

Southwest Research Institute[®]

8th ETH Symposium

Characterization of Nanoparticles from a 2010-Type Heavy-Duty Diesel Engine

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Outline

Introduction of the APBF* Project
Description of Emission Control System
Regulated Emissions Results
Nanoparticle Emissions Characterization
Conclusion

* Advanced Petroleum Based Fuels - Diesel Emissions Controls



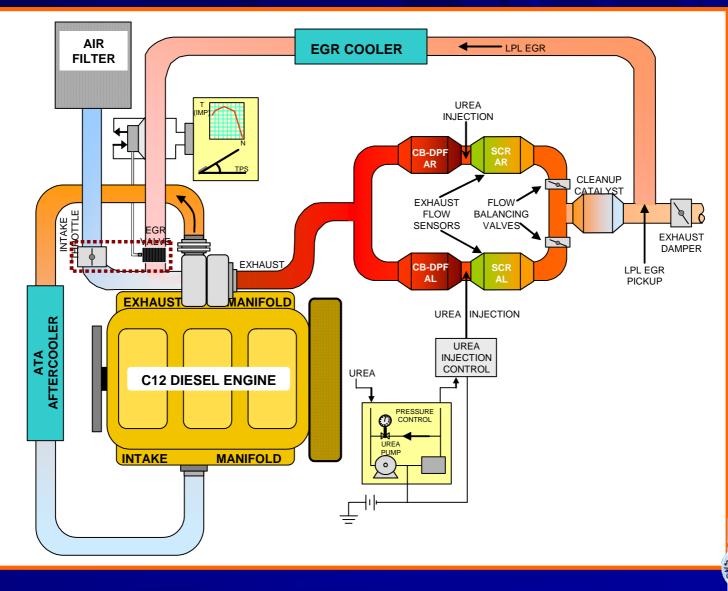
Introduction of the APBF Project

- Sponsored by the US Dept. of Energy
- Contributions by EMA*, MECA**, Other Suppliers
- Objective 1: to develop a 2010-Like Emission Control System (ECS) for a Heavy-Duty Engine Based on EGR, SCR, & CDPF technologies
 Objective 2: to Evaluate Effect of Fuel Sulfur
 Objective 3: to Evaluate the Durability of the ECS

* Engine manufacturers Association ** Manufacturers of Emission Controls Association

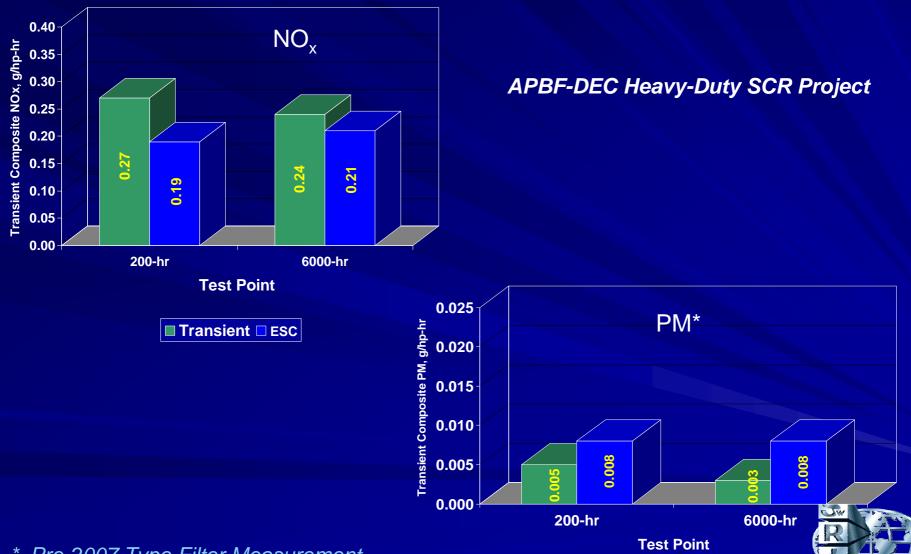


Description of Emission Control System





Regulated Emissions Results – Before & After Aging

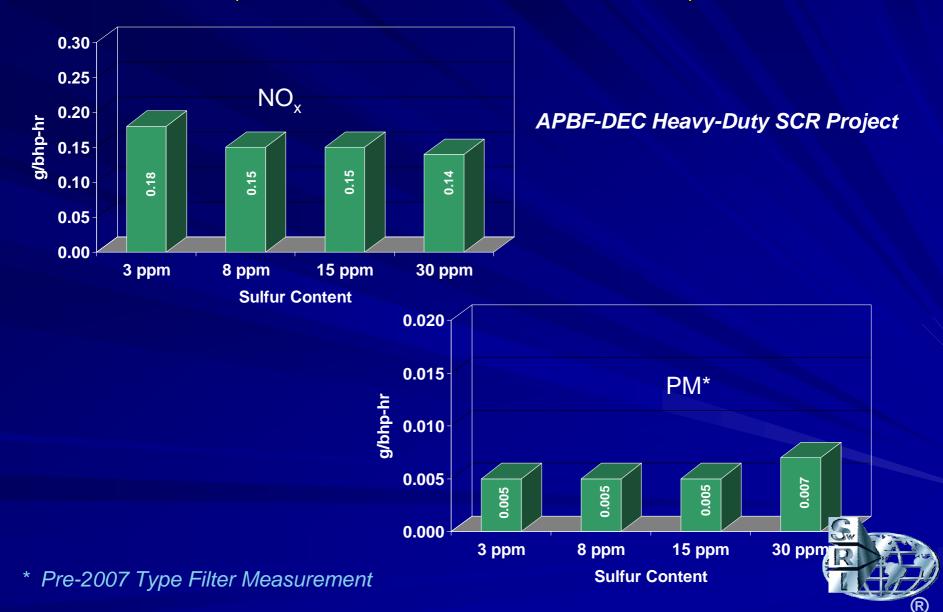


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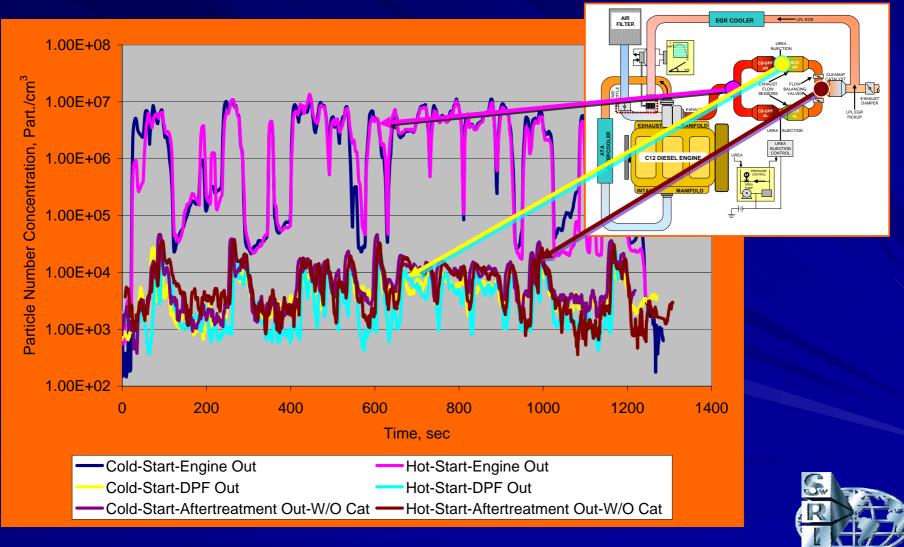
* Pre-2007 Type Filter Measurement

Regulated Emissions Results

(Sulfur Effects – After Initial Calibration)

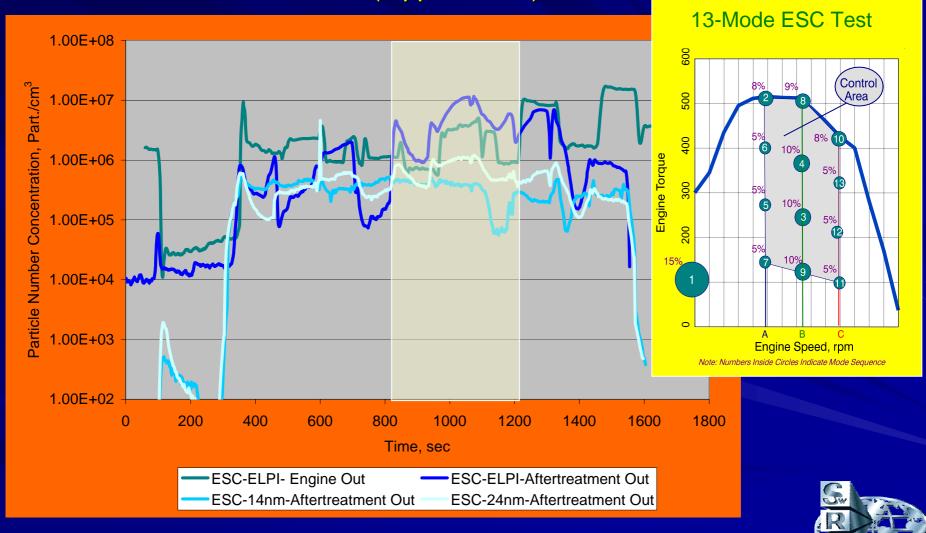


Engine- & Aftertreatment-Out Number Concentration Profile During the FTP *Transient* Cycle (8 ppm Sulfur)



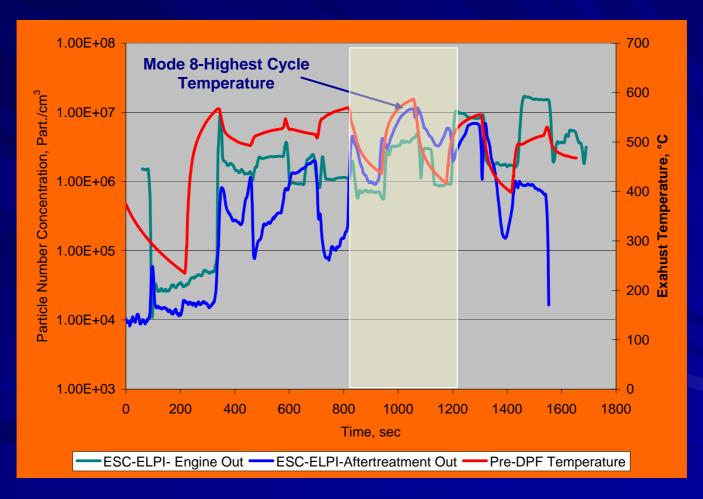
Engine- & Aftertreament-Out Number Concentration Profile During the ESC Cycle

(8 ppm Sulfur)



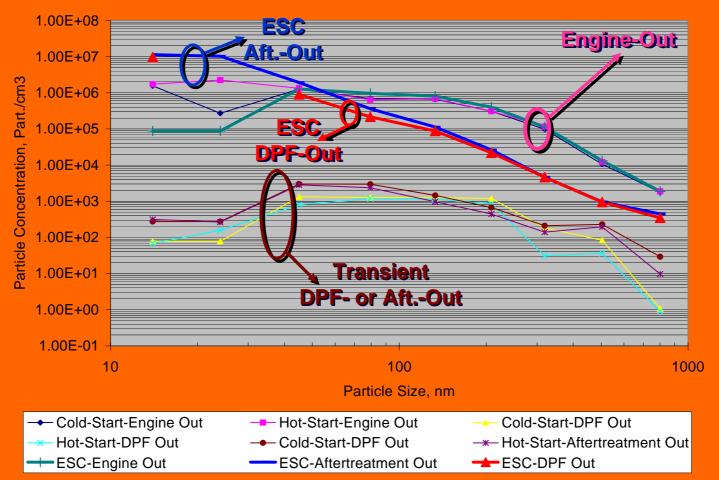
Relationship Between T_{exh} & Particle Number Concentration

(8 ppm Sulfur)



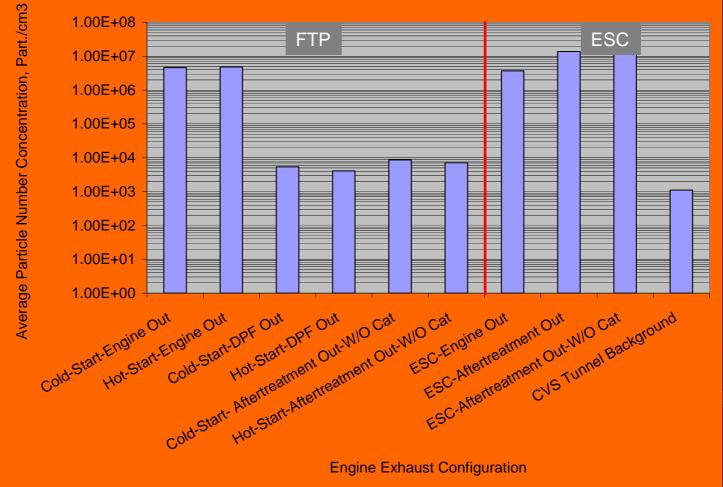


Engine- & Aftertreatment-Out Size Distribution for the FTP and ESC (8 ppm Sulfur)





Engine- & Aftertreatment-Out Average Total Number Concentration for the FTP and ESC (8 ppm Sulfur)





Pre-Trap Temperature Profile for FTP and ESC Cycles





Conclusions

- Particle number emission is close to ambient concentration downstream of Afterteatment during the FTP transient cycle.
- Significant number of nanoparticles is emitted downstream of Aftertreatment during the ESC.
- Average <u>particle number</u> concentration for <u>Engine-out</u> during ESC is similar to the average <u>particle number</u> concentration at DPF exit.
- The Higher Temperature of the ESC, compared to the FTP, is likely responsible for the formation of sulfate nanoparticles downstream of DPF.

