

Advancements in Remote Emission Sensing Instrumentation and Point Sampling

Martin Kupper | ERMES Plenary 2024

13.11.2024

Institute of Electrical Measurement and Sensor Systems Sensor Systems and Sensor Physics Group

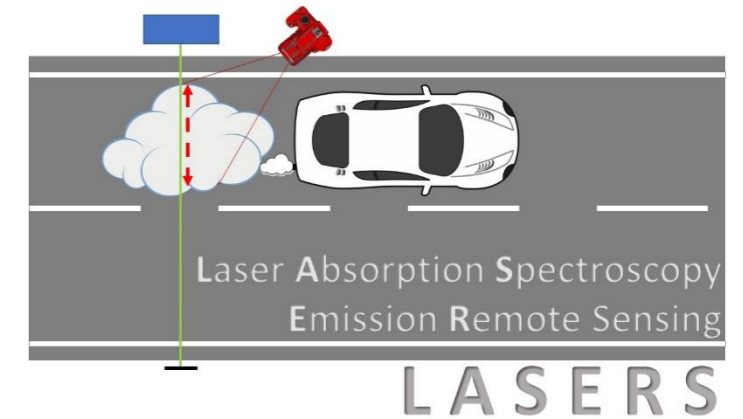
- Part of Institute of Electrical Measurement and Sensor Systems (EMS)
- Head of Group: Alexander Bergmann
- Currently ~ 25 Employees



- Research Areas:
 - Measurement of Traffic Related Emissions and Environmental Sensors
 - Photonic Sensors
 - Miniaturized IC-Sensor Technology and Silicon Photonics
 - Structured Matter Based Sensing

Content

- Laser Spectroscopy for Remote Emission Sensing
 - TDLAS Approach
 - Optical Gas Imaging Technique
 - Current status
- Point Sampling
 - Approach
 - Aerosol Instruments
 - Results Overview

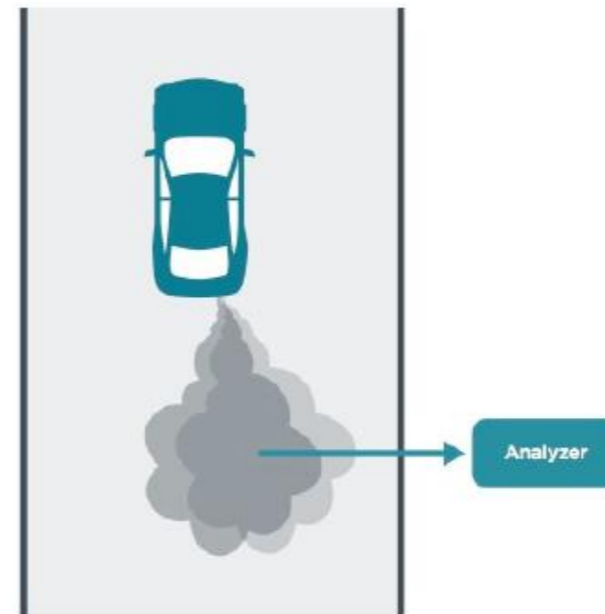
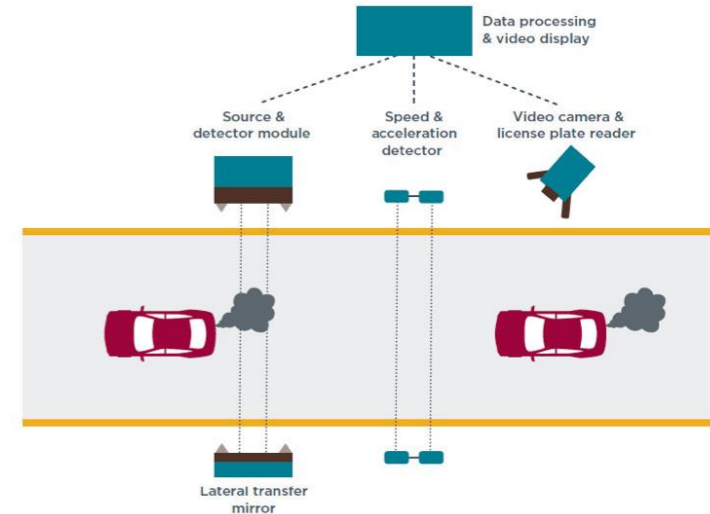


Introduction

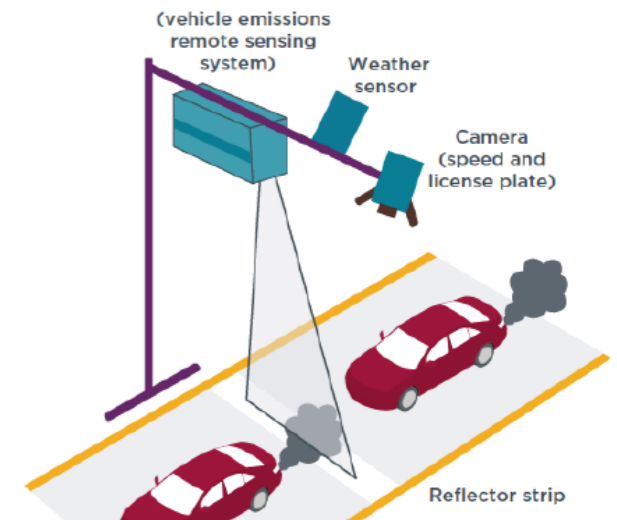
Overview Techniques

- Non-intrusive techniques
- Large scale screening of RDE in traffic
- Identification of high-emitters
- Point Sampling
 - + particle measurement
 - capture rate
- Determination of fuel-based emission factors (EF)

$$EF_{\frac{\text{pollutant}}{\text{kg fuel}}} = \frac{\int c_{\text{pollutant}} dt}{\int c_{\text{CO}_2} dt} \cdot ER_{\frac{\text{CO}_2}{\text{fuel}}}$$



Point Sampling (PS)



Remote Emission Sensing (RES)

Remote Emission Sensing

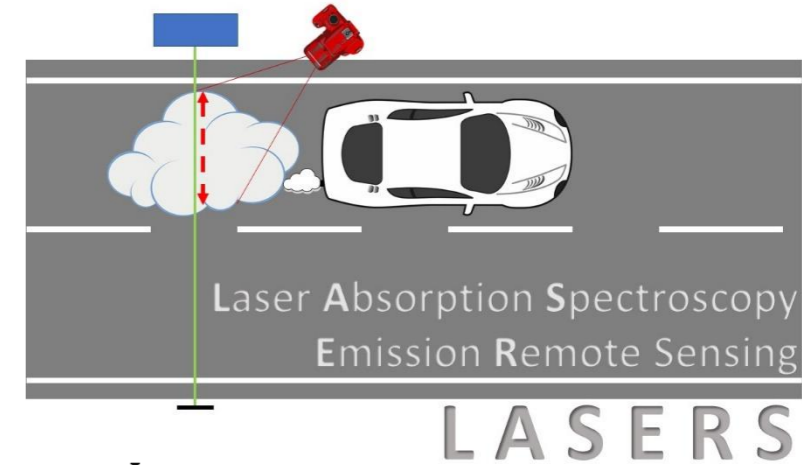
Remote Emission Sensing LASERS Project

Research Topics

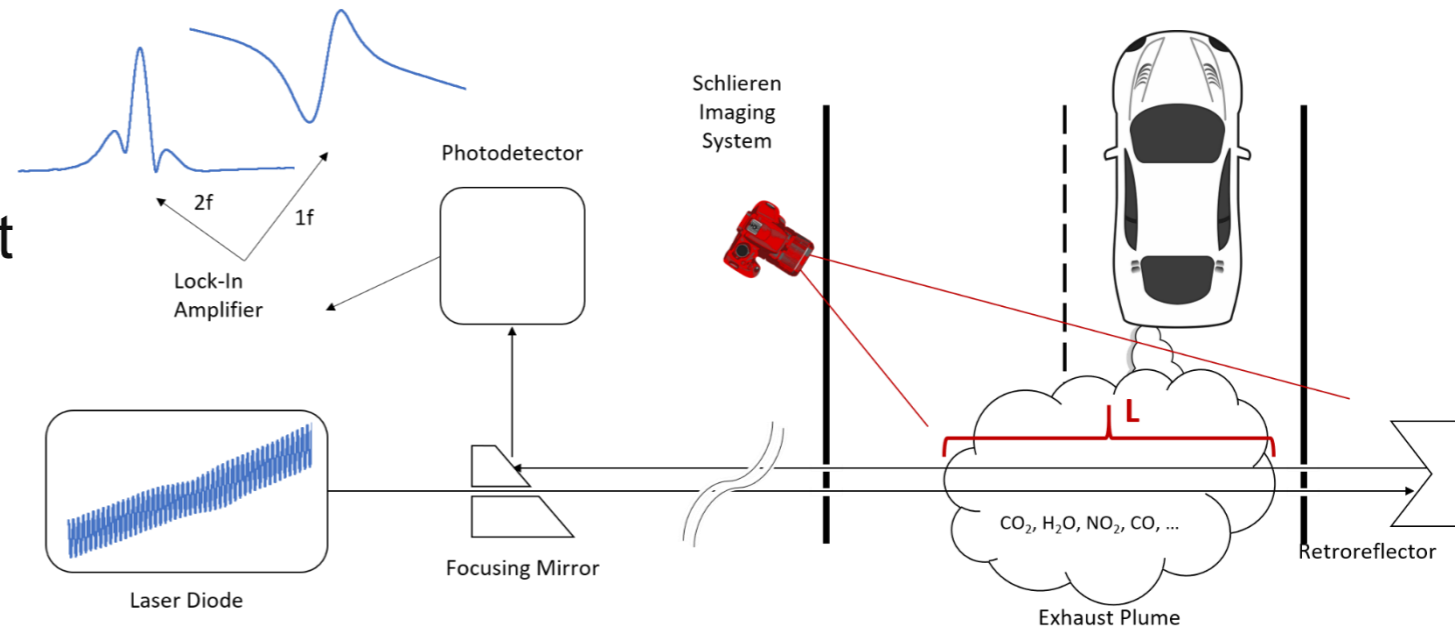
- Laser based spectroscopic system for RES
- Optical gas imaging techniques (OGIT)

Goals

- Direct concentration measurement
- Imaging of exhaust plumes
- Prove monitoring approach



$$T = \frac{I}{I_0} = e^{-\epsilon c L}$$

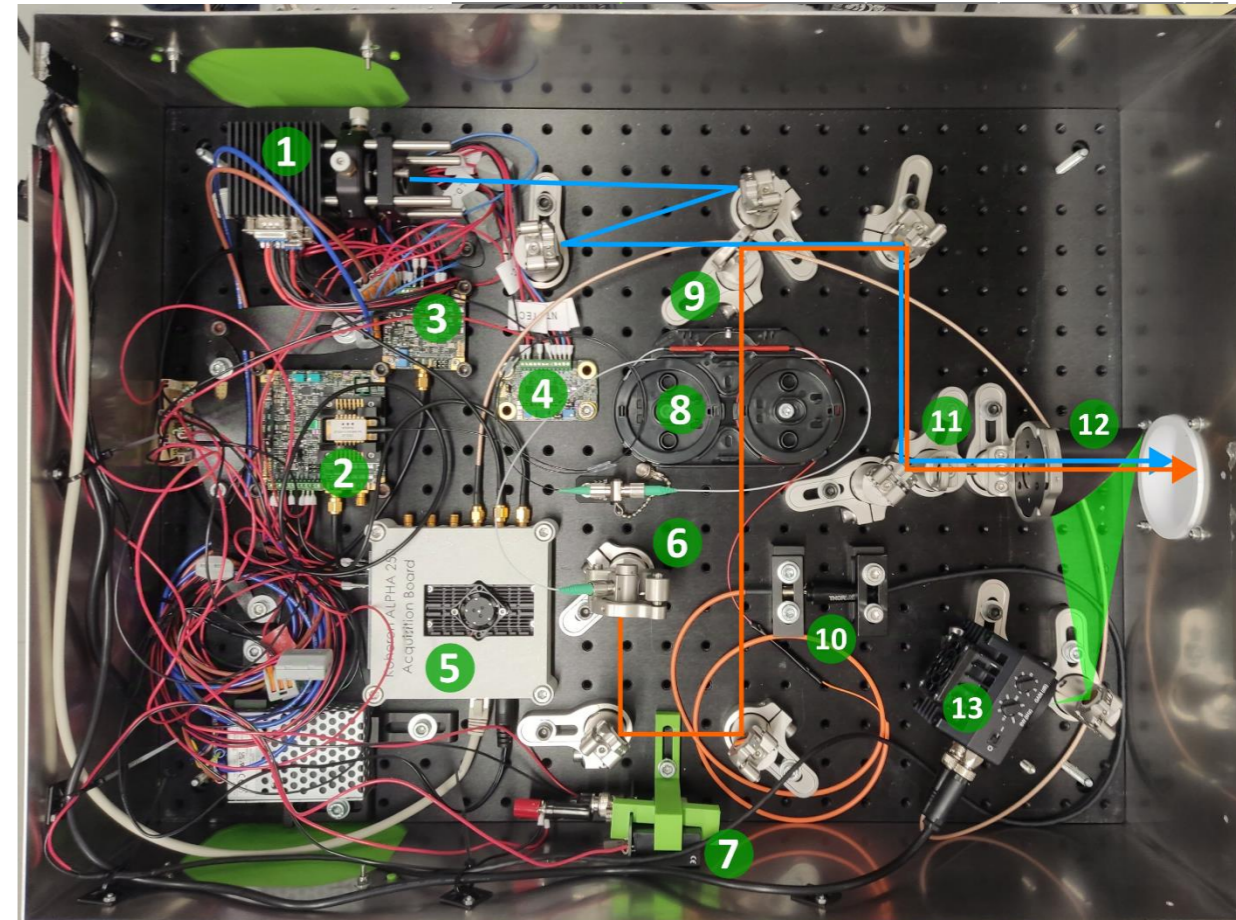


Remote Emission Sensing TDLAS Instrument

Spectroscopic Approach

- 2f WMS with 10 m open path
- Multiple laser sources
 - Currently CO₂ and NO₂
 - NO in pipeline
- TDLAS is a calibration free method
- 1f/2f analysis allows robust measurement
- Assessed sensitivities in ppb regime

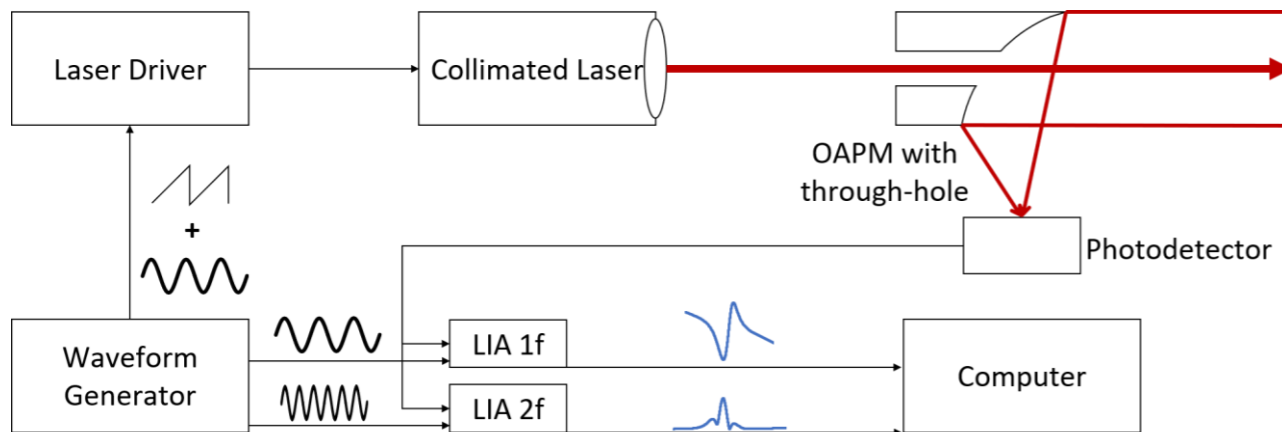
1. 3421 nm ICL (NO₂)
2. 2004 nm DFB Laser + Driver (CO₂)
3. ICL Current Controller
4. ICL Temperature Controller
5. DAQ System
6. Reflective Collimator
7. Alignment Laser Driver
8. Wavelength Division Multiplexer
9. Bandpass Filter
10. Alignment Laser
11. Pinhole
12. Off-Axis Parabolic Mirror
13. Photodetector



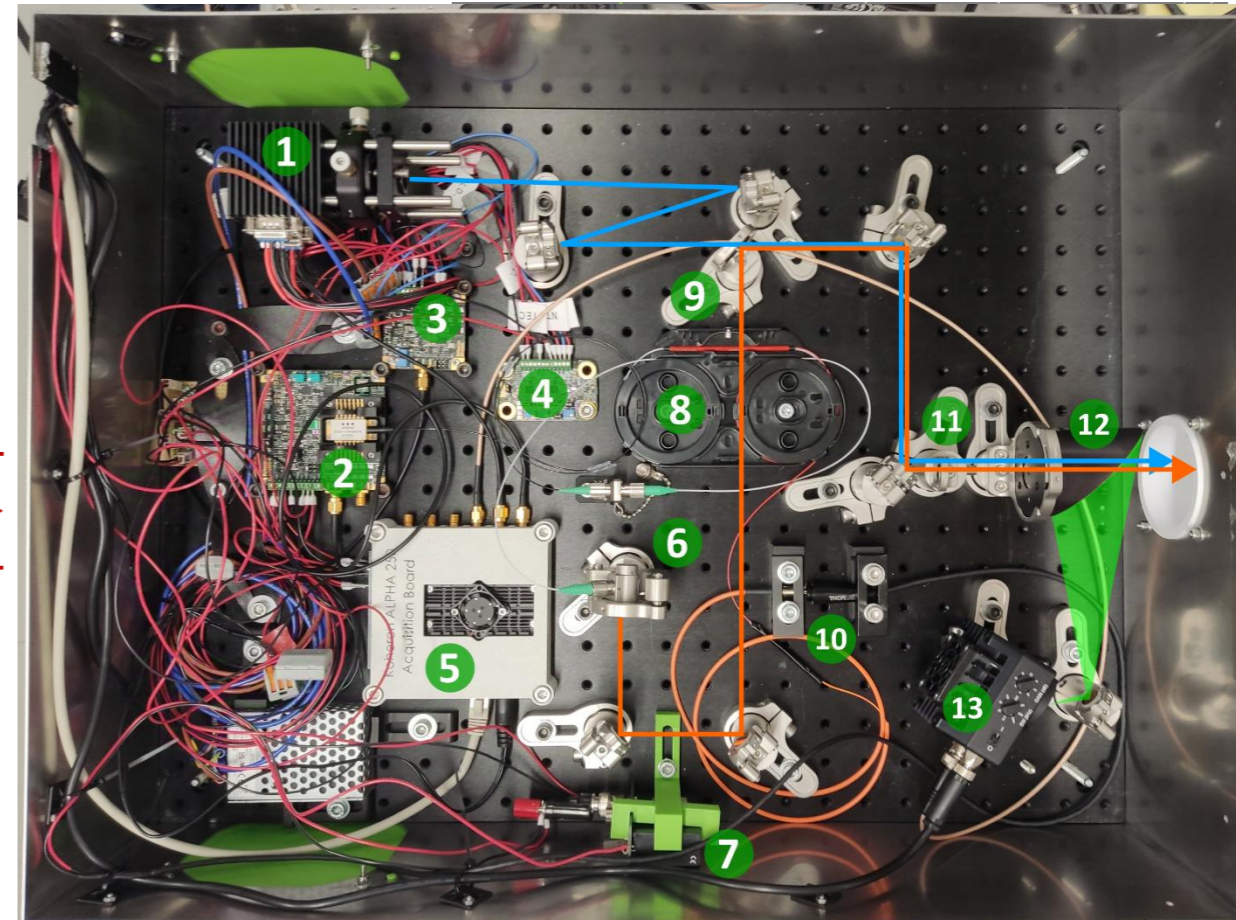
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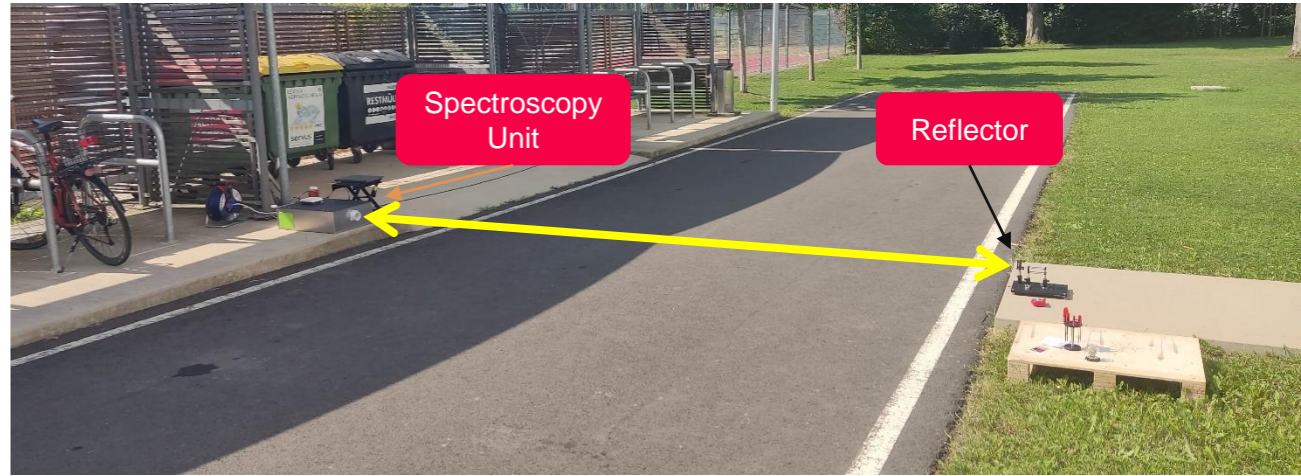


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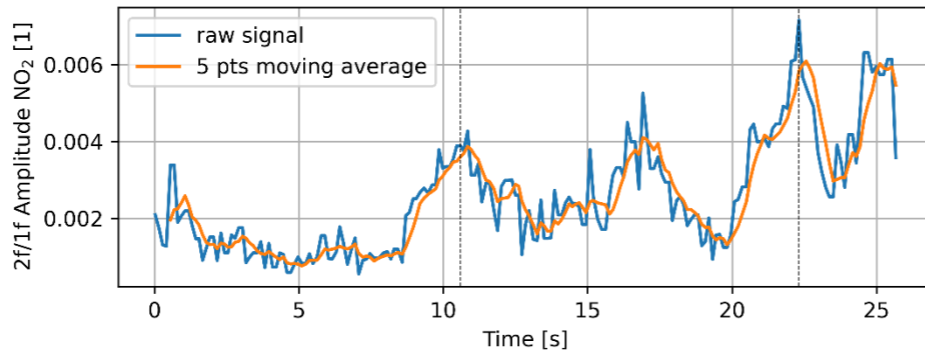
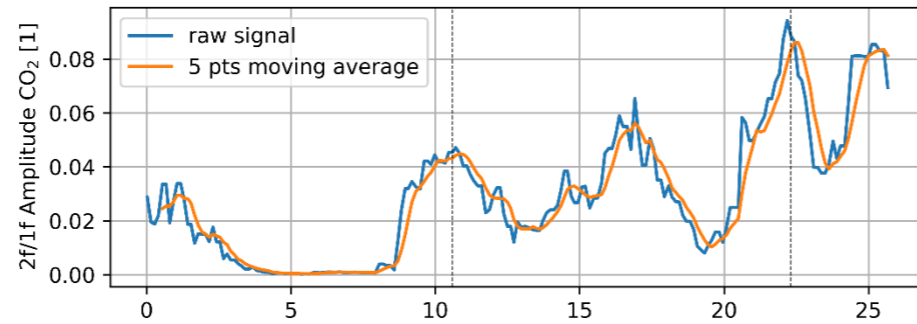


Remote Emission Sensing TDLAS Instrument

- Outdoor system validation
 - EURO 6 Diesel

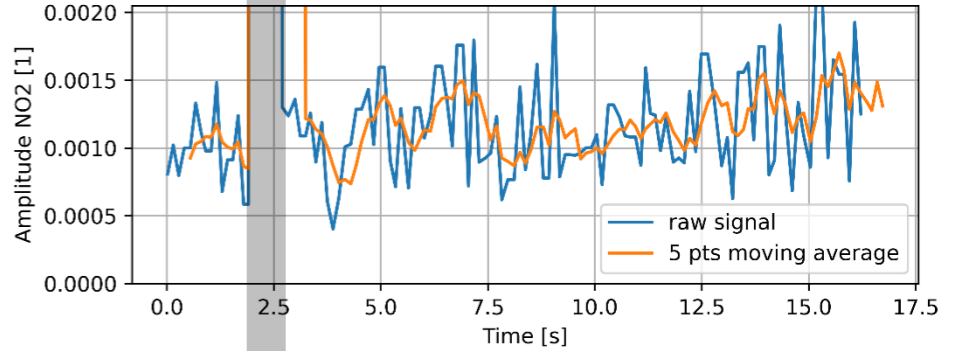
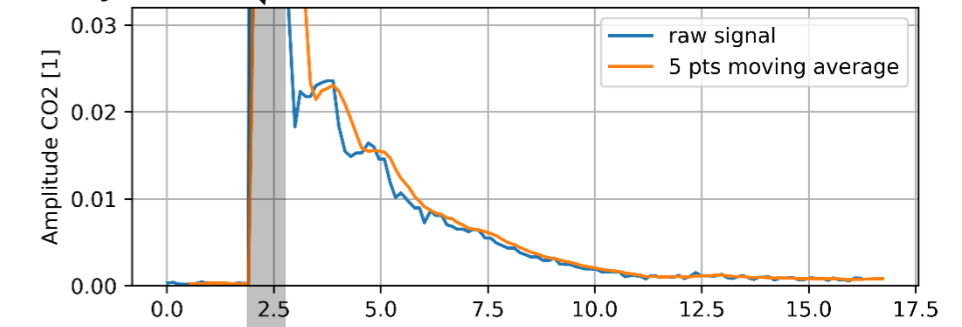


Tests in idle



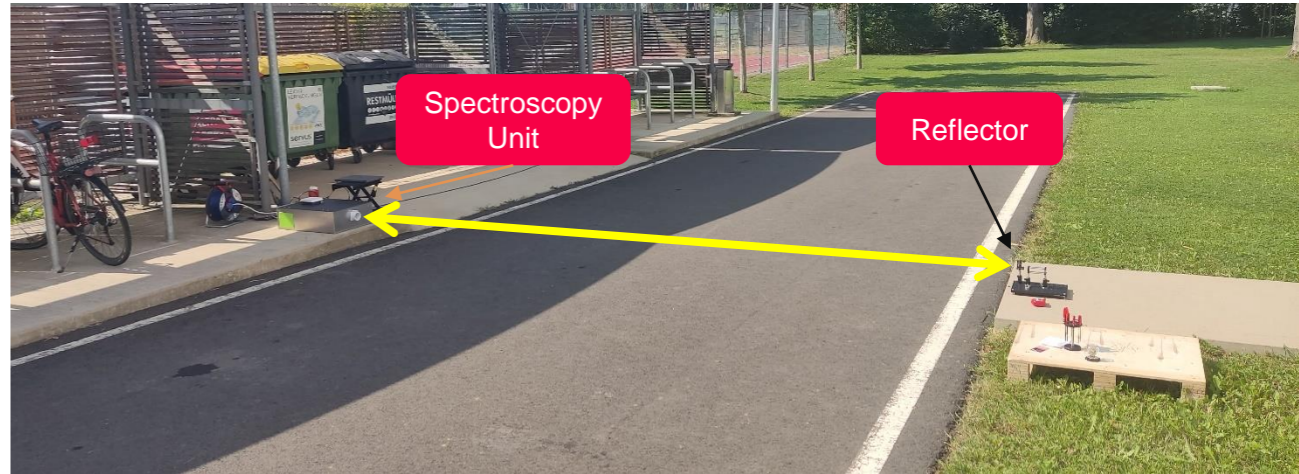
Pass by

Blocked beam



Remote Emission Sensing TDLAS Instrument

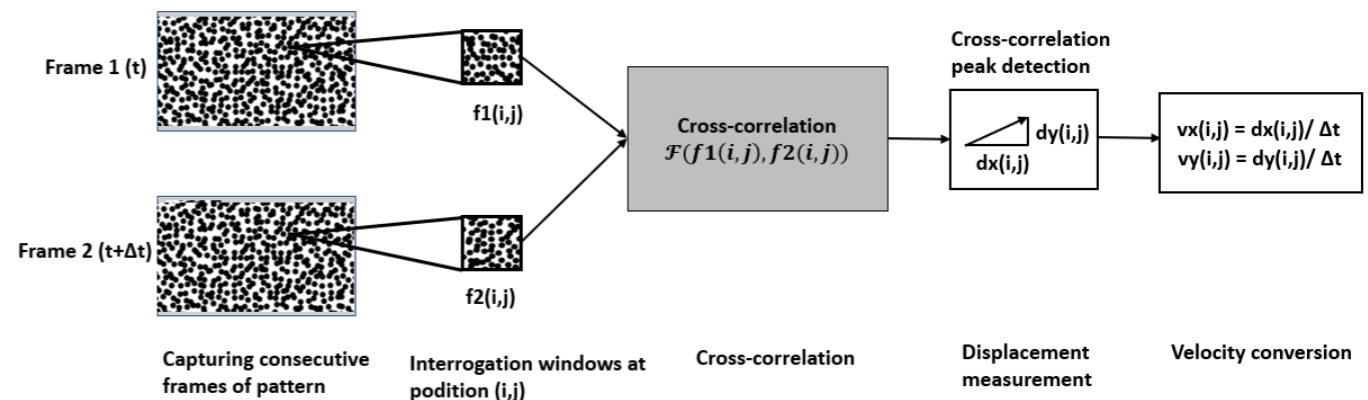
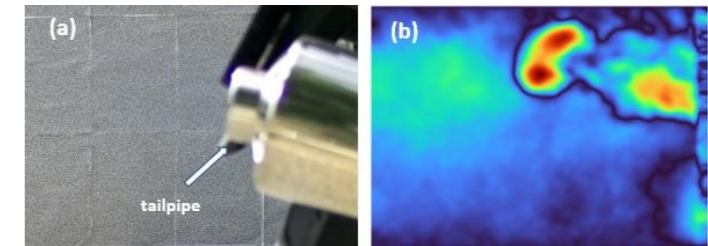
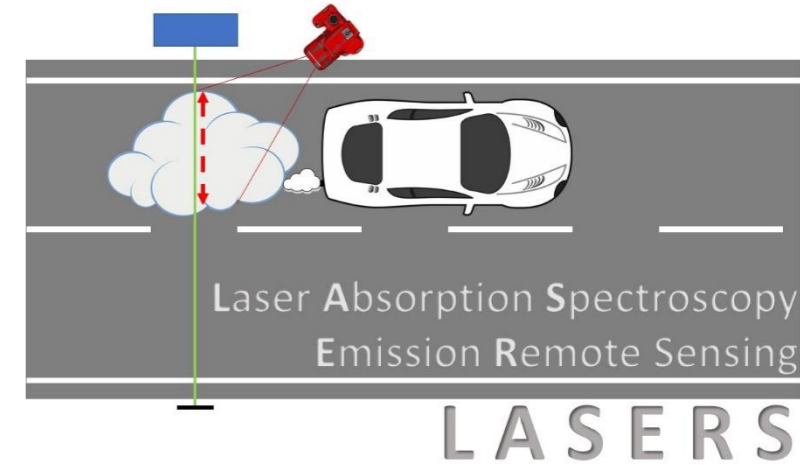
- Outdoor system validation
 - EURO 6 Diesel
- Currently improving the fit of absorption signal
 - TDLAS is an absorption measurement
 - Allows assignment of concentration values
- Comparison to PEMS planned early 2025



Remote Emission Sensing Gas Imaging Technique

Gas Schlieren Imaging Sensor (GSIS)

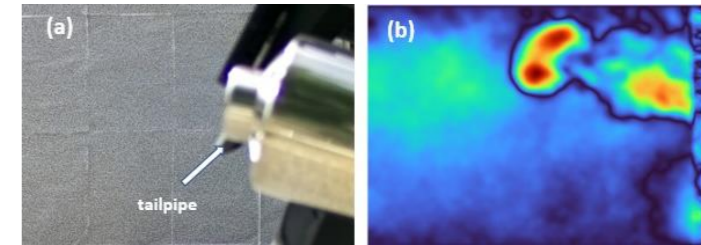
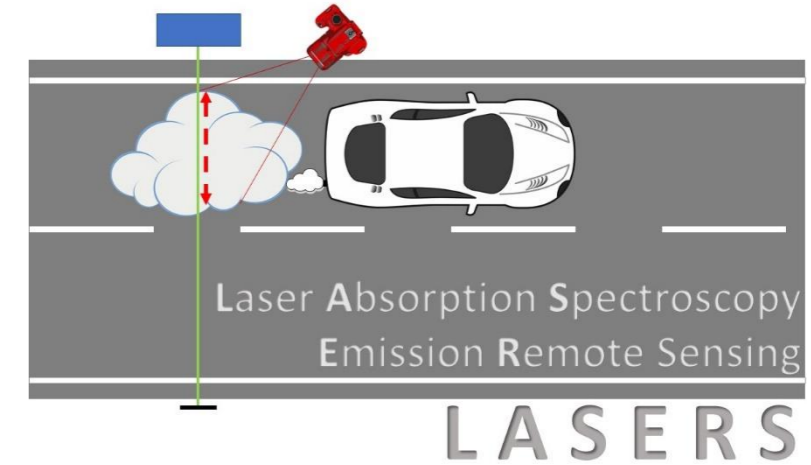
- Gases cause gradient in refractive index
- Subtract two consecutive images of structured background
- Image processing allows
 - visualization of distortion
 - determination of density field
 - estimation of geometric size



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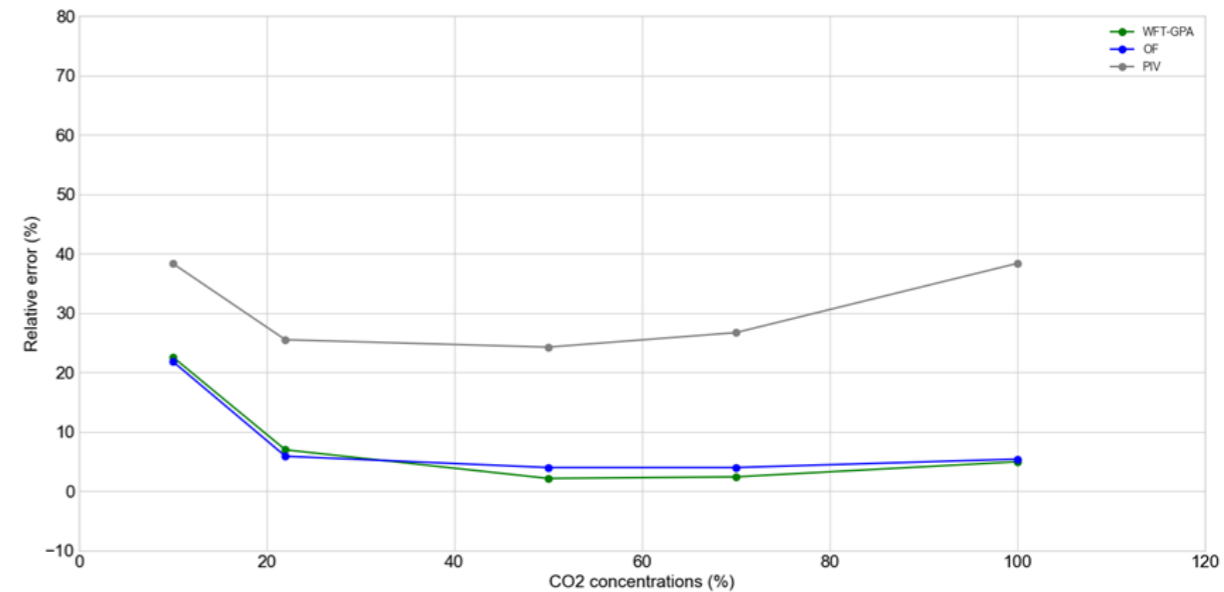
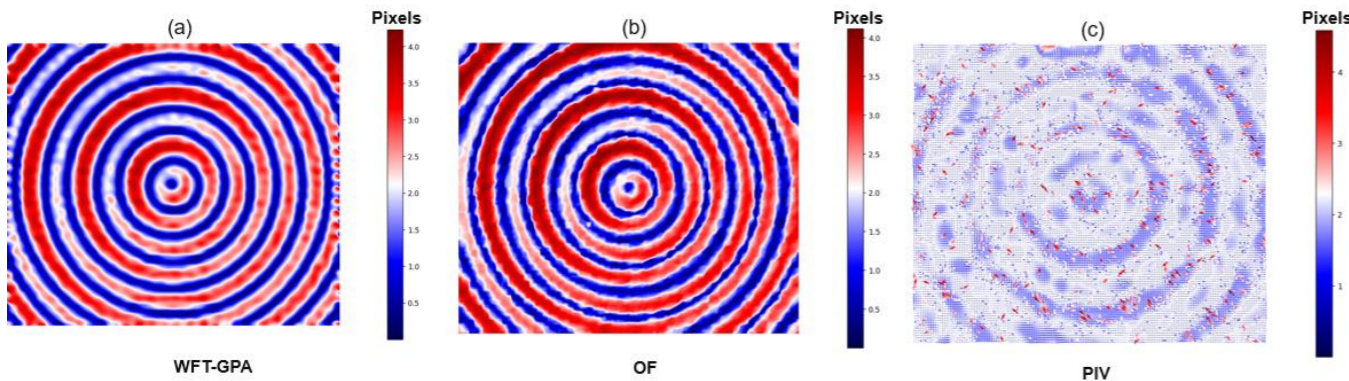
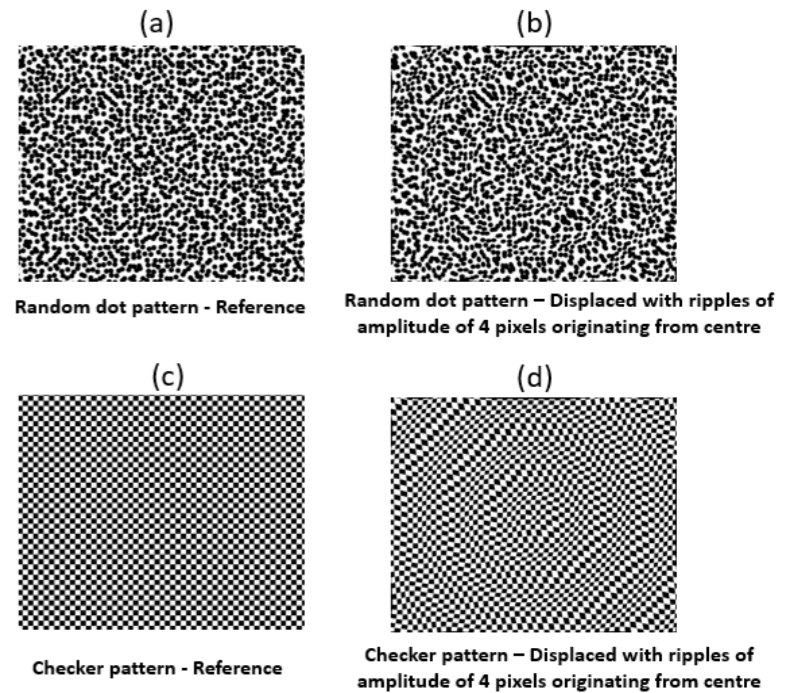
- Assessment by
 - evaluation of three algorithms with ground truth data
 - assign displacement to concentration
 - lab experiments compared to CFD



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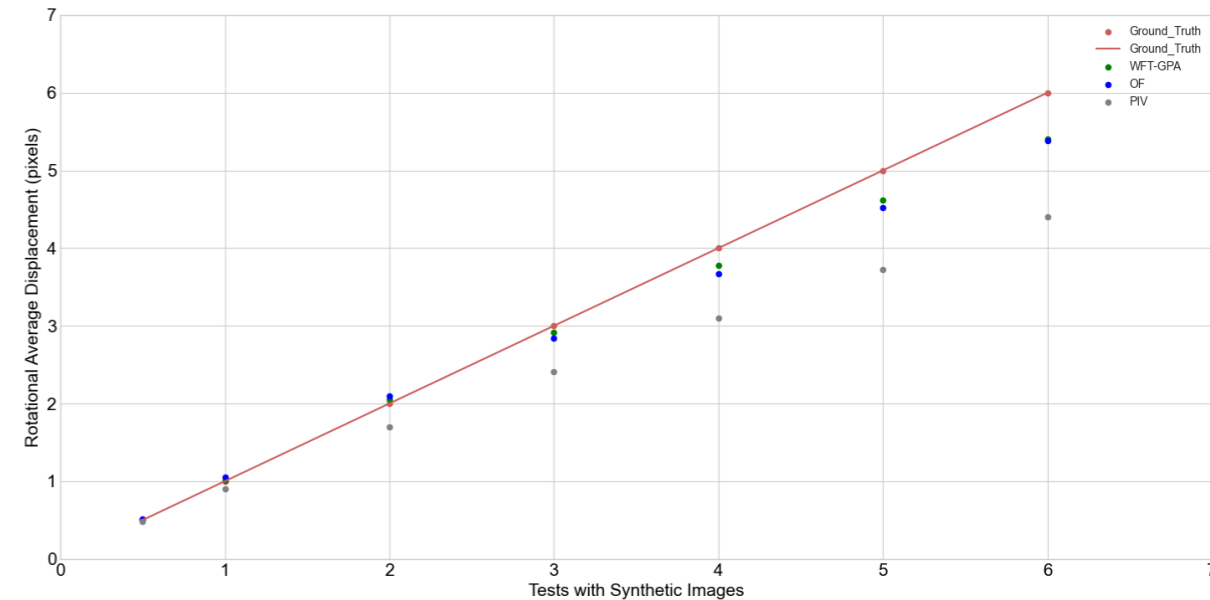
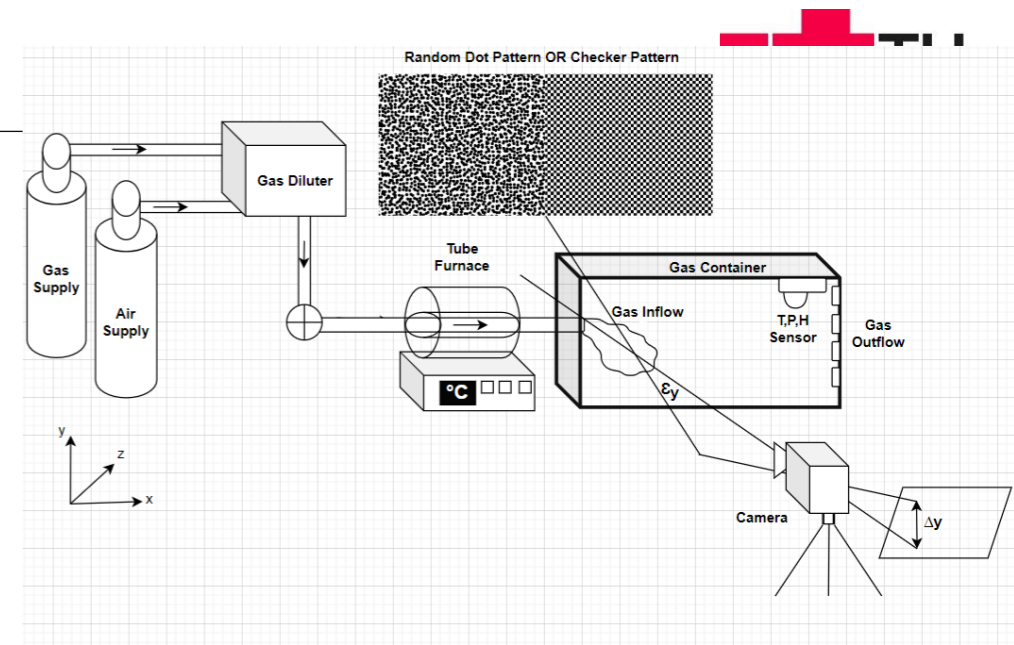
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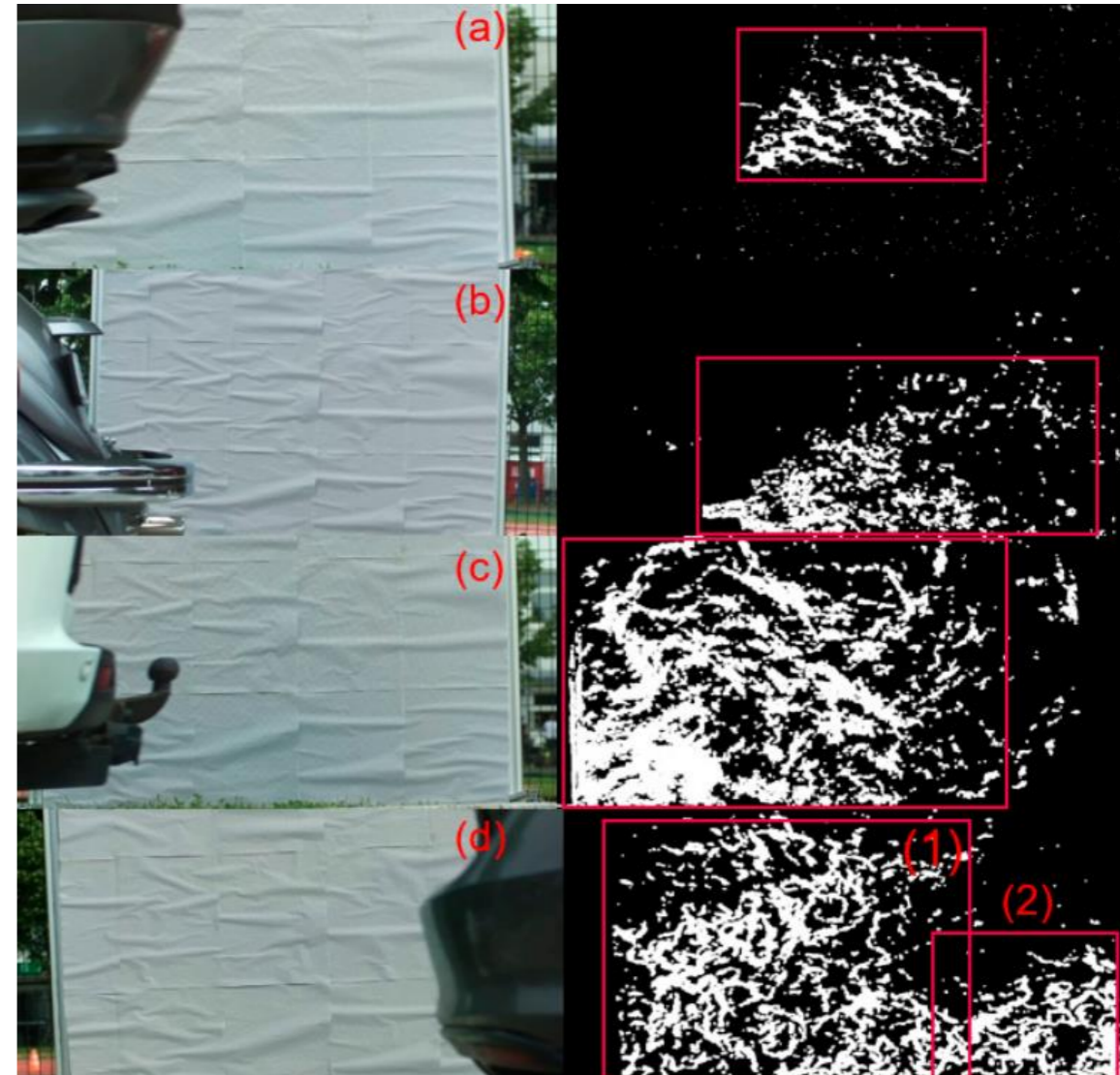
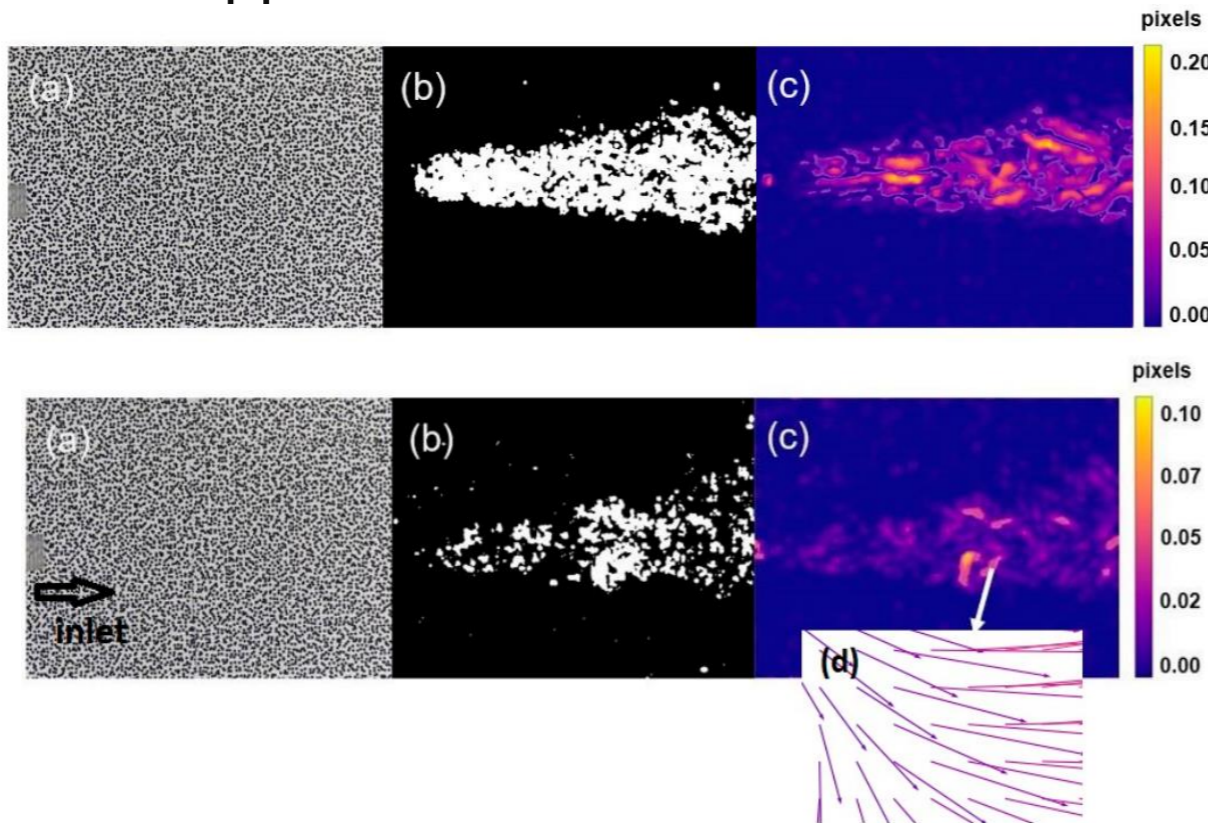
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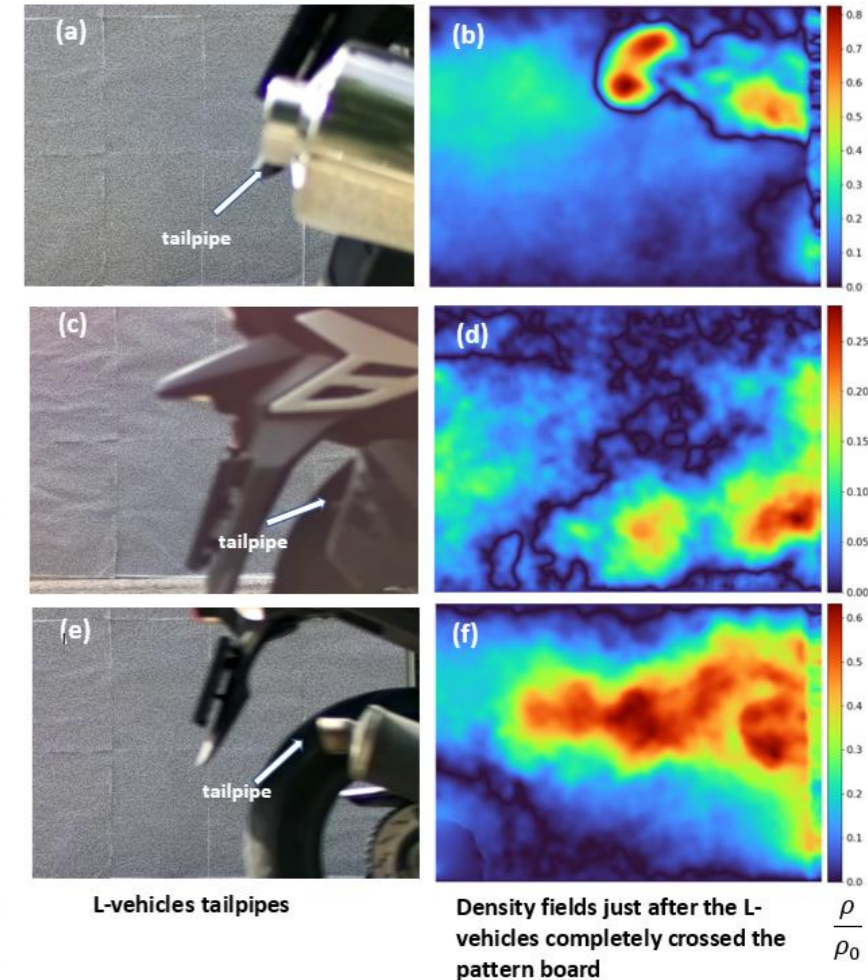
Remote Emission Sensing Gas Imaging Technique

- GSIS application in traffic

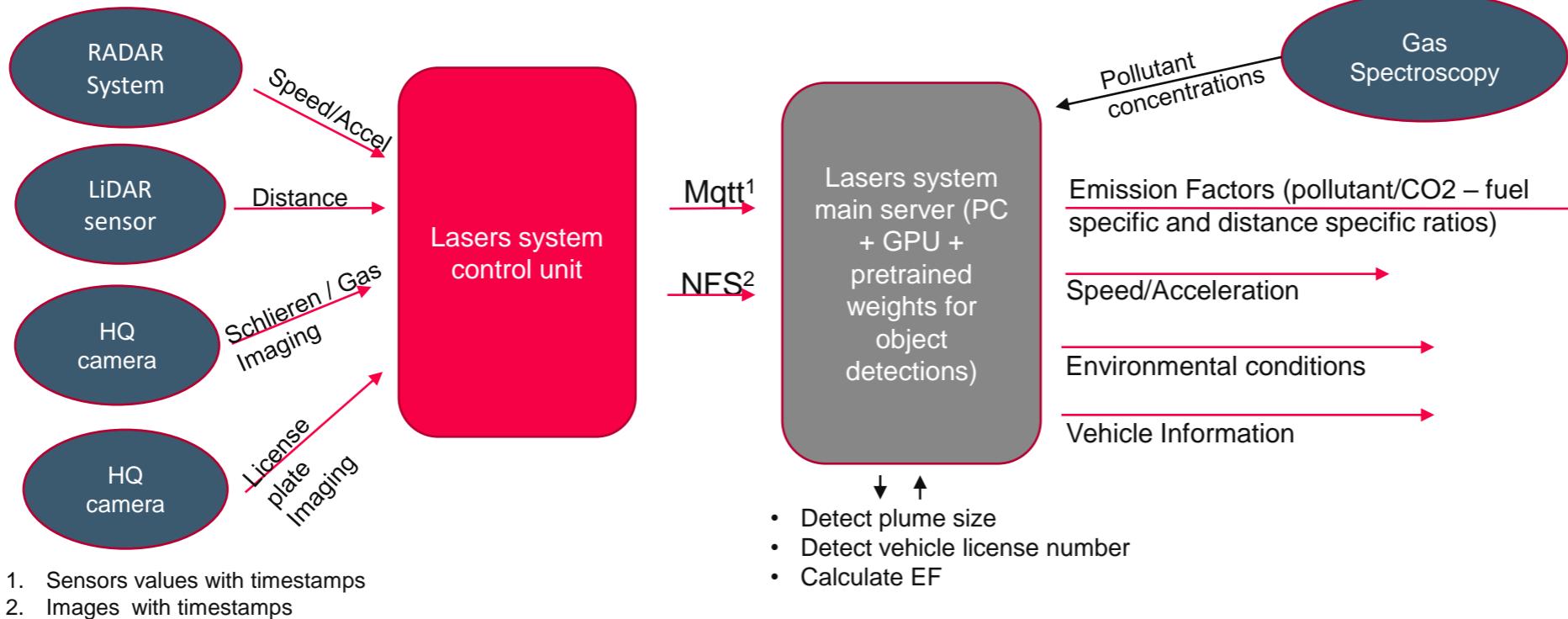
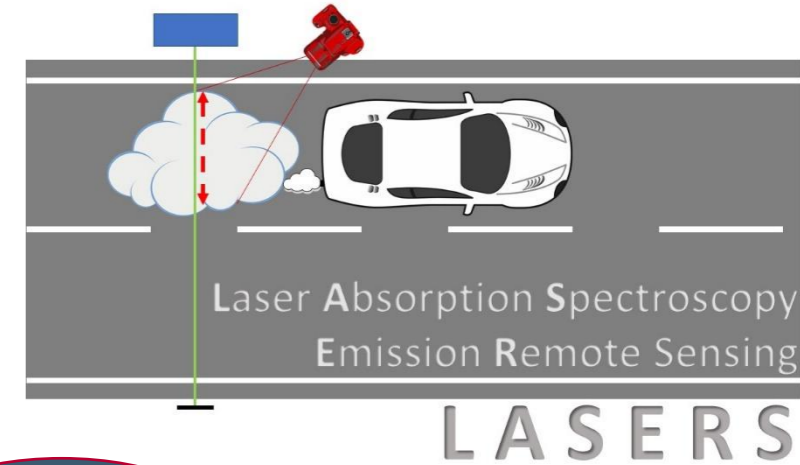


Remote Emission Sensing Gas Imaging Technique

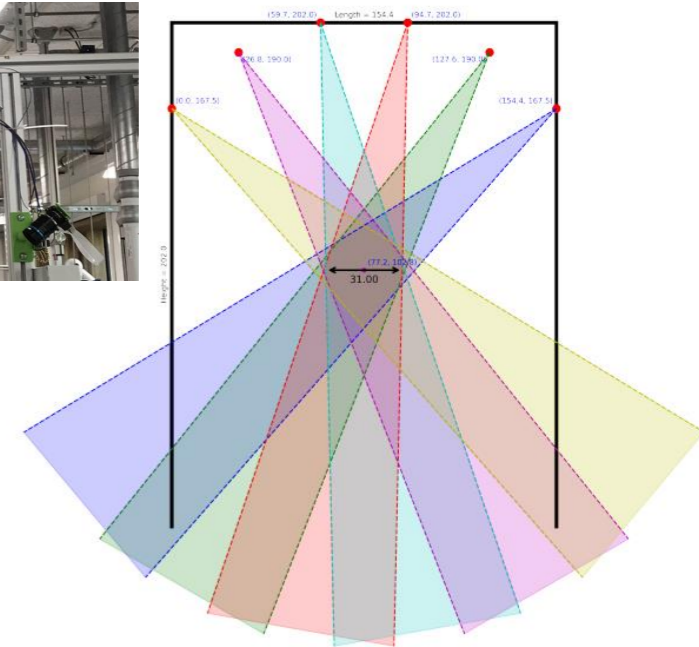
- GSIS application in traffic
 - Data collected in LENS campaigns
 - Analysis ongoing – only preliminary statement
 - Technique feasible for L-vehicles



Remote Emission Sensing LASERS System

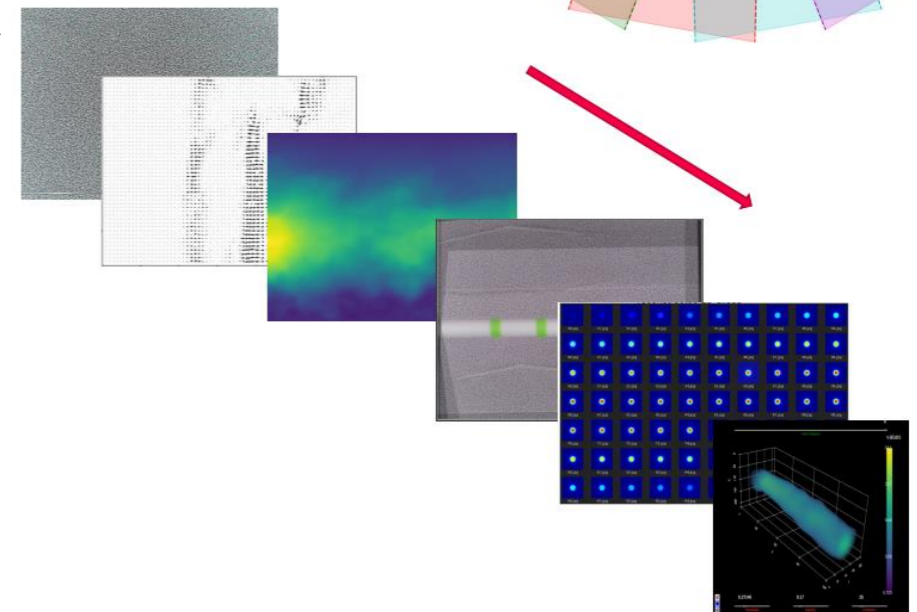


LASERS “spin-off” Tomographic Schlieren



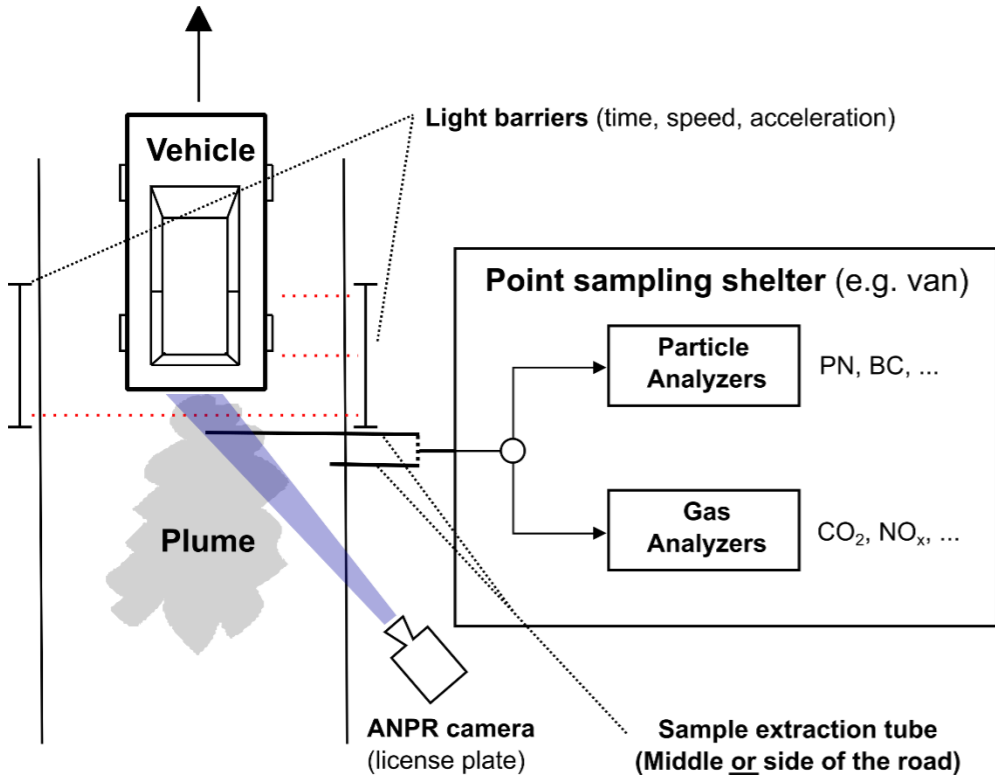
- Array of 6 cameras
- 3D-reconstruction of density field
- Study of turbulent flows in the lab
- Method technically functional, validation in work

- Current work
 - Comparison of results to simulated data
 - Test series using hot turbulent air

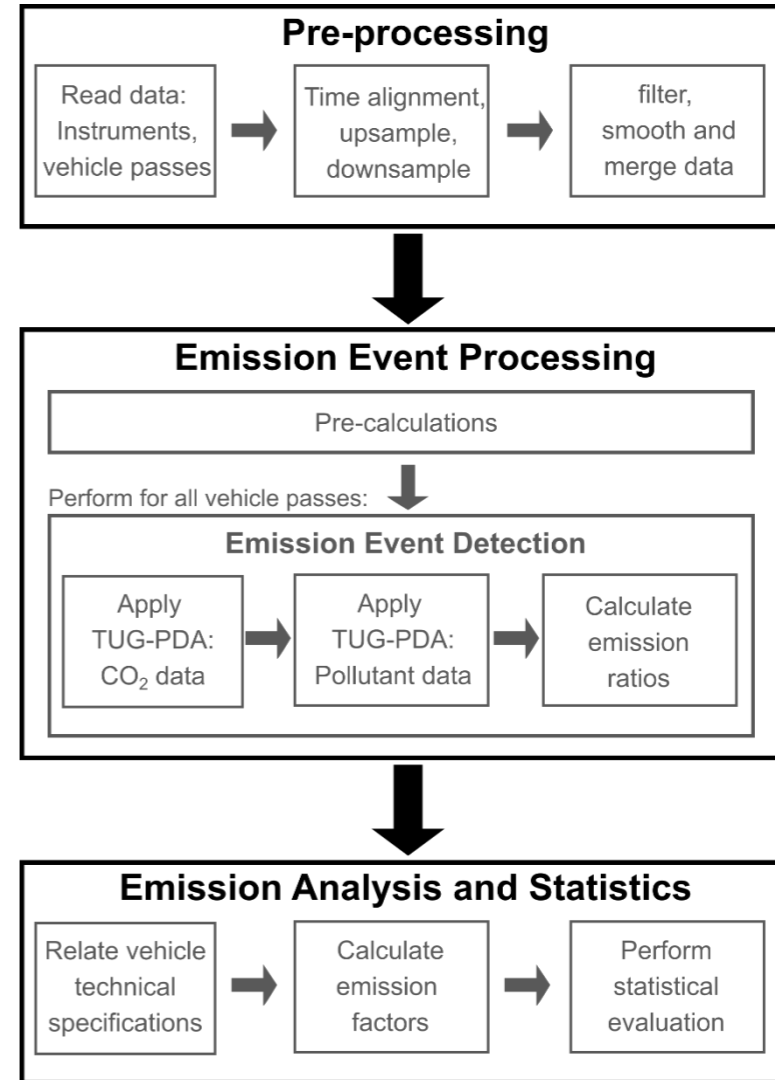
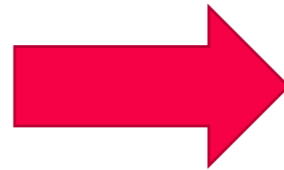


Point Sampling

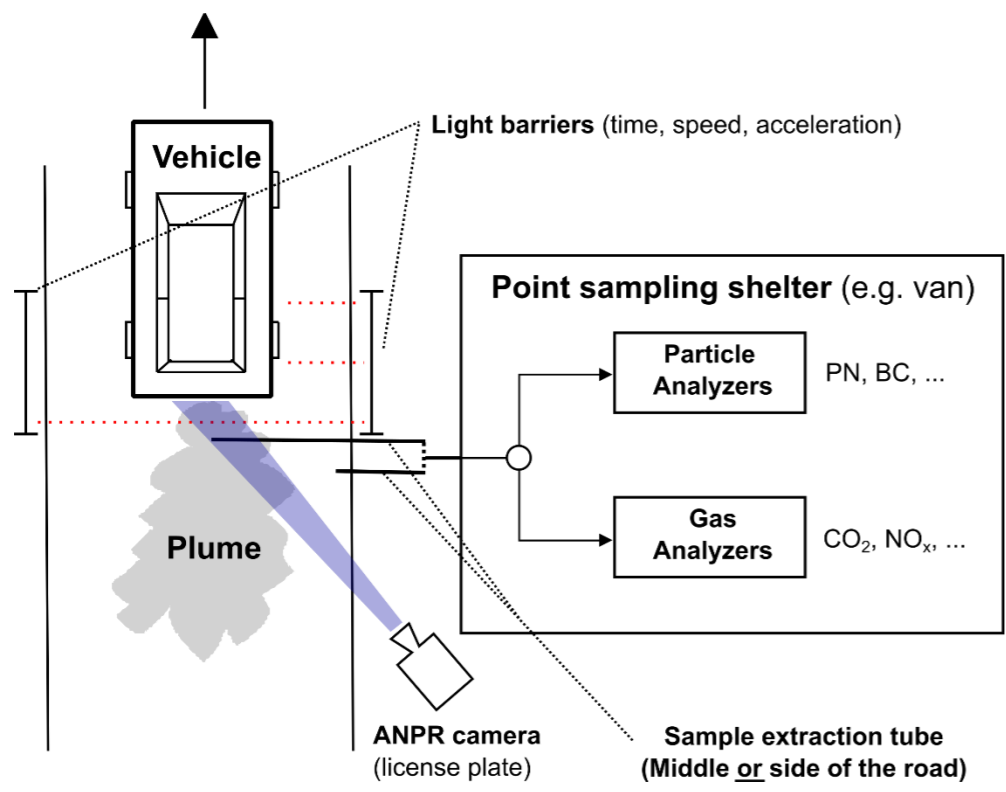
Point Sampling



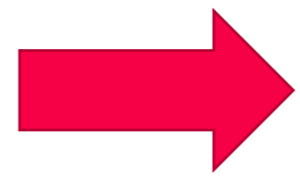
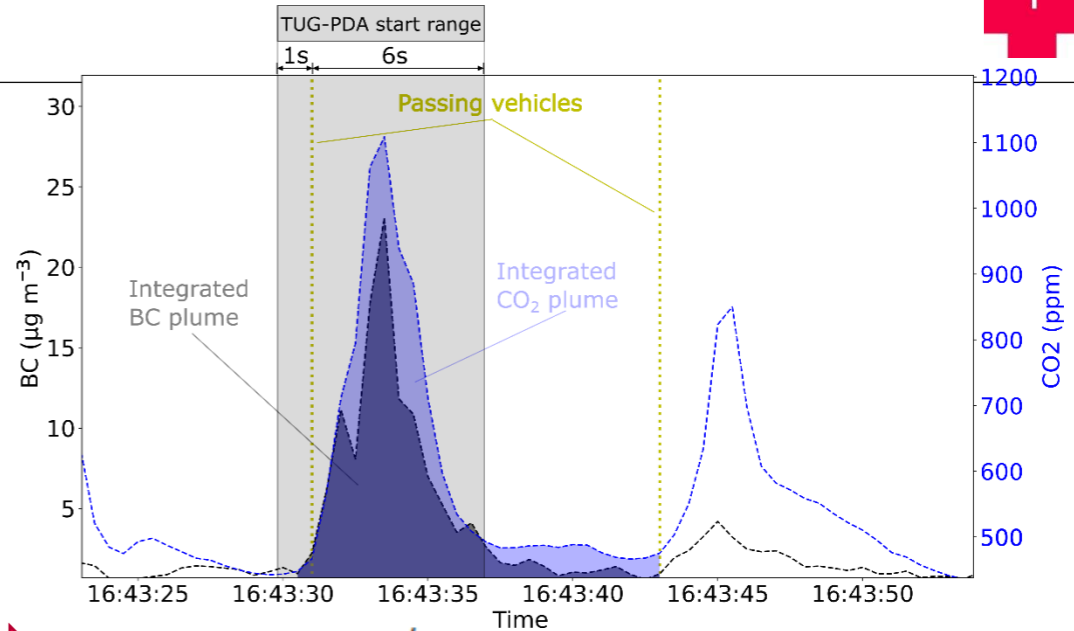
Allows 24/7 emission screening
Automated post-processing
Quantification of gases and particle metrics



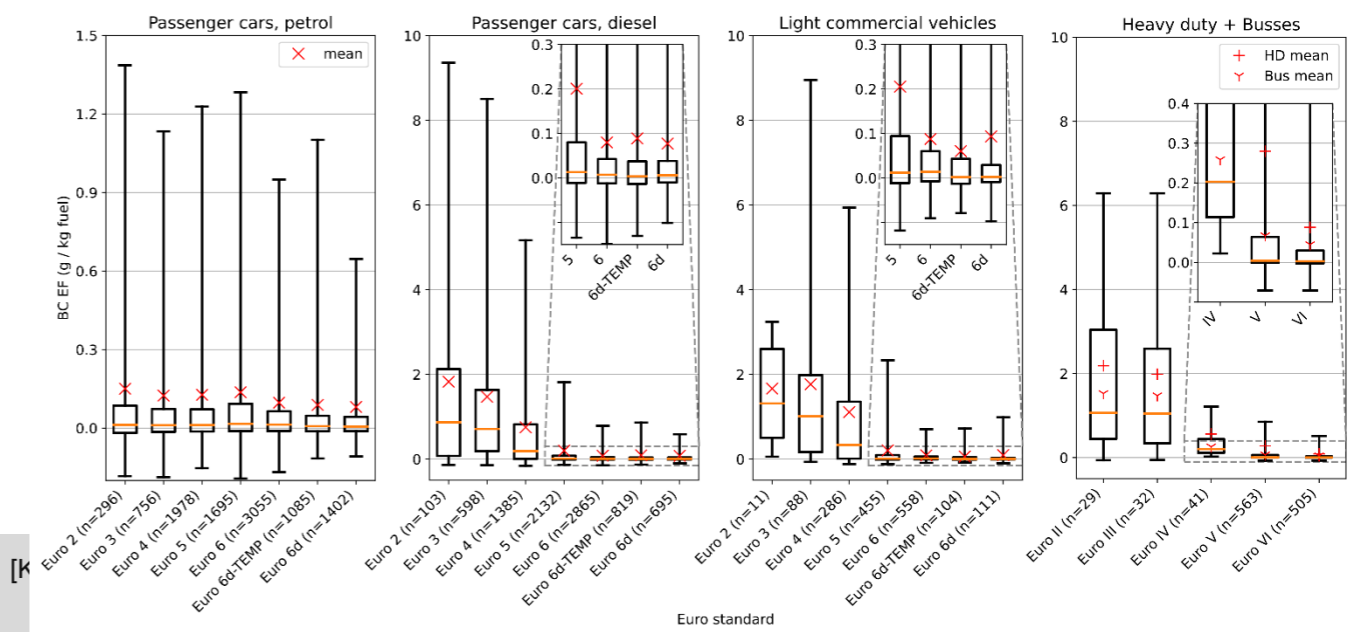
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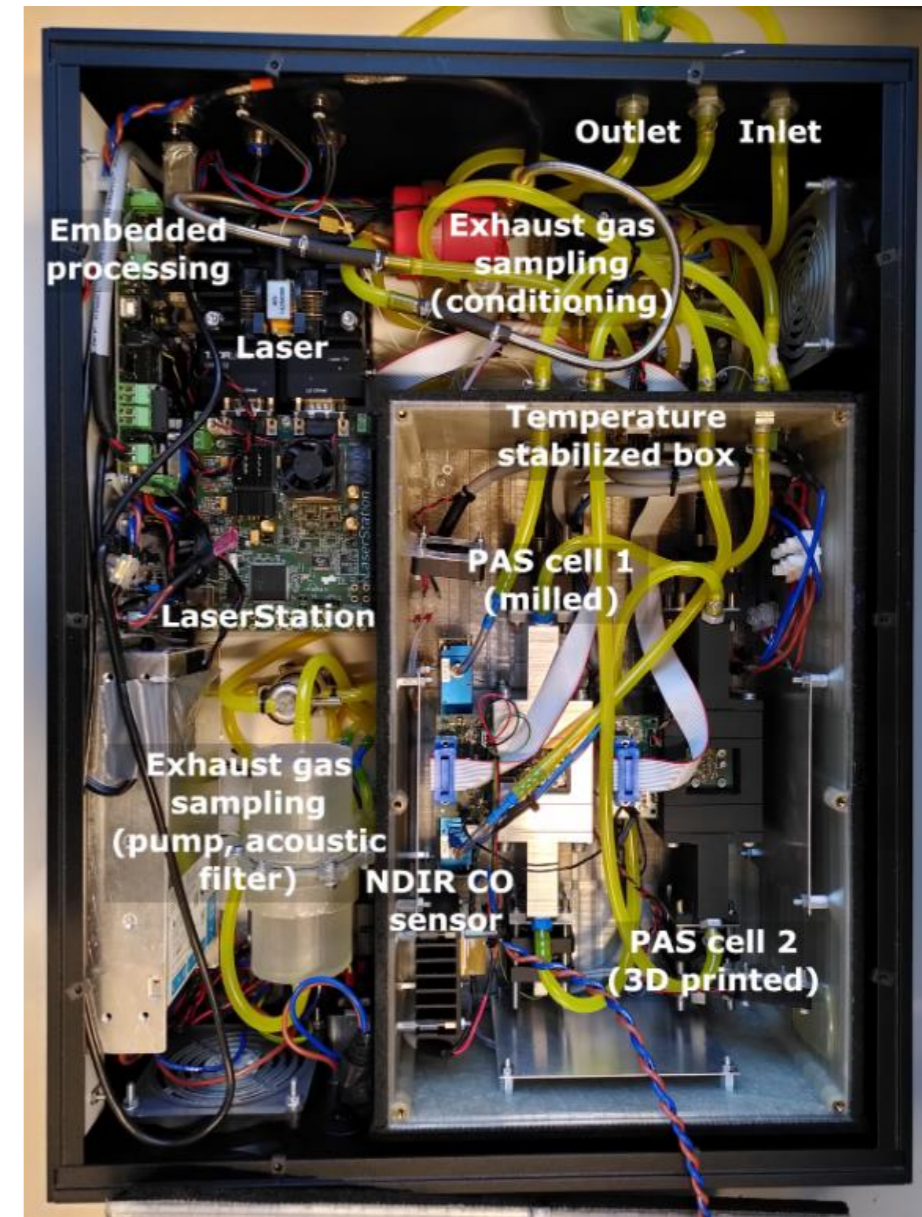
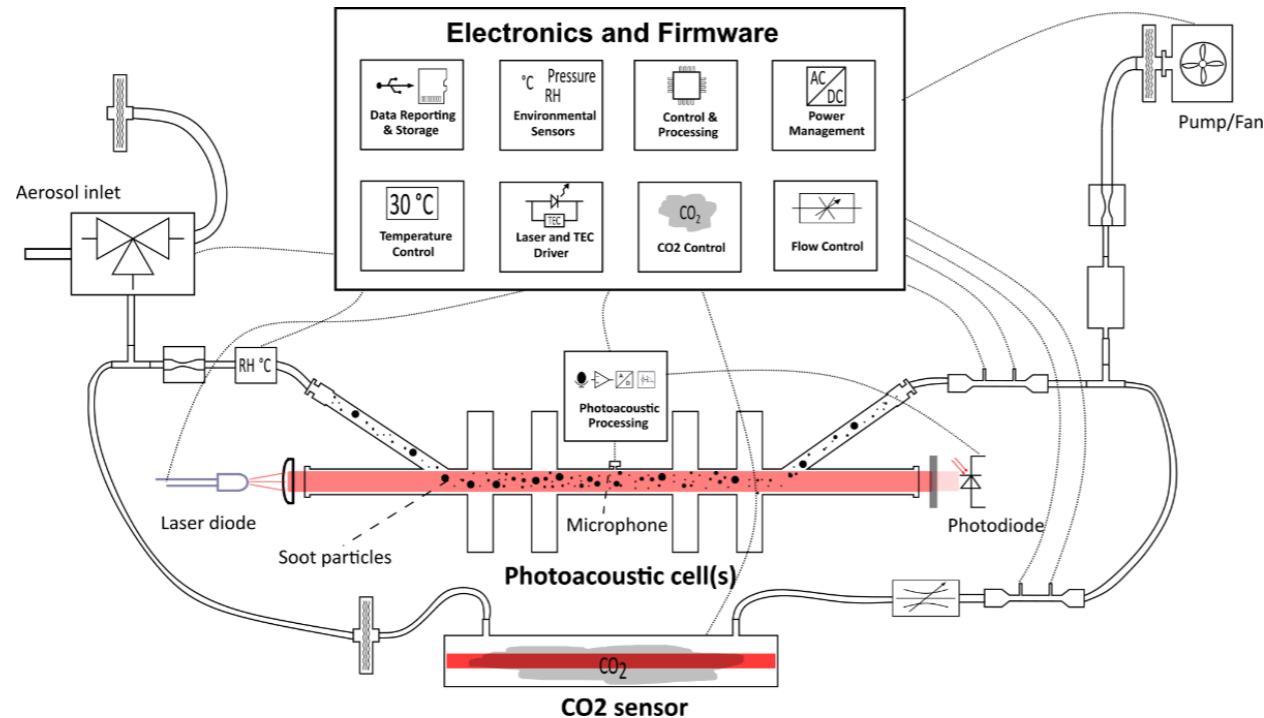


$$ER = \frac{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} ([P]_t - [P]_{t_0}) dt}{\int_{t_1}^{t_2} ([CO_2]_t - [CO_2]_{t_0}) dt}$$



Point Sampling Instrumentation PM – Black Carbon Tracker

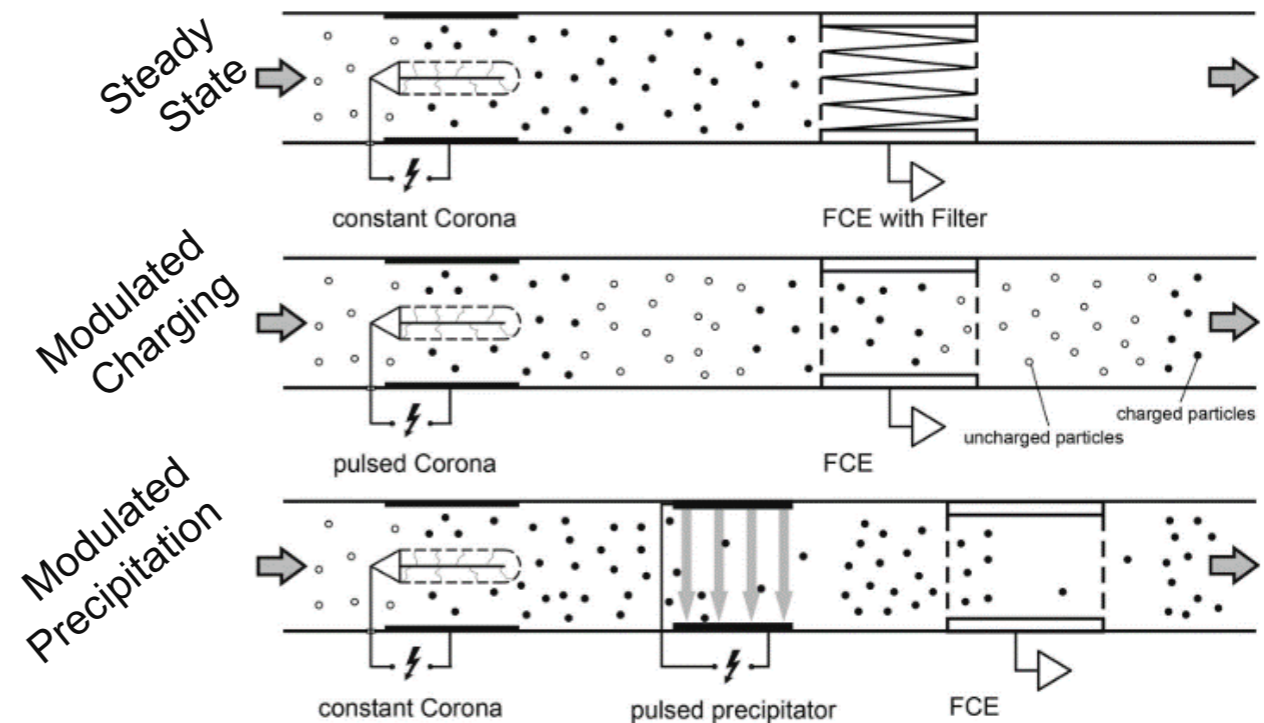
- BC: custom-made photoacoustic cell
- CO₂: commercial NDIR sensor



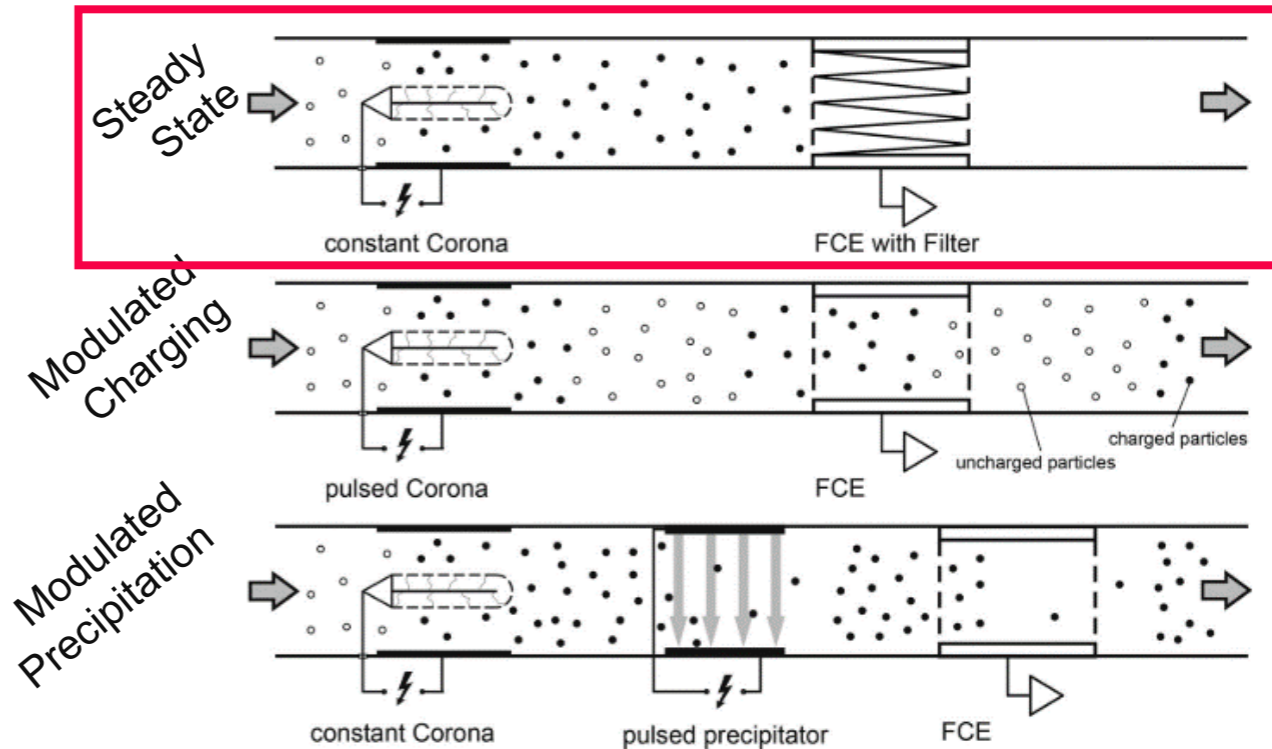
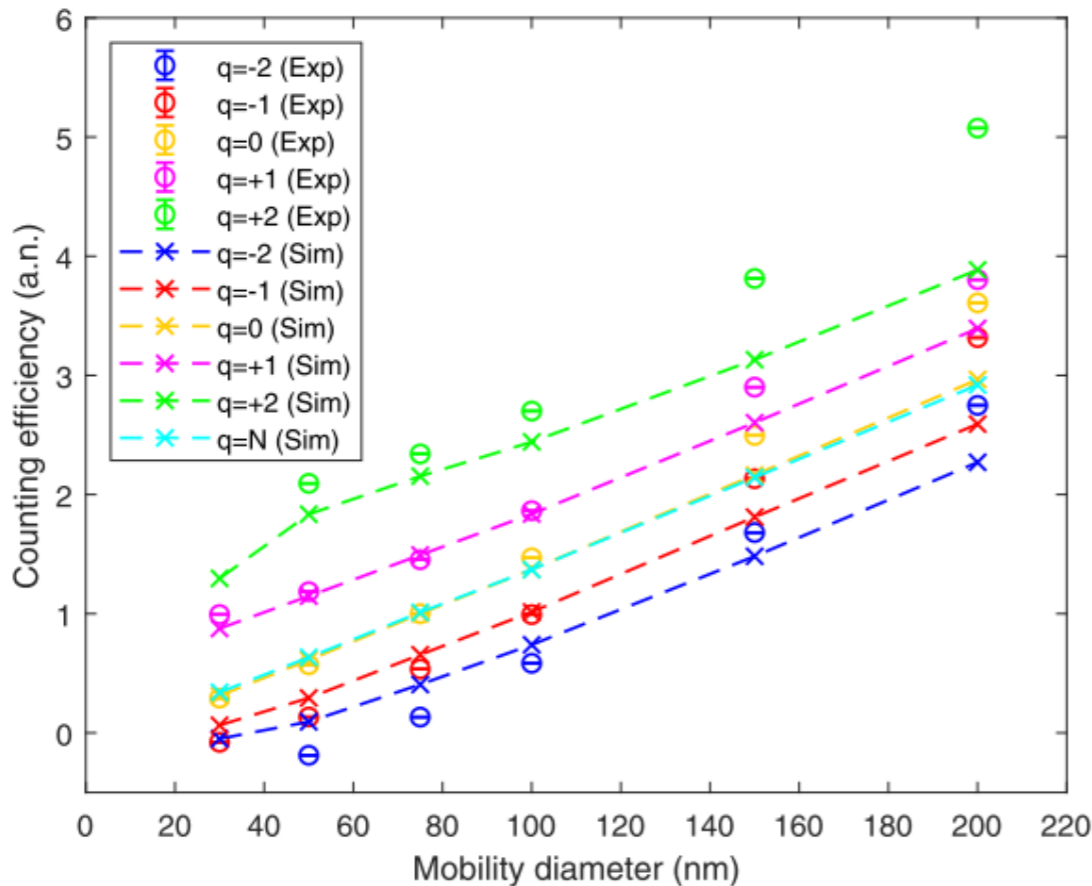
Point Sampling Instrumentation

PN – Diffusion Charger

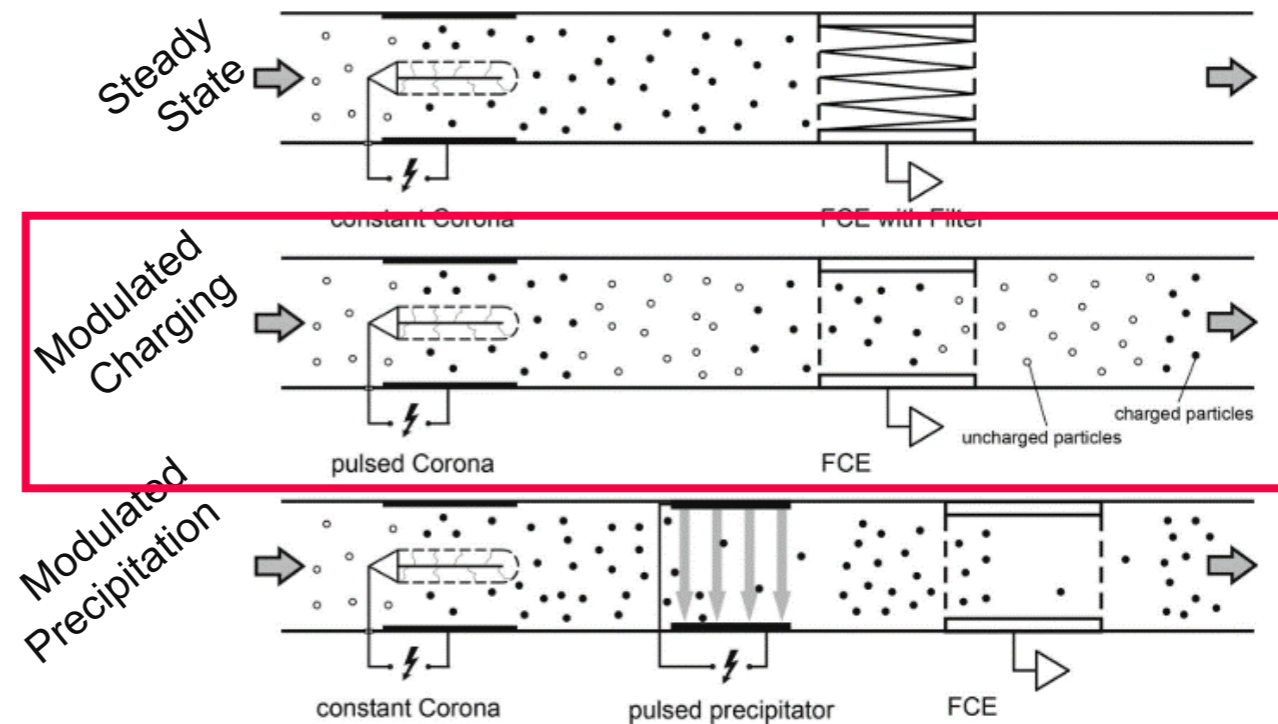
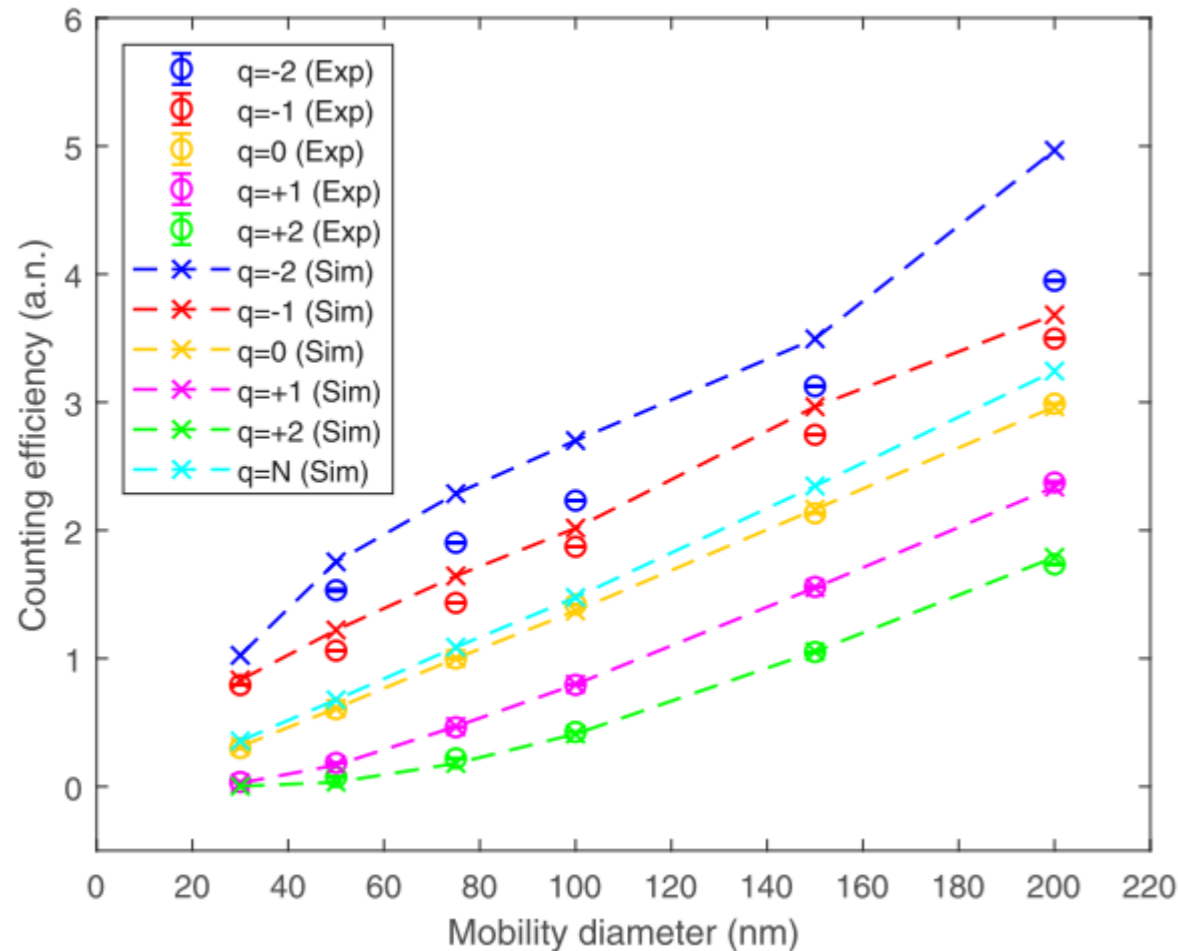
- Soot in exhaust carries charges (“pre-charged”)
- Exhaust particle measurement by DC requires dedicated approach
 - Variation of DC setup
 - Minimization of pre-charge influence
 - Reduction of particle size influence



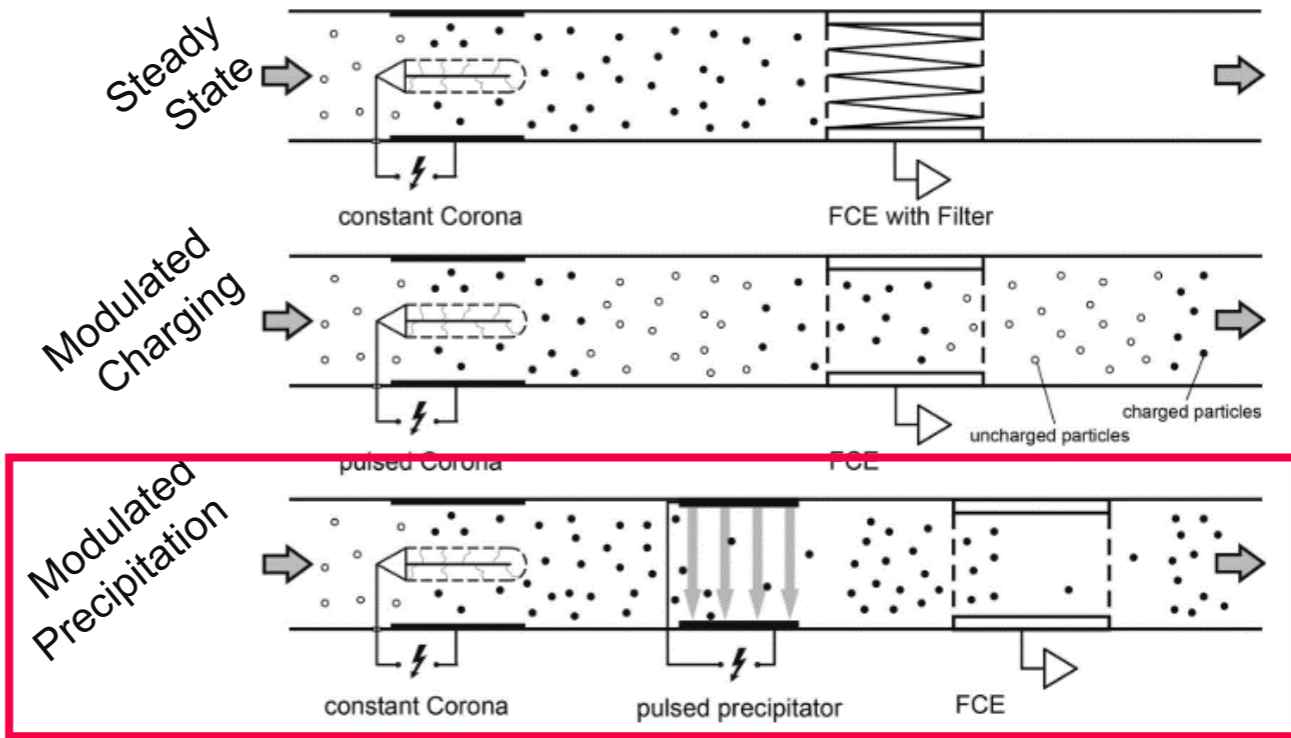
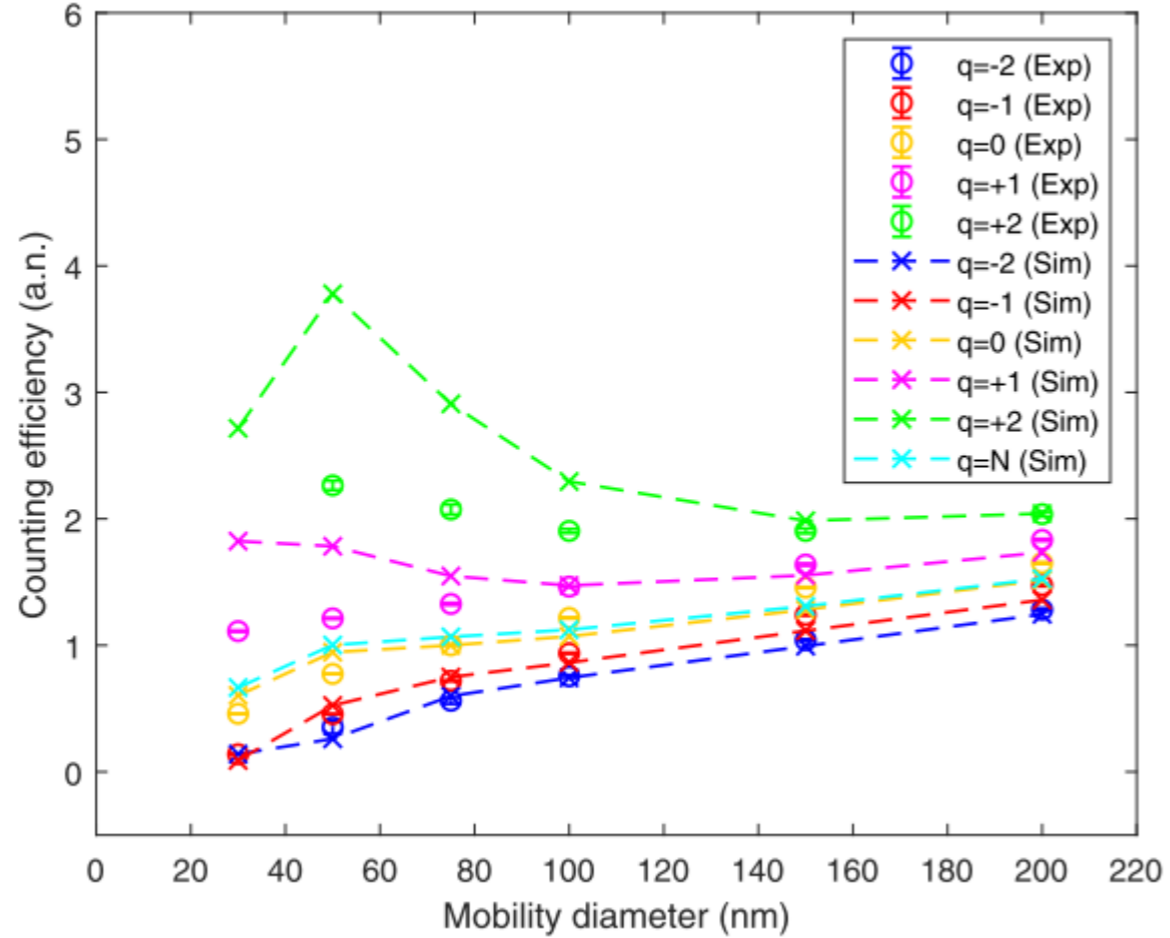
Point Sampling Instrumentation PN – Diffusion Charger



Point Sampling Instrumentation PN – Diffusion Charger



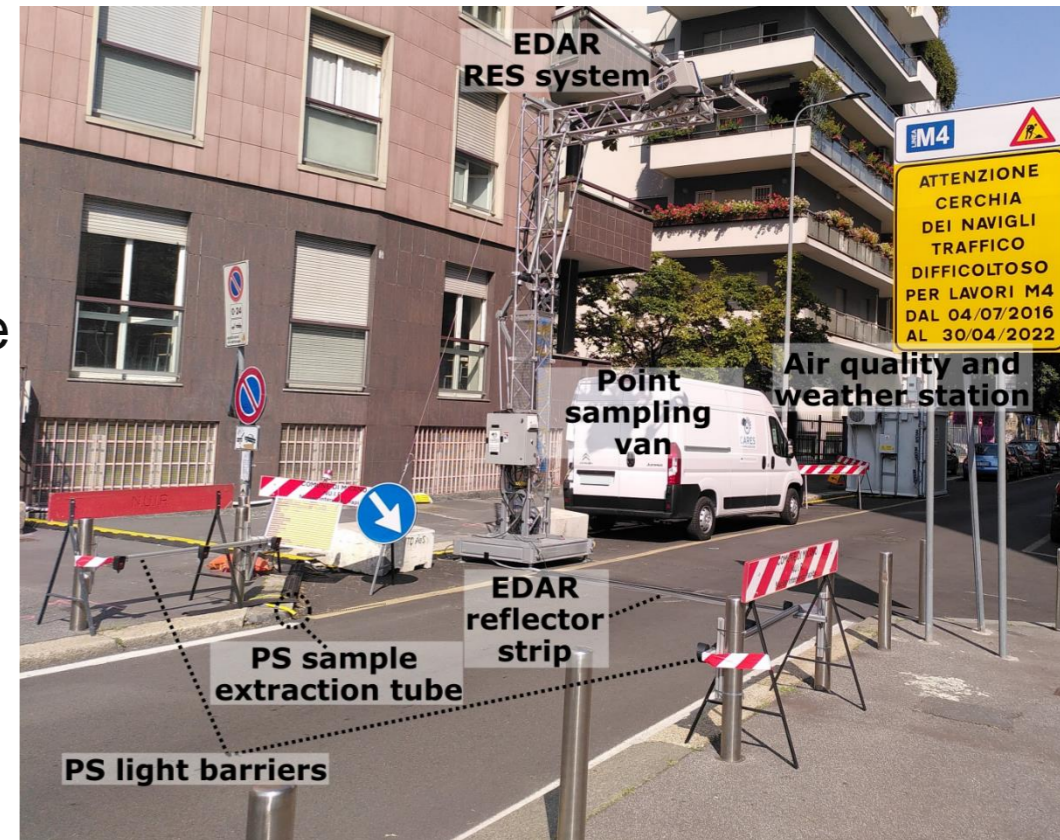
Point Sampling Instrumentation PN – Diffusion Charger



Point Sampling CARES Results



- Two characterization campaigns
 - EDAR Heat Remote Sensing
 - Point Sampling
 - PEMS
- Three in-field campaigns: Milano, Krakow, Prague
 - ~161.000 valid vehicle passes
 - 34.323 valid PS data (capture rate ~21 %)
 - OPUS Remote Sensing Device (RSD)
 - Heat EDAR
 - TU Graz Point Sampling



Point Sampling CARES Results and Conclusion



PS validation measurements

- Particles: Good agreement between PS and PEMS
- NO_x: Statistical very good agreement between PS, EDAR and PEMS

PS compared to EDAR (HEAT)

- Particles: Large differences
- NO_x: Statistically very good agreement

PS compared to RSD (OPUS)

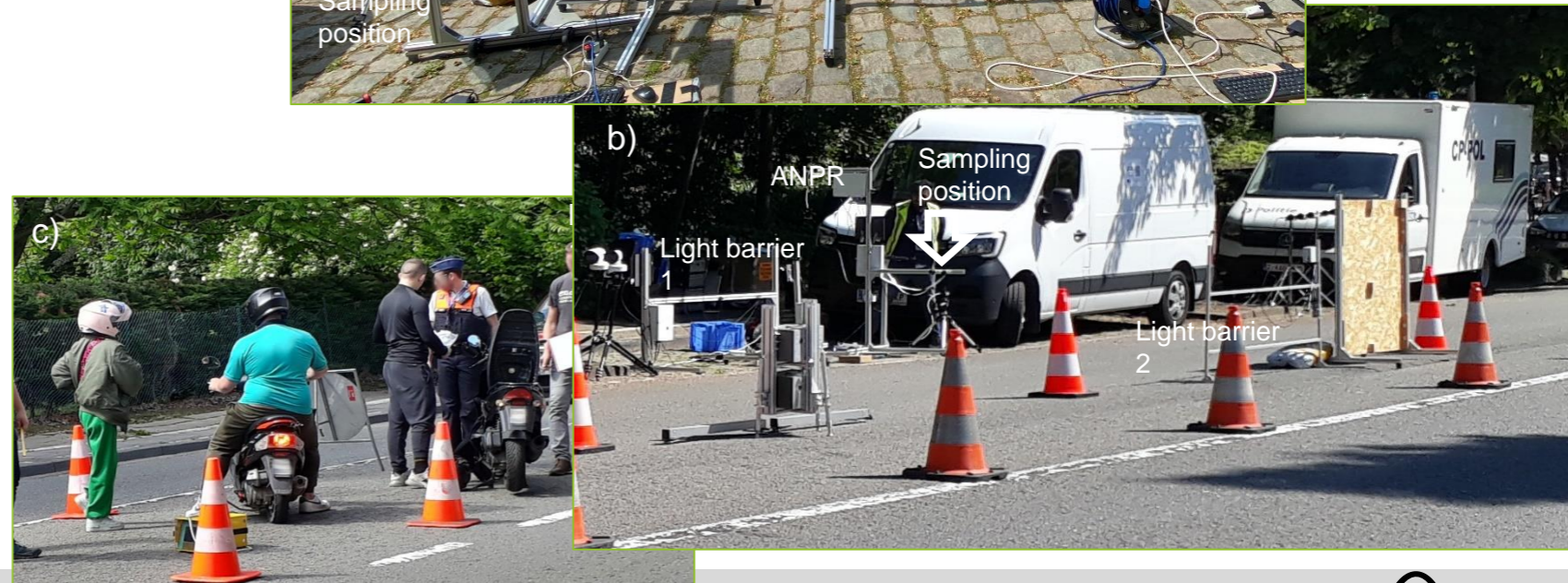
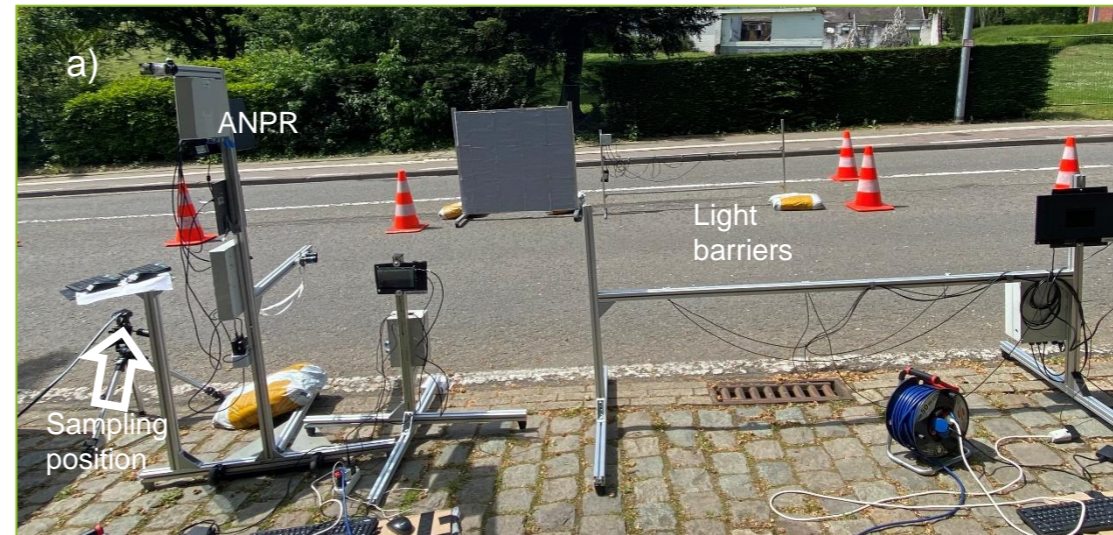
- Particles: Similar range, good agreement for „old“ Diesel
- NO_x: Statistical good agreement
- Large differences for petrol vehicles

Please see publication for data



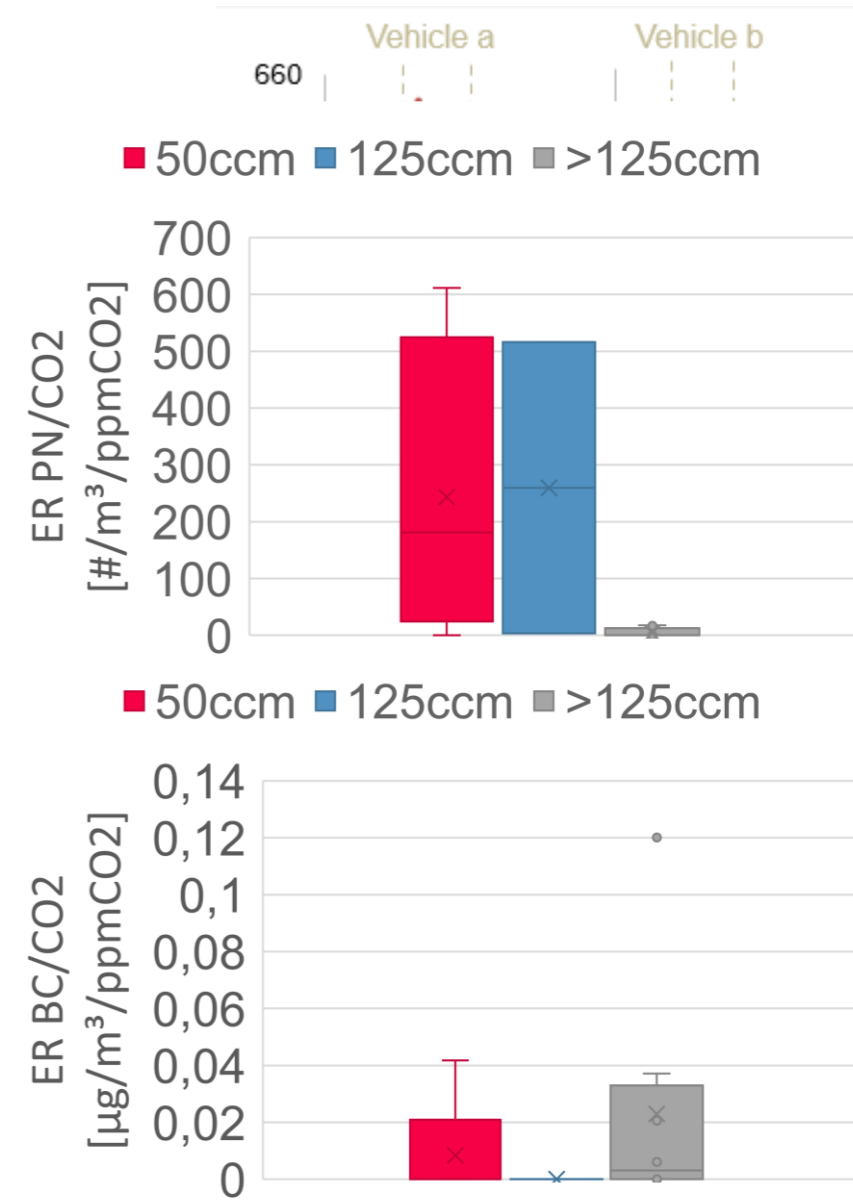
Point Sampling LENS preliminary results

- Three in-field campaigns:
 - Leuven (BE)
 - Paris (FR)
 - Barcelona (ES)
- OPUS RSD
- TU Graz Point Sampling
- Schlieren Imaging



Point Sampling LENS preliminary results Leuven

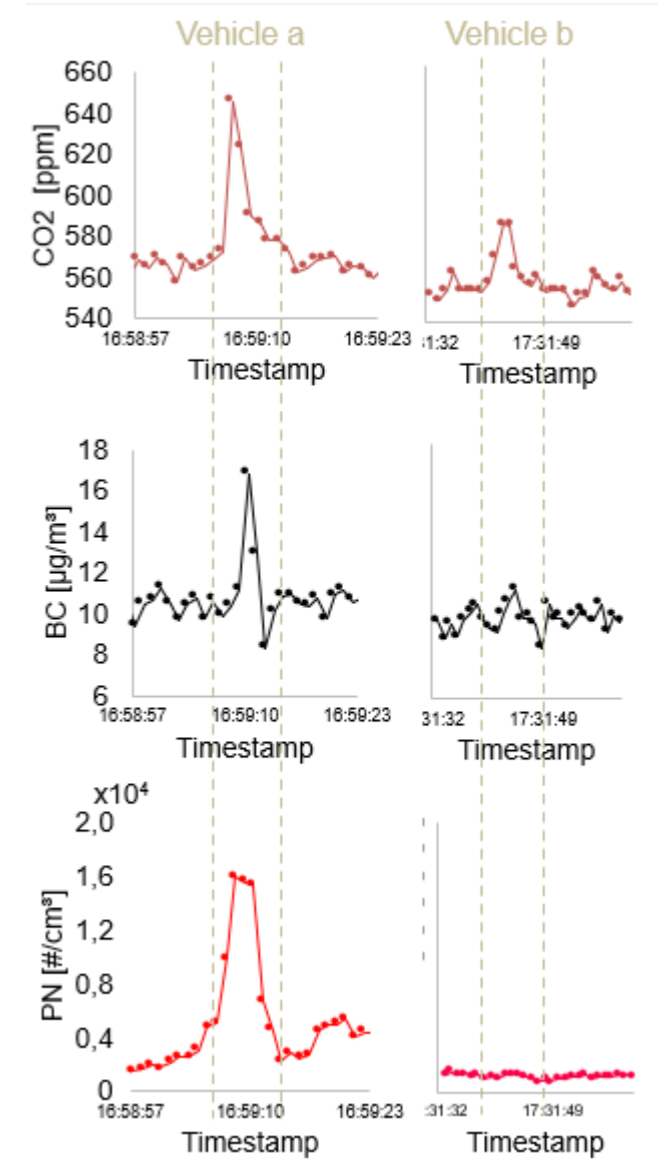
- BC level overall very low
- PN concentration for larger motorbikes lower
- PS for L-vehicles very challenging
 - Capture rate ~ 10,5 % (compared to OPUS RSD)
 - Evaluation only possible with valid CO2 data
- Measured concentration levels by PS are very low
- More valid data from Paris and Barcelona
 - Data analysis ongoing

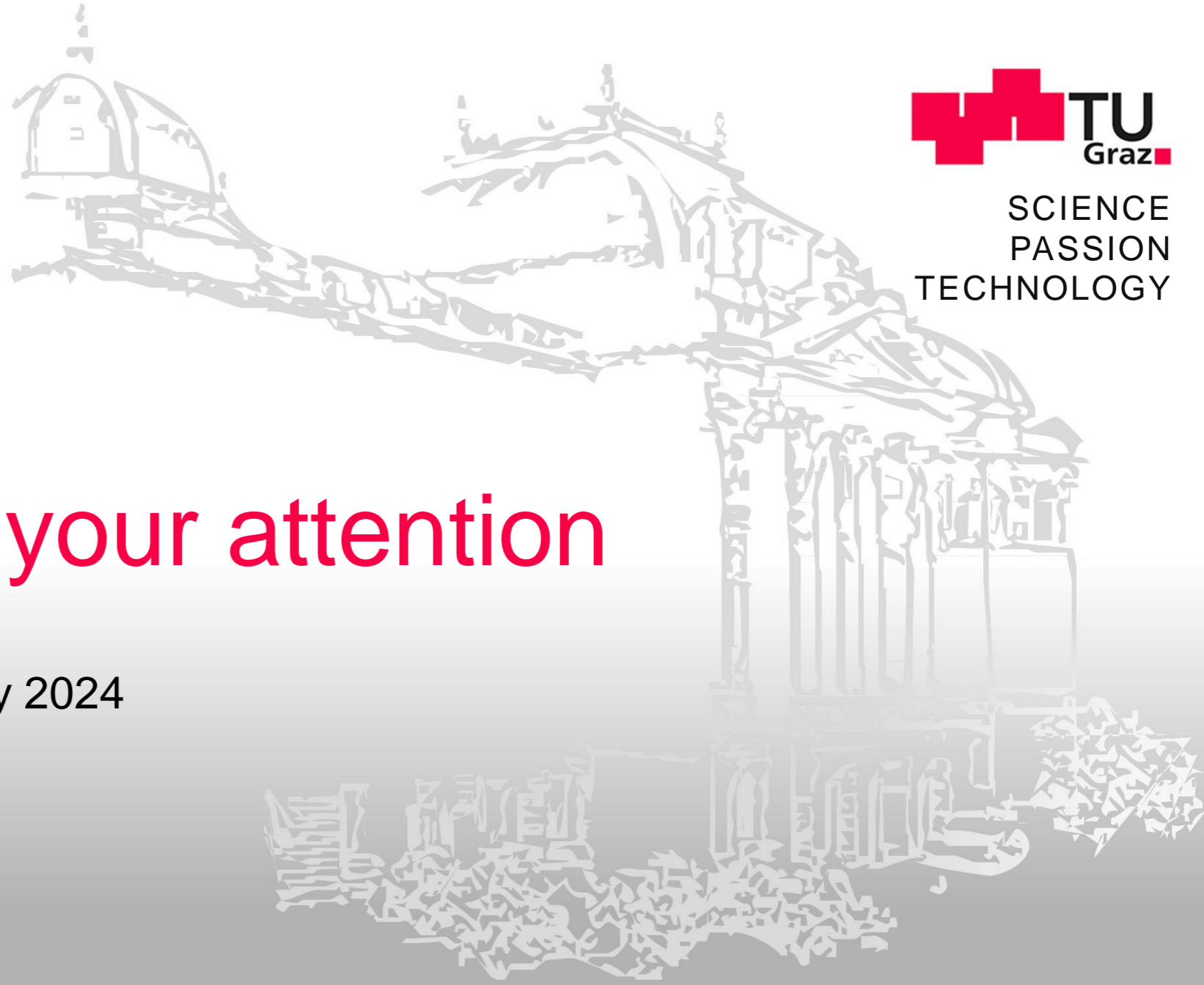


Point Sampling

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TECHNOLOGY

Thank you for your attention

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