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Particle Number Reduction of GDI-Cars with GPF's

J. Czerwinski, P. Comte AFHB, University of Applied Sciences, Biel-Bienne, CH N. Heeb, EMPA A. Mayer, TTM

Abstract

The nanoparticles (NP) count concentrations are limited in EU for Diesel passenger cars since 2013 and for gasoline cars with direct injection (GDI) since 2014. The limit for GDI was temporary extended to 6 x 10¹² #/km





4.5E+06

3.0E+0

1.5E+06

(regulation No. 459/2012/EU).

Nuclei of metals as well as organics are suspected to significantly contribute especially to the ultrafine particle size fractions, and thus to the particle number concentration.

The invisible nanoparticles (NP) from combustion processes penetrate easily into the human body through the respiratory and olfactory pathways and carry numerous harmful health effects potentials.

In the project GasOMeP (Gasoline Organic & Particulates) metal-nanoparticles Metal (including sub 20nm) from gasoline cars are investigated for different engine technologies. In the present paper some results of investigations of nanoparticles from five Di gasoline cars are represented. The measurements were performed at vehicle tailpipe and in CVS-tunnel. Moreover, five variants of "vehicle – GPF" were investigated. The PN-emission level of the investigated GDI cars in WLTC without GPF is in the same range of magnitude very near to the actual limit value of 6.0 x 10^{12} #/km. With the GPF's with better filtration quality, it is possible to lower the emissions below the future limit value of 6.0 x 10¹¹ #/km.

There is no visible nuclei mode and the ultrafine particle concentrations below 10mm

| | cylinders | 47 III IIIle | 47 m me | 47 III IIIle | Opel Zafira Tourer | | | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| Volvo V60 T4F | ${ m Displacementcm^3}$ | 1596 | 1598 | 1834 | | Number and arrangement of cylinders | 4 / in line | 4 / in line | 4 / in line | 20 - idling |
| Vehicle ② | Power kW | 132@ 5700 rpm | 125@ 6000 rpm | 90@ 5500 rpm | Vehicle © | Displacement cm ³ | 1598 | 1390 | 1560 | 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + |
| | Torque Nm | 240@1600 rpm | 260@ 1650-3200 | 174@ 3750 rpm | | Power kW | 125 @ 6000 rpm | 118 @ 5800 rpm | 84 @ 3600 rpm | SSC steady state cycle and tailpile temperature of vehicle 1 |
| | Injection type | DI | rpm DI | DI | VW Golf plus | Torque Nm | 260 @ 1650 - 3200 rpm | 240 @ 1500 rpm | 270 @ 1750 rpm | 150 high autor high |
| Opel | Curb weight kg | 1554 | 1701 | 1315 | Lun Lun | Injection type | DI | DI | DI | 120 low medium high extra high |
| Vehicle 3 | Gross vehicle weight kg | 2110 | 2120 | 1750 | Vehicle © | Curb weight kg | 1678 | 1348 - 1362 | 1462 | |
| | | Front-wheel | Front-wheel | Front-wheel | | Gross vehicle weight kg | 2360 | 1960 - 1980 | 2060 | $\frac{1}{2}$ 60 - $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | Drive wheel | drive | drive | drive | | Drive wheel | Front-wheel drive | Front-wheel drive | Front-wheel drive | 30 - M M M M |
| | Gearbox | a6 | m6 | m5 | Peugeot 4008 | Gearbox | m6 | m6 | m6 | 0 1 time [s] 450 900 1350 1800 |
| Mistubishi | First registration | 27.01.2012 | 2014 | 05.2001 | DIESEL | First registration | 22.07.2014 | 01.02.2010 | 12.04.2013 | WLTC driving cycle |
| GDI | Exhaust | EURO 5a | EURO 5b+ | EURO 3 | DIESEE | | | | | |

Tested vehicles and driving cycles



are insignificant.

Some of the vehicles show at constant speed operation a periodical fluctuation of the NPemissions, as an effect of the electronic control.



COMPARISON OF PN-EMISSIONS IN WLTC COLD AND **EXAMPLES OF PN TIME-COURSES WITH DIFFERENT** HOT FOR DIFFERENT VEHICLES VEHICLES IN THE HIGH-SPEED PART OF WLTC HOT. Results at CPC zoom 1500 - 1800 s 1.0E+11 100 1.0E+07 300 ghest (V3) **Transient operation** 90 225 low part cold low part ho #/km

9.0E+0

6.0E+05

3.0E+05

0.0E+00

PCFE'S OF THE INVESTIGATED GPF'S IN WLTC HOT



Conclusions

- the PN-emission level of the investigated GDI cars in WLTC without GPF is in the same range of magnitude very near to the actual limit value of 6.0 x 10¹² #/km
- with the GPF's with better filtration quality it is possible to lower the emissions below the future limit value of 6.0 x 10¹¹#/km
- the filtration efficiency of GPF can attain 99% but it can also be optimized to lower values – in this respect the requirement of "best available technology for health protection" should be considered

Conclusions

- generally there is a very good accordance of PSD's measured with both systems SMPS and nSMPS in the common size range (10-64 mm)
- for the vehicles with gasoline DI, there is no increase of PC's in nuclei mode (below 10 nm) at the measured constant speeds, the particle counts below 10 nm are negligible
- due to the electronic regulation of the engine the NP-emission of some vehicles (here vehicle 3) are periodically fluctuating