European Aerosol Conference, Milano, September 6-11, 2015 1COA PO16

Internal combustion engines are still the dominant source of nanoparticles in residential neighborhoods

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Particulate matter and groundlevel ozone are responsible for over 400 thousands premature deaths in the EU (traffic accidents for "only" 39 thousands)





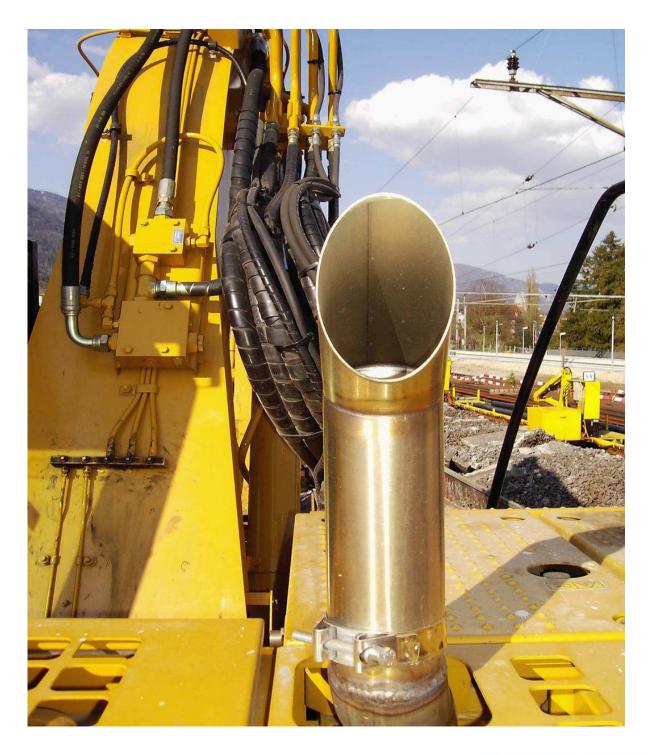
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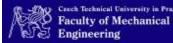
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Internal combustion engines produce very small particles which are harmful to human health and released in the immediate vicinity of people. We have diesel particle filters (DPF) and other technology to take care of this. But does it help? Is the situation improving sufficiently? Air quality improvement actions need to be based on educated decisions supported by facts.











Online PM measurement at Czech Technical Univ. in Prague







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OP Education for Competitiveness Project BIOTOX – Mechanisms of Toxicity of Particles from Biofuels PM measurement and sampling using high-volume samplers

Gasoline MPI and direct injection, diesel, Traditional and alternative fuels (ethanol, butanol, biodiesel, NExBTL, blends)









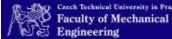




Real driving emissions measurement Portable on-board monitoring systems (PEMS)



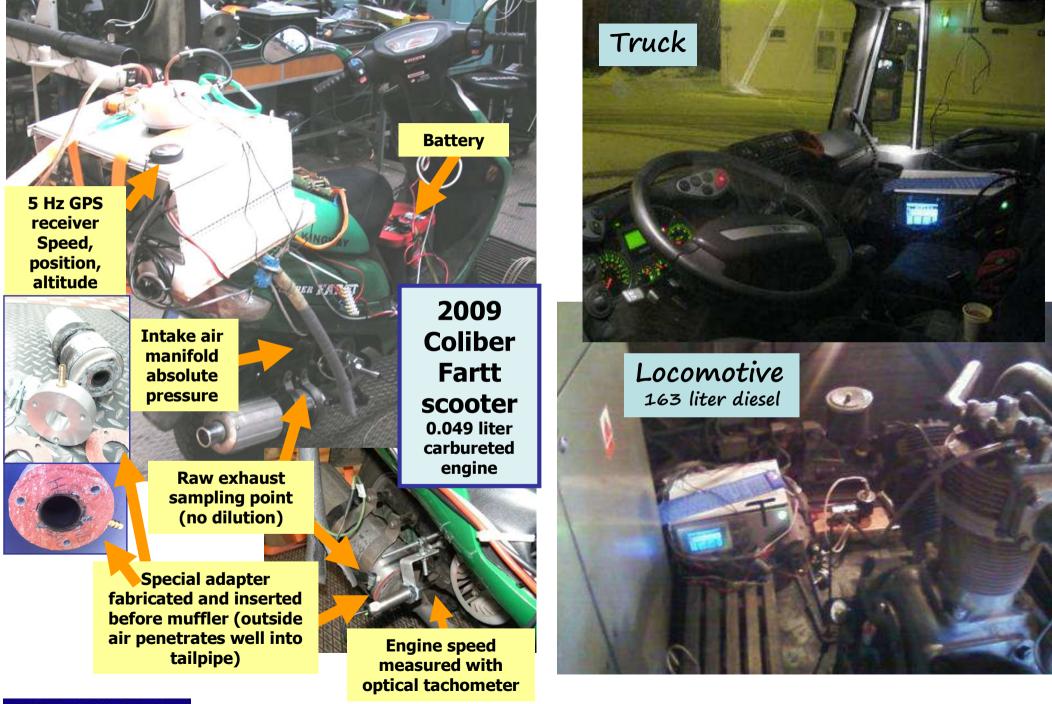
Cars, buses, trucks, tractors, loaders, mowers, small airplanes, mopeds, ferries, locomotives, construction machinery







On-board system versatility: Motorcycle to locomotive



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european social fund in the czech republic Portable on-board emissions monitoring systems (PEMS) "Research PEMS": On-board FTIR (gaseous compounds), EEPS (size distributions), CPC (particle count)



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Student projects: E85, n-butanol, isobutanol in unmodified gasoline engines in Škoda cars

On-board FTIR ~ 30 kg ~ 300-400 W 3 hours on 26 kg of batteries







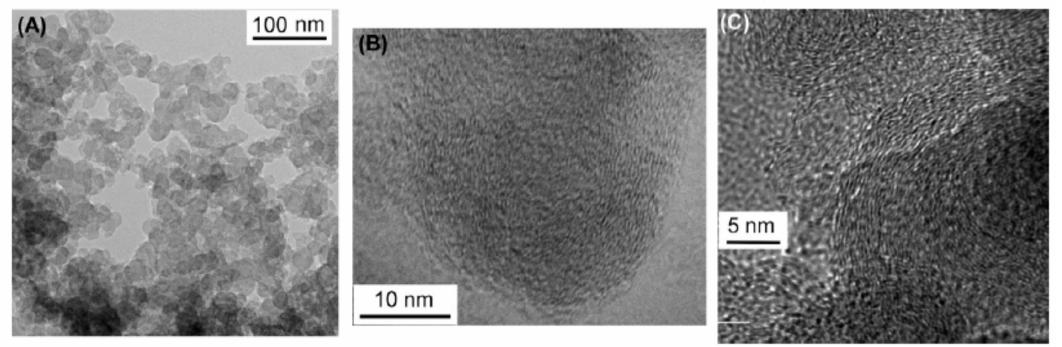




(Diesel) ICE exhaust particulate matter

• Small particles (units to hundreds of nm) formed by incomplete combustion of fuel and engine lubricating oil and wear metals

- Complex mixture of compounds, many known to be carcinogenic
- More premature deaths (> 400 K per year in EU) than traffic accidents (< 40 K per year)
- One of the most pressing urban environmental problems

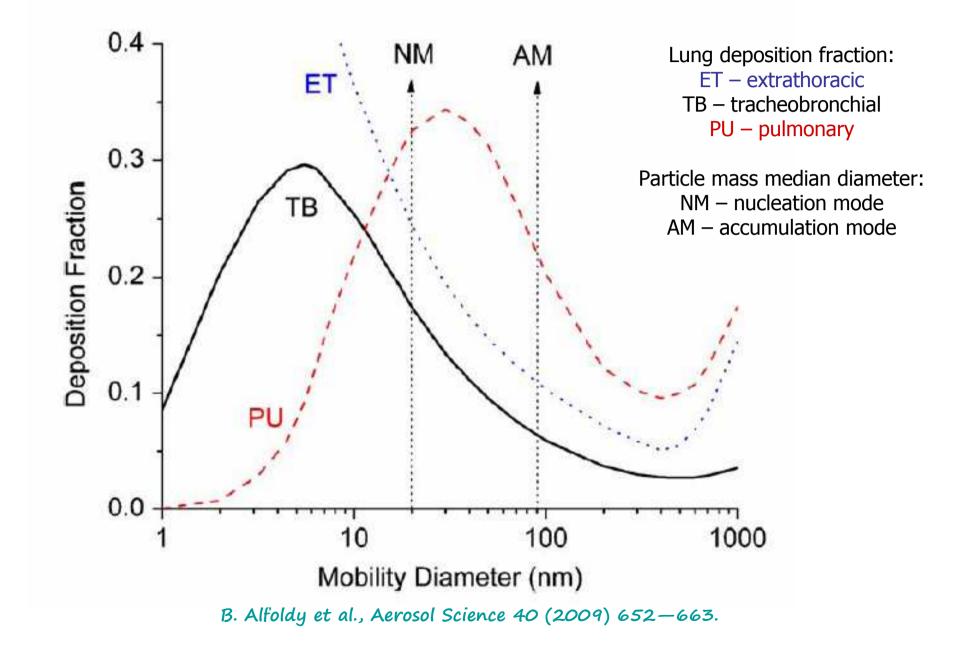


Liati A., Dimopoulos P.E., Combustion and Flame 157 (2010) 1658–1670.





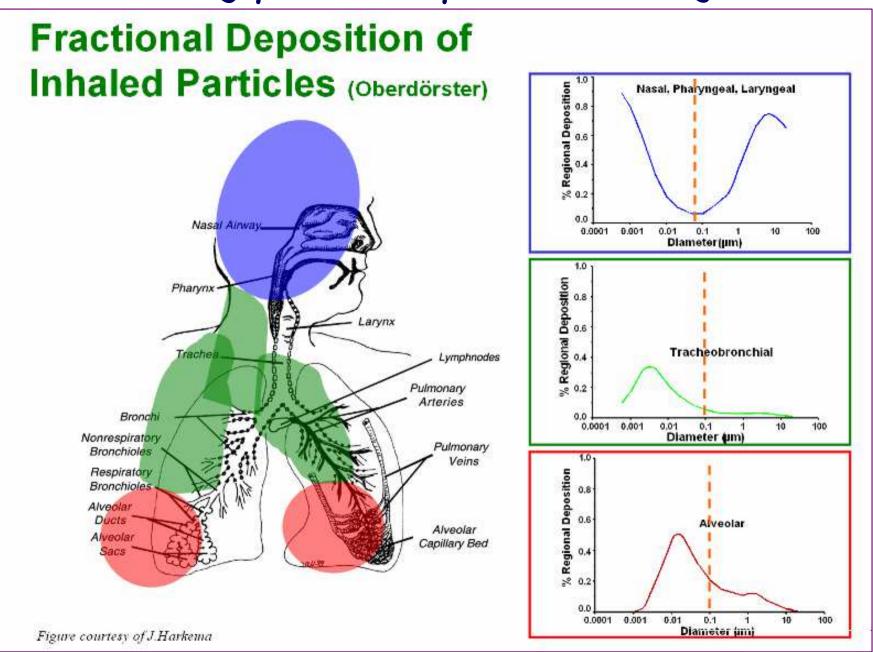
Lung particle capture efficiency







Lung particle capture efficiency

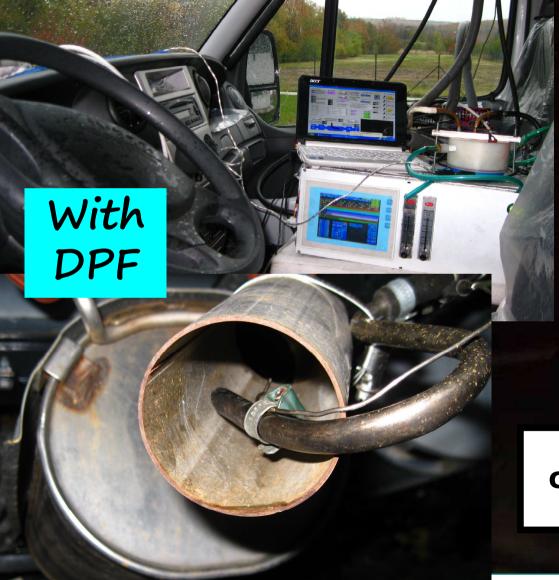


A. Mayer, 12th ETH Conference on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles, Zurich, 2008





Is diesel PM becoming more of a question of public policy rather than technology?





Warning: This engine emits carcinogenic nanoparticles that are harmful when inhaled.

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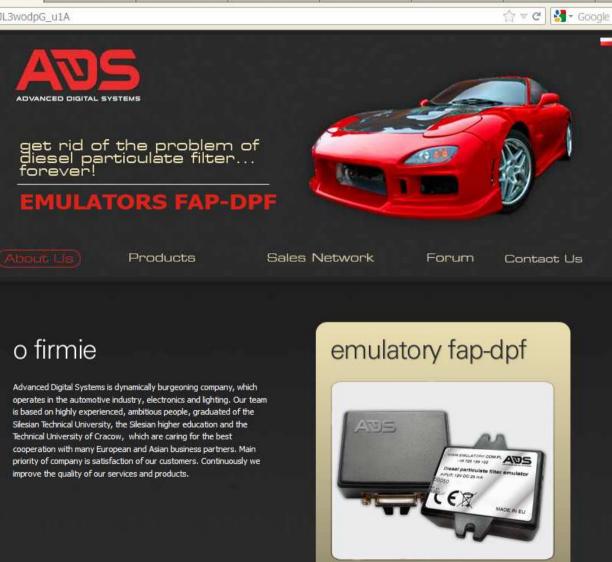




DPF work, but ... are they the EU norm, or the privilege of wealthy and progressive countries and regions? Polish advertisement for emulation of (removed) DPF to the ECU



Do we mandate the installation of DPF through emissions limits, but then tolerate DPF removal?

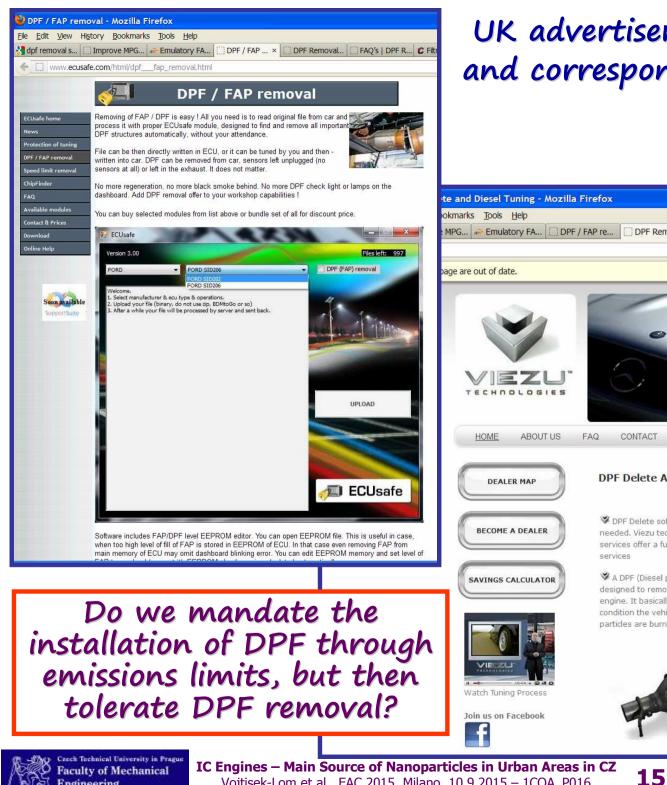


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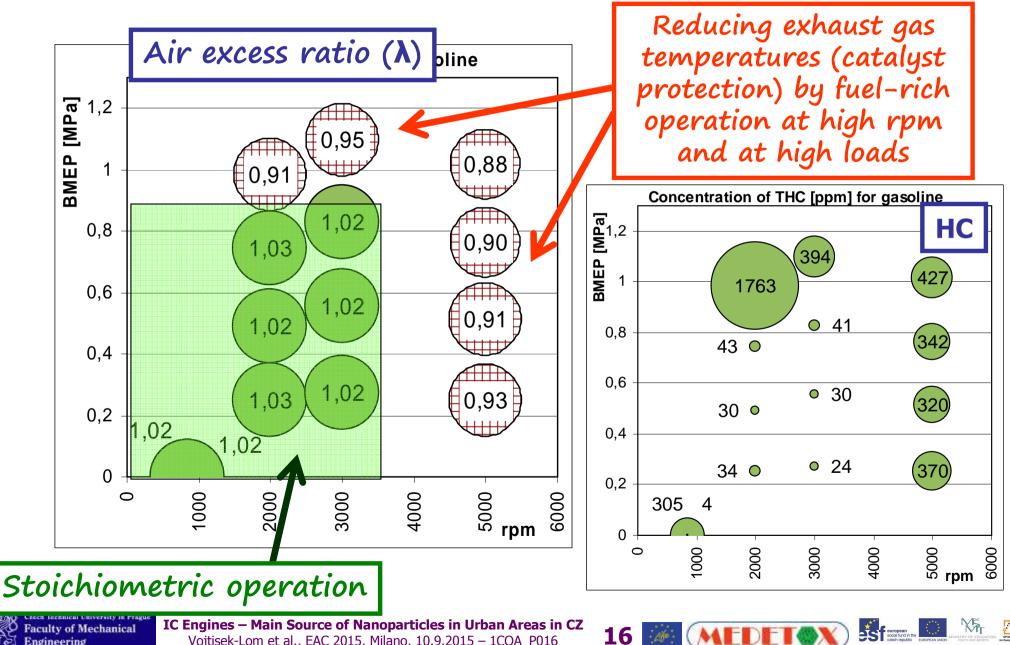
UK advertisement for removal of DPF and corresponding adjustments of ECU



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Challenges of EU automobile gasoline engines Euro 4 Skoda Fabia – engine dynamometer runs



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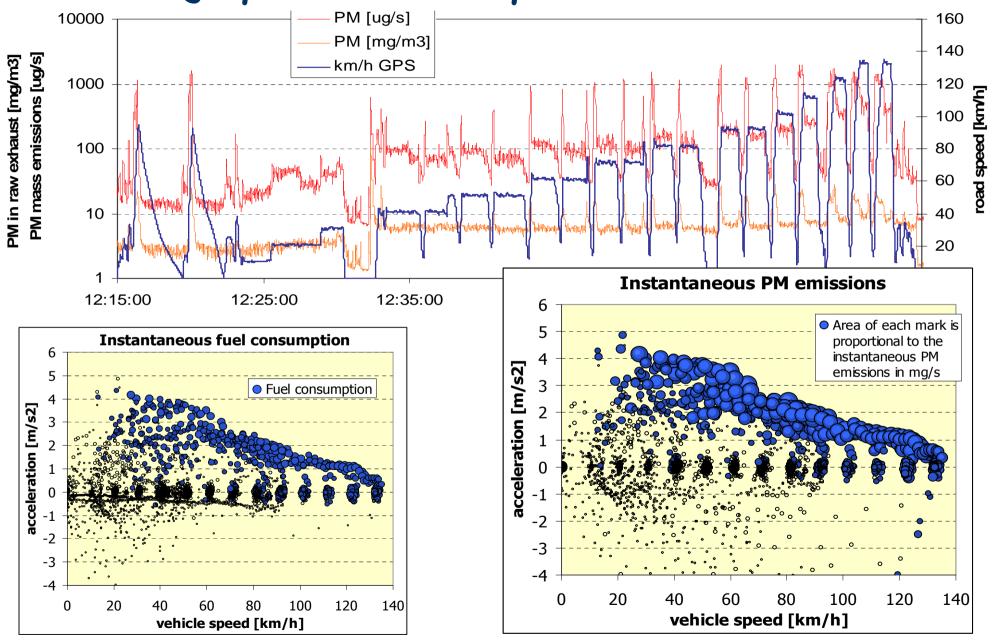
Gasoline engine real-driving PM emissions







Gasoline engine on-road PM emissions: steady speed vs. full-power acceleration

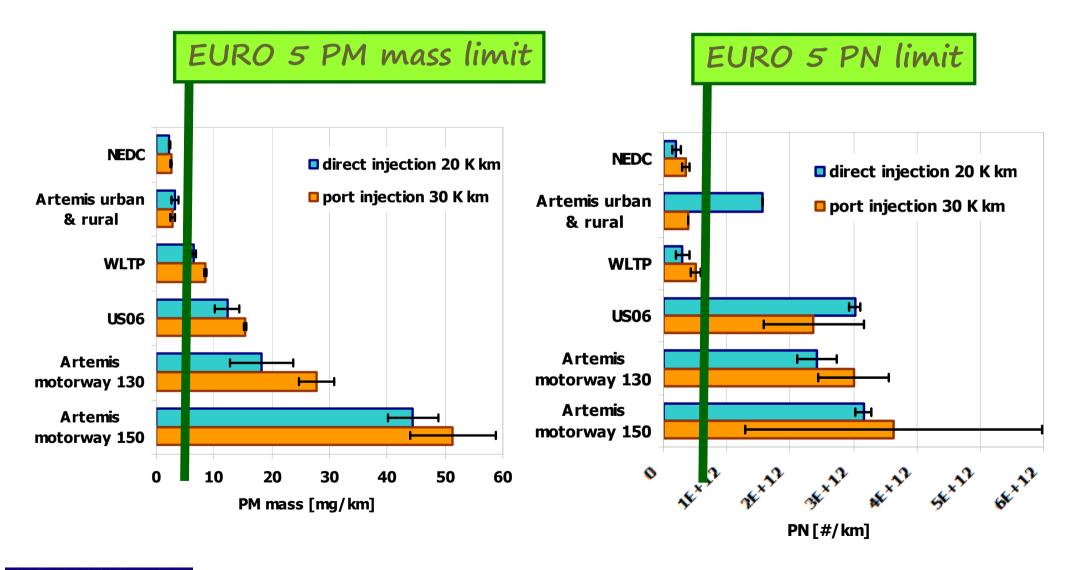


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Gasoline engine PM: Choice of cycles WLTP is "not as lame as NEDC", but does it cover the problematic enrichment at high load (prohibited by EPA)? USO6 and Artemis motorway cycles as a supplement?







Particle emissions from small engines under real "driving" conditions

Only direct exhaust emissions considered here. Non-engine & secondary emissions and health effects of injuries not negligible.

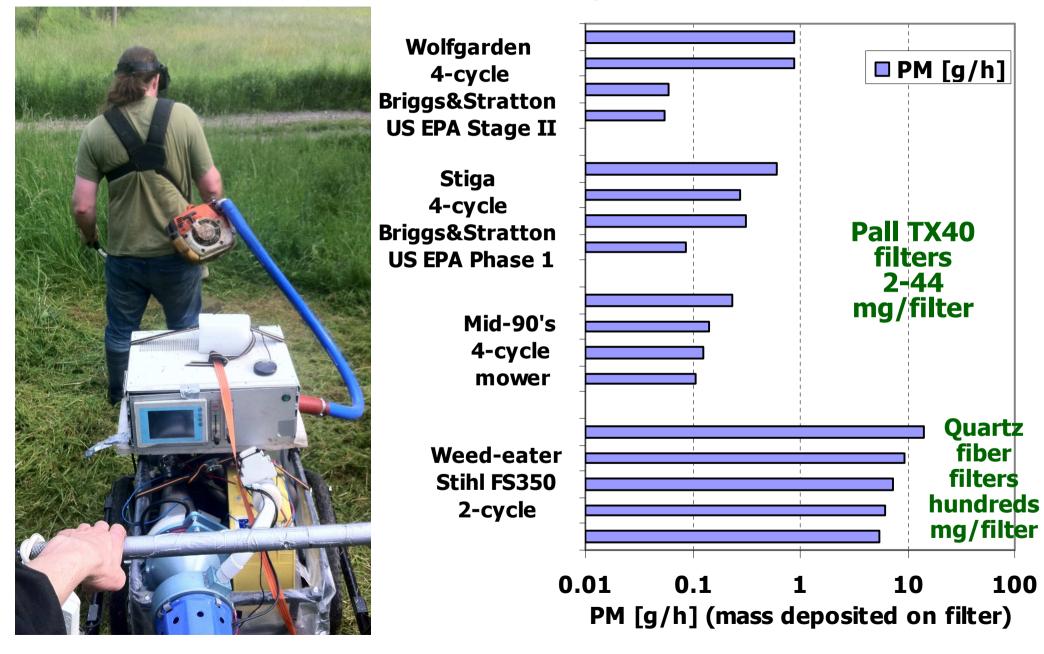
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Lawnmower and weed-eater – test summary (PAH analysis and toxicology assays to follow)

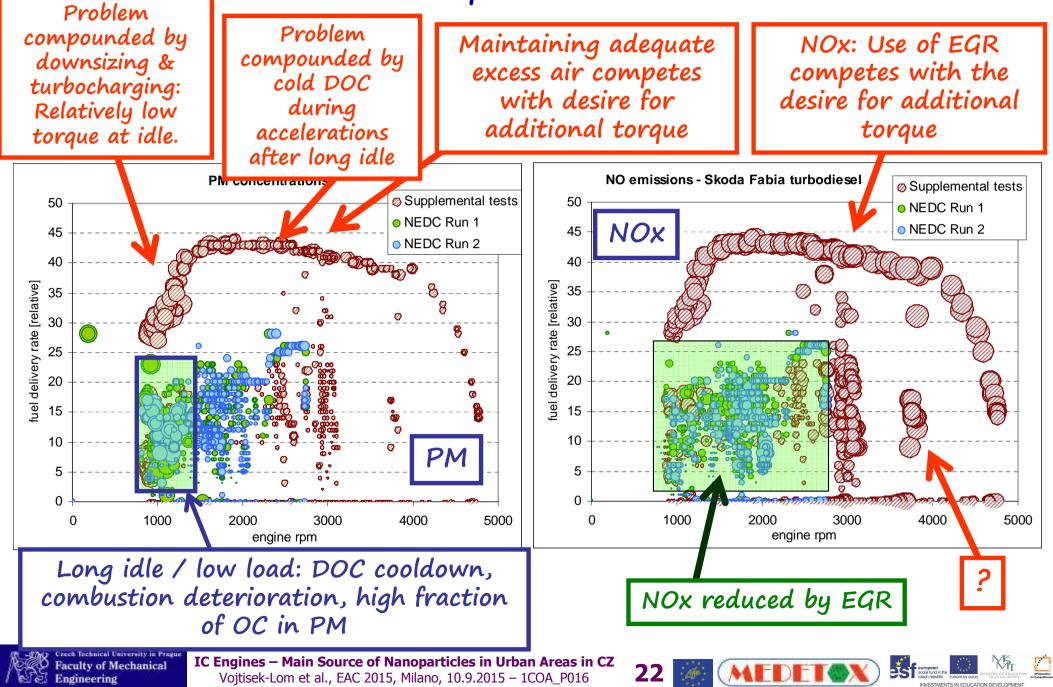


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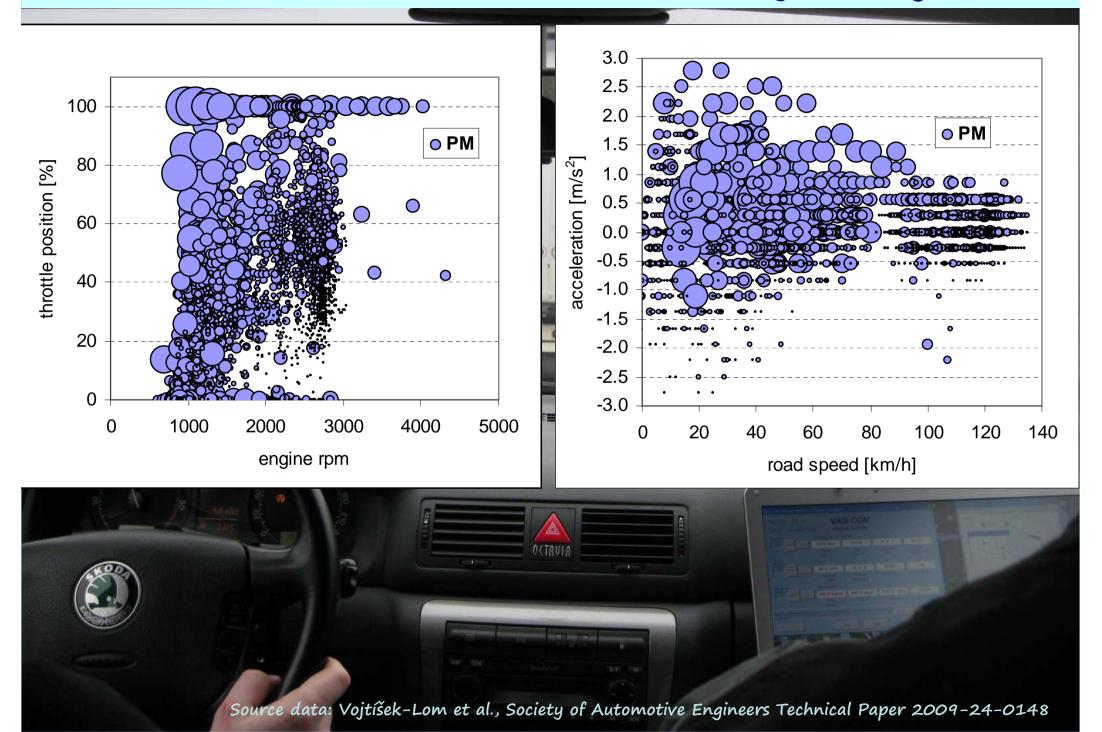
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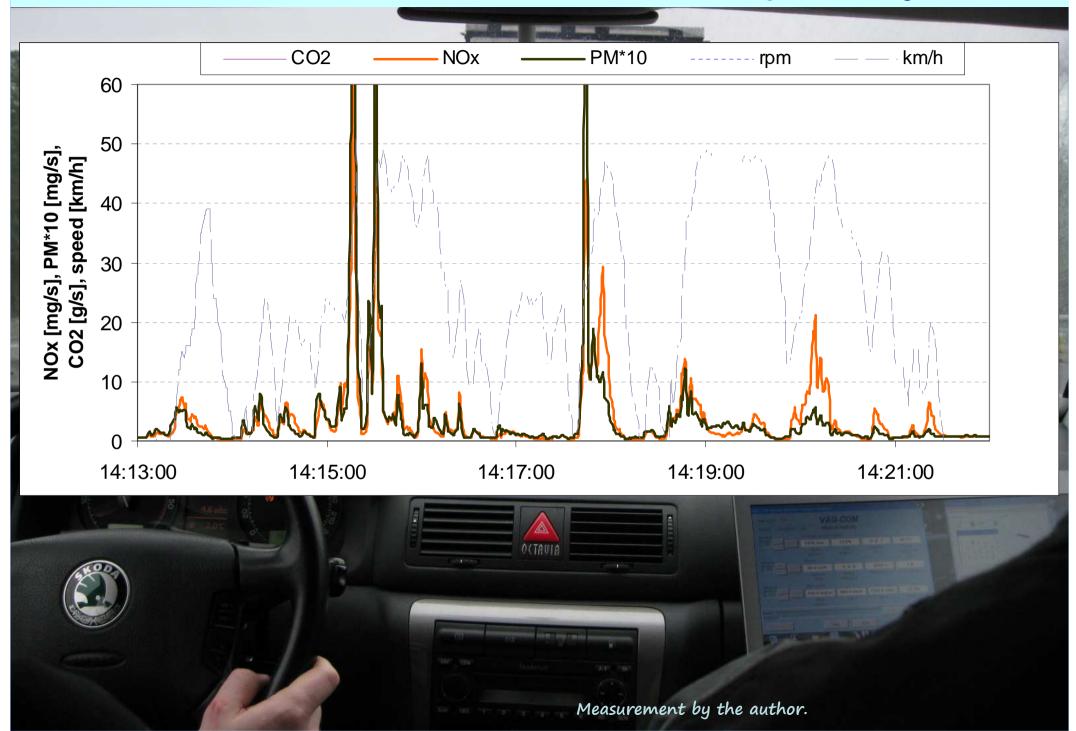
Challenges of EU automobile diesel engines Euro 4 Skoda Fabia – chassis dynamometer runs NEDC vs. full-power loaded accelerations



Euro 4 Skoda Octavia – real-world city driving tests



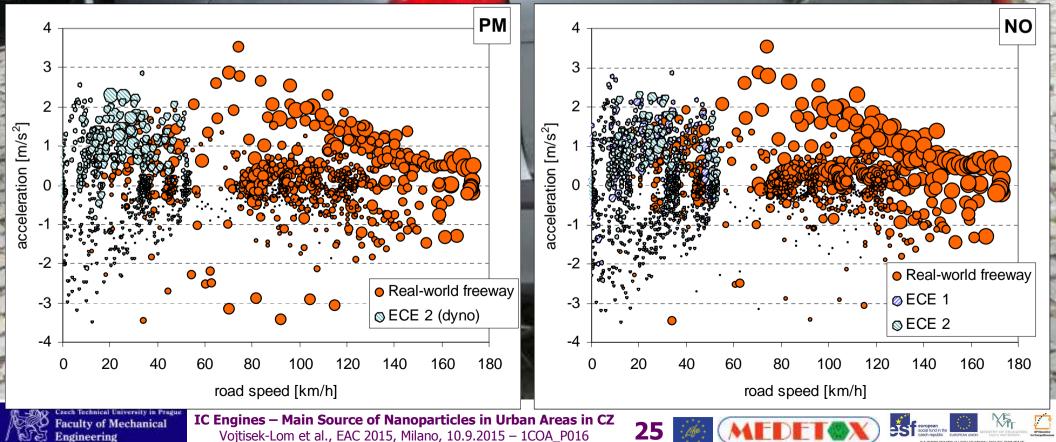
Euro 4 Skoda Octavia – real-world city driving tests



Euro 4 Škoda Octavia – high-speed freeway tests

Aggressive, high-speed driving on a freeway, not atypical for Czech roads Results contrasted with ECE cycle test on a chassis dynamometer





Congestion effects: DAF 1505 truck, 2006, Euro 5 Paccar engine, 540 thousands km, with loaded trailer (39 tons total weight)



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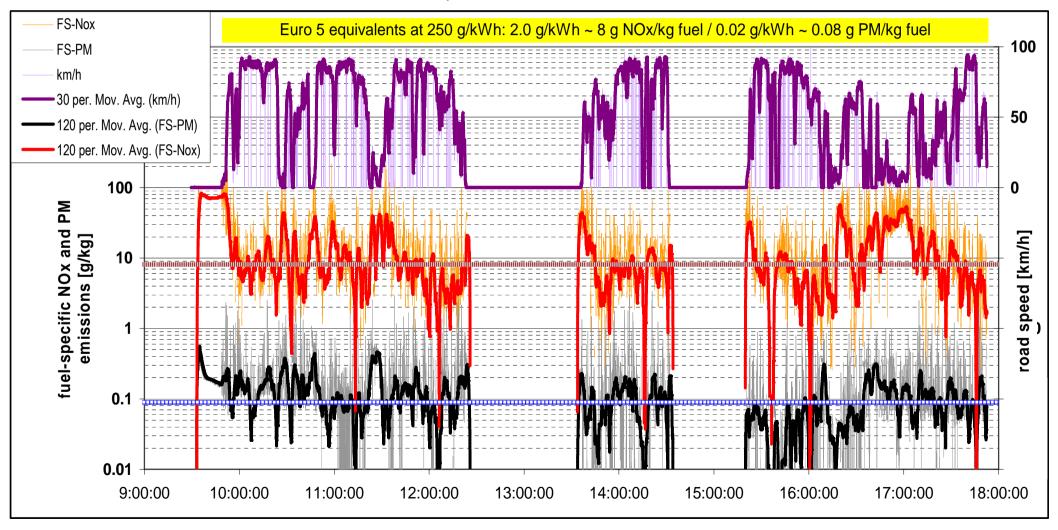




The horror of transit truck traffic

We took a DAF truck with semi-trailer, 39 tons, EURO 5 but no DPF, and circulated the Prague perimeter road waiting for congestion to happen "Urban creep":

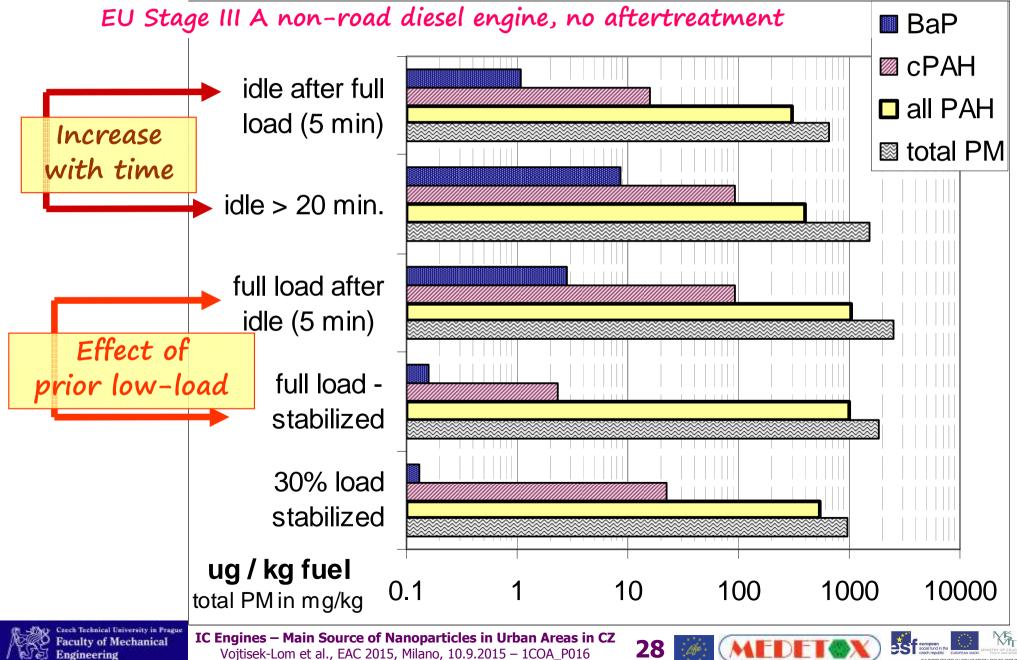
combustion worsens, DOC cools down, SCR cools down, EGR not feasible Result: NOx and PM up to one order of magnitude higher



esf



Extended idling effects – diesel fuel – logarithmic scale An order of magnitude increase during + after extended low-load of emissions of BaP, carcinogenic PAH, all PAH, PM mass



Experimental setup:

Ambient size and time resolved nanoparticle measurement in inhabited areas Portable vehicle emissions monitoring instrumentation used for ambient measurement

Fast mobility spectrometer (Engine Exhaust Particle Sizer, Model 3090, TSI Inc.) Condensation counter (UF-CPC 200, Palas) notebook, GPS, batteries mounted on hand carts (or a baby carriage).

Study designed, measurements done, and data interpreted by an interdisciplinary team of engine – combustion – aerosols – toxicology specialists.

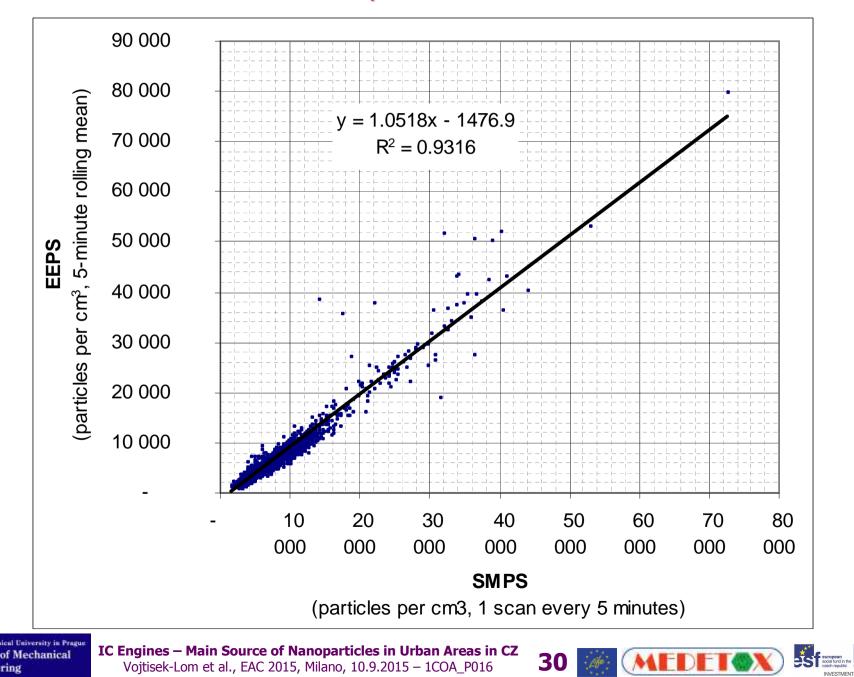


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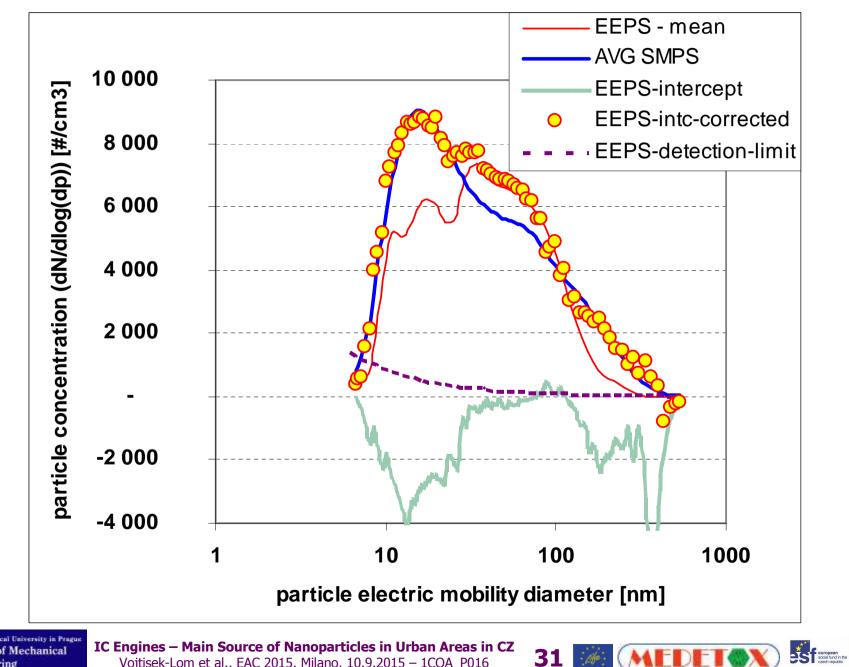
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Validation of EEPS for ambient measurements: co-location with SMPS+CPC (UFIREG project, 28.6.-3.7.2014) total particle count



Validation of EEPS for ambient measurements: co-location with SMPS+CPC (UFIREG project, 28.6.-3.7.2014) average particle size distribution

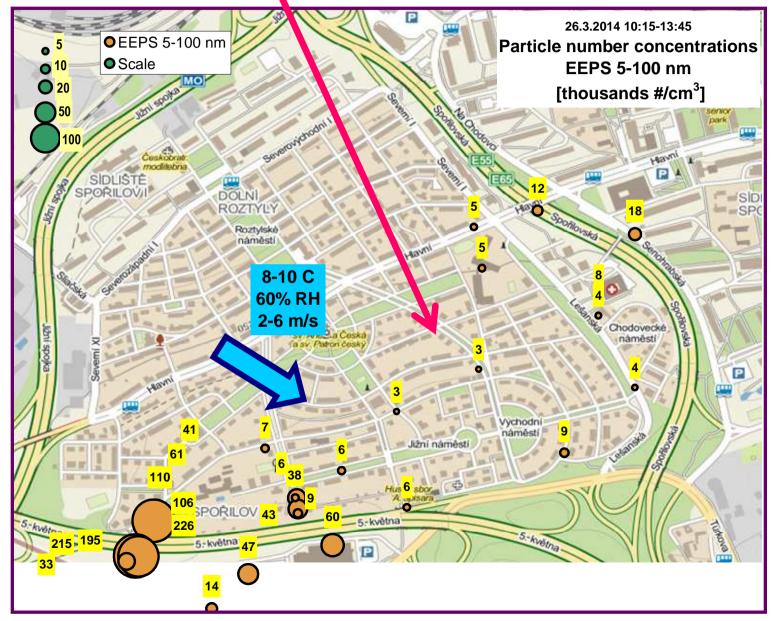


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Results: Neighborhood of Spořilov instrumented walking tour Absence of larger particles & absence of higher concentrations in the inner neighborhood away / upwind from traffic

Assuming that home heating appliances are evenly distributed throughout the neighborhood, why don't we see anything upwind of the road?

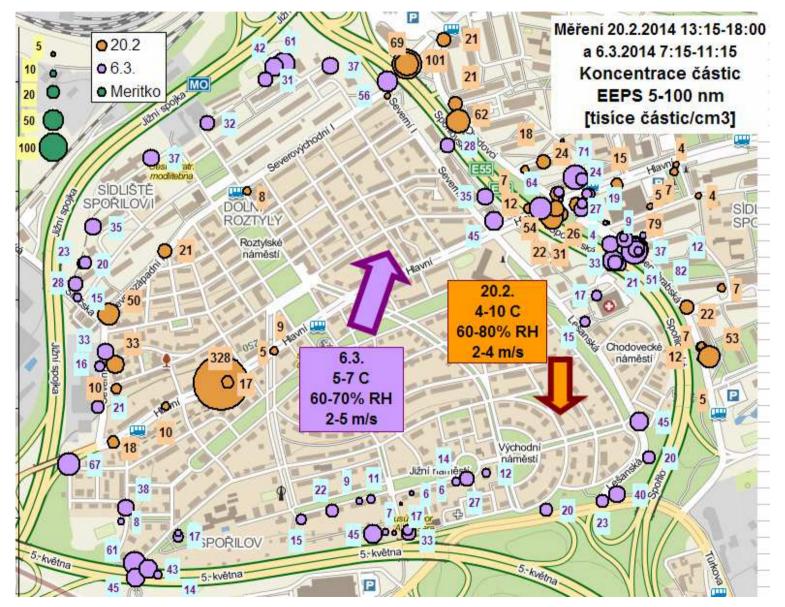




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european social fund in the czech republic Results: Neighborhood of Spořilov instrumented walking tour Absence of larger particles & absence of higher concentrations in the inner neighborhood away / upwind from traffic

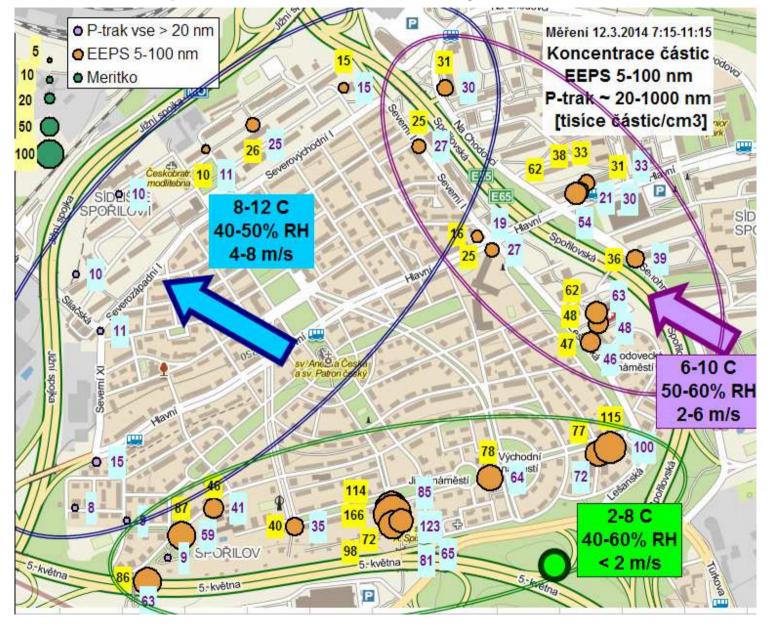








Results: Neighborhood of Spořilov instrumented walking tour Absence of larger particles & absence of higher concentrations in the inner neighborhood away / upwind from traffic





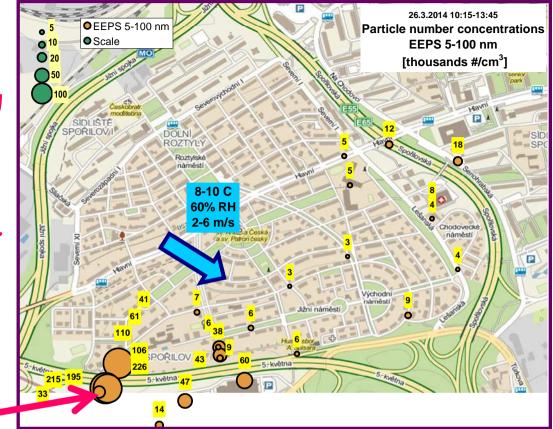
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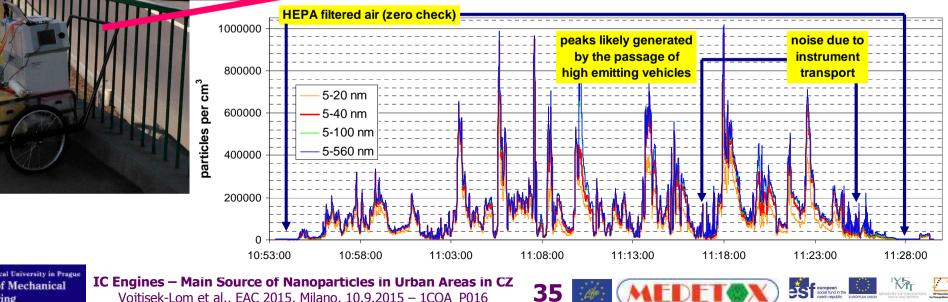


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european social fund in the czech republic Results: Neighborhood of Spořilov instrumented walking tour

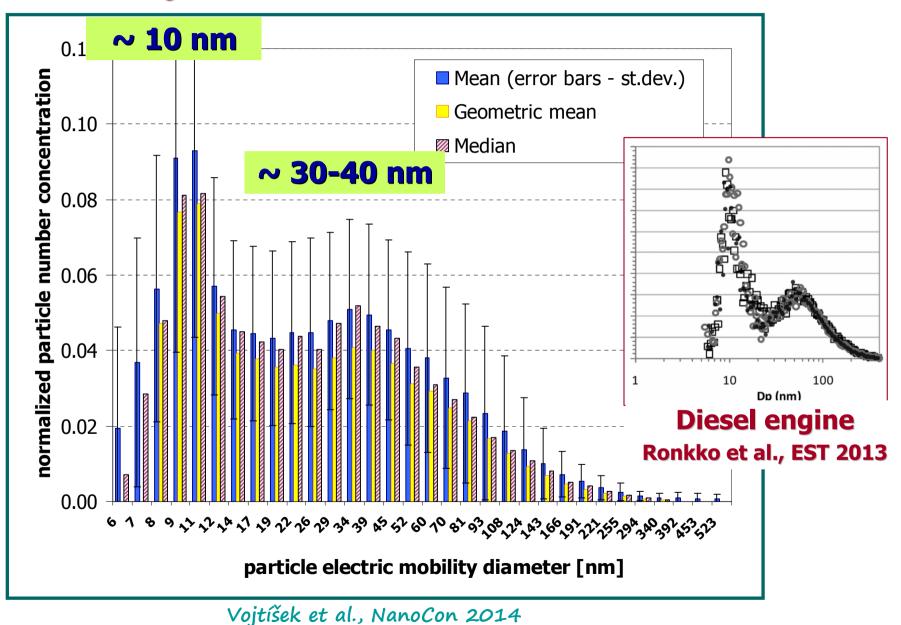
"Spořilov hotspot": After low-speed travel through congested area of Prague, heavy trucks accelerate onto a freeway and climb a hill – "reentrainment" of material deposited in the exhaust system.





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Particle concentrations vary, size distributions remain similar near roadways, and match engine exhaust size distributions Spořilov, February 2014, mean of 40 normalized distributions



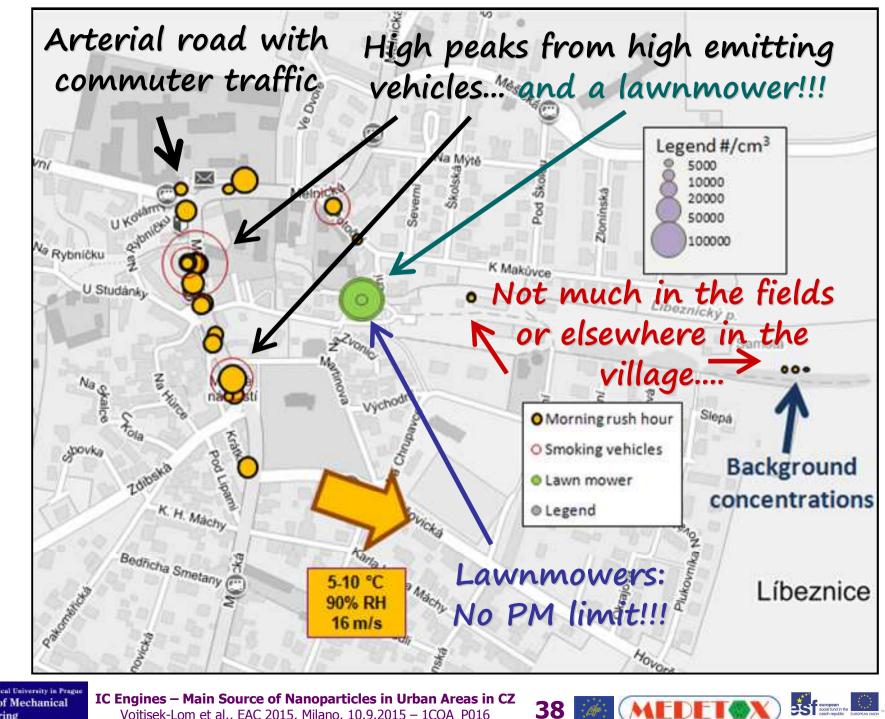
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Results: Village of Libeznice instrumented walking tour



MAT

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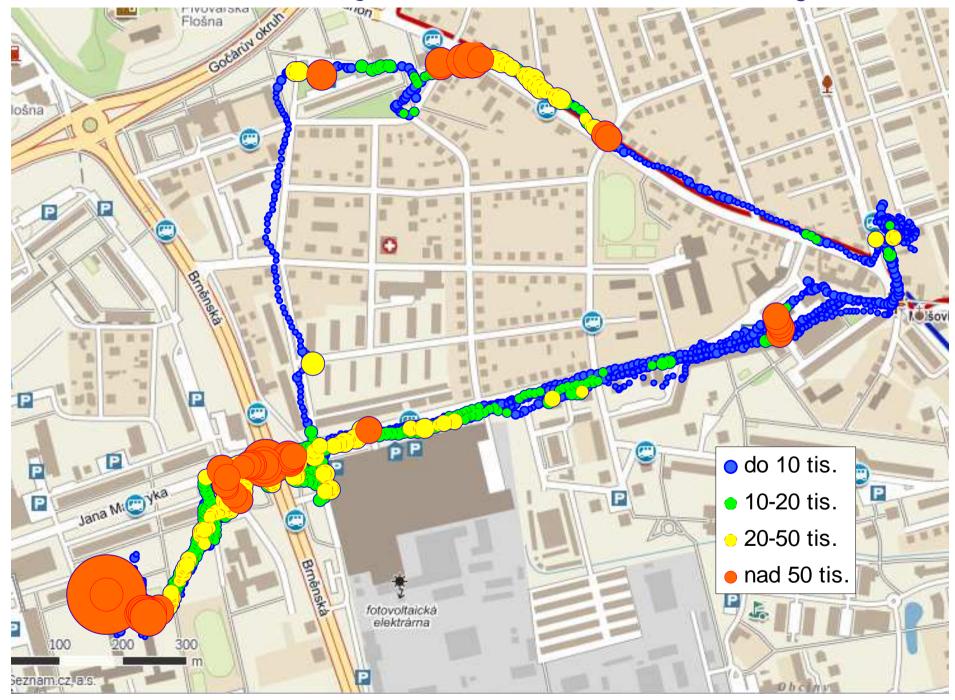










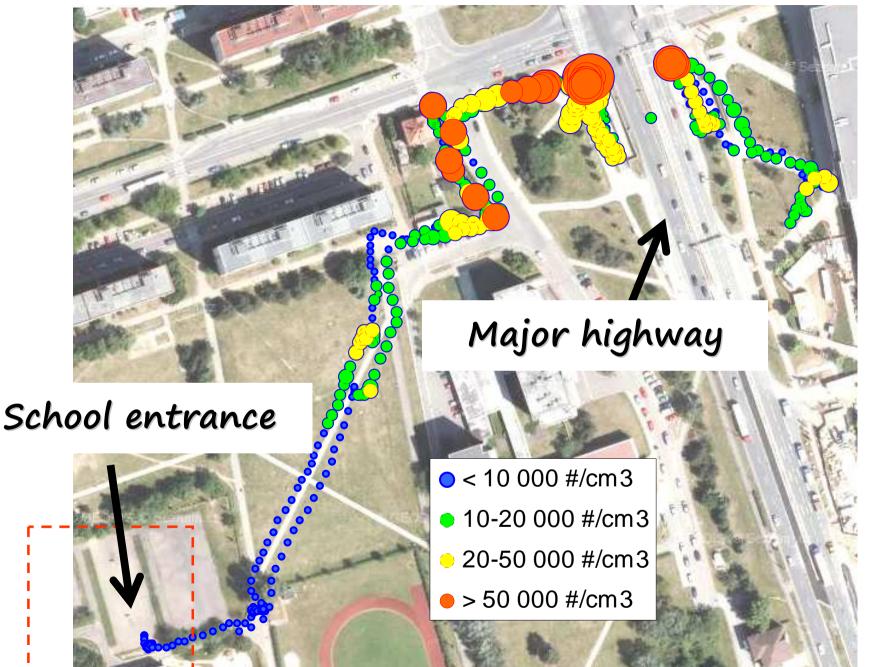


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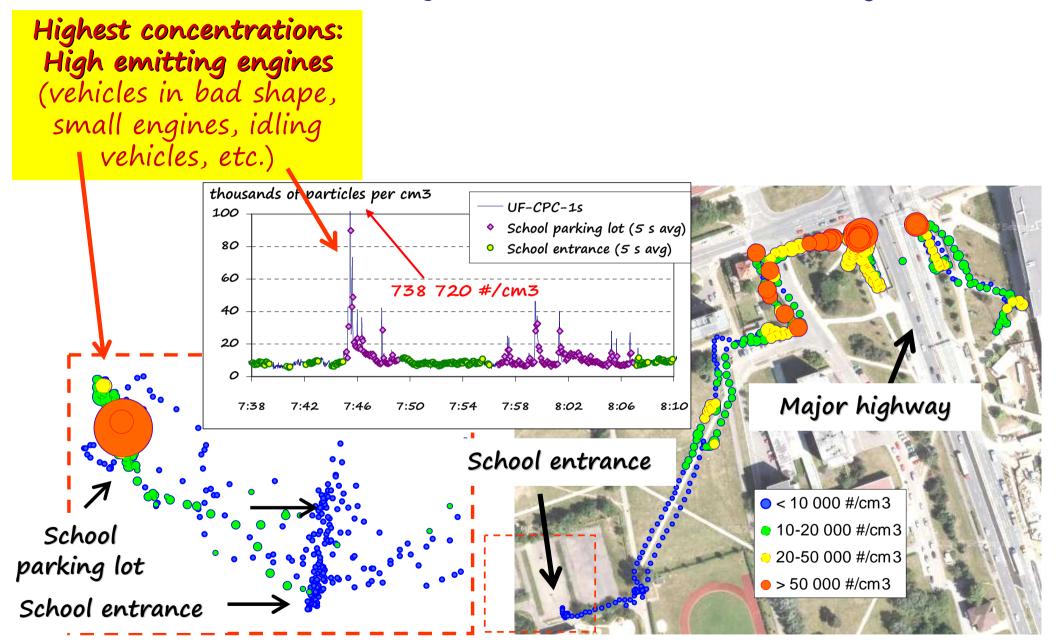


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What we have learned summarized

Large temporal and spatial variance of nanoparticle concentrations. Higher <u>number</u> concentrations of nanoparticles always correlated to the presence of internal combustion engines upwind and/or in the vicinity. Away / upwind from roads, concentrations were low.

Normalized size distributions generally agreed with engine exhaust size distributions.

Despite measuring during heating season, no other major sources of nanoparticles (home heating) identified.

High emitting engines — vehicles in bad shape, small engines (lawnmower, scooter) with no PM limit — responsible for peaks. Highest concentrations found where expected based on knowledge of engine emissions: traffic were entering a freeway after extended idling, at intersections, etc.

Working knowledge of engines and their emissions helpful in data interpretation, engines are complex non-linear dynamic systems. Findings useful for transportation & land-use planning.







Conclusions

Examples of data from several instrumented neighborhoods walking tours suggest that internal combustion engines remain the dominant source of nanoparticles in the Czech Republic.

Nanoparticles are concentrated where they are expected based on knowledge of internal combustion engine emissions: in the vicinity of high emitting vehicles, idling vehicles, congested areas, intersections.

Large peaks around 10 nm, with a second peak in tens of nm, correspond to engine exhaust patterns.

Large concentrations are generally absent away from engines, but where one would expect operational home heating appliances (all measurements done in winter).





Thank you !

European Social Fund, CZ.1.07/2.3.00/30.0034 Support of Research Teams at Czech Technical University in Prague.

> Warning: This engine may produce nanoparticles that are harmful when inhaled.





Engineering

EU LIFE+ program, project MEDETOX – Innovative Methods of Monitoring of Diesel Engine Exhaust Toxicity in Real Urban Traffic (LIFE10 ENV/CZ/651)

IC Engines – Main Source of Nanoparticles in Urban Areas in CZ Vojtisek-Lom et al., EAC 2015, Milano, 10.9.2015 – 1COA_P016 Czech Science Foundation project BIOTOX (13–0148S): Mechanisms of toxicity of particles from biofuels



