TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

ISO/TS 19713-1

First edition
2010-07-15

Road vehicles — Inlet air cleaning equipment for internal combustion engines and compressors —

Part 1: Fractional efficiency testing with fine particles (0,3 µm to 5 µm optical diameter)

Véhicules routiers — Équipement d'épuration d'air d'entrée pour moteurs à combustion interne et compresseurs —

Partie 1: Contrôle d'efficacité fractionnelle avec particules fines (diamètre optique de 0,3 µm à 5 µm)

Reference number
ISO/TS 19713-1:2010(E)

Contents

Page

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, a technical committee may decide to publish other types of document:

— an ISO Publicly Available Specification (ISO/PAS) represents an agreement between technical experts in an ISO working group and is accepted for publication if it is approved by more than 50 % of the members of the parent committee casting a vote;

— an ISO Technical Specification (ISO/TS) represents an agreement between the members of a technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/PAS or ISO/TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/TS 19713-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Injection equipment and filters for use on road vehicles*.

ISO/TS 19713 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Road vehicles — Inlet air cleaning equipment for internal combustion engines and compressors*:

— *Part 1: Fractional efficiency testing with fine particles (0,3 µm to 5 µm optical diameter)*

— *Part 2: Fractional efficiency testing with coarse particles (5 µm to 40 µm optical diameter)*

Introduction

The engine air cleaner/filter fractional efficiency test methods described in this part of ISO/TS 19713 have been developed to cover traditional and new particulate air filters in order to remove airborne contaminants specifically to protect the engine.

Air cleaner fractional efficiency is one of the main air cleaner performance characteristics. This part of ISO/TS 19713 has been established to address the measurement of this parameter. The objective of the procedure is to maintain a uniform test method for evaluating fractional efficiency of air cleaners and air filters on specified laboratory test stands.

The data collected in accordance with this part of ISO/TS 19713 can be used to establish fractional efficiency characteristics for air cleaners and filters tested in this manner. The actual field operating conditions (including contaminants, humidity, temperature, mechanical vibration, flow pulsation, etc.) are difficult to duplicate. However, with the procedure and equipment set forth, comparison of air filter fractional efficiency can be made with a high degree of confidence.

Road vehicles — Inlet air cleaning equipment for internal combustion engines and compressors —

Part 1: Fractional efficiency testing with fine particles (0,3 µm to 5 µm optical diameter)

1 Scope

This part of ISO/TS 19713 describes laboratory test methods to measure engine air cleaner and filter performance by fractional efficiency tests for particles from 0,3 µm to 5 µm optical diameter.

Performance includes, but is not limited to, airflow restriction or pressure loss, initial and incremental fractional efficiencies during dust loading.

The purpose of this test code is to establish and specify consistent test procedures, conditions, equipment and performance reports in order to enable comparison of filter performances of air cleaners and air filter elements used in engine air induction systems. It specifies the critical characteristics of equipment, test procedure and report format required for the consistent assessment of filter elements in a laboratory test stand.

ISO/TS 19713-2 describes fractional efficiency tests with particles from 5 µm to 40 µm optical diameter.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies

ISO 5011:2000, *Inlet air cleaning equipment for internal combustion engines and compressors — Performance testing*

ISO 12103-1, *Road vehicles — Test dust for filter evaluation — Part 1: Arizona test dust*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
air cleaner assembly
assembly which includes the air cleaner housing and the air filter element

3.1.1
single-stage air cleaner
air cleaner which does not incorporate a separate pre-cleaner

3.1.2
multistage air cleaner
air cleaner consisting of two or more stages, the first usually being a pre-cleaner, followed by one or more filter elements

NOTE If two elements are used, the first is called the primary element and the second is called the secondary element.

3.1.3
pre-cleaner
device usually using inertial or centrifugal means to remove a portion of the test dust before reaching the filter element

3.2
air filter element
actual filter supported and sealed within the air cleaner assembly

3.3
test airflow rate
measure of the volume of air passing through the test duct per unit time

NOTE The test airflow rate is expressed in cubic metres per second.

3.4
pressure loss
permanent pressure reduction due to a decrease in the flow energy (velocity head) caused by the filter (Pa at standard conditions of 20 °C and 101,3 kPa)

3.5
fractional efficiency
$E_{f,i}$
ability of the air filter to remove particles of a specified size expressed as a percentage for particle size i

$$E_{f,i} = \frac{C_{1,i} - C_{2,i}}{C_{1,i}} \times 100 \tag{1}$$

where

$C_{1,i}$ is the number of particles per unit volume of specified size, i, upstream;

$C_{2,i}$ is the number of particles per unit volume of specified size, i, downstream

NOTE Fractional efficiency is expressed in percent.

3.6
fractional efficiency before dust loading
efficiency before the collected particles have any measurable effect on the efficiency of the filter under test

NOTE The collected particles can affect the measured filter efficiency before enough aerosol is collected to have any measurable effect on the filter pressure loss.

3.7
incremental fractional efficiency
efficiency, determined at the specified flow rate as a function of particle size at 10 %, 25 %, 50 % and 100 % of filter life, which is determined by pressure loss across the filter as the filter is loaded with ISO 12103-1 test dust

NOTE 1 The values of filter pressure loss, ΔP_i, at which the incremental fractional efficiencies are measured can be calculated from

$$\Delta P_i = \Delta P_\text{o} + \Delta L_i (\Delta P_\text{d} - \Delta P_\text{o}) \qquad (2)$$

where

ΔP_o is the initial pressure loss;

ΔL_i is the fraction of filter life;

ΔP_d is the specified terminal pressure loss.

NOTE 2 If necessary, the requester and the tester can agree upon different criteria for incremental fractional efficiency.

3.8
fractional penetration
$P_{\text{f},i}$
ratio of the concentration of particles of specified size exiting the filter to the concentration of particles of specified size entering the filter expressed in a percentage for particle size i

$$P_{\text{f},i} = 100 - E_{\text{f},i} \qquad (3)$$

NOTE Fractional penetration is expressed in percent.

3.9
test dust loading
mass of test dust collected by the air cleaner assembly or air filter element at a specified flow rate expressed in grams

3.10
particle measurement device
aerosol spectrometer
instrument for sizing, or counting, or sizing and counting, aerosol particles

NOTE Recommended particle counters are optical particle counters (OPC) or other counters demonstrating good correlation in measuring particle sizes, e.g. aerodynamic particle counters (APC).

3.11
test aerosol
particles suspended in air, used for filter efficiency evaluation or dust loading

3.11.1
fractional efficiency test aerosol
aerosol used to measure the efficiency of the test filter, the concentration of which is low enough to prevent coincidence-related errors in the particle counters, and does not change the filter efficiency due to loading

NOTE The aerosol charge is reduced so that it approximates a Boltzman equilibrium charge distribution. The requirements for the efficiency challenge aerosol are given in 5.2.10 and 5.2.11.

3.11.2
loading test aerosol
aerosol used to load the filter, the concentration of which is high enough to allow loading of the filter in a reasonable amount of time

NOTE The requirements for the loading test aerosol are given in 5.2.13.2.

3.12
correlation ratio
R
ratio of the number of particles observed at the downstream sampling location to the number of particles at the upstream sampling location when no filter is installed in the test system

NOTE 1 This number can be greater or less than 1.

NOTE 2 The method of calculating the correlation ratio is given in Annex B.

3.13
log mean diameter
$D_{l,i}$
weighted mean diameter calculated by

$$D_{l,i} = \left(D_i \times D_{i+1}\right)^{1/2} \quad (4)$$

where

D_i is the lower threshold of particle size range;

D_{i+1} is the upper threshold of particle size range

3.14
geometric (volume equivalent) diameter
$D_{g,i}$
diameter of a sphere with the same volume as the particle being measured

NOTE For a spherical particle, it is the diameter of the sphere.

3.15
optical (equivalent) diameter
$D_{o,i}$
diameter of a particle of the type used to calibrate an optical sizing instrument that scatters the same amount of light as the particle being measured

NOTE Optical diameter depends on the instrument, the type of particle used to calibrate the instrument (usually polystyrene latex spheres), the optical properties of the particle being measured, and the size of the particle.

3.16
aerodynamic (equivalent) diameter
D_{ae}
diameter of a sphere of density 1 g/cm^3 with the same terminal velocity as the particle being measured, due to gravitational force in calm air

NOTE 1 The aerodynamic diameter will be used to report results to avoid different diameter measures due to different sizing and counting techniques.

NOTE 2 Annex F provides additional information about aerodynamic diameter.

3.17
high efficiency particulate air
HEPA
filter having 99,95 % efficiency at most penetrating particle size (class H13 in accordance with EN 1822), or 99,97 % (or higher) fractional efficiency at 0,3 µm using DOP aerosol as defined by IEST RP-CC001 recommended practice

3.18
neutralization
aerosol whose charge distribution is reduced until it provides a Boltzman equilibrium charge distribution

4 Principle

The primary objective of this test procedure is to enable an assessment of air cleaners for pressure loss and fractional efficiency against standardized laboratory particulate challenges. Because the test methods exclude the full range of possible particulate challenges and environmental effects, the relative ranking of filters may change in service. Note that absolute comparability is only possible with air cleaners of the same shape and size, as well as of the same position in the test duct. In order to get comparable results to the dust loading capacity, gravimetric efficiency and airflow restriction/pressure loss tests, the fractional efficiency test can be done simultaneously. (See ISO 5011.)

5 Test equipment, accuracy and validation

5.1 Measurement accuracy

Accuracy requirements are given in Table E.1.

5.2 Test stand configuration

5.2.1 General

Complete vehicle manufacturer air cleaner assemblies or individual air filter elements may be tested. The test stand shall consist of the following major components and shall be arranged as shown in Figure 2.

NOTE 1 Results can vary depending on configuration.

NOTE 2 Air cleaner assembly orientation will affect performance. It is advisable that air cleaner assemblies be oriented and tested as installed in the vehicle.

Figure 2 shows a set-up to measure the performance of an air cleaner assembly.

Figure 3 shows a recommended air cleaner housing to measure the performance of a panel-type air filter element.

Figure 4 shows a recommended air cleaner housing to measure the performance of a cylindrical-type air filter element.

5.2.2 Unit under test

5.2.2.1 General

The unit under test may be an air cleaner housing with filter element or elements or it may be a housing designed to hold a filter element with appropriate inlet and outlets. The unit under test may be or may include a pre-cleaner. The scope of this test procedure does not include the testing of air cleaner systems without tubular inlet and outlet connections. However, designs such as perforated or louvered inlet systems could be tested with the unit under test inside a plenum that would include a tubular inlet. Non-tubular air cleaner systems outside the scope of this test procedure may still be evaluated as agreed upon between the tester and customer.

5.2.2.2 Air cleaner assembly

Air cleaner assemblies shall be evaluated using the set-up shown in Figure 2.

5.2.2.3 Evaluating panel air filter elements

In general, panel-type air filter elements may be tested using the recommended housing shown in Figure 3.

5.2.2.4 Evaluating cylindrical/round air filter elements

Figure 4 shows a recommended housing to test cylindrical-type air filter elements. This housing design is similar to the one recommended in ISO 5011.

5.2.3 Ducting

Upstream and downstream cylindrical ducting shall be made of conductive material and all components shall be commonly grounded from the aerosol inlet section to the downstream sampling section.

5.2.4 Airflow conditioning

Inlet air shall be conditioned in accordance with the requirements of ISO 5011, i.e. (23 ± 5) °C and (55 ± 15) % relative humidity (RH). The inlet air shall be filtered with a HEPA filter if the background particle concentration exceeds the requirements in 7.7.2.3 and 7.7.4.3.

5.2.5 Test configurations

The upstream and downstream ducting can be constructed vertically (recommended), horizontally, or a combination based on space constraints. The example in this procedure shows a vertical configuration to test both air cleaners and panel-type air filters. The particle samplers are located vertically in each test section, which reduces the probability of particle loss and enables sampling of large particle sizes of interest. The underlying test system design will reduce particle losses and meet the requirements of Tables E.1 and E.2.

5.2.6 Airflow ducting

The test system should be capable of handling user-specified flow rates. Further, the test system will maintain the required flow rates with air cleaner assembly pressure loss up to 10 kPa. Primary duct sizing shall conform to the “nominal” duct diameter and flow ranges in Table 1. Higher and lower flow rates may use duct sizes scaled appropriately.

Table 1 — Duct diameter versus flow range

Nominal duct diameter	Area	Velocity	Flow range low	Flow range high	Reynolds number	
mm	m^2	m/s	m^3/h	m^3/h	at low flow	at high flow
50	0,002 02	11,6	85	425	40 407	202 034
100	0,008 1	5,8	170	850	40 407	202 034
150	0,018 2	5,2	340	1 700	53 876	269 378
200	0,032 4	5,8	680	3 400	80 813	404 067

NOTE A 10 µm particle with a specific gravity of 2 settles at about 6×10^{-3} m/s in still air. At the minimum velocity of approximately 5,1 m/s, this would result in a 10 mm drop in that 10 µm particle over a 3 m run.

5.2.7 Inlet filtration

Test inlet airflow shall be filtered with a HEPA filter to remove the majority of ambient aerosol, if required, in accordance with Annex E.

5.2.8 Flow uniformity

The test system shall be designed to provide uniform and steady airflow to the air cleaner assembly or to the air filter element under test, as stated in the test set-up.

NOTE Uniform airflow is required in sections where isokinetic samplers are located when evaluating air cleaner assemblies. Proper flow distribution will facilitate a representative aerosol sample being drawn by the isokinetic samplers. See 5.2.10.4 for flow uniformity measurements.

5.2.9 Leakage

It is important to minimize leakage into the test system to obtain good data. Depending on where the leakage occurs, it can cause major errors in particle counting.

As a minimum, all connections and joints should be checked for visual leakage using soap bubbles. Any known soap solution can be used for the test. Preferably, the soap solution (foam) will be applied using a brush at all connections and joints. Leaks are especially important on the clean side of the air cleaner. See Annex H for more information.

5.2.10 Fractional efficiency test aerosol generator

5.2.10.1 General

The aerosol generator for fractional efficiency tests shall provide a stable and homogenous aerosol concentration and size distribution. The size distribution of the aerosol shall have sufficient particles for statistical evaluation in each size class, as explained in Clause 7. If high-resolution particle spectrometers are used, size classes may be combined to achieve the required counts using the size ranges in 5.2.13. The total concentration of the aerosol in the test duct shall not exceed the limit of the particle counter, as discussed in 5.2.13.3. The efficiency test aerosol concentration shall be low enough so there is no change in efficiency during the test, as measured by the penetration data acceptance criteria in 7.7.4 (i.e. no loading effects). The size distribution and concentration stability requirements are established by the data quality requirements in Clause 7.

5.2.10.2 Aerosol generation

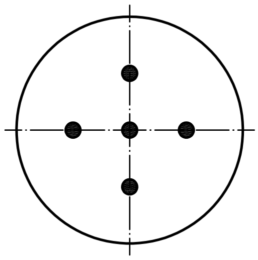
The potassium chloride aerosol generator for fractional efficiency tests shall nebulize a saline solution to produce a homogeneous mist aerosol with stable concentration and size distribution. The droplets shall be dried to form salt particles by using, for example, dry dilution air, heat, or desiccant. The efficiency test aerosol generator shall be capable of dispersing KCl (potassium chloride aerosol) at a concentration low enough to meet coincidence error requirements for the particle counter used. Compressed air used to operate and transport the challenge aerosol should be HEPA filtered and dried before entering the feeding system.

5.2.10.3 Aerosol dispersion

The efficiency test aerosol should be injected against the airflow coming from the inlet HEPA filter(s). Care should be taken to keep the injection velocity low enough to keep the larger particles in the challenge aerosol from impacting on the walls of the inlet aerosol ductwork. The objective is to allow the inlet air to turn the challenge aerosol and result in a more uniform distribution of concentration and particle size distribution across the duct, even before it enters the upstream static mixer.

5.2.10.4 Aerosol uniformity

During validation of uniformity and concentration of the efficiency test aerosol, no air cleaner shall be installed in the location of the test filter (see Figure 2). Instead, a smooth, straight pipe or an elbow may be used. The uniformity of the particle size distribution and the concentration of the test aerosol used for fractional efficiency tests may be verified by use of a particle-sizing instrument that will also be used in the test system. This particle-sizing instrument shall draw samples upstream and downstream of the air cleaner mounting position using the isokinetic samplers. For each test duct the minimum and maximum flow rate will be used for this evaluation (see Table 1). Samples shall be drawn by the isokinetic samplers along a diameter at three locations. For tube diameter D, locations will be 0,15D, 0,5D and 0,85D (see Figure 1). The measurements will be performed in a plane along two perpendicular diameters. A minimum of three samples shall be drawn at each sampling location, and the resulting number distribution shall be averaged. As far as possible, the samples will be taken at random. The average values for each reported particle-size range shall not vary by more than ±10 % for channels less than 5 µm particles among the five locations. This indicates that the efficiency test aerosol is uniformly distributed across the test duct, and that the centreline sample is representative of the overall challenge.



NOTE For tube diameter D, the sampling positions are the following:

— horizontal: 0,15D; 0,5D; 0,85D;

— vertical: 0,15D; 0,85D.

Figure 1 — Location of isokinetic sampling points for validation

5.2.11 Aerosol neutralizer

The efficiency test aerosol shall be neutralized by passing it through a radioactive (minimum 5 mCi) or other ion generating device. The feed aerosol shall be neutralized to approach a Boltzman equilibrium charge distribution.

Generated and dispersed particles often obtain a high level of electrical charge. To obtain comparable results for different aerosols and different generation methods, the aerosol's charge distribution shall be reduced until it provides a Boltzman equilibrium charge distribution. A Boltzman equilibrium charge distribution is the minimum stable charge level and is reached by an aerosol when it is aged. This state of an aerosol cannot be generated artificially in a comparably short time. For many applications, e.g. filter testing, it is sufficient to reduce the charges, utilizing ionized air, to a minimum level. To reach this charge level quickly in a test system the efficiency aerosol is mixed with a high concentration of air ions. To create a high level of air ions, an electrostatic corona (ion blower) or radioactive air ionizer shall be used. The ionizer shall produce a sufficient concentration of bipolar air ions to mix with the aerosol so that the resulting aerosol has a charge distribution that approximates a Boltzman distribution. An aerosol that has Boltzman equilibrium charge distribution is said to be neutralized. The aerosol is not neutral in the sense that all of the particles are neutral, i.e.

— the level of neutralization shall be optimized by methods described in Annex G;

— aerosol may become charged in transport through tubing and test duct, so the neutralization should take place as close as practical to the filter under test;

— a neutralizer is required for fractional-efficiency tests and is optional for dust-holding capacity tests.

5.2.12 Upstream and downstream sample probes

Sampling probes shall be isokinetic (local velocity of duct and probe to be equal) to within ±20 %. The same probe design should be used before and after the filter. Sampling probes shall be located on the centreline of the test duct. Sample probes shall be located at least seven diameters downstream of any bends, reducers, expanders, etc. The sampling probe shall be at least four diameters upstream of any bends, reducers, expanders, etc. The samplers will also be located in the centre of the duct. The probes shall be made of electrically conductive metallic tubing with a smooth inside surface. The design of the probes and sampling lines will reduce particle losses. The inlet of the sampling probes shall be sharp edged and shall be located near the centre of the duct. Both the upstream/downstream sampling lines should be identical, straight (or no more than one bend) and as short as possible. See Annex I for details on isokinetic sampling. A short ($\leqslant$ 50 mm) flexible connection to the particle counter may be used to allow some flexibility and reduce stress on the counter inlet. PTFE may not be used as flexible tubing. Use conductive tubing (e.g. plasticized PVC) instead. For more information on tubing, see the Bibliography.

Sampling probe ducting to the particle counter must be set up in a way that no sedimentation of large particles takes place, i.e.

— vertical orientation of the tubing;

— sufficient flow velocity;

— short connection length between particle counter and sampling probe;

— avoidance of bends in the tubing;

— no sharp angles if bends are necessary.

5.2.13 Loading test aerosol generator (see ISO 5011)

5.2.13.1 General

Loading aerosol generation shall be in accordance with ISO 5011:2000, 6.2.1 to 6.2.4.

5.2.13.2 Loading test aerosol (air cleaner assembly only)

A dust injector (see ISO 5011:2000, Figure B.2 or B.3) shall be used to disperse the loading test aerosol (ISO 12103-1 A2 test dust). The dust feeder location is shown in Figure 2. Test dust shall be injected downstream from the upstream sample probe in order to reduce upstream optics contamination problems. The injector nozzle shall extend into the duct so that dust is injected at a point beyond the adjacent sample probe. The nozzle will extend into the duct to the entrance of the piezometer tube. The inside diameter of the extension tube will be the same as the outside diameter of the injector nozzle. A slight offset (but close to the centre as possible) of either the probe or the injector extension, or both, may be required so they can extend past each other inside the duct elbow. The extension nozzle shall be centred in the duct.

5.2.13.3 Loading test aerosol dust feeder

A dust feeder capable of feeding a stable (within ±5 %) concentration of 1g/m^3 of air at the test flow rate shall be used. Reference the dust feeder specifications and validation procedure in ISO 5011.

5.2.14 Upstream and downstream particle counters

5.2.14.1 General

Upstream and downstream particle counters shall be of the same model and shall be matched as closely as possible. A single particle counter can also be used for efficiency measurements using sequential measurements alternately sampling upstream and downstream. The use of a single particle counter sampling downstream only is not allowed. The airborne particle counters shall be capable of counting particles in the 0,3 µm to 5 µm optical size range and 0,5 µm to 10,0 µm aerodynamic size range. It is also desirable for the particle counters to have a design incorporating clean sheath air to protect and keep the optics clean. The particle counters may also need to be adapted with an exhaust port that can be routed back to the test system vacuum. Without this exhaust set up, the particle counters may not be able to perform at the rated flow. Counters must be calibrated using NIST traceable PSL (polystyrene latex) spheres (see calibration procedure in ASTM F328). Correlation shall be done in accordance with Clauses 6 and 7 with an elbow, or a tube, or an

