TSI PTI-Prototype for PN-Periodic Technical Inspection

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UNDERSTANDING, ACCELERATED





- + Swiss Ordinance of Air Pollution Control (VAMV) was first to limit PN emissions *in-use*
 - Regulation SR 941.242 mandates compliance testing for off-road vehicles
 - \rightarrow Construction machinery DPFs
 - Previously bi-annual tests with opacimeters
 - Since 2017 prescribes test for PN emissions & certification
 - Limit value of 250,000 particles/cm³ as pass/fail threshold
 - In future buses & other non-road mobile machinery
 - DPF and (in-use) filter performance control



TSI Reference Instrument



+ PN counting instrument

- Measurement of *solid* particle number concentration only
- Only certified instrument at this time
 - METAS certification to stringent requirements of Swiss Regulation SR 941.242 (2014) for NRMM

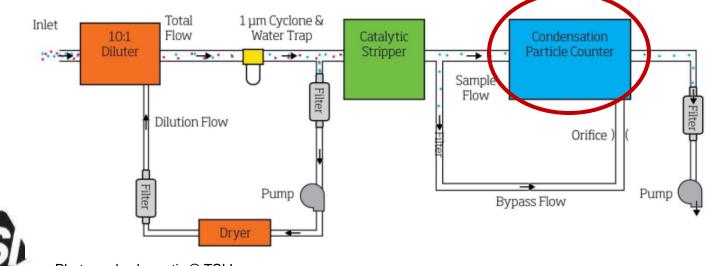




TSI Reference Instrument (2)

Nanoparticle Emission Tester (TSI 3795)

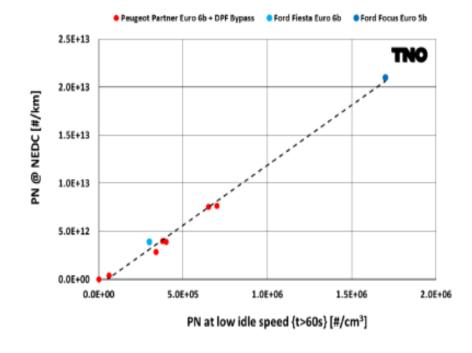
- + Based on CPC technology!
 - Most accurate, true particle counting
 - Link to type approval tests



TSI Reference Instrument (3)

Nanoparticle Emission Tester (TSI 3795)

ISC-PN NEDC VERSUS PTI-PN @ LOW IDLE SPEED



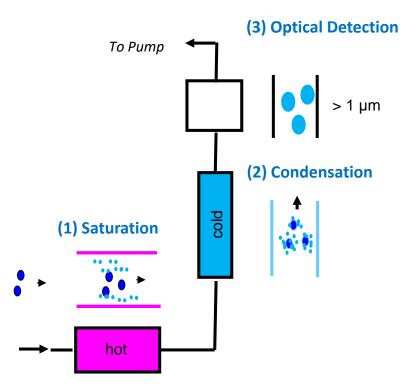


Source: Presentation at VERT-Forum 2018 by Gerrit Kadijk

Why CPC Technology for PN?

+ **Direct** counting of particles (just like Euro 5/ Euro 6)

- No assumptions
- Flow can be measured accurately
- Pulse height detector for reliable measurements
- Experience with excluding volatiles
- + **Sensitive** over full size range relevant for this test
- + **Traceable Calibration** is covered by ISO 27891:2015 "Aerosol particle number concentration — Calibration of condensation particle counters"



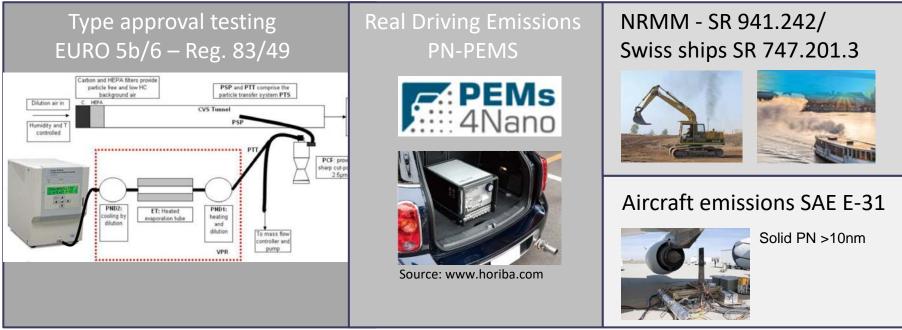
Principle of measurement of a Condensation Particle Counter



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Why CPC Technology for PN? (2)

+ Highly reliable based on >20 years of experience in engine emission testing



- + Suitable for Diesel, gasoline, and heavy duty emissions
- + Comparable & defendable results, e.g. from PTI-station to PTI-station

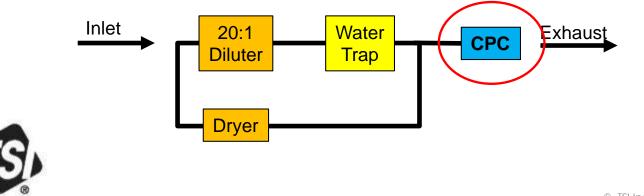


NEW: PTI Prototype from TSI

+ First use: JRC campaign in April

- Isopropanol-based condensation particle counter (CPC)
- Integrated, dry 20:1 dilution
- Probe for tailpipe measurement
- Water trap





NEW: PTI Prototype from TSI (2)

+ Key features

- Smaller & lighter (<9 kg vs. >13 kg)
- Battery-powered (2x Li-ion, hot-swappable)
- Touchscreen on device
- Easy-to-use test mode

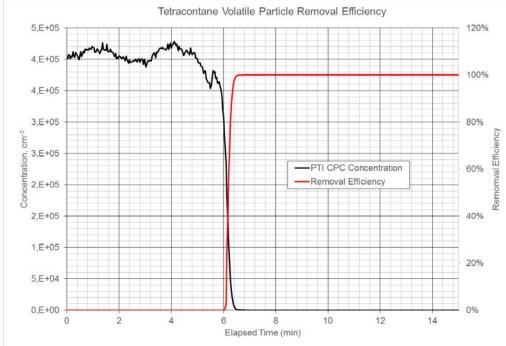




PTI-Prototype: Improvements

- + Added a catalytic stripper to remove volatile components
- + JRC tests showed evidence of very small particles that were likely volatile (on top of the small solids)

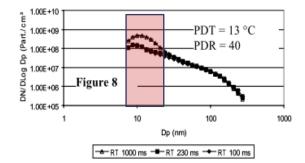


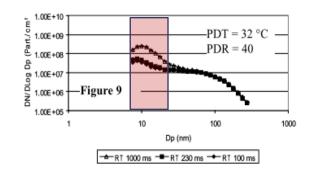


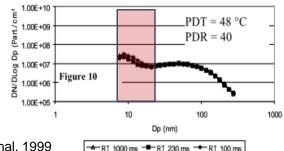
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PTI Prototype: Improvements

- + Volatiles can increase PN concentrations by orders of magnitude — *false positives*+ Volatile substances in
- + Volatile substances in combustion emissions *condense* heterogeneously and homogeneously, affecting particle number concentrations





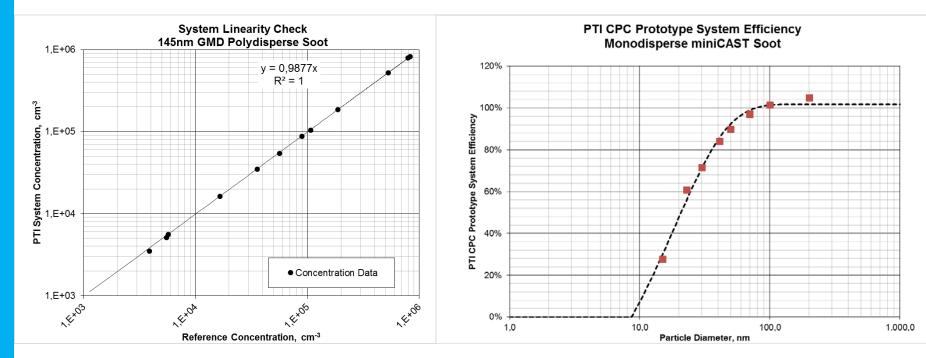




New PTI Prototype with catalytic stripper - Performance

Linearity

Counting Efficiency



D₅₀: 23 nm



Summary

- + Presented an instrument solution for determining PN concentration in tailpipe emissions during PTI
 - for garage shops, service stations and technical inspection facilities
- + Direct counting of particles through proven CPC technology translates to
 - accurate and reliable counting of discrete particles
 one-by-one –
 - as in type approval testing according to Euro 5/6 legislations.
 - S-> Further homologation

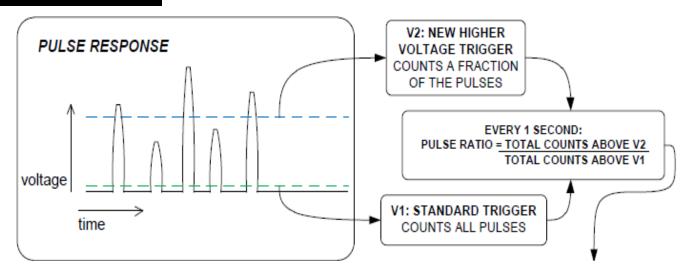


Any Questions?

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Pulse Height Analyzer



Pulse response

Each particle passing through the optics generates an electric pulse, and the height of the pulse can be correlated to the size of the grown droplet.

Pulse height error

Under certain conditions, particles do not grow to this droplet size, and as a result, the pulse height is decreased. Certain CPCs include an error/warning which is triggered when pulse height decreases enough to indicate a problem with the measurement early.



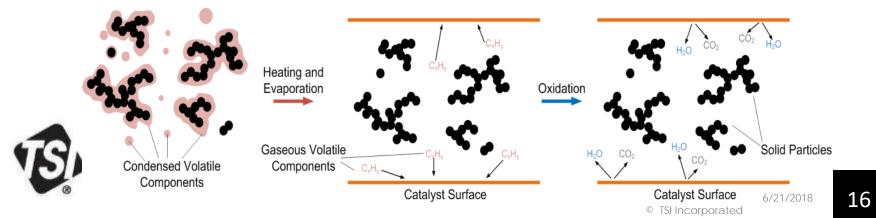
Methods of removing volatile particulate matter

- + Volatile particle removal (VPR) tube
 - Evaporates volatile material
 - Uses secondary dilution to prevent re-condensation
 - Possibility of re-nucleation

- + Thermal denuder
 - Evaporates volatile material
 - Volatiles adsorb into activated carbon
 - Needs regeneration

+ Catalytic stripper

- Evaporates volatile material
- Volatiles are oxidized using a catalyst to prevent them from re-condensing



PTI Prototype: Data Sheet

NANOPARTICLE EMISSION **TESTER FOR PERIODIC INSPECTION**

PORTABLE, FAST, PASS-FAIL RESULTS

The PTI-PN tester is a light-weight, battery powered, mobile solution for garage shops, service stations and technical inspection facilities to test for nanoparticle emission levels of vehicles. Sampling emissions straight from the tailpipe with a pass/fail result in less than one minute, this tester is perfect for easy Diesel or Gasoline Particle Filter Testing (DPF or GPF).



Sampling PN Measurement Time (seconds)

Evolving from original nanoparticle sensors and sensors for compliance testing, TSI's PTI-PN tester enables the measurement of particle number emissions accurately and reliably. TSI's tester provides touch screen guidance for the technician through the test cycle, step-by-step, ensuring measurements are taken correctly. The + Pass/fail result in less than a minute test cycle requires the vehicle's engine to be warmed up and in idle conditions and the ambient air measurement precedes the tailpipe emission test. A total of four measurements are taken, each last five seconds where the average of the engine emission test is compared to a pass/fail threshold setting. In addition to the test cycle, manual measurements can be enabled for diagnostic or research purposes.

Features and Benefits

- + Light-weight, battery powered mobile tester + Easy Diesel or Gasoline Filter Testing (DPF, GPF)
- + Sample straight from the tailpipe with included probe
- + Results backed up in internal memory
- + Test Cycle and Manual measurement mode

SPECIFICATIONS

NANOPARTICLE EMISSION TESTER FOR PERIODIC INSPECTION

The cost-effective PTI-PN tester is a prototype available for selected cooperation partners involved in the development of supporting and drafting regulations targeting clean emission testing of light-duty vehicles.

Particle Size Range 23 nm to 1 µm

Particle Concentration Range 1,000 to 5,000,000 (5x10%) particles/cm3 Single particle counting with continuous live-time coincidence

Particle Concentration Accuracy ±20%

False Background Counts 0.01 particles/cm³ based on 12 hour average

Flow System Sampling flow at probe tip of 0.1 L/min Tip dilution flow 2 L/min (volumetric)

Liquid System Isopropyl alcohol (2-Propanol, not included)

Communication Interfaces Embedded touch-display. USB type B for external memory drives.

Environmental Operating Conditions

Ambient Temperature 10 to 35°C (50 to 95°F) Ambient Humidity 0 to 90% RH noncondensing Ambient Pressure 75 to 105 kPa (0.75 to 1.05 atm)

Accessories

- Included - Sampling probe 2 m with clamp for tailpipe sampling
- 2 Lithium-ion batteries for operation up to 8 hours
- Charger for batteries: 100 to 240 VAC. 50/60 Hz, 335 W Fill
- Desiccant drver
- Replacement Parts
- Disposable, pre-soaked wicks
- Air filters
- Air dryer cartridges filled with desiccant silica gel

Dimensions (H x W x D) 16 cm x 28 cm x 28 cm (6.2 in x 11.2 in x 10.9 in.), not including sampling probe

Weight < 9 kg (< 19.5 Ibs) including batteries

Specifications are subject to change without notice. TSI and the TSI logo are registered trademarks of TSI incorporated.

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The time sequence of a pre-defined test cycle in 5-second intervals. Nanoparticles in ambient air are sampled as reference point, befine the sampling probe is attached to the talippe. Three measurements are recorded at the talippe and wenged, and the pass of fail must is stated on comparing the average to defined limit value.

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