

Cummins/ORNL-FEERC CRADA: NO_x Control & Measurement Technology for Heavy-Duty Diesel Engines

W.P. Partridge (PI), J.-S. Choi, J.E. Parks, T.J. Toops, J.A. Pihl, N.A. Ottinger
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

N. Currier (PI), A. Yezerets, M. Cunningham, M. Ruth
Cummins Inc.

Presenter: Bill Partridge
partridgewp@ornl.gov

Project ID:
ace_32_partridge

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U.S. DOE Program Management Team:
Ken Howden, Gurpreet Singh, Steve Goguen



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Overview

Timeline

- Start: FY1998
- Major Revisions: 2001, 03, 06
- Finish: September 2009
- % Complete: 90%
- Extension Planned

Budget

- Total project budget since 1998
 - DOE share: \$4,550k
 - Contractor share: \$4,550k
- Funding range: \$250-450k/year
- Funding received in FY08
 - \$450k
- Funding for FY09
 - \$400k

Barriers

- *Emissions controls*
 - Catalyst fundamentals, design & control, (& *efficiency*)
- *Engine controls*
 - Variability & diagnostics
 - Fast PM & O₂ diagnostics
- *Durability*
 - Fuel dilution of oil , (& *efficiency*)

Partners

- ORNL
- Cummins Inc.
- Informal coordination with CLEERS

Objectives

Engine-Systems:


- Apply oil-dilution diagnostic on development engine at Cummins
 - Enable improved **durability, efficiency and emissions**
 - Lower development **cost** & shorten development **time**
- Develop and apply methods to quantify cylinder and cycle variations
 - Enable improved **efficiency, control and emissions**

Instrumentation & Bench:

- Characterize sulfation impact on LNT catalyst reactions
 - Intermediate NH_3 formation and utilization & water-gas-shift reaction (WGSR)
 - Improved catalyst design & control
 - Enhanced **efficiency & emissions control**
- Characterize NH_3 chemistry in LNT with oxygen-storage component
 - Umicore, CLEERS-reference catalyst
- Measure intra-SCR catalyst performance distributions

Milestones

2008 Milestone:

- 
- Characterize sulfation effects on LNT reductant reactions
 - E.g., intermediate NH_3 formation & utilization, WGSR

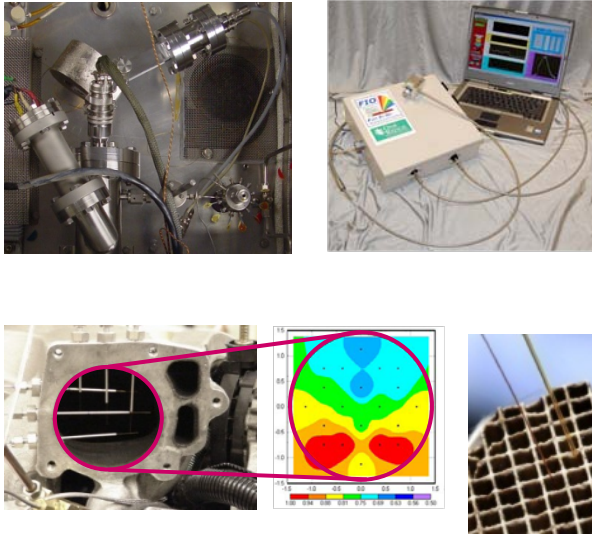
2009 Milestone:

- Demonstrate measurement capability for characterizing axial performance of SCR catalyst

Approach

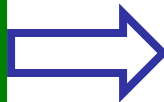
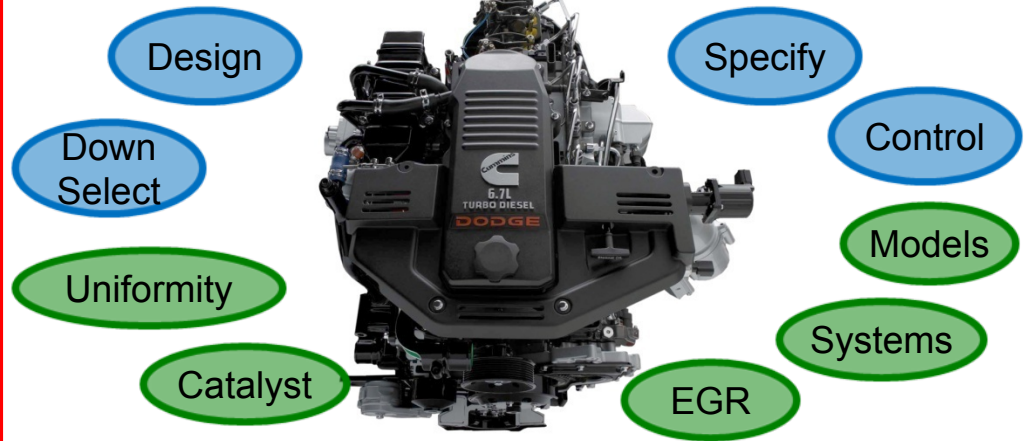
ORNL

Develop Diagnostics, &
Apply for System & Device
Insights



Cummins

Apply Diagnostics & Insights to Develop
Efficient, Clean & Cost Effective Diesels



Non-CRADA Benefactors



Picture of engine courtesy of Cummins Inc., and used with permission

Technical Accomplishments: Engine-Systems

- Fuel-In-Oil Diagnostic
 - Enables improved engine calibration, durability, efficiency & emission
- Optical Backscatter Probe
 - Resolves cylinder-to-cylinder & cycle-to-cycle variability
 - Very relevant to high-EGR systems
 - Enables improved engine control & reduced emissions

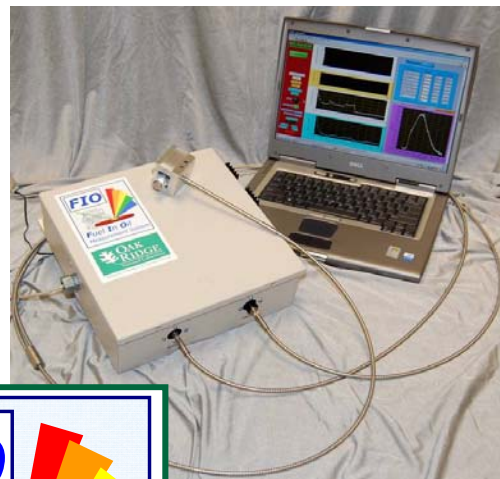
Technical Accomplishments: 1 – Fuel-in-Oil Diagnostic

Fast oil-dilution measurement
for improved calibrations

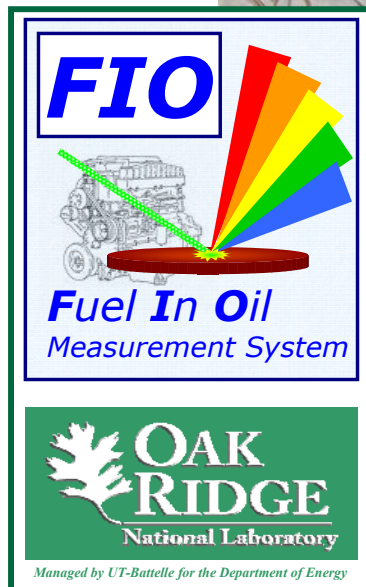
Fuel-in-Oil Transferred to Cummins

- Conventional ASTM
 - Extractive
 - Off-site (slow: days)
- FiO provides
 - Fast feedback: ~10min
 - More detailed mapping
 - Local optima revealed
 - Better calibrations!
 - **Durability, efficiency, emissions**
- CRADA work in FY07-08
- Cummins funded technology transfer

*FiO
instrument
shown with
control
software
(right)*



*Cummins partner
Mike Cunningham
with installed FiO
instrument at
Cummins (below)*



*Fiber optic probe
installed in engine oil
line (above)*

Technical Accomplishments: 2a – Fast PM Diagnostic

Optical Backscatter Probe

Measures engine variations for improved emissions & efficiency

• Objective

- Develop tool for rapid cycle- & cylinder-resolved PM emissions
- Model after Fuel-in-Oil diagnostic

• Approach

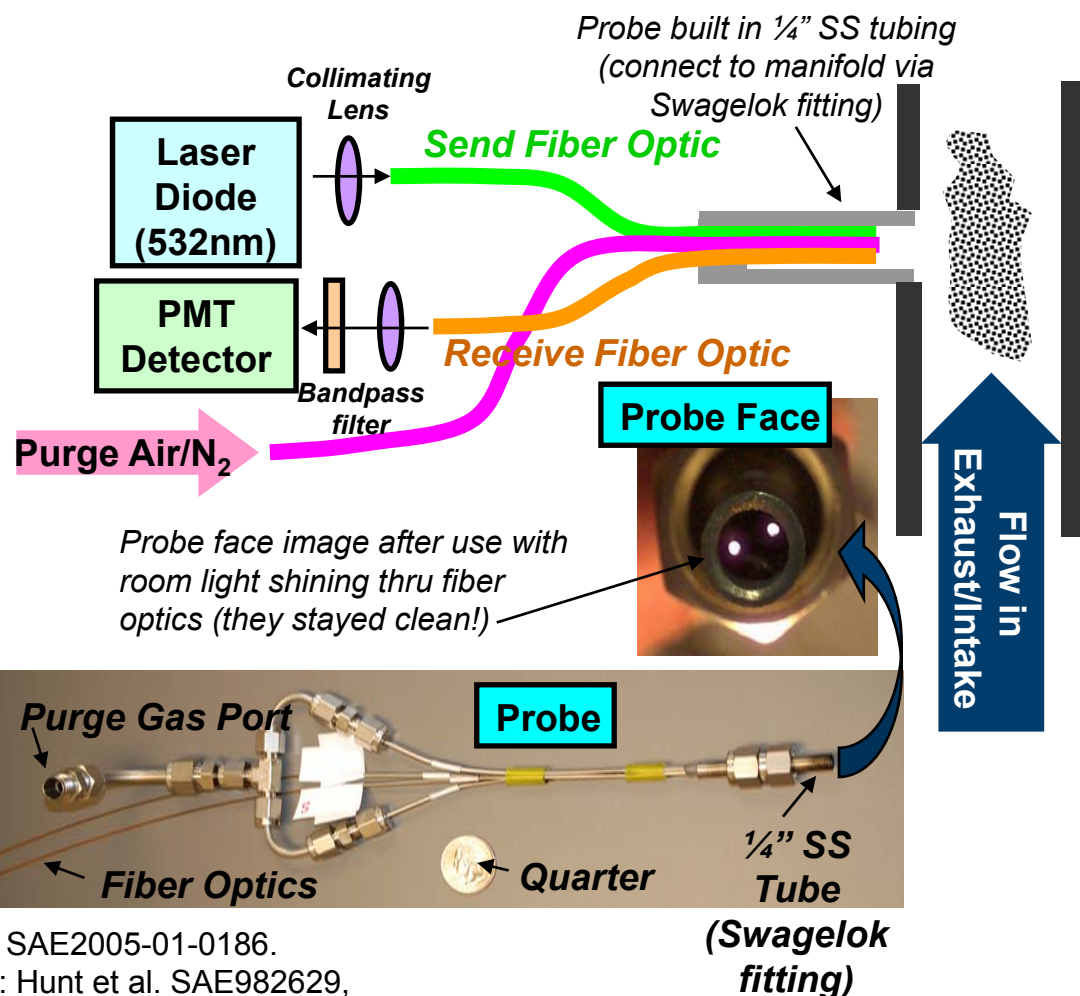
- Optical-based probe
- Inexpensive to multiplex for multiple point measurements
- Simple and easy to implement In comparison to other techniques*

• Purpose

- rapid feedback to guide development

* Scattering: Tree et al., SAE940270. LII: Witze et al., SAE2005-01-0186.
Extinction: Scherrer et al., SAE810181. Polarization: Hunt et al. SAE982629,

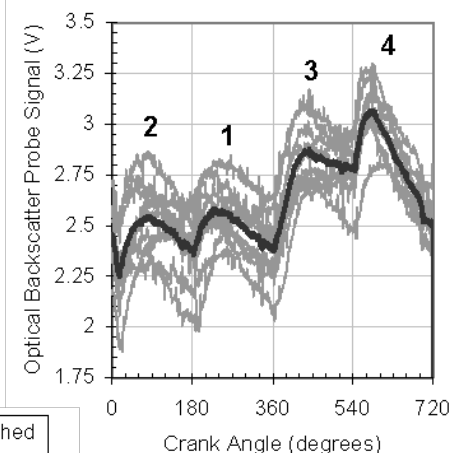
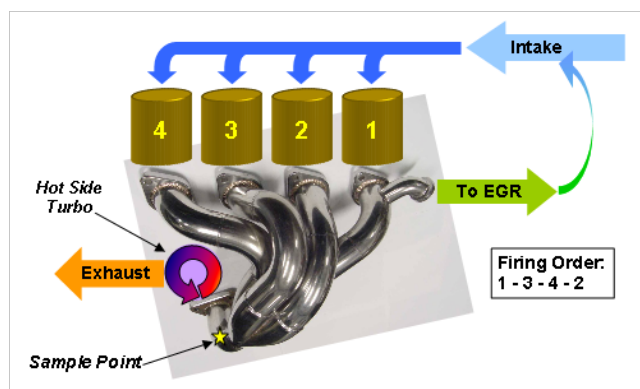
Optical Backscatter Probe Demonstrated on Diesel Engine



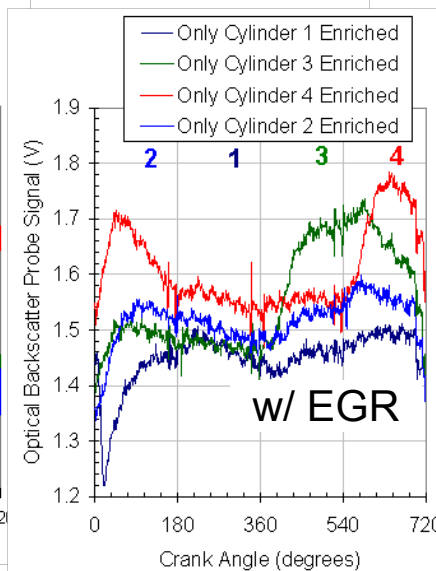
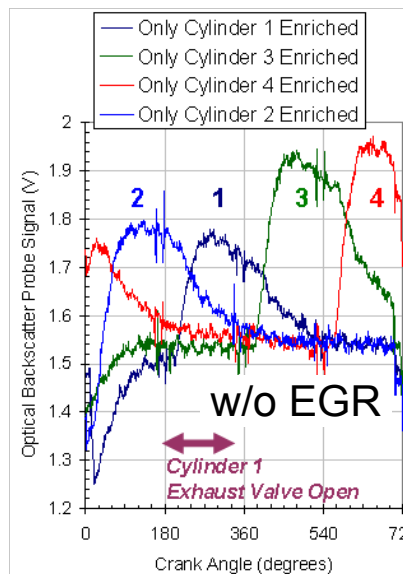
Technical Accomplishments: 2b – Fast PM Diagnostic

- Baseline cylinder & cycle variations resolved
 - Cylinders 3 & 4 PM higher
 - ~ 20% cyc-to-cyc variations
- Fueling variations resolved
- EGR is from cyl.s 1 & 2
- OBP applications:
 - Dispersion mapping
 - Transient EGR feedback
 - Load transients
 - Impact of design changes
 - Mitigation strategies
 - **Improved control and reduced emissions**
- More work to do:
 - Improved sensitivity

Cylinder- & Cycle-Resolved PM Measurements Demonstrated



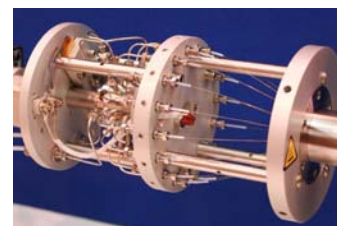
Base
cyc. & cyl.
variations



Cylinder-specific fueling variations

Technical Accomplishments: Instrumentation & Bench

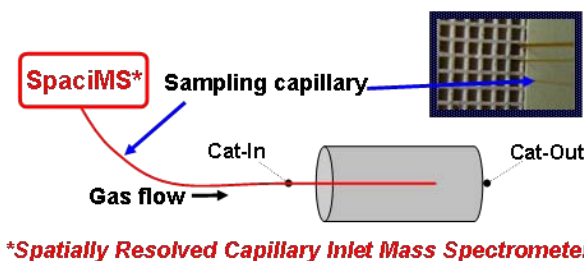
- Intra-catalyst distributed measurements
 - Provide unique insights & practical solutions
 - SpaciMS received R&D100 and National FLC Awards
 - Further improved SpaciMS & other methodologies
- Sulfation impact on LNT Water Gas Shift Reaction
 - Improved catalyst models & control
 - Elucidates basic catalyst chemistry
 - Reduced regeneration & De-SO_x fuel penalty
- Sulfation impact on Intermediate Ammonia Formation and Utilization
 - Basic understanding of LNT regeneration
 - NH₃ management
 - Hybrid LNT-SCR system design
- Intermediate NH₃ modeling
- DeS Kinetics and Surface Sulfur Types
 - Joint w/ CLEERS



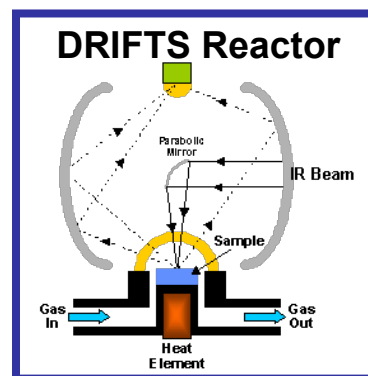
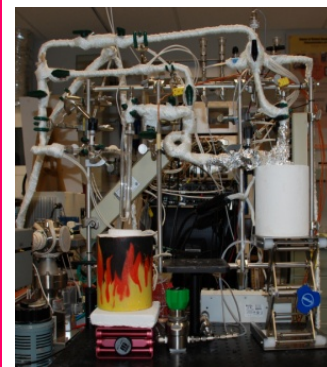
R&D 100 2008 Award

FLC 2009 Award
FEDERAL LABORATORY CONSORTIUM
FOR TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Bench-Scale Core Reactor In Situ Intra-Channel Speciation



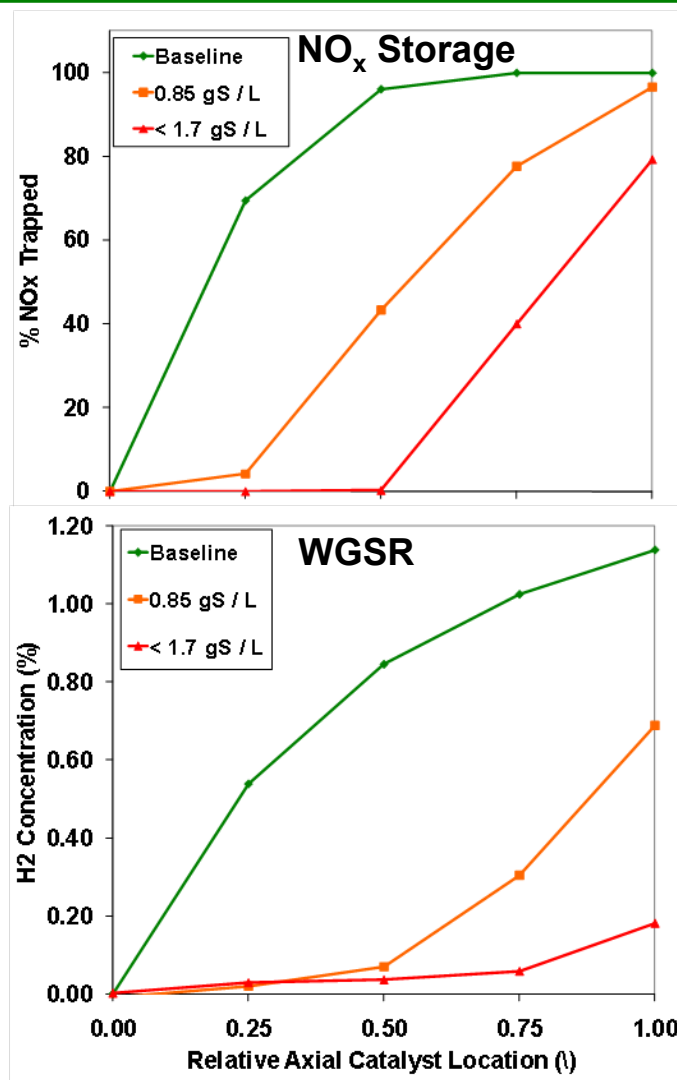
Micro Reactor



Technical Accomplishments: 3a – Catalyst Control

WGSR is a Sensitive Indicator of LNT Catalyst State

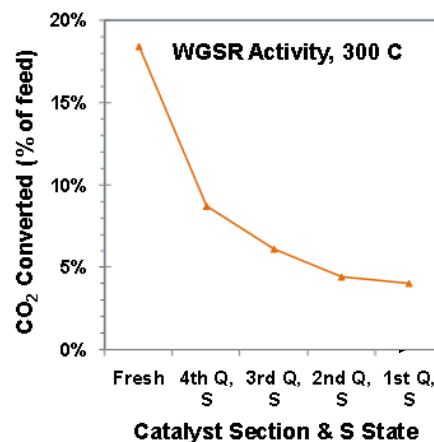
- Water Gas Shift Reaction:
 - $\text{CO} + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + \text{CO}_2$
 - Converts CO to H_2
 - Use for DeNO_x & DeSO_x
- Investigated 3 Sulfation levels
 - 0, 0.85 & <1.7 gS/ L_{cat}
- Progressive NO_x storage loss
 - ~ plug like
 - Broadened storage
- WGSR-S front leads NO_x -S front
 - WGSR more sensitive to S than NO_x storage



Technical Accomplishments: 3b – Catalyst Control

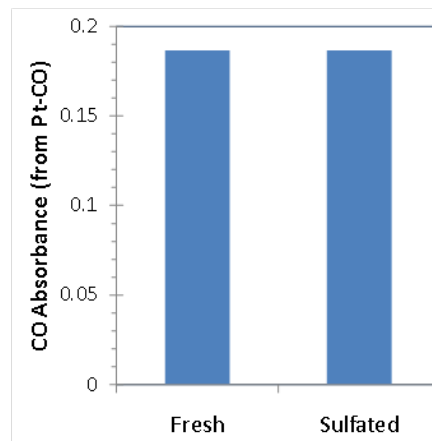
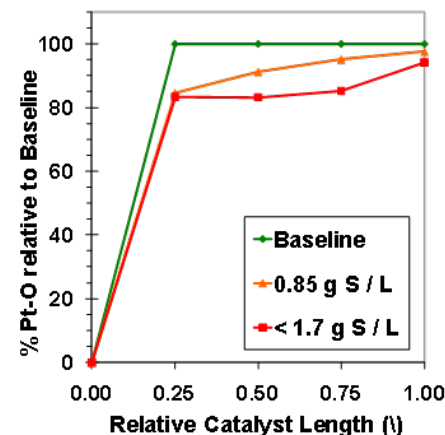
- **S has nonlinear impact on WGSR**
 - Small initial S dose has a major impact on WGSR (Fresh vs. 4th Q)
 - 4th Q has significant NO_x capacity
- **Little S-impact on Pt availability**
 - Minor S-impact on availability of Pt to O
 - 80-95% Pt-availability compared to fresh
 - Availability of Pt to CO unchanged
 - Pt sites are available after sulfation
- **WGSR loss not due to Pt-S blocking**
 - At 300 C
- **S must degrade WGSR via other mechanisms, e.g.:**
 - CO or H₂O activation (Pt e⁻ density change)
 - Inhibition of spillover between Pt and oxides
 - Blocking of Pt-support interfacial sites
 - Other...?

Sulfation Impacts NO_x-Storage & WGSR Chemistry Differently



WGSR Activity
via Microreactor
at 300C

Pt-O via SpaciMS
at 325C

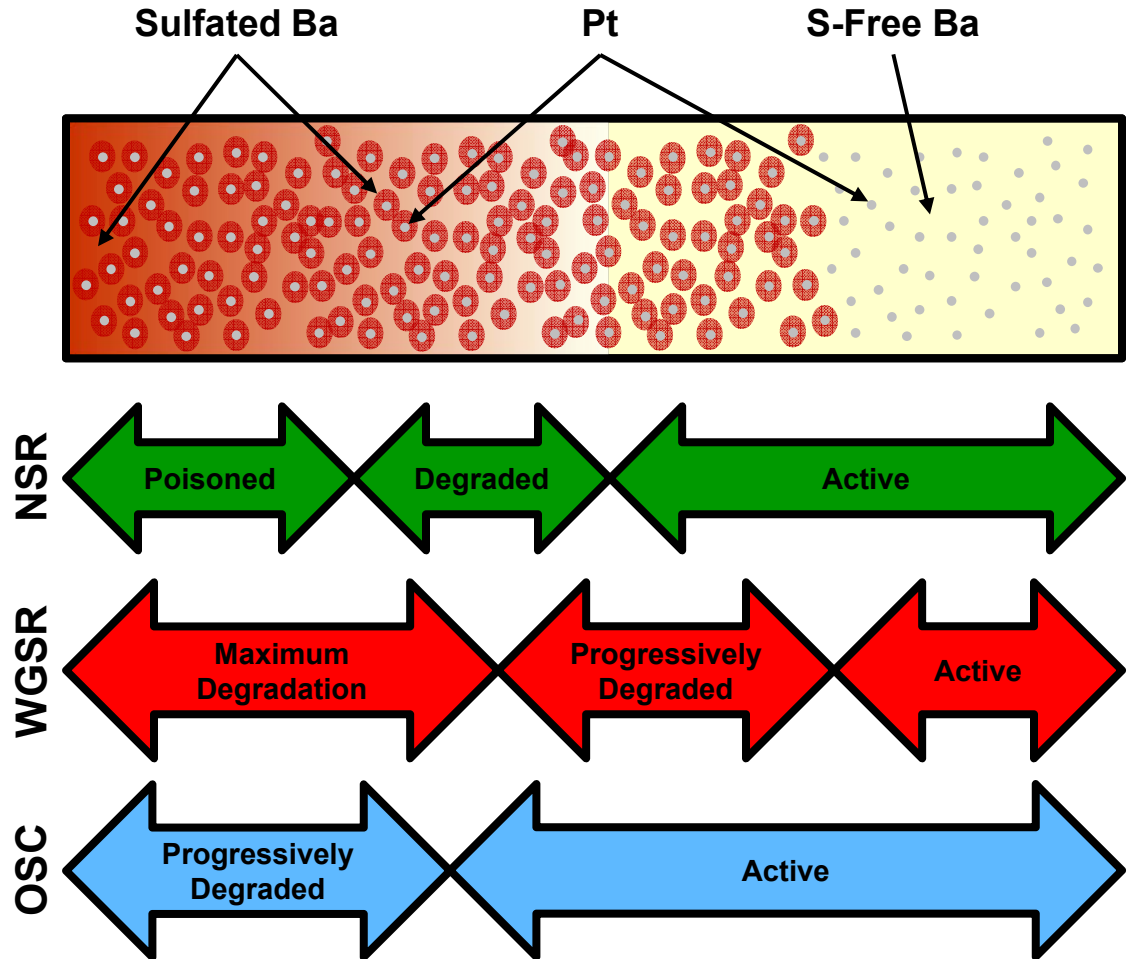


Pt-CO via DRIFTS
at 300C

Technical Accomplishments: 3c – Catalyst Control

- Catalyst insights:
 - Sulfation impact on different LNT functions
 - Distribution of S impact
 - Conceptual understanding of LNT chemistry
- Use for catalyst design:
 - Improved model accuracy
 - Device size/capacity
- Use for OBD & control:
 - Cummins Control Patent (US Patent App. 20080168824)
- Better emissions control & efficiency

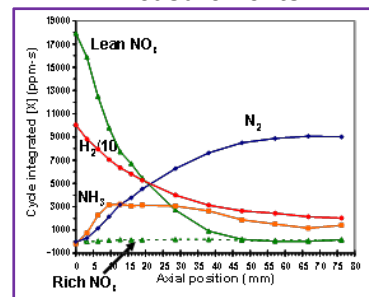
Understanding Catalyst WGSR Enables Better Emissions Control



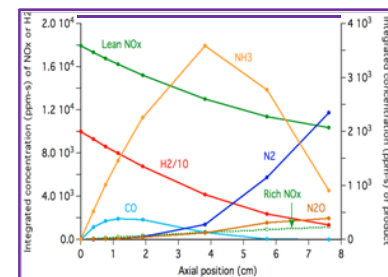
Technical Accomplishments: 4 – NH₃ & DeSulfation

- Sulfation Impact on Intermediate NH₃
 - Experiments complete
 - Used Umicore CLEERS reference LNT catalyst
 - contains Ce oxygen storage component
 - Reducing & analyzing data

Measurements

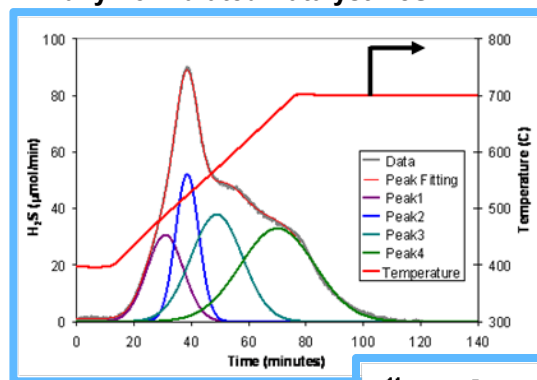


Simulation

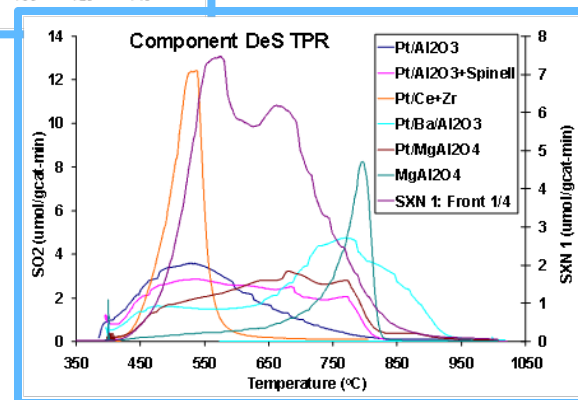


- Intermediate NH₃ Modeling
 - Joint w/ CLEERS
 - Investigate Direct-H₂ vs. Intermediate-NH₃ regeneration pathways
 - Working to build on CLEERS LNT model
- Surface Sulfur Types & DeS Kinetics
 - Joint w/ CLEERS
 - Using fully formulated Umicore catalyst
 - Studying reference catalyst components
 - Partial desulfation of catalyst sections
 - Correlating partial DeS w/ NO_x performance

Fully Formulated Catalyst DeS TPR



Component DeS TPR



Future Work



2009 Work:

- Investigate Optical Backscatter Probe in off-axis excitation/detection mode
- Fiber based diagnostics for cylinder-resolved variability measurements
- WGSR sulfation impacts work: origins of degradation
- Modeling intermediate NH_3 (joint w/ CLEERS)
 - Parallel vs. sequential regeneration pathways
- De-Sulfation kinetics and surface-S types (joint w/ CLEERS)
- Demonstrate measurement of distributed intra-SCR performance (*milestone*)
- Pursue CRADA continuation at Cummins' request

2010 Work:

- Apply diagnostics to quantify engine variability and mitigation strategies
- Characterize distributed response of SCR to operation changes

Summary

- Fuel-In-Oil Diagnostic delivered to Cummins
 - Being applied for ***improved durability, efficiency and emissions***
- Cylinder- & cycle-resolved PM measurements demonstrated
 - Applicable to studying engine variations and mitigation strategies for ***improved efficiency, control and emissions***
- Distributed intra-catalyst measurements drive practical advances
 - Intermediate NH_3 regeneration pathway
 - WGS sulfation front leads that of NO_x storage (***2008 milestone***)
 - Drives design, modeling, specification and control (OBD) for ***improved emissions & efficiency***
- CRADA approach consistently yields practical techniques and solutions
 - E.g., EGR mixing, Oil dilution, Catalyst & Engine control, Models, SpaciMS ( 2008 Award  2009 Award), OBD
- Future work focuses on:
 - Studying engine variations and mitigation strategies
 - Advanced variation diagnostics
 - Distributed intra-SCR chemistry and performance (***cf. 2008 Review feedback; 2009 milestone***)
- Pursuing CRADA continuation at Cummins' request