

Active Spectrum Inc.

Enabling Clean Combustion

**Micro-ESR
for
Airborne Soot Measurement**

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Summary

- Direct, in-situ measurement of airborne soot in vehicle exhaust.
- Minimum detectable concentration is 3 mg/m³
- No accumulation necessary.
- Adequate sensitivity for 2012 OBD-II requirement.



Micro-ESR™



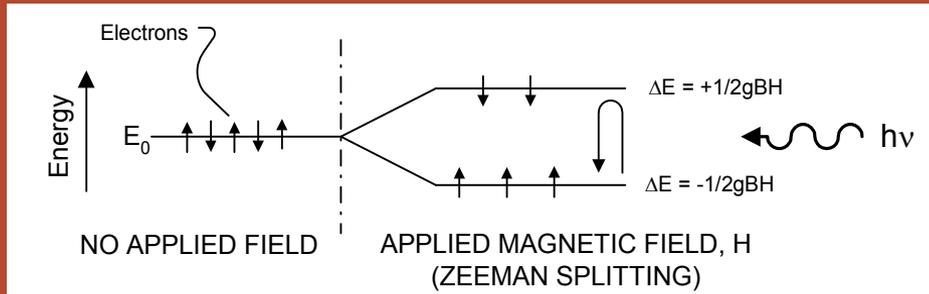
Conventional ESR

- Weight ~200kg+
- Cost ~\$250k
- Size: XXL

- Housing is machined & nickel-plated steel.
- Fluid connections are 7/16"-20 JIC fittings.
- Electrical connection is CAN bus or USB. (Other options available).
- 2.25" DIA x 1.25" Tall
- Weight <1kg.

Micro-ESR Technology

- **ESR Principle:**



- Excite resonant transitions between spin up and spin down state at a given magnetic field.
- $h\nu = gBH$

- **Example: Oil Breakdown**

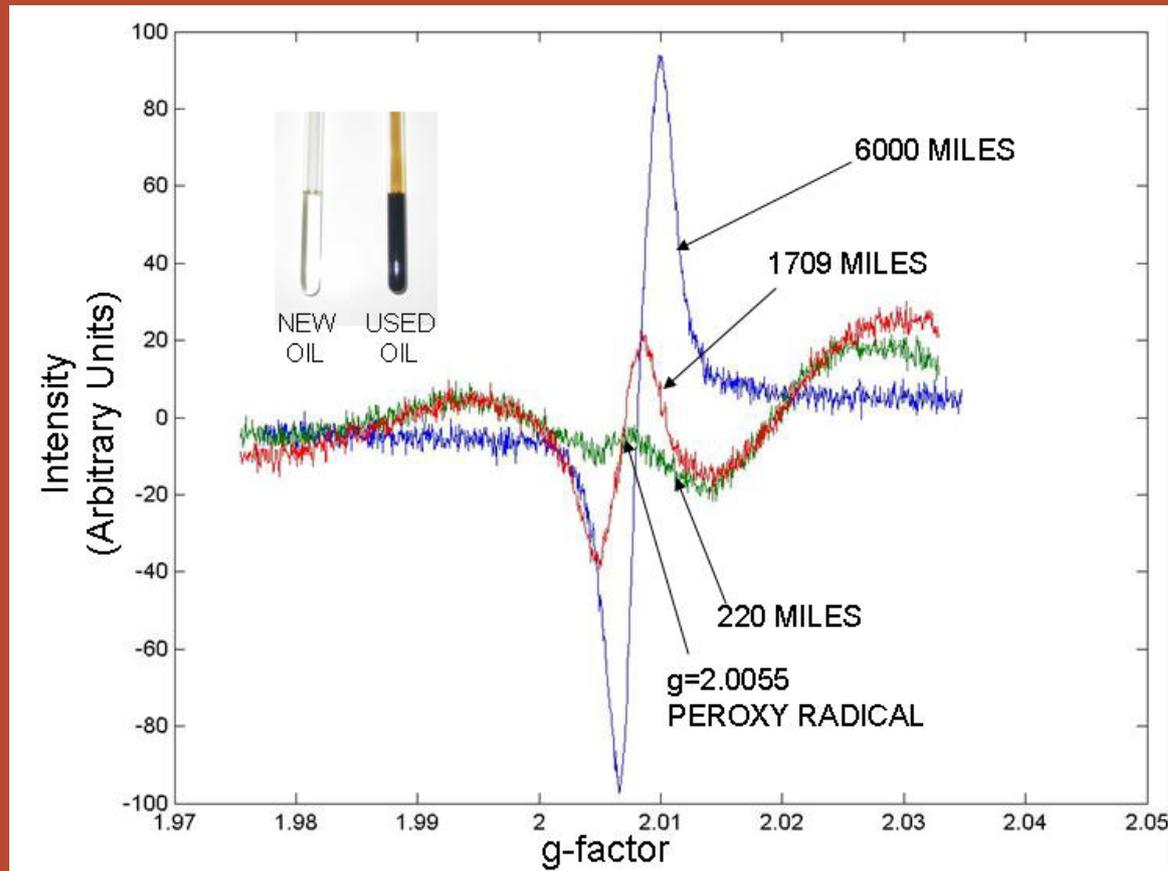


The chain reaction then propagates as:



Example of Micro-ESR

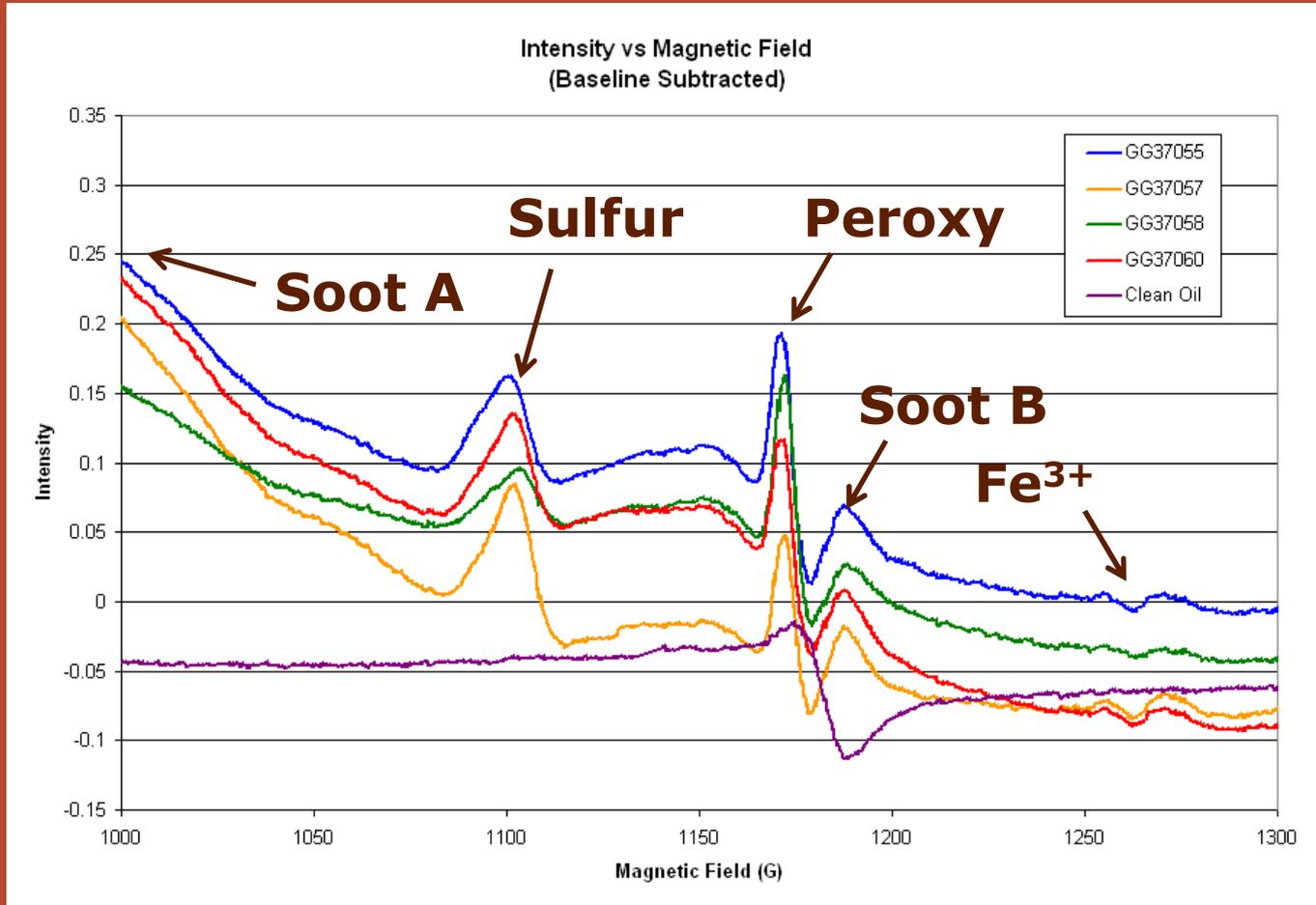
Engine Oil Breakdown and Peroxy Radical Formation



Measured increase in peroxy radical formation with mileage.

9/11/2008

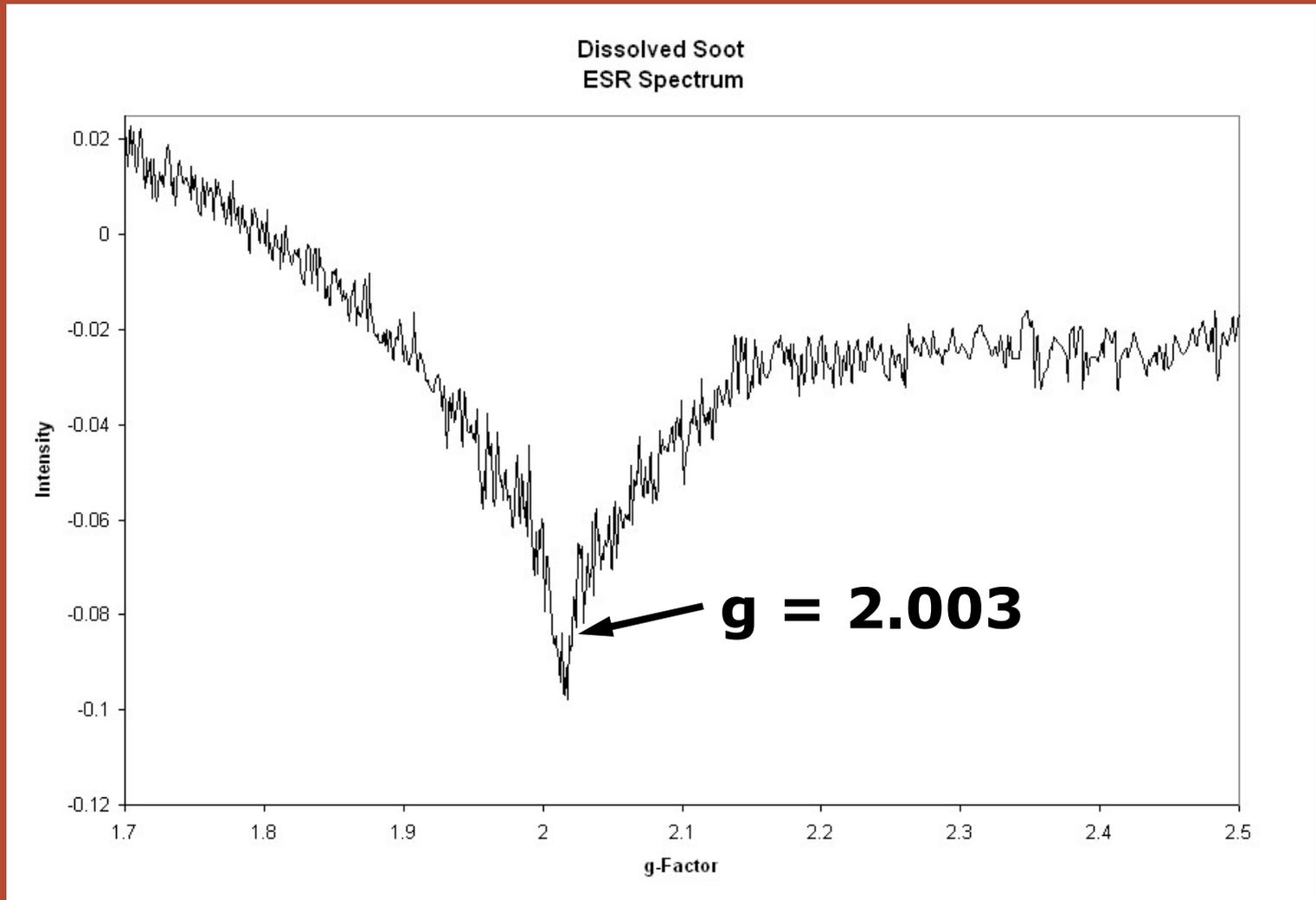
Marine Oil Example



Contaminants in Marine Lubricating Oil

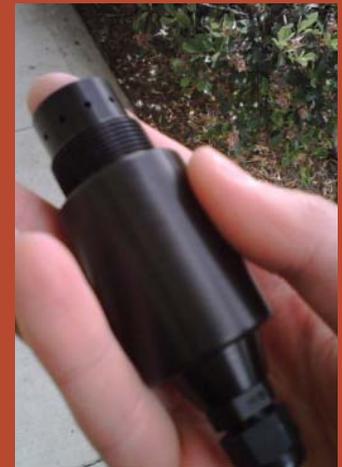
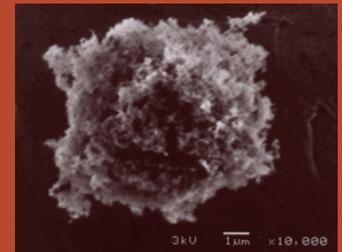
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Soot in Oil



Soot

- Airborne soot is the No. 2 contributor to global warming (CO₂ is No. 1) and contributes directly to an elevated risk of lung cancer, acute bronchitis and asthma.
- Soot is a byproduct of inefficient combustion of hydrocarbons (coal, diesel, etc.).
- The EPA implemented new regulations to reduce airborne soot by 90% starting 2007.
- The EU also regulates soot emissions from diesel vehicles and is moving towards stricter regulation similar to the US by 2010 (Euro V).
- OBD II requirement to monitor onboard emissions control devices for soot and NO_x by 2012.

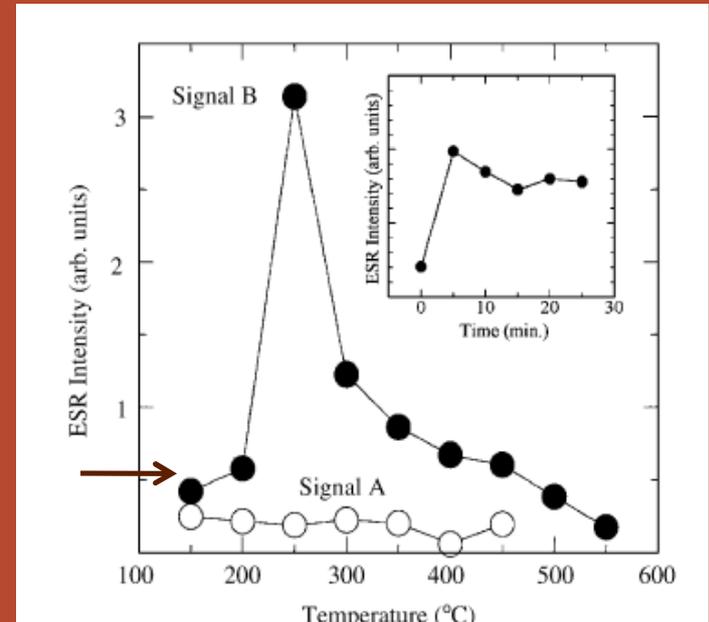


Soot Sensor Competitors

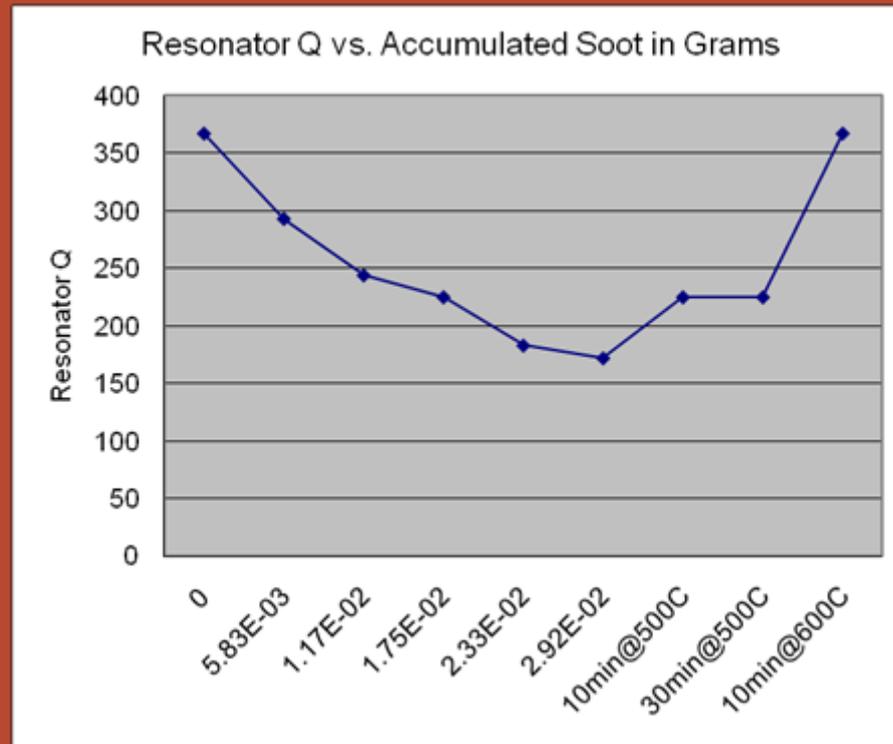
- **Optical**
 - **Attenuation**
 - **Scattering**
 - **Optical systems are expensive and rapidly fouled in the exhaust.**
- **Spark Gap**
 - **Erosion of electrode.**
 - **High voltage supply required.**
- **Quartz Resonator**
 - **Not real-time (accumulate & release).**
 - **Nonspecific.**
- **Capacitor**
 - **Requires accumulation.**
 - **Cannot operate above 600°C.**

Micro-ESR Soot Sensor Advantages

- **Linear**
- **Stable**
Quantum Mechanical ESR resonance is temperature invariant.
- **Specific**
ONLY Carbon free radical can be detected (in this configuration).



Accumulate and Oxidize



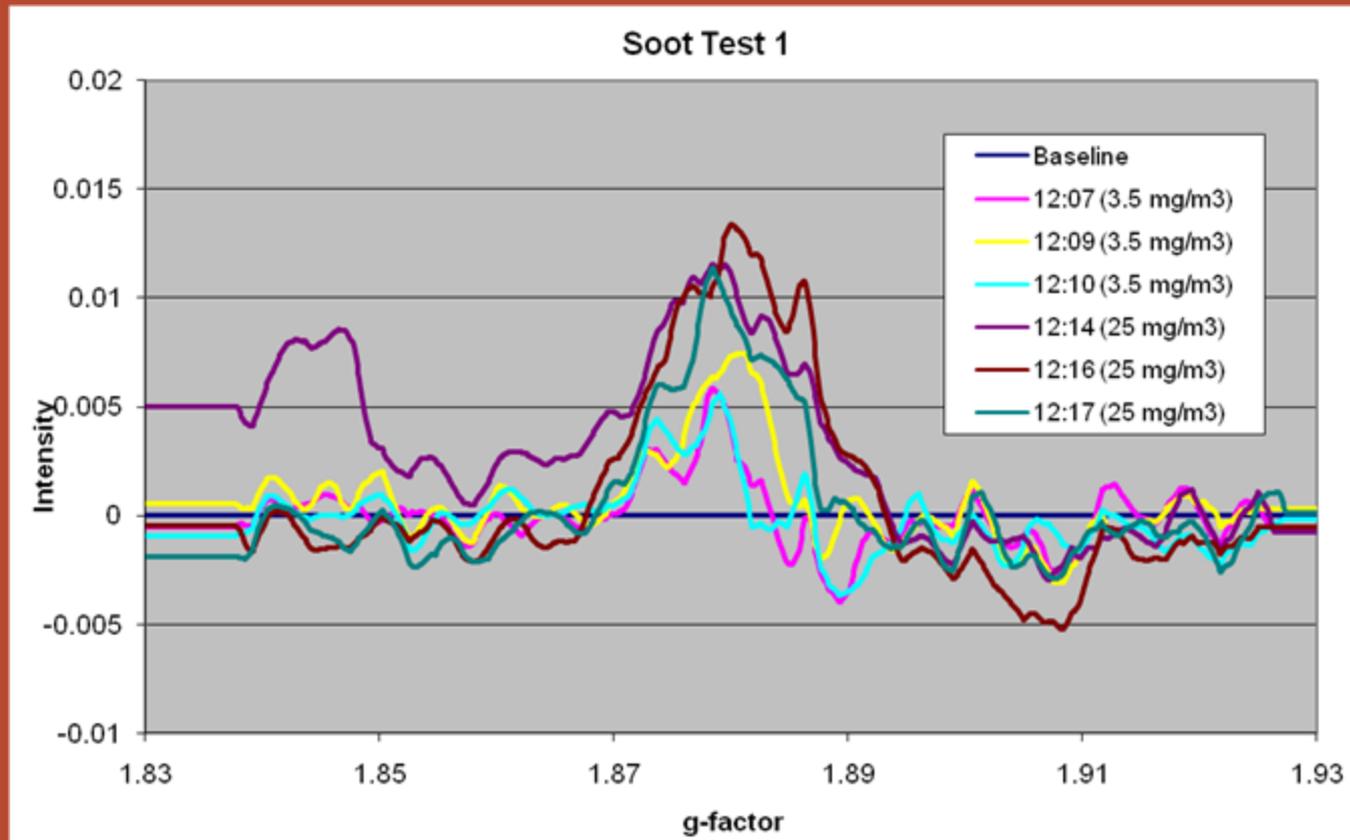
- Soot is conductive and can de-tune the RF cavity as it accumulates.
- Heating will oxidize the soot and restore the cavity resonance.

Testing

- Sensor mounted on a 2004 Opel Vectra 2.2L diesel without emissions controls.
- Particulates level in exhaust measured by a MAHA MPM-4 LLSP particulates meter.
- Vehicle was tested at idle and various load conditions which produced steady-state exhaust soot concentrations from 3 mg/m³ to 200 mg/m³.

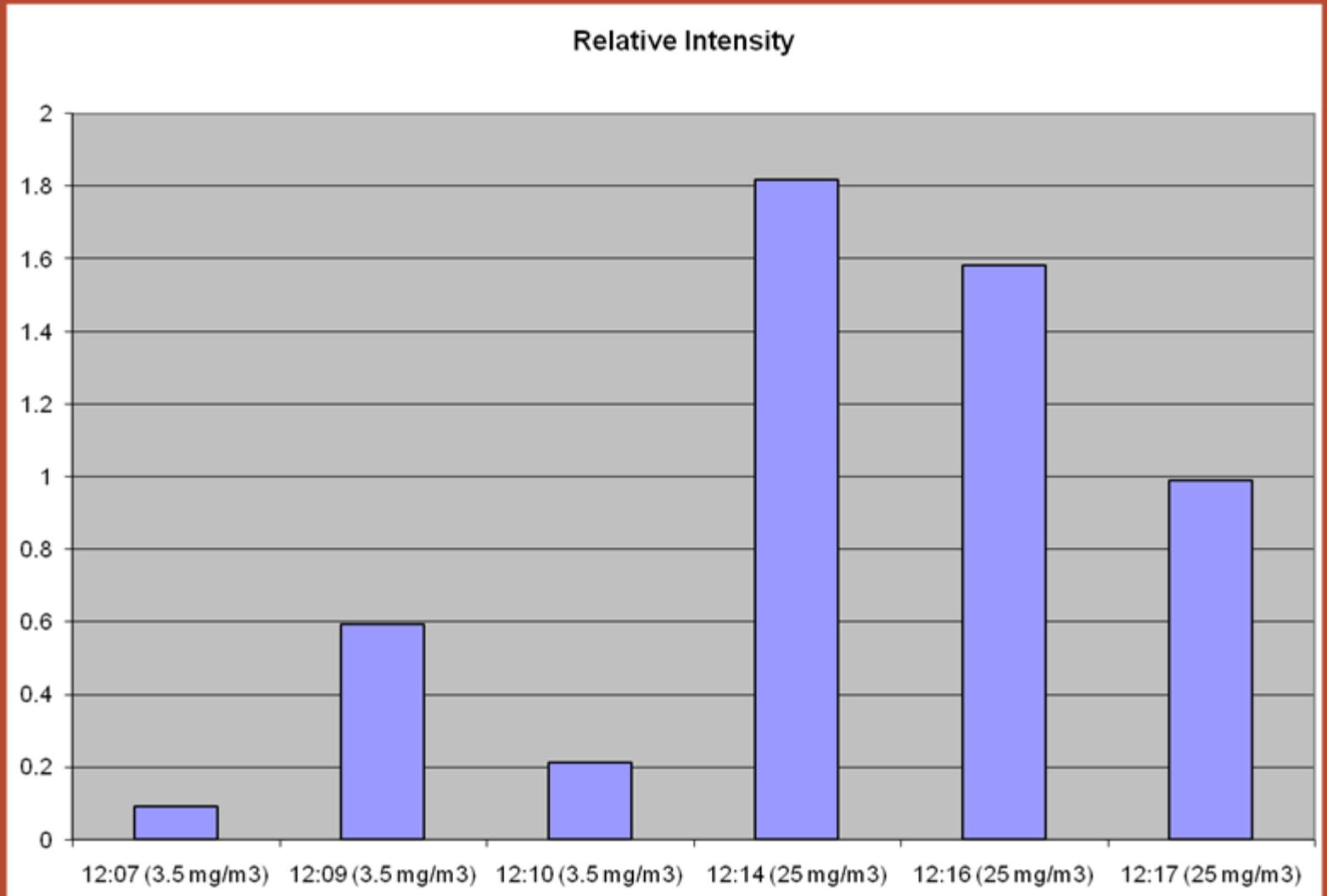


Test Results

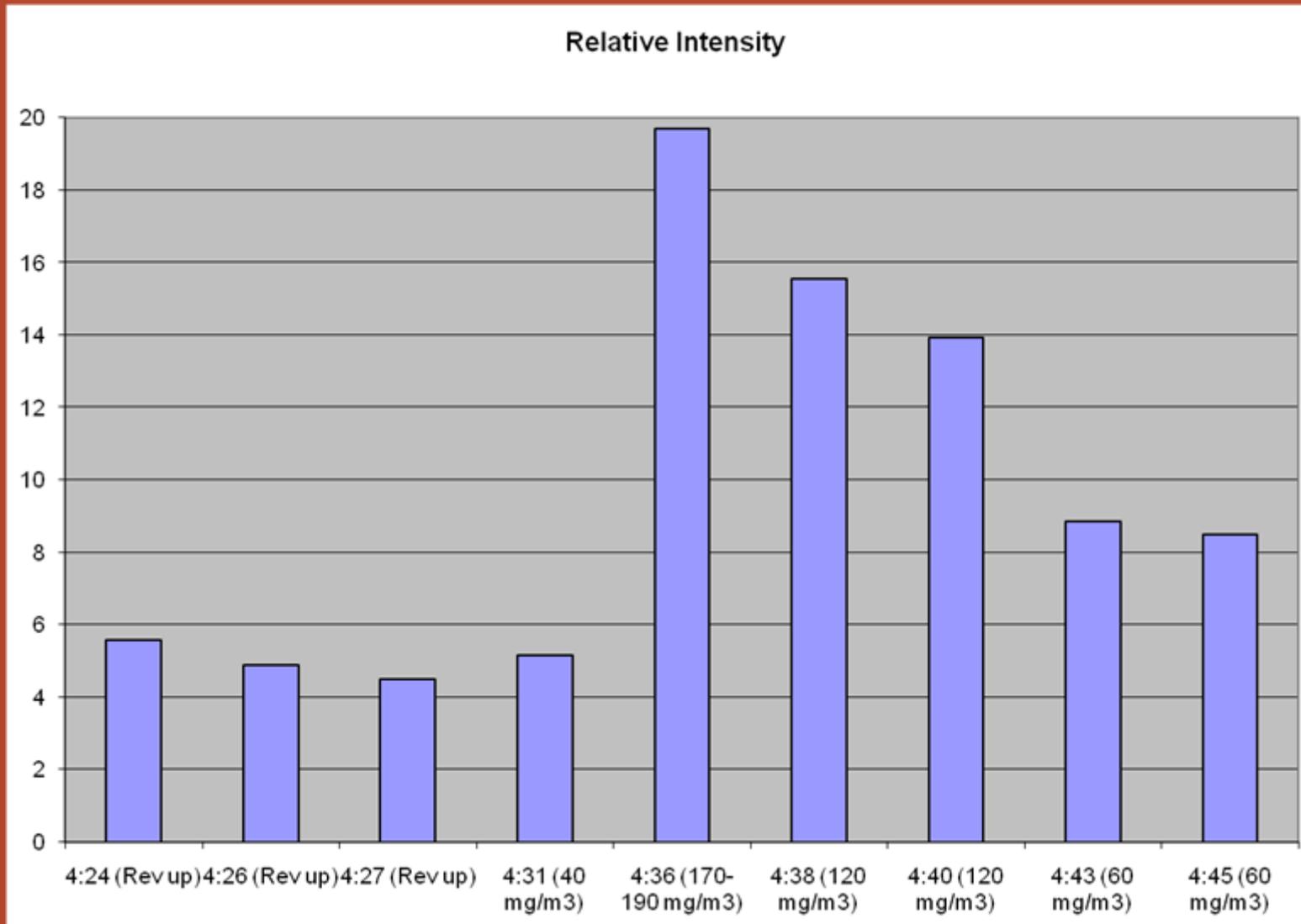


- Integrate area under resonant peak to obtain concentration.

Test Results



Test Results



Technical Contributors

Dr. Chris White: 9 years of RF design experience. Developed Micro-ESR technology, solid-state atomic clock, tunable RF filters and VCOs.



Dr. James White: 10 years of MEMS & sensor design experience. Responsible for Micro-ESR packaging and manufacturing processes, and marketing.

Colin Elliott: Electrical engineer, circuit designer and software guru.

Paul Gennissen, Tim Tiek and Johan Haas:

Conducted in-vehicle tests at Sensata's facility in Almelo, NL.

US Army:

Funding for the development of Micro-ESR was provided by US Army TACOM (Warren) through an SBIR Phase II award.

Sensor Competitors

ON-LINE



Micro-ESR™



Dielectric



Viscosity

OFF-LINE



Particle Counters



FTIR



Metals Analysis (XRF)