

ENHANCING CATALYST DURABILITY IN HEAVY DUTY CNG ENGINE THROUGH COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

ECT 2026 TECHNICAL PRESENTATION

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Ravi Sindagi, Pandit Biradar, Tata Motors Ltd.

Public

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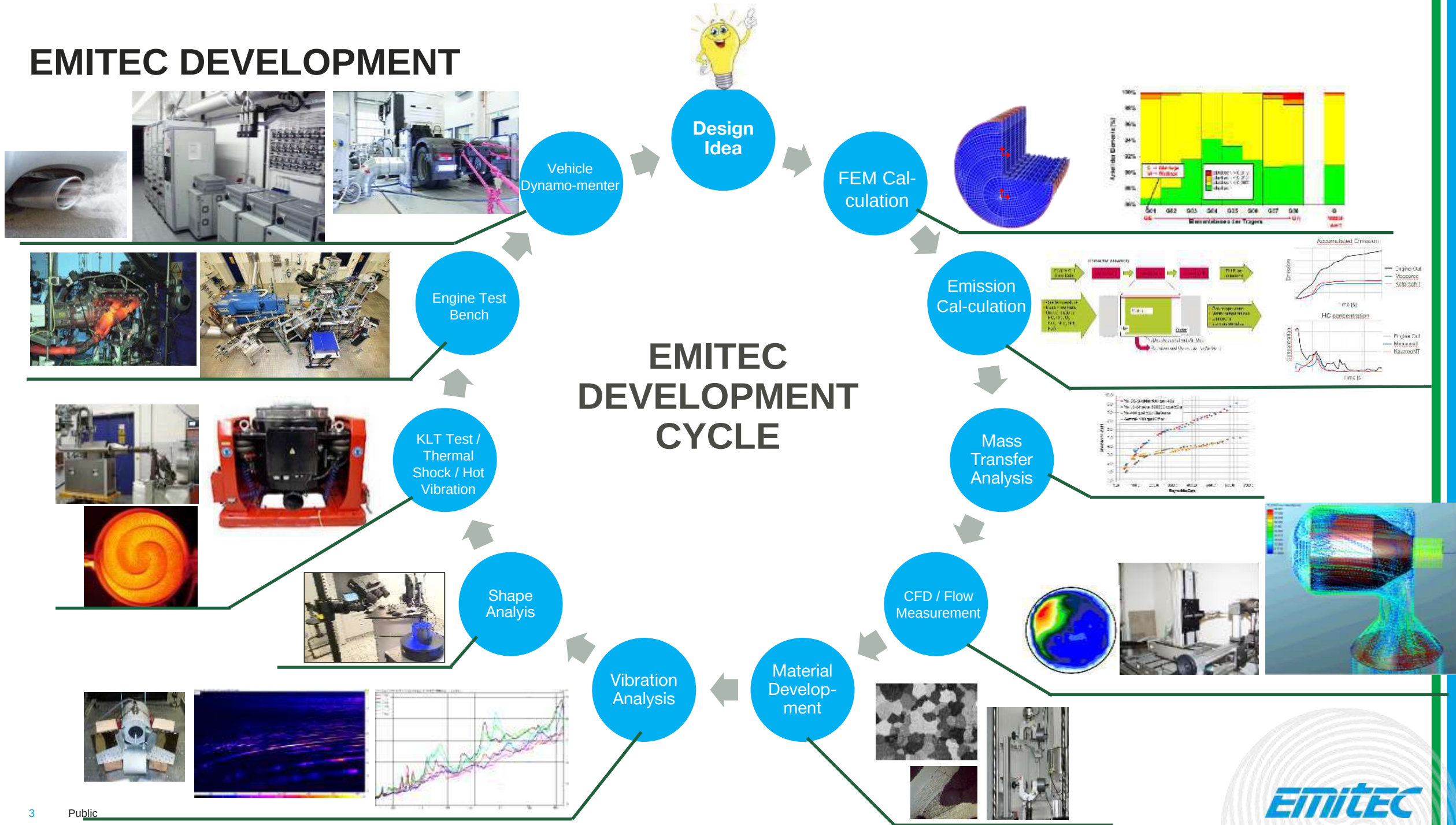
🌀 EMITEC TECHNOLOGIES

🌀 CNG APPLICATION CHALLENGES & STRESSORS ON METAL SUBSTRATES

🌀 COLLOBORATIVE APPROACH FOR ENHANCING DURABILITY

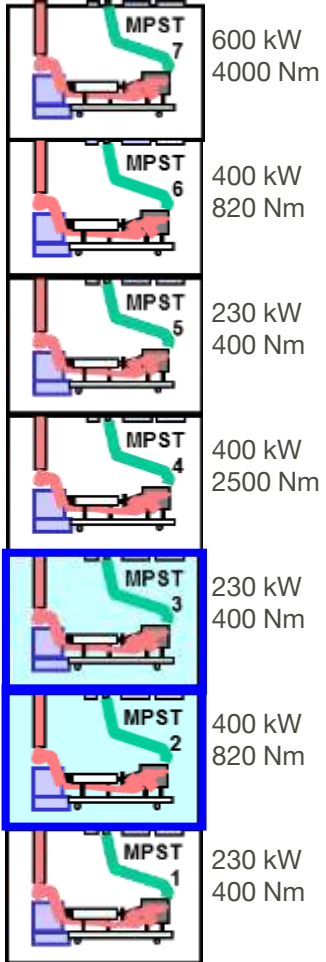
🌀 CONCLUSION

EMITEC DEVELOPMENT

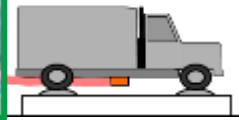


PRODUCT AND APPLICATION DEVELOPMENTS SUPPORTED BY A TEST CENTER

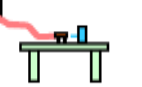
VIEW CENTRAL FLOOR



Heavy Duty chassis dymo



Flow Bench



KPST 4



KPST 3



KPST 2



KPST 1



EXAMPLES FROM OUR CUSTOMER PORTFOLIO – HD ON ROAD

FROM LIGHT DUTY CITY VAN TO LONG HAUL HEAVY DUTY TRUCK



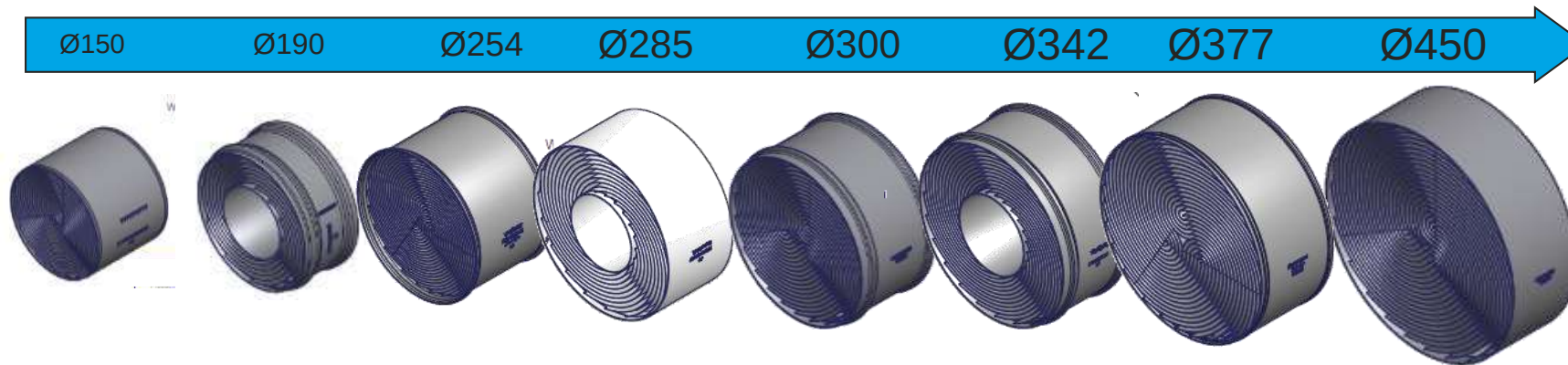
Iveco – CNG Light Duty Truck



FIAT – CNG Light Duty Truck



DAF – XF & XG Heavy Duty Trucks

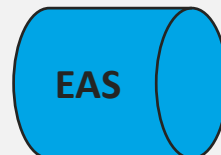


More than 40k substrates supplied till date for
CNG Trucks without any issues

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- ▶ EMITEC TECHNOLOGIES
- ▶ **CNG APPLICATION CHALLENGES & STRESSORS ON METAL SUBSTRATES**
- ▶ COLLOBORATIVE APPROACH FOR ENHANCING DURABILITY
- ▶ CONCLUSION

CNG APPLICATION CHALLENGES



- Downsized engine
- ↑ BMEP
- ↑ Power Density

- ↑ Thermal load
- ↑ Mass flow

EAS Performance

- Robust EAS performance required

EAS Operating Window

<350° C

350 – 750°C

>750°C

Cold / idle
CH₄ slip

Narrow CH₄–NO_x
conversion window

High load
thermal ageing

Operating Demands & EAS impacts

Real World duty severity

- Stop-go traffic and frequent acceleration
- High payload, ambient temperature and altitude
- Repeated lambda and temperature fluctuations

Impact: Degrades catalyst performance and EAS durability

Catalyst Thermal Durability

- High inlet temperature and rapid thermal gradients
- Misfire-induced temperature spikes
- Prolonged full-load operation

Impact : Washcoat ageing, PGM sintering and substrate cracking/damage

Emission impact

- Higher load → Higher engine-out NO_x
- Lambda fluctuations → Lower CH₄ and NO_x conversion
- Incomplete combustion → Increased methane slip
- Spark retard → Higher Exhaust temp and fuel consumption

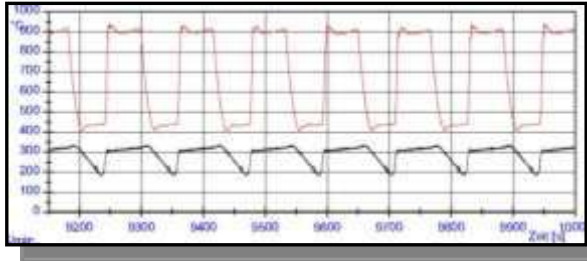
Impact : faster catalyst ageing, substrate damage and reduced conversion efficiency

Precise transient lambda, spark, boost and torque control are the critical needs to meet operating demands while protecting EAS performance and durability

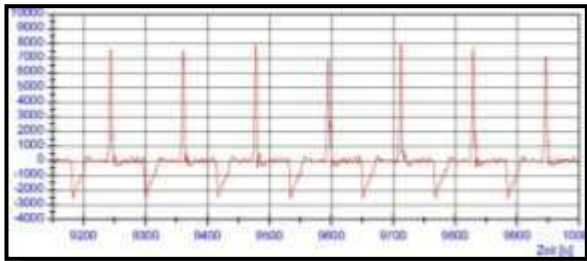
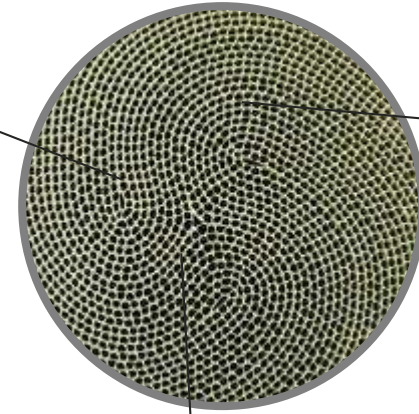
LOADS ON CATALYST SUBSTRATE

THERMAL & VIBRATION LOAD: MEASURED ON ENGINE TEST BENCH / VEHICLE

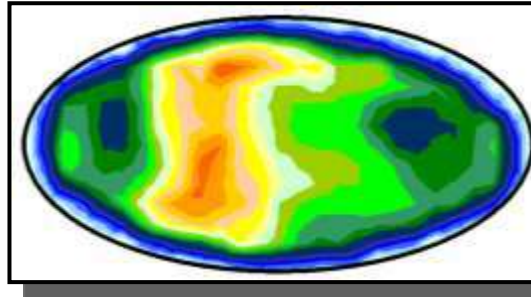
Temperatures



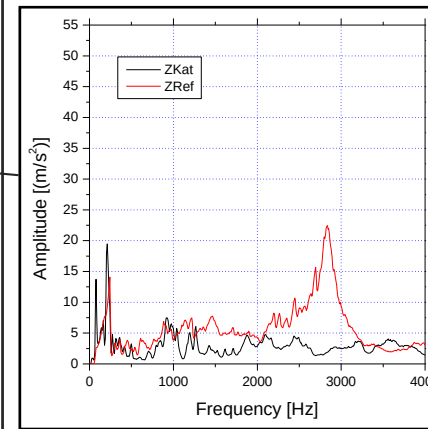
Temperature Transients



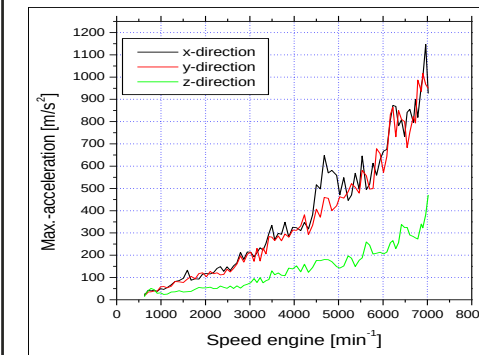
Exhaust gas flow



Frequency



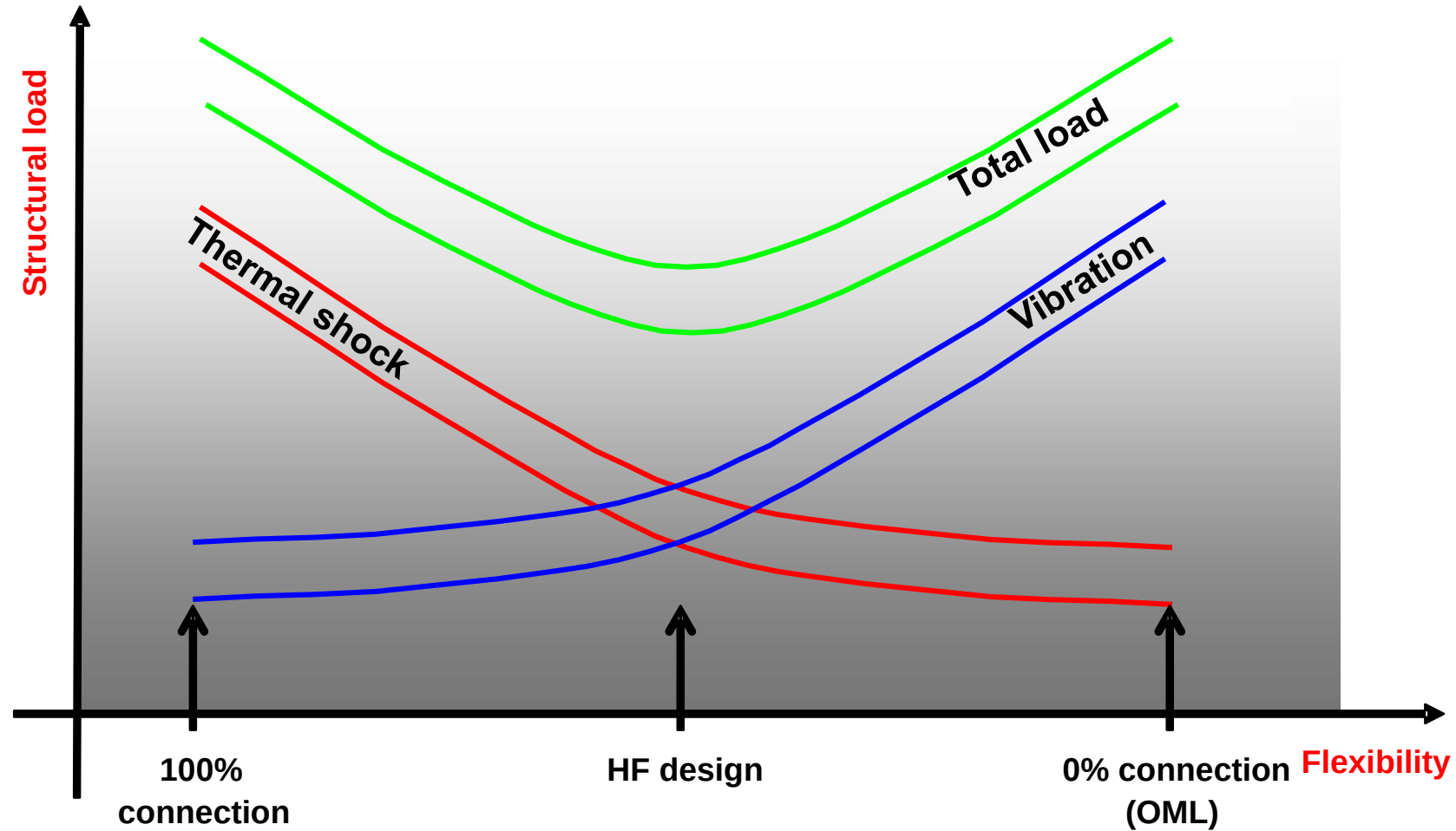
Acceleration



While meeting emission performance, care should be taken for monitoring the loads acting on catalyst substrate to ensure long term durability

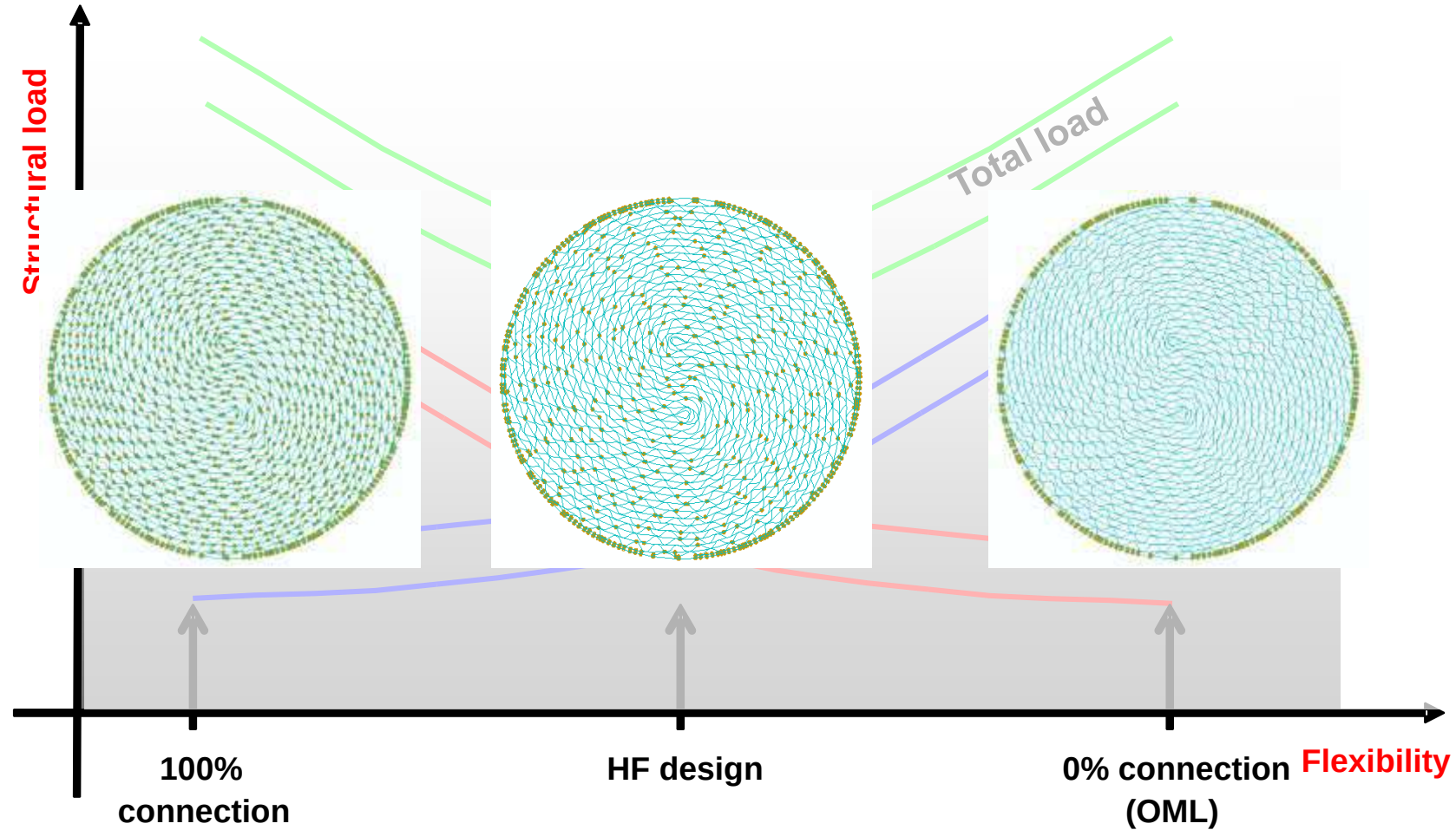
SUBSTRATE DESIGNS FOR ADAPTING TO THE LOADS

THERMAL & VIBRATION LOADS



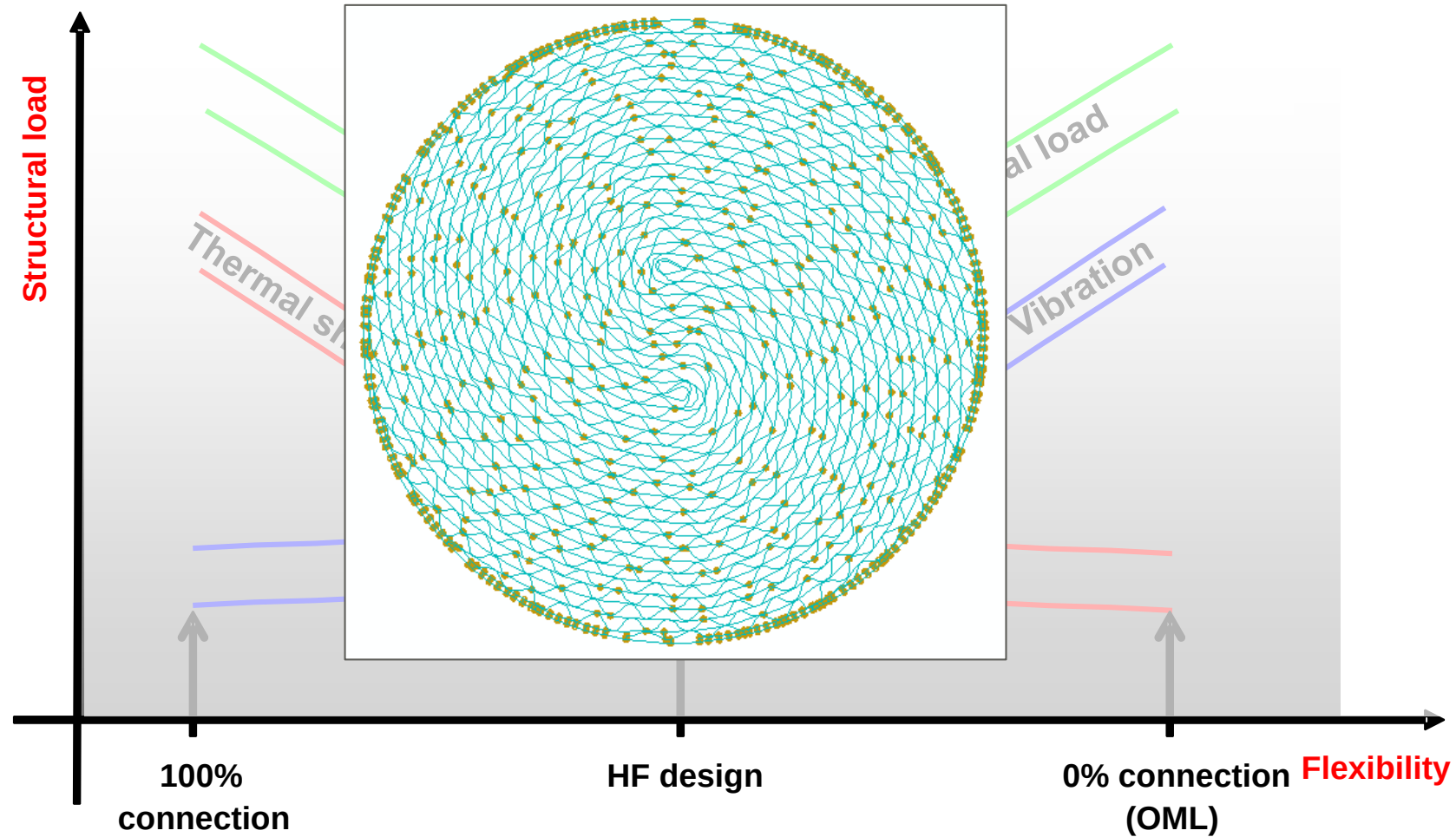
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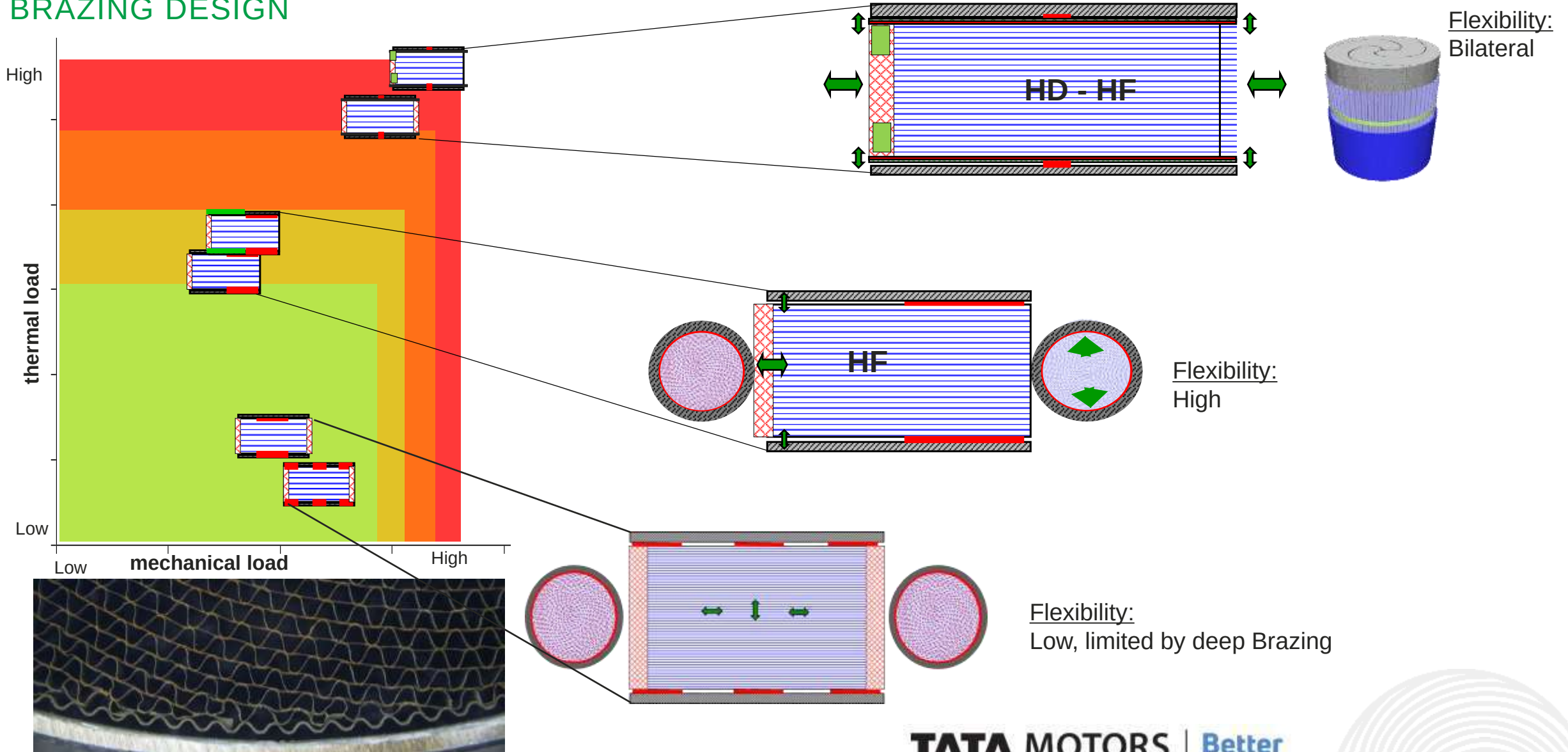
SUBSTRATE DESIGNS FOR ADAPTING TO THE LOADS

THERMAL & VIBRATION LOADS



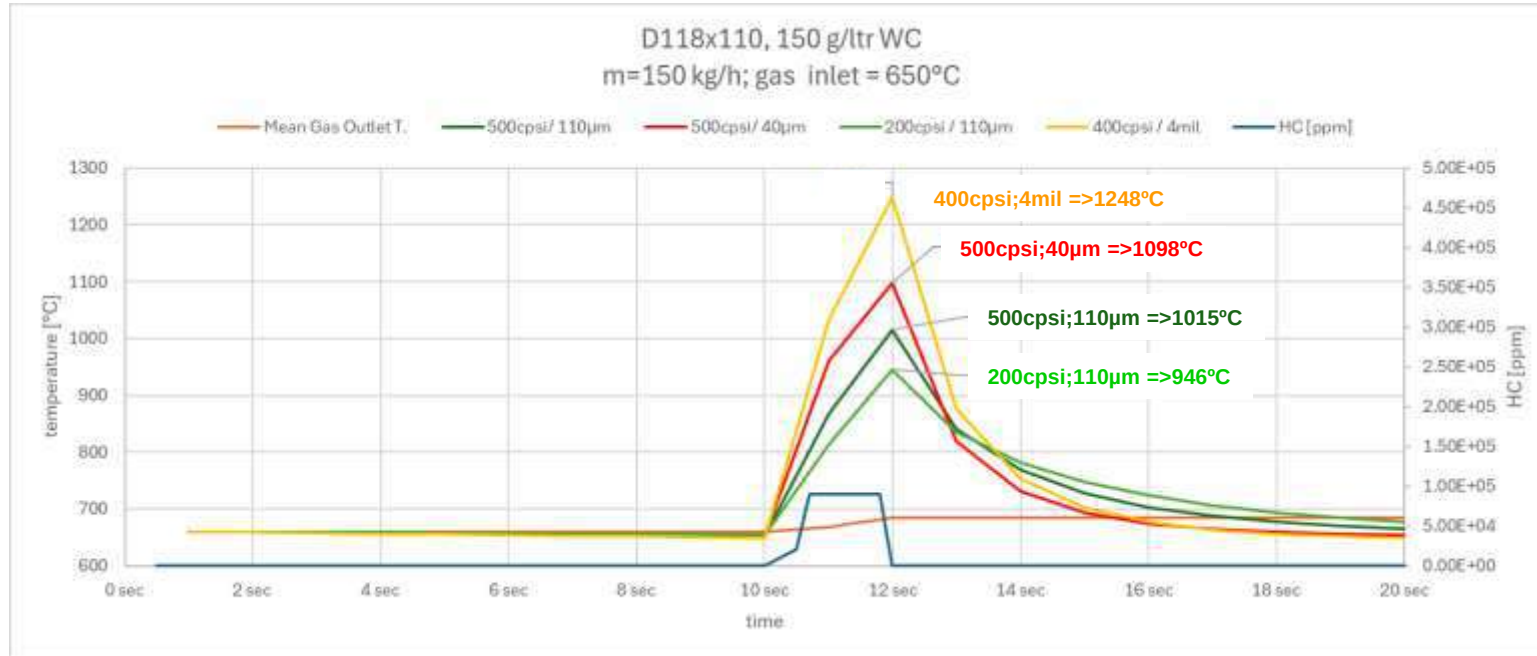
SUBSTRATE DESIGNS FOR ADAPTING TO THE LOADS

BRAZING DESIGN

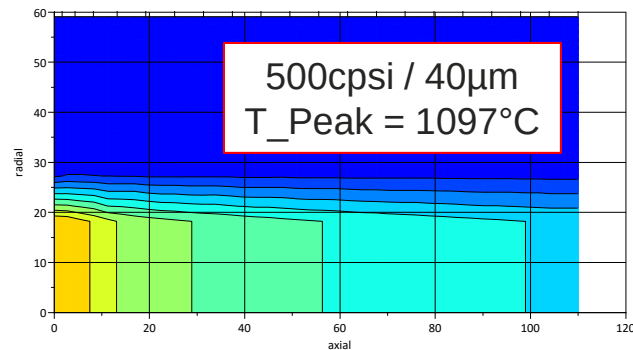
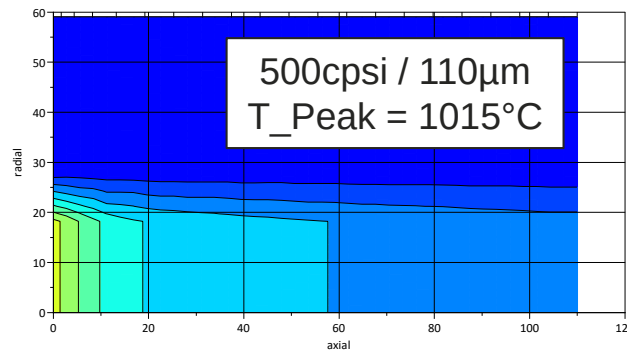
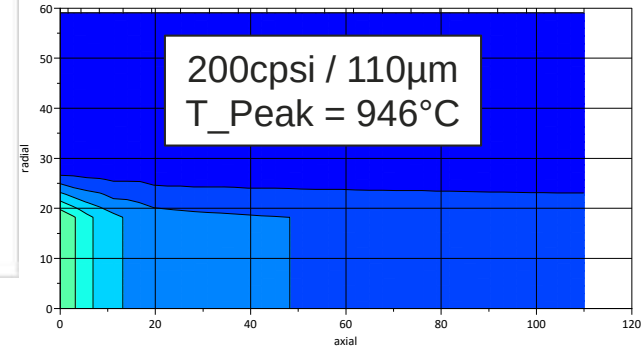
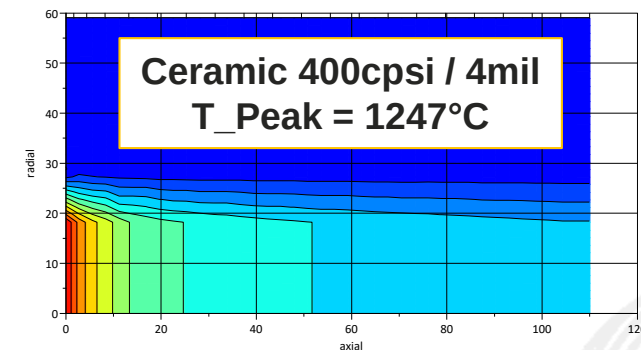


PEAK TEMPERATURE CONTROL WITH FOIL DESIGN

TEMPERATURE FIELD AT 12 SEC AND PEAK TEMPERATURES

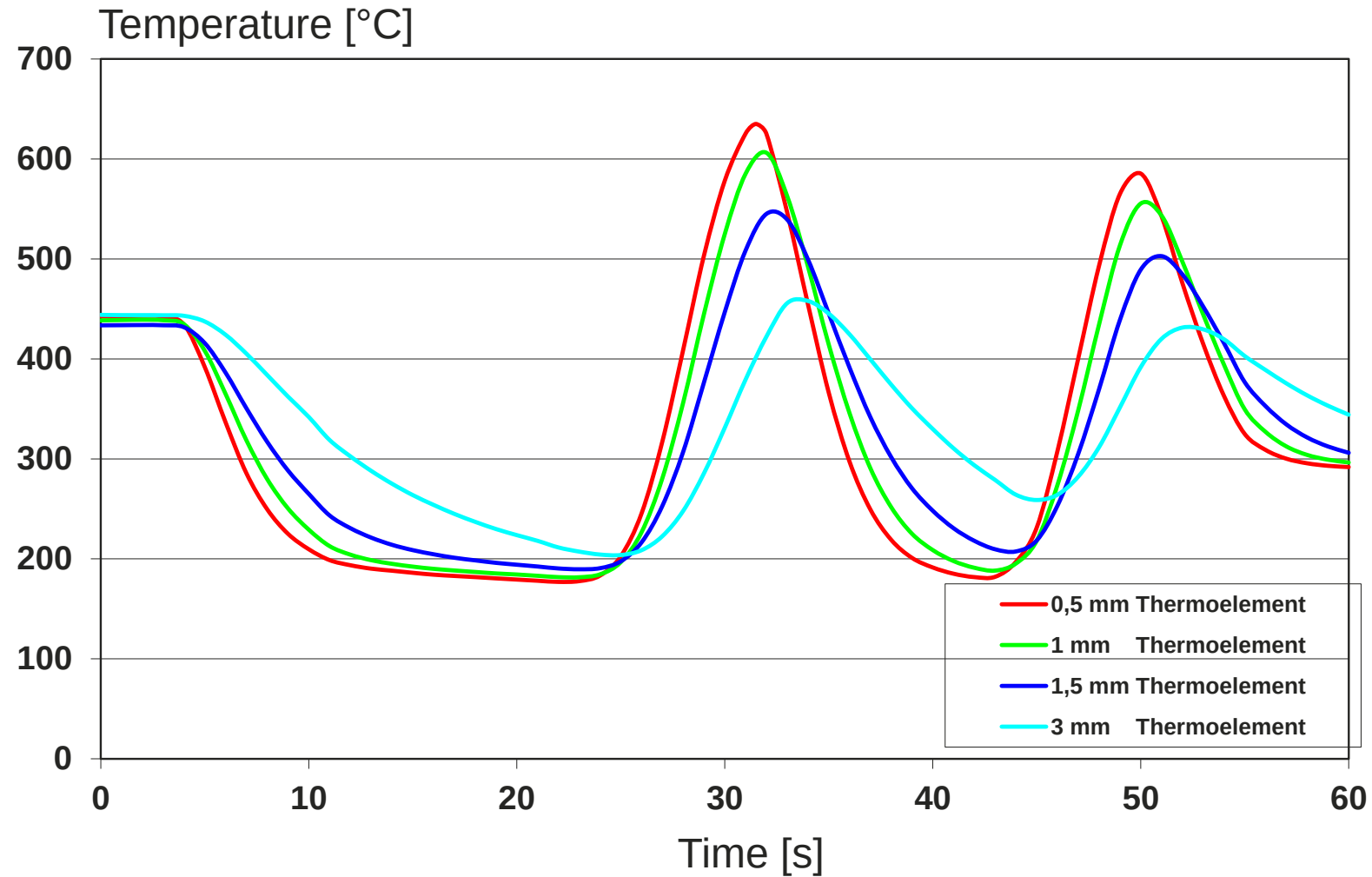


Metallic substrates provide flexibility to control peak temperature through foil design



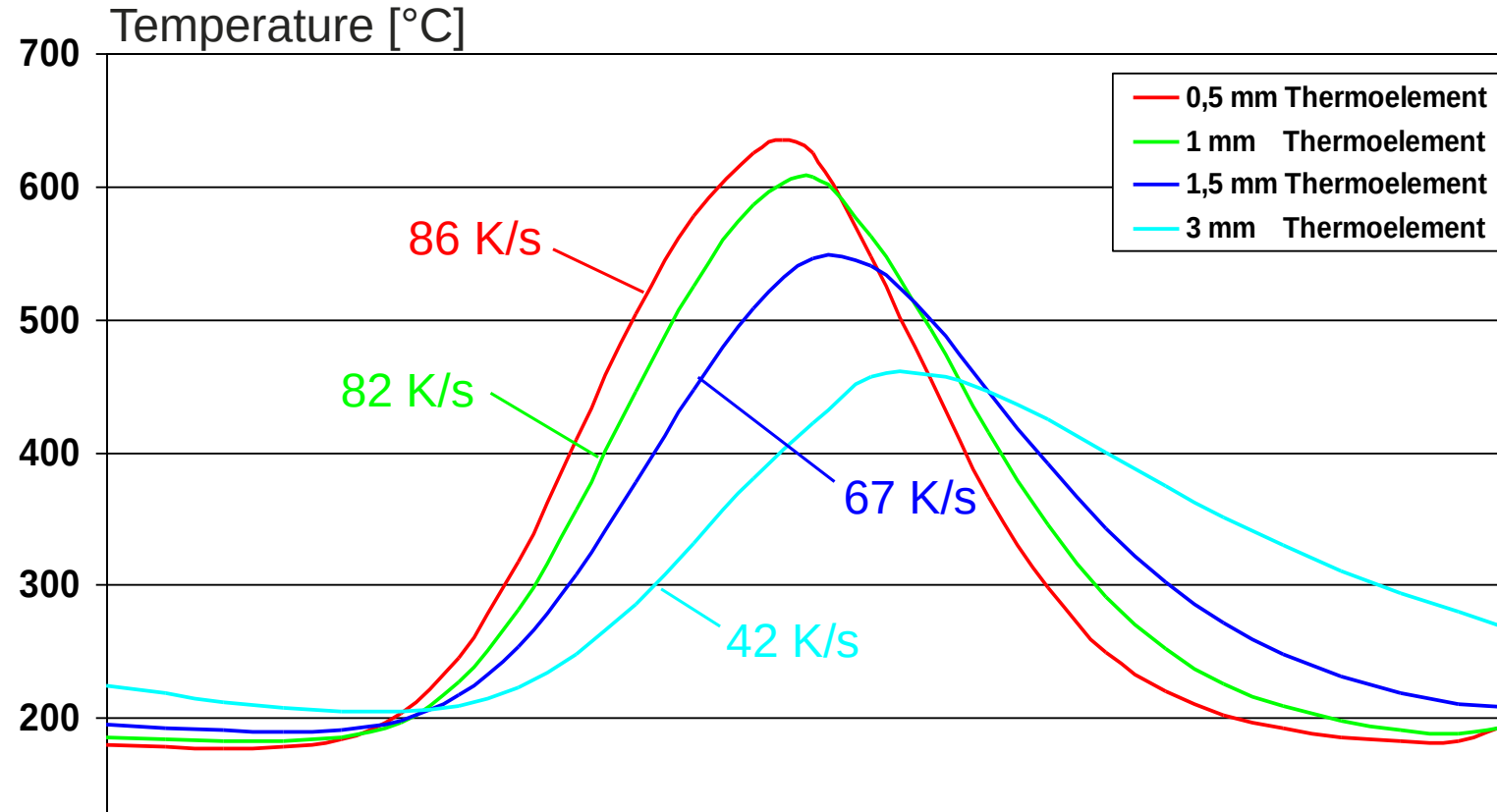
PEAK TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT

COMPARISON OF THERMOCOUPLE DIAMETERS



TEMPERATURE TRANSIENT MEASUREMENT

COMPARISON OF THERMOCOUPLE DIAMETERS



- Selection of thermocouple diameter critical to access the realistic thermal loads
- Emitec offers instrumented catalysts to assess the application specific thermal stressors

LOAD DATA COLLECTION BASED ON ACTUAL APPLICATIONS IN FIELD

BOUNDARY CONDITION DEFINITION FOR EMITEC KEY LIFE TIME TEST

	-dT/dt	+dT/dt	Tmin	Tmax	RMS	Time
V6 Turbo, close-coupled	-2600	+8900	380	925	13g	25h
Inline 6 cylinder engine	-3400	+6790	485	945	13g	25h
4 cylinder Turbo close coupled catalyst; manual gearbox	-2800	+8590	410	920	13g	25h
4 cylinder NA, manual gearbox	-1680	+6450	400	950	13g	25h
Sportscar >> 400 HP	-4200	+9480	430	1010	16g	10h
4 cylinder Turbo close-coupled Special test track	-5050	+10550	490	1010	13g	25h
4 cylinder Turbo close-coupled Highway	-3020	+6000	490	950	13g	25h
4 cylinder NA 55kW race-track	-2560	+6360	640	940	13g	20h
4 cylinder NA 55kW high-speed track	-1680	+6360	570	910	13g	20h
4 cylinder Turbo race-track	-2070	+5770	520	960	13g	25h
4 cylinder Turbo handling track	-2050	+4860	500	640	13g	25h
6 cylinder Turbo Sportscar >> 400HP	-3000	+ 7000	330	1030	16g	10h
Emitec KLT Otto	-2500	6000	330	930	13g	25h
Emitec KLT Diesel PKW	-4000	4000	150	750 (850*)	10g	25h

KLT developed by Emitec represents a long-time proven test procedure to validate substrate durability

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- ▶ CONCLUSION

SUBSTRATE VALIDATION ON COMPONENT BENCH

KLT STANDARD BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR CNG APPLICATION

Setup:



Mass flow: 450 kg/h

Parameter		Value
PSD	Acceleration level [g RMS]	6
	Frequency [Hz]	10 - 2000
Gas temperature °C (Min / Max)		200 / 800
Temperature transients, negative [K/min]		-2500
Temperature transients, positive [K/min]		4000

Stressors	Thermal Stressors	Mechanical Stressors
Time plot		
Details	Refer the Table	Refer the Table (PSD)

Vibration profile on KLT more severe compared to vehicle vibration profile

SUBSTRATE VALIDATION ON COMPONENT BENCH

SUBSTRATE CONDITION AT THE END OF ACCELERATED TEST

Gas inlet



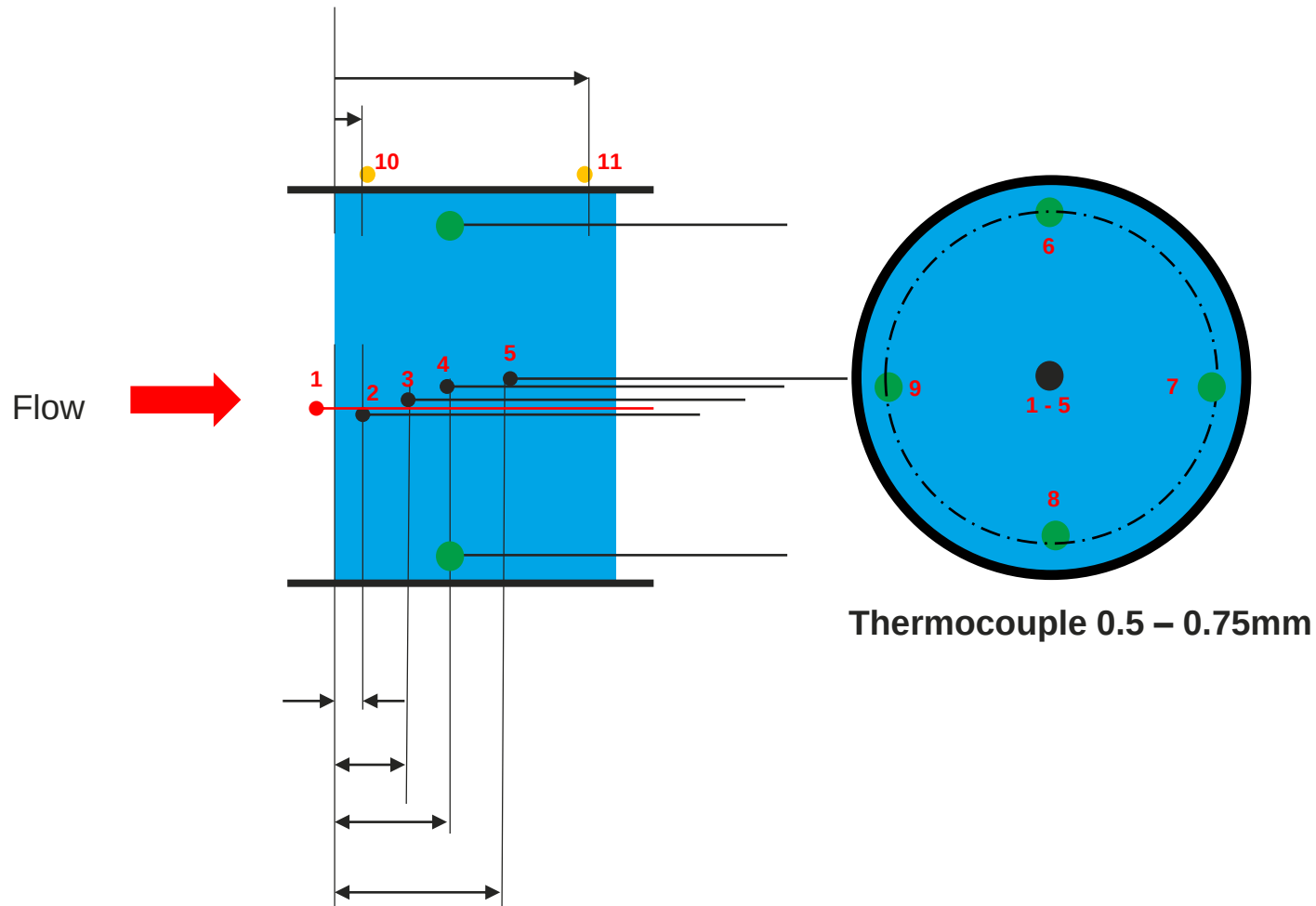
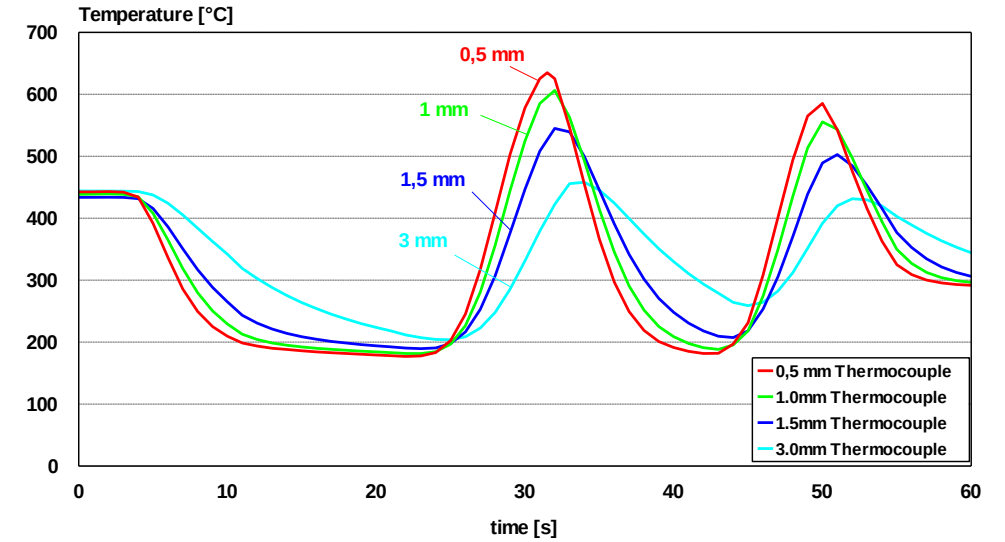
Gas outlet



Substrate found in good condition at standard test conditions
based on Emitec Key Lifetime Test Cycle

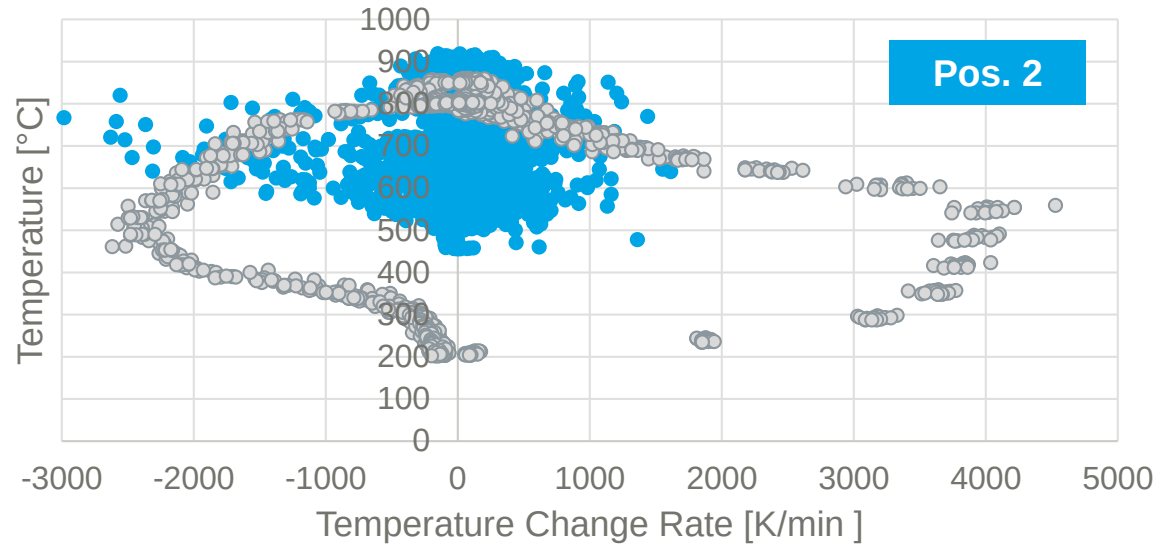
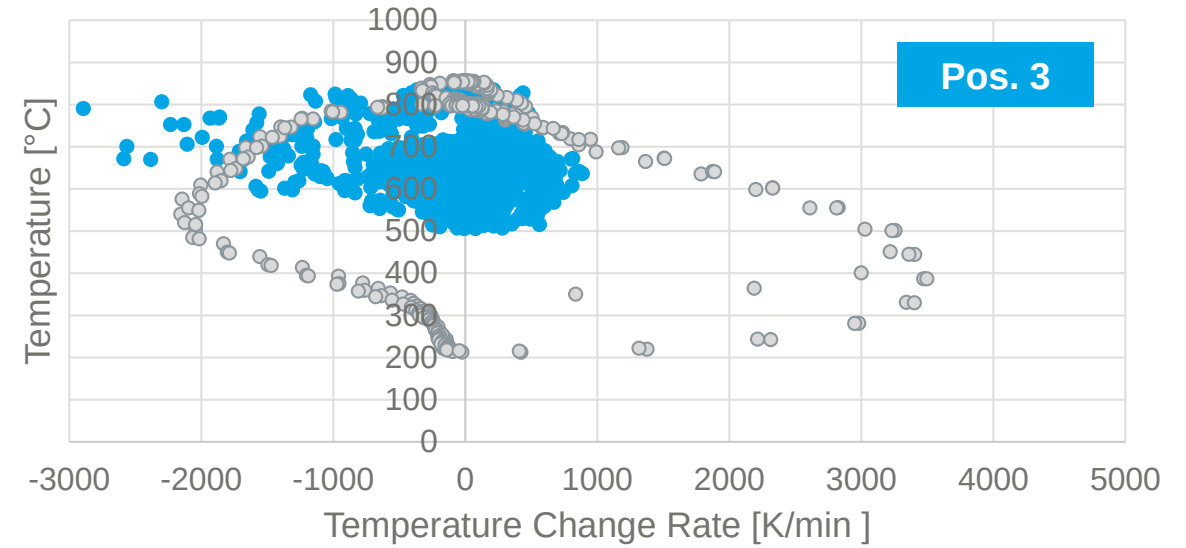
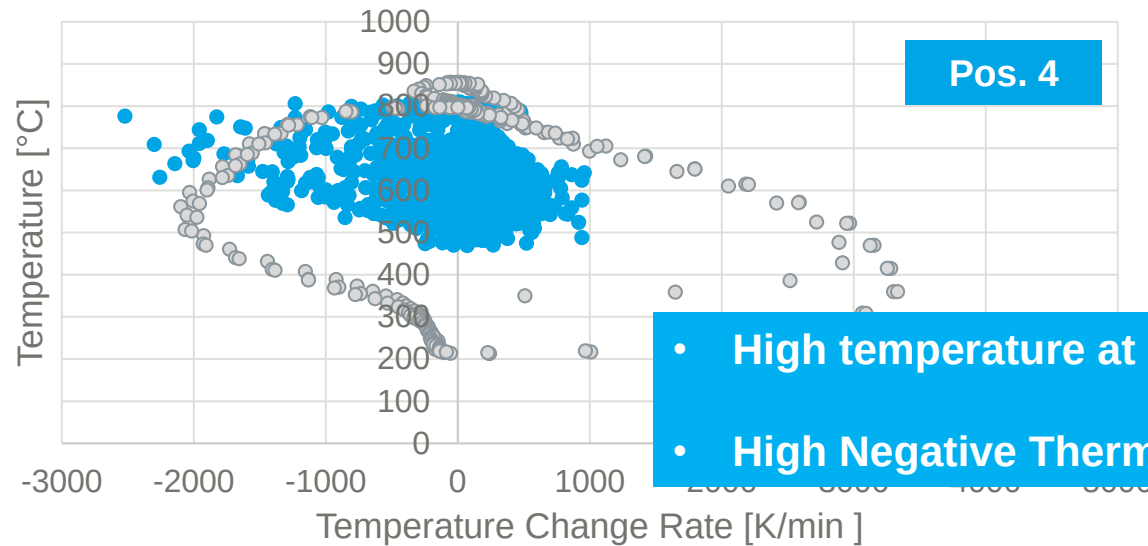
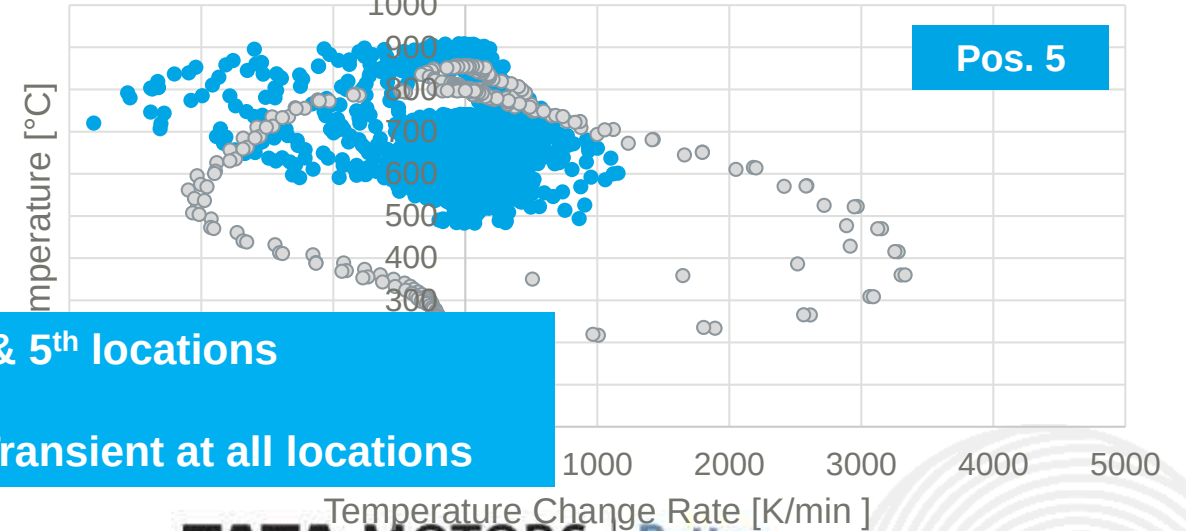
EAS INSTRUMENTATION TO ACCESS THERMAL STRESSORS

THERMOCOUPLES LOCATION ON TWC



COMPARISON OF THERMAL STRESSORS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS

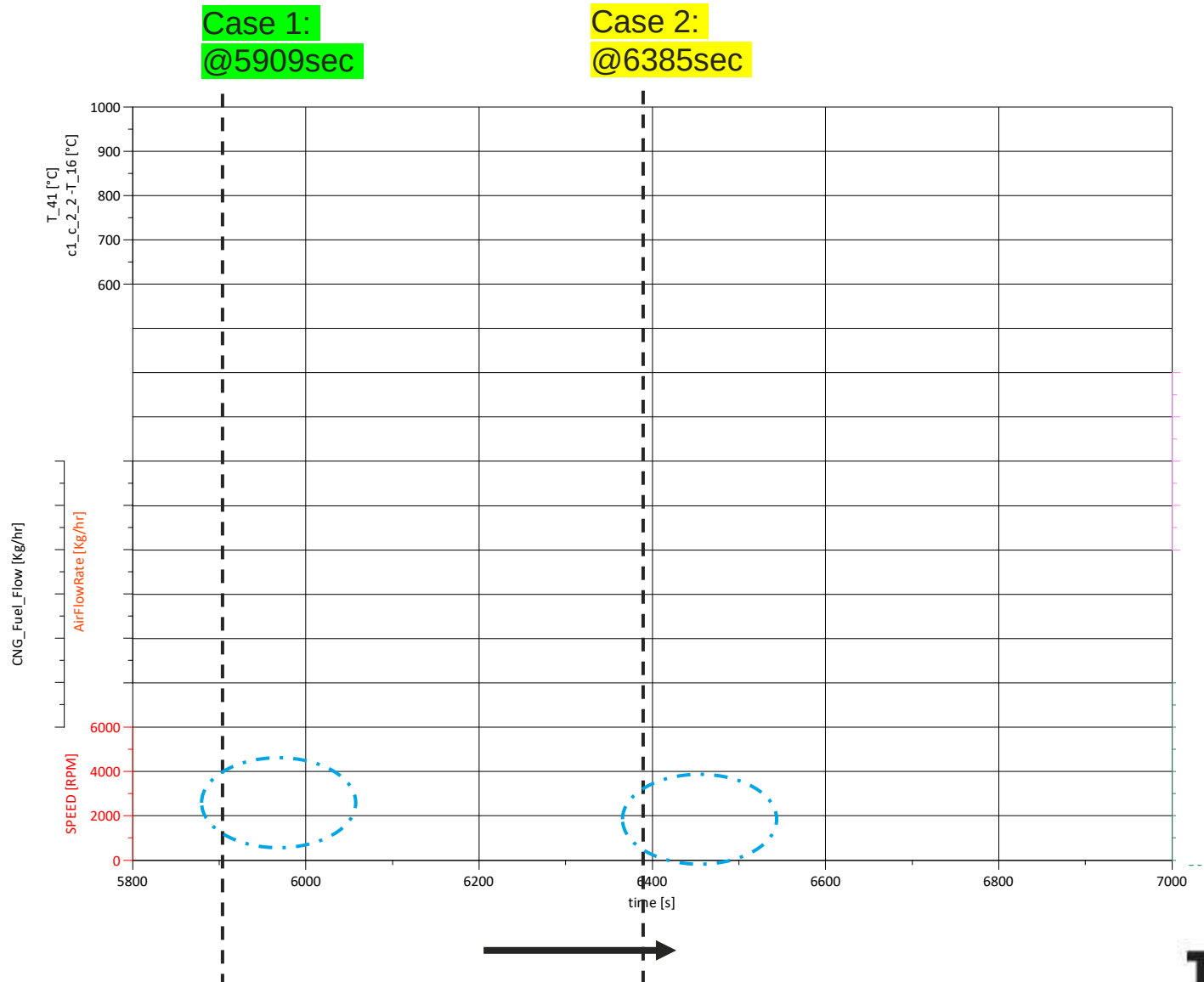
● Emitec KLT Test
● Tata Endurance Test



- High temperature at 2nd & 5th locations
- High Negative Thermal Transient at all locations

HYPOTHESIS FOR HIGH THERMAL TRANSIENTS

OBSERVATION ENGINE ENDURANCE CYCLE



Case 1:
@5909sec

Case 2:
@6385sec

@5909sec:

Load reduction w/ near zero torque (coasting)
- Engine still firing

@6385sec:

Transition to negative torque (engine braking)
Fuel cut-off (delayed)
Engine becomes an air-pump after delayed fuel cut-off

Result:

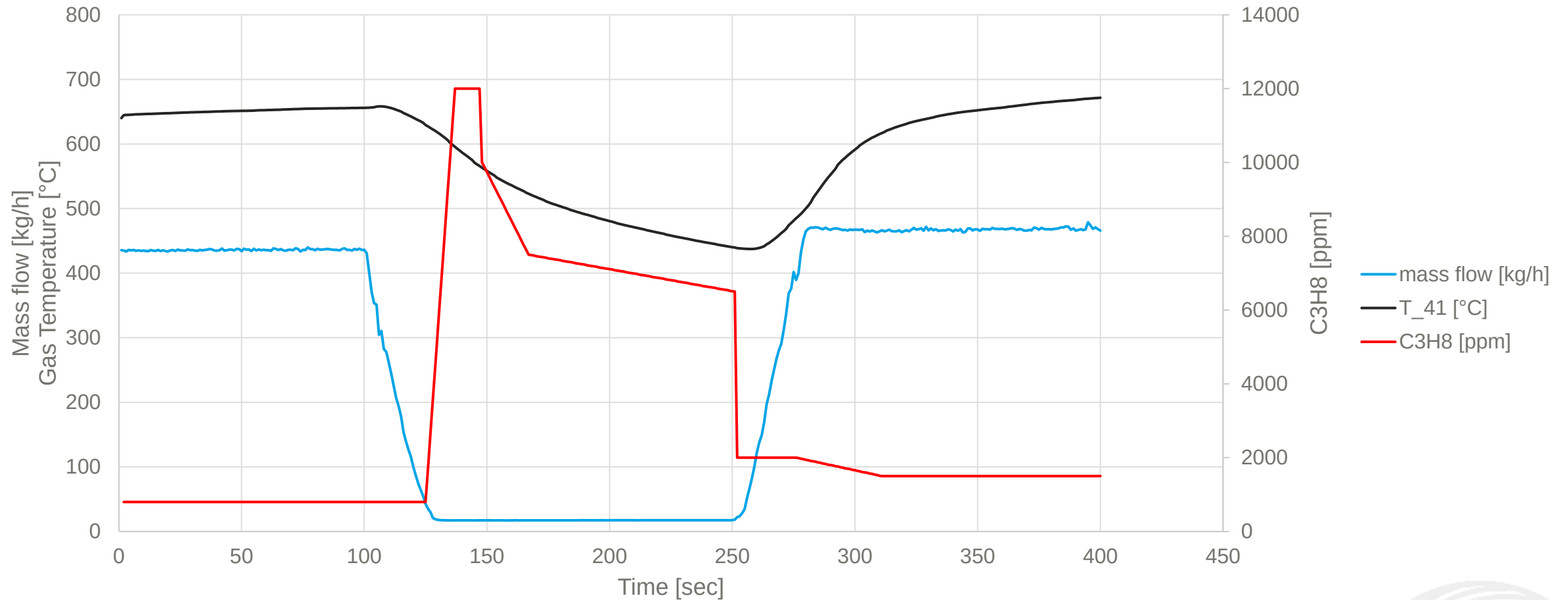
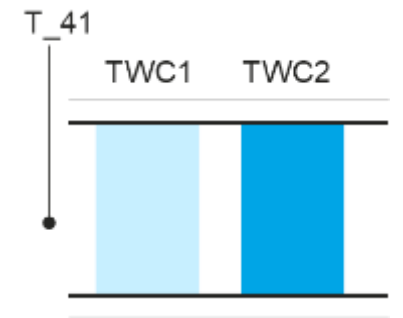
- High HC (methane) emissions
- Very low efficiency combustion

At catalyst:

- HC are converted at low gas flow
- Catalyst bed temperature increase
- Convective heat transfer reduced (low gas flow)

BOUNDARY CONDITIONS FOR KATPROG MODELLING

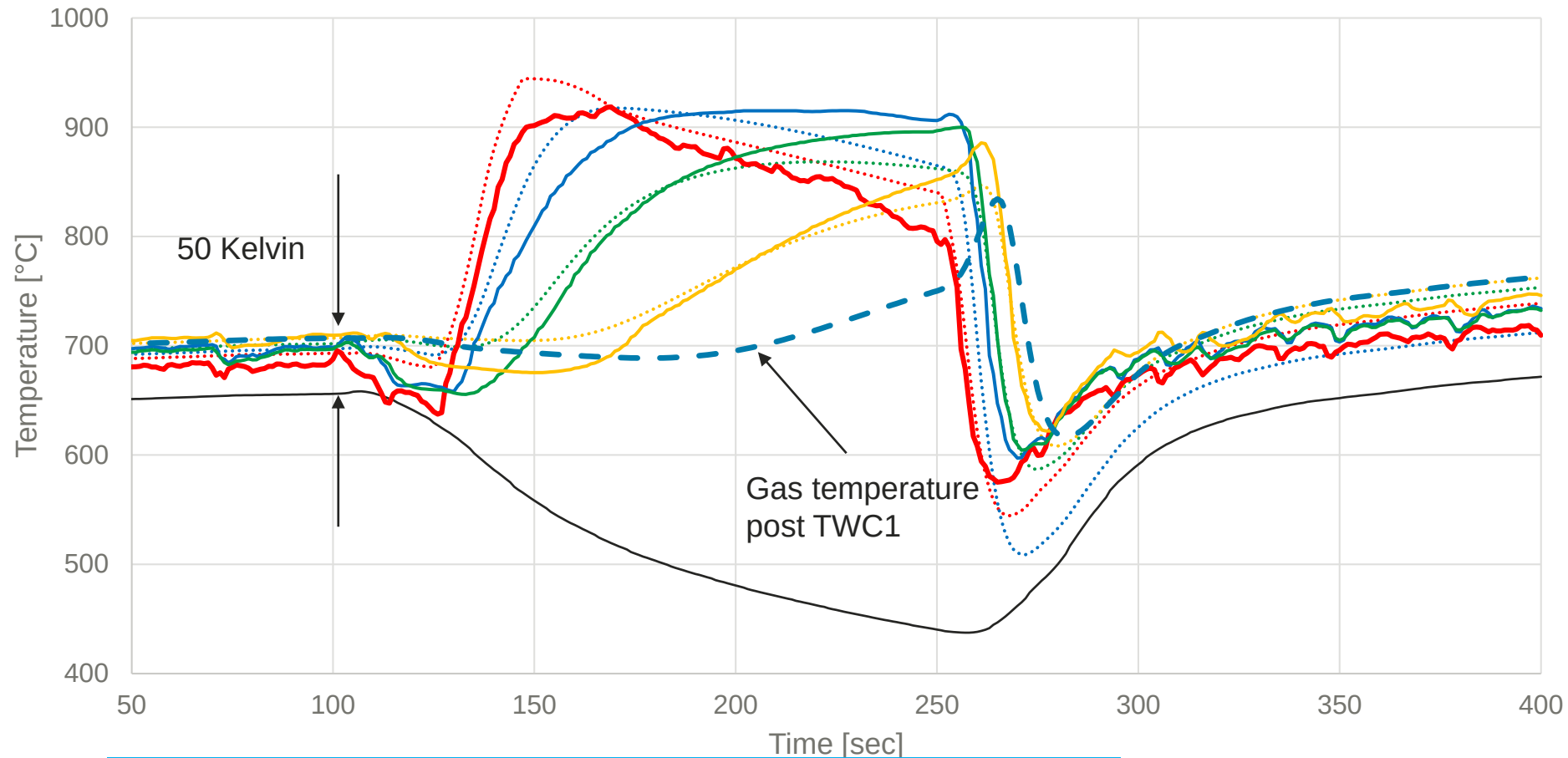
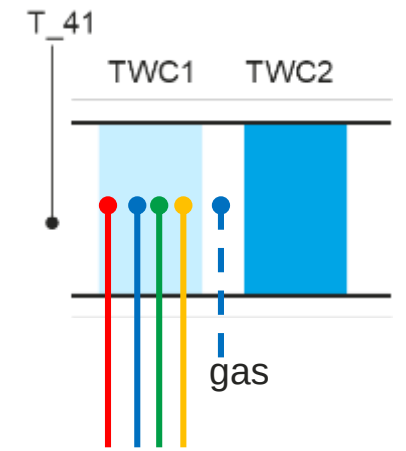
CASE 2



Simulation of high HC slip to correlate thermal behavior

TEMPERATURE AT TWC1 & TWC2 TEST AND KATPROG

C3H8 CONCENTRATION PROFILE TO MATCH TWC CENTER 2MM

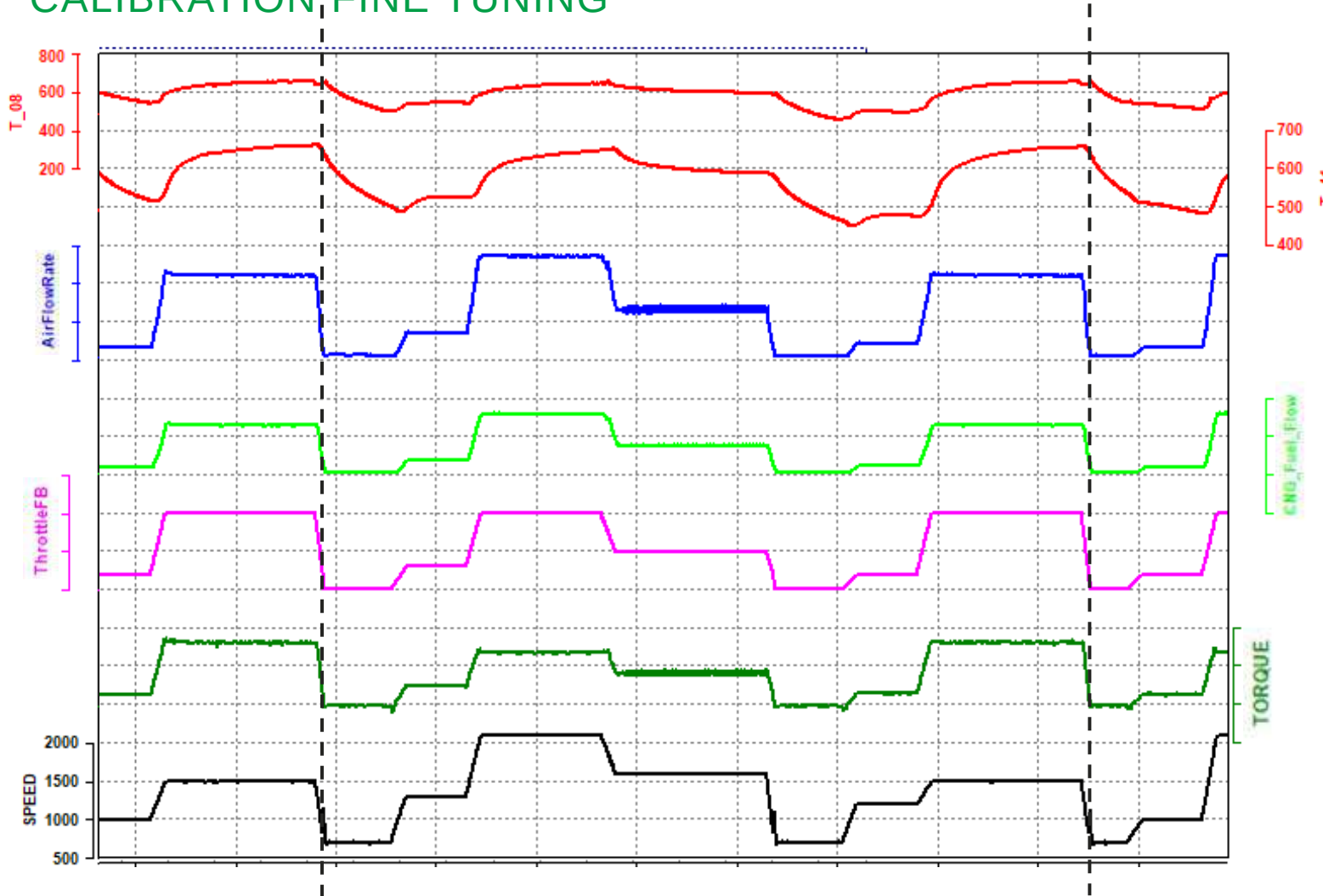


- Gas Inlet TWC1 (T_41)
- KAT1 T_center 3.6
- KAT1 T_center 10.8
- KAT1 T_center 25.6
- KAT1 T_center 50.4
- T_16
- T_22
- T_14

Simulation results correlate well with actual measured temperatures confirming HC slip prediction

MEASURES TAKEN TO CONTROL THERMAL TRANSIENTS

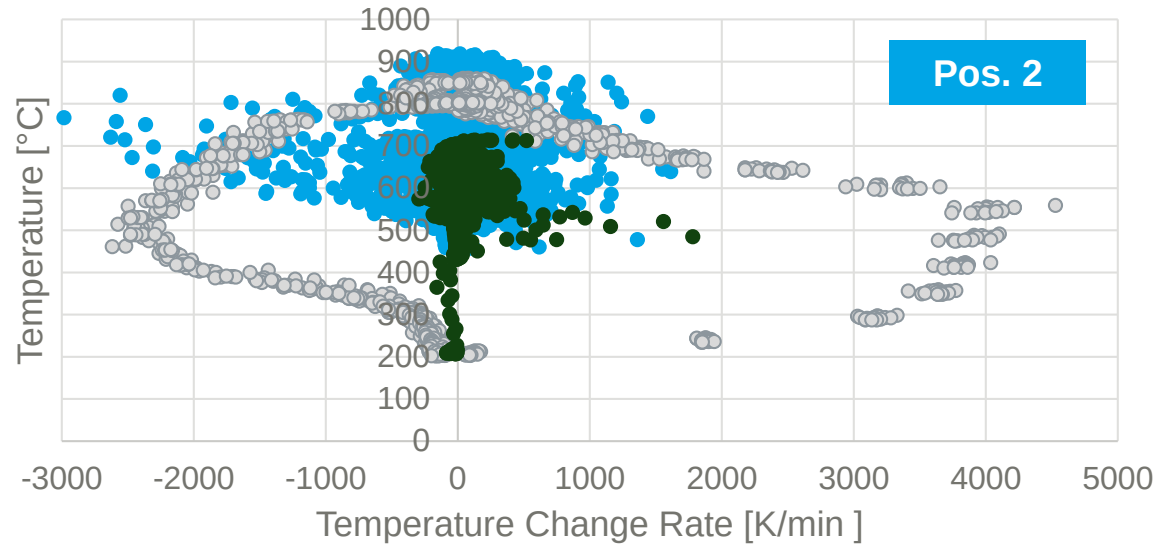
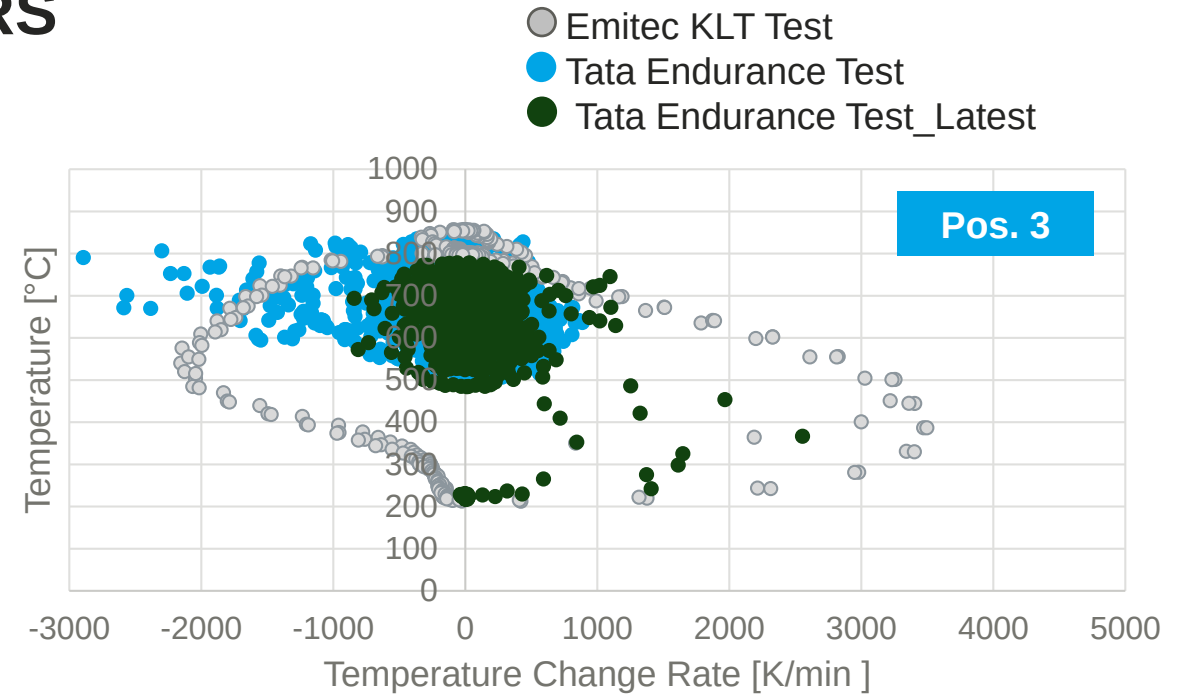
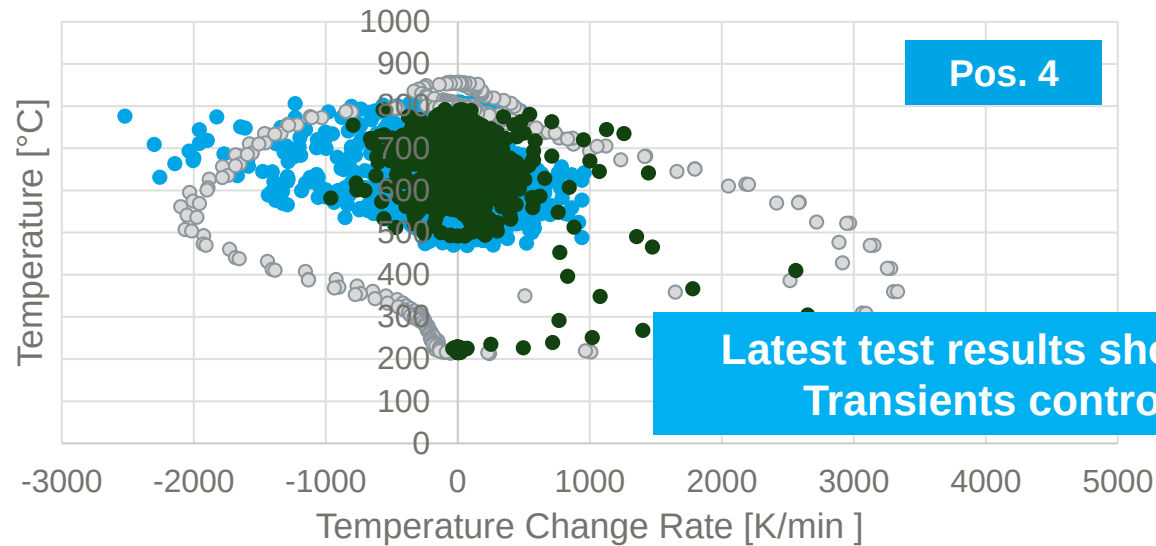
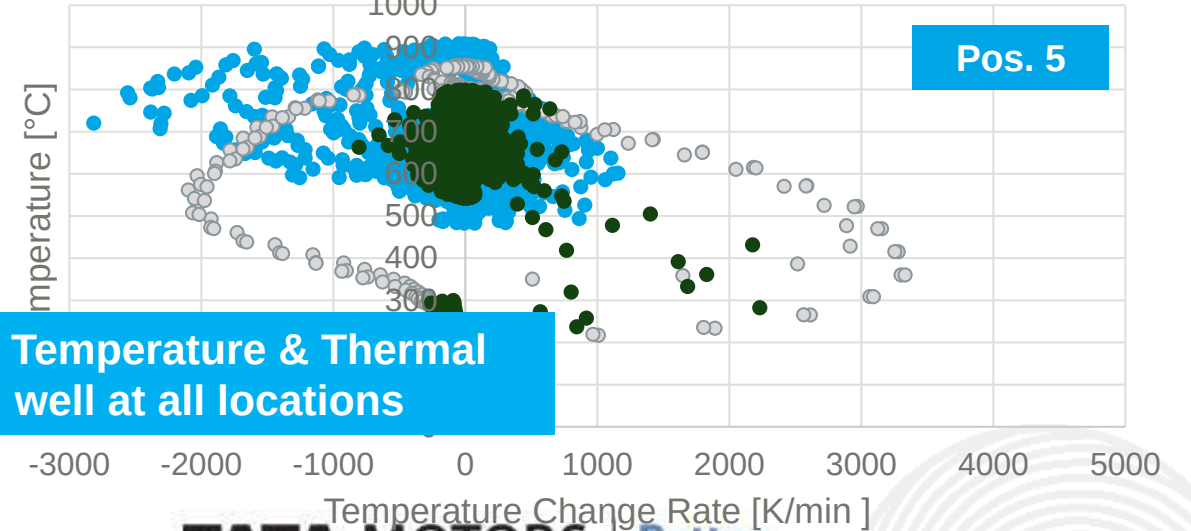
CALIBRATION FINE TUNING



- PGM ratio optimized to control HC oxidation and reduce catalyst bed exotherm.
- Calibration parameters were fine-tuned to minimize methane slip and maintain stable catalyst temperatures during transient and overrun conditions.

Integrated calibration and PGM-ratio optimization reduced catalyst exotherm, improving catalyst thermal robustness

COMPARISON OF THERMAL STRESSORS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS

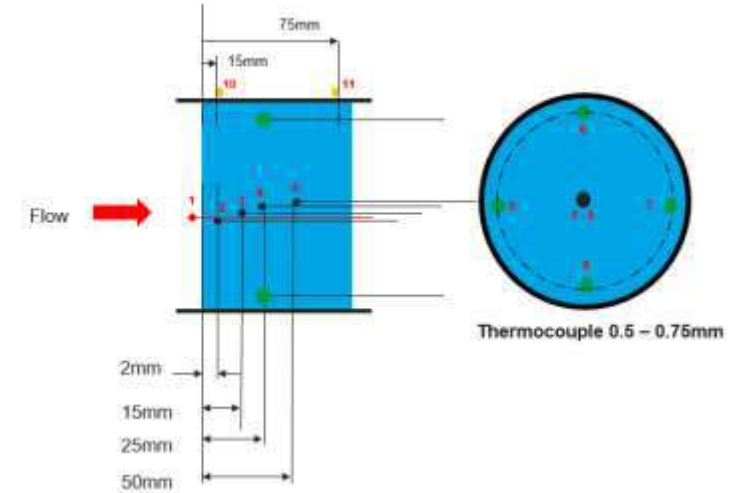


Latest test results shows Temperature & Thermal Transients controlled well at all locations

TEMPERATURE ASSESSMENT WITH IMPROVED CALIBRATION

ENGINE ENDURANCE CYCLE

Parameter	Latest results	Previous results
Peak temperature	800 °C	921 °C
Max. Temperature transient (Positive)	3200 K/min	2000 K/min
Max. Temperature transient (Negative)	1700 K/min	4000 K/min
Max. Temperature Gradient (Exotherm)	~ 350°C	> 500°C



- Significant reduction in peak temperature, negative temperature transients & exotherm with improved calibration
- Positive temperature transient within acceptable limit of 4000 K/min

Instrumented catalyst aids Application Engineers to get better understanding on what happens inside the catalyst to assure long term durability and fulfillment of the legislative requirements

COATED SUBSTRATE VALIDATION ON COMPONENT BENCH

AT ELEVATED TEMPERATURE CONDITIONS – APPLICATION SPECIFIC REQUIREMENT

Setup:



Mass flow:

450 / 550 kg/h

Parameter	Value
Gas temperature °C (Min / Max)	1000 / 1100
Temperature transients, negative [K/min]	-2400
Temperature transients, positive [K/min]	2400

TWC 1

TWC 2

- Substrate (coated) found in good condition at elevated temperature conditions
- Temperature transients maintained within limits (proving its criticality for durability)

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- ▶ **CONCLUSION**

CONCLUSION

- Emission performance requirements without compromising on the durability to meet the in-service compliance requirements is key objective.
- CNG application poses challenges & accessing thermal stressors is critical to select right substrate design & ensure long term durability performance
- This activity provided a key learning for the need of collaborative approach between OEMs & Catalyst suppliers to ensure a successful application development meeting the stringent emission & durability requirements which becomes even more critical for upcoming BS7 regulation (durability requirements extend by 25% to 875,000 kms for HDVs)



CLOSING SLIDE