



Evaluation of the European PMP Methodologies during On-Road Testing

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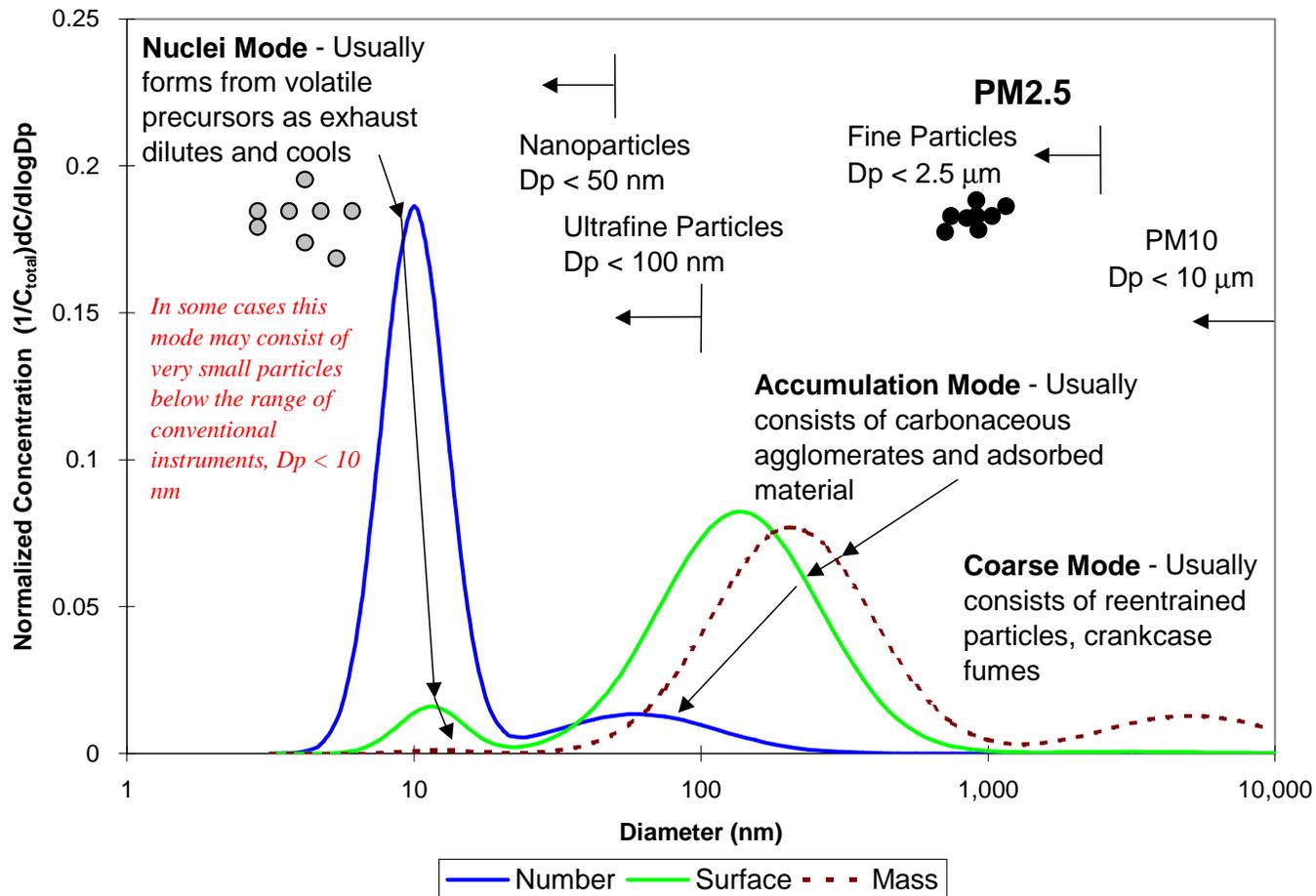
Overview

- Diesel particle size distribution
- Background
- Objectives
- Experimental setup
- Results
- Conclusion



Typical diesel particle size distributions

Number, surface area, and mass weightings are shown.





Background

- Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF) is essential to meet current diesel PM (Particulate Matter) regulation.
- Current gravimetric method will have increasing difficulty quantifying PM mass emissions.



Background

- Particle Measurement Programme (PMP) is an extensive multi-nation research initiative under the auspices of the United Nation's Economic Commission for Europe.
- Driving forces for PMP are health effects and measurement.

Sensitivity and transient response.

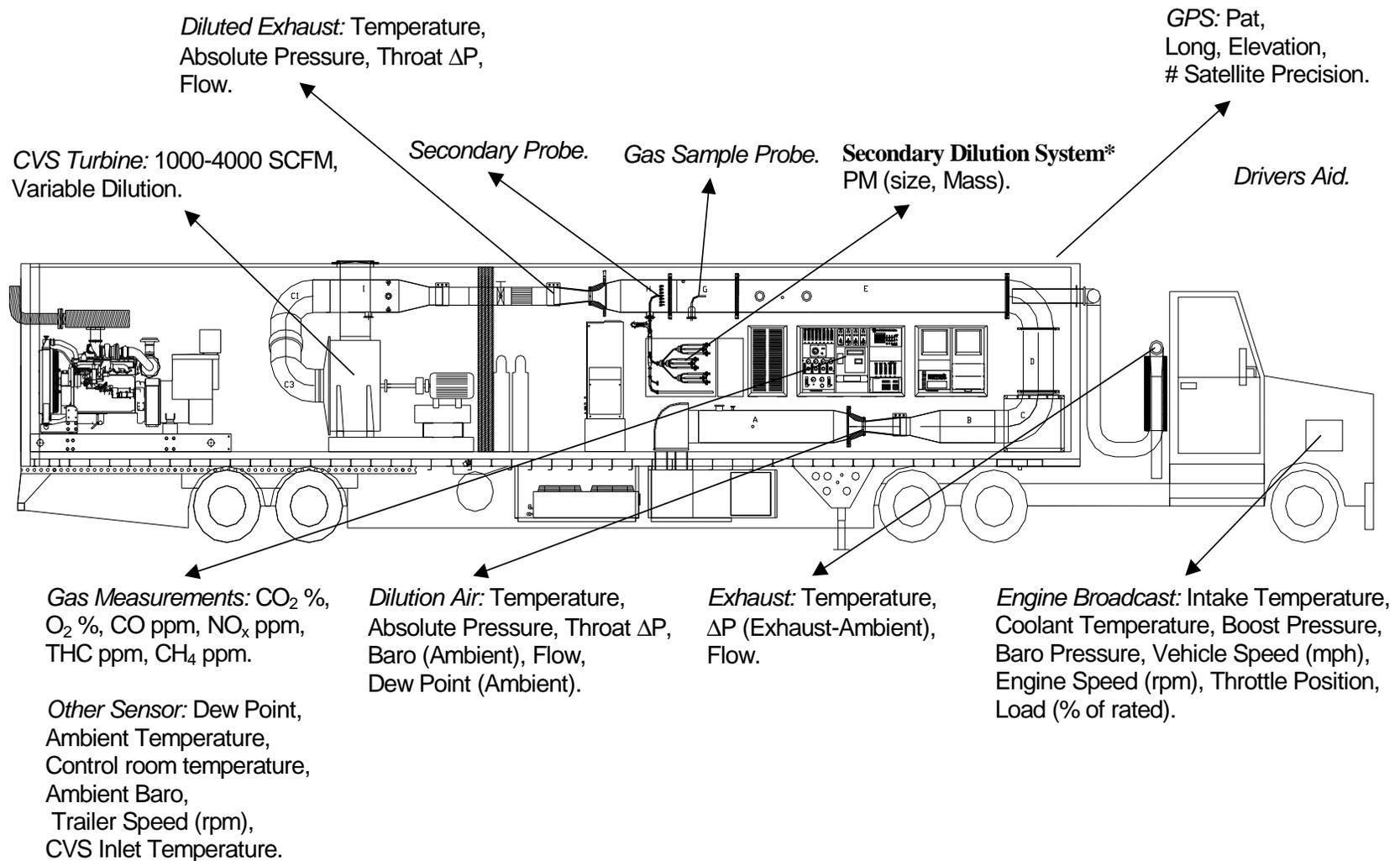


Objectives

- Critical evaluation of the proposed European PMP method for determining particle emissions from heavy-duty diesels and its potential in California for PM measurement and in-use screening.
- Particle mass vs particle number.

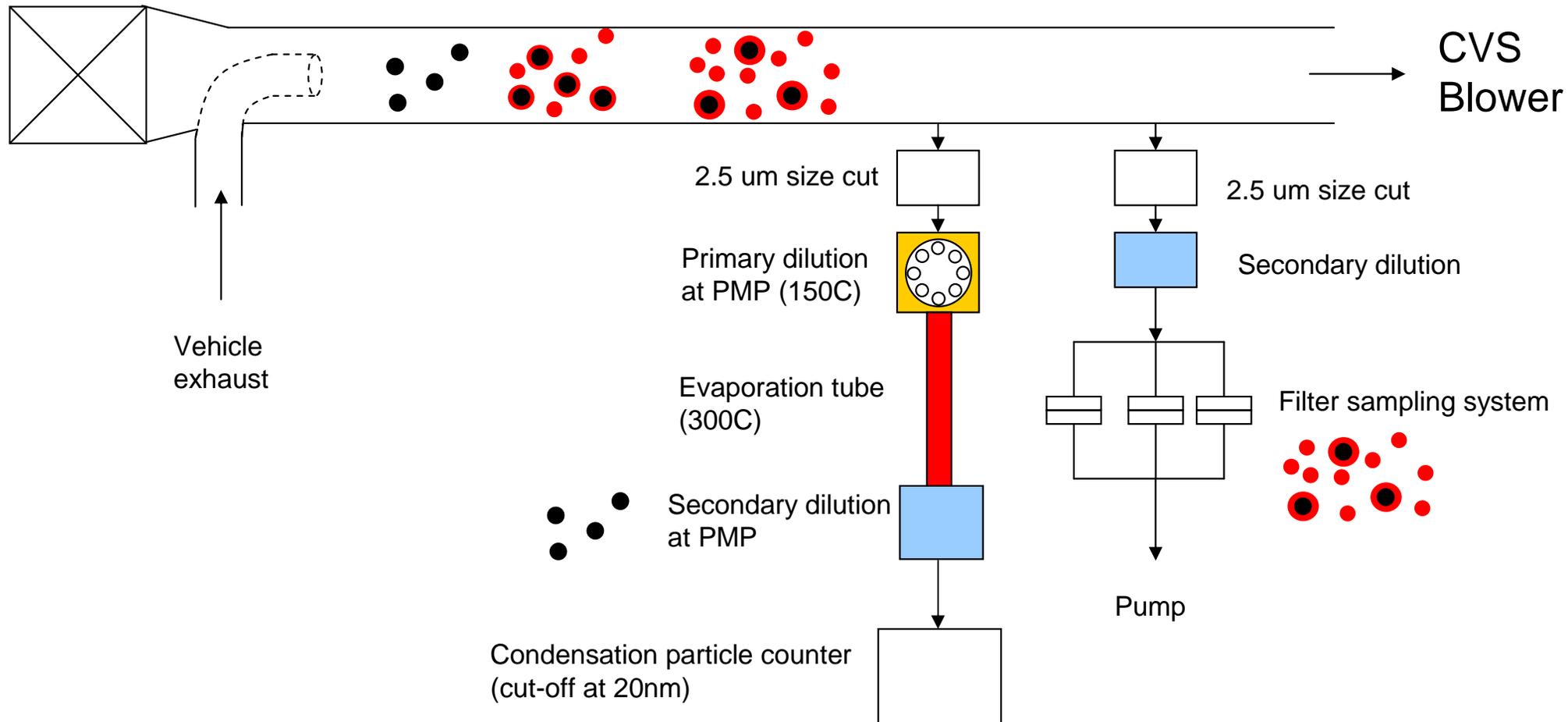


CE-CERT's Mobile Emission Lab (MEL)



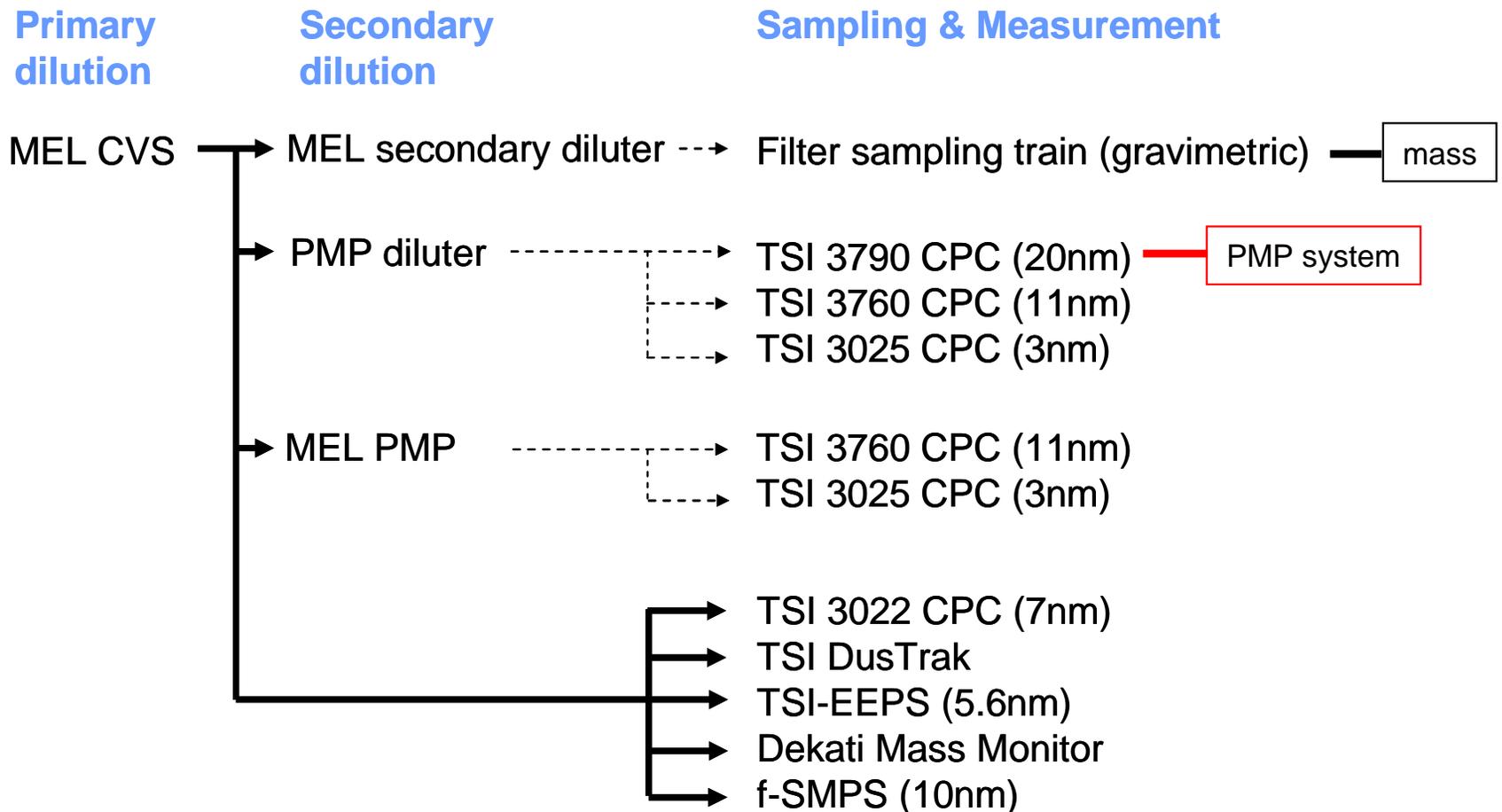


Gravimetric vs PMP measurements





Flow diagram of PM measurement system off the CVS tunnel





Experimental condition



Chassis: Freightliner

Engine: 2000 EPA Certif CAT C15 475 Hp

Certification NOx: 3.7 g/bhp-hr (US EPA)

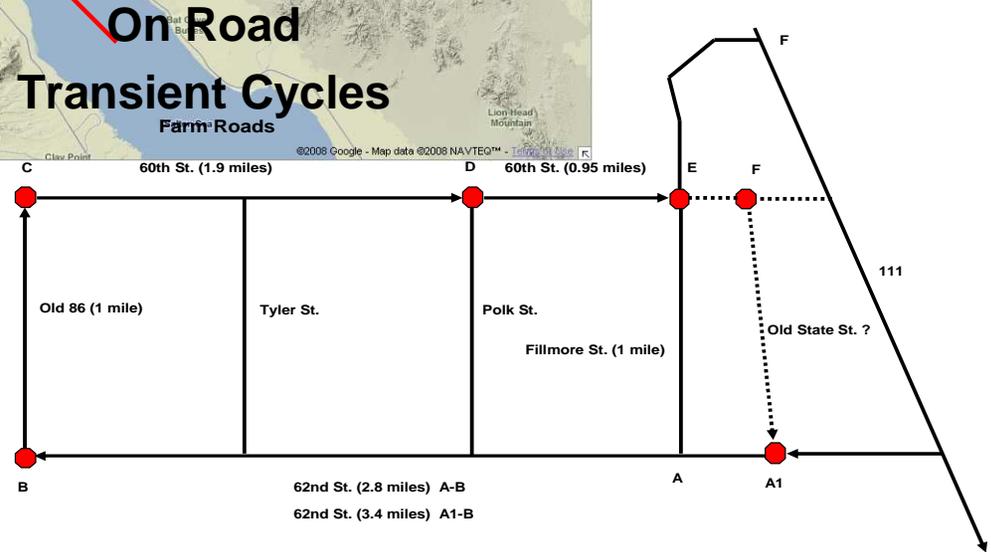
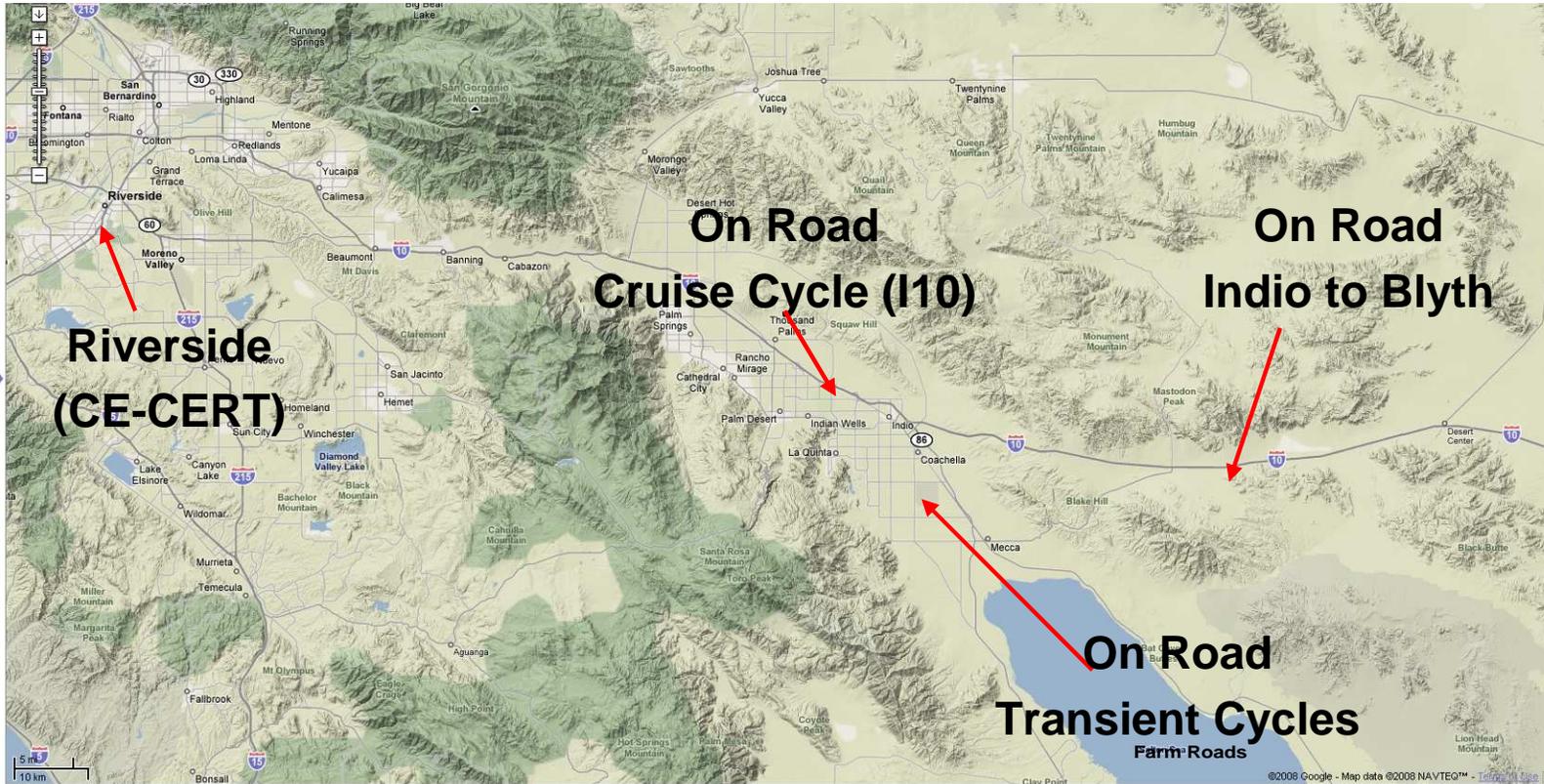
Certification PM: 0.08 g/bhp-hr (US EPA)

PM Control: JM CRT retrofit

NOx Control: No Catalyst

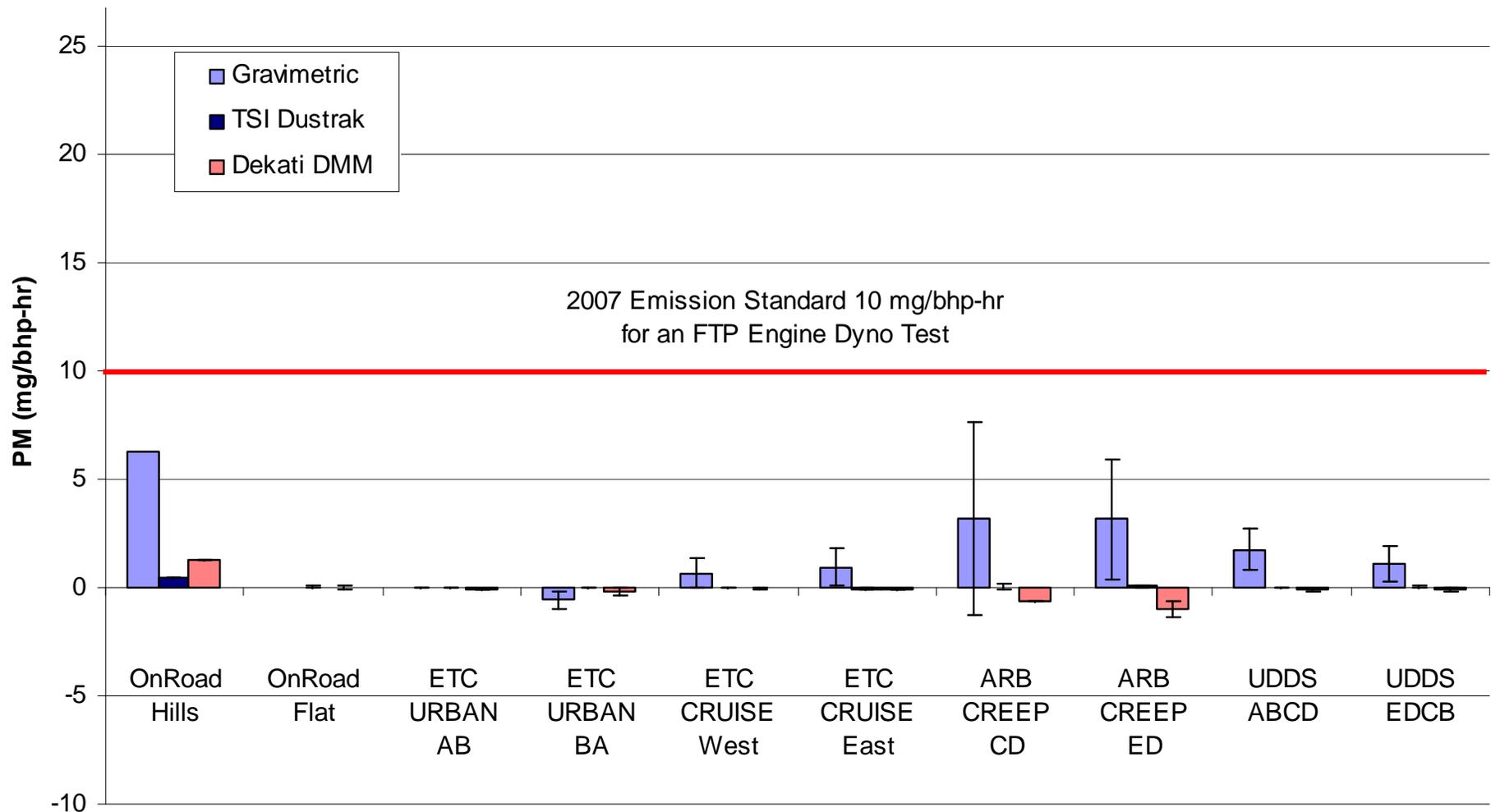


Location



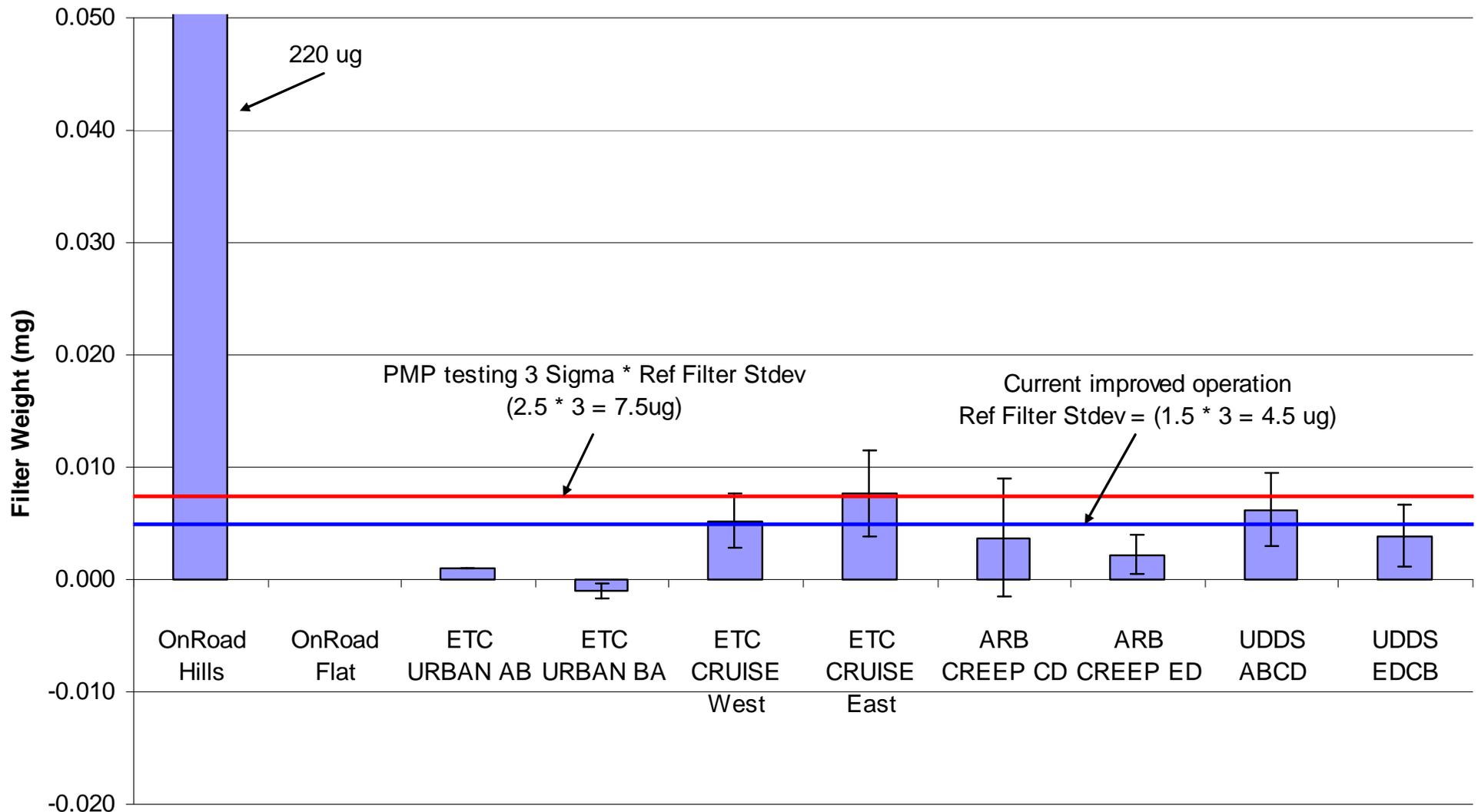


PM mass results on mg/bhp-hr





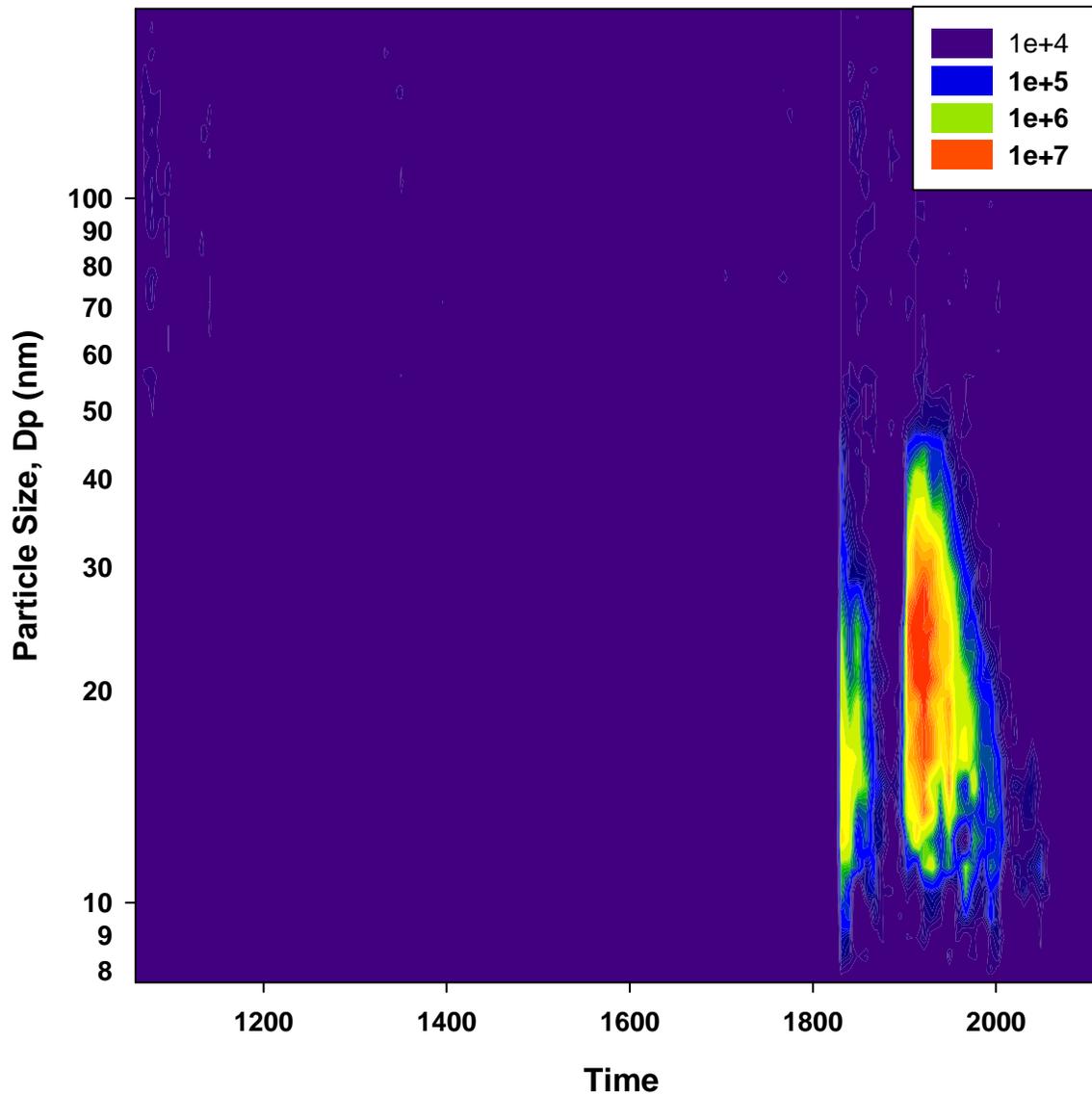
PM mass results on filter weight basis





Particle size distribution

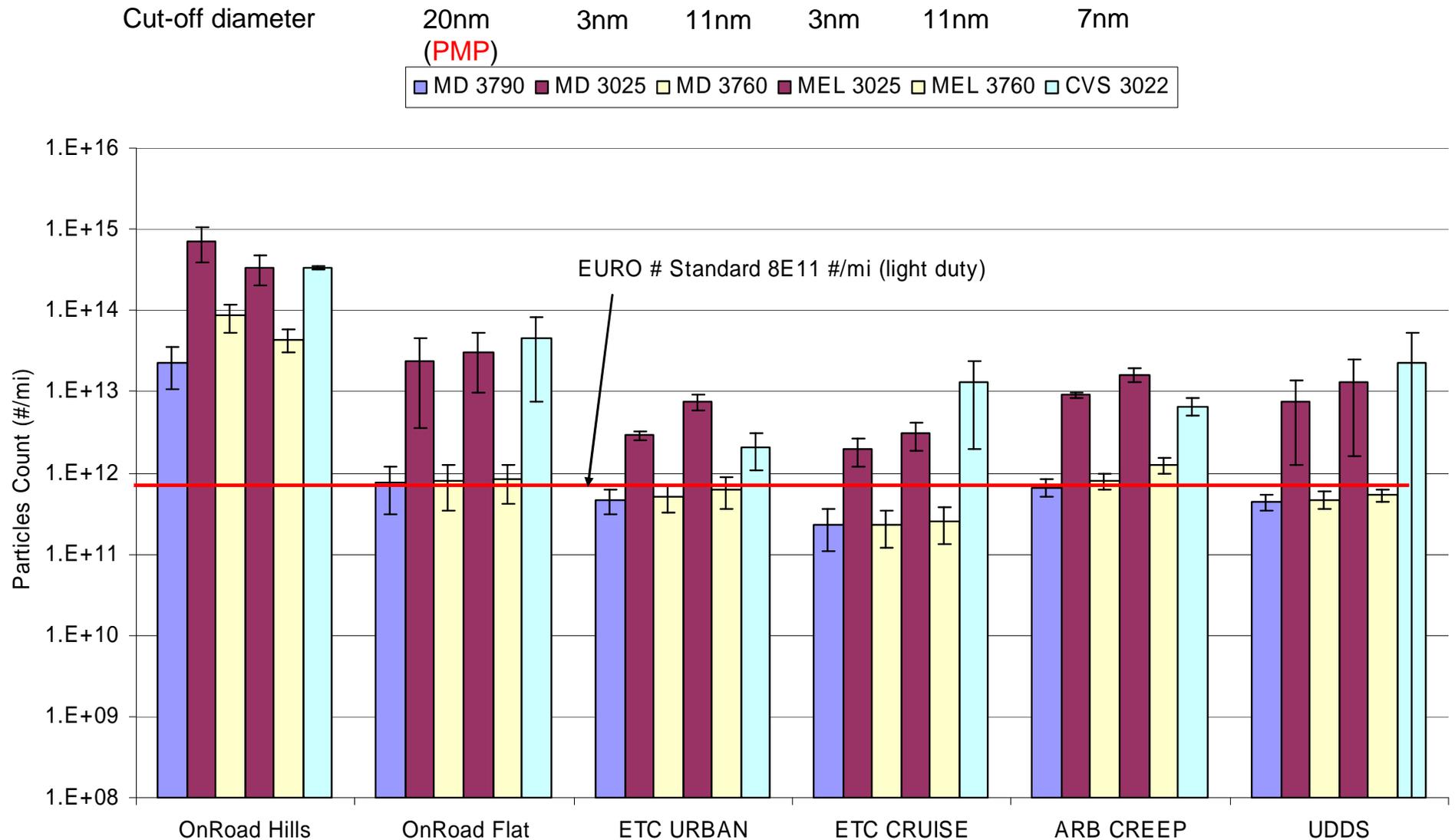
Urban dynamometer driving schedule (UDDS)



Fast-SMPS data



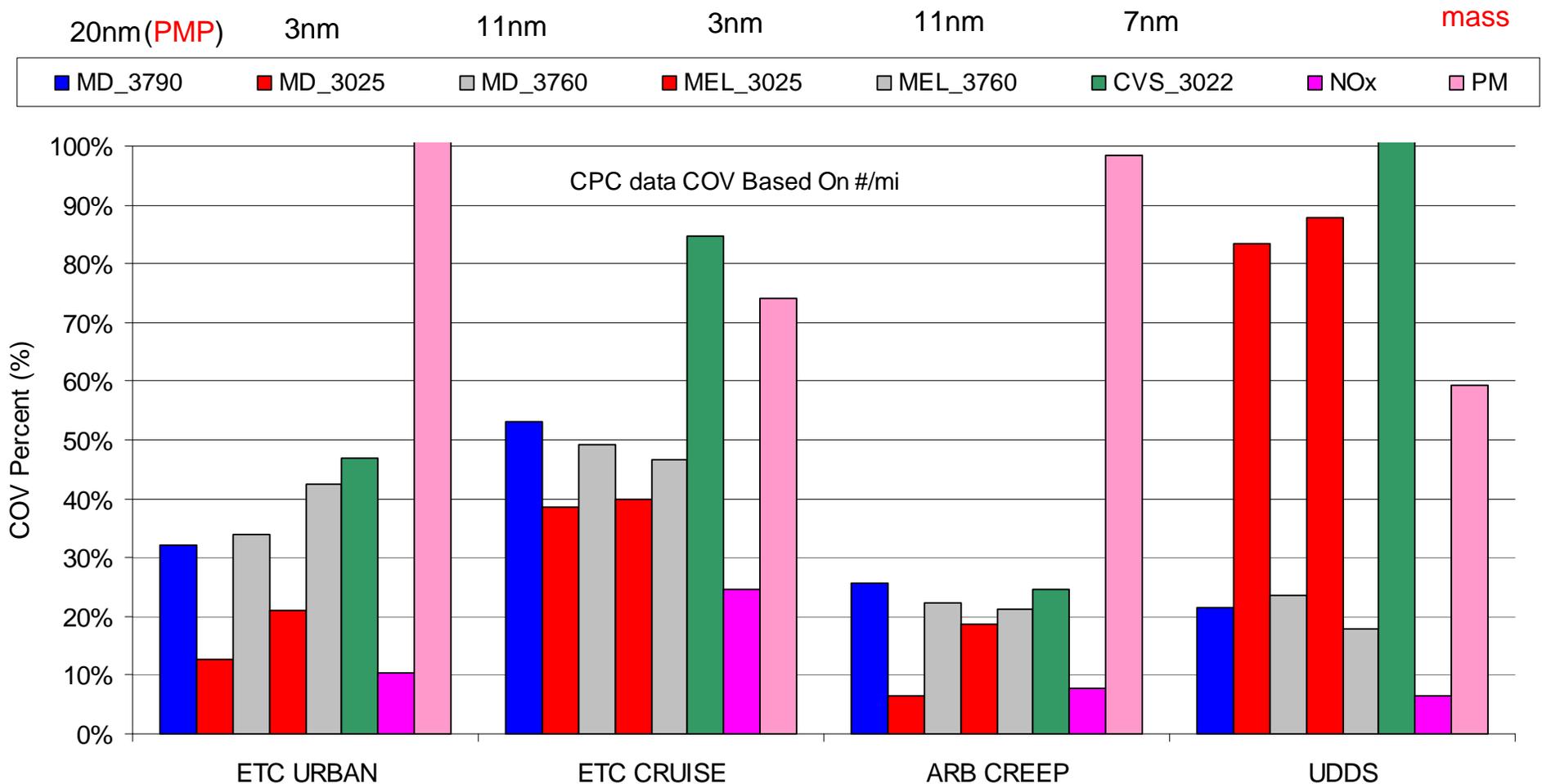
Particle number rate (#/mile) on driving cycles





Coefficient of variation for all CPCs and PM mass on driving cycles

Cut-off diameter





Conclusion

- Gravimetric PM filter mass measurements were near detection limits for most of driving cycle, which makes it desirable to explore new PM measurement protocol.
- The CPC particle number count levels follow a trend that is consistent with the size cuts of the respective instruments. The 3022 CPC, which was connected to the primary tunnel as opposed to below the PMP system, also showed higher counts than the other CPCs below the PMP system when volatile nucleation particles formed.
- The particle number measurements using PMP method showed a lower coefficient of variation than the PM filter mass measurements. One potential advantage of particle number measurements is better repeatability at low mass levels.



Acknowledgements

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 - [Mr. Jon Andersson](#) of Ricardo
 - [Dr. Andreas Mayer](#) of Technik Thermischer Maschinen (TTM).
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Thank you!

Questions?

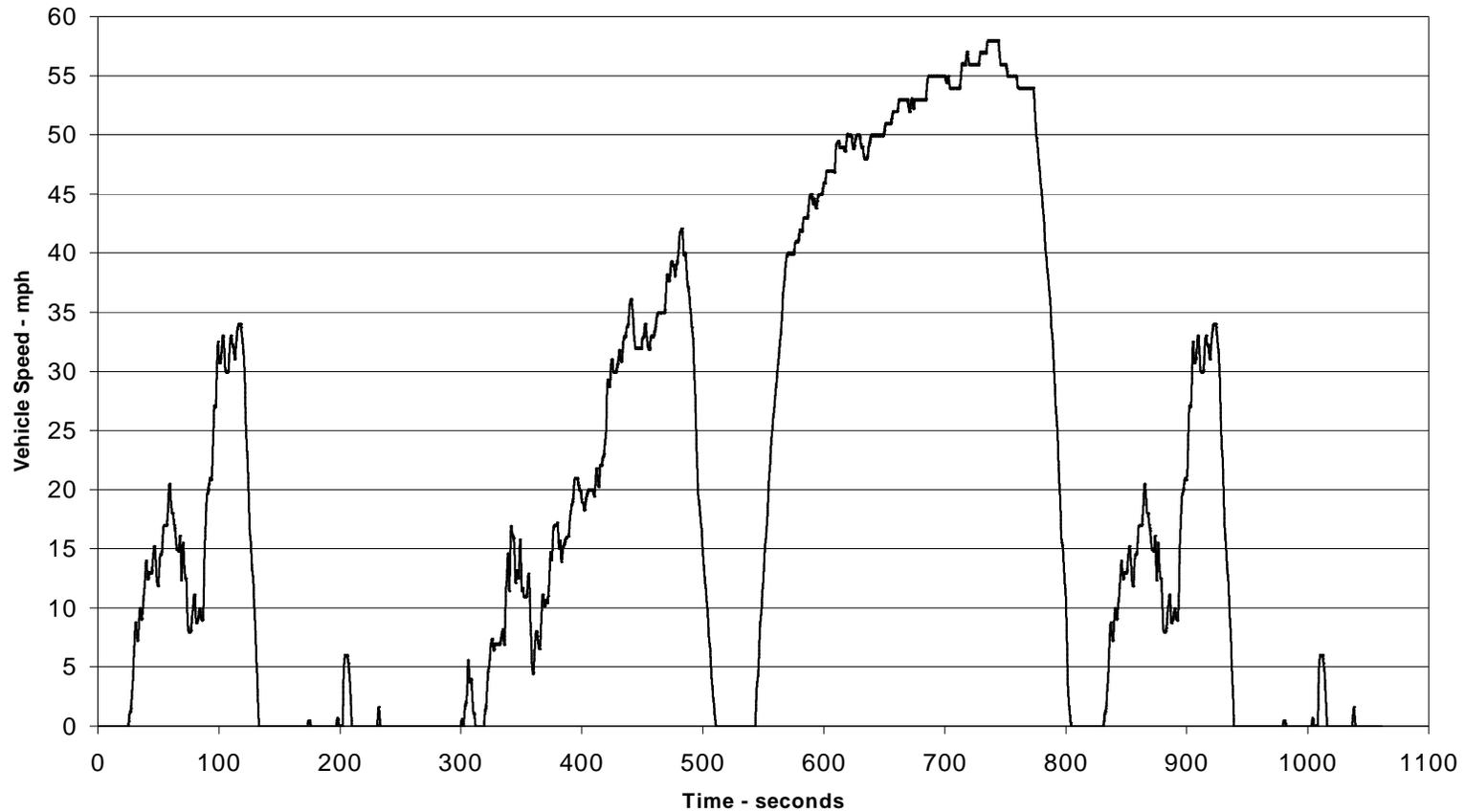


Backup slides



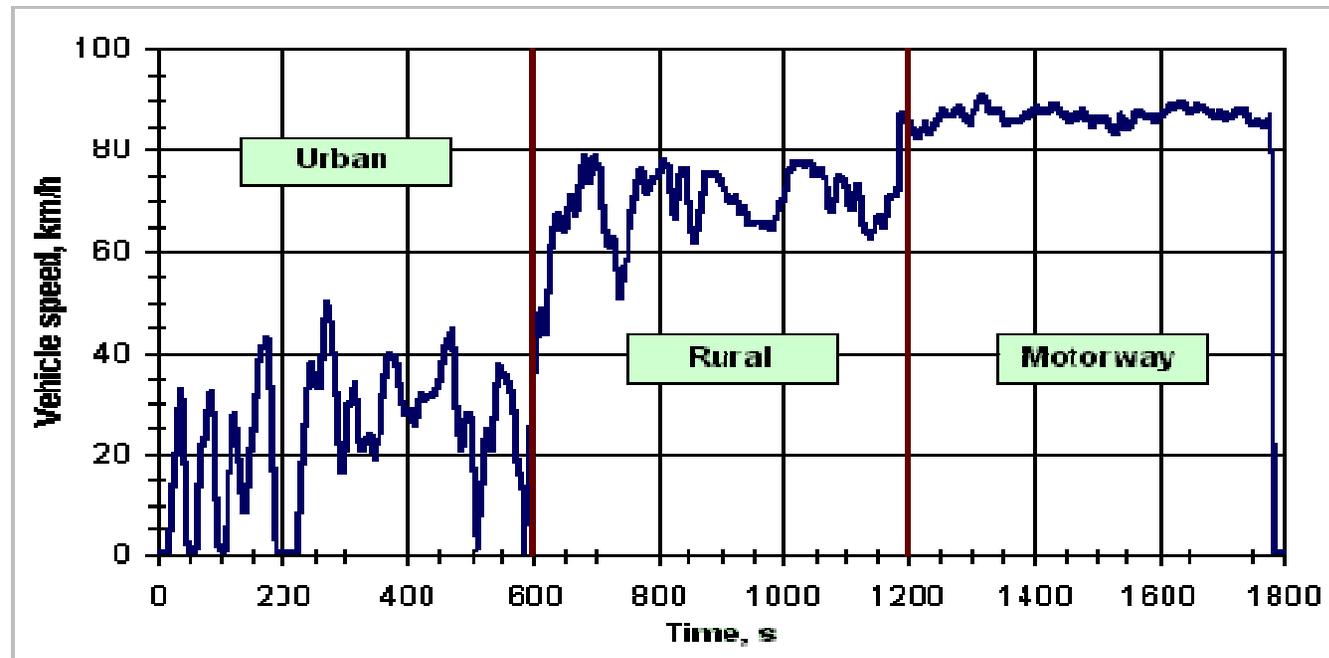
Driving cycle (UDDS)

UDDS (Schedule D)





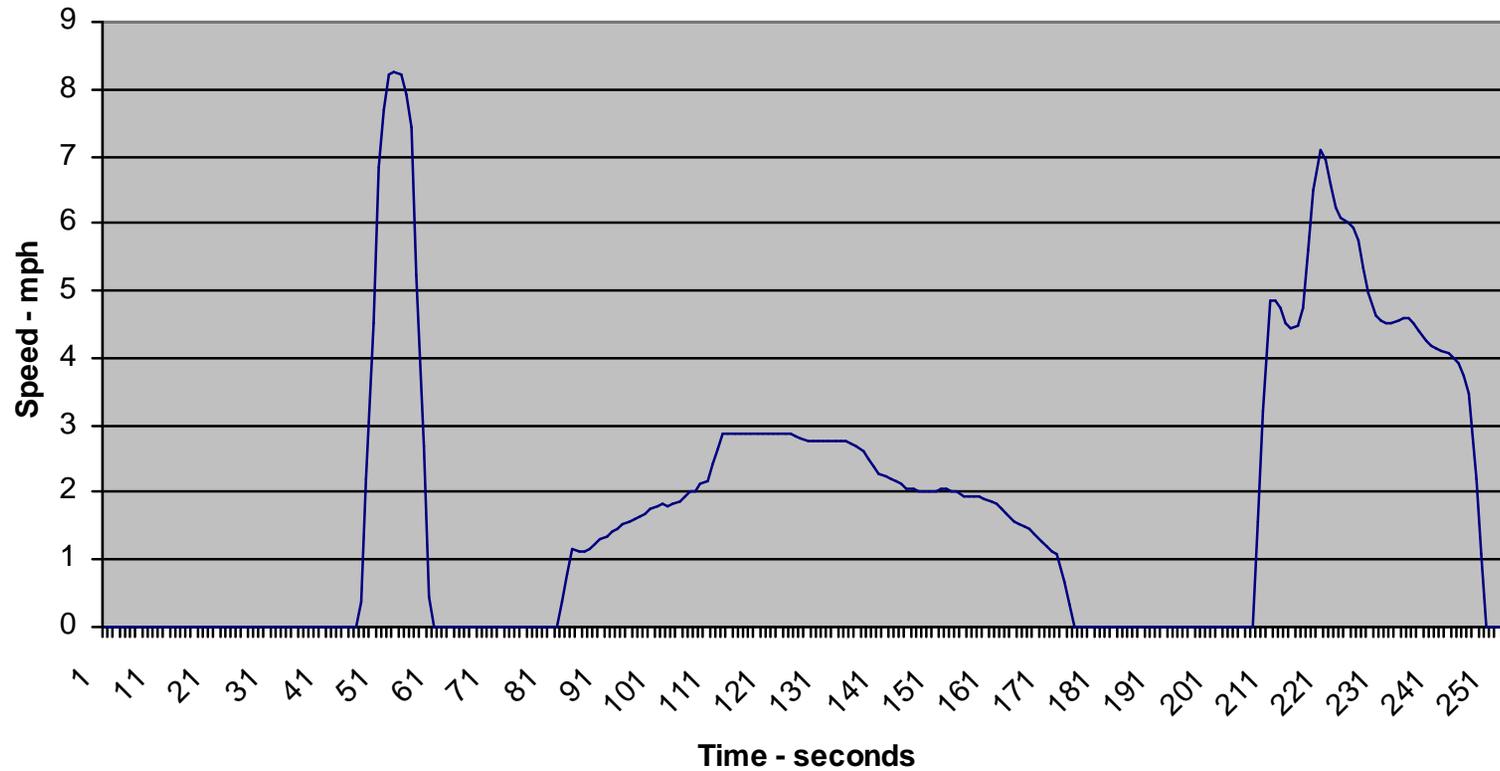
ETC (European Transient Cycle)





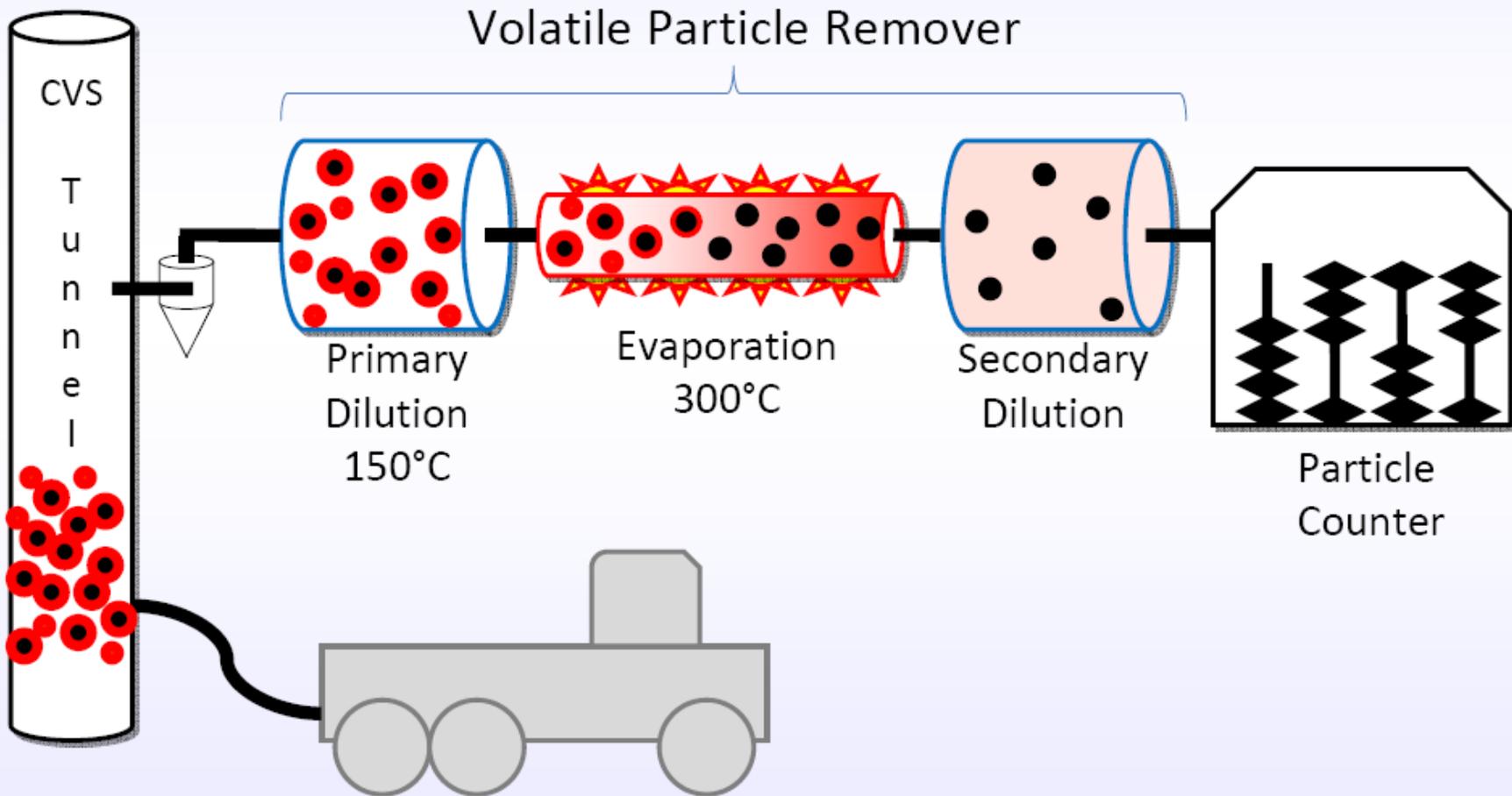
ARB Creep cycle

HHDDT Creep mode cycle





PMP Schematic





Particle health effects

- PM mass will continue to be an important metric.
- Ultrafine PM and metals are important via oxidative stress mechanism.
- Elemental carbon (EC) has long-term effects (lung cancer)

From PMP report: Final report of Phase 1 of Module 1



Gravimetric vs PMP measurements

