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Regeneration, volatile nanoparticles, toxicity and other research questions for diesel emission controls

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Clean Vehicle/Engine Programs in California

- CARB has rules in place to reduce emissions from every existing diesel engine: retrofit, repower, replace
- New low carbon fuel standard: biodiesel, renewable diesel
- President Obama adopts new national policy on GHG emission reductions for new cars and trucks based on California's program (Pavley GHG limits)
- US stimulus funding under Diesel Emission Reduction Act
- Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) Program
- New limits under Low Vehicle Emissions Program (LEVIII)
 - Criteria emissions (gaseous and PM)
 - Contemplating particle number for diesel and GDI
- Nexus between air quality and climate change
 - Control GHG and criteria emissions (i.e., Pavley + LEVIII)
 - Black carbon and other climate forcers

*Towards HDDE 0.2 g/bhp-hr NO_X

- DPF + urea-SCR technology on track for 2010
 - This approach is large departure from conventional technology
 - Potential for new compounds to form highlights need for research
- Several options for SCR catalyst on the table:
 - Vanadium, Fe & Cu zeolites
- "New" substances may require new methods

* With input from Dr. J. DeVita/CARB

VEHICLE EMISSIONS LABORATORIES



DPF + urea-SCR prototype retrofit

1998 Cummins, 11L, 360K miles



90+% PM and 75+% NOx reductions by DPF + urea-SCR Retrofits



Ammonium sulfate dominates composition of particle emissions from catalyzed HD retrofits



Exhaust temperature promotes substantial formation of nanoparticles for well-broken-in catalytic devices



HDDV nanoparticles are strongly correlated (r²=0.70) with sulfate. Larger particles are not.

Sulfate as a function of particle numbers



OXIDATIVE STRESS POTENTIAL OF TOTAL PM PER DISTANCE DRIVEN IS REDUCED BY ALL HD RETROFITS



Golden Vehicle* DPF Regeneration: During Constant Speed Test



Particle size and concentration distributions during DPF regeneration Note: Nanoparticle formation!!!

*Also see 11th ETH pres in 2007



Gaseous emissions



Particle number emissions



Golden Vehicle DPF Regeneration (cont')

Particle emissions in three consecutive partial DPF regenerations during three NEDC cycles



Gaseous and PM Emissions:



- Particle emissions increase sharply during DPF regeneration
- The PMP systems detected a moderate increase in particle numbers
- Grimm CPC measured higher particle numbers than PMP CPCs
- Those particles could be either volatiles that survived the VPR, or
- Sub-20 nm solid particles emitted during DPF regeneration

Comparison of particle number emissions during regeneration (NEDC B & C)



- Ref. CPC only shows a small increase in particles relative to cold start
- Particle number does not reflect the PM increase measured by filters

Emissions of Greenhouse Gases and Black Carbon



- Black carbon reduced by DPF
- N₂O increase by prototype SCR retrofit
- Net greenhouse gas emission impact is minor by DPF+SCR retrofits

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