

The Dirty Tail of Vehicle Fleets & the Fastest Route to Clean Urban Air - the Horizon Europe AeroSofld Project

The AeroSofld Initiative for DPM Reduction

Dr. Laretta Rubino

VERT Association

MDEC MINING VEHICLE POWERTRAIN CONFERENCE

October 21-24, Sudbury Ontario, Canada



AGENDA

- VERT
- Introduction & Motivation
- The HORIZON AeroSolfd Project
 - GPF retrofit of Petrol engines
 - NPTI testing campaign
- Results so far
- Summary

*NPTI = New Periodic Technical Inspection



What is VERT?

- **VERT is a Non-Profit International Association** of filter, catalyst manufacturers, instrument, engine manufacturers, universities and research associates, founded in 1993 in Switzerland
- **VERT stands for Verification of Emission Reduction Technologies** & it is a Particle Filter Testing, Certification & Quality Control System, a Trade Mark for Particle Filters of **Best Available Technology (BAT)**
- **The VERT® Association**, originated during the **NEAT New Transalpine Railways Program**, which was one of the biggest tunneling projects in Europe at the time
- **Since then, VERT® has developed some of the most important particle filter testing procedures**, supported various international partners with **retrofit programs** and retrofit consulting and **established a worldwide scientific network of manufacturers of components, systems, engines, vehicles and PN measurement devices** as well as environmental, medical and technical research facilities **specialized in the field of “air quality” and nanoparticle emissions control**
- **VERT organizes international conferences** every year (i.e. the **VERT Forum**) and the **ETH Nanoparticle Conference in Zurich**
- **VERT has over 35 members** including universities and research centres as associate partners

VERT and the Diesel Particle Filter

Research, Implementation and Quality Control the interdisciplinary VERT Research Network

- 1994 developed for tunneling NEAT
 - 2000 some hundred DPF in tunneling
 - 2002-10 Swiss Construction 25'000
 - 2011 EU for Diesel, 2017 for Petrol DI
 - 2018 China, 2020 India
- Today > 200 Milion worldwide**

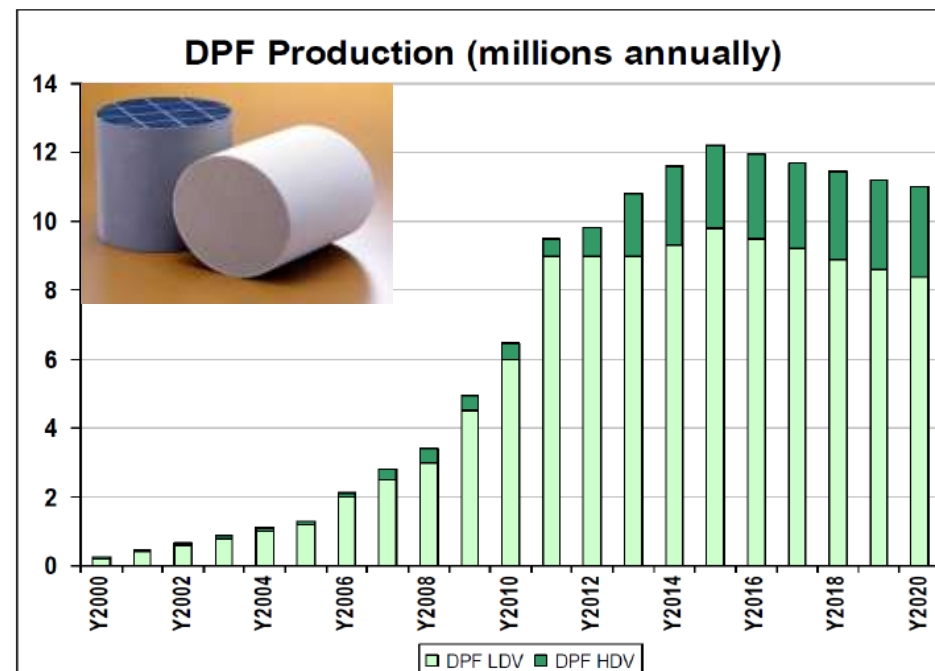


Fig. 6 DPF-Production annually for LDV and HDV – USA and Europe

Thanks to Particle Filters >> 3.5 Million premature death less

VERT scientific network

- 1997 first international ETH-NPC workshop - 40 participants
- Today ETH-NPC is the annual event of UFP experts from science to technology
- **VERT Forum every year:**
 - 14th VERT Forum on 22nd March 2024
 - **15th VERT FORUM on 20 March 2025**
- **!! Save the date!!** Location TBC
- www.vert-dpf.eu/



13th VERT Forum, March 21st 2023

NEW VERT NANOPARTICLE ABATEMENT TOOLS FOR HEALTH AND GLOBAL WARMING

Registration
 Registration for 13th VERT Forum 2023
 There is no participation fee (registration needed).
 The conference will start at 9 am and end at 6 pm CEST.
 Conference opens at 08:30 am / ends at 18:00.
 The Conference is also virtual - ZOOM Online Link will be available for registered participants
<https://www.vert-dpf.eu/>

Highlights of the 13th
 Expertise in emission control mix to urgent global problems

- Mitigation of Global Warming: Carbon (BC) through filtration for CO₂-credits for BC equals powerful tool to reduce global
- GPF-retrofit within HORIZON to support EU for 5 Mio retrofit
- NPT-PM as unique solution for Diesel but also Petrol engines eliminate high emitters, support with new instrumentation
- Cleaning breathing air in vehi exposure to carcinogens → fill occupational health gap
- Virus protection by cleaning hospital from UFP and aggr → to reach infection risk red

Invitation and call for papers to the 26th ETH-Nanoparticles Conference (NPC-23)

Focus Event
Indoor air filtration of biogenic and combustion nanoparticles

ETH NANOPARTICLES CONFERENCE (NPC)

Home | ETH-Conference 2024 | Archive | Bibliography | Contact

The 27th ETH Nanoparticles Conference (NPC-24) Think Place On 10-14 June 2024 At Zurich, Switzerland

Under the auspices of
 FOEN, SCS and ETH Zürich

SCS Swiss Chemical Society

INTRODUCTION

- **Sub-50 nm particles** originating from traffic emissions pose **high risks to human health** due to their high lung deposition efficiency & potentially harmful chemical composition
- **Road Transport is the major contributors** & above all in urban areas with LEZ & Zero Emissions Zone (ZEZ) increasing in Europe
- **Several studies have shown that not only Diesel but also Petrol engines** are of concern as they emit **high PN** and in **smaller sizes** compared to Diesel and **high PAHs**
- **So far only GDI PN emissions are regulated** in Europe, **No PFI** and no PN emissions legislation in USA

ULTRAFINE PARTICULATE MATTER AND NANOPARTICLES ENTER THE BRAIN




A megacity Pollution sources

Emissions of ultrafine PM and nanoparticles can enter the body

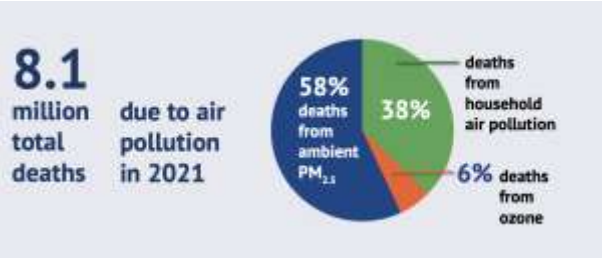
Portals of entry:

Inhalation	Ingestion	Dermal
	Gastrointestinal Tract	Absorption

NANOPARTICLES PRESENT IN BRAIN CELL ORGANELLES




Environ. Sci. Technol. 2022, 56, 11, 6847–6856



**Source Dr. LRubino et Al. - SAE Paper 2023-24-0114*

PN Emissions from ICE

Diesel

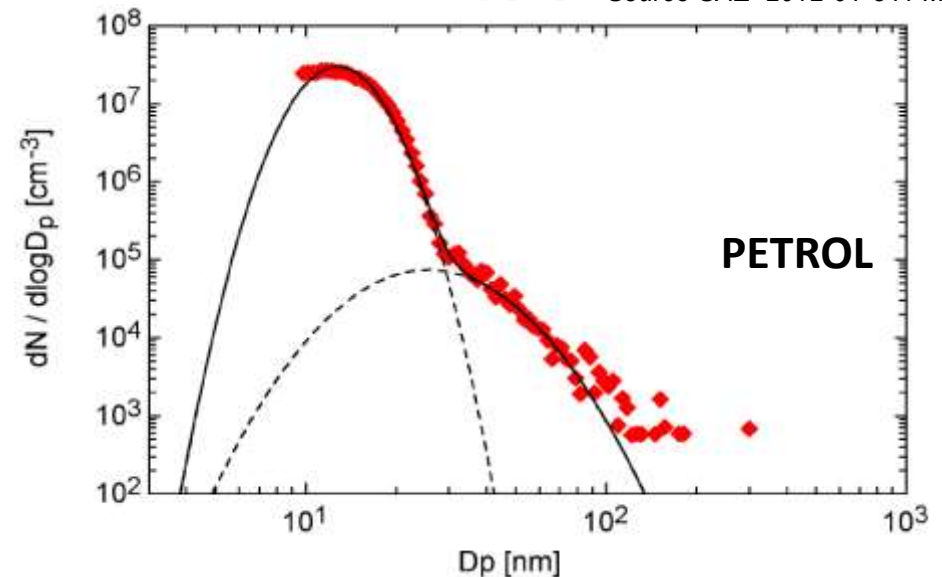
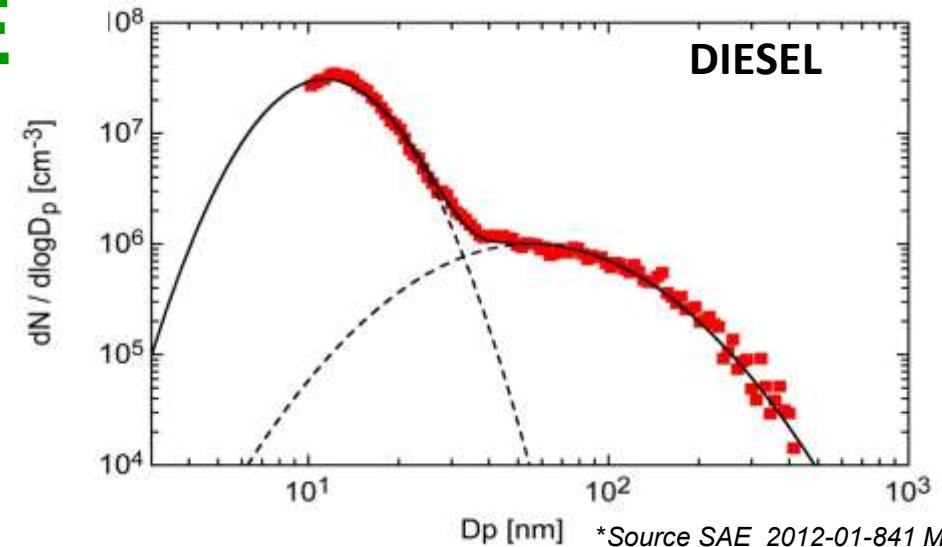
Soot peak: ~80 nm; $10^6 - 10^7$

Ash peak: 10 nm;

Petrol

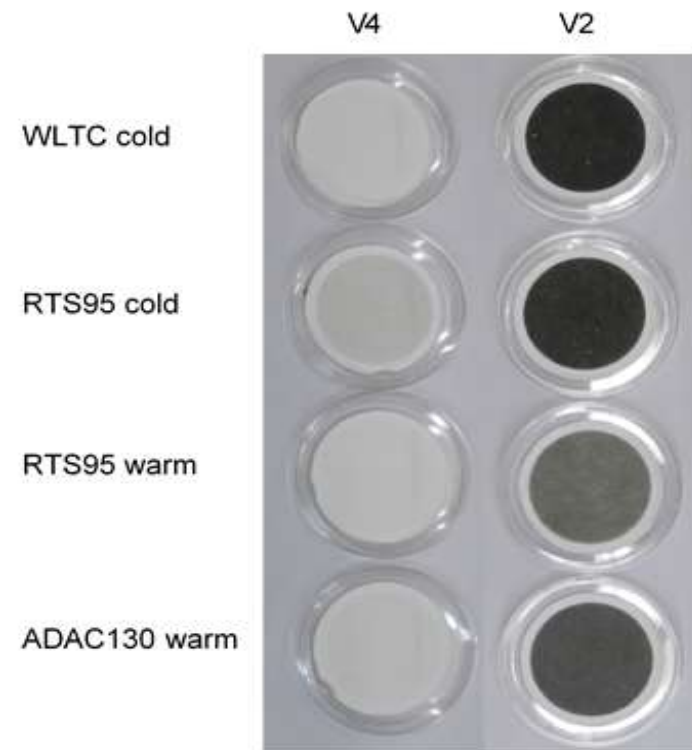
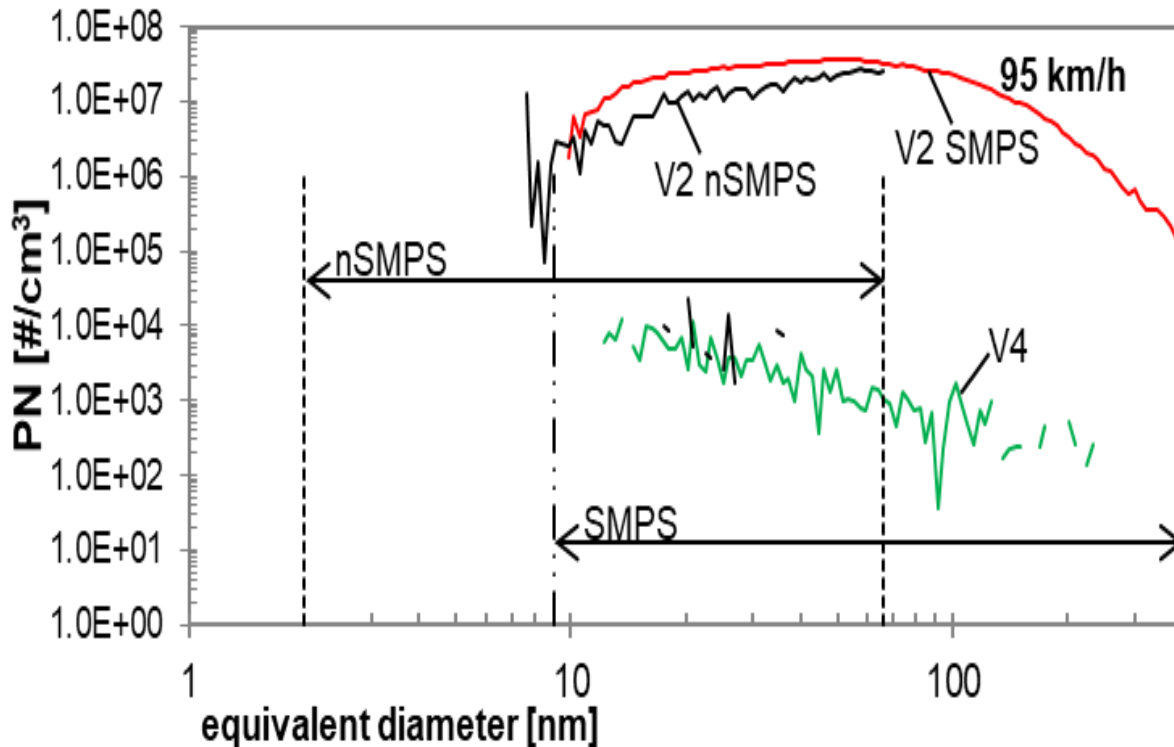
Soot peak: ~40 nm; $10^5 - 10^8$

Ash peak: 10 nm;



*Source Dr. LRubino et Al.- SAE Paper 2023-24-0114

PFI engines may be even dirtier

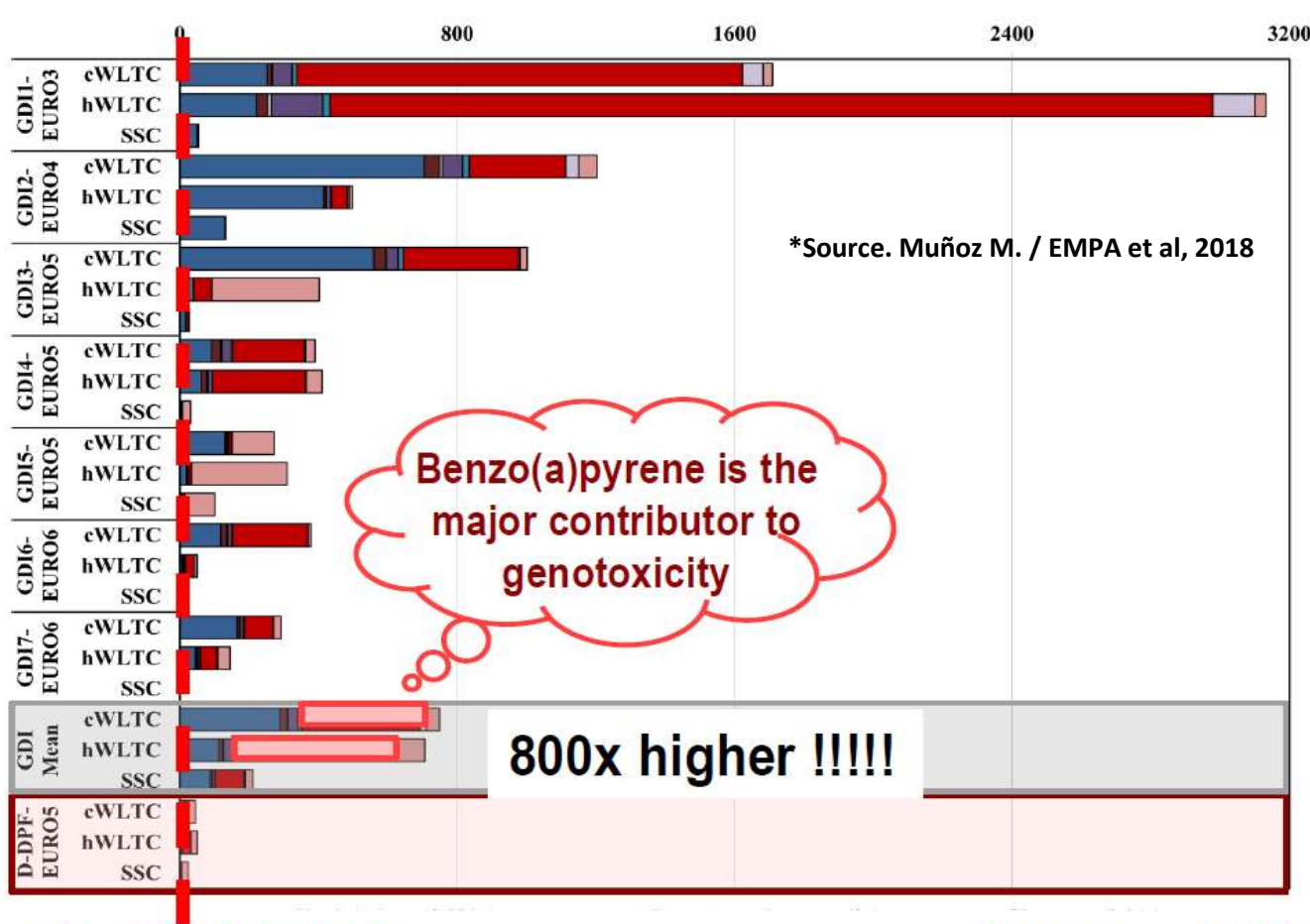


V2 vehicle

*Source SAE 2018-01-0363

➤ **PFI engines do not have to comply with EU-PN limit values**, i.e. they do not have particulate filters

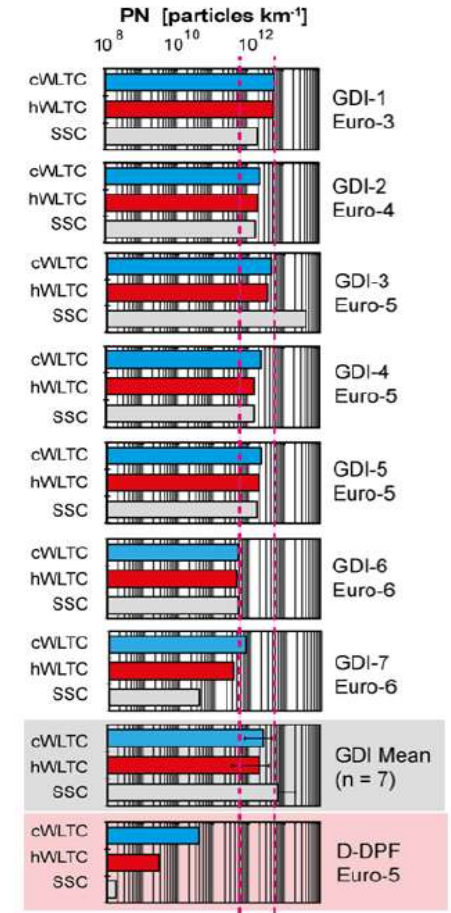
DI Petrol Engine – High PAH Emissions



*Source. Muñoz M. / EMPA et al, 2018

Benzo(a)pyrene is the major contributor to genotoxicity

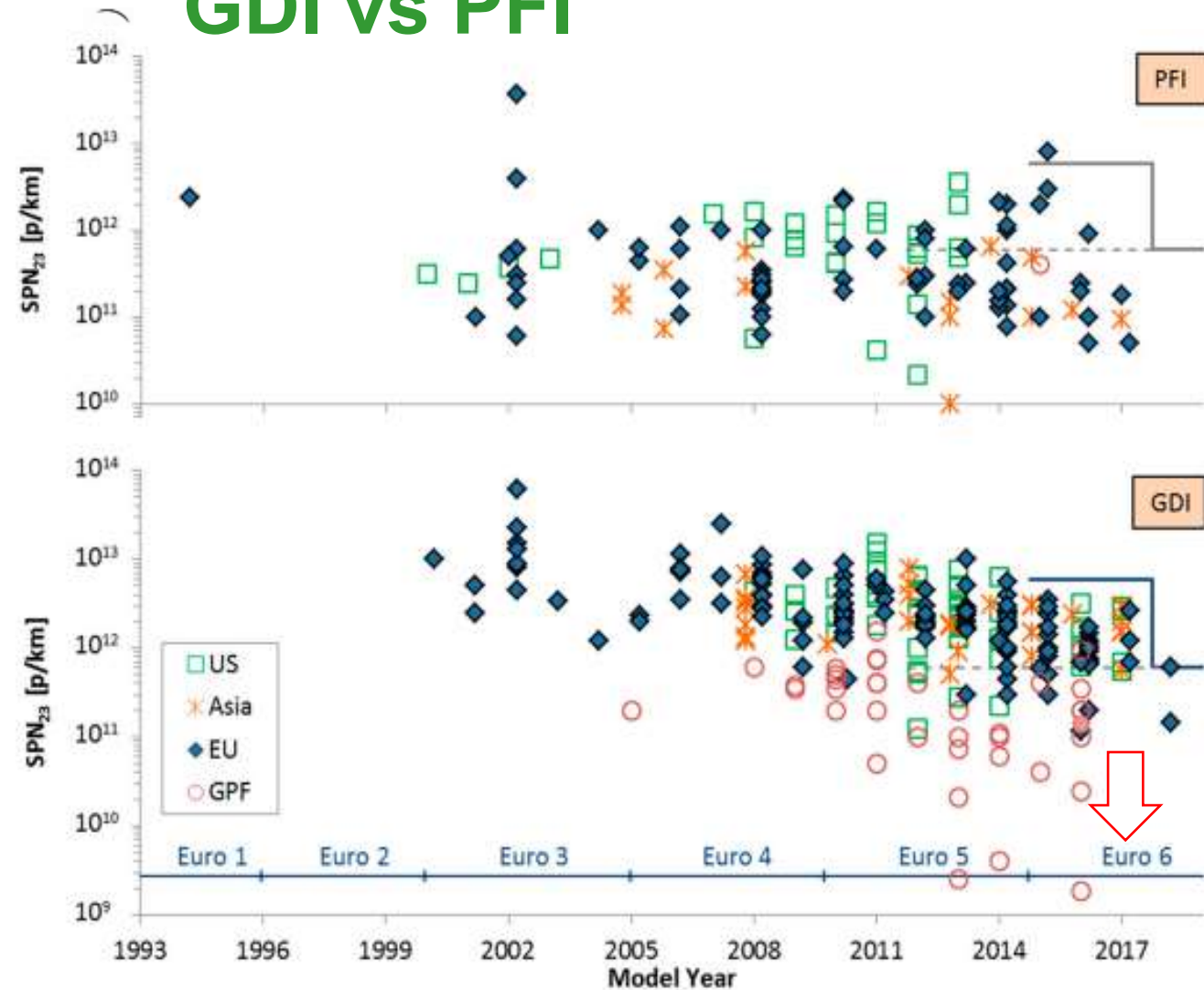
800x higher !!!!!



EU - air limit value:
1 ng/m³ benzo(a)pyrene (2014/107/EC Directive)

GDI fleet emits 64-, 700- and 39000-fold higher PN emissions than the Euro-5 diesel vehicle

GDI vs PFI



- **Emissions levels from PFI vehicles can exceed those from GDI vehicles**
- **Low ambient temperature conditions further increase the emissions**
- **Assuming that PFIs still have an important market share, they should be included in the next regulatory step**

No EU PN Regulation for PFI yet

*Source: Catalysts 2019, 9, 586; doi:10.3390/catal9070586

WHAT IS AEROSOLFD?

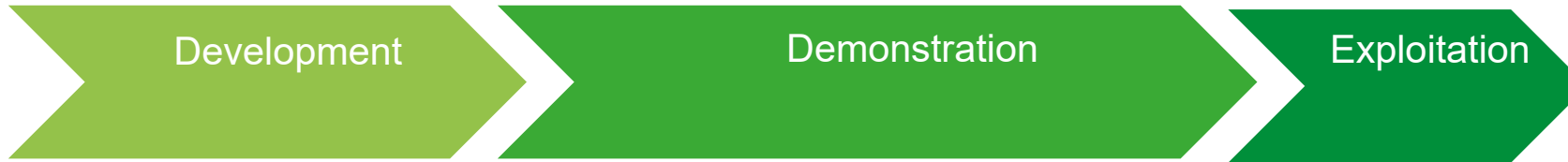


The name AeroSolfd stands for: Fast track to cleaner, healthier urban **Aerosols** market ready **Solutions** for:

- (1) tailpipe
- (2) brake systems
- (3) (semi-)closed environments of **retrofit Filtration Devices**

- **EU CO-FUNDED HORIZON Europe INNOVATION ACTION**
- Grant agreement ID: 101056661 - Topic: HORIZON-CL5-2021-D5-01-15
- „**Development and demonstration** of cost affordable and adaptable **retrofit solutions for tailpipe and brake polluting emissions**“
- Duration: 2022/05 – 2025/04 (36 months)
- EU contribution: € 5.00 million - Total cost: € 8.22 million
- Coordinator: MANN+HUMMEL
- **Swiss Fundings (SERI) to VERT** for over 2.20 million CHF

APPROACH & TEAM



16 Partners

- Specifications, design and integration
- Testing, process validation

- Onsite measurements
- Assessment

- Demo Sites
- Infrastructure

- Sustainability aspects

- Business plan
- IPR Strategy

8 Countries

Coordinator:
Mann + Hummel



Dissemination and Public Awareness



AEROSOLFD APPROACH

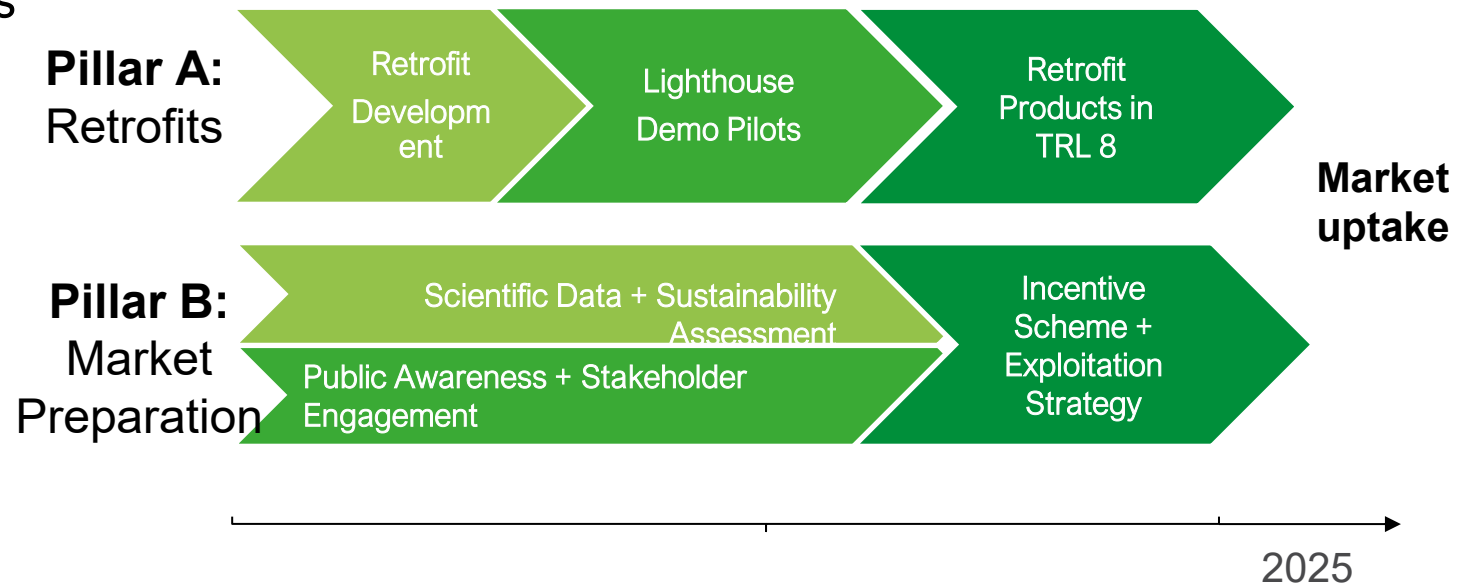


- (1) Develop and demonstrate cost-efficient tailpipe retrofit filters for Petrol engines, both GDI and PFI. The Gasoline Particle Filter (GPF) retrofit replaces the underfloor silencer to reduce particle number (PN)-emissions with PN filtration efficiency above 95% in the existing high mileage urban fleets currently driving without any filter technology (Euro 6c and earlier)**
- (2) An existing passive brake dust particle filter (BDPF) concept developed by MANN+HUMMEL for passenger vehicles will be modified for bus and commercial vehicle brake applications.** Eco-friendly circular design approaches will be used. This solution is specially designed for long-lived public road transport assets like buses
- (3) An optimized version of a stationary air filter will be developed by MANN+HUMMEL for railway, metro companies or operators.** By combining the latest technologies and simulation tools for smart applications, **the exposure level will be lowered and as a result, the air gets cleaner**

FOCUS: RETROFIT WITH GASOLINE PARTICLE FILTERS (GPF)



- AeroSolfd Solutions:
Reducing tailpipe emissions



VERT Partners (WP1 & WP5)

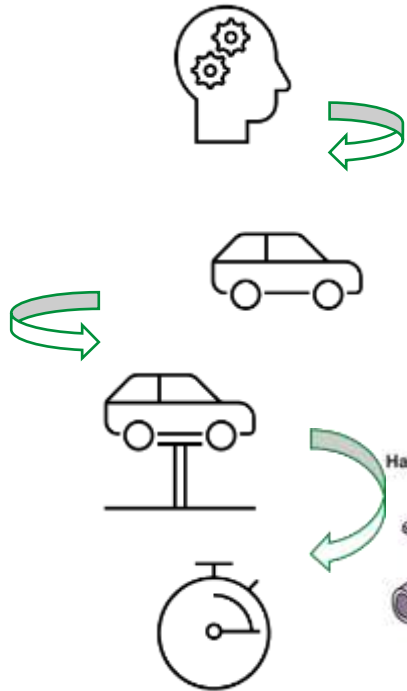
HJS, TÜV Sud, G-technology, University of Applied Sciences Biel (BFH), CPK, Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, TCS (CH)

AeroSolfd - The Project Targets

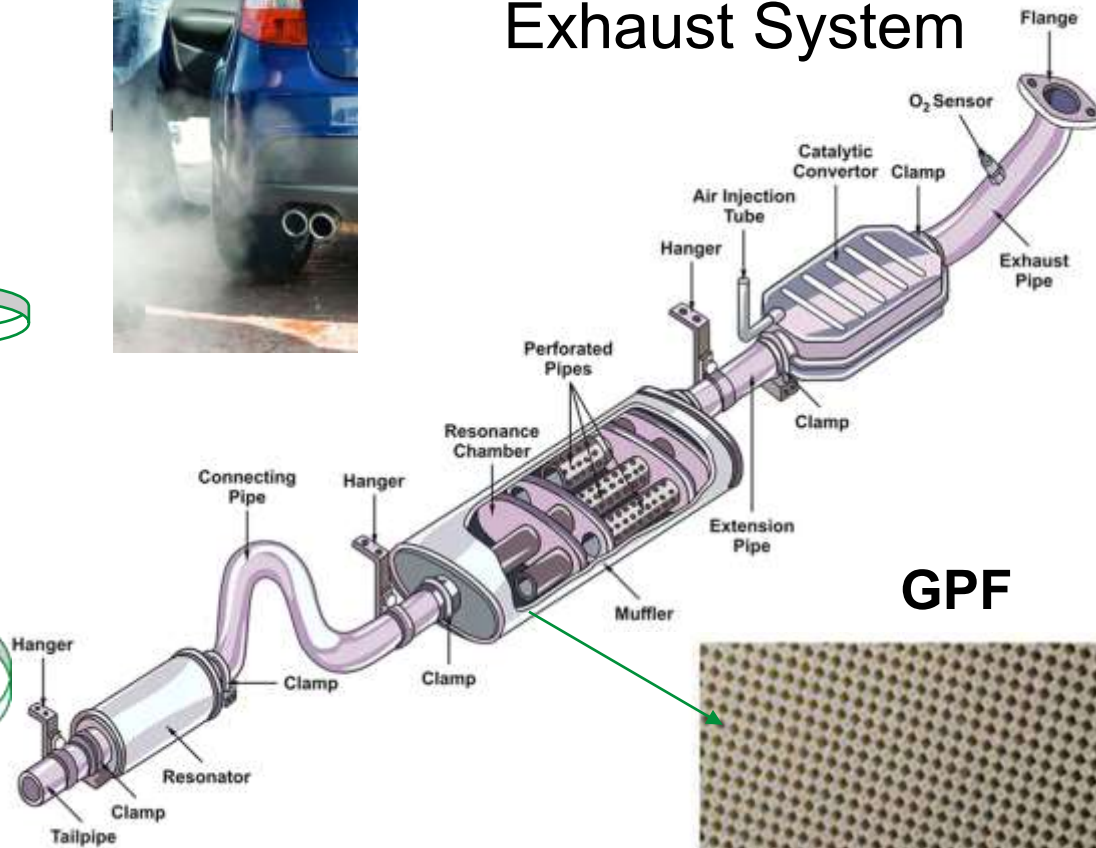


- Adapt and demonstrate an affordable **high efficient gasoline particle filter (GPF)**
- Capable of reducing **95% of the exhaust particles**
- **Cost efficient solution** (circa € 700 - 1.000) depending on engine size and power rating
- **Fast track to market** by using an already proven technology in high volume production
- **Measure PN and secondary emissions** (i.e. PAH, Nitro-PAH, NH₃, N₂O) to evaluate the impact of the retrofit filter
- **NPTI testing campaign of 1000 gasoline vehicles (DI, PFI)**
- **Exploitation plan for retrofitting 5 million vehicles with GPF by 2035**

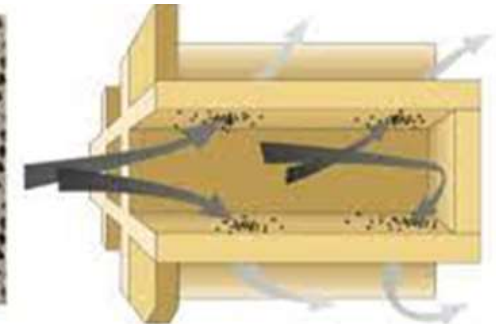
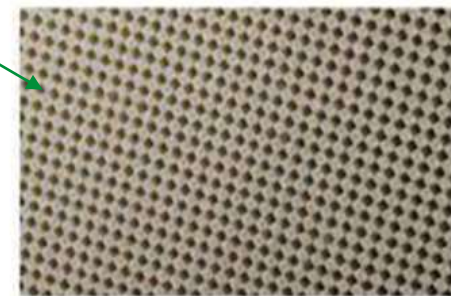
Overview



Exhaust System



GPF



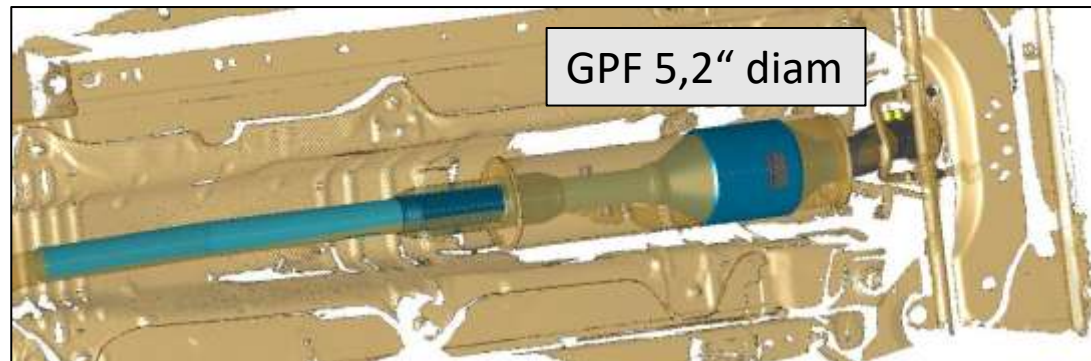
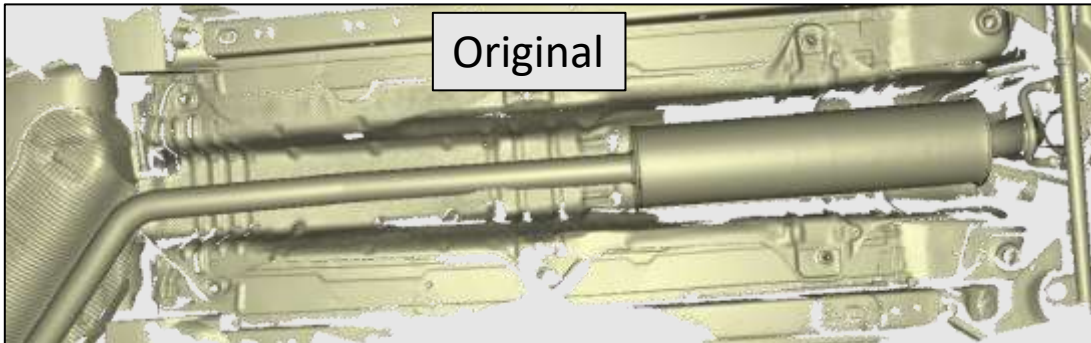
Corning 200/8 GC2.0

GPF serial production / GC2.0 APT2



4 Engine Families – GPF Retrofit

HJS Tailpipe GPF retrofit (example)



Peugeot 3008, DI, 1,6L



VW Golf
DI, 1,4L



FIAT, 500X
PFI, 1,6L

OPEL Corsa
PFI, 1,2L



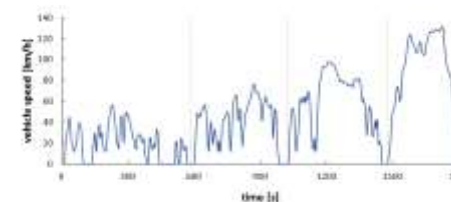
AeroSolfd - Preliminary Results



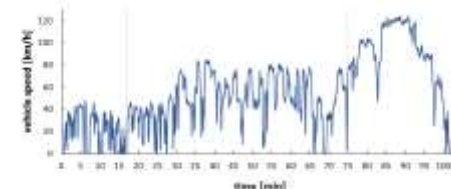
filtration devices

- AFS April 8-10_2024_Houston_Dr.LRubino

GPF Filtration efficiency > **94,5% over 3WLTC**



GPF Filtration efficiency > **99% over 3 RDE**



	V1 (DI)		V2 (DI)		V3 (PFI)		V4 (PFI)		
	GPF	OEM	GPF	OEM	GPF	OEM	GPF	OEM	
WLTC1	1.2E+10	9.9E+11	2.9E+10	1.9E+12	1.3E+10	1.9E+11	2.5E+10	3.3E+11	p/km
WLTC2	1.1E+10	9.7E+11	8.0E+09	2.1E+12	3.0E+09	1.4E+11	2.0E+10	4.9E+11	p/km
WLTC3	1.3E+10	9.9E+11	1.8E+10	1.8E+12	3.0E+09	1.6E+11	2.8E+10	5.0E+11	p/km
WLTC av.	1.2E+10	9.8E+11	1.8E+10	1.9E+12	6.3E+09	1.6E+11	2.4E+10	4.4E+11	p/km
FE_(WLTC)	98.8		99.0		96.1		94.5		%
Ratio	82		104		26		18		-

OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer / GPF: Gasoline Particle Filter
 Ratio: emissions in #/km without GPF divided by emissions in #/km with retrofitted GPF

V1: VW Golf V2: Peugeot 3008 V3: Fiat 500X V4: Opel Corsa E

	V1 (DI)		V2 (DI)		V3 (PFI)		V4 (PFI)		
	GPF	OEM	GPF	OEM	GPF	OEM	GPF	OEM	
RDE1	4.2E+09	8.6E+11	5.9E+09	1.3E+12	1.6E+09	1.1E+11	2.7E+09	3.0E+11	p/km
RDE2	2.6E+09	9.5E+11	4.6E+09	1.2E+12	1.4E+09	9.3E+10	3.5E+09	2.7E+11	p/km
RDE3	2.1E+09	9.0E+11	2.2E+09	1.9E+12	1.2E+09	5.0E+10	2.5E+09	2.1E+11	p/km
RDE av.	3.0E+09	9.0E+11	4.2E+09	1.5E+12	1.4E+09	8.3E+10	2.9E+09	2.6E+11	p/km
FE_(RDE)	99.7		99.7		98.3		98.9		%
Ratio	305		345		60		90		-

OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer / GPF: Gasoline Particle Filter
 Ratio: emissions in #/km without GPF divided by emissions in #/km with retrofitted GPF

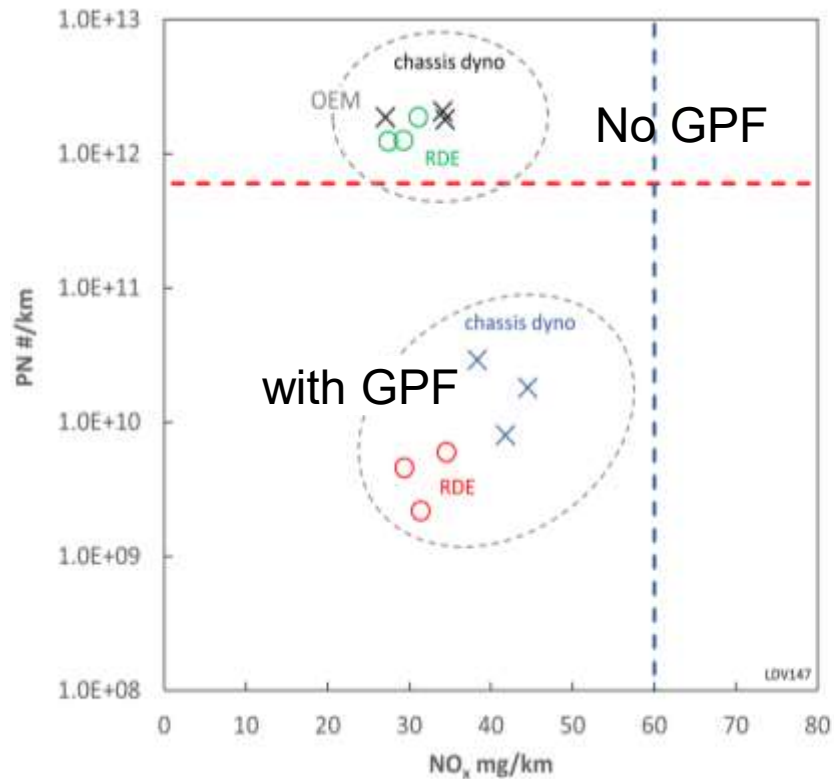
V1: VW Golf V2: Peugeot 3008 V3: Fiat 500X V4: Opel Corsa E

BFH University of Applied Science

AeroSolfd - Preliminary Results

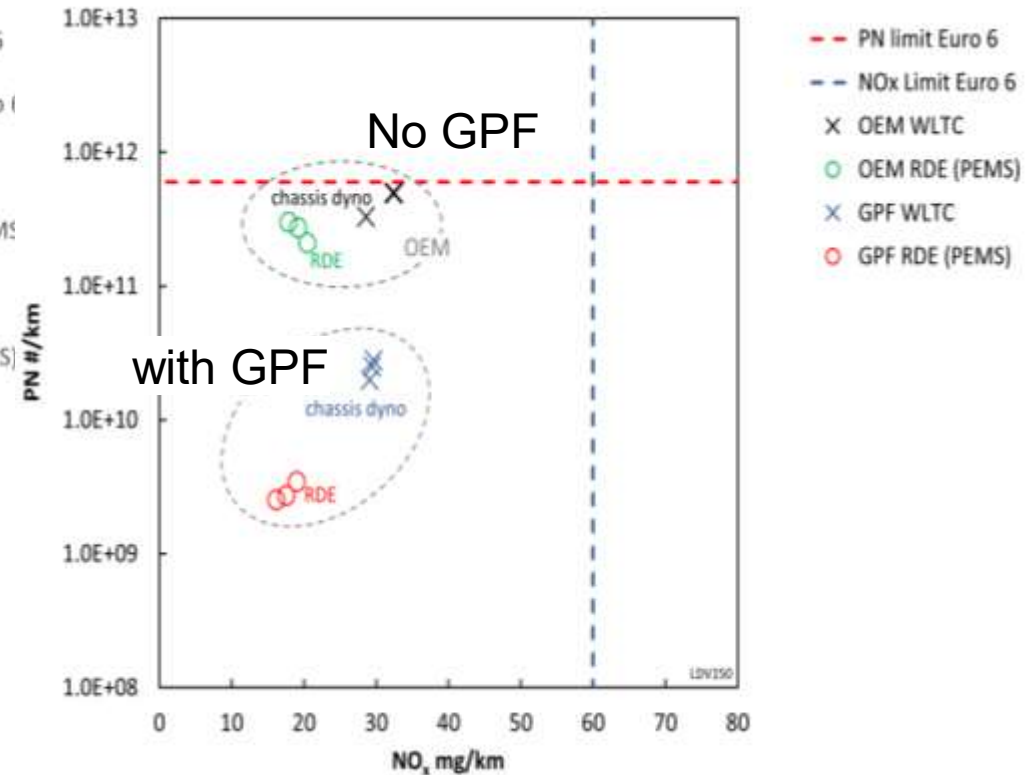


Peugeot 3008 - DI 1,6 L
PN vs. NO_x



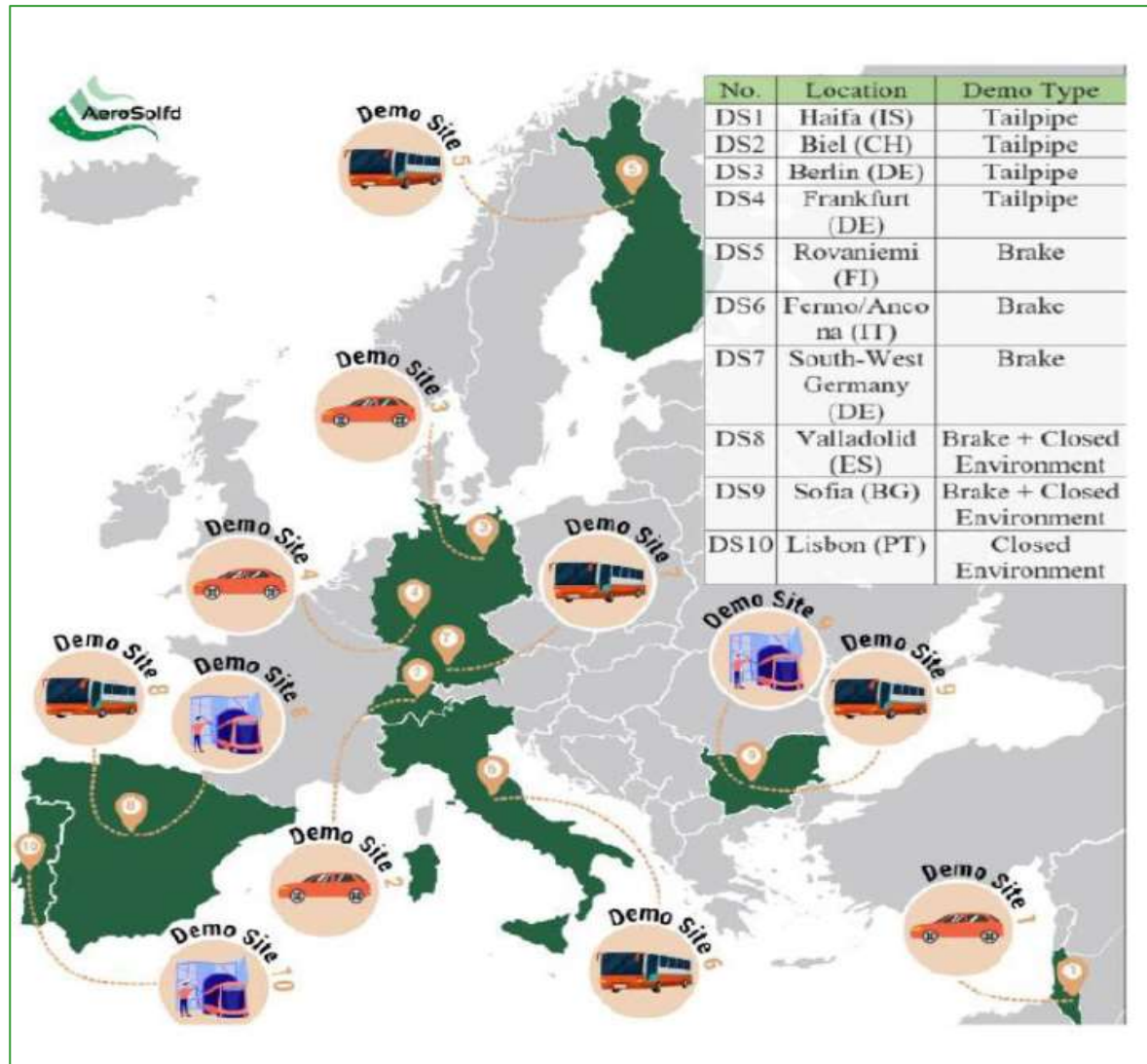
- PN limit Euro 6
- NOx Limit Euro 6
- × WLTC OEM
- RDE OEM (PEMS)
- × WLTC GPF
- RDE GPF (PEMS)

Opel Corsa – PFI 1,2 L
PN vs. NO_x



- PN limit Euro 6
- NOx Limit Euro 6
- × OEM WLTC
- OEM RDE (PEMS)
- × GPF WLTC
- GPF RDE (PEMS)

Demonstration sites (VERT)

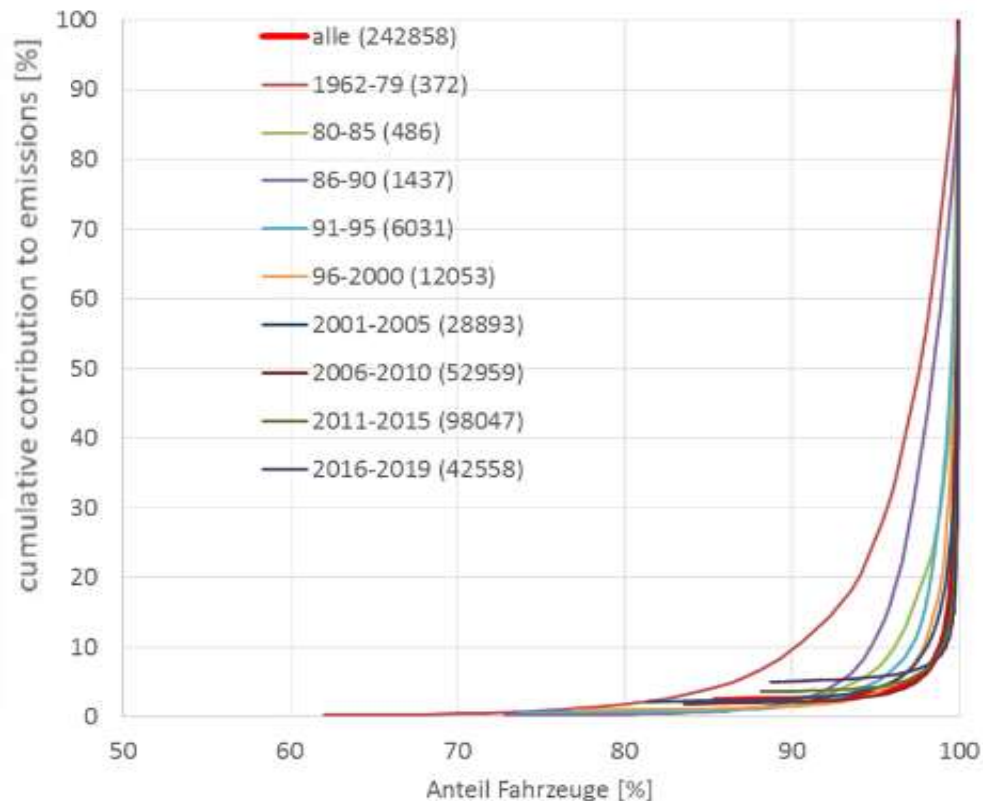


- Tot 50 vehicles with GPF Retrofit
 - one fleet in Germany
 - one fleet in Switzerland
 - one in Israel and Denmark
- operating 6-8 months, PN, PEMS & NPTI measurements

VERT & NPTI

- **VERT has been very active on "New Periodic Technical Inspection" (NPTI) since 2016, establishing a new test method** within the international VERT-NPTI working group (2016-19) **now implemented in several European countries for testing of DPF-equipped Diesel vehicles**, and collaborating with different policymakers, environmental authorities, type approval authorities, equipment manufacturers and PTI service providers **as well as conducting different case studies**
- **In particular, VERT carried out with the local authority SEDEMA a PTI case study with 400,000 in-use gasoline vehicles in Mexico City** (2018); All PTI stations were equipped with roller dynamometers, so that a simplified test could be carried out that reflected the emission behaviour in urban traffic (Dominguez C. / GESPA 2018, JRC No.CTEX2020D380212-101)
- **PTI measurements in Mexico showed that 2-3% of the vehicles are responsible for over 90% of the particulate emissions of the all fleet.** For some generations of vehicles, the effect was even greater and **can dominate the pollution of urban air**
- **The problem is not only in Mexico City, but in many urban areas.** The analysis of 1000 Diesel vehicles in Zurich showed that **8% of the vehicles are responsible for over 90% of the total emissions**

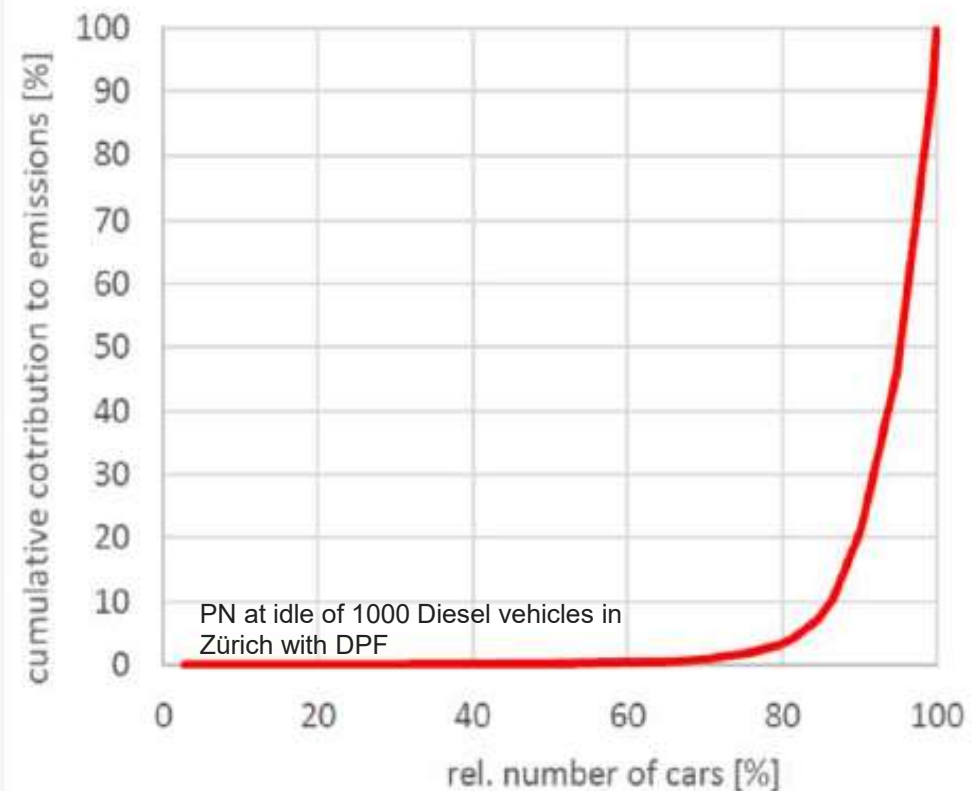
2-8% of the vehicles may produce > 90 % of the overall emission of the fleet



The «dirty tail» phenomenon with Petrol Engines

PN-Emission of 400'000 cars in Mexico City (VERT+Sedema, 2018)

* Source= Dominguez C. / GESPA; 2018; JRC No. CTEX2020D380212-101



The «dirty tail» phenomenon with Diesels with particle filters

Cumulative contribution of High Emitters to Zürich fleet emissions (Gloor, VERT Forum 2018)

High Emissions because of Petrol Engines



All Megacities have the same pollution problem due to growing size and traffic emissions
 VERT is everywhere active to transfer Best Available Tehnology for Health and Global Warming Mitigation


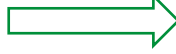

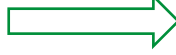
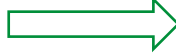
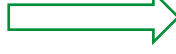


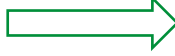


The "dirty tail" of every vehicle fleet

- **If these “high emitters” could be found and repaired or eliminated, particulate emissions would be reduced to 1/3 in a very inexpensive and quick action.**
There is no other, more cost-effective method to reduce particulate emissions in a city so massively in such a short time
- **The causes for this phenomenon of “high emitters” are different and mostly stochastic in nature:**
 - Statistical error distributions in materials
 - Tolerance outliers, unexpected operating conditions
 - Non-standard fuels and lubricating oils
 - Overloading, lack of maintenance
 - Use of cheap spare parts
 - Manipulation, mostly for cost reasons
 - engine, turbo and aftertreatment (i.e. DOC/TWC/ SCR / DPF/GPF) malfunctions
 -

The "dirty tail" of every vehicle fleet

Just a few examples, which deserve **more research to understand the technical reasons of the "dirty tail"** in details:

- Injection problems  PN
- Turbocharger problem  PN
- Valve leakage  PN
- Altitude compensation problem  PN
- Fuel problems / Lube Oil quality  PN
- EGR-Problems  PN
- DPF/ GPF-Problem  PN
- Piston, liner or ring wear  PN
- DOC and SCR-problems  PN

Why choose PN?

PN is the best flagship metric for air pollution because:

- it dominates the health risk in urban air
 - It is the most sensitive criterion, easy to control, monitor and quantify
 - it best characterizes the main contributor of the internal combustion engine (both Diesel & Petrol)
- **The target is to use this tool for all vehicles and also to find out which technical measures can be recommended to mitigate the “high emitters”**
- **Preliminary data over 800 gasoline vehicles** from a **NPTI testing campaign of 1000 gasoline**, including GDI with no GPF, PFI and GPF-equipped vehicles, within the **Horizon Europe AeroSofid project** are presented. Further testing and data analysis is ongoing
- **These preliminary data show a “dirty-tail phenomena” that needs attention and mitigation measures**

NPTI Testing Campaign – 1000 Gasoline Vehicles



Test procedure

- Measurement 1 (high idle) **without load**
 - Engine speed between 2000 – 3000 U/min
 - 15 s stabilization, 15 s measurement
 - Record mean value
- Measurement 2 (high idle) **with load**
 - A/C (air conditioning) max + rear window heating
- Engine speed between 2000 – 3000 U/min
 - 15 s stabilization, 15 s measurement
 - Record mean value

Measurements carried out by TCS in Switzerland
In collaboration with AVLdiTest & BFH

Measurement Equipment

- **AVL DiTEST Standalone Counter**
 - Based on advanced diffusion charging principle
 - With heated measurement probe
 - With water trap
 - 23 nm cut-off

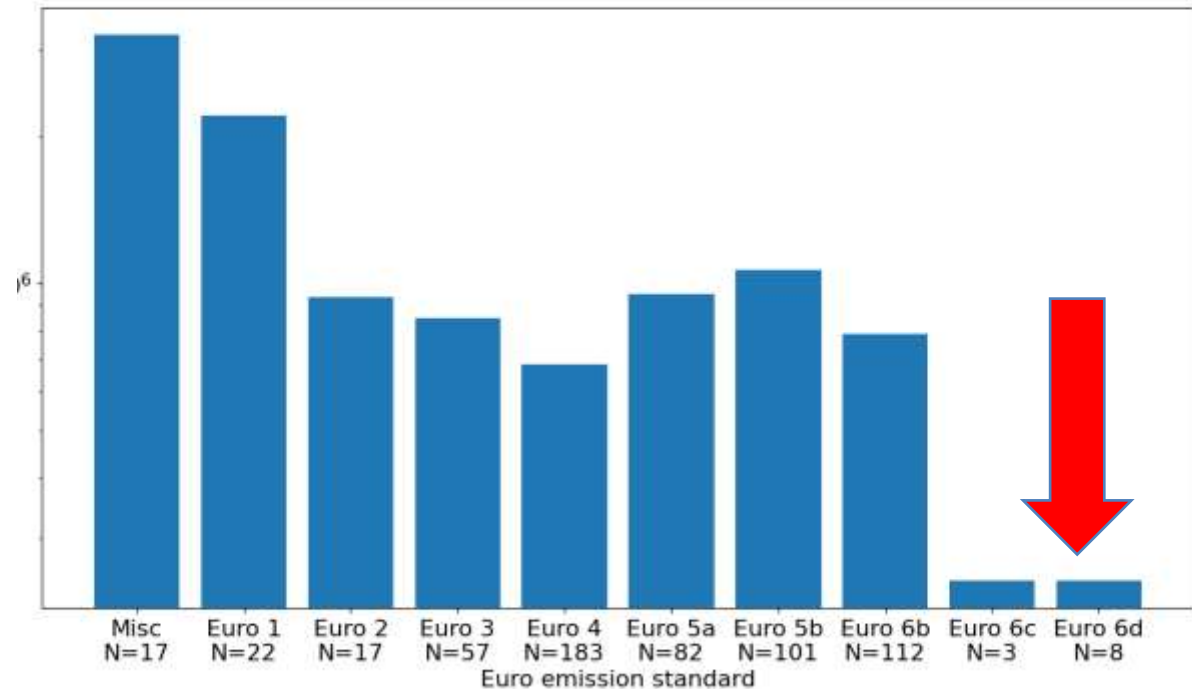


NPTI Testing Campaign – 1000 Gasoline Vehicles



- **Fleet tested:** Different in-use gasoline vehicles, including GDI, PFI and GPF-equipped vehicles

Mean PN (with load) separated by Euro Emission Standards

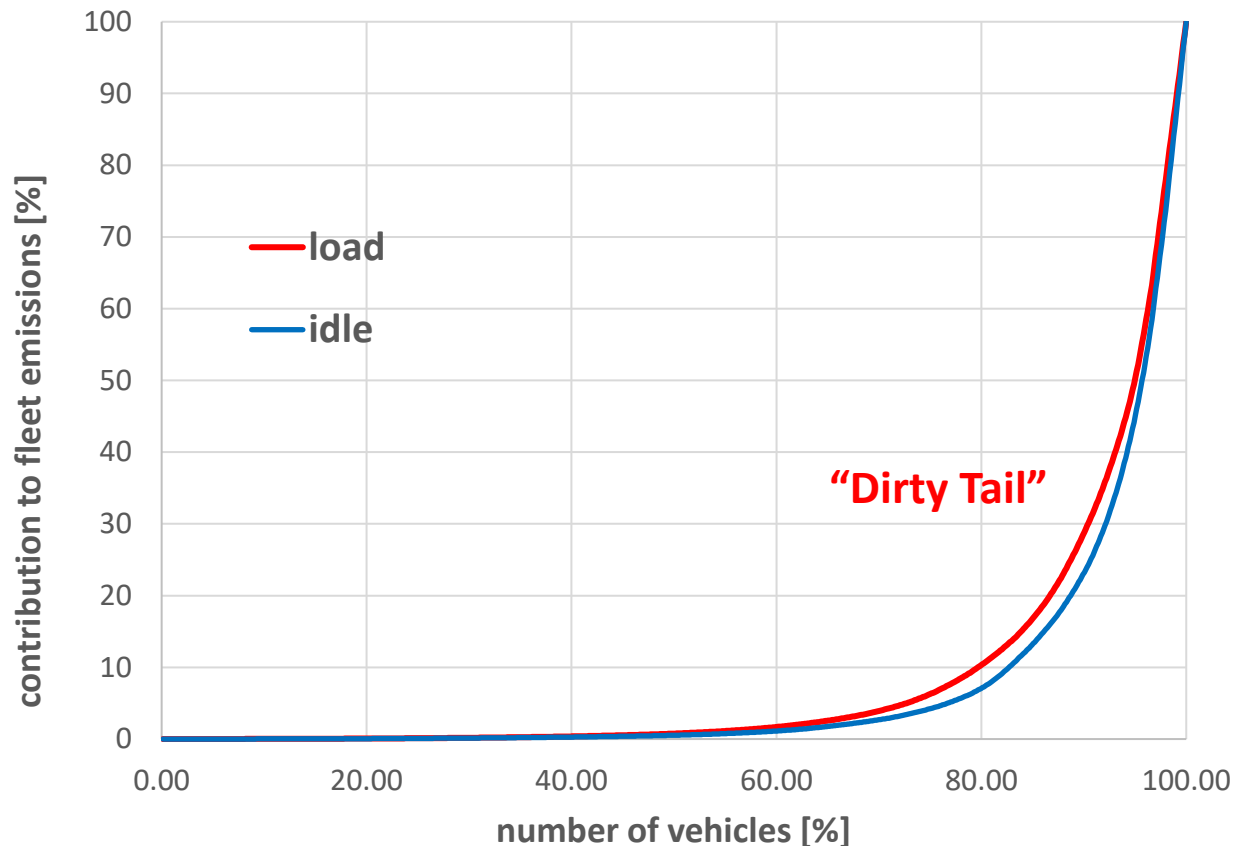


Euro 6d vehicles have significantly lower PN emissions (vehicles with GPF)

NPTI Testing Campaign – 1000 Gasoline Vehicles



- **Over 800 gasoline vehicles tested** so far for PN emissions
- Data analysis show good repeatability
- **„Dirty Tail phenomena“** observed



SUMMARY

- **The HORIZON AeroSofld project, with GPF-retrofit** of gasoline vehicles **aims to a widespread introduction of GPF to reduce nanoparticle emissions** from high mileage vehicles, and will also serve as a platform to **continue research on PN & secondary emissions** from both **DI and PFI engines**
- **VERT, with its members partners**, HJS, CPK, BFH and CORNING, delivers a TRL 8 GPF-retrofit system for future market applications. **The GPF-retrofit system shows filtration efficiency over 99%** on standard cycles and on road.
- **The New NPTI Investigation of 1000 gasoline vehicles** including DI, PFI and GPF-equipped vehicles **within the AeroSofld project is an important contribution** to analyse and identify **the root-cause of "high emitters"** and the **"dirty tail" phenomena** of gasoline vehicle fleets in urban areas
- **The "dirty tail" phenomena observed** in the in-use gasoline fleet (over 800 vehicles so far) **needs attention and mitigation measures** – Further testing and data analysis ongoing
- **The very likely "still presence" of gasoline vehicles until 2035** & beyond justifies **the need of GPF retrofit & mitigation measures for the "dirty-tail phenomena"** of vehicle fleets as **fast and cost-effective solution** to cleaner mobility
- **Clean Air & Clean Mobility cannot be a privilege but a right for All**

Acknowledgement

aerosolfd-project.eu



Co-authors – VERT Association

Dr. A. Mayer

Prof. J. Czerwinski

Mr. T. Lutz

Mr. L. C. Larsen



<https://www.vert-dpf.eu/>

Special Thanks to the Swiss Federal Agencies FOEN, FEDRO and SERI for the financial support with, Horizon AeroSolfd and last but not least to All the 16 AeroSolfd partners

Disclaimer

AeroSolfd is co-funded by the European Union. “ Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.”

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



aerosolfd-project.eu



<https://www.vert-dpf.eu/>

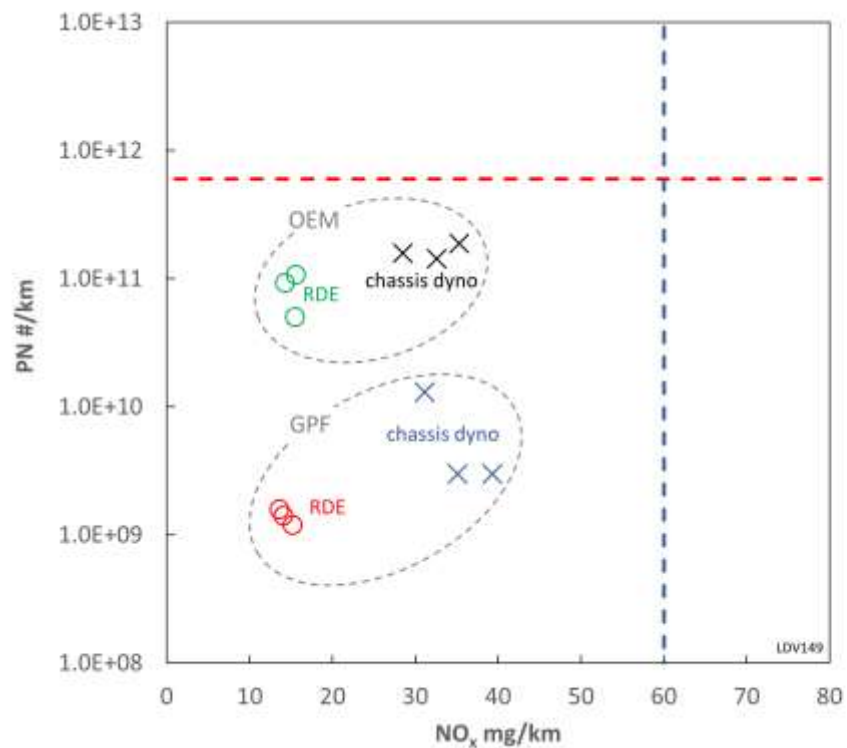
Questions?

Lauretta.Rubino@vert-dpf.eu

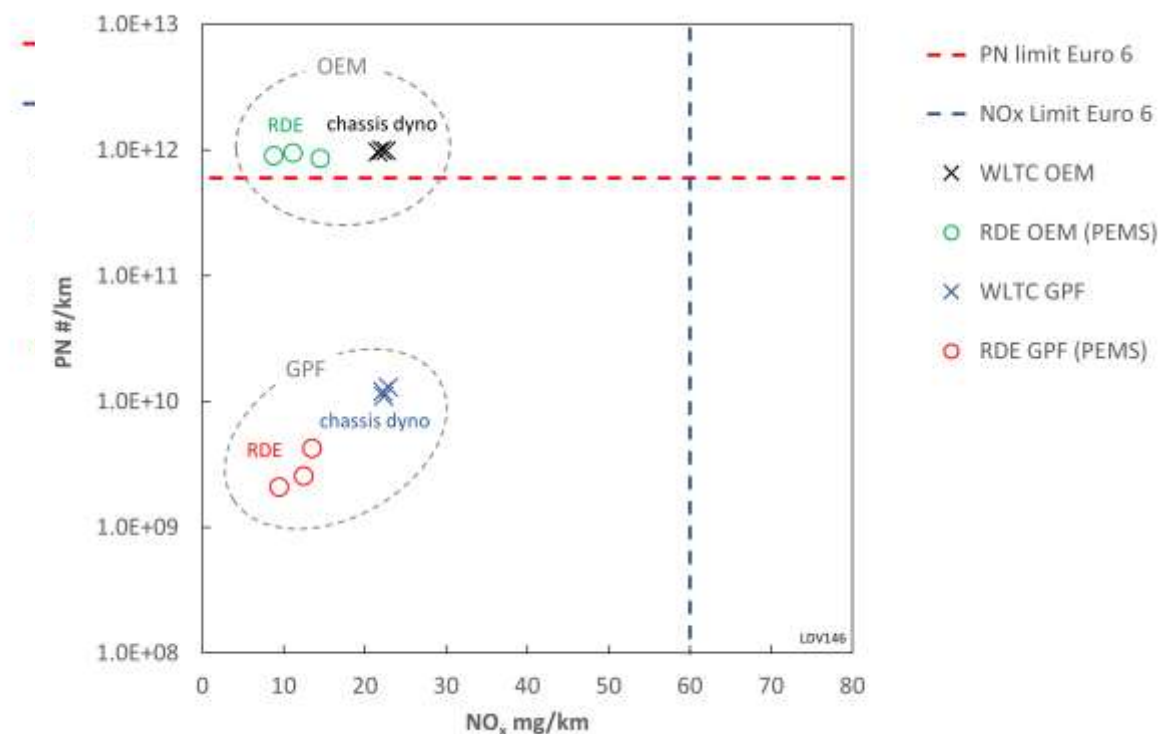
AeroSolfd - Preliminary Results



FIAT 500X – PFI, 1,6 L
PN vs. NO_x



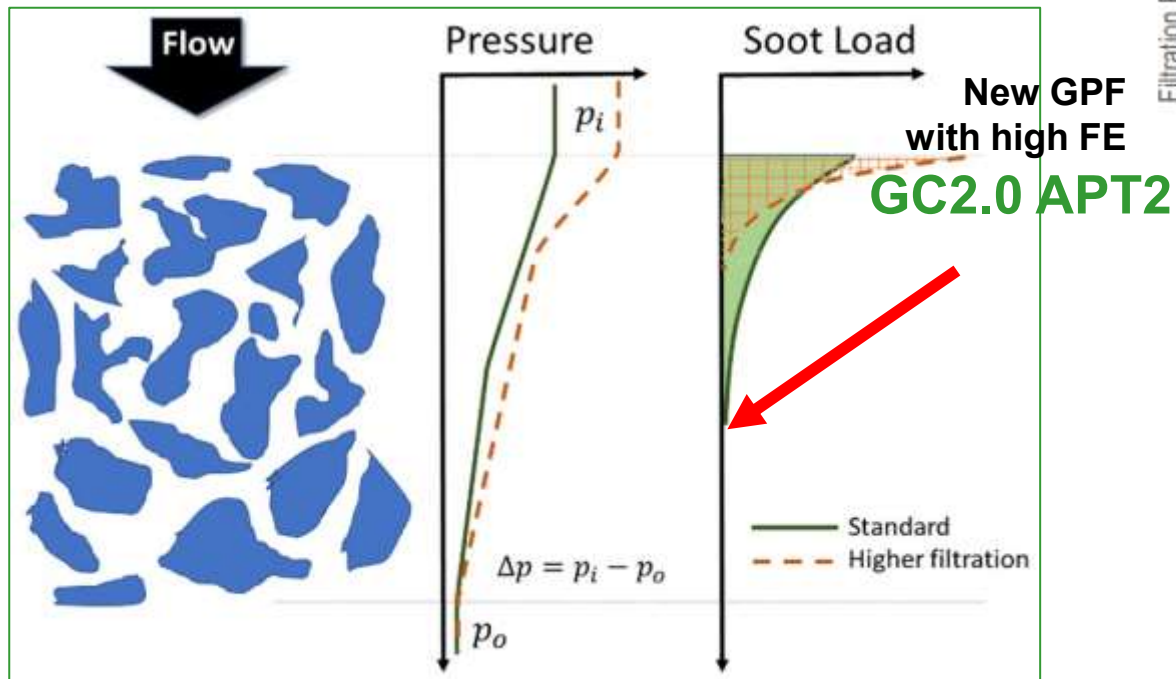
VW Golf – DI, 1,4 L
PN vs. NO_x



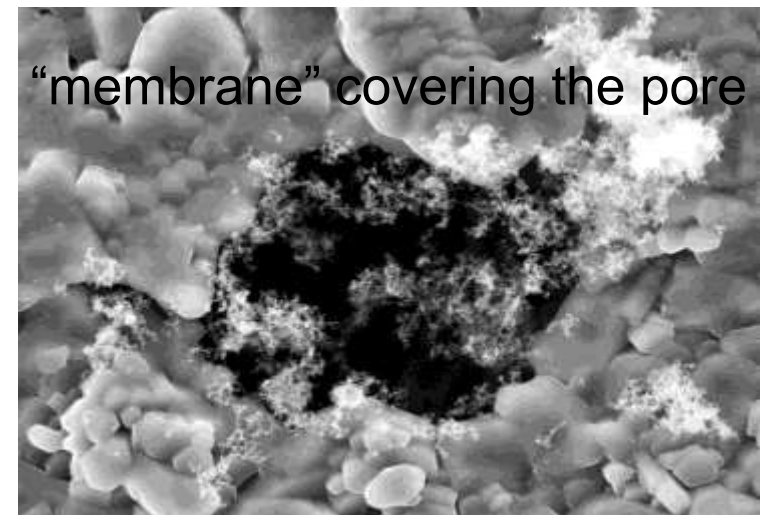
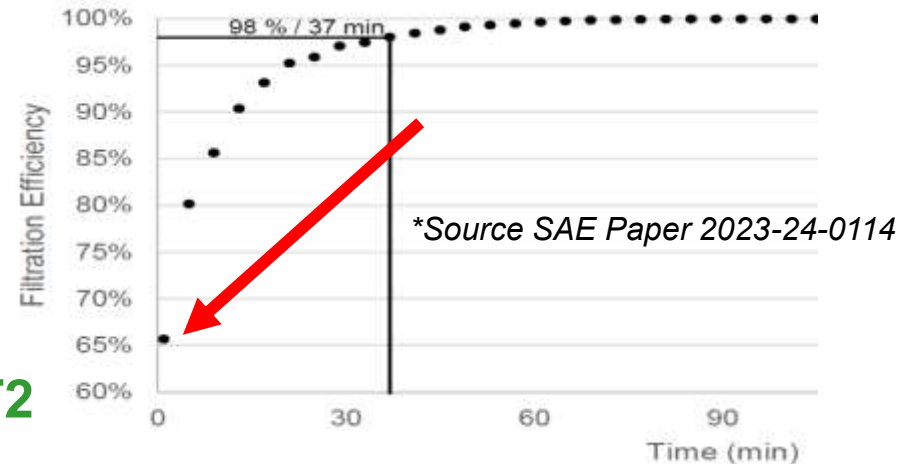
INTRODUCTION

- **Homologation, Conformity of Production (COP), In Service Conformity (ISC) and Surveillance Monitoring** take care of systematic deteriorating effects of emissions given by the applied technology and established production quality
- **In view of the steadily tightening limits** of exhaust gas legislation, which now also includes a PN limit value for all new DI petrol engines in the EU, it is to be expected that **the vast majority of vehicles will comply with the limit values, or even be below them**
- **However, periodic technical inspections (PTI)**, which are carefully carried out in many countries, and occasional roadside inspections by remote sensing or plume chasing, **show that a proportion of vehicles exceed the limits by a large margin - How can this be explained?**
- **What about wear, random failures, maintenance negligence and intentional manipulation**, which might have much stronger influence **on urban air quality** than built-in and well controlled systematic deteriorations?
- **This risk of deterioration in vehicle fleets has become even larger with the introduction of emission control elements like DPF, DOC and SCR** since these technologies are expensive to replace and temptation for manipulation is increasing

But these filters have low performance if not soot-loaded and... with petrol engines they remain clean



Schematic representation of flow, pressure and soot collection (filtration) across a porous wall. Solid and dashed line represent two kinds of microstructure with standard and higher filtration efficiency (Boger, T. et al., "Next Generation Gasoline Particulate Filters for Uncatalyzed Applications and Lowest Particulate Emissions," SAE Int. J. Adv. & Curr. Prac. in Mobility 3(5):2452-2461, 2021, <https://doi.org/10.4271/2021-01-0584>.)



*Source: Payne S. /Uni. of Cambridge; Study of diesel particulate bridging behavior with SEM; ETH-NPC 2012