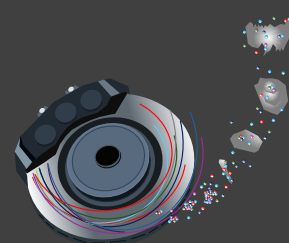


Real-time simultaneous measurement using ICP-TOFMS of carbon and trace metals in brake wear particles

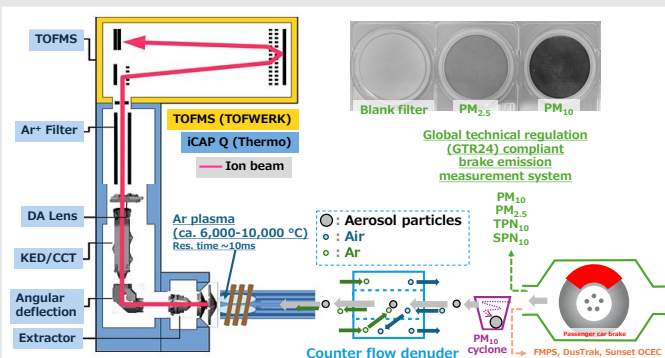
Hiroyuki HAGINO, Japan Automobile Research Institute



Summary

- Laboratory experiments were conducted using a current passenger car brake system under realistic driving and braking conditions.
- Elements in brake wear particles were detected in real time using an inductively coupled plasma time-of-flight mass spectrometer¹ (ICP-TOFMS) equipped with a counterflow denuder².
- Simultaneous measurement during braking events revealed changes in the composition ratio of carbon and metal in brake particles.
- Future investigations using diverse sample types are needed for brake wear particles, tire wear particles, and exhaust gas particles.

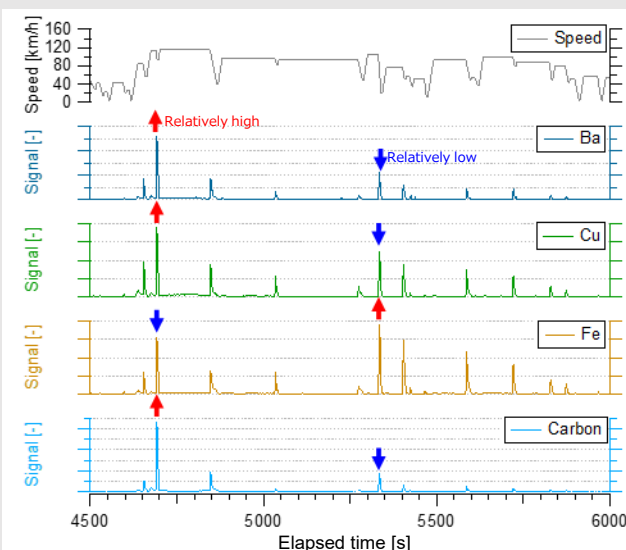
Experimental setup



- Brake dynamometer retrofitted with improved heavy-duty diesel engine dynamometer³.
- Reproduction of realistic vehicle driving and braking conditions for a single-axle passenger car brake system.
- Particle sampling system compliant with European Global Technical Regulation No. 24 (UN GTR24)⁴.
- Particle size measurement and chemical composition analysis are not permitted according to UN GTR24.
- ICP-TOFMS, particle size measurement, and particle composition measurement conducted with modified PN measurement line.
- Four realistic brake cycles were examined: WLTP-Brake (world average)⁵, CBDC (California Brake Dynamometer Cycle)⁶, LACT (Los Angeles City Traffic) cycle⁷, and Tokyo⁸.

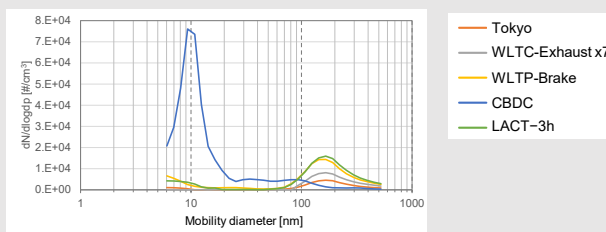
Real-time measurement

- Clarification of elemental emissions during braking events.
- Representative speed and elemental emissions profiles obtained for the LACT cycle.



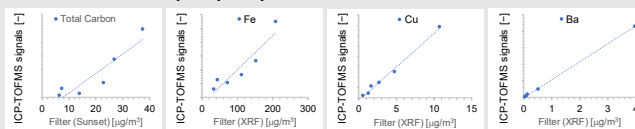
Brake particle number size distributions

- Particle size distributions obtained under realistic brake cycles.



Correlation with filter analysis

- Linearity between ICP-TOFMS (on-line) and filter analyses (off-line: Sunset OCEC or XRF).
- Proposal of real-time composition measurement of carbon and metals in particles.
- Elemental mass vs. signal slopes as sensitivity for total carbon, Fe, Cu, and Ba.



[References]

- Hagino et al., 2017. J. Soc. Automot. Eng. Jpn., 48, 1314-1346. <https://doi.org/10.11351/jsaeronbun.48.1314>
- Hagino, 2017. Aerosol Sic. Technol., 15, 433-450. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2016.1271939>
- Hagino, 2025. Environ. Sci. Technol. Air, XX, XXX-XXX. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acsestair.4c00350>
- United Nations. UN GTR No.24. 2023. <https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2023-07/ECE-TRANS-180-Add.24.docx>
- Mathissen et al., 2018. Wear, 414-415, 419-426. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wear.2018.07.020>
- California Air Resources Board, 2021. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2021-04/17RD016.pdf>
- Mathissen et al., 2019. Mendeley Data, v1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.17632/4cgs6myx9d.1>
- Tokyo Metropolitan Pollution Research Institute, 1977. Analysis of driving patterns in Tokyo, 1-27.

[Acknowledgements]

This work was supported by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) KAKENHI Grant Number JP 22K03895

科研費
KAKENHI



28th ETH Nanoparticles Conference
June 16-19, 2025, Zurich

