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In-vitro genotoxicity of filtered diesel exhausts: impact of filtration and catalysis

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Nanoparticles

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Exhaust toxicity – effects of filtration

Presented two years ago:

Experiment:

Direct exposure of human lung cells to freshly produced diluted diesel exhaust for 6 hours

Control: filtered air

Reference: unfiltered exhaust

Filtered: uncoated DPF, no DOC

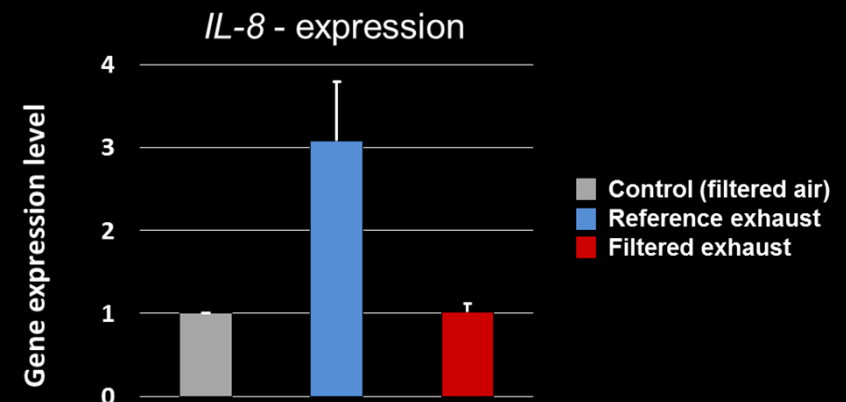


Core findings:

Particles are eliminated
Effects on gases weaker

Exhaust comp.	REF	DPF	% change
Particles	4.8E+08	1.9E+03	-99.9996
CO (ppm)	33.2	32.6	-1.7
HC (ppm)	11.5	8.8	-23.6
NO _x (ppm)	10.7	11.0	2.8

no pro-inflammatory stimulation after filtration

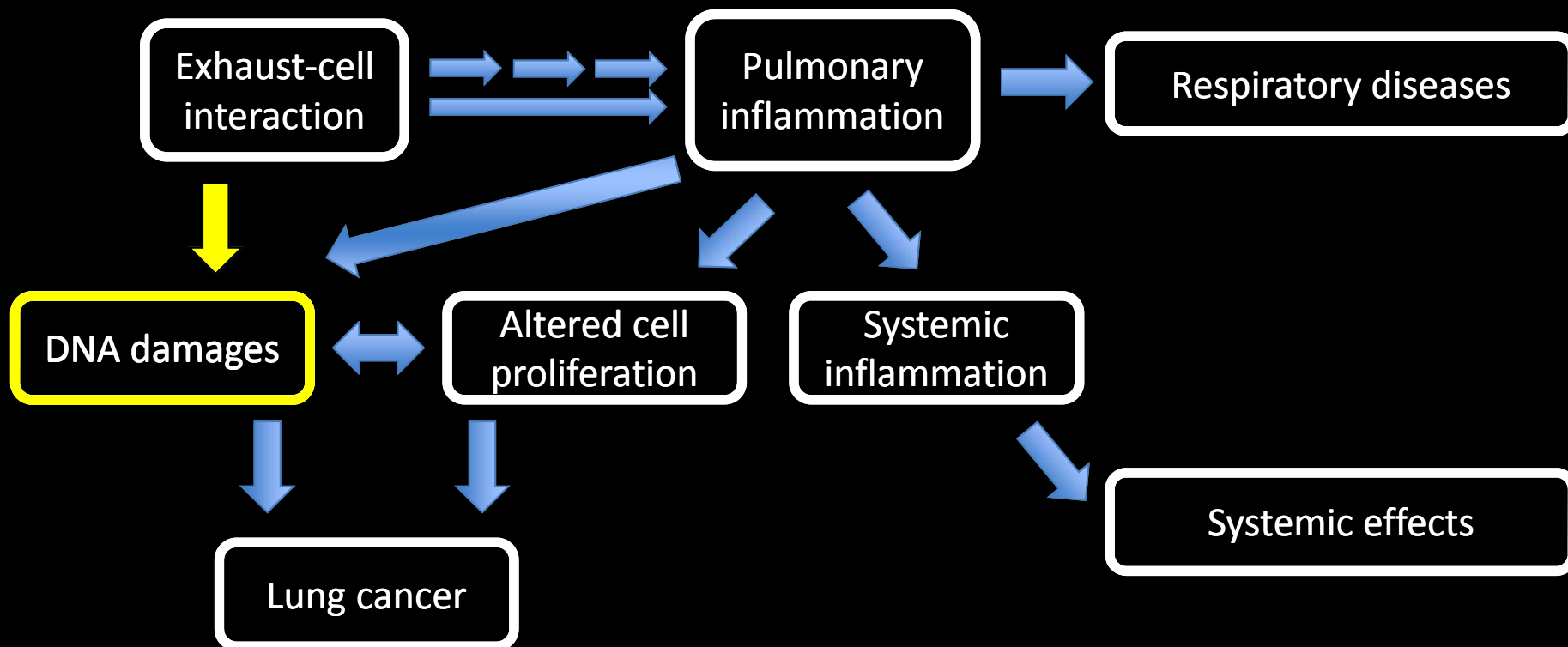




Exhaust toxicity – effects of filtration

Conclusion:

Exhaust filtration may reduce exhaust toxicity...
...but exhaust genotoxicity is yet to be tested

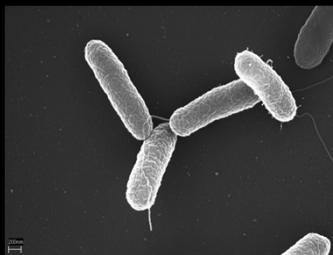




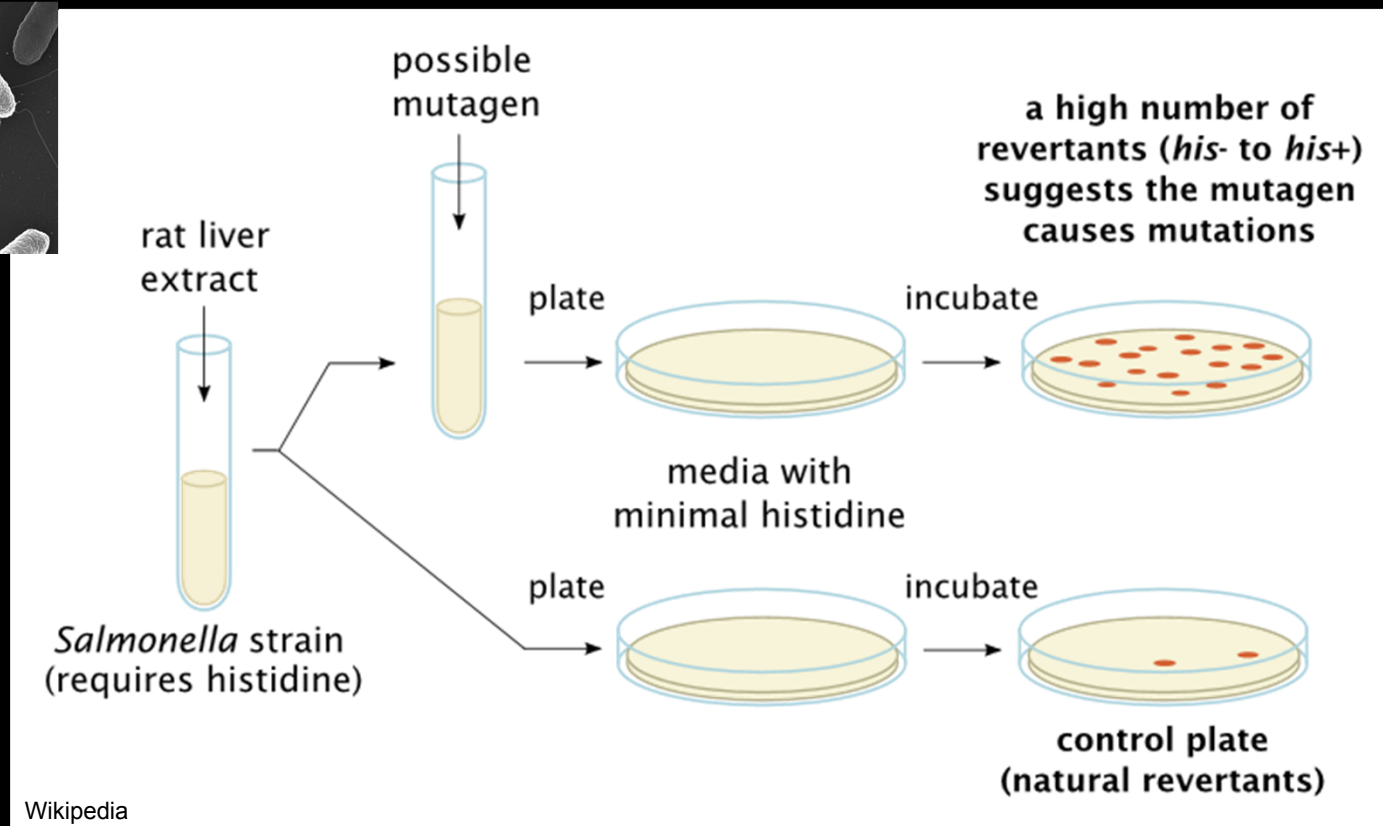
Completing the data on filter effects

Repeat the experiments, but use **Ames-test bacteria** as test-organism

Salmonella typhimurium



Wikipedia

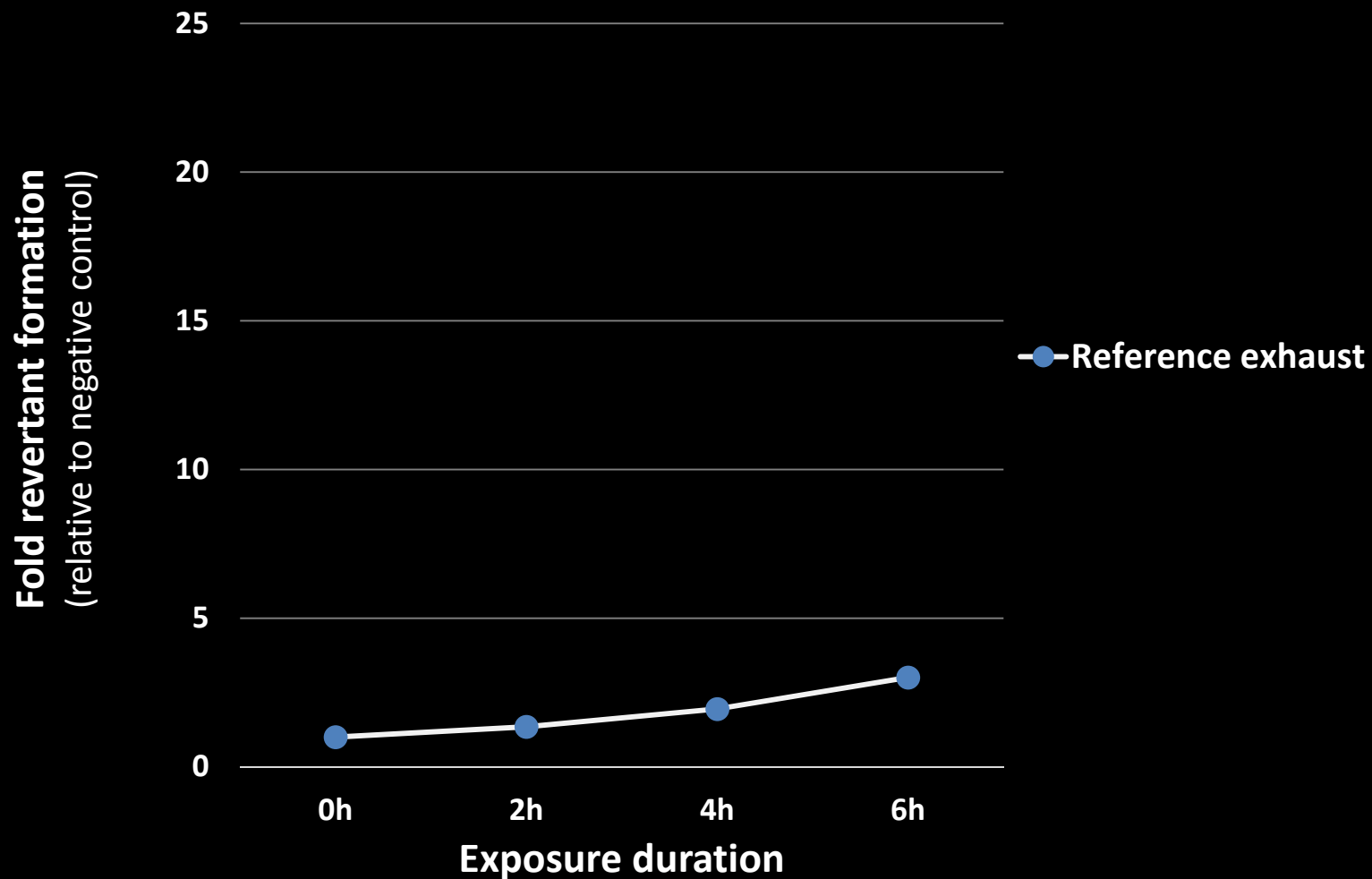


Exposure to control air / reference exhaust / filtered exhaust for 2, 4, and 6 hours



Completing the data on filter effects

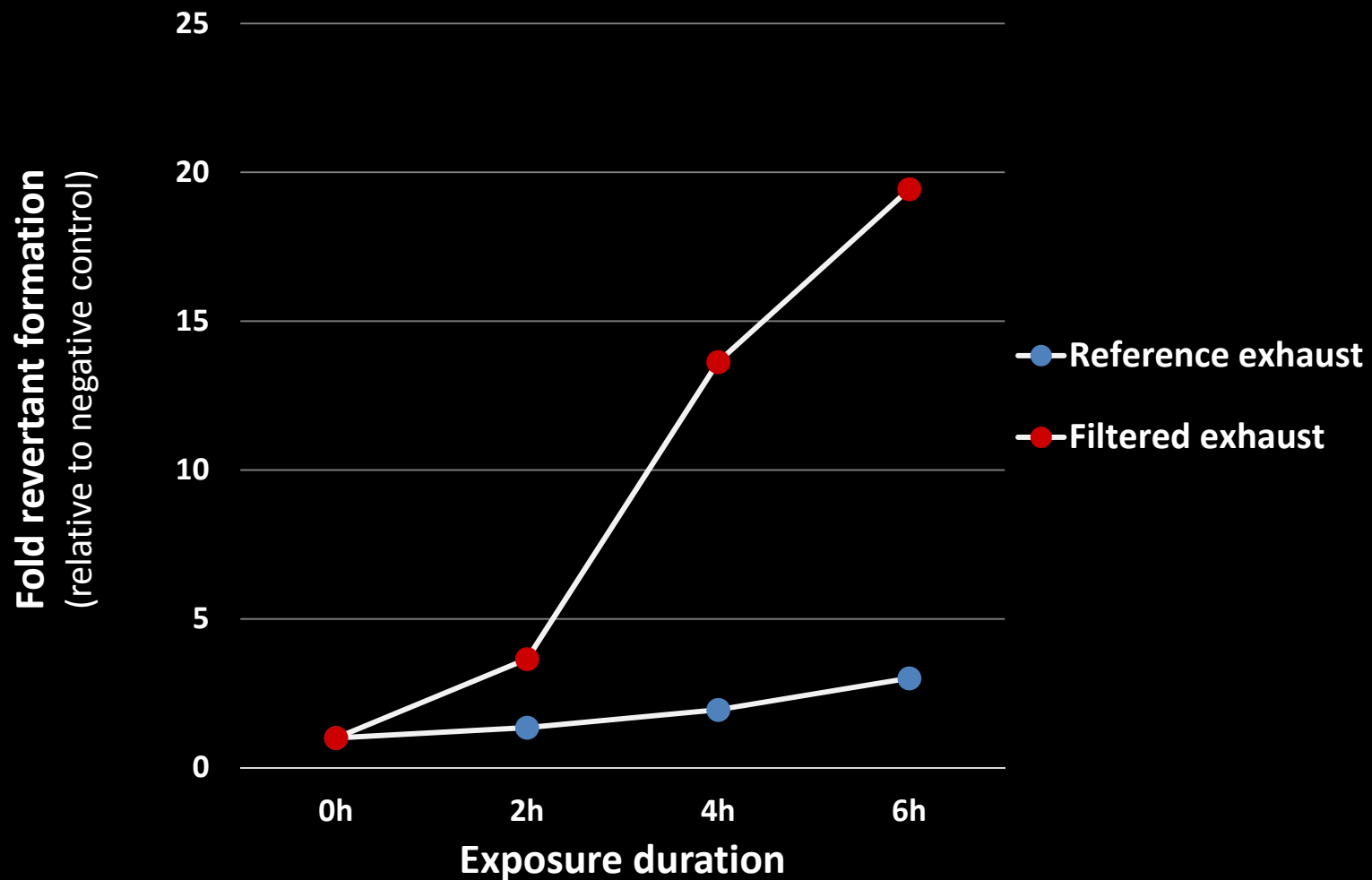
Salmonella typhimurium TA100





Completing the data on filter effects

Salmonella typhimurium TA100



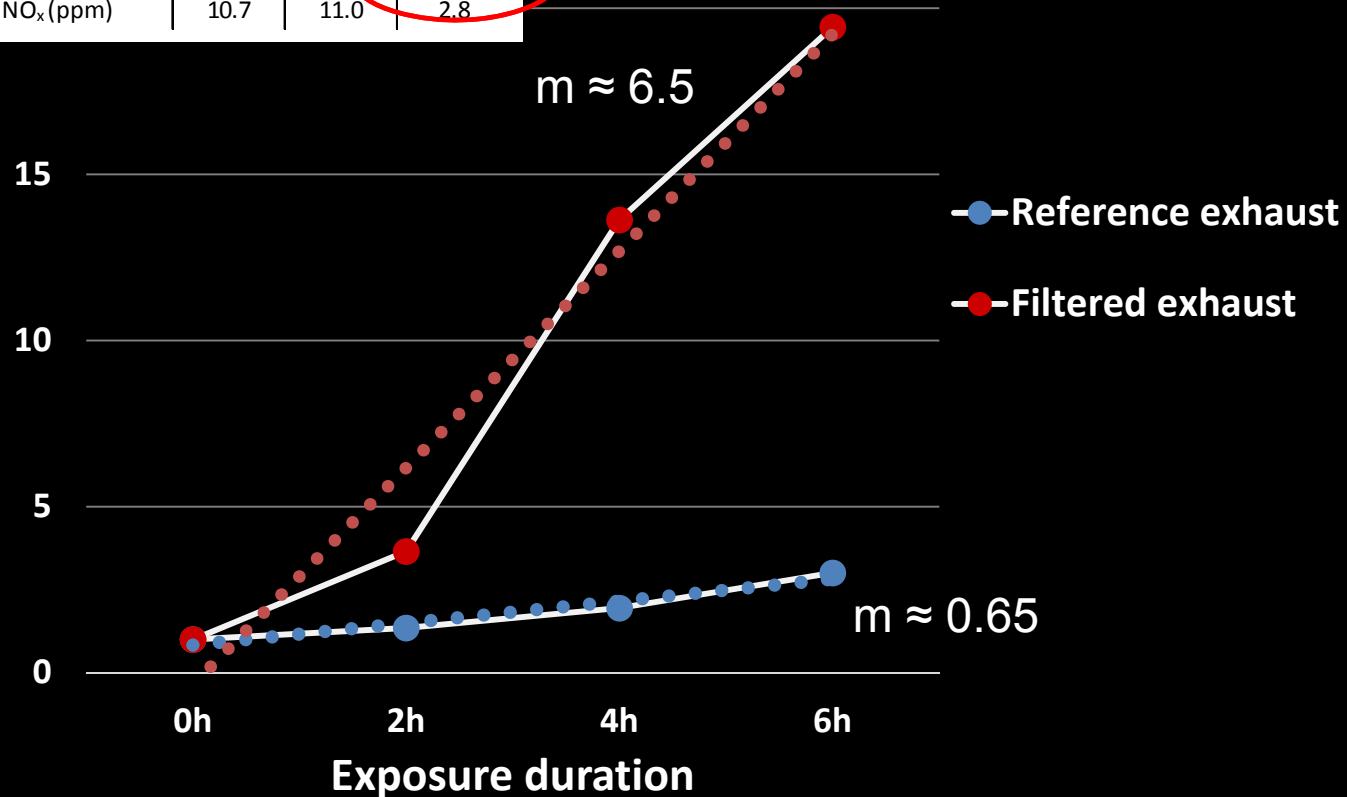


Completing the data on filter effects

Salmonella typhimurium TA100

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Fold revertant formation
(relative to negative control)





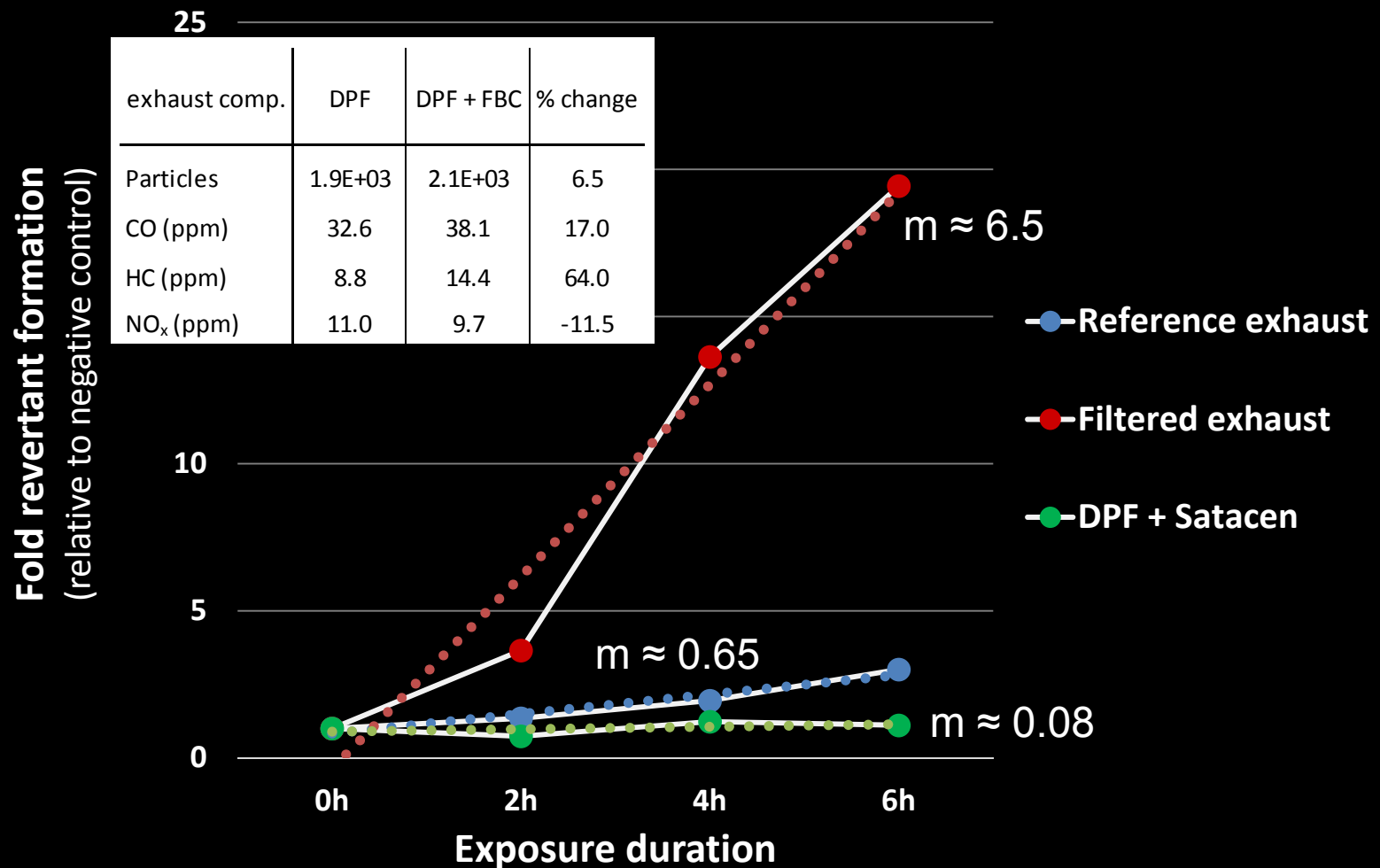
Results and discussion – part I

- Reference exhaust AND filtered exhaust act mutagenic
 - Rate of revertant formation: **10 x increased by filtration**
 - → Particles?
 - Lack of nucleation centers downstream the filter
 - → HC?
 - Known from analytical studies (recall the previous talk):
 - Filters may act as reactors → secondary emissions
 - Possible formation of highly genotoxic compounds, e.g. NPAHs
 - Highly dependent on catalytic activity in the filter
- (e.g. Heeb et al. 2010, Environmental Science and Technology 44, Heeb et al. 2007, Environmental Science and Technology 41, Heeb et al. 005, SAE 2005-26-014.)
- →→→ **Perform the same experiment with a catalyzed filter**
 - Fuel borne catalyst (FBC) → same filter can be used
 - Satacen[®]3 (Innospec), 40ppm Fe



Inclusion of a catalyst

Salmonella typhimurium TA100





Results and discussion - part II

- **Addition of a catalyst eliminates exhaust genotoxicity**
 - Increased HC-concentration
 - Particle number marginally increased
 - More CO, less NO_x
 - most likely cause: HC-composition
 - Penalty towards other effects of the non-catalyzed filter (pro-inflammation, data not shown)
- **This effect is dependent on exhaust filtration**
 - FBC without DPF: genotoxicity = Reference (data not shown)
 - → Retention of HCs on filter is crucial (reactor)



Conclusions

- **DPFs may increase exhaust toxicity**
 - This is a function of the catalytic activity on the filter
- **The toxicological relevance of secondary emissions is strongly supported**
 - Formation of secondary emissions is reported in analytical studies
 - Despite low concentrations, they can increase exhaust toxicity
 - This is not restricted to genotoxicity
- **Balanced filter catalysis and the filter itself are equally important for exhaust de-toxification**

Thank you for your attention



TTM Technik Thermische Maschinen
Andreas C. R. Mayer

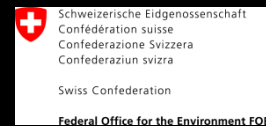


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