VERT-Workshop within AQM2016-Conference Tehran Jan.2016

Quality Control of Emission Control Systems Certification, IUC-Inspection and Maintenance

Andreas C.R.Mayer

The VERT Scientific Committee

What is VERT ?

1. **VERT** =

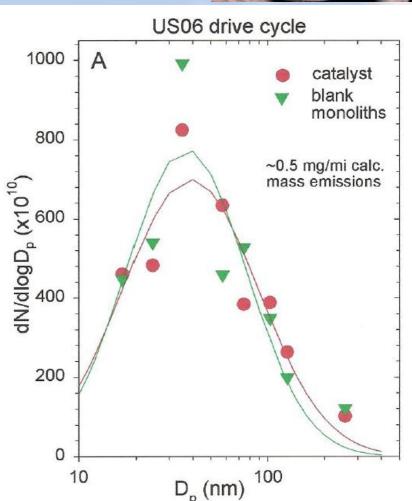
Verification of Emission Reduction Technologies

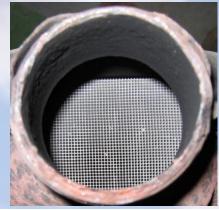
- 2. VERT is a Diesel Particle Filter Testing, Certification and Quality Control System
- **3. VERT** is a Trade Mark for Particle Filters of Best Available Technology
- 4. VERT is a non-profit Association (based in CH) of Filter Manufacturers, Engine Builders and Associates – 24 members

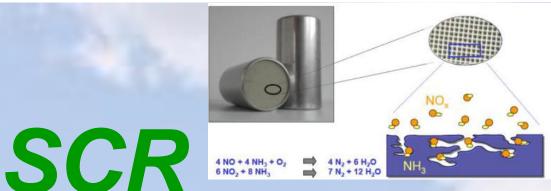
Concept of VERT-Testing

- In Depth Testing of Exhaust Gas Filter Structures for Nanoscale Filtration (Physical Properties)
- In Depth Testing Chemical Phenomena in Exhaust Gas Filter Structures
- Testing a complete DPF system
- Type Approval of **one filter per filter family**
- Endurance Testing on Typical Vehicle Application
- Testing is Worst Case oriented
- Best Available Technology is the moving Target
- → Testing of each Combination Filter + Engine not required

DOC Reduction CO, HC **Production** $NO \rightarrow NO_2$ $SO_2 \rightarrow O_3$ **No Effect on Particles** (M.Maricq)

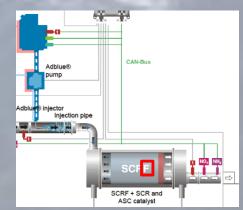


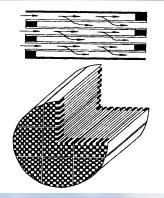




reduces NO and NO₂ but no effect on particles nor CO, HC, PAH and needs elevated exhaust temperature

→ SCRT coming

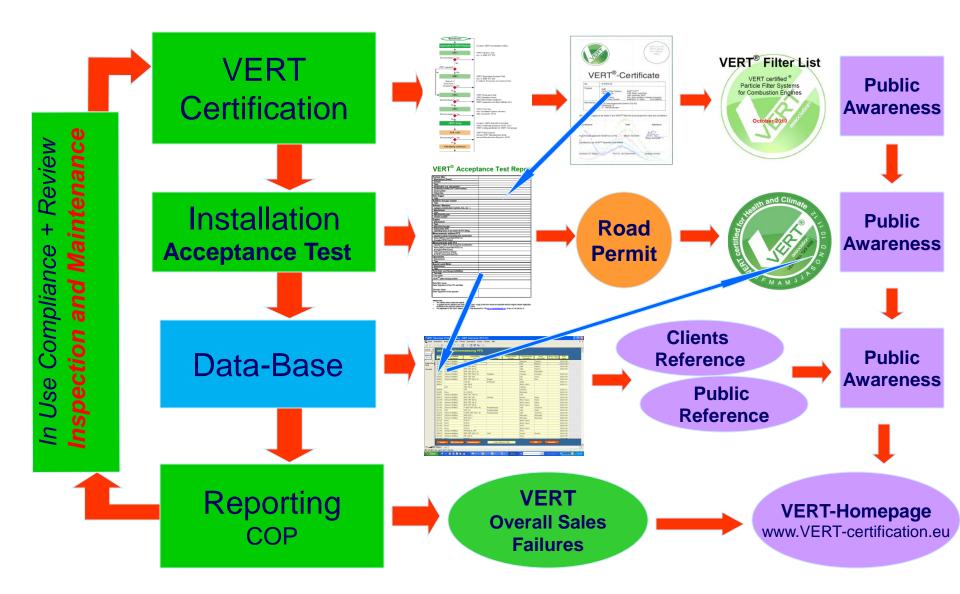




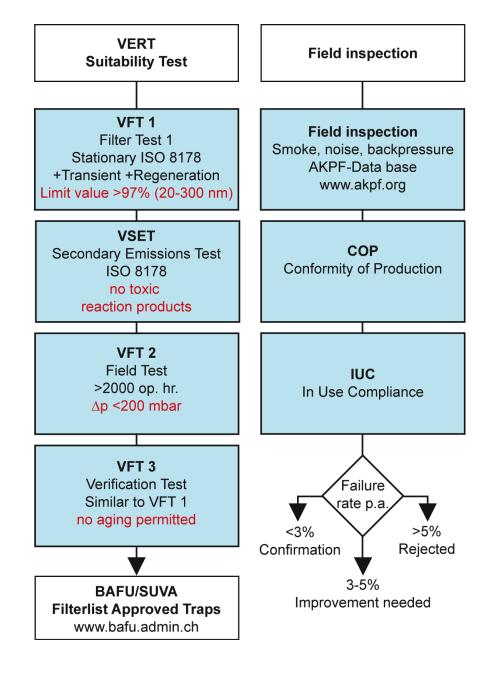
reduces PM, PN and if catalysed CO, HC, PAH operated with FBC also NO2 and with SCR-coating even NO2 but can also be a Chemical Reactor ? with extremely long residence time

DPF

VERT® Quality System



Step 1 VERT Certification = Type Approval





Swiss Standard

(Techn.Norm) How to measure and characterize Nanoparticle Filtration systems for Combustion Engines



Interdisziplinärer Normenbereich Secteur Interdisciplinaire de normalisation

SN 277206

EINSETRAGENE NORM DER SCHWEIZERSICHEN NORMEN-VEREINDLING SNV NORME EINREUSTREE DE L'ASSOCIATION SLISSE DE NORMALISATION

Ersatz für / Remplace SNR 277205:2009 Ausgabe/Edition: 2011-02

Internal Combustion Engines – Exhaust Gas After-treatment – Particle Filter Systems – Testing Method

Verbrennungsmotoren – Abgasnachbehandlung – Partikelflitersysteme – Prüfverfahren

Moteurs à combustion – Post-traitement des gaz d'échappement – Systèmes de filtres à particules – Méthode de test

Motori a combustione – Post-trattamento del gas di scarico – Sistemi di fibri antiparticolato – Metodo di collaudo

Für diese Norm ist in der Schweiz das nationale Komitee <</NBNK 205 Abgesnachbehandlung von Verbrennungsmotoren>> des interdisziplinären Normenbereiches zuständig.

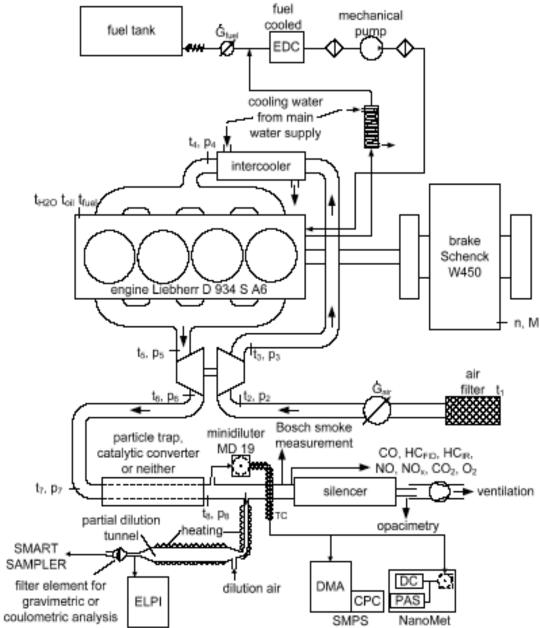
En Suisse la présente Norme est de la compétence du comité national <</NB/CN 205 Post-traitement des gaz d'échappement pour moteurs à combustion >> du Secteur interdisciplinaire de normalisation

© SNV 2011	Herausgeber/Editeur Vertrieb / Distribution	
Arzahl Sellen Nombre de peges: 50	SIV Schweizertsche Normer-Vereinigung Börglistnasse 29 CH-8400 Winterbur	-

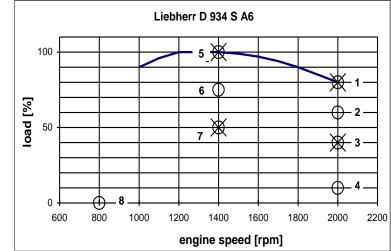
Preisidance / Classe de prix: 0000

SN 277205/2011 en

Referenzeummer / N² de référence



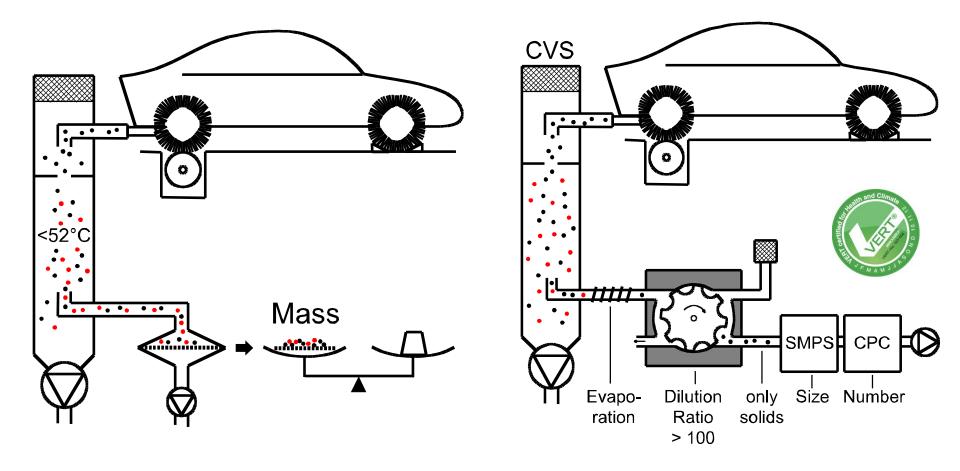
Test Setup

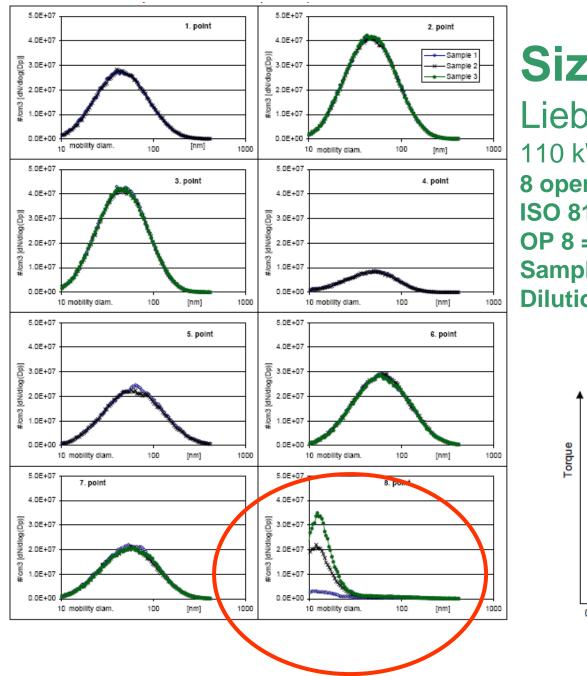




Change from unspecified PM to solid Particle number PN and size

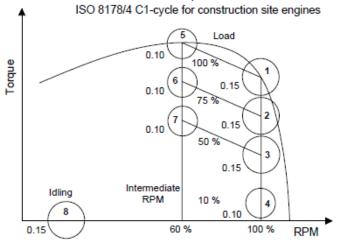
In Switzerland 10 years before EU-PMP

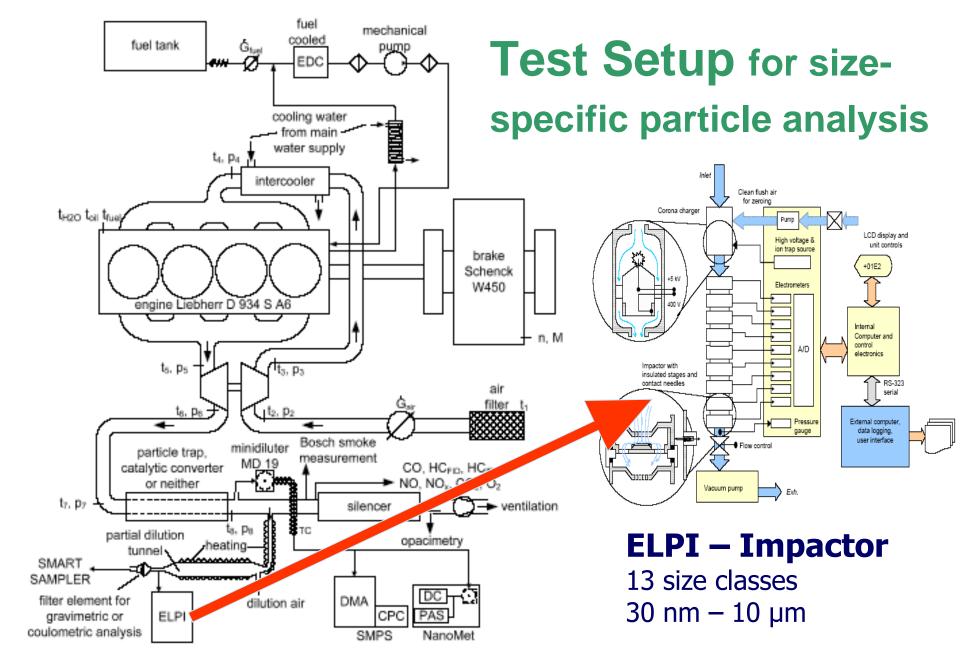




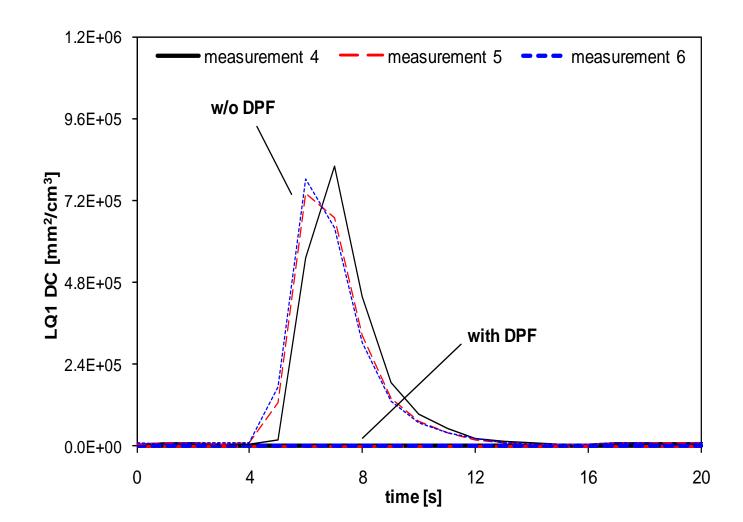
Size distributions

Liebherr Diesel 110 kW 8 operation points of ISO 8178/4 C1 test cycle OP 8 = idle Sampling: 300°C, Dilution Ratio DR=100





Extreme Transients « free acceleration » with DC-signal, with / without DPF

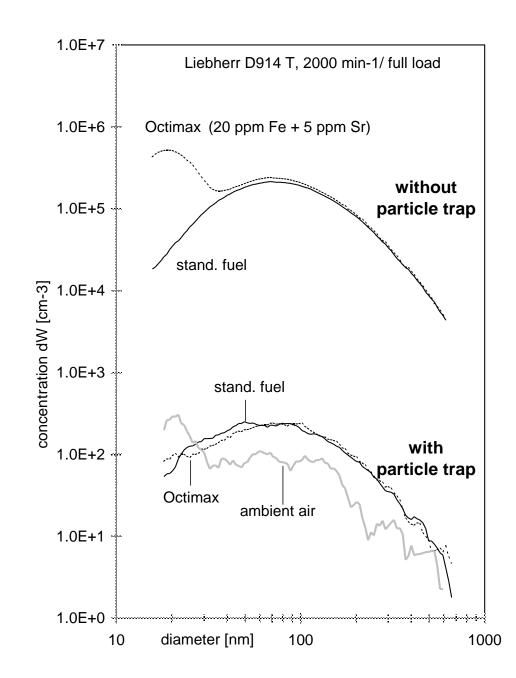


Main requirements of VERT filter test

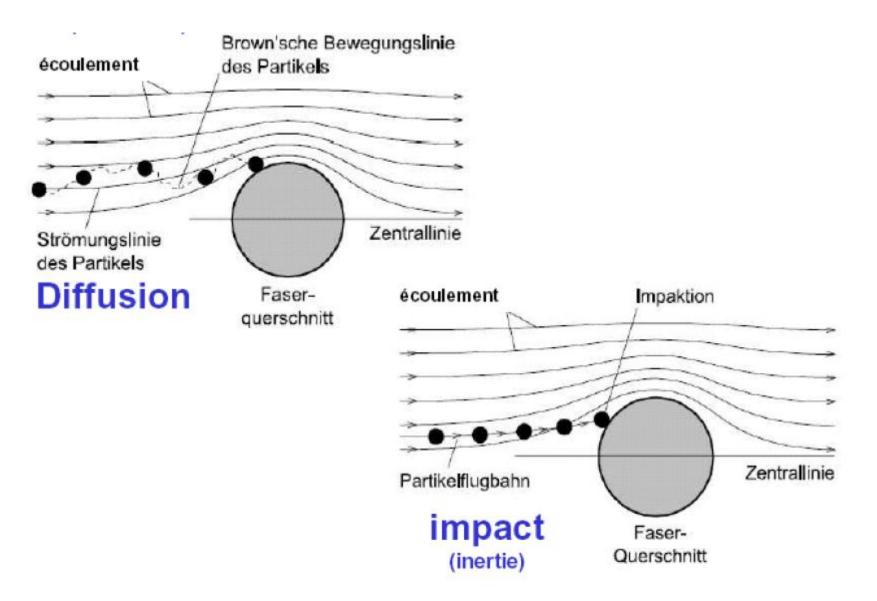
- High filter efficiency 97 %: highest space velocity, highest temperature, clean,loaded,regenerated and during regeneration new and aged, all particle sizes 20-500 nm
- No secondary emissions
- Durability of filter quality
- Regeneration of the filter

Measurement must be by Number and Size

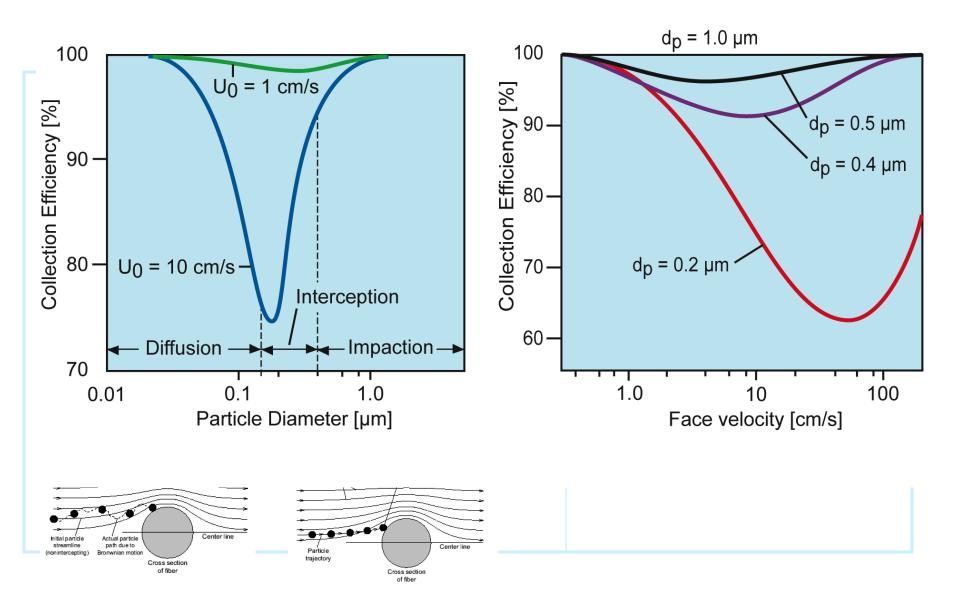
to show that Filtration Effectiveness is > 99 %



Filtration Mechanisms

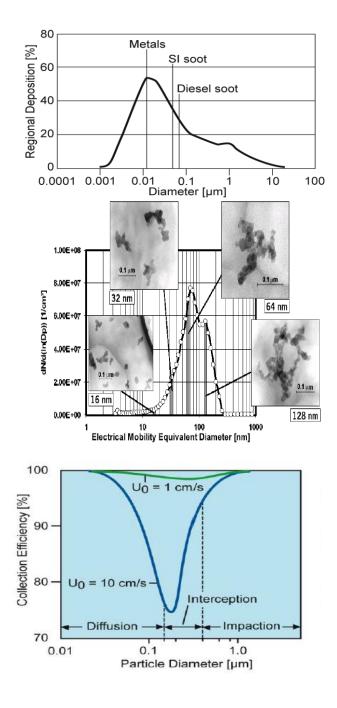


Filtration Risk in the Middle Size Range



The most sensitive size range of the Lungs is the most intensive emission range of the Engines and the weakest size range of Filtration

The Lung is an open door for engine emitted ultrafine particles in this size range



Particle Emission of ICE

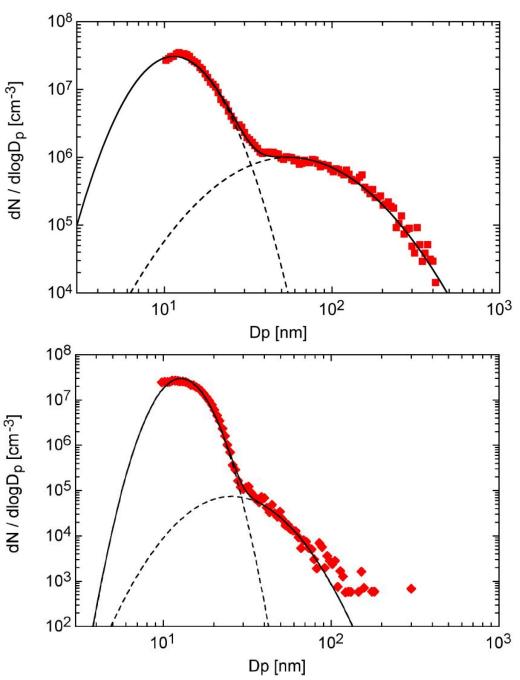
Diesel

Sootpeak: 80 nm; 10⁶ Ashpeak: 10 nm; 10⁷

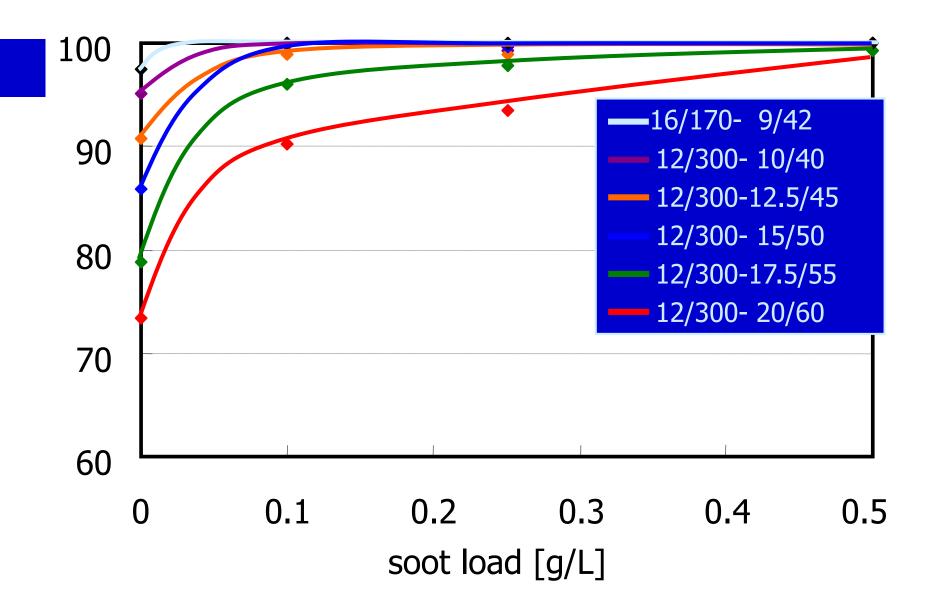
Petrol

Sootpeak: 40 nm; 10⁵ Ashpeak: 10 nm; 10⁷

Soot and Ash Peaks



Filtration [%] = f (Time, Soot-Loading)

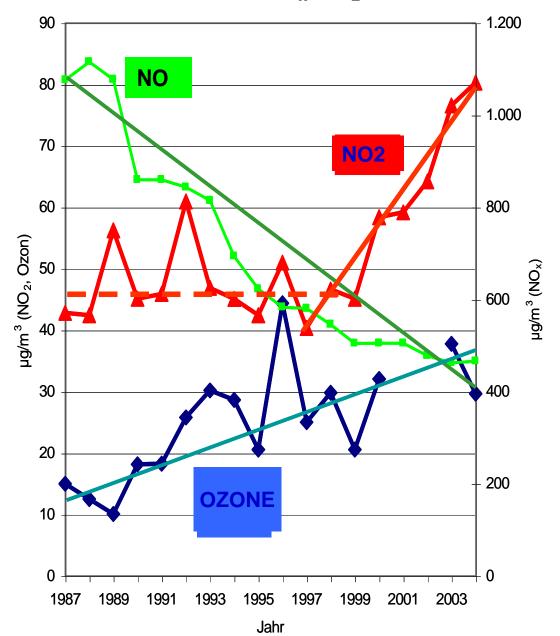


Secondary Emissions

Toxics generated in the Filter/Catalyst system

- VERT approved DPF systems do not release secondary emissions in relevant amounts, e.g.
- NO₂, Dioxins/Furans, PAH, Nitro-PAH etc.
- Sulfuric acid aerosols
- Metal oxide (Ash) particles, mineral fibers etc.

Konzentration von NO_x, NO₂ und Ozon



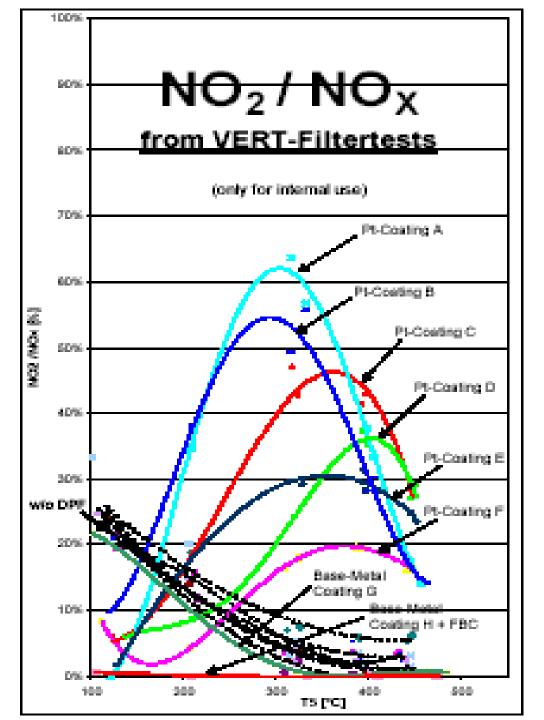
Monitoring a German Highway

1987-2004

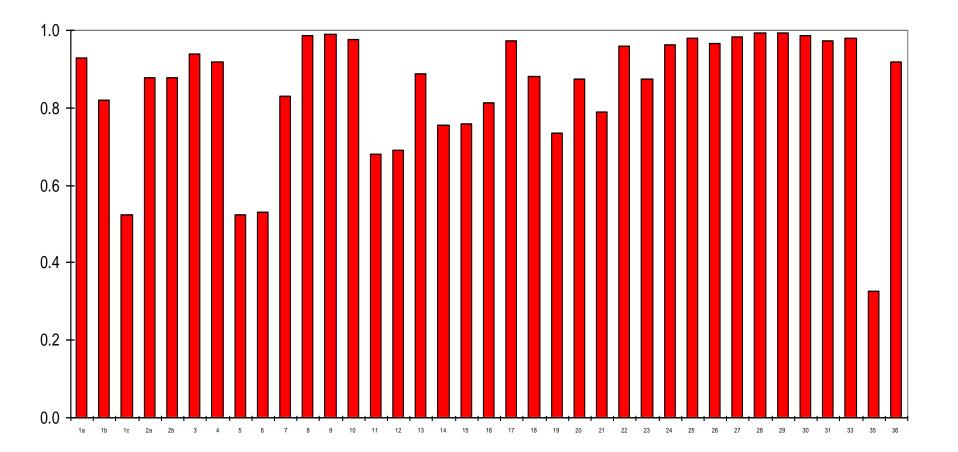
Source: UBA, Umwelt Bundesamt

NO→NO₂ Conversion due to PMG Catalysis

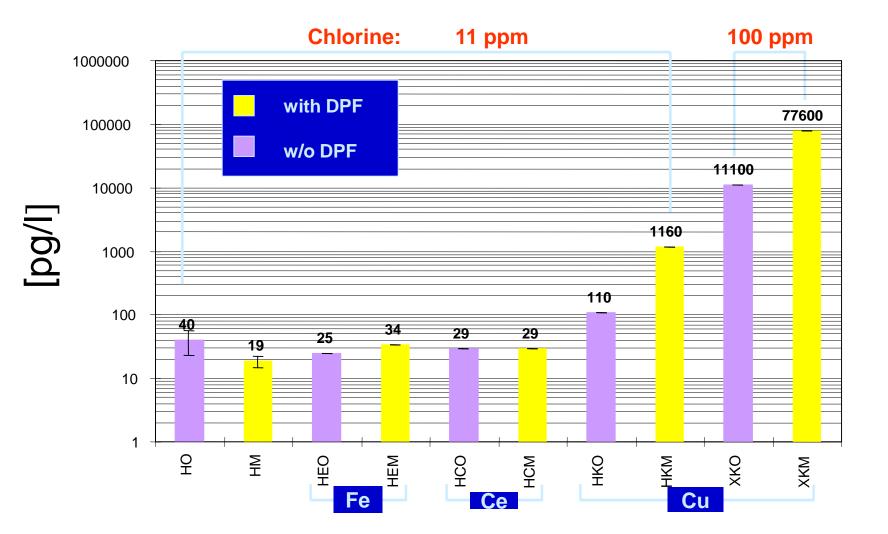
but non-PMGcatalysts and FBC can avoid this



PAH Emission Reduction for many VERT-certifications



Formation of Dioxins in a Filter System using Cu-FBC



Durability Test (Field test) 2000 hrs

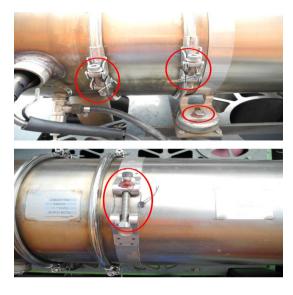
VERT approved DPF systems must undergo a field test of **at least 2000 operating hours**

Do be done in a typical application of the specific DPF system (i.e. stationary or mobile application resp.)

With periodic tests of filter performance, back pressure, regeneration, control and alert systems, mechanical construction etc.

Followed by a full filter test on bench VFT3 no aging or deterioration permitted

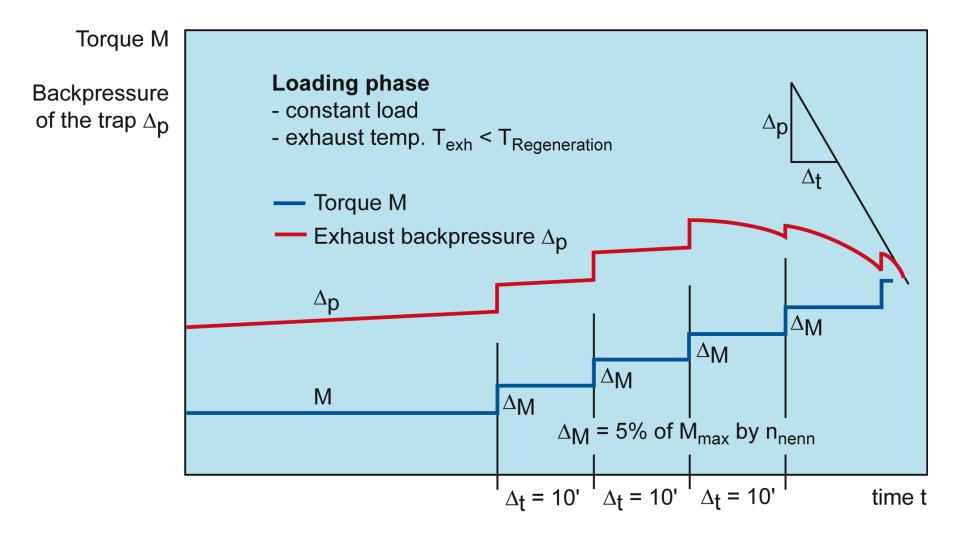




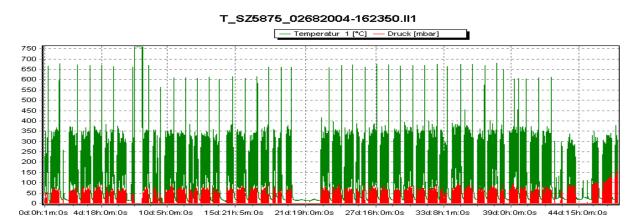
Filter Regeneration

- During filter operation, the filter fills with filtered soot which must be removed
- Soot is carbon, i.e. can be burnt in the filter
- This so called "regeneration" of the filter is very important for a good functioning
- Filter regeneration is carefully tested in the VERT filter test
- Emission during Regeneration is measured online and limited

Regeneration Test Find Balance Point and Regeneration Gradient

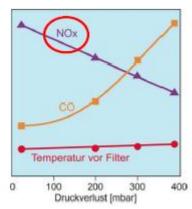


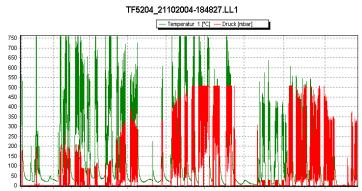
Electronic Control of the Filter-System must be certified also



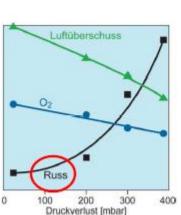




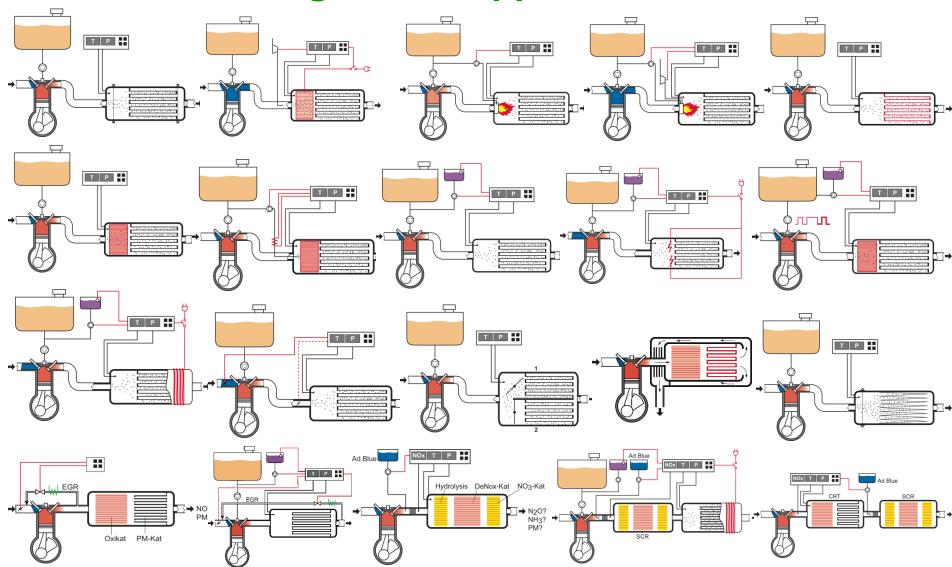






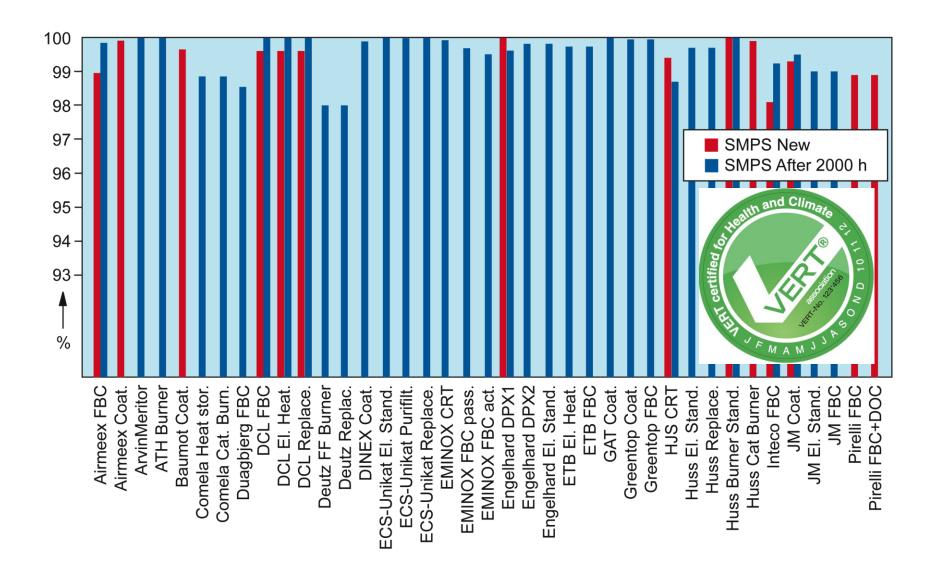


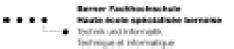
VERT–certified DPF Systems for different targets and applications



Filtration - 65 DPF VERT-tested

average 98.4 %; 25 % > 99.8 %





VERT– Reports for DPF Systems

are confidential

By now 443 reports

Aleganyeti'vitaite (AFHE) Centrolis des gaz d'hichappennent Geventighanne 5 CH-0100 Hickap Tel./Tel. +41 (\$22.301.66.00 Fac +41 (\$22.301.66.00

> VERT Filter Test, Phase 3 with the Diesel Particle Filter ARK STARFILTER on the Liebherr D 934 S Engine

> > according to the VERT? measuring procedure (VFT 3)

Ordered by: ARK Holding AG, Arthenstratise 54, CH-4000 Zug.

Projekt leading: TTM, Technik Thermische Maschinen, Niedensbridorf / Schweiz

Report: J. Czerwinski, Dipl. Ing. Dr. techn., P. Bontack, Dipl. Ing PH University of Appl. Sciences, Biel-Dienne Lab. for exhaust emission control Gwerdictoruse 5. CH-JS60 Nictor / Sw?zwiand

M. Kasper, Dr. sz. nat. ETH Th. Westmann, Olpi, Ing. HTL A. Hess , MSc. ETH Matter Engineering AG, 5010 Wakter

May 2010

8.281

VERT Filter List

65 Certifications First Publication 1998 Published on VERT-homepage <u>www.VERT-certified.eu</u> Updated whenever modified Responsible: VERT-Scientific Committee Language: English only **VERT[®] Filter List**

VERT certified [®] Particle Filter Systems

Issued March 2010

VERT is recognized worldwide by

- BAFU, SUVA, ASTRA, BAV Switzerland
- AUVA, Wien, Tirol Austria
- BG Bau, UBA, TRGS 554 Germany
- ✤ CARB, MSHA, NY City USA
- VROM Netherlands
- Alto Adige Italy
- Santiago de Chile
- Columbia-Bogotá
- DEEP Canada
- London LEZ UK
- Denmark LEZ
- Tehran IRAN
- Australia
- Mexico
- China

VERT-Certificate

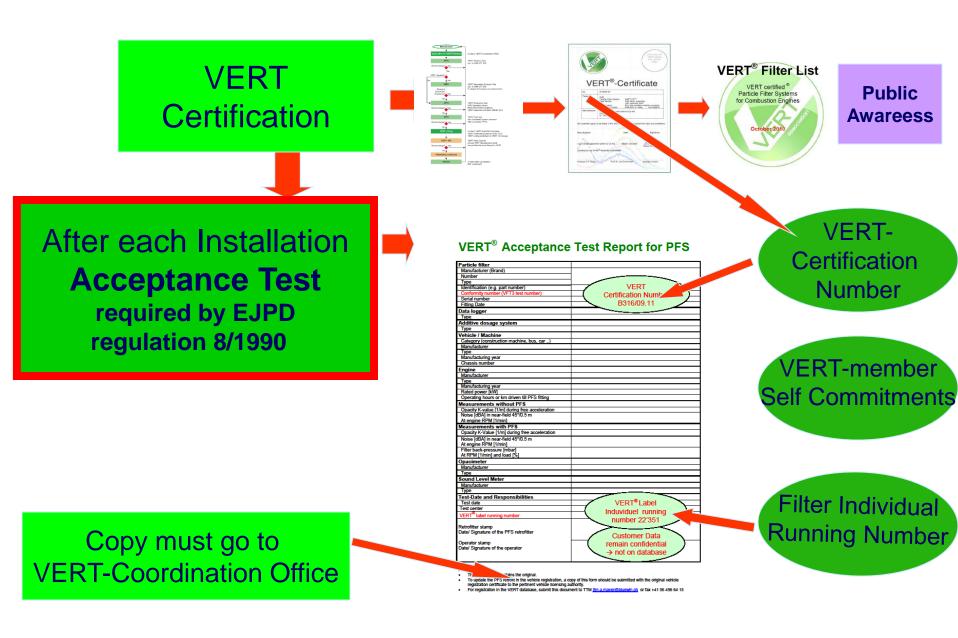
 VERT-testing successfully completed
 Application per System duly signed - directed to VERT coordination office
 Examination by VERT Scientific Committee ananimity required
 Stamp "Valid" VERT-CEO

5. Filter listed

6. Certificate to manufacturer



Step 2 VERT® Acceptance Test



VERT AcceptanceTest

Identical to BAFU/ASTRA (see Technische Anleitung except for the Individual VERT-Number to use with each retrofit, and send to VERTcoordination office for databank input

Customer Data remain confidential

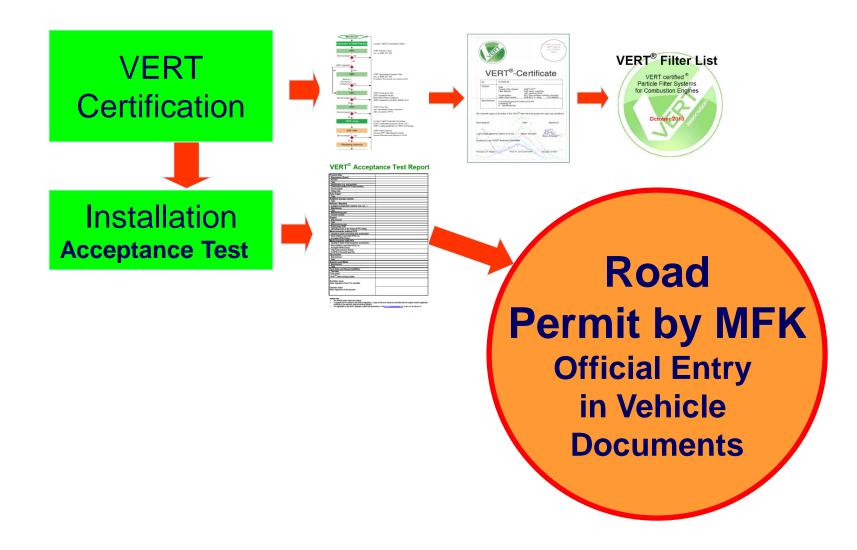
VERT[®] Acceptance Test Report for PFS

D (1) (1)	
Particle filter	
Manufacturer (Brand)	
Number	
Туре	VEDT
Identification (e.g. part number)	VERT VERT
Conformity number (VFT3 test number)	Certification Number
Serial number	
Fitting Date	B316/09.11
Data logger	
Type	
Additive dosage system	
Туре	
Vehicle / Machine	
Category (construction machine, bus, car)	
Manufacturer	
Type	
Manufacturing year	
Chassis number	
Engine	
Manufacturer	
Туре	
Manufacturing year	
Rated power [kW]	
Operating hours or km driven till PFS fitting	
Measurements without PFS	
Opacity K-value [1/m] during free acceleration	
Noise [dBA] in near-field 45°/0.5 m	
At engine RPM [1/min]	
Measurements with PFS	
Opacity K-Value [1/m] during free acceleration	
Noise [dBA] in near-field 45°/0.5 m	
wine RPM [1/min]	
Filter Content (1/min)	
At RPM [1/min]	
Opacimeter	
Manufacturer	
Туре	
Sound Level Meter	
Manufacturer	
Type	
Test-Date and Responsibilities	
Test date	VERT [®] Label
Test center	
*	Induviduel running
VERT [®] label running number	number 22'351
	number 22 351
Retrofitter stamp	
Date/ Signature of the PFS retrofitter	Customer Data
Operator stamp	remain confidential
Date/ Signature operator	→ not on database

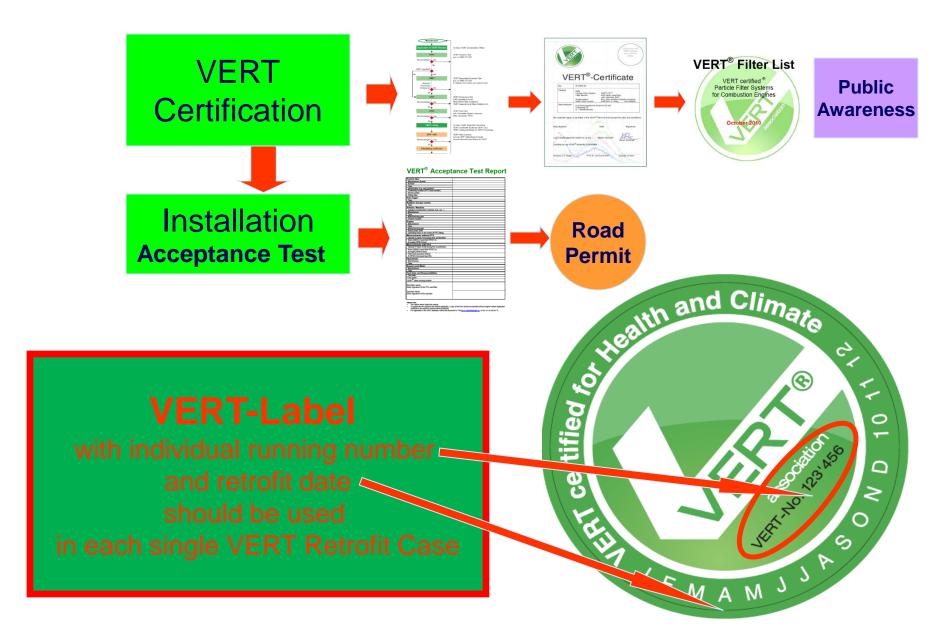
riease note:

- The vehicle owner retains the original
- To update the PFS retroft in the vehicle registration, a copy of this form should be submitted with the original vehicle registration certificate to the pertinent vehicle licensing authority.
- For registration in the VERT database, submit this document to TTM time a maver@bluewin.ch or fax +41 56 496 64 15

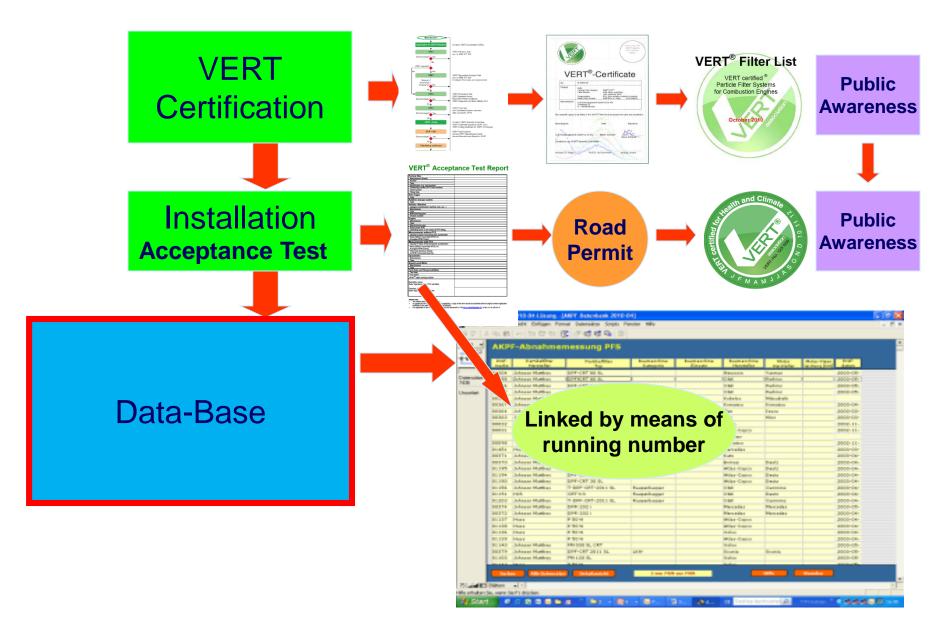
Road Permit with VERT® Quality



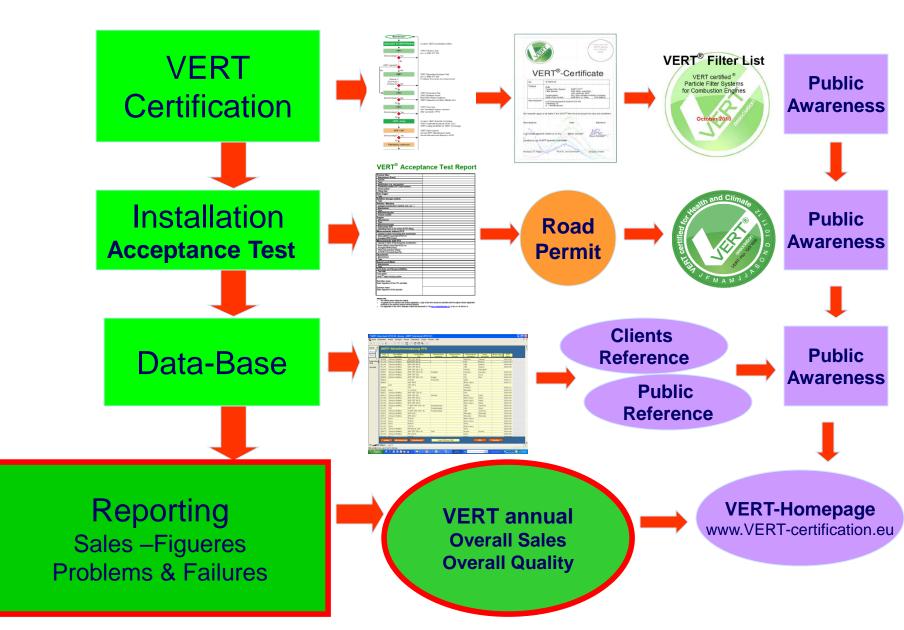
Step 3: VERT[®] Label



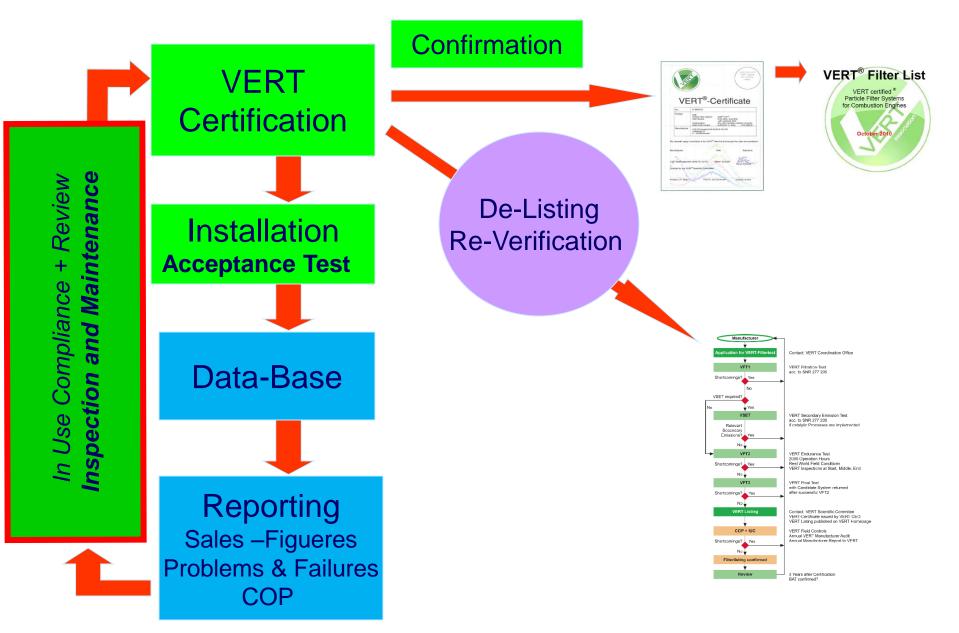
Step 4: VERT® Data Base



Step 5 VERT® Reporting



Step 6 VERT[®] IUC-Review by I&M



To check IUC In Use Compliance requires measurement in-use roadside, workshop, inspection for all emission control functions Filtration Catalysis **Backpressure** Noise attenuation etc

Must be fast and at low cost should immediately recommend preventive maintenance 44

New Swiss Regulation for PN-Roadside Measurement Instruments

> Fast, handheld, accurate PN-measurement for

- Fleet Maintenance and Control
- Roadside Measurement
- Official periodic emission check (TÜV)
- Verify filter efficiency after cleaning
- Find small defects to repair
- Establish criteria for filter exchange
- Detect engine malfunctions

New Swiss Ordinance for Field control 2012 defines rules for solid PN counting instruments

Ordinance of the FDJP on Exhaust Gas Analysers (VAMV)

Amendment of 22nd august 2012

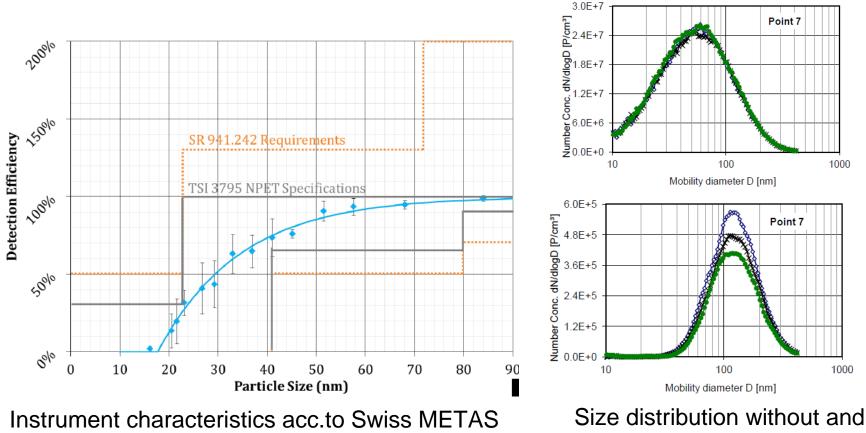
The Federal Department of Justice and Police hereby decrees:

B Measurement requirements

1 Measurement range

- 1.1 The measurement range for the nanoparticle number concentration is at least between 5×10^4 cm⁻³ and 5×10^6 cm⁻³.
- 1.2 In case of measured values outside the measurement range, the measuring instrument must indicate whether the measured value lies below or above the measurement range. If no categorisation is possible, then no value should be displayed.
- 1.3 The particle number concentration of each measurement must be indicated at the ambient conditions.

Requirements of Swiss Ordinance size cut-off and particle counting efficiency METAS = Swiss office for measurment



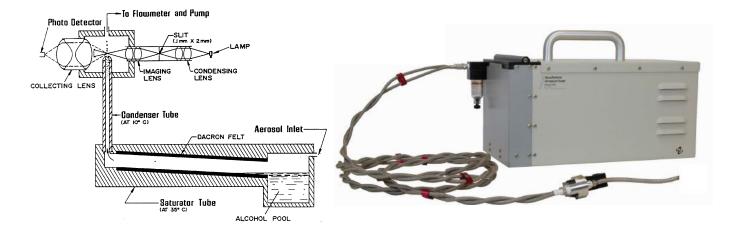
counting efficiency band

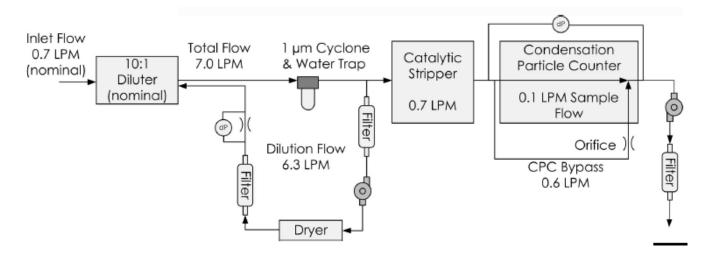
with filter (VERT-VSET)

Instruments for roadside DPF control

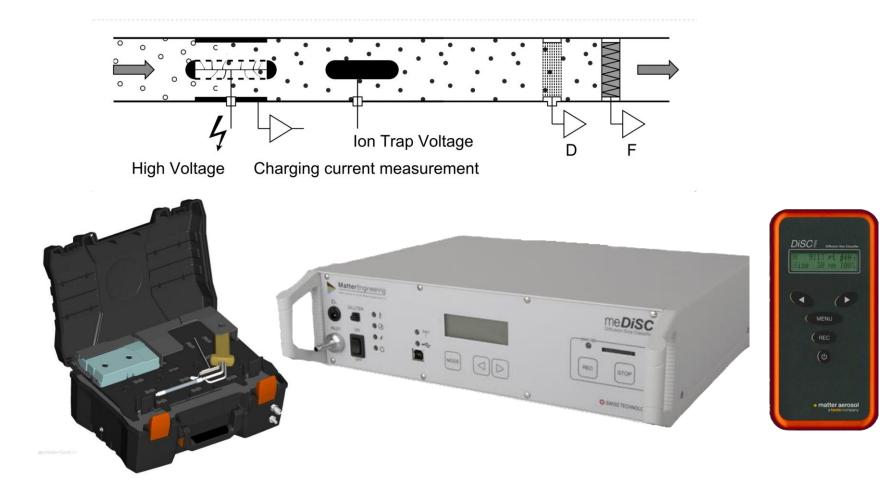
Target of measurement	Availability in the market	Dynamics	Measured parameters	Sensitivity Size range	Cross sensitivity by	Cost
Total Mass Mass in size classes	AVL MSS Impactor Dekati ELPI	no	Mass EC Mass per size class	1 mg/kWh 0.1 mg/kWh > 60 nm	Volatiles Conden- sation	45'000 \$ 60'000 \$
Opacity	Many instruments 430 mm light length	yes	K [1/m] prop.mass	30 mg/kWh prop D⁵	NO2	8000 \$
Total number of particles	CPC TSI-NPET with PMP-VR	1Hz	PN Solid particle numbers	0.01 mg/kWh 10-2500 nm	-	20'000 \$
Number and size of particles	Nanomet3 PEPA Testo with PMP-VR	10 Hz	PN number D size S surface M mass calc.	0.1 mg/kWh 10-1000 nm	-	20'000 \$
Dispersion of laser light	AVL MAHA	10 Hz	no correlation with number, size, surface or mass	1 mg/kWh ? prop D ⁶	light	15'000 \$?

Condensation Nucleus Counter CNC by TSI NPET

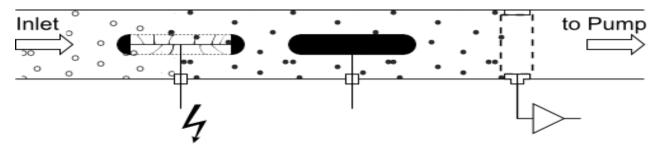




Diffusion Charging by TESTO NanoMet3 and PEPA



Diffusion Charging by NANEOS PARTECTOR



Charger



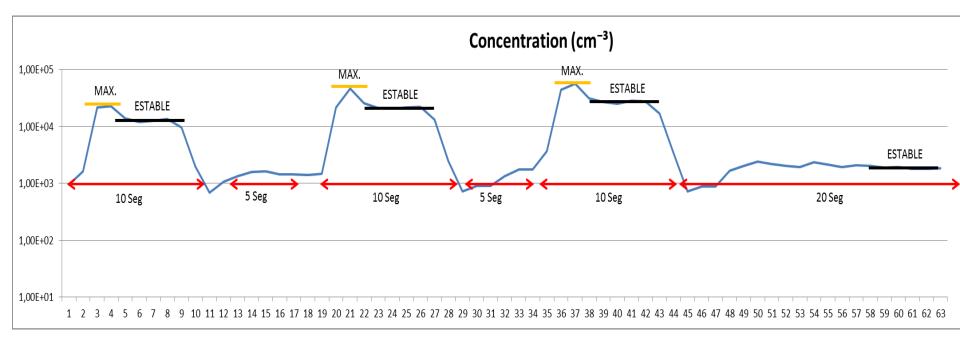
Faraday Cage connected to Electrometer





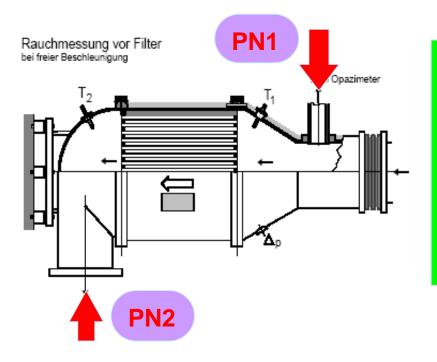
Partector

Measurement Protocol Roadside Opacity and PN at exhaust exit during free acceleration, high idle and low idle all within 1 minute



Measurement PN up-and downstream DPF for filter efficiency and engine status

The filter masks the engine. Measurement upstream and downstream is needed to get information about engine raw emission and filter efficiency



PN1 before the filter determines the emission status of the engine itself, eventual failures, leakages, deterioration, aging

PN2/PN1 determines la stability of the filtration very accurately

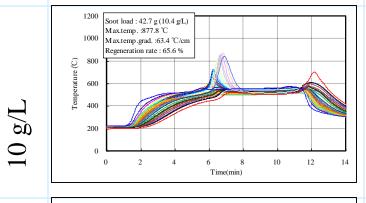
Filtration Efficiencies measured by PN of 9 buses of Transiantiago city bus fleet after 4-6 years of operation

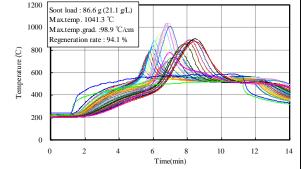
Modelo	Empresa	medicion 1	medicion 2	medicion 3	promedio fi	RESULTADO	RESULTADO	Prom. Max RPM
B7R	REDBUS	1,23E+06	1,61E+06	1,46E+06	1,33E+06	fallo	39,82%	
B7R	REDBUS	2,68E+06	2,55E+06	2,37E+06	2,21E+06	fallo		
LO915	REDBUS	7,52E+01	6,99E+01	5,60E+01	1,00E+03	paso	99,88%	1,00E+03
LO915	REDBUS	1,63E+06	1,55E+06	1,59E+06	8,20E+05	fallo		
O500U	REDBUS	8,67E+05	8,91E+05	9,10E+05	1,13E+06	fallo	73,02%	1,06E+06
O500U	REDBUS	4,51E+06	4,56E+06	4,36E+06	4,17E+06	fallo		
O500U	VULE	6,74E+04	6,62E+04	7,52E+04	7,49E+04	paso	98,04%	1,00E+03
O500U	VULE	3,94E+06	3,86E+06	3,72E+06	3,83E+06	fallo		
O500U	VULE	1,25E+04	1,22E+04	1,37E+04	1,46E+04	paso	99,29%	1,15E+05
O500U	VULE	2,31E+06	2,26E+06	2,25E+06	2,05E+06	fallo		
O500U	VULE	2,50E+03	3,19E+03	3,48E+03	4,55E+03	paso	99,83%	1,18E+05
O500U	VULE	2,58E+06	2,54E+06	2,39E+06	2,61E+06	fallo		
O500UA	METROPOLITANA	1,03E+05	1,08E+05	1,01E+05	1,07E+05	paso	97,52%	2,76E+03
0500UA	METROPOLITANA	3,91E+06	4,25E+06	4,25E+06	4,31E+06	fallo		
O500U	METROPOLITANA	5,73E+03	6,08E+03	5,71E+03	5,80E+03	paso	99,86%	4,40E+04
O500U	METROPOLITANA	4,30E+06	4,23E+06	4,32E+06	4,19E+06	fallo		
O500U	METROPOLITANA	6,28E+03	5,96E+03	6,28E+03	7,28E+03	paso	99,85%	4,40E+04
O500U	METROPOLITANA	4,97E+06	5,14E+06	5,06E+06	5,00E+06	fallo		

Regeneration chart

Cross Section

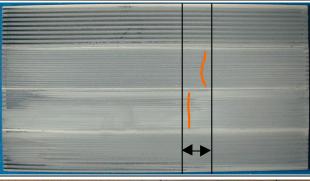
Outlet Surface

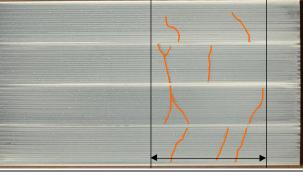


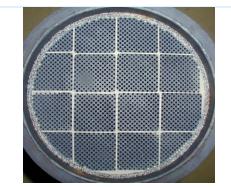


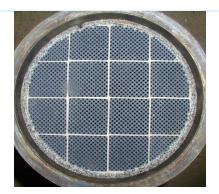
20 g/L

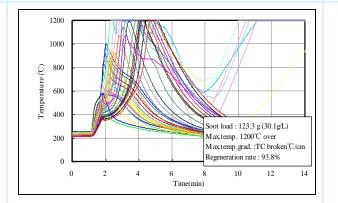
30 g/L



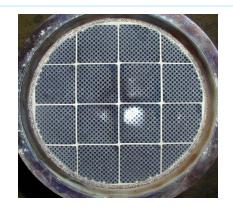






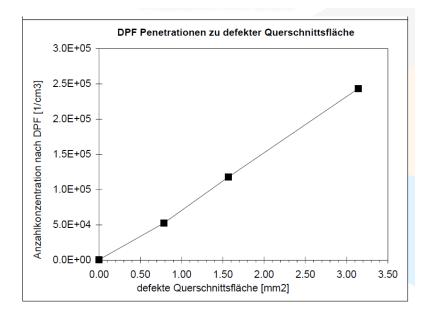


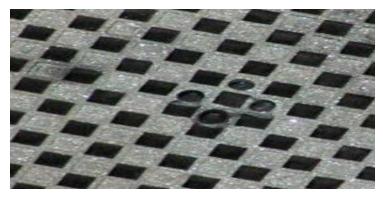


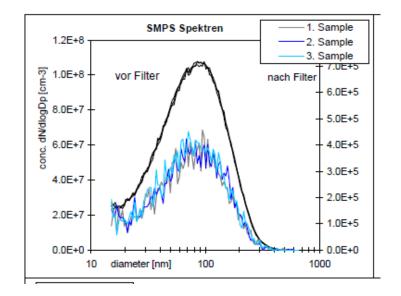


Detect Small Failures

(Kasper ETH 2008)





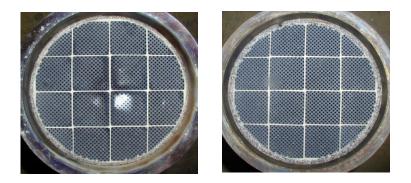




Repair Small Failures by ceramic cement

W.Haldenwanger Technische Keramik GmbH Teplitzer Strasse 27 D-84478 Waldkraiburg WH Feuerfestkitt Teil A und B *www.haldenwanger.de*





Conclusions for failure detection by PN-Measurement

- > PN emissions increase linearly with DPF damage ratio
- > Opacity does not have enough sensitivity
- Laser Light Scattering LLSP has enough sensitivity to detect the emission of large particles but is very insensitive for ultrafine particles
- PN measurement at low idle can detect even small DPF damage, which can be repaired

Conclusions on PN-Measurement for I&M

- Very accurate tool
- > Easy to apply and handle even at low idle
- Measurement time < 1 minute</p>
- Useful for maintenance and periodic control
- Equally useful for DPF and Engine failure detection
- Will replace opacity measurement and light scattering

Can we also check Catalysis in-use

DOC SCT ?

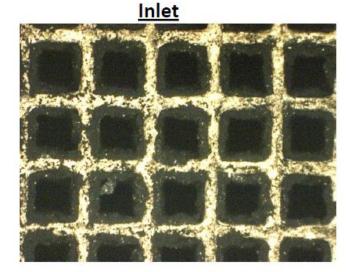
Yes, we can

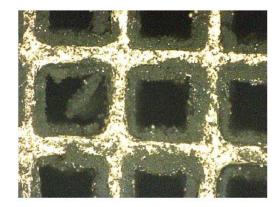
Why Check DOC Conversion ability?

7

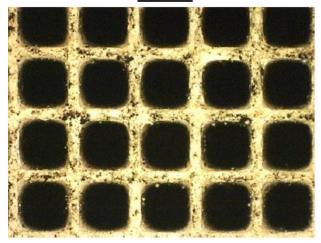
CRT-Filter System Johnson Matthey Patent 1988

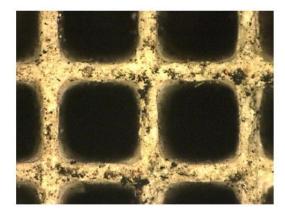
DOC might be covered by soot





Outlet





If a DPF is not properly regenerating, the reason might be DOC aging, pollution or poisoning

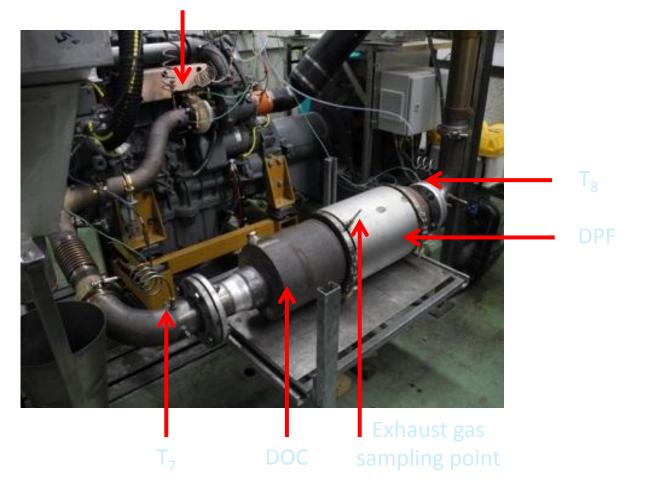
How to detect malfunction of the DOC during maintenance ?

→ Check catalytic conversion efficiency

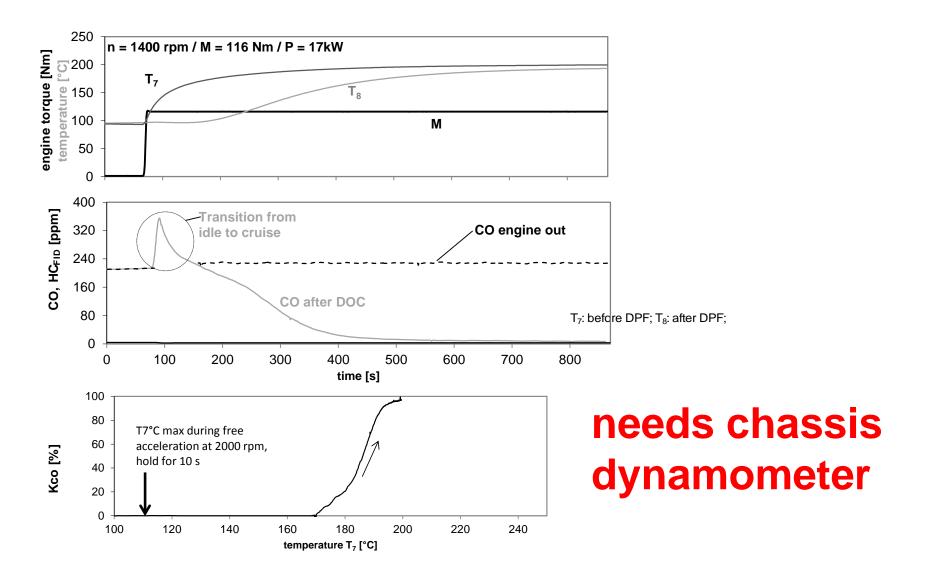
- \rightarrow use CO-conversion
- → during engine temperature ramp

DOC Light Off test set-up

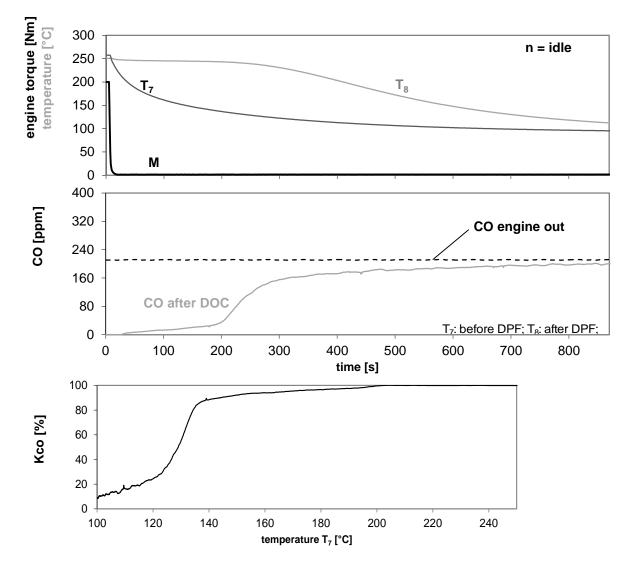
Engine



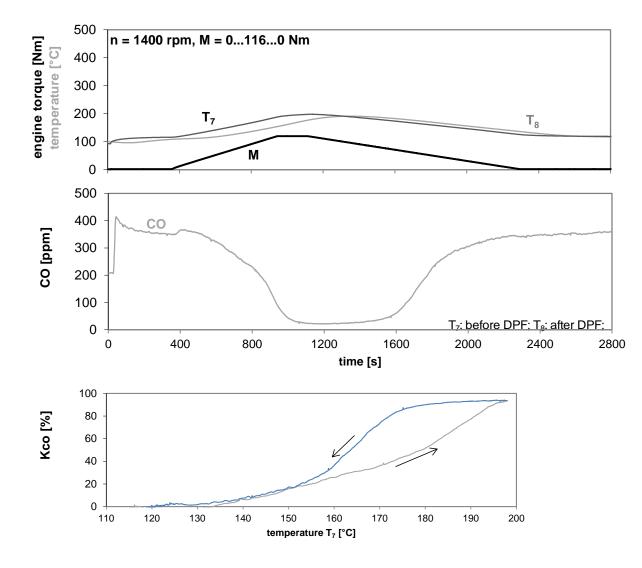
DOC Light off test during load step



DOC Light off test during cooling at idle



Ramp Test shows hysteresis due to thermal inertia



Summary and Conclusion

CO-conversion test during engine cooling at idle after road operation

- \rightarrow is easy to perform and fast
- \rightarrow confirms proper function of DOC
- \rightarrow detects malfunctions
- → Supplies quantitative data to either clean or replace the CRT-DOC
- → Similar loadstep (ramp-) test for SCR to check proper Adblue injection and catalyst conversion stability

Inspection & Maintenance becomes very important for DPF (+SCR) retrofit and first fit

Instruments are ready

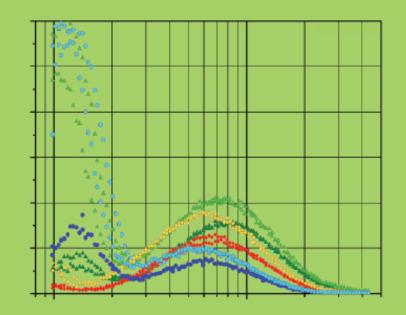
- PN-Measurement at idle for DPF and Engine control
- * Fleet Monitor with remote control
- * DOC-conversion activity control
- Regulations are needed
- Periodic independent control is needed
- Documentation is needed (onboard emission passport)

The scientific network

1997 first international ETH-NPworkshop - 40 participants
Today ETH-NPC is the annual event of UFP experts from science to technology > 400
20th conference June 2016 13th to 16th – no participation fee Invitation and call for papers to the

19th ETH-Conference on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles

Focus Event: Air Quality in Megacities



June 28th – July 1st, 2015 ETH Zurich, Switzerland www.nanoparticles.ethz.ch

Exhaust End Pipe stays clean ! onroad > 85'000 km offroad > 1000 h

