

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

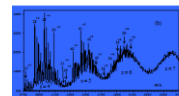


## Project status

A. Tsakis



Yale



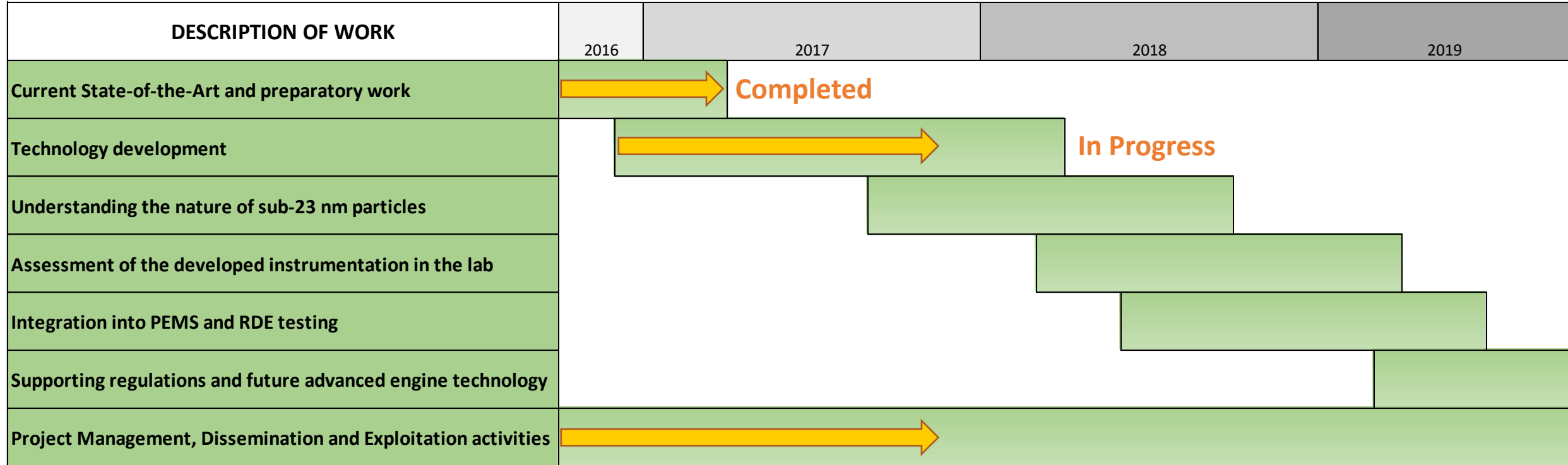
SEADM



n|w

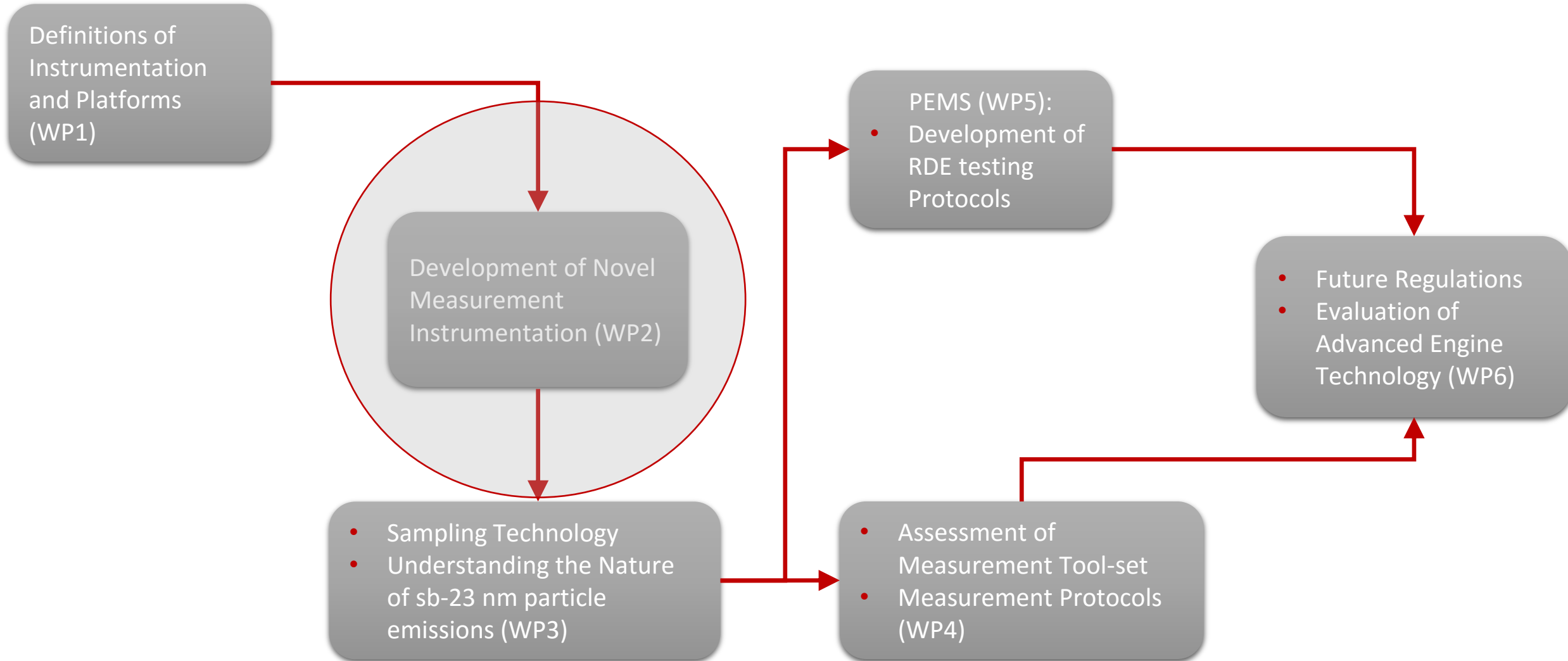


# Project status

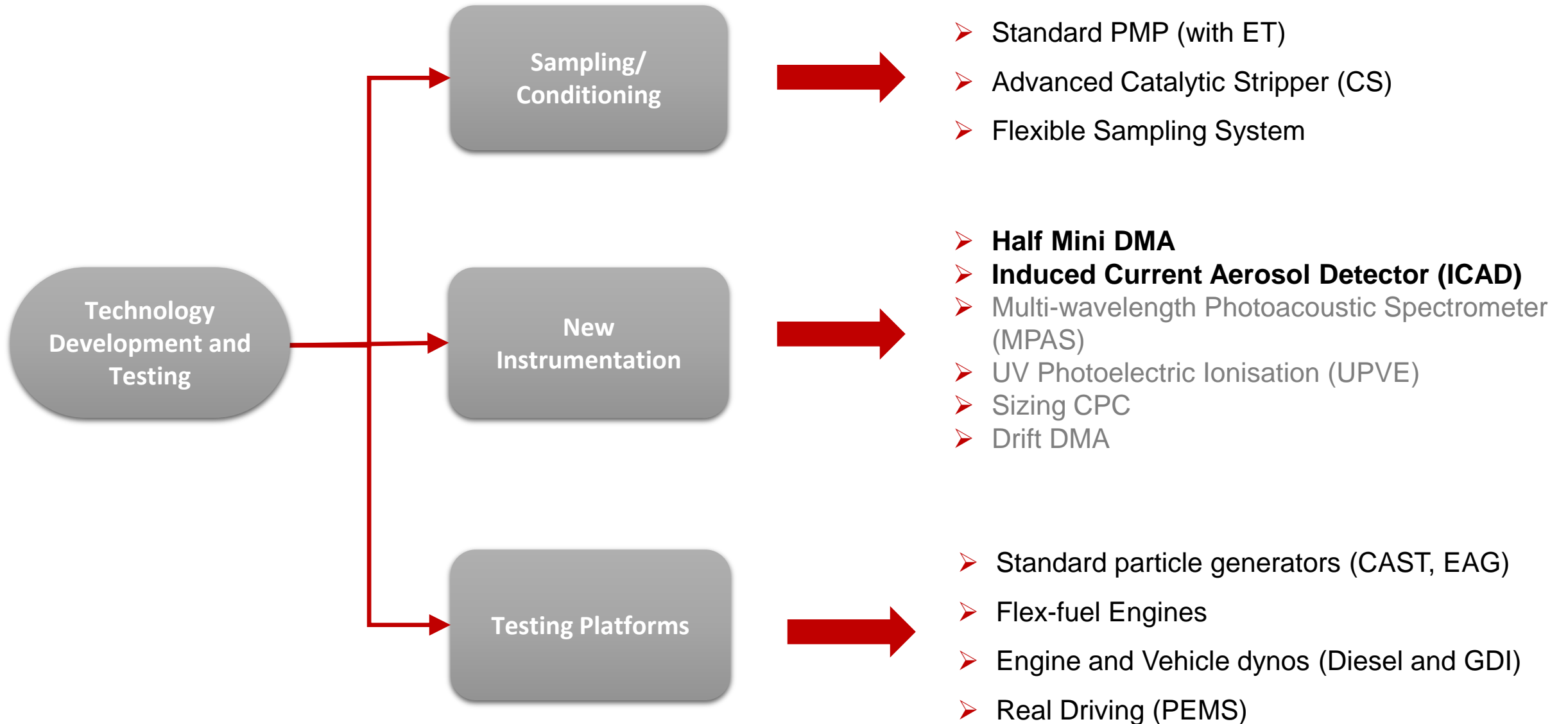


- Deliverables are on schedule.
- Two measuring technologies are in the evaluation phase. Another two at prototyping phase.

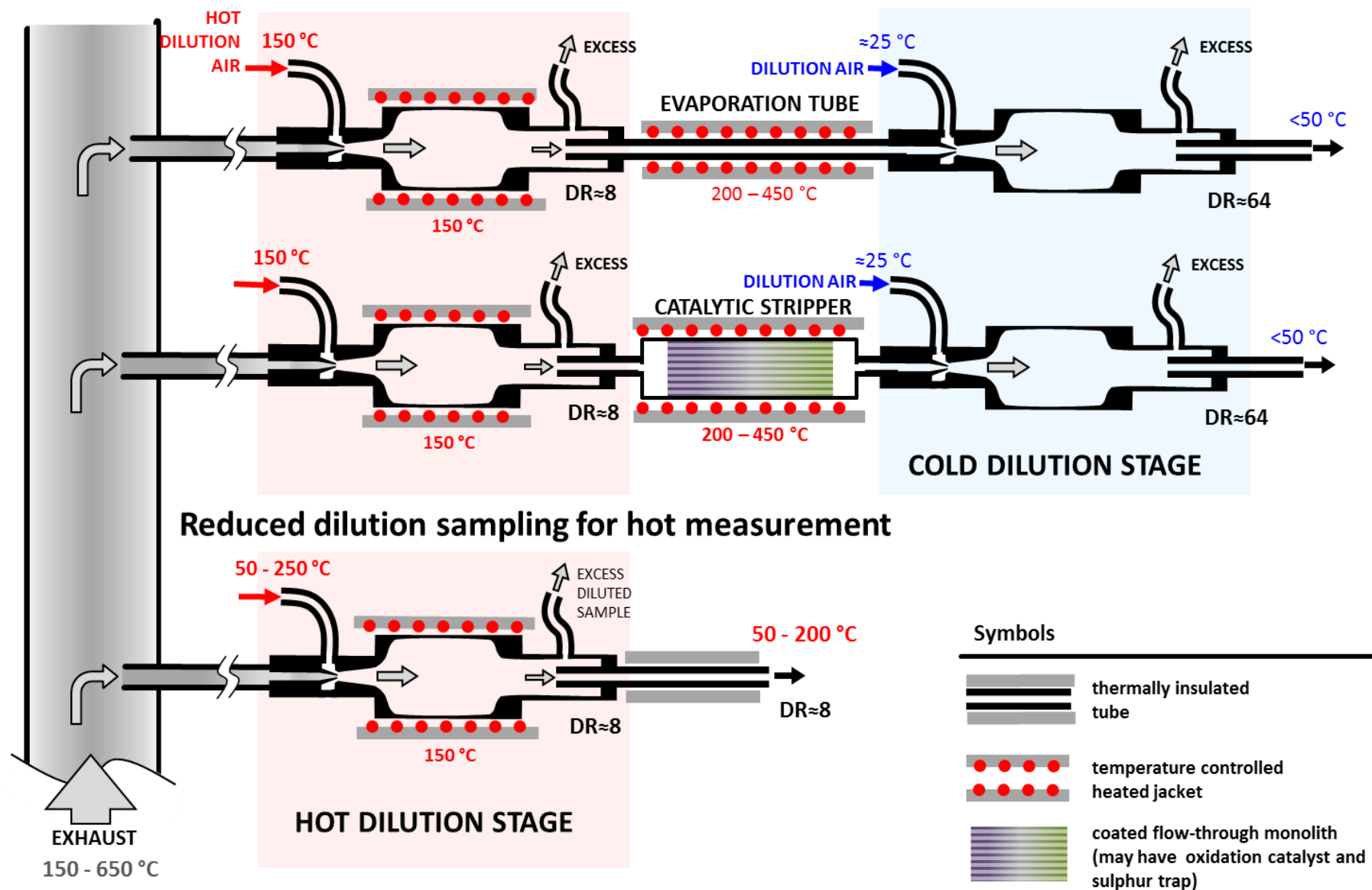
# Project Work Plan



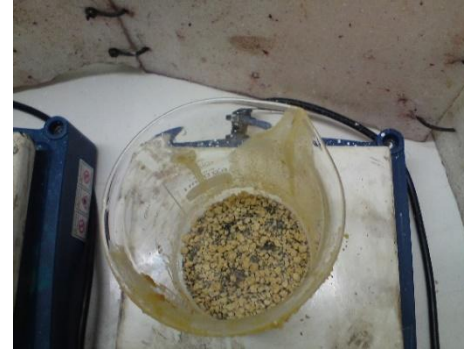
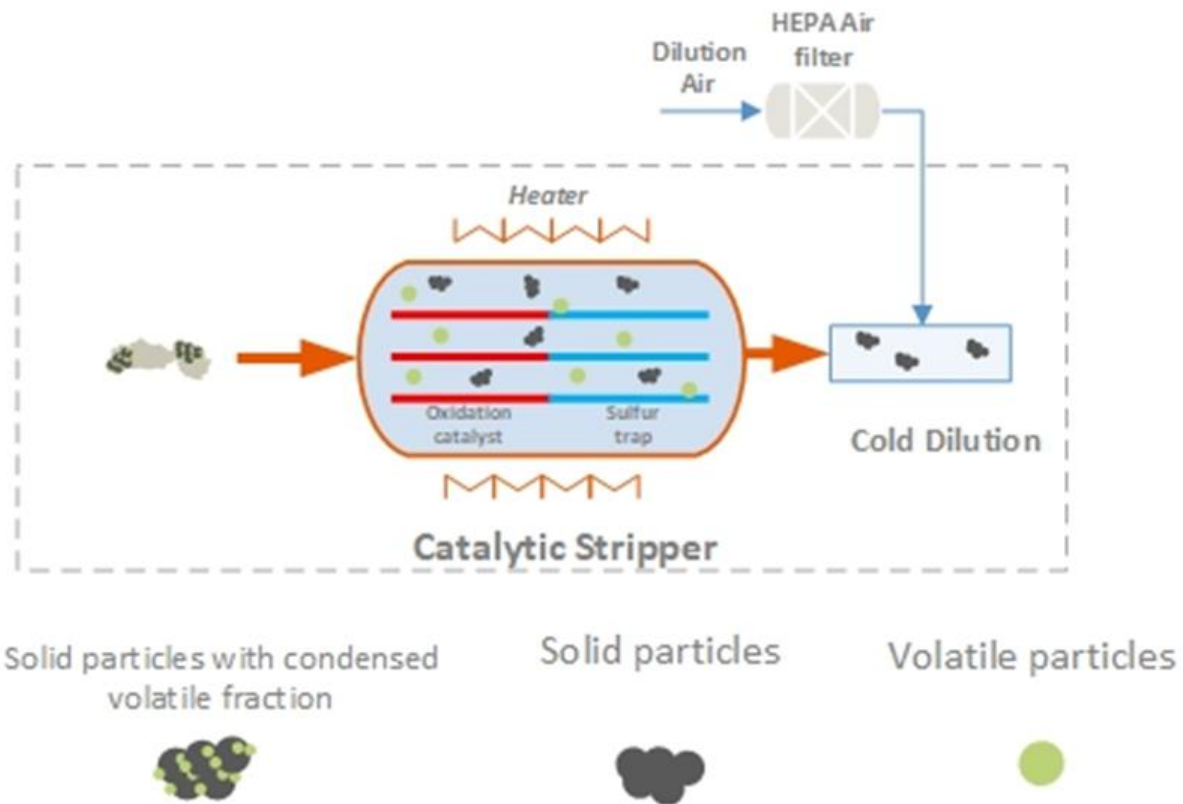
# Measurement technology development



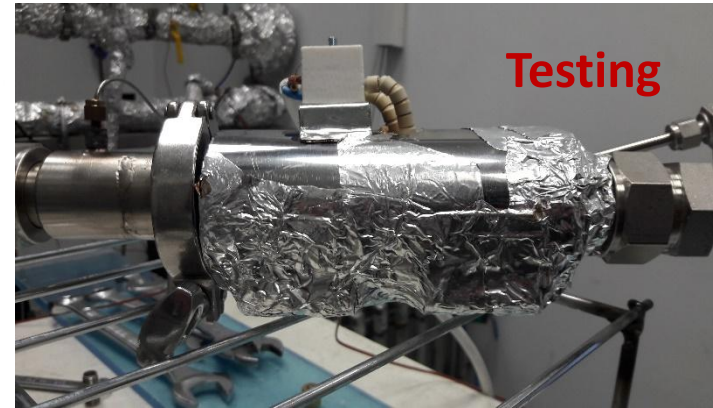
# Sampling / Conditioning



# Catalytic stripper development

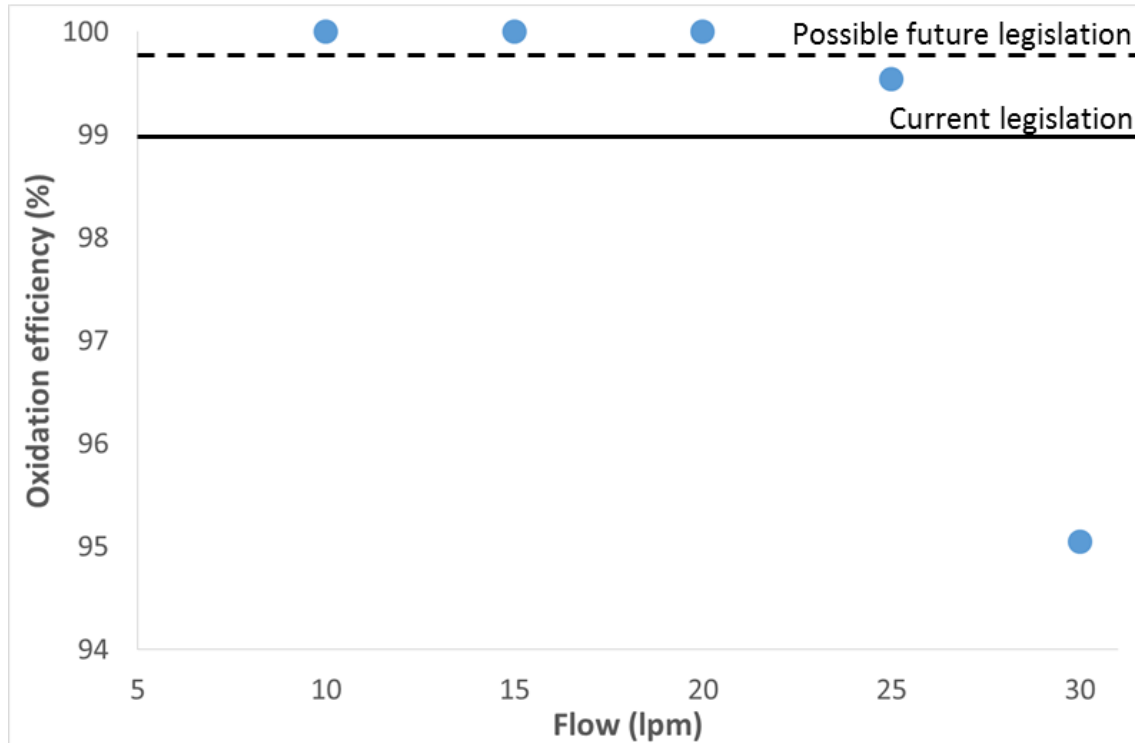


- A plethora of **mixed oxides** were synthesized and tested for their  $\text{SO}_2$  adsorption capacity
- A **double function** monolith was impregnated with the most efficient powders and addition of Pt

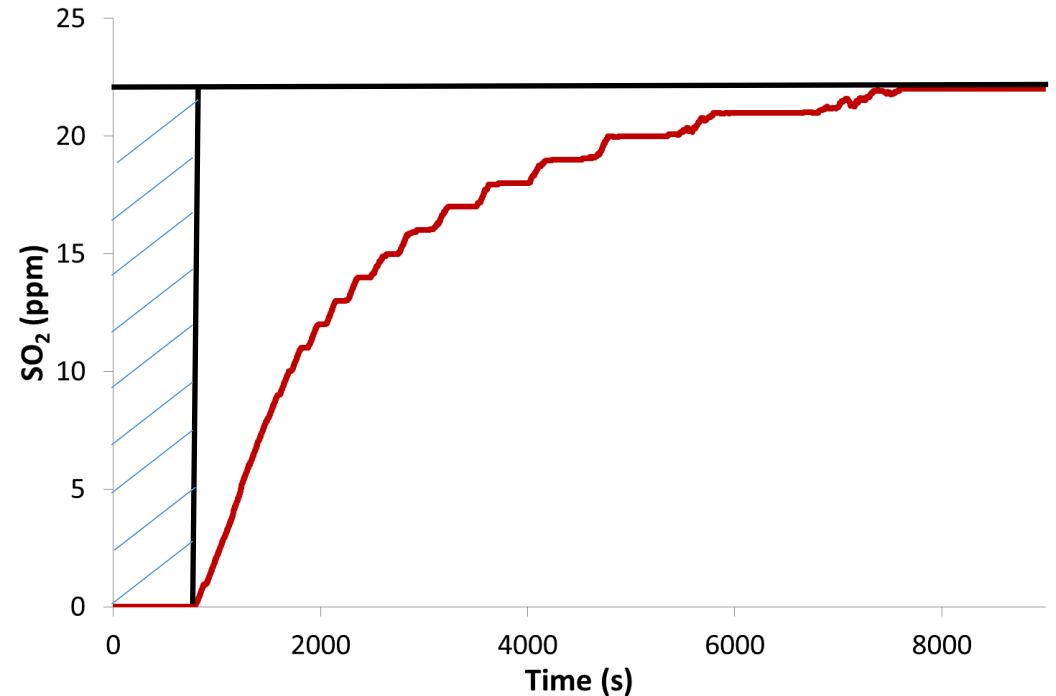


- C40 removal efficiency
- $\text{SO}_2$  adsorption
- Solid particle penetration

# Catalytic stripper development



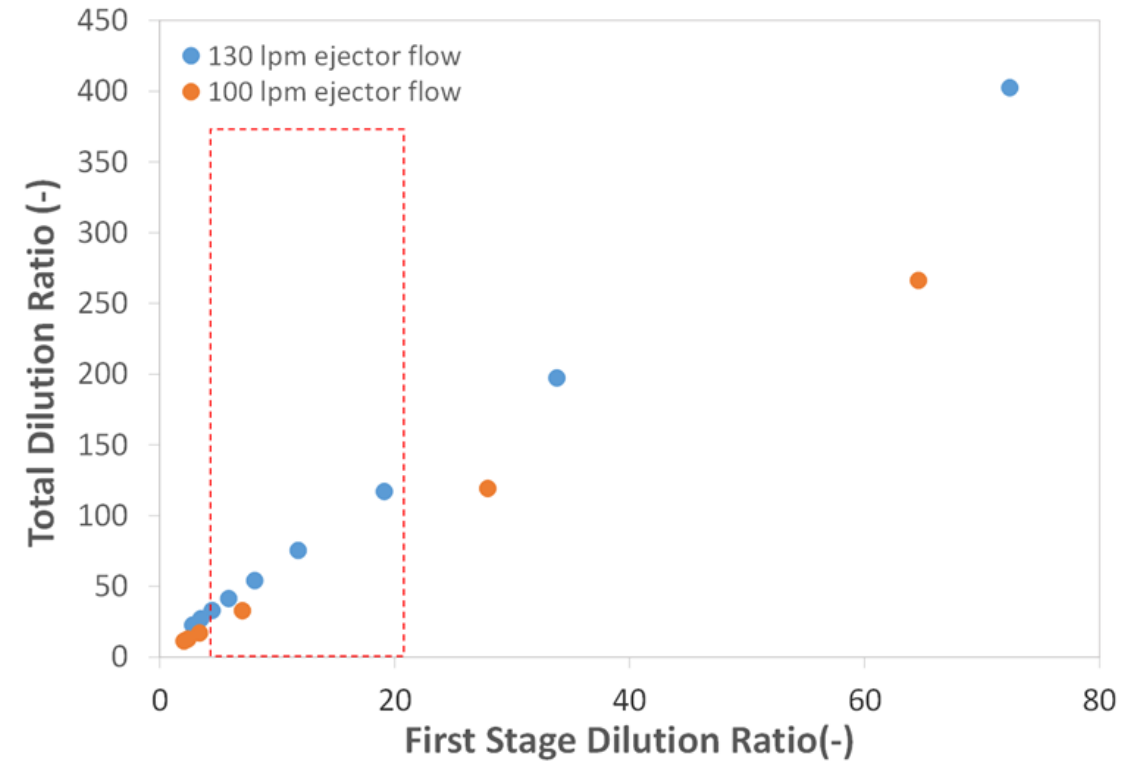
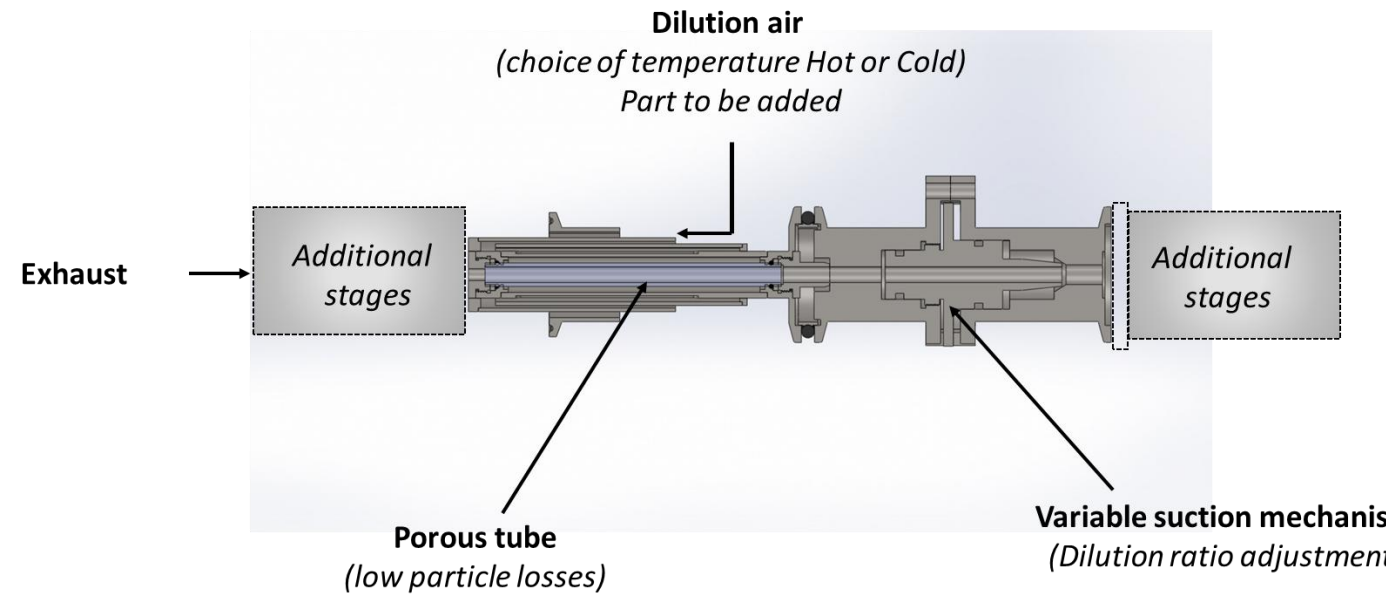
The catalytic stripper meets the current but also possible future PMP demands with **>99.9% oxidation efficiency** up to Q=20 lpm for concentrations  $>10^6$  particles/cm<sup>3</sup>.



- 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).

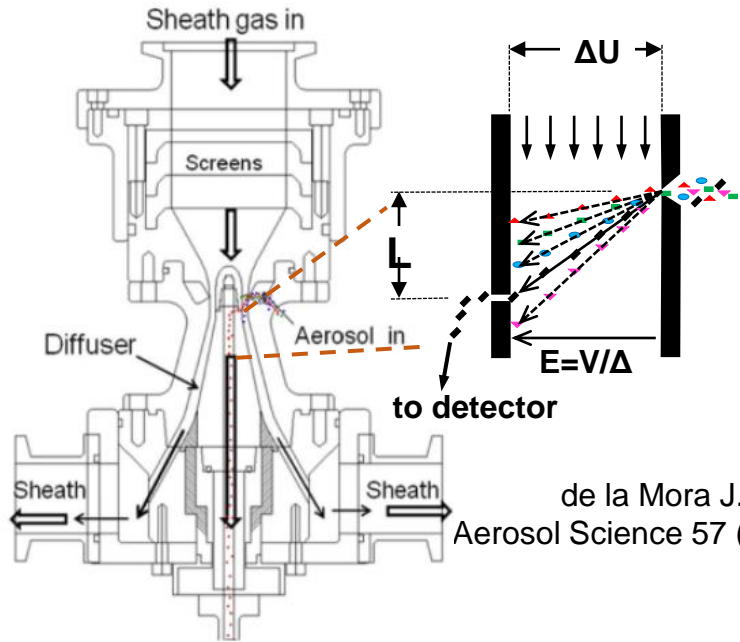
# Dilution system with variable DR

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



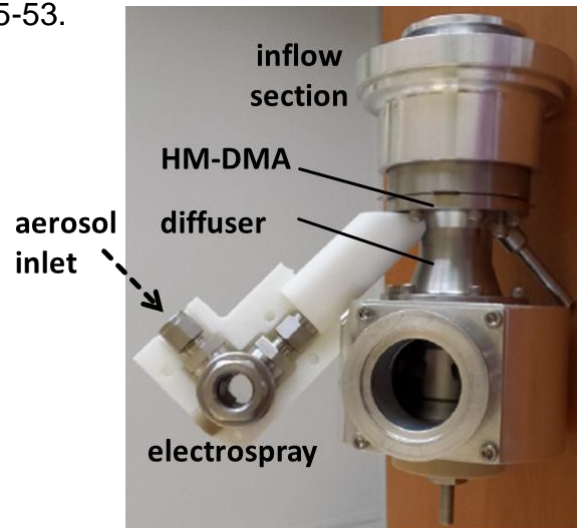
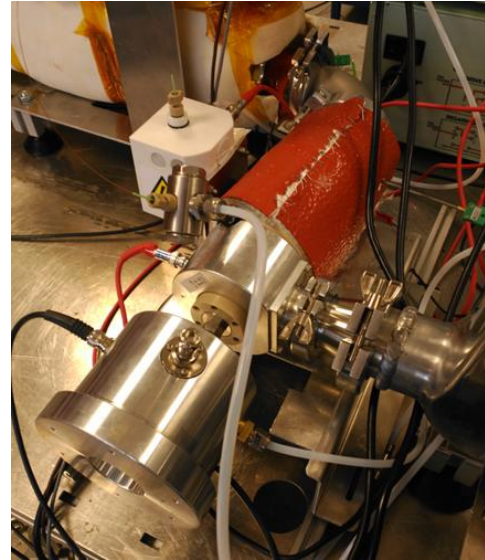


# The Half-Mini DMA



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

- Capable of operating up to 200 ° C.
- High resolution below 20 nm.



## ➤ Reduced exhaust aerosol conditioning:

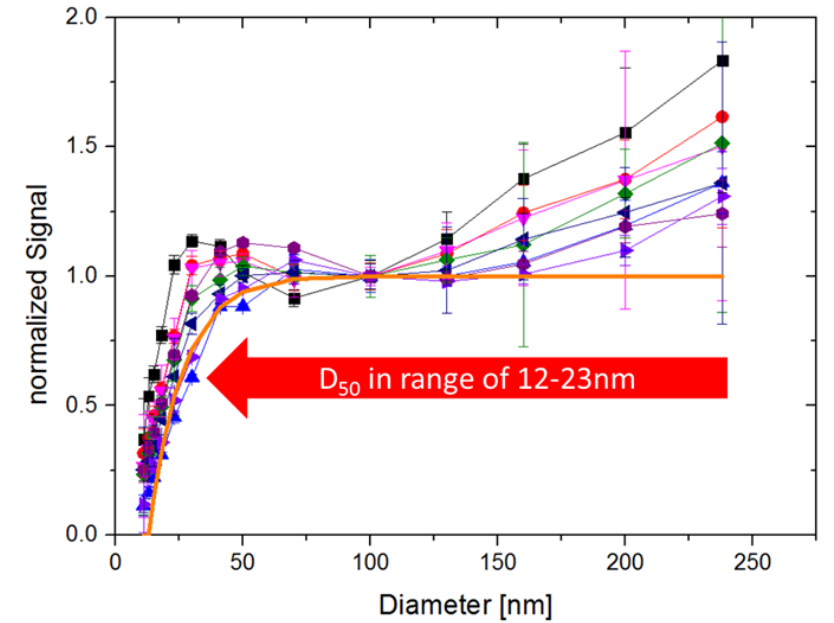
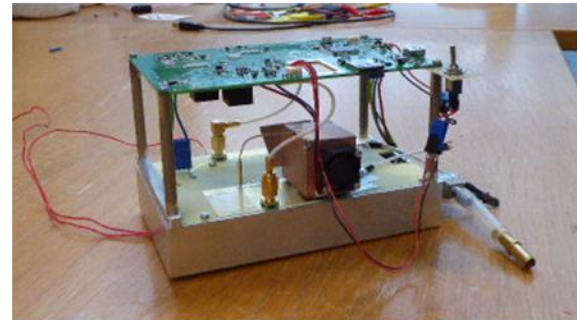
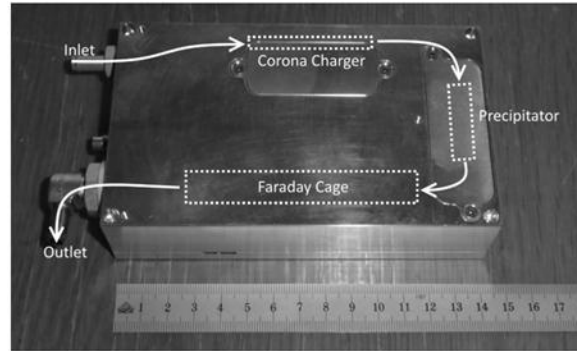
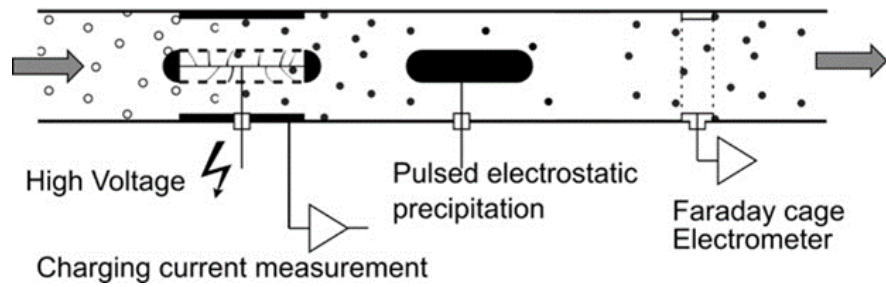
- ❖ Less dilution (cold dilution obsolete)
- ❖ Fewer / smaller / lower power consuming devices for sample conditioning

## ➤ Practical advantages:

- ❖ Easier to detect low sub-23 nm particle concentrations.
- ❖ Fewer diffusive particle losses.
- ❖ Measures both positively and negatively charged particles.

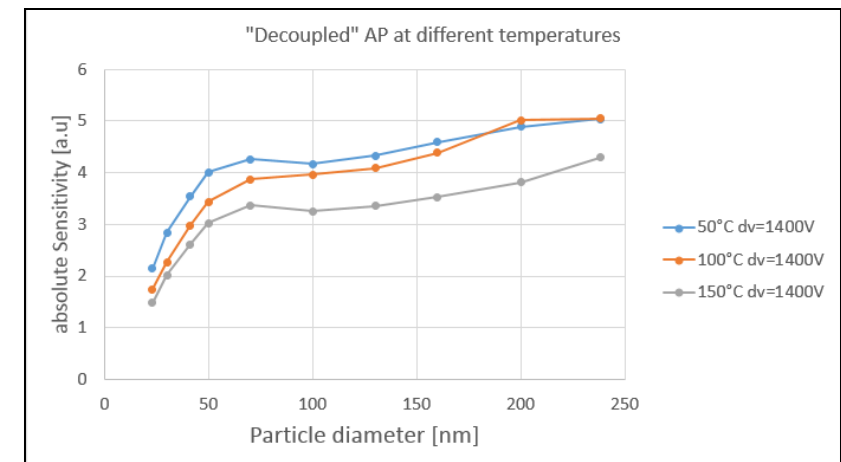
# Automotive Induced Charge Aerosol Detector (ICAD)

## The concept of Diffusion Charging



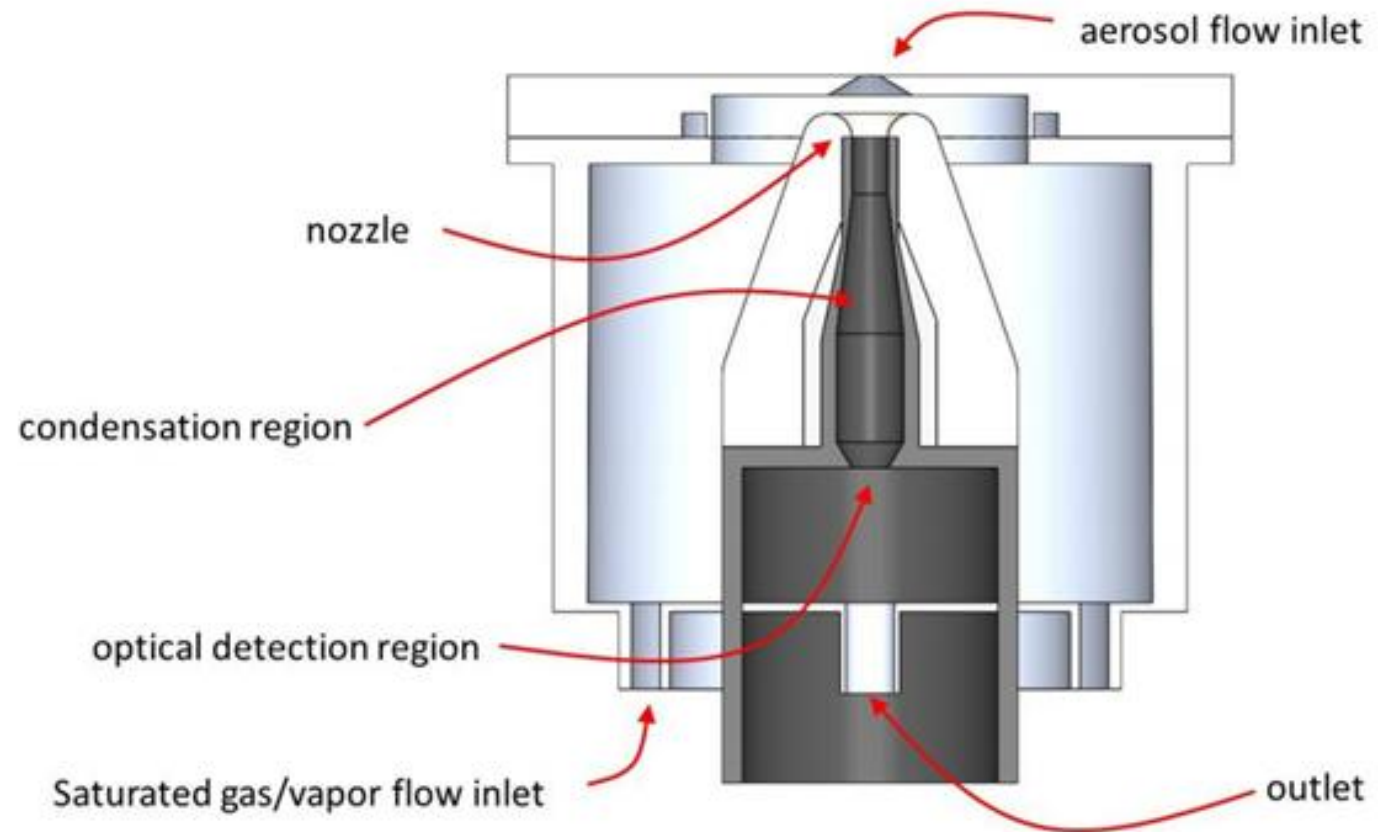
## The goals achieved

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



# Sizing CPC (S-CPC)

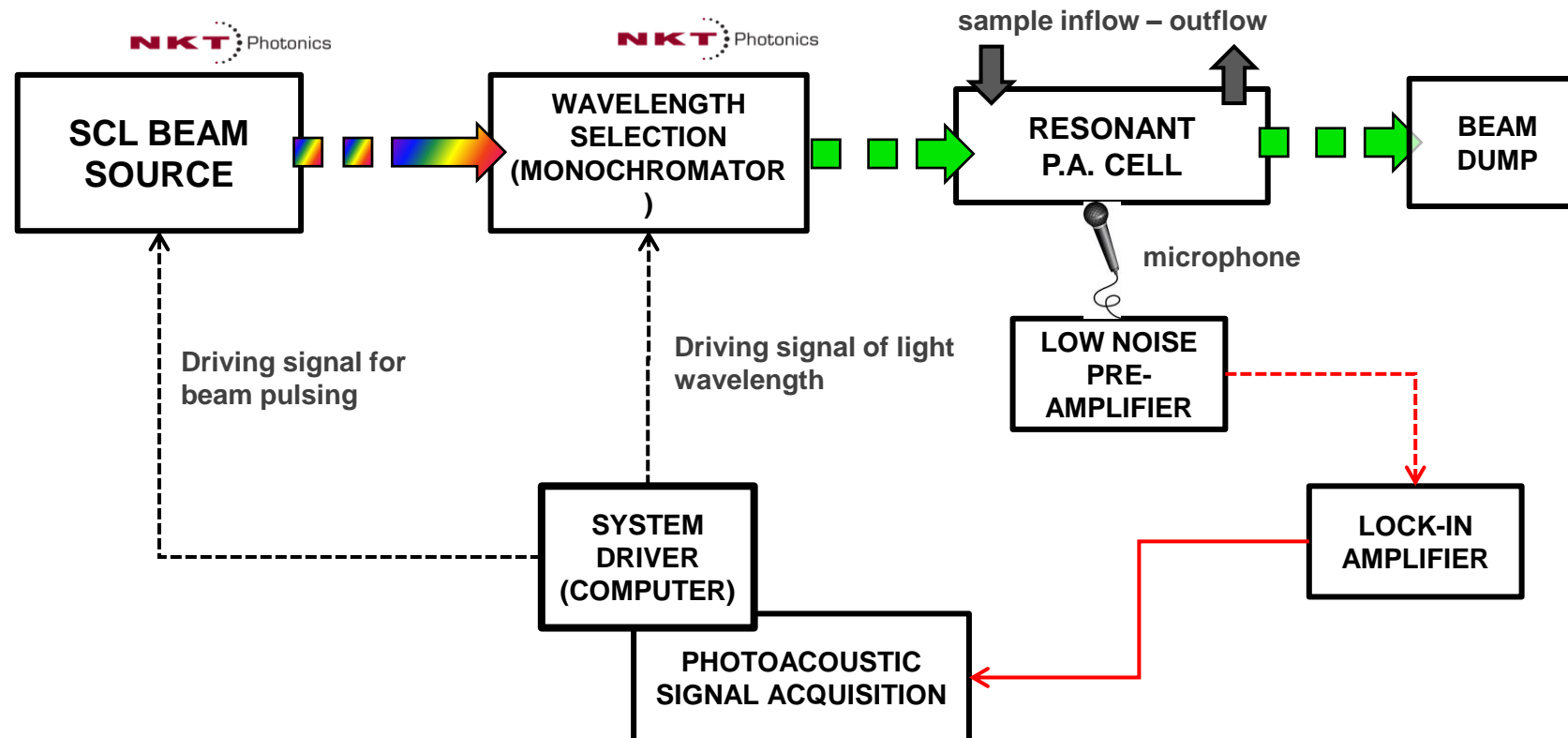
- Real-time measurements of number concentration and size.
- Cumulative particle concentration measurement.
- Support/advisory help from Yale University.
- Design finished
- Manufacturing has started.
- First check with monodisperse samples.



**S-CPC schematic (SEADM)**

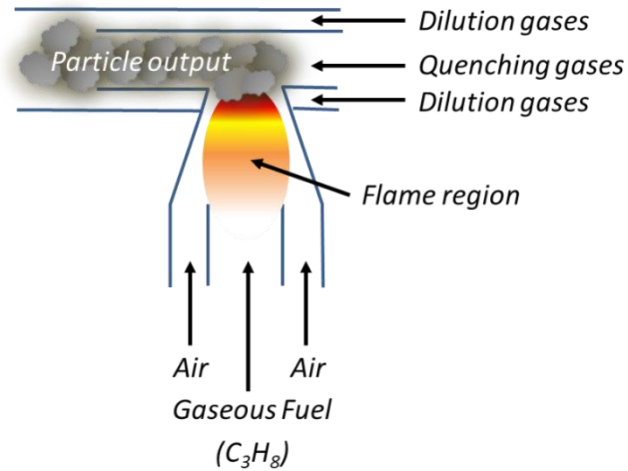
# Supercontinuum laser multi-wavelength photoacoustic aerosol spectroscopy (SCL-MPAS)

- Laser pulsing controlled electronically via the super-continuum laser source
- Wavelength controlled electronically via the monochromator
- Acoustic excitation frequencies  $\approx 2 - 4$  kHz considered.
- Wavelength range considered: 400 – 840 nm (700 – 840 nm is in IR spectrum)



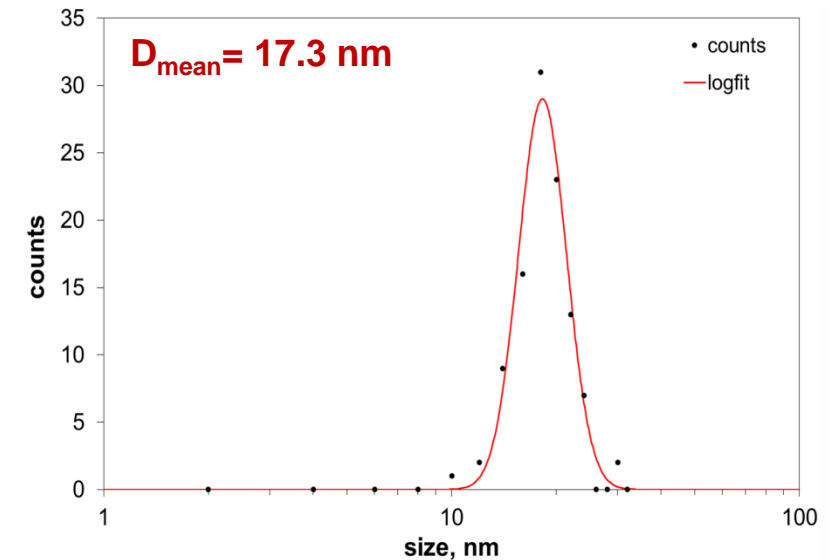
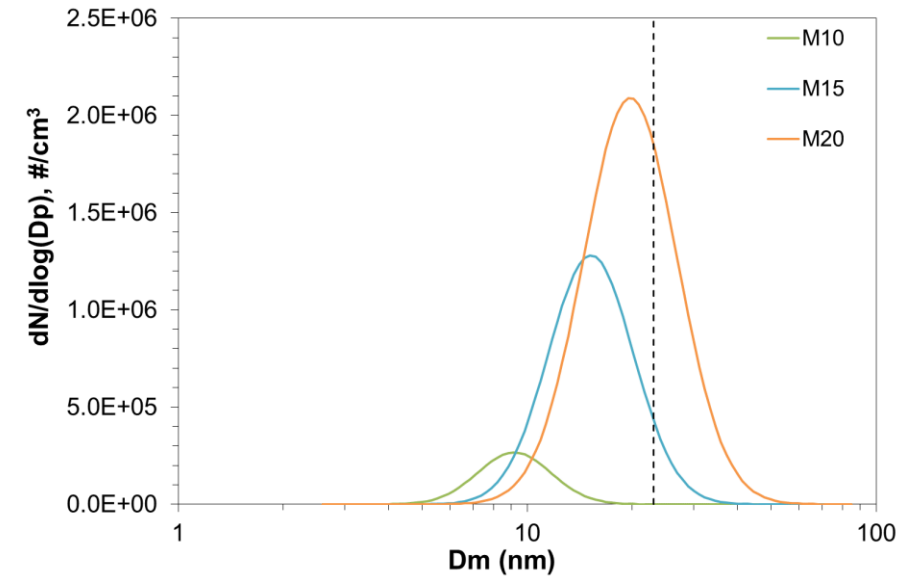
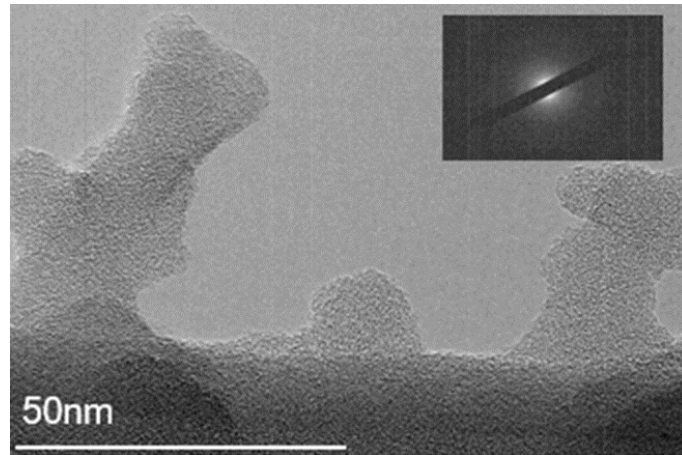
# Testing with CAST Particle Generator

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

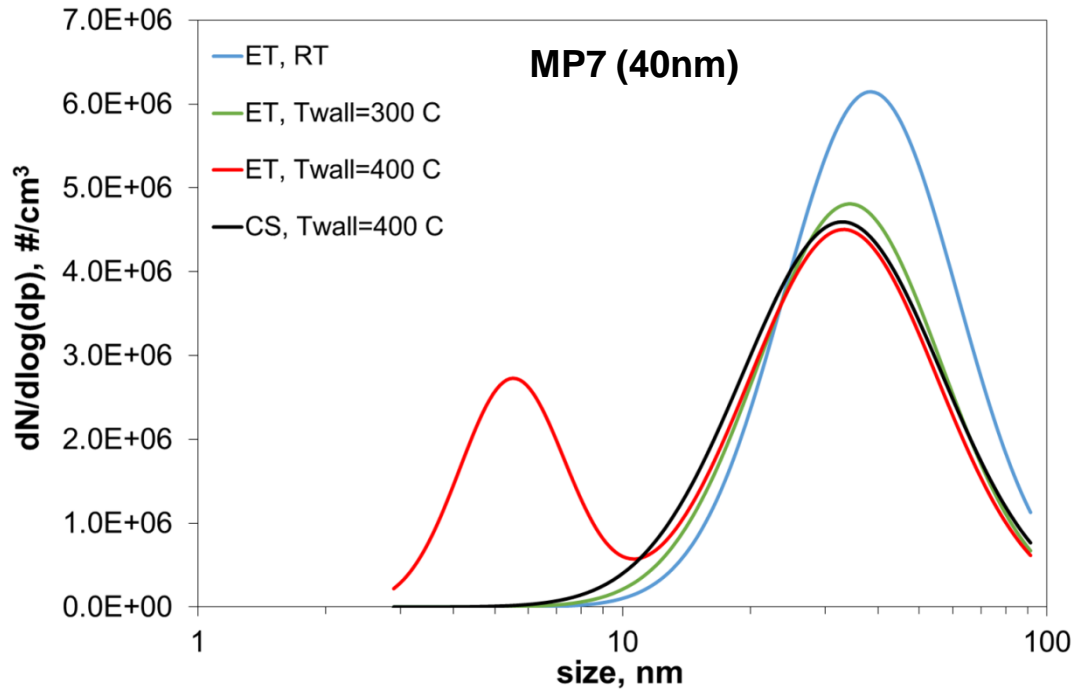
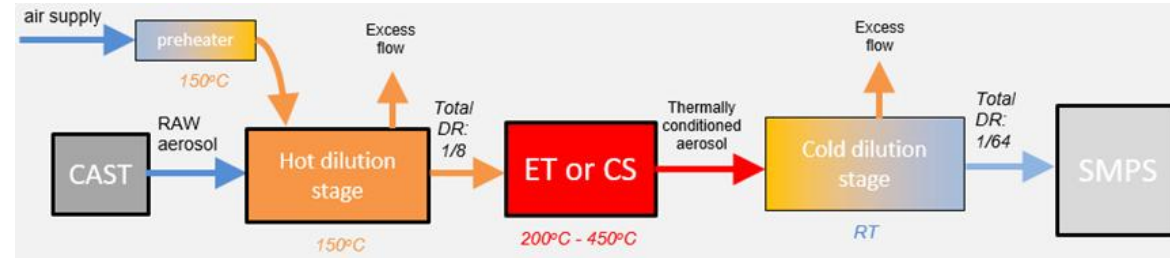


➤ Nanoparticles are **amorphous**, lacking a well defined perimeter, exhibiting a **semi-solid nature** of elliptical/spherical shape

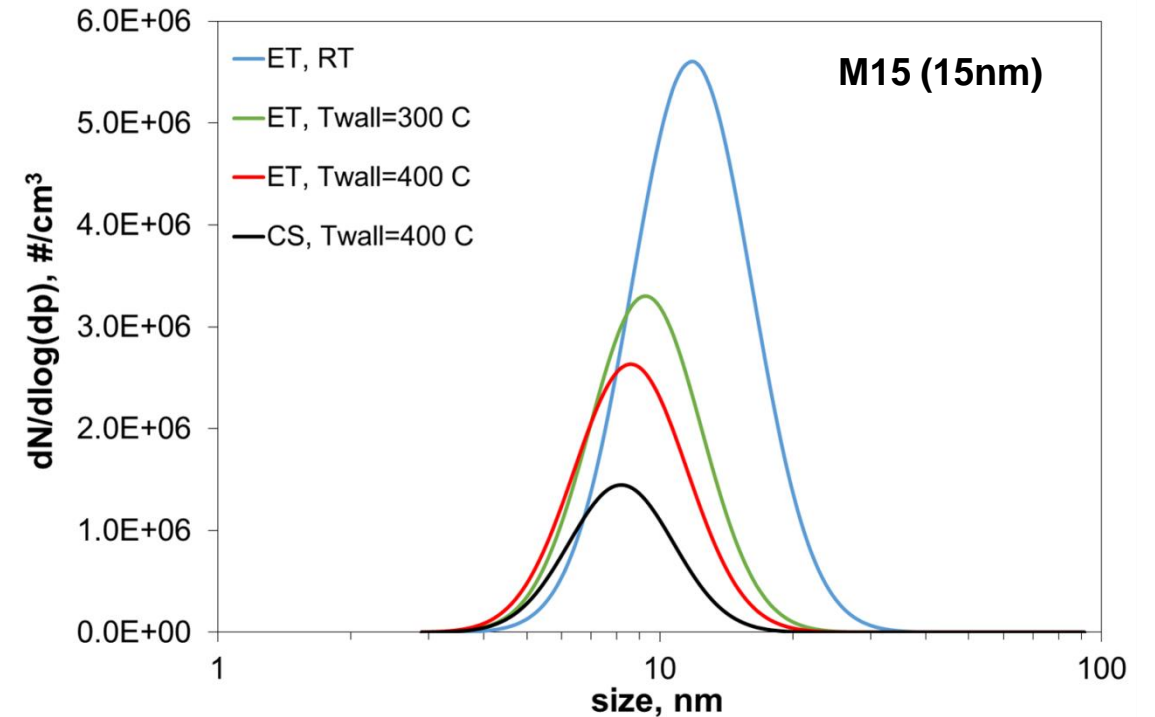
➤ Image analysis showed that particle sizes lie in the range of 10-30nm, with a mean value of 17.3nm



# Testing with CAST Particle Generator



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

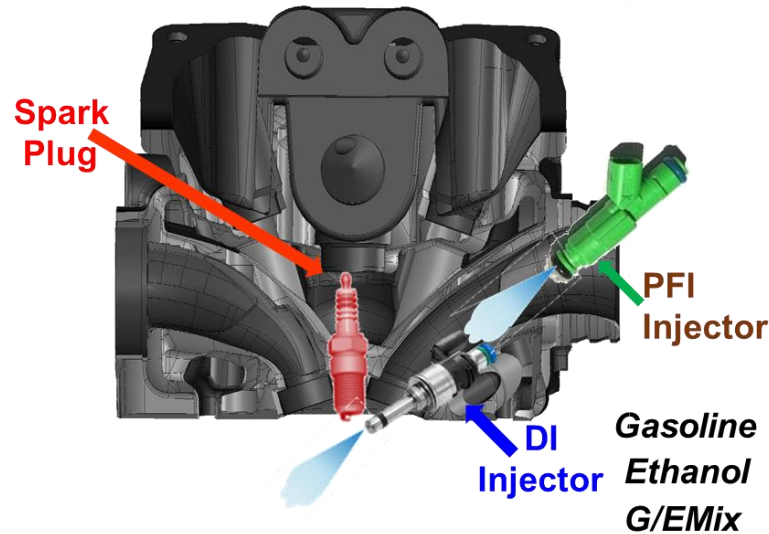


More severe particle shrinkage (reach up to 1/3 of the initial particle size) than for bigger sizes

# Testing platforms for instrument evaluation

## ➤ Vehicle Testing on chassis dyno

- ❖ Euro 6 Diesel
- ❖ Euro 6 Gasoline with Direct Injection
- ❖ Euro 6 Gasoline with Direct and Indirect Injection



## ➤ Vehicle Testing on road

- ❖ Euro 6 Diesel
- ❖ Euro 6 Gasoline Direct Injection Engine



## ➤ Portable emissions measurement system (PEMS) instrumentation

# 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.





**Thank you for your attention!**

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