

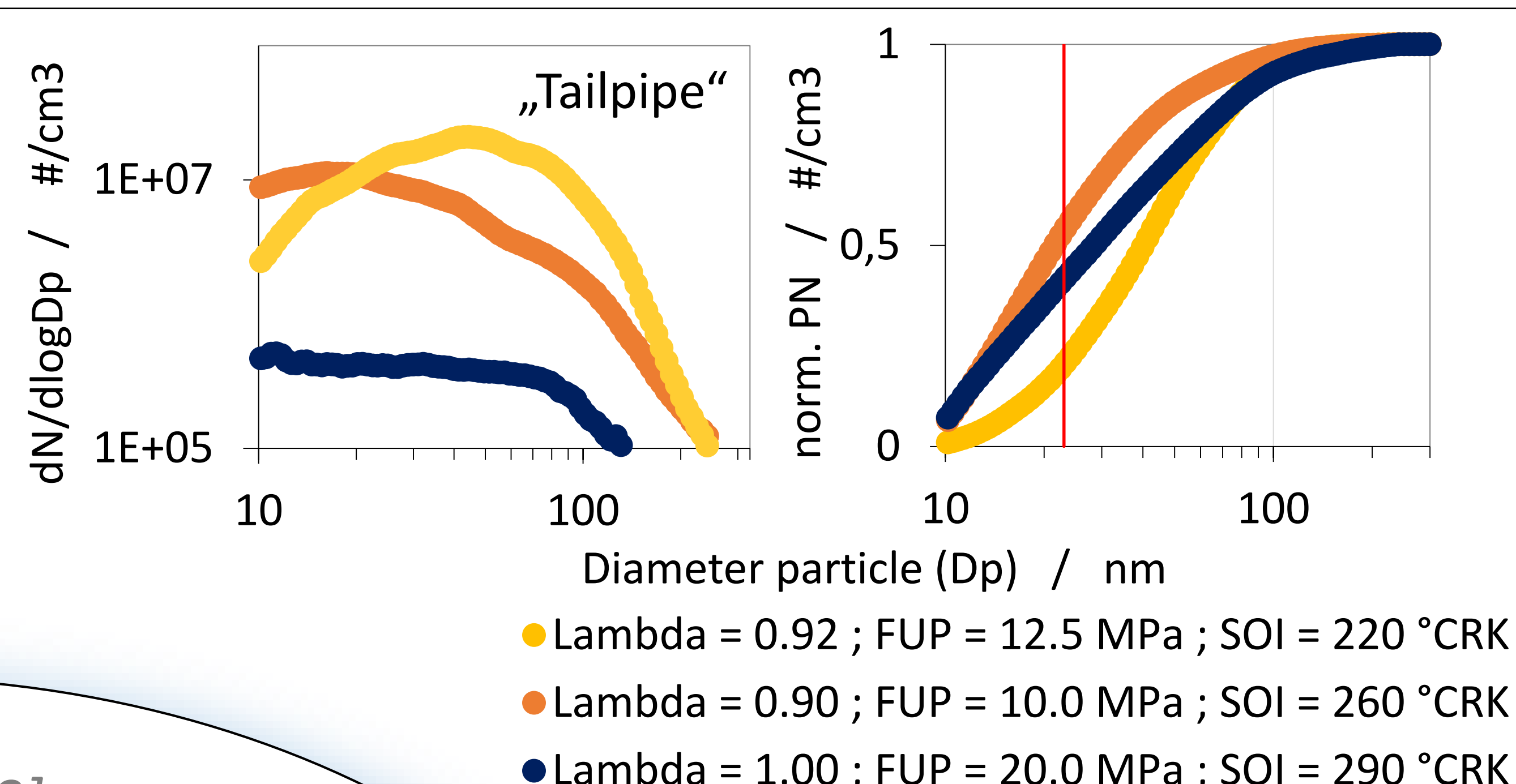
# Problems with synthetic soot loading for the development of Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF) load sensors

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## Introduction & Background:

- The Particle Number (PN)-limit of  $9 \cdot 10^{11} \frac{\#}{km}$  (Real Driving Emission) according to (EU) 2016/427 (EU 6d TEMP) and future EU7 regulations make GPF's essential [1]
- Future required GPF monitoring will be a challenge
- Hot conditions of the exhaust  $\rightarrow$  no sensor technology would be actually required for monitoring (state of health and the current loading status)

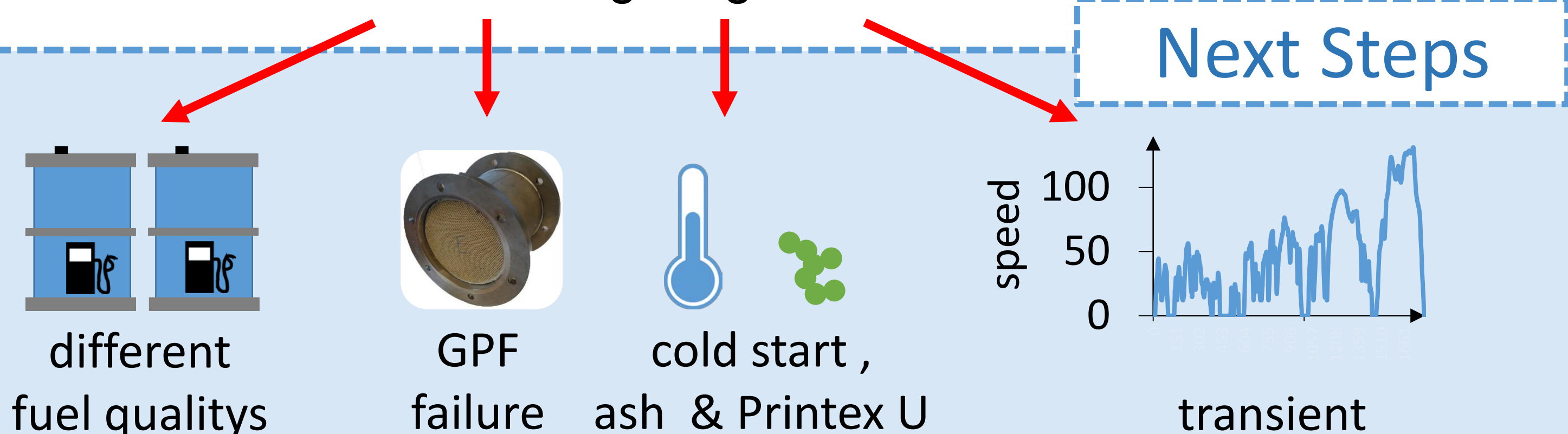
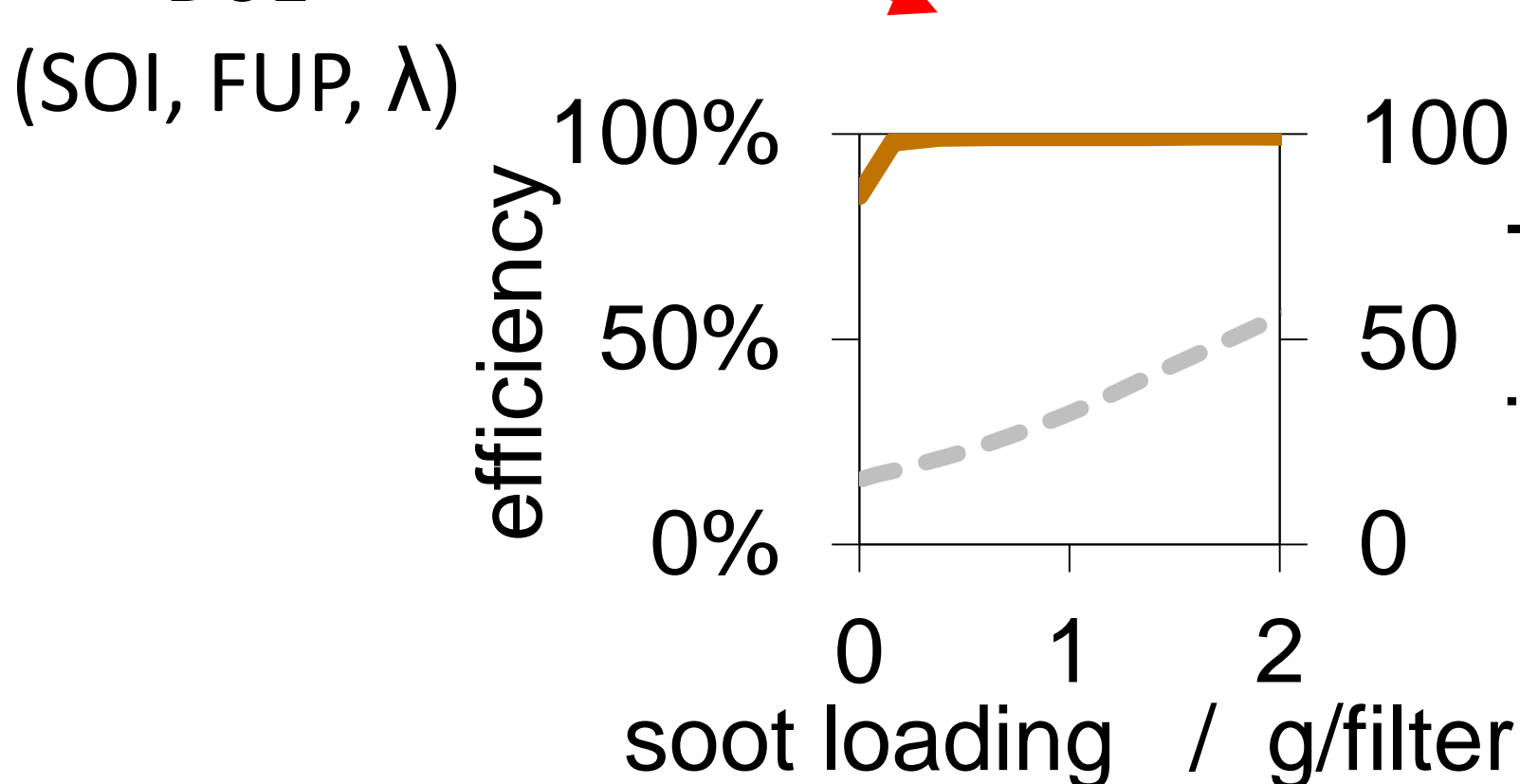
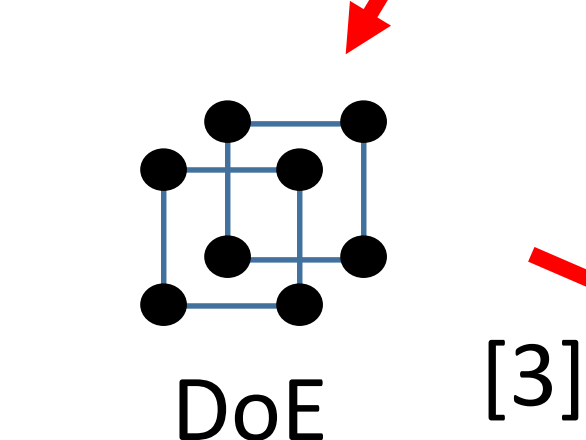
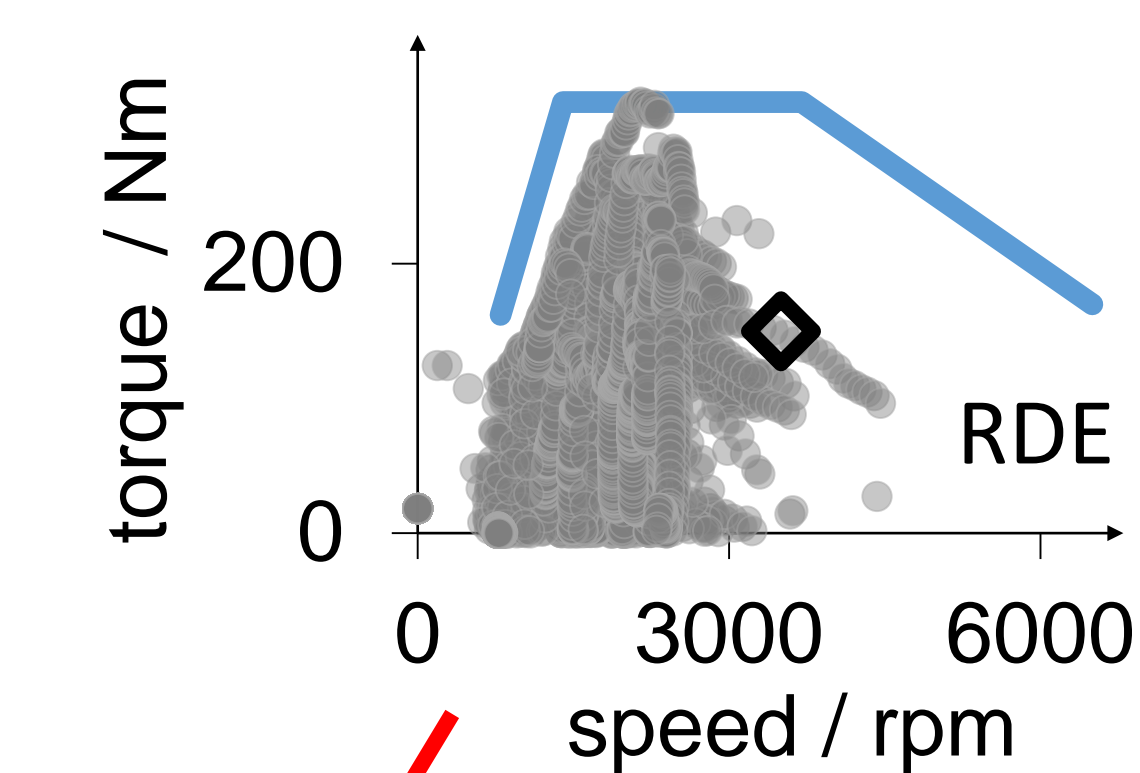
## Results:



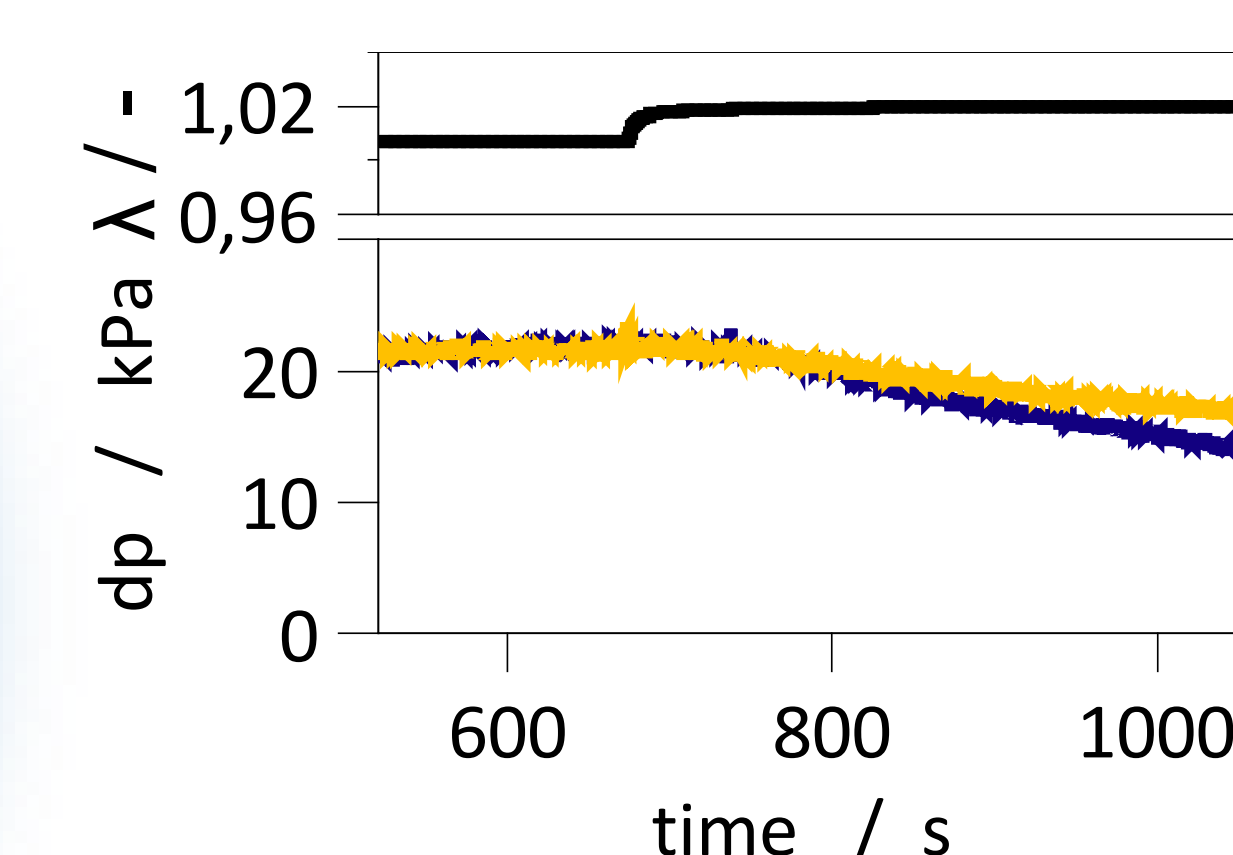
## Methodology:

### [2018 -2020] Project: „Load Sensor for GPF“

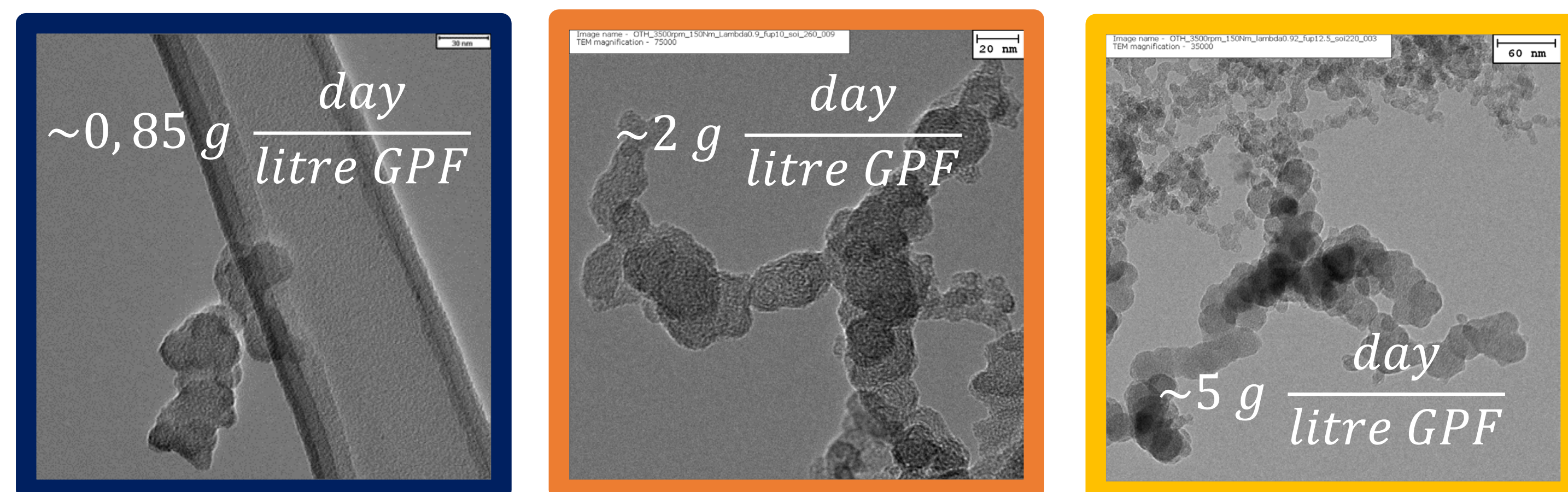
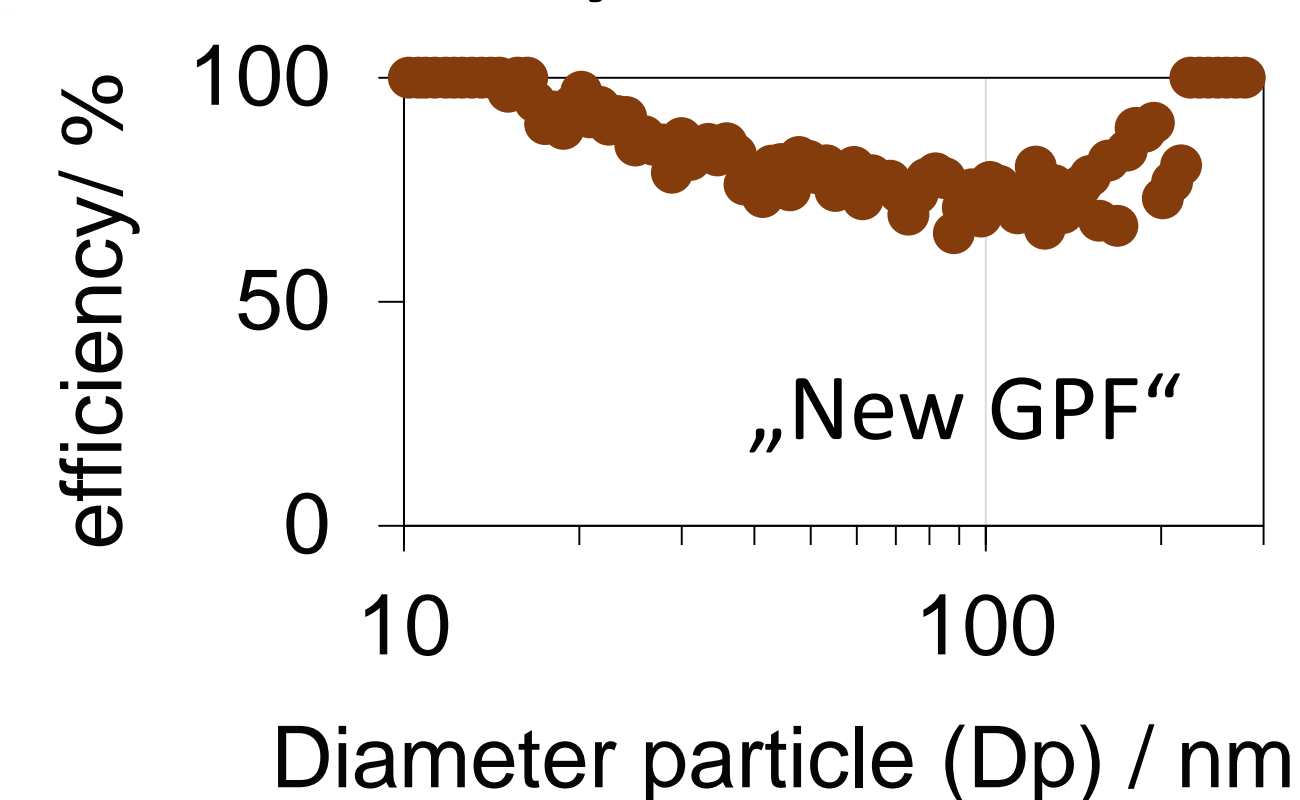
#### Workflow:



#### Regeneration:



#### Efficiency GPF:



## Conclusions:

- Extreme synthetic soot loading conditions change the primary particles (size and structure, TEM-figures)  $\rightarrow$  especially lambda and if the spray impinges the piston
- The filtration efficiency and the deposition of the particles in the GPF is different to "normal  $\lambda = 1$  settings"  $\rightarrow$  problems for some sensors
- The reactivity of the soot in the GPF and the aerosol composition (Three Way Catalyst @  $\lambda \neq 1$ ) is different  $\rightarrow$  cross-sensitivity

## References:

- [1] <https://eur-lex.europa.eu> (EG) 692/2008 (EU) 715/2007 (EU) 427/2016  
 [2] Giechaskiel, B.; Manfredi, U.; Martini, G.: Engine Exhaust Solid Sub-23 nm Particles: I. Literature Survey, SAE Int. J. Fuels Lubr. 7(3):950-964, 2014  
 [3] AVL Powertrain, CAMEO 3, R8

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