

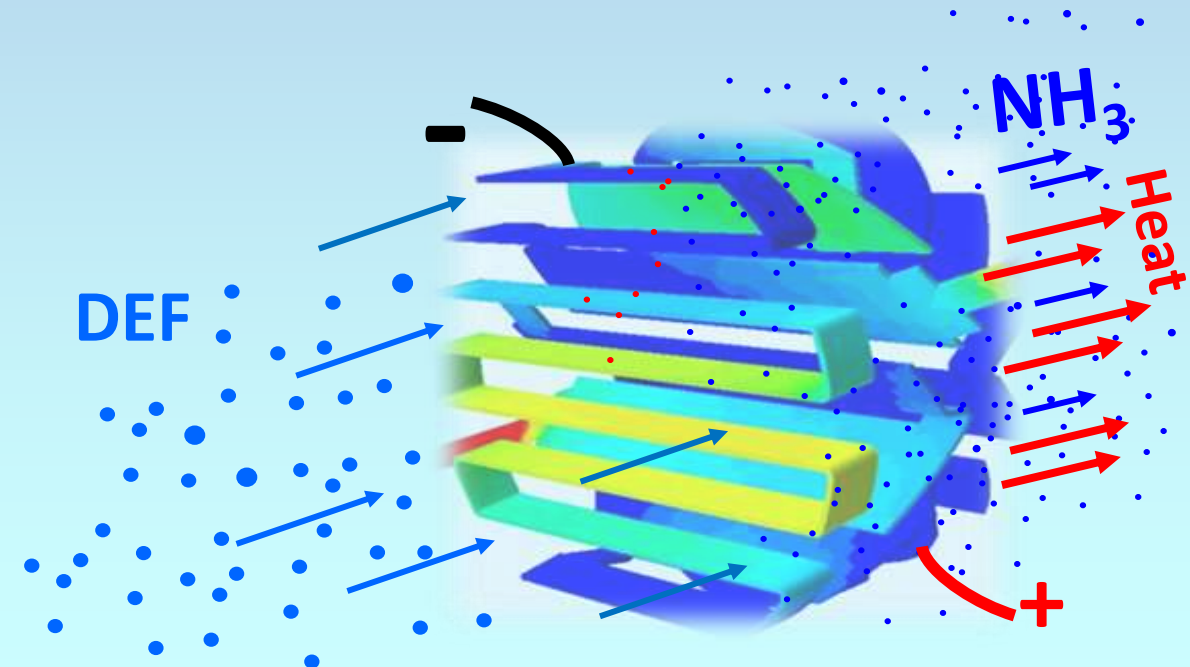


Electrically Heated Mixer (EHM™) for Peak SCR Efficiency, Maximum NOx Reduction

MDEC Conference

Emissol LLC

21-23 October 2024



Why is Meeting Ultra-Low NOx Difficult?

Motivation

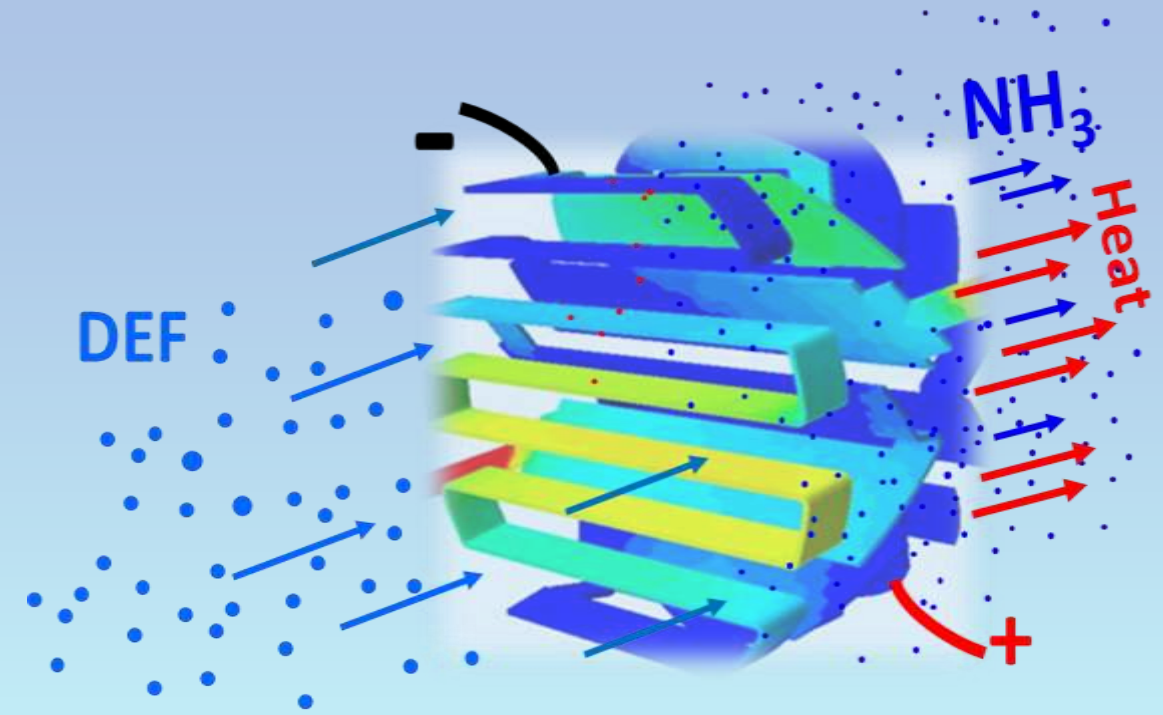
- Achieving Extremely-Low, Near-Zero NOx Emission
- Severe Health Concerns in Closed Spaces, e.g., in Mines

Challenges

- Higher NOx Reduction Often Needs **More** Urea, Yielding:
 - Financial Concerns due to: Deposit ↗; Damage to AFTS, Warranty Risks ↗
 - Health Risks due to: NH₃ Slip ↗
 - Environmental Concerns due to: N₂O ↗
- **Operational Challenges:** Rapid-Heat up in Cold Start
- **Total Cost of Ownership:** More Urea Injection Means More Cost
- **In-Use Compliance Challenges:** Due to Catalyst Aging, Injector Fouling, ...

A New Solution: Electrically Heated Mixer (EHM™)

- Peak SCR Efficiency Needs
 - Heat & NH₃
- EHM is Two Units in One: Heater & Mixer
- I. Rapidly Heats Up SCR (e.g., in Cold-Start, ...)
- II. Its Heated Surface
 - Accelerates Thermolysis, Hydrolysis Reactions
 - Produces More NH₃ ↗, Important in
 - Low Load Engine Operations
 - Cold Ambient
 - Ideal for Urea Injection below, or about, 100 °C (for stronger NH₃ storage in SCR)
- **EHM Forms Ammonia Nearly Independent of Exhaust Temperature**



EHM For Ultra-Low Tailpipe NOx

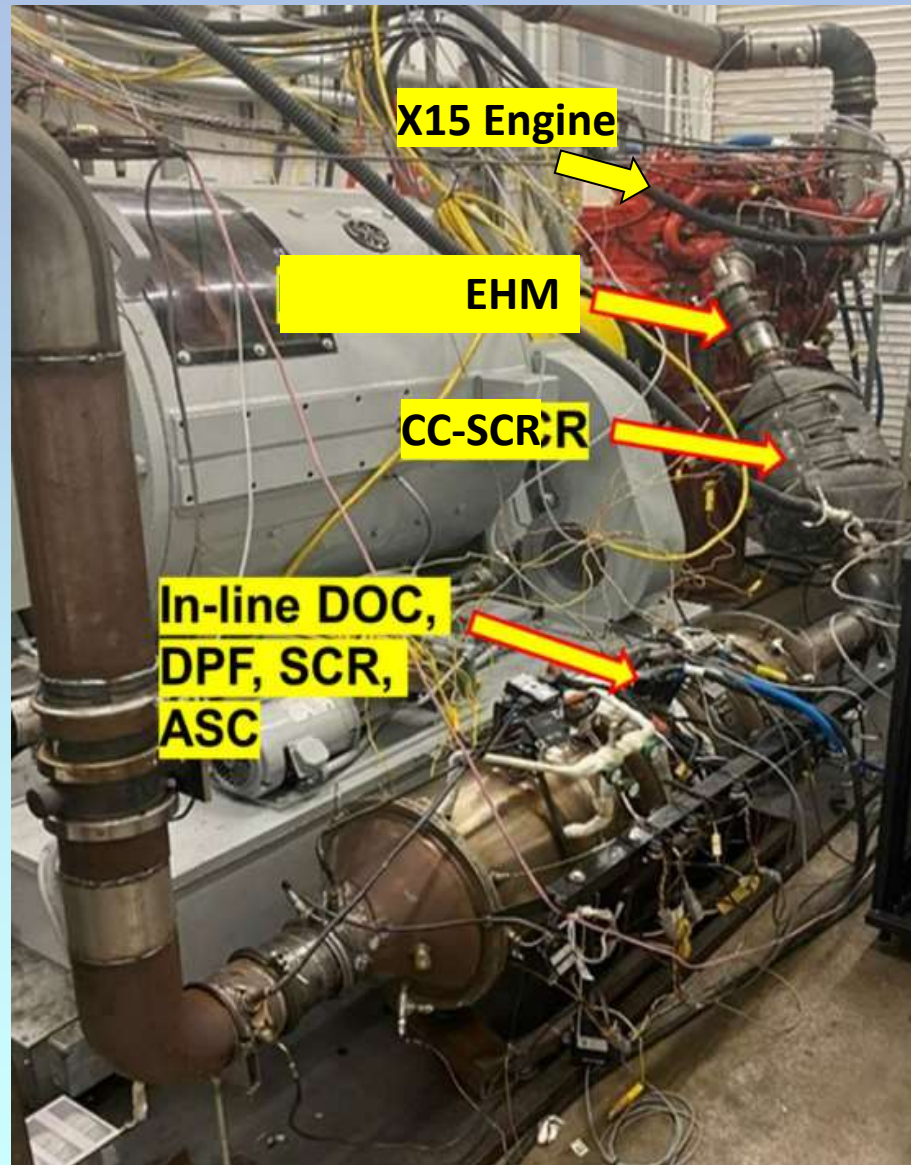
Joint Demonstration
Emissol, Eaton & SwRI



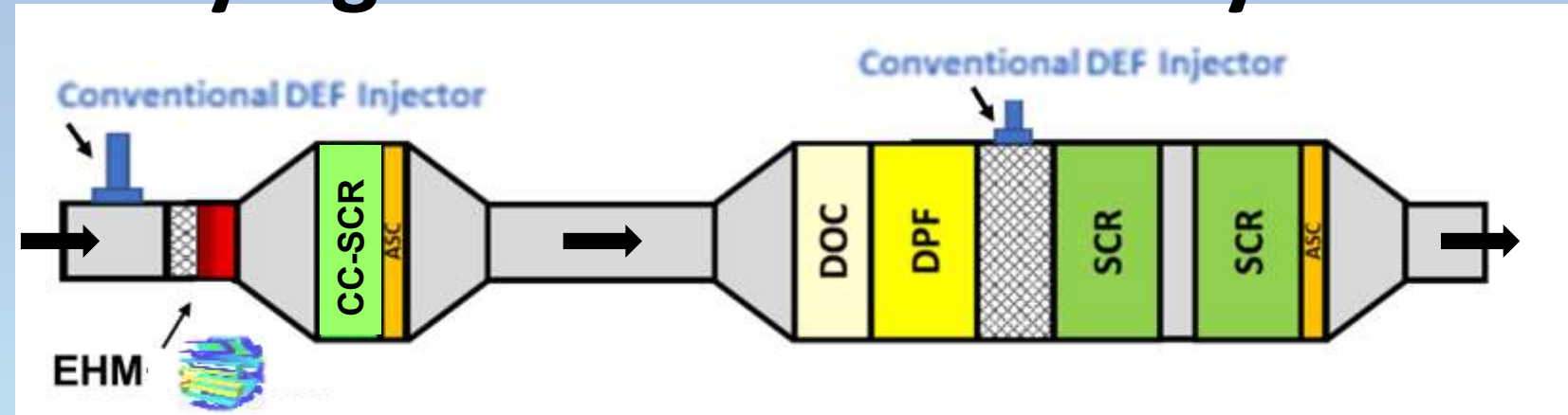
- On Cummins X15 engine
- Using Fully-Aged Aftertreatment System



Set-up



• Fully Aged Aftertreatment System



• Tested Various Cycles

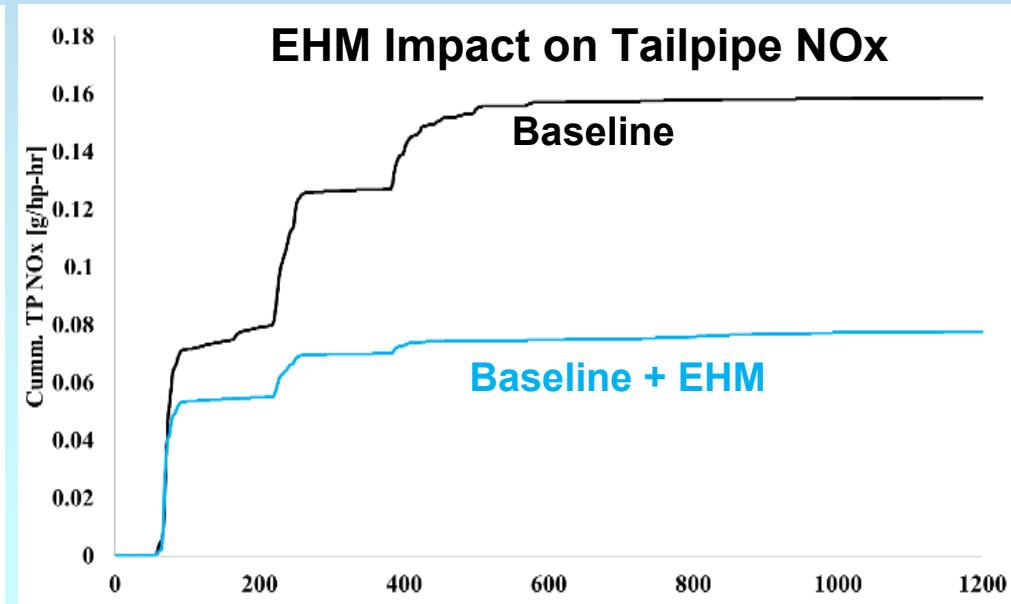
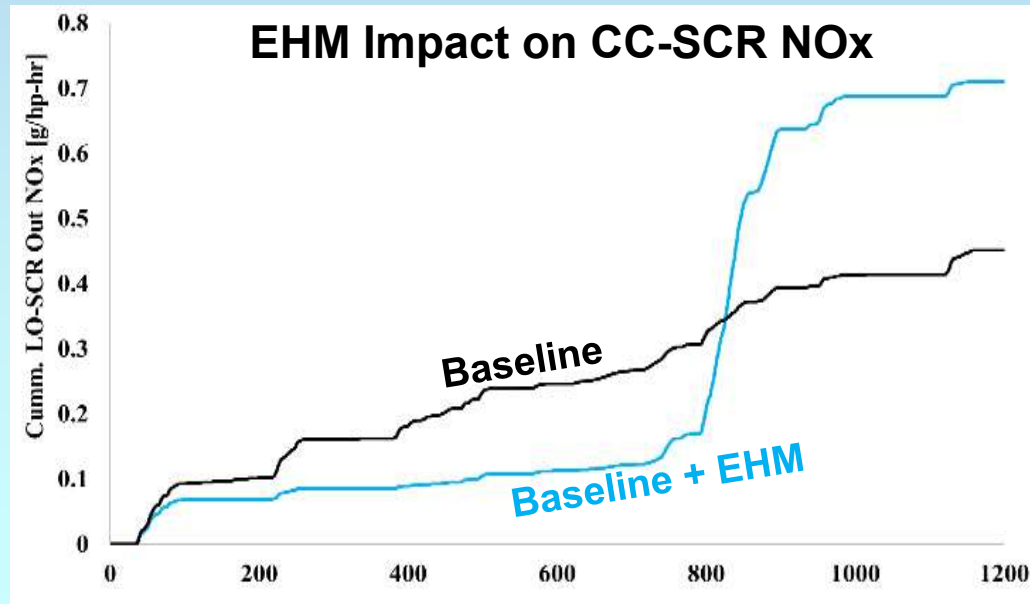
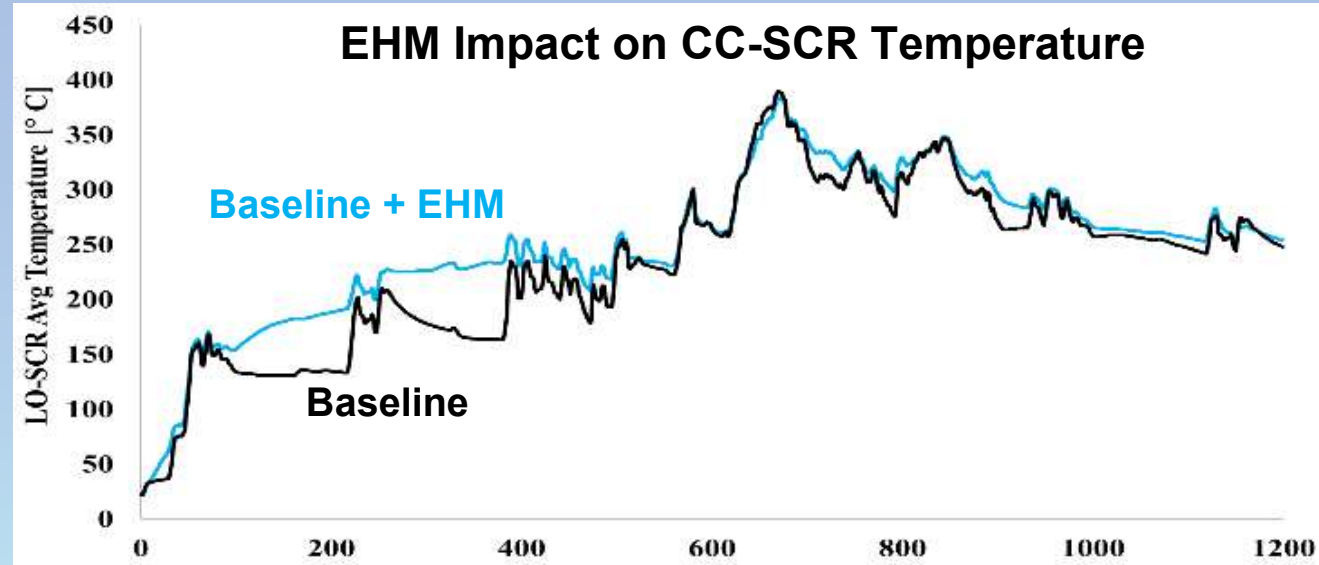
- *Cold & Hot FTP*
- *Low-Load Cycle (LLC)*
- *Cold, Hot WHTC*
- *Other Cycles*

Published in:

“Meeting Future NOx Emission Regulations by Adding an Electrically Heated Mixer”.

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Cold FTP Cycle: EHM Impact on CC-SCR, Tailpipe NOx



Cold FTP Cycle

| Configuration | Tailpipe NOx (g/hp-hr) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Baseline AFTS | 0.159 |
| Baseline AFTS with EHM | 0.078 ↓ NOx Emission Cut in Half |

Hot FTP Cycle

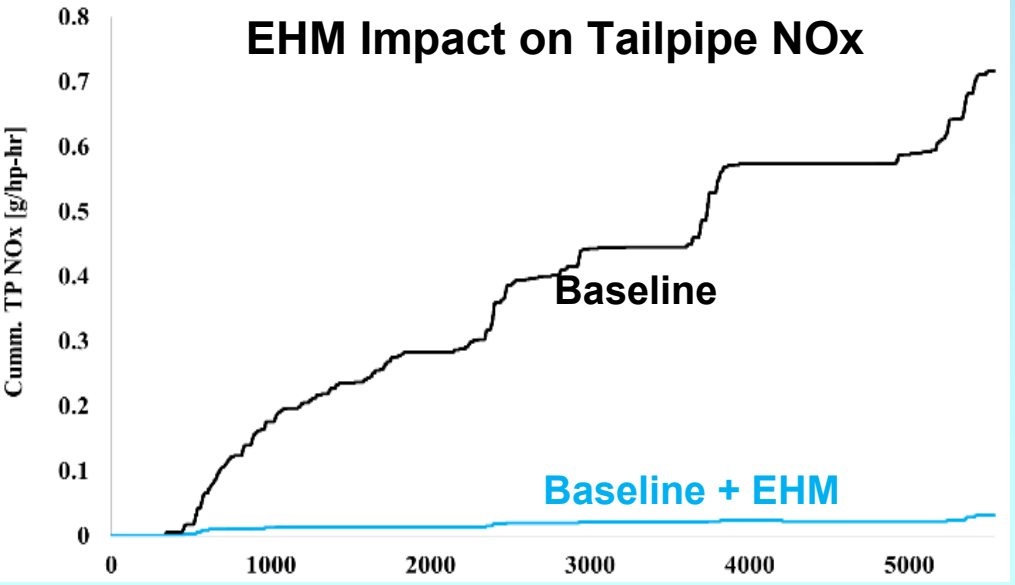
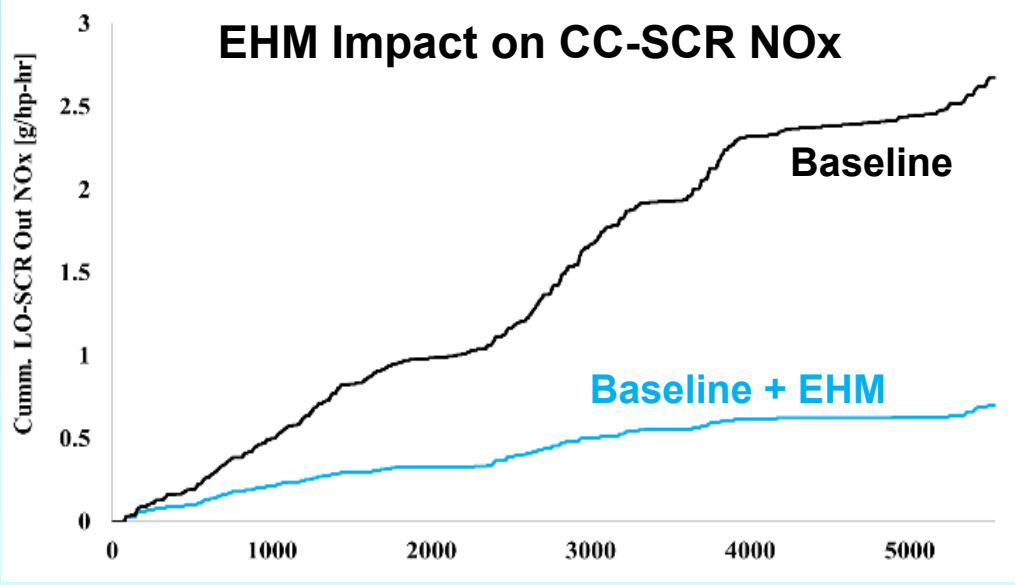
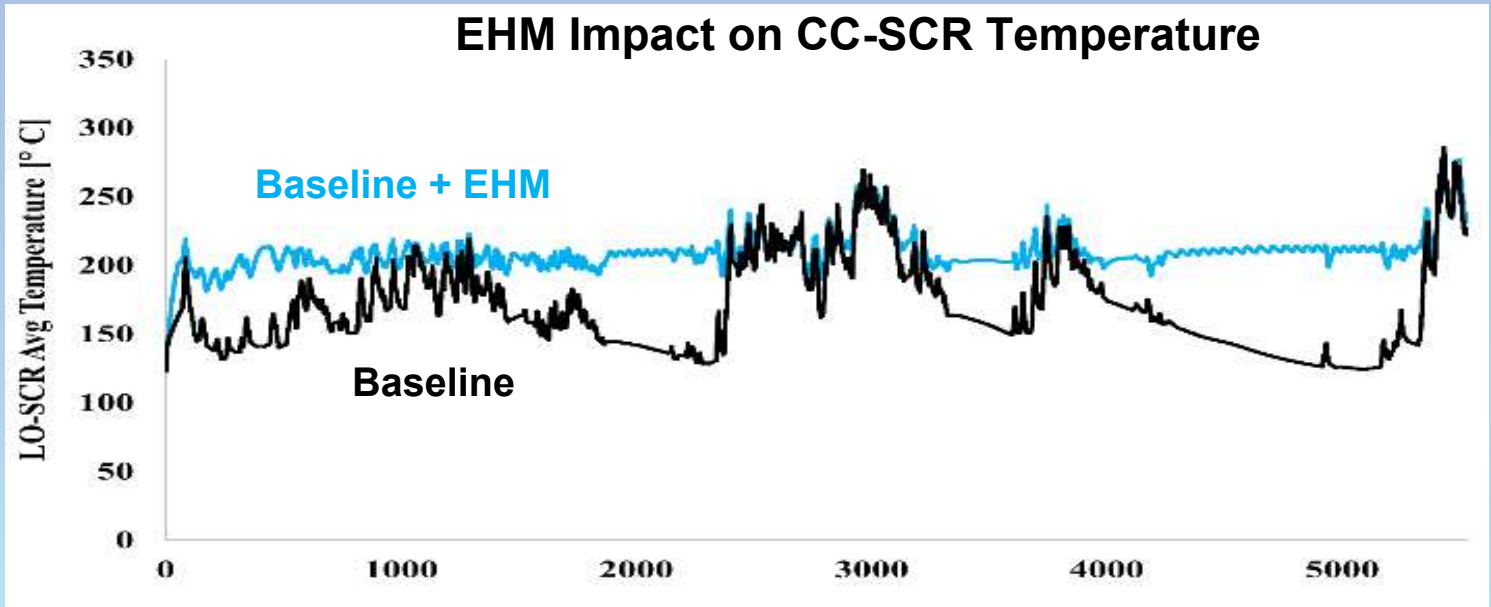
| Configuration | Tailpipe NOx (g/hp-hr) |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Baseline AFTS | 0.043 |
| Baseline AFTS with EHM | 0.008 ↓ 5.5X Lower NOx Emission |

Full FTP Cycle

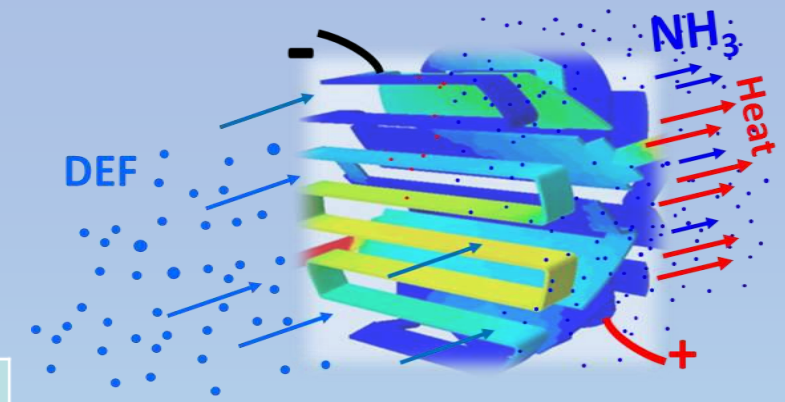
| Configuration | Tailpipe NOx (g/hp-hr) |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Baseline AFTS | 0.060 |
| Baseline AFTS with EHM | 0.018 ↓ 3.3X Lower NOx Emission |

Below World's Lowest NOx Targets:
 -- 2027 EPA/ California HD On-Road
 -- 2029 California HD Off-Road (Tier5)

Low-Load Cycle: EHM Impact on CC-SCR, Tailpipe NOx

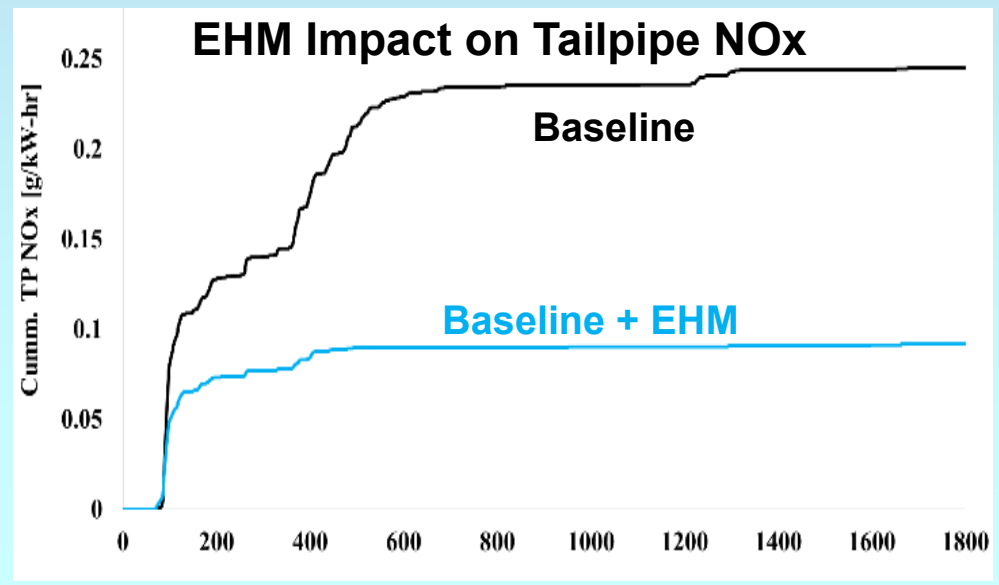
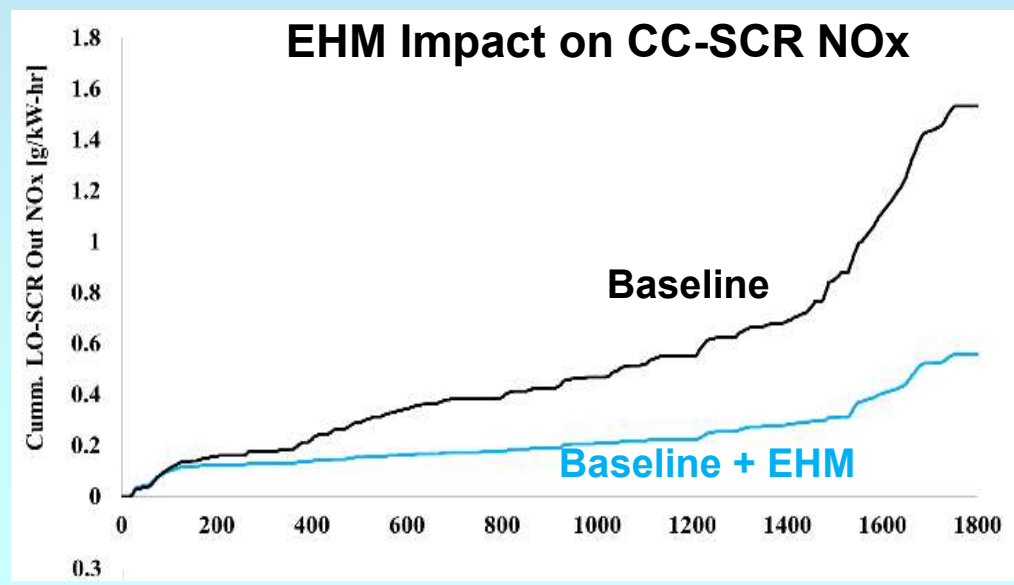
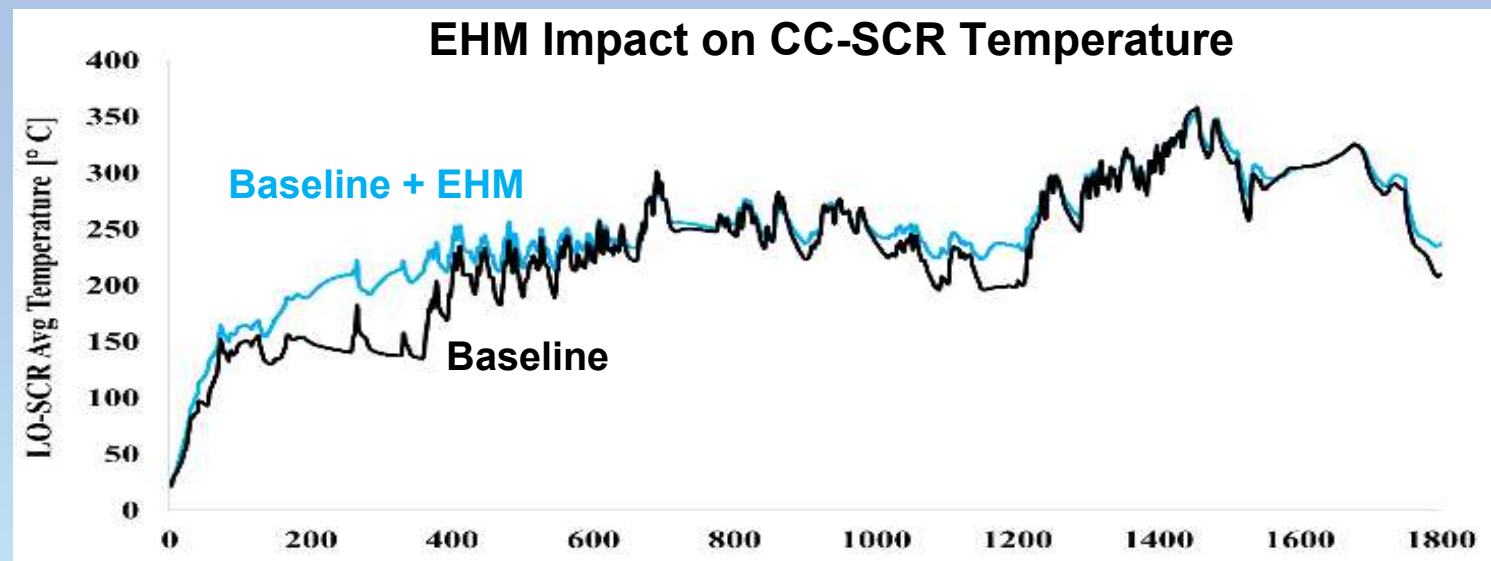


Low-Load Cycle



| Configuration | Tailpipe NOx (g/hp-hr) |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Baseline AFTS | 0.716 |
| Baseline AFTS with EHM | 0.032 ↓ 22X Lower NOx Emission |

Cold WHTC



Cold WHTC (World Harmonized Transient Cycle)

| Configuration | Tailpipe NOx (g/hp-hr) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Baseline AFTS | 0.245 |
| Baseline AFTS with EHM | 0.091 ↓ 2.5 X Lower NOx Emission |

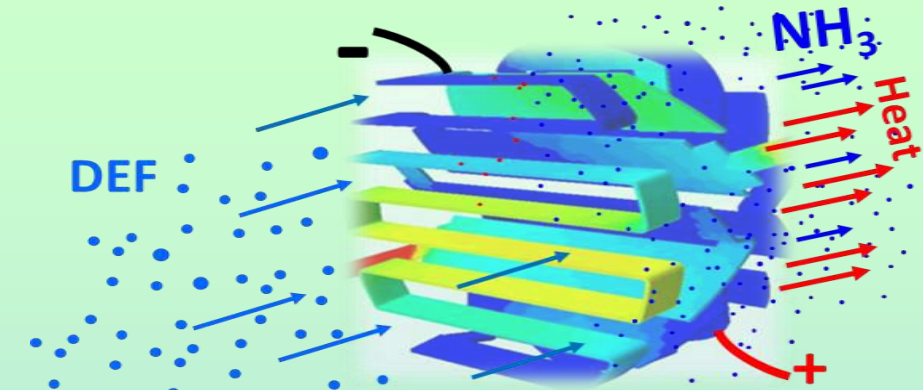
Hot WHTC

| Configuration | Tailpipe NOx (g/hp-hr) |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Baseline AFTS | 0.125 |
| Baseline AFTS with EHM | 0.001 ↓ 125X Lower NOx Emission |

Full WHTC

| Configuration | Tailpipe NOx (g/hp-hr) |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Baseline AFTS | 0.142 |
| Baseline AFTS with EHM | 0.014 ↓ 10X Lower NOx Emission |

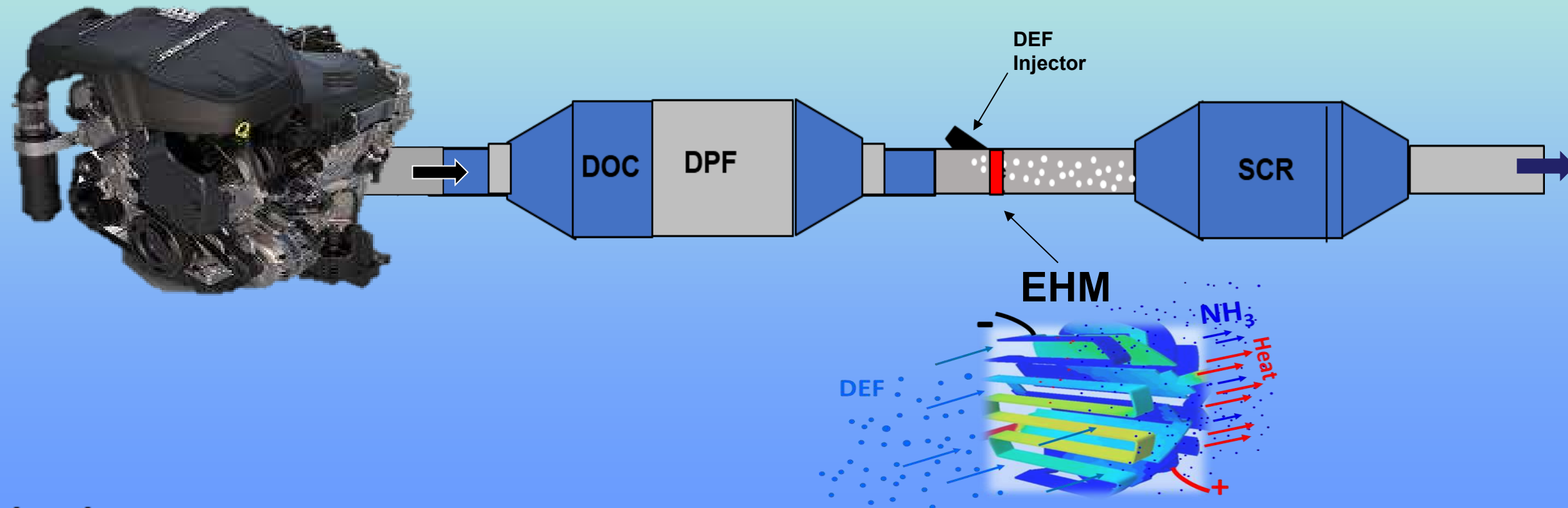
EHM



**for Higher NOx Reduction in
Challenging Cycles:
Low-Temperature & Highly Transient
(Exhaust Temp. < 200 °C)**

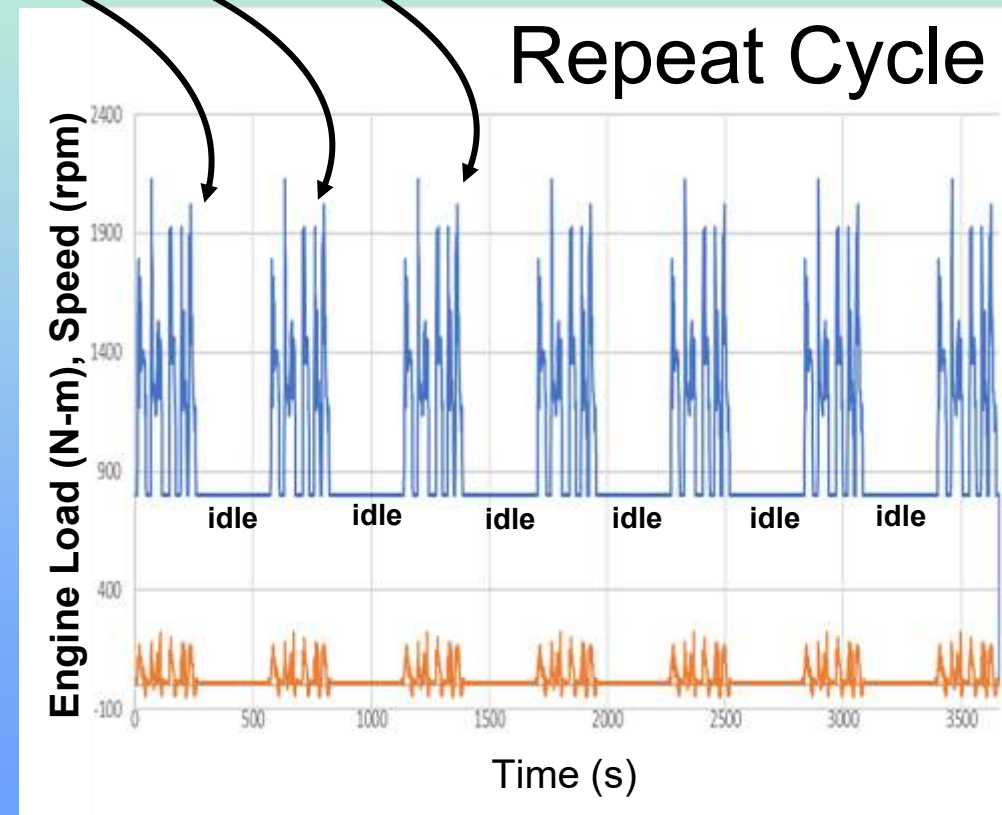
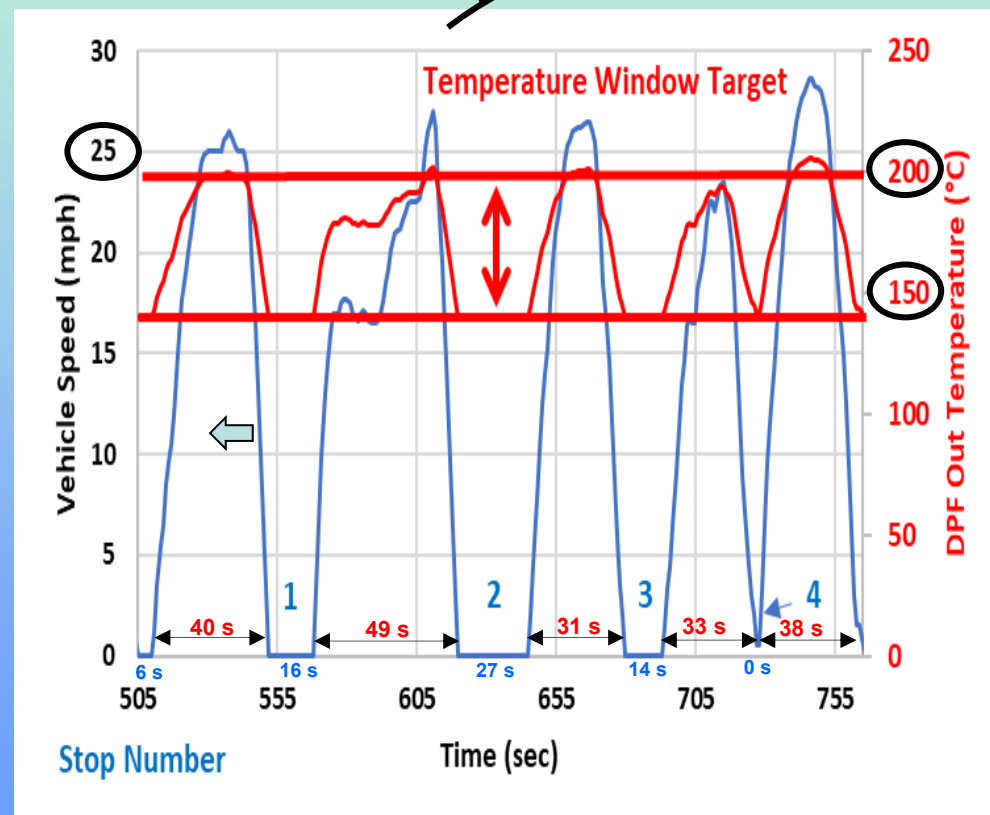
EHM for Peak SCR Performance: Low Temp., Highly Transient Cycles

- 3 Lit. Diesel Engine
- AFTS: DOC-DPF-SCR
- EHM positioned pre-main SCR

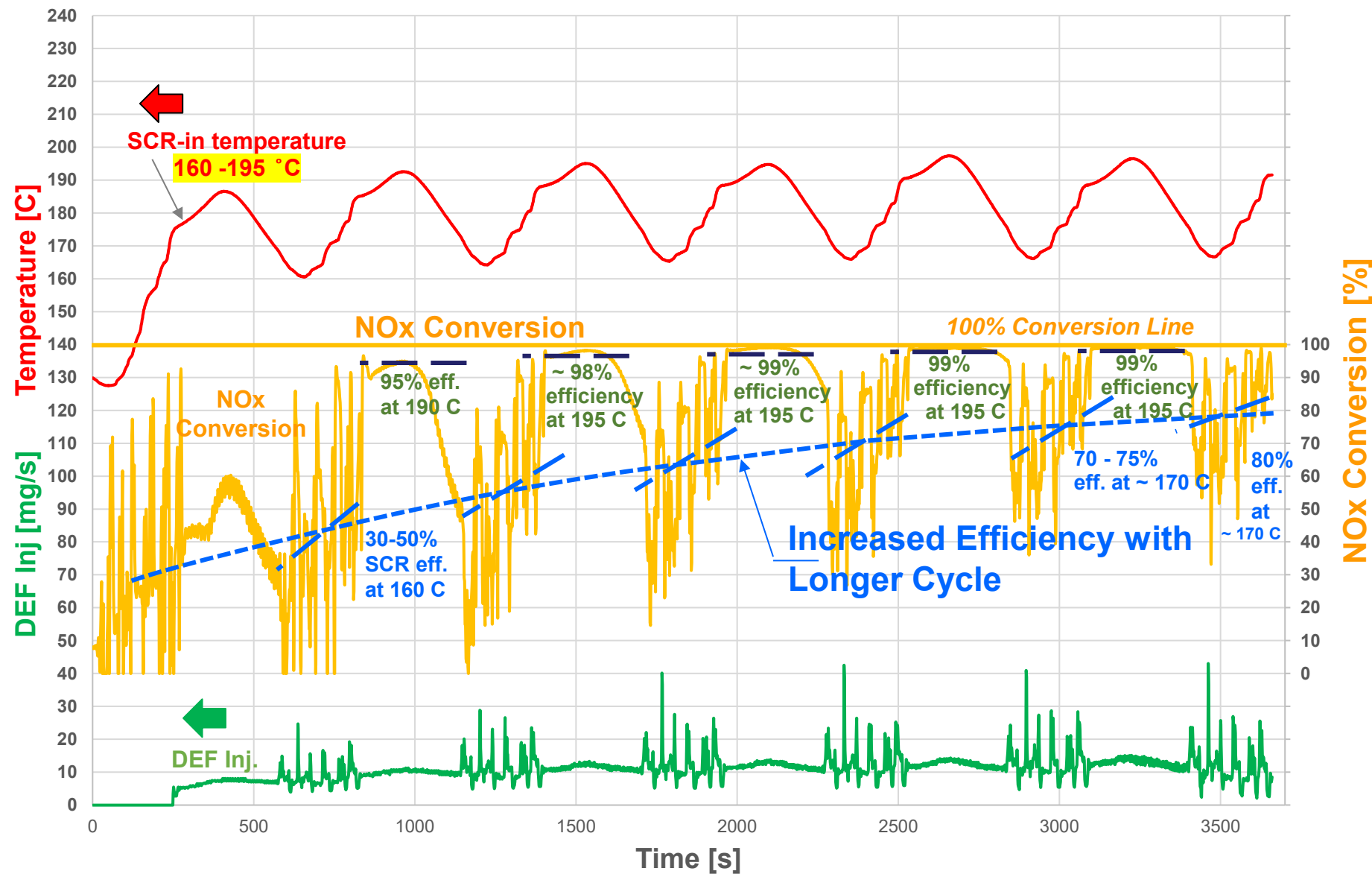


Highly Transient Cycle & is Low Temperature

- Pre-SCR Temperature Constantly Maintained Below 200 °C



Highly Transient Cycle: SCR Has Stored Ammonia

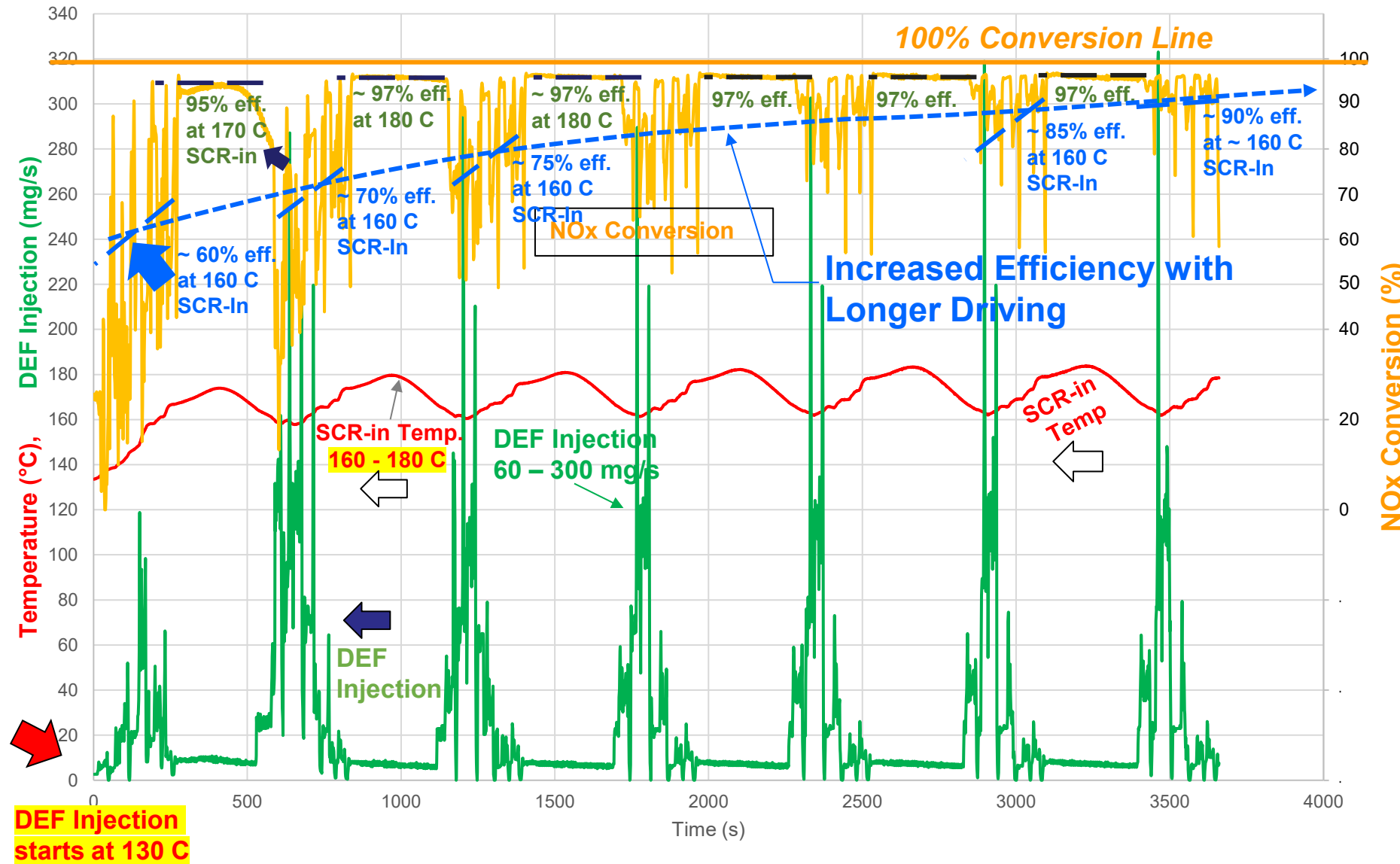


EHM Enables:

- 95 – 99% NOx Conversion at Stops (190 °C)
- Up to 80% NOx conversion in Transients (160 °C)
- Higher Efficiency as Cycles Continues

High Transient Cycle - SCR Has Without Stored Ammonia

UNCLASSIFIED - NON CLASSIFIÉ



EHM Enables:

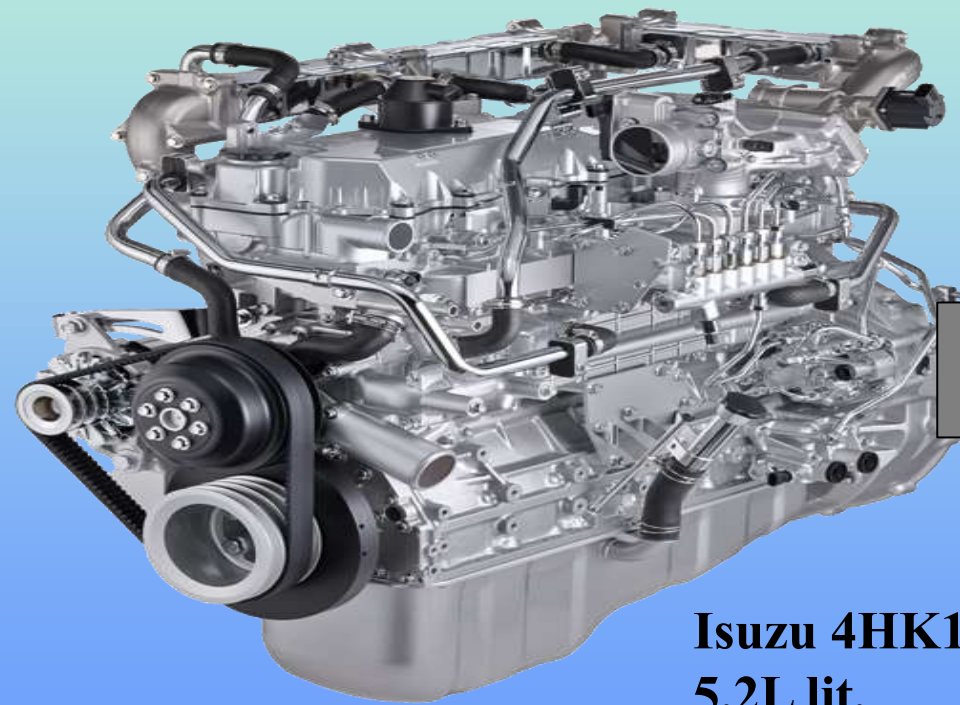
- **95 – 9%** NOx Conversion at Stops (180 °C)
- **~ 90%** NOx conversion in Transients (160 °C)
- **Higher Efficiency as Cycles Continues**

EHM for Deposit Mitigation

Join Emissol - Isuzu Demonstration

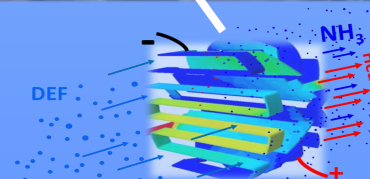


GOAL: Use EHM to Avoid Deposit



Isuzu 4HK1
5.2L lit.

CC-SCR positioned near engine



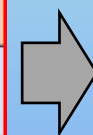
~ 100 Hours of Urea Injection

- Deposits only ~ 0 - 1% of Injected DEF

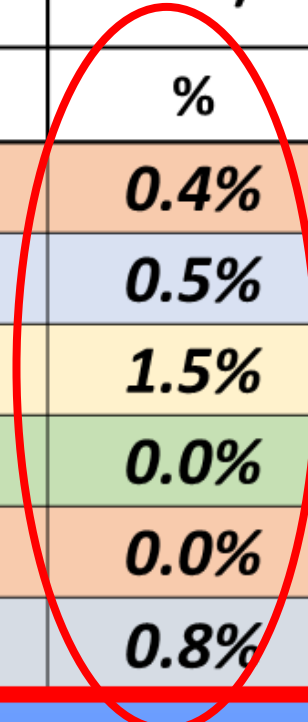
| Operation Point / OP | Run Time | Exh Flow | Exh Temp | DEF Inj. Rate |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| OP# | hours | Kg/hr | degC | gr/hr |
| OP1 | 20 | 140 | 204 | 93 |
| OP2 | 20 | 170 | 235 | 120 |
| OP3 | 10 | 143 | 239 | 306 |
| OP4 | 10 | 245 | 300 | 300 |
| OP5 | 15 | 235 | 300 | 600 |
| OP6 | 10 | 200 | 197 | 400 |



| Total DEF Injected |
|--------------------|
| gram |
| 1860 |
| 2400 |
| 3060 |
| 3000 |
| 9000 |
| 4000 |



| Deposit Cumulative | Deposit (% of Injected DEF) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| gram | % |
| 7 | 0.4% |
| 13 | 0.5% |
| 45 | 1.5% |
| 0 | 0.0% |
| 3.5 | 0.0% |
| 33 | 0.8% |



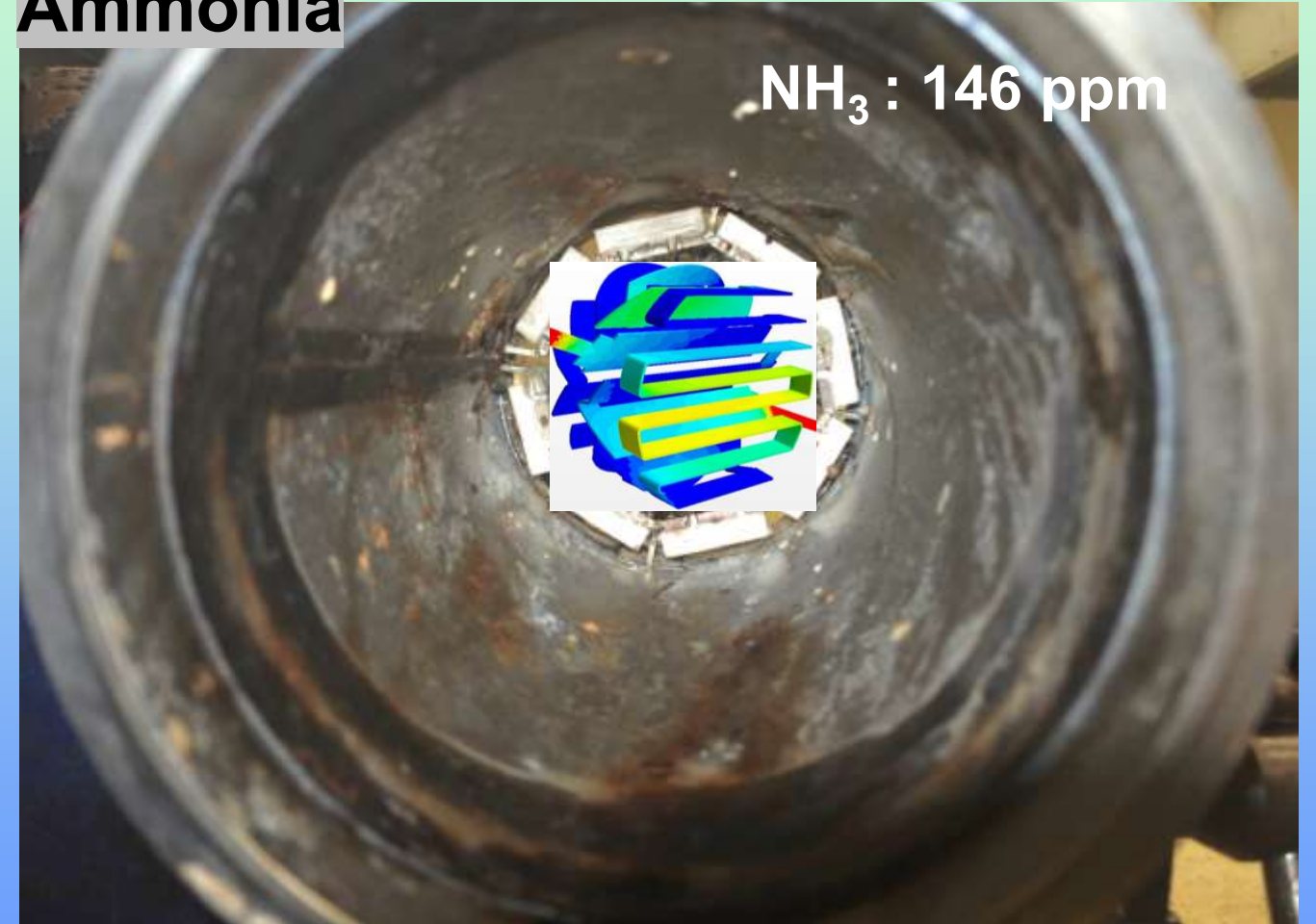
Urea Injection in 150 °C Exhaust: Without, & With EHM

Flow rate: 100 kg/hr.
Flow Temp.: 150 C
Urea Inj.: 75 mg/s
Duration: 1.5 hr.

Without EHM: **Deposit**

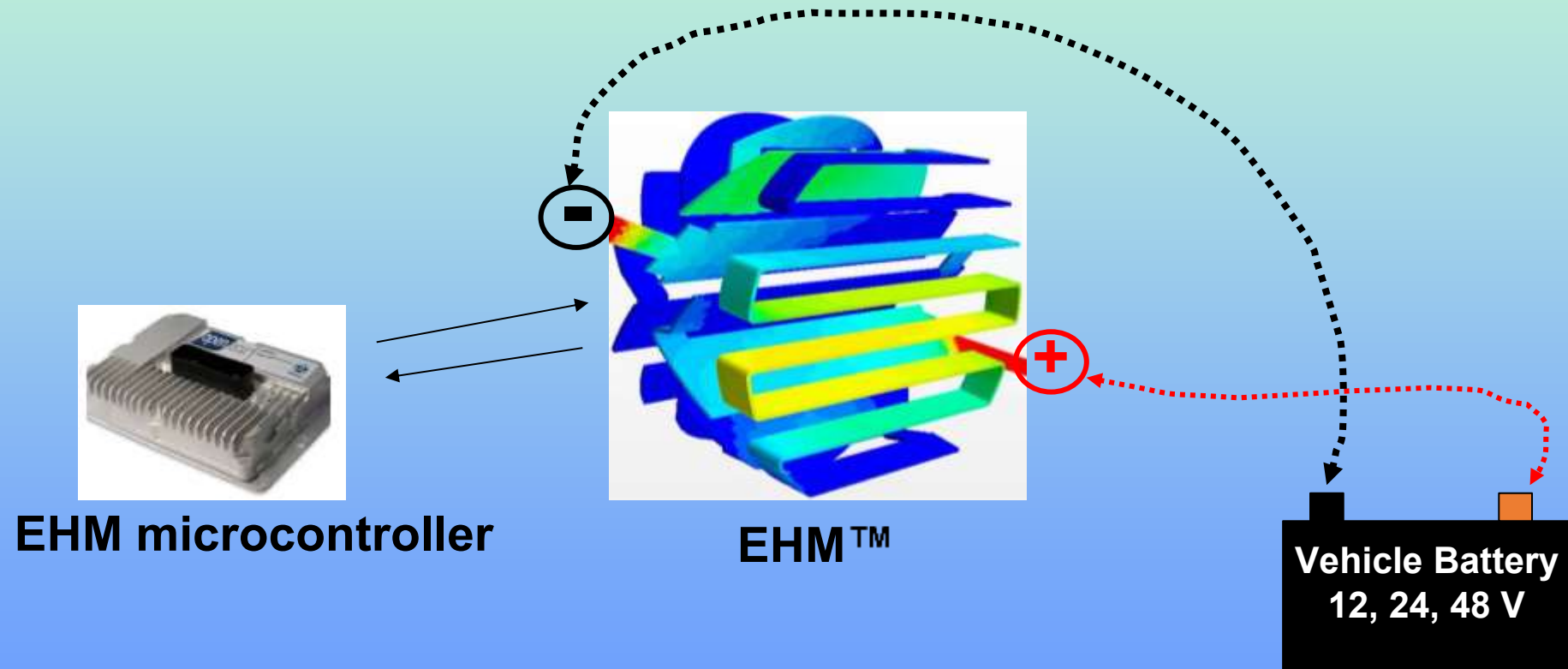


With EHM: No Deposit, More Ammonia



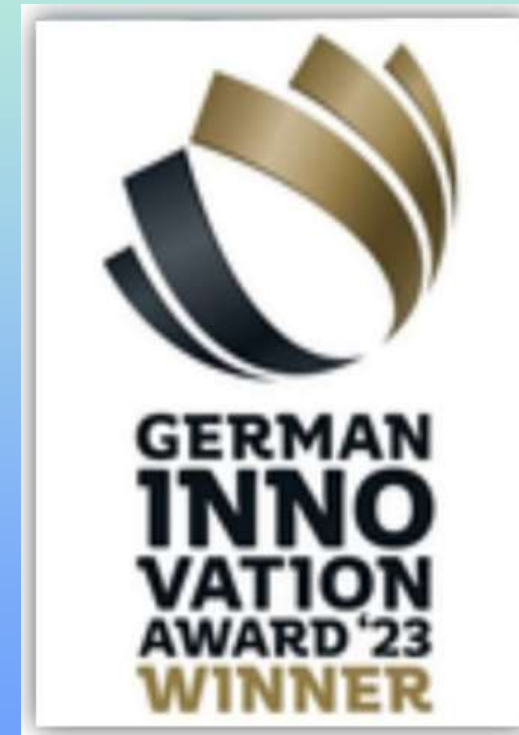
EHM Controller

- Prototype Controller Governs EHM Functions
- Control Algorithm is Integrated into Aftertreatment Control Module (ACM), or into ECU



EHM™ Awards, Recognitions

- SAE John Johnson Award (2024)
- German Innovation Award (2023)
- R&D-100 Award Finalist (2022)



Summary

- **Electrically Heated Mixer/EHM™**
- **Enables Peak SCR Performance, Meeting Ultra-Low NOx Targets**
- **Provides SCR Both Heat & Ammonia in Any Operating Conditions**
- **Reduces NOx-Related Health Concerns in Closed Spaces, such as in Mines**
- **Low-Cost**
- **Easy Fit. Simply Swap Old Mixer with EHM. Needs No AFTS Re-Design**
- **Good also for Managing**
 - Cold-Start
 - Deposit Mitigation
 - Forming Ammonia Independent of Exhaust Temperature

For Clean Air!



Emissol is Emission Solutions!

Contact:

emissol@emissol.com

Questions asked at MDEC:

A) What is the electric power draw?

Directional numbers:

In LDD, ~ 0.2%.

MDD/ HDD: ~ 0.5%.

When EHM is used also for SCR heating in cold-start: ~ 0.5% (in WHTC, HDD demo), ~ 2% (FTP, HDD demo) or higher pending each specific application (how “cold” the cycle is).

B) Is it commercially available?

Short answer: Discussions for series manufacturing are starting.

There certainly is industry interest, as seen in our joint publications with OEM and tier-1 suppliers. Interests include LDD, MDD, HDD, including off-road and marine.

C) You said it could be easily switched from the regular mixer. Wouldn't this be a violation of engine certification rules and/or engine warranty?

- if EHM is integrated in a new (OEM) system, it would be a part of the certification process.

- if used in retrofit (there are indeed SCR retrofit activities, esp. outside of the US), this should not be an issue.

- if used in a system that is still under warranty, this may impact the warranty. Any such ‘retrofit’ should be coordinated with the OEM/ engine manufacturer (certifying party).

D) Impact on NO to NO2 toxicity?

If I understand the question right: What EHM does is to heat the SCR catalyst & to accelerate thermolysis-hydrolysis reactions (making more ammonia for peak SCR efficiency).

NO / NO2 toxicity is predominantly a question of catalyst formulation (is it Cu/Fe-zeolite? Vanadia? Or ...? DEF dosing/ANR strategy? ...?) Though we are happy to discuss this further.

Back-up Slide

CO₂ Impact due to EHM

- **Strongly Depends on Strategy** (i.e., heating, DEF Injection Rate, etc.)
- **Generally**
 - EHM function to form more **ammonia** in low-temp. exhaust: ~ 0.2 to ~ 0.5%
 - EHM function as **heater** (e.g., in cold-start): Depending on strategy: ~ 0.5% and up

EHM Lowering NOx and its CO₂ (fuel penalty) impact *

| Cycle Type (examples) | NOx Reduction ↑ by | CO₂ Impact |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Full FTP Cycle | 3 X | 2% |
| WHTC | 10X | 0.6% |
| Low-Load Cycle (LLC) | 22X | 5.3% |

* *Details in:*

“Meeting Future NOx Emission Regulations by Adding an Electrically Heated Mixer”.

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