

Workshop on Ultrafine Particulate Emissions from Transportation  
George Ignatieff Theatre. University of Toronto  
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# *UFPs from Transportation: Sources and Trends*

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# Combustion generated particles

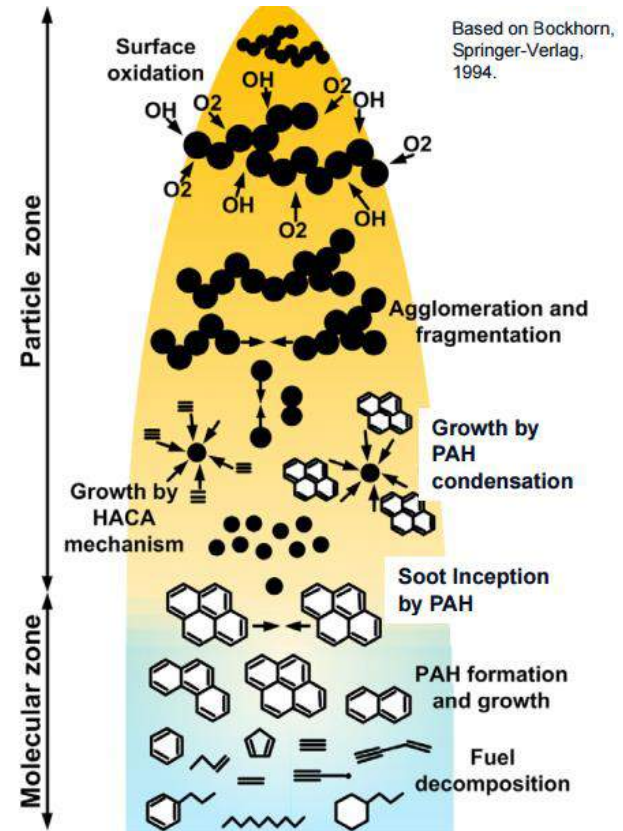
## Diffusion (mixing controlled) combustion

### Co-flow diffusion flame



[<http://combustion.mie.utoronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Santoro-diffusion-flame.jpg>]

### Soot formation



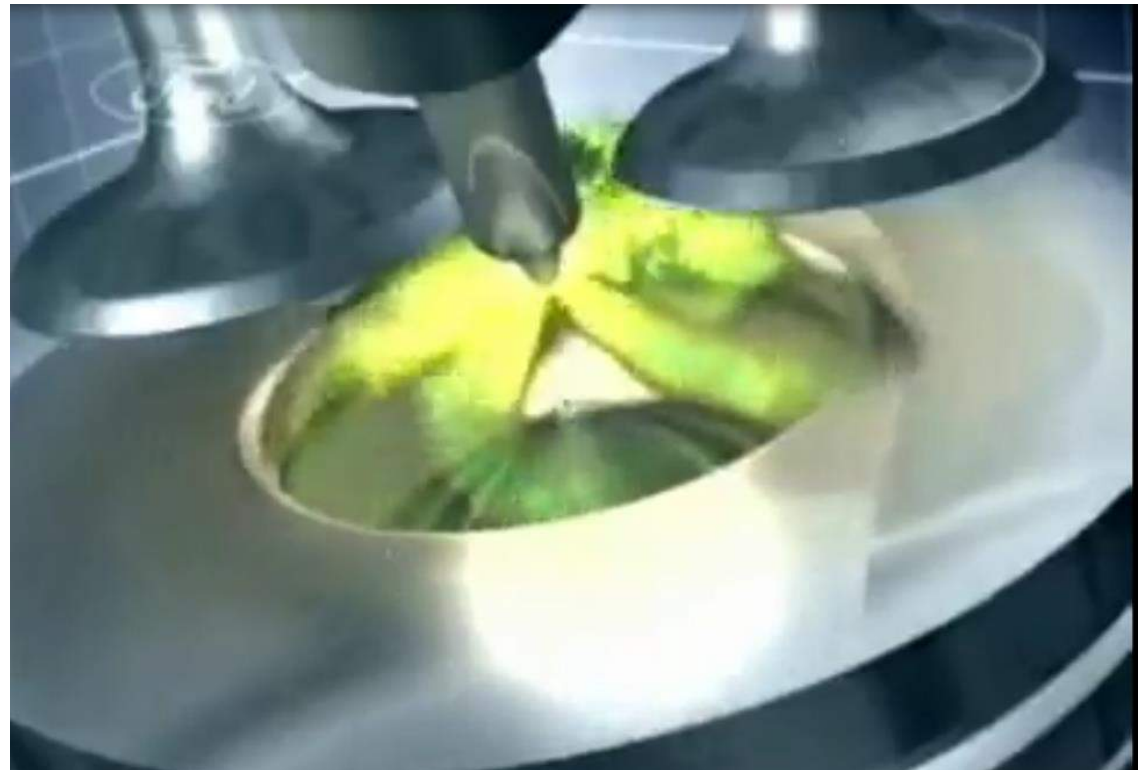
Soot Formation in a Diffusion Flame (Thomson, 2018)

# *Diffusion combustion examples*

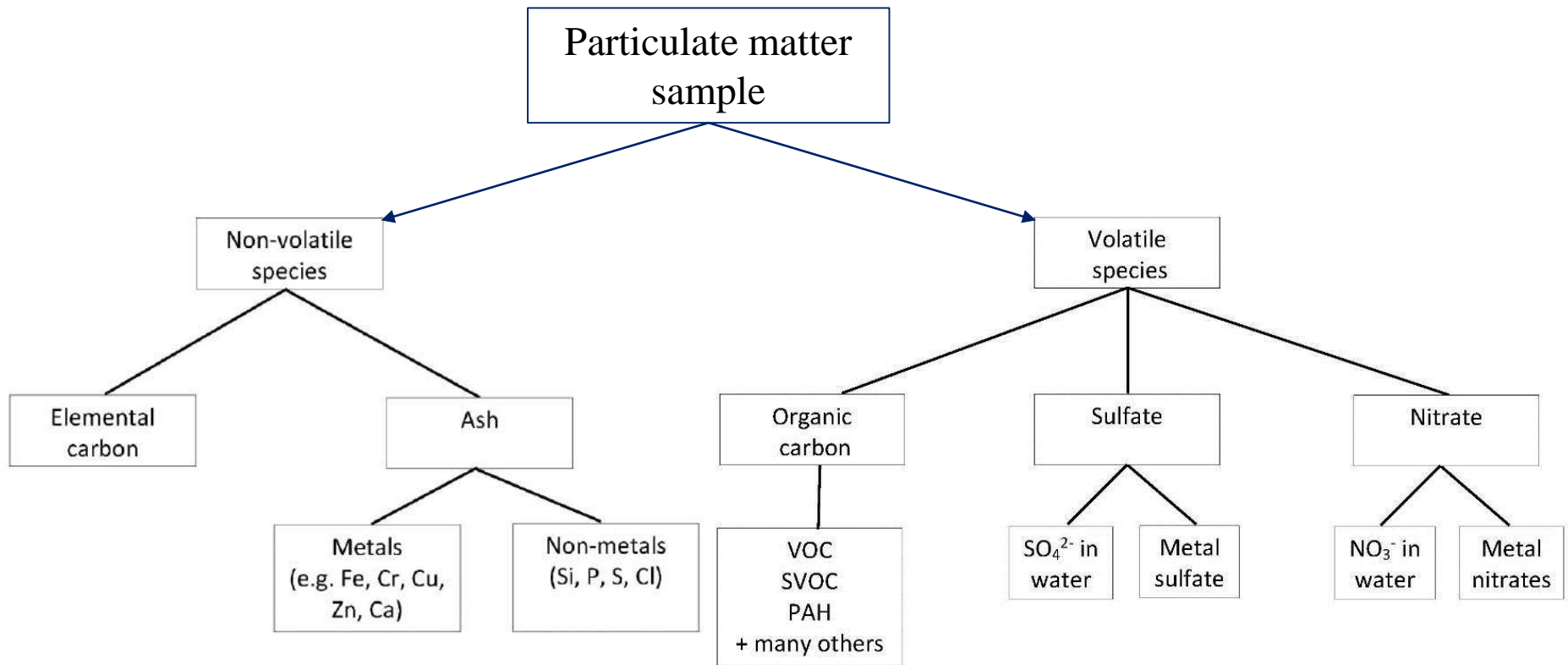


**Smoking  
candle**

**Direct Injection Diesel Engine**



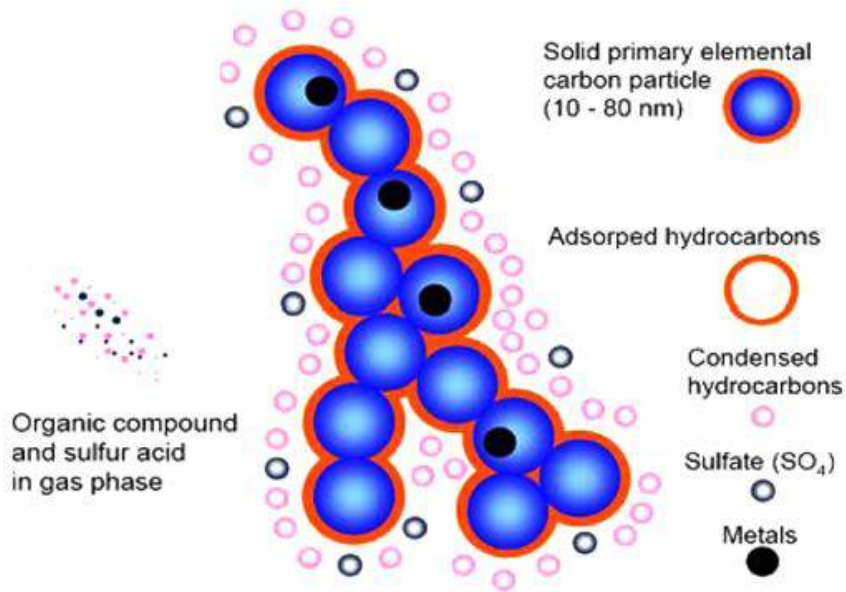
# Conceptual model of PM composition



[after Raza et al., 2018]

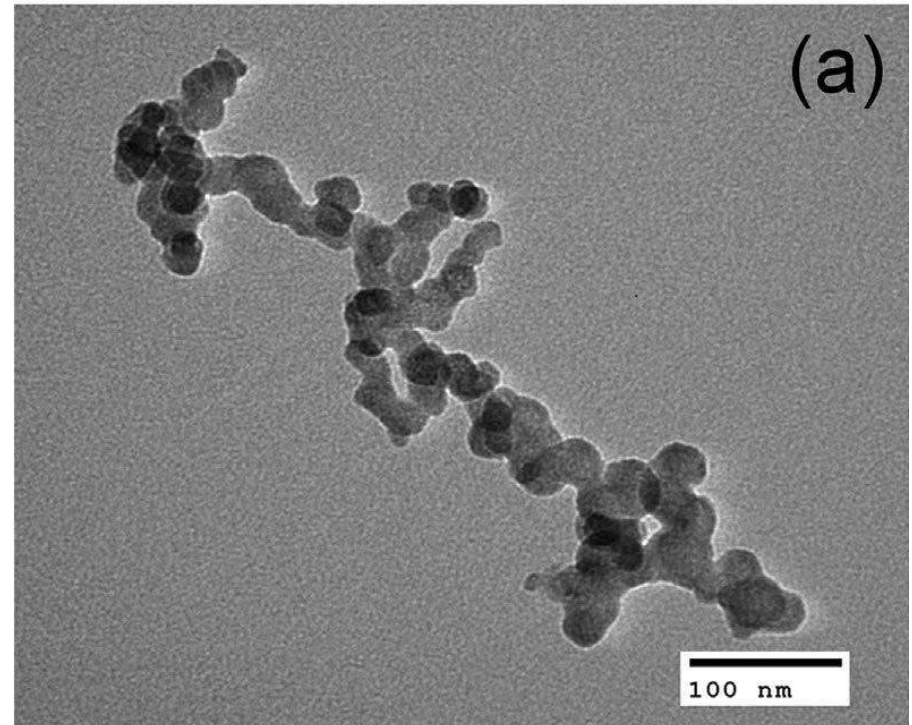
# Particle structure

## Agglomerated diesel particle



[Myung and Park, 2017]

## Soot image (TEM)

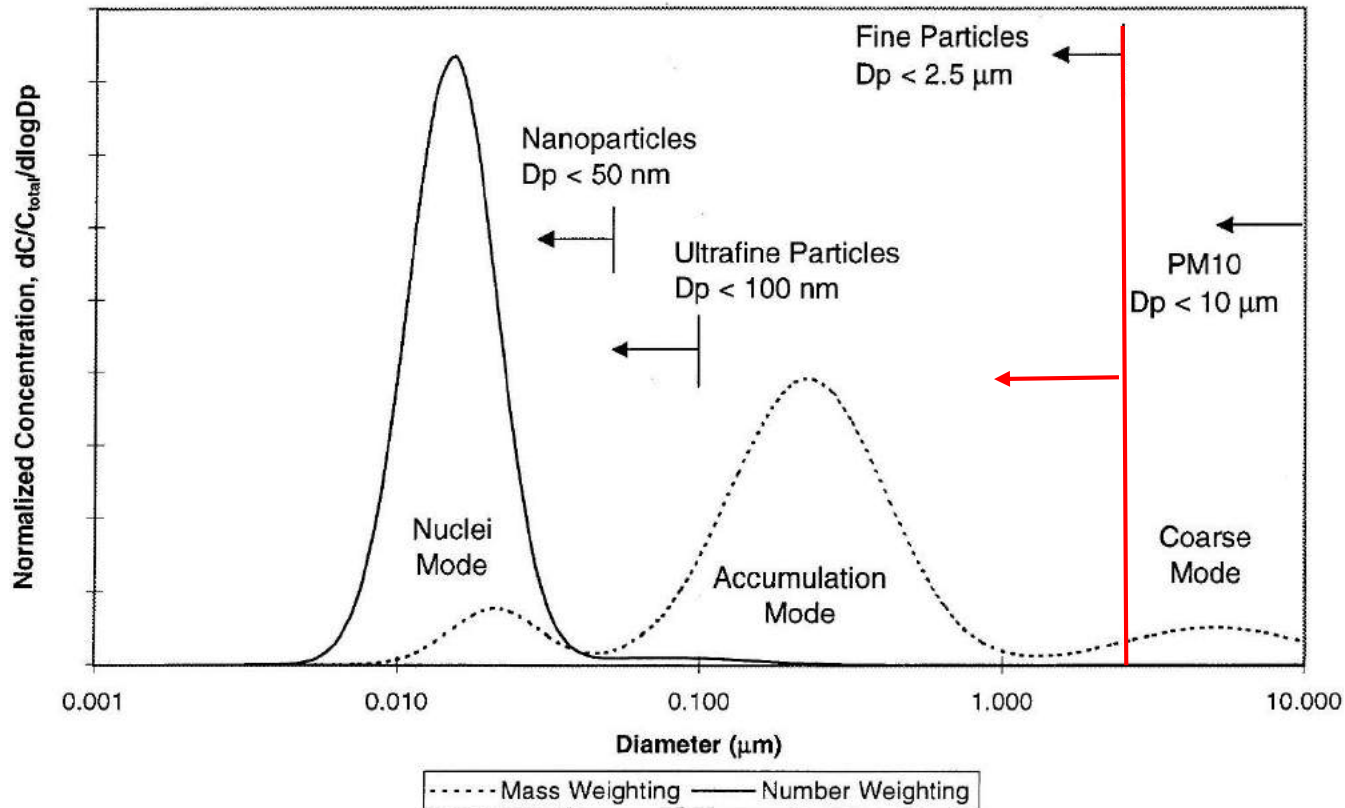


[Dastanour et al., 2016]

# *Particulate matter characterization*

- Gravimetric measurement - Total mass of particles emitted during a sampling period
  - Vehicle mass emissions over a driving cycle (light duty)
  - Engine mass emissions over a test cycle (heavy duty)
- Particle number emissions – total number of particles emitted over a test cycle
  - Euro 6c:  $6.0 \times 10^{11}$  #/km for GDI vehicles on the Worldwide harmonized Light vehicles Test Cycle ([WLTC](#))
- Particle size distribution
  - Characterizes number of particles in each size bin

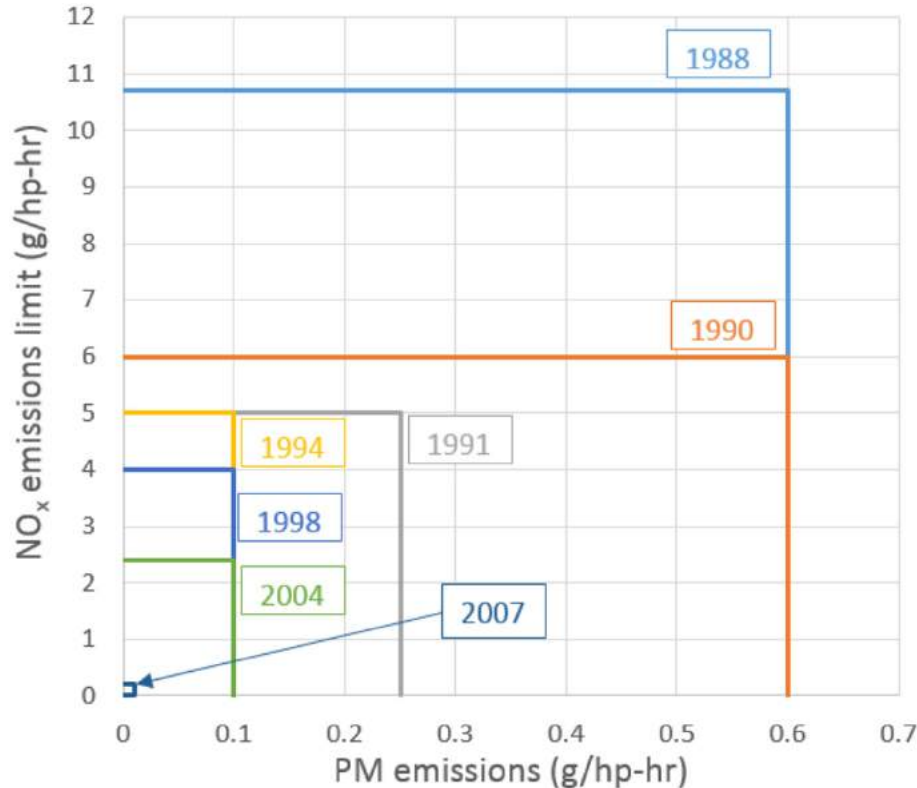
# Representative exhaust size distribution



[Kittleson, 1998]

- Nucleation mode ( $<50\text{nm}$ )
- Accumulation mode ( $50\text{nm}-1000\text{nm}$ )
- Coarse ( $>1000\text{nm}$ )
- $2.5 \mu m$  cutoff on sampling system

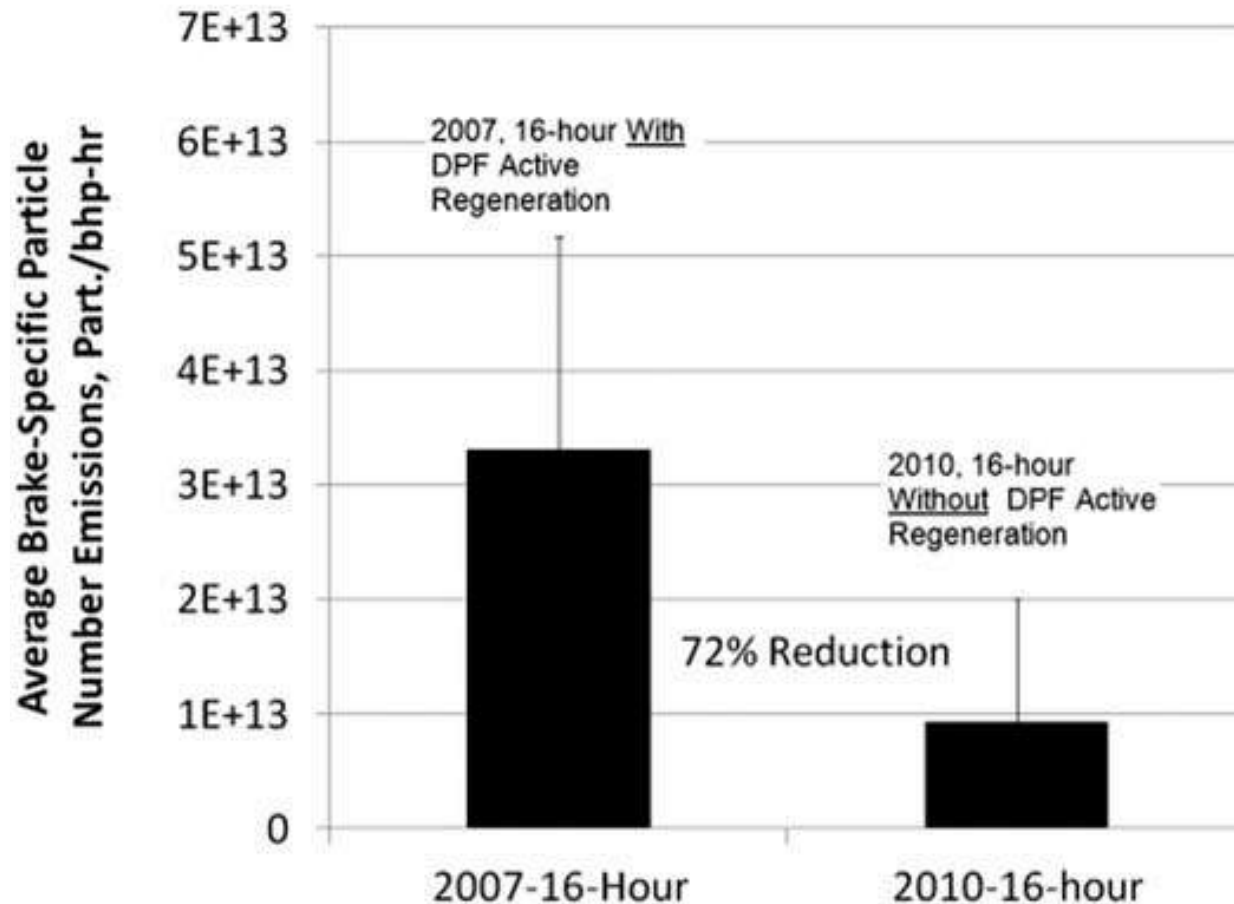
# Heavy Duty Engine Emissions



- Combustion system development
- Aftertreatment
  - Oxidation catalyst (DOC)
  - Diesel particulate filter (PDF)
  - Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)
- Improved fuel (ULSD)
- Improved lube oil (CJ4)



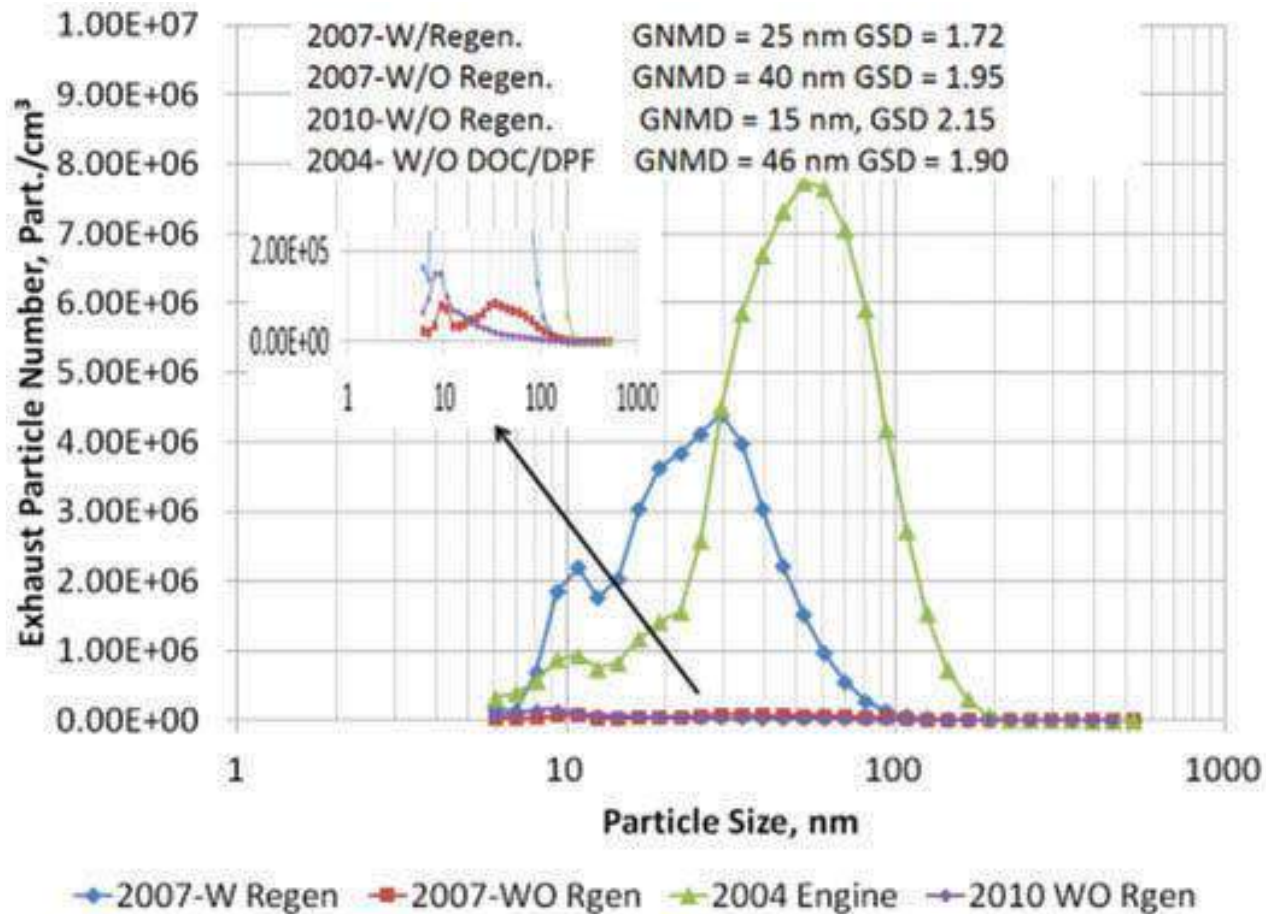
# Averaged results for 3 HD engines 16 hour transient test



[Khalek et al, 2016]

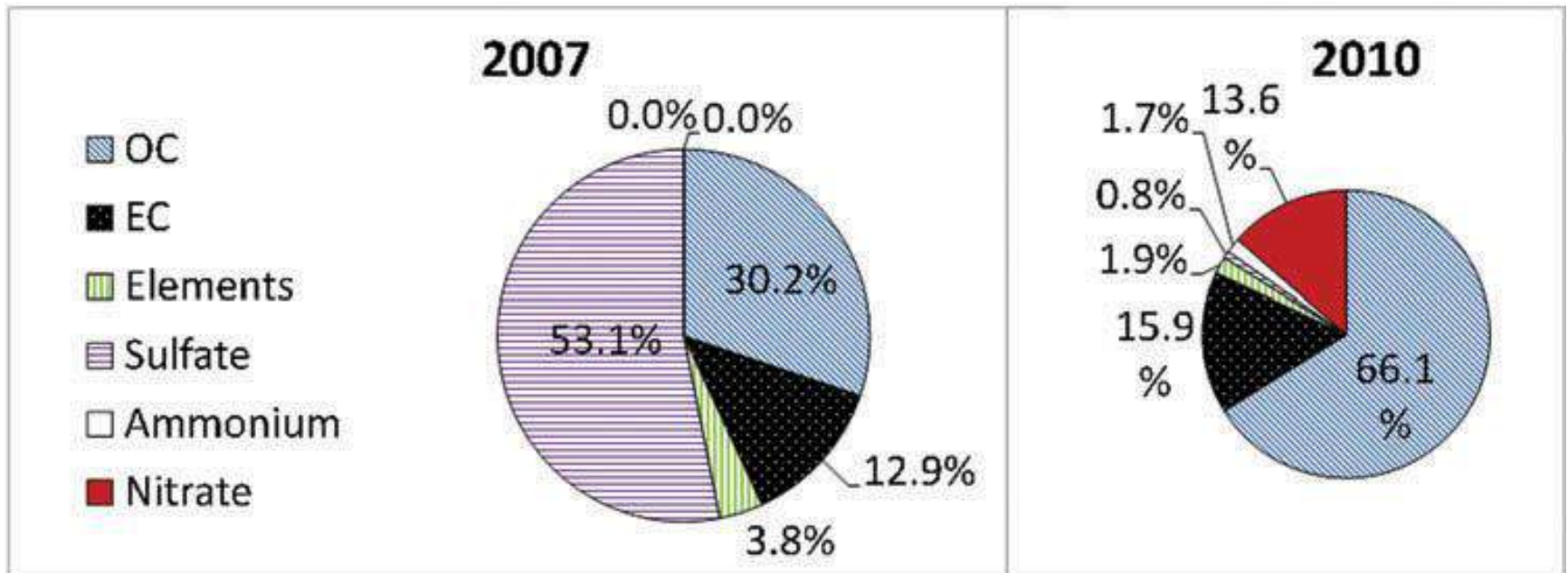
# Averaged results for 3 HD engines

## 16 hour transient test



[Khalek et al, 2016]

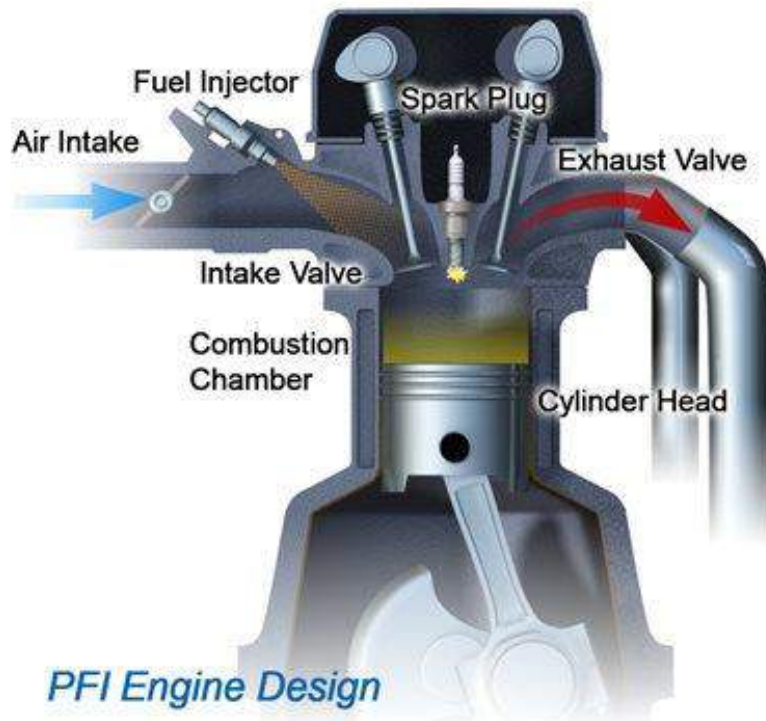
# Average diesel composition data



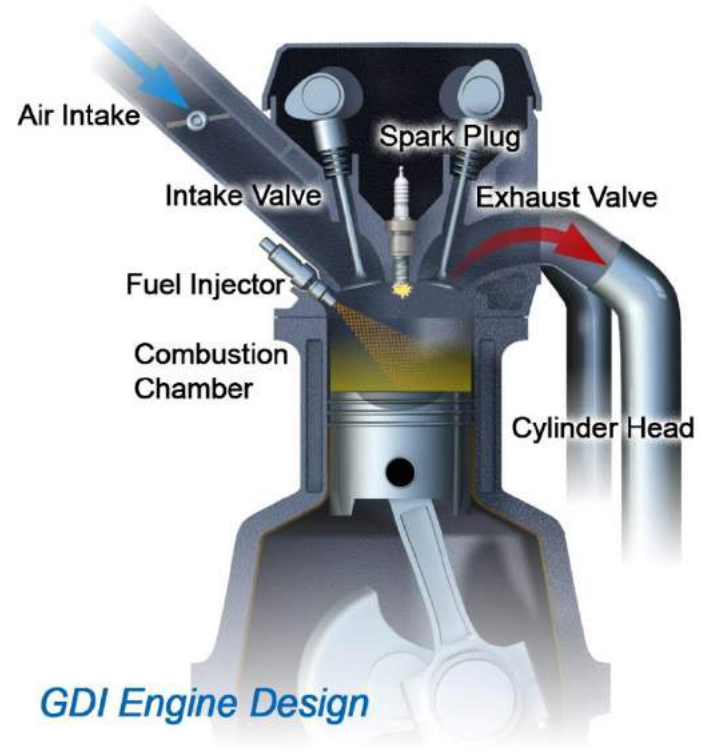
[Khalek et al, 2016]

# Gasoline fuel injection technology

## Port fuel injection



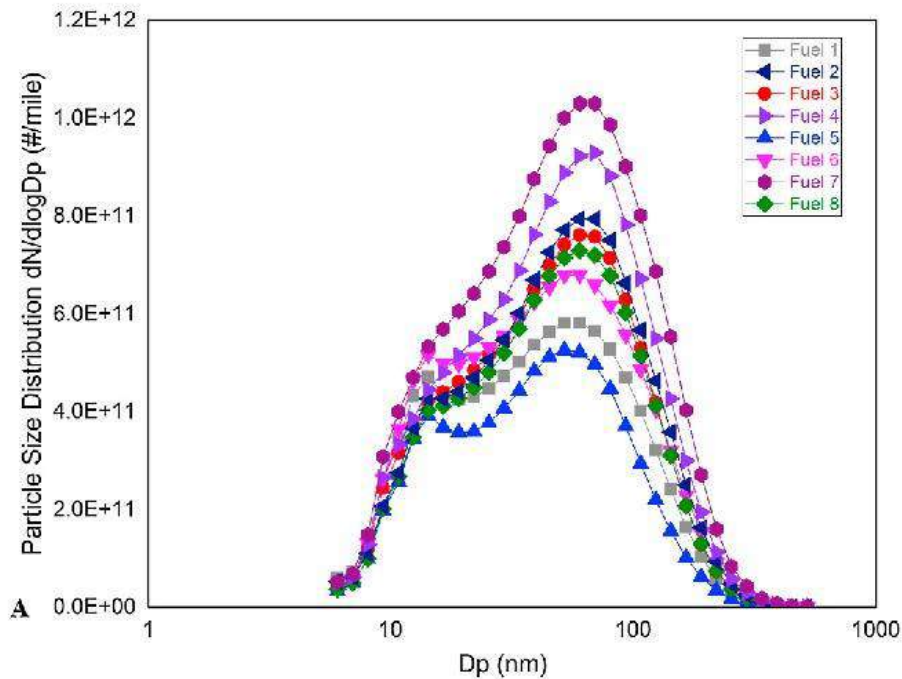
## Gasoline direct injection



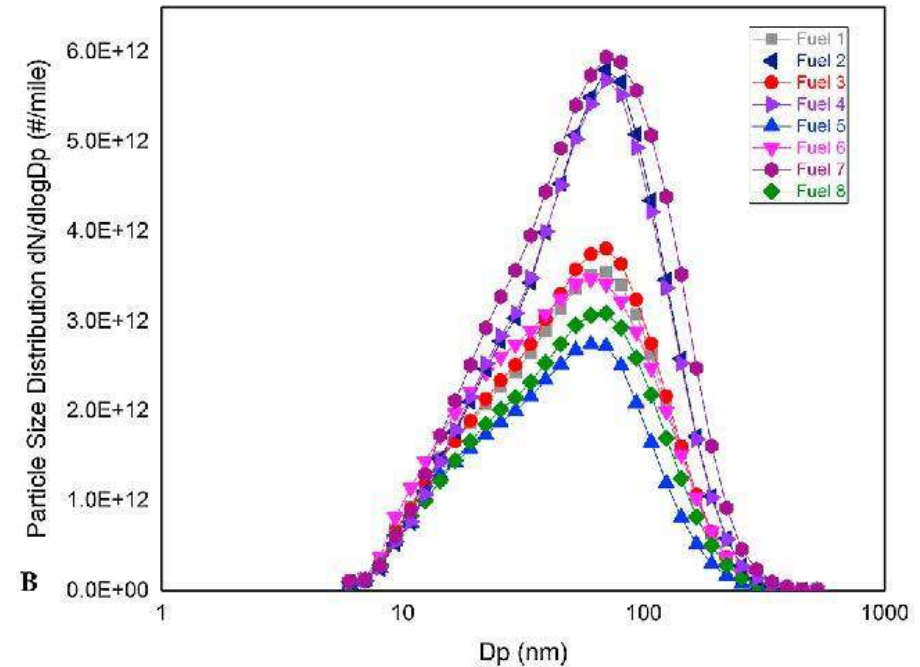
<https://www.aftonchemical.com/Generic/PFI-vs-GDI#>

# Average particle size distributions for five GDI vehicles and 8 test fuels

## Entire LA92 cycle

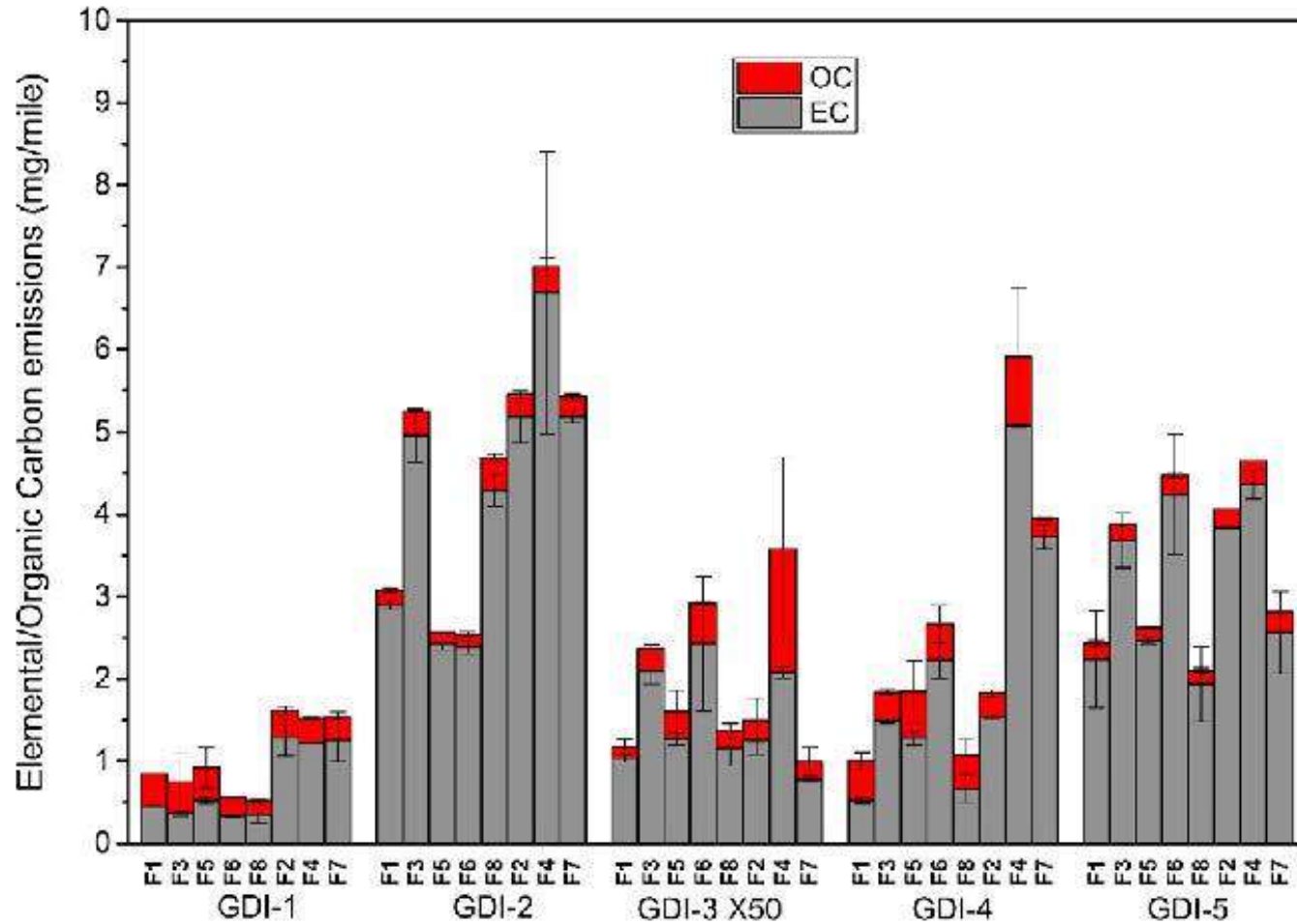


## Cold start phase of LA92 cycle



[Yang et al., 2019]

# *GDI particle composition*



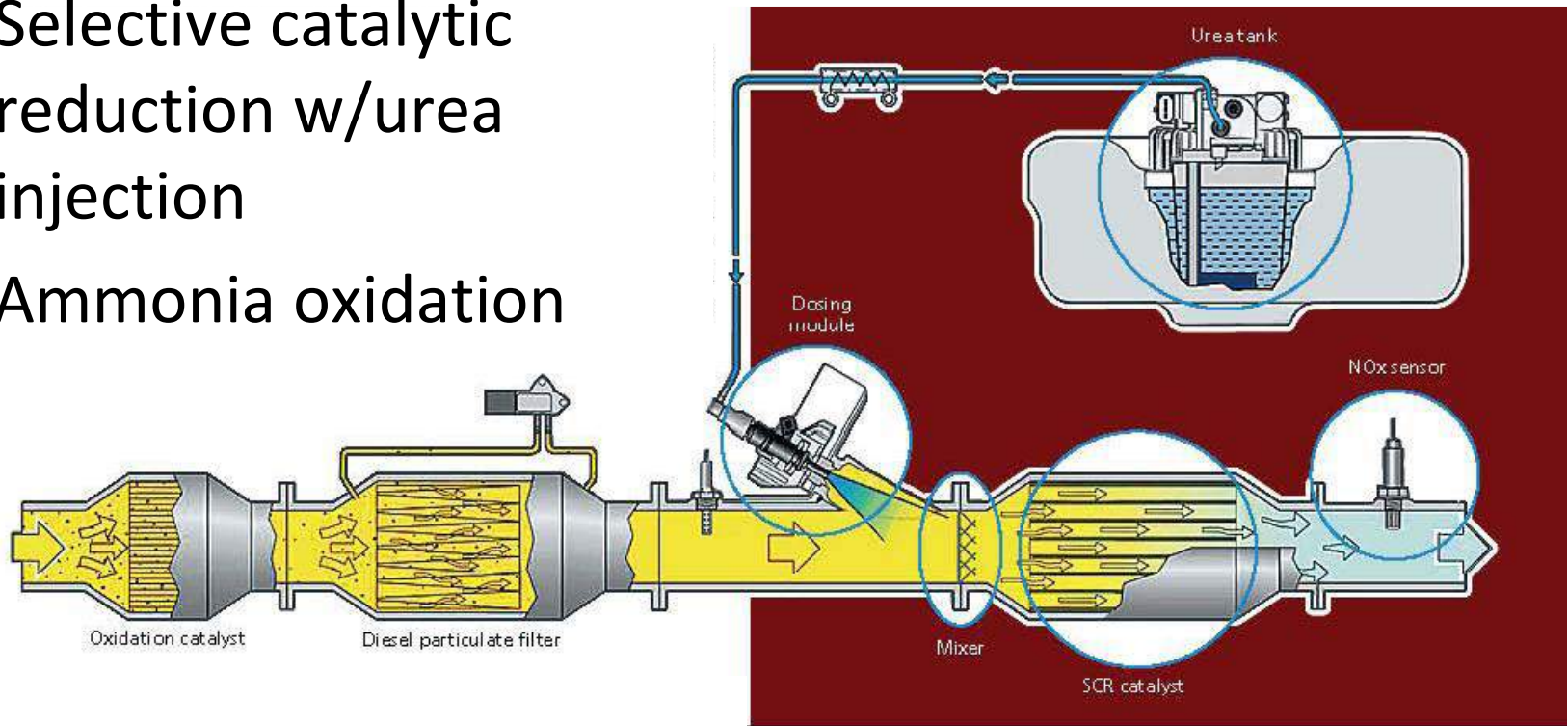
[Yang et al., 2019]

# Summary

- New diesel engines meeting 2010 emission standards have made remarkable progress in reducing the number of particles emitted when operated under conditions that do not trigger active regeneration.
  - ? Field experience
- GDI engines emit significant numbers of ultra fine particles but the technology is still evolving, as is our understanding of factors that contribute to particle formation.
  - Technology, fuels, and operating conditions all have an effect

# *Diesel Exhaust Aftertreatment Components*

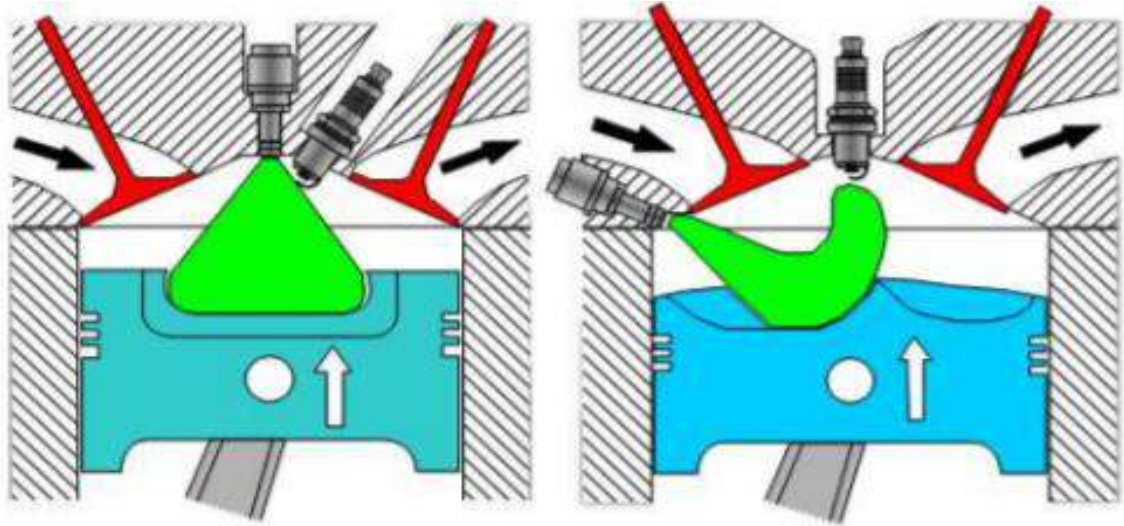
- Diesel oxidation catalyst
- Diesel particulate filter
- Selective catalytic reduction w/urea injection
- Ammonia oxidation





# GDI Engine Systems – (II)

Comparison of Injection Strategies  
(Celik & Ozdalyan 2010)



## Spray Guided

- Fuel Plumes Individually Directed into Cylinder
- Reduction of piston crown/ wall interaction
- Generates mostly Organic Carbon

## Wall Guided

- Fuel Injected at Piston Crown
- Geometry Enhances Tumble Motion
- Generates Mostly Elemental Carbon