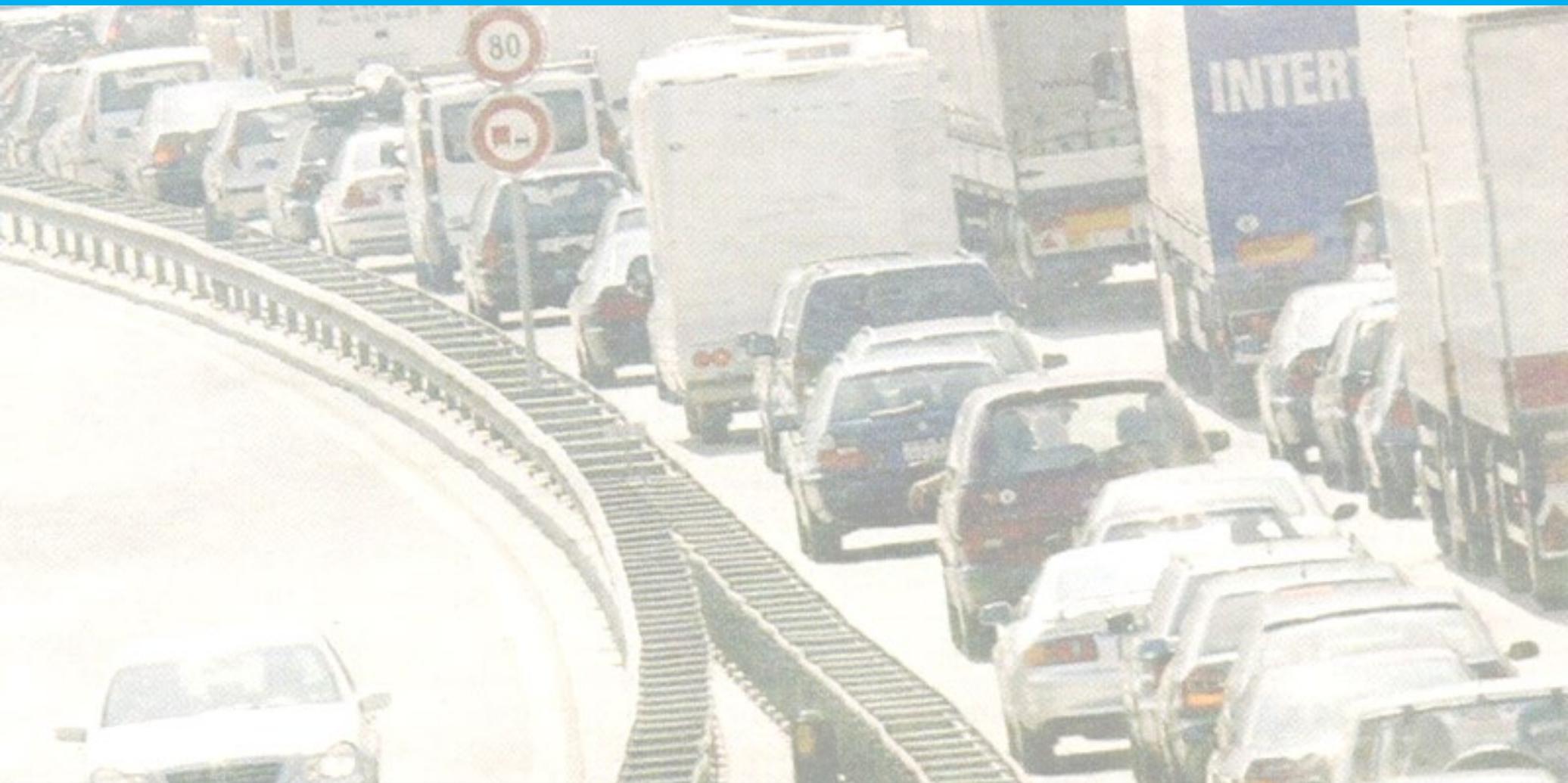


Norbert Heeb
Empa, Überlandstrasse 129
Advanced Analytical Technologies
CH-8600 Dübendorf
Phone +41-58-765 42 57
e-mail norbert.heeb@empa.ch
Internet <http://www.empa.ch>



Secondary emissions test for gasoline direct injection vehicles



13th VERT Forum: New VERT nanoparticle abatement tools

Empa Dübendorf, March 21, 2023

Secondary emissions test for gasoline direct injection vehicles

Something to celebrate!

Outline

■ Toxic emissions of GDI vehicles

GDI vehicles – a massive source for genotoxic nanoparticles

■ VSET test on GPF vehicles

From steady state to transient test cycles

■ PFs for gasoline vehicles

Retro-fit and integrated particle filters for GDI vehicles

13th VERT Forum: New VERT nanoparticle abatement tools

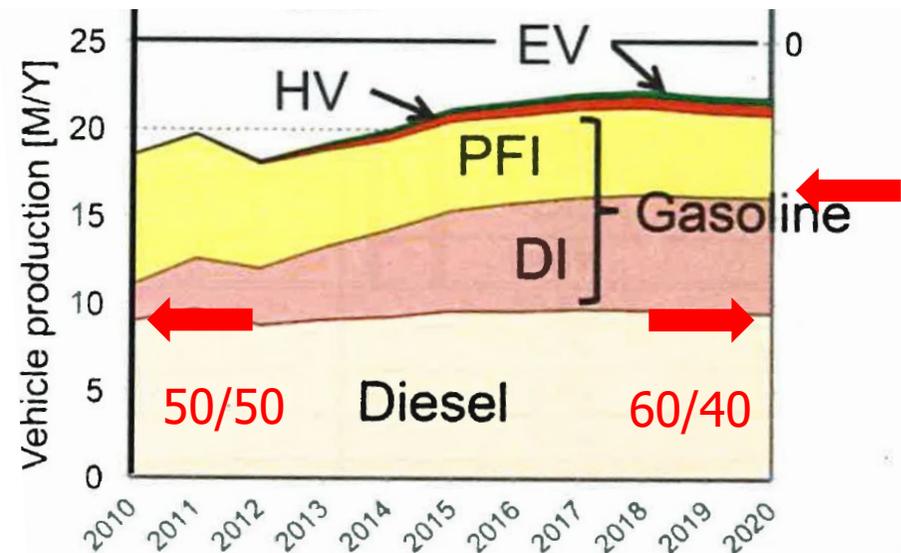
Empa Dübendorf, March 21, 2023

Gasoline direct injection vehicles in the EU

Is there a future for GDI vehicles?

GDI vehicle fleet on the rise

- Gasoline/diesel production: 50/50 in 2010 (18 mio vehicles/y)
- 60/40 in 2020 (22 mio vehicles /y), half of them GDI vehicles



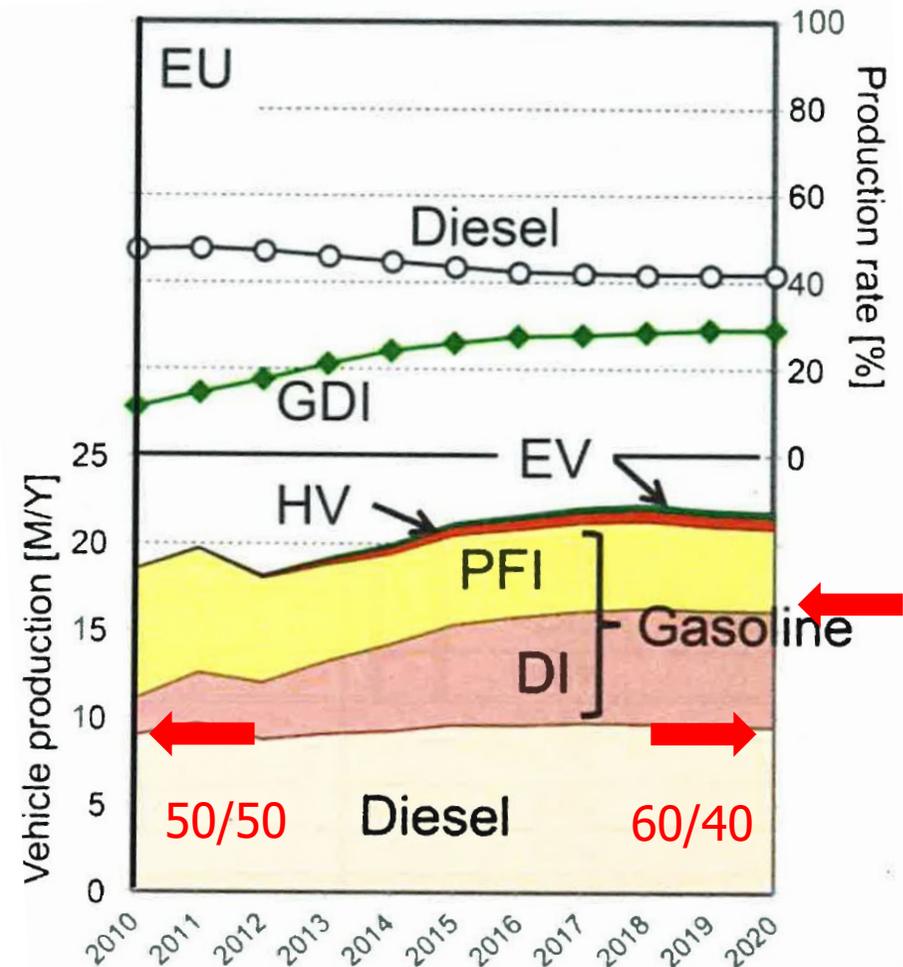
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- GDI vehicle production, 2.0 mio vehicles/y in 2010
6.4 mio vehicles/y in 2020
53 mio cumulated 2010-2020

AECC Estimates (Association for Emission Control by Catalyst)



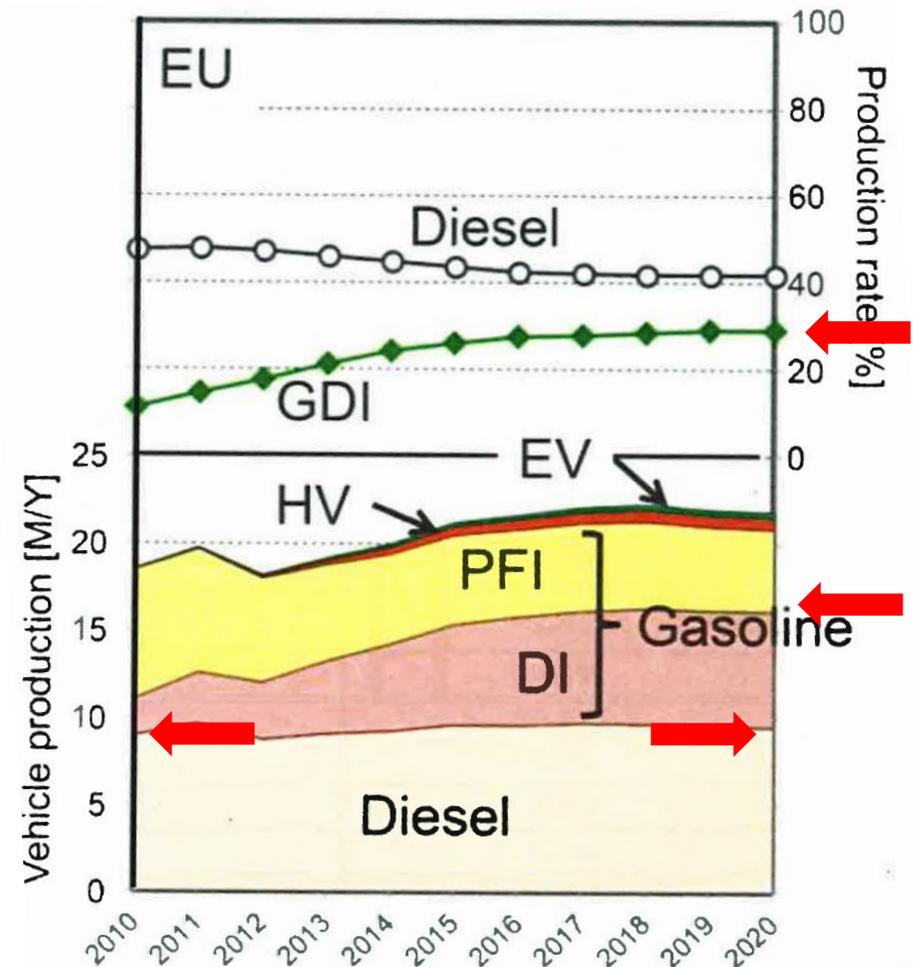
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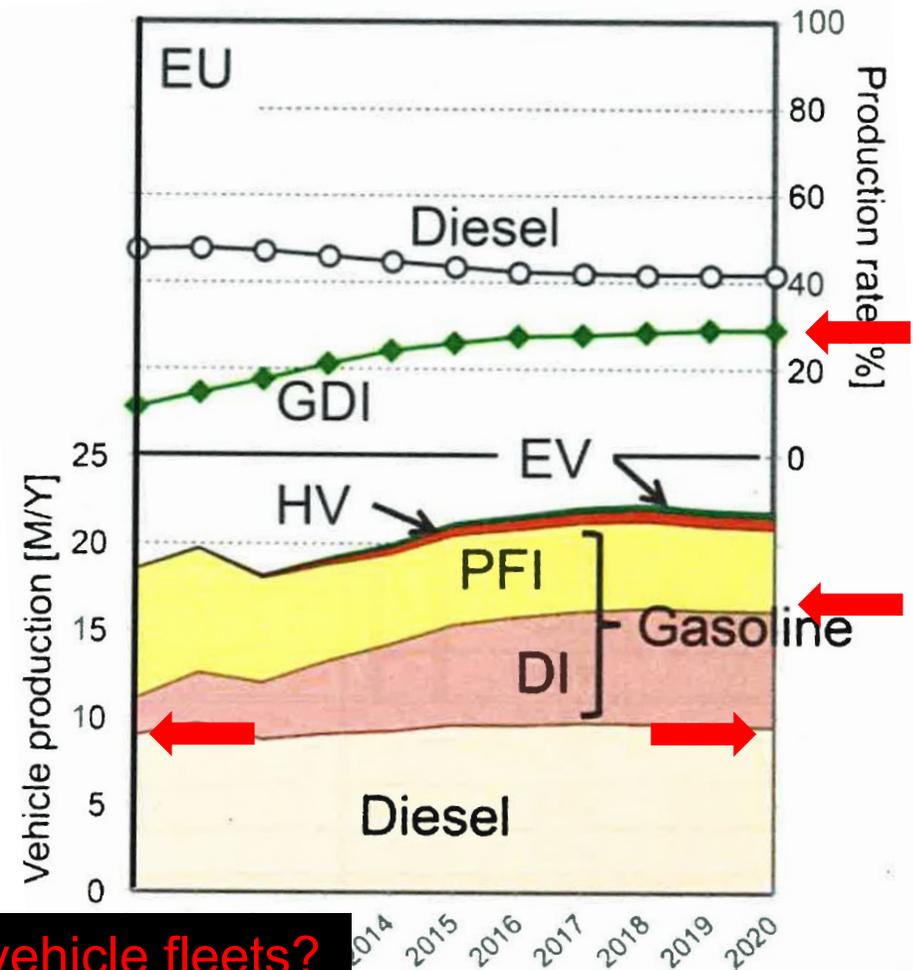


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Where are we now with GPFs in our vehicle fleets?

Gasoline direct injection vehicles – the latest source for genotoxic nanoparticles

From sooting diesel to sooting gasoline vehicles – the latest trend on our roads



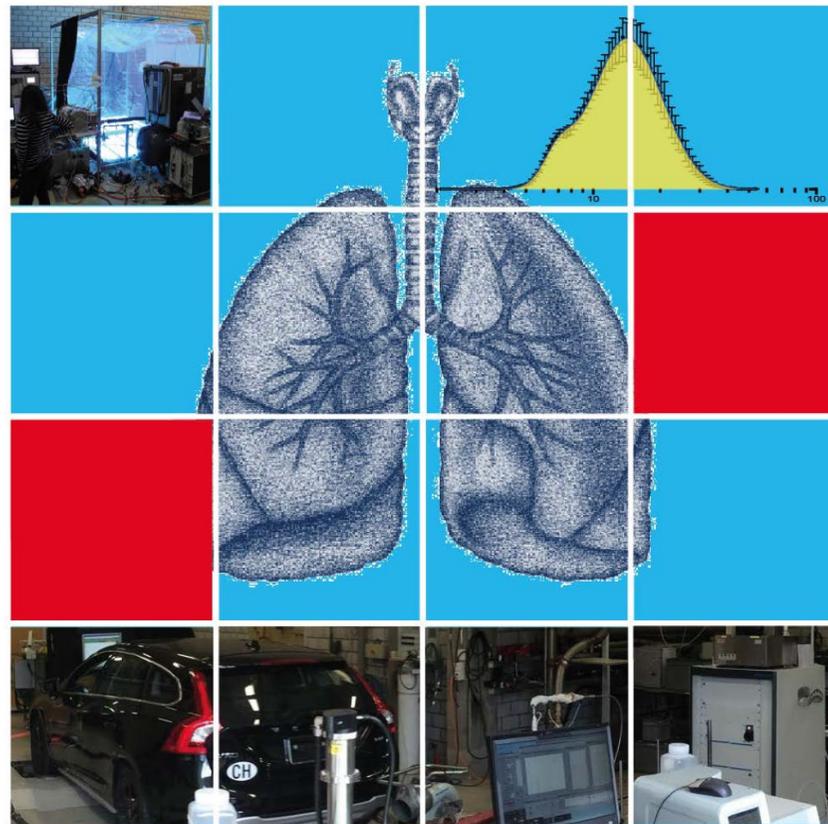
Empa

Materials Science and Technology

Gasoline direct injection vehicles – the latest source for genotoxic nanoparticles

Lessons learned from the GASOME_P project

GASOME_P project



GASOME_P: Current Status and New Concepts of Gasoline Vehicle Emission Control for Organic, Metallic and Particulate Non-Legislative Pollutants

https://www.empa.ch/documents/56164/1183406/GASOME_P+Final+Scientific+Report+2017+submitted+Nov.pdf

Authors: P. Comte, J. Czerwinski, A. Keller, N. Kumar, M. Muñoz, S. Pieber, A. Prévôt, A. Wichser, N. Heeb

The GDI fleet

The GASOMEF fleet (n=7)

- GDI-1: Mitsubishi Carisma (1.8 L, the first GDI vehicle)
- GDI-2: VW Golf (1.4 L)
- GDI-3: Opel Insignia (1.6)
- GDI-4: Volvo V60 T4F (1.6 L, GDI reference vehicle)
- GDI-5: Opel Zafira (1.6 L)
- GDI-6: Citroën C4 Cactus (1.2 L)
- GDI-7: VW Golf VII (1.4 L)
- DI: Peugeot 4008 (1.6 L, DPF, benchmark vehicle)

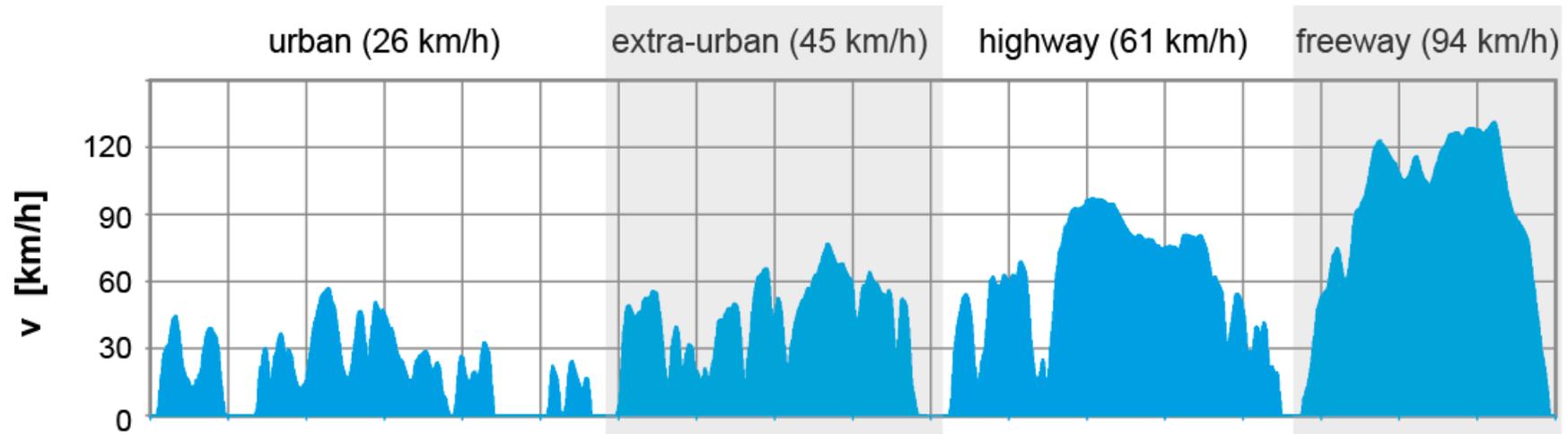
4 generations of
vehicle technologies

Euro-3
Euro-4
Euro-5
Euro-5
Euro-5
Euro-6
Euro-6
Euro-5



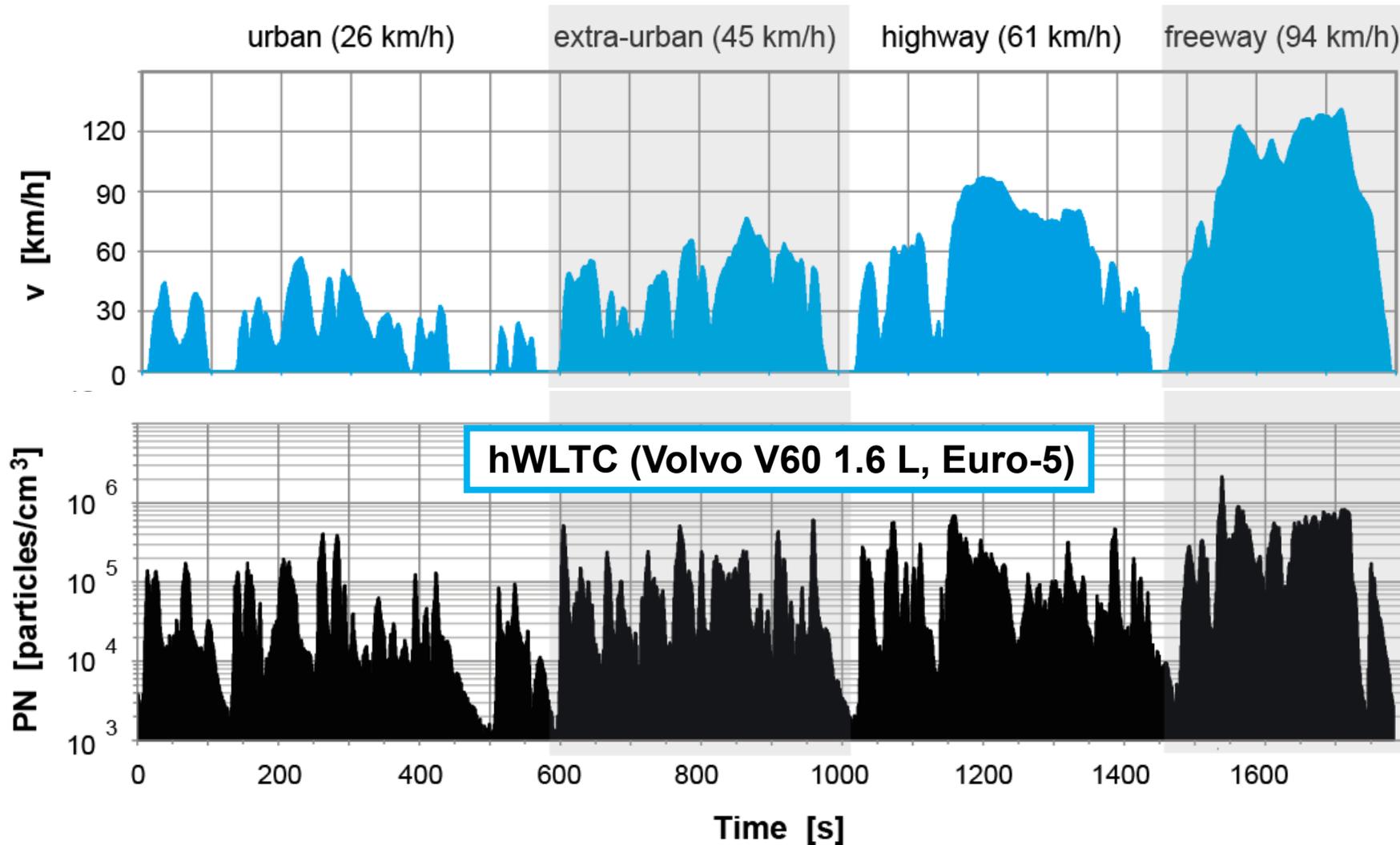
Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

The WLTC, a realistic test cycle with many transients



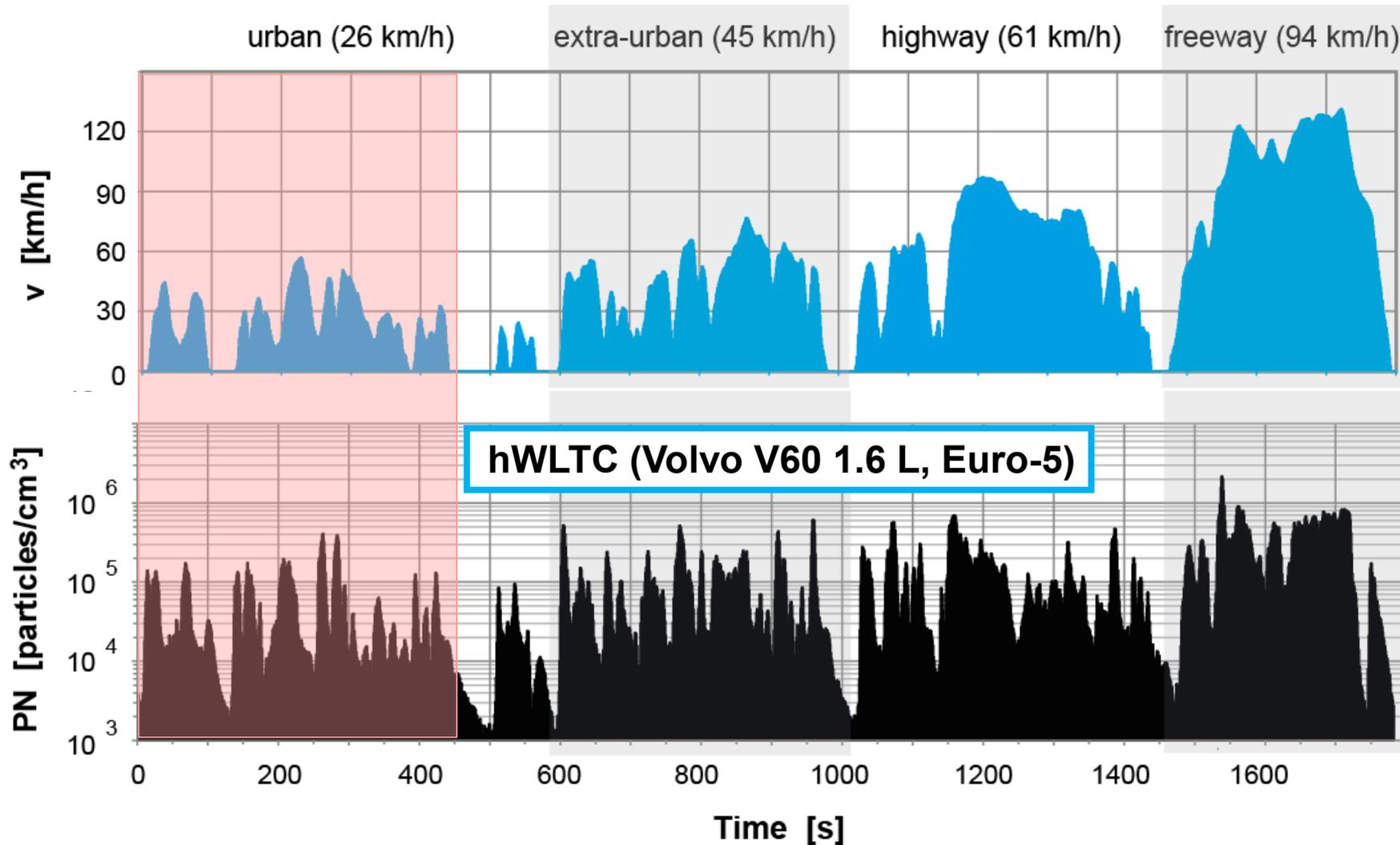
Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

High numbers of particles are released, where ever you drive!



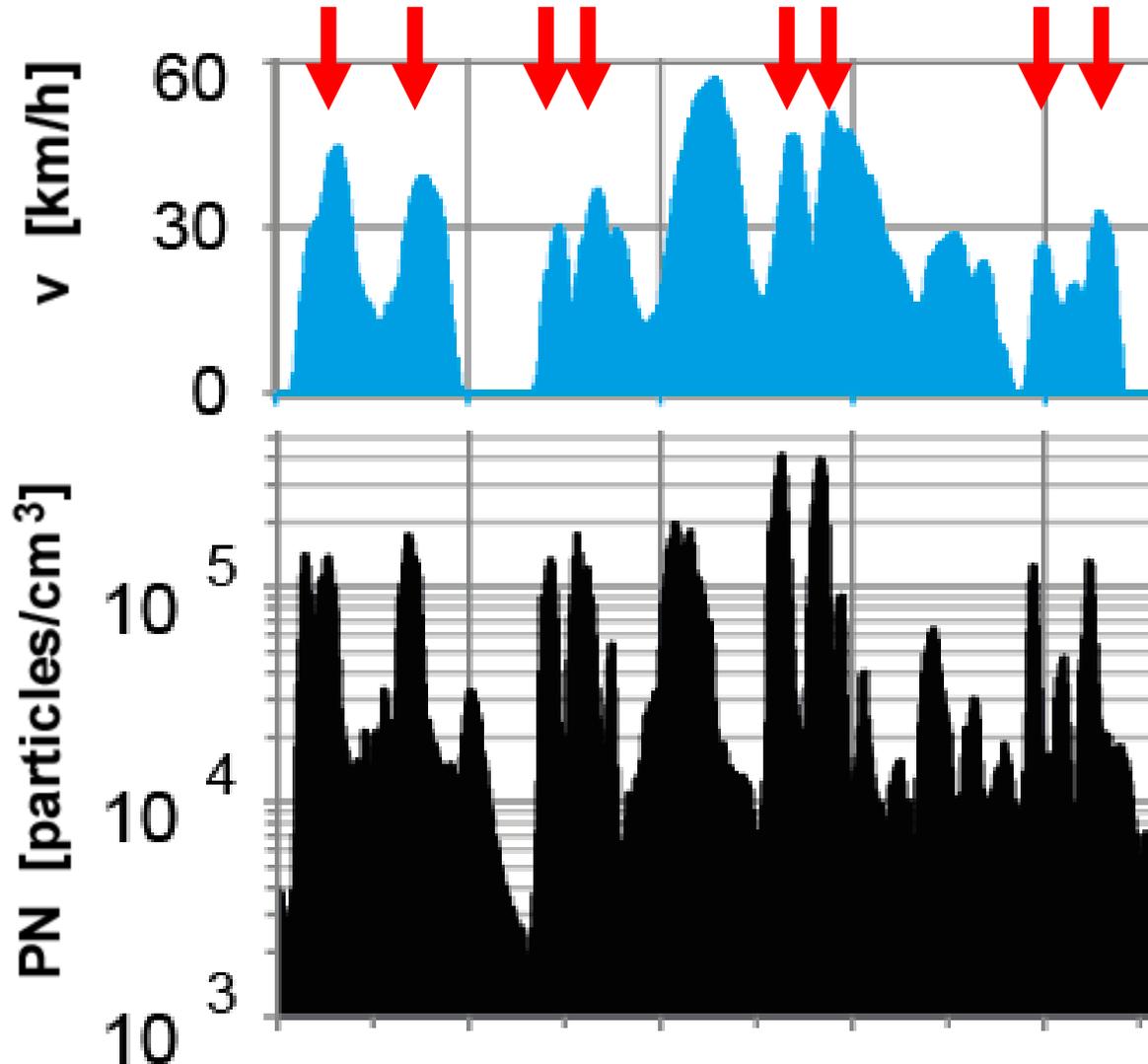
Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

Every acceleration induces the release of millions of particles



Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

Particle number emissions (PN) increase 2-3 orders of magnitude

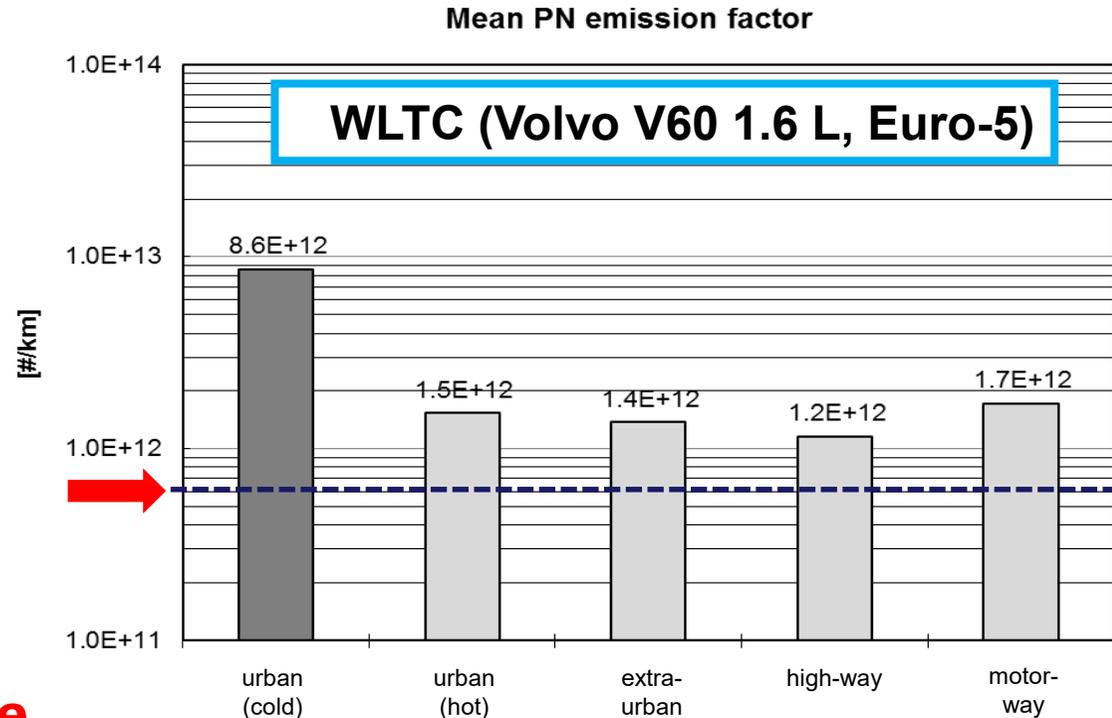


**10-fold diluted GDI exhaust
contains up to
10e6 particles/ccm**

**Exhaust of a Swiss
municipal waste incinerator
contains less than
10e3 partiles/ccm**

Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

More than 1 trillion particles/km, where ever you drive



600 billion particles/km
is the legal limit!

**This Euro-5 GDI vehicle
was 2-12x above the
limit for diesel vehicles!**

Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

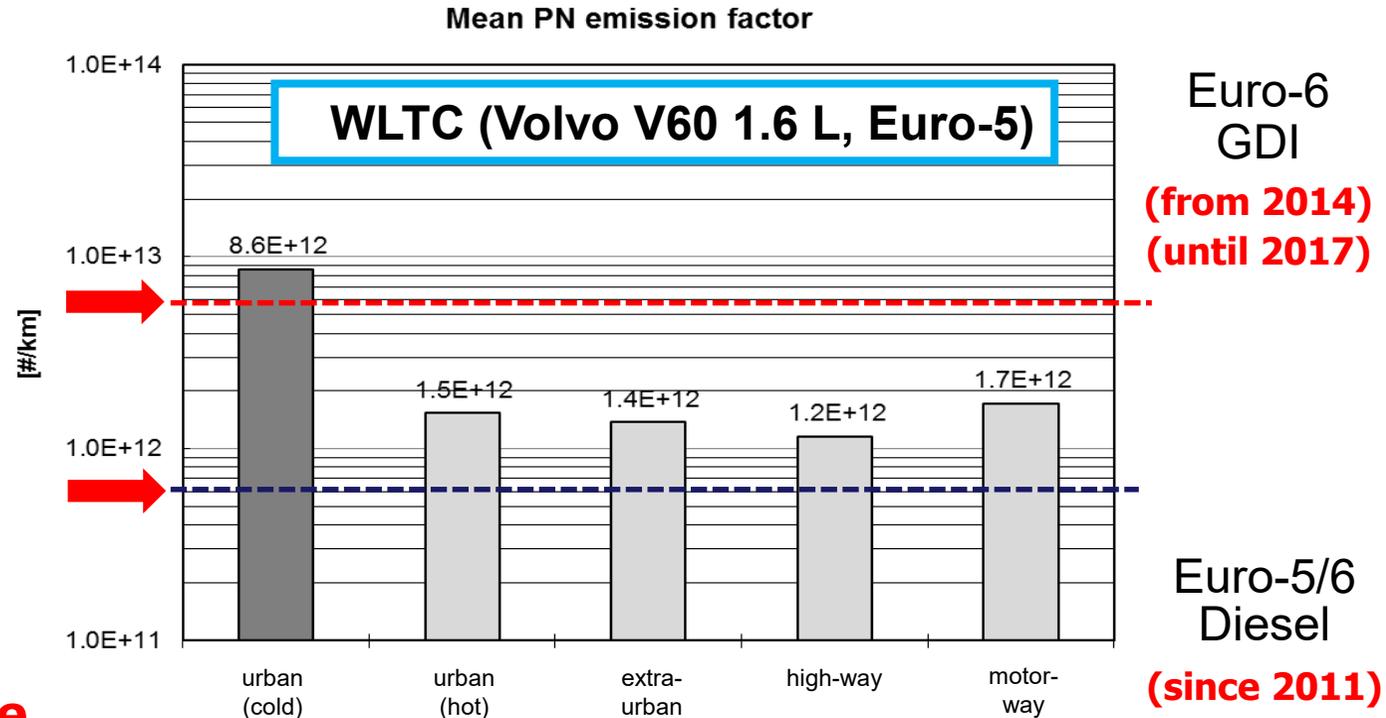
More than 1 trillion particles/km, where ever you drive

6 trillion particles/km
was legal

10x ↑

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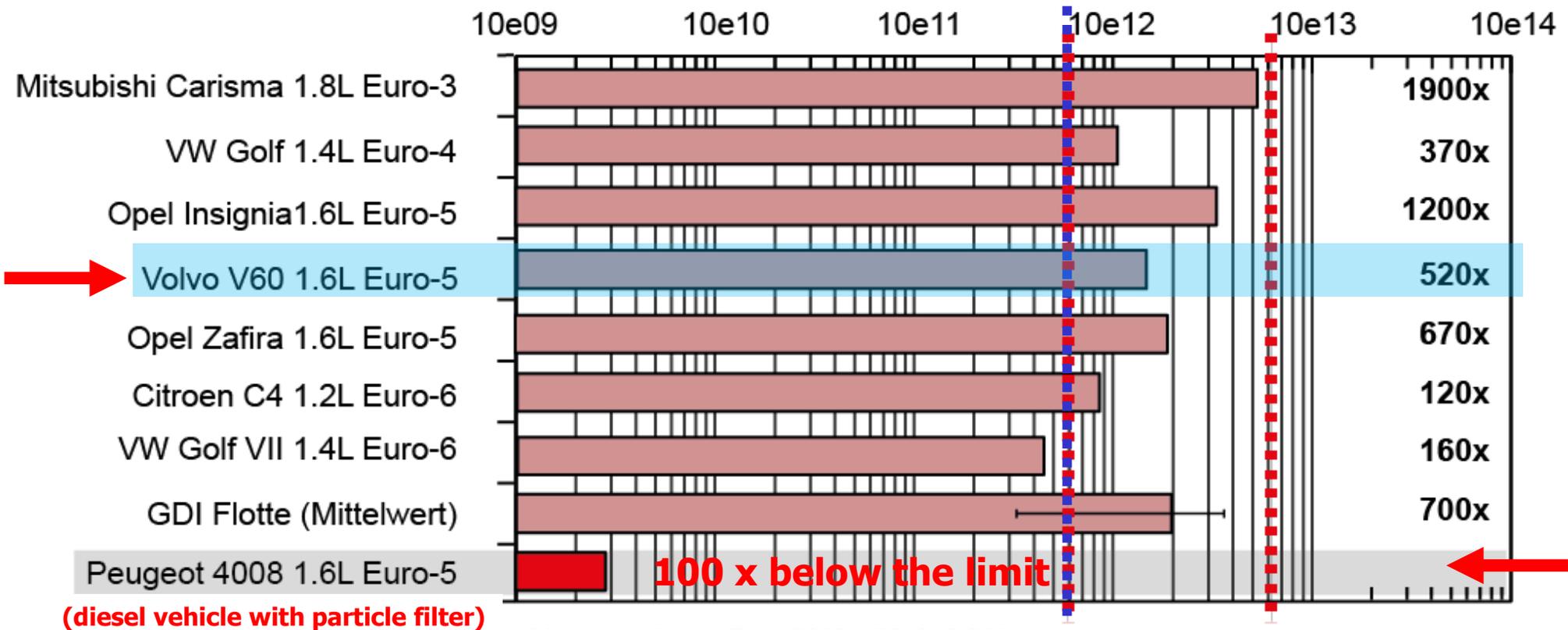


The European solution to the problem: PN limit for GDI was 10x higher!

Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

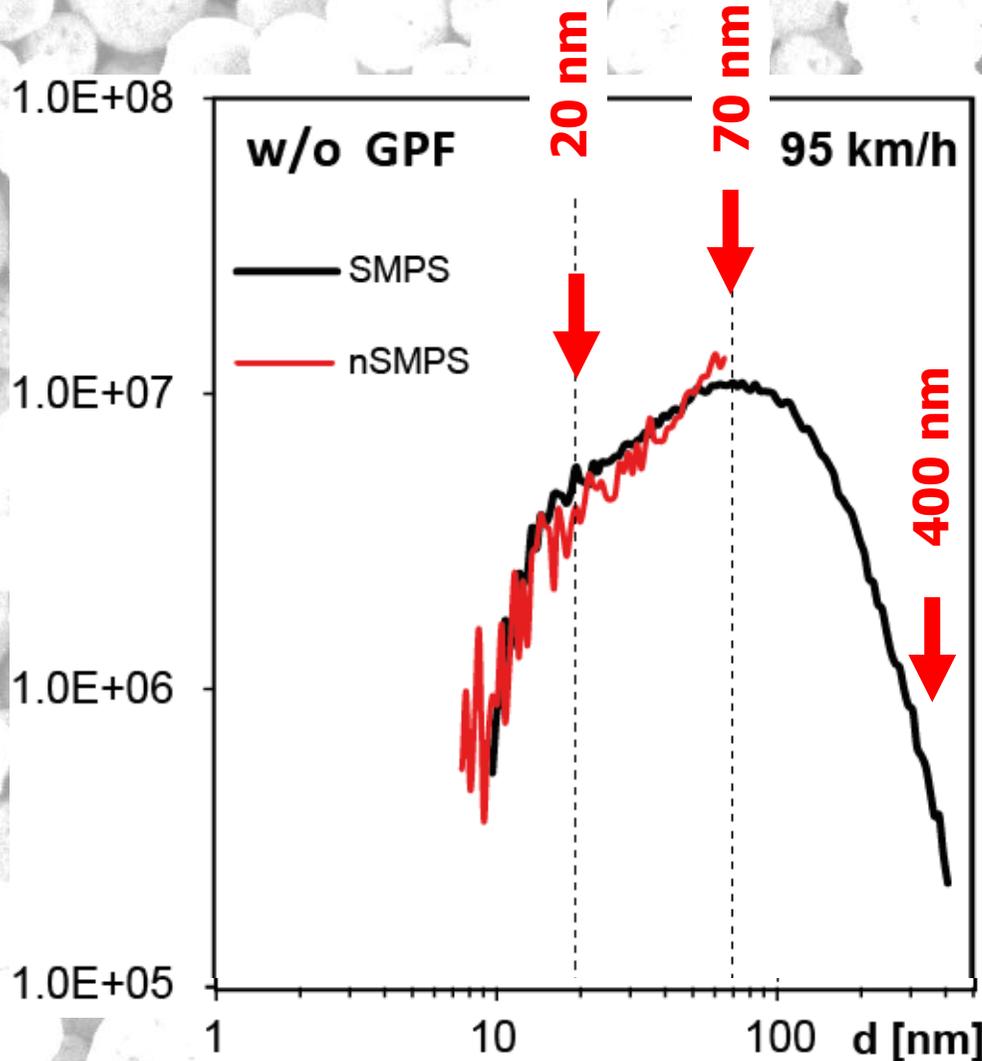
GDI release 120 – 1900 x more particles in the hWLTC than the diesel vehicle with DPF

PN emissions (23-400nm) of GDI vehicles (particles/km, hWLTC)
(since 2018 EU limits for diesel- and GDI-vehicles: 600 billion particles/km)



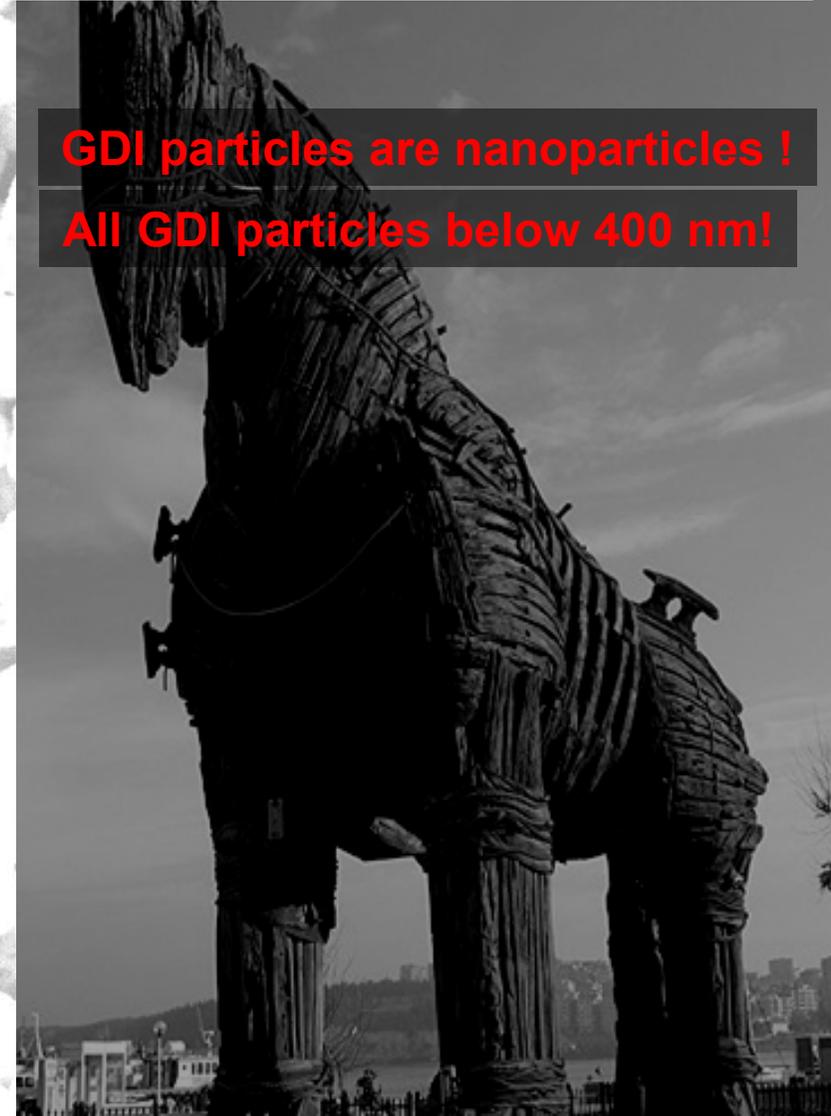
Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

Two kinds of GDI particles, some with 20 nm others with 70 nm diameter



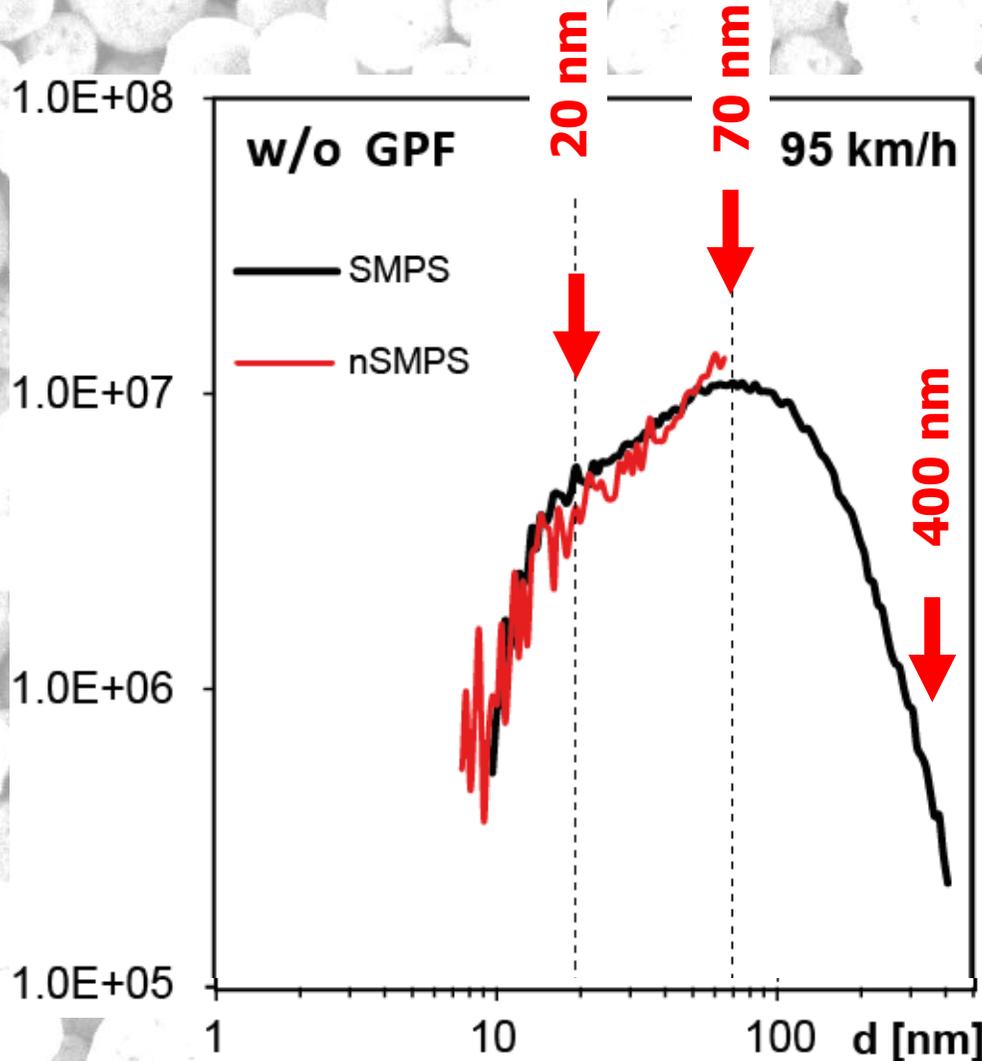
GDI particles are nanoparticles !

All GDI particles below 400 nm!



Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

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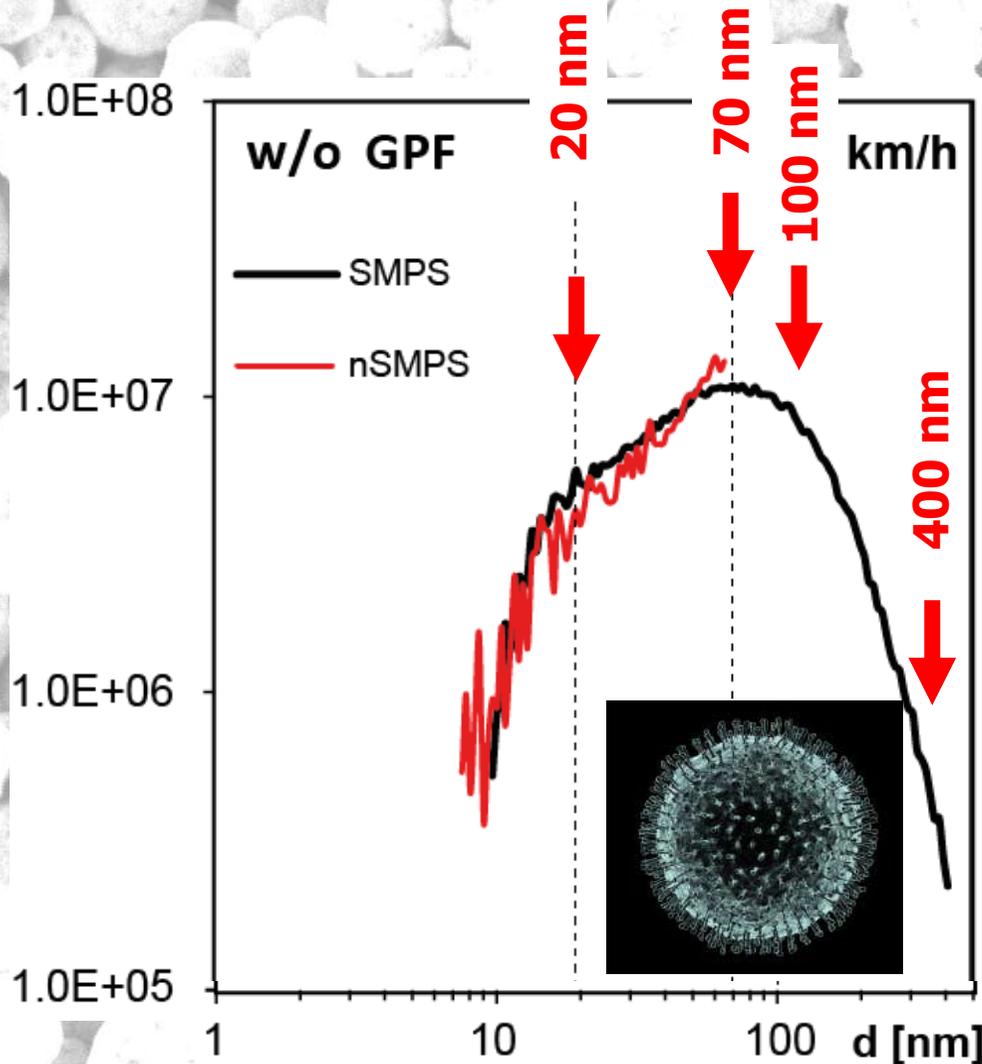
All GDI particles below 400 nm!

GDI particles are small enough to reach the alveoli of the lung, just like diesel particles, and are deposited.

They may even penetrate the alveolar membrane.

Nanoparticle emissions of GDI vehicles

Two kinds of GDI particles, some with 20 nm others with 70 nm diameter



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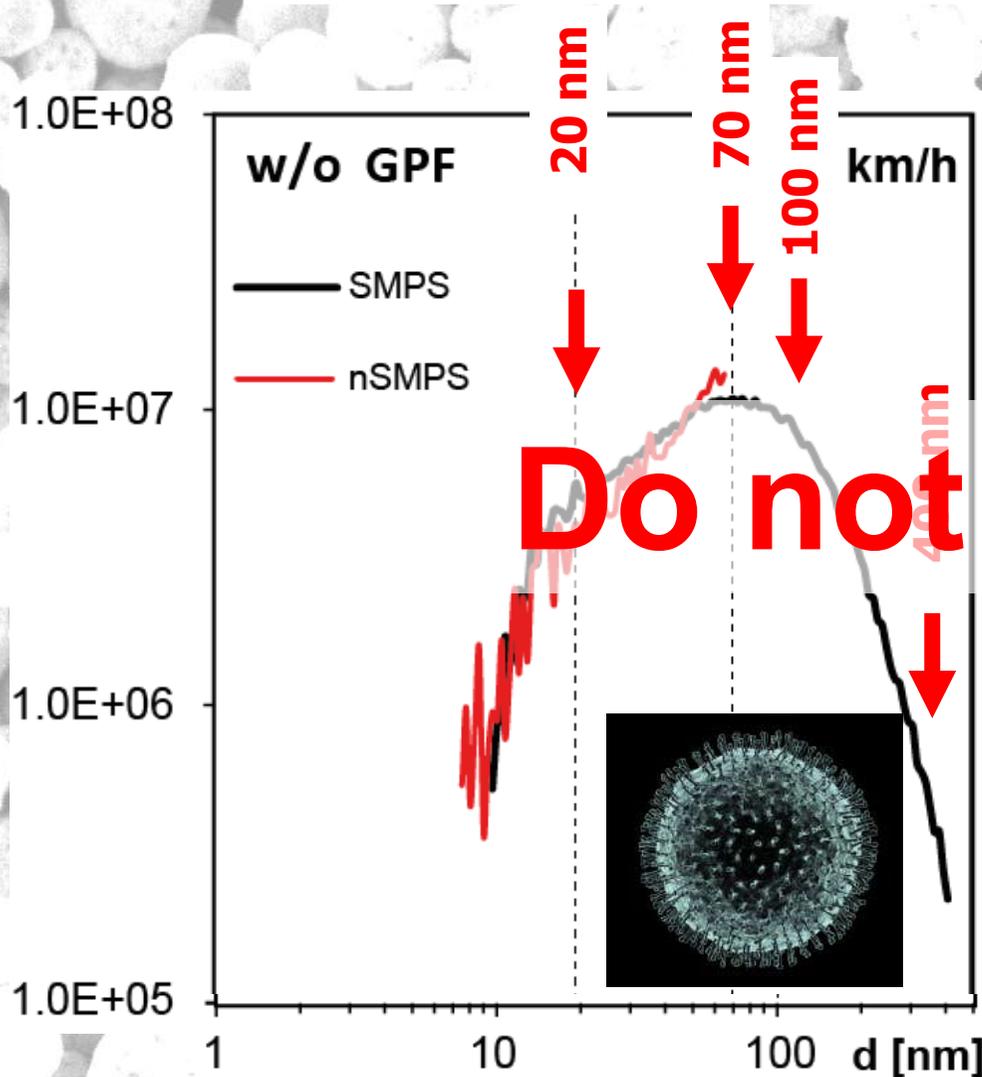
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Do not inhale!

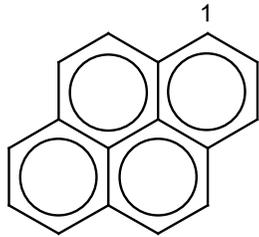
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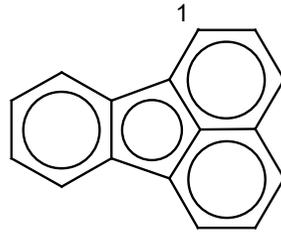
Genotoxic PAHs

Six PAHs are carcinogenic according to the WHO

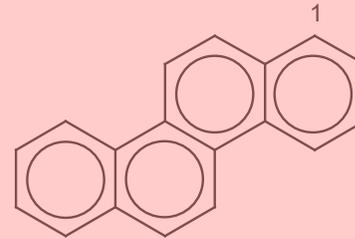
Carcinogenic PAHs



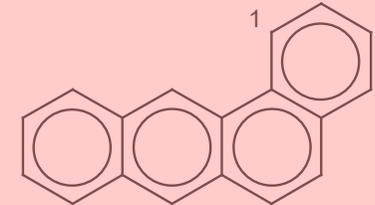
Pyrene



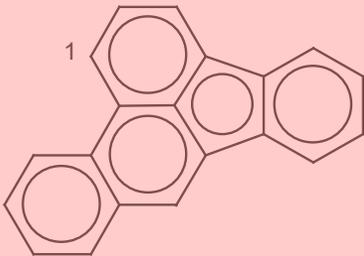
Fluoranthene



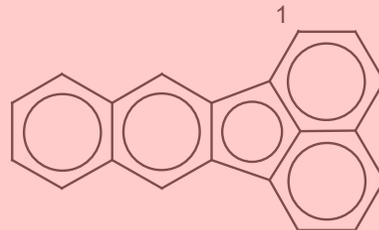
Chrysene



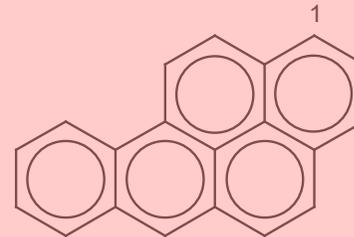
Benz(a)anthracene



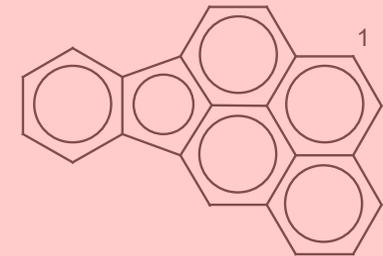
Benzo[b]-
fluoranthene



Benzo[k]-
fluoranthene



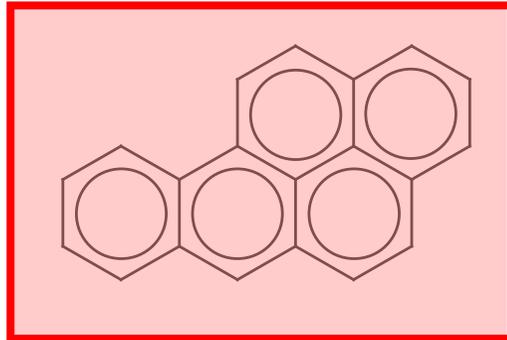
Benzo[a]-
pyrene



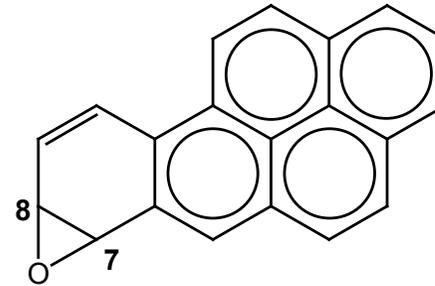
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)-
pyrene

Carcinogenesis of benzo(a)pyrene

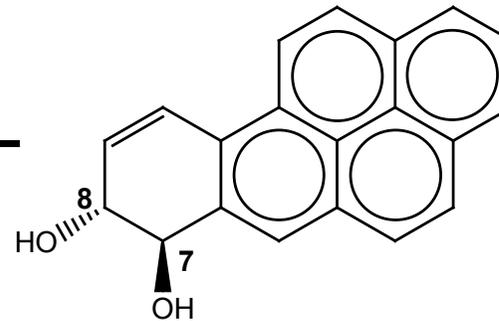
Oxidative metabolic activation of benzo(a)pyrene



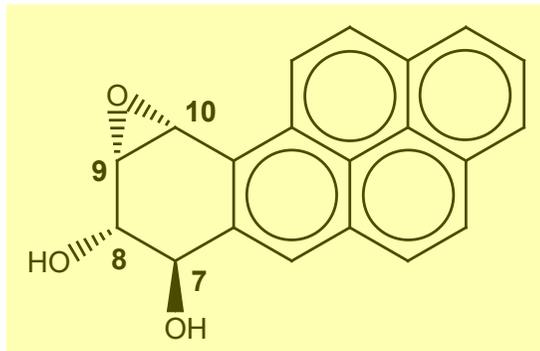
Benzo(a)pyrene (BP)



(+/-) 7,8 BP-oxide



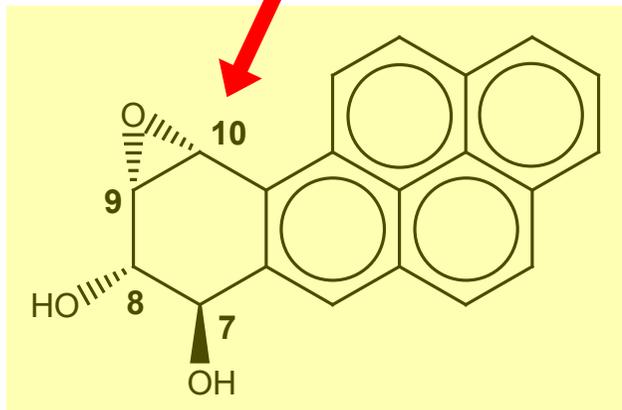
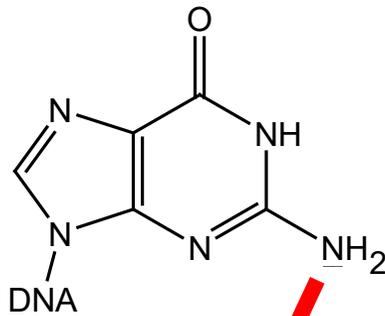
(+/-) 7,8 BP-dihydrodiol



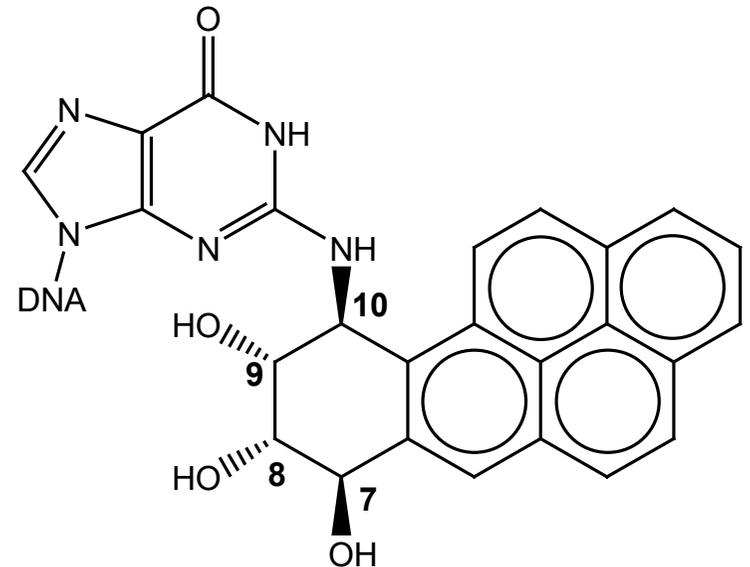
(+) anti 7R,8S,9S,10R-BP-dihydrodiol-epoxide

Carcinogenesis of benzo(a)pyrene

Stereoselective formation of benzo(a)pyrene-DNA adducts

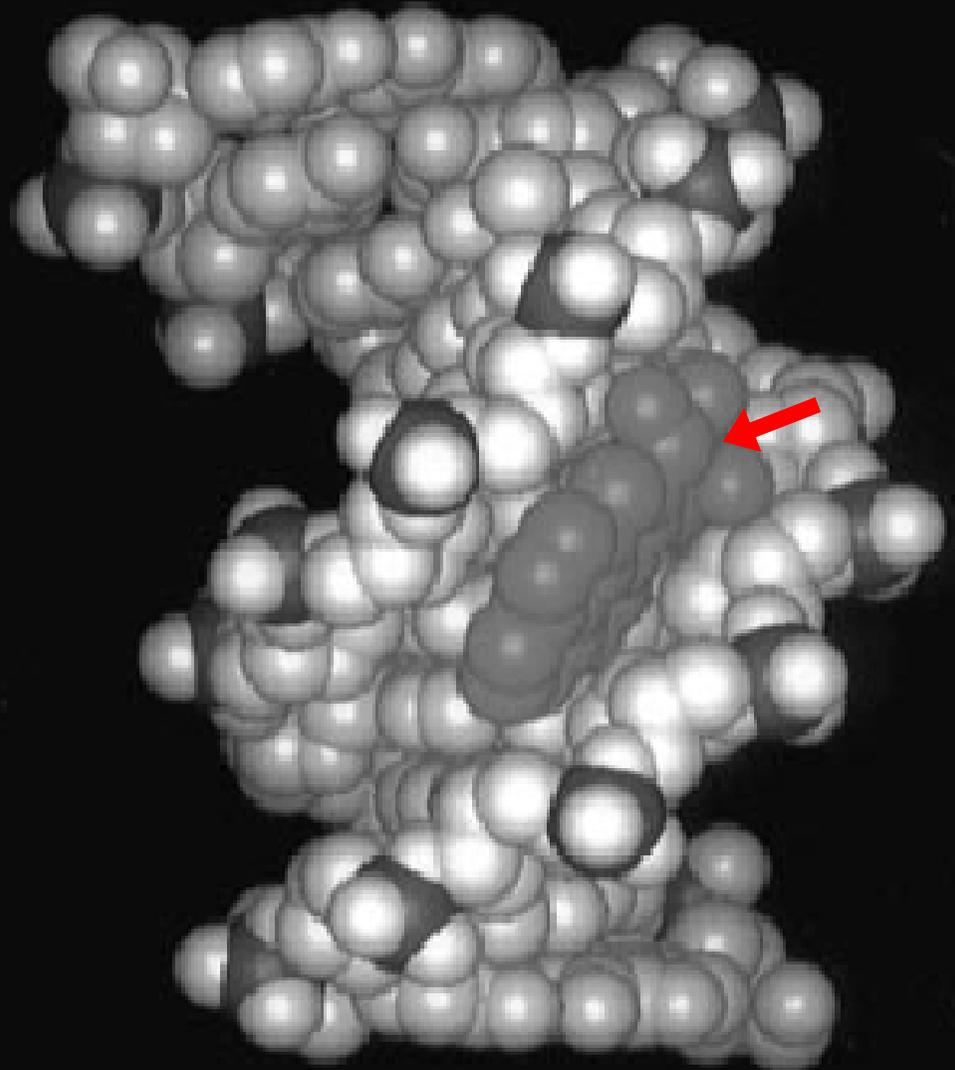
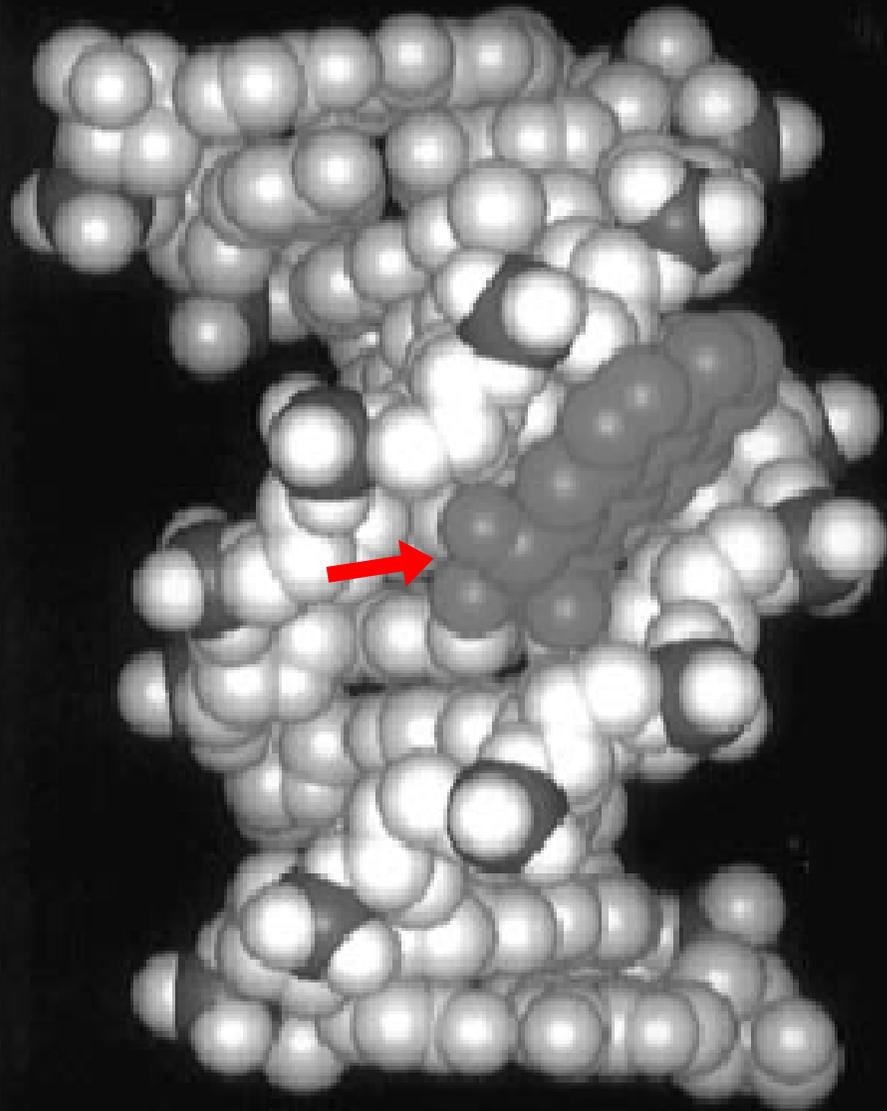


(+) anti 7R,8S,9S,10R-BP-dihydrodiol-epoxide



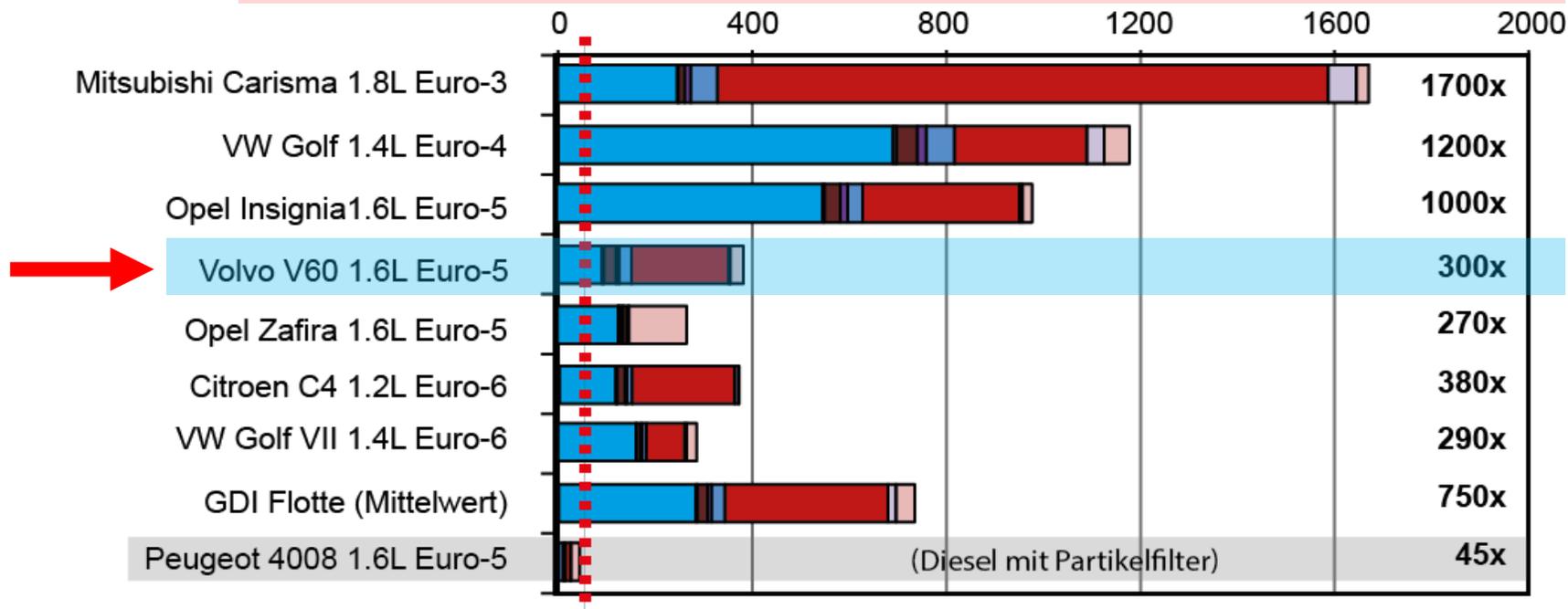
(-) 10R trans-anti-[BP]-triol-N2-deoxy-guanosine-adduct

Carcinogenesis of benzo(a)pyrene



Genotoxic emissions of GDI vehicles

Genotoxic potential of GDI vehicle exhausts (ngTEQ/m³, cWLTC)
 (EU ambient air limit: 1 ng benzo(a)pyrene/m³, yearly mean)



■ Naphthalin (0.001x)

□ Chrysen (0.01x)

■ Benzo(b)fluoranthen (0.1x)

■ Indeno(1,2,3,-cd)pyren (0.1x)

■ Benzo(a)anthracen (0.1x)

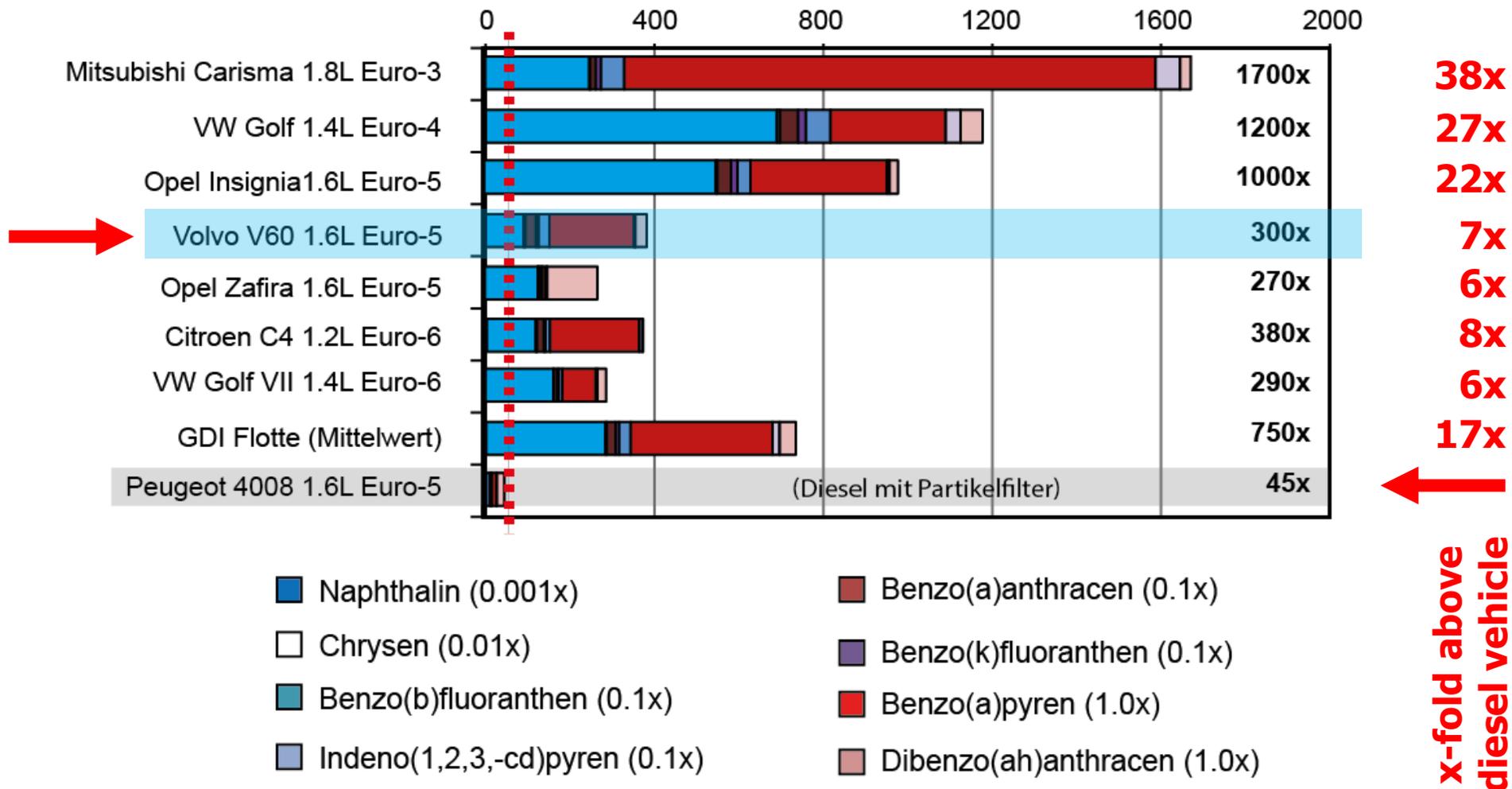
■ Benzo(k)fluoranthen (0.1x)

■ Benzo(a)pyren (1.0x)

■ Dibenzo(ah)anthracen (1.0x)

Genotoxic emissions of GDI vehicles

**Genotoxic potential of GDI vehicle exhausts (ngTEQ/m³, cWLTC)
(EU ambient air limit: 1 ng benzo(a)pyrene/m³, yearly mean)**



GDI-vehicle exhausts are not classified yet, even though we are exposed to them every day!

What do we know about GDI-exhausts after 20 years of application?

- contain **billions** of soot nanoparticles
- EU limit for GDI vehicles of **6×10^{11} particles/km** is very high
- PN emissions are **not at all limited outside Europe** (US, Japan)

Are they class 1 carcinogens causing lung cancer?

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- soot particles are loaded with **genotoxic** compounds
- soot nanoparticles mainly **deposit in the alveoli** of the lung
- sub-100 nm particles may **penetrate the alveolar membrane transporting adsorbates** into the body (Trojan horse effect)

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25 years VERT filter tests

How to test GPFs, the VERT approach

VSET test on GPF vehicles

Something to celebrate!



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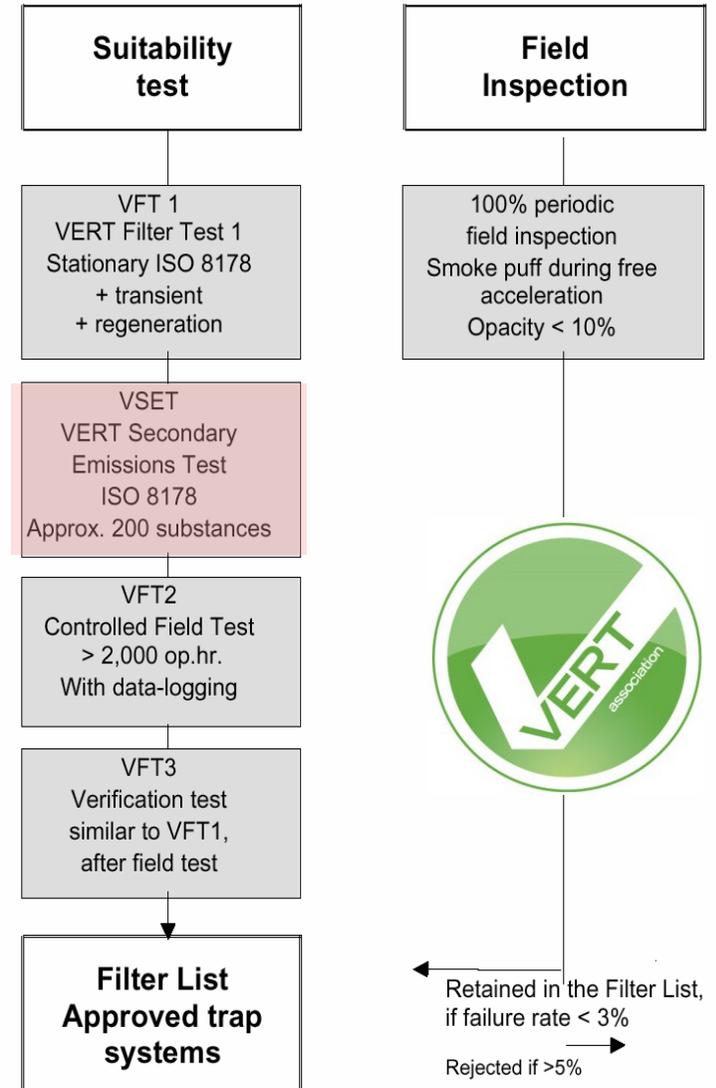
25 years VERT filter tests

How to test PFs, the VERT approach

Approved filters have to:

- Reduce PM- & PN-emissions (>98%), both in new and aged conditions (VFT1, VFT3)
- Reduce toxic compounds a.m.a.p.
- Low risks for secondary emissions (VSET)

Are all particle filters safe?



Lessons learned from GASOMEF project

Testing of GPF on vehicles, on a chassis dynamometer

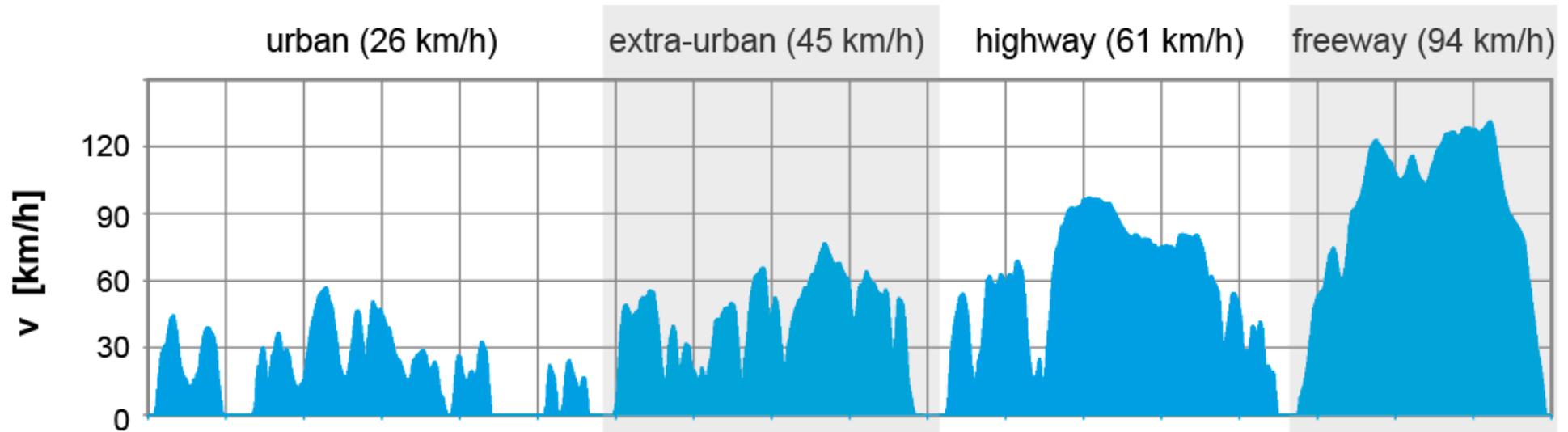
GPF testing on vehicles at UASB Nidau

- GDI vehicles with integrated GPFs will be tested in the **EU AeroSolfd project**
- Bench mark GDI vehicle without GPF (Volvo V60. 1.6L, Euro-5)
(was and can be used to test prototype retrofit GPFs)



Transient cycle used in the GASOMEF project

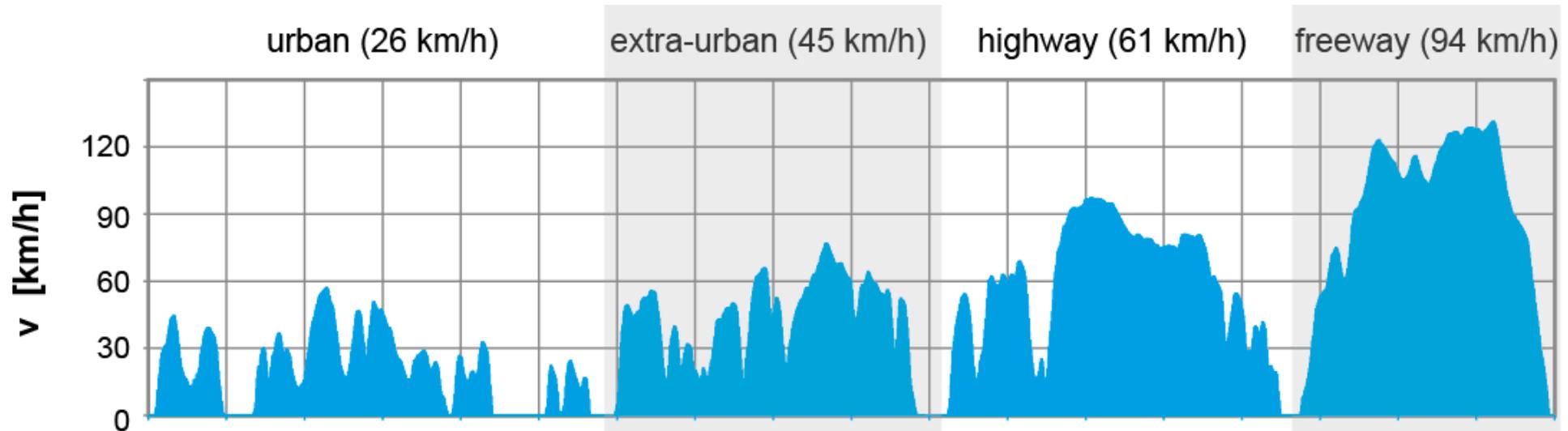
The WLTC is a legal and realistic test cycle with many transients



WLTC: 4 phases, 30 minutes per cycle, cold / hot starts

Transient cycle used in the GASOMEF project

The WLTC, a realistic test cycle with many transients

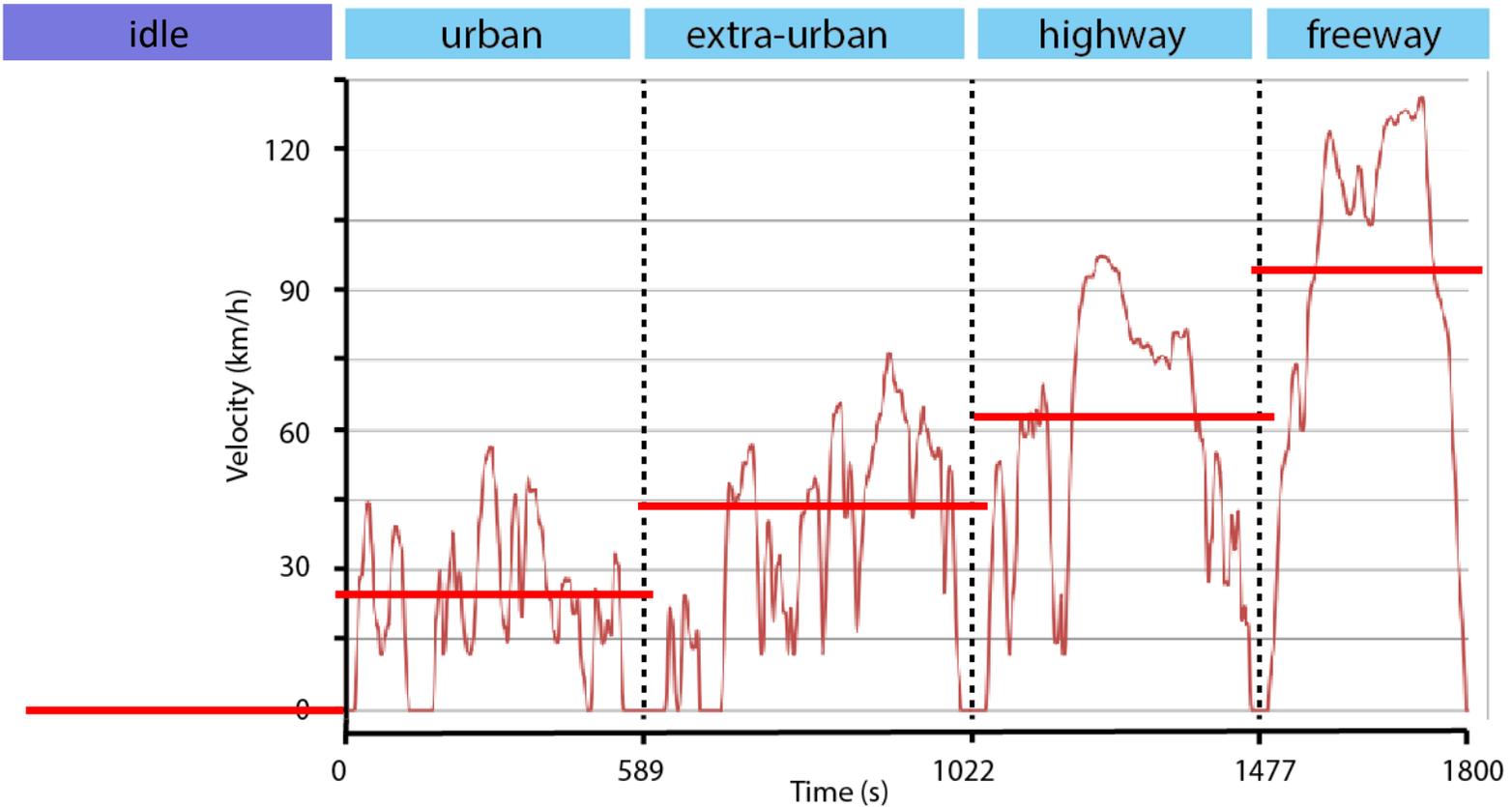


WLTC: 4 phases, 30 minutes per cycle, cold / hot starts

**Furthermore, we developed a steady state cycle (SSC) to study:
particle size distributions and filtration efficiencies at
different space velocities**

Steady state cycle used in the GASOMEF project

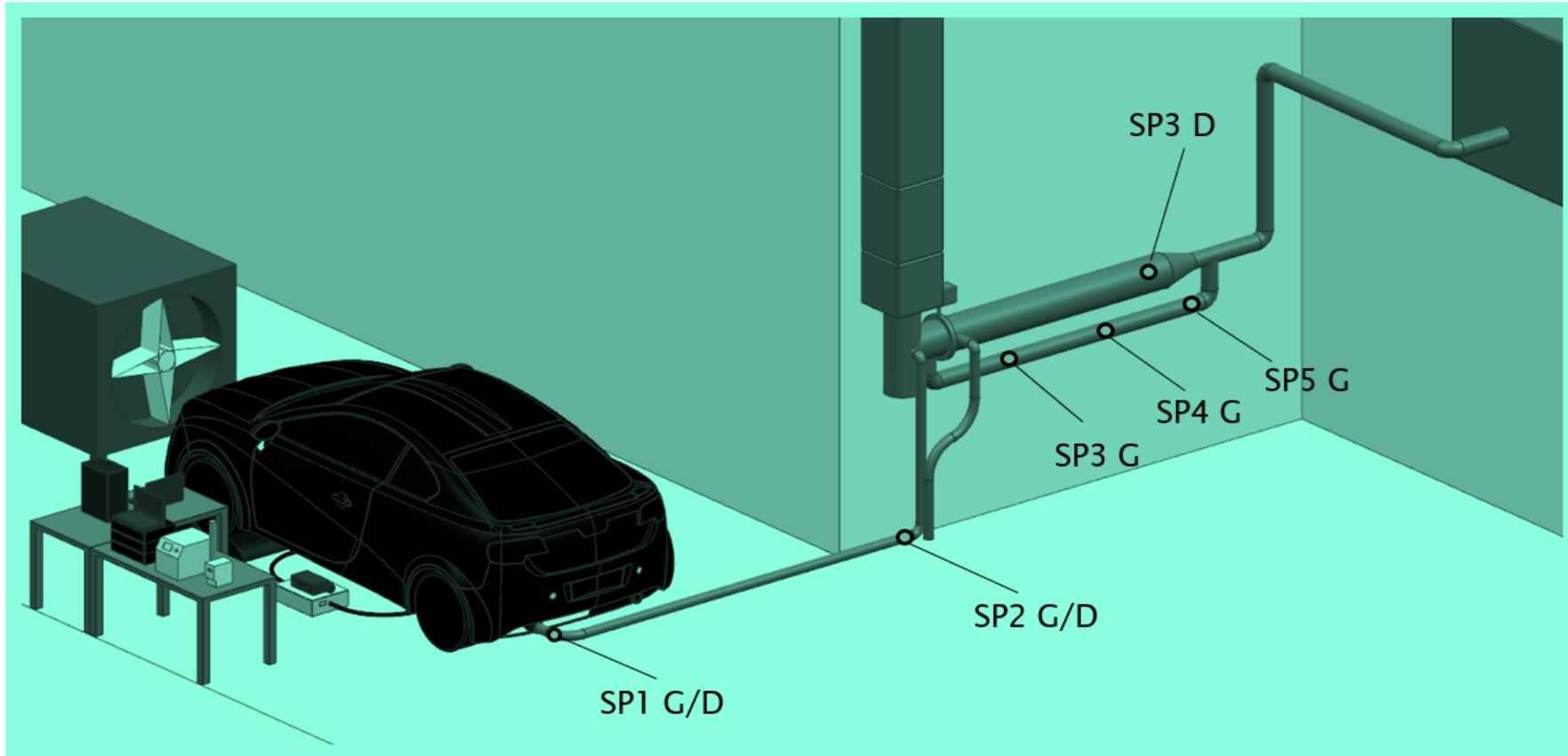
SSC: 5 conditions, 20 minutes per phase, hot conditions



Velocity (km/h) 0 25.7 44.5 60.8 94.0

Exhaust gas sampling points

Sampling points for raw and CVS exhausts



Bezeichnung Benzin	Messstelle
SP1 G	Nach Endtopf
SP2 G	Vor CVS-Tunnel

Bezeichnung Benzin	Messstelle
SP3 G	Anfang CVS-Tunnel
SP4 G	Mitte CVS-Tunnel
SP5 G	Ende CVS-Anlage

Bezeichnung Diesel	Messstelle
SP1 D	Nach Endtopf
SP2 D	Vor CVS-Tunnel
SP3 D	Ende CVS-Tunnel

Secondary emissions test for gasoline direct injection vehicles

Outline

■ PFs for gasoline vehicles

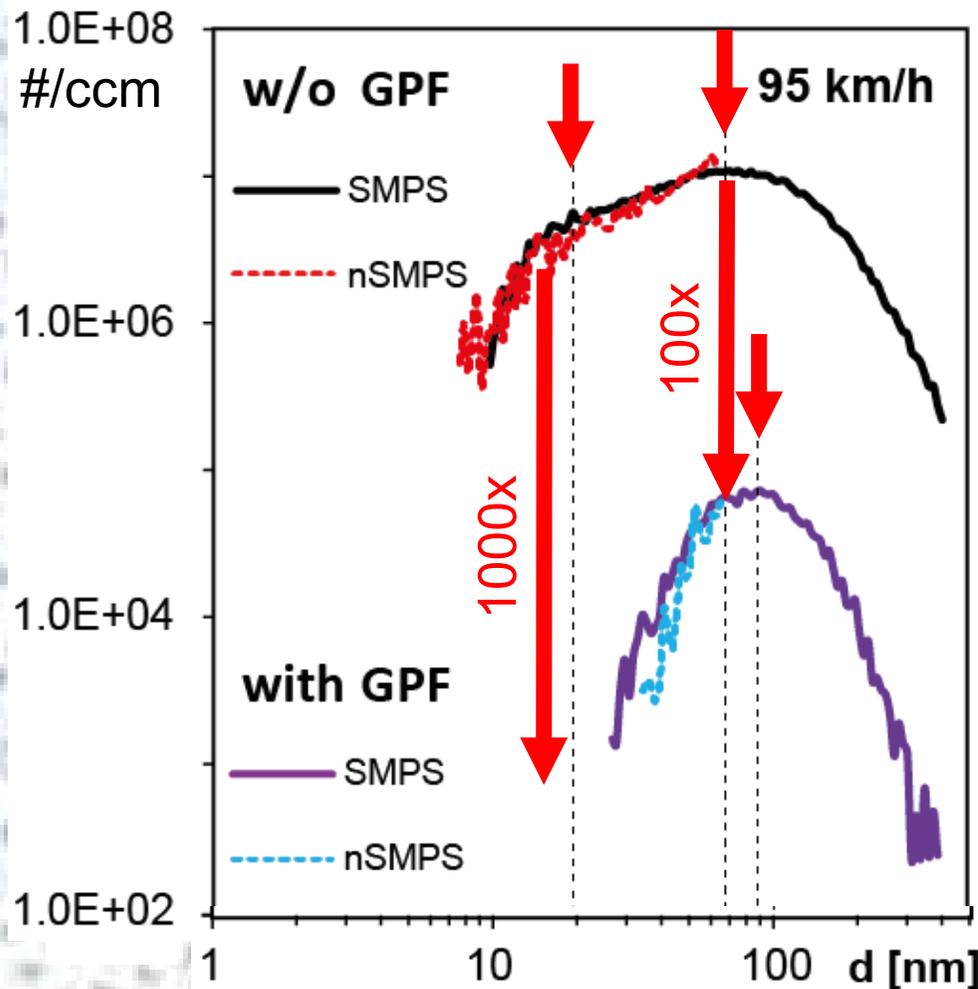
Retro-fit and integrated particle filters for GDI vehicles

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First-generation particle filters (GPFs) for GDI-vehicles

After the GPF only one kind of particles at 90 nm detected

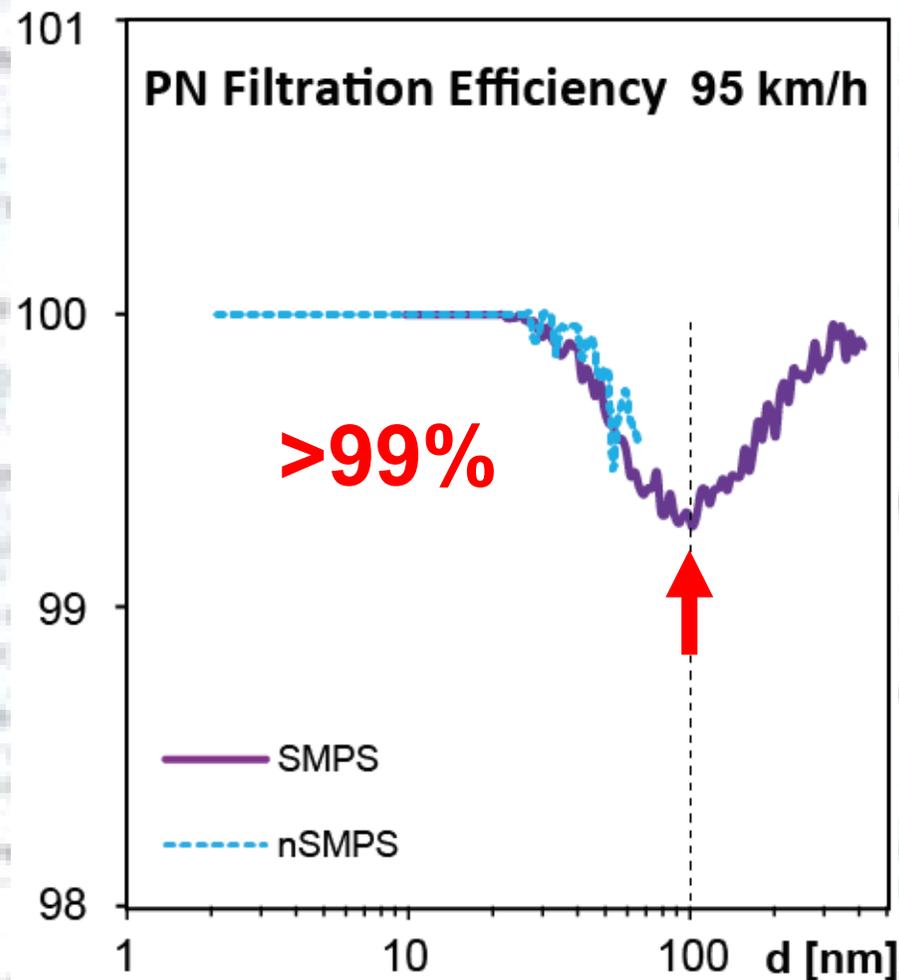
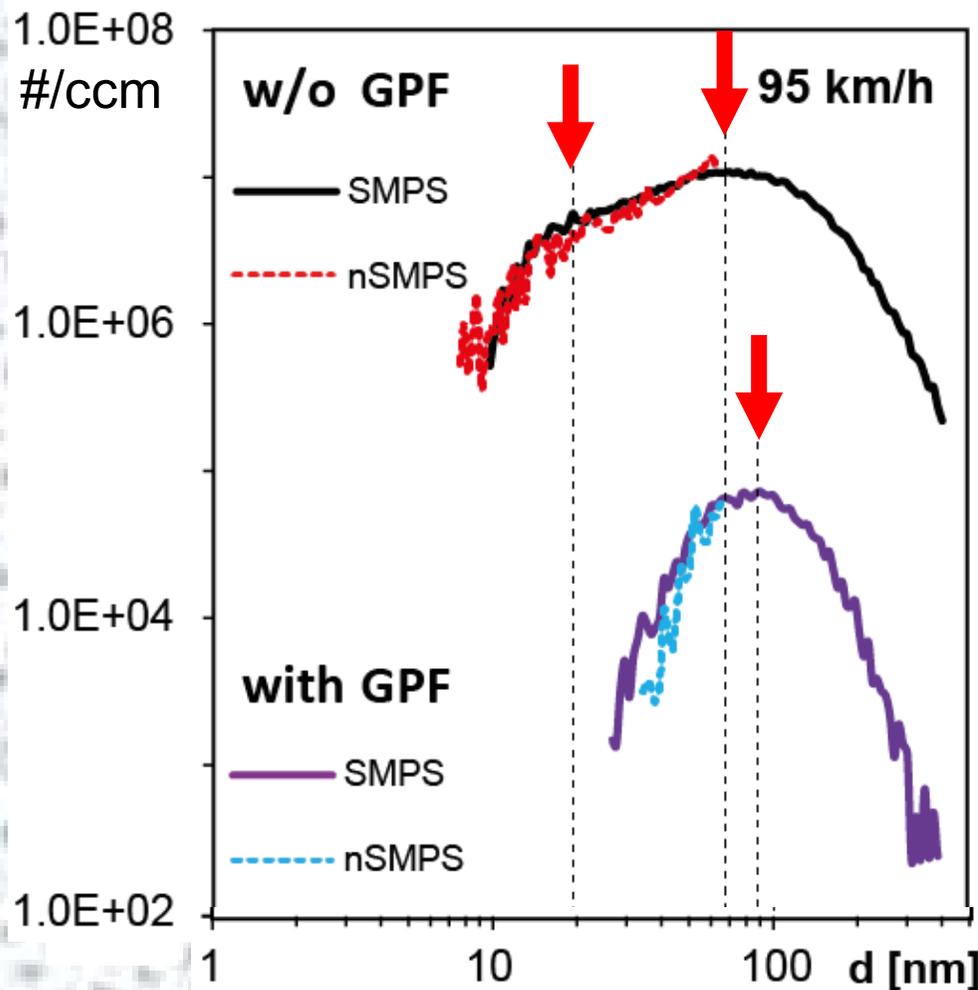


Even prototype filters can lower particle emissions by 2-3 orders of magnitude.

20 nm particles are removed most efficiently

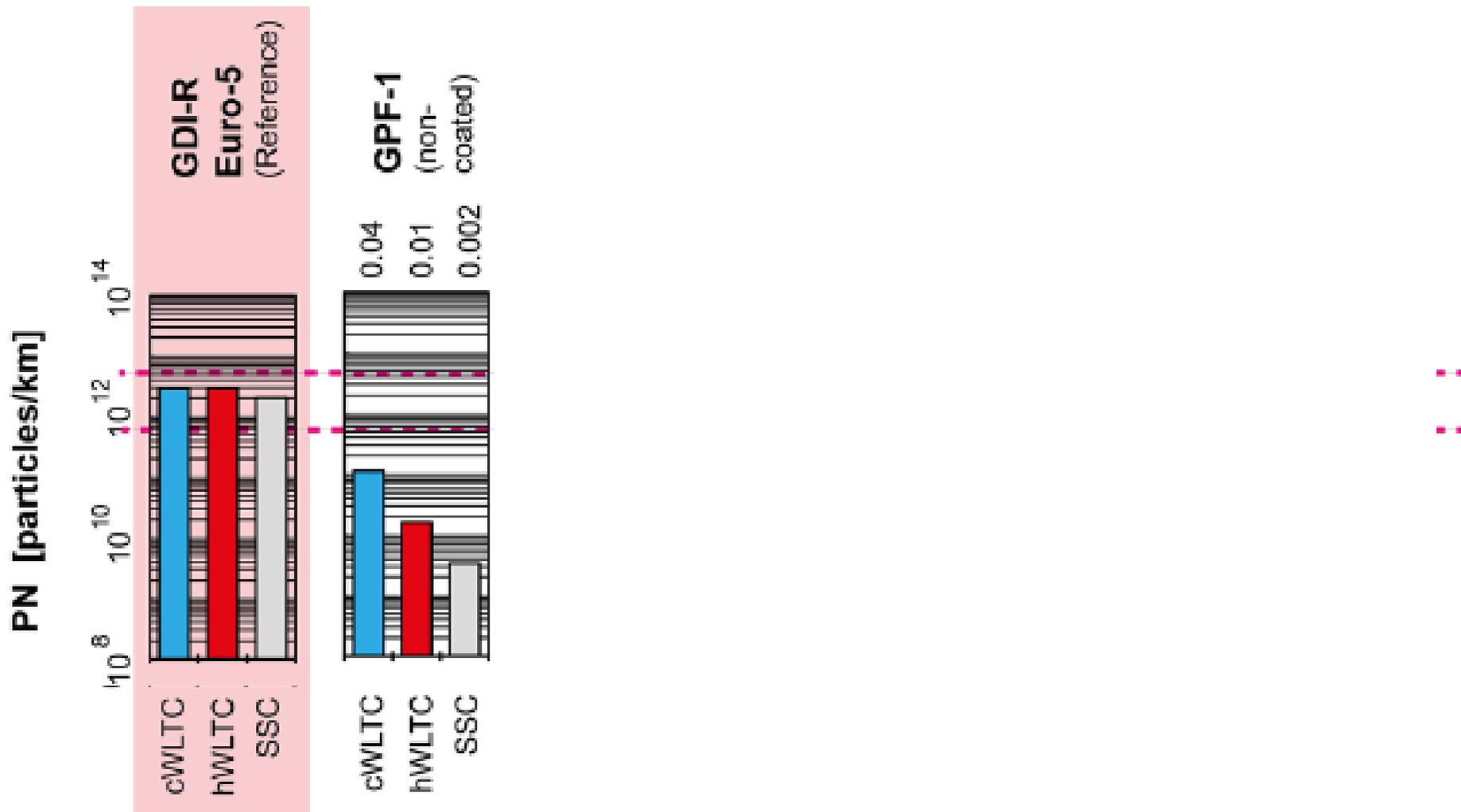
Particle filters for GDI-vehicles (GPFs)

GPFs can be as efficient as best available DPF technology (>98%)



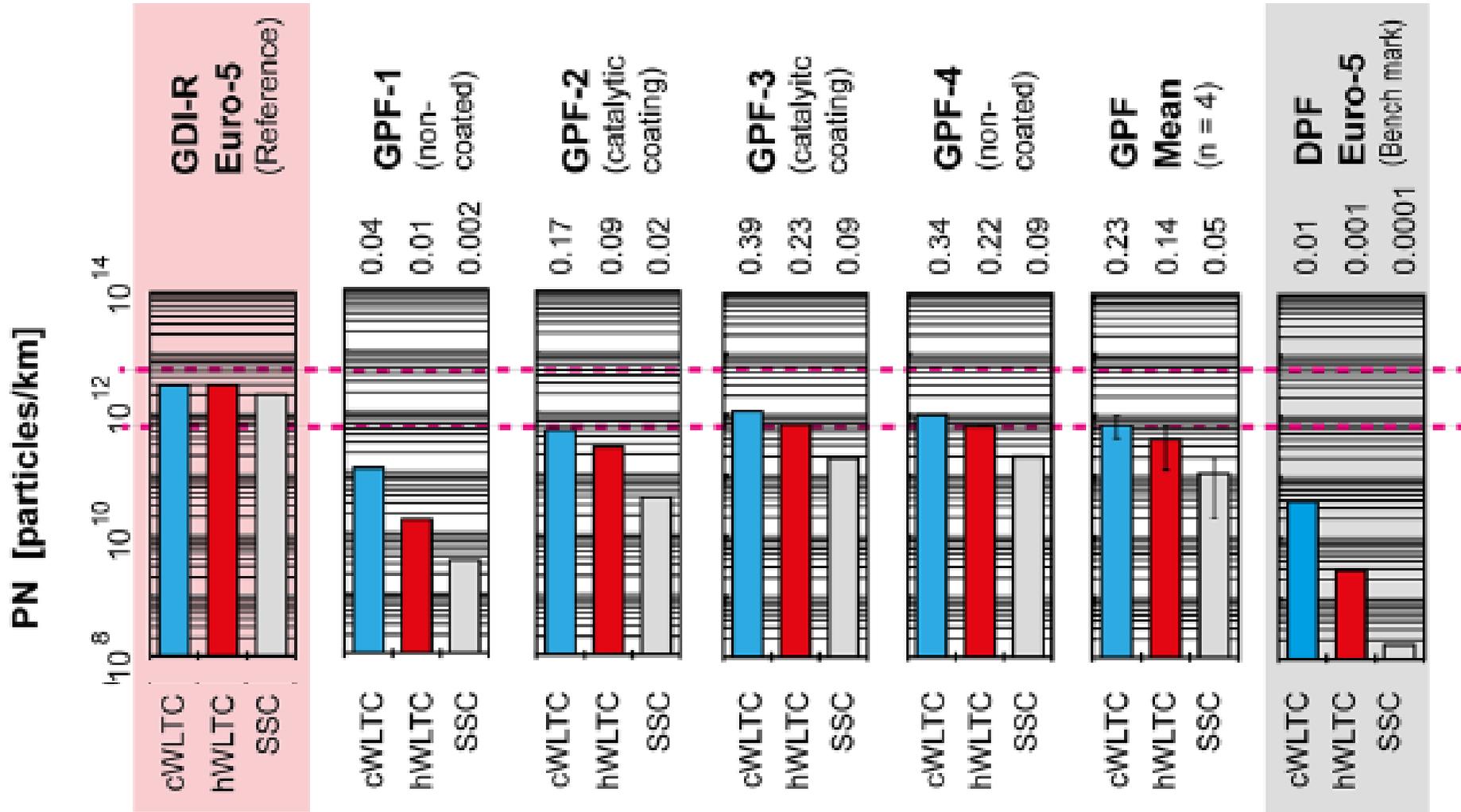
Particle filters for GDI-vehicles (GPFs)

Filtration efficiency of GPFs (transient) versus DPFs (steady state)



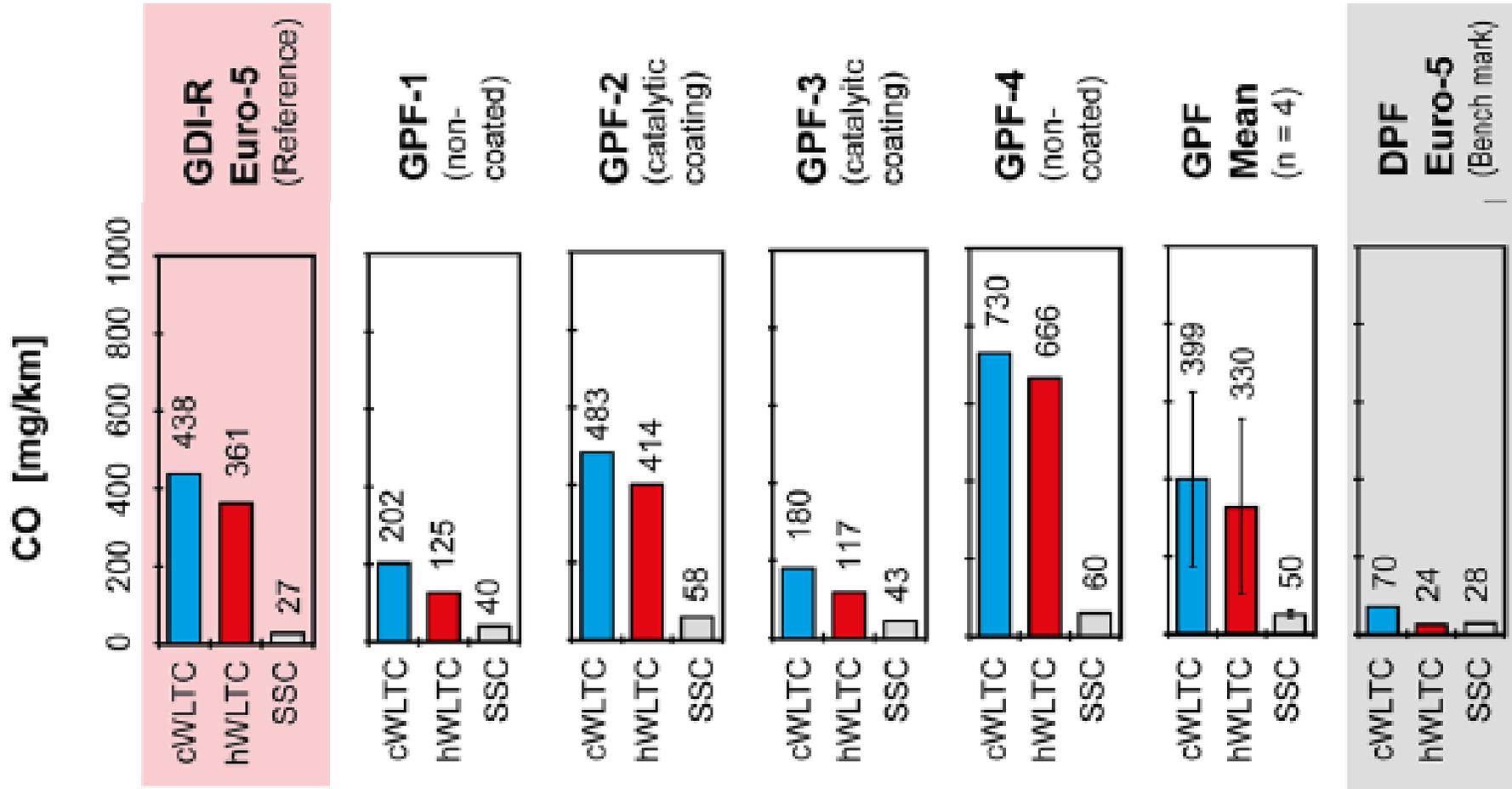
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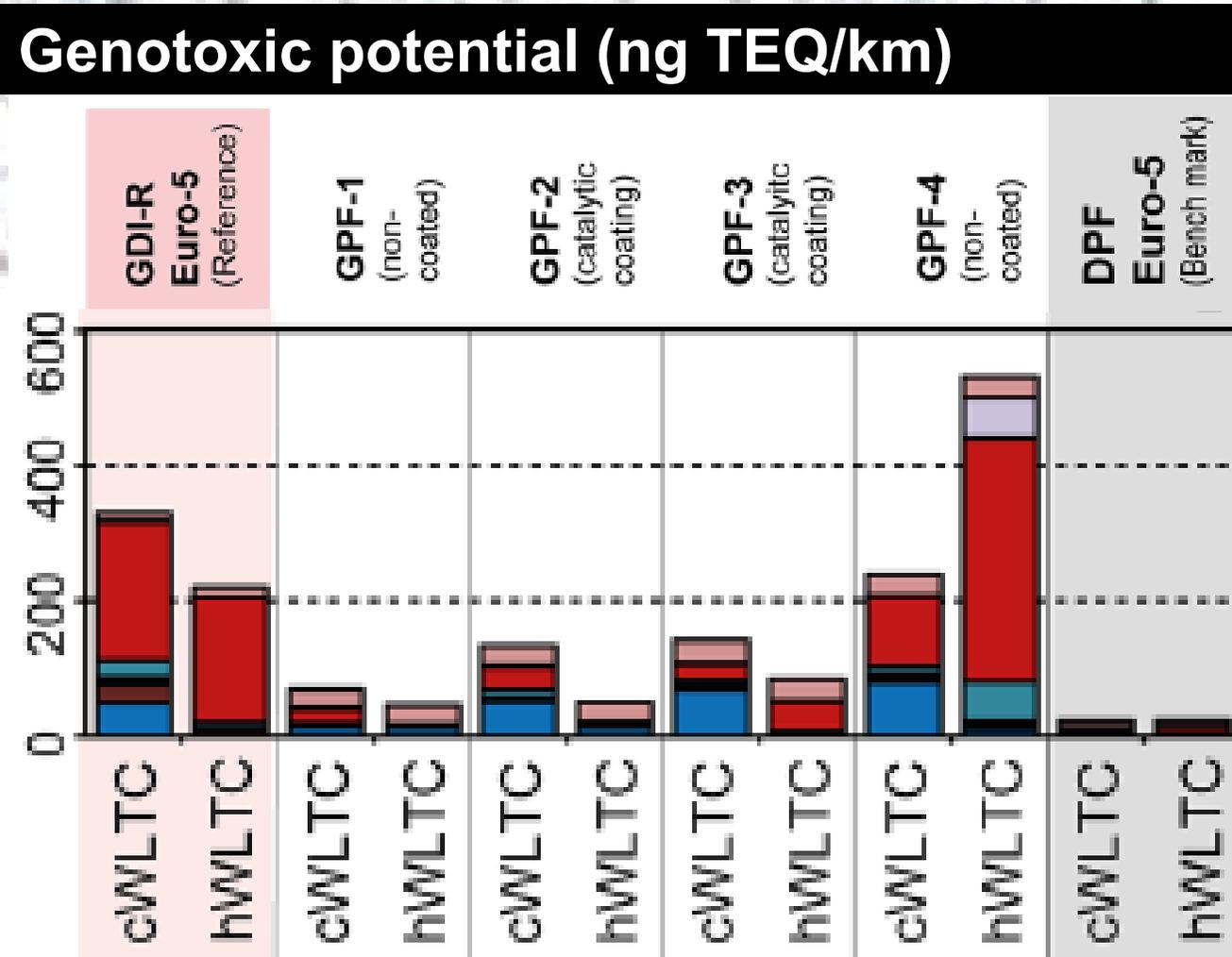
Particle filters for GDI-vehicles (GPFs)

High or low oxidation potential GPFs?



Particle filters for GDI-vehicles (GPFs)

3 of 4 prototype-GPFs reduced genotoxic PAHs

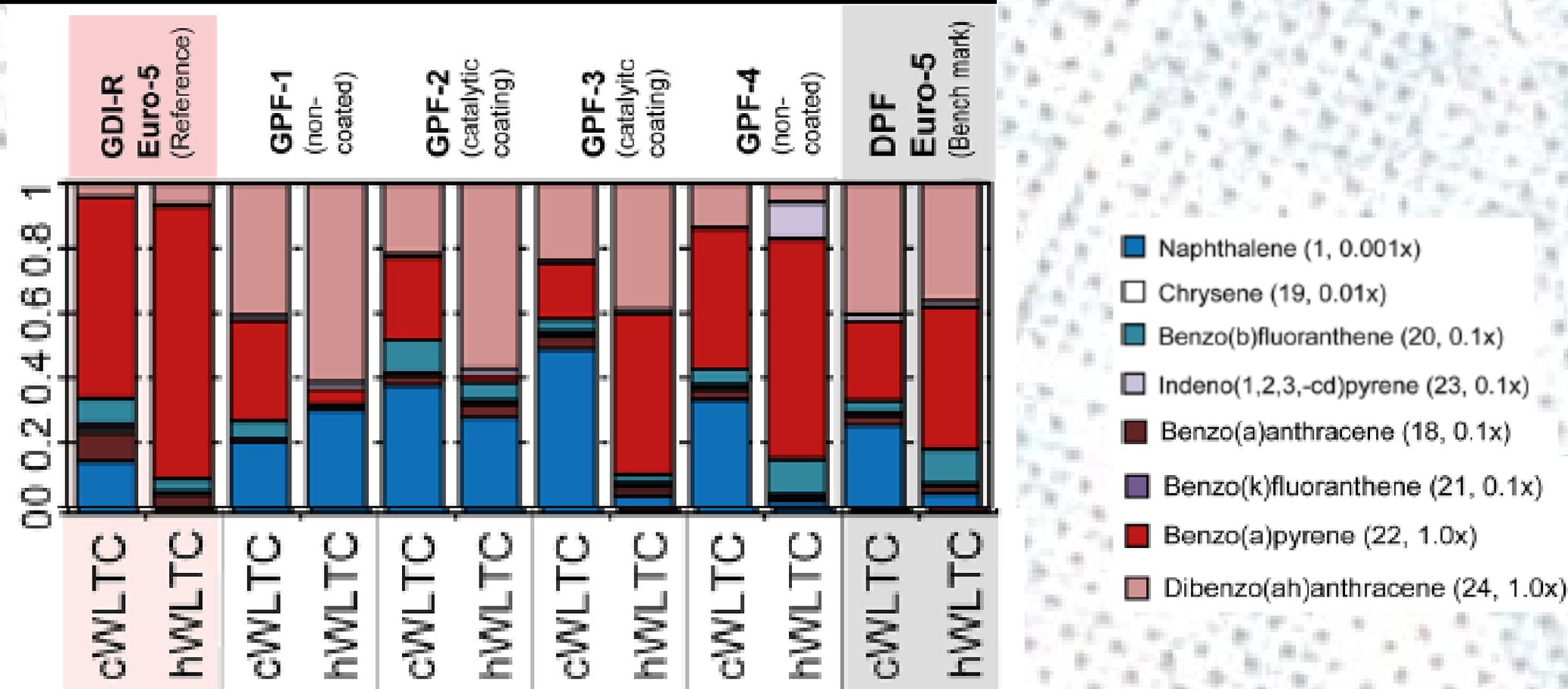


- Naphthalene (1, 0.001x)
- Chrysene (19, 0.01x)
- Benzo(b)fluoranthene (20, 0.1x)
- Indeno(1,2,3,-cd)pyrene (23, 0.1x)
- Benzo(a)anthracene (18, 0.1x)
- Benzo(k)fluoranthene (21, 0.1x)
- Benzo(a)pyrene (22, 1.0x)
- Dibenzo(ah)anthracene (24, 1.0x)

Particle filters for GDI-vehicles (GPFs)

3 of 4 prototype-GPFs reduced genotoxic PAHs

Proportions of genotoxic PAHs



Secondary emissions test for gasoline direct injection vehicles

Something to celebrate!

Outline

■ Toxic emissions of GDI vehicles

GDI vehicles – a massive source for genotoxic nanoparticles

■ VSET test on GPF vehicles

From steady state to transient test cycles

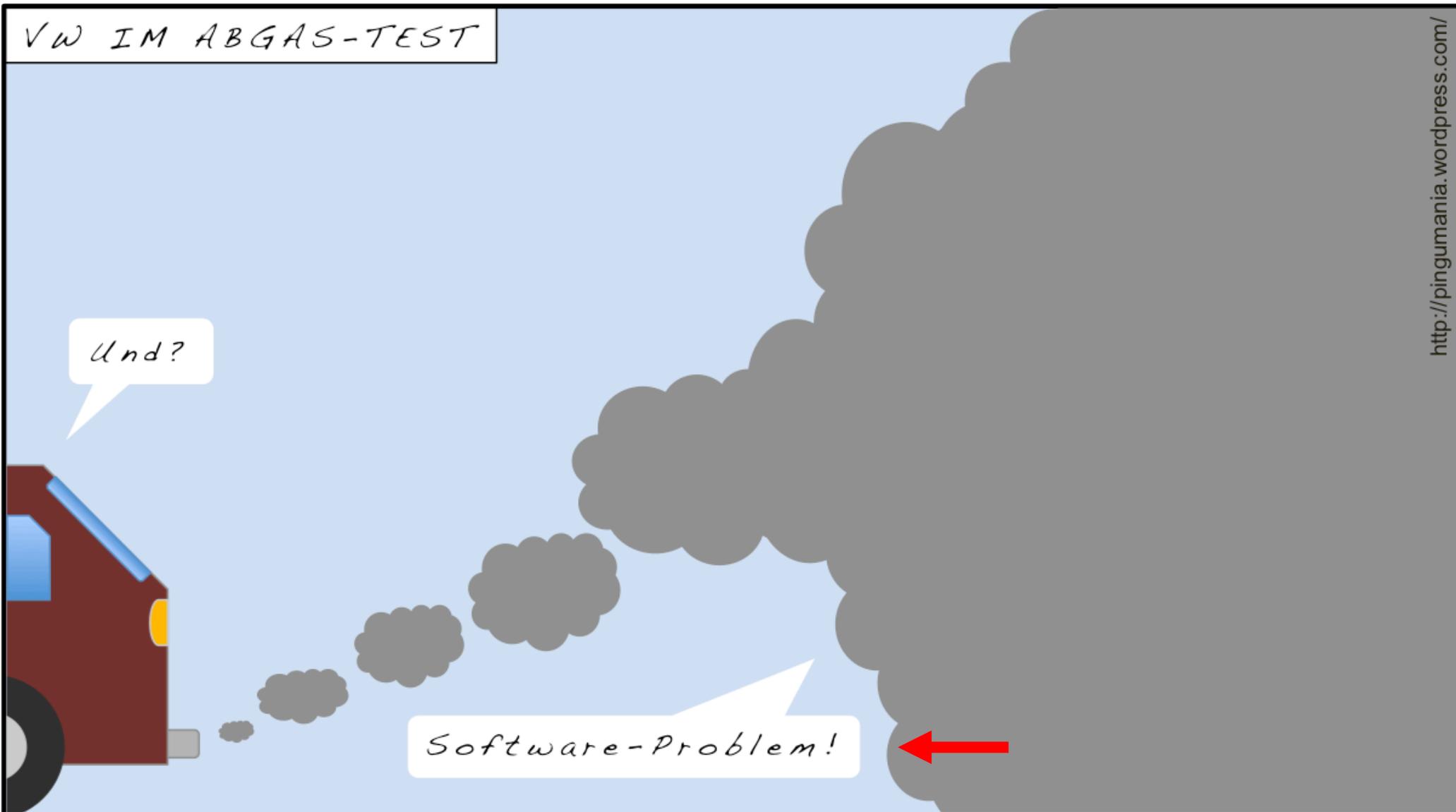
■ PFs for gasoline vehicles

Retro-fit and integrated particle filters for GDI vehicles

13th VERT Forum: New VERT nanoparticle abatement tools

Empa Dübendorf, March 21, 2023

Gasoline direct injection vehicles – the latest source for genotoxic nanoparticles



Gasoline direct injection vehicles – the latest source for genotoxic nanoparticles



GASOMEP: New concepts for gasoline vehicle emission control

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Dr. Andrea Ulrich
2. Nov. 1961 – 12. März 2013





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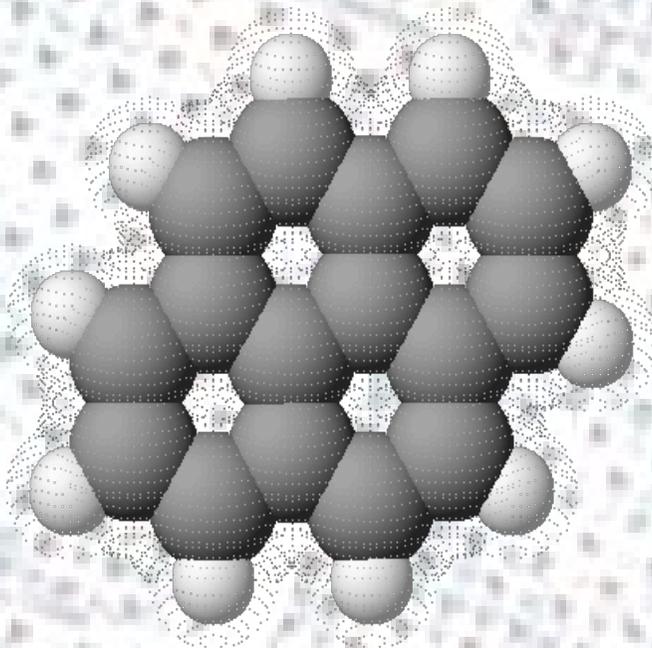


Particle filters are chemical reactors

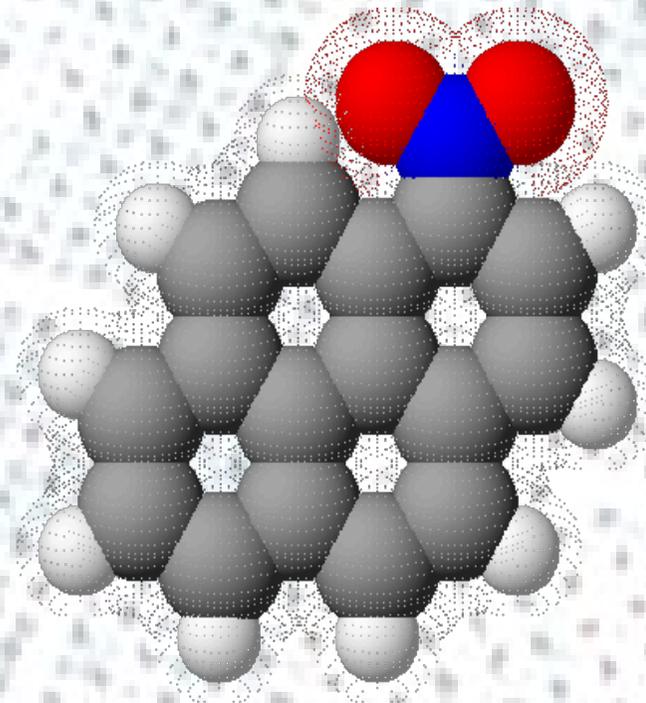
In one step from a harmless precursor to a mutagen?

Nitration of PAHs

ideal nitration conditions?



pyrene

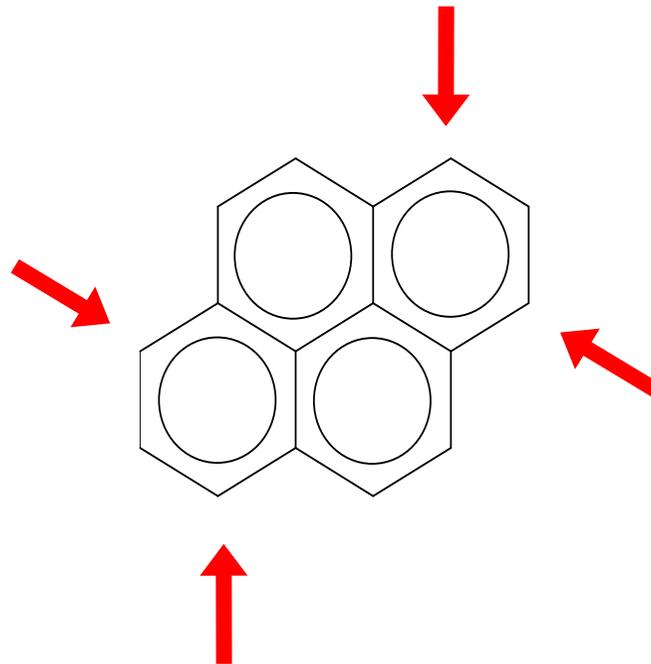


1-nitropyrene

Particle filters are chemical reactors

Nitration in alpha-position?

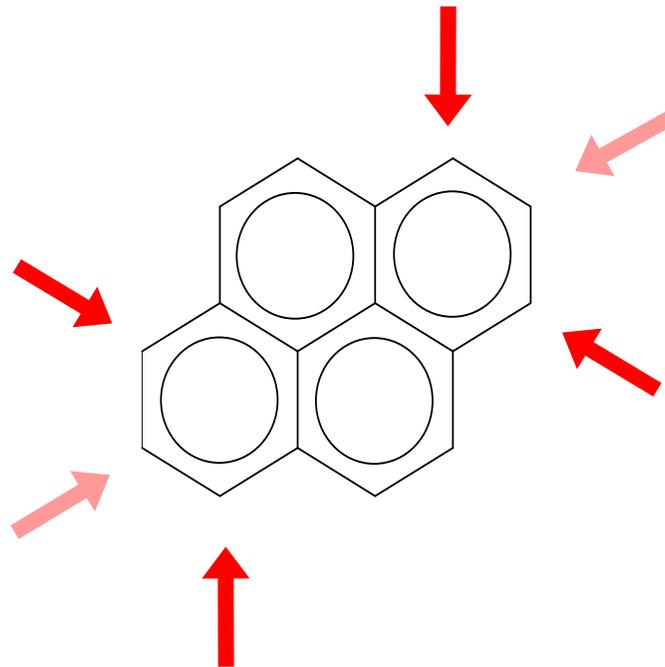
Regioselective nitration of pyrene



Particle filters are chemical reactors

or in beta-position?

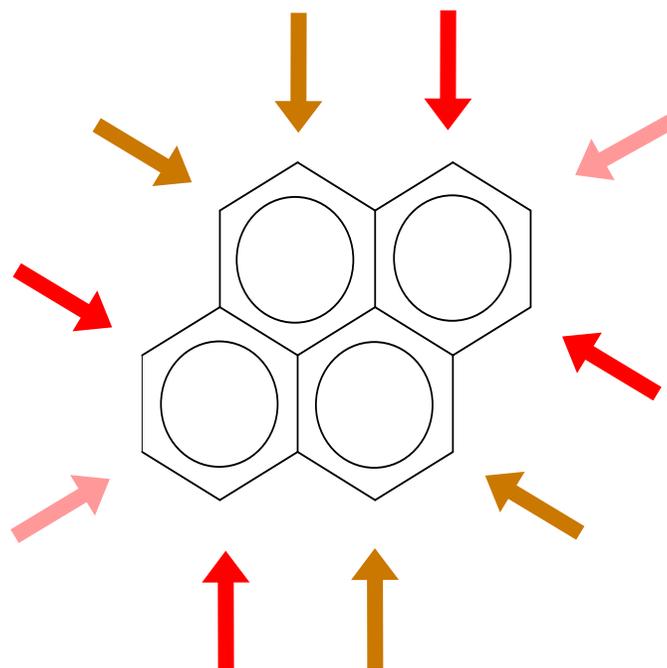
Regioselective nitration of pyrene



Particle filters are chemical reactors

or in gamma-position?

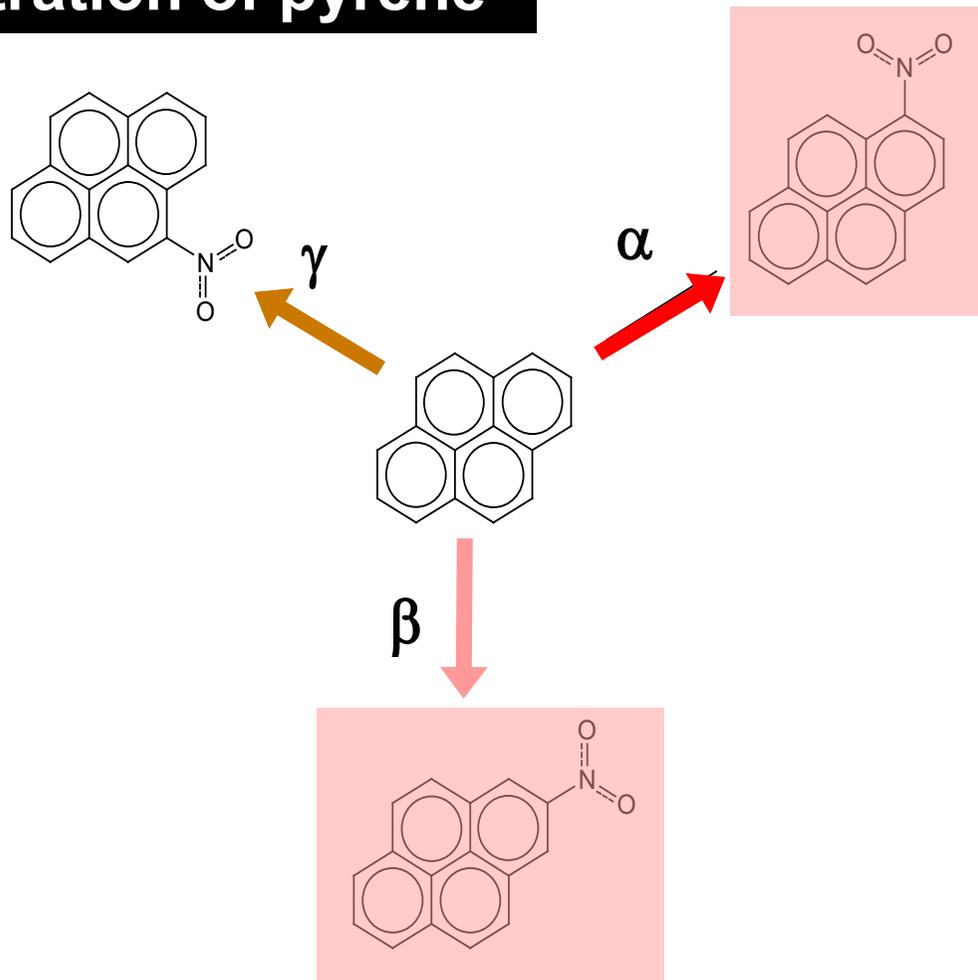
Regioselective nitration of pyrene



Particle filters are chemical reactors

Two of the three isomers are mutagenic.

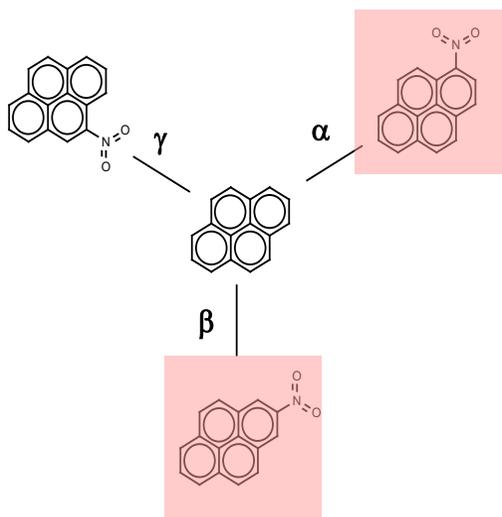
Regioselective nitration of pyrene



Particle filters are chemical reactors

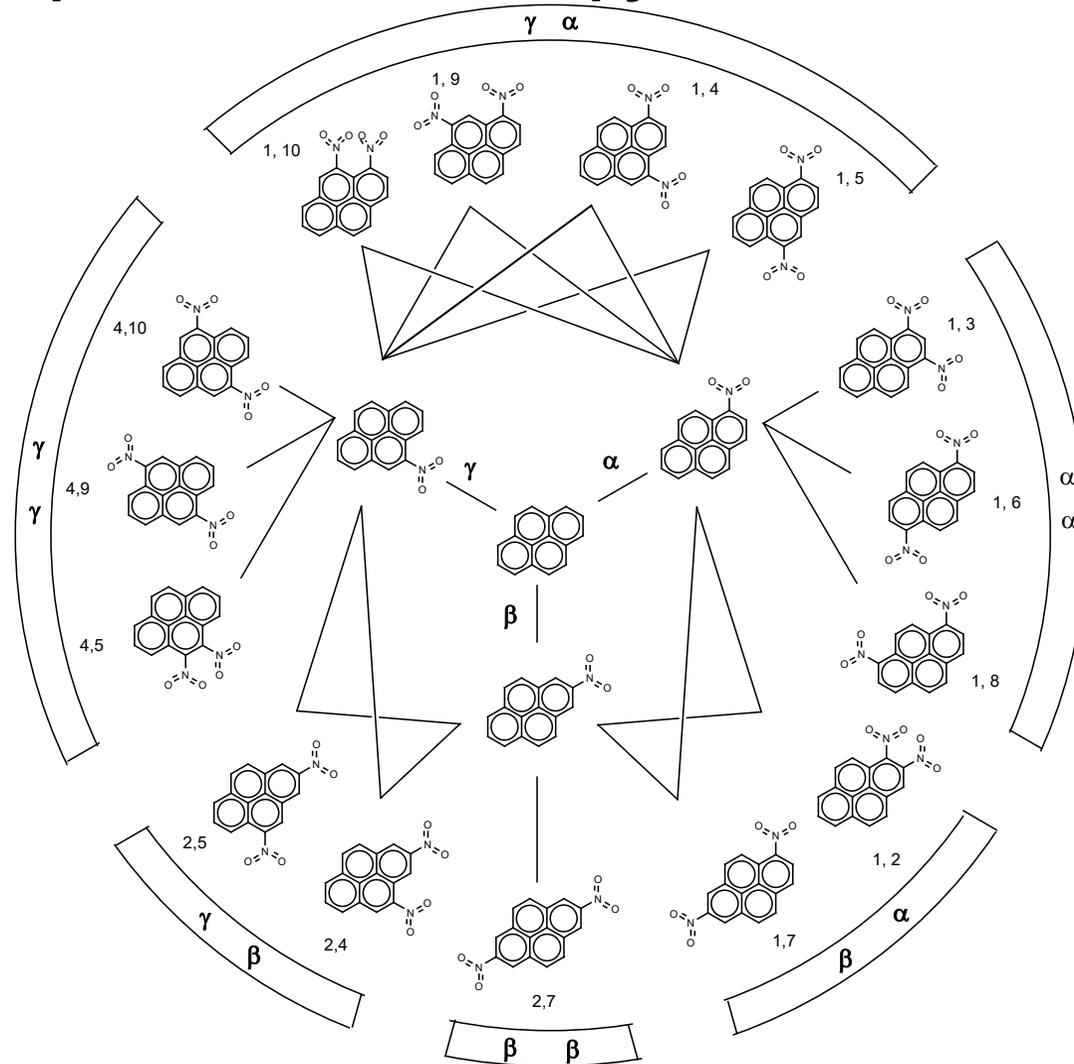
If nitration is possible ones, why not twice?

Regioselective nitration of pyrene



Particle filters are chemical reactors

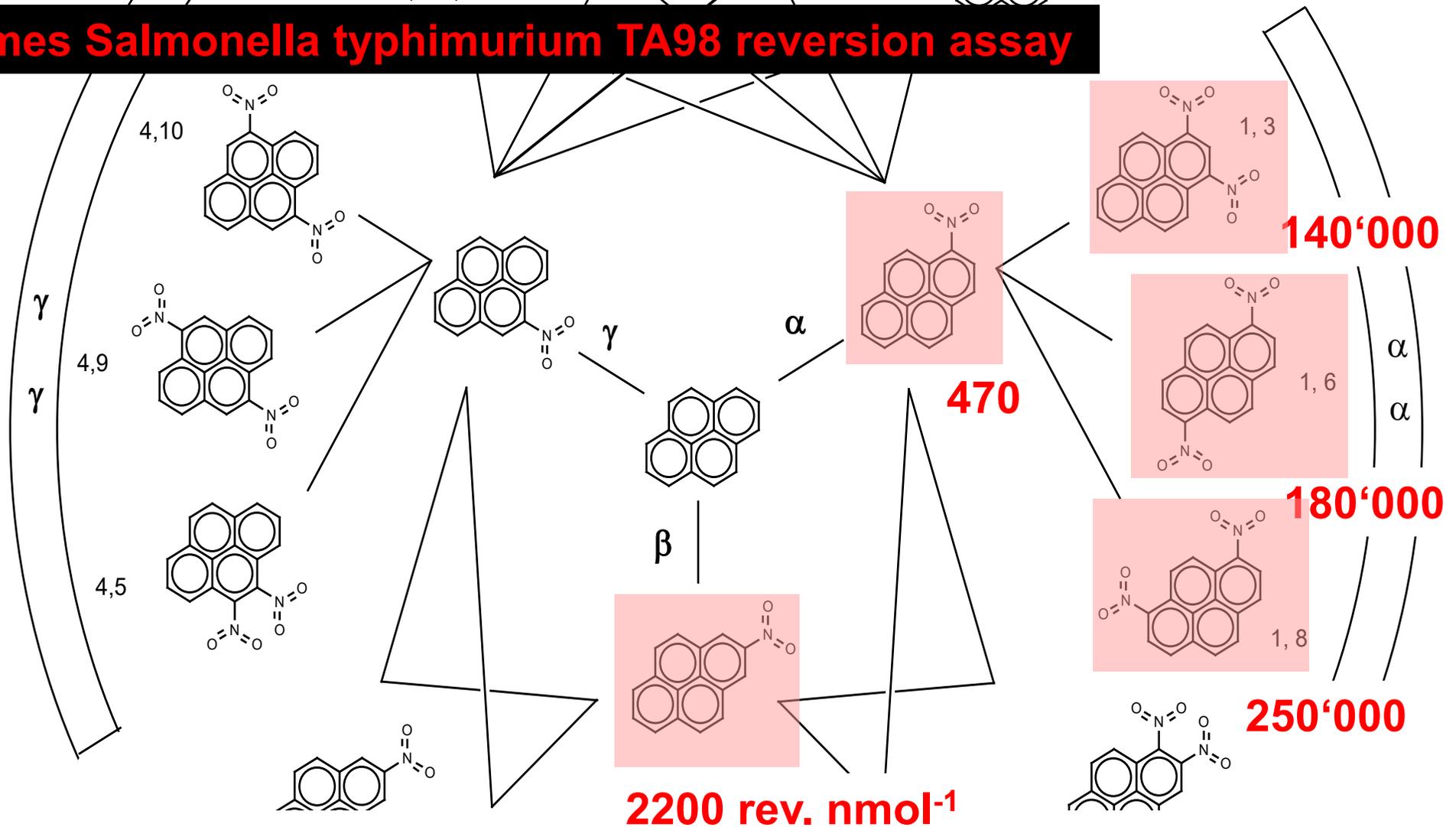
From one precursor to 3 nitropyrenes to 15 dinitropyrenes?



Particle filters are chemical reactors

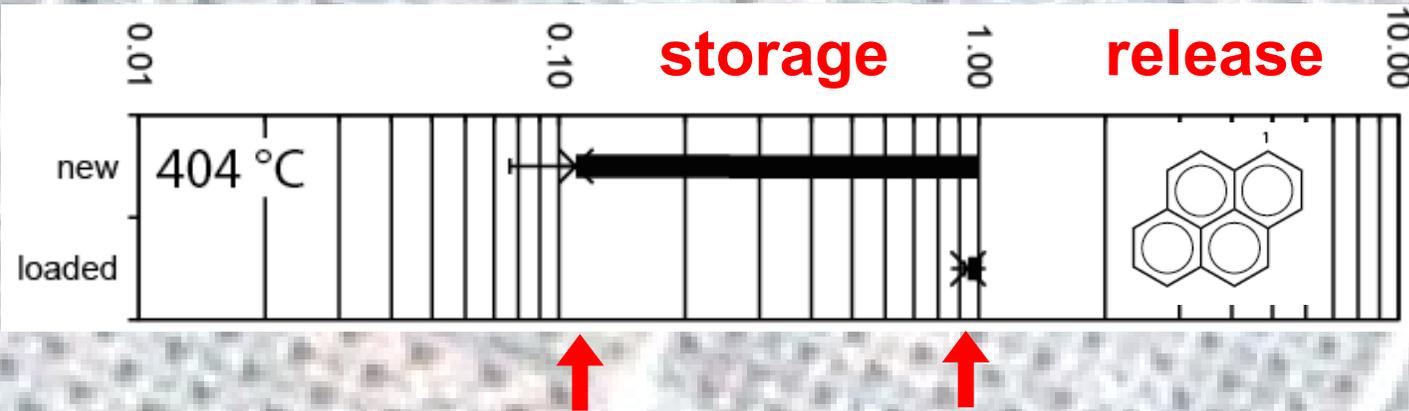
The most potent direct-acting mutagens known are dinitropyrenes

Ames Salmonella typhimurium TA98 reversion assay



Nitro-PAH formation in non-catalyzed DPF

Non-catalyzed filter operated $<200\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to accumulate soot and hydrocarbons

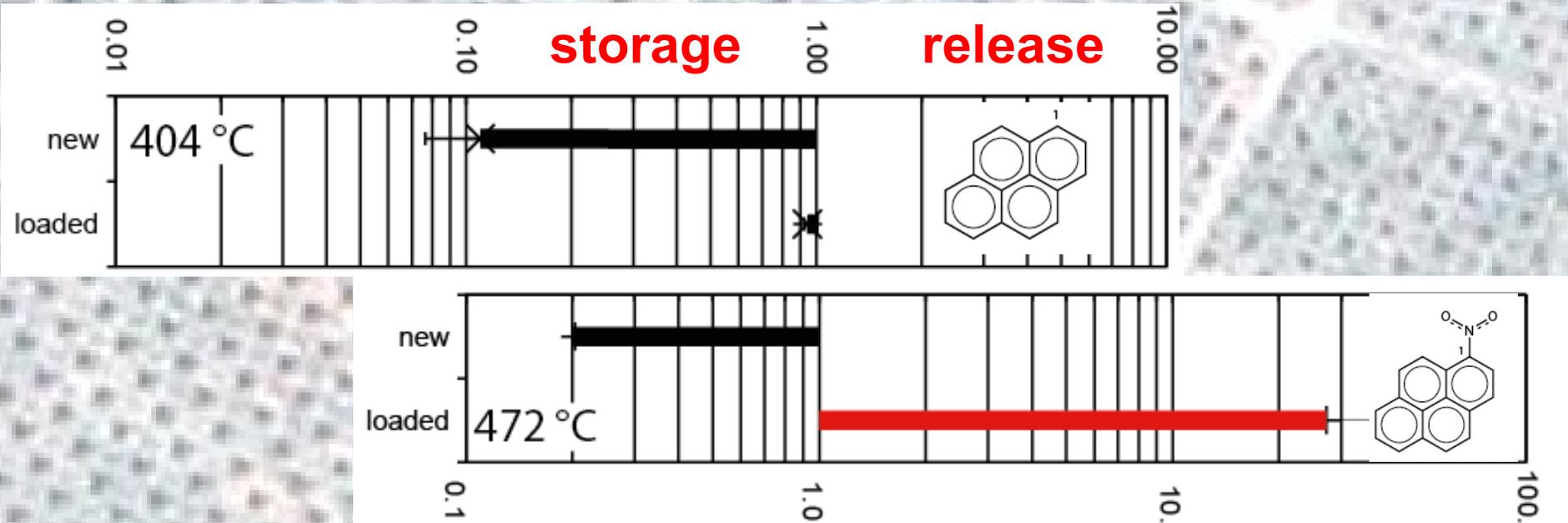


- pyrene is stored in a new, but released from a soot-loaded DPF

Outlet

Nitro-PAH formation in non-catalyzed DPF

Non-catalyzed filter operated <200 °C to accumulate soot and hydrocarbons



- pyrene is stored in a new, but released from a soot-loaded DPF
- 1-nitro pyrene is stored in a new, but **formed** and **released** from a soot-loaded DPF (**30x**)

Swiss road traffic in the future

**It's time to move on without inefficient combustion engines
which release toxic exhausts in places we live**

