

Reaching EU7/BS7 emission limits for Commercial vehicles: a holistic approach by an exhaust aftertreatment system supplier

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going the extra mile



- Eu 7 emission target proposals – EU Commission vs. Council
- The holistic approach / description of components
- Example for a HDD application in Europe
- Assessment of DeNOx functionality for a MDD engine:
from a BS VI to BS 7 via step by step implementation of
e-heater, new SCR catalyst, and 2-stage dosing
- Summary & Conclusions

Eu7 proposal EU Commission, counter proposal EU Council



[Summary of EU Council proposal for Euro 7 emission standards \(mobilitynotes.com\)](https://mobilitynotes.com)

M2, M3, N2 and N3 Units mg/kWh (gas) #/kWh (PN)	Euro VI	Euro 7 HD : Commission Nov 10 th , 2022			Euro 7 HD : Council Sept 22 nd , 2023	
	WHTC	Cold 100 th percentile	Hot 90 th percentile	Budget Trips < 3xWHTC	WHTC	RDE
NOx	460	350	90	150	230	300
PM	10	12	8	10	8	-
PN (#/kWh)	PN ₂₃ 6x10 ¹¹	PN ₁₀ 5x10 ¹¹	PN ₁₀ 2x10 ¹¹	PN ₁₀ 3x10 ¹¹	PN ₂₃ 6x10 ¹¹	PN ₂₃ 9x10 ¹¹
CO	4000	3500	200	2700	1500	1950
NMOG	160 _{THC}	200	50	75	80	105
NH ₃	10 ppm	65	65	70	65	85
CH ₄	500	500	350	500	500	650
N ₂ O	-	160	100	140	200	260
HCHO	-	30	30	-	-	-

**Implementation time
after final regulation**

1st July 2027
(all new vehicles)

48months (new types approval) -
July 2028 (estimated)
60 months (all new vehicles) -
July 2029 (estimated)

EU Parliament:

The EU Parliament has cast its vote, siding with the Commission in terms of the stringency of Euro 7.

It supports the stricter limits, inclusion of smaller particles in the PN limit.

There will be “trilogue” discussions between the Commission, Council and Parliament, and then a consensus is expected on the final regulation.

Timeline:

The timing of the regulation will still be delayed compared to the original proposal by the Commission. The proposal calls for heavy-duty vehicles to comply with the regulation 48 months after the final publication of the regulation..

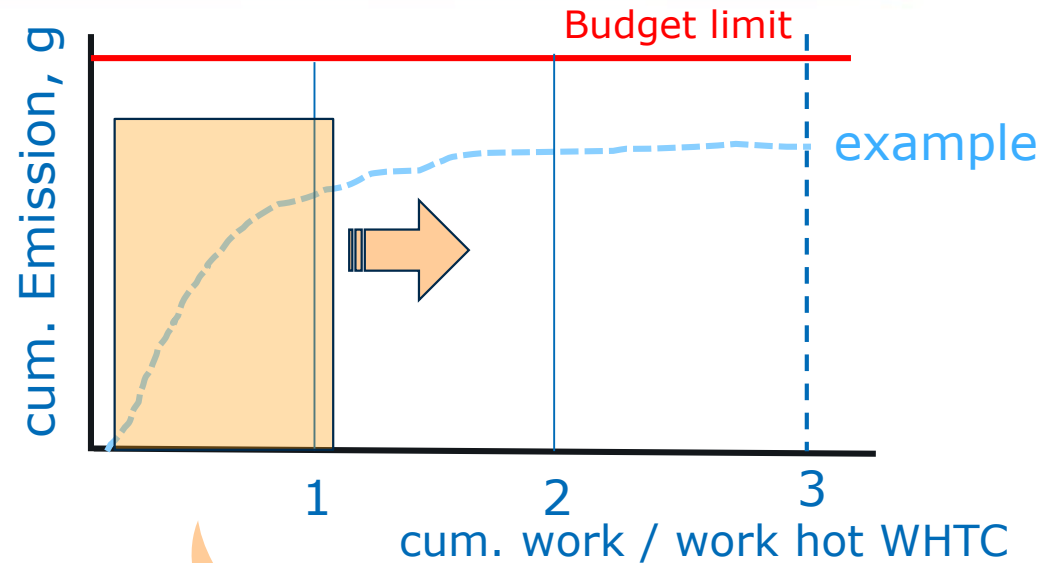
Eu7 Limit definition and calculations

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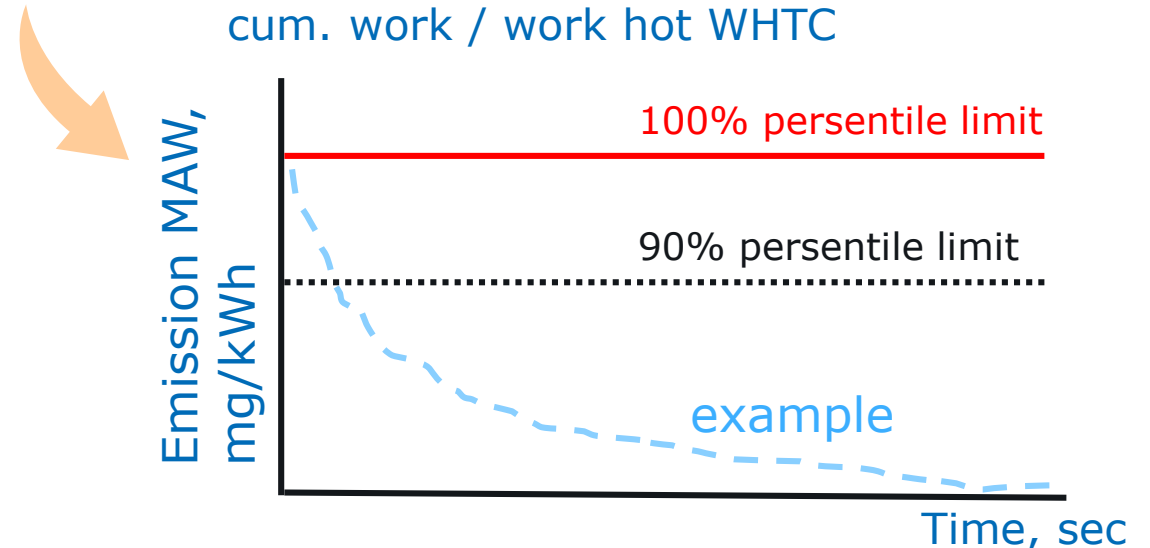
work of trip < 3 times work of hot WHTC

- Budget view is used
- Budget Limit x 3 x WHTC hot work = cumulated limit



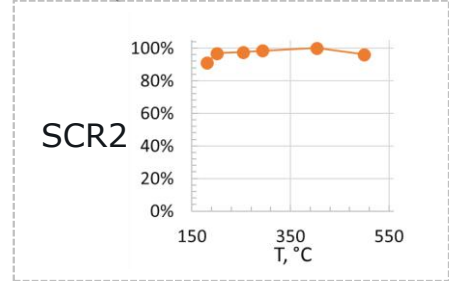
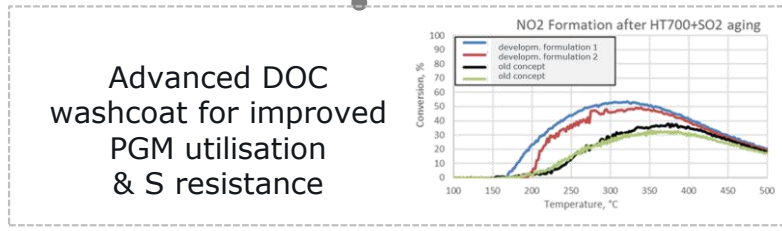
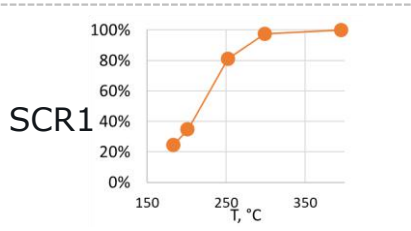
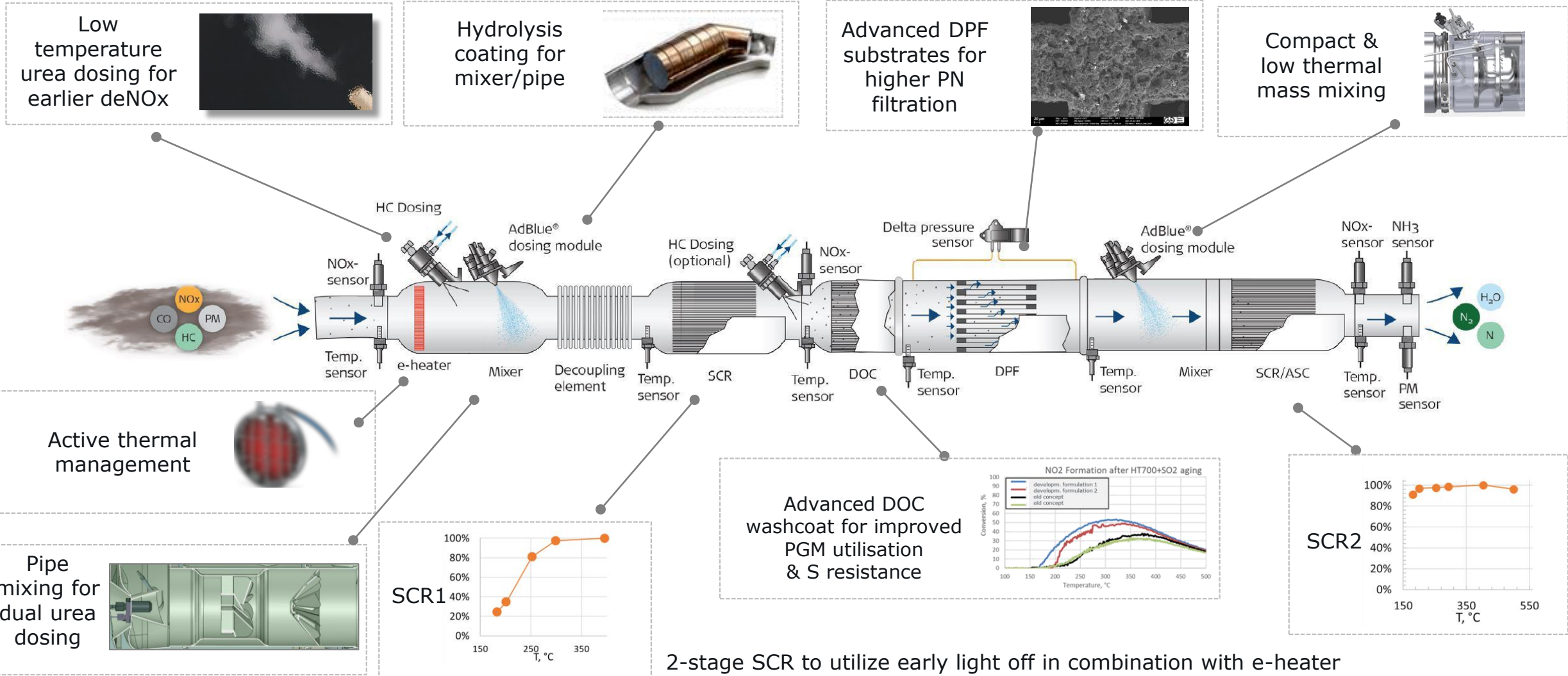
work of trip > 3 times work of hot WHTC

- percentile limits with moving average windows is used (MAW)
- 1. length of moving average window (MAW): = duration until work of hot WHTC is reached
- 2. every new second of the trip a new MAW starts
- 3. from the first second of the trip percentile limits are active
- 4. the last MAW which has not reached the full WHTC work will not be considered in the evaluation



The holistic approach for an Eu 7 Aftertreatment system

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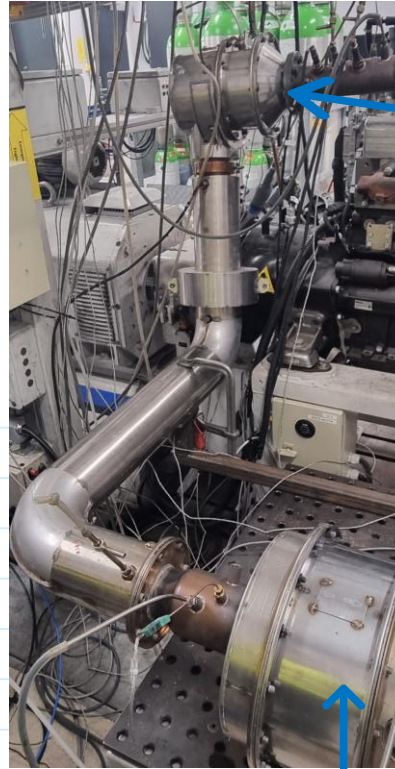
2-stage SCR to utilize early light off in combination with e-heater

e-Heater design on the test bench



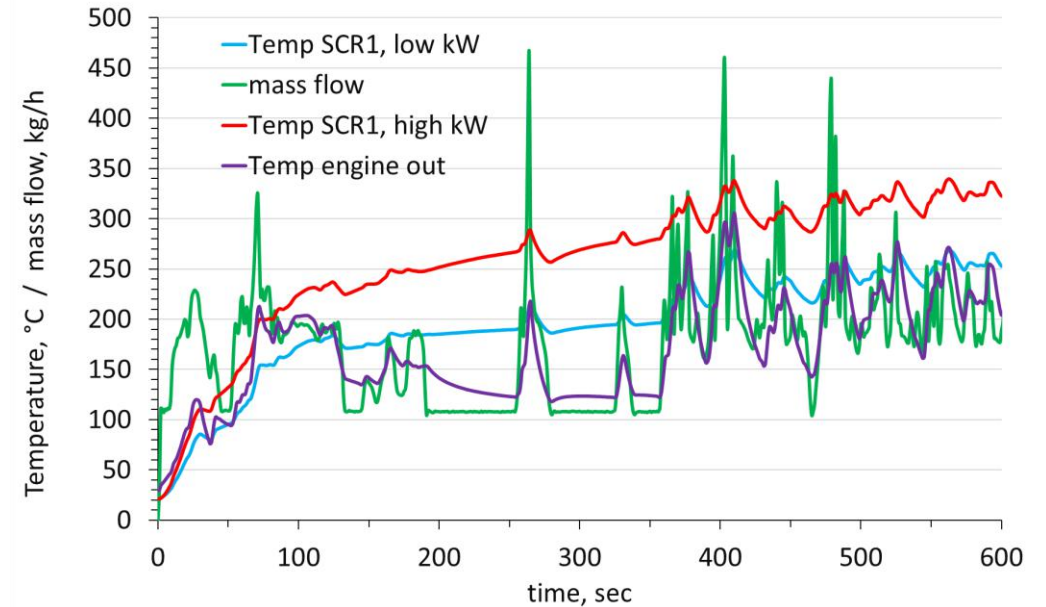
Maximal available power:

System	Power, kW
12V	3.6
24V	7.2
48V	14.4



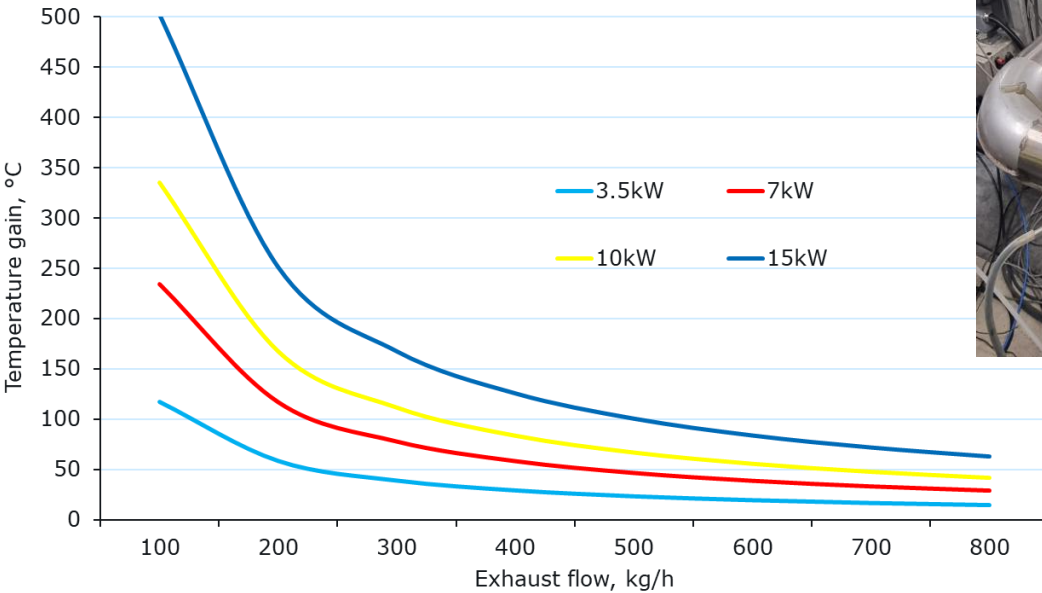
e-heater

SCR1



Impact on temperature at SCR1:

- length of front pipe
- thermal weight
- thermal management engine



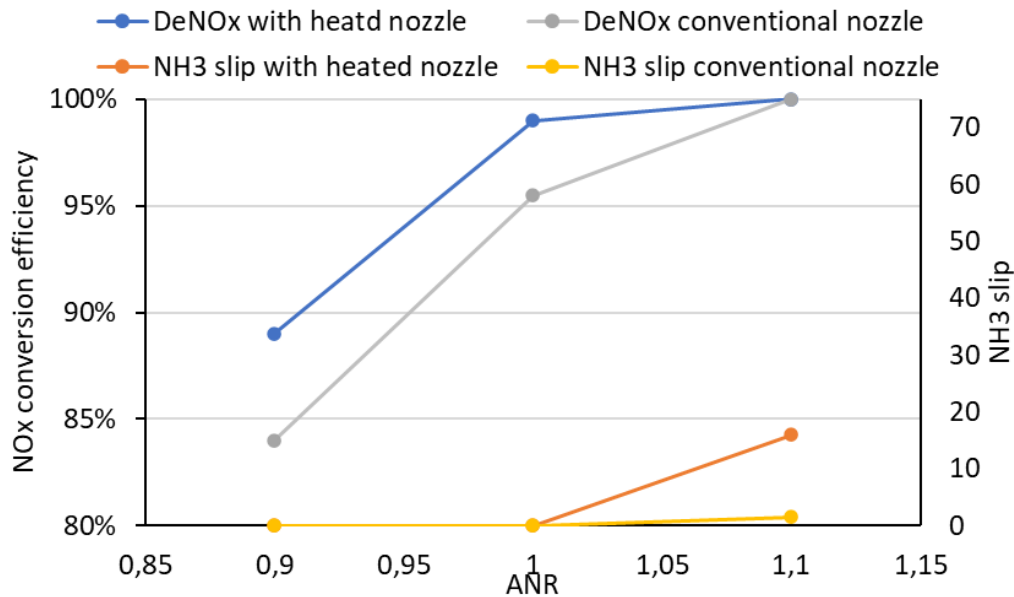
Measures at AdBlue dosing / NH3 preparation: heated nozzle and hydrolysis catalyst

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Heated Nozzle

300kg/h @ 250 °C



Heated and conventional nozzles have been compared back-to-back on the same aftertreatment system (pictured above).

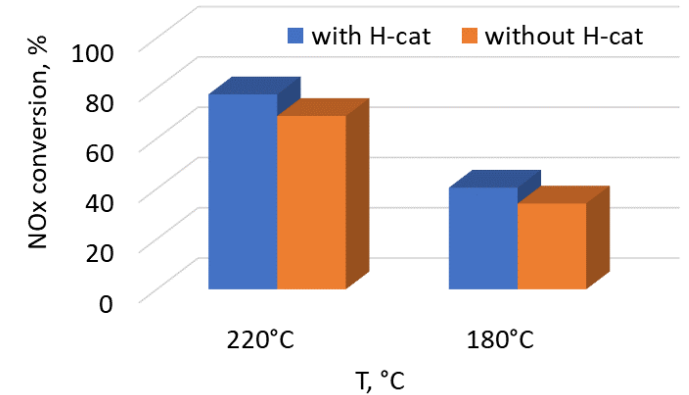
Measurements have indicated a higher NH3 production and increased conversion rates at same ANR

Measurements have shown comparable NH3 distribution and negligible difference in temperature upstream SCR.

NH3 slip indicates a faster Urea decomposition.
→ Saving potential for DEF/AdBlue.

Hydrolysis catalyst

SV 100.000 h⁻¹



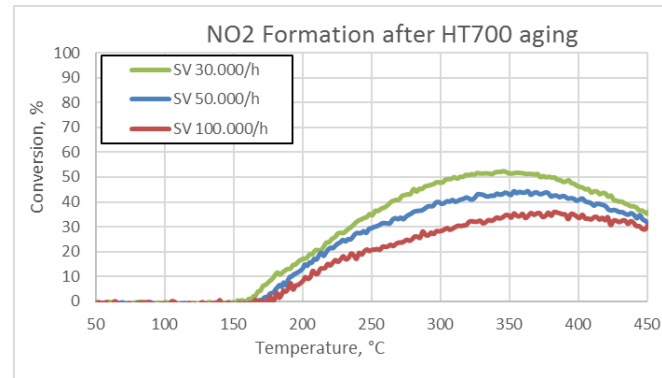
DOC solution for passive and active regeneration

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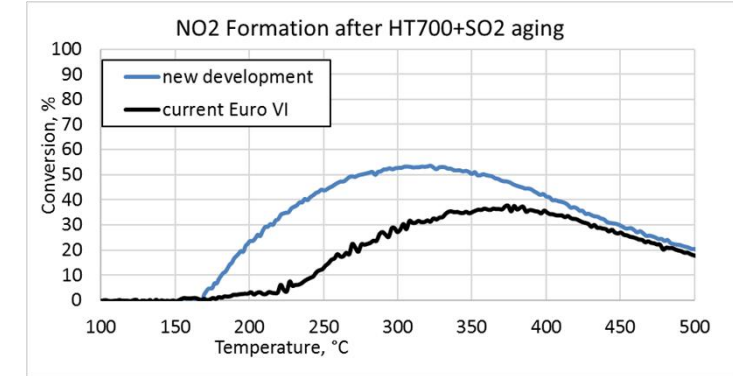


high thermal stable wash coat formulation with low CO and THC light off and high NO₂ formation.

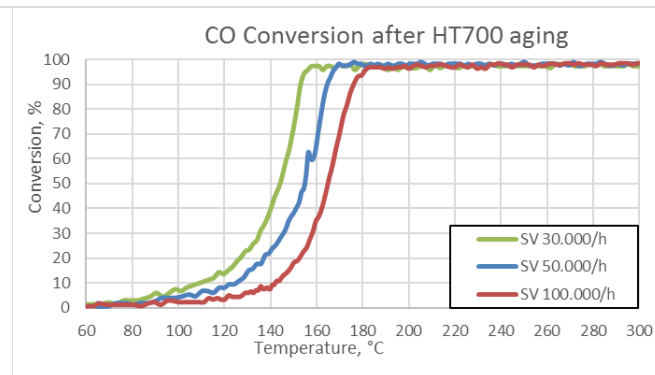
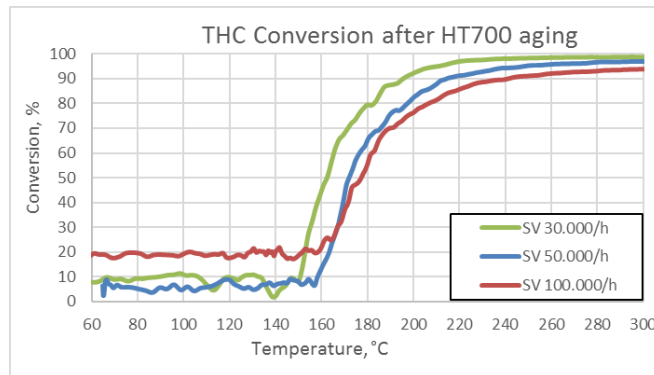
Example:
 PGM load: 25g/cft
 Pt:Pd (2.6:1)
 Pd rich inlet, Pt rich outlet



Wash coat modification



gas mixture:
 10ppm C₁₀H₂₂,
 10ppm C₇H₈,
 40ppm C₃H₆,
 300ppm CO,
 500ppm NO,
 10%O₂, 6%H₂O,
 6%CO₂, balance N₂.



Filter technology for high PN efficiency & low back pressure

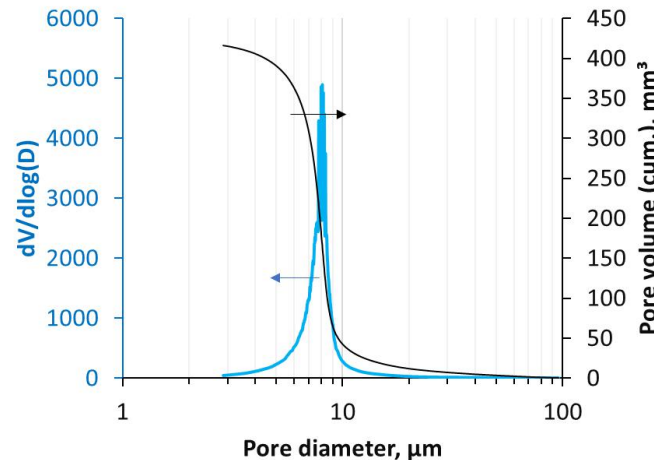
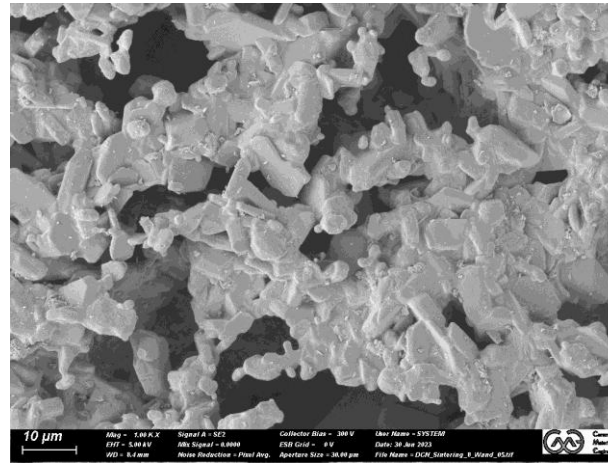
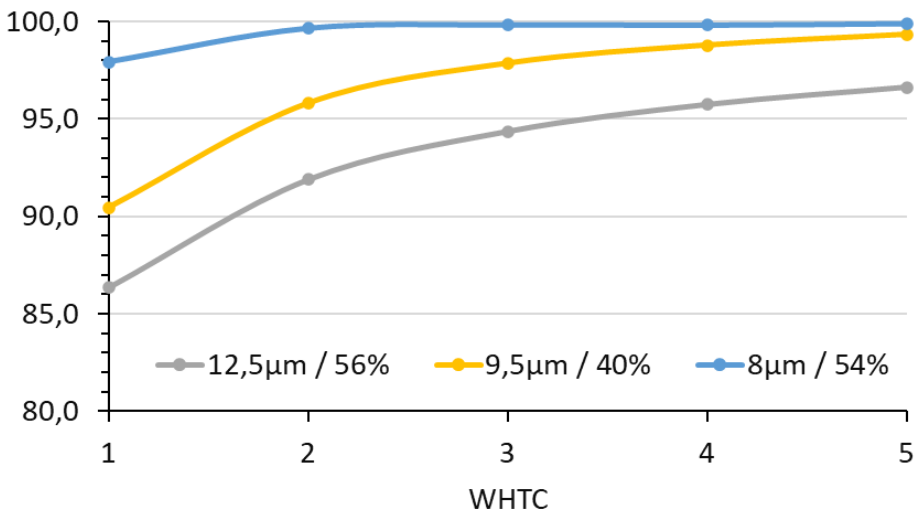
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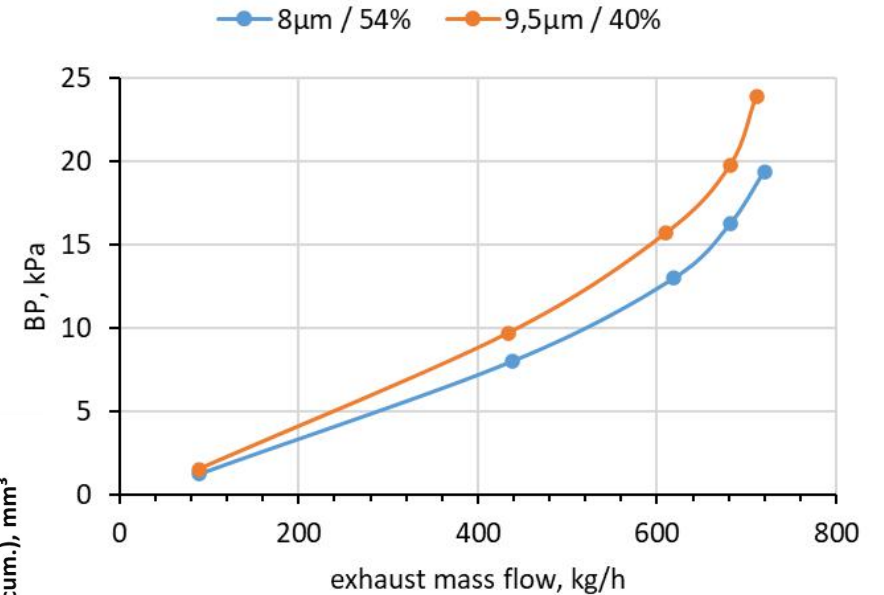
rf CHP-SiC Dinex

Low pore size ensures high PN efficiency

PN efficiency



High porosity ensures low back pressure

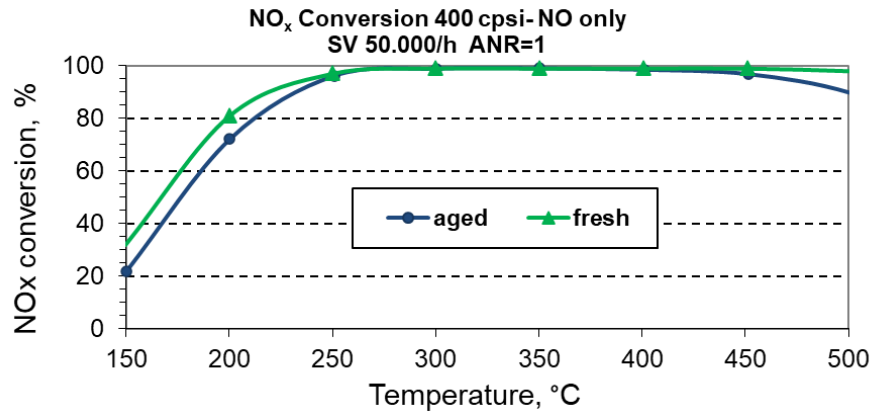


SCR catalysts: Cu-SCR or V-SCR

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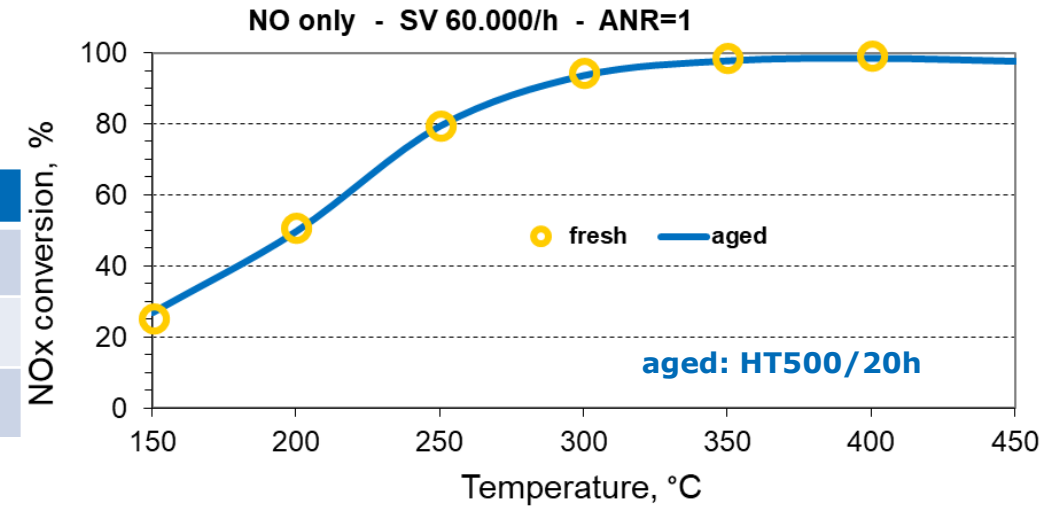
Cu-SCR, HT stable up to 800°C



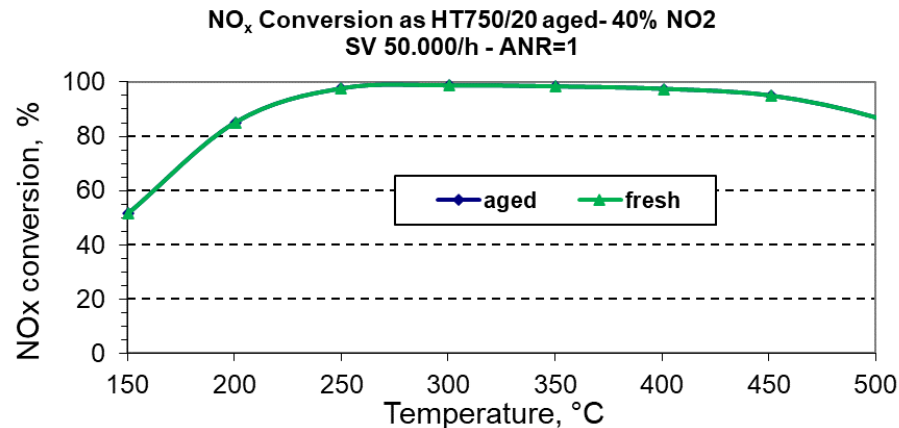
SV 40.000 h⁻¹, 40% NO₂
N₂O/NO_x, %

T, °C	Cu-SCR	V-SCR
250	2,5	0,5
350	3,5	0,5
450	3,0	0,5

V-SCR1: HT stable up to 500°C



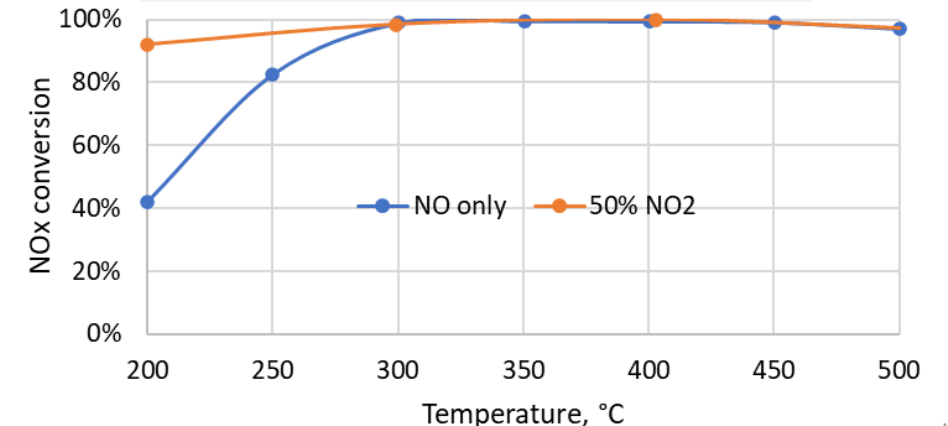
aged: HT750/20h



Hydrothermal ageing
for calibration data:

Cu-SCR: 650°C/100h
V-SCR1: 500°C/100h
V-SCR2: 580°C/100h

V-SCR2: HT stable up to 600°C

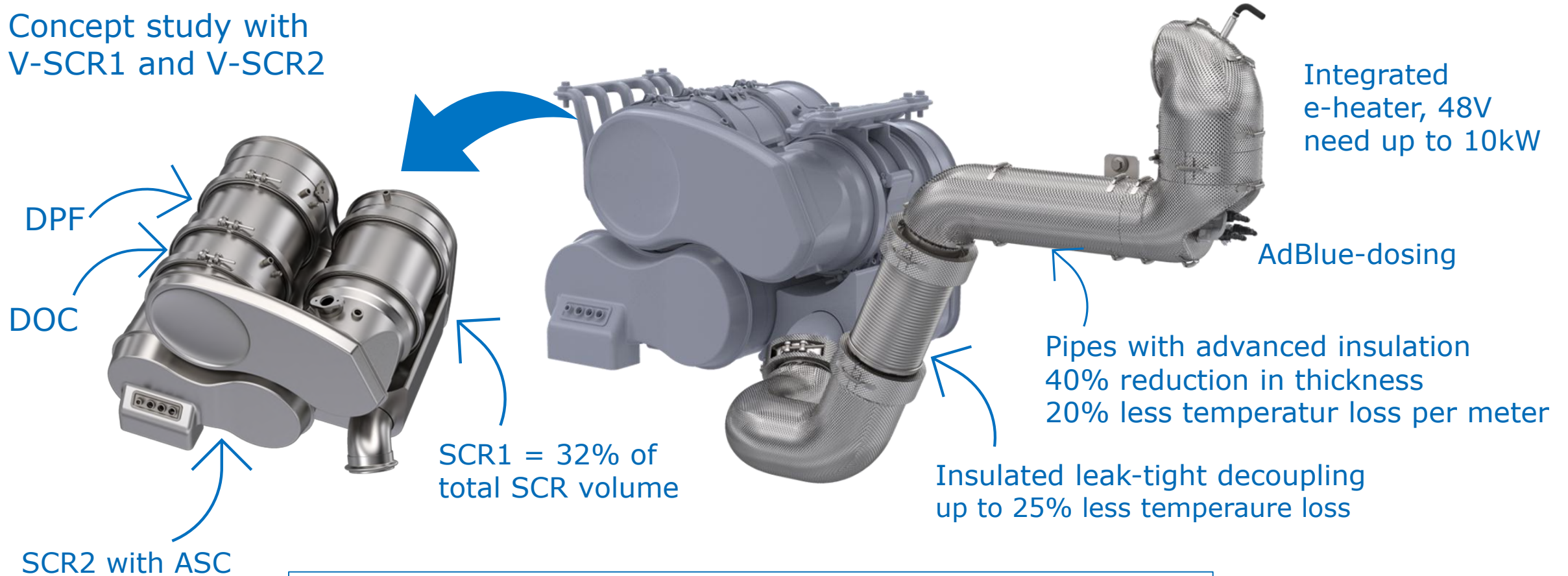


Design of an Eu 7 system for a HDD 13L engine with e-heater and 2-stage V-SCR

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Concept study with V-SCR1 and V-SCR2



Assessment:

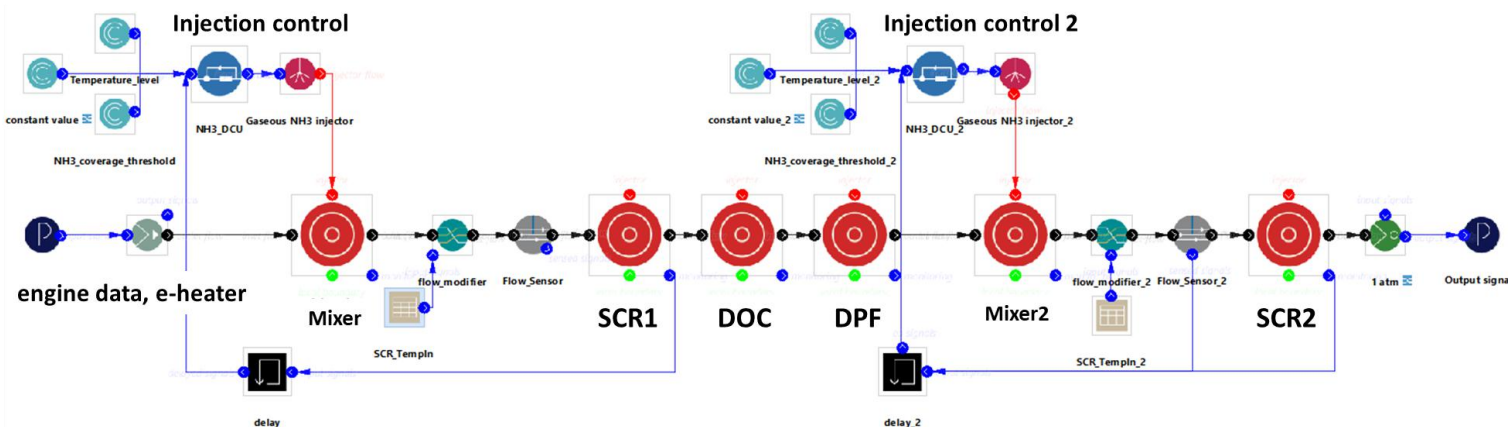
budget view: 1x cold WHTC + 2x hot WHTC

Percentile view: use of low load cycles, work > 3x WHTC

Simulation tool Exothermia

Data from hydrothermal aged catalysts

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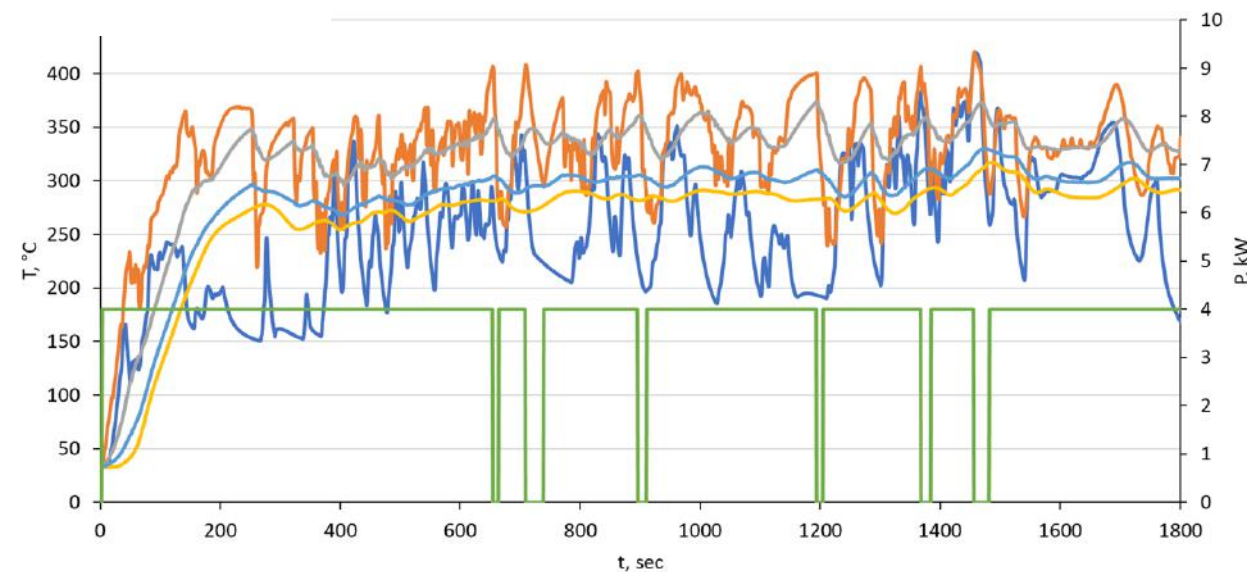


settings e-heater:
 $T @ \text{e-heater outlet} < 300^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{ON},$
 $T @ \text{e-heater outlet} > 400^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \text{OFF}$

WHTC cold

Water out °C — T_SCR1_in °C — T_SCR2_in °C — T_SCR_in °C — P_heater kW

kinetic parameters for model calibration taken from SGB measurements (Arrhenius factor & Activation Energy)



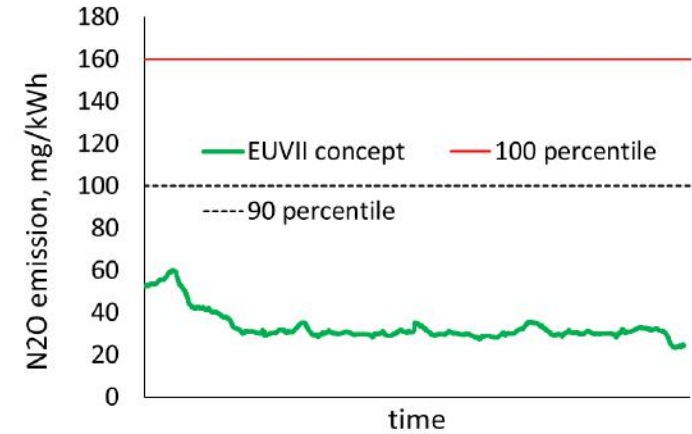
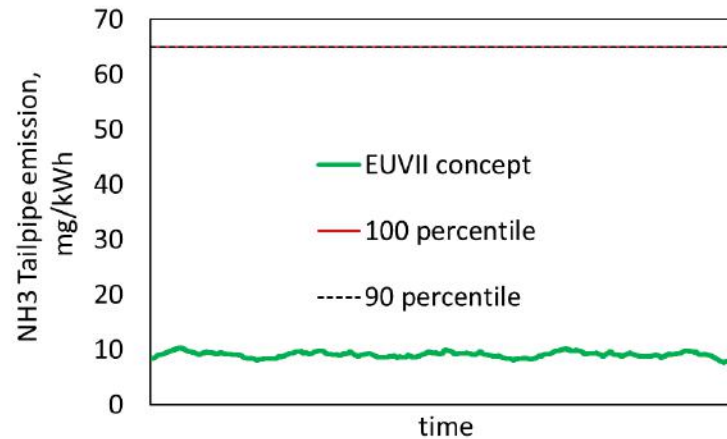
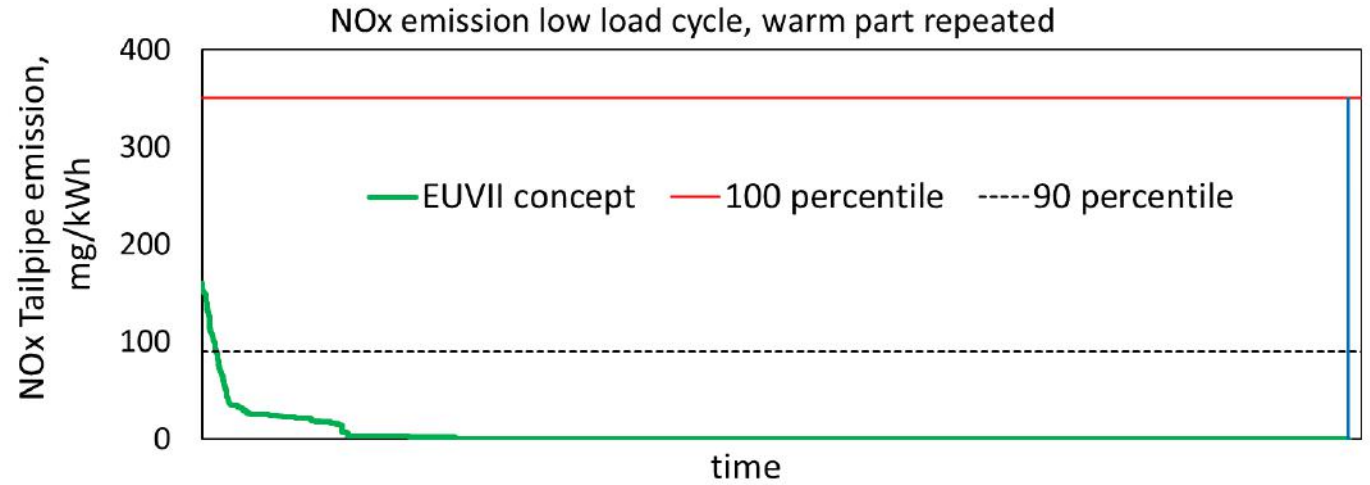
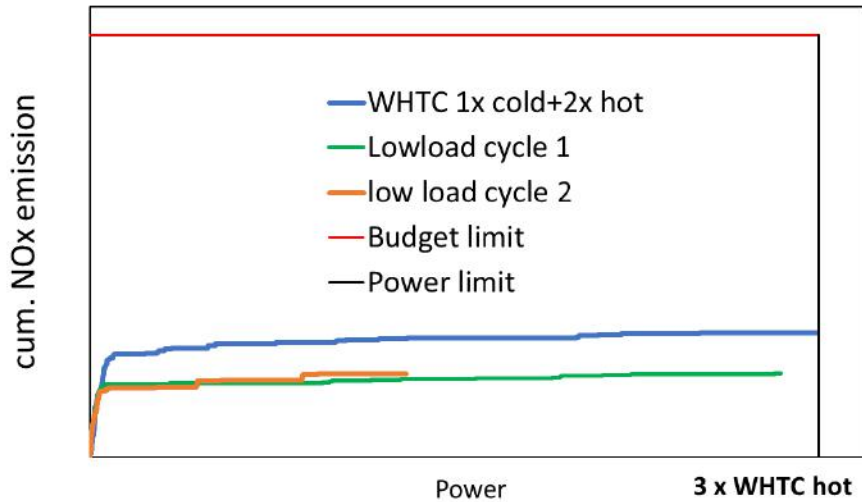
Eu7 system with e-heater & 2-stage V-SCR

Example 13L engine

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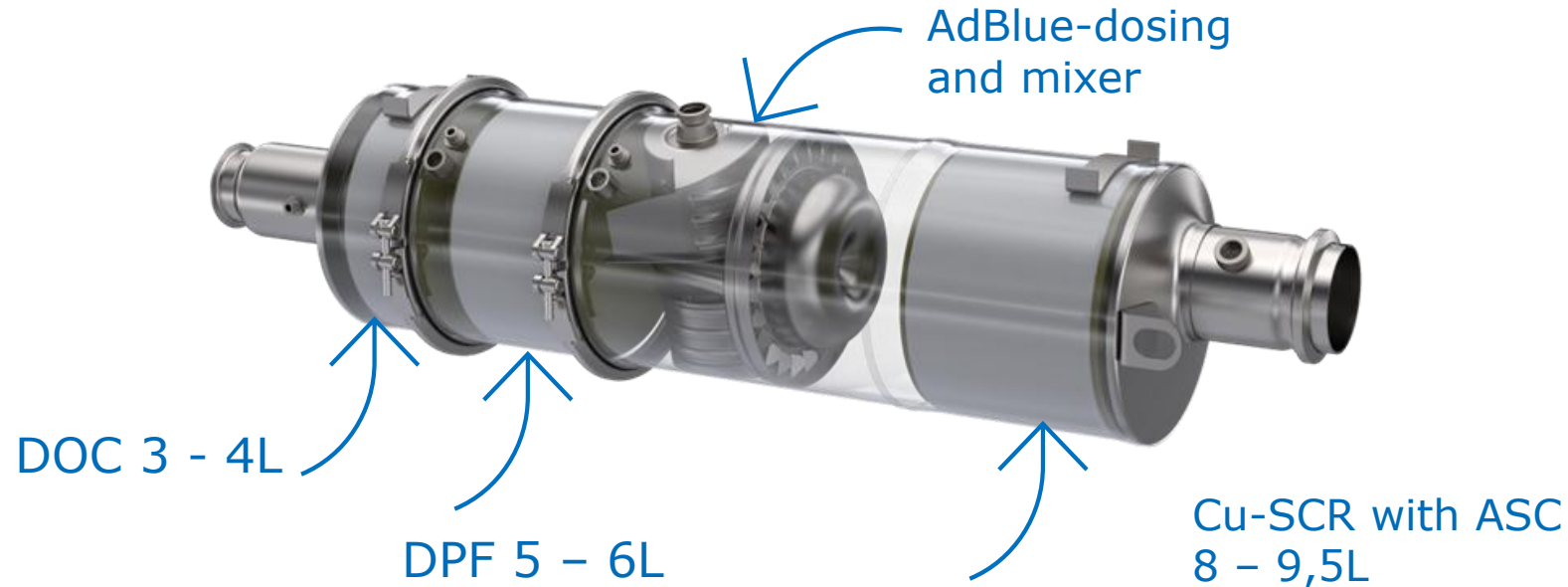
Budget view



BS VI: series ATS for a MDD engine

Power range: 140 – 160 HP

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BS VI	limits	series ATS degreened
CO	4000 mg/kWh	120 mg/kWh
THC	160 mg/kWh	30 mg/kWh
NOx	460 mg/kWh	110 mg/kWh

series ATS, simulation HT650°C/100 hours
260 mg/kWh
60 mg/kWh
250 mg/kWh

Check of BS VI series ATS in respect to Eu 7 limits – EU Commission

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EU 7	budget limits*, g	series ATS, g
CO	67.230	6.545 ✓
NMOG/THC	1.867	1.569 ✓
NOx	3.735	6.275 ✗
NH3	1.743	0.053 ✓
N2O	3.486	2.328 ✓

*WHTC work 8,5g/kWh

check of Budget limits using
1x cold WHTC
+ 2 hot WHTC
Catalysts HT aged

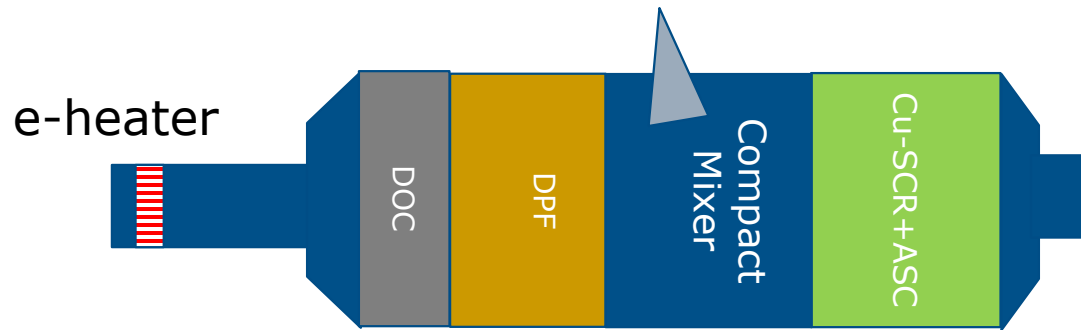
BS VI ATS concepts with e-heater

Eu 7 limits – EU Commission

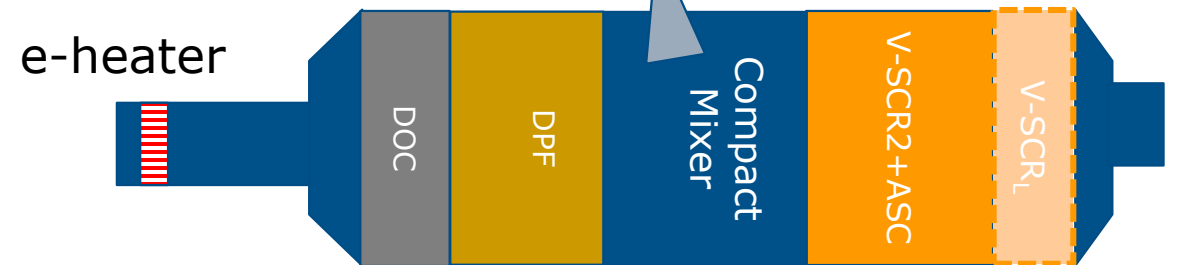
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BSVI + e-heater



BSVI with V-SCR + e-heater
V-SCR_L = 33% increased volume

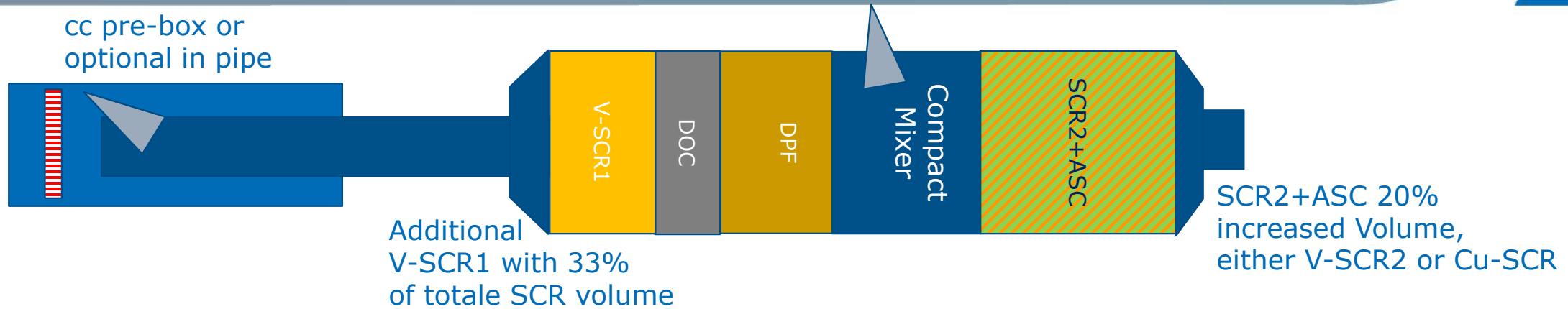


Budget emission	BSVI series	BSVI + e-heater	BSVI + with V-SCR + e-heater	BSVI + with V-SCR _L + e-heater
CO	6.545 g ✓	0.490 g ✓	0.490 g ✓	0.490 g ✓
THC	1.569 g ✓	0.118 g ✓	0.118 g ✓	0.118 g ✓
NOx	6.275 g ✗	1.871 g ✓	4.629 g ✗	4.514 g ✗
NH3	0.053 g ✓	0.053 g ✓	0.330 g ✓	0.250 g ✓
N2O	2.328 g ✓	4.167 g ✗	1.156 g ✓	1.156 g ✓

check of Budget limits using 1x cold WHTC + 2 hot WHTC, Catalysts HT aged

BS 7 concept with e-heater, 2-stage SCR Eu 7 limits – EU Commission

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Budget emission	BSVI + e-heater	BSVI + with V-SCR _L + e-heater	BS 7 concept V-SCR1+V-SCR2	BS 7 concept V-SCR1+Cu-SCR2
CO	0.490 g ✓	0.490 g ✓	0.490 g ✓	0.490 g ✓
THC	0.118 g ✓	0.118 g ✓	0.118 g ✓	0.118 g ✓
NO _x	1.871 g ✓	4.514 g ✗	2.014 g ✓	0.994 g ✓
NH ₃	0.053 g ✓	0.250 g ✓	0.112 g ✓	0.056 g ✓
N ₂ O	4.167 g ✗	1.156 g ✓	0.983 g ✓	2.408 g ✓

check of Budget limits using 1x cold WHTC + 2 hot WHTC, Catalysts HT aged

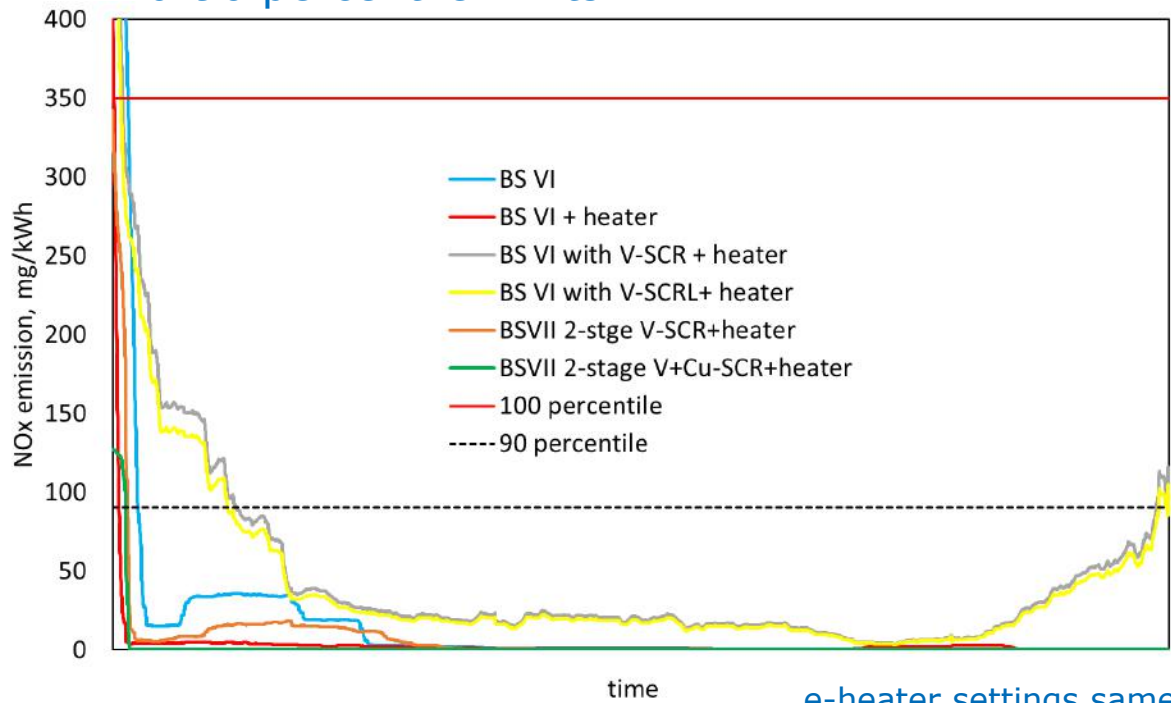
BS 7 concept with e-heater Percentile limit view

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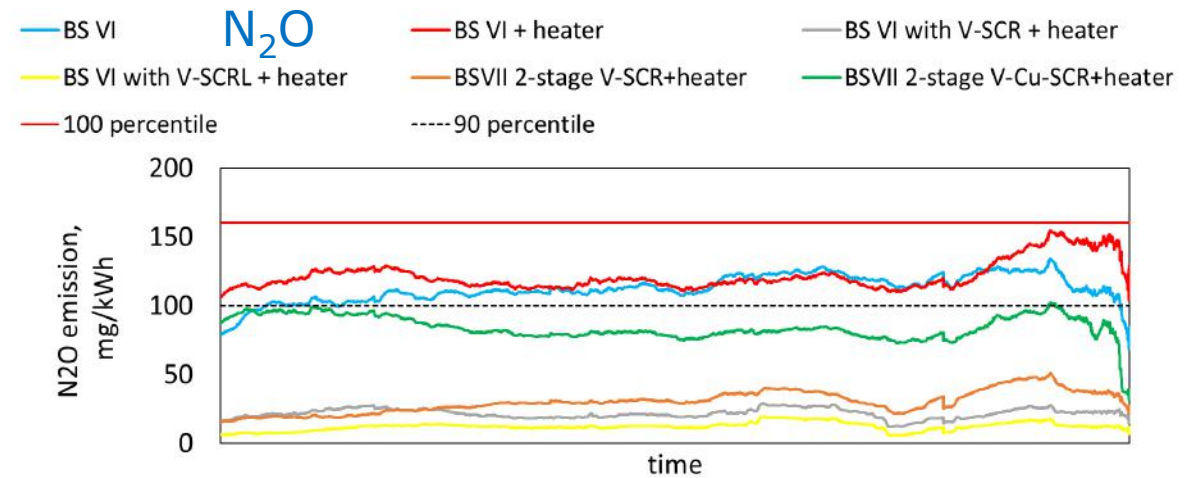
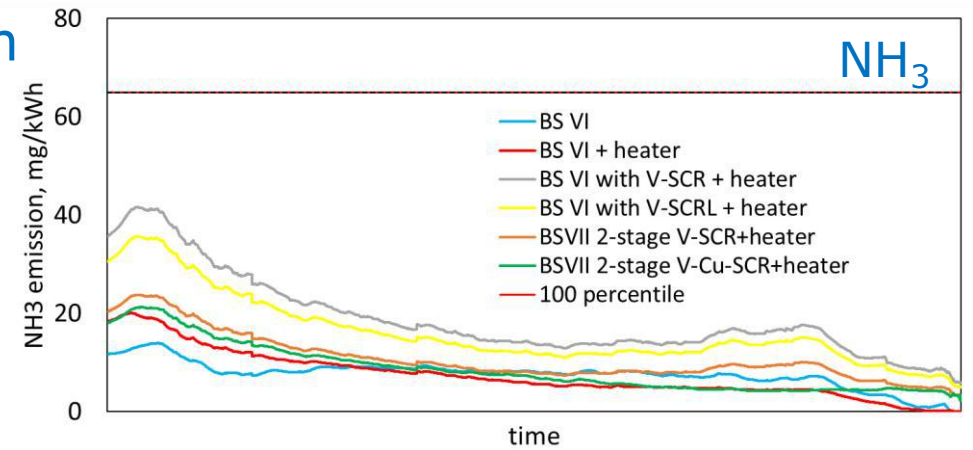


Real PEMS data of a RDE cycle of the BS VI application was used to calculate the emissions in the MAW

only BS VII 2-stage SCR concepts below 100 & 90 percentile limits



e-heater settings same as in WHTC



Check of the different systems in respect to Eu 7 limits – EU Council (22.07.2023)

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Proposed WHTC-Limits:

CO: 1500 mg/kWh

NMOG: 80 mg/kWh NH3: 65 mg/kWh

NOx: 230 mg/kWh N2O: 200 mg/kWh

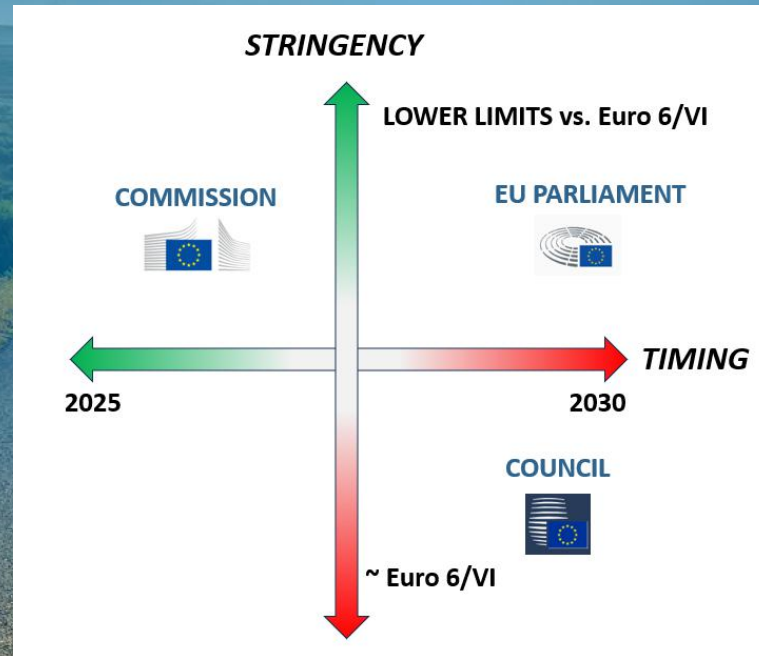
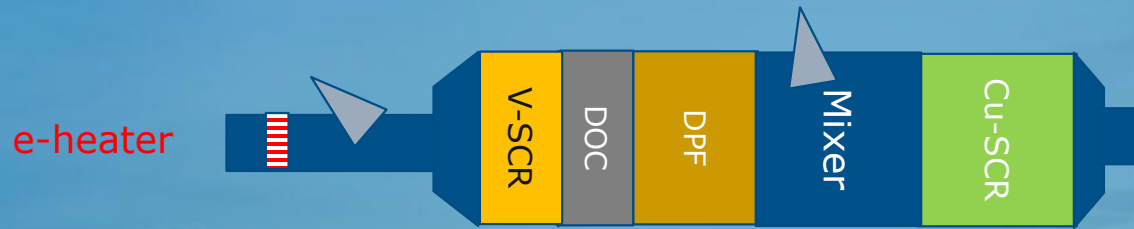
BS 7 concept
2-stage SCR

cum. Em. mg/kWh	BSVI series	BSVI + e-heater	BSVI + with V-SCR + e-heater	BSVI + with V-SCR _L + e-heater	V-SCR	V- + Cu-SCR
CO	262.9 ✓	19.7 ✓	19.7 ✓	19.7 ✓	19.7 ✓	19.7 ✓
NMOG/THC	63.0 ✓	4.7 ✓	4.7 ✓	4.7 ✓	4.7 ✓	4.7 ✓
NOx	252.0 ✗	75.1 ✓	185.9 ✓	181.2 ✓	80.9 ✓	43.2 ✓
NH3	2.1 ✓	2.1 ✓	13.3 ✓	10.0 ✓	4.2 ✓	2.2 ✓
N2O	93.5 ✓	167.3 ✓	46.4 ✓	46.4 ✓	39.5 ✓	95.3 ✓

Values in table: WHTC cold (20%) + WHTC hot (80%)



- A holistic concept for an EU 7 system based on an electric heater upfront the ATS with a 2-stage SCR system was shown - additional measures like heated nozzle or a hydrolysis catalyst can improve the DeNOx performance
- An example for a 13L HDD engine with e-heater and 2-Stage SCR has shown, that it is feasible to meet the Eu7 limits proposed by the EU commission – low thermal mass, thermal management and insulation have a huge impact
- The assessment of an existing MDD BSVI ATS in respect to the discussed Eu 7 limits for NOx, N₂O, and NH₃ was done.
 - Engine bench & RDE emission data was evaluated using 1D simulation
 - The step by step implementation of e-heater, V-SCR, and 2-stage SCR was investigated.Outcome:
 - e-heater combined with 2-stage SCR is needed to fulfil the targets proposed by the EU Commission
 - The utilization of a V-SCR type at the first position after the heater is needed to get the N₂O emissions significant down
 - EU Council targets could potentially be reached with e-heater and existing ATS with some optimizations (thermal mass, thermal management,...)



**THANK YOU
for your attention!**

