



Particle effective densities and size distributions in vehicular and wood combustion exhaust emissions: Implications to particle deposition in the human respiratory system

Arya Mukherjee, ETH Nanoparticles Conference 2022



Experimental Setup

Particle density & morphology measurements

Car exhaust emissions



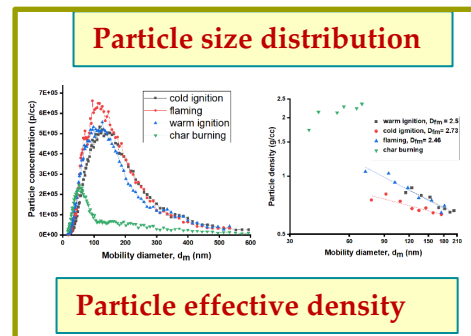
Small scale wood combustion



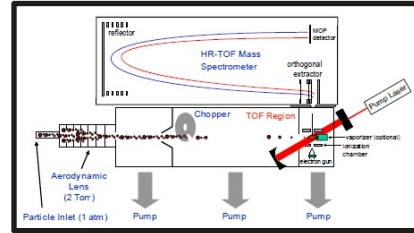
Diluting
Sampling



Oxidation flow reactor (PEAR)



Aerosol Mass Spectrometer (AMS)



Aethalometer

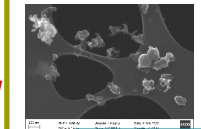


Chemical
composition

Residence chamber



SEM/TEM



morphology

Neutralizer

APM

CPC

DMA



Vehicle & driving settings

Test phase	min	seconds	Speed	Gear
1	5 min	300	Cold idle	-
2	15 min	900	50 km/h	4
3	15 min	900	100 km/h	5
4	15 min	900	80 km/h	5
5	10 min	600	Warm idle	-

- Vehicle: Skoda Scala (2021)
- Fuel: Gasoline (95E10)
- Emission after-treatment: EURO6, 3-way catalyst & GPF





Summary of wood combustion emission measurements



Ignition (warm and cold)



Flaming phase

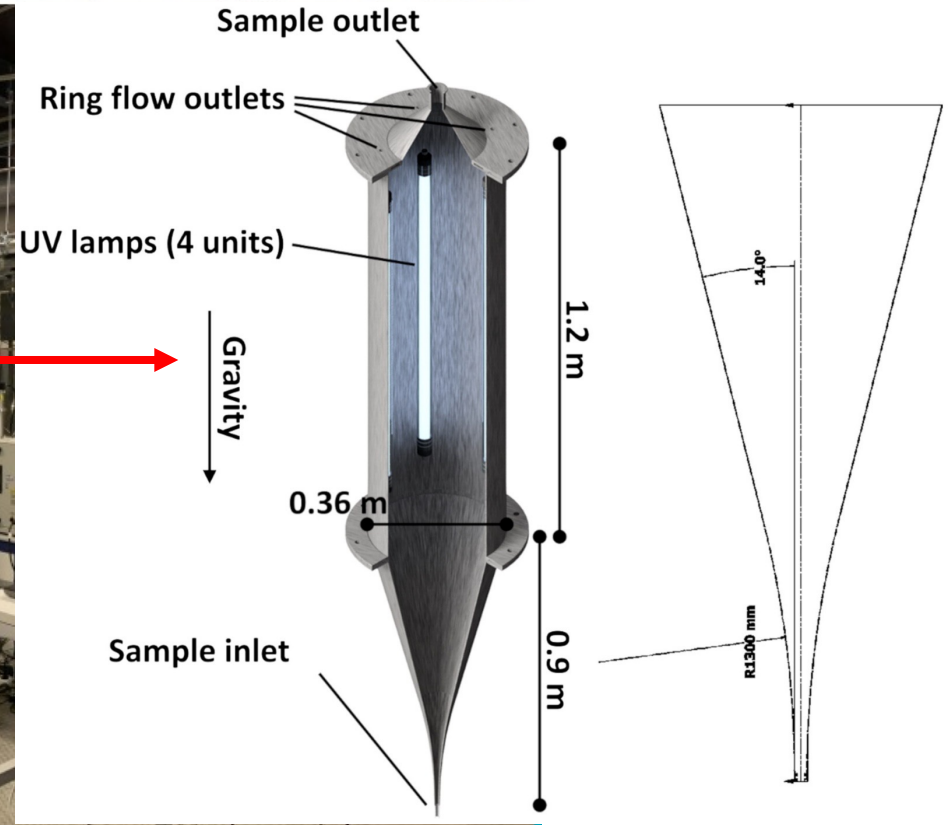


Char Burning phase

Fresh emissions and photochemically aged particles of these four burning phases were investigated



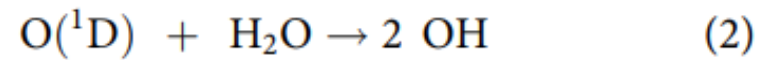
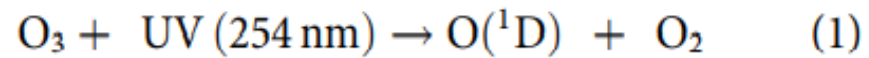
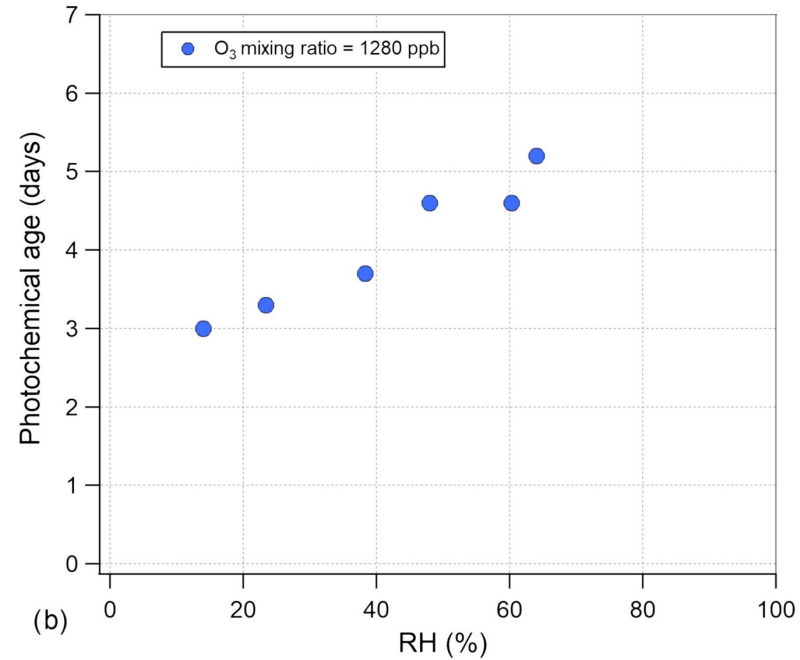
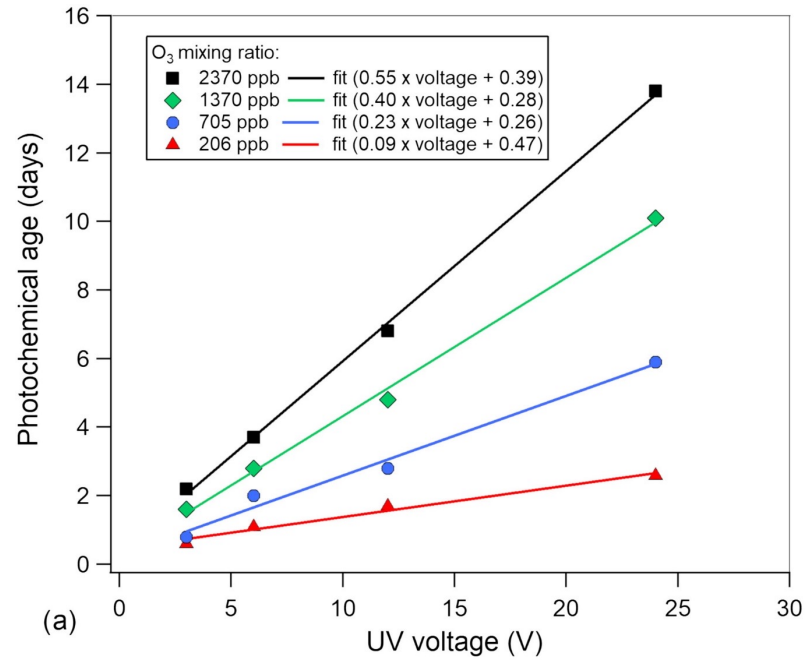
Photochemical Emission Aging flow tube Reactor (PEAR)



Experimental setups at the ILMARI-laboratory:
A SKODA SCALA vehicle on a chassis dynamometer
in connection with the high-volume PEAR oxidation flow reactor



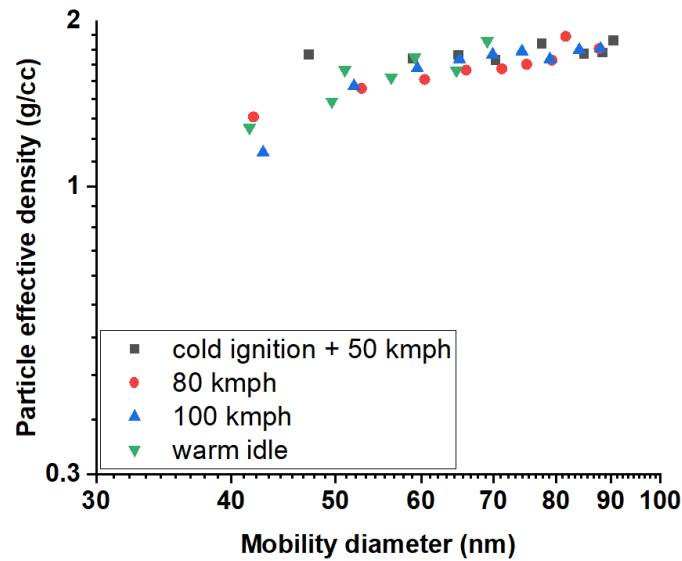
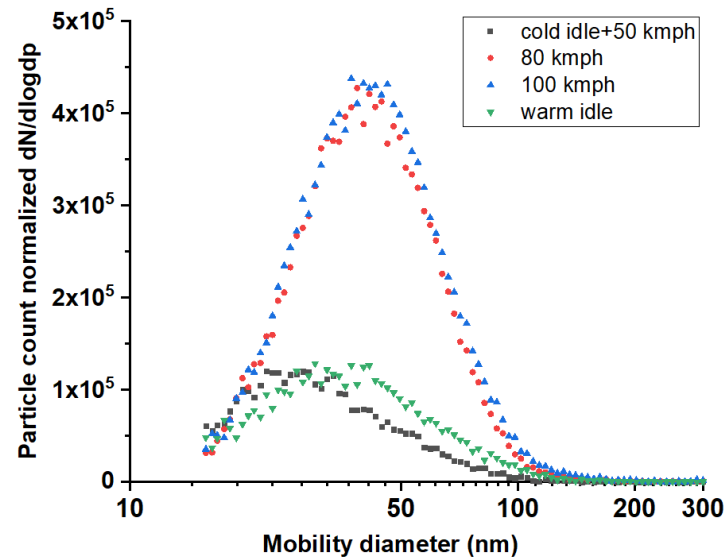
Oxidation process in PEAR



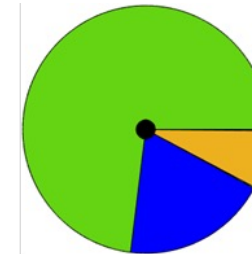


Results

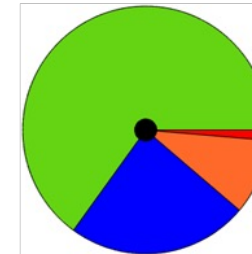
Effects of photochemical aging on particle effective density & morphology



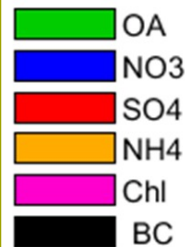
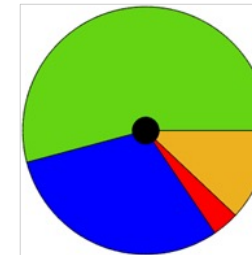
A: Cold start & idling



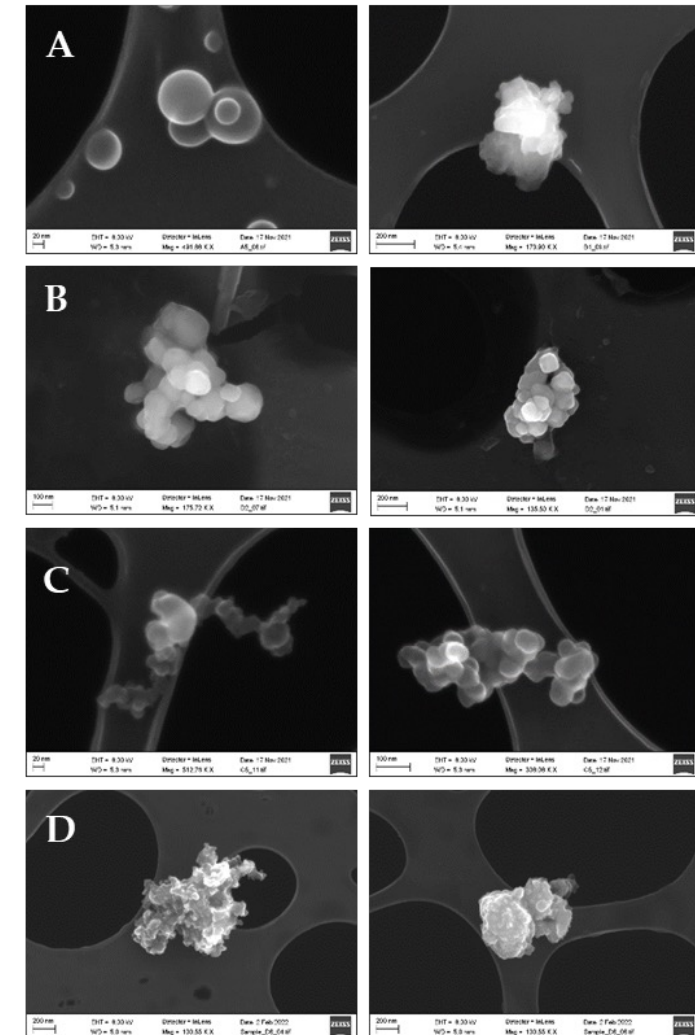
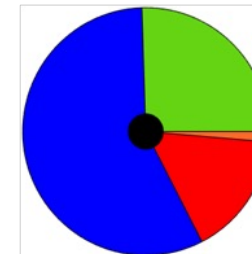
B: 80 kmph



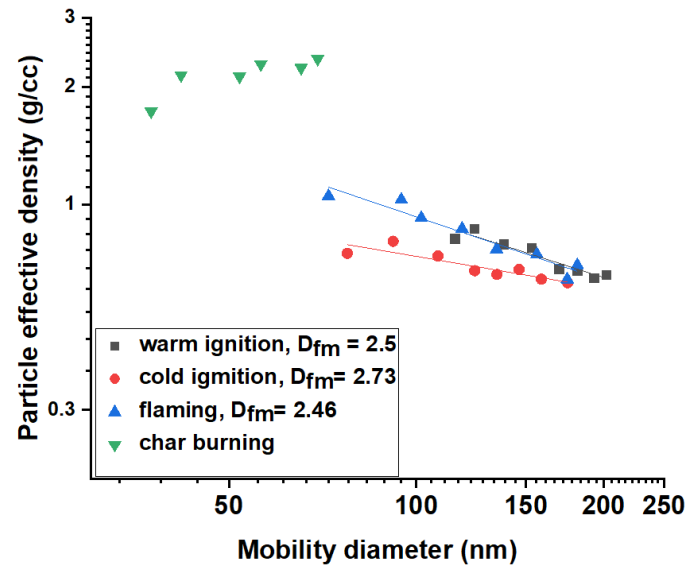
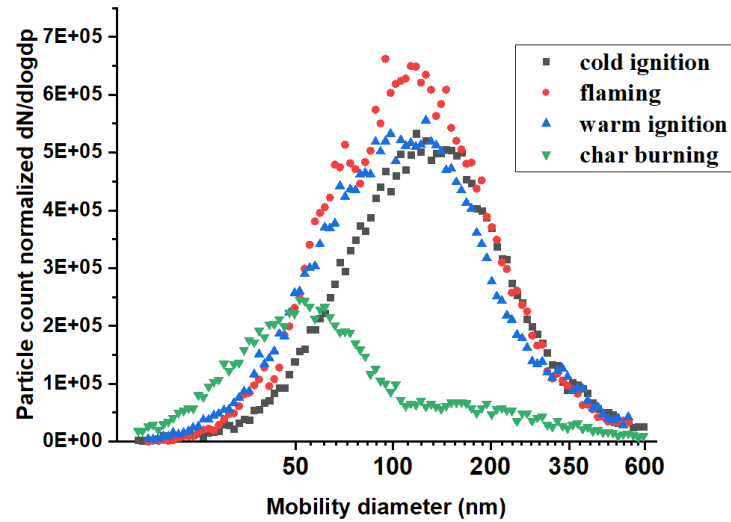
C: 100 kmph



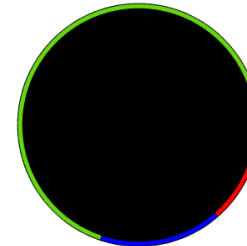
D: Warm start & idling



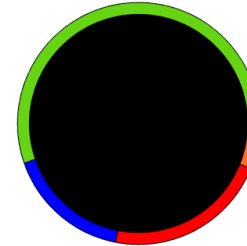
Effects of photochemical aging on particle effective density & morphology



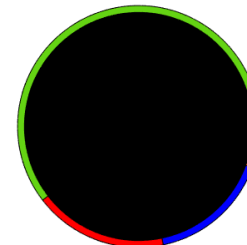
A. Cold ignition



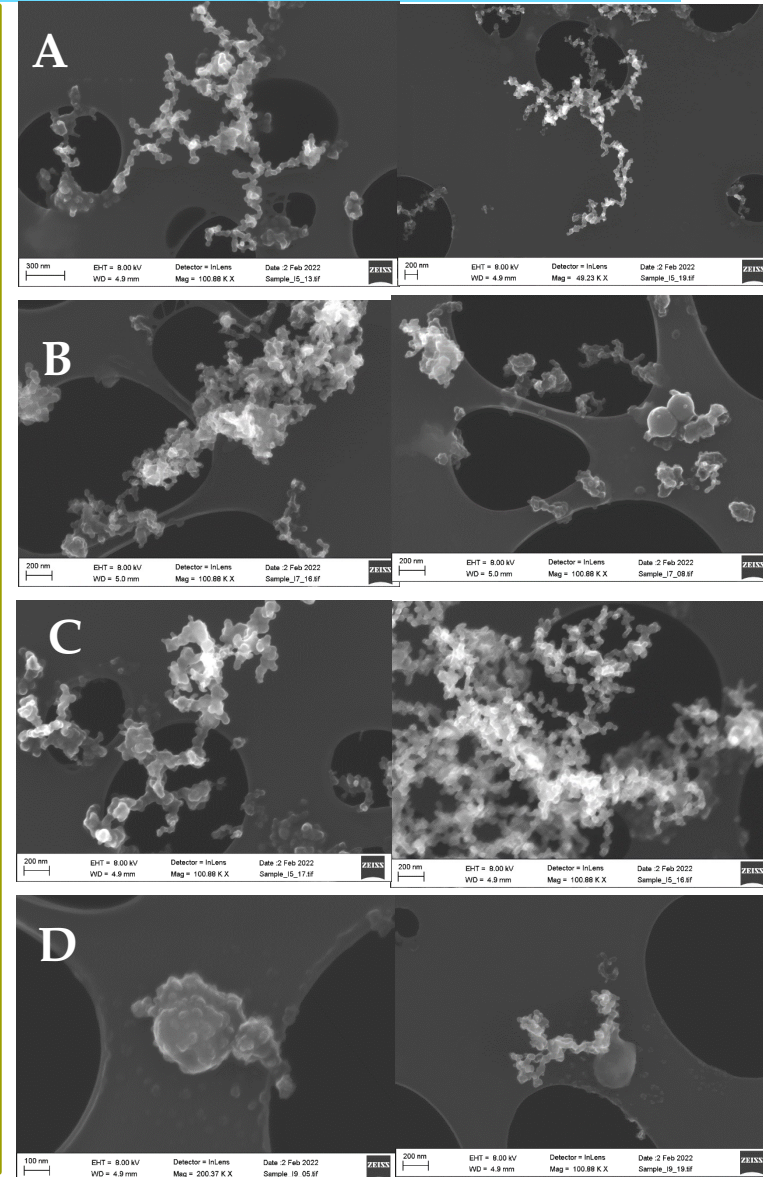
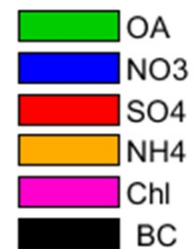
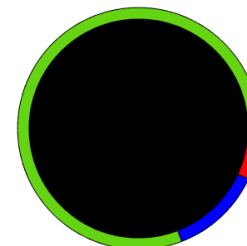
B. Warm ignition



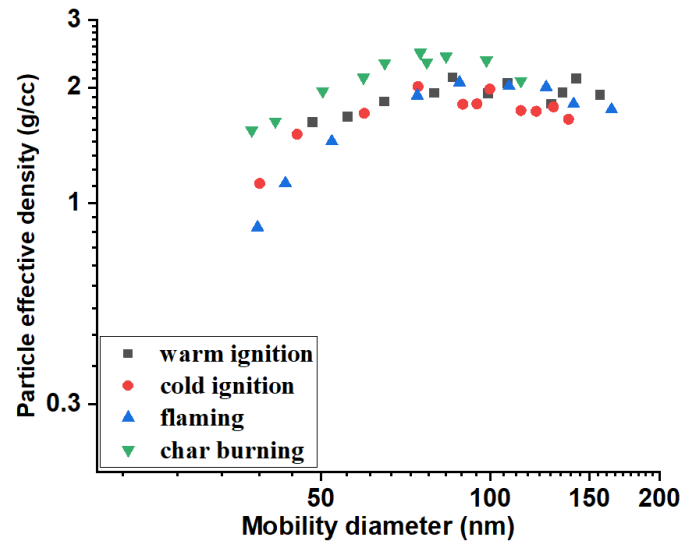
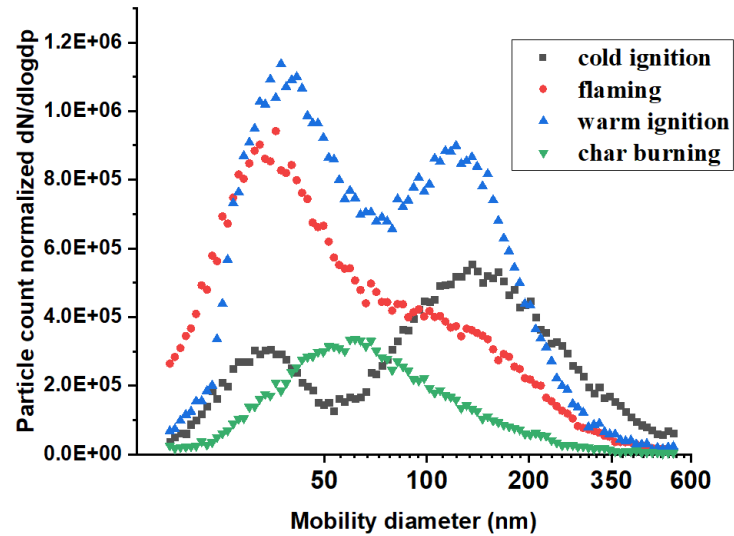
C. Flaming



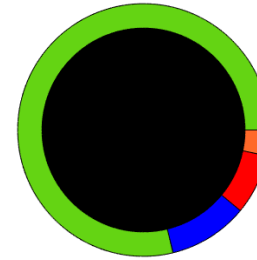
D. Char burning



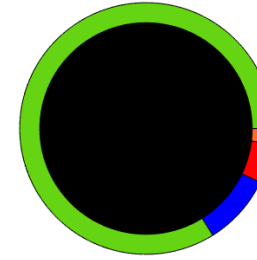
Effects of photochemical aging on particle effective density & morphology



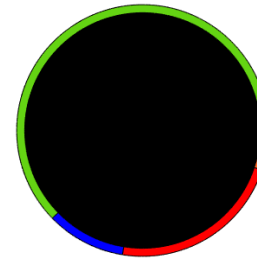
A. Cold ignition



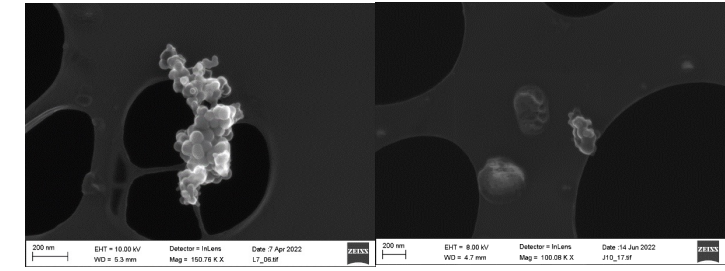
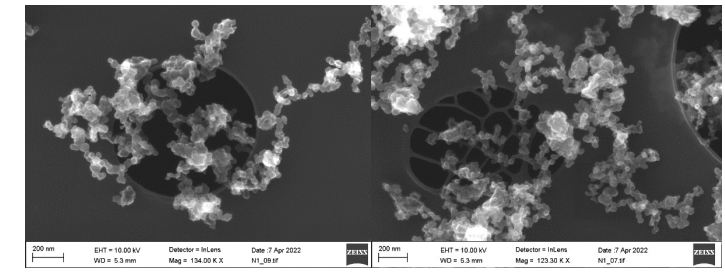
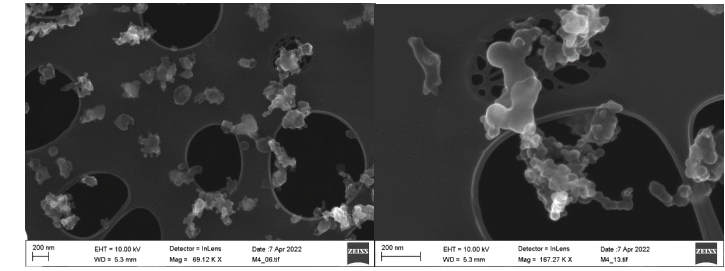
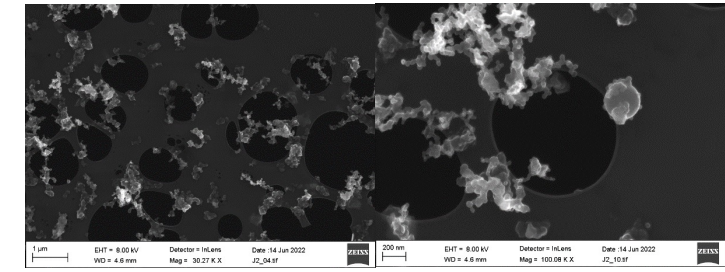
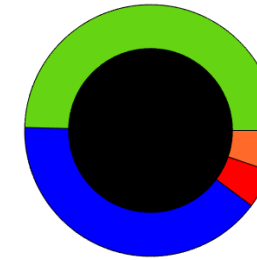
B. Warm ignition

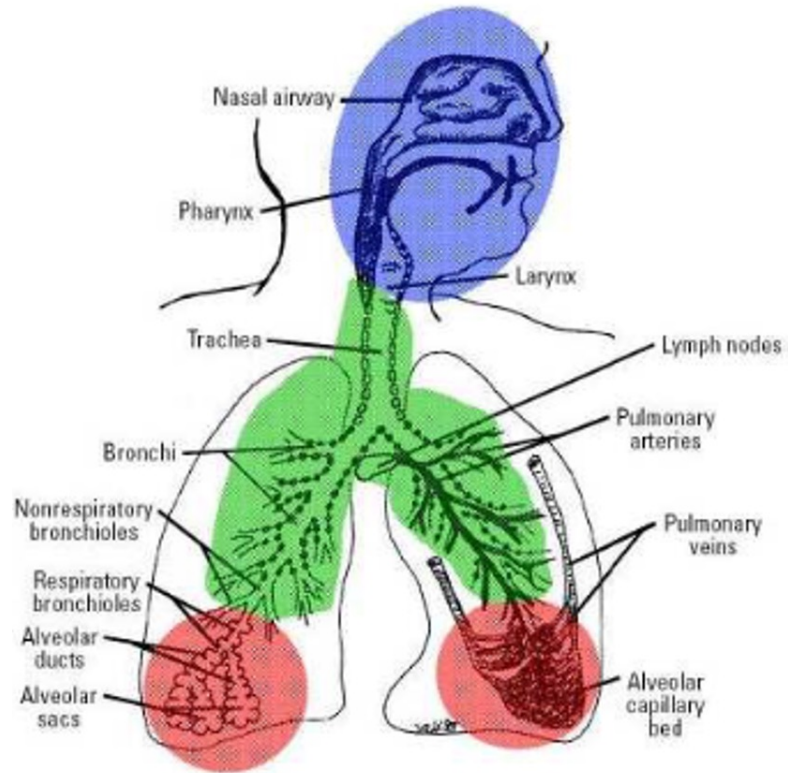


C. Flaming



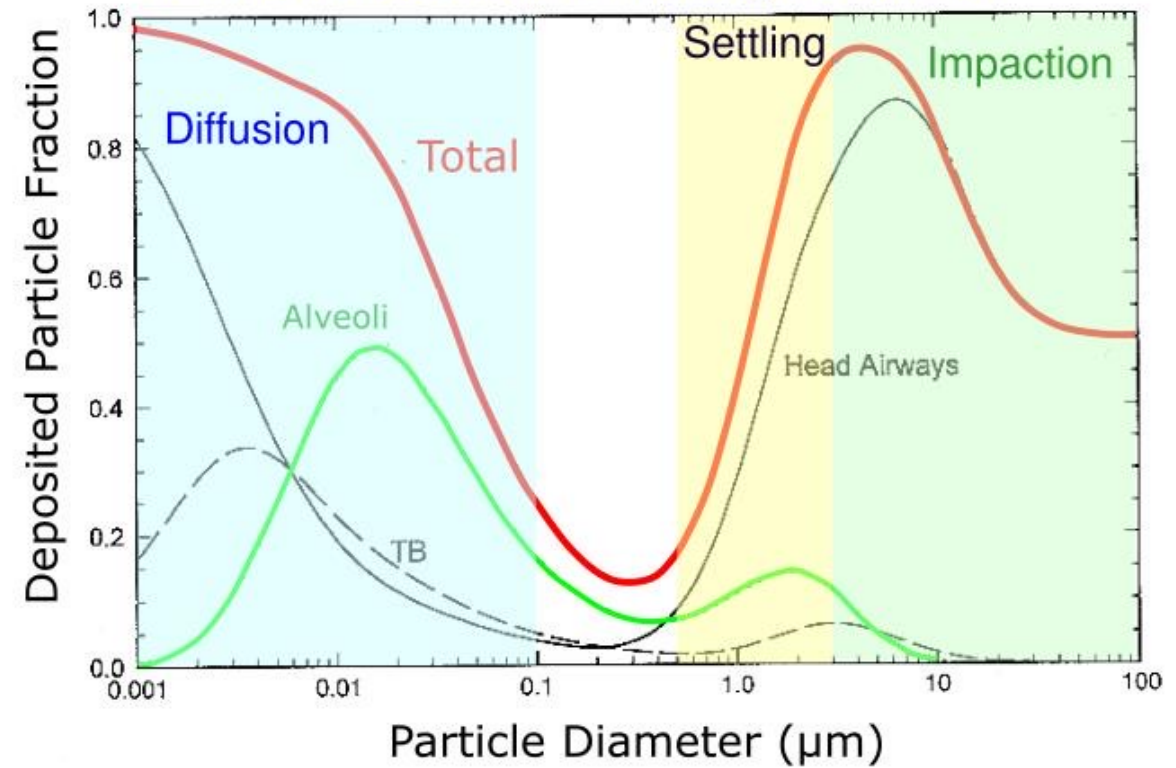
D. Char burning

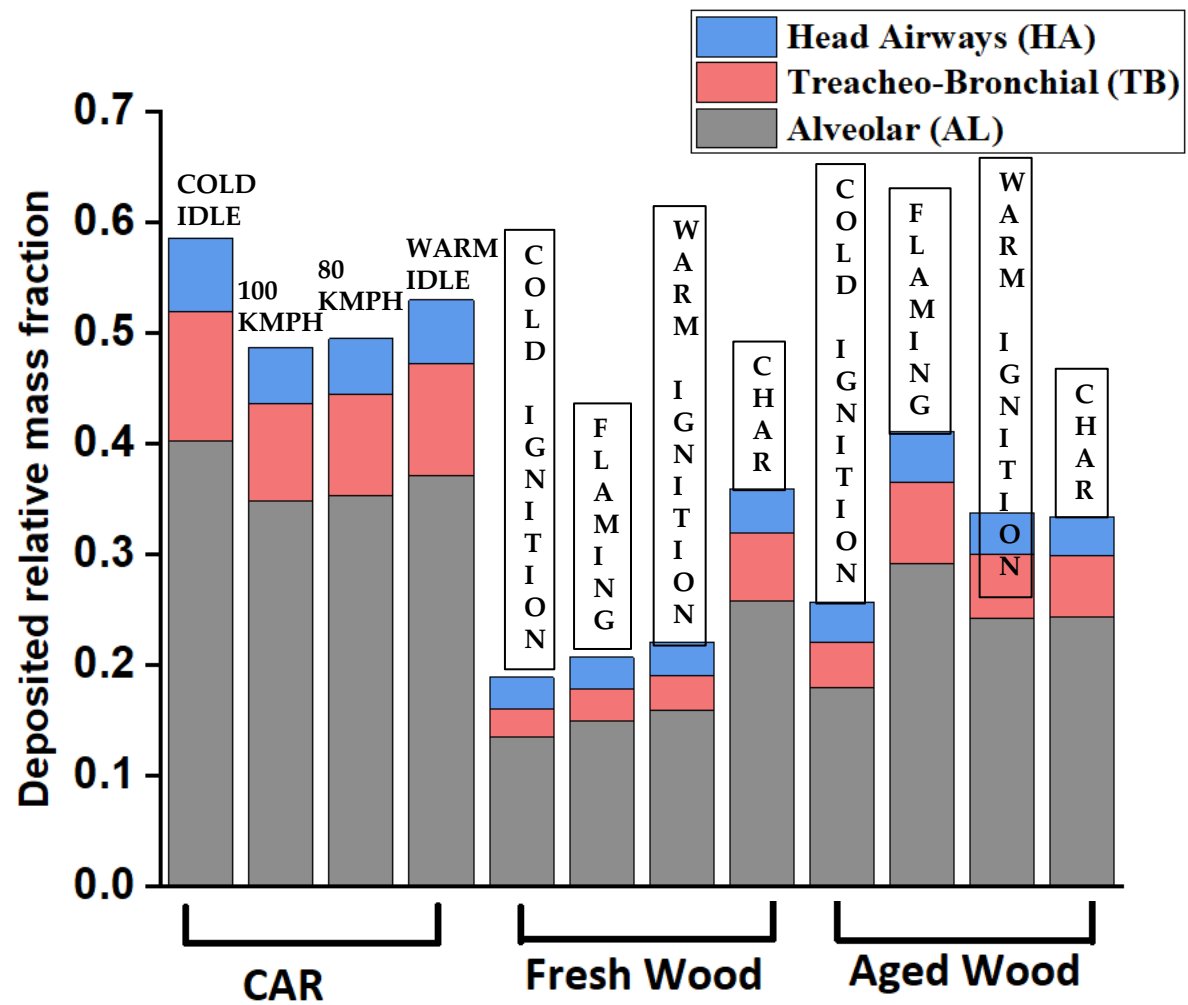


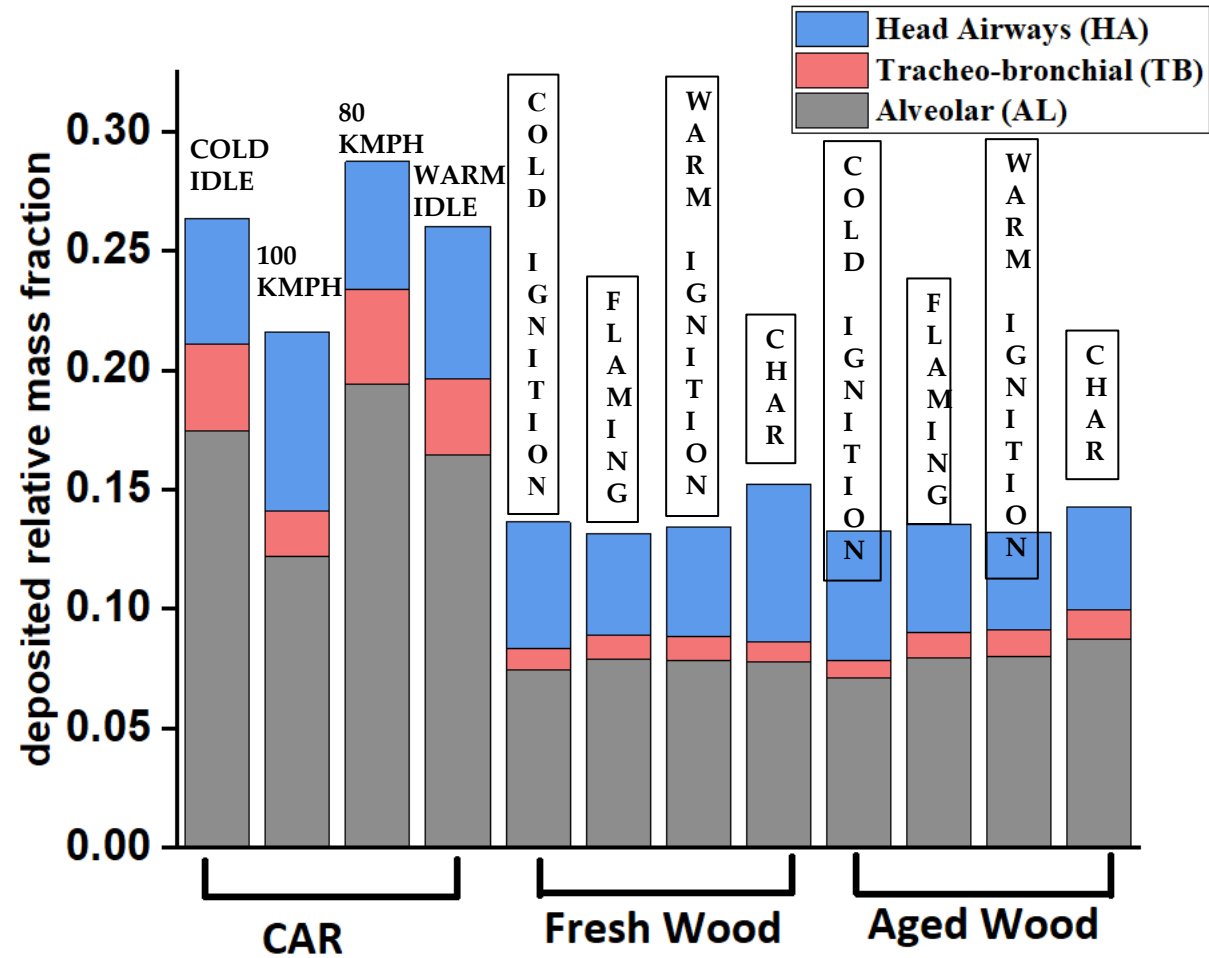


ICRP Deposition Model

International Commission on Radiological Protection







Thank you!

Acknowledgements



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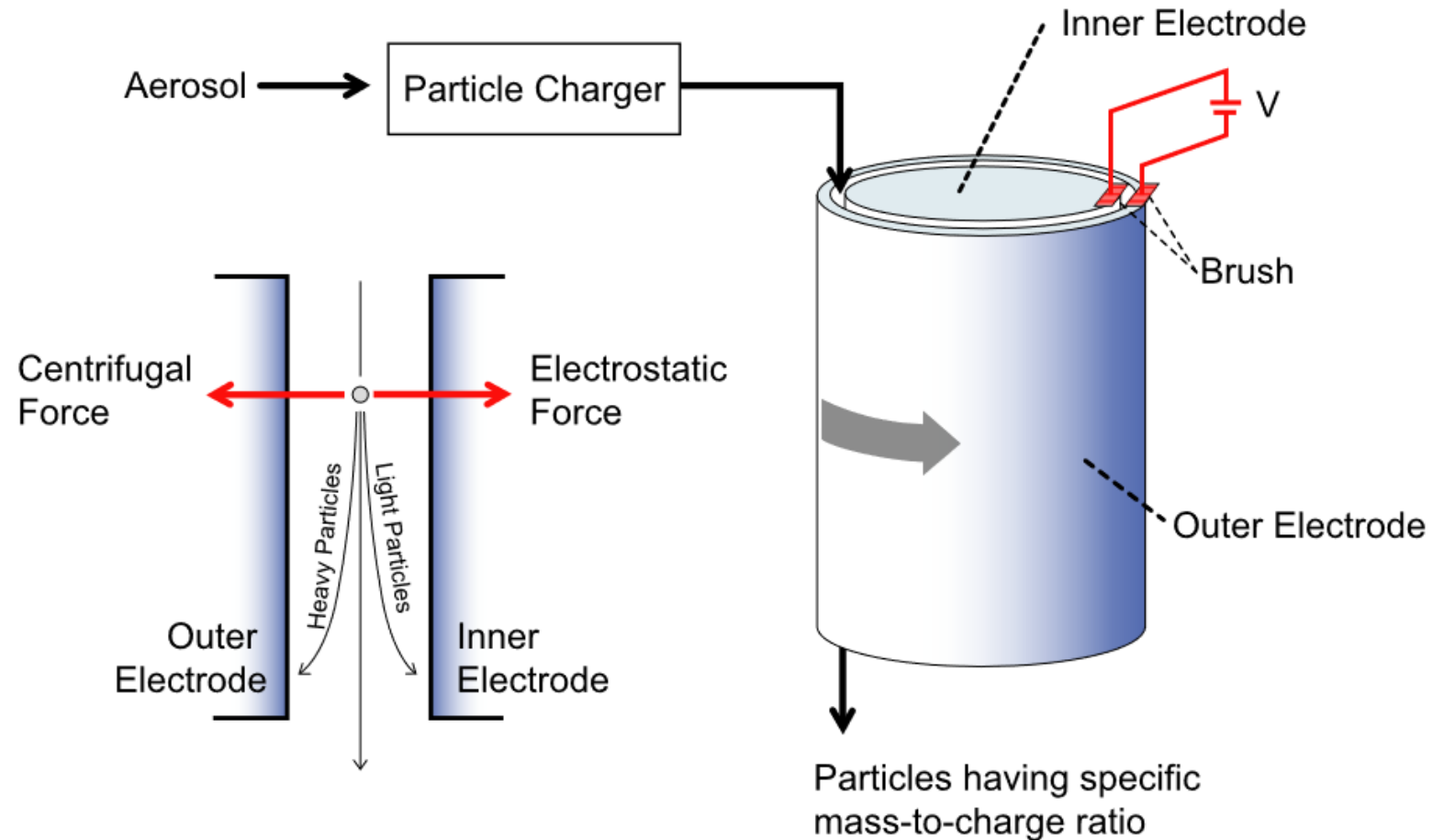


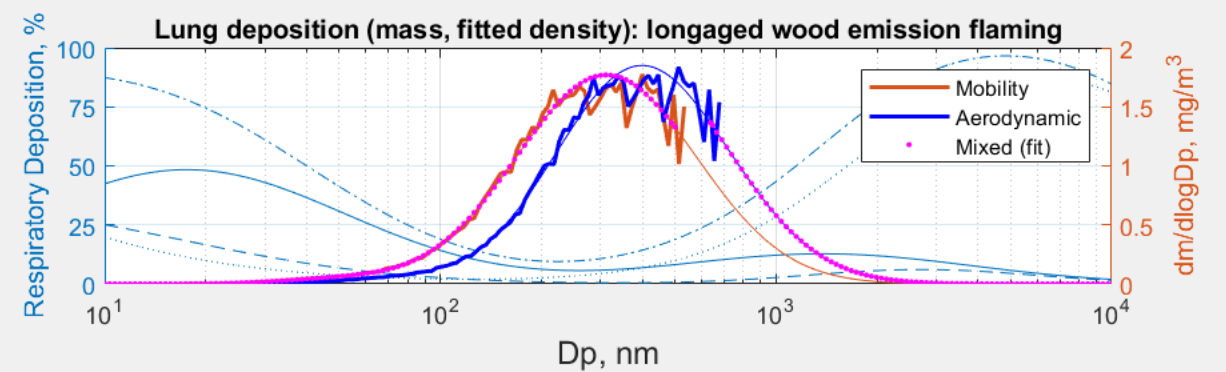
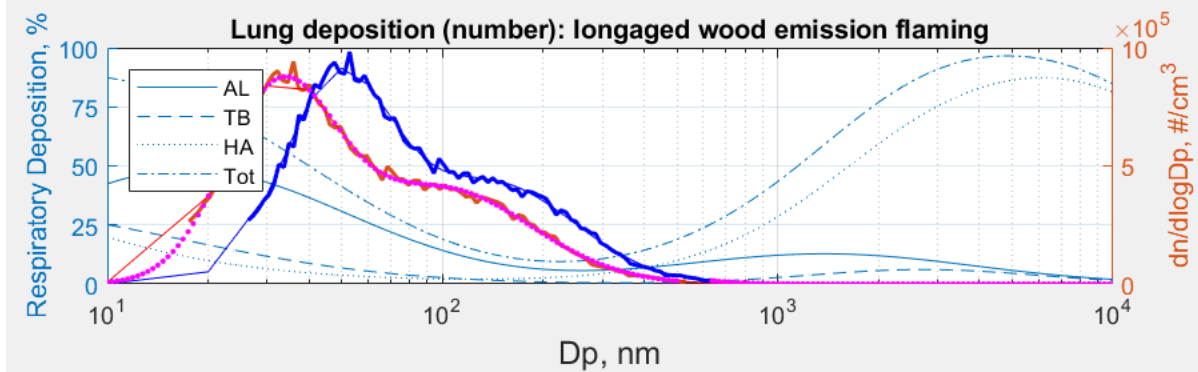
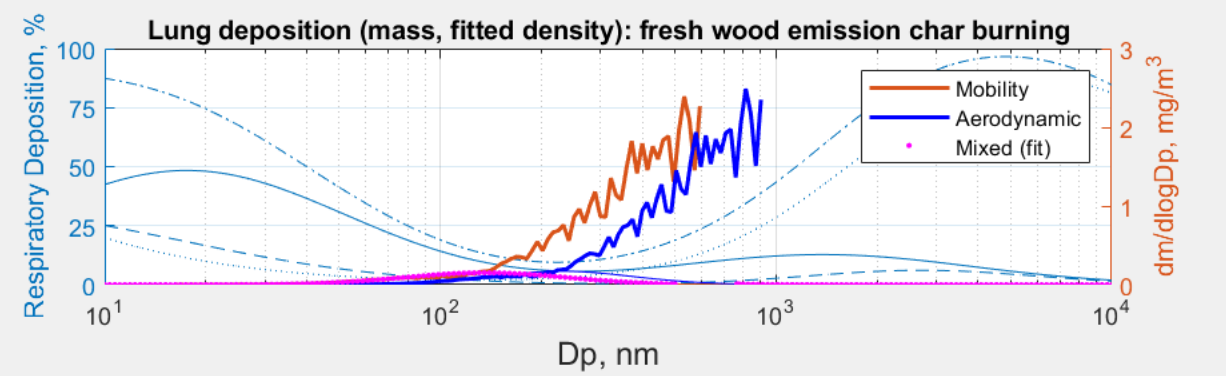
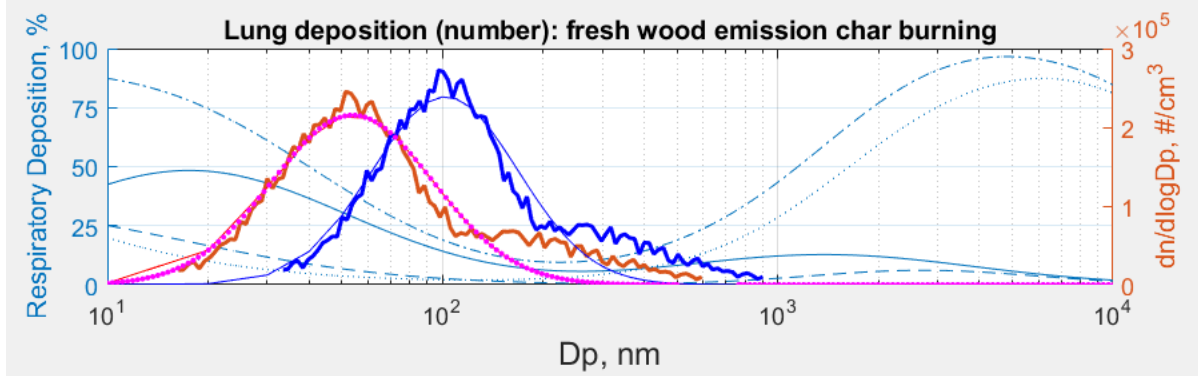
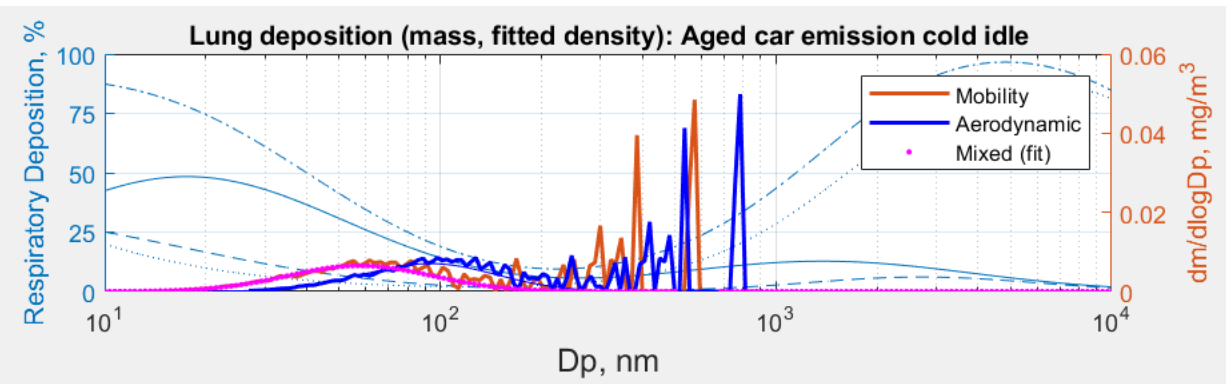
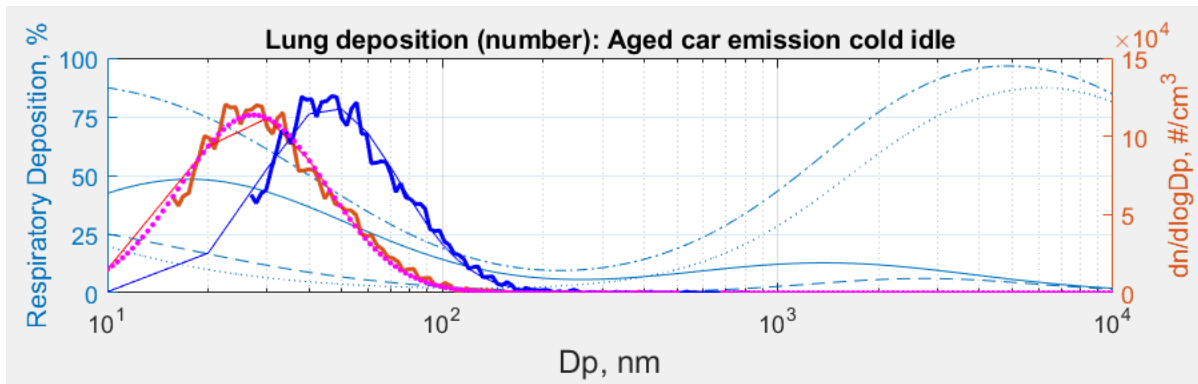
Additional slides

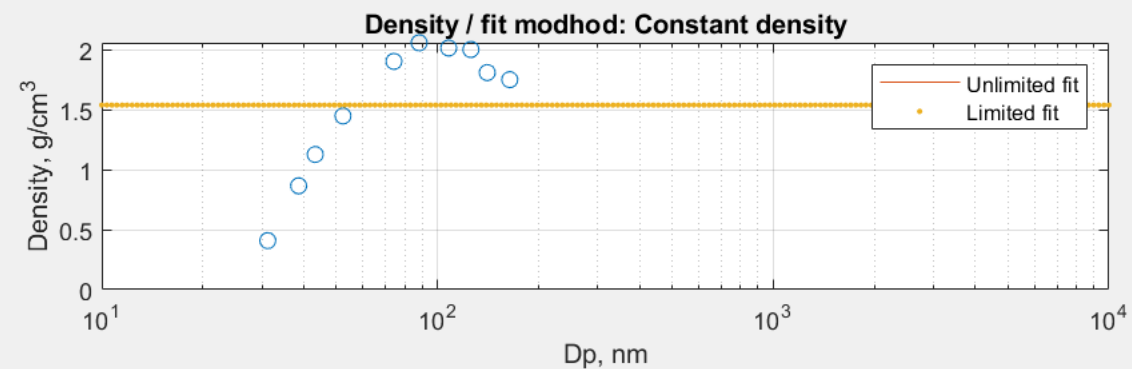
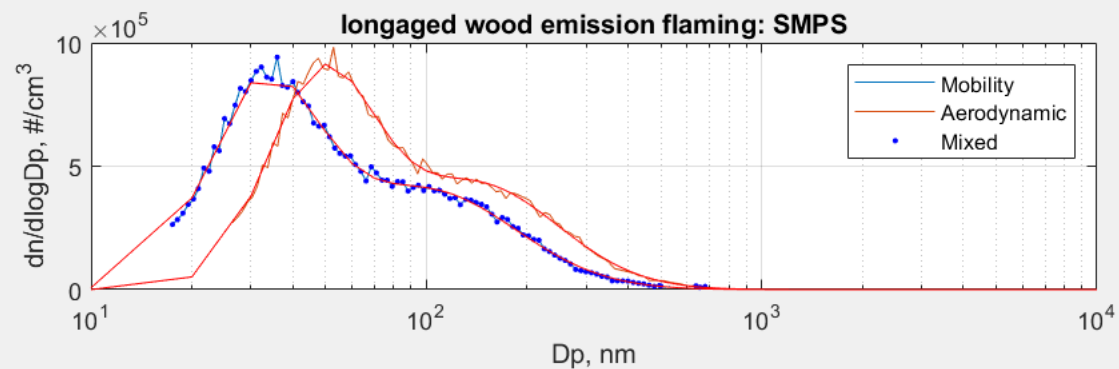
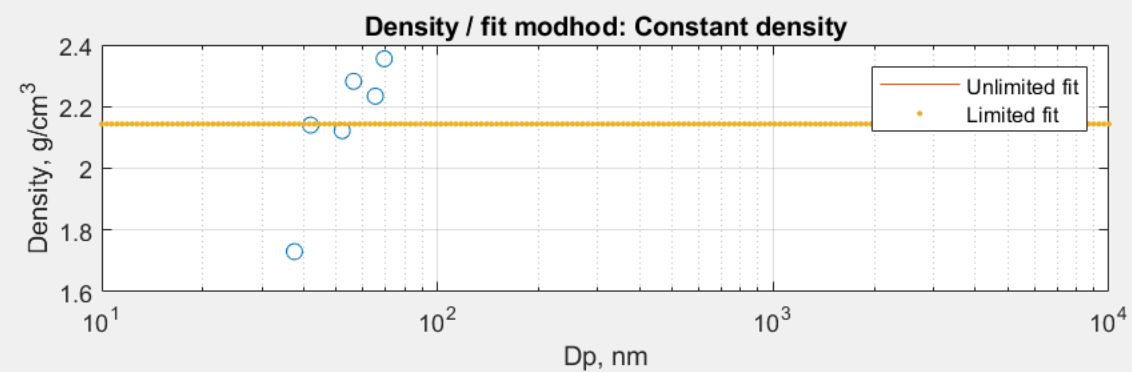
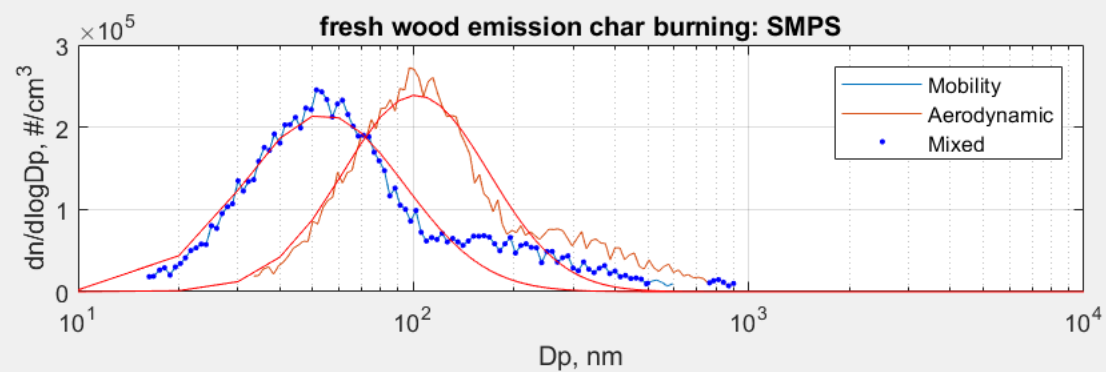
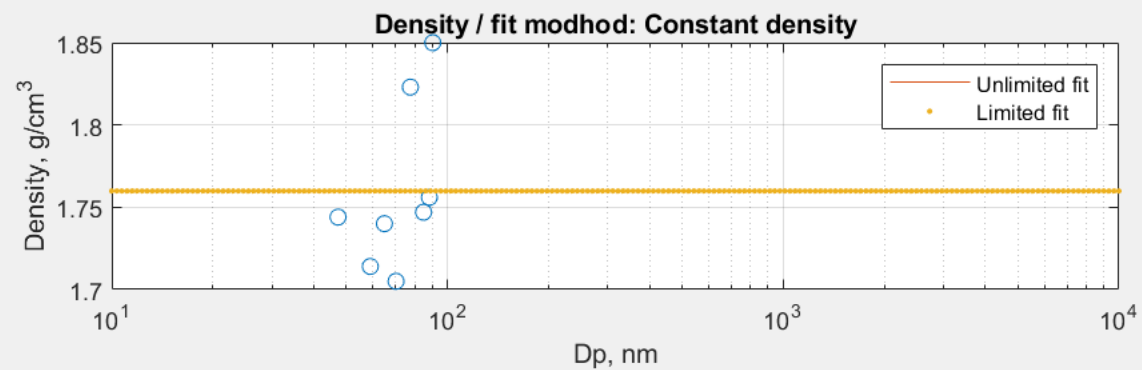
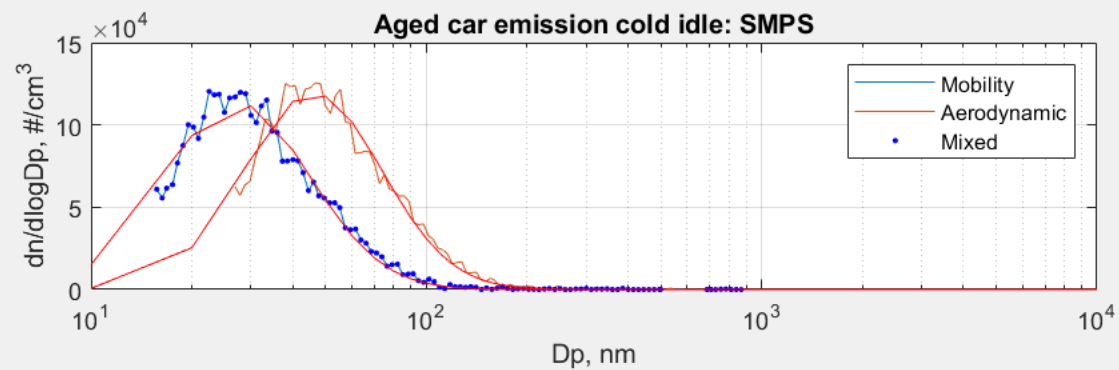
Methods

-Operation principle of APM

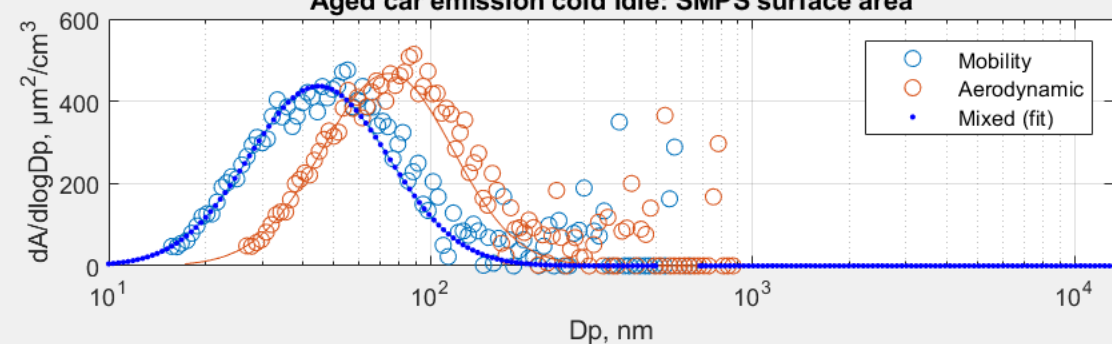
Classifies particles according to m/q



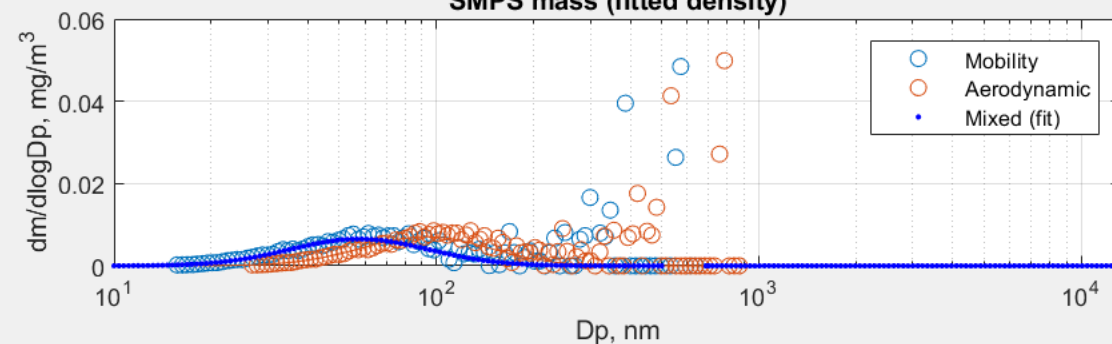




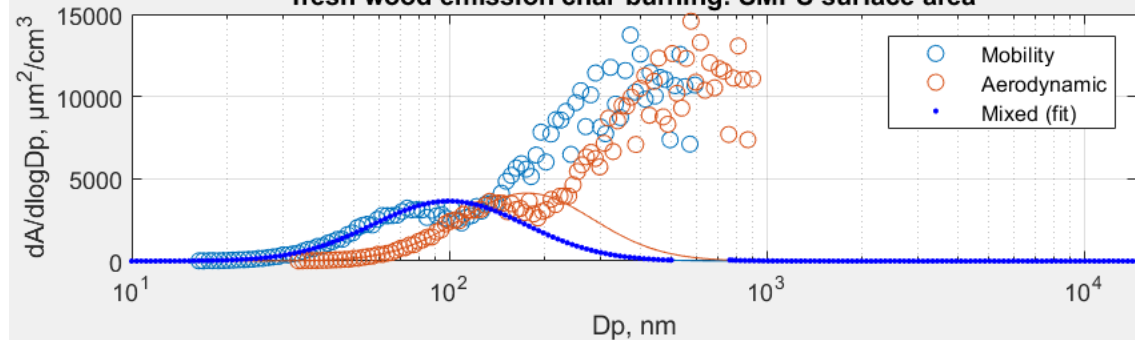
Aged car emission cold idle: SMPS surface area



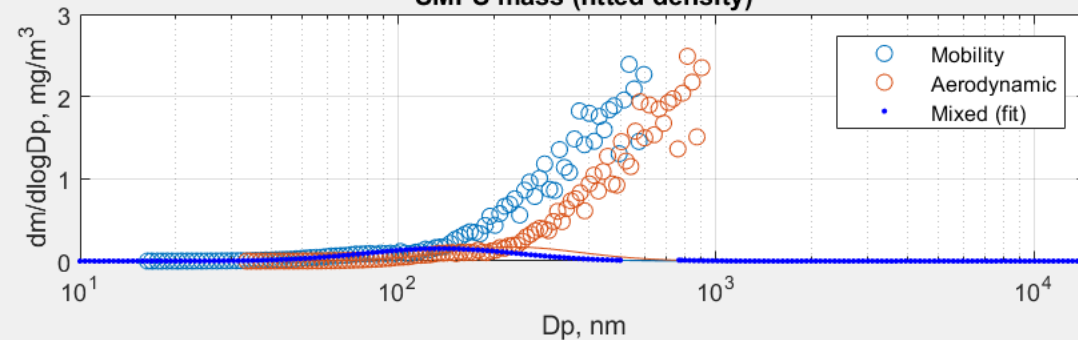
SMPS mass (fitted density)



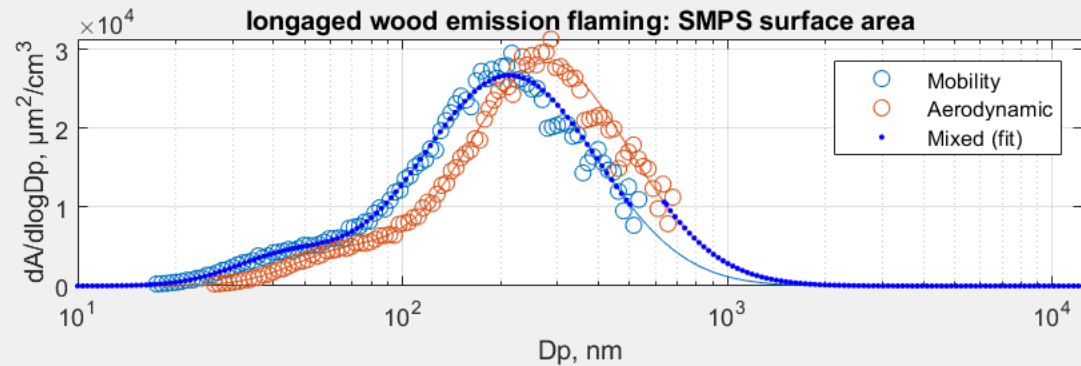
fresh wood emission char burning: SMPS surface area



SMPS mass (fitted density)



longaged wood emission flaming: SMPS surface area



SMPS mass (fitted density)

