

PHYSICS OF PARTICLE EMISSION FROM ENGINES,



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23th ETH-Conference on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles, Focus Event, June 20th, 2019

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- **PM 10 vs. NP**
- **PM and PN from engines**
- **Nuclei mode**
- **Examples of PN emissions**
- **Secondary NP from SCR system**
- **What to do ? – exhaust gas filtration**
- **Conclusions**



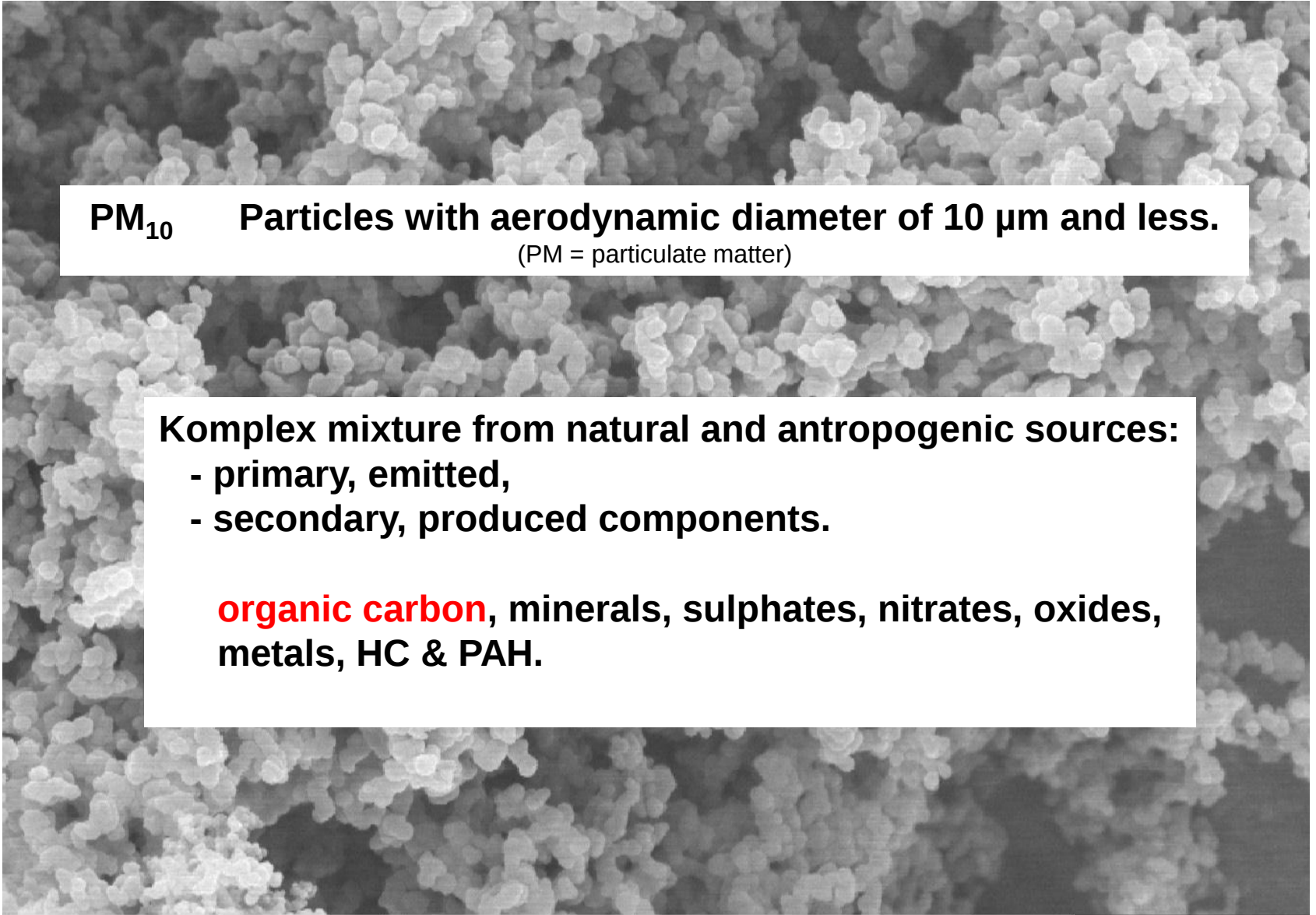
PM 10 Versus Nanoparticles

PM-10 MEASUREMENT EMPA

(Nabel Network)



WHAT IS FINE DUST?



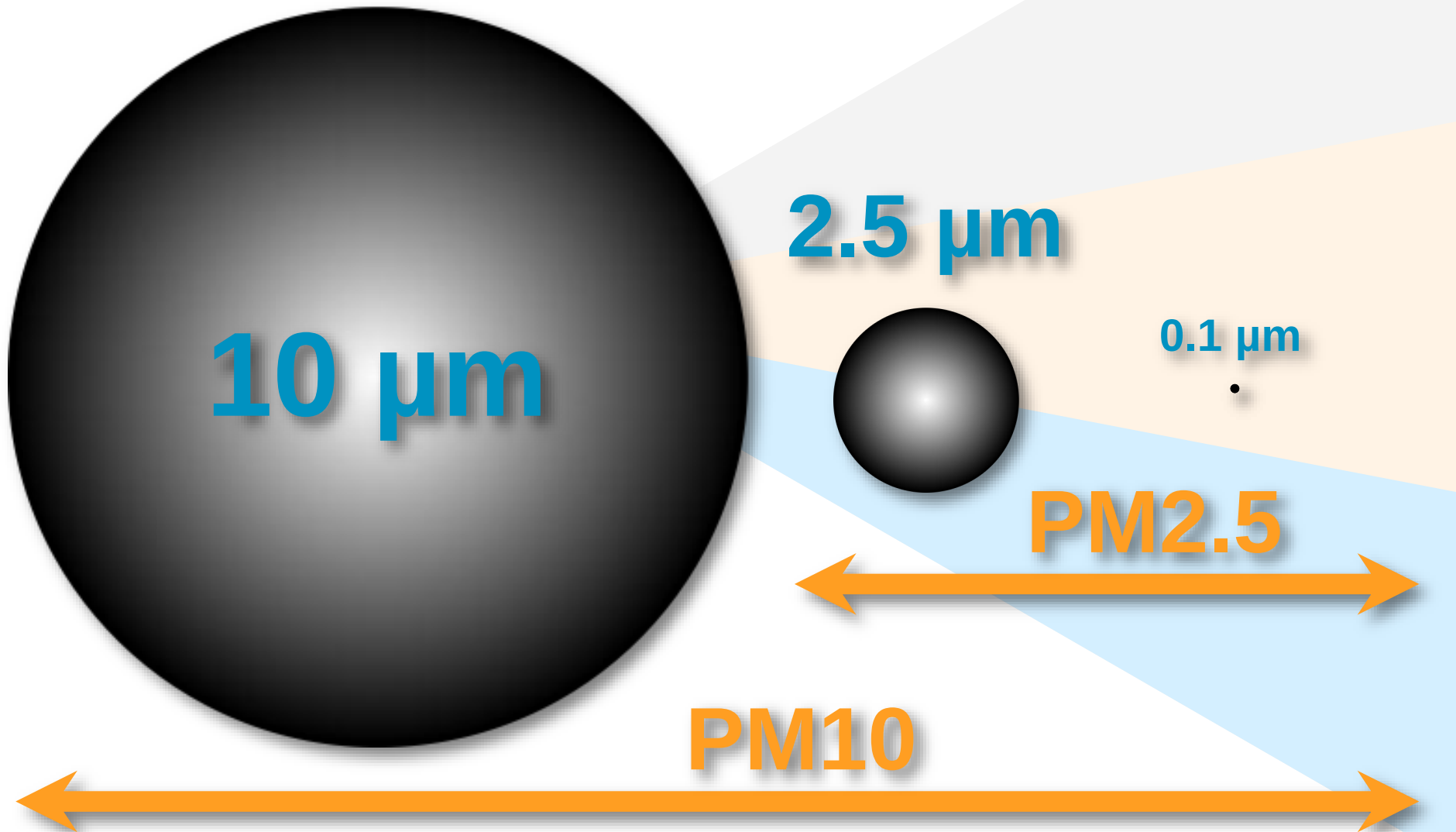
PM₁₀ **Particles with aerodynamic diameter of 10 µm and less.**
(PM = particulate matter)

Komplex mixture from natural and antropogenic sources:

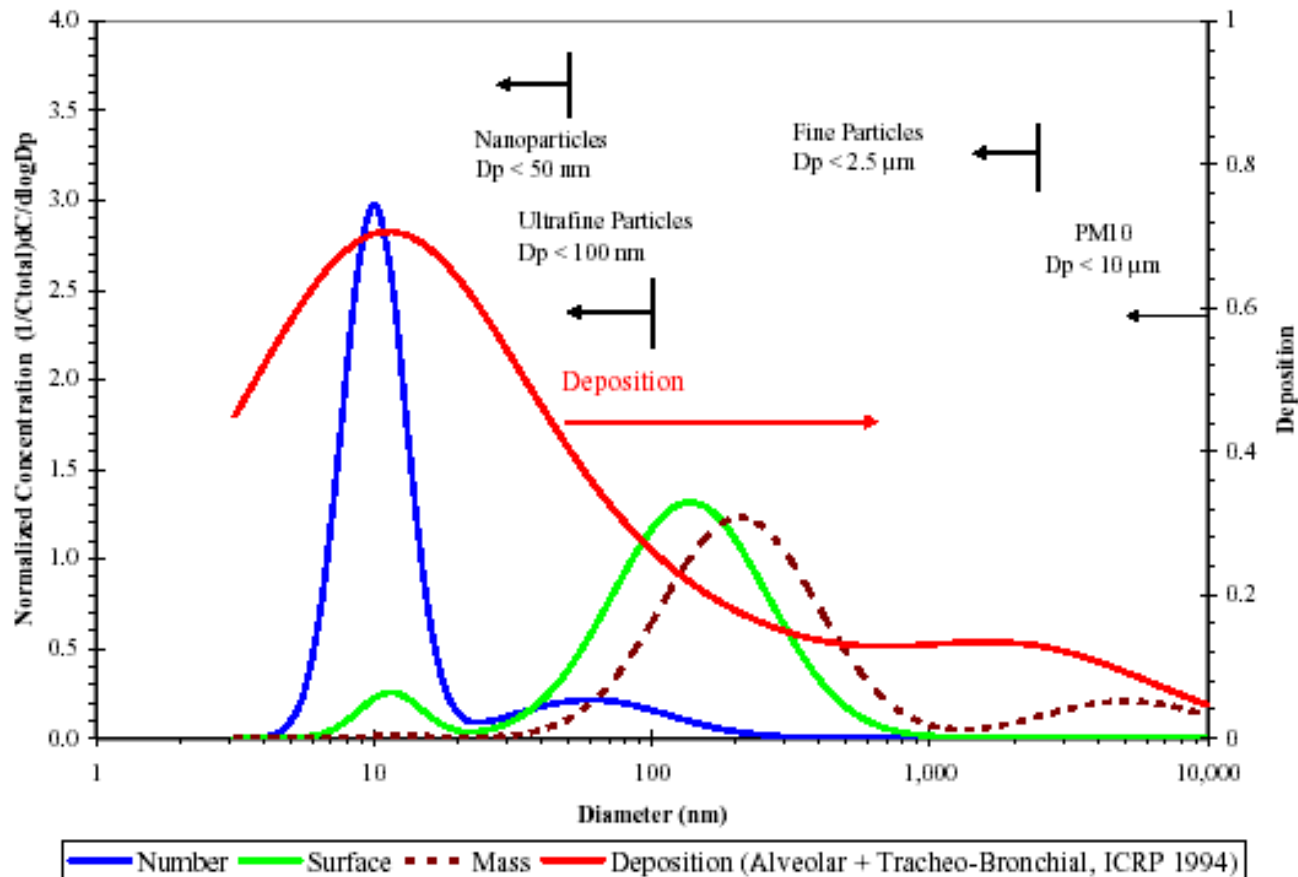
- primary, emitted,
- secondary, produced components.

organic carbon, minerals, sulphates, nitrates, oxides,
metals, HC & PAH.

Particle Mass vs. Particle Number



Ultrafine particles are deposited on the deep lung regions more efficiently than fine particles





PM and PN from engines

EMISSIONS OF SOLID PARTICLES FROM DIESEL ENGINES

1995

gravimetry

**PM ...particulate
matter**

actual Legislation

counts

**PN ...particle
number**

new component

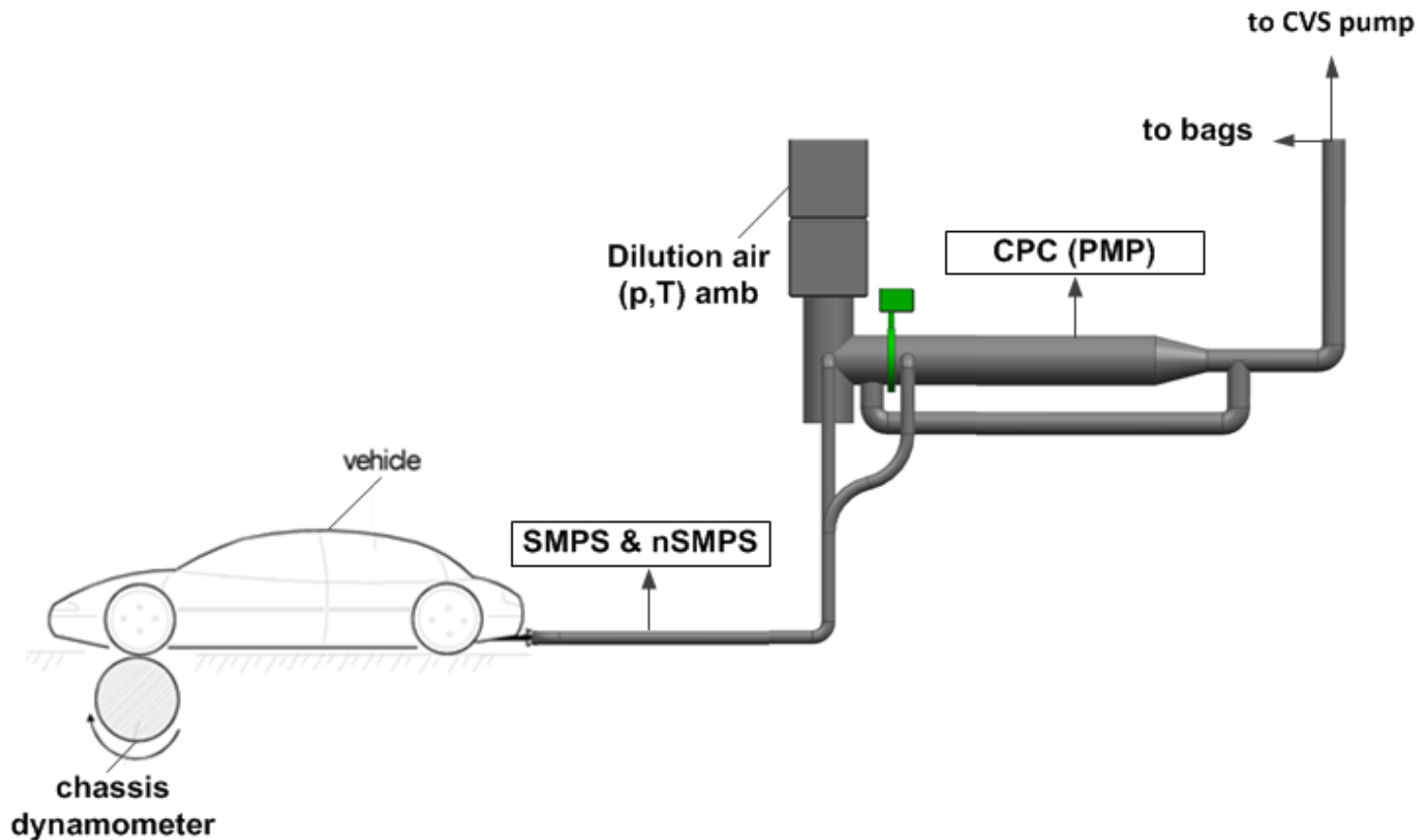


GRAVIMETRY

GRAVIMETRY



SAMPLING OF EXHAUST GAS FOR ANALYSIS OF PARTICLES



GRAVIMETRY WITHOUT DPF

ULSD

Petroplus

MDS D 75

pt.2

pt.6

pt.5

pt.1

pt. 2w



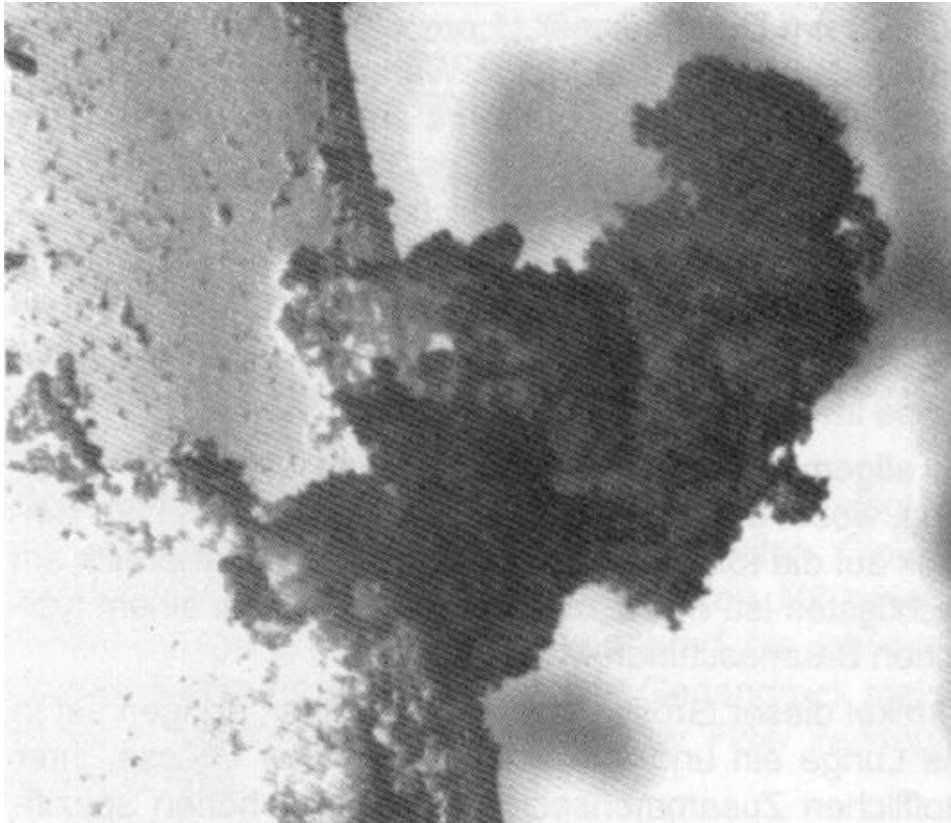
↑
equal
↑

more light-
coloured

NANOPARTICLES

- **negligible mass**
- **astronomically high numbers**
- **penetration like gases**

$(PN)_{\max}$



Diesel:

$$10^6 - 10^7 \left[\frac{1}{\text{cm}^3} \right]$$

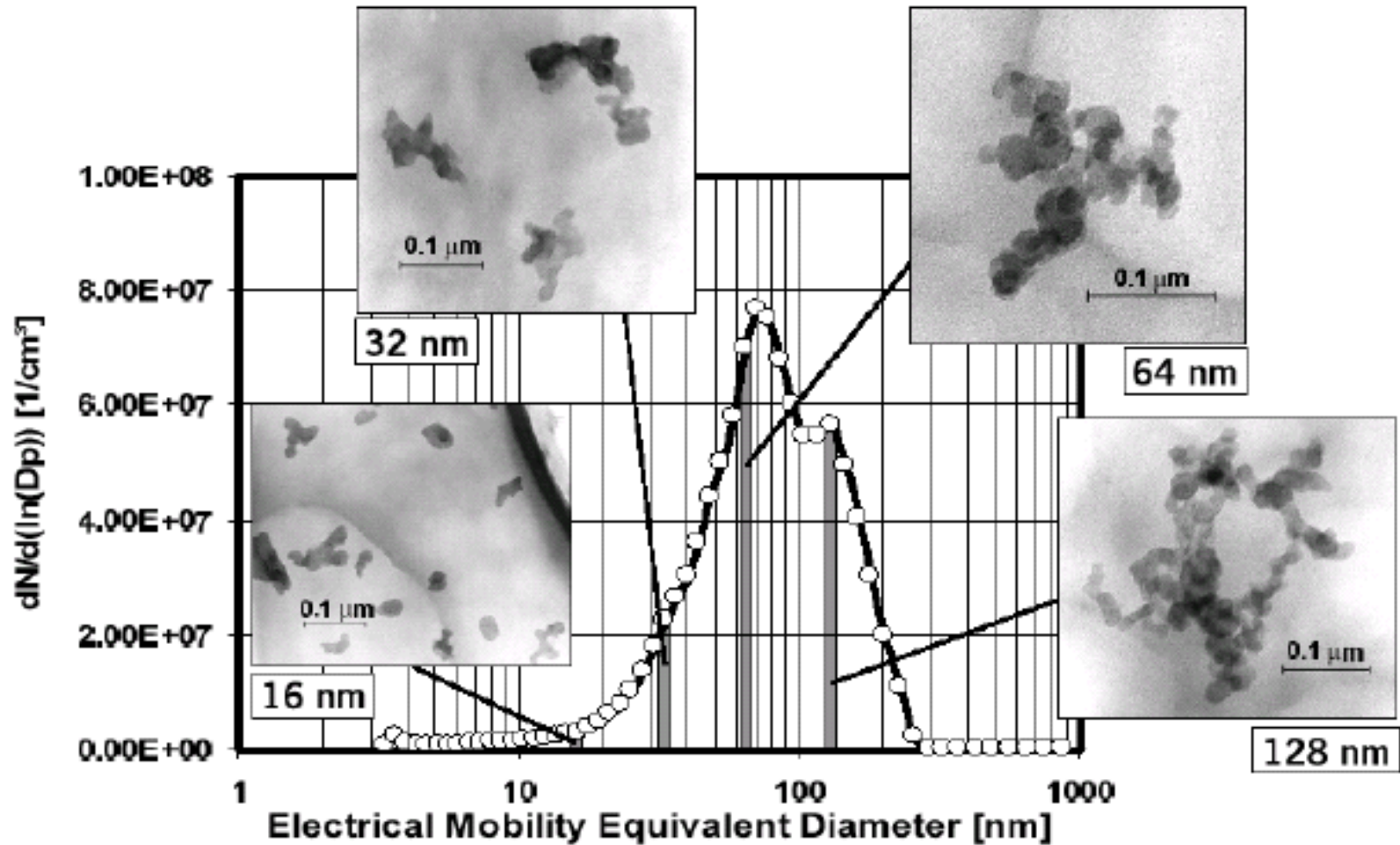
Ambient air:

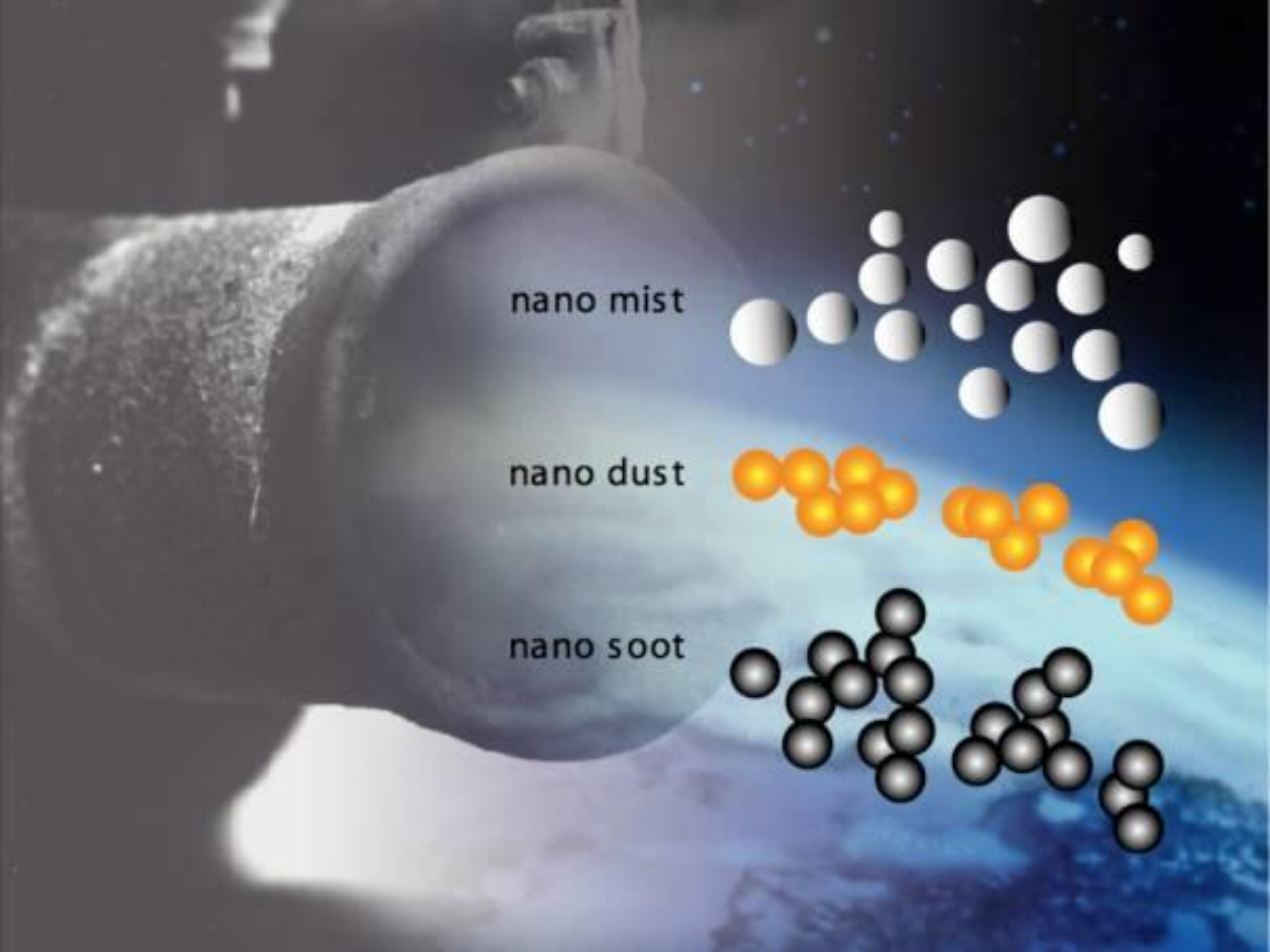
$$\sim 2,5 \times 10^4 \left[\frac{1}{\text{cm}^3} \right]$$

$$\sim 2,5 \times 10^{13} \text{ Molecules}$$

Soot deposition on a 10 um filter fiber;
a large agglomerate, formed on the fiber and
many ultrafine particles in the size range of 100 nm

MORPHOLOGY OF NANOPARTICLES

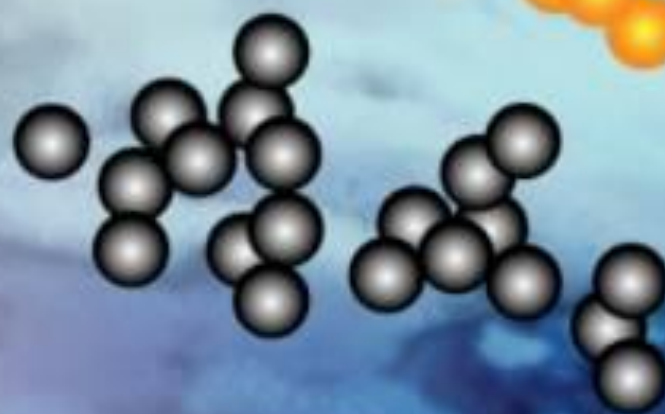


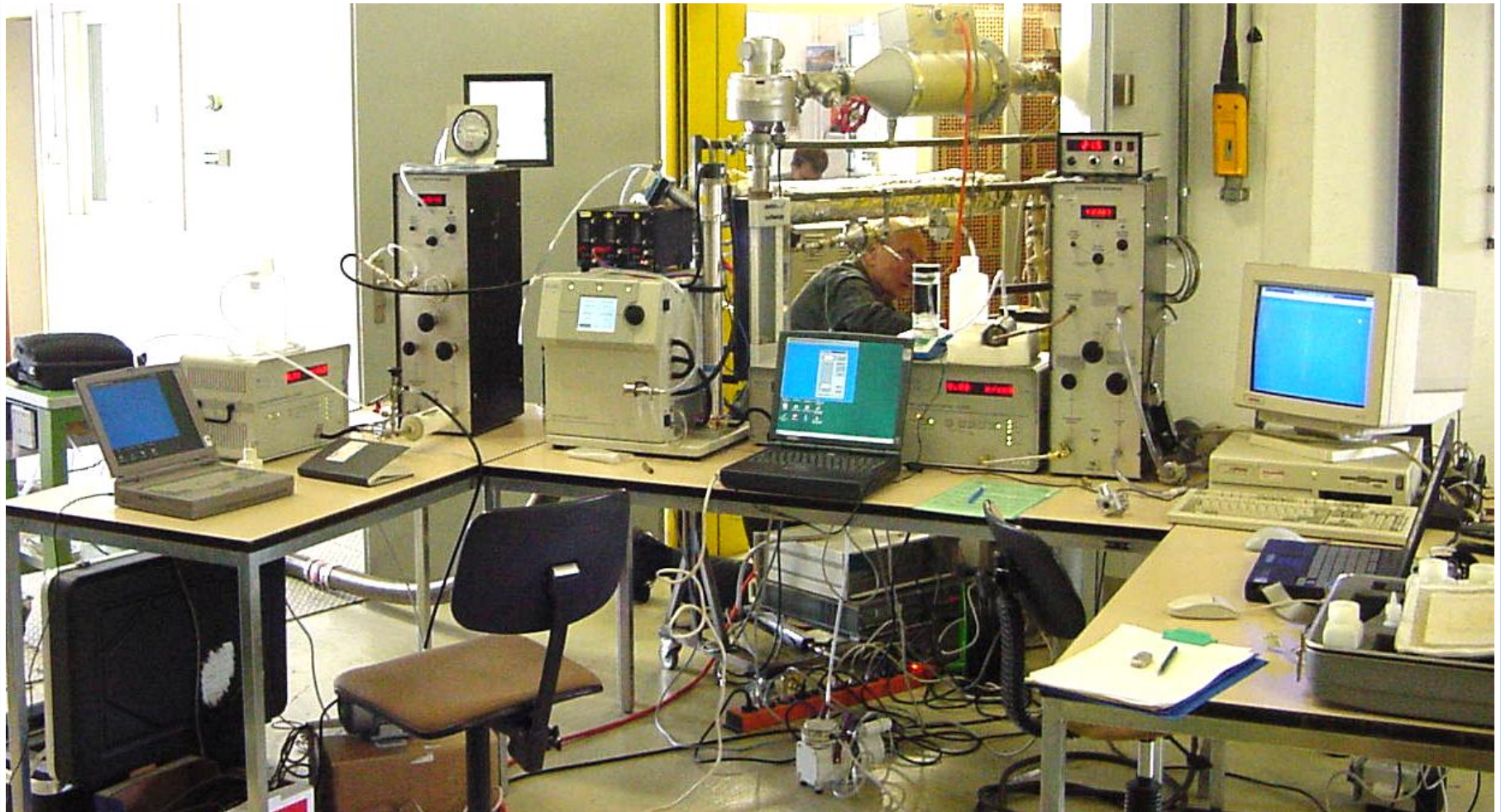


nano mist

nano dust

nano soot



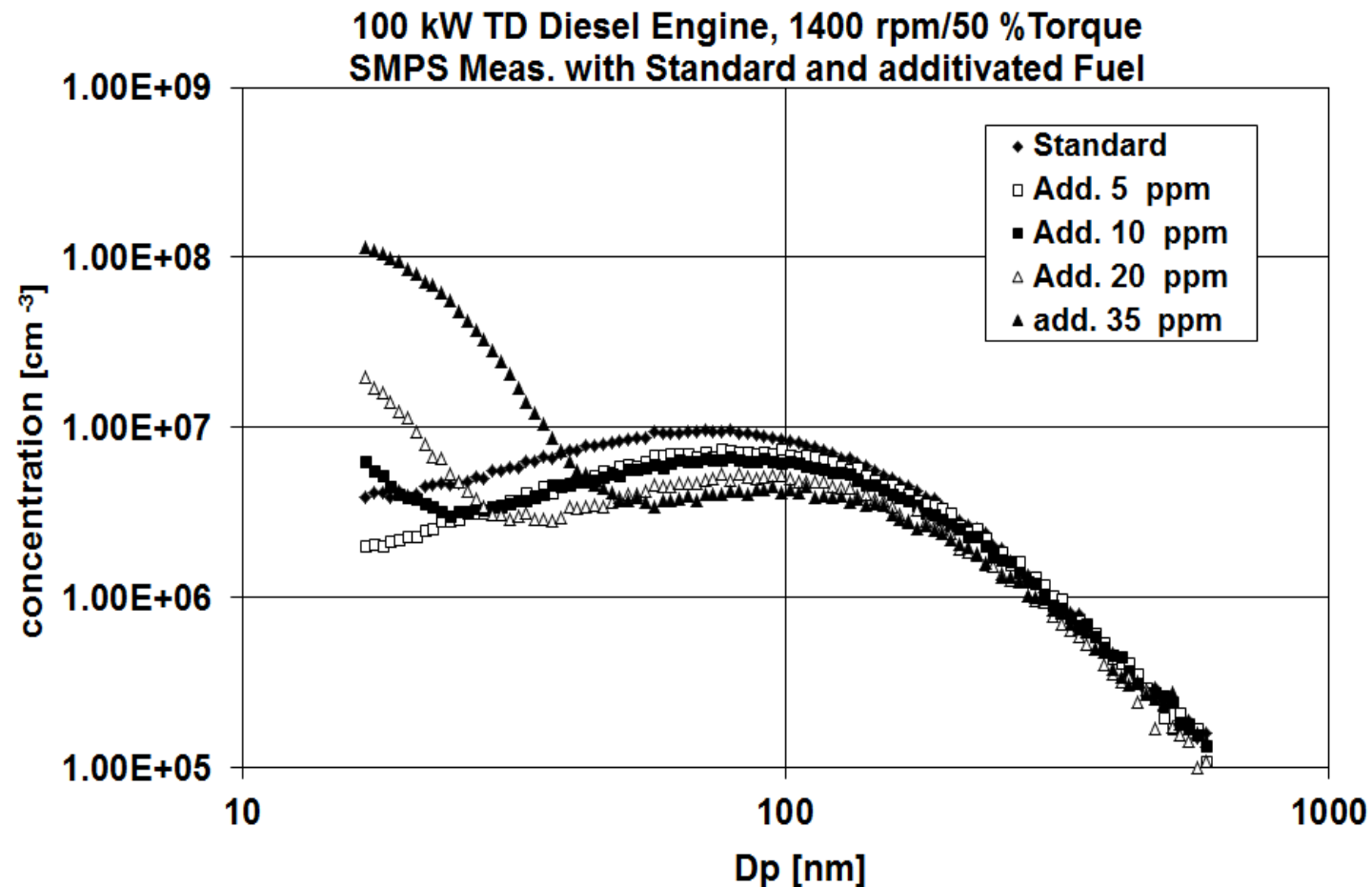




Nuclei mode – what composition ?

Additive ash particle formation depending on concentration

[Kasper et al. SAE 2000-01-1998]

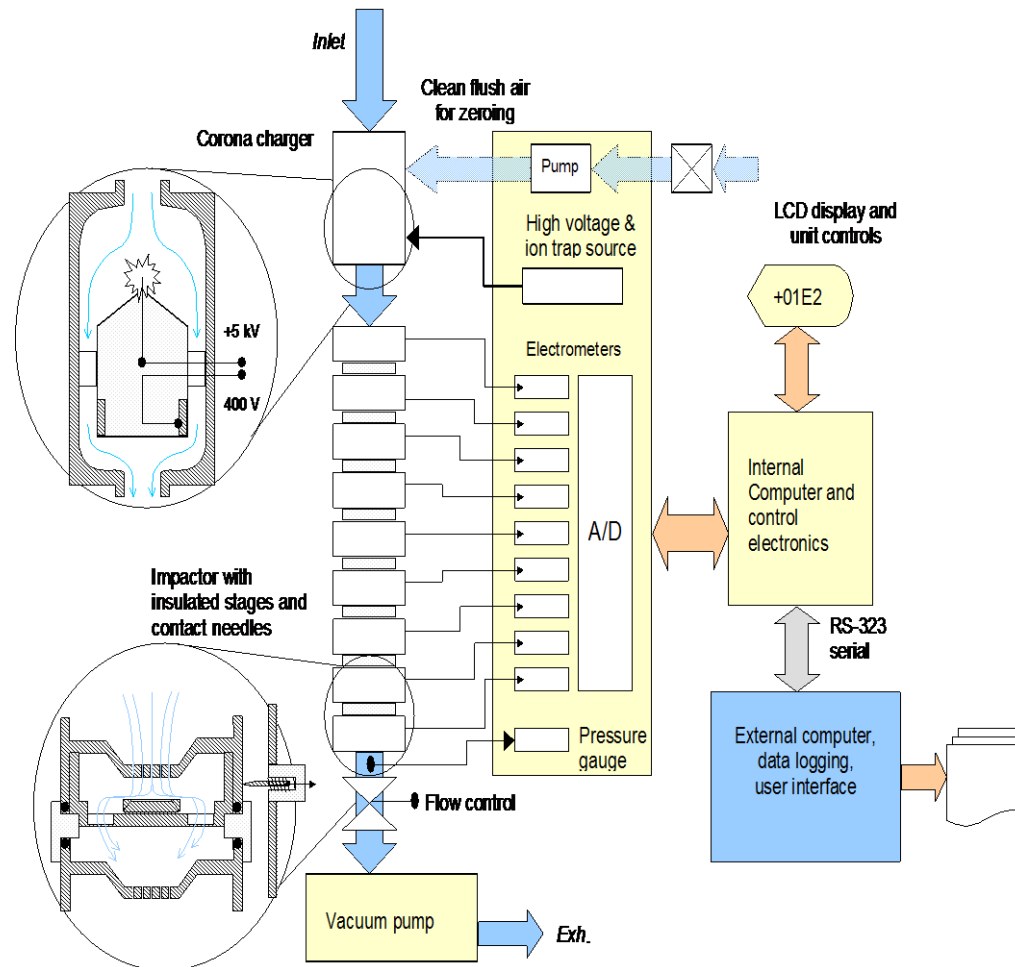


Fokused Study:

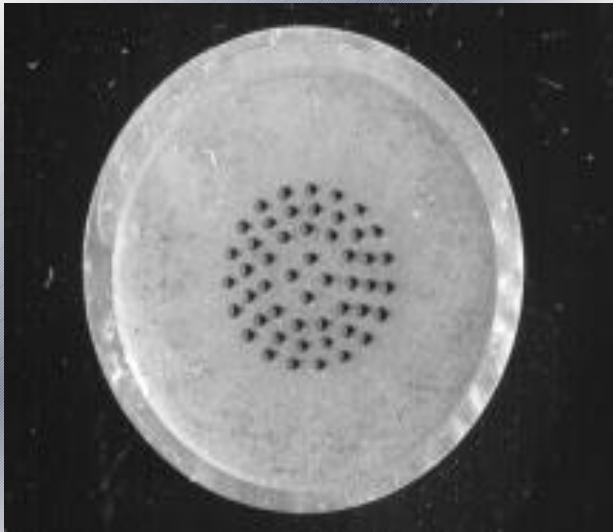
Elements used as tracer indicators in the tested lube oils

	Engine lube oil	Addition to the fuel		
		Motorex	DEA	FBC
Ca [ppm]	2630	3680	-	-
Zn [ppm]	1200	1010	-	-
Fe [ppm]	-	-	-	40

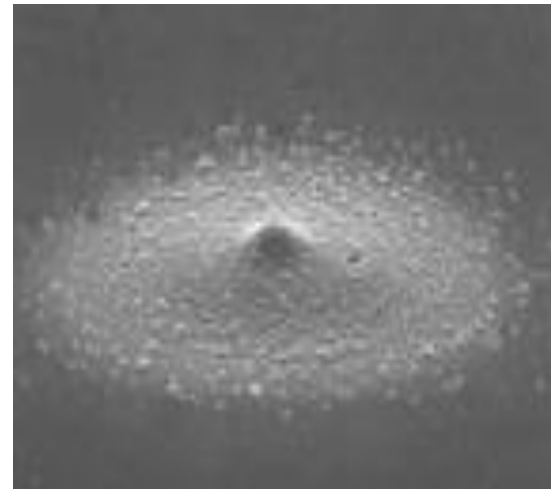
ELPI block diagram (DEKATI)



Typical appearance of particles deposits on ELPI filter plates

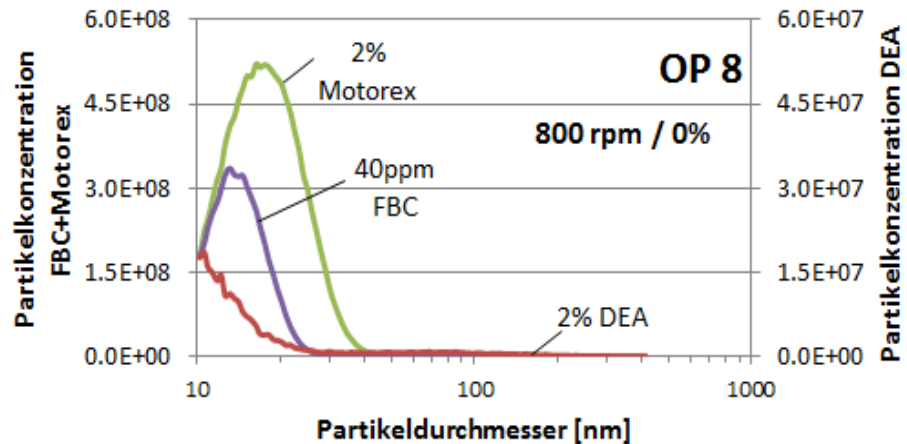
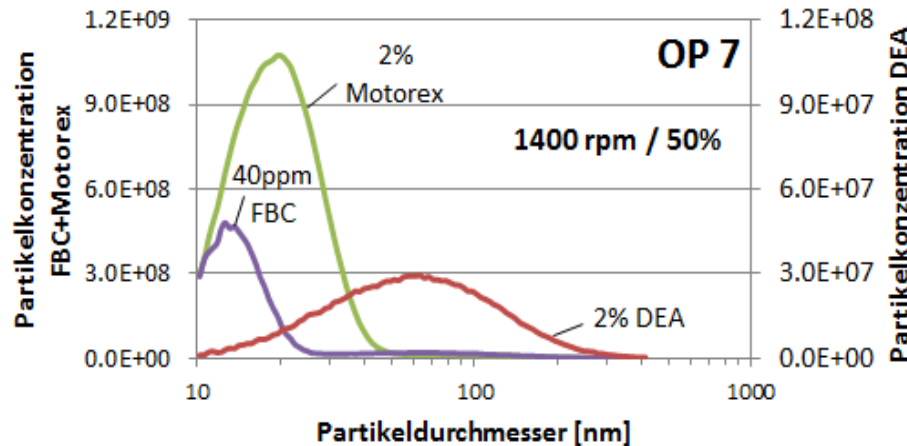
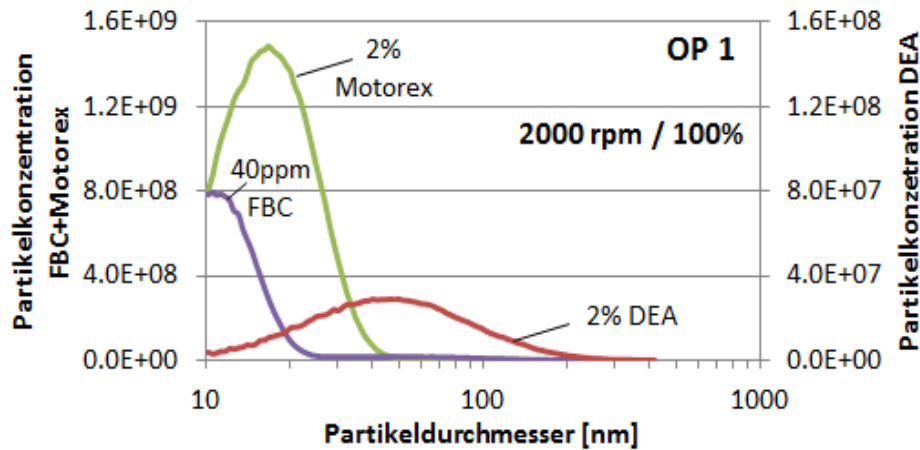


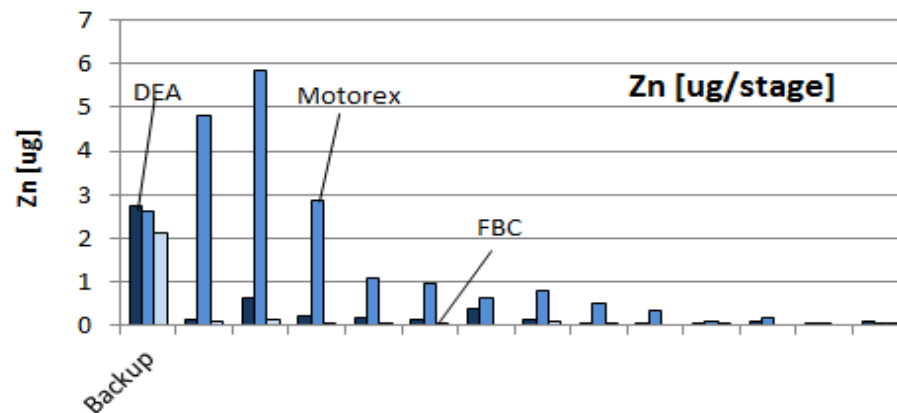
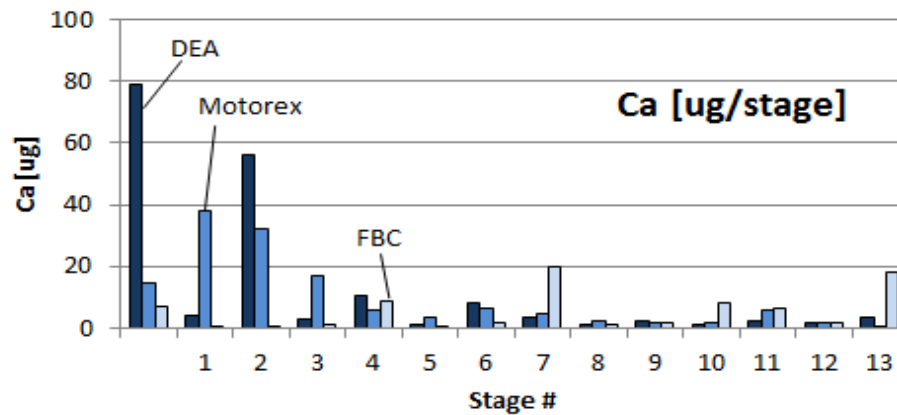
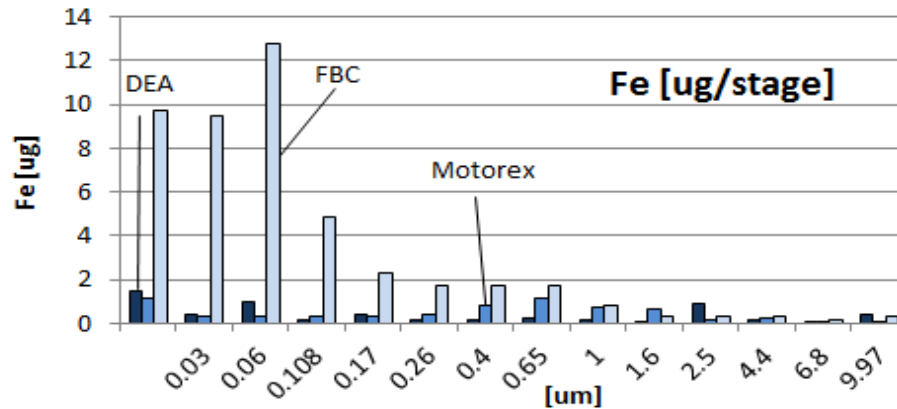
ELPI Filter



SEM/EDX

SMPS size distributions OP's 1, 7, 8





Size-selective emissions in 8 pts-test

CONCLUSIONS



Market lube oil

- highest nuclei mode < 30 nm
- combined effects of metal oxides & SOF

In the size range < 100 nm were found:

- 79% Fe mass & 77% Zn mass
- Ca inappropriate tracer; comes also from lube oil

From dosed elements summary masses were found:

43.5% Fe; 36.6 Zn & 65.5% Ca

It was confirmed that:

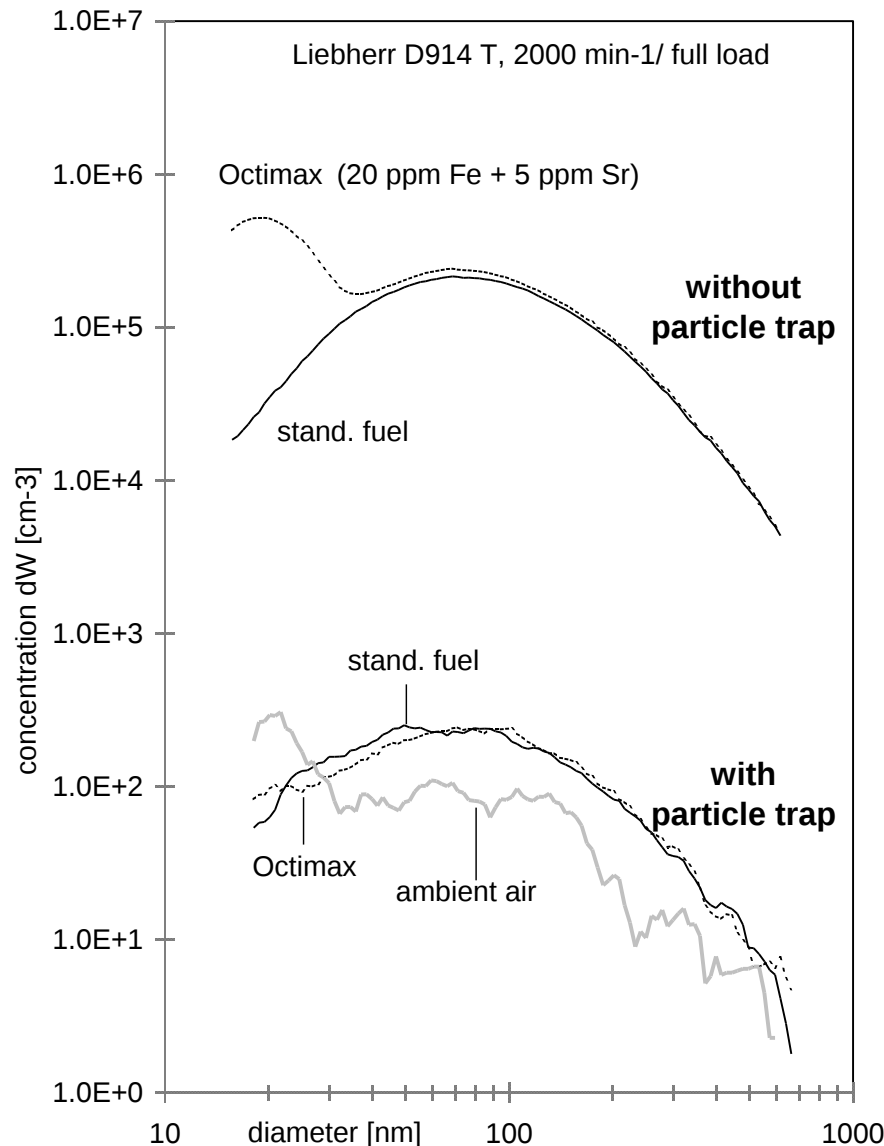
- the dosed metals are emitted mostly below 100nm
- 1/2 to 2/3 of the the dosed metals stay in the system.



Examples of PN emissions

DIESEL ENGINE

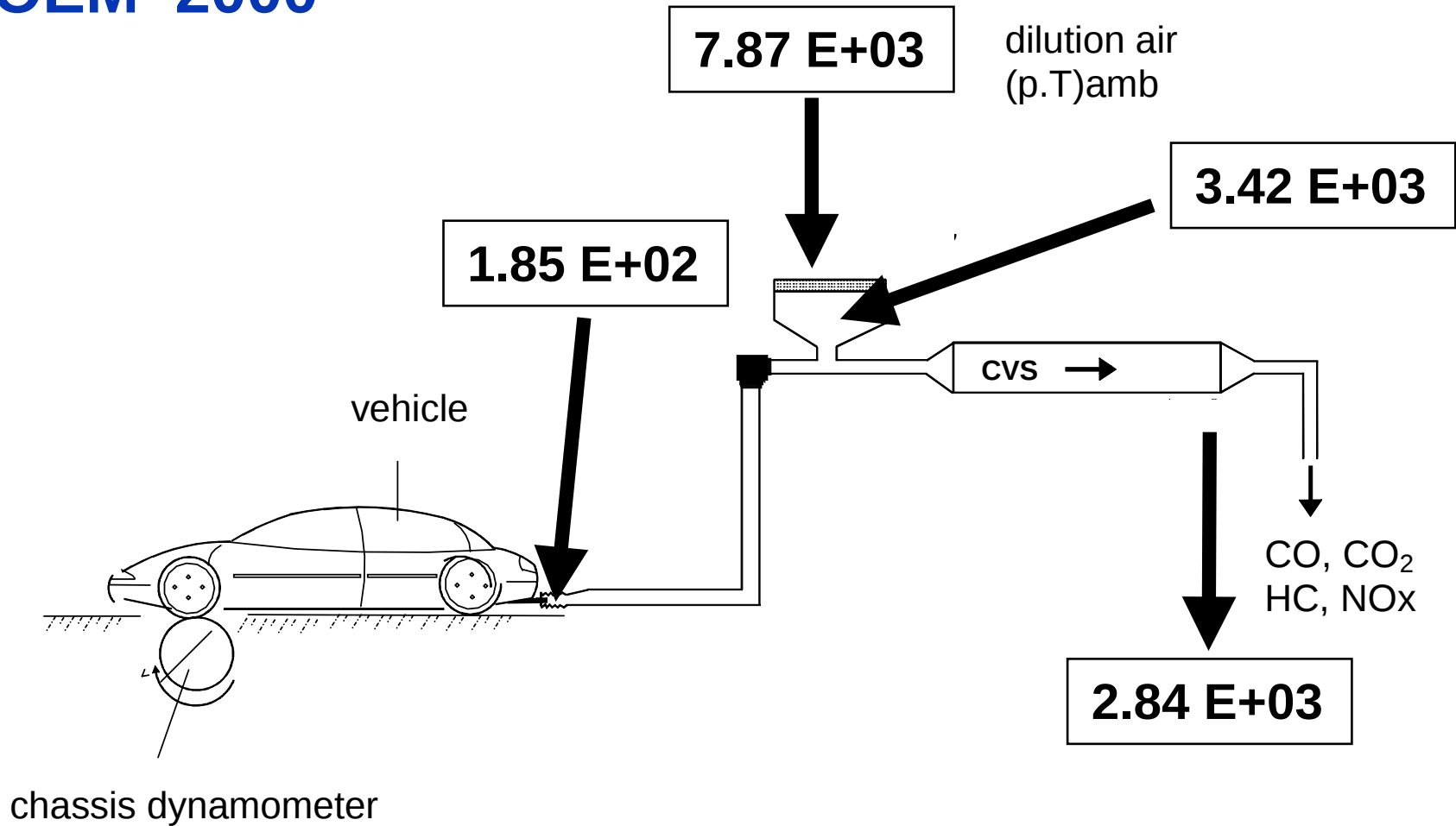
PARTICLE SIZE SPECTRA WITH/WITHOUT PARTICLE TRAP CORNING, WITH/WITHOUT ADDITIVE OCTIMAX



1995

SUMMARY

OEM 2000



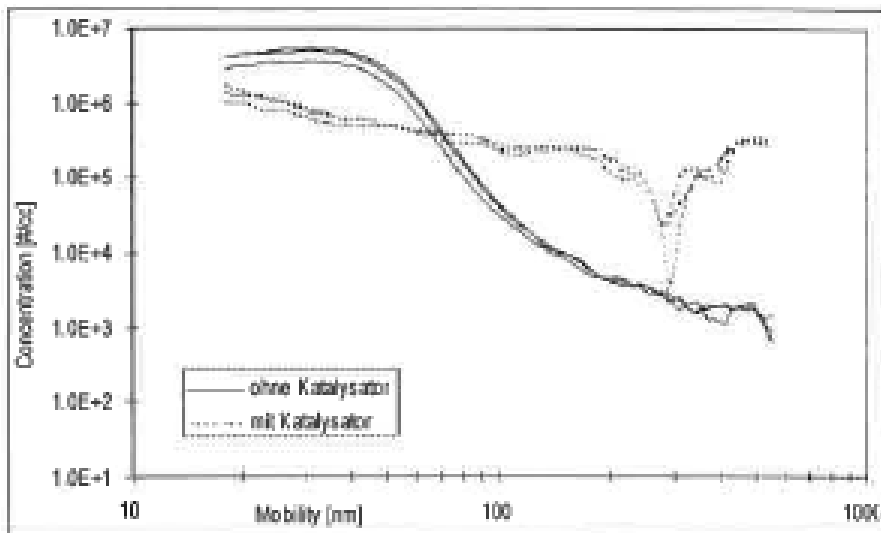
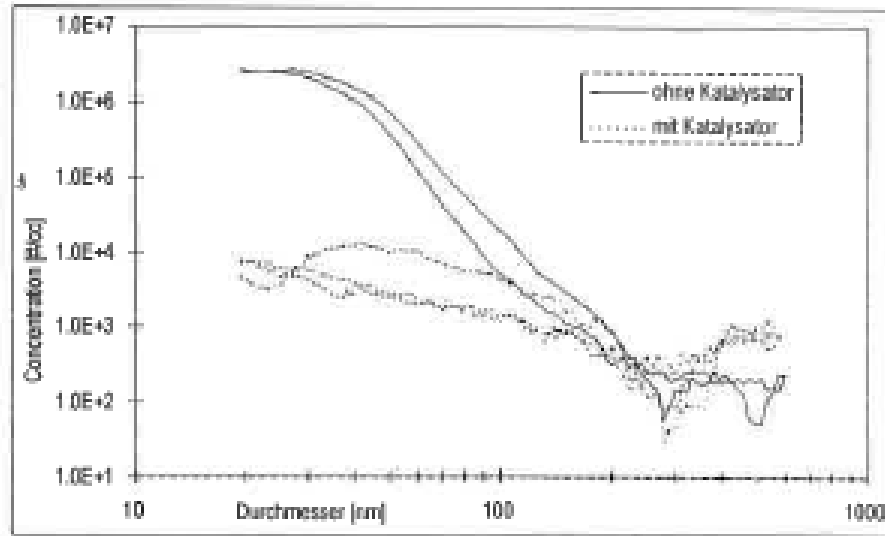
Example at 80 km/h



YOKE MOVER

SIMPLE SI 4S-ENGINE

NUMBER COUNT AS A FUNCTION OF THE MOBILITY DIAMETER (SMPS METHOD) FOR BOTH ENGINES AT FULL LOAD WITH/WITHOUT CATALYTIC CONVERTER

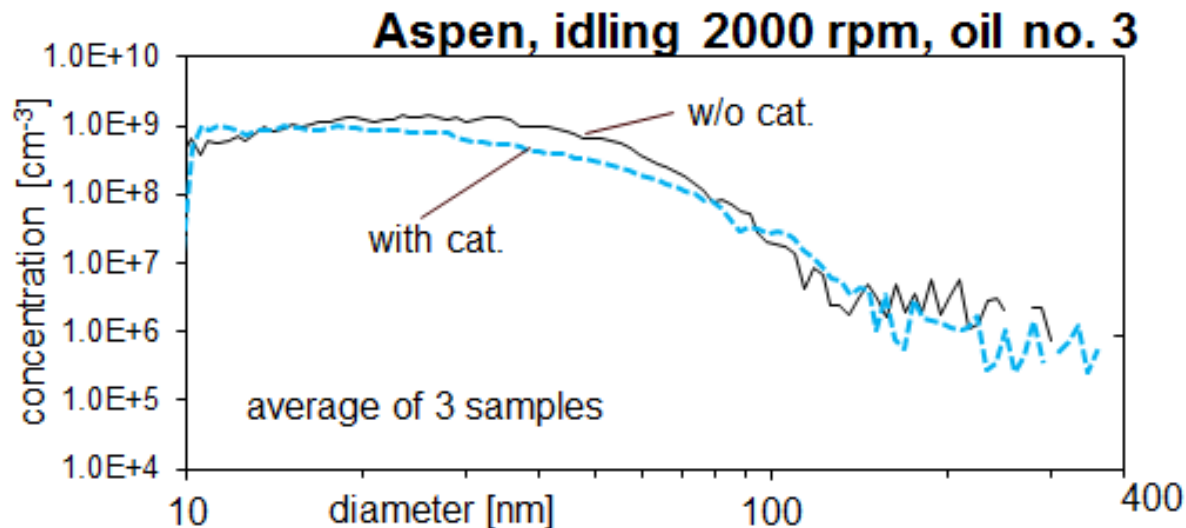
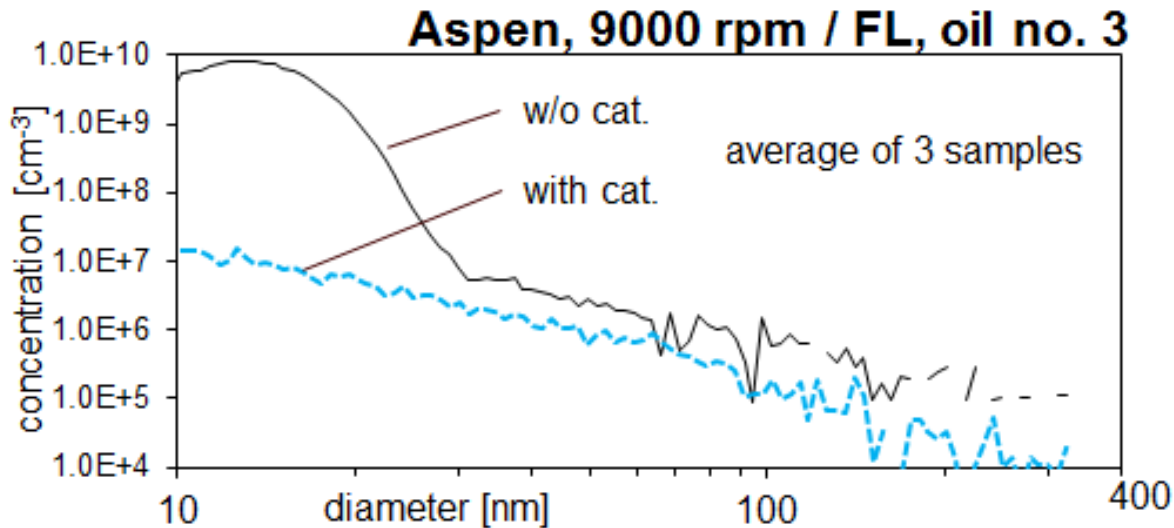


CHAIN SAW

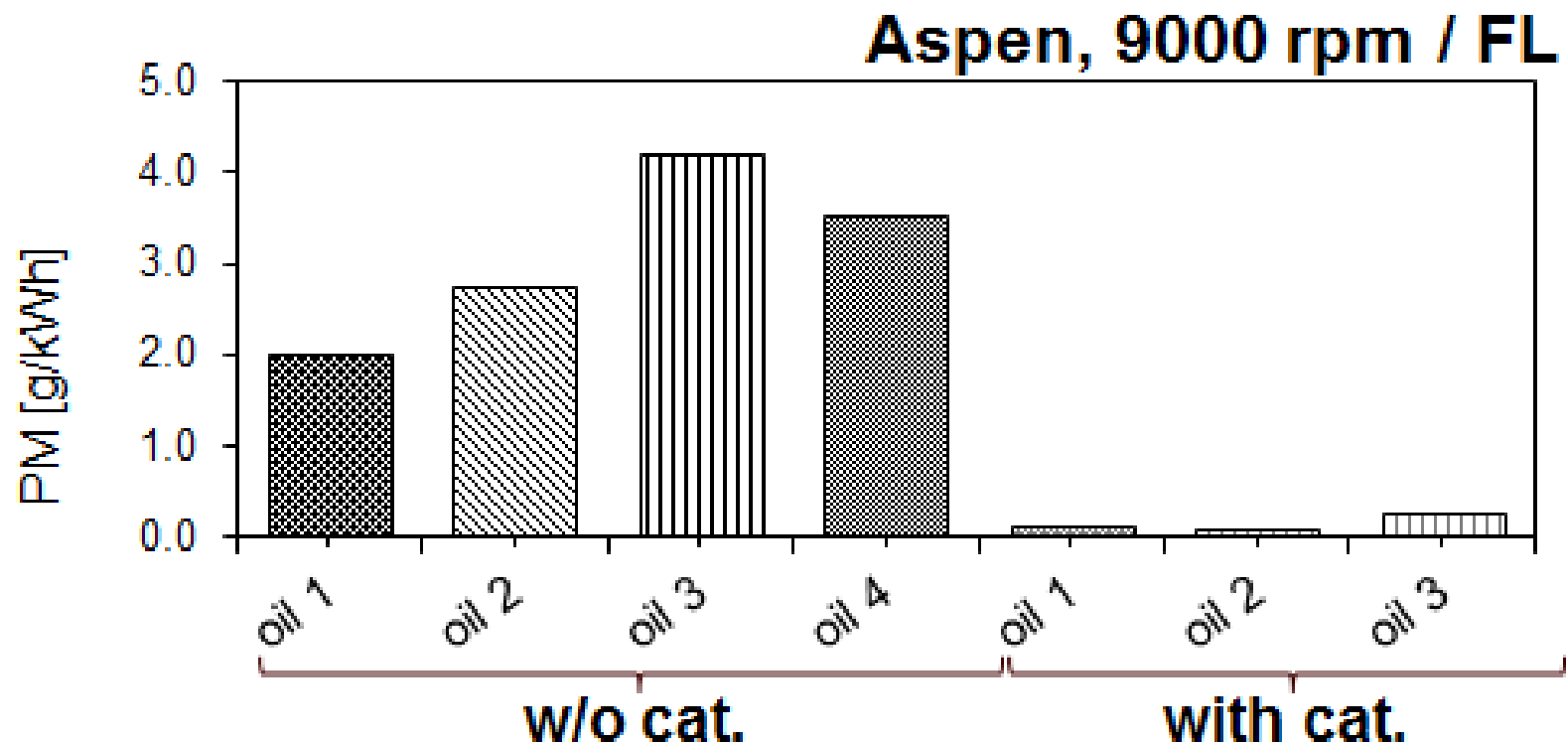


1999/2014

INFLUENCES OF OXIDATION CATALYST ON PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS (PSD) AT FULL LOAD & IDLING



PARTICLE MASS (PM) WITH DIFFERENT LUBE OILS AT FULL LOAD

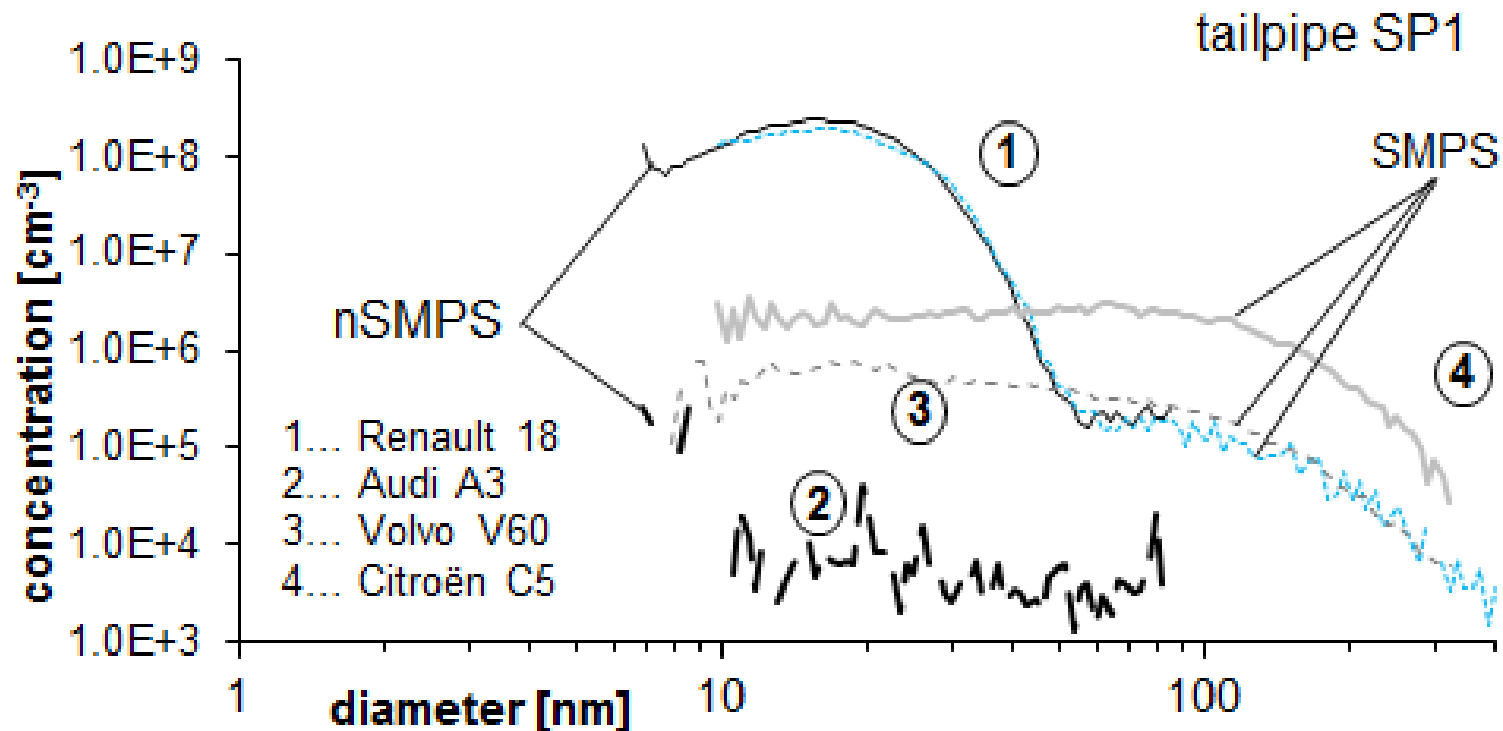


GASOLINE CARS

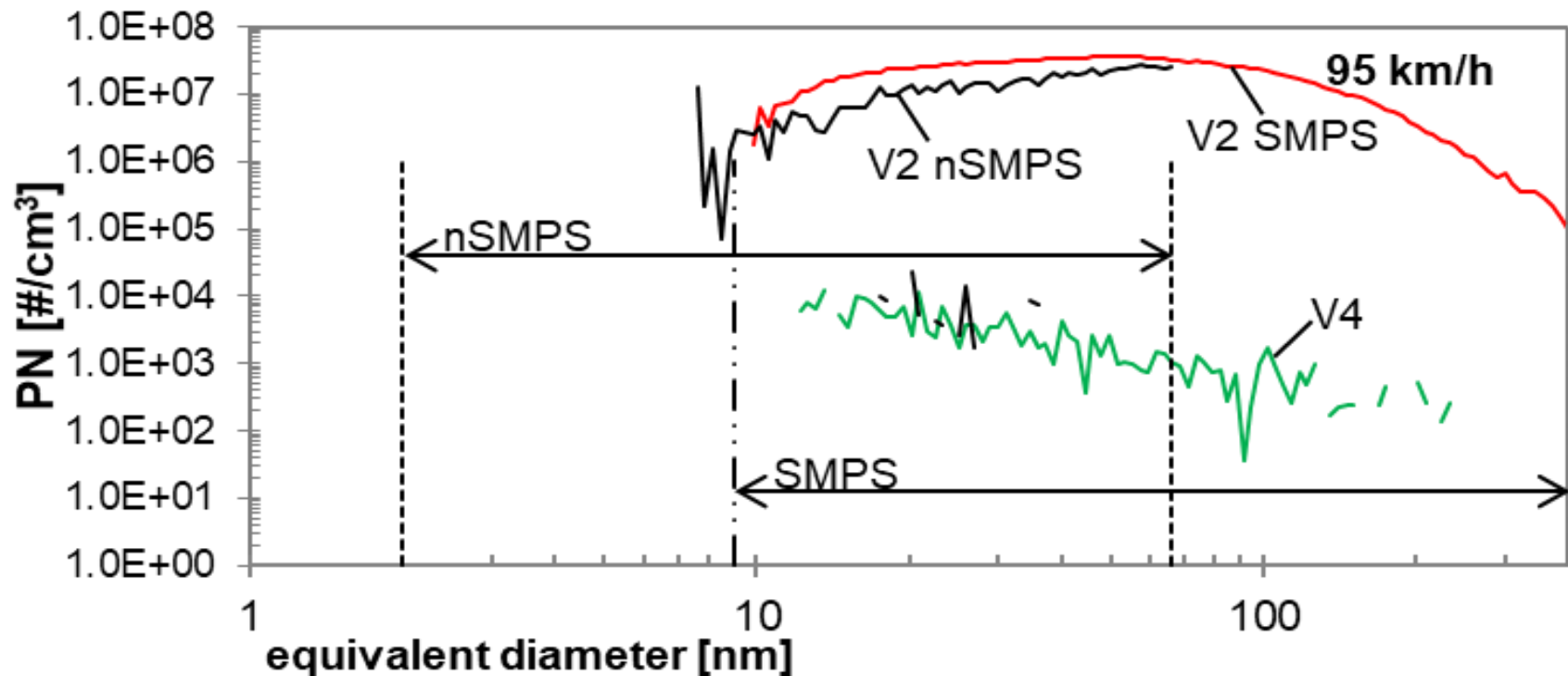
GDI & MPI
Since 2013



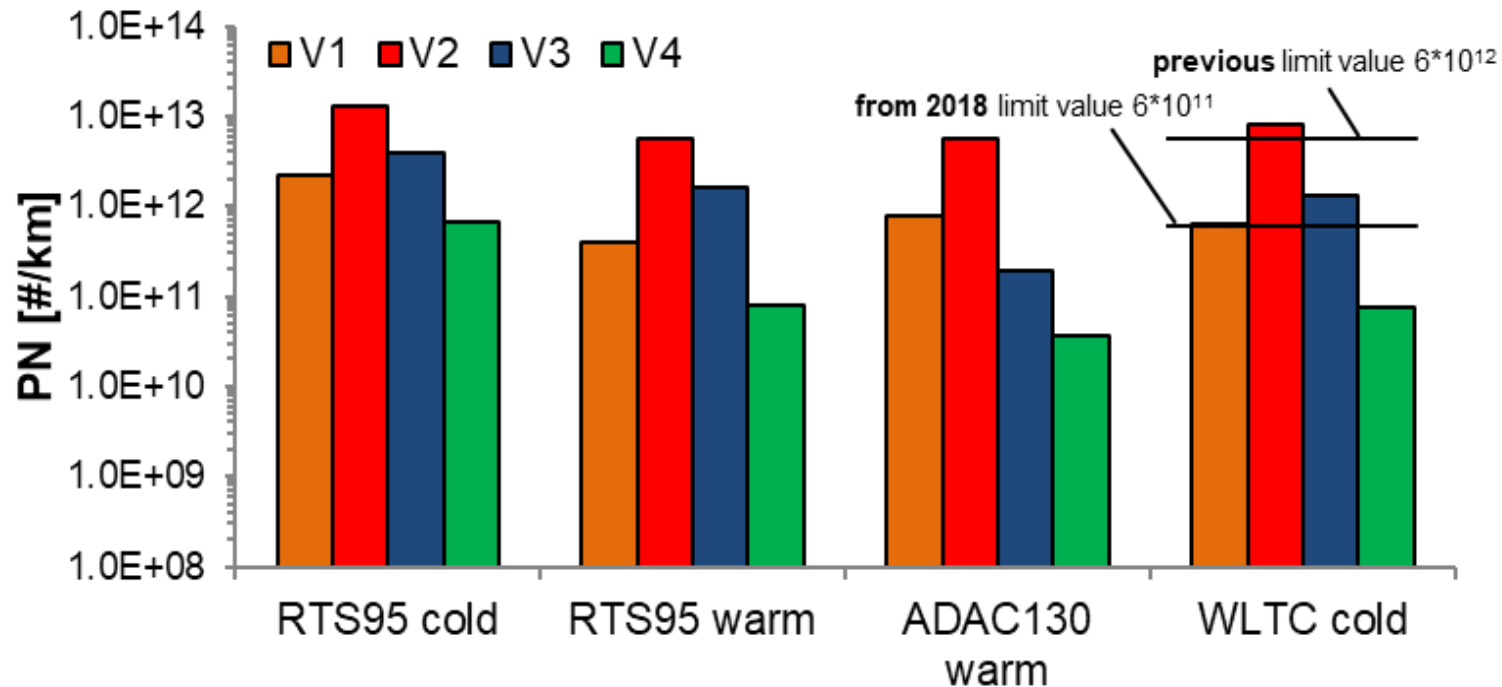
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTIONS OF DIFFERENT VEHICLES AT TAILPIPE & 40 KM/H



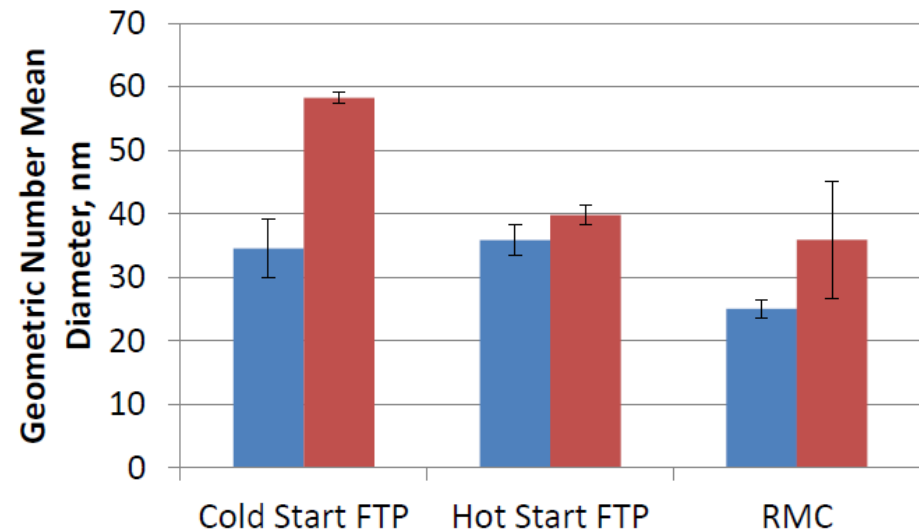
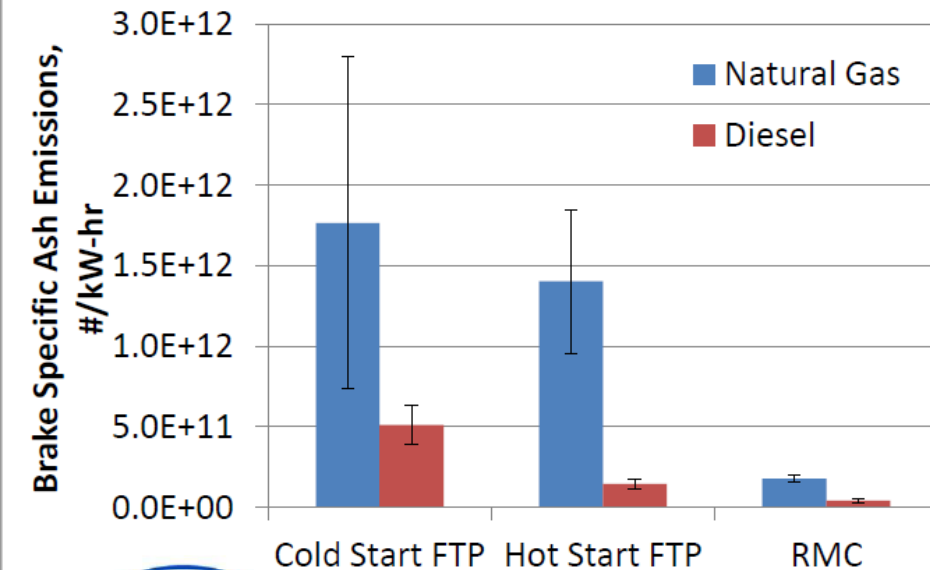
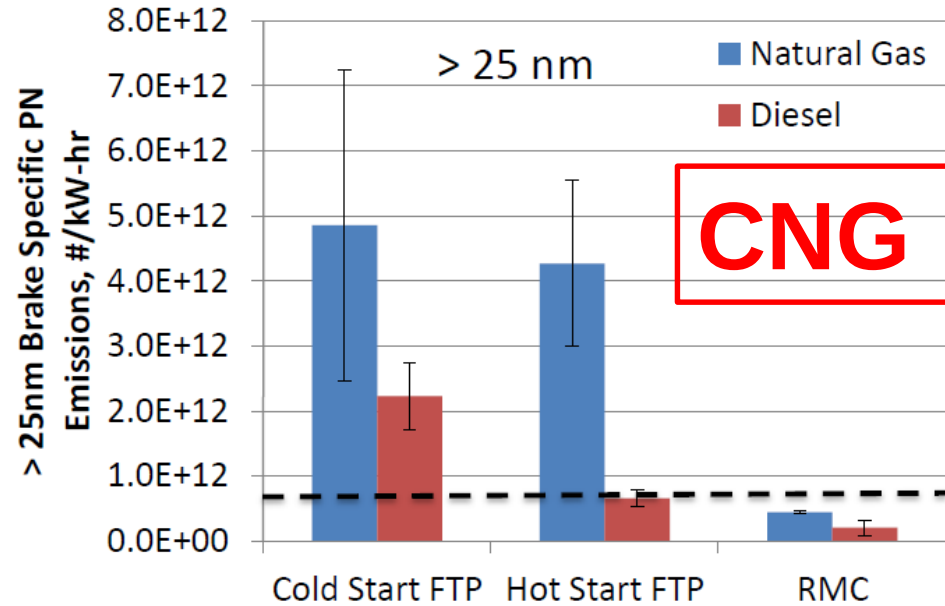
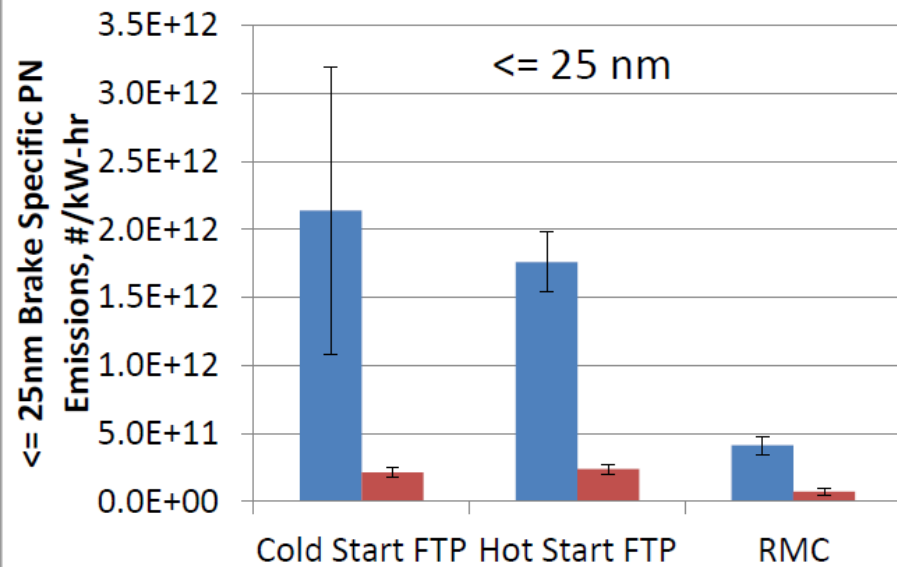
PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF MPI VEHICLES (MIN/MAX EMISSIONS) AT 95 KM/H.



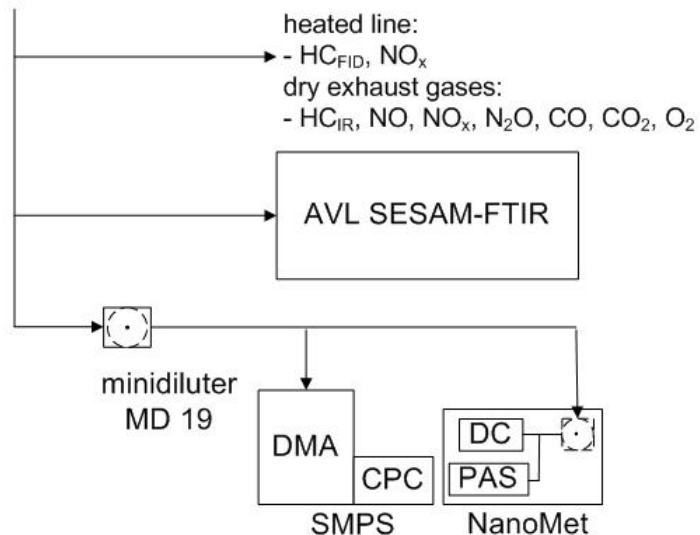
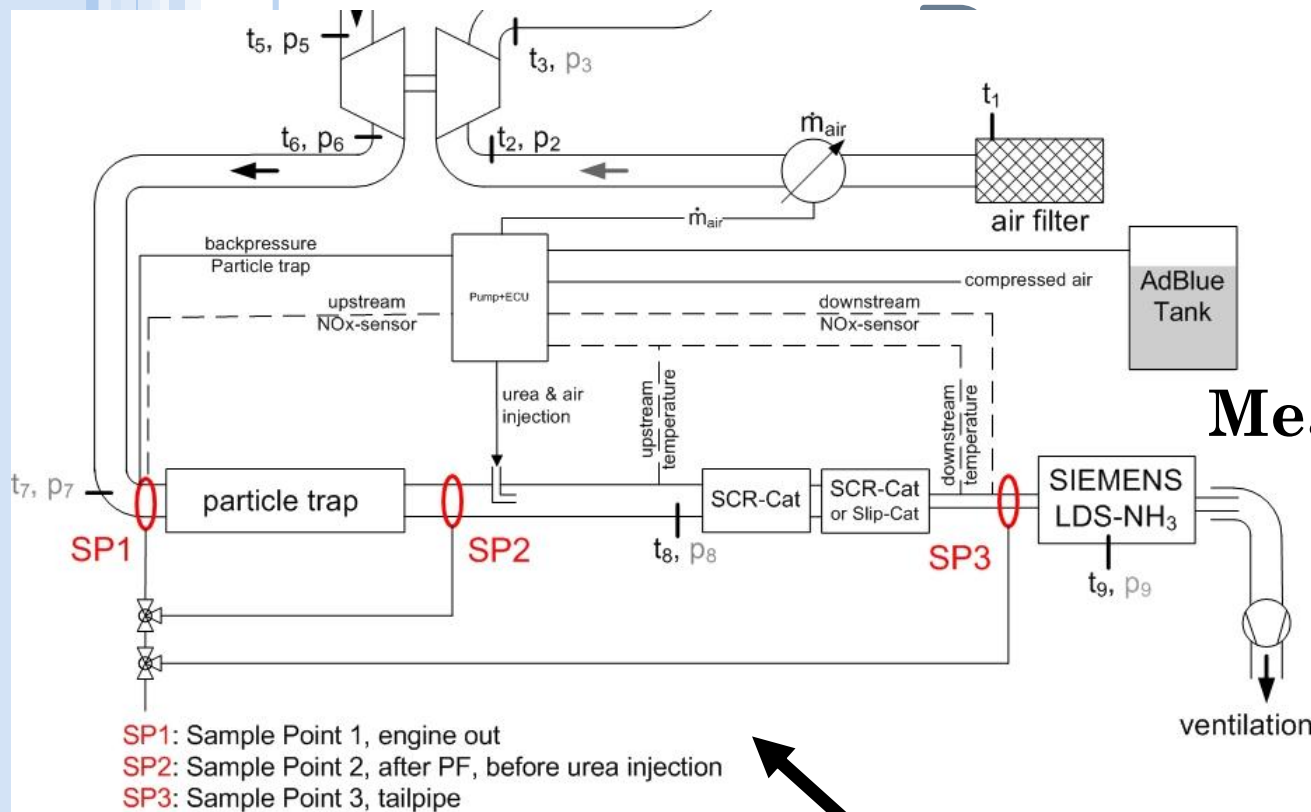
PN RESULTS IN ALL DRIVING CYCLES



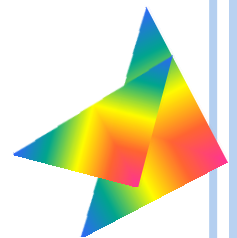
Comparison – Natural Gas vs. Diesel w/DPF



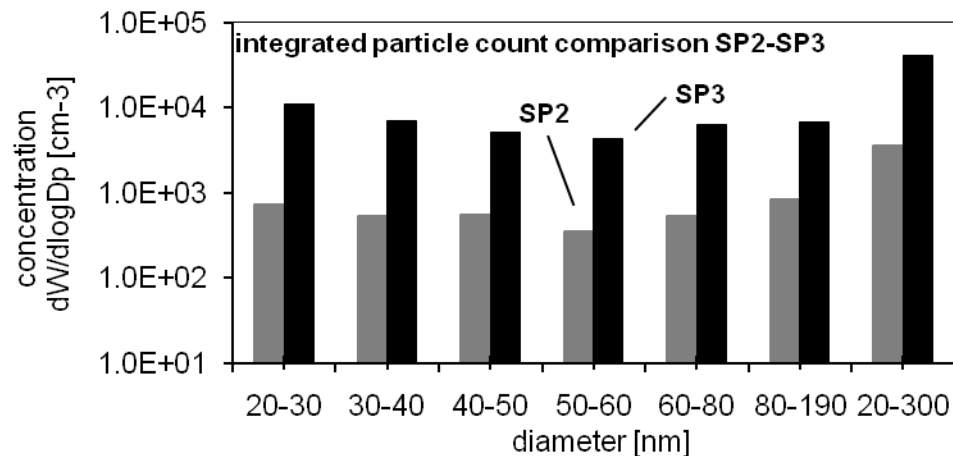
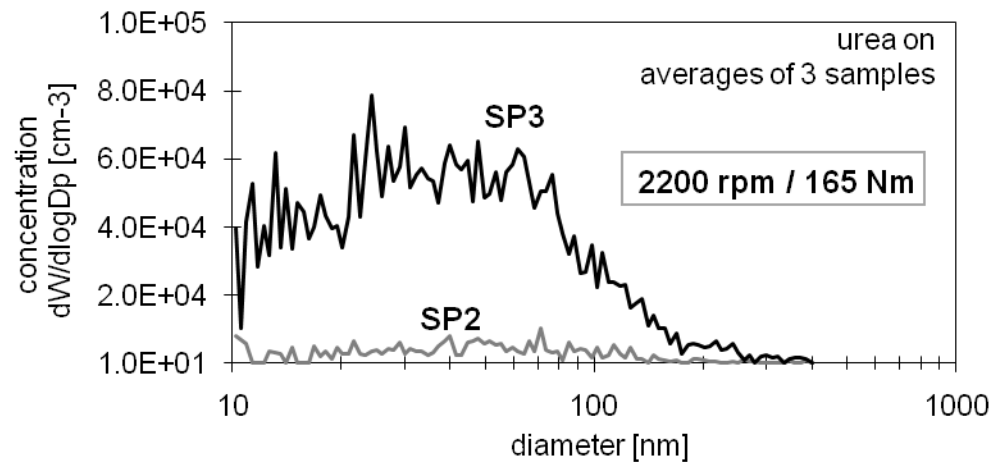
Secondary nanoparticles from SCR system



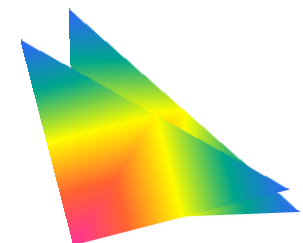
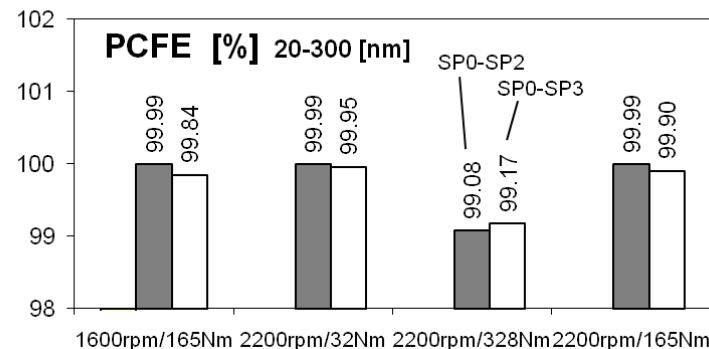
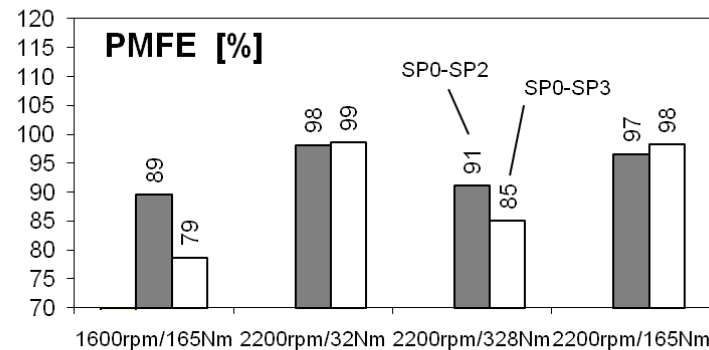
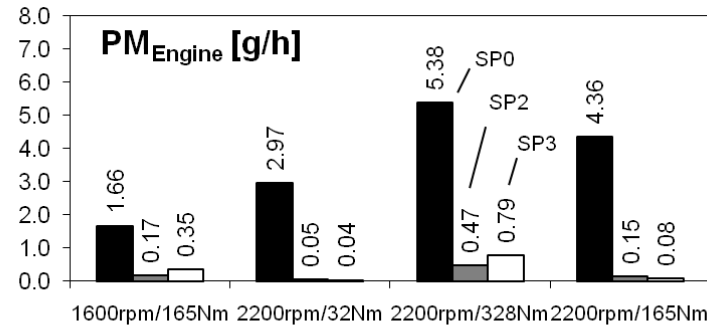
Investigated
(DPF+SCR)
system



SMPS-Size Spectra at SP2 & SP3, PF1 + SCR, $\alpha=0.9$



Particle Mass and Counts Reduction in the 4 Points Test, PF1 + SCR, $\alpha=0.9$



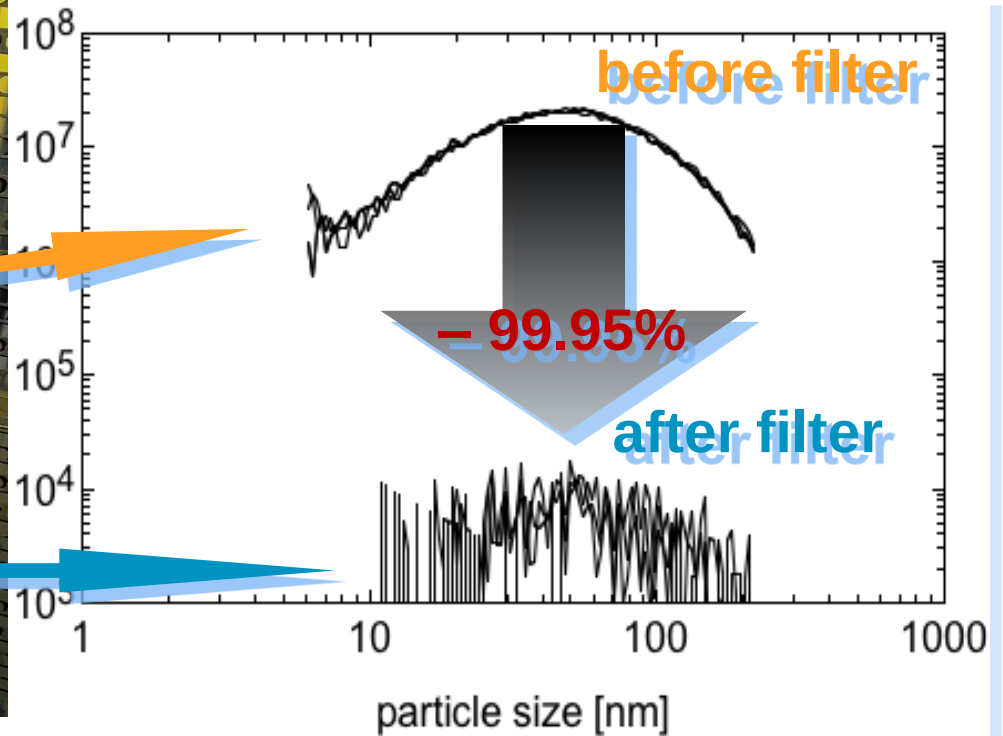
A photograph of three men playing a board game on a large, dark stone table. The man on the left is wearing a patterned shirt and has his hand on his forehead, looking stressed. The man in the center is an older man with white hair, wearing a white shirt and a green vest, leaning over the table. The man on the right is wearing a blue and white patterned shirt and is looking at the game. The board game has a checkered pattern and several pieces. A large yellow question mark is overlaid on the image.

**What to do
?**



Exhaust gas filtration

FILTER EFFICIENCY MEASUREMENT



Conclusions

- Ambient PM 10, PM 2.5 are far from NP (size, composition, penetration)
- Engine PM $\neq$ PN
- PN is a very sensitive parameter
- Nearly all engines have operating conditions with high PN
- ... and not only engines
- Filtration helps a lot

Consequences and potential improvements

- Solids/solubles in the body: exposure time, dosis, persistence, clearind, individual metabolism
- Potentials of DPF/GPF not entirely used by the legal limits
- No legal consideration of lube oil

A high-altitude mountain landscape. In the foreground, a steep, rocky slope covered in green moss or lichen leads up towards the mountains. In the middle ground, a small, white, rectangular hut with a dark roof sits on a rocky plateau. The background features majestic, rugged mountain peaks with significant snow cover under a blue sky with scattered white clouds. The text "Thank you for your attention" is overlaid in a large, bold, red font, slanted diagonally across the center of the image.

**Thank you for
your attention**