



# **Test Systems for a clean and safe environment**

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# Traceable Particle Number calibrations

## An AIP approach

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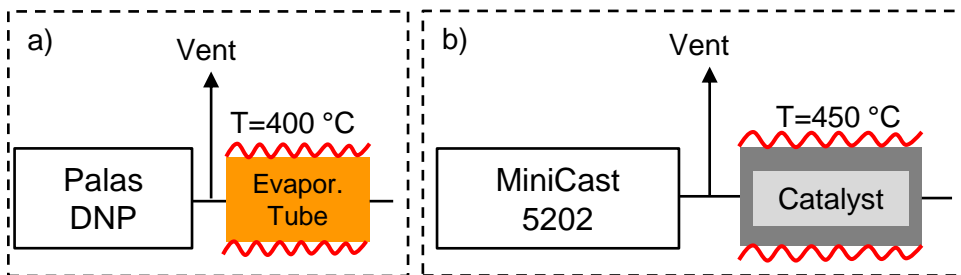
Hoyen 30

D-87490 Haldenwang

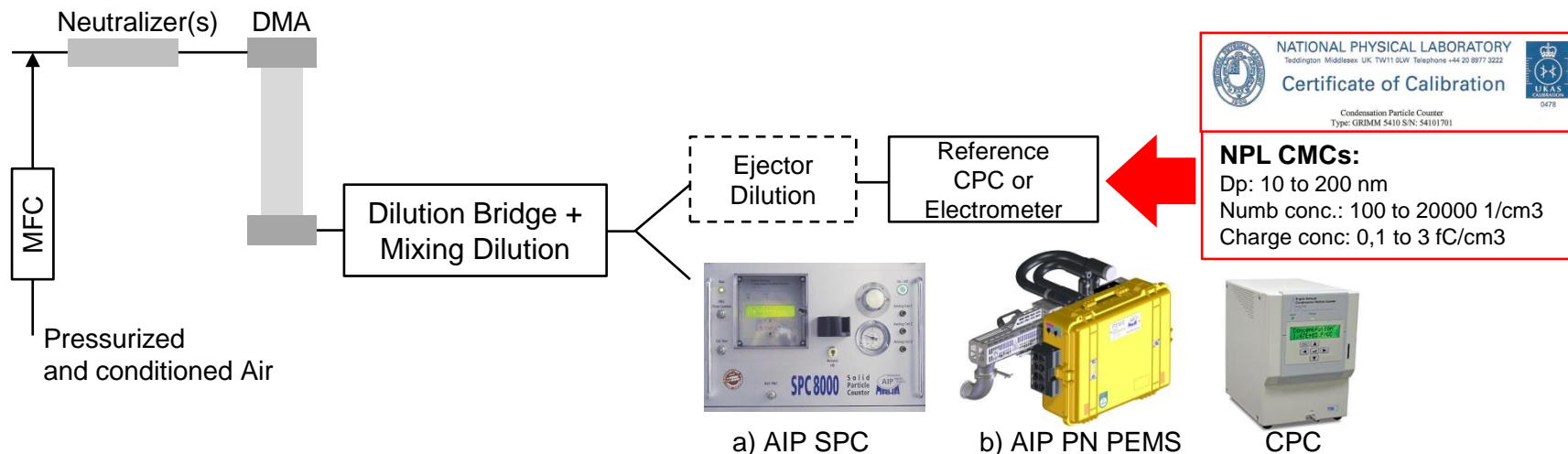
Germany

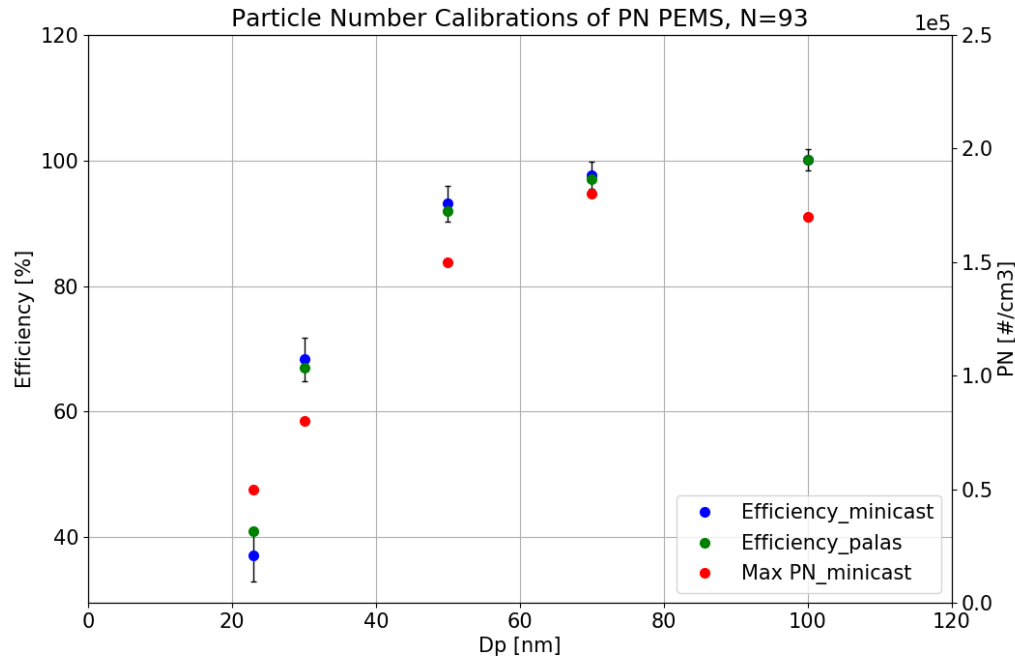
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# PN Calibration Setup at AIP

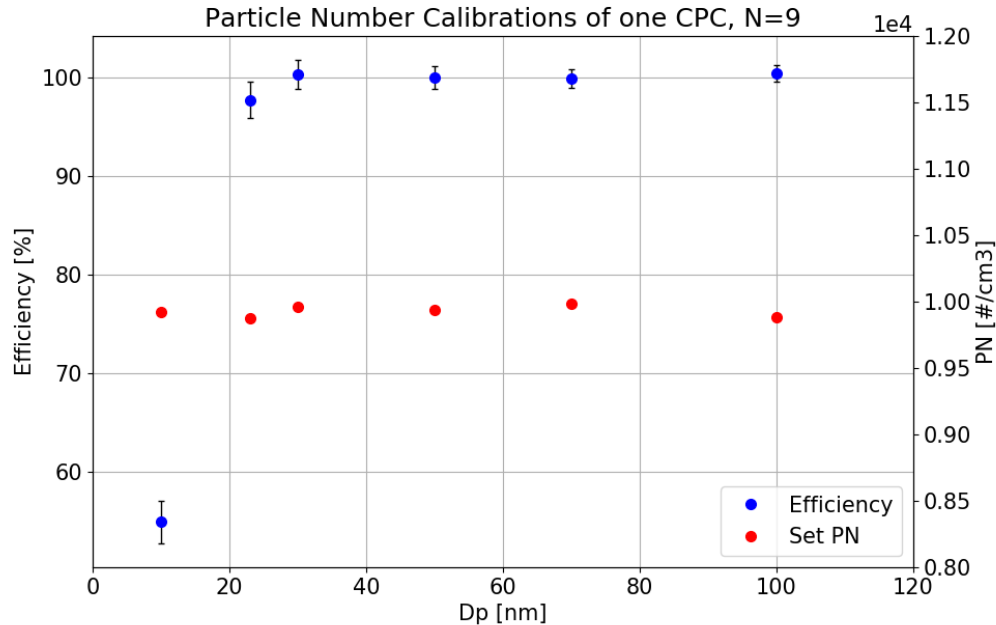


- Cast-Model with high Propane-Flow and high internal dilution
- **Thermal aftertreatment of aerosol**
- DMA calibration with PSL at NPL
- Calibration of reference devices at NPL, method within CIPM MRA
- Traceability to electrometer charge concentration (METAS, PTB with similar CMCs)

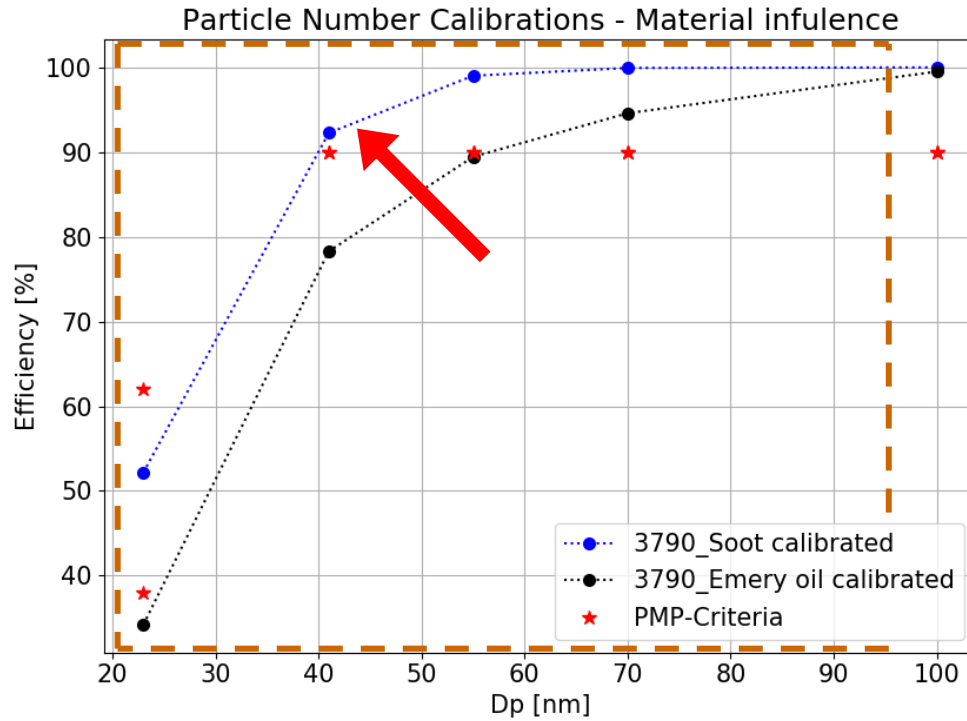




- Efficiency calibrations of 93 PN PEMS with „Minicast“ setup
- One set of operating points for MiniCast flows per particle size
- $2 \cdot \text{Std.dev} < 7\%$  (23 nm)
- High maximum PN concentrations for all particle sizes
- Calibrations with sparkdischarge generator show similar results

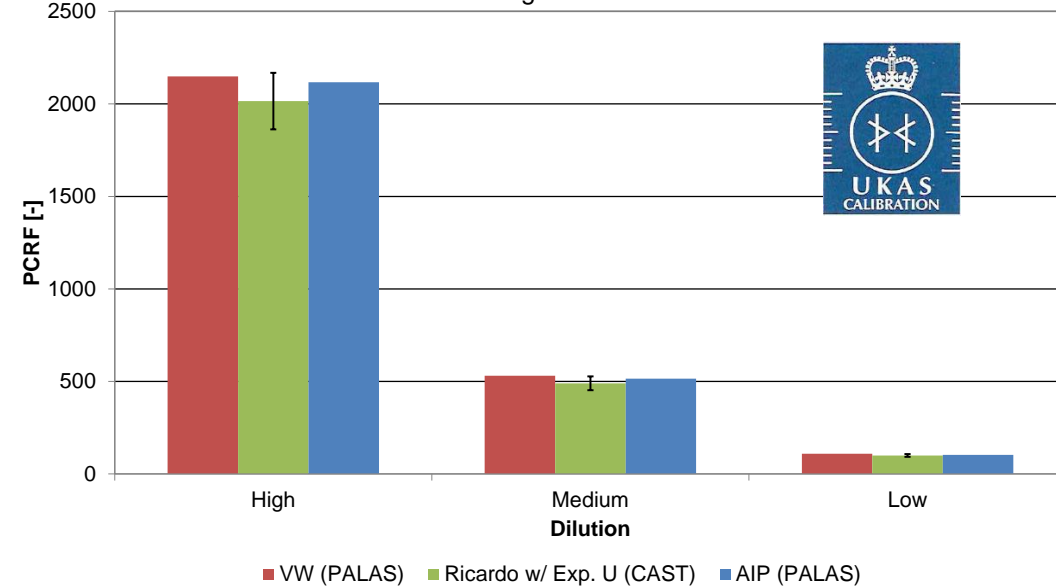


- Repeated Efficiency calibrations of one PEMS CPC for Sub-23 nm measurements
- One set of operation points for MiniCast flows per particle size
- $2 \times \text{Std. dev} < 7\%$  (10 nm)
- Sufficient PN concentration for all particle sizes



- Different calibration material can result in different evaluation of conformity for one CPC
- AIP: adjustment for traceability to NMI if required
- Different calibration material might have high impact on results of real exhaust measurements → deviation over the whole size range of interest

Round Robin Volkswagen AG - Ricardo - AIP



- One AIP SPC PMP-System circulated three labs for PCRF calibration
- Ricardo is UKAS accredited for PN calibrations in the scope of PMP with thermally treated cast aerosol and traceability to NPL (Exp. measurement uncertainty of 7.5 %)
- Volkswagen and AIP used Palas spark discharge soot aerosol
- All results are within the reported measurement uncertainty

- Soot from Propane-Diffusion flame is feasible for Sub-23 nm calibrations
  - Good repeatability and reproducibility
  - Traceability in principle to NMI is possible
  - Generation and aftertreatment procedure have to be defined clearly
- One aerosol generation method for CPC-, PCRF- and PN PEMS-calibrations is desirable to raise comparability between labs and applications
  - Inconsistencies in material have crucial influence on CPC calibration results (pass/fail)
  - Possible high systematic „error“ in field measurements between systems with differently calibrated CPCs



**Thank you for your kind  
attention!**

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