

Technion, Haifa - June 21st, 2016

DPF Inspection & Maintenance

Methodology and Practice

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Maintenance must be a periodic routine and

emission control must become part of maintenance

- → Guarantees emission stability
- > Preserves the engine in optimum condition
- → Reduces overall costs

(by preventive repair, avoidance of operation interruptions...)





Technical Requirements

- The vehicles are equipped with certified filters (η > 97%) and wireless dataloggers
- Certified PN (plus CO) measurement devices, portable, low cost and highly sensitive are available
- The obligation for periodical maintenance of emission relevant components, particle emission checks and documentation is defined by a mandatory regulation





Potential of PN-Measurement

- > Fast, handheld, accurate PN-measurement for:
 - Fleet maintenance and control
 - Roadside measurement
 - Official periodic emission checks

allow

- to verify filter efficency
- to detect small repairable DPF defects
- may indicate the need for filter exchange
- to detect engine malfunctions





Portable Particle Emission Analyser

Condensation nucleus counter by TSI - NPET





Diffusion charging by TESTO - PEPA



ETH zürich

Can small failures be detected by PN at low idle?



1 hole (0.5%)



5 holes (2.7%)



17 holes (9.3%)



41 holes(22.5%)



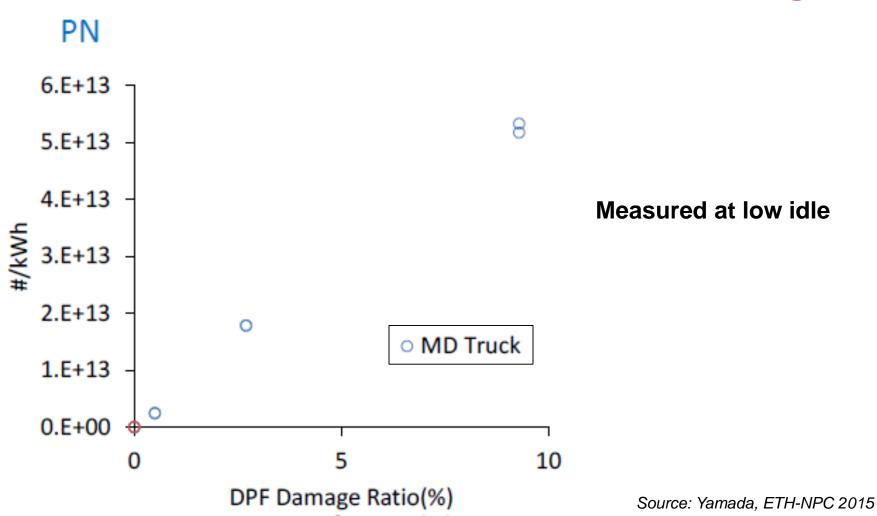
Completely (100%)

Source: Yamada, ETH-NPC 2015





PN Increase vs. DPF Damage







I&M Organization

Run by:

Test-only-stations

- Authorities

- Authorized private organizations

Test+repair-stations/shops

- Private workshops

- Users/fleet owners

Supervision on-road/on-sites Authorities

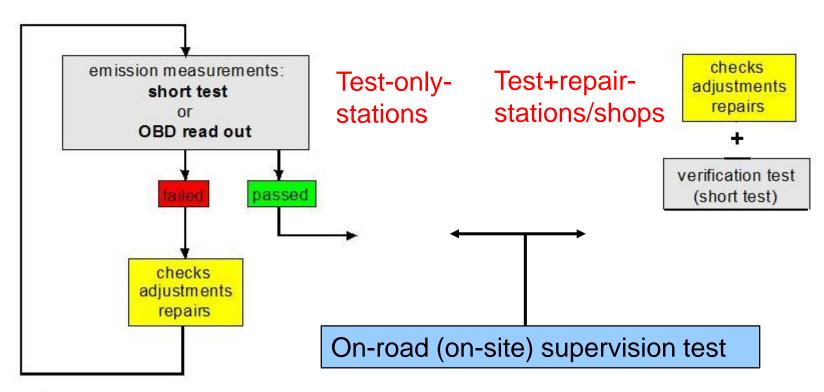




General I&M Strategies

EFFECTIVENESS TEST OF EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM

PERIODIC EMISSION CONTROL SYSTEM MAINTENANCE







I&M Concept Elements (1)

(to be defined)

- Vehicle categories liable to I&M
- **I&M** concept
- **I&M** procedures: - tests
 - minimum maintenance

- **I&M** intervalls
- Quality criteria for I&M performers: - personnel
 - equipment

Certification of I&M performers





I&M Concept Elements (2)

- Costs
- Data collection / individual documentation
- **Quality control of I&M performers:** e.g. test equipment

(periodical calibration)

- **Enforcement by on-road tests:** - procedure
 - crew training
 - equipment
 - financing
 - fines

etc.





Typical I&M Procedure - Checks

- Regular inspection (e.g. busses every 6 month, authorized institution
- Periodical maintenance of emission relevant components (user, workshop) (e.g. NRMM CH)
- Supervision on-road (on-site) (authorities)





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Regular Inspection – Inspection Scope



- Identification of the vehicle
- Measurement of PN at low idle (end pipe)
 - PN < 100'000/cc
- → filter system OK
- -PN > 1'000'000/cc
- → filter or engine failure
- The operator of the vehicle is obligated to a regular engine and filter system maintenance procedure and a retest by an authorized institution in case of a PN emission above a given limit





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Maintenance of Emission Relevant Components: Procedure



- Visual Checks: tightness of all systems
 - oil and soot deposits in the exhaust pipe
 - signs of overheating of the filter housing
- *Maintenance* of engine, filter system and crank case ventilation (in case of a closed version), corresponding to the instructions of the manufacturer
- Data analysis (wireless datalogger), e.g.:
 - too high backpressures (when and where on the route)
 - temperatures (e.g. low idle phases)
- **Cleaning of filter** if necessary, → the cleaned filter has to be checked by a PN measurement at low idle (end pipe)





Maintenance of Emission Relevant Components: Procedure (cont.)

- Determination of filter efficiency
 - ▶ If the efficiency is below 90% and the PN emission is above the allowed limit:



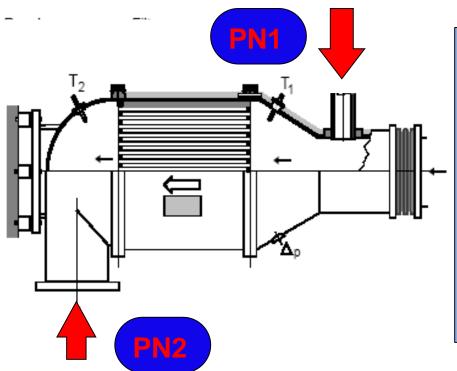
- *Visual check* of the filter for damages (if less than 10%: → repair, otherwise replacement)
- If a **bad engine condition** is assumed: measurement of PN or opacity before filter at free acceleration and determination of the k-value, ev. oil analysis
- **DOC** (CRT systems): CO conversion measurement: If necessary, cleaning of DOC or replacement
- **Confirmation** in the inspection document





Determination of Filter Efficiency

The filter masks the engine. Measurement upstream and downstream is needed to get information about engine raw emission and filter efficiency



PN1 before the filter determines the emission status of the engine itself, eventual failures, leakages, deterioration, aging

Filtration efficiency:

 $\eta = (PN1-PN2)/PN1\cdot100$ [%]





Repair Small Failures by **Ceramic Cement**

W.Haldenwanger

Technische Keramik GmbH

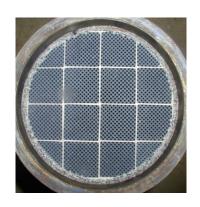
Teplitzer Strasse 27

D-84478 Waldkraiburg

WH Feuerfestkitt Teil A und B

www.haldenwanger.de



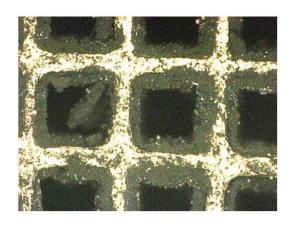


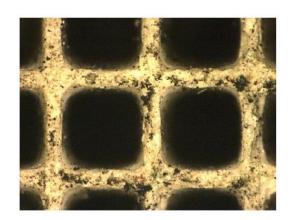




DOC Light-off Testing

DOC might be covered by soot, poisoned, destroyed, aged or just not adequately coated

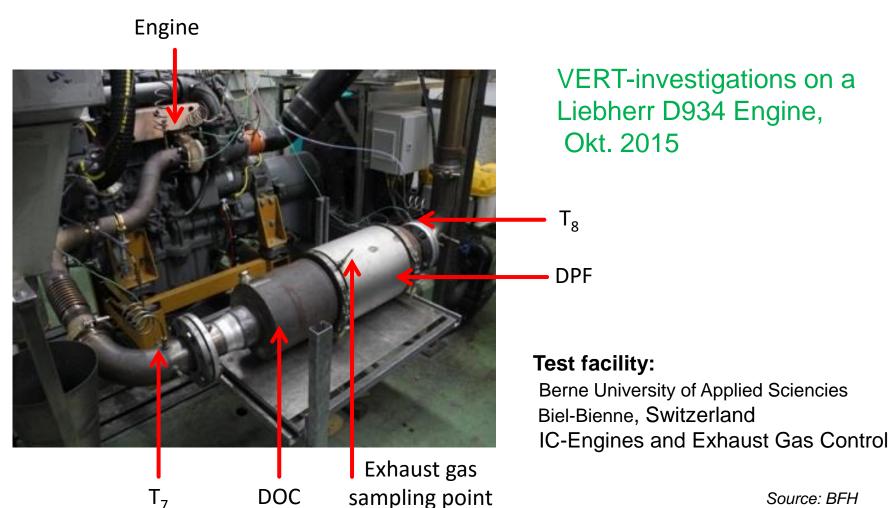








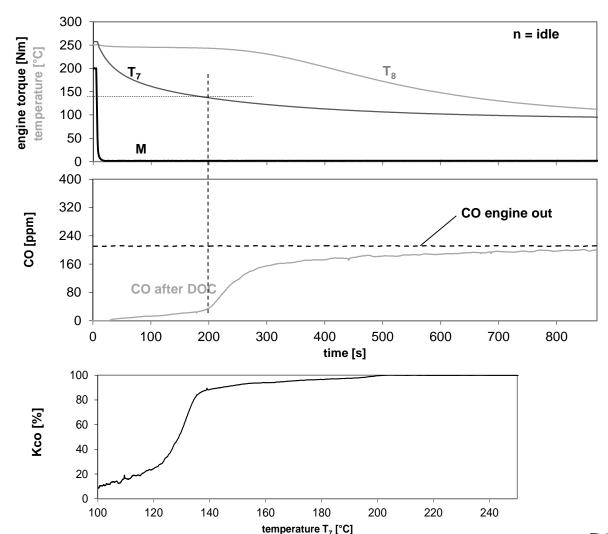
DOC Light-off Testing







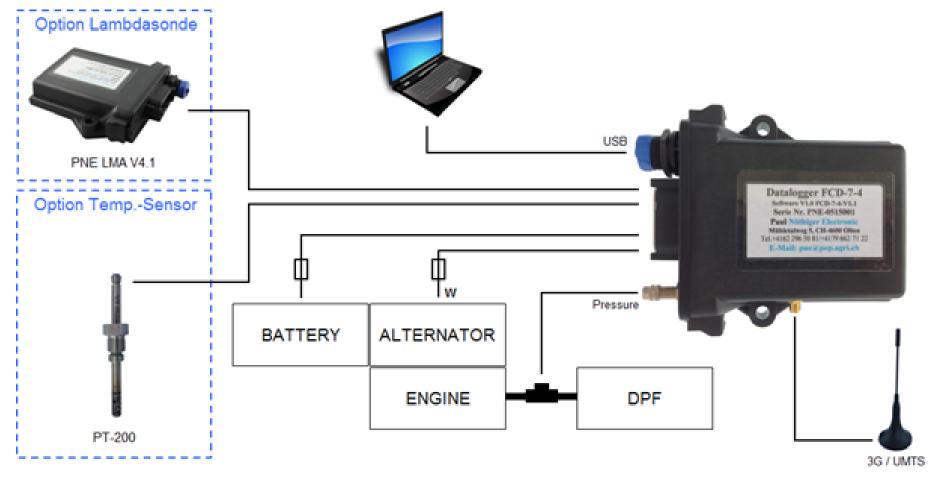
DOC Light-off Test During Cooling down at Idle







Filter Monitoring System (FMS): Elements







Store Data

- On-board memory
- Server database
- Download data from memory: (password protected)
 - local: USB, WLAN, Bluetooth
 - remote: GSM (GPRS)

GSM = General System for Mobile Communication

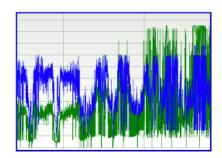


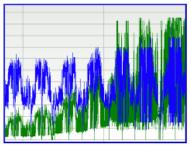




Evaluation

- Statistics of DPF and vehicle operation
- Separation of operating hours and idle time
- Real time display and stored data analysis
- Trends of temperature and back pressure (normal, unusual)
- Comparison of vehicles and filters
- Prediction for filter cleaning and other maintenance needs



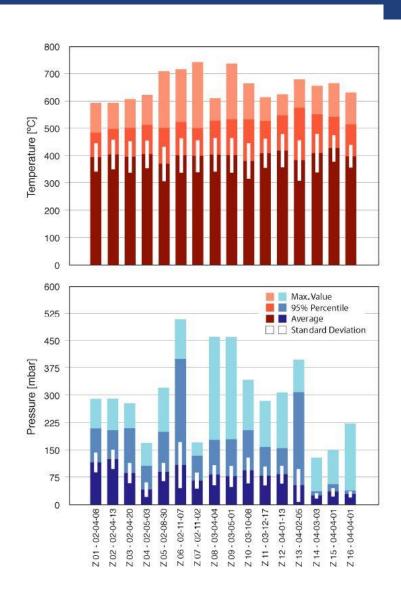






Trend Analysis

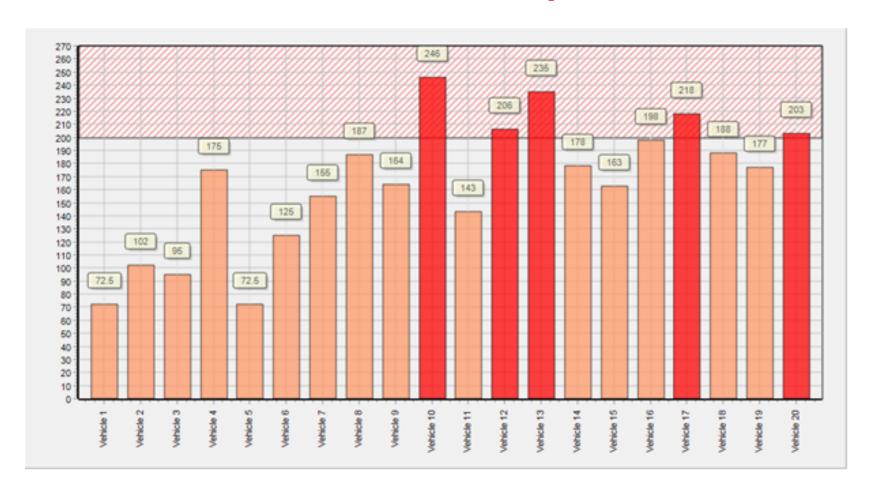
Background informations about longterm trends of filter loadingd exhaust gas temperatures, - allows conclusion on normal or unusual operation of filter and engine







Fleet Overview Report



Source: Paul Nöthiger Electronic

Back pressure – weekly 95%-percentiles





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- Supervision on-road (on-site) (authorities)





Supervision Test – On-road / On-site



- Identification of the vehicle
- Measurement of PN at low idle (end pipe)
- If the limit of (CH regulation) 250'000 #/cm³ is exceeded:

▶ then the operator of the vehicle is obliged to a regular engine and DPF system maintenance procedure and a retest by an authorized institution







On-road Check

Santiago de Chile, **July 2015**

Equipment: TSI-NPET





Individual Documentation

Content:

- Vehicle main data
- (retrofit date)
- low and high idle speed
- (start of fuel delivery)
- PN before and after filter at low idle
- rubrics for inspection confirmations





CH Inspection Document

ABGAS-WARTUNGSDOKUMENT

FICHE D'ENTRETIEN DU SYSTÈME ANTIPOLLUTION

DOCUMENTO SULLA MANUTENZIONE RELATIVA AI GAS DI SCARICO

Diesel

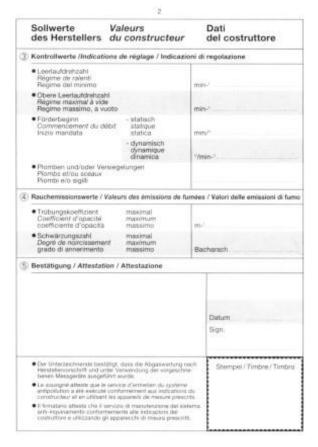
Musa stets im Fahrzeug mitgeführt werden. Doi't toujours rester dans le withicule Il presente documento deve sempre accompagnare il veicolo



Gesetzliche Vorschriften auf Seite 6 und 7 Voir prescriptions régales aux pages 6 et 7 Prescrizioni legali, vedere pagine 6 e 7

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Conclusions

The instruments are ready:

- PN-measurements at low idle for DPF and engine control
- Filter monitoring with remote control (datalogging)
- DOC-conversion activity control is in the test phase (CRT systems)

For the implementation of a consistent I&M strategy

- Regulations are needed
- Periodic independent checks are needed
- A documentation is needed (emission document on-board)





Inspecting vehicles does not reduce pollution, MAINTAINING / REPAIRING them does

Cliff Grove, Automotive Diagnostics, SPX Corporation, USA 1996

