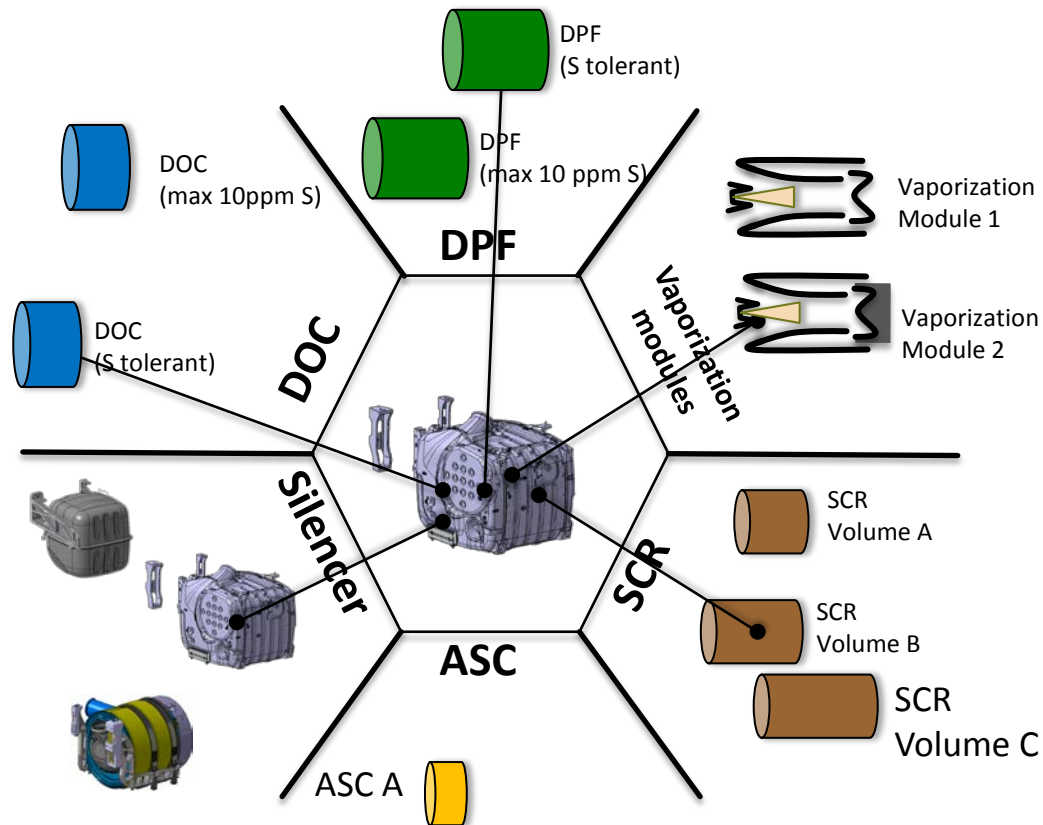


Workshop Tehran – December 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> 2016

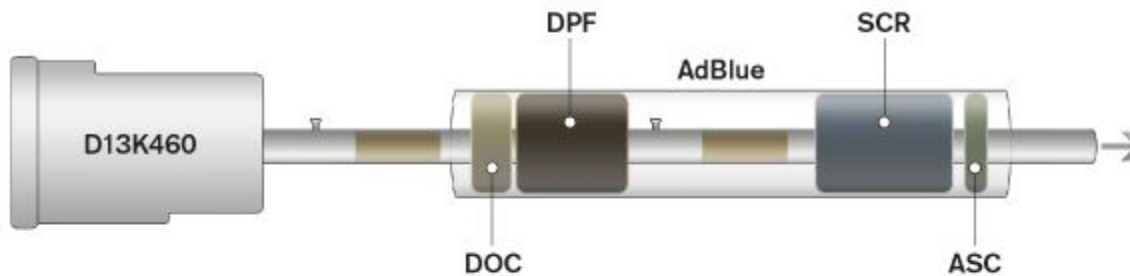
# **I&M PROCEDURES for FUTURE AFTERTREATMENT COMPONENTS DOC and SCR**

Thomas W. Lutz

# Aftertreatment Components for EURO IV + DPF



# Aftertreatment Components Typical Arrangement



**DOC** = Diesel Oxidation Catalyst

**DPF** = Diesel Particulate Filter

AdBlue or **DEF** = Diesel Exhaust Fluid

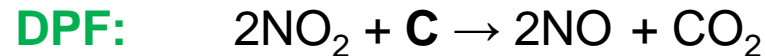
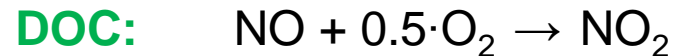
**SCR** = Selective Catalytic Reduction

**ASC** = Ammonia Slip Catalyst

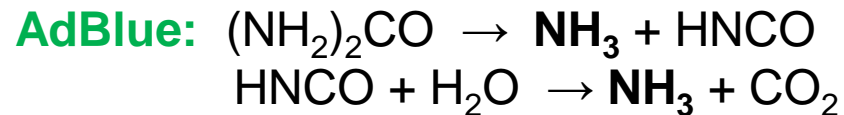


# Chemistry

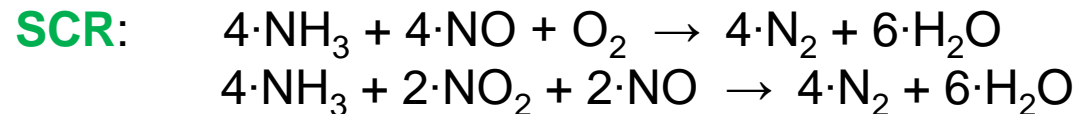
**CRT-System** (Continuously Regenerating Trap) = **DOC + DPF**



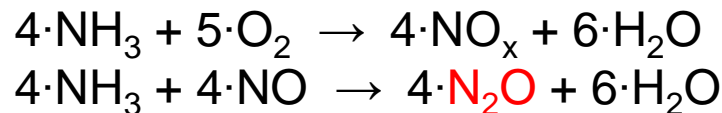
**SCR + ASC – System**



Thermolysis  
Hydrolysis



Standard reaction  
Fast reaction



Undesired reaction  
Undesired reaction



## Potential of NO<sub>x</sub>-Reduction by SCR

- SCR can reduce NO<sub>x</sub> by > 98% – **2 orders of magnitude** – at the NH<sub>3</sub> slip limit (20 ppm) – without any negative effect on power or fuel economy –  
if the exhaust temperature is above 230 °C

Below 230°C ?

- EGR with cleaned exhaust gas
- Water added into intake air
- Charge air cooling to very low temperatures
- Engine tuning to low No<sub>x</sub>
- Cool combustion
- LNT = Lean NO<sub>x</sub> Trap

## .....and the Risks of DeNOx by SCR

**Engine manufacturers** use this high DeNOx capability and tune the engine to much higher raw NOx-emissions

→ NOx increase (engine out)

→ Reduction of fuel consumption, 6-8% with Euro VI

DeNOx-technology is **easy to manipulate** by electronic emission strategies and tampering

**If the SCR fails** by aging, poisoning, lack of Adblue etc. or by intentional tampering → **NOx emissions jump up to high levels**

→ **These systems require regular inspection**

## Potential of the Oxidation Catalyst DOC

- DOC converts gaseous HC, CO by 99%
- DOC also converts engine out NO to NO<sub>2</sub> by >70% (which is more toxic, 10-100 times) but
  - needed for the DPF regeneration and
  - needed for the fast SCR-reaction

## ....and the Risks of DOC

If the DOC gets aged, poisoned, contaminated, dismantled, destroyed or is just not adequately coated

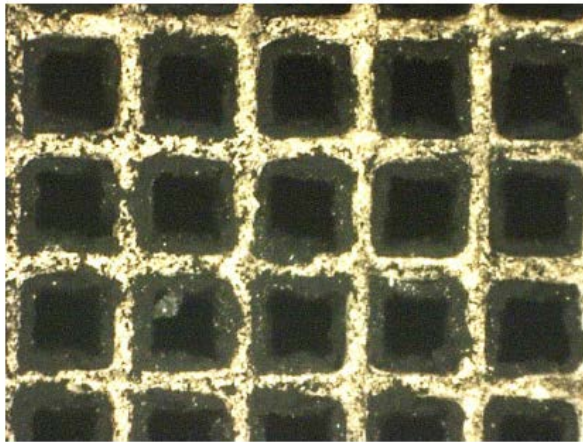
- HC and CO emissions increase (moderately)
- The DPF regeneration fails
- The SCR function fails

**If so, checking of the DOC is part of maintenance**

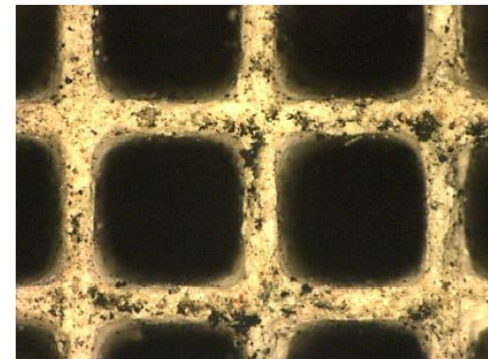
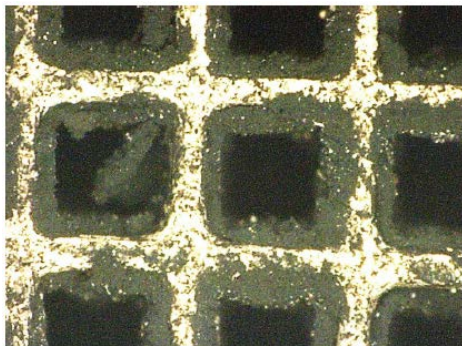
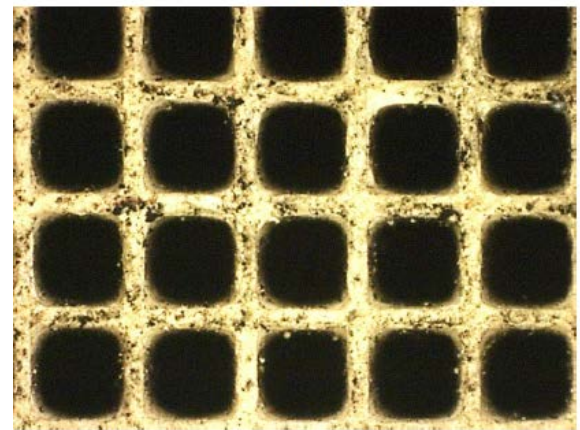


# SOOT COVERED DOC

Inlet



Outlet

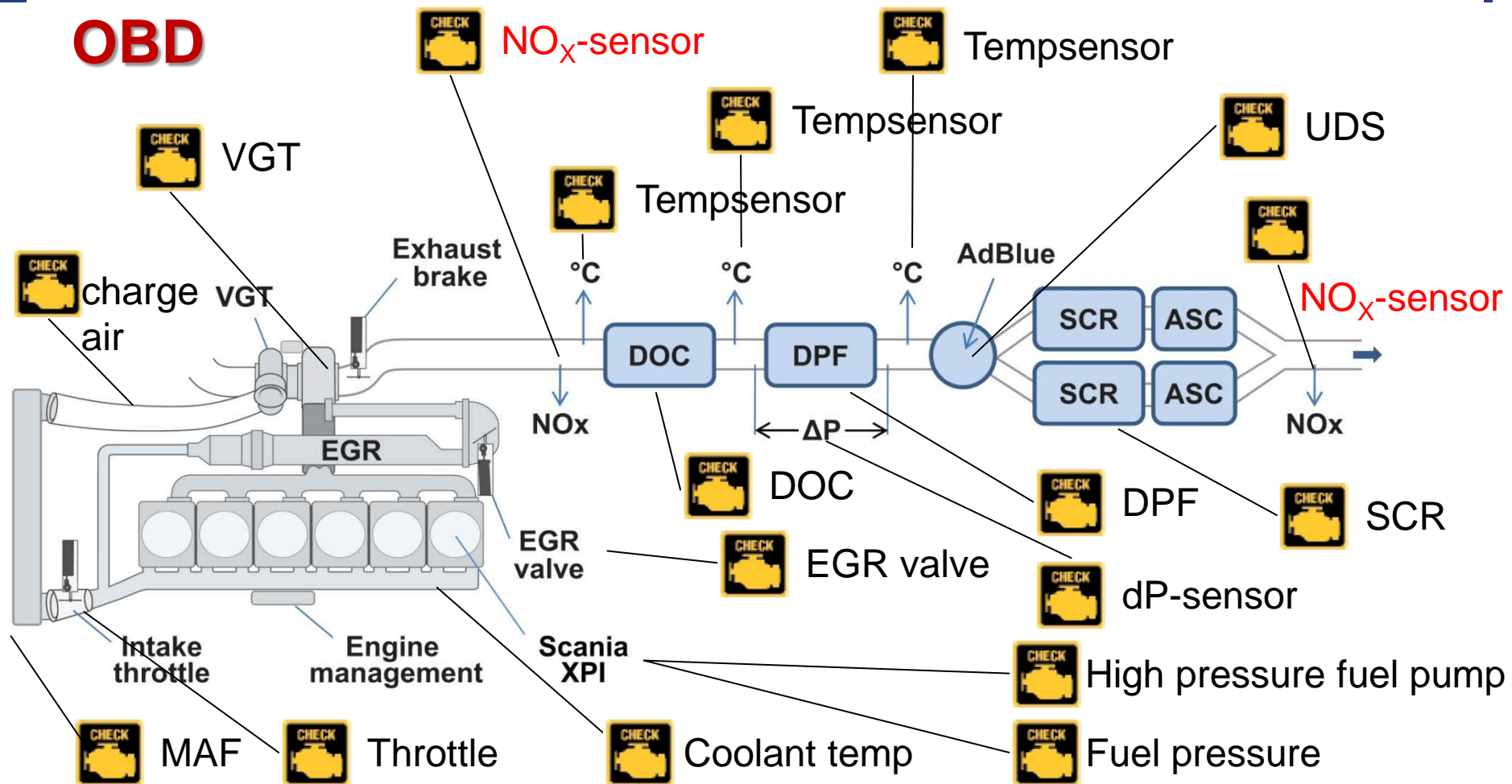


# Cost Effective Control of In-use Vehicles

- **PN-Test at low idle for DPF**
- **Load-step from 100°C to 300°C at average RPM**
  - **CO-Conversion > 80% → DOC OK**
  - **NOx-Conversion > 70% + NH3 < 20 ppm → SCR OK**

The test supplies quantitative diagnostic information for the functionality of each emission control component and the engine as well and permits preventive repair and maintenance.

*Precondition: OBD permits the test → Legislation*



**All components affecting emissions have to be monitored by OBD**

OBD = On board diagnosis

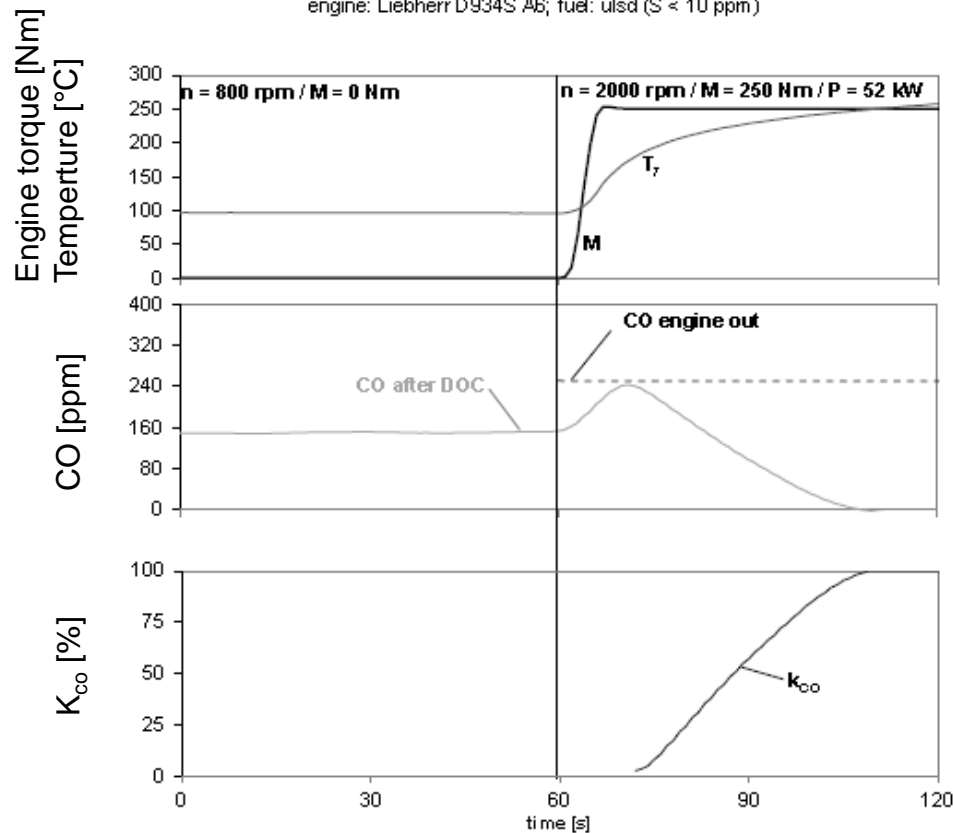
# DOC Light off test during Load Step

(needs chassis dyno)

## DOC Time to Light Off

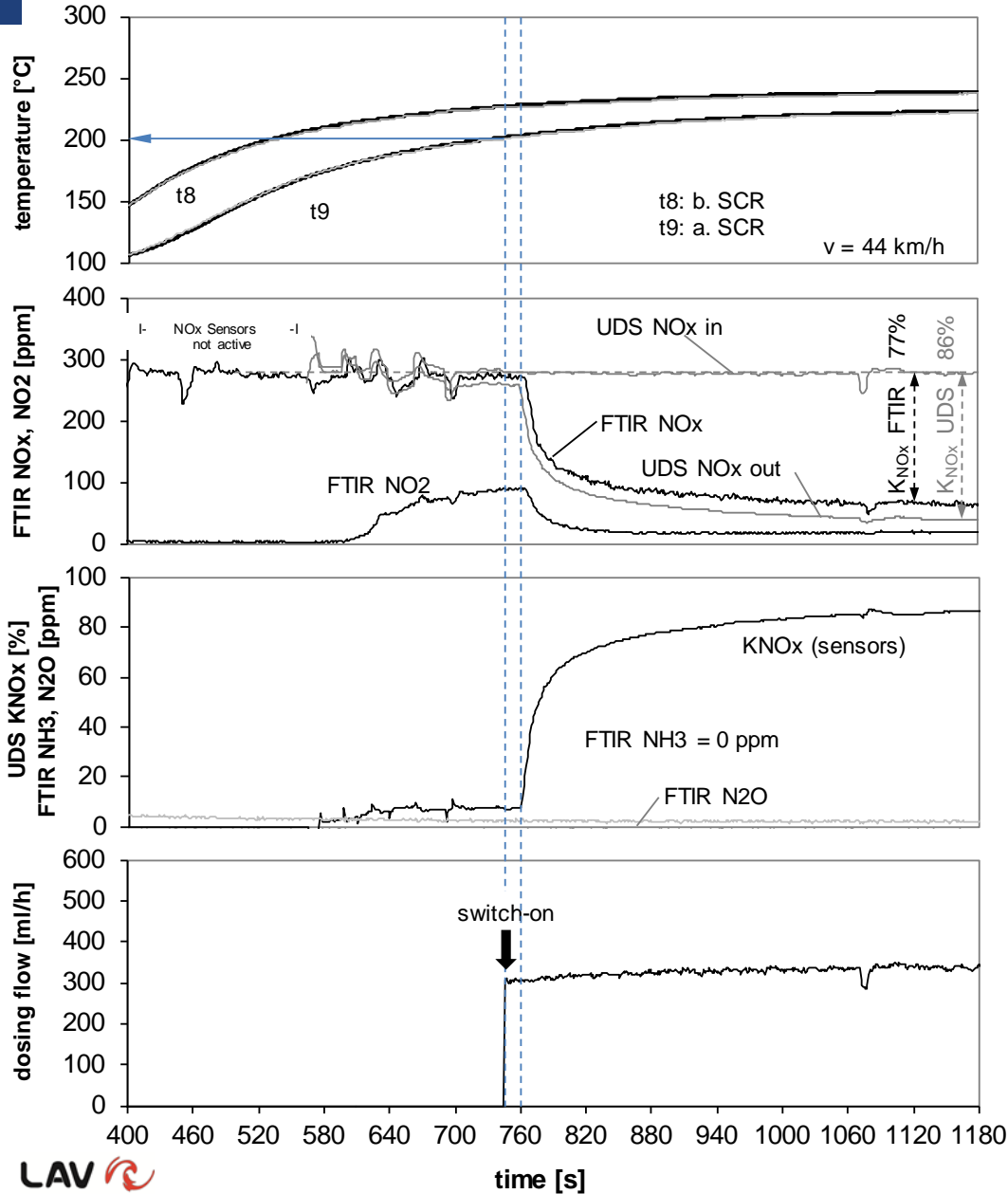
Test at Constant Cruise

engine: Liebherr D934S A6; fuel: ulsd (S < 10 ppm)



$T_7$  before DPF

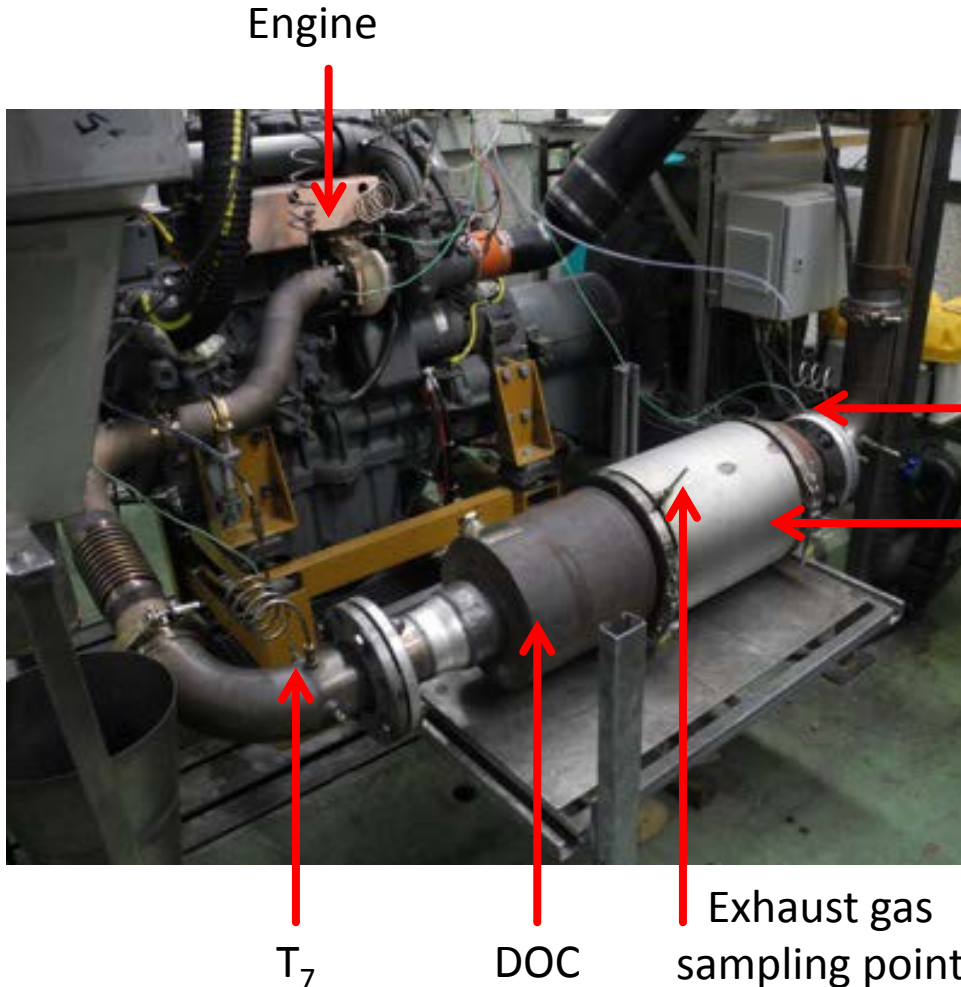
Time to light-off (50% conversion): 26 s



## SCR Load Step

(needs chassis dyno)

# DOC Light-off Testing



VERT-investigations on a  
Liebherr D934 Engine,  
Okt. 2015

## Test facility:

Berne University of Applied Sciences  
Biel-Bienne, Switzerland  
IC-Engines and Exhaust Gas Control

Source: BFH



# Chassis Dynamometer for Trucks



Source: MAHA

## Load Step Test Procedures – Intermediary Results

- The positive load jump (with heat-up) or the negative load jump (with cool down) are the best tools to check the quality, the conversion efficiency and the aging of catalytic aftertreatment devices or systems.
- Portable equipment for measuring gaseous components (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>) was successfully tested.



# Thank you for your attention

