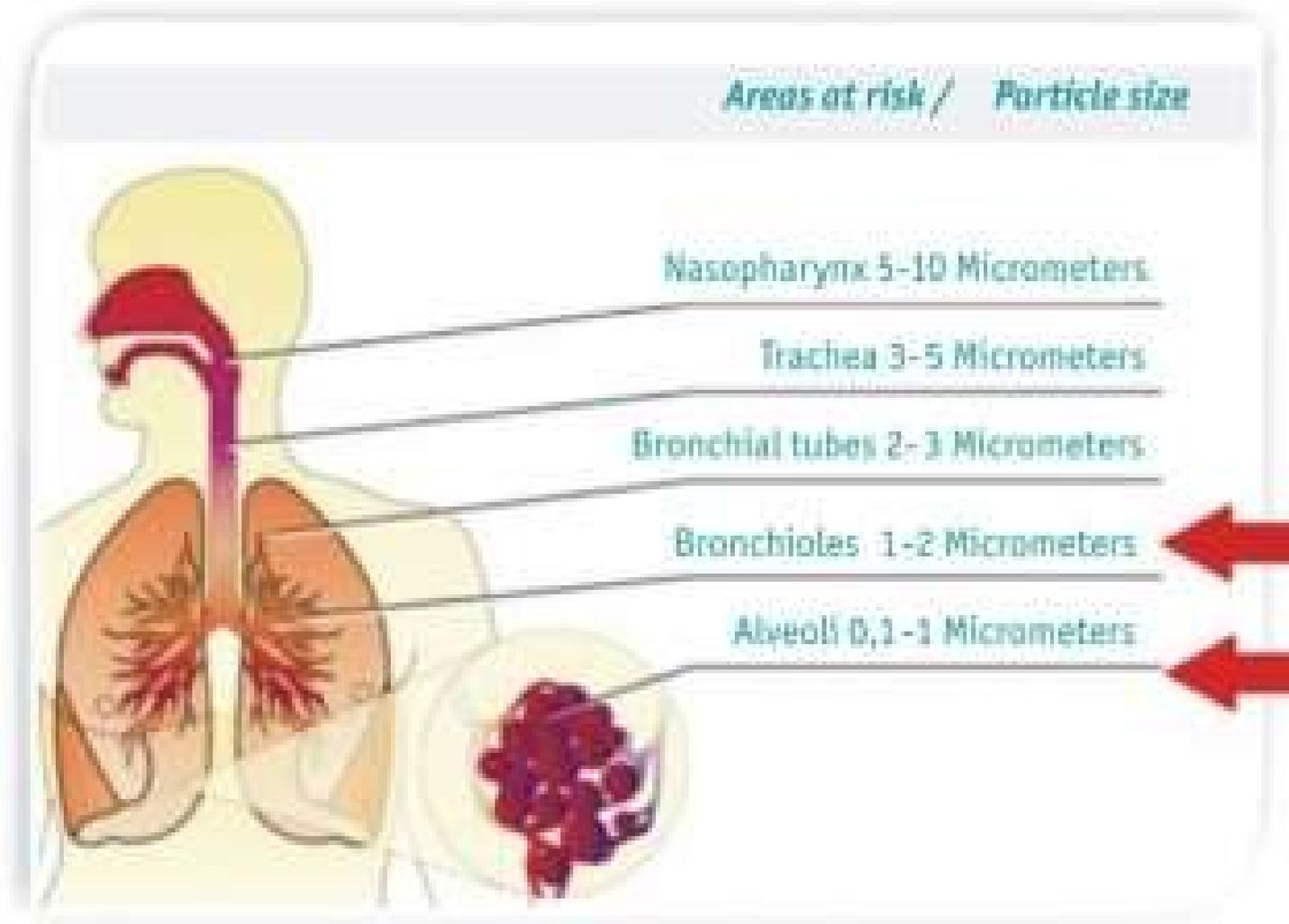


Solid Emission Measurement Devices

Dr. Ákos Bereczky

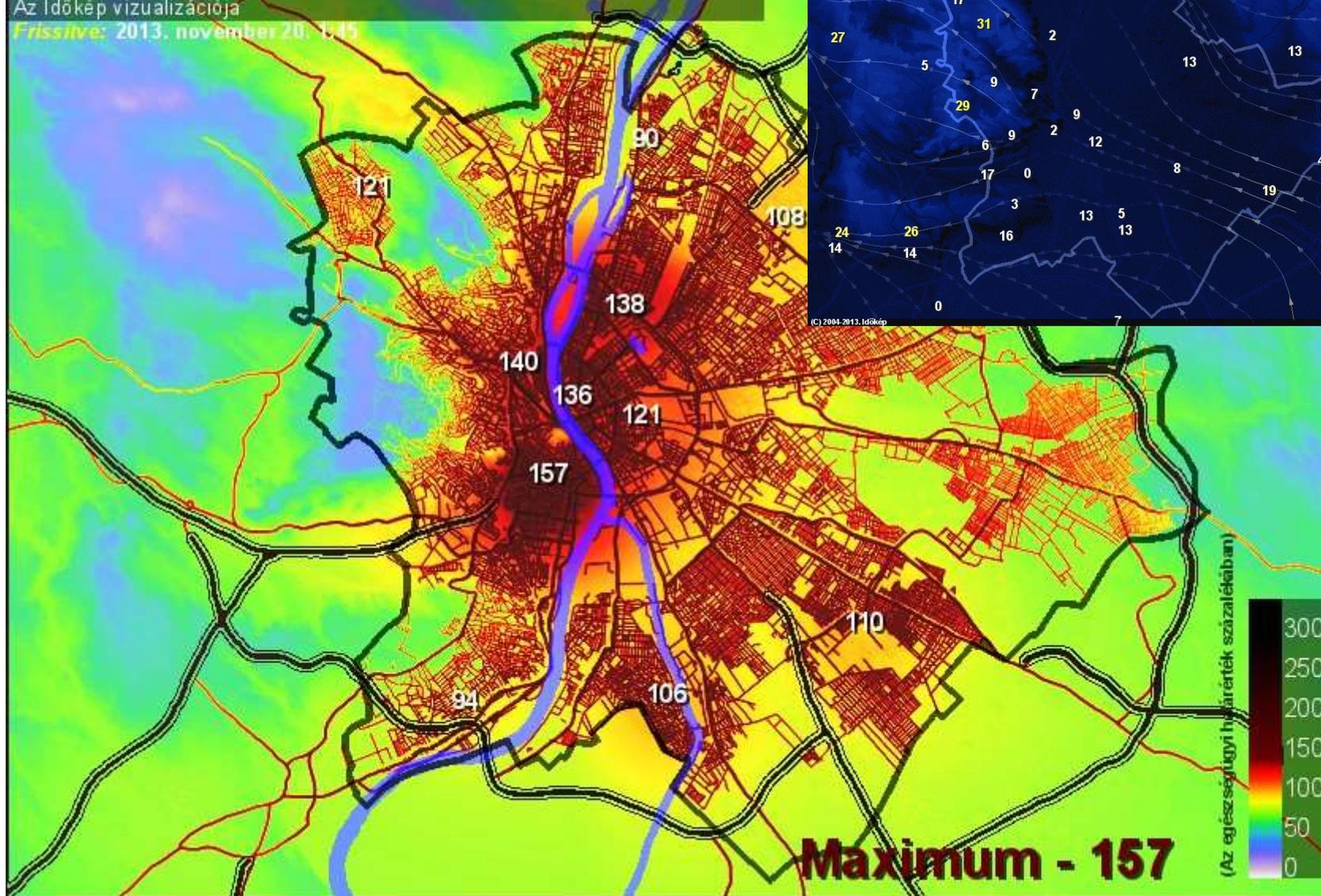
Why it is important?



Budapest légszennyezettség-térképe

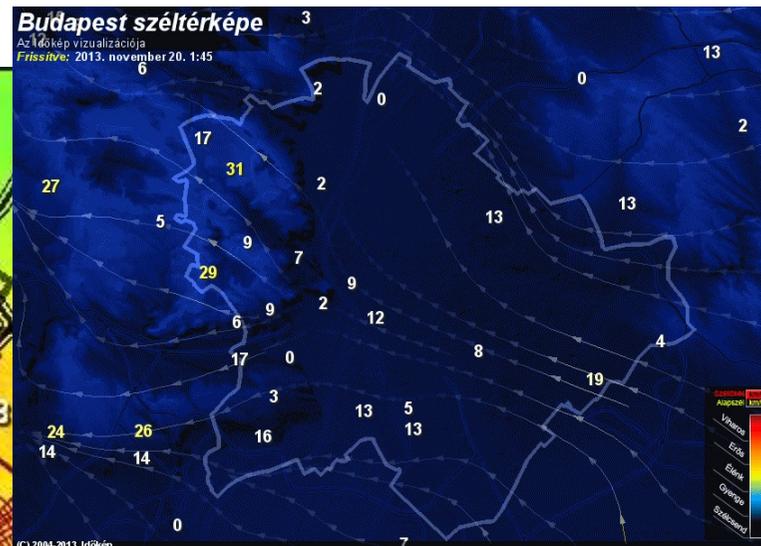
Az Időkép vizualizációja

Frissítve: 2013. november 20. 1:45

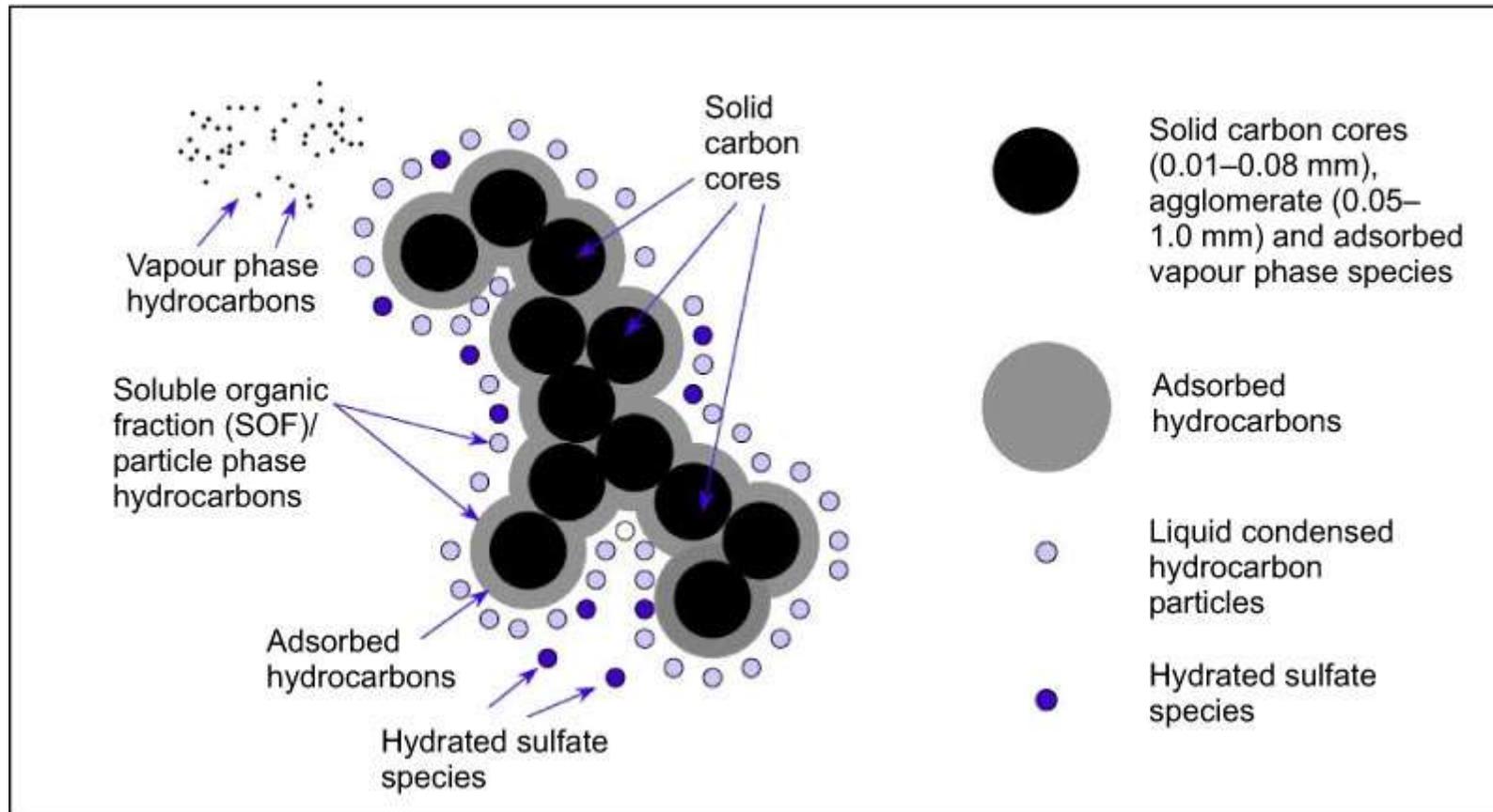


Budapest széltérképe

Az Időkép vizualizációja
Frissítve: 2013. november 20. 1:45



Schematic representation of diesel particulate matter (PM) formed during combustion of atomised fuel droplets.



Particulate Matter (PM)

- Diesel-Engines [g/kWh or g/km], (*ECE R49*)
- Ambient Aerosol Monitoring [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]

- PM10 - size less than or equal to 10 micrometers
- PM2.5 - size less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers
- Nanoparticles [$\text{particles}/\text{cm}^3$]

Solid Emission Types:

- Dust [mg/Nm^3]
 - Power generation industry,
 - Waste incineration equipments,
 - Residue burning equipments,

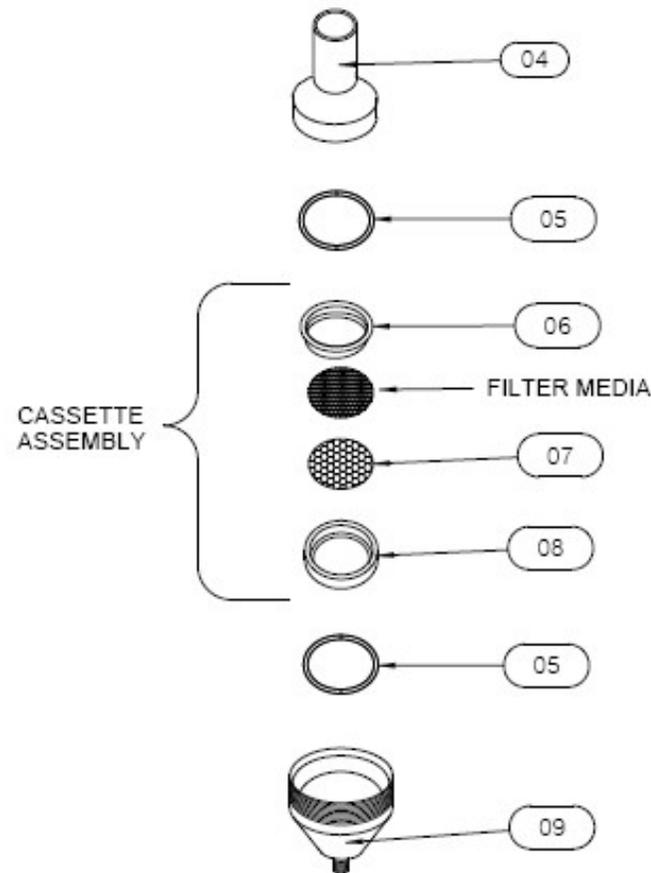
(DIRECTIVE 2001/80/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL)
- Particulate Matter (PM) or Soot
 - Diesel-Engines [g/kWh or g/km], *(ECE R49)*
 - Ambient Aerosol Monitoring [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]
- Smoke [m^{-1}]
 - Diesel-Engines
(ECE R24, ECE R49)

Dust Concentration Monitors

- Transmissiometry
 - Dry gases
 - Accuracy: $\pm 2\%$
- Scatter-light
 - Dry and wet gases
 - Accuracy: $<\pm 2\%$
- Gravimetric
 - Dry gases
 - Accuracy: $<\pm 1\%$

Gravimetric

ISO 9096 and ISO/CD 12141.2,



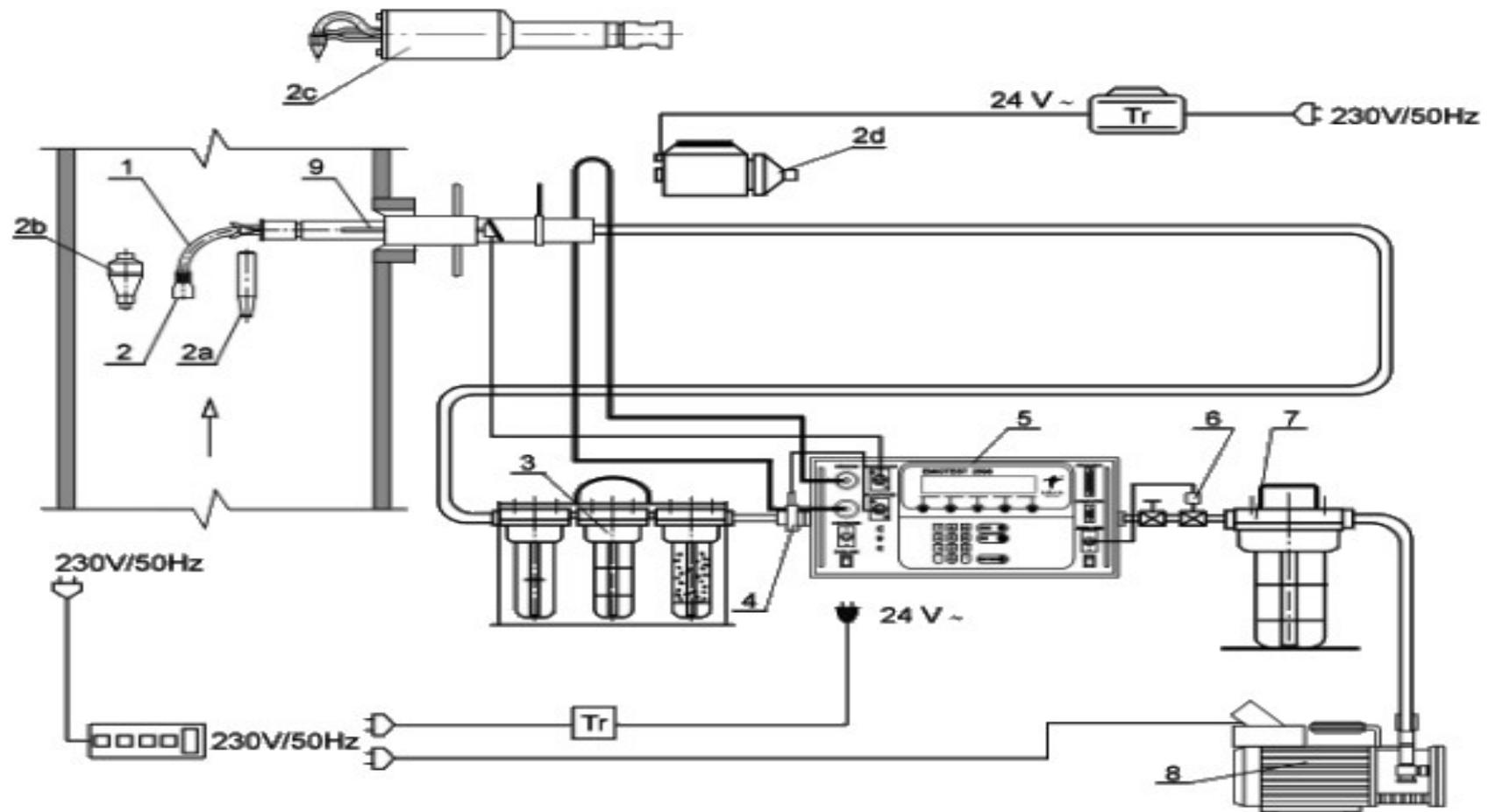
2418

Figure 4. Exploded View of Filter Cassette and Filter Holder

Gravimetric measurement

- Conditioning of the filter (24h)
- Weighting of the filter (M0)
- Sampling
- Conditioning of the filter (48h)
- Weighting of the filter (M1)
- Mass of the sample: $M1 - M0$

filters are conditioned and weighed at 295 K ($22 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) $\pm 3 \text{ K}$, relative humidity of $45 \pm 8 \%$ (DIRECTIVE 97/68/EC)



- Segmented or one-parted velocity (integrated with gas velocity measurement system) **probe aspiration** (1) with exchangeable heads depending on the structure of measuring stub pipes and applied way of dust filtration and exchangeable aspiration tips (2)
- Dust separators used during the internal (2a,2b,2c) and external (2d) filtration (directly in the duct or on external part of aspiration line)
- Three-chamber moisture separator (3)
- Hygrometer module (4)
- Control unit of the set (5)
- Control valve module with the servomotor of the automatic control (6)
- High-efficiency vacuum pump (8) with the surge vessel (7)
- Temperature probe (9)

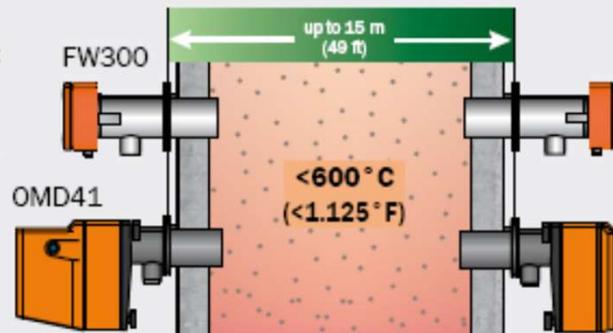
APPLICATION RANGE FOR THE TRANSMISSIOMETER

200 mg/m³ ... 20 g/m³

- Limit value monitoring at small boiler plants
- Filter monitoring
- Dry gases

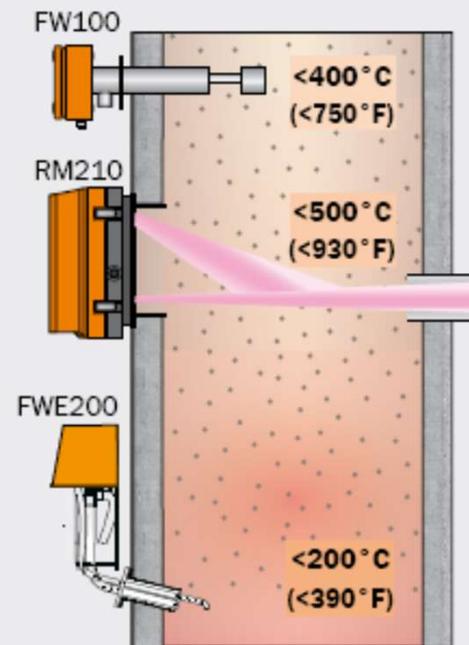


- Dust measurement
- Electrostatic precipitator monitoring
- U.S. EPA compliant
- Dry gases



APPLICATION RANGE FOR THE SCATTER-LIGHT MEASURING DEVICES

0 ... 200 mg/m³



- Bag filter monitoring
- Dust measurement
- Dry gases

- Dust measurement
- Dry gases

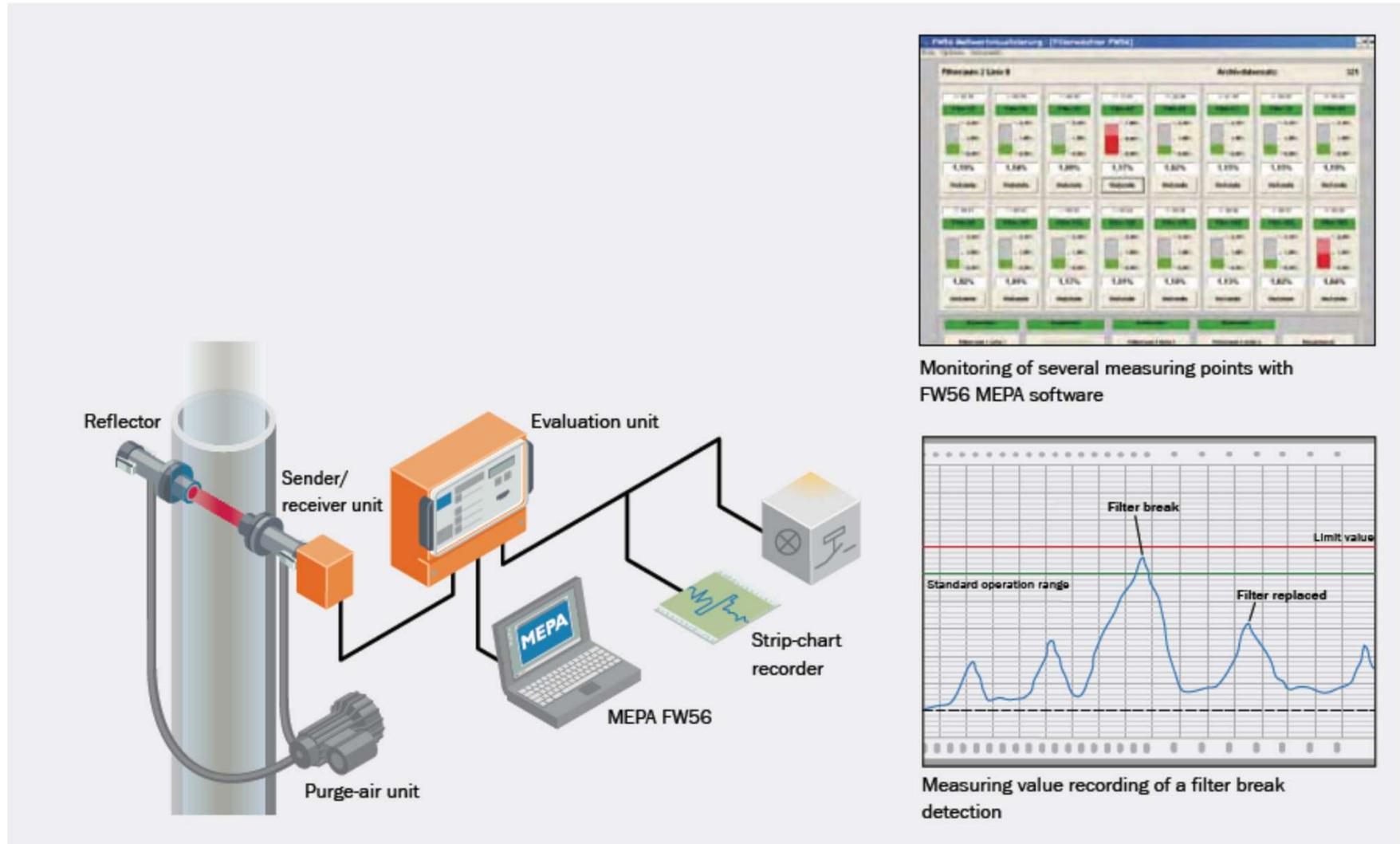
Gravimetric

- Dust measurement
- Wet gases

Transmissiometry

- When a light beam shines through a mixture of gas and particles, the particles weaken the beam by absorption and scattering. The more particles in the light beam, the stronger the weakening of the beam.
- The comparison of the intensities of initial light and received light supports a precise statement of the transmission.
- After conversion of the transmission in extinction and a gravimetric comparison measurement, the result is displayed in mg/m^3 .

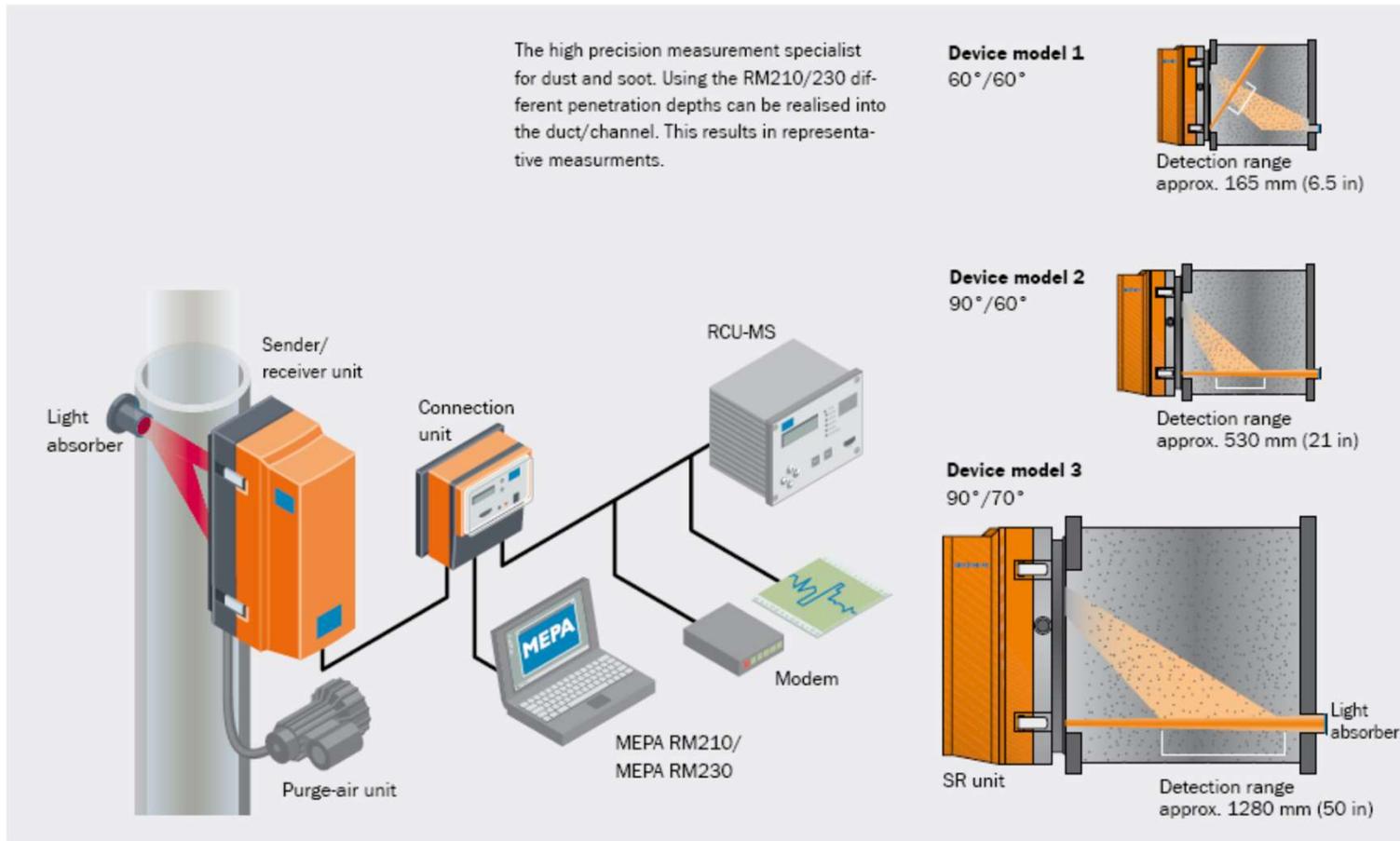
Transmissiometry



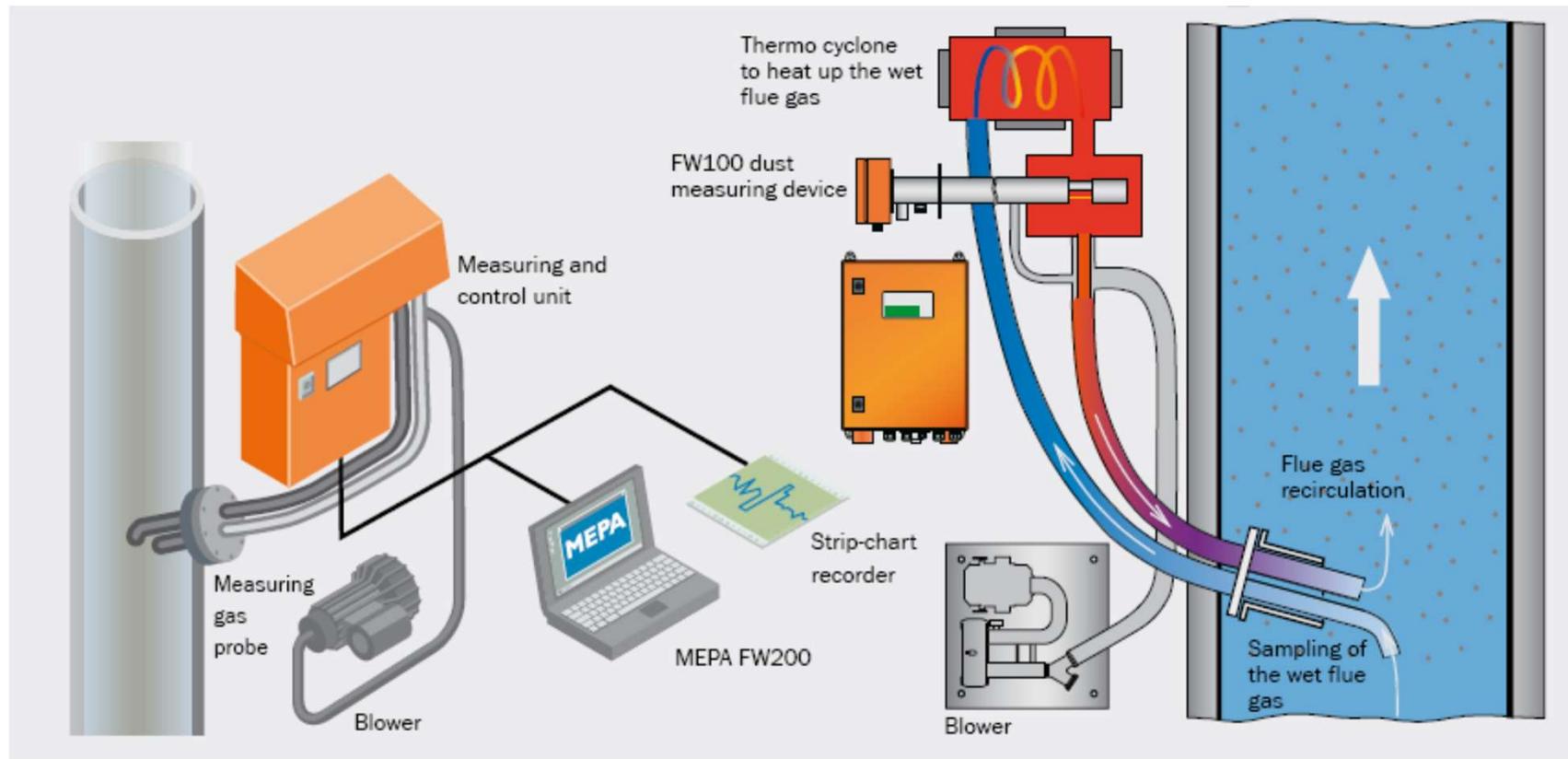
Scatter-light

- A light sender radiates light that is scattered by the particles in the gas which is then detected by a sensitive detector. The dispersed light principle is suited for small dust loads – also under 1 mg/m³.
- The correlation between measured value indication and dust load is determined by means of gravimetric comparison measurements.
- Both backwards and forwards scattering are used for scattered light measurement applications.

Scatter-light (dry-gases)



Scatter-light (wet-gases)

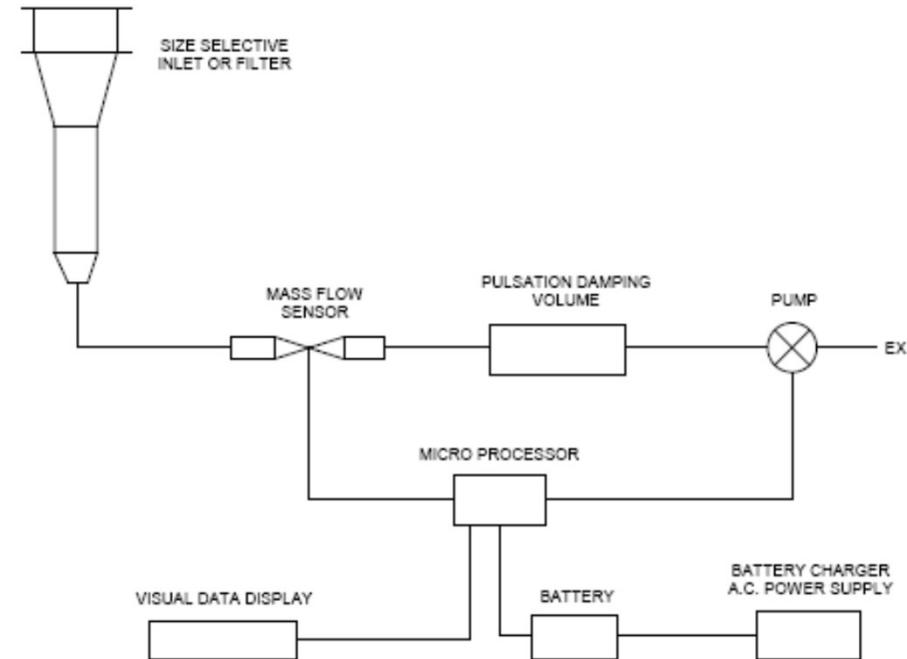
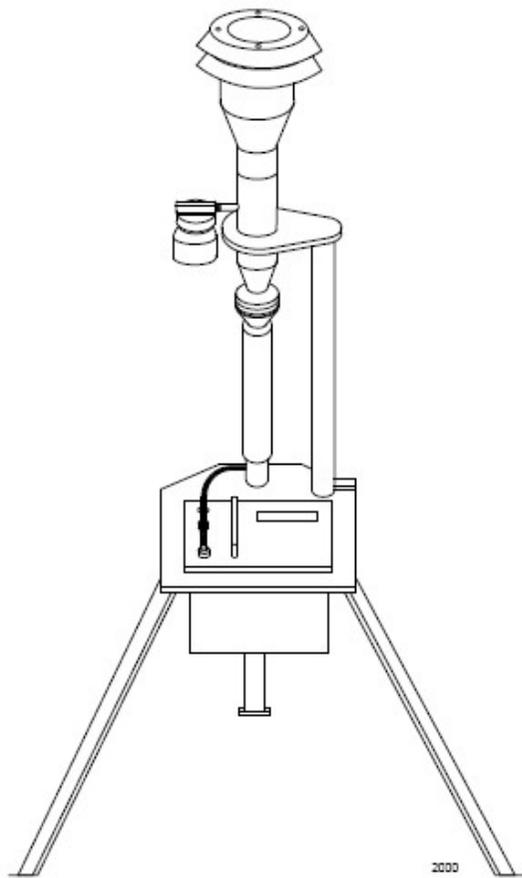


Particulate Matter (PM)

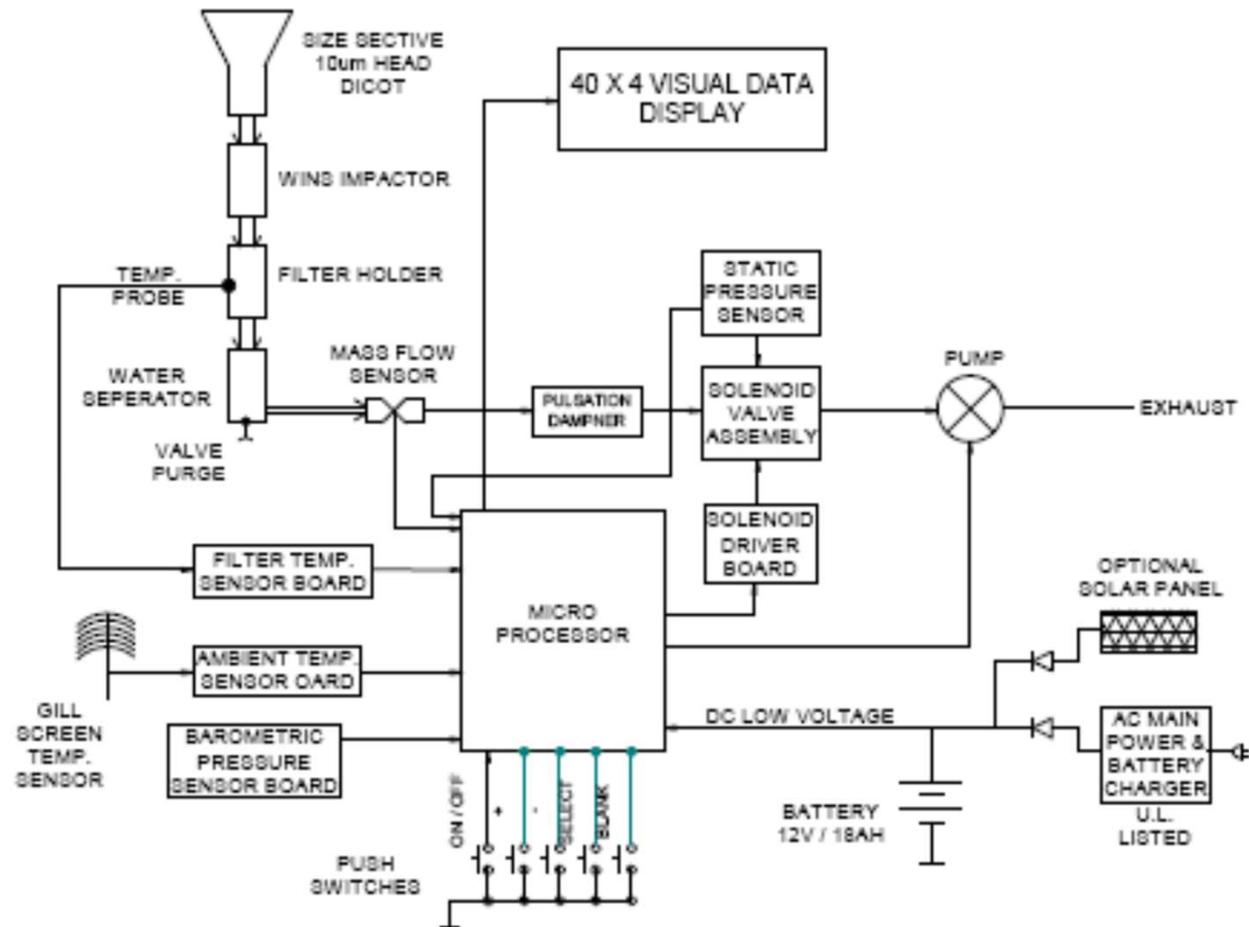
- Heat Engines (ICE) [g/kWh or g/km], (*ECE R49*)
- Ambient Aerosol Monitoring [$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$]

- PM10 - size less than or equal to 10 micrometers
- PM2.5 - size less than or equal to 2.5 micrometers
- Nanoparticles [$\text{particles}/\text{cm}^3$]

Ambient Aerosol Monitoring



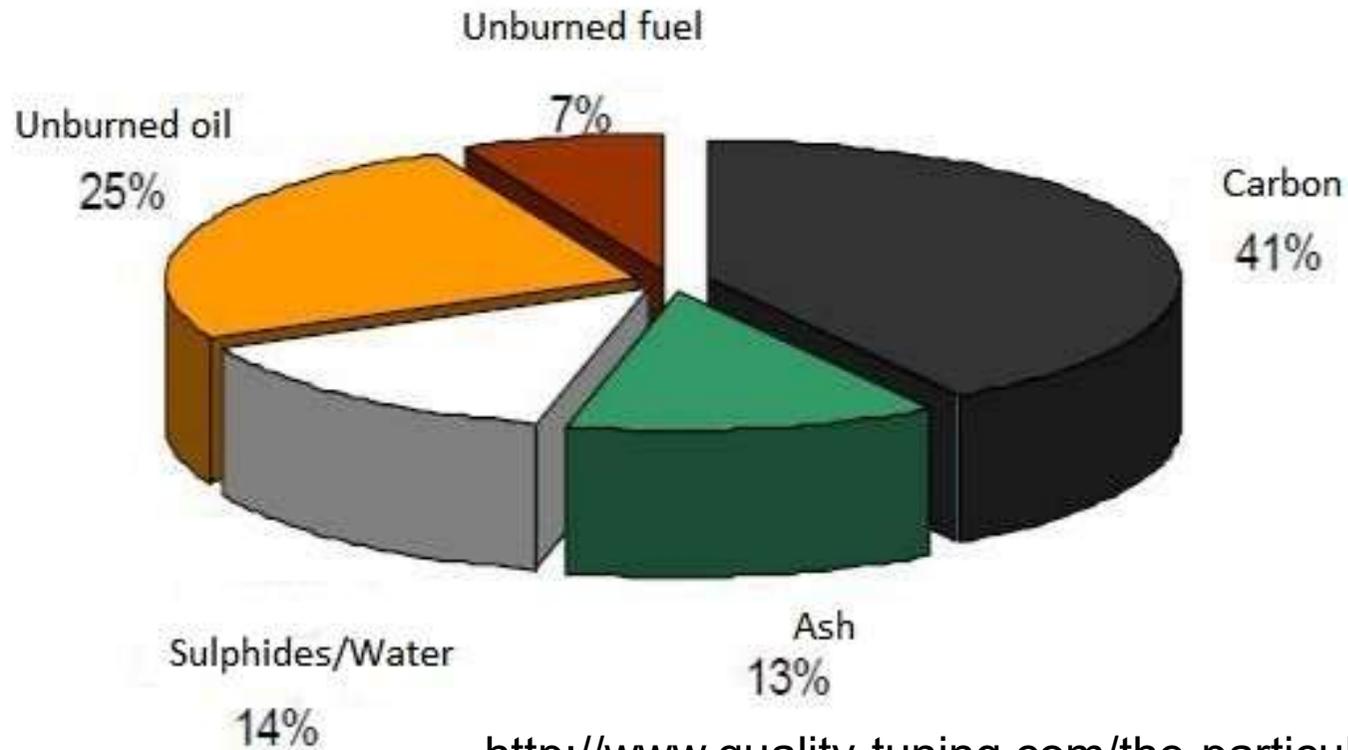
Ambient Aerosol Monitoring





Heat Engines [g/kWh or g/km]

- ICE,
- Gasturbines,



<http://www.quality-tuning.com/the-particulate-emissions-in-diesel-engines>

Particulate Sampling System (PM measuring)

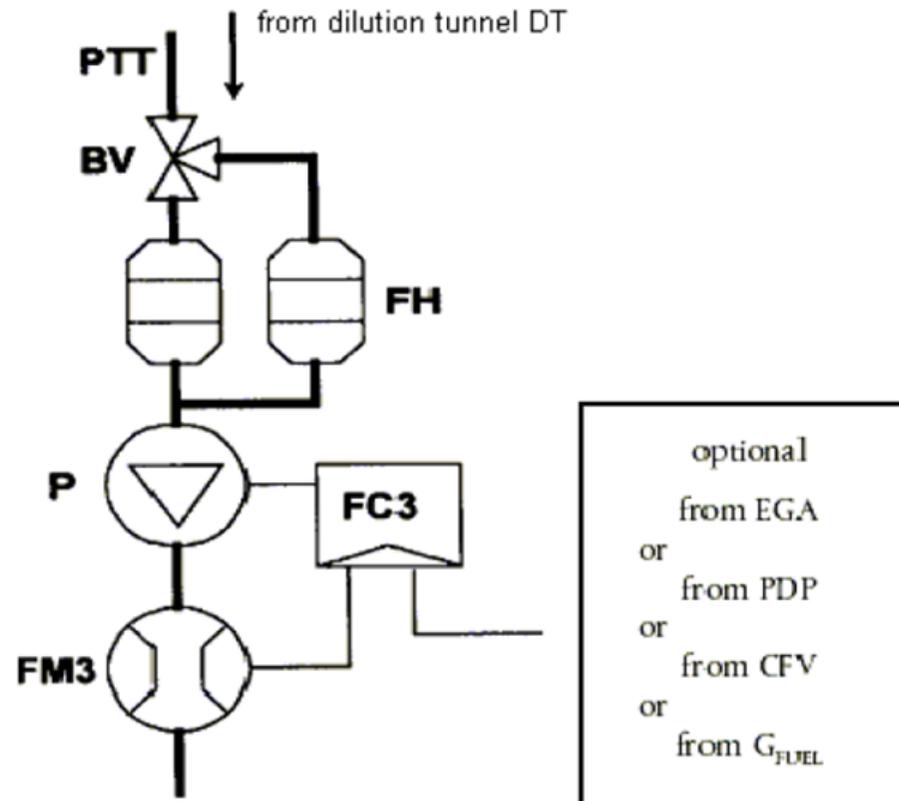
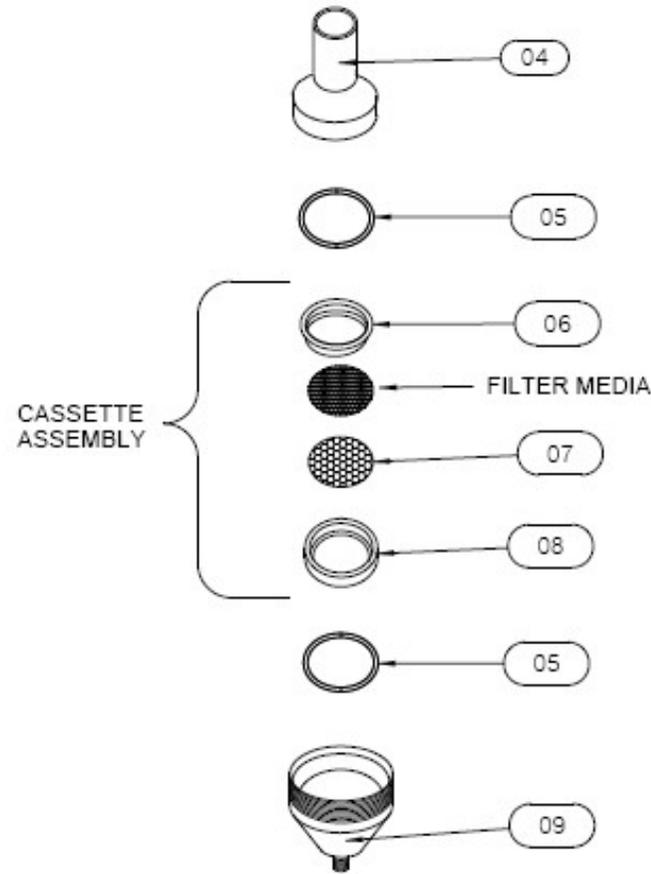


Figure 2. Particulate Sampling System according to the Directive 1999/96/EC. FH = Filter Holder, P = Pump, EGA = Exhaust gas Analyser, G_{FUEL} = Fuel mass Flow rate, FM = Flow Measurement (Device), BV = Ball Valve

Gravimetric



2418

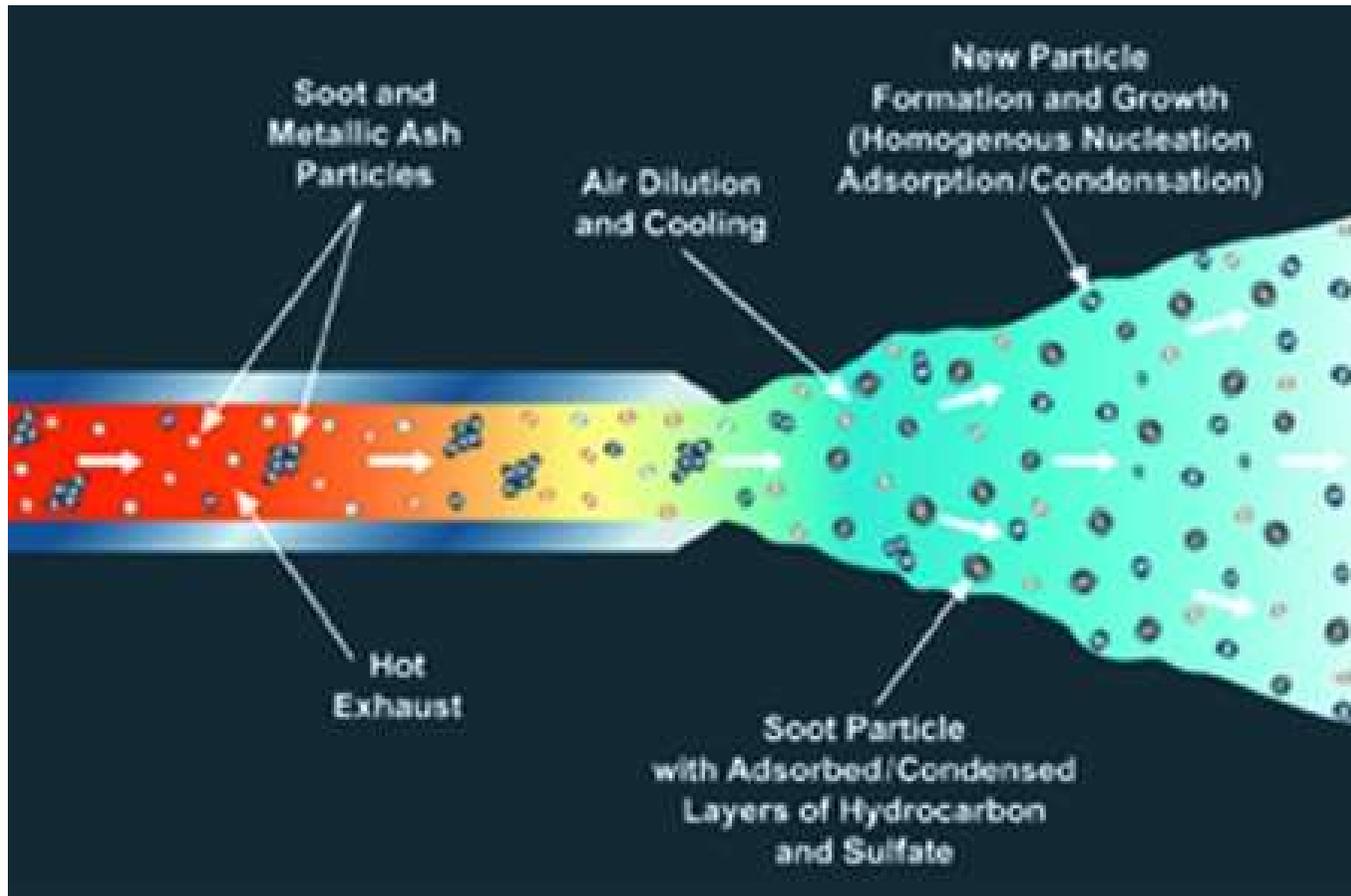
Figure 4. Exploded View of Filter Cassette and Filter Holder

Gravimetric measurement

- Conditioning of the filter (24h)
- Weighting of the filter (M0)
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- Weighting of the filter (M1)
- Mass of the sample: $M1 - M0$

filters are conditioned and weighed at 295 K ($22 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$) $\pm 3 \text{ K}$, relative humidity of $45 \pm 8 \%$ (DIRECTIVE 97/68/EC)

Atmospheric dilution and cooling of hot diesel exhaust may trigger the nucleation of new particles such as semi-volatile hydrocarbons and sulfuric acid.



Partial Flow Dilution System

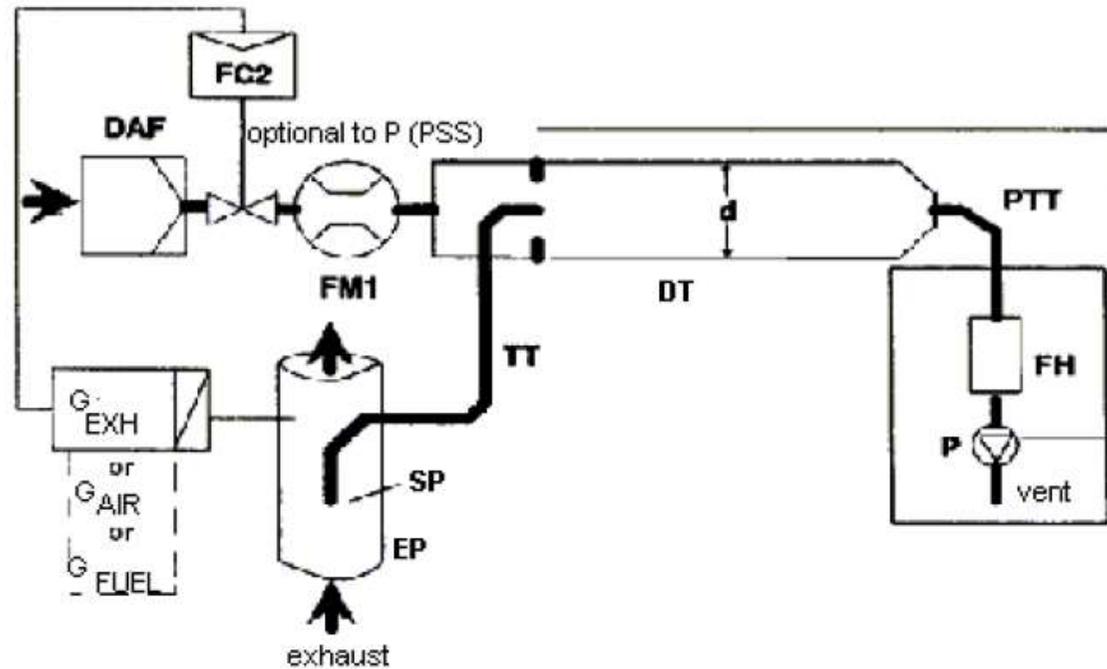


Figure 4. Partial flow dilution system with total sampling according to the Directive 1999/96/EC. G_1 = Mass flow rate, SP = Sampling Probe, TT = Transfer Tube, DT = Dilution Tunnel

Partial Flow Dilution System

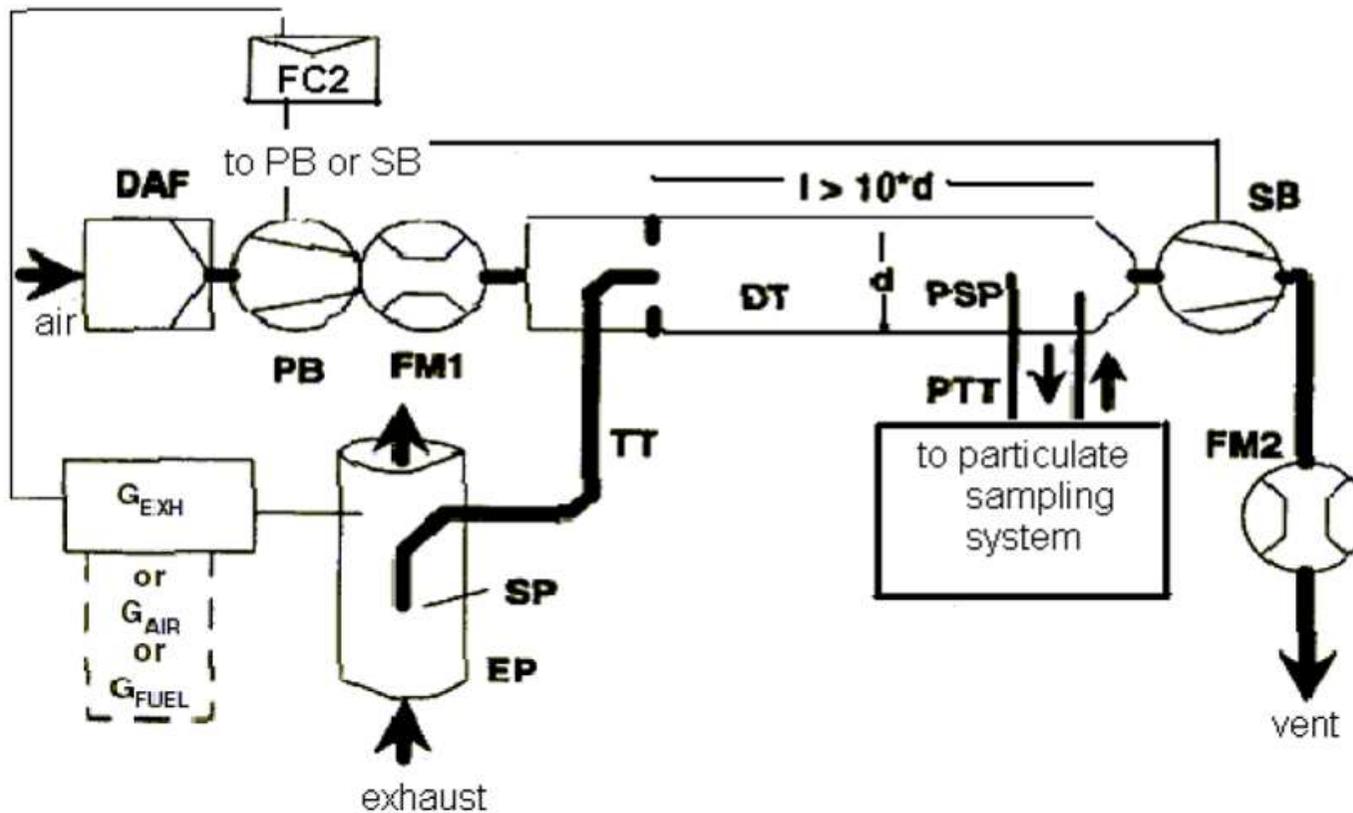


Figure 5. Partial flow dilution system with flow control and fractional sampling (SB: Suction Blower) control according to the Directive 1999/96/EC. PB = Pressure Blower, ISP = Isokinetic Sampling Probe, PDT = Pressure Transducer, TT = Transfer Tube, PSP = Particulate Sampling Probe, PTT = Particulate Transfer Tube

Full Flow Dilution System

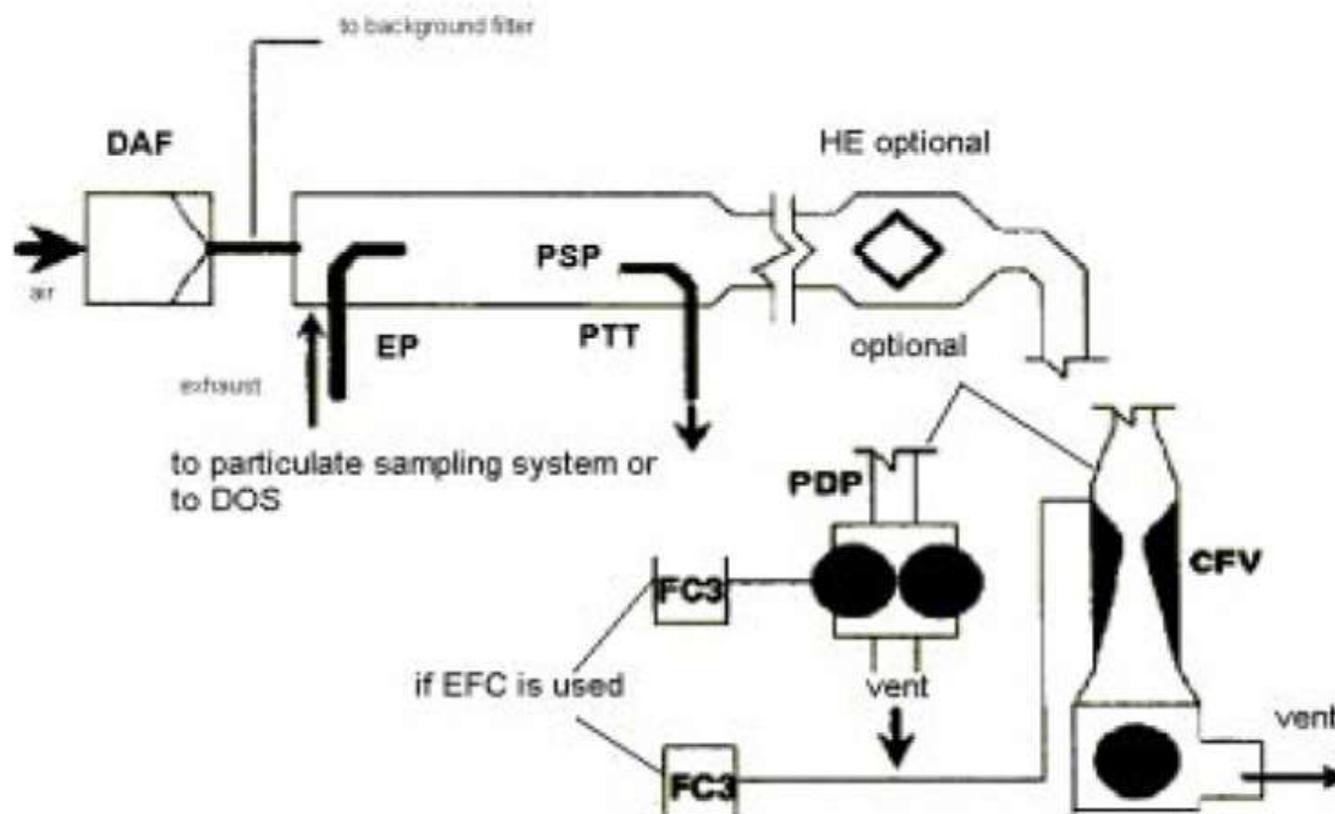
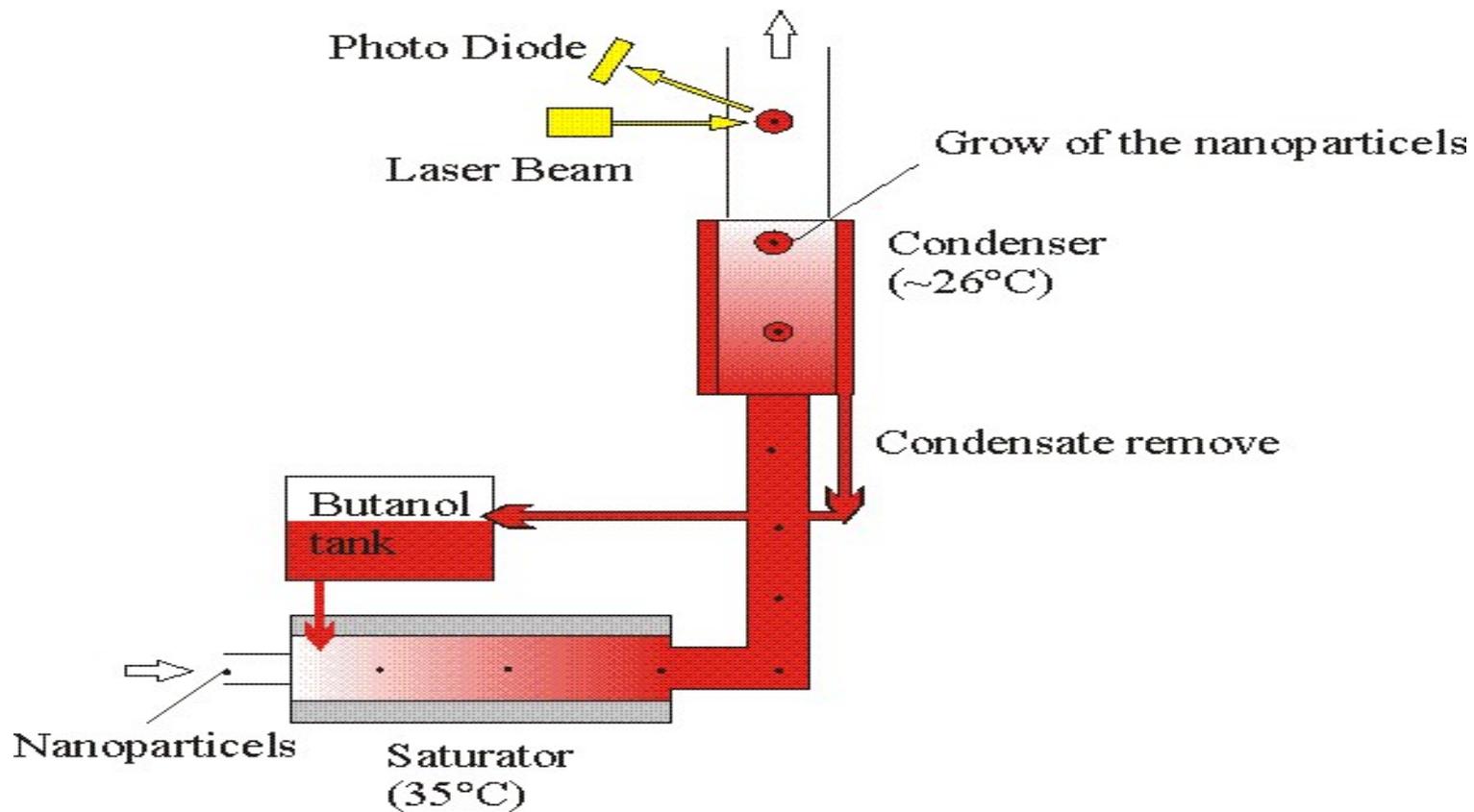


Figure 1. The full flow dilution system according to the Directive 1999/96/EC. DAF = Dilution Air Filter, EP = Exhaust Pipe, PSP = Particulate Sampling Probe, PTT = Particulate Transfer Tube, HE = Heat Exchanger, EFC = Electronic Flow Compensation, PDP = Positive Displacement Pump, CFV = Critical Flow Venturi, FC = Flow Controller

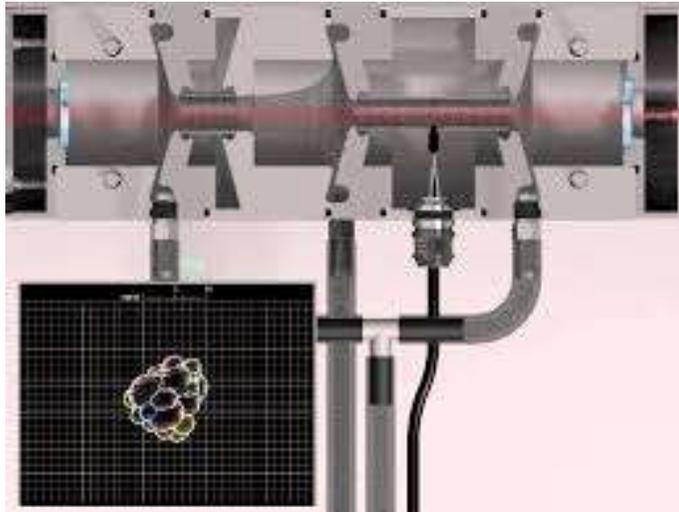
Nanoparticles [particles/cm³]



Condensation Particle Counter (CPC)

Photo Acoustic Soot Sensor (PASS)

continuous measurement



highly-absorbent soot particles is irradiated
with modulated light



periodic warming and cooling



expansion and contraction



sound wave



detection with microphones

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x5kvB4Jm-yl>

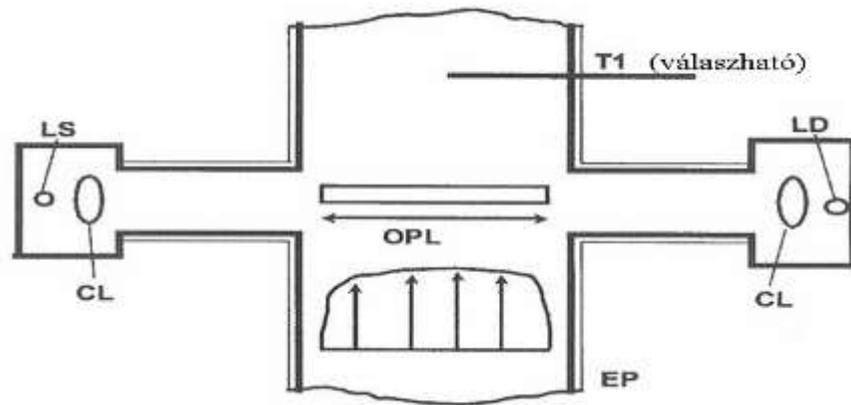
Smoke - Opacimeter

Measurement value output	Opacity N [%] or absorption coefficient k [m^{-1}]
Measurement range	N = 0 ... 100 % or k = 0 ... 10 m^{-1}

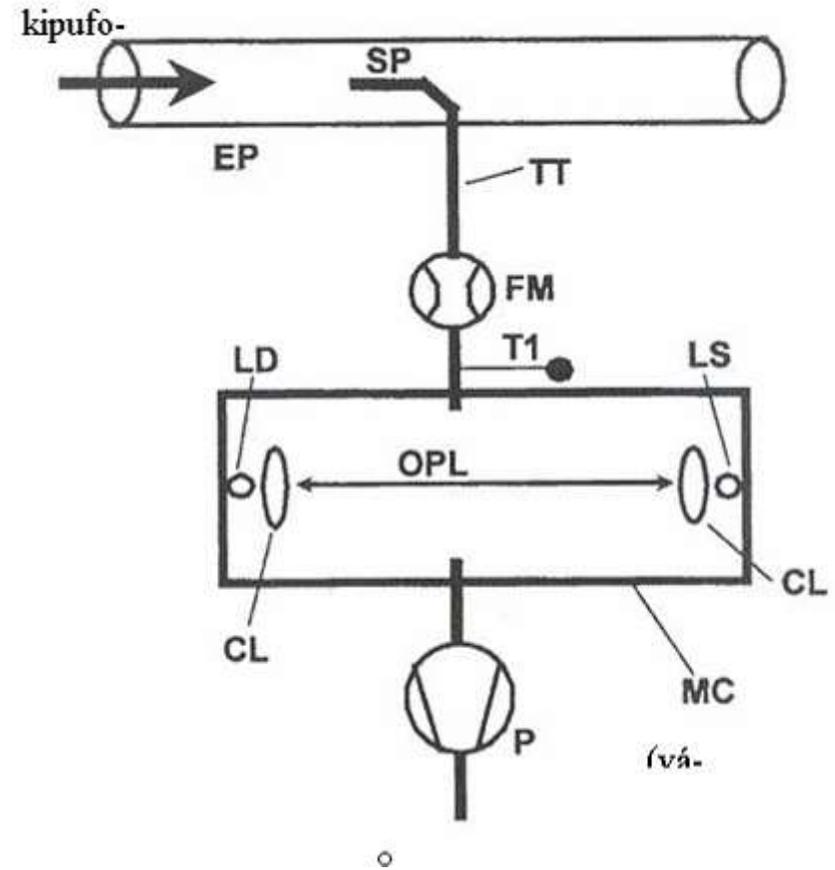
As the Opacimeter measurement value results from the attenuation of visible light in the measuring chamber, the smoke density value is in effect the result of black smoke ("C"), blue smoke (hydrocarbon vapour) and white smoke (water vapour). In addition to the well known ECE R24 test procedure, the European authorities are now preparing the introduction of a new Opacity Homologation Test as part of the ECE R49 Heavy Duty Emission legislation for the EURO III amendment.

Smoke - Opacimeter

Green LED, wave length: 550 - 570 nm

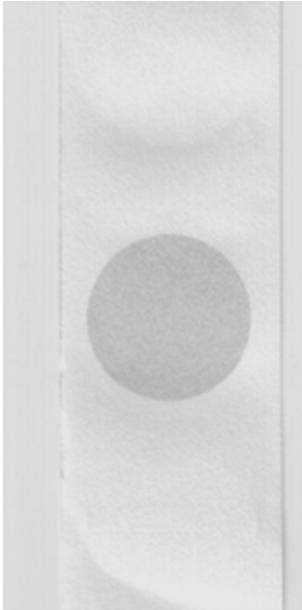


Full-flow system

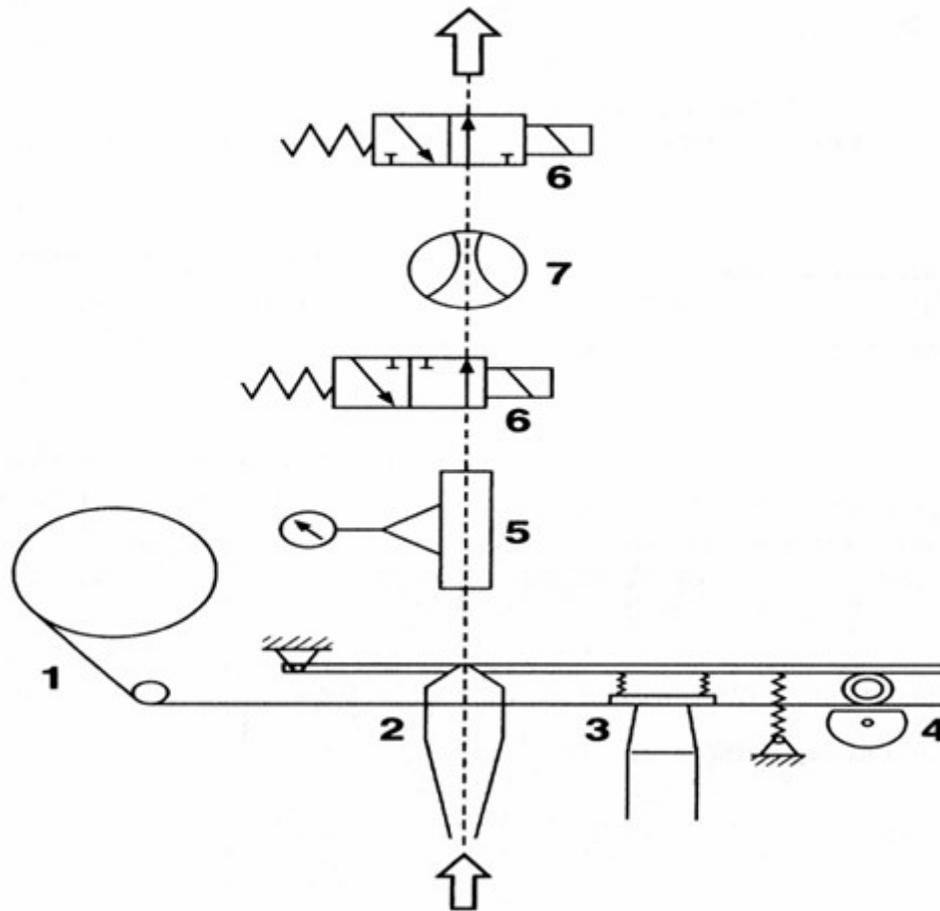


Partial-flow system

Filter Smoke Number (FSN)



Smoke tester (filter method)
1 Filter paper, 2 Gas passage, 3 Reflective photometer, 4 Paper transport, 5 Volume measurement, 6 Changeover valve for purge air, 7 Pump.



Components of the reflectometer head and measurement principle of the Filter Smoke Meter

Definition of the paper blackening (P_B) measurement value:

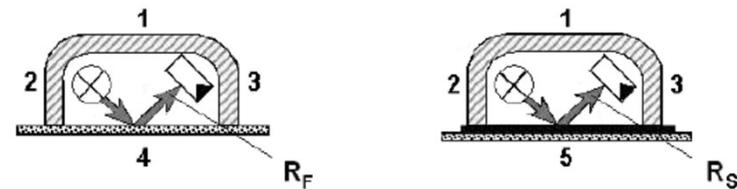
$$P_B = \frac{100 - R_R}{10}$$

$$R_R = \frac{R_S}{R_F} \cdot 100\%$$

R_Sreflectometer value of the sample

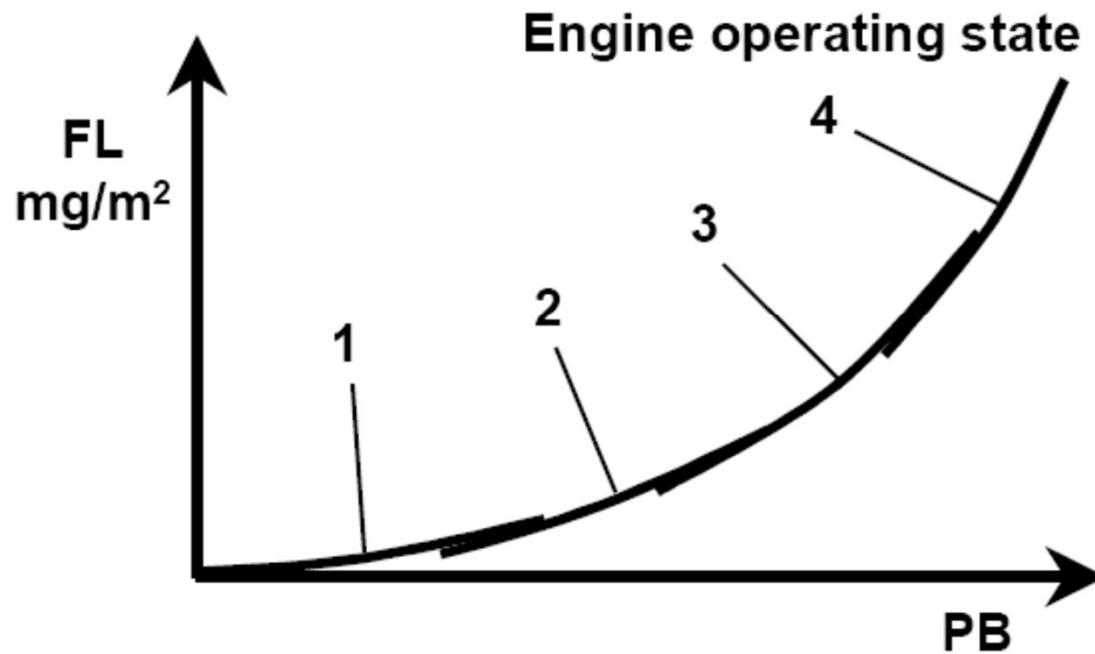
R_Freflectometer value of the unblackened filter paper

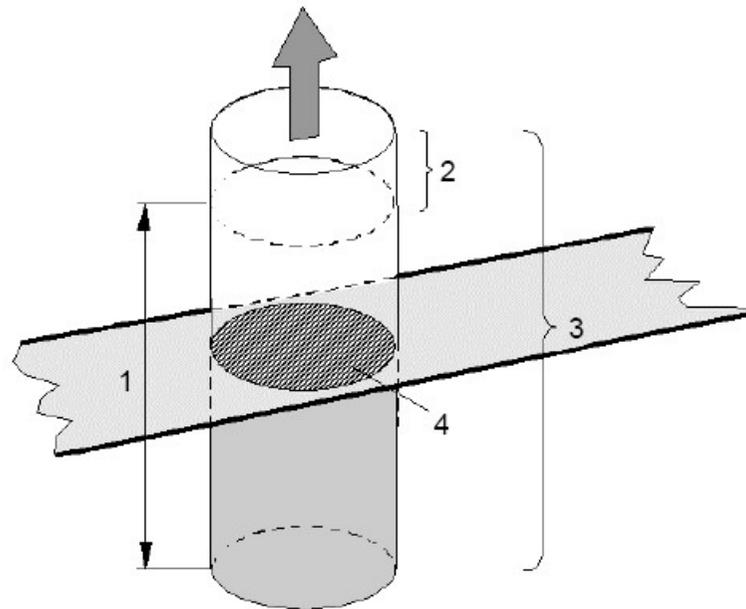
R_Rrelative brightness of the sample (relative radiance factor)



- 1 Reflectometer
- 2 Light source
- 3 Detector
- 4 Clean filter
- 5 Blackened filter

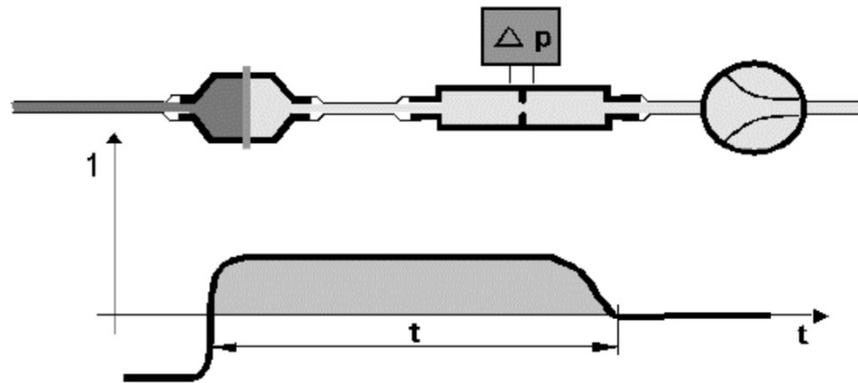
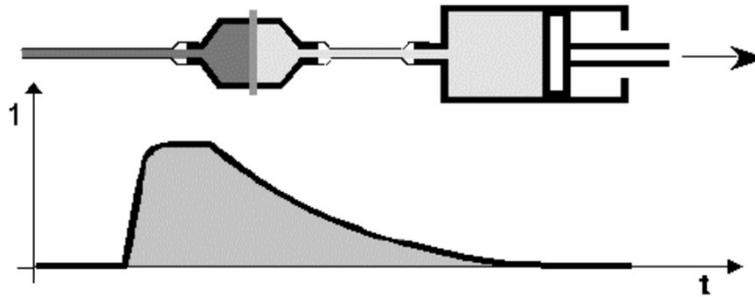
Relationship between filter loading (FL) and paper blackening (PB).





- 1..... Effective sampling length
- 2..... Dead volume
- 3..... Sampled volume
- 4..... Filter area

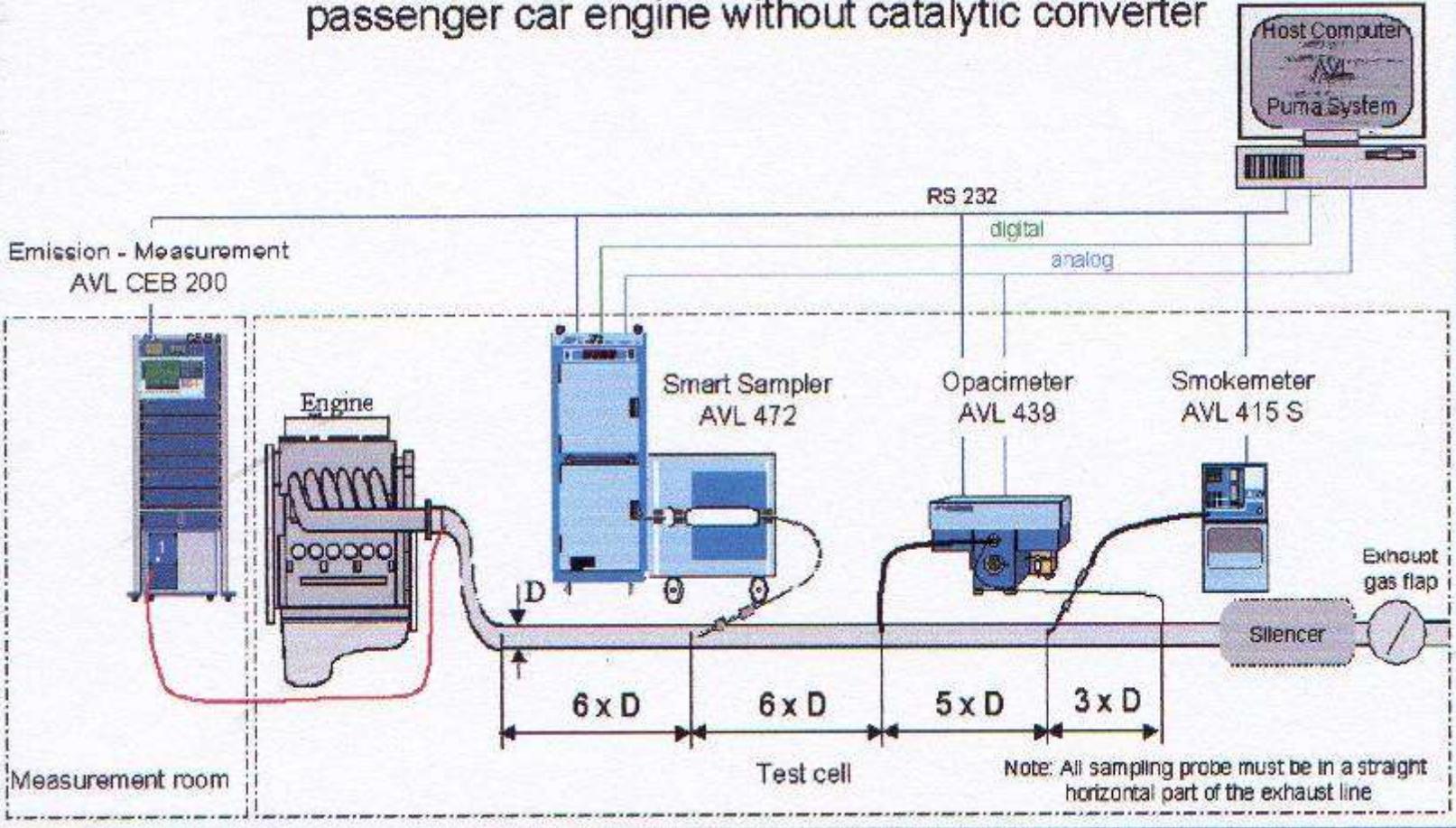
Fig. 1: Principle of exhaust gas sampling with FSN measurement devices (AVL 415, AVL 415S). Relationship between sampled volume, effective length and filter area



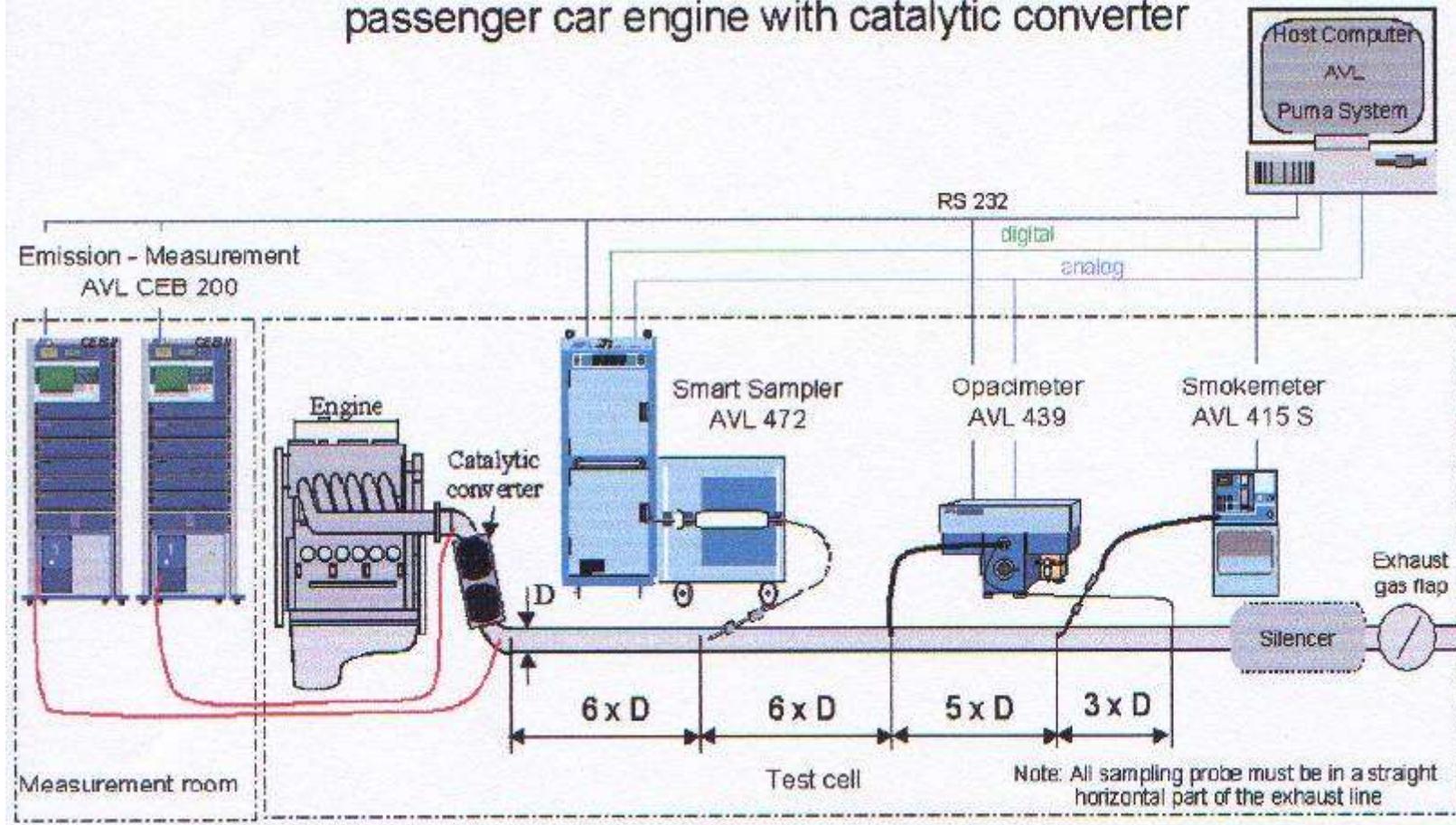
1..... Flow of exhaust gas

Fig. 2: Piston pump versus diaphragm pump

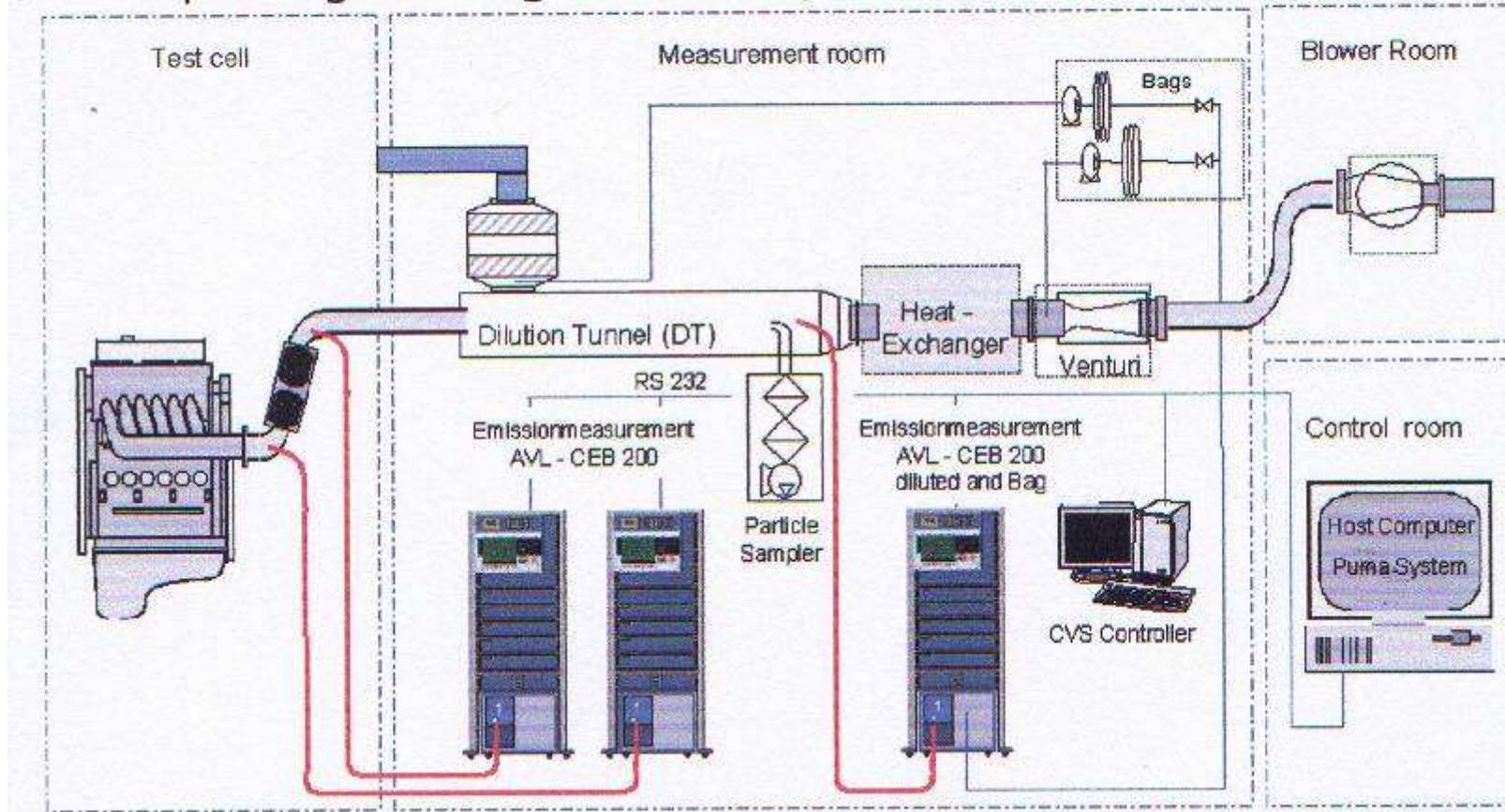
Emission - Measurement - Equipment for passenger car engine without catalytic converter



Emission - Measurement - Equipment for passenger car engine with catalytic converter



Emission - Measurement - Equipment for passenger car engine with catalytic converter and CVS System



Literature:

- http://www.empa.ch/plugin/template/empa/*20987/---/l=2
- <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/automotive/>
- <http://www.emio.com.pl/dev/epyl.html>