Project SUREAL-23:

Understanding, Measuring and Regulating Sub-23 nm Particle Emissions from Direct Injection Engines Including Real Driving Conditions



H2020 Research Policy TOPIC: GV-02-2016 - Technologies for low emission light duty powertrains

Nickolas Vlachos

Aerosol and Particle Technology Laboratory (APTL)

22nd ETH Conf. on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles, Zurich, June 20, 2018







- The problem
- SUREAL-23 approach
- Project's methodology
- Advanced particle sampling/treatment
- Advanced instrumentation
- Indicative applications
- Conclusions

The Problem



- Vehicles are subject to regulation of solid-only particle number (PN) since Euro 5/6 homologation for light duty, Euro 6 for heavy duty.^[1]
- Protocol developed by the PMP^[2]: hot dilution and an Evaporator Tube and particle counting with 50% cut-off at 23 nm to avoid re-nucleation artifacts.
- Initial PN regulation aimed at Diesel, extended to Gasoline. GDI engines have greatly increased in number.
- Evidence of significant solid PN emissions missed due to the 23 nm cut-off.^[3]
- Health effect significance: enhanced deposition in the respiratory track and potential translocation.^[3,4]

How to measure below 23 nm?

^[1] Science of the Total Environment 408:5106–5116 (2010).
^[2] Aerosol Sci. Technol., 42:528–43 (2008).
^[3] Aerosol Sci. Technol., 51:5, pp. 626-641 (2017).
^[4] Inhal Toxicol., 16(6–7):437–45 (2004).





Focus

Exhaust particles, smaller than regulation cut-off of 23 nm, Light Duty engines (Diesel and gasoline).

Objectives

- Complement and extend existing instrumentation for particles below 23 nm.
- Further **understand** the nature of the particulate emissions below 23 nm.
- Support future emissions compliance testing through technical developments in RDE.

Innovations

- Size and composition analysis methods applicable to transient engine emissions.
- > Novel instrumentation for particles below 23 nm compatible with established technology for PN.
- > Instrument enhancements to allow operation with **reduced sample conditioning**.
- Integration of the most suitable components of the extended sub-23 nm measurement toolset into PEMS and verification in real driving conditions.
- New optical instruments to **probe composition** in transient exhaust conditions.

SUREAL-23 Partnership









2 F. 06.2 Combustion Generated Nanoparticles 2018, Zurich, June 20, 2018

Technology Development and Testing



Sampling / Conditioning





Advanced Catalytic Stripper









- Many mixed oxides were synthesized and tested for their SO₂ adsorption capacity.
- A dual-function monolith was coated with the most efficient powders in combination with oxidation catalyst.



- C₄₀ removal efficiency
- SO₂ adsorption
- Solid particle penetration

Catalytic Stripper Evaluation





The catalytic stripper meets the current but also possible future PMP demands with >99.9% oxidation efficiency up to flow of 20 LPM for concentrations >10⁶particles/cm³.

The **sulphur adsorption** capacity at the onset of breakthrough is **7.3mg** or **0.31g/L** while the total (saturated) capacity is 23.1mg or 0.98g/L.

Catalytic Stripper Evaluation (2)



- Solid particle penetration was tested with catalytically pre-treated CAST generated particles
- 75% penetration down to 10 nm



Flexible/variable sampling and dilution system







- A complete two-stage dilution system, including a CS.
- Minimal particle losses in the sub-23 region.
- Adjustable dilution ratio (DR).
- Stable DR under transient engine operation.





The advanced half-mini DMA



The concept of HM-DMA





Achieved:

- High resolution in the sub-23nm particle size range (4 – 30 nm)
- Accurate hot operation up to 200°C (Reduced exhaust aerosol conditioning, Measurements with a single hot dilution stage)
- Fast response time (100 ms; 10 times higher response capability than traditional electrometers)
- Compactness (2 cm working section)



Automotive induced charge aerosol detector



Diffusion charging

Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz





The goals achieved

- Operate at high temperature (150°C) \succ to allow minimum dilution
- ➢ 50% counting efficiency at 11.5nm
- Absolute sensitivity increased













Saturator 1 (low mass diffusivity)

Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz

n





Main CPC body



Optical head





Co-financed by the European Union

ETH Combustion Generated Nanoparticles 2018, Zurich, June 20, 2018

Testing Platforms (APTL, IM, IFPEN, CRF)



Vehicle Testing on chassis dyno and road

Euro 6 Diesel DI

Euro 6 Gasoline DI

Euro 6 Gasoline DI/PFI









Portable emissions measurement system (PEMS) instrumentation









Optical instruments for probing sub-23nm exhaust aerosol composition



- Photoacoustic particle spectrometer
- Variable wavelength UV photoionization charger



Photoacoustic exhaust particle spectrometer



- Based on resonant photoacoustic cell (cylinder in azimuthal mode, f ≈ 6 – 10 kHz)
- Lock-in amplifier implemented as virtual instrument
- 2-cells: particle measurement cell and filtered sample reference





Multiwavelength UV photionization charger





Evaluation with CAST-generated particles





- UV-PEC was tested with the custom "M20" CAST set point (D_{mean}~19 nm).
- As the wavelength increases the charged fraction decreases.
- The high photoemission obtained at 206 nm shows the existence of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) on the surface of the particles.

Conclusions – Next Steps



- Advances in particle sampling / treatment / measurement systems for sub 23nm particle emissions are necessary
- SUREAL-23 demonstrates that these are possible with:
 - Increased resolution below 23 nm
 - Advanced catalytic treatment
 - Lower sampling requirements
- Next Steps:
 - Finish developments for all proposed instruments
 - Perform measurements to a variety of testing platforms (Test Matrix)
 - Chose among best solutions for PEMS application

Workshop invitation

The three GV-02-2016 projects:

DownToTen PEMs4nano



Save the date!

cordially invite you to the:

1st Joint Workshop on "Measurement and characterization of nanoparticle emissions from powertrains"

October 9-10, 2018, Thessaloniki, Greece

- Partners from the projects DiePEr, EAGLE, PaREGEn, THOMSON, UPGRADE and experts from research and industrial organisations in USA and Japan will present their recent findings in the area topics of the workshop.
- Contributions from representatives from the EU and EGVIA.
- The keynote speaker will be Prof. Fleming Cassee, Dutch Nat. Inst. for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)



The work presented was conducted within the EU-funded project **SUREAL-23** (Grant Agreement no. 724136)

I would like especially to acknowledge the contribution of colleagues at APTL:

Penelope Baltzopoulou Leonidas Chasapidis Danis Deloglou Manos Daskalos **Anastasios Melas**



Thank you for your attention!



Contact:

Ms. Eleni Papaioannou Aerosol & Particle Technology Lab. CERTH Thessaloniki, Greece helen@cperi.certh.gr



