

# High Performance DPF Development and Its Application

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#### **DPF made from High porosity Advanced Ceramic Material**





ACM - honeycomb wall porosity:		60±2%
Honeycomb cell density:		200 cpsi
Honeycomb wall thickness:		~ 14 mil
Substrate density		0.5 kg/L
Melting temperature:		> 1600 deg C
Elastic Modulus of wall material (25°C):		~ 20 Gpa
Poisson's ratio of wall material (25°C):		0.18 - 0.22
MOR of wall material (25°C, av max bending strength):		30 MPa
Thermal conductivity (1000°C)		1.1 W/m-K
Coefficient of Thermal Expansion:		
	<u>Temperature (°C)</u>	<u>C.T.E. ( 10<sup>-6</sup> / °C)</u>
	200	3.95
	600	4.95
	1000	5.50
	1200	5.70
Thermal conductivity (1000°C) Coefficient of Thermal Expansion:	<u>Temperature (°C)</u> 200 600 1000 1200	1.1 W/m-K <u>C.T.E. ( 10<sup>-6</sup> / °C)</u> 3.95 4.95 5.50 5.70

### **High Mechanical Performance Deep Bed Filtration**



#### **Conventional Materials** (Cordierite or SiC)

- ♦ ~ 45% porosity
- "pile-of-stones" microstructure

#### **Advance Ceramic**

- ~60% porosity
- "pile-of-sticks" microstructure

#### interlocked felt of single crystal needles





#### Washington Monument Height: 555 ft., Weight: 90,000 tons



#### **Eiffel Tower** Height:: 984 ft., Weight: 7,000 tons



## **High Chemical Resistance**

**Dow Automotive** 



NaCl powder deposited on the filter surface then heated to 1300° C for 5 hrs

#### High Performance of ACM DPF – Engine validation

Dow



## **Coating Catalyst on ACM**



Uniform catalyst costing and evenly dispersed throughout the substrate.



Adhesion of catalyst coating is being characterized.

DPF & CDPF comparison @ 8 g/l soot loading

(2.0 L diesel passenger car engine @ 3000 RPM, 30 Nm) 200 300 180 250 Exhaust Temperature (C) 160 Pressure Drop (mbar) 140 200 120 100 150 80 100 60 P- CDPF-L60 40 P- DPF-L81 50 Exhaust Temp 20 Λ 0

No observed pressure drop increase when 700 g/ft3 catalyst has been coated on ACM DPF

100

Loading Time(min)

150

200

50

0



#### **High Catalyst Loading Capacity and Performance**







### **Preliminary Study of Nano Particles Filtration**

#### **Measurement Method used in this study**

- Electric Low Pressure Impactor (ELPI).
  - particle number concentration of particles with size in the range of 30 nm to 8  $\mu$ m.
- Condensation Particle Counter (Standalone CPC).
  - real-time total number particle concentration measurements.
- Scanning Mobility Particle Sizer (SMPS).
  - the number concentration of each particle size in the range of 10 to 430 nm.
  - measure continuously (real time) number particle concentration at a given particle size (e.g. 80 nm).
- Nanoparticle Metrology system (NANOMET)
  - The DC (Diffusion Charger) sensor provides the total accessible surface of the diesel aerosol (μm2/cm3).
  - The PAS (Photoelectric Aerosol Sensor) provides a signal (in fA) that correlates with the particles' elemental carbon content.

#### **Performance of Nano Size Particulate Filtration**



- Most of filtration with pile-of-stones styles are interception or collusion interruption due to the surface structure
- ACM morphology enable both interception and Brown force diffusion to capture particles



Effect of FV on SMPS measured size specific FE at 0 gr/m2 challenge mass load (clean filter)

Effect of FV on SMPS measured size specific FE at 0.3 gr/m2 challenge mass load



## **Linear velocity Impact on Filtration**



Effect of challenge mass load on sizespecific FE at FV of 1.5 cm/s

Effect of challenge mass load on sizespecific FE at FV of 2.8 cm/s

### **Overall Filtration Efficiency**



Particle size distributions across DPF during soot loading at FV of 1.5 cm/s

Particle size distributions across DPF during soot loading at FV of 2.8 cm/s



## **ACM DPF Performance Summary**

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- ACM DPF has superior chemical resistance to ash and metal oxides
- Engine tests with ACM DPF's have demonstrated:
  - High filtration efficiency
  - 30% less back pressure compared to SiC
  - Faster regeneration compared to SiC
- Catalyst can be coated on ACM DPF substrate
- Coated ACM DPF maintains lower back pressure performance even with 3 times more catalyst loading in comparing to SiC
- The unique microstructure of ACM DPF enable the application 4-way emission control systems

## **Summary of Nano Particle Study**



- ACM filtration study demonstrated that the needle crystal structure enable to capture particles with both interception and Brown diffusion force
- ACM DPF has high filtration efficiency to capture nano particles - especially under 100 nano meter
- Date from full size (5.66x6) ACM DPF test demonstrates >80% filtration efficiency for particle size from 20-1000 nano meter

## **Application Example**









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