

Mobile Mass Spectrometer Systems for Online Oil Emission and Oil Dilution Measurements in Combustion Engine Test Cells

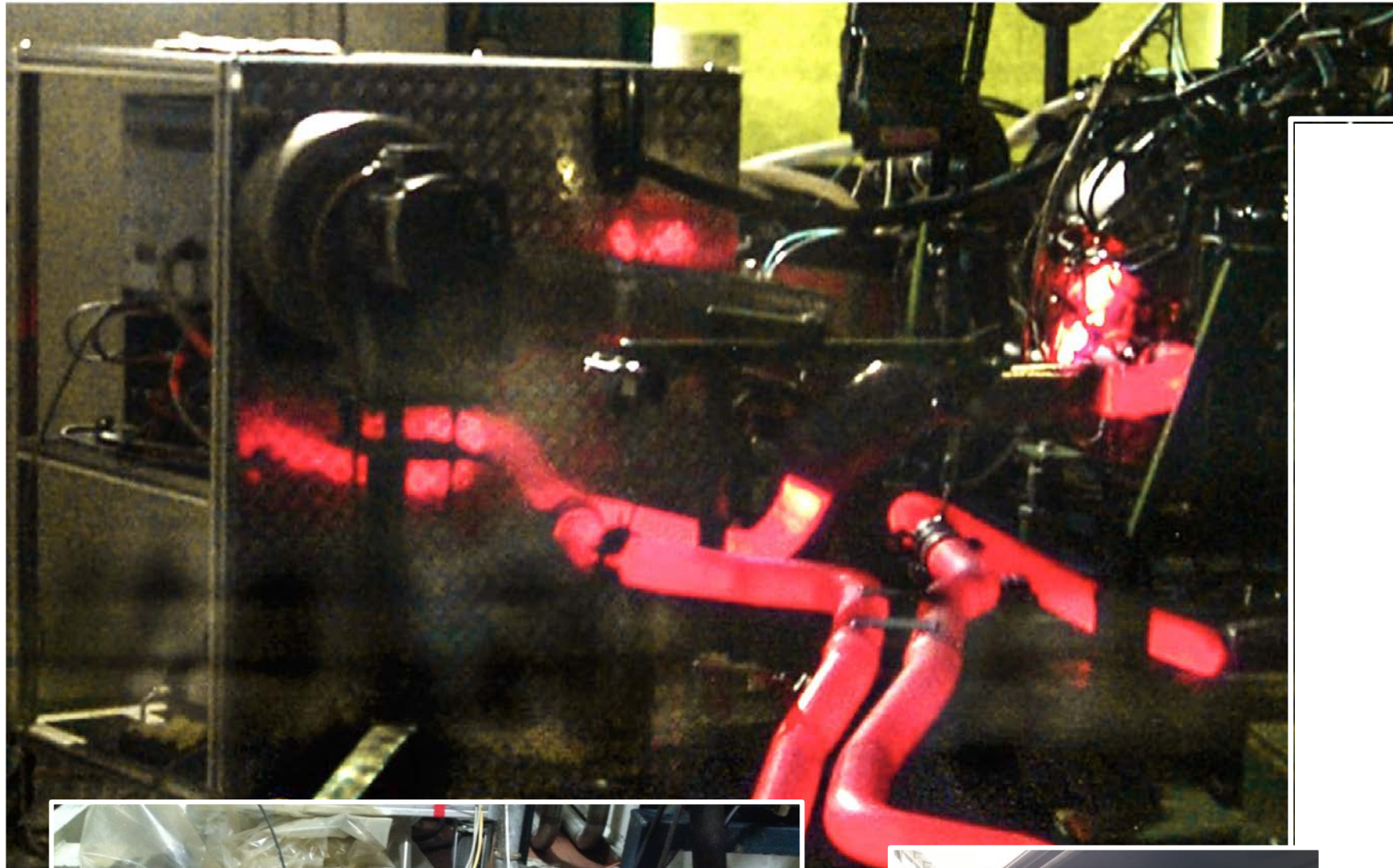
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Institute of Analytical Measurement Technology Hamburg





Lubrisense is a spin-off from
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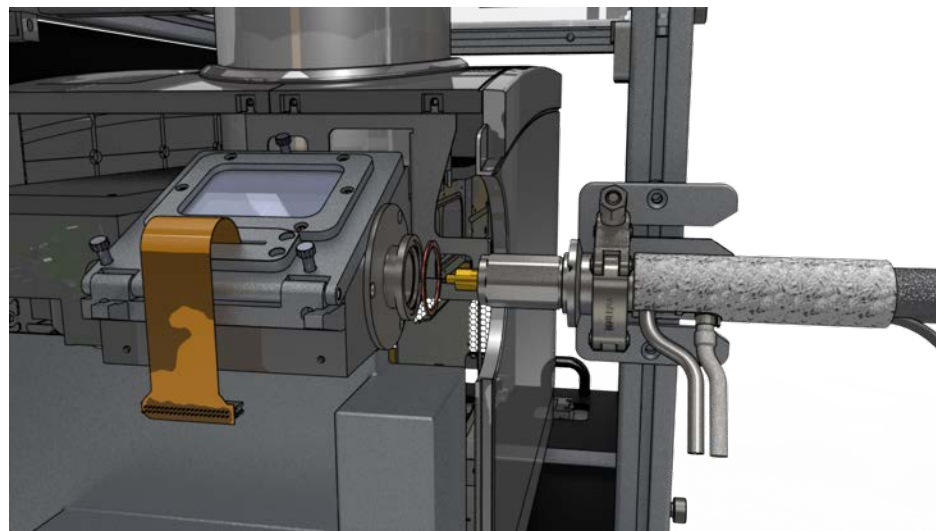
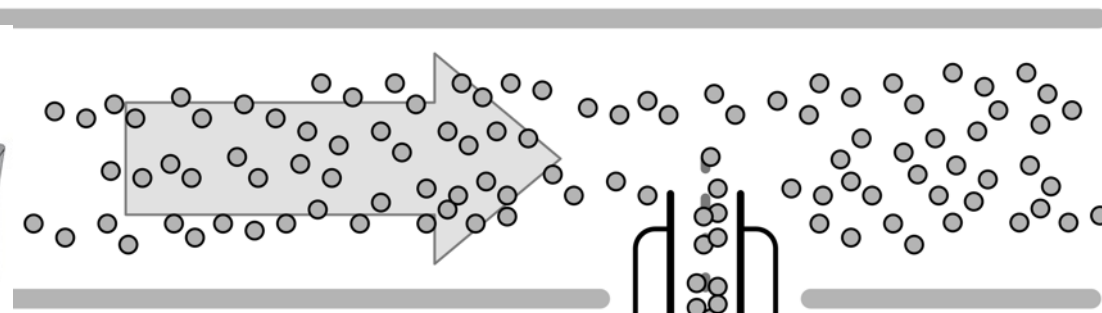
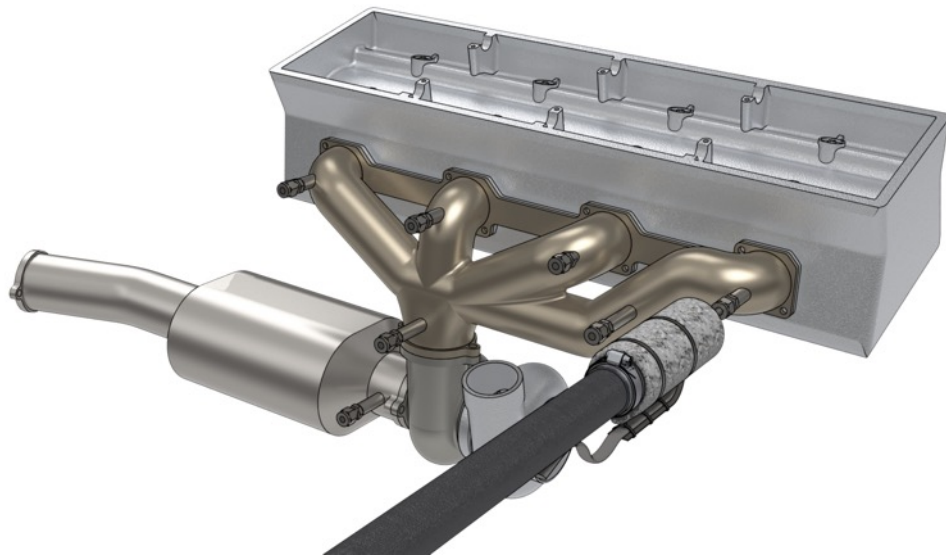
Close cooperation with
research faculty IAM



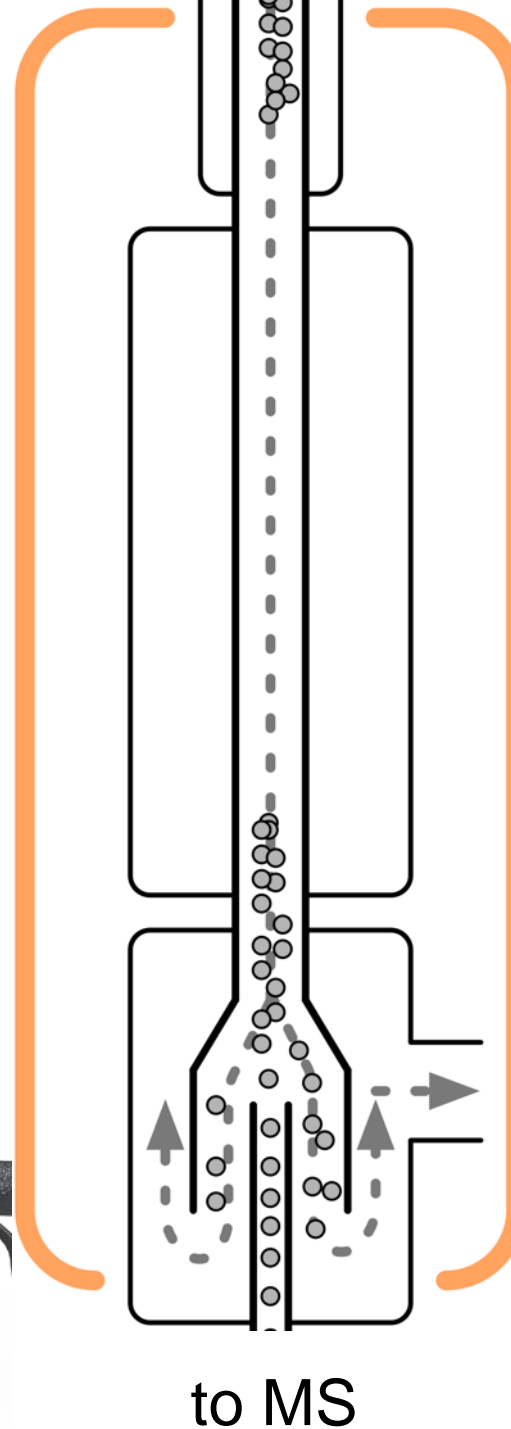
Office in Hamburg on the
campus of TUHH



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info@lubrisense.com



Mechanical
Adaptions to
MS



Inlet velocity
 $v = 50 - 100 \text{ m/s}$

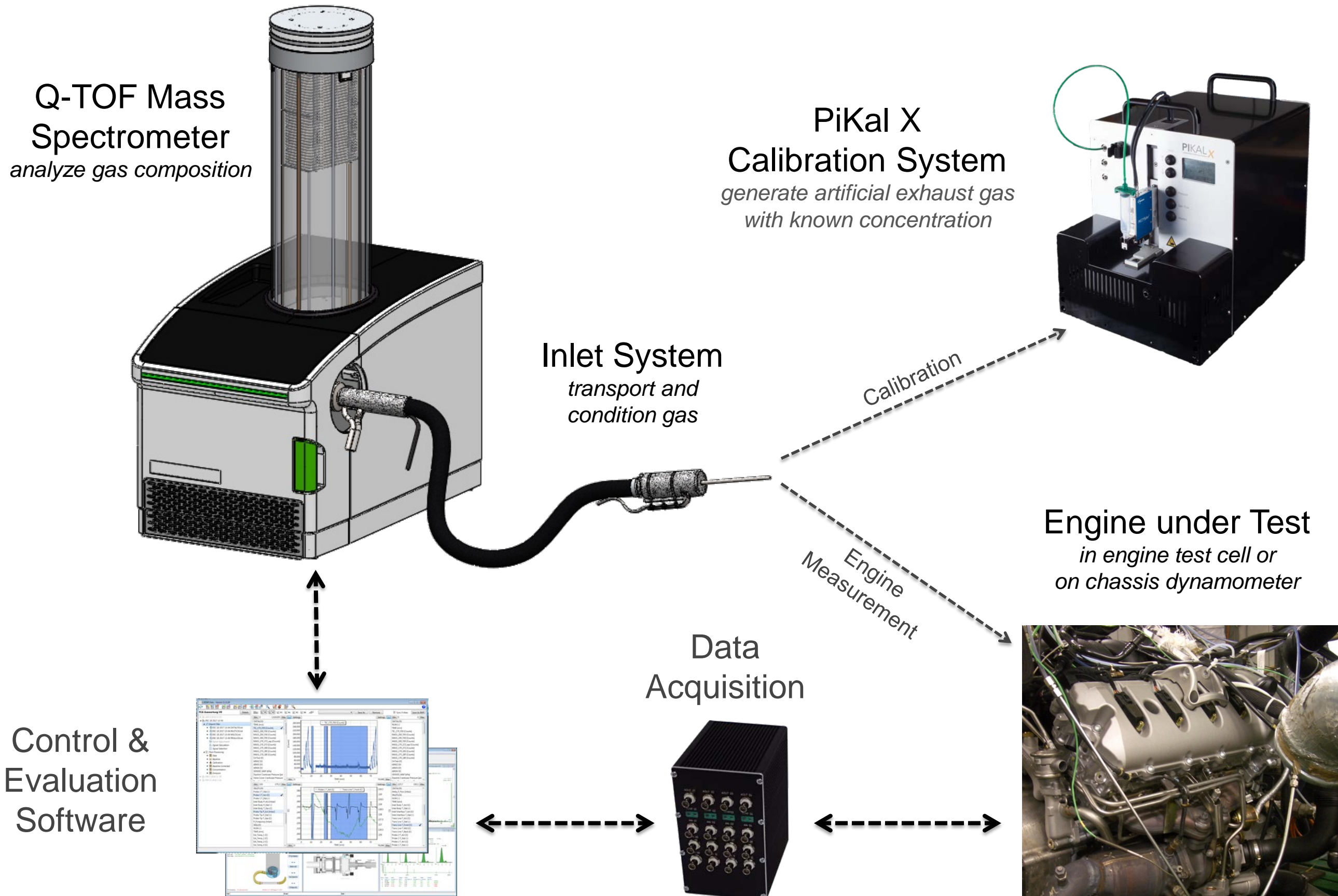
1mm ID coated
transfer line

Total transfer time
 $t \sim 40 \text{ ms}$

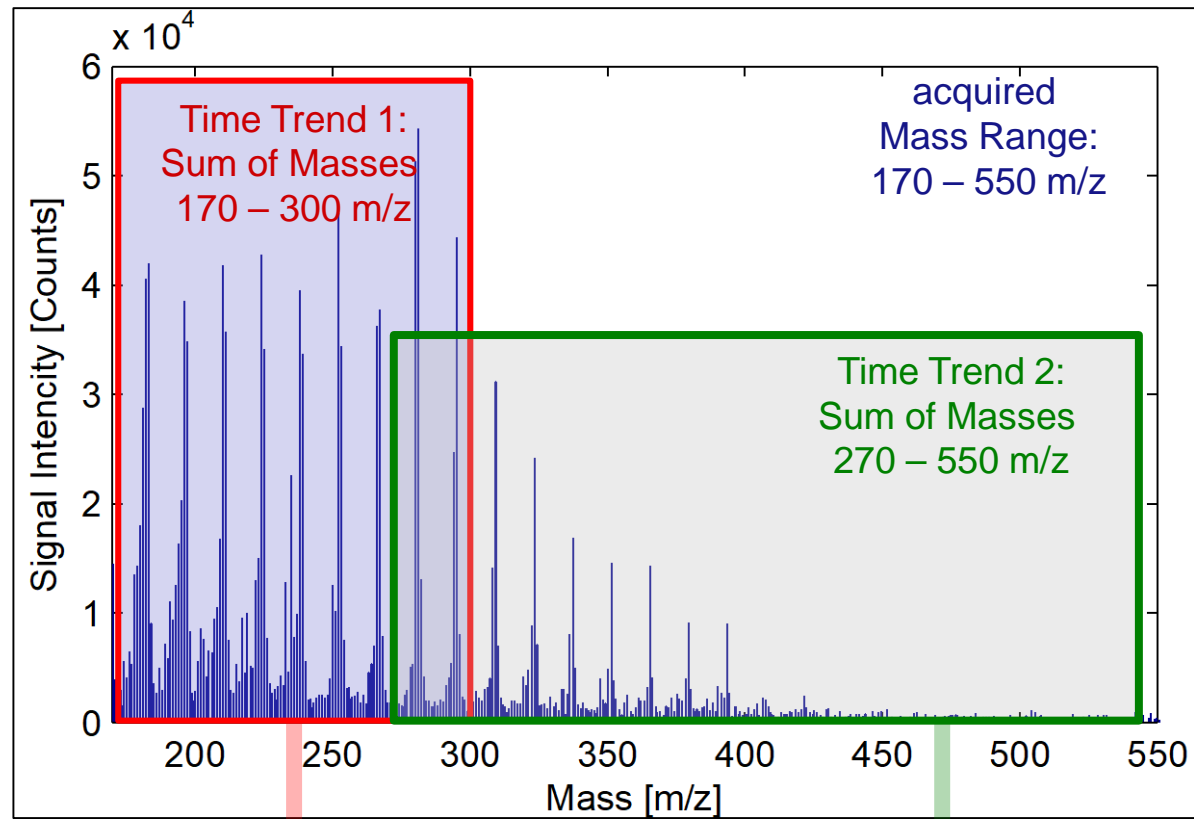
FS Capillary as
inflow restriction

to Pump

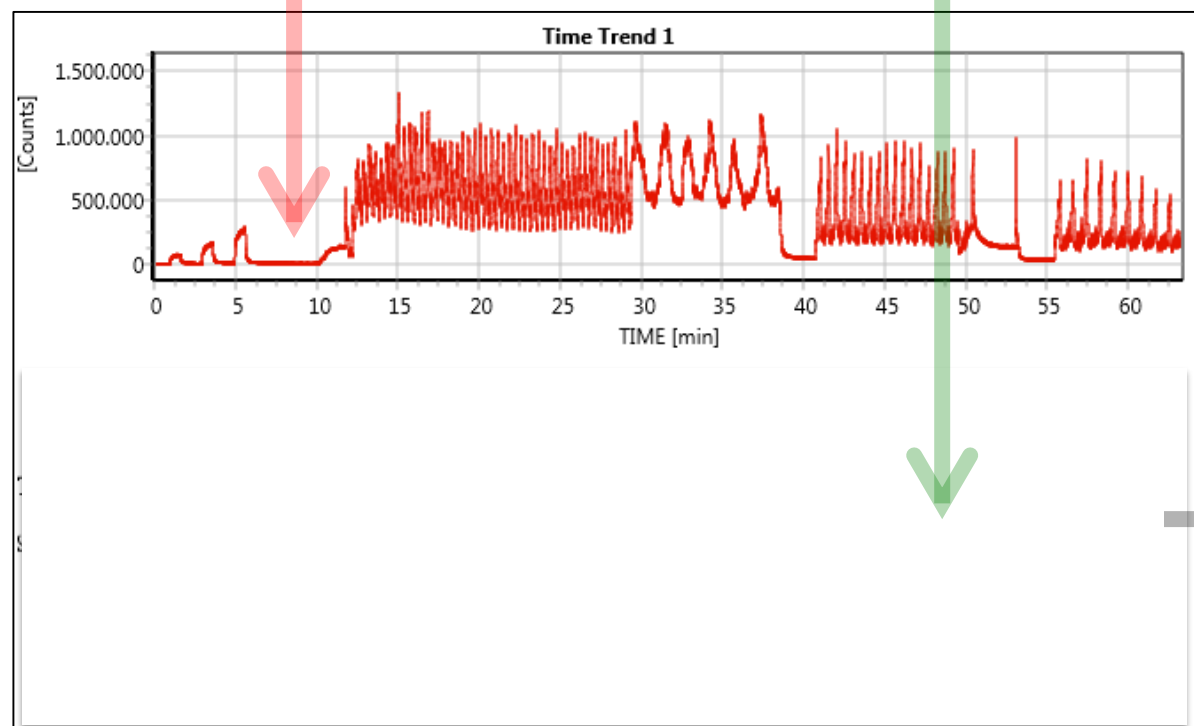




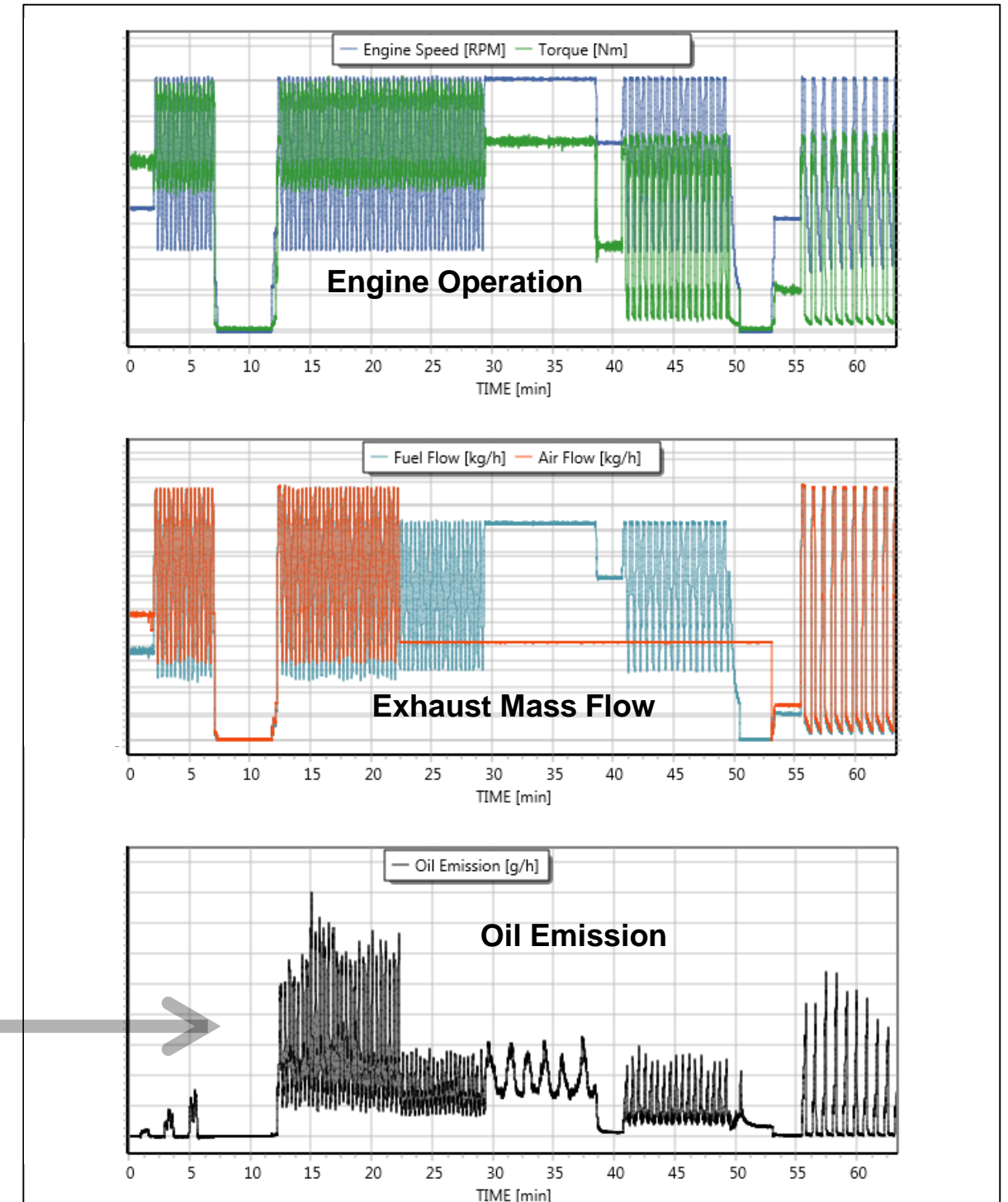
Mass Spectrum

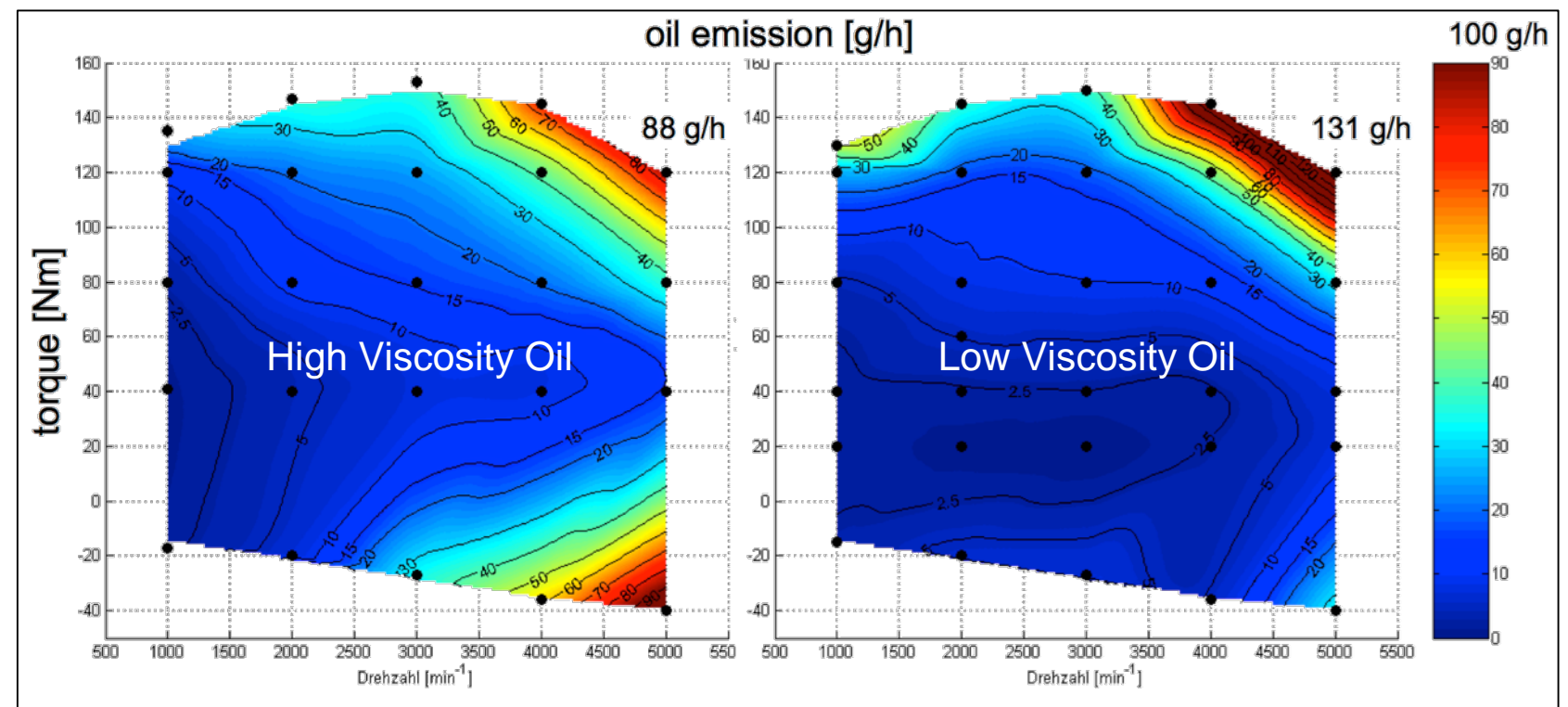
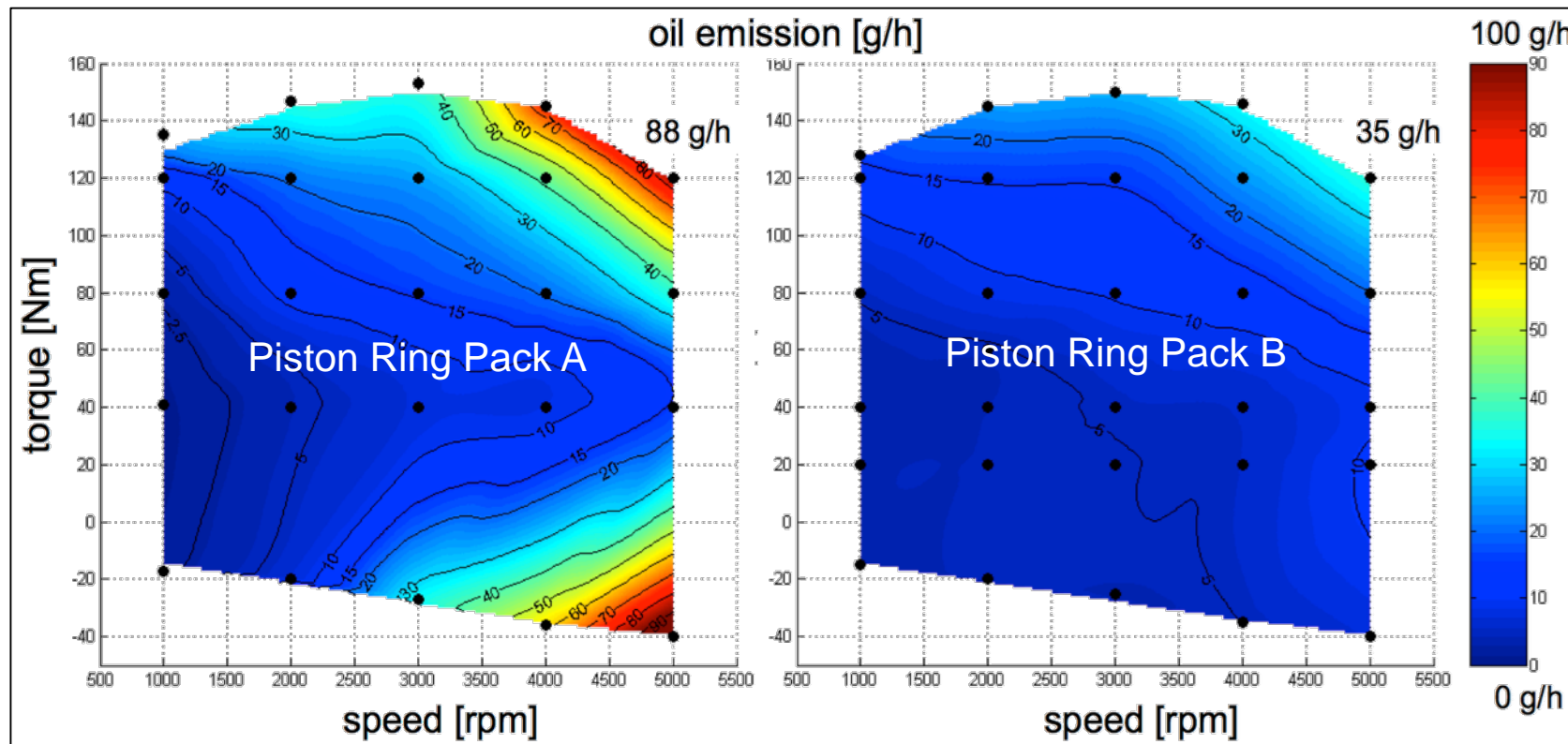


Time Trend Data



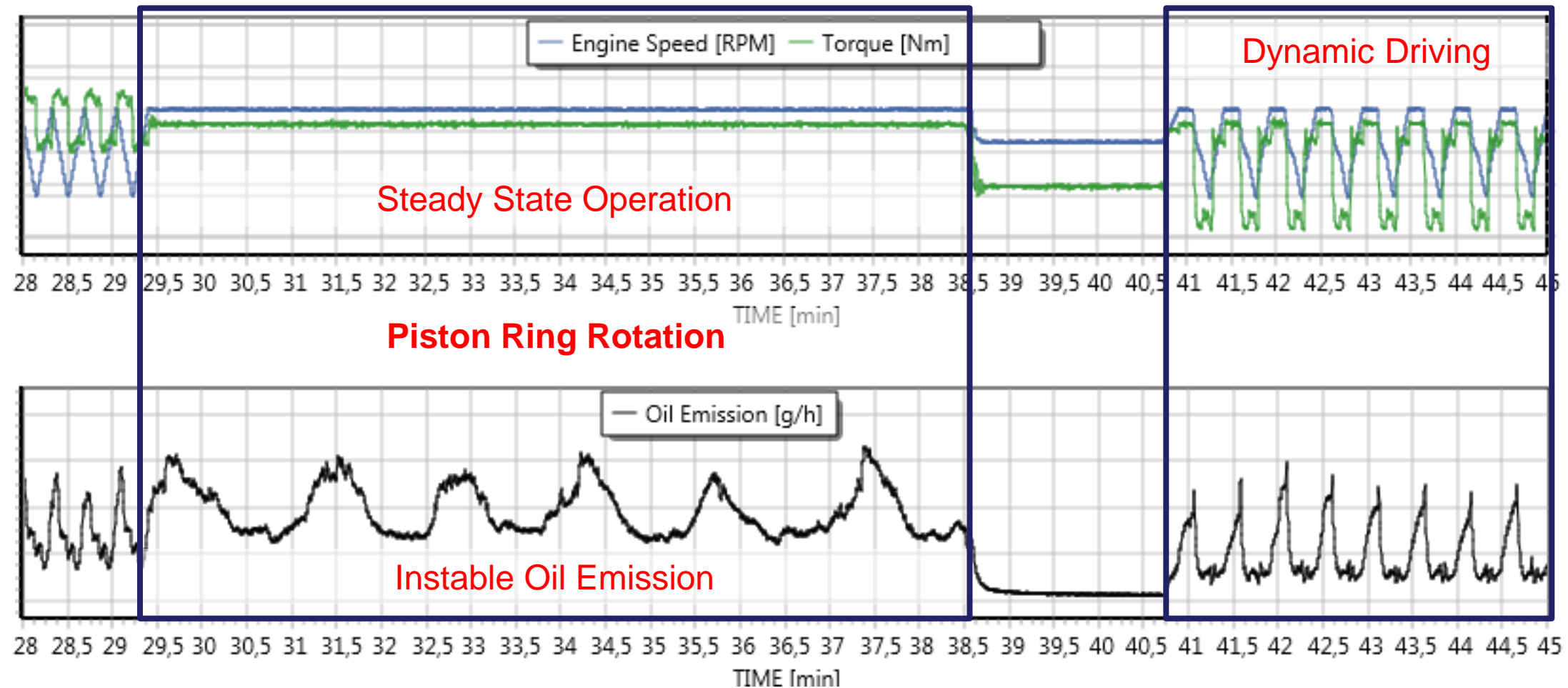
Engine Data and Calculated Results

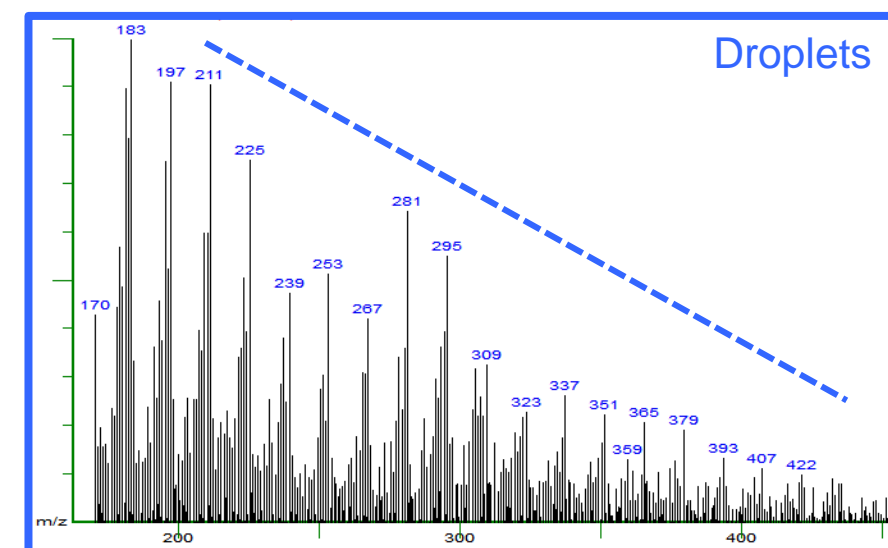
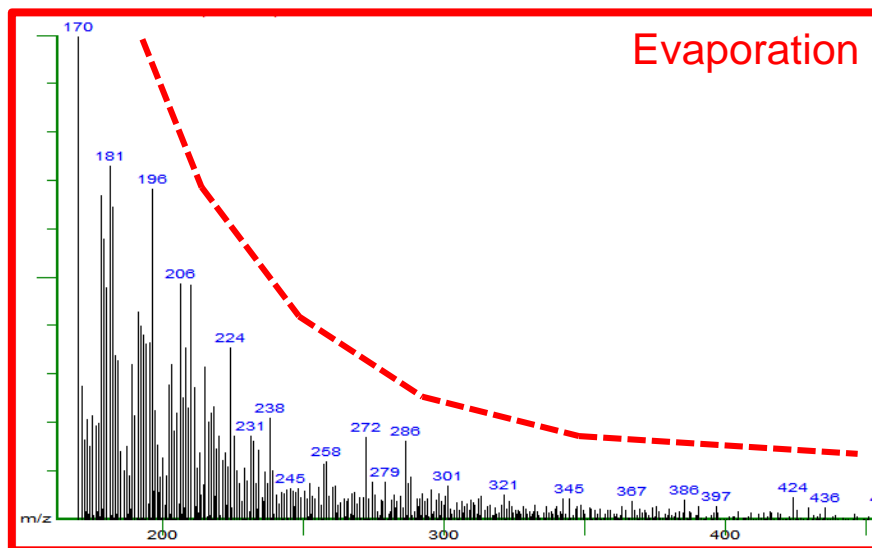
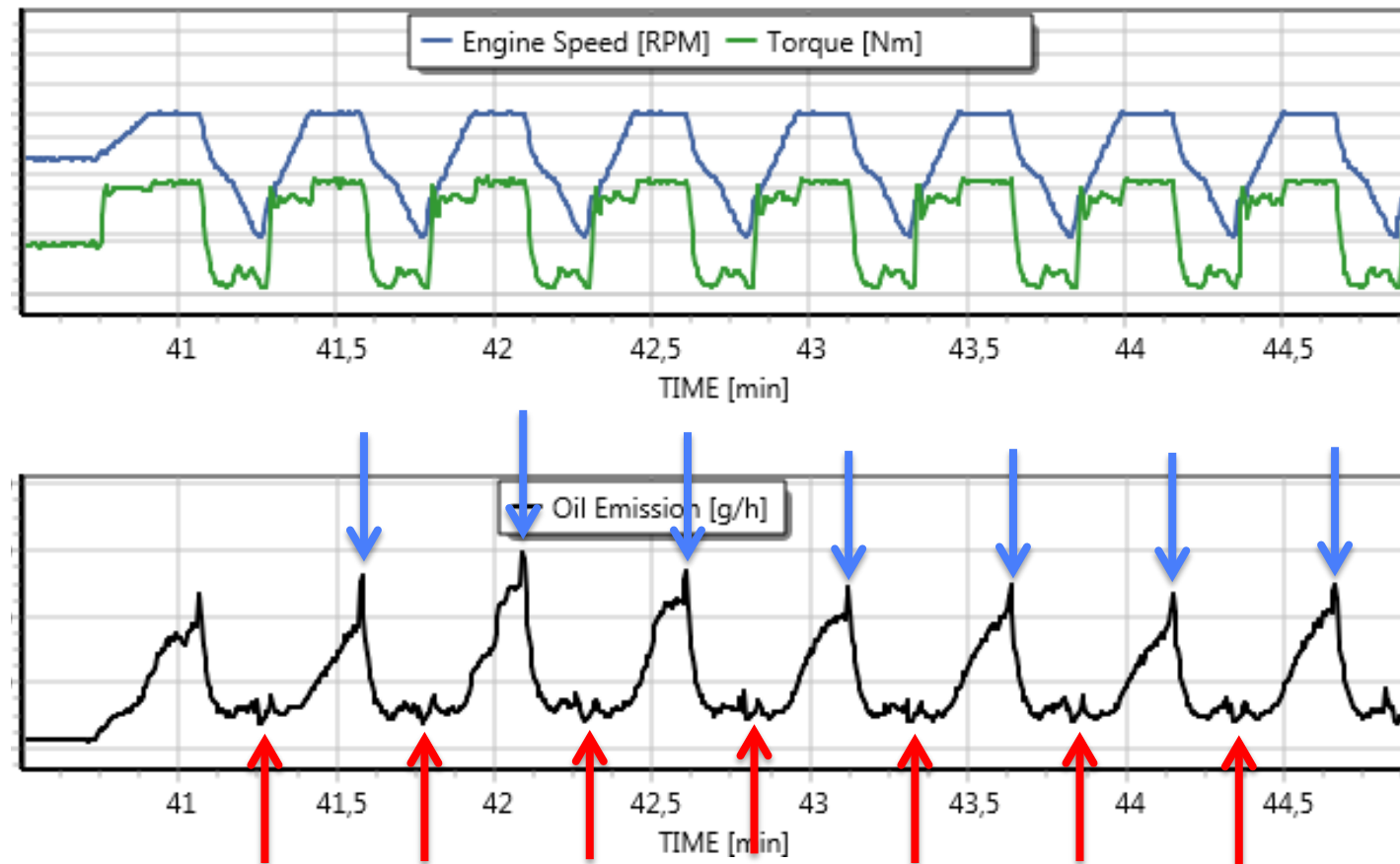






There is more to oil emission than stable runpoints and stable signals

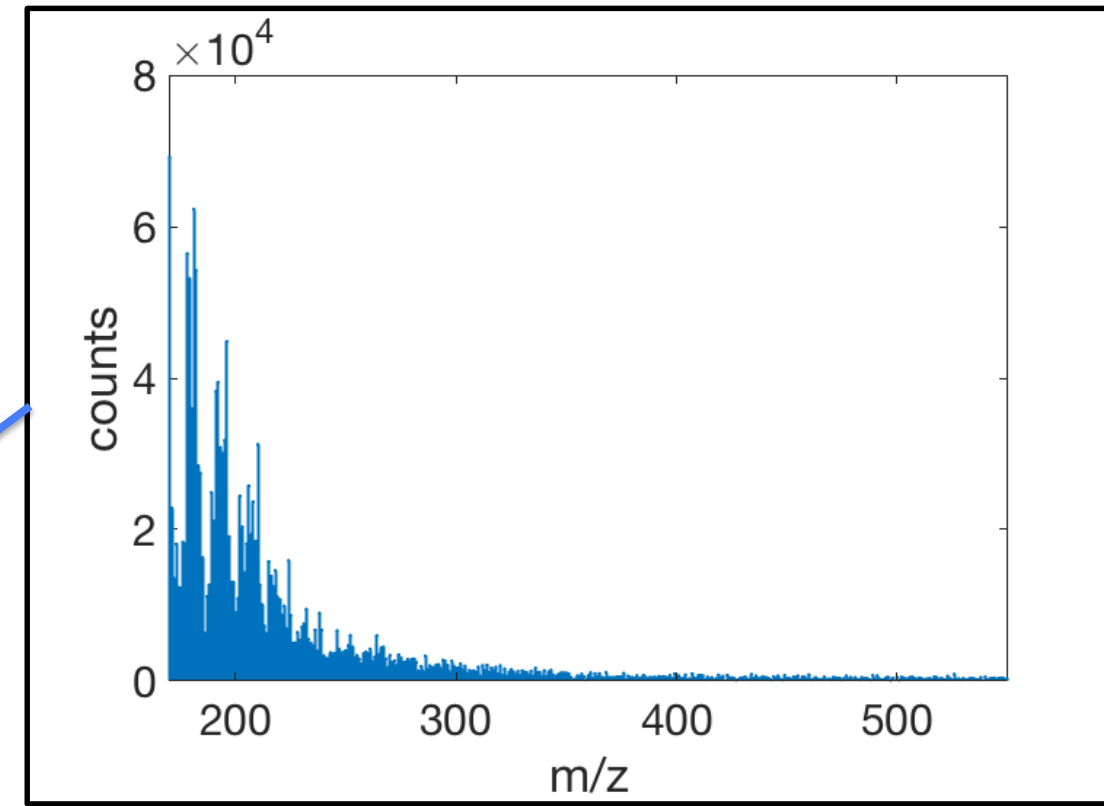
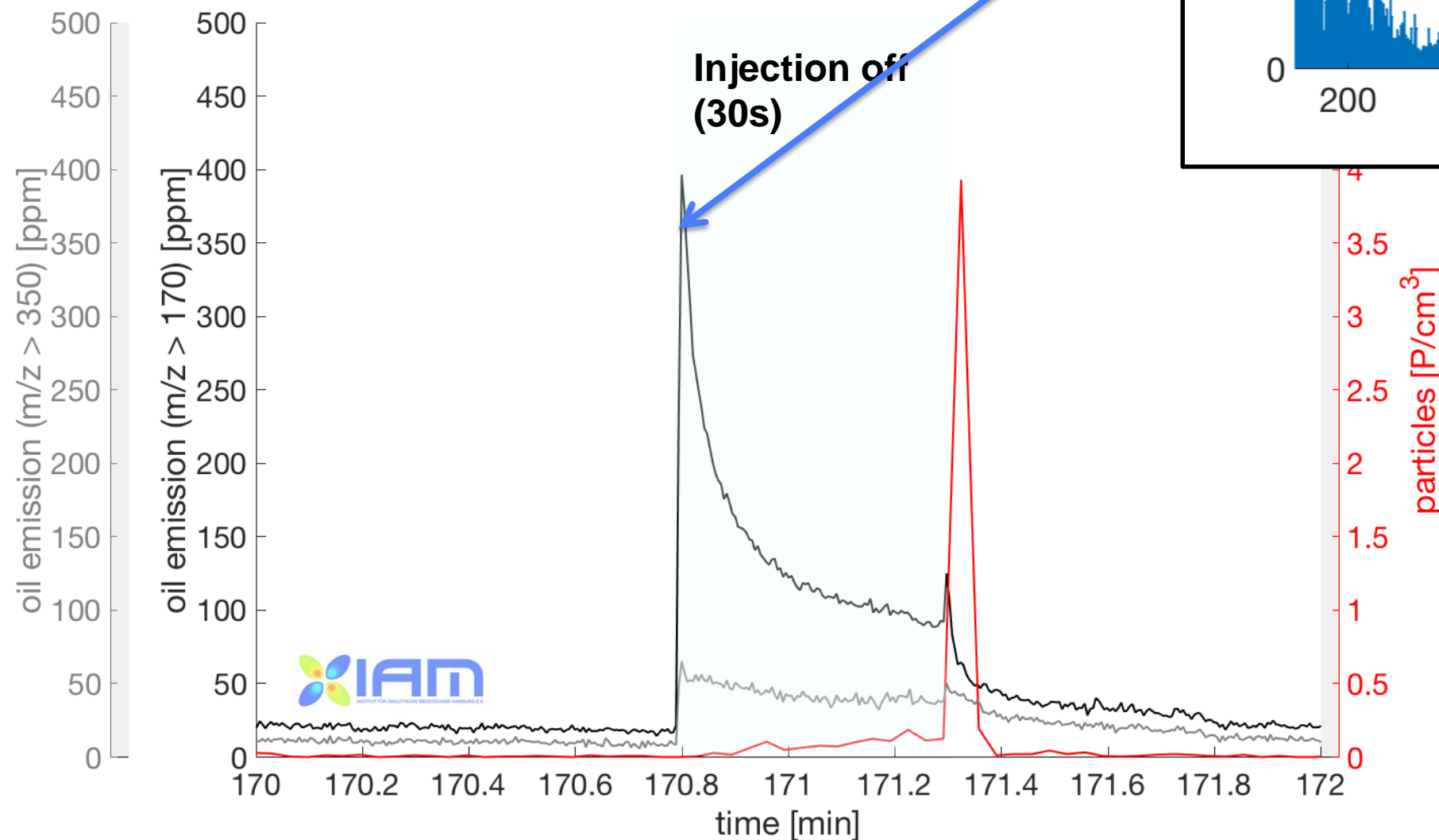




Oil influences more than just HC emission

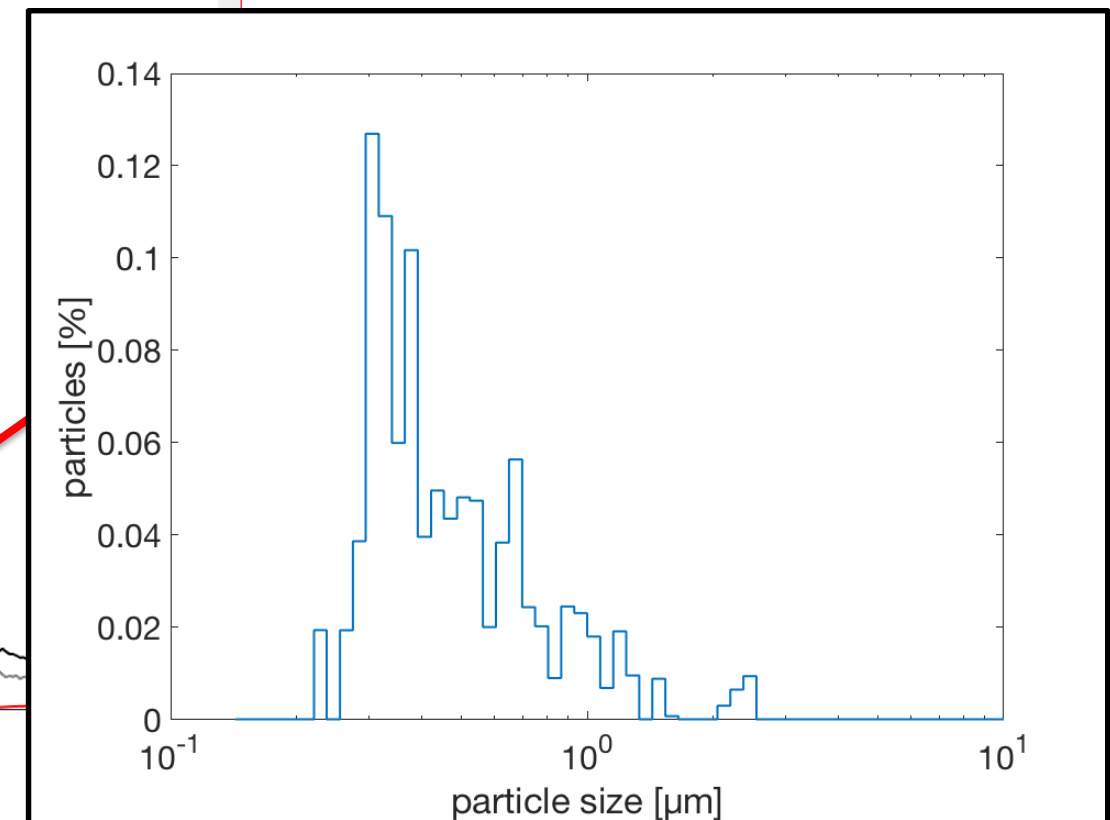
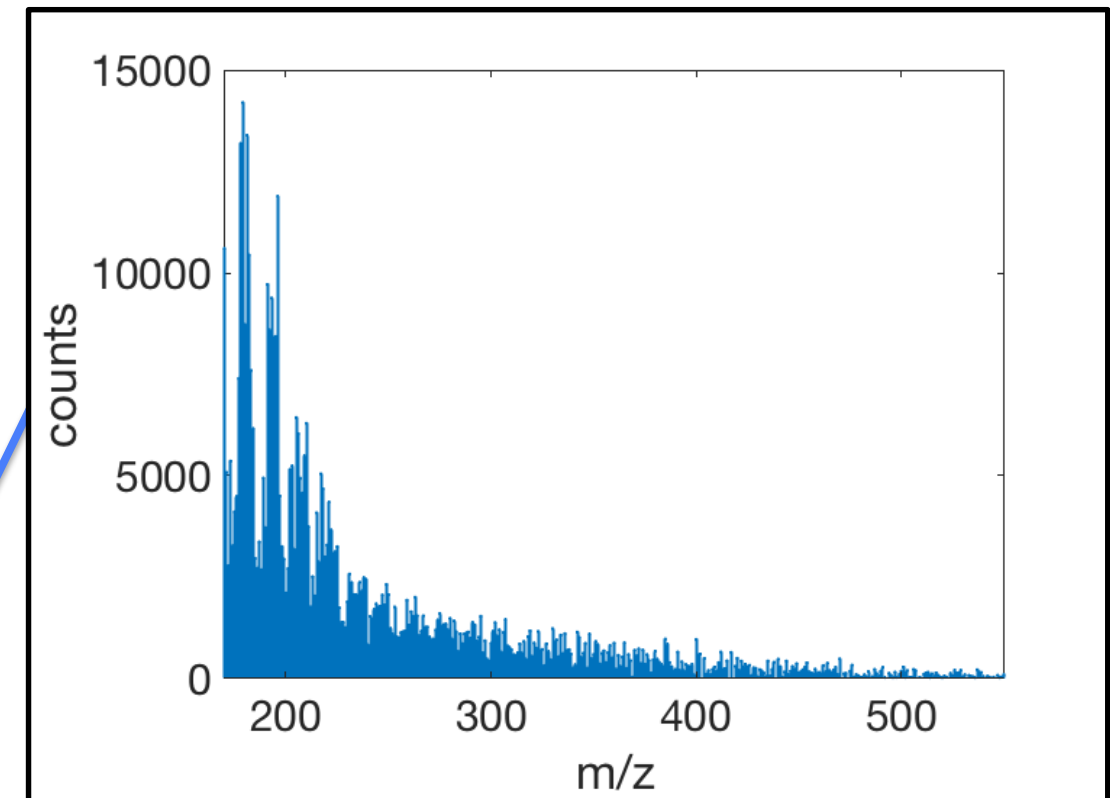
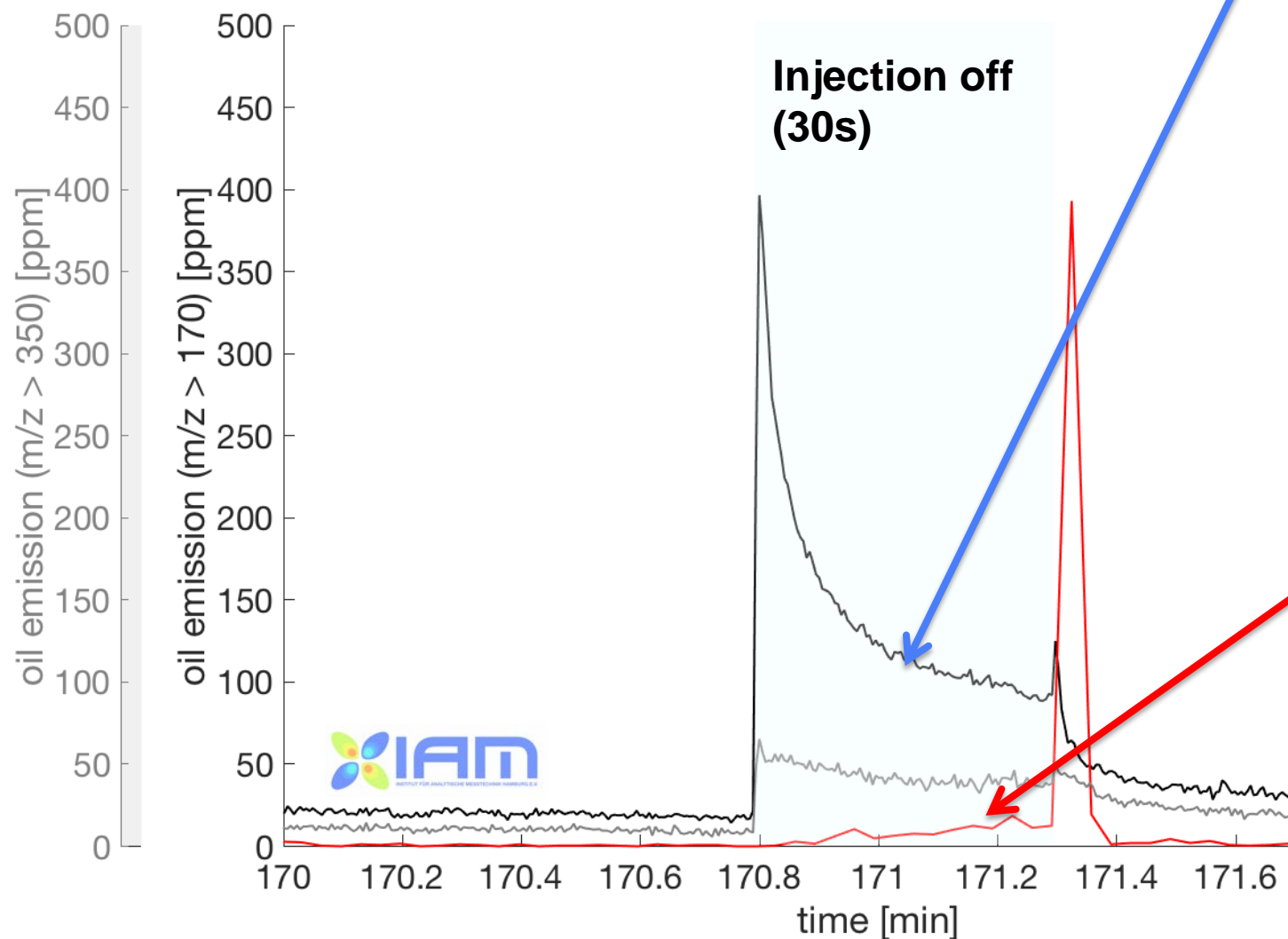
→ Combination of the TOF-MS with a fast sampling particle spectrometer

Start of motored operation



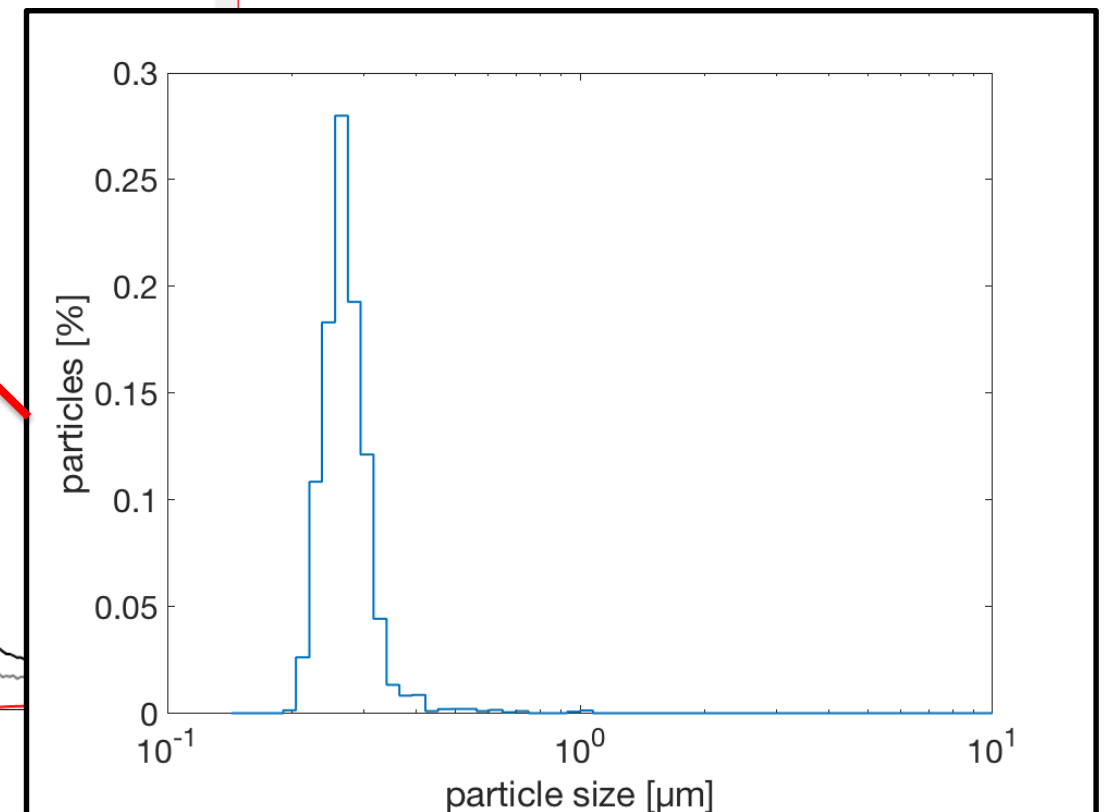
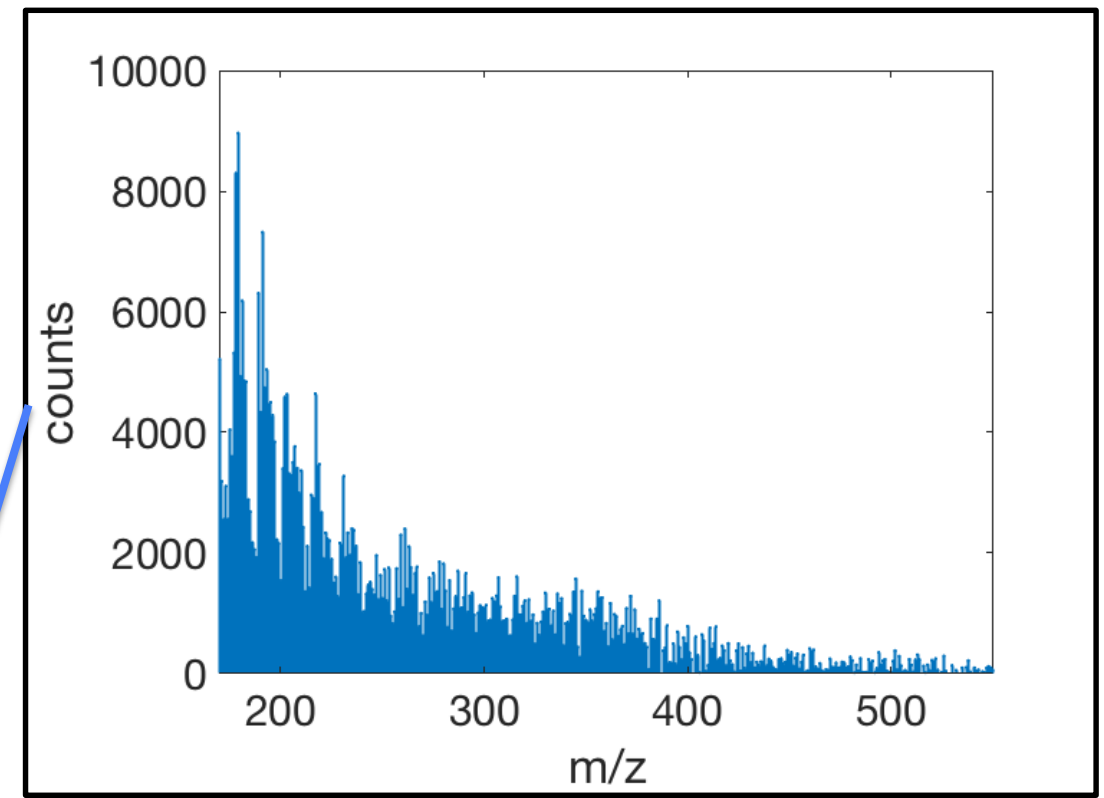
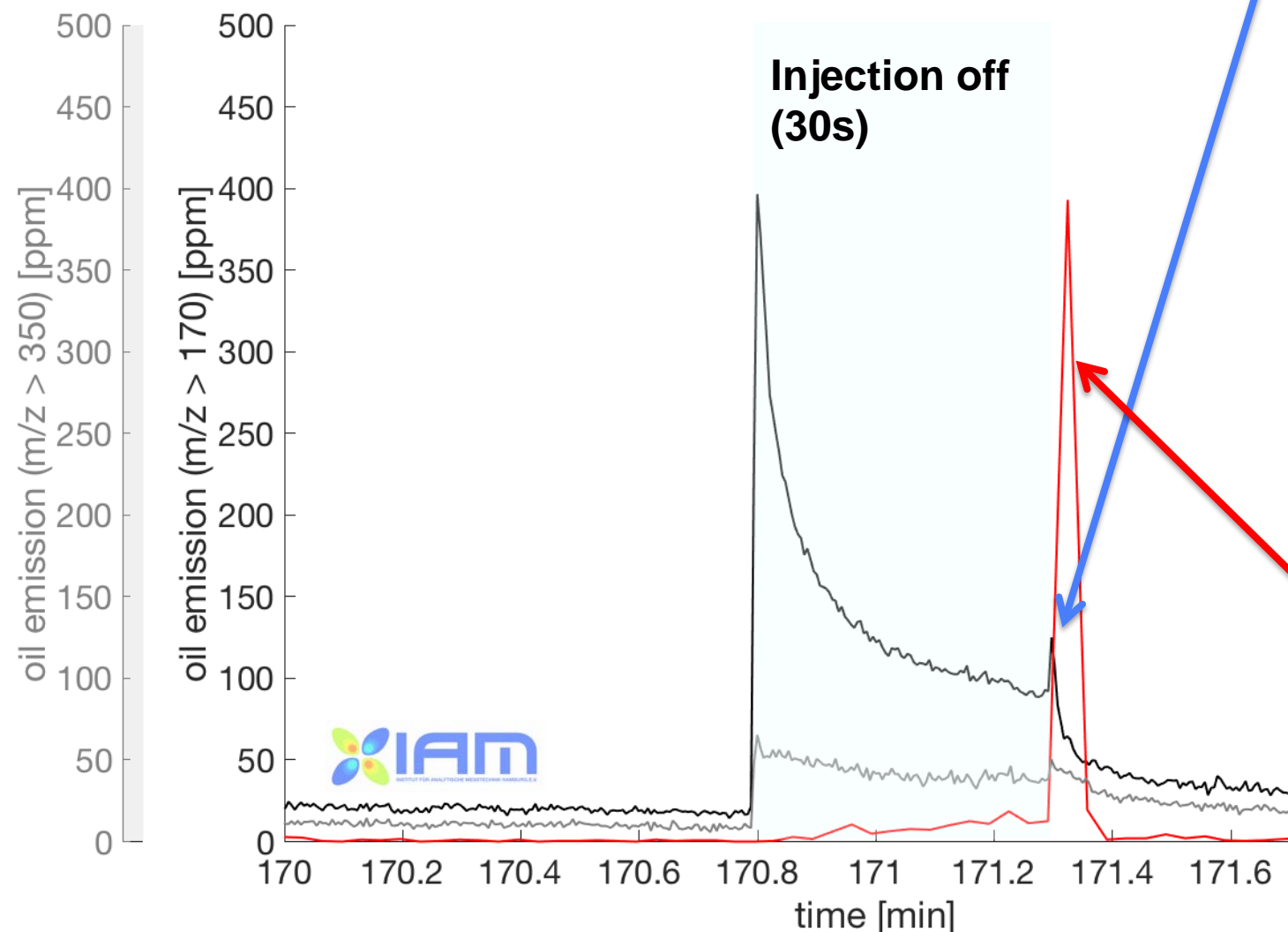
After about 15s, the cool down decreases evaporation, higher masses are more visible in the spectrum

At the same time, aerosol concentration rises, large particle detections up to 20 μ m



When the injection is reengaged after 30s , the oil buildup on the piston and wall is thrown off and produces a full oil spectrum peak as well as some smoke

It takes a long time for the oil emission to reach the same level it had in the beginning.

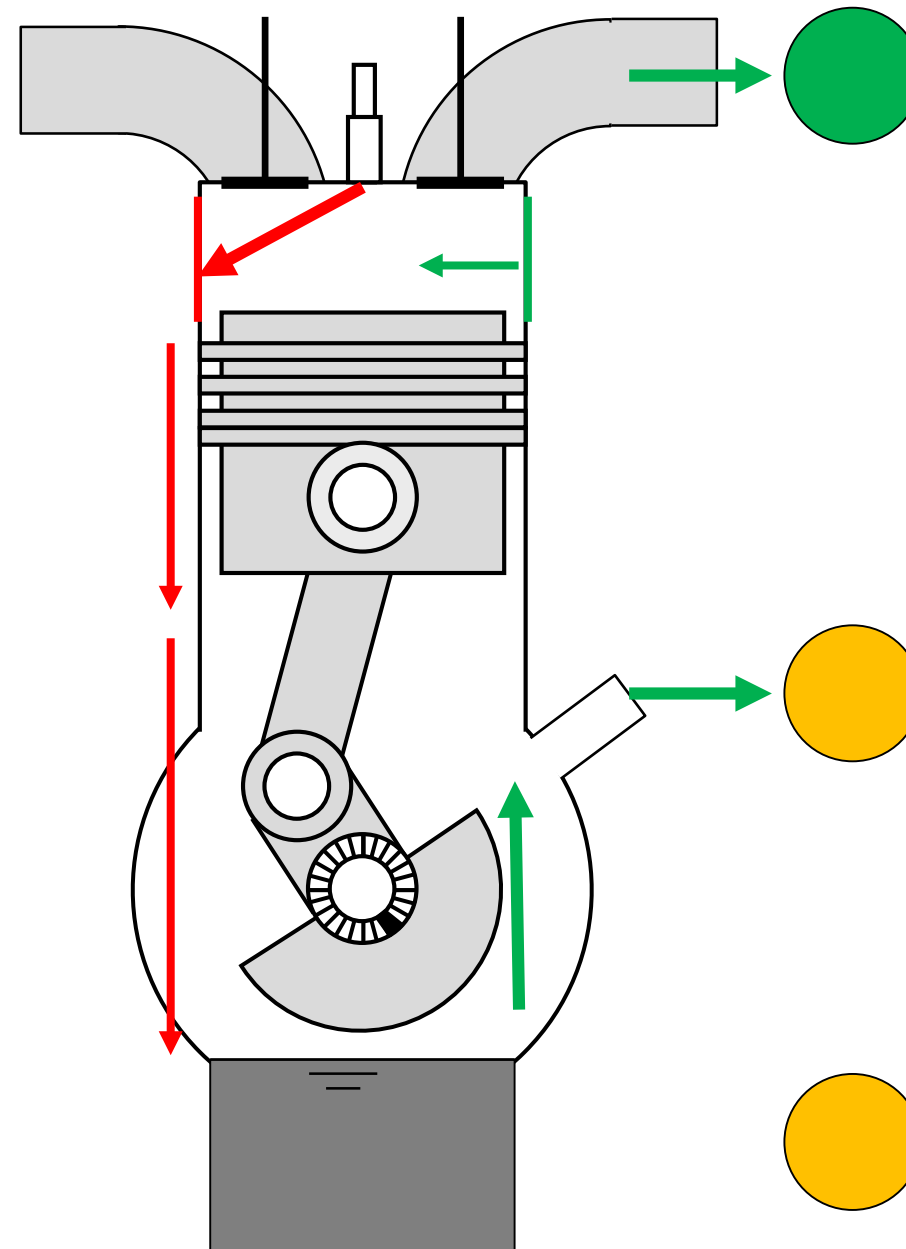


Late post injection for aftertreatment leads to oil dilution with fuel

Fuel-Oil interaction on cylinder wall

Transport along piston and liner

Deposition in engine oil

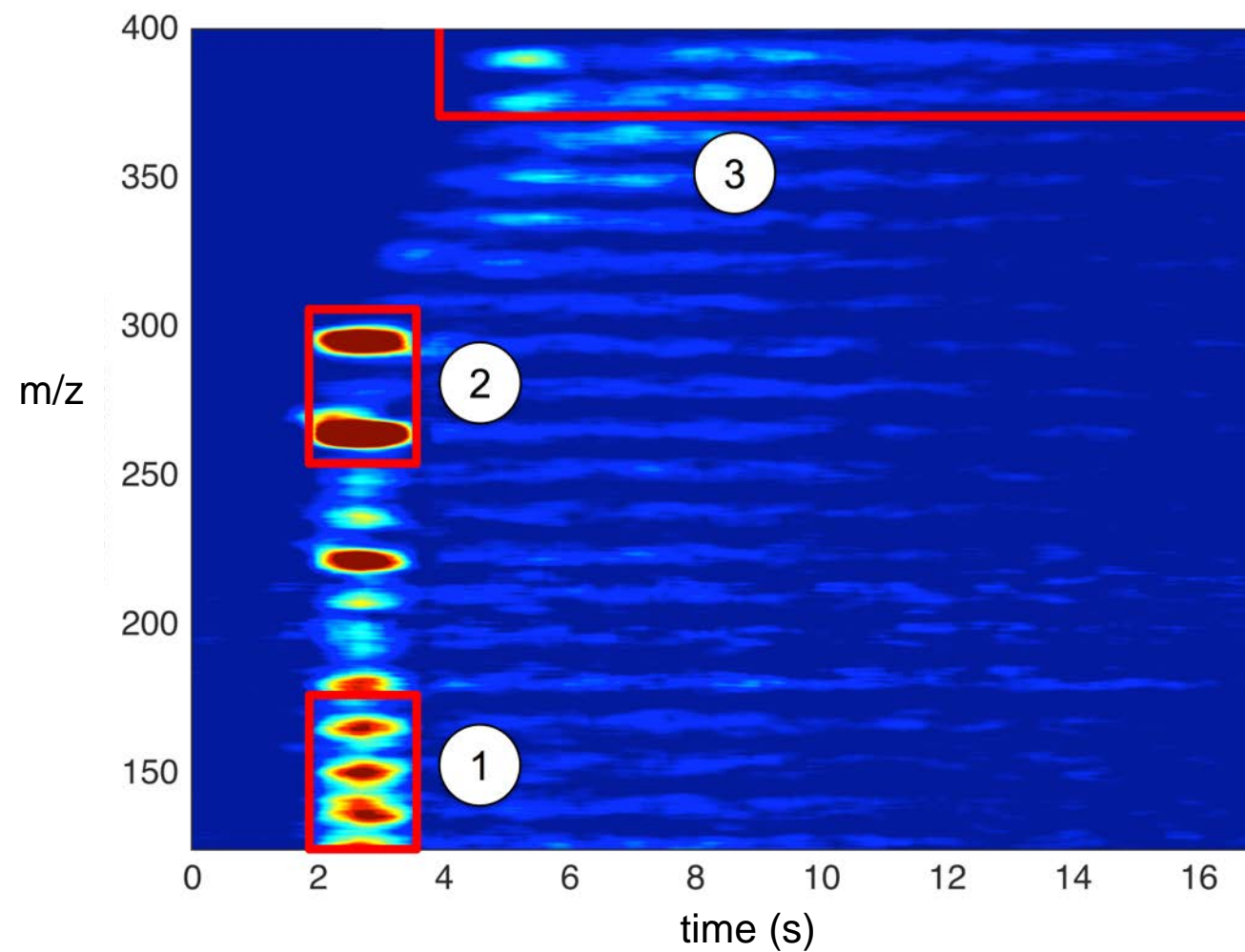
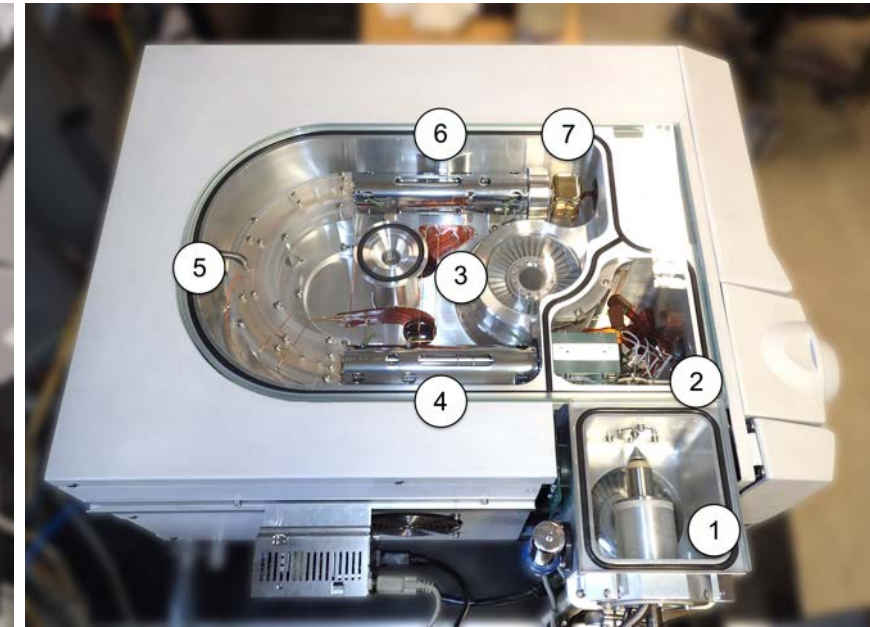
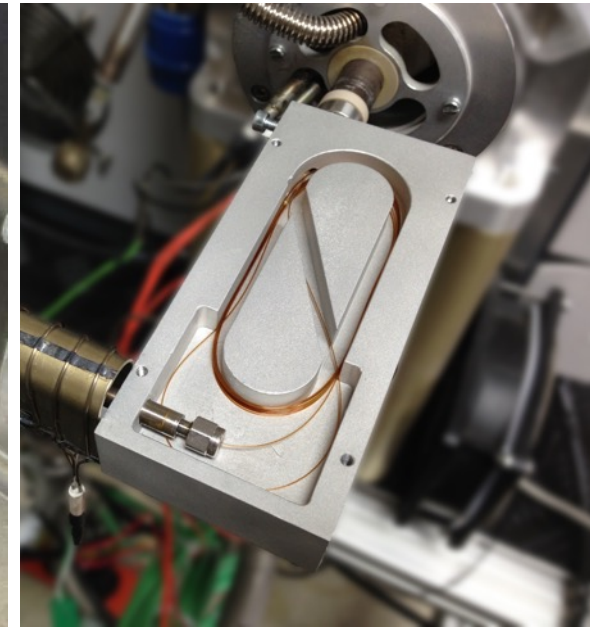
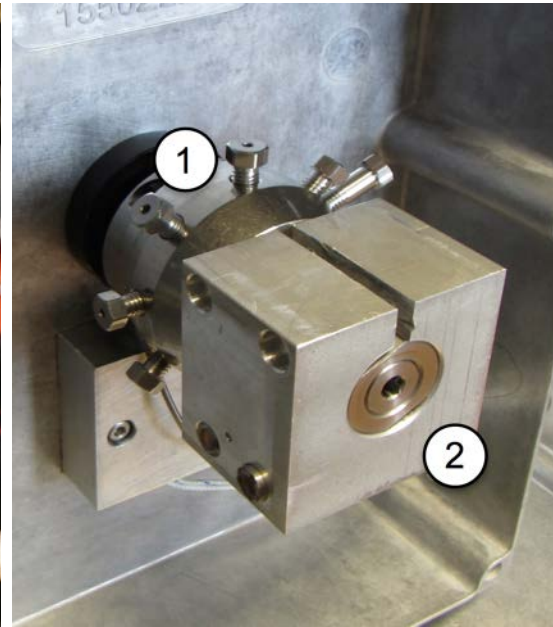
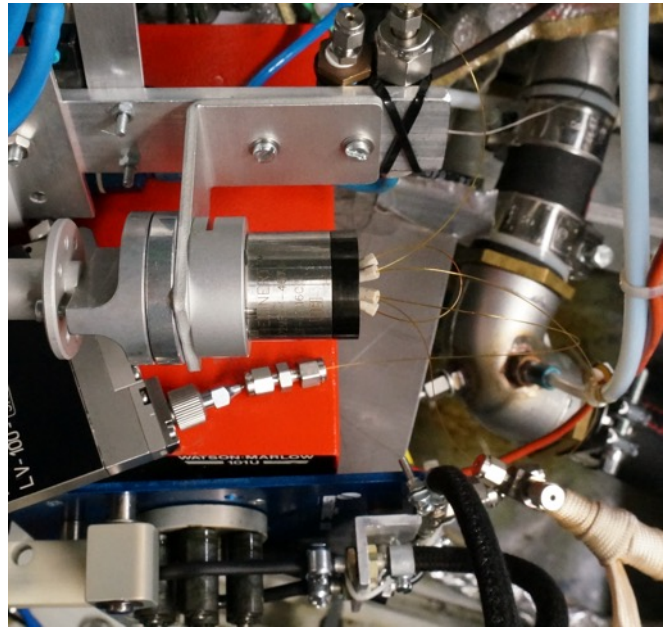


Emission from the oil through evaporation and aerosol

Evaporation from cylinder wall

Aerosol emission from crankcase ventilation

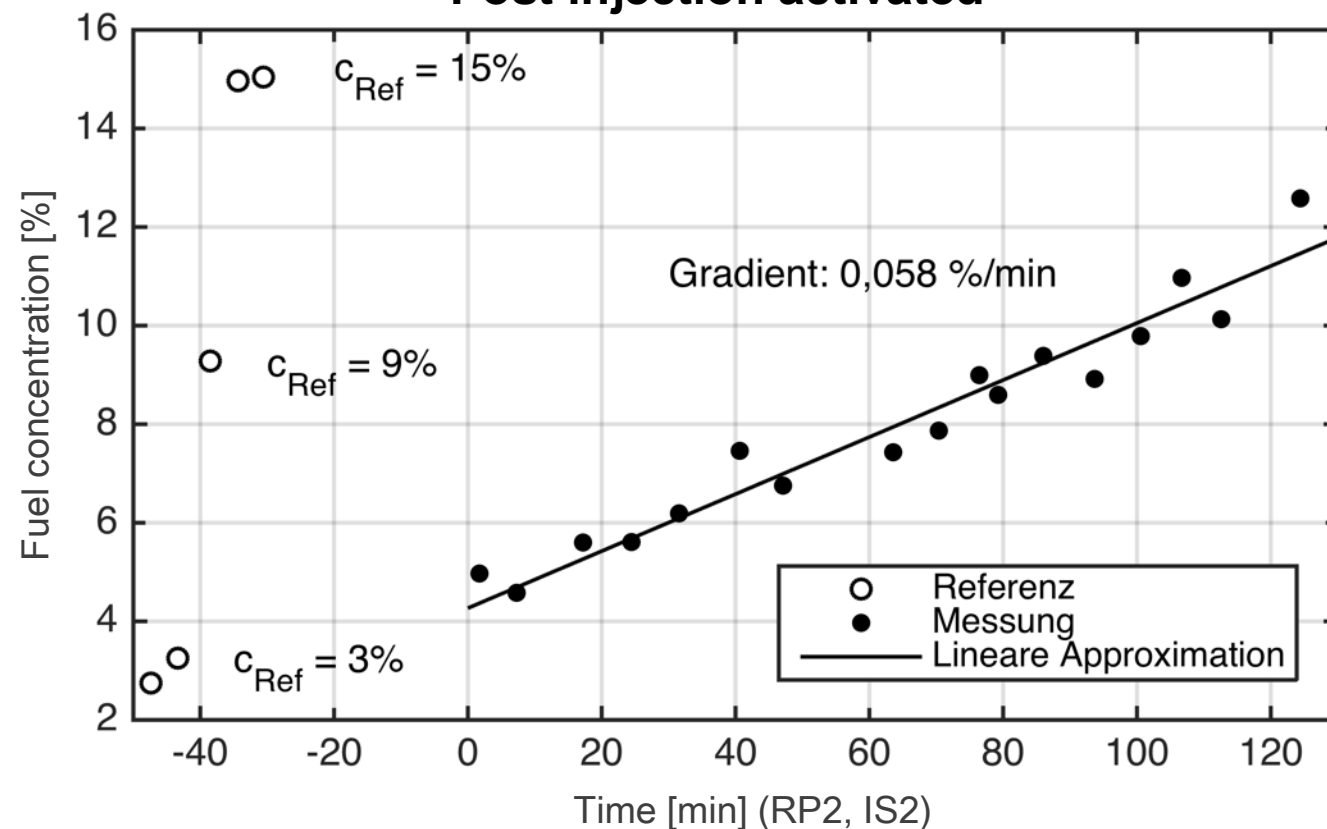
A significant amount of fuel remains in the oil



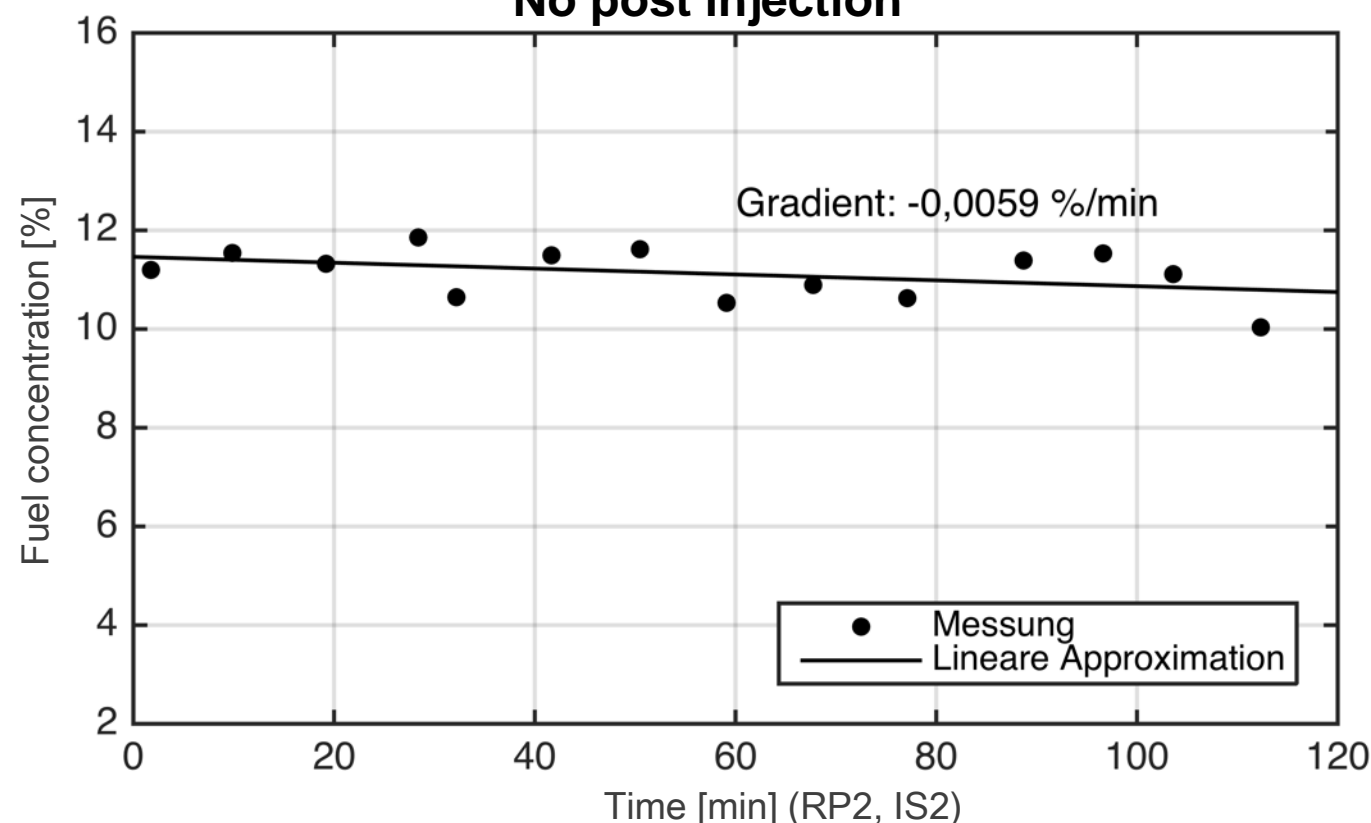
Results

Oil and oil aerosol analysis

Post injection activated



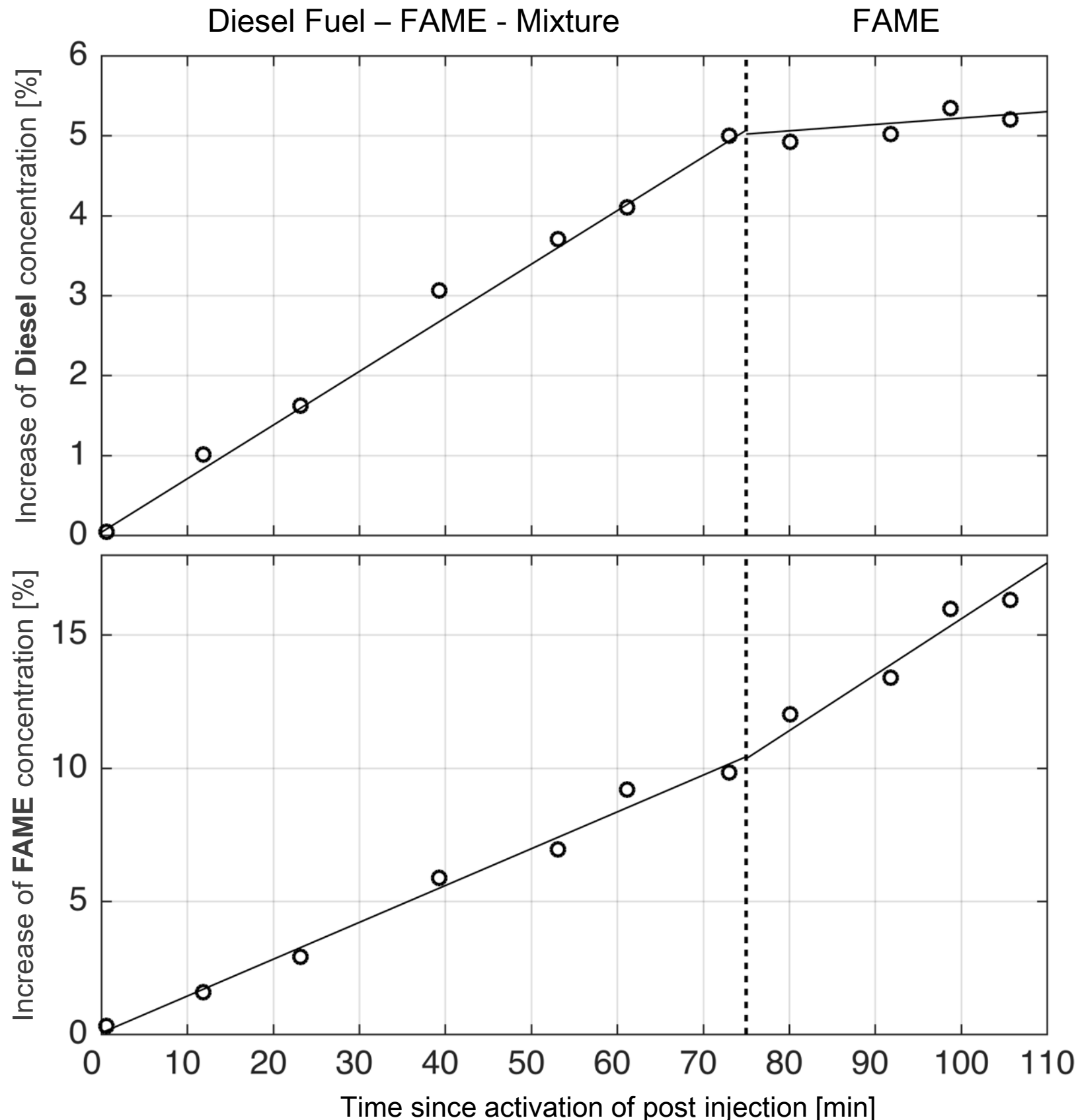
No post injection



- The engine is warmed up and stabilized, the post injection is activated and the test run begins (minute 0)
- During the 120 minute test, the fuel concentration in the oil sump rises from around 4% to 12%. The result is the gradient of the oil dilution rate by linear approximation.
- In two runpoints, fuel evaporation tests were carried out following the dilution process. The result can be seen in graph two, the gradient of fuel leaving the oil is about -10% of the fuel entering the oil.

Results

Oil and oil aerosol analysis



- For the first 75 minutes, the engine was run with a mixture of Diesel fuel and FAME, which results in an increase of both fuels in the engine oil. The runpoint chosen (IS2) for this test has a very long late post injection with severe fuel deposition on the cylinder wall
- After 75 minutes, the fuel tank was flushed and refilled with FAME only fuel. As a result the oil dilution rate with FAME rises faster than before while the Diesel fuel concentration stays almost constant.

