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**Traping Efficiency of  
Several Diesel Particle Filters from the  
VERT-Building Machinery Field Test**

# **Traping Efficiency of Several Diesel Particle Filters from the VERT – Building Machinery Field Test**

by

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- Engine, test procedure and PM-measuring apparatus
- VERT – objectives and filed test
- Comparison of results with different particulate traps
  - limited emissions
  - particles size distribution and integrated particles numbers
  - coulometry
  - free acceleration
  - formation of sulphates at certain conditions
  - traping efficiency for: mass, number, elemental carbon
- Summary

## **Engine Liebherr I:**

Manufacturer: Liebherr  
 Type: 941 T  
 Displaced volume: 6.11 liters  
 Rated RPM: 2000  
 Rated power: 105 kW  
 Combustion: Direct injection  
 Super-charging: Without intercooling

## **Test procedure**

### **operating conditions:**

Test point	RPM	Torque in %
1	2000 (100%)	100
2	1400 (50%)	100
5	2000	50
6	1400	50

### **measurements:**

- exhaust gases and PM gravimetric
  - PM size distribution
  - free acceleration – opacity
  - coulometry – EC, OC
- } 4 points (VERT) stationary

# VERT - Project

Verbesserung der Emissionen von Realmaschinen in Tunnelbau

Improvement of emissions of the real machines in tunnel construction.

## Objectives

- to diminish the emissions at the source
- to define the new limit values of emissions
- to find the methods and apparatus to control the machines in the field
- to confirm the feasibility of the particulate traps (PT) and regeneration systems in the field tests
- to give support to the users by introducing the PT-systems

## VERT FIELD TESTS

A field test with 10 engines was run between October 1995 and June 1997.

4 different filter media and 4 regeneration systems were tested.

Over 23000 hours were accumulated.

### Filter systems selected for VERT filed test

	Manufacturer
5 ceramic monoliths	Corning, NGK
2 metal sinter filters	HJS (SHW)
2 knitted fiber filters	TSP BUCK
1 Braided fiber filter	HUG

### Regeneration systems

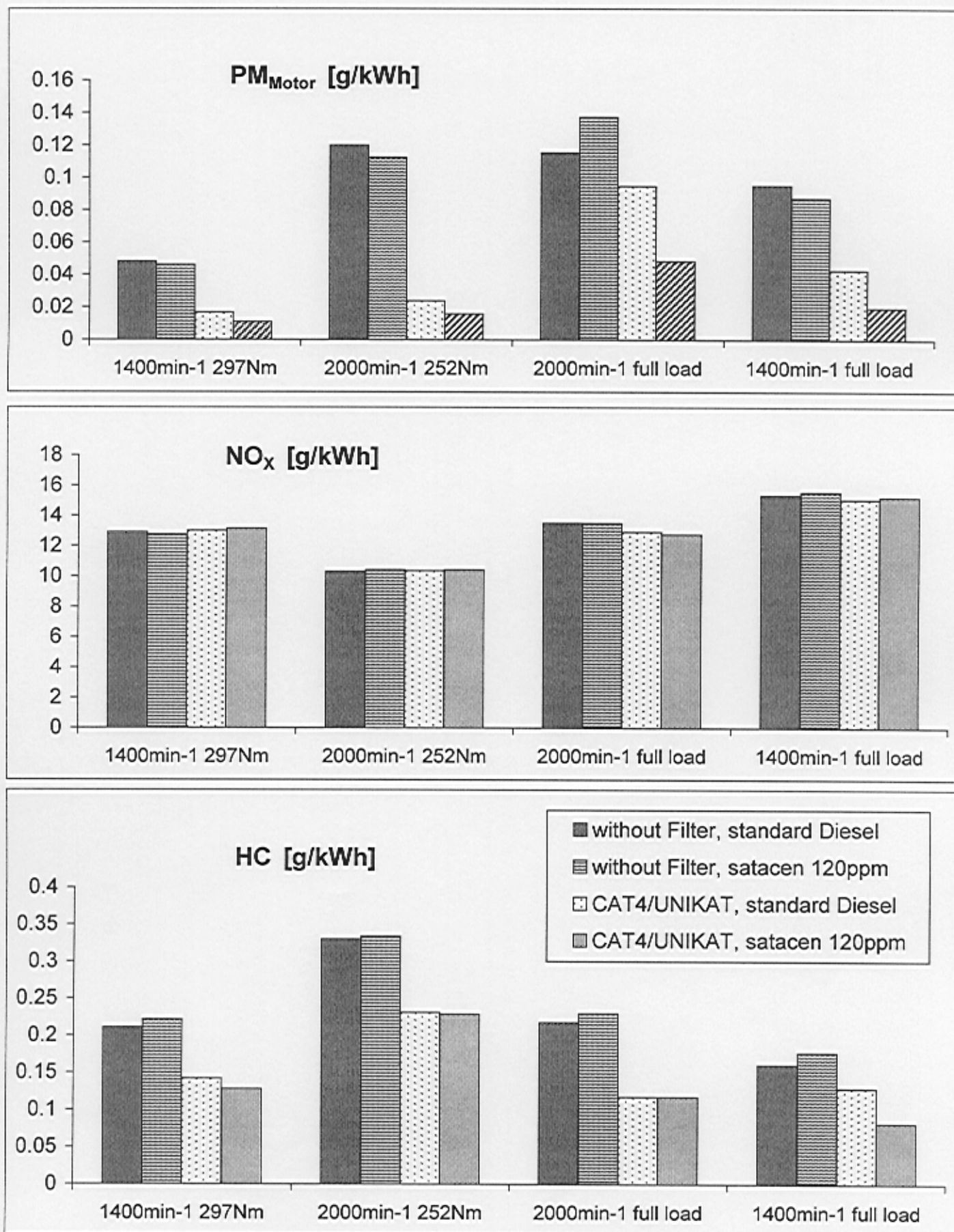
2 systems with periodic electrical regeneration
2 systems with full flow Diesel burner
4 systems with fuel additives
2 systems with catalytic coating

## Particle Filters in the VERT field test

Engine Type		Manufacturer of Filter	Regeneration	Time of use [h]	Symbol
Liebherr	1	SHW (HJS)	Eolys (Ce) satacen (Fe)	1846	LIB1/SHW
	2	BUCK	Catalytic coating	1270	LIB2/BUCK
	3	ECS	Lubrizol (Cu)	2061	LIB3/ECS
	4	DSI	full flow Diesel burner	1705	LIB4/DSI
Catapillar	1	SHW	satacen (Fe)	1534	CAT1/SHW
	2	DSI	full flow Diesel burner	1724	CAT2/DSI
	3	BUCK	satacen (Fe)	2189	CAT3/BUCK
	4	UNIKAT	electrical off-line	6933	CAT4/UNIKAT
	5	UNIKAT	electrical off-line	2775	CAT5/UNIKAT
	6	HUG	catalytic coating	1707	CAT6/HUG

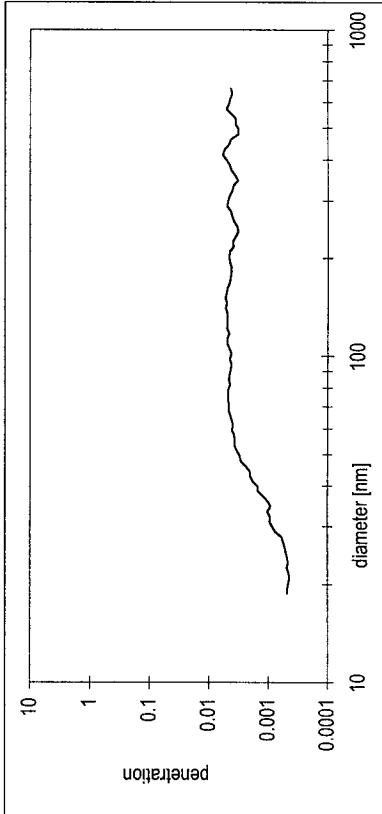
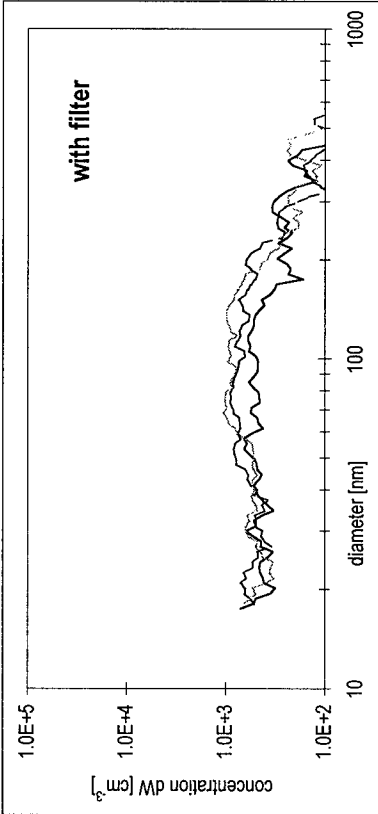
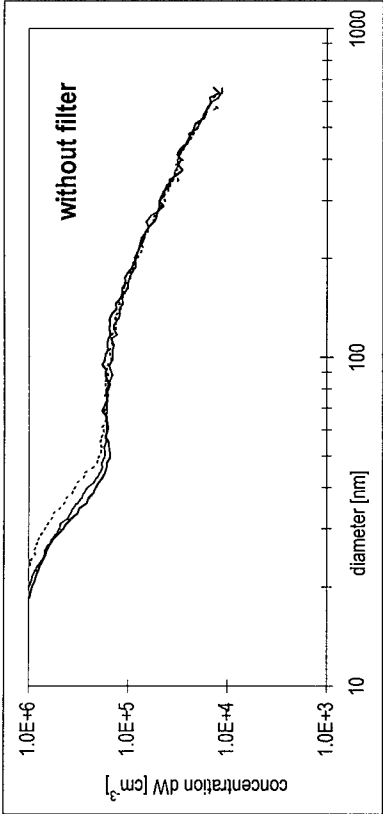
... not analysed after the field test

# Limited emissions with CAT4/UNIKAT-Filter, Engine: Liebherr D914T

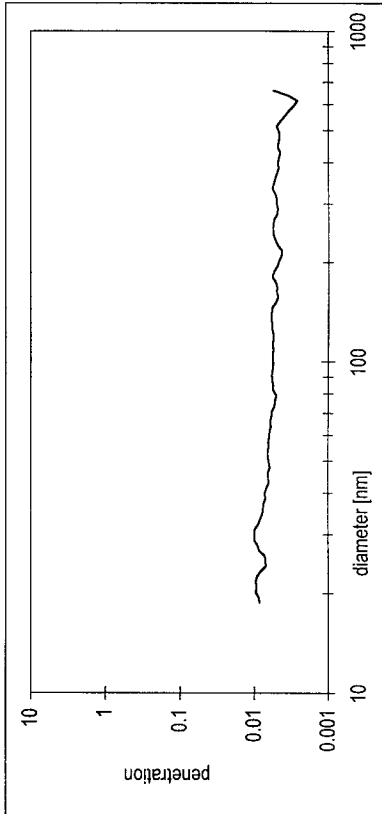
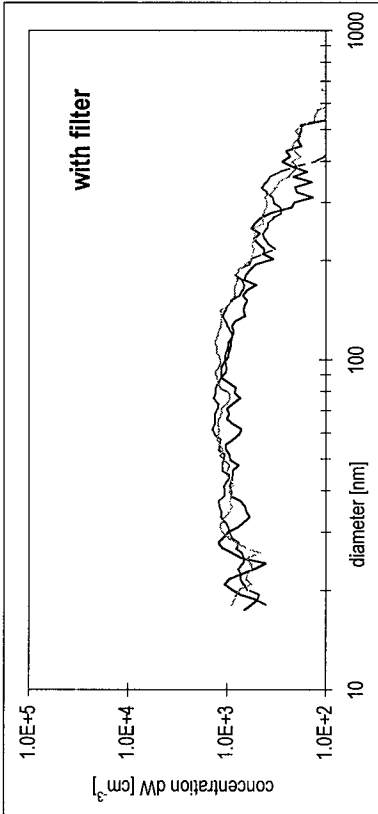
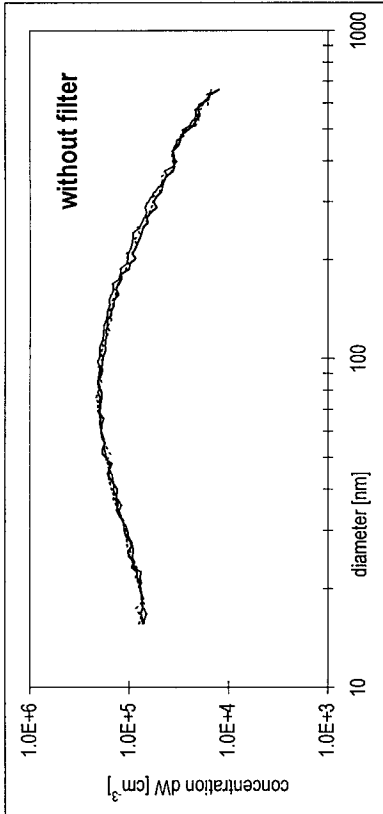


Size distributions with / without CAT4/UNIKAT-Filter, Liebherr D914 T, 2000 rpm/full load, HC-Trap

satacen 120ppm (36ppm Fe)



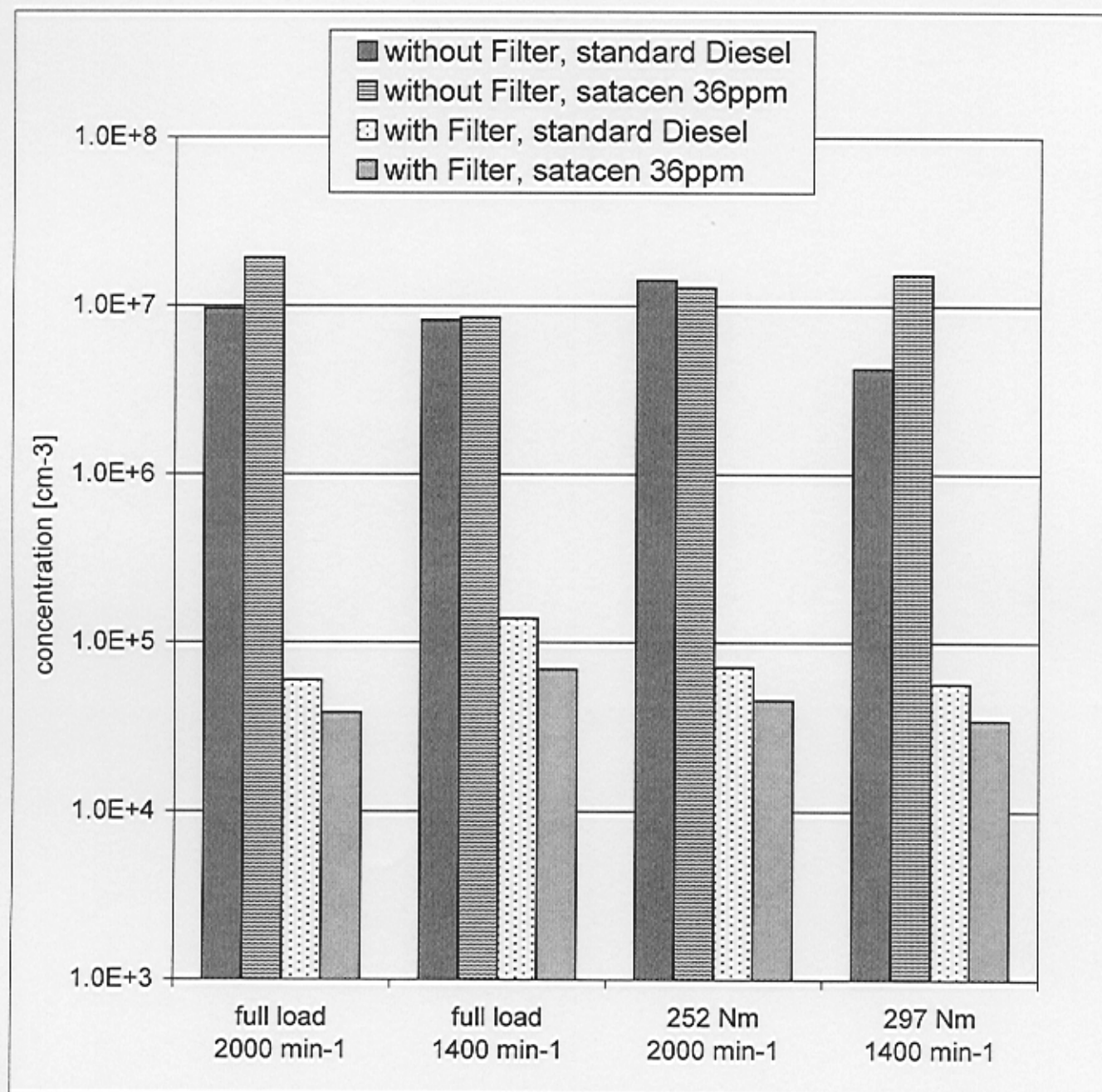
standard Diesel





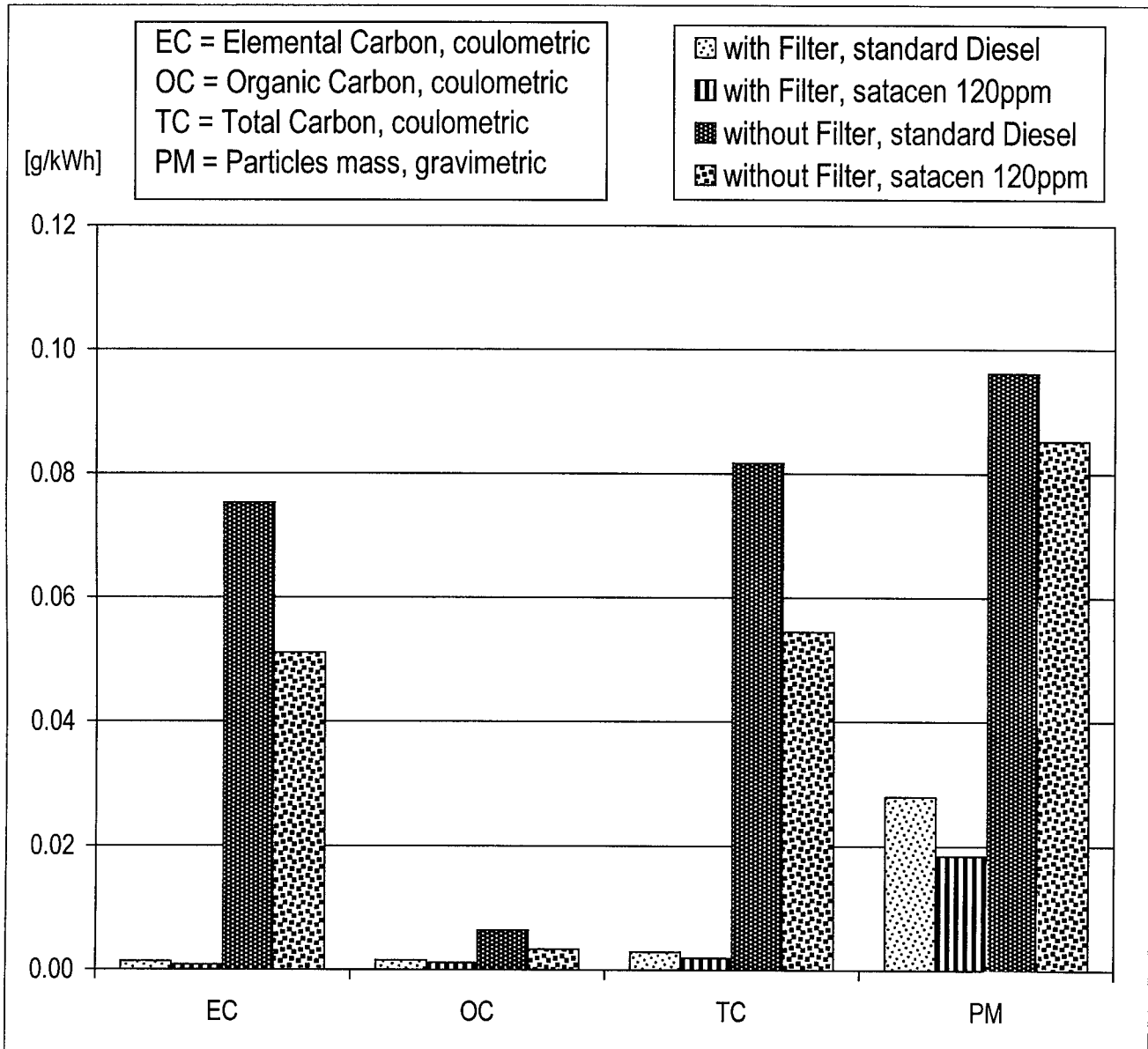
Integrated numbers of particles in the size spectrum 20-200 nm

### CAT4/UNIKAT-Filter, with thermodenuder

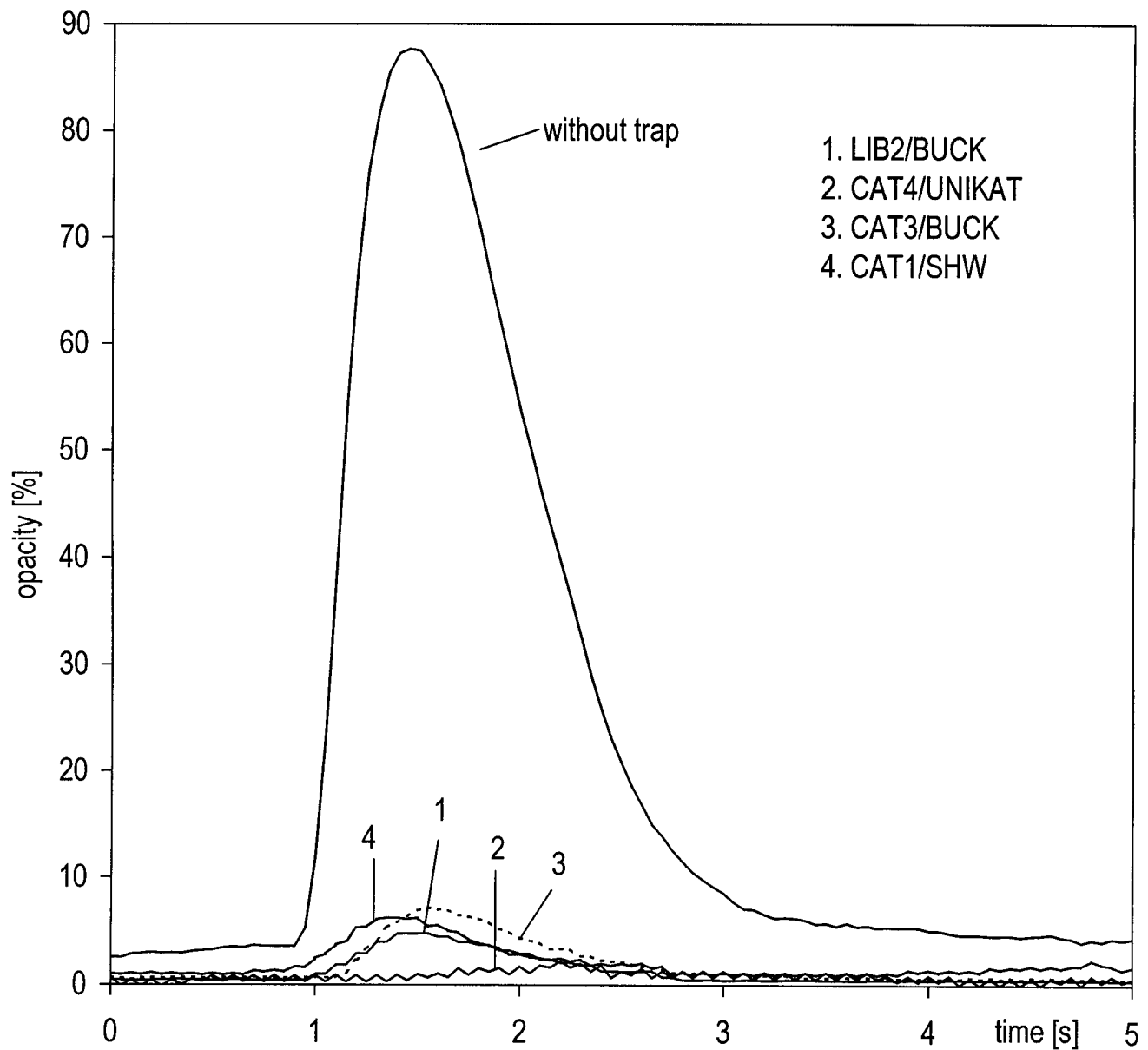


## Comparison Coulometry / Gravimetry with/without CAT4/UNIKAT-Filter

**Liebherr D914T at 1400min-1 / full load**

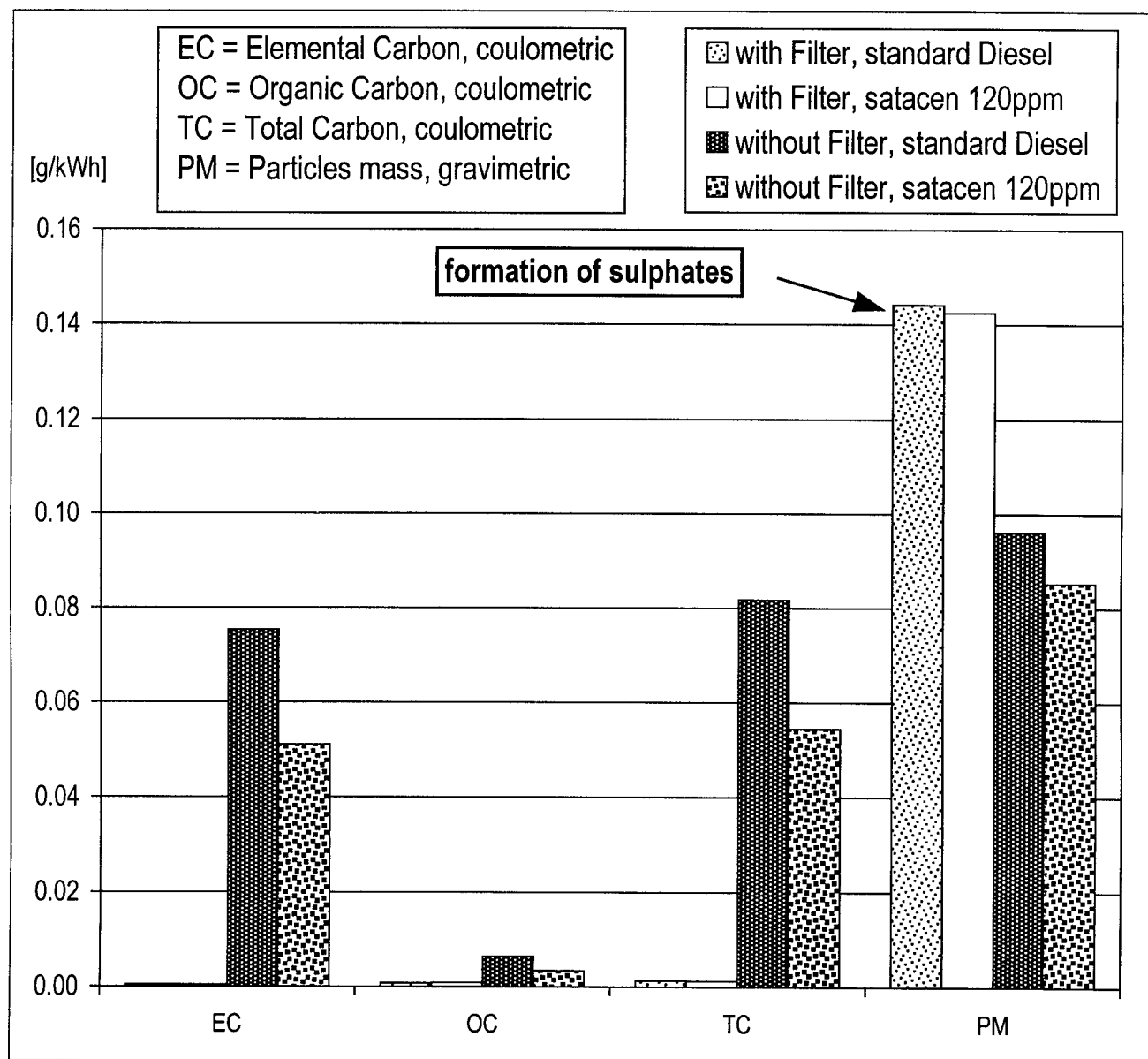


## Opacity during the free acceleration with different traps from the VERT-field test



## Comparison Coulometry / Gravimetry with/without LIB3/ECS-Filter

Liebherr D914T at 1400min-1 / full load



## Comparison of trapping efficiencies of mass (PMAG) and counts 20-200nm (PZAG)

standard Diesel				satacen 120ppm	
Filter	measure point	mass PMAG [%]	counts PZAG [%]	mass PMAG [%]	counts PZAG [%]
LIB4/DSI	2	74.9	85.3	78.9	86.0
	6	48.5	84.3	77.5	98.6
	5	79.2	88.9	75.4	87.5
	1	73.4	88.1	72.5	94.4
	2	76.3			
LIB2/BUCK	2	87.2	96.7	90.3	95.5
	6	57.3	96.2	57.5	99.6
	5	65.6	93.8	73.9	97.6
	1	84.4	94.8	92.0	98.5
	2	88.1		91.3	
LIB3/ECS	2	-52.7		-59.2	
	6	89.3		86.9	
	5	93.0		90.1	
	1	-80.1		-64.2	
	2				
LIB1/SHW	2	21.6	97.1	-18.5	94.1
	6	86.1	96.7	85.6	99.3
	5	87.2	97.6	89.7	98.0
	1	-182.0	93.7	-67.8	97.1
	2	-17.8		27.2	
CAT4/ UNIKAT	2	39.8	98.3	77.1	99.2
	6	65.4	98.7	76.5	99.8
	5	80.2	99.5	86.0	99.6
	1	17.8	99.4	64.8	99.8
	2	70.6		78.3	
CAT3/BUCK	2	60.9	90.2	84.3	94.2
	6	47.6	95.1	57.7	99.2
	5	62.6	95.3	68.0	97.0
	1	69.6	83.5	83.1	96.7
	2	80.3		90.6	
CAT1/SHW	2	72.6	97.3	85.9	97.5
	6	69.9	97.7	87.4	99.7
	5	79.4	98.4	90.3	98.7
	1	80.1	97.7	86.7	99.3
	2	85.7		87.9	

**Arithmetic averages of trapping efficiencies:  
mass (PMAG) - counts (PZAG) for the traps without problems**

	PMAG		PZAG	
	standard Diesel	satacen 120 ppm	standard Diesel	satacen 120 ppm
LIB4 / DSI	70.46	76.08	86.65	91.63
LIB2 / BUCK	76.52	81.00	95.38	97.80
CAT4 / UNIKAT	54.76	76.54	98.98	99.60
CAT3 / BUCK	64.20	76.74	91.03	96.78
CAT1 / SHW	77.54	87.64	97.79	98.80
mean values	68.7	79.6	94.0	96.9
total mean values	74.15		95.44	

**Correlation between trapping efficiencies of: mass (PMAG) and  
elemental carbon (ECAG) at 1400 rpm/full load**

LIB4/DSI		LIB2/BUCK		LIB3/ECS		LIB1/SHW	
PMAG [%]	ECAG [%]	PMAG [%]	ECAG [%]	PMAG [%]	ECAG [%]	PMAG [%]	ECAG [%]
standard Diesel							
74.9	84.2	88.1	93.9	-52.7	99.3	-17.8	
satacen 120ppm (36ppm Fe)							
72.5		91.3	95.5	-59.2	99.2	27.2	93.1

CAT4/UNIKAT		CAT3/BUCK		CAT1/SHW	
PMAG [%]	ECAG [%]	PMAG [%]	ECAG [%]	PMAG [%]	ECAG [%]
standard Diesel					
70.6	98.2	80.3	86.9	85.7	97.2
satacen 120ppm (36ppm Fe)					
78.3	98.4	90.6	95.3	87.9	96.6

## Summary

- the average trapping efficiencies are:  
(without traps with clear appearance of sulphates formation)
  - mass 74%
  - counts (20 – 200 nm) 95%
  - elemental carbon 94% (only 1400 rpm / full load)
- there is a catalytic influence of additive residue in the filter on the volatile components - oxidation of CO & HC
- the additive increases the number of smallest particles which are efficiently trapped by the filter
- there is a very good filtering at transient conditions (free acceleration)
- at certain conditions – with catalytic residue in the trap and with higher temperatures – there is an intensive formation of sulphates. The PM gravimetric emission may increase strongly at full load points, similarly as with ox-cat.
- after in average 2375 hours of service the particulate traps were found to be in excellent condition