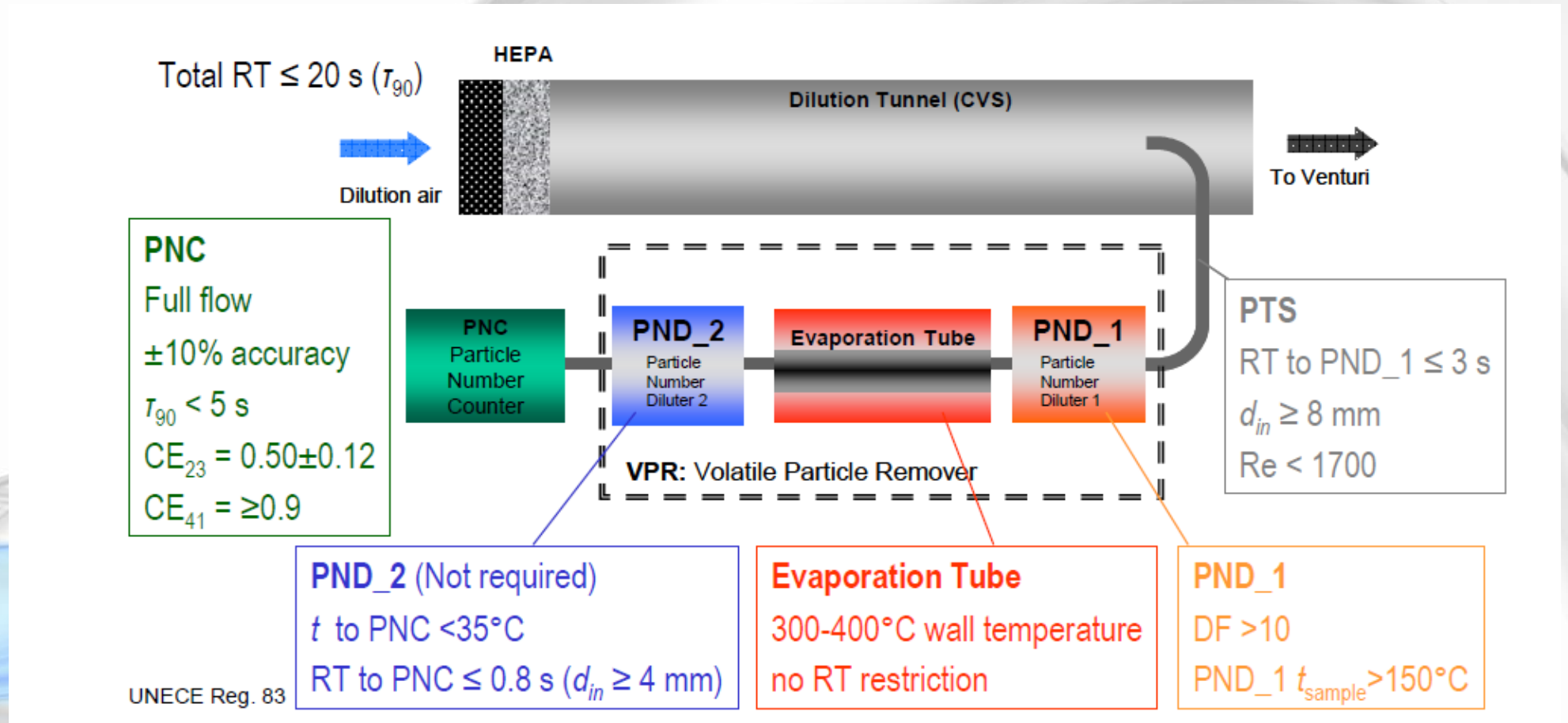


The Development and Characterization of a PEMs PMP-Compliant CPC-based Particle Counter for Real World on-Vehicle Measurements

David Booker, Michael Heuser (Sensors Europe GmbH)

**19th ETH Conference on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles
Zurich, June 28th – July 1st, 2015**

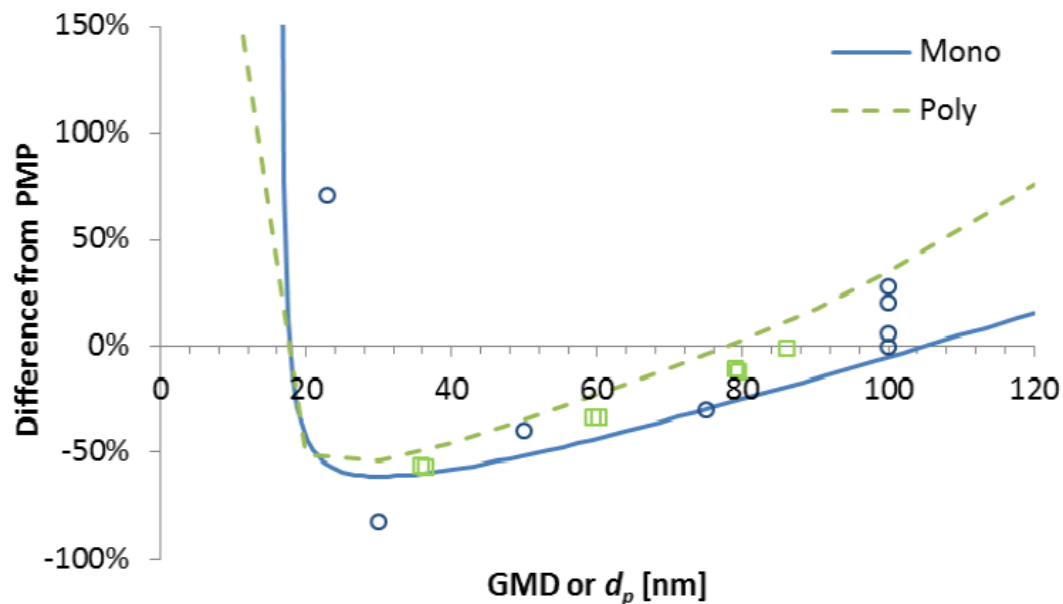
PN EU Regulation



Source - Feasibility study on the extension of the Real Driving Emissions (RDE) procedure to Particle Number (PN), JRC 2014

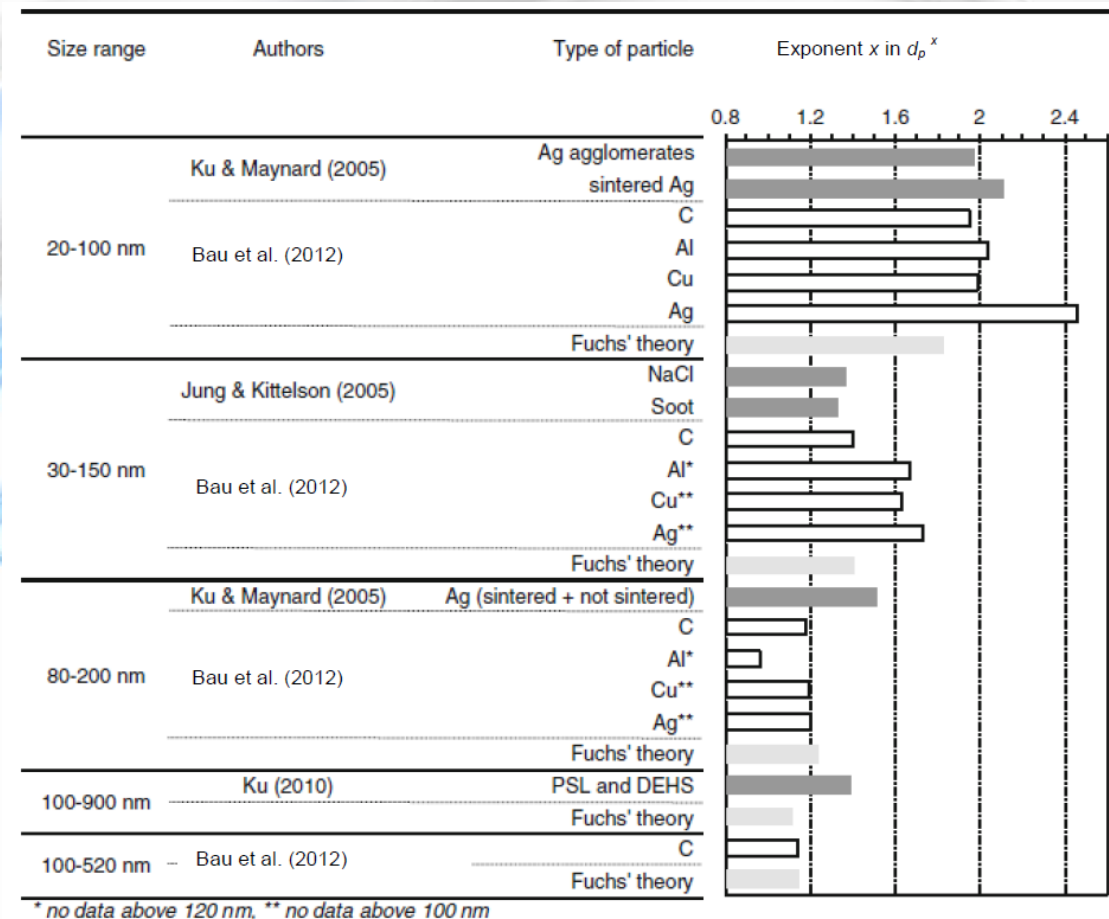
Technology: -Diffusion Chargers (DC) or Condensation Particle Counters (CPC)

- Particle Size - CPC d_p^0 (CPC) or DC $d_p^{1.4}$
- Morphology, Existing charge, Dielectric constant ... etc



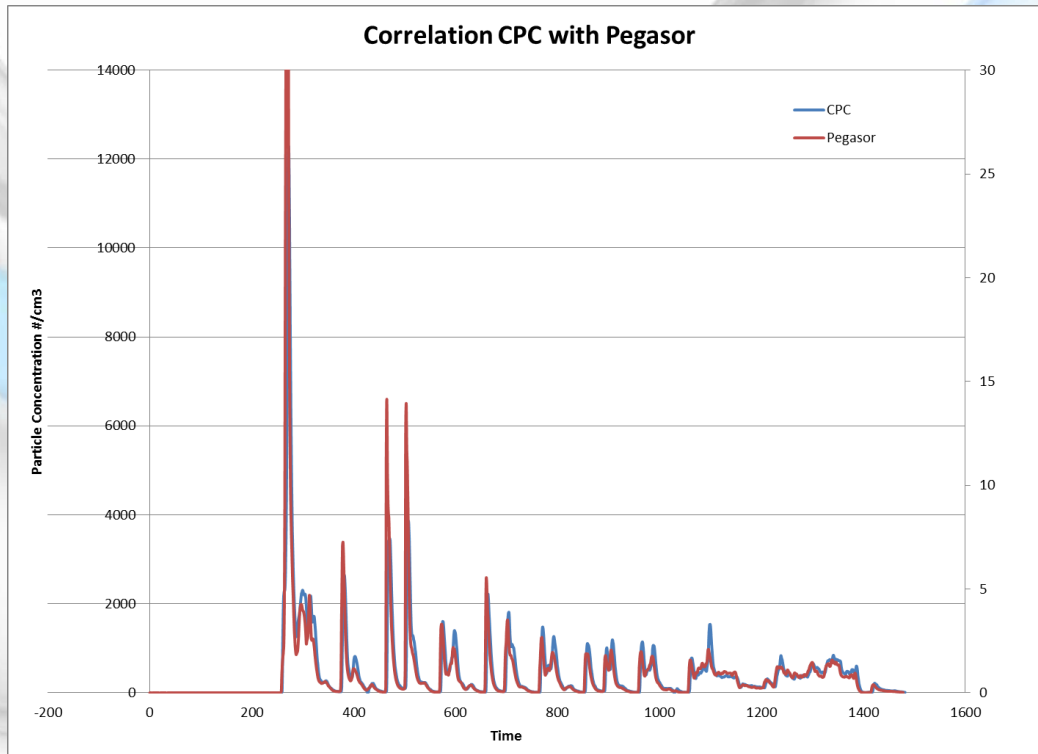
Source - Feasibility study on the extension of the Real Driving Emissions (RDE) procedure to Particle Number (PN), JRC 2014

Relationship between active surface area and particle size. From Bau et al. (2012).



ECOSTAR CPC Prototype Evaluation Platform

- PN Module with Pegasor DC and Prototype CPC
 - 1 stage dilution for Pegasor with Catalyst
 - 2 stage dilution for CPC
 - Demonstrated good correlation on “some Test Cycles”
 - Less good correlation when vehicle generated small (nano) particles due to size dependency on DC sensor $D^{1.4}$



Pegasor

CPC Module external



SEMTECH PN PEMS (with CPC Module)



Specifications

Power: 12 VDC, 200W

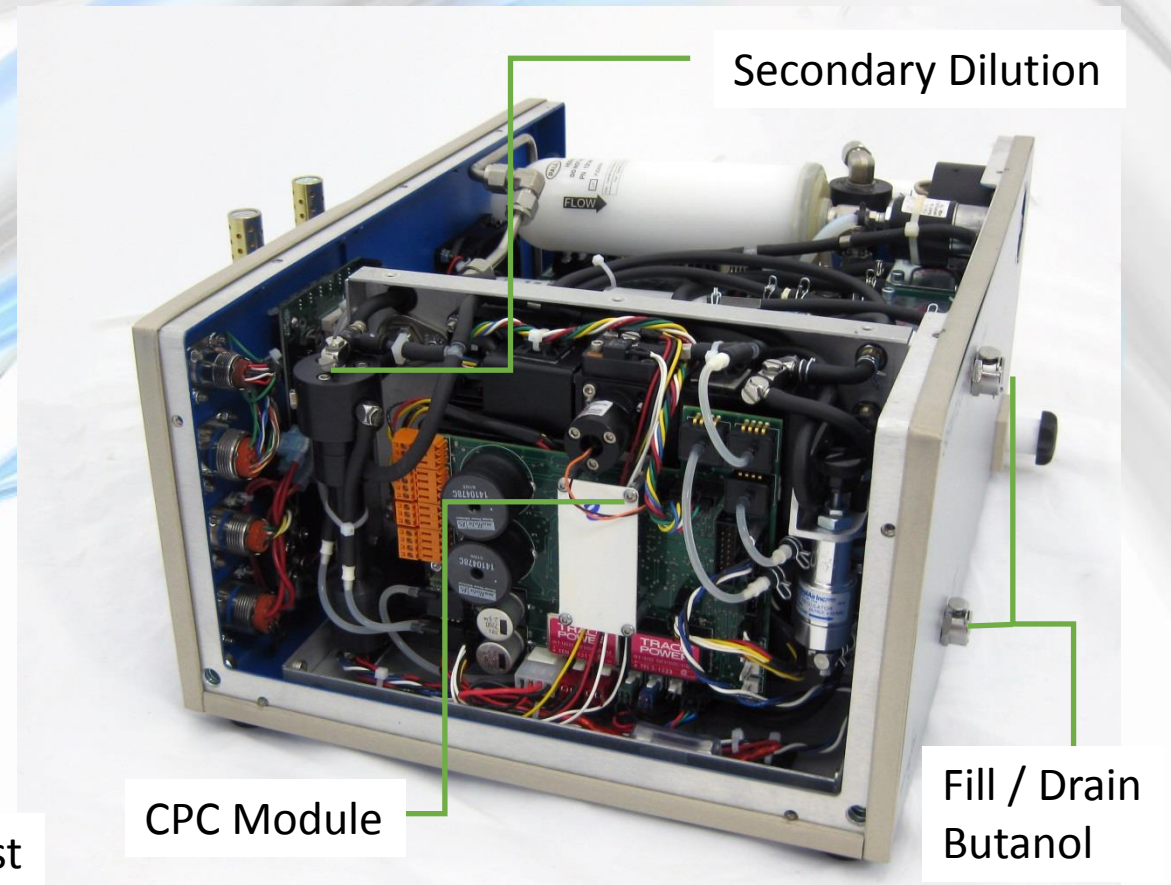
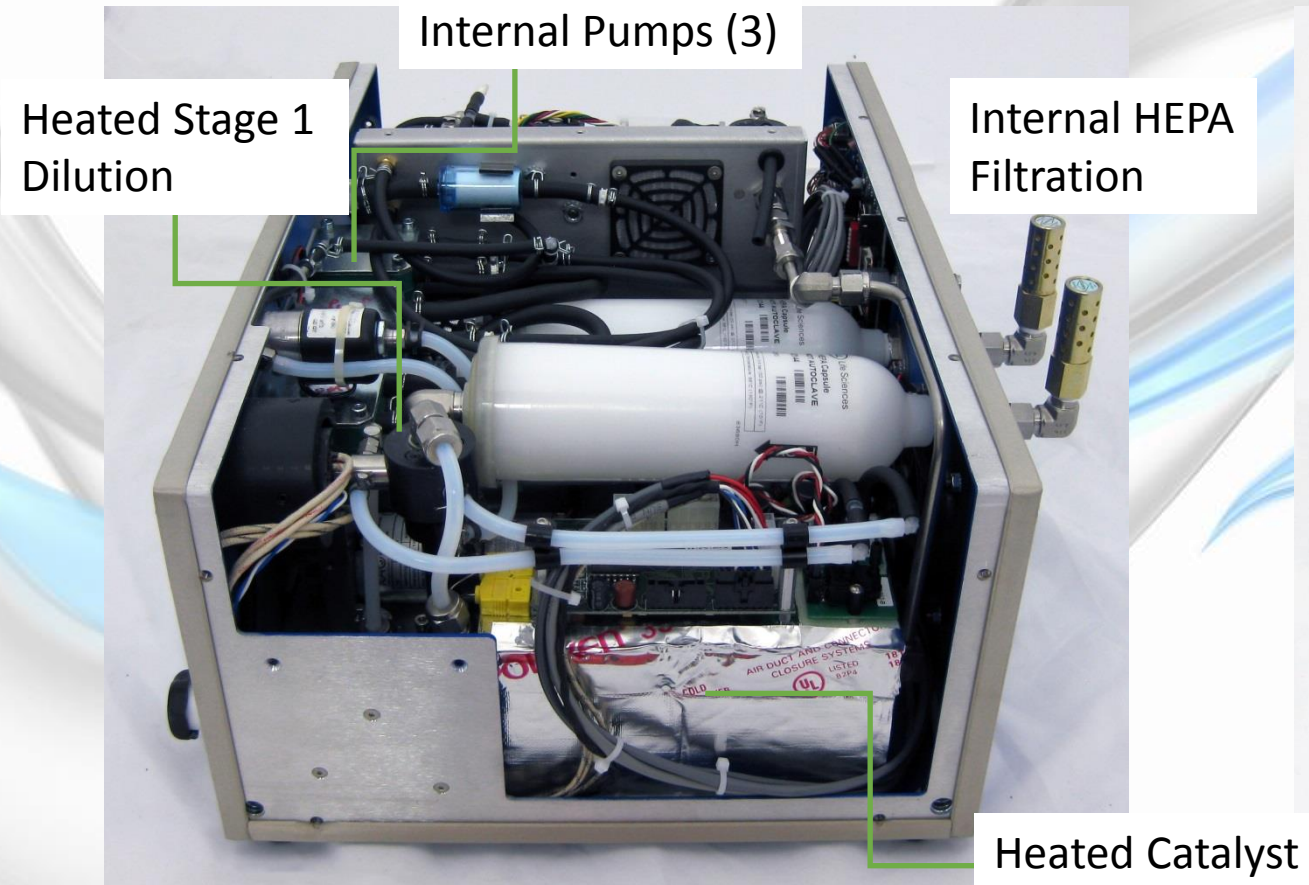
Size: 43W x 18T x 31D cm

Weight: 15 kg

Key Components:

- Modular Heated Line (SS core)
- Primary Diluter (10-20:1)
- Heated Catalyst (250-300 C)
- Secondary Diluter (50-100:1)
- Mixing CPC (n-Butanol)
- ECOSTAR and SEMTECH RDE/LDV compatible

sensors Integrated CPC Module



sensors CPC Development

- Vibration and thermally stable
 - Dual Peltier Condenser cooler
- Small Butanol tank (<5 ml)
 - Exhaust controlled venting
 - No Butanol optics contamination
- Critical Flow for stable flow control
- Operates exclusively in single count mode

Stage 2 Dilution
50-100:1

Stage 2 Dilution
50-100:1

Butanol Tank

Dual Peltier Cooler

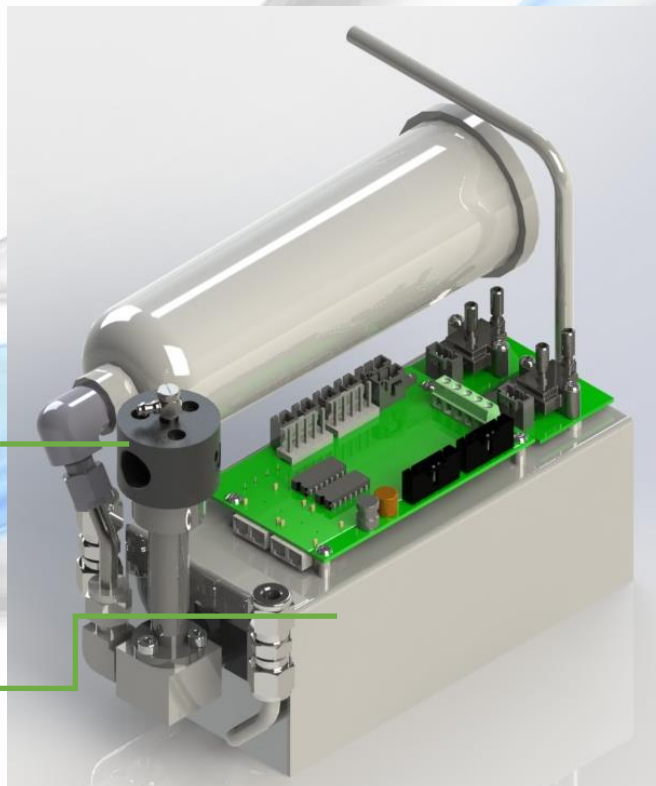
Flow Control,
Critical Orifices

sensors VPR-Catalyst

- Catalyst from Catalytic Instruments
 - PMP Specifications Met
 - 67% penetration at 10 nm

Stage 1 Heated Dilution
10-20:1

Heated Catalyst
250-300 C



CERTIFICATE OF CONFORMANCE

MODEL: 030CC00 catalytic core
SERIAL NUMBER: 030CC00-20130018

Catalytic Instruments hereby certifies that the above referenced core conforms to the original manufacturer's specifications. The device performance has been tested and verified using the equipment, metrics, and methods described below.

Picture - Feasibility study on the extension of the Real Driving Emissions (RDE) procedure to Particle Number (PN), JRC 2014

TEST EQUIPMENT USED: TSI 3080 L SMPS, HORIBA MEXA 584 L

Flowrate: 34/min
Heater setpoint: n/a
Propane oxidation: 799%
Solid particle penetration: 66% Size: 10nm

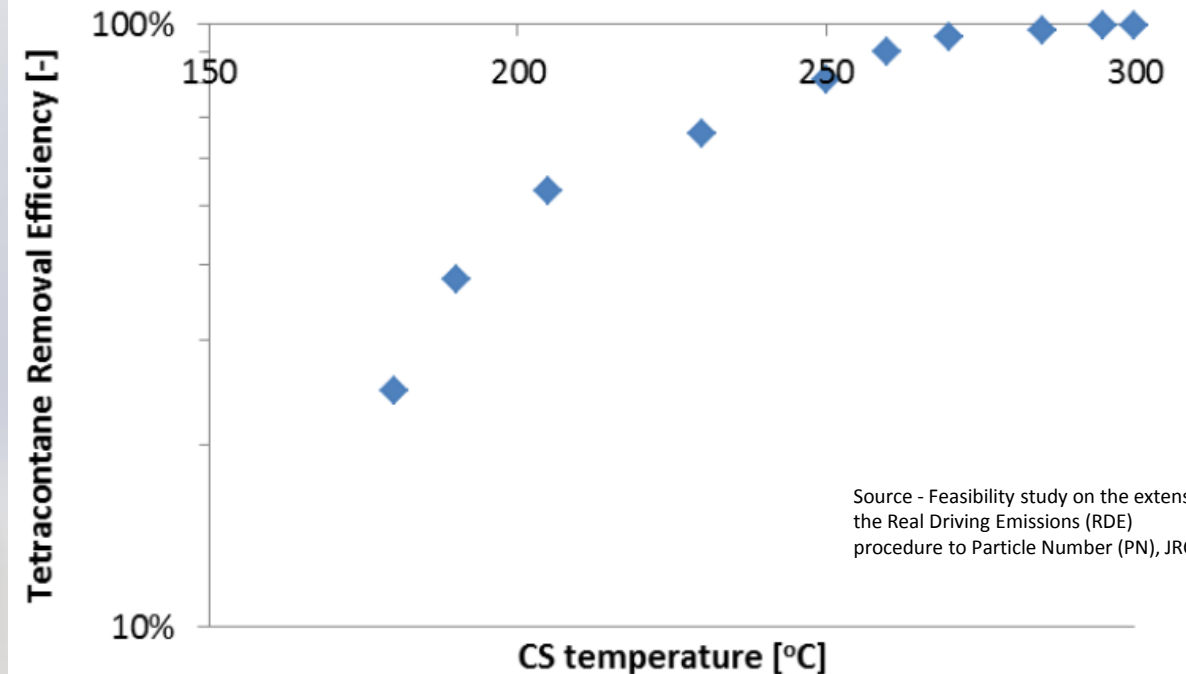
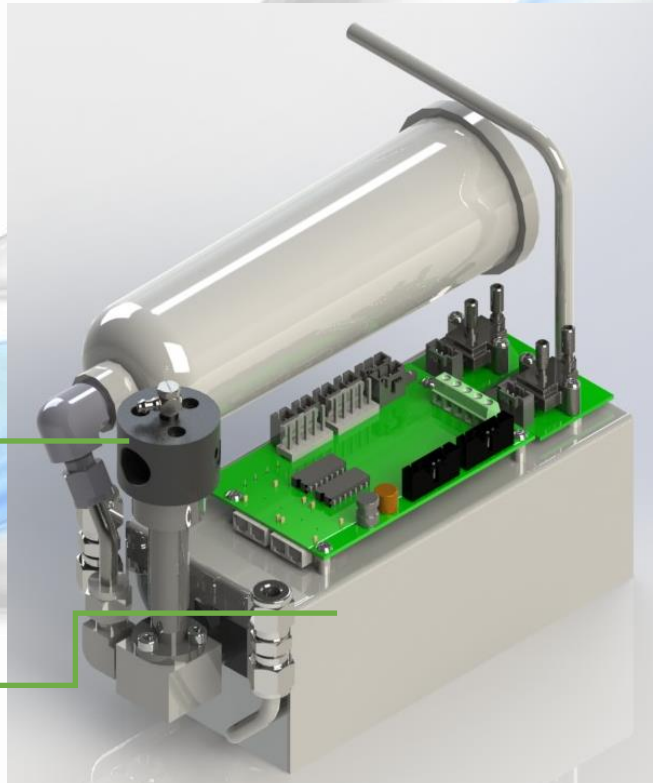
Penetration measured at room temperature

sensors VPR-Catalyst – Experimental Verification

- Catalyst from Catalytic Instruments
 - PMP Specifications Met
 - 67% penetration at 10 nm

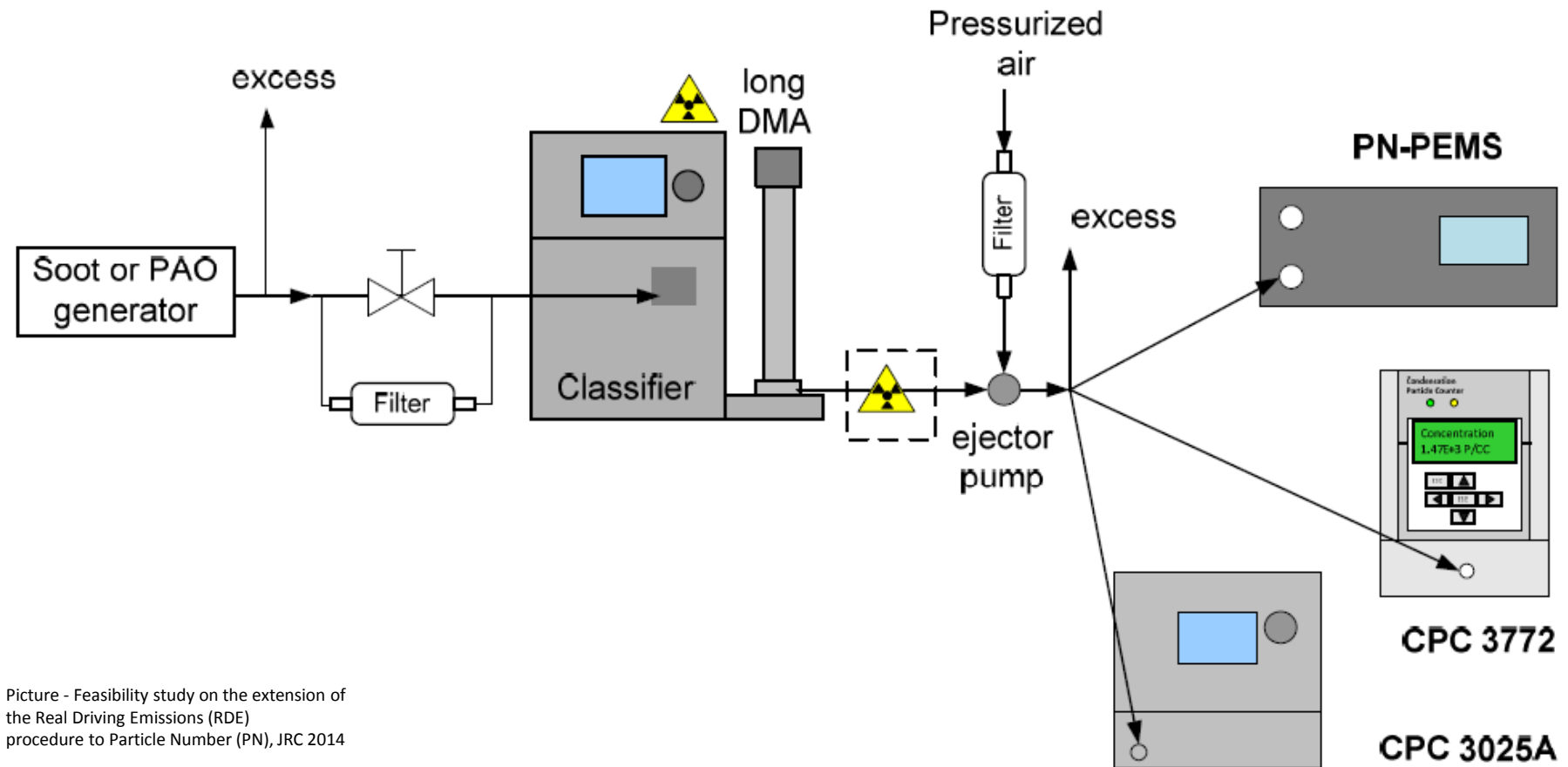
Stage 1 Heated Dilution
10-20:1

Heated Catalyst
250-300 C

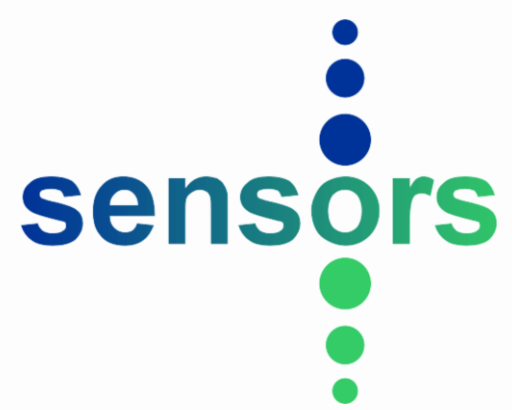


Source - Feasibility study on the extension of the Real Driving Emissions (RDE) procedure to Particle Number (PN), JRC 2014

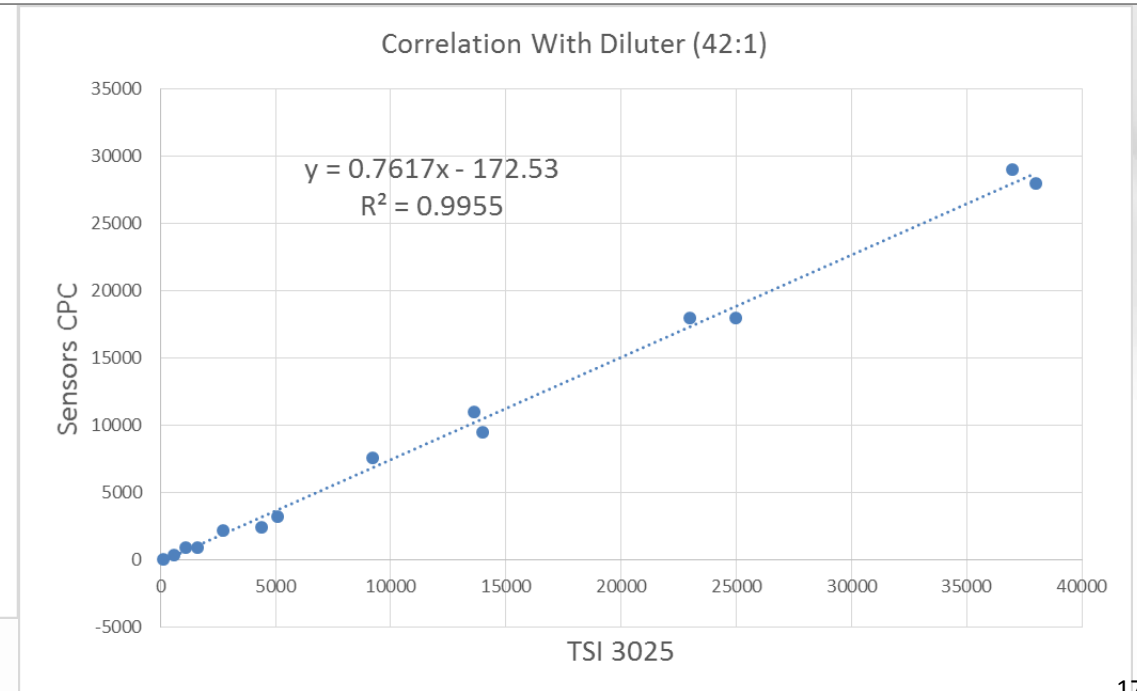
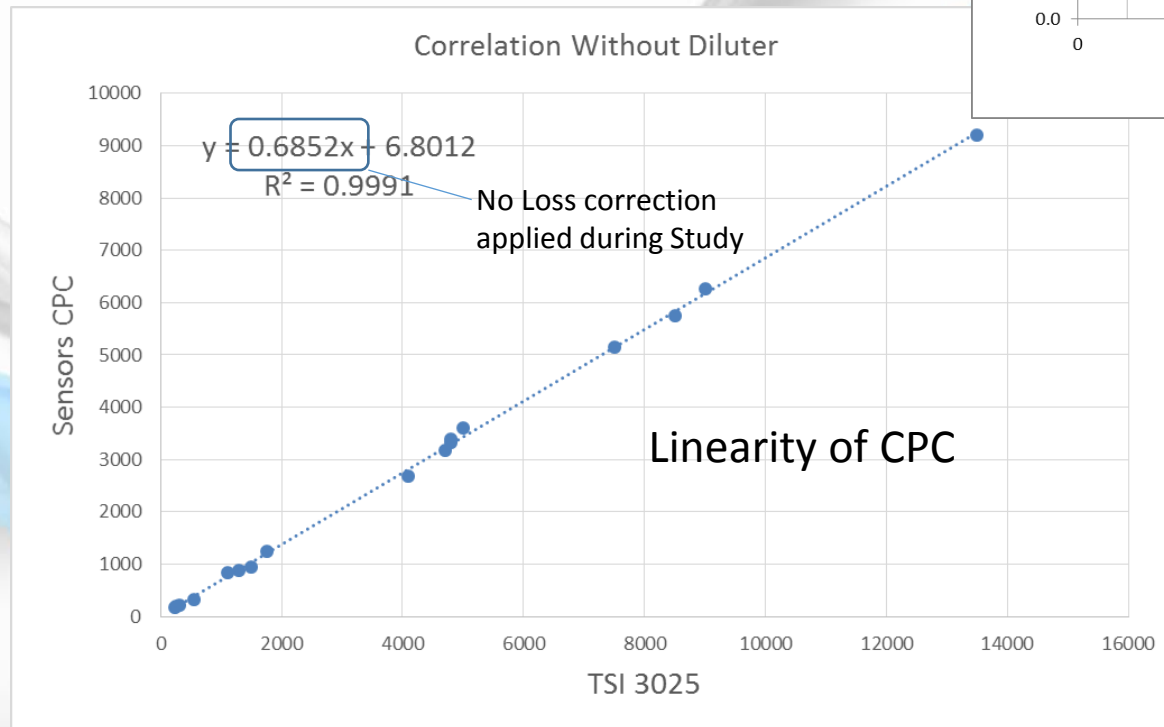
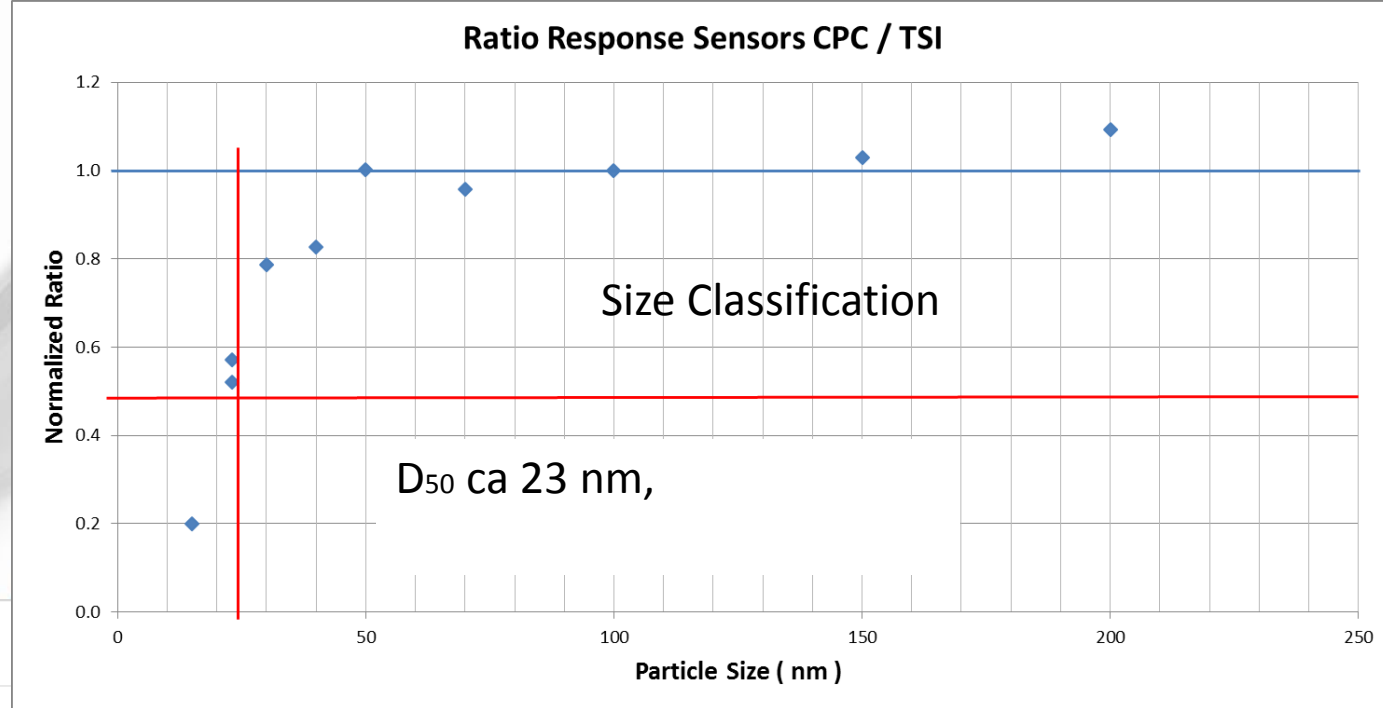
Laboratory Characterization Test Set-Up



Picture - Feasibility study on the extension of the Real Driving Emissions (RDE) procedure to Particle Number (PN), JRC 2014



Aerosol Laboratory Evaluation



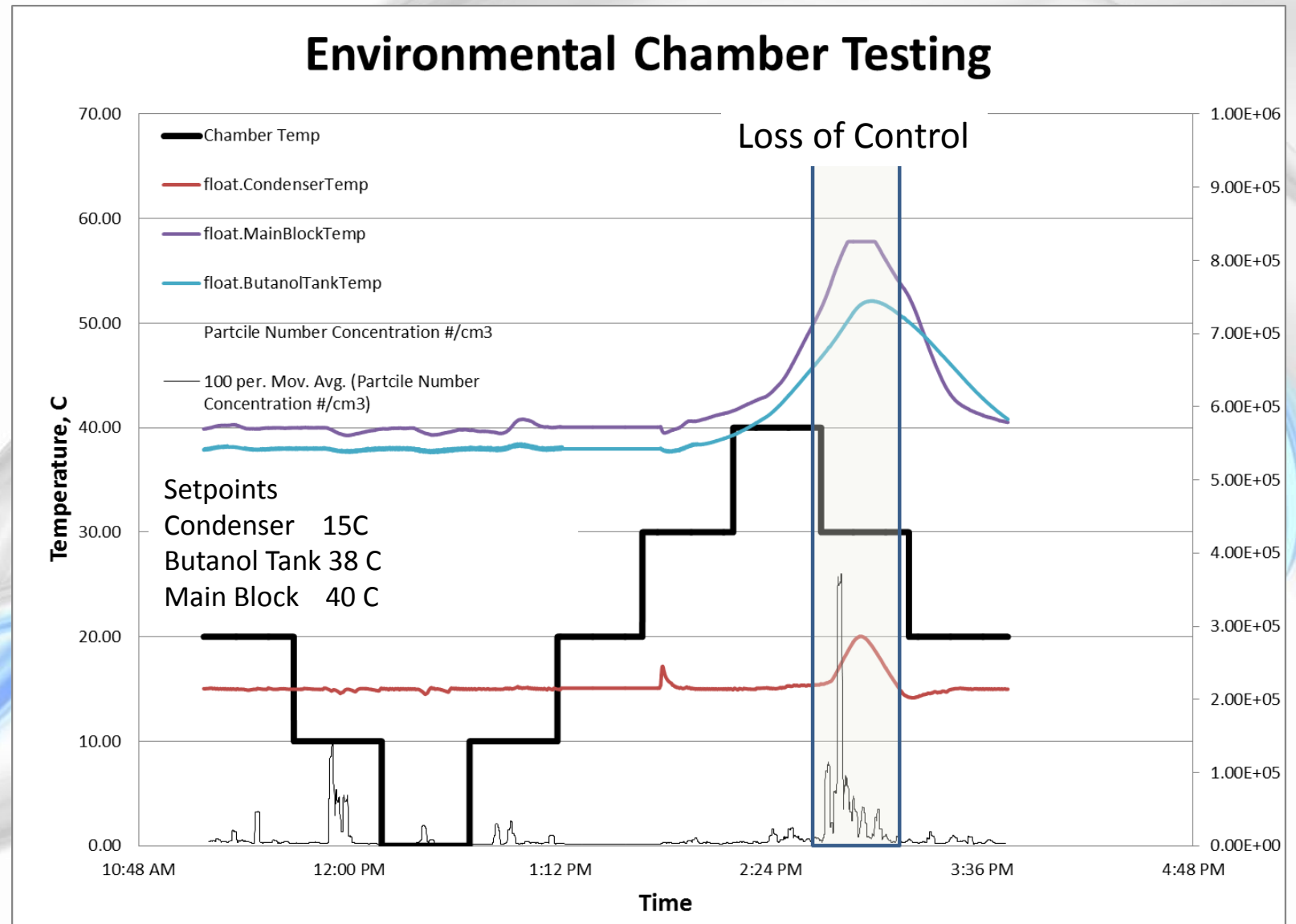
Environmental Chamber Testing (0-10-20-30-40-30-20 C)

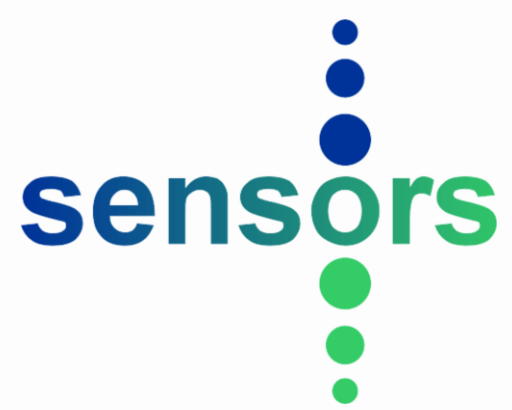
Summary

Condenser, Butanol Tank and Main Chamber remain controlled over the temperature range 0 to 30 C

Action Item

Additional cooling required to meet 40 C ambient specification



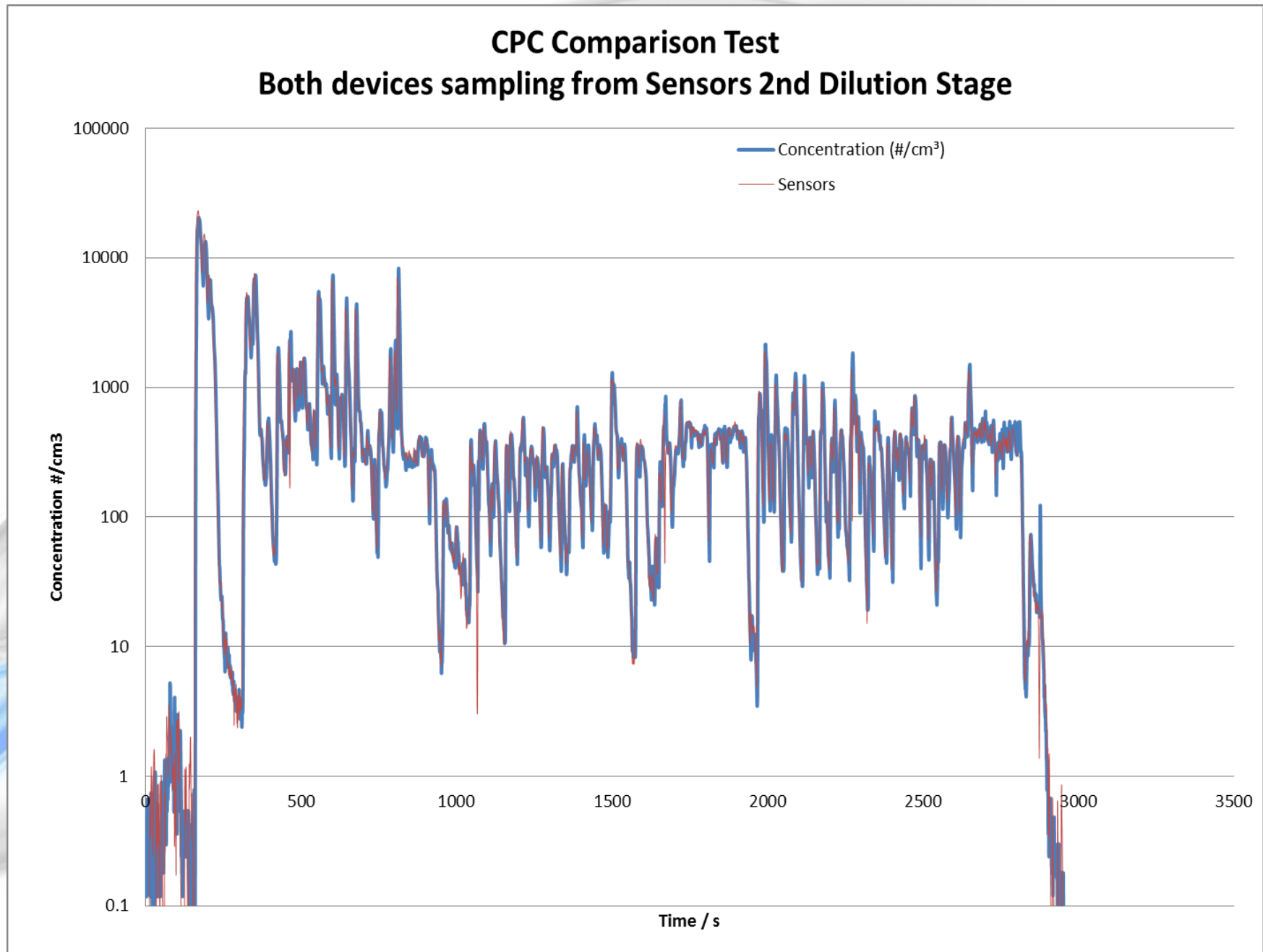


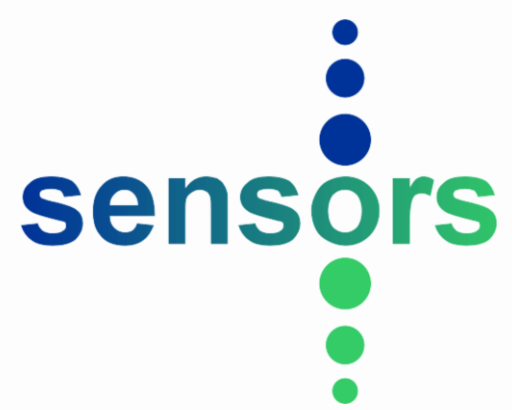
Dyno Testing

Data obtained at JRC ISPRA

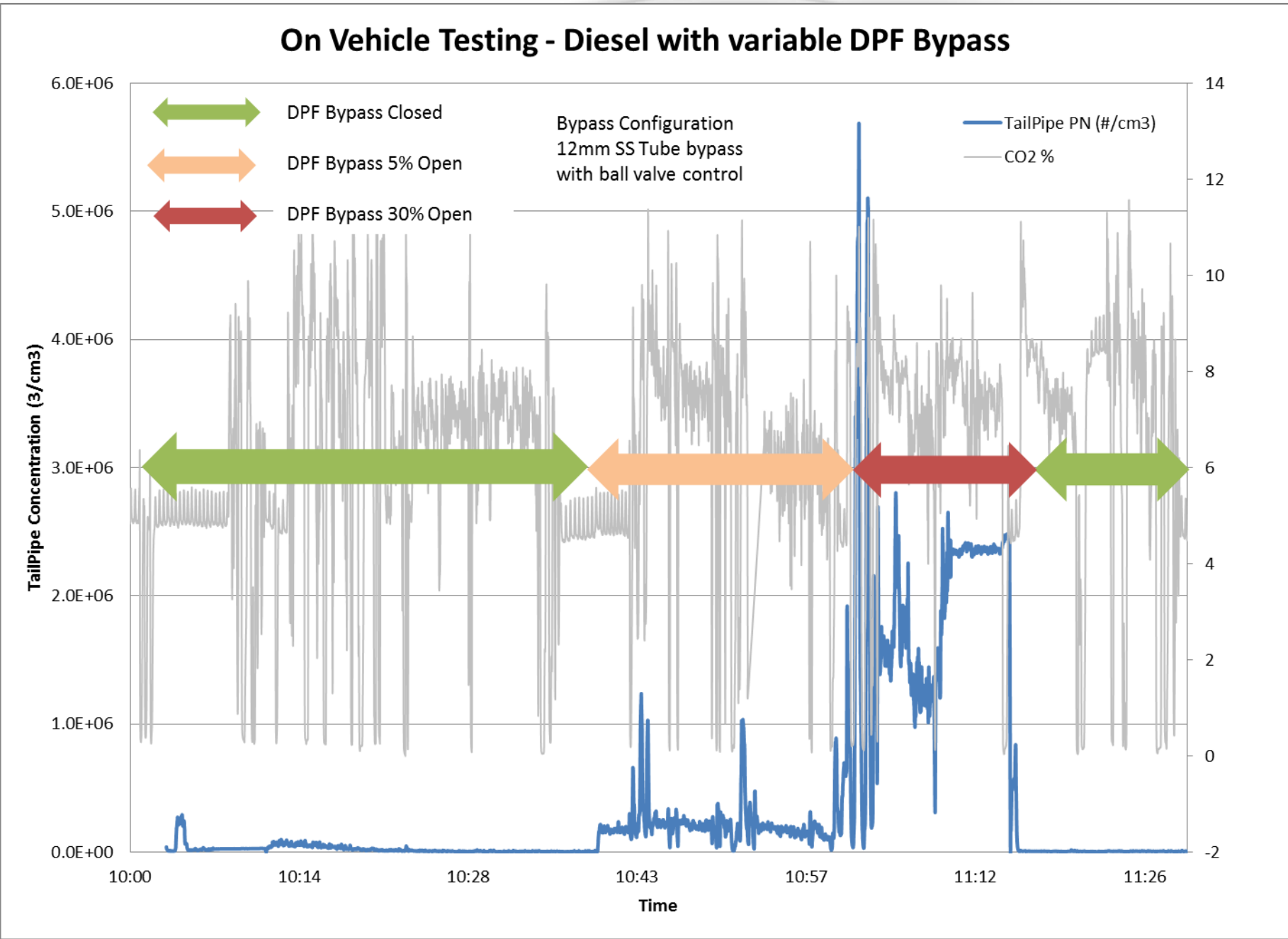
CPC Evaluation:

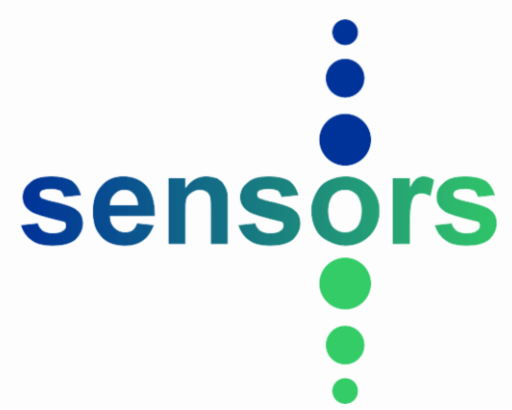
Exhaust of CPN module measured simultaneously by TSI CPC and Sensors CPC during chassis dyno testing



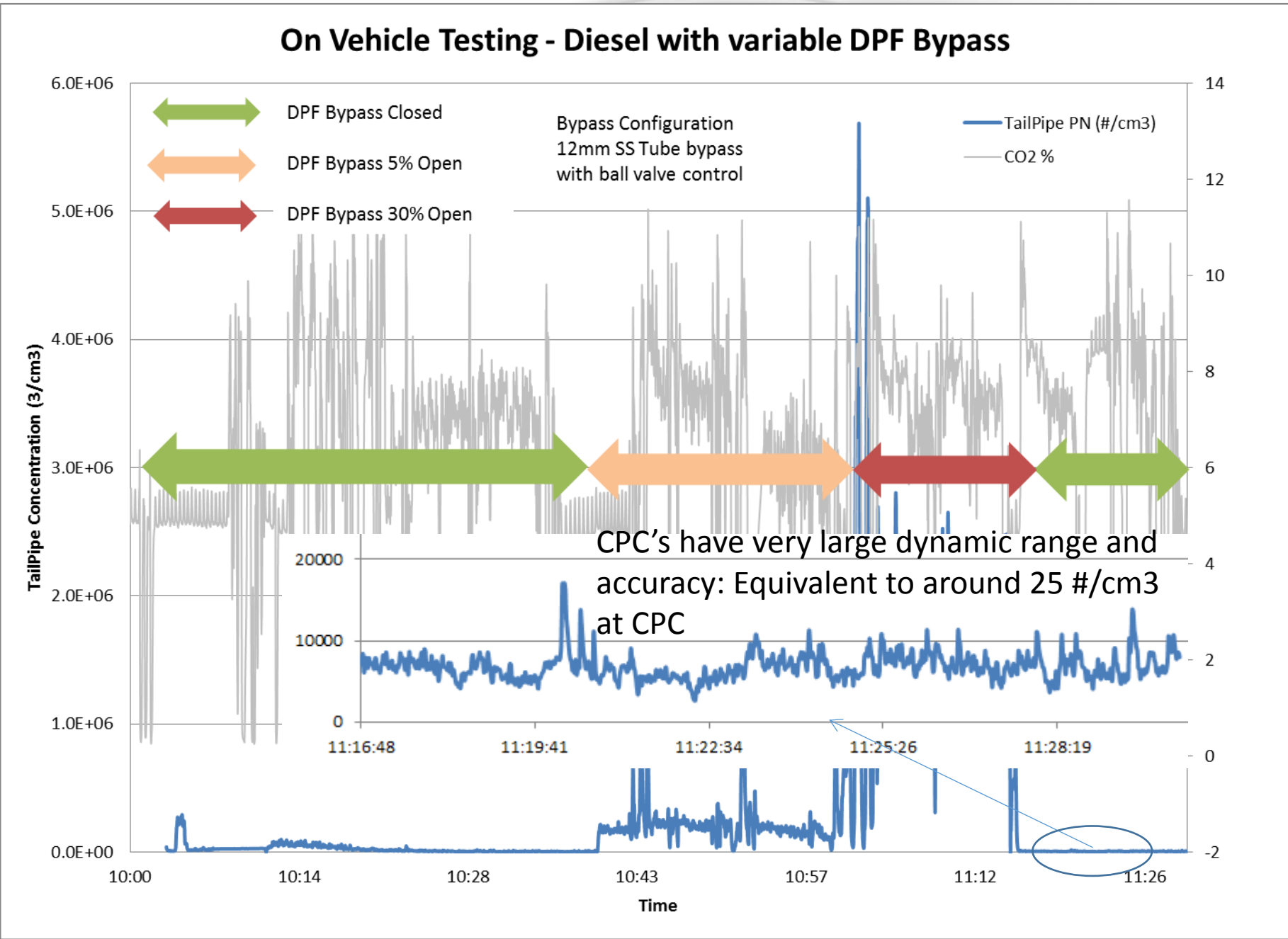


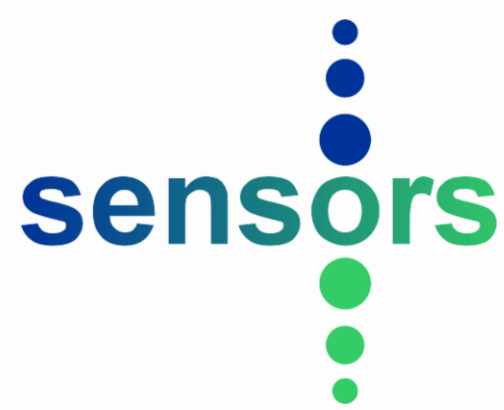
On Vehicle Testing





On Vehicle Testing





Observations – Against PMP Calibration Protocol

- The absolute losses are on the order of 25%.
- The d50 should increase slightly (ca 30nm), because when the penetration is normalized to 1, the d23nm goes >50% and to match PNP systems
- The heated line introduces some losses (10% at 100 nm 40% at 15 nm).
- The polydisperse checks showed a good agreement with a simulated PMP system for GMDs between 35 and 80nm.
- No observable deterioration in performance during on-vehicle testing
- PMP Correlation testing (fuel, vehicle, cycle etc)
- Increase cooling in high Ambient temperature conditions to enable 0-40 C operation specification

Correction factor applied re PMP

Will add diffusion screen

Will investigate further

No action required

Testing continues

On-going

Will investigate further