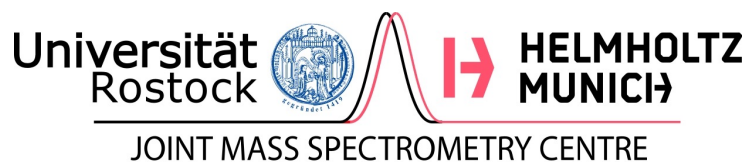




Influence of photochemical aging on physical-chemical properties of ultrafine particulate matter from the exhaust emissions of a ship diesel engine



27th ETH Nanoparticles Conference, 11.06.2024

Thorsten Streibel, Anni Hartikainen, Uwe Etzien, Mika Ihalainen, Sandra Piel, Tuuka Kokkola, Martin Sklorz, Deeksha Shukla, Jürgen Schnelle-Kreis, Ralf Zimmermann and all the ULTRHAS consortium members



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 955390



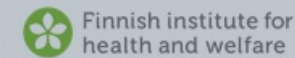
HelmholtzZentrum münchen
German Research Center for Environmental Health

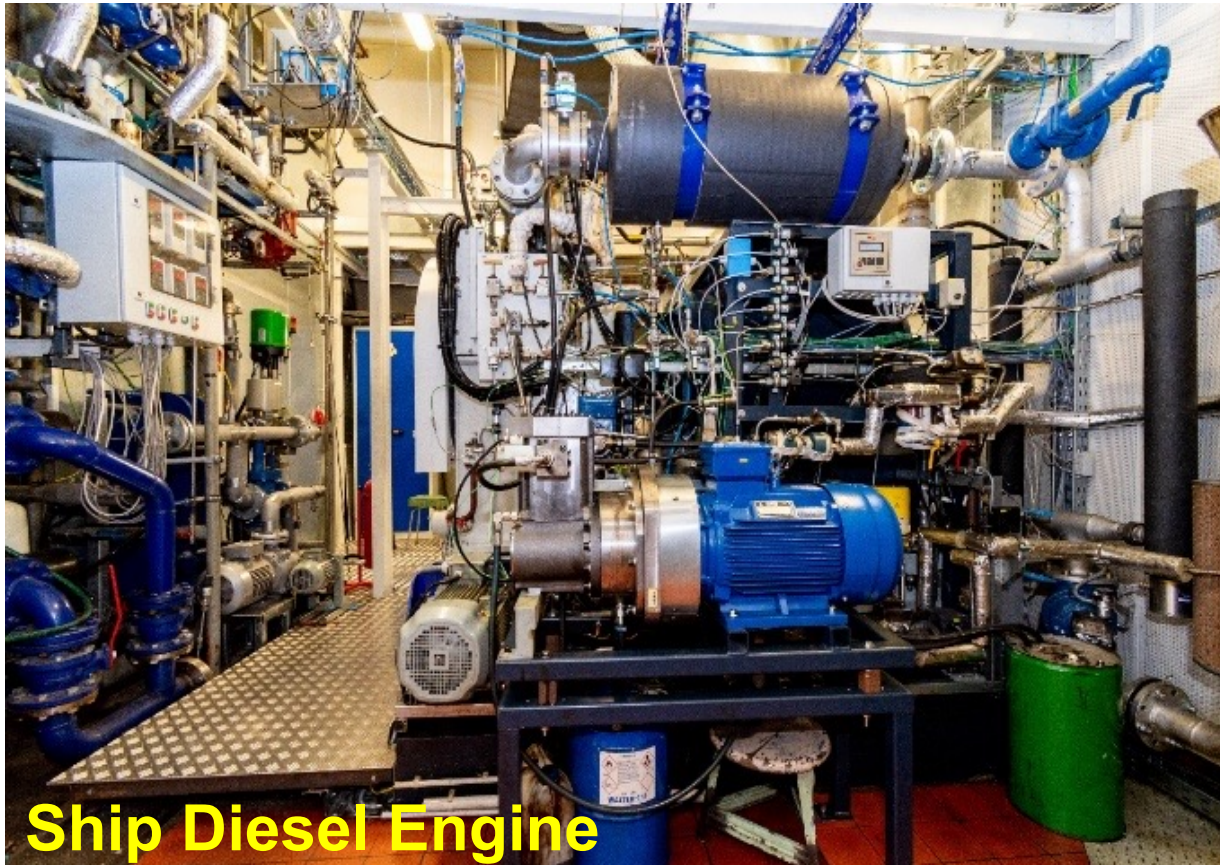


der Bundeswehr
Universität München



Universität Rostock
Traditio et Innovatio



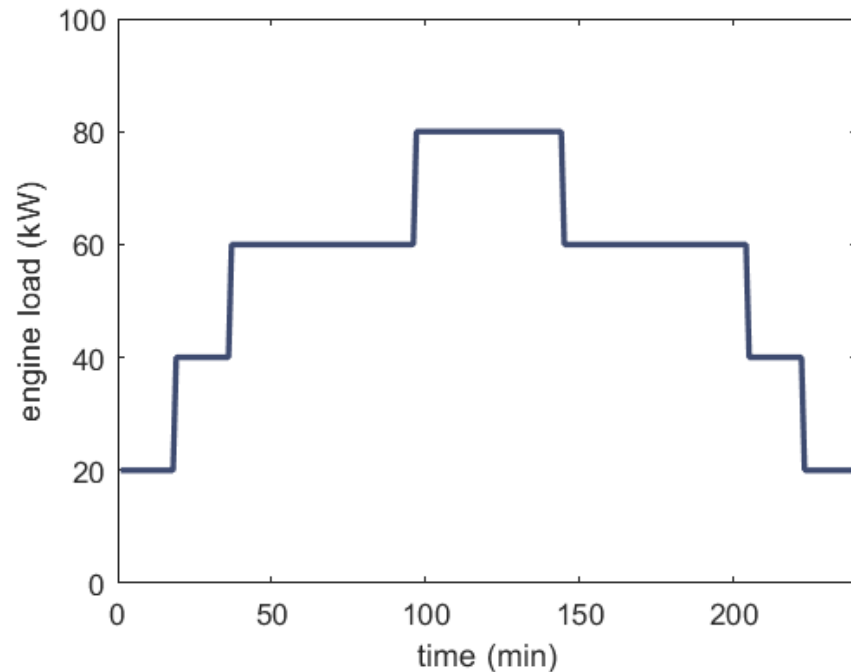


Ship Diesel Engine

Parameter	Description / Value
Basics	CR Injection
	4 stroke Diesel
	Distillate, HFO, other
Charge air compression	External
Charge air pressure	Variable 1...4 bar
Rated speed	1'500 rpm
Rated power	80 kW
Bore / Stroke	150 mm / 180 mm
Engine displacement	3.2 l
Compression ratio	Variable (13...16)
Max. injection pressure	1'600 bar

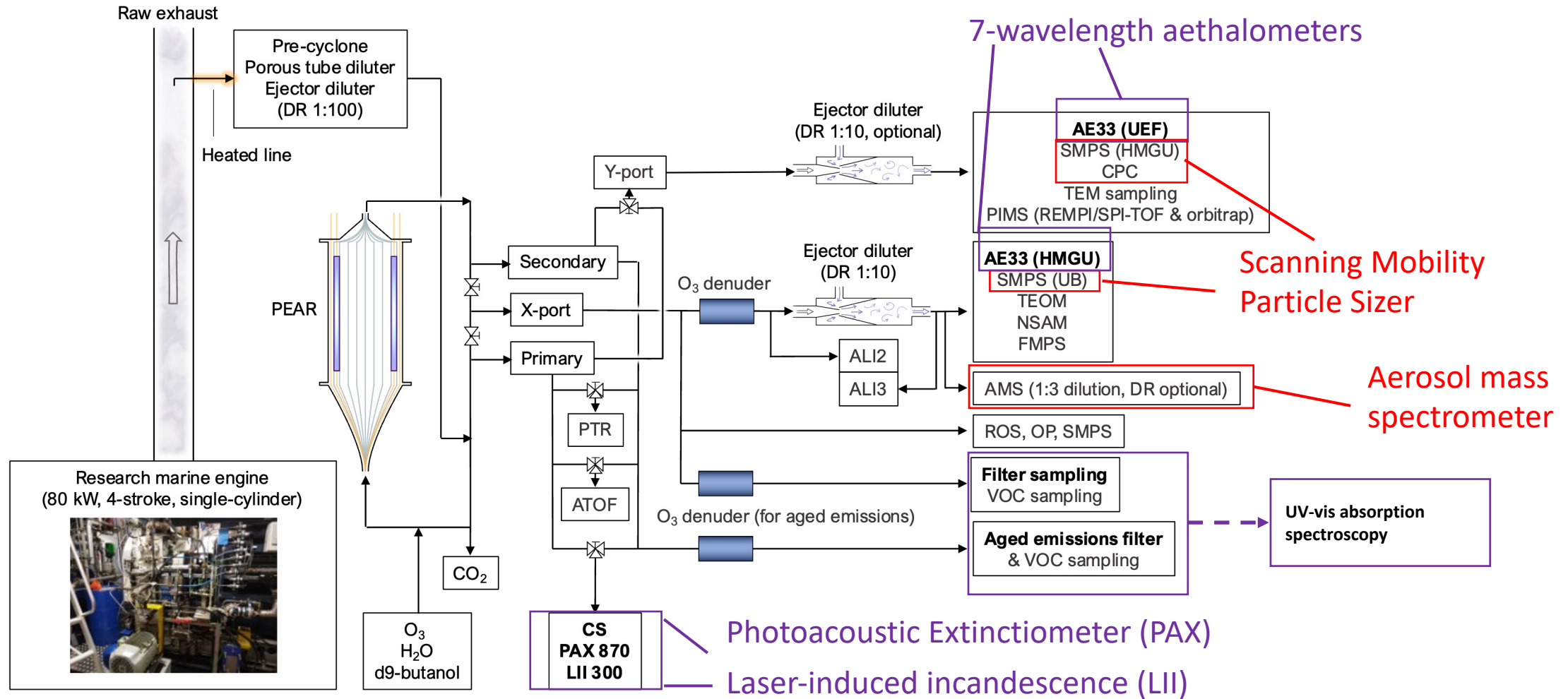
Ship Diesel Engine operating conditions

- Ship diesel engine with two different fuels, Marine Gas Oil (0.015 %S) and Heavy Fuel Oil (0,5 % S), running with Iso cycle 8178 E2



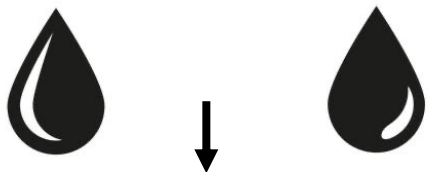
- Aging of exhaust emission aerosols with an oxidator flow tube

Setup of instruments

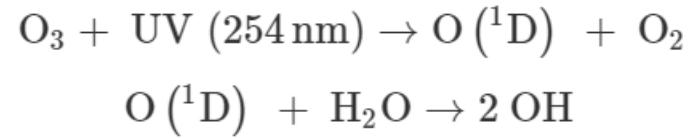


Setup of particle sampling

Marine Gas Oil MGO 0.01 % S	Heavy Fuel Oil HFO 0.5 % S
-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

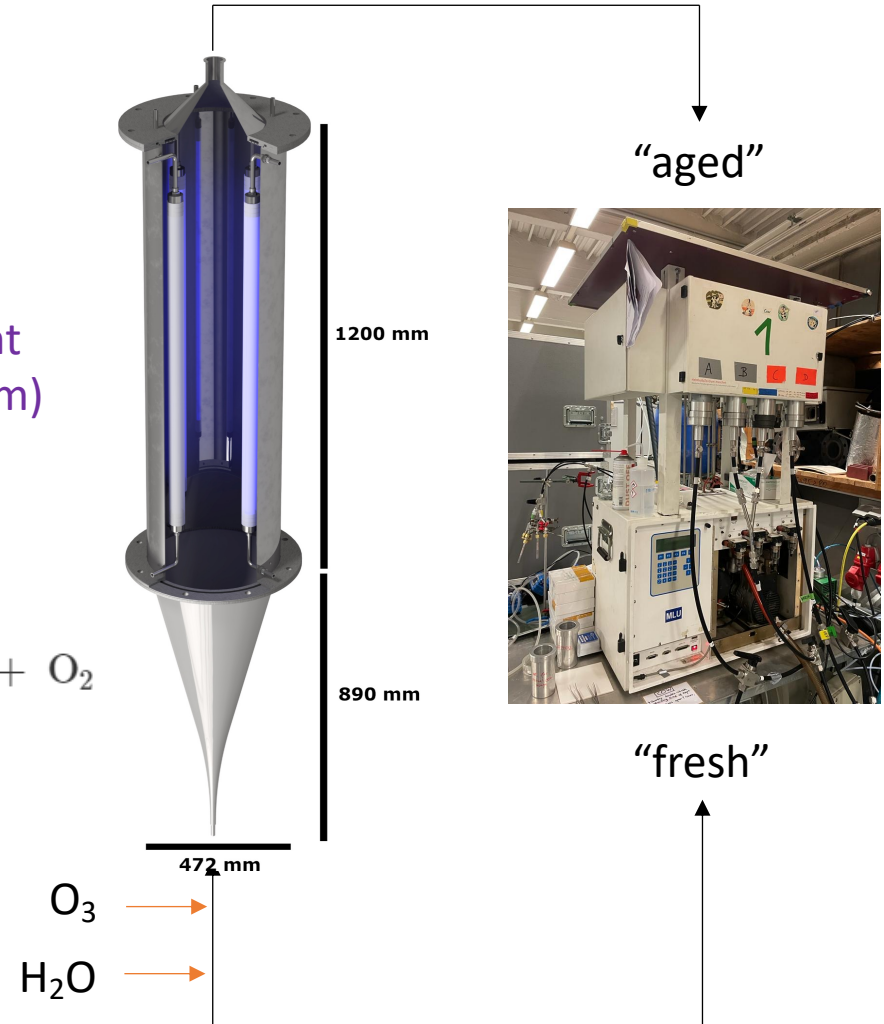


test bench:
1-cylinder 4-stroke
marine engine



Diluter
(DR 250)

UV light
(254 nm)

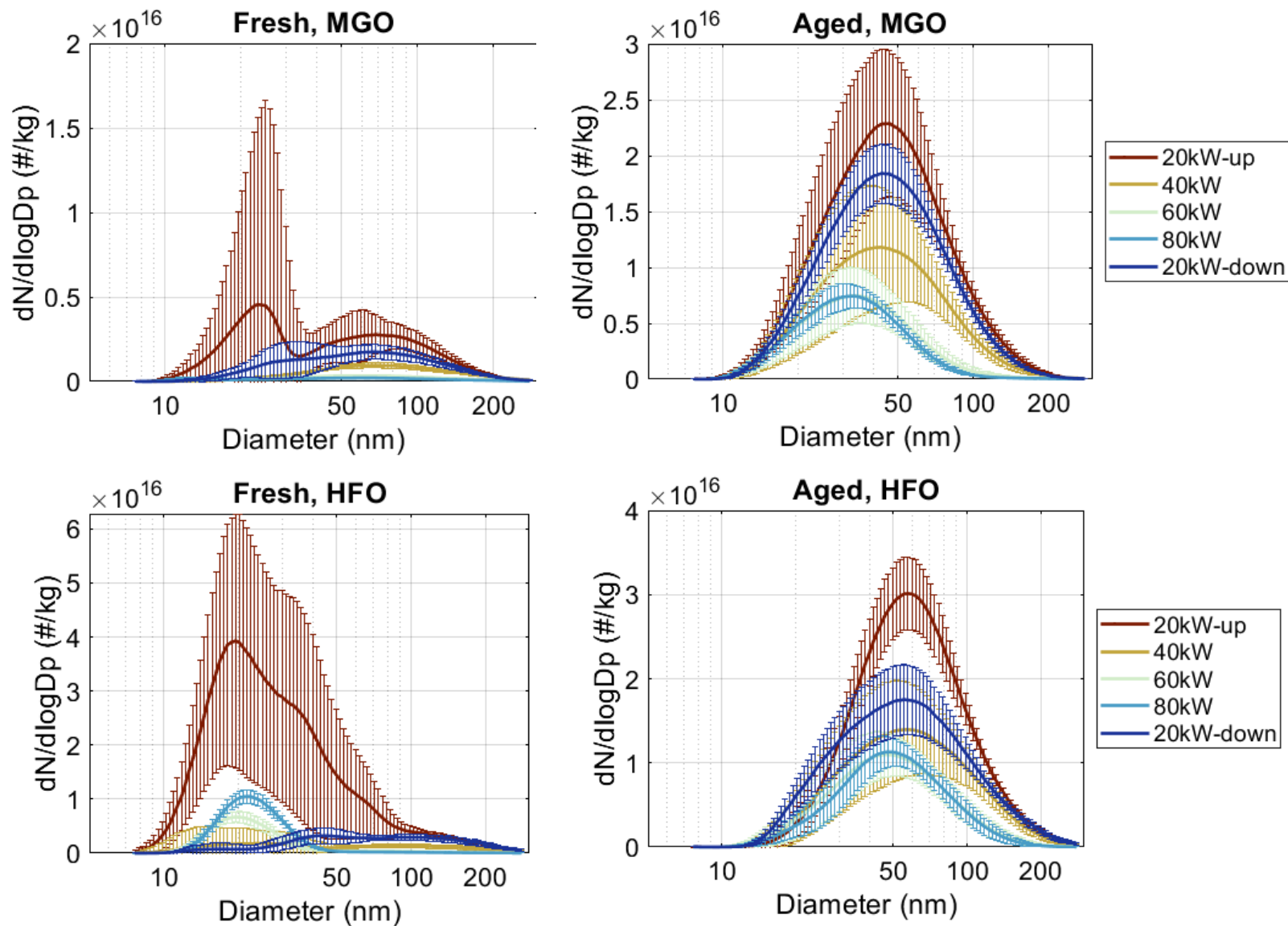


Particle sampling
- 47mm quartz
fiber filters

plus

Instrumentation
for physical
particle
characterization

Particle size distributions



Particle mass and number emission factors

Particle mass is doubled upon aging

Fuel	Mass Emission Factor Fresh [g/kg]	Mass Emission Factor Aged [g/kg]
MGO	0.31 ± 0.03	0.65 ± 0.04
HFO	0.87 ± 0.06	1.98 ± 0.2

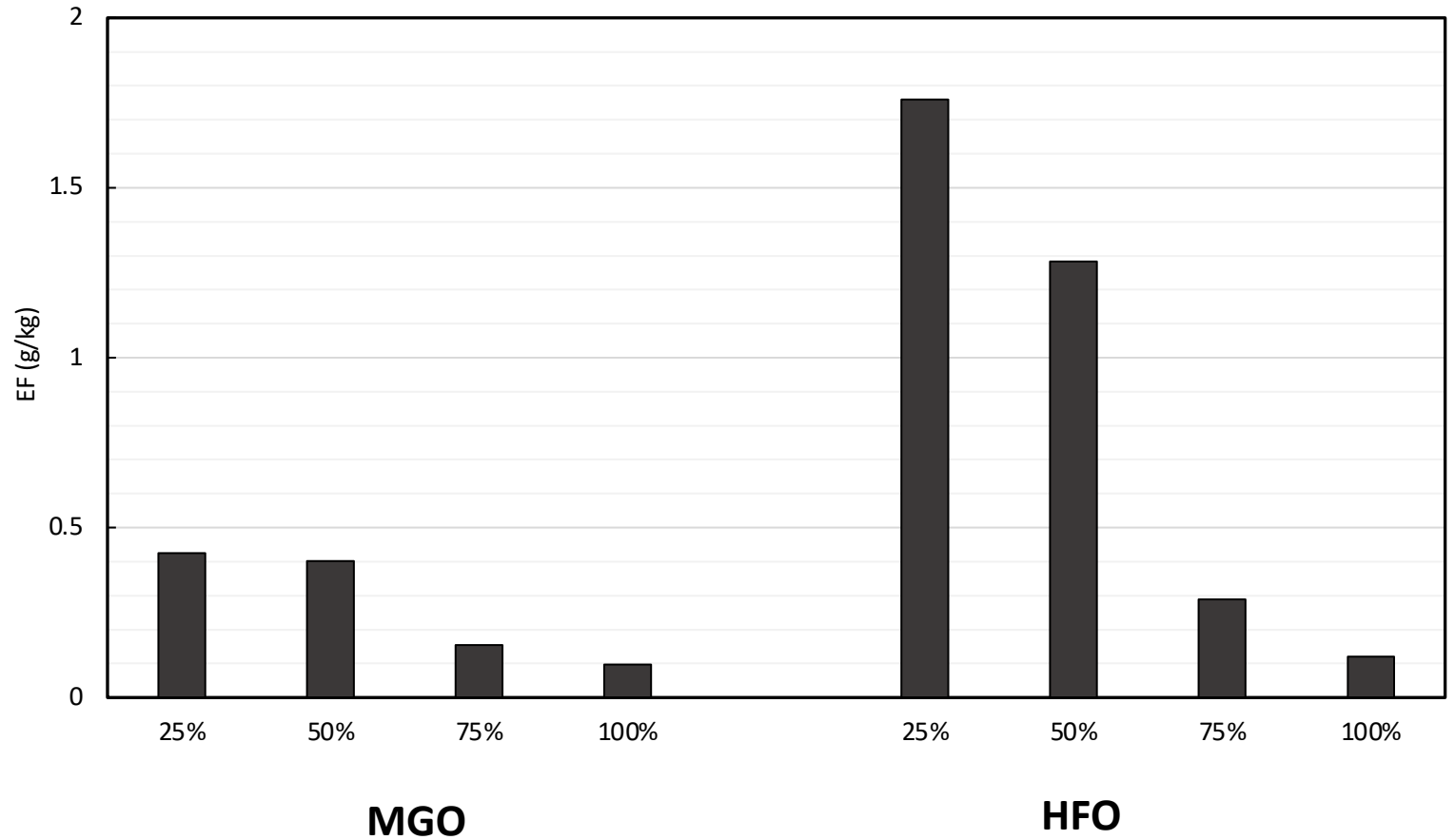
Fuel	Total Number Emission Factor Fresh [# /kg]	Total Number Emission Factor Aged [# /kg]
MGO	$4.9 \cdot 10^{14} \pm 4.8 \cdot 10^{13}$	$5.2 \cdot 10^{15} \pm 6.1 \cdot 10^{14}$
HFO	$3.2 \cdot 10^{15} \pm 7.6 \cdot 10^{14}$	$6.3 \cdot 10^{15} \pm 7.8 \cdot 10^{14}$

For MGO, total particle number increases 10-fold upon aging.

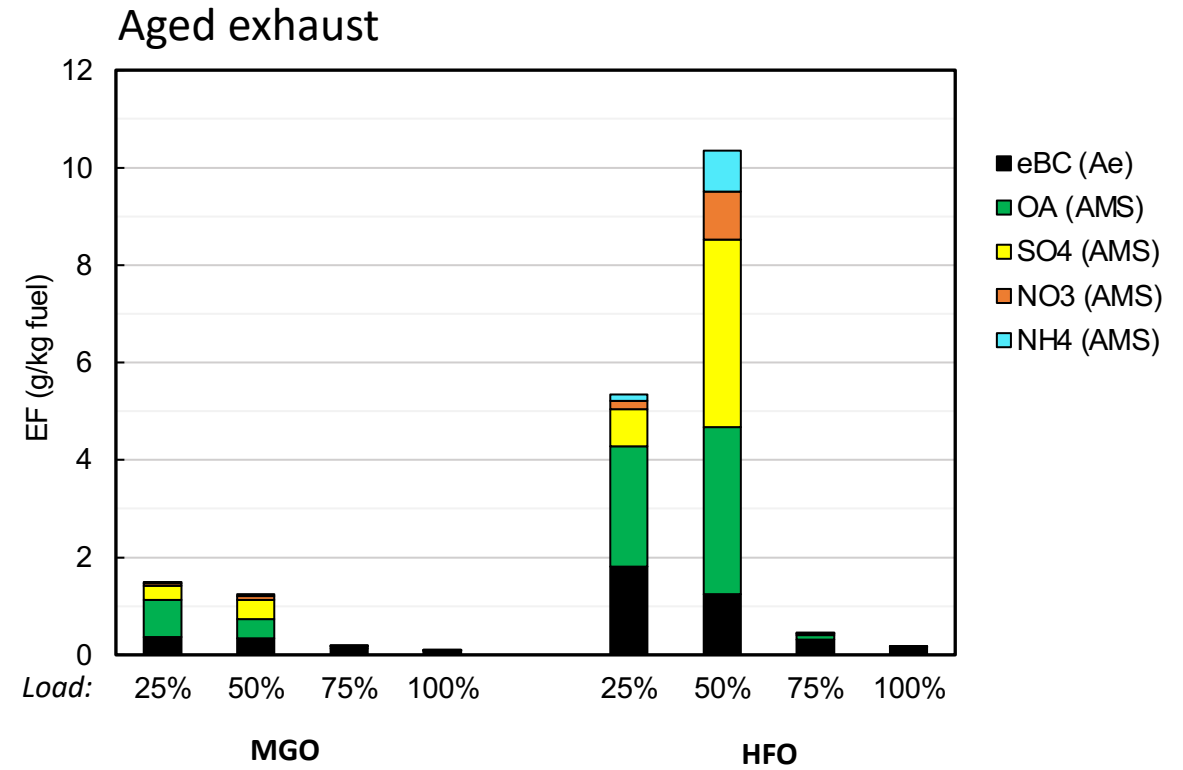
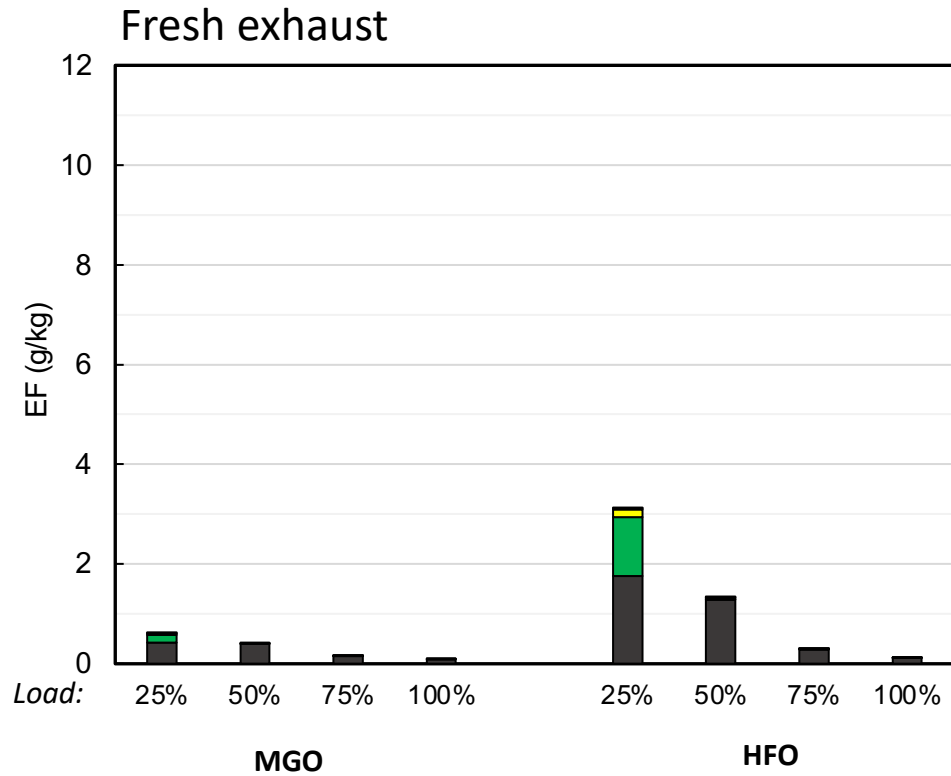
For HFO, total particle number is doubled upon aging.

Black Carbon in Fresh Particles

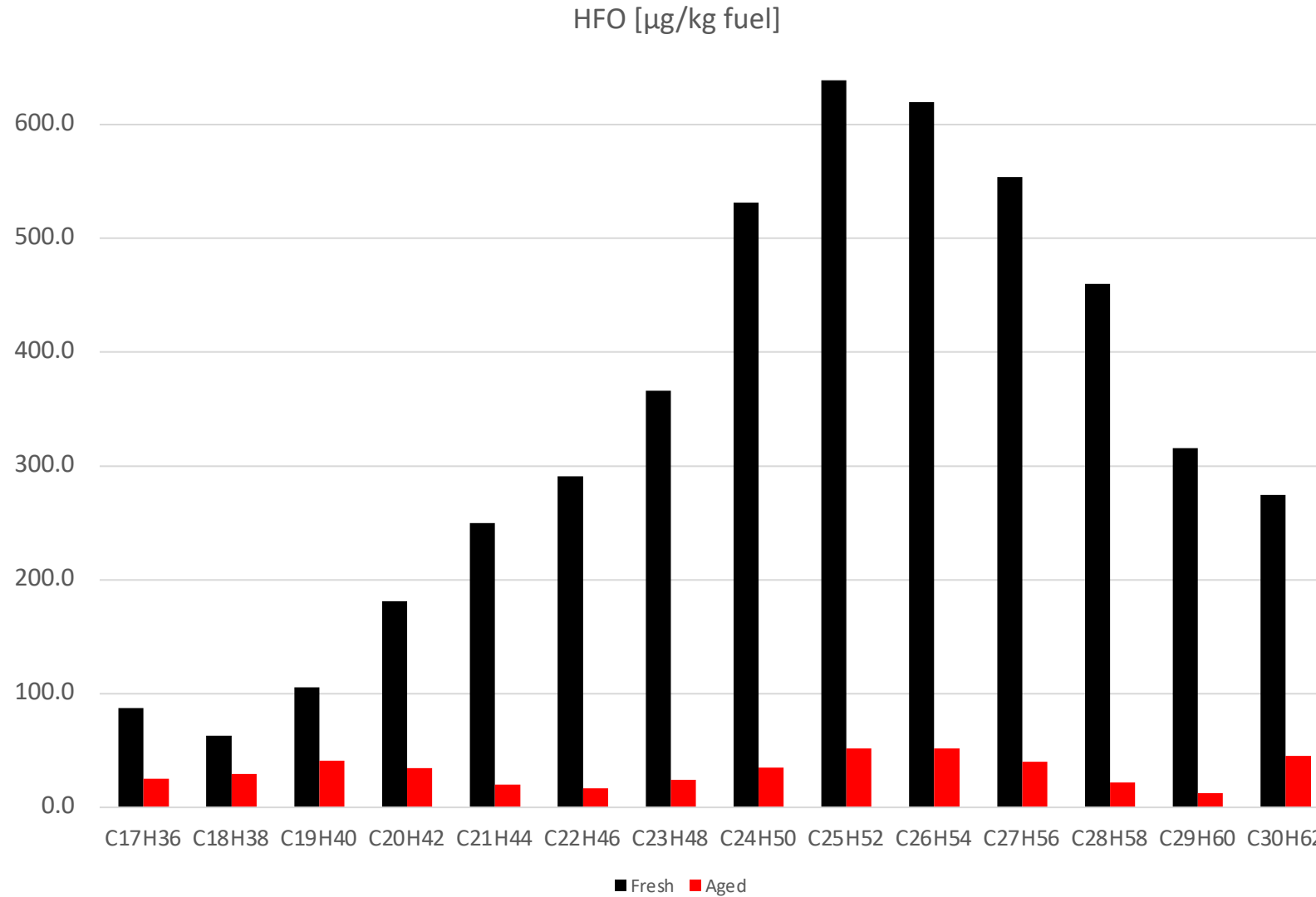
Heavy fuel oil exhibits the triple amount of black carbon particles



Source: Tuukka Kokkola, UEF

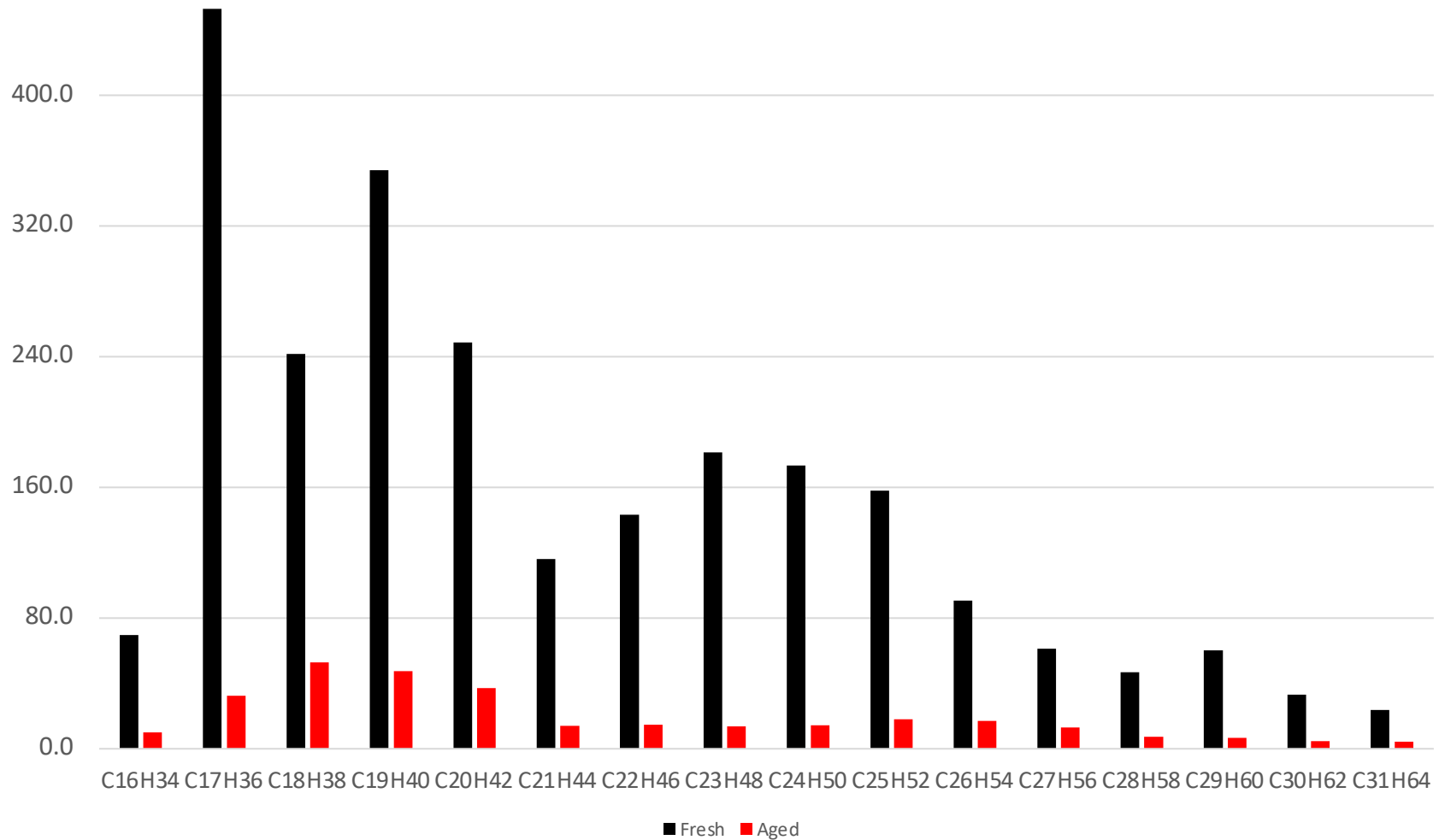


Alkane content of particles HFO (GC/MS)

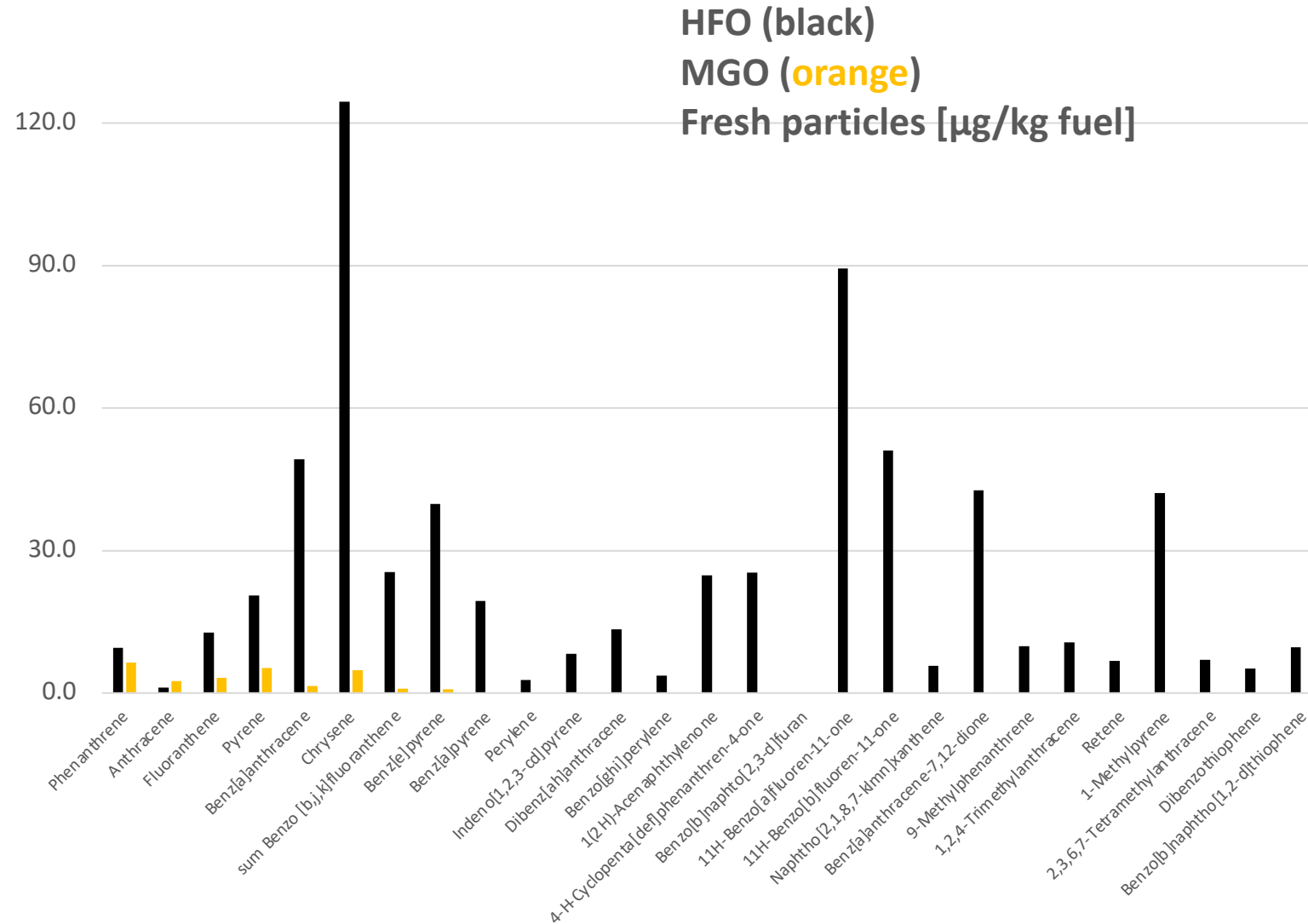


Alkane content of particles MGO (GC/MS)

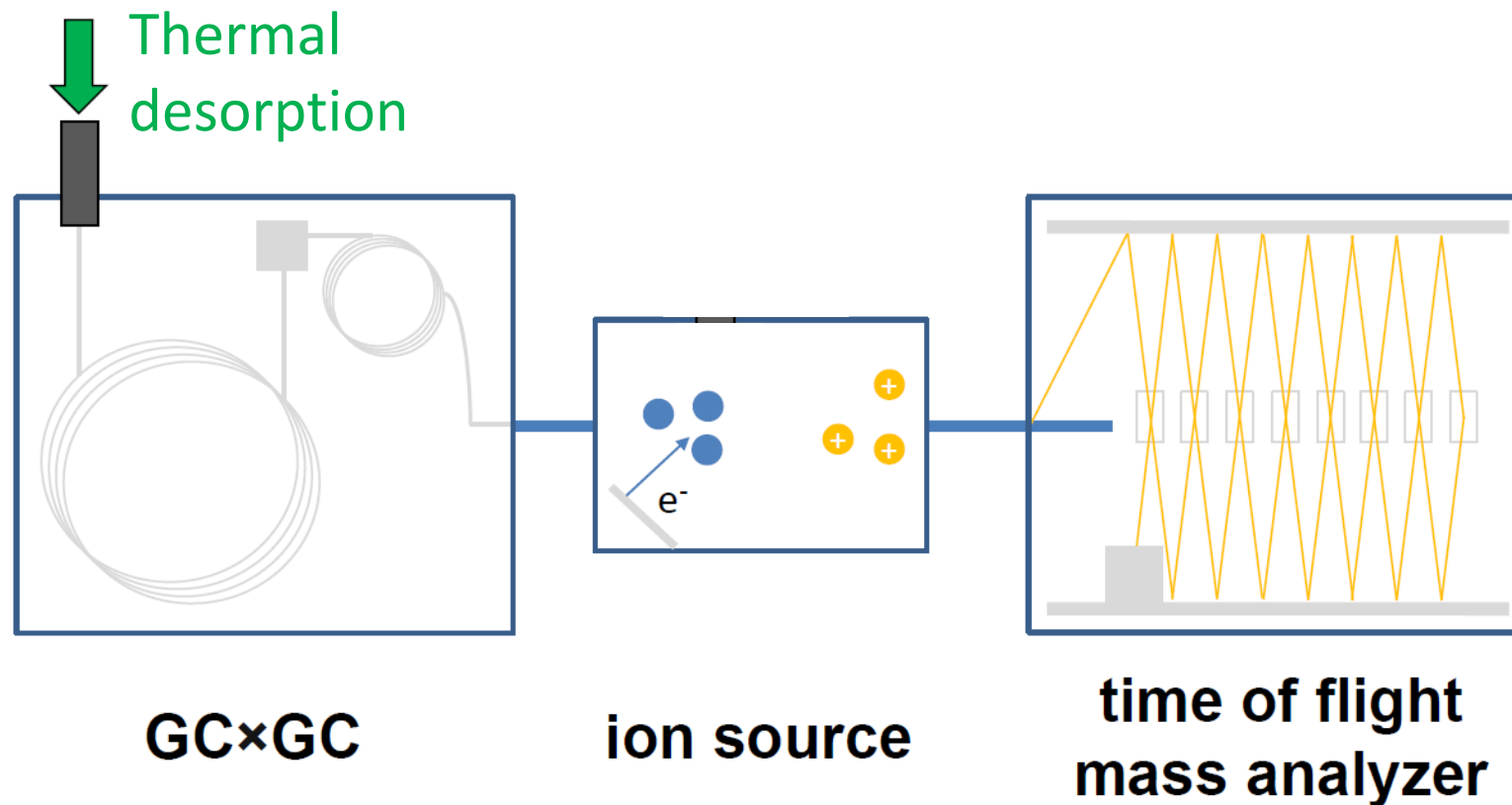
MGO [$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ fuel]



PAH content of fresh particles (GC/MS)



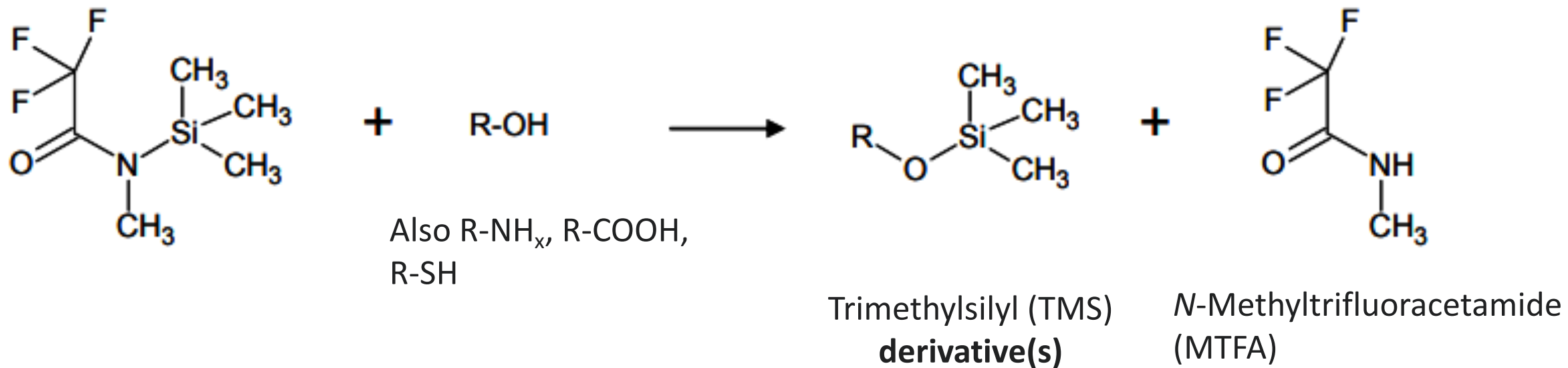
PAH content of particles (GCxGC/MS)



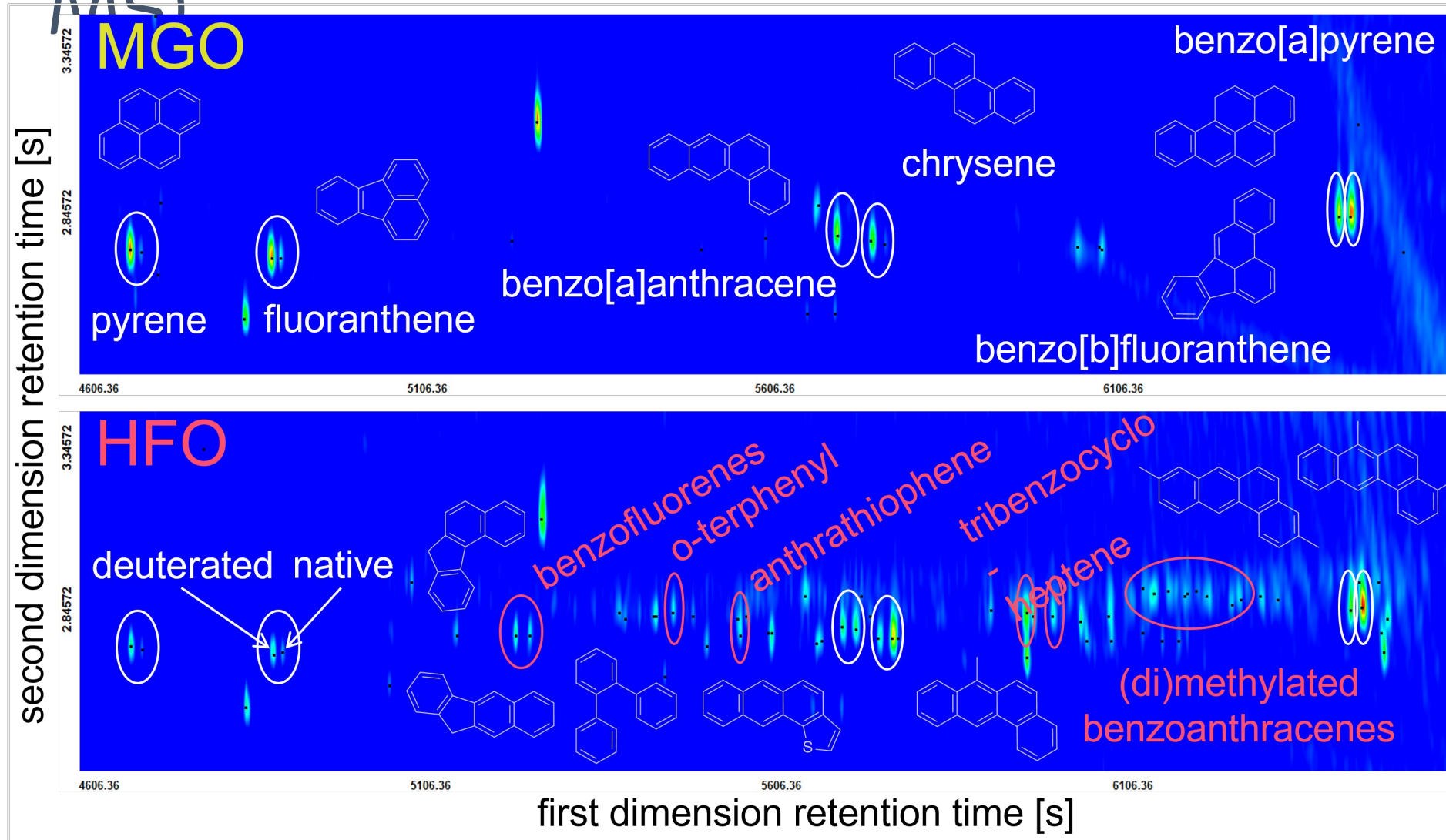
Separation of substances by volatility+polarity

Derivatization using MSTFA

MSTFA = *N*-Methyl-*N*-(trimethylsilyl)trifluoroacetamid

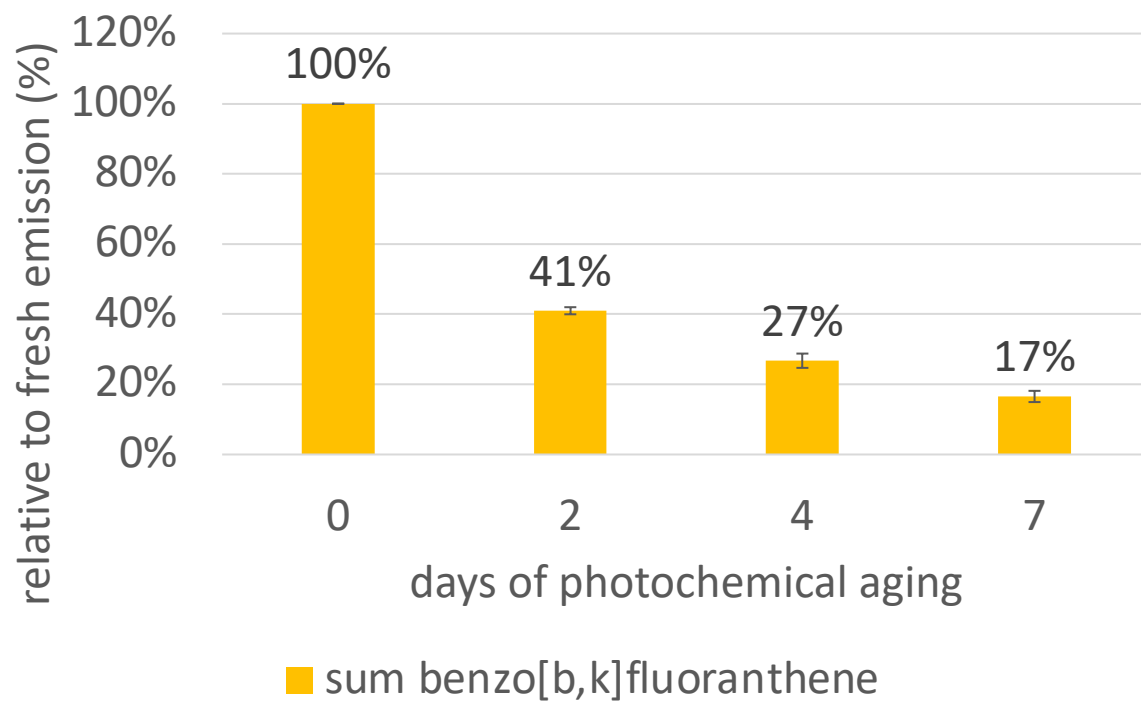


PAH content of fresh particles (GCxGC- MS)

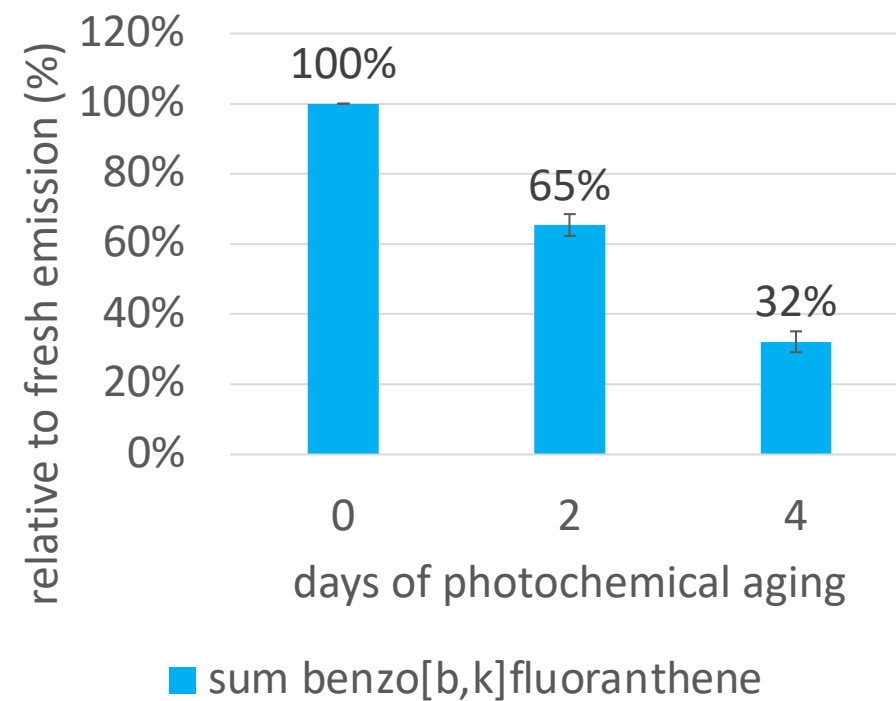


PAH content of aged particles

Relative decay of benzo[b,k]fluoranthene in HFO

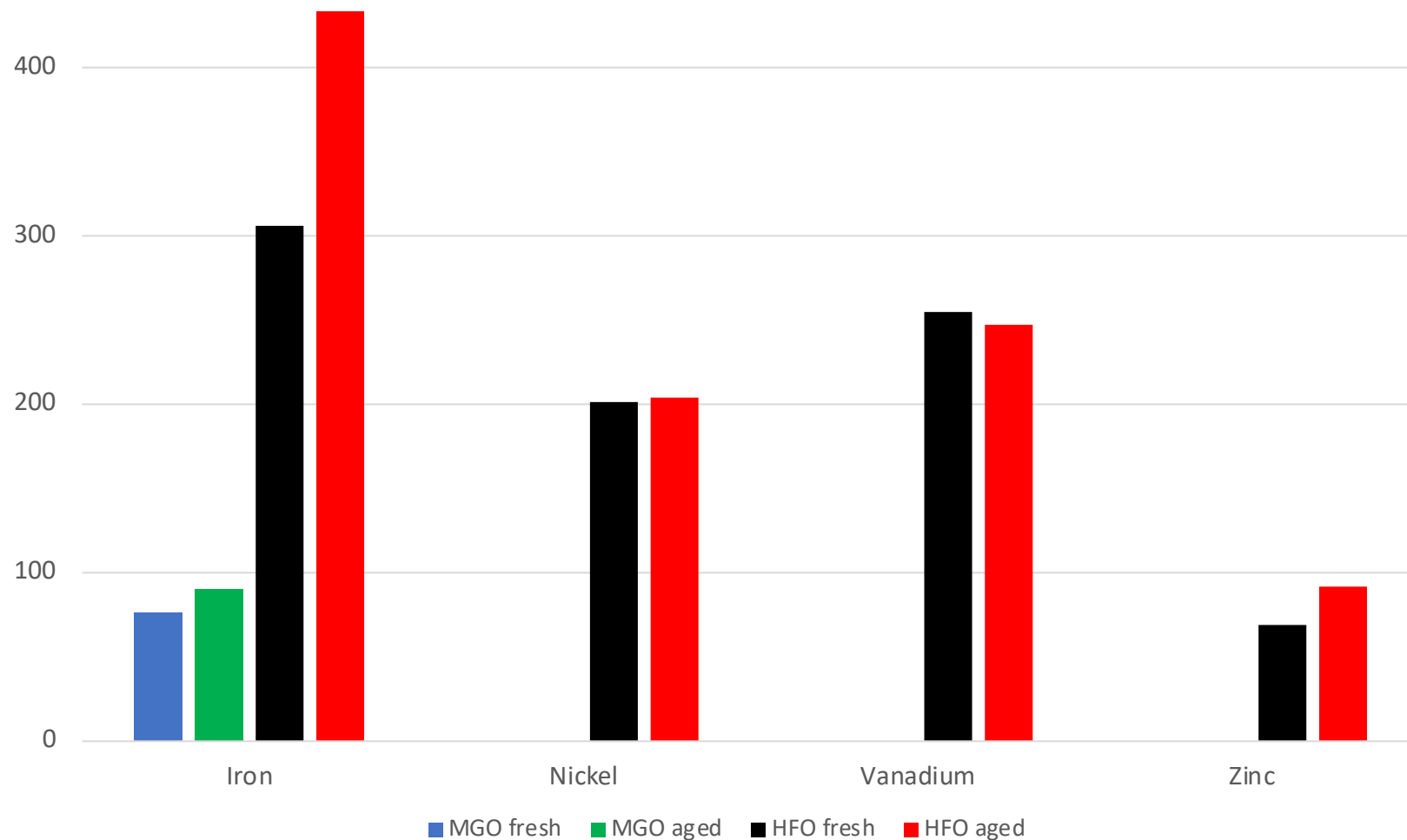


Relative decay of benzo[b,k]fluoranthene in MGO



Metal content of particles (ICP-MS)

Metals [$\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ fuel]



Summary and Outlook

- Aging of exhaust aerosol from ship diesel engine combustion has a significant impact on physical metrics of particles.
- Investigated chemical content is very different between MGO and HFO fuel and is also changed by aging.
- Combination with toxicological data will follow.
- Other sources have been investigated (brake wear particles, passenger cars)
Talks of Johannes Becker and Carsten Neukirchen on Wednesday

The consortium

