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# Retrofit of Aftertreatment for Improvement of Exhaust Emissions from In-use Vehicles Options for India

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Vice President &  
Chairman Technical Committee - ECMA

# Agenda

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- ❑ Introduction
- ❑ Retrofit for in-use emissions control Globally
- ❑ Basics of Emissions Control Strategies
- ❑ Options for Retrofit
- ❑ Appropriate solutions for India
- ❑ The importance of precautions

# Introduction

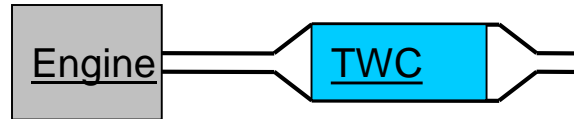
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- ❑ As emissions regulations become more and more stringent for new vehicles, the issue of pollution from the older vehicles becomes relevant for the overall improvement in the quality of ambient air.
- ❑ Globally, apart from the phase-out of old vehicles, retrofit of older vehicles with new engines or fitment various aftertreatment devices has been practiced with some success
- ❑ These have almost always been implemented with financial incentives coupled with penalties for pollution to persuade in-use vehicle owners for the change
- ❑ In India while retrofit has often been talked about this has not yet been implemented as a means to clean up the environment. While a lot of time, effort and finances are spent on improving new vehicles , the retrofit option has as yet, remained unexplored...

# Aftertreatment for Vehicle and Engine

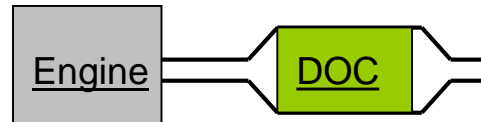
## Light Duty ( Passenger Cars )

Using gasoline fuel

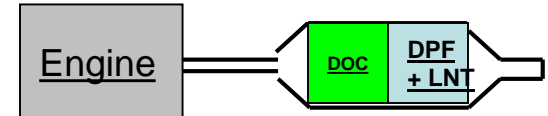


THREE WAY CAT

Using Diesel fuel



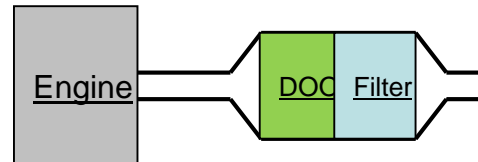
DIESEL OXI-CAT



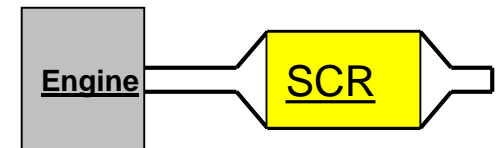
DIESEL PARTICLE FILTER+ TRAP

## Heavy Duty ( Buses and Trucks )

Using Diesel fuel

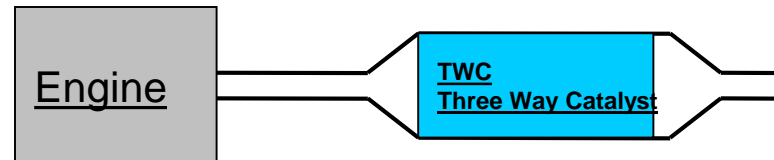


DIESEL OXI-CAT+ TRAP



SELECTIVE CATALYTIC REDUCTION

Using CNG/LPG



THREE WAY CATALYST

# Considerations for Aftertreatment Vehicle and Engine

## OEM Production vehicles

- Made to specification
- All parts are Quality checked
- The manufactured vehicle or engine is tested at different stages of manufacture and has to comply at every stage

The result is a product which Confirms to COP procedures with vehicle raw emissions within boundaries

## In-use Old vehicles

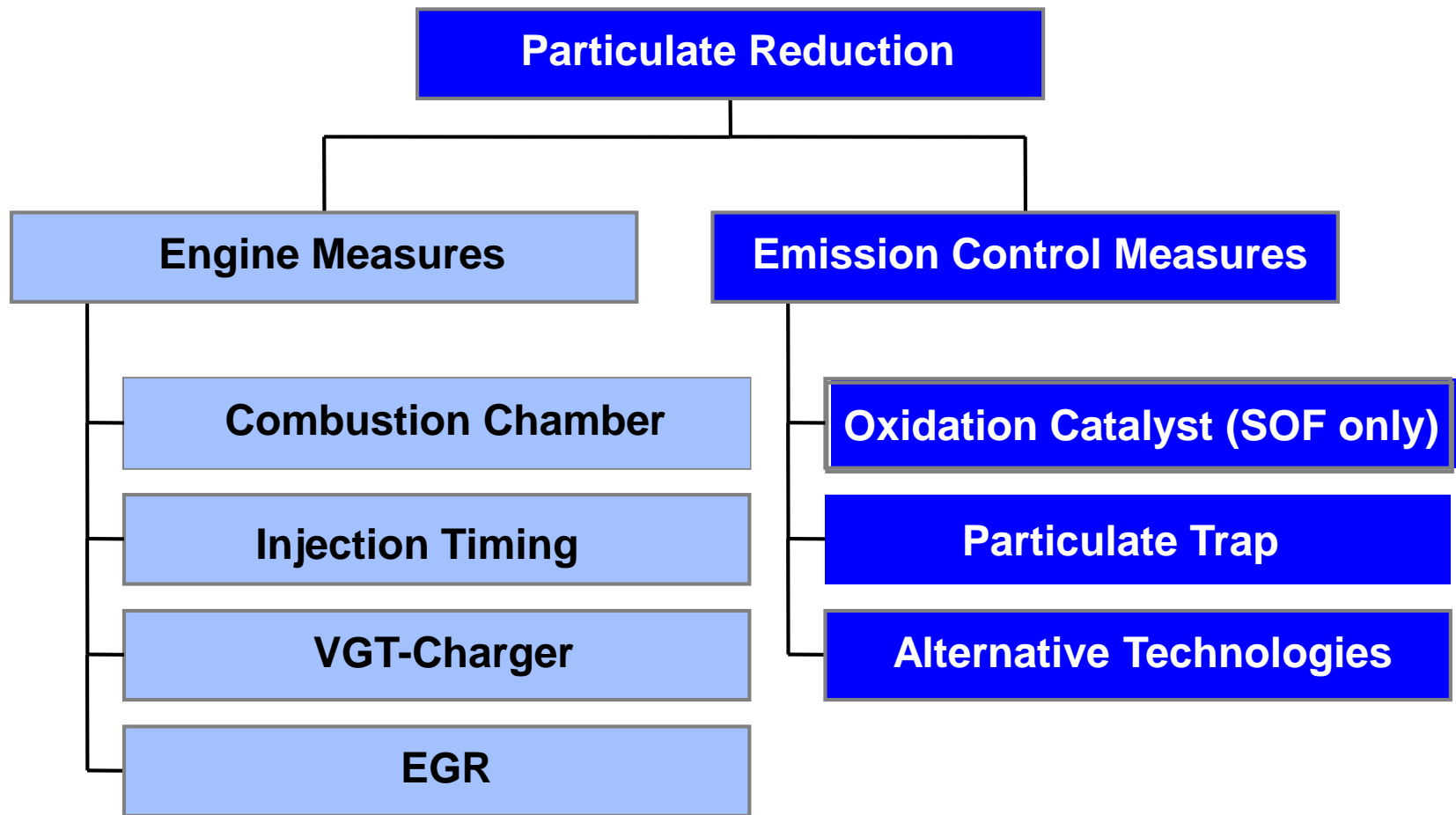
- Have been subject to wear and tear
- Fuel injection parts and calibration may have been disturbed
- Engine Oil consumption an important parameter in particulate emissions and control may be high

The result is vehicle and engine raw emissions which are unpredictable

- ❑ This means that aftertreatment solutions for in-use vehicles have to be engineered considering the condition of the vehicle
- ❑ This can only be done effectively with a OEM / OEM service stations and experienced catalyst manufacturers, working together

# Particulates and Strategies for Control Old Vehicles/Engines

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# Evolution of Aftertreatment Over the Years for Vehicle and Engine ( Diesel )

Different generations of Vehicles require aftertreatment tailored to parameters that have changed over the years

## EU 1 & 2

### DOC Generation 1

- low CO removal
- low HC removal
- no NO<sub>2</sub> formation
- high SOF removal
- no SO<sub>4</sub> formation

IDI Engine

High Sulfur Fuel

## EU 3 & 4

### DOC Generation 2

- high CO removal
- medium HC removal
- high NO<sub>2</sub> formation
- medium SOF removal
- high SO<sub>4</sub> formation

DI Engine

Low Sulfur Fuel

## EU 5 (AECC)

### DOC Generation 3

- *heating function*
- high CO removal
- high HC removal
- high NO<sub>2</sub> formation
- high SOF removal
- medium SO<sub>4</sub> formation

DI (+ HCCI ?) Engine

Ultra Low Sulfur Fuel

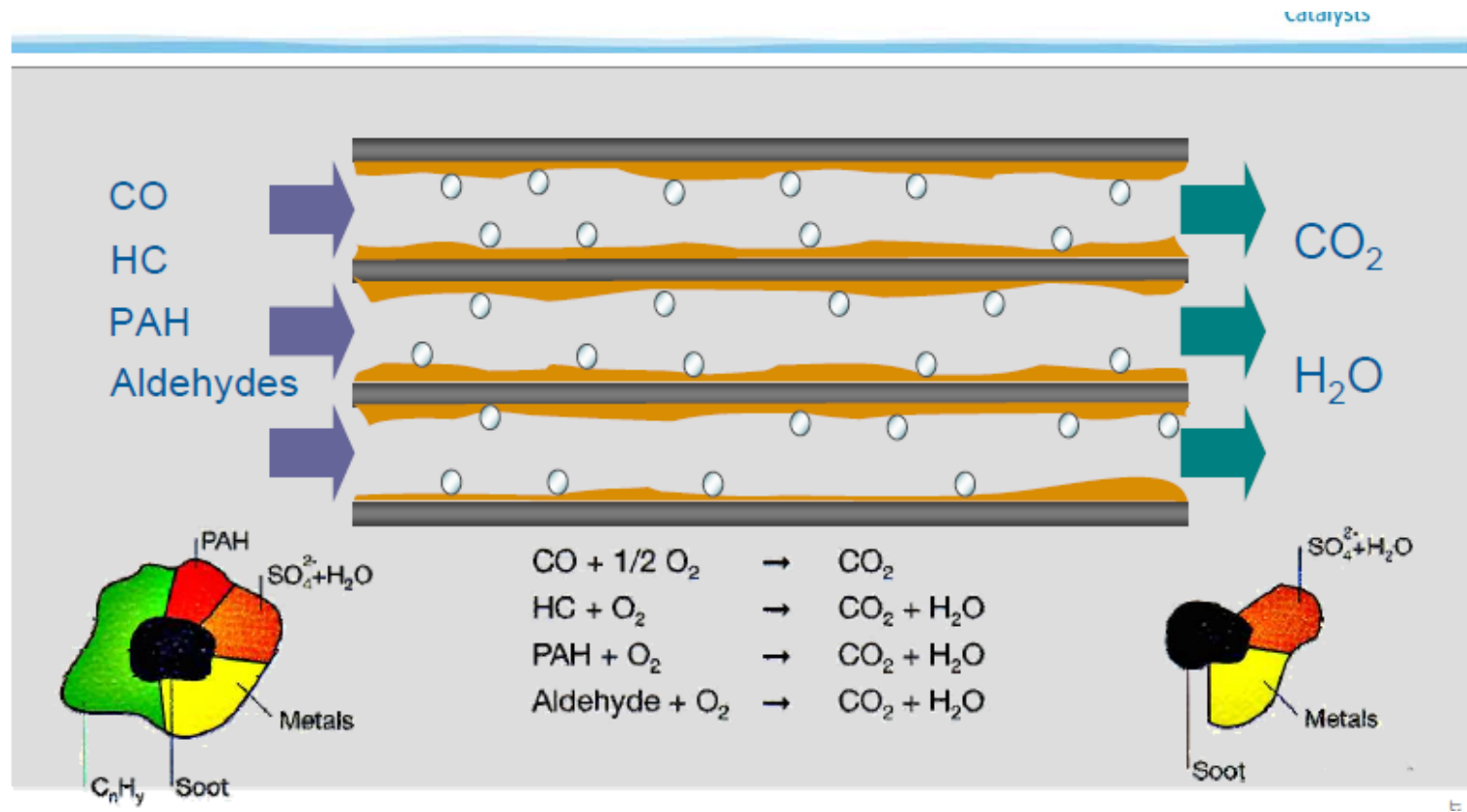
# PARTICULATE CONTROL FOR IN-USE VEHICLES/ENGINES

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- Particulates are the principal visible irritant from old in-use vehicles
- They Comprising soot and solid particulates
- They could be reduced to some extent by Diesel Oxidation Catalysts and Particulate Filters and Traps



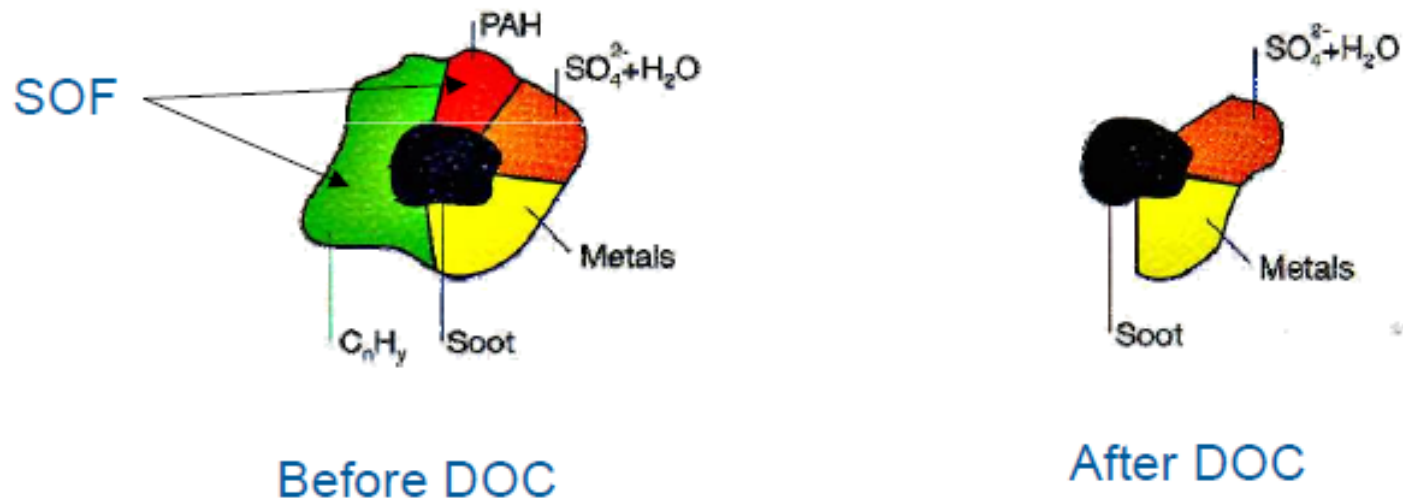
# Diesel Oxidation Catalyst - 1



# Diesel Oxidation Catalyst - 2

## Change of PM by an Oxidation Catalyst

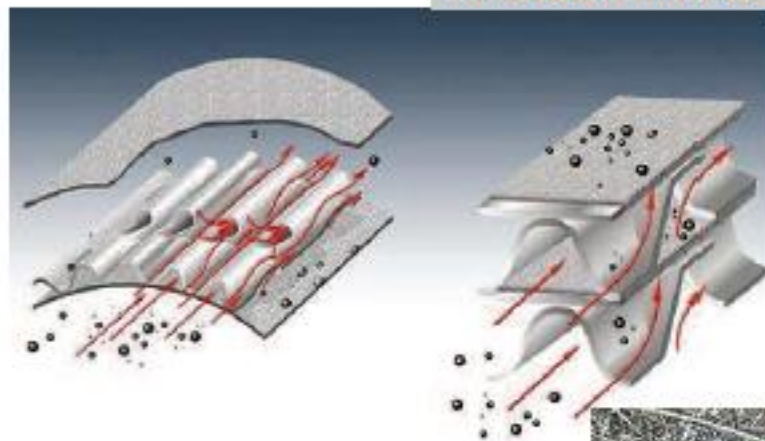
Oxidations Catalysts usually remove more or less the soluble organic fraction



**Diesel Oxidation Catalyst has the potential to reduce upto 30% % of particulate mass**

# Filters and Traps for retrofit Particulate control - 1

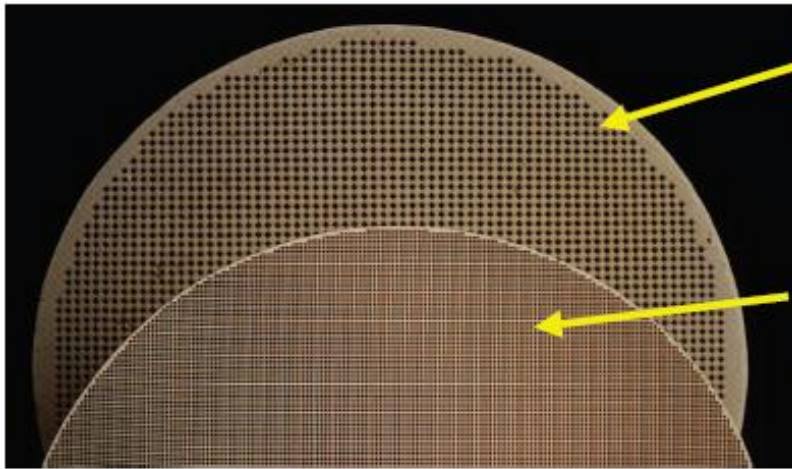
Properly engineered, traps have the potential to reduce 30% to 60% of Particulates



Two different finenesses of metal fleece



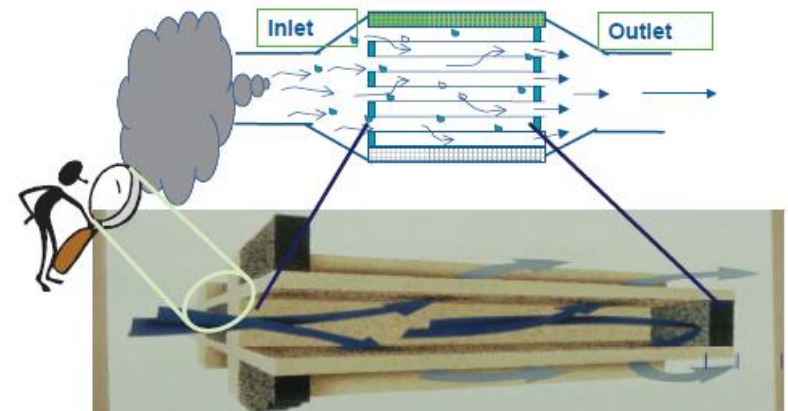
# Filters and Traps for retrofit Particulate control - 2



DPF-Substrate:  
alternating  
plugged channels

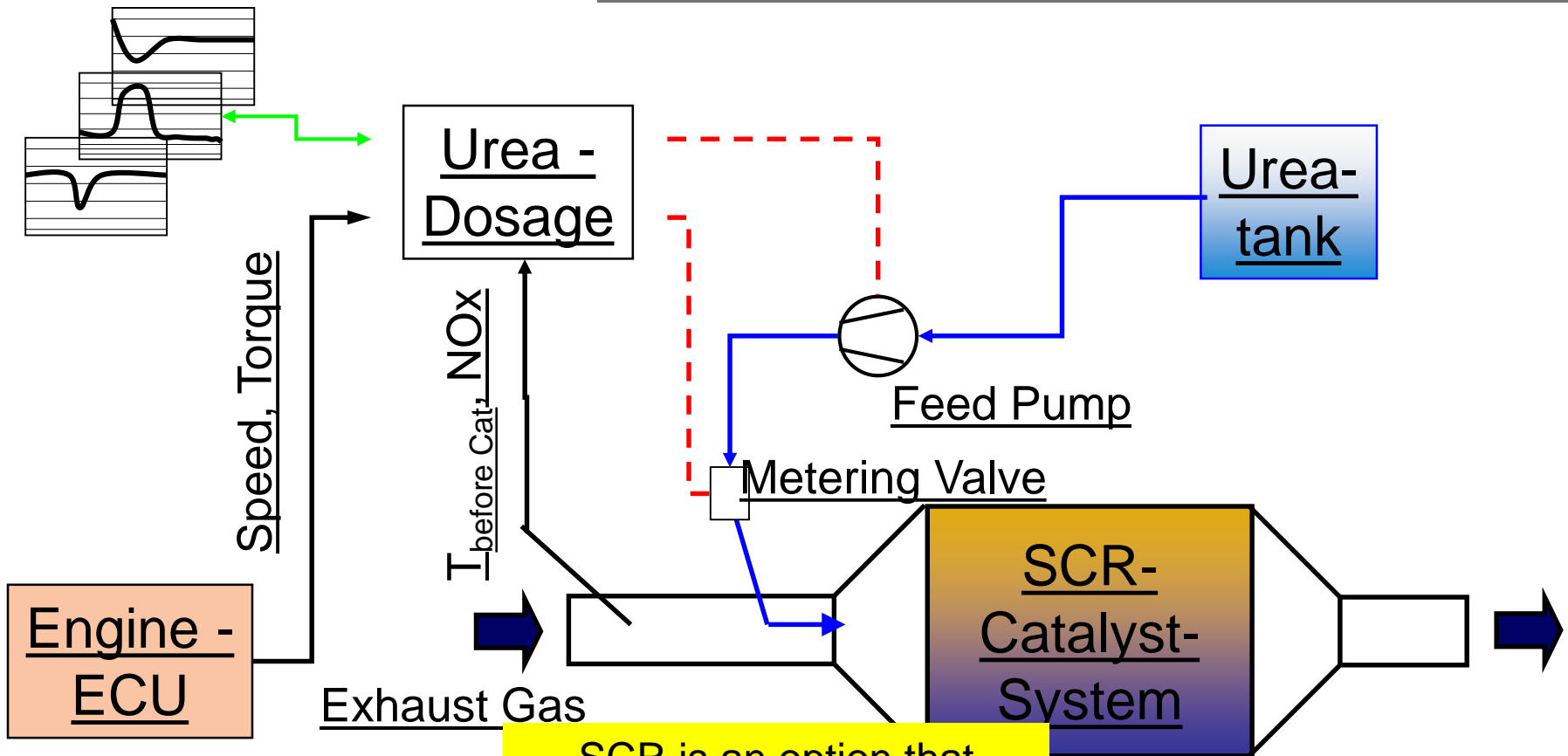
Catalyst-Substrate:  
open channels over  
entire length

Filters are efficient, but need Regeneration which will require engine calibration( ECU ) and is an expensive option



# Urea SCR-system for Nox Control

For BS IV Urea SCR is an alternative to DOC+Open Filter



SCR is an option that  
Requires electronic engine  
management  
either internal or external

(e,  $\text{NO}_x$ ...)

# Appropriate Solutions for India

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- ❑ The Indian automotive market is different as apart from PUC, there is no check on the condition of in-use vehicles and no I&M.
- ❑ This implies a large difference in the condition of the vehicles on the road making it difficult to make vehicles comply to a definite jump from one stage to another
- ❑ The quickest and most easily implementable solution is the fitment of DOC on Trucks and Buses running on Diesel ( prominent polluters )
- ❑ While this may only give an improvement of 20% to 30%, more efficient solutions such as open traps ( filters ) can be implemented but with caution as poorly engineered solutions may pose a safety hazard
- ❑ The use of SCR either with retrofit ECU ( internal or external ) along with DOC would give the best conversion but is complex and expensive to implement and sustain on road

# Precautions in the fitment of Retrofit

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- ❑ It is important to have Emission Control manufacturers work closely with OEM and agencies to select and authorize the proper fitment of the aftertreatment device
- ❑ There needs to be a mechanism for testing and qualifying retrofitted vehicles in order to ensure the quality and monitor performance
- ❑ For retrofits with traps and open filters or even DPF a regeneration regime needs to be built in as otherwise, accumulated soot would pose a fire hazard
- ❑ The use of SCR retrofit would need to an appropriate maintenance and support system to be instituted by the supplying agency to ensure proper functioning

# Emission Controls Manufacturers Association

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- ❑ Non-profit association representing 17 emission control solution providers for mobile & stationary applications
- ❑ ECMA works closely with the industry, government regulators, oil companies and general public by being a credible source of knowledge on emission control technologies
- ❑ ECMA organized seminars/conferences on the latest technologies being adopted globally to counter the menace of pollution act as ideal platforms for networking for the various stakeholders

***Promotes the State of the Art Emission Control Technology Solutions through a Single Window***



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THANK YOU