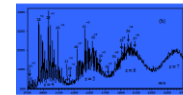




# PROJECT SUREAL-23: UNDERSTANDING, MEASURING AND REGULATING SUB-23 NM PARTICLE EMISSIONS FROM DIRECT INJECTION ENGINES INCLUDING REAL DRIVING CONDITIONS

Aerosol and Particle Technology Laboratory (APTL)



SEADM



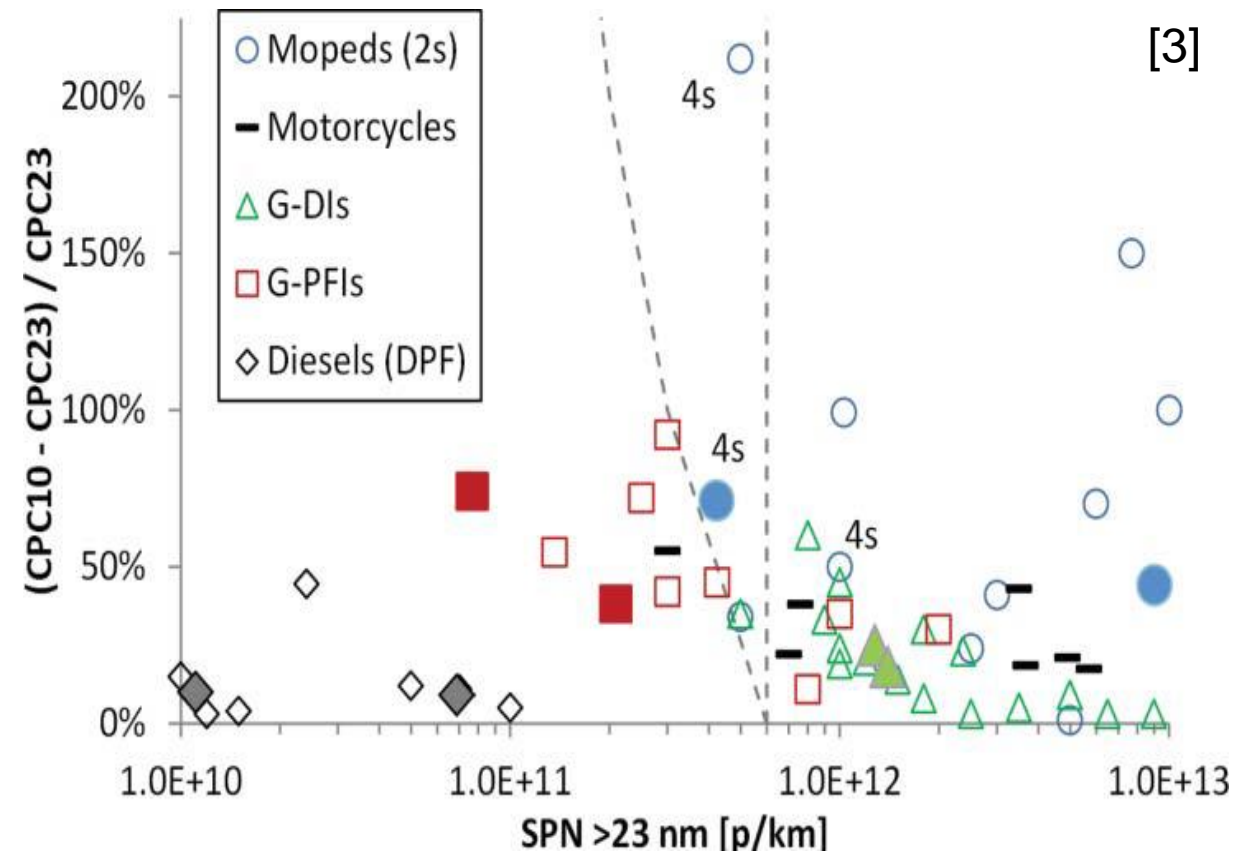
Co-financed by the European Union  
Connecting Europe Facility

# Outline

- 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.<sup>[1]</sup>
- Protocol developed by the PMP<sup>[2]</sup>: 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.<sup>[3]</sup>
- **Health effect significance**: enhanced deposition in the respiratory track and potential translocation.<sup>[3,4]</sup>
- **How to measure below 23 nm?**



<sup>[1]</sup> *Science of the Total Environment* 408:5106–5116 (2010).

<sup>[2]</sup> *Aerosol Sci. Technol.*, 42:528–43 (2008).

<sup>[3]</sup> *Aerosol Sci. Technol.*, 51:5, pp. 626-641 (2017).

<sup>[4]</sup> *Inhal Toxicol.*, 16(6–7):437–45 (2004).

# SUREAL-23 Approach

## Focus

The **SUREAL-23** project focuses on the particles, **smaller than the current regulation cut-off limit of 23 nm**, emitted from Light Duty engines (**Diesel and gasoline**).

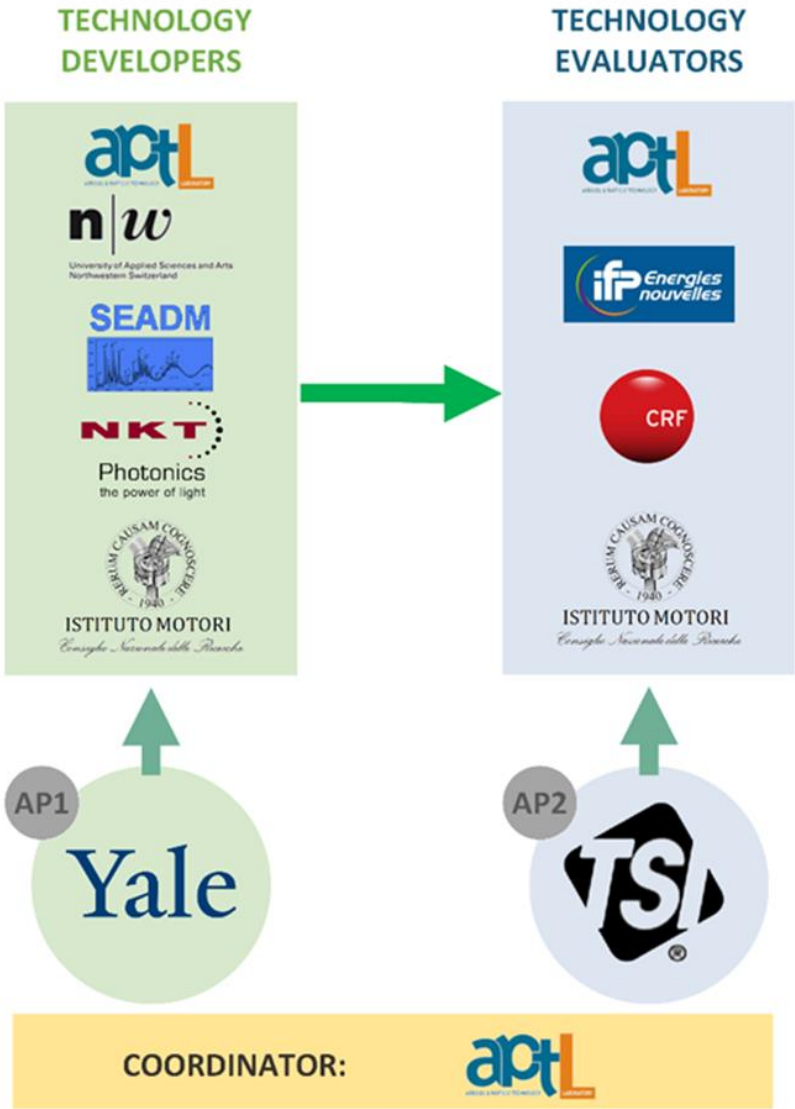
## Objectives

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

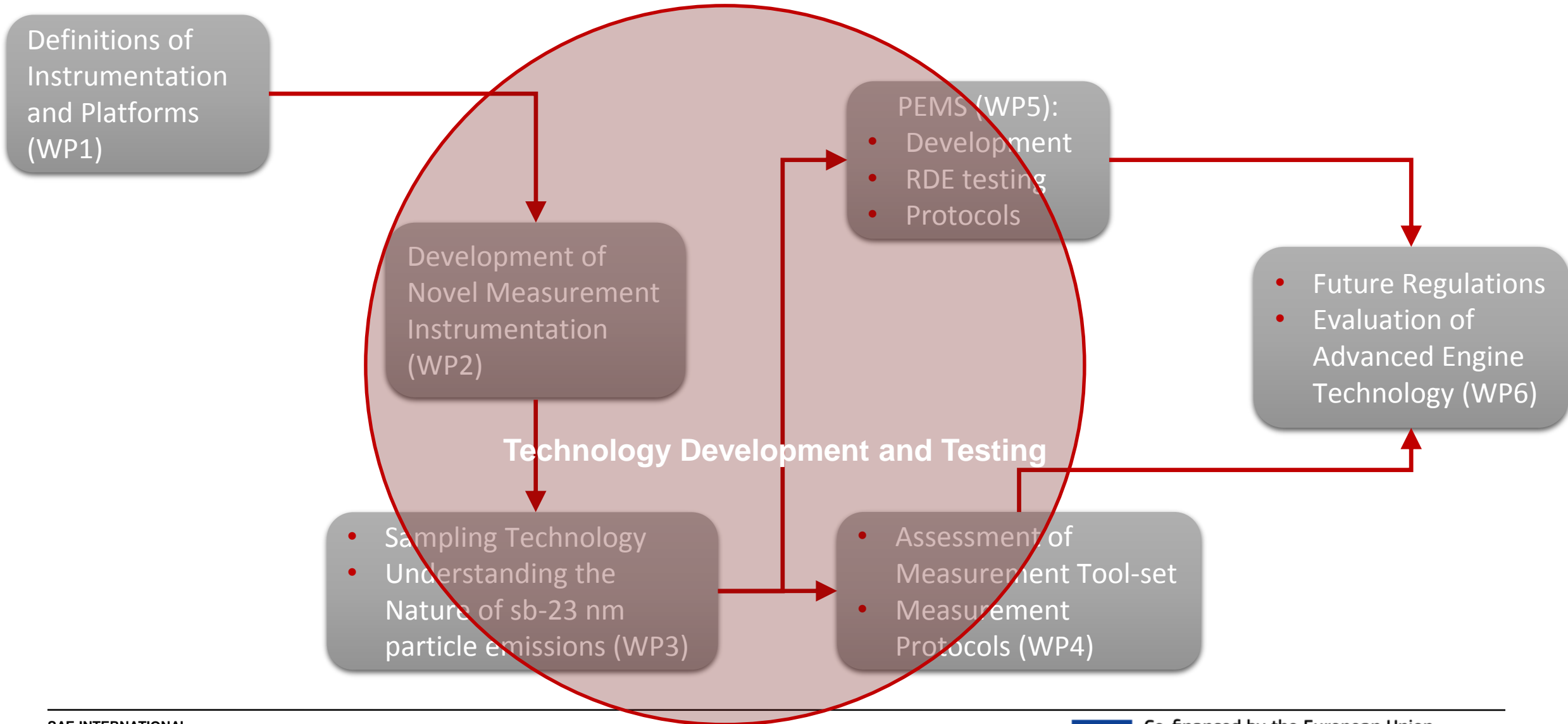
## Innovation

- **Size and composition** analysis methods suitable for transient engine emissions.
- **Novel instrumentation** for measuring aerosol particles below 23 nm, providing backward compatibility with established PN measurement technology.
- Enhancement of instrument specifications to allow operation with **less demanding sample conditioning** requirements.
- Integration of the most suitable components of the extended sub-23 nm measurement toolset into **PEMS** and verification in real driving conditions.

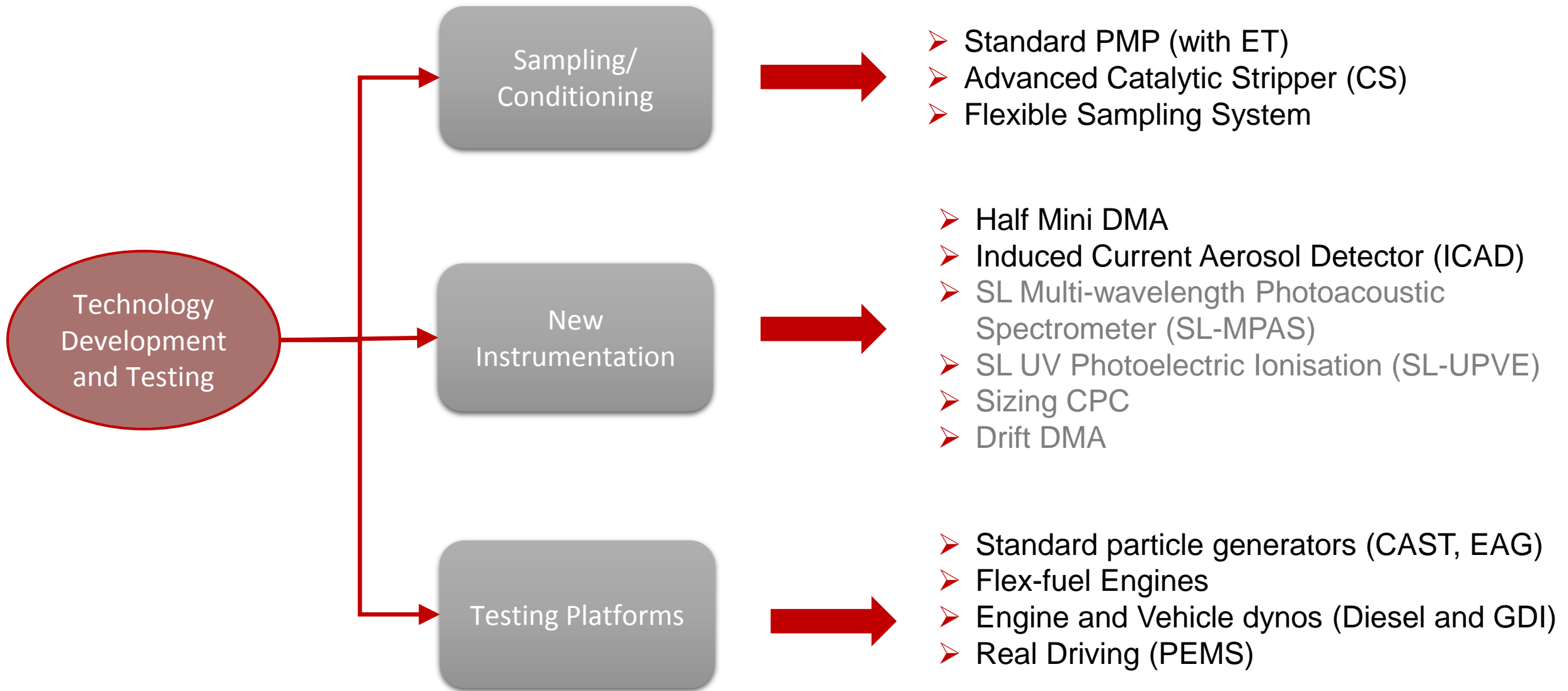
# SUREAL-23 Partnership



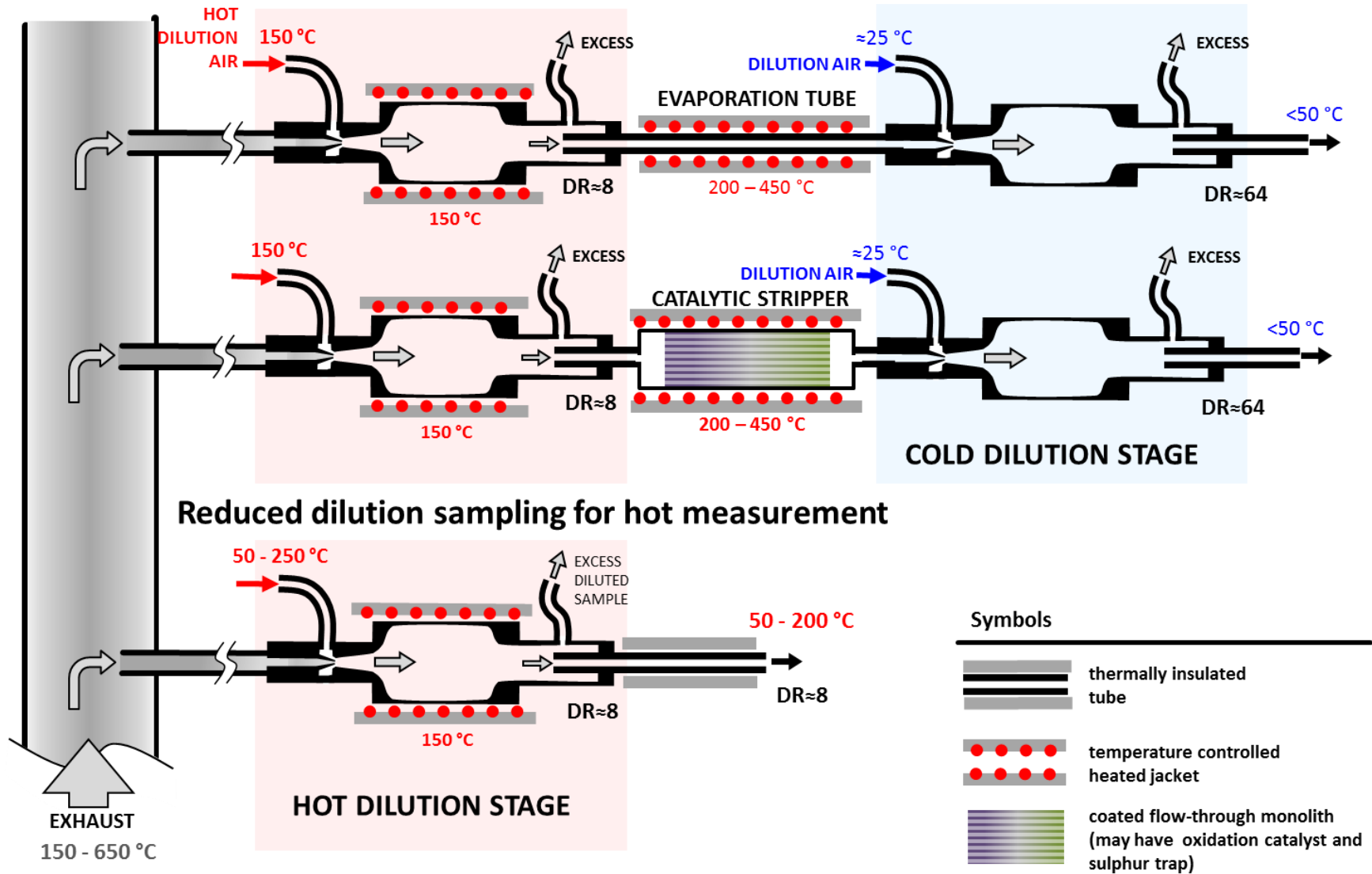
# SUREAL-23 Workplan



# Technology Development and Testing

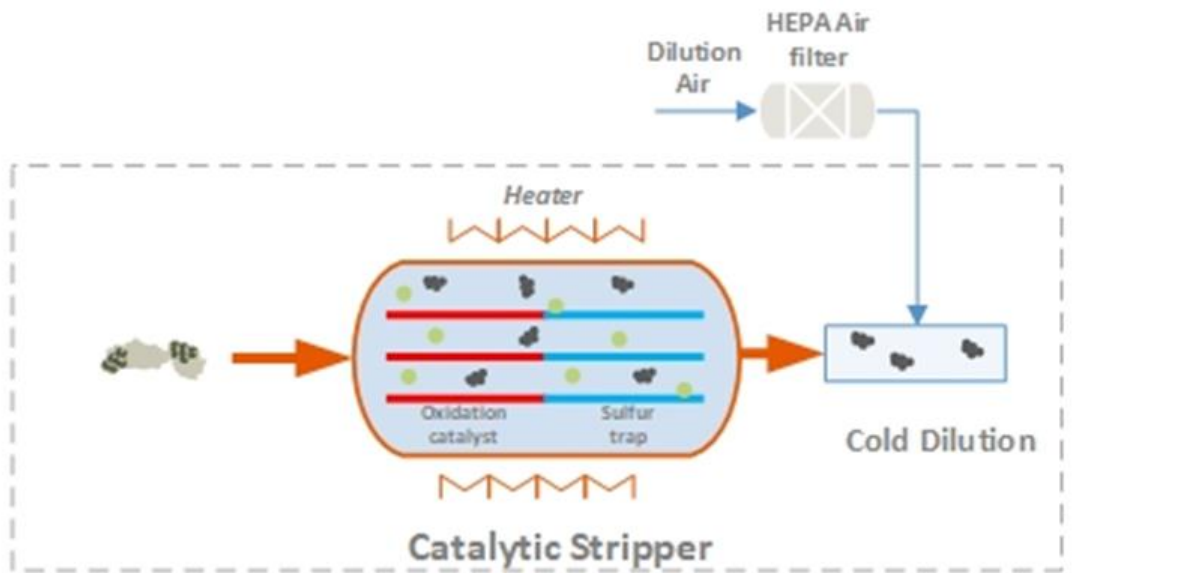


# Sampling / Conditioning





# Advanced Catalytic Stripper



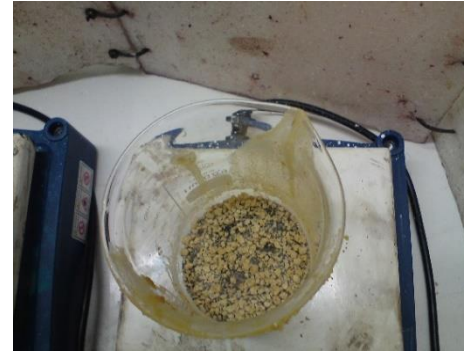
Solid particles with condensed volatile fraction



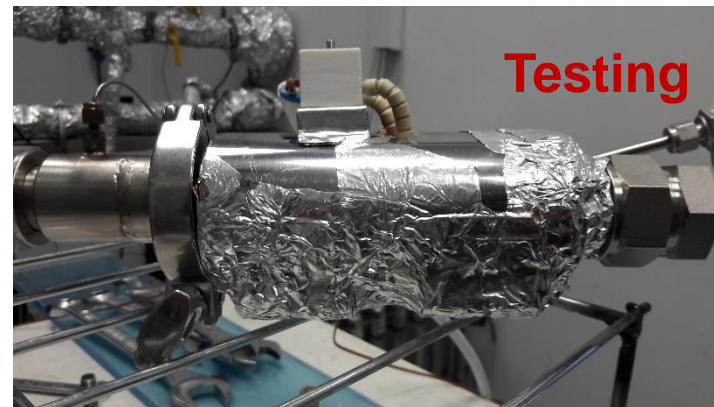
Solid particles



Volatile particles

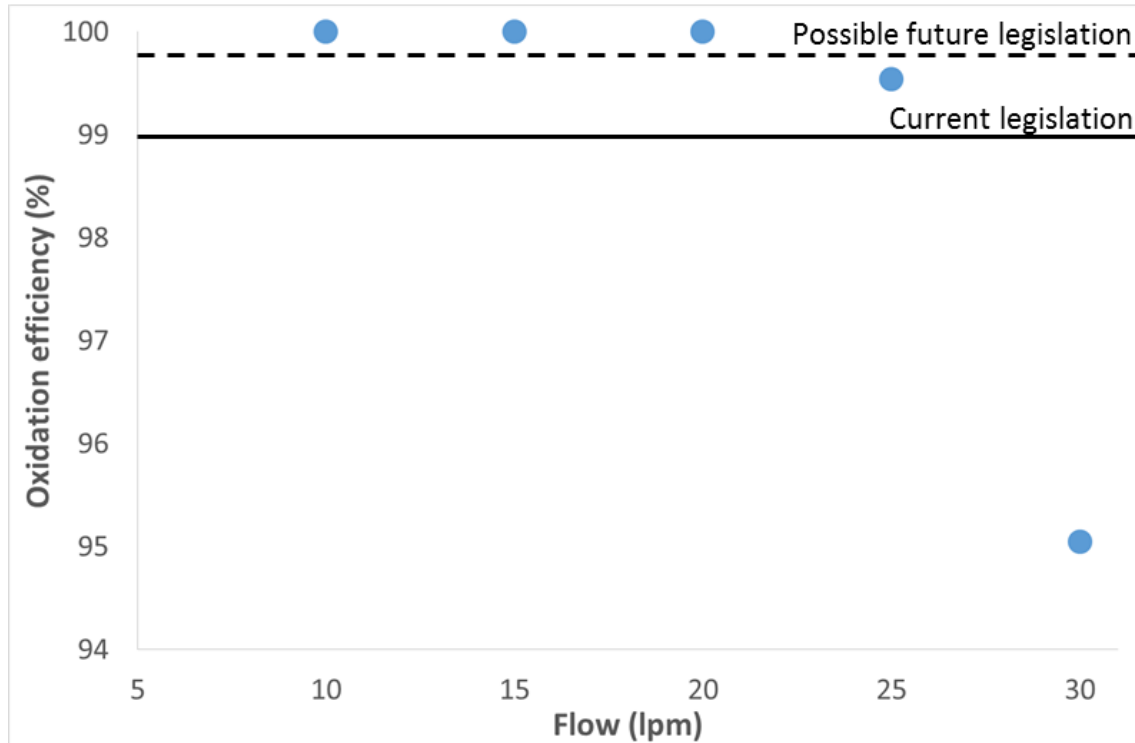


- A plethora of **mixed oxides** were synthesized and tested for their SO<sub>2</sub> adsorption capacity
- A **double function** monolith was impregnated with the most efficient powders and addition of Pt

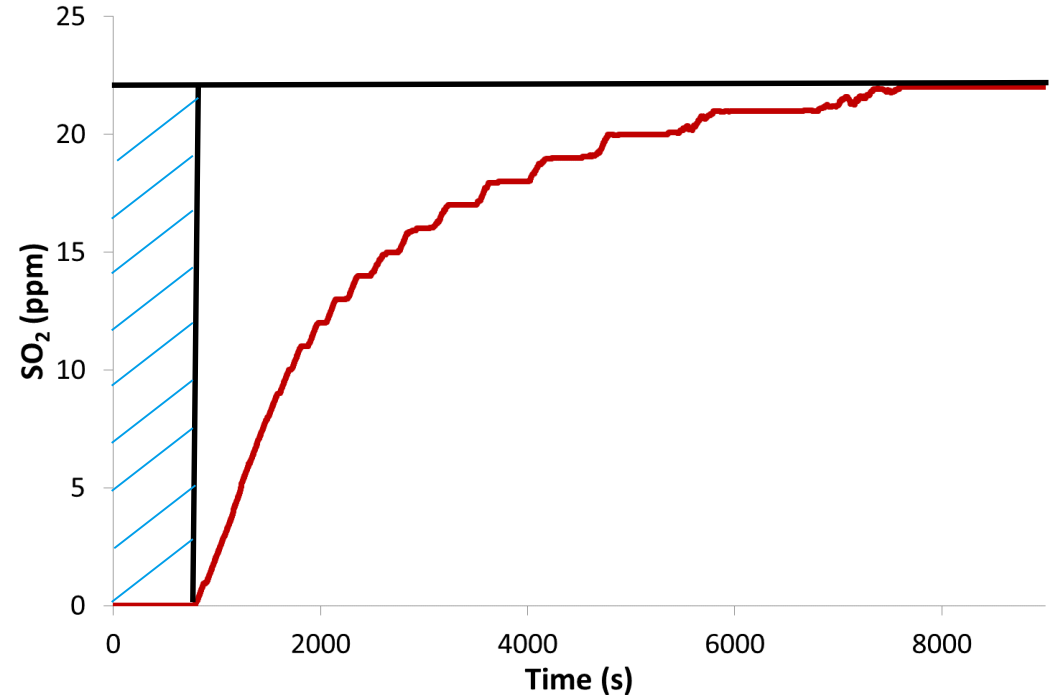


- C40 removal efficiency
- SO<sub>2</sub> adsorption
- Solid particle penetration

# CS Evaluation



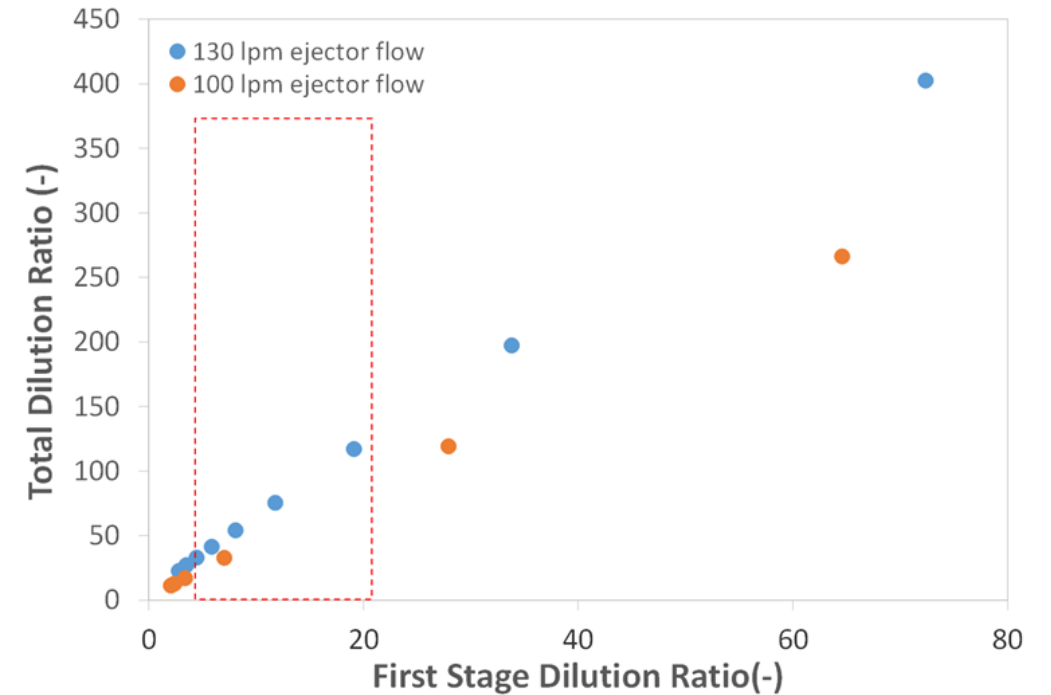
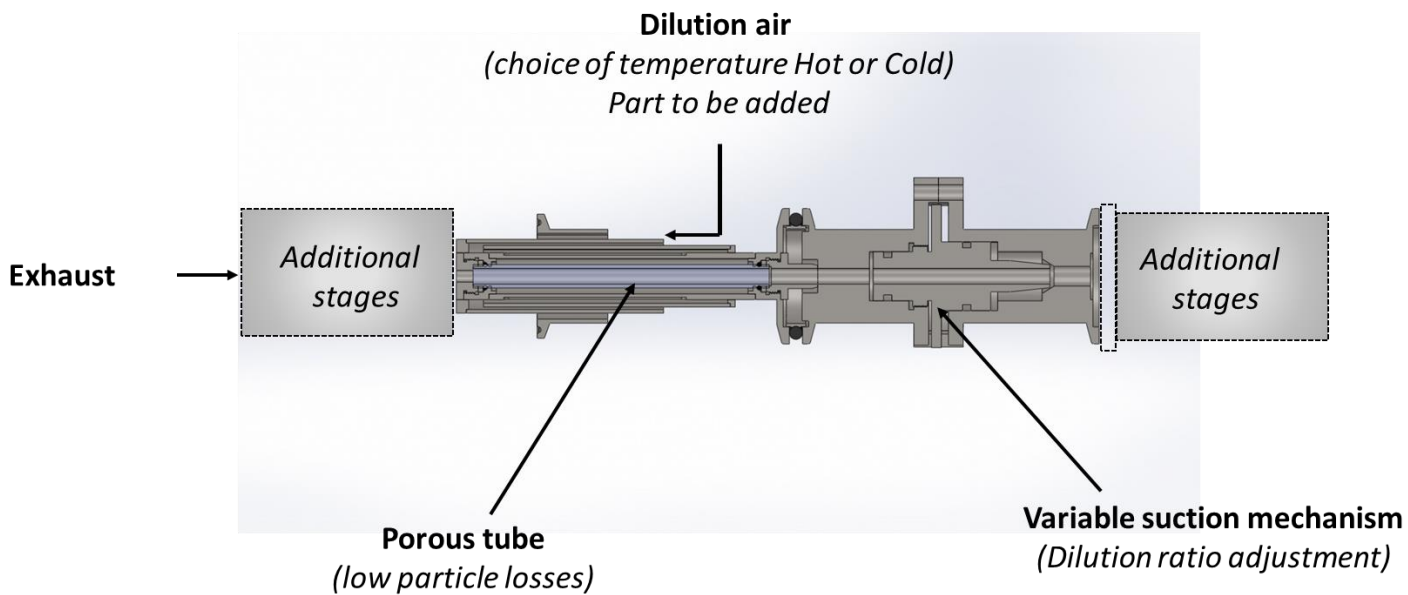
The catalytic stripper meets the current but also possible future PMP demands with **>99.9% oxidation efficiency** up to  $Q=20$  lpm for concentrations  $>10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>.



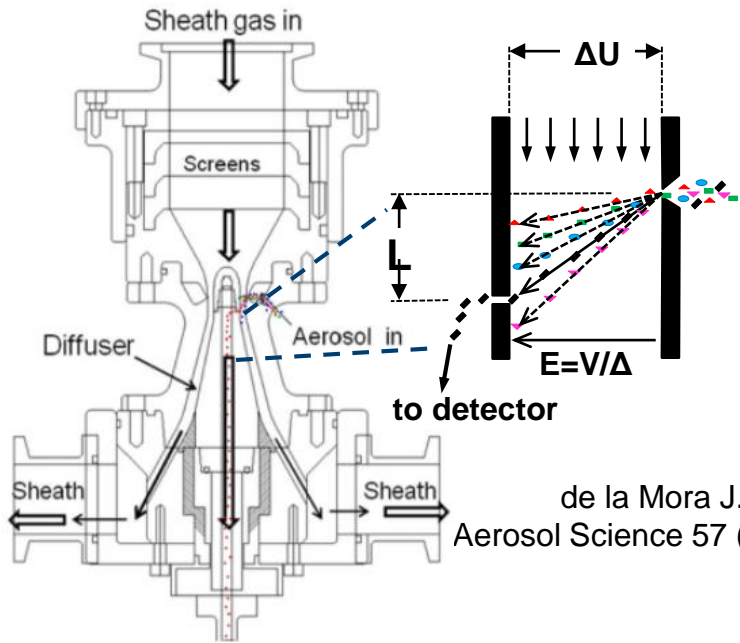
- The complete **S adsorption** capacity is 3.5mg or 0.27g/l of catalyst volume while the overall 11.8mg or 0.91g/l.
- CS completely adsorbs SO<sub>2</sub> for approximately **250 NEDC cycles in raw exhaust** (no dilution).

# Flexible Dilution System

The system developed can operate in a **wide variety of DRs (10-400)** and can host additional dilution stages and/or volatile treatment devices.

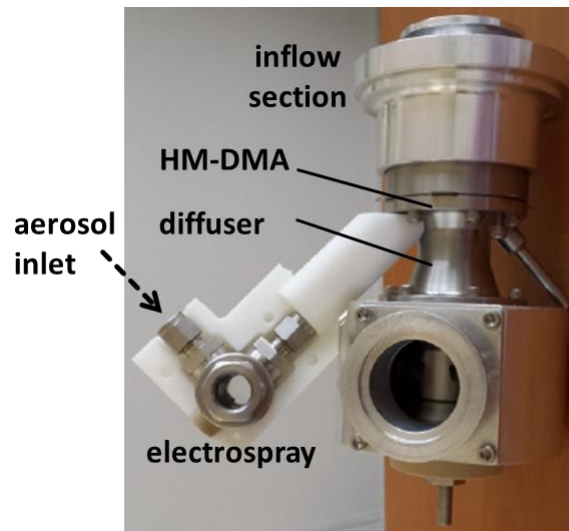
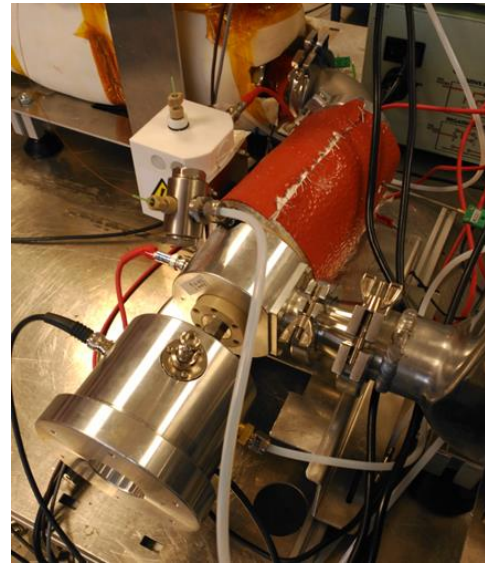


# The half-mini DMA (SEADM)



de la Mora J.F., Kozlowski J.,  
Aerosol Science 57 (2013) pp.45-53.

- Capable of operating up to 200 ° C sample.
- Components are sized for high resolution below 10 nm. Down-sizing (5 × for pump/heater) possible for region of interest 3 – 30 nm.



## ➤ Reduced exhaust aerosol conditioning:

- ❖ Less dilution (cold dilution obsolete)
- ❖ Fewer / smaller / lower power consuming devices for sample conditioning

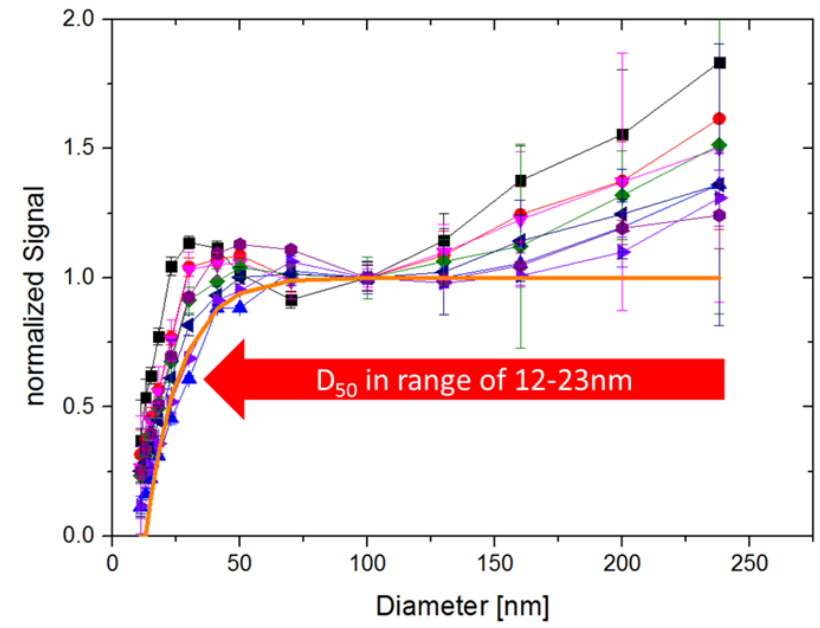
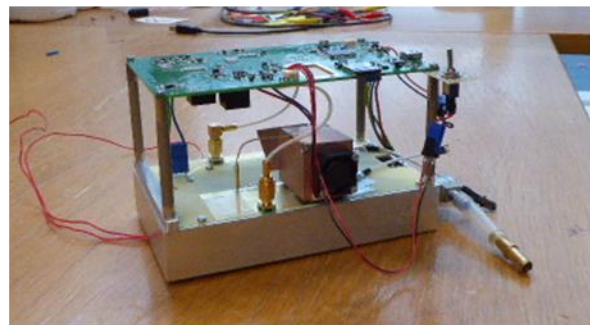
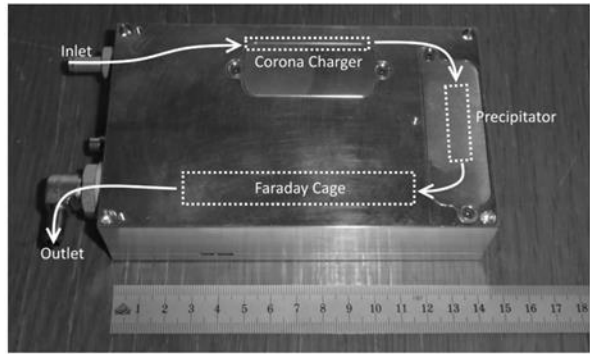
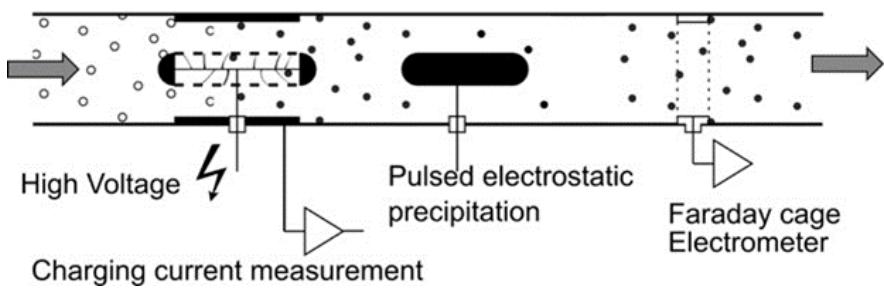
## ➤ Practical advantages:

- ❖ Easier to detect low sub-23 nm particle concentrations
- ❖ Fewer diffusive particle losses
- ❖ Compactness



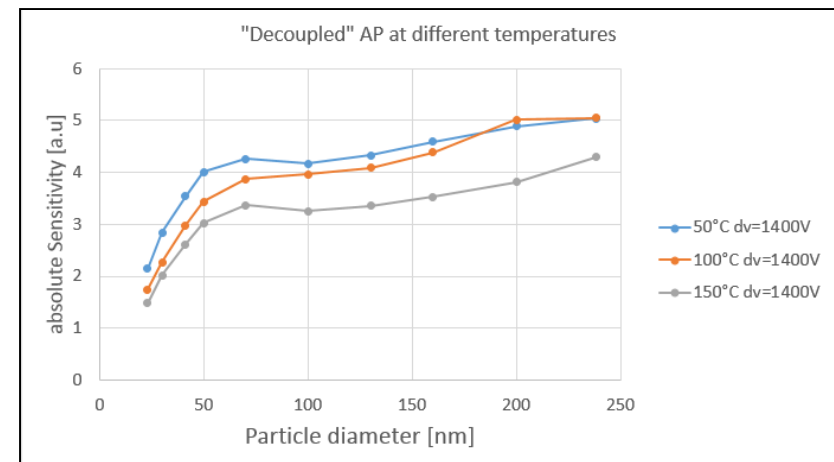
# Automotive ICAD (FHNW)

## The concept of Diffusion Charging



## The goals achieved

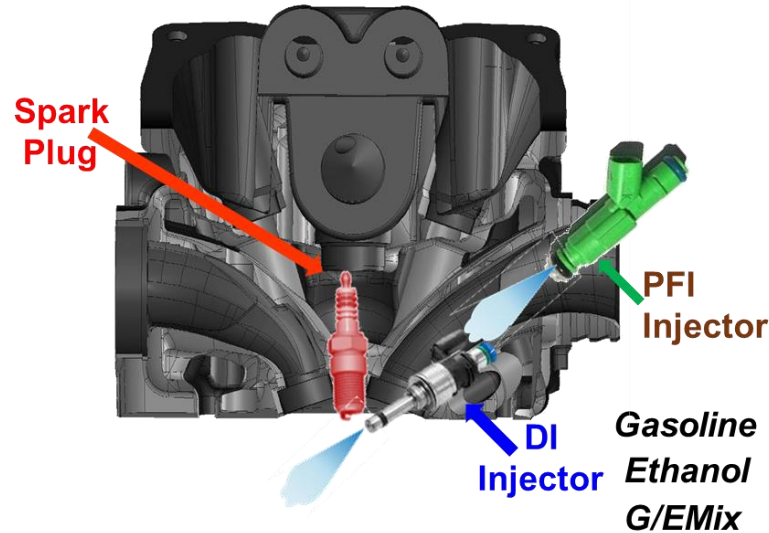
- Operate at **high temperature (150°C)** to allow minimum dilution
- 50% counting efficiency at **11.5nm**
- Absolute sensitivity increased



# Testing Platforms (APTL, IM, IFPEN, CRF)

## ➤ Vehicle Testing on chassis dyno

- ❖ Euro 6 DIESEL
- ❖ Euro 6 Gasoline Direct Injection Engine with turbocharger



## ➤ Vehicle Testing on road

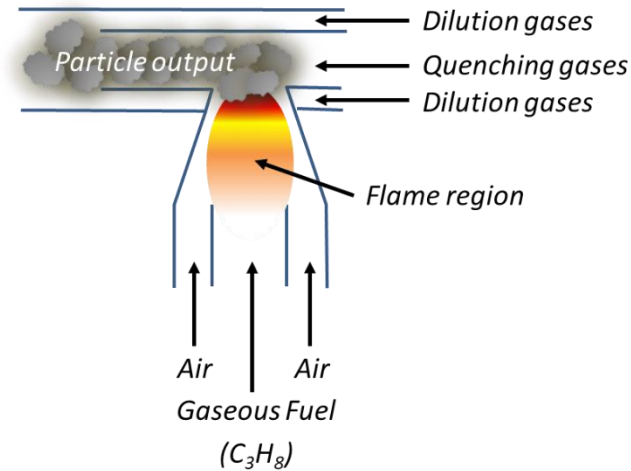
- ❖ Euro 6 DIESEL
- ❖ Euro 6 Gasoline Direct Injection Engine with turbocharger



EB TURBO  
PURETECH

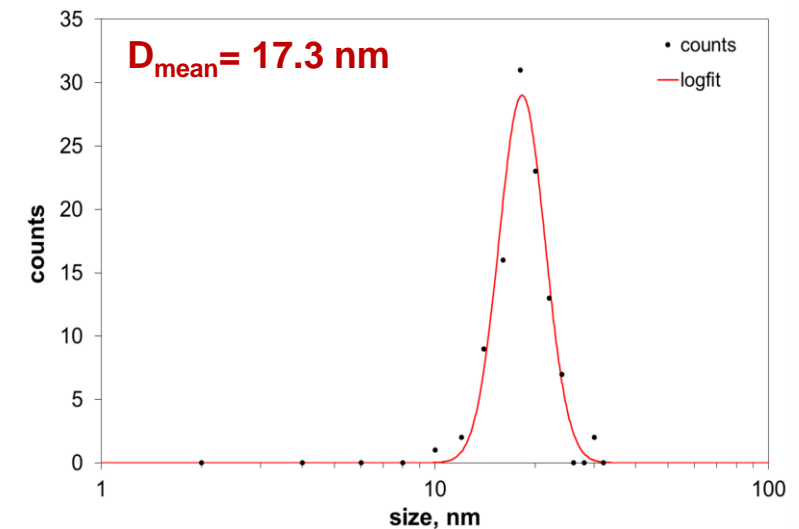
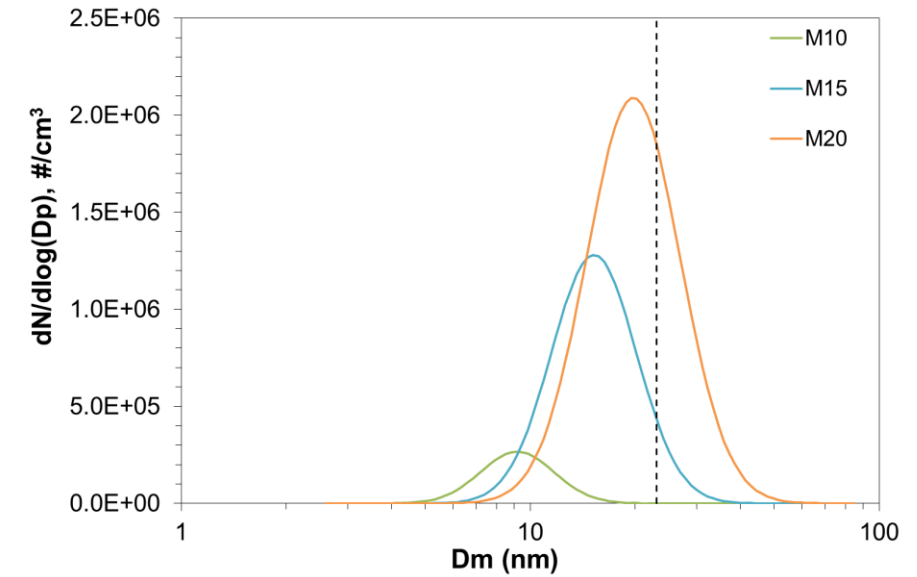
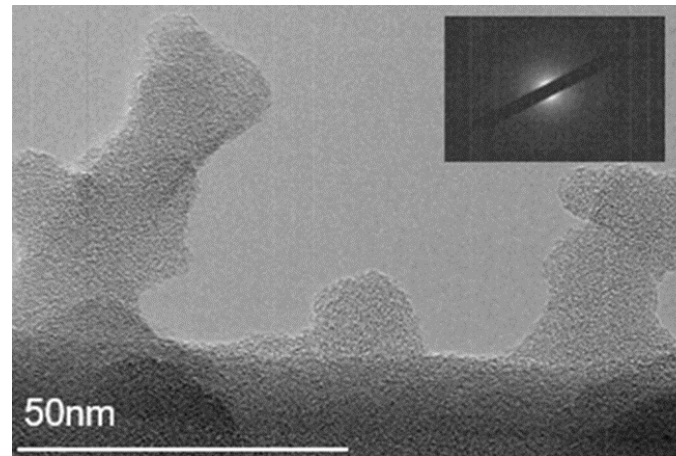
# Testing with Combustion Aerosol Standard (CAST) Particle Generator

➤ CAST produces aerosols with user tailored characteristics by fine tuning the flow rates of the oxidation/quenching gas mix

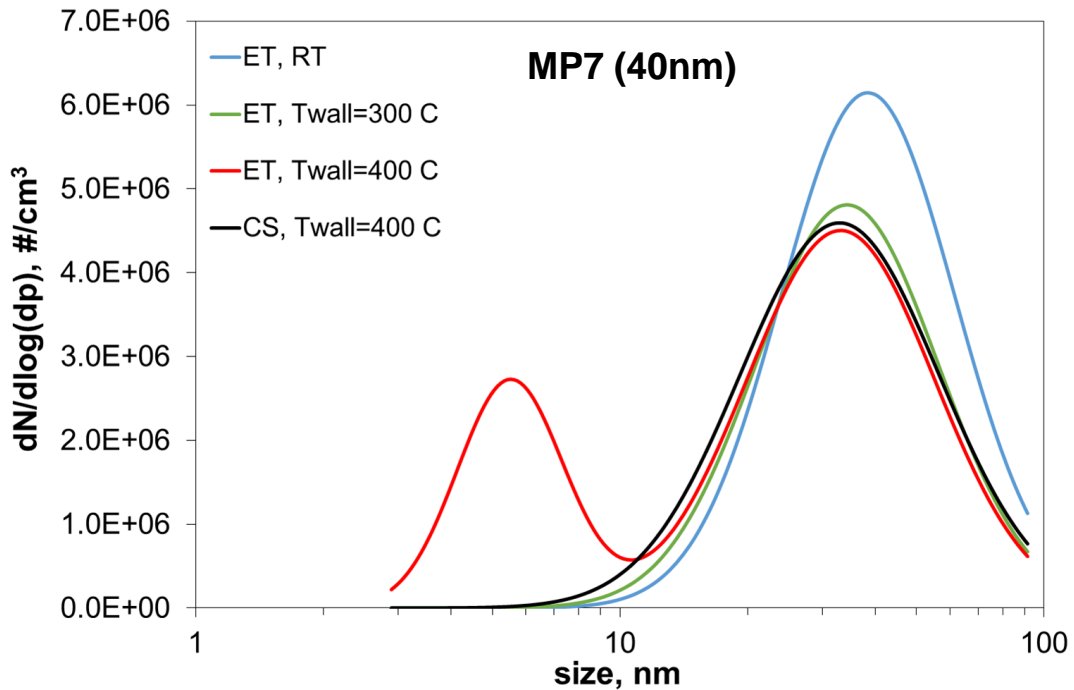
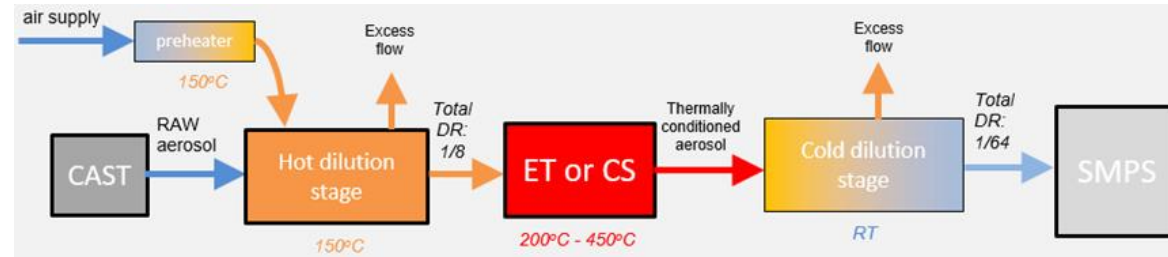


➤ Nanoparticles are **amorphous**, lacking a well defined perimeter, exhibiting a **semi-solid nature** of elliptical/spherical shape

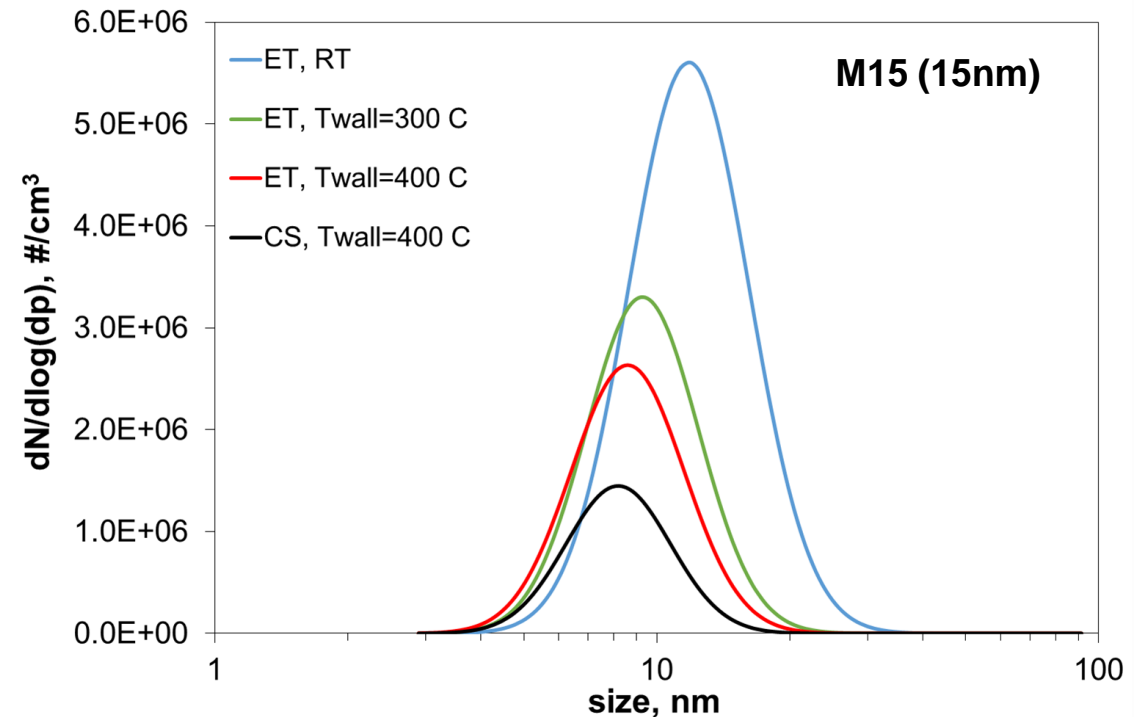
➤ Image analysis showed that particle sizes lie in the range of 10-30nm, with a mean value of 17.3nm



# Effect of VPR Treatment on Particle Size Distributions



With ET a mode occurs at  $\sim 6\text{nm}$  for  $T_{\text{wall}} > 350^\circ\text{C}$  (artefact?)

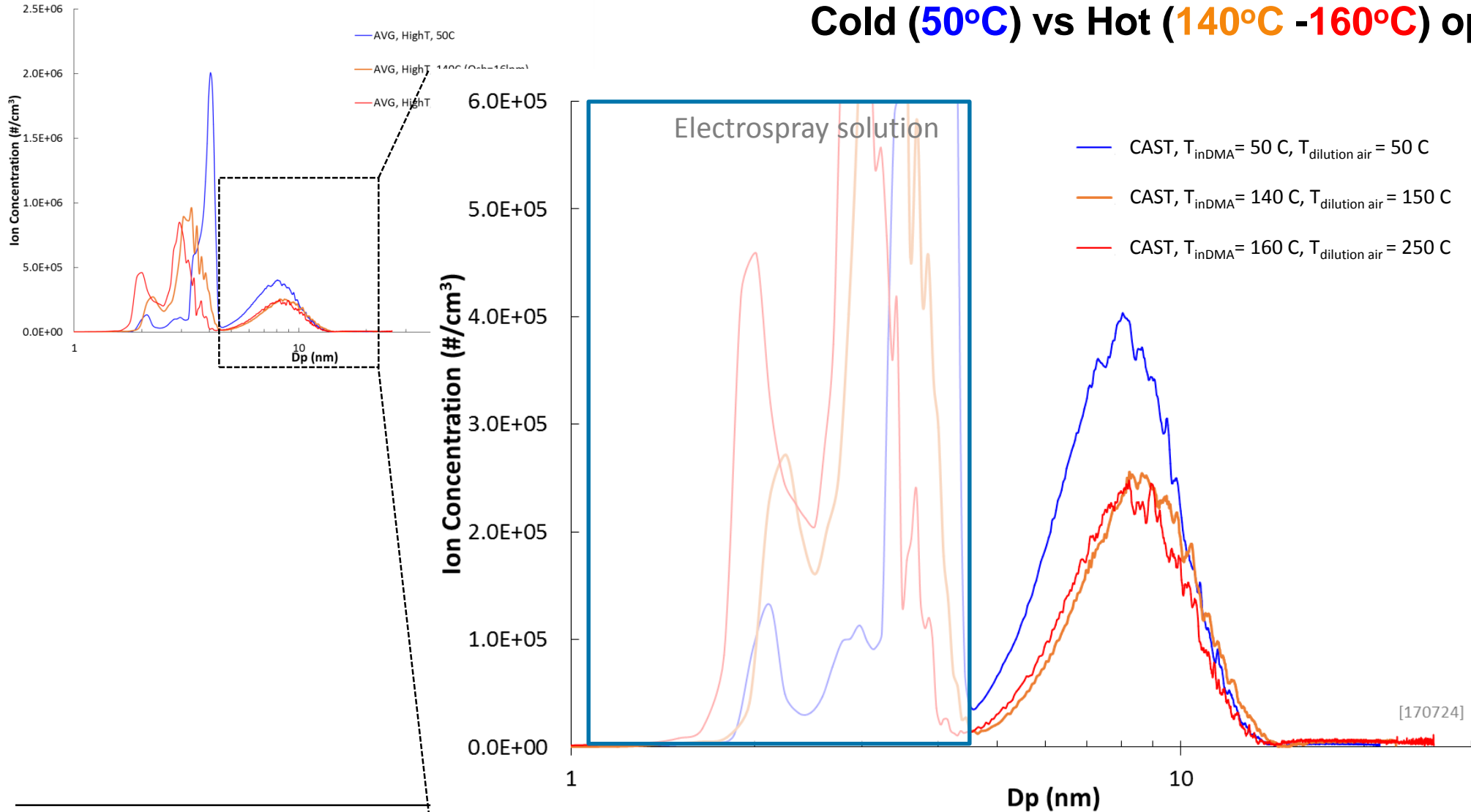


More severe particle shrinkage (reach up to 1/3 of the initial particle size) than for bigger sizes

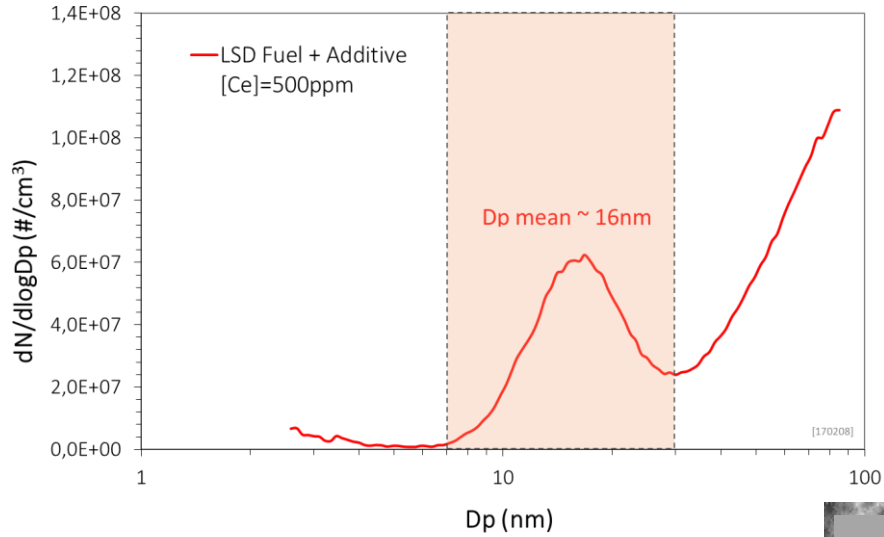


# Effect of HM-DMA Operation Temperature on CAST Particles

## Cold (50°C) vs Hot (140°C -160°C) operation



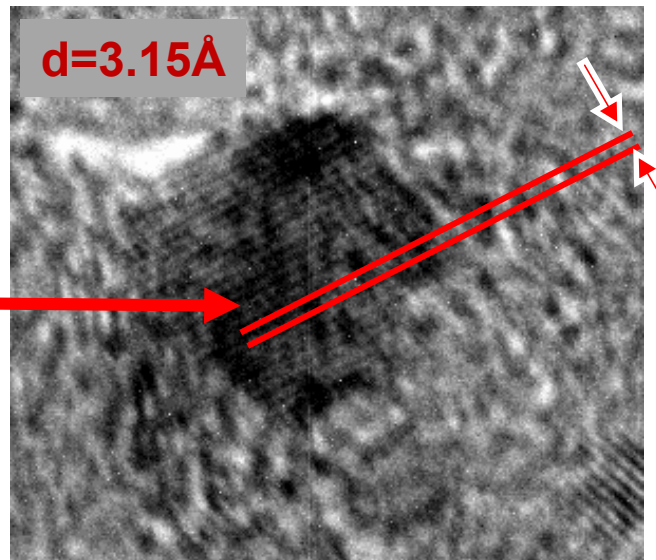
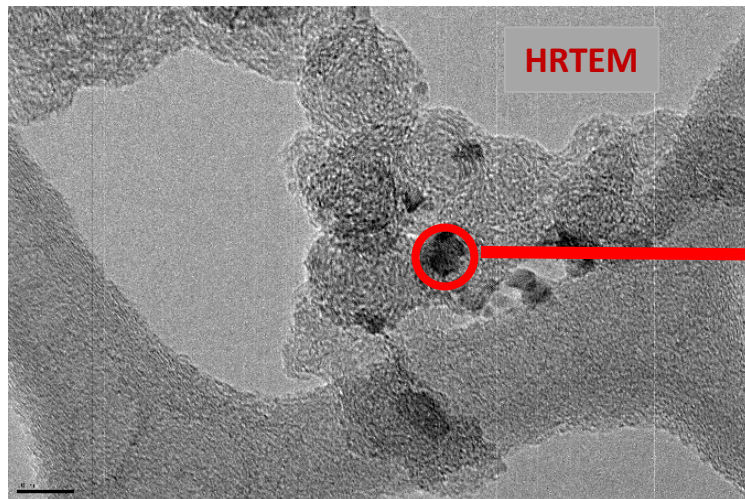
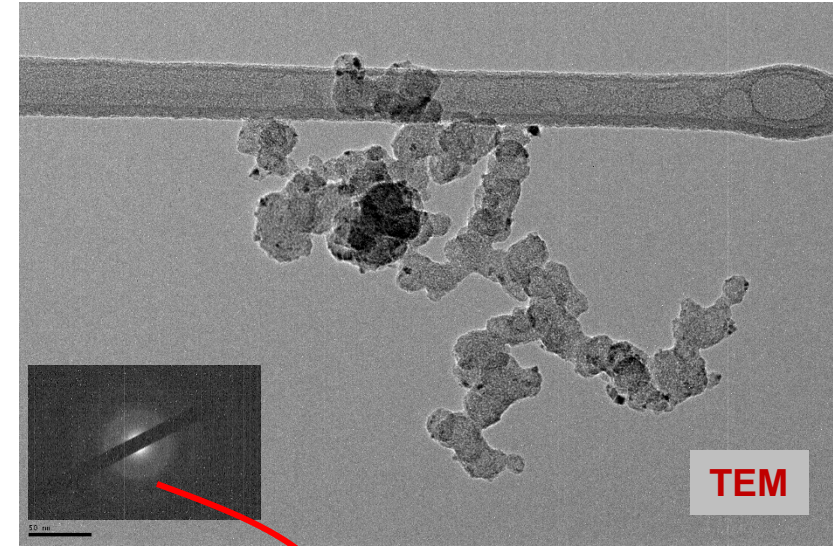
# Soot from Diesel engine operation with fuel additive – TEM



Size Selected from 7 – 30 nm  
with NanoDMA (3085)

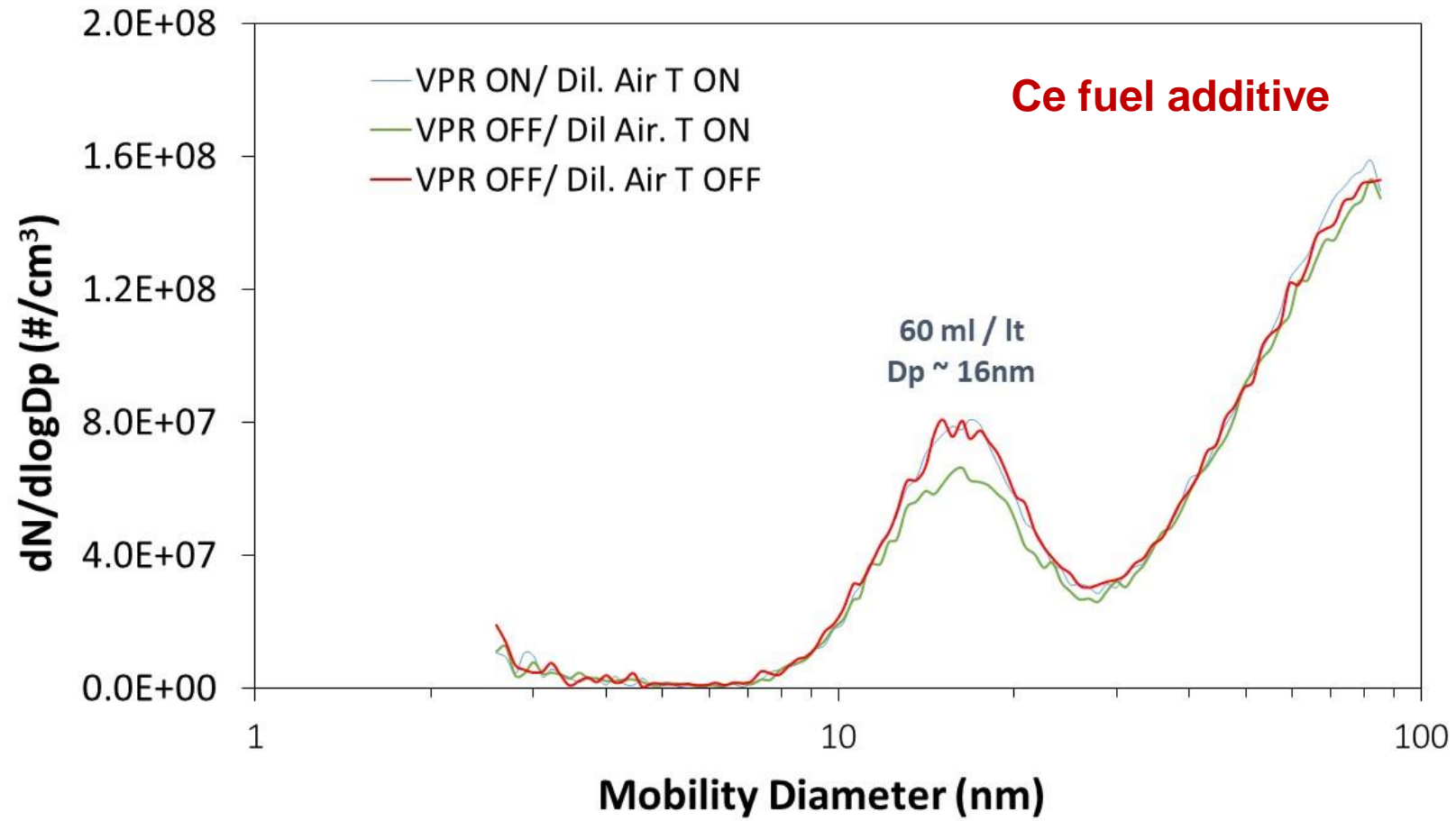
$$\langle D_{\text{soot}} \rangle = 22.3 \text{ nm}$$

$$\langle D_{\text{CeO}_2} \rangle = 4.4 \text{ nm}$$

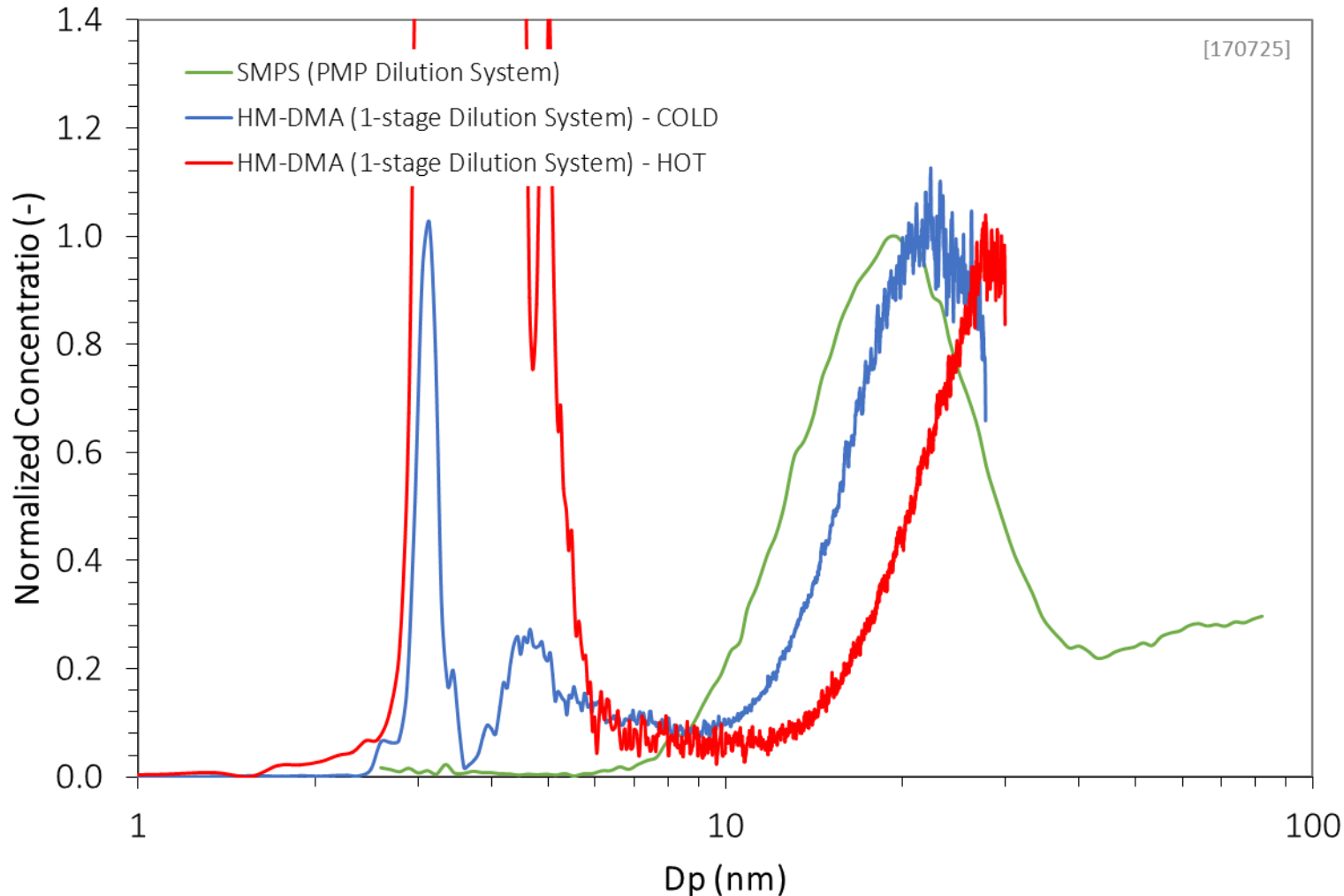


Polycrystallinity  
(mainly from soot lattice fringes)

# Effect of VPR Treatment on Particle Size Distributions



# HM-DMA Measurements (Diesel with Fuel Additives)



## Dilution System:

- SMPS: PMP dilution system (DR ~ 1/64)
- HM-DMA: 1-stage Dilution System (Ejector type) low DR (~1/8)

# Conclusions – Next Steps

- Advances in particle sampling / treatment / measurement systems for sub 23nm particle emissions are necessary
- SUREAL-23 proves that these are possible with:
  - ❖ Increased resolution below 23 nm
  - ❖ Advanced chemical 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

# Acknowledgements

We especially acknowledge the contribution of our colleagues at APTL:

Penelope Baltzopoulou  
Leonidas Chasapidis  
Danis Deloglou  
Manos Daskalos  
Anastasios Melas

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

## Thank you all

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