



How to Extend the Real Drive Emission Test Procedure to Particle Number

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Zurich

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Institute for Energy and Transport**



The regulatory framework / 1

Regulation No 715/2007

The Commission should keep under **review** the need to **revise** the **New European Drive Cycle** as the test procedure that provides the basis of EC type approval emissions regulations. Updating or replacement of the test cycle may be required to reflect changes in vehicle specification and driver behaviour. **Revisions** may be necessary to **ensure** that **real world emissions correspond** to those **measured at type approval**. The use of **portable emission measurement systems** and the introduction of the 'not-to-exceed' regulatory concept **should also be considered**.





The regulatory framework / 2

Regulation No 459/2012

Attention shall be given to the **particle emissions** of **positive ignition vehicles** under **real driving conditions** and the development of respective test procedures. The Commission should develop and introduce corresponding measurement procedures at the latest **three years after** the entry into force of **Euro 6**.





The impact

- *Euro 6 standard on particle number (PN) for gasoline direct injection vehicles (GDIs):*
September 2014 6×10^{12} p/km
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- *Possibility of compliance through improvements in the combustion process without the need of Gasoline Particulate Filter (GPF).*
- *The introduction of a Real Drive Emission (RDE) test procedure for PN might require the installation of GPFs to comply with the new complementary test procedure.*





Real Drive Emission tests

1 - Emissions testing with random driving cycles in the laboratory





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2- On-road emissions testing with Portable Emissions Measurement Systems (PEMS)





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Call for expression of interests (November 2012)

Development of a test protocol to measure Particle Number (PN) on board of light-duty vehicles for type approval testing using Portable Emissions Measurement Systems (PEMS)





Phase I - feasibility study

Aim

Assess and validate the application and performance of portable PN instrumentation relative to each other and to a reference.





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Assess and validate the application and performance of portable PN instrumentation relative to each other and to a reference.

Evaluation criteria

- Linearity of the portable PN system with the reference system under controlled laboratory conditions (chassis dyno tests)
- Performance of long sampling on-board





Experimental setup

- **5 candidate PN-PEMS instruments**
- **5 vehicles** (3 GDI, 1 MPI and 1 Diesel w/DPF)
- **4 cycles** (NEDC, WLTP, RDE, ARTEMIS) + 3 Steady States at 8°C and 23°C
- **~ 120 chassis dyno tests**

Comparison of PN-PEMS (all in parallel) with PMP @CVS (reference)





Experimental setup

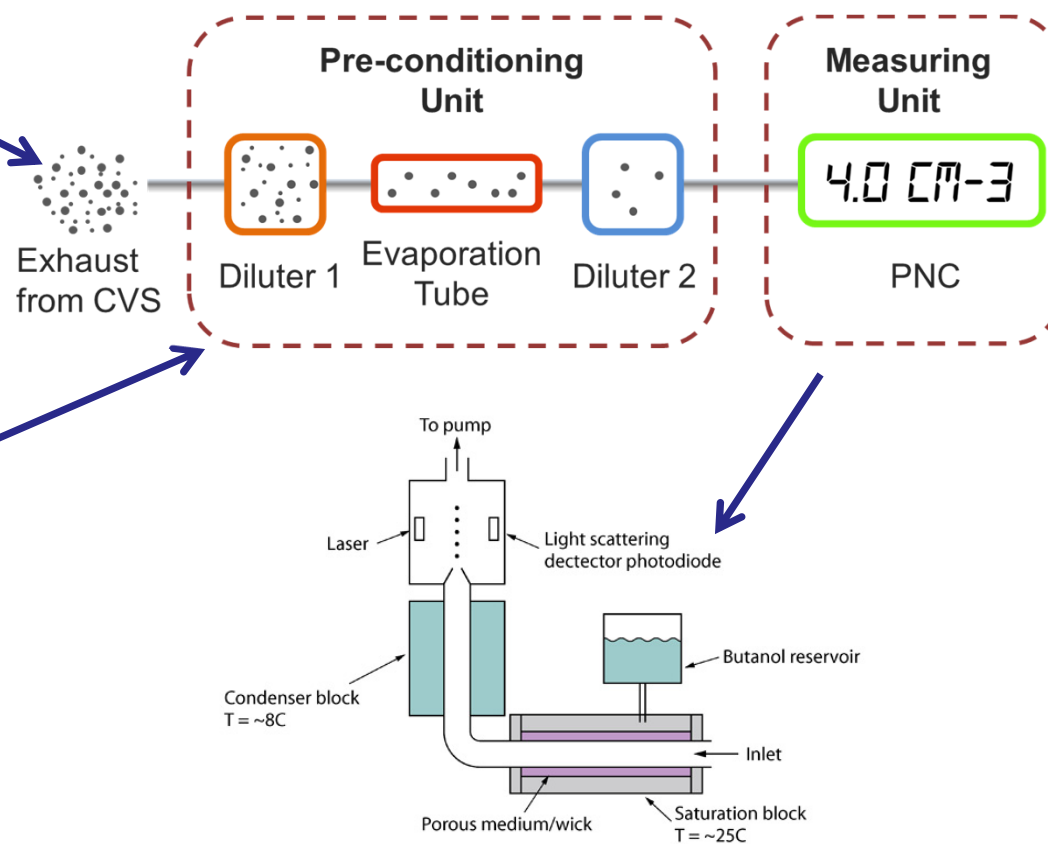
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Comparison of PN-PEMS (all in parallel) with PMP @CVS (reference)

- **On-road tests** (1 GDI vehicle)
4 PN-PEMS candidates (1 at a time) +
1 Reference candidate instrument always on board +
1 Gas-PEMS
Two types of tests: 1 and 2 hour long



The reference: PMP system

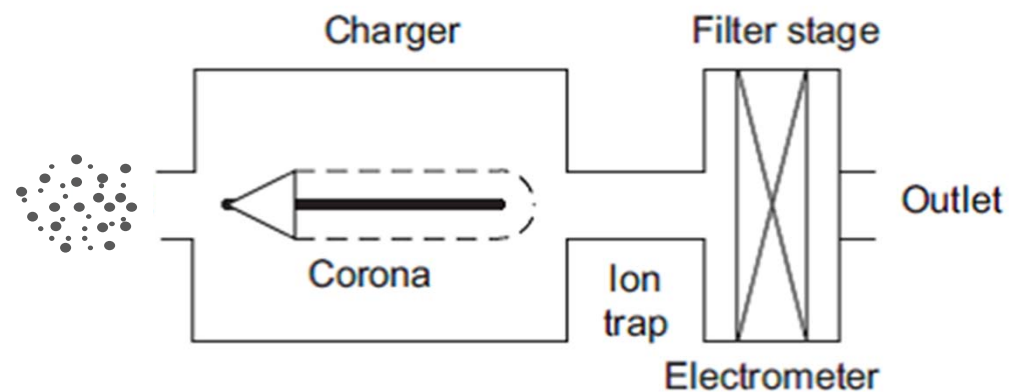


Candidate PN-PEMS systems

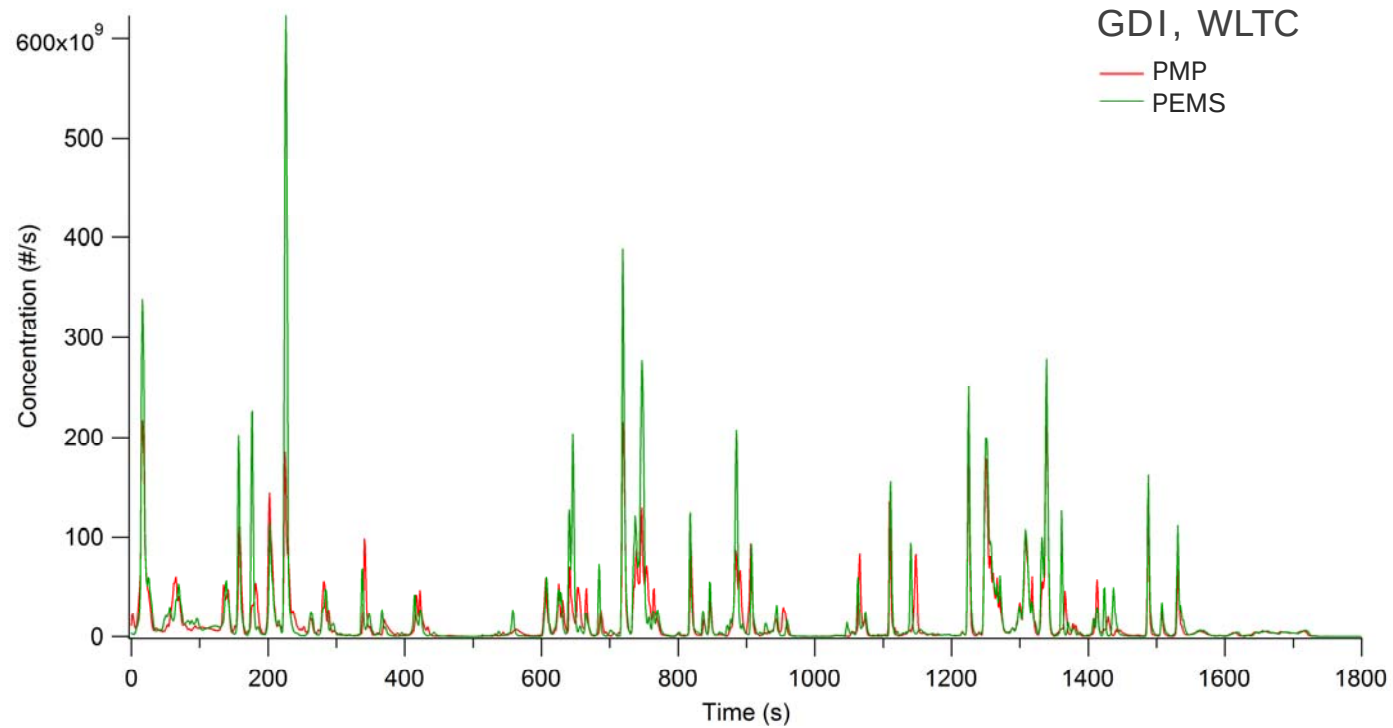


5 instruments (3 on market + 2 prototype)

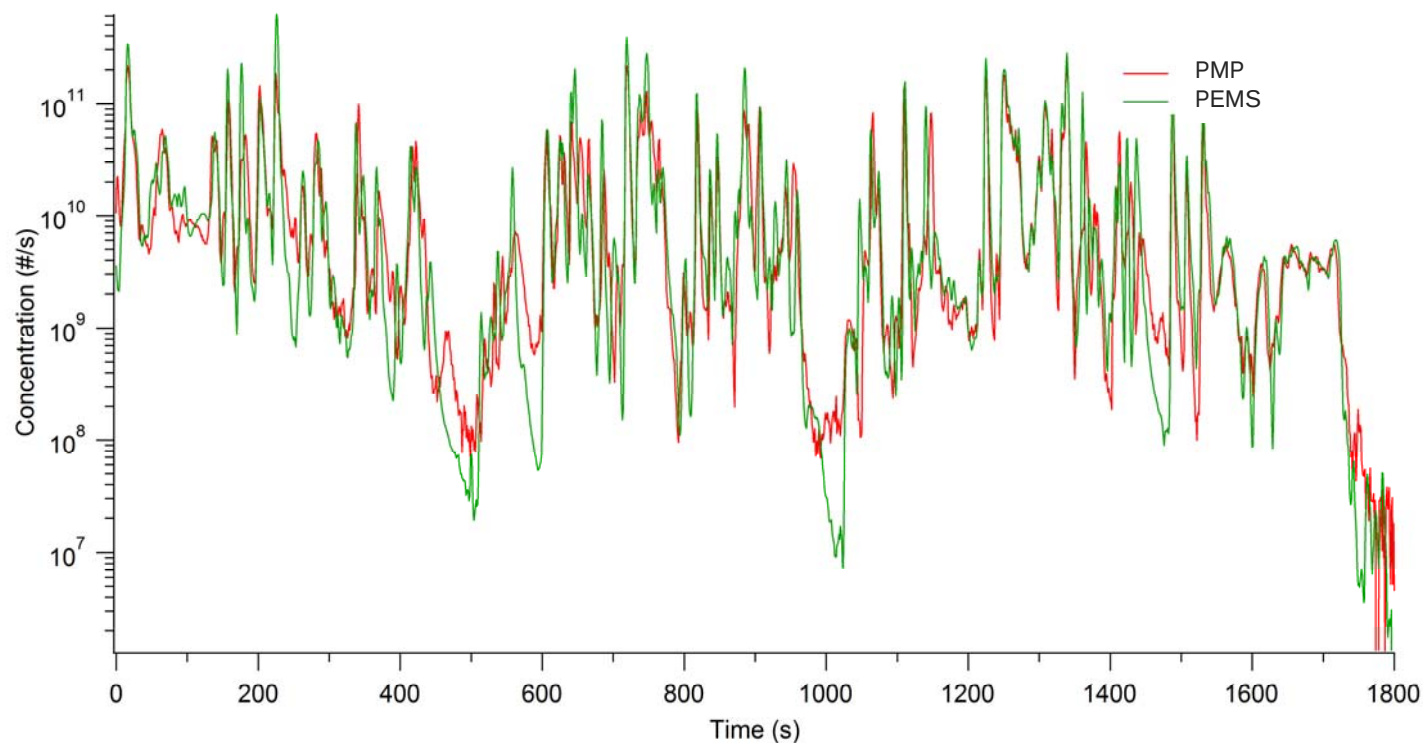
All based on diffusion charging principle



PMP vs PN-PEMS times series

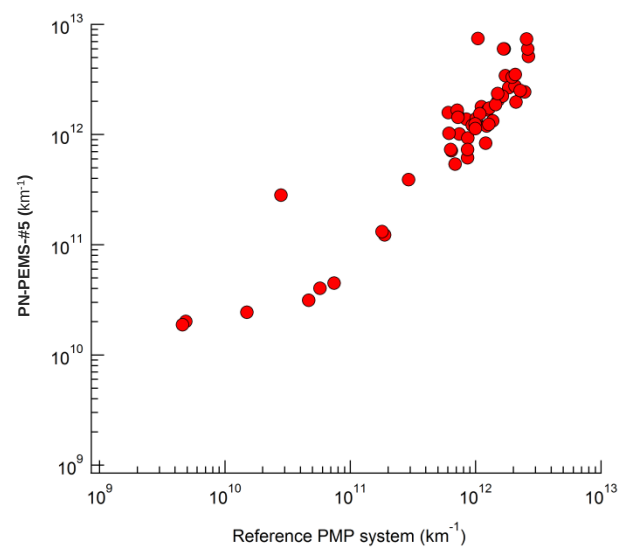
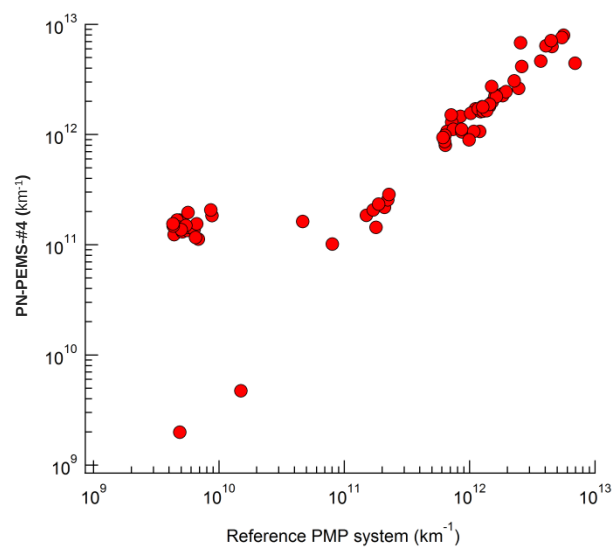
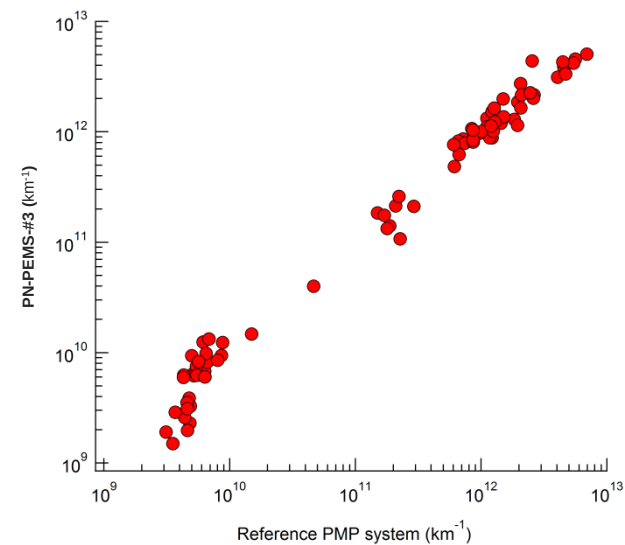
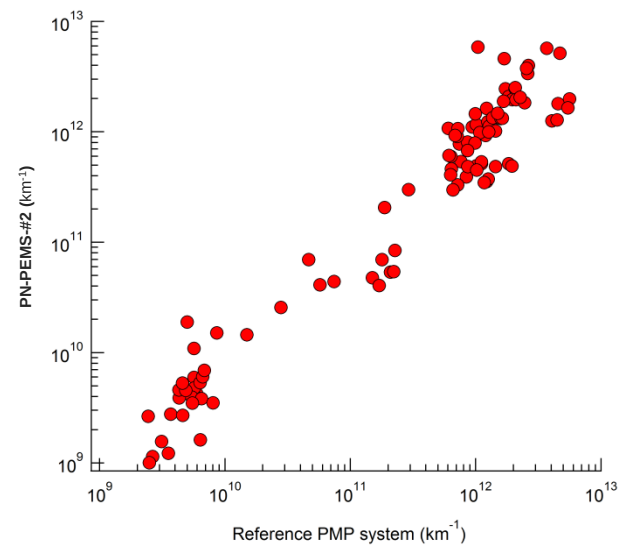
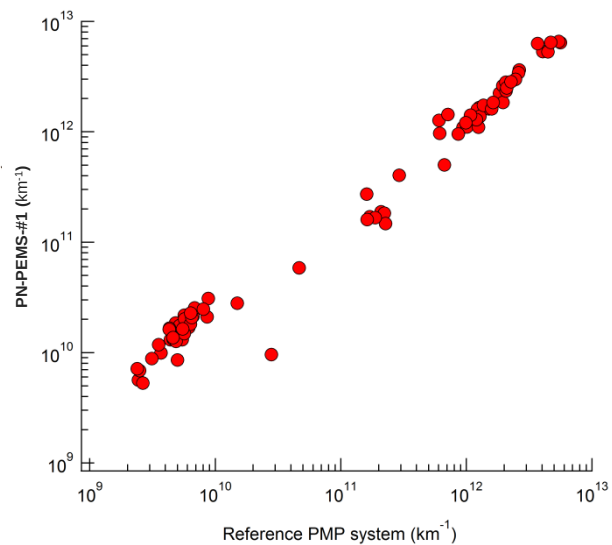


PMP vs PN-PEMS times series (log scale)

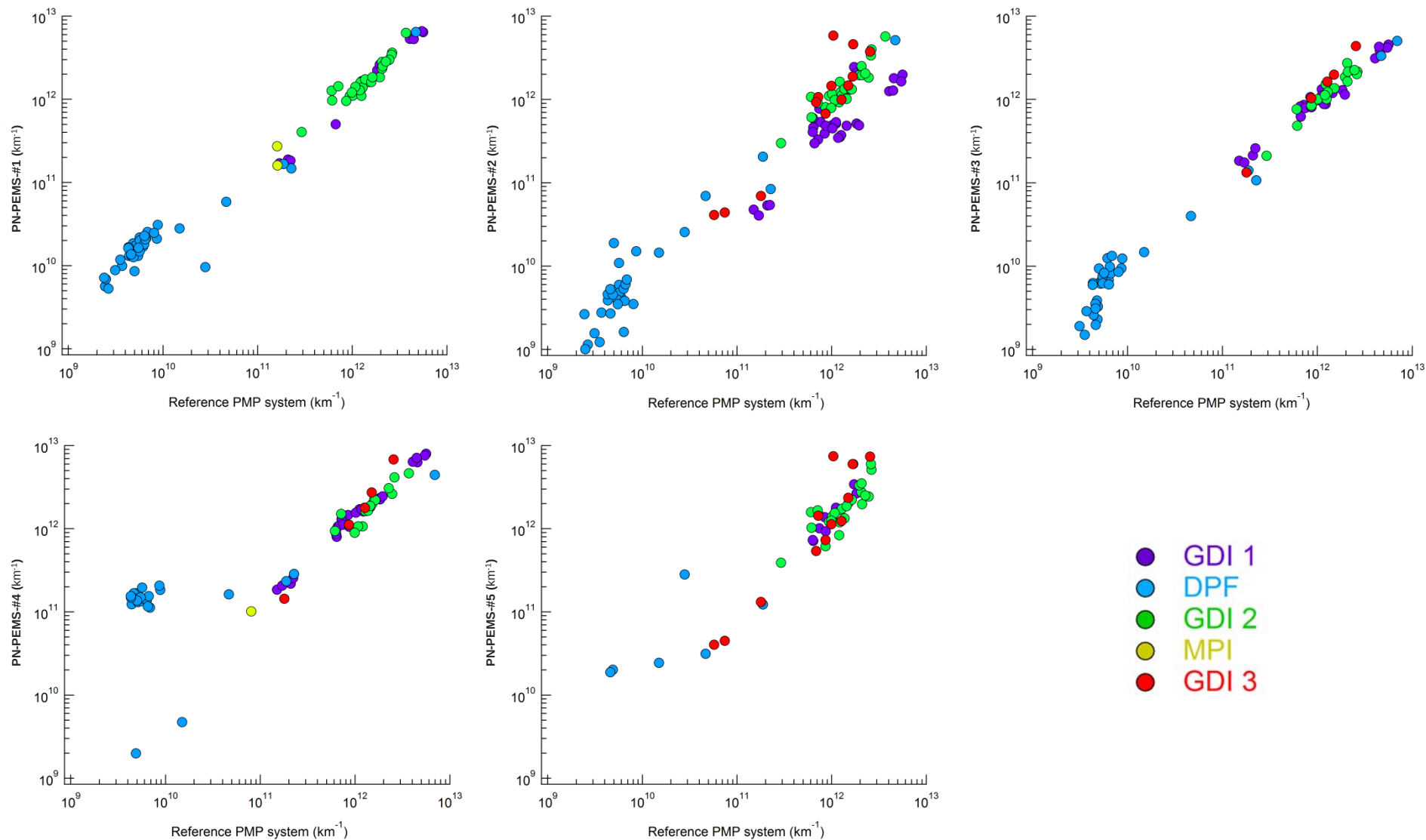


Unavoidable time misalignment due to **different response time** of the systems and **time delay** between tailpipe and CVS: Reported results are cycle average emission factor # / km

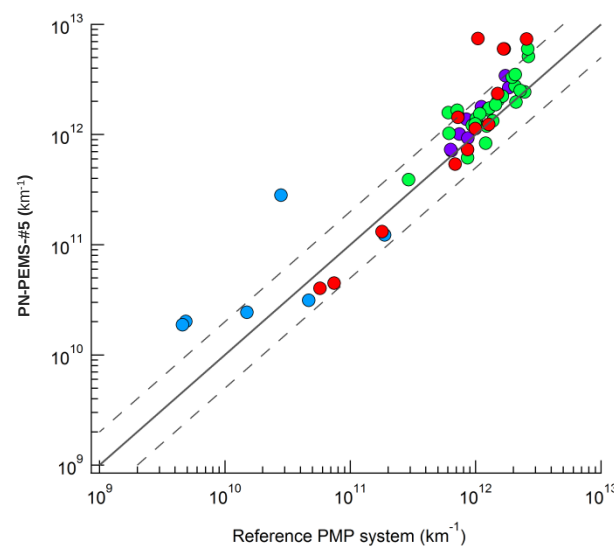
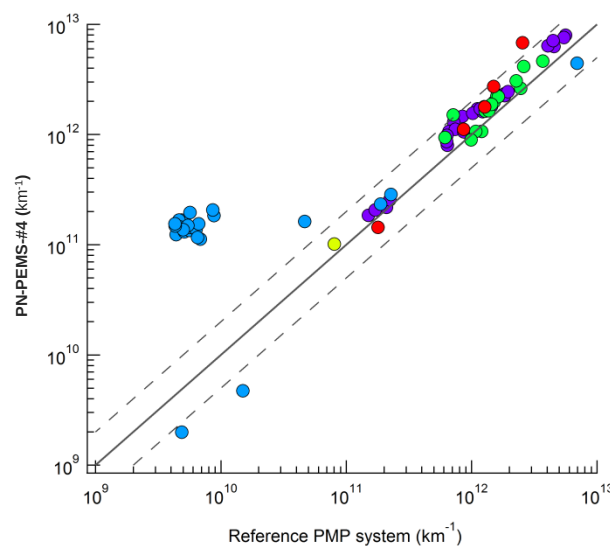
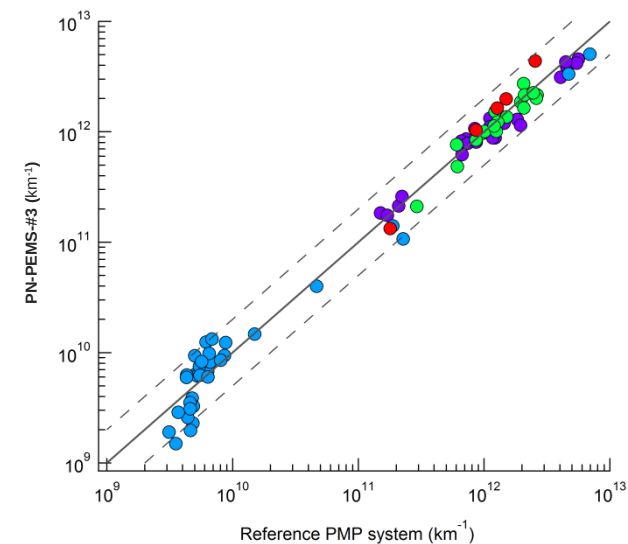
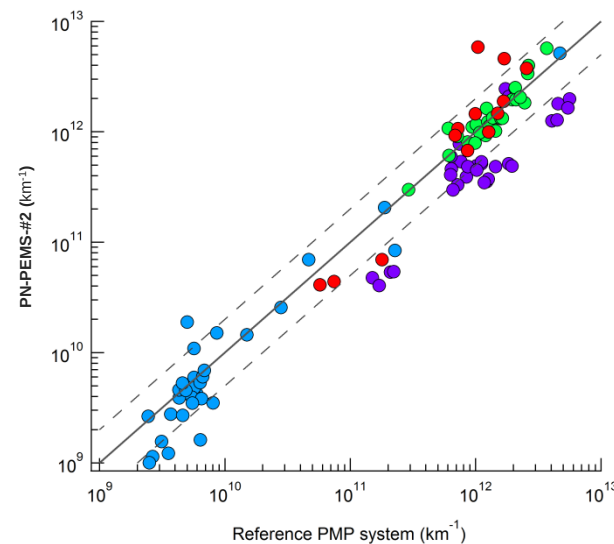
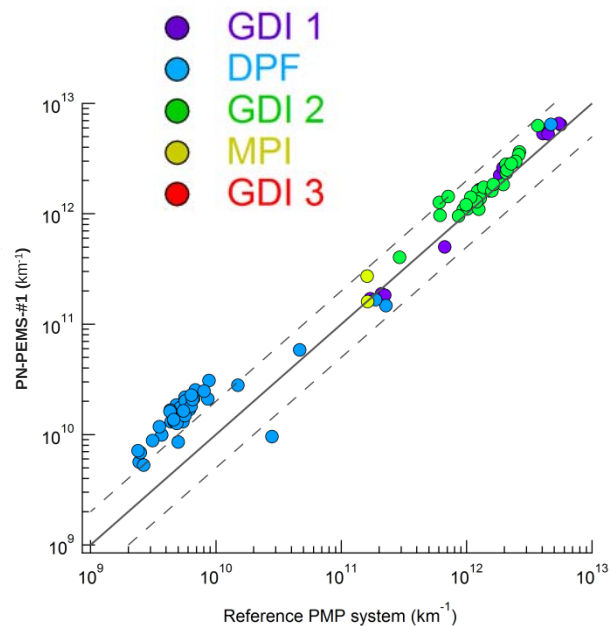
PN-PEMS vs PMP



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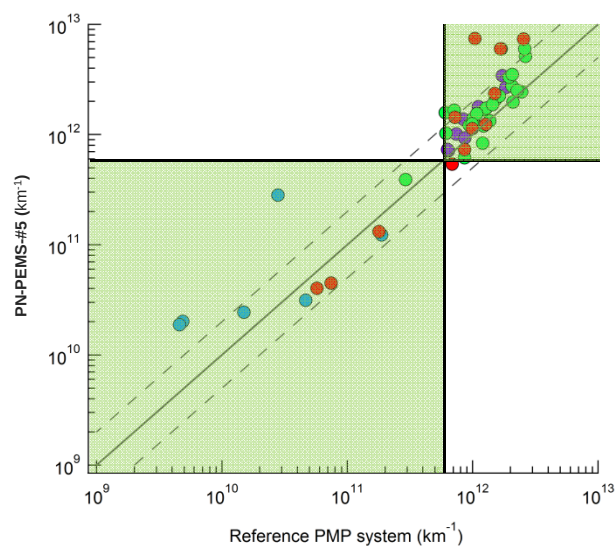
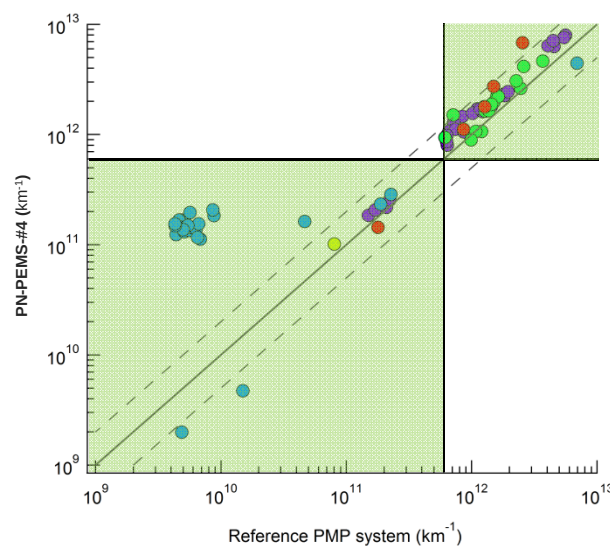
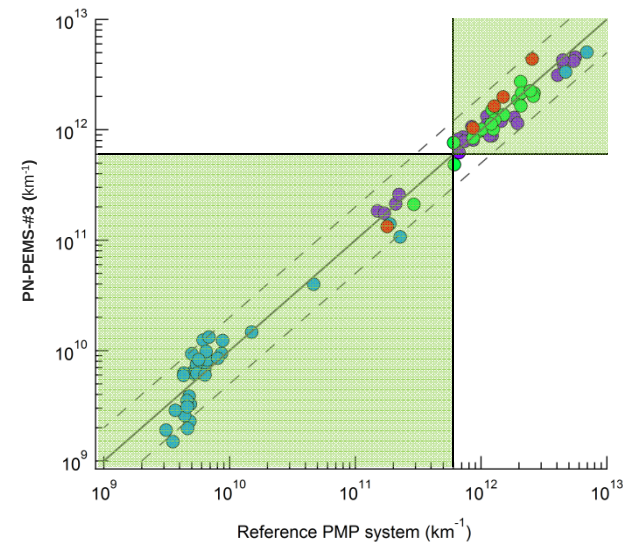
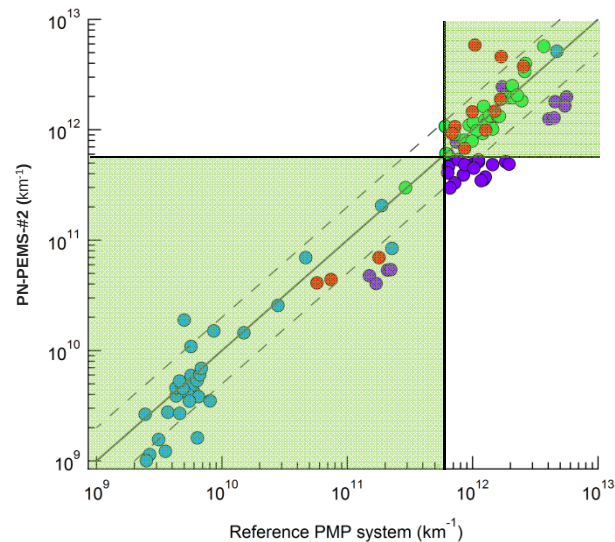
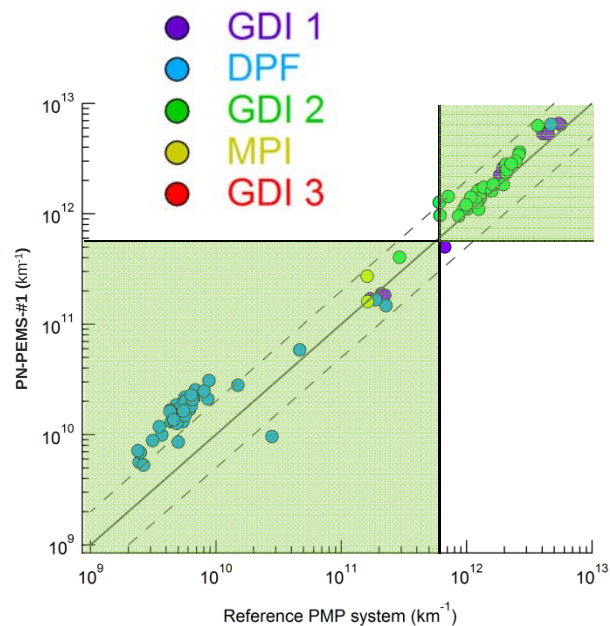


PN-PEMS vs PMP



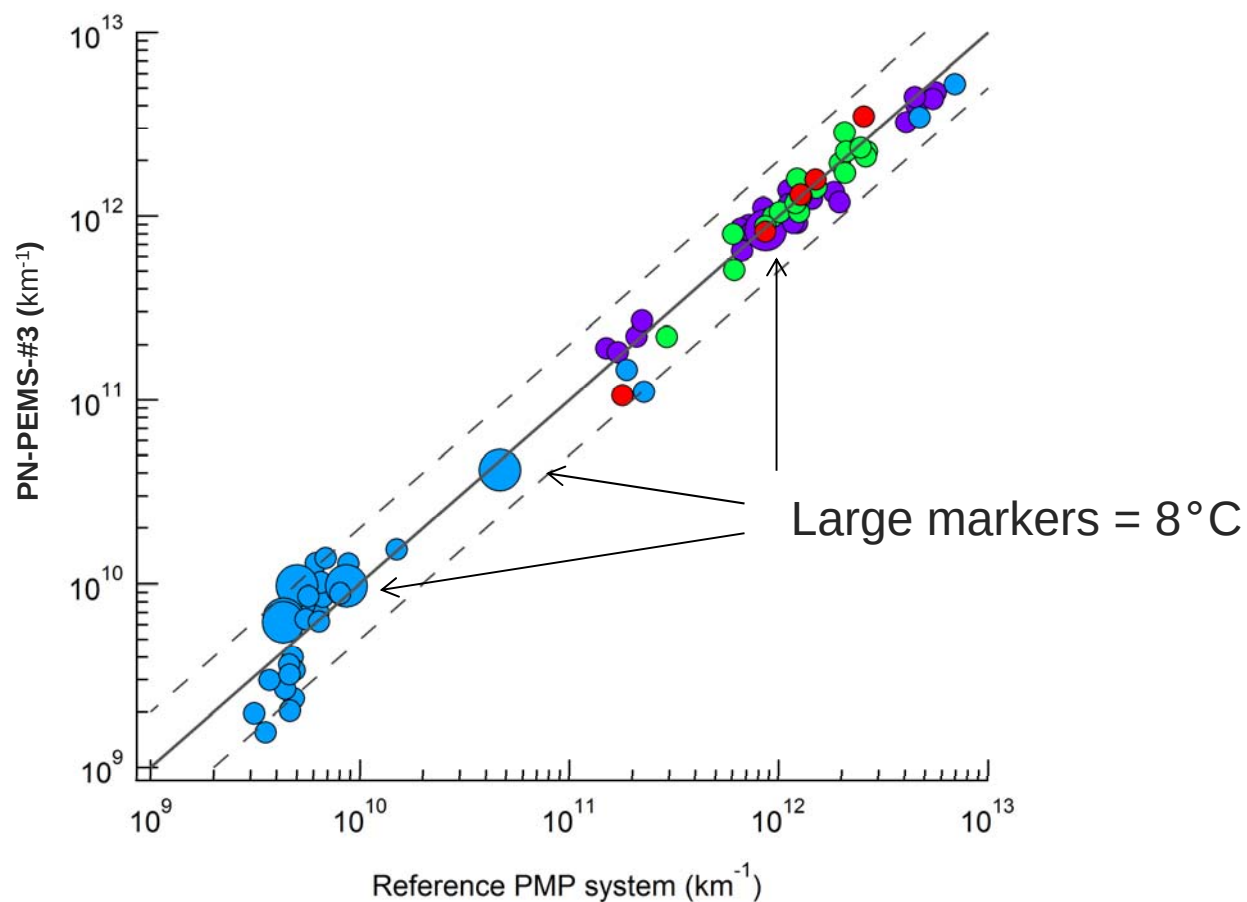
Current best case:
PN-PEMS vs PMP @ CVS
95% data points
fall within
+100% -50%

PN-PEMS vs PMP

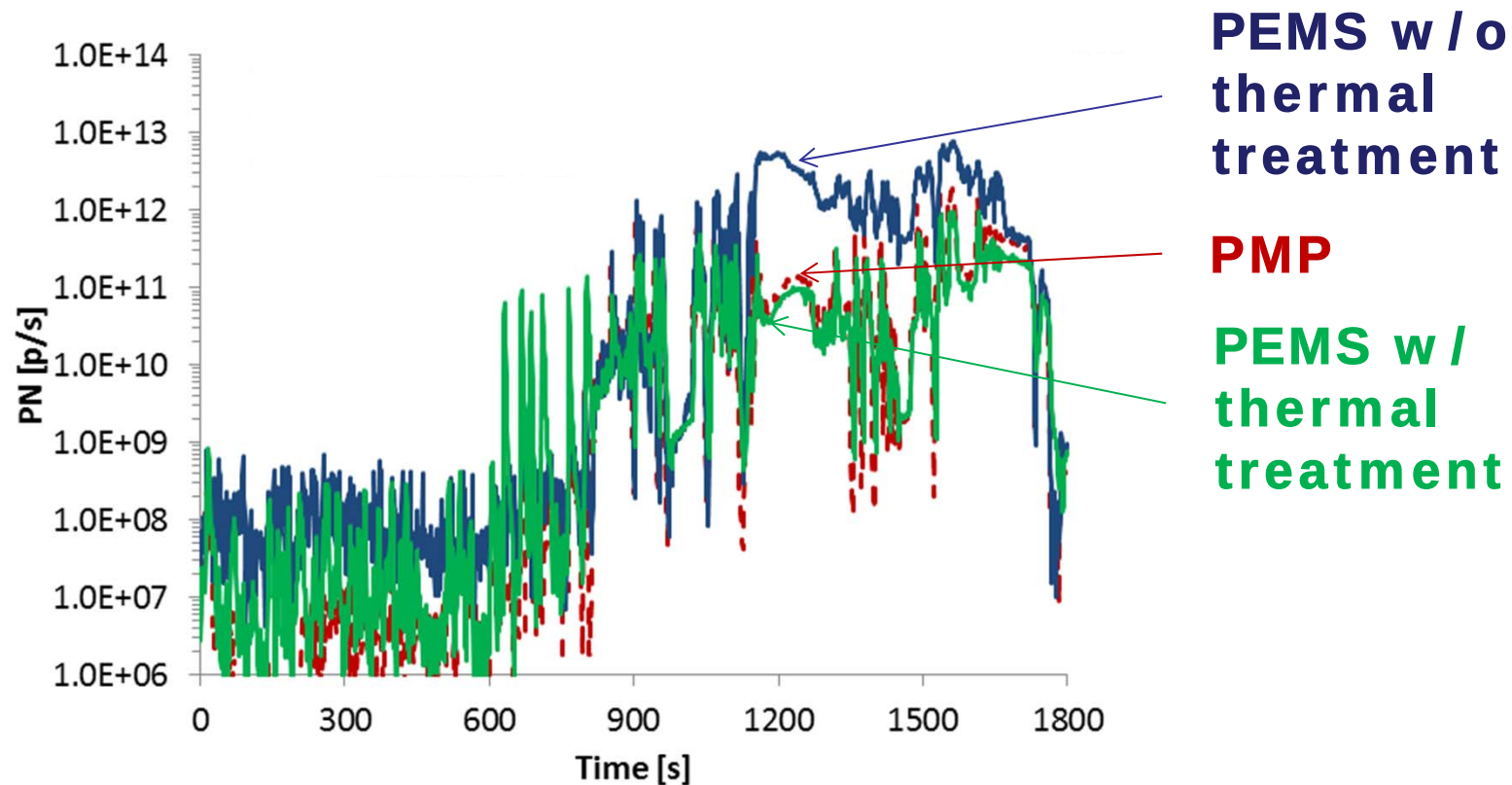


Pass/Fail test
relaxes the
requirements
far from the
standard value

Effect of ambient temperature



Critical conditions: Regeneration



Thermal treatment is needed!

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- *Based on the first results, the estimated measurement variability is 2*
- *Standardized instrument design (e.g. thermal treatment, dilution) and calibration could reduce the allowance factor to 1.5 (Phase II)*



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- *Calibration will be specifically addressed*



Calibration possibilities

- *Calibration vs PMP in the laboratory with a defined aerosol standard and generation procedure (monodisperse and/or polydisperse).*





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- *Calibration vs PMP in the laboratory with a defined aerosol standard and generation procedure (monodisperse and/or polydisperse).*
- *Calibration (or validation) vs PMP on the chassis dyno. Similarly to what has been proposed by OEMs for gas-PEMS.*





Thanks for your attention!

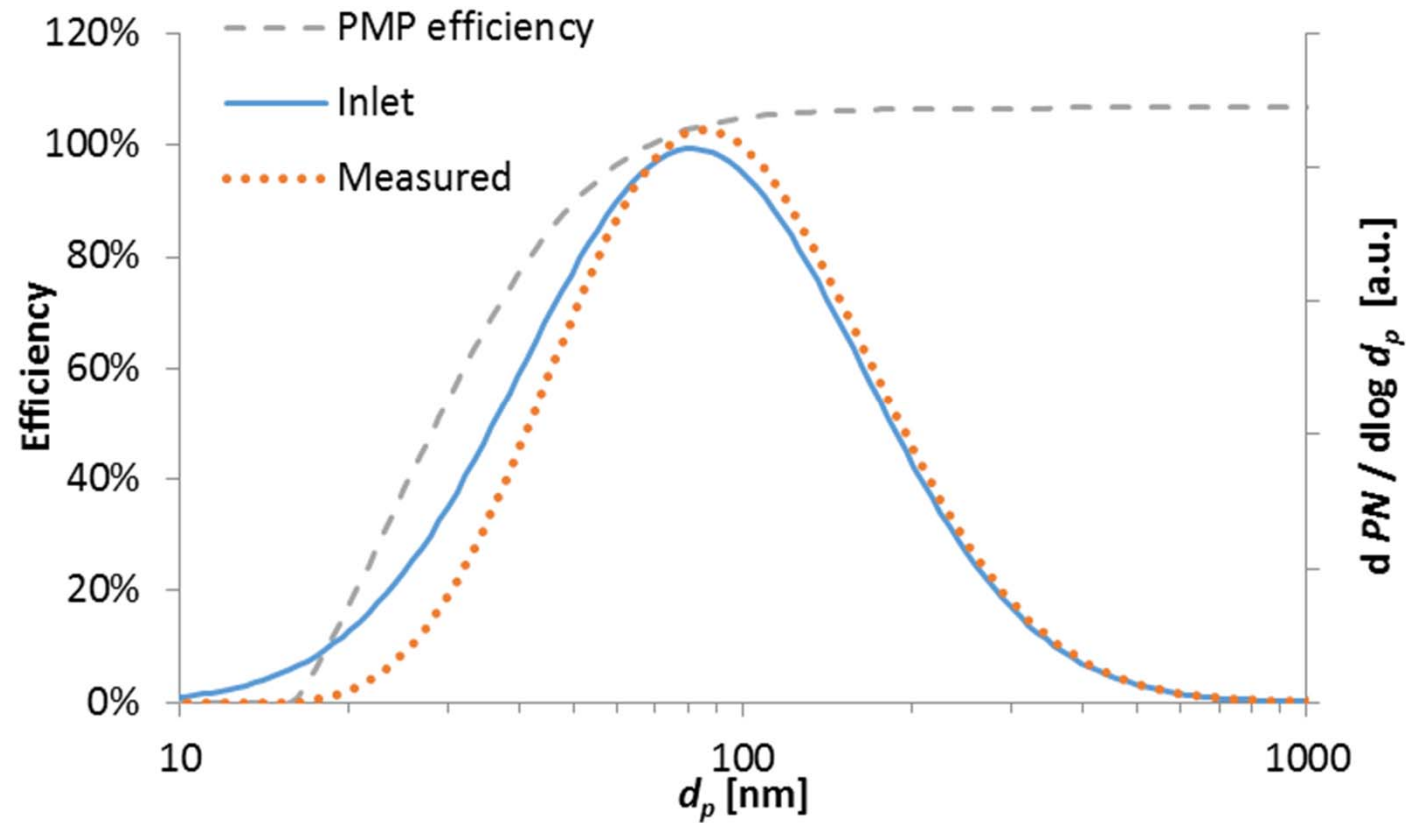




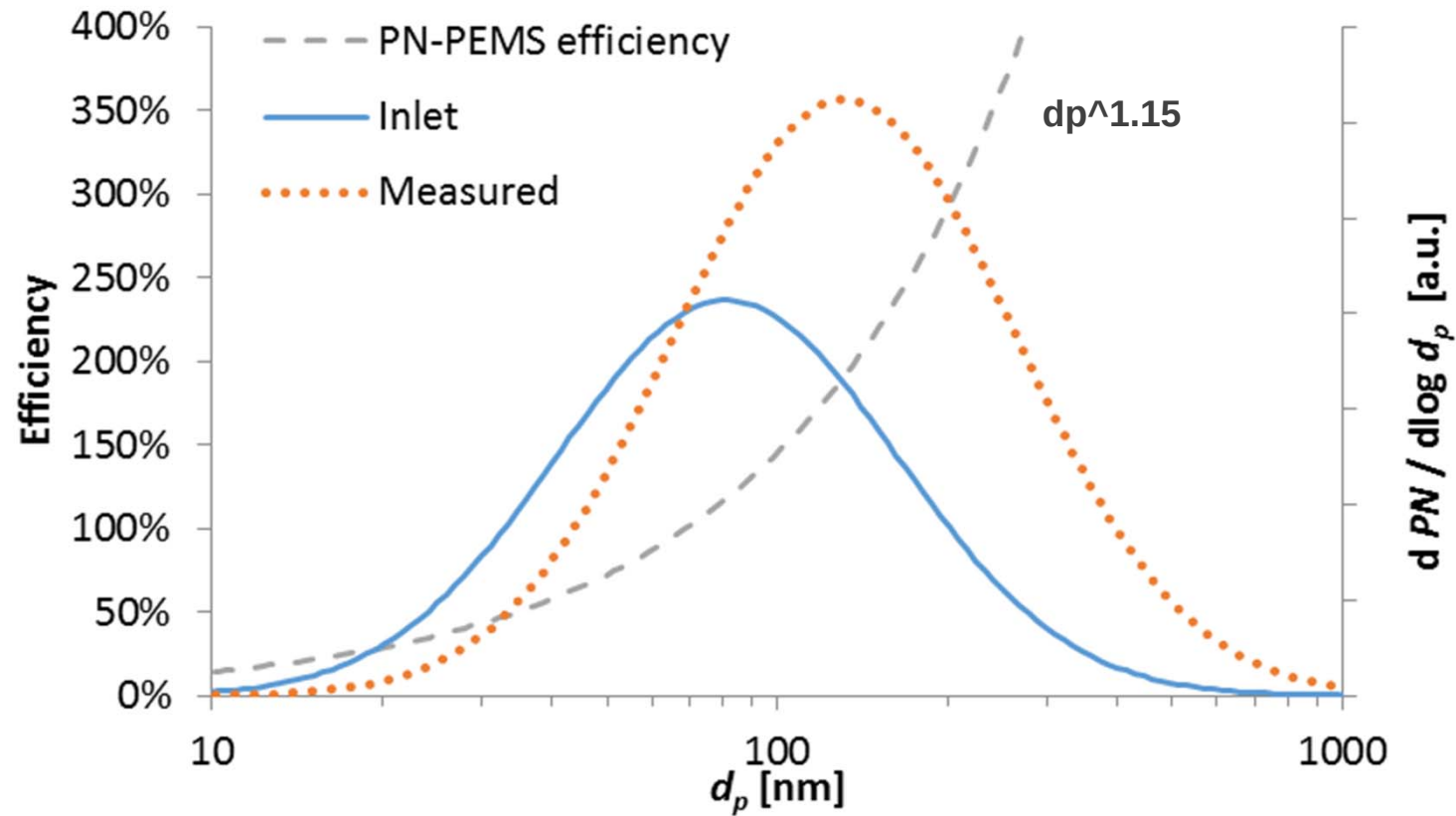
European
Commission



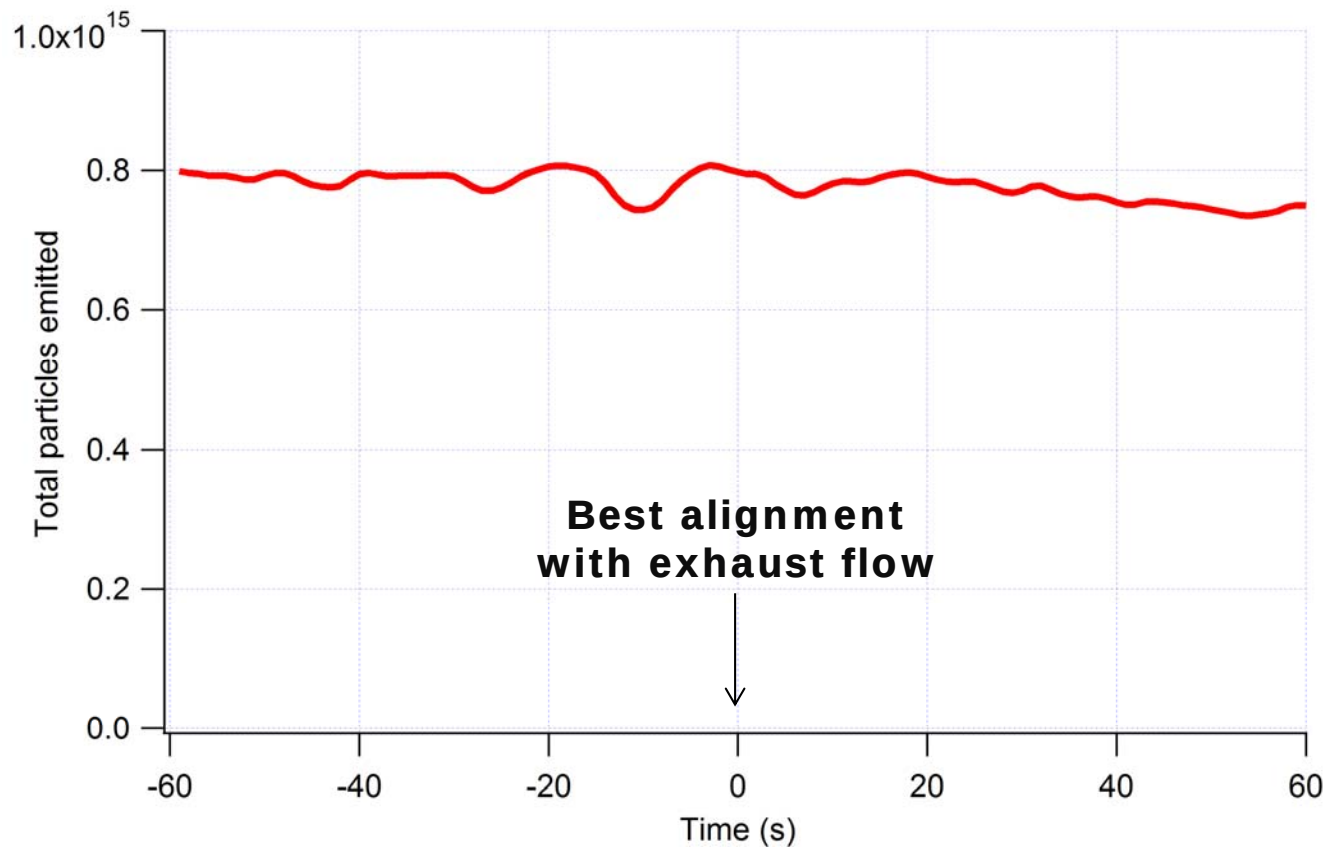
PMP efficiency



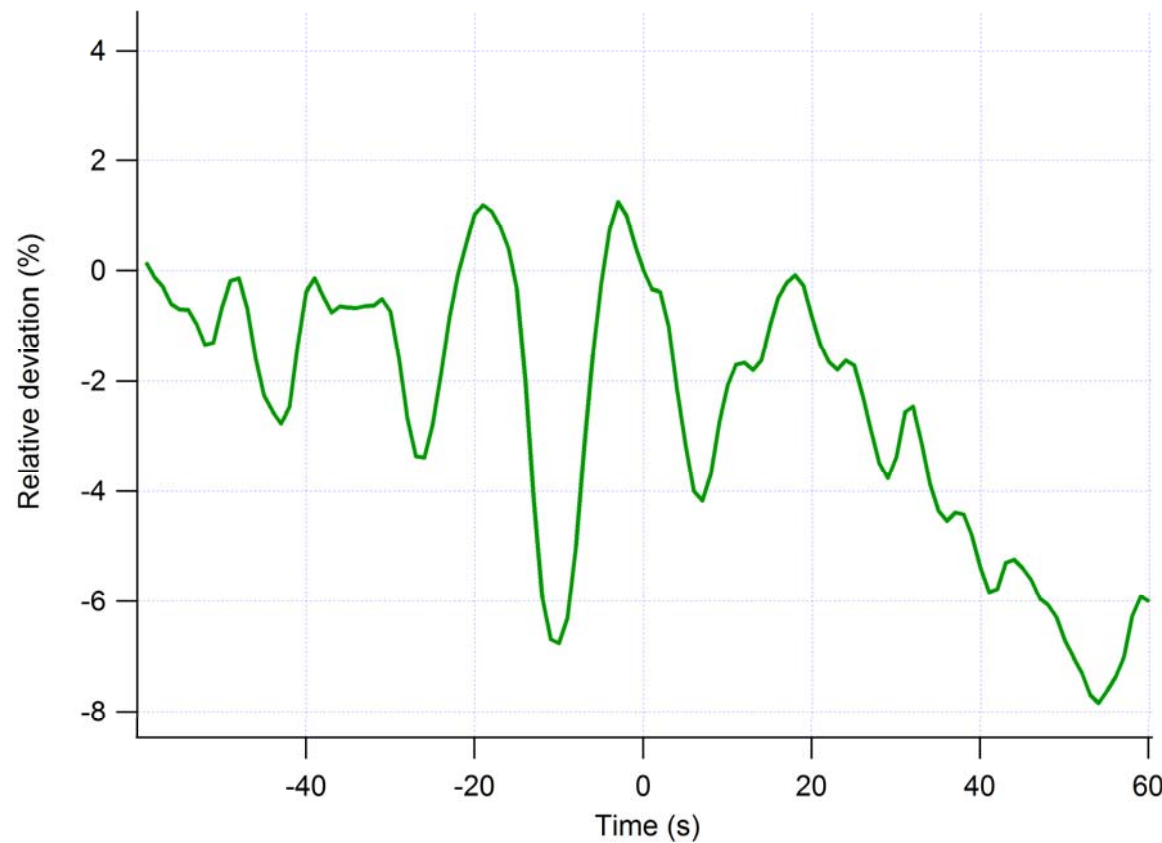
PN-PEMS efficiency



Time alignment uncertainty



Time alignment uncertainty



Logging
exhaust flow
would minimize
the uncertainty

Max deviation from mean $\pm 4\%$

Summary

	Pass / Fail vs PMP 23°C ($<6e11$ km^{-1})	Pass / Fail vs PMP 8°C ($<6e11$ km^{-1})	95 th percentile within +100 % - 50 %	Regen	On-road
PN-PEMS-#1					
PN-PEMS-#2					
PN-PEMS-#3					
PN-PEMS-#4					
PN-PEMS-#5					

