



Project overview and preliminary results

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Content



- Objectives
- Results of Work Package 2 (Technology)
 - Optimization of CPC (both equipment)
 - Optimization of Laboratory System (SPCS)
 - Conclusion / Comparison
 - PCRF/C0
 - Optimization of PEMS (OBS)
 - Outlook
- Q & A
- Additional Data apart from PEMS4Nano



Objectives

Technology

- Development of robust and reliable measurement equipment for particles down to 10 nm supporting research and legislation
- Laboratory based equipment for research/certification and PN PEMS for RDE
- Optimization of Condensation Particle Counter (CPC) with $D_{50} \leq 10$ nm
- Optimization of PEMS Catalytic Stripper (CS) to at least 50 % detection efficiency at 10 nm

Understanding

- Fundamental understanding of formation, composition, size distribution and transport of exhaust particles (PN)
- Supporting the development of the measurement equipment
- Including the impact on the measurement procedure

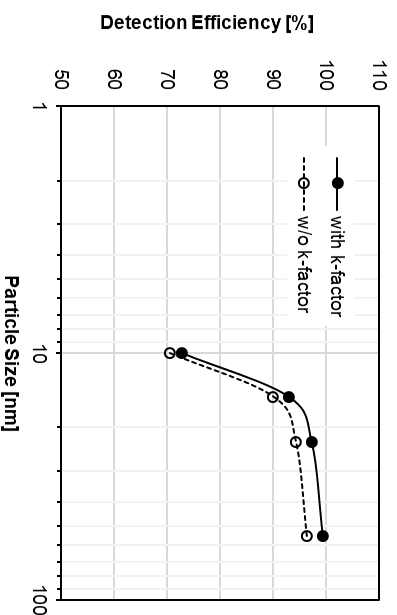
Procedures

- Robust and reliable measurement procedures for particles down to 10 nm verified under real driving conditions

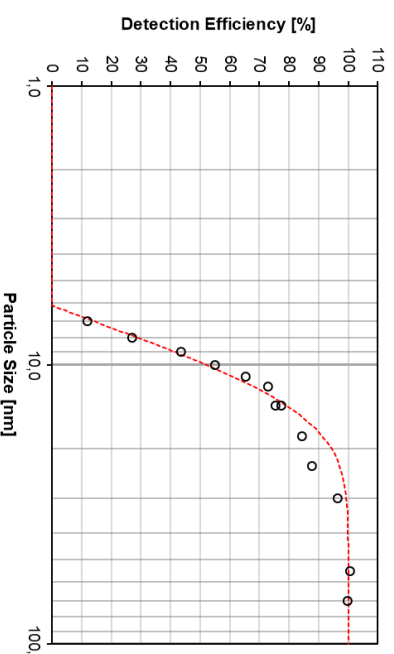
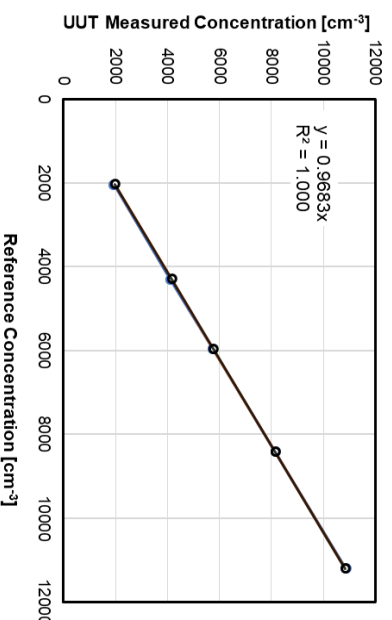
Calibration CPC (SPCS & OBS)



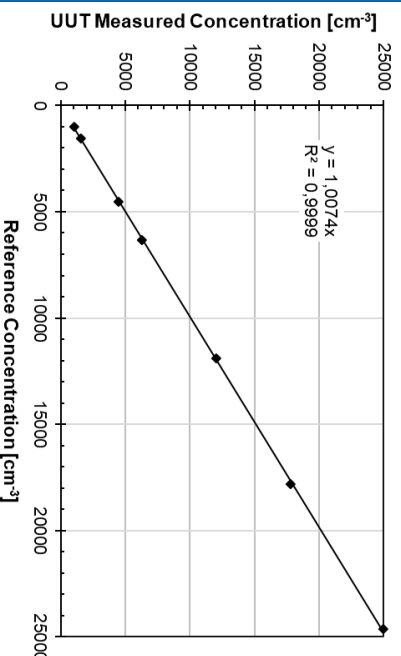
CPC integrated into Horiba SPCS optimized for 10 nm laboratory measurement



Laboratory CPC calibrated with PAO-4 aerosol, optimized for 70% PAO-4 detection efficiency (~50% efficiency for 350°C conditioned flame soot) at 10 nm



CPC integrated into Horiba OBS-ONE PN optimized for 10 nm PEMS measurement



PEMS CPC calibrated with 350°C conditioned flame soot aerosol, optimized for 50% detection efficiency at 10 nm

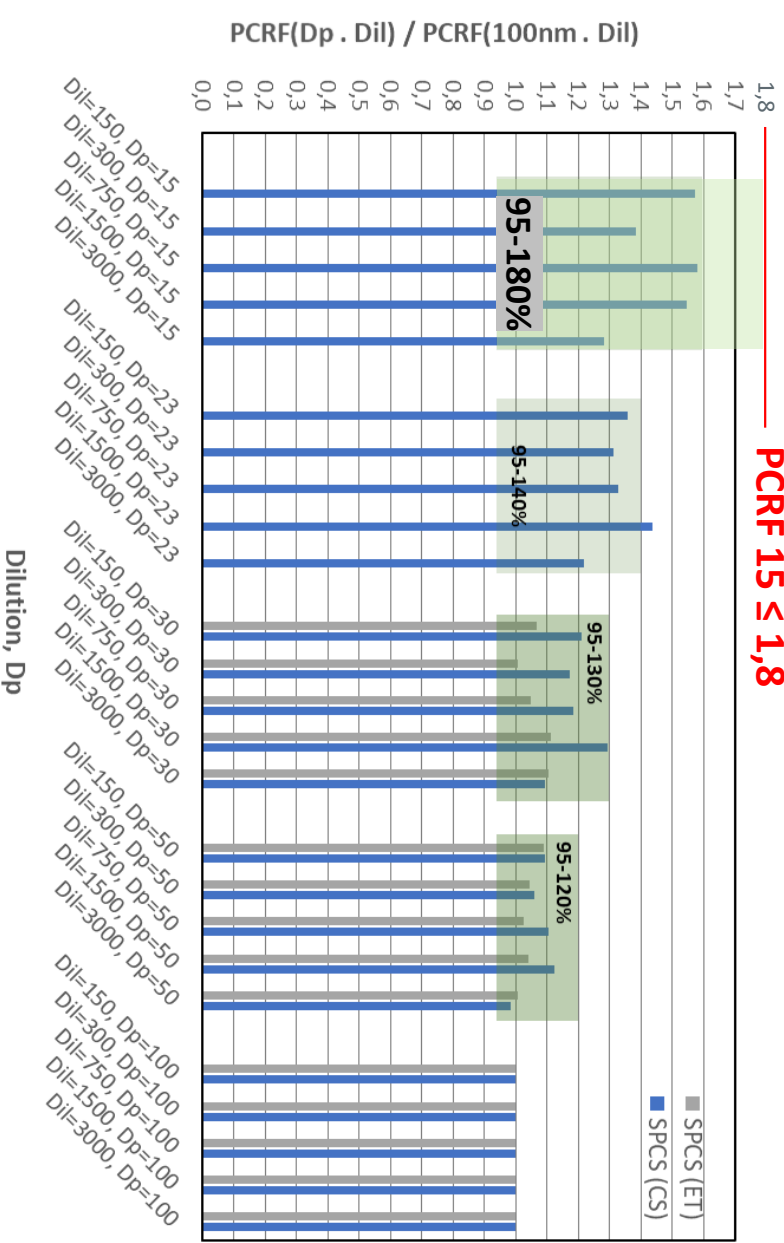
Calibration of SPCS (PCRF)

PCRF $15 \leq 1,8$

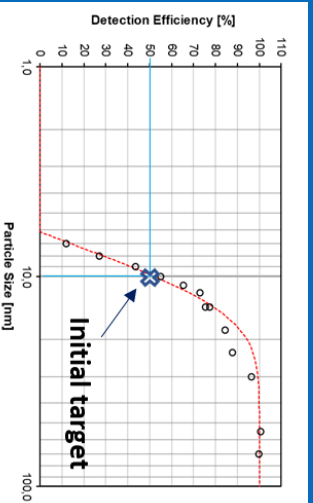
PCRF calibration

- Performed with NaCl generator
- At 15nm maximum concentration of around 8000 P/cm³ achieved
- In comparison of Evaporation Tube (ET) vs Catalytic Stripper (CS) the PCRF for 30nm and 50nm increases slightly

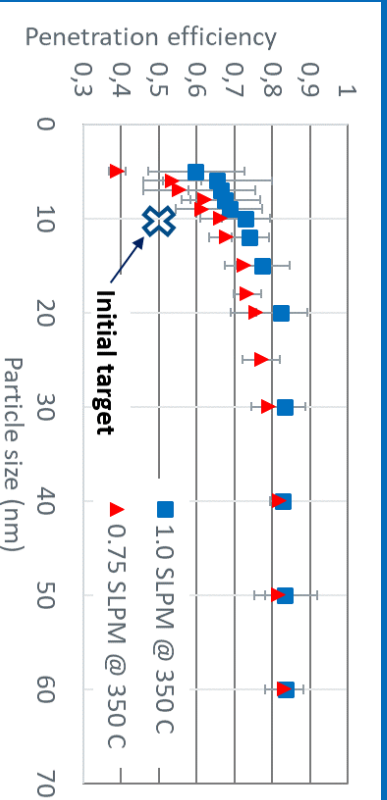
- The Target of current PMP discussion for PCRF at **15nm** $\leq 1,8$ can be achieved with NaCl



Optimization of CPC and CS (PEMS)



- CPC integrated into Horiba OBS-ONE PN optimized for 10 nm PEMS measurement
- PEMS CPC calibrated with 350°C conditioned flame soot aerosol, optimized for at least 50% detection efficiency at 10 nm



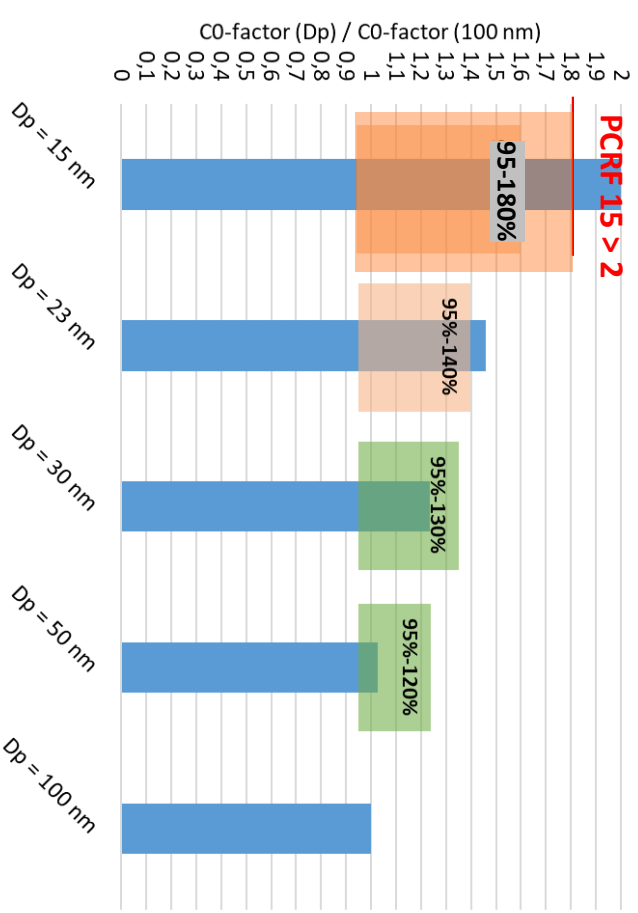
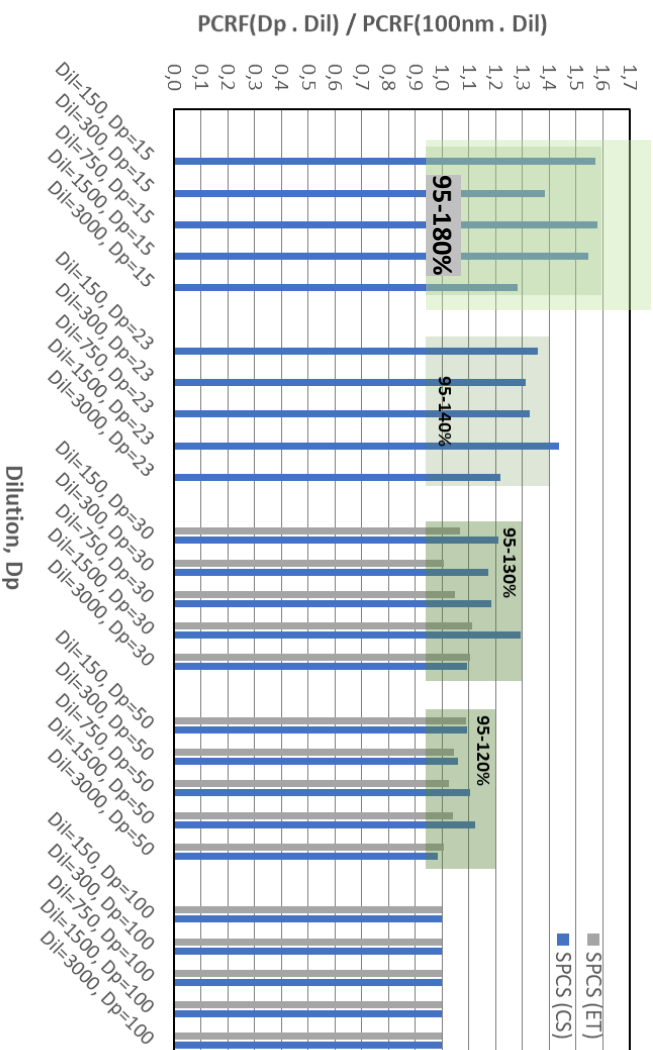
- Solid particle penetration (CS)
- 10-15% improvement in solid particle penetration
 - 65-75% solid particle(silver) penetration at 10 nm size
 - Meets 60% penetration even at 8 nm.

➤ CPC and Catalytic Stripper have been optimized according to initial set targets

Calibration of SPCS and OBS

PCRf/CO evaluation and comparison

- PCRf at 23nm; 30nm; 50nm and 100nm between SPCS and OBS compares very well



Further optimization of PCRf for PEMS device necessary at 15nm

Current Targets for 23nm PEMS

System Efficiency: Legislation Targets PEMS (2017/1154)

D_p [nm]	Sub-23	23	30	50	70	100	200
$E(d_p)$ PN analyser	To be determined	0,2 – 0,6	0,3 – 1,2	0,6 – 1,3	0,7 – 1,3	0,7 – 1,3	0,5 – 2,0

- Current 23nm values for PEMS System Efficiency should be applicable for 10nm equipment
- A simple modification (**23nm is the new 10nm**) would generate the following targets:

d_p [nm]	Sub-10	10	15	23	30	41	50	70	100	200
$E(d_p)$ PN in %	To be determined	20-60	30-110	30-110	60-110	70-110	90-110	90-110	90-110	90-110

- In example: At 10nm the detection efficiency of the system should be between 20% and 60% in comparison to a reference CPC
- Targets for sub-23nm legislation are not set yet
- In PEMS4Nano it has been investigated which system efficiency can be achieved

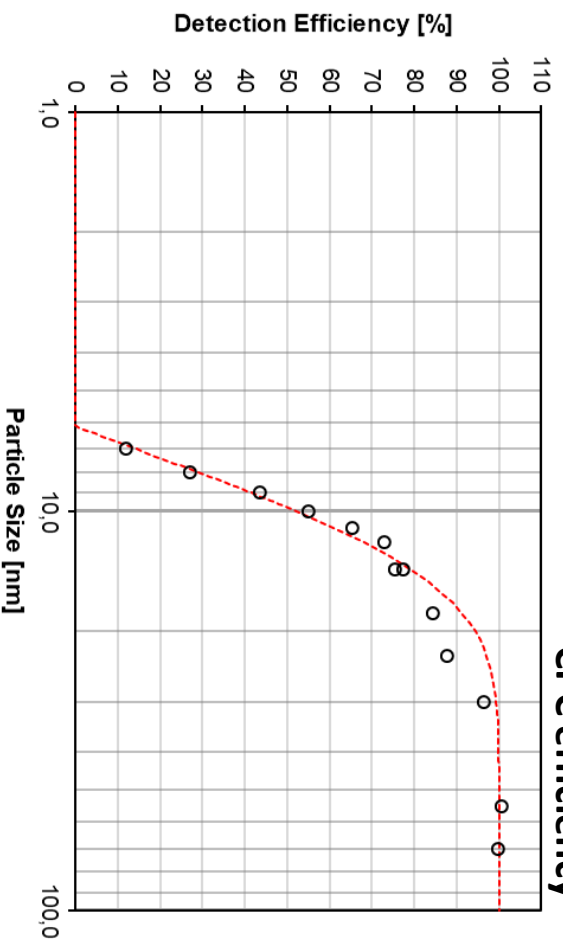
CPC and System efficiency



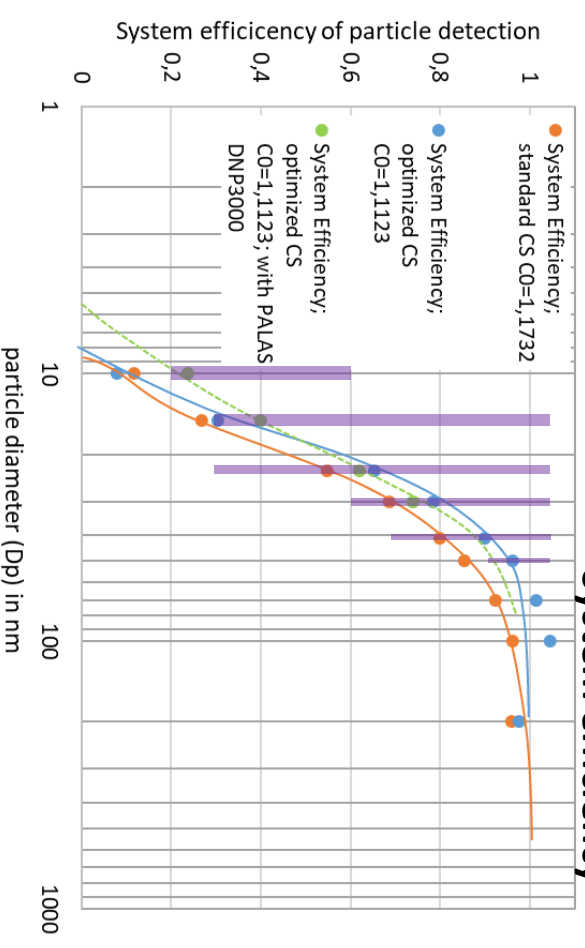
Results: Calibrated solid particle counting system for PEMS use

set target

CPC efficiency



System efficiency

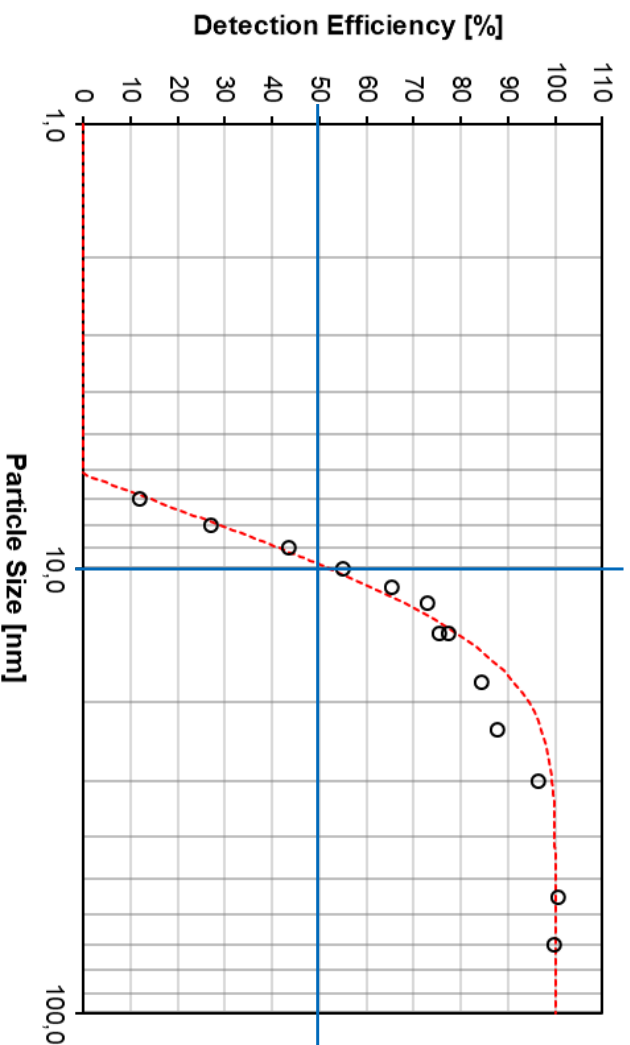


- CPC for PEMS has been calibrated to at least 50 % detection efficiency at 10 nm
- This leads to a system efficiency of > 20 % at 10nm with Palas soot
- **The focus on further investigation is to increase system efficiency of the PEMS**

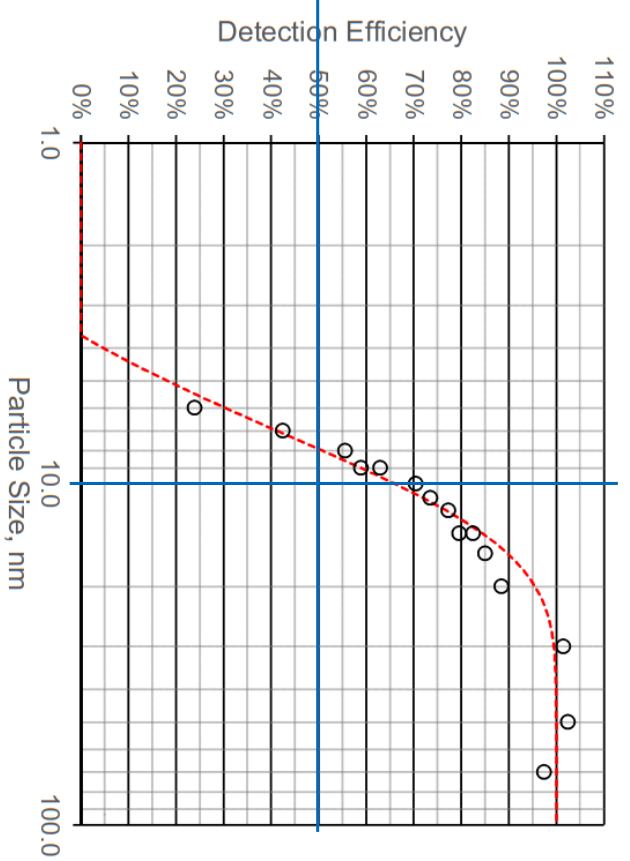


Outlook: OBS Development #2

- A 2nd prototype is developed and the CPC is further modified



Solid Particle Detection Efficiency of OBS-ONE PN PEMS4Nano Prototype #1



Solid Particle Detection Efficiency of OBS-ONE PN PEMS4Nano Prototype #2

- **D50 change from 9.6nm to 7.9nm should lead to significant performance increase**

➔ **Evaluation ongoing of improvements**

Requested Q & A

Requested Question	Answers within PEMs4Nano
Calibration material for PN-system PCRf and CPC efficiency at sub23nm-size range	CPC SPCS: Emery Oil PCRf SPCS: NaCl CPC OBS: minICAST soot System (CO): minICAST soot / Palas [*] (not possible with Emery Oil)
Sub23nm emissions with different technologies, fuels, etc.	Focus on gasoline engines EU5 fuel vs. EU6 fuel investigation
Evaporation Tube (ET) or Catalytic Stripper (CS) as volatile particle remover (pros/cons)	Catalytic effect in VPR seems necessary as there is high possibility of sub-23nm volatile formation after ET
Current methodology Vs. optimized system	SPCS sub-23nm can be handled like current PMP compliant system

Evaluation
open

Evaluation
open

CS preferred
solution

SPCS handled
like PMP
PEMs tbd

Conclusion

- Two systems (Laboratory + PEMS) including subcomponents (e.g. CPC, CS) have been optimized for sub-23 nm measurements
- **Laboratory system** can be applied and handled according to PMP-recommendation (with detection limits below 23 nm)
- Validation of **PEMS** equipment at calibration laboratory showed that current calibration procedure e.g. PCRF factor evaluation might be reconsidered for sub-23 nm
- Goal is to develop comparable Laboratory and PEMS devices for sub-23 nm
 - First results show good comparability over wide range of particle sizes
 - Further improvements were identified and implemented
 - Full evaluation and comparison of the equipment ongoing
- **PEMS4Nano providing technology at high TRL (Technology Readiness Level) for robust and reliable RDE measurements**

End of presentation

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