



# STUDIES OF NANOPARTICLES IN DIESEL EXHAUST AND AMBIENT AIR

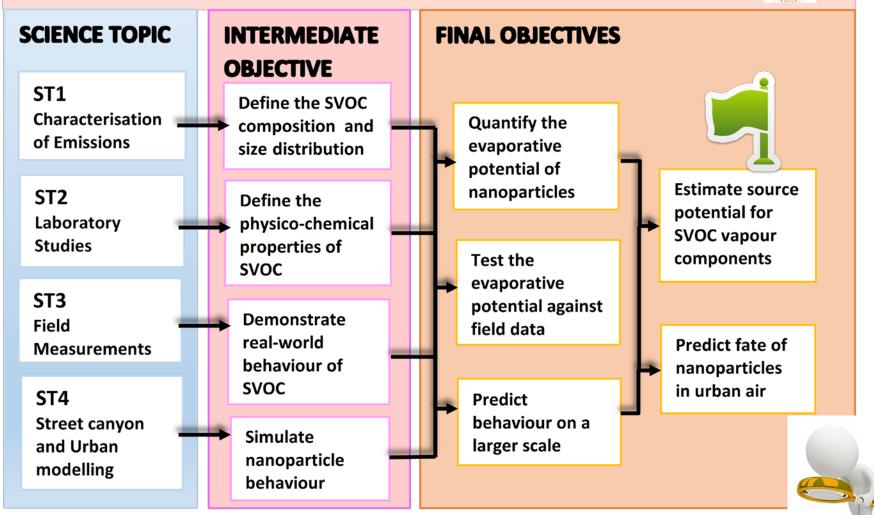
Roy M. Harrison
University of Birmingham
and
National Centre for Atmospheric Science





# **FASTER:** Fundamental Studies of the Sources, Properties and Environmental Behaviour of Exhaust Nanoparticles from Road Vehicles



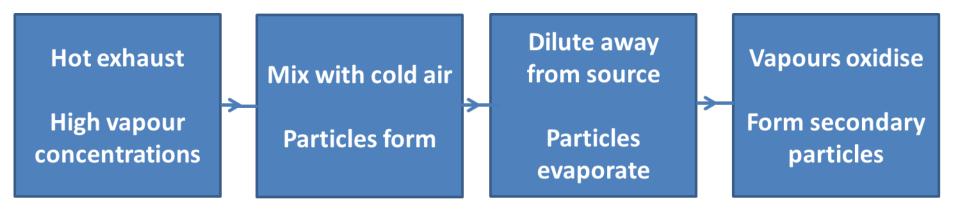






### **Semi Volatile Compounds**

Compounds that partition directly between the vapour and condensed phase

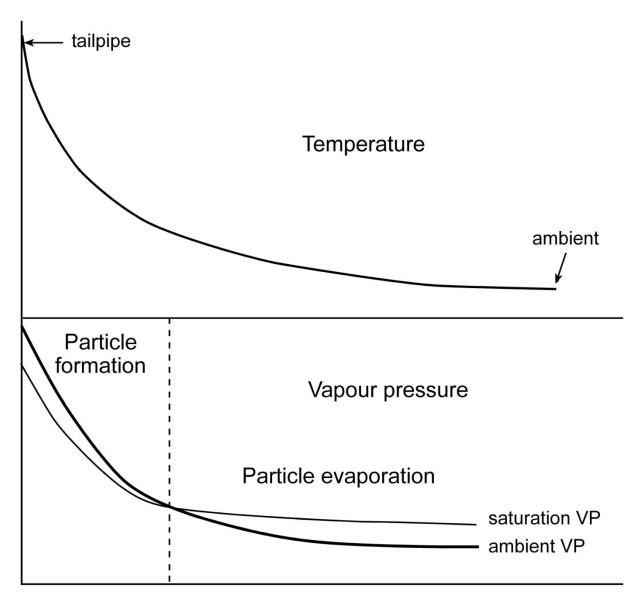


- Composition of primary vehicle exhaust aerosol and contribution to SOA
- Uncertainties relate to semi volatile component of particles



# Processes influencing nanoparticle formation from semi-volatile compounds upon emission in hot gases from a vehicle tailpipe





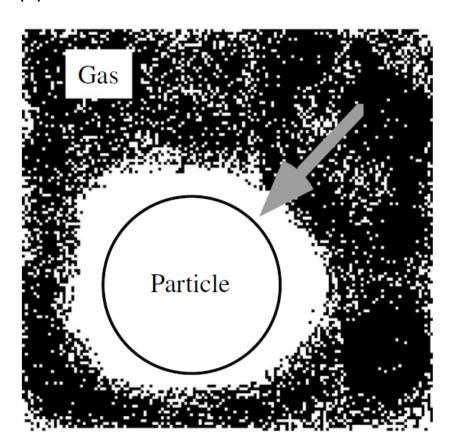
Time after emission -----



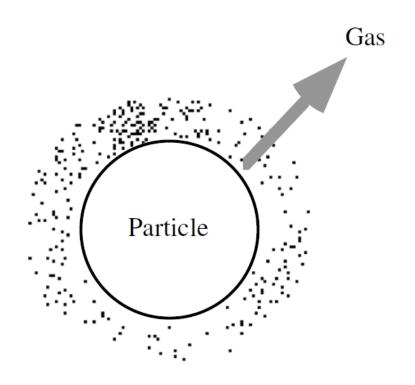


# **Condensation/evaporation:** driven by the difference between the partial pressure of a gas and its saturation vapour pressure over a particle surface.

(a) Condensation



(b) Evaporation







## **Characterisation of Engine Emissions**





### **Engine Facility at the University of Birmingham**







Control Room

Engine test cell

**Utilities Room** 



**DMS 500** 



**SPC Smart Sampler** 



AMA i60



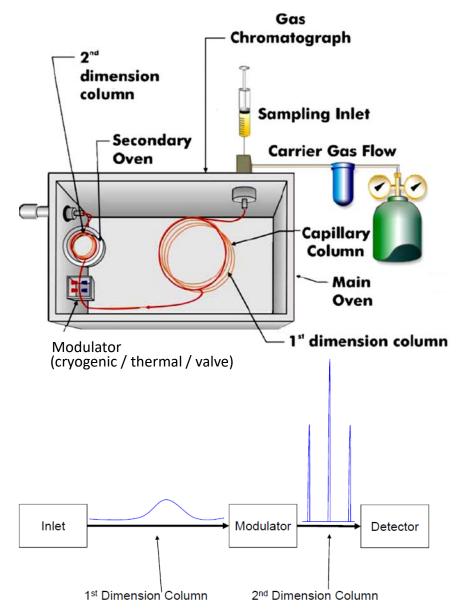
European Research Council



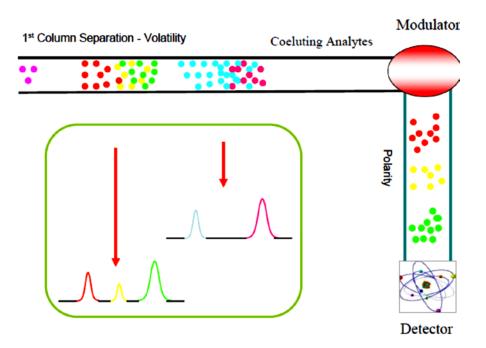




#### **Gas Chromatography × Gas Chromatography (GC × GC)**



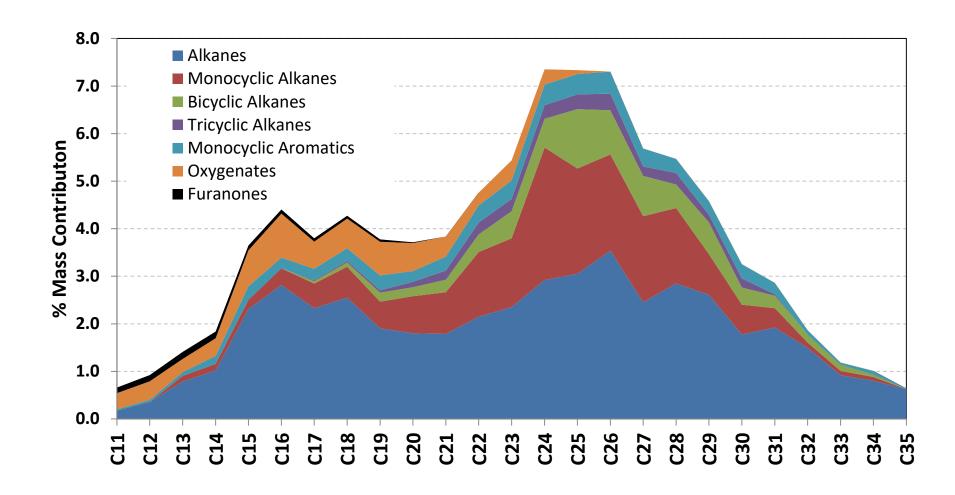
The modulator traps and releases sequential portions of the 1<sup>st</sup> column effluent and injects it into the 2<sup>nd</sup> column of different selectivity where it is separated and detected.







### **Particulate Phase Emissions Composition**





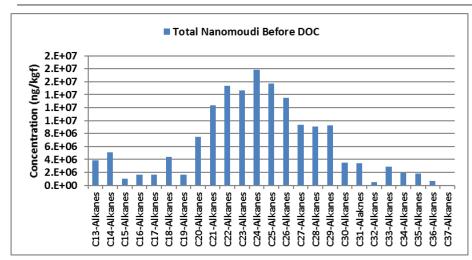


# Alkanes in engine exhaust before and after control technologies



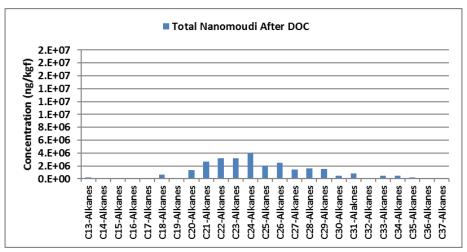
#### Alkanes (n + i) in exhaust

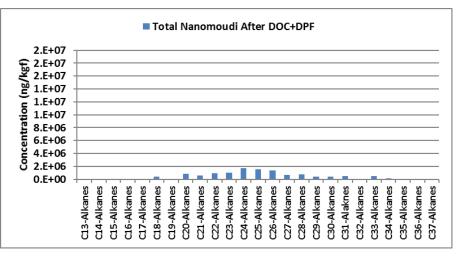




#### Alkanes

Nano-Moudi Results (Particle Phase) 1.4 bar BMEP and 1800 RPM

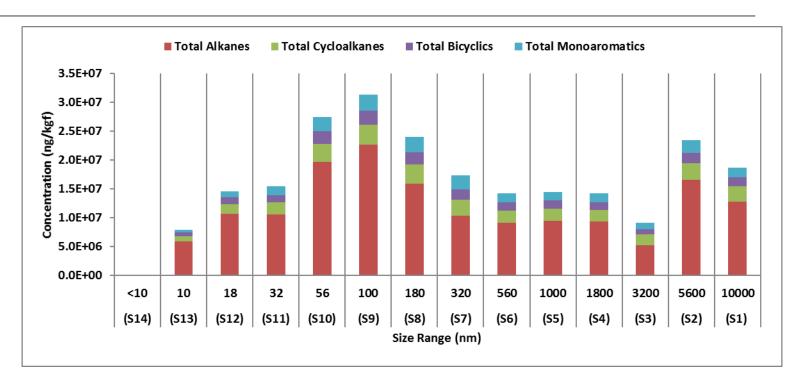








#### Size fractionated hydrocarbons in exhaust



Nano-Moudi Results (Particle Phase) 14 size fractions from <10nm to 5.6-10µm diameter 1.4 bar BMEP and 1800 RPM Before DOC





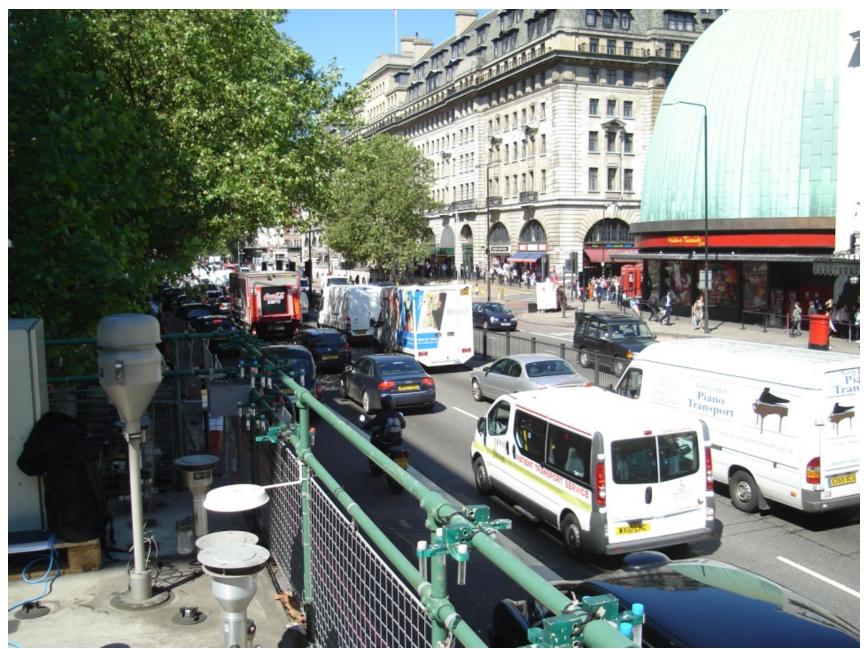


# Ambient Air Measurements from Marylebone Road, London





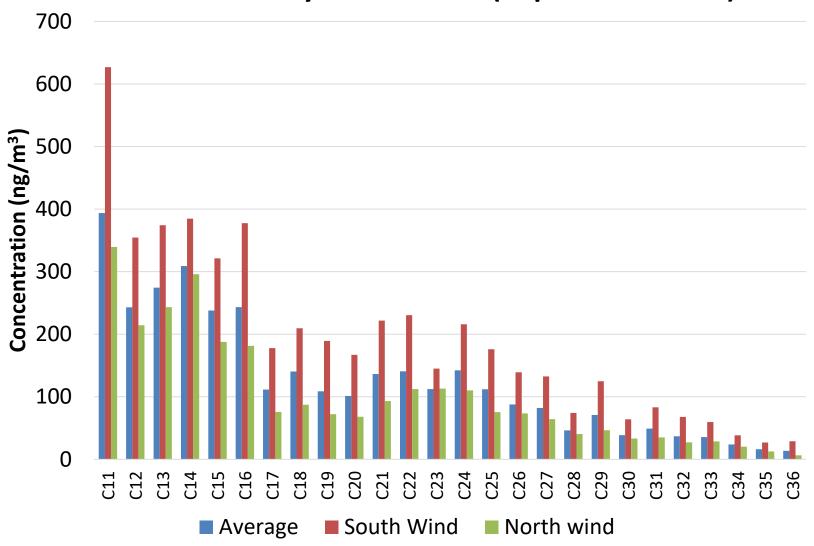
### **MARYLEBONE ROAD**



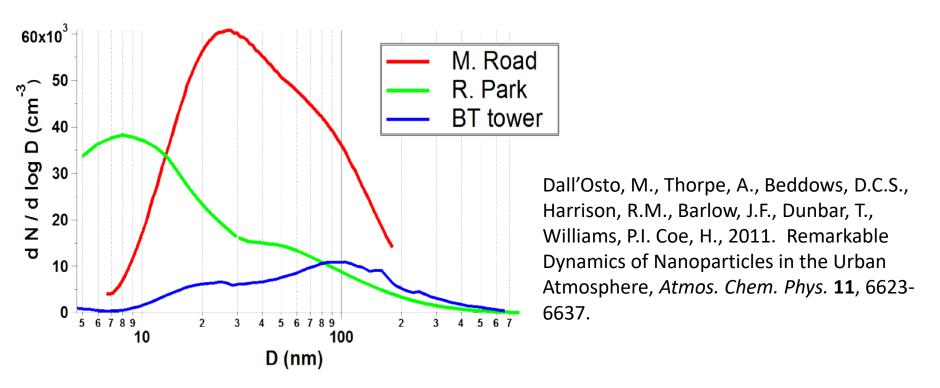




#### **Alkanes in Marylebone Road (Vapour + Particle)**



# What was measured in London?



- The typical size distribution measured at the Road site peaking between 20 and 30 nm diameter.
- In contrast, data from the Park site showed a mode which had shifted downwards to below 10 nm diameter.
- There is almost complete loss of the sub-30 nanometre mode at the BT Tower site.





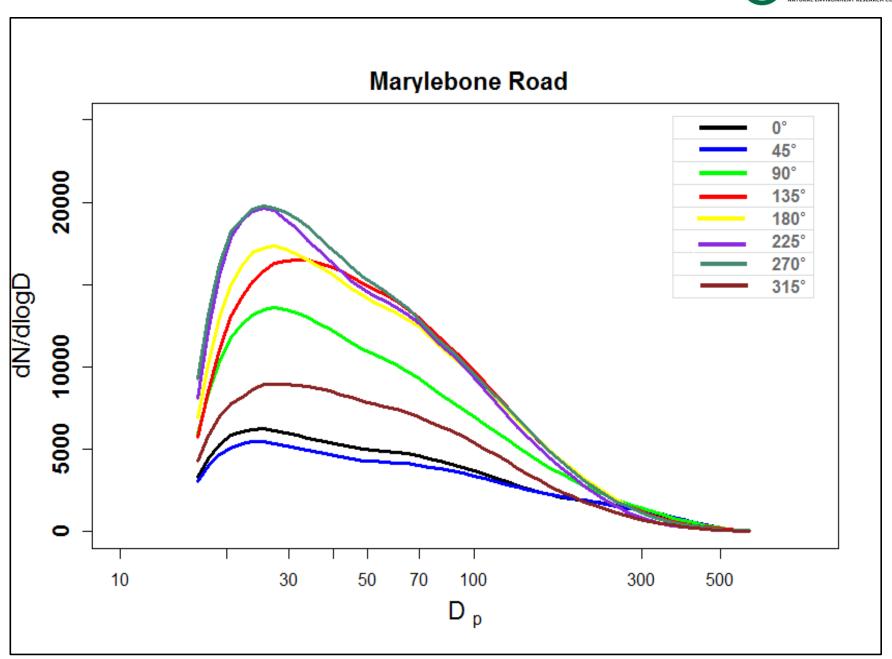




## **New Field Data**

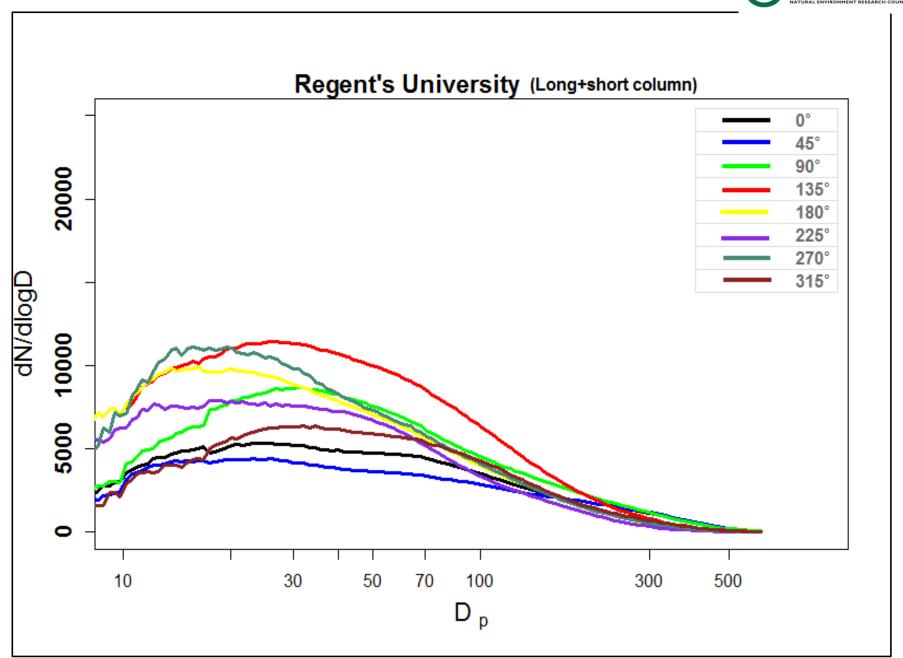








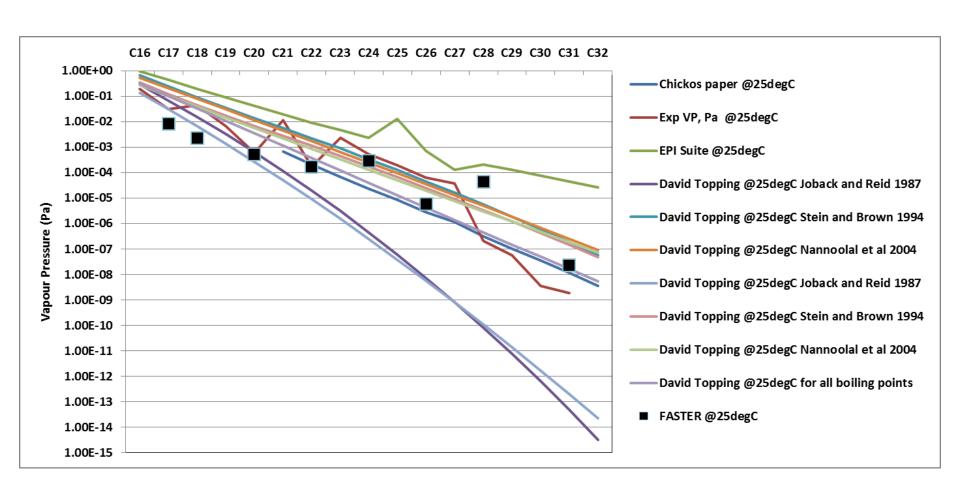








## Vapour pressure measurements





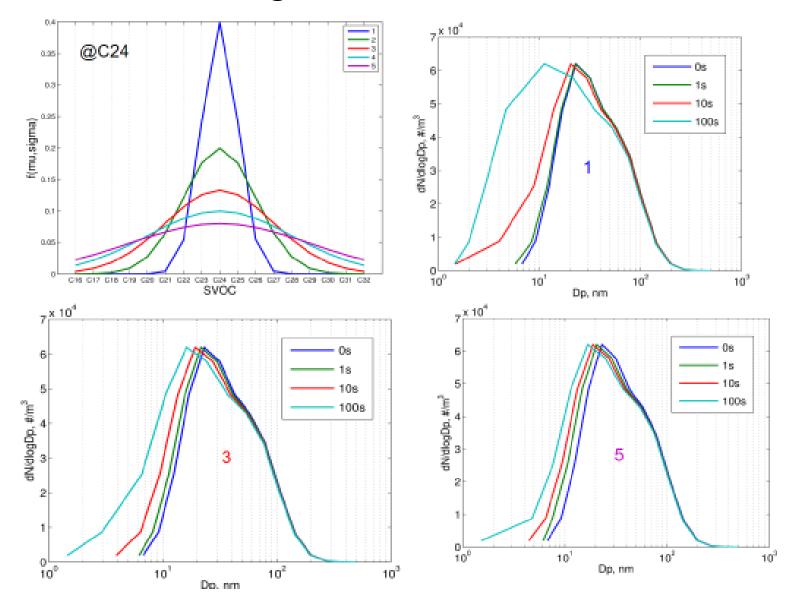


# Example particle compositions, given as mass fraction for surrogate compounds C16-C32, represented by a Gaussian distribution with $\sigma$ from 1 to 5

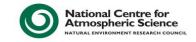




# Change in size distribution according to sigma and travel time







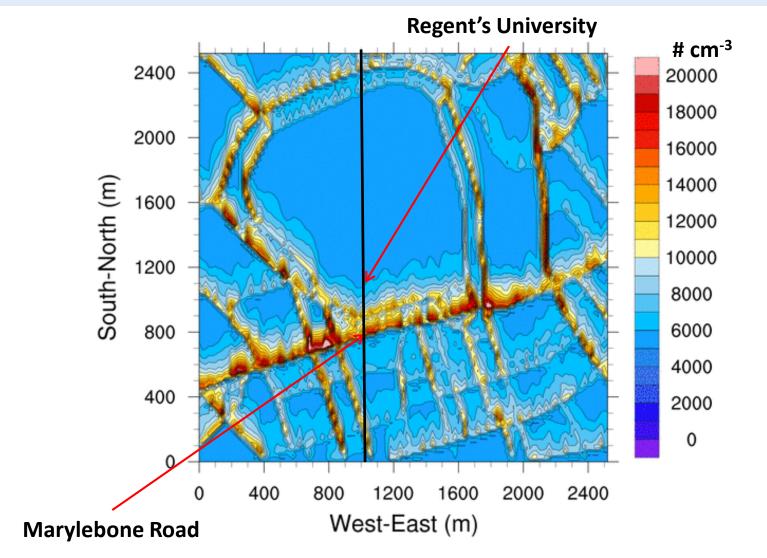
# Neighbourhood-scale Model





#### The 3D WRF-SVOC model

#### Total UFP number concentration at roof-level

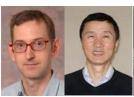






## The FASTER Team...



















#### **Geography, Earth & Environmental Sciences**

- Prof Roy M Harrison
- Prof Rob MacKenzie
- Dr Xiaoming Cai
- Dr Salim Alam
- Dr Irina Nikolova
- Dr Jian Zhong
- Dr Ajit Singh
- Mr Christopher Stark
- Dr Zhirong Liang
- Miss Ruixin Xu

#### **Mechanical Engineering**

- Prof Hongming Xu
- Dr Soheil Zeraati Rezaei

