



# NPTI APPROACHES FOR DE<sub>NO</sub><sub>x</sub>-SYSTEMS

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# HD vehicles with DPF + SCR TeVeNO<sub>x</sub>

2012-2013



# TEVENO<sub>x</sub> ...

## Testing of Vehicles with NO<sub>x</sub>-Reduction Systems

**SAE Paper 2014-01-1569**



## 3 Types of vehicle tests

### TEST TYPE 1

- HD Chassis Dynamometer

### TEST TYPE 2

- Real World Operation on the Road

### TEST TYPE 3

- Simple Function Test  
(short operation on the road)





# Investigated vehicles



# Investigated vehicles:

Vehicles		Exhaust system
A	Bus Volvo 180 kW	DINEX DPF+SCR retrofit
B	Bus volvo Hybrid 158 kW	OEM DPF+SCR
C	Mercedes Actros 300 kW 570 km	OEM SCR
D	Mercedes Actros 300 kW 500520 km	OEM SCR
E	MAN TGS 397 kW 220 km	OEM SCR + DPF retrofit

Vehicles		Exhaust system
F	Mercedes Actros Blutec 6 330 kW 12000km	OEM CRT+SCR
G	DAF Truck 340 kW	OEM SCR
H	MAN TGS 400 kW	OEM SCR 00KM
I		OEM SCR 84.9 T km
J	Mercedes Actros 260 kW	NOxOFF DPF+SCR retrofit

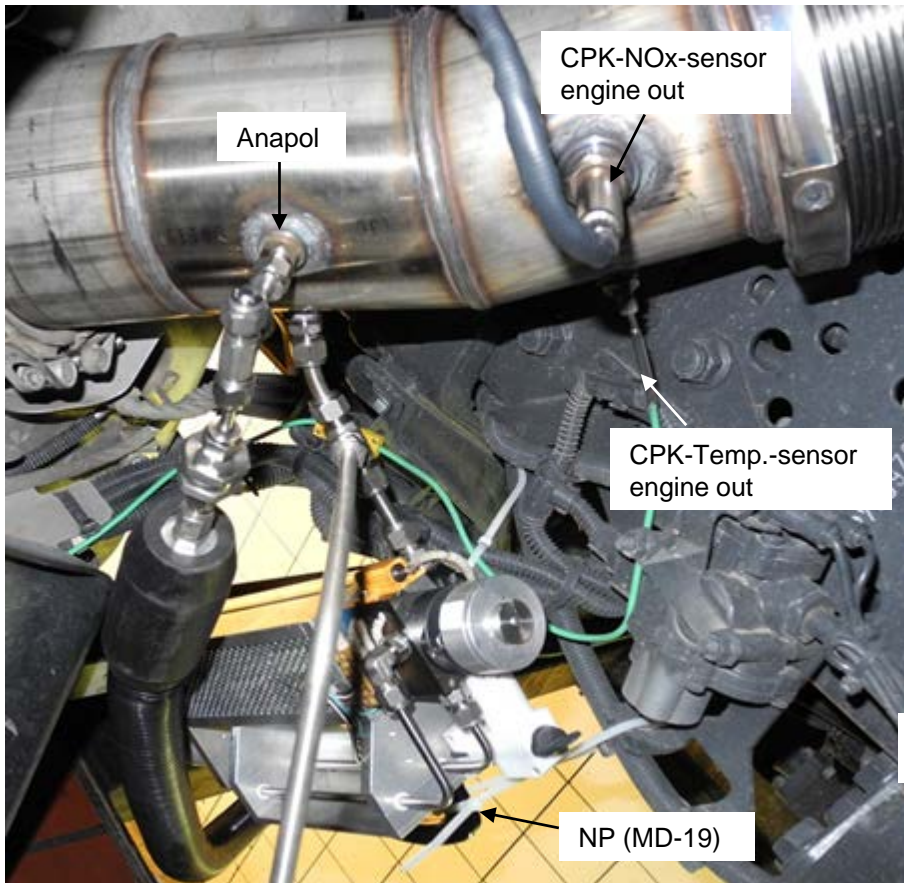


# Vehicle E on the MAN HD chassis dynamometer with OEM SCR & retrofitted DPF

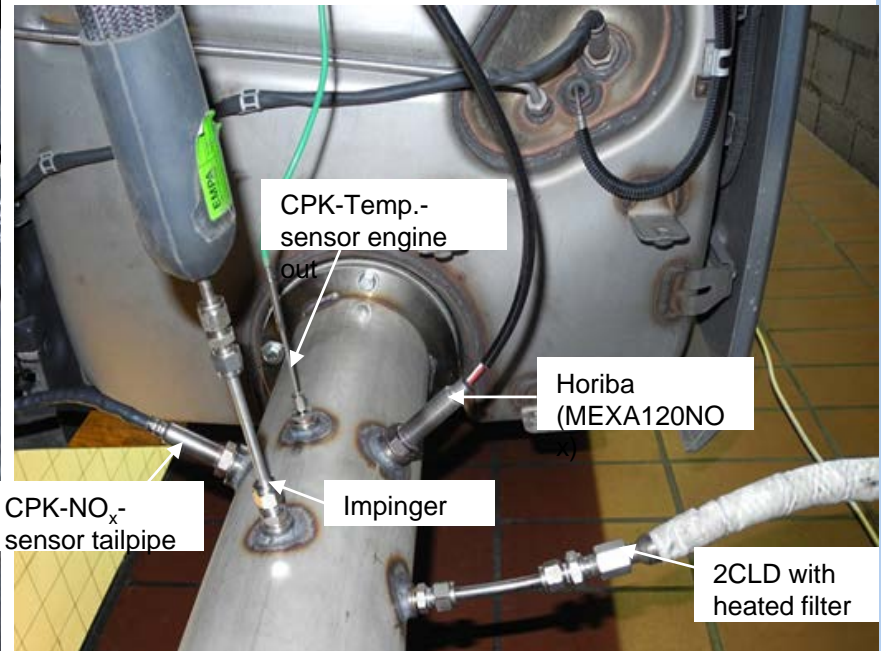


# Sampling positions on vehicle F

## engine-out

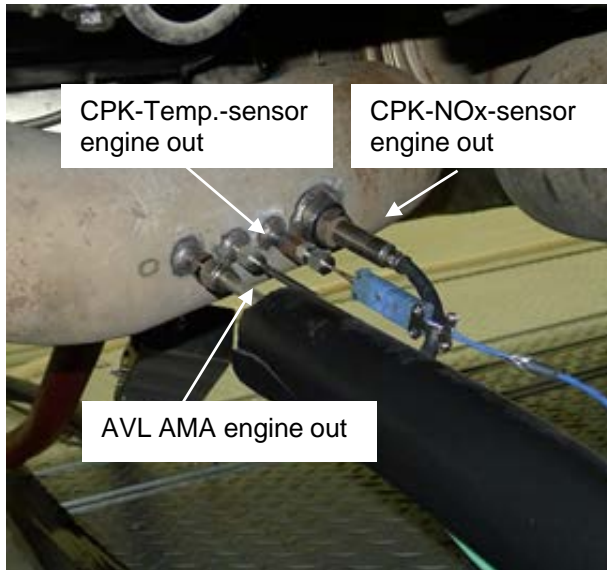


## tailpipe

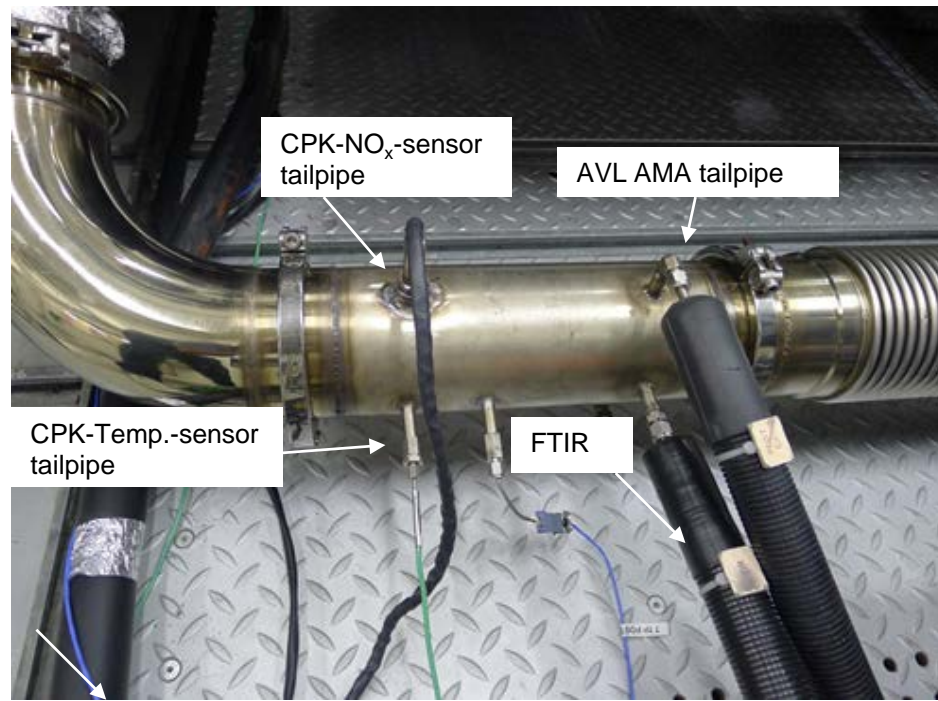
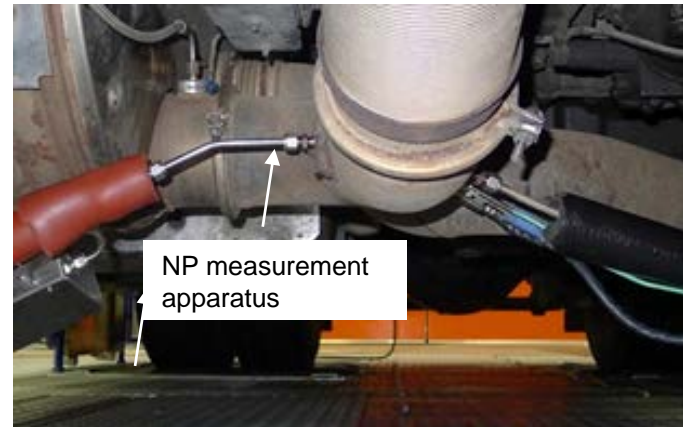




# Measuring set-up with vehicle G



**engine-out**



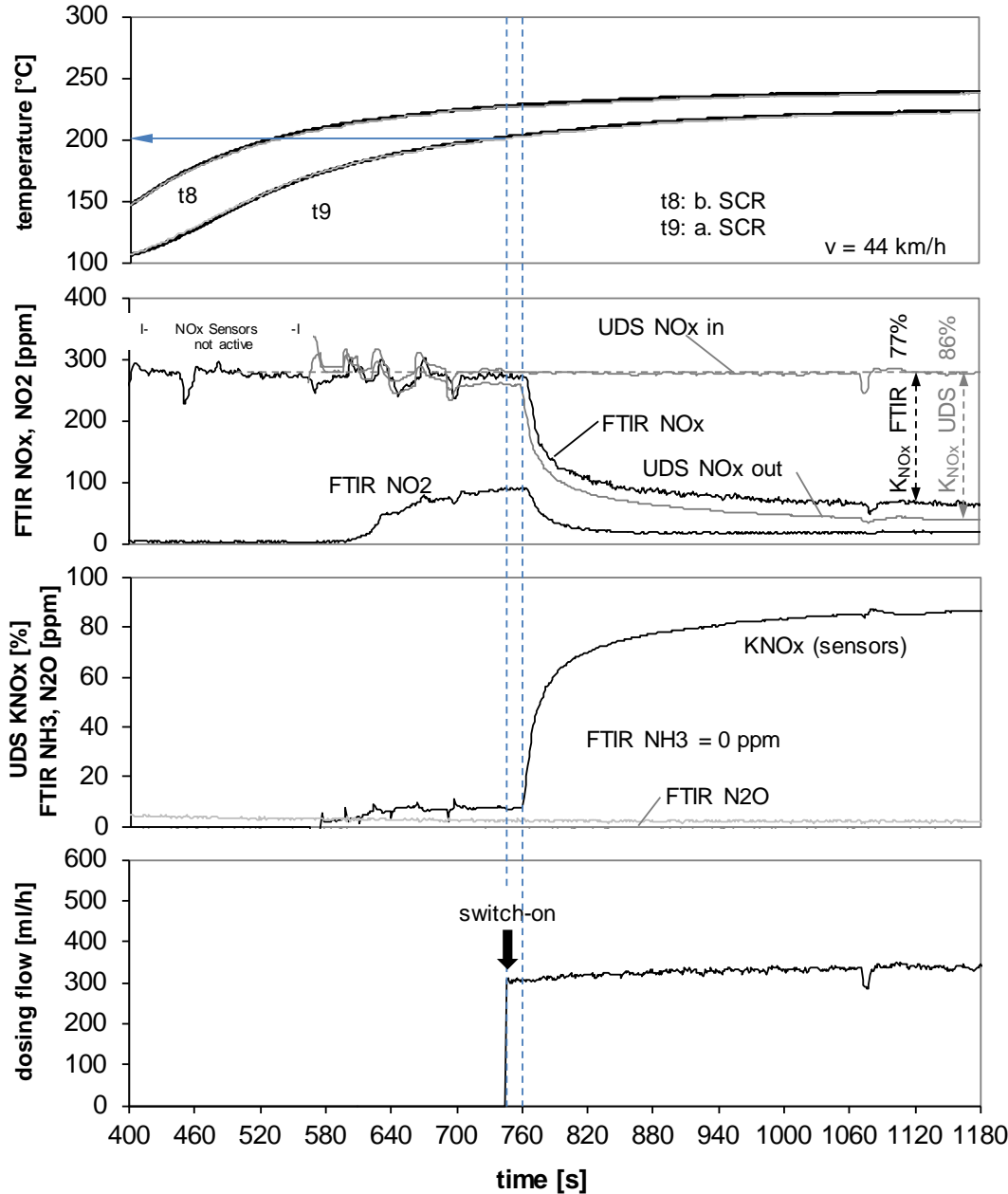
**tailpipe**





# Some results



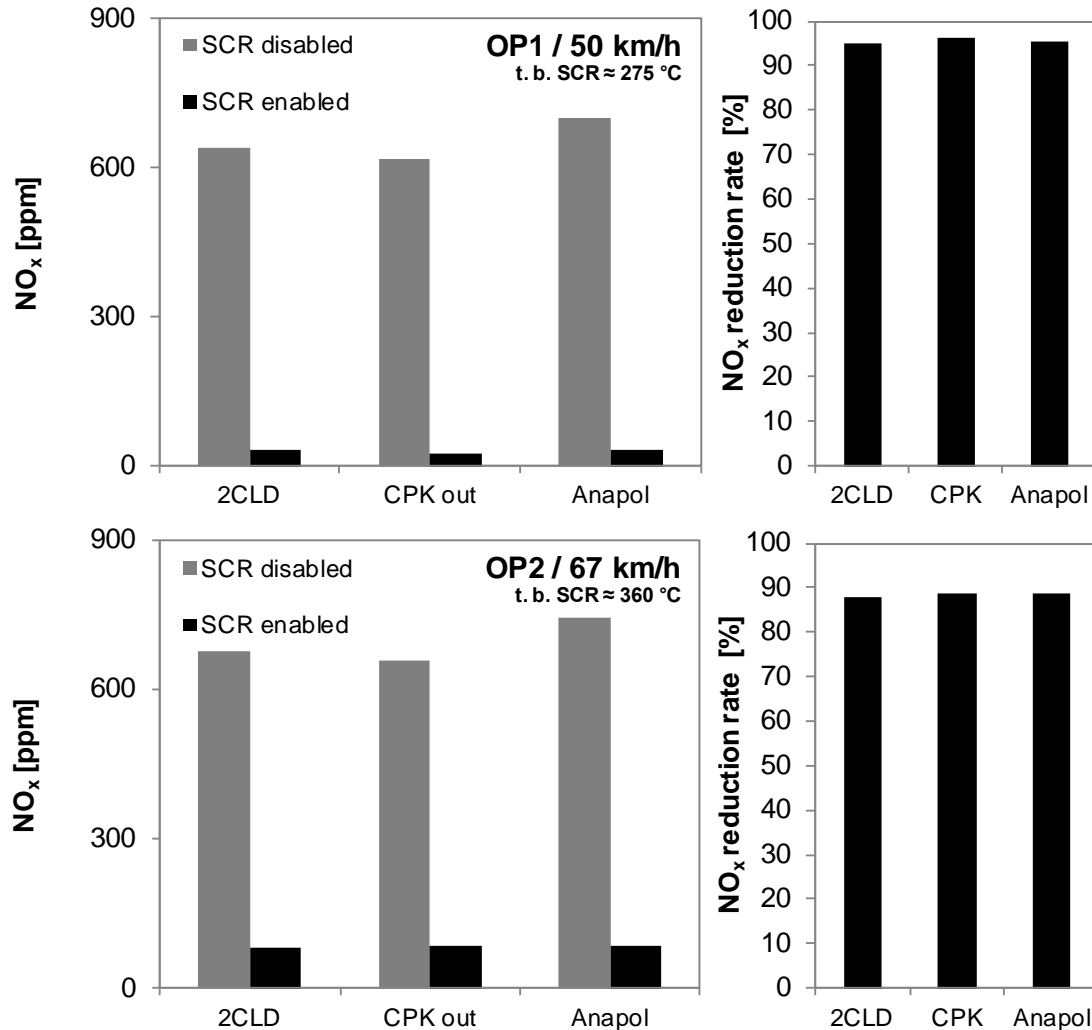


**Switch-on dosing**  
 retrofit system cDPF & SCR;  $\alpha = 0.75$   
 vehicle A; ULSD; Chassis Dyno



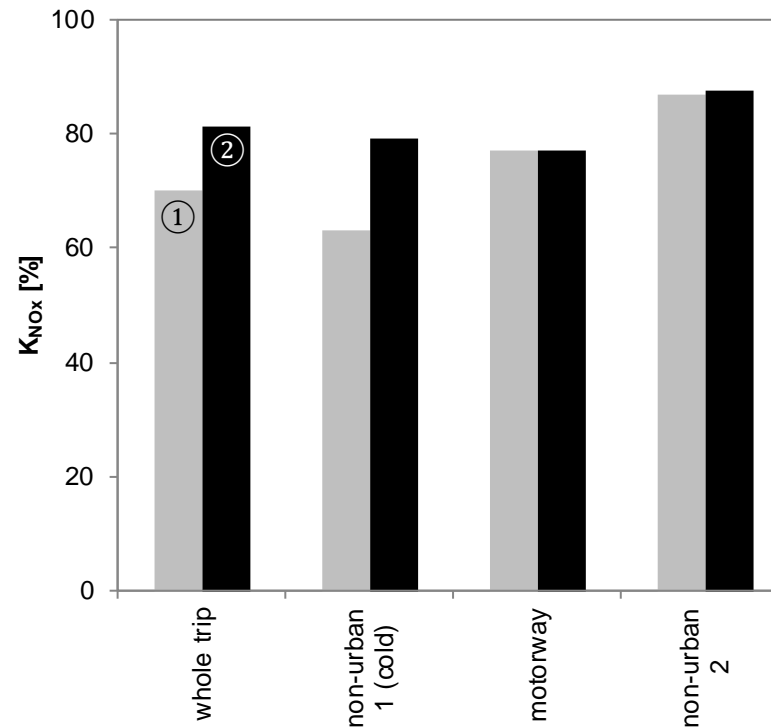
# $K_{NO_x}$ with different analyzers at stationary operation

OEM SCR; dosing & dosing not activated  
 vehicle C, ULSD; Chassis Dyno LARAG



## Comparison of K<sub>NOx</sub>-values from different periods of the trip: 2CLD whole trip → CPK & SCR active time

Vehicle F; ULSD; AdBlue; Dosing activated

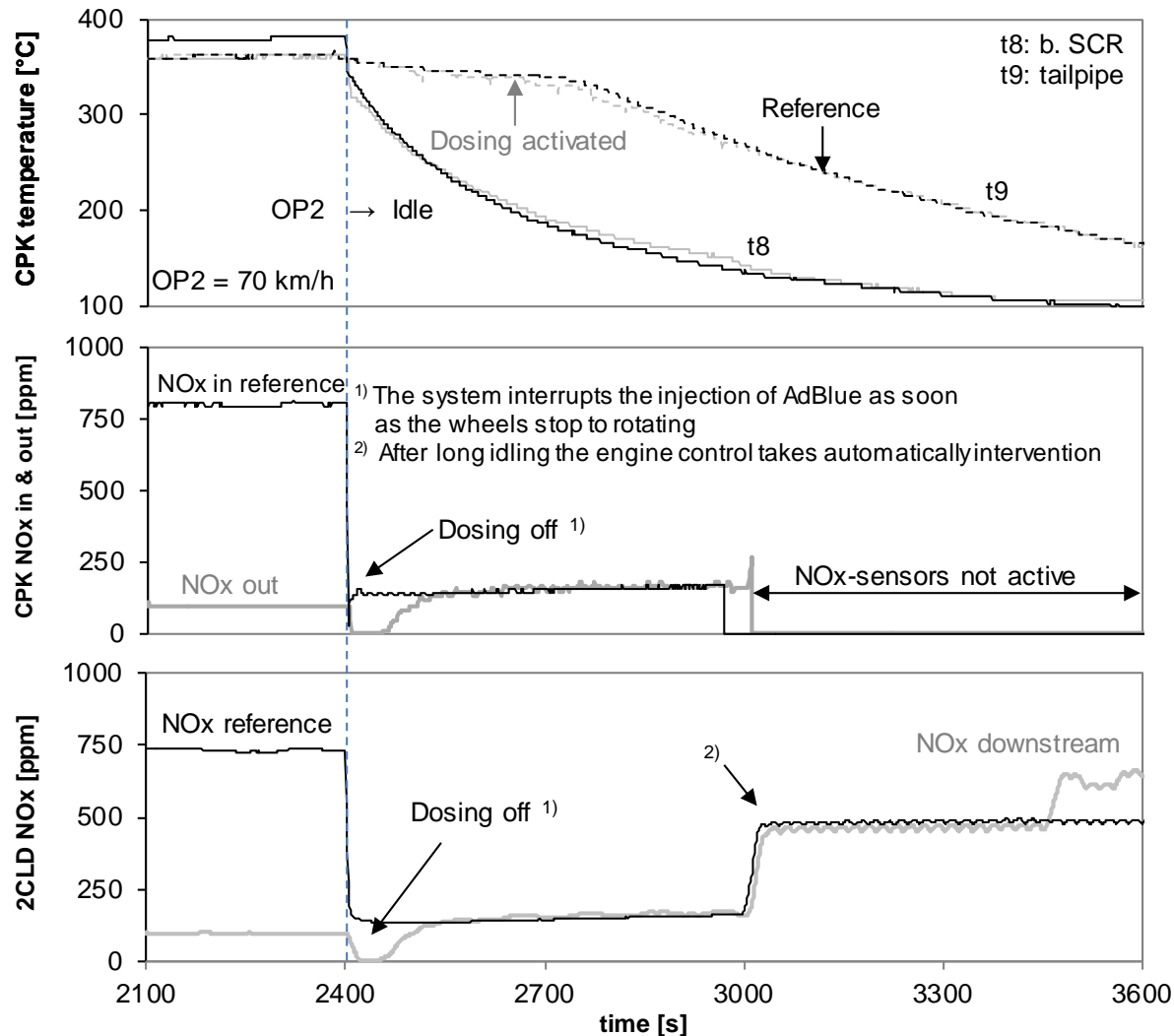


- ① 2CLD whole trip, average trips 4,5,6
- ② CPK only active periods, average trips 4,5,6



# SWOFF - intervention of ECU after long idling

OEM SCR; dosing activated  
 Vehicle D; ULSD; Chassis Dyno LARAG



# Experiences in TeVeNO<sub>x</sub> (1)

## De-NO<sub>x</sub> Rates

Bus A	80-85%
Bus B	30-70%
Truck C	88-95%
Truck D	42-88%
Truck E	84% (OP1)
Truck F	63-94%
Truck G	28-70% Diesel
	19-55% D/CNG
Truck H	20-84%
Truck I	20-92%

## PCFE

99.9%
DPF not tested
no DPF
no DPF
99.5%
99.9%
no DPF
no DPF
no DPF
no DPF



# General conclusions TeVeNOx

- The foundations for the quality verification procedures of SCR-systems are established,
- The SCR-systems are not active at lower temperatures  $< 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,
- SCR-testing on vehicle is a better approach than on engine dyno,
- simple & low-cost quality check is possible.





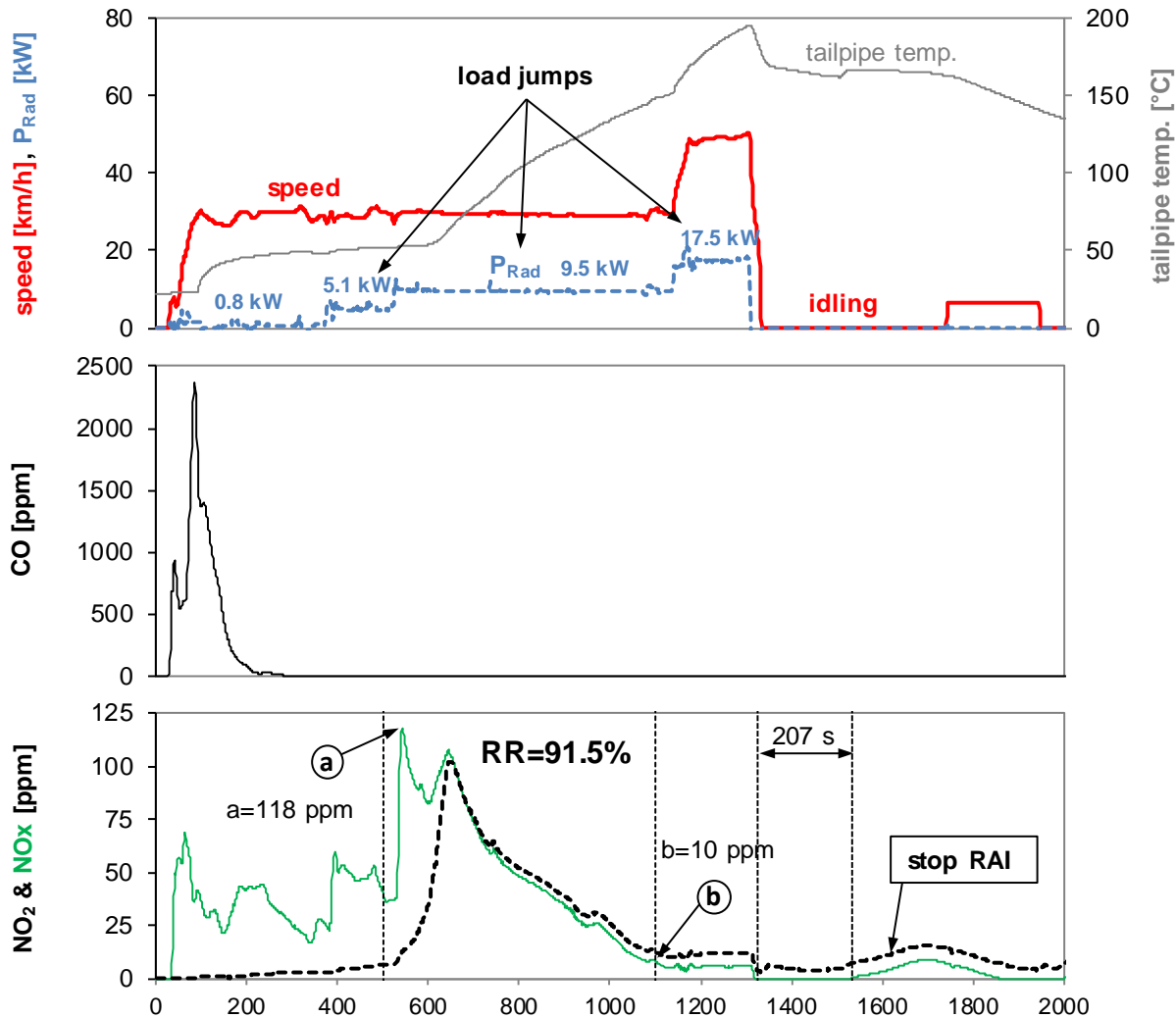
# LD vehicles with DPF + SCR

***IUCD...In Use Control Diesel***



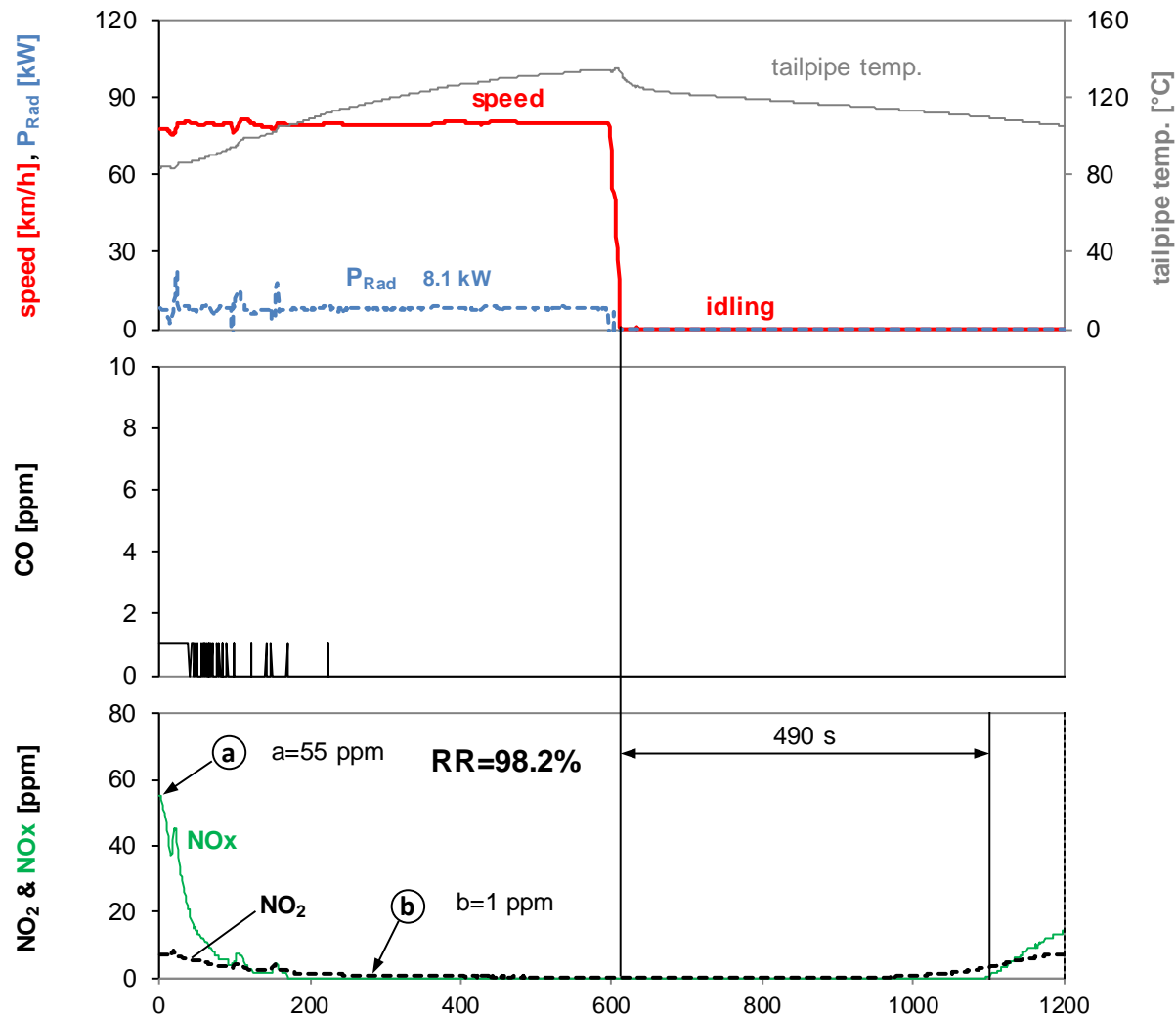
# IUCD: exhaust emissions during const. speed, with cold start

**Vehicle 1**; EGR, DOC, DPF, SCR; fuel: Diesel; tailpipe.



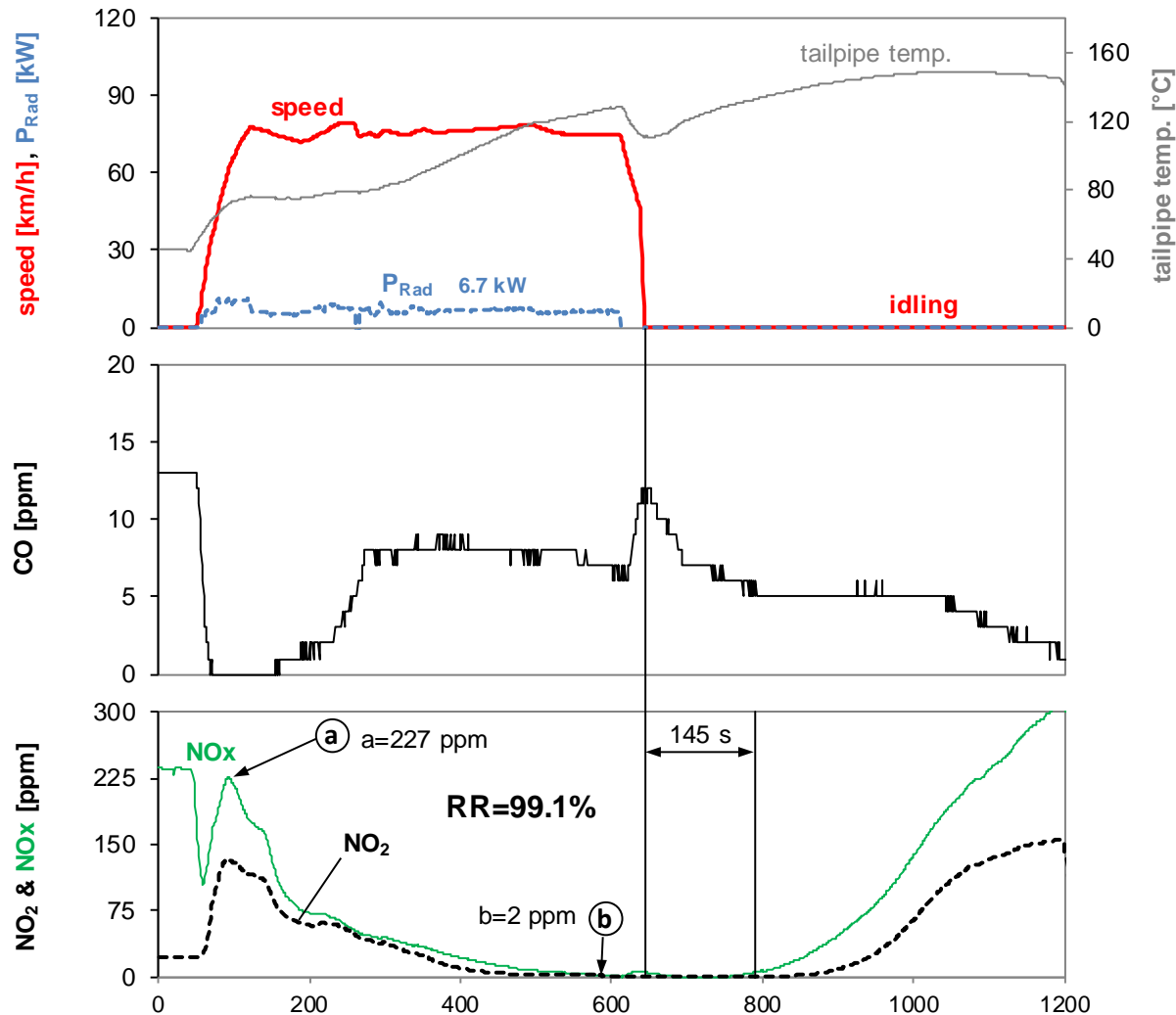
# IUCD: exhaust emissions during const. speed and idling.

**Vehicle 2**; EGR, DOC, DPF, SCR; fuel: Diesel; tailpipe.



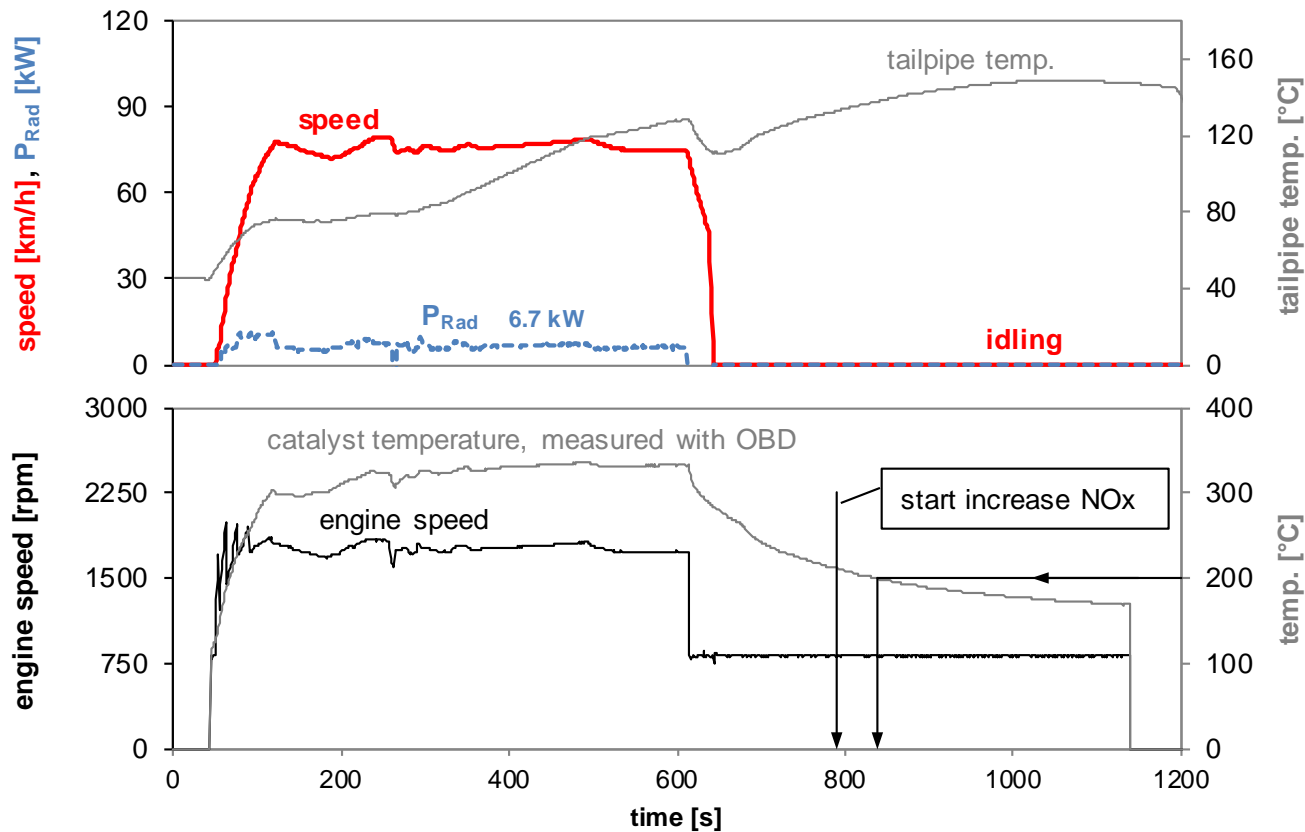
# IUCD: exhaust emissions during const. speed and idling.

**Vehicle 3**; EGR, DOC, DPF, SCR; fuel: Diesel; tailpipe.



# IUCD: catalyst temperature during const. speed and idling.

**Vehicle 3**; EGR, DOC, DPF, SCR; fuel: Diesel; tailpipe.



# Complementary information

(to be required)

- OBD data, NO<sub>x</sub>-sensors
- AdBlue indication
- AdBlue purchasing and consumption
- Visual control of AdBlue system



## Open questions

- Fixing of the minimum limit value of  $\text{NO}_x$  reduction rate (RR)
- Solution of the question “wheel-stop → RAI-stop”,
- fixing of the time to drive after load jump for LD and for HD
- More testing for statistical robustness
- Testing of LNT
- Testing with failures



# **VERTdeNO<sub>x</sub> certification protocol**

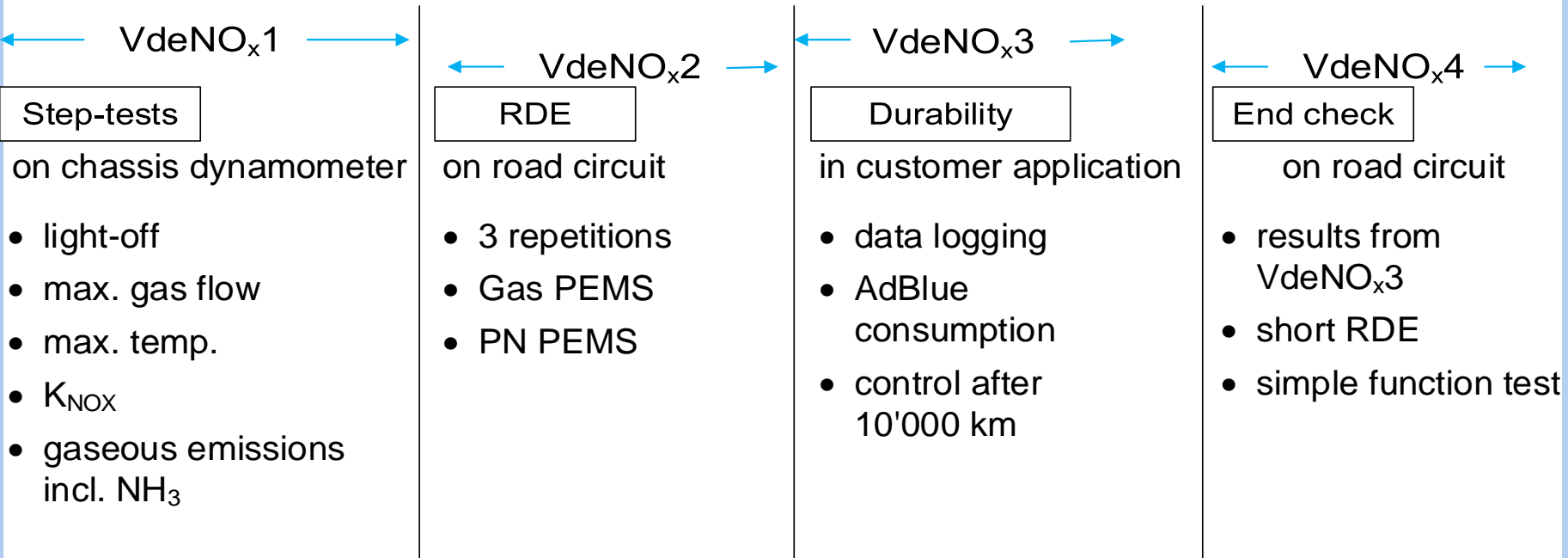
**For HD/LD SCR-retrofit**





# VERTdeNO<sub>x</sub> Testing Procedures for HD/LD SCR-retrofit

Vehicle equipped with a VERT-conform DPF-system



## Abbreviations

HD ... heavy duty  
 LD ... light duty  
 K<sub>NOX</sub> ... NO<sub>x</sub> conversion efficiency

PN ... particle number  
 RDE ... real driving emissions  
 PEMS ... portable emission measuring system



# Conclusions

- With DPF, SCR and GPF, it is possible to:
  - Eliminate PN and
  - Reduce NO<sub>x</sub> below the legal limits
- Quality control in-use is possible  
(for deNO<sub>x</sub> PTI more efforts are necessary)
- Quality procedures for deNO<sub>x</sub> systems are elaborated





**Thank you for  
your attention!**