DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCR SYSTEM FOR NOX REDUCTION BY USING VARIOUS CATALYSTS

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Abstract - Diesel engines are generally used in many areas like automobile industry, locomotive industry, power generation etc. due to its high break power output and thermal efficiency. An oxide of nitrogen (NOx) is one of the most hazardous pollutants which come out from diesel IC engine through tail pipe. Emission of nitrogen oxide (NOx) contribute significantly to our environment, which is a savior environmental problem of NOx which reacts with in the air to form nitric acid (HNO3), contributing to soil erosion and water acidification in sensitive and metropolitan areas. Various present technologies available for NOx reduction either increases other polluting gas emission on increase fuel consumption in an IC engine. Selective catalyst reduction systems (SCR) are the most effective and commonly used post combustion NOx reduction processes available in automobile and power generation sector. SCR utilizes a chemical reaction where vaporized ammonia (NH3) is collected from the mixture of Urea and distilled water. Various catalysts are injected into the exhaust gases. The prime objective is to convert nitrogen oxide (NOx) to nitrogen (N2) and water (H2O). The existing SCR system is a modified by adding some of the component and use various catalysts injected in tail pipe through feed pump. It has been observed that the NOx is reduced due to new SCR system. This process is called as deNOxation process. In this SCR system denotation level has been reduced, and also contribute to reducing NOx by 65 to 70%.

Keywords – Exhaust gas emission, Diesel emission control system; advance SCR, Urea, Catalyst, Ammonia (NH3)

I. INTRODUCTION

As per Honorable Supreme Court decision the emission norms in India will be changed with effect from the year of 2020 as given below.

| Stage | Date | CO | HC | HC+NOx | PM |
|-------|------|----|----|--------|----|
| BS IV | 2010 | 0.5 | - | 0.3 | 0.025 |
| BS VI | 2020 | 0.5 | - | 0.17 | 0.0045 |
| Euro 6 | 2014 | 0.5 | - | 0.17 | 0.005 |

Table No: 1.1 emission norms

A EURO-VI norm has the stringent limits of emission standards legislation, Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) technology has been used in automobile sector. The maximum NOx conversion efficiency of SCR depends upon temperature and mass flow rate (m) of an exhaust gas emission. Nowadays the necessity for the SCR technology is continuously increasing due to the fact that the emission legislation has been expanded into the non-road market. To convert nitrogen oxides (NOx) the nitrogen (N2) and water (H2O) separation is the main objective of this distinct SCR technology system which is more efficient than existing SCR systems. The key is to reform the chemical reaction that is called as deNOxation process.

Ammonia (NH3) or urea (NH2- CO-NH2) is used as reducing agent in SCR system. When urea and distilled water combined as a mixture, then formation of ammonia (NH3) which is injected in tail pipe through feed pump. Automobile manufactures focused their attention towards the further improvement of the technique to make it suitable for
autobuses having diesel engines. Reduction of catalytic converter volume at low temperatures and the suitable dosing strategy for \( \text{NH}_3 \) at frequently on diesel engines with the help of digital exhaust gas analyzer involved with modified SCR systems. Additionally, the risk associated concerning storing and handling of gaseous \( \text{NH}_3 \) is significant. It is not commonly used as a reducing agent directly because; ammonia is very toxic in nature. For reasons of toxic nature of \( \text{NH}_3 \) and handling and storing problems, urea is the preferred substitute for \( \text{NH}_3 \) as a reducing agent in automotive applications.\(^1\)

The major pollutant emissions of the diesel engines are \( \text{NOx} \), particulate matters, and smoke and soot particles. Although all other emissions, \( \text{NOx} \) is one of the most important emission from diesel engine. It plays an important role in the atmospheric ozone depletion and global warming. It is also most precursors to the photochemical smog. Component of smog irritate eyes and throat, stir up asthmatic attacks, decrease visibility and damages plants life as well as human life and materials as well. By dissolving with water vapors \( \text{NOx} \) from acid rain which has direct and indirect affects environmental aspects.\(^9\)

This distinct SCR technology permits the \( \text{NOx} \) reduction reaction to take place in an oxidizing atmosphere. It is called selective because the catalytic reduction of \( \text{NOx} \) with ammonia(\( \text{NH}_3 \)), urea, monomethylamine, di-methylamine, try methylamine, cyanuric acid, carbonates, ammonium carbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, etc.. SCR is a process for reducing the concentration of \( \text{NOx} \) from the combustion exhaust, which involves the injection of aqueous solution of urea in the tail pipe of a four stroke.\(^9\)

Urea has been selected for reluctant in most of the applications, stored on board in an aqueous solution. To overcome the difficulties associated with pure ammonia, urea is selected. Urea can be hydrolyzed and decomposed to generate ammonia (\( \text{NH}_3 \)). An injected aqueous solution of urea solution is decomposed into ammonia and water vapour, and then decomposed ammonia reacts with oxides of nitrogen and reduced into eco-friendly nitrogen (\( \text{N}_2 \)) and water vapor.

Following chemical reactions are prominent in new design of SCR system.

\[
\begin{align*}
(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CO} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow [(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CO}.7\text{H}_2\text{O}] & \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots [1] \\
(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CO}.7\text{H}_2\text{O} & \rightarrow \text{HNOC} + \text{NH}_3 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O} & \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots [2] \\
4\text{NH}_3 + 4\text{NO} + \text{O}_2 & \rightarrow 4\text{N}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} & \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots [3] \\
4\text{NH}_3 + 3\text{O}_2 & \rightarrow 2\text{N}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O} & \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots [4]
\end{align*}
\]

The concept of using urea in modified SCR systems for the reduction of \( \text{NOx} \) emissions in diesel engines. Since then, many applications have been developed, some of which have reached commercially. But, it is still a challenge for researchers.
Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) technique of reduction of NOx is most suitable for automobile diesel engines to meet the upcoming stringent emission norms. Direct measurement of ammonia storage may increase opportunities for significant improvement. Although the technology is more efficient, there are several drawbacks like ammonia slip, deposit formation, etc. that are associated with it. It requires upgradation of technology. In order to avoid these problems mixers are most commonly used in SCR systems. [9]

The characteristics of the element technology of the SCR system had been ascertained, SCR catalyst is added that combined the entire element in single converter. This effort successfully identified specification that enhances NOx conversion performance while finding a balance with soot combustion performance & pressure loss characteristics. [10]

Performance is validated by measuring gas composition as well as NOx conversion across a downstream SCR substrate unit. The use of gaseous NH3 also allow for greater NOx conversion efficiency without deposit formation. [11]

While comparing the optimal SCR performance with one and two injectors for two different application with split SCR catalyst, the global optimal dosing control were found in using dynamic programming and the resulting NOx & NH3 emissions from those control were compared to quantify possible benefits from the added degree of freedom provided by the second injector. [12]

Relevant to model based control design for a Urea based Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) process relevant to automotive applications. A three state, control oriented, lumped parameter model of the system is used to investigate essential controllability and observability properties of the Urea-SCR plant. Results from the controllability and observability analysis of both nonlinear and linearized models are shown to have realistic implications. Observer design for predicting gas phase ammonia slip is outlined and results presented. An altered definition of the catalyst efficiency is used in control design. [13]

The urea decomposition process in diesel exhaust gas was elucidated. Several kinds of urea decomposition catalysts were investigated and the material which showed the best performance in NH3 (ammonia) formation was used to improve the low temperature performance of Cu-zeolite catalysts. [14]

The method of reducing the amount of NH3 slip was investigated. It is well known that the amount of ammonia slip after the Urea-SCR system must be under 10 ppm and therefore materials with lower NH3 slip are preferred. The smaller the amount of NH3 slip, the larger the amount of urea that can be injected into the system and this leads to higher NOx conversion. [15]

Net soot burn was observed for the 2010 CSF system when operating with standard EGR at the specific conditions chosen for these series of testing. The high passive filter regeneration activity of the SCR-DFP system with the engine operating at high engine-out NOx may result in less frequent active regeneration events and, hence, reduce the fuel penalty associated with active regeneration. The results of this work demonstrated that using SCR-DFP systems not only could meet current NOx reduction regulations but also improve fuel economy for heavy duty diesel vehicles by allowing them to operate at higher engine out NOx conditions. [16]

It is demonstrated that such approach is capable of providing enough ammonia not only for small diesel engines, but also for those within typical light and medium duty applications. A pick-up truck demonstration illustrates the initial feasibility of such a system to generate and dose ammonia throughout transient duty cycles; however, much effort is necessary to develop the system for serial production, further proving the many other suggested benefits. Interestingly, the demonstrated results did not require engine modifications, suggesting an option as a Bolton solution for NOx abatement retrofits, necessitating less packaging than an equivalent liquid urea SCR system. [17]

Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) catalysts have been demonstrated as an effective solution for controlling NOx emissions from diesel engines. There is a drive to reduce the overall packaging volume of the after treatment system for these applications. In addition, more active SCR catalysts will be needed as the applications become more challenging: e.g. lower temperatures and higher engine out NOx, for fuel consumption improvements. One approach to meet the challenges of reduced volume and/or higher NOx reduction is to increase the active site density of the SCR catalyst by coating higher amount of SCR catalyst on high porosity substrates (HPS). This approach could enable the reduction of the overall packaging volume while maintaining similar NOx conversion as compared to 2010/2013 systems, or improve the NOx reduction performance for equivalent volume and NH3 slip. In this work, systems consisting of SCR coated on high porosity substrates were evaluated in comparison to standard substrate based SCR systems used in typical 2010 applications. [18]

Many of the researchers have attempted to preside the solution to NOx emission from the CI engine, but no
researcher has provided the efficient design of SCR system using urea solution. An attempt has been made in this research work to design completely new SCR system to reduce the level of NOx emission from the engine. Following table refers to the pollution board of India for BS-IV norms.

| Standard  | Test Cycles             | CO  | HC  | NOx | PM  |
|-----------|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| BS IV     | European Steady-state Cycle (ESC) | 1.5 | 0.46 | 3.50 | 0.02 |
|           | European Transient Cycle (ETC)      | 4.0 | 0.55 | 3.50 | 0.03 |

Table No. 2: emission norms

III. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

New SCR system consists of 2 catalytic converter instead of single catalytic converter. Two catalytic converter arranged in a series connection in order to reduce the NOx emission as shown in experimental block diagram. Pulse width module electronics circuit is used to control the injection timing. In this circuit, in-built RC timer circuit is used.

Injector (solenoid type valve) is used to create high pressure in pump and to inject the aqueous ammonia in tail pipe. Injection system is fixed between the two catalytic converter for injection purpose. High pressure feed pump is attached with high pressure pipe to supply urea solution through injection system and all the setup connected to the DC battery. Experimental setup is shown in figure no 2.

Figure 2: block diagram of New SCR System

Figure 3: DeNOxstation injection system

Figure 4: Catalytic converter connected in series for New SCR
IV. METHODOLOGY & EXPERIMENTATION

Before starting the engine, urea solution is to be prepared for different concentration varying with 20 grams, 30 grams and 40 grams by weight along with 1 litre of distilled water. Also we make sure that all the connection of control circuit board should be properly enact. The modified SCR should be soot free & properly functioning. Before starting the operation of the setup is replaced by the new SCR with modified SCR system in diesel vehicle.

Following readings are recorded with the help of flue gas analyzer

1. **20gm of urea/ lit of distilled water**  
   NOx = 1.20 PPM (Part per million)

2. **30gm of urea/ lit of distilled water**  
   NOx = 0.90 PPM (Part per million)

3. **40gm of urea/ lit of distilled water**  
   NOx = 0.65 PPM (Part per million)

The properly calibrated instruments are used for the measurement of the exhaust gas emission. The calibration is done with the help of standard procedure. Following exhaust gas analyser is used for the research work.

| Conc. of urea solution | NOx   | CO    |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 10g/lit of distilled water | 1.36ppm | 0.76ppm |
| 20g/lit of distilled water | 1.20ppm | 0.27ppm |
| 30g/lit of distilled water | 0.90ppm | 0.24ppm |
| 40g/lit of distilled water | 0.65ppm | 0.21ppm |
| 50g/lit of distilled water | 0.46ppm | 0.19ppm |

**Table No 4: emission norms**

The experimentation was conducted on no load condition on the following CI engine.

**Engine Specification (CI)**

| Test bed     | 330kw, AVL transient dynamometer |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Engine specification | 6 cylinder, inline common rail |
| Bore         | 103mm                            |
| Stroke       | 114mm                            |
| Gas analyzer | NOx, Co, HC, raw gas analyzer    |
| NH3 measurement | AVL - FTIR                      |
| In cylinder pressure measurement | AVL smart sampler |
| SCR catalyst | 5.66”X7.5”, 440cpsi              |

**Table No 4: emission norms**
V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The output obtained from the experiment is plotted to determine the effect of the injection of urea solution at various concentration and to obtain the value of corresponding NOx as discussed above.

The percentage improvement in NOx and CO reduction is compared and it is observed that in new SCR system emissions are very closer to the Euro VI emission norms, which is highly beneficial for the proposed norms in India.

From the above comparison it is concluded that the distinct SCR system reduces the NOx emission.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

From the research study it can be concluded that:

- Urea acts as a good catalyst for the NOx reduction in diesel engine.
- Due to Urea injection in New SCR system in the tail pipe 67.5% NOx reduction has been achieved.
- Simultaneously CO also gets decreases.
- New SCR the most harmful gases are minimized and Pollution can be controlled. The vehicle performance will be enhanced.
- By using this SCR system in CI engine emission are nearer the EURO VI emission norms.

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