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Center of Excellence for Aerospace Particulate Emissions Reduction Research

Measurement of Aircraft Non-volatile PM Emissions using Aerospace Recommended Practice Compliant Systems during the A-PRIDE 4 Campaign

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Background

- ICAO has established limits for emissions from gas turbine engines (whose rated output is greater than 26.7 kN) in terms of NOx, CO, UHC, and smoke.
- Smoke number does not permit analysis of environmental impacts of gas turbine emissions and health impact assessments which rely on PM characteristics such as number, mass, size, and composition.
- ICAO emission databank records the engine certification data for gaseous emissions and smoke, however, no such database for PM emissions characteristics is currently available.
 - First-order approximation (FOA) 3.0 has been used to estimate mass-based emission indices using the reported smoke number data, however this approach is only an "approximation"
- SAE E-31 committee is in the process of developing an Aerospace Recommended Practice (ARP) for the measurement of non-volatile PM number- and mass-based emissions from gas turbine engines

TRL PM standard roadmap (assuming funding available)





A-PRIDE** and SAMPLE Studies

- SAMPLE II RR engine test (Nov 2010)
- AAFEXII engine test (Mar 2011)
- SAMPLE III.1 APU test (Jun 2011)
- A-PRIDE 1: AVL/TSI Campaign (Aug 2011)
- A-PRIDE 2: SR Technics Campaign MST/FOCA (Nov/Dec 2011)
- A-PRIDE 3: SAMPLE III.2 (Apr/May 2012)
- A-PRIDE 4: MST/FOCA-EMPA (Nov 2012)

Major Accomplishments:

- Assisted in the development of the methodology for the DWD/AIR/ARP
- Comparison and performance evaluation of compliant systems

Components of an ARP System



A-PRIDE 4 Objectives

Primary objective

Performance evaluation and comparison of two DWD/AIR compliant systems

Secondary objectives

- E-31
 - Mass instrument intercomparison (LII vs. MSS)
 - ARP Operational checklist implementation

- EMPA/ETH

- Particle density measurement using DMA-CPMA
- Mass closure between CPMA + SMPS (using density + size distribution = mass distribution) and mass instruments
- Particle chemical composition (restricted size range) using SP-AMS
- Inter-comparison between AMS and SP-AMS for non-refractory material

Test Team

- MST: Prem Lobo, Steven Achterberg, Elizabeth Black, Max Trueblood, Don Hagen, Phil Whitefield
- ARI: Rick Miake-Lye, Zhenhong Yu
- EMPA: Lukas Durdina, Jing Wang, Yeon Bahk, Jelena Buha
- ETH: Berko Sierau, Amewu Mensah, Joel Corbin, Manuel Abegglen
- NRC: Greg Smallwood, Kevin Thomson
- FOCA: Theo Rindlisbacher, Alice Suri
- EPA: John Kinsey
- AVL: Michael Arndt, Barouch Giechaskiel
- SR Technics: Frithjof Siegerist (Ziggy), David Kaufmann
- **Observers:** Matthias Gantenbein* (FOCA), Simon Trauffer** (EFV), Doug Worsnop (ARI), Urs Baltensperger (PSI), Jay Slowik (PSI), Dave Lister (UK CAA), Wendy Bailey (TC), Mark Johnson (RR), Ulrike Lohmann (ETH)

Team POCs

- * In charge of aviation fuel tax fund programs at FOCA
- ** Swiss Government Finance Department

System Configuration ARP instruments





Instrument Intercomparisons

Instruments

- Mass instruments available for inter-comparison:
 - FOCA/EMPA System
 - MSS from EMPA on main FOCA/EMPA PM line
 - LII from NRC on FOCA/EMPA dump line
 - calibrated vs. NIOSH 5040 immediately prior to A-PRIDE 4 campaign
 - MST System
 - LII from MST on main MST PM line
 - calibrated vs. NIOSH 5040 immediately prior to A-PRIDE 4 campaign
 - Pre-campaign calibration factor: **0.802**; Post-campaign calibration factor: **0.798**
 - MSS from AVL on MST dump line
- <u>Number instruments available for inter-comparison:</u>
 - FOCA/EMPA System
 - APC from EMPA on main FOCA/EMPA PM line
 - MST System
 - APC from MST on main MST PM line

System Configuration



Experimental Procedure

- Prior to the engine tests
 - once to determine the differences between instruments and to establish a normalization factor
 - a second time to verify the normalization factor
- Following the engine tests
 - to determine the drift (if any) in the instrument output
- The system for the inter-comparison study were configured as shown previously
- Equivalent line lengths were maintained between the splitters and instruments on both the FOCA/EMPA and MST systems
- All instruments were operational and recording data
- For each test point, after a stabilization period, each instrument recorded data for a period of 5 minutes
- Three sequences were conducted

Test 1 (low to high)	Test 2 (random)	Test 3 (random)
0	500	500
250	250	1000
500	1000	250
750	750	0
1000	0	750

Concentrations in $\mu g/m^3$

Pre-test PM number instrument Inter-comparison



Pre-test PM mass instrument Inter-comparison



0

0

0.2

0.4

0.6

0.8

LII 300 (MST Primary with NIOSH 5040 EC Reference (mg/m³)

1

1.2

1.4

1.6

Measured nvPM Concentration (mg/m 3)

PM mass instrument Inter-comparison



Engine Tests

Engine Test Details

Date	Test #	Start Time	Stop Time	Engine	Test Details
10/11/12	1	18:59	20:30	CFM56-5B4/2P	Shakedown Test
11/11/12	2	14:46	17:57	CFM56-5B4/2P	Dedicated Engine Test
12/11/12	3	14:40	17:45	CFM56-5B4/2P	Dedicated Engine Test
13/11/12	4	09:59	10:48	CFM56-7B24/3	Piggy Back Test (Seal Test)
14/11/12	5	12:26	13:21	PW4168A	Piggy Back Test (Seal Test)
15/11/12	6	08:56	12:29	CFM56-5B4/2P	Dedicated Engine Test
16/11/12	7	17:34	23:00	CFM56-7B24/3	Piggy Back Test (Seal + Trim balance Test)
18/11/12	8	11:12	15:28	CFM56-5B4/2P	Dedicated Engine Test

Test Matrix for Dedicated Engine Tests

- Test points for A-PRIDE 4
 - Low PM [T3=230°C]
 - Med PM [T3=296°C]
 - Hi PM [T3=315°C]
 - Lean Low PM [T3=375°C]

Test points for SAMPLE III.2

- ML [T3=230°C]
- MH[T3=296°C]
- H[T3=340°C]
- L [T3=375°C]

- Typical run times
 - 5 mins at ground idle to start
 - 5 + 10 to16 mins per test point (7 total test points)
 - 5 mins to set T3
 - 5-8 mins with main systems and DMS500
 - 5-8 mins with main systems and MAAP
 - 5 mins at ground idle to end

Time Series for Test #2



Dilution Factors

230°C 296°C 315°C 375°C 315°C 296°C 230°C 309°C 12 10 8 6 4 2 0 Hi PM Low Lean Low Lean Hi PM Low PM Low PM Med PM Med PM Hi PM Hi PM Hi PM Hi PM Med PM Med PM Low PM Low PM PM

PM

Dilution Factor (11/12/12)

MST Dilution Factor FOCA Dilution Factor

PM Number – Overall (uncorrected)



MST Line APC uncorrected EIn (#/kg fuel)

PM Number – Overall (PCRF corrected)



MST Line APC PCRF corrected Eln (#/kg fuel)



PM Mass – Overall (MSS instruments)



Conclusions

- Use of NIOSH 5040 provided a robust calibration for the mass instruments
- Pre-test calibration to NIOSH 5040 EC was the same as the post-test calibration factor (within 0.5%)
 - calibration to NIOSH 5040 is repeatable and reproducible
- Performance evaluation of two identically assembled, DWD compliant systems was successfully performed
- The FOCA/EMPA and MST system agreement in terms of
 - PM number was ~5%
 - PM mass was ~ 1%

A-PRIDE 4 Team



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