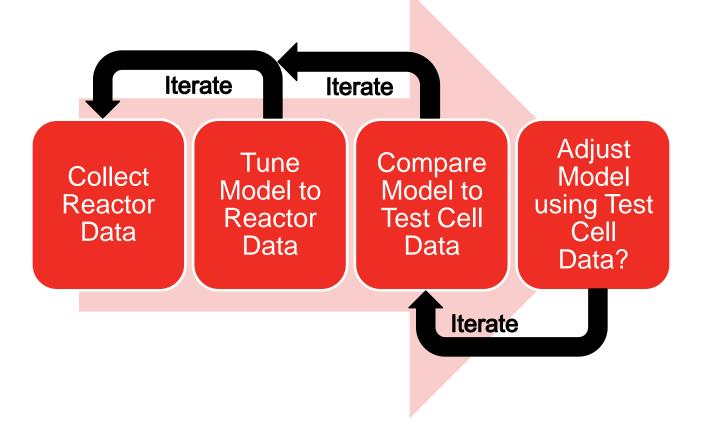


Aftertreatment Model Development: Reactor vs. Test Cell Data

April 20, 2011



Model Development Process





Reactor vs. Test Cell Data

Reactor	Test Cell
High level of control over input conditions and state	Cannot independently control key inputs
Good repeatability in data measurements	Variability in real system Measurement uncertainty
Easy to isolate specific components or functions	Difficult to isolate components Interaction of multiple phenomena
High uniformity (1D)	Non-uniform temperature, flow, concentration (3D)
Not intended for drive cycle inputs	Designed for running full drive cycles
Not reflective of the real system	Closer to the real system on an application



Reactor Data Example

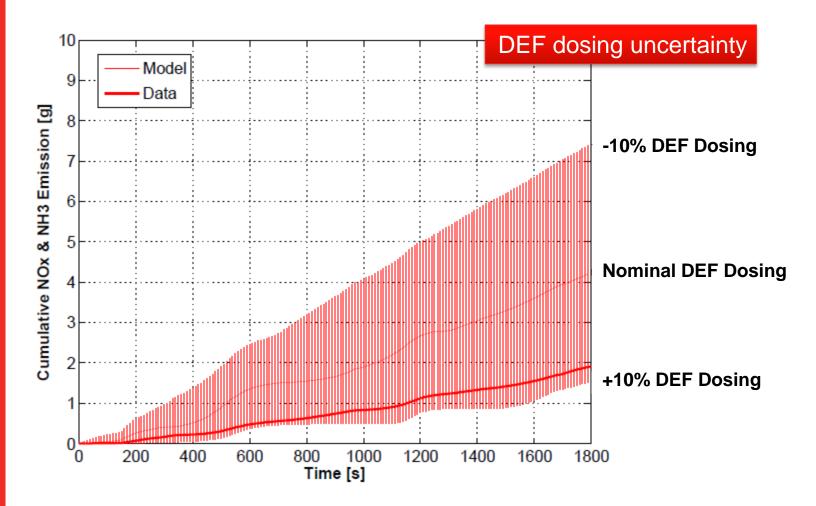
4-step protocol

200 ppm NO 200 ppm NO+ 200 ppm NH₃ 200 ppm NO Inlet 200 ppm NH₃ 200 250°C Outlet NOx, NH3 [ppm] 150 100 NOx [ppm] NH3 [ppm] 50 0 30 60 90 120 150 0 180 Time [min]

- Designed to isolate specific catalyst functions
- Repeats for multiple temperatures and NO2/NOx ratios



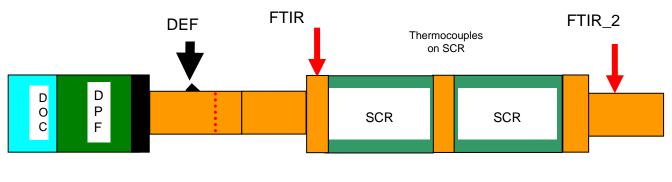
Test Cell Data Example





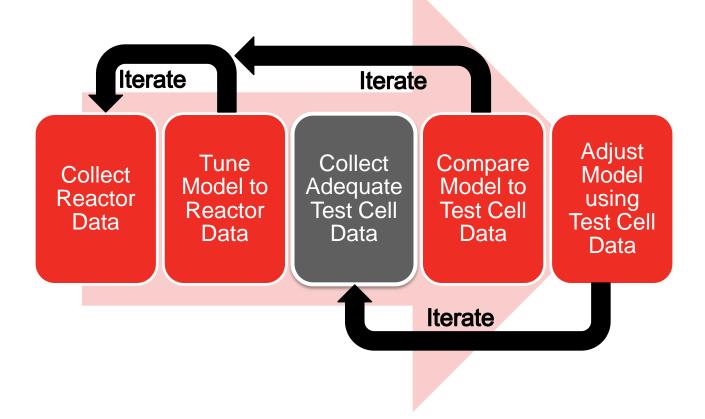
Collecting Adequate Test Cell Data

- Data collected with model development specifically in mind
 - Data collected at inlet and outlet to specific catalyst element
 - Temperatures, mass flow, and species composition
 - Also measure catalyst bed temperatures
 - Have repeats on tests to determine data uncertainty
 - Inclusion of errors bars



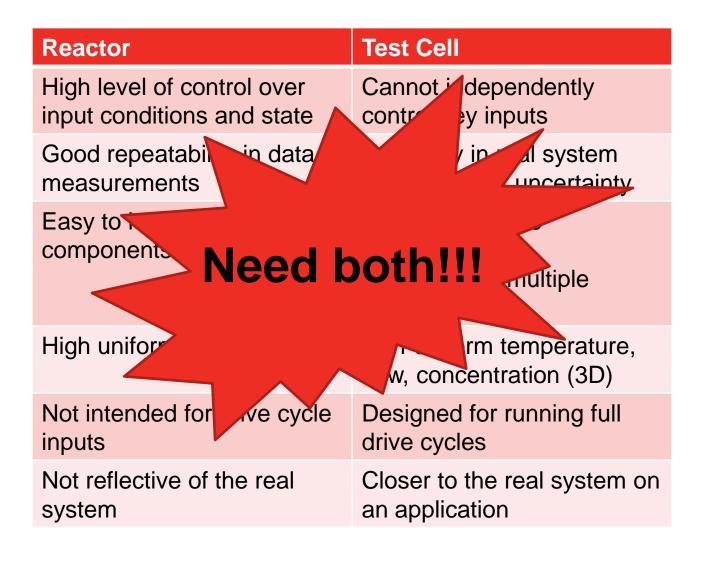
cummi

Model Development Process - Revisit





Reactor vs. Test Cell Data





Cummins

Questions

- How to best instrument a test cell for data collection?
- What measurement techniques to account for nonuniformity at the test cell?
- How to account for temperature measurements during transient events? Low flow?
- Use "golden" part to remove uncertainty?

