### International Seminar

on

Engine System Combustion Process @ Doshisha University May 28, 2004

# <u>Recent Topics in</u> <u>Engine Emission Measurement</u>

Horiba Ltd. Engine Measurement Division

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# Contents

- Super Ultra Low Emission Measurement
- Particulate Matter Measurement
- GRPE Particulate Matter Measurement
- On Board Emissions Measurement

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Super Ultra Low Emission Measurement

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### The Challenges of ULEV and SULEV Measurement

- Very low emissions from modern vehicles.
  - Essentially zero emissions in hot stabilized phase.
  - Ever decreasing emissions in transient phases.

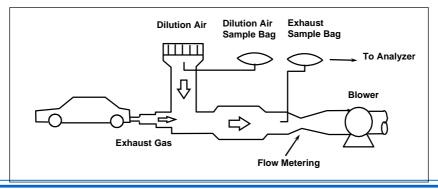
	Vehicle Category	THC limit g/mile
LE	Low Emission Vehicle	0.400
ULEV	Ultra Low Emission Vehicle	0.040
SULEV	Super Ultra Low Emission Vehicle	0.020

Concentration is lower than ambient air

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### Measurements of Mass Emission and CVS Method

- Mass Emission (g)
  - = Gas Concentration (%, ppm) x Gas Density ( $g / m^3$ ) x Exhaust Volume ( $m^3$ )
- CVS Method => Dilute exhaust and obtain known flow rate.



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How to measure the emissions that are cleaner than the ambient air?

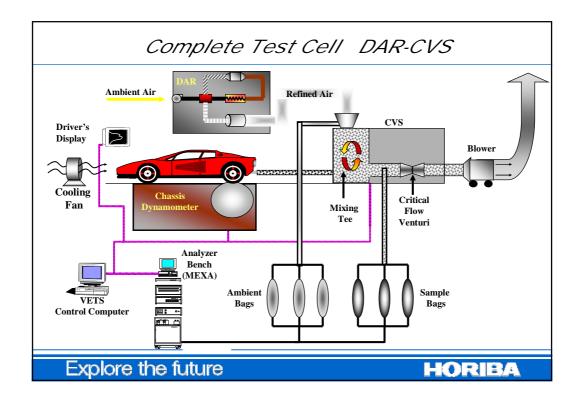
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# Japan / ASIA

- Conventional CVS and analyzers with "Dilution Air Refiner" system.
- Conventional CVS and analyzers – both heated.



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# Dilution Air Refiner (DAR)



Uses oxidation catalyst and NOx absorber to reduce CVS dilution air concentrations.

THC < 0.1 ppm C CO < 0.1 ppm NOx < 0.1 ppm

Maximum flow rate: 22 m3/min

Stabilises the THC levels and also minimises DF error by creating zero concentration in dilution air bag

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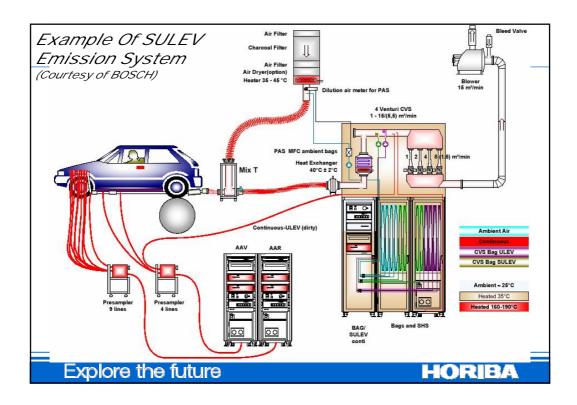
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# Europe

 Conventional CVS and Analyzers all heated using a large charcoal filter.



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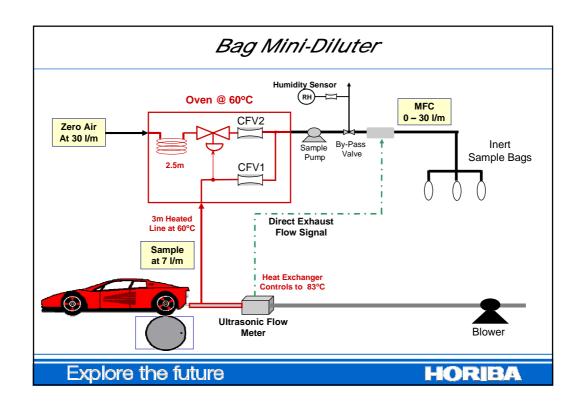


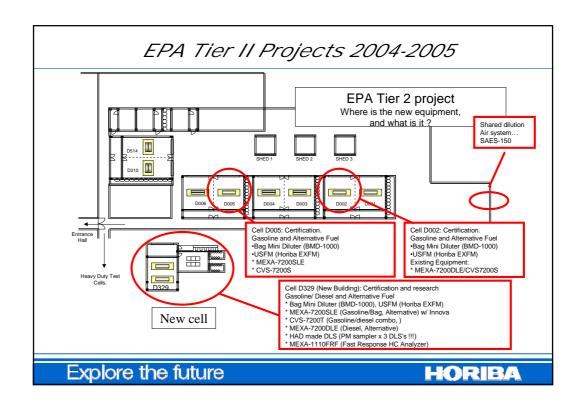
# North America

- BMD and analyzers
   With/without
   Conventional CVS
- Conventional CVS and analyzers with DAR system.

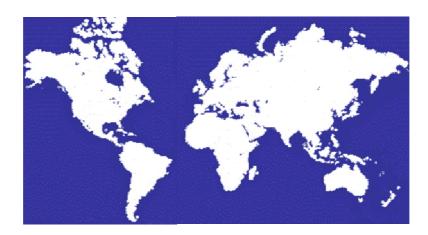


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### What is the solution for SULEV measurement?



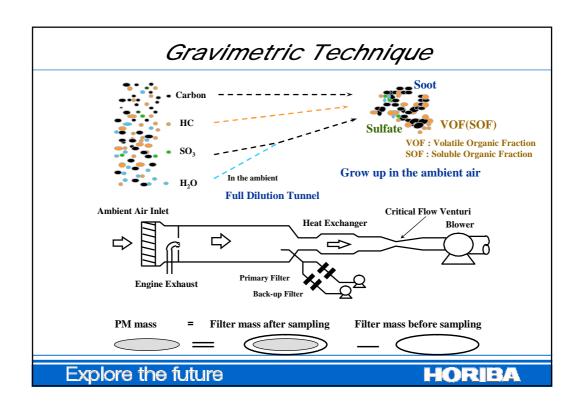
Sorry.... Currently there is no single global answer

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Particulate Matter Measurement

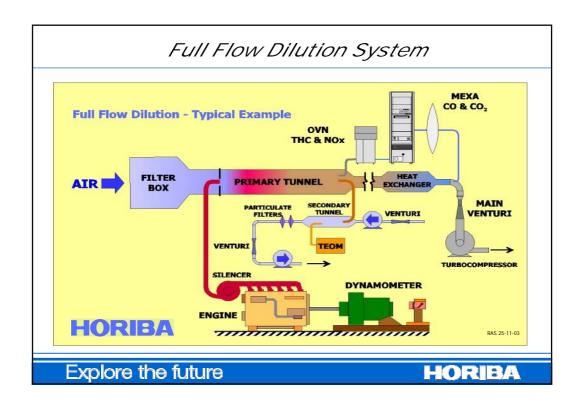
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### Full Dilution Tunnel



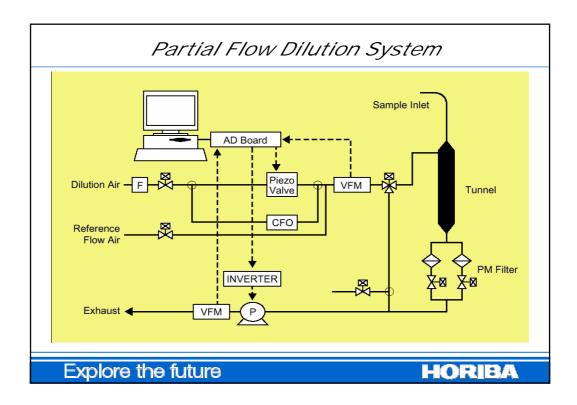
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# Micro Tunnel



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# GRPE Particle Measurement Program (PMP) Update - March 2004

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### Introduction

- PM emissions remain a concern for health
  - New vehicles are producing lower mass but continue to emit "nano-particles" that may be harmful (a recent report showed small particles in the bloodstream five minutes after inhalation) but the mechanism for such, still debatable, health affects remains unknown
  - PM emissions from new engine/vehicle technologies are said to be reaching the limit of the existing legislative gravimetric measurement technique.
- It was considered necessary to review the available PM measurement principles and instrumentation for possible future legislation

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### GRPE - Particulate Measurement Program

- The PMP program is organised under the UNECE WP29/GRPE Group
  - Aim is to develop a new system of PM measurement (instrument, sampling and procedures) to complement or replace the existing gravimetric method
  - PMP is open to governments or industry who are members of GRPE.
  - Each contributor funds their own research
  - All results are shared and will be published during and at the end of the two year program

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### Instruments Considered In Phase 1

CPC/CNC - Condensation Particle Counter

DCS - Diffusion Charging Sensor

EDB - Electrical Diffusion Battery

PASS - Photo Acoustic Soot Sensor

ELPI - Electrical Low Pressure Impactor

LII - Laser Induced Incandescence

PAS - Photoelectric Aerosol Sensor

**TEOM - Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance** 

QCM - Quartz Crystal Microbalance

DMS - Differential Mobility Spectrometry

MEXA - HORIBA 1370PM : PM mass by gas analysis EPA-2007 "style" GRAVIMETRIC as a reference method

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# Phase 3 : Use On Advanced Technology

- The recommended test systems from Phase 2 will be used to measure PM from advanced engine/vehicle technologies
  - using diesel engines/vehicles with DPF or equivalent emission control technologies
  - testing on light duty direct injection gasoline engines will also be included
- "Round Robin" exercise during 2004 (organised by JRC)
- Emission standards will be established for expected emission levels beyond 2005/2008

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# Overall GRPE-PMP Actual Schematic? Explore the future HORIBA

# Switzerland Draft Regulation Issued

- Applicable from 1st January 2006, the <u>Swiss regulation</u> <u>supplements</u> Directive 70/220/EEC and ECE Reg 83 until the EU introduces a EURO 5 limit for PM mass and number emissions
- Applies to all vehicles in Category M<sub>1</sub> vehicles up to 3.5 tonnes.
   All measurements must be tested on a system certified by a recognised Swiss technical service
- Maximum emission: 10<sup>11</sup> particles/km

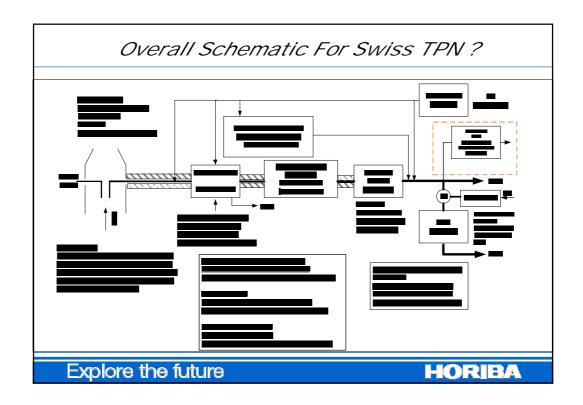
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## Swiss Specification (Not Same GRPE-PMP)

- Separate sampling probe from PM mass
- Optional adsorber (HC removal ?) after the evaporator tube
- No dilution after the Evaporator Tube
- Different specifications for CPC
- Modified check procedures for Evaporator Tube
- Use of reference CPC for all tests unless traceable certified particle number generator is used

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On Board Emission Measurements

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# Why use on board measurements

- -How does the engine behave on the road as opposed to a pre defined simulation cycle on a dynamometer, both US and most recent, EU regulatory movement!
- -Could replace current in use testing facilities!
- Some vehicles are too large to fit in the test cells or are not practical for testing on a chassis dynamometer, like HDD trucks and buses
- Confirming simulated models of exhaust emissions migration, and actual emissions
- -Comparing one mode of transportation with another with respect to exhaust emissions, car ferries vs highways..

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### OBS-1000 Installation

Remote control from driver seat

Analyzers installed in the trunk







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