



Particle Measurement Programme (PMP)

PN sampling from the tailpipe with fixed dilution for typeapproval of heavy-duty engine

Summary and EU results

1 Dec, 2021



Literature review 2017 (PMP 42)

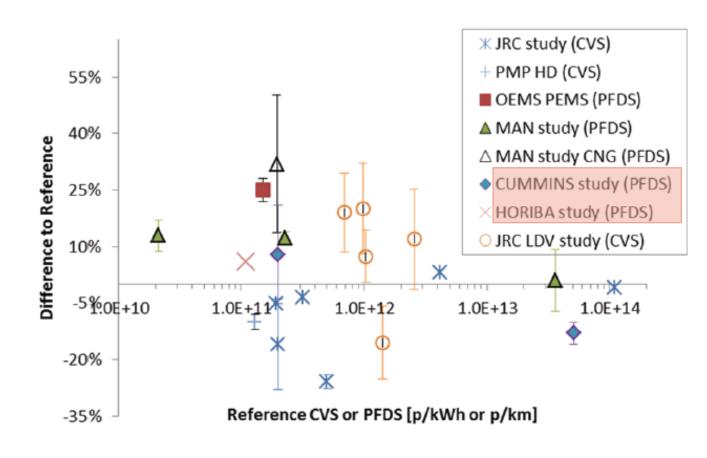
Tailpipe (TP) vs. CVS or PFDS

Only 23 nm PN systems

Two studies with pre-diluter (and good agreement)

In general differences within 30%

More studies with CNG engines needed





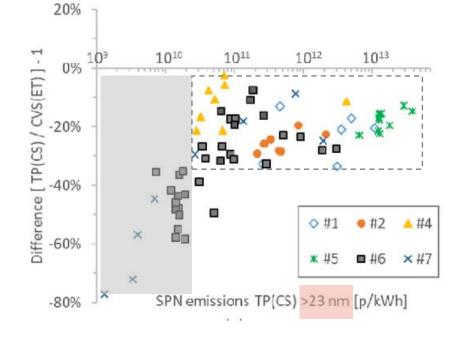


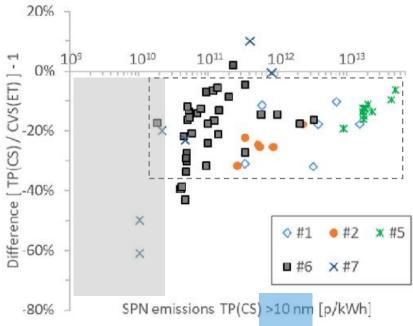
VETC/JRC (China) study 2020

Many engines, both 23 and 10 nm systems

TP system with heated line (on average 20% lower) vs CVS

Background level CVS









ACEA/JRC study 2019

Many OEMs and engines

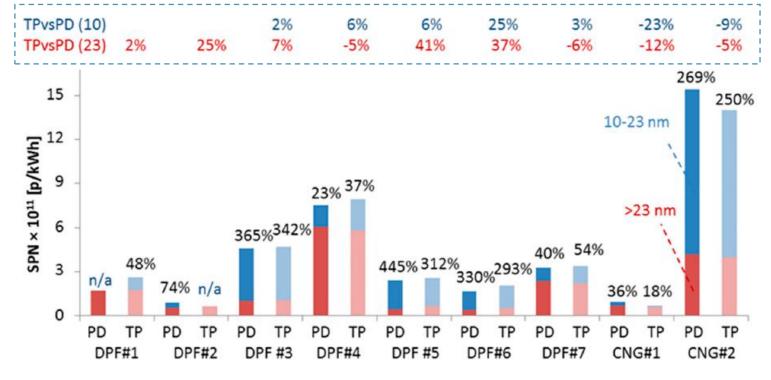
Both 23 and 10 nm systems

TP system with heated line

Differences to PFDS:

±25% (10 nm) or

-6 to 40% (23 nm)







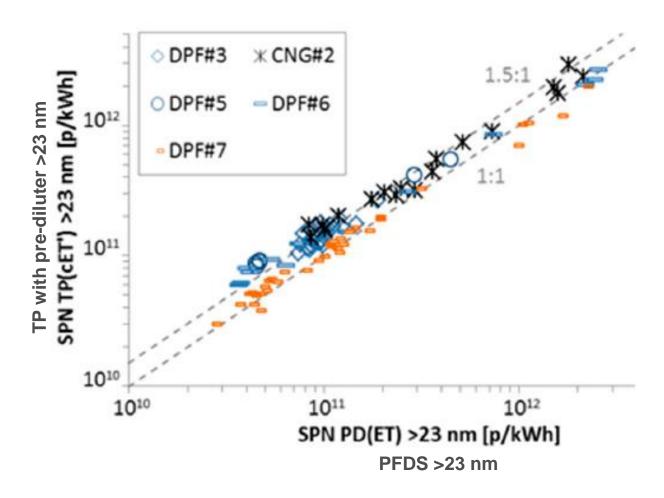
ACEA/JRC study 2019

TP system with pre-diluter

Only 23 nm data

Average difference of +26% (0-50%)

Most likely due to calibration uncertainty based on dedicated comparisons of the system connected at different sampling systems







ACEA/JRC study 2021

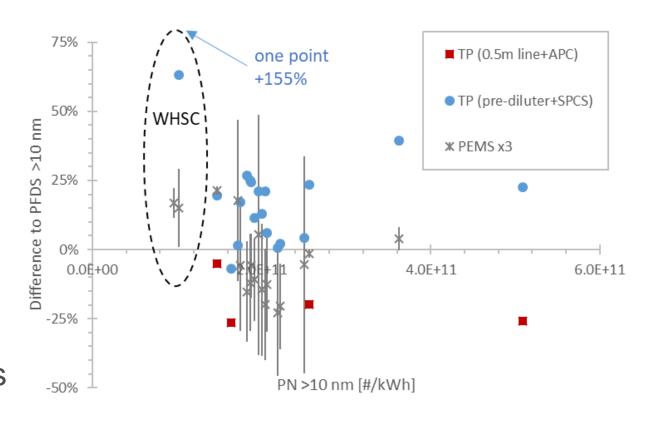
Part of measurement uncertainty program

One CNG engine

Most differences ±25% (with some exceptions under investigation)

Pre-diluter with higher values

System with heated line lower values







Conclusions

PN sampling directly from the tailpipe with fixed dilution for heavy-duty engines type approval is an acceptable alternative.

The results (compared to PFDS or CVS) show a variability of ±40% (typically ±25%). In most cases positive values with the pre-diluter and negative values with the heated line concept.

Most cases were with diesel engines (lower exhaust temperatures). Few CNG engines with temperatures around 400-600°C were included. However better understanding is needed for temperatures at the >500°C range

It is suggested to postpone the inclusion of tailpipe sampling for Euro 7 until more data are collected

