



Kanton Zürich
Baudirektion
AWEL

Survey about functional efficiency of DPF during PTI in Zürich – 22. ETH-NPC 2018

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Contents

- definition of the project
- approach – basic points
- measuring equipment
- results
- conclusion

The project

- cars comes for the PTI
- only diesel cars
- if possible only Euro 5b → Euro 6....
- use and test different PN-measuring equipments
- communicate the measuring technique, feasibility, time required

requirements

- no disturbance during PTI
- no consequences for DPF malfunction → wording

Method

- data sheet for one week,
- 7 lanes to monitor at the same time
- to pick the relevant cars
- PN-measuring (2 instruments) during the PTI (drive to or from the control basement)
- notice the value, complete data set if necessary, identify DPF under the car



PN-measuring equipment

- P-Trak (TSI) → CPC
- Disc-mini (testo) → diffusion charging
- Partector with heating (naneos) → diffusion charging
- NPET (TSI) → metas-approved PN-measuring equipment for diesel engines with dilution, dilution rate 1:10 and heating to 350°C (CPC) power: 240V AC

Equipment

P-Trak



Disc-mini



Partector



NPET

Method by evaluation the results

List of examined cars and the measured values

→ Euro 5b or younger → always DPF present

→ Euro 5a oder older

measured value $\leq 300'000$ → DPF present

measured value $> 300'000$ → database of
registration by Road Traffic Licensing

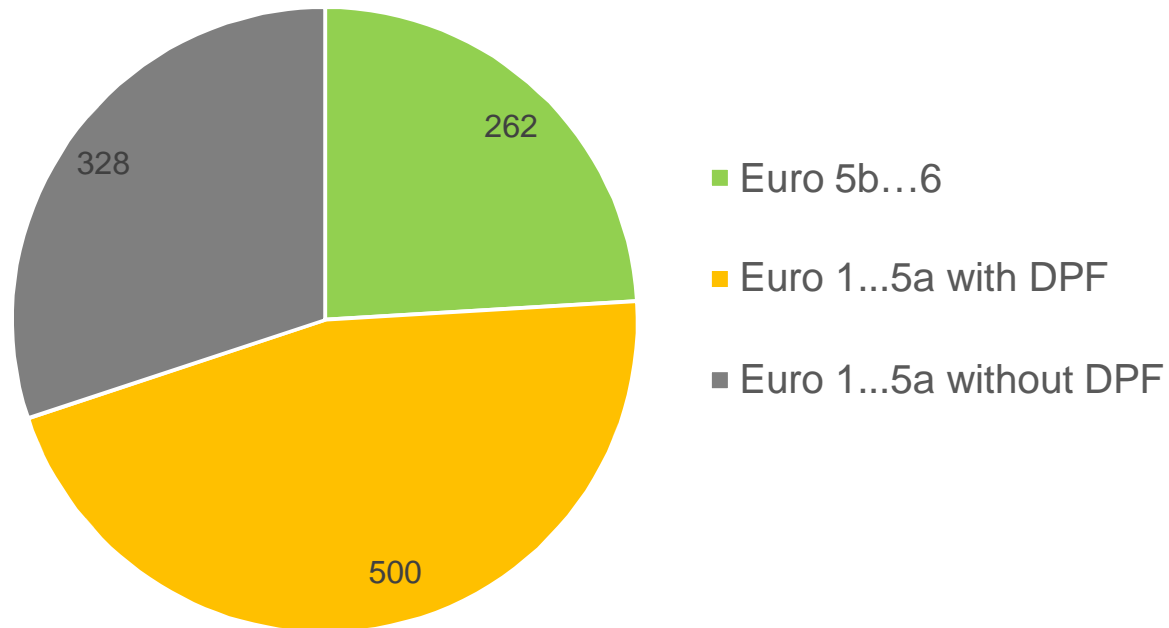
Department:

a) with COC Nr. → DPF yes/no

b) without COC Nr. → comparison with the
same cars with COC and the same year of
first registration → DPF yes/no

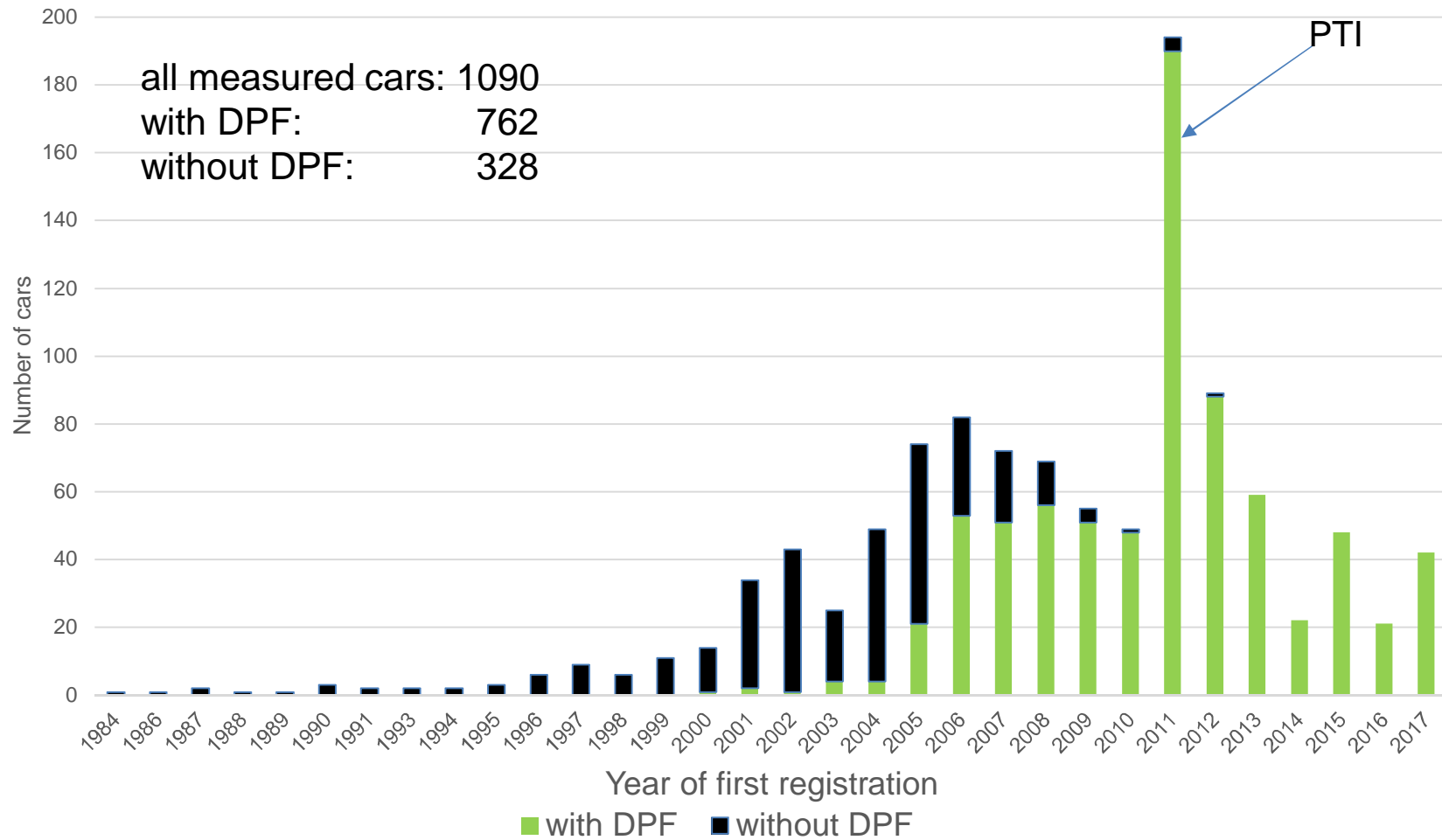
All cars - with and without DPF

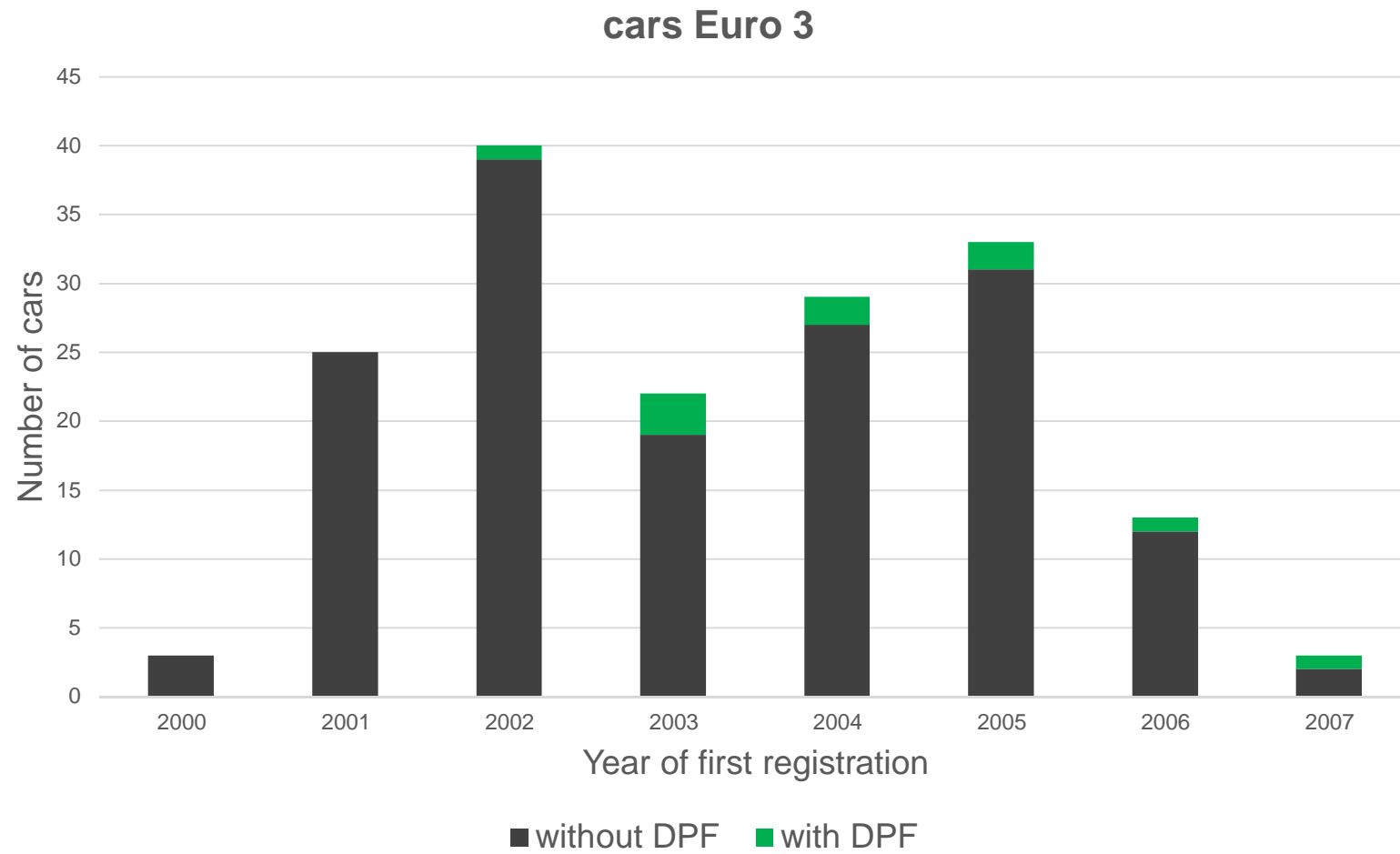
all measured cars (1090)

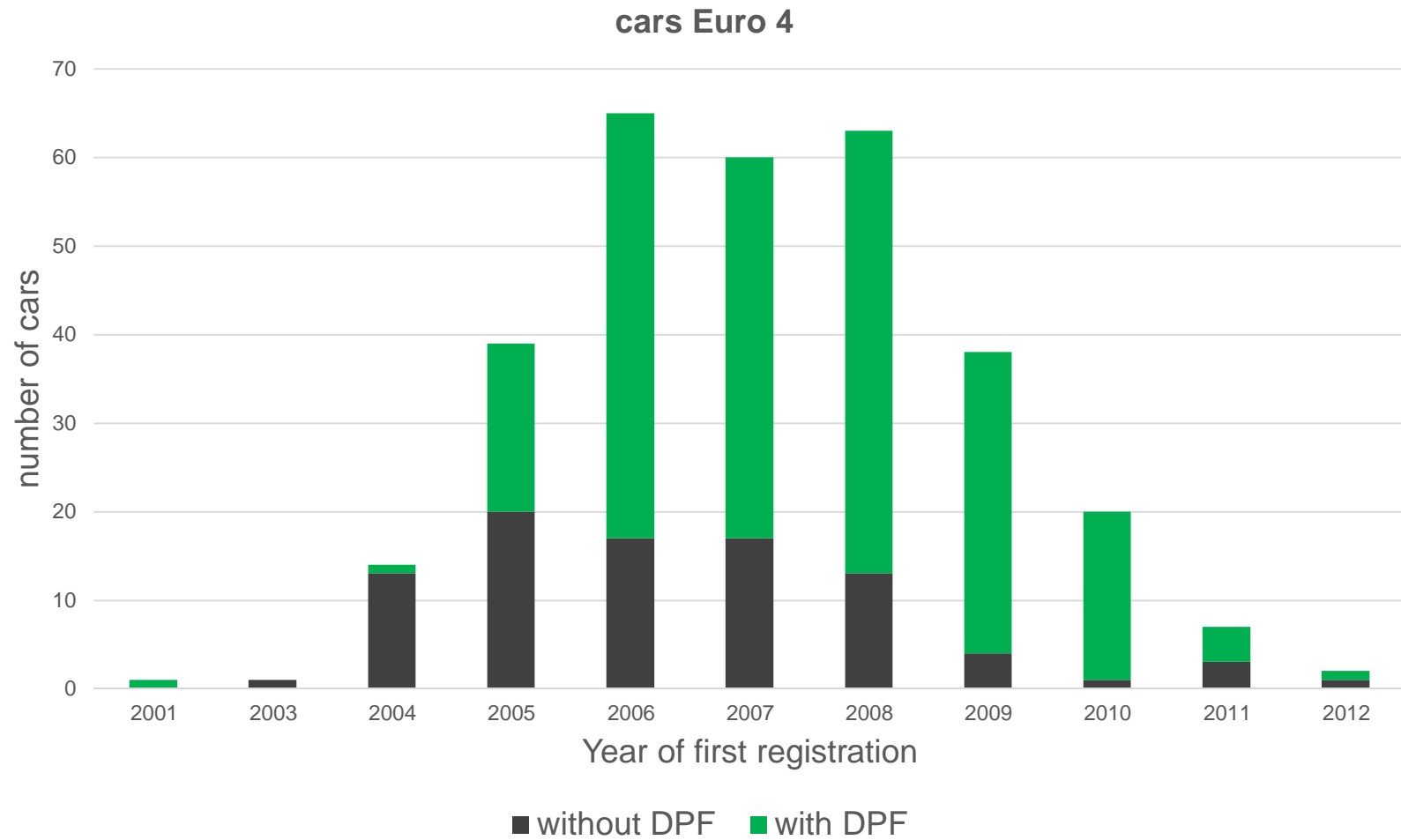


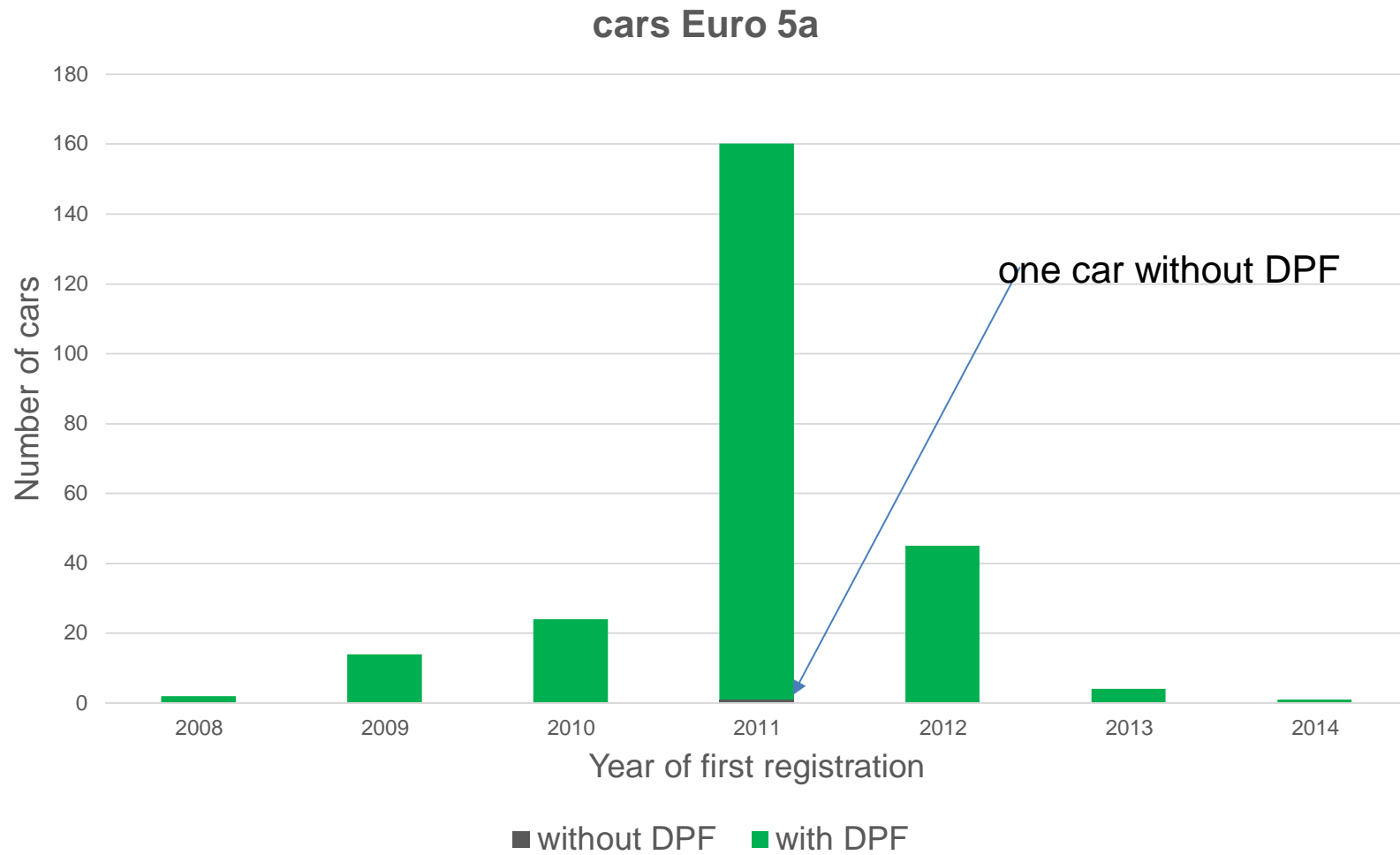
Results

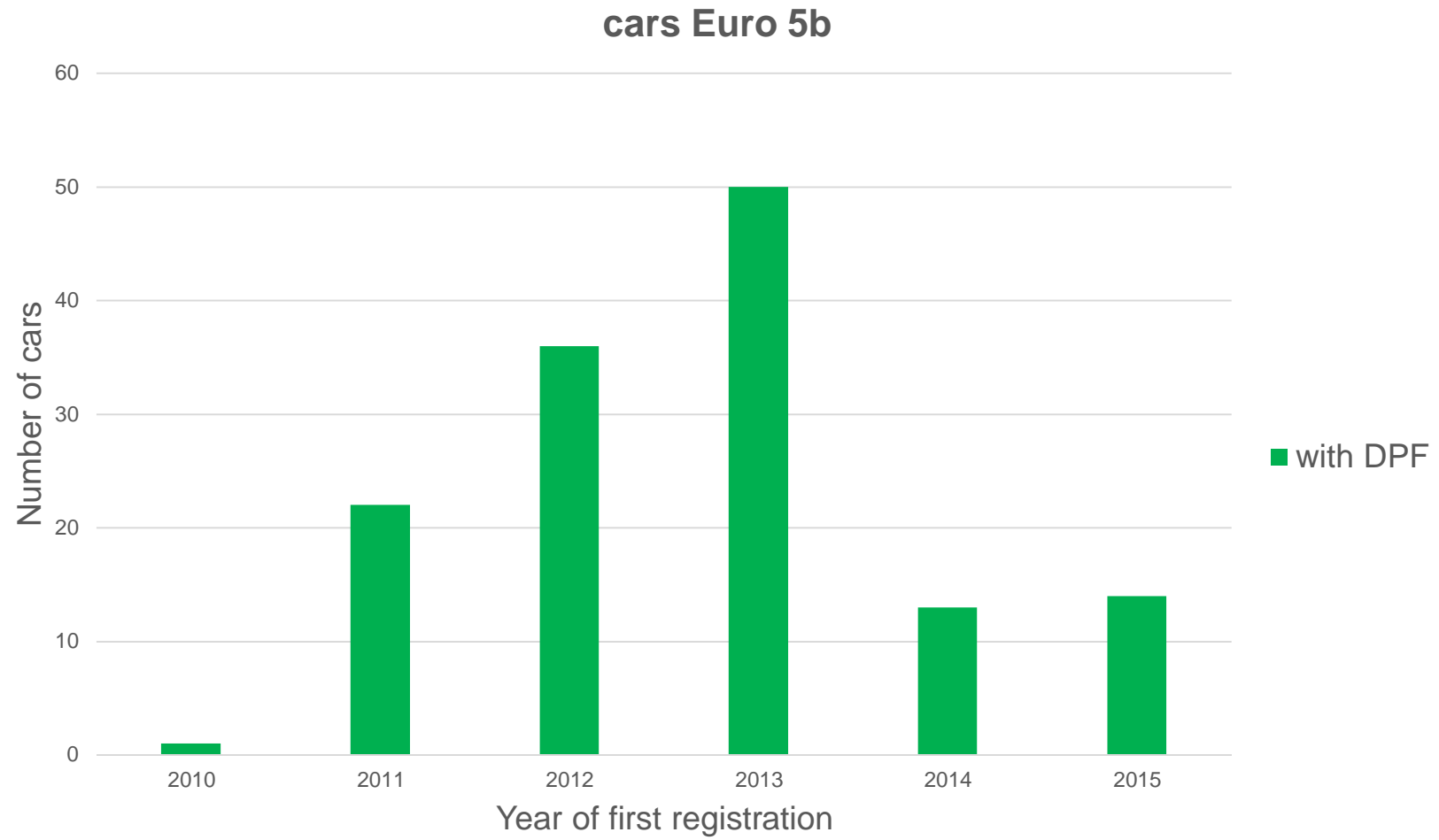
number of measured cars with/without DPF after year of first registration



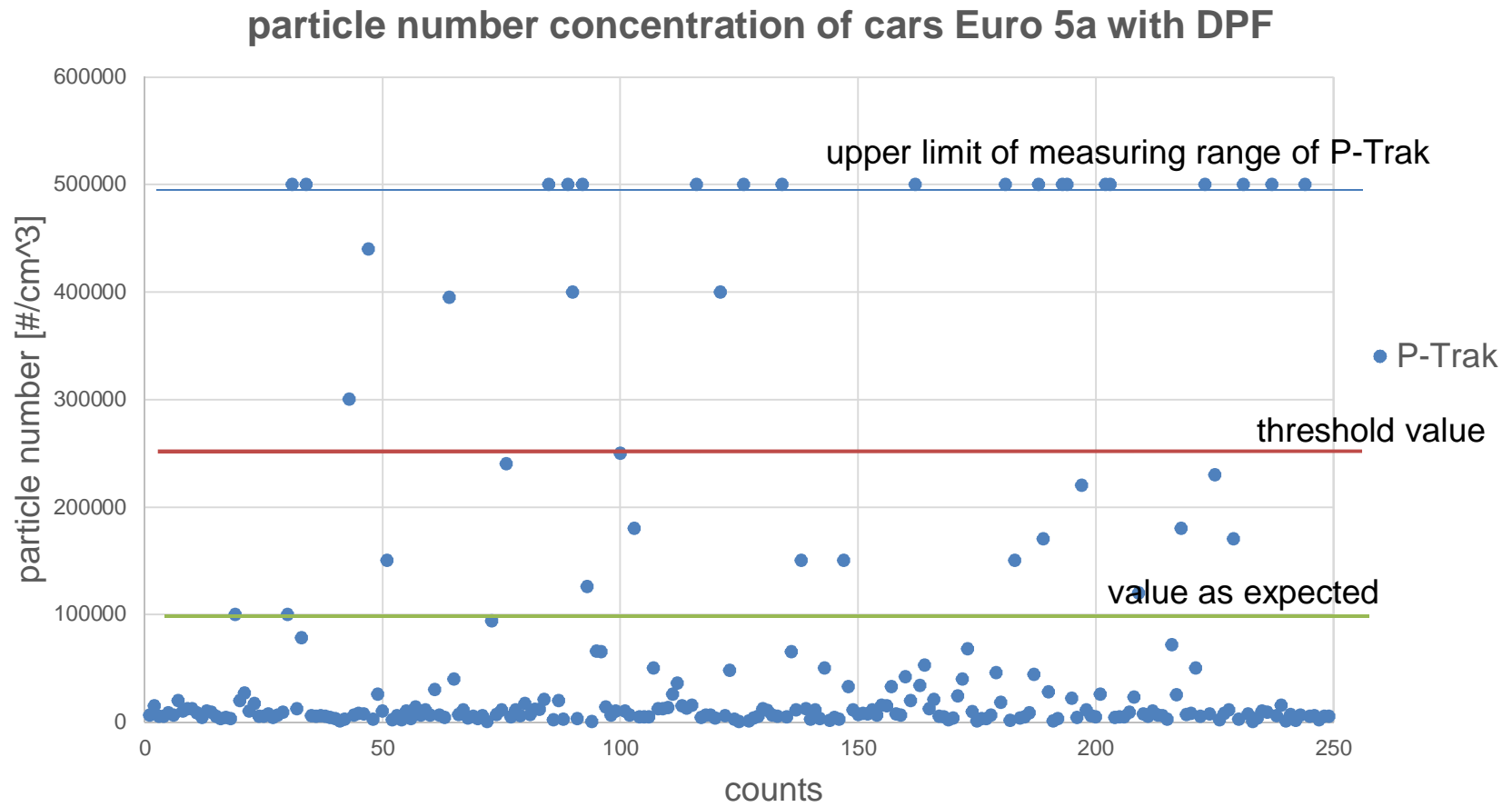




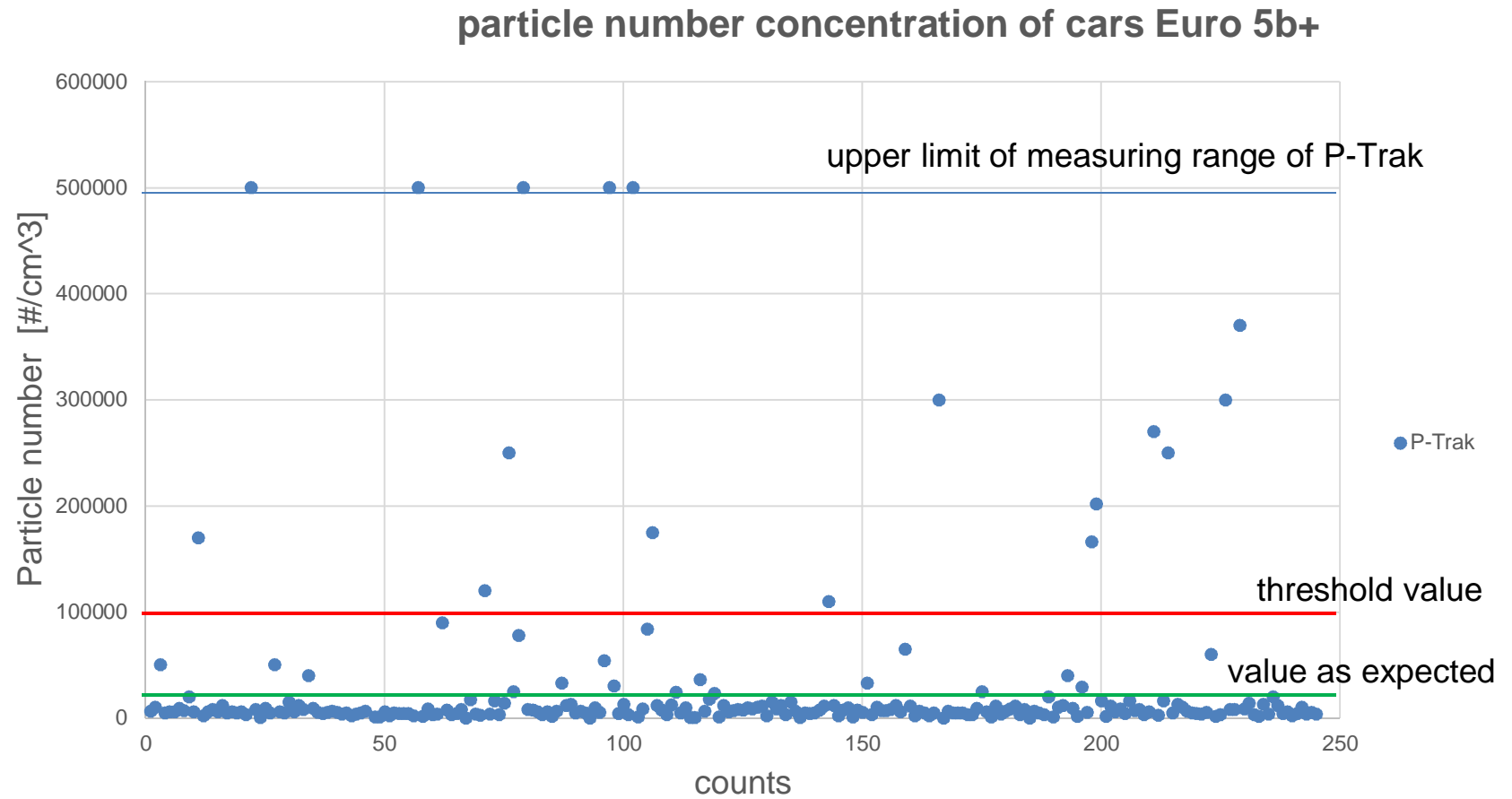




Results

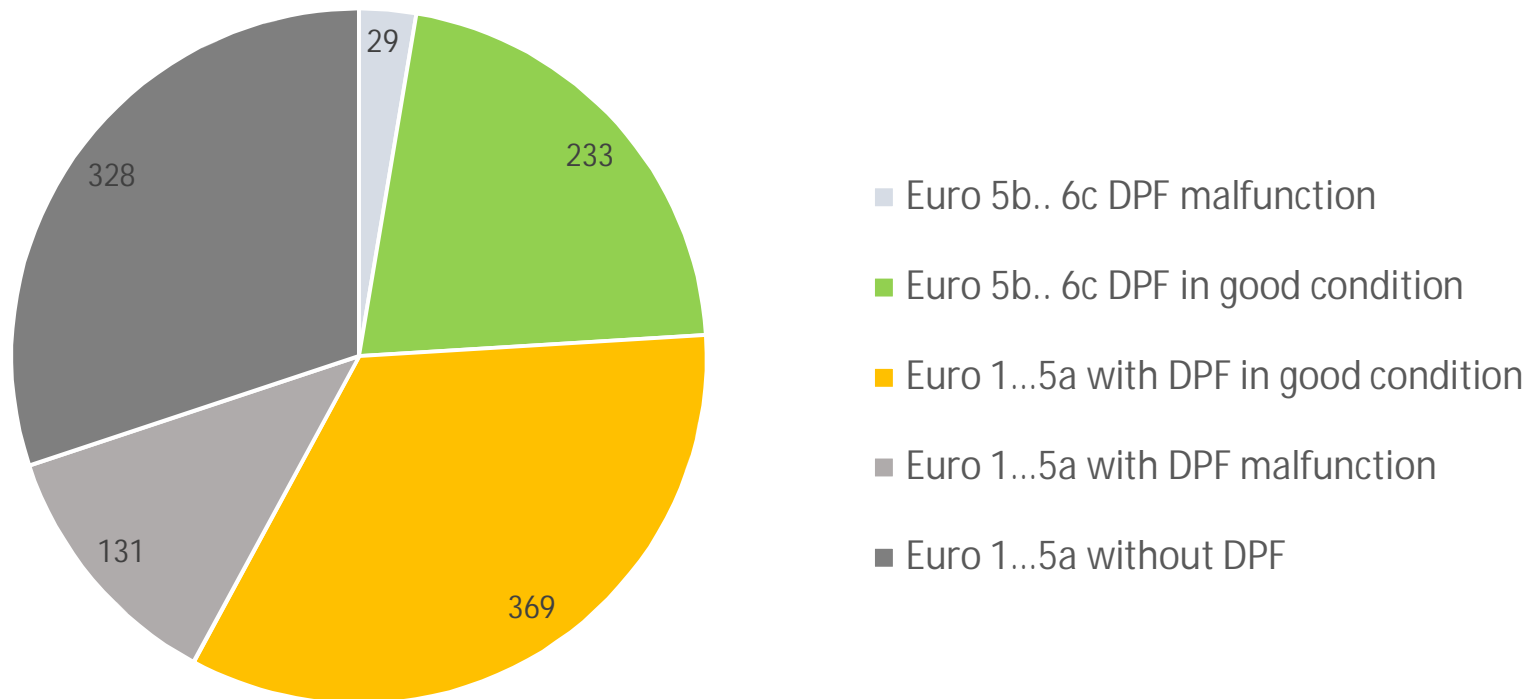


Results



Evaluation of all measured cars

all measured cars (1090)



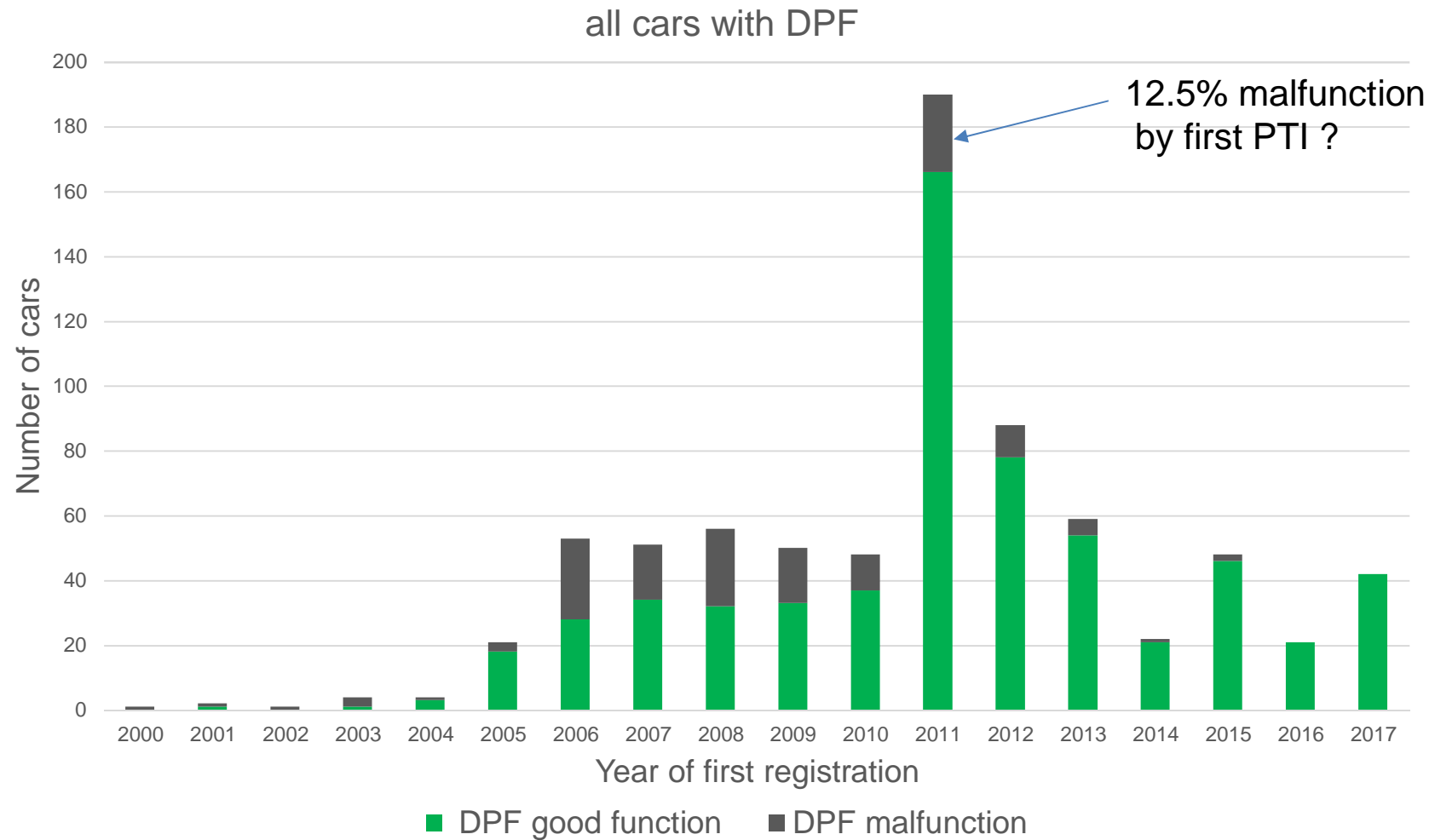
Results of the investigations relating to emission-standard and DPF-obligation

DPF-obligation

no DPF-obligation

B5b->B6...	>100'000	>30'000	<30'000	B00 <- B5a	B00 <- B5a	B00 <- B5a	>250'000	>100'000	<100'000
Total	failure	increased	good	Total	no PFS	with DPF	failure	increased	good
262	29	14	219	828	328	500	131	28	341
100%	11.1%	5.3%	83.6%			100%	26.2%	5.6%	68.2%
				100%	39.6%	60.4%			

A closer look



Controlled cars with first registration 2011

190 cars with DPF

- **159 cars Euro 5a**
- 4 cars Euro 4
- 22 cars Euro 5b
- 5 buses Euro 5 (public transport)

Cars Euro 5a with first registration 2011

190 cars w. DPF → **159** cars Euro 5a

		total	def	%
reason:	tec.	2	0	0
	free	8	3	38
	perio.	132	11	8
	empty	17	2	12
<hr/>				
	total	159	16	10%

statistically verified results, no bias

Conclusions I

- the technology for PN-measurement is functional although with easier instruments
- with this equipment I can measure 95% of that cars without any doubt and I have a clearly result
- for the 5% «doubt-results», I can use the metas-aprooved equipment(s) or I inform the driver, that the DPF has to be replaced at least before next PTI or the MIL indicate an error.
- time required for measurement (~ 30 sec.)

Conclusions II

- we need a reliable battery powered PN-measuring equipment, of handy-size with a sufficient measuring range
- handy-size = like P-Trak or Partector
battery capacity = 5 hours
measuring ranged = 1000 – 10 million P/cm³
- we need threshold value(s) for PN, as low as possible, as high as necessary
- we need a mandatory inspection instruction, for a fast and reliable measuring

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Thank you for your attention!

Are there any questions?

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