



Faculty of Civil and Industrial Engineering of “Sapienza” University of Rome  
Renaissance cloister by Sangallo

# PHOTOCATALYTIC NO<sub>x</sub> ABATEMENT FOR DIESEL ENGINES

TS.I.A3

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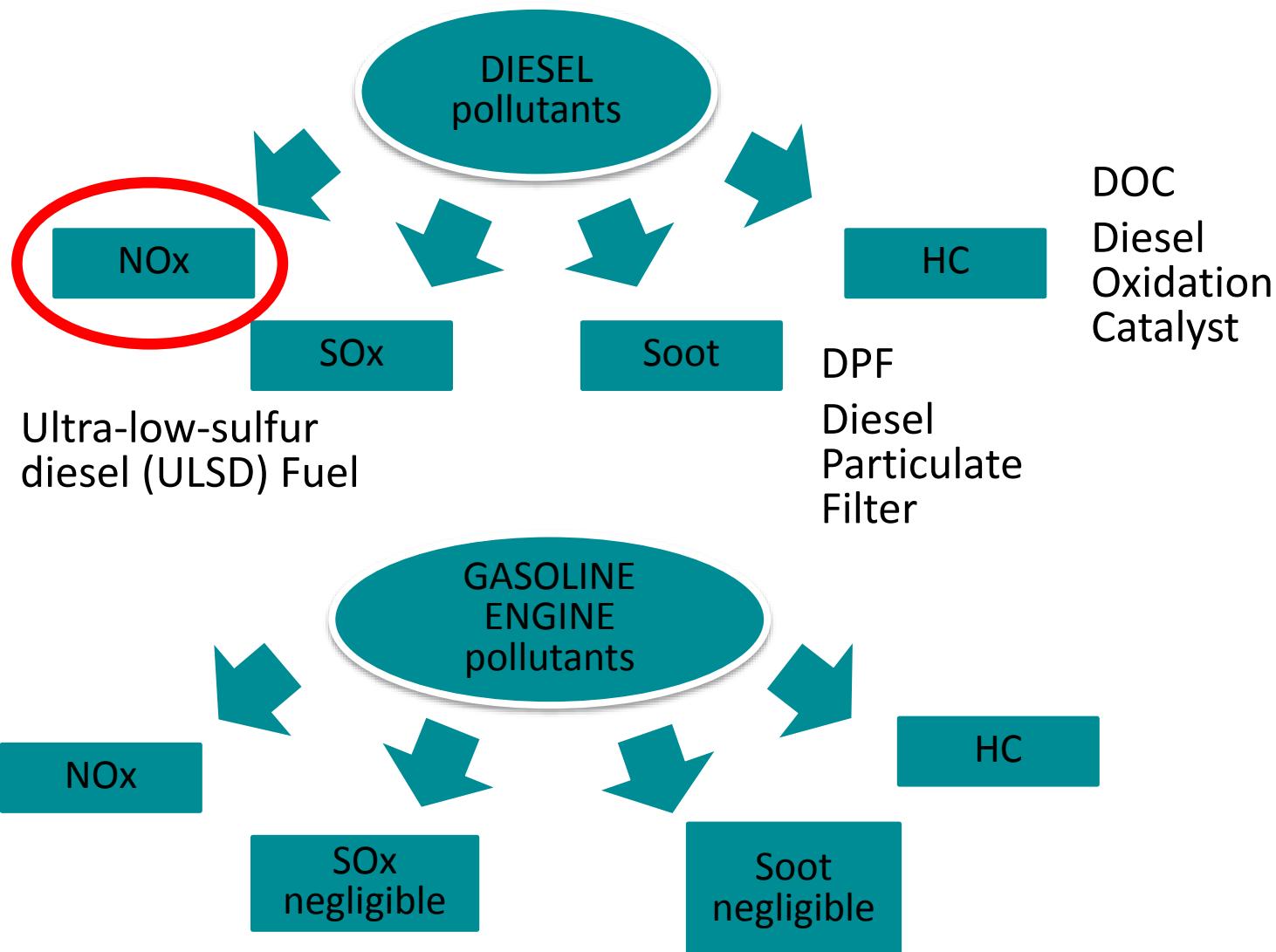
Politecnico di Bari  
DMMM  
DIPARTIMENTO DI MECCANICA, MATEMATICA  
E MANAGEMENT

# Outline

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- Engine pollutant emissions
- NOx abatement techniques
- Preliminary work on photocatalytic NOx Abatement (PON01\_01419)
- NanoAPULIA Project
- Simplified NOx storage chemical model on a BaO/ $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> surface
- Validation against literature data
- Numerical simulation of a real automotive catalyst
- Ongoing activities

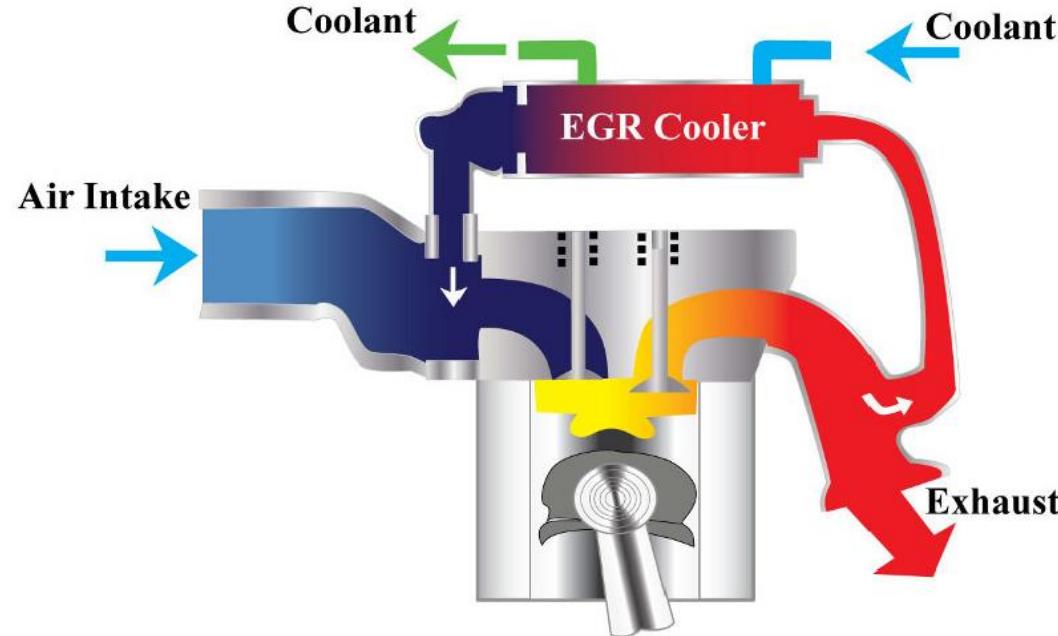
# Engine pollutant emissions



# NOx abatement techniques

- Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)
- Nitrogen oxide Storage-reduction Catalyst (NSC)

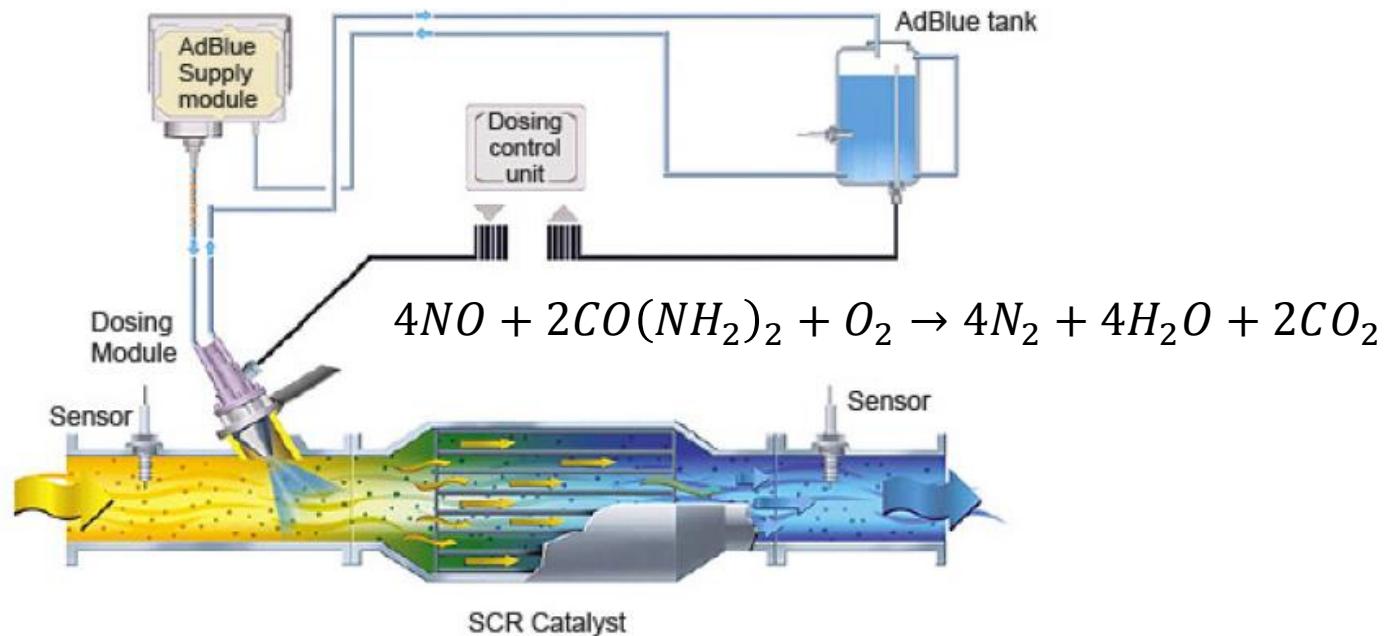
EGR involves recirculating a controllable proportion of the engine exhaust back into the intake air. A valve is usually used to control the flow of gas, and the valve may be closed completely if required.



# NOx abatement techniques

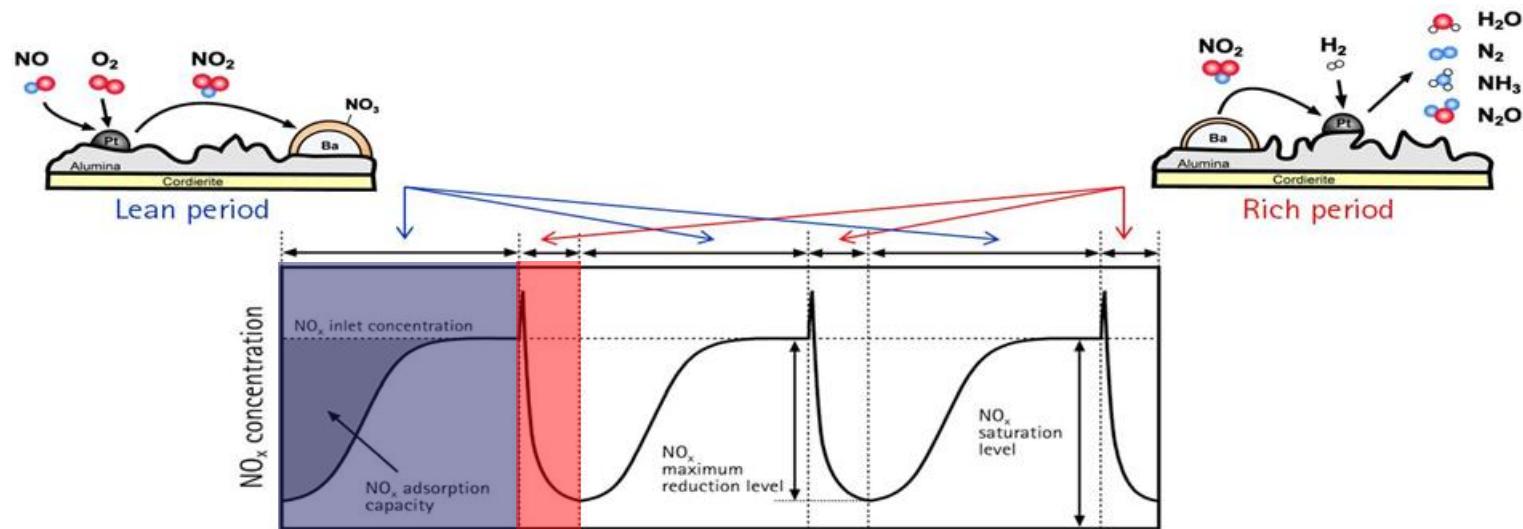
- Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)
- Nitrogen oxide Storage-reduction Catalyst (NSC)

A gaseous reductant, typically anhydrous ammonia, aqueous ammonia or urea,  $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ , is added to a stream of exhaust gas and is adsorbed onto a catalyst.



# NO<sub>x</sub> abatement techniques

- Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)
- Nitrogen oxide Storage-reduction Catalyst (NSC)



## LEAN PERIOD

- Oxidizing atmosphere
- Oxidation of NO to NO<sub>2</sub> on the Pt surface
- Adsorption of NO<sub>x</sub> as barium nitrites and nitrates

## RICH PERIOD

- Reducing atmosphere
- Substitution of barium nitrites and nitrates with barium carbonates
- Release of nitrogen species
- Reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> to N<sub>2</sub>



## “CO<sub>2</sub> LIGHT DUTY DEMONSTRATOR”

**Strategies and HW/SW measures on the engine, transmission and vehicle in order to achieve a CO<sub>2</sub> reduction to be applied on light duty commercial vehicles (N1/M1 - EURO6) as required by the EU's proposal of 28 October 2009.**



**BOSCH**

CVIT/EVL3

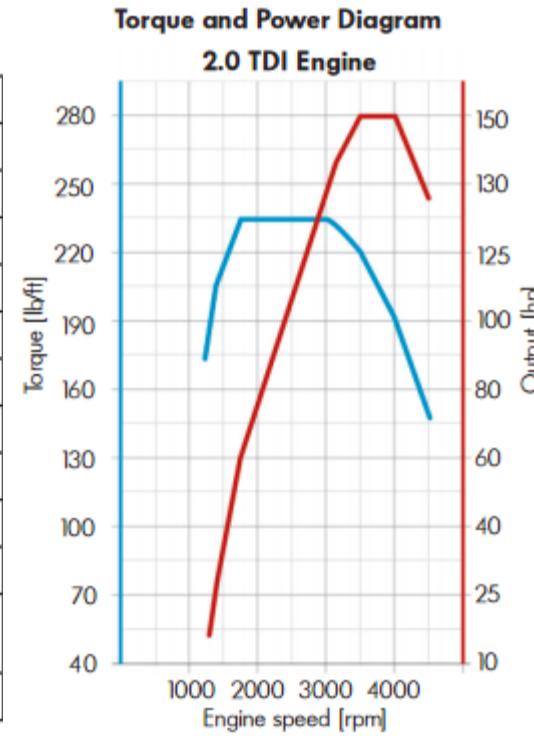


**ISTITUTO MOTORI**  
*Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche*

A first version of a photocatalyst prototype has been built.  
To perform the necessary investigations the engine  
Volkswagen 2.0l (110kW) was used.  
This engine is part of the widespread and therefore significant  
Volkswagen MQB family (modular Der Dieselmotoren-  
Baukasten von Volkswagen)

## Technical Data

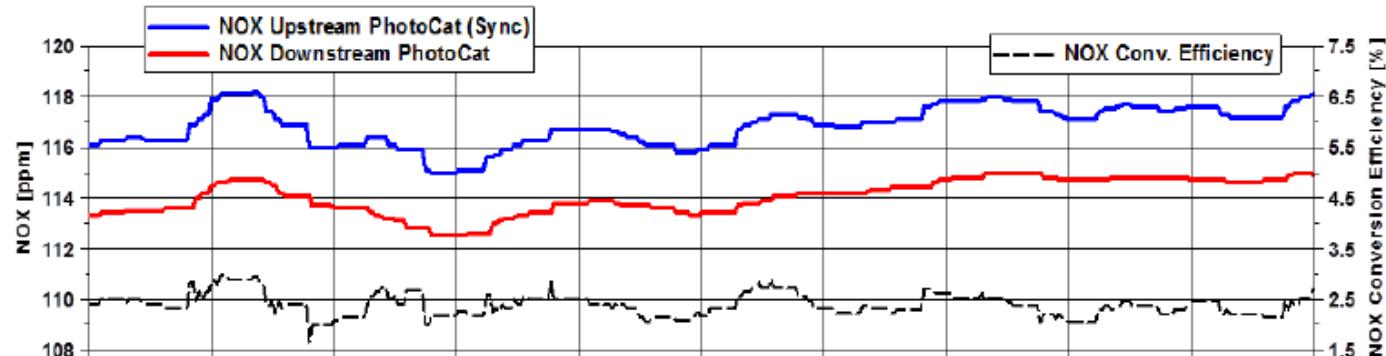
Engine Code	CRBC
Design	Four-cylinder inline engine
Engine Capacity	1968 cm <sup>3</sup>
Bore	81.0 mm
Stroke	95.5 mm
Valves per Cylinder	4
Compression Ratio	16.2:1
Maximum Output	150 hp (110 kW) from 3500 to 4000 rpm
Maximum Torque	235 lb/ft (320 Nm) from 1750 to 3000 rpm
Engine Management System	Bosch EDC 17
Fuel	Ultra-Low Sulfur Diesel
Exhaust Gas Aftertreatment	Exhaust gas recirculation, oxidizing catalytic converter, diesel particulate filter
Emissions Standard	BIN 5



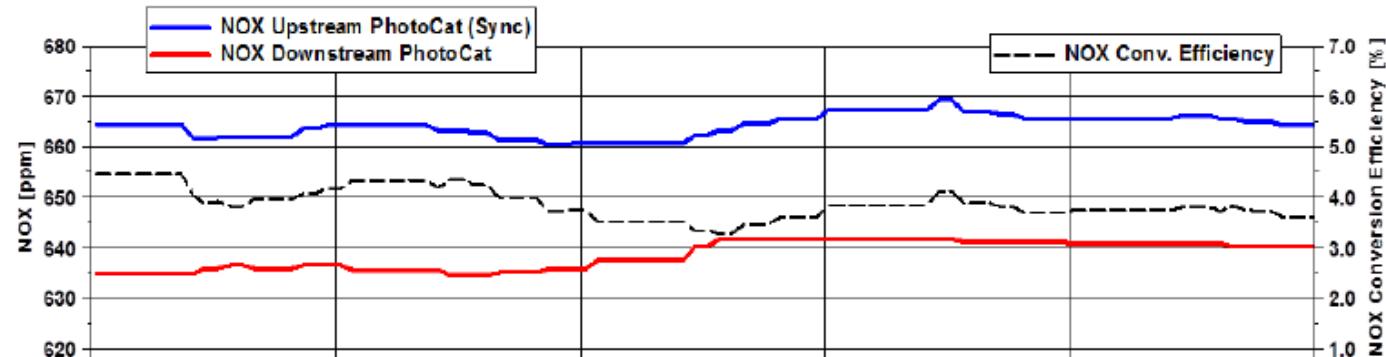
	Engine operation point 1	Engine operation point 2
Engine Speed	1500 rpm	1500 rpm
PME	4.3 bar	4.3 bar
EGR	w	w/o
Air Mass	63 kg/h	104 kg/h

## Photo-catalytic NOx Abatement

engine operating point 1: synchronized NOx tracks



engine operating point 2: synchronized NOx tracks





# NanoAPULIA Project



UNIONE EUROPEA



MINISTERO DELLO SVILUPPO  
ECONOMICO



MINISTERO DELL'ISTRUZIONE,  
DELL'UNIVERSITÀ E DELLA RICERCA



REGIONE PUGLIA

AREA POLITICHE PER LO SVILUPPO, IL  
LAVORO E L'INNOVAZIONE

Avviso Aiuti a Sostegno dei Cluster Tecnologici Regionali per l'Innovazione

## Progetto Codice MDI6SR1

***NANOAPULIA - NANOfotocatalizzatori per un'Atmosfera più PULItA***

***NANO PHOTOCATALYST FOR A CLEANER ENVIRONMENT***

**CUP: B38C14001160008**

**Periodo: Dicembre 2015 – Novembre 2017**



**Politecnico  
di Bari**

# NanoAPULIA Project

The NanoAPULIA project aims to apply **nano-technologies** (KET 2) to **reduce air pollution** from nitrogen oxides (NOx).

The basic idea is to synthesize nano-structured metal oxides with high surface area and high crystallinity and phase purity having photo-catalytic properties (in the visible and the ultraviolet spectra).

Two main sectors are considered:

- 1) buildings;
- 2) automotive.

Furthermore, new diagnostic methods are investigated for toxicity of nanostructured photocatalytic materials.



ECHOLIGHT



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DEGLI STUDI DI BARI  
ALDO MORO

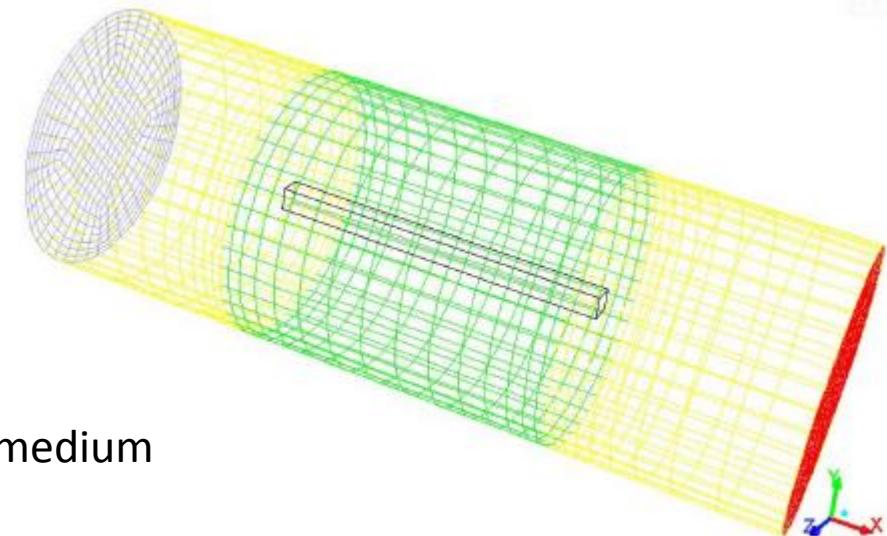


Consiglio Nazionale Ricerche

# Reference case

Olsson L, Persson H, Fridell E, Skoglundh M, Andersson B, "A kinetic study of NO oxidation and NO<sub>x</sub> storage on Pt/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pt/BaO/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>", Journal of Physical Chemistry B, 2001, 105, 29

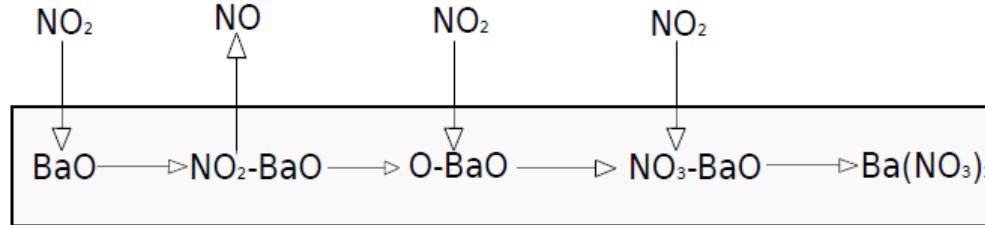
- Cylindrical catalyst, d = 12:34mm, l = 15mm
- 69 square channels (1mmx1mm)
- washcoat weight = 206mg
- 20%wt BaO/ $\gamma$  - Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>
- flow rate = 2600ml/min



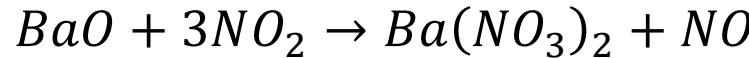
Numerical details:

- The catalyst monolith is treated as a porous medium
- 3D unsteady numerical simulation
- 12540 cells
- 2nd order numerical schemes in space and time

# NO<sub>2</sub> Storage Catalyst kinetics model



Global Storage Reaction:

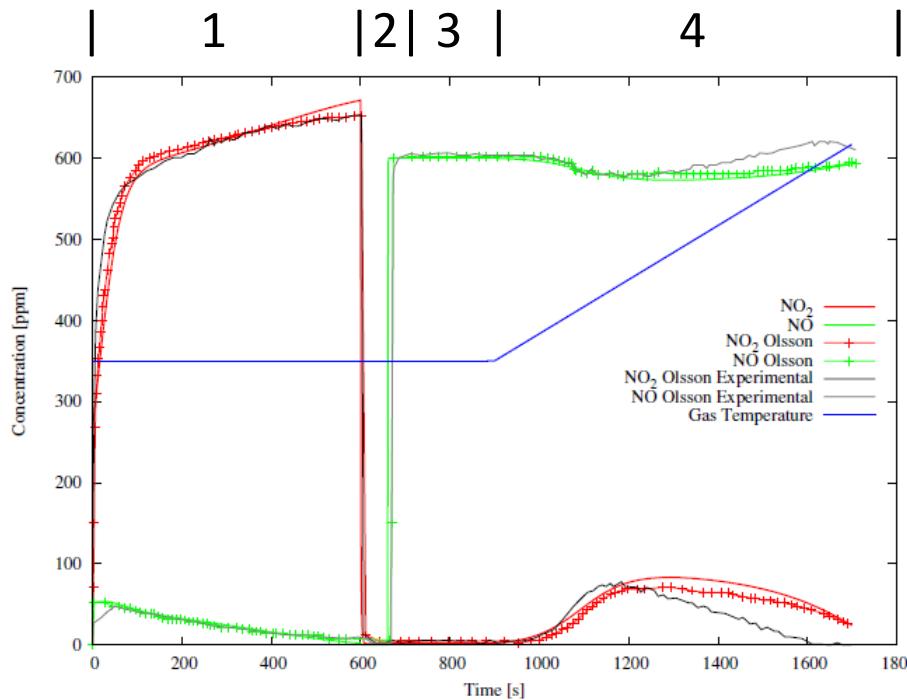


Simplified Reaction model:

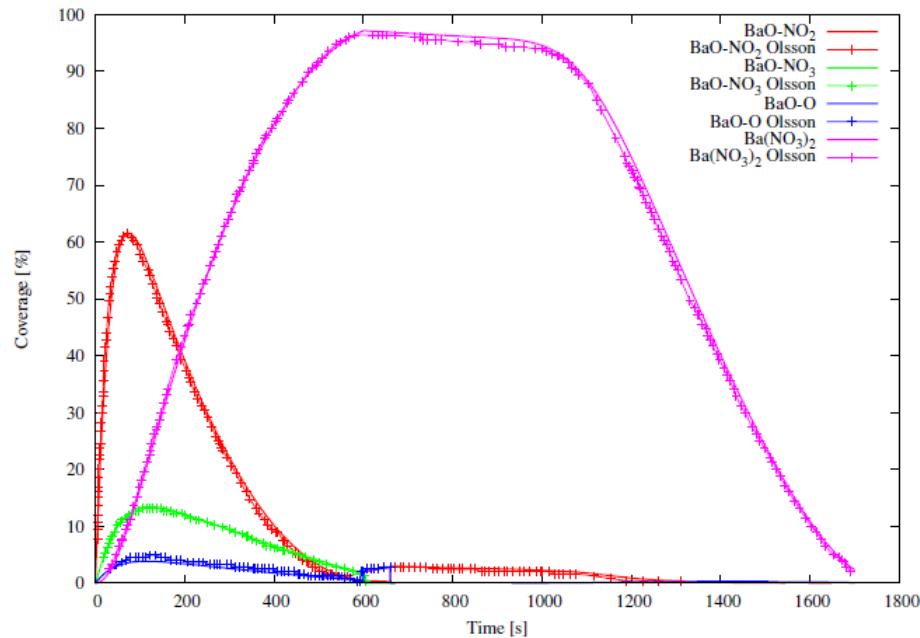
R1	$NO_{2(g)} + S$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$NO_2 - S$
R2	$NO_2 - S$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$O - S + NO_{(g)}$
R3	$NO_{2(g)} + O - S$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$NO_3 - S$
R4	$NO_{2(g)} + NO_3 - S$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$Ba(NO_3)_2$
R5	$2S - O$	$\rightleftharpoons$	$2S + O_{2(g)}$

Note: *S* represents the BaO site

# Comparison of the results



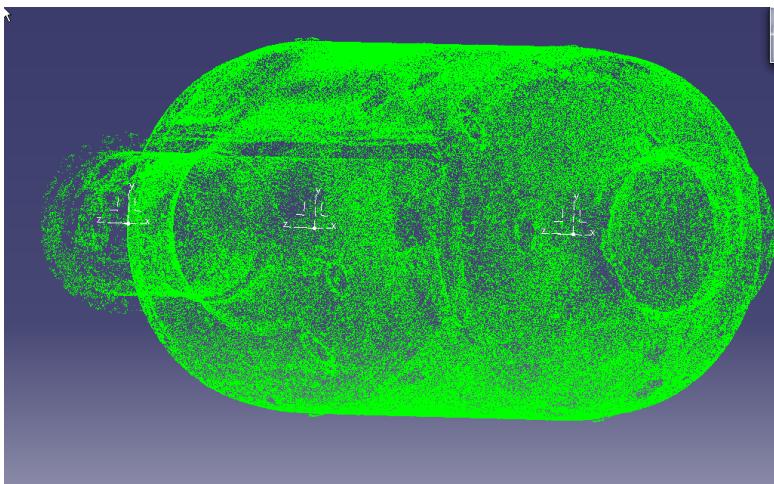
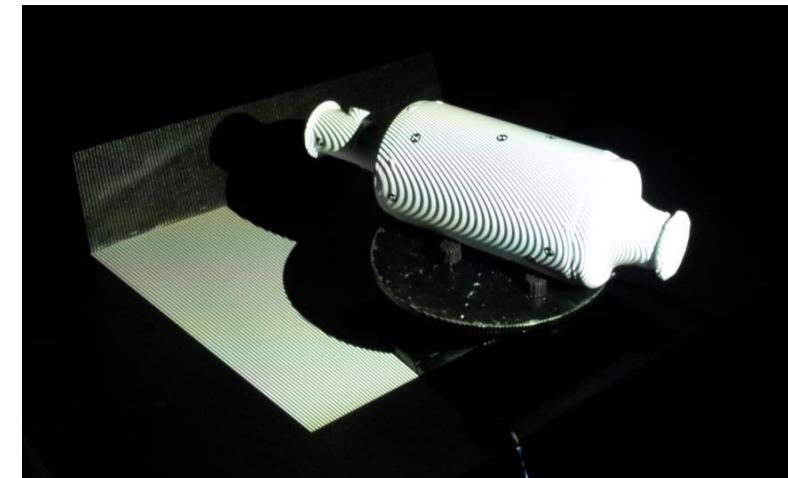
concentration of volumetric quantities



surface coverage percentage

1. 680 ppm of NO<sub>2</sub> in N<sub>2</sub> at 350°C for 10 minutes
2. N<sub>2</sub> for 1 minute
3. 600 ppm of NO in N<sub>2</sub> at 350°C for 4 minutes
4. temperature increase (20°C/min) up to 600°C

# NSC Reverse Engineering



Prof. Michele Fiorentino

# NSC Mesh Generation



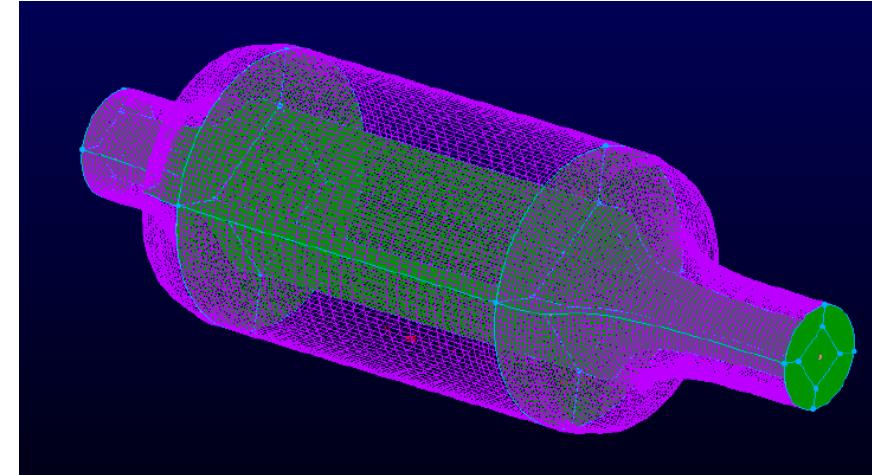
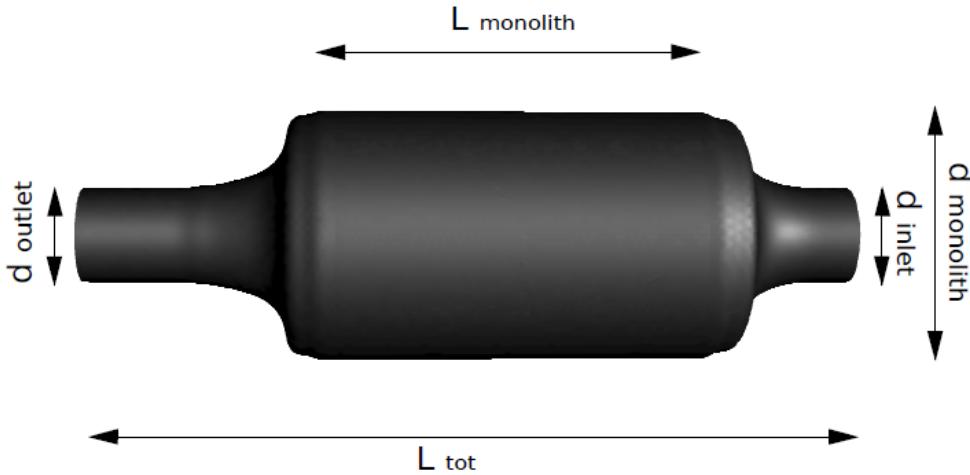
$$L_{tot} = 486\text{mm}$$

$$L_{monolith} = 221\text{mm}$$

$$d_{inlet} = 59\text{mm}$$

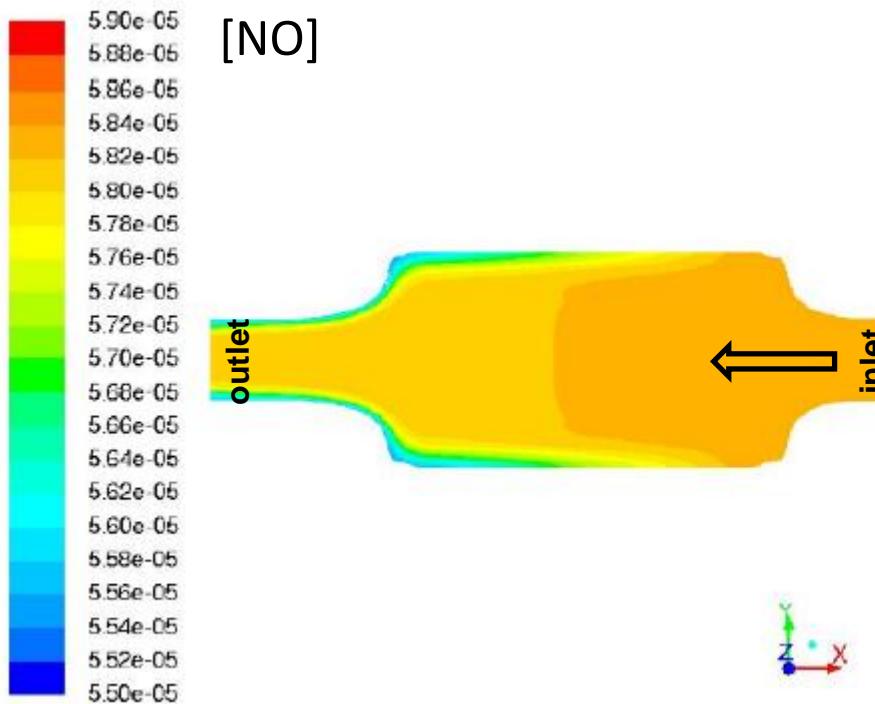
$$d_{outlet} = 57\text{mm}$$

$$d_{monolith} = 152\text{mm}$$

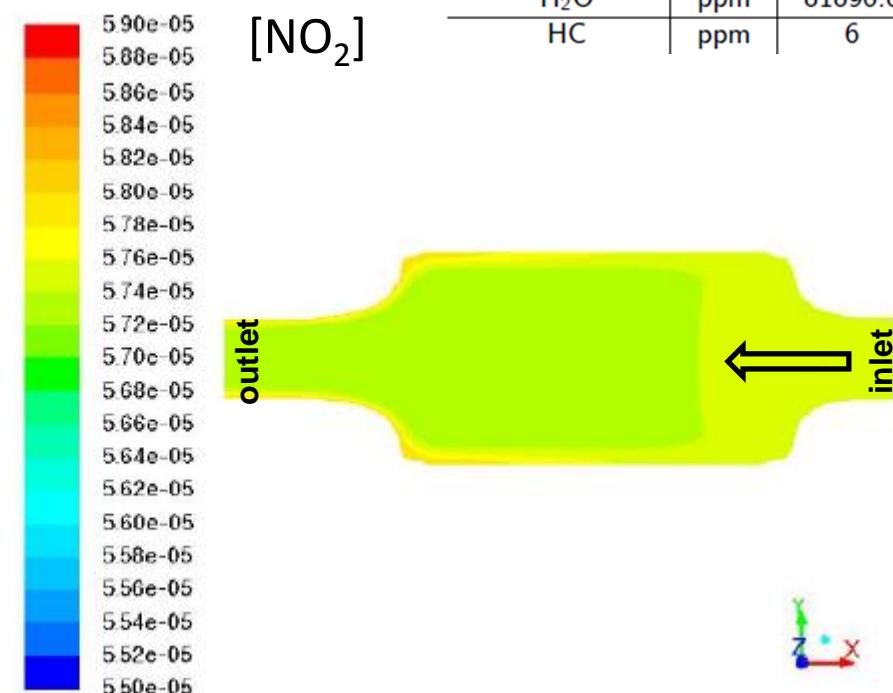


# Preliminary results (Lean Period)

Instantaneous contours of the spatial distribution of NO and NO<sub>2</sub> mole fractions in a meridian section of the catalyst



$t = 2.1 \text{ s}$



Working point	Units	
Flow Rate	kg/h	200
Temperature	°C	336
CO	ppm	1.52
CO <sub>2</sub>	ppm	83519
NO <sub>x</sub>	ppm	125.21
NO	ppm	63.07
O <sub>2</sub>	ppm	93890.9
N <sub>2</sub>	ppm	822457.4
H <sub>2</sub> O	ppm	81896.0
HC	ppm	6

# Ongoing activities

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Implementation in the CFD code of the following models:

- NO oxidation on Pt/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>;
- regeneration phase;
- photocatalytic reactions.

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Thanks for your attention!