

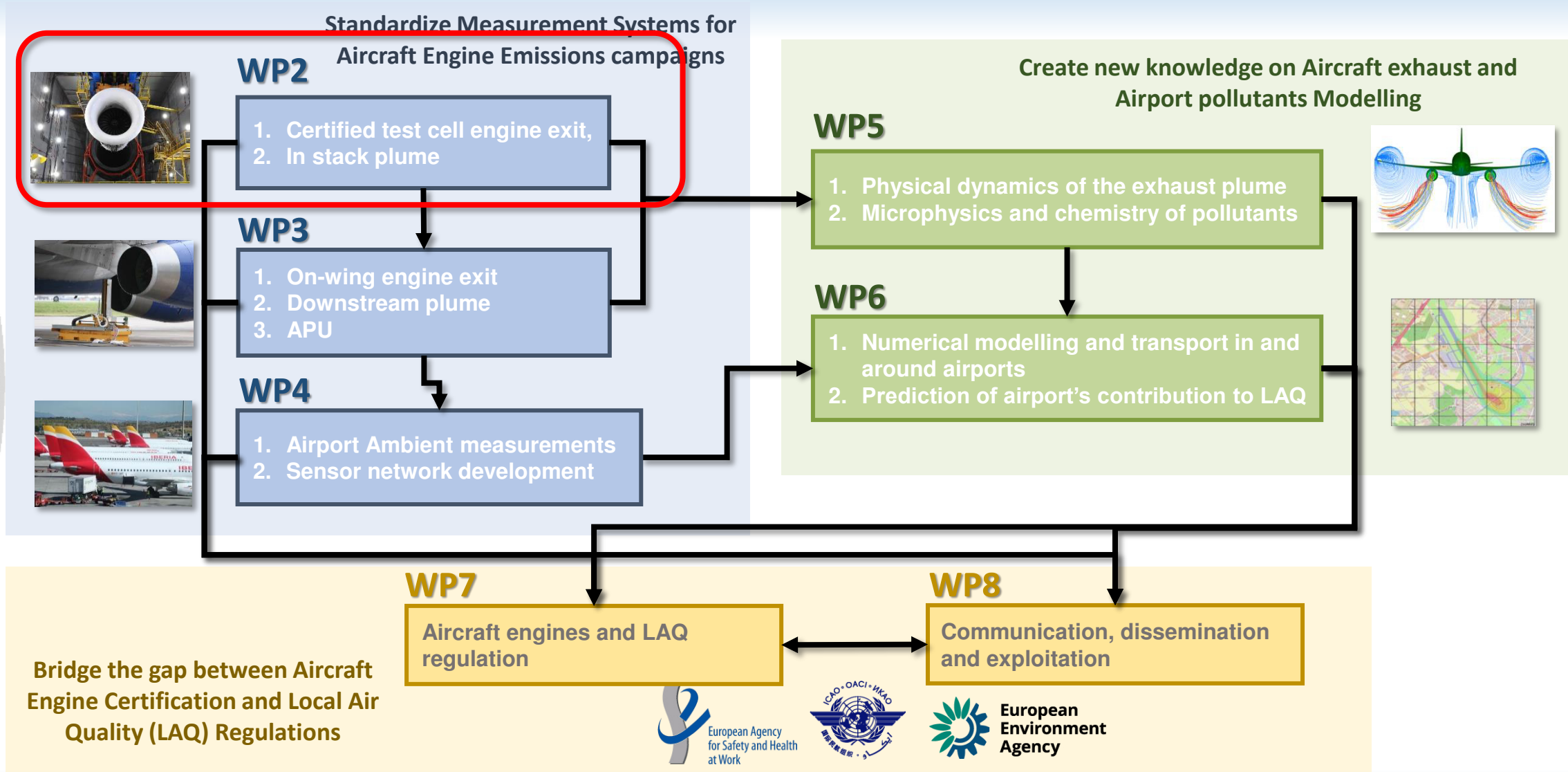


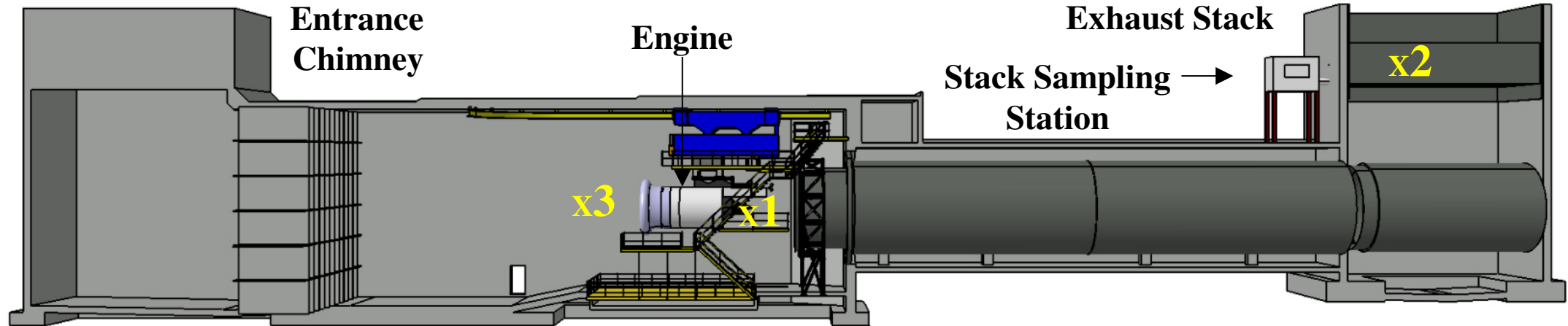
AVIATOR PROJECT:

Aircraft engine exhaust stack PM characterisation at INTA's test facility

V. Archilla, D. Hormigo, J. Sánchez-Valdepeñas, M. Sánchez-García, P. Moreno, A. Crayford, M. Pujadas, J. Rodríguez-Maroto, I. Ibarra, E. Rojas, D. Raper & M. Johnson

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x1 COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM (Dedicated)

vPM mass and composition	EASA Reference System (>10 nm) nvPM number conc. nvPM mass conc.	
Total PM mass and VOC composition		
SOA gaseous precursors)		
VOC gas composition		
Smoke	Off line analysis Total PM mass conc. Chemical composition (morphology)	
Total PM number & size dist.		Gases: UHC, CO ₂ , CO, NO _x , SO ₂
x3 BACKGROUND T P RH		

x2 BASELINE SYSTEM (Piggyback & Dedicated)

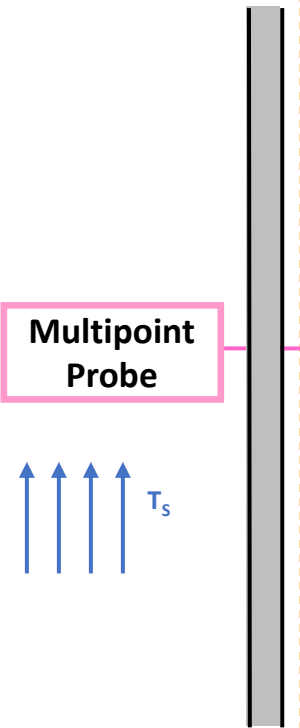
Total PM number conc. (>7 nm)	PM size dist. (>5 nm)
nvPM number conc. (>7 nm)	CO/CO ₂ conc.
nvPM mass conc.	nvPM size dist.
Off line analysis Total PM mass conc. Chemical composition (morphology)	

Piggyback tests have been carried out in parallel with the baseline system design and development

WP2: Baseline system status

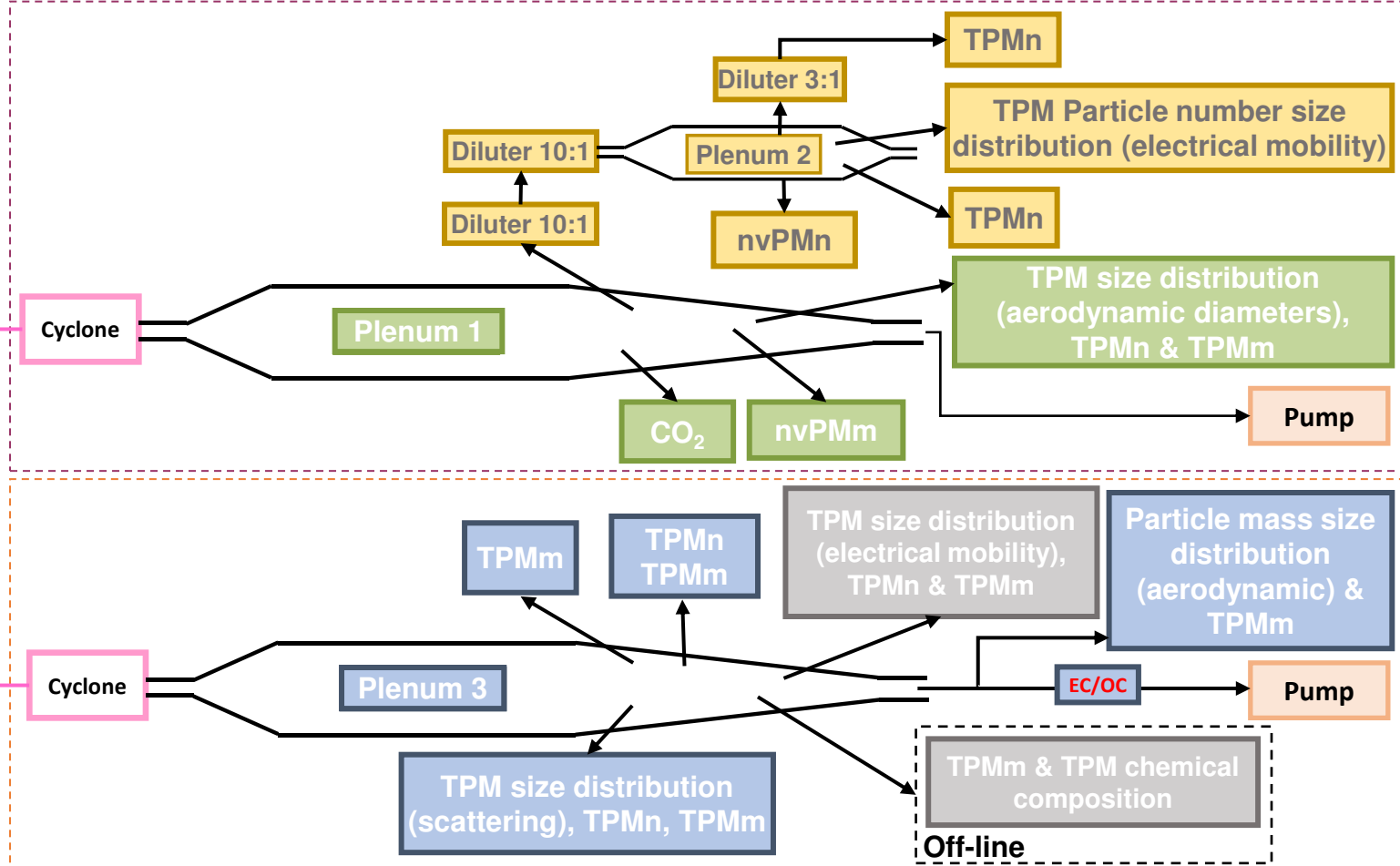
Sampling section

STACK



S_1

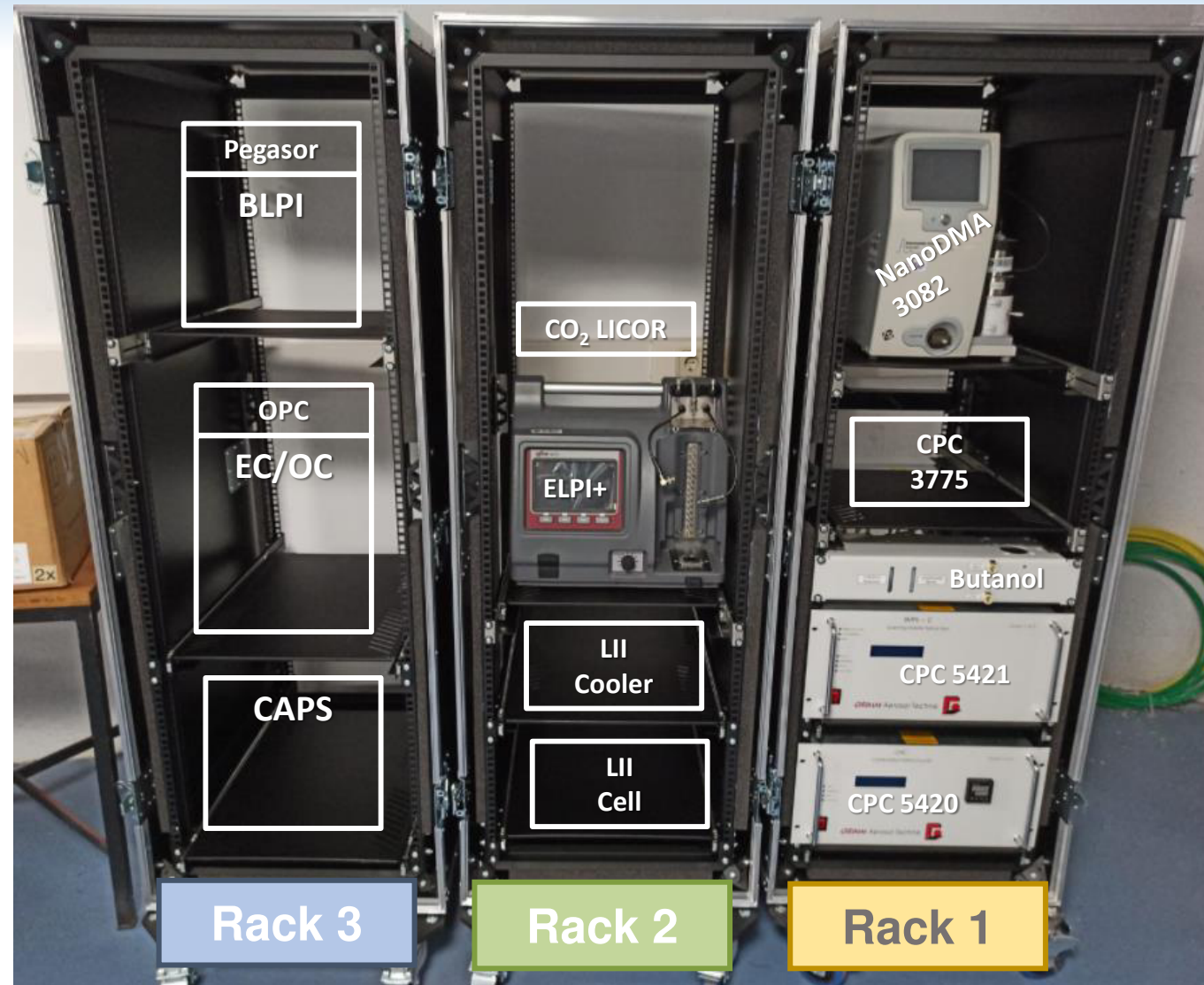
Baseline system common across WPs 2, 3 & 4



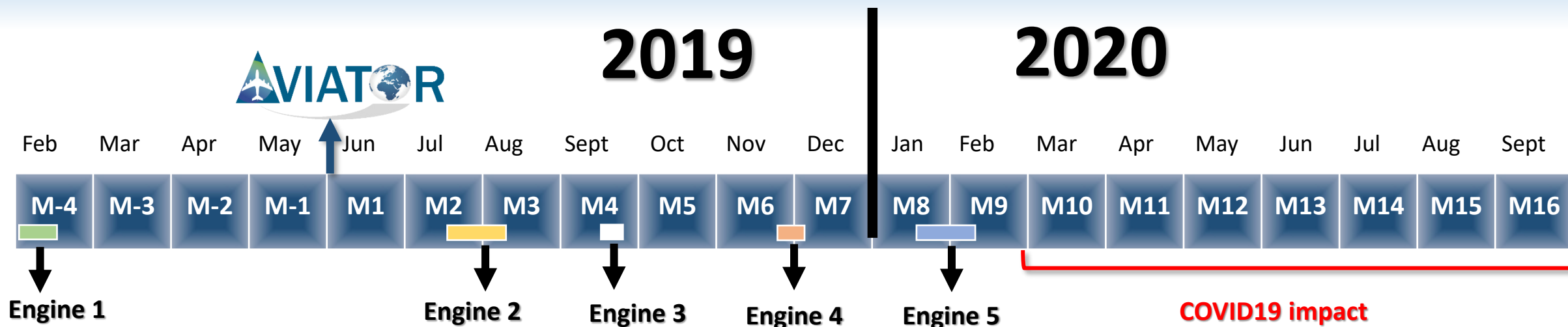
- Rack 1
- Rack 2
- Rack 3
- Out of rack

Stack only

WP2: Baseline system status



WP2: Piggyback tests at INTA



#1 and #5
Same engine
family

# Engine	Sampling point	Parameters measured
1	ETP	PM _n , nvPM _m , size distribution and CO ₂
2	Stack	PM _n , nvPM _n , nvPM _m , size distribution and CO ₂
3	Stack	PM _n , nvPM _m and CO ₂
4	Stack and ETP*	PM _n , nvPM _n , nvPM _m and CO ₂
5	Stack	PM _n , nvPM _n , nvPM _m , size distribution and CO ₂

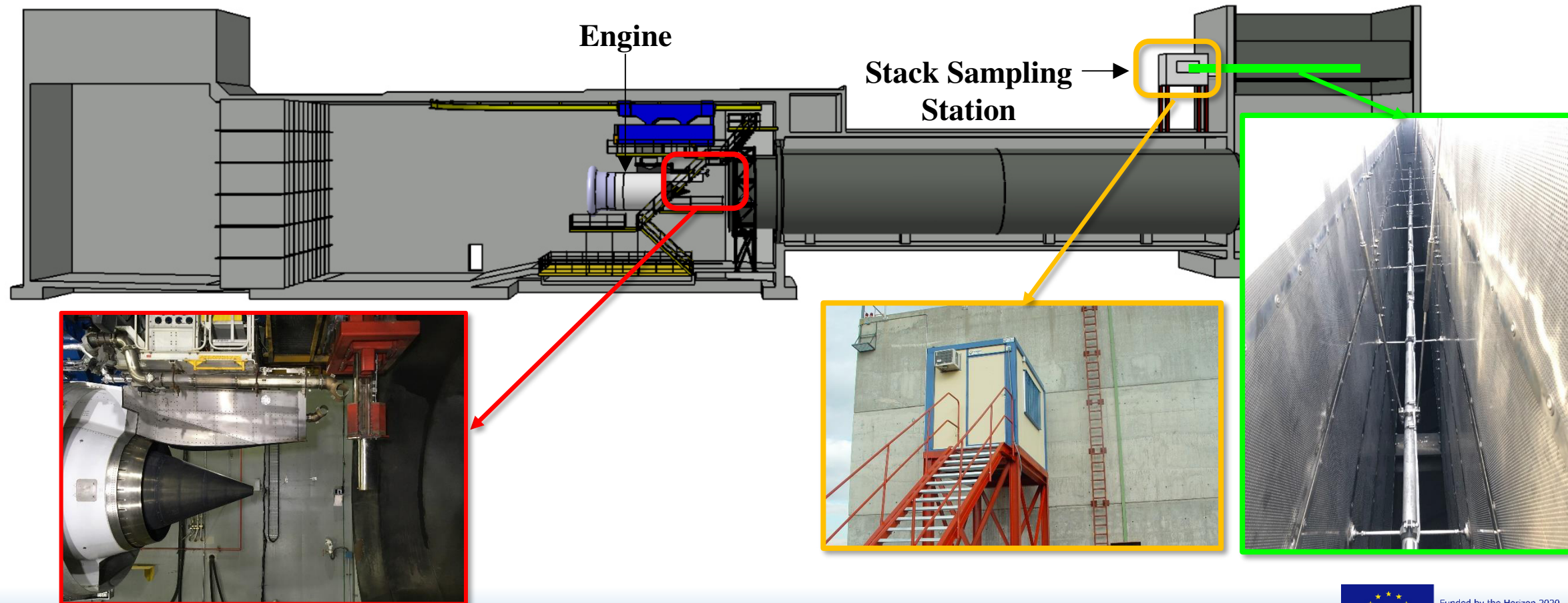
*Only one test was carried out measuring in ETP. In this test only was studied nvPM_m and CO₂

WP2: Piggyback tests

Emissions from Rolls-Royce large engines were assessed by the Emissions Traverse Probe (ETP) installed in the **Engine Exhaust Plane** and a multi-orifice probe installed in the **Exhaust Stack**.

Entrance Chimney

Exhaust Stack



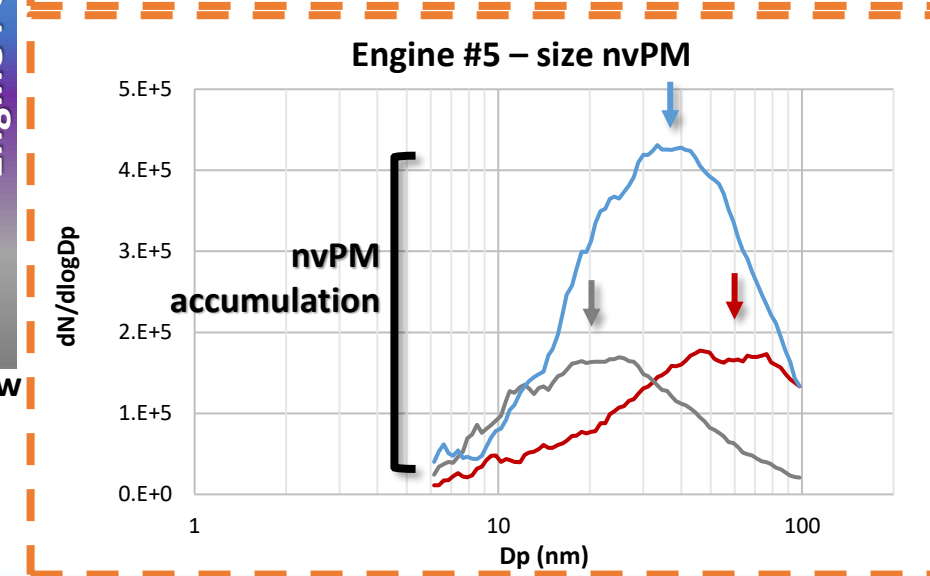
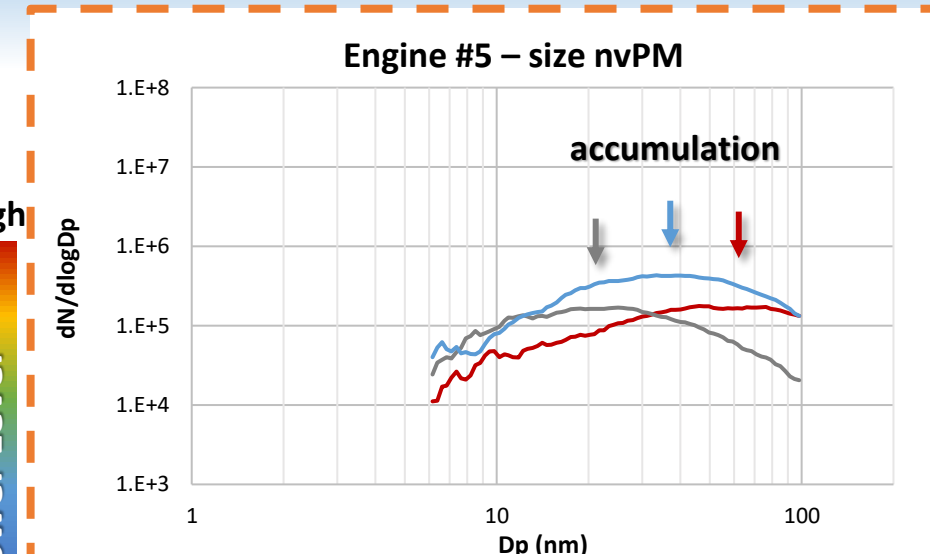
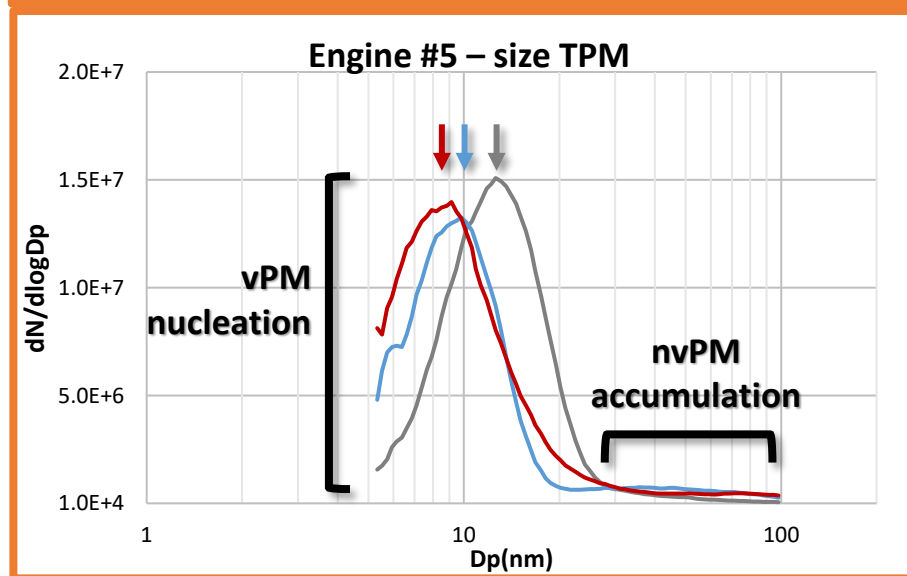
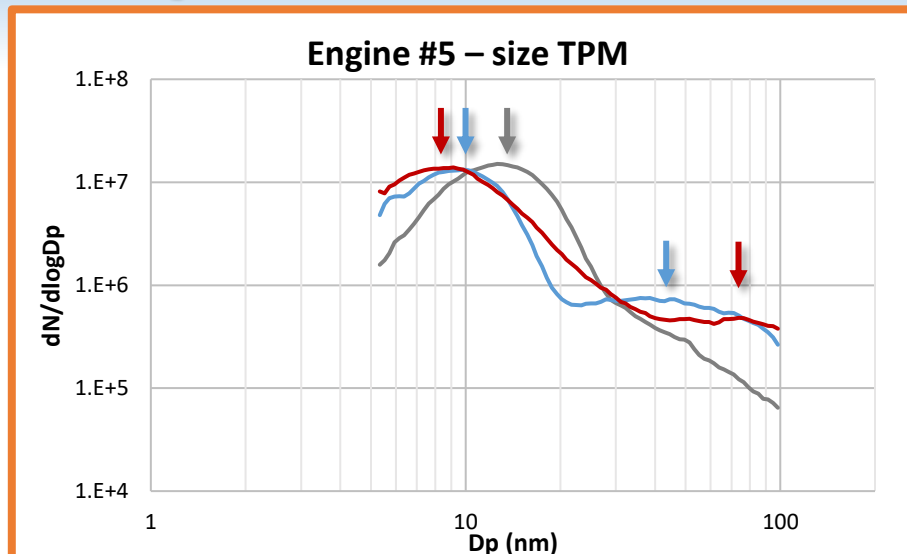
Results: STACK particle size distribution

Size TPM:

- **High power** = bimodal distribution (nuclei 8-9 nm; accumulation 50-70 nm)
- **Low power** = unimodal distribution (15 nm)

Size nvPM:

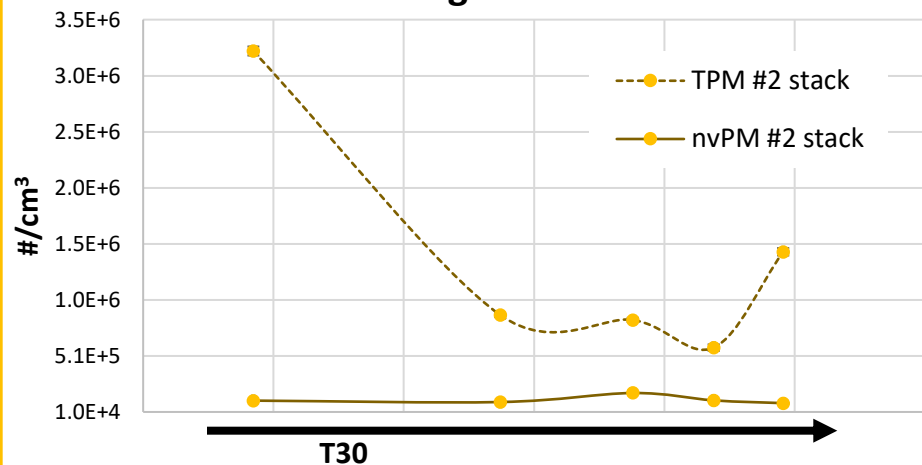
- **High power** = unimodal distribution (50-70 nm)
- **Low power** = unimodal distribution (20-30 nm)



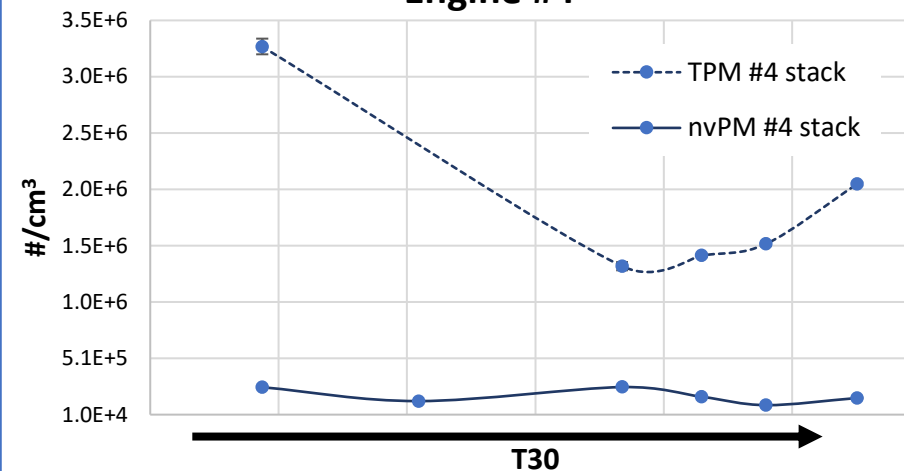
High
Engine Power Level
Low

Results: TPM and nvPM number conc.

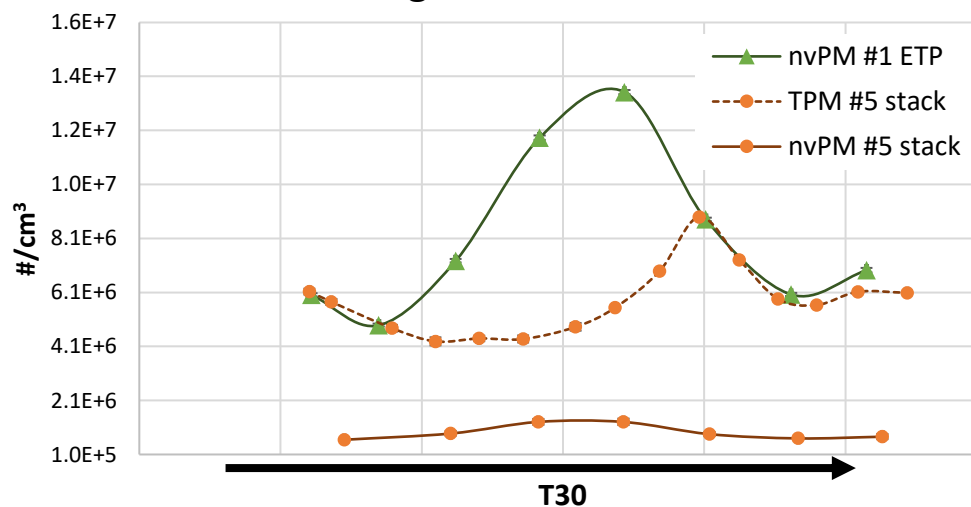
Engine #2



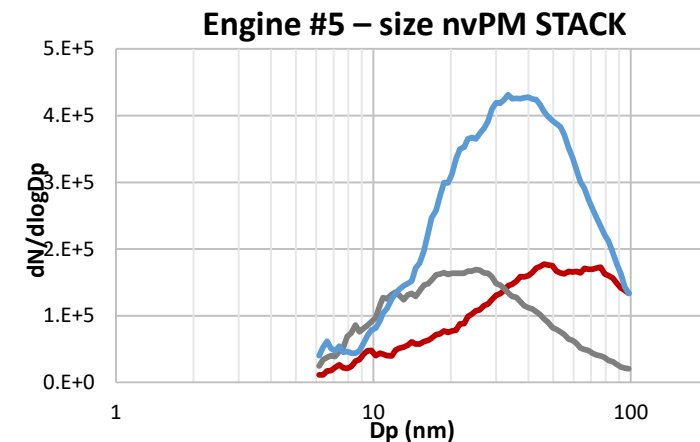
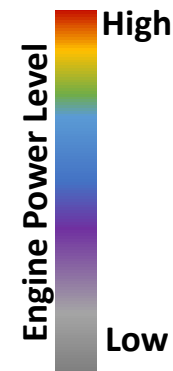
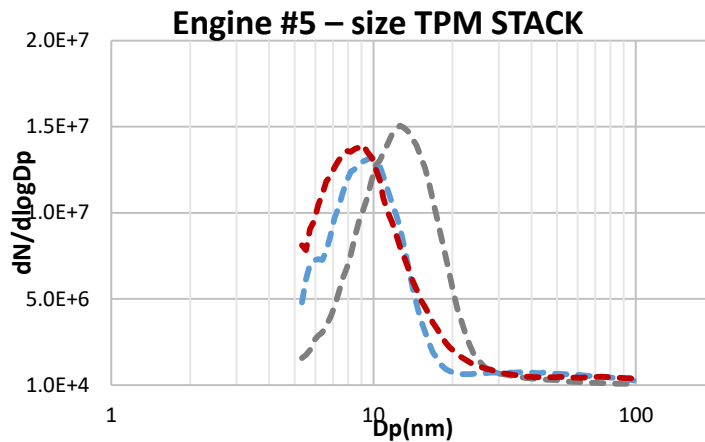
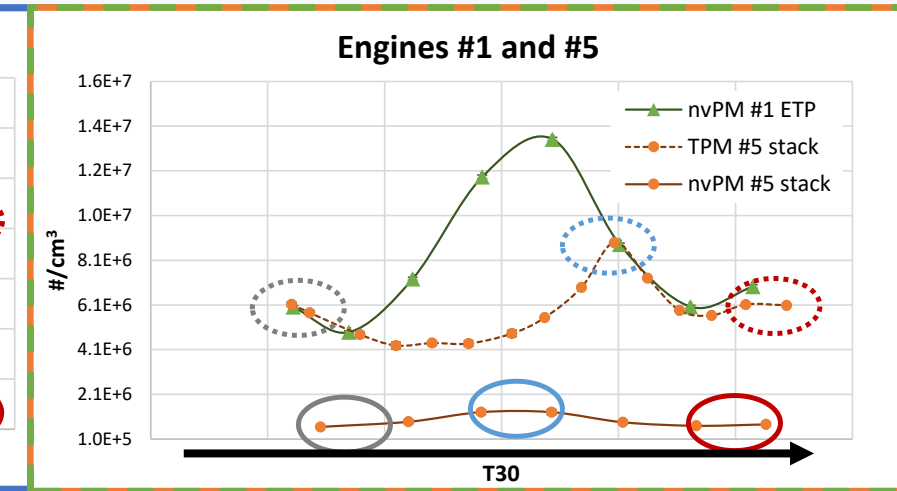
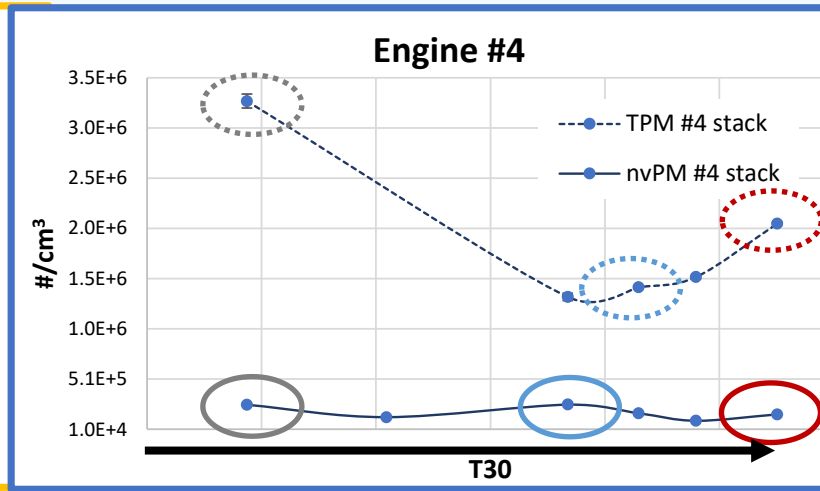
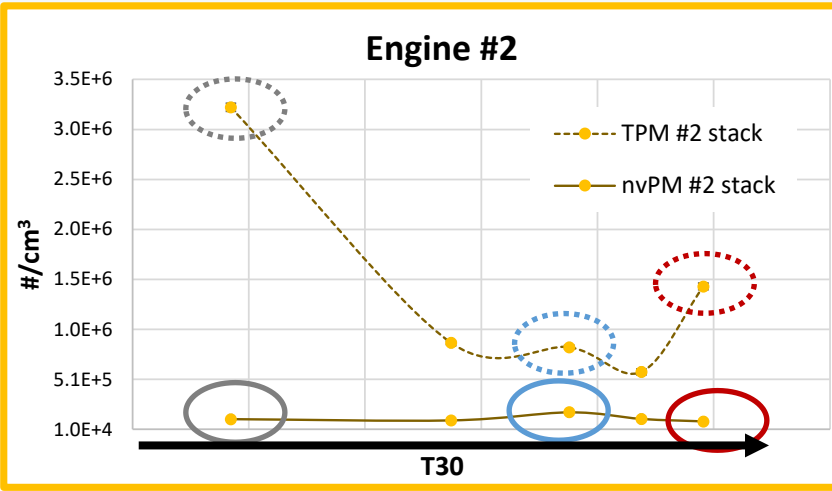
Engine #4



Engines #1 and #5



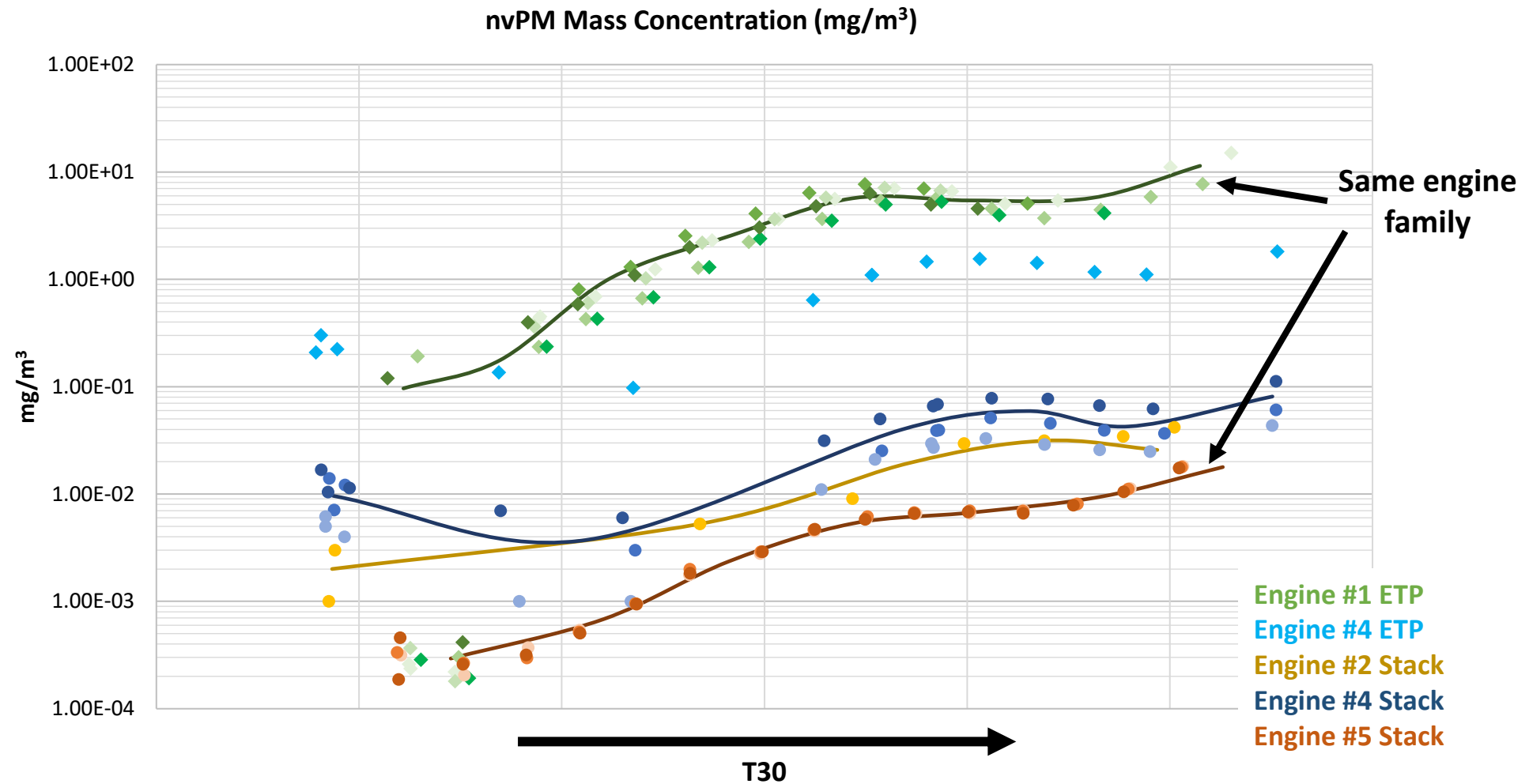
Results: TPM and nvPM number conc. vs size



TPM number conc. Low power > High power > Medium power

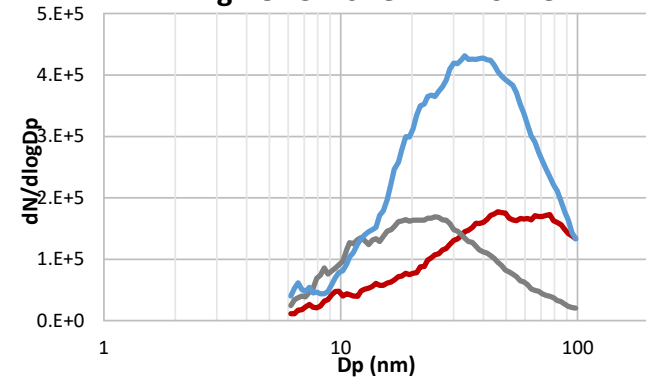
nvPM number conc. Medium power > High power > Low power

Results: nvPM mass conc.



Results: nvPM mass conc. vs size

Engine #5 – size nvPM STACK



nvPM mass conc.

High power > Medium power > Low power

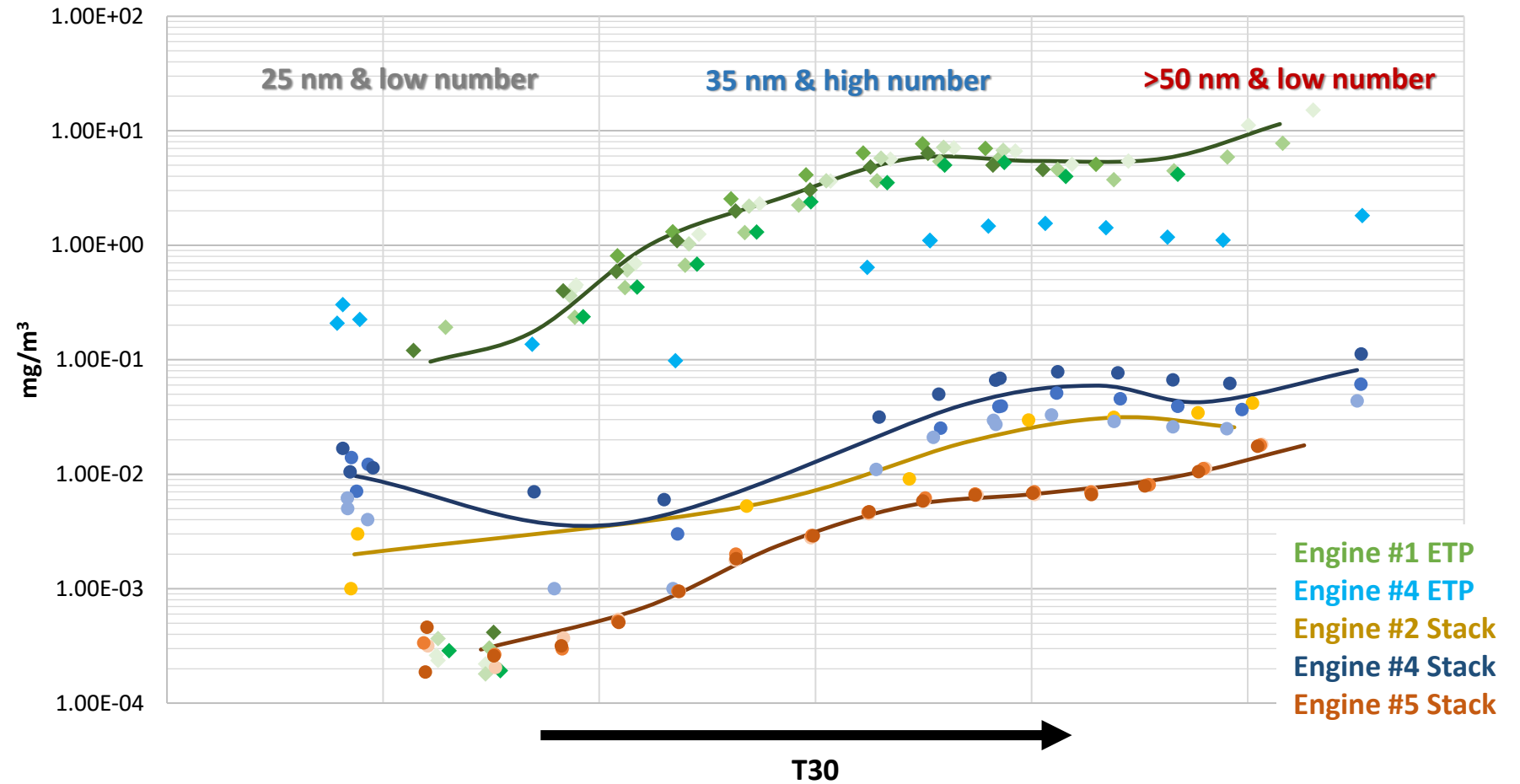
nvPM size

High power > Medium power > Low power

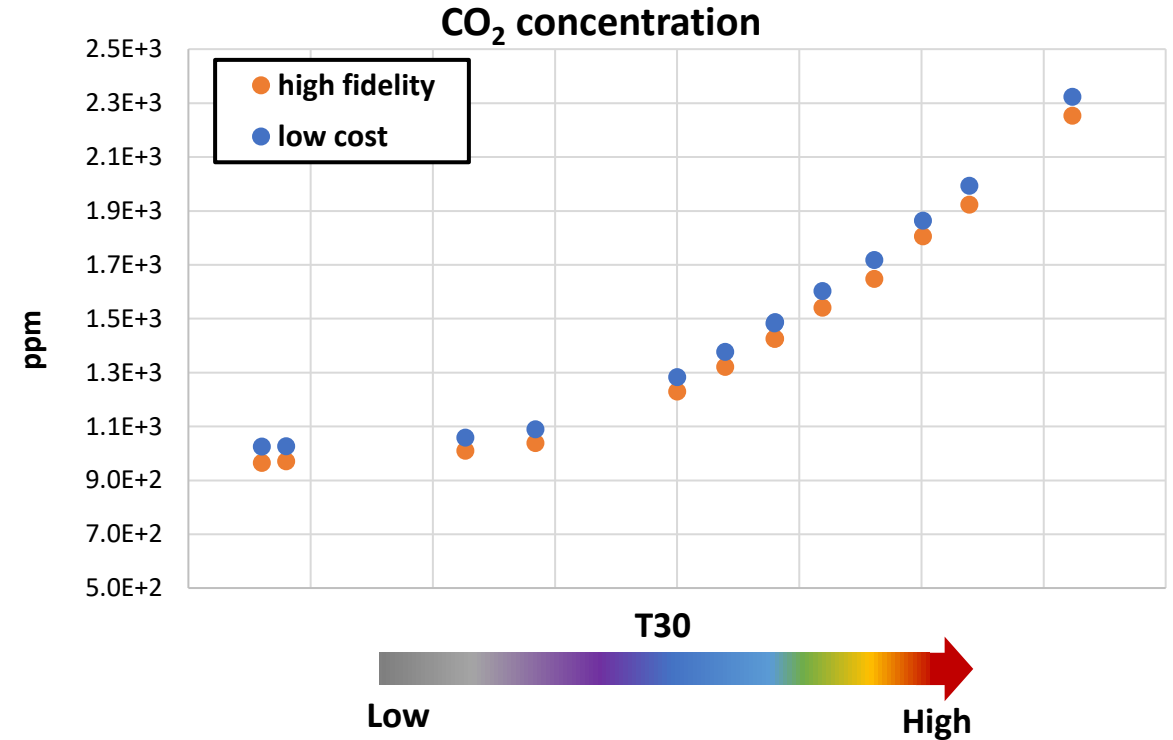
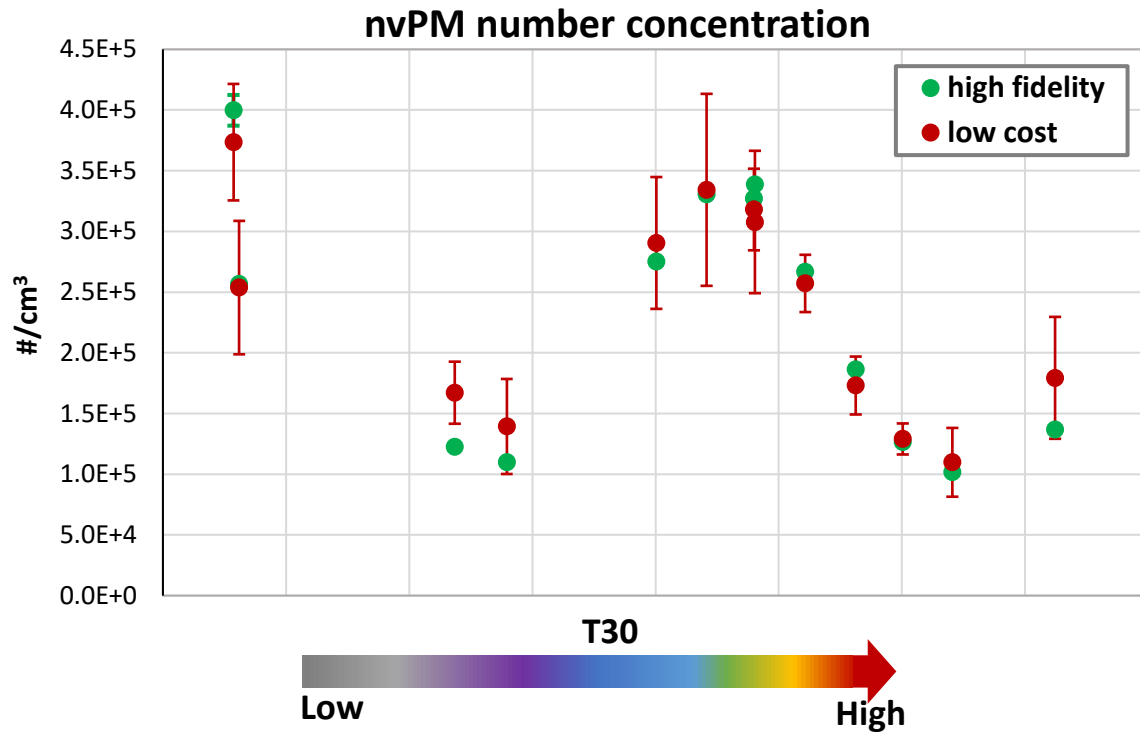
nvPM number conc.

Medium power > High power > Low power

nvPM Mass Concentration (mg/m³)



Results: high fidelity vs low cost equipment



High fidelity and low cost sensors show good repeatability in both cases

Low cost sensor measures higher concentrations of number conc. and has higher deviations than high fidelity

Low cost sensor measures similar concentrations of CO₂ as high fidelity (4% higher with LCS) with small deviations



Thank you for you attention

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