

A comprehensive characterisation of particles emitted by Internal Combustion Engines

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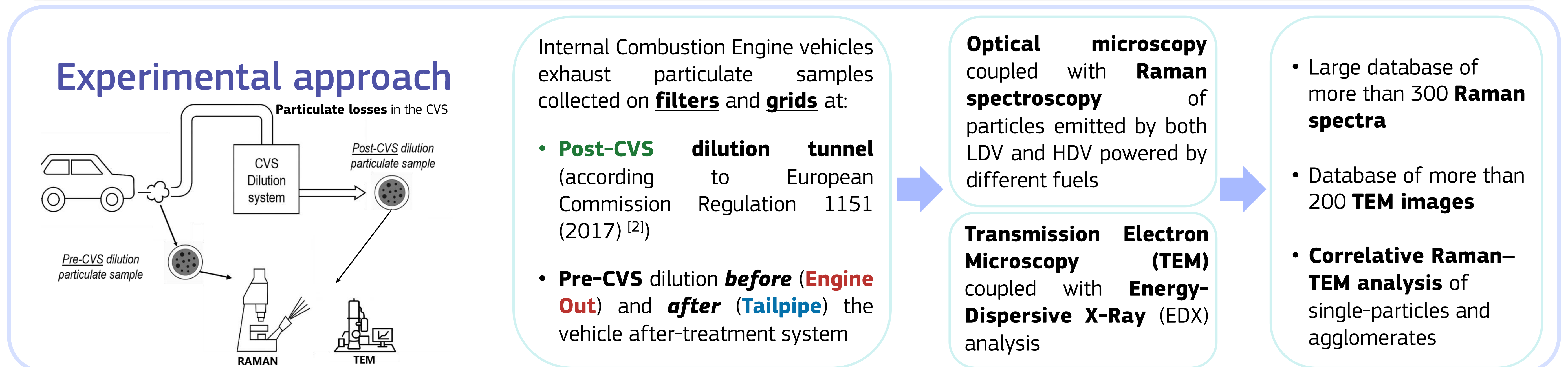
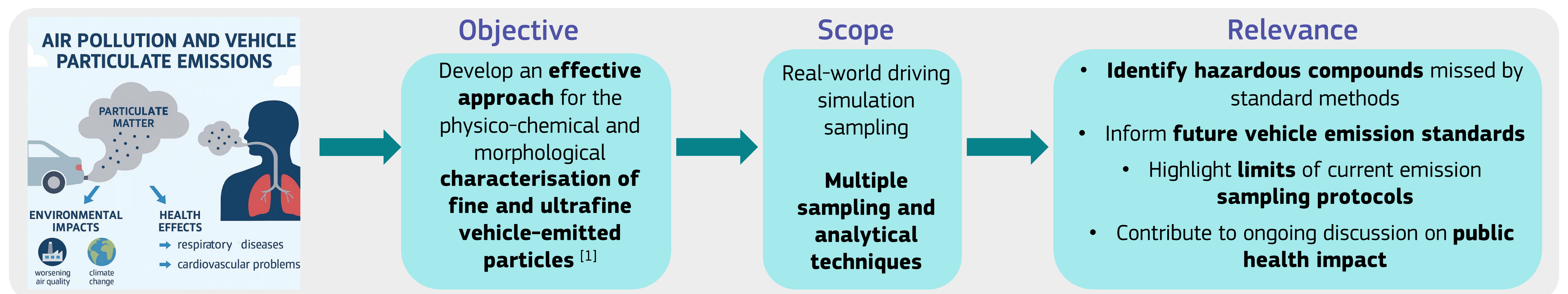
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Background

Micro-metric and sub-micrometric particles emitted from modern light-duty (LDV) and heavy-duty vehicles (HDV) were characterised in the frame of the Market Surveillance of vehicle emissions (introduced in European Commission Regulation 858 (2018) [1]). This work is part of the Transport and Mobility Portfolio of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (EC JRC). Vehicle emission tests were performed at the EC JRC Vehicle Laboratories (VELA).



Results

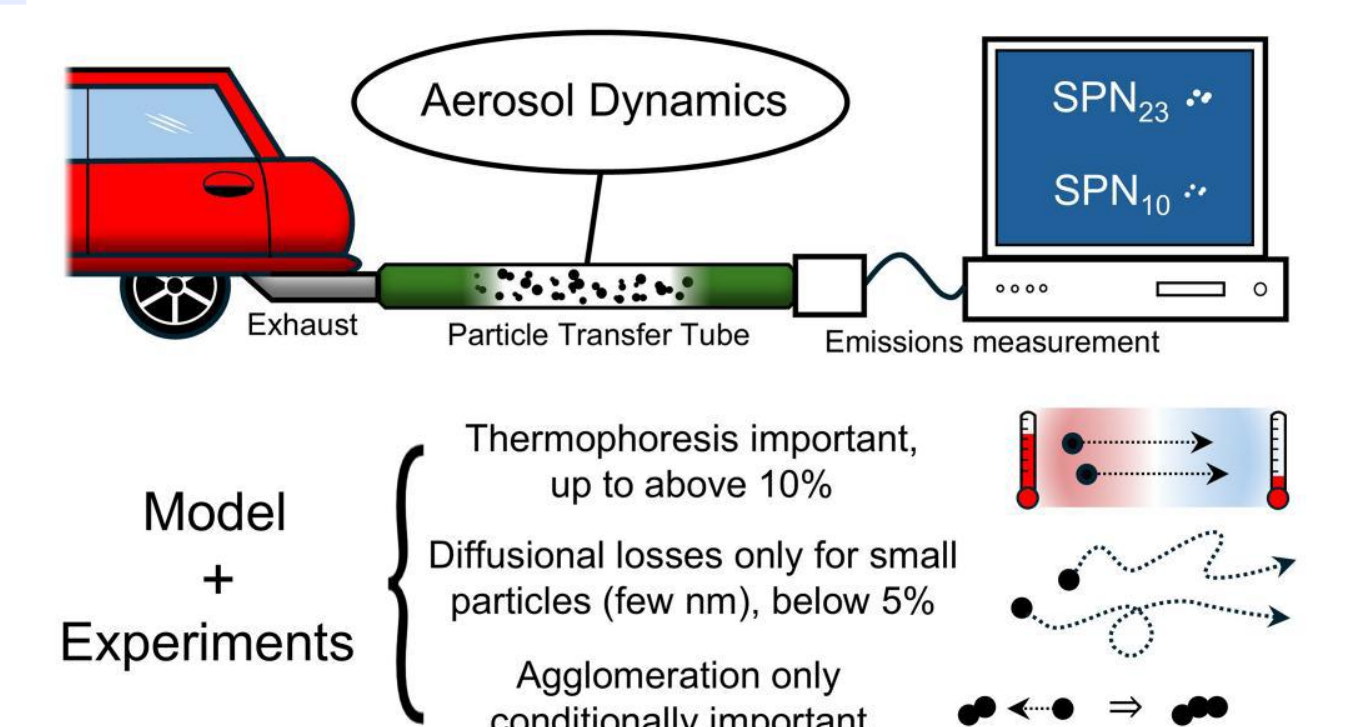
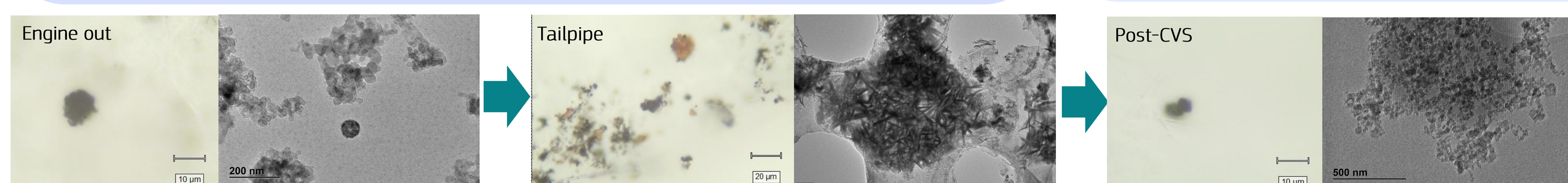
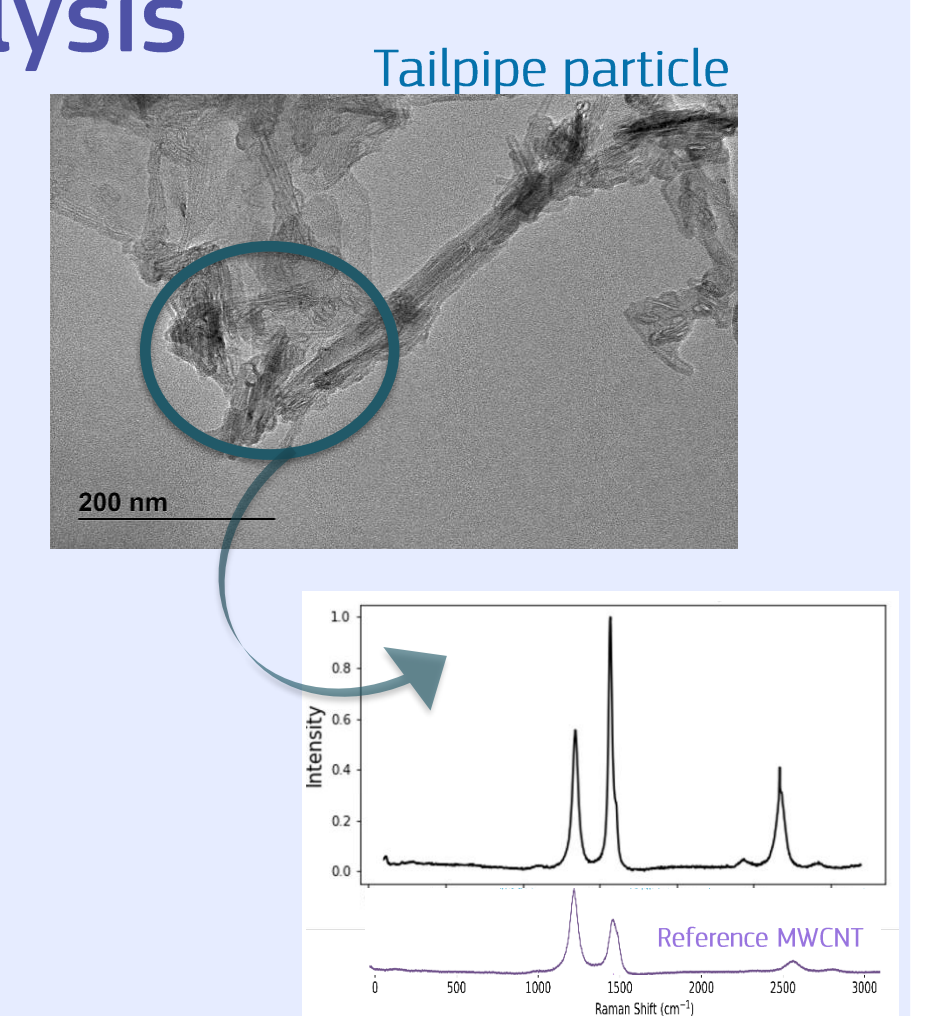
The combination of different techniques highlighted that:

- Particulate emitted at the **engine out** stage mainly consists of black carbon (BC).
- BC in the form of fractal-like spherules aggregates or more compact oval particles + other types of particles can be detected at the **tailpipe** (elongated carbon structures, iridescent/red ovals, needle-like Cu aggregates, etc.)
- **CVS**-diluted samples, contain, as expected, much fewer particles, essentially consisting of BC again.

FOCUS: correlative Raman-TEM analysis

A correlative Raman-TEM approach was used to **link Raman spectral signatures with the morphology of individual particles** in selected samples.

- **Raman-identified particle** (on filter) with Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotube-like (MWCNT) spectrum
- Point sample extracted and deposited on TEM grid
- **TEM on the extracted sample** (on grid) confirmed CNT structure
- Inverse correlative TEM-Raman analysis explored (on TEM grid) at single-particle level



Conclusions and outlook

- Raman spectra and TEM images show **black carbon** (defective graphite) as the dominant particulate component.
- **Other components** include carbon nanostructures, iron and copper oxides observed in **TAILPIPE samples only**.
- **Particle losses** in the dilution system are relevant and can depend on morphology and composition.
- **Correlative Raman-TEM analysis** at single-particle level enabled spectral-morphological identification.
- This **comprehensive particulate characterization** could be extended to the study of non-exhaust particles such as those from tyre and brake wear.

15%-20% particulate loss in the dilution system mainly due to thermophoresis and diffusion [3].

References

- [1] Ferrarese, C. et al. Analysis of sub-micrometric particulate emitted by different types of internal combustion engines: a Raman microscopy and a Principal-Component Analysis study. *Environ Sci Eur* (2026). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12302-025-01271-x>
- [2] EC, Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1151 (2017)
- [3] Kanoutos, K. et al. (2025). Aerosol-dynamics experiments and simulations of vehicle exhaust emissions, *Aerosol Science and Technology*, 59:12, 1498-1516, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02786826.2025.2531214>