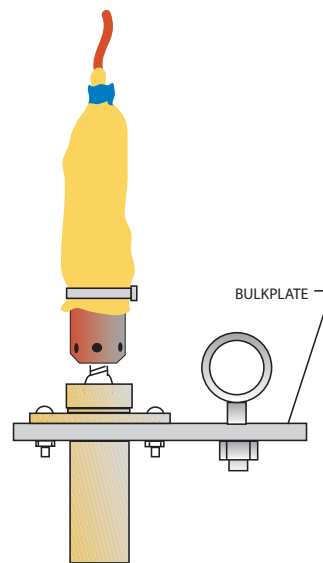
gasses. Remember, using the CD3 eliminates the need for Nomex protection cloths, shock cord protection cloth and wadding. All components can be placed in the recovery area and rest against the CD3 unit without concern for damages from burning. Make sure that all electric match wire leads are secure so they don't tangle with recovery components.

SURFACE MOUNT



The CD3 unit can be surface mounted on top of a bulkhead or coupler plate as shown below. It is necessary to drill 3 or 4 holes in the bottom of the holder and tap them with the size screw you will be using. The pattern of the holes needs to be as large as possible to avoid interfering with the CO2 cartridge. The holes should be located at the inner diameter of the holder. Make sure that your selection of screws are short enough so they will not protrude into the holder and cause interference with the cartridge.

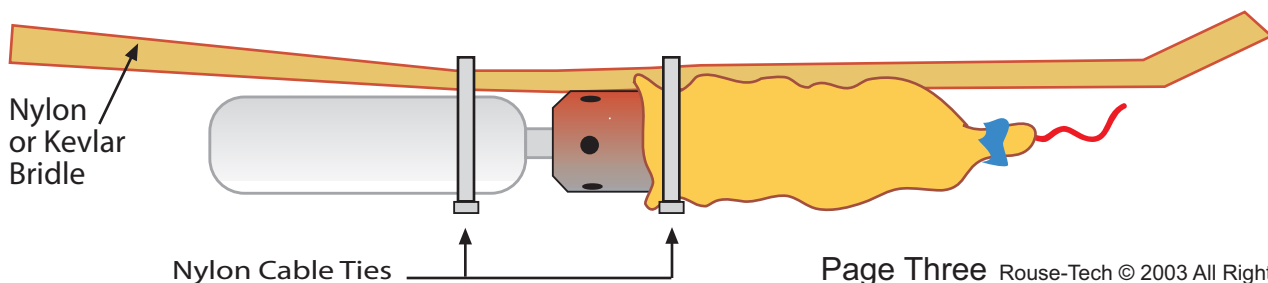
RECESSED MOUNT



The CD3 unit is designed to be mounted in a recessed configuration using the round, threaded mounting plate color coded with the holder and cap assembly. It is necessary to drill a hole in the bulkhead or coupler, the diameter of the cartridge holder so it can slide into the recessed area. Then, screw the mounting plate on to the holder tightly, and place in the hole. Lay out the proper hole pattern to conform to your rocket, and either drill them or tap them. You can tap the plate and place screws from the back of the bulkplate and tighten it from the bottom, or you can through drill it and use nuts and washers.

BRIDLE MOUNT

The CD3 unit can also be used without the CO2 holders by mounting it directly to the bridle using cable ties (zip ties). Typical 12 and 16 gram configuration shown. **Make sure to use the correct knurled cap and one spacer for the 25 and 38 gram cartridges to prevent over driving the piercing piston, even when the holder is not used! The cap is also a spacer and must always be used in the 25 and 38 cartridge applications, to insure proper operation of the CD3 unit.**



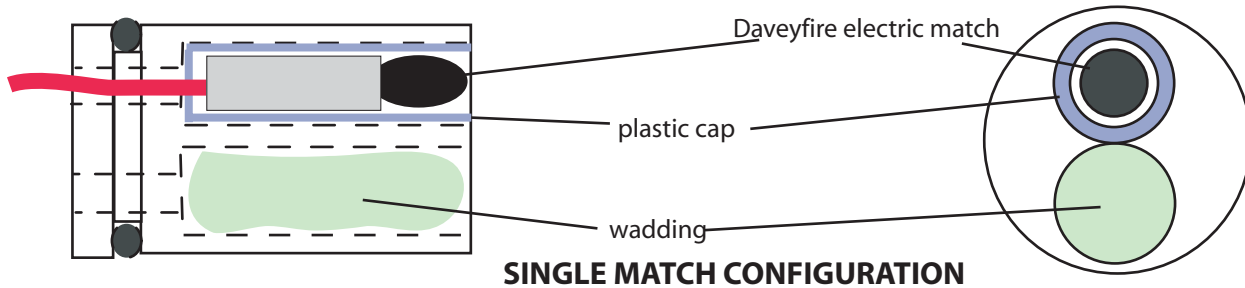
LOW ALTITUDE USE

- below 20,000 feet

STEP 1- Place a coating of Teflon lube (found at Radio Shack and other places) on the 2 o-rings and place a liberal amount inside the bore of the CD3 unit. Install the two o-rings on the plunger and electric match holder. Slide the plunger into the greased casing bore with the point of the plunger pointing inwards. You will feel a slight resistance when the o-ring reached the casing bore. Push into the casing about 1/8". (If you push the plunger into the casing farther than +/- 1/8", the placement of pyrogen into the pyrogen cavity can be difficult). Place the pyrogen into the pyrogen cavity. Fill with pyrogen until it is level with the top of the cavity. It is not "critical" to be perfect. If you end up with a little too much in the designed cavity, it will not hurt the operation. Set aside and keep vertical to insure the pyrogen does not spill. **NOTE-** *Pyrodex and 777 brand smokeless powders can be used instead of black powder, if twice the amount is used as allowed in the stainless steel plunger pyrogen cavity. This can be measured by using 1/2 cup of the pyrogen scoop cup as provided in the kit. Do not use more than 1/2 cupfull!!!*

STEP 2- Check the Ohms resistance of the Daveyfire electric match(s) you will be using in the flight. The CD3 unit is designed to accommodate the Daveyfires sold with the plastic cap on the tip covering the match head. If you are not using this type or another brand, you **MUST** cover the metallic soldered end of the match with tape or other item to prevent the match shorting out against the stainless steel body of the holder. Unwind the electric match wire leads and feed them through the large hole and into the small hole at the bottom of the e-match holder. Pull the wire on the Daveyfire through the holder until the plastic cap rests on the bottom of the cavity. There will be part of the plastic cap protruding from the end of the stainless steel holder. Trim off flush with holder with razor knife.

STEP 3- If using one e-match, the second cavity must be plugged with wadding or paper towel to prevent the pyrogen from spilling into the vacant cavity and to contain the combustion gas. Fill the second cavity fully with the wadding, etc. (See diagrams below)

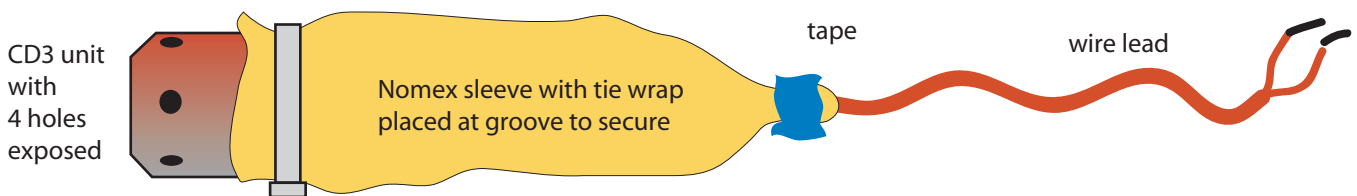


SINGLE MATCH CONFIGURATION

Step 4- Hold the casing with the installed plunger and pyrogen firmly with one hand, keep upright, and push the stainless steel electric match holder with the installed Daveyfire(s) into the casing. The plunger will also go into the casing further as the holder slides in. You will again feel a slight resistencs when the o-ring contacts the casing.

Step 5- Slide the red anodized, knurled cap over the wires and onto the now assembled casing. Screw onto the casing. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN!**

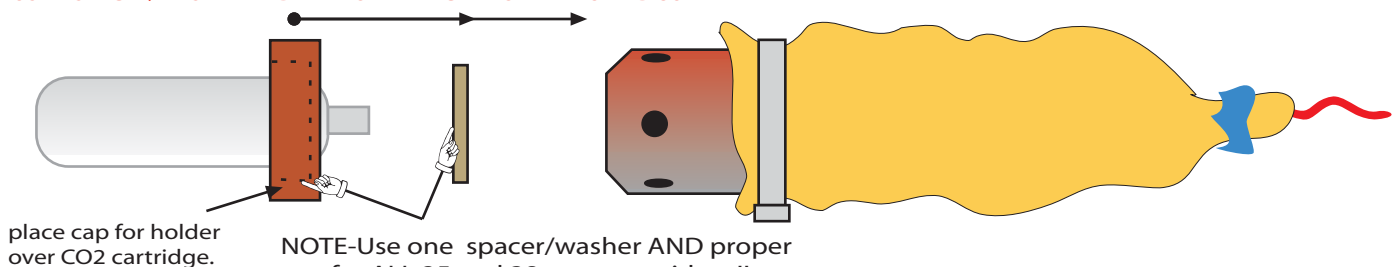
Step 6- Slide the Nomex sleeve over the assembly and past the knurled cap. Slide until the end of the sleeve is over the groove on the casing. Secure the sleeve onto the assembly, at the groove with a tie-lock. The 4 CO2 gas escape holes will be exposed and the 2 pyrogen relief holes should be covered by the sleeve. Place masking tape to close the other end of the sleeve around the wires.



Step 7- Place the correct colored cap to fit the holder you will be using on the flight, over the threaded end of the CO2 cartridge and hold while screwing the CO2 cartridge into the CD3 casing assembly. Tightly screw the CO2 cartridge into the CD3 unit.

USE 1 SPACER/WASHER AND APPROPRIATE CAP FOR ALL 25 AND 38

GRAM CARTRIDGES- ALL APPLICATIONS! HE CAP IS A SPACER TOO. When ready, slide the assembly into the holder already mounted in the rocket and tighten cap. Connect electric match wires to flight computers) and secure so they are not loose in the compartment.



NOTE-Use one spacer/washer AND proper cap for ALL 25 and 38 gram cartridges!!

No spacers are used on 12 and 16 gram units.

HIGH ALTITUDE USE

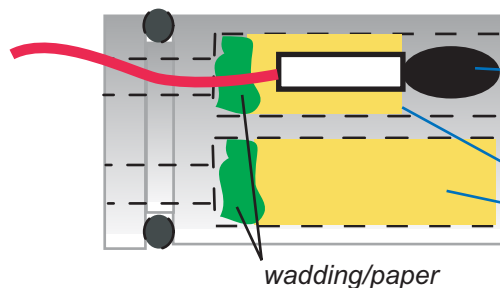
- ABOVE 20,000 FEET

CD3

STEP 1- Place a generous coating of Krytox or Teflon grease on the two o-rings and inside the bore of the CD3 casing. The o-rings and the grease seal the cavity to keep the air inside. With no air or even a small amount of air, the pyrogen will not burn, even in the small cavity. Krytox will stay thick when it heats up, where the Teflon based grease gets runny as temperature goes up. this can be a concern to rocketeers launching in the summer when rockets are often on the launch pad and in the sun. The Krytox will maintain a proper seal even in elevated temperatures. You must fill the o-ring grooves in the plunger and holder with the sealant grease to insure a proper seal at the inside diameter of the o-ring too.

Install the o-rings. Slide the plunger into the casing bore approximately 1/8". You will feel a slight resistance when the o-ring contacts the casing.

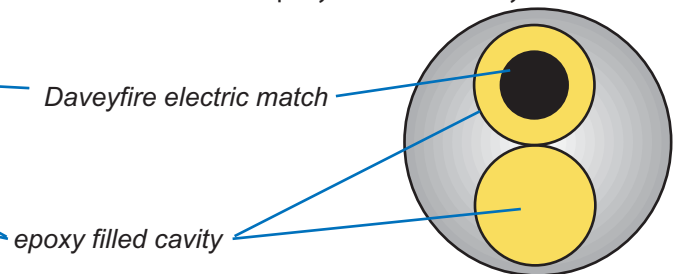
Place the pyrogen inside the pyrogen cavity. Fill until level with the top of the cavity. Set aside and make sure not to tip over and spill the pyrogen. **NOTE-** *Pyrodex and 777 brand smokeless powders can be used instead of black powder, if twice the amount is used as allowed in the stainless steel plunger pyrogen cavity. This can be measured by using 1/2 cup of the pyrogen scoop cup as provided in the kit. Do not use more than 1/2 cupfull!!!*



STEP 2- Check the Ohm's resistance of the Daveyfire. electric match(s) you will be using. Unwind the wire leads and remove all kinks. Remove the plastic cap from the head of the Daveyfire by sliding down the wire leads and discard. Push the wire leads into the electric match cavity and out the smaller hole on the bottom. Pull through all the way until only 1" of the match head is left sticking out of the end. Bend the wire over so you can pack wadding or paper towel into the hole around the wire at the bottom. Pack the bottom 3/16" of the cavity. This serves two purposes. First it keeps the epoxy from dripping out of the cavity when potting. Second, when drilling out the cavity after the flight, the paper allows the point of the drill bit to hit the paper before it hits the flat bottom of the cavity. You will know when you hit the paper with the drill. Still, be careful not to hit the bottom!

STEP 3- "POTTING THE ELECTRIC MATCH IN EPOXY". Mix a small amount of 5 minute epoxy and fill the cavity about 1/2 way. Straighten the match wire and pull the match head down into the cavity until its flush with the end of the stainless steel holder. Your epoxy should cover all of the electric match except the pyrogen dipped tip. (Usually black). Do not get epoxy on the tip. The goal here is to seal the cavity up to the match head and not get epoxy on the match head.

STEP 4- If using one match in the flight, place wadding or paper towel inside the other cavity about 1/2 way and fill the remainder with epoxy to seal the cavity.



SINGLE MATCH CONFIGURATION SHOWN

STEP 5- Place the casing on a flat surface in an upright position (the plunger and pyrogen already installed) and push the stainless steel electric match holder with the installed electric match(s) into the casing. You will feel a slight resistance when the o-ring contacts the casing. Push until flush.

STEP 6- Slide the red anodized CD3 holder cap over the wires and screw onto the casing. DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN.

STEP 7- Slide the Nomex sleeve over the assembly past the knurled cap. Continue to slide until the end of the sleeve is over the groove on the casing. Secure the Nomex with a zip tie.

The 4 CO2 gas escape holes will be exposed and the two pyrogen escape holes will be covered by the Nomex. Place a piece of tape around the open end of the Nomex sleeve to close the other end around the wires.

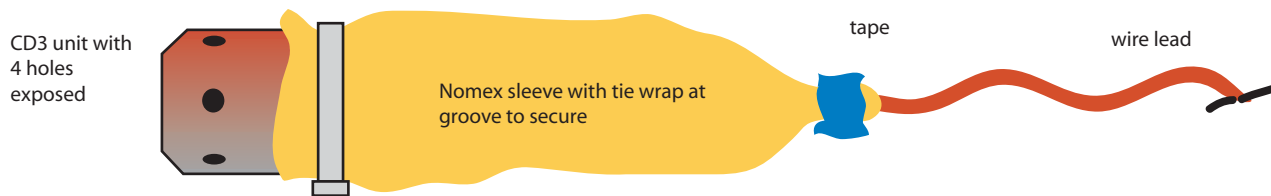
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HIGH ALTITUDE USE

-ABOVE 20,000 FEET

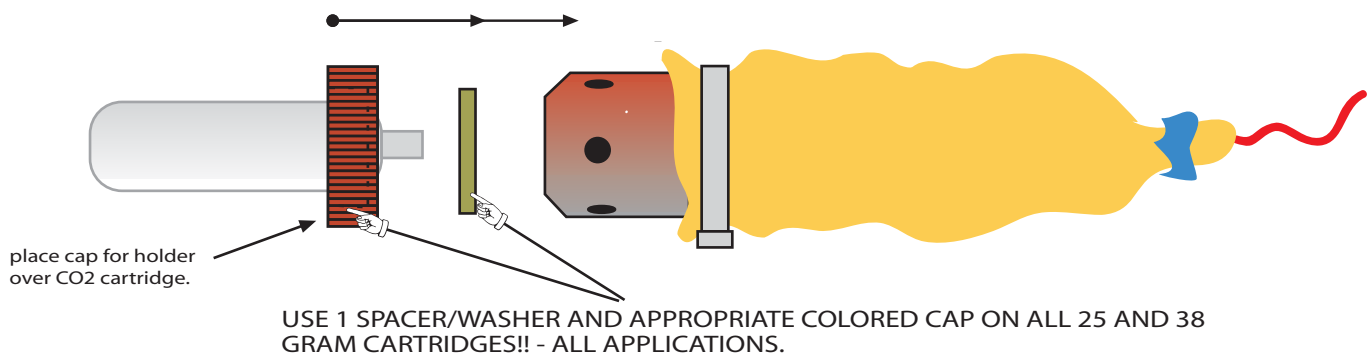
Continued

Your CD3 unit should now look like this-



STEP 8- Place the correct colored cap to match the holder you will be using on the flight, over the threaded end of the CO2 with threads pointing away from threaded end of the CO2 cartridge. **USE 1 SPACER/WASHER AND APPROPRIATE COLORED CAP ON ALL 25 AND 38 GRAM CARTRIDGES!! THE CAP IS A DESIGNED SPACER TOO.**

Hold cap while screwing the CO2 cartridge into the CD3 casing assembly. Tightly screw the CO2 cartridge into the CD3 unit.



When ready for flight, slide the finished assembly into the holder already mounted in the rocket and tighten cap.

STEP 9- Secure the electric match wires so they don't tangle with any of the recovery items.

NOTES-

The CD3 unit should always be cleaned right after use. Black powder residue is harmful to aluminum and stainless steel if left uncleaned. Be careful not to use emery cloth or sandpaper to clean residue as these will scratch the protective anodizing inside bore of the unit.

In high altitude use, on the stainless steel electric match holder, the epoxy must be drilled out after use. Use a 1/4" bit (.250"), being careful not to drill too deep.

O-rings should be new when launching in high altitude use. O-rings can be re-used in low altitude use if no damage is evident. O-rings are important to contain the black powder gasses or else they escape around the plunger and electric match holder. The residue from the black powder will seize the parts in the casing bore if gasses pass through!

Always take care when removing the plunger. Do not damage the point on the plunger. Push gently with a dowel or other object

Always use Rouse-Tech CO2 cartridges. Other brands may use thicker caps or different thread dimensions! This can cause a failure due to an unacceptably small puncture size!!



PRODUCT DISCLAIMER AND LIMIT OF LIABILITY

Rouse-Tech has designed the RT unit for rocket parachute deployment in hobby rockets only. Other uses and applications where gas generation is needed, using the RT unit, have not been identified. Do not use this device in any other application. NEVER place more pyrogen in the unit than specified.

Purchaser and user agrees to hold harmless Rouse-Tech for any and all claims, actions, debits, liabilities, judgments, costs, and attorney costs arising, claimed on account of, or other action arising from use of this product, for property damages, injuries and death.

Rocket launching activities are a dangerous activity and acknowledged as so by purchaser.

Rouse-Tech products have not been tested by any agency, organization or entity for certification, approval, rating or qualification.

Extent of liability will be limited to the cost of the product.



Rouse Technologies CO₂ Ejection System

Sizing Guide

By John Rockdale

Introduction

The Rouse Technologies (RT) CO₂ ejection system is designed to replace black powder deployment systems in amateur rockets. The RT system has three advantages over black powder systems:

No residue to clean up after recovery, and no risk of a burned or melted parachute or streamer.

No decrease in efficiency or reliability at extreme altitudes, i.e. > 40,000 feet. Black powder systems tend to fail at extreme altitudes due to poor heat transfer and combustion efficiency at low atmospheric pressures. The RT system is immune to this problem.

Safety. People have been injured by black powder charges.

Optimally sizing an ejection system from a purely theoretical basis is a deceptively complicated matter. The mass of the two components to be separated, airframe material, shear pins, component coefficient of friction, and vent hole sizes all factor in to the calculations. As with any "ejection charge calculator" or calculation, there is no substitute for ground testing your system, and we do not recommend flying any system for the first time without a ground test.

The RT system provides for four different CO₂ cartridge sizes: 12, 16, 25, or 38 grams.

We will present two methods for determining the optimal CO₂ cartridge size for your rocket, in ascending order of complexity. No matter which method you choose, remember that you should *always* ground test your system before flying it for the first time.

Method 1: Rough guidelines by compartment size

This method is based solely on typical charge sizes for typical rockets. It's a rough starting point for your ground testing. Locate the recommended CO₂ cartridge size for the diameter and length of the recovery compartment.

Recommended Cartridge size by recovery compartment length and diameter (typical)

Diameter (in)	Length (in)											
	6"	10"	14"	18"	22"	26"	30"	34"	38"	42"	46"	50"
2"	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	16 g	16 g	16 g
3"	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	16 g	16 g	16 g	16 g
4"	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	16 g	16 g	16 g	25 g	25 g	25 g	25 g
5"	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	16 g	16 g	25 g	25 g	25 g	25 g	25 g
6"	12 g	12 g	12 g	12 g	16 g	16 g	25 g	25 g	25 g	25 g	38 g	38 g
8"	12 g	12 g	16 g	16 g	25 g	25 g	38 g	38 g	38 g	38 g	NR	NR
10"	12 g	12 g	16 g	25 g	25 g	38 g	38 g	38 g	NR	NR	NR	NR
12"	12 g	16 g	25 g	25 g	38 g	38 g	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR

NR = Not recommended

Method 2: Sizing by Black Powder Equivalence

This method might be preferred for those experienced flyers who are comfortable with their own or published black powder "ejection charge calculators" or techniques, and is applicable for flights expected to reach an altitude of less than 20,000 feet. This method is also suitable for those retrofitting previously flown rockets with a successful base of experience.

Step 1: Determine the black powder charge (in grams) using the method you prefer. A widely used black powder charge calculator is available on the web at Rocketry Online's INFOcentral web page. Rocketry Online's URL is www.rocketryonline.com. You can find the calculator by going to the INFOcentral page and finding the "recovery" section. The "recovery" section's index has a "black powder use" page where the calculator resides.

Step 2: Multiply the black powder charge size (grams) by 5.0 to determine the amount of CO₂ (also in grams) required to achieve the same compartment pressure.

Step 3: Round up to the nearest sized CO₂ cartridge size as the starting point for your ground testing.

Example: My previous rocket has flown and successfully deployed at 12,000 feet three times using a 2.5 gram black powder charge. What size CO₂ cartridge should I use to replace the black powder charge system?

2.5 x 5.0 = 12.5 grams CO₂. Round up to the next highest size CO₂ cartridge; 16.0 grams.

Use a 16 gram CO₂ cartridge as the starting point for my ground testing.

Ideal Gas Law Facts

Here's a brief description of the underpinnings of this "conversion factor" method (the black powder pressure calculation is borrowed from Ted Apke's "Ejection Charge Calculator" page on ROL's INFOcentral web page):

Quoting from Ted: "The ejection charge equation is:

$$Wp = dP * V / R * T$$

Where:

dP is the ejection charge pressure in psi.

R is the combustion gas constant, 22.16 (ft-lbf/lbm R) for FFFF black powder. (Multiply by 12 in/ft to get in terms of inches)

T is the combustion gas temperature, 3307 degrees R for black powder

V is the free volume in cubic inches. Volume of a cylinder is cross section area times length L, or from diameter D, $V = L * \pi * D^2 / 4$

Wp is the charge weight (mass, actually) in pounds. (Multiply by 454 g/lb to get grams.)

Here's an example calculation. Suppose you want to generate 15 psi inside a 4" diameter rocket in a parachute compartment 18" long. That makes a volume of 226 in³. The amount of powder you need will be:

$$Wp = 15 * 226 (454) / 12 (22.16) 3307$$

$$Wp = 1.75 \text{ grams}''$$

The amount of CO₂ required to produce the same pressure as in the example shown above is calculated as follows:

The ideal gas law: $n = PV / RT$

n = number of moles CO₂ required.

P = ejection pressure desired in atmospheres (1 atm = 14.7 psi)

V = volume of parachute compartment in liters (1 liter = 61 in³)

R = Boltzmann's constant (=0.08206)

T = Temperature of expelled CO₂ gas at deployment in degrees Kelvin (273K)

In this example: P = 15 psi = 1.02 atm

V = 226 in³ = 3.70 liters

T = 273K

Number of moles CO₂ = $(1.02 * 3.70) / (0.08206 * 273) = 0.168$ moles.

Lastly, one mole of CO₂ = 44 grams, so $0.168 * 44 = 7.41$ grams CO₂.

Thus, we have the result that 7.41 grams CO₂ produces the same ejection pressure as 1.75 grams Black powder.

Dividing these results gives a ratio of $7.41 / 1.75 = 4.24$. We recommend adding a safety factor of approximately 20%, resulting in a "conversion factor" of 5.0 grams CO₂ per gram of black powder.

Altitude (ft)	Pressure (in. Hg)	Temp. (F.)	Density - slugs per cubic foot
0	29.92	59.0	0.002378
1,000	28.86	55.4	0.002309
2,000	27.82	51.9	0.002242
3,000	26.82	48.3	0.002176
4,000	25.84	44.7	0.002112
5,000	24.89	41.2	0.002049
6,000	23.98	37.6	0.001988
7,000	23.09	34.0	0.001928
8,000	22.22	30.5	0.001869
9,000	21.38	26.9	0.001812
10,000	20.57	23.3	0.001756
11,000	19.79	19.8	0.001701
12,000	19.02	16.2	0.001648
13,000	18.29	12.6	0.001596
14,000	17.57	9.1	0.001545
15,000	16.88	5.5	0.001496
16,000	16.21	1.9	0.001448
17,000	15.56	-1.6	0.001401
18,000	14.94	-5.2	0.001355
19,000	14.33	-8.8	0.001310
20,000	13.74	-12.3	0.001267
25,000	11.10	-30.15	
30,000	8.89	-47.98	
35,000	7.04	-68.72	
40,000	5.54	-69.70	
45,000	4.35	-69.70	
50,000	3.43	-69.70	
55,000	2.69	-69.70	
60,000	2.12	-69.70	
65,000	1.67	-69.70	
70,000	1.31	-69.70	
75,000	1.03	-69.70	
80,000	0.81	-69.70	
85,000	0.64	-64.80	
90,000	0.50	-56.57	
95,000	0.40	-48.34	
100,000	0.32	-40.11	